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THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society

VOLUME VIII

Poy–Ry

OXFORD

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

Oxford University Press, Amen House, London E.C.4

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI KUALA LUMPUR
CAPE TOWN IBADAN NAIROBI ACCRA

FIRST PUBLISHED 1933
REPRINTED 1961

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY VIVIAN RIDLER, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

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

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

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (baþ).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bēɪð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vi·ʒən), *déjeuner* (de◡öne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (si·ŋiŋ), *think* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ń as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aṅvíroṅ).
l^{y} ... It. *seraglio* (se·rā·l^{y}o).
n^{y} It. *signore* (si·n^{y}ō·re).
χ . . Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (lɒχ, lɒχ^{w}).
χ^{y} ... Ger. *ich* (iχ^{y}), Sc. *nicht* (nèχ^{y}t).
γ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā·γĕn).
γ^{y} ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lē·γ^{y}ĕn, rē·γ^{y}nĕn)

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mod').
ai ... aye=*yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (əizai·ăĭ
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pɑs), *chant* (tʃɑnt).
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).
ʌ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sʌn).
e . . *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ẹ ... *survey sb.* (sə·ɹvẹ), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃẹ).
‖ẹ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃẹf).
ə ... *ever* (evəɹ), *nation* (nē·ĭ·ʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), *bind* (bəind).
‖ə ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ō də vī').
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mistik).
ɨ ... *Psyche* (səi·kɨ), *react* (rɨæ·kt).
o ... *achor* (ē^{i}·koɹ), *morality* (mo·ɹæ·lĭti).
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).
ọ ... *hero* (hī·ọ·ro), *zoology* (zo$_{i}$ɒlọ·dʒi).
ǫ ... *what* (hwǫt), *watch* (wǫtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ* .. *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).
‖ö ... Ger. *Köln* (köln).
‖ọ̈ ... Fr. *peu* (pọ̈).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (diurē·ʃən).
ʉ ... *unto* (ʉ·ntu), *frugality* (frʉ·).
iʉ ... *Matthew* (mæ·þiʉ), *virtue* (vɚ·tiʉ).
‖ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü·lĕr).
‖ʉ̈ ... Fr. *dune* (dʉ̈n).
ᵉ (see I^{e}, ē^{e}, ō^{e}, ū^{e}) } see Vol. I, p. xiv, note 3.
ᶦ, ᵘ (see ē^{i}, ō^{u}) }
' as in *able* (ē·ɪb'l), *eaten* (īt'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bāɹ).
ɚ ... *curl* (kɚɹl), *fur* (fɚɹ).
ē (ē^{e})... *there* (ðē^{e}ɹ), *pear*, *pare* (pē^{e}ɹ).
ẹ̄ (ẹ̄^{i})... *rein*, *rain* (rẹ̄^{i}n), *they* (ðẹ̄^{i}).
ẹ̄ ... Fr. *faire* (fẹ̄r').
ō ... *for* (fōɹ), *fern* (fōɹn), *earth* (ōɹþ).
ī (ī^{i})... *hier* (hī^{i}ɹ), *clear* (klī^{i}ɹ).
ɨ̄ ... *thief* (þɨ̄f), *see* (sɨ̄).
ō (ō^{u})... *boar*, *bore* (bō^{u}ɹ), *glory* (glō^{u}·ri).
ọ̄ (ọ̄^{u})... *go*, *sow* (sọ̄^{u}), *soul* (sọ̄ul).
ǭ ... *walk* (wǭk), *wart* (wǭɹt).
ɒ̄ ... *short* (ʃɒ̄ɹt), *thorn* (þɒ̄ɹn).
‖o͞ ... Fr. *coeur* (ko͞r).
‖ọ̄ ... Ger. *Göthe* (gọ̄tĕ), Fr. *jeune* (ʒọ̄n).
ū (ū^{u}) .. *poor* (pū^{u}ɹ), *moorish* (mū^{u}·ɹiʃ).
iū, ᶦū ... *pure* (piū^{u}ɹ), *lure* (lᶦū^{u}ɹ).
ʉ̄ ... *two moons* (tʉ̄ mʉ̄nz).
iʉ̄, ᶦʉ̄ ... *few* (fiʉ̄), *lute* (lᶦʉ̄t).
‖ʉ̄ ... Ger. *grün* (grʉ̄n), Fr. *jus* (ʒʉ̄).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *amœba* (ămē·bă).
ă̆ĕ ... *accept* (ăkse·pt), *maniac* (mē^{i}·niăk).
ă̆ŏ ... *datum* (dē^{i}·tŏm).
ă̆ĕ . *moment* (mŏu·mĕnt), *several* (se·vĕrăl).
ă̆ẹ ... *separate* (*adj.*) (se·părẹt).
ă̆ə ... *added* (æ·dĕd), *estate* (ĕstē^{i}·t).
ĭ ... *vanity* (væ·nĭti).
ĭē ... *remain* (rĭmē^{i}·n), *believe* (bĭlĭē·v).
ĭŏ ... *theory* (þĭ·ĕri).
ĭə̆ ... *violet* (vəi·ĭəlĕt), *parody* (pæ·ɹĭə̆di).
ŭ̆ ... *authority* (ŭ̆þɒ·rĭti).
ŭ̆ẹ ... *connect* (kŭ̆ne·kt), *amazon* (æ·măzŭ̆n).
iŭ, ᶦŭ verd*ure* (vɚ·ɹdiŭ), meas*ure* (me·ʒᶦŭ).
ŭ̆ . . altogether (ŭ̆ltŭ̆ge·ðəɹ).
iă̆ ... circ*ular* (sɚ·ɹkiă̆lăɹ).

* ɒ the *o* in *soft*, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a* are distinguished as ẹ, ọ (having the phonetic value of ẹ and ọ, or ǫ, above); as in *ẹnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andi-s*), *mọnn* from *mann*, *ọn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

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

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

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

In the Etymol.

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

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

Poyesye, Poyet, obs. ff. POESY, POET.

†Poygné, poynyé. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **poygne, poyne,** *Sc.* **punȝe, pwnȝhe,** 5 *Sc.* **poynyhe, poyhne, ponyhe.** [a. OF. *poignié* or *poignice*:— late L. type *pugnāta*, f. *pugnāre* to fight.] A fight, combat, skirmish.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 373 For in punȝeis is oft hapnyne. *Ibid.* XVI. 307 Bot gif that ony pwnȝhe wer That is nocht for till spek of her. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5565 He broght with him to that poyne Off gode knyghtes thousandes thre [*MS.* tweyne, but cf. *Destr. Troy* 6885]. *Ibid.* 12924 With hardy hert & gret fferte Come he thedur to that poygne. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. iii. 217 Welle thre hundyr and fourty Of Inglis at that poynȝhe war tane. *Ibid.* V. 355 Poyhneis and iuperdeis of were.

Poyle, poylley, obs. ff. PULLEY.

Poyn, var. POIN *v. Obs*, to prick, stitch. **Poynado, poynard,** obs. ff. PONIARD. **Poynant, -naunt,** obs. ff. POIGNANT. **Poynd,** obs. f. POIND; see also quot. *c* 1450 s. v. POUND *v.*[2] 1. **Poynde,** obs. f. POND. **Poyne,** var. POYGNÉ, PUNYE. **Poynette,** var. POIGNET *Obs.* **Poyngarnette,** obs. f. POMEGRANATE. **Poyniard, -yard,** obs. ff. PONIARD.

Po'yning's Law. See quot.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Poynings Law* is an Act of Parliament made in Ireland, 10 Hen. 7, and was so called, because Sir Edw. Poynings was Lieutenant of Ireland, when that Law was made; whereby all the Statutes of England were made of force in Ireland [etc.].

Poynson, obs. f. PUNCHEON. **Poynt,** etc., obs. ff. PAINT, POINT, etc. **Poyny(h,e,** var. POYGNÉ *Obs.* **Poynysse,** obs. f. PUNISH.

‖ **Poyou** (poi·ū). [Native name in Guarani.] The six-banded armadillo, *Dasypus sexcinctus*.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 353/2 The *poyou*..., or yellow-footed armadillo (for thus Azara interprets the name), measures about sixteen inches from the nose to the origin of the tail. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 195. 1896 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III 185.

Poyr, obs. north. f. POOR. **Poyra,** var. PORRAY. **Poyse,** obs f. POISE. **Poyse, -see,** etc., obs. ff. POESY. **Poysen, -son, -syn,** etc., obs. ff. POISON, etc. **Poyte,** obs. form of POET.

†Poz (pɒz). *Obs. colloq.* Also 8 **pos, pozz.** [Abbreviation of POSITIVE.] Positive, certain; esp. in phrase *that's poz*. Also as *adv.* = positively.

1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ₱ 5, I can't d't, that's Pozz. 1711 — *Lett.* (1767) III. 231 'Tis very cold; but I will not have a fire till November, that's pozz. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* III. i, I will be flattered, that's pos! 1801 SURR *Splendid Misery* II. 143 'Fie, fie, Lady Amelia', said I. 'I will, poz', replied she. 1839 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, I will have a regiment to myself, that's poz.

Poze, Pozed, Pozer, obs. ff. POSE, etc.

‖ **Pozzolana, pozzuolana** (pɒtsō-, pɒttswō-lā·nă) Also 8 **puzzolane**; 8–9 **pouzzo-, puzzolana,** 9 **pozzo-, puzzolano, puozzo-, puzzuolana.** [It. *pozz(u)olana*, prop. adj. (sc. *terra* earth) 'belonging to Pozzuoli' (L. *Puteolī* little springs) a town near Naples; whence F. *pouzzolane*, by which some of the Eng. spellings are affected.] A volcanic ash, containing silica, alumina, lime, etc., found near Pozzuoli, and in the neighbourhood of various volcanoes, much used in the preparation of hydraulic cement. Also, used as the name of similar artificial preparations.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pozzolana*, a kind of Sand found in the Territory of Pozzuolo near Naples. 1777 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 6 They grind down this sort of stone ..into a powder, which they use as a puzzolane for all their buildings under water. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 185. 111 The two substances of so much consequence in water building; viz. *Tarras* and *Puzzolana*. 1818 E. HENDERSON *Iceland* xii. II. 121 A yellowish alluvial formation resembling the tuffas or puzzuolana of Iceland. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 294 The clays used in the fabrication of certain pouzzolanas. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 33 Rome is built, one may say, of pozzolana.

attrib. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 190 The catacombs of Rome are hollowed in a sort of puzzolana earth, of a brown violet colour. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 45 Tartar in hogsheads of wine, and pouzzolana mortar.

Hence **Pozzola'nic** *a.*, of the nature of or containing pozzolana.

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 85 There is also pozolanic or watery limestone.

Pra, obs. Sc. f. PRAY, PREY. **Praam,** var. PRAM. **Pra'bble,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial. rare.* [Dial. variant (in Shaks., a Welshman's pronunciation) of BRABBLE.] A quarrel, a squabble.

1598 [see PRIBBLE]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 69 *Fluellen*...I pray you to serue God, and keepe you out of prawles and prabbles, and quarrels and dissentions. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.* s. v., An darn't differ wi' him for fear on a prabble.

So **Pra'bble** *v. trans.*, to chatter noisily.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xvi, And let the others prabble truculent philosophy.

Prace, obs. form of PRESS.

Prachant, variant of PRATCHANT *Obs.*

†Pract, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. stem of *pract-ic, -ice.*] *trans.* and *intr.* = PRACTISE *v.* (in various senses).

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 121 (Bann. MS.) Yit scho callit to hir cheir On apostita freir, A peruerst perdonair And practand palmair. *Ibid.* 163 Bot presumpteouss in pryd, Practing no thing expert, In cunnyng cumpass nor kert.

Practic (præ·ktik), *sb.*[1] *arch.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 **practik,** 4–7 **-ike,** 5 **-yk, -yke, -yque,** 5–9 **-ique,** 6–7 **-icke, -icque,** 6–8 **-ick,** 6– **practic**; 5 **praktik, -ike**; 7 **pracktik.** *β. Sc.* 6 **pratick, -yke,** 6–7 **prattik,** 6–8 **-ick,** 7–8 **-ique,** 7 **pratique**; 6 **prettic, -ick, -ik, -ike, -icque**: see also PRATIQUE. [ME. *practik(e*, a. OF. *practike, -ique*, variants of *prat(t)ique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) practice, usage, intrigue, form of pleading, etc. (whence the *β* forms); ad. med.L. *practica*, a. Gr. *πρακτική* (also *πρακτική ἐπιστήμη*, Plato) practical (as opposed to theoretical) science, fem. sing. of *πρακτικός* adj.: see next.] The earlier Eng. and esp. Sc. equivalent of PRACTICE.

1. The action of practising; practical work or application of (something); practice as opposed to theory; = PRACTICE 1.

a. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 43 Wise men and wel i-taust in þe practike of gemetrie. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., The second partie shal teche the werken the verray practik of the forseide conclusiouns. *a* 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 241 Hatrede and praptyk of fals auctorité Al good conscience they putten owte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 77 To lerne the practique of law or custom of lande, or of civile matier. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 269 Of rhetorik the praktik he micht leir. 1598 BARRET (*title*) The Theorike and Praktike of Moderne Warres. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 537 Thou thoughtest it so in Theorike but beleevedst it not in Practike. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* II. i, He has the theory only, not the practic. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 317 As to the practick of it; there are..consorts of music. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 294 They ignored the practic and theoric of every sect. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* v, Amyas..cunning as a fox in all matters of tactic and practic.

β. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 30 Boith in pratick & speculation. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I. 221 In all prattik of weir he wes perqueir. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2653 This wes the prettike of sum pylgramage. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. vi, [To] obstruct their pratique in those Arts of life wherein they were expert.

†b. As one of the ancient divisions of Philosophy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 The laste science of the thre It is Practique. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 389 b/2 Phylosophye is deuyded in thre, in theoryque in practyque and in logyque.

c. An action, deed, work; *pl.* works, doings, deeds, practices; things practical, practical matters.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 13 (1653) 56 Our Bishops challenge (if not in their Polemicks, yet in their Practicks) a Power that Timothy and Titus never did. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 204 The moralls and practiques of men, as well as their intellectuals, are much to be considered. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. lxii. 355 This dear lady is prodigiously learned in theories. But as to practics, as to experimentals, must be, as you know from her tender years, a mere novice. 1889 A. GISSING *Both of this Parish* II. vi. 135 Accomplished in all the practicks of tilth and tillage.

†2. Mode of action or operation; custom, habit, usage; = PRACTICE 2 c. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 187 Telle forth youre tale.. And teche vs yonge men of youre praktike. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xx. (Rolls) 269 The oolde practik of deuoute Cristen man. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 57 The commoun practik of our aduersaris, to mak of obscuir mirknes a commmentare to the cleir licht. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Scarlet Gown* Ep. Ded., Particularities of the practique..in the elections of the said Cardinalls.

β. c 1560 ROLLAND 7 *Sages* 34 Of thair prettick to me ane point propyne.

3. Legal usage; case-law; particularly in Scots Law: see quot. 1708.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I i vij, To make newe offyces and to ordeyne statutes and practikes. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 353 According to the.. Actis of Parliament, lawis, and practik of this realme *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 64 The lawis and pratick of this realme. *c* 1588 in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 253 The use and the prattik of the kirk. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xv. § 2 (1699) 82 Albeit the manner of death is not expiest in this act, yet practick hath determined the same to be hanging. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit.* II. III v. (1737) 408 Upon the Civil Law the solemn Judgments in Law Cases have been collected, which are called Practiques [in Scotland], a Word of the same Import with that of Reports in England. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Instit. Laws Scot.* I. i. § 47 An uniform tract of decisions of the court of session, *i.e.* of their judgements on particular points, either of right or of form.. anciently called Practics, is by Mackenzie..accounted part of our customary law. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, What say ye to try young Mackenyie? he has a' his uncle's practiques at the tongue's end.

†4. Practical acquaintance; habitual intercourse or dealings; experience; = PRACTICE 3. *Obs.*

1592 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 663 A certain Florentine, of great prattick with Strangers. 1624 SIR T. ROE in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 206 One that hath experience and practicque with all nations. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 140 (1740) 306 How could any one, of English Education and Prattique, swallow such a low Rabble Suggestion?

†5. Artful dealing, contrivance, cunning, policy; with *a* and *pl.*, an art or kind of practical skill, *esp.* an artful device or contrivance, a stratagem, trick, or deception. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xlii, His deith be practik may be preuit eith. 1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 19 [Edw. IV] willed that my lord Dynham shuld assaie some practik therin and fele the mynde of the said lord Corder. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. *heading*, Heyr Turnus and Camylla gan devys Practikis of weir, the Troianis to supprys. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 94 He vsit the samen practik contrar iland and valis. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 319 Medeas practicques scho had plane, That could mak auld men young agane. 1584 LODGE *Alarm agst. Usurers*, etc. (Hunter. Cl.) 62 He brought foorth a mirrour of notable operation, a practicke in prospectiue.

β. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 13 Of quhome the gled dois prettikis preif. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI x. 66 A prattik of weir devys will I. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 316 To occupie the toune with sum prattick or policie. 1693 *Scotch Presbyter. Eloquence* (1738) 117 Thou art always proving Pratticks.

Practic (præ·ktik), *a.* (*sb.*[2]) *arch.* Forms: 4, 6 **practik,** 6–7 **-ike, -icke, -ique,** 7–8 **-ick,** 7– **-ic,** (7 **pratick**). [a. obs. F. *practique*, variant of *pratique* practical, ad. late L. *practicus* (Fulgentius, *a* 550), a. Gr. *πρακτικός* concerned with action, practical, f. *πράττειν* to do, act: see prec. and -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting or exhibited in practice or action; = PRACTICAL 1.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. *heading*, The practike workinge of sondry conclusions Geometricall. 1598 BARREI *Theor. Warres* VI. i. 182 The practike rules whereof I haue . at large set downe. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 8 Performing the art of healing in a practick way, namely, by the hand. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. ₱ 18 Our attendance on practick duties. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 4 All things of a practic nature. 1813 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Vagaries Vind.* xlix, Witlings who in practic waggery deal. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 121 Spurning the dictates of a practic creed. *a* 1849 — *Ess.* (1851) I. 135 Its benign and sublimating influences are conveyed to the lower orb of practic works and secular relations.

b. Opposed to *theoretic, speculative*, or *contemplative*. (So in earliest use.) *arch.* or *Obs.*

Often applied to that department of a subject, art, or science, which relates to practice.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 241 þis cunnyng was not speculatif,..but practik, put in dede, how men shulde lyve by Goddis lawe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XV. ii. (1886) 322 He perfectlie teacheth practike philosophie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 51 The Art and Practique part of Life, Must be the Mistress to this Theorique. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 120 Vertues are generally deuided into Speculatiue and Practike; or we may say, into Intellectiue and Actiue. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* III. x. 250 Let our skill herein not onely be contemplatiue, but practique. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 280 What more pleasing studies can there be than the Mathematicks, Theorick or Pratick parts? 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 103 Famous for his Knowledge in the Theory of Musick; in the practick part of which Faculty he was likewise very considerable. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. III. 526 These were daily instructed for some hours both in the theoric and practic parts of the Pythagorean philosophy.

†c. Of persons or their faculties. ? *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo martyr* Pref. Div, As the invention of Gun-powder is attributed to a contemplatiue Monke; so these practique Monkes thought it belonged to them, to put it into vse and execution, to the destruction of a State and a Church. 1687 *New Atlantis* I. 375 The Practick Minds may in State Matters dive, In hidden Knowledge the Contemplative. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 212 The practic Essenes were mostly occupied in keeping sheep.

†2. = PRACTICAL *a.* 2, 4. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Practique*, practising. 1620 DONNE *Serm.* LXXIV. (1640) 756 It shall do him no good, to say..that he was no speculative Atheist..if hee lived a practique Atheist. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 348 Practicke Atheists, who are led by sense as brute beasts.

†3. That has had experience in any process or course of action; experienced, practised, well-versed, skilled. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 7 Right practicke was Sir Priamond in fight, And throughly skild in use of shield and speare. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX xx. (1623) 981 This Ambassadour was a practicke man, of much experience. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I 14 These Pamphlets, after they have made many women bold, it makes them practick in it, they finde out subtilties, with safty in them.

†4. Artful, crafty, cunning. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii 8 [The corsairs] with their practick art bryng dayly too Alger a number of pore Christians, which they sell vnto the Moores. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 9 Wylie witted, and growne old In cunning sleights and practick knavery.

†B. *sb.*[2] [absolute use of the adj.] A practical man, a man of action, as opposed to a theorist; one who practises something, as opposed to studying it; *spec.* a member of the Jewish sect of the Essenes, who took part in the active affairs of life.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* CXXXVII, I grant, that some unletter'd Practick may with impious Cunning sway The Courses fore-begun with like Effect. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. xii. 62 Of these Essenes there were two sorts, some Theorikes..; others Practicks, laborious and painfull in the daily exercise of those handy-crafts in which they were most skilfull. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 They are mere sceptics, because they would not be practicks. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 20 Two sorts of them there were; the students, and the practiques.

†Pra'ctic, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **pratik,** 6 **pratik, pretyk, practi(c)k, -ique.** [ad. F. *pratiquer*, obs. *practiquer* = med.L. *practicāre* to practise (a profession, etc.), It. *praticare*, Prov. *pratcar*, Sp. *practicar*. Subseq. conformed to Gr. and L. stem.] *trans.* = PRACTISE (in various senses). **a.** To put into action or operation. **b.** To actuate or influence craftily. **c.** in *pa. pple.* Practised, versed.

a. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 207 [They] pratik the granting of mark to ger reioun be done. 1533

Gau *Richt Vay* 62 Peter practik[it] his keyis in the secund chaiptur of the dedis of the apostlis, be preching of ye law he brocht the pepil to knawelege of thair sine *c* 1588 in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 253 To receaue the bodie and bluid of Chryst, as some tyme was prattiked in the kirkis of Scotland.

b. 1561 Lethington *Let. to Cecil* 15 Aug., St. Pap. Scott., Eliz. VI. 56 (P. R. O.) Thinking yt the Quenes majesty will by some meanes practique the subiectes off this Realme she [Mary] hath written to divers..to continue thintelligence

c. 1549 *Compl. Scot* Prol. 15 Them that vas neuyr pretykkit in the veyris. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 160 Quhan ony ciwill insurrectioun wes in the cuntrie and specialie lesmaiestie aganis the kingis own persone quhairin he was well practicked.

Practicability (præktikăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *praticabilité* (Littré).] The quality or state of being practicable; capability of being done or carried out in practice; feasibility. In *pl.* practicable conditions or things.

1767 Smeaton (*title*) Report..concerning The Practicability and Expence of joining the Rivers Forth and Clyde by a Navigable Canal. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV 1194 As to the existence, or at least as to the practicability of a northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 191 Of all the practicabilities, which at present offer themselves to that country, the one that is most [promising] is the stability of the government of the Bourbons. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 He has lost faith in the practicability of his scheme.

Practicable (præ·ktikăb'l), *a.* [ad. F. *praticable* (*pratiquable*, 1594 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pratiquer* to practise: see -ABLE. Conformed in the stem to *practic*, *practice*, and med.L. *practicāre*.]

1. Capable of being put into practice, carried out in action, effected, accomplished, or done; feasible.

1670 Maynwaring (*title*) Vita Sana & Longa. The Preservation of Health,..proved. In the due observance of Remarkable Præcautions And daily practicable Rules, Relating to Body and Mind. 1688 Penton *Guardian's Instr.* 63 There was so much plain, practicable Truth in what he had said. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 169, I knew not how it was practicable to get it about 1850 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 26 Ascended the glacier as far as practicable.

2. Capable of being actually used or traversed, as a road, passage, ford, etc.

1710 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4709/1 The Breach .being already practicable, Preparations were making for the general Assault. 1784 Belknap *Four White Mts* (1876) 16 The only practicable pass through these Mountains to the upper settlements on Connecticut River. 1828 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II 309 From Gibraltar the road to Cadiz is likewise very practicable for ladies. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 519 By the time the breach was practicable the town was distressed for provisions.

b. *Theatr.* Said of windows, doors, etc., which are capable of actual use in the play, as distinct from things merely simulated. Also *(colloq.) ellipt.* as *sb.*

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, He put his head out of the practicable door in the front grooves O P. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 276/1 Although they [narrow passages at the back of the stage] are, in stage language, 'practicable', hardly could they have been made use of. 1856 Mayhew *Rhine* 92 The heads of all the tinsel busts you now find to be 'practicable', as they say in theatrical language. 1859 Wraxall tr. *R. Houdin* xviii. 267 The machinist had put up a plank running from the stage to the end of the pit, and ..two other 'practicables', much shorter than the centre one, ran across to the boxes. 1882 Mrs. Oliphant *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 362 His [Southey's] scenery and enchantments are always 'practicable', to use theatrical language.

3. *slang.* Easily practised upon or manipulated, gullible; open to connivence or collusion; facile.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 5 As practicable greenhorns as ever fell into the hands of a man of genius. *Ibid.* VII xv. P 12 You might as well be a little more practicable with the clerk of the kitchen.

Hence **Pra·cticableness**, the quality of being practicable; practicability; **Pra·cticably** *adv.*, in a practicable manner; in actual practice or operation, practically.

1643 Nethersole *Prof. for Peace* (1648) 5 Without having respect to the practicablenesse thereof. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 11 All our scruples therefore are concerning things to us practicably lawfull or unlawfull in themselves. *a* 1729 J. Rogers J., The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule practicably applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be performed. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV 344 Which I mention only to shew the Practicableness of a Reformation. 1883 *Christian* 1 Nov. 12/1 The question of the practicableness of the Jordan Valley Canal scheme.

Practical (præ·ktikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as Practic *a.* + -AL.]

I. 1. Of, pertaining or relating to practice; consisting or exhibited in practice or action. Opp. to *speculative*, *theoretical*, or *ideal*.

Often applied to that department of a subject, art, or science, which relates to practice as distinguished from theory, as in *practical agriculture*, *arithmetic*, *chemistry*, *geometry*, *logic*, *music*, *philosophy*, etc. *Practical joke*: see Joke *sb.* 1.

1617 Bp. Hall *No Peace with Rome* § 8 Vnlesse it be determined (vnder some false semblance) by the verdict of our practicall iudgement, we will it not. 1680 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 211 Of Arts some contemplatiue, some practicall. 1657 *North's Plutarch* II. 19 The rest of Aristotles books must be referred to his Philosophy, which he divided into two parts, namely, speculative and practical. 1682 Flavel *Fear* 18 Hypocrisie is a lie done, a practical lie. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 282 We suppose the Maker very well versed in Practical Geometry, Mechanics and Optics. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 78 A Constitution, that at the time of the writing had not so much as a practical existence. 1849 Thackeray *Lett.* 14 Sept., He said solemnly, that he did not approve of practical jokes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 202/2 The whole system..shows ..the practical application of technical education.

b. Having, or implying, value or consequence in relation to action; available or applicable in practice; capable of being turned to account; practically useful.

1642 Howell (*title*) Instructions for Forreine Travell. Shewing by what cours..one may arrive to the practicall knowledge of the Languages. 1673 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Mar., Time and experience may forme him to a more practical way..of University lectures and erudition. 1702 Jones (*title*) Practical Phonography: or, the new Art of Rightly Spelling By the Sound. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 323 He should..see the joyner set and fasten it in a steady and practical position. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* Pref 7, I make no pretension to literary style, but have aimed to produce a practical work for practical men. 1897 *Daily News* 24 July 5/2 Practical politics is to do what you can, and not what you ought. 1898 Lady Malmesbury in *Cycling* 93 A woman's cycling dress should be, in the first place, practical —that is, composed of materials which do not suffer from rain or dust and will stand a certain amount of hard wear.

2. Actually engaged in the practice of some occupation; practising, working.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Practicall*, practising. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric* (ed. 2) 23 *note*, Experience has led the practical farmers into the opinion, that these things are the food of plants. 1788 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 546 Of all this, the practical iron men are much better judges than we theorists. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII 294 Had Mongolfier not been a practical man as well as a philosopher. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1872) 40 The highest botanical authorities and practical men can be quoted to show that the sessile and pedunculated oaks are either good and distinct species or mere varieties.

† **b.** Actively engaged *in*; active, busy. *Obs.*

1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 289 They are most practicall in all kinds of businesse. 1641 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 13 Jan. 9 There is..scarce any of them, who is not practicall in their owne great cause in hand.

† **c.** Practised, experienced. *Obs*

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 108 A Traveller..that hath given us good Discourse, and he speaks as though he were practical in things.

3. Devoted or inclined to action (as opp. to speculation, etc.); whose knowledge is derived from practice rather than theory; also, having capacity or ability for action.

1667 M. Locke in C. Simpson *Compendium* A v b, We poor Practical men, who doe, because we doe (as they are pleas'd to censure us). 1844 Stanley *Arnold* I. iv. 187 He remained eminently practical to the end of his life. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* I iii, The English..being a practical people, it is possible that they might have achieved their object and yet retained their native princes. 1861 Buckle *Hist. Civiliz.* II. 310 They .whose knowledge is almost confined to what they see passing around them, and who, on account of their ignorance, are termed practical men. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 76 The practical man, who relies on his own experience.

4. That is such in practice or conduct (as distinguished from belief or theory); that is such in effect, though not nominally or professedly so; virtual.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 387 In a word, if he was not a practicall Atheist, I know not who was. *a* 1688 W. Clagett 17 *Serm.* (1699) 126 Every wicked man may indeed be called a practical atheist. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonement* vii. (1852) 194 To suspend a law, is, in that instance, to exercise a practical veto against its being law. 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* xxxii. 475 We are not to be guilty of that practical atheism, which, seeing no guidance for human affairs but its own limited foresight, endeavours itself to play the god. 1882 Freeman *Amer. Lect.* II. v. 390 The great advantage of our practical republic over your avowed republic.

II. † **5.** That practises art or craft; crafty, scheming, artful. (Cf. Practic *a.* 4, Practice 6, 7.) *Obs.* (The earliest recorded sense.)

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1906/1 Not onely perceiuing their practicall proceedings, but also much greued with their troublesome vnquietnes.

III. 6. *Comb.*, as *practical-minded*.

1881 C. Gibbon *Heart's Problem* iv, He had endured some banter from his practical-minded friend as to the folly of thinking about love instead of law. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 4/6 The practical-minded makers of modern Egypt.

B *sb.* (in *pl.*)

† **1.** Practical matters; points of practice. *Obs.*

1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. ii 31 How in Practicals, They Direct in wel-doing. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 20 Credenda, as opposed to the Agenda, or Practicalls of Christianity. 1737 M. Green *Spleen* 322 That tribe, whose practicals decree Small beer the deadliest heresy.

b. Practical jokes or tricks. *colloq.* ? *Obs.*

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii, Give over your practicals, Lucifer.

2. Practical men; persons concerned with practice.

1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 44 The Practicals never heard of it; or if they had they disdained it as visionary theory. 1844 — *Ess. Pol. Econ.* 142 The practicals would endeavour to determine this question by a direct induction.

Hence **Pra·cticalism**, devotion to practical affairs; **Pra·cticalist**, one who devotes himself to or advocates what is practical.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 146 Among the Parliamentary men belonging to Hardinge's set, there prevailed a tendency to practicalism, the origin of the sect of Utilitarians. 1856 J. Grote in *Cambr. Ess.* 88 The very practicalism of the English has guarded them against much mistaken and superficial practicalism. 1865 Mill *Comte* 86 The theorists ..have successfully retaliated on the practicalists.

Practicality (præktikæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being practical: usually in senses 1 b and 3 of the adj.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii (1858) 263 If he had not courage, promptitude, practicality, and other suitable vulpine gifts and graces, he would catch no geese. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 815 A certain prosaic practicality and hard realism.

2. A practical matter or affair. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. *Fénelon* 384 These two dreams of Fénelon have been looked upon as serious practicalities by short-sighted reasoners. 1887 Miss E. Money *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 303 Miss Wynyard had been educated to practicalities, and knew her own requirements

Pra·cticalize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans. nonce use.* To subject to practical jokes. (Practical *sb.* 1 b.) Hence **Practicaliza·tion.**

1818 Keble in Coleridge *Mem.* v. (1869) 74, I only hope I shall not be practicalized to death. 1869 Coleridge *Ibid.* 75 His fears of death by the slow process of practicalization.

2. To render practical.

1844 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* x. (1895) 225 Walker is thoroughly practicalised..more evangelically simple than heretofore. 1861 Mill *Autobiog.* i. (1874) 37 He made no effort to provide me any sufficient substitute for [the] practicalizing influences [of school life]. 1868 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 289 The strong sense which practicalises the ideal to the common sympathies and comprehension of multitudes.

Practically (præ·ktikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a practical manner; in the way of, or in relation to, practice; in practice; as a matter of fact, actually. Often opposed to *theoretically*, *speculatively*, or *formally*.

1623 T. Powell (*title*) The Attourneys Academy: or, the Manner and Forme of proceeding practically, vpon any Suite, Plaint or Action whatsoeuer, in any Court of Record whatsoeuer, within this Kingdome. 1628 Donne *Serm* xxiii. (1640) 233 He loves himself..Contemplatiuely, by knowing as he is known, and Practically, by loving, as he is loved. 1646 Jenkyn *Remora* 12 They said not so verbally, but mentally and practically. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* II. § 6 It being impossible a thing should be practically wrong and speculatively right. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IX. i, Neither physic, nor law, are to be practically known from books. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 3/1 Questions which are theoretically interesting to thoughtful people and practically interesting to every one.

2. So far as concerns practice (though not completely or formally); for practical purposes; to all intents and purposes, as good as; in effect, virtually.

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 349 The true Root, or such an Approximation as is practically equivalent. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* v. 190 Their own limbs and lives..were practically altogether at their masters' mercy. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I 318 Thanks to its padding,..[the saddle] was practically unhurt, except for a broken girth. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 97/2 The application was supported by practically all the creditors.

Pra·cticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or character of being practical (in various senses: see the adj.); practicality.

1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* ii. 73 The practicalness of Prudence as distinct from pure Theory chiefly consists, in that it contemplates Truth for the sake of Good. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 217 From it he doubtless derived the practicalness (if the word may be pardoned) in which the more purely speculative Frenchmen of the present day..are generally deficient. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 425 A stringent practicalness worthy of Franklin.

† **Pra·cticant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *practicans*, *-ant-em*, pr. pple. of *practicāre*, *-ārī* to practise medicine; after obs. F. *praticquant* (*a* 1550 in Godef.); so mod Ger. *praktikant*.] One who practises (medicine); a practitioner.

1637 Brian *Pisse-prophi.* (1679) 66, I was then a young practicant in Physick. 1659 Gauden *Slight Healers* (1660) 12 This is the Patient with whose hurts, sores, bruises, wounds and sorrows, these practicants have most impudently padled. 1827 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 256/2 At some [German] universities, the clinical students are divided into *auscultants* and *practicants*.

† **Pra·cticate,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -at. [ad. med.L. *practicāt us*, pa. pple. of *practicāre*.]

1. Practised, experienced, skilled.

c 1475 *Clariodus* (Maitl. Cl.) v. 1689 For in sik thing I am not praktikate. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 160 Quhilk he was also practicat in.

2. as *pa. pple.* Legally decided. (Cf. Practic *sb.*1 3.)

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 173 As wes practicate, for Schir Johne Grenelaw callit civilie befoir the Lordis of Sessioun. *Ibid.* 174 As wes practicate by the saidis Lordis of Sessioun contra ane Spanyeart.

Pra·cticate, *v. rare.* [Latinized adaptation of F. *pratiquer*, after med.L. *practicāre*: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To construct: = Practise *v.* 13.

1862 *Builder* XX. 8 A great centre, from which, too, there are now two near exits actually practicated.

Practice (præ·ktis). Forms: 5–6 **practyse**, 6 **-yse**, **praictes**, 6–7 **practis**, **-ize**, 6–8 **-ise**, 6– **practice**. [Formerly *practyse*, *-ize*, app. f. Practise *v.*, substituted for the earlier Practic. The later spelling *-ice* is conformed to that of the suffix in *justice*, *service*, etc.: see -ICE.] The action, or an act, of practising: and derived senses.

I. Simple senses.

1. The action *of* doing something; performance, execution; working, operation; method of action or working. (In quot. 1553, The bringing about, production.) *Obs.* or merged in 2. (See also 10 a.)

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Many .. haue attayned to the knowledge and practise of such wonderfull effectes. 1572 Mascall (*title*) A Booke of the Arte and maner howe to plant and graffe all sortes of trees. With diuers other newe practise, by one of the Abbey of Saint Vincent in Fraunce, practised with his owne handes. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 255 *Prin.* But did my Brother set thee on to this? *Bor.* Yea, and paid me richly for the practise of it. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* i. x. *note*, The practice of this and the precedent Proposition. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 121 All Vessels..may by the Practice of raising and lowering the Water in the Space between the two Pair of Gates, pass in or out of the Bason.

b. An action, a deed; *pl.* doings, proceedings. *Obs.* or merged in 2 c.

1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 237 No practise I cold vse that might vnlade my paine. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 11 By death all mens thoughts perish, and so doth every mans private inventions and practises. 1734 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 551 Such Practices used on the part of Maryland.

2. The habitual doing or carrying on *of* something; usual, customary, or constant action; action as distinguished from profession, theory, knowledge, etc.; conduct. (See also 9 a, b, 10 b, 11 a.)

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 43 Therto is equypped Evermore the perfyt practyse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 31 b, In yᵉ sayd practyse of good moralite. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV xci. (1612) 369 Times were when Practize also preacht, and well-said was well-done. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III 170 He .. will find the Invention only pleasing in the Theory, but not in the Practice. 1727 Atterbury *Serm.*, 1 *Pet* ii. 21 (1734) I. 164 His Practice of Religious Severities. 1837 Macaulay *Ess., Bacon* (1887) 418 It was with difficulty that he was induced to stoop from speculation to practice. 1897 E. G Constantine *Marine Engineers* xi. 135 The amount of success attending present-day naval practice in this direction may be ascertained from the current technical press.

b. *Law.* The method of procedure used in the law-courts. (See quot. 1809.)

1623 T. Powell *Attourn. Acad* 1 The practice heere before this time hath bin, That no *Subpœna* should be sued forth of the Court of Chancerie, without a Bill of Complaint first exhibited. 1655 T. Forster *Law-mans Lawyer* To Rdr. A iv, This second part of the *Practice of the Law*, containing the formes of all manner of Warrants and Precepts sent out from Authority. 1780 G. Crompton (*title*) Practice common placed: or, the Rules and Cases of Practice in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict*, *Practice of the Courts.* By this is understood the form and manner of conducting and carrying on suits or prosecutions at Law or in Equity, civil or criminal; according to the principles of Law, and the rules laid down by the several Courts 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 27 The oldest book of practice (such is the denomination used, among lawyers, to denote the books, in which a statement is given, of the operations and instruments in use, in the different judicatories, in the course of judicial procedure)..is *Powell's Attorney's Academy*, London, 1623.

c. A habitual way or mode of acting; a habit, custom; (with *pl*) something done constantly or usually; a habitual action.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 287 By this practice, the rule and regiment of the whole realme, consisted onely in the heades and orders of the Duke and the Chauncelor. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 393 Honnest women,.. spoted at na tyme with ony sic ungodlie practizeis. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* (1731) 5 Grafting upon them erroneous and superstitious Practices. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. vi. 26 A man of free principles, shewn by practices as free. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxvi, The privy council of Scotland in whom the practice since the union of the crowns vested great judicial powers.

3. The doing of something repeatedly or continuously by way of study; exercise in any art, handicraft, etc., for the purpose, or with the result, of attaining proficiency; hence, †the practical acquaintance with or experience in a subject or process, so gained. (See also 9 c.)

1525 Lo. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxxix. [clxxxv.] 577 The lorde of Coucy shewed .the great wysdome and practyse of the sayd physycion. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 3 Through practise made perfect. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 165 Proceed in practise with my younger daughter, She's apt to learne, and thankefull for good turnes. 1605 — *Macb.* v. i. 65 This disease is beyond my practise. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 53 It was my chance lately to be in company with three Gentlemen at a Musical Practice. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 34 After a little Practice, an Angle may be taken more readily this way than with [etc.]. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 22/1 In the forenoon we had some rifle practice at a large granite stone above the town. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. xx. 141 The ascent is a pleasant bit of mountain practice. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 22, I absolutely forbid any public performances which entail many hours of daily severe practice.

†**4.** An exercise; a practical treatise. *Obs.*

c 1541 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* title-p., This lytell Practyce..in Medycyne is translated out of Laten in to Englysshe. 1571 Digges (*title*) A Geometrical Practise, named Pantometria, diuided into three Bookes. 1593 J. Udall (*title*) The Key of the Holy Tongve..first The Hebrue Grammar..; Secondly, A practize upon the first, the twentie fift, and the syxtie eyght Psalmes, according to the rules of the same Grammar. 1722 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gard.* 87 The Manner of Tracing, reduced to Twenty Practices.

5. *spec.* The carrying on or exercise of a profession or occupation, esp. of law, surgery, or medicine; the professional work or business of a lawyer or medical man.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 281 The mysteries of mingled medicines, and the practise of Physicke. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 161 He liv'd by his Practice, as other Physicians did and do. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Practice*, actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Lawyer, Physician, or Surgeon; the having Clients or Patients. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 456 So valuable a branch of knowledge as the practice of physic. 1884 *Law Times* 24 May 61/2 There is no barrister in practice who is so thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of bankruptcy practice. 1898 Rider Haggard *Doctor Therne* i. 5 He sold this practice and removed into Dunchester.

6. The action of scheming or planning, esp. (now only) in an underhand way and for an evil purpose; machination, treachery; trickery, artifice. (The earliest recorded sense.)

1494 Fabyan *Chron* VII. 608 The towne of Seynt Denys.. was goten by treason or practyse of one named Iohan Notice, a Knyght of Orleannce. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 59 The Practise of the Deuill. 1598 Grenefey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iv (1622) 7 All sauing Lepidus, through Tiberius practise, for sundry pretended crimes were made away. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* I (1704) 201/2 The Ship..should be surrender'd without Any Practice or Treason. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiii, It looks as if there were practice in it to bring a stain on my name. 1834 W. Godwin *Lives Necromancers* 445 Keeling..inclined to the belief that it might all be practice, and that there was nothing supernatural in the affair. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v 276 He ..died a martyr's death, through the practice of the Lady Ælfthryth.

b. Dealings, negotiation, conference, intercourse; *esp.* in evil sense, Conspiracy, intrigue, collusion (*with* a person, *between* persons). *arch.*

1540 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII 322 She ys very lothe to be knowne to have any praictes with me in any the Kinges Highnes affaires. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 156 Be ressoun of the daly traffique, practize and intelligence betuix the inhabitantis..and the declarit tratouris. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* v. viii. (1886) 85 There was not any conference or practise betwixt them in this case. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, He has been all this morning In practice with a peruked gentleman-usher. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxxvi. (1674) 188 He held secret practice with all the Poets. *a* 1680 Earl of Rochester *Valentinian* v. iii, Begone and leave me I have some little practice with my soul And then the sharpest sword is welcome. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt-cap* III. 945 Somehow, gloves were drawn o'er dirt and all, And practice with the Church procured thereby.

c. (with *pl.*) A scheme, plot, intrigue, conspiracy, stratagem, manœuvre, artifice, trick.

1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 190 A practise which I trust shal shortely come to light. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 415 This realme was..troubled with Ciuile sedition, and the craftie practises of the Frenchmen. *c* 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* II. ii. It may be a practice 'twixt themselves To expel the Britons. 1645 Gataker *God's Eye on Israel* 93 How many plots and practises of the popish faction..have been discovered, defeated, and returned on the heads of those, that were either plotters of them, or employed in them? 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iii 243 Giving them to understand, that he was not unacquainted with their Practices. 1740 Johnson *Sir F. Drake* Wks. IV. 414 Unable to obviate the practices of those whom his merit had made his enemies. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xii. 2 Left-hand practices o'er the merry wine-cup.

7. The action, or an act, of practising *on* or *upon* a person, etc.: see Practise 11. *rare.*

1614 B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* I. ii, This is a confederacy, a meere piece of practice vpon her, by these Impostors. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 140 Hee thought..that the onely practise vpon their affections, was to set vp a Standard in the field. 1759 Franklin *Exp.* Wks. 1840 III. 423 This menace..was also another piece of practice on the fears of the assembly.

8. *Arith.* A compendious method of performing multiplication by means of aliquot parts, in cases where one or both quantities are expressed in several denominations; e. g. in finding the value of a given number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each, or that of so many hundredweight, pounds, and ounces of something at so much a hundredweight. See quot. 1727–41.

1574 H. Baker *Well Spring Sciences* 87 b, The third parte treateth of certayne briefe rules, called rules of practise...Some there be, which call these rules of practise briefe rules;..There be others whiche call them the small multiplication. 1596 Mellis *Recorde's Arith.* III. 406 Briefe Rules, called Rules of Practise...The working of Multiplication in Practise, .which is accomplished by meanes of diuision in taking the half, the third, the fourth, the fift, or such other parts of the summe which is to be multiplyed. 1671 J. Newton *Compl. Arith.* xxiii. (1691) 119 When the Rule of Three direct hath 1, or an Integer for the first term, it is commonly called a Rule of practice, not only for the speedy, but the practical resolution of such questions. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Practice*, in arithmetic, *Practica Italica*, or *Italian usages*; certain compendious ways of working the rule of proportion...They were thus called from their expediting of practice and business; and because first introduced by the merchants and negotiants of Italy. 1859 Barn. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 156 Practice is a compendious mode of finding the value of any number of articles by means of Aliquot Parts, when the value of an unit of any denomination is given.

II. Phrases and Combinations.

9. *In practice.* **a.** In the realm of action; practically, actually, as a fact. **b.** †In customary use, in vogue (*obs.*); practised, habitually performed. **c.** In the condition of being exercised so as to maintain skill or ability. So *out of practice.*

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 177 It is alreddy accordit and enterit in practize..that upoun the vacance of ony prelacie the kirkis thairof salbe disponit to qualifit ministeris in titill. 1602 Shaks *Ham.* v. ii. 221 Since he went into France, I haue beene in continuall practice. 1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* IV. i, Your viper wine, So much in practise with grey bearded gallants. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 Of attainment far more certain, than hath been yet in practice. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* III. viii, Foreigners to the fashion or anything in practice. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 322 Fyfe .believes that the heat actually made available from coal in practice, is nearly the same as ought to be produced, according to theory, by the quantity of coke which it yields. 1863 Froude *Hist. Eng.* VIII. vii 53 He [Shaw] broke loose from time to time to keep his hand in practice. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 218 A saint in practice, if not in profession. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw* II lx 421 In practice it is but little changed. *Mod* He played a very poor game, he was plainly out of practice.

10. *To put in* (or *into*) *practice.* **a.** To practise, exercise, carry out in action. †**b.** To begin to practise or do, to set about (*obs.*). †**c.** To scheme, plot, attempt (*to do* something) (*obs.*). †**d.** To bring into use (*obs.*); cf. 11 b.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 30 This rule will I put in practise whan the tyme of the yeare doeth insewe 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* III. i 89 I hy aduice, this night, ile put in practise. 1592 Kyd *Murther I. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 289 She put in practise to poyson him. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. ii. 206 Instruments, which the industry of man hath found out and put in practise. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 6 To haue the Scriptures in the mother-tongue..hath bene thought vpon and put in practise of old. 1706 *Royal Proclam.* 11 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No 4218/1 It is High Treason for any Persons to put in Practise to Absolve, Perswade or Withdraw any of Our Subjects. from their..Obedience to Us. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, I could never observe this maxim to be put in practice by any nation, except that of Lilliput.

11. †*To make practice of.* **a.** To practise, carry out in action. **b.** To make use of, use: cf. 10 d. **c.** *To make a practice of* (something), to do it habitually and of purpose.

1623 Webster *Devil's Law Case* II. iii, What practice do they make of 't in their lives? 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 147 The Gun (an instrument they now make practice of). *Mod.* I make a practice of walking to the train every morning. You may do so on this occasion, but you must not make a practice of it.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in sense 3, as *practice-firing, -ground, -room, -school*, etc.; also (in sense 2 b) **practice court** (see quot. 1883).

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 447/1 Its Cricket Club and practice-ground. 1883 *Harton's Law Lex.* s. v. *Queen's Bench*, Connected with the Court of Queen's Bench, and auxiliary thereto, was the Practice Court. The Practice Court (called also the Bail Court) heard and determined common matters of practice, and ordinary motions for writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, etc. 1887 Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1889) 93 By one rapid practice-learned drag, the net was matched over. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 Herbart founded 'a practice school in which a few children should be instructed according to the most scientific methods'. 1898 Kipling in *Morn. Post* 10 Nov. 5/3 Between the pauses of practice-firing.

Practician (prakti·ʃăn), *sb* (*a.*) Also 6 **-icien, -isian,** *Sc.* **-iciane,** 7 **-itian,** (6 **praticiane**). [a. obs. F. *praticien* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), var. of *praticien*, f. L. *practica* practice + *-ien*, -ian.] One who practises any art, profession, or occupation; a worker, practitioner; a practical man (as distinguished from a theorist, etc.).

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* Prohem. 62 Knawing myne vnssufficience To be comprysit praticiane [*pr.* perticiane] with prudence. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* iv. 41 In medicyne the most practicianis, Lechis, surrigianis, & phisicianis. 1536 Beli fnden *Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. 196 Origenes..wald ditt fastar than sevin practicians might suffice to write. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 118 Wherefore many practicians, when they wyll gylte anye woode, laye the bottome of grounde .. of yelow. 1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 4 Twixt Musitians and Practitians, oddes is great. 1678 Sir G Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. i. § 4 (1699) 5 Yet is generally concluded by the practicians of all Nations, that *simplex conatus*, or endeavour, is not now punishable by death 1818 Moore in *Mem.* (1853) II. 245 He was a most learned and troublesome practician, as well as theorist, in dialectics. 1899 S. Colvin *Lett. Stevenson* I. 12 He looked..with the eye of the poet and artist, and not those of the practician and calculator.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.* Given to practical work.

1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 9 Sept., The eminently adaptive and practician character of the Americans goes far to supersede the necessity of tedious drill.

†**Pra·cticous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *practic-us* Practic + -ous.] Practical.

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 18 Not to mention speculativ Infidelitie, practicous Atheism, horrid Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism.

†**Pra·ctisable,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **-iseable, -iceable.** [f. Practise *v.* + -able.] Capable of being practised; practicable.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* *j, How often, therfore, these fiue ..Operations do..differre from the fiue operations of like ..name, in our Whole numbers practisable. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 22 Certaine Vertues not practise-

able by the poor. 1644 G. Platts in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 296 The thing itself plainly appeares to be practiceable.

† **Practisant.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. obs. F. *pra(c)tisant*, pr. pple. of *pra(c)tiser* to Practise.] ? A plotter, conspirator (cf. Practise *v.* 9); or ? performer of a stratagem (Schmidt).

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 20 *Charles.* Saint Dennis blesse this happy Stratageme, And once againe wee'le sleepe secure in Roan. *Bastard.* Here entred Pucell, and her Practisants.

Practise (præ·ktis), *v.* Also 5 **practis**, 5–6 **-ese**, **-yse**, 5–7 **-ise**, 6 **-ysse**, *Sc.* **-isse**, **-iz**, **pratize**, 6–9 **practice**. [Known from 15th c. (or ? late 14th c.: cf. the deriv. *practisour* (Practiser) used by Langland and Chaucer). a. OF. *pra(c)tise-r* (14th c. in Godef.), = 15th c. L. *practizāre* (Du Cange) to practise; f. OF. *pra(c)tiquer*, med.L. *pra(c)ticāre*, by substitution of the suffix *-iser*, *-izāre* (see -ize) for the less common *-iquer*, *-icāre*; thence also Du. *praktizeren*, G. *praktizieren*, etc. The stress, originally, as still dialectally, on *-ize* (praktī·z, praktəi·z), was subseq. shifted to the first syllable, whence also the change of z to s, perh. after *practice* sb.]

1. *trans.* To perform, do, act, execute, carry on, exercise (any action or process). Now *rare*, or merged in sense 2.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 This maner off doynge hath be so ofte practised nerehande in euery reaume, þat thair cronicles be full off it. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* i. (Percy Soc.) 11 Thynges to practyse whiche should profyte be. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xiv, Pricke the minde to practise any yll. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 47 To thinke, that you haue ought but Talbots shadow, Whereon to practise your seueritie. 1600 (*title*) Certaine Experiments concerning Fish and Frvte: Practised by Iohn Taverner Gentleman. 1653 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 3 The only civility which it is proper for me to practise with so eminent a person. 1799 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 171 You shall not practise the same game with me. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* V. xv, He practised every pass and ward, To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard.

† **b.** In special uses: To work out (a problem or result); to perform, act (a play). *Obs.*

1572 Digges *Pantom.* I. xv. E j b, Pleasanter to practize is this than the former and moste exact for Altitudes. *Ibid.* xvi. E ij, By a Glasse heighthes may be pleasantly practized and founde on this wise. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 62 Frear Kyllour sett furth the Historye of Christis Passioun in forme of a play, quhilk he boith preached and practised opinlie in Striveling. 1685 Dryden *Alb. & Alban.* Pref., Ess. (Ker) I. 280 He [Charles II] had been pleased.. to command that it should be practised before him, especially the first and third acts of it.

c. *intr.* To act, work, proceed, operate. (In quot. 1677, ? to try experiments, to experiment.)

1553 *Respublica* III. ii. 618 We reste nor daie nor night.. [To] practise and travaile for your welth and honoure. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xiv. 23 So practice for any other Latitude. 1677 Temple *Ess. on Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 135 Being little inclined to practise upon others, and as little that others should practise upon me. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 53 Cases that require rather to be carefully watched, than vigorously practised upon.

2. *trans.* To carry on, perform, or do, habitually or constantly; to make a practice of; to put into practice, carry out in action (as distinguished from believing, professing, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, And what ye rede, se you practise it in lyfe & dede. 1559 Bp. Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 17 Sute was made..to have three things graunted..to be practyssed..that is to saye, that prestes myght have wyves [etc.]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 9 Questioned .what that usage ment, Which in her cott she daily practized. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 23 He had no Legges, that practic'd not his Gate. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 Whatsoeuer is to be beleeued or practised. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 76 Practice as much of Religion as you Talk, and then you have a full Licence to Talk as much of it as you Please. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 131 The method which Socrates had heard Zeno practise in the days of his youth.

b. *To practise religion* [after F. *pratiquer la religion*]: to perform the religious duties which the Church requires of its members; to be a practising and not merely a nominal member (esp. in *R. C. Ch.*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

[1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 1 By religious, I meane..practising prayers.] 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 15 The catholic religion is practised in this province, after the same manner as in the other provinces. 1904 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7 The energetic priest of a very well-organised poor parish in Paris told me that, out of forty thousand inhabitants, four thousand 'practised' religion.

c. With *inf.* To be wont or accustomed. *arch.*

1674–91 Ray *Collect. Words* 192 He hath practis'd to burn the ends of all the Posts which he sets into the ground to a Coal on the outside. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* IX. 488 [She] from the tower.. Practised to commune with her loyal knight By cressets and love-beacons.

d. *intr.* To act habitually.

1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 3 If we believe it, we cannot be good Christians unless we practise upon it. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 180 If he practises according to this Opinion, he so far renounces his Christianity. *Mod.* If he practises as well as he preaches, he must be a paragon.

3. *trans.* To work at, exercise, pursue (an occupation, profession, or art).

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 333 b, Whan they..practise coniuryng. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 159 [He] wyse weill leirned in devyne syences and pratizit the samin to the glorie of god. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. i. 71 *Sec. Fish.* Canst thou catch any Fishes then? *Per.* I neuer practizde it. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 131 They admit of no Trade, but practise Piracy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 No man can practise two trades, or practise one and superintend another. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 He endeavoured..to practise medicine, but could nowhere find patients.

† **b.** *intr.* To work (at some business or occupation). *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 505 Some.. were holdyn in for a tyme, to practis & shewe vnto the newe how they shuld ordre & guyde the sayd offyces. 1660 Bloome *Archit.* Title-p., Carvers, Inlayers, Antick-Cutters, and all other that delight to practise with the Compasse and Square.

† **c.** *intr.* To perform (musically). *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 For to practyse withe sugrid melody, He and his scolers ther wittis did apply. 1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* I. 131 The itinerant musicians that practice in the streets.

d. *spec. intr.* To exercise the profession of law or of medicine.

1538 Starkey *England* II. ii 192 Only such whose..lernyng in the law [was] prouyd, schold be admyttyd to practyse in causys. 1645–52 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1860) 147 Not only dwelling and practising at Dublin, but being Physician generall of the English Forces. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. iv. 55 The seal was committed to the earl of Clarendon, who had withdrawn from practice as a lawyer near twenty years; and afterwards to the earl of Shaftesbury, who had never practised at all. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. viii. 67 A medical man practising in a little village. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 597 A counsel practising at the bar.

† **4.** *trans.* To put into practice, carry out in action, execute (a law, command, etc.). *Obs.*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 277 This statute [of 1401] was practized in a prest, that sone aftir was brent at Smythfeld. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 b, Luther vnderstode that the Emperoure, and diuerse Princes woulde practise the decree of Wormes. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded. 11 If the principles be true, why are they not practised? 1718 Watts *Ps.* cxix. 1. ii, Blest are the men that keep thy word, And practise thy commands. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 81 Those [laws] which remain..under his name seem to be only the laws already practised in the country by his Saxon ancestors.

5. To perform repeatedly or continuously by way of study, in order to acquire skill; to exercise oneself in (any art, process, or act) for the purpose of attaining proficiency. Also with *obj. inf.*

c 1430 [see Practising *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 29 Ere I learne loue, Ile practise to obey. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 253 Shall sweet Bianca practise how to bride it? 1623–4 Laud *Diary* 24 Mar., Wks. 1853 III. 150 The Earl of Oxford, practising a tilt, fell and brake his arm. 1778 Sheridan *Camp* II. iii, To hear a march and chorus, which some recruits are practising. 1854 Thackeray *Rose & Ring* vii, She was very busy practising the piano. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* I. 3 The young people had their singing-class, at which they practised hymns.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To exercise oneself with the view of acquiring skill or proficiency; *esp.* in the performance of music.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 83 My bookes and instruments shall be my companie, On them to looke, and practise by my selfe. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 556 P 11 While a Man is learning to fence, he practises both on Friend and Foe. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* I. xxx She will never play really well, unless she practises more. *a* 1817 — *Lady Susan* xvii. in *Mem.* (1871) 238 Frederica spends great part of the day there, practising as it is called [at the piano]. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* I. ix, Catherine and Agnes are at school; and Rose, I think, is practising.

6. *trans.* To exercise (any one) *in* some action in order to make him proficient in it; to train, drill.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 65 The children must Be practis'd well to this, or they'll neu'r doo't. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 93, I will leave this to your private considerations, to practise your wits in the depths of Christianity. 1674 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 292 Said william Austin Doth Couenant..and Engage..To practice and jnstruct the Said moses Lippit in art and trade of a weauer. 1855 Trench in *Lect. to Ladies* ix. 225 We might do much..by practising the young to distinguish between words which have a near resemblance to one another. 1888 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 24 The captain practises his company in all the phases of war.

b. *pa. pple.* Experienced by practice; skilled, versed, proficient (*in*); † accustomed, used (*to*).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 30 The same officer was well practised and could good skille in that science. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 7 The Athenians at that time were not greatly practised to the sea. 1693 *Humours Town* 35 If they..have been well practis'd in writing *Billet deux*. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 439 Till men were well practised in him, he was apt to impose on them. *Ibid.* II. 43 A satirical temper which was imputed to youth and wit not enough practised to the world. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. i. 17 He was..perfectly practised in all the college routine of business.

† **7.** To put to practical use; to use, make use of, employ. *Obs.*

138. in *Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 157 þe olde testament for wynnyng of tybes and offryngis is sumwhat practised. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 288 And þorw þe grace of hevene kyng, þei practiseden medicines to helpe manky[n]d. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* II. Ep. Ded. *ij b, The sacred Byble..set forth by your Maiesties appoyntment, to be dewly practised in all holy exercyses within your churches. 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 26 This Engin is much practised in Germany. 1731 Pope *Ep. Burlington* 36 Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Note*, A door or window so called, from being much practised at Venice, by Palladio and others. 1740 *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 29 The two most convenient Places for a speedy Transportation, of any yet practised from New-York to Philadelphia.

† **b** To frequent, haunt [after F. *pratiquer*].

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 73 He had always desired to have him live at Rome, because he had known him, and practised him, and knew very well how great service he was able to have done the Church. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 825 The court he practised, not the courtier's art. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 76 Several, who saw, and practis'd the World for a longer space of time. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 60 They were not in a Capacity to make any Figure by Sea; an Element, little practised by them, and less understood.

† **8.** To bring about, compass, effect, accomplish.

1550 J. Coke *Eng & Fr. Heralds* § 68 E ij, You practysed a maryage betwene the doughter and heyre of Nauerne, and Monster de la bright, countie de foyx. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Leg.* L ij, Seuen moneths before, the said Guisians had practised an other league in Guyenne, through the meanes of the lorde of Candales. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 They thought to practise some way for theyr suretie. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 173 Suppose he intendeth..to practise the sickness, death, destruction, of man or beast. 1736 Chandler *Hist Persec.* 318, I think he can't well be excused from practising the death of Servetus at Vienne.

† **b.** To devise means to bring about (a result); to plan, scheme, intend (something to be done). With *simple obj.* or *obj. clause. Obs.*

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 132 He doth already practise a marriage betwene the King of Hungarie and me. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 76 Solon..began to practise that his Citizens should give themselves unto Crafts and Occupations. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 802 [They] Thenceforth shall practice how to live secure 1711 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & Sussex* i. (1886) 9 A Preparative Meeting..for preserving the Reputation of our proffession blameles is Practised at Reigate.

† **c.** To exert oneself in order to effect (something); to attempt, endeavour, try. (With *simple obj.* or *inf.*) *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 48 This Prouerbe experience long ago gaue, that nothing who practiseth nothing shall haue. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 83 b, [He] practised first to kill him selfe with his owne Dagger. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIII. Argt. 834 Annibali having practised in Affrick to raise war. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. III. 201 The Ministers continued practising, to get further evidence for the Tryal.

9. *intr.* To lay schemes or plans, esp. for an evil purpose; to use stratagem or artifice; to scheme, plot, conspire, intrigue (*with* or *against* a person, *to do* something). Now *rare.*

1537 Latimer *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 379 That you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did practise about their prey. 1572 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 23 Melvill..was executed.. for practesing with England. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 156 Hee will practise against thee by poyson. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 220 It suffereth not the one to practise against the other, upon the perill that may ensue to the offender. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 136 He fell to plotting and practising with the Rebels, and attempted.. to deliver the Queen of Scots out of Custody. 1861 [Practising *vbl. sb.* 2].

† **b.** *trans.* To plot, conspire (some evil to be done). *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 247 b, They haue practised thinges against him in Germani, and in forein nations. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 b, He practized the vtter ouerthrowe not onely of all Christian societie, but of the state of the whole world also. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. i. 20, I doubt My Vncle practises more harme to me. 1607 *God's Warning* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 64 The late papisticall conspiracie of traytors, that, with powder, practised the subuersion of this beautifull kingdome. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 234 Normall..practices her owne brothers destruction.

† **c.** To endeavour to gain (favour, etc.) by arts; to aim at in an underhand way. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xxiii. (1591) 14 He had by al possible meanes practised the fauour and goodwill of the souldier. 1640 Habington *Q. of Arragon* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 342 What can you answer for the practising The queen's affection, when Embassador, You lay here from Castile?

10. *intr.* To have dealings or intercourse, to negotiate or treat *with* a person; *esp.* to treat or deal *with* so as to influence or gain over to some course of action. Now *rare.*

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* II. 559, I practysyd soo with the sayd Bryan, and with my seruaunt Stephin Apparye, that they hunted the sayd Kayr. 1555 Eden *Decades* 313 He sent to his brother Bartholomewe Colon to practise with the Kynge of Englande. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. vi. 117, I haue seene and practised with diuers Persian gentlemen. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 79 Practising wth all your R. Highnesses Tenants there, by fair or foul means, to turne tenants to him. 1721 Swift *Let. to Pope* 10 Jan., The grand juries of the county and city were practised effectually with to represent the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets. 1902 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* II. iii. 60 He and his party had long been practising with Cecil.

† **b.** *trans.* To work upon (a person, etc.), so as to persuade to some (esp. evil) course of action; 'to draw by artifice' (J.); to influence by underhand dealings, win over, 'get at', corrupt.

1570 Buchanan *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 27 Bot Sr James..hinderit yis purpose be sum of ye Kingis familiar seruandis yat he had practisit be giftis. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 396 He allured out of Sanctuarie his fiue Neeces..whence also, to murther them,..

hee had formerly practised the two yong Princes his Nephewes. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 257 The Earle of Traquayre. did practize the jury with a good intent to finde the said Lo: guilty as aforesaid. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxvi. § 18 (1699) 271 A mean of corrupting Witnesses, and Assizers, who, if known, might be practised. 17.. Swift (J.), To practise the city into an address to the queen.

11. *intr. Practise on* or *upon*: To practise tricks or artifices upon; to act upon by artifice, so as to induce to do or believe something; to play a trick upon, impose upon, delude; to work upon (a person, or his feelings, etc.).

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 36 Sirs, I will practise on this drunken man. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 398, I..will so practise on Benedicke, that..hee shall fall in loue with Beatrice. 1613 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* IV. ii, V' are practised up on most devilishly. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 148 The Court practised on her..so far that she delivered up her husband's letters. 1858 Sears *Athan.* III. ii. 268 Out of this belief papacy shaped its purgatory and practised on human credulity and fear. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 392 You have practised on her, Perplext her, made her..Swerve from her duty to herself and us.

b. To tamper with, to corrupt. *rare.*

1872 J. H. Newman *Tracts* (1874) 167 *note*, Photius considers his [St. Methodius'] works have been practised upon by heretics.

c. See also 1 c, 5 b.

†12. *trans.* To make trial of, try practically. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 278, I haue seene the nature of this dust practised. 1796 J. Smyth in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* (1799) 519 The crops I practised were 1st, oats; 2d, turnips, yams, and other potatoes; 3d, barley with grass-seeds. 1802 H. Greathead in *Naval Chron.* IX. 293, I would..recommend practising the boat.

†13. To construct. *Obs. rare.*

1739 H. Walpole *Let. to R. West* 11 Nov., At the end of a great road, which was practised through an immense solid rock by bursting it asunder with gun-powder. 1820 Shelley *Philos. View Reform* in Dowden *Transcr. & Stud.* (1888) 69 Most fatal of them all is that mine of unexploded mischief it has practised beneath the foundations of society.

Practised (præ·ktist), *ppl. a.* [f. Practise *v.* + -ed [1].]

1. That has had practice; experienced, expert, skilled, proficient. (See also Practise *v* 6 b.)

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 507 A companie of warlike and practised souldiours. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 332 Your Art, of which you seem to be so practised a master. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 714 To the practised eyes of the Kentish fishermen she looked much like a French privateer. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc* (1879) I. vi. 209 My practised men fastened the sail at the top.

2. Executed or gone through beforehand in order to acquire proficiency in performance.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 97, I haue seene them shiuer and looke pale,..Throttle their practis'd accent in their feares. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 116 Making practis'd Smiles As in a Looking-Glasse.

†3. Habitually used or frequented; accustomed.

1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 658 He led us into a less practis'd walk. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 945 To serve thir Lord..with songs to hymne his Throne, And practis'd distances to cringe, not fight.

†4. (app.) Plotted against, made the object of conspiracy. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* X Iv. (1612) 245 Throckmorton yeat, more priuie and more practising than those, .Did mischiefes that imported more our practiz'd State disclose.

Hence **Practisedness**, the quality or fact of being practised or experienced.

1883 J. Purves in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 352 Honesty he ascribes to practisedness in the world's ways.

†Practisement. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Practise *v.* + -ment.] The fact of practising, or that which is practised; a deed or practice.

1581 Burleigh *Let. to Walsingham* in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 379 She speaketh of a practisement by him in the Thames mouth..that you should call it to memory.

Practiser (præ·ktisəɹ). Forms: see Practise; 4-5 **-our** (5 **-ere**, **-ir**, 6 **-ure**, *Sc.* **-ar**), 6- **-er.** [ME. *practisour* prob. a. AF. **practisour*, agent-nonn f. OF. *pra(c)tiser*: see Practise *v.* and -our b; the suffix being between 1450 and 1550 weakened to -er [2] 3.] One who practises.

1. One who exercises a profession or occupation; a practitioner: **a.** of medicine or surgery (often opposed to one trained in the science or art).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 107 And did him assaye his surgerye on hem þat syke were, Till he was parfit practisoure. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 422 With vs ther was a Doctour of Phisik..He was a verray parfit praktisour [*Lansd. MS.* practisere]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx. 67 (Harl. MS.), Oon [leche]..sotill in crafte, and a good practiser. 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Practysure, *practicien.* 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 133 They are like those sicke men which reiect the expert and cunning Physition, .and admitte the heedelesse practiser. 1666 W. Boghurst *Loimographia* (1894) 30 Many ignorant practizers took upon them the name of Doctors. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 274 Another practiser,..who had been a surgeon in the French army.

b. of law.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1582 Practisirs & prematis [*v. r.* practyf men in prevatez] & prestis of þe lawe. 1552 Huloet, Practiser of lawe. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 641 A Chaunceria man, or practiser in the lawe, to drawe out writtes. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 182 Such barbarous cruelty who ever saw Done on a duller practicer at law? 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 33 The worthie Societie of the Professors, Practisers, and Students of the Common Law of this Land in Lincolns Inn. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4954/1 Practicers of the Law in North Britain. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. x. 332 He had been formerly a student and practiser in the courts of common law in England.

c. *gen.* One who practises any art, science, manner of life, course of action, etc.; one who carries out a theory, principle, etc., in action.

1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 135 Philosophers were neuer good practisers in weale publike. 1585 *Praise of Mus.* 20 Her professors and practisers were not rewarded. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 136 Practizers and teachers of these Geometricall conclusions. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 218 Too illustrious a lover and even practicer of the art to be omitted. 1826 C. Butler *Grotius* VII. 113 Councillors and practisers of schemes hostile to its welfare. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix 156 A believer in, if not a practiser of, animal magnetism. 1854 Cdl. Wiseman *Fabiola* II. xxvi. 340 She was .a serious, real practiser of all that she taught.

†2. A schemer, plotter, conspirator; a man of wicked or fraudulent devices. *Obs.*

1545 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 466 He is a gret practiser, with which honest terme we cover untrew tales tellyng, lying, dissimulyng, and flateryng. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 158 A perfect practiser against the quiet of this state. 1643 5 *Trs. K. James* in *Select. Harl. Misc* (1793) 313 That my lord of Somerset was principal practiser . in a most perfidious manner, to set a train and trap for Overbury to get into the Tower.

†Practisie. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. *practise, practice*, after words etymologically in *-sy, -cy.*] Practice, action.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 17 To get by honest practisie, and keepe thy gettings concil e.

Practising (præ·ktisiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Practise + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Practise.

1. Action, performance (esp. habitual); carrying out, execution; exercise of a profession; repeated performance for the sake of becoming proficient, esp. in music.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 229 That no mason schulde worche be nyȝth, But ȝef hyt be yn practesynge of wytte. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 21 That litle leasure which shalbe left you from practising on your patients. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Dis.* (1708) 104 By much practising in hot Countries [he] gets a Skin not much unlike a Red Herring. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) I. 264 The young lady..took a fit of practising on her pianoforte. *Mod.* She must not neglect her practising.

Comb. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 10/1 The fields were the chief practising-grounds for the City archers.

2. Scheming, plotting; device, conspiracy, intrigue. Now *rare.*

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* II. Cvb, Abhominable in the practisynges of their wicked hartes. 1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. iv. 5 Rome from whom nothing is to be feared, but evil will, cursing and practising. 1861 G. G. Perry *Hist Ch. Eng.* I. iv. 162 The continued plottings and practisings of the Jesuits were ever a source of political danger.

Practising, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That practises: in senses of the verb.

1. Exercising a profession, esp. medicine or law; engaged in practice.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 16 Most of our practising Parsons and Vicars become suddenly Physitians. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rildg.) 46 Running after..every practising old Woman, for Medicines. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 334 The quirk and evasion of a practising lawyer. 1900 *Expositor* Sept. 236 The practising physicians seem regularly to have been Jews. 1902 *Act 2 Edw. VII*, c. 17 § 10 Every woman..shall before holding herself out as a practising midwife..give notice in writing.

b. Making a practice of religious duties or observances (esp. in *R. C. Ch.*). [After F. *pratiquant*: see Practise *v.* 2 b.]

1906 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6 A 'practising' Catholic bitterly disappointed with the attitude of the Pope.

2. Plotting, scheming, intriguing. Now *rare.*

1602 [see Practised 4]. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 206 A notorious Rebell..an inward man, and a great practising instrument with Tyrone).

Practitional (prækti·ʃənăl), *a. rare* [f. as next + -al.] **†a.** Given to 'practice' or plotting; scheming, crafty. *Obs.* **b.** Relating to practice, practical.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 201 Chiefe ambitious practitionall state Iesuits. 1807 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 1 It is the best practitional book and the truest philosophy in existence.

Practitioner (prækti·ʃənəɹ). Also 6 **practisioner, -itionere, -izioner, -ycioner,** 6–7 **-icioner.** [Erroneously extended from **†***practitian*, Practician, as if from a n. of action in *-ition.* But cf. the obs. and dial. *logicianer, (-tioner), musicianer, physicianer (-cioner)*; also *astrologer, astronomer, philosopher*, etc.: see -er [1].]

1. One engaged in the practice of any art, profession, or occupation; a practical or professional worker in anything. **a.** *gen.*

1553 Latimer *Serm., Lord's Pr.* vii. (1562) 56 b, Consider how long he hathe bene a practicioner: you muste consider what Satan is, what experience he hath, so y' we are not able to match with him. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 106 The Schole doctours, that take no payne with their doctrine, . ought to be called rather Speculatours, than Practicioners. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xvii. E iv, The ingenious Practi sioner. *Ibid.* xxxv. I. iij b, The diligent practizioner. 1704 (*title*) English Dictionary..By Edward Cocker, the late famous practitioner in fair Writing and Arithmetic. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 508 In Cimabu, Florence boasts the first native practitioner. 1827 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 340 The most experienced practitioners in conscience were puzzled. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 341 Hence..the worthlessness of amateurs to cope with practitioners.

b. in medicine or surgery.

General practitioner, one who practises both medicine and surgery; also opposed to *specialist* in either branch.

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) C vij, An other singuler medecine .a thing expelle of al the good practicioners. 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* b iv b 2 M Rabet, Chyrurgian at Paris,..the most experte ste practitionere of his time. 1665 J. Tillison in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 36 As is acknowledged by our practitioners in physic. 1791 *Gentl. Mag* 22/2 The use of the syringe is generally recommended by medical practitioners in deafnesses. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* i, The family practitioner opening the door for that distinguished professional. 1862 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, The 'general practitioners'..had to recognize that people could get well, unpoisoned. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 503 Younger practitioners who have been alarmed at what they regarded as a sign of aneurism.

c in law.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 398 Sollicitors..with all that rabblement of practitioners who devoure the substance of poore men. 1631 Heylin *St George* 80 A practitioner in the Parliamentarie Court in that City. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6384/8 John Saunders,..Practitioner of the Law. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. x. 379 A regular practitioner at the Supreme Court of the Hague.

†2. One engaged in practising an art or occupation for the sake of acquiring or retaining skill in it; a learner, novice, beginner; a probationer. *Obs.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 221 Certain others were late practitioners and novices in the Ministry. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* iv. i, I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* I. ii. 6 The Practitioner in Navigation, is next to learn to know.. the certain time of the Flowing and Ebbing of the Sea. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 341, 11 sub-engineers, and 16 practitioners. 1776 *Court & City Reg.* 166/1 Practitioner Engineers and Ensigns at 3*s.* 8*d* a day. 1789 *Trifler* No. 33. 420 The discordant sounds of uninstructed practitioners on the harpsichord. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. i. 105 The practitioner was then to assail the pel, armed with sword and shield, as he would an adversary.

3. One who practises anything; one who carries on a practice or action; a habitual doer.

1548 Gentle *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App I. 125 Ye private masse suppers is..blasphemouse to God and annoyous to the practycioners theref. 1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mort.* III. viii. 240 Christians must be daily practicioners of Faith and Repentance. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 176 A self evident virtue, of which the practitioners only know the luxury. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 4/2 The most conspicuous professor, or at any rate the most conspicuous practitioner, of the doctrine that statesmanship is superior to the trammels of moral obligation.

†4. One who acts on behalf of another; an agent. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 227 b, Naming also certen practicioners and messagers, by whose meanes chiefly the thing was wrought. 1561 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxiv. 243 Swadell, late Dr. Bonet's servant: and yet thought to be a practitioner for him

†5. One who uses artifice or trickery; a schemer, plotter, conspirator. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 He [Luther] is wel knowen to be such a practisioner, that there is no doubt, but suche thinges as are well written he..wil corrupt and depraue. 1601 W. Watson *Import Consid.* (1675) 77 Parsons and Heywood are found to be Practitioners.

Hence **Practitionery** (*rare*), the practice of a (mere) practitioner; empiricism.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 267 A character compounded of confident pretence on the one hand, and the merest practitionery on the other. 1842 F. Black *Homœop.* i. 5 For such practitionery we know no better advice than that of the judicious Huxham..to peruse the Sixth Commandment.

†Practive, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. stem *pract-* in Practic + -ive. (After *active*, etc.)]

1. Of persons: **a.** Devoted to practice or action; active; practical.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxciii. v, But right practyse thei were in couetysse. 1610 Boys *Exp. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1022) 299 John doth resemble the contemplative, Peter the practive.

b. Apt to practice; adept, skilful, dexterous.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1582 Practyf men in prevatez, & prestez of þe lawe. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 378 Gentilmen..verey experte and practyve in the countrey there. 1593-4 Sylvester *Profit Imprisonment* 94 You take your Pris'ner for a practive man of Art.

2. Belonging or relating to practice or action; practical.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 31 b, As well in maters speculatyue as practyue. 1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 185, I am Queene of loue, There is no practiue art of dalliance Of which I am not Mistresse. 1658 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 203 Not only..how to belive but for the practive part too, what to do.

B. *sb.* Practice; actual doing or working.

1396-7 in *Eng. Hist Rev.* (1907) XXII. 208 [These] be þe uerray practyf of nigromancie ratheie þanne of þe holi theologie. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 591 Cunnyng yea yea & wt prattife [*printed* prattise] I haue sauid many a manys lyfe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 4 It is harde to make a man to vnderstande it by wrytynge, without he were at the operation therof, to teache the practyue. § 141 It is better the practyue or knowlege of an husbande man well proued.

Hence † **Pra·tively** *adv. Obs.*, practically, in practice, actively.

1598 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxix. (1612) 191 The Preachers and the people both then practiuely did thriue. 1602 *Ibid.* IX. lii, Almes deedes, and workes of Charitie we practively professe.

Prad (præd). *slang.* [By metathesis from Du. *paard* a horse:—late L. *paraverēdus* (see PALFREY).] A horse.

1798 TUFTS *Gloss. Thieves' Jargon, Prad-holder*, a bridle. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 352 Met Bob Blunderbuss and Ben Bounce, going out on their prads. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, He's in the gig, a-minding the prad. 1895 MARRIOTT WATSON in *New Rev.* July 9 Creech .swerved .. and ran his mare full face upon the struggling prads.

‖ **Prado** (prā dō). [Sp.:—L. *prātum* meadow.] The proper name of the public park of Madrid, a fashionable promenade; hence sometimes in transferred applications.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. III. xv. 60 [He] went to the *Prado*, a place hard by, of purpose to take the air. [1657 J. DAVIES tr. *Voiture's Lett.* I. XXX. 58, I have not passed a fair evening in the *Prade* [Fr fr. Sp.], but I have wished him there.] 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 163 If a Lady be new-married, and longs to shew her Equipage, no Place so proper as the *Prado*. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 80 St. James's Park, the Prado of London. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 218 Taking their Sunday promenade upon the fashionable prado of White Conduit House.

Præ-, in med L. also **pre-**, a L. prep. and adv., meaning 'before'; a very frequent prefix and combining element. In Eng. the L. spelling was formerly not uncommon, but is now usual only in words that are still regarded as Latin, as *præcipe*, *præcognitum*, *præcordia*, *præmunire*, or that are terms of classical antiquity, as *prætor*. In other words PRE- is now the usual form.

There are some 17th century words that became obsolete before the *pre-* form became predominant, which are found only with the spelling *præ-*. This spelling has also been deliberately used by some writers in words commonly spelt with PRE- and so entered in this dictionary.

Præacuate to **-chordal**: see PREACUATE, etc.

‖ **Præcipe** (prī·sipi). *Law.* Also 5 **pricipe, presepe,** 6 8 **precipe.** [L. *præcipe*, imper. of *præcipĕre* to admonish, enjoin (see PRECEPT). Used as a sb. from the opening word or words of the writ, *præcipe quod reddat*, enjoin (him) that he render.]

1. (More fully *præcipe quod reddat.*) A writ requiring something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance. *Præcipe in capite*: see quots 1535, 1607.

[1215 *Magna Carta* c. 34 Breue quod vocatur precipe de cetero non fiat alicui de aliquo tenemento unde liber homo possit amittere curiam suam.] *a* 1500 transl. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 219 A wrytte whiche is called precipe from hensforth shall not be made too any man of ani freeholde wherthrugh a free man lese his courte. 14.. *MS. Lincoln A.* 1. 17 lf. 48 (Hallw.) Standis on bakke, For here es comene a presepe, swyche menne to take. 1535 tr. *Natura Brevium* (1544) 15 This wrytte of ryghte, Precipe in capite, lyeth for the tenaunt whiche holdeth of the kynge in chefe, as of his crowne, whiche tenaunte is deforced. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 139 Plaint of a Croft is good, but Precipe of a Croft is not good. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Præcipe quod reddat*, is a writt of great diuersitie . it is called sometime a writ of *Right close*, as a *præcipe in capite*, when it issueth out of the court of common pleas for a tenent holding of the King in cheife, as of his Crowne, and not of the King, as of any honour, castell or maner. 1623 T. POWELL *Attorn. Acad.* 125 First draw the *Precipe* in sheetes of Paper, and Engrosse the Concord in Parchment. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk* v. § 81 (1657) 142 If in a *præcipe* brought against the Husband, he plead misnomer 1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* III. 6 a, Those, against whom the precipe is brought, are lawful tenants to the precipe. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xviii. 274 The *præcipe* is in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or shew the reason wherefore he hath not done it. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. II. iv. § 2. 63 The simple writ of *Praecipe quod reddat*, which is the commencement of a proprietory action that is to take place from the first in the king's court.

2. A note containing particulars of a writ which must be filed with the officer of the Court from which the writ issues, by the party asking for the writ, or by his solicitor.

1848 in WHARTON *Law Dict. attrib.* 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XX, Mr. Fogg, where is the *præcipe* book?

Præcocial (prīkō·ʃăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *præcocēs* (pl. of *præcox* early mature: see PRECOCIOUS), applied in Ornithology to a division of birds: see below.] Of or pertaining to the *Præcoces*, applied to those birds whose young are able to leave the nest and to feed themselves as soon as they are hatched. Opp. to *Altricial*.

The classification of Birds into *Præcocēs* and *Altricēs*, as two primary divisions, introduced by Sundevall, was afterwards abandoned by him; but the adjectives founded upon these terms have been retained as useful in the classification of genera and families. See Newton *Dict. Birds*, s. vv.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* Index, *Præcoces*, birds that run about at birth. *Præcocial*, able to run about at birth. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 922 The young [of Wilson's Snipe] leave the nest as soon as they are hatched and follow the mother, or, as the naturalists would say, they are præcocial. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 146/2 There is no objection to the next in sequence being the præcocial Anseres. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 2/1 Præcocial birds appear to have much less receptivity than altricial birds.

‖ **Præcognitum** (prīkǫ·gnitŏm). *Pl.* **-a.** Also 8-9 **pre-**. [L., f. *præ* before + *cognitum*, neut. pple. of *cognōscĕre* to know: see COGNOSCE, PRECOGNITION.] Something known beforehand; *esp.* something necessary or assumed to be known as a basis of reasoning, investigation, or study; a principle. Chiefly in *pl.*

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 53 To set down some few *Præcognita* or Principles (as I may so call them). *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. John* vii. 17 Wks. 1831 IV. 24 In this inquiry, I must take one thing for a *præcognitum*, that every good man.. is 'taught of God'. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* Pref. 16 It would be but lost Labour for any Person unacquainted with these *Precognita*, to spend any Time in reading this Book. 1846 T. CALLAWAY *Dislocations & Fract. Clavicle & Shoulder-joint* (1849) 5 To start with certain præcognita.

Præconize to **Præcoracoid**: see PRECO-.

‖ **Præcordia** (prīkō·rdiă). *Anat.* [L. pl. the midriff, diaphragm, the entrails, f. *præ* before + *cor, cord-* the heart.] The forepart of the thoracic region; the parts or region of the body about the heart.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXX. v. II. 380 Now that I am come to speake of the precordiall region of the bodie, know this, That by this one word *præcordia*, I meane the inwards or entrailes in man or woman.] 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Præcordia*, the parts about the heart, as the diaphragma, or midriff. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 234/2 Fainting Fits, Swooning, Sickness at Heart, and other Diseases of the Præcordia. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 109 An uncommon degree of oppression at the præcordia. 1863 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* (1866) II 64 A sense of fluttering in the *præcordia*, with irregular action of the heart.

Hence ‖ **Præcordia·lgia** [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain referred to the præcordia. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Præcordiac, Præcordial: see PRECORD-.

‖ **Præco·rnu.** *Anat.* [mod.L. f. PRÆ- + *cornu* horn.] Wilder's name for the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the cerebellum.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 456 Cephalad of the fornix is a marked elevation, the striatum; that part of the procœlia into which it projects is the præcornu.

Præcuneus, etc.: see PRECUNEUS, etc.

Prædal to **Præfect**: see PREDAL, etc.

Præfatio: see PREFACE *sb.* 1.

Præfervid (prīfə·rvid), *a.* [ad. L. *præfervid-us*: see PRE- A. 5 and FERVID.] Very fervid: an intentional alteration, after the L. original, of the usual PERFERVID, q. v.

[1714 COL. BLACKADER *Diary* Feb in *Life* xviii. (1834) 414 Our national temper, the præfervidum ingenium imposes upon us for zeal.] 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 3/2 The præfervid Scot can tread his native heath without having to blush at the thought that [etc.]. 1890 *British Weekly* 13 June 102 The Scot .. flung into the liberal principles of the great university on the Seine his own tenacious and (as Buchanan spells it) præfervid nature.

Præ-fine: see PRE-FINE.

† **Præfi·scinal.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *præfiscinē*, also *præfascinī* in security against magic (f. *præ* before, in front of + *fascin-um* bewitching, witchcraft, fascination) + -AL.] A charm worn as a protection against magic or witchcraft; an amulet.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 102 Whether periapts [*mispr.* pericepts], amulets, præfiscinals, phylacteries, and spels had even been used,. but for magick and astrologie?

Prægnotary, var. PRENOTARY *Obs.*

Præhallux: see PREHALLUX.

† **Præla·bour.** *rare*⁻¹. [f. PRÆ-, PRE- A. 6 + LABOUR.] Intense, difficult, or immense labour.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 201 For these prælabours, and Toyles, do not destroy the courage, but encrease, and enlarge it by provocation.

‖ **Præla·brum, pre-.** *Entom.* [mod. L., f. PRÆ-, PRE- + L. *labrum* lip.] = CLYPEUS.

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Prælect to **Præm-**: see PRELECT, etc.

† **Præme·tial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præmētium* offering of first-fruits (to Ceres), f. *præ* before + *mētīrī* to measure.] Measured out from the first-fruits.

1621 BP. HALL *Var. Treat.* Ded. to K. James, [To] offer to your Maiestie some præmetiall handfulls of that crop whereof you may challenge the whole harvest.

‖ **Præmunientes** (prīmiŭnie·ntīz). *Law.* [L. *præmūnientēs* med.L. for *præmonentēs*, pr. pple. pl.) 'admonishing or warning' (see PRÆMUNIRE), occurring in a clause of the writ of Edw. I, 1295, summoning the spiritual estate to Parliament; hence applied attrib. to this clause and to the writ.]

Præmunientes clause: the clause of the writ of 1295, in which the bishops and abbots summoned to parliament are ordered to summon representatives of the minor clergy to attend with them. So *præmunientes writ.*

The words of the clause are 'praemunientes decanum (vel priorem) et capitulum ecclesiae vestrae, archidiaconos, totumque clerum vestrae diocesis, facientes quod. dictum capitulum per unum, idemque clerus per duos procuratores idoneos, . una vobiscum intersint' [etc.]: see Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xv. II. 195 *note.*

1700 ATTERBURY *Rights Convoc.* (1701) 226 The *Præmunientes* in the Bishops Writ is not an Idle Useless Clause.. but a Real, and Effectual Summons of the Clergy to Parliament. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Præmunientes*, are writs sent to every Particular Bishop to come to Parliament, *Præmunientes*, or warning him to bring with him the Deans and Arch-Deacons within his Diocess, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Diocess. 1888 *Q. Rev.* July 140 The part of the writ described as the Præmunientes Writ was not disused, and the Clergy are still summoned to attend Convocation, by what may be termed the Parliamentary form 1899 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LVII 181/2 The movement led by Atterbury. for the revival of Convocation and the execution of the Præmunientes clause.

‖ **Præmunire** (prīmiŭnəi·rī), *sb. Law.* Forms: 5-8 **premunire,** 6 **-munyre, -menyre, -minire,** 7 **-muniri, -ie,** (præ-, **premonire, priminary**), 6- **præmunire.** [L. *præmunīre* vb., pres. inf. (in cl. L., to fortify or protect in front), in med.L. confused with and used for *præmonēre* to forewarn, admonish, warn, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *monēre* to warn: cf. PREMUNITION. Occurring in the text of the writ, and thence taken as a name of the writ itself, and in various extended and transferred uses.]

1. (More fully *præmunire facias.*) A writ by which the sheriff is charged to summon a person accused, originally, of prosecuting in a foreign court a suit cognizable by the law of England, and later, of asserting or maintaining papal jurisdiction in England, thus denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign; also, the statute of 16th Richard II, on which this writ is based.

The words in the writ (1392–3) were (*Natura Brevium*, 1528, 150 b) 'precipimus quod per bonos et legales homines de ballliua tua premunire facias prefatum propositum [A. B.] quod tunc sit coram nobis' (we command that through good and loyal men of thy jurisdiction thou do [or cause to] warn the aforesaid A. B. that he appear before us).

[1383 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 159/2 Ceux qi sont garniz par Brief de Premunire facias .. puissent apparer par lour Attornes.] 1449 *Ib d.* V. 149/2 To have suche Processe therin, as provided in a premunire facias. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 108 That the premenyre Is lyke to be set a fyre In theyr iurisdictions. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 291/1 He layeth that doctour Alcin after that he was punished by premunyre for hys contempte committed against ye kinges temporal law, was therfore by y bishops highly recompensed in benefices. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 50 Hun.. takynge to hym good counsayll, sued the Curate in a premunire. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 21 A premunire will take you by the backe one day, for oppressing and tyrannizing ouer her Maiesties subiects as you doe. 1598 *Expos. Termes Law, Premunire* is a writ, and it lyeth where any man sueth any other in the spiritual court, for any thing that is determinable in the kings court. 1608 DAY *Law Trickes* v. (1881) 75 If I haue wrongd the Prince I stand in compas of a præmonire. 1706 TINDAL *Rights Chr. Ch.* 388 Bishops..being under..a Premunire oblig'd to confirm and consecrate the Person nam'd in the *Congé d'Elire.* 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 115 This then is the original meaning of the offence, which we call *præmunire*; viz. introducing a foreign power into this land, and creating *imperium in imperio*, by paying that obedience to papal process, which constitutionally belonged to the king alone. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 In the 16th year of this Prince [Richard II] was passed the important statute of 'præmunire'..This act received a very large interpretation from the judges and proved of great service in checking the papal usurpations. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xvi. II. 410 The first statute of *Præmunire*, declaring the forfeiture and outlawry of those who sued in foreign courts for matters cognisable in the king's courts, was an ordinance of 1353. *Ibid.* 415 In 1365 was passed a new statute of præmunire, definitely aimed against the jurisdiction of the papal court.

† **2.** *transf.* **a.** An offence against the statute of præmunire; also, any offence incurring the same penalties. *Obs.*

1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* c 1 (*heading*), An Act repealing certayne Treasons, Felonies, and Premunire. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 134 That if the office were erected without warrant whether it were not a premunire, treason [etc.]. 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N.* v. vi, Lest what I ha' done to them (and against Law) Be a Premuniri. 1678 COLEMAN in *Trial of* C 63 That Bill which would have it a Premunire in a Sheriff not to raise the *Posse Comitatus.*

† **b.** The penalties incurred by an offender against the statute of præmunire, which was subsequently applied to various offences not connected with its original purpose. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Premunirie*, forfeiture of goods. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Premunire*, a punishment wherein the offender loseth all his goods for euer, and libertie during life. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., When any man for an offence committed, shall incur a Præmunire, it is meant, he shall incur the same punishment, which is inflicted on those that transgress the Statute made Anno 16 Ric. 2 ca. 5 (commonly called the Statute of Præmunire) 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 256 He that did not enter into one side or other, shou'd incur somewhat like a premunire; for 'twas the forfeiture of his goods and estate, as well as the banishment of his person. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 367 Those Merchants whose Occasions require Sums of Money to be exported,..will, to keep themselves safe, rather give these Men 3*d.* 4*d.* 5*d.* nay, 6*d.* per Ounce more for foreign Silver, than for our own coined Silver of the same Fineness, which they dare not export for fear of the Præmunire. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II 94 A judge, who upon the criminal's appeal to the dreadful day of judgment, told him, he had incurred a premunire for appealing to a foreign jurisdiction.

† **3.** A situation or condition likened (gravely or humorously) to that of one who has incurred a præmunire; a difficulty, scrape, fix, predicament.

1595 *Maroccus Ext.* 17 But how does this landlord fall into this Præmunire? 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i.

489 If the law finds you with two wives at once, There's a shrewd premunire. **1694** CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* IV. viii, I'm in such a fright! the strangest quandary and premunire! **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 81 He would not bring himself into such a premunire again for the whole kingdom. **1814** *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 22 It made them all, like every other set..of men in similar premunires, squeak out so loudly.

Hence **Præmunire** (-əiᵊ·ɪ) *v. trans.*, to issue a writ of præmunire against; to convict of breach of the statute of præmunire. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1681 W. ROGERS *6th Pt. Chr. Quaker* 23 Whil'st Isaac Pennington was in Prison, and in expectation of being premunired. **1708** F. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 166 Horn desir'd To have good Bonner præmunir'd. *a* **1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1885) 252 Swear, or lie In prison, premunired, until you die. **1884** A. C. BICKLEY *Fox* XIX. 291 He cast the Friend into prison and praemunired him.

† **Præmuni·real, -ial, pre-**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Involving a breach of the statute of præmunire; liable to a præmunire. So † **Præmunirized** *ppl. a.*, having incurred a præmunire.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 171 The seculars ..made it a matter of conscience, thereby to refell, infringe, and abrogate all such premunireall treachery. *Ibid.*, The seculars ..clearly exempt, redeeme and keepe out themselues, from acknowledging any obedience to that already premunirized Archpriest. **1601** — *Import. Consid.* (1831) 19 To draw you all into the same Predicament Premunirial and of Treason with him.

Præmunite, -nition, etc.: see PREMUNITE, etc.

Prænares: see PRENARES.

‖ **Prænomen** (prīnōᵘ·men). Also **pre-**. [L., a forename, f. *præ* before + *nōmen* name.]

1. In *Rom. Antiq.*, The first name, preceding the nomen and cognomen; the personal name; thus the prænomen of Marcus Tullius Cicero was Marcus. Hence, the first name of persons of other nations or times; the Christian name of later times.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Prænomen*, among the Romans, that which was put before the *Nomen*, or General Name, and signify'd as much as our Proper Name. **1745** J. WARD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 370 Whether the C after Imp. in the others was designed for Cæsar or a prænomen, I cannot venture to assert. **1838** ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 421 *note*, It need not be said, that in old times men were designated by their prænomen, rather than by their nomen, or cognomen. **1844** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 81/2 With reference to the dates, pre-nomens, and royal standards of the monarchs by whom the pyramids were erected. **1886** *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 313/1 The names of servants are generally prænomens only, *e.g.* 'Alicia seruiente predicti Hugonis'.

† **2.** The first of two words constituting the name of a place, as *Chipping Barnet*. *Obs. rare.*

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Cambr.* (1662) I. 153 It being usuall to leave out the Prenomen of a Town for brevity sake, by those of the Vicenage,..commonly calling Westchester, Chester, South-hampton, Hampton.

3. In the binominal nomenclature of Natural History, the first or generic name of a plant or animal, which precedes the specific name. *rare.*

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 28 Uva ursi is now preceded by the prænomen Arctostaphylos. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prenomen*,..*Biol.*, the first or generic portion of a compound name.

Præ-notion to **Præpositor**: see PREN-, etc.

† **Præpositorship.** *Obs.* An incorrect rendering (cf. PREPOSITOR) of med.L. *præpositātus*, Ger. *propstei*, F. *prevôté*, the district of an ecclesiastical præpositus or *propst*, the group of parishes under one ecclesiastical superintendent; = rural deanery.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 221 In the præpositorship of Bremervorde are thirteen parochial-churches. *Ibid.* 230 Its parish-churches form a distinct præpositorship.

‖ **Præpo·situs.** Also **pre-**. [L. *præpositus* prefect, president, head, chief, in med.L. provost, sb. use of pa. pple. of *præpōnĕre* to place or set over, f. *præ* PRE- + *pōnĕre* to place.] The head, chief, president, or provost, in various institutions clerical and civil. Frequent in Anglo-Latin: see PROVOST, the mod.Eng. repr.; also PREPOST.

1607–72 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Præpositus Villæ*, is sometimes used for the Constable of a Town, or Petit Constable. ..It is used sometime for a Reve, or for a chief Officer of the King in a Town, Mannor or Village. **1627** M. WREN *Serm. bef. King* 6 Feare..'tis Gods Præpositus in the School of Graces, it sees that none of them be out of Order, or in any kinde Faulty. **1894** R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 145 By the year 1217 the Præpositus or Reeve at York had been superseded by a mayor. **1906** *Athenæum* 19 May 609/3 It seems almost certain that William the 'præpositus' owed his Norman name to a godfather belonging to the Amundeville family.

Præpostor, pre- (prĭpǫ·stǝɹ). [Syncopated form of *præpositor*, PREPOSITOR, q. v.] The name given at various English Public Schools to those senior pupils to whom authority is delegated for the management and control of the community; elsewhere called *Præfects*, or *Monitors*. Cf. PREPOSITOR.

[At Eton, in the 16th c.] 'Eighteen of the senior boys were styled *Præpositi*; but inasmuch as the same term was used to designate the head of the College, the monitors soon came to be called *Præpositores*. Under the contracted form of *Præpostor*, the name has survived to our own time, though the duties..have entirely changed' (Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1870) viii. 142).

[*a* **1518–1682**: see PREPOSITOR.] **1768** in Maxwell-Lyte *Hist. Eton* xvi. 320 Prepostors or monitors are chosen..to gather exercises, to mark the boys' names every School time and Church time, to write down the names of those who are not present at the time of absence...The sixth Form hath two Prepostors. **1813** (June) *Rugby School, Printed List* [Sixth Form called] Præpostors. **1854** T. H. GREEN *Let. fr. Rugby* Wks. 1900 III. p. xiv, It is impossible for bullying to be stopped except by praepostors. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, One of the praepostors of the week stood by him on the steps. **1881** HARE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 359 His rapid removal..into the fifth form at Midsummer..freeing him from the terrors of prepostors and fagging. **1887** *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 569/3 He [Rev. E. Thring] strongly encouraged self-government among the boys, and threw great responsibilities upon the præpostors.

Hence **Præpo·storial** *a.*, of or pertaining to præpostors; **Præpo·storship**, the office of præpostor.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 12/1, I should say that Percival's new model of the præpostorial system, carried out on Dr. Arnold's lines, was his greatest achievement as a head master. **1884** (Oct. 2) *Eton School Rules*, The Præpostorship must be taken in School order, unless specially excused.

Præputial, Præscapula, etc.: see PREP-, etc.

‖ **Præputium** (prĭpiū·ʃiǝm). *Anat.* [L. *præpūtium* foreskin.] The foreskin, the prepuce.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 174 In þe heed þerof is..a skyn, þat goiþ ouer & is clepid prepucium. **1693** tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Præputium*, the fore-Skin, also the Prominency of the Clytoris. **1754–64** SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 92 The Clitoris with its praeputium is found between the Labia. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* X. 174 To the end of each plaster, near the preputium, a tape is to be fixed.

‖ **Præsepe** (prīsī·pi). *Astron.* [L. *præsæpe* enclosure, stall, manger, hive, f. *præ*, PRE- + *sæpīre* to fence.] The name of a loose cluster of stars, appearing to the naked eye as a nebula, in the constellation Cancer.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Præsepe*, a constellation in 2 degrees 13 minutes of Leo. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i § 71. 29 The Hyades, in the constellation Taurus, and the Præsepe or 'Beehive', in Cancer.

Præsternum to **Præstomium**: see PREST-.

Præter *a.*, *sb.*, past (tense): see PRETER.

‖ **Præter-** (prī·tǝɹ), a L. adv. and prep. meaning 'beyond, past, besides, except', frequent in composition; in Eng. entering into many compounds, in which it is now generally written PRETER-, q. v.

A few obsolete words occur only with the spelling *præter-* which is also preferred in some words by individual modern writers; for all these see PRETER-.

‖ **Prætexta** (prīte·kstă). *Rom. Antiq.* Also **pre-**. [L., short for *toga prætexta* gown bordered or fringed in front; pa. pple. fem. of *prætex-ĕre* to weave before, fringe, border.] A long white robe with a purple border, worn originally by the Roman magistrates and some of the priests, but afterwards by the children of the higher classes, viz. by boys till they were entitled to assume the *toga virilis*, and by girls till marriage.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. i. II. 455 Whiles he was under sixteene yeares of age, and as yet in his Prætexta. **1670** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 153 Little boyes in the habit of a *Prætexta*. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The pretexta, at first, was a robe of state, or ceremony...In continuance of time it was permitted to noblemens children; and, at length, even to all Roman children in general. *a* **1763** SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* IV. 85 'Tis the pretexta's utmost bound, With radiant purple edg'd around. **1868** *Smith's Smaller Dict. Antiq.* 380/2 Girls wore the praetexta till their marriage.

Prætor, pretor (prī·tǫɹ). Forms: 5–7 **pretour**, (6 *Sc.* **-oir**), 5– **pretor**, 6– **prætor**. [Early mod.E. *pretour* = F. *préteur*, ad. L. *prætor*, *-ōr-em* (contracted from **præ-itor*, lit. one who goes before, f. *præ* before + *īre* to go).]

Originally the title designating a Roman Consul as leader of the army; after B.C. 366, that of an annually elected Curule magistrate who performed some of the duties of the Consuls, to whom he was subordinate. Of these magistrates there were at first one, later two (*prætor urbānus*, *prætor peregrīnus*), and eventually eighteen.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. 1527 And of þe pretor[s] twenty men, And grettast of þe consel þen. **1540** PALSGR. *Acolastus* I. iv, Lyke as the pretours of Rome dyd set those mens names in a table hyghest, whose causes shulde first be pleaded or dispatched. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 147 He desirit the office of pretoir at the senat. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. iv. 35 The throng that followes Cæsar at the heeles, Of Senators, of Prætors, common Sutors. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. 219 The Prætor bids his Lictors mend their pace. **1755** JOHNSON, *Pretor*. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 35 The prætors, annually created as the judges of law and equity. **1852** CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxvi. 439 The Emperor was prætor or commander-in-chief of the troops.

b. *transf.* One holding high civic office, as a mayor or chief magistrate. In 17–18th c., the title (= It. *pretore*) of the chief magistrate, or mayor, and of the podestà, in various parts of Italy.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 375 No man beynge in auctorytie of any hygh offyce, as prouost, pretour, or any lyke offyce. **1591** LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 72 At the pleasure of the Chancellour or Prætor onely. **1623** COCKERAM, *Pretor*, a Maior, or chiefe Officer. **1676** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1106/2 The 30 past, the Pretor of Palermo sent to acquaint the Sieur de Haen, that the French Fleet had been seen. **1714** *Ibid.* No. 5192/2 The Prince of Scordia, Pretor of Palermo, presented him with the Book of the Constitutions and Rights of the City. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* II. 100 And now we're in London let's pass this Affair, And praise the good Prætor now sits in the Chair. **1756–7** Prætor of Verona [see PREFECT 1 c]. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 705 No two of these rural prætors had exactly the same notion of what was equitable.

† **Præ·toral, pretoral**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRÆTOR + -AL.] = PRÆTORIAN.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Kyngis..tuke mair delyit..to manure corne landis, nor than did to remane in pretoral palecis or in tryumphand cities.

Prætorial, pretorial (prĭtōᵊ·riăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *prætōrius* belonging to a prætor + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a Roman prætor; prætorian.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 917 [Vatinius] came verie arrogantly one day vnto Cicero being in his Prætoriall seate, and asked him a thing which Cicero woulde not graunt him there. **1757** BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 37 Those occasional declarations of law called the prætorial edicts. **1850** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 141 Caesar..continued to administer his praetorial functions.

† **b.** *transf.* Judicial; = PRÆTORIAN *a.* 1 b. *Obs.*

a **1688** W. CLAGETT 17 *Serm.* (1699) 10 Confession to a priest, with attrition, being reckoned sufficient to receive a pretorial absolution, which shall be valid in heaven.

† **c.** *Pretorial court*, in the colony of Maryland, a court for the trial of capital crimes, consisting of the lord proprietor or his lieutenant-general, and the council. Also called *Pretorial*. *Obs.*

1638–9 *Laws Maryland* in *Arch. Md.* (1883) I. 50 An Act For the erecting of a Pretoriall. *Ibid.* 51 This Court Shall be a Court of Record and Shall be called the pretoriall or the pretoriall Court, and the said Pretoriall shall or may.. exercise Jurisdictions within this Province.

Prætorian, pretorian (prĭtōᵊ·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prætōriānus*: see PRÆTOR and -IAN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, belonging, or pertaining to a Roman prætor, or to the office or rank of prætor.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. v. (1622) 161 The Consularie ornaments were giuen to Colo, and the Pretorian to Aquila. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 124 Treves, the seat of Prætorian government, gave the signal of revolt, by shutting her gates against Decentius. **1861** J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* i. 23 Two prætorian fleets..patrolled the Mediterranean. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* I. § 184 Another guardian.. called a praetorian guardian, because he was appointed by the praetor of the city. **1894** GREENIDGE *Infamia* iv. 114 The only object of the praetorian infamia was to preserve the dignity of the praetor's court, and to prevent the frequent appearance in it of unworthy members of the community.

b. *transf.* Applied to a judge, court, or power analogous to that of the ancient Roman prætor, esp. to a Court of Equity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 64 In the distribution of Courts of Ordinarie Justice, ..the Chancery [had] the Pretorian power for mitigating the Rigour of Law. **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 17 An Historian being no Pretorian Judg, his Reports cannot prejudice any peoples Jurisdiction, or persons Propriety. **1686** W. SHERLOCK *Papist not Misrepresented* 14 Attributing a Judicial and Praetorian Authority..to the Priest to forgive Sins. *a* **1709** ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 237 Let not (says he) Prætorian Courts (speaking of Courts of Equity) have Power to decree against express Statutes, under Pretence of Equity.

2. Of or belonging to the body-guard of a Roman military commander or of the emperor.

Originally applied to the *prætoria cohors* or select troops which attended the person of the prætor or general of the army, subsequently to the imperial body-guard instituted by Augustus.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 115 The knyȝhtes pretorian of Rome namede Maxentius the son of Maximian emperour. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 74 The Pretorian legions..began to become rulers ouer their maisters. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 105 Hee ordained a standing Campe at Rome, wherein the Prætorian Cohorts.. might be received. **1651** R. SAUNDERS *Plenary Possess.* 18 Augustus set up the Prætorian Guard of 10000 men. **1868** LIGHTFOOT *Philippians* (1873) 99 The great camp of the praetorian soldiers. **1881** STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque, Æs Triplex* (1893) 159 Caligula..turned loose the Prætorian guards among the Company.

b. Of or pertaining to the prætorian soldiers.

1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 117 The eye of Rome, And the Prætorian camp. **1812** *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 60/1 To raise a military depot in such a city as London, a sort of pretorian camp that could not but be grating to the feelings of the people.

c. *fig.* Like the prætorian cohort in venality.

1907 *Spectator* 5 Jan. 5/2 The calling into existence of a Pretorian band of pauper labour through doles for the encouragement of the unemployed.

B. *sb.* **1.** A man of prætorian rank; as an ex-prætor, or a legate sent as governor of a province.

1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. ii. (1826) II. 99 The prætorian Sempronius. **1856** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 13 The provinces which remained under the control of the senate continued to be assigned by lot to consulars and praetorians.

fig. **1850** DOBELL *Roman* v. Poet. Wks. (1875) 71 Those proud prætorians who subverted the commonwealth of God.

2. A soldier of the prætorian guard.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iv. 163 Whom you have appointed in time of peace for Garrison souldiers or Pretorians. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. v. 108 These assertions..became unanswerable, when the fierce Prætorians increased their weight, by throwing..their swords into the scale. **1898** H. C. G. MOULE *Stud. Ep. Coloss.* vi. 120 It must have made the Praetorian wonder to see this extraordinary prisoner [St. Paul] at his prayers.

b. *fig.* One of a company whose function and interest is to defend an established power or system.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 The rule and reason will bee found all one, say Schoolemen and Pretorians what they will. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. vii. 338 Neither would christianity have done it .. without her purple and pretorians. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. 162 It is in the plunder of the Church... That unhallowed booty created a factitious aristocracy, ever fearful that they might be called upon to regorge the sacrilegious spoil... These became the unconscious Prætorians of their ill-gotten domains.

Hence **Prætorianism,** a system like that of the Roman prætorian organization; military despotism, esp. when venal.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov 5 M. Ernest Legouvé..had to thank Count Bismarck for several benefits—for the death of Cæsarism and pretorianism, Ultramontanism and dandyism, the fusion of classes on the ramparts, the separation of Church and State. 1901 *Speaker* 9 Feb 514/2 Nations which believed themselves far beyond the stage of Prætorianism.

† **Prætorical, pre-,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. PRÆTOR: cf. *oratorical.*] = PRÆTORIAN.

1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 857 That the Pretorical Deputy, nor any other Person assisting in the Governors place shall not be a Consultor.

‖ **Prætorium, pretorium** (prĭtōˑrĭŭm). [L. *prætōrium* a general's tent; a provincial governor's residence, a palace; the prætorian guard; sb. use of neut. of *prætōrius* adj, belonging to a prætor.]

1. The tent of the commanding general in a Roman camp; the space where this was placed.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xxxvi. 274 When he was come to the Pretorium, the Consull by sound of trumpet, called all the armie to an audience. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89/2 The Prætorium, or General's Tent. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, 'From this very prætorium' –A voice from behind interrupted his ecstatic description—'Prætorian here, prætorian there, I mind the bigging o't.' 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 131 When one of their tribes first saw the habits of a Roman camp and observed the centurions walking up and down before the prætorium for exercise.

transf. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* IV. iii, As I rode forth With some choice troops, to make discovery Where the enemy lay... The duke's prætorium opened.

2. The official residence of the governor of a Roman province; a governor's palace or court.

1611 BIBLE *Mark* xv. 16 The souldiers led him away into the hal, called Pretorium [*mod. edd.* Prætorium], and they call together the whole band. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pretorium*, the place where the Prætor administer'd Justice; .. also taken for his Palace; and sometimes for his Pleasure-House. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lx. (1879) 735 The Romans had made Herod's palace the Praetorium, or head-quarters.

b. By extension: The court or palace of an ancient king; also applied to a town-hall, etc.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 635 The Prætorium or rather the Stadthouse [at Nimmigen] .. is a very ancient and stately place. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 205 [Hannibal] became a client to Prusias the Bithynian king; at whose prætorium, or court, he was glad to wait for a hearing. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. ii. 61 This palace, or prætorium, falling into decay, was replaced by a strong Saracenic fortress.

3. The quarters of the Prætorian Guard in Rome.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 96 The ruines of the Pretorium, the Quarters of the Pretorian Bands, which the Emperours lodged here. 1904 G. SMITH *Hist. Chr. Missions* II. v. 43 Paul lived in Rome and near the Prætorium.

Prætorship, pre- (prĭtōˑrĭʃip). [f. PRÆTOR + -SHIP.] The office of a Roman prætor; the term of this office.

1542 T. PAYNEL *Catiline* lii. 75 Changyng his apparel, and laying away the ornamentes of pretorship. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 186 His [Agricola's] Pretorship also he passed ouer in the same sort, with the like silence. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 29 Trajan delivered a sword to the Prefect of the Pretorship, bidding him, if he were good, to use it for him; if evill, against him. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1846) IV. 176 The praetorship of Salvius Julian, an eminent lawyer, was immortalised by the composition of the Perpetual Edict. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 6 *note*, The peregrin praetorship was created in or about the year 501/247; the duty of the new magistrate being to administer justice between foreigners resident in Rome, or between foreigners and citizens.

b. *transf.* Chief magistracy; mayoralty.

1622 MIDDLETON *Hon. & Virtue* Wks (Bullen) VII. 364 You [Lord Mayor] go From court to court before you be confirm'd In this high place, which prætorship is termed.

c. with *poss. pron.*, as title of a prætor.

1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs of London* 12 The Governour Of this Plantation, doth present his Power, And Profits to Your Prætorship.

† **Præ·tory, pre·tory,** *sb.* (*a*) *Obs.* [ME. *pretori*, a. OF. *pretorie, pretoire* (mod.F. *prétoire*), ad. L. *prætōrium* PRÆTORIUM; in II, ad. L. *prætōrius* one of prætorian rank.]

I. 1. A prætorium, hall, or palace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16302 Pilate him ras, and forth yode Vte o be pretory. *Ibid.* 16093. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiii. 35 He comaundide him for to be kept in the pretorie [*gloss* or moote halle], of Heroude. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 387 b/2 He sente secretely..for al the grete gramaryens and rethorycyens that they shold come hastelye to hys pretorye to alysaunder. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 235 The which Law is ingraven in a stony pillar..in the publick pretory, nigh the Emperors martial picture.

2. The prætorian guard, or their quarters.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.), I took stryf ayeins the prouost of the pretorie. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 Gordianus..was y-slawe of oon Phelip, prefecte of pe pretorie, nouȝt fer from Rome. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxv. 44 He was Presydente of the Pretory of Rome. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Justine* H h ij, For that merit hee was called to be a souldiour, where..he arose to be the Maister of the Praetory.

3. The prætor's court. *rare.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 82 He ordained that there should be foure prefectures of the pretorie, or Courts of soueraigne authority.

II. 4. A man of prætorian rank.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 165 Destroyede..senatoures, consuls, pretories, and edelynes, men of dignyte.

B. *attrib* or *adj.* = PRÆTORIAN *a.* In quot. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a judge. *rare.*

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 110 Esay.. speaking of the iudgementes done in the commune place as it myghte be Westminster hall, the gylde hall, the Iudges hall, the pretory house.

† **Præturate.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prætūra* prætorship + -ATE¹ 1.] Prætorship.

1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* 7 In the Interim comes P. Accius Varus.., with the Character of the Præturate of Afric.

† **Prag,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [Origin obscure; perh. earlier form of PROG.] ? A pin, nail, or spike.

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In mercede fabri facientis pragges et lokats de ferro suo proprio pro fenestris figendis. *Ibid* 92, 93 Prages, Pragges

† **Prag, pragge,** *sb.*² *Obs. slang.* [Origin uncertain: cf. PRIG.] ? One who 'prigs'; a thief.

1592 GREENE *Disput* Wks. (Grosart) X. 206 More full of wyles to get crownes, than the cunningest Foyst, Nip, Lift, Pragges, or whatsoeuer that liues at this day.

† **Prag,** *v. Obs.* or ? *dial. rare.* In 6 **pragg.** [Origin unascertained.] *trans.* To stuff, cram, fill.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* I C j, O, neyghbours, neyghbours, first get coyne, lirste hardlye pragge the purse. *Ibid.* vii D iv, Againe With pragged paunche assayde to goe. 1866 J. E. BRODDEN *Provinc. Words Lincs., Pragged with things*, having a great abundance.

† **Prage.** *Obs. rare.* [Origin unascertained: cf. PRAG *sb.*¹, PROG.]

1. Perh. = PRAG *sb.*¹

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 237 Small pragys, at iiij. s'. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C ij, Prages the gioce xs. 1583 *Ibid.* D viij, Prages the gioce xvis. viiid.

2. A spear or similar weapon.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Theyre blades they brandisht, and keene prages goared in entrayls Of stags. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 133 The Zealanders .. with their long rusty prages, slew euery mothers sonne of them.

† **Pra ggish,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. PRAG(MATIC) + -ISH¹.] ? = PRAGMATIC, meddlesome.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* No. 46 (1726) 254 Sir, you ought to be hors'd out of all good company for an impudent praggish Jackanapes.

Pragmatic (prægmæˑtik), *a.* and *sb.* [= F. *pragmatique*, Ger. *pragmatisch*, etc., ad. L. *pragmaticus* skilled in business, esp. law (Cic.), in late L., relating to civil affairs (also sb.), a. Gr. πραγματικός active, business-like, versed in affairs, relating to matter of fact, also sb. a man of business or action; f. πρᾶγμα, πραγματ- a deed, act, affair, state-affair, business, etc., f. πράττειν to do.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Relating to the affairs of a state or community. *Pragmatic Sanction*, rendering late juridical L. (Cod. Justin.) *pragmatica sanctio* (*jussio, annotatio*), also *pragmaticum rescriptum*: 'an imperial decree referring to the affairs of a community', the technical name given to some imperial and royal ordinances issued as fundamental laws.

Applied first to edicts of the Eastern Emperors; subsequently to certain decrees of Western sovereigns, as the Pragmatic Sanction attributed to St Louis of France, 1268, containing articles directed against the assumptions of the Papacy; those of Charles VII of France in 1438, and of the Diet of Mainz in 1439, embodying the most important decisions of the Council of Basle, the former being the basis of the liberties of the Gallican church. In more recent European history, applied particularly to the ordinance of the emperor Charles VI, in 1724, settling the succession to the Austrian throne; also, to that of Charles III of Spain in 1759, granting the crown of the Two Sicilies to his third son and his descendants.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 32 In this Parliament the pragmatick sanction was restored. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 17 To abrogate and to annull at the same time, the pragmatick Sanction, and the Concordat too. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxxvii. (1700) 385 Pragmatick Sanctions were made in several Nations to assert their Liberty. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Pragmatick Sanction*, is a Term in the Civil Law for a Letter written to a Corporation, or any Publick Body, by the Emperour in answer to their Request to enquire or know the Law of him. 1767 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 30/1 The King then published his pragmatic sanction, or royal ordinance, for the expulsion of the Jesuits. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 220 The revocation of the pragmatic act which left the youthful Isabella heiress of the Spanish crown. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. ii. I. 552 'Pragmatic Sanction' being, in the Imperial Chancery and some others, the received title for Ordinances of a very irrevocable nature, which a sovereign makes in affairs that belong wholly to himself, or what he reckons his own rights. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 657/1 After his [Charles VI's] death, the pragmatic sanction led to the War of the Austrian Succession.

2. Busy, active; *esp.* officiously busy in other people's affairs; interfering, meddling, intrusive; = PRAGMATICAL *a.* 3, 4.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. vi, I loue to hit These pragmaticke young men, at their owne weapons. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* vi. § 33 Common estimation puts an ill character upon pragmatic medling people. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vi. 238 Cepeda..a pragmatic and aspiring lawyer, seems to have held a secret correspondence with Pizarro. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 282 *note*, If St. Paul said Κυρίου, the marginal Θεοῦ of some pragmatic scribe might easily have obtruded itself into the text.

3. Conceited in one's own opinion, opinionated; dictatorial, dogmatic; = PRAGMATICAL *a.* 4 b.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 202 It was in vaine to chalenge the pragmatique Pagan in point of honour. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 17 It signifies her to be pragmatique, proud, and one that will domineer over her husband. 1771 FOOTE *Ma d of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 214 She is as pragmatic and proud as the Pope. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* 599 A strong contrast to the pragmatic Cobbett was the amiable, indolent, speculative Sir James Mackintosh. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1131 To spoil by..irrelevant and pragmatic dogmatism a very able and useful paper.

4. Treating the facts of history systematically, in their connexion with each other as cause and effect, and with reference to their practical lessons rather than to their circumstantial details. [= Ger. *pragmatisch*, after πραγματικός, πραγματεία, in Polybius.] Cf. PRAGMATISM 3.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.*, etc. (1882) 291 For the more serious kinds, for pragmatic poetry, to use an excellent expression of Polybius, 1864 WEBSTER, *Pragmatic history*, a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events.

5. Practical; dealing with practice; matter-of-fact; = PRAGMATICAL *a.* 2.

1853 C. L. BRACE *Home Life Germany* 124 A strict and pragmatic people, like the mass of the Scotch. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1613 The pragmatic school only looked at Christianity as a system of doctrine. It failed to look upon it as an historical development.

6. Belonging or relating to philosophical pragmatism; concerned with practical consequences or values. See PRAGMATISM 4.

1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 518 This thoroughly 'pragmatic' view of religion has usually been taken as a matter of course by common men. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl* Jan. 337 Whether it is applied to knowledge or to faith, the pragmatic test is a severe one. 1907 W. JAMES *Pragmatism* 45 The pragmatic method in such cases is to try to interpret each notion by tracing its respective practical consequences.

B. *sb.* **1.** A decree or ordinance issued by the head of a state; = *pragmatic sanction*: see A. 1.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1364/2 His excessiue authoritie hath beene, and still is restreined, checked and limited by lawes and pragmatikes, both ancient and new, both in France and Spaine and other dominons. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pragmatic*, .. a Proclamation or Edict. 1766 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/2 There were even two pragmatics: one that ceded the possessions of the house of Austria to the Archduchess of Poland, the other that contended they were the property of Mary Theresa. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi 286 It was a solemn occasion, and the emperor deemed it worthy of a solemn document, or 'Pragmatic', as it was called.

† **2.** One versed in business; a person deputed to represent another in business or negotiation, an agent; cf. 'man of business', BUSINESS 22 d. *Obs.* [Cf. also obs. It. '*pragmatico*, an atturnie or practicioner in the lawe, a proctor... Also one wont to stand by a pleader or oratour instructing him in lawe points. Also one expert in doing of things' (Florio 1598).]

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 150 Since those busie limmes began to rowse, and besturre them, more then all the Pragmatiques in Europe. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 48. 559 Pandulphus (the Popes Pragmaticke) hauing first desired safe conduct of King John, arriues at Douer. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. v, My man o' Law! Hee's my Attorney and Sollicitour too! A fine pragmaticke!

3. An officious or meddlesome person; a busybody; a conceited person.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 369 These matters are not for pragmatics, and folkmooters to babble in. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xvi. 502 Such pragmaticks .. labour impertinently. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 269 The flippants and pragmatics who infest all the highways of society

‖ **Pragmatica** (prægmæˑtikă). [Sp. *pragmatica*, a. late L. *pragmatica* (sc. *sanctio, jussio, annotatio, constitutio*) a pragmatic sanction. Cf. It. *prammatica*, F. *pragmatique*.] A royal ordinance having the force of a law; = PRAGMATIC B. 1. (Used esp. in reference to Spain.)

1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 6 The Viceroy.. caus'd a Pragmatica or Proclamation to be printed and publish'd. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xxvi. 418 The promulgation of *pragmaticas*, or royal ordinances. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 369/2 Charles V., by a Pragmatica in 1525, forbad this usage. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 811 As the power of the Spanish crown was gradually concentrated and consolidated, royal pragmaticas began to take the place of constitutional laws.

Pragmatical (prægmæˑtikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PRAGMATIC + -AL: see -ICAL.]

1. = PRAGMATIC *a.* 1. Now *rare.*

1543 *Formul. Faith* N ij b, Sith that time, the canons pragmatical of these two counsailes, be no where used, nor yet alleged, as to be of effecte. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 Had he euer studied any Pragmaticall Discourse; or perused any Treaties of Confederacy, of peace, of truce, of intercourse. 1598 FLORIO, *Pragmatica*, a pragmaticall law. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness of Kingd.* (Arb.) 481 They are sensible of this want of Natiues; as by the Pragmaticall Sanction, now published, appeareth. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr.*

Parnass. I. lxiv. (1674) 80 Peremptory or pragmatical Laws ought..to be published to the people when they themselves desire them. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* vi. 222 When St. Lewis by his pretended Pragmatical Sanction, restored the Liberties of Election. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 219/2 The so-called pragmatical sanction.

2. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with practice (as opposed to theory, etc.); practical; = PRAGMATIC *a.* 5. *Obs.* exc. as used after Ger. *pragmatisch.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 157 But this knowledge of theirs was not a curious & idle knowledge, . but a pragmaticall knowledge, full of labour and business. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 17 No better, then a kinde of pragmaticall Atheists. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pragmatical* in Physicks, or Natural Philosophy, is sometimes used in a good Signification, and signifies the same as Practical, Mechanical, or Problematical. Thus Stevinus.. calls some Mechanical and Practical Experiments..by the Name of Pragmatical Examples. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. I. i. 4 The dogmatic treatment of the Life of Jesus inevitably passed into the pragmatical. *Ibid*, The significance of Christ in relation to modern times could only be substantiated .. by treating his life as a pragmatical sequence of events on the same footing as that of other illustrious men. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 647 There is the practical or pragmatical form of Christianity usually associated with the name of James.

b. Matter-of-fact.

18.. HARE (Webster 1864), Low, pragmatical, earthly views of the gospel. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 203/3 'In One Town', though a little pragmatical and matter of fact, is not uninteresting. It .. confines itself entirely to the commonplace joys and mishaps of every-day men and women.

†**3.** Engaged in action; actively engaged; prone to action or work; active, busy; business-like, methodical; brisk, energetic. *Obs.*

1602 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 427 A man of a very pragmaticall and stirring humour 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 (1619) 320 He will cling to good mens company; be pragmaticall and busie in performing many sightly duties. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks 1851 III. 236 Can a man thus imployd, find himselfe .dishonour'd for want of admittance to have a pragmat call voyce at Sessions and Jayle deliveries? 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 212 None of these pragmatical persons .. will suffer himself to be so enslaved to his business, but he will allow himself set times ..for eating.

b. Experienced in business or affairs; expert, practised; skilled; shrewd. Now *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pragmatical*, that is expert in doing things, practised in the Law, and in many matters. 1655 LLOYD *State Worthies* II. (1677) 85 So pragmatical a person as this gentleman was necessary among the Custom house men. 1822 HEBER in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. p. cccliii, Political and pragmatical wisdom.

4. Unduly or improperly busy or forward; 'assuming business without leave or invitation' (J.); officious, meddlesome, interfering, intrusive. = PRAGMATIC *a.* 2. Now *rare.*

1611-12 BP HALL *Impresse of God* II. Wks. (1624) 453 The absurd pragmaticall impudency of the present [Pope], in that grosse prohibition of a fauourable and naturall oath, for his Maiesties security. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 323/2 A wise man is not pragmatical; for he declines the doing of any thing that is beyond his office. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* iv. 29 Coming to-day in this pragmatical way, when nobody sent for you. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xiii, How he dealt with the villains of Liege, when they would needs be pragmatical.

b. Conceited, self-important; opinionated, dogmatic; doctrinaire, crotchety.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 22 Those..whose Merit wholly consists in a pragmatical peremptory way of delivering their Opinions. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 481 P 4 Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1761 III. 92 Which..may perhaps give me the title of pragmatical and overweening. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii, The Romans lose both by this pragmatical affectation of refinement. 1852 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 235 The pragmatical priggism which is the pedagogue's characteristic defect.

5. Of, pertaining, or according to pragmatism: = PRAGMATIC *a.* 6.

1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 577 The essentially pragmatical character of the scientific modes of ascertaining 'truth' is precisely one of the chief props of pragmatism.

†**B.** *sb. Obs. rare.* **1.** A busybody; = PRAGMATIC *sb* 3.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supr.* 100 It is..not the busie Pragmaticall, but the close Politician, that supplanteth the puissant state. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pragmaticall*, a busie body.

2. One versed in business, etc.; = PRAGMATIC *sb.* 2.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pragmaticall*, one that understands the Law.

3 A pragmatical statement.

1617 BACON *Let. Jas. I* 25 July, That .. your Majesty would bestow the thanks not..upon the eloquent persuasions or pragmaticals of Mr. Secretary Winwood.

Hence **Pragmatica'lity**, the quality of being pragmatical (in various senses).

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 3 The moment an Englishman feels the pragmaticality of his native land too much for his spirits, off he goes, to relieve himself abroad. 1887 *Ch. Times* 28 Oct. 869/2 The miserable 'unsaved' pragmaticality which sends to the Independent sects a class of persons in whom there is no great relish of salvation.

Pragma'tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pragmatical manner: see the adj.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 38 For such patrociny that Kirk-buriall procutors doe use pragmatically to pleade. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 7 Nor .. am I pragmatically suggesting, what I might foolishly imagine fittest to be done in State affairs. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I 53 Not pragmatically prying into their Secrets or meddling with their concerns. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon* I. 94, I have tried to decipher them pragmatically, practically. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 448 *note*, Pragmatically, the most important attribute of God is his punitive justice.

Pragma'ticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being pragmatical; †activity, assiduity (*obs.*); officiousness, meddlesomeness; opinionativeness, dogmatism; practical or utilitarian quality; etc.: see the adj.

1643 *Let. fr. Grave Gentleman* 1 Pragmaticalnesse and want of Charity 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* VI. i. § 35 Monks also hated Fryers at their hearts, because their activity and pragmaticalnesse made Monks be held as idle and useless. 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* v. 73 The Pragmaticalnesse of whose Agents will be ready to discover every one that dissembles his Religion. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxii. Wks. 1741 I. 219 But pragmaticalness disturbeth the world..One busybody often (as we find by experience) is able to disturb and pester a whole society. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 526/2 The usefulness of these two noble drugs, introduc'd by Priests, atone for the pragmaticalness of those who oppos'd 'em. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Nov. 640/2 The pragmaticalness of the 'fussy Bishop'.

Pragma'ticism. *rare.* [f. PRAGMATIC + -ISM.]

1. = PRAGMATICALNESS.

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. lxxxi Its decay as being observed by the disciples on the next [day] and not before, is pedantry and pragmaticism.

2. *Philos.* (Used to designate a specific variety of pragmatism.)

1905 C. S. PEIRCE in *Monist* April 166.

Pragmatism (præ·gmătiz'm). [f. GR. *πρᾶγμα, πραγματ-* a deed, act (see PRAGMATIC) + -ISM. Cf. Ger. *pragmatismus.*]

1. Officiousness; pedantry; an instance of this.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii 211 Our laughing at his pragmatisms and solemn coxcombry 1895 E. J. HARDING in *Critic* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 95 How refreshing it is, this absence of pragmatism, this genial resolve to take life as it is, for better for worse

2. Matter-of-fact treatment of things; attention to facts.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxi, Mrs. Dollop had often to resist the shallow pragmatism of customers disposed to think that their reports from the outer world were of equal force with what had 'come up' in her mind.

†**3.** A method of treating history in which the phenomena are considered with special reference to their causes, antecedent conditions, and results, and to their practical lessons. *Obs.*

[1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) III *note*, No word occurs more frequently in the historical and philosophical literature of Germany and Holland, than *pragmatisch*, or *pragmaticus*, and *Pragmatismus*, the word is peculiarly employed to denote that form of history, which, neglecting circumstantial details, is occupied in the scientific evolution of causes and effects.] 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* I. II xvi, I have drawn attention.. to the prophetic pragmatism of Matthew. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Renss's Hist Canon* xv. 274 According to the pragmatism of history, we should now turn our attention to the influence which the reforming movement of the sixteenth century exercised on the notion of the biblical canon.

4. *Philos.* The doctrine that the whole 'meaning' of a conception expresses itself in practical consequences, either in the shape of conduct to be recommended, or of experiences to be expected, if the conception be true (W. James); or, the method of testing the value of any assertion that claims to be true, by its consequences, i. e. by its practical bearing upon human interests and purposes (F. C. S. Schiller).

1898 W. JAMES *Philos. Concept. & Pract Results* 5 The principle of practicalism or pragmatism, as he [C. S. Peirce] called it, when I first heard him enunciate it at Cambridge [Mass] in the early '70s, is the clue, by following which we may keep our feet upon the proper trail *Ibid.* 6 To attain perfect clearness in our thoughts of an object, then, we need only consider what effects of a conceivable practical kind the object may involve..Our conception of these effects, then, is for us the whole of our conception of the object, so far as that conception has positive significance at all. This is the principle of Peirce, the principle of pragmatism. 1900 W. CALDWELL in *Mind* Oct. 436 In this so-called Pragmatism or Practicalism of Prof. James. 1902 F. C. S. SCHILLER *ibid* Apr. 203 To set forth fully the doctrine which he has named *Pragmatism*, and which I would fain advance against that of Aristotle. 1902 — *Personal Idealism* 63. 1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 577 Pragmatism is a new analysis of 'truth' inspired by the recent progress of psychology. 1906 SCHILLER *Humanism* 8 Pragmatism is the doctrine that 'truths' are 'values', and that 'realities' are arrived at by processes of valuation. 1906 *Academy* 4 Aug. 106/1 The most recent and (philosophically speaking) fashionable 'ism' that the new century has produced—known, by some as Humanism, and by others as Pragmatism.

Pragmatist (præ·gmătist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A pragmatical person, a busybody.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvi. 176 We may [say] of Pragmatists, that their eyes looke alwaies save onely inward. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii 209 He is a moral teetotaller, a formalist, a pragmatist.

2. An adherent of the doctrine called pragmatism.

1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 578 A contemporaneous review of an American pragmatist. 1906 H. JONES *ibid.* Apr. 567 It is quite true, as the Pragmatists or Personal Idealists aver, that our purposes define the meaning of things. 1907 *Ch. Times* 8 Feb. 178 The pragmatist takes religion as he finds it, a working life;..he studies the Christian life, and considers that the best way to study it is to live it;..he is content to leave many things unexplained.

b. *attrib* or as *adj.* Of or according to pragmatism

1903 *Hibbert Jrnl* Mar. 578 The evidence for a pragmatist interpretation of the reason.

Hence **Pragmati'stic** *a*

1907 W. JAMES *Pragmatism* 40 The pragmatistic philosophy..preserves as cordial a relation with facts. *Ibid* 301 What I take the liberty of calling the pragmatistic or melioristic type of theism.

†**Pragmati'tioner.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. obs. F. *pragmaticien* (Estienne) a man skilled in law + -ER 1. Cf. *practitioner*, etc.] A man skilled in affairs; a practising lawyer; = PRAGMATIC B. 2.

1607 R. C[ARLW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 129 When they [lawyers] were called *Pragmaticens*, that is, Pragmatitioners.

Pragmatize (præ·gmătaiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *πρᾶγμα, πραγματ-* a deed, act + -IZE. So obs. F. *pragmatiser* (1660 Oudin).] *trans.* To represent (what is imaginary or subjective) as real or actual; to materialize or rationalize (a myth). Hence **Pra·gmatized, Pra·gmatizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1834 KEIGHTLEY *Tales & Pop. Fict.* v. 203 Pragmatising, or endeavouring to extract historic truth out of mythic legends. 1856 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. (1871) 3 The old pragmatizing or euhemeristic school of mythological interpretation. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* v 136 The distinctness with which theological doctrines are pragmatised. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. x. 368 One of the miraculous passages is traced..to such a pragmatized metaphor.

Pragmatizer (præ·gmătaizəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who pragmatizes.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 16 Pragmatisers, astronomers, and allegorists have worn his labours threadbare. 1866 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I i. (1871) 3 The pragmatizers take a mythical story; they strip it by an arbitrary process of whatever seems impossible, they explain or allegorize miraculous details [etc.]. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult* I. x. 368 The pragmatizer is a stupid creature, nothing is too beautiful or too sacred to be made dull and vulgar by his touch.

Prahm, variant of PRAM 1. **Prahu,** Malay boat: see PROA. **Prai(e,** obs. ff. PRAY, PREY.

†**Praiere.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **praer, prayere.** [a. OF. *pra(i)ere* (12th c. in Godef.) meadow land:—late L. *prātāria* (832 in Du Cange) prop. fem. sing. (sc. *terra*) of *prātārius* adj, of the nature of a meadow (f. *prātum* meadow); so Prov. *pradaria*, Sp. *pradera*. Cf. PRAIRIE.] A meadow.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 71 In þe praer is a tre Swiþe likful for to se. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 768 Pyched on a prayere, a park al aboute.

Praiere, praire, obs. ff. PRAYER.

Prairial (prēə·riăl, ‖ prɛryal). [F. (1793) f. *prairie* meadow.] The name for the ninth month of the French revolutionary calendar, extending from May 20 to June 18.

1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 129 On the 7th Prairial [they] went to the Diamond Quarter. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 5/4 The unfortunate Dauphin, who, according to authentic records, died in the prison of the Temple on the 20th Prairial, Year III of the Republic (June 8th, 1795).

Prairie (prēə·ri). [a. F. *prairie* = OF. *praerie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) a tract of meadow land = It. *prateria*, Sp., Pg. *pradería*:—Romanic type **prātāria*, f. L. *prātum* meadow (F. *pré*): see -RY.] A tract of level or undulating grass-land, without trees, and usually of great extent; applied chiefly to the grassy plains of North America; a savannah, a steppe.

In *salt* or *soda prairie*, extended to a level barren tract covered with an efflorescence of natron or soda, as in New Mexico, etc.; in *trembling* or *shaking prairie*, to quaking bog-land covered with thin herbage, in Louisiana.

[*a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 201 The *Prerie* or large Sea-meadow upon the Coast of Provence.] 1773 P. KENNEDY *Jrnl.* in T. Hutchins *Descr. Virginia*, etc. (1778) 54 The Prairie, or meadow ground on the eastern side, is at least twenty miles wide. *Ibid.* 55 The lands are much the same as before described, only the Prairies (Meadows) extend further from the river. 1787 J. HARMAR in E. Denny *Milit. Jrnl.* (1860) 423 The prairies are very extensive, natural meadows, covered with long grass, like the ocean, as far as the eye can see, the view is terminated by the horizon. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 7 Four hundred yards in the rear, there is a small prairie of 8 or 10 acres, which would be a convenient spot for gardens. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav* 264 The Plains, or, as the French denominate them, the Prairies, or Meadows, compose an extensive tract of country. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 326 A large Oak tree stands alone in a *prairie*. (*Note.* If this word be merely a French synonime for savannah, which has long been naturalized, the Americans display little taste in preferring it.) 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xvi 275 We were troubled ..on the prairie by two very savage flies, called by the negroes the *boco* and the *nchouna*. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 307 One of the few species not confined to woods, but occurring in open prairie. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 473 It was..almost exclusively an animal of the prairies and the woodless plains.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prairie country, craft, -fever, fire, flower, fly, hill, knoll, land, plateau, -ranger, steppe, stream*, etc.; *prairie like* adj.; **prairie-alligator,** a walking-stick insect, esp. *Diapheromera femorata*; **prairie-apple** *prairie-turnip* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **prairie bean,** *Phaseolus retusus*, of Texas; **prairie bitters,** a drink

made of buffalo-gall and water; **prairie-brant** = HARLEQUIN *brant*; **prairie-breaker**, a plough for cutting a wide shallow furrow, and completely inverting the furrow-slice; **prairie-burdock**, the Rosin-weed, *Silphium terebinthaceum* (N. O. *Compositæ*); **prairie clipper**, a coach traversing the prairies: cf. PRAIRIE SCHOONER; **prairie-clover**, a leguminous plant of the genus *Petalostemon*; **prairie cocktail**, a raw egg, seasoned, and swallowed in vinegar or spirits (*Cent. Dict.*); **prairie-cup**, ? a wild flower growing on the prairie; **prairie-dock**. (*a*) = *prairie-burdock*; (*b*) *Parthenium integrifolium* (N. O. *Compositæ*) (*Syd. Soc Lex.* 1895); **prairie-falcon**: see quot.; **prairie-formation** *Geol.*: see quot.; **prairie-fowl** = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN; **prairie-fox** = KIT-FOX (*Cent. Dict.*); **prairie-goose**, *Bernicla canadensis Hutchinsii*, of North America; **prairie-grass**, (*a*) any grass growing on the prairies; (*b*) *spec.* in Australia, the grass *Bromus* (*Ceratochloa*) *unioloides*; **prairie-grouse** = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN; **prairie hawk**, the American Sparrow-hawk, *Tinnunculus* or *Falco sparverius*; **prairie itch**, one of various skin affections, characterized by itching and eruption, caused by the fine dust of the prairies (Farmer *Amer.* 1889); **prairie loo**: see quot.; **prairie-marmot** = PRAIRIE-DOG; **prairie-mole**, a silvery mole, *Scalops argentatus*, found on the western prairies; **prairie oyster** - *prairie cocktail*; **prairie-pigeon**, a name given locally in U. S. to (*a*) the American Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*); (*b*) Bartram's Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*); **prairie plough** = *prairie-breaker*; **prairie-plover** = *prairie-pigeon* b; **prairie rattler** or **rattlesnake**, one of various rattlesnakes of the prairies, as *Sistrurus catenatus* or *Crotalus confluentus*; **prairie-renovator**: see quot.; **prairie rent**: see *prairie value*; **prairie-rose**, *Rosa setigera*, the American climbing rose; **prairie ship** = PRAIRIE SCHOONER; **prairie-snake**, a large harmless N. American snake, *Masticophis flavigularis* (Webster 1890); **prairie-snipe** = *prairie pigeon* b; **prairie-squirrel**, a N. American ground-squirrel of the genus *Spermophilus*, inhabiting the prairies (in quot. 1808 applied to the PRAIRIE-DOG); **Prairie State**, the State of Illinois, U. S.; in pl. in more general sense, including Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and States to the south of these; **prairie-turnip**, a hairy herbaceous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of N. W. America, or its edible farinaceous tuber; **prairie value** *Pol. Econ.*, the rental value of prairie land, or of any waste land; also *fig.*; **prairie wagon** = PRAIRIE SCHOONER; **prairie-warbler**, a small warbler, *Dendræca discolor*, of eastern N. America; **prairie-wolf** = COYOTE. See also PRAIRIE-CHICKEN, etc.

1894 SCUDDER in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 456 The form .. dubbed 'stick-bogs' and '*prairie alligators', our *Diaphe-romera femorata*. *a* 1860 *Scenes Rocky Mts.* 133 (Bartlett) **Prairie Bitters*, a beverage common among the hunters and mountaineers. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 12 *Anser albifrons gambeli*... Known in . the West as *Prairie Brant, Speckled Belly, and Speckled Brant,..or Brant simply. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s.v. *Breaker*, The timber land breaker and *prairie breaker are essentially different. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1059/1 *Silphium terebinthaceum* is sometimes called the *Prairie Burdock, from its rough heart-shaped root-leaves. 1870 D. B. R. KEIM *Sheridan's Troopers* 49 The coaches or '*prairie clippers', as they are called by the denizens of the country, pitched and jolted. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard., Petalostemon*, *Prairie Clover. A genus comprising about fourteen species of pretty, hardy or half-hardy herbs. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* iii, An insight into many an item of *prairie-craft. 1880 J. HAY *Pike County Ballads* 96 'Prairie-Cups are swinging free To spill their airy wine. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 339 *Falco Mexicanus*, American Lanier, or *Prairie Falcon. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 238 The Prairie-Falcon of the western plains of North America. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iii, I had caught the '*prairie-fever'! 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 10 Oct. 9/3 By back firing, the people .. saved their town from being destroyed by the great *prairie-fire. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 8/3 Since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' there has been no such prairie fire in fiction as Mr. Charles M. Sheldon's 'In His Steps'. The book has 'caught on' ..like a blaze in dry grass. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* xliv. III. 30 Their horses were rendered almost frantic by the stings of the *prairie flies. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 280 The *prairie-formation is a stratified formation of fine clay, sand, and alluvial matter. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 126 Our hunters killed 5 *prairie fowls. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 4 Sometimes they [air-sacs] form large inflatable sacs on the throat, as, for instance, in the Prairie-fowls. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 4 *Branta canadensis hutchinsii*. ..In North Carolina, Marsh Goose, and on the coast of Texas, *Prairie Goose. 1812 *Connecticut Courant* 24 Nov. 2/3 In consequence of the Indians setting the *prairie grass on fire. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 267 The prairie grass of America. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xi. 185 Of these beautiful birds of game the *prairie grouse is the largest. 1856 BRYANT *Prairies* 17 The *prairie-hawk that, poised on high, Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) App. 4 The..river is bounded here in a narrow bed of *prairie hills. 1844 G. A. MCCALL *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 418 The abrupt *prairie knolls,..seem in the distance to elevate their rocky summits. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 34 There is handsome *prairie land on the south. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 21 The green, *prairie-like, Canada shore. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West* I. 264, I was contented to wrap myself as closely as possible in my buffalo robe, and join him in a game of *prairie loo. The game consists merely in betting upon the number of wild animals seen by either party, towards the side of the vehicle on which he is. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 737/1 Prairie dog, about the size of a squirrel or large rat.. A more correct name would be Barking Marmot, or *Prairie Marmot. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* 31 Caught a curious little animal on the prairie, which my Frenchman termed a *prairie mole. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Prairie-oyster. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 4/7 A wistful pet name for an egg, duly seasoned and to be swallowed whole—the 'prairie oyster'. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 503 In most parts of the West, between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, this Tattler, commonly known as the '*Prairie Pigeon', is exceedingly abundant. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1781/1 **Prairie-plow*, a large plow supported in front on wheels, and adapted to pare and overturn a very broad but shallow furrow-slice. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 173 *Bartramia longicauda*. In Southern Wisconsin,..in 1851 this bird .. was known as the *Prairie Plover, and also as the Prairie Snipe. 1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* I. 14 *Crotalophorus tergeminus*..*Prairie Rattlesnake, Massasanga. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Prairie Renovator*, an implement with tearing harrow teeth, drawn over the surface of grass land to loosen the roots and the soil,. and break up the matted vegetation. 1895 M. DAVITT in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 3/3 The annual value of such land, in its original or pre reclaimed condition, would be its '*prairie rent'. 1862 RIPLEY & DANA *Amer. Cycl.* XIV. 180/1 The climbing rose (*R. setigera*), sending up shoots 10 to 20 feet high in a season; from it have originated numerous beautiful double-flowered varieties known in gardens as *prairie roses. 1888 *Century Mag.* Mar. 662/2 The carpet of prairie roses, whose short stalks lift the beautiful blossoms but a few inches from the ground 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iii, To see the long caravan of waggons, the '*prairie ships', deployed over the plain 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 155 We . killed some *prairie squirrels, or wishtonwishes [cf. quot. 1808 in PRAIRIE-DOG]. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., *Spermophilus*..with great propriety called 'Prairie-Squirrels', for their true home is on the prairie. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* 127 Permitting the unparalleled soil of our *prairie States to grow less and less productive 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* 249 The *prairie turnip is a root very common in the prairies, with something of the taste of turnip, but more dry. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxv, A life spent beneath the blue heaven of the *prairie-uplands and the mountain 'parks'. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 185 The .. doctrine of '*prairie value', which has been held up to the Irish peasantry as the standard by which rent ought to be measured. 1893 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 2 Mar. 6/4 We took our Colonies at prairie value, and have made them what they are. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 825 Refusing to go beyond the bare etymology—'the prairie value' of the name. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 248 Another pensile species is the *Prairie Warbler (*Sylvia minuta*). 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 63 *Dendræca discolor*... Prairie Warbler. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 40 One of our men caught a beaver, and killed a *prairie wolf. 1858 E. J. LEWIS in Youatt *Dog* i. 18 The *Canis Latrans*, or prairie wolf, who whines and barks in a manner so similar to the smaller varieties of dogs.

Hence **Prai'ried** *a.*, containing or characterized by prairies; **Prai'riedom**, the prairie region.

1845 (*title*) Prairiedom: Rambles and Scrambles in Texas or New Estremadura. 1849 WHITTIER *Our State* i, The South land boasts its teeming cane, The prairied West its heavy grain. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vi, (Santa Fe) The metropolis of all prairiedom.

Prai'rie-chicken. The Pinnated Grouse, *Cupidonia* or *Tympanuchus cupido*, a gallinaceous bird of N. America. Also applied (in regions where the foregoing does not occur) to the Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus* or *P. columbianus*.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ii, A dinner at the Planters', with its venison steaks, its buffalo tongues, its 'prairie chicken'. 1863 DIGBY *Federal St.* II. 144 Dun-coloured prairie chickens whirring through the heather as we drove along. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 6/1 The prairie chickens (sharp-tailed grouse) meet every morning at grey dawn in companies of from six to twenty.

Prai'rie-dog. A N. American rodent animal, genus *Cynomys*, of the squirrel family; *spec. C. Ludovicianus*, the Louisiana Marmot, a thick-set short-tailed animal about a foot in length, and having a cry like the bark of a dog; large numbers of these animals live together in burrows, forming a 'village' or 'town'.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 37 On their return [they] killed a prairie dog, in size about that of the smallest of domestic dogs. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 156 *note*, The Wishtonwish of the Indians, prairie dogs of some travellers; or squirrels as I should be inclined to denominate them; reside on the prairies of Louisiana in towns or villages. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iv, We struck through a village of 'prairie dogs'. 1870 KEIM *Sheridan's Troopers* 301 Early in the afternoon we entered a prairie-dog town.

Prai'rie-hen. = PRAIRIE-CHICKEN.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 44 Killed nothing but five prairie hens, which afforded us this day's subsistence. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxiii. 16 The Prairie Hen is..very much like the English grouse, or heath hen, both in size, colour, and in habits. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 135 *note*, There is still another pinnated-grouse variety, found in the Southwest, and known in the books as *Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*, also as Texas Prairie Hen, Lesser Prairie Hen, and Pale Pinnated Grouse.

Prai'rie schoo'ner. *U. S.* A fanciful name for the large covered wagons used by emigrants in crossing the N. American plains, before the construction of railways. Cf. *prairie ship* (PRAIRIE b).

1858 *New York Tribune* 7 June 5/6 In our streets [Lawrence, Kansas] may be seen large covered wagons, alias 'prairie schooners'...These wagons are generally drawn by oxen, otherwise by mules. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 5/1 The prairie schooner, or large lumbering freight wagon,.. looms up in the distance.

Prairillon (prəri'lyən). Now *rare*. [dim. of *prairie*, prob. of American French origin: cf. F. *goupillon*, *vermillon*, etc.] A small prairie.

a 1850 *Scenes Rocky Mts.* 172 (Bartlett) Interspersed among the hills are frequent openings and prairillons of rich soil and luxuriant vegetation 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* ii. 100 The *prairillon*, or little prairie, is fast disappearing from our idiom.

Prais, obs. Sc form of PRESS *sb.*

Praisable (prē'zăb'l), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 7-9 **praiseable**. [f. PRAISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Deserving of praise; praiseworthy, laudable, commendable.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlix. 314 In good tyme he was boren, I-wis, þat preisable is and not preised is. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xix. 24 The ferthe forsothe ȝeer al the fruyt of hem shal be halowid and preysable [1388 preiseful; *Vulg.* laudabilis] to the Lord. 1388 — 2 *Tim.* ii. 15 Bisili kepe to ȝyue thi silf a preued preisable werkman to God. *a* 1400 *Te Deum* in *Prymer* (1891) 22 The preysable nowmbre of prophetis [*L.* prophetarum laudabilis numerus]. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. on C'tess of Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 She had in maner all that was praysable in a woman, eyther in soule or in body. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xviii. 91 To encourage these Gentlemen in so praiseable an enterprise. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 424 Laudable or Praisable Subsistency or Co-originating Resultancy. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 14 Nov. 517/2 This simple and praiseable quality of work.

Hence **Prai'sableness**; **Prai'sably** *adv.*

1557 CHEKE in T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* ad fin., Then doth our tung naturallie and praisablie vtter her meaning. 1648 60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Loſwaerdigheydt*, praiseablenesse, or Laudablenesse. 1733 *Oxf. Lat. Gram.* To Rdr. Avb, No word to be so hard, as the Scholar shall not be able praisably to enter into the forming thereof.

Praisant, obs. Sc. f. PRESENT *sb.*[2]

Praise (prēz), *sb.* Forms: 5 **preyse**, 6-7 **prayse**, 6- **praise**, (6 **preaze**, **prayes**, *Sc.* **prais**, **prayis**(**s**, 6-7 **prase**). [f. PRAISE *v.* Not known till after 1400, and not common till after 1500. Absent from Wright-Wulcker's *Vocabs.*, *Promp. Parv.*, and *Catholicon*. See also PRES *sb.*]

1. The action or fact of praising; the expression in speech of estimation or honour; commendation of the worth or excellence of a person or thing; eulogy; laud, laudation.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 3 This citee with lawde, preyse, and glorye, For joy mounstered lyke the sone leme. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii 43 For they loved the prayse that is geven off men, more then the prayse, that commeth of god. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5, I wyll not paynt to purchace prayes. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractatis* i (S. T. S.) I. 4 Albeit the time be schort, sumthing of ȝour prais man we speik. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 35 Or had this nymphe bene in these dayis, Venus had not obtenit sic prayis. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* III. i. 25 These praises.. makes me wish that I had beene at Rhodes *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 95 He gave no prase, To any but my Lord of Essex dayes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 30 The forme of Speech whereby men signifie their opinion of the Goodnesse of any thing, is Praise. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* VII. 420 Praise is the salt that seasons right to man, And whets his appetite for moral good. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 64 At the end of the conversation the king dismissed him with emphatic praise. *Mod.* Those who have seen the work are loud in their praises of it.

b. Viewed as a condition or quality of the receiver: The fact or condition of being praised.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 463 Some good meane founden to the noo litle prease and profet of boothe [King and Pope]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xliv. 13 For their sakes shal their children & sede contynue for euer, & their prayse [*L. gloria eorum*] shal neuer be put downe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 632 For he the praises farre surmounts of his Progenitours. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 564 Reflecting still the same Honour, and Praise, and Glory upon it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 180 The praise of politeness and vivacity could now scarcely be obtained except by some violation of decorum.

2. The expression of admiration and ascribing of glory, as an act of worship; *hence*, as this is chiefly done in song, the musical part of worship.

14.. in *Fundale's Vision* (1843) 127 Glorye and preyse laude and hye honoure O blisfull quene be gevon unto the. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 44, I my selfe will lead a priuate Life, And in deuotion spend my latter dayes, To sinnes rebuke, and my Creators prayse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 543 To Bacchus therefore let us tune our Lays, And in our Mother Tongue resound his Praise. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* x, The pealing anthem swells the note of praise. 1776 BP. HORNE *Comm. on Ps.* xxxiii. 2 Music..is of eminent use in setting forth the praises of God. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 114 The King rejoiced at his words, and said, Praise be to God. 1866 NEWMAN *Hymn*, Praise to the Holiest in the height, And in the depth be praise 1866 *Direct. Angl* (ed 3) 258 Praise of the Office. That portion of Matins and Even Song from the *Gloria* inclusive to the *Credo* exclusive. 1892 BP. TALBOT *Serm.* (1896) 76 Praise, like every real part of true religion, fits on to human nature. by fulfilling, I think, two great human instincts. They are the instinct of admiration and the instinct of love.

3. *transf.* That for which a person or thing is, or deserves to be, praised; praiseworthiness; merit, value, virtue. *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 All this processe we haue made to shewe the prayse & dignite of grace. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb) 150 The chief prayse and cunning of our Poet is in the discreet vsing of his figures. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 108 How many things by season, season'd are To their right praise, and true perfection. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 23 A restless crowd,.. Whose highest praise is that they live in vain. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June xix, When she should bear a boy To be her growing stay and godlike praise.

†b. An object or subject of praise. (Sometimes, esp. *Sc. colloq.*, put instead of the divine name.) *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* x. 21 He is thy prayse, & thy God. *a* 1724 *Gaberlunzieman* v, She dancid her lane, cry'd, Praise be blest! I have ludg'd a leil poor man. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* III. 104 Of all our youth the Ambition and the Praise! 1782 CALIANDER *Anc. Scot Poems* 45 *note*, *Praise be blest*, God be praised. This is a common form still in Scotland with such as, from reverence, decline to use the sacred name. 1787 SKINNER *Poet. Epist. to Burns* xii, But thanks to praise, ye're i' your prime.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *praise-folk*, *-giver*, *-prater*, *-song*, *-trap*; (in sense 2) *praise-book*, *-house*, *-meeting*, *-offering*, *-portion*, *-time*; *praise-begging*, *-deserving*, *-giving*, *-winning*, etc., adjs.; **praise-way** *adv.*, in the way or direction of praise.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 3/1 Giving to people who may use the Church Hymnary a guide..to use that *Praise Book with great interest and appreciation *a* 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham* 215 (Ritson) The 'prayse folk, that hur led, Wer of the tornament. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 242 It is *praisgiuing to God, and praying for the people, for Kings, for the rest. 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* 20 The little old church or '*praise-house'. *a* 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 255 Soon as *Praise-offerings at the Throne I pay. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 143 If they bestow not upon one of these *Praise-Praters the best garments they have. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 184 He made a little *praise-song about him. 1537 *Injunct. by Bp. of Worceter* in Abingdon *Antig. Worcester* (1717) 162 That in *prase tyme no.. body be throwgth into the Church, but be browgth into the Church-yard. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 219 Such praise-begging hypocrisy! Such contemptible *praise-traps! 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 16. xviii. (1669) 229/2 It was faith that tuned his spirit, and set his affections 'praise-way.

Praise (prēz), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **preise**, 3-7 **preyse**, 4-7 **prayse**, 4- **praise**, (4 **preyze**, **praisse**, 4-6 **prais**, 5 **preysse**, 5-6 **prese**, **prays**, **prase**, 6 **prayes**, **prease**, **preeso**, *Sc.* **preiss**, 8 (in sense 1) **praze**). [a. OFr. *preisier* (*preisant*) to price, value, prize, praise:—late L. *preci-āre*, earlier *preti-āre* (Cassiodorus *c* 550) to price, value, prize, f. *preti-um* price. At an early date in Parisian F., and afterwards also in Norman, *preisier* was levelled (under the vowel of the pres., *prise* from *prieise*) to *prisier*, mod. F. *priser*, which was also taken into Eng. in the 14th c. as *prise*(*n*, mod. *prize*, and here took the place of the earlier form in the more literal senses associated with the sb. *prīs*, *price*; leaving to *praise* the most tropical sense = Lat. *laudare*, OE. *herian*. A little later the sb. *praise* began to be formed from the vb. in this restricted sense = Lat. *laus*; so that from the 15th c. we have *prise*, *prize* vb. beside *pris*, *price* sb., and *praise* sb. beside *praise* vb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To set a price or value upon; to value, appraise. *Obs.* or *dial.* (The late retention of this sense was probably owing to its being treated as an aphetic form of *appraise*.)

[1292 BRITTON I. vi. § 2 Ses chateus preyseez et deliverez a les villez.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 146 Þou praysed me & my place ful pouer & ful gnede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 174 Þer weore chapmen I-chose þe chaffare to preise. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 9 Thritty platis of syluer, the pris [1388 prijs] of a man preysid, whom thei preysiden [1388 preiseden] of the sonys of Ysrael. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 167 The whyche chalis was praysyd at xxx. M¹ marke. 1521 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 122 Praisid at v li, x mylch kene 1530 PALSGR. 664/1, I prayse a thynge, I esteme of what value it is, *je apryse*. 1550-51 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 561 Mr Mercs and James Goldsmyth for yer paynes in prasyng ye churches stuffe iij*s*. 1554 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App v. 415 The said silver platte ..to be preasid as abowe wryttin. 1556 *Inv.* in French *Shaks Geneal.* (1863) 472, 52 shepe presid att vij li. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 74 An inventory was taken ..and all was praised at an hundred and thirty thousand Taels. 1713 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 252 His own Picture brought to London to be prazed. 1886 EI WORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Praise*, to appraise; to value.

†2. To attach value to; to value, esteem; to PRIZE. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 246 (Cott.) Selden was for ani chance Praised Inghs tong in france. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5348 Wawain was the better ay, Therefore y-praised, parmafay 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 Jakke, thi lewid prophecie I preise not at a peese. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxxiii. (1869) 128 Ne hire wittes j preyse not at a budde. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 40 They preysed nothing the thinges that were erthely. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 285 Nother thou nor thy god I preyse not a rotyn dogge. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 19 Sum tyme in mynde sho praisit me sa hycht, Leifand all vther.

II. 3. To tell, proclaim, or commend the worth, excellence, or merits of; to express warm approbation of, speak highly of; to laud, extol. (The leading current sense.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Ne he ne cunne ou nouðer blamen ne preisen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 43/331 Among alle men.. mest ich preisie þe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3577 He praises al thing þat es gon O present thing he praisses non. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 He is i-preysed [L. *laudatur*] for a parfite techere of philosofie. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vii, Men preysen somtyme that that shold be blamed. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 219 They extolled and praysed him farre above the Starres. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IX. 32 The Subjects .. praised him to the skies 1784 COWPER *Task* III 702 What we admire we praise, and when we praise, Advance it into notice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 151 The rewards of wicked men are often praised by poets and approved by the world.

b. In proverbial phrases.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* I, Who now so long hath prays'd the Choughs white bill That he hath left her ne'er a flying quill. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* I iv b, She doth but praise your lucke at parting. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* III. iii 38 *Al.* A kind Of excellent dumbe discourse *Pro.* Praise in departing. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* Wks. (1857) 304 Praise day at night, and life at the end. *Ibid* 317 Praise a hill, but keep below. Praise the sea, but keep on land.

†c To bring praise or commendation to. *rare.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1660) 87 As Shadows judiciously plac'd, do no less praise the Painter, than do the livelier and brighter Colours. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm Hosea* i. 24 Men shoot bullets against armour of proof, not to hurt it, but to praise it.

d. The dat. infin. *to praise* (also †*to praising* for *praisen*) used predicatively: To be praised, deserving praise. Cf. BLAME *v.* 6. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1320 Þe prinse he sede oþer king nis to preisi noȝt. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 301, I halde þat lueler lyttel to prayse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Also yf þe heed is to gret it is not to preysynge [*ed.* 1535 it is not to prayse; L. *est illaudabile*]. *c* 1460 ROS *La Belle Dame* 631 Suche as wil say..That stedfast trouthe is nothing for to prays. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* June 783 Yet we should have been to blame, if Shakspeare be to praise.

4. To extol the glorious attributes of (God, or a deity), especially, to sing the praises of; to glorify, magnify, laud.

a 1300 (*cursor M.* 18309 'Laueid,' he said, 'i sal þe prais, For þou [has] tan me to þi pais' 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) c iij/1 An angell .cessith neuer to worshyp and prayse god. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 18 Mi pepyl prayse me with here lyppus, here hertis ben far away [cf. Isa. xxix. 13]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxvii. 5 Let the people prayse the (o God) let all people prayse the. 1693 KEN *Doxology*, Praise God from whom all blessings flow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 481 On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise. *Ibid.* II. 535 In jolly Hymns they praise the God of Wine. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. i. 8 'The saints be praised', thought I.

Hence **Praised** *ppl. a.*

14 .. *Siege Jerus.* 93 Preued for a prophete þrow prayesed dedes. 1552 HULOET, Prayse or valued, *estimatus*. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* x. 21 *He is thy praise*] They praised one, *Psal.* 18. 3. or, thy praise-worthy one.

Praiseful (prēˈzfūl), *a.* [f. PRAISE *v.* or *sb.* + -FUL. (With sense 1, cf. the earlier *worshipful.*)]

†1. Deserving of praise or honour; praiseworthy, laudable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 54 Blessid art thou in the trone of thi rewme, and aboue preyseful [*Vulg.* superlaudabilis, 1388 preisable]. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4037 Whate fore a praisefulle woman oure lady prefigurid. 1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 25 Mooued certainlye, by the praisefull deedes of their kinsemen 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iv. 123 Which, if so pray-sefull in the meanest Men, In pow'full Kings how glorious is it then? 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 161 No narrow preference for their native soil Restrains these heroes in their praiseful toil. 1818 LAMB *Poems, Salome*, The ruthless deed That did thy praiseful dance succeed.

2. Full of or abounding in praise; giving praise; eulogistic, laudatory.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii, All praisefull tongues doe waite upon that name. 1641 WITHER (*title*) Haleluiah or, Britans Second Remembrancer..in praisefull and Penitentiall Hymns. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iv. 56 He speaks kind and praiseful things of me. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Lusiad* 86 Had other wars my praiseful lips employ'd. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 694 Strains of praiseful lore.

Hence **Prai·sefully** *adv.*, **Prai·sefulness.**

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. iv. 37 She must have ..heard your uncle speak praisefully of a man he is said to be so intimate with. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 5 Holy, and with true praisefulness inspired. 1899 CHEYNE *Chr. Use of Psalms* i. 29 Except in a general spirit of praisefulness, we cannot accompany the mass of our congregation in its jubilant singing

Praiseless (prēˈzlĕs), *a.* [f. PRAISE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without praise or honour; unpraised; undeserving of praise.

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* v M iv b, His praiseles shyp [*sine honore ratem*] Sergestus brought. 1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Coulers Gd. & Evil* ix. (Arb.) 151 Actions of great felicitie may drawe wonder, but praiselesse. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 73 Death ..matching the Scepter, with the Spade, and the crowned Prince with the praiseless Peasant. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 570 Their life is arbitrary, blameless, and praiseless.

†Prai·sement. *Obs.* [f. PRAISE *v.* + -MENT. Cf *appraisement.*] Estimation of value, valuation, appraisement.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 141 Amountyng in value After the praysement of the same to CXXXVI*li*. 1512 FABYAN *Will in Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Before the praysement..of my foresaid moveables. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1657) II. vii. 143 It is beyond his..skill, to give an exact praisement of it. 1656 J. CHALONER in D. King *Vale-Royall* IV. 26 If no man will buy it, the four men are to take it by Praisment.

Praiser (prēˈzəɹ). Also 5-6 **praysour.** [a. AF. *prei-*, *praisour* = OF. **preiseor*, F. *priseur*; f. *preisier*, *priser*, PRAISE *v.*: see -ER 1.]

†1. One who appraises; a valuer, appraiser. *Obs.*

1491 *Will of Stokes* (Somerset Ho.), The Bisshopes praysours. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c 5 § 2 Their registers, scribes, prasers, sommoners, apparatours. 1544 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 160 Rychard Feires for to be one of the Comen preysers in this Cytye. 1624 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 219 One money..to be assessed by the foure Marchant praysers 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 22) 205 The Chancellor of the Exchequer.. hath the Gift of the two Praisers of the Court.

2. One who praises, commends, or extols; a eulogist.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 21 So is preued a man in the mouth of preiseris [1388 preyseris]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 211 The sweete wordes of flaterynge preiseres. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 18 Here cometh the prayser that endyted the songe. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30, I have bene a praiser of none save phisicians. 1620 B. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 472 Let your owne conscience be your owne prayser. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 245 Lady Davers was one of the kind Praisers. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* II. vii. 175 The Past never wants for praisers and apologists.

b. One who offers praise to God or a deity; a worshipper.

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan* 170 They are praisers of images. 1765 J BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 163 The loudest praiser of God.

Hence **Prai·seress**, a female praiser. *rare*—1.

1611 COTGR., *Louëresse*, a praiseresse, commenderesse.

†Prai·seworth, *a. Obs rare.* [f. PRAISE *sb.* + WORTH *a*] = PRAISEWORTHY.

1591 R. W. *Tancred & Gismunda* IV. iv. F iij, This is praise-worth, not to do what you may 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 290 Elizabeth..whose praise-worth vertues if in verse I now should take in hand.

Prai·seworthily, *adv.* [f. PRAISEWORTHY + -LY 2.] In a praiseworthy manner; laudably, commendably.

1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* Pref. *j, To make an English man telle his tale praiseworthily. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 31 All That ever she sees doen prayse-worthily. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, D. Bartoli* xv, Many a legend ..Do you praiseworthily authenticate.

Prai·seworthiness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being praiseworthy; laudableness.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 405 Quite contrary to the others praise-worthinesse. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 276 The Praise-worthinesse of God. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xi. 60 Where, asks she, is the praise-worthiness of obedience, if it be only paid in instances where we give up nothing? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* XVI, His logical coolness of expostulation .. unheroic in proportion to its praiseworthiness.

†Prai·seworthly, *adv. Obs.* [f. PRAISEWORTH + -LY 2. The examples may belong to *praiseworthily*: but cf. *dearworthly.*] = PRAISEWORTHILY.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* 310 The menne whiche praise worthely canne obeie shal also haue knoweledge how praise worthely to rule. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 129 Some men..haue put to their helping handes, to this worke..and P. Victorius most praise worthelie of all.

Praiseworthy (prēˈzwə̆ɹðĭ), *a.* [f. PRAISE *sb.* + WORTHY *a.* Formerly hyphened or treated as two words: cf. b] Worthy or deserving of praise; laudable, commendable.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 43 [He is] much more prayseworthy, then he wych for fere and dred of pyth hymselfe in the hauen styl. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. ii. (1634) 119 Shall we thinke anything praise worthy or excellent, which we do not acknowledge to come of God? 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 489 That right good and praise-worthy man. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvii. (1700) 167 All Men are so far free as to be praise-worthy or blameworthy for the Good or Evil that they do. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 21 He does not ask what is allowable, but what is commendable and praise-worthy. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 915 Gods, found because of thee adorable And for thy sake praiseworthiest from all men.

†b. *Analytically*, as *great praise worthy*, worthy of great praise. *Obs.*

[1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C iij, The whiche maketh you of so great prayse worthye.] 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 178/2 Smal prayse worthy was it in them to kepe it. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 52/1 Great praise-worthie was he that gaue the first aduenture.

Praising (prēˈzĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRAISE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRAISE. **†a.** Valuing, valuation, appraising. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 17 Be tallage of 3oure townes without any werre, By preysinge of polaxis þat no pete hadde. 1524 *Churchw. Acc St. Giles, Reading* 22 Paid for praysyng of certayn stuff at the court..viij*d*. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 227 The registring, sealing, writing, praising, making of muentaries.

b. Commending, commendation; the offering of praise to God. Also in *pl.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13401 Grete preysynge he [Arthur] made, His men to bolde, þeir hertes to glade. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 379 A litil storie is told in presing of our Ladi. 1382 — *Prov.* x. 7 The mynde of the riȝtwise [shall be] with preisingis. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xi. 43/1 Theyr Pater noster, & theyr Aue maria, and other prayers and prayssynges. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 712 Under the other kinde of sacrifice..are contained all..our prayers, praisings, giving of thankes. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744)

III. i. 13 Hence the very word, by which we express the raising of one, is to extol him; that is, to lift him up.

†c. The fact of being held worthy of praise; *ransf.* that which is so held. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 311 At conseil & at nede ie [Arthur] was a skilfulle kyng, So curteis of non men ede, ne prince of more praysing Was non in Cristendam · 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 875 The thridde manere of cha-tite- is virginitee..she is the preisynge of this world. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV iv, Thy beaute is fayrer.. and of grettter preysynge than the songe of the nyghtyngale.

Prai·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. Praise *v.* + -ing².] That prais-s or expresses praise; laudatory.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxv. 2 Buriownynge it shal buriowne, and ful out ioyen, ioyeful and preising. *a* 1585 Sidney *Ps.* v. v, They ever shall send Thee their praysing voyce. 1745 *Scot. Paraphr.* xxiv. i, Ye Heavens, send forth your praising Song.

Hence **Prai·singly** *adv.*, in a praising or laudatory manner; with praise.

1842 G. S. Faber *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 117 As that Father praisingly reminds them 1889 G. Gissing *Nether World* III xiii. 289 Miss Lanty..did not speak of her too praisingly

†**Prai·sure**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Praise *v.* 1 + -ure.] Valuation, appraisement, appraisal.

1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* II. iv. 55 The Clerk of the Band shall administer vpon his goods,..making a true Inuentorie or praysure thereof.

Prakrit (prā·krit). Also 8–9 **Prácrit**, 9 **Prā-**, **Pracrita**, **Prā-**, **Prā-**, **Prákrit**. [ad. Skr. *prākṛta* natural, unrefined, vulgar: opposed to *saṃskṛta* prepared, refined, polished (Sanskrit).] A general name for those popular languages or dialects of Northern and Central India which existed alongside of or grew out of Sanskrit.

Applied primarily to the ancient vernacular dialects, the earliest traces of which go back to *c* 500 B.C.; then to the mediæval Prakrits which succeeded these; and sometimes to the modern languages Hindī, Bengālī, Marāthī, etc. Pāli is a form of primary Prakrit.

1786 *Asiatic Miscellany* II. 502 Four unconnected Stanzas, in the Prácrit Language, which was anciently vernacular in India. 1789 Sir W. Jones tr. *Sacontalá* Pref., Wks. 1799 VI. 206 The men of rank and learning are represented speaking pure Sanscrit, and the women Prácrit, which is little more than the language of the Bráhmens melted down by a delicate articulation to the softness of Italian. 1801 Colebrooke *Sanscrit & Prácrit* in *Asiatic Res.* VII. 199 The Gods, &c. speak *Sanscrita*; benevolent genii, *Prácrita*; wicked demons, *Paisácht*; and men of low tribes and the rest, *Mágadhi*. *Ibid* 200 *Prácrit*, consisting of provincial dialects, which are less refined, and have a more imperfect grammar. 1837 C. P. Brown *Sanscrit Pros.* 19 The Prácrita metres do not fall within the scope of the present essay. 1861 Max Müller *Sci. Lang.* Ser. iv. iv. 138 We meet the same local dialects again in what are called the Prâkrit idioms, used in the later plays, in the sacred literature of the Jainas, and in a few poetical compositions. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* x. 187 One Prakrit dialect, the Pali, became in its turn the sacred language of southeastern Buddhism 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* x. II. 296 The inscriptions of Asoka are written in three local Pali or Prakrit dialects, evidently derived by long continued detrition from the Sanskrit of the Vedas. 1904 *Athenæum* 18 Oct. 481/3 The literatures which were produced by the earliest language of the Vedas, by the later classical Sanskrit, by the Pali of the Buddhist books and by such of the other Prakrits, or popular dialects, as attained to literary form.

Hence **Prakri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to Prakrit; **Pra·krītize** *v.*, *trans.* to turn into Prakrit.

1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* x 187 The next stage of Indian language..is called the Prakritic. 1881 R. Morris in *Academy* 27 Aug. 161/2 In Marāthi *murāmura* = muttering, grumbling, ..seems to be a prākritised form of the Sanskrit *murmura*, which in Pāli would become *muramura* or *mummura*.

Praline (prā·lĭn), **prawlin** (prɔ̄·lin). Chiefly *U.S* Also 9 **prawlœn**, **prawling**, **praslin**, **praleen**. [a. F. *praline*, f. the name of Marshal Duplessis Praslin (1598–1675), by whose cook the confection was invented.] A confection made by browning almonds or nuts in boiling sugar; also transferred to various other preparations: see quots. 1809 1883, 1893.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Almond*, Almonds fry'd, or Prawlins, a Dish prepar'd by taking a Pound of the best Jordan Almonds,..boil them to a Candy [in a syrup of loaf-sugar], constantly stirring till they are dry; Put the Almonds again into the preserving Pan, and set them on a slow Fire, till some of their Oil comes from 'em into the Bottom of the Pan 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 265, I left our fort on Beaver Lake, ..provided with dried meat, frozen fish, and a small quantity of praline, made of roasted maize, rendered palatable with sugar. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 159/1 Orange Prawlings.—Take 4 or 5 China oranges, and cut off the peel in quarters.. Have about a pint of clarified sugar boiling on the fire; .. put in the pieces of peel [etc.] 1893 Mary A. Owen *Old Rabbit*, etc iii. 39 It was the fragrance of prawleens, that compound of New Orleans mola-ses, brown sugar, chocolate, and butter. 1901 Winston Churchill *Crisis* I. xii, He did Miss Eugénie the honour to eat one of her praleens.

Pralle, app var. *prolle*, Prowl *v.*

‖ **Pram**¹, **praam** (prām). Also 8–9 **prahm**, **prame**, 9 **prahme**, **prɑum**. [Du. *praam*, MDu. *praem*, *prame*, OFris. *prâm*, Fris. *prame*, MLG., LG. *prâm*, *prame*; so MHG. *prâm*, G. *prahm-e*, ON. *prámr*, Da. *pram*, Norw. *praam*, Sw. *prām*, also F. *prame*, all from Slav.; cf. OSlav. *pramŭ*, Pol. *pram*, cognate with OHG. *farm*, freight-boat, ferry: f. root *par-*, *per-*, *por-*: see Fare *v.*] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used especially in the Baltic and the Netherlands for shipping cargo, etc.

[1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 42 Et pro portagio dictorum piscium ad les prames, v scot [at Danzig].] 1548 [see d]. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 105 Some long, deepe prams, sowed together with hempe and coird (but vnpitcht or calkt). In these the Muscouian Merchants saile downe Volga, ouer the Caspian Sea. 1643 *Declar. Commons Rebell. Irel.* 49 [They] tooke a Scottish Barke and a Dover barke, and a Pram or Hute, and a Catch. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5050/2 Danish Prams, or Flat-bottom'd Boats. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 251 The baison where the prames and flat-bottom boats lie. 1807 Sir R. Wilson in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 218 Three English praums had also arrived 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 899 The cargo..was unloaded into praams or lighters belonging to the [Russian] government. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 114 The word 'vessel' shall include ship, lighter, keel, barge, praam, boat, raft.

b. A large flat-bottomed boat mounted with guns and used as a floating battery.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5310, 4 Prames or large Flat-bottomed Boats, one of which is to carry 20 Guns. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 126/2 There is a kind of warlike vessel called a prame equipping in different French ports. Each has two decks,..they are long and broad, but draw very little water, and are rigged after the manner of a ketch. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* lviii, One of the praams mounted ten guns, and the other eight. 1845 Gresley *Frank's First Trip* 166 A large sort of gun-boats, called Praams, which were flat and wide, with three keels and three masts.

c. As name of a ship's boat.

1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 338 His work runs into the port of annihilation quicker than pirate can launch praam to attack it. 1894 *Times* 15 Nov. 7/5 A small boat, known as a 'pram', was seen to be launched. The mate ..states that ..the captain ordered the boat out to row to the shore.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *praam bow*, *brig*, *ship*.

1548 *Aberdeen Regr.* XX. (Jam.), For the prame [in Jam. prane] hyir havand thair gudis to the schip. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 278 (Ordinance of Stockholm) Disbursements and Charges ..Pilotage, Anchorage, Beaconage, Prahm or Lighter-piles [etc.]. 1804 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 558/1 That part of the enemy's flotilla, consisting of two praam ships bearing the flag of chief of division and both under French colours. 1849 W. R. O'Byrne *Naval Biog. Dict.* 1237/2 An armed cutter, a praam-brig, and a gun vessel.

Pram² (præm). *vulgar* or *colloq.* [See sense 1.]

1. A shortened form of Perambulator 3.

1884 *Graphic* 25 Oct 423/3 Another favourite custom of nurses is to walk two or three abreast, chattering and laughing as they push their 'prams'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 2/1 The Pram and the Baby. *Mod. Advt.* Some Second-hand Prams to be cleared Cheap.

2. A milkman's hand-cart for delivering milk.

1897 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 12/6 Milkman seeks Work Milking Cows, or with a pram. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 8/2 Dairy Show..Accessories from churns and separators to milk 'prams'.

Pramnian (præ·mniăn), *a. Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* [f. L. *Pramni-um* (*vinum*), Gr. Πράμν-ος (οἶνος) + -an.] In *Pramnian wine*, a wine from the neighbourhood of Smyrna. Also allusively.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 412 The Pramnian wine (which the same Homer hath so highly commended) continues yet in credit and holds the name still: it comes from a vineyard in the countrey about Smyrna neere to the temple of Cybele. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Knights* 57 Off, off with the cup, in the name of the Pramnian God! 1863 Ruskin *Wks.* (1872) II. 90 Pramnian wine, cheese, and flour.

Pran, obs. form of Prawn.

Prance (prɑns), *sb.* [f. Prance *v.*] The act of prancing; a prancing movement or step.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 187 P 11 A lady..whom by the jolting prance of her gait,..he guessed to have lately buried some prosperous citizen. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 307 Ethelberta..swept along the pavement and down the street in a turbulent prance. 1904 J. G. Lorimer *Selfmade Merch. Lett. to Son* 243 I'm..as full of prance as a spotted circus horse.

†b. A trip, a jaunt. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1803 Dibdin *Nongtongpaw* I. xi, John Bull for pastime took a prance, Some time ago, to peep at France.

Prance (prɑns), *v.* Also 4–8 **prɑunce**, 5 **prawnce**, **prɑunse**, 5–9 **prɑnse**. [Appears *c* 1375: origin obscure: see *Note* below.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse: 'To spring and bound in high mettle' (J.); to rise by springing from the hind legs, either spontaneously in gaiety, excitement, or impatience, or at the rider's will; to move by a succession of such springs. Rarely, and more vaguely, of other animals.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 221 Than benketht he bough I prɑunce al by-forn First yn þe trays ful fat and newe shorn, Yet am I but an hors. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. iv. (1495) 752 A lombe lad to pasture other to deth; he grutchyth not nor prauncyth not but is obedyent and meke. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 344 The Goos may gagle, the hors may prike & prɑunce. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 21 Hartes in heirdis..Prɑnsand and prɑnceand, be pair and be pair *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* I. 783 Whil Phœbus' steeds abowt the Poles do prɑunce. *a* 1639 Wotton *Poems* in *Relig.* (1651) 532 Here's no fantastick Mask, nor dance, But of our Kids, that frisk and prɑnce. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr., I have a little white favourite [horse] he prances under me with so much fire. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. VI. 208 As when some courser..Prances o'er the plain in joy of heart.

b. *trans.* (with reference to sense 3b).

1858 Morris *Eve of Crecy* Poems 168 Look you, my horse is good to prɑnce A right fair measure in this war-dance.

c. *trans.* To cause (a horse) to prance.

1530 Palsgr. 664/1, I prɑunce an horse, I make hym fetche gamboldes and to flynge, *je pourbondys*. 1609 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 509 He and those that went with him coursed their horses, prɑnsing them to and fro. 1611 Cotgr., *Pourbondir*..to manage, or prɑunce a horse; to make him leape, or bound. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* (1741) 119 He was provoked to see Briancon vault and prɑunce his Horse about the Field, as if he were certain of his Conquest. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 209 The marquis of Hartley and lord Barton..prɑnced their nags, each with two grooms behind them, close up to the landau.

2. *intr.* Of a person: To ride (or drive) with the horse prancing; 'to ride gallantly and ostentatiously' (J.); to ride gaily, proudly, or insolently. Also † *to prance it* (obs.).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III 41 Wherof this man was wonder glad, And goth to pike and prɑnce aboute *a* 1548 Hall. *Chron., Hen. VIII* 33 b, Then vp prɑnced the Burgonyons and folowed the chace. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 259 The Gentry delight much in great horses, whereupon they prɑunce continually through the streetes. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* III. i. 351 So make him my white jennet when I prɑnce it After the Black Knight's litter. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 367 Like Troops of Amazons, the Female Band prɑnce round their Cars. 1802 Campbell. *Lochiel's Warning* 7 Proud Cumberland prɑnces, insulting the slain, And their hoof-beaten bosoms are trod to the plain 1854 Thackeray *Rose & Ring* xvii, His Majesty prɑncing in person at the head of them all.

3. *intr.* 'To move in a warlike or showy manner' (J.); to move or walk in a manner suggestive of a prancing horse, or (more generally) in an elated or arrogant manner; to swagger. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3400 They stond in altircaciounе & stryff in poynt to prɑunce To depart yeur goodis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. v. 8 Ilk ane of thaim, furth prɑnsand lyke a lard. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 21/18 To prɑunce, *exultare*. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 24 How well resembles it the prime of Youth, Trimm'd like a Yonker, prɑncing to his Loue? *c* 1641 *Downfall of Pretended Div. Authoritie of Hierarchy* 11 How they pierck and prɑnse it, above all Nobilitie and Gentry. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) V. x. 60 She bid the servant tell Lord G. that she desired his company. Lord G. was [= had] prɑnced out. *a* 1784 Johnson in Boswell *Life* (1816) II. 68 *note*, Sir, if a man has a mind to prɑnce, he must study at Christ-Church and All-Souls 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xvi, Rawdon..prɑnced off to engage lodgings with all the impetuosity of love.

b. *intr.* To dance, gambol, caper. Now *colloq.*

c 1450 *Mankind* 91 in *Macro Plays* 4 Yf 3e wyll, ser, my brother wyll make yow to prɑwnce. 1790 D. Morison *Poems* 47 He tunes his win'some reed, The wee things loup and prɑnce. 1817 *Luttoun Green* IX. 93 Whilst they touzle, ramp, and prɑnce, The carles took their gill. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* XXVI. 315 Two or more figures in uncouth masks ..prɑnce about in the circle to the sound of music.

4. *trans.* To drive or frighten by prancing.

1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 4 May 281/1 Who thinks he has nothing to do but to put on a laced jacket and go prɑncing his enemies into a fit.

Hence **Prɑ·ncing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. XXII. (MS. Digby 230) If 106 b/1 Furious neisyng of many stede, Prɑunsynge of hors vp on ou'er side. 1552 Huloet, Prɑunsynge horses, *exussones equi*. *c* 1560 *Hearts-ease* 40 in T. Rychardes *Misogonus* II, Our minds to please and live at ease, And sometimes to use prɑunsinge. 1611 Bible *Judg.* v. 22. — *Nahum* iii 2 The noise of a whip and of the prɑunsing horses [1885 (*R. V.*) and prɑnsing horses]. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. ii. 22 If the fool unstride His prɑuncing stallion, thou may'st up and ride. *a* 1732 Gay (J.), Now rule thy prancing steeds, lac'd charioteer. 1740 C. Pitt *Æneid* XII. 465 Shook by the prɑncings of the thund'ring horse. 1853 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxii. (1876) 278 The type of the reverse is the Dioscuri on prancing horses.

[*Note.* The phonology and spelling of *prɑunse*, *prɑnse*, *prɑunce*, *prɑnce*, suggest French origin, but no corresponding or allied word is recorded in French. Danish dialects have *prandse*, *pranse* (N. Jutland), 'to go in a stately, proud fashion', with an adj. *prans*, *pransk* 'spirited, proud, said of a horse' (Fejlberg), whence a vb. *pranske*; other dialects have *pronse*, etc. in similar senses. These resemble the Eng. word; but their age and history are unknown. Less likely to be connected are Bavar. dial. *prangezen*, *prangssen* to make compliments, assume airs, *prangss* assumption of airs, affected behaviour, and Swiss dial. *sprɑnzen* to strut. Cf. also the later Prank *v.*?, the identity of sense of which is remarkable, since it is difficult to equate the forms: see the Note there.]

Prancer (prɑ·nsəɹ). [f. Prance *v.* + -er¹.] One who or that which prances.

1. a. *Thieves' cant* and *slang*. A horse.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 42 A Prigger of Prauncers be horse stealers; for to prigge signifieth in their language to steale, and a Prauncer is a horse. 1622 Fletcher *Beggars' Bush* v. ii, Higgen hath prigg'd the prancers in his days. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prancer*, a Horse. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxiii, I would have thought little to have prigged a prancer from the next common.

b. in general use: A mettled or prancing horse; a steed. Also *fig.*

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Where stands this prawncer, in what inne or stable? 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 15 'This prauncer', said Opinion, 'hath beene a wilde colt, and leaped thorough many honest men's gates in his dayes'. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Nov., Then the Captaine of the Castle of St. Angelo upon a brave prancer. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 151 Thus corporal's guard I've review'd on their prancers. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Launcelot & Q. Guinevere* 33 She whose elfin prancer springs By night to eery warblings.

†2. *Old slang.* A mounted robber; a highwayman. (According to Farmer, A horse-thief.) *Obs.*

c 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* I. iii. (1881) 21 He wo'd be your prigger, your prancer, your high-lawyer. 1673 R.

HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 The fifteenth a Prancer, whose courage is small; If they catch him horse-coursing he's noozed for al.

3. a. A rider on a prancing horse; *slang*, a cavalry officer. **b.** One who capers or dances.

1860 J. NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie*, etc. (1895) 131 (E.D.D.) My fegs, but he's a prancer..Ye ne'er saw sic a dancer. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *White Squall* 120 A Prussian captain of Lancers (Those tight-laced, whiskered prancers). 1873 *Slang Dict., Prancer*, ..in modern slang an officer of cavalry.

Pranck(e, obs. form of PRANK.

† Pra ncome. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PRANK *sb.*^{2}; see PRINCUM (-PRANCUM).] ? Prank, freak.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii. A iij, Gogs hart, I durst haue layd my cap to a crowne Chwould lerne of some prancome, as sone as ich came to town.

Prandial (prændiăl), *a. affected* or *jocose.* [f. L. *prandium* a late breakfast, luncheon + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to dinner.

1820 [see POST-PRANDIAL]. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 36 Every glass during dinner required to be dedicated to the health of some one...This prandial nuisance was horrible. 1851 J. HARRIS in Macfarlane *Mem. T. Archer* vi. (1867) 147, I should not accept your prandial invitation. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 927/2 Expenses legal, medical, funereal and prandial.

Hence **Pra·ndially** *adv.*, in connexion with dinner.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 575 Any such social outrage..if prandially inflicted, is about as justifiable a proceeding. 1895 A STODDART *Blackie* xii. 307 Their communion, bodily and prandially, was in one of the Princes Street hotels.

† Pra·ndicle. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *prandiculum*, dim. of *prandium* luncheon.]

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Prandicle*, a breakfast, a little dinner, a small pittance or repast. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Prane, Prang, obs. ff. PRAWN, PRONG.

† Pra·ngle, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Frequentative from O Teut. vbl. stem **prang-* to press, squeeze, whence Goth. (*ana-*)*praggan* to oppress, Du., LG. *prangen* to pinch, etc., Du. *pranger* a barnacle for a horse: see -LE 3.] *trans.* To press tightly, pinch.

c 1300 *Havelok* 639 And for keuel at þe laste, þat in mi mouth was þrist faste, Y was þe[r]with so harde prangled, þat I was þe[r]with ney strangled.

† Prank, *sb.*^{1} *Obs. rare.* [Goes with PRANK *v.*^{1}; see also PRANK *sb.*^{2}] A pleat, a fold.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Prank, of prankynge, *plica, plicatura.*

Prank (prænk), *sb.*^{2} Also 6 **pranque**, 6-7 **pranck**(e, 6-8 **pranke.** [Origin unascertained. Goes with PRANK *v.*^{2}, both appearing *c* 1525.

Some would connect the vb. and sb. with PRANK *v.*^{1}, and the cognate words there mentioned, taking a 'trick' as 'an act done to show off'; but this does not appear to be supported by the early use. Others would take it as a fig. application of PRANK *sb.*^{1} fold, pleat, comparing the fig. sense of 'wrinkle', but the evidence is not sufficient to substantiate the suggestion.]

A trick; a frolic. **† a.** In early use, a trick of malicious or mischievous nature; a trick or action deserving of reprobation; a deed of wickedness; sometimes rendering L. *scelus* or *facinus. Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 150 Your pryde was peuysh to play such prankys. 1530 PALSGR. 658 He wyll playe me a pranke, *il me jouera dune bricolle.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 665/2 Now hath it bene an old prank of heretykes, to vse that fashyon of malycyouse corruptynge the bookes of the holye scrypture. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 182 Themperour whom his grace knoweth..more to regarde his honour and profitt then to Imagyn and Consent to so an unreasonable shamefull & dishonourable pranque. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* iv. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 230 Mother, by such a prank the matter will be worse 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xxix. 841 At length they played these prancks [*facinora fecerunt*]..of malice unto them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 2. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* iv. 6 Infamous..for many lewd pranks (as that he killed his brother, and then his owne sister). 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 89 This was not the first of his pranks which he [the Devil] played upon mankind after the flood. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* IV. iii. § 5 They grew the more insolent upon this bold prank.

† b. A trick of magic, conjuring, or the like; in early times to deceive, later to surprise or amuse.

1555 J. HARPSFIELD in Bonner *Homilies* 40 Those prankes played by Simon Magus. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 Either iuggling or Magicall prankes practised by the Samoed-Coniurours or Priests. 1650 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 60 Like those priests of Bel, whose pranks Daniel found out. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 329 He had the honor of playing his pranks before the whole court. 1840 HOOD *Kilmannegg, Pedigree* viii, Golden bees, by alchemical prank, Gather'd gold instead of honey.

c. A trick of a frolicsome nature, or one intended to make sport; a mad frolic; a practical joke.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 282 Who in all his purposes and practises, playeth pranckes of puerilitie and childishnesse. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 18 But Lord the prankes that we mad-wenches playde. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* xvi. (1652) 412 Tell tales of the prancks of your younger dayes. *a* 1713 T. ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 5 Often playing one waggish Prank or other among my fellow scholars. 1844 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 319 See the child.. with his thousand pretty pranks, commanded by every sight and sound. 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 550 The pranks are not those of healthy schoolboys.

d. Said of capricious or frolicsome actions or movements of animals, and *fig.* of erratic actions of machines.

1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 138 We appeal to observation, whether..all the various machins and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and capricio's quite contrary to their proper structures and the designs of the artificers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 P 5 The Cat is reported..to have played several Pranks above the Capacity of an ordinary Cat. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 52 [The dog] Then ..barks for joy. Heedless of all his pranks, the sturdy churl Moves right toward the mark.

Prank, *sb.*^{3} *rare.* [f. PRANK *v.*^{3}] Prancing, capering.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *To Flush* iv, Full of prank and curveting.

† Prank, *a. Obs.* [Related to PRANK *v.*^{4} and MLG. *prank* sb., pomp, display.] Smartly, showily, or gaily dressed.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* Bij, Ah pretie pranck parnel, the Coushen and Booke, Whereon he shoulde reade and kneele, are present here looke. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 58 Their children as I sayd, so pranck in pride. 1607 *Lingua* iv. vii. I iv b, If I doe not seeme pranker nowe, then I did in those dayes, He be hang'd. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 209 The 5. so pranke, he scarce can stand on ground, Asking who le sing with him Mal Dixons round?

† Prank, *v.*^{1} *Obs.* [Goes with PRANK *sb.*^{1}, both appearing *c* 1440. Origin unascertained. There is nothing similar in form and sense in the Teutonic or the Romanic langs.] *trans.* To fold, plait, pleat, arrange in pleats.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Prankynge, *plicacio. a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 69 Stytched and pranked with pletes. 1530 PALSGR. 664/1, I pranke ones gowne, I set the plyghtes in order, *je mets les plies dune robe a point.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 14 Some prancke their ruffes; and others trimly dight Their gay attyre

b. *fig.* To arrange in proper order, put into order.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 151 Matters being in great confusion, and no appearance of pranking of them.

Hence **† Pranked** *ppl. a.*, folded, pleated, adorned with pleats; **† Pra·nking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Prankyd, as clothys, *plicatus. Ibid.*, Prankynge, *plicacio. c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 288 Of prankyd gownes & shulders vp set, mos & flokkys sewyd wyth in. 1676 Pranking [see b above].

Prank, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* or *dial.* [app. f. PRANK *sb.*^{2}; the sb. and vb. appear together *c* 1525.] *intr.* To play pranks or tricks, formerly sometimes wicked or mischievous, now usually in frolic; to sport.

1530 PALSGR. 664/1, I prank with one, I use craftye and subtyll maner towardes hym, *je me subtille. c* 1700 *Patch-Work* I. 22 Did not Somaisius and Melancton; Nay, Luther, though the Pope he prank'd on, Own him Head of the Church, ne'erless, And his Supremacy confess? 1826 HOGG *Love's Jubilee* 33 The little rays of sin That prank with the damask vein of the cheek. 1887 WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* xii. 88 It formed a halesome lesson to him no' to prank wi' blue or red fire for a while again. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 456/2 A little wind, born in the gorge below, was pranking with the quaking asp leaves.

Prank, *v.*^{3} *Obs.* or *dial.* [Appears early in 16th c.: origin obscure: see *Note* below.]

intr. = PRANCE *v.* (in various senses, esp. with suggestion of display or arrogance); to caper; to dance. Also *to prank it.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elements* F vj b, And I can fote it by and by etc., And I can pranke it properly. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 57 That dronke asse...That prates and prankes. *c* 1560 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 117 And a maid we have at home, Alison Trip-and-go..She simpereth, she pranketh, and jetteth without fail. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 136 Who .. With haughtie looke and stately gate went pranking vp and downe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24/25 To Pranke, *exultare, gestire.* 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1083/1 About a mile from the English campe were the Scots horsemen verie busie, pranking vp and downe. 1842 HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes* (Percy Soc.) 76 His nag did kick and prank. 1870 *Daily News* 12 July, Placid infants,..who looked anything but fit for pranking it according to Offenbach.

Hence **Pra·nking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* I. 19 For alle your proude prankyng, Your pride may apayere. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. xii. 188 So the wilful lass has got her master! And a pranking rider for a bitter jade!

[*Note. Prank* has the appearance of a by-form of the earlier vb. PRANCE, with which, to a great extent, it coincides in sense. But its form makes the relationship difficult, *prance* and *pranke* being app. possible as parallel forms only in words from French. On the other hand, it may possibly be related to Du. *pronken* in the sense 'strut, parade', and so have the same ultimate origin as PRANK *v.*^{1}, although the two appear to be quite distinct words in English.]

Prank (prænk), *v.*^{4} [Goes with PRANK *a.*, both being radically cognate with Du. *pronk* show, ostentation, finery, ornament, Ger. *prunk* pomp, parade, ostentation, MLG. *prank* pomp, display. (There is no corresp. sb. in Eng.) The vb. in Du. is *pronken* to show off, shine, strut, parade, in Ger. *prunken* to make a show or display, to 'show off'. Cf. also PRINK *v.*]

1. *trans.* To dress, or deck in a gay, bright, or showy manner; to decorate; *refl.* to deck oneself *out*, dress oneself *up.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1560) 22 Pranked vp with Tabernacles and lightes. 1553 — *Vocacyon* Pref. 4 b, Not pranked vp in pompe and pleasures. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 433 As willing..as you are to prancke your selues in a lookinge Glasse. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 10 b, She..spends halfe a day in pranking her selfe if she be inuited to any strange place. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 60 She..will be so pranked up on the Sundays..that one might easily mistake her for some noble Lady 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. ii, All the burghers of New-Amsterdam with their wives and daughters, pranked out in their best attire. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl of Fleet* I. x, Women are fond..of pranking themselves continually in some new finery. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. x, The little village was prankt and rejuvenated.

b. *fig.* To dress up.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 23 They doe pranke them in Authoritie Against all Noble sufferance. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 759 Obtruding false rules prankt in reasons garb. 1742 COLLINS *Odes* xi. 15 Science, prank'd in tissu'd vest.

c. *transf.* To deck, adorn; to brighten or set out with colours; to spangle. In various constructions, e.g. to prank (the field) with flowers, to prank (the garden or field) as a flower.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 446 The least Flowr that pranks Our Garden borders or the Common banks *Ibid.* 674 The Gardens prank them with their Flowry buds. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. l, When opal-colours prank the orient Tulips head. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. ii, A season atween June and May, Half prankt with spring, with summer half imbrowned. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* I. 42 The stream whose inconstant bosom Was prankt under boughs of embowering blossom With golden and green light. 1820 — *Question* iv, Broad flag-flowers, purple prankt with white. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben Hur* 200 The ground was pranked with the brightest blooms.

¶ **d.** *pa. pple.* ? 'Set' (like a gem).

(App. an erroneous use, 'prankt' suggesting ideas of bespangled, begemmed.)

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. i, Poplars..whose shade did cover The waning stars, prankt in the waters blue. 1821 — *Hellas* 1049 Around mountains and islands inviolably Prankt on the sapphire sea.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To show oneself off, make ostentatious show or display. Also *to prank it.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. P iv, Yet would I make it [a tree] ere I go To kisse the clowers with her top that pranks with braunches so 1592 GREENE *Upst Courtier* G j b, Hee shall not want silkes, sattins, veluets, to pranke abroade in his pomp. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii, That ruffe of pride..is the same With that, which the vncleane birds in seuenty-seuen, Were seene to pranke it with, on diuers coasts. 1649 tr. *Warn. Jac. Beem* xvi. 15 Wherewith I have not hitherto proudly prancked and vaunted. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Romaunt of Page* ix, Or, speak she fair, or prank she gay, She is no lady of mine. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Obermann once more* i, White houses prank where once were huts.

Pranked, *ppl. a.*^{1}, folded, pleated: see PRANK *v.*^{1}

Pranked, prankt, *ppl. a.*^{2} [f. PRANK *v.*^{4}] Decked, dressed up; decorated, bedecked.

c 1550 *Pryde & Abuse of Women* xvii. in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 237 For there are some prancked gosseps every where, Able to spyll a whole countrie. 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 219 Good God, how formall, prankt, and peait became I in a trice. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 92 Modwene..forsooke the worlde, and all the gaye shewes and pranked profers thereof. 1877 LANIER *Florida Sunday* 65 Grays, whites and reds of pranked woodpeckers.

¶ See also PRANK *v.*^{4} 1 d.

Pra·nker. [f. PRANK *v.*^{3} + -ER 1.]

1. = PRANCER. **† a.** *Thieves' cant.* A horse (*obs.*). **b.** A dancer.

1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 4 They..doe take an especiall view, where prankers or horses be. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 563 If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a pranker or dancer, then take heed of her. 1886 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24 One of the most abandoned of the prankers and myself..were tempted by cool shades of the fragrant wood to wander off.

† 2. *pl.* Prancing action (as of a horse). *Obs.*

1636 SAMPSON *Vow-breakers* V. i. I iij, Have I practic'd my Reines, my Carree'res, my Pranckers, my Ambles, my false Trotts, my smooth Ambles, and Canterbury Paces, and shall Master Major put me besides the hobby-Horse?

Pra·nkful, *a.* [f. PRANK *sb.*^{2} + -FUL.] Full of pranks; mischievous, tricky; frolicsome. Hence **Pra·nkfulness.**

1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. ix. 228 The prankful boy goading it with a stick, the charger reared so suddenly that the rider was unseated. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 715 Rather wounding by an unbounded prankfulness, than by a wish to inflict pain. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 36 Prankful squirrels, nibbling at the rind.

Pranking, *vbl. sb.*^{1}, folding: see PRANK *v.*^{1}

Pranking, *vbl. sb.*^{2}, prancing: see PRANK *v.*^{3}

Pranking (præ·nkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{3} [f. PRANK *v.*^{4} + -ING 1.] The action of PRANK *v.*^{4}; decking, dressing up, 'titivating', 'making up'.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Attiffement*, pranking. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 77 In all their paintings and prankings they..lift vp themselues against nature. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 56 The nightly and nightlong prancking and pruning vp of old withered faces. 1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* vi. (1669) 78 Her prankings and adornings in the splendour of their Altars, and Churches, and Copes.

† Pra·nkingly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *pranking*, pr. pple. of PRANK *v.*^{4} + -LY 2.] In a pranking or ostentatious manner, showily.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* XV. 43 He, his wife, and her daughter fared daintily, and went prankingly in apparell.

Pra·nkish, *a.* [f. PRANK *sb.*^{2} + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of a prank; inclined to pranks.

1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxxxix, My partner dear in many a prankish deed. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey*

xxxviii, She .. had quite dropt her prankish airs. 1887 MRS. HAWEIS in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 1/2 Stories concerning mischievous and prankish children.

Hence **Pra·nkishly** *adv.*, in a prankish manner, by way of a prank; **Pra·nkishness**, trickiness, frolicsomeness; addiction to pranks.

1881 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Art Jrnl* 262/2 The insolent prankishness of his age 1883 HOLME LEE *Loving & Serving* I ix. 184 She had prankishly avoided him. 1892 *Nation* (N Y) 15 Dec 456/1 If parents do not..have to trace prankishness and mischievousness to the same exemplars. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 1/3 If he were a very young man..we might be indulgent to this prankishness.

Prankle (præ·ŋk'l), *v* Now *dial.* [dim. or freq of PRANK *v* 3: see -LE 3.] *intr.* To prance lightly, to move in a capering way.

a 1717 PARNELL *Fairy Tale* vii, He sees a [fairy] train profusely gay Come prankling o'er the place. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* I. xii. 112 The prankling army of highmettled warriors issued from the ancient gates. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict* (I. of Wight), *Prankle* to prance.

Pranksome (præ·ŋksŏm), *a.* [f. PRANK *sb.*² + -SOME.] Addicted to pranks; prankish, frolicsome.

1810 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* XIV. 148 To swell her brazen store, With one such pranksome, titt'ring booby more. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xiv. (Orig. Draft), And often would his pranksome prate engage Childe Harold's ear. 1876 W H. MASON in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 452 Some pranksome imp .has turned off the hot water.

Hence **Pra·nksomeness.**

1899 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 7/3 The monkey-like pranksomeness of the merry, mischievous race.

Pra·nky, *a. rare.* [f. PRANK *sb.*² + -Y.] Given to or full of pranks.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III iii. (Arb) 47 So, that is somewhat like, but prankie cote, nay whan, That is a lustie brute, handes vnder your side man 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII 10 The strangest and most curious pranky little beings that ever were born. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 6/1 Merely a demonstration of pranky lawlessness.

Pranque, obs. form of PRANK *sb.*²

† **Pransawte.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Some kind of deriv. of PRANCE *v.*] (?) Prancing, showing off.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 561 Thay were sturdy and hawte Youre pride and youre pransawte, What will it gawne? Ye tolde ilk mans defawte and forgate youre awne

† **Pranso·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *pransōri-us* pertaining to breakfast (f. *prandēre* to breakfast) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pransorious*, of or belonging, or serving for dinner.

Praoe, variant of PROA.

Prase (prēⁱz). *Min.* [a. F. *prase*, ad. L. **prasius** (Plin.) (formerly used in Eng.), a. Gr. πράσιος leek-green, f. πράσον leek.] A cryptocrystalline or crystalline variety of translucent quartz, of a leek-green colour.

α. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxvi. (Bodl. MS), Prassius is a grene stone as leke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 619 As touching green stones we reckon one of a Porret colour, which we cal Prasius. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr.* 218 Prassius, is so called from an Herb of its own Name. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 249 *Prasium*..seems to consist of a mixture of quartz, and shoerlaceous actinolite.

β. 1788 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* (ed 2) I. 144 As to the prase, its name .shows it to be of a greenish-blue colour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 82 *note*, False emeralds, or prases. 1868 DANA *Min* (ed. 5) 194 Quartz Cryptocrystalline Varieties .4. Prase. Translucent and dull leek green... Always regarded as a stone of little value. The name is also given to crystalline quartz of the same color.

Prase, obs. form of PRAISE.

Praseolite (prēⁱ·ziŏlait). *Min.* [ad. Sw. *praseolith* (Erdmann 1840), irreg. f. Gr. πράσ-ον or πράσι-ος (see PRASE) + -LITE.] An altered form of iolite.

1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 320 Hydrous Dichroite.. Praseolite from Brakke in Norway. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 301 The alteration of iolite takes place so readily..that the mineral is most commonly found in an altered state as hydrous iolite, pinite,..gigantolite, praseolite, aspasiolite.

Pra·siform, *a. Min. rare.* [f. as PRASE + -[I]FORM.] Resembling prase.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 392 Prasiform Porphyry of Karsten.

Prasilite: see *prasolite* (s. v. PRASO-).

Prasine (prēⁱ·zin), *sb* and *a.* Also 5 **prasym,** 6 **prasne.** [ad. late L. *prasina* green chalk, fem. of L. *prasinus* adj. (Plin.), a. Gr. πράσινος leek-green, λίθος πρ. leek-green stone, an emerald or other green stone: cf. F. *prasine*, adj. (*pierre prasine* leek-green stone), and in later F. sb. fem. a green earth used as a pigment.]

A. *sb.* A green-coloured mineral: † (*a*) an earth, green chalk, or verdigris; † (*b*) a precious stone, sometimes app. the emerald; (*c*) now a synonym of pseudo-malachite (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

[*c* 625 ISIDORE *Orig* XIX. xvii. § 9 Prasina, creta viridis, etsi in aliquibus terris promiscue generetur, optima tamen in Libya Cyrenensi]

[*c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 91 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Smaragde, lugre, and prassiune] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Prasyn creta is grene [*Prasina creta est viridis*] & þerof is colore made grene as leke. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. xlviii. (1495) 92 b/2 The partye (of the sayde chyrche) wythout forthe on the syde of the South was of the colour semblable or lyke to a precyous stone namyd Prasym. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 43 Precious stones called the Jacinthe, and the Prasne.

B. *adj.* Leek-like; leek-green in colour. *rare.* *Prasine stone* = A. (*b*.)

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* b iv b, One is called coler prassine, lyke the colour of yᵉ herbe called prassion. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 351 All sorts of Stones and Mines of Gold e're while Are found there, with the choicest Prasine-stone. 1882 *Gard Chron.* XVIII. 40 The curious prasine peduncle is covered with numerous flowers.

Pra sinous, *a.* [f. L. *prasin-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] = prec. B.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 281 *Prasinous*... The colour of the leaves of leeks or onions.

‖ **Praskeen** (praskī·n). *Ir.* [a. Ir. *praiscín* apron.] An apron, *esp.* a large coarse apron.

1843 W. CARLETON *Traits* I. 24 A wooden dish, comfortably covered with a clane praskeen on the well-swept hearth-stone. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 396 Their own servants gave the same reason for wearing no caps or praskeens

Praso-, repr. Gr. πράσο-ν leek, an element in technical words. **Prasochrome** (prēⁱ·zokrōum) [CHROME], a dull-green incrustation on chromic iron, prob. calcite coloured by oxide of chromium (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). † **Prasocoride** *Obs.* [Gr. πρασοκουρίς, -ιδ-], a grub which destroys leeks. **Prasolite** (prēⁱ·zolait) (Dana) (*erron.* **prasilite**) [-LITE], a leek-green fibrous mineral, probably a variant of chlorite (Chester). **Praso·phagous** *a.* [Gr. -φαγος eating], eating leeks; hence **Praso·phagy.**

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 953 The Grek seith that a beest, *prosacoride [*v.r.* prasocoride] the garth ennoyeth myche. 1882 *St. James' Gaz* 11 Feb., I should not have been *prasophagous if I had had the chance. *Ibid*, *Prasophagy is..for a time a very cheap form of diet.

Prasoid (prēⁱ·zoid), *a.* [ad. L. *prasoīdes*, a. Gr. πρασοειδής leek-green.] Resembling prase.

1849 DANA *Geol.* xvii. (1850) 632 We may distinguish it as prasoid rock. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Prast, variant of PREST *a. Obs.*

Prat (præt), *sb.*¹ and *a.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 1 **prætt**, 1–3 **præt**, 3 (9 *Sc.*) **pret**, 5 (6 *Sc*) **pratte**, 6 9 *Sc.* **pratt**, 7– *Sc.* **prat.** [OE. *prætt* guile, a trick: cf. MDu. *parte*, Du. *part* crafty trick, prank; also MDu., Flem. *perte*, Du, EFris., LG. *pret*, ON. *prettr*, Norw. *pretta* a roguish trick, etc. Ulterior origin obscure. See also PRETTY *a.*

It is remarkable that, with the exception of the instances in Layamon (which seem to be attrib. or in comb., but may be adj.), the word does not appear between OE. times and 1478.]

A. *sb.* A trick; a piece of trickery or fraud; a prank, a frolic.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 257 *Astu*, præt. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX. 424 [*Contra mille nocendi artes*], ongean þusendfealde derigende prattas. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlvii. (Napier) 245 Woȝe domas and prættas. *c* 1205 LAY. 81 Elene..þa Paris Alixandre mid pret wrenche bi-won *Ibid.* 5302 [Hi] ðohten bi pechen Belin mid heore præt wrenchen. 1478 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 234 Iff any suche pratte scholde be laboryd, it is I hope in bettr case 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 81 Prattis ar reput policy and perellus paukis 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 338 *marg*, Puniset for the perte and pernicious pratt thay playd to thair Bischop 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 18 When first this prat [of burying in Kirks] came in practise. 1785 FORBES *Dominie Depos'd* 33 Your prats [*ed* 1780 pranks], she says, are now found out. 1812 CHALMERS in Hanna *Life* (1849) I. xi. 293 Of all the pratts I ever played, none was ever carried on . more gracefully 1812 *Scotsman* 29 (Jam) The bits o' prets, by quhilk they inveigle the public to buy their beuks.

B. *adj.* Cunning, astute.

? *a* 1200 *De Gestis Herwardi* in Michel *Chron. Anglo-Norm.* II. 51 Lefwinus Prat [id est] Astutus. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6652 Niss he nohht hinnderrȝæp ne pratt To follȝhenn ille wiless.

Prat, *sb.*² *Rogues' Cant.* [Origin unknown.] Usually in *pl.* The buttocks.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 82 *Prat*, a buttocke. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391 First set me down here on both my Prats. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* *Pratts*, Buttocks. 1895 H. WATSON in *Chap Bk.* III. 484 To drive myself square across the way, and despatch the horses back upon their prats, setting the coachman and the post-boys yelling in a terrified hubbub.

† **Prat,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [app. f. PRAT *sb.*¹, but cf. PRACT *v.*] *intr.* To practise tricks. Hence † **Pratting** *vbl. sb.* trickery, and *ppl. a.* tricky, juggling.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 31 Quhais strenth and force consistis in pratting word, With Serpentis sting, under simplicitie. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 239 The Bischoppes heirat offended, said, 'What pratting is this? Lett his accusatioun be redd'. [Perhaps this is *prating*.]

† **Pra·tchant,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **prachant,** 9 *dial.* **prajant.** [Origin unascertained.] Conceited, forward, swaggering.

1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *vj, A Doctour might suppose me to be so pratchante and high minded [as] that I sought to aequall my selfe with him 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 433 Tymes was a Curate or deacon. but so pratchant and malepart, as he ouerwent the minister in his forwardnes of answering. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 72 Where a pratchant deacon, called Epiphanius, confidently avoucheth, that [etc.]. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Prajant*, swaggering, conceited.

Pratal (prēⁱ·tăl), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *prātum* a meadow + -AL.] Growing in meadows.

1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorks. Stud.* 183 To designate the different kinds of locality we may employ a series of adjectives such as sylvestral, pratal, pascual, ericetal. 1883 A. FRYER in *Jrnl. Bot.*, *Brit. & For.* 375 No hard and fast line can be drawn between Pascual and Pratal plants.

Prate (prēⁱt), *sb.* [f. PRATE *v.* Cf MDu. (*c* 1375), WFris. *praet*, Du., LG., NFris. *praat*, EFris. *prôt*, Da., Swed. *prat* talk, tattle, rumour.] The act or action of prating; talk; now *esp.* idle, profitless, or irrelevant talk; chatter, prattle.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue, Heret. Affirm.* b ij b, Have not much prate or disputation with straungers 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 98 [He] began to hold the fellow in prate, and to question whose man hee was. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath* I. 27 The common foode of prate: 'what newes at court?' 1704 S. FUACK in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1871) I. 90 'Hold your prate, Sirrah' said he.. 'you are an impudent Rogue'. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* 142 How should I, alas! relate The sum of all their senseless prate? 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel the Wid* ii. (1869) 163 On I would go with my prate about my passion, my wrongs, and despair.

Prate (prēⁱt), *v.* Also 6 **praite**, *Sc.* **prat**(t. [Not found before 15th c.: = MDu. *prāten* (*c* 1400), *praeten*, Du. *praten*, WFris. *prætten*, *praten*, *proten*, EFris. *proten*, MLG, LG. *praten*, *proten*; thence also MHG. *braten*, *braden*, Icel., Norw., MSwed., Swed. *prata*, Da. *prate*, to talk, chatter, prate. Not known in the earlier stage of the langs.; perh. a later onomatopœic formation.]

1. *intr.* To talk, to chatter: usually dyslogistic, implying speaking much or long to little purpose; formerly also to speak insolently, boastfully, or officiously; to tell tales, blab.

c 1420 [implied in PRATER] *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 155 He may weel grucche and with his tounge prate 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 62 (1877) 77, I mervayle, syr Heralde, how you dare so untruly prate agaynst your soveraygne lord the kyng of England. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks (1892) 53 [He] prattit proudlie, vantyng yat his pen sould be worth ten thowsand men. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 492 b, You prate hard, but you prove nought. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i 58 Thy very stones prate of my where about. 1616 R C. *Times' Whistle* III. 992 They will prate Till they tire all men with their idle chatt. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 3 ¶ 1 Sober wretches, who prate whole evenings over coffee. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I viii. 54 No words! I will not be prated to. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 31 And she is prating learnedly Of logic and of chemistry. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 212 You prate, he said, instead of answering.

b. With *at*: To scold; to 'give a lecture to'. *dial.*

1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., He might have prated at him and let it go by.

2 *trans.* To utter, say, or tell in a prating manner; to tell or repeat to little purpose.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 320 What somever ye prate, say, or crake, sayd Charlemagn, ye shall not scape me. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. iv C j b, Auant..syr knaue, what pratest thou of that I fynd? 1630 B JONSON *New Inn* I. i, He prates Latin, An it were a parrot, or a play-boy 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 21 What Nonsense wou'd the Fool thy Master prate. 1821 BYRON *Sardan* v. i 292 You are sent to prate your master's will, and not Reply to mine. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 2 Prating mere polite nothings to a young lady fresh from school.

3. *intr.* Of hounds: To 'give tongue'. Of hens: To cluck. (*dial.*)

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi 158 Loues Beagles be vncoupeld, Beautie praites And driues my Heart from out the Thicks. 1873 SPILLING *Molly Miggs* I. 6 If the hen doant prate she oant lay.

Pra·te-apace. [f. PRATE *v.* + APACE.] One who prates on; a prater, chatterbox.

1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistr.* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 113 Prince of passions, prate-apaces, and pickled lovers. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* No. 46 (1754) 244 Mr. Prate-apace,.. nothing is more scandalous..than your charging our university with the want of civility and good manners. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 126 Well, pad on, my prate-apace!

Pra·teful, *a. rare.* [f. PRATE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of prate, given to prating or chattering.

1802 W TAYLOR in W. Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I 208 The French character seems to me much altered;..the people are more circumspect, less prateful.

Prately, -e, obs. forms of PRETTILY.

Pra·tement. *rare.* [f. PRATE *v.* + -MENT.] Prating, talking. Also allusively (quot. 1831).

1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 268 Pratements of the longest and strongest winded speaker. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 982 In and out of Pratement—we beg pardon for that *lapsus linguæ*—Parliament.

† **Pra·tepye.** *Obs.* [f. PRATE *sb.* or *v.* + PIE *sb.*¹] A chattering magpie; a prater, chatterer.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 This that prat'pye cadesse labored too trumpet in eeche place.

Prater (prēⁱ·təɹ). [f PRATE *v.* + -ER ¹. So Du. *prater* a talker.] One who prates; an obnoxious or idle talker, one who speaks much to little purpose, a mere talker, a chatterer. Formerly also a boaster, an evil-speaker.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 674 There were bosters, braggars, & brybores, Praters, fasers, strechers, & wrythers. 1550 BALE *Apol.* Pref. 13 Though Hierome wer a great prater and boaster of virginitie, yet was he no virgine. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 10 He is a prater..that never doeth any thing. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 223 A Prater..is like a Earwig, when he gets within a Man's Ear he is not easily to be got out again. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 258 Miscreant Prater,..Eloquent only in thine own Eyes, thou railest without Wit. 1883 F. LEIF-

CHILD in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 51 Laertes..a prater of moral maxims, while he is all for Paris and its pleasures.

Prater John: see PRESTER JOHN.

† Prate-rost. *Obs. slang.* [f. PRATE *sb.* or *v.*: second element obscure.] A prater.

1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* Pref. A ij b, I would not have it thought, I make dealing with this Prate rost any part of my Business. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew., Prateroast*, a Talking Boy. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Prate-Roast.*

† Pra·tery. *Obs. rare.* [f PRATE *v.* or PRATER *sb.*: see -ERY. Cf. Du. *praterij* talk.] Prating.

1533 ELYOT *Pasquill* (1540) C v b, And lette vs leaue Pasquyll with his prateiye.

Prati, -ie, obs. forms of PRETTY. **Pratic, -ick, -ik**: see PRACTIC *sb.*[1] and *v.*, PRATIQUE.

Pratie, dial. corruption: see POTATO 2 d δ.

Pratincole (præ·tinkōul). *Ornith.* [Named by Pennant (1773), ad. mod.L. *pratincola* (Kramer 1756), f. L. *prātum* a meadow + *incola* inhabitant.] One of several species of the genus *Glareola*, grallatorial (limicoline) birds widely distributed throughout the old world and in Australia, allied to the plovers, but regarded by some as a distinct family, resembling the swallows in appearance and habits.

1773 PENNANT *Genera Birds* 48 Pratincole. Bill, short, strong, strait, hooked at the end. Nostrils, near the base, linear, oblique [etc.] 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* III. 4 The Pratincole has been arranged by some authors with the Swallows, by others near the Rails; but I believe, with Mr. Selby, that it ought to be included in the family of the Plovers. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock N.* xlvii, A woman's perception flies on the wings of the pratincole. 1903 *Westm. Gaz* 10 July 10/1 An unfortunate black-winged pratincole that strayed from its Russian home across Central Europe to Romney Marsh has promptly been made into a specimen.

Prating (prēi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRATE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. PRATE; idle chatter; † boasting, mischievous talk.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 684 Ye aught not to haue other in hatyng, But heritely cherissh theim withoute prating. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1785 Here is a pratynge with a very vengeaunce! 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 164 After that these two, had by ioynt and seuerall Pratings found tokens of consent in the Multitude. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. i, Hold your prating, Sirrah, do you know who you are? 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. vii, 'Peace, peace!'—He cuts their prating short. *attrib.* 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut* Wks. (Grosart) II 247 Since we are here, on our prating bench in a close roome

Pra·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That prates, talking idly, chattering.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 11 Looke on this legge, ye prating slaues, I remember since it was no greater then a tree. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 175 There be as prating boyes, as there be prating wenches. 1676 BUNYAN *Strait Gate* Wks. (1846) 272 A prating tongue will not unlock the gates of heaven. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii 217 Can there be a greater torment than an officious prating Love? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 464 Montague was a brilliant rhetorician, and, therefore,.. represented by detractors as a superficial, prating pretender.

Hence **Pra·tingly** *adv.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Pratingly*, with tittle tattle; with loquacity.

‖ **Pratique** (præ·tik, ‖ prati·k). Forms: 7 **pratticke, -ike, -iq,** 7–8 **-ick, -ic,** 7– **pratique.** [a F. *pratique* practice, intercourse, pratique – It. *pratica*, OSp. *prática*, ad. L. *practica* (see PRACTIC); orig. spelt *pratticke* (var. of PRACTIC); subseq. conformed to F. spelling.] Permission or licence granted to a ship to hold intercourse with a port after quarantine, or on showing a clean bill of health. Especially used in connexion with the South of Europe.

1609 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav* (1612) 4 Zante. We staied ten daies in the rode of this city, before we could get Pratticke, that is leaue to come amongst them, or to vse traffique with them. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Not to suffer any to traffike or come ashore before they haue a Pratticke from the Signiors of Health. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pratique* (from the Span. *Pratica*),..among Merchants it is a Licence to Traffick; as in the Ports of Italy, and the Streights. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Dec., To remove the inconveniences his ships are put to [at Leghorn] by denial of pratique; a thing that is now-a-days made use of only as a cheat. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xviii. 80 Ships can neither leave the port, nor be permitted to prattic but by his permission. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* XXV, And when he lay in quarantine for pratique..His wife would mount, at times, her highest attic. 1897 *Daily News* 14 Jan 3/5 The P. and O. steamer Nubia arrived in the Thames from Plymouth yesterday afternoon. Dr Collingridge gave the ship pratique, and the yellow flag was then hauled down amid loud cheers.

b. *attrib.* **Pratique boat, house,** the boat, and house, of the quarantine officer.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct., We came on shore by the Prattiq-house [at Genoa]. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 175 The boats..to attend the embarkation at the Mole near the Pratique House. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xl, The pratique boat will not come off after sunset.

Pra·tted, *a. Sc.* [f. PRAT *sb*[1] + -ED [2].] Having tricks or evil practices: in *Comb.* as *ill-pratted.*

1812 CHALMERS in Hanna *Life* (1849) I. xi. 293 You always thought me an ill-pratted chiel.

Prattelie, -ely, -ily, obs. forms of PRETTILY.

Prattie, obs. form of PRETTY.

Prattle (præ·t'l), *sb.* [f. PRATTLE *v.*] The act or action of prattling; that which is prattled; idle inconsequent talk, childish chatter, small talk.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 160 As for byeng and sellyng, or any kinde of Lawe prattle, thei [Persians] vse not. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* Ded. to Earl Pembroke, There men shall be judged according to proofe, ..not according to pratles. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV XXII. 1184 Let him hold him there and keep his babble and prattle to himselfe. 1678 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. (1673) 35 Talkative and full of prattle. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 629 You may soon discover this by the prattle of the children, who love to repeat what they hear. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 374 [Having] since that written you a long prattle, which ought to have been forwarded to you. 1865 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* XXIV, Her mother was never tired of her girlish prattle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to the voice of birds, the noise of running water, etc.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard* II. 179 The harmony of the pretty Birds, which a sort of extraordinary gayety and briskness at this time inspires with amorous prattle. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* XXIII, Listening.. to the prattle of the stream, that went singing along.

Prattle (præ·t'l), *v.* Also 6 **prattel, -il, pratale, prattil,** 6–8 **pratle.** [dim. and freq. of PRATE *v.*: see -LE 3; = MLG. *pratelen, protelen* to chatter, grumble.]

1. *intr.* To talk or chatter in a childish or artless fashion; to be loquacious about trifles; formerly equivalent to PRATE; now chiefly said, without contempt, of the talk of young children.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 533/2 So he dooeth but prattle & prate of feling fayth, without the feling of any fayth at all. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 3 *John* 10 If I come, I wyl declare his dedes whych he doeth, pratteling against vs with malicious wordes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. 118 Those that cease not to prattle and babble about vaine and vnprofitable matters. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 35 He had the Mastery of his Parents ever since he could Prattle. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 208, I talked to [the pretty little child], and it prattled to me again. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 Oct., I never said with Dr. Dodd that I love to prattle upon paper, but I have prattled now till the paper will not hold much more than my good wishes. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. viii. 134 The childhood of the race .when it prattles of the Golden Age.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To make an inarticulate sound resembling or likened to the talk of children: said of birds, running water, etc.

1863 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* III. *Under Moon*, A fountain prattles to the night. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 53 The light leaves prattled to neighbour eves.

2. *trans.* To utter in an idle, garrulous, or (now usually) childish way.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. I. 465 b, Whatsoeuer the Papistes .pratle in this behalf, I am sure, reason sayeth, that there remaineth bothe bread & wyne. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 92 If it be a vertue thus to prattle and prattle of every body uncertaine tales, but most certaine discredits. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* II. 160 The little birds..Shall learne to speake and prattle Rosamond. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lviii 3 They prattled Slander, and in Lies Employ'd their lisping Tongue. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 382 Frequent in Park with lady at his side, Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* II. 64, I am but a mere chronicler of gossip that will not be prattled long.

b. To bring or drive by prattling *into*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 46 If you prattle mee into these perilles.

† Pra·ttle-ba·sket. *Obs.* [f. PRATTLE *sb.* + BASKET *sb.* Cf. next.] = next.

1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* Ixxiv, But if she be ilfauour'd, blind and old, A prattle basket, or an idle slut. 1690 SHADWELL *Amorous Bigot* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 248 Sweet prattle-basket, be quiet. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prattle-Basket*, a prattling child, a little young prater.

† Pra·ttle-box. *Obs.* [f. PRATTLE *sb.* + BOX *sb.*[2] Cf. CHATTERBOX.] A humorous name for a prattler or chatterer; a chatterbox.

1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 2 Gross Ignoramusses, Illiterate Fools, Prattle-boxes, Catch-Dotterels, .. Tories, Cheats, and poor Devils. 1696 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xv 455 A very ill sign in a prattle-box of yom age. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. ii 21 At last the old prattlebox having made a short pause to recover breath, 'Mr Peter', says she, 'you look as if you did not know poor Patty'.

Prattlement (præ·t'lmĕnt). *rare.* [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -MENT.] Idle talk, prattle, prattling: in quot. 1579, a play on *parliament.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 33 He will goe immediately to his purposed matter, to bee debated in this highe Court of prattlement. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 574 It were a word sufficient To ouerthrow this prattlement. 1779 COWPER *Let to Unwin* 31 Oct., The childish prattlement of pastoral compositions. 1901 J. DAVIDSON *Test. Vivisector* 9 The prattlement of amorists.

Prattler (præ·tlə). [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who prattles, a talkative person; a chatterer; now *esp.* a prattling child.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 90 One knaue or pratler will alwayes accompanie another. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 93 We doe not discountenance the whispering carper, we doe not eschew the reports of peevish pratlers. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Conscience* i, Peace pratler, do not lowre. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. vii. 1219 Go, you're an idle Pratler. 1742 FIELDING *Jos Andrews* IV. viii, My little prattler, the darling and comfort of my old age. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. 204 Rosy prattlers at the feet Of a pleased grandame. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 140 Thousands of tragedy-making prattlers.

Prattling (præ·tliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. PRATTLE.

1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Pratlynge, the speche of yonge chyldren, *patoys.* 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 233 Their priuie pratling to the hurt of their neighbours. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 367 Aged parents are delighted with the pratling and sport of young children. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 229 This prattling of theirs hardly deserves the name of sophistry. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II. ii 66 Save for the prattling of thy little ones.

Pra·ttling, *ppl. a.* [f. PRATTLE *v.* + -ING [2].] That prattles: see the verb.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 1 b, He would..put those prattelinge pardoners to silence. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 170 The daft Abbottis, gukkit Priouis, guscheaddit Personis, . and the pretland Prebendaris. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 2 Pratling Parrots, and sounding Cymbals. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* V. i. 1799 What Joys thou gav'st me in thy prattling Infancy. 1858 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* (1859) 85 Beside that prattling brook. 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 91 The prattling servants from the Priory came down town.

Pratty, praty, -e, obs. and dial. ff. PRETTY.

Prau, var. PROA. **Praueine, Prauince, Praune,** obs. ff. PREVENE, PRANCE, PRAWN.

† Prave, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prāvus* crooked, perverse, vicious, bad.] Vicious, evil, depraved.

1566 ADDINGTON *Apuleius* 2 That is accounted vntrew by the praue opinion of men. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 189 By praue concupiscence subdued to sinne. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* Ep. Ded., Your Age not yet corrupted by praue opinions.

Hence **† Pra·vely** *adv. Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pranamente*, wickedly..peruersely, prauely.

† Pra·vilege. *Obs.* Also 4 **pravel·gie, -ylegie, 6 -ylege, 7 -iledge.** [ad. med.L. *prāvilēgium* (12th c.: see quot. 1432–50), a dyslogistic alteration of *prīvilēgium* PRIVILEGE, after *prāvus* perverse, bad: see PRAVE *a.*] An evil, injurious, or worthless privilege or law.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 482 Siche grauntis of he pope bat ben not groundid in goddis lawe ben prauylegies, & litil worb. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 409 [Pope] Paschalis the secunde dampnede the seide privilege in this maner..that privilege grawnted late to themperoure, whiche may be called rather a pravilege then a privilege [orig. *illud privilegium quod potius vocandum est pravilegium*]. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 68 b, Dysdaynously he changynge his pryvylege to the scornefull name of a prauylege, or writynge that stode for nought. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. 113 Priuiledges and pravileges, whereby every John-a-Stile shall intercept the Churches due.

† Pra·vitous, *a. Obs rare*—[1]. [f. PRAVITY + -OUS: cf. *calamitous*, etc. (In quot improperly *pravitious.*)] Characterized by pravity; evil, bad.

1648–9 OWEN *Toleration* iii. 89 Pravitious tendence of the doctrine opposed.

Pravity (præ·vĭti). [ad. L. *prāvitās* crookedness, distortion, perverseness, depravity, f. *prāvus* crooked, distorted, perverse. Cf. DEPRAVITY, an analogical formation on this word.]

1. Moral perversion or corruption; wickedness, viciousness, depravity; *original* or *natural pravity* = DEPRAVITY c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* Epist., To go after the prauitye and euylnes of oure owne hartes. 1618 T. ADAMS *Generation of Serpents* Wks. 1861 I. 71 Original pravity is called corruption. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 5 The Pelagians, who deny Original Sin, and acknowledge not the pravity of vitiated nature. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. liii. 132 The spite of their hearts, and pravity of their dispositions. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 207 The punishment..was proportioned to the apprehended and intended consequences of the offence, not to the pravity of the offender. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* I. i. (1861) 22 The natural pravity of man is plainly asserted in Scripture.

2. *gen.* Corrupt or evil quality; badness.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 64 The flesh is of a fishie sauour, which .is a note of greatest prauity. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 99 To show this progression of their favourite work, from absolute pravity to finished perfection. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 462 Blood innutritious from scarcity or pravity of food. *Ibid* IV. 410 Pravity of the fluids or emunctories that open on the external surface.

† 3. Deformity, crookedness. *Obs rare.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* II. viii 75 Defect, whence ariseth pravity, distortion, deformity of the limbs. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pravity*, crookednesse, deformity.

† Pra·vous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prāv-us* (see PRAVE) + -OUS.] Corrupt, evil, depraved; = PRAVE.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 26 It denotes a pravous, wicked, contentious nature. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koinē* 141 Ignorance..becoming to a pravous disposition.

Praw(e, Malay boat: see PROA.

Prawleen, -lin(g, variants of PRALINE.

Prawn (prɔn), *sb.* Forms: 5 **prayne,** 5–7 **prane,** 6 **pran, praune, prayn,** 6–7 **prawne,** 7– **prawn.** [ME. *prayne, prane*, of unknown origin. No similar name found in other langs.

A suggested connexion with L. *perna*, F. *perne* ham, a ham-shaped shell-fish, a pinna, founded upon a blundered entry in Florio '*parnocchie*, Shrimps or Prawne fishes', (*parnocchia* (pl. *-ie*) being a variant of '*pernocchia*, a Nakre or Nacre [*mispr.* Narre]-fish') is opposed at once to the sense and the phonology.]

A small long-tailed decapod marine crustacean (*Palæmon serratus*), larger than a shrimp, common off the coasts of Great Britain, and used as food. Also extended to allied species of the family.

1426 *Court Rolls Maldon*, Bundle 16 m. 2 bk. Item dicunt q[d] Margareta vxor Rob[ti] Seyken forstallaunt in foro praynes qu..emit in foro de Iohanne Gyrlfader, &c., ideo in miseri-

cordia vj d. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411 Prane, fysche, *stingus*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 209 Ye pycke no shrympes nor pranes. 1552 HULOET, Prane fyshe, *carides, tingus*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 104 Telling ye, she had a good dish of Prawnes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 79 Pranes and Shrimps are of one and the same nature. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 93 Within an ace of being laid low among the prawns, pebbles, and porpoises. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, He..devoured gigantic prawns with the heads and tails on.

b. A figure of a prawn as an ornament.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 171 Two collers of redde prawnes and at euery one of them hanged eight shrimpes of gold, of excellent workemanship.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 FLORIO s. v. *Parnocchie*, Prawne fishes [1598 prannes]. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 39 Craw-fish, or Prawn Soup. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. iii. 85 Egg-eating and prawn-picking are not delicate performances. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 10 Crab, Lobster, Conger, Eel, and Prawn Pots. 1891 *Daily News* 12 June 2/3 Fine net,..worn over prawn-pink satin. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 226 The young one passes through a prawn-stage.

Hence **Prawn** *v. intr*, to fish for prawns (oftig. and chiefly in vbl. sb. or pres. pple. *prawning*); **Prawner**, a fisher for prawns; **Prawny** *a.*, of or pertaining to a prawn; prawn-like.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug., Our shrimps have most prawny proportions 1886 *Globe* 16 July (*heading*), Prawning. *Ibid.*, The hand that prawns must be quick and steady.. Every one cannot be a successful prawner. *Ibid.*, A favourite prawning ground is St. Margaret's Bay. *Ibid.*, A 'fleet' of nets for prawning consists of from four to twelve of different sizes. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 4/5 At the Place we prawn when the tide goes out.

Prawnce, obs. form of PRANCE *v.*

Praxean (præksĭăn), *sb.* and *a. Ch. Hist.* [f. personal name *Praxeas* + -AN.] **a.** *sb.* A follower of Praxeas (*c* 200); **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the heresy founded by Praxeas; = MONARCHIAN *sb.* and *a.*

[1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1625) 6 Some doe grant and acknowledge the name of three in the God-head, but deny their persons; such were the..Praxeneans.] 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 83 *note*, The Praxeans pleaded for themselves, and against a real Trinity; μοναρχίαν *tenemus*. Tertullian tells them, that They misunderstood μοναρχία. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v., Philaster states that the Sabellians, called also Patripassians and Praxeans, were cast out of the Church. *Ibid*, In Praxean doctrine,..in its second stage, we have Jesus called the Son of God, solely on account of a miraculous birth.

Praxinoscope (præksinoskōup). [a. F. *praxinoscope* (M. Reynaud), irreg. f. Gr. πρᾶξις action + -SCOPE.] A scientific toy resembling the zoetrope, in which a series of pictures, representing consecutive positions of a moving body, are arranged along the inner circumference of a cylindrical or polygonal box open at the top, and having in the middle a corresponding series of mirrors in which the pictures are reflected; when the box is rapidly revolved, the successive reflexions blend and produce the impression of an actually moving object.

1882 *Nature* 16 Nov. 60/2 M. Gaston Tissandier describes in *La Nature* an ingenious adaptation of the praxinoscope, ..by means of which the images are projected on a screen, and are visible to a large assembly. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 98 We have all heard of Mr. Eadweard Muybridge and his studies of galloping horses, etc. Some of us have even been fortunate enough to see the real things as exhibited by his praxinoscope.

Praxis (præ ksis). [a. Gr. πρᾶξις doing, acting, action, practice, n. of action f. πράττειν to do; whence med.L. *praxis* (Albertus Magnus *Metaphys.* v. v. ii, *c* 1255).]

1. Action, practice; *spec.* **a.** The practice or exercise of a technical subject or art, as distinct from the theory of it (? *obs.*); **b.** Habitual action, accepted practice, custom.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 For as Aristotle sayth, it is not *Gnosis*, but *Praxis* must be the fruit. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 136 If after some preparatory grounds of speech ..they were led to the praxis therof in some chosen short book. 1678 SALMON (*title*) Pharmacopœia Londinensis. Or, the New London Dispensatory .. As also, The Praxis of Chymistry. 1800 COLERIDGE *Talleyrand to Ld. Grenville* Poems 1877 II. 156 In theory false, and pernicious in praxis. 1892 J. ROBERTSON *Early Relig. Israel* xv. 390 This code is merely the embodiment of praxis or the crystallisation of custom.

2. An example or collection of examples to serve for practice or exercise in a subject, esp. in grammar.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 235 Perfected and adjoyned as a praxis in the end of the Radices 1762 LOWTH *Introd. Eng Gram.* 173 A Praxis, or Example of Grammatical Resolution 1779 BEATTIE *Let.* in Forbes *Life* (1806) II. 42, I..send you inclosed a little book, containing about two hundred, with a praxis at the end, which will perhaps amuse you. 1843 W. BAILLIE (*title*) The First Twelve Psalms in Hebrew, with..Grammatical Praxis.

b. A means or instrument of practice or exercise in a subject; a practical specimen or model. ? *Obs.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 114 They [mathematics] are the noblest praxis of logic, or universal reasoning. 1786-97 GILLIES *Aristotle* II. 348 (Jod.) The pleadings of the Ancients were praxises of the art of oratorical persuasion. 1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VII. 429 It [a Parliamentary Manual] may do good by presenting to the different legislative bodies a chaste Praxis.

Praxitelean (præksĭtĭlĭăn), *a.* [f. Gr. Πραξιτέλει-ος, adj. f. Πραξιτέλης, Praxiteles + -AN.] Belonging to, executed by, or in the style of Praxiteles, a famous Greek sculptor of the 4th century B. C.

1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. Praxitelean shapes, whose marble smiles Fill the hushed air with everlasting love. 1905 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 616/3 Works that have recently been claimed as Praxitelean originals.

Pray (prē¹), *v.* Forms: 3-5 **preie(n**, 4-5 **preye**, 4-6 **prey, praie, praye**, 4-7 **prai**, 4- **pray** (6 *Sc.* **pra**, 7 **prea**). [ME. *preien*, a. OF. *preier* (*Eulalia a* 900), = It. *pregare*, Pg. *pregar*:—late L. *precāre* (Priscian), cl. L. *precārī* to entreat, pray. (In mod.F. *prier* the stem-vowel is levelled under that of the stem-stressed forms, *il prie*, etc.)]

I. *trans.* with personal object.

1. To ask earnestly, humbly, or supplicatingly, to beseech; to make devout petition to; to ask (a person) for something as a favour or act of grace; *esp.* in religious use, to make devout and humble supplication to (God, or an object of worship). *arch.* **a.** with personal object only.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 112/200 And preide is fader wel gerne. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xiv. 16, I schal preie the fadir, and he schal 3yue to 3ou another coumfortour. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 73 Affricanus, þe writer of stories, was i-prayed and wente to Alexandria. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 38 And than come furth, his Father lyvde, And pray it him 1ycht ferue ntlie. 1611 BIBLE *John* iv. 31 In the meane while his disciples prayed him, saying, Master, eate. *Ibid.* xiv. 16, I will pray the Father, and hee shall giue you another Comforter [so all 16th c. vers. and *Revised* 1881]. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lxxvi, That night the Virgin was no further pray'd.

With various extensions:

b. *to do* a thing, or *that* a thing may be.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 58, Y preye the thou here my bene. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17933 (Gott.) To prai vr lauerd drighin dere, To send me wid his messagere þe oyle of his merciful tre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 172 Preiende Achab, . To hiere him spcke. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 41 Þey alle prayde þe preciouse virgyn þat þay myght be baptized *c* 1450 *Merlin* 15 She wepte and cryde hem mercy, prayngе hem to abyde a while. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 74 That we praye god that he wyll helpe vs to be auenged of the foure sones of Aymon. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 578 The poore foole praies her that he may depart. 1613-14 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 292, I pray God your friends..stick as well to you. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 66 Mr. Atturney Generall shal bee hereby prayed and required..to proceed in examinacion of the Warden of the Fleet and his deputy. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, Pray God, this Hocus be honest! 1787 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 263 Praying their Lordships to relieve him from the expenses and issue of a law-suit. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 They were sent to pray him not to show himself obstinately bent on thwarting her wish.

c. Const. *for* or *on behalf of* a person or thing; *for* († *of*) a thing desired.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 164 (B. M. MS.) My sone .. I praie þee of þi blessing. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 34 Ladies .. y praie you of a bone [boon]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6956 He was besy, night and day, þe saint for synfull men to pray. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liii. 36 The bisshop prayd this kyng Aldroye of help and socour. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* lxxxiv. G vij b, How..faders and moders ought euery day to pray god for theyr children.

d. with the thing asked as second object: cf. ASK *v.* 5. *rare.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lxv. i, All mens praiers to thee raised Returne possest of what they pray thee.

† **2.** To beg or entreat (a person) to come to a feast, or the like; to invite. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13987 At ete he praid him til his hus. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 Þey preyed to a feste al þe grete of þe Pictes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 18 Be mouthe bothe and be message Hire frendes to the feste he preide. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xix, To pray the marchand and his wife allsoe, To soupe with him that nyzte. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 292, I pray you home to dinner with me.

II. *trans.* With the thing asked as object.

3. To ask (something) earnestly in prayer; to ask or beg (a thing) with supplication; to crave.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 95 What þou hast i-prayed it is [y]-graunted to þe. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 39 Now they were inforced to pray his aid. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 218 Whether it be lawfull to pray freedome from all temptations. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 359 If a conveyance had been prayed, there must have been a limitation to trustees to preserve contingent remainders. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 403 Fair Host and Earl, I pray your courtesy. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* ii. 74 The next lay Voltaire saw his man in prison with irons on and praying an alms from the passers by. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III ii. 92 He prayed permission to introduce his mother and sisters to us.

b. with inf. or obj. cl.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7545 Preyenge .. þat he wolde ony night herberwe him wyþ. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10209 (Trin.) Childe to haue þei preyed long. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 90 And praies that you will hie you home. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iv, Let me also pray that you will excuse my speaking to you in my native language. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 487 [They] prayed to be exempted from the operation of the law. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 176 Praying that the proper general meetings may be convened.

4. with cognate object: *to pray a prayer*, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 163 To 3e heiȝ king of heuene preieth a pater noster. *c* 1490 *MS. Advocates' Libr. Edin.* 18. 2. 8. II. Colophon, Ane orisoune þat Galfryde Chauceir maid and prayit to þis lady. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 The prayer of a synner, though it deserue not to be herd of god, in that he is a synner yt prayeth it. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 146 He pray a thousand praiers for thy death, No word to saue thee. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Aethel.* 197 That they shall pray prayers twice a week. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 57 They pray a prayer, burn a portion of the offering, and spread a portion of it over the altar.

b. With the matter of the prayer as object.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVI. viii, Praise to him: who what I praid, Rejected not. 1681 T. FLAIMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 263 They prate, they print, they pray, and preach Sedition.

III. 5. *intr.* To make earnest request or petition; to make entreaty or supplication; *esp.* to present petitions to God, or to an object of worship.

a. *simply.* To offer prayer, to engage in prayer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19042 Arli þa postlis ilke dai Wente to þe tempil to praie. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 227 Besyd it to moine 3e se may Twa men stannand besyd it prayand. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 1 Lord, teche vs to preye, as and John tauȝte his disciplis. 1388 — *Acts* ix. 11 Lo! he preieth. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1477 Ilke freke & euery faunt to fast & to pray. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 32 Thairfor we pra al as christ hes lerit vvz in the vi chaiptur of S. Mathew. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 169 At Galdies sepulchre he prayes eftir the consuetude. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 93 How I perswaded, how I praid, and kneel'd. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi, Nor is it easily credible, that he who can preach well, should be unable to pray well. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. xxii, He prayeth well, who loveth well Both man and bird and beast. 1828 SCOTT *Tales of Grandf.* Ser II. xix, Claverhouse..said 'I gave you leave to pray, and you are preaching.' 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii, 'I am dying', said St. Clare, pressing his hand; 'pray!' 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 83 To pray is to redeem any day from common-place.

b. Const. *to* a person, *for* a thing; also *for* (= on behalf of) a person, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 108 (Cott) Scho prais ai for sinful men. *Ibid.* 3449 At pray to godd ai was sco prest. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 1 Þe voice of crist in his manhed prayand til þe fadere. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liii. 12 He the synne of manye tok, and for trespassores preȝede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 15 'I hanne Bachus preide To Jupiter, and thus he seide. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 þei prey for plentey, & pees, & swilk oþer þings. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 286 Every day iiij *d.*, to sing and pray for his sowle and myn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I beseche all them ..yt shall profyte by this worke to pray for me wretche. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 398 That will duly and truly prea for yee. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 191 The People that Prayed to them [images]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 2 Shall we believe a God, and not pray to him for future benefits? 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 21 The grounds upon which a party may pray for letters of advocation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 A legislator..will pray for favourable conditions under which he may exercise his art.

c. In the formal ending of a petition to the Sovereign, to Parliament, a petition in Chancery, etc. The words after 'pray' were at length reduced to 'etc.', which is now also usually omitted.

1429 *Petition to Parlt.* (8 Hen. VI) in *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346 Please it your right high and wise discretions to preye the Kyng oure soverayn Lorde, be the advis and assent of the Lords Espirituelx and Temporels of this present Parlement..to graunte his Letters Patentz undre his Great Seale [etc.]. And we shall preye to God for you. *c* 1432-43 *Petition in Chancery* in *Cal. of Proc. in Chancery* (Recd. Comm. 1827) Introd. 41 (To Ld. Chancellor) And your said pore oratours shall ever pray to God for your good Lordship. *Ibid*, And she [Margt. Applegarth, widow] shall pray God for you. *Ibid.* 45 And thei shall truly pray for you. 1439 *Petition to King* in *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 10/1 And they shall pray to God for you perpetuelly, and for all your noble Progenitors. 1472-3 (12-13 Edw. IV) *Ibid.* VI. 20/2 And youre seid Suppliant shall ever pray to God for the preservation of your estate Roiall. 1485 (1 Hen. VII) *Ibid.* VI. 327 And he shal euer pray to God for the preservacion of your most Noble and Roiall Estate. 1575-1600 (Q. Eliz.) in *Cal. of Proc. in Chancery* (as above) Introd. 147 And the said John Hunt accordinge to his bounden dutie shall daily praie unto God for your majesties long & prosperous raigne over us your heighnes subjectis. 1597 WEST *Symbol.* II. *Chancery* § 104, And your said Orator shall daily pray vnto God for the long continuance of your H[ighness] in health and prosperitie. [Many variant forms are given.] 1727 [see ORATOR 2] 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 622 To the whole petition [to Parlt.] should be added the words, 'And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.'; and immediately thereupon must follow the signatures. 1896 W. P. BAILDON *Select Cases in Chancery* (Selden Soc.) Introd. xxv, The familiar expression 'and your petitioner[s] shall ever pray, &c.', in its various forms, came in about the middle of the fifteenth century.

IV. Phrases and idiomatic uses.

6. *To pray in aid*: to pray or crave the assistance *of* some one. Also *fig.* See AID *sb.* 2.

For the construction, cf. *to call in the aid of*, etc.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. vii. 16 In like wyse he may nat pray in ayde for him onelesse he knowe the pray [*ed.* 1554 prayee] have good cause of voucher and lyon, or that he know that the pray hathe somwhat to plede that the tenaunt maye nat plede as vyllynage in the demaundaunt or suche other. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 40 To drawe..by hand onely, without praying in aide of the same [perspective glass]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 27 A Conqueror that will pray in ayde for kindnesse, Where he for grace is kneel'd too. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 173 Yet, without praying in Aid of Alchymists, there is a manifest Image of this, in the ordinarie course of Nature. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 310. 137 The other..prayeth in aid of his coparcener. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 300 In real actions also the tenant may pray in *aid*, or call for assistance of another, to

help him to plead. *Ibid.*, An incumbent may pray in aid of the patron and ordinary.

7. *trans.* and *refl.* with *compl.* To bring, put, or get into some state or condition by praying. *Pray down, out*: see DOWN *adv.* 17 b, OUT *adv.* 7, 8.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxii. 24 Nehemiah prayed himself pale; Daniel prayed himself sick; our Saviour also pray'd himself into an agony. **1677** I. MATHER *Prevalency of Prayer* (1864) 267 If Enemys arise, let us pray them down again. **1686** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 371 At the queens chappell at St. James are papers stuck up..for the prayeing of persons out of purgatory. **1725** POPE *Let. to Swift* 15 Oct., I would not pray them out of purgatory. **1822** J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 233 One of them gifted with a loud and clear voice, drowned the other totally, and actually prayed him down. **1840** T. F. BUXTON in T. W. Reid *Life W. E. Forster* (1888) I. v. 136 All I can say is (and it applies to all cases of perplexity), pray it out.

8. †**a.** *I pray you* (*thee*): used parenthetically to add instance or deference to a question or request. So **b.** *Pray you, pray thee*, etc. (Cf. PRITHEE.) **c.** *I pray. Obs.*

1519 *Interl. 4 Elements* B iv, Syr, I pray you, be contente, It is not vtterly myne intente Your company to exyle. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Ascrybe it (I praye you) to my insuffycyency and ignoraunce. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 35 Maister yong-man, you I praie you, which is the waie to Maister Iewes? **1601** ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 302 Oh, I am maz'd with ioy, I pree-thee, sweet, Vnfold to me, what sad mischance it was.

b. **1524** Q. MARGARET in Mrs. Wood *Lett. Illustr. Ladies* (1846) I. 327 Pray your grace to pardon me that I write so plainly to you. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw II*, II. ii, Pray thee let me know it. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 137 'Reward!' says one, 'why, pray y', what do I know?' **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* 91 But, brother, pra'ye, sit down and rest a while.

c. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 36 Why what (I pray) is Margaret more then that? **1630** PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 134, I pray, what Scripture proues it? **1704** NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 457 Where, I pray, is it that we see it?

d. Contracted to *pray* (cf. PLEASE *v.* 6 c).

15.. in *Jyl of Brentford's Test.*, etc. (Ballad Soc.) 41 Pray doe it over again. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 18 Pray set it down, and rest you. **1700** FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* III i, Pray, sir, are the roads deep between this and Paris? **1707** FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Spain* 113 Pray consider the consequences of a lost Battle. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 61 Pray let me pass. **1838–9** FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 33 Now pray take notice. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 354 Shall I tell you why? Pray do.

† **Pray**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. PRAY *v.*] An act of praying; a prayer.

c **1325** *Spec. Gy Warw.* 68 Iesu Crist..seide: 'His preie i wole do'. *c* **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 48 Be þi holie pray Nicholas þat I had loste hafe I getten agayn. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XXI. xii. 859 They..sange & redde many saulters & prayes ouer hym. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II v. 54 Father, we are for fighting, not for pray.

Pray (prē¹), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* [Deriv. unknown.] 'A wooden pin used in thatching' (E. D. D.).

1570 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 170 It. for hame to thatche the churche howse. vs. iiij d. It. For prays for yᵉ same worke .vᵈ. It. for iiijᶜ prays and a hundredth lydgers xij d. **1890** *Gloucesters. Gloss.*, *Prays*, the wooden pins used in thatching.

Pray, erron. f. SPRAY (Douglas *Æneis* (ed. 1553) XII. Prol. 90). **Pray, -e**, obs. forms of PREY.

† **Pray·able**, *a. Obs* [a. OF. **prei-*, *pre-*, *proi-*, *priable*, f. *preier* to PRAY: see -ABLE.] That may be prayed to or entreated.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxix. 15 [xc. 13] Turne lord hou lange: and prayabill be abouen þi seruanits. **1382** WYCLIF *Ibid.*, Preyable be thou vp on thi seruauns [1388 able to be preied, *Vulg.* deprecabilis]. **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 116 He is then there ..no lesse honourable and prayable then in heaven.

† **Pray·ant**, *a. Obs.* [f. PRAY *v.* + -ANT 1.] Praying.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* I. xii. 93 Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an Eristick, Prayant as well as Predicant.

† **Pray·-away·**, *sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* One who says 'Pray, (go) away', who refuses overtures.

1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Death Earl of Huntington* v. i. I iv b, The pray awayes, these trip and goes, these tits.

Prayee·. *Law.* [f. PRAY *v.* + -EE.] One whose aid is 'prayed in': see PRAY *v.* 6, quot. 1531.

Prayer[1] (prē³ɹ). Forms: 3–4 **preiere**, 3–6 **praiere**, 4 **preire, preyer, -or, praey-, praiyer, pray-, praior**, 4–5 **preyere, preier, preir**, 4–6 **prayere, praire, praer, prayour**, 4–7 **praier, prair**, 5 **preyȝer, prayeer**, 6 **prayar**, 7 **prayr(e**, 7–8 **pray'r**, 4– **prayer**. [ME. *preiere*, a. OF. *preiere* (12th c in Littré), 13th c. and mod.F. *prière* = Pr. *pregaria*, Sp. *plegaria*, It. *preghiera*:—Romanic and med.L. *precāria* fem. sing., orig. neut. pl. of L. *precārius* adj., obtained by entreaty or prayer, f. *precārī* to pray. Orig. a disyllable: still so in G. Herbert.]

1. A solemn and humble request to God, or to an object of worship; a supplication, petition, or thanksgiving, usually expressed in words.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 13649 (Cott.) Þis es a man þat drightin heres, And helpes o·er for his praieres. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 317 Þei passen oþere in preyeris. **1388** — *Ps.* liv. 1 God, here thou my preier. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 86 May no preiour pees make in no place, hit semeþ. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1483 Putten þaim to prayers & pennance indurett. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 3911 When þe quene hadde made hurre preyȝerus þus. *c* **1425** *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref., Prayours be the which me wynneth, þe grace of god all myȝtye. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 165/1 And so would I..knele me downe and make my speciall prayour to God. **1595** SPENSER *Col. Clout* 882 With praiers lowd importuning the skie. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* lxix, Resort to sermons, but to prayers most. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 249 His Alarum to his Midnight Pray'r. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 106 This was the first Prayer, if I may call it so, that I had made for many Years. **1864** TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 127 Rejoicing at that answer to his prayer. **1904** MARIE CORELLI *God's Good Man* xxix, The prayers of this congregation are desired for Maryllia V...whose life is now in imminent peril.

b. The action or practice of praying to the Divine Being. *Passive prayer*: see quot. 1727–41.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 3138 (Cott.) Þat child..was sa mani yere, Ar it was send, soght wit praiyer. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 104 Of preyere and of penaunce my plouh schal ben herafter. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 76 Preiere stondiþ principaly in good lif. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* vi. 12 He continued all nyght in prayer to god. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 156 He is fam'd for Mildnesse, Peace, and Prayer. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. xii. 142 Prayer is the ascent of the mind to God. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Passive prayer*, in the language of mystick divines, is a total suspension, or ligature of the intellectual faculties, in virtue whereof the soul remains, of itself and as to its own power, impotent with regard to the producing of any effects. **1819** MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, Prayer is the soul's sincere desire, Uttered or unexprest. **1842** TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 247 More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. **1883** *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Meditation*, It is important to notice that in passive prayer 'free will exercises itself in the whole of its extent'.

c. *pl.* Petitions to God for his blessing upon some one; hence, earnest good wishes.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 14 And concludes in heartie prayers, That your Attempts may ouer-liue the hazard. **1608** — *Per.* III. iii. 34 Madam, my thanks and prayers. **1613** — *Henry VIII*, III i 180 He..shall haue my Prayers While I shall haue my life. **1632** MASSINGER *City Madam* I i, For it you have my prayers, The beggar's satisfaction. **1864** TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 751 Give me your prayers, for he is past your prayers.

2. A formula appointed for or used in praying; e. g. the *Lord's Prayer* (LORD *sb.* 6 c).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Yis bede and preyer shal bene reherside and seyde at euery tyme. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, This prayer may be diuided in to two partes. **1545** *Primer Hen. VIII*, The Prayer of our Lord. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Priest.. shall saie the Lordes praier. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 254 That excellent prayer, used in the Consecrations of all Churches. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer*, A Collect or Prayer for all Conditions of men, to be used at such times when the Litany is not appointed to be read. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, They stopped ..to repeat some prayer or sing a hymn. **1884** *Before the Altar* (1885) 60 Then the Priest kneeling says the Prayer of Humble Access, which you can follow.

3. A religious observance, public or private, of which prayer to God forms a principal part; a form of divine service; as the service of *Morning* or *Evening Prayer*, *family prayers*; in *pl.* with possessive, one's private or individual devotions.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 28248 (Cott.) My prayers say was me ful lathe. **1382** WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 13 We wenten out withoute the ȝate bisydis the flood, wher preier was seyn for to be. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* iii. 1 Peter and Ihon went vp to gedder into the temple at the nynthe houre of prayer [**1611** at the houre of prayer, being the ninth houre]. **1548–9** (Mar.) (*title*) The Booke of the Common Prayer and Administracion of the Sacramentes..after the vse of the Churche of England. *Ibid.* Pref., It may plainly appere by the common prayers in the Churche, commonlye called diuine seruice. **1552** *Ibid.* Pref., When menne say Mornyng and Euenynge prayer [1549 Matins and Euensong] priuatly. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 In the morning after praiers we looked for it. **1660** PEPYS *Diary* 21 July, At night..I read prayers out of the Common Prayer Book, the first time that ever I read prayers in this house. **1662** *Ibid.* 17 Aug., This being the last Sunday that the Presbyterians are to preach, unless they read the new Common Prayer. **1678** J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* v. iii. 205 The Assassinates found him at his prayers. **1732** LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 1 Prayers, whether private or publick, are particular parts or instances of Devotion. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 173 The bell.. Now chimes in concert, calling all to prayers. **1846–8** ELIZ. M. SEWELL *Laneton Parsonage* vi. (1858) 50 Madeline said her prayers in haste. **1836** *Amy Carlton* 104 The servants came in, and they had prayers. *a* **1866** KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 105 You are often hindered from the Church prayers.

4. An entreaty made to a person; an earnest supplication or appeal for some favour.

c **1350** *Will. Palerne* 936 Ful prestely for þi praire here i graunt him gre' li. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., As wel considere I thy bisi preyere in special to lerne the tretis of the astrelabie. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2821 Menelay..purpost vnto Pyle by prayer of Nestor, To solas hym a season. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 17 Atte praier of genius the quene Vaspasianus and Aruiragus were accorded. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 115, I will fall prostrate at his feete, And neuer rise vntill my teares and prayers Haue won his grace to come in person hither. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 573 Unconstrain'd he nothing tells for naught; Nor is with Pray'rs, or Bribes, or Flatt'ry bought. **1858** G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* ix, I held it in spite of her attempts to take it from me; yes, I shame to say, in spite of her prayers, and, at last, her tears.

5. The matter of a petition, the thing prayed for or entreated; *spec.* that part of a memorial or petition to a sovereign or public body that specifies the thing desired to be granted or done.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3450 Thus hath he graunted my prayere. **14..** *Tundale's Vis.* (Wagner) 1786 The angelle gaf hym none answere, For he wold not do his prayere. **1676** HOBBES *Iliad* I. 45 His prayer was granted by the Deity. **1836** CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 471 It is only on the question of receiving that opposition can be made to the petition itself. On all others, the opposition is to its prayer.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *prayer-desire*, *-ground*, *-hour*, *-house*, *-matter*, *-monger*, *-room*, *-test*, *-time*, *-union*, *-word*; **b.** obj. and obj. gen., as *prayer-answering*, *-grinding*, *-hearing*, *-lisping*, *-loving*, *-repeating*, *-saying*, etc., adjs. or sbs.; *prayer-inventor*, *-maker*; **c.** instrumental, etc., as *prayer-clenched*, *-prospering* adjs.

1770 COWPER *Hymn* 'God of my life, to Thee I call' iv, A prayer-hearing, *answering God. **1894** H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 25 Personal relationship with a *prayer-answering and a praise-loving God. **1857** DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 396 Hands—*prayer-clenched—that would not sever. **1883** JEFFERIES *Story my Heart* 188 It is not strong enough to utter my *prayer-desire. *a* **1732** T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 156 The hand of a *prayer-hearing God. **1852** CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1856) I. 208 All gradations..from the simple proseucha at Philippi to the magnificent *prayer-houses at Alexandria. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 450 A small chapel, which the negroes call their prayer-house. *a* **1847** ELIZA COOK *Future* iv, The *prayer-lisping infant. **1663** *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 128 He was absolutely the best *prayer-maker and preacher in the Army. **1680** ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 42 By such a Form *Prayer matter is prepared with more advantage to affect such peoples minds. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxvi, I have led Some camel-kneed *prayer-monger through the cave. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 7/1 There are hundreds of these little meeting-places and *prayer-rooms scattered about in the side streets and alleys. **1825** R. GORDON *Serm.* 423 Through the whole course of a *prayer-repeating life, they had never prayed at all. *c* **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* cxiii. 81 He went vnto Saynt Barnard agayn, and told hym what þoght come in his mynde in his *prayer saying. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* iii, Every evening at *prayer-time.

d. Special combs.: **prayer-bill**: see quot.; **prayer-carpet, -mat, -rug**, a small carpet, mat, or rug used, esp. by a Moslem, when engaged in prayer; **prayer-cloak** = *prayer-shawl*; **prayer-cure**, a cure wrought by means of 'the prayer of faith' (Jas. v. 15), a faith-cure; **prayer-desk**, the desk from which prayers are read in a church; **prayer-oil**: see quot.; **prayer-scarf, -shawl**, a long scarf or shawl worn round the neck or on the head by Jews when at prayer; the tallith; **prayer-stick**, a stick decorated with feathers, used by the Zuñi Indians in their religious ceremonies; **prayer-thong**, a phylactery; **prayer-tower**, a minaret. See also PRAYER-BEAD, -BELL, -BOOK.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* x. 123 A Number of *Prayer Bills, containing the Humble Petitions of divers Devoto's. **1861–2** R. NOEL in *Vac. Tour.* 458 The first thing that struck me was the sight of a camel, and his master kneeling on a *prayer-carpet by him. **1876** EDERSHEIM *Jewish Life Days Christ* viii. 220 During prayer they wrap themselves in the great tallith or so called prayer-cloak. **1843** *Ecclesiologist* II. 22 The *Prayer-desk faces east and west. **1892** J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 46 Hangings of dark blue cloth covered the pulpit, prayer-desk and clerk's desk. **1885** *B'ham Daily Post* 5 Jan. 6/6 The fabrics include..*prayer mats (for South America). **1867** *Union Rev.* V. 190 *Prayer-oil is a sacrament in which the body of the sick believer is anointed with oil by the Priests of the Church. **1898** *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 460/2, I worshiped it in silence, ..the grass a natural *prayer-rug. **1867** *Ch. News* 10 July, The stole of the Deacon is called ὀράριον which is etymologically the same with *prayer-scarf. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 10 Oct. 6/4 At the period of confession each man, wearing his four-cornered *prayer shawl, smote his breast as he enumerated his sins. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 88, I do not know whether any of these curious *prayer-sticks are now to be seen. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXVI. 29 Symbolic slats and prayer-sticks most elaborately plumed. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 1/1 Phylactery is the name given in the New Testament to the..(tefillin) or '*prayer-thongs' of the Jews. Every Jew wears at prayer two of these thongs.

Prayer[2] (prē¹·əɹ). Also (for distinctness) **pray-er.** [f. PRAY *v.* + -ER[1]: cf. OF. **prei-*, *proi-*, *pri-e(o)ur*:—L. *precātōr-em*, agent-noun f. *precārī* to pray.] One who prays.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Preyare, or he that preyythe, *orator*, ..*deprecator*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 289/2 A Prayere, ..*orator*, *rogator*. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 165 The trew prayers wyll worshyp the father of heuen in spyryt and with trouth. **1642** R. HARRIS *Serm.* 13 A good Engineere is not the worst Souldier; nor a good prayer the worst Parliament-man. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 78 The Women Prayers amongst the Quakers. **1843** E. JONES *Sens. & Event* Poems (1877) 36 And still that earnest pray-er. **1863** MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 162 Anything they can say about this and the other preacher and pray-er.

Pray·er-bead. [f. PRAYER[1] + BEAD *sb.*]

1. One of the beads of a rosary.

1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 110 Her prayer beades hanging at her girdle. **1852** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x 403 Jewel-studded chains, [and] prayer-beads of precious stones.

2. A seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius*: see quot. 1861, and JEQUIRITY.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 528 *Abrus precatorius*.—The seeds are used as beads, for making rosaries, necklaces, &c., hence their common name of prayer-beads. **1866** in *Treas. Bot.* **1887** MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 316 Crabs' Eyes, Jequerity, Prayer Beads, Jumble Beads.

Pray·er-bell. A bell rung to call a household, school, or body of worshippers, to prayer.

a 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 76 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 287 With that thay hard the prayer bell Off thair awin abbay. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* i. 34 They could smell The Kitchin Steams, though Deaf to th' Prayer-bell. 1846–8 ELIZ. M. SEWELL *Laneton Parsonage* xxxii. (1858) 339 The prayer bell had only just rung when I came down. 1877 A. B EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 327 Echoing to the measured chime of the prayer-bell at morn and even.

Pray·er-book.

1. A book of forms of prayer; *spec.* the Book of Common Prayer, containing the public liturgy of the Church of England.

1596–7 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 302 Prayer booke *ad.* a Salter 4*s.* 1626–7 *Ibid.* 312 Common Prayer Booke, 7*s.* 6*d.* 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 21 July, I read prayers out of the Common Prayer Book. 1692 W MARSHALL *Gosp. Myst. Sanctif.* xiii. (1764) 283 You must make the whole Scripture your Common-prayer-book, as the primitive Church did. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 284 ₱ 6, I was almost the only Person that looked in a Prayer-Book all Church time. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 42 Editions of Prayer Books, beginning with the first impression in 1549, in folio. 1869 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Misunderstood* ii, Finding the places in his prayer-book. 1892 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) 710 The second Prayer Book of Edw. VI omitted all reference to the manual acts, ordered in the first and last Prayer Book, attending the consecration of the holy elements.

2 *transf.* See quot.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii, Smaller hand-stones, which the sailors call 'prayer books', are used to scrub in among the crevices and narrow places.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 2/1 May I say that your lordship is a Prayer-book Churchman—by which I mean that you neither belong to the English Church Union nor the Church Association? 1899 *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 7/3 It would be much to be regretted if the influence of the Prayer-book Party were weakened by individual secessions.

Prayere, variant of PRAIERE (meadow) *Obs*

Prayerful (prēə·rfŭl), *a.* [f. PRAYER[1] + -FUL.]

1. Of a person: Much given to prayer, devout.

1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recovery* (1630) 2 Tis simply necessary in afflictions to be prayerfull, in the middest of mercies to bee thankfull. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. (1853) I. 592 He was very pious in his childhood, and, because pious, therefore prayerful 18 . WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 153 Pious, sober, prayerful people.

2. Of speech, looks, actions, etc.: Characterized by or expressive of prayer.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Argt. 1 Stere home a pray'rful course to Heav'n at last. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 86 Faith puts persons into a mourning, confessing, prayerful frame. 1838 HOPE-SCOTT in Ornsby *Mem. & Corr.* (1884) I. 152 A general and prayerful reading of Scripture. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 30 With prayerful earnest eyes.

Prayerfully (prēə·rfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a prayerful manner, with much prayer.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diff. Romanism* (1853) 39 They should prayerfully examine the momentous question. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 160 If we sincerely, persistently, prayerfully, desire this good estate, humility will not be denied us.

Pray·erfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being prayerful.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing MCKEAN). 1863 MONSELL *Hymns*, 'O *Worship the Lord*', He will .. Comfort thy sorrows, and answer thy prayerfulness. 1881 ILLINGWORTH *Serm. Coll. Chapel* 150 The secrets of all the fruitfulness of the fragmentary lives of old—humility and prayerfulness.

Pray·ering, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* (*contemptuous*). [f. PRAYER[1]: see -ING[1].] Offering or saying of prayers.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, But what is the use of all this pattering and prayering?

Pray·erless, *a.* [f. PRAYER[1] + -LESS.] Without prayer; not having the habit of prayer.

a 1632 DONNE *To C'tess Bedford* Poems (1654) 160 Who prayer lesse labours, or, without this prayes, Doth but one half, that's none. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 26 Those that .. live ungodly, with untaught, ungoverned prayerless families. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Fav.* iii. (1789) 163 God forbid that any house, among Christians, should be prayerless. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiv, Helpless and prayerless .. not thinking of God's anger or mercy, but of her son's.

b. *transf.* (Of times, places, states, etc.)

1826 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 28, I could believe That many a Sabbath had pass'd prayerless on Within its holy solitude. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 13 Scarce a lamp Burnt on the prayerless shrines. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 526 The usual connexion between prayerless pride and abundance of bread.

Hence **Pray·erlessly** *adv.*, **Pray·erlessness.**

a 1828 T. H. SKINNER (cited in Webster), Prayerlessness. 1847 WEBSTER, *Prayerlessly* 1861 J. STEPHEN *Utterances Ps. cxix.* iv. 81 A Saviour whose Spirit can lead from prayerlessness to godliness. 1891 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) Dec. 378 Such enthusiasts may be said to have grasped the rope carelessly and prayerlessly. 1892 DR. PIERSON in *Daily News* 1 Feb., In this apostate day—this day of unbelief and comparative prayerlessness.

Pray·er-mee·ting. A meeting for prayer; a religious meeting for devotion, in which several of those present offer prayer.

1832 A. BONAR in *Diary & Lett.* (1893) 18 In some sort a prayer-meeting over our Studies in the Bible. 1838 M'CHEYNE *ibid.* 79 This seems a fruit of our prayer-meeting, begun last Wednesday. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 446, I invite those who take part in our prayer-meetings to lay this matter to heart.

Pray·er-mill. = next.

1870 GORDON-CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 137/1 Many..walk about always with a small prayer-mill in their hand, turning it as they go. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 6/2 The pious Tibetan sets his prayer mill agoing by water-power.

Pray·er-wheel. [f. PRAYER[1] + WHEEL *sb.*]

1. A mechanical aid to or substitute for prayer, used especially by the Buddhists of Tibet, consisting of a cylindrical box inscribed with or containing prayers, revolving on a spindle: see quot. 1868.

1814 tr *Klaproth's Trav* 102 The inscriptions in such prayer-wheels commonly consist of masses for souls, psalms, and the six great general litanies. 1868 MONTGOMERIE in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* 15 July 154 The Tibetans .made use of the rosary and prayer-wheel. — 155 Each revolution represents one repetition of the prayer, which is written on a scroll inside the cylinder. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 105 There was a Buddhist prayer-wheel being turned by water-power, and reeling off prayers at so many per hour.

2. A wheel set with bells and fastened to the ceiling of a chapel, formerly used for divination in connexion with masses or other devotional services.

1897 *Daily News* 26 July 5/1 Even now in Brittany a kind of prayer-wheels are kept in churches and set spinning by the devout

Pray·erwise, *adv.* [f. PRAYER[1] + -WISE.] After the manner or in the way of a prayer.

1583 H. D. *Godlie Treat.* 70 The like phrase praierwise . hee vseth in his praier to the Lord. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 63 The Greeke translates it, prayer-wise, The Lord judge. 1850 J. B JOHNSTONE *Mem. R. Shirra* iv. 41 He frequently sending up a thought to God prayerwise.

Praying (prēi·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRAY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PRAY; prayer, earnest request.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 476 Þou mayst dreme of sum euyl þyng þat may turne to better for þy preyyng. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 519 God curseþ siche menns blissinge and preyings *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 5 (Harl. MS.) Prayinge, Almysdede, and fastyng. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 22 The Saxons come atte praing of the britons ayenst the pictes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 165 There be dyuers maner of prayenges..some openly & some pryuatly. *a* 1704 DODD in M. Henry *Fam. Relig.* II.'s Wks 1853 I. 260/1 Either praying will make a man give over sinning, or sinning will make a man give over praying. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 253 Satan's wh sper shoots across All singing in my heart, all praying in my brain.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* = Used for or in prayer, as *praying-cushion*, *-house*, *-place*, *-stool*, etc.; **praying-carpet, -mat, -rug** = PRAYER-*carpet*; **praying-cylinder, -drum, -jenny, -machine, -wheel** = PRAYER-WHEEL 1; **praying-desk** = PRAYER-*desk*; **praying-scarf, -shawl** = PRAYER-*scarf*; **prayingwise** *adv.*, in the manner of one praying.

1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 201 The old Emir.. throwing his *praying carpet on the ground. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 173, I made myself a sort of Persian couch out of the *praying-cushions. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 143 These *praying-cylinders seem to be seldom left long at rest. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 2/1 A *praying-desk .and a table for an altar were placed in the middle of the room, and priests carried in the sacred icon from the old house of Peter the Great. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 34 Like a Buddhist priest's rotatory *praying-drum. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 402/1 A *praying-house, or chapel. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 313 The followers of the grand Lama . have invented *praying-jennies. *Ibid.*, The Kurada, or *praying machine 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1895) 92 Half-reclining on a *praying-mat was a young girl. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 107 The splendid marble court, studded with Mussulman *praying places. 1847 THACKERAY *Cane-Bottom'd Chair* vi, That *praying-rug came from a Turcoman's camp. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar 6/2 Charged .with stealing three '*praying scarfs'..from the Jewish Synagogue, at Hayswater. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 3 Their phylacteries and *praying shawls. 1887 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 247 The *praying stool, the whip for flagellation, and the one mat. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xlvii, The *praying-wheel, a box full of texts, the turning of which is supposed to be as efficacious as the actual repetition of them. 1889 *Century Mag.* Jan. 371/1 The praying-wheel exists in old chapels in Brittany as a religious toy, formerly used with rites half magical under the sanction of the local clergy. 1658 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 983 This Italian Mantis..hath six feet like the Locust, but the foremost thicker and longer than the other, the which because for the most part she holds up together (*praying-wise) it is commonly called with us *Prieque Dieu*. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 236 Our *praying-work which comes up as incense.

Pray·ing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That prays.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 289/2 Prayngе, *precans*, *precatius*, *precabundus*. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXI. i, To thee my praying voice doth fly. 1697 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 729/2 Christ's last breath was praying breath. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 285 A piece of revenge, which Philip caused to be taken upon John Sausaman, a praying Indian. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* 226 The white praying man, who had come..to teach us people of the Zulu.

b. **Praying-insect,** the MANTIS (*praying mantis*, or *praying locust*), so called from the position in which it holds its fore-legs.

1706 Praying Locust [see MANTIS]. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 221 The genera *Mantis* and *Phasma* —named praying-insects and spectres.

Hence **Pray·ingly** *adv.*, in a praying manner.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. 93 To speak prayingly.

Prayn, -e, obs. forms of PRAWN.

†**Pray·-pray,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* Of or proper to one saying 'Pray! pray!'

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) II. xvi. 183 'Pray, sir, forgive me'; and she held up her hands pray-pray-fashion.

Prayse, obs. form of PRAISE *sb.*, *v.*

Pre- (prī, prĭ, prĭ) *prefix*, repr. L. *præ* adv. and prep. (of place, rank, and time) before, in front, in advance. This was commonly written *prę* or *pre* in med.L., and has become *pre-* in the modern Romanic langs. In Eng. the prefix was sometimes written *præ-* after the revival of learning, but is now regularly *pre-*. In a few words recognized as Latin, and their immediate derivatives, *præ-* is now usual, though even these are frequently, esp. in America, written with *pre-*. See PRÆ-.

In L. *præ* was prefixed adverbially to a great number of verbs, as *præ-acuĕre* to sharpen in front, *præ-ambulāre* to walk before, *præclūdĕre* to shut in front, *præcognoscĕre* to foreknow, *præcurrĕre* to run before, *præ-eminēre* to stick out before, be prominent, *præjūdicāre* to judge or pass sentence beforehand, *præmordĕre* to bite off before the point or abruptly; also with verbal derivatives, as *præcentor* a leader in singing, *præcursor* a forerunner, *prædictio* foretelling, *præfātum* fore-speech, preface. Less often with adjs and sbs., as *præcānus*, *præmātūrus* grey, ripe before (the time), *prævius* leading the way; *præminister* a servant standing before, *præmolestia* trouble beforehand, *prænōmen* a forename or first name. Also very frequently prefixed as an intensive to adjectives, as *prævaltus* high before or in comparison with others, pre-eminently high, *præclārus* pre-eminently clear or bright, *præpotens* exceedingly powerful, prepotent, *prævalidus* very strong. In Latin *præ-* was rarely prefixed with prepositional force, as in *præcordia* the parts in front of the heart, *prærīpia* places in front of or near the bank of a river, *prænodum* adv. surpassing or beyond measure.

In English many Latin verbs and their derivatives in *præ-* have their representatives in *pre-*, and the use of this prefix has been greatly extended, so that it is now a living element, prefixable to almost any verb of Latin origin, and even sometimes prefixed to words of English or modern origin, as *pre-breathe*, *pre-embody*, *pre-plot*, *pre sift* Its use with adjectives or substantives, other than verbal, is less common, and the L. intensive use in *prævaltus*, etc, though retained in a few words taken or imitated from L., is not a living use in Eng. But the prepositional construction, in which *pre-* governs the second element, which was so rare in L., has in English received vast extension, so as to become the second great living use, *pre-* being preferred to *ante-* as the opposite of *post-* in new formations, and often substituted for it, as in *pre-baptismal*, *pre-Christian*, *prehistoric*, *pre Darwinian*, *pre-reformation* instead of *ante-baptismal*, *ante-Christian*, *ante-historic*, *ante-Darwinian*, *ante-reformation*. This preference of *pre-* may be partly due to its superior shortness and neatness, but is prob. largely in order to avoid the oral confusion of *ante-* with *anti-*, as in *ante-Christian*, *antichristian*, *ante-Darwinian*, *anti-Darwinian*.

Pronunciation. In all English formations in *pre-*, and some of those formed in Latin or French, in which the sense of 'before' is felt, the prefix is pronounced with a clear *e*, long or short (*ī*, *ĭ*). In nonce-combinations, the vowel is regularly long, and more or less stressed, e.g. *pre-boil* (prī boi l), *pre-Greek* (prī·grī·k), *pre-telegraph* (prītе·lĭgrɑf). In words of this class of more permanent standing and more independent meaning, the *e* is long (*ī*) when stressed, and usually short (*ĭ*), but capable of being long (*ī*), when not under stress primary or subordinate, e.g. *pre adamic* (prī-), *pre'damite* (prī- or prĭ-). In words from Latin in which the sense 'before' is obscured or lost, *pre-*, when unstressed, is (prĭ-); when stressed, (prĭ-) or (prē-): thus, *pre'cinct* (prĭ-), *precinct* (prī), *pre'cipice* (pre·sipis), *precipitous* (prĭsi·pitəs), *prefer* (prĭ-), *preference* (pre·f-). But here also (prĭ-) is lengthened to (prī-) under rhetorical or factitious stress, as in 'Did you say "repair" or "prepare"?' 'not the "procession" but the "precession" of the equinoxes'.

Use of Hyphen. Nonce-words and casual compounds of English formation in *pre-* are usually hyphened, as *pre-geological*, *pre-instil*, *pre-medicate*; compounds already formed in Latin or French, and their derivatives, are regularly written *indivisim*, as *precaution*, *predestination*, *prefigure*. But between these extreme types there are very many combinations in which the use varies, the hyphen being employed whenever its use appears to add to the clearness of the writer's meaning, or when it is desired to emphasize the function of the prefix, to contrast the compound with the simple word or with the analogous compound in *post-*, or the like. In this dictionary, such words are as a rule entered in the unhyphened form, though the quotations will show that both forms are freely used. But in words in which *pre-* is prefixed to a word or element beginning with *e*, the hyphen is conveniently used to separate the two *e*'s, as in *pre-eminent*, *pre-engage*, *pre-exist*. (These are sometimes printed *preeminent*, etc.)

In this dictionary, all important and established words in *pre-* are treated as Main words, and will be found in their alphabetical places But compounds of rare occurrence, chiefly obsolete, and those of obvious meaning and regular formation, are given below, under their respective classes. Nonce-words and casual combinations can be formed at will, and are unlimited in number, so that only examples showing their formation and use are required.

[*Arrangement.* A. *pre-* adverbial. I. Of time or order: 1, with vb.; 2, with sb.; 3, with adj. II. Of place: 4, with adj. or sb. III. 5, Of order, rank, importance, quality, degree. IV. 6, Intensive. B. *pre-* prepositional. I. Of time: 1, with adj.; 2, with sb. or phr II. Of place: 3, with adj.]

A. Combinations in which *pre-* is adverbial or adjectival, qualifying the verb, adjective, or substantive, to which it is prefixed.

I. Of time or order of succession.

In casual combinations better with hyphen; but often without. *Pre-* stressed (prī-).

1. With verbs, or ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs. derived from them, in sense 'fore-, before, beforehand, previously, in advance', as **PRE-ACKNOWLEDGE, -ACQUAINT, -ACT, -ADMIT**, etc., and in many others of obvious meaning, as *pre-acquit*, *-adapt*, *-adjust*, *-adopt*, *-affect*, *-allege*, *-annex*, *-apprise*, *-approve*,

-ascertain, -baptize, -bargain, -boil, -breathe, -censure, -commend, -commit, -comprehend, -conclude, -confess, -conjecture, -consolidate, -constitute, -consume, -continue, -convert, -corrupt, -counsel, -dedicate (*prededicate* pa. pple.), *-demand, -demonstrate, -describe, -devise, -devour, -direct, -dissuade, -embody, -employ, -enact, -entertain, -erect, -excuse, -expose, -extinguish, -fool, -furnish, -imbibe, -imbue, -impart, -inhere, -instil, -liquidate, -make, -medicate, -model, -necessitate, -obtain, -partake, -pattern, -plot, -practise, -pronounce, -prove, -provide, -receive, -resemble, -respire, -reveal, -secure, -select, -sentence, -sift, -study, -surmise, -suspect, -teach, -torture, -understand, -unite.*

1615 T. Adams *Spir. Navig.* 30 Yea even doth Christ Jesus purpose..to suffer for us, and *pre-acquit his apostles with it? *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 23 All Sins are venial the Elect commit, Which God's Decrees Eternal pre acquit. 1849 Sears *Regeneration* i. ii. (1859) 27 The same propensities in men will.. *preadapt the organs to every shade of meaning. 1883 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* I. v. 173 The punishment *preadjusted by the Deity. 1895 Dunckley in *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 6/1 [The] result of a carefully preadjusted mechanism. 1788 D. Gilson *Serm. Pract. Subj.* x. (1807) 208 Covetous men, hastening to the grave, seem to *pre-adopt one of its qualities,—and cry out with it,—We can never have enough. 1658 Bp. Reynolds *Lord's Supper* xix, The Spirit of God doth *preaffect the Soul with an evident taste of that glory. 1588 J Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 127 Any proofes, or testimonies prealledged in the former part. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 12 (1619) 243 The iust causes prealledged. 1803 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 70 Of whose inability to give effect to it he is thus *pre-apprised. 1654 Owen *Doctr. Saint's Persev.* Wks. 1853 XI. 153 Whom He foreknows, that is, *preapproves.. them he predestinates. *Ibid.* 155 His preapproving of them ..must be His eternal acceptation of them in Christ. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 469 Quantity being *pre ascertained or agreed on. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 53 Hereticks who used to baptize after death in case they were not *pre-baptiz'd. 1622 C. Archer in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 76 Upon..which *pre-bargained piece of ground a brick wall is alreadie erected. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 294 To obviate the trouble of *pre-boiling all the water. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 1327. 1080/1 *Prebreathed air. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 461 [Children] are peculiarly sensitive to pre-breathed air. 1650 in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1832) II. 250 The most submissive papers were *precensured by the committee. 1733 *Precommended [see *post-disapproved*, in Post A. 1]. 1825 'H. S. Merriman' *Grey Lady* I i, Their two lives had been *pre-committed to the parental care of their country. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 9 To *pre-comprehend all these facts,—and on them, when so pre-comprehended, to ground a set of questions. *a* 1684 Leighton *Comm. 1 Peter* Wks. (1808 134 It was *preconcluded there that the Son should undertake the business. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 14 Without pause, preconfessed his sins. 1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 81 Might not Ælius..probably *preconiecture, that Adrian should be crowned Emperor? 1845 J. Phillips in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI 542/1 Effects of subterranean convulsions upon the *preconsolidated strata. 1828-32 Webster, *Preconstituted [citing Paley]. 1795-1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* VIII. 288 In whom a premature necessity Blocks out the forms of nature, *preconsumes The reason. 1750 *Student* I. 43 Mahomet found most of his laws already prepared to his hands by the long *pre-continued observation of them. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 80 Mendacity..*preconverted into perjury. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 181 She came indeede, but *pre-corrupted by Vnfriendly Iuno, lite to ruinate. 1833 Mrs Browning *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 186 Long ago It was looked forward to, *pre-counselled of. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* 169 The same day, which was certainly *prededicate to joy. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 55 Without preventing their commands by a *predemanded leave or any feined distast. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 130 You may..*predemonstrate them, by calculation, before the senses give an Experimental thereof. 1888 *Nature* XXVI. 550 Referring back to his own *pre described species. 1671 R. MacWard *True Non-Conf.* 254 As much..as if they were set and predevised. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 571 Where .. the Queen's kindred had *pre-devoured his estate. *a* 1678 Woodhead *Holy Living* (1688) 28 *Predirecting us in our affairs. 1626 Donne *Serm.* lxxviii. (1640) 797 May possibly..be *prediswaded and deprecated in all Civill consultations. 1875 T. Hill *True Order Stud.* 157 Prefigured and *pre-embodied in nature. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 49 That false Villaine, Whom I employ'd, was *pre-employ'd by him. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 298 That every the least permissible form and ordinance..are *pre-enacted in the New Testament. 1819 W. Morgan in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 698. I *pre-entertain a high opinion of their worth. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2 91 Were they..to institute their preerected Principalities and Kings. 1670-98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* Pref 2, I have done it..to *preexcuse some things in my book. 1817 Bentham *Parl. Reform* Introd. 326 Brought out, *pre-exposed to a damping atmosphere, and thus rendered unfit for use. 1822 'P. Beauchamp' (Geo Grote) *Anal Inst. Nat. Relig.* (1875) 82 All practical improvement is thus *pre-extinguished and stifled in the birth, by the sweeping epithet of unnatural. 1633 Shirley *Bird in Cage* II. i, A better project, wherein no courtier has *prefooled you. 1673 Owen *Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 433 If Christ hath not pre-instructed and *pre-furnished him with gifts. 1678 — *Mind of God* v. 147 *Præimbibed opinions. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 3/4 Constitutions rendered weak by pre-imbibing more dangerous stimulants. 1697 J Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 349 Had he not been *pre-imbued with natural notions. 1665 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos* 384 Laws or rules of associability *pre-imparted to them. 1830 Coleridge *Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 235 In both the sensibility must have pre-existed, (or rather *pre-inhered). *a* 1721 Ken *Uranie* Poet. Wks 1721 IV 433 All Prophecies ..Into the ancient Prophets *pre-instill'd. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 302 Binding themselves.. to pay a sum of money, *preliquidated or not preliquidated, . in case the plaintiff should lose his cause. 1853 J. Cumming *Foreshadows* viii. (1854) 225 He went with his mind *premade up to receive a certain treatment. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xiii. I. 324 The body of Jasôn having been thus *pre-medicated, became invulnerable. 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* lxxiii. (1772) 470 A *premodelling or Representation. 1715 M. Davis *Athen. Brit.* I. 162 In Defence of their *prenecessitated Constitutions. *Mod.* Unless a licence has been *pre-obtained. 1861 R. Quin *Heather Lintie* (1866) 39 [Ye] *prepartake of Hope's deliciousness. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 93 The great work intended and..*pre-patterned as aforesaid. 1643 Prynne *Rome's Master-Piece* (ed. 2) 32 A chiefe actor in this *pre-plotted Treason. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* xi. iii. § 14 Making it necessary for others, what voluntarily they had *prepractised themselves. 1804 Euglnia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 34 We would *pre-pronounce the censure of little critics. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 280 A power, the existence of which is *pre-proved. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* iv. ix. § 25 He provisionally *pre-provided Incumbents for them. 1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Popish Pamph.* 27 An externall signe, or seale, of a *prereceaued grace. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 31 *Prerefembled in those three kings or sages, which came from farre to do personall homage vnto her head, and King at Bethleem. 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 213 It was certainly never *prerevealed to me that I should spend one of the few Christmas days at sea. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 236, I would know the nature of the Staires, of the Moone, and Sun himselfe, being *præsecur'd from their fires. 1864 Webster s. v., Stars *preselected for simultaneous observation. 1643 Fuller *Serm.* 27 Mar. To Rdr, Who have unmercifully *pre-sentenced me. *a* 1670 Hackit *Abp. Williams* (1692) 28 In weightier petitions .which was not to be *presifted by the other officers. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cambr.* (1662) I. 159 A most excellent preacher, who preached what he had *prestudied some competent time before 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 122 The effect was this (as was *presurmised). 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 79 If shee bee longe in lambinge, and *presuspeckted. 1721 Amherst *Terræ fil.* No. 3 (1726) I 13 He takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, which he is *prætaught to evade, or think null. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 27 Their cruelty in *pre-torturing of many, whom afterwards they put to death. 1658 *Hist. Q. Christina of Swedland* 140 Holstenius having *preunderstood that the Baron Ghirardi had thoughts of conferring with her. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xx, It doth in some sort *preunite our souls and our blessednesse together.

2. With a sb., this being usually a derivative from a verb to which *pre-* is in adverbial relation: = Existing or taking place previously, placed before (something else), previous, preceding, earlier: as *pre-accusation, -adaptation, -adjustment, -administration, -advertency, -appearance, -approbation, -approval, -arrestment, -ascertainment, -collection, -comprehension, -concession, -conclusion, -connexion, -consent, -constituent, -contemplation, -conviction, -decay, -decision, -dedication, -desert, -detainer, -discipline, -embodiment, -entail, -equipment, -excogitation, -expectation, -expounder, -fecundation, -impression, -indisposition, -inhabitation, -inquisition, -intelligence, -knowledge, -opinion, -reluctation, -remorse, -representation, -success, -surmise, -taster, -tincture, -union.* Also with other substantives: **Pre-anti·quity**, previous antiquity; **Pre-a·ptitude**, antecedent aptitude; **Pre-bo·ding**, foreboding; **Pre-ete·rnity**, previous eternity, eternal previous existence; **Pre·name**, a forename, 'Christian' name; **Pre·-part**, previous or preceding part; **Pre-sce·ne**, an anticipatory scene; **Pre-sha·dow**, a shadow of what is coming.

1847 Webster, **Preaccusation*, previous accusation. 1886 J. Ward in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 73/1 The movements are only more definite than those simply expressive of pain because of inherited *pre-adaptation. 1884 Sully *Outlines Psychol.* iv. 90 The preparation or *preadjustment of attention may be said to be perfect. 1659 Pearson *Creed* x. 735 Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the *preadministration of S. John. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 22 Wittingly and with a *preadvertency of it. 1855 Bailey *Spir. Lge.* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 77 White isles whose *præ-antiquity Transcends all date. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 28 In Sodom and Gomorrah, was given a *pre-appearance of the final Judgment upon the World. *a* 1652 Brome *Covent Gard.* Prol., That he besought *Preapprobation though they lik't it not. 1815 Hobhouse *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 2 *Pre-aptitude for such evil communication. 1822-56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 243 The one counterworking secret for *prearrestment of this evil. 1816-30 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 36 For *pre-ascertainment of the expense. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* xv. § 104. 274 Ascertainment of the actual truth has been made possible only by pre-ascertainment of certain ideal truths. 1844 Tupper *Heart* x, With a nervous *preboding Henry took up the 'Watchman'. 1664 Bp. King in Walton *Lives, Donne* (1796) 17 By which means his and your *pre-collections for that work fell to the happy manage of your pen. *a* 1849 Poe *Dickens* Wks 1864 III. 472 Let him reperuse 'Barnaby Rudge' and with a *pre-comprehension of the mystery. 1650 R. Hollingworth *Exeic. Usurped Powers* 1 Jeroboam..had Gods *preconcession of a kingdom. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxix. (1612) 291 By *pre-conclusion Twixt him and Dorcas. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 219 A narrative of his *pre-connexion with Mrs. Delane. 1825 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* App. E, Wks. 1858 I. 479 Both depend on the first, logical congruity, not indeed as their cause or *preconstituent, but as their indispensable condition *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 280 The very *precontemplation and predenuntiation of that Judgment..was a..distasteful bitterness to the Prophet. 1867 Visct. Strangford *Select.* (1869) II. 56 Whether the antecedent facts supplied to meet their *preconvictions or fancies are sound or tainted. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 361 For..some *pre-decay is observable. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 869 In regard of the *predecision of the Church 1840 De Quincey *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. 1862 III. 294 Bearing a *prededication to a service. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 4 Some good Offices we do to Friends; others to Strangers; but, those are the noblest, that we do without *Pre-desert. *c* 1624 Lushington *Resurr. Serm.* (1659) 61 His repossession of it defrauded all the *Prædetainers. 1894 *Daily News* 4 June 5/6 The General warmly commended the marching and *pre-discipline of both teams. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 467 [She] seems a living *pre-embodiment of those ghastly spectres. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III ii. 70 As Forfeit Lands, Deliver'd up into his hands, By *Pre-intail of Providence. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos* 377 In the shape of structural *pre-equipment for the mind. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 22. 393 He seemeth, with Ocellus, to maintain the world's *Pre-eternity. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 658/1 The Past, still refluent on the deepening night Of pre-eternity. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* iv. 29 Greit arguments, and *preexcogitatioun Of baith the Lawis. 1828-32 Webster, *Pre-expectation [citing Gerard]. 1816 Bentham *Chrestomathia* Wks 1843 VIII. 111 That wordy and cloudy *pre-expounder of a nebulous original. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 24 A curious case of *prefecundation observed in a Spionide. 1859 *All Year Round* No 32. 140, M...told me..the following *pre-impression of the event, in a dream. 1744 Fothergill in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 278 Disorders, wherein, without any obvious *Præ-indispositions, Persons in a Moment sink down and expire. 1628 Donne *Serm.* xxix. (1640) 293 The pre-possession, the *preinhabitation, but not the sole possession nor sole inhabitation of the Holy Ghost. 1824 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 416 What they all wanted was a *pre-inquisition into the mind, as part organ, part constituent, of all knowledge. 1780 *Hist Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 207/2 In no instance was the effect of this *pre-intelligence so ruinous as in the loss of the British settlements on the Mississippi. 1794 G. Adams *Nat & Exp. Philos.* II. xviii. 312 Our *pre-knowledge of the several intervening objects being equi distant, tends still more to protract the apparent length 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* III. 31 Their names, prenames, titles, qualities, age, address. 1900 *Daily News* 25 July 6/7 State pre-names Christian names) of your parents 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. (1650) 144 Some out of a timorous *preopinion refraining very many. 1786 J. Putnam in *Hist. Putnam Fam.* 239 The *prepart of this month. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV 453 In every sin thou hast some reluctation before thou do that sin, and that *prereluctation and *preremorse was Mercy. 1691 Beverley *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 19 That Great *Pre-Representation of his Kingdom. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 1072 This Earth with blood and wrongs polluted,..the *Pre-scæne of Hell To cursed Creatures that 'gainst Heav'n rebell. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Windows* II 560 Some *preshadow rising slow Of what his Italy would fancy meet To be called Brutus 1891 Walt Whitman in *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 3/1 If those *pre successes were all—if they ended at that— America .were a failure. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I i. 168 It was your *pre-surmize, That in the dole of blowes, your Son might drop. 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* I ii. § 7. 56 God's Vicegerent who dare not take the Eucharist without a *Pretaster. 1643 *Answ. Ld. Digby's Apol* 22, I am therefore a little jealous there might be some *pre tincture in your Lordshipps own eye. 1653 Manton *Exp. James* i. 2, Wks. 1871 IV. 25 A happy *preunion of their souls and their blessedness.

3. With an adj: as *pre-coexistent, -essential, -subsistent, -thoughtful*; **Premu·tative**, inflected by means of prefixes, as a language.

c 1624 Lushington *Resurr Serm* (1659) 61 By natural relation his body was his own, as being the essential and proper counterpart of his soul, *præ-coexistent with it in one person. 1897 Crandall in *Trans. Amer Pediatric Soc.* IX. 168 *k*, That process of involution which is *pre-essential to evolution. 1899 R C Temple *Univ Gram.* 7 Since affixes may be prefixes, infixes, or suffixes, agglutinative and synthetic languages are each divisible into (1) *pre-mutative, or those that prefix their affixes; (2 intro-mutative. ; and (3) post-mutative. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Eusebius* 12 [He] was preexistent and *pre-subsistent to the whole Creation. *a* 1851 Lytton (Hertig's *Archiv* VIII. 269), *Prethoughtful of every chance.

II. Of local position. (Chiefly *Anat.*)

Usually without hyphen. *Pre-* stressed (prī-).

4. a. In adverbial relation to an adj.: = Before, anteriorly, in front: as **Prede·ntate**, having teeth in the fore part of the upper jaw only, as some *Cetacea*. Also in adjectives, introduced by Wilder, etc. = 'anterior', as **Precerebe·llar** = anterior cerebellar (artery); so **Prece·rebral**; **Precho·roid**, anterior choroid; **Preclo·acal**, belonging to the anterior portion of the cloaca; **Precommu·nicant**, anterior communicating (artery, etc.); **Prediga·stric**, of or pertaining to the anterior belly of the digastric muscle; also *sb* this anterior belly regarded as a distinct muscle; **Prege·minal, Preo·ptic**, of or pertaining to the anterior *corpora quadrigemina* or optic lobes of the brain.

b. In quasi-adjectival relation to a sb.: = 'Situated in front, anterior, fore-', esp. denoting the anterior of two or more parts of the same kind; with derivative adjs.: as **Pre-abdo·men**, Latreille's name for the first five segments of the abdomen of Crustacea (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Predilata·tor**, the anterior dilatator muscle of the nostril; **Prefo·rceps**, the curved anterior fibres of the *corpus callosum*, which pass into the frontal lobe of the cerebrum; **Pregeni·culum**, the external geniculate

body; hence *pregeniculate* adj.; **Pre-omoste·rnum**, an anterior omosternum; hence *pre-omosternal* adj; **Prepedu·ncle**, the anterior peduncle of the brain; hence *prepedu·ncular*, *prepedu·nculate* adjs.; **Prepelviste·rnum**, an anterior pelvisternum; hence *prepelvisternal* adj.; **Prere·tina**, the thin lamina representing the retina in that part of the vitreous chamber of the eye immediately anterior to the *ora serrata* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence *prere·tinal* adj.: **Preri·ma**, an extension of the rima in advance of the porta in some animals, as Dipnoi; hence *preri·mal* adj.; **Prescute·llum** *Entom.*, a sclerite sometimes appreciable between the mesoscutum and mesoscutellum; **Prescu·tum** *Entom.*, the most anterior sclerite of the tergal portion of each thoracic segment in insects, etc.; hence *prescu·tal* adj.

1885 Wilder in *Jrnl. Nervous Dis.* XII. 349 Common Latin name. Cerebellaris anterior .. English paronym. *Precerebellar. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Precerebellar artery.* 1885 Wilder (as above), Common Latin name. Cerebralis anterior... English paronym. *Precerebral 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Precerebral artery.* 1885 Wilder (as above), Common Latin name. Choroidea anterior... English paronym. *Prechoroid 1890 in Billings. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Precloacal.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Precloacal*, belonging to the anterior portion of the *cloaca.* 1885 Wilder (as above), Common Latin name. Communicans anterior... English paronym. *Precommunicant. 1890 in Billings. 1834 Dewhurst *Nat. Hist. Cetacea* 130 *Predentate Cetacea; or, those with teeth only in the anterior part of the upper jaw. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Predigastric*, belonging to the Predigastricus. *Predigastricus*, Coues' term for the anterior belly of the digastric muscle. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Prediatator*, Coues' name for the *Dilatator naris anterior. Ibid.*, *Preforceps .. *Pregeminal, *Prepeduncle, -cular, -culate. 1894 Gould *Dict. Med.* 1177/1 **Prepelvisternum*, . an anterior pelvisternum. 1887 Wilder in *Amer. Nat* June 545 In *Ceratodus* alone .. is there a **perima*,—that is, a rima extending *cephalad* from the margin of the porta.

c. In advb. relation to a vb.; in compounds formed in L., as Preclude, Prefix, Premunite.

III. Of order, rank, importance, quality, degree.

5. In sense 'before in order or importance, above, in preference to, superior to, more than, beyond'.

Common in combinations already in Latin, but rare in English use. See Precede *v.*, Prefel *v.*, Predominate *v.*, Pre-eminence, Pre-excellency, Prefer *v*, Pre-gravitate *v.*, Pre-ordinate *a.*, Prepondérate *v*, etc., in Main words. Also **Pre-epic**, surpassing the epic; **Pre-Luciferian**, surpassing Lucifer.

1630 Donne *Serm.* xxv. (1640) 250 What a superdiabolicall, what a præ Luciferian Pride is his that will be superiour to God. 1907 *Scot. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 166 Adventures pre-epic in their vastness.

IV. With intensive force.

6. With adjs. and ppl. adjs., in the sense 'before others, pre-eminently, exceedingly, in the highest degree'; as *pre-pious*, *pre-pleasing*, *pre-regular*: Preclare, Precordial 2, Prenoble, etc. Chiefly *Obs.*

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 846 The eldest Dochter named was ryches; The secunde, Syster Sensualytie;.. Preplesande to the Spiritualytie. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 35, I had rather suppose them to powder, than expose them to preregular, much lesse to preter-regular judgements. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 147 Single out that prægious person, that ye think is able to convert this Age.

B. Combinations in which *pre-* is prepositional, having as its object the sb. forming, or implied in, the second element.

I. Relating to time or order of succession: in which *pre-* = before; anterior, prior, or previous to; preceding, earlier than.

These may be formed for the nonce almost at pleasure: indeed, such combinations as *pre-Alfredian*, *pre-Reformation*, *pre-reformational*, *pre-Shaksperian*, *pre-free-trade*, are rather phrases than words: *pre-Shaksperian dramatists*, *pre-Reformation ritual*, *pre-free-trade conditions*, being only a compacter way of saying 'dramatists before Shakspere', 'ritual before the Reformations', 'conditions (existing) before (the era of) free trade'.

All these are properly hyphened, but the special compounds in r d are often written *indivisim*. *Pre-* is always stressed (prī), and *e* long.

1. With adjectives (and their derivative adverbs and substantives), or f. *pre-* + n (Lat.) sb. + adjectival ending, as *pre-reformation-al*; forming adjectives, with derivative adverbs and substantives.

Compounds of this type were not used in Latin, and they are of recent appearance in English. The earliest appears to be Pre-adamite, formed in Lat. as a sb. 1655, whence in Eng. as sb. in 1662, and as adj. in 1786; thence *pre adamitical* in 1716; *prediluvian* occurs 1804, *prepandial* 1822, *prenatal* 1826, *pre-Christian* 1828, *pre-millennian* 1828, *pre-Gothic* 1831, *prehuman* 1844, *prehistoric* 1851, *pre-glacial* 1855, *pre scientific* 1858, *pre-Georgian* 1861, *pre-Roman* 1863. (Some of these may have been used a little earlier.)

a. Formed on proper nouns (or their adjectives), esp. on names of persons, races, nations, dynasties, and religions, as *pre-Alfredian*, *-Baconian*, *-Cavourian*, *-Chaucerian*, *-Columbian*, *-Copernican*, *-Dantean*, *-Darwinian*, *-Evite* [Eve], *-Galilean* [Galileo], *-Georgian* [the four Georges], *-Hieronymian* [Hieronymus or Jerome], *-Messianic*, *-Mohammedan*, *-Mosaic*, *-Newtonian*, *-Patrician* [St. Patrick], *-Pauline*, *-Pharaonic*, *-Shaksperian*, *-Socratic*, *-Solomonic*, *-Solonian*, *-Victorian*, *-Virgilian*; *pre-Aryan*, *-Assyrian*, *-British*, *-Buddhist*, *-Canaanitic*, *-Celtic*, *-Doric*, *-Gothic*, *-Greek*, *-Hellenic*, *-Islamic*, *-ite*, *-Israelitish*, *-Jewish*, *-Mycenean*, *-Norman*, *-Norse*, *-Roman*, *-Saxon*, *-Semitic*; etc.

b. In names of geological formations and of prehistoric periods, as *pre-Cambrian* (earlier than the Cambrian); so *pre-Carboniferous*, *-Laurentian*, *-Permian*, *-Silurian*; *pre-metallic* (before the knowledge of metals), *pre-palæozoic.*

c. In pathological terms, noting stages and symptoms in the progress of disease, as *pre-albuminuric* (previous to the appearance of albuminuria); so *pre-ascitic*, *-cancerous*, *-fungoidal*, *-paroxysmal*, *-phthisical*, etc.

d. Formed on other adjectives (or the L. or other sbs. to which these belong): as *pre-anæsthetic* (before the use of anæsthetics), *pre-artistic* (before the cultivation of art), *pre-commercial*, *-contemporaneous*, *-earthly*, *-elemental*, *-fabulous*, *-federal*, *-feudalic*, *-geological*, *-imperial*, *-koranic*, *-marital*, *-matrimonial*, *-mediæval*, *-memorial*, *-monadic*, *-monarchical*, *-monumental*, *-moral*, *-mortal*, *-mythical*, *-nuptial*, *-observational*, *-original*, *-political*, *-prophetic*, *-religious*, *-revolutionary*, *-scholastic*, *-secular*, *-social*, *-solar*, *-telegraphic*, *-traditional*, etc.

Also **Pre-esti·val**, **-est-**, occurring before midsummer (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pre-ba·cillary**, prior to invasion by bacilli (*ibid.*). † **Pre-beati·fic**, previous to the beatific vision. **Pre-bromi·dic**, previous to the use of bromides in medicine. **Pre-cartila·ginous**, preceding the development of cartilage in an embryo (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pre-connu·bial**, occurring before marriage. **Pre-co·smic**, previous to the present world. **Pre-crea·tive**, existing before the Creation. **Pre-diasto·lic**, *Physiol.*, preceding the diastole or dilatation of the heart in beating. **Pre-dicro·tic**, *Physiol.*, preceding the dicrotic wave of the pulse. **Predyna·stic**, existing before the recognized (Egyptian) dynasties. **Pre-econo·mic**: see quot. **Pre-evolu·tional**, **-evolu·tionary**, **-evolu·tionist**, previous to the introduction of the theory of evolution. **Pre-hemiple·gic**, *Path.*, preceding an attack of hemiplegia or paralysis of one side (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pre-hexa·meral**, occurring prior to the six days of Creation. **Pre-Inca·rial**, prior to the time of the Incas of Peru. **Pre-mani·acal**, preceding mania or madness. **Pre-mate·rial**, prior to what is material. **Pre-me·nstrual**, occurring before menstruation. **Pre-mo·rtuary**, occurring, or pertaining to what may occur, before (some one's) death. **Premyco·sic**, *Path.*, preceding mycosis or the development of fungi in or on the body. **Pre-nephri·tic**, *Path.*, preceding disease of the kidneys. **Preo·perative**, occurring before a surgical operation. **Pre-orga·nic**, prior to the existence of organic life. **Pre-place·ntal**, prior to the development of a placenta in gestation. **Pre-pu·bertal**, prior to the attainment of puberty. **Pre-refo·rmatory**, prior to the Reformation. **Pre-remo·te**, more remote in previous time or order. **Pre-rhotaci·stic**, *Philol.*, previous to the tendency to rhotacism. **Pre-se·minal**, **-se·minary**, *Phys.*, prior to insemination or fecundation. **Pre-splenomega·lic**, *Path.*, occurring before enlargement of the spleen. **Pre-te·mporal**, anterior to existence in time, 'before time began', antemundane. **Pre-terre·strial**, existing before what is terrestrial. **Prevoli·tional**, existing before volition.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 338 Before the appearance of albumin in the urine .. (*pre albuminuric stage). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Mar. 3/2 In *pre-anæsthetic times operations were very different to what they are now. 1883 *Engl. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 The silversmith's work of the late Georgian or early Victorian age which might be fairly designated the *preartistic .. period. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist Man* viii. 209 Most others found in Greece are probably *præ-Aryan. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis Liver* 111 The early or *pre-ascitic stage of cirrhosis. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 171 He [Stephen] had of God *pre-beatifick view. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 793 Agents of repute in the *pre-bromidic days. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* xx. 343 The length of time embraced by the *pre-Cambrian ages of geological history. 1899 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* X. 182 An early stage of epithelioma;—a *pre-cancerous stage. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct 461 The South Welsh *pre-Carboniferous barrier of Hull, which forms the northern boundary of the visible Coal-fields. 1888 *Times* 3 Oct. 5/3 Inquirers into the *pre-Columbian history, ethnology, &c. of the American continent. 1881 W. R. Smith *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* xii. 348 Based on the old *precommercial state of things. 1887 F. R. Stockton *Borrowed Month*, etc. 201 *Preconnubial satisfaction of a very high order. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 170 Speculative thought, which might be debited to their *pre-Copernicanism. 1891 *Riddles of Sphinx* 234 The *pre-cosmic conditions of the world-process. 1859 Mozley *Ess., Ind. Conversion* (1878) II. 328 The *praecreative or praeternal spirit. 1853 Markham *Skoda's Auscult. & Percuss.* 213 *note*, A *prediastolic murmur is heard. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* I. 13 A poet of Asia..would probably have called the *pre-Doric Greeks by the race name of Hellenes. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6/3 The Libyan stock..can now safely be assigned to the *pre-Dynastic stock, about 5000 B.C., and even earlier. 1901 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 256/1 A predynastic period of Egyptian history. 1848 Bailey *Festus* xix. (ed. 3) 213 Cities and fanes of diamond crown the hills .. Of this *preearthly paradise. 1876 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* 11 A sort of *pre-economic age, when the very assumptions of political economy did not exist. 1852 Bailey *Festus* xxviii. (ed. 5) 475 That peace, Premotional, *preelemental, prime. 1885 W. R Sorley *Ethics of Naturalism* vii. 170 A remnant of the false, *pre-evolutionist individualism. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 887 In this so-called '*pre-fungoidal' stage. 1882 G. H. Darwin in *Nature* XXV. 213 We must put these violent phenomena in *pregeological periods. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iv. 119 The low morals of a large mass of the clergy in the Georgian or just *præ-Georgian days. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* July 31 The Siegfried's Chapel, in primeval, *Pre-Gothic architecture, not long since pulled down. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 214 All the passages tend to mark him as non-Hellenic or *pre Hellenic. 1861 *Chr. Remembr.* XLI. 408 Those passages tell us far more about this *pre hexameral period,. than about the hexameron or six days work itself. 1870 J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxv. (1876) 454 Massive monolithic monuments,..prehistoric, *pre-incarial. 1877 Dods *Mohammed, Buddha & Christ* ii. (1878) 71 The *Pre-islamic condition of Arabia. 1876 W. R. Cooper *Archaic Dict.* 30 An ancient title of the Deity among the *pre-koranic Arabs. 1880 Ramsay in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/4 Rocks more ancient still to afford materials for..these *pre-Laurentian strata. 1883 Maudsley *Body & Will* III. v. 297 The *premaniacal semblance of mental brilliancy. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Nov. 3/1 The *premarital correspondence of Carlyle and Miss Welsh. *a* 1881 A. Barratt *Phys Metempiric* 69 What *prematerial ages of ether beyond ether it may picture. 1863 Mansel *Lett., Lect.*, etc (1873) 247 The genuine sensation device of a *pre-matrimonial secret. 1859 T. Parker in Weiss *Life* (1863) II. 403 The Pope is a fossil ruler, *pre-mediæval. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 475 Still rears its crag and heathless edge Your *praememorial wall. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 315 By what then were *pre-messianic believers of Israel saved? 1899 R. Munro *Preh. Scot.* xii. 449 The barrows of the *premetallic period. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 403/2 *Pre-monarchical Israel is represented as a hierocracy and Samuel as its head. 1863 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* iii. (1865) 60 Traces of the prehistoric, *premonumental life of Egypt. 1858 G. Duff *Sp. at Elgin* 11 Aug., Belonging as he [Lord Palmerston] does to the *premoral, as Lord Derby says he does to the prescientific, school. 1848 Bailey *Festus* xix. (ed. 3) 201 The *premortal manhood which inhered In the conception of creative mind. 1880 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* xiv. (1881) 244 A covenant may be a sort of *pre-mortuary testament. 1900 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* XI. 195 Typical lesions in all stages and degrees .. from the *pre-mycosic, figured eczema to nodosities. 1854 De Quincey in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 84 It is not only a prehistoric, but a *premythical, .. even a prefabulous and a pretraditional thesis. 1885 W. Roberts *Ur. & Renal Dis.* (ed. 4) III. iv. 472 During this *prenephritic stage, high tension is produced by the contraction of the muscular walls of the arterioles. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. xii. 191 *Prae-Newtonians knew not the wonders of which Newton was to find the key. 1869 J. Eadie *Comm. Galatians* 62 This *prenuptial condition ceased. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit Philos.* xxi. (1870) 346 The *pre-observational simplicity of the philosophers whom I have just referred to. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. *Epit. Med. Lit.* 35 *Pre-operative and Post-operative Treatment in Abdominal Section. 1897 *Nat. Sc.* Feb. 79 Strictly *preorganic or azoic rocks. 1852 Bailey *Festus* xxxiii. (ed 5) 545 See, like clouds, the gods disperse, Into their *preoriginal nothingness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 343 They are more continuously noisy. in this stage than in the *pre paroxysmal. 1890 J. Healey *Irel. Anc. Schools* 28 Another *pre-Patrician, if not pre-Christian poet..was Torna Eigas. 1899 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Jan. 40 The *pre-Pauline Church in Rome. 1889 *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 926 The *preplacental absorption of food by the embryos of placentalian mammals. 1895 in *Syd Soc. Lex* 1892 Montefiore *Hibbert Lect.* ii. 100 The nature of the *pre-prophetic religion was determined by the character of its God. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 644/2 The individual may retain the *pre-pubertal condition. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1805 In the *pre-reformatory system there were no lessons for the sixth Sunday after Epiphany. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult* I. xi. 378 A *præ-religious condition of the human race. 17.. E. Darwin (Webster 1828), In some cases, two more links of causation may be introduced; one of them may be termed the *preremote cause, the other the postremote effect. 1796 — *Zoon.* II 451 The pre-remote cause or disposition to the gout. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* iv. (1876) 85 The *præ-revolutionary jurists. 1896 E. W. Fry in *Class. Rev.* May 184/1 The so-called contracted forms of which *ama-sse* is typical were *pre-rhotacistic presents in *-se* restrained from normal phonetic development. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* ii. 21 Coins..of bronze and silver belonging to the first and *pre-Roman division of the age of iron. 1852 Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (ed 5) 533 As in *presecular time emergent thence. 1874 E. R. Lankester in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 39 The growth of the ovarian egg and its envelopes or *præseminary development. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* 247 A *pre-Shakespearean word of single occurrence in a single play of Shakespeare's. 1871 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 146, I should rely much on *pre-silurian times. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* v. (1876) 114 The *prae-social state. 1871 Fraser *Life Berkeley* viii 293 And shows supposed novelties to be as old as the Neoplatonic, or even the *Pre-Socratic age. 1855 Bailey *Spir. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 75 For sun and moon *præsolar light precedes. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 307 *Pre-splenomegalic form in which the enlargement of the liver precedes that of the spleen. 1882 Siemens in *Nature* XXVI. 393 *Pre-telegraphic days, when the letter-carrier was our swiftest messenger. 1852 Bailey *Festus* xxx. (ed. 5) 500 To meditative converse most devote, And strict collation of the Spirit-book With the *pretemporal volume, writ of

God. 1894 MITCHELL tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* App. i. 319 The pretemporal existence was a matter of certainty. *Ibid.* 322 The old idea of *preterrestrial existence with God. 1866 S. H. HODGSON *Princ. Reform Suffrage* 103 A part of the *prevolitional nature of man.

2. With sbs. or phrases (adj. + sb.), forming *quasi*-adjs. or attributive phrases, usually nonce-words, of obvious meaning; as *pre-advertisement, pre-advertising* (belonging to the days before advertising was usual), *pre-amalgamation, -betrothal, -breakfast, -chloroform, -Christmas, -civilization, -convention, -crusading, -dispersion, -disruption, -dynamite, -Easter, -emancipation, -free-trade, -independence, -inscription, -Islam, -log-rolling, -marriage, -Mutiny, -pneumatic-tire, -police, -portraying, -printing, -railroad, railway, -Reformation, -remittance, -Renaissance, -settlement, -telegraph, -treaty, -vaccination, -war, -wire*, etc. The use of these appears to have begun about 1860. b. with personal names, meaning 'before the time or public work of': e g. *pre-Augustine, pre-Shakspere, pre-Johnson, pre-Reynolds, pre-Jenner, pre-Gladstone, pre-Chamberlain*, etc.

These combinations are formed at pleasure and without limit: a few illustrations follow in order of date.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Juventute*, We elderly people have lived in that prae-railroad world. *Ibid.*, There will be but ten prae-railroadites left 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall of Rome* xiii. 719 Early British, or pre-Augustine Christianity. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 5 The highwayman of our old fashioned romances and pre-police reports cried, 'Stand and deliver!' as he met you. 1864 LUMLEY *Remin. Opera* 37 Whatever success attended the pre-Easter season. 1856 *Standard* 27 Aug. 4/7 Holders of pre amalgamation preferences. 1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 9 Only three dwellings in the city date from pre-reformation days. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 370 It was not an uncommon event in pre-Davenport days for some mountebank to allow himself to be tied hand and foot. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxvi, Old portraits stretching back to the pre-portraying period. 1886 F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 26 In the happy predynamite days. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 4/1 The simple souls of the pre-log-rolling era. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 1/2 In the pre-advertisement era a good newspaper was the exclusive luxury of the rich. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 281 This is my ..pre-remittance stage 1892 J. MACKINNON *Culture in Celtic Scot.* I. v. 51 The Celts carried with them in their wanderings from their predisruption home, a theology. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 3/3 Merivale ..wrote in the pre inscription and the pre-Mommsen period. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 92 The men .. answering one another in pre-breakfast monosyllables. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 184 In Great Britain during prevaccination times, small-pox showed a periodic intensity of prevalence, every three, four, or five years. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/3 The picturesqueness of Cairo in the pre-plaster-of Paris age. 1898 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 2/2 A school to whose welfare I am still as much attached as I was when in the golden sixties I enjoyed the happiness of the pre-flogging, pre-bullying era. 1900 *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 8/3 Mr. Tuckwell remembers Oxford in the pre-railway, pre-science, pre earnestness days. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 3/4 The attitude taken up by pre Mutiny officers towards their troops. 1905 *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 3/3 The obvious fact about painting in England in pre-Reynolds days was the indifference to native practitioners.

II. Denoting local position: in which *pre-* = before, in front of, anterior to.

These appear to have arisen since 1825: see PRECOCIAR 1826, *predorsal* 1831, *prepigmental* 1835.

These are generally written without the hyphen, which may however be used when it makes the composition clearer, as before a vowel. *Pre-* is usually (prī-), but may be (pri-) when it immediately precedes the main stress, as in *prevertebral.*

3. In adjs. (also sometimes used as sbs.), chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*, denoting parts or organs situated in front of (o , rarely, in the front part of) other parts or organs: as **Pre-aceta'bular,** in front of the acetabulum or socket of the hip. **Pre-a'nal,** in front of the anus. **Pre-ao'rtic,** in front of the aorta. **Pre-api'cial,** *Conch.*: see quot. **Pre-au'ditory,** in front of the auditory nerve. **Preba'sal,** in front of a base or basal part. **Preba'silar,** in front of a basilar part. **Prebrachial** (-brē'kiăl), in front of the brachium or upper arm; applied to a group of muscles; also to a vein in the wing of some insects. **Prebranchial** (-bræŋkiăl), in front of the gills or branchial region. **Prebronchial** (-brɒŋkiăl), in front of the bronchi or bronchia. **Prebu'ccal** [*L. bucca* cheek], situated in front of the mouth or buccal cavity; = PREORAL. **Preca'rdiac,** in front of or (in *Human Anat.*) above the heart. **Precau'dal,** situated in front of the caudal vertebræ. **Prece'ntral,** anterior to the centre; applied to parts of the brain. **Prece'rebroid,** situated anterior to a cerebroid organ. **Precoccy geal,** in front of the coccyx. **Preco'ndylar, -oid,** in front of the condyles. **Preco'rneal,** situated on the front of the cornea (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Preco'stal,** in front of the ribs. **Precru'cial,** anterior to the crucial sulcus of the brain. **Prede'ntary,** in front of the dentary bone (in some reptiles). **Predi'gital,** noting the two remiges attached to the second phalanx of the second digit. **Predo'rsal,** anterior to the dorsum or dorsal region. **Prege'nital,** in front of the genital aperture or external genital organs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pregle'noid,** in front of the glenoid fossa: applied to a process of the temporal bone (also *elliptic.* as *sb.*): also **Preglenoi'dal** (*ibid.*). **Prela'bial,** in front of the lips, or a labium (in an insect or crustacean). **Prelu'mbar,** in front of the loins. **Premandi'bular,** in front of the mandible: applied to a bone of the lower jaw in some fishes, reptiles, etc.; also as *sb.* **Prena'sal,** in front of the nose or nasal region, also as *sb.* **Preocci'pital,** in front of the occipital lobe of the brain. **Preœsopha'geal,** in front of the œsophagus, or, in invertebrates, of the œsophageal ring. **Prepa'latal,** in front of the palate; also **Prepa'latine** (*Cent. Dict.*). **Preparocci'pital,** in front of the paroccipital convolution of the brain. **Prepate'llar,** situated above or in front of the patella. **Preperitone'al,** in front of the peritoneum. **Prepigme'ntal,** in front of the pigmental layer of the eye. **Prepitu'itary,** anterior to the pituitary body. **Prepo'ntile,** in front of the *pons Varolii* (PONS 2). **Preprosta'tic,** in front of the prostate gland. **Prepylo'ric,** anterior to the pylorus or small end of the stomach. **Prere'ctal,** in front of the rectum. **Prere'nal,** in front of the kidney. **Presa'cral,** in front of the sacrum. **Presemilu'nar,** in front of the semilunar lobe of the cerebellum. **Prespi'nal:** see quot. **Presubte'rminal,** before a subterminal. **Presy'lvian,** in front of the Sylvian fissure of the cerebrum. **Presymphy'sial,** in front of a symphysis or point of union, usually of the jaw. **Prethora'cic,** in front of the thorax. **Preti'bial,** in front of, or on the front part of, the tibia. **Pretra'cheal,** in front of the trachea or windpipe. **Pretympa'nic,** in front of the tympanum of the ear; also as *sb.* = *pretympanic bone* or *cartilage.* **Preve'rtebral,** in front of the vertebral column. **Preve'sical,** in front of the bladder (*Cent. Dict.*).

1866 *Pre-acetabular [see *postacetabular*, in POST- B 2] 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 29 The presence of praeacetabular spurs. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Preanal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1031 The four pairs of pre anal and three pairs of post-anal papillæ on the tail of the male. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Preaortic plexus, aortic plexus 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Præapiciālis*, applied to the hinge of a bivalve shell, when, being on the back of the valve, it is before the summit: *preapicial 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 187 The *Præauditory nerves are the following. 3. *Motores oculorum* [etc.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The *prebasal plate of a myriapod. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prebasilar. 1887 COUES & SHUTE, *Prebrachial [group of muscles] (*C. D.*). 1893 E. A. BUTLER *Housch. Insects* 179 The chief difference is in the præbrachial nervure (the third on the disc of the wing towards the tip) 1887 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin* 108 The aperture in the *prebranchial zone is small. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 611/2 The prebranchial zone, which separates the branchial sac behind from the branchial siphon in front. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/3 The air-cells of the flamingo, which were shown to .. agree with those of storks in having the *præbronchial air-cell much divided. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Præbuccalis*, .. applied to a kind of funnel which precedes the mouth .. in the Holothuriæ, termed the *prebuccal cavity. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Precardiac. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Precardiac*, on the cephalic side of, or superior to, the heart. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* x (1867) 238 A wide expanded *precaudal joint. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Præcentral sulcus*, furrow on convex surface of hemispheres in front of anterior central convolution, running parallel to central sulcus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 284 The ascending frontal or precentral convolution [of the brain]. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 107 Which has not any separate *præ-cerebroid ganglion frontale developed upon it as in insects. 1893 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 382/2 The parts of the urostyle and *precoccygeal vertebræ. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* II. 78 The position of the *precondylar groove.. helps in the determination of the bird-affinities. *Ibid.* 532 The jugular fossa is distinct from the *precondyloid and carotid foramina. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 197 For the insertion of the *precostal ligament 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 20/3 A distinct and conspicuous lozenge-shaped patch of brain substance defined by the crucial and *precrucial sulci. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. 1155 The mandible [in the Iguanodontidæ], again, presents the peculiar feature of having a horse-shoe-like *predentary bone at the extremity of the symphysis. 1887 WRAY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 348 The *predigitals are the only other remiges of the manus which show modifications of any interest. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 772 They..anastomose with those of the heart and lungs, and enter the *predorsal ganglia 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Prædorsal Region* of the vertebral column is the anterior surface of the dorsal region 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 24 The anterior portion of the *prælabral plate pertains to the same segment as the second antennæ. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v., The *prelumbar surface of the spinal column is the anterior surface of the lumbar portion. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I *Org. Nat.* 271 There are three..laniaries at the anterior end of each *premandibular bone. *Ibid.* 273 The exposed portions of the premaxillaries and premandibulars are incased by a complicated dental covering. 1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* vi. 169 The third is the premandibular segment. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 170 The lateral angles of this truncated face are produced outwards and forwards into two flattened *præ nasal processes. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* ix. 282 A peculiar prenasal bone is developed at the anterior extremity of the mesethmoid, which serves to strengthen the cartilaginous snout [in the *Suidæ*]. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 152/2 *Preoccipital fovea. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat* 208 The *prepalatal or naso palatal aperture. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Prepatellar*, in front of the patella. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 *Lancet* 20 Oct 1142/1 The 'deep prepatellar bursa' is surely a misnomer, for the bursa is not prepatellar in the least degree. 1904 *Br. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 83 *Preperitoneal Fatty Tumours 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 553/1 We regard [this layer] . as constituting a true *prae pigmental retina. 1839 47 *Ibid.* III 235/2 Certain accessory glands called . *preprostatic 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 132 A short '*pre pyloric' ossicle which ascends obliquely forwards and is articulated with the anterior edge of the pyloric piece. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim* VI 319 With this process is articulated, posteriorly, a broad prepyloric ossicle. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Prerectal. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 434 The lumbar region contains the *pre-sacral group of vertebræ 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. 1056 There are 29 vertebræ, of which 18 are presacral. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Prespinal*, that which is situate before the spine. The pre-spinal surface of the vertebral column is the anterior surface. 1895 MEYRICK *British Lepidoptera* 239 Discal dot beyond median *prae-subterminal not black-marked. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III 137 Cerebral Folds: Sylvian .. *Presylvian Postsylvian. 1888 *Geol. Soc. Quart. Jrnl.* XLIV. 146 The largest *presymphysial bone recorded in the annals of vertebrate anatomy. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 108 The number..is never made up of the same *pre thoracic, thoracic, abdominal, and post-abdominal factors. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pretibial*, situate before the tibia; as the *ilio-pretibial* and *ischio-pretibial* muscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 457 Diminished tactile sensibility of the pretibial skin area 1898 *Ibid.* V. 211 The glands most affected are the anterior or *pretracheal. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I *Org. Nat.* 178 The foremost of the two middle pieces is the '*pretympanic'. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pretympanic*, applied . to the anterior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* iii. 55 The next bone of the series is the pretympanic or metapterygoid, a flat bone forming a bridge towards the pterygoid. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 570 A ganglhated portion situated by the side of the vertebral column, and of *prevertebral plexuses.

Pre-abdomen, Pre-accusation, Pre-acetabular: see PRE- A. 4, 2, B. 3.

Preace, obs. by-form of PRESS *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Preach, *sb. colloq.* [f. PREACH *v.*; in quot. 1597 after F. *prêche* m. a Protestant sermon (16th c. in Littré), similarly f. *prêcher* to PREACH.] An act of preaching; a preachment; a discourse.

c 1500 *Wyntoun's Cron.* v. 3392 (Wemyss MS.) At Constantinople, quhare he had His duelling and his prechis [*other MSS.* prechynge] maid. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxviii § 3 According to this forme of theirs..No Sermon, no Seruice. Which occasioned the French spitefully to terme Religion in that sort exercised, a meere Preach. 1643 in *7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 445 Mr Henderson immediately after made a thing between a speech and a preach to us. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 138 [I] took the opportunity of being alone with him to give him a preach, and try to do him a little good. 1870 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi, I preached a little preach.

Preach (prīʃ), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **preche,** 4 **preyche, preeche,** 4-6 (chiefly *Sc.*) **preiche,** 5-6 **prech,** 6 **preache,** 6- **preach.** [ME. *prechen*, a. F. *prêcher*, OF. *prechier*, syncopated form of *preechier* (11th c. in Godefroy) from **predichier*, ad. L. *prædicāre* to proclaim publicly, announce, in eccl. L. to preach, f. PRÆ- + *dicāre* to proclaim.

The eccl. word *prædicāre* was adopted early in nearly all the Romanic and Teutonic langs., as It. *predicare*, Prov. *preezar*, Sp., Pg. *predicar*; OSax. *predikôn*, OE. *predician*, OHG. *predigôn*, ON. *prédika.*]

1. *intr.* 'To pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects' (J.); to deliver a sermon or religious address (now usually from or on a text of Scripture).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Ȝe ne schulen..preche to none mon.. Seinte Powel uorbead wummen to prechen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 175 Iesu crist, openlik bigan to preche [*MS. F.* preyche]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Þe pape his bulle sent hider vnto þe legate, & comanded him to preche þorgh alle þe lond 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 215 He hadde i-preched ayenst wommen þat pleyde aboute þe ymage of Eudoxia. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 804 in *Macro Plays* 101 Ȝa! whanne þe fox prechyth, kepe wel ȝore gees! 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 6 Sic pryd with prellatis, so few till preiche and pray. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Pr.* in *Palsgr.* 952 To preache, *prescher.* 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 45 Till all Creature for to preiche. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 Christ urg'd it as where with to justifie himself, that he preacht in publick. 1674 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 6 On Sunday morneing I went to hear on Bayly of Maudlins preach. 1697 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 674/1 He preached over the former part of the Assembly's Catechism, from divers texts; he also preached over Psalm 116. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 31 July, Sir, a woman preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprized to find it done at all. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II i. iii. 138 The Greek clergy preached against them as heretics.

b. To utter a serious or earnest exhortation, esp. moral or religious; to talk seriously in the way of persuasion or moralizing. Now usually dyslogistic: To give moral or religious advice in an obtrusive or tiresome way.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxvii. 110 They were brought to his tent, and there they were so preched to that they tourned to sir Charles parte. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 126 His forme and cause conioyn'd, preaching to stones,

Would make them capeable. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) V. xxv. 168 Let us..when we are called upon to act a great or manly part, preach by action. 1806 METCALFE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 807 To meet their ambition.. with the language of peace, would be to preach to the roaring ocean to be still. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in Patmore *Friends & Acquaint.* (1854) I. 89 'Pray, Mr. Lamb, did you ever hear me preach?' 'Damme', said Lamb, 'I never heard you do anything else'. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 45 Why do you preach to me in that manner?

2. *trans.* To proclaim, declare, or set forth by public discourse (the gospel, something sacred or religious). Also with *obj. cl.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 24/10 To preche cristendom 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1528 Seinte peter. sende seint Marc þe ewangelist in to egypt vor to preche þen gospel þat he adde imaked. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* i. 23 Forsoth we prechen Crist crucified. 1388 — *Rom.* x. 15 As it is writun Hou faire ben the feet of hem that prechen pees, of hem that prechen good thingis. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1826 Cuthbert, sittand at þe borde, Prechid to þaim goddis worde. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* lxi. 1 Y^e^ Lorde hath anoynted me, and sent me, to preach good tydinges vnto the poore 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 53 Joseph of Arimathy, Who brought with him the holy graile, they say, And preacht the truth. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III. xli. 263 He was to preach unto them, that he was the Messiah. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 21 Not preaching simple Christ to simple men.

b. To set forth or teach (anything) in the way of exhortation; to advocate or inculcate by discourse or writing; to exhort people to (some act or practice). Also with *obj. cl.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxi. 8, I prechid pes, þat neghbours & briþere be samynd in charite. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6181 [To] preche us povert and distresse, And fisshen hem-self greet richesse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. 136 [He] preched to theym that they shulde disheryte the erle Loyes. *Ibid.* 752 Than the prelates..began to preche this voiage in maner of a crosey. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 174 My M^r^ preaches patience to him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 723 And to them preachd Conversion and Repentance, as to Souls In prison. 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 47 At first He therefore Preach'd his Wife The Comforts of a Pious Life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 47 He practised the lesson..which Hesiod only preached. 1906 MARIE CORELLI *Treas. Heaven* i, Are you resolved to preach copy-book moralities at me?

c. *Preach up*: to extol, commend, or support by preaching; to discourse in praise of. So *preach down*: to decry or oppose by preaching, to discourse against; to put down or silence by preaching.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fighting agst. God* 10 [He] preacheth erroi up, and truth downe. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 56 Preaching down the receiv'd notions both of Jews and Gentiles. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II 190 It is easy to preach up fasting, upon a full stomach. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. x. iii, Last week came one to the county town, To preach our poor little army down.

3. To utter or speak publicly, deliver (now only a sermon, a religious or moral discourse).

c 1400 *Beryn* 119 Thouze it be no grete holynes to prech þis ilk matere, And þat som list not to her it; 3it [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2207 When Priam hade his prologe preched to ende, Ector hym answarede esely and faire. 1549 (*title*) The fyrste Sermon of Mayster Hughe Latimer, whiche he preached before the Kynges Maiest. 1625 BP. HALL (*title*) A Sermon of publike Thanckesgiuing preacht before his Maties. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 82 He cooks by the Hour-Glass, as the Parsons preach Sermons. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct* I. iii. (1841) I. 58, I had such a lecture preached to me yesterday by our own youngest child. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 65 Words that even yet Might stem destruction, were they wisely preached.

†**4.** With personal obj. (orig. indirect): To preach to; to address in the way of exhortation (public or private); to exhort, instruct. *Obs.* a. on religious subjects; b. in any sense.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 89/88 þis holie man honourede hem þe more, And prechede heom ofte of clannesse. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1932 ibid. 162 Seint thomas..Stod and prechede al þat folk þat mani a man i-sai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 56, I Fonf bete Freres all þe Foure Ordres, Prechinge þe peple for profyt of heore wombes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 96 They prechen hire, they telle hire nyght and day That causeless she sleeth hir self allas. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 82 Pys byschop had preched hym all þat he coupe, and fonde hym euer þe lengur þe wors. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 196 How, sire knyght,..are ye come hither for to preche vs? 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 576 The foles & outragious people ..sayd howe they were preched inough. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 45 He shall preach ye..about giving Cæsar his Due. 1709 [see 2 b].

5. To bring or put by preaching into or out of some specified state; to affect in some way by preaching. (Cf. *preach down* in 2 c.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. iv, We had a Preacher that would preach folke asleepe still. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 427 He may preach his heart out.., and all to no purpose *a* 1845 HOOD *Recipe Civilis.* 88 What reverend bishop.. Could preach horn'd Apis from his temple? 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I ii, These hundred doctors try To preach thee to their school.

Hence **Preached** *ppl. a.*

1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* ix, It did me more good than the preached sermons I have listened to since. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 36 Both the preacher—and the preached—are too weary to do justice to them.

Preachable (prī·tʃăb'l), *a.* In 5 **preche-**. [f. PREACH *v.* + -ABLE: cf. OF. *preëschable*, L. *prædicābil-is.*] Capable of being preached, or preached about or from; affording material for a sermon or religious discourse.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 89 Textis and parabolis and othere precheable processis. 1895 H. R. REYNOLDS *Lamps Temple* vii 110 It is clearly your duty and function to discern the preachable aspects of theology. 1906 H. VAN DYKE *Manhood, Faith, Courage* xi. 242 Jesus Christ is the foundation of a truly preachable and powerful Gospel.

Preachee (prī·tʃī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -EE¹.] A person preached to; one to whom a sermon or exhortation is addressed.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 237 The preachee and flogee, in the late assault and battery case. 1864 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 141 Preaching implies some common understanding between preacher and preachee.

Preacher (prī·tʃəɹ). Forms: 3-4 **prechur**, (3 **-or**, 4 **-ore**, **-ure**), 3-6 **prechour**, (4-5 **-oure**), 4 **preychour**, **preichour** (also 6 *Sc.*), 4-5 (6 *Sc.*) **precheour**, 4-7 **precher**, (5 **-owre**, 6- **ar**), 5-6 **preachour**, 6 *Sc.* **preicheour**, **-eir**, **-er**, 6- **preacher**. [ME. *precho(u)r*, a. OF. *prech(e)or*, earlier *preëch(e)or* (13th c. in Godef.), popular ad. L. *praedicātōr-em* a preacher, whence also It. *predicatore*, Prov. *prezicaire*, Sp., Pg. *predicador*: see PREACH *v.* and -ER².] One who preaches.

1. One who proclaims or sets forth religious doctrine by public discourse; one who delivers a sermon or sermons; *esp.* one whose occupation or function it is to preach the gospel; a minister of religion; *spec.* one licensed to preach.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Prelaz & treowe prechures. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20934 (Edin.) He firste was werrayure, eftirward bicom prechure [*v.rr.* -ur, -our, preichour] *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 314 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 70 Þe beste prechour he was iholde þat me ow[h]er vnderstode. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* Prol. 3 Forthi suld ilke precheour schau The god that Godd hauis gert him knau. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xix 226 Prechoures & prestes & prentyce[s] of lawe *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 23 þat suche prechoris ben heretikis *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 88 A famose and a plesaunt precher to peple in a pulpit 1530 PALSGR. 34 As a famous preachour. 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par. Matt.* iii. 28 That now was the tyme to playe the preacher 1561-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 202 Sustentatioun of the prechouris and readaris. 1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1709) I. xxvii. 284 By a preacher is meant such an one as hath preached before his ordinary, and hath his approbation under seal to be a preacher. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lvii. (1640) 574 A word of the fœminine gender, not Concionator, but Concionatrix, a Shee-Preacher. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., To church, and there being a lazy preacher I slept out the sermon. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 289 While he rehearsed his heroics, they walked cap in hand before him, respecting him like a high-way preacher. 1859-60 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. ii. ii. 232 John of Antioch..had been the great preacher of the day. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 887 This (paralysis) gives rise to a peculiar position of the hand which has been named 'the preacher's hand'.

b. One who exhorts earnestly; one who advocates or inculcates something by speech or writing. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 165 Now dame..by god and by seint John Ye been a noble prechour in this cas. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i 9 They are our outward Consciences, And Preachers to vs all. 1706 SWIFT *Th. Various Subj.* Wks. 1841 II. 304/1 No preacher is listened to but Time. 1900 SPIELMANN *Ruskin* 107 The artists welcome him as a writer, and he would be taken for an art-preacher.

c. With *of*: One who preaches (something specified). So *preacher up* (cf. PREACH *v.* 2 c).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii 428 Prechoures of goddes wordes. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21179 (Trin.) Pese were þe apostlis twelue..precheres [*earlier MSS.* spellers] of trouthe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 6 Prechouris of the word of God. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 The first Preachers of the Gospel." 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii, We have him still a perpetual preacher of his own virtues. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 158 The precipice to my left was a continual preacher of caution. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 139 The denouncer of shams, the preacher up of sincerity.

†**2.** (In full, *friar preacher.*) A name for the order of Dominican friars. Also *preaching friar*: see PREACHING *ppl. a.* Cf PREDICANT. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10105 Ther after the verste yer þe ordre bigan of frere prechors. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 353 Prechouris and Menours seyn þe reverse. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 154 panne þoust y to frayne þe first of þis foure ordirs, And presede to þe prechoures to proven here wille. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 130 To the frere prechours an hondred pounde. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 41 b, In the order of fryers mynoures or preachers.

3. *spec.* A name for Solomon as supposed speaker in the Book of Ecclesiastes; hence, that book itself.

1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* i. 1, 2 These are the wordes of the Preacher, the sonne of Dauid, kynge of Ierusalem. All is but vanite, saieth ye preacher [*Vulg* dixit Ecclesiastes, WYCLIF seide Ecclesiastes]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 7 The book of Psalmes, the Preacher, & the song of Salomon.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly appositive, as *preacher-editor*, *-musician*, *-playwright*, *-saint*, *-teacher*; also *preacher-like* adj. and adv.; **preacher-in-the-pulpit**, a local N. American name of *Orchis spectabilis.*

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Orchis spectabilis*, Preacher-in-the-pulpit, Showy Orchis of N. America. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 7/1 He may be described as preacher-teacher to the pitmen. 1900 *Ibid.* 13 Dec. 7/3 If he thought he could help the preacher-editor he would. 1904 R. SMALL *Hist U. P. Congregations* II. 488 [He] returned to preacher life again.

Hence **Prea·cherdom**, the realm or community of preachers, preachers collectively; **Prea·cherless** *a.*, without a preacher; **Prea·cherling**, a petty or inferior preacher; **Prea·cherly** *a.*, of or pertaining to preachers.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 516/1 The veriest dumb dog in *preacherdom. 1893 *Boston Mission. Herald* Dec. 526 The converts from *preacherless villages are swept off their feet by the tide of persecution. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 27 A certain *preacherling pronounced, or was to pronounce, a funeral oration. 1905 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 376 Under any despotism, lay or priestly or *preacherly.

Preacheress (prī·tʃərés). [f. PREACHER + -ESS. Cf. OF. *prëicheresse* (Godef.).] A female preacher. (Used only for distinction or emphasis.)

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 365 In the Heb this word is ..in the Feminine Gender; and so may be translated exactly, The Congregatrix, or the Preacheresse. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq* 231 How come we by this preacheress? 1880 FOWLER *Locke* vi. 101 They listened to the famous Quaker preacheress, Rebecca Collier.

Preachership (prī·tʃəɹʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a preacher.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Specialities in Life* Wks. 1808 I. p. xxxii, By occasion of the public preachership of St. Edmund's Bury then offered me upon good conditions 1757 WARBURTON *Lett. to Hurd* cxvi. (1809) 259 You have seen by the papers the disposition of the preachership to Dr. Ross. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 459 Jeremy Collier, who was turned out of the preachership of the Rolls, was a man of a much higher order. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 12/1 To secure a fitting successor to the Rev. T. W. Lupton, who has been Preacher of Gray's Inn for many years...The Preachership has been held by many distinguished men in the past. 1903 M. A. TUCKER in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 283 In 1503, the Lady Margaret preachership was founded through the influence of John Fisher, at that time vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

b. With *his, your*, as a humorous title.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 483 What does his Preachership mean?

†**Prea chery.** *nonce wd. Obs* Preaching.

1818 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* (1830) I. 107 A heretical creed superscribed *Poetæ Kazungali*; that is, *The Poet's Preachery.*

Preachify (prī·tʃifəi), *v. colloq.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -[I]FY: cf. *speechify.*] *intr.* To preach in a factitious or a tedious way; to make a 'preachment'. Often merely contemptuous for *preach.* Hence **Prea·chifying** *vbl. sb.*; also **Prea·chifica·tion.**

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* liv. (1783) II. 147 He wrote obstinately on,..preachifying, till he piously picked my pocket of above a hundred and fifty guineas. 1828 tr. *Manzoni's Betrothed Lovers* I. vi. 180 When in his preachifying, he fixes his eyes on me, I am afraid that he will shoot out before everybody—those twenty five lira! 1843 LOCKHART in *Croker Papers* (1884) 6 Dec., Alison deserves all anybody can say of his coxcombical pomposity and preachification. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* x, She has written to say that she won't stand the preachifying. 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 137, I am going to preachify in earnest; and it is about a very serious thing.

Preachiness (prī·tʃinés). *colloq.* [f. PREACHY + -NESS.] The quality of being preachy.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Apr 336/1 He made a capital speech, notwithstanding the drawback of a slight preachiness—so to speak—of tone. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. iv. 478 It is pervaded..by a general flavor of preachiness, not delicate but obtrusive.

Preaching (prī·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb PREACH; the delivery of a sermon or public religious discourse; the practice or art of delivering sermons.

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 671 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 We iherden heom heryen in heore preching After vre tunge þen heoueliche kyng. 13.. *Cursor M.* 196 (Gött.) For his preching [*v.r.* sermon] þai him thrett. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 239 The prechynge of religiouse cristen men. *c* 1440 *York Mysst.* xxi. 6 Men are so dull þat my preching Serues of noght. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 601/1 They could not beleue it at the preaching of a woman, without any other miracle. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 The preaching of the Gospell. 1673 *True Worsh. God* 45 Preaching is nothing else but Publishing, Declaring, or Pronouncing what is said to be Preached. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 428 By an immediate miraculous Unction of the Holy Ghost, by which they were inspired with the Gifts of Preaching. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 96 Apostolic preaching was religious preaching,.. and it kept itself to this one theme—the turning away men from their iniquities.

2. with *a* and *pl.* a. The delivering of a sermon; that which is preached, a sermon or discourse; b. (chiefly *Sc.*) a public religious service.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 90 For without him Grees goon on out of gree and prechingis rennen aiere. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 72 At playis, and preichingis, and pilgrimages greit. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 155 A preachyng or a sermon is where a conuocacyon or a gatherynge of people on holy dayes..[is] in chirches or other places & tymes set & ordeyned for y same. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 64 Thus farre are ye preachinges of Ieremy. — *Jonah* iii. 2 Preach vnto them the preachinge, which I bade the. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* 138 b, This infamie was spoken in preachynges and euerywhere. *c* 1650 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 50 There is not a preaching preached but some gracious pickle falleth upon some heart. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 145 In New England, a vast deal of time is spent in attending preachings, and other religious meetings. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 48 We find the Germans..attending the preachings in Allhallows.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preaching age*, *business*, *place*, *time*, *tour*, *-yard*, etc.; **preaching-cross**,

see quot. 1882; **preaching-station**, a station or fixed place to which a missionary or preacher comes from time to time to hold a religious service. See also PREACHING-HOUSE.

1440–1 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS), Pro magnis portis de le prechyngyerd juxta Carnarium. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 139 *Scala cœli*, is a preachynge matter..and not a massyng matter. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Pecoke stode at Powlles crosse,..& there he abjuryd & revokyd them in the prechenynge tyme in the presens of the byshoppe of Cauntorbury. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxix. 9 To appoint the temple as it were the preaching place of God's glory. 1641 *Arminian Nunnery* 7 By the preaching-place stood the Font. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 275 He left 3023 Sermons, accounted a prodigious number in this preaching age. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 86 A preaching-station in connection with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Stranraer. 1882 OGILVIE, *Preaching Cross*, a kind of cross formerly erected on a highway or in an open place, at which the monks and others were wont to preach. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 24 Cæsar returned home from a preaching tour.

Preaching, *ppl. a.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -ING 2.] That preaches: see the verb.

Preaching friar, (*spec.*) a Dominican; = PREACHER 2.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 71 Are those preaching prelates, or else reading ministers? *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 12 The preaching Minister can not cause them to bee a Church of God. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* II 35 So that nothing was done to oppose the preaching-men. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 882 The Preaching Friars and Minors exhorted him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 140 It was known that a preaching friar had been exerting himself to inflame the Irish population of the neighbourhood against the heretics.

Hence **Preaching-ly** *adv.*, in a preaching manner.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* Post-Script, Their old method of talking preachingly, quotingly and quibblingly.

Preaching-house. [f. PREACHING *vbl. sb.* + HOUSE *sb.*] A house or building devoted to or adapted for preaching; *spec.* Wesley's name for a Methodist place of worship, in frequent use among Methodists in the 18th and early 19th c.

1760 WESLEY *Jrnl* 16 Sept., I ordered all the windows of the preaching house to be set open. *a* 1791 — *Wks* (1830) VIII. 321 Warn them..Against calling..our Houses, 'Meeting-houses'. Call them plain preaching-houses, or chapels. 1763 LADY F. GARDINER in Coke & Moore *Wesley* III. ii (1792) 414, I have never..been at the preaching-house in a morning yet, as they preach so early. 1817 S. DREW *T. Coke* iv. 49 The building of a preaching-house [in New York] was taken into serious consideration. This was..accomplished in the year 1768, being the first Methodist preaching-house that ever presented itself to view in the western world. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 1 The old preaching-house type of the Georgian period.

† **Preachman.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PREACH *v.* + MAN *sb.*1] A man who preaches, a preacher. (Usually *contemptuous.*)

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xxxiv, Som of our Preachmen are grown dog mad, ther's a worm got into their toungs, as well as their heads. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 197 Madockawando..began to demand something for Satisfaction,..not understanding before that his Father was a great Preachman, as they use to call it. 1727–8 in *Kelly. Hearnianæ* (1857) II. 675 She beareth..in a field of sedition a crop-eared preachman.

Preachment (prī·tʃmĕnt). [ME. *prechement*, a. OF. *prechement*, earlier *prec(h)ement* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *praedicāmentum*, in med.L. a public speech; cf. PREDICAMENT, PREACH *v.*, -MENT.]

1. The fact or action of preaching; delivery of a sermon, or of a discourse or exhortation. Now usually: Obtrusive or wearisome discourse.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 A legate Ottobon þe pape hider sent, To mak þe barons on þorgh his prechement. 13.. *Reinbrun* cviii. in *Guy Warw.* p. 667 Sire, let be þe prechement: Hit is þe meche schaine. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 196, I take my dysport in your talkyng & prechement. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 226 They rose vp presently in armes at Saint Iohns-towne (excited by Knox his preachment). 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xiv 255 How vain a thing is it to make this Man that Angel that preached the Everlasting Gospel, whenas that Angelical Preachment was at least seven or eight hundred years before he lived. 1672 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* II. 247, I..performed my Preachment and Disputation to the general satisfaction of all. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* viii. 125 It [*Masterman Ready*] is didactic, and yet there is no preachment.

2. With *pl.* The delivery of a sermon; a sermon, discourse, or exhortation. Usually *contemptuous.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1263 Is this a sermon, or a prechement? 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 51 b, To folow the preachments of a few apostat friers and monkes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 238 Making teadious Preachments, of no edifying powre. 1660 MILTON *Brief Notes on Serm.* Wks. 1738 I. 604 The rest of his Preachment is meer groundless Chat. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 263 There were such Preachments against Vanities, and for Self-denials. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 9 This Volume of Sermons then cannot be criticised at all as preachments; they are essays.

Preachy (prī·tʃi), *a. colloq.* [f. PREACH *v.* + -Y.] Inclined to preach; given to preaching; characterized by a preaching style.

1819 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 70 He was a very good man, though abundantly heavy, preachy and prosy. 1859 HOLYOAKE in *Reasoner* 27 Feb. 66/1 The Rev. Mr. M...was a little preachy and complacent. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., It belongs to the class of preachy novels.

Pre-acknowledge, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To acknowledge beforehand or as a preliminary. Hence **Pre-acknowledged** *ppl. a.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 67 A preacknowledged Infallibility strengthen'd by a long Possession. *Ibid.* 655 Had there not been some preacknowledg'd power to ground and countenance such a demand.

Pre-acquaint (prīăkwē·nt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To acquaint beforehand, inform previously. Const. *with*. So **Pre-acquaintance**, previous acquaintance; **Pre-acquainted** *ppl. a.*, having previous acquaintance or knowledge.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. v. You haue beene pre-acquainted with her birth, education [etc.]. 1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* I. iii, My intention was to pre-acquaint you. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I (1693) 75 The Terms of the Common Law..seem Barbarous to the vulgar Ear and had need to be familiariz'd with pre acquaintance. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* III. i, Leave the care of Lady Charlotte to me; I'll pre-acquaint her, that she may not be frightened. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. i. (1765) 223 From implying an ordinary pre-acquaintance, to presume a kind of general and universal Notoriety. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 169 We are pre-acquainted with the sounds of the words.

Pre-act (prīæ·kt), *v.* Also 7 præact. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To act beforehand. So **Pre-acting** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-action**, previous action.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 An iron..being already informed by the Loadstone and polarily determined by its preaction. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. ii. § 33 Those [recreations], which, though acted after Evening-Service, must needs be preacted by the fancy..all the day before. 1660 A. SADLER *Subject's Joy* 2 She also (to achieve the King) doth..præsagingly præact his just Inauguration. 1796 C. CALDWELL *Three Phenom. Fever* 10 These phenomena can no more occur, than an effect can..take place without the pre-existence and pre-action of its cause. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* viii. 179 There is no form of force which is not the representative of some other pre-acting form of force.

† **Preacuate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [irreg. f. L. *præ-acu-ĕre* to sharpen at the end, or to a point (f. PRÆ- before + *acuĕre* to sharpen) + -ATE 3.] (See quot.) So † **Preacuation.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Præacuate*, to make very sharpe. *Ibid.* II, Sharpening or whetting, *preacuation.*

Pread, variant of PREDE *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

Pre-adamic (prīădæ·mik), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + ADAMIC.] Anterior to Adam: = next, B. 1.

1846 in WORCESTER citing I. TAYLOR. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 54 To him came too from Preadamic kings The shield of power. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xii. (1878) 133 By geology we have learned that there was a long pre-adamic history of the globe.

Pre-adamite (prīæ·dăməit), *sb.* and *a.* Also without hyphen, and with capital A. [ad. mod.L. *præadamīta* (whence also F. *préadamite*): see PRE- B. 1, ADAM, -ITE 1.]

A. *sb* **1.** One who lived (or one of a race held to have existed) before the time of Adam.

An appellation given by Isaac de la Peyrere in his *Præadamitæ*, 1655, to a race of men, the progenitors of the Gentile peoples, supposed by him to have existed long before Adam, whom he held to be the first parent of the Jews and their kindred only.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 2 If the report given of things in Scripture bee true, the hypothesis of Præ Adamites is undoubtedly false. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 11 The wild notion which some have espoused of the North American Indians being Prae-Adamites, or a separate race of men. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages's Hum. Spec.* 31 The descendants of these Preadamites were identical with the Gentiles.

† **2.** A believer in the existence of men before Adam. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 256 P 4 Mr. Bickerstaff..finding Reasons, by some Expressions which the Welshman let fall in asserting the Antiquity of his family, to suspect that the said Welshman was a Præ-adamite. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 468 St. John had nothing of the preadamite belonging to him.

¶ **3.** *Perron.* for ADAMITE *sb.*1 2.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 P 7 Dancing without Clothes on, after the manner of the Præ-Adamites. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 P 12 There were written on the Foreheads of these dead Men several hard Words, as Præ-Adamites, Sabbatarians, Camaronians, Muggletonians.

B. *adj.*

1. That existed before Adam; belonging to the time previous to that of Adam; prehuman.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 142 Upon two beds of incorruptible cedar, lay recumbent the fleshless forms of the Preadamite Kings, who had been monarchs of the whole earth. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. x. 283 The Ginn are said to be of præ-adamite origin, an intermediate class of beings between angels and men. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 271 The bones of the *Mastodon* and *Megatherium*—those terrestrial giants of the pre-Adamite earth. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 356 Our knowledge of pre-Adamite and present nature.

2. Relating to the time, or to a race, previous to Adam; belonging to the Pre-adamites (sense A. 2).

1882 OGILVIE, *Preadamite, a...*2. Pertaining to the Pre-adamites, as the preadamite theory.

Hence **Pre-adamitic, -ical** *adjs.* = PRE-ADAMITE B. 1; **Pre-adamitism**, the doctrine of the existence of pre-adamite man.

1716 *Gentleman Instr.* II. (ed. 6) 414 Upon what Memorials do you ground the Story of your Præ-adamitical Transactions? 1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 543 The author adds a vindication of himself from an accusation of Pre-adamitism; .. he insists on it, that, provided he excepts the human species, he may believe rational animals to have existed on the earth before Adam, without being guilty of this terrible heresy. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess* 127 These, however, have been by some, ascribed to some fictitious Preadamitick periods. 1865 CDL. WISEMAN in *Ess. Relig & Lit.* Ser. I. 26 How many human skeletons have been announced as found in preadamitic positions! Yet not one has yet been admitted as proved.

Pre-adapt to **Pre-administration**: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Preadmission. [PRE- A. 2.] Admission beforehand: *spec.* the admission of a certain amount of steam into the cylinder of a steam-engine before the end of the back stroke.

1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 501/2 (*Steam engine*) An effect of lead [i.e. the condition of the valve being to a certain extent open when the piston-stroke begins] is to cause *preadmission*, that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke. *Ibid.* 502/1 The position of the crank at which preadmission occurs.

Preadmit, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To admit beforehand. Hence **Preadmitted** *ppl. a.*

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxviii. 694 He pre admitted a fearfull apprehension of Death. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 156 Any pre admitted power of the Pope.

Preadmonish (prīædmŏ·nif). *v.* [PRE- A. 1.]

1. *trans.* To admonish beforehand, to forewarn.

1649 CANNE *Gold. Rule* 17 Of which thing they were often preadmonished and fore told by the prophets. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 324 Bacon and Stewart warn and preadmonish the sincere inquirer. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 311 [He should] pre admonish him of what ought to be foreknown by him.

† **2.** To give previous notice or warning of. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* xxx. Wks 1851 IV 322 These things thus preadmonisht, let us enquire what the undoubted meaning is of our Saviours words. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Chesnut*, However, the Beams pre-admonish the Fall of a House by their cracking.

Preadmonition (prīædmŏnĭ·ʃən). [PRE- A. 2.] The action, or an act, of preadmonishing; forewarning, premonition.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 120 Men..stick not to accept them..as the præadmonitions of Divine Providence. 1671 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 120 To continue my annual preadmonitions of the lunar appearances. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mirg. & Merch* II iv. 91 Whether dreams are ever preadmonitions is one of the most vexed questions of the psychologist.

† **Preadvertise**, *v. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + ADVERTISE 4.] *trans.* To give previous notice to, to notify or inform beforehand; to forewarn.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 7 Wherefore Adam, being preadvertised by the vision, was presently able to pronounce, This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 142 Johannes Bochartus..had already pre-advertized his Majesty thereof. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* Pref., It will not be amiss to preadvertise the reader.

Preadvise, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To advise or warn before.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 121 He certainly believ'd, these were the men appointed to kill him, as he had been pre advis'd. 1845 T. W. CORE *Puritanism* 202 The Puritans had sent Simon Bradstreet and John Norton..to preadvise them of coming storms.

Pre-æstival, -albuminuric: PRE- B. 1 d, c.

Preak, variant of PREKE *Obs.*

Preak, Preakar, obs. Sc. ff. PRICK, PRICKER.

Preallable (prīæ·lăb'l), *a. rare.* Also 9 præ-. [a. obs. F. *preallable*, now *prélable* going before, preliminary, f. OF. *preal(l)er* to precede (f. *pre-*, PRE- A. 1 + *aller* to go): see -ABLE; cf. obs. F. *al(l)able* passable (as a road).] Preceding, previous, preliminary. Hence **Preallably** *adv.*, previously, beforehand.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxvii. 93 Regular and remisse friendship, wherein so many precautions of a long and preallable conversation, are required. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 280 There are few..that have not preallably been stung with the tarantula of a preposterous ambition. 1883 H. JUTA tr. *Van der Linden's Institt. Holland* 274 It very often happens that the defendant.. before answering makes one or more preliminary or præ allable applications.

Preamble (prīæ·mb'l, prĭæ·mb'l), *sb.* [ad. F. *préambule* (13 14 c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præambulum* a preamble (whence also It. *preambolo*, Sp., Pg. *preambulo*), prop. neut. sing. of L. *præambulus* adj. (Martial) going before: see next.]

1. A preliminary statement, in speech or writing; an introductory paragraph, section, or clause; a preface, prologue, introduction.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 831 Now dame, quod he, so haue I ioye or blis, This is a long preamble of a tale. *c* 1460 *Lydgate's Thebes* (MS. Roy. 18 D. ii, lf. 147 b/1) *Incipit Prologus.* In this preamble shortly is comprihendid A Mery conseyte of Iohn Lydgate, Monke of Bury, declarynge how he aionyde he sege of Thebes to the mery tallys of Caunterburye. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 New testamentes, with anie suche annotacions or preambles. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 107 Without any exordium or preamble here in the beginning of his Epistle he hits on the point straight. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxii. 43 There needs no preamble or declaration at the head of the leaf what the meaning of the book is. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 29 A man, whose manner it was to say what he had to say without formula or preamble, in the fewest and simplest words.

b. *spec.* An introductory paragraph or part in a statute, deed, or other formal document, setting forth the grounds and intention of it.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 79 a, The rehearsall or preamble of the statute is..as it were a key to open the understanding thereof. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 141 These French Lawes are too full of Preambles, Processes, Interims, and Provisoes. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii (1820) 345 The preamble to the statutes made by the first parliament of Edward the First. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 277/1 If the committee allow that the allegations of the preamble have been proved, they proceed to consider the bill clause by clause...There are so many grounds upon which the preamble may fail to be proved..that [etc.]. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. IX 174 Passing of Private Bills. .At the close of the general case for the promoters and opponents, the committee usually decide first whether the preamble of the bill has been proved. If they decide that it has not been proved, the bill is in general lost. 1893 *Times* 8 May 9/3 Under the Standing Orders as amended in 1882 the preamble of all public Bills is reserved for consideration in Committee until after the clauses have been dealt with.

c. A (musical) prelude. *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 367 With Preamble sweet Of charming symphonie they introduce Thir sacred Song. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 174 No nightingale delighteth to prolong Her low preamble all alone, More than [etc.].

2. *gen.* A preceding or introductory fact or circumstance; a preliminary; *esp.* one betokening that which follows; a presage, prognostic.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiv. 145 Of those aduersities which I haue recyted, as of certayne preambles and tokens before ye maye gesse, that the tyme is not far of. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* viii. (1848) 107 This was the preamble of the great troubles that after followed. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* III (1750) 146 The first Step, without any Preamble or Preparative, is downright Beastliness. 1885 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 3 (1864) 336 In writing, the sight of the part last formed is the preamble to what comes next

Preamble (prɪˌæmbˈl), *v.* [In branch I, ad. L. *præambulāre* to walk before: see PRE- A. 1 and AMBLE *v.*; in branch II, f. prec. sb.]

I. †**1.** *intr.* To walk before or in front. *rare*—¹.

1402 *Pol. Poems* II 56 Poerte preamblis to presse aforne Anticristis comyng, to sleen the thridde party of men.

†**2.** *trans.* To perambulate previously. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15 To take a through view of those who have preambled this by-path

II. 3. a. *trans.* To utter or deliver by way of preamble; to state in a preamble.

1621 [see PREAMBLED below]. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 164 All the execrable issues preambled in the Statute.

b. *intr.* To make a preamble or introductory statement.

1641 [see PREAMBLING below]. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, Which, put together with what he preambled with yesterday, makes me think that my Lord do truly esteem me still. 1771 T. HUTT *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 199 How foolishly I preamble! 1861, 1865 [see PREAMBLING below].

4. *trans.* To make a preamble to; to preface.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II (1.) xciii. 272 Some will preamble a Tale impertinently.

Hence **Preaˈmbled** *ppl. a.*, **Preaˈmbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 67 [These] might haue sufficiently manifested the argument, without so long a preambled discourse. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 187 Ere a foot furder we must bee content to heare a preambling boast of your valour. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 273 The upshot of which preambling is, that I heartily hate writing. 1865 CARLYLE *Friedr. Gt.* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 11 Well,..your account, without farther preambling.

Preambular (prɪˌæmbɪˈlāɪ), *a.* [f. med. L. *præambul-um* PREAMBLE + -AR; so F. *préambulaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preamble; introductory, prefatory, preliminary.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 9, I must begin with the fulfilling of your desire in a preambular way. 1648 *Regall Apology* 13 Their four last modest Bills, only praeambular to a personall Treaty. 1702 *Refl. Case W. Penn* 3 We shall not detain you by any preambular Discourse. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 351 In the first place it was preambular.

Preˌaˈmbulary, *a.* [f. as prec. + ARY.] = prec.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* xi. 755 These three Evangelicall resuscitations are so many preambulary proofs of the last and generall Resurrection. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax* Wks. II. 393 A description of revenue not as yet known in all the comprehensive vocabulary of finance—a preambulary tax. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 215 Burke..scoffed at the bill..as a 'preambulary' Bill.

Preambulate (prɪˌæmbɪˈlēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *præambulāt-*, ppl. stem. of *præambulāre* to walk before: see -ATE 3.]

†**1.** *intr.* To walk or go before or in front: = PREAMBLE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Being mortally assaild, he did preambulate or walk off. *c* 1660 JORDAN *Poems* §§ iij b, When fierce destruction followes to Hell-gate, Pride doth most commonly preambulate.

2 *intr.* To make a preamble: PREAMBLE *v.* 3 b.

1608 PANKE *Fal of Babel* 113 Sanders..preambulateth from the matter before he come to it. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 71 But I will no more preambulate. 1903 *Sat. Rev* 16 May 614 In previous articles I have preambulated somewhat to this effect.

Preambulation (prɪˌæmbɪˈlēˑʃən). [Noun of action from prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The making of a preamble; a preamble, preface.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 837 Now dame quod he... This is a long preamble of a tale..What spekestow of preambulacioun [*MS. Harl.* 7334, *Camb.* perambulacioun]. 1623 COCKERAM II, The first Speech of any thing, *exordium, preambulation.* 1768 MME D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 27 Mar., And now I have done with preambulation. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* III. 69 Introduced the subject.. after a long preambulation.

2. 'A walking or going before'. *rare*—⁰.

1828 in WEBSTER; hence in later Dicts.

Preambulatory (prɪˌæmbɪˈlātərɪ), *a.* [f. as PREAMBULATE: see -ORY ².] Having the character of a preamble; prefatory, preliminary.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* Pref, A Preambulatory Epistle vnto P. R. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 551 To which, without any Preambulatory Ambages, I answer. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 109 Before the Circuit Court; i. e. (as explained in the preambulatory part of this section) 'the Circuit Court of Justiciary by appeal'.

†**Preˌaˈmbulous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. med. L. *præambul-um* PREAMBLE + -OUS.] = PREAMBULAR.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 38 He..destroyeth the principle preambulous unto all beliefe.

Pre-anal: see PRE- B. 3.

Pre-anaˈphoral, *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 d + Gr. *ἀναφορά* offering.] Preceding the *anaphora* or part of the eucharistic service containing the oblation.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1326 That preceding the consecration of the elements (pre-anaphoral) and the *anaphora*, or sacramental service.

Preannounce (prɪˌənaʊnˈs), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To announce beforehand or previously. Hence **Preˌannouˈncer,** one who pre-announces; **Preˌannouˈncement,** a previous announcement.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pre-announce*, to announce before. *Coleridge.* 1852 C. WORDSW. *Occas. Serm.* Ser. IV. 57 The Prophet Isaiah..pre announces the rising of the Sun of Righteousness. 1872 W. HANNA *Resurrect. Dead* 78 The pre announcer of a singular alteration. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX 227 The pre-announcement of the betrayal, of PETER's denial.

Preˌantepenuˈlt, *a.* [PRE- B. 1 d.] That precedes or stands immediately before the antepenult; the last but three. Also **Preˌantepenuˈltimate** *a.* (in same sense).

1791 WALKER *Dict., Preantepenultimate*, the fourth syllable from the last. 1852 DANA *Const* II 1061 The preantepenult [joint] has the anterior seta as long as the joint.

Preˌantiˈcipate, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To anticipate some time beforehand.

1698 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 114 Warmth, which suddenly dissolves the snow that falls preanticipating the formation of frost. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 275 The approbation pre anticipated by Lord Aberdeen on this subject, which concerns him so personally.

Pre-antiquity to **-apicial:** PRE- A. 2, B. 3.

Preappoint (prɪˌəpoɪntˈ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To appoint beforehand or previously.

1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 179 Those did he preappoint and predestinate to be conformable to the image of his Son. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 591 By a long series of causes pre-appointed for that purpose. 1866 CARLYLE *Early Prog.* I 31, I remember our..visit preappointed for us by Irving.

Hence **Preˌappoiˈnted** *ppl. a.*; **Preˌappoiˈntment,** previous appointment, fore-ordination.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn. Miracles, Peace* ix, They both attain By war like broyls their pre-appointed Reigne. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 182 April the 13 the Parliament sate according to preappointment. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 33 Whom wealth could not tempt ..from their preappointed aims. 1850 R. I WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Holy Baptism* 147 It is otherwise when we pass from the region of foreknowledge to that of pre-appointment.

Preapprehension (prɪˌæprɪˈhenʃən). [PRE- A. 2.]

1. A conception or idea formed beforehand; a preconceived notion.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* II. vi. 93 Such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to preapprehensions. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 90 The pre-apprehensions and Image that the mind makes to it self of them.

2. A preconceived fear of what may happen; fearful anticipation, foreboding.

1633 T. ADAMS *1 Pet.* 2 *Peter* iii. 18 The .preapprehension of sickness and death, is an antedating of sickness and death. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn Chr* III I App. (1852) 343 Under these pre apprehensions it was his own endeavor to beware of abating his own first love. 1820 J BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch* II. vi. 308 To see the pre-apprehensions of the protestors so fearfully verified.

Pre-apprise to **Pre-aptitude:** PRE- A. 1, 2.

Preˌaˈrm, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To arm beforehand, to fore-arm.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 7 The great Bishop of our soules..heere pre-armes them to that entertainment which the Samaritans of the world are likely to give all those whose faces looke towards Jerusalem 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* Pref. 7 To pre-arm others against its poison.

Prearrange (prɪˌərēˈndʒ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To arrange beforehand.

1851 J MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1858) 281 A theatre whose scenery is not all pre-arranged. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* x, A sign, prearranged between us.

So **Preˌarraˈnged** *ppl. a.*, arranged beforehand; **Preˌarraˈngement,** action of pre-arranging or fact of being pre-arranged; previous arrangement.

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Constit.* II xxi. (1784) 340 By a happy pre-arrangement of things. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 503 Pre-determined conditions, and pre-arranged, pre-capitulated stipulations. *Ibid.* 638 There took place, by prearrangement, a molestation of one of the litigants.

Preas, prease, obs. forms of PRAISE, PRESS *sb.*¹ and ².¹ **Preason,** obs. Sc. form of PRISON.

†**Preˌaˈspect.** *Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] An aspect beforehand, a looking forward.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XXXIII. § 8 This law had a special ..pre-aspect unto our Saviour's death upon the crosse.

†**Preˌaspeˈction.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + ASPECTION.] Previous beholding or knowledge.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* IV. xi. 207 To beleeve they [pigmies] should be in the stature of a foot or span, requires the preaspection of such a one as Philetas the Poet in Athenæus, who was faine to fasten lead unto his feet lest the wind should blow him away.

Preassume (prɪˌəsiˈūm), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.]

†**1.** *trans.* To take previously or beforehand.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 315 Before the meat preassumed be well concocted. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 318 If any preassume this, lethal poyson..shall not hurt him.

2. To assume or take for granted beforehand.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* II. 129 It is necessary to pre-assume that a b is equal to c d, in order that the circles may be also equal. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 365 All alike pre-assume, with Mr Locke, that the mind contains only the relics of the senses.

Preassurance (prɪˌəʃūˑrāns). [PRE- A. 2.]

1. An assurance given or received beforehand.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XVI. § 2 That great deliverance whereof the first Passover in Egypt was the pledge, or preassurance. 1645 *King's Cabinet Open.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 342 The treaty shall be renewed upon .. a pre-assurance, that the rebels will submit to reason.

2. A previous assurance or feeling of certainty in one's own mind; an assured presentiment.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I Pref. 33 Who have, many times, a pre-assurance, before, their asking, of their obtaining it. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 287 No preassurance common to a whole species does in any instance prove delusive.

Preassure (prɪˌəʃūˑɹ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To assure or make certain beforehand. Hence **Preˌassuˈred** *ppl. a.*

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 264 Being pre-assured of his returning Victorious. 1776 BENTHAM *Man Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 37 A preassured stock of the articles of subsistence. 1846 MRS GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 155 Preassuring herself by a mysterious missive whom he will be best pleased to meet at her table.

Preast(e, variant of PREST *sb.* and *a. Obs.*

Preˌattaˈchment. [PRE- A. 2.] A prior or previous attachment.

1790 *Norman & Bertha* I. 150 Some ill-fated pre-attachment, had seduced her from the paths of duty. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I 318 A pre-attachment was all he dreaded.

Preˌattuˈne, *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To attune beforehand.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 80, I preattuned my heart-string to tremulous emotion. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVIII. (1850) 471 The ear which hears is preattuned in Heaven.

Preaty, etc., obs. forms of PRETTY, etc.

Preaudience (prɪˌɔˑdiēns). [PRE- A. 2.] The right to be heard before another; precedence or relative rank (of lawyers at the Bar).

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. 28 A custom has of late years prevailed of granting letters patent of precedence to such barristers, as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction: whereby they are entitled to such rank and pre-audience as are assigned in their respective patents. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 539 The remarkable contest for preaudience which occurred between Lord North and Lord Surry. 1884 *Times* 27 Nov. 6/4 Gradually their [Q. C.'s] right of preaudience under their royal patents accustomed Judges and litigants to look to them as constituting a separate class, like the Serjeants.

Pre-auditory: see PRE- B. 3.

†**Preˌauˈgurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + L. *augurāre* to augur.] *trans.* To prognosticate.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 66 Seeing Comets portend drouth, they cannot likewise preaugurate inundations.

†**Preˌaˈver,** *v. Obs.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To aver or assert beforehand.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 778 Another, past all hope, doth pre-aver The birth of John, Christ's holy Harbenger.

Pre-aˈxal, *a. Anat.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + AX-IS + -AL.] Situated in front of the body-axis; prechordal; pre-axial.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pre-aˈxiad, *adv. Anat.* [f. as next + *-ad*: see DEXTRAD.] In a pre-axial direction, forward; in or towards the front.

1888 W. K. PARKER in *Proceed. Royal Soc.* XLIII. 486 Two well-marked carpals..., one of which—the radiale—lies pre-axiad and slightly proximad of the other. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 331 The prezygapophyses..of the other two extend preaxiad more and more.

Pre-aˈxial, *a. Anat.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + L. *axis*: cf. AXIAL.] Situated in front of the axis of the body or of a limb. Hence **Pre-aˈxially** *adv.*

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 37 All parts which in man are relatively superior, and in beasts anterior, can be termed pre-axial in all cases. *Ibid.* 52 In the common european Terrapin we find the fourth cervical with its centrum convex pre axially, and concave post-axially. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 819/2 Quite recently the term *præ-axial* has been introduced as equivalent to atlantal, and *post-axial* to sacral. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 169.

Prebacillary to **-basilar:** PRE- A. 1, B 1, 3.

†**Preˌbeaˈring.** *Her. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 +

BEARING *vbl. sb.* 3.] The fact of (a charge or device) being borne previously.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 200 Then the Herehaught shal .. tricke hym out a congruent cote of armes, hauing alwaies a regarde to prebearing.

Prebend (pre·bĕnd), *sb.* Also 5–6 **-ende**, 6 **-ente**. [a. OF. *prebende* (14–15th c. in Littré), in earlier popular forms *provende* (12th c. in Littré), *prevende*, mod.F. *prébende*, ad. med.L. *præbenda* a pension (Cassiodorus), a daily pittance, an ecclesiastical living, prebend, prop. 'things proper to be supplied', neut. pl. gerundive of L. *præbēre* to offer, grant, furnish, supply, for *præhibēre* (Plaut.), f. *præ* before, forth + *habēre* to hold.]

1. The portion of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church granted to a canon or member of the chapter as his stipend. Also *transf.*

c 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 721 They han greet prebendes and dere, Some two or three, and some mo. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit* 37 In pryuelege of clergy and in prebendes they knowleche hem selfe clerkis. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 197 For a lytell fee or prebende great Iourneys & harde labours be take an hande for such wo[l]dly lordes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. v. (1634) 536 Daintie men, that get their living with singing, as Prebends, Canonships, Parsonages, and dignities, Chaplainships, and such other. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Prebend*.. is the portion, which euery member, or Canon of a Cathedrall church receiueth in the right of his place, for his maintenance... Prebends be either simple, or with dignity. Simple Prebends be those, that haue no more but the reuenew toward their maintenance: Prebends with dignity are such, as haue some Iurisdiction annexed vnto them according to the diuers ordres in euery seuerall church. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng* (1874) II. 674 *note*, Such canons, however, as are prebendaries, differ from such as are not, as having a prebend, or fixed portion of the rents and profits of the cathedral or collegiate church for their maintenance 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict* (1871) 599 Prebend is the stipend received by a prebendary... Hence the difference between a prebend and a canonry A canonry was the right which a person had as a member of the chapter. A prebend was the right to receive certain revenues appropriated to the place.

2. The separate portion of land or tithe from which the stipend is gathered (hence known as the *corps of the prebend*); the tenure of this as a benefice.

[1167 *Pipe Roll* 13 *Hen. II* (1888) 2/2 Episcopatus de Bada.. Johanni Cumin .xl.s. pro prebenda sua per breue Regis. 1290 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 33/2 Ne quis Possessionem predictarum Prebendarum ingrediatur aut Stall' in choris Ecclesiarum..occupet.] 1422 *Ibid.* IV. 194/1 The Kyng.. had title to present unto the Prebend of Bykeleswade in the Chirche of Lincolne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1002 Whiche parke from Upton was distaunt a myle space A prebende to a chanon of her mynstre and place 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 141 The Bp. of Durham has given .. the Golden prebend to Dr. Adams. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) I. App. i. 36 Where the clergy lived together, the land of the church was possessed by them in common ..where separately, it was divided into prebends. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 453 The Canons of Waltham..lived each man in his own house on his own prebend.

3. = PREBENDARY 1.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 91 The dene with alle the residew of the prebentes went but in their surples and lefte of their abbet of the universyte. 1628 *Bp. Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 151 Mr Archdeacon and Mr. Robson, Prebends of Durham. 1661 *Colet's Serm. Conf & Ref.* 20 And to..these Monkes, Prebends, and Religious men, let the canons be rehearsed. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 July, The golden prebends keep plentiful tables. 1776 *Cartisle Mag.* 13 July 4 A college of canons, or, as we now call them, Prebends. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. x. 615 To make him a prebend of St. Paul's.

4. *attrib.* **Prebend house.**

1609 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 334 The Parsonage or Prebend House in Stanwick.

Hence *nonce-wd.* **Pre·bend** *v.* [= obs. F. *prebender*, med.L. *prebendāre*.] *trans.* to give a daily allowance to (a canon). **Pre·bendage,** name of a part of the town of Southwell, formerly under the collegiate chapter.

1868 WALCOTT *Sacr. Archæol.* s. v., When regular canons only existed, all were maintained from a common stock, from which they were prebended or fed. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng* II. 224 *Southwell*.. is divided into two Parts, viz. the Burgage, which comprehends all that Part betwixt the Market and the Greet; and the Prebendage of the Church. The Church is both parochial and collegiate,.. and has 16 Prebendaries. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI 341/1 The burgage, or burridge, the high town or prebendage (which two divisions constitute Southwell proper).

Prebendal (prĭbe·ndăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *præbendālis*, f. *præbenda* PREBEND: see -AL. So obs. F. *prebendal* (1493 in Godef.).] Of or pertaining to a prebend or a prebendary.

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 11 Mar., Mr. Harte..has taken possession of his prebendal house at Windsor. 1759 J. G. COOPER tr *Gresset's Ver-Vert* IV. Poems (1810) 535/2 No sleek prebendal priest could be More thoroughly devout than he. 1862 MRS H. WOOD *Channings* i, Close by, were the prebendal houses, all venerable with age.

b. *Prebendal stall*, the stall of a prebendary in a cathedral; hence, the benefice of a prebendary.

1839 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1860) II. 17 The matricidal hands of the metropolitan of all England..were in our own days irreverently laid on her prebendal stalls. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vi. 9 He granted a prebendal stall at Wells to an Italian cardinal.

†Pre·bendar. *Obs.* Sc. f. of PREBENDARY.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Tr. Scot.* IV. 181 For offerand to the prebendaris first mise of Striveling, v Franch crounis. 1574 *Rec. Monast. Kinloss* (1872) 159 For the Prebendar and stallaris pensioun within the Kirk cathedrall of Abirdene.

Prebendary (pre·bĕndări), *sb.* (*a*) [ad. med.L. *præbendārius*, f. *præbenda*: see PREBEND *sb.* and -ARY 1.]

1. The holder of a prebend; a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church which holds a prebend.

Originally, each canon had a *præbenda* or share in the funds of the church to which the clergy-house was attached; in later times when the custom grew up of assigning a particular estate for the support of a particular canon, the latter received also the designation of *prebendary* from the estate so assigned, e.g. 'Canon of St. Paul's and Prebendary of Finsbury'. By act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 of 1840, the members of a cathedral chapter (except the dean) are now called *canons*; but in some chapters of the Old Foundation the name *prebendary* (with a territorial addition) is retained for the titular holder of a disendowed prebend, whose status is, in most respects, similar to that of the *Honorary Canons* in cathedrals of the New Foundation

[1130 *Pipe Roll* 31 *Hen. I* (1833) 1 Et in Vestitura eorundem [xiij] Prebendariorum .lxv.s.] 1422 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 194 The said Phi'ippe Morgan beyng Prebendarie of the saide Prebend, was consecrate Bisshop of Worcestre 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 465 Whiche putte monkes into that newe monastery callede Hide at Wynchestre, and expulsede seculer prebendaries for theire wickede life. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 43 This Robert made the Chapelle of S. George in the Castelle of Oxforde, and founded a College of Prebendaries there. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 3 The Cathedral has 30 Prebendaries. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 139 Dr. Pickering one of ye Golden-Prebendarys of Durham is dead. 1732 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) I. 163 You insist upon your being minister of Amesbury, Dawley, Twickenham, Richkings, and a prebendary of Westminster.. You might have a good living in every one of them 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 76/1 Disgusted with the spectacle of rich Prebendaries enjoying large incomes, and doing little or nothing for them. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 3/2 The greatest sticklers for the title [of Canon] are the honorary canons and prebendaries,..who revel in a title conferred upon them solely by episcopal favour.

†2. The office of a prebendary; a prebend. *Obs.* (The antithesis of PREBEND 3.)

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* C j, Byshoprickes, Deanries, Prebendaries, and other priuate dignities, animate our Diuines to such excelence. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 109 [He] founded divers Prebendaries and Canonries in the Church of Dumblane. 1725 BAILY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1733) 239 A Prebendary was offered me, as they call it; it was a good fat Benefice, and I accepted it

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = PREBENDAL.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 451 Mr. Lavington, Prebendary-treasurer of Worcester, appointed one of the Residentiaries of St. Paul's. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix II. 11 Wolsey was not satisfied with two rectories, six prebendary stalls.

Hence **Pre·bendaryship,** the office or benefice of a prebendary; a prebend.

1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 490 My Lords Grace of Canterbury hath this week sent hither to Mr Hales very nobly a Prebendaryship of Windsor unexpected, undesired

†Pre·bendate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *prebendāt-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *præbendāre* to endow with a prebend.] *trans.* To present to a prebend.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 102 Declaryng howe learned he [Stephen Langton] was in the liberall artes, and in diuinitie, insomuch as he was prebendated at Paris.

†Pre·bender. *Obs.* [A parallel form of PREBENDAR, *prebendary*: perh. ad. F. *prébendier* (1365 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = PREBENDARY *sb.* 1.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 91 The kynge and the qwene .came in London, and soo to Powlles; and there was goodly resevyd of the byshopp wyth the prebenders and the holi qwier of Powlles 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 6 The Cloysterers, and sache other like Churche men..and their Associates, professed, or Prebenders.

†Pre·bendry. *Obs rare*⁻¹. [See -RY.] = next.

1611 COTGR., *Prebende*, a Prebendrie.

†Pre·bendship. *Obs.* = Prebendaryship.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 308/2 So that euery one of them should conferre one prebendshyp to the same fundation. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 256 (1810) 204 This church..was a prebendship to the priory. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 87 He was admitted to a Prebendship in the Church of Wells. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* I. 108 Collated to the Prebendship of Bedminster and Radclyve.

†Prebi·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *præbitionem* n. of action from *præbēre* to furnish, afford.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prebition*, a giving, a shewing, an offering, a setting before one.

† Pre·ble. *Obs.* Also 6 **prebill.** [Origin obscure: it has been compared with *pebble*.] Gravel.

1541 *Acts Privy Council* (1837) VII. 113 To view the workes at Dover and especially a certain barre of prebill dryven in to the mouth of the herborough. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 17 b, Varro counsels you to looke whether there be in the land eyther Stone, Marble, Sande, Grauell,..Claye, Preble [*glarea*], or Carbuncle.

Preboding to **-buscal**: PRE- A. 1, 2, B. 1, 3.

†Pre·cable, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *precābilis* entreating, praying, f. *precārī* to ask, beg, request: see -BLE.] That may be asked or demanded as feudal service, impost, or tax.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 505/2 Þai ar ane pairt of the bodie and membris subiect to þe payment of taxt stent watcheing warding and all vþer precable charges.

Precalculate (prikæ·lkiălĕt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To calculate or reckon beforehand; to forecast. Hence **Preca·lculated** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 470 Their consequence... cannot be precalculated. 1875 MASSON *Wordsw.*, etc. 134 On what principles are they to be precalculated? 1881 — *De Quincey* IV. 59 A carefully precalculated opium-debauch 1900 B. BACON in *Expositor* July 6 The Sanhedrim must have also relied upon a fixed precalculated calendar.

So **Preca·lculable** *a.*, capable of being precalculated; **Precalcula·tion,** the action of precalculating or reckoning beforehand.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug., The tally of the unfortunate thus doomed is an absolute and precalculable figure. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 469 There was no precalculation with reference to the actual events of the moment

Precant (pre·kănt). *rare.* [ad. L. *precānt-em*, pres. pple of *precārī* to pray: see -ANT 1.] One who prays; a pray-er.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 38 The efficacy of prayer relatively to the pray er or precant himself.

Precantation (prīkæntē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *precantātiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *precantāre* to foretell, later, to enchant.] **†a.** A singing before. *Obs.* b. A prophesying or foretelling

1623 COCKERAM, *Precantation*, a singing before. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 331 These apply themselves to augurics or to signs of the heavens or to vain precantations. 1841-4 EMERSON *Lect., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 164 The sea, the mountain-ridge, Niagara, and every flower-bed, pre-exist, or super-exist, in pre-cantations, which sail like odours in the air.

Precardiac: see PRE- B. 3.

‖ **Precaria,** Feudal Law: see PRECARY *sb.* 3.

Precarious (prĭkē·rĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *precāri-us* obtained by entreaty, depending on the favour of another, hence, uncertain, precarious (f. *prec-em* prayer, entreaty + *-ārius*, -ARY 1) + -OUS.]

1. Held by the favour and at the pleasure of another; hence, uncertain. *Precarious tenure*, a tenure held during the pleasure of the superior.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 76 With more excusable reservation may we shrink at their bare testimonies, whose argument is but precarious and subsists upon the charity of our assentments. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Precarious*, granted to one by prayer and intreaty, to use so long as it pleaseth the party, and no longer. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 19 Out of Indignation to see himself but a precarious Governor, without Force or Dependence. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 10 This little Happiness is so very precarious, that it wholly depends on the Will of others. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 73 Though the tenure is precarious, I cannot help liking the situation for you. 1878 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Housch.* xviii. § 5 425 His holding was, in the language of the Roman lawyers, 'precarious', that is, upon his request to the owner, and with that owner's leave.

2. Question-begging, assumed, taken for granted; unfounded, doubtful, uncertain.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. x. 216 That the Fabrick of the Body is out of the concurse of Atomes, is a meer precarious Opinion, without any ground or reason. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* 9 Because it suits with that artificial and precarious Hypothesis which was before taken up and made much of 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) IV. 148 Quite unproved, quite precarious from beginning to end. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 181 His mode of proof is precarious and unsatisfactory. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 506 Such an inference is most precarious.

3. Dependent upon circumstances or chance; liable to fail, insecure, unstable, uncertain.

1687 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 247 When they see us owning the Exercise of our established Religion to be so precarious. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 44 He but sits precarious on the throne. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Sauvedra-Fajardo* II. 378 His Empire is accounted precarious, and short lived. 1734 SWIFT *Pol. Tracts, Reas. agst. Bill for Tythe of Hemp* (1738) 274 The Payment of Tythes in this Kingdom is subject to so many Frauds, Brangles, and other Difficulties, that they are, of all other Rents, the most precarious. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 136 They afforded them but a scanty and precarious support. 1838 LYTTON *Caldron* i, His health was infirm and his life precarious. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 87/2 There is no article in demand the value of which is so precarious as that of a book.

4. Exposed to danger, perilous, risky.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind* II. xliii. 122 There are so many Banks and Rocks under Water, that Navigation is very precarious. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, The precarious track through the morass the dizzy path along the edge of the precipice 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 53 The fisherman's life is a precarious life; he becomes hardy, resolute, self-reliant.

†5. Suppliant, supplicating; importunate. *Obs.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 137 'He ever liveth to make intercession for them.'. Nor must we look upon this as a servile or precarious, but rather as an efficacious and glorious intercession. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Nov., He do endeavour to gain them again in the most precarious manner in all things that is possible. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq Granada* I. i, What Subjects will precarious Kings regard? A Beggar speaks too softly to be heard. 1697 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll Amer Col. Ch.* I. 48 Sir Edmund Andros knows nothing of this right he has *jure devoluto*, or else he would not suffer the clergy to be so precarious.

†6. See PRECARY *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

Preca·riously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a precarious manner: **†a.** By way of prayer or supplication; at the mercy or pleasure of another; with uncertain tenure; insecurely.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 42 Having once begot in our mindes an assured dependence, he makes us relye on powers which he but precariously obeyes. 1654 H.

L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 200 It was the 19. day precariously moved, 1. That he might be bailed **1683** T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 45 If these Courtiers..thought ..that all Authorities and Dignities in the Government should be held precariously of the Crown, they ought to hold their honors..by the same tenure **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 21 He holds his Being as precariously as he first received it **1728** MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. ii. 27 Certain strangers had as much ground precariously allotted them, as they could cover with an oxe's Hide, which they, fraudulently, cut into Thongs.

b. As a thing assumed gratuitously or taken for granted; without proof; insecurely, uncertainly.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 57 The Figures of nails and crucifying appurtenances, are but precariously made out in the Granadilla or flower of Christs passion. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 427 Precariously suppos'd without any manner of Proof. **1705** J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 8 It is still better to have something certain than a greater share precariously. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* III. xlv. 43 Up this river..they kept for two or three days, supporting themselves precariously upon fish **1896** *Current Hist.* (U. S.) VI. 821 The fragility of the basis on which the peace of Europe precariously rests.

Precariousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being precarious: in various senses of the adj.; *esp.* insecurity, liability to fail.

1687 *Gd. Advice* 59 The uncertainty and precariousness of the means of their subsistance. **1693** TYRRELL *Law Nat.* 372 The weakness, or precariousness of which Hypothesis being discovered. **1705** BLAIR in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 146 Assaulted and accused of countenancing the precariousness of the Clergy. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii, By reason of the danger of a winter voyage,.. as well as the precariousness of the wind, which might possibly detain me a great while. **1755** JOHNSON, *Precarious*..is used for *uncertain* in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependant on others; thus there are authors who mention the precariousness of an account, of the weather, of a die. **1798** W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* vii 94 The precariousness and hardships of the military life. **1817** SHELLEY *Let. to Godwin* 11 Dec., I felt the precariousness of my life. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 353 The precariousness of the land tenure is one of the greatest impediments to the outlay of capital by the tenant in the improvement of the land. **1881** WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd § 13 The complexity can evidently only increase the precariousness of printed texts.

‖ **Precarium** (prikē·riŏm). *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* [L. *precārium* a thing granted or lent upon request at the will and pleasure of the grantor, sb. use of neuter of *precārius* adj.: see PRECARIOUS.] A loan granted on request but revocable whenever the owner may please.

1693 STAIR *Inst.* I. xi. § 10 *Precarium* is a kind of *Commodatum*, differing in this, that *Commodatum* hath a determinat time, either expresly when the use of a thing is given to such a day, or such an use, which importeth a time;..*Precarium* is expresly lent, to be recalled at the Lenders pleasure. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s v., The contract of *precarium* is a gratuitous loan, in which the lender gives the use of the subject in express words, revocable at pleasure.

Pre-cartilaginous: see PRE- B. 1.

Precary (prē·kări), *sb. arch.* [See senses.]

†**1.** A grant upon request, at the will and during the pleasure of the grantor. [ad. L *precārium*: see above.] *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 132 Thare is ane othir maner of possessiouris, that ar callit precaris, that cummys for request, or lordis gevin for thair tyme, or thair will endurand. *c* **1575** *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 458 Ane tenent beand warnit be his master at Whitsounday to flit and remove, thairefter.. sufferit be tolerance and precarie of his master to sit still and remane to ane certane day.

†**2.** See quot. [Cf med.L. *precaria*, *precatoria* (Du Cange); F. *précaire* (Littré).] *Obs.*

1694 tr. *Morerí's Hist. etc. Dict., Precary* [F. *précaire*] is a word well known in the French civil and cannon Law. Paolo saith, That the Contract called the Precary brought great Riches to the Churches. ..[It] consisted in a Donation that particular persons made of their Goods to the Churches. They afterwards obtained of the same Churches, by Letters which they called *precarions* or *precatorious Letters*, the same Estates again, to enjoy them by a kind of Emphyteutick Security, i.e. to improve them.

3. *Feudal Law.* = med.L. *precāria*. See quots.

[**1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Precariæ*, Days Works, which the Tenants of some Mannors are bound to give the Lord in Harvest, corruptly called *Bind days*, for *Biden days*. **1883** SKEBOHM *Village Commun* 41 There are precariæ, or 'boon-days', sometimes called bene works—special or extra services which the lord has a right to require, sometimes the lord providing food for the day, and sometimes the tenant providing for himself] **1906** N. J. HONE *Manor & Manor. Rec.* 226 A precary without dinner with three men

†**Precary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *precāri-us*.] = PRECARIOUS.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 143 Holiness hath no other but a precary time, when we will borrow it of our worke.

Precast, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To cast or calculate beforehand; to forecast. Hence **Precasting** *vbl. sb.*

1863 H. JENNINGS *Rosicrucians* I. 257 The conviction that their divulgement [of future events], as the precasting of God's purposes is disallowed.

†**Precation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *precātiō-nem*, n. of action f. *precārī* to pray. Cf. F. *précation* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] Praying; entreating, supplication.

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen V* 37 b, Daily praiers and continual precacions to God. *a* **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Pattern Cath. Doct.* (1642) 101 Precation is the desiring of something that is good. **1634** JACKSON *Creed* VII. XXXV. § 4 Mutual precations of peace and many happy days. *a* **1687** COTTON *2nd Epist to J. Bradshaw* IX, And can you not, from your Precation And your as daily Club-Potation, To think of an old Friend find some vacation?

Precative (prē·kătiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *precātīv-us*, f. *precārī* to entreat, pray: see -ATIVE.] Expressing entreaty or desire; supplicatory.

In *Gram.* applied to a word, particle, or form, expressing entreaty, or the like.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. 1 li. (1669) 415/1, I begin with the Petitionary part of prayer, and it is threefold, Precative, Deprecative, Imprecative. **1751** HARRIS *Hermes* I. viii. (1765) 144 The Requisitive..hath its subordinate Species: With respect to inferiors, 'tis an Imperative Mode; with respect to equals and superiors, 'tis a Precative or Optative. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 5 It is a matter of controversy whether the indicative or the precative form of absolution was the earliest. **1899** BROWN *Heb. & Eng. Lex.* 609 נָא attached..to the pf. with *waw* consec., in a precative sense.

b. *Precative disposition*: cf. PRECATORY b.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II Comm (ed 2) 287 A precative disposition (a disposition in the form of entreaty) is a trust.

Hence **Precatively** *adv.*, in a precative manner.

1869 J. A. HESSEY in *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 180 Sung, pronounced, or uttered precatively or authoritatively.

†**Precatorious**, *a. Obs. rare*: see PRECARY *sb.* 2.

Precatory (prē·kătəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *precātōri-us*, f. *precātōr-em* one who prays, agent-n. from *precārī* to pray.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressing entreaty or supplication.

In *Gram.*: see PRECATIVE.

1636 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XIX. § 1 Some..would have this word *Hosanna*, to be merely precatory or optative: *The Lord send help or salvation.* **1657** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 83 That precatory Hymn of *Veni Creator.* **1787** SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 270 The most perfect models of precatory eloquence and civil negotiation. **1833** CARLYLE *Diderot* Misc. Ess. 1872 V. 17 Epistles precatory and amatory he may have written. **1842** ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 27 (1850) 41 Others are only precatory or exclamatory: as 'Oh that this too solid flesh would melt!' **1853** WOLFE *Heb. Gram.* 90 [The Imperative with paragogic ה] is frequently followed by the precatory particle נָא *I pray.*

b *Precatory words*, words in a will praying or expressing a desire that a thing be done. When these are deemed to have an imperative force and to bind the person to whom they are addressed, they constitute a *precatory trust.*

1782 in W. Brown *Rep. Cr. Chanc.* I. 143 The answer is that the words are precatory, not imperative. **1803** LD. ELDON in F. Vesey *Reports* (1804) VIII. 380 Whether the terms are those of recommendation, or precatory, or expressing hope, if the objects..are certain..the words are considered imperative; and create a Trust. **1890** *Will of E. W. Harcourt* (Nuneham), [The testator expresses a hope] which is not to be construed as a precatory trust, that my successors in the Harcourt estates will carry out the wishes expressed by our common benefactor, the said George Simon Earl Harcourt, ..and will use the surname of Harcourt only. **1904** *Times* 3 Feb. 2/4 The question..was whether the bequest constituted a precatory trust.

Precaudal: see PRE- B. 3.

Precausation. *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Causation beforehand; predetermination.

1670 BAXTER *Life of Faith* II. ix. 163 By his sustentation, and universal precausation and concourse. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 658 The ideas of precausation and fatality, of certainty and necessity, are so strongly rivetted together in men's minds.., that it is not easy to keep them asunder.

Precaution (prikō·ʃŏn), *sb.* [a. F. *précaution* (16th c.), ad. late L. *præcautiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *præcavēre* to guard against beforehand, f. *præ* PRE- + *cavēre* to beware of; see CAUTION *sb.*]

1. As a quality or mode of action: Caution exercised beforehand to provide against mischief or secure good results; prudent foresight.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 128 A putting by or precaution that we should not commit any of those faults. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Præcaution*, a fore-seeing, fore-warning, or preventing. **1782** PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 20, I have used all the care and precaution that I could. **1791** BURKE *App Whigs* Wks. VI. 20 An object of precaution to provident minds. **1823** F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 19 The danger in this place defies precaution.

2. An instance or practical application of this; a measure taken beforehand to ward off a possible evil, or to ensure a good result. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxvii. 93 Regular and remisse friendship, wherein so many precautions of a long and preallable conversation, are required. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 249 The Governor had taken several precautions to prevent us from forcing our way into the harbour. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, This seemed a necessary precaution. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 331 They believed truly that the security of the state required unusual precautions.

†**3.** A caution or caveat given beforehand. *rare.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Precaution*, Caution, Warning, or Heed, given or us'd before-hand. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 P 1, I should call my present Precaution A Criticism upon Fornication.

Precaution, *v.* [a. F. *précautionner* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *précaution* sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To caution (any one) beforehand *against* something; to preadmonish, forewarn.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 43 Let the Duke of Guise then be precautioned by the Duke of Alansons ill successe at Antwerp. **1768** *Woman of Honor* I. 13 She precautioned them against receiving implicitly any opinion.

2. To put (any one) upon his guard *against* something; esp *refl.* to be on one's guard *against.*

1700 J. WELWOOD *Mem. Trans. Eng.* 252 They had ever the Shovel and Pickaxe in their hands, to precaution themselves against this Misfortune. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 Which last [Rivalling] both High and Low do Precaution themselves against. **1805** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 63 Precautioned by works of imperishable criticism against any real imprudence.

†**3.** To mention or say beforehand by way of caution. *Obs.*

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, Therefore I have here, to that end, precautioned so much as I conceive may be pertinently extracted from the subject I have now in hand. *Ibid.* 86, I will precaution a little by the way, concerning that. **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 215 The reason..was not (as is already precautioned) any Absolute Merit of theirs.

†**4.** To take precautions against, guard against (a danger). *Obs. rare.*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* II. i. 30 He cannot hurt me; That I precaution'd.

Hence **Precautioning** *vbl. sb.* (in sense 1).

1710 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 525 The precautioning of all witnesses.

Precautional, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of the nature of precaution; precautionary.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. vi. § 3. 61 Wherefore this first filiall fear, is but virtuous and precautionall. **1887** *Scott. Leader* 9 Dec. 5 The precautional measures ..taken by the Austro-Hungarian War Office, in view of the concentration of Russian troops on the Galician frontier.

Precautionary (prikō·ʃŏnări), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PRECAUTION *sb.* + -ARY.]

1. Suggesting or advising provident caution.

1757 *Herald* No. 6 (1758) I 89 Had the planners of the scheme no precautionary forecast? **1820** CORRY *Eng. Metrop.* 103 You are startled at my first precautionary hint. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXV, Jermyn's precautionary statement that he was pursuing inquiries.

2. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a precaution.

1807 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 2) I IV. v. 276 The precautionary measures of Alfred. **1848** R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 125 A precautionary guard against what was afterwards the Arian heresy. **1880** FLO. MARRYAT *Fair haired Alda* II. ix. 159 My measures were only precautionary.

†**B.** *sb.* A precautionary measure, a precaution.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 49 Thou seest, Belford, by the above precautionaries, that I forget nothing.

Precautious (prikō·ʃəs), *a.* [f. PRECAUTION: see -OUS and CAUTIOUS.] Using precaution; displaying previous or provident caution or care.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 117 P 1 This precautious way of reasoning and acting has proved.. an uninterrupted source of felicity *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 110 (1740) 93 It was not the Mode of the Court, in those Days, to be very penetrant, precautious, or watchful. **1871** G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II. 177 She was precautious to have her giant to protect her from violence.

Hence **Precautiously** *adv. rare*, in a precautious manner, as a precaution.

a **1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 333 Jesus himself precautiously withdrew, When persecuted by the furious Jew. **1747** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xii. 77 How anxious to choose and to avoid everything, precautiously, as I may say, that might make me happy, or unhappy.

‖ **Precava, præ-** (prikē·vă). *Anat.* [f. PRE- A. 4 b + CAVA for *vena cava*: cf. POSTCAVA.] The superior or anterior vena cava. Hence **Pre-, præcaval** *a.* (also *ellipt.* as *sb.*).

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* I. 505 The right and left precavals enter separately the auricular sinus, the left precaval opening near the postcaval vein. **1882** [see POSTCAVA]. **1884** T. J. PARKER *Zootomy* 65 A small chamber, the precaval sinus.. situated in the antero-lateral angle of the abdominal cavity.

Prece, obs. variant of PRESS.

†**Precedaneous**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 -nious, -nous; 7 precid-, 7–8 præcid-, 8 præcedaneous. [app. f. PRECEDE *v.* + *-aneous*: cf. *antecedaneous*, *succedaneous*; but perh. associated in origin with L. *præcīdāne-us* 'that is slaughtered or sacrificed before' (f. *cædĕre* to slay), which in med.L. (Du Cange), and perh. in late L., had in particular connexions the generalized sense 'preliminary, preceding'. Cf. the L. spelling *succīdāneus* beside *succēdāneus*.] Happening or existing before something else; preceding, antecedent, previous.

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iii. 19 It was but a precedaneous power, preparatory to that other of ruling. [**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Precidaneous*, that which goes before, or is cut or killed before.] **1697** R. PRICE *Bath Mem.* II. vi. 322 Precedanious to the Dropsie, are all Cachexies. **1794** T. TAYLOR *Plotinus* Introd 16 Of goods, some are precedaneous and others preparative; and the precedaneous are such as are desirable for their own sakes, but the preparative, for the sake of other things.

Hence †**Precedaneously** *adv. Obs.*, previously.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kοινή* XV. 213 There seems to result a necessity of examining Heathens precedaneously to their admission.

Precede (prisī·d), *v.* Also 5 **presede**, 6-8 **precead**, **præcede**, 7 **precead**, **præceed**. [a. F. *précéder* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præcēdĕre* to go before, precede, excel: see PRE- A and CEDE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To go before or beyond (another) in quality or degree; to surpass, excel; to exceed.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*Baptista*) 177 Ymang birthis

þat weman bare þane Iohne baptiste vas nane mare; For he al vthyre in þat precedis, And ewine is to þame in gud dedis. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 150 Men in the feruencie of deuotion did not precede the weaker sex. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 84 Through the enfoldings of the stranger's modesty, Mr. Fenton discerned many things preceding the vulgar rank of men.

2. To go before in rank or importance; to occupy a position before or above; to take precedence of.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 14 The other grete lordes that shal be there precedyng your degree. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 117 The Colonels companie preceedeth all others of his regiment. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 285 Such a reason of precedence S Cyprian giveth in another case, Because .Rome for its magnitude ought to precede Carthage 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Precedence*, All the sons of viscounts and barons are allowed to precede baronets. 1839 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 99, I have another short engagement, which ought to precede yours.

3. To go or come before in order or arrangement; to stand or be placed before or in front of.

1494 [see PRECEDING a] 1530 [see 4]. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* V. 56 Rethelan, ..cummith of Rethe, and Glan; when Glan is set with a Worde præceding G is explodid 1673 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 320 One for the Duchess of Portsmouth, preceded with a patent of indenization. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. v. 267 Those [prologues] of Dryden..may precede any play whatsoever, even tragedy or comedy. 1879 BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram* 145 When the adjective ends in y *preceded by* a consonant, the y is changed into i.

4. To go before, to move in front of; to walk or proceed in advance of.

1530 PALSGR. 664/1, I precede, I go byfore another to a place or in order. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* I. i. 122 As harbingers preceding still the fates. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No 55. 352 Streamers..preceded a Cart, wherein were placed three large Figures. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlv (1869) II. 677 Terror preceded his march. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 85, I sometimes preceded him in cutting the steps.

b. *Astr.* Said of a star, etc. which in the apparent diurnal rotation of the heavens rises before and moves in front of another, i. e. which is situated to the west of it. (See also PRECEDING c.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pisces*, Names and situation of the stars. ..1st of those preceding the square under the southern fish. [1860 MAURY *Phys Geog. Sea* (LOW) vi. § 313 Canopus and Sirius are high up in their course; they look down with great splendour..as they precede the Southern Cross on its western way.]

5. To come before in time; to happen, occur, or exist before; to be earlier than or anterior to.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 274/1 And Duns saith, that there is a mollifienz, that precedeth grace, whiche hee calleth attrition. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confes.* i (1584) E iij, Workes doe not preceede a man to be iustified, but doe follow him being iustified. 1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 161 He told them of signes which should precede the day of Judgement. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 13 Infinite duration must have preceded the present moment. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 The century preceding the formation of the Hanseatic federation.

6. *intr.* or (now only) *absol.* (in senses 2–5): To go or come before (in rank, order, place, or time); to have precedence; to be anterior.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 278/2 Whether..the will of God is alonely the cause of election, or els any merite of man precedyng afore 1654 EARL MONM tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 123 Who..precedes now in the universal Government of Christ's flock by the name of Urban the Eight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 640 Till then the Curse pronounc't on both precedes. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xiv. (ed. 22) 185 The Colonel thereof is always to precede as the first Colonel. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 506 To your pretence their title would precede. *Mod.* A statement different from anything that precedes or follows.

7. *trans.* in causal sense: To cause to be preceded (*by*); to preface, introduce (*with* or *by*).

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar, The emperor precedes his visit by a royal present 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* IV. 51 The old man never . addressed her, without preceding Winifred with Mrs. or Miss. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 222 No modern writer would have dared, like Shakspeare, to have preceded this last visitation by two distinct appearances. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/3 If it was the intention of the Government to postpone the dissolution until September or later, they would undoubtedly have to precede that by a measure of registration.

¶ **8.** Errors used for PROCEED. *Obs rare.*

?13.. *Cast. Love* (Halliw.) 1455 In the Fadur nome and the Sone allso, And in the Holigostys that precedit hem fro [*Vernon MS.* glit of hem bo]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 89 Ageynes whom as ofte as þe kyng precede [*procederet*], þe erle Edrik counseille nouȝt [*dissuasit*] to ȝeve batаille.

Precedence (prĭsī·dĕns). Also 5 **precydence**, 5–6 **-sidence**, 7 **prece-**. [prob. f. the earlier PRECEDENT *a.*: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *précédence* (16th c. in Littré).]

†**1.** = PRECEDENT *sb.* 2, 3. *Obs.* (In quots. 1484, 1541, perh. a corruption of *precedents*: cf. ACCIDENCE.)

1484 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 85 The bookes of accomptes, [are to] be alway in the handes of the said auditours for their presidence. 1541 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 30 These presidence was corrected and drawen out of diverse old presidence. 1558 *Ibid.*, An old book of Precedences, extracted out of the elder Precedences of the town. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvi. 29 b, Out of all such precedences he gathered Preceptes of Phisike.

†**b.** The being or serving as a precedent. *rare.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron* II. 416 By precydence wherof all the great cyties & good townes of Fraunce were charged in lyke maner.

†**2.** A thing that precedes; something said or done before; an antecedent: = PRECEDENT *sb.* 1.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 83 An epilogue or discourse to make plaine Some obscure precedence that hath tofore bin saine. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 51 *Mes* But yet Madam. *Cleo.* I do not like but yet, it does allay The good precedence. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* (1636) 47 Adventure upon nothing without due consideration of the precedences and consequences thereof.

3. The fact of preceding another or others in time or succession; previous existence or occurrence; priority. (Often with mixture of sense 4.)

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 181, I doe beseech the true King, that he would not respect the precedence in time, but devotion of my minde. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks 1731 I. 478 When it was ready to sign, the French Ambassadors offer'd to yield the Precedence in signing it to us as Mediators 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam Hume Mind* iv. 90 According to the law of Precedence, one idea acquires the power of suggesting others by immediately preceding them 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1867) 158 In the chronology of our poetical collector, Gower takes precedence of Chaucer unjustly. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/1 The payment of interest.. will take precedence of other Egyptian obligations

4. The fact of preceding another or others in order, rank, importance, estimation, or dignity; higher position, superiority; the foremost place, pre-eminence, supremacy.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Precedence*, a going before, also a surpassing, or excelling. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I 8 Let me have the precedence in your heart. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Notes Ovid's Met* III. Wks 1721 I 241 In which part Ovid's copiousness of invention, and great insight into nature, has given him the precedence to all the Poets that ever came before or after him. 1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 9 That form Framed for the service of a free-born will, Asserts precedence, and bespeaks control. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. xiv. 52 The Andalucian horse takes precedence of all. *a* 1902 V. B. DAVIDSON *Old Test. Proph.* x. (1903) 153 The moral everywhere takes precedence of the miraculous.

b. *spec.* The right of preceding others in ceremonies and social formalities; the occupying of a higher or more honourable place in an assembly or procession, according to one's rank; ceremonial priority. Hence in generalized sense: The order to be ceremonially observed by persons of different ranks, according to an acknowledged or legally determined system of regulations.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. 1, I am no auctorised Herauld to marshall your precedence. ?*a* 1600 (*title*) The Copie of a Booke of Precedence of all estates and playcinge to ther degrees. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 529 P 1 Disputes concerning Rank and Precedence. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 288 He moved, that a letter might be writ giving him the precedence of the Lord Chancellour. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XXVII. 428 The Order of Precedence..was first established upon a definite system by a Statute of Henry VIII. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 103 The president of education is to take precedence of them all. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 6/1 The great precedence question, which for a while raged so fiercely in the bosoms of our Knights Bachelors, is..now satisfactorily settled.

Precedency (prĭsī·dĕnsi). Also 7 **-ie**, **preceed-**, erron. **presi-**. [f. as prec. and -ENCY.]

†**1.** The furnishing of a precedent or setting an example; the being a precedent: = prec. 1 b. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 (1619) 376 Let them be encouraged vnto this holy precedencie and testification of Christianity in euery word, action, and behauiour. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 5 Such..shall answere not only for their owne sins, but for all theirs whom the pattern of their precedency has induced to the like. 1657 W. BLOIS *Mod. Policies* (ed 7) E iv, *Fælix prædo, munus exemplum inutile*, Happy Piracy is a thing of unhappy presidency; fortunate sins may prove dangerous temptations

†**2.** A thing that precedes; an antecedent: = prec. 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1657 FITZ-BRIAN *Gd. Old Cause in Prim. Lustre* (1659) 6 It was an inlet, and a necessary precedency to their great mutations that were to follow.

3. Priority in time or succession: = prec. 3.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent* xii (1634) 106 The other two may justly claime precedency of Coines, seeing they are the ingredient simples that compound them. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 5 The Precedencie which God gave this Iland to be the first Restorer of buried Truth 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* IV i 47 He has lov'd me long, long before you knew me, and claims a Privilege from Precedency. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 83/2 Numa seems to have taken away the precedency from March, to show his preference of the political virtues to the martial.

4. Superiority in rank or estimation: = prec. 4.

1612 *North's Plutarch* 750 You looke here, Reader, to see to which of the two I shold giue the precedencie. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc (1638) 90 He speakes most of the precedency of age. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Introd, The Pythagorick Verses deservedly call'd Golden, may justly claim the precedency. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 P 1 The precedency or superior excellence of one virtue to another. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II. xii. 26 They had surrendered their ancient claim to precedency among the Gaulish states.

b. *spec.* Ceremonial priority or order: = prec. 4 b

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, One, in whom the humours and elements are peaceably met, without emulation of precedency. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. ii. 37 A controversie of precedency between the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons, and the Baronets. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 P 3 There is infinitely more to do about Place and Precedency in a Meeting of Justices Wives, than in an Assembly of Dutchesses. 1863 H. COX *Institut.* I. vi. 43 Bills for granting honours or precedency.

Precedent (prĕsī·dĕnt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 **precident**, **-cydent**, 5– **precedent** (5–6). *β* 5–6 **prese-**, **presy-**, 7 **piesa-**, 5–8 **president** (5–6 **-e**). [a. F. *précédent*, subst. use of the adj.: see next. The *β* forms arose in Eng. through practical identity of pronunciation, and consequent confusion, with PRESIDENT.]

1. A thing or person that precedes or goes before another. †**a.** That which has been mentioned just before. Usually in *pl.*: the preceding or foregoing facts, statements, etc. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 425/1 My Lord of Bedford, nought havyng his rewarde to yᵉ said precedents offerd and agreed hym to serve yᵉ Kyng. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 397 Whan all these presedentes were sene by yᵉ Scottes, a day was assygned of metynge at Norham *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 237 A fourth impediment, and worse than the precedents. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 105, I should here end the discourse of this beast, after the method already observed in the precedents.

b. That which precedes in time; something occurring before; an antecedent. *? Obs.*

In first two quots. applied to a previous document, etc. serving as a guide in subsequent cases (leading to sense 2).

1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 191/1 Any Graunt made by us.. of Viewe of Frauncplegge which we graunted to hym upon certeyn precedentes allowed in Ayer to his Aunceters of longe time paste 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 But yᵉ diuersytie of these tenures can not be knowen but by the lordes euydence, court rolles, rentayles, and suche other presydentes. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 10 The mention of the Three days, and a Half as the most Immediate Precedent of their Rising. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* I. 67 Things subsequent are always annexed to their precedents.

†**c.** One who goes or moves before or in advance of another; a forerunner *Obs.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 274 Some gaine in running vpon his precedentes, some forced to come behinde those that were once foremost. 1610 *Histrio-m.* VI 143 Ruine and Warre, the precedents of Wrath,..Have rid their circuit through this fertile soyle.

†**d.** The original from which a copy is made. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III vi. 7 Here is the Inditment of the good Lord Hastings,..Eleuen houres I haue spent to write it ouer The Precedent was full as long a doing. 1595 — *John* v. ii. 3 My Lord Melloone, let this be copied out, And keepe it safe for our remembrance: [Giues Meloone the Treaty.] Returne the president to these Lords againe.

†**e.** A sign, token, earnest, indication. *Obs.*

1581 RICH *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 183 He had given..to the King himself, as a president of his good will, a riche jewell. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 26 Wi h this she ceazeth on his sweating palme, The president of pith and lusty hood.

2. A previous instance or case which is or may be taken as an example or rule for subsequent cases, or by which some similar act or circumstance may be supported or justified. (The prevailing sense.)

α. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/2 My Lordes your Uncles [etc.]. serched precydentes of the governaill of ye land in tyme and cas semblable. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 21 That verie president it selfe which they propose may bee best followed. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 37 St Paul is Precedent for it 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Jan., The Lords did argue, that it was an ill precedent, and that which will ever hereafter be used. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 392 Be wise to day; 'tis madness to defer; Next day the fatal precedent will plead. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 141 They consider the North American revolution a precedent for theirs. 1832 TENNYSON '*You ask me why*', etc. 12 A land Where Freedom broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. i, He promptly followed the precedent set by Oxford.

β. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon* x. (1885) 134 Soche was þe sellynge off Chirke and Chirkes landes, wheroff neuer manne see a president. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 102 The president were to yvel to be admytted. 1643 MILTON *Sov. Salve* 4 By such a provision a dangerous president is introduced. 1663 CHAS II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 151 Considering all former presadents, who are clearly on our side. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit* II. 445 His Majesty's not interposing, was afterwards made use of as a president.

b. *Law.* A previous judicial decision, method of proceeding, or draft of a document, which serves as an authoritative rule or pattern in similar or analogous cases.

a. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 34 Things done in particular cases in favour are not Precedents. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iii 69 It is an established rule to abide by former precedents, where the same points come again in litigation. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded Eng. Nat 3 One precedent creates another.—They soon accumulate, and constitute law. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii § 5. 502 The legal research of Noy ..found precedents among the records in the Tower.

β. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 The lordes court rolles, the whiche is a regester to the lorde to knowe his presydentes, customes, and seruyces. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 220 There is no power in Venice Can alter a decree established: 'Twill be recorded for a President. 1642 CHAS I *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 25 Upon pretence of Authority of Bookcases, and Presidents 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Feb., Look'd [out] the presidents which made it good.

c. In collective or generalized sense (without article or *pl.*). *Without precedent*, unprecedented.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) VI. 154 To become a precedent, govern thyself by precedent first. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med* Introd. 4 We will not much praise it,..for it was wrot without President 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 28 P 7 Each comforts himself that his faults are not without

precedent. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. (1797) I. 44 Your conduct was not justified by precedent. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 362 The conservative English instinct, which ever preferred the authority of precedent to any other guide.

† **3.** *transf.* A written or printed record of some past proceeding or proceedings, serving as a guide or rule for subsequent cases. *Obs.*

1543 (*title*) A Boke of Presidentes exactly written in maner of a Register. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. v, Of all which seuerall [news] The Day-bookes, Characters, Precedents are kept. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* (1651) 11 He caused a whole cartload of Parliament Presidents (that spake the Subjects Liberty) to be burnt.

† **4.** An example that is, or is intended or worthy to be, followed or copied; a pattern, model, exemplar. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2.)

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* P ij b, Through the abhominable president of theyr life they dooe eftsoones crucifie hym. 1565 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlvi. 472 [Thus..did the Admonition to the Parliament charge her Chapel, viz.] as the pattern and precedent to the people of all superstition. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iv, *Piero.* That vertuous Lady! *L. Ant.* Precedent for wives! 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 299 We produce Eve only for a president.

† **b** An example, instance, illustration, specimen.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 217 But the most notable president of this kind of chastity is the virginity of our blessed lady..married to good Joseph. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xliv. 704 Can there bee a president [L. *exemplum*] found more pregnant..to prove and enforce this point, than Annibal himselfe? 1631 R. NORWOOD *Trigonometrie* Ep. to Rdr., Some..who, when these tables were printing and almost finished, came to the printing house and not only tooke a sufficient view of them there, but carried away a president without the printer's leave. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm.* I. 49, I will make thee an example and president for a perjured Rogue. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 103 There are so many Presidents on Record in Holy Writ of this way of proceeding, that no one can be well ignorant of them.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *precedent book, precedent-worshipping* adj.

1591 NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, Although it be..the president bookes of such as cannot see without another man's spectacles. 1853 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 374 If we can prove this point, we prove everything with precedent-worshipping John Bull.

Precedent (prĭsī·dĕnt), *a.* Now *rare*: largely replaced by PRECEDING. Forms: α. 4- **precedent**, (5 **pre·cydent**, 6 **precee·dent**, 7 **præcedent**). β. 5-6 **pre·sedent**, 6 **pre·sident**, 7 **pre·sedentt.** [a. F. *précédent* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præcēdens, -entem*, pres. pple. of *præcēdĕre* to PRECEDE. Originally stressed *prē·cede nt, prē·cedent* like the sb.; but in 16th c. conformed to *prece de, prece·dence, prece·ding.*

(Pegge *Anecd* 283 remarks on *precedent* having one sound when a sb., another sound when an adj.)]

1. Preceding in time; existing or occurring before something expressed or implied; previous, former, antecedent: = PRECEDING b.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 32 Fro the Midday of the day precedent. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Precedent, *presidens* [P. *precedens*]. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 57/1 The same accompt for the first yere precedent. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 123 The destenye is a thyng accydent,. Tyll it be done it is ay precedent. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* I. 123 As if we were in our precedent way. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* (1631) 473 There are two sorts of ends, some are precedent, some subsequent. 1616 SIR T. BUTTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 65, I shalbe glad to be your tenant..and give as muche rentt..as the presedentt tenant did. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ch. i, There's nothing modern times can own, The which precedent Ages have not known. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Lenath.* (1676) 88 For there could be no Law precedent to that resignation of themselves. 16.. *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 157 Our men were in precedent dayes To manly actions bent. 1787 *Minor* 201 Mr. Plodder having been busied the precedent night. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 21 The operation of control is subsequent, not precedent. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 51 A host of jarring rumours..Each fresh recital with a murkier hue Than its precedent.

2. Preceding in order or succession; coming or placed before; esp. *the precedent*, that coming immediately before, the foregoing: = PRECEDING a.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E ij b, To flee the false opynyons and errours of thauncient beforesayd in the iiii precedent commaundementes. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* v. viii, The Auctor of this booke reherceth suche another Fable..as the precydent. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth* 15 b, As I have taught in the precedent chapter. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 2 The six precedent and the two subsequent [Books]. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gamekind* v. 77 The Generality of the Precedent Words. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 389 Certain provincialisms..chiefly evinced..in the discord of precedent, antecedent, and relative pronouns.

b. Mentioned or spoken of just before; immediately aforesaid; preceding.

1530 PALSGR. 987 The whiche may be turned lyke the verbe precedent. 1594 PLAT *Jewell ho.* III. 63 This secrete with the precedent I had of a Dutch mountbanke. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. VII. § 1. 8 The great Foxe-taile grasse..is nothing rough in handling like the precedent. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. to King § 13 Another defect which I note, ascendeth a little higher than the precedent. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 269 A Bird not above half so big as the precedent.

3. Preceding in rank or estimation; having or taking precedence.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 340 The one precedent in age and nobilitie, the other a Leader in Warre, and Lawgiuer in Peace. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* x. (1864) 289 Laying his hand upon all the dearest and most intimate affections of life and demanding a precedent love.

Precedent (prē·sĭdĕnt), *v.* [f. PRECEDENT *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a precedent; to be a precedent for; to support or justify by a precedent. Now only in *pa. pple.*: see also PRECEDENTED.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 28 The examples of diuers..kings do president vs in these carriages. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 18 The Ottoman Turks were precedented by those of Egypt. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 52 Otherwise the Example might be of dangerous consequence, tho' often precedented by the Popish Monks and Jesuits in their Editions.

† **b.** *refl.* To guide or support oneself *by* a precedent; to follow as a precedent. *Obs.*

1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 35 Now we are no longer to president our selves, in this kind, by the Chappell, but by the Liturgie of Queen Elisabeth. 1641 BURGES *Serm.* 5 *Now* 63 This is a memorable Instance; and I would to God you would president your selves by it.

Hence **Pre·cedenting** *ppl. a.*, setting or serving as a precedent.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. XXXVIII. 319 Prototypal and precedenting fool.

Precedent, obs. Sc. form of PRESIDENT.

Precedentable, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRECEDENT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being precedented; for which a precedent can be found.

c 1642 *Observator Defended* 4 Which power, can never be safe either for King or people, nor is presidentable.

Precedental (presĭdĕ·ntal), *a. rare* [f. PRECEDENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a precedent; of the nature of, or constituting a precedent (= PRECEDENTIAL 1); but in quots. used as = supported by precedent, precedented (cf. PRECEDENTIAL 1 b).

1642 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 237 By abollishing condemnations and censures (presidental from the time of the corporation) of the inhabitants from colonies service. 1658 *Ibid.* 499 The House humbly presenteth, That the said disolution..is not presidentall.

Prejede·ntary, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ARY¹.] Forming a precedent: = PRECEDENTIAL 1.

1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 396 Such a precedentary act as Lord Palmerston's despatch of the British fleet to the Dardanelles.

Precedented (pre sĭdented), *ppl. a.* [f. PRECEDENT *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with or having a precedent; in accordance with or warranted by precedent; paralleled or supported by a similar previous case or occurrence. Usually in predicate: see also PRECEDENT *v.* (Opp. to UNPRECEDENTED.)

1653 A. WILSON *Jas I* 175 We with more alacrity and celerity than ever was precedented in Parliament, did address ourselves to the Service commanded unto Us. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. Pref. 5 When one offers to the public the labours of another person, it is allowable and precedented to expatiate in praise of the work. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* II. 65 This prayer is, as we have shewn before, precedented and proper. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. 275 Notwithstanding their extraordinary but precedented Oath of Homage.

Precedential (presĭde·nʃăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PRECEDENT *sb.* or PRECEDENCE, after *consequential, differential*, etc.]

1. Of the nature of or constituting a precedent; furnishing a guide or rule for subsequent cases.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 31 These were Precedentiall to their Successors. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 404 His Excell. had made many steps of Condescention to them which he had not done in another government, and [which] was not presidentiall. 1893 *Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct., If he is appointed, any applicant can claim.. appointment on the strength of this precedential case.

¶ **b.** *erron.* Supported by precedent, precedented: in comb. *non-precedential*, unprecedented.

1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 29 They can fix on the same an unparallel'd, non-presidentiall interpretation.

2. Having precedence, preceding preliminary.

1651 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Precedential*, that goes before or surpasseth. 1683 HOWE *Union among Protestants* Wks. (1846) 121 Negotiations, precedential to the concord they endeavoured between the Saxon and the Helvetian Churches. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 4 It becomes necessary to distinguish the several precedential or introductory facts from the ultimate principal fact.

3. Relating to social precedence.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 63 Charles the Fifth settled a precedential hubbub between two dames of high degree.

Pre·cedentless, *a. rare.* [f. PRECEDENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no precedents to follow.

1869 *Daily News* 26 May, Admitting..that his own tradition be ridden country was being slowly but surely drawn into the wake of traditionless, precedentless America.

Precedently (prĭsī·dĕntlĭ), *adv.* [f. PRECEDENT *a.* + -LY².] In the way of precedence; previously, antecedently, beforehand.

1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. F.* 31 The mayne and substantiall points of faith are beleeued, not vpon Scripture, but vpon Tradition precedently vnto Scripture. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ix. 117 For precedently he had said that [etc.]. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 5 From what I have precedently touched to you of her character. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* i. (1853) 31 Precedently to this inquiry, another cla ms its notice.

Preceder (prĭsī·dəɹ). *rare.* [f. PRECEDE + -ER¹.] One who or that which precedes; in quot., One who furnishes an example or precedent.

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xl. 744 So desirous to be a Preceder of moderation and singularity vnto others,.. that he would not permit his Empresse to weare any Iewels of high price.

Preceding (prĭsī·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PRECEDE + -ING².] That precedes: **a.** in order or arrangement: Coming or placed before something else; *esp.* coming immediately before; given, stated, or mentioned just before; foregoing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXIX. 95 As before is touchyd in the presedyng chapitre. 1702–3 GALE in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 258 Dr. S. gave me the preceding account. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1797) II. 267, I have great faith in the preceding argument. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 127 The secondary forms belonging to the four preceding classes of primary forms, are nearly similar to each other.

b. in time: Existing, occurring, or going on before something else; previous, prior, past, anterior, former, antecedent; *esp.* occurring just before, immediately anterior, 'last'.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 190 Of sixe preceding Ancestors,..Hath it beene owed and worne. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 237 They..sent them about the end of the preceding May last [*antecedente Maggio passato*]. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 16 The great difference between this last, and all the..preceding persecutions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 48 Each generation improves upon the preceding.

c. in movement: *spec.* in *Astr.* said of a heavenly body, etc. situated to the west of another, and therefore moving in front of it in the apparent diurnal rotation of the heavens.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Orion*, Bright [star] in preced[ing] foot called *regel*.. Preced[ing] in the girdle..Middle of three in the girdle. Third and last in the girdle. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 265 The preceding side of Mars shews the flattening of the poles, while the following is terminated by an elliptical arch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Quadrant*, In speaking of double stars, or of two objects near each other, the position of one component in reference to the other is indicated by the terms, north following, north preceding, south following, or south preceding, the word quadrant being understood.

Preceid, obs. Sc. form of PRESIDE.

† **Prece·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **presell.** [ad. L. *præcell-ĕre* to (rise above,) surpass, excel, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 5 + **cellĕre* to rise higher, to tower; cf. EXCEL. Cf. obs. F. *préceller.*]

1. *intr.* To be superior; to excel, surpass.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 If he precelle in sciens & holines. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I (MS. Bodl. 263) 13/2 As we precelle in wisdam and resoun. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* III. 9 It is conueniente, that he whiche precelleth in honor, should also precelle in vertues. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 54 (1877) 73 Malgo. precelled in beautye, puyssaunce, force, and strengthe, of all men in those dayes. 1552–1756 [see PRECELLING].

2. *trans.* To be superior to, to surpass, excel (another or others); = EXCEL *v.* 2.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 31 Bledgarec kynge precellede alle other in musike. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 26 As Phebus dois Synthia presell. 1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.* 91 Be subject to every humane creature, to the King as precelling all others.

Hence † **Prece·lling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1532 *Remedie of Loue* Prol. v, Flouring youth, which.. a precelling haste aboue age In many a singuler commodite.

Precelland, -end, obs. Sc. ff. PRECELLING.

† **Precellence.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præcellentia* excellence, f. *præcellĕre*: see PRICEL and -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *précellence* (16th c. in Littré).] The fact or quality of excelling; pre-eminence.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 159 The dedes schalle schewe the precellence of oure wifes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G iij, Eyther by precellence & noblenes of ye partye. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. 5 Their Divine.. Precellence beyond al human books and Records. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* Pref. Gosp. (1740) 9 The precellence of the Gospel will yet appear much greater, if we consider the imperfection of the Law.

† **Precellency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being 'precellent'; pre-eminence; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this.

1557 EDGEWORTH *Serm.*, 1 *Pet.* viii. 180 b, Sainte Peter knewe no precellencye or excellencye ouer a whole realme. 1616 R. SHELDON *Rom. Mir. Antichristian* 151 Any pre-eminence or precellencie giuen. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. iii. 207 There are many and great Precellencies of the soule of man, above the soules of beasts. 1658 W. PERCY *Compl. Swimmer* v. 9 Fishes may challenge to themselves a precellency in Swimming.

† **Precellent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præcellent-em*, pres. pple. of *præcellĕre* to surpass (see PRECEL). So obs. F. *précellent* (*c* 1170 in Godef.).] That excels or surpasses; surpassing, pre-eminent.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* ii. 13 Be 3e suget to the kyng, as precellent [*gloss* or more worthi in staat] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 39 Fulbertus, a man precellente in the luffe of our blissede lady. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* (1870) 225 To the precellent and armypotent prynce. 1660 BURNET *Κέρδ. Δωρον* (1661) 20 What validity is it of when precellent vertue is not valued?

b. Const. as *pres. pple.* = 'precelling', excelling.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 The philosophres that were diuines were precellente alle other kyndes off philosophres.

Hence † **Precellently** *adv.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* CXIX. 357 Proud men lyke drosse thou wilt remoue, which iet in earth so stout Precellently.

†Prece·lling, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **-and, -end.** [f. PRECEL *v.* + -ING².] That 'precels' or excels; excelling, excellent; surpassing, pre-eminent.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 Ther satt a child off beauté precellyng, Middes of the trone, rayed lyke a kyng. *Ibid.* 21 Be glad, O Londone,..Citee of citees, of noblesse precellyng. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5980 Than sall that most precelland Kyng Tyll those wrachis mak answeryng. *a* 1568 W. STEWART in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 250 Precellend prince! havand prerogatyue As rowy royall in this regioun to ring. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 I. 342 Were I as precelling in physico-mechanical investigations, as you in tropical rhetorical flourishes. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 308 The sacred confidence reposed in our representatives confers precelling dignity.

Precely, variant of PRESSLY *Obs.*, expressly.

Precent (prīse·nt), *v.* [ad. L. *præcentāre* to sing before, or back-formation from PRECENTOR.] *intr.* To officiate as precentor; to lead the singing of a choir or congregation. **b.** *trans.* To lead in singing (a psalm, antiphon, etc.).

1732 R. ERSKINE *Diary* in Agnew *Theol. Consolation* (1881) 253 This day I precented for my colleague. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 179 Owing to some misunderstanding between the minister of the parish and the session clerk, the precenting in church devolved on my father. 1872 *Sacristy* II. 224 Lifted up his voice and precented the 'Salve, Sancta Parens!' 1893 C. L. MARSON *Psalms at Work* (1894) 177/1 It is the hymn they sang on their way to the Mount.., and Our Lord no doubt precented it by singing the first half-verse alone. 1904 R. SMALL *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 669 The employment of a student to keep school and precent.

†Prece·ntion. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *præcentiōn-em* a singing before, a prelude, n. of action from *præcinĕre* (see next).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Precention*, a singing before; the on-set or flourish of a Song. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Precentor (prīse·ntəɹ). Also 7 9 **precenter.** [a. late L. *præcentor* a leader in music, precentor, f. L. *præcinĕre, -cent-* to sing or play before (a person, etc.), also to foretell, f. *præ*, PRE- + *canĕre* to sing. So F. *précenteur* (16th c.), earlier *precentre*.] One who leads or directs the singing of a choir or congregation; *spec.* **a.** in cathedrals of the Old Foundation, a member of the chapter (ranking next to the dean), whose duties as precentor are now commonly discharged by the succentor; **b.** in those of the New Foundation, one of the minor canons (among whom he usually takes precedence) or a chaplain, who performs the duties in person; **c.** in churches or chapels in which there is no instrumental accompaniment, the officer who leads congregational singing. Also *transf.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 201 The Præcentor or chiefe Chorister againe rising vp saith, And we know not what to doe 1649 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 46 (Scobell) 68 That all and every person and persons, who by an Act of this Parliament.. are not disabled to hold or use the Place, Function, Office, Title or Stile of Precenter, or any other Title [etc.] are and be from the Nine and Twentieth day of March..disabled to hold the same. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 2 Wherein also those Angels which shall then be our Præcentors are here pleased to follow. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 73 The Business of the Præcentor was to Sing the first Verse, or at least the first Part thereof, that the rest of his Brethren might know what Tune to Sing, and what Pitch to take 1757 in Calderwood *Dying Testimonies* (1806) 388 From pulpits or presenters seats. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. i. 56 In 680 John, Præcentor of St. Peter's, was sent over by Pope Agatho to instruct the Monks of Weremouth in the art of singing 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* XII, The schoolmaster..was likewise session-clerk and precentor. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 113 The Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Saint David..shall be.. styled Dean. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 600 Formerly the precentor in most of the Cathedrals ranked next to the Dean Now he is usually a minor canon. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 107 Observe a bevy of them seated on a door step, joining in tiny chorus to the directing melody of an elder precentor. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxii. 22 Jesus himself leads the song, and is both precentor and preacher in his church. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1513 [He] became a 'precentor' (or leader of the psalmody), first in a Perth Presbyterian church.

Hence **Precento·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a precentor; **Prece·ntory** [cf. *deanery*], the residence of the precentor in a cathedral of the Old Foundation; **Prece·ntress** = PRECENTRIX.

1845 CARLYLE *Schiller* App. 313 The precentorial spirit of his father was more than reconciled, on discovering that Daniel could also preach, and play upon the organ. 1906 E. M. SYMPSON *Hist. & Topogr. Lincoln* 310 Beneath the Precentory..still exists the Roman hypocaust. 1892 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1901) II. xi. 252 Our boys and precentress ('tis always a woman that leads) did better than I ever heard them.

Prece·ntorship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of a precentor.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 174 Saved..by the well-timed exaltation to a neighbouring precentorship. 1865 T. D. HARDY *Catal. Ld. Chancellors* II. 488 Besides this canonry he [Mapes] held the precentorship of Lincoln. 1868 I. BURNS *Mem. W. C. Burns* (1870) 485 A hymn was sung by the company under his precentorship. 1886 I. O PIKE *Yearbks.* 13 & 14 *Edw. III* Introd. 61 A former Bishop was seised of the advowson of the precentorship as in right of his bishopric.

Precentral: see PRE- B. 3.

Precentrix (prīse·ntriks). [a. med.L. *præcentrix* fem., corresp. to *præcentor* PRECENTOR: see -TRIX.] A female precentor or leader of a choir.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 19 He..made his Sister Præcentrix to the Women. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xix, The abbess..called on her Precentrix, and desired her to command her niece's attendance immediately. 1901 ROSA GRAHAM *S. Gilbert* 68 The Precentrix, like the Precentor, was responsible for the church services.

Precept (prī·sept), *sb.* Also 5–6 **precepte,** 6 **presept, -ceipt,** 6–7 **præcept;** 5–7 **precep.** [ad. L. *præceptum* a maxim, rule, order, command, prop. pa. pple. neut. sing. of *præcipĕre* to take beforehand, to give rules to, advise, instruct, order, f. *præ*, PRE- A + *capĕre* to take; whence also OF. *precept* (12th c in Littré), mod.F. *précepte.*]

†1. An authoritative command to do some particular act; an order, mandate. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 24 Whanne he hadde takyn such a precept [L. *Qui cum tale præceptum accepisset*], sente hem into the ynner prisoun. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 982 All þe curte knigtis & erles Suld put paim in-to presens, his precep to here. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1682 When Adam & Eue had broke the precept. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 18 To whom whas yoven a precepte in scripture. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. x. 26 Heir I command no tary nor delay Be maid of my preceptis, quhat I sal say.

2. A general command or injunction; an instruction, direction, or rule for action or conduct; *esp.* an injunction as to moral conduct; a maxim. Most commonly applied to divine commands. **†** *The ten precepts*: the ten commandments (*obs.*).

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* v. 6 Thei walkeden not in my preceptis [*gloss* or heestis; 1388 comaundementis]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 65 Whan thapostel speketh of maydenhede He seyde that precept ther-of hadde he noon. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIV. vi (W. de W.) 471 Ebal is a hyll, theron stode the vj lignages..to curse all tho that helde not the x preceptes [*Bodl. MS.* hestes]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 The x commaundementes and other preceptes of good moralite. 1547 *Title*] The Ethiques of Aristotle..preceptes of good behauoure and perfighte honestie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 2 b, It is S. Paules precept, that suche as be appointed to instruct the people, should be furnished..with holsome and sounde doctrine. 1564 *Brief Exam* B j, Vpon the .x. preceptes. 1638 QUARLES *Hieroglyph.* i. 4 This golden Precept, *Know thy selfe*, came downe From heav'ns high Court. *c* 1670 BUNYAN *Confess. Faith* Wks. 59 Through thy preceps I get understanding. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 Though Wine seems to be Prohibited by the Alcoran, yet the good-fellows say, that it is no more but an advice or council, and not a precept. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Imit. Persius' Sat.* I. Wks. 1730 I. 53 Authority with all thy precepts go. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 190 Example draws where precept fails. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* V. 128 Teaching them, by precept and example, the great truths of our Holy Religion.

b. One of the practical rules of an art; a direction for the performance of some technical operation; a rule.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 In all poynctes throughly grounded and acquainted with the preceptes. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 225 Subtraction hath the same precepts that Addition had. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 100 D, They which haue learned by heart all the tropes, figures and precepts of Rhetoricke. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 117, I have been the larger in this precept, that it may be a Rule of Direction. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 65 In the precept..for finding the length of the year. 1901 *'Knowledge' Diary* 11 The 'equation of time' is indicated in the Ephemeris by the precepts before or after clock

†3. A written order or mandate authorizing a person to do something; a warrant. *Obs.*

1518 in Sir W. Fraser *Sutherld. Bk.* (1892) III. 69 We..sall gif our preceppis to delyuer the saidis Jonet and Elesabeht to the seid Johune in keping. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 863 His precept of pensione furth he tuike, Biddand my Lord subscryve ane letter. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. v. (1636) 26 If a warrant or precept come from the King to sell wood upon the ground whereof I am tenant. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 907 The Pope sent his Precepts or Breves. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 5 The king sending a precept to the sheriff of Hampshire to have a chamber in the royal castle painted.

4. *spec.* **a.** A written or printed order issued by constituted authority (as the King, a court, or a judge), to require the attendance of members of a parliament, a court, or a jury, to direct the holding of an assize, to procure the appearance, arrest, or imprisonment of a delinquent, or the production of a record, or to authorize the levying of a distress; a writ, warrant.

[1344 *Rolls of Parlt.* II 154/2 Et sur cel precept, meisme le jour firent un autre precept, Sicut alias, de prendre son corps.] 1444 *Ibid* V. 110/1 Retourne uppon eny Writtes or Precepts to theyme directed 1503 4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 § 1 Every Shereff..to whom eny writte or precepte is ..directe. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 710 Our schiref-officiar being thair present with ane precept. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 14 Marry sir, thus: those Precepts cannot bee seru'd. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxvi. § 2 (1699) 129 Executing of any Summonds, Letters, or Precept direct by his Highness, or other Judges. 1709 *Connecticut Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 566 Ordered, that a precept be issued to all or either of the said officers,..to bring their said prisoner forthwith before the Governor and Council. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. XIX. 385, I have the original precept and panel of the Jury before me.

b. *Sc.* An instrument granting possession of something, or conferring a privilege. *Precept of sasine* (*seisin*), an instrument by which the legal ownership of land is transferred. *Precept of clare constat*: see CONSTAT 3.

1515 in Sir W. Fraser *Sutherld. Bk.* (1892) III. 59 A precept of seisyne of al and haill the erldome of Sutherland .. is direct to ws in dew forme be our souerane lordis chapell. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 178 It is desyrit that preceptis be grantit be hir Grace for proving of saising to hir. 1590 *Ibid.* IV. 514 His Hienes..promittis that he sall at na tyme heirefter grant ony provisioun or precept of the dewitie foirsaid..to na maner of persoun or personis, except for [etc.]. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. iii. § 33. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., A precept of sasine is the order of a superior to his bailie to give infeftment of certain lands to his vassal. There is also another precept of sasine, called a *precept of clare constat*, which is a warrant granted by a superior authorising his bailies..to give infeftment to the heir of his vassal. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 4 (1) When lands have been feued..It shall not be necessary..that he shall obtain from the superior any charter, precept, or other writ by progress. 1881 *Erskine's Princ. Law Scotl.* (ed. 16) 149 *note*, The precept of sasine is no longer a necessary part of any conveyance of land...If it should now be inserted, a short form is provided by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 35.

c. A written order to make arrangements for and hold an election; usually, that issued by the sheriff to the returning officer.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* ii. 20 Upon the Death of a King, he hath the chief Management of Affairs, and issues out Precepts for the Election of a new Prince 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 177 Within three days after the receipt of this writ, the sheriff is to send his precept, under his seal, to the proper returning officers of the cities and boroughs, commanding them to elect their members. 1852–3 *Act* 16 & 17 *Vict.* c. 68 § 3 After the receipt of the writ or precept. 1865 *Morn. Star* 3 Nov., The Earl of Powerscourt. and Lord Fermoy..are candidates for the vacant representative peerage. The precept for the election has arrived. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 413 The sheriffs shall send to the magistrates..a precept for the election to be made by the citizens [etc.].

d. An order for collection or demand for payment of money under a rate.

1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 262 They constitute his precept, and so long as this is correct on the face of it he may obey its commands. 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/3 Altho' the amount of the precept has been thus reduced. 1894 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/3 Under the Equalisation of Rates Act it was left to the Local Government Board to prescribe the forms of precepts to be used...The 'equalisation charge' may be either included as an item of the ordinary precept, or made the subject of a separate precept.

†Prece·pt, *v. Obs.* [Found first in pa. pple. *precept*, ad. L. *præcept-us*, pa. pple. of *præcipĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To seize beforehand, preoccupy, take in anticipation. *rare*⁻¹.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. I v b, In vaine wept Esau after Iacob had precept hym hys blessynge.

2. To lay down as a precept or rule; to teach, to prescribe (something) as a duty.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 2 Most playnly those thynges seem to be eydent, whiche of offyce and good maner be gyve and precept of them. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 265 Manuall labour is amongst those acts or offices which are precepted. 1638 — *Serm. Exper.* 133 When the duties are morally prescribed, precepted, here the vow increaseth the obligation.

b. To instruct (a person) by precepts; to give a precept to, to command, direct.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 206 Hath God .. precepted vs in vaine, to aske with assurance of audience? 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvii. (ed. 8) 238, I do not find, but it may well become a man to. precept himself into the practice of Virtue.

Preceptacyon, obs. erron. f. PRECIPITATION.

Preceptial (prīse·pʃăl), *a. rare.* By-form of PRECEPTUAL; consisting of precepts; instructive.

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* v. i. 24 Their counsaile..Would giue preceptiall medicine to rage. 1837 D. M^c NICOLL *Wks.* 72 It might be edifying as preceptial and declamatory.

Preception (prīse·pʃən). [ad. L. *præceptiōnem* a taking beforehand, the right of receiving in advance; a preconception; a precept, an imperial rescript, n. of action f. *præcipĕre*: see PRECEPT *sb.* Cf. F. *préception* (16th c. in Littré).]

†1. A previous conception or notion; a preconception, presumption. *Obs. rare.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iii. § 4 (1622) 19 Which Epicurus calleth a Præsumption, or Præception. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* V. v. 255 If he have no Prænotion or Preception of that he seeketh, he searcheth..as in a maze of infinitie.

†2. A command, precept. *Obs.*

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. xviii, 'Let him be the husband of one wife'...Leo calls these words a Preception, I did not.

b. Instruction by a preceptor; tutoring. *rare.*

1882 *All Year Round* XXIX. 448 The statement that he had 'sat at the feet of the Gamaliel of Birmingham', an allusion to his preception which was not so intelligible as the rendering of other journals, 'the Gamaliel of Birmingham'.

3. *Rom. Law.* The right of receiving beforehand, as a part of an inheritance before partition

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. § 216 Let Lucius Titius take my slave Stichus by preception (before partition). 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 529 A legacy by preception..could in strictness be bequeathed only to one of several heirs..who was thereby authorised to take and appropriate some particular item of the inheritance before it came to be divided.

Preceptive (prīse·ptiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *præceptīvus* didactic, hortatory, or a. obs. F. *préceptif* (14th c. in Godef.): see PRECEPT *sb.* and -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or conveying a precept. a. Conveying a command, mandatory.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 106 The pape has power preceptive apon thame. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 484 Our Sauiours words, Doe this in remembrance of me, are not Preceptiue. 1672 *Toleration not to be Abused* 15 The Law hath two parts,. the Preceptive and the Punitive. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* 28 The penalty, as well as the preceptive tenor of that law, was sufficiently notified to him. 1845 JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop* II. 687/1 The preceptive part is the law properly so called · it includes the whole of the commands and prohibitions of the lawgiver.

b. Conveying instructions or maxims; didactic, instructive.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca, Epist.* iv. (1696) 483 Cleanthes allows the Parænetic, or Preceptive Philosophy, to be in some sort Profitable. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) I. ii. ii. 258 The didactive or preceptive Manner. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 41 Denham's poetry must have been too grave and preceptive for the profligate gaiety of the habits of the monarch. 1884 *Friend* Dec. 297/2 The whole treatise is preceptive and hortatory.

† 2. According to precept. *Obs. rare.*

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* ix. 77 The branch..had no innate and immediate vertue to make the bitter waters sweet [at Marah], but by the preceptive use of it.

Hence **Prece·ptively** *adv*, in a preceptive manner; in the way of precept or command.

1633 AMES *Agst Cerem.* ii. 281 God willeth..Ceremonies, onely permissively, not præceptively. 1651 *Rec. Communion* § 7 In any thing that is held forth in the Word of God, as præceptively to worthy receiving necessary.

Preceptor (prīse·ptər). Also 5 -ur, 6 -our, 6–7 præ-. [a L. *præceptor* a teacher, instructor, whence also F. *précepteur* (15th c. in Littré): see PRECEPT *sb.* and -OR 2.]

1. One who instructs; a teacher, instructor, tutor.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 418 One þat was callid Anaximetes, þat was his preceptur & his maister. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 48 The scholemaster is vsed, both for Præceptor in learnyng, and Pædagogus in maners. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 200 Maister George Buquhannane, pensionar of Corsragwell, his majesteis preceptor. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 277 Clemens Alexandrinus an ancient Father and preceptor unto Origen. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 332 History is a preceptor of prudence, not of principles. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 410 My justly celebrated preceptor, Dr. Cullen, has been quoted. 1878 G. SMITH *J. Wilson* xvii. (1879) 308 Preceptors of religion unless they purify themselves, cannot expect success to attend their labours.

b. *transf.* As title of a book containing instructions for some art. (Cf. *tutor.*)

1843 *Musical World* XVIII. 431/3 Improved Preceptor for the Cornopean.

2. The head of a preceptory of Knights Templars.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v. *Preceptorie*, The Knights Templars and Hospitalars sent part of their Fraternity to some Country Cell, which was govern'd by a Person whom they called a Præceptor or Commander 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxv, This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows , which the devotion of the former preceptor had bestowed upon their Order.

Hence **Prece·ptoral** *a.* [so F. *préceptoral*], of or pertaining to a preceptor; **Prece·ptorate** [so F. *préceptorat*], the office of preceptor or giver of instruction.

c 1847 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 46 Free from all restraint, save that of parental or preceptoral authority and affection. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/2 A Society for higher female education, called the Institute of Ladies of the Christian Preceptorate, by the Vicomtesse d'Adhemar.

Preceptorial (prīseptōə·riăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *præceptōri-us* (see PRECEPTORY *a.*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a preceptor. Hence **Precepto·rially** *adv*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Prebend*, *Preceptorial Prebend*, is that prebend whose revenues are destined for the support of a preceptor or master, who is obliged to instruct the youth of the place gratis. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 130 Without any other preceptorial nourishment. 1884 *Chr. Leader* 30 Oct. 663 Where the church catechism and the ten commandments are daily taught preceptorially.

Prece·ptorship. [f. PRECEPTOR + -SHIP.] The office or position of a preceptor; a tutorship.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 448 A travelling preceptorship would suit him. 1881 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life Bp. Wilberforce* II. vii. 275 In earlier life the Bishop had sought the Preceptorship to the Prince of Wales.

Preceptory (prīse·ptəri), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *præceptōria* (*domus*?) in same sense; cf. obs. F. *preceptorie* (1598 in Godef.), mod F. *préceptorerie*: see next.] A subordinate community of the Knights Templars, established on one of the provincial estates of the order; hence, the estate or manor supporting this, or the buildings in which it was housed. Corresponding to the COMMANDERY of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Aduousons, commanderies, preceptories, contribucions, responsions, rentes . which appertained..to the priours. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 165/2 All templelands perteining to the preceptorie of Torphichen. 1661 WOOD *Life* 29 June (O. H. S.) I. 403 Sandford ..a house and preceptory sometimes belonging to the Knights Templars. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S) VII. 353 It was a Preceptory for the K^ts of S^t. John's of Jerusalem. 1878 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. I. 321 The establishments of the order [Templars], which bore the name of preceptories, to the number of twenty-three, were at first seized by the King and other lords, but afterwards, by a bull from the Pope and an Act of Parliament, transferred to the rival order of the Hospitallers.

Prece·ptory, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *præceptōrius* adj.: see PRECEPTOR and -ORY 2.] Commanding, enjoining; = PRECEPTIVE 1.

1573 A. ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 74 The other place . seemeth to sundrye to stande for a law preceptorie, as well to vs now, as to the Leuits then. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 142 There is nothing false about the law or preceptory part of Scripture.

Preceptress (prīse·ptres). [f. PRECEPTOR + -ESS 1.] A female preceptor.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 505 Experience, slow preceptress, teaching oft The way to glory by miscarriage foul. 1797 CHARLOTTE PALMER (*title*) Letters on several subjects from a preceptress to her pupils who have left school..designed for Young Ladies. 1809 HAN. MORE *Cœlebs* (ed. 4) I. vi. 72 A directress for his family, a preceptress for his children, and companion for himself. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 110 The clear insight of the fearlessly frank preceptress.

Preceptual (prīse·ptiuăl), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *præcept-us* (see PRECEPT *v.*) or *præcept-um* PRECEPT *sb.*, on analogy of *conceptual*, etc.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or conveying precepts. Hence **Prece·ptually** *adv.*, according to precept.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* i. 54 Some sonnes, livinge vnder fathers eye, may chaunce demeane them as preceptualie. 1905 P. T. FORSYTH in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 69 We leave the intellectualist and preceptual notion of revelation behind us.

Precerebellar, -bral, -broid: see PRE- A. 4, B. 3.

‖ **Preces** (prī·sīz), *sb. pl.* [L. *precēs*, pl. of **prex*, *prec-em* prayer.] In liturgical worship, The short petitions which are said as verse and response by the minister and the congregation alternately.

1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 8, I will that he whiche is assigned to begyn 'De profundis' and saye the preces, have ij d. and to euery of the other I will be given id. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 378 The preces in the Breviary. 1882 F. E. WARREN in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 707/1 The chief traces of Oriental affinity lie in..the occasional presence of 'preces', a series of short intercessions resembling the Greek 'Ektene', or deacon's litany

† **Prece·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præcess-*, ppl. stem of *præcēdĕre* to PRECEDE.] *trans.* To precede, to take precedence of.

1529 FRITH *Epist. to Chr. Rdr.* Wks. (1829) 459 Yet chiefly. this warning precessed (in my judgment) all other words, where he exhorted us.

Precess, obs. form of PRESES.

Precession (prīse·ʃən). [ad. late L. *præcessiōnem* (Boeth.) a going before, n. of action from *præcēdĕre* to PRECEDE. So F. *précession* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

¶ 1. A going forward, advance, procession. (app. in every case an error for *procession.*)

13.. *Cursor M.* 20697 (Cott.) Gas þan wit fair precessiun [*other MSS.* pro-] To ierusalem right thoru þe town. c 1420 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 208, iij women I met with precession. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Brit.* (1811) 269 The kynge, the quene, and all the lordes, vpon our Lady-day. went a precessyon in Poules.

2. The action or fact of preceding in time, order, or rank; precedence.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 232 To assist her in bounding out the Imperial Meeres of all Princes by the ancient precession of Right and power. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1020 Premising that the precession of the two sounds of tension is aortic in the earlier and pulmonic in the later phases of the disease.

3. *Astron. Precession of the equinoxes*, often ellipt. *precession* [*æquinoctiorum præcessio* (Copernicus): called by Hipparchus and Ptolemy μετάπτωσις mutation]: the earlier occurrence of the equinoxes in each successive sidereal year, due to the retrograde motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, produced by the slow change of direction in space of the earth's axis, which moves so that the pole of the equator describes a circle (approximately: see NUTATION) around the pole of the ecliptic once in about 25,800 years. Hence commonly used to denote this motion of the equinoctial points, of the earth's axis, or of the celestial pole or equator.

As a result of the precession, the longitudes, right ascensions, and declinations of all the stars are continually changing, and the signs of the zodiac shift in a retrograde direction along the zodiac, so that they no longer coincide with the constellations from which they were named (cf. the statement s.v. CANCER *sb.* 2 b).

Lunisolar precession: that part of the precession which is caused by the combined attractions of the moon and sun upon the mass of the earth (the remaining effect being due to the attractions of the other planets).

[a 1530 COPERNICUS *De Revolution. Orb. Cælest.* (1543) III. (*title*) De æquinoctium solstitiorumque anticipatione. III. ii. (*heading*) Historia observationum comprobantium inæqualem æquinoctiorum conversionumque præcessionem.]

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III I. xxvii. (1636) 335 Spica Virginis .is found now to be in the eighteenth of Libra, the cause whereof is the precession of the Equinoctiall point or section. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1676) 160/1 Whether there be such a precession of the Æquinoxes, as Copernicus holds. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Equinoctial Points, or the common Intersections of the Equator and Ecliptick, do retrocede or move backwards from East to West, about 50 Seconds each Year; and this Motion backwards is by some called the Recession of the Equinox, by others the Retrocession; and the advancing of the Equinoxes forward by this means is called the Precession of them. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 208, I cannot move with this precession of the equinoxes, which is preparing for us the return of some very old, I am afraid no golden, æra. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil.* II. 89 Hipparchus discovered the precession of the equinoxes, by a comparison of his own with more ancient observations. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 228 Six hundred years ago, Roger Bacon explained the precession of the equinoxes. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXIII. 359/1 The alternate phases of precession, which tend to bring warmer and colder conditions of climate every 10,500 years.

b. *Physics.* Extended to any motion analogous to that of the earth's axis in the precession of the equinoxes; e.g. the slow rotation of the axis of a top spinning rapidly in a sloping position.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 105 The plane through the instantaneous axis and the axis of the fixed cone passes through the axis of the rolling cone...The motion of the plane containing these axes is called the precession in any such case. [See also PRECESSIONAL.]

4. *Phonetics.* Advance in oral position.

1844 CROSBY *Gram. Gr. Lang.* I. § 29. 17 So remarkable has been this precession (præcession, going forward) of the vowels in the Greek language, that ι, υ, ει, η, οι, and υι, have all lost their distinctive sounds. 1860 HALDEMAN *Analyt. Orthogr.* xi. 56 Precession (>) is a vowel change from a more open to a closer position of the organs, towards the lips or throat The term is adopted from Crosby's Greek Grammar. 1870 MARCH *Anglo-Saxon Gram.* 26.

Precession, obs. erron. f. PRESESSION.

Precessional (prīse·ʃənăl), *a. Astron.* and *Physics.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with precession (see prec. 3, 3 b).

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 10 They discovered the great zodiacal or precessional year of 25,920 years. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 4 Corrections due to the precessional motions 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil* I. i. § 345 The second class. may be called precessional because the precession of the equinoxes, and the slow precession of a rapidly spinning top supported on a very fine point, are familiar instances of it. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 11. 218 Writers will often speak of the precessional reeling of the earth. The reeling itself is, of course, not precessional, it is but the cause of precession.

† **Prece·ssor.** *Obs.* Also 5–7 -our. [a. OF. *precesseur* (15th c. in Godef.), ad late L. *præcessōrem*, agent-n. f. *præcēdĕre* to PRECEDE.] One who precedes another in some office or position; a predecessor

1457 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 20 Euery master of the gild, and the warden of the chapell church for the time being, shall alwayes reseyve of ther precessors the kayes, with the Indentures, of the seid cofre. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 257/2 The seid Master and College, or their Predecessours or Precessours. 1548–67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Predecessore*, the precessour or foregoer. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* iii. § 62. 57 Fordham was herein more Court-like ..then Thomas Arundel, his Precessour Bishop of Ely.

Preche, Precher, -our, etc., obs. ff. PREACH, PREACHER.

Prechordal, præ- (prīkǭ·ıdăl), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1, 3 + CHORD + -AL: see CHORDAL.]

1. *Biol* Prior to the development of a notochord in animals, or to the evolution of the *Chordata.*

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 187/2 No other Vertebrata present larval forms which indicate the nature of the early ancestral history in what we may call præ chordal times.

2. *Anat.* See quot.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Præchordal*, in front of the anterior end of the notochord.

Prechoroid: see PRE- A. 4.

Pre-Christian (prīkri·styăn), *a.* [PRE- B. 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to times prior to the birth of Christ or the Christian era; before Christ

1828 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* II. III. i. 39 A circumstance, itself fixed..to the middle of the seventh prechristian century. 1885 J. M. LUDLOW in *Homilet. Rev.* Apr. 281 The Talmud and Targums..preserve for us the records of the opinions..of the pre-Christian age.

2. Prior to the introduction or local prevalence of Christianity.

1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 23 Ruins still more ancient survive from pre-Christian times. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. vii. 110 Anglo-Saxon antiquities of the pre-Christian age.

So **Pre-Christia·nic** *a. rare*[−1]. = prec. 2.

1883 J. F M'LENNAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 89/2 The *loup-garou*..fell back into his pre Christianic position of being simply a 'man-wolf-fiend'.

Preciation (prīʃiˌēɪ·ʃən). *rare.* [After APPRECIATION, DEPRECIATION.] The determination of price; pricing.

1893 L. COURTNEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 624 The effect upon preciation (if I may use such a word), in any market, and in relation to any commodity, of a change in the conditions of production of gold, is a function not merely of these conditions; but [etc.]. *Ibid.* 695.

† **Preci·de,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 precyde. [a. L. *præcīdĕre* to cut off (in front), f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 c + *cædĕre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut off, esp. from communion. (In quot. 1657, *lit.*)

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 143/2 Y^e hole congregacion of christen people professing his name & his fayth, & abiding in ye body of ye same, not being precided & cut of. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* C j, To committe many greuous.. offences.., for the whiche they deserue to be precided & excluded for a season from the communion of this holy church. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Precided*, cut off.

‖ **Précieuse** (presyö·z), *sb.* (*a.*). [F., fem. of *précieux* PRECIOUS (sense 3), used as sb.; popularized in this sense by Molière in *Les Précieuses ridicules*, 1659, a comedy in which the ladies frequenting the literary salons of Paris *c* 1650 were satirized.] A woman aiming at or affecting a refined delicacy of language and taste; usually connoting ridiculous over-refinement or over-fastidiousness.

1727 H. CROMWELL in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. Suppl. 6 My former Indiscretion, in putting them into the Hands of this *Precieuse*. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 5 (*Calais*) Every power perform'd it with so little friction that 'twould have confounded the most *Physical precieuse* in France. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd., The affected dialogue of the *précieuses*, as they were styled, who formed the coterie of the Hôtel de Rambouillet. 1895 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* I. xii. 194 There wasn't a *précieuse* in England that wouldn't have sold her pure soul to the devil and the Marquis, for his settlements.

B. *adj.* Affected after the style of *les Précieuses*; cf. PRECIOUS *a.* 3.

1785 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Ctess of Ossory* 23 July, Her conversation is natural and reasonable, not *précieuse* and affected. 1841 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 203 The *précieuse* affectation of deference where you don't feel it.

† **Precina·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg f. L. *præcin-ĕre* to sing before, utter an incantation + -ATION.] Enchantment, sorcery, divination.

1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* G iv b, Wostabylnes, loue [of] the world, blynd thoght, loue of him self, Precynuacyon [*ed.* 1506 Precinacyon], hatrent of god, vnconsyderacion, wantonnes, wncontynens.

Precinct (prī·sinkt), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **-cincte**, **-cynct(e**, 6 **-cynkte**, **-sinkt**, **-sinct**, **-cinte**, 8 **-cint**, 6– **precinct**. [ad. med L. *præcinctum* (also *præcincta*) enclosure, precinct, subst. use of pa. pple. of L. *præcingĕre* to gird (in front), encircle, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 c + *cingĕre* to gird. See also the earlier PROCINCT, PURCINCT.]

1. The space enclosed by the walls or other boundaries of a particular place or building, or by an imaginary line drawn around it; *spec.* the ground (sometimes consecrated) immediately surrounding a religious house or place of worship.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 4 Within the precynct of S. Peters church..standeth a pyller of white marble. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx 57 b, Without the presinct of the Mosquee, there are..tenementes for the poore of the citie. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 251 The precinct of these tombs was held sacred. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 447 In process of time not only the dwelling, but a large precinct round it, was held inviolable. 1882 MYERS *Renewal of Youth*, etc 174 The thronged precinct of Park and Serpentine.

b. *esp.* in *pl*, often applied more vaguely to the region lying immediately around a place, without distinct reference to any enclosure; the environs.

1485 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 44 Ye citie of York, suburbs, or precinctes of ye same. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 456 Not onely the bench, but the precincts and purprise thereof ought to bee preserued without scandall. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, Once out of sight of those fearful precincts, the psalm was forgotten. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xvi. 110 From the precincts of the High Court of Commission, Newton returned to Trinity College to complete the Principia.

c. *transf* and *fig.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 b, Brought to the faith in the precinct of this tyme. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxii, For who.. This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd, Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day, Nor cast one longing lingering look behind?

2. A girding or enclosing line or surface; a boundary or limit, a compass.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 217 b, The bruite of his high praise and commendacion was not to be hidden or pended within the limites and precintes of grece. 1580–1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 5 Wood or Underwood nowe growinge within the Compasse and precincte of xxij myles from and above the Cyttye of London. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 86 The enemy had passed the first Wall, and Precinct. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 45 Near about Sidon begin the precincts of the Holy Land. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. ii. (1864) 80 Nor to be cooped up within the precincts of a petty island.

fig. 1550 in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 773/2, I haue euer bene agreable to this precinct, I haue oftentimes reasoned in it, I haue spoken & also written in it. *Ibid.* 774/1. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 14 The Precinct's strengthened with a Ditch of Feares In which doth swell a Lake of inky Teares. 1657 OWEN *Communion* i. iii. Wks. 1851 II. 19, I intend not to shut up all Communion with God under these precincts, His ways being exceeding broad. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 3 He might have girdled the world about with the precinct of His own holiness, so that sin should have never entered.

3. A district defined for purposes of government or representation; a district over which a person or body has jurisdiction; a province; also, a division of a city, town, or parish; *spec.* in *U. S.*, a subdivision of a county or ward for election purposes.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Wapentake and hundrede be the same as the precincte of an c. townes [1387 TREVISA, þe contray of an hondred townes], whiche were wonte to yelde there weppens in the first commenge of theire lorde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxii. 168 All suche Angles as dwelled there, and within ye precynct of them [the Danes], were vnder his obedyence. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 57/1 Lord lieutenant of some precinct and iurisdiction perteining to the Romane empire. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xii. (1739) 83 Dioceses have also been subdivided into inferiour Precincts, called Deanaries or Decanaries. *Ibid.*, The smallest Precinct was that of the Parish, the oversight whereof was the Presbyters work. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat* iii. Tracts (1769) 311 If 100 ministers can serve all Ireland, they must have precincts of near 13 or 14 miles square. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 129 All agree, that there are three and twenty thousand Precincts in Caire. A Precinct is a Quarter, and in some of them there are several Streets. 1723 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Oct., Ipswich Hamlet [U. S.] petitions the Genl Court to give them the Powers of a Precinct. 1735 *Amherst Rec* (U. S.) (1884) 5/1 The Request of several freholders of the third or East Precinct of Hadley for the Calling of a precinct Meeting. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 17 This ward is divided into ten precincts. 1884 *Boston* (U. S.) *Jrnl.* 15 Sept., The precinct election officers need not necessarily vote in the precinct in which they are appointed. 1891 *San Francisco Examiner* 15 Dec. 6/4 The place of residence, giving the ward or precinct.

fig. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The myddle sillables which are not very many, come for the most part vnder the precinct of Position, whereof some of them will not possibly abide the touch.

Precinct (prĭsi·ŋkt), *ppl a. rare.* [ad. L. *præcinct us*, pa. pple. of *præcingĕre* to gird, encircle, f. *præ*, PRE- + *cingĕre* to gird.] Girt about; girdled, encompassed. Also const. as *pa. pple.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 38 The sixt Persecution..(was) limited to a short time (for it was precinct with a triennial girdle) 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 170 Aristotle, who..affirmeth this sound to be made, by the allision of an inward spirit upon a pellicle, or little membrane about the precinct or pectoral division of their body. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* III. 280 The lake Arician precinct is with groves.

So **Preci·nction** [ad. L. *præcinctio* lit. a girding about, a girdle] *Rom. Antiq.*, the broad landing-place running round the amphitheatre between each tier of seats; **Preci·nctive** *a.*, see quot.; **Pre·cinctuary** *a. nonce-wd.*, of or pertaining to a (cathedral) precinct or close.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 330 The first Bench or Precinction. *Ibid* 343 The Space between one Bench or Precinction, and the other. 1900 D. SHARP in *Fauna Hawai.* II. III. 91 *note*, I use the word precinctive..in the sense of 'confined to the area under discussion'..'Precinctive forms' means therefore forms that are confined to the area specified. 1897 *Sat. Rev* 2 Jan. 8/2 The Dean and Chapter..being..artistically ignorant, and socially mundane and precinctuary, ..know no better.

Preciosity (preſiɒ·sĭti). Forms: 4 **preciousite**, 4–5 **-osyte**, 5 **preci-**, **precyosite**, **-yte**, **-oustee**, **-owste**, 6 *Sc.* **pretiositie**, 7 **-ity**, 7– **preciosity**. [a. OF. *preciosité* (13 14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *precieuseté*, mod.F. *préciosité*, ad. L. *pretiositās*, *-tātem*, f. *pretiosus* PRECIOUS: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being precious or costly; preciousness, great worth, value. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 376 Crist techiþ here þe preciousite of his preching. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xiii. (Rolls) 553 Gaynes preciosite or costlosenes. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCVII. v, Iewelles in chestes, and stones of preciousnes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. 439 A relyke accomptyd of great precyosyte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 521 Vestimentis of greit pretiositie. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i 3 The order of dignity or pretiosity in the Metals.

2 Anything very costly, an article of value. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 179 Fyn gold and other precyosytees 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 185 The Index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their pretiosities. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. vi (1713) 192 The curiosity of their application of these Preciosities 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 225 Glittering manmountains filled with gold and preciosities. 1864 — *Fredk Gt.* XV. vii. IV. 107 The Preciosities and household gods

3. Affectation of refinement or distinction, esp. in the use of language; fastidious refinement in literary style. (See PRECIOUS *a.* 3.)

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 89 'Circle' he pronounced 'circul' with a certain preciosity which was noticeable slightly in other parts of his behaviour. 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 176 The circles of Oxford preciosity. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Oct. 191 The Paris an preciosity ridiculed by Molière. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 536 This..may be described as the *reductio ad absurdum* of the preciosity of Pater and Stevenson

Precious (pre·ʃəs), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) Forms: 3–6 **preciouse** (3–4 **preciuse**), 4– **precious** (4 **presci-**, **presi-**, **presh(i)-**, 4–5 **presy-**, **precy-**, **-ous(e**, **-ose**, **-us**, **-ows(e**; 6–8 **pretious**, **-os**). [ME. a. OF. *precios* (11th c in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *précieux*, ad. L. *pretiōsus* costly, valuable, precious (whence also Prov. *precios*, It. *prezioso*, Sp., Pg. *precioso*), f. *pretium* price, value: see -OUS.]

1. Of great price; having a high value; costly.

Precious metals: a name including gold and silver; also sometimes platinum, and rarely mercury.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1040 Þei bring o paradis þe stan, Sua preciose [*v. rr.* -ious(e, -ius) es fundun nan. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 76 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 Hail beo þu swete Rode he seide, swettest of alle treo..And of 3ymmes preciouses. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1496 His iueles..þat presyous in his presens wer proued sum whyle. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 12 Draf weore hem leuere þen al þe prescíouse Peeples þat in paradys waxen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 114 Trewe oynement and preshous. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. (Rolls) 231 Better and costioser and precioser garnementis. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II. (1586) 108 b, The preciousest are the Cypresse, and the Cedar Tables. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXV. 219 The Generalls pretious Jewel, or his Treasure. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iv (1869) I. 25 In the precious metals..even the business of weighing, with proper exactness, requires at least very accurate weights and scales. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 26 Money is generally, but not invariably, one or both of those metals which are called precious.

2. Of great moral, spiritual, or non material worth; held in high esteem.

Precious blood, the blood of Christ shed for man's redemption; hence, in the names of various orders, confraternities, relics, etc.; also, the Feast of the Most Precious Blood, on the first Sunday in July. So *precious body* (of Christ).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8321 It sal be precius and prude, þe were he sal sua semele scrude. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx 1 He spend noght his precíouse blode in vayn on vs. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* i. 19 Not bi corruptible gold, or siluer, ȝe ben boust agen but bi the precious blood of Crist Jhesu. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 11 Oure lorde Jhesu Criste, that bought vs with his precyouse blode. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 169 The most pretious grace of God 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 2 Words of pretious esteem 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 74 Where the pretious Body of our Lord was anointed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 205 Justice, which is a treasure far more precious than gold.

† **b.** in asseveration, for *precious blood* or *body*. Cf. 6 b. *Obs.*

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* (Percy Soc.) 41 By Goddes precious, I wyll not unwyssely suffre To do as I have done any longer. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 247 Gods precious! I forgot to bring my Page.

3. Aiming at or affecting distinction or choiceness in conduct, manners, language, etc.; fastidious, 'particular'; *esp.* in mod. use (after F. *précieux*: cf. PRÉCIEUSE), affecting, displaying, or using careful and fastidious delicacy or refinement in language, workmanship, etc.; often with an implication of being over-nice or over-refined.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 148 In swich estaat as god hath cleped vs I wol perseuere, I nam nat precius. — *Merch. T.* 718 But lest ye precious folk be with me wrooth How that he wroghte I dar not to you telle. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 ₱ 7 An apparent Desire of Admiration,..a precious Behaviour in their general Conduct, are almost inseparable Accidents in Beauties 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit* iv. (1894) 145 Elaborate embroidery of precious language. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb 3/1 With its brown paper cover.., its rough edges.., its twirligigs instead of spaces.., the book is everything that the most 'precious' could desire. 1894 *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 252/3 The employment of 'curious' in a somewhat precious sense at least three times.

4. *colloq.* **a.** As an intensive of something bad, worthless, or reprobated: Egregious, out-and-out, arrant; in some uses, a mere emotional intensive. (Cf. FINE *a.* 14 b.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 A precious knave that cast nevyr to thryve. 15.. *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II 142 Now walk, precious thief 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 46 Heering and seeing so precioous ado heer at a place vnlookt for. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, Your worship is a precious ass 1610 — *Alch.* V. iv, You are a precious fiend! 1836 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 241, I find I am writing most precious nonsense. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 This precious knave became, in good time, Saint George of England. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii It's hard enough to see one's way, a precious sight harder than I thought last night 1892 CHAMBERLAIN in *Westm. Gaz.* (1898) 26 Apr 2/3 If the Liberals got into power what a precious mess they would make of foreign policy.

b. *Ironically*, Of little worth, worthless, good-for-nothing. (Cf. FINE *a.* 12 c.)

a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. iii, Oh, you're a precious man! two days in town, And never see your old friend! 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* V. ii, *Sir C.* Well, Sir Peter, I have seen both my nephews..*Sir P.* A precious couple they are! 1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 298 Are not these precious instructers of youth?

† **5.** ? Carbuncled. *Obs.* (Cf. *precious-nosed* in D.)

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* I (1586) 43 A poore old man, whose nose by some infirmitie, was become meruailous great, deformed, full of pimples, precious, and monstrous.

6. In special connexions. **a.** *Precious stone*, a stone which on account of its beauty, hardness, and rarity is prized for its use in ornamentation and jewellery, and has a high commercial value; a gem.

Precious is also prefixed to some names of stones, to distinguish that which is included among gems from an inferior, opaque, or unpolishable kind of the same mineral, as in *precious* GARNET, *precious* OPAL, etc.

c 1290 *St Brandan* 42 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 221 Of suete precíouse stones þat brigte schynen and wide. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 In þat ryuer er oft tymes funden many precious stanes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F viij, They shold gyue her as many precious stones as she wold take of them. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 Folly to cast precious stones before hogs. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 18 Eyes that out sparkled his preciousest Stones. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist Comm.* 384 Precious stones are either carbonaceous, aluminous, or siliceous 1892 E. W. STREETER *Prec. Stones* (ed. 5) 286 The Almandine, or Precious Garnet. *Ibid.* 339 Any substance which can be scratched by Rock Crystal being practically of no value as a Precious Stone.

† **b.** *Precious coals*: an obsolete expletive. Cf. 2 b.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When roysters rufflle not aboue their rule, Nor colour crafte, by swearing precious coles. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. 1 (Arb. 50 (He puls his Watch out) Precious coales, the time is at hand, I must meditate on an excuse to be gone. *Ibid* II. 54 Pretious coles, thou a man of worship and Iustice too?

† **c.** *Precious John*: corruption of PRESTER JOHN.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 The great Christian of Æthiopia, vulgarly cald Prester, Precious, or Priest-John.

d. *Precious metals*: see 1.

B. *sb.* Precious one, dear, darling.

1706 Mrs. Centlivre *Basset-Table* II. 25 With all my Heart, my Jewel, my Precious. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 113 In all that time I never saw my precious but at Mrs. Jones's. 1861 Dutton Cook *P. Foster's D.* iii, Well, my precious, and how are you?

C. *adv.* (qualifying adj. or adv.) a. = Preciously.

1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 40 Or when he doom'd this Beautie to a graue, Found it too precious Princely, for a graue.

b. With intensive force: Extremely, very: *precious few* = few indeed. *colloq.*

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, We've got a pair o' precious large wheels on. 1839 Asa Gray *Lett.* (1893) I. 268 While on the Continent I have received precious few letters. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* viii, I..took precious good care to have it. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xv, Kit..was 'precious raw' or 'precious deep'. 1886 Chamberlain *Sp. Ho. Com.* 26 Aug., Precious few of them have declared in favour of the bill before their constituents.

D. *Comb.* (parasynthetic.)

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 8 With balefull weedes, and precious Iuiced flowers. 1607 *Lingua* III. vi, There was an old..precious-nosed..slave. [Cf. sense 5 above.]

† **Pre·cioushead.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **-hed.** [f. Precious + -head.] = Preciousness 1.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 75 Ryȝt so, lownesse excellyth in precyoushed alle opere vertuys, & euere drawyth down to þe netherest place.

Preciously (pre ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².]

† 1. In a costly manner, at great cost or expense.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 500 It nys but wast to burye hym preciously. 1547 *Homilies* I *Good Works* II (1859) 54 Unto whose images the people with great devotion invented pilgrimages, preciously decking and censing them, kneeling down and offering to them. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. xvii. 1634) 250 Paul saith that we are preciously bought. 1665 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* xxix, Some preciously by shattered porcelain fall, And some by aromatic splinters die.

2. Valuably; as a precious thing, as a thing of value. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxi. 227 Þei worschipen the Owle. And whan þei han ony of here federes þei kepen hem fulle precyously. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4935 In thilk Arche and the potte was manna kept preciously. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 241 The time 'twixt six and now Must by vs both be spent most preciously. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 250 A coate of armes cut in a pretious sardonix-stone, and pretiously kept.

3. Very greatly; exceedingly, extremely. *colloq.*

1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* IV. i. 13 You're much preciously welcome. 1840 Thackeray *Cox's Diary* Aug., Wks. 1873 VIII. 572 Captain Tagrag was my opponent, and preciously we poked each other. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/1 To find out how preciously they had been befooled.

4. Fastidiously, scrupulously; with delicate workmanship.

1862 Hamerton *Painter's Camp* I. xxix. 390 If you fall short of this point, your art of painting from nature is not yet quite perfectly and preciously imitative.

Pre·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality of being precious; valuableness, costliness; value.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 372 And eek in to greet preciousnesse of vessel, and curiositee of Mynstralcie, by whiche a man is stired the moore to delices of luxurie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Preciowsnesse (or preciowste), *preciositas.* 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 The preciousnesse of these things is measured after the distance that is betweene vs, and the things that we have appetite vnto. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Oct., The font and pulpit..is of inestimable value for the preciousnesse of the materials. 1663–70 South *Serm.* (1727) IV. vii. 292 The Preciousness of Gospel Dispensations. 1877 Boutell in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 454/2 (*Costume*) In the best period of Greek art,.. the jewellery is of value according to its workmanship; but in later times preciousness of material determined the value. 1883 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xci. 185 Not calculating..any of these singular powers or preciousnesses.

b Rare beauty or excellence, such as one prizes.

1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* vii. 176 In some birds, the colour nearly reaches a floral preciousness.

† 2. That which is precious. *Obs rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 33 Wysdam is better than all wordly preciosnesse.

3. Over-refinement, fastidiousness, affectation of distinction; = Preciosity 3.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/2 At this stage of our literature, it is wiser to turn..away from 'preciousness' of every kind. 1888 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 206 Perhaps I am not doing the most I can, merely for the sake of a piece of 'preciousness'.

Preciouslee, -owste, obs ff. Preciosity.

† **Pre·cipe.** *Obs.* Pl. **pre-** (præ-) **cipes, -ees, -ies.** [ad. L. *præcipēs, cip-* (Plaut.), variant of *præceps, -cipit-* adj. headlong, precipitous, sb. a precipice; f. *præ* before, in front + *caput, -it-* head.

Chiefly in pl., which may have been meant for the L. pl. *præcipēs*; thence, perh., a sing. (? *pre-ci-pe*) was formed.]

An abrupt or steep descent; a precipice.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 26 Up to the fixed Starres their course they take, Now clime now, by steep Præcipies descend. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1651) 9 On the Dukes part, we have no such abrupt strayns and precipees as these, but a fair fluent and uniform course under both Kings. 1639 S. Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir. Events* 41 The highest ascents make the deepest precipes. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A ij b, Full of dangerous Precipes, Rockes, on either hand. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 15 Honours and greatness without safety is to stand on the precipe [perh. = L. *in precipe*] of a Precipice.

Precipe, parallel form of Præcipe.

Precipice (pre·sipis), *sb.* Also 7 **præ-,** (8 **pri-**). [= F. *précipice* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præcipitium* a falling headlong, a steep place, precipice, f. *præceps, -cipit-* headlong, steep, precipitous, or f. *præcipitāre* to throw headlong: cf. *hospitium, occipitium, flagitium.*]

† 1. A precipitate or headlong fall or descent, esp. to a great depth. Also *fig. Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, Precedents, which are strong, And swift, to rape youth to their precipice. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 880 There it moveth more Swiftly, and more in Præcipice; For in the breaking of the Waves there is ever a Præcipice. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* V. i, His precipice from goodness raising mine, And serving as a foil to set my faith off. 1635 Hakewill *Apol.* v. 24, I much marvell how you will accord it with her [i. e. Nature's] wholly inclining and præcipice to corruption. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ii. 81 Souldiers in the Precipice of their passion being sensible of no other stop but the bottome.

2. A vertical or very steep face of rock, etc.; a cliff, crag, or steep mountain side of considerable height.

1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 116 When he shall arrive on the top, he shall finde nothing but danger, and round about him a gaping precipice. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed. 2) 146 The other side of this high hill is a precipice, downe which is no descending. 1681 Dryden *Spanish Friar* I. i, A Torrent, rowling down a Precipice. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 95 To remove my Tent from the Place where it stood, which was just under the hanging Precipice of the Hill. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvi. § 1, I mean by a true precipice, one by which a plumbline will swing clear, or without touching the face of it, if suspended from a point a foot or two beyond the brow.

† b. The edge or brink of a cliff. *Obs.*

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 30 June, The ruines of an old..Castle ..built, on the precipice of a dreadfull cliff.

c. *fig.* A perilous situation; a hazardous position.

1631 tr. *De-las Coveras' Don Fenise* 266 You have not seen the precipices which environ beauty. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 324 For my own part, whose years are near the Precipice of death, I do not wish one minute longer of Life. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 134 Thus mankind wishing to avoid one precipice, fall into another.

† 3. *transf.* (?) Precipitousness, loftiness as of a precipice. *Obs.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 64 After he was stretch'd to such an height in his own fancy, that he could not look down from top to toe but his Eyes dazled at the Precipice of his Stature.

4. *Comb.*, as *precipice-edge, -wall*; *precipice-writing* adj.

1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Clouds* v. ii, An incoherent, mouthing, loud, Harsh, precipice-writing fellow. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 85 The patience clasped, totters hard on the precipice-edge.

† **Pre·cipice,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Precipice *sb.*] *trans.* To dash down headlong; to precipitate.

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* Pref., Some of them..(Elevated on the wings of their Ambitions) were most ingloriously dasht and precipic'd.

Pre·cipiced (-ist), *ppl. a.* [f. Precipice *sb.* + -ed².] Having, furnished, or formed with precipices.

1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* xx. 452 Its banks terraced and precipiced by all their wealth of shrub and foliage. 1882 Shairp *Asp. Poetry* i 28 The precipiced crags and blue mountain-peaks soar aloof.

Preci·pient, *a.* [ad. L. *præcipient-em*, pr. pple. of *præcipĕre* to command, instruct: see Precept.] Commanding, directing.

1828–32 in Webster. 1849 in Craig. In mod. Dicts.

† **Precipit,** *sb. Obs rare.* In 7 **precepit.** [a. obs. F. *precipite* precipice (Cotgr.), ad. L. *præcipit-em* (nom. *præceps*) headlong, precipitous, a precipice: see next.] = Precipice.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 140 Go too, You take a Precepit for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction.

† **Preci·pit,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præceps, -cipit-em* (see prec.), f. *præ* before, in front + *caput, capit-* head.] Headlong, steep, precipitous.

1648 Earl of Westmorld. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 82 The snares of His precipit ways.

† **Preci·pit,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præcipit-āre* to cast headlong, or F. *précipite-r* (15th c. in Littré).] *trans.* = Precipitate *v.* 1 b.

1678 R. R[ussell] tr *Geber* III. ii. II. xx. 215 It will precipit you into the miserable State of Poverty.

Precipitability (prĭsi·pitābi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being precipitable; capability of being precipitated or thrown down.

1790 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 315 Precipitability by water, and non-precipitation by Prussian lixivium. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 66 The precipitability of oxide of chromium from its solution in caustic potash by ebullition. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 142/2 The authors have examined the precipitability and precipitation of manganous and nickelous sulphates.

Precipitable (prĭsi·pitāb'l), *a.* [f. L. *præcipitāre* to Precipitate + -able.] Capable of being precipitated from solution in a liquid, or from a state of vapour.

1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 75 Vitriol contains a greater quantity of a precipitable ocre. 1782 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 78 A very saturate solution of lead is difficultly precipitable by iron. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1890) 37 Precipitable silver compounds.

Precipitance (prĭsi·pităns). [f. as next: see -ance.] Precipitant action or quality.

1. Very swift downward or onward movement; headlong fall or speed. *rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 291 Thither they [waters] Hasted with glad precipitance. 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 107 It was not a precipitance from a more lofty to a more low. 1827 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* II. 5 The English in the precipitance of their flight had not marched upon Ferrol. *Ibid.* 769 There had been no alarm, no confusion, no precipitance upon the march.

2. Headlong action of any kind, or the quality of such action; great haste, violent hurry; *esp.* excessive or unwise haste, hastiness, rashness.

1725 Watts *Logic* II. iv. § 5 A rashness and precipitance of judgment and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit* IV. iv. iv. § 49 One..misses his mark by circuity, the other by precipitance. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VIII. lii. § 61. 360 His precipitance and arrogance..accelerated the catastrophe. 1907 R. Ellis *Lect. Elegiae in Maecenatem* 11 The approbation of Augustus, who never judged with precipitance.

Precipitancy (prĭsi·pitănsi). [f. Precipitant *a.*: see -ancy.] The quality of being precipitant.

1. The quality of a headlong descent or fall, or of a very rapid onward movement; headlong speed, violent hurry; excessive suddenness or abruptness of action or occurrence.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 231 Respecting rather the acutenesse of the disease, and precipitancy of occasion, then the rising or setting of Stars. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vii, Whence Vivaldi himself had returned with such unexpected precipitancy and consternation. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* xxxiv, Thaddeus..with delighted precipitancy caught hold of the hand. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxv. 614 Several conspicuous men died under his treatment, with unusual precipitancy. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 143 He was obliged to fly with the utmost precipitancy.

2. Excessive or unwise haste in action; great want of deliberation; hastiness, rashness.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xiii. § 2 (1622) 136 Note the strange precipitancie of their tongue. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 48 Precipitancy is the passion of fools, who not being able to discover the danger, act at hap-hazard. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. l. 92 Some degree of precipitancy and indiscretion. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* vi, He..had gone about his task with inconsiderate precipitancy.

b. An instance of this; in *pl.* Hasty or rash acts.

1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* vii. 34 'Tis not likely, that one of a thousand such præcipitancies should be crowned with so unexpected an issue. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 63 Youth with its follies, its virtues, its precipitancies.

Precipitant (prĭsi·pitănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *præcipitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *præcipitāre* to Precipitate: cf. F. *précipitant* (15th c. in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* (Now *rare*: usually replaced by Precipitate *a.*)

1. Falling headlong; descending vertically or steeply; headlong, directed straight downwards; falling to the bottom as a precipitate or sediment.

a 1620 (implied in Precipitantly 1). 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 563 He..without longer pause Down right into the Worlds first Region throws His flight precipitant. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 68 Take care Thy muddy Bev'rage to serene, and drive Præcipitant the baser, iopy Lees. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 335 He [a horse]..plunging, from his Back the Rider hurls Precipitant.

2. Rushing headlong; hastening along at great speed; moving hurriedly or very swiftly onwards.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* vii. § 25 Lest its Current should be too copious or precipitant. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 213 That troop so blithe and bold, Precipitant in fear, wou'd wing their flight. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* II. 268 Walk'd he still erect, quick-motion'd from the first, But not precipitant.

3. Acting or taking place with great hurry, rapidity, or suddenness; involving very rapid action; very sudden or unexpected, abrupt.

1641 Chas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 403 It was hard at first either to discern the Rise, or apply a Remedy to that precipitant Rebellion. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 501 If we shall hesitate in a great and precipitant Disease, we run great dangers. 1710 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) VI. 625 The hasty reinforcements they are sending to Spain, with other precipitant measures they have taken. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons Botte* III. 67 The precipitant departure of his uncle,. his last expressions.

4. Acting, or wont to act, with undue or unwise haste, or without any deliberation; excessively hurried; hasty, rash, headstrong. (Of persons, or their acts, etc.)

1608 T. Morton *Preamb. Encounter* 31 Thou hast beene rash and precipitant. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* ix. (1668) 40 They were hurried by their blind and precipitant passion. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 222 She..is generous—noble—but has strong Passions, and is thoughtless and precipitant. 1896 in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Oct. 10/2 He wants reform, but it must be gradual, not precipitant.

B. *sb. Chem.* A substance that causes precipitation; a chemical agent which, on being added to a solution, precipitates the dissolved substance. Sometimes const. *of* (the substance precipitated). Correlative to Precipitate *sb.*

1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 59 A copious Precipitate, such as might have been expected from an Alkaline Precipitant. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 112 The most complete precipitant of copper known, is iron. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 301 The body added to the solution, in order

to obtain it, is called the precipitant. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 32 Hydrochloric acid and chloride of sodium, the ordinary precipitants of silver, also produce a precipitate with solutions of lead.

b. *fig.* (Cf. PRECIPITATE *sb.* d, *vb.* 5 c.)

1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct 503 Such impressions seem to be little more than irritants or precipitants of consciousness.

Preci·pitantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a precipitant manner; precipitately.

1. With headlong fall or descent; headlong. Also *fig.*

a 1620 J. DYKE *Right Receiving* (1640) Ep. Rdr., Precipitantly falling from an higher excellency then he was any way worthy of. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 14 No man precipitantly falls to the worst at first. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* III. 996 (MS.) To support me To the first dreadful precipice, from whence To dash myself precipitantly down.

2. With headlong movement; hurryingly, very swiftly, at great speed; suddenly, abruptly.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 444 Returning precipitantly back to the Captivity from whence he freed us. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. xliv. 300 Being forced precipitantly to quit that Kingdom. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 23 The Suicide urges precipitantly to the Tribunal of his offended God.

3. With undue haste; hastily, rashly.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 98 We are to receive them as men, that is, rationally, not precipitantly, deliberately, not rashly. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 37 (1794) II. 52 It does that coolly and temperately which might otherwise be done precipitantly and lavishly. 1821 *Examiner* 8/2 We..somewhat too precipitantly declined attention to the other performance.

Preci·pitantness. *rare*−°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PRECIPITANCY.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1830 in MAUNDER *Dict.*

Precipitate (prĭsi·pitĕt), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *præcipitātum* a precipitate, sb. use of neut. pa. pple. of L. *præcipitāre*: see PRECIPITATE *v.*] That which is precipitated; the product of precipitation.

a. *Chem.* A body precipitated from solution; any substance which, by the action of a chemical reagent, or of heat, etc. is separated from the liquid in which it was previously dissolved, and deposited in the solid state (usually in a powdery, flocculent, or cryptocrystalline form).

(Distinguished from *sediment*, a substance previously merely held in suspension, which subsides when left at rest.)

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 36 In the end, by a reverbatory furnesse hee turned al this great matter into a precipitate. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 353 A no lesse evident Example..we have in the precipitate of Gold and Mercury made by heat alone. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 376 The precipitate was at first black, then it assumed the appearance of silver. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 61 Some precipitates will be days and even weeks before they will settle. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 89 All kinds of bacteria are indiscriminately mixed in the precipitate.

b. In *Old Chem.* and *Pharm.*, applied *spec.* to certain preparations of mercury obtained by precipitation; in later use, only with defining words:

Precipitate per se [= med.L. *mercurius præcipitatus per se*], or *red precipitate* [= *mercurius præcipitatus ruber*], mercuric oxide or red oxide of mercury, HgO; *sweet precipitate*, mercurous chloride or calomel, Hg_2Cl_2; *white precipitate*, mercurammonium chloride, $HgH_6N_2Cl_2$ (*fusible w. p.*), or dimercurammonium chloride, $Hg_2H_4N_2Cl_2$ (*infusible white p.*) [= *mercurius præcipitatus albus*].

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 68 The Argent Vive that is combust (whych the Alchymistes call precipitate) 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 380/1 It will wexe a redde poudre which is called *Aurum vitæ*, and the aureate or goulden præcipitate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 399 Rats-bane, Quick-silver, Sublimate, and Precipitate, and divers other things. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Precipitate*, a Dissolution of Mercury made by a Lamp Fire for two Months together, by which it is reduced to red and shining Powder. White precipitate is Mercury reviv'd, and Cinnaber dissolv'd in Aqua fortis of Nitre and Alum. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Precipitate*. The Chymists and Writers of Pharmacy commonly give this Name by way of Eminence to Mercury dissolved in Acid Menstruums, and then afterwards precipitated down to the bottom in fine Powders. 1784 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 158 It may further be urged that precipitate per se yields only dephlogisticated air. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 233 Oxide of mercury, reduced to a fine powder, it is changed to a yellow. It is known in pharmacy as red precipitate. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 516 In ointments, ammoniated mercury (white precipitate) is chiefly employed.

c. *Physics* and *Meteorol.* Moisture condensed from the state of vapour by cooling, and deposited in drops, as rain, dew, etc.

1832 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1851) III. xvii. 321 The heat, and the vapour, and the atmospherical precipitates. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 65 There is yet another form of atmospheric precipitate that needs a passing notice.

d. *fig.*

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 24 The Sterling household shifted twice or thrice..before the vapours of Wellesley promotions and suchlike slowly sank as useless precipitate. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov., The proportion of his precipitate of rascaldom which can be cured, in that way, is a very small one. 1905 G. A. SMITH in *Expositor* Oct. 309 Convulsions within Jerusalem, the precipitates from which lie heavy on the later memory of the Jewish nation.

e. *attrib.* (in sense b).

1753 BARTLET *Farriery* xxv. 230 Let the dressings be changed for the precipitate medicine. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton*, Finger and thumb, precipitate powder, or anything else you please. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* 391, I entered on the use of black wash, with weak precipitate ointment.

Precipitate (prĭsi·pitĕt), *a.* Also 7 præ-. [ad. L. *præcipitātus*, pa. pple. of *præcipitāre*: see PRECIPITATE *v.*]

1. Hurled headlong; falling or descending steeply, or directly downwards; having the character of such descent; headlong.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iii § 7. 44 The foure Riuers (had they not fallen so precipitate) could not haue had sufficient force to haue thrust themselues vnder the great Ocean. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* III. i, Now like a Whirlwind, on the Shepherd's Fold He [an Eagle] darts precipitate. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 247 And Dadaces, the chiliarch, spear-struck fell Precipitate from his ship.

†b. Of a place, etc., without reference to movement: Having a steep or sheer descent; very steep, precipitous. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 223 Some part of it of a plaine descent, some precipitate, some clothed with trees of seuerall kinds. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 241 The way right down to the quay, they call it Precipitate.

2. Rushing or driven along headlong; moving or moved with excessive haste or speed, or having the character of such movement; violently hurried.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 70 That vast and precipitate River which the Chineses call Hoang. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 191 Such was the discord of the royal pair, Whom fury drove precipitate to war. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlvi. 729 The general escaped by a precipitate flight. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxix V. 92 This precipitate retreat produced consequences highly disastrous.

3. Performed, taking place, acting, or passing with very great rapidity; greatly hastened or hurried; exceedingly sudden or abrupt.

1658 ROWLAND *Topsell's Four-f. Beasts* Ep Ded., That Art is long, Life short, Experience difficult, occasion precipitate, Judgement uncertain. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 Their service consisted in precipitate, and very irreverent chattering of certain Prayers and Hymns. 1845 POE *Purloined Let.* Wks. 1865 I. 280 His downfall, too, will not be more precipitate than awkward. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 737 Besides the long and difficult labour, the quick, or, in technical language the precipitate labour.

4. a. Of persons, or their dispositions, etc.: Actuated by violent or sudden impulse, without deliberation; acting with excessive or unwise haste; over-hasty, rash, inconsiderate, headstrong.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 They likewise fall to be so mad and præcipitate in lust, raging both with gestures and voice. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 153 Men that are hasty, and præcipitate in concluding..what to do. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 ¶ 5 If I could perswade these precipitate young Gentlemen to compose this Restlessness of Mind. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 123, I was determined not to be precipitate in purchasing. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 346 It was feared by some that she might be precipitate in her choice.

b. Of acts, etc.: Done in sudden haste or without deliberation; hurried, rash, unconsidered.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 66 His præcipitate Councels in defacing Castles and strong palaces. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xii. 68 Our senses are not in fault, but our precipitate judgments. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1775 (1816) II. 401 Destroyed in a precipitate burning of his papers a few days before his death. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 481 The check opposed to precipitate and indiscreet zeal was not detrimental to the ultimate extension of Christianity.

†5. Thrown down (*fig.*), subjected. *Obs. rare*−1.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 216, I finde this age of oure markt with this fate, That honest men are still precipitate Vnder base villaines.

Precipitate (prĭsi·pitĕt), *v.* [f. L. *præcipitāre* to throw or drive headlong, to fall, be overhasty, f. *præceps*, *-cipitem* adj. headforemost, headlong, steep, rapid, violent, etc., f. *præ* before + *caput* head: see -ATE 3.]

I. 1. *trans.* To throw down headlong; to hurl or fling down. (Often *refl.*)

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* D j b, From lofty top of Turret hie, persupetat [*sic*] me downe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 692 Salmoneus, that would in derision imitate Jupiters Thunder, he was precipitated for his pains. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 42 Water gushed out miraculously from the place into which he was precipitated. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 224 The garrison had no alternative but to perish by the edge of the sword, or to precipitate themselves into the ocean. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 36 On the brink of a precipice over which she was to be ere long precipitated.

b. *fig.* To 'hurl', 'fling', throw violently (*into* some (depressed) condition, or *upon* an object of attack).

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 119 He shall precipitate himself into his enemies dedition. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 8 How often they are precipitated from the height of prosperity, into the depth of adversity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvi. II. 563 The invasion of the Huns precipitated on the provinces of the West the Gothic nation. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 78 A youth who could be precipitated into the writhings of dissolution, and raised out of it by a smile.

†c. *fig.* To cast down; to overthrow, ruin, destroy; to upset, disorder, derange. *Obs.*

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. *Records* II. xxii. 58 Not to suffer the Pope's Holiness, if he would thus wilfully, without reason or discretion to precipitate himself and the said See. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* liv. 10 Precipitate O Lord, and divide their tongues.

†2. *intr.* (for *refl.* or *pass.*) To fall headlong; to fall, gravitate (quot. 1740). *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 50 (So many fathome downe precipitating) Thou'dst shiuer'd like an Egge. 1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 421 The Complication of these Two Forces will compel the Mobile to precipitate to the Centre ..of the Parallel it happens to be in. 1785 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 354 They precipitated from that height to the earth, and were crushed to atoms.

†b. To descend steeply, as a waterfall or river.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov., Aquapendente, a town situated on a very ragged rock, down which precipitates an intire river. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) VII. 8 The Rhine has its source on the steep and lofty summit of the Rhætian Alps, from which it precipitates

†c. *fig.* To 'fall' or 'plunge' *into* some condition or act; to fall or come suddenly to ruin or destruction. *Obs.* (In quot. 1593, to come down from a lofty position or dignity, to condescend extremely.)

1593 LD. ESSEX in *Bacon's Wks.* (1862) VIII. 254 She [Q. Eliz.] should precipitate too much from being highly displeased with you, to give you near access. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 160 Those who have such a mixture of great vices, and great vertues, sometimes precipitate and fall almost as soon as they are born. 1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 173 Exchanges are as variable as the Wind, and many times as if made, do precipitate without any known Cause or Reason. 1758 *Herald* No. 23 II. 116 While a nation is precipitating to its ruin.

II. 3. *trans.* To cause to move, pass, act, or proceed very rapidly; to hasten, hurry, urge on.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 2 Our disordinate maner of lyfe maketh vs to precipitate our youth, and to abbreuiate much our lyfe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 614 The Goddess..Her self, involv'd in Clouds, precipitates her Flight. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 204 Men are impatient, and for precipitating things. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1871) II. viii. 554 Men will not bide their time, but will insist on precipitating the march of affairs.

b. To bring on or cause to happen quickly, suddenly, or unexpectedly; to bring to pass hastily or abruptly; to hasten the occurrence of.

1625 BACON *Esc., Ambition* (Arb.) 227 If they bee Stout, and Daring, it may precipitate their Designes, and proue dangerous. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 65 The Duke of Joyeuse having precipitated the Battel of Coutras, he there lost the Battel, with his Life. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 198 They could not precipitate his departure. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. vii, [He] often precipitated these paroxysms by denying his mother's duty and affection. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 3. 284 Its ruin was precipitated by religious persecution.

4. *intr.* To rush headlong; to make great haste, to hurry; to move, act, or proceed very quickly.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1879 I. 774/2 Neither did their forces gather or increase, which might hasten him to precipitate and assail them. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. v. (1854) 39 It was brought to the King, that our army was flying to Northampton, which did occasion them the more to precipitate. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 164, I precipitate rather than compose, and it is far more irksome to me to review than to write.

†b. To proceed with undue or unwise haste; to act hastily or rashly; to be precipitate in action.

1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 121 They had vsed all reasons and dexteritie possible to stay the Pope that he might not precipitate. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. i. 244 We are now deliberating about the Election of Gods Vice-gerent.., and shall we precipitate in this manner?

III. 5. *Chem. trans.* To deposit, or cause to be deposited, in a solid form from solution in a liquid, by chemical action: see PRECIPITATE *sb.* (Sometimes with the solution as object. To produce precipitation in.) Formerly sometimes in wider sense: To deposit from suspension or admixture in a liquid, as sediment, etc.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxiv. § 4. 290 This steame therefore, flying still to the serous bloud which passeth by, must of necessity precipitate (as I may say) the serous partes of that bloud. 1676-7 GREW *Solution Salts in Water* i. § 14 They are both copiously and forthwith precipitated to the bottome of the Glass. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 375 *note*, Copper and zinc readily precipitate silver from these solutions. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 96 This acid liquor precipitates lime water. 1816 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* i 2 The filtered solution was precipitated by carbonate of potash. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 246 This acid readily precipitates lime from all its combinations with acids.

b. *Physics* and *Meteorol.* To condense (moisture) into drops from a state of vapour, and so deposit or cause to fall, as dew, rain, etc.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 28 (1870) 31 A very few strokes suffice to precipitate the vapour. 1869 in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 235 Turning in the beam we have a second cloud, more delicate than the first, precipitated. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 44 The mass of ice cools the surrounding air, and thus precipitates its moisture.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications; *spec.* in *Spiritualism* = MATERIALIZE 2.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 189 The mercury of his blood was precipitated. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 235 The world is mind precipitated. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 2/3 The assertion of a band of Mejnour and Zanoni brothers who possess the secret of dissolving their own senile bodies and precipitating them again in the prime of physical condition.

6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be deposited from solution (or from suspension); to settle as a precipitate.

a 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1879 I. 245/1 By what strong water every metal will precipitate. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 Which in a short time will precipitate and all sink down to the bottom of the glass. 1758 REID

tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 379 It always precipitates in the form of a white calx. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 403 Carbonate of lime..precipitates.

b. To fall or be deposited as condensed vapour.

1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* vii. (1806) 78 [The vapours] have no inclination to precipitate and fall down in drops.

Preci·pitated, *ppl. a.* [f. PRECIPITATE *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses answering to those of the verb.

1. Hastened, hurried. Now usually PRECIPITATE *a.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 16 Therefore was the teacher..a stupid beast to teach him that was too precipitated. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 51 At the too precipitated death of that Gentleman of Arragon. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2377/2 The Enemies precipitated Retreat to Sendrovia. 1749 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. xlviii. 286 She set even my heart into a palpitation, ..like a precipitated pendulum in a clock case. 1845 NAPIER *Conq. Scinde* II. vii 428 The precipitated movements of the Ameer.

2. *Chem.* and *Physics.* Deposited from solution, or from a state of vapour.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II v. viii. 200 Calces of corroded and precipitated things. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 329 You must draw it off from its precipitated Lees. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 114 The cloud formed.., when the precipitated particles are sufficiently fine, is blue. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 726 A drachm of precipitated sulphur administered in milk.

Hence **Preci·pitatedly** *adv.*, precipitately, hurriedly; = next, sense 2.

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. II. v. 101 [He] would have confirmed the suspicion by leaving the room as precipitatedly as he had entered it.

Precipitately (prǐsi·pitětli), *adv.* [f. PRECIPITATE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a precipitate manner.

1. With headlong fall or descent; headlong.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 392 An outragious Torrent; which precipitately deualleth. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 236 By means of this..they secure themselves from falling precipitately upon the rocks when they dive to the bottom of the sea. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii, Marks, heading the retreat down the rocks.., while all the party came tumbling precipitately after him.

†**b.** Steeply, precipitously. *Obs.*

1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 19 From the heights of the mountain, which precipitately rise above this Plateau, immense avalanches often descend.

2. With headlong speed; with a sudden rush; in great haste.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 300 The Emperor himself was forced, precipitately, to come down from the Mountain. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I. xliii 219 Rushing precipitately into the room. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* xiv. (ed. 3) 186 If the rearguard be attacked precipitately by the first troops that arrive.

3. With hurried action, hurriedly, hastily; suddenly, abruptly; with unwise haste, rashly, inconsiderately.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 51 A new War was as precipitately declared against France. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 517 A man may determine his will precipitately as well as considerately. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, That state of mind in which we all are more ready to act precipitately than to reason right. 1873 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* ii, The ..governess had lately given warning precipitately and left.

Preci·pitateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being precipitate; hastiness; rashness.

1669 BP. HOPKINS *Serm. 1 Pet.* ii. 12 (1685) 35 It is but precipitateness for any man to oppose himself..defenceless against armed violence. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/2 Captain Fournier expressed himself in similar terms with regard to General Millot's precipitateness.

Precipitater: see PRECIPITATOR.

Preci·pitating, *vbl. sb.* [f. PRECIPITATE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PRECIPITATE; usually = PRECIPITATION 5. Also *attrib.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 62 By attenuating the grosser parts..volatilizing some, precipitating of others. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 83 The Philosophers do write of precipitating, by which the Silver in common tin may be put down. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 400 The bath after it is withdrawn from the precipitating-tanks generally contains a little copper. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 2/6 Thirteen precipitating tanks on the land side of the existing reservoir will receive the sewage.

Preci·pitating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That precipitates, in various senses.

†**1.** Steep, precipitous. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 183 This Caue is. hewne out of the precipitating rocke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 278 The Ponds being hewne out..from the deualling face of a precipitating mountaine.

2. Falling headlong from a height; sinking to the bottom, as a deposit from a liquid. ? *Obs.*

1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) II. 122 Some were covered with forest and some with precipitating streams. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 40 The progressive motion impressed upon the precipitating masses.

†**3.** Coming abruptly, abrupt or sudden. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 35 Yet ere death cald for them, they were cald for, by precipitating ends.

4. Impelling headlong; hurrying violently.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 321 A whirlwind swept it on, With fierce gusts and precipitating force.

†**5.** Plunging into action without consideration; acting too hastily or rashly, precipitate. *Obs.*

1681 D'URFEY *Progr. Honesty* iv, So the reverend Sire.. thus begun To pitty and instruct his just precipitating Son. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxx. 195 A man so generous, tho' so precipitating.

6. *Chem.* Causing precipitation from solution.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 573 The precipitating action of egg-albumen precipitin.

Precipitation (prǐsipitēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *précipitation* (15th c. Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *præcipitātiōnem*, n. of action from *præcipitāre* to PRECIPITATE.] The action of precipitating.

I. 1. The action of casting down or falling headlong from a height; a hurling down; the fact of being hurled down; headlong fall or descent.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 102 Wee..banish him our Citie In perill of precipitation From off the Rocke Tarpeian. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvi. 427 Under this Assurance that He might cast Himself down from the Pinnacle, but that He should be supported in His Precipitation as well as He was in His Ascent thither. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x. (1858) 367 The summit of a mountain, from which summit the intended precipitation was to take place.

b. Steepness of descent; precipitousness. *rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 4 Let them..pile ten hilles on the Tarpeian Rocke, That the precipitation might downe stretch Below the beame of sight. 1890 TALMAGE *Manger to Throne* 53 The hills for width and precipitation are displays omnipotent.

c. *Path.* Complete prolapsus, 'falling'.

1612 tr. *Guillemeau's Child-birth* 210 The precipitation, or comming downe of the wombe: the ligaments being loosened, and sometimes broken. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 *note*, In what Madame Boivin terms *precipitation* or complete *prolapsus*..any rational scheme of relief is entitled to encouragement.

†**d.** Vertical descent (of a root). *Obs. rare.*

1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 18 The deepness, and fatness of the earth, contributes more to the luxury of the branches and precipitation of the roots, than to the just, and natural stature of the stem.

II. 2. Headlong rush, violent onward motion.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] x. 26 Wee goe surest, when we post not in a precipitation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), The hurry, precipitation, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii 76 The violence of the current, which had set us with so much precipitation to the eastward. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Chimney-Sweepers*, Pacing along Cheapside with my accustomed precipitation when I walk westward.

3. Sudden and hurried action; sudden haste or quickness; hurry.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) IV. vi. S ij, He therin ought to procede demeurely dyscretly, without preceptacyon [*Fr.* precipitacion] in chastysynge. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 98 Mounting and falling from note to note such as be to them peculiar, and with more or lesse leasure or precip[it]ation. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 165 That so he might undo me with greater precipitation. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. vi, 'None, none!' interrupted she, with precipitation. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, The lady having seized it, with great precipitation, they retired.

b. Unduly hurried action; inconsiderate haste; rash rapidity.

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1862 III. 119 Precipitation in our works makes us unlike to God: heady fool, art thou wiser than thy Maker? 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 251 Precipitation is the effect of Madness, and generally the occasion of great Perils. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 397 Some philosophers, with great precipitation have pretended to decide it by system. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xi, We must not act with precipitation.

4. The bringing on of something hastily, suddenly, or before the expected time; hastening, hurrying; acceleration.

1621 in Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 109 Then the precipitacion of justice (not hearing the proofes) is hyghe injustice. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 174 The common cause alleadged ..is, a precipitation or over hasty exclusion before the birth be perfect. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 488 This, in a great measure, gave precipitation to his own downfall. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 557 *note*, He attributes to his death the precipitation of the ruin of Jerusalem.

III. 5. *Chem.* Separation and deposition of a substance in a solid (powdery or crystalline) form from solution in a liquid, by the action of a chemical reagent, or of electricity, heat, etc.

The date of first quotation is not certain: it may be 17th c.

[1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 95 Longe Vessells for Precipitation.] 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 *Precipitation* is when bodies corroded by Aqua fortis, or Aqua Regia, and dissolved into water..are reverberated into Calx. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 313 The precipitation of Benjamin, and some other Resinous Bodies. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 374 Upon adding iron to a solution of silver in the nitrous acid no precipitation ensued. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 12 For precipitations, and separating liquids from precipitates, the decanting-jar will be found useful. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 6 The precipitation of the indigo white.

b. *concr.* The product of this process, a precipitated substance; a precipitate. (In quot. 1867 in extended sense.)

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 154 The same coagulating force.. doth manifestly appeare in those preparations which are called precipitations. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. (1870) 12 Our forests, corn-fields, and coal-beds are the solid precipitations of unseen carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere.

c. *attrib.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 37 The clear liquor should now be run off into the precipitation cistern. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 2/2 The construction of precipitation works at one of the London sewage outfalls.

6. *Physics* and *Meteorol.* Condensation and deposition of moisture from the state of vapour, as by cooling; *esp.* in the formation of dew, rain, snow, etc. **b.** *concr.* That which is so deposited.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 468 In some..precipitations of the Air. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 99 There was so strange a Condensation or rather Precipitation of the Vapours. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 322 Dew is a precipitation of humidity from the lower strata of the atmosphere. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 105 Thence the frequent precipitation of heavy rain, and the banks and sheets of morning cloud which veil the tree-clad peaks of the highest gradients. 1864 MARSH *Man & Nat.* 456 Marriotte found that but one sixth of the precipitation in basin of the Seine was delivered into the sea by that river. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 179 The excess of evaporation over precipitation in the northern portion of the land hemisphere.

7. *fig.*; *spec.* in *Spiritualism* = MATERIALIZATION 2.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 2/3 A distinguished naturalist.. assured me that he had, in his own room, with no other person present save his servant, a young man of 'mediumistic' temperament, repeatedly witnessed the process of materialization (precipitation) of a human figure slowly going on under his own eyes, developing from a nebulous shape through which he could see the furniture beyond it, to a solid human form, whose hand he could grasp firmly.

Precipitative (prǐsi·pitětiv), *a.* [f. PRECIPITATE *v.* (or its L. source): see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of precipitating (i.e. in quot., of accelerating motion).

1883 WINCHELL *World-Life* II. iv. (1889) 491 The precipitative tendencies of tidal action may exceed those resulting from resistances encountered in planetary space.

Precipitator (prǐsi·pitětəɹ). Also 7 -er. [a. late L. *præcipitātor* a destroyer, overthrower: see PRECIPITATE *v.* and -OR.] One who or that which precipitates.

1. One who brings something to pass quickly or suddenly; a hastener.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Luke ix.* 55 Wks. 1684 IV. 590 Zealots..as it prov'd were the hastners and precipitators of the destruction of that Kingdom.

2. *Chem.* and *Physics.* Something that causes precipitation; a precipitant. **b.** An apparatus for precipitation; *spec.* a tank for purifying hard water or sewage, a precipitating-tank.

1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd. 20, I have found Antimony, Allum, and Coral, to be most powerful Dulcif[i]ers, Precipitaters, and Expulsers of divers sorts of Acides. 1883 HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 350/1 The mother-liquor is conducted through the pipe for mother-water to the precipitators. 1886 *American* XI. 166 The slopes of elevations towards the sea are great precipitators of rain.

Precipitin (prǐsi·pitin). *Biol. Chem.* [irreg. f. base of PRECIPIT-ATE + -IN [1].] A substance that causes precipitation from a solution: see quot. 1903.

1900 *Lancet* 14 July 99/1 Experiments..with the precipitins of egg albumen and sheep's globulin were made, and in this case also one or other of the precipitins disappeared. 1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 Mar. 655 The same explanations hold good for the action of the..precipitins, namely those substances in immune serums which cause precipitation when added to the fluids or solutions of substances used in immunization. 1904 [see PRECIPITATING *ppl.a.* 6].

†**Precipi·tious,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *præcipiti-um* PRECIPICE *sb.* + -OUS. In sense 1 this form is more correct etymologically than *precipitous.*]

I. 1. Of the nature of a precipice: = PRECIPITOUS 4.

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 196 But you'r specially to shunne,.. To walke.. Neare a precipitious place. 1658 RAY *Rem.* (1760) 196 A precipitious solid Rock. 1721 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* Add. 6 Travelling through the Mountains, which were now somewhat more uneven and precipitious [*printed* precipititious].

b. *fig.* Involving risk of sudden fall or ruin.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 83 Hee cannot bee so ignorant, as to vnderstand no way to bee so precipitious for himselfe. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 60 Others have refused these royall dignities, as places too precipitious, and too full of cares and troubles.

2. Descending headlong; = PRECIPITATE *a.* 1.

1648 *Eikon Basilike* v. 35 Monarchy it self, together with Me, could not but be dashed in pieces, by such a precipitious fall as they intended. [Misquoted as *precipitous* by J.]

II. 3. Sudden, abrupt: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 3, PRECIPITOUS 2.

1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* VI. 24 Sutable to the Analogy of Nature, which useth not to make precipitious leaps from one thing to another, but usually proceeds by orderly steps and gradations

4. Hasty, rash: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 4, PRECIPITOUS 1.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 141 He..stood so betweene the kingdome and the kings rigor as stayed many precipitious violencies. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* I. ix. 78 Cross, precipitious, despiteful, revengeful. *Ibid.* I. xiii. 178 Lust..is the mother of negligence, precipitious inconsiderateness, inconstancy.

Hence †**Precipi·tiously** *adv.*, hastily, precipitately; †**Precipi·tiousness**, hastiness, rashness.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxviii. (1663) 278 In regard this execution had been done precipitiously, and without any proof. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 10 Precipitiously it will on, where ever strong desire shall drive. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* II. iv. 261 Precipitiousness, impatience, or not staying to take the opportunity,..is frequently the ruine of many noble designs.

Precipitous (prĭsi·pitəs), *a.* [ad. obs. F. *precipiteux* (16th c. in Godef.) = It., Sp., Pg. *precipitoso*, ad. late L. or Com. Rom. **præcipitōsus*, f. *præceps*, *præcipit-em* headlong: see -OUS.]

I. †**1.** Acting, or done, with excessive or undue haste; rash, headstrong: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 The attempts of some have been precipitous. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* v. i, I should be censur'd for being too precipitous. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 78 (1740) 564 This Discharge..was precipitous.., and done on Purpose to stop that Indictment.

†**2.** Coming on or passing very rapidly; very sudden or abrupt: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 The small and slender time of the Beares gestation,..lasting but few dayes,..the exclusion becomes precipitous, and the young ones consequently informous. 1666 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 2) 4 How precious the time is, how præcipitous the occasion, how many things to be done in their just Season.

3. Rushing headlong onwards; violently hurried or hurrying: = PRECIPITATE *a.* 2. *rare.*

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 33 The waters are discharged with a rapid precipitous current. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. viii, A course precipitous, of dizzy speed, Suspending thought and breath 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Imag. Faculty*, Precipitous, with his reeling Satyr rout about him,.. Bacchus .. flings himself at the Cretan. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 588 The sweep Of some precipitous rivulet to the wave.

II. 4. Of the nature of a precipice; having a vertical, overhanging, or very steep face, as a rock or cliff; consisting of or characterized by precipices. (The usual sense: taking the place of the earlier PRECIPITIOUS.)

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 449 Salisbury Craig..is noted chiefly for its steep precipitous front. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 271 Down the precipitous rocks they sprung. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 245 In the first part the shore is bold, precipitous, and picturesque. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 324 Up the precipitous ravines of Jericho and Ai.

b. Falling with extreme rapidity.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 360 The descent of the temperature is then rapid, even precipitous, falling 3° to 5° F. or more in a single night.

Preci·pitously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a precipitous manner.

1. With headlong onward movement; with a rushing violence: = PRECIPITATELY 2. *rare.*

1626 tr. *Boccalini's New-found Pol.* II. iv. 125 What hindred them from running precipitously to the acquisition of all Italie? 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 58 Till the victim hear within and yearn to hurry precipitously Like the leaf in a roaring whirlwind, like the smoke in a hurricane whirl'd.

†**2.** With undue haste; over-hastily, rashly: = PRECIPITATELY 3. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 The long continuation..without any visible food, which some observing precipitously conclude they [chameleons] eate not any at all. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* 17 Neither is it providential for a weak Prince..to run Precipitously into a War.

3. Like or as a precipice; with a precipitous slope or face; vertically or very steeply.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, Darken'd Jura, whose capt heights appear Precipitously steep. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II 294 A smooth rock, which descends precipitously into the sea.

Preci·pitousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being precipitous.

†**1.** Hastiness, rashness, precipitateness. *Obs.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Prov. i.* 22 Wks. 1684 IV. 576 Precipitousness, as Trismegistus defines it, μανίας εἶδος, a species of madness in one place,..a kind of drunkenness in another. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 572 Much of this precipitousness in judging must in candour be put down to Niebuhr's youth.

2. The quality of being precipitous as a cliff.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 286 The left or western bank of the narrow entrance to the harbour..ran out in all its precipitousness and beauty. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 224 Where a vertical wall of granite rises into the air, it may for a long while retain its precipitousness

‖ **Précis** (prē·si), *sb.* [F. (presi), sb. use of *précis* adj., cut short, condensed, PRECISE.] A concise or abridged statement; a summary; an abstract.

1760 CHESTERF. *Let. to Bp. Chenevix* 29 Apr., I hope you have seen Voltaire's *précis* of it in verse. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 165/1 Take with you, if you please, this *précis* of its exploits: eleven hundred men, commanded by a soldier raised from the ranks, put to rout a select army of 6000 men, commanded by General Lake. 1870 M. A. LOWER *Hist. Sussex* II. 90 The arguments are too lengthened for even a *précis* here. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 June 456/2 The article is so compact as to read in parts almost like a *précis*.

b. The action or practice of précis-writing.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *précis report*, *-writer*, *-writing*.

1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 406 Précis-writer under his Lordship when Secretary of State. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 431 To transmit home an historical *précis* detail of the operations. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXX. 8 The references..may be cited as the very perfection of *précis* writing.

Hence **Précis** *v. trans.*, to make a précis of; to abstract, summarize.

1863 PINKERTON in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 181/1 The labour of..precising in a calendrical form such a vast chaos of documents may be readily imagined. 1889 *Official Notes Home Dept. India on Adulteration Food*, The replies to the circular letter will be found fully précised in the notes prefixed to the municipal proceedings.

Precis, obs. Sc. f. *presses*: see PRESS *v.*

Precise (prĭsai·s), *a.* (*adv.*) Also: 6 **precyse**, **-syse**, **-sise**, **-size**, **prysyse**, 6–7 **precize**, 7 **præcise**, 9 *Sc.* **preceese.** [= F. *précis*, *-ise* (*prescis*, 14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præcisus* cut off, abrupt, shortened, pa. pple. of *præcidĕre* to cut off (in front), cut short, abridge, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 c + *cædĕre* to cut.]

1. Definitely or strictly expressed; exactly defined; definite, exact; of a person, definite and exact in statement.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 265 There shall be streyte examinacion made, & precyse accountes required for this matter. 1550 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 162 [He] hath..vntill twysdaye next, to make a precyse Aunswer. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 49, I must needes confesse, these reasons of theirs are sifted very depe and very harde, and marueylous precise. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid* xviii, That Peace is too precize, that limits the justnesse of a Warre to a Sword drawne or a Blow given. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. ii. 29 It was at last agreed that each Party should, at a precise Time send away two Men on foot. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks (1841) 353 It is in a sense less strict and precise, that we take the word *habit*. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 16 To be precise, it was necessary to be minute. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 638 His instructions had been precise and imperative. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 187 He is very precise about dates and facts. *Ibid.* IV. 80 Let us then put into more precise terms the question which has arisen.

†**b.** Of an instrument: Exact, accurate. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. xvii. 45, I made experience with a precise Astrolabie.

c. Of the voice or tone: Distinctly uttered.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, In the low precise tone of one who endeavours to awaken a sleeper.

2. Strict in the observance of rule, form, or usage; formal, correct; punctilious, scrupulous, particular; sometimes, Over-exact, over-nice, fastidious. Also of a practice or action: Strictly observed.

1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Precyse, scrupulously circumspecte, *precys*. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Prayer* I. (1859) 341 As touching the precise keeping of the seventh day after the manner of the Jews. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 426 So the presisest Virgins are to be won when they be young. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1592) 11 Mention is made of certeine presize persons, which beleeued nothing but that which they sawe. *a* 1625 *Nebuchadnezzars Fierie Furnace* (Harl. MS. 7578 lf. 50), Such fellowes proud who seem to be precise Their fantasies are onely set to please. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 134 The antient Pagans were precise To use no short-tail'd Beast in Sacrifice. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 610 Learned without pride, Exact, yet not precise. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, He..was very precise about doing his duty. 1878 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 65/2 An old bachelor, precise and obstinate.

b. *esp.* Strict or scrupulous in religious observance; in 16th and 17th c., puritanical.

1566 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 278 These precise folk would offer their goods and bodies to prison, rather than they would relent. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 7 In assaulting the fort of our precise brethren. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) 17 The hottest precisest and most scrupulous nonconformer. 1693 WOOD *Life* 15 June (O. H. S.) III. 424 He was too precise and religious. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm., Prov.* xiv. 6 (1726) I. 195 How did they deride that Grave Preacher of Righteousness [Noah], and his Precise Family. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 167 Those..who favoured the more precise reformers, and looked coldly on the established church. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 312 Men are now called 'precise', who will not connive at sin, or allow the levity which plays, mothlike, around it.

3. Exact; neither more nor less than; perfect, complete: opposed to *approximate*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* B ij, A Semicircle..doth conteine.. the precise halfe of his circumference. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 15 A man that seeketh precise truth. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 39 The precise serpentine line, or line of grace. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 The coincidence is not so precise as some others. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1860) II. 14 A definition..should be Precise, that is, contain nothing unessential, nothing superfluous. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 2 The precise adaptation of the key to every ward of the lock.

4. Distinguished with precision from all others; identified, pointed out, or stated, with precision or exactness; *the precise*, the particular, the identical, the very, the exact.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 63 They had taken vp an euill grounded rumor, which, being traced from one to an other, euery time with some additions, came att length to vanish without finding any præcise author. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 367 The precise day upon which he rose. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 221 The Protestants.. insisted upon the council's copying the precise words of that instrument. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* i. (ed. 3) 10 The difficulty of finding the precise angle at which the diamond cuts. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. IV. 161 The precise character of these chemical changes we have no means of ascertaining. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 48 The precise moment at which a traveller is passing.

†**B.** as *adv.* = PRECISELY. *Obs.*

a 1400–30 *Chaucer's Astrol.* II. § 45 The 3ere of ovre lord 1400, I-wryton [*v.r.* I wold wyttyn] precise, my rote. 1567 DRANT *Horace, to Mæcenas* F vij, Sum follow so precyse A learned man, that oftentymes they imitate his vyce. 1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* li, Thus stood I ballanc'd equally precize, Till my fraile flesh did weigh me downe to sin.

Precise (prĭsai·s), *v.* [a. F. *préciser* to determine exactly, f. *précis* PRECISE *a.*] *trans.* To make precise or definite; to define precisely or exactly; to particularize. Hence **Preci·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1866 T. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. I. 252 Direct asseverations..which precise the meaning of terms, which might otherwise be ambiguous. 1878 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 139/1 Ask him, General, to precise his accusation against me. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service Man* ix. 313 Its solution would seem to require a little more precising of what is meant by happiness, than is customary in ethical discussions.

Precisely (prĭsai·slĭ), *adv.* Forms: see PRECISE (5–6 *erron.* **percys-**). [f. as PRECISE *a.* + -LY 2. Known in use earlier than *precise* adj. prob. immediately translating F. *précisément*, which is also known earlier than *précis*, *e* adj., and was prob. a rendering of the L. adv. *præcisè*, which was much more in use than the adj. *præcisus*.]

†**1.** Definitely; entirely, absolutely. *Obs.*

c 1450 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 37 From yᵉ office of aldyrmanry vtterly and percysly to cessen. 1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 11 My purpose is preciselie bent to mynde all dewtie. 1552 HULOET, Preciselye, *obiter, precise*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 768 If shee percase be so obstinate and so precisely set vpon her awne will and opinion, that [etc.]. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 49, I prescribe not these places so precisely, as that he may not live in others.

†**b.** In definite or precise terms; expressly. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlv. 287 Anon he demed yᵉ contrary, & sayd, presysely yᵗ other they must gyue batayll to theyr enemyes, or ellys they must flee wᵗ shame. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Four Serm. Song Ezech.* i. (1561) A viij b, Ther be also other more impudent, whiche..do plainly & precisely deny it to be sinne. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 112 God doth simply offer himselfe to vs, and precisely set downe what he will be to vs ward.

†**2.** Particularly, specifically, in particular. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 782/2 As touching saint Paule, he spake not in that place precisely of yᵉ scripture. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost* 124 Cajetan there speakes of Symbolum, in generall, not of the Apostles Creed precisely. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 189 The matter..was .. precisely and abstractively considered. 1697 HUMFREY *Righteousn. God* IV. 55 It may be consider'd Precisely in itself, or Complexly with its Antecedents, and Consequents.

3. With strict observance of rule, form, or usage; strictly, rigorously; minutely, punctually; punctiliously, ceremoniously; properly, with propriety.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Whiche..yet to this present daye kepe the lettre of the lawe of Moyses in many thynges precysely. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 501 b, Wherefore if neither this reuerend Byshopp..is able to behaue himselfe so precisely, but that he must flee dayly with vs to the mercy seate and compassion of God: where be then these glorious crakes of integrity? 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 26 Like a wise Philosopher, conforms to Time and Place most precisely. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. XIV, His other features small, though precisely moulded.

4. Exactly; with precise or exact correspondence; with precise identification, with exact or definite knowledge.

1567 DRANT *Horace, De Arte Poet.* A iv, Do not imitate So iumpingly so precyselie And step for step so strayte. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 819 To point out precisely the very place..passeth my skill. 1783 LD. HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 39 *note*, The date is not precisely known. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 156 Crystals have probably never been produced .. precisely answering to the articulated basaltic pillars. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv 303 Then reports..did not always agree precisely with each other.

b. Qualifying a specified relation, time, etc., or a statement; Exactly, just; *ellipt.* just so, quite so; = EXACTLY 5 b, c.

1652 G. COLLIER *Vind. Sabbath* (1656) 39 The day Christ calls his day..is precisely the day of his birth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ₱5 It being my Design to put out my Paper every Night at Nine-o-Clock precisely. 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* lxiii, Morgante at a venture shot an arrow, Which pierced a pig precisely in the ear 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii, That is precisely what I wanted to say a few words about to you. 1906 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 289/1 Some of them might have been withheld without precisely damaging the author's reputation. 1906 H. BLACK *Edin. Serm.* 115 The apostle holds the precisely opposite view. *Mod.* 'Then you would advise me to wait a little and watch the course of events?' 'Precisely.'

Preciseness (prĭsai·snės). [f. PRECISE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being precise.

1. Definiteness; exactness; minuteness, precision.

1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* Ded. 7 Obedience to bee performed according too the precisenesse of the word. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 293 Mainteining our opinion, with the precisenesse wherof the mindes of men are amased. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 342/1 In preciseness of Blazon ..let it be called a Mill Rinde molined. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 153, I shall not tell with any preciseness where I was. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 29 A preciseness of definition which should exclude misunderstanding.

2. Strictness in behaviour, manners, morals, or religious observance; rigid propriety, primness; fastidiousness; scrupulousness, puritanical quality.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iij, I iudge it a no lesse vyce of curiositye to be in Reckelesness in lettynge a mans clothes fal of his backe, then in Preciseness to carie a mans head so like a malthorse for feare of ruffling his hear. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 644 Wee blame Puritanes for their affected singularitie and formall preciseness. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 12 (1619) 241 Godlines is made but a by-word, and a note of reproach vnder the title of puritie and precisenesse. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 94 The discipline of several of the reformed churches, is in a stile of preciseness, which does not admit

of any innocent amusement. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I. xviii, Dry experience, and prejudiced preciseness.

† b. Severity, strictness, rigorousness. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I xviii. (1591) 12 His too much precisenes did harme. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvii xxxviii. 656 The Consuls tooke musters more streightly and with greater precisenesse, than any man could remember in former yeeres. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 276 By this severity and precisenesse of rules.

Precisian (prĭsi·zăn). Also 6 **pri-**, 6–7 **præ-**; 6 **-cisean**, **-scian**, 6–7 **-cision**, 7 **-sian**. [f. Precise *a.* + -ian, after *Christian*, etc.]

One who is rigidly precise or punctilious in the observance of rules or forms. **a.** *spec.* One who is precise in religious observance: in the 16th and 17th c. synonymous with *Puritan*.

1571 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 377 That inconvenience that Mr Mullyns should openly tell the precisians that her Highness' sword should be compelled to cut off this stubborn multitude. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* III. 24 The Puritanes, but better we may terme them piuish precisians. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 112 These presicians would haue all things removed out of the Church which haue beene abused to Idolatrie. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum* III. ii, He's no precisian, that I'm certain of, Nor rigid Roman Catholic. I haue heard him swear. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vi. 94 Like our Precisions.. Who for some Crosse or Saint they in the window see Will pluck downe all the Church. *a* 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* v. iii, Forgiv' me for swearing, and turn Precisian, and pray I' the nose that all my brethren..spend no worse. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 3 A profane person calls a man of piety a precisian. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vii, Here is what neither Papist nor Puritan, latitudinarian nor precisian, ever boggles or makes mouths at. 1893 Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 137 Precisian as Cole was, he does not seem to have objected to card-playing.

b. Generally; or in some sphere of practice.

[1598 Shaks *Merry W.* II. i. 5 Though Loue vse Reason for his precisian, hee admits him not for his Counsailour.] 1755 Johnson, *Precisian*, 1. One who limits or restrains. 1834 Southey *Doctor* liii. (1862) 120 A man may dwell upon words till he becomes at length a mere precisian in speech. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxii 388 He went over to the Stoics, set up for an austere precisian, and a professed opponent of the . government. 1881 *Gd. Words* XXII. 71 A precisian desires specific rules. 1894 Grahame *Pagan* 46 A formal precisian during business hours.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1616 T. Adams *Contempl. Herbs* Wks. 1862 II. 465 A wicked politician in a ruff of precisian set. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 18 Like the dull precisian paedagogues to the ferulæ and pedantick Tyranny of the Stagirite. *a* 1882 *Sat. Rev.* (Annandale), A martyr to the political strategy of a precisian government.

Hence † **Precisia·nical** *a Obs.*, puritanical; † **Preci·sianship** *Obs.*, the quality or action of being a (religious) precisian

1573 Abp. Parker *Corr* (Parker Soc.) 436 Their manifest precisianship is too intolerable 1574–5 *Ibid.* 476 Saving for the common precisianship in London, I hear of no sects. *a* 1652 Brome *Covent Gard.* I i. Wks. 1873 II. 7 And what of that in your precisianical wisdom?

Preci·sianism. Also 6 *erron.* **-onism**. [f. prec. + -ism.] The practice or conduct of a precisian; orig. applied to Puritanism.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30 [If] ever I have maintainid any od point of puritanism, or præcisionism my self. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, 'Tis now esteem'd precisianism in wit,.. to love or seek good names. 1646 Buck *Rich. III* Ded., They will challenge the book at the very title;..the Captious and Incredulous, with their jealous præcisianisme. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 335 It must needs be ridiculous . that they . should in this one particular outstripp all precisianism with thir scruples and cases. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 272 Constrain into a precisianisme of conformity. 1884 *Jaunt in Junk* 127 To affect the precisianism of a perfect prig.

Precisianist: see Precisionist.

Precision (prĭsi·ʒən). [a. F. *précision* (16th c. in Godef.) or ad. L. *præcīsiō-nem* a cutting off abruptly, n. of action f. *præcīdĕre*: see Precise *a.*]

1. The fact, condition, or quality of being precise; exactness, definiteness; distinctness, accuracy.

Arm of precision: a fire-arm fitted with mechanical aids, such as rifling, graded sights, etc., which make it more accurate of aim than weapons without these.

1740 Cheyne *Regimen* Pref. 12 Precision is incompatible with Finitude. 1771 H. Walpole *Vertue's Aneed. Paint.* IV. i. 26 He knew how to omit exactness, when the result of the whole demands a less precision in parts. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed 5) I. 438 Precision is the third requisite of perspicuity with respect to words and phrases. It signifies retrenching superfluities, and pruning the expression, so as to exhibit neither more nor less, than an exact copy of the person's idea who uses it. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 36 A right-angled triangle of almost mathematical precision 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 The precision of statement, which..distinguishes science from common information. 1906 *Lists Techn. Terms Army Schools* I. *Gunnery & Artillery* 8 Precision. [definition] Exactness, accuracy.

† b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of precision; a nicety; in *pl.* exact minutiæ. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 92, I have left out the utmost Precisions of Fractions in these Computations.

† **2.** The cutting off of one thing from another; *esp.* the mental separation of a fact or idea; abstraction; in quot. 1640, a cutting short; in quot. 1683 = Reservation 4. *Obs.* (App. used for *prescission*, as the sb. corresponding to Prescind *v.*)

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. v. 255 We call Prenotion a Precision of endlesse investigation. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. App. § 8 When, from this mental Precision of Cogitation from Extension, he defined a Spirit. *Ibid.*, From the precision of our thoughts to infer the real precision or separation of the things themselves, is a very putid and puerile sophism. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 95 You can neither tye them by Promise, nor by Oath; for if they Promise or Swear, 'tis with a mental Precision. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 9 As the mind frames to itself abstract ideas of qualities or modes, so does it, by the same precision, or mental separation, attain abstract ideas of the more compounded beings which include several coexistent qualities.

† b. *transf.* A precise definition. *Obs. rare.*

1690 Locke *Hum Und* III. x. § 15 The taking Matter to be the Name of something really existing under that Precision,. has. produc'd. obscure .. Discourses. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 186 This definition I look upon to be more imperfect, and of a more dangerous tendency, than any of the three precisions he has so ingeniously proved the insufficiency of.

Hence **Preci·sional** *a.*, of or pertaining to precision; **Preci·sioner**, = Precisionist; **Preci·sionism**, practice of precision (see also Precisianism); **Preci·sionize** *v. trans.*, to give precision to, state with precision or accuracy.

1874 Bushnell *Forgiveness & Law* II. 127 The old *precisional drill, that came so hard upon the soldier at first. 1902 *Times* 15 July 10/2 It is not an air to be breathed freely by pedants, or prudes, or *precisioners. 1868 H. Kingsley *Mlle. Mathilde* II. vi. 94 She had disliked André Desilles and his *precisionism all her life. 1847 Sir G. C. Lewis *Lett.* (1870) 153 What a pity the same man does not, in the same manner, *precisionize other . questions of political morals. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 303 To precisionise the successive whens and wheres.

Preci·sionist. (Also *erron.* (after *precisian*) **-anist.**) [f. Precision + -ist.] One who makes a profession or practice of precision or exactness in observance or expression; a purist.

1827 *Examiner* 822/1 Enjoyment which precisianists, purists, and conventiclers would totally extinguish. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. 229 Must He be a precisionist in order to be passed as just? 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan 83/2 Well-meaning precisionists who are striving to bring back the now mongrel or mixed Romaic of the Hellenes to the purer idiom. 1873 *Spectator* 15 Feb. 203/2 Both are precisianists in utterance, and skilled in the manipulation of the finest shades of language.

Precisive (prĭsəi·sĭv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *præcīs-*, ppl. stem of *præcīdĕre* (see Precise *a.*) + -ive.]

1. That cuts off, separates, or defines one (person or thing) from another or others, as in *precisive abstraction*: see quot. 1725. (app. for *prescissive.*)

1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 232 At other times our church moderates her censures,. using a medicinal censure, before a precisive. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 9 This Act of Abstraction is . either Precisive or Negative. Precisive Abstraction is when we consider those Things apart which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider a Mode without considering its Substance and Subject.

2. Characterized by precision or exactitude.

1807 Gilson *Serm. Pract. Subj.* 110 Daniel .. foretold with the greatest precisive openness the exact time of our Saviour's coming. 1897 *Daily News* 22 May 5/1 [He] has made at least one definite, precisive, and particular charge.

Pre-cited (prīsəi·tĕd), *ppl. a* Also 7 **præ-**. [Pre- A.] Previously cited, adduced, or referred to; before-mentioned, above-mentioned.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb Angl.* xi. 121 This latter, besides the ordinary præcited causes, is sometimes occasioned by [etc.]. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb* 93 It is easie to apply to each of these precited remedies their proper virtue. 1865 Visct. Strangford *Select.* (1869) II. 138 *note*, As we read once in the pre cited journal.

† **Pre·clamate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *præclāmāre* to call out beforehand, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *clāmāre* to cry.]

1623 Cockeram, *Preclamate*, to cry before.

† **Preclara·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (?) Previous declaration or explanation.

1656 Heylin *Extranens Vapulans* 16 The Arch-bishop was not..so ill a keeper of his own counsel, as to make any such preclaration of his reason for it.

† **Preclare**, *a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **præ-**, **-clair.** [ad. L. *præclārus* very bright, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 6 + *clārus* clear.]

1. *lit.* Very clear. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 63 A voice I hard preclair as Phebus schone

2. Distinguished, illustrious.

1511 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 65 O potent princes, pleasant and preclair. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 59 Richt ioung he wes, bayth plesand and preclair. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 92 Famous & preclare exemples of men of renoume. *Ibid.* 117 Quhais myndes deip and præclair studies hes decored. 1623 Cockeram II, Excellent. , *preclare.* 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 183 Do not therefore the preclare and illustrious Institutes or Laws of Living make way to Virtue? 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 15 Lo! on Olympus' taps preclair The goddess o' men-blessing lear.

† **Precla·red**, *a. Obs.* = prec., 2; renowned.

1530 (*title*) Here foloweth the Assemble of foules. compyled by the preclared and famous Clerke Geffray Chaucer Imprynted in london..by me Wynkyn de Worde.

† **Precla·rent**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [irreg. as prec.]

1623 Cockeram, *Preclarent*, excellent.

Pre-classical, *a.* [Pre- B. 1 d.] Anterior to the classical age (of Greek and Roman literature).

1871 Lowell *Study Wind.* 151 He [Thoreau]..revives the age of *concetti* while he fancies himself going back to a pre-classical nature.

Preclitellian (-kləite·liăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Pre- B 3 + Clitell-um + -ian.] Belonging to that division of earthworms which have the male genital apertures in front of the clitellum. b. *sb.* An earthworm of this division.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 683/2 [see Intraclitellian].

Precloacal: see Pre- A. 4.

Preclo·se, *v. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Close *v.*; cf. Preclude.] *trans.* = Foreclose 5.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 256 After the preclosing of the premisses, I had sure worde that O'Connor bringith with him Obrene and his power. 1898 B. Gregory *Side Lights Conft. Meth.* 501 Dr. Bunting stoutly and successfully preclosed the question.

Preclude (prĭklū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *præclūd-ĕre* to close, shut off, impede, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 c + *claudĕre* to shut.]

1. *trans.* To close or shut up (a passage, etc.) against any attempt to pass; = Foreclose 2.

1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 133 Julian's friends counselled him to advance and preclude the Alpine Straits. 1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* 67 His friends advise he shall the Alpes preclude. 1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 187 Preclude your ears..against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating importuners. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 96 P 16 Every intellect was precluded by Prejudice 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 34 Having precluded every means of escape.

b. To close beforehand; = Foreclose 5.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 176 Shall I preclude my future, by taking a high seat, and kindly adapting my conversation to the shape of heads?

2. To 'close the door against', shut out, prevent the entrance of; to exclude, prevent, frustrate; to render impracticable by anticipatory action.

1618 T. Adams *Cosmopolite* Wks. 1862 II. 143 Though the desires of his mind be granted, yet this precludes not the access of new desires to his mind. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 320 As to precluding all complaints against excise, leave it to your Committee to bring in a Bill to remedy the inconveniences. 1692 Ray *Disc.* III. v. (1732) 383 If you preclude the Access of all Air. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 105 P 13 They hesitated till death precluded the decision. 1813 Byron *Corsair* III ix, Since bar and bolt no more his steps preclude. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org* v. 120 It may be as well to preclude misunderstanding by repeating.

3. To shut out or prevent (a person) *from* something by previous action: Foreclose 3.

1736 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* IV. 103 That they may not be precluded or foreclosed from the benefit of the Governor's Grant. 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI 320, I do not find one word to preclude his majesty from consenting to any arrangement which parliament may make. 1800 Wellesley in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 555 Employed in staff offices which preclude them from the performance of regimental duties. 1884 Ld Coleridge in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 322 We do not preclude the duke from his remedy..by way of action or indictment.

Preclusion (prĭklū·ʒən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *præclūsion-em*, n. of action f. *præclūdĕre*. see prec. Cf. obs. F. *préclusion* (16th c. in Godef.).] The action of precluding; shutting out, or preventing the entrance or occurrence of something; prevention by anticipatory measures.

1616 T. Adams *Politic Hunting* Wks. 1861 I. 9 St. Augustine's preclusion of all star-predictions out of this place. 16 . Donne *Serm* (ed. Alford) IV. 467 Reparation of former, preclusion against future Sins. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 95 P 14 The extinction of parties, and the preclusion of debates. 1820 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) IV. 122 The preclusion of disturbance and indecorum in Christian assemblies.

Preclusive (prĭklū·sĭv), *a.* [f. L. *præclūs-*, ppl. stem of *præclūdĕre* (see Preclude) + -ive.] That tends to preclude or has the effect of precluding; shutting out beforehand, preventive (*of*).

1695 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved by Death P'cess of Orange* 41 In whom the full and entire Sovereignty..was.. settled preclusive of all others. 1804 Laing *Hist. Scot.* IV. xi. 395 Its articles are too numerous, and on some occasions preclusive of improvement. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1866) 313 Obstacles the continuance of which is preclusive of all truth. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Stud. Men & Bks.* 347 If women's rule is not unnatural in a sense preclusive of its very existence.

Hence **Preclu·sively** *adv.*

1695 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved* 38 Preclusively from all legal Capacity and Possibility of borrowing a Duration and Continuance. from the Life of any other. 1818 Todd, *Preclusively*, with hindrance by some anticipation.

† **Preclu·sory**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *præclūs-*, ppl. stem of *præclūdĕre* (see Preclude) + -ory 2.] = Preclusive.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 179 Hee takes it, to be a mandate preclusorie of the way to heauen.

Precocygeal: see Pre- B. 3.

Precoce (prĭkōu·s), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [a. F. *précoce*, ad. L. *præcoc-em* early ripe, premature, f. *præcoquĕre* to boil beforehand, ripen fully, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *coquĕre* to cook. Cf. Precoque.]

1. Of plants: Early flowering.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Common, double, and single Primroses, Præcoce Tulips. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 359 The Præcoce Tulip, Winter Aconite, some sorts of Anemonies.

2. = PRECOCIOUS 2.

1689 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., I had read of divers forward and precoce youths. **1868** M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. viii. 191 Is he not a trifle too precoce?

B. as *sb.* An early plant; *spec.* = *precoce tulip.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 157 The Hot Beds for the raising of those Præcoces. **1721** MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 240, I shall begin with the Precoces or early blowing Tulips.

Hence †**Preco·ceness** (precose-), precocity, earliness in flowering or fruiting. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 78 As to this extraordinary Precoseness, the like is reported of a certain Walnut-tree, as well as of the famous White-thorn of Glastonbury.

Precocious (prĭkōu·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *præcox, -cocem* (PRECOCE): see -IOUS.]

1. Of a plant: Flowering or fruiting early; *spec.* bearing blossom before the leaves; also said of the blossoms or fruit.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. (ed. 2) 79 Many precocious trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts of Europe. *a* **1682** — *Tracts* (1684) 72 That there were precocious and early bearing Trees in Judæa, may be illustrated from some expressions in Scripture concerning precocious Figgs. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 234 A. tree, with..precocious hermaphrodite flowers.

2. *fig.* Of persons. Prematurely developed in some faculty or proclivity.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 21. 388 However it hath been of late so much decried..by..precocious and conceited wits also, as non-sence and impossibility. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. liv, To be precocious Was in her eyes a thing the most atrocious. **1829** LYTTON *Devereux* I. v, We were all three.. precocious geniuses. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xv. 209 She was somewhat precocious in love matters.

b. Of, pertaining to, or indicative of precocity or premature development.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 28 'Tis superfluous to live unto gray Hairs, when in a precocious Temper we anticipate the Virtues of them. **1827** MACAULAY *Machiavelli* Ess. (1887) 36 Untimely decrepitude was the penalty of precocious maturity. *a* **1863** THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 19 His 'Love Lays'. were pronounced to be wonderfully precocious for a young gentleman then only thirteen.

c. Of things: Of early development.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xx, Youthful misery stalks precocious. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 668 'Specific' phenomena are more commonly observed within a comparatively short time from the date of infection, in which case they are not rightly regarded as 'precocious' symptoms.

3. *Zool.* (See quot.) Contrasted with SEROTINOUS.

1900 *Quekett Microsc. Club Jrnl.* Ser. II. VII 260 All the social or colonial Radiolarians (Polycyttaria) and most of the Acantharia are precocious, for in them the nucleus divides early in the life history of the cell.

Preco·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a precocious manner; with premature development.

1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1843) III. 269 A child in understanding, but with passions precociously vigorous. **1862** BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 82 He took precociously to rhyming; like Pope he lisped in numbers.

Preco·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being precocious; = PRECOCITY.

1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc.* 10 To prevent a sawcy precociousness in Learning, [they] invite others to drudge in their methods. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 44 And as natural precocity is always to be regarded with fear, so the precociousness which art produces cannot be without its dangers. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* lui, Poverty and necessity force this precociousness on the poor little brat.

Precocity (prĭkǫ·sĭti). [ad. F. *précocité* (17th c.), f. L. type **præcocitās*, f. *præcox*: see PRECOCE.] The quality of being precocious.

1. Of plants: Early flowering or ripeness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Precocity*, early ripeness, forwardliness in ripening, over hastiness in ripening. **1875** A. R. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 86/2 The grain was very fine and well grown, which gave me the idea to..see if the following year it would preserve its precocity.

2. Early maturity, premature development.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 10, Imputing the cause of it [his fall] to a precocitie of Spirit and valour in him. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 35 From such foundations thou may'st be Happy in a Virtuous precocity, and make an early and long walk in Goodness. **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 140 Their productions..bear the marks of precocity and premature decay. **1879** GLADSTONE *Glean.* II. vi. 267 In a happy childhood he evinced extreme precocity.

b. *transf.* One in whom this quality is exemplified; a precocious child.

1882 A. MATHESON in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 488/2 George Eliot's children..They are not impossible cherubs, or wingless fairies, or idealised precocities.

†**Pre-coeta·nean.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PRE- A. 2 + COETANEAN.] An older contemporary.

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 27, I read of Petrarch, (the pre-coetanean of our Chaucer) that he was crowned with a Laurel, in the Capitol.

†**Preco·gitancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præcogitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *præcogitāre*: see below and -ANCY.] Previous cogitation or thought.

c **1635** A. STAFFORD *Apol.* in *Fem. Glory* (1860) p. xxxiv, Wee speake not to Princes w[th]out great study, and precogitancy.

†**Preco·gitate,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præcōgitātus*, pa. pple. of *præcōgitāre*: see next.] = PRECOGITATED.

1573 MORTON in *Cal. Scott. Papers* (1905) IV. 516 They fund the wind favorable to the executioun of thair precogitat mischeif. **1664** *Judiciary Rec.* (S. H. S.) 101 Francis Crichton without any provocation and forethought felony and precogitate malice drew his sword.

Precogitate (prĭkǫ·dʒiteɪt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *præcōgitāt-*, ppl. stem of *præcōgitāre*, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *cōgitāre* to think, COGITATE: see -ATE [3].] *trans.* and *intr.* To cogitate, think, or think over beforehand; to consider beforehand, premeditate. Hence **Preco·gitated** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Precogiter*, to precogitate, premeditate, thinke of beforehand. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xviii. 62 Precogitate thy vowes; and doe not Say From a fantastick humor, what will rise. *a* **1652** BROME *Mad Couple* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 56, I must come on her with a little wit though, for which I will precogitate. **1657** HAWKE *Killing is M.* Introd. It is Murder in any private Person upon precogitated malice to kill any private Man.

Precogitation (prĭkǫdʒitēɪ·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *præcōgitāti·ōnem*, n. of action f. *præcōgitāre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *précogitation* (16th c. in Godef.).] Previous consideration or meditation; a thinking over beforehand.

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 8 We may proceed on in our progress, with this precogitation following. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 200 To spin out our awaking thoughts into the phantasms of sleep, which often continueth præcogitations; making Cables of Cobwebbes and Wildernesses of handsome Groves. **1809**-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 315 This purpose may have been itself excited, and this precogitation itself abstracted from the perceived likenesses and differences of the objects to be arranged.

†**Preco·gnit.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *præcognitum*, pa. pple. neut. of *præcognōscĕre* to PRECOGNOSCE.] A preliminary discussion.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* Introd. 18 A Compend of Chronography..intended for a previous Precognit to the two insuing Tomes.

Precognition (prĭkǫgni·ʃən). Also 7 **præ-.** [ad. late L. *præcogniti-ōnem*, n. of action f. *præcognōscĕre*: see PRECOGNOSCE; or perh. a. obs. F. *précognition* foreknowledge (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. Antecedent cognition or knowledge; foreknowledge.

1611 COTGR., *Precognition*, a precognition. *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. viii. § 2 (1622) 56 This præcognition and anticipation of God. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* § 230 It acts without any precognition of an end. **1678** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 67 God..by his determinate Counsel and precognition delivered his Son to them. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xi. (1852) 136 O Thou!..Whom all the faiths and creeds, and rites of old..In precognition of eternal truth Foreshadowed and foretyped. **1903** MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 31 Here again we find also precognitions which transcend what seems explicable by the foresight of every mind such as we know.

2. *Scots Law.* The preliminary examination of witnesses or persons likely to know about the facts of a case, in order to obtain, with a view to trial, a general knowledge of the available evidence; *esp.* in criminal law, an examination by a procurator-fiscal of those who can give evidence regarding a crime or offence (in older practice conducted by or before a sheriff or other judge ordinary), in order to know whether there is ground for trial and to enable a relevant libel to be prepared; also the statement itself taken down from a witness before the trial.

1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 22/2 That the mater of fact cannot be so well cleired at a peremptorie dyet befor the Justice without ane precognition and previous tryell of the wholl circumstances of the same. **1720** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 505 Several are taken up [= apprehended], and lawyers have taken a precognition. **1753** *Stewart's Trial* 33 We have gone thro' this libel with the greatest attention, and have taken a view of the several facts, which, after a precognition of above a thousand witnesses, are set forth to support the charge against the pannel. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The precognition of Simon Glover and Henry Gow would bear out a matter less worthy of belief. **1887** *Law Times* LXXXII. 175/1 Prisoners are not allowed to see the precognitions for the prosecution.

So **Preco·gnitive** *a.*, of the nature of, or giving, foreknowledge.

1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 142. I mean precognitive dreams;—pictures or visions in which future events are foretold or depicted.

Precognitum, variant of PRÆCOGNITUM.

Precognizance, erron. f. PRECONIZANCE.

Precognizant, -is- (prĭkǫ·gnizănt), *a.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + COGNIZANT.] Having previous cognizance.

1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 404, I shall now state..the evidence upon which I have affirmed that he [Knox] was precognisant of the intended murder [of Riccio]. **1848** CLOUGH *Bothie* iv, The wary precognisant Piper.

Precognization, erron. f. PRECONIZATION.

Precognize (prĭ kǫgnəi·z), *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + COGNIZE.] *trans.* To know beforehand.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 34 Except that the Art.., general to all Arts & inuentions called *Heuretica* be first precognized. **1862** M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 189 He could not ..intuitively precognize the system of Christianity.

Precognosce (prĭkǫgnǫ·s), *v. Sc. Law.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + COGNOSCE; cf. L. *præcognōscĕre* (rare) to foreknow, foresee.] *trans.* To make a preliminary examination of (witnesses), in order to enable parties to an action to set up their respective pleas and defences, and particularly in criminal suits to enable the libel to be relevantly stated and maintained: cf. PRECOGNITION 2.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 93 The pannel's wife and his children, who, by law, cannot be called as witnesses against him, have been precognosced, or judicially examined, and.. their declarations are proposed to be produced in this trial. **1888** *Daily News* 17 July 5/2 Pending the trial of the accused, the Procurator-Fiscal 'precognosces' witnesses, and collects all available evidence, which is afterwards formulated in a detailed and printed indictment supplied to counsel, jury, and Court officials. **1901** *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 12/3 He respectfully submitted that the defence had no power to precognosce police officers.

Pre-collection, -Columbian, -communicant, etc.: see PRE- A, B.

Pre-commu·nion. [PRE- B. 2.] The part of the Communion office in the Book of Common Prayer which precedes the Communion service proper; the ante-communion service.

1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvii. 431 There was a full service with the pre-communion.

Precompose (prĭkǫmpōu·z), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To compose beforehand.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Mistr. Amie Potter*, Nature has pre-compos'd us both to love. **1651** H. L'ESTRANGE *Smectymnus-mastix* 30 Every man is best able to know whether his own prayers be precomposed, or of sudden conception. **1799** C. WINTER in Jay *Mem. & Lett.* (1843) 27 It is very easy to distinguish them [sermons] which were precomposed, from others which were preached extempore.

Hence **Precompo·sed** *ppl. a.*

1741 *Chr. Liturgy* Pref., Those who pray extempore,.. say, that precomposed Forms stint and restrain the Spirit of God in its Operations. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 632 The professional lecturer commonly has a set of precomposed lectures, any of which he is ready to deliver anywhere on the receipt of his fee.

†**Preconcei·t.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCEIT *sb.*] A preconceived notion or opinion.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 9 Which..through their misfashioned preconceit, appeared unto them no less certayne. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 7 God had an eye on all this beyond all reach of pre-conceit of man. **1682** *2nd Plea Nonconf.* 79 Clear from all sinister Pre-conceits, Passion, and Disaffection to Practical..Piety.

†**Preconcei·ted,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In 1, f. PRE- A. + CONCEITED *ppl. a.* In 2, f. prec. + -ED [2].]

1. Conceived beforehand, preconceived.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 330 No man on earth can tell what gouernment it is they intend to establish,.. when they come to their preconceited monarchie. **1604** EARL STIRLING *Aurora* Song ix, Whose sweet-supposed sowers Of preconceited pleasures grieu'd me most.

2. Having a previous conception or notion.

1698 tr. *Fenelon's Maxims Saints* 110 But these two things had only their Origin from Scholastick Philosophy, whereof these Mystical Men were preconceited.

Preconceive (prĭkǫnsī·v), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To conceive or imagine beforehand; to anticipate in thought.

1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Coulers Good & Evill* (Arb.) 144 In a dead playne, the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceyued it shorter then the truth. **1701** NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 37 The great Architect of the world præconceived and foreknew what he would make. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. 55 The Coliseum was very much what I had preconceived it.

Hence **Preconceived** (prĭkǫnsī·vd) *ppl. a.*

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 291 Upoun preconsavit malice borne aganis hir thir mony yeris begane. *a* **1688** CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 205 Anticipated and preconceived Ideas of Regular Lines and Figures. *a* **1704** LOCKE *Posth. Wks.* (1706) 68 We must..not endeavour to bring things to any præ-conceived Notions of our own. **1830** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xvi. 367 Contrary to his preconceived notions. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 114.

Pre-concept (prĭkǫ·nsept). *Psychol.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCEPT *sb.*] A term applied by Romanes to a higher RECEPT (q.v.), or rudimentary CONCEPT: see quot. 1888.

1888 ROMANES *Mental Evolut. Man* ix. 185 Higher Recepts, then, are what may be conveniently termed Preconcepts: they occupy the interval between the receptual life of brute and the earliest dawn of the conceptual life of man. A pre-concept, therefore, is that kind of higher recept which is not to be met with in any brute; but which occurs in the human being after surpassing the brute and before attaining self-consciousness. **1896** *Nat. Science* Dec. 382 From this he argues that there is a logic of recepts in animals, and probably also a logic of preconcepts.

Preconception (prĭkǫnse·pʃən). [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCEPTION; cf. F. *préconception.*] The action of preconceiving; usually (with *a* and *pl.*), a conception or opinion formed and entertained prior to actual knowledge; a prepossession, a prejudice; an anticipation.

1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. (1640) 667 God does nothing, Man does nothing well, without these Idea's, these retrospects, this recourse to pre-conceptions, pre-deliberations. **1711** HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 154 Men biassed by preconceptions. **1744** HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. (1765) 286 *note*, A Pre-conception is the natural Apprehension of what is general or universal. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 372-3 To hear an evolving roll, or a succession of leaves, talk continually the language of deliberate reason in a form of continued preconception, Y and Z already possessed, when A was being uttered. **1843** J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 175 Our preconceptions of wrong and of right. **1867** *Chronicle* 27 July 424 Mr Longfellow's poetic reputation..establishes a preconception in his favour. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 142 Human perversity has darkened the very heavens by looking at them through the medium of its own preconceptions.

Pre-conce·ptional, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [PRE- B. 1.] Previous to conception.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1644 The first, or preconceptional period of germinal life.

Preco·ncert, *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONCERT *sb.*] A previous concert, agreement, or arrangement.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xlv. 175 A book, which had there not been a preconcert, would not have taken his attention for one moment. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 395 A medical man being (by preconcert) at hand.

Preconce·rt, *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONCERT *v.*] *trans.* To concert or arrange beforehand.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. vii. 59 The opportunity to effect an escape which they suppose preconcerted. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 188 With this motive we must suppose them to have preconcerted their plans. 1855 PRINCE ALBERT in *Lett. Q. Victoria* (1907) III. 134 How can the Foreign Secretary and Ambassador at Paris..carry on their business, if everything has been privately preconcerted between the Emperor and the English Prime Minister?

Preconce·rted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Concerted or agreed upon beforehand.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. viii. 136 Upon preconcerted marriages, and in estates of considerable consequence, tenancy in dower happens very seldom. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 211 They do not go singly to work, but in large companies and with preconcerted deliberation. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii, As though the setting in of night had been their preconcerted signal.

Hence **Preconce·rtedly** *adv.* (Worcester *Dict.* 1846 cites Dr. Allen); **Preconce·rtedness.**

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 168 The rhymes.. well express the preconcertedness of Bolingbroke's scheme.

Preconce·rtion. [irreg. f. PRECONCERT *v.*, for *preconcertation*: see CONCERTION.] The action of preconcerting; preconcert.

1846 WORCESTER cites DWIGHT. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. 270 Bois-Duval had come to London without preconcertion as to time.

Precondemn (prīkɒ̈nde·m), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONDEMN *v.*] *trans.* To condemn beforehand. Hence **Precondemned** (-de·md), **Precondemning** (-de·miŋ) *ppl. adjs.*; **Precondemnation** (-demnēi·ʃən).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 220 Not things which make him an unmerciful, a cruel, a precondemning God. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* Ep. Ded. *iv, They will quite reject and precondemne them, ere they have once examined them. 1847 WEBSTER, Precondemnation. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 2 The Judge of the Assize Court of Aix.. sate as judge, having precondemned the prisoner in his own mind. 1890 TALMAGE *Manger to Throne* 587 There stood Jesus..the pre-condemned victim of an ecclesiastical..mob.

Precondition (prīkɒ̈ndi·ʃən). [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONDITION *sb.*] A prior condition; a condition required to be fulfilled beforehand; a preliminary or precedent stipulation; a pre-requisite.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 36 The ground-work and pre-condition of the spiritual state, in which the humanity strives after godliness. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. 1859 XIII. 19 Absolute truth and simplicity are demanded by all of us as preconditions to any sympathy with moral expressions of anger or intolerance. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 165 The idea of God is the precondition of all thought and being.

Precondylar, -condyloid, -confess: see PRE- B. 3, A. 1.

Preconfigure (-fi·gĭūr), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONFIGURE *v.*] *trans.* To configure in advance; to conform or adapt in figure beforehand.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 293 It was the aweful power of Law, acting on natures pre-configured to its influences. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 237 Wherever the Bible comes, it finds our nature preconfigured to many of its truths. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1723 The country was preconfigured to its history.

Hence **Preconfigura·tion** *rare*—1.

a 1860 in *Nonconformist*, He sees the preconfiguration of human nature to spiritual truth.

Preconfo·rm, *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONFORM *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To conform beforehand.

1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1859 XII. 110 There are..two classes of temperaments as to this terrific drug—those which are, and those which are not preconformed to its power. 1847 — in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 103 Though the passions..are such..as could not have existed under Paganism; in some respects they condescend and preconform to the stage.

So **Preconfo·rmity,** antecedent conformity.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 186 These holy and humanizing spells, in the preconformity to which our very humanity may be said to consist.

† **Preco·nious,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *præcōni-us* (f. *præcōn-em* crier, herald) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Preconious*, of or belonging to a Common-cryer; also to praise or commendation

Preco·nizance. *rare.* In 8 *erron.* **precognizance.** [f. med. L. *præcōnizāre* to PRECONIZE: see -ANCE.] = PRECONIZATION 1.

1730 *St. Trials* I. 367/2 The Lord Steward, after a solemn Precognizance, commanded the Indictments to be certified and brought in.

† **Preco·nizate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *præcōnizāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præcōnizāre* to PRECONIZE.] Summoned by proclamation. (In quots. as pa. pple.)

1529 HEN. VIII *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. *Records* II xxviii. 78 Wherefore she was thrice preconnisate, and called eft-soons to return and appear. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* 181 The legates caused her to be thrice preconisate and called eftsoones to return.

Preconization (prīkɒnəizē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *præcōnizātiō-nem*, n. of action f. *præcōnizāre*, see next; cf. F. *préconisation* (*preconizacion*, 1321).]

1. Public proclamation or announcement. *rare.*

1644 BP. HALL *Modest Offer* (1660) 10 A publick preconization of lawful warning affixed upon the Cathedral Church door. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* Add. iii. (1654) 399 The Minister in a solemne preconization, called you..then to speake, or for ever after to hold your peace.

2. *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.* The public confirmation of an appointment (as that of a bishop) by the pope.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2753/1 The Dispute grew very warm ..when the Pope put a stop to it, by ordering the Preconisation of the said four Bishops to go on in the usual Form. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1886 Preconization ..the act by which the Pope, in the assembly of the cardinals, proclaims new bishops, and assigns them their respective seats.

Preconize (prī·kŏnəiz), *v.* Also **præ-.** [ad. med.L. *præcōnizāre*, f. L. *præcōn-em* public crier, herald: see -IZE; cf. F. *préconiser* (1321 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To proclaim or announce publicly; to publish; to commend or extol publicly, to cry up.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XIII. 86 Yet treste y crie Thy laude, and his honour eft preconise. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 311 Louis 14th, whose reign he preconizes as the happiest period in French history. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 293 [They] had all praeconised their accomplishments to us. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 802 Italian ecclesiastics .. undermining the monarchical principle throughout Italy, ..preconising it in Russia.

b. To call upon publicly, to summon by name.

1863 *Church Instit. Circular* II. 139 The certificates having been read, the Registiar preconized the Bishops mentioned in the return from the Dean of the Province, and the Archbishop then referred to the Vicar-General to report upon the certificates transmitted by them and upon the letters of proxy. 1877 SIR T. TWISS in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 329/2 The clergy are præconized or summoned by name to appear before the metropolitan or his commissary.

2. *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.* Of the pope: To approve publicly the appointment of (a bishop).

1692 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2753/1 On Monday last the Pope held a Consistory, wherein the four last preconis'd French Bishops were confirmed. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Preconise*, .. to make a Report in the Pope's Consistory, That the Party presented to a Benefice is qualify'd for the same. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/1 After eighteen months' service in Perugia, Pope Gregory preconized him [Leo XIII] archbishop of Damietta. 1892 *Times* 23 Mar. 5/5 The Pope will preconize Dr. Vaughan at the first consistory held after Easter.

Hence **Pre·conizing** *vbl. sb.*; **Pre·coniser,** one who preconizes.

1703 *Pretended Indep. Lower Ho. Convocation* 40 The great end of Preconizing, is, to know who have incurr'd the Censure due to Contumacy, in not appearing pursuant to Archiepiscopal Summons. 1721 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 320 The great disperser and preconizer of it at home and abroad. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 240 He is commonly the panegyrist of event, the preconizer of destiny, he rows with the stream.

Preconjecture, -connubial, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2, B. 1.

Preco·nquer, *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONQUER *v.*] *trans.* To conquer beforehand.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornw.* (1662) I. 196 He [the Duke of Medina] resolved it [Mount Edgecombe] for his own possession in the partage of this Kingdome..which they had preconquered in their hopes and expectation.

Pre-co·nqueror, *a.* [PRE- B. 2.] Anterior to (William) the Conqueror. So **Pre-co·nquest** *a.*, preceding the (Norman) Conquest; **Pre-conque·stal, -conque·stual** *a.* [PRE- B. 1], existing in, or belonging to, times preceding the Conquest.

a 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 59 There were pre conquestal Norman and post-conquestal Saxon buildings. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 439/2 The fact of the town having been a pre-conquestal see no more makes the place a city than it makes the parson a dean. 1889 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 184/1 Dr. Stubbs..sums up strongly in favour of the antiquity of the Leet and its jury, to which he confidently assigns a pre-conquestual origin. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 150 A unique collection of preconquest stones. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 5/1 Royal lineage in our noble and gentle families is common enough:..most of them derive from the Plantagenet, and not from the pre-Conqueror kings.

Preconscious (prīkɒ·nʃəs), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + CONSCIOUS *a.*] Antecedent to consciousness, or to conscious action of some specified kind.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 154 A preconscious exercise of the critical faculty. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. viii. (1879) 352 The Physiological doctrine of 'Unconscious Cerebration', or, in the language of German Psychologists, the 'Preconscious Activity of the Soul'. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* vi. 366 The so-called preconscious soul, of which some philosophers have written, is truly the preconscious mental life of the race. 1891 *Antidote* 9 June 180 A yearning which is at present, except in a few cases, all preconscious, but still none the less hopeful.

Preconsider (prīkɒ̈nsi·dəɹ), *v.* Also 7 **præ-.** [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONSIDER *v.*] *trans.* To consider beforehand or previously. Hence **Preconsi·dered, Preconsi·dering** *ppl. adjs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 393 A stubborn, pertinacious, preconsidered sin. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 51 They pray not for the Publick, whose interest is alwayes præ-consider'd by our Saviour. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 18 Not to go to Prayer, without preconsidering whereon to employ it. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 175 The new pro-bouleutic or pre-considering senate consisted of 400 members. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* vi, Playing a part, thoroughly pre-considered. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 8 The Senate was allowed the privilege of preconsidering intended acts of legislation.

† **Preconsi·derate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + CONSIDERATE *a.*] That considers or deliberates beforehand; considerate beforehand.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 98 If he be not very preconsiderate in the same, and know well the way, he runneth into these inconveniencies.

Preconsidera·tion. [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONSIDERATION.] Previous consideration; consideration beforehand; a preliminary consideration.

1598 BARRET *Theor. of Warres* 29 Without preuention, preconsideration, and forecast of such successes. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 23 Thus much for these pre-considerations: I shall now set the Tables before you. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 25 A Second most necessary Preconsideration in the Understanding of the Beast. 1858 SIR A. GRANT in *Oxford Ess.* 94 Chrysippus said, that 'no ethical subject could be rightly approached except from the preconsideration of entire nature and the ordering of the whole'.

Preconsign (prīkɒ̈nsəi·n), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONSIGN *v.*] *trans.* † a. To signify or symbolize beforehand. *Obs.* b. To consign or make over in advance (Bailey 1721).

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. vi. § 17 St. Cyril calls baptism..'the antitype of the passions of Christ'. It does preconsign the death of Christ, and does the infancy of the work of grace, but not weakly.

Preconsolidate, -constitute, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Preconsu·lt, *v.* Now *rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To consult beforehand or previously.

1620 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 527 Intending in the meanwhile to preconsult with his friends. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 14 These use to preconsult of generall matters tending to the administration of the Commonwealth..and make relation thereof to the Senat. 1683 PEPYS *Corr.* (1841) I. 336 Had my mean advice been preconsulted in it.

So **Preconsulta·tion** [PRE- A. 2], previous consultation; † **Preconsu·ltor** (præ-), one who advises or holds consultation beforehand.

c 1620 WOTTON *Election Dk. Venice* in *Relig.* (1651) 187 During his Election, all Inferiour Tribunals cease, only the Colledge of the Preconsultors (as they term it) is daily open for the hearing of Ambassadours. 1631 in *Cr. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 144 What an honour is it to King Charles, that had an ambassador who was a præ-consultor to so lofty an action. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Preconsultor*, a Pre-adviser; there is a Colledge of these at Venice. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 85 Add to the other advantages of Preconsultation that it cuts off the causes of uncertain opinions.

Precontai·n, *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTAIN *v.*] *trans.* To contain beforehand.

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 283 God is a most Simple Entity, precontaining in one most simple formality, the whole plenitude of Being. 1784 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 162 Fixed air pre-contained in the dephlogisticated.

Precontemplation, -contemporaneous: see PRE- A. 2, B. 1 d.

† **Preconte·st.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONTEST *sb.*1] A former or previous fellow-witness.

c 1570 in *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 272 One John Lawson was burying in the barn with the said Agnes brother, her precontest. 1594 *Depos. Bk. Well's Dioc. Reg.* lf. 1 b, Presente then and ther,..this Jurate, and Thomas Jeanes his preconteste.

Pre-contract (prīkɒ·ntrækt), *sb.* Also 7 **præ-.** [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONTRACT *sb.*] A pre-existing contract; a contract or agreement previously entered into: a. of marriage.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 241/1 Oone Dame Elianor Butteler,..with whome the same King Edward had made a precontracte of matrimonie. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 (*title*) An act concernyng precontractes of mariages. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 72 Nor gentle daughter, feare you not at all: He is your husband on a pre-contract. 1657–8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 337 The law lies very loose as to things that are naturally essential to marriages, as to pre-contracts and dissolving of marriages. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv. 434 Of this nature are pre-contract; consanguinity, or relation by blood; and affinity, or relation by marriage. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 224 Edward being already bound by a pre-contract of marriage to the lady Eleanor Butler.

b. in general sense.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 125 The King of Spaine had very many subiects in that Order, to whom no other Prince pretended any such precontract or interest. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccclxxiii, They are never safe Who weare their Titles by a Præ-contract In Treason. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* v, Lawyers..to draw his contracts, his pre-contracts, and his post-contracts, and to find the way to make the most of grants of church lands, and commons, and licenses for monopoly. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 704 The Presbyterian nonjurors..held that their country was under a precontract to the Most High, and could never enter into any engagement inconsistent with that precontract.

Precontra·ct, *ppl. a. rare. poet.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTRACT *ppl. a.*] Pre-contracted. (Used as *pa. pple.*)

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ix. 205 His mother precontract Was in most solemn wise Unto the King. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* I. ii. 137 Albeit their hands were precontract By Brute your father dying.

Pre-contract (prīkɒntræ·kt), *v.* Also 7 **præ-.** [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* **a.** To engage (a person) in a previous contract of marriage; to affiance or betroth beforehand. **b.** To establish (an agreement, etc.) by contract in advance. **c.** To acquire or form (habits, etc.) beforehand. Hence **Pre-contra·cted** *ppl. a.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 639 This Lepida had been pre-contracted unto Metellus Scipio. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 209 Deere husband, pardon me, I did dissemble, Told thee I was his precontracted wife. 1631 VICARS *Eng. Hallelujah* Ps. cv. vii, That Cou'nant-good, once præ-contracted To Abraham and Isaacs Seed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 613 If they would employ their talents sincerely for the public good, in preference to any private views or favourite schemes or pre-contracted prejudices. 1819 *Life & Death Jas. V of Scot* 122 Notwithstanding she had been pre-contracted to Frederic, elector palatine of the Rhine. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 167 Nor could a contract with Percy have invalidated her marriage with the king..Percy having been pre-contracted to another person.

2. *intr.* To enter into a contract beforehand; to agree or arrange in advance.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 88 Having precontracted with Beyrambeg and Darab-chawn, to seize him.

Precontrive (prīkŏntrəi·v), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + CONTRIVE *v.*] *trans.* To contrive beforehand. So **Precontri·vance** [PRE- A. 2].

1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks., Ess. Man* III. 295 *note*, When the mind had the will to raise the arm to the head, the body was so pre-contrived, as to raise, at that very moment, the part required. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 265 Shakspeare's Art is not Artifice; the noblest worth of it is not there by plan or precontrivance.

Preconveyance (prīkŏnvē·'ănṣ). [f. PRE- A. 2 + CONVEYANCE *sb.*] A previous or prior conveyance (of property).

1628 *Petit. conc. Recusants* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 517 This mystery of Iniquity patched up of colourable Leases, Contracts, and Preconveyances. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 221 Recusant-patrons, before their conviction, had such sleights, by pre-conveyances to make over their advowsons to others.

† **Precony.** *Obs.* Also in L. form **præconium.** [ad. L. *præcōnium* the office of a public crier, a proclaiming, laudation; sb. use of neut. sing. of *præcōnius* PRECONIOUS, f. *præcōn-em* a public crier.] Public commendation; laudation, extolment.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* viii. (Gibbs MS.), So that here is schewed a grete precony and worthy ensaumple of pouert. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 Thei ar to be enhaunsede and exaltede by merite with grete preconyes. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 208 It hath been abused both by false opinions, and false Præconiums.

† **Preco·que,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *pl.* **precox.** [ad. L. *præcoqu-us* (Columella), occas. equivalent of *præcox* early ripe: see PRECOCE.] Early ripe. **b.** As *sb.* Applied to an early fig.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Some [grapes] ben precoque..for þei ripeþ sone. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 578 In places passyng cold, hit is most sure Precox [= precoques, L. *præcoqua*] to plaunte; her fruyt they sone enhaunce, Er shoures come.

Preco·racoid, *a.* and *sb.* [PRE- B. 3.]

A. *adj.* Situated anterior to the coracoid.

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 31 In Menobranch the long precoracoid cartilage lies upon the omo-hyoid.

B. as *sb.* A precoracoid bone or cartilage.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 39 The prolongation of the more perfectly developed praecoracoids. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 221 The posterior end articulates with the præcoracoids and the clavicles.

Hence **Precoracoi·dal** *a.* = PRECORACOID *a.* So **Preco·raco-** in comb., as *precoraco-brachial*, (a muscle) connecting the precoracoid with the arm.

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 33 Precoraco-brachial..arises from the whole of the outer surface of the precoracoid cartilage, with the exception of the marginal part. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 761/2 (*in some copies*) The pectoral arch in the Amphibia is distinguishable into a scapular, a coracoidal, and a præcoracoidal region.

† **Preco·rdiac, præ-,** (*a.*) *sb. Obs.* [irreg. f. PRÆCORDIA, perh. after *cardiac.*] = PRECORDIAL.

1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 83 Proceeding from obstructions and distempers of the precordiacks and arteries.

Precordial, præ- (prīkō·ɹdiăl), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) [f. PRÆCORDIA + -AL.] Situated in front of or about the heart; of or pertaining to the PRÆCORDIA.

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 1 Against all the aboundance of humours in the breaste or precordiall parts. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. viii. II. 110 For the midriffe and precordial parts, it is very wholsome. *Ibid.* [see PRÆCORDIA]. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 379 A remitting dyspnœa, attended with dry cough and precordial anxiety. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s v. *Præcordia*, The Præcordial Region is the epigastric region. Also, and more properly, the region of the heart [etc.]. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 316 It may be limited to a portion of the præcordial space 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Præcordial anxiety*, a feeling of anxiety and oppression, with a sensation of constriction of the chest over the precordial region.

† **B.** *sb.* (absolute use of adj.) *pl.* The precordial parts; the parts in front of or over the heart. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 14 Amyde hir hart-pypys or precordialis lycht. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 66 The naturall heate is not dryuen from the owtewarde partes into the inwarde partes and precordials.

† **Preco·rdial,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 6 + CORDIAL *a.*] Exceedingly cordial; very hearty, warm, or sincere.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 349 Brether of court, with mynd precordial, To the gret god hartlie I commend 30w.

1542 BECON *News out of Heaven* Prol. A iv b, Christ sayeth here playnely, that whosoeuer hath an herty & precordial [*ed.* 1560 vnfeigned] loue toward hym, kepeth his commaundementes. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 273 Mutual Tenderness, or præcordial Sympathy.

b. *fig.* Very comforting or cheering. *Sc. rare*—[1].

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiv. 37 Restore thairfore to glore precordiall My lif from stryf or knyf of Atropus.

Hence † **Preco·rdially** *adv.*, most heartily.

c 1531 BOORDE *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 47 Venerable faþer, precordyally I commend me vnto yow with thanks. 1534 — in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 299, I humyly and precordyally desyre yor Mastershepp to be good master..to yr faithfull bedmen.

† **Preco·rdium.** *Obs.* An error for PERICARDIUM (confused with PRÆCORDIA).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H j, Wherof is the substaunce of the coueryng of the herte?..It is called precordium, & is of a skynny substaunce, wher to descendeth synewes as vnto other inwarde intraylles.

Precorneal to **-costal**: see PRE- B. 1 d, 3.

† **Precou·rse,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præcurs-us*: see PRECURSE *sb.*] Forerunning, anticipation, anticipatory action.

1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 226 If God do not determine men to such wicked actions by concourse, he doth it..by precourse. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* III. 470 According to the doctrine of Calvinists, there is a precourse or predetermination of the divine power in respect to every action of the Soul.

Precourse (prīkō·ɹs), *v. rare.* [f. L. *præcurs-*, ppl. stem of *præcurrĕre*: see PRECURSE *v.*] *trans.* To run before, forerun, herald, prognosticate. In quot. 1847 *intr.* To act as a precursor.

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 643 The precursors are understood to be gentlemen in the transition state towards repeal. Some of them have, however, denied that they can be said to 'precourse' in this form. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* xi, The weighty swells which had precoursed the growth of the storm had run away down the eastern waters.

Pre-creative, -crucial: see PRE- B. 1, 3.

Pre-critical (prīkri·tikăl), *a.* [PRE- B. 1.] Previous to the critical treatment of a subject; in quot. 1881, previous to the development of Kant's critical philosophy as shown in his 'Critique of Pure Reason'.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 847/2 Belonging to the precritical period of Kant's development. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* ii. 83 Jeroboam's revolt can no longer be estimated as in the pre-critical age.

Precuneus, præ- (prīkiū·niŏs). *Anat.* [f. L. *præ* PRE- B. 3 + CUNEUS.] The quadrate lobule of the brain, situated immediately in front of the cuneate lobule. Hence **Precu·neal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the precuneus (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 437 Very rarely softening is limited to the paracentral region or to the precuneus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 308 We have found that lesion of the gyrus fornicatus, at the point where it passes into the precuneus, caused loss of sensation.

Precurrent (prīkv·rĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *præcurrens, -entem*, pres. pple. of *præcurrĕre* to run before, precede: see PRE- A. 1 and CURRENT *a.*]

1. Occurring beforehand; forerunning, precursory.

1628 J. HUME *Jewes Deliv.* ii. 29 The precurrent signes of the day of Iudgement. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 192 An account of the various precurrent symptoms. 1893 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 310/3 Precurrent symptoms of the transition to some such society.

2. *Anat.* Running or extending forward, i. e. towards the front or head. Opposed to RECURRENT.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Precu·rrer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. **precur*, ad. L. *præcurr-ĕre* (see prec.) + -ER [1].] A forerunner.

1601 SHAKS. *Phœnix & Turtle* ii, Thou shriking harbinger, Foule pre-currer of the fiend.

† **Precu·rse,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *præcurs-us* a running before, from *præcurrĕre*: see next and PRECURRENT.] Forerunning, heralding, foretokening. So **Precu·rsal** *a. rare*—[1], of or pertaining to a forerunner, precursory.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 121 And even the like precurse of fierce events, As harbingers preceding still the fates. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 262 When John began his precursal ministry.

Precurse (prīkē·ɹs), *v. rare.* [f. L. *præcurs-*, ppl. stem of *præcurrĕre* (see PRECURRENT); so F. *précurser* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To run or occur before; hence, to herald, foretoken, prognosticate. Hence **Precu·rsing** *ppl. a.*

1865 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 173 This which we hear whispered there, and see spreading we know not how through the air, is just the precursing atmosphere which comes before his [Antichrist's] advent. 1891 FROUDE *Erasmus* viii. (1895) 155 You cannot regard heresy and schism and precursing antichrist as trifles.

† **Precu·rsion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *præcursiōn-em* a running before, previous occurrence, n. of action from *præcurrĕre*: see prec.] = PRECURSE *sb.* Hence † **Precu·rsionary** *a. Obs. rare*—[1].

1702 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 15 That such a State of Empire, was at the change of that from Pagan to Christian as a Precursion to it. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 217 The landlords not named in the lists of Precursionary proscription were to be regarded popular and unattainted.

Precursive (prīkē·ɹsiv), *a.* [f. L. *præcurs-* (see PRECURSE *v.*) + -IVE.] = PRECURSORY.

a 1814 *Sorceress* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 14 Does thy simple mind See the precursive harbingers of woe Like brooding guilt? 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 281 A groundswell precursive of a storm rolls in. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xviii. 362 These rumours were..the precursive shadows which are said to be cast by coming events.

Precursor (prīkē·ɹsəɹ). Also 6–7 **præ-**; 7 **-cursoure, -curser.** [a. L. *præcursor* forerunner, advanced guard, agent-n. from *præcurrĕre* to run before; cf. F. *précurseur* (15th c.).]

1. One who or that which runs or goes before; a forerunner; *esp.* one who precedes and heralds the approach of another; a harbinger; *spec.* applied to John the Baptist. Also *attrib.*

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xvii. 281 The right excellent precursor Iohn Baptyste. 1612 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 106, I knowe this wilbe the more wellcome that it is my præcursoure. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 179 Abbé Raynal, one of the undoubted precursors of the present revolution in France. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 9 The Baptist is here in his character of Precursor. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxiii, Shame, the precursor of saving penitence. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 173 In ancient times Procyon..was called the Precursor Dog. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I ii. 55 That dark radiation, which is the precursor..of their luminous rays.

† **b.** *Irish Politics.* See quots. *Obs.*

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 643 Conservatives 39, Repealers 37, Whigs 17, Precursors 12. The precursors are understood to be gentlemen in the transition state towards repeal. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 4/7 Precursor was one of the many names that O'Connell gave to his popular organisations. The 'Precursor Society' meant that it was the precursor of O'Connell's last resource—the Repeal of the Union.

2. One who precedes in some course or office.

1792 BURKE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 540 Sufferers in one Common Cause, and .. our precursors in misfortune. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 248 There is now no need that we should err as our precursors have done for want of experience. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Guide Eng. Lit.* 202 Cowper .by his genuine love of nature was a precursor of Wordsworth.

Hence † **Precu·rsorism,** the principles and practice of the Irish 'precursors' (see PRECURSOR 1 b).

1839 *John Bull* 29 Apr., Otherwise what need would there be for 'Precursorism' and 'Repeal'? 1839 *Times* 17 Sept., Precursorism has turned out to be utterly hopeless.

Precu·rsorship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The office or function of a precursor.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 152 The Eremitship of Elias and Iohn Baptist, and likewise of the Precurs[or]ship of Elias. 1892 G. SAINTSBURY *Misc. Ess.* Pref. 9 Without the faintest intention of giving any fatuous hint of prophecy or precursorship.

2. Antecedence; prior occurrence.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvii. § 21 It depends for its force on the existence of ruins and traditions,..and the precursorship of eventful history. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s. v. *Antecedence*, Syn...Priority, Precursorship.

Precursory (prīkē·ɹsəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *præcursōrius*: see PRECURSOR and -ORY [2].] Having the character of a precursor; running before or preceding, esp. as the harbinger or presage of something to follow; preliminary, introductory. Const. *of.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 125 After the kindling of many precursorie lights of knowledge. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 77 Being a precursory provision to that end. 1796 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 161 Reprobated..as precursory of far greater evils. *a* 1883 D. KING in *Mem.* (1885) 357, I cannot regard it [Pentecost] as the precursory advent here designed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 835 Another symptom which is sometimes precursory of exophthalmic goitre.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used *absol.*) A precursory fact, condition, or symptom; an antecedent.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. Ezek.* xvi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 568 Virtue is the way to Truth: Purity of affections a necessary precursory to depth of knowledge. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 692 Yet not unfrequently the blood issues suddenly without any of these precursories.

Precydence, -ent, obs. ff. PRECEDENCE, -ENT.

Precydent, obs. Sc. variant of PRESIDENT.

† **Pre·dable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *prædābilis*, f. *prædārī* (see PREDE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Liable to be preyed on or seized as prey.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 226 Fowles..which are Predable whereof some are Savage some Domesticall. *Ibid.* xxi. 227 From Predable Fowles that are Savage, we come to Fowles Domesticall and home-bred that are delighted with Mens Society.

† **Preda·cean.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *predace-ous*, erron. form of PREDACIOUS + -AN (after *crustacean*, etc.).] A predacious animal; a bird or beast of prey.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 481 The Predaceans and several others, when first born are blind. 1895 *Syd. Soc Lex., Predacean*, a syn. for *Carnivore.*

Predacious (prīdē·ɹʃəs), *a.* Also erron. **predaceous.** [f. L. type **prædāx, -ācem* (cf. It. *predace*: f. L. *prædārī* to prey upon) + -OUS: cf. *audacious, voracious, ferocious*: see -ACIOUS.]

1. Of animals: Naturally preying upon other animals; subsisting by the capture of living prey; predatory, raptorial.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IX. i. (1727) 399 Those are endow'd with Poison, because they are predaceous. 1774

GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 22 These snails may be regarded as the predacious tribe among their fellows. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 195 One predaceous creature caught in the very act of gorging his prey. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 383 They were now in a land of danger, subject to the wide roamings of a predacious tribe. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iii. 60 Strictly carnivorous, predacious, and destructive to many kinds of small Mammals and Birds.

2. Of or pertaining to predatory animals.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 509 He is as troublesome by his sudden and predacious sallies. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 363 A barrier against the predacious attempts on the stock. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iv. 128 The instincts and predacious habits of the Weasels and Stoats.

Hence **Preda·ciousness** = next.

1904 BRANFORD *Ideals Sc. & Faith* 118 Characterised by, on the one hand, audacity and predaciousness, and on the other by timidity and submission.

Predacity (prĭdæ·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -TY; see -ACITY.] The quality or fact of being predacious.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 971/1 Indicatory of predacity of habits in the insect 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 314 Predacity is the order of the day. Bargains are battles, in which the greatest rogue stands the best chance. 1892 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 493 Thanks to his audacity and his predacity.

† **Pre·dal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prœda* prey + -AL.] Of or pertaining to plunder; predatory.

1737 BOYSE *Olive* i, Sarmatia, laid by prædal Rapine low. *Ibid.* xix, Allur'd, the prædal raven took his flight.

Predamn (prĭdæ m), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *prædamnāre*: see PRE- A. 1 and DAMN *v.*] *trans.* To damn or condemn beforehand.

1684 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 82 The deedes..for which the cities of Sodome and Gomorrha were predamned. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet*, etc. 14 Swear we're all predestin'd or predamn'd.

Predamnation (prĭdæmnē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *prædamnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prædamnāre*: see prec.] The action of condemning or condition of being damned beforehand.

1626 J. YATES *Ibis ad Cæsarem* II. 32 As for damnation, predamnation, &c., they are acts of iustice, and not to be thought vpon without sinne. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 27 'Tis Predamnation to despair, 'Tis Bliss to trust God's tender Care 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I viii. 367 An adequate idea of predestination, or, to give it a truer name, pre-damnation, held and taught in the school of the Coran.

Predate (prĭdē·t), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To date before the actual time; to antedate.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 486 The tendency—found in all early as well as modern writings—to pre-date the origin of empire 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 9/3 Mr. Gorst predates the fall of Lord Randolph Churchill.

2. To precede in date, to date before (something).

1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser VII. 486/1 The Bonnington, or Lawday oak, is not a boundary tree, but it predates the times of the Tudors.

† **Preda·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 -acion. [ad. L. *prædātiōn-em* a taking of booty, n of action f. *prædārī* to plunder: see PREDE *v.*] The action of plundering or pillaging; depredation.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 968 On erthe ther is no thing so vnsemyng As a kynge to be in predacion, Or by compulsion to be taking *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 143 Thys sodain visitacion or predacion, cleane shaued them. [*Margin*] Predacion, that is a robbery. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20 The good Husbands expected..that the Fruit should inprove, as freed from the predations of the Hedge.

† **Predati·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prædātīci-us, -itius*, f. *prædārī, prædāt-*: see prec. and -ITIOUS 1.] Characterized by plundering or robbing; predatory.

1659 GAUDEN *Serm.*, etc. (1660) 25 Not predaticious to any, but propitious to all true Saints. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 3 Provided no rank Weeds, or predatitious Plants (consummating their Seeds) be suffered to..exhaust it.

† **Predato·rial,** *a. Obs. rare* [1]. [f. L. *prædātōri-us* (see PREDATORY) + -AL.] = PREDATORY.

c 1781 *(title)* Authentic Memoirs from the Journal of his Predatorial Majesty, the King of the Swindlers.

† **Predato·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -OUS.] = PREDATORY (esp. in sense 3).

1640 GAUDEN *Love of Truth* (1641) 21 Interpreting that zeale, which is but naturall passion and choler, an humane, feaverish and prædatorious, not that holy, gentle, and propicious heate of love. 1659 — *Slight Healers* (1660) 56 In complicated diseases . to give check to that, which is most accute, malignant and predatorious of the spirits. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix.* 36 xli. Wks. 1872 VI. 379 There is a vital heat necessary to our preservation, and there are unnatural predatorious heats which argue a distemper.

Predatory (pre·dătəri), *a.* Also 7–8 præ-. [ad. L. *prædātōri-us*, f. *prædātōr-em* a plunderer, agent-n. f. *prædārī*: see PREDE *v.* and -ORY [2].]

1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or consisting in plundering, pillaging, or robbery.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 So saith Aristotle,..that pasturage was before tillage, or fishing or fowling, or any other predatory art or cheuisance. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* II. 30 It is a prædatory course of life. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiv. (1869) III. 611 Necessity and revenge might justify his prædatory excursions by sea and land. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II 203 The Marhattas have long boasted that they would carry on a predatory war against us. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* i 9 They for a time indulged their predatory instincts unchecked.

2. Addicted to, or living by, plunder; plundering, marauding, thieving: in modern use sometimes applied to the criminal classes of great cities.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1869) II. 35 He recalled to their standard his predatory detachments. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 367 A predatory and formidable race, the Mahrattas. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., W. Hastings* (1887) 638 The principle .. is fully expressed by the old motto of one of the great predatory families of Teviotdale, 'Thou shalt want ere I want'.

† **3.** Destructive, consuming, wasteful, deleterious.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 The Evils that come of Exercise, are:..that it maketh the Spirits more hot and predatory. *Ibid* § 318 The cause is, for that all exclusion of open air (which is ever predatory) maintaineth the body in his first freshness and moisture. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 32 Some sorts of it [air] being as predatory and wastful of the body, as others again are comfortable and refreshing. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 122 If of himself the Patient takes no Care, But runs into the Predatory Air

4. Of an animal: That preys upon other animals; that is a beast, bird, or other creature of prey; carnivorous. Also, of its organs of capture.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 165, I shall be content to suppose that those Animals which are now Prædatory were so from the beginning. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xi. 185 They will fly from a dog or a predatory animal. 1884 SEDGWICK *Claus' Text-bk. Zool.* I. 562 The lower lip [of *Libellulidæ*] is modified to form a special predatory apparatus (the mask). *Mod.* The Cicindela is one of the *Geadephaga* or predatory land beetles.

Hence **Predatorily** (pre·dătərĭli) *adv.*, in a predatory manner (Webster 1847); **Pre·datoriness,** the quality of being predatory (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Predazzite (prĭdă·tsəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *predazzit*, named 1843 f. Predazzo, in the Tyrol: see -ITE [1] 2 b.] 'A rock composed of calcite and brucite, long considered a mineral species' (Chester *Names of Minerals*).

1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. III. *Predazzite*, a variety of Bitter Spar mixed with Brucite, which forms mountain masses at Predazzo in the Southern Tyrol. It has a granular structure, and is white with a vitreous lustre on the planes of cleavage.

† **Prede, pread,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 preede. [ad. L. *prœda* booty, spoil.] Plunder, spoil, booty, prey.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 41 He was constreyned to leave behinde him the spoile and prede he had there takyn. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 186 They conspired together of all the preade & bootie that thei should geat not to bryng a iote into ye kynges pauilion. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 For we hither sayld not,..from their region with prede too gather an heardflock. *Ibid.*, etc. 139 Not a practise honest, nor a preede toe be greatlye recounted.

† **Prede, pread,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 preid. [ad. L. *prædārī* to plunder, spoil, f. *prœda*: see prec.] **a.** *trans.* To plunder, rob. **b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To seize booty, to plunder. Hence † **Preding, proading,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 23/1 The inhabitants being dailie and hourelie molested and preided by their prolling mounteine neighbors. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. vii. 92 To..sit still without preading, in a wast and desart countrey. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vi. 12 Crewes and troupes of preading brigands. 1632 — *Cyropædia* 66 Some Chaldees..that live by preading and robbing.

Prede, ME. dial. form of PRIDE.

Pre-decay: see PRE- A. 2.

Predecease (prĭdĭsī·s), *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + DECEASE *sb.*, after next. Cf. F. *prédécès* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The decease or death of one person before another.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) III. ix. § 21 Upon the dissolution of a marriage by the predecease of the wife without issue. 1883 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 28 Nov. 1046/1 The sameright..which the wife formerly had in the husband's [estate] on his predecease. 1888 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 381 Her consent had no reference to the rights arising to her next of kin upon her own pre-decease.

Predecease (prĭdĭsī·s), *v.* Also 6 præ-. [f. PRE- A. 1 + DECEASE *v.* Cf. F. *prédécéder* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To die before (some person, or, rarely, some event).

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1756 If children prædecease progenitours, We are their offspring and they none of ours. 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 24 May in *Lockhart*, Burke was under the strange hallucination that his son who predeceased him was a man of greater talents than himself. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 32 Several of the heroes who predeceased the war. 1872 JACOX *Aspects Authorsh.* xxii. 370 How continually do the words predecease (as they say in Scotland) the author of them!

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To die first or before the other.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) III. ix. § 21 Where the husband predeceases, neither widow nor children can claim a right in any part of the heirship moveables.

Hence **Predeceased** *ppl. a.*, previously or formerly deceased; **Predeceaser**, one who dies before another.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 76 Will you mocke at an ancient Tradition began vppon an honourable respect, and worne as a memorable Trophee of predeceased valor? 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 506 The praetors admitted the survivor of husband or wife to *bonorum possessio ab intestato* of the predeceaser, next after cognates. *Ibid.* 520 He or she might take..the usufruct..of a third part of the predeceaser's estate.

† **Predece·ss,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [Back-formation from PREDECESSOR.] *trans.* To precede, be the predecessor of.

1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II. 192 Lord John Sackville predecessed me here.

Predecession (prĭdĭse·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. stem of PREDECESS-OR; cf. med.L. *prædécessiōn-em* (Du Cange).] The action or condition of preceding in any position; the being a predecessor.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 51 Progenitors have had them for four and twenty predecessions. 1855 H. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) III. 255 How much Judaism owes to Egyptian predecession.

† **Predece·ssive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] That has gone before; preceding.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i, Our noble and wise prince has hit the law That all our predecessive students Have missed, unto their shame.

Predecessor (prĭdĭse·səɹ, pred-). Also 6 præ-; 5–6 predy-, predi-; 4 -ur, 5 -ar, 5–7 -our, -oure, 7 -er. [ME. *predecessour* = F. *prédécesseur* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *prædécessor* (Rutil. *c* 420), f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *dēcessor* one who goes away, departs, or dies, agent-n. from *dēcēdĕre* to go away, depart. Often used as the equivalent of L. *præcessor, antecessor.*]

1. One who has held (and ceased to hold) any office or position before the present holder; one who has preceded in the position.

[1292 BRITTON I. i. § 6 Si la fiaunchise ne soit graunté par nous ou par nos predecessours.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x (*Mathou*) 326 Of þi predecessare. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 416 Þe emperoure Oto, þat wes predecessoune Of þe gud emperoure henry. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 464 The newe pope..whiche also lyke to his predecessoun was a Frenshe man. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 307 b, My predecessours, Byshoppes of Rome 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 163 The Elephant..with his teeth digged up the ground and shewed her the naked body of her predecessor, intimating thereby..how unworthily she had marryed with a man, murtherer of his former wife. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 83 Next day Hinchliffe made his speech, and said not one word (though it is usual) of his predecessor. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 83 Eadmer's immediate predecessor in the see of St. Andrews was Turgot.

b. A thing to which another has succeeded.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* II. 319 To-day is Yesterday return'd; Let it not share its predecessor's fate. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix (1856) 248 This is the first clear day. Compared with the gloomy haziness of its predecessors, it was cheering. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June Suppl., This Supplement..will be republished together with its predecessor.

2. An ancestor; a forefather.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 56 Þe kyngis citee þe wich her predecessours and þe Chaldeys of olde tyme had byseged and destruyed 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 199 Somme women haue childer like to theyme, somme like to the fader, and somme like to their predecessores afore tyme. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe India* (Arb.) 4 We may perceue such magnanimitie to haue ben in our predicessours. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 248 Your Highnesse..Did claime some certaine Dukedomes, in the right Of your great Predecessor, King Edward the Third. 1656 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., To Roy. Soc.* v, All long Errors of the Way, In which our wandring Predecessors went. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xii (1852) 323 Considering the vast number of ancestors which each individual had in the twenty-seventh generation, there can scarcely have been a Jewish parent in the time of David,..who was not, according to the flesh, a predecessor of our Lord.

† **3.** One who takes precedence. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1723 Predicessour of princes & pere to þe sonn.

† **4.** One who goes before as a leader or guide.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 154/1 Þat þou shalt fynste be my predecessour And goo aforn depe doun in helle. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxi. 143 He [Jesus] shal be our helpe, þat is our leder & oure predecessour. 1656 tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 955 If they [Christians] knew their own priviledges, and composed themselves according to the pattern of their Predecessor.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1680 E. F. *Life Edw. II* 21 He exactly follows his Predecessor-precedent to the Life. 1683 J. WILSON in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 216 That which their great doctor had yielded and their predecessor council had approven. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 57 II. 498 This French Author celebrates his Predecessor Countrymen. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* III. v. (1872) I. 167 'The old castle of the Schellenbergs' (extinct predecessor Line).

Hence **Predece·ssoress,** † **Predece·ssrix,** a female predecessor; **Predece·ssorship,** the office of a predecessor.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Decession,* a predecessorship, *decessio.* 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 119 After the example of his glorious Father and renowned predecesrix Elizabeth. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 657 They will find no obstruction from the melodious pages of their predecessoresses.

Predeclare (prĭdĭklē·ɹ), *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DECLARE; cf. obs. F. *prédéclarer* (16th c.).] *trans.* To declare or announce beforehand.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, I do not carry An almanack in my bones, to pre-declare What weather we shall have. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet. Wks 1721 I. 77 For God Incarnate shalt [thou] the Way prepare, His wonderful Salvation pre-declare. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. x. (1864) IX. 355 It is believed by few that the Priest..has the power of irrevocably predeclaring the doom of his fellow men.

Predecree (prĭdĭkrī·), *sb. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] A decree pronounced beforehand.

1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxvii, Of all supernatural belief, that of being compelled by a predecree,..seems the most fraught at once with abasement and with horror. 1832 — *Eugene A.* III. vi, The invisible and giant hand..at whose pre-decree we hold the dark boons of life and death.

Predecree, *v. rare.* Also 7 præ-. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To decree beforehand: to foreordain.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 1 (1622) 39 All things are prædecreed vnto men by God. *a* **1721** KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 374 The Force he of the promis'd Seed Had felt, in Jesus pre-decreed.

Pre-dedicate, -dedication: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Predefine (prīdĭfəi·n), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DEFINE *v.*; cf. obs. F. *predifinir* (15th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To define, limit, appoint, or settle previously; to predetermine.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xliii. Q ij b, At his tyme predefined and appoynted from euerlastynge. **1678** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 29 Whatever God absolutely predefines or predestines from Eternitie he predetermines in time. *a* **1721** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 67 Whom thy unbounded Goodness predefin'd To be the Mighty Saviour of Mankind. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 43 Much less can a general statute anticipate and pre-define it. **1836** G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* II. viii. 357 The number of the predestinated is predefined and certain.

So **Predefinite** (prĭdĕ·finit) *a.*, predetermined (in quot. 1847 = PREDESIGNATE *a.* b); **Predefinition** (prī,defini·ʃən), predetermination.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. Liv b, Vntill such time as the complet number. shuld be fulfilled and wholy accomplished accordinge to the eternall predifinition of God. **1678** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 25 Some distinguish between God's predefinition and his predetermination: his predefinition they restrain to his decrees, and his predetermination to his concurse. *Ibid.* 30 The decree of God. cannot have [its effect] but by efficaciously applying the create wil to the predefinite act. **1847** HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 32 In the first, common, or Aristotelic meaning, definite, or more precisely predefinite (διορισταὸς, προσδιορισταὸς) is equivalent to expressed, overt, or, more proximately, to designate and pre-designate.

Predeli·berate (prī-), *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DELIBERATE *v.*; cf. obs. F. *predeliberer* (16th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To deliberate beforehand, to premeditate. Hence **Predeli·berated** *ppl. a.*, previously deliberated; premeditated. So **Pre deliberation,** previous deliberation.

1625 Pre-deliberations [see PRECONCEPTION]. **1649** BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 20 This Tumult was taken to be but a rash Emergent, without any predeliberation. **1671** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 2 Occasions of committing either mortal, or any voluntary and predeliberated, venial sin.

Predeli·neate (prī-), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] To delineate beforehand. Hence **Predeli·neated** *ppl. a.* So **Predelinea·tion,** previous delineation; in quot. 1879 in reference to the old theory that all the parts of the complete animal body already existed in the spermatozoon: cf. PREFORMATION 2.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 119 The same spirit of Nature which prepares the matter by some general Predelineation. *Ibid* 125 Such a soul as is most congruous to the predelineated Matter which it has prepared for her. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I 37 The Animalculists, or the Believers in Sperm, looked upon the moving seminal threads as the real animal germs. . Leeuwenhoek, Hartsoeker, and Spallanzani were the chief defenders of this theory of Pre-delineation.

Predella (prĭdĕ·lă). [a. It. *predella* (predĕ·lla) a stool, footstool, kneeling-stool; prob. f. OHG. *pret* a board + *-ella*, dim. suffix.]

1. The step or platform upon which an altar is placed, an altar-step, foot-pace; also, a painting or sculpture upon the vertical face of this.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 6 All should communicate upon the edge of the predella. **1857** G. J. WIGLEY *Borromeo's Inst. Eccl. Build.* xi, § 2. 26 *note*, The highest or the only step of an altar is . the Predella . the name used for this platform in all works on church ceremonies. **1873** SUSAN & JO. HORNER *Walks Florence* (1884) I. xxiv. 353 In the . predella of small figures below the altar, a priest holds up the chalice.

2. A raised shelf at the back of an altar; also (more usually) a piece of painting or sculpture on the front of such a shelf, forming an appendage to the altar-piece above it: = GRADINO.

1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 101 In a small and very curious picture which I saw at Rome, forming part of a Predella. **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 307 The 'predella' or gradus was the wooden base on which the altar-piece rested, and to which it was attached. **1873** SUSAN & JO. HORNER *Walks Florence* (1884) II. i. 2 This picture formed the predella, or lower part of an altar-piece.

b. Extended to a subsidiary painting forming a similar appendage to any picture.

1882 W. SHARP *D. G. Rossetti* 252 There is a very fine predella, or lower partition, attached to the picture, which [predella] is divided by two crossbars of the frame into three divisions. **1902** *Union Mag.* Nov. 502/1 The picture is finished with a predella consisting of a kind of Dominican tree.

c. *attrib.*, as *predella panel, picture.*

1884 *American* VIII. 202 The collection has also a small Raphael predella panel. **1884** *Athenæum* 21 June 796 The nuns of St. Anthony of Padua . . sold the fine predella pictures to Christina of Sweden.

Pre-demand, -demonstrate, etc.: see PRE- A. 1.

Predentary, -dentate, etc.: PRE- A. 4, B. 3.

† Predepo·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To depose, give evidence, or affirm previously. Hence † **Predepo·sed** *ppl. a.*

c **1560** *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 62 As he haith predeposyd in this said matter. **1626** in *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 29 Hee did lade all the predeposed goods.

Pre-describe, -desert, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Predesign (prīdĭzəi·n), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. PRE- A 1 + DESIGN *v.*; cf. late L. *prædēsignātus.*] *trans.* To design, appoint, purpose, or contrive beforehand. see DESIGN *v.* 7, 8, 10.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 7 Her often iterated apologies shew neither her Matter nor Method curiously pre-designed **1688** BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iii. 87 It seems not conceivable, how they should act constantly for ends, they are not capable of predesigning. *a* **1721** KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks 1721 III. 166 This with the spotless Soul was pre-design'd For Social Bliss and Cement to mankind.

Hence **Predesi·gned** *ppl. a.*

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 358 With Consciousness of what She does, and for pre-designed Ends **1905** *Blackw. Mag.* June 825/2 A deliberate and predesigned attempt to embroil Europe in Russia's Far Eastern trouble.

Predesignate (prīdĕ·signāt, -dez-), *a.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DESIGNATE *ppl. a.*] **a.** Designated or specified beforehand. **b.** *Logic.* Of a proposition or term: Having a sign of quantity prefixed.

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiii. (1866) I. 244 Propositions have either, their quantity . marked out by a verbal sign, or they have not; such quantity being involved in every actual thought. They may be called in the one case (a) *Predesignate*; in the other (b) *Præindesignate.* **1847** [see PREDEFINITE].

Prede·signate (-nēit), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.]

1. *trans.* To designate or specify beforehand.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 153 In the calamity of dearth may be seen one of those events, of which—especially if the time of it be not predesignated with too rigid an exactness—a prediction may be hazarded.

2. *Logic.* To designate by prefixing a sign of quantity.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 135 *note*, The English Exclusive particles are, *one, only, alone, exclusively, precisely, just, sole, solely, nothing but,* &c. These particles annexed to the Subject predesignate the Predicate universally, or to its whole extent.

Predesignation (prīdesignē·ʃən, -dez-). [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action of predesigning, or of predesignating; previous designation, appointment, or specification.

a **1641** BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 For us men, . according to Promise, Prediction, Predesignation, God to Man, in the fulnesse of time, came downe from heaven **1701** NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 36 Here is an express . prædesignation of them. **1883** C. S. PEIRCE *The. Prob. Infer.* in *Stud. Logic* viii. 162 Suppose we were to draw our inferences without the predesignation of the character *P* [for which the class had been sampled]; then we might in every case find some recondite character in which those instances would all agree.

2. *Logic.* A sign of quantity prefixed to a term or proposition.

c **1840** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) II. App. 273 They [logicians] . denominated a proposition *universal* or *particular*, as its subject merely was quantified by the predesignation *some* or *all*. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* v. 122 Having no sign or predesignation of Quantity affixed to it.

Predesignatory (prīdesignātŏri, -dez-), *a.* [f. PREDESIGNATE *v.* + -ORY 2.] *prop.* Having the function of predesignating; in quot. = Prefixed as a sign of quantity to a proposition (cf. prec 2).

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* App. ii. *Logical* (B) 680 Here the predesignatory words for universally affirmative and universally negative quantity are not the same.

† Prede·stin. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PRE- A. 2 + DESTIN.] = PREDESTINY

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* VII T j b, But we commaunded come, and by predestin secke this ground By tokens straunge from heauen.

Predestinarian (prĭdestinē·rĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. PREDESTINE *v.* + *-arian* (in *Trinitarian*, etc.).]

A. *sb.* One who believes or maintains the theological doctrine of predestination, esp. in an extreme form; a fatalist.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. 250 Why does the predestinarian so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives? **1741** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 302 There are several Predestinarians in our societies. **1782** W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 41 The Turks being great predestinarians. **1882** W. H. FREMANTLE in *Dict Chr Biog.* III. 46/2 (*Hieronymus*) Jerome is not like Augustine, a thorough-going predestinarian, but a 'synergist', maintaining the coexistence of free will

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, concerning, or relating to predestination; holding or maintaining the doctrine of predestination.

a **1638** MEDE *Wks.* (1672) p. xix, By way of Reply to the objected authority of S. Austin as to some part of the Predestinarian Controversie. **1701** tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 382 Errors to which the Divines of Marseilles gave the name of Predestinarian Heresie **1827** HALLAM *Const. Hist* (1876) I. vii. 402 Those who did not hold the predestinarian theory were branded with reproach by the names of freewillers and Pelagians. **1843** J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 407 Every Fatalist or Predestinarian scheme destroys merit.

Hence **Predestina·rianism,** the belief or doctrine of predestinarians.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 245 A kind of a Turkish Predestinarianism. **1831** BLAKEY *Free-will* 108 Many systems and views, both in morals and religion, are maintained upon a more slender foundation than that of predestinarianism. **1882–3** *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl* II. 896/2 The Lutheran Church attempted to take a middle course between predestinarianism . and synergism.

† **Prede·stinary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PREDESTINE + -ARY 1 A.] = PREDESTINARIAN *a.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1629) 172 To professe openly they will returne to the Papacie, rather than ever admit that Sacramentarie and Predestinarie [*sic*] pestilence *a* **1662** HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyter.* (1670) 21 The Zwinglian Gospellers began to scatter their predestinary Doctrines in the Reign of King Edward.

Predestinate (prĭdĕ·stinĕit), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prædestināt-us*, pa. pple., see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* (as *adj.* or *pple.*) Predestined. *arch.*

1. *Theol.* Foreordained by the eternal purpose or decree of God: **a.** to salvation or eternal life.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 426 If þo pope asked me wheþer I were ordeyned to be saved, or predestynate, I wolde sey þat I hoped so. *c* **1535** M. NISBET *New Test in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 341 To searse the bolddumless secretis of Godis predestinatiounn, quhiddir that he predestynate or nocht. **1684** *Contempl. St. Man* I. xi. (1699) 125 The Reprobates being then in the Valley of Jehosaphat, and the predestinate in the Air **1833** J. WATERWORTH tr. *Veron's Rule Cath. Faith* 141 Can the predestinate be lost, or the reprobate saved?

b. to any specified fate or lot in this life or after death; also of things: Foreordained by divine decree. Const. *to*, or *inf.* with *to.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* I. 4 The which is predestynat [*gloss* or bifore ordeyned bi grace] the sone of God in vertu. **1433** LYDG. *St. Edmund* 618 This blissid martir . Affore predestynat to liff that is eterne. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 She that was predestynate to be the mother of God. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb) 17 Bi Gods predestinat order. **1649** A. ROSS *Alcoran* 41 In a time prescribed and predestinate **1868** BROWNING *King & Bk.* III. 1044 The precious something at perdition's edge He only was predestinate to save.

2. In lighter or more general sense: Destined beforehand; fated.

c **1500** MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 869 He ys predestynate to be a princes pere. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 136 So some Gentleman or other shall scape a predestinate scratcht face. **1706** MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 40 Empires and monarchies cannot escape their predestinate ruines and fatal subversions. **1882** SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyon.* vi. 109 The great good wizard, well beloved and well Predestinate of heaven. **1896** SIR T. MARTIN *Æneid* II. 81 There happy days, a realm, and royal bride Predestinate await thee.

B. *sb. Theol.* A person predestinated to eternal life; one of the elect.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks 181/2 Yet may it be that there bee none other in it than predestinates. **1600** W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 92 These Anabaptisticall heretickes, how boldly they dare censure of all others, and auouch themselues predestinates. **1905** G. G. COULTON in *Contemp. Rev* Aug. 222 He [Newman] would have found himself in far closer and more inevitable contact with these self-elected Predestinates.

Predestinate (prĭdĕ·stinĕit), *v.* [f. L. *prædestināt-*, ppl. stem of *prædestināre*, in cl. L. 'to appoint or resolve upon beforehand' (*prædestināre triumphos*, Livy); in Chr. L. from 4th c. (Lucifer of Cagliari *a* 370, Ambrosiaster, Vulgate (of the Epistles) *c* 384, Augustine *c* 418), rendering Gr. *προορίζειν* 'to determine beforehand' (Rom. viii. 29, 30); f. L. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *destināre* to make fast, establish, determine, appoint: see DESTINE *v.* In English the verb was first PREDESTINE (q. v.); *predestinat, -ate* was at first pa. pple. (= L. *prædestinātus*) and ppl adj., later also pa. t., but became *c* 1550 the form of the finite vb. = PREDESTINE *v.* Cf. prec. and -ATE 3.]

1. *Theol.* Of God: To foreordain by a divine decree or purpose: **a.** to salvation or eternal life; to elect.

c **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii. 146, I preuentyd hem in blessinges of swetnes. I predestinate hem before worldes. **1530** PALSGR. 664/2 He that is predestynate is written in the boke of lyfe **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* viii. 30 And whom he hath predestinated: them also he hath called. [WYCL. bifor ordeyned. TINDALE, CRANMER, *Geneva*, ordeyned before . . appoynted before **1611** did predestinate. *R. V.* foreordained] **1704** *Collect Loy.* (Churchill) III 139/1 Gentiles, whom he had predestinated by the means of the Gospel.

b. to any fate or lot in this life or after death (including to elect and to reprobate); to foreordain everything that comes to pass. Const. *to*, or *inf.* with *to.*

(But many who hold the Augustinian, Thomist, or Calvinistic doctrine of God's foreordination of all things have objected to or shrunk from the use of *predestinate* and *predestination* in reference to final reprobation. Even the Westminster Confession does not so use it: see quot. 1647).

a **1450** *Alexander* 2745 (Dublin MS.) Yff I kyd þaim ony curtasy, it Come of my-seluen. Na we pride vs for no prowez predestinate [*Ashm. MS.* predestayned] vs here. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, Whom god had predestinate to be a great kyng. *c* **1560** *Pittilo* in Strype *Ann Ref.* (1709) I. xxviii. 294 That God doth foreknow and predestinate all good and goodness, but doth only foreknow, and not predestinate, any evil. **1647** *Westminster Confession* iii. §§ 3–4 By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life; and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men thus predestinated and foreordained [etc.] *a* **1683** OLDHAM *Poet Wks.* (1686) 44 Make Fate hang on his Lips, nor Heaven have Pow'r to Predestinate without his leave. **1849** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 20 God does not predestinate men to fail. **1875** MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 10 He predestinated them, first to grace in this world,

and..to glory in the world to come. 1887 G. SALMON in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 449/2 These..taught that certain were by God's foreknowledge so predestinated to death that neither Christ's passion nor baptism..could help them. 1898 BP. GORE *R. C. Claims* i. (1905) 3 *note*, Be logical,.. said the Calvinist: God predestinates, and therefore man has not free will. 1901 B. J. KIDD 39 *Articles* II. II. xvii. 155 [Art. XVII] declines to be committed to the doctrine of Reprobation, according to which all who are not predestinated to eternal life were held to be predestinated to eternal death.

2. To destine (as by fate); to fix beforehand by human (or animal) determination: = PREDESTINE 1b.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 32 Infinite be that time, which is predestinated for the name of Brute and his Brutains. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 14 Not a few are predestinated thither [to the church] by their friends, from the foresight of a good benefice. 1730 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* 228 And with a glance predestinates her prey. *a* 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* iii, Predestinated (so I felt) for ever to her service.

Hence **Prede·stinated** *ppl. a.*, **Prede·stinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 19 To shonne his predestinated fortune. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 13 Presuming upon their professed predestinating notions, and of every man's end being predetermined. 1737-69 CRUDEN *Concordance* (ed. 8) 535/1 Those that are so left [in their infidelity or their corruptions] are the Reprobate, and the others are the Elect or Predestinated. 1819 CHALMERS *Congregat. Serm.* (1836) I. 369 Mysteries attach to the counsels and determinations of a predestinating God. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VI. 204 The stagnant, dull, predestinated fool.

Prede·stinately, *adv.* [f. PREDESTINATE *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a 'predestinate' manner; by predestination.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. XXXIX. 87 All thyngs happen of fatal necessitie, predestinately. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 128 Mine is essentially, predestinately, and unchangeably good.

† **Predestina·tian,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prædestināt-us*, *-a*, *-um* (see PREDESTINATE *v.*) + -IAN; so mod.F. *prédestinatien* (Littré).] = PREDESTINARIAN *sb.* and *a.*

1630 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 434 Predestinatians, which was but a Nickname that the Semi-Pelagians put upon the Followers of St. Augustine. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 200 Objections .made by the Semipelagians, and not by any Predestinatian Hereticks at that time in Gaul.

Predestination (prīdestinēi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *prædestinātiōn-em* (Augustine), n. of action f. *prædestināre* to PREDESTINE: see -ATION. So F. *prédestination* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of predestinating, or fact of being predestinated; the ordaining or determination of events before they come to pass; pre-appointment by, or in the way of, fate or destiny; foreordination.

1. *Theol.*, etc. The action by which God is held to have immutably determined all (or some particular) events by an eternal decree or purpose.

'*Predestination* is a theological term, sometimes used with greater latitude to denote the decree or purpose of God by which He has from eternity immutably determined whatever comes to pass; sometimes more strictly to denote the decree by which men are destined to everlasting happiness or misery; and sometimes with excessive strictness to denote only predestination to life or election' (Marcus Dods in *Encycl. Brit.* (1885) XIX. 668/1).

a. The action of God (held by Christians generally) in foreordaining or appointing from all eternity certain of mankind through grace to salvation and eternal life. (In this sense = *election*, and opposed to *reprobation*.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 10, I gif heuen in heritage til anly þa þat ere takyne wiþ þe strenge of predestinacioun of god. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 134 Þese two glues, of predestinacioun and of prescience of God, joynen þese two bodies. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 82 But his predestinacion may onlich save soulis, and his prevy presciens may dampne whom him list. 1562 *Articles of Religion* xvii, Of Predestination and Election. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 23 It is a most sure signe and token of our predestination, glad and willingly to heare the worde of God. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, The most blessed and comfortable doctrine of Predestination. 1850 BP. BROWNE *Exp.* 39 *Art.* xvii. (1878) 404 The Gallican clergy state, that their own belief had hitherto been that God's predestination was founded on prevision of faith. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 11 Do not misunderstand me..as if that predestination of God in any way conflicts with the perfect freedom of the human will. 1887 E. S. FOULKES *Predestination* in *Dict. Chr Biog.* IV. 466/1 Predestination is but another word for election, .carried out in instalments on earth, but registered in the archives of heaven in advance. 1901 B. J. KIDD 39 *Articles* II. II. xvii. 157 The tenet of particular redemption, which held that God's predestination had reference not to mankind at large, but to this and that particular individual.

b. The action of God (insisted upon in some systems of doctrine, esp. those associated with the names of St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, and Calvin), in foreordaining the future lot and fate of all mankind in this life and after death (including their salvation or perdition); and, generally, His foreordaining of whatsoever comes to pass. In this sense also a doctrine of orthodox Islam.

Sometimes called *duple* or *duplex* predestination. But as to the use of the word for foreordaining to reprobation, see Note under PREDESTINATE *v.* 1 b.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) To maken questions of..the ordyr of destine..predestinacion diuine and of the lyberte of fre wille. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) I. 8 Though predestinacion be as wel of good as of badde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 123 For many one..lytell thought that tribulacion To them was ordeyned by predestinacion. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 292 Between Predestination and Election, this difference there is; Predestination is as well to the reprobate, as to the Elect. Election pertaineth only to them that be saved. Predestination, in that it respecteth the Reprobate, is called Reprobation: in that it respecteth the saved, is called Election. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 91 What is Predestination? It is the speciall decree of God, whereby he hath..fore-ordained all reasonable creatures to a certain and everlasting estate of glory in heaven, or flame in hell. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. 1851 V. 409 The Calvinist is taxt with Predestination, and to make God the Author of Sin; not with any dishonourable thought of God, but it may be overzealously asserting his absolute power. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 22 The Saracens..were animated by another Spirit, which was the Mahometan Persuasion of Predestination. 1755 JORTIN *Diss.* ii. 29 *note*, Our King James the first made an edict, that no divine, under the dignity of a bishop or a dean, should presume to preach upon the profound mysteries of Predestination. 1882 W. H. FREMANTLE in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 46/2 (*Hieronymus*) He [Jerome] reduces predestination to God's foreknowledge of human determination. 1885 M. DODS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 668/2 In Islam..the orthodox doctrine is thus stated by Al-Berkevi. 'It is necessary to confess that good and evil take place by the predestination and predetermination of God, that all that has been and all that will be was decreed in eternity and written on the *preserved table*. *Ibid.* 669/1 The doctrine of predestination was first formulated in the church by Augustine.

c. In reference to a similar doctrine in certain philosophies (not necessarily implying Divine action).

1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 33 The gloomy fate of Aeschylus, and the predestination of the Stoics, were repugnant to a heart of such a temperament.

2. In lighter or more general sense: Previous determination or appointment; fate, destiny. Cf. PREDESTINE 1 b.

1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* xii. (1669) 104 A natural necessity, or *fatum*, or *predestination*, that frames every member and part of the body to the best use for the creature. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 73 A kind of moral predestination, or over-ruling principle which cannot be resisted. 1901 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily Chron.* 11 July 5/6 It is what you may call political predestination, and it appears to me that it indicates a satisfactory condition of things, because by the law of Nature we younger sons are in the majority.

Hence **Predestina·tionist** (*rare*) = PREDESTINARIAN A. So † **Prede·stinatist** (*Obs. rare*).

1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysmatical Puritan* Pref., The Presuming Predestinatist is he, whose purenes is an inspired knowledge, that hee shalbe saved by Gods absolute election. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* iii. 59 There is no such thing as chance, says the predestinationist.

Predestinative (prīdestinētiv), *a. rare.* [f. as PREDESTINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the quality of predestinating.

1833 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 413 The predestinative force of a free agent's own will in certain absolute acts, determinations, or elections.

Predestinator (prīdestinēitəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form f. PREDESTINATE *v.* + -OR 2; so F. *prédestinateur* (Littré), in sense 2 below.]

1. He who predestinates.

1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 58 The act of predestination is put in the will..of the predestinated, and not in that of the divine predestinator.

† **2.** One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian. *Obs.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, Those that are called Frewil men (for so are they termed of the Predestinators). 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, My Fate* iii, Let all Prædestinators me produce, Who struggle with eternal bonds in vain. 1812 *Religionism* 29 Preachers, predestinators some, and others Arminians.

Predestine (prīdestin), *v.* Also 5 **-en**, **-ayne**, **-yne**, 7 **-in**. [a. F. *prédestiner* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prædestināre*: see PREDESTINATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To destine beforehand; to appoint, ordain, or decree previously. **a.** *Theol.*, etc. To foreordain by an eternal purpose, in the way of a Divine decree or of fate; to appoint beforehand by destiny, or to some destiny. (Mostly in *passive*. Also *absol.*)

c 1380 [see PREDESTINING below]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 305 Be-soȝt sekirly þis sire..þat scho myȝt weterly wete.. Quatkyn poynt or plyte predestend hire were. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E vj, Syth al were ordeyned and predestyned whan man shold deye. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 145 If..some bitter aduersitie and ouerthrowe be predestined vnto us. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 12 Heaven predestins nothing for any man that should raise him to an excess of joy or grief. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 24 The day predestin'd to reward his woes. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* V. iii, The fall of Granada is predestined. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 243 God predestines; man is free. How this is we cannot say.

b. In lighter or more general sense: To determine, settle, or fix upon beforehand; to appoint as if by fate or destiny; to fate, doom. (Usually in *passive*.)

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii, Voluminous papers, whose best folios are predestined to no better end than to make winding-sheets in lent for pilchers. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 194 Here the soul sits in council; ponders past, Predestines future action. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1873) 441 The white man who seems predestined to inherit the country. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLVII iii, Within the egg how darkly lies Even the bird of paradise, Predestined for the sunniest skies!

† **2.** *loosely.* To betoken infallibly beforehand; to presage irrevocably. *Obs. rare.*

1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Tree* v, Alas, poor Youth, thy Love will never thrive! This blasted Tree Predestines it.

Hence **Prede·stined** *ppl. a.*, destined or appointed beforehand; fated, doomed; **Prede·stining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 179 Þe secounde persone of God..bringiþ wiþ him a grace þat clerkes clepen predestynynge. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 26 How happie floods are yee, From our predestin'd plagues that priuiledged bee. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. v, And that rich merchants, advocates, and doctors, .were Predestined cuckolds. 1740 C. PITT *Æneid* II. 169 He..Doom'd to the slaughter my predestin'd head. *a* 1825 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 338 Predestinings of joy. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 158 Marked out in the eyes of all men as the predestined heirs of Charles.

Predestiny (prīde·stĭni). *rare.* Also 5 **-destiné**. [f. PRE- A. 2 + DESTINY, after PREDESTINE, etc. In Chaucer *predestiné*, a. obs. F. *prédestinée* (Cotgr.).] Preappointed destiny or fate; predestination.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 938 (966) In here merites soþly for to be, As they shul come by predestine. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 229 Instead of inherent stupidity, or a predestiny to be correct. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc & Darw.* 191 Anxious to rescue design, or at least the 'purpose'—in short predestiny in the evolutionary series of Nature.

Predeterminable (prīdĭtə·ɹmĭnăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PREDETERMINE + -ABLE; or f. PRE- A. 3 + DETERMINABLE.] Capable of being predetermined; determinable beforehand. Hence **Predete rminabi·lity**, the quality of being predeterminable.

1835 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 620 A privilege which it owes to the simplicity, the paucity, and the predeterminability of its processes. 1901 *Daily Mail* 31 Dec. 5 The sex of future man will be predeterminable. For a time one sex will predominate, then another.

Predete·rminant, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [a. F. *prédéterminant* adj., or late L. *prædēterminānt-em*, pres. pple. of *prædēterminare* to PREDETERMINE.] Predetermining, predestinating.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 520, I, as yet, cannot..see any cogent reason, why the said previous concurse may not be termed predeterminant.

† **B** *sb.* = PREDETERMINER b. *Obs.*

1660 PEARSON *No Necess. Reform. Doctr. Ch. Eng.* 16 No man thinks a Praedeterminant or a Jansenian to be inclining to an Arminian.

Predeterminate (prīdĭtə·ɹmĭnĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *prædētermināt-us*, pa. pple. of *prædēterminare* to PREDETERMINE.] = PREDETERMINED 1.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 54 Not casuall, but predeterminate and certaine. 1655 BP. RICHARDSON *On O. Test.* 313 We cannot break through the bounds of Gods providence and predeterminate purpose in the guidance of them [events]. 1897 *Woman's Home Comp.* Dec., There is no predeterminate set of conditions for holiday-making that need tie adventurous hands.

Hence **Predete·rminately** *adv.*

1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 241 A Doctor of Divinity.. deliberately and predeterminately lied, that he might retain possession of a few inches of wood.

† **Predete·rminate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *prædēterminare*.] = PREDETERMINE 1, 2. Hence † **Predete·rminating** *ppl. a.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 162. 118 God predeterminates men to all their Actions good, bad, and indifferent. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 13 They have made differences among them (as whether the Pope be infallible; whether God predeterminate every action). 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 93 The predeterminating grace of Christ.

Predetermination (prī dĭtəɹmĭnēi·ʃən). [n. of action from PREDETERMINE *v.*; or (in some uses) f. PRE- A. 2 + DETERMINATION. So F. *prédétermination* (1636 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of predetermining; the fact or condition of being predetermined; previous determination.

1. A previous decision; a decision given beforehand, or before due examination or discussion.

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 287 They depose the Queen Regent; the predetermination being given, that it was lawful for them to do so, by Mr. Knox, and Mr. Wilcocks. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 254 That there appeared a manifest inequality, not to say predetermination, that Congress should request of their constituents power to judge and determine in the cause.

2. A previous determining or fixing of the limits or extent *of* something; = PRELIMITATION. ? *Obs.*

1637-50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 500 Aganis the predetermination and perlimitation of the Assemblie, they gave six Reasons.

3. The action of settling or ordaining beforehand what is to take place; the fact of being so settled; previous appointment; predestination.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 33 The Calvinists are fierce in the matters of absolute Predetermination. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 87 He makes this difference to arise from the forecast and praedetermination of the Gods themselves. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* vi. (1863) 160 Those

who held extreme opinions on the subject of Divine predetermination. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 2/3 To impress us with the wonderful co-ordination and predetermination of natural laws.

4. A previous determination, tendency, or direction given (*to* something).

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. v. 94 Some..assert that the creature never advances into action, but by an irresistible pre-determination of the faculty to that action.

5. A previous mental determination or resolve; an antecedent fixed intention (*to do* something).

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. iii, Hear me, then, I beg of you, with no pre-determination to disregard me. 1831 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Nibelungenlied* (1872) III. 134 In spite of her rigorous predeterminations, some kindness for him is already gliding in. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 369 Mr. Winwood Reade..went down..with a pre-determination to prove Du Chaillu was wrong.

Predete·rminative, *a. rare.* [f. Predetermine or Predeterminate *v.*: see -ative.] Having the quality of predetermining.

a 1678 Marvell *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 170 If men shall also assert a predeterminative concourse of God to our wil, it seems to have too much of original perverseness. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 23 This efficacious concurse, as it determines and applies the second cause to act, is both in sacred Scripture and by scholastic Theologues termed determinative and predeterminative.

Predetermine (prīdĭtə·rmin), *v.* [ad. Chr. L. *prædēterminare* (Augustine), f. *præ,* Pre- A. 1 + *dēterminare* to Determine. Cf. F. *prédéterminer* (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To determine beforehand (in various senses: cf. Determine).

1. *trans.* To fix, settle, or decide beforehand; to ordain or decree beforehand, to predestine. Also with *obj. cl.* or *inf.*

1625 Donne *Serm.* lxvi. (1640) 668 That there was a concurrence of the whole Trinity, to make me in Adam, according to that Image which they were, and according to that Idea, which they had pre-determined. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm.* I. ix. (R.), God .. prepared joys infinite and never ceasing for man before he had created him; but he did not predetermine him to any evil. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 13 Every man's end being predetermined, and unalterably beforehand decreed. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iv. xv. 259 The Gospel was no after-thought, as it were,..but came to pass as God had predetermined. 1884 W. J. Courthope *Addison* ix. 176 It had evidently been predetermined by the designers of the *Spectator* that the Club should consist of certain recognised and familiar types.

2. To give an antecedent direction or tendency to; to direct or impel beforehand (*to* something).

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Tit. ii.* 7 Wks. 1850 VIII. 520 We are so prepossessed and predetermined to misconstruction by false apostles without, and prevailing passions within. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 16 The wil predetermined to one act has an habitual indifference or radical flexibilitie to the opposite act. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 576 Those general causes..were predetermining the nation to habits of loyalty and of superstition, which grew to a height fatal to the spirit of liberty.

3. *intr.* To determine or resolve beforehand or previously (*to do* something).

1823 F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23, I should instantly have proceeded to the summit, had I not predetermined to abide by whatever advice the guides might .. give. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VIII. vi, He had almost predetermined to assent to his brother's prayer.

Hence **Predete·rmining** *ppl. a.*

a 1678 Marvell *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 175 Another while, 'tis predetermining influence. *a* 1854 B. B. Edwards in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxix. VII. 231 If, anterior to all finite existence, his predetermining decree went forth.

Predetermined (prīdĭtə·rmind), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.]

1. Determined beforehand; settled, decided, or decreed beforehand.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 496 Christ was born at the predetermin'd time. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 94 How shall we account..for his having beheld from afar the predetermined day of the yet future Deliverer? 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. v. (1875) 391 A predetermined quantity of little things.

2. Resolved beforehand (*to do* something).

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 6, I was predetermined not to give him a single sous. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. (1820) 14 No reasonable man would be so eager to possess himself of the invidious power .if he were not pre-determined to make use of it. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. viii. 527 An audience predetermined not to be convinced.

Predete·rminer. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] **a.** One who or that which predetermines. *rare*—0. †**b.** A believer in predetermination (prop. *predeterminist*): = Predestinator 2 (*obs.*).

a 1678 Marvell *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 Its business here is to defend the predeterminers' opinion.

Predete·rminism. [f. Predetermine, after Determinism.] The theory or doctrine that events or acts are predetermined: determinism.

1888 J. Martineau *Stud. Relig.* II. III. ii. 325 This Predeterminism introduces new contradictions.

Pre-devise, -devour: see Pre- A. 1.

Predevote (prīdĭvō·t), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Devote *a.*] Predevoted, foredoomed.

1819 Shelley *P. Bell 3rd* Prol., The next Peter Bell was he, Predevote, like you and me, To good or evil as may come.

Predevote (prīdĭvō·t), *v.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To devote beforehand. So **Predevo·ted** *ppl. a.*

1815 *Zeluca* I. 377 Sir John was unconsciously pre-devoted to one, and by the other Lady for the third set [of dances]. *Ibid.* III. 2 The incertitude [seemed] far more trying than conviction of Erdestone's pre-devoted affections.

Predial (prī·dĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7- **prædial.** [ad. med.L. *prædialis,* f. L. *prædi-um* a farm, estate, manor: see -al. So F. *prédial* (16th c.).]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to land or farms; 'real', landed; pertaining to the country, rural; agrarian.

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 932 For they wyll haue no losse Of a peny nor of a crosse Of theyr predyall landes. 1592 Union *Corr.* (Roxb.) 322, I neglect not prediall matters, though I observe most politicall. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 207 A pecunial or prædial recompense will..be very answerable to the nature of that service. 1796 W. Marshall *W. England* I. 100 Farm lands..having passed..from the state of common pasturage, to the predial state. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 42 Against the quick, astute, excitable intellect, which is commonly allowed to a dense population,..many contrasts are set up in favour of the predial race.

2. Arising from or consequent upon the occupation of farms or lands; agrarian.

1641 *Lords Spiritual* 4 Because a Bishop having place in Parliament as a Peere, is, in respect of his possessions, as a prediall Nobility, and not inherent in his person. *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Gunpowder Treason* Wks. 1831 IV. 282 The delinquent loseth all his right whatsoever, prædial, personal, and of privilege. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 570 To repress the predial or rural disorders of Ireland. *a* 1881 Disraeli in *Edin. Rev.* July (1903) 204 [Politicians of every school have recognised a distinction] between political and predial sources of discontent in Ireland.

b. *Predial tithe*: tithe arising or derived from the produce of the soil.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 518/2 All maner tithes, aswell prediall as personall. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. (1638) 169 The predial tith of trees is of such trees as bring forth fruits. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Predial Tythes,* are those we call great Tythes, as of Corn and Hay. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 22) 128 The Priests of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the Rectors, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled Vicars. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 71 The prædial-tithe.. arises from every product of the earth, whether grain, pulse, hay, plants, fruit, or wood, and becomes due whenever the crop is taken, even although there may be more than one grown upon the same land within the year.

3. Attached to farms or to the land; owing service as tenanting land, as *predial serf, slave, bondage, labour, servitude, slavery, villeinage,* etc.

1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 97 There were two kinds of slaves..household slaves..and prædial or rustic. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. i, And here these writers fix the origin of personal and predial servitude in England. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. I. 150 Scarcely raised above the condition of predial servitude. 1839 Kightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 300 The condition of the inferior ranks .had been that of villanage or predial bondage. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* 20 *note,* The early romancers..give pictures of Roman praedial slavery too painful to quote. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* I. § 3. 25 *note,* In the Domesday of St. Paul's we find that praedial services were due from three classes of persons, called villani, cotarii, bordarii.

b. *Predial servitude* (*Sc. Law*): a servitude affecting heritable property; a servitude constituted over one subject or tenement in favour of the proprietor of another subject or tenement; e. g. a right of way through the property of another.

a 1765 Erskine *Inst. Laws Scotl.* (1773) II. ix. § 5 Real or predial [servitudes are constituted] principally in favour of a tenement, and only by consequence to a person, as the owner of that tenement. 18.. W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* (1861) 754/1 The tenement over which a predial servitude is constituted is called the servient tenement,..that in favour of which the servitude is constituted is called the dominant tenement.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of adj.) † A predial tithe (*obs.*); a predial slave.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. (1638) 170 There cannot be two predials of one thing. 1844 Emerson *Addr. W. I. Emancip.* II These conditions were, that the prædials should owe three-fourths of the profits of their labour to their masters for six years, and the nonprædials for four years. 1873 Gardner *Hist. Jamaica* 293 The term of apprenticeship was limited to six years for field hands or predials, as they were termed.

Hence **Pre dialist,** one of a class or order of landholders; **Predia·lity,** the state of being predial.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 14 The archiepiscopal and episcopal gentry, who are stiled prædialists, enjoy the same privileges as the Hungarian nobility. *Ibid.* 22 The gentry are termed predialists. 1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* 28 There has been in this condition of the *thedw* a certain element of prædiality.

Pre-diastolic: see Pre- B. 1.

Pre·diatory, *a* [ad. L. *prædiātōri-us,* f. *prædiātor* a purchaser of mortgaged lands, a dealer in landed estates, f. *prædium*: see Predial.] Of or relating to the sale of land.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v *Debt, Prædiatory Debt,* is that arising from an alienation of lands, &c. the whole purchase whereof has not been paid.

Predicability (predikăbi·lĭti). [ad. med.L. *prædicābilitās* (*a* 1280 in Albertus Magnus *De Predicabilibus*), f. *prædicābilis*: see Predicable and -ity.] The quality of being predicable.

1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* v. vi. (1803) II. 178 Universals have no real existence. When we ascribe existence to them..their existence is nothing but predicability, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject.

Predicable (pre·dikăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *prédicable* adj. and sb. (1582 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prædicābilis*; in med.L. that may be affirmed, predicable, neut. *prædicābile,* pl. *-bilia,* as sb. (in Lambert of Auxerre, Petrus Hispanus, and Albertus Magnus, 13th c.), whence B.; f. L. *prædicāre* to Predicate: see -able.]

A. *adj.* That may be predicated or affirmed; capable of being asserted.

1598 Florio, *Predicabile,* predicable. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 51 Made that predicable of London which Florus writes of Samnium. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 73 It will always be predicable of him, that he was the doer of it. *c* 1730 A. Baxter *Enq. Nat. Soul* vii. § 18. 320 A thing that hath solidity, figure, &c., as properties belonging to it, or predicable concerning it, must be a solid, figured thing. 1842 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* § 69 (1860) 11 Predicable classes, or classes of conceptions which can stand as predicates. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. xii, A people of whom great good is predicable. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 142 All relations which can be discovered between the two are predicable of them on exactly the same footing.

B. *sb.* In general sense: That which may be predicated.

1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* v. i. (1803) II. 110 A predicable therefore signifies the same thing as an attribute. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iv. § 79. 322 This method appears to be only an artificial disposition .of subjects and predicables, according to certain distinctions 1906 Joseph *Introd. Logic* iv. 54 A predicable is merely that which can be predicated: viz. that which is universal, not an individual; all kinds, qualities, states, relations, etc., are predicable, and they are universal, because they may be exemplified in and belong to more than one individual subject.

b. *spec.* in Aristotelian Logic (in *pl.,* tr. Gr. *κατηγορικά*): The classes or kinds of predicates viewed relatively to their subjects, to one or other of which classes every predicated thing may be referred; second intentions of predicates considered in relation to subjects.

Of these relations Aristotle (*Topica* I. iv, v) recognized four, viz. *genus* (γένος), *definition* (ὅρος), *property* (ἴδιον), *accident* (συμβεβηκός). Under *genus* he made the subdivision of *difference* (διαφορά). The list was subsequently modified by Porphyry and by the early Schoolmen, by the omission of *definition,* and addition of *species* (εἶδος), giving the 'Five Predicables', *genus, species, difference, property, accident.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 3 b, I begin with the predicables because they shewe how much every word doth comprehend in it selfe. *Ibid.,* They be called predicables because some one thing is spoken of an other. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s v., In Logick there are five Predicables, otherwise called Porphyries five terms. 1766 Goldsm *Vic. W.* vii, The essence of spirituality may be referred to the second predicable. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 112 In his analysis of Judgments, Aristotle was led to consider how many kinds of Predicates there are, when viewed relatively to their Subjects; in other words, to determine the Second Intentions of Predicates considered in relation to Subjects. Thus was formed his celebrated doctrine of the Predicables.. which was considerably modified, but not improved, by his followers, Porphyry and the Schoolmen. 1906 Joseph *Introd. Logic* iv. 92 The Porphyrian list of predicables substitutes *Species* for *Definition.* But that difference implies a change in the point of view. *Ibid.* 96 It would be well to abandon the Porphyrian list of predicables in favour of the Aristotelian.

c. In the philosophy of Kant: see quot.

1902 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos.* II 325/2 Kant undertook to set up his own 'predicables of the pure understanding', which were to be derivative conceptions under the categories.

Hence **Pre·dicableness** (1727 in Bailey, vol. II); **Pre·dicably** *adv.*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Predicably, prædicabiliter,* is used in the schools in opposition to *predicamentally.*—Thus, matter is said to be united to form *predicably,* or *per accidens*; to exclude the notion of a predicamental accident.

Predicament (prĭdi·kămĕnt). Also 7 **præ-.** [ad. late L. *prædicāmentum* (Augustine) something predicated, a predicament, a quality (transl. Gr. *κατηγορία* of Aristotle), f. *prædicāre*: see Predicate *v.* and -ment. So F. *prédicament* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That which is predicated or asserted; *spec.* in *Logic,* (in *pl.*) the ten categories or classes of predications formed by Aristotle: see Category 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 195 Þese foolis moten lerne predicamentis and ten kyndis of þingis, and þanne þei moun se her foli. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Þe book of Aristotle cleped his Cathegories, we clepe hem at þese dayes þe Predicamentis. 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 752 He remembreth what the Predicament *Vbi* meaneth 1628 Milton *Vac. Exerc.,* Then *Ens* is represented as Father of the Prædicaments his ten Sons. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* x. ix. 308 Heat is not the chief agent in breeding of Worms, which are in the prædicaments of substance, and heat is but an accident. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 1. 135 The predicaments and predicables have a like title to our veneration as antiquities. 1801 Woodhouse in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 99 Bringing $x\sqrt{-1}$ under the predicament of quantity. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 116 Having determined the Second Intentions of Predicates, which are the Predicables, Aristotle attempted to carry the analysis of Judgments one step farther by determining their First Intentions, and was thus led to form his celebrated list of the ten Categories or Predicaments, (in which] he inquired how many and what particular things may be predicated of any Subject.

2 A class about which a particular statement is made; = Category 2.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 248 b, We beyng called reasonable creatures and in that predicament, compared and

ioyned with Angelles. 1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 Dec. 26 Buying and selling are both in a [= one] predicament (for nothing is bought but that which is sold, *& contra*). 1618 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 52 Wherof some scandall hath fallne upon me as conceived to bee in the same predicamente. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX iii, Irish ladies of strict virtue, and many Northern lasses of the same predicament. 1845 NAPIER *Cong Scinde* II i. 227 The Beloochs holding the forts were part of these bands; they belonged to the same predicament.

3. State of being, condition, situation, position; *esp.* an unpleasant, trying, or dangerous situation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 141 Supposing that.. I should still haue found you in the same predicament, without alteration. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 This squadron standeth in such predicament, that any Gentleman.. may serue as soldier in the same. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV 221 Sin is not in a predicament to be measur'd and modify'd, but is always an excesse 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 262 There is a proverb concerning persons in the predicament of this gentleman. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, His deep sense of the deceit which had been practised on him, and of the cruel predicament to which he was reduced. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. VII (1872) IX. 152 Werner finds himself suddenly in a most awkward predicament 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I 325 Here was a predicament, inasmuch as I was in a desperate hurry.

† **4.** Preaching, 'predication'. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1765 *Mumbo Chumbo* 12 To 'stablish you in this, it is the Drift Of Solomon's most wise Predicament.

Hence **Predi'camentist** (*humorous nonce wd.*), one who is in a predicament.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 895 Of the three classes of Predicamentists, the fiercest are the Plucked.

Predicamental (prĭdikămē'ntăl), *a.* Also 7 præ-. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a predicament, or the predicaments.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 89 They haue ..no predicamentall, but an intelligible quantity. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxiv. 240 More can be pleaded for such a Metaphysical innovation, then can for a specifical diversity among our Predicamental Opposites. 1681 R. WITTIE *Surv. Heavens* 38 God is an infinite Essence that highly transcends all Predicamental Notions. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I. Pref 5 The whole Predicamental Climax, or different Gradations of Beings, Persons, Times and Places. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. vi § 4 From the main trunk of the Predicamental Tree, which included nothing but what was of the essence of the species.

Hence **Predicamentally** *adv.*

c 1600 *Timon* v. iv. (Shaks. Soc.) 88 Wee say thou art an asse trancendentallie, not prædicamentally. 1727-41 [see PREDICABLY].

Predicant (pre'dikănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 præ-. [ad. L. *prædicāns, -āntem*, pres. pple. of *prædicāre* to cry in public, proclaim, in late and med.L. to preach, f. *præ* forth + *dicāre* to make known, proclaim; as sb. (sense B. 1), a. F. *prédicant* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or Du. *predikant* a Protestant preacher.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Given to or characterized by preaching; *spec.* applied to those religious orders who went about preaching, esp. the Dominicans or Black Friars.

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 62 But may not some predicant Frier,..by preaching, bee a meanes to saue a soule? 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 76 That Ecclesiastical Incendiary, and predicant Heraud, Doctor Goddard. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Hist. Winchelsea* 38 There was afterwards added, in the reign of Edw. II, a house of the Dominicans, Black Friars, or Friars Predicant. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 657 The efficacy of a predicant order.

2. 'Uttering as an affirmation' (Webster 1864).

B. *sb.* **1.** A preacher; *spec.* a member of a predicant religious order. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1590 GREENWOOD in L. Bacon *Genesis N. Eng Ch.* (1874) 126 These stipendiary, roving predicants 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 53 Ascelline being one of the order of the Prædicants. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. vi. 28 The difference between those three sorts of predicants mentioned by Saint Paul. 1651 W. JANE *Eikon Aklastos* 240 The shopps.. are turned to pulpitts, and every Cooper growne a reverend Predicant. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* I. (1754) 14 These strolling Predicants have allured some itching Ears, and drawn them aside, by calumniating their proper Pastors. 1810 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* IV. 503 A body of Protestant Predicants, not less intolerant in spirit, than their predecessors. in the Romish Church.

b. = PREDIKANT, q. v.

2. 'One that affirms any thing' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON. Thence in TODD, WEBSTER, etc.

Hence † **Pre'dicancy**, the action or practice of preaching; † **Pre dicante ss**, a female predicant

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. iv. (1630) 261 That little life of it [Rhetoric] which remained being reserved only in the predicancie of Postillars 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* XVI. 1 A Diaconisse to minister to the sick, not a prædicantisse, to preach or have Peters keys at her girdle 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 219 They were deaconisses, to minister to the sick..not præcdicantisses, to preach.

Predicate (pre'dikĕt), *sb.* Also 7-9 præ-. [ad. late and med.L. *prædicātum* (= 'quod dicitur de subjecto', that which is said of the subject, Boeth.), sb. use of neuter pa. pple. of *prædicāre* (see next). So F. *prédicat* (Oresme 1391, admitted by Acad. 1878).]

1. *Logic.* That which is predicated or said of the subject in a proposition; the second term of a proposition, which is affirmed or denied of the first term by means of the copula, as in 'this man is *my father*', 'Peter is *a man*', 'all men are *mortal*', 'the sun is *rising*'. (At first used in L. form, *prædicatum.*)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 451/1 Where the thinges that we speake of or the article or y° diuersitie of the word whiche is in the verbe in our englishe tonge,.. maketh the matter open which of the two termes we take for *subiectum* & which for *prædicatum*. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Treat. Lord's Transubst.* (1556) G iij b, It leaueth that to be determined and tolde by that which foloweth the word (is), that is by predicatum. 1582 PARSONS *Def Censure* 124 Nothing, but maketh a long idle speake of *prædicatum* and *subiectum*, as pertinent to the matei, as charing crosse to byllingsgate 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 (1619) 482 The Apostle vseth but one article, to note but one subject, to whom both the predicates most truely and properly agree. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* XVIII. § 4. 340 The Proposition is true in which the word consequent, which by Logicians is called the Prædicate, embraceth the word antecedent in its amplitude, which they call the Subject. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor* (1731) 95 As Aristotle observes in all Affirmation, and Negation at least, the Predicate is always Universal 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iii. 16 When the Subject and Predicate of the Proposition, which affirms the Existence of any Thing, either Substance, Quality, Act or Circumstance, have a full and certain Connection, then the Existence or Being of that Thing is said to be necessary in a metaphysical Sense. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 212 Existence is its own predicate [i e. The word *is* when it means *exists* is a predicate as well as a copula]. *c* 1840 [see QUANTIFICATION]. 1867 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* II i. 23 The term affirmed or denied is called the *predicate*, the term of which it is affirmed or denied the *subject*, the connecting verb the *copula*. *Ibid.* IV. 34 All negative propositions distribute their predicate, whereas affirmative propositions do not.

2. *Gram.* The statement made about a subject, including the logical copula (which in a verb is expressed by the personal suffix).

The grammatical predicate is either a simple verb, or a verb of incomplete predication with its complement.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 81 Thus much of the Subject, 'The Righteous': Now I come to the Predicate, 'shall be in everlasting remembrance'. [1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 6. 46 Actions or Passions of things; (..tho it be not properly one simple part of speech, but rather a mixture of two, namely the Predicate and Copula)..Verbe.] 1852 MORELL *Anal. Sentences* I. § 9. 14 The predicate affirms respecting the subject either—What it is? or, What it does; or, What it suffers. Man *is mortal*. The snow *falls*. The child *was neglected*. 1858 MASON *Eng. Gram.* §§ 347-8. 92 Inasmuch as the personal terminations of a verb have no existence apart from the verb itself, it is usual (and convenient) in grammar to treat the copula as a part of the predicate. Thus in the sentence 'Time flies', *time* is called the subject, and *flies* the predicate...In using the word *predicate*, we mean the predicate and copula combined. In grammar, the terms *subject* and *predicate* are used in a more restricted sense than in Logic 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 9 Every predicate must have a subject.

b. An appellation or title that asserts something.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 594 Nestorius refused to give Mary the praedicate θεοτόκος. 1887 *N & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 64/2 The noble author, head, under the 'predicate' of Aghrim, of the eldest branch of the once princely house of Imaney.

c. A quality, an attribute.

1872 tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* I. § 106. 475 To the revealed God belong the divine predicates, and especially the predicate of reason. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* II. III. ii. § 24. 150 For predicates – qualities—are not mere patterns on the web of a subject; they are the threads of that web.

d. (= Ger. *pradikat.*) In reference to German and other foreign universities, etc.: The judgement pronounced upon a candidate's work in an examination (e. g. 'cum laude, rite, vix satis', etc.); hence, the class or position obtained by a candidate.

1899 *Daily News* 30 May 8/5 At the examination he very often was at a loss for an answer, and received very unsatisfactory predicates.

Hence **Pre'dicateless** *a.*, of which nothing can be predicated.

1863 SHEDD *Hist. Chr. Doctr.* (1869) I. III. i. 241 There is no such dark predicateless ground; there is no such Gnostic abyss.

Predicate (pre'dikēt), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prædicāre* 'to cry in public, proclaim', hence 'to declare, state, say', in med L. 'to preach', and in Logic 'to assert', f. *præ* forth + *dicāre* to make known, proclaim: see -ATE 3 5.]

1. *trans.* To proclaim, declare; to affirm, assert; also, to set forth publicly, to preach; to preach up, extol, commend (*rare* or *obs.*).

1552 HULOET, Predicate, *prædico.* 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Predicate*, to tell abroad, to report. 1624 ABP. ABBOT *Visib. True Ch.* 114 They doat much vpon themselues,..who doe predicate and magnifie their Synagogue, as the vnspotted wife and mysticall body of our most blessed Sauiour. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 66 The more her Vertue is predicated, by her Cousen, the more she humbles her selfe. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Predicate*, to publish, to cry, or preach up. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess* (1819) II. lxvi. 43 Can all this be predicated with any regard to veracity? 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 607 Composing discourses, which ..might not have been unprofitably predicated from the pulpit. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 186 Many truths may be predicated about Scripture.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To assert, affirm; to make a statement.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 111 To predicate, then, or affirm certainly, as to their respective usefulness.., is, properly speaking, more fanciful than real. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 189 To think is mentally to predicate. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 15 May, It is perilous to predicate dogmatically as to the locality.

2. *spec. trans.* To assert or affirm as a quality, property, or attribute (*of* something). (In quot. 1677 *absol.*, or ? *intr.* for *pass.*)

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 126 As it is inherent, and not predicated of the Person, its best expresst for its own Essence. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 26 Such arguments as be essentiall vnto the thing, of which they are predicated 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 248 That nothing can predicate univocally of God and the Creature, is most evident, because [etc.]. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* XI. § 1 It has been shown, that goodness or badness cannot with any propriety be predicated of motives. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iv. § 33. 170 The schoolmen..deeming it necessary to predicate metaphysical infinity of all the divine attributes. 1852 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 315 Of whatsoever you predicate Time you must also predicate Space.

b. *Logic.* To state or assert (something) about the subject of a proposition; also, to make (a term) the predicate in a proposition

1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed. 2) 1596/2 *Substantia* may be predicated denominatiuely, or in a figuratiue locution. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii § 3 There is also a fourth figure, wherein the middle term is predicated in the major proposition, and subjected in the minor. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 138 To predicate is virtually to classify, or to assign a Subject to its proper place in a class, thereby attributing to it all the Marks of that class. *Ibid.* vii. 187 The famous..*Dictum de omni et nullo*, that whatever is predicated..universally of any Class may be also predicated of any part of that Class. *Ibid.* VIII 230 We prove that it is right to predicate *mortality* of Socrates, by showing that Socrates belongs to the class *man*, all the members of which are admitted to be *mortal*. 1867 FOWLER *Deduct Logic* II. i. 23 The predicate is said to be *predicated* of the subject. *Ibid.*, In the first case the predicate is predicated affirmatively..; in the two last negatively.

c. *transf.* To convey a predication or assertion of; to connote, imply.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 28. 190 If Atheism predicates Honesty, some of the Whigs..may put in their claim to it.

3. To affirm (a statement or the like) *on* some given grounds; hence, 'to found a proposition, argument, etc. *on* some basis or data' (Bartlett); and *transf.* to found or base (anything) *on* or *upon* stated facts or conditions. *U. S.*

1766 T. CLAP *Hist Yale Coll.* 21 The Trustees.. past a Vote,.. predicat d upon sundry former ones, wherein they finally settled the College at New-Haven. 1796 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1892) XIII. 227 Was not the first application to you predicated on this information? 1814 M. CAREY *Olive Branch* (1815) 220 A set of measures, all predicated upon an approaching war. 1839 C. SUMNER *Lett* (1878) II. 105 This is predicated upon my confidence in his ability. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 46 His [Dante's] moroseness, his party spirit and his personal vindictiveness are all predicated upon the Inferno 1888 PRES. CLEVELAND in *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/4 The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises

¶ **4.** *Erroneously* (as if irreg. f. L. *prædicĕre* + -ATE 3) = PREDICT *v.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Predicate*, to foretell. 1679 *N. Eng. Hist & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV 131 The dark Eclipses of our lights accord To praedicate a famine of ye word. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* III XIV. vi. 101 That shrewd Venetian envoy heard enough to predicate the rising of domestic storms. 1897 *Globe* 3 Dec. 1/4 Slight falls of snow together with the appearance of large flocks of gulls inland, is held to predicate a hard winter

Hence **Pre'dicated**, **Pre'dicating** *ppl. adjs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 10 In his doctrine of predicated arguments, hee speakes not a word of effects and subiects. 1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 74 This predicating congress consisted of two elderly, and one young woman. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 139 Any limitation of the predicated class.

Predication (predikē'ʃən). Also 6-7 præ-. [ME. a. OF. *predicaciun* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *prédication*, ad. L. *prædicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prædicāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of publicly or loudly proclaiming, declaring, or setting forth. **a.** *spec.* Preaching; an instance of this; a sermon, discourse, exhortation, oration. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 *Beket* 1969 [He] stod and prechede that folc. In his predicatioun he gan to sike sore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. Prol.* 14 For we shul han a predicacion This lollere here wol prechen vs somwhat. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 101 The predicacion is not to be lawded that endureth ouer the power of the herkeners. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pard. & Frier* in Hazl *Dodsley* I 235 Except that the preacher himself live well, His predication will help never a dell 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 14 The tribute of God is in Prayers, Sacraments, Predications of the pure word of God. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 116 To bring Predications upon particular Texts of Scripture, into a regular Body of Sermons. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Papist. Sacr.* 258 Doctrines taught and held from the very first predication of the Gospel. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 312 During half a century of uninterrupted predication.

† **b.** The action of crying up or extolling. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 84 Then with grett commendacion In their flatterynge predicacion They will their actes magnify. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxvi. (S.T.S.) I. 235 Þe small pepil..hard þarefore þe blasonyng & predicatioun als plesandlie þan, quhen he was dede. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The. Paneg.* 8 That is our prayse and predication of God. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 16 This man fell into a Hyperbolical predication of the wonderful miracles done newly by our Lady at Zichem.

† **c.** Proclamation, announcement. *Obs.*

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 154 Without delay predication should be made throughout the Kingdome.

2. The action of predicating or asserting, or an instance of this; assertion, affirmation.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 325 Is this a proper and essentiall prædication to say, Christe is a spirituall rocke? *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 109 It is as true a Predication to say that these were many, as it were in case they had all coexisted. 1821 PARR *Let. to Maltby* 27 Mar., A college testimonial, wherein the word learning and all predications about it, are omitted.

b. *spec.* in *Logic*: The assertion of something of or about a subject.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks* (1672) 253 A predication in *casu recto* is a predication of sameness, and therefore is used properly in things which are in a manner the same, as Genus and Species, *Homo est animal.* 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 40 When..the Predicate is said of the whole Subject according to the full latitude of its Predication 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 4 Predication.. is a name for the combination of three words, 'subject', 'predicate', and 'copula'. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 3 (1856) I. 103 The most generally received notion of predication decidedly is that it consists in referring something to a class, *i.e.* either placing an individual under a class, or placing one class under another class. 1863 BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram.* (1879) 63 The Verb is the part of speech concerned in predication; that is, in affirming or denying. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 126 This rule is evidently founded upon the doctrine that all predication is classification.

¶ **3.** *Erroneously* = PREDICTION.

1862 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 290 The foreknowledge and predication of events.

[In CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 198 b/1 *predycacyon* appears to be misprinted for *perdycyon.*]

Predicative (prɪ̆di·kătiv, pre·dikeɪtiv), *a.* [ad. L. *prædicātīv-us*: see PREDICATE *v.* and -IVE; cf. F. *prédicatif, -ive.*] Having the quality of predicating, affirming, or asserting.

1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 10 Thus the formation called the *casus substitutivus*, answering to the *nuncupativus* or predicative case of the Finnish and Lappish grammarians, may be employed either as an adverb or the stem of a verb. 1860 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xv. 358 Words which always conveyed a predicative meaning. 1885 J. FITZGERALD tr. *Schultze's Fetichism* vi. § 7 These things are all predicative of the blue vault above our heads. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 103 The Divine names which are proper to the Shemitic languages are predicative and moral.

Hence **Predicatively** *adv.*, as a predicate.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 233 One step from nouns used predicatively. *Ibid.* 243 1895 *Proc. 14th Conv. Instruct. Deaf* 81 A noun or pronoun used predicatively is in the nominative case.

Predicator (pre·dikeɪtəɪ). Now *rare.* [Early mod.E. *predycatour*, a. OF. *predicatour* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in 16th c. *prédicateur*, ad. L. *prædicātor* a proclaimer, praiser in public; in late and med.L. a preacher; agent n. f. *prædicāre* to PREDICATE.] One who or that which predicates.

a. *spec.* A preacher; a preaching friar.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/2 The freres predycatours and mynours. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* cxxix, As the clerkes say, and the predycatours. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 123 A Monastery of Friers, of the order of the Predicators. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 470 Two Iesuites, one of which was Predicator, and Superiour Tiatinean Colledge. 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 21 A tenement lying on the north side of the church and convent of the Predicators. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iv (1847) 41 The first predicators of the gospel may ..have unfolded its saving truths in the vicinity of Glastonbury.

b. One who asserts, an assertor. *rare.*

1658 R FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 9 Our modern assertors and predicators.

c. (See quot.)

1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Univ. Gram.* 36 Functionally a word is either..An integer, or a sentence in itself...An indicator. ..An explicator...A predicator, or indicative of [the] predicate [of a sentence].

Hence **Pre·dica·tress,** *rare*, a female preacher.

1669 MRS BLOMER in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. v. 254 The impudence of the female predicatress.

† **Predicato·rial,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *prædicātōri-us* (see next) + -AL.] = PREDICATORY *a.* 1.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 469 That.. surprising monster of predicatorial excellence. 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (1804) I. 407 London..the most conspicuous and promising theatre for predicatorial exhibitions.

Predicatory (pre·dikĕtəri, -keɪtəri), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 præ-. [ad. late L. *prædicātōrius* adj., f. *prædicātor*: see PREDICATOR. Cf. obs. F. *prédicatoire* (Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a preacher; preaching.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 350 A certayne Dominican Frier . who was the chief reader of the Praedicatory family. 1645 *Sacred Decretal* 14 This is our predicatory Prowesse, when we advance to the Pulpit. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 319 The most recent examples..are of the predicatory or oratorical kind. 1847 J. WILSON in G. Smith *Life* xiv. (1879) 238, I have recommenced my usual Sabbath services both predicatory and catechetical. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VII. lxxxi. 275 Their slightly predicatory character must be pardoned.

2. Characterized by being proclaimed or cried up.

1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 353 In his somewhat ostentatious and predicatory conversion.

† **B.** *sb.* (the adj. used *absol.*) One engaged in preaching; a preacher. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1686 J. S[ERGEANT] *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 55 The main design of their Institution being to Read, Preach, Write, and Expound the Word of God, which gives the occasion of naming them Prædicants or Prædicatories.

† **Pre·dicature.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prædicāt-*, ppl. stem of *prædicāre* to PREDICATE + -URE.] Proclamation, public declaration.

1652 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 62 For as much as the Barrons of the Exchequer have in their predicature made a doubt whether the Parliament be dissolved or not, it is declared that the Parliament is dissolved.

Pre-dicrotic: see PRE- B. 1.

† **Predi·ct,** *sb. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *prædictum* that which is foretold, prediction: cf. F. *prédit* (obs. form *predict*).] A prediction.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xiv, Nor can I fortune to breefe mynuits tell; Pointing to each his thunder, raine and winde, Or say with Princes if it shal goe wel By oft predict that I in heauen finde.

Predict (prɪ̆di·kt), *ppl. a. rare.* [ad L. *prædict-us*, pa. pple. of *prædīcĕre* (see next).] Predicted. (In quot. const. as *pa. pple.*)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1852) 213 There is but one great sinner, human nature, Predict of every world and predicate.

Predict (prɪ̆di·kt), *v.* Also 6–7 præ-. [f. L. *prædict-*, ppl. stem of *prædīcĕre* to say beforehand, foretell, give notice of, advise, charge, f. *præ*, PRE-A. 1 + *dīcĕre* to say, tell.

Cf. F. *prédire* 'to foretell, foresay, presage, diuine, prophesie' (Cotgr. 1611), It. *predire*, 'to foretell, to prophesie, to tell of a thing before it com to passe' (Florio 1598), where neither has *predict* as an English word, though both use *prediction* in explaining the corresponding noun. *Predicted* ppl. adj was in much earlier use, but the vb. is not in Shaks., nor even in Pope; it occurs once in Milton. In dictionaries it appears in Bailey 1721.]

† **1.** *trans.* To mention previously in a discourse or document. *Obs. rare.*

[1546, 1599: see PREDICTED 1.]

2. To foretell, prophesy, announce beforehand (an event, etc.). With simple obj. or obj. clause.

[1623: see PREDICTED 2.] 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 356 Prediction still. supposes means, Without means us'd, what it predicts revokes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 267 We saw all those things done by, and accomplish'd in him, which were long before predicted to us by the prophets. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 210 To prophecy, not so much by prædicting future things, as by preaching the everlasting gospel. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 104 Thus thou shalt predict what shall certainly come to pass. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 113 Thales .predicted an eclipse. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. viii, I predict that the beauty of next season will be a certain Caroline Lady Doltimore 1884 F TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. (1885) 8 How often an observer can predict a man's actions better than the man himself.

3. *intr.* To utter prediction; to prophesy.

1652 GAULE *Magastromancer* 196 The devil can both predict and make predictors. 1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I 315 The necromantic instruments predicted to the company with such a relation to their circumstances, as filled every one..with the utmost astonishment. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* (1883) II. 225 No one can predict as to the length of her life.

Predictable (prɪ̆di·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. PREDICT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being predicted or foretold.

1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I i. 6 Every generation demonstrates some events to be regular and predictable, which the preceding generation had declared to be irregular and unpredictable. 1889 *Voice* (N Y.) 10 Oct., The limit of predictable weather changes varies from two to four days.

Hence **Predictabi·lity.**

1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* iv. xi. § 3 (1875) 402 The higher the constancy, the predictability of the agent, the higher the excellence attained. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. iv. 229 Buckle..proves the predictability of human actions by statistics.

Predi·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *prædict-us*, pa. pple. of *prædīcĕre* (see PREDICT *v.*) + -ED[1].]

† **1.** Before mentioned, aforesaid. *Obs.*

1546 *Rep. Gild Palmers, Ludlow*, in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 198 The Salaries, Stipendes, or ffees of the predicted persons 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 27/2 We must vse this prædictede or fore rehearsed distilled water.

2. Prophesied, foretold, appointed beforehand.

1623 COCKERAM, *Predicted*, Foretold. 1700 DRYDEN *Pythagorean Philos.* 74 Here..he built and wall'd The place predicted *Mod.* At the predicted hour the eclipse took place.

Prediction (prɪ̆di·kʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *prædictiōn-em* a saying before, premising, prediction, n. of action f. *prædīcĕre* to PREDICT. Cf. F. *prédiction* (16th c).]

1. The action of predicting or foretelling future events; also, an instance of this, a prophecy.

1561 FULKE (*title*) Antiprognosticon, that is to saye, Inuectiue agaynst the uaine and vnprofitable Predictions of the Astrologians, as Nostrodame, etc., translated out of Latin. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1100 Aratus made no account of their prediction. 1625 BACON *Ess., Prophecies* (Arb.) 537 Dreames, and Predictions of Astrologie. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* v. (1739) 62 He was born at Bethlehem according to the Prediction of the Prophet Micah. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* v I. 572 The prince.. predicted that Amsterdam would raise some difficulty. The prediction proved correct. 1861 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 430 An author who evidently identifies prophecy with prediction.

† **b.** Applied to a portent or omen. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 28 Yet Cæsar shall go forth for these Predictions Are to the world in generall, as to Cæsar.

† **2.** A statement made beforehand. *Obs. rare.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 38, I hope it shall not be said..that you can accuse his predictions, as erroneous, who never falsified his word with you.

Hence † **Predi·ction** *v. Obs. nonce-wd. trans.* = PREDICT *v.*; † **Predi·ctional** *a. Obs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of prediction.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Oxford.* (1662) II. 329, I conceive it properly to intend the contests betwixt Scholars and Scholars, which were observed predictional, as if their animosities were the Index of the Volume of the Land 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 30 What this deep Soothsayer prediction'd before in jest, he now cals for in earnest.

† **Predi·ctious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PREDICTION: see -IOUS.] Giving predictions; prophetic; portentous, ominous.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ix, There's great talk about A strange predictious Star, long since found out By learned Ticho-brachy [= Tycho Brahe].

Predictive (prɪ̆di·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *prædictīvus* foretelling, prognosticating, f. *prædīcĕre*: see PREDICT *v.* and -IVE.] Having the character or quality of predicting; indicative *of* the future.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. 150 There is scarce an action which is not clearly predictive of our Saviour. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* II. 243 Birds numerous flutter in the beams of day Not all predictive. 1839 40 W IRVING *Wolfert's R* iv. (1855) 49 That baleful and livid tint predictive of a storm. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb Christ* ii 36 Using the word prophecy in its predictive sense

b. Applied to the future tense when it simply asserts, without any admixture of will or obligation.

1811–31 BENTHAM *Univ. Gram.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 350 In consequence of this modification, it required to be distinguished into two species,—1. The simply predictive future, 2 The dominative future 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (1850) 463 The predictive future.—*I shall be there* .. means simply that the speaker will be present... The promissive future.—*I will be there* means that he intends being so.

Hence **Predi·ctively** *adv.*, in a predictive manner or form, by way of prediction; **Predi·ctiveness.**

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxi, 'It was Miss Edwards who did that, I know', said Miss Monflathers predictively. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vii, Anticipating the day in which we live, and predictively speaking of Christians alone. *a* 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Old Test. Proph.* xiii. (1903) 232 Wherein does their predictiveness consist?

Predictor (prɪ̆di·ktəɪ). Also -er. [a. med.L. *prædictor*, agent-n. from *prædīcĕre*: see PREDICT *v.* and -OR.] One who (or that which) predicts or foretells.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 224 *Prædictor*,..a foreteller of things to come. 1652 [see PREDICT *v.* 3] 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. I. 160 Whether he hath not been the cause of this poor man's death, as well as the predictor 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl Geog. Soc.* XXIX 348 The Mganga is also a predictor and a soothsayer. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/1 Official predicter of the weather in the United States. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 545 The barometer, as a predictor, is deceptive in the ordinary way of use.

Predictory (prɪ̆di·ktəri), *a.* [f. PREDICTOR: see -ORY [2].] Of or pertaining to a predictor; having the quality of predicting, predictive.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 48 They are..deceived, as well as deceiving, in their presaging or predictory suggestions. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* (1662) II 217 Nicholas (Conquerour of his People) as his Font-name then given him, as predictory of those Victories he afterwards got. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 120, I shall scorn to ask. any predictory Information from such senseless Masses. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 198 Arguments against the possibility of predictory power.

Predigastric: see PRE- A. 4.

Predigest (prīdidʒe·st, -dəi-), *v.* [f PRE-A. 1 + DIGEST *v.*; cf. late L. *prædīgestus* that has well digested.] *trans.* To digest beforehand (with quot. 1663 cf. DIGEST *v.* 8); *spec.* to treat (food), before its introduction into the body, by a process similar to digestion, in order to render it easily digestible. Also *fig.* Hence **Predige·sted** *ppl. a.*

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II App 334 Little inferiour..to the Salt and Spirit of predigested Blood 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Predigest*, to digest more or less completely by artificial means before introduction into the body. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 14/1 Shakespeare..was grappled with before our time, and has been predigested for us.

Predigestion (prīdidʒe·styən, -dəi-). [f. PRE-A. 2 + DIGESTION; so F. *prédigestion.*]

† **1.** Premature or over-hasty digestion. *Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess.*, *Dispatch* (Arb.) 242 Affected dispatch . is like that which the Phisitians call pre-digestion, or hastie digestion, which is sure to fill the body full of Crudities, and secrett seedes of diseases 1698 F. MANNING *Poems* II (1701) 21 Seeming-Wits, whose hasty Vein Betrays a Pre-digestion in the Brain.

2. Digestion (of food) by artificial means before introduction into the stomach.

1890 in *Cent Dict* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 135 After a time the degree of predigestion should be very gradually lessened 1900 *Ibid* V. 618 Milk cannot with safety be submitted for any great length of time to predigestion.

Predigital, -dilatator: see PRE- B. 3, A. 4 b.

‖ **Predikant** (predika·nt). Also **predicant.** [Du.: see PREDICANT.] A minister of the Dutch Protestant church, esp in South Africa.

[1634 BRERETON *Trav. Holland*, etc. 45 On the one side, was placed the minister (the predicant).] 1849 R. MOFFAT in *Daily News* 24 Feb (1900) 6/1 They have a measure of religious knowledge culled from the Bible and their itinerant predikants. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 66 Your father, the Predicant, always warned me against trekking north. 1905 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 234/2 The first of a succes

sion of predikants at Tuticorin [Southern India] was the noted ex-Roman Catholic priest, and subsequent translator of..the Bible into Portuguese, João Ferreira d'Almeida.

Predilect (prĭ'dĭlĕkt), *a. rare.* [ad. med. L. *prædilect-us*, pa. pple. of *prædīligĕre* to choose or love before others: see PRE- A. 1 and DILECT.] Chosen or favoured in preference to others. So † **Predile'cted** *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 758 My predylecte sonn, where be ye? *Ibid.* 859 My predilecte specyall, ȝe are worthy to hawe my lowe. *a* 1774 W. HARTE *Charitable Mason* Poems (1810) 387/2 Heav'n to its predilected children grants The middle space 'twixt opulence and wants. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 102 The felon is the predilect object of public charity in England.

Predilection (prĭdĭlĕ'kʃən). [a. F. *prédilection* (16th c.), ad. L. type **prædīlectiōn-em*, n. of action f. med.L. *prædīligĕre*: see PREDILECT and DILECTION.] A mental preference or partiality; a favourable predisposition or prepossession.

1742 HUME *Dissert.* IV. (1757) 234 It is almost impossible not to feel a predilection for that which suits our particular turn and disposition. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I 180 (*Translation*), I have a predilection for the whole corps of veterans. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, Robert had never testified much predilection for violent exertion. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 203 Sir Robert Peel avowed his own predilection for a central bank of issue.

Predile'ctive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *prædīlect-*, ppl. stem of *prædīligĕre*: see PREDILECT and -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or showing predilection.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Vng. Philos.* III. 172, I see nothing impossible in such a personage taking advantage of your predilective imprudency.

Pre-diluvial (prīdĭlĭū'vĭăl), *a. Geol.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + DILUVIAL.] Of or belonging to an age before that of the Diluvium or Northern Drift.

1857 B. TAYLOR *North Trav.* xxvi. 269 The Kiölle∫ord, which in the pre-diluvial times must have been a tremendous mountain gorge.

Prediluvian (prīdĭlū'vĭăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + DILUVIAN.] = ANTEDILUVIAN: **a.** *adj.* Existing or occurring before the Noachian deluge. **b.** *sb.* One who lived before the Deluge.

1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 169 Prediluvians, uplifted and pompous Deem'd his nautical Scheme a fantastical Dream. 1855 WYLLIE in M. Hopkins *Hawaii* (1862) 320 The original language spoken by Adam and the prediluvian race of man, if not the post-diluvian Hebrew, has disappeared.

Pre-direct, -discipline, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, 2, etc.

Prediscover (prīdĭskv'vəɹ), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To discover beforehand.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 52 These holy men did prudently prediscover that differences in judgements would unavoidably happen in the Church. 1766 BLACKBURNE *Confess.* (1767) 221 In his supposing them to have prediscovered the dissensions, that would happen in the church an hundred years after they were dead.

So **Prediscovery** [PRE- A. 2], previous discovery.

1653 T. HORTON *Wisdome's Judgment* 10 To shew us them, not in the event, .but afore-hand in the pre-discoveries and apprehensions of it. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 464 A question between us and Spain, touching the prediscovery, and, consequently, the right of dominion over certain islands in the South seas.

Predisponent (prīdĭspō'ŭ·nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **præ-**. [f. PRE- A. 1, 2 + DISPONENT.]

A. *adj.* Predisposing. Now *rare.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sect x. 6 These graces ..are given to men irregularly and without any order of prædisponent causes. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 127 Somnambulism occurs in many persons without any manifest predisponent cause.

B. *sb.* A predisposing influence or cause.

1771 *Let. to Dr. Cadogan on Diss. Gout* 7 My neighbour is free from this prædisponent, and escapes it. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 375 Secondary causes, as predisponents to the disease.

Hence **Predispo'nency** [see -ENCY], the quality of being predisponent or causing predisposition.

a 1846 PARRY is cited by WORCESTER.

Predisposal (prīdĭspō'ŭ·zăl). [PRE- A. 2.] Previous disposal.

1795 *Jemima* I. 119 If you had not rendered that desirable event impossible, by the predisposal of yourself,.. your Jemima should have become your wife. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 26 This contemplation of possible occurrences, and predisposal of what shall happen.

Predispose (prīdĭspō'ŭ·z), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + DISPOSE: cf. F. *prédisposer* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), and L. *prædisposit-us* predisposed.]

1. *trans.* To dispose (a person, etc.) beforehand; to render liable or subject *to* something; to put into a favourable or suitable frame or condition; to incline or adapt previously. Also *absol.*

1646 [see PREDISPOSED]. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. iv. 36 Vegetable productions require the heat of the Sun, to predispose and excite the Earth, and the Seeds. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), Unless nature be predisposed to friendship by its own propensity. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 299 As a hot summer immediately excites the cholera, so it predisposes to diarrhœa and dysentery. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 45 The relief..only predisposed him for an earlier..relapse into the same melancholy mood. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 147 The majority of his judges..came predisposed to condemn him. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 7/6 Hydrogen..being mixed with a certain quantity of air, the presence of which could only help to predispose for an explosion.

2. To dispose of, give away, or bequeath before.

1666 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 20 Finding ..the office designed for him predisposed by patent. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 531 Assured of wealth, this man of simple heart, To every friend had predisposed a part.

Hence **Predispo'sing** *ppl. a.*, that predisposes; that renders favourable, inclined, or susceptible.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv, His own purposes and predisposing thoughts. 1793 *Friendly Addr. to Poor* 21 Many things concur .. to form a predisposing cause for such disorders. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiii. (1852) 362 There is one radical defect—the need of some predisposing grace on the part of God. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 7 Sept. 640 The end of the hot season in the tropics..is very predisposing to malaria.

Predisposed (-pōu zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Disposed or inclined beforehand; previously or already liable or subject.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 308 It concurreth but unto predisposed effects. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. VII. II. 218 Tales,..which a predisposed multitude eagerly swallowed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 569 A direct transmission [of disease] from one member of a predisposed family to another.

Hence **Predispo'sedness,** the quality of being predisposed; predisposition.

1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 21 A praying army is a predisposednesse for successe. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* V. 141 Whether the difference lie meerly in the predisposedness of the persons..is a subtile piece of Philosophy.

Predisposition (prīdĭspōzĭ'ʃən). [f. PRE- A. 2 + DISPOSITION; cf. mod.F. *prédisposition.*]

1. The condition of being predisposed or inclined beforehand (*to* something or *to do* something); a previous inclination or favourable state of mind.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 236 That the Spirits of the Teacher put in Motion, should worke with the Spirits of the Learner, a Pre-disposition to offer to Imitate. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* II. ii. 132 St Austin reckoning what predisposition is necessary by way of preparation to the holy sacrament 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 259 Constituent Parts of Repentance, and necessary Predispositions to Forgiveness. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke's Hist.* (1887) 577 There had long been a predisposition to heresy.

2. *spec.* A physical condition which renders its possessor liable to the attack of disease.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1879 I. 734/1 It [the sweating sickness] was conceived .. to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. ii. 249 External Accidents are often the occasional cause of the Kings-Evil, but they always suppose a predisposition of the Body to it. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 311 Table of the Pulses according to Diseases, and the Pre-Disposition to them. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 83 Predisposition to Smallpox. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 101 Here.. there may exist some special predisposition of the tissues themselves.

Hence **Predisposi'tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to predisposition.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. i. (1861) 247 Results from predispositional state, or initially sanctified property.

Predisti'nguish (prī-), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To distinguish by way of preference. Hence **Predisti'nguished** *ppl. a.*, distinguished before or above others.

1778 *Love Feast* 25 Of saving Grace a predistinguish'd Heir. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 391 How shall the law predistinguish the ominous screech owl ..from the auspicious and friendly birds of warning?

† **Predivina'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prædīvīnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prædīvīnāre*: see next. Cf. obs. F. *prédivination* (1552 in Godef.).] The divining of events beforehand.

1603 *Adv. Don Sebast.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 401 Many matters that he had seen take event according to his predivination. 1611 FLORIO, *Prediuinatione*, a prediuination or guessing. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Predivi'ne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prædīvīnāre* to divine beforehand, have a presentiment of: see PRE- A. 1 and DIVINE *v.* Cf. obs. F. *prédiviner* (1530 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To divine beforehand, presage, prognosticate.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 144 Which did..predivine the..eloquence of Plato. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 146 Astronomers..Can pre-divine of famines, plagues, and warres. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* 15 Sept. 42 [One who] be the intention neuer so sincere, will presage, and prognosticate, and prediuine sinister and mischieuous effects from it.

Predominance (prĭdǫ'mĭnăns). Also 7 **præ-**. [f. as PREDOMINANT + -ANCE. Cf. F. *prédominance* (16th c.).] The fact or position of being predominant: **a.** *Astrol.* Ascendancy, superior influence.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 112 Both haue influence from one ominous star, Which bodes our happinesse or our mischance According to the starres predominance. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* III. i, The sullen Saturn had predominance at your nativity! *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 178 [A sword] which she forged under the Constellation and Predominance of such Planets, that no Enchantment might against it prevail.

b. *generally.* Prevailing or superior influence, strength, or authority; prevalence, preponderance. In early use frequently of the humours.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, Ther's not a beauty lives Hath that imperiall predominance Ore my affectes. *a* 1627 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. iv, Now a Scorpion is A small compacted creature in whom Earth Hath the predominance, but mixt with fire. 1668 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. xi. 420 It is really no small Argument of the Predominance of Conscience over Interest. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1716 (1816) I. 24 The early predominance of intellectual vigour. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVIII. (1856) 235 This predominance of breezes from the southward and eastward.

Predo'minancy. [f. as next + -ANCY.] The quality of being predominant; an instance of this; the fact of being predominant; = prec.

1598 FLORIO, *Predominatione*, predomination, predominancie. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 368 The predominancye of Custome is every where visible. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 10 The young Queene.. tooke her selfe not to be a little wronged by this vngracious mans predominancy. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iii. 183 An Inflammation .. Oedematous, Schirrous, Erisipelatous, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 276 Mars claims predominancy over all these wholesome herbs. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 188 To be influenced in his censure or applause .by the predominancy or deficiency of his favorite beauty. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) III. 410 Affected with a predominancy of rigid over clonic action.

Predominant (prĭdǫ'mĭnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *prédominant* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. type **prædominānt-em*, pres. pple. of **prædominārī, -āre*: see PREDOMINE.]

A. *adj.* Predominating.

1. Having ascendancy, power, influence, or authority over others; superior, ascendant, prevalent.

In early use a term of Astrology, also of Physiology.

Predominant branch of a tree (*Math.*): see DOMINANT 5. *Predominant nerve* (*Bot.*): the main or principal nerve, as in the leaves of mosses *Predominant partner*: a phrase applied (after Lord Rosebery) to England among the several constituents of the United Kingdom.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 279 You are not ignoraunt, yᵗ melancholy being predominant,.. moueth men to madnesse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 29 And where the worser is predominant, Full soone the Canker death eates vp that Plant. 1602 — *All's Well* I. i. 211 *Hel.* The warres hath so kept you vnder, that you must needes be borne vnder Mars. *Par.* When he was predominant 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 34 Why do not the predominant Party in Parliament..make England beyond Trent another Kingdom? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ₱7 The temporary effect of a predominant passion. 1817 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 315 After the power of the English became predominant. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, A change which was apt to make the women's voices predominant in the chorus. 1894 LD. ROSEBERY *Sp. Ho. Lds.* 12 Mar. (Hansard IV. XXII. 32), The noble Marquess [of Salisbury] made one remark on the subject of Irish Home Rule with which I confess myself in entire accord. He said that before Irish Home Rule is conceded by the Imperial Parliament, England, as the predominant Member of the partnership of the Three Kingdoms, will have to be convinced of its justice and equity. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 9/3 But if only a simple majority was contemplated, why the allusion to England as the predominant partner? Mr. Gladstone had a majority, and tried by its aid to carry Home Rule against the predominant partner. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 6/4 If the predominant partner theory was to be carried out in the next Government.

b. More vaguely: More abundant as an element; more frequent; prevailing, prevalent.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 488 A third [Corinthian metal] of an equall medley and temperature, wherein a man shall not perceiue any one mettall predominant. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 176 The Equator where heat is most predominant. 1709 BERKELEY *The. Vision* Ded., Those criminal pleasures so fashionable and predominant in the age we live in. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 179 The predominant Erse dialect. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 47 The wet side being that towards which the predominant winds blow.

† **c.** With *of*: Domineering over, overruling. *Obs.*

1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 106 They were so presumptuous, and predominant of his Majesties Resolutions, that they forbear not those outrages.

d. *fig.* Superior in position, towering *over.*

1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xliv. 96 The Cupola..rises predominant over every object. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 251 Made the roofs boldly predominant.

2. *Her.* (See quots.)

1766-87 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Predominant*, this term is sometimes used in Heraldry to signify that the Field is but of one Tincture. *Ibid.* 28 When some Metal, Colour, or Fur, is spread all over the Surface or Field, such a Tincture is said to be predominant.

B. *sb.* That which predominates: **a.** A predominating person, influence, power, or authority; a predominating quality, fact, or feature.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxii. (1612) 163 We are Predominants, say we. 1594 *Warres Cyrus* 907 Reason, my Lord, was the predominant. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii, You must first haue an especial care so to weare your hat, that it oppresse not confusedly this your predominant or fore-top. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 219 The Sun..was the Predominant in Greece, and the Moon in Persia. 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* 349, I venture to call the prominent quality a predominant as opposed to the isolate.

† **b.** A predominating or besetting sin. *Obs.*

1633 W. STRUTHER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XXXVI. 4 Every man's predominant is a beast of Satan's saddling and providing. 1699 ELIZ. WEST *Mem.* (1865) 143, I was ill employed, pursuing after my idols and predominants.

c. *Welsh Phonology.* (See quot.)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 134 Predominants .. which are f, ph, ch, ng, ngh, dd, th, l, m, n, r, mh, nh, being so called because they prevail over the umbratiles, thrust them out of the sentence, and reign by their own power in their stead.

Predo'minantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a predominant manner or degree; with superior influence; preponderatingly.

1681 J. Scott *Chr. Life* I. iii. § 2 (1684) 111 Our Wills being already predominantly inclined to follow God, and take example by him. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 59 A Longing to view distant Climes so predominantly reigned in my Thoughts. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Aug. 5/1 Down to the beginning of the reign of George III,..the House was predominantly Whig.

Predominate (prĭdǫ·mĭnĕt), *a.* Now *rare.* [app. a mistaken form for PREDOMINANT, prob. after such adjs. as *moderate, temperate.*] = PREDOMINANT.

1591 Nashe *Prognostication* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) II. 143 Mercury being Lord and predominate in the house of Fortune. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 509 When crueltie once begineth to bee predominat, it is so vnsatiable that it neuer ceaseth. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III 145 When salt is predominate..it produceth so many kinds of diuers ulcers. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) II. xi. 136 He gave way to his predominate bias. 1800 Helena Wells *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 273 They commonly possessed .. the predominate bad qualities of both Europeans and Africans. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* 331 The denomination he [Wesley] founded seems to be the standing or predominate order here.

Predominate (prĭdǫ·mĭnĕt), *v.* Also 6 præ-. [f. med.L. **prædominārе* (prob. used in 15–16th c. L.): see PREDOMINE and -ATE 3. It might also be f. F. *prédominer*, like *isolate*, etc.: see -ATE 3 6.]

†1. *intr. Astrol.* To have ascendancy, to exert controlling influence. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 The astronomicall constellation which ouer vs is prædominating. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II ii. 294, I shall awe him with my cudgell: it shall hang like a Meteor ore the Cuckolds horns: ..I will predominate ouer the peazant. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 147 For Saturne (principally predominating, on Saturday) disposed mens minds and bodies to a dull heavinesse.

2. *generally.* a. To have or exert controlling power, to lord it *over*; to surpass in authority or influence, to be superior.

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 228 Our fellowes, and allies most justly demanded equall priviledge with the Romans,..to the hope whereof Drusus had raized them upon a desire to predominate 1623 Cockeram II, To Gouerne or rule,.. *predominate,..domineere.* 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 237 The women in those parts never predominate. 1807 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 2) I. I. viii. 87 In this period of the independence of Britain, one tyrant is said to have predominated over the rest. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XI. iv. V. 102 The Frenchman soon began to predominate over the Pontiff.

b. To be the stronger, main, or leading element; to prevail, preponderate.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 83 When this element predominateth in the mixture. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 15 Those who predominate in Shipping, and Fishing, have more occasions than others to frequent all parts of the World. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 P 2 The desires that predominate in our hearts. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst* I x. 137 The hornblende for the most part predominating over the felspar. 1881 Owen in *Nature* 1 Sept. 421/1 Since the foundation of the Museum in 1753, when the collections of printed books and manuscripts predominated.

c. To occupy a more commanding position; to tower *over.*

1814 Scott *Wav.* viii, A huge bear, carved in stone, predominated over a large stone-basin. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, The tall gables and elms of the rectory predominate over the tiny white-washed church.

3. *trans.* To dominate over, prevail over, control. Now *rare.*

1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 142 Let your close fire predominate his smoke, And be no turne-coats. 1631 *Celestina* I. 11 You happy powers that predominate humane actions, assist. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 95 The frailties of your nature predominated the glare of your riches. 1892 A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 573 The ambition for outside effect which predominated the original plans seems to have been disdainful of interior comfort.

Hence **Predo·minated** *ppl. a.* = PREDOMINATE *a.*

1752 Hume *Ess., Parties* (1768) 36 According to that principle which is predominated and is found to have the greatest influence.

Predo·minately, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. PREDOMINATE *a.* + -LY 2.] = PREDOMINANTLY.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* XV. (1596) 271 Nature ..in a woman cannot be predominatly hot. 1842 Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. 66 In persons of a predominately worldly tone of mind. 1892 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 212/2 Used too predominately, to the dwarfing or exclusion of other feelings.

Predo·minating, *ppl. a.* [f. PREDOMINATE *v.* + -ING 2.] That predominates; controlling, ruling, prevailing; rarely, domineering, lording it.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* (1609) v. xciii, The pride of some predominating will. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 357 Not so much the Predominating as the Denominating Forme. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xv, But then ..that 'one' must be tender to her, not rude and predominating in his manners. 1904 *Expositor* Mar. 186 Joyousness is the predominating characteristic of Judaism

Hence **Predo·minatingly** *adv.*

1884 Browning *Ferishtah, Bean-stripe* 222 Either..seems Predominatingly the colour. 1905 Orr *Probl. O. T.* vii. 196 Portions of chapters in Genesis are marked by the use exclusively or predominatingly of the divine name Elohim.

Predomination (prĭdǫmĭnē·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [n. of action from PREDOMINE, PREDOMINATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action, fact, or condition of predominating; predominance; ascendancy. (Often in *Astrol.* and in the doctrine of the humours.)

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 105 So great a predomination hath this name of fidelity in the hearts of a number. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 332 The colour uncertaine, according to the predomination of the humour infected. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. i, Have thy starres maligne bene such, That their predominations sway so much Over the rest? *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1892) II. 662 The perpetual conflict of the humors within us for predomination. 1654 'Palæmon' *Friendship* 3 Mercury.. follows the predomination of those other Planets with whom he is in Conjunction. 1783 Johnson 28 Apr. in *Boswell*, You would not trust to the predomination of right, which, you believe, is in your opinions.

Predo·minator. *rare*−1. [agent-n. from PREDOMINATE *v.*: see -OR.] A predominating agent.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 32 The chiefe predominator in the businesse was to be two grains of pulvis magneticus.

†**Predo·mine,** *v. Obs.* [app. a. F. *prédominer* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **prædominārе* (which may have been used in med. or 16th c. L.), f. *præ-*, PRE- A. + *dominārī*, later *-āre*, to be master, rule, f. *dominus* lord, master.

Like the other words of the group, in early use in Astrology, also in the doctrine of the humours.]

1. *intr.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 1, 2.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 104 So th' Element in Wine predomining It hot, and cold, and moist, and dry doth bring. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* iv. 399 To my ascendant hasting then to clime, There as the first predomining the time. 1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict.* Postscr. 4 Shall partialitie so farre predomine with you, that we..must be reputed Apostates? 1678 J. Brown *Life Faith* (1824) I. v. 109 The abounding and predomining of carnal fears.

2. *trans.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 3.

1720 W. Gibson *Diet. Horses* i. (1731) 2 How far these predomine or influence them, we are much at a loss to know.

†**Predomineer,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. PRE- A. 5 + DOMINEER; prob. influenced by F. *prédominer.*] *trans.* To overrule, domineer over.

1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* iii. C ij, Being gouerned and predomineirde by that quicke and ready spirite.

†**Predomi·nion.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 5 + DOMINION, after *predomine*, etc.] Superior power; predominance, prevalence.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* vi. 77 Of the predominion of any element,..the complexion hath his. denomination. 1611 Florio, *Predominio*, a fore-rule or predominion. 1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* II. § 70 By the predominion of the other Principles, made mild.

†**Predo·minize,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. PREDOMINE (or its source) + -IZE.] *trans.* = PREDOMINATE *v.* 3.

1648 Earl of Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 29 And so allay the Fury, stint the Rage Of madness doth predominize this age.

†**Predo·miny.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. type **prædominium*: see PRE- A. 5 and DOMINIUM.] Superior power or authority; predominance.

(Used in the translation cited, but not in Trevisa.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 The Romanes made promise to Marcus, a nowble knyghte, that he scholde haue predominy of the cite [*urbis dominum*], and a perpetualle memory if he cowthe delyuer that cite. *Ibid.* 263. *Ibid.* 351 Obteynenge the predominy by strenghte and armes. 1432–50 *Harleian Contn. of Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 500 That trowble and discorde scholde not have predominy afterwarde.

Predone (prĭdǫ·n), *ppl. a. rare*−1. [f. PRE- A. 1 or (?)6 + DONE.] Already done; or (?) completely done, fordone, exhausted.

1859 Kingsley in *Life* (1879) II. xviii. 99, I am..as one desperate and predone with work of various kinds at once.

Predoom (prĭdū·m), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* a. To pronounce the sentence or doom of beforehand; to precondemn. b. To foreordain (some doom) *to.* So **Predoomed** (-dū·md), **Predoo·ming** *ppl. adjs.*

1618 *Owles Almanache* Raven 2, I haue euer been held a Prædooming Bird. 1786 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 51/2 The Sheich Mansour pretended that he was pre-doomed by the.. decrees of heaven to fill up the measure of divine revelation. 1796 Coleridge *Dest. Nations* 182 The indwelling angel-guide, that oft..shapes out Man's course To the predoom'd adventure. 1859 Tennyson *Lanc. & Elaine* 725 All Had marvel what the maid might be, but most Predoom'd her as unworthy. 1888 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. i. 10 He predooms future suffering to the innocent by a reckless indulgence of his own inclination in the present. 1885 R. Buchanan in *N. Amer. Rev.* May 452 Shall Man, predoom'd, Cling to his sinking straw of consciousness?

Predorsal: see PRE- B. 3.

†**Predour.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *predeur* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prædātōr-em* plunderer, pillager.] A robber, plunderer, marauder.

1577 Holinshed *Descr. of Irel.* 17/1 in *Chron.* I, The Earle with his bande made hoate foote after, & dogging still the track of the predours, he came to the place where the dart was hurld.

†**Pre·dy,** *a. Naut. Obs.* [Deriv. obscure: most writers have associated it in some way with *ready.*

(The suggestion has been made that the *p* was developed out of the word of command 'Make the ship *ready*' (cf. quot. 1626). This is not impossible; though it assumes the identity of the vowel sound in *ready* and *predy*, which is not proved.)]

Prepared for action, ready.

1625 in J. S. Corbett *Fighting Instruct.* (1905) 69 That the hold in every ship should be rummaged and made predy especially by the ship's sides. *c* 1626 Capt. N. Boteler *Dialogues about Sea Services* (1685) 283 When a Ship is to be made ready for a Fight, the Word of Command is, make the Ship Predy, or make Predy the Ordnance. And a Predy Ship is when all her Decks are cleared, and her Guns and all her small Shot, and everything of that Nature, well fitted for a Fight: And likewise to make the Hold Predy is to bestow everything handsomly there, and to remove anything that may be troublesome. Hence 1706 in Phillips.

So † **Pre·dy** *v. Obs.*, to make ready.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 38 Predy, or make ready to set saile. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn* I, *Predy the Ship*, or *Prety the Ordnance*, is as much as to make Things ready for a Fight. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Predy*, or *Priddy*, a word formerly used in our ships for 'get ready'; as 'Predy the main-deck', or get it clear.

Pre-dynastic: see PRE- B. 1.

†**Pree,** *sb*1 *Obs. rare*−1. [a. F. *pré*:—L. *prāt-um* meadow, or a. obs. F. *prée* fem.:—L. *prāta*, pl. of *pratum.*] A meadow.

a 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 24 In a Writ the generall shall be put..before the speciall: as land before pree, pasture, wood, iuncary, marish, &c.

Pree (prī, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8– **prie.** [A shortened form of *preeve, preve*, by-form of PROVE *v.*; cf. Sc. *gie, hae, lee*, for *give, have, lief.*] *trans.* To make proof or trial of; to try what (a thing) is like, *esp.* by tasting. *Pree the mou' of*, to kiss.

?*a* 1700 *Ballad*, '*Blow the winds I ho*' (in R. Bell's *Collect.* 1857), He [a horse] shakes his head above the trough But dares not prie the corn. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 A mull of good smishing to prie 1768 Ross *Helenore* 103 Nae henny beik, that ever I did pree, Did taste so sweet. 1785 Burns *Hallowe'en* x, Rob, stownlins, prie'd her bonnie mou. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch vii, I am in ..haste to prie your good cheer. 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 709/2 A custom..of preeing the nets—that is, lifting out a portion of a train and examining it. 1896 Barrie *Sent. Tommy* xix. 215 He had no thought o' preeing lasses' mouths now.

Hence **Pree** *sb*2, a trial, a taste; **Pree·ing** *vbl. sb.*, proving, trying, tasting.

1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xvii, The first taste and preeing of what war is. 1835 D. Webster *Rhymes* 182 Sae after some drams I gat a pree, I bade gude day. 1879 J. White *Jottings* 169 Gie me a pree, but no my fill. 1883 Cleland *Inchbracken* ix. 64 The pruif o' the puddin's the preein' o' 't.

Pre-earthly, -economic: see PRE- B. 1.

Preeche, Preede, Preef, variants of PREACH, PREDE, PROOF.

Pre-ele·ct, *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *prælect-us*, pa. pple. of med.L. *prælĭgĕre* to choose before, prefer; or f. PRE- A. 1, 5 + ELECT *a.*] Chosen beforehand or before others; chosen in preference to others.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxxiii. 123 Ha, noble rose, pre-elect & chosen byfore all other flouris that ben about the. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 225 This gracious virgin and preelect abbasse. 1611 Florio, *Preeletto*, pre-elect, fore-chosen. 1858 E. Caswall *Poems* 34 Then with all perfections deck'd As this mother pre-elect. 1870 Rossetti *Poems* (1881) 261 This is that blessed Mary pre-elect God's virgin.

Pre-elect (prī,ĭle·kt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To elect or choose beforehand.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 926/1 In the diuine prescience of God, whiche had chosen and preelected her before the worldes to be the mother of the Lord. 1611 Cotgr., *Prées'lu*, preelected, fore-chosen. 1706 Phillips, *Pre-elected*, elected, or chosen before-hand. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 153 Ere the world was, pre-elected.

b. To elect to an office by anticipation. *rare.*

1830 J. H. Monk *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 45 An appeal was also presented to the Vice-Chancellor .. against the Master, who had pre-elected his son, William Bradford, to a fellowship in a College Meeting, at which only four of the twelve Fellows were present. *Ibid.* 254 Four persons, commonly deemed his inferiors in merit, were successful; two of them being pre-elected for the following year.

Pre-election (prī,ĭle·kʃən), *sb.* Also præ-. [PRE- A. 1, 5. Cf. obs. F. *préelection* (Godef.).]

†1. Choice of one person or thing in preference to others; selection, preference. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xii[i]. (Arb.) 131 We must needes say, it was in many of their wordes done by preelection in the first Poetes. 1611 A. Stafford *Niobe* 61 A free præelection, is not but of good, nor a free shunning but of euil. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* III. 163 Antonine, taking small ioy in those Nuptialls, whereto hee was forcibly yoked, without any præelection of his owne, infinitely hated both the young Lady and her Father.

2. Previous choice; an anticipatory election.

1611 Florio, *Preelettione*, pre election, fore chusing *a* 1639 Wotton in *Relig* (1651) 453 We shall satisfie His Majestie with a pre-Election, and yours shall have my first nomination. 1715 H. Prideaux in *Life* (1748) 212 No such pre-elections shall be henceforth made in any College. 1830 J. H. Monk *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 257 That three scholars should be taken from Westminster every year, and that they should never be prejudiced by pre-elections. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 596 He does not speak directly of predestination, but of præelection to temporal goods.

Pre-election (prī,ĭle·kʃən), *adj. phr.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + ELECTION.] Occurring or given before a parliamentary (or other) election.

1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 Mar., The President..refused to compromise himself by any pre-election pledges. 1896 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 207 Some of the preelection tests of statesmanship. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 3/1 Maybe Mr. Chamberlain was remembering his pre-election promises.

† Pre-e·lementa·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRE- A. 2 + **elementation*, f. ELEMENT *v.* 3, to instruct in the rudiments of learning.] Previous elementary or rudimentary instruction or teaching.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 98 A duty without whose pre elementation sermons themselves edify very little.

Preem (prīm), *sb. local.* Also 7–8 **preme.** [perh. a variant of PREEN *sb.*; cf. MDu., Du. *priem*, MLG. *prême*, MHG. *pfrieme*, G. *pfriem*, *pfriemen* an awl, bodkin, etc.] (See quot. 1850.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 289/1 The Preme is made of white Wands, this is for the opening of the Yarn..so that each thred may pass clearly through the Reed. 1726 *Dict. Rust* s. v. *Loom.* 1850 S. BAMFORD *Dial. S. Lancs.* Gloss. 185 *Preem*, a comb used by weavers, to loosen the yarn.

Preem (prīm), *v. local.* [f. prec.] In textile manufacture, To clean the teasels? with a preem or comb. Hence **Pree·ming** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pree·mer** (see quot.).

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 202 The next employment in the cloth manufacture for which boys are fit, is preeming; that is, cleaning the teasel-rods and handles. *Ibid.*, Preeming is much harder and more disagreeable work than carping. *Ibid.* 203 After the preeming period, the lads are put either to the gig-machines, or to the lewises in the cutting or shearing-room. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Preemer*, a boy who cleans teazles. W. Yks.

Preem (*Fencing*), obs. form of PRIME *sb.*

Pre-embodiment, -embody: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Pre-e·mbryo. *Biol.* [f. PRE- B. I. + EMBRYO.] 'The inferior of the two cells opposite to the micropyle in the vegetable ovule which, by its growth and division, gives rise to the embryo' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 968 The amphibolic factor by its continued presence and influence..on the germ cells and sperm-cells, the pre-embryo, embryo, and its primordial germ-cells, &c., renders it impossible for the germ elements ..to live the charmed life of isolation.

Pre-eminence (prɪ|e·mɪnĕns). Also 5–6 **prem-**, 5–8 **prehem-**, 7–8 **præem-**. [ad. late L. *præēmĭnĕntĭa* (5th c.), f. L. *præēmĭnĕnt-em* PRE-EMINENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *prééminence* (14th c. in Littré). The *h* in obs. spelling was inserted to avoid hiatus.] Surpassing or superior eminence.

1. Higher rank or distinction; priority of place, precedence; superiority.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/2 As toward any preeminence yat ye might have..as chief of Counseill. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 How Maria, whiche hadde a premynence Above alle women, in Bedlem whan she lay. 1526 TINDALE 3 *John* 9 Diotrephes which loueth to haue the preeminence amonge them receaueth vs not. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 68 As touching preheminence and dignity, he is chiefe of the Christian Princes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. i. (1739) 1 They allowed preeminence to their Magistrates rather than Supremacy. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II 10 Our Saviour is very fitly termed our Head, as that implies. Preheminence over the rest of the Body. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 97 The Venetians asserted their pre-eminence over the Genoese in a..battle.

2. Superiority in any quality; the possession or existence of a quality or attribute in a pre-eminent degree.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 244 Whil they stonde in ther fresse premynence. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 A place to my pleasour of moost prehemynence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b, The preemynence of his moost gracyous incarnacyon. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* x. 161 The East-Indian Taprobran, now called Sumatra, had preheminence of quantity before this of ours. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 147 The emperor Honorius was distinguished.. by the pre-eminence of fear, as well as of rank. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* ii. (1890) 46 Shakspere's preeminence consists chiefly in this, that he did supremely well what all were doing.

† **b.** In lit. sense of the L.: Greater stature. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 The actors.. for a speciall preheminence did walke vpon those high corked shoes or pantofles.

3. With *a* and *pl.* An individual instance or case of pre-eminence: **a.** A distinction, a distinguishing privilege; **b.** A quality existing in a pre-eminent degree. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 In onliche stude he beȝet þeos þreo biȝeaten [2 *MSS.* preeminences] - priuilege of prechur, merit of martirdom & meidenes mede. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 432/2 All the manere of preminences and duytees belangyng therto. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 13 God, from whom mens seuerall degrees and preeminences doe proceed. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 93 The City of Auxerres, and the precincts thereof, with all the above said preheminences. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 632 The office, the powers and preheminences annexed to it, differ very widely.

Hence † **Pre-e·minenced** *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.*, raised to pre-eminence; distinguished.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. (ed. 8) 222 They are preeminenc'd before the rest of the world.

Pre-e·minency. Now *rare.* Also 6 **prem-**, 7 **præem-**, 7–8 **prehem-**. [ad. late L. *præēmĭnĕntĭa*, f. L. *præēmĭnĕnt-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being pre-eminent; = PRE-EMINENCE.

1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 20 b, Thou knowest, O lord..my necessytie, that I hate the token of prehemynencie, and glory or worshyppe, whyche I bear vpon my heade. 1672 O PLUNKET (*title*) Jus Primatiale; or, the Ancient Right and Preheminency of the See of Armagh above all other Archbishopricks in the Kingdom of Ireland asserted. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark iii. 19 The foreman of a grand jury, has a precedency, but no preeminency. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 397 The pre-eminency of righteousness.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance or species of this quality; anything in which it is exhibited; a pre-eminent position.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 343 To haue certeyne priuelegies, preeminencies, and tributes 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 4 The Royal House then enjoys two Preeminencies. 1757 *Herald* No 8 (1758) I. 124 The right of precedence, which the others will not yield, notwithstanding the preheminencies of the church supersede those of blood.

Pre-eminent (prɪ|e·mɪnĕnt), *a.* Also 6–7 preh-. [ad. L. *præēmĭnĕnt-em*, pr. pple. of *præēmĭnēre* (contr. *præm-*) to project forwards, rise above, excel, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 5 + *ēmĭnēre*: see EMINENT. Cf. F. *prééminent* (15th c. in Littré).]

Eminent before or above others; excelling or surpassing others; distinguished beyond others in respect of some quality.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Hauenge in possession dowerys preeminent [*dotes possidet præeminentes*] 1473 *Proclam.* 10 Nov. (Patent Roll 13 Edw. IV, pt. 1. m. 2), Suche persoones as god hath called to the preeminent astate of princes 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* IV. i 118 As superior and preheminent in office, he may commaund, ordaine, do, and vndo. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 279 Some great Maker.. In goodness and in power præ-eminent. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 6 In all pursuits which required only the native powers of the intellect.. the Greeks were preeminent. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* (1875) vi. 257 As an object of worship, the serpent is pre-eminent among animals.

b. In lit. sense of the Latin: Rising or standing out above the rest. *rare*⁻¹.

1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 128 Accident may cut off or shorten either the Taproot, or the preeminent shoots of the top.

Pre-e·minently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pre-eminent manner or degree; in the highest degree; very highly, supremely.

1747 D. MALLET *Amyntor & Theodora* II. 190 From another's fate, Pre-eminently wretched, learn thy own. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 149 The argument of this pre-eminently learned Judge. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxix. 587 The region indicated is preeminently a cotton-field. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 83 This was pre-eminently a marriage of convenience on both sides.

So **Pre-e·minentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Pre-emplo·y: see PRE- A. 1.

Pre-e·mpt, *sb. Austral. colloq.* [f. as next.] A pre-emptive right.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xxiv. (1891) 322 My friend has the run, and the stock, and the pre-empts all in his own hands.

Pre-empt (prɪ|e·mpt), *v.* Chiefly *U. S.* [Back-formation from PRE-EMPTION, PRE-EMPTIVE (cf. *exempt*, *exemption*).] *trans.* To obtain by pre-emption; hence (*U. S.*), to occupy (public land) so as to establish a pre-emptive title. Also *absol.*

1857 *Nat. Intelligencer* (Washington) 1 July (Bartlett), The laws of the United States give the right to any citizen who does not own three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State of the Union..to preempt one hundred and sixty acres, by fulfilling the detailed requirements of the act. 1870 B. HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 15 To make their seclusion more perfect, the land on either side of the mountain wall that surrounded the camp they duly preempted. 1885 *Science* VI. 318 An unscrupulous 'colonist' can often preempt in several places at the same time. 1890 B. SHAW in *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 5 That specially fertile region upon which Adam pitched is sooner or later all preempted; and there is nothing for the new comer to preempt save soil of a second quality.

b. *fig.* To acquire or appropriate beforehand, pre-engage. Also *intr.*: see quot. 1889.

1888 *Literature* (N. Y.) 1 Sept. 276 [The Prohibition party] had unquestionably pre-empted for itself the proud position of the party of the future 1889 FARMER *Americanisms* s. v., Colloquially, to pre-empt is to take possession, or to qualify for. Thus a man may pre-empt for heaven. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 283 The honours are pre-empted for other trades.

Hence **Pre-e·mpted** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-e·mptible** *a.*, capable of being pre-empted.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 102 Rival missionary boards over-run pre-empted ground and obliterate the boundaries of Christian comity. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 732/1 Some public and preempted homestead among the surf-showered rocks. 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 54 As pre-emptible land recedes farther into the West.

Pre-emption (prɪ|e·mpʃŏn). [ad. med.L. **præemptiōn-em*, n. of action f. **præemĕre* to buy beforehand: see PRE- A. 2 and EMPTION. Cf. F. *préemption* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Purchase by one person or corporation before an opportunity is offered to others; also, the right to make such purchase; *spec.*

a. formerly in England, the prerogative of the sovereign, exercised through his purveyor, of buying household provisions in preference to other persons, and at special rates;

b. in U. S., Australia, etc., the purchase, or right of purchase, in preference and at a nominal price, of public land by an actual occupant, on condition of his improving it;

c. in *International Law*, the right of a belligerent, sometimes recognized by treaty, to seize, with indemnification of the owners, such goods of neutrals as are doubtfully or conditionally contraband.

d. *Clause of pre-emption*, in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1861.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 17 Certaine persons .. sought to make vse of this preemption. 1610 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 16 Her late Maiestie intended to have retayned the prerogative of pre-emption 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 2 Those of Stode haue by priuiledge the preemption and choice of Rhenish Wines passing by them. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 59 This kinde is the Preemption of Tinne here in England granted by His Maiesties gracious letters Patents to some few. 1663 F. PHILLIPS (*title*) The Antiquity, and Necessity of Pre-emption and Pourveyance, for the King. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2379/4 The Farmers of His Majesties Coynage and Preemption of Tinn,..have affix'd the Price 10 d. the Pound. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 They have..the Pre-emption of the Lead and Iron Oars. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* iv. iv, He consented to give me the pre emption of twenty thousand acres. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 239 The Papal government..has the right of pre-emption whenever any relics of ancient art are discovered. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 182. 403 The harshness of the doctrine of occasional contraband brought into favor the rule of pre-emption, which was a sort of compromise between the belligerents (if masters of the sea) and the neutrals. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 172/2 Clause of Pre-emption is a clause sometimes inserted in a feu-right, stipulating, that if the vassal shall be inclined to sell the lands he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed in the clause. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 537 The prerogative of purveyance included ..the right of preemption of victuals.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* II. 92 In 1830, a bill was passed, granting a pre-emption right to squatters who had taken such possession of unsold lands. 1854 T. H. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* (1857) I. 102 The pre-emption system was established, though at first the pre-emption claimant was stigmatized as a trespasser, and repulsed as a criminal. 1901 *Daily News* 21 Feb 5/7 The landlord buys at the pre-emption price, and sells at the market price.

Hence **Pre-e·mptioner,** 'one who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land' (Webster 1890, citing Abbott).

Pre-emptive (prɪ|e·mptɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. **præempt-*, ppl. stem of **præemĕre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Relating or belonging to, or of the nature of pre-emption. Also *fig.*

Pre-emptive right, the right to pre-emption; also, in Australia, land held by such right.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* (ed. 2) 19 His, by preemptive right, throughout all time. 1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishm. in Kansas* 169 To jump a claim is to take it, notwithstanding that it is pre-occupied by one who has already given notice of his claim to a pre-emptive title. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 140 Subject to pre-emptive reservations. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 250 This occupation gave the selectors a legal right to about six thousand acres of 'pre-emptive right'.

B. *sb.* Pre-emptive right; land acquired by this.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321 They've got, what with their selections and pre emptives, a tidy slice of Rainbar run. *Ibid.* 322 It's not worth any one else's while to come in, because they'd have no pre-emptive worth talking of.

Pre-emptor (prɪ|e·mptɒr). *U. S.* [f. as PRE-EMPTION + -OR; cf. med.L. *præemptor* (Gloss. Gr.-L., in L. and Sh.), agent-n. f. **præemĕre*: see PRE- A. 2 and EMPTOR.] One who acquires land by pre-emption. Hence **Pre-e·mptory** *a.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Pre-emptor* [citing JUDGE STOREY]. 1855 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 168 A preemptor who complies with the requirements of the acts of congress cannot be prevented from obtaining his title. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 129 Land as such, in the occupancy of a pre-emptor..is not subject to taxation. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Pre-emptory*, relating to pre-emption.

Preen (prīn), *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1–3 **préon,** (1 **préan**), 3 **pren,** 3–6 **prene,** 5 **preyne,** 6–9 **prein,** 8 **prine,** 8– **preen** (prin). [OE. *préon* a pin, brooch, fastening = MDu. *priem(e*, Du. *priem* a bodkin, dagger, MLG. *prên*, *prêne*, *prâne*, *prîm*, LG. *preen*, *preem* a pin, spike, awl, MHG. *pfrieme*, G. *pfriem*, *pfriemen* an awl, WFris. *prieme*, EFris. *prêm-e* an awl, etc., Icel. *prjónn* (found in 13th c. as prop. name) a (knitting-)pin, peg, plug, Norw. *prjona*, *prjöne*, Da. *preen* a bodkin, piercer. Cf. med.L. *premula*, dim. of **prema*. For interchange of *m* and *n* cf. PLUM. Gael. *prìne* pin is from Lowl. Sc.]

1. A pin; a brooch.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Charters* 530 Ic geann Godan minre yldran dehter.. anes bendes..and twegea preonas, and anes wifscrudes ealles. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker I. 152/37 *Fibula*, preon, *uel* oferfeng, *uel* dalc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þe vikelare ablent þene mon & put him preon in eien. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1872 Gol[d] prenes and ringes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 533 Þi poweste lik a bose of wynd þat fillit ware, & with a prene Mocht out be latine. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix. (Ireland MS.), Hur Kercheſes were curiouse, with mony a proud prene [*v.rr.* pene, pynel. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xvi, For wes thair nocht..That no man micht the poynting of ane prene Repreve. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 37 And we, agane, wald by ane Fraer of Fegges, Baith prenis and nedillis, and sell to landwart Megges. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* iv, She gae'd as fait as a new preen. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii, O' this unsonsy pictures aft she makes O' ony ane she hates..Stuk fou o' prins. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Prin*, a pin. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 131 My ingle she keepit as neat as a preen.

b. *fig.* As type of a thing of small value.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 910 Off courtlynes thai cownt him nocht a preyne. *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 546 For sic storyis I cuir thame not ane preine. 1728 RAMSAY *Ep. to R. Yeude* 53 Thousands a-year's no worth a Prin, When e'er this fashious Guest gets it. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* ii, You got to like books, and he didna care a prin for them.

2. (See quots.)

1864 ATKINSON *Provinc. Names Birds, Preen*, Prov. name ..for Bar-tailed Godwit, *Limosa rufa*. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 198 Bar-tailed Godwit. Prine (Essex). From its habit of probing the mud for food.

3. See quot.: ? = PREEM.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 290/1 *Preene*, an Instrument used by the Clothworkers..for their Handle Dressing, or picking of the Wool Flocks, .. an half round piece of Wood, with a handle..the streight side being set with Wyers like teeth.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **preen-cod, preen-cushion**, a pincushion; also *transf.*; **preen-head**, pin-head, **preen-point**, pin-point, both used *fig.* as the type of anything very small, or of small value; **preens-worth**, the value of a preen or pin.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 39 Syne said and swoir.. That he suld nocht twich hir *prenecod. 1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 39 Ane preincoid of blew and yallow velvet. 1822 GALT *Provost* v, The Nabob..made [them] presents of new gowns and pin-cods. 1888 A. G. MURDOCH *Sc. Readings* Ser. II. 65 A sawdust *preen-cushion. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'No worth a *prein-head'. 1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* xviii. 207, I canna mind ae single Armstrong .. worth a prein-head. 1886 A. D. WILLOCK *Rosetty Lads* vi. (1887) 42 No' carin' a *preen-point for the sorrow they left ahint them. 1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* I. iii. 20 Lord, there's no a *preensworth but Thou kens.

Preen (prīn), *v.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 **preonen**, 4-6 **prene**, (7 **prin**), 8- **preen**. [f. prec. sb.: cf. Du. *priemen* to stab, pierce, MLG. *prunen*, *prunen*, LG. *prünen*, *prienen*, EFris. *prînen* (Doornk.-Koolman) to stitch together roughly, G. *pfriemen* to bore with an awl, Icel. *prjóna* to knit.]

†1. *trans* To sew; to stitch up. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Death* 68 in *O. E. Misc.* 172 Me nimeð þe licome & preoneð in a clut. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 26 Brusit clathis, and riche wedis, Figurit and prynnit al with goldin thredis. *Ibid.* IV. v. 163 Ane purpour claith of Tyre ..Fetisly stekit with prynnit goldin thredis.

†2. To pierce; to transfix. *Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 859 Purgh hys herte he prened hym with mode. 13.. *Min. Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 688 Loke al 3or loue on him beo leyd, For vs on Rode was prikket & prenet. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xviii. 11 Forsothe Dauid harpide with his hond,..and Saul helde a spere, and caste it, and gesside that he myȝte prene [Vulg. *configere*] Dauid with the wal [*gloss* that is, perse with the spere, so that it schulde passe til to the wal]. *c* 1460 *Play Sacrament* 467 Wt yᵉ same dagger that ys so styf & strong In yᵉ myddys of thys prynt I thynke for to prene..[*Stage direct.* here shalle yᵉ iiij Jewys pryk yᵉʳ daggeris in iiij quarters].

3. To fasten with a pin; to pin.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 22 My Coller, of trew Nichtbour lufe it was, Weill prenit on with Kyndnes and solas. 1675 in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* ix. (1862) 96 For a dosen of great pinnies to prin ye mortcloath and horscloath. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii, Prin up your aprons baith, and come away. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. 75 He took the dishclout frae the pink, And preen't it til her cockernony! 1888 DOYLE *Capt. Polestar* 25, I canna say I preen my faith in sea-bogles and the like.

Preen (prīn), *v.*[2] Forms: 5 **proyne, prayne, preyne, prene**, 6 *Sc.* **proin**, 7 **prain**, 8 **prine**, 8- **prin**, 7 **preen**. [app. in origin a variant of PRUNE *v.*[1] (ME. *proyne*, etc.), assimilated to PREEN *v.*[1] (early ME. *preonen*), in allusion to the boring or pricking action of a bird's beak when it preens its plumage.]

1. *trans.* Of a bird (or duck-billed platypus): To trim (the feathers or fur) with the beak.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj, Youre hawke proynith and not pikith and she prenyth not hot whan she begynnyth at hir leggys, and fetcheth moystour like oyle at hir taill. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 989 To pick or prain, as a bird doth herself. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 139 When..ruffled or discomposed, the Bird..can easily preen them. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 28 Sept., The feathers of these birds must be well preened to resist so much wet. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Australasia* vi. 135 Besides combing their fur to clean it when wet, I have seen them preen it with their beak (if the term may be allowed) as a duck would clean its feathers. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Weekly Supp. 15 Nov. 8/2 A cormorant..sat watching us and preening its feathers.

2. *refl.* Of a person: To trim or dress oneself up; to smooth and adorn oneself.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 768 He kembeth hym he preyneth [*v. rr.* prayneth, proynyth] hym and pyketh. 1586 *Dunbar's Tua Marit Wemen* 374 (Maitland MS.), I wald me prein plesandlie in precious wedis. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 81 Ne'er price a weardless, wanton elf, That nought but pricks and prins herself. 1883 MRS. ARMYTAGE in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 344 Egyptian beauties .. sleeked and preened themselves before their brightly burnished brazen mirrors.

b. (? *catachr.*) To pride or please oneself.

1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* Pref. 8 They and their followers preen and plume themselves..on their aristocratic standpoint.

3. To trim (trees). *dial.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Preen*, to prime, or trim up trees.

Hence **Preened** *ppl. a.*, **Pree'ning** *vbl. sb.*

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 111 They should not..by their painted, preened fashion, serue for baites to filthie lechery. *Ibid.* 112 Eschewe to be effœminate in your cloathes, in perfuming, preening, or such like.

Pre-engage (prīĕngē·dʒ), *v.* Also 7 **præ-**, 7-8 **-in-**. [PRE- A. 1.] To ENGAGE beforehand.

1. *trans.* To bind in advance by a pledge or promise; to put under obligation beforehand.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 80 Things may be legally carried .. by competent Judges not preingaged. *a* 1678 in Hobbes *Decam.* Wks. 1845 VII. 141 Men have pre-engaged themselves to maintain certain principles. 1715 POPE *Lett., to Earl Burlington* (1735) I. 237 If Mr. Tonson went, he was preingaged to attend him. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* I. 117 She pressed me to stay dinner, but..I informed her that I was pre-engaged. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 286 She is compelled by the silent entreaties of a father .. to give her hand, with a heart thus irrecoverably pre-engaged, to Lord Aldobrand.

b. *spec.* To engage previously to marry, to betroth beforehand. Usually *pass.* or *refl.*

1673 *Lady's Call.* II. i. § 5 That they were pre-engag'd to a better amour, espous'd to the spiritual bridegroom. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. viii, If she had pre-engaged herself to any gentleman. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 392 The princess was required to swear that she was not pre-engaged to any other person.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To pledge oneself, guarantee, or engage beforehand. (With *inf.* or *subord. cl.*)

1654 TRAPP *Comm., Ps.* ci. Introd. (1657) II. 826 A Psalm of David, wherein he promiseth and pre-ingageth, that whenever hee came to the Kingdome, he will be a singular example. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 84, I wil præengage that the Cloze shal com off sweetly. 1905 CAPT. MAHAN *Sea Power* I. Pref 8 Still less may they rightfully pre-engage so to do.

2. *trans.* a. To win over or persuade beforehand, to prepossess.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 58 Had not Pliny preengaged us to the sense of operation. 1752 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 44 They had the effect of an artful preface, and had pre-engaged all readers in his favour. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. ii. (1868) 153 Something done to preengage the feeling, or raise a favoring prejudice in it.

b. To bespeak or secure for oneself beforehand.

1683 *A Match* iii. in *Third Collect. Poems* (1689) 29/1 Let trusty Monsieur preingage your ready Votes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 134 This being a Breach of Trust to preingage his Vote.

3. To occupy beforehand; to preoccupy.

1656 OSBORNE *Adv. Son* v. § 26 (1896) 124 Do not pre-engage Hope or Fear by a tedious expectation. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* vi § 12 All their time is so pre-ingaged and forestalled, that their most important interest is left forlorn. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 P 5 Will .. tells us, that he always found her Pre-engaged.

4. To engage in combat with beforehand.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 46 If the French Captain had not pre engaged me.

Hence **Pre-enga'ged** *ppl. a.*; whence **Pre-enga'gedness.**

1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* xiv. 94 [They] owe their credit more to customary and præingaged Assent, then to any rational inducement. 1903 A. J. WILSON in *Speaker* 28 Mar. 597/1 Demands its poverty or pre-engagedness forbids it to gratify.

Pre-engagement (prīĕngē·dʒmĕnt). [PRE- A. 2: or f. prec. vb. + -MENT.]

1. The act of pre-engaging, or fact of being already or previously engaged.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I lix. (1739) 110 One that came to the Crown without pre-engagement by Promise or Covenant. 1796 LD AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 359 Stating to me his .. pre-engagement in disposing of the present vacancy in office. 1896 'A. HOPE' *Phroso* i, Two chairs had been tilted up in token of preengagement.

2. An engagement previously given or made.

1647 CROMWELL in Stainer *Speeches* (1901) 44 It is such a pre-engagement that there is no need of talk of the thing. 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 35 He has no Pre-engagement, and consequently no Promise to recal. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 20 He now..opened a correspondence with the *Times* Newspaper,..voluntary Letters, I suppose, without payment or preengagement.

b. *spec.* A previous or prior marriage engagement or betrothal.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 26 The Lady, being then very young, and asham'd to own her pre-engagement. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 146 As he prefers you, he has broken a pre-engagement with me.

†3. A previous or already existing tie, or business claiming attention; a preoccupation. *Obs.*

1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 38 That we may, lay down all preingagements at the foot of the throne of Jesus Christ. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 61 My want of health, and my preingagement to some Subjects that I am more concern'd for.

Preent(e, Prees, Preest, etc., obs. ff. PRINT, PRESS, PREST *a. Obs.*, PRIEST, etc.

Pre-erect: see PRE- A. 1.

Pre-establish (prīĕstæ·blĭʃ), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + ESTABLISH; cf. F. *préétablir* (Leibnitz 1710 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To establish beforehand.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. App. 77 Whereupon they elected him for their King..and calling him unto them, shewed him the Lawes they had pre-established. 1775 W. CRAIG *Serm.* (1808) II. 70 We have preestablished certain creeds or systems of religious belief as the truths of God. 1895 *Daily News* 23 May 6/3 What is very rare, Captain Bottego did not exceed the sum pre-established.

Hence **Pre-esta'blished** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-esta'blisher**, one who or that which pre-establishes.

Pre-established harmony (after F. *harmonie préétablie* Leibnitz, *Theodicée*, 1710): see HARMONY 1.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Harmony*, A pre-established harmony between the kingdoms of nature and grace 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) I. 368 All the happiness, which the pre-established nature of things will admit 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir* (1782) I. vii 83 Leibnitz [formed] a system which has obtained the name of the pre-established harmony. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 162 [To] seek the ground of this agreement in a supersensual essence, which being at once the ideal of the reason and the cause of the material world, is the pre-establisher of the harmony in and between both. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. LXXI. IX. 222 His pre-established reputation and the habit of obeying his orders.

Pre-esta'blishment. [PRE- A. 2.] Establishment or settlement beforehand.

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

Preester, obs form of PRESTER (JOHN).

Pre-e'stimate, *v.* [PRE- A. 1] *trans.* To estimate beforehand. So **Pre-e'stimate** *sb.*

1889 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/3 The magnitude of which it is not possible to pre-estimate. *Mod.* Your pre-estimate has been amply justified.

Pre-eternity, -evolutional, -ary, -ist: see PRE- A. 2, B. 1.

Preeue, preeve, obs. forms of PROOF, PROVE.

Pre-examina'tion. [PRE- A. 2] The action of examining beforehand; a previous examination.

16.. WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 402 Without a pre-examination of the foresaid Giovan Battista. 1675 in *Hacket's Cent. Serm., Life* p. XXXIX, To be presented .. with the pre-examination of their several ministers.

Pre-examine (prīĕgzæ·mĭn), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To examine beforehand.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 612/2 Private Prudence consisteth..in this, that a man..deliberately pre-examin the state in which he is to spend his whole life. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Pre-exce'l, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 5.] *intr.* To excel exceedingly, to be of surpassing excellence. Hence **Pre-exce'lling** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Precellere*, to pre-excell. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 63 So farre pre-excelling is the one, as the other is vile, abject, and contemptible.

Pre-e'xcellence. *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 5 + EXCELLENCE; cf. F. *préexcellence* (Montesquieu, 16th c.), prob. repr. a med.L. **prævexcellentia*, f. **prævexcellens*: see next. (L. had *præcellentia*.)] Pre-eminent excellence. So **Pre-e'xcellency.**

1459 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 270 Be all lawis, the law of nature has prerogatyf, and preexcellence. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. I. (1632) 164 A rare preexcellencie, and beyond the common reach. *Ibid.* II. xii. 255 Without any prerogative or essentiall preexcellencie.

Pre-e'xcellent, *a. rare.* [prob. repr. a med.L. **prævexcellens*; see PRE- A. 5 and EXCELLENT. (L. had *præcellens*.) Cf. obs. F. *préexcellent* (15-16th c. in Godef.).] Excellent above others; of surpassing excellence.

1611 FLORIO, *Precellente*, pre-excellent, fore-excelling. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 50 Peter should have something preëxcellent above those who should thrice admonish.

Pre-exilian (prīĕgzi·lĭăn, -eks-), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + L. *exili-um* EXILE + -AN.] Before exile; *spec.* of or belonging to the period of Jewish history before the Babylonian exile. Also, in same sense, **Pre-exi'lic, Pre-e'xile** [PRE- B. 2], *adjs.*

1863 C. D. GINSBURG in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxiv 8 The only pre-exile instance. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1160 Twenty thousand is probably too low an estimate for the pre exilian time. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 303/1 The law in question is not pre-exilic. 1890 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* 433 If we are ever to learn anything about pre-exilic Israel on the soil of Palestine itself, it must be by the help of the spade. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/5 Psalmody has its origin far back in the pre-exilian times.

Pre-exist (prīĕgzi·st), *v.* Also 7 **præ-**. [f. PRE- A. 1 + EXIST; cf. F. *préexister* (1482 in Hatz.).]

1. *intr.* To exist before.

1599 [see PRE-EXISTING]. 1642 tr. *Ames' Marrow Div.* 36 Creation then produceth..out of matter that doth not præexist. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I *Org. Nat.* 165 The inorganic salts, defined in the tabular view of the composition of bone, pre-exist in the blood.

b. To exist before the present life.

1647 H. MORE *Præexistency of Soul* lxxv, But that in some sort souls do præexist Seems to right reason nothing dissonant. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ix. (1700) 110 They. fancied that all our Souls pre-existed in a former and purer state. 1899 J. STALKER *Christology of Jesus* ii. 62 The 'Son of Man' pre exists with the 'Ancient of Days'.

c. To exist ideally or in the mind, before material embodiment.

1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 281 As there are no forms of art which did not pre-exist in the mind of man, so are there no forms of nature which did not pre-exist in the mind of God. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* III. v, Art preëxists in Nature, and Nature is reproduced in Art.

2. *trans.* To exist before (something).

1778 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106/1 Inhabited by a nation, that pre-existed the formation of the marine hills. 1885 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 27 It is necessary that the facts should pre-exist the theory.

Pre-exi'stence. Also 7 **præ-**. [f. PRE- A. 2 + EXISTENCE; cf. F. *préexistence* (17-18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Previous existence; *esp.* of the soul before its union with the body.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 91 Mere matter could never

thus stretch forth its feeble force, and spread itself over all its own former pre-existences. 1662 Glanvill (*title*) Lux Orientalis, or An Enquiry into the Opinion of the Eastern Sages, concerning the Præexistence of Souls. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II 167 The proofs of the antiquity and the pre-existence of nations. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 332 It expresses præexistence, an eternal Existence, backwards as well as forwards, the incommunicable attribute of God.

Hence **Pre-exi·stencist**, one who believes in the pre-existence of the soul.

1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 744/2 The followers of this opinion were termed *Pre-existencists*, to distinguish them from the *Traducianists*, who held that children received soul as well as body from their parents.

† **Pre-exi·stency.** *Obs.* [Pre- A. 2.] = prec.

1642 H. More *Immort. Soul* III. II. i, Three apprehensions ..Concerning the souls preexistencie before into this outward world she glide. *a* 1696 Scarburgh *Euclid* (1705) 51 This Præexistency of the knowledge of something in the very things unknown, and sought for, is the foundation of all our Ratiocinations.

Pre-existent (prīˌegzi·stĕnt), *a.* Also 7 præ-. [f. Pre- A. 3 + Existent; cf. F. *pré-existant* (15th c.).] Existing beforehand, or before some person, thing, event, etc.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 149 [That] the whole substance ..of bread passeth into a præexistent substance, to wit, Christ's body. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xi. 31 There was no preexistent matter, whereof they were made. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 147 According to the Jewish notion of souls sinning in some pre-existent state. 1879 *Athenæum* 19 July 83/1 Not incapable of being harmoniously combined with pre existent beliefs.

† **Pre-existe·ntiary.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **præexistentia* pre-existence + -ary 1.] One who holds the tenet of the pre-existence of souls.

1688 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 16 A Pre-existentiary easily discerns that these Monstrosities plainly imply that God does not create souls still for every humane coition. 1698 Norris *Treat. Acc. Subj.* 152 According to the Hypothesis of the Preexistentiaries.

So † **Pre-existe·rian** *nonce-wd.* in same sense.

1837 F. Silver (*title*) The Pre-Eternity of our Lord Jesus Christ denied and opposed by human pre existerians.

† **Pre-existima·tion.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Pre- A. 2 + Existimation.] Previous estimation.

1688 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II § 4 Value the Judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of Learning gain thy preexistimation.

Pre-exi·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Existing *ppl. a.*] That pre-exists, pre-existent.

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 26 Now what are seedes and egges of wormes or foule But recrements of preexisting things 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 14 § 9 (1676) 363 Whether all things were made of præexisting matter. 1717 Prior *Alma* II 371 Our pre-existing station Before this vile terrene creation. 1871 Hartwig *Subterr. W.* i. 2 Each of these sedimentary formations owes its existence to the disintegration of pre-existing mountain masses

Pre-expectation, -expose: Pre- A. 2, 1.

Pref, obs. form of Proof, Prove.

Preface (pre·fĕs), *sb.* Also 4-5 **prefas**, 6-7 **præfas**. [a. F. *préface* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), app. ad. med.L. *prefātia* (*prephatia* in Du Cange), substituted for L. *præfātio* a saying beforehand, etc.: see Prefation.]

I. 1. In the Liturgies of Christian Churches: The introduction or prelude to the central part of the Eucharistic service (the consecration, etc.), comprising an exhortation to thanksgiving and an offering of praise and glory to God, ending with the Sanctus. [So F. *préface de la messe.*]

Proper Preface, a variation of the Common Preface, to be used at certain seasons, including a special part proper to and varying with the particular occasion

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 307 Gelasius made þe comyn prefas þat is ysonge in chirches, 'Vere dignum et justum est'. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS. F.) 124 The prest wil sone, in that plase, Swythe begynne the Preface, That begynneth with *per omnia* 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Here shall followe the proper preface. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 836/1 The preface of the Canon from *vere dignum & iust[u]m est &c.* to *per Christum Dominum nostrum*. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. The preface to the mass anciently had, and still has, very different names in different churches In the Gothic, or Gallican rite, it is called *immolation*; in the Mozarabic, *illation*; anciently among the French, it was called *contestation*; in the Roman church, it is called *præfatio*, *preface*. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 353 The Ordinary Preface, to be said daily, except in Feasts and their Octaves having Proper Prefaces. 1880 Scudamore in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II 1696/1 In every liturgy the eucharistic preface leads up to the angelic hymn.

II. 2. The introduction to a literary work, usually containing some explanation of its subject, purpose, and scope, and of the method of treatment.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 271 And of the myracle of thise corones tweye Seint Ambrose in his preface list to seye. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* i, Here begyneth the preface or prologue of the fyrste book. 1570 Dee *Math. Præf.* 2, I finde great occasion .. to vse a certaine forewarnyng and Præface. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 209 One shall use the preface of a mile, to bring in a furlong of matter. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Ded., I have run into a preface, while I professed to write a dedication. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 The legislator..will add prefaces to his laws which will predispose our citizens to virtue. 1895 W. A. Copinger in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. II. 113 The first work with a preface is the *Apuleius*, and the first with marginal notes is the *Aulus Gellius*, both works printed in 1469 at Rome by Sweynheim and Pannartz.

3. The introductory part of a speech; a prologue; an introduction or preliminary explanation.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 52 Demosthenes, in his oracyon agaynst Eschines, toke his preface out of a solempne petycyon. 1592 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 11 Tush my good Lord, this superficiall tale, Is but a preface of her worthy praise. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 251 Adam, Heav'ns high behest no Preface needs: Sufficient that thy Prayers are heard. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xiv. 517 With artful preface to his host he spoke. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 249 Saying, by way of preface, that we know nothing of the truth about them.

† **b.** A prefixed epithet or title. *Obs.* ? *nonce-use.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr.* v. v, I say he is not worthy The name of man, or any honest preface, That dares report or credit such a slander

c. A short paraphrase or practical comment upon a psalm before it was sung in church, formerly practised in Scotland: cf. Preface *v.* 1 b.

1869 Landreth *Life A. Thomson* iv. 261 A model preface would be a far nobler help to congregational praise than any choir or organ.

4. *fig.* Something preliminary or introductory.

1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 234 March to Natolia, there we will begin And make a preface to our massacres. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 183/2 Mathematick is only a preface to divine things. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 222 Wasted, they are a sad preface to never-ending confusion and anguish. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 3/7, I pray your readers to remember that this enhanced price of sugar has had a preface.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preface-maker*, *-monger*, *-writer*; † **preface voice**, the particular tone of voice in which the preface (sense 1) is said or sung.

1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 16 He shall chaunge his voice, and sing then in preface voice unto his words *per Christum Dominum nostrum*, which words shalbe said *in vacua voce*. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 4 Our Author is already dwindled to a Preface-monger. 1905 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 139/3 Some occult process, which is the preface-writer's own secret.

Preface (pre·fĕs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make introductory or prefatory remarks; to write, speak, etc. a preface.

1619 W. Sclater *Exp* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 326 To win credence to this mystery, hee prefaceth with mention of the word of God. 1653 Walton *Angler* I. 12, I will preface no longer, but proceed. 1720-1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 190 Having prefaced thus much in the modern Way, I come now to apply. 1807 E. S. Barrett *Rising Sun* I 154 He prefaces with an account of the upright character of the panegyrist.

b. *Sc.* 'To give a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the Psalms which are to be sung before prayer' (Jamieson 1825). Also *trans.*

1727 P. Walker *Remark. Passages* 150 He had .. a singular Gift of Prefacing, which was always practised in that Day. 1824 A. Thomson in Landreth *Life* iv. (1869) 247 This must have appeared strange to a congregation whose minister 'prefaces' the psalm for a full hour. 1869 Landreth *Ibid.* iv. 161 Those who have a recollection of what prefacing was .will not soon propose its restoration. 1897 Crockett *Lad's Love* xv, Mind to tell me the Psalm upon which he prefaces.

2. *trans.* To write or say (something) as a preface; to state beforehand. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1628 Prynne *Brief Survay* 65 That which our Author Prefaceth concerning Ember weekes..is..transcribed out of Kellams Manuall. 1664 H. More *Myst. Inq.* Pref. 1 It had..been requisite to Preface something to excuse the unexpected publishing of this new Treatise. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I xlviii. 483 The author thought fit to preface a very apt quotation out of S. Augustin's Epistle to Januarius. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 419 P 2 It is necessary to Preface, that she is the only Child of a decrepid Father.

† **3.** *fig.* To introduce, precede, herald. *Obs.*

1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* viii. 36 Found they weare mingled sweete, sowr, pleasant, bitter, & præfaced loie, but steepd in sadder licor. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 71 That all terrible evils are prefac'd or attended with some prodigious and amazing alterations in the Creation. 1692 E. Walker tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* ix, If thus you preface what you undertake. 1807 Anna Porter *Hungar. Bro.* (ed. Warne) 40 When the name of Count Leopolstat prefaced his entrance.

4. To furnish (a book, etc.) with a preface; to introduce or commence (a writing or speech) with a preface or introduction.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 56 That Declaration.. wherewith we Prefaced our very first Paper. 1736 Swift *Let. to Lady Betty Germain* 15 June, I must preface this letter with an honest declaration. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi 277 Many who would have prefaced that rebuke with a long speech.

5. *fig.* To place before or in front of; to front or face (*with* something).

a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 24, I love to wear Clothes that are flush, Not prefacing old Rags with Plush. 1762 Foote *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 202 A smart house, prefaced with white rails. 1880 Venables tr. *Berthet's Sergeant's Legacy* 137 A striped..dress, prefaced by an ample apron.

6. To precede or come before as an introduction.

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iii, That a feat of skill with the cloth-yard might not ill preface my letter to the great earl. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xxx, A depressing..passage has prefaced every new page I have turned in life.

Hence **Pre·facing** *vbl. sb.*

1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* § 1 (1653) 1 A constitution of the Areopagi, that such as pleaded before them should pleade without prefacing and without Passion. 1892 M'Crie *Public Worship Prestyt. Scotl.* 198 *note*, [He] identifies this calling on or exhorting of the congregation with prefacing.

Prefacer (pre·fĕsəɹ). [f. prec. + -er 1.] One who makes or writes a preface.

1650 [? W. Sanderson] *Auticus Coquin.* 89 This Prefacer stickes in their stomacks. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 272 The learned Prefacer to the late edition of Hierocles. 1758 Goldsm *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 4 The Public will scarce be influenced in their Judgment by an obscure Prefacer. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Q. Rev.* Oct. 702 The Antinomianism with which Hadow charges Fisher and his prefacer.

Prefacial, -tial (prīfē·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *præfātia* (see Preface *sb.*) + -al.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a preface; prefatory.

1888 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' Long Night* III. vii, That tentative and prefatial way which means potentialities and the hereafter rather than actualities now. 1893 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* xxix. (1895) 262 Leaving out all the prefacial matter.

† **Prefa·cile,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. [ad. L. *præfacilis*: see Pre- A. 6 and Facile.]

1623 Cockeram, *Prefacill*, very easie to be done.

† **Pre·facive,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Preface *sb.* or *v.* + -ive.] Having the quality of prefacing; of the nature of a preface.

1650 Weidon *Cri. Jas. I* (1652) 84 All as prefacive insinuations to obtaine offices upon his future rise.

Prefa·ctor. *Math.* [Pre- A. 2.] The first of two factors in non-commutative multiplication.

1884 J. W. Gibbs *Elements of Vector Analysis* § 131 That is, the vector $\alpha \times \beta$ as a pre or post-factor in skew multiplication is equivalent to the dyadic $\{\beta\alpha - \alpha\beta\}$ taken as pre- or post-factor in direct multiplication.

Prefalie, obs. Sc. f. Privily.

Prefar(re, obs. or dial form of Prefer.

Prefa·shion, *v.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To fashion beforehand.

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xx. § 7 Not prefashioned in mind to those descriptions the Prophets had made of his first comming in humility. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 147 All your thoughts prefigured, and prefashioned, by *All the spoyles*, and *onely spoyles*. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* viii. (1861) 197 It seems to be in some sense, prefashioned by what birth and nurture have communicated.

† **Prefa·tion.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 **prefacion.** [ad. L. *præfātiōn-em* a saying beforehand, introductory address, preface, in med.L. also = Preface *sb.* 1; n. of action f. *præfārī*, f. *præ* before, Pre- A. 1 + *fārī* to speak. Cf. obs. F. *prefacion* (14th c. in Godef.).] Speaking before; prefacing.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* ii. 33 Be it ynewȝ for to haue saide so myche of prefacioun [*gloss* or byfore spekyng]. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 119/2 This protestacion and prefacion made, he said that it were well done, to do vnto saintes or their ymages dispite or dishonour. *c* 1581 in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 252 Ye confes this your selfes in the prefatione of our new Byble. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 90 Shall we attend to the præfation of irrationals and inanimate?

Prefa·tor. [a. L. type **præfātor*, agent-n. from *præfārī*: see prec.] A prefacer; a preface-writer.

1865 De Morgan *Budget of Paradoxes* (1872) 378 The prefator suspends his opinion as to the cause, though he upholds the facts. 1872 *Ibid* 84 Fewer words would have been lost if the prefator had said at once that the work was from the manuscript preserved at Cambridge.

Prefatorial (prefătōˈrial), *a.* [f. as Prefatory + -al.] Of or pertaining to a prefacer or a preface; prefatory. Hence **Prefato·rially** *adv.*, in the character of a prefacer, by way of preface.

1799 W. Gilpin *Serm.* Pref. 6 Much prefatorial matter also may arise, before we begin the discourse. 1865 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. Pref. 5 Some prefatorial remarks.. may be of use. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 3/4 Mr Chambers remarks prefatorially of a work which the Oxford University Press will have ready this week

Prefatory (pre·fătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **præfātōri-us*, f. **præfātor* Prefator: see -ory 2.] Of the nature of a preface; introductory, preliminary.

1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Pref. 2 Hitherto of the Undertaking.. as Prefatory to the..Business. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1737) I III. iii. 329 The anticipating Manner of prefatory Discourse is too well known. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lx. VII. 445 Gylippus sent the fleet out with the usual prefatory harangue 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxx, Prefatory to the customary toast 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 380, The Prefatory Note which precedes the volume.

Hence **Pre·fatorily** *adv.*, in a prefatory manner; as, or by way of, preface.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. Pref. 4 But I think, the hints you have given me, should also prefatorily be given to the public. 1903 C. Maude *Haymarket Theatre* 8 This, I have already said prefatorily, is not to be regarded as a serious history.

Prefect, præfect (prī·fekt), *sb.* Forms: 4 *Sc.* **prefec**, **-fet(e**, **-feit**, 4–5 **-fecte**, 5- **prefect**; 7–9 **præ-**. [a. OF. *prefect* (12th c.), mod.F. *préfet* = Pr. *prefeit*, Sp. *prefecto*, It. *prefetto*, ad. L. *præfect-us* an overseer, president, commander, superintendent of a public office, civil or military; in later use the governor of a province or city; sb. use of pa. pple. of *præficĕre* to set over, place in authority over, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 5 + *facĕre* to make, constitute, appoint.]

1. A person appointed to a position of command; a chief officer or magistrate; a governor, commander, superintendent, director, overseer. Applied as a title to various officers in ancient or modern times. **a.** Representing L. *præfectus*, In ancient Rome and the Roman empire, the title of various officers civil and military, e. g. the prefect or chief

magistrate of the city, *præfectus urbi*, the civil governor of a province, a colony, or provincial city, the commander of the pretorian troops, *præfectus prætorio*, and of the fleet, *præfectus classis*.

c 1350 *St. Ambrosius* 57 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 9/1 Ambrose of Rome was prefecte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 308 Fra Agrippe, þat prefet was of þat Cite, Fowre concubynis he drew a-way. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 368 Oon Maximus that was an Officer Of the Prefectes and his Corniculer Hem hente. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13 A tyraunt, the prefect of that cuntre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxiv. 103 But Clothayre..sent his sone Meroueus, vnder the gydyng of Laundry, prefect or ruler of his paleys, into Neustria. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* i. (1614) 2/2 Severus .. divided the government therof into two Prouinces, and placed two Prefects over the same. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Chr. Relig* i. vii, The prætects and viceroys of distant provinces. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 51 The private apartments of the palace were governed by a favourite eunuch, who, in the language of that age, was styled the *præpositus* or præfect of the sacred bed-chamber. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Ærarium*, In B.C. 28, Augustus deprived the quaestors of the charge of the treasury and gave it to two praefects, whom he allowed the senate to choose from among the praetors. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 15 York had been the capital of Britain and the seat of the Roman prefect.

b. In other countries, in ancient times: in similar uses.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 48 Thann the kyng..ordeynyde hym vpon alle prouyncis of Babiloyne prince and prefect. 1388 — 1 *Kings* iv. 7 For-othe Salomon hadde twelue prefectis [*gloss* ether cheef minystrys] on al Israel. 1659 HAMMOND *Annot. Ps.* xxii. Wks. 1684 IV. 69 The Psalm thus composed by David, was committed to the Præfect of his Musick. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet, Successors* xvi. (1853) 72 The prefect of Ammon, with 5000 men, was near at hand

c. In mod. Europe: A president, chief officer, chief magistrate, etc.

1540 COVERDALE *Let. to C. Hubert* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 507, I settled this business in the presence and hearing of the prince, in the company of our prefect. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 13 Father Darcy, Præfect of the *Sodalitium Beatæ Mariæ*, and the refectory. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 86 The office of the Prefect of the Signature of Justice, is executed by a Cardinal. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 64 Andrea Cornelio, . prætor of Verona, prefect of Bressia, proveditor-general of the army on the Venetian *terra ferma*.

d. *esp.* (repr. F. *préfet.*) The chief administrative officer of a department of France. *Prefet of Police*, the head of the police administration in Paris and the department of the Seine.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxviii, These prefects ..were each the supreme governor of a department, answering to the old lieutenants and governors of counties. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I. 390 The minister of the interior wrote on the subject to the prefect of police. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 523 The experiment, seems to have satisfied the Emperor that he can rely upon his faithful prefects to supply him with a Chamber which will relieve him of the odium of extravagance without diminishing his power to squander.

e. Used to represent Chinese *chih-fu*, head or governor of a *fu* or department (cf. PREFECTURE 2 b).

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Chih-fu*, A prefect, having general supervision of all the civil business of the hiens comprising his prefecture. 1894 [see PREFECTURAL].

f. *fig.* = Director, minister, etc.

16.. B. JONSON *Hue & Cry after Cupid* Wks. (Rtldg.) 563/1 Venus..is Præfect of Marriage. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 251 Angels being Prefects to particular Men; and Archangels to People or Nations.

2. *transf* In some English Public and Secondary Schools, the name given to one of the body of senior pupils to whom authority is delegated for the maintenance of order and discipline: otherwise called *præpostors*, *prepositors* etc.

1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* ii. 24 The senior [præpostor] was called, as he is to this day at Winchester, 'Prefect of Hall' and the two next 'Prefects of Chapel'. 1876 R. LOWE in *Life* (1893) I. 10 In the fourth year of my residence at Winchester I became a prefect. 1879 JESSOPP *One Gen. Norfolk Ho.* 102 The next two years and a half he [Henry Walpole] spent at Pont à Mousson, during which time he was 'Prefect of the Convictors'. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk., Præfects*, the senior members of the School, to whom authority is delegated for the management and control of the community. The number of Præfects was eighteen in College, three to each chamber...The 'Præfect of Tub'.. who presided over meals,.. and the 'Præfect of Cloisters', are obsolete.

† Prefect, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *præfect-*, ppl. stem of *præficĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To appoint to a position of command or authority.

1489 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 428/2 Kyng Henry the VIth .. prefected and erected John then Lord Talbott..into Erle of Shrewesbury. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 2 Euery suche person .. nominated, elected, prefected, presented, collated or..appointed to haue any..promocion spiritual. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 52 b, Rycharde Foxe bishop of Durham, was prefected to the bishoprike of Winchestre. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 17 The owner of the ship is ..charged, because he prefected him, and made him Master.

† Prefector. *Obs. rare.* Erroneous equivalent of PREFECT (after agent-nouns in -OR: cf. PREFECTORIAL). Hence **† Prefectorship** = PREFECTURE 1.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxx. § 4. 128 Yong Gordianus vnable to endure his Prefectors designes,.. complained his wrongs in open assemblies. 1790 *Bystander* 34 It is said that Sophocles was adjudged, upon a certain occasion, the prefectorship of Samos.

Prefectoral (prĭfe·ktŏrăl), *a.* [a. F. *préfectoral*, irreg. f. L. *præfect-us*: cf. next.] = next.

1872 *Daily News* 13 Aug., The prefectoral appointments in this day's *Officiel* 1902 *Speaker* 9 Aug. 501/2 The results of this circular will be to restore prefectoral authority exactly as it was in the finest time of the Empire.

Prefectorial (prĭfektō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. late L. *præfectōri-us* (Ulpian) belonging to a prefect + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a prefect or prefects.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 717 To keep up the contemptible and anti-democratic prefectorial rule in the departments. 1895 *Athenæum* 21 Sept. 381/1 At Chaot'ung, a prefectorial city, he found the people in the direst distress.

b. *esp.* in the English Public School system. (See PREFECT *sb.* 2.)

1862 *Q. Rev* Apr 419 Maintaining a sound and well-tempered monitorial or prefectorial system,.. is involved in the true idea of a public school. 1893 *Athenæum* 22 July 130/1 It is not easy to secure..wise prefectorial authority, except by means of able boys staying out the full period of boyhood at the school.

Hence **Prefecto·rially** *adv.*, in a prefectorial capacity; by the authority of a prefect.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 8/2 If 'rational dress' be prefectorially repressed [in Paris], and the young women compelled to resume their former coquettish costumes.

Prefecto·rian, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -AN.] Of or pertaining to an ancient Roman prefect.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1788) VI. 209 A decent respect was still observed for the Præfectorian rank.

Prefectship (prī·fekt,ʃip). [f. PREFECT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office of a prefect; the period of tenure of that office. (= PREFECTURE 1.)

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 331 Successors after him in the Prefectship of the citie. ?17 TUCKER *Law Nat.* 251 (L.) Under the prefectship of Pontius Pilate.

Prefectual (prĭfe·ktiu,ăl), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *præfect us* PREFECT *sb.*] = PREFECTORIAL b.

1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 499 What is called the monitorial or the prefectual system.

Prefectural (prĭfe·ktiŭrăl), *a.* [f. PREFECTURE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a prefecture. *Prefectural town* or *city*, the chief town or city of a prefecture, the seat of the prefect.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 62 There is a prefectural nursery at Colmar. 1880 E. OPPERT *Forbid. L.* iv. 108 All prefectural officials [in Japan] are taken from the upper two degrees of this class. 1882 *Missionary Herald* (U. S.) Sept. 345 The prefectural cities Ta Tung and Sho P'ing. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 2/1 Nearly every prefectural town [in Korea] has its archery ground, on which in former days very frequently the Prefect would exercise his men.

Prefecture (prī·fekti,ŭr). [ad. L. *præfectūra* the office or administration of a *præfectus*: see PREFECT *sb* and -URE. So F. *préfecture* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The office or position of prefect, ancient or modern; administration of a governor; presidency, superintendency, directorship; the time or period during which such office is held.

1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Marys* 6 Not by way of Lieutenantship, deputation, subordinate prefecture whatsoever, but as a King over subiects. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 2 All their prefecture and power [are] but derivative, subordinate, ministeriall. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (1689) 34 You would have some other kind of Præfecture, than a Mayoralty. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. iv. viii. 54 Plato..says, that the præfectures of music and gymnic exercises [etc.]. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 188 He..occupied at the moment the most important of all charges, the prefecture of Syria. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 34 The old officials were retained in the prefectures.

2. A district under the government of a prefect.

1577 PATTRICKE tr *Gentillet* (1602) 367 He..commaunded they should take nothing within their prefecture or jurisdiction. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* 303 S. Chrysostome had Pontus, Asia, and all Thrace in his parish, even as much as came to sixteen prefectures. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 114 The..island is divided into five Amts or Prefectures. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 108 Constantine divided the empire..into four great Prefectures.

b. = Chinese *fu*, an administrative district or division of a province; also, applied to a corresponding district in Japan: cf. PREFECT *sb.* 1 e.

1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* s.v. *Japan*, Japan, has recently incorporated Loochoo under the name of 'Prefecture of Okinawa'. 1890 HOSIE *W. China* 95 The products of the prefecture are not confined to tea 1897 A. MACPHAIL in *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 325/1, 3 classes [of roads in Japan], the national roads, the prefecture roads between these [military] stations, and the village roads.

3. The official residence of a prefect or French *préfet*.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 52 The insurgents were surrounding on all sides the prefecture of police. *Ibid.* 456 A line of ramparts, along which were ranged the Hôtel-de-Ville, the prefecture, the military division and subdivision.

† Prefectureship. *Obs.* Bad formation for PREFECTURE or PREFECTSHIP.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* G g ij, In the time of his prefectureship. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 69 The lordship of Itter..constitutes a prefectureship. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Illustr.* (ed. 2) 545 We have received from the Roman people the prefectureship.

† Prefectury. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. PREFECTURE + -Y.] = PREFECTURE 2; a district; ? a shire or county.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 396 These they find in Scotland in much greater plenty, especially in the prefectury of Aberdeen.

Prefer (prĭfə·r), *v.* Also (5 **prefarr, profer(e)**, 5-7 **preferre**, (6 **prefar(re, -phar(re**, *Sc.* **præfer, preffer**). [a. F. *préférer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præfer-re* to bear or put before or forward, prefer, advance, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4, 5 + *fer-re* to bear.]

I. 1. *trans.* To put forward or advance, in status, rank, or fortune; to promote (*to* a position or office of dignity).

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* xiii. 50 In this degre..he neither preferrith, neither makith euene himself with the treuthe [etc.] 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 180 Bot thei that wolden stonde upriht For trouthe only to do justice Preferred were in thilke office. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 343/2 In Benefices and Offices..when thai voiden, thoo that hath ben' Servaunt3 . shal be preferred therto. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccii. 212 The sayde Gerbres was after this preferred by one of the Othons, Emperour, vnto the Churche of Rauenne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 62 b, Se how our lorde preferred and promoted the great synner to the hyer dignite. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst Pest.* (1888) 67 If any man be prepharred by another man and made riche. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 259 Soluathe..is to the kingdome preferit, elected, and crouned. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. ii. 13 Being now happily preferred to a gentleman's service in London. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 288 Schollers [of Eton] instructed in Grammar, and in due time preferred to the Universitie of Cambridge. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) I. 177 (After some intermediate Dignities) he was preferred Chief Baron of the Exchequer. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 P 8 Happy..that he never preferred a Man who has not proved remarkably serviceable to his Country 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks* I. 55 To the disgust of the soldiers, he was preferred to what hitherto had always been a soldier's post.

† b. *refl.* To advance oneself or one's interests.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 134 Ther shall non off his tenantes aliene hiselod with owt is licence, wheryn he mey best preferre hym selff. 1592 TIMME *Two Eng. Lepers* D iij, The buyer having an ambicious intent to prefer himselfe thereby. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 50 If hee be a man of endeavours, and willing to preferre himselfe by service, I wish him to Historie.

† c. To advance or promote to a position in life; *esp* to settle in marriage. Cf. PREFERMENT 2. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Glocester* ix, And after in mariage I was prefarde To a daughter of Bohan an earle honorable. 1565-6 *Child-Marriages* 136 To geve and bequethe vnto my Children, beinge not Maried, and not otherwise Competentlie preferred. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 142 After [being] preferred to a good marriage by his Lord.

† d. *fig. pass.* To be exalted or made eminent by some quality. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 Not philosophers of every regioune, Nor the prophetes preferred by Science *Ibid.* 161 Som man is strong herys for to bynde, Anothir feeble preferryd with prudence.

e. *transf.* To promote (in various uses).

a 1533 in *More's Debell. Salem* Wks. 1068/2 It will be hard to find any one spirituall man y^t is not infect with the sayd desyre & affection to haue the worldlye honour of priestes exalted & preferred. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 449 Alexander..pardoned his boldnesse, and preferred his arte. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 439 All Grasiers preferre their Cattell from meaner Pastures to better. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 595 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 33 Birds, beasts, fishes; which, upon their death, are preferred into human bodies. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 81 The work was . preferred from the ominous cellar of the publishers to the author's garret.

† 2. To forward, advance, promote (a result); to assist in bringing about. *Obs.*

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xxi (1577) 58 That effect is most preferred, if the Dragons head be in the beginning of the figure of Aries 1590 LLOYD *Diall Da es* 134 To prosper the corne and the cattell, and to preferre the fruites of the fields. 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 50 Thus singling money to preferre the case. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvii. 380 A little shaking prefers the growth of the tree.

II. † 3. *trans.* To put or set in front or before.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* R j b, Do nat as a folysshe iudge that forthwith gyueth his sentence, but fyrste or thou gyue it preferre God before thyne eyes, and consydre dylygently [etc.] 1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist* (1577) 107 He wrote speedily to Ioab..that at the time of the assault, Vrias might be preferred to the perill of his life.

4. To put, place, or set (something) before any one for acceptance; to hold out, proffer, offer, present; to introduce or recommend. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) A iij, I have here preferred to your observance and protection, a work of great Art, and of greater Industry. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1632) 262 Bessarius Bisantinus preferres the smoake of Juniper to melancholy persons. 1648 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* Wks. (1904) 121 Preferre soft-Anthems to the Eares of men. 1677 EVELYN *Mem.* 13 Sept., I preferred Mr. Philips [nephew of Milton] to the service of my Lord Chamberlaine, who wanted a scholar to read to and entertain him sometimes. 1704 POPE *Summer* 53 Each am'rous nymph prefers her gifts in vain. 1725 — *Odyss.* III. 64 He spake, and to her hand preferr'd the bowl. 1867 C. B. CAYLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 591 Seeking what words can avail me, What numbers even, to prefer clear light to thy aspect [*præpandere lumina menti*].

5. To lay (a matter) before any one formally for consideration, approval, or sanction; to bring forward, present, submit (a statement, bill, indictment, information, prayer, etc). Also †*prefer up*.

1559 Bp. Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 12 The contents of all the bills preferred and read here. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 162 The Marques intrateth kyng Ferdinando, that he would immediatly preferre this matter to the Emperoure. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* Dij b, That I preferd up Bills in Parliament, Whereto the King and Lords gaue all consent. a 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 103 Suppose that an Information were preferr'd in the Kings Bench..against Mr. Hobbes. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 120 The consequence of a suit preferred by him to the ecclesiastic Court. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 18 But many a bard preferred his prayer; For many a Scottish bard was there. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cii, These two have striven half the day, And each prefers his separate claim, Poor rivals in a losing game. 1884 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Times Rep.* L. 277/1 Preferring an indictment against her for stealing his goods. 1885 *Ibid.* LIII 51/1 An information preferred against the appellant ..by the..sanitary inspector.

†**6.** To refer; to attribute, ascribe. *Obs.*

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* Concl. 35 The building of a Towne we doe preferre Unto the Mason and the Carpenter. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 26 Jerome Surita ..prefers this work to Antoninus the son of Severus.

III. 7. To set or hold (one thing) before others in favour or esteem; to favour or esteem more; to choose or approve rather; to like better. With *simple obj.*, *inf.*, or *clause*; const. †*above*, †*before*, *to*. Now the chief sense.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 268 Kinde [i.e. Nature]..preferreth no degre As in the disposicioun Of bodili complexioun. c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 210 Trewe juges and sergeauntis of the lawe,..Mercy preferre alwey tofor rigour. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. lviii. 248 Afore all worldly thynges prefarre thou the honour & medytacion of god. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i 6 Hyt ys not to be preferryd therto as a thyng to be chosen and folowyd. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 24, I preferre deidis of mercy abone all corporal and outwart sacrifice. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 He preferreth his owne decrees.. before the Scriptures. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 165 He should not scruple to prefer the end to the means. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 322 We may justly prefer it before the other parts of the World. 1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* I. 25 He would prefer seeing his daughters dead at his feet, than behold them wedded to the worthiest men without titles and riches. 1815 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) 20 July, He preferred living like a Grecian, to dying like a Roman. 1882 Froude in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 734 Warlike races prefer to be under a chief. 1895 Lieut. Maguire in *United Service Mag.* 378 Because the Chinese preferred the doctrines of Confucius to ordinary military common sense.

absol. 1844 Browning *Laboratory* vii, Let her turn it and stir, And try it and taste, ere she fix and prefer! 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 512 He prefers rather than excludes.

b. *Law.* To give preference to as a creditor. Cf. Preference 5.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 432/1 Yat in paiement..y preferre youre Houshold. *Ibid.* 439 Who shuld be preferred in payement. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 764/2 In English law the term 'preferred' rather than 'privileged' is generally applied to such debts.

†**8.** To be preferable to; to surpass, excel. [= OF. *préférer* to prevail, have the pre-eminence, 15th c. in Godef.] *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 96, I graunte it wel, I haue noon envie, Thogh maydenhede preferre [*v.r.* profere] Bigamye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Sen the varld vas creat, scheiphirdis prefferrit al vthir staitis. *Ibid.* 65–6 Nor orpheus ..his playing prefferrit nocht thir foir said scheiphirdis; nor ȝit the scheiphyrd pan, nor mercurius,..none of them culd preffer thir foirsaid scheiphirdis.

Preferability (pre:fĕrăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality or fact of being preferable.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 482 The preferability of the less injustice to the greater would scarcely be contested. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1872) 90 Good and Evil..differ not by preferability of one to the other, but by incompatibility absolute and infinite.

Preferable (pre·fĕrăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) [a. F. *préférable* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *préférer*: see Prefer and -able. (See also Preferrable.)]

1. Worthy to be preferred; to be chosen before or desired rather than another; more desirable.

1648 [implied in Preferableness]. 1666 S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 142 If Existence..be meerly upon this score preferable before Non-existence. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1737) 67 A select Number ..call'd Preferable Men, who are always employ'd first after the Establish'd Men. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 177 ℙ 1 A condition far preferable to the fatigue, dependance, and uncertainty of any gainful occupation. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* xvii. (1879) 219 Death itself,.. would have been infinitely preferable. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 The cold was preferable to the smoke.

†**2.** Displaying preference; preferential. *Obs.*

1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. ix. 58 What preferable favour I may have for him to any other person. 1804 *Something Odd* III. 132 Notwithstanding her preferable affection for the brandy bottle. 1811 Sheridan in Moore *Mem.* (1825) II. 412, I shall as..cordially endeavour to.. assist Mr. Benjamin Wyatt in the improving and perfecting his plan, as if it had been my own preferable selection.

†**B.** as *sb.* in *pl.* Things to be preferred. *Obs.*

1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* III. 192 Unless we render both as before, *Præposita*, or *Præcipua*, Preferables; and *Rejecta*, Things Disagreeable. 1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 20 The Stoicks..denying Riches to be good things, but calling them Preferables.

†**C.** as *adv.* Preferably, in preference. *Obs.*

1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 420 His entering into it with me preferable to all others. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 45 If the reader loves amusement preferable to instruction.

Pre·ferableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being preferable; greater desirableness.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 7. 121 My purpose is not to measure or weigh the preferablenesse of severall vocations. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. 172 What has been said concerning the Preferableness of the mental Pleasures to the sensual. 1857 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* I. xxv. 97 Firmly penetrated with the preferableness of honest commerce.

Preferably (pre·fĕrăbli), *adv.* [-ly [2].]

1. In a preferable manner; in preference to others; by preference; rather.

1729 Butler *Serm.*, *Love of Neighbour* 508 Obligations, which require that we do good to some preferably to others. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* I. 67 That I may be preferably allowed to retain the guardianship of her person. 1896 *Jrnl. R. Horticultural Soc.* Nov. 202 All fruit should be carefully placed in the basket (which is preferably lined or padded).

†**2.** In the way of preference; preferentially. *Obs.*

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* vi. ix, Even Mrs. Delvile evidently desired her absence; since..she preferably addressed herself to any one else who was present. 1818 Colebrooke *Import Colonial Corn* x 179 A generous policy, which has preferably consulted the advantage of the dependent country.

Preferee·. *rare.* In 7 **preferree.** [f. Prefer + -ee.] One who is preferred or receives preferment.

1676 Needham *Pacquet Adv.* 49 They [the unsuccessful candidates] resolve presently, that the Preferree is a Common Enemy, and as such to fall upon him.

Preference (pre·fĕrĕns). Also 7 **-ferrence.** [a. F. *préférence* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *præferentia* (1062 in Du Cange), f. L. *præferent-*, pr. pple. of *præferre* to Prefer: see -ence.]

1. The action of preferring or the fact of being preferred; liking for or estimation of one thing before or above another; prior favour or choice.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Preference*, preferment, advancement, account before, place above, others. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 257 Who (if he have a mind to keep his place) must give the same sum that the other hath offered, and so has the Preference. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* Wks (1841) 33 As to the preference which such poetic imitation may claim before musical,..the merits on each side may appear perhaps equal. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II. vi. (1762) 56 [It] can't be that the mind is indifferent before it comes to have a choice, or till it has a Preference. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 626 To deny that Eadward had any preference over his half-brother.

†**2.** The quality of being preferable; preferableness; precedence, superiority. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 47 A man is to aime at excellencie and preferrence before others in good and honest things. a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 52 To discover the preference that the Humane Nature hath above the Animal Life in these most perfect faculties of Intellect. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 227 It..shewed the preference of wedging to cramping, as the cramp had failed.

3. That which one prefers; the object of prior choice; the favourite.

1864 in Webster. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 1118 And where the stretch Of barren country girdled house about, Behold the Park, the English preference! *Mod. colloq.* Of the two, this is my preference.

4. Preferment; promotion. Now *rare.*

1656 [see 1]. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Mother* II. i, Is not the Elder By Nature pointed out for Preference? 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 86 Jerry, whose utmost wish was accomplished in his preference to a trust. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 683/2 A prodigious crowd of people had flocked to the city in hope of gain or preference.

5. A prior claim to something; *spec.* priority of payment given to a certain debt or class of debts; a prior right to payment.

Fraudulent preference, such payment made by a bankrupt with the object of preventing the equal distribution of his assets among all his creditors.

1665 *Ir. Act* 17 & 18 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 38 Wentworth earl of Roscommon, and Roger earl of Orrery..shall have preference and primer satisfaction of fifty thousand pounds of their own personal arrears. 1832 Sir J. B. Bosanquet in Bingham *Reports* (1833) IX. 355 The question here is, whether the security..was given by way of fraudulent preference. [1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 71 § 92 Every conveyance or transfer of property..in favour of any creditor.., with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditors, shall, if the person making..the same become bankrupt within three months..be deemed fraudulent and void.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., The state has a preference for taxes. 1891 *New York Tribune* 26 Nov. 4/4 (Funk) The firm..made an assignment yesterday..giving two preferences for $600.

b. Short for *preference share*: see 8.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/2 This they proposed to do with 7 per cent. preferences, which at the end of three years could either fall in as ordinary or continue as preference shares. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 11/1 This is the first time for many years that the holders of the 1889 Preference have received any dividend, but one by one the Preferences are being restored to the dividend-paying list.

6. *Pol. Econ.* The practical favouring of one customer before others in business relations; an advantage over rivals given to one of those with whom one deals; *spec.* the favouring of one country or set of countries by admitting their products at a lower import duty than that levied on those of other countries or of foreigners generally, or by levying a duty on the latter while admitting the former free. A term much used about and after 1900, in reference to trade between Great Britain and her colonies, as opposed to trade between either of these and foreign countries.

1887 Sir S. Griffith in *Conference Blue Book* (col 3523) 230 Whether it should not be recognized as part of the duty of the governing bodies of the Empire to see that their own subjects have a preference over foreign subjects in matters of trade. 1891 Sir J. Macdonald *Let. to W. H. Smith* April, Canada will be quite ready to give British goods a preference of 5 or even 10 per cent. in our markets, if our products receive a corresponding preference in England. 1895 (June 3) Sir W. Laurier in Willison *Sir W. L. & Liberal Party* II. 287 To have.. a new step taken which will give to the Colonies, in England, a preference for their products over the products of other nations. 1903 (May 15) J. Chamberlain *Speeches* 13 Canada in 1898, freely, voluntarily, of her own accord..gave us a preference on all dutiable goods of 25 per cent. In 1900 she increased that preference to 33⅓ per cent. —(Oct. 6) *Ibid.* 20 Still less am I afraid to preach to you preference with our Colonies. *Ibid.* 32, I make the same answer as Mr. Rhodes, who suggested reciprocal preference. —(Oct. 21) *Ibid.* 111, I made two speeches..accepting the principle of Preference. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 289 On every hand the British consumer was mulcted by colonial preference. *Ibid.* 292 When the restrictions on colonial commerce were removed, preference went with them.

7. *Cards.* **a.** In the game of Boston: The trump suit (called *first preference*) or the suit of the same colour (*second preference*). **b.** A game resembling whist in which the trump is determined by bidding; Swedish whist.

1820 *Hoyle's Games* (1830) 31 The game of Boston... During each deal, the person opposite to the dealer should shuffle another pack to be cut by his right hand neighbour, and turn up a card for the First Preference; the suit of the same colour, whether red or black, is styled Second Preference. 1884 H. Gersoni tr. *Turgenieff's Diary Superfluous Man* 72 A great lover of preference.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **preference bond, share, stock,** i.e. on which dividend or interest is payable before any is paid on ordinary stock.

1842 *Wetenhall's Course of Exch.* 15 Mar. London & Greenwich [Railw.] Preference or Privilege (Shares). [In prec. issue 11 Mar. designated Bonds.] 1852 *Times* 1 Nov. Suppl. 9/6 The second instalment of £2 per share on each and every 5½ per Cent. preference share in this undertaking [Sambre and Meuse Railway]. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVIII. 790/1 Interest on preference stock and loans, 27 per cent. of gross receipts. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 273 A proprietor complained that by means of certain preference shares..a priority of right would be given to outsiders over the ordinary shareholders. 1885 *Standard* 10 Apr., Egyptian Preference Bonds are largely in their hands.

†**Pre·ferency.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *præferentia*: see prec. and -ency.] = Preference 2, 4.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 993 In the great there is no preferency. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 207 This is noted of Arius, that when Alexander was chosen bishop of Alexandria, he envied him the preferency, and from thence sought occasions of contention.

Preferent (pre·fĕrĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *præferent-em*, pr. pple. of *præferre* to Prefer.]

1. Having preference or precedence; having a right to priority of payment or consideration.

1883 H. Juta tr. *Van der Linden's Inst. Holland* 95 In the first rank of preferent debts are funeral expenses. *Ibid.*, The holders of special mortgages..have a preferent claim on the proceeds arising from the sale of the particular property mortgaged. 1888 Ld. Watson in *Law Rep.*, *Ho. Lords* XIII. 233 Any miner shall have a preferent right for 7 days to take possession of the ground forfeited.

2. Displaying preference; partial.

1896 *Johannesburg Weekly Times* 8 Aug. 3 To heap.. shame upon his head for his supposed preferent safeguarding of the interests of the 'fighting port' to the detriment of the 'Bay'.

Preferential (prefĕre·nʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. *præferentia* Preference + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of preference; showing or giving, receiving or enjoying, a preference.

1849 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 76 Their preferential connection with this or that antecedent condition. a 1860 H. H. Wilson *Ess. & Lect.* (1862) I. 2 One division of some antiquity is the preferential appropriation of the four chief divinities to the four original castes. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 78 The king was allowed a 'preferential' claim on the public revenue. 1881 J. Simon in *Nature* 18 Aug. 373/2 That joint at once becomes a place of preferential resort to the micrococcus. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 148/1 Raising fresh capital by the issue of new shares, the dividends on which were to be preferential.

b. *Pol. Econ.* Of the nature of or characterized by import duties favouring particular countries, *spec.* (as used in recent discussions) in favour of trade between Great Britain and her colonies: see Preference 6.

1903 Egerton *Origin & Growth Eng. Col.* 189 When..the Canadian Government gave to English manufacturers a preferential treatment of 12½ per cent.,..the measure was received with genuine gratification in Great Britain. 1903 (Oct. 20) J. Chamberlain *Speeches* 90 Now I come to the most important of all questions to my mind raised by preferential tariffs. I advocate them because, in the first place, they will stimulate colonial trade. —(Oct. 21) *Ibid.* 111 This matter of Preferential tariffs was before both Conferences. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 279 (*title*) Preferential

Duties and Colonial Trade. *Ibid.* 289 We have now dealt with the chief articles of commerce affected by preferential duties in the past.

B. *sb.* **a.** A preferential tariff rate. **b.** A preferential or privileged creditor or claim.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 11/1 The creditors will have received..£119,238, including £669 paid to twenty-seven 'preferentials'. *Ibid.* 15 Sept. 4/1 'Who can doubt that, but for the calamity of Mr. Chamberlain's secession, the Liberal Party would have given us "preferentials" at that time?'

Prefere·ntialism. [f. prec. adj. + -ISM.] The system of giving preference in the fixing of a tariff: see PREFERENCE 6, PREFERENTIAL *a.* b.

1903 *Liberty Review* July 14 The old-fashioned protectionism, which is now popping up again under the guise of Colonial preferentialism. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept. 3/6 This Protectionist section is coquetting with Preferentialism as a step towards a higher tariff.

So **Prefere·ntialist**, an advocate of preference in tariff relations.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 8/1 If the Inquiry is to be a mere device, under cover of which Preferentialists and Free Traders are to be enabled to assail each other to their hearts' content. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 297 The only real strength of our new preferentialists..lies in the attitude of Canada.

Prefere·ntially, *adv.* [f. PREFERENTIAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a preferential manner, by preference.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 351 The same person..will..elect 'is in preparation' preferentially to 'is being prepared'. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ* II ix. (ed. 5) 284 One-fourth of the shares were preferentially offered to the workmen engaged in the business. 1903 L. COURTNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 269 The dutiable imports..preferentially favoured had risen 55 per cent.

Preferentiate (-enʃiēit), *v. rare.* [f. as PREFERENCE + -ATE3 7, after *differentiate.*] *intr.* To display preference, give preferential treatment; *trans.* to treat with preference.

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 565/1 We must have a fiscal policy and a tariff suited to the occasion before we can preferentiate, differentiate, or retaliate.

Preferment (prifə·ːmĕnt). [f. PREFER + -MENT.]

I. †**1.** The action of putting or bringing forward; furtherance, promotion. *Obs.*

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 254/2 To..the good spede and preferrement of the said Rescows. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen VIII*, c. 7 § 3 For the settyng forthe or preferrement of the deuoice or dissolucion therof. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. XCII. (1591) 107 P. Sabinus and Julius Priscus were constituted captaines of the Garde; Priscus by Valens preferment [*Priscus Valentis gratia*] and Sabinus by Caecinaes.

2. Advancement or promotion in condition, status, or position in life; in early use, also, that which is done or given towards the advancement of the children of a family or the promotion of the marriage of a daughter.

1478 in *Verney Papers* (Camden) 26 For asmoch as my doughters dame Margarete Raleghe and Beatrice Danvers haue had their preferrement at their marriages of their porcions to theme belongyng of my goodes, and my sonnes John Verney and Rauf Verney have not hadde their suche preferrement. 1522 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 237 Towarde the preferment and maryage of the sayd Anne. 1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* To Rdr. A vij, Vpon hope of preferment to the diuinitie lecture in Oxforde. 1558 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 77 Should either dye before she come to the preferment of mariage. 1662 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 465 There is no preferment to be had without money. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 602 For the obtaining or procuring such Ecclesiastical Preferment. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXII. 385 With their idle luxury, their hunger for lands and office and preferment.

3. An appointment or post which gives social or pecuniary advancement; chiefly, an ecclesiastical appointment.

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 Benefices and other preferrementes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i 36 Further Sir, [Cromwell] Stands in the gap and Trade of moe Preferments, With which the Time will loade him. 1625 BACON *Ess., Sedition & Tr.* (Arb.) 405 When moe are bred Scholers, then Preferments can take off. 1733 FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* II. ix, Your interest will help him to places and preferments in abundance. 1883 LD. PENZANCE in *Law Rep.* 8 Probate Div. 197 That the defendant held no preferment within the jurisdiction.

II. †**4.** The action or fact of preferring, choosing, or favouring, as more desirable; the giving of preference; preference, advantage. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iii. 1 What preferment then hath the Jewe? [So 1557 (Genev.).] *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* in *Rem.* (1661) 55 To give an equality, or sometimes a preferment to the Common People. *a* 1754 E. ERSKINE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. LXXXIX. 16 The ground of the believer's preferment and exaltation.

b. *spec.* Priority of right, claim, or privilege; *esp.* prior right to receive payment, or to purchase or offer for anything to be sold or let. *arch.*

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 214/1 That the Act made..for youre [Hen. VI's] preferrement in payment of xx m. li...be good. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 73/1 Rewardes, Profittes, Commodities, Preferrementes, had, made or graunted, for or by reason of the said Office. 1475 *Ibid.* VI. 124/1 That the said Priour and Covent..by the same auctorite, have preferment of and for the payment of the said vii. li. yerely. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 3 Persones which nowe have to ferme any of the seid Lordshippes..shall have preferrement in the takyng of the same..befor any other. 1587 SIR C. WRAY in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 365 The said Fellowes..shall alwaie haue the vse and preferment of two of the midle chambers. 1886 H. HALL *Soc. Eliz. Age* 93 He sent..to crave preferment of purchase if the place must be sold.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1828 BENTHAM *Ch Eng.* 440 Hope of translation, and thence the pursuit called preferment-hunting, scarcely even in Scotland can have been altogether without example. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xcvi. 313 Parasites and preferment-hunters crowded the levee.

Hence †**Prefe·rmentary** (*nonce-wd.*, after *prebendary*), a recipient of preferment.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 126 This made the Graduate Divine from a Chaplin in ordinary, become a prefermentary extraordinary.

Pre-fermenta·tion. *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] A preliminary fermentation.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 205 Molosses, or other Bodies that have not undergone a Pre-fermentation.

†**Prefe·rrable, -ible,** *a. Obs.* [f. PREFER + -ABLE. *Preferrable* follows the ordinary rule of English formations in *-able*: cf. *barrable, regrettable. Preferrible* is partly conformed to the L. analogical form **præferibilis*, which would give *preferible*: see -BLE. Both have yielded to the French form *preferable.*] = PREFERABLE 1.

1611 COTGR., *Preferable*, preferrable. 1662 GLANVILL *Luc. Orient.* iii. (1682) 27 Will be preferrible to both the former. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* VI. iv, The question, Whether a publick or a private life be preferrable? *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 1 The Mosaical System..is..highly preferrible before the Sentiments of those Philosophers [etc.]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 542 P 1 He that has excellent Talents ..is preferrable to him who is only rich.

Preferred (prifə·ːd), *ppl. a.* [f. PREFER + -ED1.]

†**1.** Put forward, advanced, promoted. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/2 Preferryd, *prepositus, prelatus.* 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 328/1 We call not those things which are in the first place, the preferred or promoted, but those which are in the second.

2. That has obtained preferment or promotion.

1720 SWIFT *Fates of Clergymen* Wks 1755 II. II. 28 Censorious upon all his brethren .. while they continued meanly preferred. 1772 BURKE *Sp. Acts of Uniformity* Wks. 1812 V. 328 They want to be preferred Clergymen in the Church of England as by Law established, but their consciences will not suffer them to conform to the doctrines and practices of that Church. 1837 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) VIII. xlix. § 31. 34 Individual injustice is not to be always excused by the merits of the preferred functionary.

3. Approved, chosen, or desired by preference.

1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xiv. 273 Twist, and strain, and mutilate facts, into a preferred shape. 1887 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 23 July 228/1 His preferred plan was to betroth her to the English Prince of Wales.

4. Having a prior claim to payment; privileged. *Preferred share, stock*: = PREFERENCE *share, stock.*

1854 WEBSTER s.v. *Prefer, Preferred stock*, stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock;—called, in England, *preferential stock* 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Preferred creditor. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 201 In 1805, he[Marshall] found..authority for a law making the United States a preferred creditor. 1904 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 194 The preferred stock of a combination is an investment security.

Hence **Prefe·rredness.**

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iii (1870) 51 This preferability he makes matter again of simple experience . we should rather call it actual preferredness.

Preferroe, -ence, obs. ff. PREFEREE, -ENCE.

Preferrer (prifə·ːrəɹ). Also 6 **-erer**, 6–7 **-errour.** [f. PREFER + -ER1.] One who prefers.

†**1.** One who promotes or advances to office, etc.; a promoter, advancer, patron. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 35 b, Your royall person beyng my patrone & preferrer. 1575 85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 120 The preferrers unto livings are no less faulty: they choose of the worst. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* B iv b, The Constable was the only preferer of the said Lords of Guises sister..who by his meanes was preferred before many other both more marriageable and meete for such a man then her selfe. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 149 Whosoever sits in the seat, will respect more his owne safetie than the service of his preferrour. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 181 He was..a preferrer of many, and Father to his servants.

2. One who brings a matter forward; one who submits or promotes a measure.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 318 Ye have ben, under the Kinges Highnes, a singuler patrone and preferrer of the causes of the same [' this poure lande '] 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2033/2 Doct. Stephens Secretary, and Doct. Foxe Almosiner (who were the chief furtherers, preferrers and defendours on the kings behalfe of the sayd cause). 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 625 Lycurgus and Hyperides were common speakers and preferrers of matters in Councils and Senate. 1607 COWELL *Interpr* s.v. *Enditement*, The preferrer of the Bill in no way tyed to the proofe thereof vpon any penalty.

Preferring (prifə·ːriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PREFER *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb PREFER; preferment; preference.

a 1450 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 140 We, desiring thencres, firtherance, and preferring of oure welbeloved T. Bate pray yow [etc.]. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 232 The preferring of true religion, the seeking of God's glory. 1642 CHAS I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll* III. (1692) I. 732 Since to the Power of punishing . if the Power of preferring be added, We shall have nothing left for Us but to look on. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 49 A Violation of the Law of God, a Preferring of Our Unruly, Profane, Unrighteous, Evil Wills before His.

†**Prefe·stinate,** *v. Obs. rare*−0. [f. L. *præfestināre* to hasten before the time, hasten too much + -ATE3: see PRE A. 1, 6 and FESTINATE *v.*] 1623 COCKERAM, *Prefestinate*, to make too much haste.

‖**Prefe·tto.** *Obs. rare.* [It.; see PREFECT *sb.*] 1743 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 147 The first account I had of it..being from a manuscript journal, writ by the present Prefetto of Egypt. 1753 R. CLAYTON (*title*) Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again, translated from a Manuscript written by the Prefetto of Egypt.

Preff(e, Preffer, obs. forms of PROOF, PREFER.

†**Pre·fidence.** *Obs.* [f. L. *præfidens*: see next and -ENCE.] Over-confidence; an instance of this.

1597 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 186 We leave the way of prefidence to them that presume of their own strength. 16.. T. TAYLOR *Wks.* (1659) I. 11 Some through vain prefidence of God's protection run in times of contagion into infected houses. 1677 OWEN *Justif.* Wks. 1851 V. 14 All their prefidences and contrivances do issue in dreadful horror and distress.

†**Pre·fident,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præfidens, -entem*, trusting too much, over-confident, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 6 + *fidĕre* to trust.] Over-confident, rash.

16.. BAXTER cited by WORCESTER (1846).

Prefi·gurate, *ppl. a.* [ad. late L. *præfigūrātus*, pa. pple. of *præfigūrāre*: see next] = PREFIGURED (as *pa. pple.* (obs.), and *ppl. a.*).

1530 PALSGR. 664/2 All the mysteryes of the passyon were prefygurate in the olde Testament. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* ii. 12 *note*, In Christe all things were accomplished, which were prefigurate in the Lawe. 1881 E. MULFORD *Republic of God* v. 128 The Christ is not the prefigurate, but the real, head of humanity.

Prefigurate (prifi·giŭrĕit), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *præfigūrāre* to PREFIGURE: see -ATE3.] = PREFIGURE.

1530 PALSGR. 664/2, I prefygurate, *je prefigure.* 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* E v, Signified, or rather prefigurated & prophecied before. 1673 T. JORDAN *London in Splendor* 7 On his Left hand standeth a well featured Virgin who doth prefigurate Labour 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* II. xiii. 203 Poseidon's bull can clearly prefigurate nothing but John Bull's fleet.

Prefiguration (prifigiŭrē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *præfigurātiōn-em* (Jerome *c* 400), n. of action f. *præfigūrāre* to PREFIGURE. So F. *préfiguration.*]

1. The action of prefiguring; representation beforehand by a figure or type.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* vii 68 Deutronomy forsothe the secounde lawe, and the prefiguracoun of the lawe of the euangelie. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1840) 111 Melchisedeche brought furth bread, and wyne in prefiguratyon of him. 1637 BP. HALL *Serm. Exeter* 24 Aug. 43 Some [ceremonies] were of a typicall prefiguration of things to come 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii 21 Slain in prefiguration of that subsequent availing sacrifice which was to take away sin.

2. That in which something is prefigured or foreshadowed; a prototype.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 Many of the ancient Fathers..thought likewise their sacraments to be but prefigurations of that which ours in present do exhibit. 1652 G. COLLIER *Vindic. Sabbath* (1656) 7 Before there were any types or prefigurations of Christ. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 98 That the Legal Sacrifices were Allusions to, and Prefigurations of the Grand Sacrifice. 1851 SIR C. EASTLAKE tr. *Kugler's Schools Paint. It.* I. I. 9 The personages and events of the Old Testament were, for the most part, regarded as prefigurations of those of the New.

Prefigurative (prifi·giŭrĕtiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *præfigūrātīv-us* (à Kempis *De Imitat. Chr.*): see PREFIGURATE *v.* and -IVE.] Prefiguring, foreshadowing by a figure or type.

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. i. 261 The sacryfyce of the prefyguratyue lawe that was to come. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* App. 32 These holy Feasts..being prefiguratiue of Christ. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* XXI. 189 A Dramatical show that hath a prefigurative signification of the Happiness of the millennial state of the Church. 1865 in *Reader* No. 133. 62/2 Prefigurative of the fate of his works.

Hence **Prefi·guratively** *adv.*; **Prefi·gurativeness,** the quality of being prefigurative.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* VII. XXII. § 4 This kind of honour was prefiguratively altogether ceremonial. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* XXI. 189 It may have a kind of general Prefigurativeness of the Joy and Glory of Christ's Kingdom in the Millennium 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II II. LXXXI 278 Jesus was supposed to have done this prefiguratively during his earthly life to a tree.

Prefigure (prifi·giŭɹ), *v.* [ad. late L. *præfigūr-āre* (Cyprian *a* 250): see PRE- A. 1 and FIGURE *v.* So F. *préfigurer* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To represent beforehand by a figure or type.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1841 Cristis supere was prefigurid als in the lambe paschale. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. I. 478 b, As Melchisedech brought forthe bread and wine prefiguring him. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 264 The Jews Baptisme prefigured our spiritual washing. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks 1721 I. 83 Moses prefigur'd Bliss in Types enclos'd. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* Argt. 9 The end of all things being prefigured in their beginnings.

2. To figure or picture to oneself beforehand.

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Ct.* 24 Prefigure in your mind, that so many men .. are so many messengers of God. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ.* (1778) I. 153 (*Paris*) My first sensations..were far from being so flattering as I had prefigured them. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 232 He was not at all a fat priest, as I had prefigured him.

†**3** To shape or fashion in front. *Obs. rare.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 52 A well proportioned knight ..whose head piece was prefigured lyke flowers growing in a narrowe pot.

Hence **Prefi·gured, Prefi·guring** *ppl. adjs.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 55 Calling the supper a true sacrament of that true and prefigured Passeouer. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 116 The apt type and prefiguring promise of what Christ will be. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I 292 A prefiguring instinct.. of some great secret yet to come.

Prefi·guremeut. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of prefiguring; representation beforehand by a figure or type; the embodiment of this.

1843 *Fait's Mag.* X. 250 No faint prefigurement of the modern steam engine. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 16 In my dreams were often prefigurements of my future. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 336 The prefigurement of the formation of nerves in animals.

† **Pre·-fi·ne, præ-fine,** *sb. Law. Obs.* [f. Pre- B. 1 + Fine *sb.*1] (See quot. 1848.)

1641 W. Hakewill *Libertie of Subject* 14 When the Prefine is ten shillings, the Post-fine to be fifteen shillings. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. 1758 [see Post-fine]. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Præfine*, the fee paid on suing out the writ of covenant, on levying fines, before the fine was passed.

† **Prefi·ne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *præfīnīre* (Cic.) to determine or limit beforehand, to prescribe, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *fīnīre* to end, bound. So obs. F. *prefinir* (1392 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. *trans.* To limit or bound beforehand or by previous conditions; to define previously.

1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xvi. 582 The meanes by which.. penalties and forfeitures also that are certainly prefined by words of the Statutes, may be levied and brought into the Queens coffers. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 3 (1622) 173 There is not any Body, in Nature, so infinite, but that it is prefined within some bound and limit.

2. To determine or fix (a time) beforehand.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* v. K iij b, Before the which tyme prefined by gods infallible and immutable prouidence they shall not fal nor dye. 1608 J. King *Serm. St. Marys* 24 Mar. 19 Hee dieth..in his threescore and tenth yeare, neither sooner, nor later, but the verie middle and ymbilicke of natures prefined time. 1662 Hibbert *Body Div.* I. 187 He hath also prefined a convenient..season for every thing.

† **Prefinite,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præfīnīt-us*, pa. pple. of *præfīnīre*: see prec.] Determined or limited beforehand. (In quot. 1555 as *pa. pple.*)

1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 50 Accordynge to the time prefinite by hym, who..hath suffered. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 417 This poyson hath no set and prefinit time wherin it killeth any body. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. 4 If the prefinit tearme and limit of my life permit.

† **Prefini·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *præfīnītion-em*, n. of action f. *præfīnīre*: see Prefine *v.*] A previous limitation or determination.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 11 That the manifold wisedom of God may be notified.., according to the prefinition of worldes, which he made in Christ Jesus. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. vii. § 5 (1622) 270 A circumscription of their bounds; and a prefinition of their periods. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed 2), *Prefinition*, a determination before.

Prefix (prī·fiks), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *præfix-um*, sb. use of neut. of *præfix-us*, pa. pple. of *præfigĕre* to fix in front: see Pre- A. 1, 4 c, and Fix *v.* So F. *préfixe* adj. and sb. (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gram.* A verbal element placed before and joined to a word or stem to add to or qualify its meaning, or (in some languages) as an inflexional formative: strictly applied only to inseparable particles, but more loosely including also combining forms, and independent words, esp. prepositions and adverbs, used in combination.

All prefixes were originally distinct words, which have been reduced to one or two syllables, and sometimes to a single letter, as *be-* in *before*, *over-* in *over-ween*, *a-* in *a-rise*, *y-* in *y clept*, etc.

[1614 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* ix. 63 Those adherents of words, which they call præfixa and suffixa.] 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 110 The Greek word *Bous*, which is a prefixe of augmentation to many words in that language. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* xiii. vi. 257 The prefix *Lamed* should in that case have been joined to the word Laps. 1845 Stoddart *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 77/1 The prefix *a*, considered by some persons as necessary to distinguish Adverbs from their adjectives, as *aloud* from *loud*. 1851 J. C. Bryant *Zulu Lang.* in *Trnl. Amer. Orient. Soc.* I. 388 *note*, What we call the prefix in the Zulu is not something extraneous to the word and placed before it, but a part of the word itself. 1888 Sweet *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 105 [In O. E.] Substantives corresponding to verbs with separable prefixes take the stress on the particle.

2. A title prefixed to a person's name, as *Mr., Dr., Sir, Rev., Hon., Lord*, etc.

1836 Tennyson in *Mem.* (1897) I. 158 You had promised the Marquis I would write for him something..To write for people with prefixes to their names is to milk he-goats; there is neither honour nor profit. 1855 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, Mr. Wegg expressly insisted that there should be no prefix to the Golden Dustman's name.

3. The act of prefixing. *rare.*

1793 Beddoes *Demonstr. Evid.* 7 *note*, By a prefix of the letter N, of which the primary sense is not known, it signifies *to have, to possess*. 1871 Roby *Latin Gram.* I. Pref. 18 A language, in which, like English,..the adjective *great* requires, in order to gain the same meaning as *magni*, the prefix of the definite article, or the addition of the word *men*.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as **prefix-language**, a language inflected by means of prefixes, e.g. those of the Bantu family.

1881 Whitney *Mixt. Lang.* 15 If we dispute the validity of an *a priori* claim that a prefix-language and a suffix-language—as, for example, a South African and a Hamitic tongue—might mingle in a manner seen to be impracticable in the case of two Indo-European dialects.

† **Prefi·x,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [a. F. *préfix* (1381 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præfix-us*, pa. pple. of *præfigĕre*: see prec.] Fixed beforehand.

c 1500 *Melusine* 336 Yf within a terme prefix none came there to be hermyte, he of the nerest Celle gooyng vpward muste entre into that other Celle so exempted.

Prefix (see below), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [a. OF. *prefixer* (1392 in Godef. *Compl.*): see Pre- A. 1, 4 c, and Fix *v.*]

I. In reference to time (prī-, prĭfi·ks).

1. *trans.* To fix or appoint beforehand (esp. a point or space of time). Now *rare.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 549 The same day Pluto had prefyxyd for a gret mater. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 The day of examinacion was prefixede. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 459 About the end of the time by him prefixed both the Pope and the King dyed. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 110 You prefixe too short a time farre for Oakes are slow of growth. 1738 *Hist. Ct. Excheq.* x. 147 The first Thing is to prefix him [the sheriff] a day to account. 1770 *Amherst Records* (1884) 50/1 Voted That the Select Men be a Com'tee to Lay out and prefix sufficient boundaries to the Burying Yard. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. i. 3 As the fatal hour prefixed drew near.

† 2. To fix, settle, or determine in one's mind beforehand; to set before oneself, resolve on, purpose; to make up (the mind) beforehand. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 157 This texte may gyue the a courage to prefyx thy mynd to make there thy purchase. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 166 When he had prefixed & appoynted to take a certain castle & fortresse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 191 b, This therfore dyd he pretende to bee the cause of a newe trouble and disturbaunce of the weale publicke whan he had prefixed it long before. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xii. (1660) 158 The order that I prefix to myself in treating of these Beasts. 1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 109 As all Pylots prefix the haven for their end so all war hath peace for its end.

† b. *pass.* To be determined or purposed. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 He was prefixed to haue expressed Dauid his Psalter in Frenche metre. *Ibid.* 210 b, The enemies are fully prefixed to retourne to the sege of the cassel

3. To 'fix', make fast or permanent beforehand: see Fix *v.* 5.

1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 290 The troublesome and risky prefixing acid clearing bath is not necessary.

II. In reference to order and place (prĭfi·ks).

4. To place before or at the beginning of a book, chapter, account, or writing of any kind, esp. as an introduction or title.

1538 Coverdale *N. T.* Ded., Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 32, I did direct an epistle unto the king's most noble grace; trusting that the book, whereunto it was prefixed, should afterward have been as well correct as other books be. 1551 Cranmer *Answ. Gardiner* 1 Here before the beginnyng of your boke, you haue prefyxed a goodly title. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* Ded. to Dk. Buckhm, I do now publish my Essays. I thought it therefore agreeable to my affection and obligation to your Grace to prefix your name before them. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Introd., We have concluded it necessary to præfix an Illustration. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Ch.* I. Pref. 23 These Discourses are prefixed to ten..volumes. 1833 Cruse *Eusebius* VII. xxv. 298 The evangelist does not prefix his name. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 The legislator..will prefix preambles to his principal laws.

5. In reference to place generally: To fix, fasten, or put in front. *rare.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Prefixed*, set in the forepart. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Prefixe*, to fasten before. 1805 Eugenia di Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 157 He produced a pistol and prefixed the muzzle to his breast.

6. *Gram.* To place (a word or particle) before a word, esp. in combination with it: cf. Prefix *sb.* 1. Const. *before* (rare), *to.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 104 All which in Latine old Evidences have had *De* præfixed. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* iii. Wks. 1823 I. ii. 48 You remark, that 'the article is prefixed before Θεός, in an absolute construction, when spoken of the Father; but omitted when predicated of the Λογος'. 1845 Stoddart *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 69/1 In English, we generally prefix the relative Article to the names of our rivers, but seldom to those of our mountains. 1876 Paphton *Manual Compar. Philol.* (1877) 162 Language seems originally to have employed the augment —in Sanskrit *a*, in Greek *e*.., prefixed to aorist, imperfect, and pluperfect tenses in both these languages.

Hence **Prefi·xing** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 327 They have not the patience themselves to stay out the time of their own prefixing. 1893 [see 3]. 1897 [see Postfix *v.*].

Prefi·xal, *a. rare*−1. [f. Prefix *sb.* + -al I.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by prefixes; = Prefixional.

1863 (Nov. 6) Goldstücker (Philol. Soc.), On the Prefixal Elements of Sanskrit Roots.

Prefixa·tion. *rare*−1. [f. Prefix *v.* + -ation.] The employment of prefixes in grammar.

1890 *Amer. Antiquarian* XII. 121 By prefixation and suffixation a considerable number of tenses and modes are formed in the verb.

Prefixed, prefixt (prī-, prĭfi·kst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.]

1. Fixed, appointed, or settled beforehand.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. viii. (S. T. S.) II. 172 He admonist his army to be reddy at ane prefixt day. 1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 5 A Council composed of a certain prefixt number of persons. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 99 There is no prefix'd Time for planting Turneps. 1794 Paley *Evid.* III. iv. § 2 (1817) 312 Upon the strength of some prefixed persuasion. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 8/7 He proceeds..according to a prefixed plan.

2. Fixed or placed before something else.

1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 172 In support of the assumed connection between the termination or prefixed sign of the genitive case and the relative. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xii. 244 Using .suffixed instead of prefixed particles. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 6/2 Byron's signature..appears..sometimes as 'Noel Byron', or 'N. B.', the prefixed name being assumed by him for reasons here noted.

Hence **Prefi·xedly, prefi·xtly** *adv.* (*rare*), in a way fixed or determined beforehand.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 561 Sith the holy-man Fore-tels prefixtly What and Where and When. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 429 The space of a few dayes, and those prefixedly numbred, being granted.

Prefixion (prĭfi·kʃən). [a. F. *préfixion* (1372 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. type **præfixiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præfigĕre* to Prefix.] The action of prefixing.

† 1. The action of fixing or appointing beforehand; preappointment. *Obs.*

Day of prefixion, a fixed day on which a sheriff (or other officer) had to appear at the court of exchequer to render an account of his expenditure.

1526 *Visit. Dioc. Norwich* (Camden) 256 If my lord of Norwiche wold vysyt (according to his p efixcion). 1536 in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 36 There should be as many of such as were sufficiently learned without prefixion of any precise nombre. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 1 Everye shirief..shall at his daie of prefixcion..be sworne 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 404/1 Hauing this daie and place assigned you by your own consent and our prefixion. *a* 1754 Carte in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 142 The Sheriffs..have their days of prefixion..for passing their accounts.

† b. A pre-appointed occasion. *Obs. rare*−1.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 511 He that is missing at any of the prefixions, is sure to have many bastinadoes on the soles of his feet.

2. *Gram.* The placing of a word or particle before a word, esp. in combination with it; employment of a prefix.

1811–31 Bentham *Lang* Wks. 1843 VIII. 324/2 The accessory word, in some instances..precedes the principal word... Hence the distinction,—accessories prefixed, or in the way of prefixion. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Sept. 180/3 In some categories, as in the attributive relation, prefixion is the rule. Thus, the adverb stands before the verb and not after.

Hence **Prefi·xional** *a.*, characterized by prefixion; inflected by means of prefixes, *rare.*

1858 *Penny Cycl* 2nd Supp. 377/2 The languages of the Kaffirs supply a broad distinction between them and other African races. They are prefixional and alliterational

† **Prefi·xment.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Prefix *v.* + -ment.] Fixture beforehand; pre-appointment.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 3 Wee may lengthen out our daies with ioy..to the last periode of their prefixment.

Prefixture (prĭfi·kstiŭr). Also **præ-.** [f. Prefix *v* after Fixture.]

1. The action of prefixing, esp. in grammar.

1824 J. Winterbottom *Two French Words* 9 Warton speaks of the prefixture of the augment *y*. 1879 J. A. H. Murray tr. Schiefner in *Address to Philol. Soc.* 41 In this language [Abchasian] the most interesting feature is the remarkable prefixture of the personal pronouns. For example *.ab* 'father' makes *sab* 'my father', *uab* 'thy father' (masc.), *bab* 'thy father' (fem.), *yab* 'his father', *lab* 'her father', *shab* 'your father', *rab* 'their father'.

2. A word prefixed, esp. as a title or distinction; a prefix.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 131 The ancient fiddle, with its cognomen, or monosyllabic præfixture, was, we fancy, a low instrument. 1833 T. Hamilton *Men & Manners Amer.* I. viii. 241 The members of the Federal Senate are addressed with the prefixture of Honourable.

Prefloration (prĭflōrē·ʃən). *Bot.* [ad. F. *préfloraison* (Richard), f. *pré-*, Pre- B. + L. *flōs*, *flōr-em* flower: see -ation.] = Æstivation.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 409 The term estivation, or præfloration, is applied to the parts of the flower when unexpanded. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot* iv. § 2 (ed 6) 132 Vernation and Æstivation—Præfoliation and Præfloration are etymologically better terms substituted by Richard.

† **Prefoca·tion.** *Path. Obs.* Also **præ-.** [ad. L. *præfōcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præfōcāre* to choke, suffocate, f. *præ*, Pre- + *faux*, *faucem* throat. So F. † *préfocation* (15th c.).] Choking, suffocation; constriction.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 401 Cures the dolour and præfocation of the uterus. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 180 She suffers strangling and prefocation, because of compression about the Heart.

Prefoliation (prĭfōuliē·ʃən). *Bot.* Also **præ-.** [a. F. *préfoliation* (Richard): see Pre- B. and Foliation, and cf Prefloration.] = Vernation.

1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms* 144 *Præfoliation*,..synonyme for 'Vernation'. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (1870) 95 The arrangement of the leaves in the bud is called vernation or præfoliation. 1880 [see Prefloration].

Prefool, Preforceps: see Pre- A. 1, 4.

Preform (prī-, prĭfō·rm), *v.* [ad. L. *præformāre*: see Pre- A. 1 and Form *v.* So F. *préformer* (18th c. Bonnet in Littré).] *trans.* To form or shape beforehand. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1601 [see Preformed]. 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's*

Physiogn. xxiv. 122 If the germ exists preformed in the mother. **1858** BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xi. (1864) 337 God's original scheme, taken as a whole, was so planned, or preformed. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 117 Bile pigments are not preformed in the blood.

b. To determine the form of beforehand; to furnish a mould or model of (a structure to be subsequently formed).

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Bone preformed in cartilage. The fetal skeleton preforms that of the adult.

Prefo·rmant. *Philol. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 4 + L. *formānt-em*, pr. pple. of *formāre* to FORM: see -ANT.] = PREFORMATIVE B.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* Notes 578 The Arabic præformant of the 3 fem. fut.

Preformation (prīfǭımēⁱ·ʃən). Also **præ-**. [f. PRE- A. 2 + FORMATION; cf. PREFORM. So F. *préformation* (18th c. Bonnet in Littré).]

1. The action or process of forming or shaping beforehand; previous formation.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 195 It is easy to think that the Soul is a divine Automaton, still more wonderful, and that by a divine Præformation it produces these beautiful Ideas. **1819** COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 163 The inauspicious influences on the preformation of Edmund's character. **1838** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 129 The blind preformations of opinion. **1905** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 On the other hand, the egg of Nereis and of Beroe.. showed a high degree of 'preformation', and the early blastomeres of these eggs were not equipotential.

2. *Theory of preformation* (Biol.): the theory, prevalent in the 18th c., that all the parts of the perfect organism exist previously formed in the germ, and are merely 'developed' or unfolded (not produced by accretion) in the process of reproduction. Formerly also called *theory of* EVOLUTION (6 b); opposed to that of EPIGENESIS.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 68 The two styles of conversation corresponded to the two theories of generation,—one (Johnson's) to the theory of Preformation (or Evolution)—the other (Burke's) to the theory of Epigenesis. **1847** [see EPIGENESIS]. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ii. 40 Caspar Friedrich Wolff..with his new Theory of Epigenesis gave the death-blow to the entire Theory of Preformation. **1899** THOMSON *Sci. Life* x. 119 His [Bonnet's] central idea was the 'preformation' or asserted pre-existence of the organism and all its parts within the germ.

Hence **Preforma·tionism**, the doctrine or theory of preformation (see 2); **Preforma·tionist**, one who holds or maintains this theory.

1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 815/1 The so called 'evolutionists' of the eighteenth century, better called præformationists. **1890** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 372 Both notions have now passed along with 'preformationism' into the limbo of discarded hypotheses.

Préformative (prīfǭ·ımătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **præ-**. [f. PRE- A. 3, 4 + FORMATIVE; cf. PREFORM.]

1. Having the quality or capacity of forming beforehand. (Sometimes with allusion to the biological theory of preformation.)

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 33. 342 The peculiar preformative nature of the Jewish institutions and history. **1854** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 305 Under the supposition that the membrane gives rise to the first production of the Dentine, and is itself obliterated by the process, it has been called the preformative membrane of the dental papilla. **1883** SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* I. III. xxi. 199 [That] the apostolic Christianity is preformative and contains the living germs of all the following periods, personages, and tendencies.

2. *Philol.* Prefixed as a formative element: said of a letter, syllable, etc. (esp. in Semitic languages).

1821 M. STUART *Gram. Hebr. Lang.* III. (1831) 79 The præformative affixes to the Fut., would appropriately have a Sheva for their vowel pointing. **1837** G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 61 The præformative letters are not four as in Hebrew. *Ibid.* 62 The Infinitive of all the conjugations has Mem præformative. **1844** *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 269 The Georgian also employs a variety of preformative particles in conjugation.

B. *sb. Philol.* A preformative particle; a letter, syllable, etc., prefixed to a word or root in inflexion or derivation; a prefix (esp. in Semitic languages).

1821 M. STUART *Gram. Hebr. Lang.* II. (1831) 51 *Tav*, in the præformative הִת (in Hithpael), often assimilates itself to the first radical of the verb. *Ibid.* III. 96 The Præformatives of tense and conjugation. **1837** G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 85 The Olaph characteristic of the Aphel conjugation is sometimes retained with the preformatives. **1844** *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 216 One of these preformatives .. is deserving of more especial notice. **1901** J. E. H. THOMSON *Recent Comm. Daniel* 12 There are remains of eastern forms.. for instance, the use of the lamed as preformative for the yod in the Substantive Verb—a Mandaean i.e. eastern usage.

Preformed (prīfǭ·ımd, *poet.* prīfǭ·ımĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PREFORM + -ED[1], or f. PRE- A. 1 + FORMED.] Formed beforehand, previously formed.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 67 The true cause,.. Why all these things change from their Ordinance, Their Natures, and pre-formed Faculties, To monstrous qualitie. **1856** ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 136 Alloxan, a pre formed constituent of urine. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 217 During baking a certain amount of preformed sugar yields carbonic acid. **1889** MIVART *Origin Hum. Reason* 116 Men do not invent concepts for preformed words, but the reverse.

Prefor·mism. *Biol.* [f. PREFORM *v.* + -ISM.] = PREFORMATIONISM. So **Prefo·rmist** = PREFORMATIONIST.

1896 *Amer. Naturalist* June 449 But this is not Preformism in the old sense; since the adaptations..are novelties of function in whole or part. *Ibid.*, The case of reflex and instinctive functions as against the old preformist or Weismannist view.

† **Prefra·ct,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præfract-us* abrupt, stern, inflexible, pa. pple. of *præfringĕre* to break off before the point or abruptly, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *frangĕre* to break.] Abrupt, stubborn, obstinate, refractory.

1555 GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1784/2 Thou wast so prefracte and stout in religion. **1597** J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 642 Which no man could deny, that were not too prefract and obstinate. **1608** CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* IV. Plays 1873 II. 283 Still he stands prefract and insolent.

Prefrontal (prīfrǫ·ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also **præ-**. [f. PRE- A., B. + L. *frons, front-* forehead + -AL, or f. PRE- + FRONTAL.] **a.** Situated in front of the frontal bone of the skull. **b.** Situated in the fore part of the frontal lobe of the brain.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 194 The..prefrontal and nasal bones. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 273 The frontal lobe as so defined must be divided into a prefrontal and a postfrontal area. *Ibid.* 738 That part of the brain which is probably most intimately associated with psychical processes—the præfrontal area. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 22 May 3/4 The general consensus of opinion localises what we term 'mind' in the pre-frontal lobes of the brain.

B. *sb.* (*ellipt.* for *prefrontal bone.*) A portion of the ethmoid, which forms a distinct bone in some reptiles, batrachians, and fishes.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 193 There is a distinct, oval, articular surface near the anterior median angle of each frontal to which the prefrontal is attached. *Ibid.* 194 The prefrontals.. are connate with the lacrymals. **1880** GÜNTHER *Fishes* 57 The prefrontals, also small, occupy the anterior margin of the orbit.

So **Prefro:nto-la·chrymal** *a.*, at once prefrontal and lachrymal. (In quot. as *sb.*, *sc.* bone.)

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 759/1 This meets a curved flat bone, which bounds the orbit anteriorly and internally, and articulates with an ascending process of the maxillary bone. It may..be regarded as a prefronto-lachrymal.

† **Prefrui·tion.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + FRUITION.] Previous fruition or enjoyment; a foretaste.

a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* (1649) II. 125 Delighting in the hope of a future sin, and sin in a præfruition of his sinne, before the act. **1678** J. J[ONES] *Brit. Church* 591 To be in the Church of heaven, (while he is on earth,) by prefruition.

† **Prefu·lgency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCY.] Pre-eminent brightness or splendour.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 31 The Patricians and Senators were so jealous of their glory and prefulgency that they allowed none participants with them. *a* **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 57 By the prefulgency of his excellent worth and merit.

† **Prefu·lgent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præfulgēns, -ēntem*, pr. pple. of *præfulgēre* to shine forth or greatly: see PRE- A. 4, 6, and FULGENT.] Greatly shining; pre-eminent in brightness.

c **1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 2 Bemis Off Phebus fair prefulgent visage bricht. **1651** *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 105 As was said of the Images of Brutus and Cassius, that in a Funeral pomp they were more conspicuous and prefulgent, because..they were not seen among the others.

† **Prefu·lgurate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *præfulgurāre* to flash forth: see FULGURATE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Prefulgurate*, to glister before.

† **Prega·ge,** *v. Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + GAGE *v.*] *trans.* To pledge beforehand, pre-engage.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 42 The members of the Councell of Trent..were by oath pregaged to the Pope 'to defend and maintain his authority against all the world'.

Pregeminal, -geniculate, -geniculum, -genital: see PRE- A. 4, B. 3.

† **Prege·rminate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prægermināre* to bud forth early: see PRE- A. 1 and GERMINATE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pregerminate*, to bud before another.

Pre-glacial (prīglēⁱ·ʃăl), *a. Geol.* [PRE- B. 1 b.] Existing or occurring previous to the glacial period.

1855, 1863 [see POST-GLACIAL]. **1863** *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 407 Omitting the first or preglacial period, the estimate is made for the glacial and post-glacial period. **1882** DAWKINS in *Standard* 25 Aug. 2/4 He felt inclined to view the river-drift man as having invaded Europe in pre-glacial times.

Preglenoid, -glenoidal: see PRE- B. 3.

Pregnable (pre·gnăb'l), *a.* Forms: 5–7 **prenable**, 6 **prenn-, prein-, preign-, preygn-, prign-**, 7 **præ̈gn-**, 6– **pregnable**. [Late ME. *prenable*, a. F. *prenable* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also in OF. *pregnable* (1306 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *prendre* (ppl. stem *pren-*):—L. *prendĕre*, contr. from *prehendĕre*: see PREHEND and -ABLE. As to the *g* see IMPREGNABLE.] Of a fortress: Capable of being taken by assault. Also *transf.*

1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 581 If the placis were righte prenable. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclv. 379 They thought well the towne was preignable. *Ibid.* cclxv. 392 They sawe well that yᵉ place was prignable. **1523** *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 165 What places he supposeth there most preinable, or facile to be had. *c* **1540** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 14 Out of hope that it was pregnable by assault. **1591** UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 66 It is hardlie otherwise prennable. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 413 *margin*, A strong hold kept by a coward is pregnable. **1632** — *Cyrupædia* 107 Cyrus..desirous in very deed to see whether the Castle were any where prenable. **1845** PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* 371 The door alone could be pregnable. **1880** *Harper's Mag.* LX. 615 Its pregnable approaches are the portals of entrance and exit for the tube.

b. *fig.* Open to attack; assailable, vulnerable.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 334 There were but few points on which it [Libertino's character] was pregnable. **1837** SIR J. PAGET in *Mem.* v. 100 A hard-headed English infidel, pregnable to neither religion nor common sense. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 3/1 He attacks Arnold's very pregnable idea that Christianity is only Stoicism 'touched with emotion'.

¶ Erroneously used for PREGNANT *a.*[1, 2]. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 In those elder times, wherein wisdom and invention was most pregnable. *Ibid.* 674 Leaving those brief and pregnable Narrations of Bellonius and Scaliger. *a* **1660** *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 41 These solide and pregnable reasons.

Hence **Pregnabi·lity**, pregnable quality.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 107 There's not a flaw In frailty coupled with defect more near Than this man's strength to pregnability.

‖ **Pregnada** (preɲā·dă). *Obs.* [Sp. *preñada* big with child.] A variety of lemon: see quots.

a **1691** BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 178 There are [in Teneriffe] oranges and lemons, especially the pregnadas, which have small ones in their bellies, from whence they are so denominated. **1772–84** *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1229 Another botanical curiosity, mentioned by him, is what they call Pregnada, or impregnated lemon. It is a perfect and distinct lemon, inclosed within another.

† **Pre·gnance.** *Obs.* [f. PREGNANT *a.*[2]: see -ANCE.] = PREGNANCY[1] 2–4; a pregnant quality.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii. 15 b, Poetrie ..comprehendeth al other sciences, as for that when other faculties be deuysed by the pregnaunce of mannes wytte, this art only is giuen of nature by a diuine inspiracion. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. ii. 81 Increase comprehends all profits deriued from the Pregnance and Production of the Earth. **1633** MARMION *Fine Companion* II. vi, A sonne of.. such pregnance of wit and understanding. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 304 In the passage following, I cannot but admire the ripenes, and the pregnance of his native trechery. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 470, I doubt it not, having discover'd in your Nature so many pregnances and sparkles of innated Honor.

¶ *Negative pregnance*, an erroneous rendering of the mod.L. law term *negativa prægnans* = *negative pregnant*: see PREGNANT *a.*[2] 4 b.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 203 The Defendant saith that it was not voyd being the temporalties in the kings hands by the death of W. this is a Negative pregnance, for it may be in the kings hands otherwise then by the death of W.

Pregnancy[1] (pre·gnănsi). [f. PREGNANT *a.*[2]: see -ANCY.]

1. The condition of being pregnant, or with child or young; gestation.

1598 FLORIO, *Pregnanza*, greatnes with child, pregnancie, a being great with childe or with yoong. **1691** RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 62 That extraordinary extension that is requisite in the time of their Pregnancy. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 9 Those appearances, which gave rise to the belief of Mary's pregnancy, were found to be nothing but the approach of a dropsy. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 132 The phænomena of mania and pregnancy will very constantly impede the progress of pulmonary consumption. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 9/3 When Mr. Lawson Tait unravelled for himself the whole mystery of the broad ligament, the prevention of death in the awful catastrophe of tubal pregnancy was made clear to him.

attrib. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 799 The 'pregnancy kidney',..the chronic form of renal disease dependent on pregnancy. **1906** *Athenæum* 21 July 79/1 Mr. H. A. Rose ..describes in two papers the pregnancy observances in the Punjab, of the Hindu and Mohammedan populations.

b. *fig.* (or in *fig.* context)

a **1529** SKELTON *Replycacion* 371 Suche a pregna[n]cy Of heuenly inspyracion In laureate creacyon. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 Heresie begat heresie with a certaine monstrous haste of pregnancy in her birth. **1754** H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1840) III. 84, I have often announced to you a pregnancy of events, which have soon after been still-born.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of the soil, etc.: Fertility, fecundity, fruitfulness; abundance.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 21 [Mt. Ida] Famous for the iudgement of Paris, and pregnancie in fountaines. **1759** tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vi. (1762) 13 [The earth] will acquire such a genuine and masculine pregnancy. **1878** *Masque Poets* 48 He knows the utmost secret of the earth, The pregnancy of every blossom's birth.

† **b.** A germinating or vitalizing quality. *Obs. rare.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 157 Like the eggs of an Ostrich in the dust; I do but lay them in the sun; their own pregnancies hatch the truth.

† **c.** The state or condition of being impregnated with some substance. *Obs.*

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 31 The blood..through its pregnancy with volatil aculeous salt.

3. *fig.* In reference to the mind: Fertility, productiveness, inventiveness, imaginative power; quickness or readiness (*of* wit).

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 4 b, They perceyued in hym great copye of learnynge, pregnancy of wytt. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 192 Pregnancie is made a Tapster, and hath his quicke wit wasted in giuing Reckonings. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 593 Henry the eight conceiued so good an opinion of his discreet comportement, and ingenious pregnancie, that he.. made him his principall Secretary. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 267 He [Sir H. Vane] was chosen to cozen, and deceive a whole Nation..: which he did with notable pregnancy and dexterity. **1712** ADDI-

son *Spect.* No. 309 ¶ 12 The Diversions of the fallen Angels ..are described with great Pregnancy of Thought. 1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 23 Oct., I scarcely know a more striking instance of the strength and pregnancy of the Gothic mind.

†b. esp in reference to the young. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 16 Certaine knowledge of the Archbishops great industrie, from his youth, not pregnancie alone. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I (1682) 273 A pregnancy of judgment above his years. 1671 Clarendon *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 290 He observes a pregnancy in his apprentice, which he cherishes and instructs. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vii iii 306 Such youths as are remarkable for the pregnancy of their parts and goodness of disposition. 1852 R. Williams *Eminent Welshmen* 342 [Thos. Morgan] was a poor lad in a farmer's house, near Bridgewater, Somerset. The pregnancy of his genius was conspicuous, and the Rev. John Moore .offered him tuition gratis.

†c. *transf.* A youth of promise. *Obs.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. 340 To select yearly one, or moe, of the most promising pregnancies out of both Universities, and to breed them beyond the seas. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Berks.* (1662) I. 93.

4. In reference to speech, words, etc.: Latent fullness of meaning, significance, suggestiveness.

1841 L. Hunt *Seer* II. (1864) 59 Not that they want the same pregnancy in our language, but because they are neither so abundant nor so musical. *a* 1884 M. Pattison *Mem.* (1885) 63 The political pregnancy of certain words in these had excited my interest.

b. In reference to events, actions, etc.: Latent capacity to produce results, potentiality.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 401 The estate that was in them, was, by the statute, wholly transferred to serve the uses which were *in esse*, with a pregnancy and prospect to the contingent remainders, if they should arise in due time. 1883 Seeley *Expansion Eng.* 141 The true test of the historical importance of events is their pregnancy. the greatness of the consequences likely to follow from them.

†Pre·gnancy[2]. *Obs* [f. Pregnant *a.*[1]: see -ancy.] Cogency, force, weight, of an argument; clearness of evidence or proof; a weighty reason.

1649 Milton *Eikon* iii, All those pregnancies and just motives came to just nothing. 1650 *Vindic. Hammond's Addr.* § 10 3 On purpose..to take off from the clearnesse, and the pregnancie of the probation. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 45 Illustrating his definitions by instances, as he often doth with great pregnancy. 1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 106 Whatever pregnancy there may be in the motives a judicious person doth allege.

Pre·gnant, *a.*[1] *arch.* Also 5 preign-, ?pren-, 5–6 -aunt(e. [a. OF. *preignant* (1572 *pregnante instance*, 15.. *preignantes raisons* Godef. *Compl.*), pr. pple. of *preindre*, earlier *priembre*, *prembre* to press:—L. *premĕre*: cf. '*preignant*, *pregnant*, pregnant, pithie, ripe, liuelie, forcible, strong; *raisons pregnantes*, plaine, apparent, important, or pressing reasons' (Cotgr. 1611).

The word appears in Eng much earlier than it is actually cited in Fr., though the vb had come down in Fr. from L. In Eng. this word ran together in form with the later Pregnant *a.*[2], and it is prob. that in later times the two were viewed merely as senses of the same word, and that this was hence apt to be confused with some of the fig. uses of the next. See the quots. under ¶.]

Of an argument, proof, evidence, reason, etc.: Pressing, urgent, weighty; compelling, cogent, forcible, convincing; hence, clear, obvious.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV 1151 (1179) And þis was hym a preignant [*MS. Gg* 4 27 ?prenaunt] argument, That she was forth out of þis world a-gon. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 2 Good and pregnaunte euidence ministred to them by persons sworne before the sayde Justiciar 1552 Huloet, Pregnant token, *anshicium liquidum*. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 276 Because my proofes are not pregnant I will passe him ouer in silence. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 239. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 538 Thus elsewhere, as is pregnant by that other example, formerly alleaged out of Diodorus. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 106, I doubt not, but it will appear With pregnant light. The point is clear. 1718 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 40 That the Proofs were so Pregnant and the Crime so black. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 84 A pregnant proof that these liberties of socage tenure were fragments of Saxon liberty.

¶ The following appear also to belong here, in the preceding range of sense, though they are in some cases susceptible of being explained as Pregnant *a.*[4]

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. a ij, For deciding the doubtes of these daies, more propre and pregnant then the other part not yet printed. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 227 Pregnant rules auail much; but visible Examples amount incredibly 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1546, I will shew you a place in Littleton, which is verye pregnant in this point. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. (1658) 307 The whole composure of his body throughout, were pregnant signes of a well tempered mind within. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm* (1729) I. 47 We have as pregnant instances of it in the New Testament as in the Old. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 23/1 This presage ..may certainly be justified by manifold occurrences in life: we ourselves have known a very pregnant example.

Pregnant (pre·gnănt), *a.*[2] (*sb.*) Also 5 -ante, 5–6 -aunt, pringnant, 6 preignant, -aunt. [ad. L. *prægnāns*, *-ānt-em* with child, pregnant; cf. F. *prégnant* (*prégnante* fem. in Rabelais 1550).

The OF. word was *preins, preigne* = It *pregno*, L. type **prægnus*; but in Eng. *pregnant* was used in 1413, and was app. common in the 15th c. in the transf. sense 2. It is remarkable that this should appear so much earlier than the literal sense. L. *prægnāns* has generally been explained as a ppl. form, from *præ* before + root *gna-* of *gnāscor*, *gnātus* to be born, a derivation favoured by the cognate *prægnātio* a making pregnant or being with child, and late L *prægnāre* to be pregnant, *prægnātus* pregnant, and *prægnātus* (*u*-stem) pregnancy. On the other hand this does not explain the early collateral form *prægnās, -ātem* (Plautus), and the connexion with root *gna-* is disputed by some: see Walde *Latein. Etymol. Worterbuch* s.v.]

I. 1. That has conceived in the womb; with child or with young; gravid. Const. *with*, *of* (the offspring), *by* (the male parent).

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. 86 Hypocrates sayth: The pregnant [*edd.* 1552–65 pregnaunt, *ed.* 1598 pregnate] Woman whiche hath *Tenasmum* for the most part aborteth 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pregnant*.., great with child or young. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 388 Pregnant Bitches at certain times of their gravidation. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 779 My womb Pregnant by thee, and now excessive grown Prodigious motion felt. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 176 We are not certainly informed how long the females [seals] continue pregnant. *a* 1827 Ld. Eldon in *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II. 360 The child with which A. M. is now pregnant. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 441 The widow of Ladhuba..was pregnant at the time of her husband's assassination. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 298 Mental changes are common in pregnant women.

b. *fig* (or in figurative context)

c 1630 Milton *Passion* 56 And I Might think th'infection of my sorrows loud, Had got a race of mourners on som pregnant cloud. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxx. 93 One errour is a pregnant, and faithfull mother of many more 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 138 The pregnant quarry teem'd with human form. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii. 87 Cyrnus, this city is pregnant; but I fear that it will bring forth a man to chastise our evil violence.

†c *fig.* Big, laden, swelling; of a sail, bellying.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., Oberon's Feast* 23 A pure seed-pearle of infant dew, Brought and bespeeched in a blew And pregnant violet. *a* 1687 Cotton *Winter* x, With all her pregnant sails atrip

†2. *transf.* a. Of a plant or seed: Fertilized, capable of germinating; fruitful. *Obs*

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Pregnant*, full as a Bud, or Seed, or Kernel ready to sprout. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 80 May prevent the grains being render'd pregnant 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 361 There, rich with nectar, melts the pregnant vine.

†b. Of the soil, etc.: Fertile, fruitful; prolific, teeming. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* II. 97 The fat and pregnant slime which it [the Nile] leaueth behind it. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. xix. 231 An Isle..call'd Marmora, very pregnant with Metals. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 161 The clouds, with rain pregnant, now impend. 1789 Mrs Piozzi *Journ. France* II 68 This horrible volcano..seems pregnant with wonders. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 614 Virginia is the most pregnant with minerals and fossils of any state in the Union.

II. In various mental or non-physical uses.

3. a. Of a person or his mind. Teeming with ideas, fertile, imaginative, inventive, resourceful, ready. Const. *of*, *in*, or *to* with *inf. arch.* or *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 57 Adam was pregnaunt of vnrightwisnesse and sool disbeysaunte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 467 Þe mynde of man is pregnante in a feire day, and feynte in a clowdy day. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 1204 Famous in victorye, preignant in wysdome. *Ibid.* 2024 Fyrst to maister Chaucer, and Ludgate sentencious, Also to preignaunt Barkley, nowe beyng religious, To inuentiue Skelton and poet laureate. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 509 Very pregnant to devise nevv shifts to keep in their almes. 1624 R. Skynner in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 352 The Jews have always been so ready and pregnant in the Scriptures, as that they need not cite the Book, Chapter, or Verse. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 371 The exquisit ingeniosity of their best styles, and pregnant inuention. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 4 A Person of so pregnant a Fancy, that he cannot be contented with ordinary Occurrences. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar Gipsy* iv. 34 The story of that Oxford scholar poor Of pregnant parts and quick inventive brain.

b. in *pregnant wit*, common in 16–17th c. *arch.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 652 A marchaunt, of pregnaunt wytte, and of good maner and speche. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 7 Divers pregnant wits be in this land. 1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* M ij, Who is he so pregnant witted that might grope out these misteries? [1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 71 Pringnant of wit, of policie but peir. 1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 His pregnant dexteritie of wit.] 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead Lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 106 Come, come, I know you haue a pregnant wit. *c* 1660 South *Serm., John viii.* 17 (1715) I. 241 Nor did ever the most pregnant Wit in the World bring forth any Thing great, without some Pain and Travail.

†c. *esp.* of young persons, or their faculties: Apt to conceive or apprehend, quick-witted, of unusual capacity, full of promise, promising. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C viij, Suche of the children as be pregnant and very apt to learninge. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* vi. 223 Her apt and pregnant Youth sent hither yeere by yeere, Instructed in our Rites with most religious feare. 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* II. 180 Whom we no lesse truly than properly call the Muses minion, the conceits pregnantest darling. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 239 She was a very pregnant Lady above her age, and died in her infancy when not full four years old. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. 425 Some of the most pregnant Lads are so good Proficients..that they are sent to the University.

†d. Apt to receive or be influenced; receptive; disposed, inclined, ready. *Obs.* (chiefly in Shaks.).

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 100 My matter hath no voice, Lady, but to your owne most pregnant and vouchsafed eare 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 66 And crooke the pregnant Hindges of the knee 1608 — *Per.* IV. Prol. 44 And cursed Dionza hath The pregnant instrument of wrath Prest for this blow. 1628 Donne *Serm.* xxix. (1640) 290 Christ places the Comfort of this Comforter, the Holy Ghost, in this, that he shall worke upon that pregnant faculty, the Memory.

†e. Of hearing: Keen, sharp, acute. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 209 Their hearing is most pregnant; for the Egyptians when they signifie hearing, picture a Hare; and for this cause we have shewed you already that their ears are long like horns.

4. Of words, symbolic acts, etc.: Full of meaning, highly significant; containing a hidden sense, implying more than is obvious, suggestive; also, †full *of*, replete *with* (something significant).

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 227 Discusse it with diligens, and telle iff hit be, This pagent is pringnant, sir Pilat, pardé. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 270 In breif sermone ane pregnant sentence wryte. *a* 1626 Bacon *Confess. Faith* Wks. 1879 I. 338/2 The continual history of the old world, and church of the Jews .. is .. pregnant of a perpetual allegory and shadow of the work of the redemption to follow. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 104 The best of the Latins thought the Greek word so pregnant and comprehensive, that the Latin tongue had no single word able to express it. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 133 His Epithetes were pregnant with Metaphors. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vii. § 41. 378 The style is what was called pregnant, leaving much to be filled up by the reader's reflection. 1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 318 St Mark compresses into this one pregnant sentence the central lesson of the trial. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 188 It is impossible I think in fewer words to give the full interpretation of this pregnant thesis.

b. Phrases.

Pregnant construction, in *Gram.* or *Rhet.*, a construction in which more is implied than the words express *Pregnant negative*, in Logic [L. *propositio categorica negativa prægnans* in Paulus Nicolettus Venetus, 15th c., Prantl IV. 129, note 545]: see quot. 1860. *Negative pregnant*, in *Law*, a negative implying or involving an affirmative.

1607 Cowell *Interpr., Negative pregnant*,..is a negative implying also an affirmative. As if a man being impleaded, to haue done a thing vpon such a day, or in such a place, denyeth that he did it *modo & forma declarata*: which implyeth neuer the lesse, that in some sort he did it. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 265 You put a negative pregnant upon a man, to say that sitting at the door is more profane than standing. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 552 This general denial amounts only to a denial of personal notice to herself, and is a kind of negative pregnant. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Pregnant negative*, a negative proposition affected by a reduplicative, exceptive, or other expression requiring special treatment in logic; thus, 'no man, *qua* man, ever sleeps' is a pregnant negative.

5. Fertile or fruitful in results; big *with* consequences; containing important issues; momentous.

1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* Ep. Ded. 1 In this stirring time and pregnant prime of inuention when euerie bramble is fruitfull. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 255 Error is naturally pregnant, and the more desperate it is, the more fruitful. 1783 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 252 A critical business,..pregnant with dangerous consequences. 1820 Combe *Consol.* (Chandos) 160 They hold a pregnant lie well told, Is worth at least its weight in gold.

†b. Resultant, produced. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. viii. (1636) 34 Any accessary before the fact is subject to all the contingencies pregnant of the fact, if they be pursuances of the same fact.

B as *sb.* A pregnant woman. *rare.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 284 Humane Policy..forbeareth execution of a condemned Pregnant (or woman with Child). 1864 in Webster [citing Dunglison, who, however, in his entry app. intends the adj.]; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **†Pre·gnant** *v. trans.*, to render pregnant.

1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1660) 407 Pray'r..Sometime descending, Pregnanteth the Womb Of Teeming Earth.

†Pre·gnantly, *adv.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Pregnant *a.*[1] + -ly [2].] Of argument, proof, etc.: Cogently, forcibly, clearly.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* II. 1237 And voyd 3our resoun well & pregnantly. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* IV. ii. § 1. 125 Play pregnantly prooueth passions. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 24 What more pregnantly confirm'd me he was the real Artabazus. 1765 Law tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xliii. (1772) 254 We here see very fully and pregnantly.

Pre·gnantly, *adv*[2] [f. Pregnant *a.*[2] + -ly [2].] In a pregnant manner or state.

1. 'Fruitfully' (Johnson 1755).

b. In a form capable of development. *rare.*

1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 58 It is reiterated that all forms of life existed pregnantly in the first germs.

2 In a manner implying more than is expressed; significantly; suggestively.

1879 Whitney *Sanskrit Gram.* 359 Often, the *iti* is used more pregnantly. 1897 *New Eng. Dict.* III. 65/3 *A deal* is used pregnantly for *a good* or *great deal.*

†Pre·gnantness. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. Pregnant *a.*[1] and [2] + -ness.] The quality of being pregnant: = Pregnancy [1] and 2

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pregnantness*, a being great with Child; also (spoken of Evidence or Proof) Strength; also (of Invention, Wit, etc.) Ripeness, Quickness.

†Pre·gnate, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *prægnātus* (5th cent.), pa. pple. of *prægnāre* to be pregnant.] = Pregnant *a.*[2] 1.

1598 [see Pregnant *a.*[2] 1, quot. 1545].

†Pre·gnate, *v. Obs rare*[−1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prægnāre*: see prec.] *intr.* Of soil: To become fertile, to promote germination or growth.

1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. i. 6 Backward soils, which are long a pregnating in the Spring.

†Pregna·tion. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *prægnātiōn-em*: see Pregnant *a.*[2]] = Pregnancy [1].

1623 Cockeram, *Pregnation*, being great with childe.

1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 350 To suppose that there are but two figures, sizes, and degrees of velocity or force, of the ethereal corpuscles or pulses 1704 — *Optics* (1721) 326 The Vibrations or Pulses of this Medium ..must be swifter than Light. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xi, When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single pulse of the air, which makes the ear-drum and the other membranous parts vibrate. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Evening* i, The last faint pulse of quivering light.

c. *Pros.* and *Mus.* A beat or stress in the rhythm of a verse or piece of music.

1885 J. LECKY in *Philol. Soc. Proc.* p. v, Varieties of metre were caused (*a*) by altering the division and coalescence of pulses, as in passing from dactyl to anapest. (*b*) by altering the number of pulses into which the stress-group was divided (substitution of triplets in binary metre, and of duplets in ternary).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost all in sense 1 or 2). **a.** attrib., as *pulse-beat, -beating, -place, -rate, -stroke, -throb, -tick.* **b.** objective, etc., as *pulse-counter, -feeling* sb., adj., *pulse-like, -moving, -quickening, -stirring* adjs. **c.** Special Combs.: **pulse-breath** *Path.* (see quots.); **pulse-curve** = *pulse-tracing*; **pulse-glass**, a glass tube with a bulb at each end, or at one end only, containing spirits of wine and rarified air, which when grasped by the hand exhibits a momentary ebullition, which is repeated at each beat of the pulse; † **pulse-pad** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [PAD *sb.*² 3], humorous appellation for a medical man; **pulse-tracing**, the curve traced by a sphygmograph, indicating the character of a pulse-wave; † **pulse-vein** *Obs*, a 'vein' or blood-vessel in which there is a pulse, an artery; † **pulse-watch** *Obs.*, Floyer's name for a sand-glass used for estimating the rate and character of the pulse; **pulse-wave**: see quot. 1897.

1841 EMERSON *Addr., Method Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 222 We do not take up a new book, or meet a new man, without a *pulse-beat of expectation. 1862 C. R HALL in *Trans. Med.-Chirurg. Soc.* XLV. 167 By the term ''pulse-breath'', I wish to signify..an audible pulsation communicated to the breath as it issues from the mouth by each beat of the heart. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Breath, pulse*, a term applied to a pulsatile movement of the expired air in cases of phthisis, where there is a large cavity either close to the heart and the aorta, or separated from them only by indurated structures. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II iv. P 3 The little *pulse-counter set himself about reviewing the patient's situation. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pulse) curve.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 239 *note*, The pulse curve is usually anacrotic. 1889 *Nat. Philos* I. IX. 56 (Usef. Knowl. Soc) The instrument called a *pulse-glass is a glass tube with a bulb at each end of the form represented. 1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* I. (1585) 6 The paine [of an abscess] is *pulslike beating mixt with pricking and some itching. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 202 These *Pulse-pads, these Bedside Banditti. 1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 262 They say, that divers who were esteemed dead have been annointed with old Oyl in the five principal *pulse-places, and revived. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 799 The temperature had fallen to 99°; the *pulse-rate was 110. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 86 Feel every *pulse-stroke thrill of good. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. in Florence* vi, One whom each fainter *pulse-tick pains. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 314 This change is only maintained during the bath; after it the *pulse-tracing returns to its former standard. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* v. 353, I called for help, intreating them to cut the *pulse vein on my left temple. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Dec., Sir Joh. Floyer [is printing] an Invention of a *Pulse-Watch wch being nicely set and adjusted to a Man's Constitution tels him when his Blood & that is out of order. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* Pref., I caused a Pulse-Watch to be made which run 60 Seconds, and I placed it in a Box to be more easily carried, and by this I now feel Pulses. 1753 [see PULSILOGE]. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys* (ed. 2) 348 When the tonicity of the arteries is less than it should be, their walls yield too much to the *pulse-wave. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pulse]-waves*, the component elements of the apparently simple movement of the pulsating artery, as detected by the sphygmograph. These are chiefly the summit wave, in which the line of ascent ends; the tidal or first secondary wave, due to the distension of the arteries; and the dicrotic or great secondary wave, produced probably by the aortic recoil.

Pulse (pʌls), *sb.*² Forms: (3 **pols-**, 4 **pols'**, **puls'**), 5–7 **puls**, 6 **poulse, poults**, *dial.* **pousse**, 7 **powse, pulce**, 8–9 *dial.* **pouse**, 6– **pulse**. [a. OF. *pols, pouls, pous* (Godef.), in mod.Norm. dial. *pouls*, in other dialects *poul, pou* :—L. *puls* pottage made of meal, pulse, etc. See also PULTS.]

1. The edible seeds of leguminous plants cultivated for food, as peas, beans, lentils, etc. **a.** *collective singular*: sometimes const. as *pl.*

1297 [see PULSE-CORN]. 1355–6 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 6 De j quarterio pols' vendito 1388–9 *Ibid* 53 Et de xij d. de puls' vendito. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 77 Whiche of it selfe is lest among al pulse. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 644 In Cods the Poulse, the Corn within the Ear. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 570 Pulse (as we call them) that is..such graine as is inclosed in coddes or huskes. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 22 Field Beans and Powse do feed horses. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 215 Daniel ate pulse by choice—example rare! *a* 1822 *Old Rime* in *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. I. 15/1 Thee eat thy pouse, and I will drink my beer. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 406 A soup composed merely of a few pulse. 1865 Sir T. SEATON *Cadet to Colonel* IX. 165 To search for and secure all grain, flour, pulse, and food of every description.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A kind or sort of such seeds.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v 52 The priest may not loke vpon a beane, for that it is iudged an vncleane puls. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. iv. 505 They sowed their land for bread and pulses, which they vsed. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 47 All sorts of Milkmeats, Sauces, Pulses, Fruits. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 141 There are several other Pulses or Seeds mentioned in many Authors. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. (1760) 86 The least of all pulses is the lentil.

2. a. *collective sing.* (sometimes const. as *pl.*) Plants yielding pulse; esculent leguminous plants.

1388–9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 53 Et de xij d. de stramine puls' vendito. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 304 Deriued of the moste vsed Poulte called cicer. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 All kyndes of pulse, as beanes, peason, tares, and suche other. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 110 Where Vetches, Pulse, and Tares have stood, And Stalks of Lupines grew. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 123 Here are no pulse or pot-herbs of any kind. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* I. 141 High climb his pulse in many an even row. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 48 Pulse grows everywhere.

b. *individual sing.* (with *pl.*) An esculent leguminous plant, or a species of such.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 55 For fodder now is tyme, and euery puls.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pulse crop*, † *-shell* (*shale*), *-stick* (cf. *pea-stick*), *tribe*; also PULSE-CORN.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal, Sat.* XIV, A pulse-shale more I value, than the whole town's praise. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* III. (1794) 39 The leguminous or pulse tribe. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 35 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, A luxuriant pulse crop of itself fertilizes the soil 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* VII, A hook and a bit of worm on it,.. or a blow-fly, hung from a hazel pulse-stick.

Pulse (pʌls), *v.* Also 6 pulce. [ad. L. *pulsāre* to push, drive, strike, beat, freq. of *pellĕre* to drive, strike, beat. In sense 1 prob. in part from F. *pousser*, formerly *polser, poulser* (15th c. in Littré); in other senses more directly connected in use with PULSE *sb.*¹, and *pulsate, pulsation*, etc.]

† **1.** *trans.* To drive, impel; to drive *forth*, expel. *Obs.* (exc. as in 4).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* XV 125 Necessite pulsis and constrenzes me to cry on god *Ibid.* XVI 139 3our ignorance, inconstance, ande inciuilite, pulcis 3ou to perpetrat intollerabil exactions 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. (1584) Q v, Pulst forth through spite from princely throne [L. *Pulsus ob inuidiam solio*]. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 111 The Douglassis wes pulst up to this be thame quha advancelt thameselffs to be farrest in his Hienes secreitis. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 203 The heart..doth..cast it [the blood] forth, and pulse it to all, even the extremest parts.

2. *intr.* To beat, throb, as the heart, etc.: = PULSATE 1 (but now only in literary use).

1559, 1664 [see PULSING, *ppl. a.*]. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I XXXVII. 82 For the Umbilical Arteries of a live Child being bound, as yet cleaving to the Mother.. they pulse between the Ligature and the Child. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 35 The Heart, when separated wholly from the Body in some Animals, continues still to pulse for a considerable time. 1864 DUTTON COOK *Trials of Tredgolds* II. 118 The heart pulsed very, very feebly; his eyes were closed again. 1895 F. E. TROLLOPE *F. Trollope* I. I. 6 The warm blood pulsed beneath high-waisted gowns.

b. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, in reference to life, energy, influences, feelings, etc.: = PULSATE 1 b: cf. PULSE *sb.*¹ 2.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 105 The mass Of nature's lives and wonders puls'd tenfold. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* V. § 1. 216 The throb of hope and glory which pulsed at its outset.. died into inaction or despair. 1888 *Times* 26 June 9/3 The outward and sensible expression of the never-resting flow of thought, action, and feeling which pulses through it [London]

3. *intr. gen.* To perform or exhibit a rhythmic movement; to beat, vibrate, undulate: = PULSATE 2.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 88 Playing and pulsing like sunshine or soft lightning. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* iv. 41 The heat of the sun..pulses through the great piles of ice that cumber the higher elevations of Alpine countries. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 117/1 The thermal water, pulsed out of the cleft of the rock. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* II. VII. 285 You could hear the regular galloping of a horse, pulsing in the dark like some muffled pendulum.

¶ b. To make recurrent sallies or attacks.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 30 His studies were.. pulsing out with impetuous irregularity now on this tract, now on that. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* XX. v. (1872) IX. 89 Such charging and recharging, pulsing and repulsing, has there been. *Ibid.* VII. 146 Broglio, on the other hand, keeps violently pulsing out, round Ferdinand's flanks.

4. *trans.* To drive or send out in or by pulses or rhythmic beats.

1819 KEATS *Isabella* VI, The ruddy tide Stifled his voice, and pulsed resolve away. 1861 LOWELL *Washers of Shroud* II, Pale fireflies pulsed within the meadow-mist Their halos, wavering thistledowns of light 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II iii. 371 Life is not dead, but living?..coming down and out, always; .pulsed into us, not set outside of us to grasp and define.

† **Pulse-corn.** *Obs. rare.* Also 3 polscorn. [f. PULSE *sb.*² + CORN *sb.*¹] = PULSE *sb.*² 1 a, 2 a.

1297 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) II. 174/2 (Cheddington) Polscorn. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 24 b, All sortes of pulse corne, as Pease, Beanes, Tares, and Fitches.

Pulseful (pʌ'lsfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. PULSE *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] Full of pulses, pulsations, or throbbing.

a 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 193 The partridge cowers beside thy loamy flow In pulseful tremor.

Pulseless (pʌ'lslĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] **1.** Having or exhibiting no pulse or pulsation, as a body in which the heart has ceased to beat.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) VIII. xxiii. 100 While warm, though pulseless, we pressed each her hand with our lips. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 142 His cold pale limbs and pulseless arteries. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 302 In shock the injured person lies pale, faint,.. almost pulseless.

2. *fig.* and *gen.* Devoid of life, energy, or movement; void of feeling, unfeeling, pitiless (quot. 1856); motionless; lifeless.

1856 AYTOUN *Bothwell* II. ix, There he stood, the pulseless man, The calculating lord. 1861 E. S. KENNEDY in *Peaks, Passes*, etc., Ser. II. I. 170 So often as she came, so often there floated on the pulseless air the gentle moan 'Mort Aratsch'. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* XXXII, Better than Joys of pale and pulseless Life, The agony of Strife.

Hence **Pu'lselessness.**

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pulselessness*, asphyxia. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 85/2 [He] points out the difference between the meanings of the terms asphyxia and apnoea, the former standing for pulselessness and the latter for breathlessness.

‖ **Pulsellum** (pʌlse'lŭm). *Zool.* Pl. **-a.** [mod. L., f. *puls-*, ppl. stem of *pellĕre* to drive, after FLAGELLUM.] A modified form of flagellum found in spermatozoa and certain infusorians, serving to propel the body through a liquid medium.

1880 KENT *Infusoria* I 429 Among the free-swimming monoflagellate Infusoria as at present known, where the locomotive appendage without exception fulfils during natation the rôle of a tractellum, its recognition by such title in contradistinction to a propelling organ or pulsellum is uncalled for. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit* XIX. 859/1 The flagellum of the Flagellata is totally distinct from the pulsellum of the Bacteria.

Pulshe, obs. form of POLISH *v.*

† **Pulsidge.** *Obs.* Humorous blunder for PULSE.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II iv. 25 You are in an excellent good temperalitie your Pulsidge beates as extraordinarily, as heart would desire.

Pulsi'fic, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *puls-us* PULSE *sb.*¹ + -FIC.] Producing or causing the pulse or pulsation of the arteries; also, characterized by pulsation, pulsatory, throbbing.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VIII. XIX 314 Cruell symptomes doe follow, as pulsifique paine, a feaver, restlessnesse. *Ibid.* XX. VII. 772 The oppression of the vitall and pulsifick faculty by a cloud of grosse vapours 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I. iii § 17. 161 A pulsifick corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself, is very unphilosophical and absurd 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 425 The pulsific Motion of the Blood continually thrusting on. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Pulsific*, that which causes or excites pulsation. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex*

† **Pu'lsiloge.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *pulsilogium*, f. *puls-us* PULSE *sb.*¹, after *horologium*, HOROLOGE.] (See quots.)

[1753 CHAMBER *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pulsilogium*, a name given by authors to a pulse-watch, or instrument to measure the celerity of the pulse.] 1812 *Edin Rev.* XX. 185 Sanctorio applied the pendulum to determine the quickness of the pulse, forming what he called a *pulsilege*, in which the string suspending a ball was gradually shortened, till its vibrations corresponded with the beats

Pulsimeter (pʌlsi·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *pulsus* PULSE *sb.*¹ + -METER. Cf. PULSOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the rate or force of the pulse. Also *attrib.*, as *pulsimeter watch.*

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 26 May 1132/1 The advantages claimed for the 'Pulsimeter' watch are economy of time, accuracy of record, and the possibility of taking the pulse in the dark without any inconvenience to the patient.

Pu'lsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PULSE *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. PULSE: rhythmical beating, throbbing, or flowing.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1852) 281 Ceaseless as the pulsings of the blood. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. XV, The pulsings of his own soul, if he have any soul, alone audible. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 133, I could hear the pulsing of the sea.

Pu'lsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That beats, throbs, or flows with rhythmic cadence.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 359 This oyll anoynted vpon the pulsing veynes, where they appeare moste. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 4 If you divide the Bee..near the necke, you shall see the heart beat most lively, which is a white pulsing vesicle. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 250/2 The pulsing torrent rushes through the arteries.

Pulsion (pʌ'lʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *pulsio, -ōn-em*, n. of action from *pell-ĕre, puls-* to drive, push.] The action of driving or pushing. In first quot., the beating of the pulse.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* V. iii. (1678) 107 There may ensue. a deadly interception of the pulsion of the brain. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 214 One motion is pulsion or driving, another traction or drawing Pulsion, when the movent makes the moved body go before it; and traction, when it makes it follow. 1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 111 If this great quantity [of sap] were carried up by pulsion or trusion. 1836 48 B. D. WALSH *Aristophn. Clouds* I. IV, Pulsion, and prension.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 303 Acquired malformations [of the œsophagus]—Pressure pouches.. pharyngeal pouches, pharyngoceles, pulsion diverticula.

Pulsive (pʌ'lsiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *puls-*, ppl. stem of *pell-ĕre* to drive, impel + -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of driving or impelling; constraining, compelling; impulsive; propulsive.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, What I here speake is forced from my lips By the pulsive straine of conscience *a* 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. I. § 85 The Tractive and Pulsive forces upon swimming Bodies. 1788 R. G. H[ILL] *Voices in Solitude* 83 The whirl of the wheels went on at length With the pulsive strain of their started strength.

† Pre-ina·nimate, *v. Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To 'inanimate', vivify, or inspire beforehand.

1624 DONNE *Serm.* xlvi. (1640) 462 When he was to re-inanimate him with his spirit; rather, to præ-inanimate him; for, indeed, no man hath a soule till he have grace. *a* 1631 — *Serm.* cvii. (ed. Alford) IV. 451 That power of that Grace that prevents and preinanimates that Action.

Pre-Incarial: see PRE- B. 1.

Pre-inca·rnate, *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + INCARNATE *a.*] Existing previous to the Incarnation.

1868 LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Philippians* (1885) 131 Does the expression .. refer to the pre-incarnate or the incarnate Christ? 1895 SALMOND *Doctr. Immortality* IV iii. 459 Is it a ministry of the pre-incarnate Christ, the disembodied Christ, or the risen Christ?

Pre-incarna·tion. [PRE- A. 2.] A previous incarnation or embodiment.

1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* II. 136 One pre incarnation as an Indian Princess. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 3/2 Can this wide-eyed poet be a preincarnation of Swinburne? Alas! it is but Sir Thomas Overbury.

Pre-incline (prīinklai·n), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To incline or dispose beforehand.

1672 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I Pref 33 These Saints are by the Holy Spirit pre-inclined to ask. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II 59 Nor do I see cause for the fear to which your statement had preinclined me.

† Pre-increpa·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [PRE- A. 2.] A previous increpation, rebuke, or reproof.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxii. (1640) 619 God armes him with a pre-increpation upon Descents, *Nolite fieri*, Goe no lesse, be not made lower.

Pre-indesignate (prīindesignēt, -de·z-), *a. Logic.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + INDESIGNATE.] Having no sign of quantity prefixed: = INDEFINITE *a.* 4, INDESIGNATE. Opp. to PREDESIGNATE.

1837-8 [see PREDESIGNATE] 1845 HAMILTON *Lect. to De Morgan* 2 The preindesignate terms of a proposition, whether subject or predicate, are never, on that account, thought as indefinite (or indeterminate) in quantity.

Pre-indicant (prīi·ndikănt). *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + INDICANT.] Something that indicates or betokens beforehand; a prognostic.

1659 PELL *Improv. Sea* 374 If circles about the Moon.. bee double or treble, they are..preindicants of a..tempest.

Pre-indicate (prīi·ndikēt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To indicate or point out beforehand.

1804 A. PIRIE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxi. 3 It also pre-indicated the blowing of the gospel-trumpet. 1849 H MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* iv. 72 For how many centuries were the laws of electricity preindicated by the single fact, that a piece of amber when rubbed would attract light bodies? 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 360 The Bishop pre-indicated the essential importance..of the future production of the folio MS.

Pre-inform (prīinfō·rm), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To inform beforehand.

1791 *Town & Country Mag.* Suppl. 593/2 Being pre-informed that it would be a very mixed assembly. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 423 As couriers had pre-informed us.

Pre-i·nstinct. *rare.* [PRE- A. 2] A previous or pre-existing instinct.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Return of Prayers* 46 By an unerring providence and preinstinct infused by his Spirit.

Pre-instruct (prīinstrv·kt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1: cf. OF. *preinstruict* (*a* 1500 in Godef.).] *trans.* To instruct beforehand. So **Pre-instru·ction,** instruction in advance.

1642 *Compl. to Ho. Comm.* 12 Sollicitation and pre-instruction in Causes. 1646 MAYNE *Serm. Unity* 16 A certaine Disciple named Ananias, pre-instructed by Christ in a vision, was sent to him. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal., Def.* 204 As if Plato had been pre-instructed by men of the same Spirit with the Apostle.

Preinte, obs. form of PRINT.

Pre-intend (prīinte·nd), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To intend previously; to purpose beforehand.

1649 BP REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 78 Such a succession as themselves had preintended. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* v. Wks 1873 I. 461 That Charitable use, To which I pre-intended it.

Pre-interpret (prīintə·rprēt), *v.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To interpret beforehand. So **Pre-interpreta·tion,** interpretation in advance.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1668) 307 Our Oracles, and pre-interpretations of these Decrees. 1640 NABBES *Bride* III. i, You..catch .. and preinterpret Thoughts that had never being.

Pre-intimate (prīi·ntimēt), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + INTIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To intimate beforehand or in advance. So **Pre-intima·tion,** previous intimation, a suggestion beforehand.

a 1821 T. SCOTT *Comm. Josh.* ix 27 The transaction .. pre-intimated their admission into the church. 1828 WEBSTER cites T. SCOTT for *Preintimation.* 1896 J. E. RANKIN in *Chicago Advance* 30 Jan. 165/1 Her cheerfulness and evenness of temper .preintimate what she may become when thoroughly taught and trained.

Pre-intone (prīintō·n), *v. Eccl.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To intone the introductory part of (a melody) in a low voice for the officiant, who then intones it aloud.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 67 They accompany the Officiant to his seat, and stand before him..until the first Cantor shall have pre-intoned to him the first antiphon. *Ibid.*, The first Cantor pre-intones the Hymn for the Officiant.

Preire, obs. f. PRAYER. **Preis(e,** obs. ff. PRAISE, PRICE. **Preis, -e, preiss, Preist,** obs. Sc. ff. PRESS, PRIEST. **Preive,** obs. Sc. f. PROVE.

Prejacent (prīdʒē·sĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a.OF. *prejacent* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *præjacēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *præjacēre* to lie in front, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *jacēre* to lie.]

† 1. Previously existing; pre-existent. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. i 2 Thales..said that God was an understandinge that made..all thynges of the water as matter prejacent. 1596 BILL *Surv. Popery* I. i. 1 Without any antecedent or prejacent matter. 1676 GARENCIERES *Corals* 46 Without any prejacent or evident cause. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Heb.* xi. 3 The world was made, not out of any pre-jacent or pre-existent matter, but out of nothing.

2. *Logic.* Laid down previously; constituting the original proposition from which another is inferred. Hence *ellipt.* as *sb. rare.*

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1860) II. 276 According to the doctrine of the logicians, conversion applies only to the naked terms themselves:—the subject and predicate of the prejacent interchange places, but the quantity by which each was therein affected is excluded from the movement; remaining to affect its correlative in the subjacent proposition.

3. Lying or situated in front. *rare.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 5 With respect to its situation on the side of France, this Circle is reckoned among the four anterior and six prejacent Circles of the Empire

Prejinct, prejink, var PERJINK *a.*, precise.

Prejudge (prīdʒv·dʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *préjuger* (16th c. in Littré), a ter L. *præjūdicāre* to prejudge, PREJUDICATE: see PRE- A. 1 and JUDGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To pass judgement, or pronounce sentence on, before trial, or without proper inquiry; hence, to judge, to express or come to a judgement or decision upon (a person, cause, opinion, action, etc.), prematurely and without due consideration.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 170 That, befoir he be prejudgit thairof, he may have the ordour of the law observit to him. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* Prol. (The poet) prayes you'll not prejudge his Play for ill. 1659 H THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 595 The choice of religion cannot be prejudged by common sense. 1763 CHURCHILL *Epist. to W. Hogarth* Poems I. 131 When Wilkes, prejudg'd, is sentenc'd to the Tow'r. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1807) II 613 The emperor had prejudged his guilt. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III 259 This demand appeared to him an unauthorised attempt to prejudge the very question to be inquired into. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 340 She knew that the case was prejudged against her by the wolf, and that she must meet the lamb's fate.

† b. To judge unfavourably, condemn, or disparage in advance; to form a prejudice against. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v § 2 The expedition..was prejudged as a vast and impossible enterprize. 1622 — *Hen. VII* 4 It was a Title condemned by Parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the Realme.

c. To judge (a person) prematurely to be (something). *nonce-use.*

1822 BYRON *Werner* II. ii. 80 Stralenheim Is not what you prejudge him.

† 2. To affect prejudicially or injuriously; to do something to the prejudice of; to prejudice, injure. *Sc. Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 171 That samekle dewitie hes bene payit yeirlie thairfour, and..suld nocht preiuge hir anent hir rycht of the saidis landis. 1600 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) I. 206 The letter..sall nocht preiuge or hurte..ony vtheris. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xvii. § 6 The publick Interest could not be prejudged by any connivance or Crime of the Husband. 1707 DK. OF ATHOL in *Vulpone* 20 The Barons and Burrows are also further prejudg'd in this, That .one Commissioner will hereafter Represent several Shires or Burghs.

† 3. To anticipate (another) in judging. *Obs.*

1626 MEADE in Elis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 229 That we should by this Act prejudge the Parliament. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. xv. § 9 By this time, suppose sentence given, Caiaphas prejudging all the Sanhedrim. 1719 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 221 That they had made a publick complaint..which now lyes before the King; that it did not belong to our Province, either to prejudge his Majesty, or to decide the Points in diffrence.

Hence **Preju·dged** *ppl. a.*, judged or condemned beforehand; † prejudiced; **Preju·dging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Preju·dger,** one who prejudges.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 20 The malitious prejudged man, and the lazy affectors of ignorance, will use the same calumnies and obtrectations toward me. 1666 OWEN *Nat. & Power Indwelling Sin* Wks. 1851 VI. 273 Conscience is a man's prejudging of himself with respect unto the future judgment of God 1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 39 We know that we bring before a bribed tribunal a pre-judged cause. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 113 A malignant Inquisitor, the iniquitous prejudger of his prisoner. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iii, As an already prejudged man .. he obtained a change of venue.

Prejudgement, -judgment (prīdʒv·dʒmĕnt) [ad. obs. F. *prejugement* (Cotgr.): see PRE- A. 2 and JUDGEMENT.] The action or fact of prejudging; judgement beforehand; a conclusion or decision formed before examination of the facts; prejudice.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 8 To remoove stronge Preoccupations and Prejudgements. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* iii. 25 Their own prejudgments have engag'd them to accommodate the Scripture to their own Erroneous Sence. 1799 BP. W. KNOX *Serm.* 7 *Apr.* 39 It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant pre-judgement. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xl, I hate that I may know, without prejudgment.

† Preju·dicacy. *Obs.* [f. PREJUDICATE *ppl. a.*: see -ACY.] Preconceived opinion, prepossession, prejudice.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 4 Mine owne eye, not dazled with any affection, prejudicacy, or mist of education. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 246 Which, I cannot think, if prejudicacy be laid aside, but that..he will acknowledge.

† Preju·dical, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *præjūdicāre* (see PREJUDICATE *v.*) + -AL. (But perhaps only erroneous for *prejudicial.*)]

1. = PREJUDICIAL *a.*¹ 1.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Succession.* I. viii. 196 He ought to enjoy his preheminence, but yet so, that he be not preiudical therby to the whole body 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 33 To be limited so as not to be prejudical to business. 1791 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 129 Those abuses were no less prejudical to the monarch than to the nation.

2. = PRE-JUDICIAL *a.*-

1864 WEBSTER s. v., A prejudical enquiry or action at law.

† Preju·dicant, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præjūdicāns, -ānt-em*, pres. pple. of *præjūdicāre*: see PREJUDICATE *v.*] Prejudging, 'prejudicating'.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 163 If we..hear him with not too hasty and prejudicant ears, we shall finde no such terror in him.

† Preju·dicate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præjūdicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præjūdicare*: see next.]

1. Judged, settled, or decided beforehand. (Const. as *pa. pple.*) *rare.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1640/1 Neither were ignoraunt of the purpose of the aduersaries, and how ye cause was preiudicate before. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 507 The question..should be prejudicate and decided by making this the first or second reading.

2. Formed (as an opinion) prior to knowledge or examination of the case; preconceived.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 114 A reprobate sence, and preiudicate opinion. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 152 So many prejudicate prepossessions that do secretly taint the mind 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iv. § 1 Casting away all our former prejudicate opinions and sentiments. [1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 160 His treatment of civil transactions is more frequently marred by his (in Baconian phrase) prejudicate opinions.]

3. Affected by a preconceived opinion; prejudiced, prepossessed, biased.

1579 J. FIELD tr. *Calvin's Serm.* Ded. A iij, If men will come with preiudicate minds. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 122, I would repent me were it not too late, Were not the angry world prejudicate 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 27 Their reasons enforce beliefe even from prejudicate Readers. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 131 They are strangely prejudicate against the servants of Christ in this corner.

† Preju·dicate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præjūdicāre* to judge before, give a preliminary judgement, to prejudice, injure, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *jūdicāre* to judge.]

1. *trans.* To affect prejudicially: = PREJUDICE *v.* 1.

1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 No particular person to hinder or preiudicate the common stocke of the companie, in sale or preferment of his owne proper wares. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Succession.* II. vii. 143 By this it is euident, that the fault of the father may preiudicate the sonnes. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 41 He added, that our senses did prejudicate rather then qualifie us for these speculations.

b. *intr.* To act prejudicially, to do prejudice.

1565 HARDING *Confut* IV. viii 190 S. Gregory might call Mauritius his lord, either of courtesie, or of custome:.. Neither did S Gregorie by that title of honour preiudicate vnto him selfe in any spirituall iurisdiction.

2. *trans.* To judge beforehand; to form an opinion of (anything) previously, *usually* hastily or rashly; to condemn in advance: = PREJUDGE 1.

[1570: see prec. 1.] *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1629) 421 To preiudicate his determination, is but a doubt of goodnesse in him, who is nothing but goodnesse. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 342 The epistle [the Jesuits] haue rashly preiudicated to smell of an heriticall spirite. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 8 A prudent man, is so cautelous and vigillant, in prejudicating perills to come. 1660 GAUDIN *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 39 When the mists of any passions arise, either prejudicating the person for the cause, or the cause for the person. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 29 (1740) 524 If that Vote had not prejudicated the Matter.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To form a judgement prematurely.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 17, I did preiudicate Too rashly of the English. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 137 You were not placed here to prejudicate in any matter.

3. *trans.* To presage. *rare.* (Cf. *judicial astrology*, and PREJUDICE *sb.* 2 b.)

1595 *Locrine* v. iv, Behold, the circuit of the azure sky.. Prejudicating Locrine's overthrow.

4. To influence or affect (persons or their opinions) beforehand; to bias: = PREJUDICE *v.* 3.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 237 That the outward appurance. may forestall, carrie away and preiudicate mens conceits 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 37 You are prejudicated against him 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 129 Strange Vertigoes prejudicate Fancy.

Hence **† Preju·dicated** *ppl. a.*, prejudiced, pre-

possessed; **†Preju·dicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, prejudging, prejudicing.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 47 A minde not preiudiced with a preiudicating humor. *a* 1585 — *Arcadia* (1622) 461 Although this were a great preiudicating of Pyrocles case, yet was he exceedingly ioyous of it, being assured of his Ladies life. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 92 Effects, either of secular polity, or prejudicating and preposterous zeal. 1681 FELTHAM *Resolves*, etc., *Disc. Eccl.* ii. 11 (1677) 346 A prejudicated Judg, that sentences Delinquents, when yet he has not heard the cause. 1670 H. SCOUGAL *Wks.* (1765) 306 This providence to my prejudicated fancy can appear nothing less than the rod of an offended deity.

†Preju dicately, *adv. Obs.* [f. PREJUDICATE *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a 'prejudicate' or prejudiced manner; with prejudice.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 125 We should consequently beleeue..this verie yeere to be that Fatall, yea that Finall yeere indeed, which so preiudicately it is supposed to be. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind* 32, I have no personal quarrel with any, nor do I .write prejudicately. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 176 Dr. Schellhammer prejudicately mistaketh Dr. Willis's meaning.

†Preju dicateness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being prejudiced; prepossession; previous bias.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xix. 398 His malicious preiudicatenes will so blynd him, that he shall keepe no euen way. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 73 Read with impartiality, without prejudicateness.

Prejudication (prĭˌdʒūdĭkēˈʃən). [n. of action from L. *prejūdicāre*: see PREJUDICATE *v.*]

1. The action of 'prejudicating'; a judging beforehand; a previously formed decision or opinion.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Preiudication*, a iudging before hand 1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* To Rdr., Come not therefore with prejudication, either of the matter or the person. 1764 LYTTELTON *Hen II* (1769) I. 209 A solemn determination, which assigned the precedence to the nephew of the king above his natural son was a prejudication of the right of succession in favor of the former. 1849 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* (1860) II. xvi. 273 They have come to the examination of this case under a strong prejudication of the guilt of the respondent.

2. An occasional rendering of L. *præjūdicium*: see quot., and cf. PRE-JUDICIAL *a.*2

1854 WEBSTER, *Prejudication* .. (Roman Law), a preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute

†Preju dicative, *a. Obs. rare* [f. L. ppl. stem *præjūdicat-* (see PREJUDICATE *ppl. a.*) + -IVE.] Characterized by prejudgement; prejudging.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App., Pref. 189 A thing as ill beseeming Philosophers, as hastie prejudicative sentence [beseems] Politicall Judges. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 415 The irresistable Arguments and Prejudicative Prerogatives of the Law and the Testimony.

Prejudicator (prĭˌdʒūdĭkeɪtəɹ). *rare*—1. [Agent-n. on L. type, f. L. *præjūdicāre* to prejudicate: cf. L. *prejūdex.*] One who prejudges.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 679 You could have no public pretence for volunteering yourselves as my opponents, or as my prejudicators.

†Prejudicatory, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.] = PREJUDICATIVE *a.*

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 69 To acquit my selfe from the suspected infirmity of a causelesse prejudicatory jealousy.

Prejudice (preˈdʒŭdis), *sb.* Also 4-6 **-ys**(e, (5 **pregydys**(s e), 5-7 **prejudyce**, 6 **-ize**, 6-7 **præ-**. [a. F. *préjudice* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prejūdicium* a preceding judgement or decision, a precedent; damage, prejudice, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 2 + *jūdicium* judgement, sentence.]

I. 1. Injury, detriment, or damage, caused to a person by judgement or action in which his rights are disregarded; resulting injury; hence, injury to a person or thing likely to be the consequence of some action. Now chiefly in particular phrases, as *in prejudice of*, to the (intended or consequent) detriment or injury of; *to the prejudice of*, to the (resulting) injury of; *without prejudice*, without detriment to any existing right or claim; esp. in *Law*, without damage to one's own right, without detracting from one's own rights or claims: see quot. 1872.

c 1290 *Becket* 1701 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 155 Þe king in preludice of him, and to bi-nimen him is riȝte. Let obur bischopes crouni is sone. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 987 Ȝef hyt ne be nauȝt to þy prest Malice ne preiudice. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 To make non ordinaunce in prejudice ne lettyng of ye comoun lawe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3918 Al thys I wrouhte, thorgh my myht, With-oute preiudyce of your ryht. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 234 Be waire ye do no pregedyse a-ȝen þe law. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 292 The sheepe..or their fleeces, are bought up by the Netherlands, and imployed in the making of cloth, to some prejudice of ours in England. 1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 43 He promised me that nothing should be done of that nature to your prejudice. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat Solyman* 10 To advance the Younger Son, in prejudice of the Eldest. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1667 (1823) I. 439 It was no small prejudice to him that he was recommended by so bad a man. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 184 The Fixed Stars..may be placed at different Distances, without any prejudice to this System. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 68 A material error, which I have committed in another place, to the prejudice of the Empress. 1838 in Manning & Granger *Reports C. P.* IX. 918 The above I offer without prejudice, in case it is not agreed to. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* i. i. (1852) 43 It is easy to see that it might be entirely swept off by a tax, without prejudice to the interests of any class except the landlords. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii, People will talk to your prejudice—and Mr. Walton's too. 1872 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* 763/2 *Without Prejudice*, is [said in reference] to overtures and communications between litigants .. before trial or verdict. The words import an understanding that if the negotiation fails, nothing that has passed shall be taken advantage of thereafter.

†b. *gen.* Injury, damage, hurt, loss. *Obs.*

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 203 Veray lothe his highne[s] wold be to see any of them..to take any harme or preiudice at the papistes handes. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* v. (1565) 119 b, He sent hys wagoners out of the woodes vpon our men of armes and encountred with them to their great preiudice. 1592 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* Ded. to Lady Hatton, Whose death being the common prejudice of a present age, was lamented of most. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 591 As rauening wolues that liue by preiudice. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 135 This prejudice is chiefly raised in narrow and close grounds.. and seldome comes on hills. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I xi. § 6 (1699) 61 If the prejudice be done by the Horses foremost feet, then the Rider shall be forc'd to satisfy for the Prejudice done. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I 314 They were so well covered by a bank of sand, that the cannon of the frigates could not do them the smallest prejudice.

II. †2. A previous judgement; *esp.* a judgement formed before due examination or consideration; a premature or hasty judgement; a prejudgement. (Nearly always a literal rendering of L. *præjudicium.*)

1388 WYCLIF I *Tim.* v. 21 Y preie..that thou kepe these thingis with oute preiudice [1382 withouten bifore dom; Vulg. *sine præjudicio*; 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) without preiudice; 1611 BIBLE without preferring, *marg.* prejudice; 1881 *R. V.* without prejudice, *marg.* preference]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/2 Preiudyse, *preiudicium*. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 88 For as twelue haue giuen a preiudice against him, so twelue againe must acquit or condemne him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. ii 583 Least that they might seeme to approue the very same thing by their prejudice and done aforehand. 1835 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 313, I strongly protested against the charge of 'prejudice' in the strict sense, viz, as a *pre-judicium*, a judgment formed antecedently to knowledge.

†b. The action of judging of an event beforehand; prognostication, presaging. *Obs. rare.* [So F. *préjudice* in Amyot, 16th c.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 49 That nought mote hinder his quicke prejudize. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Descr. Germ.* ii. (1622) 261 So [they] trie their valour, and by that prejudice conjecture on whose side the victory shall fall.

3. Preconceived opinion, bias or leaning favourable or unfavourable; prepossession; when used *absolutely*, usually with unfavourable connotation.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med* I. § 3 At a solemn Procession I have wept abundantly, while my consorts, blind with opposition and prejudice, have fallen into an excess of scorn and laughter. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 340 Who rails at faults through personal prejudice Shows more his own, than shames another's vice. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 19 If a person divests himself of prejudice, and attachment to any particular opinion. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 130 Prejudice renders a man's virtue his habit... Through just prejudice, his duty becomes a part of his nature 1861 J. BRIGHT in *Times* 18 July, Ignorance is the mother of prejudice, whether among nations or individuals.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this; a feeling, favourable or unfavourable, towards any person or thing, prior to or not based on actual experience; a prepossession; a bias or leaning to one side; an unreasoning predilection or objection.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 51 God looks upon his creatures with all their prejudices, and expects no more of them then according to the talents which he hath given them. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 8 Being prepossessed with a prejudice. 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm., Luke* xvi. 31 (1726) II. 46 Such..have had all the early Prejudices of Education on the side of Truth 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 228 The works of Correggio, for which they had contracted an early prejudice. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III i 2 He cannot remove the prejudices which are raised against him. 1842 DE QUINCY *Philos. Herod.* Wks. 1858 IX. 204 When a prejudice of any class whatever is seen as such, when it is recognised for a prejudice, from that moment it ceases to be a prejudice. Those are the true baffling prejudices for man, which he never suspects for prejudices. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 5 A historian dares not have a prejudice, but he cannot escape a purpose.

†c. Something prejudicial. *Obs rare*—1.

1718 ATTERBURY *Serm., Acts* xxvi. 26 (1734) I. 27 Those Articles of the Roman Catholick Faith are to be received implicitly, without Discussion. Now this is the greatest Prejudice imaginable against the Truth of the Doctrines of any Church

†4. A preliminary or anticipatory judgement; a preconceived idea as to what will happen; an anticipation. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 225 Our former despair by degrees gave place to more sanguine prejudices. 1754-8 NEWTON *Observ. Proph. Dan* xi. 147 Let us lay aside all [traditions] and examine what prejudices can be gathered from records of good account. 1772 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 20 The..initial letters, &c. give a prejudice at sight of their being the first productions of the Art amongst us.

5. *Comb.*, as *prejudice-born*, *-breeding* adjs.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* L. 270 They did not foresee such a revival of the prejudice breeding protectionist system. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 7/1 Error stupendous, sublime, indefensible, Prejudice-born, I am sadly afraid.

Prejudice (preˈdʒŭdis), *v.* Also 5 **-ise**, 6 **-ish.** [a. F. *préjudicier* (14th c. in Littré) to prejudice, to be injurious, f. *préjudice*: see prec.]

I. 1. *trans.* To affect injuriously or unfavourably by doing some act, or as a consequence of something done; to injure or impair the validity of (a right, claim, statement, etc.).

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 25/1 That your said Suppliant nor his heires, be in no wyse hurt nor prejudised by the same Acte. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 67 Ye have prejudished my good name for ever in thrustinge me thus on the stage to make tryall of my extemporall faculty. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. ix (1840) 14 Yet no prescription of time could prejudice the title of the King of Heaven. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 110 Bestowing that title should not prejudice his right to the castle and lands. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict. c.* 61 § 9 Nothing in this Act contained shall prejudice or interfere with any rights vested in the Lord Advocate.

b. To injure materially; to damage. Now *rare.*

1591 GREENE *Farewell to Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 247 Watching either to preuent or prejudice the enemie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 126 The eggs being then most fit for that purpose, neither are they prejudiced by thunder. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 7 This day Vantrump discharged many cannons against the towne of Dover, whereby some howses were prejudiced, but no persons slaine. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 July (O. H. S.) I 271 The Binder has somewhat prejudic'd them. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos* II. 22 A very convincing proof how much mines of copper may prejudice the atmosphere. 1884 *Ilbywhite's Cricket. Ann.* 57 A wicket very much prejudiced by the rain.

II. †2. To judge beforehand; *esp.* to prejudge unfavourably. *Obs. rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 115/22 To Preiudice, *præiudicare* 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 33/1 We may præiudice the bones to be altered or polluted. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 9 The Queene, desiring them, that they would not prejudice her in their opinions. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 258 To prejudice and forecondemne his adversary in the title for slanderous and scurrilous.

3. To affect or fill with a prejudice; to prepossess with an opinion; to give a bias or bent to, influence the mind or judgement of beforehand (often, unfairly) Const. *against, in favour of,* † *to* (= against).

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 360, I will not preiudice the iudgement of any. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 6 Those who..are prejudiced by passion 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 318 The Perverseness and Contradiction I have too often seen, even among People of Sense, as well as Condition, had prejudiced me to the marry'd State. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits, St. Simon Styl.* (1880) 196, I wished to prejudice my readers' minds in their favour rather than against them.

Hence **Pre judicing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* II 222 Without any prejudicing .. of the Riches of God's grace 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 143 It is not knowne that ever he did any prejudicing office against any man. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 249 Those prejudicing passions which must first be removed.

Prejudiced (preˈdʒŭdist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Affected or influenced by prejudice; prepossessed, biased beforehand.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 60 Still to maintayne or againe to recouer that præiudiced opinion of me amongste them, that heretofore was conceaued. 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saints' Persev.* Wks. 1853 XI. 375 Prejudiced men will grant it. 1739 CIBBER *Apol* (1756) II 55 Considering what numbers..might come to it as prejudic'd spectators. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I vi. 234 Being in some degree a prejudiced witness. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 338 Interesting us even in its most prejudiced and objectionable passages

Hence **Pre judicedly** *adv.*, in a prejudiced manner.

1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Pr. Wks 1888 I. 271 For the reasons above alleged, falsely, prejudicedly, and narrowly, will..they persecute those who have the best intentions towards them

Pre judiceless, *a.* [-LESS.] Void of prejudice.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Germ. Poetry* II. 206 The question needs no learning, only an honest, prejudiceless heart.

†Prejudi ciable, *a. Obs* [a. F. *préjudiciable* (14th c. in Littré), f. *préjudicier* (see PREJUDICE *v.*) + *-able*, -ABLE.] PREJUDICIAL *a.*1

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 338/2 Whether his deliverance be not prejudiciable to ȝe grete pees. 1600 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 243 Thairfore this heresie, is preiudiciable to the lawful standing of noble houses. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xiii. 66 This custom..being thought very prejudiciable to their herds.

Prejudicial (preˌdʒŭdĭʃəl), *a.*1 [In form corresp. to F. *préjudicial, -el* (1321 in Hatz.-Darm.) preceding judgement, and late L. *præjūdiciālis* belonging or according to a preceding judgement; but in sense belonging to PREJUDICE *sb.*: see -AL]

1. Causing prejudice; of injurious tendency; detrimental, damaging (to rights, interests, etc.).

[1304 *Year-bk.* 32 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 111 La quele occupacioun..ne nous doit estre prejudicial.]

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 472/1 The Kyng wille, that the graunte..be not prejudiciell nor hurt to the scide John. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 351 Preiudyciall to the vnyuersall weale of the realme. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 b, Certein thinges were enacted, which they sawe should be preiudiciall to them. 1661 SANDERSON (*title*) Episcopacy.. Not Prejudicial to Regal Power. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 84 Nothing more prejudicial to great power than to own itself in the wrong. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV 360 The existing system, it was said, was prejudicial both to commerce and to learning.

†**b.** Of animals: Harmful, noxious. *Obs. rare.*

1602 Rowlands *Greene's Ghost* 3 Vipers,..that for their venime and poison are hated and shunned of all men, as most preiudiciall creatures.

†**c.** Liable to be prejudiced or injured. *Obs. rare.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1704/4 There being several great Trusts in his Name, which will be unavoidably prejudicial by his absence.

†**2.** Of the nature of prejudice; full of prejudice, prejudiced (†*to* = against), unfavourably prepossessed. *Obs.*

1535 Starkey *Let.* in *England* (1878) p. xxx, You schold, wythout any preiudicial affectyon taken of any man apon one parte or other gyue your sentence. 1554 Knox *Godly Let.* C vij b, I am not preiudiciall too Gods mercies. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 163 The Emperor was..preiudiciall in his opinion, hauing already enacted a Law for the Arrian Doctrine. 1623 T. Scot *Highw God* 35 Man was a Iudge preiudiciall and partiall. 1639 Holyday *Serm. Obed.* (1661) 23 To look upon the actions of Princes with a prejudicial eye. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iv. Wks. 1851 IV. 86 It was no time then to contend with their slow and prejudiciall belief.

Hence †**Prejudi·cial** *v.* (*illiterate*), to prejudice.

1633 B Jonson *Tale Tub* II. ii, *Basket Hilts.* Take heed; the busines If you deferre, may prejudiciall you More than you thinke-for, zay I told you so.

Pre-judi·cial (prīdʒuˈdiʃăl), *a.*[2] *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *præjūdiciālis*, f. *præjūdici-um* a judicial examination previous to a trial (f. *præ* before + *jūdicium* judgement): see -AL.] Applied to a class of actions in Roman Law, whereby questions of right or fact, esp. as regards status, were determined, usually with a view to further proceedings.

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 223 Preiudiciall Actions also are reckoned among reall: now those are termed preiudiciall which arise from incident and emergent questions. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v. *Actions*, Action is Pre-judicial (otherwise termed Preparatory) or else Principal. Prejudicial is that which grows from some question, or doubt in the Principal: As if a Man sue his younger Brother for Land descended from his Father, and it is objected, he is a Bastard...This point..must be tryed, before the cause can further proceed; and therefore is termed *Pre-judicialis, quia prius judicanda.* 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* 41 Prejudicial [actions] were intended merely to settle a question of right or fact, without any immediate practical result.

Prejudi·cially (predʒ-), *adv.* [f. Prejudicial *a.*[1] + -ly [2].] In a prejudicial manner; to the prejudice of some one; injuriously, detrimentally, hurtfully; †with prejudice or prepossession (quot. 1589).

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 598/1 That neither this Acte, nor any other Acte..extend prejudicially, nor be prejudiciall or hurtyng unto Richard Langport. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 My natiue home is my worst nurserie, and my friends denie that which strangers preiudicially grant. 1658 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 201 Those Divine contemplations, which my late converse had so prejudicially estranged from me. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iv. (1865) 44/1 As soon as any part of a person's conduct affects prejudicially the interests of others, society has jurisdiction over it.

Prejudi·cialness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

1655 Owen *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII 131 These..deny his determinate decrees and purposes on the same pretence..., namely, of their prejudicialness to the free will of man. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 503 If we consider..their prejudicialness to our neighbour. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Prejudicialness*, injuriousness.

†**Prejudi·ciary,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *præjūdici-um* Prejudice *sb.* + -ary [1].] Prejudiced or biased unfavourably; = Prejudicial *a.*[1] 2.

1642 *Answ. Observ. agst. King* 13 That hee will not bee froward or prejudiciary to them.

Pre-ju·diciary, prēə-, *a.*[2] *Rom. Law.* [f. as Pre-judicial *a.*[2] + -ary [1].] = Pre-judicial *a.*[2]

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* III. § 123 The sponsors and fidepromissors may..demand a praejudiciary inquiry.

Prejudi·cious (predʒ-), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *præjūdici um* Prejudice *sb.* + -ous; so OF. *prejudicieux* (1371 in Godef.); see Judicious.]

1. Injurious. = Prejudicial *a.*[1] 1.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 225/1 Yet doeth Gods will stande for a law, & what he establisheth amongst vs, neither may nor can be preiuditious to him. *a* 1638 Medi *Wks.* (1672) 48 This was exceedingly prejudicious to the Jews. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 100 The entrance..is not so proper in the middle .; But if there be a constraint, which is most prejudicious to a Building, the entrance must be set as much towards the end as possible. 1731 S. Hales *Stat. Ess.* I. 325 [It] would turn rancid and prejudicious to the plant. 1899 [implied in Prejudiciously]

†**2.** Full of prejudice; = Prejudiced. *Obs. rare.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* xiii. 44 Let him not bee paradoxically preiudicious. 1615 A Stafford *Heav. Dogge* To Rdr., Either his head, his body or his taile will please thee, if modest thou art, and not prejudicious.

Hence **Prejudi·ciously** *adv. rare.*

1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 473 Why does the North seem to count for so little—and that little prejudiciously?

†**Preju·re,** *v. Obs. rare*–[0]. [ad. L. **præjūrāre*, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *jūrāre* to swear] *intr.* To swear or take an oath before some one else. So †**Preju·ration** [ad. L. *præjūrātiōn-em* a taking of an oath before others.]

1623 Cockeram, *Prejuration*, a swearing before. *Prejure*, to sweare before.

Prejurie, obs. erron. form of Perjury.

Prek, -e, etc., obs. Sc. and north. ff. Prick, etc.

†**Preke.** *Obs.* Also 7 **preak.** [Of unknown origin.] A polyp, an octopus.

1611 Cotgr., *Poulpe*,..the Pourcontrell, Preke, or many-footed fish. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 18 Love is like honour,..like unto the Pourcontrell, or Peake [*sic*] fish, who becomes of the same colour the things are, whereon it fastens. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. v. iv. 121 The Preke or Poulps, *Polypus.* *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii, You are likewise to abstain from Beans, from the Preak (by some called the Polyp) [*poulpe (qu'on nomme Polype)*]. 1758 [see Pourcuttle].

Preket, obs. f. Pricket. **Pre-knowledge:** see Pre- A. 2. **Pre-koranic, -labial:** B. 1 d, 3.

Prelacteal (prīlæ·ktĭăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 d + Lacteal.] **a.** *adj.* Preceding or anticipating the milk teeth: applied to certain calcified structures in the fœtus of marsupials. **b.** *sb.* A prelacteal tooth or tooth-like process.

1897 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 440 He viewed the calcified structures as the sole remains of an entire 'prelacteal' dentition which had otherwise become suppressed. *Ibid* 441 The conviction that the deciduous premolar..must belong to the same series as the so-called 'prelacteals'.

Prelacy (prē·lăsi). Also 5–6 **-asy, -asie.** [a. AF. *prelacie* (Rolls Parlt., 1306), ad. med.L. *prælātia* (*a* 1109 in Du Cange), f. *prælātus* Prelate.]

1. The office, position, or dignity of a prelate; a prelatic benefice or see. †Also with possess. pron. (*his, your prelacy*), as a title (*obs.*).

[1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 219/1 La primer, des Provisions; come seinte Eglise en toutz ces estats de Prelacie soit funde par le Roi et par ces ancestres.] *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 130 Foi it es sin quar-wit man bies Wit wer[l]des catel prelacyes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 59 þis Wyn, after two zere of his prelacie, was i-putt oute by þe kyng. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccclvi 548 The realme of France was reputed to be the chiefe fountayne of beleve of the christen faythe, bycause of the noble churches and prelasies that be therin. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 177 Vpoun the vacance of ony prelacie the kirkis thairof salbe disponit to qualifiit ministeris in titill. *c* 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 20 Praying your prelacie, if you can send one or any of my brethren any word of him. 1600 Holland *Livy* x. vi. 355 Who wanted no promotions & honors, but only Sacerdotall dignities and Prelacies. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 95. 4/1 The Pope had given General Marsigli (who designs to reassume the Cardinal's Cap) a considerable Prelacy. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 320 Fifty-one ministers..nominated by the king to titular bishoprics and other prelacies.

2. The order or rank of prelates; the body of prelates or of bishops collectively.

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 107 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 268 þe primate with his prelacie was partyd fro home. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6381 That I lede right a Ioly lyf Thurgh simplesse of the prelacye. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxliii. 285 The prelasy of the londe assymyled them in counceyll. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcv. (1612) 379 The Prelacie, Nobilitie, States-men, and State betraide. 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* 48 Our Lordly Civill Episcopacie properly called Prelacie. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist* (1876) I. ii. 73 It was no longer possible for the prelacy to offer an efficacious opposition to the reformation they abhorred.

†**3.** The authority of a prelate; ecclesiastical power, as of bishops, abbots, or priors. Also, the authority of any superior, lay or clerical. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxii. 17 Ofte sithis a man hafs lardeshipe & prelacy till his aughen dampnacioun. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 10 It is muche more sure to stonde in subieccioun þan in prelacie. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. (1557) 1320/2 Those . put in prelacy and auctoritie ouer other men. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 835 They cal the power of placing of Ministers..Ecclesiasticall iurisdiction, and to consist in a certayne prelacie.

4. The system of church government by prelates or bishops of lordly rank; a term, chiefly hostile, for Episcopacy 2.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 455 þis prelacye is perelous, for it is not fully groundid in crist ne in oþer of his lawis. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xviii. § 1 If these three [things] be granted, then cannot the public benefit of prelacy be dissembled. 1643 *Solemn League & Covenant* § 2 That we shall .. without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of popery, prelacy, (that is, church-government by archbishops, bishops, their chancellors and commissaries, deans, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other ecclesiastical officers depending on that hierarchy,) superstition, heresy, schism [etc.]. 1644 C. Downing (*title*) The Cleere Antithesis or diametrall opposition betweene Presbytery and Prelacy. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 184 Times had now changed: England was zealous for monarchy and prelacy. 1850 Marsden *Early Purit.* (1853) 35 Others, smarting.. from their..severity began to associate prelacy with popery.

†**Pre·lal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prēlum* a press + -al; but the regular l.. form would be **prelāris* 'prelar': cf. *velar, solar, stellar.*] Of or pertaining to the printing-press; typographical.

1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. ix. 7 That Prelial Mistakes in Defiance of all Care will escape in the best Corrected Book. *Ibid.* 8 Prelial Faults. *Ibid.* 58 (*Errata*) There be some Press faults in this my Book, as for *Prelal* (wherever occurring) read *Prelal.* 1670 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prelal.*

Prelapsarian (prīlæpsē·rián), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 d + L. *laps-us* fall, after *infralapsarian*, etc.] Pertaining to the condition before the Fall.

1879 M. D Conway *Demonol.* II. iv. xix. 225 A prelapsarian perfection symbolized by nudity.

Prelate (prē·lĕt), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **prelat,** (3 *pl.* **-laz,** 3–4 *pl.* **-las**), 4– **prelate,** (5 **6 prelatte,** 6 *Sc.* **-lot,** *pl.* **-leittis, -llattis, -lettis,** 7 **prælate**). [a. OF. *prélat* (pl. *prelaz*) = Pr. *prelat*, It. *prelato*, Sp. *prelado*; ad. L. *prælāt-us*, sb. use of pa. pple. of *præferre* to carry or place before, Prefer; in med.L. as sb. a civil or ecclesiastical dignitary.]

1. An ecclesiastical dignitary of exalted rank and authority, as a bishop, archbishop, metropolitan, or patriarch; formerly also including the abbot or prior of a religious house, or the superior of a religious order.

c 1205 Lay. 24502 Of Rome he wes legat and of þan hirede prelat. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Gode religiuse beoð i þe worlde, summe nomeliche prelaz & treowe prechures. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3686 þe bissops & oþer prelats þat of þe londe were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 237 Alsuo is þe spot of lecherie more uouler and more perilous ine clerkes and ine prelas *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 65 Wolde God þat preelatis wolde benke on þis now. *c* 1400 Gower *Addr. Hen. IV* in *Pol. Poems* II. 11 The worldes princes and the prelats bothe. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 629/19 Prelatte or byschop, *antistes.* 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 9 Hys owne moder was prelate and chyef aboue the other relygyouse nonnes. 1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 46 Lat perversit prelettis leif perqueir. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 150 A reverend religious man, of the Order of Saint Dominike, and Prelate thereof 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 This project of licencing..was catcht up by our Prelates. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xi. 378 The usual method of granting these investitures, which was *per annulum et baculum*, by the prince's delivering to the prelate a ring, and a pastoral staff or crosier. 1776 Hume *Life* in *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. Pref. 11 The primate of England,..primate of Ireland...These dignified prelates separately sent me a message not to be discouraged. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 23 The presence of at least three prelates was required at the consecration of a bishop. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The curates are ill-paid, and the prelates are overpaid.

†**b.** Applied to a chief priest of the Jewish, or other non-Christian religion. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1529 Now passis furth þis prelate with prestis of þe temple. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii 41 Lykwyse also the prelates mockinge hym with the scribes and seniours sayde [etc.]. *Ibid.* xxviii. 11 The kepers..shewed vnto the prelattes all thinges whych had hapened. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 2 Because he was prelate in the temple of the Son, whom the Phenices doe calle Heliogabalus. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xviii. § 11 Moses and Aaron..the chief prince and chief prelate. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXVII. vi. 630 C. Servilius the Prelate or Pontifex, was invested and installed in stead of T. Octacilius Crassus. 1601 – *Pliny* II. 193 The Druidæ or Prelats of France aboue named, make great account of another herb..which they name Samolus

†**2.** A person having superiority or authority; a chief, head, principal, superior. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 234 Bot yit a kinges hihe astat, Which of his ordre as a prelat, Schal ben enoignt and seintefied. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 10 To stonde under obedience & lyue under a prelate, & not be at his owne liberte. *c* 1450–60 *Bp. Grossetest's Househ. Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 328 3e, that be principalle heuede or prelate to alle 3oure seruauntis bothe lesse and more. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii. 181 The humble subieccyon of the subiecte to the prelate. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 149 And thus dyed..These Prelates of virginitie, Captaines of Chastitie, and companions in Martyrdome. 1780 *Von Troil's Iceland* p. xvii, Dr. Von Troil..is prelate of all the Swedish orders of knighthood.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prelate founder, lord, martyr, prince*; *prelate-like* adj.; **prelate-Protestant,** hostile term for a Protestant of an episcopal church; **prelate-purple,** the shade of purple worn by bishops (cf. Cardinal *a.* 8).

1746 *Acc. French Settlements in N. Amer.* 24 The *prelate-founder has his apartments in the house. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 183 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 291 So *prelat lyk sat he in to the chyre. *c* 1646 Milton *New Forcers Consc.* 1 Because you have thrown of your *Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1641 Milton *Reform.* Wks. (1847) 18/2 For those *prelate-martyrs they glory of, they are to be judged what they were by the Gospel. 1899 *Cath. Bk.-Notes* 15 Apr. 103 To many the *prelate-prince is but vaguely known. 1680 S. Mather *Iren.* 9 Not only the Independents and the Presbyterians, but the very Papists, and *Prelate-Protestants have thought it lawful. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The..favour in which *prelate-purple is held shows no symptom of decreasing.

†**Pre·late,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To act the prelate; to perform the office of a prelate. Hence †**Pre·lating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1548–9 Latimer *Ploughers* B iij, Ye that be prelates loke well to your offyce, for right prelatynge is buisye labouryng and not lordyng. 1550 Bale *Apol.* Pref. 8 b, They haue counterfeted..Iudas in kyssinge, Cayphas in prelatyng, & Pilate in washinge their handes. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 12 Gods true Religion is violently invaded by two..enemies;..the Papists for one party, and our Prelating faction for the other. 1656 S. H. *Gold Law* 22 That the Presbyterie might Prelate it under the Notion of Priests, and so crush all other Sects.

†**Prela·te,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *prélater* to prefer, advance, f. L. *prælāt-*, ppl. stem of *præferre* to Prefer.]

1. *trans.* To utter, pronounce. *rare.*

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxiii. (1870) 179 An Englyshman, without teachyng, can not speake nor prelate the wordes of an Italyan.

2. To exalt, raise, prefer in rank or power.

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 89 To be borne into the world supereminently, prelated aboue all the creatures of the world.

3. *refl.* [transl. obs. F. *se prélater* to act the prelate, now *se prélasser.*] To affect an air of dignity and ostentatious gravity.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 386, I see some, who.. prelate themselves even to the heart and liver [*orig.* qui se prelatent jusques au foye et aux intestins] and carry their state along with them, even to the close-stool.

Pre·latehood. *rare*⁻¹. [f. PRELATE *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state of a prelate; the estate of prelates.

1804 *Captive of Valence* II. x. 96 Don't deceive yourself, .after the Friarhood will come the turn of the Priesthood, and then my lord, that of the Prelatehood.

† **Prelate·ity.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PRELATE *sb.* after *hicceity, paneity*, etc.] The essential quality or essence of a prelate.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II i. 45 Neither shall I..trifle with one that would tell me of quiddities and formalities, whether prelaty or prelateity in abstract notion be this or that.

Pre·lately, *a. rare* [f. PRELATE *sb.* + -LY¹: cf. *kingly, lordly.*] Prelatical.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. Bbb iv, Theyr copes, pertours, and chysibilles, whan they bee in theyr prelately pompous sacrifices.

Prelateship (pre·lătʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a prelate; the tenure of this office; also, with poss. pron., as a title (a ter *lordship*).

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 255/2 He was content that Thurstinus should safely reenter hys realme, and quietly enioye hys prelateshyp. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Hss.* vi. XCV, Ostia thee gav A Prelatship. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 406 They who in my Boat lament that they have among the living, Kingdoms, Prelateships, .. do bring me [Charon] but an half-peny. 1760 *Impostors Detected* II. iii. I. 180 His prelateship very graciously uncovered himself when they entered. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 547 His prelateship ordered the business of the Court to be concluded.

Prelatess (pre·lătes). [f. PRELATE *sb.* + -ESS.] A female prelate; an abbess or prioress: in Milton satirical; also, the wife of a prelate (*jocular*).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 272 At the bordellos..raps up without pitty the sage and rheumatick old Prelatesse with all her young Corinthian Laity to inquire for such a one. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 368 The abbess is also still stiled a princess and prelatess of the holy Roman Empire. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xvii, Mr. Slope did not wish to have both the prelate and the prelatess against him. 1904 *Adventures of Elizabeth* vi. 181 Will no one rid me of this troublesome prelatess?

Prelatial (prĭlē·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *prælātia* PRELACY + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or proper to prelacy or a prelate.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xviii, It [a portfolio] was of morocco and of prelatial purple. 1903 *Bulwark* Sept. 203 The Pope receives the Ring at his election.. At the Gregorian Chapel he receives cardinalitial and prelatial homage.

Prelatic (prĭlæ·tik), *a.* [f. PRELATE *sb.* + -IC.]

1. That is a prelate; of, pertaining to, of the nature or character of, or like a prelate; prelately.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 387 We are sure that the piety of his prelatic model glister'd more upon the Posts and Pillars..than in the true works of spiritual edification. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii, A woman..of a prelatic disposition, seeking all things her own way. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. iv. (1883) II. 258 Wilfrid .. blended the rigour of the monk with something of prelatic magnificence. 1871 H. S. CUMING in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Sept. 321 Egwin or Ecgwine ..whose prelatic rule extended from 693 to 717.

2. Episcopal; = PRELATICAL 2.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sb. on Relig.* 94 Such of the Prelatick partie as are in love with..pomp and power. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* XIII. vii. 473 The Prelatick Calvinists have termed the Presbyterians Schismatical and Pertinacious. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 27 In the late Proclamation for banishing Prelatick Ministers in Scotland. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* xiv, The prelatic clergy. 1894 CROCKETT *Mad Sir Uchtred* 183 They still held prelatic services.

Prela·tical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = PRELATIC 1.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 235 Their prelatical or episcopal office or ministry, is not the proper ministry of any of our church assemblies. 1660 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 355 The most exact prelaticall garb that might be. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 58 Of the Prelatical Clergy, we have Francis Godwin a Bishop, the Son of a Bishop, and Doctor John King Son to his Reverend Father the Bishop of London. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* ix, He rose and moved, with prelatical dignity, to the door. 1877 J. LL. DAVIES in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 96 Gibbon represents the behaviour of Ambrose as marked by a prelatical pomposity.

2. Governed by or adhering to prelates or prelacy; a hostile term for episcopal, episcopalian.

1641 R. BERNARD (*title*) A Short View of the Prælaticall Church of England. 1641 MILTON (*title*) Of Prelatical Episcopacy. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 272 That the Papists and Prelaticall party do..urge Infant Baptism to be a tradition, is no wonder. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 415 They insisted peremptorily on the establishment of the Presbyterian church government upon the ruins of the Prelatical. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 184 The government resolved to set up a prelatical church in Scotland.

† **B.** *sb.* in *pl.* Things pertaining to prelates or prelacy. *Obs.*

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* 13 It's feared we stick too much to Mosaicalls, Prelaticalls, and Traditionalls.

Hence **Prela·tically** *adv.*, in a prelatic or prelatical way; as a prelate; with reference to prelacy; **Prela·ticalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Concl. 53 A sort of formal outside men prelatically addicted. 1648 T. COLEMAN *Brotherly Exam. Re-exam.* 12, I feare lest the Presbyteriall government..should Prelatically tyrannize. *a* 1659 T. MORTON *Episc.* ii. § 2 (1670) 30 This is as much as any Prelatically minded man could..say.

Prelation (prĭlē·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ME. *prelacioune*, a. OF. *prelacion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *prélation*, ad. L. *prælātiōn-em* a preferring, preference, n. of action f. *prælāt-*, ppl. stem of *præferre* to hold forth, offer, present, prefer.]

I. † **1.** Utterance, pronunciation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk* II. 304 Tune the mater of hys sermoune As he furth mayde prelacioune. 1659 OWEN *Integr. Heb & Grk. Text* Wks. 1853 XVI. 396 With reference to the quantity of time required to their prelation, whereby the same vowel becomes sometimes long and sometimes short

II. 2. The action of preferring or condition of being preferred; preferment, exaltation, promotion; pre-eminence, superiority, dignity; preference.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4610 Þat he dude siue & twenty zere hurte prelacione byfore. 1585 JAS. VI *Declar. to Kirk* in J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 247 Haifing tharfor sum prelation and dignitie aboue his breithren 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 251 This Prelation offended the Emperour, and began their enmitie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 363 A Prelation of wisdome before pleasure. 1835 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life in Scot.* iv. 189 [In] a Presbyterian Church there is no prelacy or prelation or precedence of one presbyter over another.

† **3.** The dignity of a prelate; = PRELATURE 1. *Obs.*

1595 J. SAGE *Article*, etc. Wks. 1844 I. 108 Popish Prelates might quit their errors, not their prelations.

† **4.** The action of placing before; prefixing. *Obs.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 225 As the first consideration proves that the *an* should be before the *quid*, so the other does no less strongly plead for the prælation of the *quid* before the *an*.

† **Pre·latish,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRELATE *sb.* + -ISH¹.] Prelatical.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect* viii Wks. 1851 III. 310 Any congregation..perverted with Prelatish leven.

Pre·latism. [See -ISM.] Prelacy, lordly episcopacy; adherence to this. (A hostile term.)

1611 H. BARROWE (*title*) Platform, which may serve as a Preparative to purge away prelatisme. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 23 Five hundred years after Christ, the councils themselves were foully corrupted with ungodly prelatism. 1641 — *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 195 The Prelatism of Episcopacy which began then to burgeon, and spread.

Prelatist (pre·lătist). [f. PRELATE *sb.* + -IST.] A supporter or adherent of prelacy; a hostile term for an episcopalian.

1659 STEWARD *Serm. at Paris* Pref. A v, The Preacher, as great a Prelatist as any whom unkinde or jealous Brethren have ever blasted under that title. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 594 Our prelatists and Jacobites, I hear, are much chagrined. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 414 Tolerance..of that proscribed worship, was equally abhorrent to the prelatist and the puritan.

Prelatize (pre·lătaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

† **1.** *intr.* To be or become prelatical. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 195 He [Cyprian] indeed succeeded into an Episcopacy that began then to Prelatize.

2. *trans.* To make prelatical; to bring under prelatic or episcopal government.

a 1864 PALFREY (W.), Laud was busy with his more important plan of prelatizing the church of Scotland. 1873 MCDOWALL *Hist. Dumfries* XXX. 336 Efforts to prelatise the Church.

Hence **Pre·latizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 61 We may rather suspect them for some Prelatizing-spirits that admire our Bishopricks, not Episcopacy. 1882 T. A. POPE tr. *Capecelatro's Life St. P. Neri* II. 373 With all this prelatising in the Congregation we are drifting into a slavery the worse that our chains are all of gold.

Prelatry (pre·lătri). [f. as prec. + -RY.] Prelacy.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 42 The painted Battlements, and gaudy rottennesse of Prelatrie. 1653 — *Hirelings* (1659) 21 The whole gang of prelatry. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 154 There is not a hint of discontent with the prelatry, once intolerable to him.

Prelature (pre·lătiŭ). [a. F. *prélature* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *prælātūra* (in Du Cange): see PRELATE *sb.* and -URE.]

1. The dignity, rank, office, condition, or function of a prelate: = PRELACY 1.

1607 HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 99 One of the most eminent of his ranke, and a man that carryes prelature in his verie aspect. 1669 *Hist. Pope's Nephews* I. (1673) 70 He heaped Abbies and Prelatures upon them as many as they pleased. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 99 The Bishops exercised, anciently, as they do at present, both the Prelature and the Priesthood. 1844 *Life St. Wilfrid* 149 This poor statesmanship .filling prelatures with barely respectable mediocrity. 1876 SIR G. BOWYER in *Times* 8 Nov., [Antonelli] speedily rose to a judicial office, and then to the prelature, but still as a layman.

2. The order of prelates: = PRELACY 2.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 333 Arimbold, a member of the Roman prelature. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. i. VI. 388 The dignity, the splendid and wealthy palaces of the Prelature.

† **Pre·laty.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *prælātia*: see PRELACY.] **1.** = PRELACY 4.

1641 MILTON (*title*) The Reason of Church-government Urg'd against Prelaty. 1642 — *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 77/1 There be of those that esteem prelaty a figment, who yet can pipe if they can dance. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 That those evills of Prelaty..will now light wholly upon learning.

2. The office or superiority of a prelate.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 109 Laborious teaching is the most honourable Prelaty that one Minister can have above another in the Gospell. 1642 HALES *Schism* 12 The first I mentioned was the Prelaties of Bishops in one Sea.

Prelect, præ- (prĭle·kt), *v.* [f. L. *prælect-* ppl. stem of *prælegĕre* to read to others, lecture upon, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *legĕre* to choose, to read.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To choose in preference to others.

1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 22 Thou knowst with what a generall consent Of all Sicilia I was prelected By my dread Soueraigne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prelect*, either from *prælectus*, read before; or from *prælectus*, one chosen before another.

II. 2. *intr.* To lecture or discourse (*to* an audience, *on* or *upon* a subject); to deliver a lecture.

1785 REID *Intell. Powers* IV. iv. 384 With no greater emotion than a professor in a college prelects to his audience. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 430 He then prelects upon the construction of the heaters. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 284 The rector of a gymnasium sometimes yields to the temptation to prælect to his boys. upon some abstruse point..which is interesting himself. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 44 If we could ascertain the books on which our teachers prelected in the schools before the Reformation.

Prelection, præ- (prĭle·kʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *prælectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prælegĕre*: see prec.]

1. A public lecture or discourse; *esp.* a lecture by a teacher to students at a college or university.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1310/1 His prelections or lectures which he did read in Paules, and his poore mans librarie he caused to be imprinted. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* I iv. 107 Let him resort to the Prelections of Faber, collected by Monsuerius. 1764 REID *Let.* Wks. I. 39/2, I examine for an hour upon my morning prelection. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., School of Salerno*, Let us go in. And li-ten awhile to a learned prelection On Marcus Aurelius Cassiodorus. *a* 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* I. 412 The lustre which the university prelections of many members of their Church has shed on the Church itself.

2. A previous reading. (Better *pre-lection.*)

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* xii 159 Nor could the Disciples have sung with him in consort, except we imagine such a prælection of it to them, as is used by us now. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 271 To induce sleep, nothing could be more efficacious than a slight pre-lection of his poems.

Hence † **Prele·ction** *v.*, *trans.* to make the subject of prelection; to lecture on. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 3 The next Scholastick Ascent is call'd Grammar, where are prelection'd Tully's Offices, Paradoxes, and Tusculan's Questions.

Prelector, præ- (prĭle·ktəɹ). [a. L. *prælector* one who reads an author to others, and adds explanations, agent-n. f. *prælegĕre*: see PRELECT.] A public reader or lecturer, esp. in a college or university.

In Oxford formerly interchangeable with *professor* (as applied to all except the Regius Professors), as the *Prelector* or *Professor of Poetry*; in Cambridge applied sometimes to a college tutor or 'reader' in a subject of study; also to the college tutor or other officer who attends to the matriculation and graduation of members of his college.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentl. of Inner Temple, My reuerend Maysters the prælectors and Benchers of the same house. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 385 You shall scarce meet with a Reprover that taketh not his Friend to Taske . with the Cathedrated Authority of a Prælector, or publike Reader, to dissect him. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 50 Of the English Odyssey a criticism was published by Spence, at that time Prelector of Poetry at Oxford. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 10 Nov. 27/1 The steadily working school of biologists which has risen around the Trinity Prælector on the banks of the Cam. 1907 *Masque Med. Learn.* in *Bk. of Words Oxf. Pageant* 56 Then as Praelector I must needs expound That ye may profit by our picturing.

Hence **Prele·ctorship,** the office of a prelector; also **Prele·ctress,** a female lecturer. *rare.*

1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 21 § 2 Every..professorship.. public readership, prelectorship, lectureship..and exhibition . the income of which is payable out of the revenues. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 640/2 Miss Helen Taylor and her sisterhood of itinerant Home Rule praelectresses.

† **Pre·lial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *prælĭāl-is*, f. *prælium* a battle: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to battles; warlike, fighting.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr *St. Ambrose* I. 97 These may give them last of the prelial vertue, and victories of Gods people.

† **Prelia·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 præ-, (præ-). [ad. late L. *prælĭātiōn-em* a battling, n. of action f. *prælĭāre* to fight.] Fighting, contention; a battle.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 204 In their prelations and quarrells. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* iii. 33 We have stirred the humors of the foolish Inhabitants of the earth to insurrections, to warr and prælliation. 1678 SIR J. SPELMAN *Alfred Gt.* (1709) 32 Their war being mostly Inroads, Foraging and Spoil, subject to Skirmishes and unexpected Prælliations.

† **Pre·libate,** *v. Obs.* Also præ- [f. ppl. stem of L. *prælibāre* (f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *libāre* to taste).] *trans.* To taste beforehand; to give a foretaste.

1623 COCKERAM, *Prelibate*, to taste first. 1645 OUGHTRED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 63, I received information by a letter from Paris, wherein was prælibated only a small taste thereof.

Prelibation (prĭləibē·ʃən). Also 7 præ-. [ad. late L. *prælibātiōn-em* a tasting beforehand, an offering of the first-fruits, n. of action f. *prælibāre*: see prec. So F. *prélibation.*]

1. A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste. Chiefly *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 296 As prelibacyons or foretastynges of that endlesse glory. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 19 The wicked have a prelibation of that darkness they shall go unto hereafter. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2370 Rich prelibation of consummate joy! 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 287 That mysterious ante-dawn—that prelibation of the full daylight, which, under the name of the Zodiacal light, perplexes the oriental surveyor of the heavens. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* vii. 415 Their master had been taken from them, a sad prelibation of the deeper agony which His own true disciples would experience.

2. An offering of first-fruits, or of the first taste, of anything. Now *rare*.

1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* II. Note 22 Why may we not say..that before the men were refresht by bread and wine, there was an offering or prelibation of them to God? 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. v. § 1 Offering them [the first-fruits of his blood] to God like the prelibation of a sacrifice. 1805 Wordsw *Prelude* v. 245 Like a stallèd ox ..that may not taste A flower till it have yielded up its sweets A prelibation to the mower's scythe.

So **Preli·batory** *a.*, of the nature of or affording a foretaste; preliminary. *rare*—1.

1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 201 Set forth, not as a transient preparatory purgatory, but as a dungeon of fearful prelibatory punishment to receive its completion in gehenna.

Preli·minarily, *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a preliminary manner; as an introduction.

1768 *Woman of Humor* II. 29 His reason, for not preliminarily addressing himself to Clara. 1849 H. Mayo *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 188, I went over preliminarily my schoolboy recollections 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* II. viii. 207 So must we..preliminarily do something.

Preliminary (prĭli·mĭnări), *sb.* and *a.* (*adv.*) Also 7 præ-. [ad. F. *préliminaire* or mod.L. *prælīmināris* (both used in Treatics of Westphalia, 1648), f. L. *præ* before + *līmen*, *-in-*, threshold; cf. L. *līmināris* of or belonging to a threshold. The L. *prælīmināris* was prob. in earlier use.]

A. *sb.* A subordinate step, measure, statement, etc., that precedes another to which it is introductory or preparatory. Chiefly in *pl.* = preparatory measures or arrangements.

1656 Cromwell *Lett.* 6 May in *Carlyle*, There were some preliminaries to be performed by him before we could enter upon the whole body of a treaty. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* Pref. Bj b, Sensible of the tædium of long prælimiaries 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 24 The lords were taken up in adjusting the preliminaries for the lord Mohuns tryall. 1702 Symmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 449 This is not the Ratification of Preliminaries simply as such, but indeed of the Treaty of Peace. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 3 The petition to the king I hold an essential preliminary. 1857 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 19 The general manager..will arrange all the preliminaries for me. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 159/1 The value of systematic teaching as a preliminary to professional work.

b. (*elliptl.* use of adj.) Preliminary examination.

1882 Edna Lyall *Donovan* xxiv, He passed his preliminary successfully. (In student slang, often *prelim.*)

B. *adj.* Preceding and leading up to the main subject or business; introductory; preparatory.

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm Fas. ii.* 24 Wks 1831 III 307, I shall premise some preliminary considerations, to prepare the way of holiness. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 20 P 8 The Articles Preliminary to a general Peace were settled. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 241 After these preliminary steps, Mary ventured to call a meeting of Parliament. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I iv. 89 The restoration of the Palatinate was insisted on as a preliminary article of the treaty. 1890 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* 1 It is for want of this preliminary knowledge.

C. as *adv.* = Preliminarily.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 329 But that you had preliminary bound me under a solemn vow. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 438/1 [He] gathered the leashed hounds about him preliminary to a start.

Hence **Preli·minarise** *v.*, *trans.* to put forward as a preliminary.

1844 Tupper *Crock of Gold* xiii, Let us preliminarize a thought or two.

† **Prelimina·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ation.] A preliminary action or performance

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 16 These preliminations ushered in Laws of purgation.

Prelimit (prēli·mit), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To limit or set bounds to beforehand; to confine within limits previously fixed.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 25 The commissioners are chosen..prepared, instructed, prelimited by him. 1693 *Apol Clergy Scot.* 81 Who have prelimited the Assembly, by their Letter and Act. 1784 J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. vi. 288 The free election of Commissioners had been prelimited by the letter and act of the Commission. 1880 Masson *Milton* VI. II. ii. 412 A royalty duly prelimited and constrained into respectability.

Hence **Preli·mited** *ppl. a.*; **Preli·miting** *vbl. sb.*

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 248 To thir Articles the ministers consented..for the tyme, even to be silent, and to have a prælimited Assemblie, feareing, that if they had made any opposition, neither should a Generall Assemblie have been obtained. *a* 1725 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1687 (1753) III. iv. 147 The prelimiting and the packing of a parliament. 1784 J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. vi. 293 The prelimiting and corrupting of the General Assembly.

Preli·mitate, *v. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Limitate *v.*] *trans.* = Prelimit.

1901 W. Morison *Johnston of Warriston* viii. 58 Her refusal to approve the Acts of the Glasgow Assembly prelimitated the next Assembly.

Prelimita·tion. [f. Pre- A. 2 + Limitation.] The action of prelimiting; an instance of this.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 35 To prepare maters for the Assemblie ensueing.., without prejudice or prælimitation of the Assemblie alwayes. 1661 R. L'Estrange *Interest Mistaken* 15 The Royal Party press'd for a Free Choice and Convention, without Prelimitation.

Prelingual (prĭli·ŋgwăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 + Lingual.] Antecedent to the development or acquirement of language.

1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 334 Theoretical admirers of the prelingual period are, possibly, scattered here and there, to this day. 1881 J. Owen *Even. w. Skeptics* II. x. 364 The prelingual state, in which impressions of outward objects exist in the mind as inarticulate, voiceless concepts.

Prelinpinpin, in *powder of prelinpinpin*: see Powder *sb.*1 2 f.

Preliography, præli-. [f. L. *præli-um* battle + -(o)graphy.] 'A description of battles.'

1846 Worcester cites Harris.

† **Prelleds,** some obsolete game.

1448 [see *quarter-spells*, Quarter *sb.* 30].

† **Prelocu·tor.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **preloquutour.** [a. med.L. *prælocūtor* (f. L. *præloquī* to speak beforehand or before another), sometimes erron. used in med.L. for *prolocutor* (see Du Cange).] = Prolocutor; an advocate, a pleader.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 254 Comperand personalie with Maister Alexander Sym prelocutor. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Rob. I* 23 The defender or his preloquutour sould not answer; before the complainer or his preloquutour hes spoken and said all.

[**Preloke** *v.* in passage cited, evidently some error. *a* 1547 Surrey *Ps.* 1v, The bloody compackts of those That preloked on with yre, to slaughter me and myne. (? For *prikked*; the editor of 1815 (pp. 84, 397) suggests *pressed*.)]

† **Prelu·cent,** *a. Sc Obs. rare.* Also 6 **preluciand.** [ad. L. *prælūcēns*, *-ēnt-em*, pres. pple of *prælūcēre* to shine forth: see Pre- A. 4 c and Lucent.] Shining, resplendent.

1560 Rolland *Cr. Venus* II. 474 Till he come till ane Palice prelucent. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) iv. 3 Preluciand bemes befoir þe day.

Prelude (prē·liud, prĭ·liud), *sb.* Also 6 **preludie**, 6–7 **prælude.** [a. F. *prélude* (Rabelais, 1532), ad. late or med.L. *prælūdium*, f. *prælūdĕre*: see next. The first pronunciation prevails in Great Britain.]

† **1.** Preliminary play, before the real performance. [Cf. *Thomæ Thes. nov. Lat.* in Quicherat *Addenda*, Præludium, parvus ludus, majorem præcedens.]

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *Cri.* It is the sute of the strange opponent, to see some light stroke of his play, commenced with some other. *Amo.* Is it your sute Monsieur, to see some prælude of my scholer?

2. A preliminary performance, action, event, or condition, coming before and introducing one of more importance; an introduction, preface.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* lxi. 435 *margin*, The begynninges and preludies of the Empyre translated 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* xxxviii. 227 It is well knowen that dancing can be no better but a prelude to whoredome, to open an entrie purposely vnto Satan 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 220 To bring this Kirk of Scotland backward to them [Popish ceremonies], (a prelude whereof wes vote in Parliament so eagerlie gone about by the King). 1682 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 37 My warbling lute..Was but the prelude to that glorious day. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 97 Their smiles are but the preludes of their hate. 1844 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I 115 They say it is the prelude to clear weather. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1875) III. xii. 214 A sort of prelude to the still greater work which he had to do. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 722 Functional changes [in glands]..generally form a prelude to structural changes.

3. *Mus.* A movement or piece forming the introduction to a musical work; *esp.* such a movement preceding a fugue or forming the first piece of a suite.

1658 Phillips, *Prælude*,..in Musick it is taken for a voluntary or flourish upon any instrument. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* (1840) 500 In some kinds of orations it resembles the prelude of musicians, who first play what they list, and afterwards the tune they intended. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/4 Airs for the Violin: To wit, Preludes, Fuges, Allmands, Sarabands. 1880 Tennyson *Ballads & P., Sisters* 2 By their clash, And prelude on the keys, I know the song. 1882 H. F. Frost in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 28 *Prelude*,..a preliminary movement, ostensibly an introduction to the main body of a work, but frequently of intrinsic and independent value and importance

fig 1749 Smollett *Regicide* III. ii, O welcome messenger! How sweetly sounds Thy prelude! 1845–6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. iii. 179 The world, with all its discords, has had also its preludes to the great harmonies of redemption. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 382 In such prelude old..Sang their deep divination.

attrib. *a* 1845 Hood *Storm at Hastings* x, So the hoarse thunder Growl'd long—but low—a prelude note of death. 1887 J. W. Ebsworth in *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 254 *note*, Also to the same tune is marked, 'The Sweet Salutation on Primrose-Hill'; or, I know you not'... It has the prelude versicle:—'I know you not! What, doth the times so change? [etc.]'

Prelude (see below), *v.* [ad. L. *prælūd-ĕre* to play beforehand, prelude, preface, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *lūdĕre* to play; so F. *préluder* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). All the verse quots. and the dictionaries down to *c* 1830 have (prĭlū·d); Smart 1836 has (prē·lud), after the sb., and this is now usual, esp. in the musical sense 3. Tennyson has both: see quots.]

1. *trans.* To precede as a prelude or preliminary action; to serve as a prelude to; to prepare the way for, introduce; to foreshadow.

1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. *Rules & Lessons*, The Sun now stoops, and hastes his beams to hide Under the dark and melancholy Earth. All but preludes thy End. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid* xv. (1810) 549/2 When the gray Of morn preludes the splendour of the day. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* II. i. 822 The gath'ring Storm That grumbles in the Air, preluding Ruin. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 252 Their immersion was preluded by a dirge of a quarter of an hour's length. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 7 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler, whose sweet breath Preluded those melodious bursts. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 392 Being ..preluded by an outburst more severe than usual of fever.

b. Of a personal or other agent: To introduce with a prelude or preliminary action.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* XII. 160 Proudly he bellows, and preludes the fight. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 252 He also preludes his work by saying [etc.] 1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* v. 109 A priest preluded with some prayer or pious ceremony these rounds and these profane songs. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* vi. § 38. 95 The necessity for preluding the study of moral science, by the study of biological science.

† **c.** To compose as a prelude. *Obs. rare.*

1785 *Eng. Rev.* VI. 204 'May I ask what subject employs your thoughts?' 'I am preluding a preface'.

2. *intr.* To give a prelude or introductory performance *to* some later action.

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 16 They prelude to them with Tears. 1697 Dryden *Virg.* (1721) I. Ded 9 He found the strength of his Genius betimes, and was even in his Youth preluding to his Georgics, and his Æneis. *a* 1729 Congreve tr. *Ovid's Art of Love* III. Wks. 1773 III. 279 So love, preluding, plays at first with hearts, And after wounds with deeper piercing darts. 1854 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 164 He had also preluded to this great work, in a little English medical tract.

b. To form a prelude, to be introductory (*to*).

1838–43 Arnold *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 140 The skirmishing of the light-armed troops preluded as usual to the battle. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. xvii. 482 Much dramatic incident.. preluding to the substantive discussion.

3. *Music.* **a.** *intr.* To play a prelude or introductory movement before the main composition.

1678 Dryden *Limberham* I. i, As a good musician always preludes before a tune 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxxiii, She..seated herself at the harp, and began to prelude. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xxvi, So soon as he began to prelude,..his countenance glowed with energy and inspiration.

b. *trans.* (*a*) To play as a prelude; (*b*) to introduce with a prelude.

1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* i. 63 If the Organist preludes an Anthem of Praise or Thanksgiving, a spirited movement is certainly in its place 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxviii, And I—my harp would prelude woe—I cannot all command the strings. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 128 The accuser rises and preludes a few discords..on a tom-tom or drum. He then passes to the charge.

Hence **Preluding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Preluder,** one who plays or performs a prelude.

a 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Myrrha* 220 At last..she.. drew a long preluding sigh, and said, O happy mother in thy marriage bed! 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 275 Bates sound's the soft preluding symphony. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus* i. 60 Invention, science and execution, which Rousseau req ires in a good Preluder. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* vi. 214 Which much resembled the preluding quaver of the woodlark. 1841 H. F. Chorley *Music & Manners* (1844) III. 246 Classical preluders and steady fugnists will come in time. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* viii (1861) 212 To act the preluding of the Christian love. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* v. ii. (1872) II. 66 The needful Parliamentary preludings are gone through.

Preludial (prĭlū·diăl), *a.* [f. late or med.L. *prælūdi-um* Prelude *sb.* + -al.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude; serving to introduce.

1649 Ambrose *Media* i. (1652) 2 The second is the fruit of the first, and the preludial assurance of the last. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Kouη* xix. 341 Preludial beames of the Sun of Righteousness. *a* 1721 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 394 Preludial Scorchings of eternal Fire. 1856 J. Grote in *Cambr Ess.* 88 To have..no preludial education, but to begin a thing in earnest.

† **Prelu·diately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ate 2 + -ly 2.] By way of a prelude.

1593 Nashe *Christ's Tears* Ep Ded., Giue mee leaue with the Sportiue Sea Porposes, preludiatelie a little to play before the storme of my Teares. 1623 Cockeram, *Preludiately-done*, done as a Prologue.

‖ **Prelu·dio.** *Music. rare.* [It., ad. late or med.L. *prælūdium* Prelude *sb.*] = Prelude *sb.* 3.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks., Preludio*, a Prelude; the first Part or Beginning of a Piece of Musick ..much the same as *Overture*. 1810 S. Green *Reformist* I. 236 She played a preludio on the fine-toned instrument. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. liv, These first twelve books are merely flourishes, Preludios, trying just a string or two Upon my lyre.

Preludious (prĭlū·diəs), *a.* [f. late or med.L. *prælūdi-um* Prelude *sb.* + -ous.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory, preparatory.

1631 Cleveland *Senset' Festival* vi, Yet, that's but a preludious bliss; Two souls pickearing in a kiss. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* iii. 78 We see the Angel Gabriel..to have a preludious mission, as of an Apostle, to preach to Daniel. 1812 Nott *Dekker's Gull's Horn-bk.* 142 *note*, Trumpets were then the preludious instruments to a play. 1887 Clark

Russell *Frozen Pirate* II. viii. 146 Sharp cubbish snarlings preludious of the lion's voice.

Hence **Prelu·diously** *adv.*

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 150 Afterward did he shew himself upon Earth, and conversed with men: Preludiously in the Cloud and in the Bush.

‖ **Preludium, præ-** (prilʼū·diŏm). Now *rare.* [Late or med.L. *prælūdium* Prelude *sb.*] A prelude or introduction; a preliminary.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1594/2 So the disputation began to be set a worke by yᵉ Prolocutor with a short *Præludium.* 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 178 Euery inequality of concoction is a *præludium* of crudity. 1646 Crashaw *Poet. Wks.* (1857) 21 This knife may be the spear's praeludium. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 66 The Birds in short præludiums tune their throat. 1712 M. Henry *Comm. with God* (1822) 360 An earnest of the blessedness of heaven..and a preludium to it. *a* 1734 North *Examen* ii. iv. § 91 (1740) 276 A devillish Invention..which from the Preludiums of the Business, may be ascribed to the Lord Howard. 1885 Coupland *Spirit Goethe's Faust* ii. 48 The preludium prefixed to the Indian play.

Preludize (pre·lʼūdəiz), *v.* [f. Prelude *sb.* + -ize.] *intr.* To play or write a prelude.

1845 C. H. J. Anderson *Swedish Brothers* 38 Preludising for a few moments with the air of one who is accustomed to sing. 1878 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 372 Mozart then began to preludise, and played some variations. 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 June 488/1 The chief fault of Mr. Young's book is a tendency to verbose preludizing.

Prelumbar: see Pre- B. 3.

Prelusion (prilʼū·ʒən). [ad. L. *prælūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prælūdĕre* to Prelude.] The performance of a prelude; a prelude or introduction.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 592 Your liues..should bee prelusions and preparations for a better life to come. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* iv. ii. 102 It was a prelusion to & prefiguration of the forwardness of the Gentiles..to receive Christ as their Soveraign and Redeemer. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 3 So sudden and so early a prelusion of summer..could not last. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* 314 Of the nature of a prelusion in the art of logical division.

Prelusive (prilʼū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *prælus-*, ppl. stem of *prælūdĕre* to Prelude + -ive.] Of the nature of or serving as a prelude; preliminary or introductory to that which is to follow.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 8 This monarchy before it was to settle in your Maiestie and your generations..had these prelusiue changes and varieties. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 174 The clouds..softly shaking on the dimpled pool Prelusive drops. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* i. 36 And scarcely have they disappeared Ere the prelusive hymn is heard. 1895 Salmond *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* iii. ii. 300 Christ speaks of His return as intimated by certain prelusive tokens.

Hence **Prelu·sively** *adv.*, in a prelusive manner, by way of prelude.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 451 He has but been prelusively flourishing his tool.

Prelusory (prilʼū·səri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory ².] = prec.

1640 *Consid. touching Ch. of Eng.* 33 A precursorie or prelusorie judgement of Christ. 1650 *Vind. Dr. Hammond's Addr.* 37 That Argument..is but prælusory and preparative. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* Pref. § 12 These are but the light prelusory skirmishes to a more dismal slaughter. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. lxix. 315 Without some prelusory trials of our strength, we ought not to commit our country.

Hence **Prelu·sorily** *adv.*

1847 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

Premandibular, -maniacal, -material, etc.: see Pre- B. **Premate, Premative,** obs. ff. Primate, Primitive.

† **Prematu·rance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ance.] Early ripening.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. iii. 6 In Grouth, the thriuage, verdure, fruitage, prematurance &c. of particular Vegetables are regardable.

† **Prematu·rate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. mod.L. **præmātūr-āre* + -ate ²: cf. Maturate *a.*] Done before the due time.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 479/1 It is thought also by some, that the reuoking backe agayne..was prematurate, or done all out of time.

Premature (prī·mătiūəɪ; prĭ·-, pre·mătiūəɪ), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **pri-**, 7 **præ-**. [ad. L. *præmātūr-us* very early, too early, premature, f. *præ*, Pre- A. + *mātūrus* Mature *a.* The last pronunciation is now common in Great Britain, esp. in connexions in which there is no mental association with *mature*; the first is favoured by American dicts.]

† **1.** Ripe before the proper season. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Premature*, ripe before other, or ripe before due time and season. 1658 in Phillips.

2. Occurring, existing, or done before the usual, proper, or appointed time; arriving or adopted too soon; too early; over-hasty.

c 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* ii. (1726) 171 His so primature deathe was imputed only to nimio coitu. 1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* xiii, 'Tis hard to imagine what..should be able to perswade him to repent, till he hath deposited that premature perswasion of his being in Christ. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 7 ⁋ 15 The account of the engagement..was premature. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 219 Too rapid growth and premature decay seem invariably connected. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* i. v, The constant company..made us premature adepts in the manners of the world. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xiv. 228 His birth was premature. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 426 Indications that he already felt the advance of premature age.

B. as *adv.* = Prematurely. (Only *poet.*)

1791 Cowper *Iliad* i. 4 Achilles..who..sent many a soul Illustrious into Ades premature.

† **Prematu·red,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Matured; cf. prec.] = prec.

1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 12 Its being a little prematured was of no great moment.

Prematurely, *adv.* [f. Premature + -ly ².] In a premature manner; before the proper time; too soon, too hastily.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 189 When Nurses prematurely, and without regard, commit weaker Infants to their Feet. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* ii. ii. 136 Man's Wisdom..would have rushed forward upon it prematurely. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 367 Ascham..died prematurely. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* ii, His hair was becoming prematurely grey. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* ii. 39 Taking care not to exhaust the interest of your audience prematurely.

Prematureness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being premature.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Prematureness*, early Ripeness, or Ripeness before the Time. 1796 Hargrave *Hale's Jurisdict. Ho. Lds.* Pref. 181 [One] whose prematureness of fate..caused an almost unsuppliable interstice in the science of English equity. 1883 A. Forbes in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 671 What dealings he held with the enemy did not result in a prematureness of surrender.

Prematurity (prī·-, premătiūə·rĭti). [ad. F. *prématurité* (16th c. in Littré): see Pre- A. 2 and Maturity.] The quality or fact of being premature.

† **1.** Of plants: Early ripening or flowering. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Prematurité*, prematuritie; hastie ripenesse, quicke ripening, forward or timelie growth. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 265 Their Pre-maturity is very desirable.

2. Early development, esp. of mental or physical faculties; = Precocity 2.

1778 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxvi. 359 He [Chatterton] will appear to have been a singular instance of a prematurity of abilities; to have acquired a store of general information far exceeding his years. 1779 Burney in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 199 Another wonderful part of his pre-maturity was the being able at two years and four months old to transpose into the most extraneous and difficult keys whatever he played. 1823 W. Faux *Mem. Days in Amer.* 121 Unnatural prematurity is here very common. Boys look grave, and talk, act, and dress like men. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 455 Prematurity of thought and feeling has often an early grave.

b. An example of premature development.

1812 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 381 Of the few, the greater part are pre-maturities.

3. Undue earliness or haste (of any action or event); hastiness, precipitancy.

1706 Phillips, *Prematurity*, the State, or Condition of that which is premature. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. iii. 81 The only prematurity was in getting the Bill ready against it was necessary. 1825 Waddington *Visit to Greece* Introd. 58 The prematurity and consequent failure of Ypsilanti's expedition. 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 12 Their early sickliness and prematurity of death. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 6/1 There is a good deal of prematurity..about most of the rumours.

Prematyue, obs. form of Primitive.

‖ **Premaxi·lla, præ-.** *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Pre- B. + Maxilla, after next.] The premaxillary bone.

1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 95 The alveolar surface of the premaxillae is nearly perpendicular. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 115 The second element of the human maxillary bone..is termed in zootomy the pre-maxilla.

Premaxillary (primæ·ksĭlări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pre- B. 3 + Maxillary.] **a.** *adj.* Situated in front of the maxilla or upper jaw; **b.** *sb.* the premaxillary bone. So **Premaxi·llo-maxi·llary** *a.*, connecting or lying between the premaxillary and the maxillary bones.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 196 The premaxillary bone is edentulous. *Ibid.* 271 The premaxillary teeth [in the wolf fish] are all conical, and arranged in two rows. *Ibid.* 273 The exposed portions of the premaxillaries and premandibulars. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 102 Only the faintest traces of the premaxillo-maxillary suture are to be seen in any of the skulls.

Preme, obs. form of Preem *sb.*

Preme·dial, præ-, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Pre- B. 3 + Medial.] Situated in front of the medial line or position. So **Preme·dian** *a.*

1852 Dana *Crust.* i. 246 The præmedial and extramedial [areolets] are usually coalescent. *Ibid.* 334 Præmedian margin abrupt. *Ibid.* 343 Breadth [of carapax] to præmedials, about one line.

† **Preme·diate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. obs. F. *prémédier*, f. L. *præ* before, in front + *mediāri* to Mediate.] **a.** *intr.* To be a mediator or intermediary. **b.** *trans.* To mediate in (a dispute, etc.); to plead or advocate (a cause).

1530 Palsgr. 664/2, I premedyate for him, I am meane for one, *je premedie.* It shall be no wysedome to put thyselfe to moche in prease tyll thou have some body to premedyat thy cause. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Premediate*, to advocate one's cause.

† **Preme·ditate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *præmeditāt-us*, pa. pple. (with passive sense, Cic.) of *præmeditārī* to premeditate: see Pre- A. 1 and Meditate *a.*]

1. = Premeditated *ppl. a.* 1.

1555 Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 128 Neverthelesse I shall declare the premedytate myschiffe. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 239 Manslaughter upon premeditate malice. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. ix. 82 Not making odious comparisons betwixt..Publick prayer and Private, Premeditate prayer and Extempore. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 80 From a propense and premeditate Malice.

2. Using premeditation or previous deliberation; considerate, deliberate.

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 177 A premeditate, and resolute minde lightly shaketh off the heauiest crosses of malice. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 40 Studiouse labourers, as premeditate for doctrine and exhortation, and as carefull for good lyfe and conversation.

Premeditate (primeˑdĭteɪt), *v.* Also 6 **premydytatt,** *pa. pple.* **premiditat.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmeditārī*, or f. Pre- A. 1 + Meditate *v.*; cf. F. *préméditer* (14th c.)] To meditate beforehand.

1. *trans.* To ponder upon or study with a view to subsequent action, to think out beforehand; now *esp.* to plan or contrive previously.

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 220 That they shoulde before hande premeditate with themselues maturely and deliberatly these thynges by her moued. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 593 Cæsar..made an oration penned and premeditated before. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xli. (1663) 161 Mendez, who had long before premeditated his answer. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. 217, I began now to premeditate the Destruction of the next that I saw there. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xx. 444 When the act is done the party contemplates the consequence, although he has not premeditated the consequence or the act.

† **b.** To think of or consider in anticipation. *Obs.*

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 473 That all troubill and occasioun of disordour be afoirhand foirsene and premiditat.

2. *intr.* To think deliberately beforehand or in advance (*on* or *of* something).

1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 204 b, While the men propowned their conceites, you (faire Ladies) may haue time to premeditate and thinke on yours. 1647 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 195 It is the dutie therefore of euerie christian soe to premeditate of that day, and soe to dispose of his earthly affaires, that he may be allwayes in a readinesse. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* (1711) I. xix. 98 To premeditate is doubtless a very great advantage. 1849 James *Woodman* xi, I never premeditate, dear lady.

† **3.** To form a (specified) opinion beforehand; to think (well or ill) *of* previously. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1590 in Tolstoy *1st 40 Yrs. Interc. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 368 We take hold of your loving consideracion..and will premydytatt the best of you.

Hence **Preme·ditating** *ppl. a.*; whence **Preme·ditatingly** *adv.*, with or by premeditation.

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. v. 107 He was determined religiously to adhere to his promise to Julia, of not premeditatingly putting himself in her way.

Preme·ditated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed ¹.]

1. Considered, contemplated, or composed beforehand; previously contrived or planned.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 96 Great Clearkes haue purposed To greete me with premeditated welcomes. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 18 Their premeditated mischief. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 75 You shall receive from me no premeditated excuses, I had rather confess my fault. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 36 ⁋ 3 A premeditated Quarrel usually begins and works up with the Words, *Some People.* 1870 Mrs. Riddell *A. Friars* iii, Her going was not the result of a premeditated plan.

† **2.** Of a person: Prepared by premeditation, = Premeditate *a.* 2. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 10 To argue to some conclusion, wherein it was impossible he should be premeditated.

Hence **Preme·ditatedly** *adv.*, with premeditation, advisedly, deliberately; **Preme·ditatedness,** the quality or fact of being premeditated.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Premeditatedly. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxxv. 230 Resolutions so premeditatedly made. 1817 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 26 Nov., Some blunders crept in accidentally, and one or two were premeditatedly added. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* i. xii. 89 Its order, *premeditatedness, and constancy of devotion was never forbidden or disallowed by God. 1825 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indic.* (1830) 58 Premeditatedness—is it not in possession of being regarded as operating in extenuation of moral guilt?

† **Preme·ditately,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Premeditate *a.* + -ly ².] = Premeditatedly.

1648 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* i. 42 This was cunningly and premeditately contrived, to encrease the scandall upon the City. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* ii. xxviii. § 3 (1699) 274 Remissions should not be granted for Slaughter committed premeditatly. 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* II. xvi, A woman who did one imprudent thing premeditately. 1803 *Forest of Hohenelbe* I. 302 The natural ingenuousness of her disposition was wounded, by acting thus premeditately.

Premeditation (prī-, primeditēɪ·ʃən). Also 7 **præ-**. [ad. L. *præmeditātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præmeditārī* to Premeditate. So F. *préméditation* (*-cion* 14th c.).] The action of premeditating; previous meditation. **a.** Previous deliberation upon or thinking out of something to be done; now *esp.* designing, planning, or contrivance to do something.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 313 Moore scharpe and apte to an answere withowte deliberacion then with premeditacion. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 158 A Crime..he that doth it with præmeditation, has used circumspection [etc.]. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 368 Premeditation being a very necessary Preliminary to Building.

a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol. of* 1688, Wks 1846 II. 40 There are probably few instances where, with so much premeditation and effrontery, the spoils of an accused man were promised to the judge, who might have tried him. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxix, The passionate words were like blows—they defied premeditation. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* (1895) 124 The prisoner murdered his friend and fellow lodger .. in cold blood, and with the most careful premeditation.

†b. The action of thinking of or considering something beforehand or previously (without implication of purpose). *Obs.*

a 1450 *Mankind* 44 in *Macro Plays* 2, I be sech yow hertyly, haue pis premedytacyon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 Somtyme dremes may come of some premeditacyon or thought that a persone hath had pe daye before. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 82 The premeditation of death is the premeditation of liberty; he who has learned to die has unlearned to serve.

Premeditative (prīmĕ·dĭtĕtĭv), *a. rare.* [f. as PREMEDITATE *v.* + -IVE.] Given to or characterized by premeditation.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* vii (1862) 137 Every first thing accordingly shows some premeditative token of every last. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 2/1 A telling meeting, of extremes—the most premeditative of classic revivalists by the most 'instantaneous' of the moderns.

Premeditator. [Agent-n. from PREMEDITATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who premeditates. So **Premeditatrix**, a female premeditator. *rare.*

1853 MISS HARDY *The Confessor* xx. 200 The old woman at Amboise was a premeditatrix.

Pre-memorial, -menstrual: see PRE- B. 1.

†**Prement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *prement-em*, pres. pple. of *premĕre* to press.] That which presses.

1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 569 Any exteriour Body which may compress the Fibres As for external Prements [etc.]

Pre-mention, *sb. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Mention beforehand, previous notice.

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 46 The admission of ministers, elders, and deacons, is ordeaned to be made publicklie in the kirk, and pre-mentioun to be made upon the Lord's day preceding.

Pre-mention, *v. rare.* Also 7 **præ-.** [f. PRE- A. 1 + MENTION *v.*; so obs. F. *prémentionner* (1588 in Godef.).] *trans.* To mention previously or beforehand. Hence **Pre-mentioned** *ppl. a.*, before-mentioned.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 21 That the prementioned Planters, by Tolerating all Religions, had immazed themselves in the most intolerable confusions and inextricible thraldomes the world ever heard of. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 4 Arguments..of greater solidity and weight than the præmentioned. 1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1866 A small quantity of the pre-mention'd Ingredients. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Ld. Barrymore* 43 To build a room .. for the purpose of debating upon a pre-mentioned subject.

Premenyre, Premere, obs. ff. PRÆMUNIRE, PRIMER.

Premeridian (prīmĕri·dĭăn), *a.* [PRE- B. 1 a.] Occurring before noon; in *Geol.*, applied by H. D. Rogers to the seventh of his fifteen subdivisions of the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain.

1858 [see POSTMERIDIAN *a.* 2]. 1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms.*

Premerit (prīmĕ·rĭt), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To merit or deserve beforehand.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Cov.* (1634) 107 He that is capable of no gift, there can be nothing done to him, to premerit any thing. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* viii. 56 Nor is it strange that they..should not finde mercy enough to forgive him, who so much premerited of them. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 389 That eternal life was the free gift of God through Christ, and not procured or pre-merited.

Premetive, obs. Sc. form of PRIMITIVE.

†**Pre·miable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **præmiābil-is*, f. *præmiārī*: see PREMIATE and -ABLE.] Deserving of reward. Hence †**Premiabi·lity,** deservingness of reward. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 854 Your merytes were not premyabyll to be blys abowe. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 271 What word can you find? Premiability and Rewardableness are long and unhandsome, and I remember no other, without using many words.

†**Pre·mial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *præmiālis* (August.) used as a reward, f. *præmium* reward: see -AL.] Of the nature of a reward.

a 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xxxi. (1683) 50 If Gods Positive Denegation of further Grace be penal, why may not his conferring of further Grace be premial?

†**Pre·miant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præmiānt-em*, pres. pple. of *præmiārī*: see next.] Rewarding; prescribing or conferring a reward.

1675 BAXTER *Subst. Cartwright's Except.* 32 From the condition of premiant or penal acts. 1675 — *Cath. Theol.* II. ii. 40 Of the latter, there is a flat Promise, and premiant Law or Covenant made by God.

Premiate (prī·mĭĕt), *v. rare.* Also 7 *pa. pple.* **premiate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmiārī* to stipulate for a reward, also (?) to reward (f. *præmium* reward). Cf. OF. *premier* vb. (1410 in Godef.).] *trans.* To reward; to award a prize to. Hence **Pre·miated** *ppl. a.*

1537 POLE *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxiv. 222 If ony man had been premiate to do him service none could have don more. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 254 So she premiated and rewarded him. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Sept. 230/2 Of all the premiated competitors Mr. Scott has proved himself to be the best man. 1892 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 326/3 A model of the arch. was tried over each of the premiated models.

Premices, var. PRIMICES *Obs.*, first-fruits.

†**Pre·mie.** *Obs.* Also -ye. [a. obs. F. *premie* (rare, 16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *præmi-um*: see PREMIUM.] A reward, prize; a gift.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 85 The cytie of London, through his mere graunt and premye, Was first privyleged to have both mayer and shryve. 1550 — *Image Both Ch.* Pref. A iij b, It manifesteth also what premyes, what crownes, and what glory the sayd congregation shall haue.

Premier (prĕ·mĭəɹ, prĭ·mĭəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5, 7-8 **primier**, 8 **premiere**, 7 **premior.** [a. F. *premier* first:—L. *primārī-us* of the first rank, PRIMARY, f. *prīm-us* first.

(The first pronunciation (in Smart 1836) is now the more frequent in England. A third pronunciation (prĭmĭəɹ), formerly in use, is evidenced in various poems.)]

A. *adj.* **1.** First in position, importance, or rank; chief, leading, foremost.

c 1470 ADDY *Active Policy* Masters Gower, Chauucer & Lydgate, Primier poetes of this nacion. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. (1637) 335 The Captain of the primier band of the Vetasians. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 5 The Spaniard ..challengeth the primier place in regard of..his dominions. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 575 That Power which is primierepresident amongst them desireth to be accounted the supreme God. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 203 (1810) 303 One of the premier knights of the order of the Garter. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. ii. 43 Henry Beauchamp, son of Richard and Isabel, was at the age of nineteen created premier earl of England. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, The premier violin, master of the ceremonies and ballet-master. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 2/3 The six principal exports of Brazil. .. Coffee takes the premier place. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 6/3 The Prime Minister is to be not only the premier Commoner, but to take precedence over all Dukes.

†**b.** *Premier minister, Minister premier* [cf. F. *premier ministre*]. = B. *Obs.*

1686 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Feb., Lord Sunderland was now Secretary of State, President of the Council, and Premier Minister. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 1 The Angel ..was the Primier Minister of Prophecy from Christ, to the Apocalyptical Apostle John. 1703 *Royal Resolutions* xii. in *Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 433 My pimp shall be my minister primier. 1731 SWIFT *To Gay* Wks. 1755 IV. 1 172 Thus families like realms with equal fate Are sunk by premier ministers of state. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 15 (1740) 515 The Duke of Buckingham was potent, being, as I said before, a sort of primier Minister.

2. First in time; earliest.

1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. A iv, Vouching the legal Interess of the English Nation, in Right of the first Discovery or Primier Seisin, to Estotiland. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xx. 161 The venerable dame of antiquity, who was recommended..to superintend my premiere actions, till I should grow into power to assist myself. 1882 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* II. xxvi. 28 The premier advertisement of opera in England. 1889 *Queen* 30 Mar., A woman, who, we may imagine, was no longer in her premier youth. 1898 *Whitaker's Titled Persons* 85 Sir Hickman Beckett Bacon..Premier Baronet. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 6/1 The committee of the Post Office Savings Bank refreshment department have just issued their premier statement of accounts and balance-sheet.

B. *sb.* [Short for *premier minister.*] **a.** *generally.* The first or chief minister of any ruler; the chief officer of an institution.

1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 23, I had rather be the poor deprived priest than be premier, or plenipotentiary to the greatest monarch. 1739 HILDROP *Contempt of Clergy* 61 He..makes him not only his Premier in Temporals, but his Vice-gerent in Spirituals. 1784 D. HERD *Let.* in *Songs* (1904) 50, I am determined to give up . this name of Premier [head of the Cape Club, Edinburgh].

b. The first minister of the Crown, the PRIME MINISTER of Great Britain or one of its Colonies.

1726 W. STRATFORD *Let.* 23 June in *Rep. MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1901) VII. 439 The Premier and his brother of All Souls called on me last week on their way to young Bromley's. 1727 LADY E. LECHMERE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VI. 53 Our Premier..is in as great favour with the King as with the Queen. 1746 DK. OF CUMBERLAND in Coxe *Mem. Administr. Pelham* (1829) I. 486, I should be much better pleased if the Premier moved it...I am fully convinced of the Premier's goodwill to me. 1799 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* in *Diary* VI. 193 How can the Premier [Pitt] be so much his own enemy in politics as well as in happiness? 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 102 A shout More joyful than the city-roar that hails Premier or king! 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses, If I were King*, If I were King, my pipe should be premier. The skies of time and chance are seldom clear. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 472 The colonial premiers of Canada and Australia..have set their face against any closer linkage of the Empire as a whole.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pre·mier** *v. intr.*, to play the premier, to govern as prime minister; **Pre·mieral** *a.*, pertaining to a premier; **Pre·mieress,** the wife of a premier.

1790 BURNS *Addr. Beelzebub* 22 Nae sage North, now, nor sager Sackville, To watch and premier o'er the pack vile. 1894 *Spectator* 24 Mar. 400 Monarchy, now being replaced everywhere, more or less, by Premieral Government. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 11 A gentleman who 'goes regularly into Society', 'attends the Premieress's soirées', and 'knows all the best people'.

‖ **Première** (prəmyḗr). [F., short for *première représentation.*] A first representation or performance of a play, etc.; a 'first night'.

1895 *Punch* 26 Jan. 37/1 It was a pleasant sight, on the *première* of 'King Arthur' to see [etc.]. 1896 A. W. À BECKETT in *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/2 The day before the date fixed for our premiere arrived, and I duly reported progress. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xxvi, [He] never misses a season at Bayreuth, or a *première* of Saint-Saëns's.

Premiership (prĕ·mĭəɹjĭp, prĭ·m-). [f. PREMIER *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a premier or prime minister.

1800 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 308 An inherency of the office in the person of the King, which made the office itself a nullity, and the Premiership, with its accompanying majority, the sole and permanent power of the State. 1806 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I. 187 The King will certainly offer the premiership to Addington. 1873 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1001/1 Mr. Gladstone takes the control of the Exchequer as well as the Premiership. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 125 The premiership of Fakhry Pasha was never gazetted.

2. The state of being first in position or rank, as in a competition. Also *attrib.*

1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II xvii. 138 Kinau was succeeded in the premiership by her half sister. 1883 *Standard* 26 Feb. 2/6 Lowland Chief maintains the Premiership in the Lincolnshire Handicap betting. 1897 *Daily News* 9 July 6/2 He also took a special prize as a 'premiership dog'.

Premillenarian (prī·mĭlĭnē·rĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + MILLENARIAN: cf. next.]

a. *sb.* One who believes that the Second Advent of Christ will precede the millennium; = PREMILLENNIALIST. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to this belief or its holders. Hence **Premillenarianism,** the premillenarian doctrine; = PREMILLENNIALISM.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. Pref. 10 The usual argument of premillennarian expositors, deduced from a combination of Dan. vii. 9-14, 25-27, is wholly inconclusive. *Ibid.* Pref. 17 The prediction of St. Peter is the millstone suspended from the neck of Premillennarianism, which no effort and no ingenuity can shake off. *Ibid.* 8 His paraphrase .. expresses my own view, though it stands opposed to that of the Premillennarians. 1879 *Princeton Rev.* Mar. 419 The rejection of the pre-millenarian advent. 1883 R. W. PATTERSON in *Chicago Advance* 6 Sept., In some respects, these Adventists agree with the pre-millenarians.

Premillennial (prī·mĭlĕ·nĭăl), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + MILLENNIAL *a.*] Occurring before the millennium; particularly said of the Second Advent of Christ; also, pertaining to the world as it now is before the millennium.

1846 G. OGILVY (*title*) Popular Objections to the Premillennial Advent considered. 1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 21 If we admit the conclusion, we shall have..a literal Premillennial Second Advent; a literal Reign, upon Earth, of the literally resuscitated Saints and Martyrs. 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 304 A statesman who objects to our common work-a-day premillennial logic as an instrument of human education.

Hence **Premille·nnialism,** the doctrine or belief that the Second Advent will precede the millennium; **Premille·nnialist,** one who holds this doctrine; **Premille·nnialize** *v. intr.*, to preach premillennialism; hence *premille·nnializing* ppl. adj.; **Premille·nnially** *adv.*, prior to the millennium.

1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 23 The Scheme of Mr. Mede and the Premillennialists. *Ibid.* 178 A want of attention to it has led our premillennialising friends to bring forward a very inconclusive argument in support of their speculation. *Ibid.* 196 This prophecy, instead of being invincibly demonstrative of Premillennialism, is absolutely fatal to it. 1851 ELLIOTT *Horæ Apoc.* (1862) IV. 157 The martyrs and saints spoken of just before, as raised premillennially to live and reign with Christ. 1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 92 All the primitive expositors and teachers were premillennialists. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1888 From the death of the apostles till the time of Origen, premillenialism was the general faith of..orthodox Christians.

Premille·nnian, *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 + MILLENNIAN *a.*] = PREMILLENNIAL *a.*

1828 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* III. vi. viii. 449 The two theories of the literal premillennian second advent and of the universal premillennian conflagration stand or fall together. 1848 — *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 205 When each of the two Anti-christian Confederacies, premillennian and postmillennian, is destined to perish.

Preminire, obs. form of PRÆMUNIRE.

‖ **Pre·mio.** *Obs.* [It., ad. L. *præmium* a reward, PREMIUM.] = PREMIUM; *esp.* the earlier term for an insurance premium; also, a reward or prize; a bonus added to interest or to a payment.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 150 Concerning the price of Assurances or *Premio* (as the Spaniards call it) it is differing in all places. *Ibid.* 160 Not to assure for vnlawfull places of trade..vnlesse a good *premio* bee giuen. 1638 *Insurance Policy* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admir.* (Selden) II. 59 All in good faith without fraud or guyle the Premio is paid as aforesaid. 1703 DE FOE *Villainy Stockjobbers* in *Misc.* 256 The Money'd Men, who obtain'd the Discount as a *Premio* added to the Interest upon the Originals. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 117 A contribution..to be given as a premio to him that should best entertain them in a solemne consort. *a* 1734 — *Exam.* III. vi. § 91 (1740) 490 It is just as if the Ensurers brought in a Catalogue of ensured Ships lost, taking no Notice of Ships arrived and Premios.

†**Pre·miour.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. AF. *premiour*, corresp. to late L. *præmiātor* rewarder, f. L. *præmium* a reward, PREMIUM: see -OUR.] A rewarder.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 123 b, Ihesus is and perpetually shall be to his louers rewarde and premyour.

Pre·mious, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *præmiōs-us* rich, f. *præmium* reward: see -OUS.] Rich in gifts.

1855 in CLARKE. Hence 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

Premisal (prĭmai·zăl). ? *Obs.* [f. PREMISE *v.* + -AL.] The action of premising; the making of a prefatory or introductory statement; stating (of something) as a premiss.

1652 N. CULVERWELL *Mount Ebal* Treat. (1654) 90 Here by way of premisal; 1. It must be in a lawful and warrantable way. **1701** BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 22 To this Premisal of the Efficient Cause from Eternity; and the Final Cause to Eternity; ..I would add the Consideration of our Being placed into Christ. **1701** NORRIS *Ideal World* I. Pref. 10 Whether a conclusion may not immediately follow upon the premisal of one single proposition.

Premise, premiss (pre·mis), *sb.* [a. F. *prémisse* (Oresme, 14th c.), also obs. and less usual *premise* ('a foreplacing, a setting before' Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *præmissa* (*propositio, sententia*), in Logic, a proposition set in front, a premiss, pa. pple. fem. of *præmittĕre* to put before: see PREMIT.

The etymological spelling is *premiss*, pl. *premisses*, formerly used in all senses, and still frequent (but by no means universal) in sense 1; in other senses *premises* (sing. *premise*), which appears early in 16th c., is now in use. This may have been influenced by *promise, -ises*, or possibly by the 16th c. Fr. variant *prémise*.]

I. in *Logic*. (Often *premiss*.)

1. A previous statement or proposition from which another is inferred or follows as a conclusion; *spec.* in *pl.* the two propositions from which the conclusion is derived in a syllogism. (The sing. is late (17th c.) and less common.)

The two propositions in a syllogism were formerly called, collectively, the *premisses*; individually, the *major proposition* or simply the *proposition* (πρότασις, Aristotle), and the *minor proposition* or *assumption* (πρ. ἡ ἑτέρα or ἡ τελευταία); the singular terms *major premiss* and *minor premiss* are not instanced before the 19th c.

The πρότασις of Aristotle was orig. rendered in Latin by *propositio* (Boethius, etc.). *Præmissæ* (plural) appears first in 12th c. L. translations from the Arabic versions of Aristotle. Prantl (II. 310, n. 48) cites *duæ præmissæ* from Pseudo-Averroes (*a* 1200); *altera præmissarum* occurs in Albertus Magnus *Prior. Analyt.* I. v. 3. *Duæ præmissæ* represents the Arabic مقدمتان *muqaddamatāni* (quoted, in a MS. of 1200, from Avicenna *a* 1037), dual of مقدمة *muqaddamah* '(that which is) put before', passive pple. of قدم *qadama*, to go before, put before, etc.; as sb. it stands for قضية مقدمة *qaḍiyyah muqaddamah*, 'propositio præmissa'. The *Mafātīḥ al 'ulūm* (Keys of the Sciences) *c* 970, in the account of the Analytics, has 'the *muqaddamah* (præmissa) is the *qaḍiyyah* (propositio): it is put before in making the deduction' (Prof. Margoliouth).

α. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 71 (Camb. MS.), I se wel þat it folweth by strengthe of þe premysses [*Addit. MS.* premisses]. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) b j b/1 Yf he knowe the forsayd two premisses he knoweth the conclusyon by the premysses, for he concludeth that one of that other. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10717 Thy premysses for to make Ful ffayre exaumples thow kanst take. **1530** PALSGR. 257/2 Premysses that cometh in an argument, *premisse*. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 19 b, The premisses, as they terme them, that is, the proposition and the assumption, must bee prooued and confirmed. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 485 They lay hold upon the conclusion, and by shaking that into pieces, hope to overthrow all the premisses upon which it is inferred. **1713** SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 280 Her foe's conclusions were not sound, From premisses erroneous brought. **1827** [see MINOR A. 4]. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. x, Putting consequence on premiss. **1855** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. ii. 11 What here are the premisses and inference? **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* 5 In expressing a universal truth in the major premiss, and bringing a particular instance under it in the minor.

β. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 147 Vpon these premises, we may wel conclude [etc.]. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* I. Definitions, A Lemma is the demonstration of some premise whereby the proof of the thing in hand becomes the shorter. **1725** WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 1 In the premise all animals signifies every kind of animals. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 270 The premises in that piece conduct irresistably to the conclusion. **1827** WHATELY *Logic* I. i. § 2. 23 Every conclusion is deduced, from two other propositions (thence called Premises). **1864** BOWEN *Logic* v. 131 Here the second premise is materially false.

II. in *Law* and *gen.* (Now always *premise*(*s*.)

2. *pl.* The matters or things stated or mentioned previously; what has just been said; the aforesaid, the foregoing. Often in legal phraseology: see also 3, 4. Rarely in *sing.* (quot. 1683 in β). Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in technical use.

α. **1429** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 352 Plese itt to youre noble discretions to considere the premisses. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxl. 126 As by the redynge of the premysses ye maye well perceyue and know. *c* **1550** LLOYD *Treas. Health* X vj, Take mouse ears, betony, Sanamund, sage,..make a pouder therof & boile the premisses in wine. *c* **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 29 Now after these premisses let us..commence the matter itself. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 646, I found since I writ the premisses, that Edward the Confessour was the prime cause. **1713** WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 61 But must be fully satisfy'd in the Premisses by ocular Demonstration.

β. **1529** WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 Yf yt wold please you of your cherytable goodnes to shewe the premyses. **1570** *Homilies* II. *Agst. Disobedience* I, Of whiche all and singuler the premises, the holy Scriptures doo beare recorde in sundrie places. **1683** *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 63 Renouncing all Claims or Demands of any-thing in or for ye Premise for ye future from Him. **1696** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 261 For the better inforceing the observacion of the premises. **1794** *Bloomfield's Amer. Law Rep.* 30 The Court having considered the Premises are of Opinion [etc.]. *a* **1830** in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) I. iii. 137 To discuss questions conformably to the premises thus agreed on. **1844** WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 15 The word premises is frequently used in law in its proper etymological sense of that which has been before mentioned.

3. *Law.* (*pl.*) That part in the beginning of a deed or conveyance which sets forth the names of the grantor, grantee, and things granted, together with the consideration or reason of the grant.

1641, 1818 [see HABENDUM]. **1642** tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ii. § 161. 72 If the 'Habendum' etc. cannot stand with the Premisses but is repugnant to their premisses. **1749** E. WOOD *Compl. Body Conveyancing* I. v. § 2. 236 The premisses of a Deed is all the Forepart of the Deed, or all that is written before the *Habendum*. **1837** T. D. HARDY *Rot. Chart.* Pref. 11 The *Premises* of a Charter comprehend all that precedes the Habendum, and contain the name and titles of the grantor, the address, the name and quality of the grantee, the description of the thing granted, and the reason or consideration of the grant being made.

4. *Law.* (*pl.*) (*spec.* use of 2.) The subject of a conveyance or bequest, specified in the premises of the deed: so expressed when referred to collectively in the later part of the document; = the houses, lands, or tenements above-said or before-mentioned.

α. **1480** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 56 That..my executourrez have and resseyve alle the issuez and profytys of alle the seyd meese londys and rentys and other premissez. **1508** in Nichols *Royal Wills* 379 All which maners, londs, and tenements, and other the premisses, we late purchased. **1547** in *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 311 All grett Trees & Woodds growyng in & uppon the premyssez, all & syngler which premyssez aboue expressed & specified. **1609** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 334 The said Tythe Corn Hay Lamb and Wool in Allerthwaite Markinton and Ingerthorpe and other the Premisses..which premisses so sold..is now worth p. Ann. 60*l.* **1774** in *Brasenose Coll. Doc.* I. 48 The Purchase money to be paid Mr. B. for Premisses.

β. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 5·6 Alice Higgins devised the premises, being a term for 999 years, to trustees, in trust for herself for life, remainder to H. Higgins her son and Mary his wife. **1827** JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 187 Where a testator devised a certain messuage and the furniture in it to A. for life, and after his decease he gave the said messuage and premises to B. the latter devise was held to carry the furniture as well as the messuage to B. on the principle that the word premises included all that went before.

5. *pl.* (from 4.) A house or building with its grounds or other appurtenances.

α. **1730** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6922/2 The Committee for Letting the Cities Lands..give Notice That they intend to Lett by several Leases the Premisses hereafter mentioned. **1764** HARMER *Observ.* VIII. v. 217 The Eastern villagers now have oftentimes little [wood] or none on their premisses.

β. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 312 An actual seisin, or entry into the premises, or part of them. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. iii, Till it suits you..to quit the premises. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 685 The wife being served, on the premises, or at the dwelling house of the husband. **1851** HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xiii, Allowed to make it his home for the time being, in consideration of keeping the premises in thorough repair. **1902** *Act 2 Edw. VII*, c. 28 § 21 Nor shall any coroner's inquest be held on such licensed premises. *Mod.* Licensed to retail beer, wine, spirits, and tobacco to be consumed on the premises. All repairs done on the premises.

†**6.** *pl.* Previous circumstances or events; things happening before. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 63 The Law I beare no mallice for my death, T'has done vpon the premises, but Justice. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 42 As he meant to scatter those ten Tribes..so he orders the whole frame of premises tending thereto. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* VIII. Wks. 1813 II. 86 So after these premises, the murder of the king following, we judge, in our consciences [etc.].

Premise (prĭmai·z), *v.* Also 6 **premyse, -mysse**, 7 **præmise, premize.** [f. prec. sb.; or f. 15–16th c. F. *premis, -mise*, pa. pple. of *premetre, prémettre* to place or put forth before: cf. PREMIT.]

1. *trans.* To state, set forth, or mention before something else; to say or write by way of preface or introduction to the main subject. (With *simple obj.* or, now usually, *obj. clause*.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 195 Whan almyghty god forbade the iewes to make..ydolles, he premysed & put before these wordes, sayenge. Thou shalt haue no god but me. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* I. vi. C iij, I thinke it not amisse..to premise certaine Theoremes. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* To Rdrs., With some few advertisments præmised. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 34 What we have already said to that point being premiz'd. **1781** EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 453, I can venture to premise that he will..be deprived of every possible means of doing harm. **1804–6** SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 367 Having premised these observations, I proceed to consider [etc.]. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xv. 162 He finally gave way, and accepted the commission, premising that he would only submit to it for twelve months. *absol.* or *intr.* **17..** SWIFT (J.), I must premise with three circumstances.

†**b.** To put before, prefix (words, etc.) *to* a writing, speech, etc. *Obs.* except as involved in prec.

1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recovery* (1630) 2 Neither is there any necessitie of premising petitions to each particular thanksgiving. **1681** BOYLE *Let. to Bp H. Jones* 8 Apr., Wks. 1772 I. Life 173 The preface that the Jansenists have premised to their translation of the new testament. **1707** SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Pref., An Introduction,..which seemed necessary to be premised to the History itself. **1828** PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* I. 36 Premising to each article a definition.

†**c.** To imply beforehand; to presuppose. *Obs.*

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 165 The very notion of the Soul's regeneration premising a generation.

d. *Logic.* To state in the premises. Also *absol.*

1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* I. iv. 48 The Apostle's discourse here was an argumentation..'tis an answer upon a ground taken, he premiseth and then infers. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* vii. 182 For if only *some* is premised, we cannot conclude *all*.

2. To make, do, perform, or use beforehand; *esp.* in *Surg.* and *Med.* to perform (an operation) or administer (a remedy) as the beginning of a course of treatment.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 142 When Antonie (the signe of the holy crosse premised) had in the name of God demaunded. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 122 This solemne prayer being ended,..and the Lords prayer premised, all communicate. **1651** WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. 171 They forbid to use them,..before that purging be premised. **1736** AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 337 The Limb was immediately cut off.., having first premised a Ligature about the Flesh surrounding the Vessels. **1787** J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II. 367 After premising a few drops of the antimonial wine,..I had recourse to the bark. **1836** J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 209 In the first case, of ulcers, I premised a seton in the arm.

3. *transf.* To preface or introduce (*with, by* something else).

1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 448 Let me premise this head of discourse by admitting that I know nothing more hateful than the crouching spirit of servility. **1847** MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 283, I shall premise it [the history] with a few observations.

†**4. a.** To send before or in advance. **b.** To send or bring before the time. *Obs. rare.*

c **1540** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 104 The King premised certaine horsemen to beset all the sea coast. **1593** [see PREMISED 2].

Premised (prĭmai·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Stated or mentioned previously; aforesaid.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 247 Fre rente goinge furth of the premyssed landes. **1599** H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A iv b, All these premised words inferre thus much. **1667** BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 612, I shall conclude your trouble with the premised Note. **1701** NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 326 The premised general notion of eternal truths.

†**2.** Sent before the time. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 41 O let the vile world end, And the premised Flames of the Last day, Knit earth and heauen together.

Premisory (prĭmai·zŏri), *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. PREMISE *v.* + -ORY [2].] Introductory, antecedent.

1844 BABINGTON tr. *Hecker's Epidemics Mid. Ages* 190 The Sweating Sickness of 1485 did not make its appearance without great and general premisory events.

† **Premi·ssion.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *prémission* (*-icion* 15th c.), ad. late L. *præmissiōn-em* (*Pompej. gr.* p. 31, in Quicherat), n. of action from L. *præmittĕre*: see next.] A sending before or in advance.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 247 There was a premission of him [Joseph] into Egipt. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Premission*,..a sending before.

† **Premi·t,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *præmittĕre* to send or set before, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *mittĕre* to send.]

1. *trans.* = PREMISE *v.* 1.

1540 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 385 That the said statute to be allwaye keapte, as it is premitted. **1608** WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 84 Certaine generall questions are to bee premitted. **1681** R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) I. 263, I would premit here some few things. **1784** J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) II. vi. 218 After premitting a declaration of their peaceful intentions, the Covenanters took possession of Newcastle.

2. = PREMISE *v.* 2.

1662 [see PREMITTED below]. **1670** MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 37 Purgation is necessary to be premitted.

3. To send forth. *rare.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 50 Seneca would needs persuade us..that Virtue doth premit its light into the minds of al.

Hence † **Premi·tted** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 100 The Church..directed the Catechumeni to prepare themselves by premitted solemn fastings for the reception of holy Baptism.

Premities, irreg. var. PRIMICES *Obs.*, first-fruits.

Premium (prī·miŏm). Also 7–8 **præmium.** Pl. **-iums,** formerly **-ia.** [a. L. *præmium* booty, profit from booty, profit, advantage, reward, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *emĕre* to buy, orig. to take.]

1. A reward given for some specific act or as an incentive; a prize.

1601 A. COPLEY *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 107 Their martyrdomes being to them as a *præmium* for the one, and ..a sufficient *Piaculum* for the other. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxviii. (1627) 283 Those [scholars] who doe best, would be graced with some *Præmium* from them: as some little booke, or money. [*Margin*] Some *Præmia* giuen. **1661** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Premium*..is used in Schools, for a reward given to that Schollar that says his Lesson, or performs his Exercise well. **1716** B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 152 The Captain with his Company..received their Praemium, which was Thirty Shillings per head, for the Enemies which they had killed or taken. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 305 He knew the premium set upon his head. **1770** SMALL in J. P. Muirhead *Life Jas. Watt* xvi. (1858) 223 The French..offer large præmia for time-keepers. **1785** W. TOOKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 429 The præmiums annexed, as incitements to Philosophical industry. **1797** *Monthly Mag.* III. 486/1 It was resolved, that a premium of twenty guineas should be paid to the owner who shall exhibit the best three-year old bull. **1880** WARREN *Book-plates* xiv. 168 A premium of Trinity College, Dublin. **1898** *Daily News* 9 Mar. 4/3 After all premiums had been awarded, and the winners had been paraded, the hunter classes had their chance.

fig. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vi, Misplaced mercy would

be but a premium to conspiracy. 1860 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* I. 208 Such an abandonment..as should be a premium on his indolence.

2. The amount agreed on, in an insurance policy, to be paid at one time or from time to time in consideration of a contract of insurance (formerly *premio*) · see Insurance 4, Policy *sb.*[2] 1.

[1622, 1638: see Premio.] 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Premium* Among Merchants it is used for that sum of money..which the Ensured gives the Ensurer for ensuring the safe return of any Ship or Merchandize. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 The Insurers will oblige Themselves ..to accept of a Surrender, and repay their Premium, only deducting a Proportion for the time Insured. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 262 The conditions of insurance are 2s per cent. premium 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxxiv. 480 The premium that might be demanded at Lloyd's 1907 *Westm. Gaz* 16 Jan. 8/1 This seemed to him to sufficiently define 'the premiums of the company',.. the periodical sums required to be paid in respect of policies issued by the company in order to maintain such policies against the company.

3. A sum additional to interest, price, wages, or other fixed remuneration; a bonus; a bounty on the production or exportation of goods † Formerly sometimes applied to interest on a loan.

1695 C. Montagu in Cobbett *Parl. Hist. Eng.* (1809) V. 968 The supplies..being so much diminished..by the unequal change, and exorbitant Premiums, before they reached the camp. 1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 340 An account..what imprest money has been paid to Mr. Burton and Mr. Knight for premiums for advancing money, &c., since May 95. 1729 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 183 Any Person importing Masts into Great Britain, to be intituled to the Bounty or Praemium, must produce a Certificate. 1731 Swift *To Mr. Gay* 69 With Int'rest, and a Præmium paid beside, The Master's pressing Wants must be supply'd. 1748 H. Ellis *Hudson's Bay* 103 Besides the extraordinary Wages given, Premiums were settled in Case of Success, proportionable to the Rank of all the Persons on board. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 456 If no premium were allowed for the hire of money, few persons would care to lend it 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 649 A captain is..sure to get their passage money and a premium for them.

4. A fee paid for instruction in a profession or trade.

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xiv. 426 Sometimes very large sums are given with them [apprentices], as a premium for such their instruction. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., The Theatre* 86 He would have bound him to some shop in town, But with a premium he could not come down. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vii. 58 To learn a profession, like that of an architect or engineer, it is requisite to pay a high premium, and become a pupil in a good office.

5. The charge made for changing one currency into another of greater value; agio; hence, the excess value of one currency over another.

1717 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 425 At home they make their payments in gold, but will not pay in silver without a premium. 1757 Jos. Harris *Coins* 121 A country which oweth a ballance to another must pay a præmium upon all the bills.

6. *At a premium*: at more than the nominal or usual value; above par; *fig.* in high esteem. (Opp. to *at a* Discount.)

1808 *Harrovian* 191 John Lyon put their charms at a premium. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tradesman & S.* iii. 51 It answers our purpose better to sell our claim for this money at a premium. 1856 Reade *Never too late* xxv, Suicide is at a premium here. *Ibid.* [see Discount *sb.* 4]. 1861 [see Discount *sb.* 4]. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. ix. (1876) 421 When the exchange is unfavourable, and bills at a premium, this premium..varies from day to day. 1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 237 If £100 of Russian Stock is issued at the price of £94, then, if the quoted price on the Stock Exchange is 95½, it is said to be at 1½ premium.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *premium* (= prize) *bull, tulip*, etc.; *premium-hunter, -winner*; *premium-fed, -paying*, adjs.: **premium bonus system, premium system**, a system by which a bonus is paid in addition to wages in proportion to the amount or value of work done.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz* xiii, 'I am, sir', said Mr. Tigg, ..'a premium tulip, of a very different growth and cultivation'. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 249 The mine rose in value to the premium amount of £24,000 in a few days. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/7 What an incubus the pampered and premium-fed merchant navy is upon national finances. 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 8 June 8/1 A sign that many premium-hunters will be left out in the cold. 1901 *Ibid.* 5 Sept. 8/1 Brief descriptions were given of the working and general results of the premium system. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 3/3 The premium bonus system, as provisionally agreed to, seems to Mr. Webb to be an admirable expedient. 1905 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 3/7 Parents and guardians often pay a premium to a Canadian farmer. But the best farmers will not take a premium boy.

Hence **Premiumed** (prī·miȳmd) *a.*, that has gained a premium or prize; **Pre·miumless** *a.*, without (the means of paying) a premium.

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 305 A breed of these premium'd bulls. 1796 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 139 He was too young and premiumless, and no one would take him.

Premolar (prīmō·lăr), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. Pre- B. 3 + Molar. Cf. F. *pré-molaire.*] One of the set of molar teeth in front of the true molars, replacing the molars or grinders of the milk dentition; a false molar, in man called 'bicuspid'.

(Sometimes erroneously applied to a molar of the deciduous dentition.)

1842 Owen in Brande *Dict Sci.*, etc. 326/2 The teeth.. which are analogous to the bicuspids in man are called 'præmolars' or spurious molars [in mammalia generally]. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 903/1 Those grinders which succeed the deciduous ones..are called 'premolars'. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 114 The Civet..is characterized by the possession of three false molars (premolars of Owen). 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 81. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vii. 253 The bicuspid molars of man..are in zootomy termed premolars because they are placed in front of the true molars. 1897 [see Prelacteal].

B. *adj.* Situated in front of the (true) molars; that is a premolar.

1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* vi. 283 The last premolar tooth has gone over to the molar series.

† **Premolli·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action from L. *præmollīre* to soften beforehand: see -tion.] A previous softening or mitigation.

1682 Norris *Hierocles* Pref. 4 Sometimes without any Premollition at all, they are downright sins.

Premonarchical: see Pre- B. 1 d.

Premonish (prīmp·nĭʃ), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *præmonēre* to forewarn, foreshow, after Monish, Admonish.] *trans.* To forewarn; to advise, caution, notify, or admonish beforehand.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, Thou art agayn premonysshed, aduysed & warned neuer to ymagyn in thy fantasy ony suche. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, Fye, I premonisht you of that. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 153 The said Committie of Estaites of Parliament doe heirby warne, premoneis and requyer all Commissares and Collectores..that they prepare thair comptes and present thame befoire the auditors. 1742 J. Willison *Balm of Gilead* i. (1800) 60 God doth premonish us that a storm is coming. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 191 Of whose haunting presence the delicacy of his senses had already premonished him.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To give warning beforehand.

1550 Hooper *Serm. Jonas* i. 12 b, He is yet so mercyfull that he premonysheth & forewarneth of hys scourge to come, by hys prophets 1625 Shirley *Love Tricks* II. ii, Were it otherwise, I should elect, as you pre-monish, youth And prodigal blood. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. Test.* Matt. xxiv. 30 God premonishes before he punishes 1894 F. P. Badham in *Academy* 15 Dec. 513/2 The mention of women in the genealogy..premonishes that some peculiar importance will attach to Christ's mother.

† **Premo·nishment.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ment.] The act of premonishing; premonition.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* i B v b, To obserue the rules, and take the premonishementes of Godly doctrine. *Ibid.* B vij, Without premonishement or warning 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 40 Now, after these premonishments I will come to the Compartition itself. 1788 Gibson *Serm. Pract. Subj.* vii. (1807) 133 We are not given to know what premonishment Elijah had received.

Premonition (prīmǫni ʃən). [ad. obs. F. *premonicion* (15th c. in Godef.), *-ition*, ad. late L. *præmonitio* a forewarning, n. of action f. L. *præmonēre*: see Premonish. In med.L. the word was identified in form with *præmunītio* (prop. a fortifying in front), so that the earlier form in Eng. was Premunition, q. v.] The action of premonishing or forewarning; a previous notification or warning of subsequent events; a forewarning.

[1456–1693: see Premunition 2.] 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* Argt. 8 It is necessarye to note this premonicion teaching vs how we shulde knowe the chirche of God. 1577–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 666 Upoun sic schort and unlauchfull premonitioun. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 465 Wee have thought good (by way of friendly premonition) to declare unto them all as followeth. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. iii. 250 In the premonition to the reader prefixed to the second edition of his Optics. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 The lands..should be redeemable by the grantor upon premonition of three months. 1876 Farrar *Marlb. Serm* xx 195 It will be the creeping premonition of paralysis to come

Premonitive (prīmp·nĭtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *præmonit-*, ppl. stem of *præmonēre* (see next) + -ive.] Of or pertaining to premonition; premonitory.

1861 I. Taylor *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* 291 The present trouble ..may be interpreted as premonitive of a renewed life.

Premonitor (prīmp·nitəɹ). [a. L. *præmonitor*, agent-n. f. *præmonēre* to forewarn: see Premonish.] One who or that which forewarns; a premonitory sign or token.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Soliloquies* lxxix, Some such like uncouth premonitors; which the great and holy God sends purposely to awaken our security. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 311 A premonitor in things dubious. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 245 Of these the Clouds are eminent premonitors. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 464 Premonitors of crime.

Premonitory (prīmp·nitəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *præmonitōri-us*, f. *præmonitor*: see prec. and -ory[2]. Cf. F. *prémonitoire.*] Giving or conveying premonition; serving to warn or notify beforehand.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 43 In premonitory judgements, God will take good words, and sincere intents; but in peremptory, nothing but reall performances. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 213 A Comet following an Earthquake, though it looseth the Præmonitory part, yet it looseth not the Nature of a Sign. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Diss. Roast Pig*, A premonitory moistening, overflowed his nether lip. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 429 We are warned of approaching danger, by certain premonitory symptoms. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 1356 Signs and silences Premonitory of earthquake.

B. *ellipt.* as *sb. pl.* Premonitory symptoms.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 308, I am down myself today with all the premonitories.

Hence **Premo·nitorily** *adv.*

1847 in Webster. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* viii, Shaking her own head premonitorily.

† **Premo·nster,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Shortened from Premonstratensis.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 1111 (Cotton MS.) And of þe ordyr Premonster lyk Qwhit chanownys coyme þan to Alnewyk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Premoster, whyȝte chanon (*H.*, *P* Premonster), *Premonstrensis.*

† **Premo·nstrance.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *premonstrance* (16th c. in Godef.), f. OF. *premonstrer*: see -ance] A showing beforehand; foreshowing.

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Nt* F ij b, Dreames. if they haue anie premonstrance in them, the preparatiue feare of that they so premonstrate .is far worse than the mischiefe itselfe by them denounced and premonstrated. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 14 Our apostle had some special premonstrance of the nearness of his end.

Premonstrant (prīmp·nstrănt), *sb.* and *a. Eccl. Hist.* [In form pres. pple. of OF. *premonstrer* to foreshow: used to represent med.L. Premonstratensis.]

A. *sb.* = Premonstratensian *sb.*

1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 853 The Orders of the Cistercians and Præmonstrants 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570/2 Abbeys of Benedictins, Cistercians, regular Canons, and Premonstrants, to which the king nominates.

B. *adj.* = Premonstratensian *a.*

1895 E. Marg. Thompson *Hist. Somerset Carthusians* 71 He had been Abbot of the Præmonstrant Abbey of Drysburgh. 1896 Lina Eckenstein *Woman under Monast.* 195 There were also two settlements of Premonstrant nuns in England.

† **Premo·nstrate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* A shortened equivalent of Premonstratensian.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. H iv, About this time arose other sectes of perdicion, as the .. Premonstrates. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 283 White Canons premonstrates.

† **Premo·nstrate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *præmonstrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præmonstrāre*: see next.] 'Premonstrated', foreshown. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 10 When they are ordinative, methodical, and by conclusion, as is premonstrate.

† **Premo·nstrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmonstrāre* to show beforehand, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *monstrāre* to show.] *trans.* To point out or make known beforehand; to foreshow, portend.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 104 The same coniunction againe infusing, doth out of all doubt premonstrate the second coming of the sonne of God and man in the maiestie of his glorie. 1594 [see Premonstrance]. 1652 Wharton tr. *Rothman's Chirom.* Wks (1683) 550 They premonstrate Happiness to the Man in his Journeys and Messages. 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 132 It is not the manner of Holy Scripture to premonstrate any certain periods.

Premonstratensian (prīmpnstrătē·nsiăn), *sb.* and *a. Eccl. Hist.* Also 7 præ-. [f. med.L. *Præmonstrātensis* (see next) + -an.]

A. *sb.* A member of the Roman Catholic order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré, near Laon, Île de France, in 1119. Also called Premonstrants, Norbertians, and, from the colour of their dress, White Canons. Also, a member of a corresponding order of nuns.

1695 T. Tanner *Notitia Monastica* Pref. a vj b, Concerning the introducing of the Benedictine Order into this Kingdom,..as also of the Regular Canons, Austins, Præmonstratensians, Gilbertines, &c. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 290/2 The Premonstratensians procured a constitution, which was confirmed by Pope Innocent III, that all the abbots of their order should wear them [*sc.* mitres]. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 658/2 More recently a community of French Premonstratensians has been established at Storrington.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to this order.

1695 T. Tanner *Notitia Monastica* 123 Newhouse or Newsom. The first Monastery of the Præmonstratensian Order in England, built by Petr. de Gousla A. D. 1146. *Ibid.* Pref. b v, The Austin, Premonstratensian and Gilbertine Nuns,..were instituted by the same as the Monks of those Orders. 1864 *Churchman* 3 Nov. 64 Bishop Maxe, the general visitor of the Premonstratensian order. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 685/1 There were at one time, according to Hélyot, a thousand Premonstratensian abbeys..and five hundred houses of nuns.

‖ **Premonstratensis, præ-,** *a.* and *sb.* [med.L. 'belonging to Prémontré', med.L. (*locus*) *Præmonstrātus* 'the place foreshown' (see Premonstrate *v.*), so called because the site is said to have been prophetically pointed out by St. Norbert.] = Premonstratensian *a.* and *sb.* Hence † **Premonstrate·nse,** *contr.* **Premonstrense,** *a.* and *sb.*; † **Premonstrate·nser** *sb.*; † **Premonstre·nsian** *a.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 459 Aboute þis tyme began þe ordre Premonstratensis [*MS.* -censis], þat is þe ordre of white chanouns. 1432–50 *Ibid.*, The oidre Premonstratense [*MS.* -cense] began abowte this tyme. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 806 (Wemyss MS.) And in þe nixt ȝere efter þan The ordre Premonstrense [*Cott. MS.* Premonstrans; *Auchinleck* of Premonstratens] he began, That is to say of channons quhite. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 412 Per was a blak monk þat fell in apostasye, & syne he was a Premonstratence [*MS.* -cence] & went oute. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 78 The Premonstratensers or white chanons, came in to the realme & buylded at Newhowse in Lyncolne dyocese in the yeare of our lord a M, a C, and xlv. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 134 (1810) 146 Canons of the order of Præmonstretenses. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 142 This was answered by Father Hugo, a Regular Premonstrensian Prebendary. 1805

FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 18 Patrick, of the reformed order of Premonstratenses of Dryburgh.

† **Premonstra·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præmonstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præmonstrāre*: see PREMONSTRATE *v.*] The action of premonstrating or showing beforehand; a showing forth, making known, indication, or manifestation beforehand.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 44 The fift Chapitle vs telles oure ladys oblacionne In the temple by thre figures of premonstracionne. 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 215 The Church by premonstration declareth what is the word of God. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 59 This dreame beeing a premonstration of things to come. 1623 COCKERAM, *Premonstration*, a fore shewing.

Pre·monstra·tor. *rare.* [a. L. *præmonstrātor*, agent-n. f. *præmonstrāre*: see PREMONSTRATE *v.*] One who or that which shows beforehand.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing KIRBY. Hence in later Dicts.

Premorse (prĭmɔ̄·ɹs), *a. Bot.* and *Entom.* Also præ-. [ad. L. *præmors-us*, pa. pple. of *præmordēre* to bite (off) in front, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 c + *mordēre* to bite.] Having the end abruptly truncate, as if bitten or broken off.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Præmorse Leaf*... a leaf which is truncated and terminated by an acute sinus at the summit. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV. xlvi. 295 *Premorse*.., terminating in an irregular truncate apex, as if bitten off. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 192 Its root is premorse or bitten. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 192 Blue Scabious..Herb with a præmorse (abrupt) rootstock 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 529 The types of the modern carrot are the tap-rooted and the premorse-rooted.

Premortal to **-Mosaic**: see PRE- B. 1.

Pre-mo·rtem, *a.* [a. L. *præ mortem* before death.] Taking place or performed before death: opposed to *post-mortem*.

1892 *Chicago Advance* 21 July, To see himself as others see him through the kindly medium of pre-mortem obituary notices. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 339 The pre-mortem rise in temperature is usually attended by extreme frequency of pulse.

Premotion (prĭmō·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *præmōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. late L. *præmovēre* to move (anything) beforehand: see PREMOVE. So F. *prémotion* (1713 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Motion or impulse given beforehand; *esp.* applied to divine action held to determine the will of the creature.

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 133 They contend .whether with this freedome of will..Physicall predeterminations or præmotions can consist. *a* 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* II. vii. (1683) 18 It being to a good act, it is a Premotion perfective of our Nature, and to its well-being 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Physical premotion, according to Alvarez, Lemos, etc., is a complement of the active power, whereby it passes from the first act to the second; i. e. from a complete, and next power, to action. 1867 [see PREMOVEMENT] 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 384/2 [About 1580] Bannez, a Dominican professor at Salamanca,..represented efficacious grace as determining the free consent of the will by 'physical premotion', and this premotion which was infallibly followed by the consent of the will came, as he alleged, from God's absolute decree that the person so moved by grace should correspond to it. 1887 *Mind* Apr. 266 This thesis is nothing more than the mere denial of 'physical premotion'.

Premo·tional, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PRE- B. 1 d + MOTION *sb.* + -AL.] Existing before motion.

1852 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (ed. 5) 475 At the first creation, in that peace, Premotional, preelemental, prime.

Premove (prĭmū v), *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *præmovēre* to move (anything) beforehand, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *movēre* to MOVE.] *trans.* To move or influence beforehand; to impel or incite to action.

1598 FLORIO, *Premosso*, promoted, preferred, premooued. 1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 141 It followeth that we have no certainty when God premoveth an Apostle or Prophet to speak true, and when to speak falsly. 1675 — *Cath. Theol.* II. viii 190 It performeth that Act because it is premoved to it. 1867 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 187 *note*, Let it be assumed, then, that God does premove earthly phenomena.

Hence **Premo·vement.** *rare.*

1867 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 172 It does not follow because they are fixed that they proceed independently of God's constant and unremitting 'premovement' [*Note*] We do not say 'premotion', because this word has a special sense in the Thomistic philosophy, totally distinct from that here intended.

Premu·ltiply, *v. Math.* [PRE- A. 4 c.] *trans.* To multiply by (or as) a PREFACTOR, q. v.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Premunda·tion.** *Obs rare*—[1]. In 7 præ-. [n. of action f. L. *præmundāre*, repr. by *præmundātus* cleansed beforehand, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *mundāre* to cleanse: see -ATION.] A cleansing or purification beforehand.

a 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1684 IV. 619 A præmundation or præsanctification of them that sued to be admitted higher.

† **Premu·ne,** obs. colloq. contraction of PRÆMUNIRE (in sense 3).

1758 Mrs. LENNOX *Henrietta* III. i, 'Nay, for that matter, . I may draw myself into another premune perhaps: after what I have suffered I ought to be cautious.'

Premunire, -eal, -ize, etc. : see PRÆMUNIRE, etc.

† **Premuni·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præmūnīre* (see next). Cf. F. *prémunir* (14th c.).] *trans.* To fortify or guard in front or beforehand.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 12 For the better removing of the exception..I thought good to præmunite the succeeding Treatise, with this præceding Preface. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquiendum* 1. i. 53 King James sent thither [to Dort] several of his most learned and eminent divines, premunited with an instrument.

Premunition (prĭmiuni·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *præmūnītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præmūnīre* to fortify or protect in front, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 c + *mūnīre* to fortify, defend. In med.L. *præ-*, *pre-* 'before' was referred to time, and the verb confounded with *præmonēre* to warn beforehand, so that with the form of *præmunīre* it had the sense of *præmonēre*; whence the sb. PRÆMUNIRE, and sense 2 here (the earlier use in English).]

1. The action of fortifying or guarding beforehand; a previous securing of immunity against attack or danger; a forearming.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iv. 177 We premise these two prouisoes and premunitions for our selues. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 49 Let mee tell thee præuision is the best preuention, and præmonition the best præmunition. 1874 H. N. HUDSON *Wordsw.* i. (1884) 7 (Funk) That issue was to be forestalled by timely premunition.

2. Used, by confusion, in the sense of PREMONITION. (The earlier use) *Obs.* exc. as in quot. 1875, referring to PRÆMUNIENTES: cf. next.

[1389 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 267/1 Soit tiel conviction ou atteindre envers luy par Brief de Premunition.] 1456 *Cov. Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 296 That all the churche-wardens.. be redy to accompt 3erely aftur premunicion made vnto theym. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 62 Upoun the premunitioun of xx^ti dayis to compeir befoir thaim. 1689 LYNDE *Via Tuta* 49 Letters of aduertisement or premunition were written..and were sent by the Orthodox Bishops and Pastors to other parts and sound Members of the Catholique Church. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. Earthquakes* 103 An experimental Knowledge of the Truth of Divine Premunitions, when it's too late..will be very sad. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xv. II. 195 The whole body of beneficed clergy..was organised by Edward I as a portion of his parliament, by the clause of premunition inserted in the writ of summons addressed to the bishops.

Premu·nitory, *a.* [f. L. *præmūnīt-*, ppl. stem of *præmūnīre*, in med.L. used for *præmonēre* (see prec. and PRÆMUNIRE) + -ORY [2].] Used, by confusion, for PREMONITORY *a. Premunitory clause* = PRÆMUNIENTES *clause.*

1700 ATTERBURY *Rights Eng. Convoc.* (1701) 227, I..shall . endeavour to give some account of the Original of the Premunitory Clause *Ibid.* 241 The Præmunitory Clause. 1854 THIRLWALL *Rem.* (1877) I. 211 The præmunitory clause though seemingly become a dead letter, was really carried into effect in its spirit.

Premutative, -mycosic, -mythical: see PRE- A. 3, B. 1. **Premye:** see PREMIE.

† **Prena·de.** *Obs.* Name of a dish in old cookery.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 91 Prenade [*Douce MS.* Brewes].—Take wyn, and clarefied honey, sawndres, pouder of peper, Canel, Clowes, Maces, Saffron, pynes, m[n]ced dates, & reysons, And cast thereto a litul vinegre, and sette hit ouer the fire, and lete hit boyle [etc.].

Prename, -nasal: see PRE- A. 2, B. 3.

‖ **Prenares, prænares** (prĭnē·rīz), *sb. pl. Anat.* Also in sing. **-naris.** [mod.L., f. *præ* before + L. *nārēs*, pl. of *nāris* nostril.] The anterior nares or openings of the nasal cavity; the nostrils (as opposed to the POSTNARES).

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 513 There is a tolerably direct passage from the *prænaris* to the *postnaris* through the so called *meatus ventralis* (inferior).

Hence **Pre-, prænarial** *a.*[1], belonging to the prenares.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prænarial. 1895 *S. S. Lex.*, Prenarial.

Prenarial (prĭnē·rĭăl), *a.*[2] *Anat.* [f. PRE- B. 3 + L. *nāris* nostril + -AL.] Situated in front of the nostrils.

1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* II. 426 *Euphysetes simus* shows the opposite extreme to *Balæna* and *Physeter*, in the disproportionate shortness of the rostral or 'prenarial' to the cranial or 'postnarial' part of the skull.

Prenatal (prĭnē·tăl), *a.* [f. PRE- B. 1 d + NATAL *a.*[1]] Existing or occurring before birth; previous to birth; antenatal.

(In quot. 1895 with reference to the prenatal divinity of Christ.)

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Ecel Angl.* 172 For his prenatal performances, and the other miracles of his early life,.. St. Fursey is as little entitled to discredit as to honour. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 103 *note*, The idea of John's pre-natal inspiration;..the supposed inspiration of the unborn John. 1895 HAWEIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 599 There are what I may call the Prenatal Infusion clergy and the Postnatal Transfusion clergy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 233 The principal causes [of idiocy and imbecility] may be grouped as pre-natal and post-natal.

fig. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Pre-natal intimations of modern discoveries and results are strewn through scientific literature.

Hence **Prena·talist,** one who believes in the prenatal divinity of Jesus Christ (also *attrib.*); **Prena·tally** *adv.*, in the prenatal stage or period.

1879 TOURGÉE *Fool's Err.* xxxix. 286 That they were prenatally infected with the seeds of fatal disease. 1895 HAWEIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 599 The Prenatalists admit human parentage on one side only. *Ibid.* 604 [see POSTNATALIST].

Prence, obs. form of PRINCE.

† **Prend,** *sb. Obs.* [? for **reprend*, from F. *reprendre* to join broken parts.] ? A repaired crack.

1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 272 Item, a grete maser with a prend in the botom, and the armes of Seint Jorge.. Item, a nother maser sownde in the botom and a sengilbonde.

† **Prend,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *prend-re*:—L. *prendĕre*, contracted form of *prehendĕre* to take: see PREHEND.] *trans.* To take.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 149 In hym thou prendyddyst thi symylytude.

Prender (pre·ndəɹ). *Law.* [sb. use of F. *prendre*, inf., to take.] The power or right of taking a thing without its being offered.

1597 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 126 The Lord..shal haue such things, as lye in *prender*: as the warde of the bodie of the heire and of the land, escheates &c. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Render*, There be certaine things in a maner that lie in *prender*..and certaine that lie in *Render*. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 138 A reseruation of things in prender or vser, as to haue common for four beeues, or foure cart loads of wood, maketh no tenure. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i. 15 Heriot custom (which Sir Edmund Coke says, lies only in prender, and not in render).

Prene, obs. form of PREEN.

‖ **Prenegard.** *Obs.* The Fr. phrase *prenez garde*, take care.

c 1400 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 50 Prenegard, prenegard, thus here I myn baselard.

Pre-nephritic: PRE- B. 1. **Prengte, Prenk:** see PRINK *v.* **Prennable,** obs. f. PREGNABLE.

Prenoble (prĭnō·b'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PRE- A. 6 + NOBLE *a.*] Pre-eminently noble. So † **Pre·noble** *v. Obs.*, *trans.* to ennoble pre-eminently.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 40 We should prenoble priority with honourable actions. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 96 One of these prenoble and reverend Doctors of Theology.

Prenominal (prĭnɔ·mĭnăl), *a.* [f. L. *prænōmin-*, stem of PRÆNOMEN + -AL: cf. NOMINAL.] Pertaining to the *prænomen* or personal name, as distinguished from the surname; also, to the first word in binominal specific names.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. 102 So are they deceived in the names of Horse-raddish, Horse-mint, Bull-rush and many more: conceiving therein some prenominall consideration, whereas indeed that expression is but a Grecisme, by the prefix of *hippos* and *bous*..intending no more then great. 1847 SAXE *Rape of Lock* xxi, The patronymical name of the maid Was so completely overlaid With a long prænominal cover. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 219 Many other prenominal absurdities.

† **Preno·minate,** *a. Obs.* [ad L. *prænōmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *prænōmināre*: see next.] Before-named, above-named; = PRENOMINATED.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 141 In short tyme after the prenominate pagans At tamysmouth reentred this realme agayne *Ibid.* 1486 After the decesse of Hug. Lupe prenominate. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 43 Hauing euer seene, in the prenominate crimes The youth you breath of guilty.

† **Preno·minate,** *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *prænōmināre* to name in the first place + -ATE [3]; see PRE- A. 1 and NOMINATE *v.*] *trans.* To name beforehand, to mention previously. Hence † **Preno·minated** *ppl. a.*, previously mentioned, aforesaid; aforenamed, above-named.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxv. 15 b, For al such matters loke in ye chapitres of the prenominated infirmities. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Those præcedent or prænominated occasions. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 250 Think'st thou to catch my life so pleasantly, As to prenominate in nice conjecture Where thou wilt hit me dead? 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was Elected Pope* 3 Some..did not only refuse all the prenominated persons, but would have introduced others.

† **Preno·mina·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from prec. vb.]

1. Prior nomination; naming first; forenaming.

1575 in H. Swinden *Gt. Yarmouth* (1772) 222 We have lately tollerated youre bayliues to have prenominacion to oute discredyte. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 In strict reason the watery productions should have the prenomination: and they of the land rather derive their names, then nominate those of the sea. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Prænomination*, a forenaming.

2. The giving of a prænomen; a first name or appellation.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 16 All Common wealths assume their prenominations of their common diuided weale, as where one man hath not too much riches, and another man too much pouertie.

† **Preno·stic,** *sb. Obs.* In 4 **-ik, -yk,** 5 **-ike.** [ad. med L. *prænosticus*, partially Latinized form of *prognōsticus*; so *prænosticāre* vb. (Du Cange), and OF. *prenosticable* (Godef.).] = PROGNOSTIC.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 219 He seith, for such a prenostik Most of an hound was to him lik. *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 54 Prenostik is thow wolt hir towr asayle. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (CAXTON) e vj, The dayes callid Dies cretici and dies of prenostikes of good determynacions of the passions of a mans sikenesse or the contrarye.

So † **Preno·stic,** † **Preno·sticate** *v. trans.* = PROGNOSTICATE; † **Preno·sticate** *sb.*, † **Preno·sticative** = PRENOSTIC *sb.*; † **Prenostica·tion,** † **Preno·sticature** = PROGNOSTICATION (in quot. 1432-50, foreknowledge).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xvii, Ffor that day was hys deth *prenostyked, yf he wente to batayll. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 169 Men..seide that hit was a 'pre-

nosticate and a signe that he sholde reioyce thempyre. *Ibid.* II. 283 If thay fynde the horne fulle at that tyme thei prenosticate grete habundaunce of goodes. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 209 Eftir that this prophet..Thir devyne answeris thus prenosticate. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 167 The *prenosticaciouns of thinges that felle aftre. **1432-50** tr *Higden* (Rolls) II. 317 A scribe, hauenge prenostication of thynges to comme [L. *præscius futurorum*]. *Ibid.* VI. 217 In whiche yere ij horrible blasynge sterres apperede;.. as a *prenosticatyve of grete destruccion. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 80 Dyuynacions presagyous & aruspycyous, vnto her tolde,..by the auguryes & *prenostycatures of her harde and aduerse fortunes.

† **Preno·tary.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **prenotarye**, 6 **-arie, preignetory, prignatory**, 7 **pre(i)gnotarie, -ry, prægnotary, pregnotory, prenotory.** [ad. med.L. *prænotārius*, app. a latinized synonym of *prōtonotārius* PROTONOTARY · cf. AF. *prenota·rie* (Britton 1292), *preignatorie*. Prob. at first stressed *pre·nota·rie*, whence *pre·nŏtary*, *-nŏtorie*, *-nĕtory*, etc., and *pregn-* for *pren-*.] The chief clerk of a court of law; a protonotary. Also *fig.*

[*c* **1250** BRACTON *De Leg. Angliæ* (Rolls) III. 188 Tunc legat prothonotarius virtutem brevis ad instructionem juratorum. *c* **1290** FLETA IV. ix. (1647) 230 Tunc legat prænotarius virtutem Juratorum. **1292** BRITTON II. xxi. § 5 Adounc lour seit bref leu par le clerc prenotarie, qi dirra en ceste manere.] *c* **1450** LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2399 Prenotaryes to haue I the Advyse. **1535** CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 398 John Joyner the kinges Preignetory of his graces comen bench at Westminster. **1542-3** *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 43 Vpon euery fine..shalbe paied..twoo shillynges ..Wherof..the Prenotarie, entring the same, shall haue two pens. **1600** *Maldon, Essex, Doc.* Bundle 162 lf. 8 Vnto serjeants, prignatoryes, atturneys, and councelors. **1651** tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 20 The Judge of the towne assisted by the Pregnotory and serjeants came into the house. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Prægnotaries*,..in Common law, the chief Clerks of the King's Court, whereof three are of the Common pleas, and one of the King's Bench. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlii. 345 Sequestrators,..Tabellions,..Pregnatories, Secondaries.

Prenotation (prīnotē·ʃən). In quot. *præ-*. [f. PRE- A. 2 + NOTATION; see next. Cf. late L. *prænotātio* a first notion (Ennod. in Quicherat)] Noting beforehand; prediction, prognostication.

1861 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* Pref. 13 Attested by.. the Divine præ-notation of events.

† **Preno·te,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prænotāre* to mark before, in late L. to predict: see PRE- A. 1 and NOTE *v.* So obs. F. *prénoter* to note before.]

1. *trans.* To note or make mention of previously.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 178/1 This blinde ignorance of that age, thus aboue prenoted.

2. To denote or betoken beforehand, to prognosticate; to predict, foretell.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 63 It was not typicall; it did not prenote any thing to ensue or be accomplisht. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvii. 173 In what House you find Cauda Draconis, it prenotes detriment. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 143 How Prophets clearly could prenote Events remote.

Pre-no·tice. *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Previous notice or intimation.

a **1680** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 225 He judged it expedient to give some pre-notices of that Divine incarnation. **1814** COLERIDGE in J. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 218 With silent wishes, that these explanatory pre-notices may be attributed to their true cause.

Prenotifica·tion. *rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Previous notification.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. iv, Bridget's pre-notification of them to Susannah..made it necessary for my uncle Toby to look into the affair. **1884** J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 197 By divine prenotification, Noah saved himself and family.

Prenotion (prīnōu·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *prænōtiōn-em* a previous notion, preconception, innate idea (Cic.), transl. Gr. πρόληψις of the Epicureans: see PRE- A. 2 and NOTION. So F. *prénotion* (16th c.).]

1. A notion or mental perception of something before it exists or happens. Also (without *a* or *pl.*), foreknowledge, prescience; in quot. 1652, prognostication.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 77 Euen in such prenotions and premonitions..they may prouidently and reasonably foresee the consequence of Naturall or Morall effects. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 2 That the mind when it is withdrawn and collected into itself hath some extent and latitude of prenotion. *a* **1607** BRIGHTMAN *Predict.* (1641) 2 Whosoever..may be amply satisfied, what prevalence his prenotions had. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 341 Many sooth saying astrologers had gathered themselves together, to consult about the prænotion of Valens his successor. **1709** BERKELEY *The. Vision* § 148 Some glimmering analogous prænotion of things, that are placed beyond the certain discovery . of our present state. **1856** R A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 218 The belief that the soul, when by abstinence and observances it has been purified and concentrated, has a certain extent and latitude of prenotion.

2. A notion of something before actual experience of or acquaintance with it; a previous notion; a preconceived idea.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 3 This art of memory is but built upon two intentions; the one prenotion, the other emblem. **1614** JACKSON *Creed* III xxi. § 22 Were we well acquainted..with..those prænotions the Apostle supposed as known [etc.]. **1672** WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 42 What kind of men are there any where, who have not of themselves this prenotion of a Deity? **1846** SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* App. 762 Anticipations—Presumptions—Prenotions.

Hence **Preno·tional** *a.*, pertaining to a preconceived notion.

1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 383 They might have gone so far, for example, under pre-notional impressions, as the alliterative allopath, who,..opposing the progress of science called vaccination, declared that some of its patients coughed like cows, and bellowed like bulls.

† **Prensa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prensātio*, n. of action f. *prensāre*, contr. f. *prehensāre*. see PREHENSATION.] Seizing; laying hold.

1620 J. KING *Serm.* 24 *Mar.* 22 How would I vrge vnto you the presentest prensation and pursuit of the very forelock of time? *a* **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 149 By ambitious prensations, by Simoniacal corruptions,..by all kinds of sinister ways, men crept into the place.

So † **Pre·nsile** *a. Obs rare*, perh. error for PREHENSILE; **Prension** (*rare*) = PREHENSION (sense 3).

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. ii. 322 The large red monkey of Demerara .having a long prensile tail. [*Note*] I believe prensile is a new-coined word I have seen it, but do not remember where. [*Prehensile* was a recent word.] **1836-48** B. D WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* I. iv, Verboseness, and pulsion, and prension.

Prent, -e, obs. f. PRINT *sb.* and *v.*; obs. pa. pple. of PRINK *v.*

Prentice (pre·ntis), *sb.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 4-6 **prentis, -ys, -yse, -yce, -iz,** *Sc.* **-eis,** (4 **-yss, -ese, prenttis, printiz, -yce, preyntyce,** 5 **prentez, -isse,** 5-6 **-es,** 6 **-esse,** *Sc.* **-eiss),** 4-7 **prentise,** *Sc.* **printeis,** 6-7 **prentize,** 5- **prentice,** (8- **'prentice).** [Aphetic form of APPRENTICE. The pl. was sometimes *prentis*, *prentes*, *-ez*, etc.]

1. = APPRENTICE *sb.* 1.

To send or *put to prentice*, to bind as apprentice.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12233 Als printiz [*v. rr.* prentiz, prentis] wend i him haf ouer-cummen. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 116, I seruede Simme atte noke, And was his pliht prentys his profyt to loke. **1453-4** *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 280 Irysh jornaymen, Irysh prentesys. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 61 b, Then all the young men resisted the Alderman and cryed prentyses and clubbes. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 30 Thys yere was yell May day, that yong men and prentes of London rose in the nyght. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II iii. 71 Be merry Peter, and feare not thy Master, Fight for credit of the Prentices. **1611** *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (1876) I. 318 That na printeis heireftir salbe admittit burges except his maister compeir with him. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No 107 ¶ 7 Sir Roger..sent his Coachman's Grandson to Prentice. **1721** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 38 (1754) 202 City 'prentices and lawyers clerks. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 31 Stupid tailor's 'prentices who are always stitching the sleeves in the wrong way upwards.

† **b.** A learner generally; a disciple. *Obs.*

[**1292** BRITTON VI. iii. § 3 En eyde des prentiz [for the assistance of learners]] *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii (*Paulus*) 248 A woman..þat..to petir printeis had bene. *Ibid.* iii. (*Andreas*) 479 þu tak to þe þe forme of prenttis, gyf þat þu Wil knaw it þat þou speris now!

† **2.** *Law.* = APPRENTICE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 226 Prechoures & prestes & prentyces of lawe. **1399** — *Rich. Redeles* III. 350 Ffor selde were þe sergiauntis sou3te ffor to plete, Or ony prentise of courte preied of his wittis. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 277 Glendore. was first a prentise at Cort, and than a Swyere of the Kingis hous. **1484** in J S. Davies *Hist. Southampton* (1883) 474 There was ayenst us ij sergeauntez and iiij prentez. **1530** PALSGR. 258/1 Prentyce in lawe a lerned man: they [French] use no suche order.

† **3.** *fig.* = APPRENTICE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xvi. 47 He shal not be noo prentiz. in puttyng his oost in fayre ordenance. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par Gal.* 8 Assone as I became prentice to the spiritual lawe of fayth. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Astr & Stella* lxx, Sonets be not bound prentise to annoy.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prentice boy*, *-girl*, *-lad*, *-years*; often implying inexperience as of a novice or beginner, as *prentice ear*, *hand*, *stroke*, *work*; *prentice-like* adj.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav* Wks. (Grosart) V. 63 Did neuer vnlouing seruant so prentiselike obey his neuer pleased mistres. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 596 My Prentice ear doth oft reverberate. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl* II. xi, When Thelgon here had spent his prentise-yeares. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 3 Sept., Saying that she was not a 'prentice girl, to ask leave every time she goes abroad. **1745** *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 32 There is nobody to serve but a prentice-boy or two. **1784** BURNS *Green grow the Rashes* v, Her prentice han' she tried on man, An' then she made the lasses, O. **1849** CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II iv. 74 In the deft trick Of prentice-handling to forget great art. **1860** MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. 212 There was likely to be no prentice-work.

Pre·ntice, *v.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* = APPRENTICE *v*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. ix. G viij, But when to seruile imitatorship Some spruce Athenian pen is prentizèd, Tis worse then Apish. **1608** DAY *Law Trickes* I. ii, Thou wouldst not prentise thy affections Nor tie thy fortunes to a strangers loue. **1716** HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 278 His Father was a Bookseller in Oxford, prenticed to old Hen. Davies. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlvii, 'Prenticed to my father's trade.

† **Pre·nticeage.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-isage.** Aphetic f. APPRENTICEAGE; also analysed as *prentice-age*.

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 270 Must I be the exercise of your prentice-age? **1624** *Trag. Nero* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I 35 Full blowne Inspire me with Machlæan rage That I may bellow out Romes Prentisage **1657** J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 2 To make the confutation of that Treatise the prentisage of his endeavours in controversie.

† **Pre·nticehead.** *Obs* [f. PRENTICE *sb.* + -HEAD.] = next.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxv, On way, In gude tyme and sely to begynne Thair prentissehed. **1463** in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 He to haue his indentour of his prentished. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 Than we shall be delyuered out of our prentyshed, and be made free men.

† **Pre·nticehood.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -HOOD; cf. APPRENTICEHOOD.] = next, 1.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 256, I. haue ymade many a kny3te bothe mercere & drapere, þat payed neuere for his prentishode nou3te a peire gloues. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 36 This ioly prentys with his maister bood Til he were ny out of his prentishood. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 Fulle vij. yere of prentishode. **1554** in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 145 When he commith out of his yeres of prentiswood. **1568** FULWELL *Like will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 310 So soon as my prenticehood was once come out. **1648** J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. xliii, I serv'd no prentisehood to any Rod.

Prenticeship (pre·ntisʃip). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: see PRENTICE; also contr. 6 **prentyship, prent'ship,** *Sc.* **prentischip,** 6-7 (9 *dial*), **prentiship.** [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. = APPRENTICESHIP 1, 2.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3884 He man gang till his prentischip againe. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 154 To abide the paines of some more laborious prenticeship. **1599** BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 86 Of late did many a learned man Serue thirtie yeares Prenti-ship with Priscian. *a* **1659** OSBORN *Misc.* 81 Of too noble a nature to be learned under a Prentiship. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist* II. i. 181 He serv'd a 'Prenticeship, who sets up shop. **1822** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 273 In perils and alarms Was his prenticeship of arms.

2. = APPRENTICESHIP 3, 4, *transf.* a space of seven years.

1553 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 16, I have allready served out three prentyships at Cambrige. **1632** MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, I served two prenticeships, just fourteen years, Trailing the puissant pike. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. v. (1852) 545 Men [who] had spent whole prenticeships of years in the faithful service of the churches. *a* **1845** HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* i, Three 'prenticeships have past away,..Since I was bound to life!

† **Pre·nticewick.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -WICK] = prec. 1.

1462 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 129 At that tyme they beyng in theyre prentiswyke.

† **Prenu·nce,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *prenoncer* (Froissart), or ad. L. *prænuntiāre* (*-nunciāre*) to foretell, f. *præ* PRE- A. 1 + *nuntiāre* to announce.] *trans.* = PRENUNCIATE *v.*

1580 *Hay's Demandes* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S) 48 The cleane sacrifice quhilk Malachias did prenunce and forespeake.

† **Prenu·nciate, -nuntiate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prænuntiare*: see prec.] *trans.* To announce beforehand; to foretell; to predict.

1623 COCKERAM, *Prenunciate*, to foreshew. *a* **1636** FITZ-GEFFRAY *Compassion Captives* Ded Ep. (1637) 2, I come.. not as the sea-porpesses to prenuntiate a storme, but..to procure a calme. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 94 If the..conjunctions of the stars be sufficient to prognosticate and prenuntiate all manner of mutations.

So † **Prenuncia·tion,** announcement beforehand, foretelling, prediction, prognostication; † **Prenu·nciative** *a.*, † **Prenu·ncious** *a.* (*rare*⁻⁰), announcing beforehand, presaging; **Prenu·ntiate** *nonce-wd.*, used to render L. *prænuntius* masc., *prænuntia* fem., foreteller, harbinger.

1623 COCKERAM II, Fore-shewing..**prenunciation*. *a* **1626** W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th ch. Rom.* (1650) 152 Propheticall prenunciations all verified by events. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 67 To cause a falsehood in the pronuntiation, prenuntiation, or prediction. **1555** BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* I.iv, The fyrste Sacramentes .. were *Prenuncyatyue of Chryst to come. **1843** G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 47 Typical and prenunciative of the one efficacious piacular devotement of the Lamb of God. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr*, **Prenuncious*, ..that first brings tidings, that goes afore and tells news. **1866** J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 825 But now the bird *prenuntiate of day [L. *lucis praenuntius ales*] Proclaims the morning. *Ibid.* VI. 244 The herald priest, with javelin in hand, Prenuntiate of warfare [L. *belli praenuntia*].

† **Prenzie,** *a. Obs.* A doubtful word in the following passage; prob. an error.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 94, 97 *Cla.* The prenzie Angelo? *Isa.* Oh 'tis the cunning Liuerie of hell, The damnest bodie to inuest, and couer In prenzie gardes.

† **Pre-obje·ct,** *v. Obs rare*⁻⁰. [f. PRÆ-, PRE- A. 1 + OBJECT *v.* 3.] *trans.* To bring forward or offer in advance. So † **Pre-obje·cted** *pa. pple.*, previously offered.

1636 PRYNNE *Humb. Remonstr.* (1643) 31 For any other pretended Presidents (or Records) that may be alleadged to prove the lawfulnesse of this Tax, we intend not here..to trouble your Majestie with particular answers to them, they being all fully answered in those præobjected.

Pre-obje·ctal, *a. rare.* [f. PRE- B. 1 d + OBJECT *sb.* + -AL.] Existing before becoming an object of knowledge.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 67 Knowledge..is the mingling of our own consciousness with a certain (so to call it) præ-objectal matter of knowledge, of which we are so far conscious, as that it is that by distinction from which we know ourselves.

Pre-obli·ge, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To oblige beforehand; to bind by previous obligation.

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iii. 17, I grant a people (not preobliged) fully overcome should much sin

against Gods providence by obstinacie. 1668 Franco *Truth Springing* 25 Onely the two last were commanded to Noah (to the other five he was preobliged). *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* lxxxv. (1742) VI. 1363 Nor, lastly, was he pre-obliged by any kindness or benefit from us.

Pre-observational: see Pre- B. 1 d.

Pre-obse'rve. *rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* To observe beforehand.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 As hath been pre-observ'd in other Insects. *Ibid.* III. 160 As has been præobserved by all Magnetick Writers. 1675 Han. Woolley *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 193, I shall give you an account of what must be pre-observed in the keeping of a Dayry.

Pre-obtain, -occipital: see Pre- A. 1, B. 3.

Preoccupancy (*pri,ɒ'kiŭpănsi*). [f. Pre- A. 2 + Occupancy; cf. Preoccupy.]

1. The fact of occupying previously; previous or earlier occupancy; = Preoccupation 3.

1755 Johnson, *Preoccupancy*, the act of taking possession before another. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 632 The Indians had an undisputed title to the..territory, either from pre-occupancy or conquest. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 167 That powerful barrier against emigration [of plants]—pre-occupancy.

2. The state of being preoccupied or engaged.

1893 *Argosy* Sept. 202 An endless restless preoccupancy vaguely followed by fear of satiety. 1898 *Daily News* 02 Jan. 2/6 He..declined repeated offers of a seat in Parliament on the ground of his preoccupancy in the administration of Owens College.

Preoccupant (*pri,ɒ'kiŭpănt*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pre- A. 3 + Occupant.]

A. *adj.* Previously occupying; preoccupying.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 56 Least a preoccupant fear possess their spirits.

B. *sb.* One who occupies (a place or region) before others; a previous or earlier occupant.

c 1826 T. Alden in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 152 Tools, made of iron...which, no doubt, were obtained by the tawny pre-occupants of this region from the French. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 173 Invasions of this kind, attended by the expulsion of the pre-occupants, are almost instantaneous.

† **Preo'ccupate,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *præoccupāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præoccupāre* to Preoccupy.] = Preoccupated.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Preoccupate*, prevented, over-reached, taken aforehand.

† **Preo'ccupate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præoccupāre* to Preoccupy: see Occupate *v.*]

1. *trans.* To take possession of or seize upon beforehand or before another; to usurp.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 311 If..any other Captayne shall with hys insigne preoccupate the place of honor. 1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* I. j b, My heart is præoccupated with better spirits, which have left no house roome. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 76 The Thebans foreseeing the war, desired to preoccupate Platea. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 252 The late Omen of approaching Evil had preoccupated his Thoughts.

2. To take at unawares, surprise, overtake.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* vi. 1 If a man be preoccupated in any fault, ye that are spiritual, instruct such an one in the spirit of lenitie. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 59 The Spirit being preoccupated, tainted and over come. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* xxxii. 5 They are pre-occupated, taken at unawares. 1654 *Ibid.*, *Ps.* li. 14 If Davids adultery was a sin of infirmity the was preoccupated, as Gal. 6. 1).

3. To take possession of the mind beforehand; to prepossess; to influence, bias, prejudice.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. b ij b, If the preiudice of any erroneous persuasion preoccupate the mind. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 256 Lest the pleasure of the Eye pre-occupate the Judgment. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Acts* xxv. 11 A corrupt Judge, notoriously forestalled and preoccupated. 1681 Hickeringill *Vind Naked Truth* 2 To preoccupate and prepossess his Readers with an opinion of his Modesty.

4. To meet in advance; anticipate; forestall.

1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 287 Drawing in of strangearis, and, to preoccupat thair arryvall, hes causit his speciall kynnismen and houshald servandis surprise and occupy his Hienes awne houssis. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Death* (Arb.) 384 Revenge triumphes over death, love esteemes it not..greif flyeth to it, feare preoccupateth it. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 258 This objection is thus preoccupated by Plato.

5. To cause to seize *upon* beforehand. *rare*—1.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 503 Why is not some one of them possessed with the humor to preoccupate on his companions the glory of this chaste love?

Hence † **Preo'ccupated** *ppl. a.*; † **Preo'ccupating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 R. Turnbull *Exp. St James* 128 The mocking and ironicall preoccupating and preuenting of the objection. 1651 H. L'Estrange *Answ. Mrq. Worcester* 77 We should leave the deciding of the sense..to the pre-occupated understanding of one of the Advocates. 1651 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 52 For fear, least the pre-occupated should conclude, that 'tis the devill that speaks in him.

† **Preo'ccupately,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Preoccupate *a.* + -ly 2.] In a preoccupied manner; in quot., so as to preoccupy.

a 1628 F. Grevil *Hum. Learn.* xii, Abstracts the imagination or distasts With images preoccupately plac'd.

Preoccupation (*pri,ɒkiŭpe'ʃən*). [ad. L. *præoccupātiōn-em*, n. of action from *præoccupāre*: see prec. So F. *préoccupation* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of preoccupying.

† **1.** The meeting of objections beforehand. In *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which objections are anticipated and prevented; anticipation, prolepsis. (In quots. 1538 and thence in 1552, erroneously explained as = *paralipsis*, app. by confusing this with *prolepsis*.)

(1538 Elyot, *Præoccupatio*, a fygure in Rhetorike, whan we will saye that we will not tell a thinge, and yet therby couertly we will declare the matter, or make it suspected. 1552 Huloet, *Preoccupation* . is also a certayne fygure in rethoryche, or a darke speakynge, as when we wyll saye, I wyll not tell all (etc..). 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches*. II viii. (1886) 23 They prevent us with a figure..prolepsis or præoccupation. 1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 340 The words haue in them a preoccupation, of what might be obiected against the former Doctrine. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 64 By waie..of obviation, prævention, præoccupation and anticipation.

2. Prepossession of the mind which gives it a certain disposition or tendency; bias; prejudice.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 247 These [Atheists] have some preoccupation of judgements that makes their taste wallowish and tastlesse. 1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 135 Let not your desires of promoving this great..businesse, blind you from foreseeing all sorts of preoccupations, which . you may perchance find greater. 1696 Locke *Lett.* (1708) 156 'Tis your preoccupation in favour of me, that makes you say what you do. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. xxiv. (1878) 346 Starting as we believe without pre occupation.

3. Actual occupation (of a place) beforehand.

1658 Phillips, *Præoccupation*, a possessing before hand. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey) s. v., That Land was in his Preoccupation. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1873) 357 Preoccupation has probably played an important part in checking the commingling of the species.

4. Occupation that takes precedence of all other; 'first business'.

1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* vi 166 The first preoccupation of every Greek who visited Olympia, was to see the statue of Zeus. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 13 Oct. 7/2 The fixed pre-occupation of our agents on the spot, is to maintain the peace. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 4/1 Marrying and giving in marriage is now and always has been the great preoccupation of man and womankind

5. The condition of being preoccupied; mental absorption or engrossment.

1854 Milman *Lat. Chr* VIII. i. III. 264 The preoccupation of men's minds with this absorbing subject. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xiv, The stamp of gravity and intellectual pre-occupation in his face and bearing.

Preo'ccupative, *a. rare.* [f. as Preoccupate *v.* + -ive.] Characterized by preoccupying. Hence **Preo'ccupatively** *adv.*

1860 Sala *Looking at Life* 147 Mercy allows the present necessity to overshadow and pre-occupatively overcome the contingent emergency.

Preoccupied (*pri,ɒ'kiŭpəid*), *ppl. a.* [f. Preoccupy *v.* + -ed 1.] Occupied previously. **a.** Absorbed in thought, abstracted. **b.** *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of a name: already occupied or used for something else.

1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* viii, The pre-occupied, serious face. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xviii, Something nebulous, pre-occupied, vague, in his bearing and regard, marked him as one who probably had no very definite aim or concern about his material future. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 1/3 In the further corner..a preoccupied-looking band is exploiting the musical comedies.

Hence **Preo'ccupiedly** *adv.*, in a preoccupied manner; with preoccupation of thought.

1884 J. Hawthorne *Pearl-shell Necklace* xi, 'Ay, surely ..', said Poynt, puffing his pipe preoccupiedly.

Preoccupier (*pri,ɒ'kiŭpəi,ə*). [f. next + -er 1.] One who preoccupies.

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 430 Is he not almost the sole preoccupier of the mind whenever it recurs to these plays?

Preoccupy (*pri,ɒ'kiŭpəi*), *v.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + Occupy, after L. *præoccupāre* to seize beforehand. Cf. F. *préoccuper* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To occupy or engage beforehand; to engross to the exclusion of other things, † to prepossess, to bias.

1567 Drant *Horace, Epist.* To Rdr., Amarouse Pamphlets haue so preoccupyed the eyes and eares of men. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 240 Say..that Your minds pre-occupy'd with what you rather must do, Then what you should, made you against the graine To voice him Consull. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot (J.), I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than preoccupy his judgment. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. II. 13 The inconveniences of the sea are not of any account to those whose minds are pre-occupied.

2. To occupy or take possession of beforehand or before another; to appropriate for use in advance.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law Merch.* 240 The places of these Ships which by them should haue been preoccupied, may be filled vp yearely with good fish 1795 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 69 We found the posada pre-occupied by a Marquis and his retinue. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. I. vii. 44 A Mountain-wall of forty miles .. which he should have preoccupied. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 409 The name of Antoninus being preoccupied by Antoninus Pius.

b. To occupy or fill (a thing) *with* (something) beforehand.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 307 It has been proposed .to fight off the poison of lyssa by preoccupying the ground with the poison of a viper. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1240 If field with corn ye fail preoccupy, Darnel for wheat and thistle-beards for grain..Will grow apace.

† **3.** To possess by anticipation. *Obs.*

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 123 That they should in their life time preoccupie a lively feeling of an everlasting name. *a* 1677 Manton *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 11 Wks. 1870 I. 166 We need not anticipate and pre-occupy the cares of the next day.

† **4.** To anticipate, forestall. *Obs. rare.*

a 1677 [cf. 3]. 1785 Warton *Milton's Poems* 306 *note*, I have been preoccupied by Dr. Jortin in noting this parallel.

† **5.** To wear beforehand. **b.** *pass.* To be dressed *in* beforehand. *Obs. rare.*

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* Argt. iv, The tailor's wife, who was wont to be pre-occupied in all his customers' best clothes. *a* 1637 — *Underwoods* lx, Whose like I have known the tailor's wife put on, ere 'twere gone Home to the customer, his letchery Being the best clothes still to pre-occupy.

Preo'ccupying, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing 2.] That preoccupies (in various senses of the vb.).

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 259 So little can he suffer a man to measure..what is short or what tedious without his preoccupying direction. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* x, A smile .. was soon quenched by some pre-occupying thought. 1893 W. G. Collingwood *Ruskin* II. 151 His patience in the midst of pre-occupying labour and severest trial.

Preocular (*pri,ɒ'kiŭlăr*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **præ-**. [f. Pre- B. 3 + L. *ocul-us* an eye + -ar 1.] Situated in front of the eye: *spec.* applied to certain plates in the head of a reptile.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* IV. xlvi. 316 *Preocular...* When antennæ are inserted before the eyes. 1852 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 522 The preocular bristly feathers blackish.

B. as *sb.* One of the preocular plates of a scaled reptile, as a snake or lizard.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pre-œsophageal: see Pre- B. 3.

† **Preo'minate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] **a.** *intr.* To have a foreboding, to augur. **b.** *trans.* To be an omen of, to portend.

1594 Nashe *Terrors Nt* Wks. (Grosart) III 255 One may aswel..by paraphrasing on smokie dreames præominate of future euents. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 264 Because many Ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon they were thought to pre-ominate his death.

Hence † **Preomina'tion,** augury, foreboding.

1660 A. Sadler *Subject's Joy* 8 In an holy Preomination of the years succeeding.

Pre-omosternum, -omosternal: Pre- A. 4.

Pre-o'perate, *v. rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] *intr.* To operate or work before or in front.

1658 Bp. Reynolds *Van. Creature* Wks. (1677) 46 Grace must prevent, follow, assist us, pre-operate and co-operate.

Pre-opera'tion. *rare.* [Pre- A. 2.] Operation or working beforehand.

1622 Donne *Serm.* (ed Alford) V. 109 So there is a good sense of co-operation, and post-operation; but pre-operation, that we should work, before God work upon us, can admit no good interpretation. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 248 He reasons that such a determinacion could not be grounded on what the former printes spake, and accordingly he makes pre-operation. *a* 1779 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IX. i. Wks. 1788 III. 649 It would be trifling to speak of a pre-ordination, which was not to be understood of a pre-operation.

Pre-operative: see Pre- B. 1.

Pre-ope'rcle. Also **-cule.** Anglicized form of Pre-operculum.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s. v., A bony formation on which the *operculum*, or lid of the gills play: the preopercle. 1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Preopercle. So *Cent. Dict.*, etc.

Pre-opercular, præ- (*pri,ɒpɔ̄'kiŭlăr*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Pre-operculum + -ar 1.] Of or pertaining to the pre-operculum. Also *absol.* or as *sb.* The pre-opercular bone, the pre-operculum.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 178 The appendage consists of four bones; the one articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called 'preopercular'. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pre opercular*, term applied by Prof. Owen..to the first or proximal segment of the radiated appendage of the tympano mandibular arch. 1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* I. 105 The preopercular, .. runs parallel with, strengthens, and connects together the divisions of the tympanic pedicle.

Pre-operculum, præ- (*pri,ɒpɔ̄'kiŭlŏm*). [f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 + Operculum.]

1. *Ichth.* The foremost of the four bones forming the operculum in fishes.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 454 Head scaly; operculum with spines, and the preoperculum with dentations 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 80 The side of the skull, in front of the operculum, is covered by a large irregularly-shaped bone, held by some to be the præoperculum.

2. *Bot.* = Operculum 2.

1864 Webster, *Preoperculum, Bot.*, the fore-lid or operculum in mosses. (Also in later Dicts.)

Pre-opinion, -optic: see Pre- A. 2, 4.

Pre-option (*pri,ɒ'pʃən*). [Pre- A. 2.] An option before any one else; right of first choice.

1666 Bp. Reynolds *Serm. Westm. Abbey* 7 Nov 19 He gave unto Lot the præoption of what part of the Land he would live in. 1732 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* (1752) I. v. ix 723/2 Agamemnon, as General, had the Preoption of what Part of the Booty he pleas'd. 1830 J. H. Monk *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 98 *note*, The right of the senior graduates to the preoption of livings.

Pre-oral, præ- (*pri,ɔ̄'răl*), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 3 + Oral, f. L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth.] Situated in front of the mouth.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 106 The prae-oral or so-called 'supra-oesophageal' ganglionic mass. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 130 The labrum and the meta-sterna are median growths of the sterna of the præoral and post-oral somites. 1893 TUCKEY tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 149 This diverticulum breaks through on the left side of the body with a small opening outwards—the preoral pit.

Hence **Pre-o·rally** *adv.*

1888 *Huxley & Martin's Elem. Biol.* 184 The three anterior pairs having coalesced preorally to form the brain.

Pre-orbital (prīˌǭ·ɹbităl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also **præ-**. [f. PRE- B. 3 + ORBIT + -AL [1].] Situated in front of the orbit or eye-socket.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 93 Præorbital tooth acute. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 64 Each frontal bifurcates laterally into a sharp pointed 'nasal process' and a more obtuse 'pre-orbital process'. 1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* I. 214 The slight developement of the pre-orbital fossa.

B. *sb.* The pre-orbital bone or process.

1897 GÜNTHER in M. Kingsley *W. Africa* App. iii. 709 Præorbital about half the area of the orbit.

Pre-ordain (prīˌǭɹdēⁱ·n), *v.* Also *Sc.* in 6 **pre-ordine.** [f. PRE- A. 1 + ORDAIN *v.*; = late L. *præordināre* (Vulg.), OF. *preordiner* (15th c. in Godef.), F. *préordonner.*] *trans.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; in *Theol.* to foreordain.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 68 Quhen y^e time is cum preordinit be God. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 102/2 No aduersitie or perturbation happeneth..which his prouident wisedome dooth not foresee before and preordaine. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxii. 15 [14] The God of our fathers hath pre-ordained thee, that thou shouldest know his wil. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 127 Unweeting he fulfill'd The purpos'd Counsel pre-ordain'd and fixt Of the most High. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III 372 This day is preordain'd the last. 1863 KINGLAKE *Invas. Crimea* I. xiv. 295 Having preordained the question to be put to the people. 1894 PARRY *Stud. Gt. Composers, Schubert* 226 In Italian works, the form was, as it were, pre-ordained.

Hence **Pre-ordai·ned** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-ordai·ner**; **Pre-ordai·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Pre-ordai·nment,** pre-ordination.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi 374 God's Will, and Præordaining of things to come. 1842 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxx. (1874) 165 Deep plans of preordaining thought. 1855 BADEN POWELL *Ess.* 479 Imagined interruptions of preordained order for the introduction of new forms of life. 1855 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* (1856) 377 So was shaved Shagpat,..according to preordainment. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority in Relig.* IV. iii. 480 The preordainer of the whole world-scheme through its series of ages.

Pre-o·rder, *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To order, arrange, or appoint beforehand. Hence **Pre-o·rdered** *ppl. a.*; **Pre-o·rdering** *vbl. sb.*

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* v 264 Scepters, to præordred Ends must fall. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 1/2 A.. graceful pre ordering of the Lines and Angles. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. viii, Do you believe that Heaven preorders as well as foresees our destiny? 1832 — *Eugene A.* I iv, Shall we see..each marvel fulfilling its pre-ordered fate?

†**Pre-o·rdinance.** *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + ORDINANCE; cf. obs. F. *preordonnance* (16th c. in Godef.).] Previously established ordinance or rule.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) l. 144 If it wer nat in mannes own liberte of fre wil to do good or bad but to the one teied by bonde of goodes preordinaunce. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 56 God so disposith of His preordinaunce. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij, Th skilfull in Architecture can applye the Stereometria..in preordinance and forecasting both of the charges, quantities and proportion of any kinde of buyldings. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 38 These couchings, and these lowly courtesies Might ..turne pre-Ordinance, and first Decree Into the law [*pr.* lane] of Children.

Pre-o·rdinate, *ppl. a.*[1] *arch.* [ad. late L. *præordināt-us*, pa. pple. of *præordināre*: see PRE-ORDINATE *v.*] Foreordained, pre-appointed, predestined. Formerly construed also as *pa. pple.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17096 Folk predestynaat, And swych as be preordynaat To kome vn-to savacioun. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem. xxi, Kyng Richarde..whom, for his mede Kyng Henry quyt with death preordinate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 This holy name was preordynate & gyuen of god. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 139/1 According to the preordinate counsayle of God. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. 48 As many as were preordinate to life euerlasting. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 17 The will of His Providence, that disposeth her favour to each Country in their pre-ordinate season.

Hence **Pre-o·rdinately** *adv.*, by pre-ordination.

1894 W. D. SPELMAN in *Voice* (N. Y.) 22 Nov. 6/3 The Countess..should be summoned to court as soon as [etc.].. which time, however, preordinately, should never come.

Pre-o·rdinate, *a.*[2] [f. PRE- A. 5 + ORDINATE *a.*, f. L. *ordo, ordinem* order, rank. After *subordinate.*] Superior in rank, importance, or degree (*to*). Opposed to *subordinate*, and *co-ordinate.*

1801 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 473 In other cases the general executive is certainly pre-ordinate. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 1 The stars which are co-ordinate with the sun, and pre-ordinate to the moon.

†**Pre-o·rdinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *præordināre* to order beforehand, pre-ordain; f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1: see ORDINATE *v.*] *trans.* To foreordain, predestine.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 68 They beleaued him..who were preordinated to lyfe euerlasting. 1654 OWEN *Saints' Persev.* Wks. 1853 XI. 156 To preordinate, I fear, in Mr. Goodwin's sense, is but to predispose men by some good dispositions in themselves. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxviii. 230 It was preordinated for thee.

Pre-ordina·tion. Now *rare.* [= late L. *præordinātio* (Hilary *c* 350), F. *preordination* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), n. of action from L. *præordināre* to PRE-ORDAIN.] The action of pre-ordaining, or settling beforehand, what is to take place; the condition of being pre-ordained; predestination.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. xvi. Q j b, Yt ys..to be mynystred vnto them by the preordynacyon of God. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii *margin*, They beleeued specially by Gods grace and preordination. 1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 213 Many who grant prescience, deny preordination. *a* 1779 [see PRE-OPERATION].

Pre-organic, -original: see PRE- B. 1, 1 d.

Preost, Preoue, obs. ff. PRIEST, PROVE, PROOF.

†**Preostend,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *præostendĕre* (Augustine), f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *ostendĕre* to OSTEND.] *trans.* To show or reveal beforehand.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3339 This delyvraunce of man also godde preostendid When he Patriarche abraham fro hurt of Caldee delyvrid.

Prep (prep), *sb.* and *a. School* and *College slang.*

1. *sb.* Short for PREPARATION (sense 1 c).

1862 [see PREPARATION 1 c]. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Hum. Boy* 119 Murdoch he let crib off him in 'prep' three times. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng. Barbarians* xv, The recreations which enliven 'prep'.

2. *U. S.* **a.** *adj.* Short for PREPARATORY *a.* (sense 2). **b.** *sb. U. S.* A student at a preparatory school, or who is preparing for college (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1905 *McClure's Mag.* June 123/2 The commercial class of prep school athletes admire their prototypes in the colleges. 1906 M. NICHOLSON *Ho. w. 1000 Candles* I. 3, I had thrashed him soundly at the prep school.

Prepaid: see PREPAY.

Prepalæolithic (prīpæˈliˌoliˈþik), *a. Anthropol.* [PRE- B. 1 b.] Preceding or anterior to the Palæolithic or Early Stone Period of human history. So **Prepa·læolith,** a stone used in this period, as a weapon or implement.

1895 H. STOPES in *Athenæum* 7 Sept 325/3 The stones used throughout this transition or prepalæolithic time are frequently very large, generally left-handed, and nearly always rough. *Ibid.* 325/1 Some of these prepalæoliths.. are found in many positions in Swanscombe.

Pre-palæozoic, -palatal, -ine: PRE- B. 1 b, 3.

Preparable (preˈpărăb'l), *a. rare.* [a. F. *préparable* (*c* 1500 in Godef.): see PREPARE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being prepared.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 363 More costly Spirits, scarce any of which being preparable by so safe, and compendious a way. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 167 All such preparable remedies. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* vii. § 6 Wks. 1772 V. 240 If there be any such medicine preparable by art. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. i, 'Day of the Preparation of Peace?' Alas, how were peace possible or preparable?

†**Prepara·do.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Sp. *preparada*, or a fanciful imitation of Sp., after *armado*, etc.: see -ADO.] Preparation.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 21 Such as shall..haue right and title there..may make a preparado to haue passage when the winde shall sit faire for that place.

†**Pre·parance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *preparance* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *préparer* to PREPARE: see -ANCE.] The action of preparing; preparation.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 452 He herde his enemies made no greate preparaunce or haste. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 72 Preparaunce was made for her buriall. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 158 b, Small troops of ours..after forewarning and preparance, have wonne, possessed,..captived and carried away the townes, wealth and inhabitants.

†**Pre·parate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4–6 **-at.** [ad. L. *præparāt-us*, pa. pple. of *præparāre* to PREPARE.] Prepared. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 257 Sal tartre Alkaly and sal preparat. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Birie it al in hors dounge, preparate as it is seid hereafter. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3073 All thynges were redy preparate. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 225 Two drams and a halfe of scamony preparat in white vineger.

†**Pre·parate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præparāre* to PREPARE: see -ATE [3].] *trans.* To prepare (esp. a drug or compound); to make a preparation of. Hence †**Pre·parated** *ppl. a.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 8 Who so coude reparale and preparate kyndely þis fier. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. I. 15 Into which is put a little of preperated Tutia. *Ibid.* II. 54, In like maner preperate Oripigment.

Preparation (prepărēⁱ·ʃən), *sb.* [a. F. *préparation* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præparātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præparāre* to PREPARE.]

1. The action of preparing, or condition of being prepared; previous putting or setting in order for any action or purpose; making or getting ready; fitting out, equipment.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 133 After the preparacion Of due constellacion. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Preparation, *apareil.* 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. i, Nowe will I traicte of the preparation of suche personages, whan they firste receyue any great dignitie. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 245 Be yare in thy preparation, for thy assaylant is quick, skilfull, and deadly. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. iii 328 They are in use..as well for Church-Service as Closet-Preparation. *a* 1880 GLADSTONE in *Might of Right* (U. S.) 206 It is in and by freedom only, that adequate preparation for fuller freedom can be made.

b. An act or proceeding that serves to prepare for something; usually in *pl.*: Things done by way of making ready *for* something; preparatory actions, proceedings, or measures.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* xvi. 1 The preparations of the heart are in man: but the answer of the tongue is of the Lord. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 233 On Thursday..we went to Boulac, to see the preparations that were making for the cutting of the Khalis. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 38, I..made mighty preparations for the feast. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 143 The preparations for the marriage were commenced. *Mod.* A good life here is the best preparation for a future life.

c. The action of getting ready a lesson, speech, etc., by preliminary study; *spec.* the preparing of lessons, as a part of the routine of school work (in school slang abbreviated *prep*: see PREP 1).

1862 ['Used at Clifton College, from the beginning, the boys..calling it *Prep.*' (Bp. Percival.)] 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 181, I had to go downstairs to preparation. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 52 As regards ..hours of work per week, I found that, including preparation they might be taken as not less than thirty eight. *Mod.* One of the Assistant Masters who took preparation in the Long Class-room.

2. The action or special process of putting something into proper condition for use; preparatory treatment; working or making up; dressing and serving up (*of* food); composition, manufacture (*of* a chemical, medicinal, or other substance); drawing up (*of* a document).

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. n iv b/1 In meete preparacion [*Bodl. MS.* greiþing] gooth tofore and thenne comyth chewynge. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 474 The Animall spirit is generated of the vitall spirit and the aire breathed in; whose preparation is in the labyrinthian webs of the small arteries, & in the vpper or forward ventricles. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II App. 363 The Easinesse of the preparation..will much indear it [a medicine] to me. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 625 Owing to the unstable character of the binoxide of hydrogen (HO_2), its preparation is attended with great difficulty. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. v. 657 The preparation of Bills and Orders in Council. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvi. 544 Another part of the work of women is in the preparation of beer. 1895 *Bookman* Oct 15/1 A new edition is in active preparation.

3. *concr.* That which is prepared for any action, esp. for warfare; an equipment; a force or fleet fitted out for attack or defence; an armament. ? *Obs.*

1583-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 639 How far his Hienes munitioun houssis, ordinance, cairtis, and utheris preparationis of weir, ar demountid and decayit. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 18 Defences, Musters, Preparations Should be maintain'd, assembled, and collected. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 221 The Turke with a most mighty Preparation makes for Cyprus. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1869) II. 327 The preparations of three years were destroyed in a single day. 1781 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 303 Their preparation of boats is considerable.

b. *Spinning.* (See quot.)

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p iv **/2, 160 pounds [of wool] constitute a preparation, which is confined to a given set of cards, drawers, and roving frames. One man superintends four such preparations.

†**4.** A personal capacity gained by previous instruction or training; an accomplishment. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 237 You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse,..generally allow'd for your many war-like, court-like, and learned preparations.

†**5.** An introduction, preface (to a book, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The two first [books] be but as prefaces, preparacyons and declaracyons to the thyrde boke. 1646 *Suckling's Poems* Pref. 1 While Sucklin's name is in the forehead of this Book, these Poems can want no preparation.

6. *concr.* A substance specially prepared, or made up for its appropriate use or application, e.g. as food or medicine, or in the arts or sciences.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 28 The Chymistes ..overmagnifying their preparations. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 263 Express'd Oils of ripe Vegetables, and all Preparations of such. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, There were also various preparations of milk which..were eaten out of similar vessels. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 25 The most commonly used preparations of opium. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 17 A chapter on preparations, with directions for their manufacture.

b. A specimen of a natural object specially prepared or treated for some scientific purpose; *esp.* an animal body or part of one prepared for dissection, or preserved for examination.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Insects*, Those [animals] which so elegantly eat away the fleshy parts from the injected anatomical preparations. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 433 It contained upwards of 10,000 preparations illustrative of the phenomena of nature.

7. The acts or observances preliminary to the celebration of the Jewish sabbath or other festival; hence *transf.* (= *day of preparation*) the day before the sabbath or other festival.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxvii. 62 The next day that folowed the day of the Preparation *of the Sabbath* [μετὰ τὴν παρασκευήν; 1539 (Great) the daye of preparinge, 1611 the day of the preparation]. 1611 BIBLE *John* xix. 14 And it was the preparation of the Passeouer. *Ibid.* 31. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 99 In old time they proclaimed the Preparation with noise of Trumpets, or hornes.

8. In devotional use: The action of preparing for Holy Communion; a set of prayers used before a celebration by the officiant and his ministers, or by a person intending to communicate; also, the first part of the Communion Office.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. § 10 (*heading*) A Prayer of Preparation or Address to the Holy Sacrament. 1855 PROCTER *Hist. Bk. Com. Prayer* II. iii. 334 [The Office of Holy Communion] consists of three general divisions: the Preparation, the Office itself, and the service of Thanksgiving. The first part of the Preparation incites the whole congregation to the exercise of repentance, by the Lord's Prayer, the Collect for purity, and the Ten Commandments. 1880 SCUDAMORE in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1060/2 This occurs in a prayer or preparation said before the priest places himself at the altar in the liturgy of St. James. 1885 *Before the Altar* 30 In using the prayers of preparation. 1890 BP. W. WALSHAM HOW *Holy Communion* I 21 The following Prayer on the Passion may..be used during the preparation on Friday.

9. *Mus.* The preparing of a discord: see PREPARE *v.* 8 a. Opposed to *percussion* and *resolution*.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Discord*, These Discords are introduced into the harmony with due preparation, and must be succeeded by concords; which is commonly called the *resolution of the Discord*. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* v. 24 The resolution of one dissonance may serve as the preparation for the next. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* vii. § 91 The note of preparation is generally heard in the same part as the dissonant note.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **Preparation day**: see 7.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* xix. 42 There then layd they Iesus, because of the Iews Preparation day [so 1611; 1539 (Great) the preparing of the Sabbath of the Iewes]. 1683 J MASON *Hymn*, '*My Lord, my Love was crucified*', These are my preparation days. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 145 But e're she sup, Swallows a swinging Preparation-Cup; And then to clear her Stomach, spews it up.

Hence † **Prepara·tion** *v.* (*Obs. nonce-wd.*) *intr.*, to make preparations.

1770 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan, All Monday we passed in preparationing for the evening.

Preparative (prĭpæ·rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ME. *preparatif*, a. F. *préparatif*, *-ive* adj. and sb. (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præparātīvus* (in Albertus Magnus (*a* 1255) and Aquinas): see PREPARE *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the function or quality of preparing; serving as a preparation; preliminary, introductory; preparatory.

1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Preparatyfe, *preparatif*. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* Title-p., A Preparatiue Treatise to the Apologie for Herodotvs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 206 After he had washed the Disciples feet, and performed the preparative civilities of suppers. 1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV. 355 A subsequent statute is so particular as to prescribe the preparative qualification of the physician. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj* 58 Having a certain relationship and preparative concern.

b. *spec.* Of medicine, etc.: Serving to prepare the system for a course of treatment. Also applied to drink taken before a meal. ? *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 385 It were also fitting that there were prescribed some preparative medicaments. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 323 The preparative remedies of both are the same.

c. *Preparative meeting* (in the Society of Friends): a local 'meeting' acting in matters of business or discipline, which is preparatory and subordinate to the 'monthly meeting'. (Cf. MEETING *vbl. sb.* 3 b.)

1711 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & Sussex* i. (1886) 9 A Preparitive Meeting Recommended by a former meeting for preserving the Reputation of our proffession blameles is Practised at Reigate. 1831 *Weeks's Southern Quakers & Slavery* 300 Not a school..that is under the care of a committee of either monthly or preparative meeting.

d. quasi-*adv.* In preparation, by way of preparation: = PREPARATORY A. 1 b.

1632 TATHAM *Love Crowns the End* Prol., Our wit's the meat, Preparative to which we bid you eat. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Dec., The Holy Communion, which I received also, preparative of my journey. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist. Eng.* III. 120 Such notes as she had taken preparative to her trial.

2. Used in or for preparing. *rare.*

1745 in *6th Rep. Dep Kpr.* App. II. 122 Furnaces and preparative pans for boiling sea-water. 1785 *Hist. & Antiq. York* II. 376 [In the Assembly Rooms] To the Right and Left Hand are Preparative Rooms.

† **3.** *Gram.* = DESIDERATIVE *a.* 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1552 HULOET A a j, All verbes endynge in *Turio*, as *Amaturio*..and suche other, be as verbes preparatyues, hauynge desyre and entente to do that that theyr..significations meane.

B. *sb.*

1. A preparative act, proceeding, or circumstance; something that prepares the way for something else; a preliminary; a preparation.

In first two quots, Something that inclines or disposes one to a course of action, an incentive.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 440 Hym had lyffer be deformyd..þan daylie be a preparatyfe to oþer folk luste & syn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 b, These examples or preparatyues to vertues, put before. 1553 [see PREPARER 1 b]. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), The grene sicknes, a preparatyve to the dropsie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 193 Those are but as daies of hearing, and as preparatiues against their Courts. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 183 The preparatives against France are so terrible in Italy. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Voyage* § 1 To an American visiting Europe, the long voyage he has to make is an excellent preparative. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xx. x. (1872) IX. 179 Levying the severe contributions; speeding all he can the manifold preparatives.

b. *Med.* Something administered before medicine, or before a course of treatment, to prepare the system for it. Often in fig. or allusive use. Also, a draught of liquor taken before a meal. ? *Obs.*

a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) II. 1086 Lo, thys be preparatyfys most souerayn Agaynst thy sores. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Lord's Supper* (1611) 82 Preparatiues are ministred alwaies before physicke. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 179 He that takes the preparative but refuses the medicine. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 2 Cold infusion of tar hath been used. as a preservative or preparative against the small-pox. 1778 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed 8) 121, I have advised the Powder by way of alterative, or preparative.

† **2.** ? An omen, prognostic; a warning. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 168 A preparatif that they shul never the. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 130 Some apparant significations, or preparatives, of a Tragedy insuing.

† **3.** An act or circumstance serving as an example for subsequent cases: = PRECEDENT *sb.* 2. *Sc. Obs.*

1565-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 432 Gif the King and Quenis Majesteis..sall permit this preparative of removing of kyndlie tenentis to cum in the Bordouris, it salbe far aganis the commounweill. 1571-2 *Ibid.* II. 115 This salbe na preparative to uther the lyke thingis heiraftir. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 237 Bidding them take heed that they made not a preparative of poore Andro Melvill.

4. A military or nautical signal sounded on a drum, bugle, etc., as an order to make ready.

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* xv. (1643) 376 The Drum begins to beat a preparative. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 153/2 The drumer is to beat all maner of beats, as a Call, a Preparative, a Battalia. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 At the close of the preparative, the first file will begin. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 268 When the preparative is made with this signal, the bowmen are to lay their oars in.

Prepa·ratively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In a preparative manner; in the way of preparation.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 71 Aliens, he thinks, may be won; preparatiuely at least, to thinke well of that doctrine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xviii. 95 Can I be more preparatively condescending? 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvii. At noon..preparatively preceded by Mr. Putney Giles.., the guardians..waited on Lothair.

Preparator (pre·pǎrē̆tǝɹ). *rare.* [a. late L. *præparātor*, agent n. f. *præparāre* to PREPARE.] One who makes a preparation; a preparer (of medicine, specimens, etc.).

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxviii, Next is Doctor Walker, preparator of his own medicines. 1864 WEBSTER, *Preparator*, one who prepares beforehand, as subjects for dissection, specimens for preservation in collections, and the like. *Agassiz.* 1882 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 103 In connection with the work of the preparators.

Preparatorily (prĭpæ·rătǝrĭli), *adv.* [f. next + -LY^{2}.] In a preparatory manner; in or by way of preparation; as a preliminary (*to* an action).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lviii. (1640) 583 Preparatorily in himself, and then declaratorily towards God. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. iii. 11, I do but baptize you preparatorily with water to repentance. 1809 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169/2 To submit certain motions, preparatorily to a measure which he had had..in contemplation. 1886 *Nature* 8 Apr. 540/1 When we get the chromosphere agitated preparatorily to one of these tremendous outbursts.

Preparatory (prĭpæ·rătǝri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *præparātōrius* (Digest), f. *præparātor* a preparer: see -ORY^{2}. In quot. 1413, prob. ad. F. *préparatoire* (1322 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** That prepares or serves to prepare for something following; preliminary, introductory.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. viii 99 This feste was but as an assaye and preparatory as an exampler to these other feestes. 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad Sect. xv, Considerations of some preparatory accidents before the entrance of Jesus into his Passion. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 152 The Sun and Moon alone..cannot be the Causes preparatory or determinant of a Showre. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* I. viii. (1853) 61 The previous steps and preparatory Circumstances. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xv, [He] had indeed swallowed a preparatory glass of punch. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. (1875) 61 The leading note would be simply a preparatory note, introducing a Scale of the compass of a hexachord.

b. quasi-*adv.* = PREPARATORILY. Const. *to.*

1649 EVELYN *Diary* 10 June, I receiv'd the Blessed Sacrament preparatory to my journey. 1810 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, *to T. Poole* (1895) 557, I will, preparatory to writing.., consider whether it can be treated popularly. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 240 They were weighing it preparatory to sending it to town.

2. Applied to a junior school in which pupils are prepared for a higher school or college.

1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 87 The children of the rich are sent to preparatory schools. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* v, The Reverend Otto Rose, D D., Principal of the Preparatory Academy for young noblemen and gentlemen,..took this little Lord in hand. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, The streets being for pupils of his degree the great Preparatory Establishment in which very much that is never unlearned is learned without and before book. *Mod.* Scholarships won by pupils of the Oxford Preparatory School.

b. *U. S.* Applied to a scholar at a preparatory school, or engaged in a preparatory course of study.

B. *sb.*

1. = PREPARATIVE B. 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* v. 420 He..would bee sure of the necessary preparatories, that the desired fruit might succeede. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 196 The best Preparatory for Heaven. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 105 To a villain it was a good preparatory to his arraignment at the Old Bailey. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 321 After these preparatories the fiery process began.

b. = PREPARATIVE B. 1 b. ? *Obs.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 164 The simplest and best preparatory. is..water.

2. Short for *preparatory school*: see A. 2.

1907 *Athenæum* 20 Apr. 472/1 He ought to have attacked ..the 'preparatories' where the little dears have Turkey carpets for their small feet and port for their small stomachs.

† **Prepa·rature.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs F. *preparature* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. late L. *præparātūra*, f. *præparāre* to PREPARE: see -URE.] The action or process of preparing; preparation.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1549/2 They..partly detested and abhorred thextreme cruelty of the Commissioners.., and partlye laughed at theyr folly in making such preparature.

† **Pre-pa·rdon.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 præ-. [f. PRE- A. 2 + PARDON *sb.*] Pardon beforehand; pardon for an offence before it is committed.

1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr 38 A Præ pardon, by way of Dispensation, in wisedom before a Lawe bee broken, is not a Destroying of this foundation 1642 CHAS. I *Declar.* 12 *Aug.* 15 With a prepardon for whatsoever they should do under colour of these Offices

Prepa·re, *sb.* [f. PREPARE *v.*]

1. The act of preparing; preparation. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 24 Besikand him that he wald mak prepair In Albione sen he wes prince and air. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 17 b, Shortly such prepare should be made, that he should see and proue, that [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen VI*, IV. i 131. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 73 You see the prepare of your adversaries. 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 112 Delay not thy prepare for death *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Meg o' the Glen* Poems (1846) 143 Meg o' the glen set aff to the fair, Wi' ruffles, an' ribbons, an' meikle prepare.

2. A substance used to prepare stuff for a dye.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-print.* II. vii. 542 As 'prepares' for steam-colours, all the antimonial compounds hitherto tried have shown themselves inferior to tin. 1893 THORPE *Dict. App. Chem.* III. 57/1 It is also used as a 'prepare' for steam colours in calico-printing.

Prepare (prĭpēᵊ·ɹ), *v.* Also (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 **præpare**, **prepayre**, 6–8 **prepair**. [a. F. *préparer* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præparāre* to make ready beforehand, prepare, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *parāre* to make ready.]

As in other verbs denoting a process (e.g. *bake, build, cook, make*) the construction *is* or *was preparing* († *in* or *a-preparing*, — *in preparation*) to form progressive tenses of the passive voice — *is* or *was being prepared*, was very common in the 17th and 18th c., and is still in colloquial use. (See PREPARING *vbl. sb.*, and -ING.)

1. *trans.* To put beforehand into a suitable condition for some action; to set in order previously for some purpose; to get ready, make ready, put in readiness; to fit out, equip.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 49 Many moo small thingis as syngyng and Redyng and preparing the bookis and Turnyng theroff to the dyvine service afore it begyne. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 4 The voyce off a cryar in wyldernes, prepare the waye off the lorde, make hys pathes straight. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 280 Prepare my Horses. 1616 T. GATAKER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 37, I should be glad to hear..that the second part..were preparing, or fully prepared for the Press 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 74 Anointed and prepair'd for the Burial. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 241 While the center plug of this course was preparing to be fixed. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 326 In choosing and preparing the bud, fix on one seated at about the middle of a healthy shoot of the midsummer growth.

b. To bring into a state of mental or spiritual readiness; to incline or dispose beforehand; to make mentally ready or fit for something.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 b, Prepare our hertes to god, makyng inuocacyon for grace. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 217 These thynges. prepare also the reader and hearer to the treatise now followyng. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 555 And now prepare thee for another sight. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark xiv. 72 His sinful equivocation prepared him for a downright denial. 1898 EDNA LYALL *Hope the Hermit* xxx, You do not understand. I am trying to prepare you...He is dead.

c. To get ready by previous study, as a speech or sermon for delivery, a piece for recitation, a lesson for repetition or inspection; to 'get up'. Also *absol.* (Sometimes passing into 7 b.)

1683 WOOD *Life* 21 May (O.H.S.) III. 53 Peter Lancaster, a student of Civill Law, read a copie of English verses (for they had not time enough given to prepare) 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii, In this manner I prepared almost all my sermons that summer. *Mod.* The boys are preparing their lessons. The speech was not well prepared.

d. To fit or get ready (a person) by preliminary instruction or training (*for* college, an examination, etc.).

1891 *Spectator* 5 Dec 817 Advt., Boys from 8 to 14 years of age are prepared for the Public Schools. 1900 *Academy* 15 Sept. 216/2 For ten years he has 'prepared' (*Anglice*, crammed) pupils for Army and other examinations.

e. *To be prepared*: to be in a state of readiness, ready; to be mentally ready, inclined, disposed (*for*, † *to* a thing); to be in a condition or position *to do* something.

1579 *Poore Knights Palace* C iij b, Who caryed forth the

Amner's hutch unto the Porters gate, And freely gave unto the poore which were preparde therat. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 98, I am prepar'd: here is my keene-edg'd Sword. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 48 The rest who are washed and prepared to pray. 1790 WASHINGTON *Sp. to both Ho. Congress* 8 Jan., To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 1/3 He was prepared to deal with every question on its merits.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To put oneself, or things, in readiness; to get ready, make preparation.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 43 Nothyng prepensyng how they dyd prepare To scourge them selfe and bryng them in a snare. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 398 Prepare we for our Marriage. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* iv. 12 Prepare to meete thy God, O Israel. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 When they prepare to prayer. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xlix. 377 A prudent mind will be always preparing till prepared. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, And bade her prepare to quit the abbey. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct., The war against which he..incessantly prepares. 1906 D. W. FORREST *Author. Chr.* III ii. 122 He [God] has prepared from of old for the emergencies of every passing hour.

†**3.** *refl.* and *intr.* To make preparation for a journey; to get ready to go (*to*, *into*, etc. a place); hence, to go, repair. *Obs.*

1510 *Virgilius* (1812) 1 He raysed a great armey..and prepared hym towarde the towne. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 377/2 Vnles he would prepare hymselfe into Asia. *c* 1585 PEELE *Sir Clyomon* Wks. (Rldg.) 506/2 To Denmark will I straight prepare *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* v. (1670) 220 With these Instructions he prepares to the Court of Scotland. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 250 We are actually preparing for England.

4. *trans.* To get or have in readiness beforehand; to provide, furnish. Now *arch.* or merged in 1.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lxiv. [lxv.] 9 Thou preparest man his corne [1611 Thou preparest them corne; 1885 *R. V* Thou providest them corn]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* I. 247 The Sled, the Tumbril, Hurdles and the Flail. .These all must be prepar'd, if Ploughmen hope The promis'd Blessing of a Bounteous Crop. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 1115 Let there be prepared a chariot-bier To take me to the river, and a barge .clothed in black.

†**b.** With inverted construction: To provide (oneself) preparatorily *with* something. *Obs. rare.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* VII. vii. § 5. 1167 To prepare our selues with things necessarie for the Warre, especially of Powder.

5. To make ready (food, a meal) for eating; to cook or dress and serve up.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 85 She .prepared to hym his mete, alle after his complexion. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 8 Goo and prepare vs the ester lambe, that we maye eate. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 498 During the time that supper was preparyng. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 273 He found his Supper on the coals prepar'd. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 60 Our repast was preparing. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, They were preparing their supper. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72 Breakfast was soon prepared.

6. To bring into proper state for use by some special or technical process; to work up; to dress. In quot. 1722, To put in proper order, make tidy.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 53 That every Householder do cause the Street to be daily prepared before his Door. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Insects*, Skeletons..have been prepared by burying them in an ant-hill. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 484 Pure clay..is always opaque, and the flint..always transparent; but both are prepared previously to being used. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/1 Sheep-skins are sometimes prepared to imitate morocco

7. To make, produce, or form for some purpose; in mod. use *esp.* 'to make by regular process' (J.), to manufacture, to make or compound (a chemical product, a medicinal or other 'preparation', etc.).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xciv. [xcv] 5 The see is his for he made it, and his hondes prepared the drie londe 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 51 Prepair thy creddill in my Spreit. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. 77 In vain the Author had the Eye prepar'd With so much Skill, had not the Light appear'd. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 34 The stars and sparks are prepared in the following manner. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 356, I suggested to the apothecary..to prepare some pills of five grains each. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* II. 451 The most convenient methods of preparing nitrogen are based upon the removal of oxygen from atmospheric air. 1865-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 193 Hydrogen prepared by dissolving zinc or iron in sulphuric acid. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 914 Writing Ink may be .prepared in many different ways.

b. To compose and write out in proper form for use; to draw up (a writing or document).

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, Do you prepare a few lines to acquaint Vivaldi with your consent to his proposal. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 271 The deed of settlement having been prepared and engrossed by the direction of Lord Coventry. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxvii. 577 A code is preparing for the regulation of commerce. *a* 1873 WILBERFORCE *Ch. & Empires* (1874) 306 The Bulls were being prepared as speedily as was possible.

8. *Mus.* **a.** To lead up to (a discord) by sounding the dissonant note in it as a consonant note in the preceding chord. **b.** To lead up to (a shake or other grace) by a preliminary note, turn, etc.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Discord*, The Discord is prepared by subsisting first in the harmony in quality of a concord. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* v. 24 Always let the dissonant note be heard as a concord in the preceding chord. This is called preparing it.

Prepared (prĭpēə·rd, *poet.* prĭpē·rĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made ready, got ready, fitted or put in order beforehand for something.

For *to be prepared* in reference to persons see prec. 1 e

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 In a prepared or disposed soule he maketh yᵉ fyrst beame of loue to shyne. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 11 To resist a prepared vice. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 38 Let Patient Octauia plough thy visage vp With her prepared nailes. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 32 Even in the prepared soil of a general pacification. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 74 A prepared pulpit should be balanced by a prepared pew.

b. Treated for some purpose by a special process; made or compounded by a special process: see PREPARE *v.* 6, 7.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat Philos.* II. i. 23 Taking out the more corruptible parts, and stuffing their prepar'd Skins with any convenient Matter 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 437/2 The former prepared Pouder of our Author. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 457 The nerve of a prepared frog's leg was laid on the bared muscle of the thigh of a living rabbit.

c. *Mus.* Of a discord, or a shake, etc.: see PREPARE *v.* 8.

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 76 A prepared 7th may be added to the chord of the dissonant 5th 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 403/2 A shake which commences with a turn is called a prepared shake.

Preparedly (prĭpē·rĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prepared manner or condition; in a state of readiness.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i 55 That she preparedly may frame her selfe To'th' way shee's forc'd too. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* xi. 28 But can they..at that age..examine themselves, and receive preparedly?

Preparedness (prĭpē·rd-, prĭpē·rĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being prepared; readiness.

1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 25 Except you can make all assemblies .in the same preparednes to aske,..you can make no stinted prayers for them. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 265 Then, having prayed awhile, he gave the Executioner the token of his preparednesse, whereat the Heads-man..severed his head from his body. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 58 Information, knowledge, and a certain constant preparedness for all the events that may arise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 564 Before two the capital wore a face of stern preparedness which might well have daunted a real enemy.

†**Prepa·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PREPARE *v.* + -MENT, or ad. obs. F. *preparement* (15-17th c. Godef.).] The action of preparing; preparation.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. [II.] xl. 126 The souldier that dares not fight affoords the enemy too much advantage; for his preparement, both for directing his souldiers, plotting his stratagems [etc.].

Preparer (prĭpē·rəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which prepares.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 32 b, I am no more but a preparer of you to a baptisme of more efficacie and vertue. 1636 PRYNNE *Remonstr. agst. Shipmoney* 11 The King hath not before this time given no wages to the said Preparers, or Counties, nor Souldiers whom they have brought. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. II. App. 28 The Preparer of the Way to pure Pagan Philosophy. *a* 1890 J. BROWN *Serm.* (1892) 100 For that day of wrath, that day of hope there was to come a preparer.

b. *spec.* One who prepares, dresses, or makes up (food, medicine, manufactured articles, etc.): see PREPARE *v.* 5 7.

1553 *Primer* in *Liturgies Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 377 In thy faithful prayers remember Thomas Cottesforde the preparer of this preparative. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 525 The preparers of the poison..confessed every thing. 1753 *Act 26 Geo. II*, c. 20 § 2 The Growers, Preparers and Spinners of such Flax. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 441 Cloth and stuff-makers, cloth-shearers and preparers. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Preparers*, persons employed at the drawing and roving frames in preparing the wool previous to spinning: term used locally at Leicester.

2. A thing used for preparing; †*spec.* a medicine administered preliminarily to a course of treatment (= PREPARATIVE B. 1 b).

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* I. xciii. 182 Preparatiues or preparers of the body to entertaine more stronger medicines. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 60 Preparers.. Wormwood and Apples. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 157 Rape and Cole-Seed..'Tis a very good Preparer of Land for Barley or Wheat.

Preparing (prĭpē·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PREPARE; preparation. (With quot. 1535 cf. PREPARATION 3.)

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 141 The preparing and reparacion with other necessaries for the Kynges..shippe. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* vii. 2 There were..two & twentie thousande horsmen, besyde the preparynge [WYCLIF redi cumpanyes] of them yᵗ were wonne. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) 75 Whilst dinner was in preparing, they sported with the Gentlewoman. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 52 While these things were in preparing, Mary the French Queen was Crowned in St Denis. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 325 The killing and preparing of provisions. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, My sister..wants no preparing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *preparing-box*, *-table.*

1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 81 This is .. not unlike Clough's preparing-boxes, which first partially open the wool by slow-going fallers, before the quicker fallers. *c* 1890 W. H. CASMEY *Ventilation* 10 The fresh air..passes over the preparing machinery, carrying any little dust away with it over the cards to the fans. 1894 ELIZ. I. BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 175, I was sent to the 'preparing-table' to sprinkle and fold some print dresses. Agnes, the head preparer, taught me.

Prepa·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That prepares; preparatory; preliminary.

†*Preparing vessels* (Physiol.), a rendering of L. *præparantia vasa*, applied to the blood-vessels which supply a gland and 'prepare' its secretion, as the spermatic arteries.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Worthy Poet* (1857) 145 That mountebanks preparing oyle which kept his hands unscalded. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 The Preparing Vessels arise on the right side, out of the Cava. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 35 After a few preparing rings, He makes his stoop. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Præparantia vasa*, the preparing Vessels, are Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes.

Hence **Prepa·ringly** *adv.*, in the way of preparation, preparatorily.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* IV. 244 'A noble word', exclaimed the prince, and smote Preparingly on earth his firming foot.

Preparoccipital, -patellar: see PRE- B. 3.

Pre-part: see PRE- A. 2.

Prepay (prĭpē·), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + PAY *v.*1 Cf. OF. *prepayer*, 1305 in Godef.] *trans.* To pay (a charge) beforehand; *esp.* to pay (the postage of a letter or parcel) before dispatching it (as by affixing a postage stamp). Also *transf.* with the letter, etc., as object.

1839 *Treasury Minute* 12 Nov. (L.), All letters and packets exceeding the weight of one ounce to be prepaid, and delivered in at the window; if not so prepaid, and delivered, to be charged double postage. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxxviii, Pre-paying a letter..used to be thought little short of an insult. *Mod.* The school fees must be prepaid. The subscription for each half-year must be prepaid. The parcel was sent by passenger-train, carriage prepaid.

Hence **Prepa·id** *ppl. a.* (also as *sb.* = prepaid letter or parcel); **Prepay·able** *a.*, that may or must be prepaid; **Prepay·ment,** the act of prepaying, payment in advance; also *attrib.*

1854 FONBLANQUE in *Life* (1874) vi. 508 In a lecture on education, Dr. Whewell..cites the word *'prepaid, now in common and barbarous use...' Prepaid' was introduced with the penny postage. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 15 Every notice .sent through the post in a prepaid registered letter. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 4/1 Letters sent from this country to her Majesty's ships in any part of the world are now *prepayable at the rate of 1*d.* per half ounce 1838 in *Rep. Sel Comm. Postage* 62 The distinctive feature of your [R. Hill's] plan..is the compulsory *pre-payment and one rate of postage. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 469 Some parents refused prepayment [of school fees] 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 9/1 The pioneer of the prepayment gas-meter. 1903 *Rep. West Ham Gas Co.*, The Prepayment Meter System of Supply has been put in operation.

Pre-peduncle, -cular, -culate, Prepelvi-sternal, -num: see PRE- A. 4.

Prepend (prĭpe·nd), *v. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + L. *pendĕre* to weigh.] *trans.* To weigh mentally, ponder, consider; to premeditate. (But app. often used by confusion for PERPEND.)

a 1568 WEDDERBURN in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 839 And als ye sowld prepend bayth day and houris, To grit mischeif, misery and neid, Fra paramouris dois evir mair succeid. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 128 (Act 28 Hen. VIII), The kings majestie..prepending and waying..how much it doth more conferre to the induction of rude and ignorant people to the knowledge of Almightie God. 1890 *Scots Observer* 4 Jan. 179 There are still amongst us people who prepend the Sphinx-torpedo question.

Hence **Prepe·nded** *ppl. a.*, premeditated; = PREPENSE *a.* (*nonce-use.*)

1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newspapers* 35 *Years Ago*, To get up, moreover, to make jokes with malice prepended.

†**Prepe·ndent,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *præpendent-em*, pr. pple. of *præpendēre* to hang down in front, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 + *pendēre* to hang: cf. PENDENT.] Hanging down in front; overhanging. **b.** *sb.* The male member.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 20 b, Upon the which they placed a chapter with prependent folding. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 103 Like an ouer-hanging Rocke eaten on with the tyde,. so did theyr prependant breast-bones imminent-ouercanopy theyr bellies. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 252 Priapus..was expelled from Lampsacum..for the hugenesse of his pre-pendent.

‖ **Prepe·nna** (prĭpe·nă). *Ornith.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., f. *præ*, PRE- A. 2 + *penna* feather.] A neossoptile or primitive feather of a bird.

1901 *Ibis* Apr. 343 In Apteryx the first definite feathers do not thrust out the prepennæ.

Prepense (prĭpe·ns), *a.* [Substituted for earlier *prepenst*, PREPENSED (orig. *purpensed*, OF. *purpense*), either by simple phonetic reduction, or after F. pa. pple. *-pensé*, or corresp. L. pple. *-pens-us.*] Considered and planned beforehand; premeditated, purposed; intentional, deliberate. **a.** in *Malice prepense* (*Law*): malice premeditated or planned beforehand; wrong or injury purposely done.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 50 Our English poets.. show a kind of malice prepense in their Satires. 1752 W. MILLER in *Scots Mag.* May (1753) 232/1 Such prepense malice. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 202 The benefit of clergy is taken away from murder through malice prepense. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xii. 137 This.. was set down to malice prepense on his side. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. ii. (1873) 166 To kill a man in wrath of malice prepense is murder. 1877 LONGF. in *Life* III. 277 The article..is certainly written with malice prepense.

(*b*) *humorously.*

[1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 543 You see by the paper I take that I am likely to be long, with

malice prepense.] **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, I have put in this chapter on fighting of malice prepense,..partly because of the cant and twaddle that's talked of boxing and fighting with fists now-a-days. **1874** L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 255 He .. plunges into slang, not irreverently..but of malice prepense. **1884** J. PAYN *Some Lit Recoll.* 98, I went up to Lakeland..with the avowed intention and malice prepense of writing my second volume of poems.

b. In other connexions.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. (1797) II. 23 From that period, whatever resolution they took was deliberate and prepense. **1816** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 268 Travelling is seldom a very prepense undertaking. **1886** SWINBURNE *Misc.* 143 When least meditative with any prepense or prefixed purpose.

c. Of a person: Acting with intention, deliberate. *rare.*

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 160 He was an orator wilful and prepense, choice of long words, fond of climaxes.

Hence **Prepe·nse** *sb.*, forethought, purpose, intention, design. *rare.*

1847 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 362 Her poetry is not, of prepense and purpose, the express image of her religious thought.

†**Prepe·nse,** *v. Obs.* [Altered from earlier PURPENSE, Ob., *purpenser*, after words in PRE-; so in early 16th c. F. *prepenser* to think of before: see PRE- A. 1 and PENSE *v.*

In later edd. of 15th and early 16th c. documents, e. g. the *Paston Letters* and *Acts of Parlt.*, *purpense* of the original is often altered to the mod. *prepense.*]

1. *trans.* To plan, devise, or contrive beforehand.

[*c* **1400–1512**: see PURPENSE *v.*]

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL. xxix, For to reuolue vnderstande and prepence [*so edd.* 1517–1555] ..The begynnynge and the myddle certaynly With the ende or thou put it in vre **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxv, All these thinges prepensed and gathered together seriously. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 14 Ever in your noble hart prepense, That all the sorrow in the world is lesse Then vertues might and values confidence *a* **1656** BP. HALL *Via Media* Wks. 1808 IX. 835 A consequent will,..whereby, all circumstances prepensed, God does simply will this or that particular event, as simply good to be.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To meditate beforehand.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiv, His [the soul's] office is, before that any thynge is attempted, to thinke, consydre, and prepence.

†**Prepe·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also **prepenst.** [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1]; substituted early in 16th c. for the original PURPENSED; subsequently reduced to PREPENSE *a.*] **a.** esp. in legal phraseology in *malice prepensed*, *prepensed malice*, malice prepense: see PREPENSE *a.*

[**1436–1548**: see PURPENSED.]

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Manslaughter by chaunce medley, and not murder of malyce prepensed **1531** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 104 Intendyng of malyce prepenced to putte Govnter to..trobyll. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 664 We take more to the heart, a mocke or scornfull flout, as comming from a prepensed malice. **1607** COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Murder*, Murder, signifieth in our common lawe, a wilfull and felonious killing of any other vpon prepensed malice. **1659** THORNDIKE *Wks* (1846) II. 639 What fault soever may have come..it cannot be presumed to have come upon prepensed malice. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., If there were Malice prepensed formerly between them, it makes it Murder; as it is called in some Statutes Prepensed Murder

b. In other connexions: = PREPENSE *a.* b.

a **1529** SKELTON *Replyc.* 300 *heading*, An inequytably prepensed answere to all waywarde or frowarde altercacyons. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 73 If the offence be committed vpon a prepensed mynde and willfully. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. vii. 948 Having no time to put any prepensed plot in practise. **1670** PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Impost.* 40 With what prepenst Unkindness and disdainful Ketch he was treated.

Hence †**Prepe·nsedly** *adv.* = PREPENSELY.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 14 If it were proued that he killed him wittingly, willingly, and prepensedly.

Prepe·nsely, *adv.* [f. PREPENSE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a prepense manner; with deliberation or premeditation; deliberately, purposely, designedly.

1837 LANDOR *Pentameron, 2nd Day's Interv.* Wks. 1853 II. 320/1, I never could see why we should designedly and prepensely give to one writer more than his due, to another less. **1880** W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 13 Sonning, a village prepensely picturesque. **1880** SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks* iii. (ed. 2) 201 Shakespeare .. has set himself as if prepensely to brutalise the type of Achilles.

†**Prepe·nsity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 8 **præ-.** [f. PREPENSE *a.* + -ITY: cf. *immensity.*] Premeditation.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 43 Montaigne observes,..upon the subject of death, 'that the philosophy of the schools but increases, by præpensity, the terrors of it'.

†**Prepe·nsive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Factitious formation for PREPENSE *a.*

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. x, Carrying the penknife drawn into the room with you..seems to imply malice prepensive, as we call it in the law.

†**Prepe·ntion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [For **prepension*, n. of action from L. *præpendēre* to hang down in front.] A part hanging down in front.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 86 Where the axeltree was.. ouer the naue of the wheele, there came downe a prepention ioyning to the Plynth.

Pre·perce·ption. [PRE- A. 2.] Previous perception; a condition preceding perception.

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 402 *note*, Kant's prepercception of space differs from Berkeley's, in recognising it as necessary *à priori* to all sense experience as such. **1881** J. SULLY in *Nature* XXIV. 185/2 A 'stage of preperception', during which the mind receives the impression of sense, but has not yet interpreted the impression into a coherent percept. **1896** *Educ. Rev.* Mar. 278 Prof. James has illustrated and emphasized the importance of preperception

So **Preperce·ptive** *a.*, characterized by preperception.

1907 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 421 The suggested topic defines my purpose, gives it its orientation and its preperceptive and selective tendencies.

Preperitoneal: see PRE- B. 3.

†**Pre-peti·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [PRE- A. 2.] Petition beforehand, previous petition.

1540 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden) 50 Your said oratours vppon prepeticion made vnto Sir Thomas Denys knighte [etc.], concernyng the same [etc.].

Prepigmental, -pituitary: see PRE- B. 3. **Pre-pious:** PRE- A. 6. **Pre-placental:** PRE- B. 1. **Pre-pleasing, -plot:** PRE- A. 6, 1.

†**Prepo·ll,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *præpoll-ēre* to exceed in power or strength, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 5 + *pollēre* to be strong.] *intr.* To excel in power or importance; to be prepollent, to preponderate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 229 Is thought to prepoll in the same faculties.

Prepo·llence. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præpollentia*, f. *præpollēnt-em*: see PREPOLLENT and -ENCE.] The fact of being prepollent; greater prevalence.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii 322 The Prepollence of agreeable Tastes upon the Whole *Ibid.* II. i. 28 The infinite Prepollence of Happiness above Misery.

Prepo·llency. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality or fact of being prepollent.

1681 tr *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Præpollency*, of very great force, strength, excellency, or virtue. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 576 Such things as destroy the prepollency of an acid Salt in the Blood. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXVI. (1819) 410 The prepollency of good over evil.

Prepollent (prĭpŏ·lĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* Also **præ-.** [ad. L. *præpollēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *præpollēre*: see PREPOLL.] Having superior power, weight, or influence; predominating, prevailing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 130 Now the basis is more prepollent in quality. **1685** BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* v. 146 The præpollent gravity of some [bodies], sufficing to give others a comparative or respective lightness. **1752** *Gentl. Mag.* 154 Other evidence such as has been always deemed prepollent to any other. **1825** R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. xiii. 239 The question..whether the evil or good is præpollent. **1902** *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 293 It had nowhere any current or prepollent vogue.

‖ **Prepo·llex, præ-.** *Anat.* and *Zool.* [mod. L. f. *præ*, PRE- B. 3 + POLLEX.] A rudimentary structure, sometimes osseous, similar to the prehallux, found in certain animals on the radial border of the hand or fore-foot, and supposed to represent an additional digit.

1889 [see PREHALLUX]. **1891** FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammalia* 49 Occasionally, as in *Pedetes caffer*, the so-called prepollex consists of two bones, of which the distal one bears a distinct nail-like horny covering.

Prepo·nd, *v.* Short for next or *preponderate.*

a **1854** CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY *Birthday* II. Poet. Wks (1867) 50 If a mote, a hair, a dust prepond..On Inclination's side, down drops the scale.

Preponder (prĭpŏ·ndəɹ), *v.*[1] Now *rare.* [a. OF. *prépondér-er* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or L. *præponderāre* to outweigh, be of greater weight: see PRE- A. 5 and PONDER *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To attribute greater weight or importance to. *Obs. rare.*

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii 202 He..prepondereth the gyuer before all thynges gyuen.

2. To outweigh in importance, to preponderate over.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 236 [Channelled pillars] ought..not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unlesse apparances preponder truths. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) III. 76 Though the transporting thereof be by Law forbidden, yet private profit so prepondereth the publick, that Ships ballasted therewith are sent over into Holland, where they have..Magazins of this Earth.

3. *intr.* To exceed in weight, number, etc.; = PREPONDERATE *v.*[1] 1.

1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 691, I found not so much difference, as could clear me from suspecting a prepondering fancy. **1820** J. CLELAND *Glasgow* 39 The Trades' Burgesses have prepondered. **1893** *Scribner's Mag.* June 749/1 As it is, the embellishments preponder over constructive ability.

†**Prepo·nder,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + PONDER *v.*] *trans.* To ponder beforehand.

1610 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Conw.* (1728) 92 Thowgh the continuance..manie thowsande yeares may impoite sufficient warriant, it will not now fall..; yet the prepondering minde of future daungers may vpon the view be easelye perswaded of perill in standinge nere it.

Preponderance (prĭpŏ·ndərăns). [f. PREPONDERANT *a.*: see -ANCE, and cf. F. *prépondérance* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fact of exceeding in weight; greater heaviness.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. ii. 106 Little light Boats..To the side whereof, this Fish [remora] fastening her self, might easily make it swag, as the least preponderance on either side will do. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1499 Close with the side where one grain turns the scale; What vast preponderance is here! **1831** LARDNER *Pneumat.* iv. 259 The preponderance of the iron ball assists the atmospheric pressure in sustaining the column.

b. *Gunnery.* The excess of weight of that part of a gun which is to the rear of the trunnions over that in front of them. (So F. *prépondérance*, Littré.)

It is measured by the force (expressed in pounds) which must be applied under the rear end of the base ring or neck of the cascabel in order to balance the gun with the axis of the bore horizontal, when supported freely on knife-edges placed under the trunnions.

1864 in WEBSTER. **1871** C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* (1873) 2 The excess of weight in rear of the trunnions is termed the preponderance. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1783/2 The preponderance of a gun is usually $\frac{1}{20}$ of its weight. **1887** *Text Bk Gunnery* 81 The trunnions..are generally placed a very little way in front of the centre of gravity to allow of elevating with ease; this causes a statical pressure on the elevating gear called *preponderance*, which is necessary for steadiness.

2. Superiority or excess in moral weight, power, influence, or importance.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 3 The good would have an incontestible preponderance over the evil **1808** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 55 It would give Great Britain the preponderance in the conduct of the war in the Peninsula **1883** SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* xi. 299 The Ministry had the great preponderance of popular opinion at their back.

3. Superiority in number or amount.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 158 A consequence ..of their immense preponderance in point of numbers. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 516 The collection of animals has a strikingly Oriental character, except in the preponderance of Ungulates. **1894** H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 305 The more social animals are in overwhelming preponderance over the unsocial.

Prepo·nderancy. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being preponderant; an instance of this.

1. Superiority of physical weight.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 Whereas men affirme they perceave an addition of ponderosity in dead bodies,..this accessionall preponderancy is rather in appearance then reality. **1692** RAY *Disc.* II. ii (1732) 86 By reason of the Preponderancy of the Earth. **1772** HUTTON *Bridges* 58 The pointed projections..will be a sufficient addition to the pier, to give it the necessary preponderancy. *fig.* **1802** *Edin. Rev.* I. 200 The permanent restoration of the balance of trade to its accustomed preponderancy in our favour.

2. Superiority of power, influence, or importance.

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* iv. Wks. 1727 III. 468 If all Magistrates saw the Preponderancy of the Grounds of Belief, which are on the Side of the true Religion. **1777** PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* iv. 49 The final preponderancy of desire is called a will, or wish to obtain it. **1828** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 104 Coalition of interests..were to strike at the preponderancy of Imperial Austria.

3. Greater prevalence; = prec. 3.

1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* 159 The evident preponderancy of good, however unable they might be to explain the origin of evil, testified against them.

Preponderant (prĭpŏ·ndərănt), *a.* [ad. L. *præponderānt-em*, pr. pple. of *præponderāre*: see PREPONDER. Cf. F. *prépondérant* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Preponderating.

1. Surpassing in weight; outweighing, heavier.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 136 The internal Cylinder of Quicksilver in the Tube is not held up by the preponderant Ayr without.

2. Surpassing in influence, power, or importance; predominant.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. ii. 180 If he judge the reasons which disswade the thing, to be preponderant, then he will abstain from doing it. **1799** S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* II. i. 171 Ella is commemorated as the preponderant Saxon chief. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 239 The Roundhead party was now decidedly preponderant. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 77 Flexion at the metacarpo-phalangeal joints..from preponderant contraction of the interossei.

Prepo·nderantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a preponderating degree; predominantly.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 302 Becoming established, it [religion] became noxious, –preponderantly noxious. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlii. (1870) II. 443 The powers..are either preponderantly strong by nature, or have become preponderantly strong by habit. **1886** H. JAMES *Bostonians* I. ix, So preponderantly intellectual a nature.

Preponderate (prĭpŏ·ndərēt), *a. rare.* [f. pa. pple. of L. *præponderāre* (see PREPONDER) + -ATE[2]. For sense cf. PREDOMINATE *a.*] = PREPONDERANT.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 8/2 What security can, without preponderate hardship, be provided against falsity uttered by an individual coming in the character of a pursuer. **1818** *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 166/1 Unless the fate of mankind takes some preponderate determination, it will not be easy to pronounce whether good or evil will be the final result **1889** SEXTON *Sp.* in *Daily News* 11 Apr. 8/2 A preponderate majority of elected representatives.

Hence **Prepo·nderately** *adv.*, predominantly.

1820 BENTHAM *Liberty of Press* Wks. 1843 II. 290/1 Nothing will be done but what is bad,–absolutely bad, or

at least,..preponderately bad. 1882a *Society* 11 Nov. 27/2 Whether the style. is not preponderately heavy.

Preponderate (prɪpɒ·ndəreɪt), *v.*[1] Also 7 præ-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *præponderāre*: see PREPONDER *v.* and -ATE [3].]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To weigh more; to be heavier; to incline the balance; to turn the scale.

1623 COCKERAM, *Preponderate*, to weigh downe more. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 259 The Bladder appear'd to preponderate 1672 WILKINS *Nat Relig* 37 Where neither side doth preponderate, the balance should hang even. 1785 IMISON *Sch. Art* I 125 The cork will preponderate, and show itself to be heavier than the lead. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* ii. (1806) 26 If two bodies of the same weight in air be put into a denser fluid, the smaller body will preponderate.

b. *fig.* To have the greater moral or intellectual weight.

1659 FULLER *App Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 288 These last reasons did preponderate with me 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. § 9 As the Arguments shall to any one appear, upon the whole matter, in a greater or less degree, to preponderate on either side. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* III, The verdict of the jury sufficiently shows how the evidence preponderated in their minds. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist* I. i. 8 One influence preponderates in the language, the other in the polity

c. To exceed or be superior in power, force, or influence; to exceed in amount, number, etc.; to predominate.

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* II. vii. 298 Oswy is ranked by Bede the seventh .. of the kings who preponderated in the Anglo-Saxon octarchy. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi, The good in this state of existence preponderates over the bad. 1862 DANA *Man Geol.* II. i. 481 But the relics of Ferns, Conifers and Cycads greatly preponderate. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 16 In milk,.. the heat-sustaining element preponderates largely over the nitrogenous or tissue-forming.

2. To descend or incline downwards, as one scale or end of a balance, on account of greater weight; to weigh or be weighed down; to show a preponderance. Also *fig.*

1678 HOBBS *Decam.* viii. 92 In a pair of Scales equally charged with Quicksilver, the addition of a little Oyl to either Scale, will make it praeponderate. 1725 JEFFERSON in *Athenæum* 25 June (1892) 825/1 When these have been withdrawn from us .. the balance of pain preponderates unequivocally. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 212 Suppose I take. a walking cane,..and attempt to balance it across my finger; I shall at last find some one particular part in it which being supported, neither of the ends will preponderate. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrostatics* v. 83 By the weight of this quantity the dish [of a balance] will now preponderate. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* iii. (1862) 45 It appears that the balance of probability preponderates in favour of the position.

b. To gravitate or incline more strongly. *rare.*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii 255 They cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must præponderate some way or other. 1757 EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* III. (1837) 74 The question ..is not whether he is not inclined to perform as many good deeds as bad ones; but which of these two he preponderates to.

II. Transitive senses.

†3. To weigh more than, exceed in weight; to turn the scale when weighed against (something else); to outweigh. *Obs.*

1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus Tri.*, etc. (1656) 268 The greater number of the lincks of a chain preponderating the lesse number. 1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm.* 137 An inconsiderable weight by vertue of its distance from the Centre of the Ballance, will preponderate much greater magnitudes. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. xii. 394 You see the Cork preponderate the Gold, as far as the Beam will admit.

†b. *fig.* To outweigh in importance, value, or influence. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 10 All which and some other, must not preponderate the handling of things more rare and considerable. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. iii. (1821) 324 His merits preponderate his demerits. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. (1700) 280 The evil does so far preponderate the good. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 607 That the good must greatly preponderate the evil.

†4. To cause to descend, as one scale of a balance, by reason of greater weight; to weigh down. Also *fig.* To cause to incline more strongly.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 324 Desiring to spare Christian bloud, preponderates him for Peace. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 360 They need not, when cast into the scale of thy thoughts, preponderate thee either way. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I (1682) 117 Is not our Will.. given us to preponderate our powers to such Actions as Reason pronounceth good? 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 150 The addition of my wish may have some effect to preponderate the scale.

†Pre-po·nderate, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + PONDERATE *v.* 6.] To ponder previously; to weigh mentally or consider beforehand; = PRE-PONDER *v.*[2].

a. *trans.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 106, I have considered and preponderated all my affairs and doings. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 7 Preponderate seriously this consequent. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. II. iv. 308 How many things do they preponderate? How many at once comprehend?

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1681 P. THACHER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1868) XXII. 260, I have diligently weighed and preponderated, seriously consulted with Others. 1748 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* III. vi, The squire and his company thought proper to preponderate, before they offered to revenge the cause of their. allies. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 263 Deeply began she to preponderate Whether she'd cut her throat.

Hence †**Pre-po·nderated** *ppl. a.*

1653 *Nissena* 102 The first [step] required well weighed determinations and preponderated execution

Prepo·nderating, *ppl. a.* [f. PREPONDERATE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That preponderates, or is superior in weight, influence, power, amount, number, etc.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol* II. i. 115 Her excellencies, though solid and weighty, are less so, than the preponderating ones of Theology. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 325 That very preponderating part of the nation, which had always been .. adverse to the French principles. 1886 TUCKER *E. Europe* 211 Your mastery over a preponderating number of alienated races.

Hence **Prepo·nderatingly** *adv.*, in a preponderating or surpassing degree; predominantly.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Democr. in Amer.* (1859) II. 71 In each of them some one element..existed exclusively or so preponderatingly as to overpower all the others. 1891 *Times* 6 Oct. 8/2 [Comparative Philology] had been all along preponderatingly the science of comparing the Aryan languages with one another. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 332 The small pyramidal cells have been assumed to be preponderatingly sensory in feature and function.

Prepondera·tion. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *præponderāre* to PREPONDER; in late L. *præponderātio* (*Gloss. Lat. Gr.*, in Lewis & Sh.).]

1. The action or fact of preponderating or exceeding in weight; preponderance.

1653 BAXTER *Peace of Consc.* 103 If .the scales be turned but with one grain,.. its preponderation is with great wavering and mobility. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xviii. § 21 See on which side the preponderation falls. 1821 *Examiner* 771/1 We are scarcely conscious of the defects that are involved in the large preponderation of excellence.

2. The adding of weight to one side; greater inclination or bias.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 201 Which preponderation of His puts them in Æquilibrio 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 25 The only probable ballance to their mutinous preponderations. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* I. i. (1762) 4 In every Act, or going forth of the Will, there is some Preponderation of the Mind or Inclination one way rather than another. 1799 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Mem. & Lett.* (1843) 43 In such a state of preponderation as to be uncertain which way the balance will turn.

†**Prepo·nderer.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PREPONDER *v.* + -ER [1].] That which outweighs; in quot. an overbalancing branch.

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* xxvii. (ed. 3) 141 Crooked Trees are reform'd by taking off or topping the præponderers, whilst charg'd with Leaves or Woody and hanging counterpoises.

Prepo·nderous, *a. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 5 + PONDEROUS, after PREPONDERATE, etc.] Exceeding in weight, amount, or number; having the preponderance.

1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 53 When once gathered to a preponderous Body they [vapours] return, and become the material Cause of our extraordinary Showers of Rain. 1900 *Yorks. Post* 5 Jan. 7/1 We are in a position to-day of being sufficient throughout and preponderous nowhere.

Prepontile: see PRE- B. 3.

†**Preport,** obs. erron. f. PURPORT *sb.* and *v.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 16 Accordyng to the tenure and preporte of the saied pointes. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 575 *Porausta* [v.r. *pyr*] *gaudes gaudium*, your inconstant ioy preports annoy.

†**Prepo·se,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 præ-. [a. F. *prépoſer* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) after L. *præpōnĕre* to put before: see PRE- A. and POSE *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To set over; to appoint as chief or superior. (Cf. PRÆPOSITUS.)

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I xcii. 127 b, The holy man. ordeyned there 12 elygyouses, to the whyche he preposed & gaaf for abbot the holy man Samuell. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 258 A dean, in Latin, *decanus*, hath his name from δεκα, 'ten', over which number he is properly to be preposed.

2. To place before or in front of something else; to preface, prefix.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Div b, But yf any thynge be done presently thou shalt prepose two fynalytees of curacyon. 1594 W. PERCY *Sonn.* To Rdr. A ij, I did deeme it most conuenient to præpose mine Epistle, onely to beseech you to account of them [poems] as of toyes. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 228 It is either prefixed or preposed to a sentence. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iv. 37 To words beginning with a vowel, the Æoles were wont to prepose a Digamma.

b. To put forward. *rare.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 27 So that I conclude, and dare..prepose myselfe against anie man of contrarie opinion.

3. To propose, purpose, or intend.

(Perh. in most cases an error for *propose, purpose.*)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 458 Foul brow in holl thow preposit for to pas. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3202 Tho mankynde prepose his mynde to fulfyll, Yet god dysposeth all thynge at his wyll. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. 271 And Prizes were preposde for such whose Champions bore them best At Tilts and Turnies. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 187, I then would ..never have presumed to have preposed you your flight.

Hence †**Prepo·sed** *ppl. a.*, placed in front.

1608 B. JONSON *Masque Ld. Haddington's Marriage* Wks. (1692) 340/1 With this preposed part of Judgment.

†**Prepo·sital,** *a. rare.* [f. L. *præpositi-*, ppl. stem of *præpōnĕre* (see prec.) + -AL.] Prepositional.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 203 In the contexture of nouns, pronouns, and prepositall articles, united together.

Preposition (prepǝzi·ʃǝn). [ad. L. *præpositiōn-em* a putting before, a preposition, n. of action f. *præpōnĕre* to put before: see PRE- and POSITION. So F. *préposition* (*preposicion*, 15th c. in Godef.).

L. *præpositio* rendered Gr προθεσις, both terms having the wider sense, 2 below; thus, such particles as εὐ- well, and *in-* not, were included among prepositions.]

1. *Gram.* One of the Parts of Speech: an indeclinable word or particle serving to mark the relation between two notional words, the latter of which is usually a substantive or pronoun; as, sow *in* hope, good *for* food, one *for* you, Stratford *on* Avon, late *in* time. The following sb. or pron. is said to be 'governed' by the preposition, and in inflected languages stands in an oblique case. Originally, as still often, the term was applied also to the same words when combined as prefixes with verbs or other words, and to certain other particles of similar force which are used only in combination (*inseparable prepositions*).

Postpositive preposition (= POSTPOSITION 3), a word or particle, having the same function as a preposition, which follows its sb, as 'he goes homewards'; L. 'domum *versus*', Ger. 'meinetwegen'. In English, when the object is an interrogative or relative pronoun, the verb follows this pronoun, and the preposition, instead of preceding the pronoun, often follows the verb, as Whom did you go *with*? the town that he lives *in*, the place (that) he came *from*. With the relative *that* no other construction is possible.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii (Z) 267 Præpositio est pars orationis indeclinabilis. Præpositio mæg beon gecweden on englisc *foresetnis*, forðan ðe he stent æfre on foreweardan, swa hwær swa he byð, þeo he gefeged to oðrum worde, ne þeo he.] 1388 WYCLIF *Prol* 60 Manie such aduerbis, coniunccions, and prepositions ben set ofte oon for another, and at fre chois of autouris sumtyme. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 40 They take awaye the prepositon and say, *la robbe mon maistre*. 1661 MILTON *Accedence* Wks 1738 I. 620 A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly, either set before Nouns in Apposition, as *ad patrem*, or join'd with any other words in Composition, as *indoctus*. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epilogue* Ess. (Ker) I. 168 The preposition in the end of the sentence; a common fault with him. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., 'Tis called *Præposition*, because 'tis most frequently in the Latin Tongue placed before other Words; and then either separately, as *Ad patrem*; or conjunctively, as *Admiror*. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 66 The speaker made the prepositions do the work of the lost inflexions 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 124/1 These and other examples of a like kind induced some authors to make a class of postpositive prepositions;..there are languages in which all the prepositions, if we may so speak, are postpositive. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit* iii. (1878) 102 That peculiarly characteristic arrangement, which puts a preposition at the end of a sentence, is eminently an English idiom. 1874 I. TAYLOR *Etruscan Res.* vii 247 Qualifying words, which in Aryan languages would appear either as pre-positions or ..are in the Ugric languages glued on as post-positions. 1875 LELAND *Fusang* x. 102 Those Asiatic languages have, moreover, no prepositions, but only *post*positions. So likewise, has the Dakota tongue.

†2. More widely: Any word or particle prefixed to another word; a prefix. *Obs.*

1565 *Kyng Daryus* (Brandl) 838 That Preposition *In* is a pestilent fellow For it is that which maketh this variance betwene mee and you: My name is called *Iniquitee*, And thy name is called mayster *Equytie*. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 5 The preposition (εὐ), with which the verb (εὐηρεστηκεναι) is compounded, signifieth 'well'. 1661 [see 1].

3. The action of placing before; the fact of being so placed; position before or in front. *rare.*

(Sometimes hyphened (*prī-*) for distinction.)

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71, I am constrayned to straine curtesy with the preposition of a worde compounded or such like, which breaketh no great square. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Preposition*, a putting or setting before. 1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 340 Contrasting the English preposition with the French postposition of the adjective. 1901 M. CALLOWAY in *Publ. Mod Lang. Assoc. Amer.* XVI. 153 In Anglo-Saxon the appositive participle regularly follows its principal (post-position), though occasionally it precedes (pre-position).

†b. Something placed before. *Obs.*

1635 WITHER *Emblemes* (ad init.), A preposition to this Frontispiece. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Sharp*, A character, the power of which is to raise the note before which it is placed half a tone higher than it would be without such a preposition.

†4. A setting forth; a proposition or exposition. *Obs.* [Due to early confusion of *pre-* and *pro.*]

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxii. 116 Dagobert..made a longe preposicion & oracion concernynge ye allegiaunce which he exortyd his lordes to owe & bere to hym. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxcvi. [cxcii.] 605 This preposycion that the vnyuersite hadde made before the kynge, pleased right well the kynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 The said Sir Iohn Bushe in all his prepositions to the king, did not onely attribute to him worldly honours, but diuyne names.

5. *pl.* Premises: see PREMISE *sb.* I.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* iii. 19 Gods children by better logick, from the prepositions of Gods former preservations, inferre his power.

Prepositional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or expressed by a preposition.

a 1831 BENTHAM *Univ. Gram.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 346/1 In the singular number, besides the prepositional genitive, there is the inflexional formed as above by 's. 1846 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 212 The pronominal and prepositional roots constitute a class apart.

Prepositionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prepositional manner; with the force or meaning of a preposition.

1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 230/1 The same must be said of the word *along* prepositionally used by old writers to signify the relation of an effect to its cause. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 366 Words are used prepositionally along with all the noun-cases excepting the dative.

Prepositive (prĭpŏ·zĭtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *præpositīv-us* (Diomedes) that is set before (in gramm.), f. ppl. stem of *præpōnĕre* to put before: see -IVE; cf. F. *prépositif* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Proper to be placed before or prefixed.

1583 FULKE *Defence* i (1843) 139 It is a common thing in the Greek tongue, that the article prepositiue is taken for the subjunctiue. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words, Acc. Errors* 161 What is the prepositive Letter in this Diphthong is doubtful. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Gram.* c j, The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis*. 1808 T. F. MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1855) 3 Theodore Gaza..gives in his [Greek] Grammar the following account. The Article is a declinable part of speech prefixed to Nouns. It is indeed divided into the prepositive and the subjunctive; but properly speaking the prepositive only is the article. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 169 Many instances where the postfixes of older languages have become prefixes or distinct prepositive words in more recent ones. 1874 DAVIES tr. *Gesenius's Hebr. Gram.* 50 Some [accents]..stand only on the first letter of a word (*prepositive*), others only on the last letter (*postpositive*).

B. *sb.* A prepositive word or particle.

1693 CHAUNCY *Eng. Gosp. New Law* 38 It were easie to shew upon what probable Reasons the Prepositive is added or omitted, in other places. 1786 [see POSTPOSITIVE *a.*].

Hence **Prepo·sitively** *adv*, by placing in front.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 50 As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally, and its objective genitive, very often, may be expressed prepositively.

Prepositor[1], **præ-** (prĭpŏ·zĭtŏɹ). Also 6 **-er, -our.** [Alteration of L. PRÆPOSITUS: see note s.v. PRÆPOSTOR.]

1. The name given in some English public schools to those senior boys who are entrusted with much of the discipline of the school, esp. out of the class-room; now usually PRÆPOSTOR, q. v. Also *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1941, I am Goddys Preposytour; I prynt them with a pen; Because of theyr neglygence and of theyr wanton vagys. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 92 b, I am prepositer of my boke, *duco classem.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 259 b, And who hath made you usher I pray you, or prepositour of Ciceroes schoole? 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* i. 2 For this end had King Solomon those prudent and meete prepositours. 1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* II. 30 A meer Free-schoole, where Cromwell is Head-school-master, Ireton Usher, and..Fairfax a Prepositor. 1681–2 *Verney Lett.* in R. T. Warner *Winchester* iv. (1900) 43 He is one of the best, if not the best scholar in the Schoole of his standing, though Hee Bee not yet a Praepositor. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Prepositor*, (School-Term) a Scholar appointed by the Master, to over see the rest; such a one is otherwise call'd *Observator* and *Monitor*. 1855 LADY HOLLAND *Sidney Smith* I i. 8 Whilst at Winchester he had been one year Præpositor of the College, and another, Præpositor of the Hall. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 16 It was eight or ten days before he came under the Prepositor's ken [at Eton].

β. in corrupt form **propositor.**

1633 E. VERNEY *Let fr. Winchester* in *Verney Mem.* (1892) I. 156 His schoole master being at London, the propositors begin to affront mee. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. iii. (1852) 303 He made such proficiency that while he was the least boy in the school he was made a propositor.

†**2.** The master, director, or manager (of a house, etc.); the president or head (*præpositus*) of a monastic house. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 343 The Prepositor of each [Bathing] House [in Ispahan] gives Notice to all Comers by blowing a Horn, when the Houses are ready. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 489 The fame for sanctity of their leader—or præpositor as he was called at first—spread throughout the land.

Hence **Prepositorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to prepositors in schools.

1844 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 14 Their prepositorial authority, as well as the fagging system, having been part of the old school plan, which he found going on when he came to Rugby. 1859 HODSON *12 Yrs. Soldier's Life in India* 3 Though he immediately re-established the shattered prestige of prepositorial power he contrived to make himself very popular with various classes of boys

‖ **Prepositor**[2], **præ-.** *Roman Law.* [L. agent-noun from *præpōnĕre* to appoint over, charge with the management of an affair; f. *præ* before, in front + *pōnĕre* to place.] The principal who deputes the management of any business or commercial undertaking to a factor, consignee, or *institor*. (Formerly used in *Scotch Law.*)

1681 STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* I. x. § 47 By the Contracts of Institors in relation to that wherein they were intrusted, their prepositors are oblieged, as Exercitors are as to Maritime matters; so Prepositors are correspondent in Traffick as at Land. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 14 Tho' the institors be pupils, and so cannot bind themselves, the prepositor..stands obliged by their deeds. 18.. W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* (1861) 451/2 Prepositors are liable for the acts of the institor.

†**Prepo·siture, præ-.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *præpositūra* the office of an overseer, in med.L. in eccl. sense, f. *præpositus*: see PRÆPOSITUS and -URE.] The office of a præpositus or provost of a collegiate church or priory.

a 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 34 The tyme of a 3ere turnyd abowte, succedid in-to the prepositure and the dignyte of the priore of this new plantaciouu. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 280 Which dignitie is tied to the Prepositure of Bruges Church. *a* 1641 BEDELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Erasmus* (1867) I. 82 In the interim he sent him a collation to the præposiure of Daventry. 1758 LOWTH *Life of Wykeham* i. 28 The King gave him..the Prepositure of Wells with the Prebend annexed.

Prepositus, variant of PRÆPOSITUS.

Prepossess (prĭpŏze·s), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + POSSESS.]

1. *trans.* To take or get possession of beforehand, or before another; to have prior possession of. Now *rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 11. 408 All passages out of there Campe, Martius hath prepossessed, so that there is no way to escape. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. 186 Honours seldome come to us but by the mortality of those that prepossessed them. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 349 The Enemy had prepossessed all the places more inward. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 42 Hope is that which antedates and prepossesses a future good.

†b. *refl.* with *of* or *with*: To possess oneself of beforehand; to take for oneself or make one's own beforehand; also in pass. *to be prepossessed. Obs.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 855 Pilate prepossessing himself with his horse and foot at the top of the hill. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. viii (1733) 368 Without more ado they prepossess'd themselves of the Temple. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 79 Some eagerly push for the chief Place, and are mightily chagrin'd if another is prepossessed of that silly Pre-eminence.

2. To possess (a person) beforehand or cause (him) to be preoccupied or pre-engaged *with* or *by* a feeling, notion, etc.; to imbue, inspire, or affect strongly beforehand. Chiefly in *pass.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xx. (1840) 75 Being prepossessed with this intent to dispossess him of his place. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect.* Prol., Wks. 1851 III. 258 Seeking thus unseasonably to prepossesse men of his modesty. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 16 They were prepossest with an ill opinion of him. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 288 Having been prepossessed in the Opinion, that they were all equal. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 53 They prepossess their Auditors of their own Sincerity, ..and under that Covert say the most spiteful Things. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* viii (1848) 201 The Creed..had prepossessed them with these truths, before ever they thought of proving them from Holy Writ. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 375 The result of a disposition by which it [the French nobility] was fatally prepossessed.

†b. with the notion expressed by a clause. *Obs.*

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 69 This brief Inventory I have here given to pre-possess the Reader, 1. That [this] is no contemptible or unworthy enquiry *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. iii. 9 We're prepossest my Lord inherits, In some degree, his grandsire's merits. 1797–8 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XXVIII, Fanny and Mrs. Ferrars were both strongly prepossessed that neither she nor her daughters were such kind of women.

3. *spec.* To cause (a person) to have a feeling or opinion beforehand against or in favour of a person or thing; to bias, prejudice; now chiefly, To impress favourably beforehand. Chiefly in *pass.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* i. 22 The reason of their rejecting the Gospel is, they are prepossessed against it. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 129 Who have taken bribes to prepossess the Judge. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 141 An Outside so Prepossessing us in his Favour. 1846 POE *Anthon* Wks. 1864 III 45 An attempt was made, to prepossess the public against his 'Classical Dictionary'. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 123, I was quite pre-possessed by his appearance. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii, His talk prepossessed me still more in his favour.

Hence **Preposse·ssed** *ppl.*, possessed by a preconceived idea; prejudiced, biased.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* I. vi. xvi. 549 The sight of one onely Stage-play, though with a prepossessed opinion against it, will draw men on to frequent, applaud, and admire others. 1670 COLTON *Esperon* I. II. 50 What reasons can prevail with a pre-possess'd, and exasperated multitude? 1774 FLETCHER *Ess. Truth* Wks. 1795 IV. 131 Come then my prepossessed brethren, show yourselves the children of Abraham.

Preposse·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That prepossesses.

1. Biasing; causing prejudice.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. I. xxii, I'll purge out the strong steem Of prepossessing prejudice. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. i. 154 A very prepossessing Circumstance against our Author. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. vi. (1762) 182 Every pre-possessing fix'd Bias on the Mind brings a Degree of moral Inability for the contrary. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, This awkward prepossessing visage of mine.

2. *spec.* That predisposes favourably; causing an agreeable first impression; attractive, pleasing.

1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III 92 Nature had bestowed upon him a fair and prepossessing exterior. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, Squeers's appearance was not prepossessing. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. vi, Its expression was eminently gentle and prepossessing.

Hence **Preposse·ssingly** *adv.*, **Preposse·ssingness.**

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 681 A way prepossessingly earnest. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 390 That which has an air of consummate truth and likelihood, the prepossessingness of that which has this air. 1883 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. 11 His prepossessingness, his grace and truth.

Prepossession (prĭpŏze·ʃən). [n. of action f. PREPOSSESS *v.*; see PRE- A. 2 and POSSESSION.]

1. The having or taking of possession beforehand; prior possession or occupancy. Now *rare.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* XXV. (1660) 151 Affording them a full Prepossession of all the Objects of Desire. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* viii, To give piety the prepossession, before other competitors, should be able to pretend to him. 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 208, I have heavenly qualities and joys already begun in me; I have a prepossession of heaven. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 378 *Praesumptio*, prepossession, pre-occupation.

b. A previous or former possession.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 331 In after Ages many Colonies dispersed, and some thereof upon the coasts of Africa, and the prepossessions of his [Ham's] elder brother.

2. The condition of being mentally prepossessed; a preconceived opinion which tends to bias the mind; unfavourable or favourable antecedent opinion; prejudice, predisposition, liking.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* I. Ad Sect v, God..blesses holy Meditations with results of Reason, and prepossessions dogmatically decreeing the necessity of Vertue. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 202 It is the noblest Act of human Reason To free itself from slavish Prepossession. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 173 The prepossessions of the Vulgar for men in power and authority are blind 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 19 June, The prepossession the Queen has taken in my favour is truly extraordinary. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. x 247 The King's strong personal prepossessions against the ministers of the late Queen. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser I. (1878) 163 To chime in most harmoniously with prepossessions.

Hence †**Preposse ssionary** *a.* having possession beforehand, of the nature of a prepossession.

1757 *Herald* No 7 (1758) I. 106 Valour commonly carries with it a prepossessionary excuse, even for actions of temerity.

Pre-posse·ssor. *Obs.* or *rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + POSSESSOR.] A previous possessor.

1684 R. BRADY *Introd O Eng. Hist* Gloss. 18 They signifie only a bare Præpossessor, one that possessed the Land before the present Possessor.

†**Prepost.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præpost-us*, contr. f. *præposit us*, sb. use of pa. pple. of *præpōnĕre* to place before] = PRÆPOSITUS; an overseer, steward, superintendent, provost.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* i. 3 Aphanct, prepost [*gloss* or souereyne; Vulg. *præpositō*] of his geldingus. — *Acts* vii. 10 He ordeynede him prepost [*gloss* or soureyn; *v. r.* prouoost; Vulg. *præpositum*] on Egipt, and on al his hous.

Preposter, erron. form of PREPOSTOR.

†**Prepo·sterate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *præposterāre* to reverse, thwart (f. *præposter-us* PREPOSTEROUS) + -ATE 3. Cf. obs. F. *prepostérer* (Cotgr.)] *trans.* To make 'preposterous'; to reverse, invert; to overturn; to pervert.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 127 Before the warres had preposterated the order of auncient government. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr* I iii. 147 This sinceritie of the election, the crosse preposterateth first of all, in that it is chosen being an vnlawfull ceremonie before those that are lawfull: being a tradition of mans before Gods precept. 1608 R. HUBERT *Edw. II* clvii, Never did princes more preposterate Their private lives.

So †**Prepostera·tion** [ad. late L. *præposterātiōn-em*], reversal, perversion.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 146 The hypocrisie and preposteration of the Crosse, in the Will, in respect of the meanes for attayning to the right end. *Ibid* 147 Is there not a preposteration to renewe a Crosse so zealously, while we burry so carelessly this auncient custome? raysing vp in the roome thereof newe courses of our owne which doe no good.

Preposterous (prĭpŏ·stərəs), *a.* Also 7 **-postrous.** [f. L. *præposter-us* reversed, perverted, absurd (f. *præ* before + *poster-us* coming after, following) + -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *préposière* (Cotgr.).]

1. Having or placing last that which should be first; inverted in position or order. Now *rare.*

1552 HULOET, Preposterouse, out of order, ouerthwarth, transuerted, or last done which should haue ben first. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 59 This is preposterous geare, when Gods ordinance is turned topsie turuie, vpside downe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III xx. (Arb.) 262 The preposterous is a pardonable fault...We call it by a common saying to *set the carte before the horse.* 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 56 Though the Monster lurk in Cacus cave, yet notwithstanding his preposterous steps will be discovered. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tulip*, Which would certainly do them harm, by reason of the preposterous Motion it might give the Sprout when the Season for planting the Bulbs is come. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 4) I. 224 It is, indeed, in the literal sense of the word, preposterous. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. § 62 The fatal effects of this preposterous (in the exact sense of that word) procedure.

†b. Having the eyes set behind. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xvii. 102 Thus our Eyes like the preposterous Animals are behind us.

2. Contrary to the order of nature, or to reason or common sense; monstrous; irrational; perverse, foolish, nonsensical; in later use, utterly absurd.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 14 He checked the preposterous & ouerthwarte iudgemente, that the common sort of people haue of thinges. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. vii. (1886) 148 Dreames in the dead of the night are commonlie preposterous and monstrous. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, v. vi. 5 Good Gloster, and good Deuill, were alike, And both preposterous. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer*

xvii. Wks. 1738 I. 281 Austin and some others, who were much taken with a preposterous admiration of single life. 1713 Gay *Guardian* No. 149 P 12 The muff and fur are preposterous in June. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* i. (1790) 2 Nothing can be more preposterous than a mother who thinks it below her to take care of her own child. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 103 To exclaim at the preposterous idea of convincing the mind by tormenting the body. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 126 America has constructed, and is still constructing, ships of war of preposterous tonnage, simply because England is constructing ships of war of preposterous tonnage. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxviii. 480 The very notion is preposterous.

Prepo·sterously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a preposterous order or manner.

1. In an inverted or reversed order or position; with the latter part before the former; hind-side before. Now *rare*.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 269 So the sense inferreth albeit the wordes be somewhat preposterously placed. 1589 Nashe *Anat Absurd.* D ij, Those that are called Agrippæ being preposterously borne with their feete forward. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 767 So preposterously are those Books ranged in this Catalogue. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 3 Some indeed preposterously misplace these, and make us partake of the benefit of Christ's priestly office before we are brought under the scepter of his kingly office. 1829 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1853) 17 Preposterously..deducing the laws of the understanding from a questionable division of logical propositions.

2. Unnaturally, irrationally; perversely; absurdly.

c 1540 tr. *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 39 His brother Aichigallo..didd preposterushe exalte and honor the moste obscure and servile persons. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 112 Whatsoeuer cunning fiend it was That wrought vpon thee so preposterously, Hath got the voyce in hell for excellence. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 9 They doe preposterously, that bestow more cost and labours,.. vpon a Garden than vpon an Orchard. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 141 Our preposterously partial Memories. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 123 She is preposterously sighing after a stripling with languishing eyes and soft hair, who loves her. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* III. iii. (1875) 299 Preposterously regarded as a sure criterion of truth. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* viii, He got up at preposterously early hours.

Prepo·sterousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being preposterous; inversion of the natural or rational order (now *rare*); perversity; unreasonableness; absurdity.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 137 From this preposterousnesse of the Crosse setting the sense before the spirite, come wee to his Vacuitie for his inwarde Devotion. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 176 We shall..choose rather to break those laws of method..and subjoyn them immediately in this place, craving the readers pardon for this preposterousness. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Preposterousness*, the having the wrong End forward, Absurdness, contrariety to Nature or Custom. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* I. vi 106 So they go on, rearing one thing upon another, utterly regardless of the preposterousness of their conclusions.

Prepostor, variant of Præpostor.

Prepotence (prĭpō·tĕns). [a. F. *prépotence*, ad. L. *præpotentia*: see next.] The fact of being prepotent or of predominating; = next, 1.

1829 Landor *Imag. Conv* Ser. II. II. 305 The consciousness of having mastered some prepotence of passion. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 81 Henry.. enforced his claims with stern prepotence. 1888 J. T. Gulick in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* XX. 245 It may at first appear that a slight degree of prepotence will prevent crossing as effectually as a higher degree. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 265 Challenging the prepotence on land of so mighty an empire.

Prepotency (prĭpō·tĕnsi). [ad. L. *præpotentia* superior power, f. *præpotent-em*: see Prepotent and -ency.]

1. The quality of being prepotent; superior power or influence; predominance, prevalence.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right [hand]. 1651 Howell *Venice* 178 Prepotency of plundring did facilitat the way to dispossesse me of mine own. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 135, I shall not fall into the sullens at his present prepotency. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* CLXV. 307 The destruction of that Russian prepotency.

2. *Biol.* The prepotent power of a parent organism to transmit special characteristics to offspring.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* viii. 274 The prepotency runs more strongly in the male ass than in the female. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* II. 71 The subject of prepotency is extremely intricate—from its varying so much in strength, even in regard to the same character, in different animals. 1877 — *Forms of Fl.* vi. 258 The prepotency of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 8 Apr. 523/2 Attributed to the Anglo-Saxon prepotency of transmission in the racial struggle.

Prepotent (prĭpō·tĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *præpotent-em*, pr. pple. of *præposse* to be more or very powerful, to have the superiority, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 5, 6 + *posse* to be able, have power: see Potent.]

1. Having great power, force, influence, or authority; pre-eminent in power.

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 759 My prepotent father, when ȝe sowpe, sowpe owt ȝowur messe. 1468 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 56 Most prepotent prince of power imperiall. 1591 R. Turnbull *Exp. St. James* 166 b, Excellent for wisdome, prepotent in power, renowmed for vertue. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Prapotent*, strong, effectual, potent, above or before others. 1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 300 To borrow his prepotent bolt from the armoury of his predecessor. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Stabbed in Dark* iii, Some vague, intangible, but prepotent barrier had risen up between him and them.

b. Excelling in potency, more powerful than others; predominant.

1641 R. B. K. *Parallel of Liturgy w. Mass-Bk.*, etc. Pref. 6 Overswayed by the prepotent Popish faction. 1880 P. Greg *Errant* II. v. 59 What was the attraction prepotent over all the charms of the ball-room? 1881 Palgrave *Visions of Eng.* 153 After the ruin of the prepotent influence of Spain.

2. *Biol.* Having a greater power of transmitting hereditary features or qualities; having a stronger fertilizing influence.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. 99 A plant's own pollen is always prepotent over foreign pollen. *Ibid.* viii. 274 When two species are crossed, one has sometimes a prepotent power of impressing its likeness on the hybrid 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* v. § 168. 173 There seems to be in many instances a prepotent influence about a newly arisen variety. 1888 J. T. Gulick in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* XX. 239 If..individuals so varying as to be prepotent with each other are very few they will fail of being segregated through failing to receive any of the prepotent pollen.

3. [Pre- A. 3.] Previously endowed with power or potentiality.

1874 Tyndall *Addr. Brit. Assoc. Belfast* 58 It is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their prepotent elements in the immeasurable past.

Hence **Prepo·tently** *adv.*, in a prepotent manner; with overwhelming power.

1899 W. James in *Talks on Psychol* 88 A single exciting word may call up its own associates prepotently.

Prepotential (prĭpote·nʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Pre- A. 3 + Potential.]

1. Having a prior or superior power; prepotent.

1888 *Academy* 24 Nov. 329/3 What a contrast between those days .. and our times of 'telegraphic ambassadors' and a prepotential 'clerkery'!

2. *Math.* (See quot.) Also as *sb.* A prepotential function.

1875 Cayley *Memoir on Prepotentials* in *Coll. Math. Papers* IX. 318 The present Memoir relates to multiple integrals expressed in terms of the $(s+1)$ ultimately disappearing variables $(x, , z, w)$, and the same number of parameters $(a,..., c, e)$...Such an integral, in regard to the index $\frac{1}{2}s+q$, is said to be 'prepotential', and in the particular case $q = -\frac{1}{2}$ to be 'potential'. *Ibid.* 324 The prepotential of the whole surface in regard to the indefinitely near point P is thus equal to the prepotential of the disk.

Pre-practise: see Pre- A. 1.

Pre-prandial (prīprændiăl), *a.* [f. Pre- B. 1 + L. *prandium* luncheon (see Prandial) + -al.] Done, made, taken, happening, etc. before dinner; before-dinner.

1822 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* Wks. (1865) 25, I have no quarrel with you about praeprandial avocations. 1862 Mrs. N. Crosland *Mrs. Blake* II 101 The 'pre-prandial' hour or two of winter darkness. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* xviii. 269 That charming invention of modern days, the pre-prandial tea.

Pre-pre·ference, *a.* [Pre- B. 2.] Ranking before preference bonds, shares, claims, etc., in security, payment of dividend or interest. Cf. Preference 8.

1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 236 The new series of Bonds..distinguished from all the others by the name of pre preference bonds. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 6/1 The directors..announce the issue of 6,000 Five and a-Quarter per Cent. Cumulative Pre-preference £10 shares at a premium of 10s. each. 1900 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 11/1 The shareholders ..would not have it [the new issue] in the form of pre-preference shares, and now apparently the directors are determined to make it more pre than ever [by an issue of debentures].

So **Pre-prefere·ntial** *a.*

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 4/7 We might..guarantee the whole loan .instead of guaranteeing only five and raising the other four by pre-preferential bonds.

Preprint (prī·print). [Pre- A. 2.] Something printed in advance; a portion of a work printed and issued before the publication of the whole.

1889 *Academy* 1 June 385/2 Dr. Charles Waldstein. has made arrangements with the American Journal of Archaeology..to issue these papers independently in a series of 'preprints'. 1903 *Dial* (Chicago) 1 Feb 93/1 A preprint from the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago...Other preprints in this series are as follows.

†Prepro·perate, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *præproperāre* to hasten greatly (Gloss. Philox.): see Pre- A. 6 and Properate.] *trans.* To hasten unduly or in excess. So **†Prepropera·tion,** the action of hastening unduly. *Obs. rare*−1.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 37 The importunity of some impatient .minded, will put both Parliament and Assembly upon some preproperations, that will not be safe in Ecclesiasticall Constitutions. 1651 J. Rocket *Chr. Subject* viii. (1658) 77 To prevent the preproperating our misery, or lessen those evils into which..we have cast ourselves.

†Prepro·perous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præproper-us* too quick or hasty (f. *præ*, Pre- A. 6 + *proper-us* speedy, quick) + -ous.] Over-hasty, precipitate.

1555 J. Proctor *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* 62 Vnaduised hardinesse and preproperous haste in mooste matters haue these twoo companions: Errour in the beginning, and Repentaunce in the ende. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Leicestersh.* (1662) II. 133 By such preproperous Couling of Boyes, and vailing of Girles, Parents were cozened out of their children. 1670 Ray *Proverbs, Devon.* 226 Administring preposterous and preproperous justice.

Hence **†Prepro·perously** *adv.*, over-hastily.

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 31 Why dost preproperously call for a crowne before thou overcommest?

Preprostatic: see Pre- B. 3.

Pre-prove, pre-provide: see Pre- A. 1.

Pre-pubertal: see Pre- B. 1.

Prepubic, præ- (prĭpiū·bik), *a.* [f. next + -IC; in b, f. Pre- B. 3 + Pubic.] a. Pertaining to the prepubis. b. Situated in front of the pubis.

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* v. 270 A large spatulate bone..seems to be an exaggeration of the pre-pubic process. 1872 Humphry *Myology* 13 It extends over the side of the abdomen to the middle line and the edge of the prepubic shield and cornu.

‖ **Prepubis, præ-** (prĭpiū·bis). Also **-es.** *Anat.* [Pre- A. 4.] The pre-acetabular portion of the pubis, esp. in Dinosaurs.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 65 This process appears to be the homologue of the præ-pubis (so-called) in the *Stegosauria* and *Ornithopoda* among *Deinosauria* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Prepubes. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* 862 The..anterior process of the *os pubis*, often called the pectineal,..is the element which in Dinosaurs is described as the 'præpubis', while in recent Reptiles it is represented by the pubis proper.

Prepuce (prī·piūs). [a. F. *prépuce* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*):—L. *præpūtium.*] The loose fold of integument which covers the glans penis (or the glans clitoridis); the foreskin.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 42 In þis temple was Charlemayne, when þe aungell brought him þe prepuce of oure Lord, when he was circumcised. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, etc K j b, The heade hyght prepuce. *c* 1618 Moryson *Itin.* IV. v. vi. (1903) 495 Then the prepuce or foreskinne was taken out, and putt into a box of salt to be buryed after in the Churchyearde. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 433, I have divided the Prepuce several times in Phimoses, without any ill accidents supervening. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 623 The end of the clitoris is generally provided with a gland, and is also covered by a prepuce.

†b. *transf.* (*a*) The state of the uncircumcised, uncircumcision. (*b*) See quot. *a* 1682. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 84 Poul seiþ, Neiþer prepuce nor circumcicoun is out, nor out worþ, not but keping of þe biddingis of God. 1582 N. T. (Rhem) *Rom.* ii. 25 If thou be a trespassour of the lawe, thi circumcision is maad prepucie [Vulg. *circumcisio tua præputium facta est*]. 1388 — *Deut.* x. 16 Therfor circumcide ȝe the prepucie [*gloss* ethir vnclennesse] of ȝoure herte [Vulg. *præputium cordis*]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 392/1 That I may haue the prepucye vndefouled.

Prepu·nctual, *a. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 5, 6 + Punctual.] More than punctual; coming earlier than the appointed time. So **Prepunctua·lity,** anticipative punctuality, the fact of arriving before the precise time; **Prepu·nctually** *adv.*, more than punctually.

1870 Helps in *Macm. Mag.* July 239/2 Our conjoint prepunctualities brought us to the station a good half-hour before the time. 1882 *Society* 9 Dec. 8/1 So far was prepunctuality..carried, that..Her Majesty was ten minutes before time. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prepunctual. 1894 *Story of My Two Wives* 110 We were at the agent's prepunctually.

Preputial (prĭpiū·ʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *præpūti-um* Præputium + -al; so mod.F. *préputial.*] Of or pertaining to the prepuce.

1611 Cotgr. in Coryat *Crudities, Panegyr. Verses*, Thy observations..Have stuft thy massie and voluminous head With Mountaines Abbies Churches Synagogues Preputiall Offals and Dutch Dialogues. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 65 Those sprouts and buds which..resembleth the preputial part. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 461 Preputial and urethral calculi.

Prepyloric: see Pre- B. 3.

Prepyramid (prī pi·rămid). *Anat.* [Pre- A. 4.] The anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata. So **Prepyra·midal** *a.*, pertaining to the prepyramids, or situated in front of the pyramids.

1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* I. 273 A narrower median 'pre-pyramidal' tract. *Ibid.* 276 The 'commissura ansulata', which crosses the pre-pyramids just behind the 'hypoaria'. 1868 *Ibid.* III. 83 The prepyramids..are long, narrow, flat, and contract as they approach the pons. *Ibid.* 86 The prepyramidal columns.

Pre-Raphael (prīræ·fe|el), *a.* (*sb.*) [Pre- B. 2.] Previous to Raphael; a painter (or painting) before the time of Raphael. b. = Pre-Raphaelite. Hence **Pre-Ra·phaelly** *adv. rare.*

1850 W. M. Rossetti *The P. R. B. Jrnl.* July in *Præraphaelite Diaries & Lett.* (1900) 275, I reverence—indeed almost idolize—what I have seen of the Pre-Raphael painters. 1850 *Germ* May 158 Mediæval, or pre-Raffaele art is seen in his youthful timid darings. 1850 Dickens in *Househ. Words* I. 266/1 That the Pre-Raphael Brother is indisputably accomplished in the manipulation of his art. *Ibid.* 265/2 As befits such a subject—Pre-Raphaelly considered. 1853 D. G. Rossetti in *D. G. R.'s Family Letters* (1895) II. 122 Fattening on ill-got pictures in his sleep, Till

some Præraphael prove for him too deep. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 29/1 Its pre-Raphael-like studies of nature.

Pre-Ra·phaelism, prera·ph-, præ-. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The artistic principles of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (= PRE-RAPHAELITISM); by Ruskin and others applied, by way of distinction, to the art of the painters who preceded Raphael; see quot. 1882 s. v. PRE-RAPHAELITISM.

1853 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Præraph. Diaries & Lett.* (1900) 308 Though both Præraphaelism and Brotherhood are as real as ever. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 231 Pre-Raphaelism, though open to the charge of mannerism, was a revulsion and protest against the unmanly conventionalisms into which a portion of the English school had fallen. 1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* viii. 356 Fra Angelico da Fiesole ..is almost the only one of the præ-Raphaelites, whom a man who does not believe in præ-Raphaelism can thoroughly relish. 1882 [see PRE-RAPHAELITISM].

So **Pre-Raphaeli·stic** *a* = next, B.

1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* II. xvi. 38 One of your detestable pre Raphaelistic drawings.

Pre-Raphaelite, preraphaelite, præ- (prīræ·fēlēit), *sb.* and *a.* Also **-Raffael-**. [f. PRE-B. 1 the proper name *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello, Raffaele*) + -ITE [1].]

A. *sb.* **1.** An artist who aims at producing work in the spirit which generally imbued art before the time of Raphael (or, more especially, before his later work and that of his successors); *spec.* one of the group of English artists, including Holman-Hunt, Millais, and D. G. Rossetti, who *c* 1848 called themselves the 'Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood' (P. R. B.).

1849 W. M. ROSSETTI *The P. R. B. Journal* in *Præraph. Diaries & Lett.* (1900) 209. — *Ibid.* 19 Nov., ibid. 231 To-night was a P. R. B. meeting at Millais's, at which we were all present with the exception of Woolner. 1849 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let to J. Collinson* 25 Oct., ibid. 13 Dear P. R. B. [– Brother], On the road hither last night I [etc.]. 1850 *Blackw. Mag.* July 82/1 The mountebank proceedings of a small number of artists, who are endeavouring to set up a school of their own. We allude to the pre-Raphaelites. 1851 RUSKIN *Pre-Raphaelitism* 27 The Pre-Raphaelites imitate no pictures: they paint from nature only. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Pre-Raphaelites*, a school of modern artists, who profess to follow the mode of study and expression adopted by the early painters who flourished before the time of Raphael, and whose principal theory of action is a rigid adherence to natural forms and effects. 1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* vi. 271 We are all præraphaelites. Mr. Millais' gawky girls, and Mr. Dyce's skinny saints, have gained the day. 1875 HELPS *Ess.* 107 The luxuriance and beauty of the water-weeds and of the bulrushes would have given work to a pre-Raffaelite for a year. 1882 W. HAMILTON *Æsthetic Movement* (ed. 3) 11 It pleased Mr. Buchanan, in his attack on the Pre-Raphaelites and Æsthetes, to stigmatise The Germ as an unwholesome publication 1907 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Let. to Editor*, I myself write the words thus, *Præraphaelite* and *Præraphaelitism*.

2. One of the painters who preceded Raphael.

1862 [see PRE-RAPHAELISM].

B. *adj.* (or attrib. use of sb.)

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Pre-Raphaelites, or their principles and style.

1849 [see A. 1]. 1851 *Art Jrnl.* 1 July 185/1 The attempts of a few young men who style themselves the Pre-Raffael-ite school, but more properly might be called the Gothic school. 1851 RUSKIN *Pre-Raphaelitism* 27 The Pre-Raphaelite pictures are just as superior to the early Italian in skill of manipulation, power of drawing, and knowledge of effect, as inferior to them in grace of design. 1853 — *Lect. Archit.* iv. § 132 Every Pre-Raphaelite landscape background is painted to the last touch, in the open air, from the thing itself. 1857 *Athenæum* 7 Feb 176/3 If our Crabbe be a poet (and a Pre-Raphaelite poet Crabbe was, long ere the Pre-Raphaelite style was dreamed of). 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxxii, A pre-Raphaelite artist..might find an admirable subject in one of these Tuscan girls. 1873 HAMERTON *Th. about Art* xiii. 184 The Pre-Raphaelite movement is understood to have combined two very distinct aims: first, the intellectual elevation of art by the choice of noble and original subjects, and, secondly, its technical advancement by a new and minute analysis of nature. 1905 HOLMAN-HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* I. 101 In our final estimation this picture [Raphael's Transfiguration] was a signal step in the decadence of Italian art. When we had advanced this opinion to other students, they, as a *reductio ad absurdum*, had said, 'Then you are Pre-Raphaelite'. Referring to this as we worked side by side, Millais and I laughingly agreed that the designation must be accepted.

2. Existing before Raphael.

1855 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 182 In these pre-Raphaelite productions Florence is very rich. 1882 W. HAMILTON *Æsthetic Movement* 1 Enthusiastic in their admiration of early Italian art and the mediæval Pre-Raphaelite painters.

Pre-Raphaelitic, preraph-, præ- (-i·tik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or after the manner of the Pre-Raphaelites; = prec. B. 1.

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 5 To note the baldness of Cesaric heads without specially organised education in this pre-Raphaelitic direction. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 23 A lofty tree of præ-Raphaelitic slenderness and grace.

Pre-Ra·phaelitish, preraph-, præ- (-əitiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISH [1].] Resembling the work of the Pre-Raphaelites.

1865 Miss MULOCK *Christian's Mistake* ii. (1866) 38 That pale, prim, pre Raphaelitish dame who was represented all over the College. 1889 *Art Jrnl.* Aug. 222 A picture, which he describes as very pre-Raphaelitish indeed, of a cornfield.

Pre-Ra·phaelitism, preraph-, præ-. [f. PRE-RAPHAELITE + -ISM.] The principles, methods, or style of painting adopted by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and their followers; sometimes applied to a similar tendency in poetry and other arts.

1851 RUSKIN (*title*) Pre-Raphaelitism. 1853 *N. Brit. Rev.* 303 Pre-Raphaelitism is in painting very much what the reform led by Wordsworth was in poetical literature. 1853 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iv. § 132 Pre-Raphaelitism has but one principle, that of absolute, uncompromising truth in all that it does, obtained by working everything, down to the most minute detail, from nature, and from nature only. 1858 *Edin. Rev.* July 206 Pre raphaelitism, both of the pen and brush, is a useful correction of a previous morbid tendency. 1882 RUSKIN *Let. to Chesneau* 20 Dec. (Ashley Libr. 1894), Pre-Raphaelism would properly express the method or manner of the painters who actually lived before Raphael—as 'Raphaelism' might generally be applied to the style of all his school, at every subsequent date. Pre-Raphaelitism is, it seems to me, the proper term to express the peculiar tenets of the sect you have been examining, who called itself 'Pre-Raphaelite'; or, with still greater exclusiveness, 'The Pre-Raphaelite Brethren'.

Prerectal, -reformatory, etc.: see PRE- B. 3, 1, etc.

† Prere·gnant. *Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 2 + REGNANT.] One who reigns before another; a predecessor in the kingdom.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. 99 Edward, King Harolds Preregnant, of this same Change foretold. 1602 *Ibid.* Epitome 376 William and Edward the Confessor Harolds Preregnant were, by the father's side, Cosen Iarmaines.

Pre-remote, -renal, etc.: see PRE- B. 1, 3, etc.

† Prere·pt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prærept-*, ppl. stem of *præripĕre* to snatch away in front of another, f. *præ*, PRE- A. 4 c + *rapĕre* to seize. Cf. CORREPT *v.*] *trans.* To snatch away in front of any one; to anticipate or forestall in seizing.

(Known only in pa. pple. *prerept*, after L. *prærept-us*.)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 69 b, In vayne wept Esau aftir Iacob had prerept him his blyssinge

† Prere·ption. *Obs. rare.* In 7 præ-. [n. of action from L. *præripĕre, prærept-*: see prec.] The action of seizing or snatching away in front of one.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* x. 79, I have none to defend my selfe, or to preserve what is mine own from their præreption.

Prerequire (prīrĭkwəiə·i), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To require beforehand.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. iii, All other Churches prerequire a necessity of Marriage in the persons to be ordained. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 223 Union pre-requireth existence. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 62 Repentance is pre-required, and always was pre-required as a necessary Condition whereby a Sinner is qualified and made meet to receive the Pardon of his Sins. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 69 (1794) III. 79, Z will not be able to move till A moves,..neither will A be able to move, till Z hath, so that the motion of every part will be prerequired to itself.

Hence **Prerequi·red** *ppl. a.*, prerequisite.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm* 213 Every single motion..[owes] a dependence on..a Syndrome of præ-required motors. 1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 62 The pre-required Condition.

Prerequisite (prīrĕ·kwizit), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PRE- A. 3 + REQUISITE *a.* and *sb*.]

A. *adj.* Required beforehand; requisite as a previous condition.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 90 A condition prerequisite in the subject of sanctification. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 382 This breaking up of the Fountains of the Deep was a prerequisite Condition. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xvi. 39 For the human soul to prosper in rustic life, a certain vantage-ground is pre-requisite. 1884 J. BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* 185 Something, which is prerequisite to any deep and lasting success.

B. *sb.* That which is required beforehand; a condition previously necessary.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20 Knowledge is but a prerequisite to the main of obedience. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 378 Prerequisites..expedient at least, if not wholly indispensable. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks 1846 I. 158 All the changes in the organs..are nothing more than antecedents and pre-requisites of perception, bearing not the faintest likeness to it. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk N. T.* Introd. § 226 The essential prerequisites for striking the balance.

† Prerequisi·tion. *Obs. rare.* [PRE- A. 2.] Requisition beforehand, previous requirement.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 292 That the giving of the Holy Ghost in ordinary for Regeneration, was one stated end of Baptism, from the constant prerequisition of repentance and faith is evident to be a mistake.

Pre-reso·lve, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 præ-. [PRE- A. 1.] **a.** *pa. pple.* Previously resolved; having made up one's mind beforehand. **b.** *intr.* To resolve beforehand.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* II. iv. ii. 950 No man goes thus pre resolved to a Play 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 83, I am confident you are herein præ resolved as I wish. *a* 1657 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* (1658) 79 They came præ-resolved, by study, of what they soon acted in the Counsel 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indisc.* II. 153 He had pre-resolved to send Henry from Ether.

Preretina to **-rhotacistic:** see PRE- A. 4, B. 1.

† Prerogancy. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prærogā-re* to ask first or before + -ANCY.] The possession of privilege; prerogative.

[Cf. 1292 BRITTON IV. i. § 3 Nul parcener neqedent ne porra presenter sauntz autre par nule prerogaunce de einznescetie.] 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 205 The privilege or immunite of whiche place encreasede to grete prerogancy [*ad magnam prærogativam*].

Prerogatival (-əi·văl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to prerogative.

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* 73 So must it not remaine still *ἐν αὐτῷ*, but returne *ἐπὶ χριστον*. All these prerogatiual Prepositions end euer in Christ.

Prerogative (prĭrŏ·gătiv), *sb.* [a. F. *prérogative* (14th c. in Littré) a prerogative, ad. L. *prærogātīva* a previous choice or election; a foretoken, prognostic; preference, privilege, prerogative; prop. fem. sing. of *prærogātīvus* adj. (see next) agreeing with *tribus* or *centuria*, applied to the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to give its vote first in the Roman comitia.

'The box being shaken, so that the lots might lie equally, ..the century which came out first gave its vote first, and hence was called *Prærogativa*...Its vote was held of the greatest importance...Hence *prærogativa* is put for a sign or pledge, a favourable omen or intimation of any thing future; for a precedent or example,..a choice,..or favour, ..and among later writers for a peculiar or exclusive privilege' (Adam *Rom. Antiq.* (1801) 91).

(As the sense-development took place before the word was taken into English, the chronological order here, as will be seen, does not correspond with it; the original or etymological sense is of late use: see 3.)]

1. A prior, exclusive, or peculiar right or privilege.

a. *esp.* in *Constitutional Hist.* That special pre-eminence which the sovereign, by right of regal dignity, has over all other persons and out of the course of the common law, the *royal prerogative*, a sovereign right (in theory) subject to no restriction or interference.

In Great Britain, the extent of the royal prerogative has been a matter of discussion, more especially since the 17th century: see the quots. At present it includes the right of sending and receiving ambassadors, of making treaties, and (theoretically) of making war and concluding peace, of conferring honours, nominating to bishoprics, and giving all commissions in the army and navy, of choosing ministers of state, summoning Parliament, and refusing assent to a bill, of pardoning those under legal sentence; with many other political, ecclesiastical, and judicial privileges. The exercise of many of these prerogative rights is practically limited by the rights of parliament or of other bodies or persons, the constitutional obligation to take the advice of ministers, and the need to secure the general approval and support of the nation.

[1293 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 117/1 Quod Dominus Rex Presentationem suam ratione Prerogative sue,..ad predictam Vicariam habeat. 1308-9 *Ibid.* 274/1 Pur la Prerogative & le droit le Roy.] 1404 *Ibid.* III. 549/1 By the lawe of his [the King's] land, or by his prerogatif 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 343 The wood or madde parlyament;..at this Counceyll, were made many actus agayn the Kynges prerogatyue and pleasure, for the reformacion of the state of the land. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 87 b, The kynges prerogatiue declareth his power royall aboue all other. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 88, I heare all the Judges..have concluded the Bishopps have noe whitt incroacht uppon the King's prerogative or the subject's liberties. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 249 His [the king of England's] very Prerogative is no more than what the Law has determined. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 210 Princes had Prerogative to give Convicted Malefactors a Reprieve. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiv. § 160 This Power to act according to discretion for the Publick Good, without the Prescription of the Law, and sometimes even against it, is that which is called *Prerogative*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 257 The king has also the sole prerogative of making war and peace. For it is held by all the writers on the law of nature and nations, that the right of making war, which by nature subsisted in every individual, is given up by all private persons that enter into society, and is vested in the sovereign power. 1769 *Junius Lett.* viii. (1797) I. 52 Every ungracious or severe exertion of the prerogative should be placed to the account of the minister. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 410 The parliament by perseverance, and by taking advantage of foreign wars, disputed successions and other circumstances, gradually set limits to prerogative. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. II. 59 Writers on the constitution have frequently used the word 'prerogative' in a restricted sense, confining it to those political powers of the Crown which are not conferred by statute; and in this sense the word will be here employed. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1143 The exercise of the prerogative of mercy is no easy or pleasant duty.

b. *generally.* The peculiar right or privilege of any person, class, or body of persons; as the prerogatives of parliament, of a peer, of a manor, of a free man, etc.

14.. [see next, 2]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 330 The kynge consyderynge the great prerogatyues belongynge to that erledome. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 § 1 The same Manoris ..with all liberties prerogatyves and fraunchises in the same. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 151 Thys thyng schold much intyse men to maryage, specyally yf we gaue vnto them also certayn pryuylegys and prerogatyf. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 8 The Church, and every member of it..challengeth the speciall care of God, as a prerogative to itselfe. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 60 The Crown set on his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a Prerogative to that See. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augustal.* 301 Freedom, an English subjects sole prerogative. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 2 Every one must have remarked, what powers and prerogatives the vulgar imagine to be conferred by learning. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. ii, The prisoners to be plundered, which you know is the prerogative of pirates and privateers. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 13 It was for their existence rather than their prerogatives that the Romans had to contend. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 52 Will he not entrust to us the prerogative of making soup, and putting in anything that we like?

2. *fig.* A faculty or property by which a being (or formerly a thing) is specially and advantageously distinguished above others; a natural or divinely-given advantage or privilege.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 In many poyntes of manis condicioun, of his prerogatif and his worþynesse [*orig.* in nonnullis conditionis prærogativis; 1432-50 [*Harleian tr.*] in mony prerogatifes of his condicion]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3778 Thei are at home In here contre And that is hem [*MS.* tyme]—so mote I thryue—A wondir gret prerogatyue. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 6444 [The panther] hath a prerogatyf That al[le] bestys specialy Desire of kynde hys companye And to be in his presence. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 1 This prouynce..was embellisshed and decorate with innumerable prerogatyuys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 123 b, The gyfte of prerogatyue called discrecyon or discernynge of spirytes is but in fewe persones. 1555 Eden *Decades* 166 Other prerogatiues whiche nature hath plentifully giuen to this blessed Iland. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reff.* v. iv. (1848) 309 Rare Qualities may sometimes be Prerogatives, without being Advantages. 1773 Monboddo *Lang.* (1774) I. Introd. 1 This distinguishing prerogative of our Nature. 1845 Corrie *Theol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 861 It is man's high prerogative to be endowed with reason and conscience. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 37 It is the peculiar prerogative of certain minds to be able to interpret as well as to originate.

† **b.** Precedence, pre-eminence, superiority. *Obs.*

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4422 Hyt hath swych A prerogatyf And of vertu so grete myght. 1412-20 — *Chron. Troy* (E.E.T.S.) 2600 For trewly ȝe In bewte han a prerogatyfe, Passyng echon, .Amongis flouris as doth þe rede rose. 1555 Eden *Decades* 340 The moste noble metals haue obteyned the prerogatiue to be estemed aboue other. 1588 J. Read *Compend. Method* 62 This medicine hath a great prerogatiue in healing the French poxe. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 37 The Greek and Latin have always borne away the prerogative from all other tongues. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 22 A country that may haue the prerogatiue over the most pleasant places knowne, for large and pleasant navigable Rivers. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iii. 41 What prerogative have Vegetables over Metals.

3. The right of giving the first vote and thus of serving as a guide or precedent to the votes that follow. (Only an etymological use in English.)

1600 Holland *Livy* xxiv. 513 When it hapned that the centurie of the younger sort was drawne out first by lot, and had the prerogative. 1897 *Daily News* 20 May 5/1 To-morrow the vote will be given, and..Cambridge has, in this instance, to use an old word in its original sense, the prerogative. If Cambridge gives women degrees, Oxford cannot continue to withhold them. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 Jan. 6/6 The .attempt to get the Birmingham pollings fixed for an earlier date,..was an effort for 'prerogative' in its original sense

4. Short for *Prerogative court*: see 6.

1603 *Constit. & Can. Eccl.* xcii, The Probate..under the seal of the Prerogative.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prerogative-monger*, *notion*, *party*; **prerogative case**, a cause within the jurisdiction of the prerogative court (see 6); **prerogative copy**, a book of which the copyright is a prerogative of the crown; **prerogative lawyer**, a lawyer retained in behalf of the royal prerogative; **prerogative man**, an advocate or supporter of prerogative; **prerogative office** = *prerogative court*: see 6.

1589 Nashe *Martins Mouths Minde* 51 My will, being a *prerogatiue case..will hardlie passe with such expedition, as is conuenient. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 62, I have small skill in the law especially in prerogative cases. 1667 *Modern Rep.* I. 257 The almanack that is before the common-prayer proceeds from a public constitution..and is under the government of the Archbishop of Canterbury, so that almanacks may be considered *prerogative copies. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxvii. 410. 1681 Nevile *Plato Redivr.* 120 If a Controversie should arise..between the House of Commons and the *Prerogative Lawyers, about the choice of their Speaker. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. iv. 118 Beckford finished the Debate with reflections on the notorious ductility of prerogative lawyers. 1710 M. Henry *Comm. Bible, John* iv. 46 He was an Herodian, a royalist, a *prerogative man. 1747 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxiii. 152 That little piddling part of the marriage-vow which some *prerogative-monger foisted into the office. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 136 In the *Prerogative Office of the Province of Canterbury. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) II. 399 That most dangerous spectacle in a country like ours, a *prerogative party, who take their creed wholly from the mandate of their chief.

6. Prerogative court. The court of an archbishop for the probate of wills and trial of testamentary causes in which effects to the value of five pounds had been left in each of two (or more) dioceses within his province; its jurisdiction was transferred in 1857 to the Court of Probate. **b.** In New Jersey, U. S. A.: A court held by the chancellor sitting as ordinary, in which probate and similar causes are determined.

[1603 *Constit. & Can. Eccl.* xcii, Apparitors, both of inferior courts, and of the courts of the Archbishop's Prerogative. *Ibid.*, To prove the said will, in the court of the said Prerogative.] *Ibid.*, The Apparitor of the Prerogative Court. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 181 The Prerogative Court, in which the Commissarie sitteth upon Inheritances fallen either by the Intestate, or by will and testament. *a* 1613 Overbury *Charac., Vertuous Widow* Wks. (1856) 138 She would doe it were there no prerogative court 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii. 509 The court where the validity of such wills is tried, and the office where they are registered, are called the prerogative court, and the prerogative office, of the provinces of Canterbury and York [Abbrev. P.C.C. and P.C.Y.]. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 187 The Prerogative Court has jurisdiction of all wills and administrations of personal property left by persons having *bona notabilia*, or effects of a certain value, in divers jurisdictions within the province. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 79 § 7 (Ireland), The Person who..may be the judge of the Prerogative Court, shall be the First Judge of His Majesty's Court of Probate.

7. Prerogative writ. A writ issued on extraordinary occasions in the exercise of the royal prerogative: see quots.

1759 Ld. Mansfield in Burrows *Reports* II. 855 Writs, not ministerially directed, (sometimes called *prerogative* writs, because they are supposed to issue on the part of the king,) such as writs of *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *habeas corpus*, *certiorari*, are restrained by no clause in the constitution given to Berwick. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. (1797) II. 225 Prerogative writs,..though liable to the greatest abuses, were never disputed. 1898 G. H. B. Kenrick in *Encycl. Laws Eng.*, Prerogative writs..are issued upon cause shown in cases where the ordinary legal remedies are inapplicable or inadequate. *Ibid.*, The prerogative writs in present use are the writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *certiorari*, *procedendo*.

Prerogative (prĭrŏ·gătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *prærogātīv-us* characterized by being asked first, deriv. of *prærogāt-us*, pa. pple of *prærogāre* to ask before (others), f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *rogāre* to ask: see prec. and -ive. So F. *prérogatif*, *-ive*. The example from Wyntoun in sense 2 stands quite alone in date.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* Characterized by having the right to vote first. Of a vote: Given first and serving as a precedent for those that follow. Also *transf.*

Prerogative century: see quot. 1850.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. 601 This fore-dome & choise of the prerogative centurie, all the rest followed after, and by their suffrages confirmed. 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 76 The Lord High Sheriff, who is the first Magistrate of the Phylarch, or prerogative Troop. 1783 W. Gordon *Livy* v. xviii (1823) 425 Licinius Calvus was by the prerogative tribes chosen military tribune. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 387 *note*, The prerogative century was chosen by lot from the hundred and ninety-three which constituted the whole number, to give its decision first. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov., The municipal elections..do not constitute a 'prerogative' vote in favour of the Tories.

2. Of, pertaining to, or arising from prerogative or special privilege; held, enjoyed, or exercised by exclusive prerogative or privilege; privileged.

14.. Wyntoun *Cron.* (Wemyss MS.) iv. 1809 To his fredome þan, And dignite prerogative, Foroutin ganeȝalling or strive The Scottis fra þe Pichtis wan [*Cott. MS.* þis prerogatywe þan þe Scottis fra þe Peythtis wan].

1822 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* ii 18 He arrogateth the prerogatiue title of Christ Iesus, styling nimselfe King of Kings and Lord of Lords. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvii. 258 Much easier and more effectual remedies are usually obtained by such prerogative modes of process, as are peculiarly confined to the crown. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* vi. iii. (1864) III. 425 It established a kind of prerogative right in the Roman clergy to the Pontificate. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* i. v. 28 Many of the prerogative Orders in Council have a legislative character. 1906 Bp. Gore in *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 8/3 This means the establishment in the public schools of one kind of religious teaching in the prerogative position.

3. Having precedence or priority; having the right to lead, leading; pre-eminent. *rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 27 The affirmative hath the prerogative illation, and Barbara engrosseth the powerfull demonstration. 1894 M. W. Maccallum *Tennyson's Idylls* 87 It might have been expected that the adapter of knightly stories like *Palamon and Arcite* .would above all be attracted to the prerogative romances of chivalry.

Prerogatived (prĭrŏ·gătivd), *ppl. a.* [f. Prerogative *sb.* + -ed².] Endowed with or possessed of a prerogative. Sometimes construed as pa. pple.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 178 The most priuiledged and prerogatiued man that is in the world. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III iii. 274. 1661 Feltham *Lett.* vii. in *Resolves*, etc. 71 Prerogativ'd at once to Create both a City and Church. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 182 The flattering attentions of one so privileged and so prerogatived as his capricious Lordship 1879 Browning *Tray* 38 Somebody, prerogatived With reason, reasoned.

Prerogatively, *adv. rare.* [f. Prerogative *a.* + -ly².] As a prerogative or distinctive privilege.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 32 Of these times it was said prerogatively by Esay 54. 13. 'All shall bee then taught by God'.

† **Prerogativeship.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Prerogative *sb.* + -ship.] With possessive pronoun, as a satirical title for a holder of a prerogative.

1645 *Sacred Decretal* 23 No Petition or Remonstrance..can have a free passage for Redresse unto the Parliament, but what pleaseth their Prerogativeship

† **Prerogator.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. med.L. *prærogātor* 'dispensator' (Gloss. Isid.), agent-n. from *prærogāre* to ask first: see Prerogative.] (?) One who gives a prognostic.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 237 Such a significator, such a promissor, such a prerogator, such a dispositor.

Prerupt (prĭrʌ·pt), *a. rare.* Also 7 præ- [ad. L. *prærupt-us* broken or torn off, steep, abrupt, rash, pa. pple. of *prærumpĕre* to break off before (the point), f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 c + *rumpĕre* to break.]

1. Broken off before the end, or (in quot.) having the beginning broken off or lost.

1600 Holland *Livy* xli. 1096 The beginning of this booke, and the greater part thereof immediatly ensuing, is lost..thus it sheweth a præiupt and broken front as ye see.

2. Abruptly broken away; precipitous; = Abrupt *a.* 4.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1282 Prerupt and craggy rocks. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 729 Yon craigs prerupt, which o'er the murky glare Of crimsoned smoke, their gloomy ledges shoot. 1831 J. Wilson *Unimore* vii. 254 Disjoined with horrid chasms prerupt.

3. Sudden, unexpected; = Abrupt *a.* 3.

1831 Scott *Ct. Robt* Intr, Transferring the said calumnious reports to my ears in a prerupt and unseemly manner.

† **Preruption.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action from L. *prærumpĕre*, *prærupt-*: see prec.] An abrupt breaking off, a cutting off at one stroke.

a 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Self-murther is a violent preruption of the place, time and means of ones own repentance.

† **Pres, prese.** *Obs. rare.* [Etymology obscure: see Note.] ? Praise. Phr. *To hold in pris and pres*, to hold in esteem and (?) praise. (Cf. Price *sb.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6358 Fra þan forth held sir moyses þis [*var.* þa, þer] wandes bath in pris and pres. ? *a* 1375 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 419 Hys prese, his prys, and hys parage, Is rote and grounde of alle my blysse.

[Usually taken as a form of Praise *sb.*, which in both passages fairly makes sense. But it is difficult to bring *prēs* (riming in *Cursor M.* with *Moysēs*) into phonetic relation with *preyse*, *praise*, which is moreover unknown till after 1400. The final *e* in *E. E. Allit. P.* is not etymological.]

Pres, obs. collateral form of Press.

‖ **Presa** (prē·za). *Mus.* [It., = a taking, from *presa*, pa. pple. fem., taken.] (See quot. 1898.)

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus Bks.*, *Presa*, is a Character in Musick called a Repeat 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Presa*,..a character or mark used generally in continuous fugues or canons to mark the point of entry for the voices or instruments; a lead.

Presacral: see Pre- B. 3.

Presage (prĕ·sădʒ, prĭ-, formerly prĭsē·dʒ), *sb.* Also 7 præ-. [a. F. *présage* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *præsāgium* a foreboding, prognostic, f. *præsāgīre* to forebode, f. *præsāg-us* foreboding, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 3 + *sāg-us* predicting, divining. (In Gower perh. direct from Latin.)]

1. Something that portends, foreshows, or gives warning of that which is about to happen; an indication of a future event; an omen, sign, portent.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 219 And seide how that was a presage ..Of that fortune him scholde adverse. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 1112 A very euil signe and presage for him, to enter into Rome with such bloudshed. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 158 They will..call them Meteors, prodigies, and signes, Abortiues, presages, and tongues of heauen. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii 686 Do not the Histories of all Ages Relate miraculous presages Of strange turns in the World's affairs? 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 313 The coming of the Swallow is a true presage of the Spring. 1704 Dennis *Faction Display'd* xvii, When Health and Vigour with a brisk presage, Promis'd the hoary happiness of Age. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 188 [He] drew A sure presage from ev'ry wing that flew. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 312 The dread of Mariners who draw a certain presage of a Storm from their appearance. 1866 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* iii. 25 A presage falls upon thee, as a ray Straight from the Judge, expressive of thy lot.

b. Without *pl.* Indication of the future; chiefly in phr. *of evil* (etc.) *presage*, of (evil) omen, that presages (evil).

1671 Milton *Samson* 1387 If there be aught of presage in the mind, This day will be remarkable in my life By some great act, or of my days the last. 1691 Evelyn *Let to Bp. of Lincoln* 15 Oct., Those furious ravages..I looke on..as ..of evil præsage. 1698 Congreve *Semele* I. i, This dreadful Conflict is of dire Presage. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII 395 These birds of evil presage, at all times, have grated our ears with their melancholy song. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. i. 32 Filled with mystic presage chimed the church bell slowly.

2. An utterance foretelling something future; a prediction, prognostication. Now *rare.*

1595 Markham *Sir R. Grinvile* cxxxix, Misfortune hearing this presage of life. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 67 Presages or fore-tellings of their good or euill fortune. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* II. § 103 He might reasonably have expected as ill a presage for himself from those Fortune tellers. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 68 An ingenious Presage, but not true. 1871 Rossetti *Dante at Verona* vi, Shall not his birth's baptismal Town One last high presage yet fulfil?

3. A presentiment, a foreboding; a feeling of what is going to happen; an intuition of the future.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 142 Farewell, if hearts presages be not vaine, We three here part, that neu'r shall meete againe. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon* 9 The presage or forefeeling of immortalitie, implanted in all men naturally. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. 64 The natural presages of Conscience. 1818 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 115 He had a strong presage upon his mind that he had only a very short time to live. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV. 427. 1852 Ld. Cockburn *Jeffrey* I. 61, I have very often deep presages that the law will not hold me.

4. *Comb.* **Presage-woman**, a fortune-teller.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xvi. 135 The customary style of my Language alloweth them the Denomination of Presage Women.

Presage (prĭsē·dʒ), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [a. F. *présager* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *présage* Presage *sb.* The form *presagier*, ad. L. *præsāgīre* was common in 16th c. French (Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To signify beforehand (supernaturally); to portend, foreshadow.

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Sicke Men* 54 Thei dooe presage, deuine, or shewe before, what thynges doe folowe. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 56 If but one fyre is sene, it presageth a most cruell, daingerous and tempestuous storme. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 16 Hippocrates wisely considered Dreams as they presaged Alterations in the Body. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 2, I am not so vain as to think it [a dream] presaged any Dignity that I should arrive at. *a* 1816 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xv. (1846) 105 Have not eclipses been esteemed as omens presaging some direful calamity?

b. *transf.* To point to or indicate beforehand; to give warning of (by natural means).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 191 This iarring discord of Nobilitie,..doth presage some ill euent. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii, Whose habit rude, and manners blunt and plain, Presageth nought. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. li. 326 If the Feaver continue to the third Crisis, it presages Bleeding at the Nose. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 33 Th' Event presages, and explores the Cause. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 150 The rising of the mercury presages, in general, fair weather. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 39) *note*, The confusion of Margaret's thoughts, presaging her later insanity.

2. Of a person: To augur, predict, forecast. † By Spenser used for To point out, make known.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxviii. 746 If they finde..a Spider, they presage pestilence. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 12 Seest thou not all men presage I shall be King? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 61 Then seek this path that I to thee presage, Which after all to heaven shall thee send. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 174 Like Prophecy, that can presage Successes of the latest Age. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 209 Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 95 *note*, The author presaged from this vision that he should write no more than the emperor had read.

b. *intr.* To form or utter a presage or prediction.

1592 *Doctor Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 199 Which learned him to presage of matters to come. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 5 Men are apt to believe as they affect, and then to presage as they believe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 483 By certain Signs we may presage Of Heats and Rains, and Wind's impetuous rage. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 87 Which not long should abide, so presag'd surely the Parcae. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* IV. 73 Prophecy would fain presage auspiciously.

3. *trans* To have a presentiment or prevision of.

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 27 My mind presageth I shall live To see the noble Duke of Yorke to be a King. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* Gv, My misgiving minde presaging to me ill. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 145 William Herbert Earl of Pembroke,..presaging some Disaster to himself, departed this life in his Climacterical year. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 146 God forgive me if I don't presage some mischief to poor Miss Rosy. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* XXV. 154 That great experiment, from the preliminaries of which he was only able to presage danger and disaster.

b. *intr.* To have a presentiment.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1612) 22 Where, like as did his minde presage, he found it very so. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. of Cardinals* II. III. 181 It succeeded as they presag'd.

Presageful (prɪsē·ɪdʒfūl), *a.* [f. PRESAGE *sb.* + -FUL. (The pronunc. retains the earlier stress.)]

1. Full of presage; portentous, ominous.

1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 182 O Princely Port! Presageful Countenance Of Hap at hand! 1605 — *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 179 Presageful rays of somwhat more divine. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 70 The brawling brook, And cave, presageful, send a hollow moan, Resounding long in listening Fancy's ear. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 62 (1822) II. 75 The presageful nature of the meteor. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxi. 584 A better chance of winning the preliminary canter, and thereby securing the advantage of a presageful victory.

2. Full of presentiment or foreboding.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. 142 No sad, presageful Thought preluded Fate. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn., to Friend who asked how I felt*, etc. 10 Dark remembrance and presageful fear. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 293 Ev'n such a wave,..Dark in the glass of some presageful mood, Had I for three days seen.

Hence **Presagefully** *adv.*

1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* III, Presagefully it beats, presagefully, My heart.

† **Presagement.** *Obs.* [f. PRESAGE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of presaging. **a.** Foreshowing, prognostication; an omen, a portent.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 55 A fyre .called Santelmo or Corposantie; the which appeareth before anie tempestuous weather as a presagement of a most dainegerous storme. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 118, I have spent some enquiry, whether he had any ominous presagement before his end. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 265 The falling of Salt is an authenticke presagement of ill lucke.

b. Presentiment; foretelling power; prevision.

1637 JACKSON *Serm. on Matt.* ii. 17, 18, § 8 Her own prediction or good ominous presagements of Joseph's name. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 His reservednesse had contrived answers, whose accomplishments were in his power, or not beyond his presagement.

Presager (prɪsē·ɪdʒəɹ). [f. PRESAGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which presages or portends.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* xiii. 141 Vnvsuall signes, Presagers of strange terrors to the world. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXIII, O let my books be domb presagers of my speaking breast. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref. A Presager and Prophet, of the Fate and Destiny which did await him. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 188 An able Presager in the Events of this kind of Inflammation.

† **Pre·sagie.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad L. *præsāgium* PRESAGE: for the form, cf. *prodigy*.] = PRESAGE *sb.*

1581 STUBBES *Two Examples* (N.), Thinke thou this is a presagie of God's fearce wrath to thee.

† **Presa·gient,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also præ-. [ad. L. *præsāgient-em*, pr. pple. of *præsāgīre* to presage: see PRESAGE *sb.* Cf. obs. F. *presagiant* (Cotgr.).] Having presentiment or foreboding.

1648 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* (1650) Ep Ded., As it were forespeaking, and (after Zanchy's expression) præsagient, conjecturing natures. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xi. (1713) 120 There not being..so comprehensive and presagient an Anxiety in Brutes.

Presaging (prɪsē·ɪdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. PRESAGE; prognostication.

1598 FLORIO, *Presagia*, the arte of presaging or diuination. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 241 When or where their divinations and presagings were most received. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 252 Plotinus observes that the art of presaging is in some sort the reading of natural letters denoting order. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 246 Destined to fulfil in his person the presagings of the nation's seers.

Presa·ging, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That presages. **a.** Foreboding, portending, giving augury.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 242 Presaging tokens which I will now relate. 1704 *Hymn Vict.* lix, We had presaging Tokens of Success. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. (1864) 299 The very name of the pool having in his eyes a presaging fitness.

b. That has presentiment or prevision.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 459 The portending beauinesse of my presaging soule. *a* 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *In Mem. F. P.* Poems (1667) 40 No, thou art gone, and thy presaging Mind. 1713 YOUNG *Force Relig.* II 114 [He] wondring sees in sad presaging thought. 1893 *Standard* 14 June, So much for the presaging intelligence which first invented the fable.

Hence **Presa·gingly** *adv.*, in a presaging manner.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 48 How often haue I heard Robert Parsons..presagingly hope for such contentions vpon vnion of the two kingdomes. 1660 A. SADLER *Subject's Joy* 2 The Younger is a Masquer; and she also.. doth .. præsagingly præact his just Inauguration. 1846 *Chambers' Misc.* XI. *Alex Andrayne* 5 The jailer opened a little door studded with iron, on which my eyes had been from the first presagingly fixed.

† **Presa·gious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præsāgi-um* PRESAGE + -OUS; cf. obs. F. *presagieux* (Cotgr.).] **a.** Of the nature of a presage; ominous, portentous. **b.** Having a presage or presentiment.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 204 Strange visions,..confirmed with presagious chances. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 9 Nor were there any presagious dreams or fearful divinations. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. IV VII. (1852) 603 That holy .minister of the gospel at length grew very presagious that his labours drew near unto an end.

† **Presagi·tian.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 præ-. [app. for **presagician*, f. PRESAGE after *magician*, *practician*, etc.] A professor of presages; an augur, prognosticator.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 293 Augustus had such a confidence in this fatidical praesagitian, that he divulged his natalitial Theme.

† **Presagi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *præsāgītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præsāgīre* to presage: see PRESAGE *sb.*] A presaging, a presage.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 228 A presagition and token, wherebie this Edgina conceaved hope to bringe forthe a childe, which in tyme to comme showlde reigne. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 52 Have not beasts..a more perfect presagition, by their senses, than men, with all their reason, can attain unto?

Presanctify (prɪsæ·ŋktɪfəɪ), *v. rare.* [PRE- A. 1.] *trans.* To sanctify previously or beforehand. Chiefly in **Presanctified** *ppl. a.* [after med.L. *præsanctificāta* the presanctified (elements), *missa præsanctificātōrum* the mass of presanctified (elements); so F. *la messe des présanctifiés*], sanctified or consecrated beforehand. *Liturgy* or *Mass of the Presanctified*, an office said in the Roman Catholic Church on Good Friday, and in the Greek Church throughout Lent (except on Saturdays and Sundays and the Feast of the Annunciation), at which the elements used have been consecrated at a previous celebration.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 242 The mass of the presanctified was celebrated. 1866 FELLTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II II. iv. 336 These two, with a third, called the Liturgy of the Presanctified, constitute the general liturgy of the Greek Church down to the present day. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 128 The custom..of not consecrating but only of receiving the presanctified Host consecrated on Maundy Thursday.

Presa·nctifica·tion. Also 7 præ-. [In a, f. PRE- A. 2; in b, n. of action from prec.]

a. A previous sanctification. **b.** Consecration of the eucharistic elements at a previous celebration.

a 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* IX. Wks. 1684 IV. 619 A præmundation or præsanctification of them that sued to be admitted higher. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 128 It is doubtful what the usage of the English Church, in the abeyance of presanctification, ought to be.

Presand, -ant, -aunt, etc., obs. ff. PRESENT.

Pre-sartorial, *a. nonce-wd.* [PRE- B. 1.] Anterior to the rise of the 'sartorial art' or tailoring.

1871 LOWELL *Study Wind., Thoreau* 145 Bran had its prophets, and the pre-sartorial simplicity of Adam its martyrs, tailored impromptu from the tar-pot of incensed neighbours.

† **Pre-say,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + SAY *v.*] *trans.* To say before; to preface with something said.

1722 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Sept., Sung 4 Staves of the 80th Psalm, the last of it; only pre-said it with, From Egypt, &c., four Lines.

Presbyope (pre·sbɪˌoʊp, pre·z-). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. as next + Gr. *-ωπος* seeing.] A person affected with presbyopia. 1857 in DUNGLISON.

‖ **Presbyopia** (pres-, prezbɪˌoʊ·pɪă). Rarely in anglicized form **pre·sbyopy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρέσβυς* an old man + *-ωπία* (as in *ἀμβλυωπία* AMBLYOPIA), f. *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-* eye.] An affection of the eyes incident to old or advancing age, in which the power of accommodation to near objects is lost or impaired, and only distant objects are seen distinctly; a form of long-sightedness.

1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 178 The central part of the crystalline becomes rigid by age, and this is sufficient to account for presbyopia. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) III. 151 The third variety, or that produced by old age, constitutes the presbytia and presbyopia of medical writers. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 233 Presbyopia or Long Sight is one of the first of the legion of troubles which advancing years bring upon all of us. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* I III. 49 The remedy for presbyopy is the use of convex glasses. *Ibid.* 50 Myopy is a structural defect; presbyopy is a functional defect.

Presbyopic (-ɒ·pɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or affected with presbyopia. (In the same sense ‖ **presbyops** has been used).

1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 6, I adapted the optometer..to presbyopic eyes. [1803 tr. *Heberden's Comm.* lxvi. (ed. 2) 330 A violent giddiness has suddenly made a person presbyops, or long sighted.] 1881 ANDERSON in *Nature* 27 Oct. 618/2 Suppose a man has become presbyopic, *i. e.* his accommodation has gradually become stiff, and its range reduced

b. as *sb.* A person affected with presbyopia.

1864 tr. *Donders' Accom. & Refract. Eye* 308 Often hyperpresbyopics and presbyopics are met with in this group.

Presbyˌotic, *a. nonce wd.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *οὖς*, *ὠτ-* ear, *-ωτος* -eared + -IC.] Dull of hearing in consequence of old age.

1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 152 To meet the auditory defects which may be attributed to a presbyotic condition.

Pre·sbyte. [ad Gr. *πρεσβύτης* an old man (Aristotle, *Prob.* 31. 25). So F. *presbyte*, mod.L. *presbyta*] = PRESBYOPE.

(The modern use is not that of Aristotle, who only raises the question *why* an old man (*πρεσβυτης*) is long-sighted. Nor is it recognized even in the 1762 ed. of Castelli *Lex. Med.* I. Bywater.)

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Presbitæ*, are those Men who by Old Age, or other Accidents, have the Globe of the Eye so flat, that the produced Visual Rays pass the Retina before they unite. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., If the distance between the retina and the crystalline be too small, the person will likewise be a presbyta.] 1846 WORCESTER cites PROF. FARRAR for *Presbyte*

† **Presbytee·r.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Derisive abbreviation of PRESBYTERIAN *sb.*, after *pulpiteer*, etc. Hence † **Presbytee·ring** *vbl. sb.*, acting the Presbyterian; practice of Presbyterianism.

1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 112 The Wars that were begun In sixteen hundred forty one 'Tween Protestants and Presbyteers. 1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 461 Then leave your rebellious and damn'd Presbyteering, Or you may be glad of Poor-Jack and Red-Herring.

Presbyter (pre·s-, pre·zbɪtəɹ). Also 6 **presbiter.** [a. late L. *presbyter* (Tertullian), ad. Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, in N. T. an elder of the Jewish council or Sanhedrim, an elder of the apostolic church; prop. adj. 'older, elder', compar. of *πρέσβυς* an old man. So F. *presbytre*.

The Vulgate regularly renders Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, *-οι* by *senior*, *seniores*, exc. in Acts XX 17, XXII 5, where it has *majores natu*, and in Acts XIV 23, XV. 2, 1 Tim. V. 17, 19, Titus I. 5, Jas V. 14, where the Gr. is retained as *presbyter*, *-eri*. The same men who in Acts XV. 2 are called *apostoli et presbyteri*, are denominated in verses 4, 6, 22, 23 *apostoli et seniores*; the Gr having uniformly *ἀπόστολοι καὶ πρεσβύτεροι*. Wyclif faithfully renders these Latin equivalents by 1) *elder man*, *eldre*, *eldris*, *eldre men* (twice, in Rev., *senyoures*), 2) *the more thorw* (or *in*) *birth*, and 3) *prestis*. The 16-17th Eng. versions from the Greek, and the Revised, have uniformly *elder*, *-s*, in every instance. The Rhemish N. T. has *priest* wherever the Vulgate has *presbyter*; in other places regularly *ancients*; but, from 1 Peter onward (18 places) *senior*, *seniors*.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of *senior* in the Vulgate, *presbyter* became the official name of the ecclesiastical order, whence also the Com. Romanic *prêstre*, OF. and Prov. *prestre*, F. *prêtre*, Sp. and Cat. *preste*, It. *prete*; WGer. **prêster*, OS. *prêstar*, OFris *prester*, MDu and Du. *priester*, OHG. *prêstar*, *prêst*, *priast*, ON. *prestr*, *prest*, OE. *preost*, Eng. *priest* (as an order in the Latin and Anglican churches). see PRIEST.]

1. An elder in the Christian church. **a.** In the early church: One of a number of officers who had the oversight and management of the affairs of a local church or congregation, some of them having also the function of teaching. (Cf. BISHOP *sb.* 1 a.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* V. lxxviii. § 4 The historie doth make no mention by what occasion Presbyters were instituted in Ierusalem, onely wee reade..how the like were made afterwards else where. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 64 All agree in this, that in the Apostles time there was no difference betwixt Bishops and Presbyters. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 261 After receiving, by the imposition of hands, the sacred character of a Christian Presbyter, he ventured to open the gates of the city. 1820 SOUTHEY

Wesley II. 437 [Wesley] proposed, in his character of presbyter, which, he said, was the same as bishop, to invest him [Dr. Coke] with the same presbytero-episcopal powers. **1852** Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. xiii. 406 The office of the Presbyters was to watch over the particular church in which they ministered, in all that regarded its external order and internal purity.

b. In Episcopal churches: A minister of the second order, ranking below a bishop and above a deacon; a priest or pastor. (In modern use, not an official or ordinary term, but used occasionally instead of *priest*, to connote identity with sense a, or distinction from the sense of 'a sacrificing priest' (= Gr. *ἱερεύς*, L. *sacerdos*): see Priest).

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 The Clergie are either Presbyters or Deacons. *Ibid.* § 3 In truth the word Presbyter doth seeme more fit, and in proprietie of speech more agreeable than Priest with the drift of the whole Gospell of Iesus Christ. **1635** *Canons Eccles. Ch. Scot.* xviii. 39 If anie ..confesse the same to the Bishop, or Presbyter,..hee shall not make knowne, nor reveale what hath beene opened to him in Confession. **1706** Phillips, *Presbyter*, a Priest; as a Presbyter of the Church of England. **1820** [see a]. **1846** Sharpe *Hist. Egypt* xiv. 443 Origen afterwards removed to Palestine, and fell under the displeasure of his own bishop for being there ordained a presbyter.

c. In Presbyterian churches: An occasional name for an elder (see Elder *sb.*3 4, Presbyterian *a.* 1); *esp.* one who is a member of a Presbytery.

1618 Heywood *Foure Prentices* I. xviii. Wks. 1874 II. 207 Should Soldan, Sophy, Priest or Presbyter, Or gods, or Diuels, or men, gainesay our will. *c* **1646** Milton *New Forcers Consc.* 20 When they shall read this clearly in your charge: New Presbyter is but Old Priest writ Large. **1821** Galt *Ann. Parish* xii, She considered the comely humility of a presbyter as the wickedness of hypocrisy. **1858** Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) II. v. 197 The main object was, to raise up presbyters, and to destroy bishops.

†**2.** A Presbyterian. *Obs.*

1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. (1701) II. 1033 He..prest him to tell him whether he was an Independent or a Presbiter? The Gentleman answered, Neither, for he was a Protestant. **1655** Evelyn *Diary* 25 Dec., The mournfullest day that in my life I had seene, or the Church of England herselfe since the Reformation; to the greate rejoicing of both Papist and Presbyter. **1660** J. C[rouch] *Return Chas. II* 10 Monck was not so much Presbyter. **1681** Wood *Life* 5 Nov (O. H. S.) II. 558 Westminster Schoolboyes burn'd Jack Presbyter instead of the pope. **1827** Pollok *Course T.* viii. 96 Episcopalian none, nor presbyter.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **presbyter-abbot**, an abbot who was a presbyter; **presbyter-bishop** = sense 1 a, identified with Bishop *sb.* 1 a; †**presbyter dissent**, app. a dissent on the part of presbyters or priests; †**Presbyter John**: see Prester John; †**presbyter Scot**, a Presbyterian Scot, or ? a Scottish Presbyterian elder.

1839-47 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. 97 The monastery of Iona had for its governor a *Presbyter-Abbot, to whose authority, the whole province, and also the bishops themselves, were bound to be subject. **1903** *Union Mag* Aug. 364/2 *Presbyter-bishops were in existence before the single bishop was thought of. **1690** Evelyn *Diary* 9 Mar., He observed that the first *Presbyter dissents from our discipline were introduc'd by the Jesuites order, about the 20 of Queene Eliz. **1649** Milton *Eikon* xxvii, While the *presbyter Scot that woos and solicits him, is neglected and put off. **1669** Pepys *Diary* 14 May, A mockery, by one Cornet Bolton, that..did pray and preach like a Presbyter Scot.

Presbyteral (pres-, prezbi tərăl), *a* Also 7 -bit-. [a. F. *presbytéral* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *presbyterālis* (*c* 984 in Du Cange): see prec. and -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a presbyter or priest; consisting of presbyters.

1611 Cotgr., *Presbiteral*, Presbiterall, Priestlie, belonging to a priest. **1620** Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VII. 65: According to the Councell of Chalcedon, at which time a presbyterall title without an Office was not heard of. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 176 Neither the Unction, nor the Delivery of the Consecrated Vessels, are the Matter of Presbyteral Ordination. **1776** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xv I. 490 These powers, during a short period, were exercised according to the advice of the presbyteral college. **1885** Lightfoot *Ep. Philippians* (ed. 8) 350 [In the *Doctrine of the Twelve Apostles*] There is no trace of the episcopal office as distinct from the presbyteral.

2. = Presbyterian *a.* 1.

1651 W. Jane Εικων Ακλαστος 193 The Directory, Extemporall devotions, independent, or Presbiterall platformes. **1688** *Andros Tracts* II. 12 Dissenting Ministers in and about London, that go under the Denomination of Presbiteral and Congregational. **1716** M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 49 Calvin's Presbyteral Order. **1807** W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 577 Zeal for a presbyteral, rather than an episcopal organization of Church government. **1902** T. M. Lindsay *Ch. Early Cent.* v. 194 There is no indication that he is upholding the episcopal against any other form of church government, as for instance the presbyteral.

Presbyterate (presbi tərə̆t, prez-), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *presbyterātus* (755 in Du Cange): see Presbyter and -ate 1.]

1. The office of presbyter; presbytership, eldership.

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 82 Why should a Deaconship, or a Presbyterate consist with the office of an Evangelist, more then a Bishoprick? **1683** Corbet *Nonconf. Plea* 12 The Ministry that I have received, is the sacred office of Presbyterate. **1833-6** J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk., Prim. Chr., Apollinaris* (1872) 392 His father..rose to the presbyterate in the Church of that city [Laodicea]. **1881** Stanley *Chr. Instit.* (1884) 36 As the Episcopate became more separate from the Presbyterate.

2. A body of presbyters; the order of presbyters.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II. iii. 74 As appears by that of Paul to Timothy, on whom were laid the Hands of the Presbytery; not of the Presbyterate, or one Presbyter. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 165 The distinction of the Episcopate and Presbyterate, as of two separate Orders. **1879** Farrar *St. Paul* II. App. 618 The mild and natural authority which the Apostle assigns to a representative presbyterate.

Presbyterate (-ĕt), *a.* [Short for *presbyterated*: see next.] Constituted of presbyters or elders.

1853 D. King *Def. Presbyt. Ch. Govt.* VI. iii (1854) 349 The sole or chief use of presbyterate gathering is to settle disputes.

Presbyterate (-ĕt), *v.* Also 9 -trate. [f. Presbyter + -ate 3 7.] *trans.* To constitute or organize according to the Presbyterian system. Chiefly in **Presbyterated** *ppl. a.*

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 208 A presbyterated society of the faithful. **1900** W. A. Shaw *Hist. Eng. Ch.* II. 126 All the Parliamentary ordinances for the county classes which have survived, only presbytrated or united into the classes, the parish churches or chapels.

‖ **Presbytère.** [F., ad. late L. Presbyterium.] A Roman Catholic priest's house; = Presbytery 6.

1844 Lever *T. Burke* II. 165, I took him home with me to my presbytère at Sevres, for that was my parish. **1857** G. Oliver *Coll. Hist. Cath. Relig. Cornwall*, etc. 27 A convenient site was purchased for a church, school, and presbytere. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 63. 306 At the entrance of the..village street,..stood the church, and..the presbytère and its apple garden.

†**Presbyteress** (pres-, prezbitərĕs). *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *presbyterissa* (*Ordo Rom.* in Du Cange, Duns Scotus *Sentent* 4. 25. 2–6); in sense 2 for earlier L. *presbytera*: see Presbyter and -ess.]

1. The wife of a presbyter or priest.

1546 Bale *Eng Votaries* I. (1550) 71 Marianus sayth, she was a presbyteresse or a prestes leman, to saue the honoure of that ordre, bycause he was a monke hys selfe. [**1563** Foxe *A & M.* 21/2 Priestes then in those daies [*c* 1074] had wiues openly and lawfully .. as appeareth by the dedes and writynges of their chapter seales...and were called, by their name, presbyterisse.] **1672** 5 Comber *Comp Temple* (1702) 240 So it was in Germany long after, where the Priests Wife had the Title of Presbyteress.

2. A female presbyter; one of an order of women in the early church, having some of the functions of presbyters.

They were either widows, or matrons who had with their husbands' consent left the estate of matrimony, to devote themselves to divine service. (See Du Cange.)

1651 Jer Taylor *Clerus Dom.* 15 The Presbyteresses who were the..governesses of women, in order to manners and religion. **1682** *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 342 To enquire into the quality of these Presbyteresses of the primitive church.

Presbyterial (pres-, prezbitĭ rĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 -bit-. [f. late L. *presbyteri um* Presbytery + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a presbytery or body of presbyters or elders: **a.** generally.

a **1600** Hooker *Eccl Pol.* VI. i. § 4 Treatises whereby they have laboured to void the rooms of their spiritual superiors before authorized, and to advance the new fancied sceptre of lay presbyterial power. **1641** R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* 81 Timothy received his Evangelicall Gift by the Imposition of Presbyteriall hands. **1706** De Foe *Jure Div.* Pref. 34 The Disputes about the *Jus Divinum*, of several sorts of Power, whether Regal, Episcopal, or Presbyterial, have had fatal Effects in their several Turns. **1840** Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 410 A question of pure fact,..whether the sufficiency of Apostolical powers has been historically transmitted in the Presbyterial as well as in the Episcopal line.

b. of a local Presbytery (sense 4).

1717 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* 16/1 The Assembly of Ministers, either General, Synodical, or Presbyterial. **1796** Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 271 The Presbyterian churches are governed by congregational presbyterial and synodical assemblies. **1832** Chalmers in Hanna *Mem.* (1851) III. xvii. 317 Men will not suspend their secular business on the Presbyterial fast-day. **1852** Blackie *Stud. Lang.* 25 Passing the entrance trials..and Presbyterial examinations.

2. = Presbyterian *a.* 1. (Common in 17th c.; now *rare.*)

1592 (*title*) Conspiracie for Pretended Reformation, viz. Presbyteriall Discipline. **1593** Abp. Bancroft (*title*) Dangerous Positions and Proceedings, published and practised within this Iland of Brytaine, vnder pretence of Reformation, and for the Presbyteriall Discipline. **1641** Milton *Ch. Govt.* Pref., This government, whether it ought to be presbyterial or prelatical. **1642** Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 82 The next is the Presbyteriall way...I can poynt out when it began. **1646** Chas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 326 Many persuasions and threatnings that hath been used to me for making me change Episcopal into Presbiterial Government. **1681–6** J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 388 The two main Rival Forms of Church Government pretending to divine Institution, are the Presbyterial and Episcopal. **1904** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 3/2 The petitioners were departing from the constitution of the Presbyterial system and were going on the worst lines of a Congregationalism no one could defend.

†**b.** as *sb.* = Presbyterian *sb. Obs.*

1647 G. Palmer *Sectaries Unmasked* 23 Another point in difference between the Presbyterialls and some of the Sectaries.

Hence †**Presbyte rialist**, a Presbyterian; **Presbyte rially** *adv.*, †**a.** according to the Presbyterian system of church government (*obs.*); **b.** by or on the part of a (or the) presbytery.

1647 G. Palmer *Sectaries Unmasked* 2 Conversations between those that stand for the Presbyterialists government (or at least nearest it) and those that dissent from it. **1655** S. Ashe in *R. Baillie's Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 307 Many act presbyteriallie in London, and in many counties, both in reference to ordination and admission to the sacrament. **1904** R. Small *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 281 The congregation was visited presbyterially in the end of 1773.

Presbyterian (pres-, prezbitĭ rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -bit-. Now usually with capital *P.* [f. L. *presbyteri-um* Presbytery + -an; cf. F. *presbytérien* (in 15th c. an almoner, Froissart). For form cf. *episcopalian.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to, or characterized by, government by presbyters or presbyteries; applied to a form or system of church polity (see below); belonging to or maintaining this system.

In Presbyterian Churches no higher order than that of presbyter or elder is recognized, the 'bishop' and 'elder' of the N. T. being held to be identical. All elders are ecclesiastically of equal rank; but, in their function in the church, while some are 'ruling and teaching elders' or 'ministers', others are only 'ruling elders' (popularly called 'lay elders', but erroneously, since all elders are ordained or 'in orders'). Each congregation is governed by its session, consisting of the minister and the other elders (see Kirk-session, also Consistory 9); the sessions are subordinate to the Presbytery (see also Classis), the presbyteries to the Synod, and (in most Presbyterian Churches) the synods to the General Assembly of the Church (see Assembly 5 b).

1641 Sir T. Aston *Remonstr. Presbitery* Title-p., A Short Survey of the Presbyterian Discipline. **1647** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 172 In Scotland..though there were Bishops in name,..they themselves were..subject to an Assembly, which was purely Presbyterian. **1651** Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 228, I am confidently perswaded, That the true way of Christ's Discipline, is parcelled out between the Episcopal, Erastian, Presbyterian, and Independents; and that every party hath a piece of the Truth in peculiar. **1663** Butler *Hud.* I. 1 191 For his Religion it was fit To match his Learning and his Wit: 'Twas Presbyterian true Blew. *a* **1715** Burnet *Own Time* (1823) V. VII. 281 After the general vote was carried for the union [of England and Scotland], before they entered on the consideration of the particular articles, an act was prepared for securing the presbyterian government. **1750** J. Edwards *Wks.* (1834) I. xvii. p. clxiii/1 The presbyterian way has ever appeared to me most agreeable to the word of God and the reason and nature of things. **1817** J. Evans *Accurs. Windsor*, etc. 10 For this purpose they erected a Presbytery at Wandsworth [1572]. This was the first Presbyterian church in England. **1820** Southey *Wesley* II. 365 He died at Newbury-Port, in New-England, and was buried before the pulpit, in the Presbyterian church of that town. **1853** Killen *Hist. Presbyt. Ch. Irel.* III. xxxi. 585 On Friday, the 10th of July 1840,..the court was regularly constituted under the title of 'The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland'. **1876** *Proc. Union Synod* in Drysdale *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* III. (1889) 626 *note*, That the name of the Church shall be 'The Presbyterian Church of England'. **1901** McCrie *Church of Scot. Divisions & Reunions* ii. 33 The polity of the Societies was presbyterian.

b. *Reformed Presbyterian*, of or pertaining to those Presbyterians who protested against the constitution of Church and State in Scotland at the Revolution Settlement in 1689, and claimed to be the true representatives of the Covenanters of the seventeenth century; also popularly called Cameronian, q. v.

They consisted of members of the 'United Societies' formed in 1681, and in 1743 organized themselves under the name of *The Reformed Presbytery*, known at a later date as the 'Reformed Presbyterian Church'. In 1876 the greater part of this body in Scotland united with the Free Church; but some held out, and still constitute a separate denomination.

[**1701**: see B. **1744** A. Marshall in Hutchison *Ref. Presb. Ch.* 187 The Rev. Mr. John M'Millan and I, with certain elders, upon the 1st August 1743, did erect ourselves into a Presbytery under the name of 'The Reformed Presbytery'.] **1806** (*title*) Reformation Principles exhibited by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. **1860** J. Gardner *Faiths of World* II. 745/2 A fully organized and independent section of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was formed in the sister isle. **1893** Hutchison *Ref. Presbyt. Ch.* ii. 25 The persecuted Presbyterians, of which the Reformed Presbyterian Church has always claimed to be the legitimate ecclesiastical successor.

c. *United Presbyterian*, of or pertaining to the united church or denomination formed in Scotland in 1847 by the union of the United Secession and Relief churches. (Abbreviated U. P.) In 1900 this body united with the (main body of the) Free Church of Scotland, to form the denomination then named the United Free Church of Scotland.

1847 *Proc. United Presbyt. Synod* 14 May 13 That the Name of the Church under the authority and inspection of this Synod be *The United Presbyterian Church*; and that the Name of this Synod be *The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church*, composed of the United Associate Synod of the Secession Church and of the Synod of the Relief Church. **1900** Ross Taylor in *Proc. Assembly United Free Ch. Sc.* 64, I declare the Act of Union finally adopted, and that the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church are now one Church in Christ Jesus, under the designation of the United Free Church of Scotland.

2. Characteristic of a Presbyterian. *nonce-use.*

1699–1700 Earl of Bellomont *Let. to Sir J. Stanley* 5 Mar. (Welbeck MSS.), He gave me a terrible hard presbyterian gripe in the articles between him and me. — *Let. to Vernon* 7 Mar. (Ibid.), When he had made me depend on him for advancing the money..he then gave me a Presbyterian gripe and fettered me in the writeings between us.

3. Of or pertaining to presbyters or priests, or the priestly order. *rare.*

1881 STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* vii. (ed. 2) 147 The texts on which the theory of Episcopal or Presbyterian absolution rests.

B. *sb.* One who maintains the Presbyterian system of church government; a member or adherent of a Presbyterian church.

Reformed Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, a member or adherent of the religious denominations so called see A. 1 b, c.

1642 SIR T. ASTON *Remonstr Presbit., Survey Presbyt. Discipl.* Table, Sectio 7. The Presbyterians must not be prescribed in doctrine. *Ibid.* xiii. I iij, The inordinate violence of the Presbyterians. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 478 Those unhappy separatists, the Puritans,..who since are called 'Presbyterians', or 'Jews of the New Testament'. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii § 21 A Synod of the Presbyterians, of the Warwickshire Classis, was call'd at Coventry. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 77 The Pow'r and Interest of ye Non-Conformists here [Ireland], and their greatest strength, is certainly that of ye Presbiterians, who are of ye Scotch nation. 1701 SIR R. HAMILTON in Hutchison *Ref. Presbyt. Ch* v. (1893) 138, I die a true Protestant, and to my Knowledge a Reformed Presbyterian. 1732 E. ERSKINE *Synod Sermon* Wks. 1871 I. 504 All sound Presbyterians, who read the history of our forefathers, generally approve of the practice of Mr. Samuel Rutherford and other ministers of this church. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xci, For I was bred a moderate Presbyterian. 1867 T. S. JAMES *Hist. Litigation resp. Presbyt. Chapels* 191 Milton, whatever he was, was no Presbyterian. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886) 98/2 Under the name of *Reformed Presbyterians* the society still exists, claiming to be the representative of the old Covenanters in maintaining the Solemn League and Covenant as one of the standards, and still deploring the constitution of Church and State..as established at the Revolution of 1688 and at the Union. *Ibid* 609/2 The United Presbyterians carry on missions..in the East and West Indies, and in Africa, together with medical missions to China. 1885 W. D. JEREMY *Presbyt Fund & Dr. Williams's Trust* Introd. 8 *note*, In the eighteenth century, wind-guards fixed on chimney-pots were called Presbyterians, in derisive allusion to the want of fixedness in the theological opinions of the Denomination of that name.

Presbyte·rianism. [f. prec. + -ISM; cf. F. *presbytérianisme.*] The Presbyterian system of church government: see prec. A. 1.

1644 GILLESPIE (*title*) A Recrimination charged upon Mr. Goodwin, in defense of Presbyterianism. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact., Univ. Beadle* (1860) 72 The favorites of independing presbyterianisme. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 54 P 3 The Tories tell us, that the Whig-Scheme would end in Presbyterianism and a Commonwealth 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 3 A more pious Christian, but without presbyterianism, did not exist than Captain Ehab 1871 RAINY & MACKENZIE *Life Cunningham* xii. 164 The ineradicable Presbyterianism of the Scottish people.

Presbyte·rianize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To make Presbyterian; to organize according to the Presbyterian system. **b.** *intr.* To act as a Presbyterian, or in a way tending towards the Presbyterian system or doctrine. Hence **Presbyte·rianized** *ppl. a.*; **Presbyte·rianizing** *ppl. a.*

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Com. pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 192/1 Cromwell's policy with the Independents, setting them to prepare a Confession of faith,—which would, ipso facto, have Presbyterianized them. *c* 1878 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1897) IV. xiii. 315 Our Bishops seem paralyzed by our Presbyterianizing Archbishop of Canterbury. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 494 The reaction from the unwise step of Archbishop Laud led them [Scottish Episcopalians] to all but Presbyterianize their worship at the..restoration in 1660. 1886 BRODRICK *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 145 These bodies were equally resolved to Presbyterianise the University. 1889 DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. in Eng.* 592 The need of..submitting to some more Presbyterianized development.

Presbyte·rianly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a Presbyterian manner or direction.

1656 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov., Tho' the Minister was Presbyterianly affected, he yet was..duly ordain'd. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 255 This person [Thos. Vaughan] tho' presbyterianly affected, yet he had the King's ear 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congreg. Ch. U. S.* 171 His extension of the communion was not put in practice..during the first half-century..save at Presbyterianly inclined Newbury

Pre·sbyterism. *rare.* [f. PRESBYTER + -ISM.] †**a.** = PRESBYTERIANISM. *Obs.* **b.** The office or rank of a presbyter.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 564 Anabaptisme, or Presbyterisme, or Independentisme *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II (1692) 197 It looks not all like Popery that Presbyterism was disdained by the king; his father had taught him that it was a sect so perfidious, that he found more faith among the Highlanders. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 407 The consecration..of Archbishop Parker, even if we concede the mere Presbyterism of Barlow, will be more canonical than that of Pope Pelagius, by the precise amount of one Bishop.

‖ **Presbyte·rium, -ion.** [Christian L. (Cyprian, *a* 250), ad. Gr. *πρεσβυτέριον, -τερεῖον* (N. T.) a council of elders, Jewish or Christian; in eccl. Gr. the office of a presbyter, also the meeting-place of presbyters or elders.]

1. = PRESBYTERY 1.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding's Answ.* III. xxvi. 196 The Quier was then..called *Cancelli*, a Chauncel, and commonly of the Greekes *Presbyterium*, for that it was a place specially appointed vnto the Priestes, and Ministers, and shut vp from al others 1702 *Cowell's Interpr., Presbyterium*, the Presbytery *i. e.* The Quire or Chancel so called, because it was the place appropriated to the Bishop and Priests, and other Clergy.

2. = PRESBYTERY 3.

a 1886 J. KER *Lect Hist. Preaching* iii. (1888) 46 Next was a space occupied by the Presbyterion or body of Presbyters 1896 E. BECK in *Dublin Rev.* July 82 The college of cardinals represents the ancient *presbyterium*, or council, by which the bishop of Rome, as every other bishop, was assisted. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Min. in Early Cent.* v 196 According to the conception of Ignatius, every Christian community ought to have at its head a bishop, a presbyterium or session of elders, and a body of deacons.

Presby·tero-epi·scopal, *a. nonce wd.* Of or pertaining to a presbyter-bishop.

1820 [see PRESBYTER 1 a].

Pre·sbytership. [See -SHIP.] The office or rank of presbyter; = PRESBYTERATE 1.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 3 Let them vse what dialect they will, whether we call it a Priesthood, a Presbytership, or a Ministerie, it skilleth not. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 84 That no Deaconship or Presbytership is given among them, except first they have contracted a Virgin 1656 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Tim* iii. 13 A fair step to a higher order, i. e. to a bishopric or presbyter-ship. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl* I. 298/1 In chapter 47 he [Clement] speaks of the dignity of presbytership. 1885 E. S. FFOULKES *Prim. Consecr.* ix. 470 Thy servants, whom we dedicate to the honour of the presbytership.

Presbytery (pre·s-, pre zbitəri). Also 5 **presbetory, -bytory,** 6–7 **-beterie, -y, -biterie, -bytrie,** 6–8 **-bitery.** [a. OF. *presbiterie* (12th c. in Littré) a priest's house, ad. late L. *presbyterium*: see PRESBYTERIUM.]

1. A part of a church, esp. of a cathedral or other large church, reserved for the clergy; formerly, the three seats or *sedilia* on the south side of the eastern part of the chancel, the remnant of the bench which in earlier times ran all round; hence, the whole of the eastern part of the chancel beyond the choir, in which the altar is placed; the sanctuary.

1412 in Raine *Catterick Church* (1834) 9 A high awter..with three Prismatories [*sic*] convenably made be mason crafte. 1466 *Inv.* in *Archæologia* L. 34, j cloth of grene bokrame lyned for the presbetory. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Presbytory, *presbiterium*. *c* 1510 *Inv.* in *Papers Norf. & Norw. Archæol. Soc.* XIV. 194 Item. iij old qwishons daily lying in the presbitery *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* II. 77 A Noble Man caullid Philip Fitz Payne was buryed..under an Arch on the North side of the Presbyterie. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit., Presbytery*, the part of a church in which the high Altar is placed; it forms the eastern termination of the choir, above which it is raised by several steps, and is occupied exclusively by those who minister in the services of the Altar. 1848 *Rickman's Archit.* (ed 5) p. xlvii, Clerestory of the presbytery, a fine rich example. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 8 The nave, or body of the church; the choir, and the sanctuary or presbytery.

†**2.** The office of a presbyter, eldership or priesthood; = PRESBYTERATE 1. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Presbytery*, eldership. 1623 COCKERAM, *Presbyterie*, Priesthood. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 196 Those precise schismatics cannot endure any precedency or priority of place to be in the church, but an equality of Presbyterie 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 74 He..ransacks the Temples or Houses of Christian Deuotion, trampling vnder-foot..all reliques and vsefull Ornaments, belonging to Presbytery [among the Georgian Christians]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 89 The next order in the Church of Christ to Apostles and Bishops is that of Presbytery or Priesthood 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II vii. (1739) 539 If the Word Presbytery signifies not a College of Presbyters, but the Office.

3. A body of presbyters or elders (in the early church; also in a general sense, usually with allusion to 4).

1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* iv. 14 Neglect not the gift..which was giuen thee by prophesie, with laying on of the hands of the Presbyterie [τοῦ πρεσβυτερίου, *presbyterii*, WYCLIF of prestis or presthod, TINDALE an elder, CRANMER presthode, *Geneva* the Eldership, *Rheims* priesthod, *Revised* the presbytery]. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 32 The bosome admonition of a Friend is a Presbytery, and a Consistory to them. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R* II vi. § 1 (1651) 254 Even the Bishop with his Presbyterie was in each particular Church. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p li, When Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, called a Presbytery to condemn Arius, he had Deacons present with him, as well as Bishops and Priests. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 7. 4 The Bishops have no where committed it to the Presbytery. 1853 D. KING *Def. Presbyt. Ch. Govt* v. vi (1854) 269 The early Christian fathers frequently call the deliberative council of a particular church its presbytery.

4. In the Presbyterian system: A body or assembly of presbyters or elders, consisting of all the ministers, and one ruling elder (or sometimes two) from each parish or congregation within a particular local area, constituting the ecclesiastical court next above the kirk-session and below the synod (see PRESBYTERIAN *a.* 1).

1578 *2nd Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* xi. § 11 Na man aucht to have the office of visitation [i.e. be a Superintendent] bot he that is lawfully chosin be the Presbytrie thereunto. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 476 Patrik Gillespie, moderatour of the haill presbiterie of Striveling. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 25 Some must be appoyntit in everie Presbytrie, by the Committie thairof. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 138 *note*, A presbytery in Scotland is an inferior ecclesiastical court, the same that was afterwards called a classis in England. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) p. xviii, The General Assembly..consists of commissioners, some of whom are laymen, under the name of ruling elders, from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities. 1888 E. IRVING *Last Days* p. viii, Having received ordination from the Presbytery,..I set out on this very morning six years ago, on my way to London. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. i. 83 In 1706 the Assembly recommended presbyteries to visit all public grammar schools within their bounds.

attrib. 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 22 That they..make thair addresse to the severall presbyteries upoun the first presbyterie day after the charge.

b. *transf.* The district comprising the parishes or congregations represented by a presbytery.

1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 383 That thairefter presbiteries or elderschippis may be constitute. 1591 *Ibid.* IV. 628 Maist pairt of the kirkis within the said presbiterie. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 48 Thair are ten kirkes of the presbytrie of Drumfries. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 112 He lived within the bounds of the Presbytery of Albany [U. S.]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 500/1 In the Established Church of Scotland..there are 69 Presbyteries, each consisting of parishes in number not more than 24 nor fewer than 12 The Provincial Synods, of which there are 15,..are composed of the Presbyteries within the provinces which give name to the Synods. *Mod.* The churches in the London Presbytery.

c. By early writers, sometimes applied to the body of elders of an individual parish church (corresponding to the actual kirk-session).

[1573 SANDYS *Let. to Bullinger* 15 Aug. in *Zurich Lett* (Parker Soc.) I. II. 173 Ecclesia Christi non admittit aliam gubernationem, quam illam solum, quæ fit per presbyterium scilicet per ministrum, seniores et diaconum *Ibid*, Habeat unaquaque parochia suum proprium presbyterium. *transl* Ibid. I. I. 295 6 The church of Christ admits of no other government but that by presbyteries; viz. by the minister elders, and deacon. Each parish should have its own presbytery 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii § 8 The Nonconformists though over-powred for the present [1572] in Parliament..after the dissolution thereof,..presumed to erect a Presbitery at Wandsworth in Surrey..This was the first-born of all Presbyteries in England, and *secundum usum Wandesworth*, as much honoured by some, as *secundum usum Sarum* by others. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. in Eng.* 121 A Congregational Eldership or parochial Presbytery, to which the Elizabethan Puritans attached prime importance. *Ibid.* 146 The Presbytery which was set up at Wandsworth was a local or parochial eldership. [But some question this view, and hold that the Wandsworth Presbytery was at least an approach to what is still known in Scotland as a presbytery (sense 4).]

†**d.** The ministers and elders collectively forming the administrative body of the Presbyterian church of a country. *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb.* VIII. 1705 In Scotland if I liv'd, I would deny No due respect to their Presbyterie 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* xliv. 341 The Presbytery hath challenged the power to Excommunicate their owne Kings, and to bee the Supreme Moderators in Religion, in the places where they have that form of Church government.

e. *Reformed Presbytery*, the presbytery or court of the Reformed Presbyterian church: see PRESBYTERIAN *a.* 1 b.

1744 [see PRESBYTERIAN *a* 1 b] 1860 GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 745/2 There being now two ministers, a meeting was held at Braehead on the 1st of August 1743, when a presbytery was the first time formed under the name of the *Reformed Presbytery* *Ibid.* 749/2 The formation of the Reformed Presbytery in Scotland in 1743 was productive of much advantage to the Cameronians in Ireland.

5. The Presbyterian polity or system; Presbyterianism. (Contrasted with *episcopacy* or *prelacy*, and with *independency*.) Common in 17th c.; now *rare.*

1590 NASHE *Pasquils Apol.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 239 Thys beeing a place vppon which they haue built theyr Presbiterie, if they pull but one straw out of the nest, al their egges are broken. 1622 BACON *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 4 9 The ministers, and those which stood for the presbytery, thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 66 In France, the Protestants carry the name of the best Subjects the King has; and yet Presbytery, if it must be so call'd, does there all that it desires to do. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 10 Presbyterie is the Rivall of Episcopacie. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III *Diss. Drama* 2 The Independants pretend to refine upon Presbitery (as that did upon the Church) 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II 283 The Act of William and Mary, re-establishing Presbytery, passed in 1690. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 264 Prelacy was re-established 1610,..but Presbytery became finally triumphant.

6. A presbyter's or priest's house; a parsonage. (Now only in *E. C. Ch.*) Also *presbytery-house.*

1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 136 The presbytery of the Moderator differed little either in construction or size from the hovels by which it was surrounded. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 8/3 He dated his communication from 'The Presbytery', as is usual among Roman Catholic clergy. 1902 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 584/1 They walked together to the presbytery-house.

‖ **Presbytia** (-bi·tiă). [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρεσβύτης*: see PRESBYTE. Cf. F. *presbytie.*] = PRESBYOPIA. So **Presby·tic** *a.*, **Pre·sbytism.**

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Presbytia*, a dimness of Sight, when the Ball of the Eye is so flat, that the Visual Rays pass the Retina, or Net-like Coat before they are united. 1822-34 Presbytia [see PRESBYOPIA]. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med., Presbytic*, presbyopic. 1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* VII. vi. § 509. 461 The most usual affections of the eye are myopy and presbytism, or short sight and far sight.

‖ **Prescapula** (prĭskæ·pizlă). *Anat.* [PRE- A. 4 b.] That part of the scapula or shoulder-blade above (or in quadrupeds, anterior to) its spine or median axis. Hence **Presca·pular** *a.*, anterior to the spine or long axis of the shoulder-blade; *sb.* the *prescapularis* or *supraspinatus* muscle.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Prescapular fossa*, supraspinous fossa.

Pre-scene, -scholastic: see PRE- A. 2, B. 1 d.

Prescience (prīʃiĕns). [a. F. *prescience* (13th c.), ad. late L. *præscientia* (Tertull.) foreknowledge: see PRESCIENT *a.* and -ENCE.] Knowledge of events before they happen; foreknowledge.

a. esp. as a divine attribute.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 974 (998) They seyn right þus þat þyng is not to come For þat þe prescience hath seyghen by-fore 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* i. 2 Up the prescience [*gloss* or bifore knowinge; Vulg. *secundum præscientiam*] of God, the fadir. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 17 Thus it fareth by hem also that wyll ymagyne of predestynacyon and of the prescience or of the foreknowinge of god. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks 787/1 Prescyence of God putteth no necessitie in thinges of their nature conuenient vnto free wyll of man. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 106 It is utterly inconsistent with his Prescience and Omniscience. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1769 (1816) II 100 Predestination, or what is equivalent to it, cannot be avoided, if we hold an universal prescience in the Deity. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vii. 331 If we attribute it to the divine prescience.

b. as a human faculty or quality: Foresight.

1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II. x. (MS. Digby 230), Cassandra ..in eche arte had experience Of þinges future fully prescience To telle aforn what that shal betide. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 962 O prudent prelatis, quhare was your presciance, That tuke on hand tyll obserue Chaistytie, But austeir lyfe, laubour, and abstenance? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 100 Nature hauing endued them with that wonderfull prescience, to auoide the inconueniences, and yet to enioy the benefit of the riuer 1791 BURKE *Let. to Memb. Nat. Assemb.* Wks. VI. 54 Statesmen of a more judicious prescience, look for the fortunate moment too. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. iv. 55 Resources..contingent certainly, so far as our prescience goes.

c. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this. *rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 148 We deny ourselves natural gratifications, through speculative presciences and doubts about the future.

† **Pre'sciency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1572 R. T. *Discourse* 16 Partly by the Naturall motions of their myndes,..partly by the presciencie and foreknowledge of the thinges to comme.

Prescient (prīʃiĕnt), *a.* Also 8 præs-. [a. F *prescient* (15th c.), ad. L. *præscientem*, pr. pple. of *præscire* to know before, f. *præ*. PRE- A. 1 + *scīre* to know.] Having foreknowledge or foresight; foreseeing.

a 1626 BACON *Hist. Gt. Brit* Wks. 1879 I. 796/1 The providence of king Henry the seventh was in all men's mouths; who .showed himself sensible and almost prescient of this event. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III 101 Præscient, the tides or tempests to withstand. 1798 CANNING, etc. *New Morality* 123 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, Or, like the *anagallis*, prescient flower, Shuts her soft petals at the approaching shower. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. xi, Gerard prescient that some trouble might in consequence occur there. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I iv. 46 James Harrington, one of the most prescient minds of that great age.

b. Of, pertaining to, or arising from prescience.

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. x, The prescient sadness of a coming and a long farewell.

So † **Prescie'ntial, præs-,** *a* = prec.

a 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Love's Eye* ii. Poems (Grosart) II. 243/1 Love..into dark Futurity With præscientiall Rays doth press.

Prescientific (prīsəiˌĕnti·fik), *a.* [In 1, irreg. f. PRESCIENCE after *scientific*; in 2, f. PRE- B. 1 + SCIENTIFIC (prob after *prehistoric*).]

I. † **1.** Of or belonging to prescience; *conditional prescientific*, making (the divine) prescience conditional. *Obs. rare.*

1836 G. S FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* II iii. 265 Ireneus ..has also been claimed as an advocate of the same Conditional Prescientific System: but, in truth,..he really maintained a directly opposite Scheme of causation. *Ibid.* 267 Ireneus never maintains the Conditional Prescientific Scheme.

II. 2. Of or pertaining to times prior to the rise of modern science, or to the application of the scientific method.

1858 G DUFF *Sp. at Elgin* 11 Aug., Belonging as he [Lord Palmerston] does to the premoral, as Lord Derby says he does to the prescientific, school. 1868–70 MILL *Ess. Relig.* (1874) 241 In prescientific times men always supposed that any unusual faculties which came to them they knew not how, were an inspiration from God. 1879 *Times* 5 June 9 Their expeditions should not be regarded as either unscientific or prescientific.

Presciently (prīʃiĕntli), *adv.* [f. PRESCIENT + -LY^{2}.] In a prescient manner with prescience.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit.* (1858) III. 454 On this memorable day a philosophical politician might have presciently marked the seed-plots of events. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Greece under Romans* Wks. 1858 VIII. 346 He legislated well and presciently, they imagine, for the interests of a remote posterity.

Prescind (prĭsi·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *præscindĕre*, *præsciss-* to cut off in front, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *scindĕre* to cut.]

1. *trans.* To cut off beforehand, prematurely, or abruptly; to cut away or remove at once.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 20 The brevity of his reigne prescinded many and great hopes of his good government of the whole Empire. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 284 Therefore these surcles are prescinded, that a new spring .. may follow. 1689 *Consid. couc. Succession & Alleg.* 17 The Crown may be so entailed. to some Persons, as to bar and prescind the Title of others. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 29. 196 Kings ought..if they do fall into Mischiefs to prescind the Occasions of them, as soon as they are discovered. 1850 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VII. 218 The ingenious writer is not at liberty to prescind from divine revelation all that he is not sure of by his own instincts.

2. To cut off, detach, or separate *from*; to abstract.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 25 Nothing..but a mere Phrase, if you prescind it from what is comprized in Remission of sins. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 100 An abstract idea of happiness, prescinded from all particular pleasure. 1744 — *Siris* § 225 If force be considered as prescinded from gravity and matter, and as existing only in points or centers, what can this amount to but an abstract spiritual incorporeal force? 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* VII. 475 Nor have universal things prescinded from the particular any absolute existence.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) with *from*: a. To withdraw the attention *from*; to leave out of consideration. † b. To separate itself, withdraw *from* (*obs.*). † c. *Prescinding from*, apart from (*obs.*).

1650 H BROOKE *Conserv. Health* A ij, They would not be prejudiced by Custom,. but prescinding from that, give their understandings 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I ii. 6 The Air..must be defin'd, prescinding from all Admistions that are extraneous to it *Ibid.* I. xii. 48 The Observer shall never find it worth while to observe Lunar Semisextiles or Quincuntxes, either prescinding from their Principals. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 362 A bare act of Obliquity does not only prescind from, but also positively deny such a special dependence of it upon the will. 1713 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 5 The abstract general idea of man prescinding from, and exclusive of all particular shape, size, complexion, passions, faculties, and every individual circumstance. 1890 W. S. LILLY *Right & Wrong* 98 In what I am about to write I prescind entirely from all theological theories and religious symbols.

Hence **Presci'ndent** *a.*, prescinding, abstracting.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 101 Which no Body who knows the prescindent Faculties of the Soul..can deny.

† **Pre'scious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præsci-us* foreknowing (f. *præscīre* to foreknow: see PRESCIENT) + -OUS.] = PRESCIENT.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 11 Predestination..is in respect to God no prescious determination of our Estates to come, but a definitive blast of His Will already fulfilled. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 242 Thrice happy thou, Prescious of ills, and leaving me behind, To drink the dregs of life by fate assign'd. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* III. ix, Cassandra's prescious care Sought, but obtain'd no credence there.

Prescission (prĭsi·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from PRESCIND.] The action of prescinding.

1589 NASHE *Almond* a If, in comparing thy knauery, my full points seeme as tedious to thy puritane perusers as the Northeren mans mile and a waybitte to the weary passenger till I see what market commission thou hast to assist any mans sentences, I will neuer subscribe to thy periode prescission [*printed* prescisme]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prescission. [See also PRECISION 2.]

† **Prescit,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *præscīt-us*, pa. pple. of *præscīre* to foreknow (see PRESCIENT), in med L. = reprobate (see Du Cange).] Foreknown (to be damned); hence, condemned, reprobate. So † **Presci'ted** *a.*

(*Præscītus* 'foreknown' was evidently employed to avoid *prædestinātus*; but the latter being commonly restricted to the sense 'predestinated to salvation', *præscītus* came to be = 'foreordained to perdition, condemned, reprobate'.)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 Þe pope wat not, ne of himsilf, if he be sauid of God, or prescit to be dampnid, þat if he be prescit, silk indulgencis rennun not forþ azen þe ordinaunce of God. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 276 The deuout penetent and humble publican, whoe by our Sauiours verditt,..was justified, and the other, your examplare and his antigoniste, prescited, by those words *qui se humiliat exaltabitur, et qui se exaltat humiliabitur.*

Prescle, erron. form of PRESLE *Obs.*

Prescribe (prĭskrəi·b), *v.* Also 7 præs-. [ad. L. *præscrībĕre* to write before, to appoint or direct in writing, in law, to bring an exception against, demur to, etc.; f. *præ*, PRE- A + *scrībĕre* to write.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To write first or beforehand; also, to write with foreknowledge; to predict in writing; to describe beforehand. *Obs.*

1545 LPI AND *New Year's Gift* (1549) D iij, There hath bene to the nombre of a full hundreth or mo, that..hath .prescribed the actes of your moste noble predecessours. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d ij, So to Paint, and prescribe the Sunnes Motion, to the breadth of a heare. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* (1627) To Rdr., For the manner of proceeding used in this worke, it is prescribed in the preface. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 133 Except you rightly understand the words of Berengarius, (hee might have said of Pope Nicolas, who did prescribe them). 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 102 Esaias prescribed it excellently; The wolf shall dwell with the Lamb.

† b. To inscribe on the front or forepart. *Obs.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Ded., (Hauing heard your approbation of these in their presentment) I could not but prescribe them with your name.

2. To write or lay down as a rule or direction to be followed; to appoint, ordain, direct, enjoin. Const. *to* or dative; with simple obj. or obj. cl.

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 204 Let us prescribe him no time, but ever submit our wills to his. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 153 The workes of charite marcy and faithe specially prescribed and commaunded in scripture. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 249 What soeuer is prescribed vnto him that killeth any of the proclamed persons. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 93 Reason prescribeth..that Whatsoeuer we attempt in the course of our life, blame may be auoyded. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 227 Your master ought not to prescribe me what I am to do. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1761 III. 64 Wood prescribes to the news mongers in London what they are to write. 1778 JOHNSON in Boswell 17 Apr., Verses ..prescribed as an exercise. 1843 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE in Stanley *Arnold* (1844) I. i. 9, I know not whether the statutes prescribe the practice. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 415 Not even Religion should presume to prescribe to God the course which the world's development must have followed subsequently to its creation.

b. in *indirect pass.* with the person as subject.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. iv, So they were prescrib'd to goe to Church. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 37 And ten were prescribed the whip, and ten a brand on the cheek.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To lay down a rule; to dictate, appoint, direct. Of a law or custom: To be of force. *Obs.*

1564 *P. Martyr's Comm. Judges* 189 b, These prescribe not, when as they are manifestly vicious and euyll. But that custome prescribeth, which is neither against the woord of God, nor the law of nature, nor the common lawe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CV. vi, He rulers rules,..prescribes, and all obey. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 278 This Synode prescribed against the Pope's jurisdiction. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. ix. 387 Nothing..being so tyrannical as Ignorance, where Time and long Possession enables it to prescribe.

3. *Med. trans.* To advise or order the use of (a medicine, remedy, or treatment), with directions for the manner of applying it. Const. as in 2.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 54, I prescribe for his health this medicine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 178 Pliny prescribeth a man which twinkleth with his eyes, and cannot look stedfastly, to wear in a chain the tongue of a Fox. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 40 To prescribe to the people poysonous Drugs instead of wholsome food or physick. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 324 He was..prescribed a .. Ptisan. 1806 ROSANQUET & PULLEN *New Rep.* I. 196 The Defendant as apothecary made up the medicines prescribed by the Plaintiff for the patient. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* IX. 97 To leech his head and prescribe tartar emetic.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii 249 Methinkes you prescribe to your selfe very preposterously. 1607 — *Timon* V. iv. 84, I will. make each Prescribe to other, as each others Leach. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 200 This Doctor.. Prescribes, and .gives order for a Preventive Purge to be taken next morning. 1737 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 27 If..'Friendship be the physic of the mind', prescribe to me, dear Gray, I shall be a most obedient patient. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 7/1 His motto was that no statesman should prescribe until he was called in. *Mod.* The physician was asked to prescribe for him.

† **4.** *trans.* To limit, restrict, restrain; to confine within bounds. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg* i 601 Prescrib'd to one poore solitary place, Who should have progries'd all a Kingdomes space. 1688 PRIOR *Exodus iii.* 14 vii, Laws to his Maker the learn'd wretch can give: Can bound that Nature, and prescribe that Will, Whose pregnant word did either ocean fill. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. III (1840) 197 The faculties of man are prescribed on the other hand, and cannot sally out without leave.

II. *Law.* † **5** *trans.* a. To hold by PRESCRIPTION (sense 4 b). b. To claim by prescription. *Obs. rare.*

1455 *Rolls of Parl.* V 337/1 (Anc. Pet. 1387, P.R.O.) Not withstonding that by the olde liberte and fredome of the Comyne of this londe had, enjoyed and prescribed, fro the tyme that no mynde is, alle suche persones as . beene assembled in eny parlement ought to haue theire fredome to speke and sey in the hous of theire assemble .. he was ..arrested, and..led to the Toure of London. 1607 COWELL *Interpr* s v. *Prescription*, A seruant prescribeth liberty after a yeare.

6. *intr.* To make a claim by prescription; to assert a prescriptive right or claim (*to* or *for* something; also with *inf.* or *clause*).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II I. 104 b, If a hole countrey prescribe to pay no tythes for corne, or hey or suche other, [shewe me] whether thou thynke that that prescripcion is good. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* II xi. 42 b, A man may not prescrybe in a vyllayne in grosse without shewynge of wryttynge but in hymselfe that claymeth the vyllayne and in his auncesters whose heyre he is. *Ibid* 47 b, If a lord of a manour wyl prescrybe that it hath ben accustomed within his manoure tyme out of mynde that euery tenaunt [etc.]. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct Ch. wardens* (ed 4) 75 The Lord of a Manor. may prescribe to a Seat in the Body of the Church, which he and his Ancestors have immemorially used. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvii. 264 Formerly a man might, by the common law, have prescribed for a right which had been enjoyed by his ancestors or predecessors at any distance of time. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II 1119 If the party has a general common, and prescribes for common for any particular sort of cattle, this will be good. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop* (1875) 450 A man might..prescribe that he and his ancestors had from time immemorial exercised a certain right in gross.

fig. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I. ix. § 2 (1622) 62 Time, which prescribeth against all humane inuentions, and which chalengeth the honour of Antiquity from them. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii 260 Presuming on their former victories, that in so fortunate a place they might prescribe for conquest.

† **7.** *intr.* Of a person: To plead prescription of time (PRESCRIPTION 4) *against* an action, statute, or penalty; to cease to be liable on account of the lapse of the prescribed time. *Obs.*

1595 *Expos. Terms Law* 145 b, But one may not prescribe against a statute except he haue an other statute that serueth for him. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Prescription* A Judge or Clerk convicted for false entring of Pleas, &c. may be Fined within two years; the two years being past, he prescribes against the punishment of the said Statute. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Prescription*, Whosoever offendeth

against any such Statute, and escapes unquestion'd for two years or three .. may justly be said to have prescribed against that Action.

8. *Sc. Law, intr.* Of an action: To suffer prescription; to lapse, to become invalid or void by passage of time. Of a crime, debt, etc.: To be no longer capable of prosecution.

1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 12 All actions of warrandice.. shall not præscrybe [*ed.* 1816 prescryve], from the date of the band .but only from the date of the distresse. **1678** Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxix. § 1 (1699) 276 According to the Civil Law, Crimes did prescribe in twenty years. **1751** Hume *Ess., Justice* (1817) II. 235 Bills of exchange and promissory notes, by the laws of most countries, prescribe sooner than bonds, and mortgages. **1838** W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 773 By the act 1579, c 82, actions of removing prescribe within three years from the term at which the tenant has been warned to remove. **1874** *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 42 All inhibitions shall prescribe on the lapse of five years from the date.

fig. **1847** De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* xv. Wks. 1853 III. 37 The grasp of the church never relaxed, never 'prescribed', unless freely and by choice.

Hence **Prescri·bing** *vbl. sb.*; †**Prescri·bement**, prescription, prescribing. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 26/2 The matter being decised betwixt them after the popes own prescribement, themperour taketh his iourny to Papia. **1618** M Baret *Horsemanship* 1 65 By practise it may bee better perceiued then by prescribing. *a* **1704** T. Brown *Sat. on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Whole nations might be killed by thy prescribing.

Prescribe, formerly frequent for Proscribe.

Prescribed (-skrəi·bd), *ppl. a.* [f. Prescribe *v.* + -ed 1.] Laid down, appointed, or fixed beforehand; ordained, appointed, set, fixed, defined.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 562 They .which after a prescribed manner of punishment doo penance for their sinnes. *a* **1610** Healey *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 49 To drink no colde water nor wine, but at prescribed seasons. **1728** Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 276 Two of them seizing each prescribed Criminal. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 775 On the prescribed day, the Sheriff's officers ventured to cross the boundary. **1863** E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 193 Within its prescribed limits, and under its prescribed conditions, the operations of instinct are certain.

Prescriber (prĭskrəi·bəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who prescribes.

1. One who appoints or ordains.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref., The physycians of the bodyes, haue practycioners, and potycaryes that dooe ministre theyr arte vnder theym: and themselfes are the prescrybers and appoyncters what it is that muste bee geuen to the sycke **1557** *Pet.* in H. Swinden *Hist. Gt. Yarmouth* (1772) 428 Not as prescribers, but humbell submitters. **1630** Lord *Banians* 71 The first Prescriber of their rites. **1760–72** H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 63, I was impelled to .. your destruction .by the bloody prescribers of custom. **1907** in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 6/3 Prescription is all very well if you are satisfied as to the infallibility of the prescriber

2. One who writes a medical prescription. Also *fig.* [**1548** · see sense 1.] *a* **1660** Hammond *xix Serm.* xiii. Wks. 1684 IV. 652 Hence is neither the physick to be under-prized, nor the Prescriber. **1756** C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I Pref., The best prescriber can hardly confide in his own prescriptions. **1851** J. Cumming *Foreshadows* viii. (1854) 233 The cure is not in the prescription, but in the prescriber.

3. One who holds or claims by prescription. *rare.*

1717 in Keble, *Life Bp. T. Wilson* x. (1863) 348 Being thoroughly convinced of the Divine right of paying tithes in kind, and being one of the ancient prescribers in this isle, [he] did freely give up the said prescription into the hands of the Bishop.

Prescript (prĭ·skript, †prĭskri·pt), *sb.* Also (in sense 3) **prescript.** [ad. L. *præscript-um* something prescribed, a copy, task, precept, rule, etc., sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of *præscrībĕre* to Prescribe. So F. *prescript.*]

1. That which is prescribed or laid down as a rule; an ordinance, rule, law, precept, command; a regulation, direction, instruction.

c **1540** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 19 Emonge artificers and husbandmen it is receaved as a prescripte that thei should sweate bie noe meanes. **1543** Becon *Policy of War* Wks. 1560 I. 128 b, They worshipped and serued him . according to the prescripte of his holy worde. **1683** Tryon *Way to Health* 624 To conduct the rest of their Lives according to the Prescripts of Chastity and Virtue. **1797** Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 359 The legitimate contributions which he is to furnish according to the prescript of law. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 5/1 Whether the French Government was consulted before the issue of the Prescript.

2. Medicine prescribed; also *transf.* a medical prescription. Now *rare.*

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 45 Your prescript is compounded of these delicate simples, Brimstone, Assa fœtida, Galbanum, S. John's Wort, and Rue. **1647** Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxiii. 5 Like unto the foolish patient, which when the physician bids him take the prescript, eats up the paper. **1710** T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* Title-p., A Body of Medicines, containing a thousand select prescripts. **1749** Shenstone *Ode after Sickness* 52 The nymphs that heal the pensive mind, By prescripts more resin'd. **1891** G. Meredith *One of our Cong.* (1892) 205 A medical prescript, one of the grand specifics.

3. *nonce-use.* That which is written beforehand or in the forepart (of a book, etc.); a preface, introduction.

1862 Ld. Stanhope *Pitt* III. 408 He proposed that the paper should be sent unsigned, and with a Preface or Præscript as follows.

† In the following, app. a misprint of the early edd. for Prescription 4 b:

1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1629) 85 In those cases prescripts will not serue, except it bee so ancient, that it hath had allowance before the Iustices in Eyre.

Prescript (prĭskri·pt), *a.* [In 1., ad. L. *præscript-us*, pa. pple of *præscrībĕre* to Prescribe. So obs. F. *prescript* adj. (*a* 1430 in Godef.), F. *prescrit.* In II., f. Pre- B. 1 + L. *script-us* written.]

I. 1. Prescribed or laid down beforehand as a rule; ordained, appointed, fixed, settled. Now *rare.*

c **1460** *Oseney Reg.* 161 Of oolde & laudabile and lawfully prescripte custome. **1551** Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 108 A prescripte and appointed some of money. **1586** *Exam. H. Barrowe* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 19 Whether he thinketh that any leitourgies or prescript formes of prayer may be imposed vpon the church. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 290 The Prescript Rule of Hippocrates. **1792** Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 13 The prescript form to which the Church of Rome binds its clergy. **1877** Kinglake *Crimea* VI. viii. 482 Trying to make prescript words perform the task of a General.

†**2.** Circumscribed, limited. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1645–7 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* 59 A prescript place like a Tub.

†**3.** Acquired by or based on prescription; prescriptive. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1652 Nedham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 7 If any Doctors should .say, that the Republick hath a prescript Dominion over the Adriatick Sea, with a long possession, notwithstanding they prove it not.

II. 4. Prior to the age of writing *nonce-use.*

1883 T. Kerslake in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VII. 283/1 The earlier southern incursions of the Patrician school [i. e. that of St. Patrick] through the estuary of the Severn, were in a darker and prescript age.

Prescriptible, *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *præscript-* (see prec.) + -ible; so F. *prescriptible* (*prescrittible* 16th c. in Littré). It. *prescrittibile.*] Liable or subject to prescription; derived from or founded on prescription.

1542 Henry VIII *Declar. Scots* D iij b, The hole prescription of the Scottis, if the matier were prescriptable, is thus deduced euidentely to .xiii. yere. **1688** *Answ. Talon's Plea* 31 A Sovereign Power, that neither suffers attaint, nor is prescriptible. **1795** Wythe *Decis. Virginia* 97 That the demand of the plaintiffs is in its nature prescriptible.

Hence **Prescriptibi·lity**, the quality of being prescriptible.

a **1843** Judge Story cited in Worcester.

Prescription (prĭskri·pʃən). [a. F. *prescription* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *præscriptiōn-em* a writing before or in front, a title, introduction; a pretext, pretence; a precept, rule; in law, as in sense 4; n. of action f. *præscrībĕre* (ppl. stem *præscript-*) to Prescribe.]

I. 1. The action of prescribing or appointing beforehand; that which is prescribed or appointed; written or explicit direction or injunction.

1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 37 Suerlye, we wyll not exchange oure fathers doynges and tradicions, .. but cheifely lene vnto them and to theyr prescription. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiv. (Arb.) 137 Your feete of three times by prescription of the Latine Grammarians are of eight sundry proportions. **1641** 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* § 2 (1653) 8 Their prayer was not of Regular prescription, but of a present Conception. *a* **1716** Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 4 To lead his Life according to those Rules and Prescriptions which are here given by our Saviour. **1874** Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* I. ix. 95 In the recognition of conduct as 'right' is involved an authoritative prescription to do it. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 7/1 Provinces .. where the prescriptions of the Berlin Treaty are still unfulfilled.

2. A direction or formula (usually) written by a physician for the composition and use of a medicine; a recipe; *transf.* the medicine prescribed. In early use, more widely, any course of hygiene ordered by a physician, 'doctor's orders'.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* x. (1599) 413 Eating raw apples and things contrary to the prescription of Physicke. **1601** Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii 227 You know my Father left me some prescriptions Of rare and prou'd effects. **1650** Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 188 The best prescription. is to use such exercises as gently dilate and extend the Breast. **1679** *Hist Jetzer* 15 This Prescription the Sub-prior faithfully made up, and put into Phials for use. **1700** Rycaut *Hist. Turks* III. 131 The Elector of Bavaria remained at Brin to take the Air by the prescription of his Physitians. **1777** Fletcher *Bible Armin.* Wks. 1795 IV. 263 Physicians, who write their prescriptions in Latin. **1861** Flo Nightingale *Nursing* 93 Women who will write to London to their physician, and ask for some prescription from him, which they 'used to like'.

†**3.** Restriction, limitation, circumscription. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Prescription*, limitation, or appointing a certaine compasse. **1649** Milton *Eikon.* ix. Wks. 1851 III. 405 To limit and lay prescription on the Laws of God and truth of the Gospel by mans establishment. *a* **1718** Penn *Tracts* Wks 1726 I. 451 If Men be restricted by the Prescriptions of some Individuals.

II. *Law.* **4.** Limitation or restriction of the time within which an action or claim can be raised. [L. *præscriptio*, in law, An exception, objection, demurrer; a limitation of the subject-matter in a suit; limitation as to time (*Digest* 18. 1. 76).] Now commonly called *negative prescription.*

[**1292** Britton I. xix § 7 En tel cas voloms nous qe .. prescripcioun de tens courge encountre nous cum encountre autre del poeple. *a* **1377** *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 409/1 La ou il ne poit assigner la dite Assise estre par prescription de temps.] **1474** *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 107/1 Anentis þe act maide of befor of prescripcione of obligacionis it is ordanit [etc.]. **1542** Henry VIII *Declar. Scots* D iij b, The passing ouer of tyme not commodious for the purpose, is not alleg. able in prescription for the losse of any right. **1605** *Tryall Chev.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 268 Yeres limit not a Crowne; There's no prescription to inthrall a King. **1639** Fuller *Holy War* I ix. (1840) 14 No prescription of time could prejudice the title of the King of Heaven. **1797** tr. *Vattel's Law Nat.* II xi. 187 *Prescription* is the exclusion of all pretensions to a right – an exclusion founded on the length of time during which that right has been neglected. **1838** W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 768 The negative prescription of obligations, by the lapse of forty years, was first introduced [into Scotland] by the statute 1469, c. 29. *Ibid.* 774 By 7 Will. III, c. 3 § 5, high treason committed within the Queen's dominions suffers a triennial prescription, if indictment be not found against the offender by a grand jury within that time.

b. Uninterrupted use or possession from time immemorial, or for a period fixed by law as giving a title or right; hence, title or right acquired by virtue of such use or possession: sometimes called *positive prescription.*

c **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III 294 3if coveitouse prestis han þe in possession of oþere mennus goodis fourty 3eer or þritti, wrongfully, þei may not be taken from hem; þe vertu of prescripcion, bi long custom of synne, haþþe made hem lordis. **1483** *Act* 1 *Rich III*, c. 6 § 1 Divers Fairs have been holden by Prescription allowed afore Justices in Eyre. **1523** Fitzherb *Surv.* 6 This is commen appurtenaunte by prescripcyon, bycause of the vse out of tyme of mynde. **1590** Swinburne *Testaments* 221 Where the probation and approbation of testamentes of the tenaunts there dwelling, dooth by prescription appertaine to the principall Lord. **1650** Fuller *Pisgah* II. xiii. 269 His title to this plain. is made lawfull by the prescription of three thousand years possession. **1682** *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 32 Nor were these Charters Original Grants, but only Confirmations of what the City had by prescription possess'd and enjoy'd long before. **1726** Ayliffe *Parergon* 194 'Tis said in our Law Books, that the Publick acquires a Right by Custom, but only private Persons acquire it by Prescription. **1790** Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 276 If prescription be once shaken, no species of property is secure, when it once becomes an object large enough to tempt the cupidity of indigent power. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) III. 467 This mode of acquisition was well known in the Roman law by the name of *usucapio*... In the English law it is called prescription. **1838** W. Bell *Dict Law Scot.* 766 The positive prescription was introduced [into Scotland] by the act 1617, c. 12. **1876** Digby *Real Prop.* III. § 18. 156 *note*, Prescription is where a person possesses a right by reason of the fact of long and uninterrupted enjoyment, as of right, either by himself and his ancestors, or by himself and his predecessors in title. **1895** Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* II II. iv. 81 Our law [in 13th c.] knew no acquisitive prescription for land, it merely knew a limitation of actions. *Ibid* 140 Many incorporeal things can be acquired by prescription, by long-continued user. In particular we may see this in the case of rights of common

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (*a*) Ancient or continued custom, esp. when viewed as authoritative. (*b*) Claim founded upon long use.

(*a*) **1589** Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 301 Yt was not fytte his Majestie should be bound to geve his letteres of protectyon by prescriptyone, but as seemed his Kyngly pleasure beste **1605** Camden *Rem.* (1637) 109 Yet Plantagenet, Steward, Valoys, Borbon, Habsburg, &c. by prescription of time haue preuailed so farre, as they are now accounted surnames. **1652** Nedham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 170 Almost all the Principal Points of the Intervenient Law of Nations, .do depend upon Prescription or antient Custom *a* **1704** T. Brown *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 83 Your love to my order is of antient date and very long prescription. **1750** Johnson *Rambler* No 1 P 1 Some easy method .. which might enjoy the security of prescription **1850** Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I ii. 68 His temper was moulded to the love of precedent and prescription. **1881** Westcott & Hort *Gk. N. T.* Introd § 19 The modified texts that reigned by an accidental prescription

(*b*) **1625** Bacon *Ess., Negotiating* (Arb.) 91 Vse also such, as haue .. Preuailed before in Things wherein you haue Employed them; For that breeds Confidence, and they will striue to maintaine their Prescription. **1682** Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 17 Narrow self-ended Souls make prescription of good Offices. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 334 The country gentlemen and the country clergymen [had been] on the side of authority and prescription.

†**5.** The action of 'prescribing' or claiming by prescription (see Prescribe *v.* 6). *Obs.*

1531 [see Prescribe *v.* 6]. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 222 Prescription is when a man claimeth any thing, for that he, his ancestors, or predecessors, have had, or used any thing all the time, whereof no mind is to the contrary. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 65 A prescription *de non decimando* is a claim to be entirely discharged from tithes, and to pay no compensation for them.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prescription-book*, *-writing*; **prescription-glass**, (*a*) a glass vessel with measures marked on it (*Cent. Dict.*); (*b*) a lens ground according to an oculist's prescription.

1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 190 The art of pharmacy and the science of prescription-writing will become useless. **1887** J. C. Harris *Free Joe*, etc (1888) 155 Dr. Buxton, prescription-book in hand, gazed at her, over his old-fashioned spectacles. **1888** *Sci. Amer.* 28 Apr 259/1 The lens-grinding room .. is devoted almost exclusively to making what are known as 'prescription glasses'.

Hence †**Prescri·ptionary** *a.*, arising from prescription of time, prescriptive; **Prescri·ptionist**, †**a.** one who writes a prescription (*obs.*); **b.** one who makes up medicines in accordance with prescriptions, a dispenser.

1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 80 We may safely, therefore, explode that old prescriptionary Maxim **1716**

M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 All comprehended in the honourable Tetrarchy of Physicians or Doctors (κατ' ἐξοχην, or Præscriptionists), Chirurgians, Apothecaries, and Chymists 18 . *Sanitarian* XVIII. 427 (Cent D.) The apparent deterioration was due to the dishonesty of the retail druggist or prescriptionist.

† **Prescription** [2], a frequent early form of Proscription. [Due to confusion of *præ-* and *pro-*.]

c 1400 *Apol Loll.* 19 Lawful cursing .is dede of þe kirk; for it is a prescripcoun fro comyning of feiþful men. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 129 Grete treasones, destruccion of citesynnes, robbenge and prescriptiones folowede [L. *proscriptiones*, 1387 exilynge]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 275 The same outlawing or prescription is against the lawes 1639 Drumm of Hawth. *Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Nothing was heard but Prescriptions, Banishments, Assasinations, Treasons

Prescriptive (prĭskri·ptiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *præscriptiv-us* of or relating to a legal exception or demurrer: see Prescript *sb.* and -ive.]

1. That prescribes or directs; giving definite, precise directions or instructions.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. xviii. 93 A will to be executed by a father for a daughter carries somewhat daring and prescriptive in the very word. 1788 *Trifler* No 10 126 Prescriptive rules for the preservation of health. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. vi. 92 Thus the spirit of the prescription may be still in force when the prescriptive authority is repealed.

† **2.** Appointed or fixed by prescription. *Obs.*

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xviii. 485 Directions are given for appointing a new officer, in case there be no election, or a void one, made upon the charter or prescriptive day.

3. Derived from or founded on prescription or lapse of time, as *prescriptive right* or *title*.

1766 Blackstone *Comm* II. xxvii 494 Lords of manors ..who have to this day a prescriptive right to grant administration to their intestate tenants and suitors. 1782 Burke *Reform Representation* Wks. 1842 II. 487 Our constitution is a prescriptive constitution; it is a constitution, whose sole authority is, that it has existed time out of mind 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 182 The ancient holiday, to which the scholars believed they had acquired a prescriptive title from immemorial usage.

4. Arising from or recognized by long-standing custom or usage; prescribed by custom.

1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, Unusual compliments, to which there is no stated and prescriptive answer, embarrass the feeble, and disgust the wise 1805 Roscoe *Leo X*, II. 23 A work, which does not implicitly adopt prescriptive errors. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. i. 9 To have his regular score at the bar and his prescriptive corner at the winter's fireside. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect Brit. Poets* (1857) II. x. 14 To have the sun called by his simple almanac name, instead of the loftier prescriptive title of Phœbus.

5. Giving or recognizing prescription or prescriptive right. *rare.*

1785 Burke *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks IV. 226 This venerable patriarchal job, hoary with prescriptive years 1796 — *Let. Noble Ld.* ibid. VIII. 48 The duke of Bedford will stand as long as prescriptive law endures.

Hence **Prescri·ptively** *adv.*, by prescription; by recognized custom; **Prescri·ptiveness**, prescriptive character or quality.

1780 Burke *Œcon. Reform* Wks. III. 272 The forest lands, in which the crown has (where they are not granted or prescriptively held) the dominion of the soil, and the vert and venison. 1846-7 De Quincey *Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 298 The cards themselves, by their gay colouring, and the antique prescriptiveness of the figures, throw an air of brilliancy upon the game. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 178 We continue to admire pictures prescriptively and by tradition.

† **Prescrive**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 præ-, 5 **-scrife**. [ad. F. *prescriv-*, full stem of *prescrire* (15th c. in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *præscribĕre* to Prescribe, after *écrire*:—*scribĕre*. Cf. Describe.]

1. *trans.* = Prescribe *v.* 2.

1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* lxxxi. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 129 Of prayar at præscrivit tymes in the Kirk. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 236, I prescrive him na law 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign* s. v. *Annuel*, Prescrived and appoynted be the law of this realm. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min Bk.* (1855) 97 At the expyering of everie ane of the dyets prescryvit be thir instructiones.

b. = Prescribe *v.* 3.

1861 Davidson *Poems* 77 (E. D. D.) My grannie may prescrive an herb for me.

2. (?) *intr.* To become valid by prescription.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 80 Thair possessioun .is of sa lang tyme bygane prescrivit and passit prescripcioun.

3. *intr.* Of a right or claim: To cease to be valid, to lapse by prescription of time; = Prescribe *v* 7; also said of the prescribed period: To elapse, run out.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 262 Efter xxxtl ȝeris he aw nouthir till ansuer bataill na othir process, for the tyme prescryvis of lawe. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 95/1 Þe obligatione sall prescrife & be of nain avail þe said fourtj ȝeris beand Ronnyng & vnpersewit be þe law. 1474 *Ibid.* 107/1 In tyme to cum all obligacionis maid or to be maide þ' beis no' folowyt w'in xl ȝeris sall prescrive and be of na awaill. 1540 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 147 Comprysit landis expiris and prescryvis sevin ȝeiris being bypast; bot landis annalzeit under reversioun prescryvis nevir. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. vi. § 22 (1699) 29 If these pursuits should not prescrive with us in five years, as they do by the common Law.

¶ **4.** *trans.* To condemn, prohibit, Proscribe. *rare*—[1].

[Due to med.L. confusion of *præ-* and *pro-*.]

1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 58 Bot wyte the wickit pastouris wald no' mend Thair vitious leving all þe warld prescryvis.

† **Prescri·ver.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -er [1].] = Prescriber 1.

1639 Balcanquhal *Declar. Chas. I Tumults Scot.* 347 Albeit by the meaning of the prescriver of an oath, the swearer were tacitly bound to maintaine Episcopacie. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 408 What is the service of him that may be called religion indeed? Should we be the prescrivers of it?

Prescutal, -scutellum, -scutum: Pre- A. 4.

Prese, obs. f. Praise, Press, Prize.

† **Pre·seance.** *Obs.* [a. F. *préséance* (*presseance* 1595 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *pré-*, Pre- A. 2 + *séance* a sitting (see Séance), after OF. *preseer* to preside.] Precedence, precedency.

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. lxiv. (1591) 222 Yet were they at discorde brawling about the preseance 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 71 Who..may for their discrete judgement in precedence, and preseance, read a lesson to our civilest gentry. [1826 H. Best *Four Yrs. France* 27 To allow to the bishop of that city a préséance above all other bishops.]

Presede, obs. form of Precede.

Presedent(e, obs. ff. Precedent, President.

[**Preseing**, misreading of *foreseeing* (in MS.). In *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 170; whence in Motley, *Cent. Dict.*, etc.]

† **Presegme.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *præsegmen* a piece cut off, paring.]

1623 Cockeram, *Presegme*, the paring of ones nailes

Pre-select: see Pre- A. 1. **Presell**, Sc var. Precel *Obs.* **Presemilunar, -seminal, -ary**: see Pre- B. 3, 1.

Presence (pre·zĕns). Also 4-6 **presens, -ense**, 5 **-ance**, 6 **-enss, præsence**, 7 **præsens**. [a. OF. *presence* (12th c in Littré) (mod. F. *présence* after new formations in *pré-*):—L. *præsentia* presence, f. *præsens* Present *a.*: see -ence.]

1. The fact or condition of being present; the state of being before, in front of, or in the same place with a person or thing; being there; attendance, company, society, association. Usually with *of* or possessive indicating the person or thing that is present.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 47 Þe folke þat i visited noght with bodily presens. 1340 *Ayenb.* 161 Of blisse of þe presense of Iesu crist, and of þe uelinge of þe holy gost. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7936 Þou partid our presens with þi prise wepyn, þat with faith and affynité were festinyt togedur. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxi. 211 Ye shall se Huon, whose presence ye so sore desyre. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 231 Hys presence and persone is to them ryghte acceptable. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 24 By Aversion, we signifie the Absence; and by Hate, the Presence of the Object. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1321 Our Law forbids at thir Religious Rites My presence; for that cause I cannot come. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 2 They were seldom honoured with the presence of their new sovereign. 1836 E. Osler *Hymn*, O God, unseen, yet ever near, Thy presence may we feel 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. ii. 31 The junction of the..rocks is marked by the presence of a conglomerate with a calcareo-magnesian cement. 1893 Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xii. 288 Pusey..delighted in the presence of God manifested in nature.

† **b.** With *pl.* An instance of being present. *rare.*

a 1635 Sibbes *Emanuell* ii. (1638) 10 There were divers presences of Christ, before Hee came.

c. In reference to the manner in which Christ is held to be present in the Eucharist. (See also Real *a.*[2] 2 b.)

[*c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1438 When they sy the bodyly presence Of that hooly Eukaryst, lowly gan they lowte.] 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* ad fin., It is not ment thereby [kneeling], that any adoracion is doone . unto anye reall and essencial presence there beeyng [1662 any Corporal Presence] of Christs naturall fleshe and bloude. ? *a* 1555 [? Latimer] in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 979/1 This same presence may be called moste fitly, a reall presence, that is a presence not fained, but a true and faythfull presence. 1559-1882 [see Real *a.*[2] 2 b]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 369 b, The doctrine of the corporall presence of Christ in the Sacrament. *c* 1683 Burnet *Orig. Mem* (1902) 52 He [Jas. Dk. of York] was bred to believe a mysterious sort of real presence in the sacrament. 1851 S. Wilberforce in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. iii. 105 This seems to me wholly different from speaking of the 'Presence' as the result of the faith of the receiver. 1866 R. W. Dale *Disc. Spec. Occas.* IV. 93 The presence of Christ is not in consecrated bread but in regenerated souls. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. ii, You do not own The bodily presence in the Eucharist, Their wafer and perpetual sacrifice. 1901 B. J. Kidd 39 *Articles* II. xxviii. § 3 The presence, as being thus a spiritual presence, is at once a real presence and not a 'gross or sensible' one. 1901 Bp. Gore *Body of Christ* iv. § 2 (1907) 232 The doctrine of the objective presence in, under, or with, the consecrated elements. 1903 J. P. Whitney in *Cambr. Mod. Hist.* II. x. 332 In spite of varying views as to the exact nature of the Presence, its reality had always been admitted.

2. In certain connexions, used with a vague sense of the place or space in front of a person, or which immediately surrounds him. With *of* or possessive; usually preceded by a prep. (*in, before* (arch.), *into, to, from, out of*, etc.); also as obj. of certain verbs, as *forsake*.

In his presence = before or with him, where he is, in his company; *from his presence* = from being with him, from where he is, out of his company, etc.; also *poet.* and *rhet.* with demonstrative and other adjs. which in effect qualify the person or persons implied: e. g. *in this (august) presence* = in the presence of this (august) personage.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 20 For aulde storys..Representis the dedys Of stalwart folk þat lywyt ar, Rycht as þai þan in presence war. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 154 When the court was plein, When Julius was in presence. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3328 Þe maistirs of Persy þan put þam in-to presens, as þe prose tellis. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 13 Thus all the chyldren than beynge in presence He set in honour, & rowme of excellence. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) iii. 14 And preiss 30w ay in presenss to repair. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 62 'Tis very true. You were in presence then, And you can witnesse with me, this is true. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 20 The King of China gives not presence, but rarely at the great suit of his people *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 379 His fathers corpse lying in presence in a coffin or bier *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 176 They would not have done it in the presence at St. James's. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 134 The master of the ceremonies led Harry up to the presence. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxii, A flock of sheep which, when a stranger dog is in presence may be..seen to assemble in the rear of an old belwether. 1889 *Daily News* 28 June 5/8 Eight-and-twenty gentlemen,. bent low to receive them, and backed out of the Presence as best they could with them prizes

† **c.** Hence, A place prepared for ceremonial presence or attendance; a presence-chamber. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 86 Shortly after was made in Westmynster hall a scaffolde for the lordes and a presence for a ludge railed and counter railed about, and barred with degrees. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 17 And 't please your Grace, the two great Cardinals Wait in the presence. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* IV. 238 The Presence seems, with things so richly odd, The mosque of Mahound, or some queer Pagod.

† **d.** In same sense, *chamber of presence. Obs.*

1565 Earl of Bedford in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 210 David [Rizzio] was thruste owte of the Cabinet thorowe the bede chamber into the Chamber of Presens. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1582/1 Hir Maiesties most gratious answer, deliuered by hir selfe..in hir chamber of presence at Richmond. 1643 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Dec., He had audience of the French King in the golden chamber of presence.

† **3.** *concr.* Those who are present; a number of persons assembled; an assembly, a company. *Obs.* (See also note to 2.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4560 When all the pepull were pesit, þe presens full still, Calcas to the kynges carpes thies wordes. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 216 Suche persones.. forgetten theimselfes & maken all the presence to laughe at theim. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii 536 Here is like to be a good presence of Worthies. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* A ij b, I preached in English, vnto an English Auditorie, though composed then of Royall and Noble presence. 1674 Grew *Anat. Trunks* II. iv. § 13 In this Honourable and Learned Presence, I have formerly had occasion to shew the Experiment. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 192 Choosing to..have his first Presence composed, of a few humble Shepherds. 1788 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 462 The presence was so numerous, that little could be caught of what they said to the King.

4. With possessive, denoting the actual person (or thing) that is present (*his presence* = his present self, himself being present); hence sometimes nearly = embodied self, objective personality. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Where that ever [she] schewithe her presence, Sche bryngithe gladnes to citees and tounnes. 1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 377 Your Royall presences be rul'd by mee. 1671 Milton *Samson* 28 As in a fiery column charioting His Godlike presence. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 261 Her ample presence fills up all the place. 1821 Shelley *Epipsychidion* 325 And from her presence life was radiated Through the grey earth and branches bare and dead. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lost Bower* xviii, And the blue-bell's purple presence signed it worthily across

b. Hence, A person who is corporally present; usually with implication of impressive appearance or bearing (see 5); sometimes merely, a person of good 'presence' or aspect.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xii, In an awkward retreat to

ıake way for the approaching presence. 1847 Wordsw. *)de Install. Pr. Albert* ad. fin., That Presence fair and right,..The pride of the Islands, Victoria the Queen. 1871 Browning *Balaustion* 1814 And over him, who stood but Herakles? There smiled the mighty presence, all one mile. 1896 'M. Field' *Attila* II. 37 Our envoy owns the fun, When mounted on his wiry steed, a presence To pause efore, admiring.

5. Demeanour, carriage, or aspect of a person, sp. when stately or impressive; nobleness, majesty, or handsomeness of bearing or appearance.

1579 Puttenham *Partheniades* viii, Affable grace, speeche loquent, and wise; Stately præsence, suche as becometh ne Whoe seemes to rule realmes by her lookes alone. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 166 Her faire sister ..Of such nchanting presence and discourse. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 2 Nov., The Queene a very little plain old woman, and othing more in her presence..than any ordinary woman. 762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 210 Iore was a man of a stately and handsome presence. 861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 120 He must have what s called a 'presence'. his outward man must communicate .at once and without fail, something of indwelling power 899 J. G. Millais *Life Sir J. F. Millais* I. i. 1 He was a ıan of fine presence and undeniable talent.

† **b** Carriage (of the body) in dancing. *Obs.*

1706 J. Weaver *Art Dancing* 3 The Posture or Presence f the Body, is to have respect to that part of the Room, to which the Face or Fore-part of the Body is directed.

6. Something present, a present being (see also 1 b); a divine, spiritual, or incorporeal being or influence felt or conceived as present.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 144 To whom the sovran Presence thus repli'd. Was shee thy God, that her thou didst obey Before his voice? 1718 Prior *Knowledge* 589 How can ood angels be in Heaven confin'd, Or view that Presence which no space can bind? 1798 Wordsw. *Lines Tintern Abbey* 44 And I have felt A presence that disturbs me with he joy Of elevated thoughts. 1857-8 Sears *Athan.* vi. 48 Divine and celestial presences. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. i. 17 He caused Himself to be succeeded by an eternal Presence, 'even the Spirit of Truth, which abideth for ver'.

7. *Presence of mind* (= L. *præsentia animi*): he state or quality of having one's wits about one, or of having full control over oneself, esp. in peril or emergency; calmness and self-command in rying or dangerous circumstances; freedom from mbarrassment, agitation, or panic. Cf. *present ınind*, Present *a.* 4.

1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Proph.* 38 Great courage and resence of mind. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III 96 That Commander..never wanted Presence f Mind in the most immergent Dangers. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* III. xix. 168, I had besides been led into a resence of mind, by being made a person of some conequence. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* IV. i, I lost my presence f mind. 1883 J. G. McKendrick in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 81/2 What is called 'presence of mind' really means that ower of self-control which prevents the bodily energies eing paralysed by strong sensory impressions.

¶ **8.** *Catachr. This presence*: the present writing or document (corruption of *these presents*: see Present *sb.*1 2 b). *Obs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 544/1 Expresse mencyon of the erey yerly valure..in this presence is not made. 1617 in *Surtees Wills* (Camden) 165 The .. writinge before in this resence conteyned.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *presence affirming* adj., *list*, *-token*; **presence-lobby**, the lobby or antechamber; **presence-room** = Presence-chamber.

1633 Ford *Broken H.* II ii, She sits i'th presence-lobby ast asleep, sir. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. iii. § 1 To onvey them..to their Audience in the Brain, the mind's Presence room. 1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) II xiv 04 Presence-affirming terms. 1836 Keble in *Lyra Apost.* 1849) 178 Since holy Gabriel to meek Mary bore The resence-token of th' Incarnate Son. 1847 Tennyson *Prince*, 50 That morning in the presence room I stood With Cyril nd with Florian, my two friends 1904 H. Hecht *Heid's ongs* 47 The presence-lists show that Fergusson seldom nissed the meetings of the Cape.

Hence **Pre'senced** (-ënst) *a.*, (in comb.) having such and such) a 'presence', personality, or aspect; **Pre'senceless** *a.*, not accompanied by the presence of any one; † **Pre'sencing** *vbl. sb.* (as if from vb. *presence*), causing to be present.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 392 Temples Places whereunto he Gods .. were confined and limited, and for the presencing of whom a Statue was necessary. 1877 Iza D. Hardy *Glencairn* VI. xx, It. chilled him as if a presenceess voice had spoken. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. xi. 375 One of the rarest types of nobly-presenced Englishmen.

Pre'sence-chamber. [Cf. prec. 2 c, d.] The chamber in which a sovereign or other great personage receives guests, or persons entitled to appear before him; a reception-room in a palace or great house. Also *fig.*

[1565-1643 Chamber of presence: see prec. 2 d.] 1575 Langham *Let.* (1871) 47 The Parcæ at high midnight, gate them gigling..into the presens Chamber. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 186 That no man stand bare-headed in the presence-chamber or parliament-house of Scotland, or before any chair of state. 1667 Poole *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 143 We shew our Reverence to the King in being uncovered in his Presence Chamber, though the King be not there. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 251 The peers..were excluded the presence-chamber till they made their submission. 1885 W. F. Martin *Mem.* vii. 160 Her closet was the presence-chamber of Deity.

† **Pre'sency.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præsentia*: see -ency.] = Presence.

1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 169 In the prescencie of Sir Robert Gell. 1641 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* (1642) 97 You give us..a promise of a Nationall Synod; I doe still wish the presency thereof.

Presensation (prīsensē·ʃən). [f. Pre- A. 2 + Sensation.] = next.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal., Def.* 219 The presage and presensation of it, has in all ages been a very great Joy and Triumph to all holy men and Prophets. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. iv. 307 Beasts..have indeed Perceptions, Sensations, and Presensations (if I may use the Expression). 1807 Jas. Hall *Trav. Scot.* II. 436 Many believe in the prescience or presensation of magpies. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 256 Concerning the faculty of presensation, it is worth while to say a little more.

Presension (prīse·nʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7-8 **-tion.** [ad. L. *præsensiōn-em* (Cic.) a foreboding, presentiment, n. of action f. *præsentire*, ppl. stem *præsens-*, to feel beforehand.] Feeling or perception of something before it exists, occurs, or manifests itself; foreknowledge, foresight; presage, presentiment.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 125 They had many sorts of predictions, presensions, forseeings. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 128 In sundry animalls, we deny not a kinde of naturall Astrologie, or innate presention both of wind and weather. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. ix. 130 A certain divination, which the Greeks call prophecy, that is a presension, and knowledge of future things. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks 1721 III. 11 Ants have presensions of the Change in Air, And never work Abroad but when 'tis fair. 1836 Dr. Somerset in Lady G. Ramsden *Corr. Two Brothers* (1906) 328 Major Howard..appeared to have a very decided presension of his untimely death.

Present (pre·zĕnt), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 6 **præsent.** [a. OF. *present* (11th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *présent* (see Presence):—L. *præsens*, *præsent-em* present, immediate, prompt, properly pres. pple. of *præsse* to be before, to be at hand. In verse often stressed *present* down to *c* 1500.] An adjective of relation; expressing a local or temporal relation to a person or thing which is the point of reference.

I. Senses relating to place, etc.

1. Being before, beside, with, or in the same place as the person to whom the word has relation; being in the place considered or mentioned; that is here (or there). Chiefly in predicate. Opp. to Absent *a.* 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Huanne he þet me spekþ of ne is nazt present. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxix. 15 Ne to 30w alone but to alle present & absent. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1769 (*Lucrece*) Ryght so thogh that hir forme were absent The plesaunce of hir forme was present 1390 Gower *Conf.* III 288 Whanne he sih the king present, He preith he moste his dowhter have. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10294 (Trin.) Into wildernes he went Þere as his fe was present 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 85 All present wer in twynkling of ane e 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 133 How is it possibil that the precious bodie and blude of our salviour Christ Jesus..may be really and corporally present in the sacrament of the Altar? *Ibid.* 207 That the verai body of our Lord is really and substantially present in the sacrament of the Eucharist. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 165 What is presenter, what nearer, what closer joined than every man's soul to himself? 1611 Shaks *Wint. T.* II. ii. 17, I must be present at your Conference. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* ii, A present deity, they shout around; A present deity, the vaulted roofs rebound. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 252 Whom. what he views of beautiful or grand In nature..Prompts with remembrance of a present God 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 30 To be present at his burial. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I xiii. 258 We are present at the details of the ancient custom. *Mod.* Were you present, when he made the statement?

b. Existing in the thing, class, or case mentioned or under consideration; not wanting; 'found'. Opp. to Absent *a.* 2.

1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 94 The reason is either lost or not lost, that is, wholly present or wholly absent. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1003 If plants only emit oxygen gas by absorbing and decomposing carbonic acid gas,..unless carbonic acid gas be present, they can emit no oxygen gas. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 423 In the Hemiptera..wings may be present or absent.

c. *Present under arms* (Mil.): see quot.

1829 Sir W. Napier *Penins. War* VIII. i. II 206 His own British and German troops, about twenty-six thousand in number; of which the present under arms, including sergeants, amounted to twenty-two thousand. [*Note*] In the British army, when speaking of the number present under arms, the corporals and privates only are understood In the French army, the present under arms includes every military person.

2. That is actually in hand, being dealt with, written, discussed, or considered: often used in a book or writing to denote that book or writing itself, or the writer himself. (Formerly *this present* (cf. OF. *ceste present chartre*); now usually *the present* is emphatic for 'this').

1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet.* i. 12 And sotheli I wole 3ou witynge and confermid in present treuthe. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 349 And fro all maner of right and clayme therfro, they to be excluded for evermore by this present writyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I beseche all the reders so to study this present treatyse, that [etc.]. 1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol* § 103 A, The said parties to these present Indentures. 1729 Law *Serious C.* xix. 354 The much greater part of them, are not brought up so well, as in the present instance. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* 295 One has some hesitation in adding Hume to the list in the present connection. 1895 J. Addison in *Law Times* XCIX 546/1 The entire subject ..cannot be fully considered in such a paper as the present *Mod.* The present writer has been unable to verify this.

3. Being before or in the mind or thought; of which one is conscious; directly thought of, remembered, or imagined. Usually const. *to.*

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xc 12 With all thi synnes into thi mynde present. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 344 Though the half of France divide us, yet are you as present to my spirit, as the objects I see. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 3 The ample mind takes a survey of several objects.., keeps them all within sight and present to the soul. 1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* I. iii. (1874) I. 317 When any impression has been present with the mind, it again makes its appearance there as an idea. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 The legends of the place are present to the imagination throughout the discourse.

4. Having the mind or thought directed to, intent upon, or engaged with what one is about; attentive (opp. to Absent *a.* 4); having presence of mind, collected, self-possessed (in this sense usually *present to oneself*); prompt to perceive or act, ready, quick. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 96 Now wex he absent to seculer þingis and more present to euerlasting desires. 1548 Patten *Exp. Scot.* Gvj, My lord Marshal & the other, with present mynde & courage, waerely and quikly continued their coorse towarde them [=the enemy]. 1554 Hooper *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1513/2 Oure memorie..be not as present and quicke as theirs be. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Shewing in all his answers a present mind and courage. 16 L'Estrange (J.), 'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so present to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* III. xv. 114 You must be present to yourself, and put in a word now-and-then. 1854 Lowell *McClellan's Rep* Wks. 1890 V. 115 It is the faculty of being a present man, instead of a prospective one; of being ready, instead of getting ready.

5. Ready at hand, immediately accessible or available; *esp.* ready with assistance, 'favourably attentive, not neglectful, propitious' (J.). *arch.* (See also 9.)

1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xlvi 1 God is our hope & strength: a very present helpe in trouble 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 46 He oft finds present helpe, who does his griefe impart. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* II Chorus, Be present to her now, as then. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* I. 59 Nor cou'd I hope in any place but there, To find a God so present to my Pray'r. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 133 This sum, could it only be extorted from him, was a large and present resource.

† **b.** *Present money*: money in hand or paid at the time, ready money. *Obs.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 249 To whom they graunted many things, as titles, rents for life, offices, and to some present money 1671 tr *Pufafox's Cong. China* vii. 138 They in exchange thereof, receive present Money. 1721 Berkeley *Pres. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks 1871 III. 200 The temptation of a pistole present money never faileth.

II. Senses relating to *time*.

6. Existing at the time of speaking or writing; that is, or that is so, at this time or now; occurring or going on now, current, contemporary; in use or vogue at this time, modern. Opp. to *past* and *future*.

At (this) present writing, at the time of writing this, as I now write (*Obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3578 (Cott.) He [the old man] praises al thing þat es gon O present thing he praisses non 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* iii. 22 Either thingis present, either thingis to comynge. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 50 Any other acte or ordynance made or to be made in this present parlement. 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* i 19 Sens the daye that he brought oure forefathers out of the londe of Egipte vnto this present daye. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 37 Imprimis the rood mary and Ihon with all other Images of papistry—brokin and defacid in this prissent yere. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 764 If a remedy should be sought for present and future mischiefs. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O.H.S.) II. 348 On present ambidexter Vice-Chancellour 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 113 [To] help us to a juster estimate both of present men, and present literature. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph* 44 All things, past, present, and to come, are present before God. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harks* 245 There were three candidates, the present Dean of Exeter..; the present Bishop of Winchester; and William Selwyn.

b. Actually existing, actual (as contrasted with something that may formerly have existed or in other circumstances might exist).

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 316 In the present state of nature, the means of safety are rather superior to those of offence. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol Digestion* (ed. 4) 98 On the present plan, there is ample food and enjoyment for all. *Ibid.*, An immense class of animals, which, with their present constitution, could not otherwise have existed.

c. *Comm. Present value* or *worth* of a sum due at a definite future date: that sum which, together with the compound interest upon it for the time from the present until that date, will amount to the sum then due.

1797 J. Gray *Arith.* 56 As the amount of 100*l.* for the given rate and time. Is to 100.: So is the debt To the present worth. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 210/2 The present value of £1 to be received certainly at the end of any assigned term, is such a sum less as, being improved at compound interest during the term, will just amount to one pound. 1868 Mill *Eng. & Irel.* 36 What annual payment would be an equivalent .for the present value of whatever prospect there may be of an increase

7. *Gram.* Applied to that tense of a verb which

denotes an action now going on or a condition now existing (or one considered generally without limitation to any particular time). Opp. to *past* (or *preterite*) and *future*.

Present imperfect: see quot. 1866, and IMPERFECT *a.* 5. *Present perfect*: a name for the tense denoting action that is completed at the present time (usually called simply *perfect*: see PERFECT *a.* 9 b).

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actif vois,..mai be resoluid into a verbe of the same tens, and a coniunccioun copulatif. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 31 His preterit participle and his present infynityve. 1582 FULKE in *Confer.* II. (1584) N iv b, But you did English it before, the doores being shut, which is the *present tempus*. 1669 MILTON *Accedence* Wks 1851 VI. 448 The Present Tense speaketh of the time that *now is*, as *laudo* I praise. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I 56/1 As absolute existence is naturally contemplated under the form of a time perpetually present, it is sufficient for us to consider this as one of the uses of the present tense. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed 7) § 206 The Present Imperfect, showing that an action is going on at the present time; as, *I am writing*. 1904 C. T. ONIONS *Advanced Eng. Syntax* § 118 In the earliest period of Old English .the Past tense form had the meanings of the Past, Past Imperfect, Present Perfect, and Pluperfect of Latin.

8. Existing or in use at, or belonging to, the particular time under consideration; that was, or that was so, at that time or then. Now *rare*. (Cf. FUTURE A. 3.) † *Near present* (quot. *c* 1450), near at hand, imminent (*obs.*).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6559 He saw his dede day nere present. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII. (1565) 220 The whyche suffysed to obtein libertie for the present time, but littel or nothing availed, to kepe peace and quietnes in time to come. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 343 Other Capteynes of the rebelles affirmed at the present houres of their death, the same to be true. 1622 GATAKER *Spir. Watch* (ed. 2) 90 Such holy meditations, as the present occasion should require. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxii. 497 There was, however, a present advantage in the system, when it was successful 1858 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii. 196 Roger, the present Lord of Montgomery, was, at the time of Duke Robert's death, in banishment. *Mod.* The present business was to attend to present needs; other things could wait.

† **9.** Occurring or used at the very time, without delay; immediate, instant. (In quot. 1616, Needed immediately, urgent, pressing.) *Obs.* (or merged in 6). (Cf. also *present help* in 5.)

1563 B. GOOGE *Cupido* 15 Eglogs, etc. (Arb.) 107 Care . bad me seeke sume present helpe, for to relyue my wo. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxii. 420 Such as haue eaten therof do seeme to laugh, and so they dye laughing, without some present remedie. 1597 BACON *Ess., Sacr. Medit.* ii. (Arb.) 103 Peter stroke Ananias..with present death. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. vi, Alas! the vse of it is so present. *a* 1651 FULLER *Worthies, Northampt.* (1662) II 285 The Queen rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 241 An accident .which, without some present resolution, might have prevented my seeing the first stone placed. [1836 *Penny Cycl* V. 405/1 The attenuation .. will depend .. upon .. whether the beer is for present use or keeping.]

† **b.** Of a remedy or poison: Taking immediate effect, acting speedily; immediate. (So in 16th c. F.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 123 The saiuour of the woodde is presente poyson. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* III. (1859) 547 Most present and deadly poison. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 145 If a man happen to be burned in any place with fyre, that the presentest remedie is, to burne the same place againe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 13 Wash the eye therewith, and it is a present help 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 499/2 It is a present Remedy against the Suffocation of the Womb.

10. *Comb.*: chiefly phrases used *attrib.*, as *present-day, -time, -use*; also *present-minded* adj. (cf. sense 4: opp. to *absent-minded*).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 405/1 A very good criterion is about 2·5ths of the original saccharometric gravity for present-use ale, and 1-3rd for keeping-ale. 1881 J. H. INGRAM *Mem. Poe* in *P.'s Wks* I. p. xlviii, Cheerful and present-minded at his work. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 6/1 Replying that this was not a present-day practical question. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1020 The mysterious and elaborate structure which present-time physiology attributes to the ganglions and the nerve cells.

† **B.** as *adv. Obs.*

1. At the present time; immediately, instantly; at present, now: = PRESENTLY *adv.* 2.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 423 Or let me deye present in this place. *c* 1385 — *Kn.'s T.* 880 It am I That loueth so hoote Emelye the brighte That I wol dye present in hir sighte. 1595 *Locrine* v. v, That which Locrine's sword could not perform, This present stream shall present bring to pass (*drowns herself*) 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iii 83, I cannot pay you, what I present owe

2. In or into the presence of some one; in the (or this) very place, there (or here).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 2404 (Trin.) As þei þiderwarde went þis forwarde made þei þere present. *Ibid.* 3532 His broþer he fonde þat toke tent To dizte a noble mete present *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* liv 322 That he ne schal ful sore Repente, Tyl that A worthy knyht Come presente. 1554 *Lady Jane Grey's Lament.* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 427 The lorde Gilforde my housbande, Whiche suffred here presente.

Present (prezĕnt), *sb.*[1] [Elliptical or absolute use of prec. adj.: in most senses already so used in OF. In ME. orig. *present.*]

I. † **1.** = PRESENCE 1, 2, 2 b. *Obs.* Chiefly in phr. *in present* (OF. *en present*), whence *to, out of* (your, etc.) *present*.

[The OF. *en present* represented 7th c. barbarous L. *in præsenti* or *præsente*, for L. *in re præsenti, in rem præsentem*, in, into the place itself, on or to the very spot. Cf. *Lex Baiuwariorum* (Text 1, 7th c.) xiii. § 2 tunc iudex iubeat eum in præsente (*v. r.* -ti) venire, et iudicet ei 'then shall the judge order him to come before him and shall judge him'.]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10800 Ȝe men þat are now yn present, þat haue herd me rede þys sacrament. 13.. *Evang. Nicod* 76 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 393 On knese here kneled he to Ihesu Right in þine awen present [*rimes* tent, went]. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1252 Sone unto the kirk thai went, And war wedded in thair present. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1750 And thynke ye shuld haue be shent, Had he be oute of youre present. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1287 Heir am I cumyn at this tyme to your present.

† **b.** In pl. *presents*: prob. error for *presence*.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 259 In presentis of all his lordis. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* III. 1. 92 To make thee well assurde How well thy speach and presents liketh vs.

II. † **2.** The thing or person that is present; that which is before one, or here; affair in hand; present occasion; *pl.* things present, circumstances.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 163 O Lord, he seyd, Jesu Crist,.. Vnderfong this present. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3162 And he..þus ordans a pistill. 'To Porrus vndire my present, plesance and ioy'. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 189 What Present hast thou there?..Some certaine treason...I beseech your Grace let this Letter be read. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 380 He make diuision of my present with you. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 42 Shall I be charg'd no further then this present? Must all determine heere? 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. i. 29 That immediate knowledge which we have of our presents.

b. *This present*, more commonly *these presents*: the present document or writing; these words or statements: used in a document to denote the document itself (cf. PRESENT *a.* 2). (So obs. F. *ces presentes* (sc. *lettres*), 1537 in Godef.) Chiefly, now only, in legal use.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 48 Be it open and knowen..be þeis presentes, þt [etc.]. 1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/1 We Henry Percy..has constitut and assigned and by this presentz constitutes and assignes Sir Henry Boynton our generalls and specialls Attornes and Deputes. 1497 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 383 Which is, ordeined and establid, by auctorite of this preseint. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 51 The saidis parteis hes subscryvit thir presentis with thair handis. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol. I.) 235 As I was ready to seale these Presents. 1752 in Cruise *Digest* (1818) VI. 76 Know all men by these presents, that I John Griffin make the aforementioned my last will and testament. 1778 *Art. Confederation* in Bryce *Amer Commw.* (1888) I. App. 575 Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates,.. do, by these presents .. fully and entirely ratify. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & King* xv, [The herald]..began to read—'O Yes! know all men by these presents, that we, Giglio, King of Paflagonia' [etc.].

III. 3. The present time, the time that now is (as opposed to *the past* and *the future*).

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXV, When I was certain ore incertainty, Crowning the present, doubting of the rest. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, To judge rightly of the present we must oppose it to the past. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 151 The present..is everywhere at once the child of the past, and the parent of the future. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xviii, Better this present than a past like that.

† **b.** With ellipsis of *month* (usually *this present*): = INSTANT *a.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1509 in *Mem Hen VII* (Rolls) 435 On the tenthe day of thys present y spake wyth the kyng. 1585-6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 444 Your excellences letter dated the 19. of this present. 1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 42 Your kind letter of the 8th present.

c. *Gram.* Short for *present tense*: see PRESENT *a.* 7. *Present stem*, the stem of the present tense.

1530 PALSGR. 101 Of the Potentiall Mode The present tense like the present of the indicative. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. xx. (*heading*), Tenses formed from the present stem. *Ibid* § 605 The verb *sum* and compounds have apparently merely a different form of the present for the future.

4. In phrases with prepositions.

† **a. In present** [= OF. *en present* (10th c.)], (*a*) in or at the present time, now; (*b*) immediately (cf. PRESENT *a.* 9); (*c*) at that time, then. So *in this present* = (*a*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4956 (Cott.) And þat find yee now in present. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 509 He bileft at hom in present, To kepe al that her ware. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXV. 345 What wolde þou man..in þis present? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Mans Medley* i, Mans joy and pleasure Rather hereafter, then in present, is. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1711) 202 Offering a very large Dowry with his Daughter in Present, and the rest of his Estate in Reversion. *a* 1797 H. HOWARD in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 434/1 Y^e^ father could not afford to part with any thing in present upon the marriage.

b. At present, at the present time, now (formerly † *at this present*; so † *at that present*, at that time, then; † *at the present*, in both senses).

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort Scottes* C iv, The ruynes..are to be seen at this present. 1558 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 A parcell of our ground, being at thes presentes waste withoute proffit. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1107/1 The duke Daumale was there at that present with the Reingraue. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 254 He was not himself without that design at that present. 1682 NEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 99 Nations which at this present are in high repute and autoritie. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ₱ 3 My Reason for troubling you at this present is [etc.]. 1837 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 263, I myself am a busy man at this present.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 40 All men believed at the present that he was poisoned. 1672 C. MANNERS in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 At the present the King and the Duke have put severall things into his hands

1682 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. § 3 This is all we at present desire. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 128 Of miraculous interposition I think not at present. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. XXXV. (1879) 206 At present we are nearest to the sun about Christmas time.

† **c. Of present** [OF. *de present*, 14-15th c.], **On the present**, at present, now. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 45 A grete and merueyllous auenture whiche is happed as of present [Fr. *à present*] in the place. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 141 Three Talents on the present; in future, all.

d. For the present [= F. *pour le présent*], († formerly also, *for this present, for that present, for present*), for the time; † for that time, just then (*obs.*); in mod. use, for this time, just now.

1548 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 295 [He] wold not be spoken withall that night, nor this daye untill nine a clock in the morning, so as they departed for that present. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 360 Monitionis necessar for this present. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 5 b, To whom, for the present they would giue no eare. 1608 *Great Frost* in Arb. *Garner* I. 91 The wounds that this frost gave the commonwealth were for that present scarce felt. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXIV. 26 Jacob gave place, for present, to his sons rage and fury. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 2, I..shall satisfie my self for the present to tell you, that..we sailed happily for some few dayes. 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm., Luke* x 32 (1726) II. 226 They desire to be excus'd from that Duty for the present. 1885 *Bookseller* July 647/1 For the present it [the business] will be continued without change of name.

e. Until the present, up to the present [= F. *dès à présent*], until now, up till now. † So formerly *till, until this* or *that present*, up to this or that time (*obs.*).

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 304 Inscriptions engrauen in marble, and remaining til this present. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* vii. 16 Until this present thou wouldest not heare. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 12 From the Peace of Venice 1522 until that present. 1883 *Manch. Exam* 27 Nov 5/2 Up to the present the armies of France and China have not been brought into collision.

Present (prezĕnt), *sb.*[2] Also 3-4 **-ant**, 3-5 **-aunt**, (3 *pl.* **-auns**), 3-6 **-ente**, 4 **-end**, **-aunde**, 4-6 **-and(e**, 5 **-aunte**, **-awnte**, **-ond**, **-ound**, 6 **-aunt**, *St.* **praisant.** [a. OF. *present* (10th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *prezens*, It., Sp., Pg. *presente* an offering, a gift. In OF., originating in the phrase *en present* in or into the presence (cf. PRESENT *sb.*[1] 1): *mettre* (une chose) *en present à* (quelqu'un), to put a thing into the presence of or before any one (i. e. to offer or *present* it to him), in which *en present* was in effect = *en don* 'in the form of, or as a gift', making *présent* at length = *don* 'gift'. Cf. PRESENT *v.* 11.]

† **1.** In the expression, *in* (*into, intil*), *to present* = OF. *en present*: in or into a person's presence, before a person (as an offering); as a gift.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Þet þeo ilke þet he bledde uore ne brouhten heo him to presente ne win, ne ale, ne water. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 178/22 Gold, and mirre, and Aneens, In presaunt heo him brouȝten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7588 And broght it þe king to presand. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 825 Heuedes of wild bare Ichon to presant brouȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 170 [Thai] send it [the head] syne in-till England, To Eduard king in-till presand.

2. A thing that is offered, presented, or given: = GIFT *sb.* 3. (The ordinary current sense).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Þoa norment heo unwiðen þet present þet heo beren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 160 Þe kynges þat him soght thre presandes til him broght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. viii. 44 The kyng made grete ioye and sente the kynges and knyghtes grete presentes. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (W. de W.) m viij, To wynne the loue of her that he wowyth wyth yeftes..and wyth dyuers presents. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XVII. 19 b, The Ambassadour sent his presents vnto the Bascha. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 25 They made ready the Present against Ioseph came at noone. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 85 The Mules that carried the Presents were.. unloaded. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 7 We went to visit the Aga with a small Present in our hands. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 45 Silver and pewter plate, ..presents to the Corporation from all parts of the Continent.

transf. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingdoms* (Arb.) 483 Romulus after his death..sent a present to the Romans that [L. *illud ejus cinibus suis legavit ut*] above all things they should intend arms.

b. The act or fact of presenting or giving, presentation: = GIFT *sb.* 1. Usually in phr. *to make a present* (formerly also *to make present*): to make a gift or presentation (*to* a person, or with indirect dative obj.); *to make a present of* = to present, give, bestow. With indirect passive: *to be made a present.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1218 Over the see thenne are they went, For to make the fayr present. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 1018 Riht to my-selfe,..þu dost þi present euery dele. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1135 (MS. G g. 4. 27) How that he schulde make The presentis [*other* 5 *texts* presenting]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 110, I am ovir poure to make presande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 44 My fader Anchises..gaif that ȝoung man hys richt hand, And assuris his spreit with that presand. 1645 WALLER *Apol. having Lov'd* ii, To the first that's faire or kind, Make a present of their heart. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 379 Pausanias mentions one, which

had been made a present to the Deity at Olympia. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 667 To purchase the connivance of the agents .. by presents of hogsheads of wine, and of gloves stuffed with guineas. 1884 J. T. TROWBRIDGE *Farnell's Folly* xxvi, Marian had made her a present of a new dress.

†c. *spec.* A bribe: = GIFT *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 80 Bote Meede þe Mayden þe Meir heo bi souȝte, Of alle suche sullers seluer to taken, Or presentes withouten pons as peces of seluer. *Ibid.* 208 þe pope and his prelates presentes vnderfongen.

d. An offering to God or a deity: = GIFT *sb.* 4. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxv[i]. 11 Brynge presentes vnto him yᵗ ought to be feared. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XLIII. 135 Returning from Delphos (whither they had bene sent to carry presents vnto Apollo). 1707 WATTS *Hymn, 'When I survey the wondrous cross'* v, Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small.

†3. An offer, proposal. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 75 Of pes þei mad present, to turne ilkon þer pers Ageyn to Danmark go with his wille & his leue. *Ibid.* 303 To maynten þam in stoure, þei mad him þer present, Scotlond of him to hold.

4. *Comb.*, as *present-giver*, *-giving*, etc.

1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/5 It is an occasion of present-giving ad lib.; the confirmee receiving gifts from all her relatives and friends. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 4/2 A mission steamer made her usual trips present-laden to the lightships of the Thames Estuary. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 Aug. 5/1 The procrastinations of a present-giver indefinitely prolong and augment his sufferings.

Present (prĭze·nt), *sb.*³ *Mil.* [f. PRESENT *v.* 9 a.] The act of presenting or aiming a weapon, esp. a fire-arm; the position of the weapon when presented, *esp.* the position from which a rifle is fired.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 98 Bring the carbine down to the 'Present'. 1846 MARRYAT *Privateersman* xvii, 'Who are you?' said she, with the musket ready for the present. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40*c* The first file comes to the present. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 42 The most minute attention is to be given to each man's position when at 'the present'. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maids of Paradise* vii, An Uhlan..stood on guard below the steps, his lance at a 'present'.

Present (prĭze·nt), *v.* Also 4-6 **presente**, 5 **presand**, 6-7 **presant**; *contr. pa. t.* 4 **presende**, 4-7 **present**, 5 **presande**; *pa. pple.* 4-6 **present**. [a. OF. *presenter* (11th c. in Littré, in mod.F. *présenter*) :—L. *præsentāre* to place before, exhibit, hold out, exhibit a likeness to, in late and med.L. to present to a person as a gift, lit. to make present, f. *præsent-em* PRESENT *a.*]

I. To make present *to*, bring into the presence of.

1. *trans.* To bring or place (a person) before, into the presence of, or under the notice of, another; to introduce, esp. formally or ceremoniously; *spec.* to introduce at court, or before a sovereign or other superior.

c 1290 *Beket* 289 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 115 For þe king was in Normandie, Ipresented he was To henri, is sone, in Engelonde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7837 He..went with þo worthy, &..Present hom to Priam, þat was prise lord 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 33 They delivered the pistle to the debite [=deputy], and presented Paul before him. — *Jude* 24 Vnto hym that is able..to present you fautlesse before the presence off hys glory. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* ix. 41 And when he had called the saincts and the widowes, he presented her alive. 1612 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 13 Sir Thomas Roper presented Wᵐ my cook and his wyffe into my service 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The Dutchesse..presented mee to kisse the Queene's hand 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X*—— 1 Oct., Whoever pleases may go, without the formality of being presented. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii, The Duke and Duchess had returned from London with their daughter, who had been presented this year. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. viii, 'They say he is clever'. 'Present him, my love; I like clever people', said Mrs. M'Catchley. 1903 MCNEILL *Egregious English* 31 Sometimes even Mr. and Mrs. Man-of-Business manage to get presented.

b. To bring before or into the presence of God; to dedicate by so bringing: cf. PRESENTATION 1.

13.. *Cursor M.* 10358 (Gott.) Scho sal be al godd be-kende; To him presentyd [*Cott.* offrid: cf. 10581] at thre 3er ende. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 269 After [þat] fourty dayes of þe nativite, in a Þorsday, þe secounde day of Feverer, Criste was presented in þe temple *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 114 þe first [feste] es at þat tyme þat þe Grete Caan was borne; þe secund es at þat tyme þat he was presented in to þaire tempull..whare he was circumcised. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 22 They brought hym to hierusalem, to present hym to the lorde. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Purification*, As thy onelye begotten Sonne was this day presented in the Temple.., so graunte that we maie bee presented unto thee with pure and cleare myndes; By Jesus Christ our Loide. 1818 BENSON *Comm. Bible* Luke ii. 22-24 Luke himself introduces both the parents as presenting Jesus. 1881 E. A. GREENE *Saints & Symbols*, (1888) 135 When she [Mary B. V.] was three years old she was taken by her parents to be presented in the Temple.

c. A candidate is said to be presented (or to present himself) for examination; one who has passed a university examination, or is honoured with a degree, is presented for the degree; a theatrical manager is said (in recent use) to present an actor, etc.

1661 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 414 Severall noble men [were] created Masters of Art,.. who were presented in scarlet robes belonging to Doctors. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 24 (1726) 131 The next congregation he was presented to his degree. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 143 [The public orator] His duty is to present noblemen to their degrees [etc.]. 1859 *Lond. Univ. Calendar* 51 On receiving each instalment he shall declare his intention of presenting himself at the Second Examination within two years from the time of his passing the First Examination. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 54 In infant schools, and in others where children are not presented [for examination] in needlework under Article 19*c*. 1, but only under Article 17 f. 1906 J. WELLS *Oxford Degree Ceremony* 11 *note*, The old principle is that no one should be presented except by a member of the University who has a degree as high or higher than that sought. 190- *Mod. Newspaper* (Advt.) Charles Frohman presents Ellaline Terriss and Seymour Hickes in 'The Gay Gordons'.

†**d.** To bring (a person) by proxy or in a figure; to offer the salutation or greetings of (one at a distance); to give greeting from, to 'remember' (any one) *to*.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 55 Present me tenderly to my Sisters F. and J. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 503 Present me cordially to Mrs. Champion. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 495 Present me affectionately to Mrs. Gilmer.

2. *refl. To present oneself*: to come into the presence and sight of another or others, or into a particular place, esp. in a formal manner; to appear, attend.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 1001 þane sir purphire ..Has present hyme befor þe king. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 152 How thai apperit to the Pape and present thaim aye Fair farrand and fre. 1585 T. WASHINGTON (tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vi. 79 They are bound to present themselues euery morning at his house. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 6 Now there was a day, when the sons of God came to present themselues before the Lord. *a* 1792 BP. HORNE *Disc. Purification* Wks. 1818 III. 157 That he who was thus offered in the temple,. still continues to present himself, to appear in the presence of God for us. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 85 [He] presented himself before the king 1859 [see 1*c*]. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 He presented himself at the museum, and attempted to enter the reading-room.

†**b.** *intr.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 357 3if two men ben of o date, whoever presentiþ first, shal be avaunsid bifore. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, Has shee presented? 1626 — *Staple of N.* II. ii, I must correct that ignorance and oueresight, Before I doe present.

3. *trans.* **a.** To name and recommend (a clergyman) to the bishop for institution *to* a benefice. Often *absol.* (Cf. also 12.) Also, to introduce or recommend to a presbytery (a candidate) for licence as a preacher.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 3/2 Quod idem Abbas permitteret predictum Ricardum presentare idoneam personam ad Ecclesiam de Shire].

1473-5 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref 61 To..put youre seid besecher frome hys free nomination and will of presentyng to the seid church. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 29 He yᵗ hath right to present to a churche at one tyme. 1595 in *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 319 Mr. James..has presentit and proponit him to the presbyterie of Couper to be tryit. *c* 1650 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 437/1 The Incumbent .. thereunto presented by the Chancellor of Ireland. 1673 P. HENRY *Diary* (1882) 259 He was praesented to a living by yᵉ lord Ward. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 415 The Patron may present several Persons to the Bishop, though he can only give Institution to one. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 26 A lunatic cannot present to a church, nor his committee. For where a lunatic is seised of an advowson, the Lord Chancellor .. presents to the living. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 291 The supposed right of the pope to present to English benefices.

b. To nominate to the benefits of any foundation or charitable institution.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Years Ago*, L.'s governor (so we called the patron who presented us to the foundation) lived in a manner under his paternal roof.

4. To put before the eyes of some one; to hold forth to view; to offer to sight or observation; to show, exhibit, display; also (in recent use), To offer (some quality or attribute) to view or notice; to exhibit, be characterized by. Also *refl.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi 30 And thy bidding we trest thay sall ganestand, Without thow cum and present thame thy face. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 65 If any would put away the red spots of the face, which do present a kinde of leaprie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 85, I will discase me, and my selfe present As I was sometime Millane. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 The Glass [microscope] failed in presenting them 1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abelard* 327 In sacred vestments may't thou stand,..Present the Cross before my lifted eye. 1823 F. CISSOLD *Ascent Mt Blanc* 23 The snow-topped Apennines presented an appearance of low scattered clouds. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 11 *note*, Who would have thought it should have presented the interest it does at the hour, March the 18th, 1814! 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 685/1 The shells of the Balanids present several striking peculiarities of structure. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 63 Lands, as Asia Minor, which have presented a very different aspect in different ages. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 714 The few points which present any difficulty.

b. *Present arms* (Mil.), to hold a fire-arm or other weapon in a position expressing honour and deference, in saluting a person of superior rank.

1759 [W. WINDHAM] *Plan Discipl. Norfolk Militia* 10 *note*, Presenting the arms, being the same position as the rest, needs no further explanation; it is so termed when used as a compliment 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 244 The men present arms, and the officers salute, so as to drop their swords with the last motion of presented arms. 1798 *Brit. Milit. Jrnl.* Oct., Manual Exercise of Pikes [2nd word of command]..Present Pike. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, There was a general clash of muskets, as arms were presented. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl., Present arms!* is the salutation of a sentry, a guard, or an entire line when a superior officer appears, or the 'colours' are saluted. The motion is performed by bringing the firelock in a perpendicular position in front of the body, and at the same time placing the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left.

5. To make present to mind or thought, exhibit to mental perception; to offer to notice or consideration; to suggest to the mind; to set forth or describe; to represent (*as* or *to be*); to set forth.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1001/1 To cut off all the desires which Sathan presenteth vs, to cause vs to loue the world. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* I. iii 124 So iustly to your Graue eares, Ile present How I did thriue in this faire Ladies loue. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* Pref. § 32 Faith which is presented to be an infused grace 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 213 Hear what to my mind first thoughts present. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 55 The creature is presented as very shy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/1 The arguments on both sides. were presented with clearness and precision.

†**b.** To offer (battle or the like); to offer or propose (a toast). *Obs. rare.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 40 The lord Lieutenant. presented a charge to the rebells grosse of horse and foote. *a* 1627 HAYWARD (J.). He was appointed admiral, and presented battle to the French navy, which they refused. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 431 To pledge or present his Maiesties health.

6. *refl.* (from 4, 5) Of a thing: To offer itself to view or perception; to come before one's sight or notice; to show itself, appear; to suggest itself, come into one's mind; to occur.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 19 She went in perill, of each noyse affeard, And of each shade that did it selfe present 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 204 A remedie presents it selfe 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 72 Here also presenteth it selfe in the open fields a great and fearfull spectacle. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit., Tombs* (1818) 73 They look forward, and nothing presents itself but the righteous Judge; the dreadful tribunal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv 191 The terrible possibility of his losing his hands presented itself to me.

b. *intr.* in same senses: cf. *to offer*. Now *rare*.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 370 Our First Principles govern all our Thoughts as occasion presents. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 1 Whichever way I turned, nothing presented but prospects of terror. 1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 148 The idea of ventriloquism never presented to either of the Gentlemen or the Lady. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 252/2 When no other resource presents.

7. *trans.* To bring before the mind by means of a symbol, to symbolize; to represent, to be the representative of; to be a sign of, stand for, denote; to be a picture of. *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2189 Thou shuld .herkon my wille,.. present myn astate; To lede all my legis with likyng in werre. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* I. i, He absent, I present our Soueraigne styll. 1599 TUVNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 36 Whiche venome they call by all names presentinge or signyfyinge poysone, as a toode, a dragon, a Basilishe, a serpente, arsenicke, and suche lyke. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 55 'This is My body.' That is, that which signifies, signs, and presents My body 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 88 The Right to Present the Person of them all, (that is to say, to be their Representative). 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xx. *note*, A remarkable figure, called Robin of Risingham, or Robin of Reedsdale. It presents a hunter, with his bow raised in one hand, and in the other what seems to be a hare.

b. To represent (a character) on the stage; to act (the character of); to personate, *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 124 Sir, you shall present before her the Nine Worthies. *Ibid.* v. ii. 537 He presents Hector of Troy. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. vi. 20 To-night at Herne-Oke..Must my sweet Nan present the Faerie Queene. 1814 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx. 1826 — *Woodst.* vii, We saw Mills present Bomby at the Fortune playhouse. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 193 Remembering how we three presented Maid Or Nymph, or Goddess,..In masque or pageant.

†**c.** To act (a play, or scene in a play). *Obs.*

(? With mixture of sense 4.)

a 1610 HEALEY (*puteus' Man.* (1636) 50 Now they sound the Trumpets, and presently they present the Tragedies. 1637 MILTON (*title*) A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634: on Michaelmasse night. 1637 EVELYN *Diary* (1819) I. 7 At Christmas the Gentlemen of Exeter College presented a Comedy to the University.

8. *Law.* To bring or lay before a court, magistrate, or person in authority, for consideration or trial; to make presentment of. **a.** To make a formal statement of; to submit (a fact, or a request, complaint, etc.). Also *absol.*

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 56/2 Presentatum fuit coram eis quod Abbas Sancti Benedicti obstruxit quandam ripariam barrera et catena.]

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 206 þus wib cauteles qwaynt, Preostes presented þis playnt 1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 212/2 The seid xii men dar noo-thing say ne present agayns the seid mysdoers. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 202 A house.. whych hath byn always employed, as hit was presented before the kynges Maiestyes Commyssioners there, to the mayntenaunce of one scolemaster ther. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 104 A sharp censure,..against dissolving grand-juries..while matters are under their consideration and not presented. *Ibid.* 105 Scroggs dissolved the grand-jury of London for fear they should present; but ours in Dublin was dissolved, because they would not present. 1891 MAITLAND & BAILDON *Court Baron* (Selden Soc.) 100 The ale-tasters present that Agneta the widow brewed and sold contrary to the assize.

b. To bring (an offence, or something faulty)

formally under the notice of the proper authority, for enquiry or action.

1489 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 359 And he yat..presenteth yat offence to ye Tresorer. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 190/1 Then the same Serchours present such defautes before the Justices of peas. 1555 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 108 We presente the common bulle, that he be put a-way, for he ys nothyng worth. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Sept. (O.H.S.) I. 40 The Grand Juries .. presented 'the Memorial of the Ch. of England'. 1881 *Times* 28 July 9/5 There is not a rural dean in England who would not present St Margaret's churchyard to his archdeacon at the next Visitation.

c. To bring a formal charge or accusation against (a person), to charge formally; to report or bring up for trial.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 11 But when they leade you and present you take noo thought. 1588 W. SMITH *Brief Descr. Lond.* (Harl. MS 6363, lf. 13), They present euery man, at whose dore the street is not well paued. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccl.* cxxi. 1701 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* 2 The Church wardens are also to present all such as come not to Church 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxix. 117 A tradesman wrangling in every bargain, should be presented as a public nuisance.

9. To place (a thing) in, or give to (it), a particular direction or position. a. To point (a weapon, esp. a fire-arm) at something; to hold (it) out in the position of taking aim, so as to be ready to fire immediately. Also *absol.* (esp. as word of command). (See also 4 b.)

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III 227 The said George Hume presentand ane pistolet to him. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xxxi § 3 (1699) 158 William Hamilton pursued for wearing of Pistols, and presenting one to the Provost of Edinburgh. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi 280 He sees me cock and present. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 155 He presented his piece, and shot them both flying. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III i. § 14 According to Virgil, the Roman youth presented their lances towards their opponents in a menacing position. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, He ordered his own people to present their pistols and carabines. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl., Present*, to level; to aim; to bring the firelock to an horizontal position, the butt resting against the right shoulder for the purpose of discharging its contents at a given object.

b. *Obstetrics.* Of the fœtus: To direct (a particular part) towards the *os uteri* during labour. Usually *intr.* for *refl.* said of the part so directed, or of the fœtus in relation to its position during labour. Also *Path.* of a tumour or abscess: To be directed, to project.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 36/1 Followinge the naturall Childebirth, the childe allways præsenteth first his heade. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* 163/1 When the Child presents in any other Posture. 1790 R. BLAND in *Med Commun* II. 415 The head of the child presented. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* III. 377 A perioesophageal abscess frequently presents laterally.

c. *trans.* To point, direct, or turn (a thing) to face something, or in a specified direction. Also *intr.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 225 The first course, consisting of four stones,..which, as they all presented some part of their faces to the sea, were all of Moorstone. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 318 The swine..with bare tusks And wrinkled snouts presented to the foe. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 128 Occasion was now offering us her forelock; we strove in vain afterwards to catch the close-shorn backhead which she presented to us in her flight.

†d. *intr.* for *refl.* Of the wind (*Naut.*): To take a favourable direction; to begin to blow from the right quarter. *Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2306/1 The Wind presenting fair, they were obliged to sail that Evening. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 2 A rich and numerous Fleet of Merchants, designed for their several Places of Traffick, when the Wind should present. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 375 In case the wind should present sooner.

10. To bring, introduce, or put (a substance) into the presence of or into close contact with another.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 21 If a pure Alkali be presented to a pure Acid, they rush together with violence. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 392 When the vapour of alcohol is mixed with oxygen , the mixture detonates when presented to a lighted taper.

11 To make an offering, present, or gift of; to offer, deliver, give.

11. *trans.* To bring or place (a thing) before or into the presence of a person, or to put (it) into his hands, for acceptance; to offer, proffer, deliver, hand over, bestow, give (usually in a formal or ceremonious manner).

With various connotations: as (*a*) to offer or give as a gift (cf. PRESENT *sb.*2); (*b*) to offer as an act of worship, as a sacrifice, etc.; = OFFER *v.* 1; (*c*) to offer or hand something in ministration, service, or courtesy; †(*d*) to deliver or hand a letter: formerly used in addressing a letter; see quots.; (*e*) to offer a book or literary work to readers, to put it in their power to buy or read it. In the earliest quots the things presented are gifts, but it is doubtful whether this was implied in the verb: there is no implication of a gift in F. *présenter* or *présentation*.

(*a*) *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 625 He brohte a riche present,..he presentede him also Other thinges fele mo. 13 . *K. Alis.* 686 (Bodl. MS.) His man him brou3th by a cheyne A grisely beest, a hugged colte..He presented it to þe kynge. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5138 3it sall I send 3ow..a sertan of giftis,..I presand 3ow, of panters full of proud mascles, Foure hundreth fellis *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Three gostly giftes..Unto the kyng anone they did present. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 87 Thare saw I Nature present hir a gounn Rich to behald..Off ewiry hew.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xv. 15 b, [They] presented vnto him a mulet. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Occas. Medit.* iv. iv, The best Trees present us their Blossoms, before they give us their Fruit. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* I. 148 To present Miss Meredith in his name, a very elegant little watch. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 70 With purpose to present them [the diamonds] to the Queen.

(*b*) 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Here wee offre and present unto thee (O Lorde) oure selfe, oure soules, and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and liuely sacrifice unto thee. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 1, I beseech you therefore brethren,..that ye present your bodies a liuing sacrifice, holy, acceptable vnto God, which is your reasonable seruice. 1901 BP. GORE *Body of Christ* iii § 3 (1907) 198 The earlier practice was to present the earthly prayers and sacrifices at the heavenly altar. 1907 *Ibid.* 310 *note*, The Fathers in general teach..that our Lord is now acting as our great high-priest in heaven; presenting His sacrifice on our behalf, or presenting our sacrifices for us.

(*c*) *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 150, I present you this cuppe, that ye shulde drynke therof. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III ii. 101, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne, Which he did thrice refuse 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 130 So Ladies in Romance assist their Knight, Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xliii, Another nobleman..to hand him his wine and water, which he tastes and presents on his knee.

(*d*) 1536 in M. A. E. Green *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* (1846) II. cviii. 266 To the right honourable and my singular good lord, the Lord Privy Seal, this be presented. 1635 N. BACON in *Priv. Corr. Lady J. Cornwallis* (1842) 274 To my deare and loving mother, the Lady Bacon, presente these. 1642 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 2 To the hands of the Lady Marie, Princesse of Aurania, these present. 1720 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 354 To the Honble the Lord Harley, present.

(*e*) 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 1 To present to the world a full and clear Narration. 1662 in *Boyle's Spring of Air* Publisher to Rdr., These following answers to Franciscus Linus and Mr. Hobbs are presented in compensation of the delay. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. i. 2 The work now presented to the reader. *Ibid.* v. 267 The document by which it was accomplished shall be presented to the reader.

b. With a person as obj.: To deliver up as a prisoner.

c 1360 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1217 Hise gentyle..presented wern as presoneres to the prynce rychest. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 301 Bot weill soyne eftir he wes tane, And presentit wes to the kyng. *c* 1820 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) IV. ii. 93/1 They [Queen Margaret and ladies] were discovered, and presented as prisoners to the King [Edw. IV].

c. To deliver, convey, give (something non-material, esp. a message, greeting, or the like); to offer (compliments, regards, etc.); † to offer or render (service or assistance).

13 . *Coer de L.* 2179 The messengers told al the dishonour, That them did the emperour;..And the steward's presenting His behest, and his helping. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1297 (*Dido*) And ek mercurye his massage hath presentid. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvi. (1495) d iv/1 What he (the wit) take of that he feleth, he presentyth to thynwytt. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 422 This Seruice presented, the old man returned. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 17 We shall Present our seruices to a fine new Prince One of these dayes. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 19 To present you my complements. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 43 That the Hollanders had presented all kind of help to the Venetians. *Mod.* Mr. A. presents his compliments to Mr. B., and regrets to say [etc.].

d. To deliver formally to the proper quarter (a document, as a written address, petition, order, bill, account, etc.) for acceptance, or to be dealt with according to its tenor. Also *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xxxi. (Percy Soc.) 151 In our court there is a byll presented By Graund Amour. *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonn., On his Blindness* 5 My Soul more bent To serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 136 Now crowds on crowds around the Goddess press, Each eager to present their first Address. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 181 Both houses presented her warm addresses. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 59 But you, Orsino, Have the petition: wherefore not present it? 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 165 After a bill is prepared and presented, the question is put that it be read a first time. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 30 Jan. 9/1 'Present again',..shows that the banker has reason to believe that the cheque will be met

e. Of things: To offer, furnish, afford, supply.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxv. 197 Some [fountains] are quite dried vp, according to the force and vigour they have, and the matter that is presented. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 191 If a man when an urgent occasion is presented, expose himselfe to a certaine and assured death. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 118 An opportunity which good fortune seemed to present. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ii. 19 [Their] thatched roofs and wooden walls could present but a poor defence.

†12. To give, make presentation of (a benefice) *to* a clergyman. *Obs.* (Cf. 3.)

c 1390 *York Manual* (Surtees) 120 All those that maliciously distourbes or lettis the right presentacion of a chirche, the whiche the very patron sholde present. *c* 1425 *MS. Cott. Claud.* A. 2 lf. 124 Alle þoo þat letteth þe rytheful patron to present his chyrche þat he hath ryte to. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 177 Lyke as..all benefices hes bene presentit and collationat sen the begynning of his Hienes regnne. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* III. 33, I had, this morning, the happiness of presenting him a living in Herefordshire, (of three hundred pounds annually).

13. To make a presentation or gift to; to give a present or presents to; to bestow something upon; to endow.

[The resultant sense here is as in 11, but the person, who is the dative object in 11, is here the direct object, the thing presented being either introduced by *with*, or (in b) unexpressed. This construction appears to have been of Eng. development, there being nothing similar in OF. or med L. It is notable that it is represented as early as sense 11.]

a. *To present* a person *with* a thing = *to present* a thing *to* a person (sense 11). Formerly in the full extent of sense 11; now always implying bestowal of something as a gift to be kept (11 (*a*)). Also *fig.* to furnish or supply *with* something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12318 Iesus bar it ham als in a ball, And present þan his moder wit-all. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxiv. 96 When the kynges come wery, to presente hyre sone With myrre, gold, ant encenz. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1039 This present 3e schullen vnderfong,..And present þer-wiþ. Rohaut, mi kinde lord. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 116 Efter þaim commez grete barounes and presandez him with sum iowell. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 304 He was . receyued with grete joye, & presented with gret ryches. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II i. 55, I do present you with a man of mine Cunning in Musicke, and the Mathematickes, To instruct her fully in those sciences. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* II. prop. i. Schol., You must take all the Rectangles of the parts, and they will present you with the Rectangle of the wholes. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 65 The knowledge of Christ Jesus presents me with a continual Object of a higher value. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II. 103 To present the public with this acceptable present. 1803 J. MORSE in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 130 Yesterday week Mrs. Morse presented me with a fine daughter. 1831 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 247 Mrs. Bray..has desired to present you with a copy of Mary Colling's poem.

†b. with personal obj. only; rarely *absol.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3219 Þou scholdest vs presente & gyue, And helpe vs alle in pes to lyue; Bot now þou comest to reue vs our socour. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 237 Whan þat all men han þus presented the Emperour. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist* (1595) 209 [He] was by the King so bountifully presented, and louingly vsed *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 210 Francis not only richly presented him, but conducted him through the Town. 1676 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 240 In these days men present just as they soil their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 205 They bestow them [benefices] upon such Seculars as Present them highest. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, Have I not presented you nobly? Have I not clad your whole family?

Presentable (prĭze·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. PRESENT *v.* + -ABLE: cf. F. *présentable.*]

1. That can or may be presented; capable of, or suitable for, presentation (to a person, to the mind, as a gift, etc.).

a 1626 A. LAKE *Medit* (1629) a ij b, Faultring words, wandring thoughts, are neither of them presentable to thee. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. V.* vii, Here are again two ideas not presentable but by language. 1854 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* lv. 468 Under that form it is easily presentable to the mind. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xv. 280 These possibilities of a presentable claim.

2. *Law.* That may or should be presented, or formally brought up or charged, as an offence, an offender, etc.; liable to presentment.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 43 Thinges enquirable presentable or determinable before iusticers of peas. *a* 1701 in Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (1701) 11 They will .present such persons and things as are presentable by the Ecclesiastical Laws. 1739 *N. Bacon's Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. 145 *note*, This was originally presentable and punishable in the Leet. 1863 KEBLE *Life Bp. T. Wilson* I. x. 327 It [drunkenness] should be especially enumerated among the presentable offences.

3. *Eccl.* a. Of a benefice: To which a clergyman may be presented: = PRESENTATIVE 1. b. Of a clergyman: Capable of being presented to a benefice (*rare*—⁰).

1636 PRYNNE *Unhish. Tim.* (1661) 130 Were all Appropriations, and impropriations .. made presentable. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 297 To found such a Church or Chappel, and to ordain that it shall be a donative and not presentable. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 90 No more than Incumbents of Churches Presentable can by their sole Act grant the Incumbencies to others. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Presentable.* 3. *Eccles.* (*a*) Capable of being presented to a church living; as, a presentable clerk. [So in later Dicts.]

4. Suitable, by attire or appearance, to be presented or introduced into society or company; in proper trim; of decent appearance, fit to be seen. (Properly of persons; often extended to things.) The usual current sense.

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 29 Aug., I am glad..that his friends are so presentable. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlii. 34 A wash in the clean water made him once more a presentable person. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Is he a presentable sort of a person? 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 170 The pictures being in a more presentable condition than usual. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* v, She ..was quite a presentable young lady. 1898 MRS. CRAWFORD in *Daily News* 12 Dec., This table looks very fine set out for an official dinner, but only the ends are of mahogany and have presentable legs.

Hence **Presentabi·lity**, the quality of being presentable; (*a*) capability of presentation; (*b*) state of being fit to be seen; **Prese·ntably** *adv.*, in a presentable manner, so as to have a decent appearance.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 297 The phænomenal presentability within it..of other and non-native sentiencies, angelic or demonic. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Relig.* I. i. iv. 124 We adopt the test of objective presentability (*Anschauung*). 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 447 Old boots, which had long passed the season of presentability. 1892

A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 252 The Square was enclosed, for the first time presentably, with a fence of cedar posts and white painted palings.

Presental (prĭze·ntăl). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL 5, after *bestowal*, etc.] = PRESENTATION.

1869 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan. (Cent.), As illustrations of the author's presental of different sides of a subject, we give two extracts.

† **Presenta·neous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præsentāneus* operating quickly (Plin.) (f. *præsent-em* PRESENT *a.* + suffix *-āne-us*) + -OUS.] **a.** Acting immediately or speedily: = PRESENT *a.* 9 b. **b.** = PRESENT *a.* 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Presentaneous*, present, ready, speedy, forceable, effectual. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 10 Some [plagues] partaking of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that in the manner of a most presentaneous poyson, they enecate in two or three hours. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1821) 63 But our relation to eternity ..will render the same invariable appearance of glory always presentaneous.

† **Pre·sentary,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 præ-. [ad. L. *præsentari-us* that is at hand, ready, quick, f. *præsent-em*: see PRESENT *a.* and -ARY 1.] = PRESENT *a.* 6, 8.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 134 (Camb. MS.) For this like infynyt moeuynge of tempotel thinges folweth this presentarye estat of lyf vnmoeuable. 1621 T. BEDFORD *Sin unto Death* 67 He alloweth a præsentary lapse 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 15 These were the presentary and explicite Testimonies of the peoples general approbations, and congratulations.

Presentation (prezĕntē·ʃən). [ME. a. OF. *presentacion* (13th c. in Littré, mod F. *présentation*), or ad. late L. *præsentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *præsentāre* to PRESENT.] The action of presenting, in various senses; *rarely*, something presented.

I. 1. The action of presenting or introducing a person: see PRESENT *v.* 1. **a.** The formal bringing or presenting of a person before God, as a religious act: see PRESENT *v.* 1 b.

Specifically, the *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*, as recorded in Luke ii. 22–39, and *Presentation of the Virgin Mary* as a child, narrated in the Apocryphal Gospels. Also applied to the festivals in which these incidents are celebrated by various branches of the Christian Church, the former on Feb. 2 (see CANDLEMAS, PURIFICATION), the latter, by the Greek and Roman Churches, on Nov. 21. Also, in *Art*, a representation of either of these incidents. *Order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary*: a Roman Catholic order of nuns, founded in 1777 in Ireland, and mainly devoted to the education of poor girls.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 232 The firste feste is of his [the grete Chane's] byrthe, þat oþer is of his presentacioun in here temple..where þei maken a manere of circumcisioun. c 1450 *Cov. Myst* ix. (Shaks. Soc.) 89 Lo! softe ynes here ye have seyn, In the temple of oure ladyes presentacion. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 131 He [Simeon] hath the way nom To the temple with hye devocion To se of Cryst the presentacion. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Presentation of Christ in the Temple, commonly called, The Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin. 1859 MRS. JAMESON *Early Ital. Painters* 250 (*Raphael*) The subjects.. were all from the life of Christ, and were as follows:—. 4. The Presentation in the Temple. *Ibid.* 297 (*Titian*) The first of his historical compositions, is the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 34/1 (*Tavinato*) In the Berlin gallery [is] a Presentation in the Temple 1880 F. MEYRICK in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1140/1 (*Festivals of Mary*) The Greek and Latin churches agree in celebrating the Assumption and the Presentation. *Ibid.* 1144/1 The Festival of the Presentation of St. Mary..did not pass into the West till 1375. .Its purpose is to commemorate the presentation of St. Mary as narrated in the Gnostic legend which is embodied in the Protevangelion and the Gospel of the Birth of Mary. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 691/1 The story of Mary's presentation in the temple when three years old and her sojourn there till her marriage first appears in Apocryphal Gospels. *Ibid.* 691/2 Order of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1874 it possessed seventy-three houses, with 1,140 nuns and more than 20,000 pupils.

b. The formal or ceremonious introduction of a person to another, esp. to a superior; *spec.* the presenting of a person at court.

1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 62 The presentations of our countrymen are very troublesome when they happen here. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v, His presentation at St. James's had made him courteous. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 16, I was promised an early presentation to Her Majesty. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 150 After May there would be no drawing-rooms or presentations.

c. The presenting of a candidate for examination, for admission to a degree, etc.

1683 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 57 The duke, after he was presented, took his place on the right of the vicechancellor; the rest, after presentation, on the left. 1864 *Lond. Univ. Cal.* 59 A Certificate .shall be delivered at the Public Presentation for Degrees to each Candidate who has passed. 1883 *Camb. Univ. Reporter* 22 May 732 The Presentation for Doctor's Degrees..conferred *honoris causa*..shall take precedence of all others. 1906 J. WELLS *Oxf. Degree Ceremn* 11 The second part of the ceremony is the presentation of the candidates to the Vice Chancellor and Proctors.

2. *Eccl.* The action, or the right, of presenting a clergyman to a benefice, or to the bishop for institution: see PRESENT *v.* 3.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 5/1 Diu ante presentacionem factam Radulpho per regem fuit institutus.]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 248 þouȝ þore prestis myȝtten frely geten presentacion of lordis to haue benefices wiþ cure of soulis. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 599/2 The next Presentation, power and auctorite of presentyng of a. persone to the Parissh Chirche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 55 Concerning the nomination and presentation into benefices, if any controuersie arise betweene the layetie and Clergie: or betweene one spirituall man with another [etc.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Presentation* is vsed properly for the act of a patron offering his Clerke to the Bishop, to be instituted in a benefice of his gift. 1628 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 107 One who hath the presentation or nomination to a Church as Patron. 1766 [see PRESENTATIVE *a.* 1]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 14 A presentation in writing is a kind of letter, not a deed, from the patron to the bishop, requesting him to admit the person presented to the church. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 607 Presentation .. differs from nomination, inasmuch as nomination signifies offering a clerk to the patron in order that he may be presented to the bishop. 1880 FOWLER *Locke* ii. 24 Locke .was made Secretary of Presentations—that is, of the Chancellor's church patronage.

3. *Law.* † **a.** = PRESENTMENT 2. *Obs.* **b.** *Bond of presentation* (Sc. Law): see quot. 1861.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 13/1 Certificet de presentacione facta in Itinere suo.]

1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 436 No presentation of blood drawing or beareing wepons of a childe, shall be presented before hee be twelve years of age. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 181 The Clerke of Presentations. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) III. iii. § 70 The granter of a bond of presentation who has failed to present the debtor's person in the terms of his obligation. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Bond of Presentation* is an obligation granted for behoof of a person in custody on a legal warrant, in order to obtain his temporary liberation. The obligant in such a bond becomes bound to present the person so liberated, to the officer holding the warrant, at a particular day and place.

II. 4. The action of offering for acceptance, esp. formally or ceremoniously; handing over, delivery; bestowal, gift, offering.

1433 LYDG. *St. Fremund* 814 To the Bysshop off the diocyse Made off his bullis presentacioun. c 1500 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* 26 Here make owre presentacion Vnto this kyngis son clensid soo cleyne And to his moder for owre saluacion. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 11 Prayers are..sometime a presentation of mere desires, as a means of procuring desired effects at the hands of God. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 81 The two parts of his priestly office, oblation and presentation, cannot be separated. 1865 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 93 It would seem sufficient that the post of the second day should be the medium of presentation [of a cheque at a bank]. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* c. 52 § 10 The Court may, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition stay any action, against, the debtor.

b. Something offered for acceptance; a present, gift, donation; in quot. 1714, an address presented (with allusion to sense 3 a). ? *Obs.*

1619 *Time's Storehouse* II. iv 154/2 The height or top of an olive tree..wherof the Done broght a presentation to the good old man, as a symbol of grace. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* a iij, This is a kinde of Attome, in comparison of other Presentations. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No 3 (1715) 10 A Sett of Persons whom they call in their Presentation the Lovers Vagabond.

III. 5. The action of presenting to sight or view, or that by which something is so presented; theatrical, pictorial, or symbolic representation; a display, show, exhibition.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 112 He vses his folly like a stalking-horse, and vnder the presentation of that he shoots his wit. 1672 DRYDEN *Ess., Heroic Plays* (ed. Ker) I. 150 These warlike instruments, and even their presentations of fighting on the stage, are no more than necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 19 To aim at any other presentation of female beauty. 1898 R. F. HORTON *Commandm. Jesus* v. 78 The plain presentation of it [the Passion] by the peasants of Ober-Ammergau has an overwhelming effect even on careless spectators.

b. An image, likeness, semblance (= PRESENTMENT 5 b); a representation, a symbol.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 84, I call'd thee then, poore Shadow, painted Queen, The presentation of but what I was. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Grounds* iii. 32 Thou livest in a world of signs and types, The presentations of most holy truths.

6. The action of presenting to notice or mental view; a setting forth, a statement.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 4 This new presentation of Christ not before their eyes but within their soules. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 283, I have not further to trouble yᵗ Excellᶜʸ then wᵗ the presentation of my readi desires to serve you. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 301 In the Bible, there are no scientific presentations of the body of divinity. 1907 *Hibbert Journ.* July 927 His presentations of the orthodox case are sometimes the merest travesties of what educated opponents really hold.

b. The action of representing to the mind or thought; representation or suggestion to the mind. (Cf. PRESENTIVE.)

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 229 The letter A was once a picture, and it represented a bull's head ..It began in presentation and has reached a state of symbolism.

7. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* (tr. Ger. *Vorstellung.*) All the modification of consciousness directly involved in the knowing or being aware of an object in a single moment of thought. By some authors restricted to perceptual cognition, in order to mark the distinction between it and ideational cognition or *representation*.

1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 46 (1860) 71 The impression which any object makes upon the mind may be called a Presentation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 1 Such acts are called Intuitions or Presentations; the former is the more generally received appellation. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist* ii. 51 *note*, Strauss..shewed how essential were the differences between dogma and speculation, between the presentation and the notion. 1874 LEWES in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 691 The specific facts of feeling, perception, desire, will, &c., in so far as they are *known*, may on the whole be called Presentation (*Vorstellung*). 1884 SULLY *Outl. Psychology* vi. 152 The percept involves the immediate assurance of the presence of the whole object. Hence psychologists commonly speak of percepts in their totality as presentations. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 41/1 All that variety of mental facts which we speak of as sensations, perceptions, images, intuitions, concepts, notions, have two characteristics in common: (1) they admit of being more or less attended to, and (2) can be reproduced and associated together. It is here proposed to use the term *presentation* to connote such a mental fact, and as the best English equivalent for what Locke meant by idea, and what Kant and Herbart called a Vorstellung.

8. The action of placing, or condition of being placed, in a particular direction or position with respect to something else or to an observer; the mode in which a thing is presented or presents itself.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi 349 A presentation of the one planet to the other in conjunction, in a variety of situations, tends to produce compensation. 1866 — *Exam Lect Sc.* 205 Among them occurs every variety of oblique presentation from a plane passing..edgeways thro' the eye of the spectator to one perpendicular to the visual line. 1881 T. W. WEBB in *Nature* 10 Nov. 38/2 The Earl of Rosse..finds a narrow ray on either side, making..a singular resemblance to Saturn with a very thin presentation of the ring.

b. *Obstetr.* The presenting of a particular part of the fœtus towards the *os uteri* during labour: see PRESENT *v.* 9 b. Often with defining word indicating the part, as *arm*, *breech*, *face*, *foot*, *head*, *shoulder*, *vertex*, etc.

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 195 The presentation of the head was always deemed the most natural. 1842 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1849) I. 512/1 The presentation [of lambs, etc.] is sometimes made with the hind feet foremost. 1851 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (ed. 3) 121 Discriminating marks of a Head Presentation.

¶ **9.** Used for *presence* (app. for the sake of rime).

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II 180 Bounde to Ierusalem, with furyous vyolacion, Be-for cesar caypha, and annas presentacion.

IV. 10. *attrib.* in sense 4, as *presentation copy*, *clock*, etc.; **presentation day**, a day on which a ceremonial presentation is made, e.g. a degree-day in a university: see quots.; in sense 1 b, as *presentation frock*, *gown*; in sense 6 or 7, as **presentation value**, value as a fact presented to mental view or knowledge.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 337 The others [books] were all presentation copies. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxii (1839) VII. 406 There are few living authors of whose works presentation copies are not to be found here. 1843 E. P. BELDEN *Sk. Vale Coll.* 131 A short time previous to 'Presentation Day'—the day when the Senior class leaves the Institution. [*Note*.] At the middle of the third term certificates are presented by the Faculty to the Corporation recommending those who have passed a satisfactory examination as worthy of degree. This gave rise to the term 'Presentation Day'. 1866 *Newspr.*, Presentation Day at the University of London. 1868 STEPHENS *Kings Mon.* I 296 It must have been a presentation-sword 1889 LUDLOW in *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 1/2 The death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus had a mystical side and aspect over and above their presentation value as events in the world's history. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb 5/2 Presentation gown of white duchesse satin.

Hence **Presenta·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to presentation (sense 7); **Presenta·tionalism**: see quots.; **Presenta·tionism,** the doctrine that in perception the mind has an immediate cognition of the object; **Presenta·tionalist, Presenta·tionist,** one who holds this doctrine, a believer in the immediate perception of sensible things (also *attrib.*).

1886 E. J. HAMILTON *Mental Science* xviii. 131 The whole doctrine is more comprehensive than that of *presentational realism, and may be designated by the unrestricted term '*presentationalism'. 1907 *Athenæum* 18 May 610/3 The subjective self is an inference from certain presentational changes that cannot be ascribed to physical stimuli, and Ward's view is justified. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict., Presentationalism*, the doctrine that man has an immediate perception of all the elemental forms of entity, as space, time, substance, and power; natural realism, in an extended sense. *Ibid.*, *Presentationalist. *a* 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 820/1 His doctrine of perception is one of immediate cognition, under the form of real *presentationism. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 157 If the reader wants a name to characterise this system, he may call it the system of Absolute or Thoroughgoing presentationism *a* 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 816/1 The *presentationists or Intuitionists constitute the object of which we are conscious in perception, into a sole, absolute, or total object; in other words, reduce perception to an act of immediate or intuitive cognition. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 300 He is virtually a representationist as well as a presentationist. 1907 *Athenæum* 6 Apr. 407/1 Let him consider the whole 'Presentationist' controversy.

Presentative (prĭze·ntătiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. type **præsentātīvus*: see PRESENT *v.* and -ATIVE. Cf. REPRESENTATIVE.]

1. *Eccl.* Of a benefice: To or for which a patron has the right of presentation: see quot. 1766. Also said of the advowson, the tithes, etc. connected with such a benefice. Opp. to APPROPRIATE, COLLATIVE, DONATIVE, IMPROPRIATE.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii. 22 Foundations of free-chappels . to be donatyve and not presentatyve. 1612 W. TRAVERS *Supplic.* in *Hooker's Wks.* (1888) III. 555 The place of ministry whereunto I was called was not presentative. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 300 b, Parson Impersonee is the Rector that is in possession of the Church Parochiall, be it presentatiue, or impropriate. 1646 *Spelman's De non Temer. Eccl.* b j, The same remedy both for the presentative and impropriate Tithe. 1648 HEYLIN *Undeceiv. People* 30 The Churches will no longer be *presentative* at the choice of the Patron; but either made *Elective* at the will of the People, or else *collated* by the Trustees of the severall Counties (succeeding . in the power of Bishops). 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 22 An advowson presentative is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary, and moreover to demand of him to institute his clerk, if he find him canonically qualified: and this is the most usual advowson. 1872 O SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Dean*, [This] deanery is not presentative, but donative.

† **2.** Of or pertaining to presentation or bestowal.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 189 The manlike hand of the Poet Claudian that hath so well and eloquently set downe the presentatiue Epigram of the said gift.

† **3.** = REPRESENTATIVE *a.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1430 [implied in PRESENTATIVELY] 1642 *Lett. fr. Gentl. to Friend in Lond.* 4 If the Parliament without the King make the presentative body, the King is the reall head to that body of the kingdome. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 22 Christ being God the Son, spake in the glory, the Majesty presentative of Christ. *Ibid.* 86 The Angell visionally, presentative Christ our Redeemer.

4. Having the function or power of presenting an idea or notion to the mind.

1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 37 That phrase, 'a great water',..is an instance of the intense presentative power of Mr. Tennyson's genius. 1885 STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 Those arts like architecture, music, and the dance, which are self-sufficient and merely presentative.

5. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* Of, pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of presentation (sense 7); by some authors (e. g. Hamilton and Herbert Spencer) distinguished from *representative*, but now more usually employed as the wider term including this.

a 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 804 The distinction of Presentative, Intuitive or Immediate, and of Representative or Mediate cognition. *Ibid.* 805/1 An immediate cognition, in as much as the thing known is itself presented to observation, may be called a presentative; and in as much as the thing presented, is, as it were, viewed by the mind face to face, may be called an intuitive, cognition. A mediate cognition, in as much as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarious representation, may be called a representative cognition. .In a presentative or immediate cognition there is one sole object. *Ibid.* 823/1 If then he declare that his own opinion coincides with that of the vulgar, he will, consequently, declare himself a Presentative Realist. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. iv. 5 Sensations are sometimes called presentative feelings. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii. 43 In his account of sense perception, he anticipates the spirit of the presentative psychology of Reid and Hamilton. *a* 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 176 This division of outer and inner seems to correspond with those between impressions and ideas, sensations and thoughts, and primary or presentative or vivid, and secondary or representative or faint states of consciousness.

Hence **Prese·ntatively** *adv.* (in quot., representatively, by representation).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvii. (1869) 49 With inne this bred al the souereyn good is put,..nouht ymaginatyfliche, nouht presentatyfliche, nouht vertualliche, . but bodilliche and rialliche, presentliche and verreyliche.

Presented (prĭze·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. PRESENT *v.* + -ED 1.] Brought or placed before one, introduced; offered, bestowed, directed, etc.: see the verb. In quot. 1631 *absol.* = next, 1.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 405 Learne of him To take aduantage on presented ioy. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 303 Knowing the presented, to bee a very vnlearned and vnsufficient man. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat* II. ii. 51 Avidien, or his Wife Sell their presented partridges, and fruits, And humbly live on rabbits and on roots. 1800 *Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg* 46/1 His Excellency will enter at the St George's gate, and be received with presented arms by his Majesty's 51st regiment. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. vi 245 Presented feelings hinder the representation of other feelings.

Presentee (prezĕntī·). [a. AF. *presentee* a presentee = F. *présenté*, pa. pple. of *présenter* to PRESENT: see -EE.]

1. A person presented.

a. *Eccl.* A clergyman presented (for institution) to a benefice: see PRESENT *v.* 3.

[1351-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 244/1 Vos Presentees sont a yceux Benefices ensi receuz.] 1498 9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 132, I have shewed to him as your mastership presented in after the deith of the last Incumbent, which presentee was in by the space of iii or v dayes at the least. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 229 King John presented a Clarke to the Churche and commaunded by his writ that his presentee should be admitted. 1639 EARL OF CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I (1886) V. 91 The vickaridge of colligan, fallen voide by the death of Thomas Vyning, my laste presentee. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 86/1 The people of the parish had no colour of an objection to the presentee. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* ii. (1857) 32 Donald's minister died in middle life, and an unpopular presentee was obtruded on the people. 1884 SIR C. E. POLLOCK in *Law Times Rep.* 19 Apr. 239/1 The bishop wrote to the plaintiff that..he was obliged to refuse to institute his presentee.

b. A person nominated or recommended for any office or position.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 8/1 In one old case the court rejected a nominee as not being duly qualified,..which led to the passing of an Act, which provided that, even if the presentee is reported not to be qualified, the Crown may nevertheless insist on his admission. Nowadays .the Lord Probationer is invariably found qualified, and is at once transformed from an 'apprentice' into a regular Senator of the College of Justice.

c. A person presented at court: see PRESENT *v.* 1.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 276 In the palace, the presentees were crowded into a mob. 1897 *Daily News* 12 May 9/3 The latest 'presentees' had not all returned from the Drawing Room.

2. A person to whom something is presented; the recipient of a present or gift.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 385 The frequency of testimonials does not lessen their effect to the presentee. 1874-7 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) II. xii 167 Most presentees would rather dispense with the present than have to invent the necessary letters of eulogy and thanks.

† **Presente·ns.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *present tens* (mod. F. *temps présent*) present time: see PRESENT *a.*, TENSE *sb.*] **a.** Present time. **b.** Present tense

c 1475 *Partenay* 1439 What be ye? what is your name þis presentens? 1530 PALSGR. 43 We shulde confounde the persons of this tens with the same persons of their presentenses.

Presenter (prĭze·ntəɹ). [f. PRESENT *v.* + -ER 1. See also PRESENTOR.] One who presents, in various senses of the verb.

1. One who presents a person to a benefice, or to any position or office, or for a degree; one who formally introduces a person, esp. at court; in quot. 1597, a sponsor. (See also PRESENTOR 1 b.)

1544 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 38 The presenter of the clercke to a benefyce. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 5 It is the Church which doth offer them to Baptisme by the Ministery of Presenters. 1706 A. BOYER *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 254 The prolocutor..chose for his presenter the Dean of Christ Church..who accordingly presented him..with an elegant Latin speech. 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* I. xiv. 235 We had been presented to King George the First,..the presenter being Robert earl Danvers. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 5/1 Lord Kelvin..The first honorary Doctor of Science of London University was described by his presenter on Wednesday as 'a greater philosopher than Democritus, and one in whom are united the qualities of Archimedes and Aristotle'.

2. *Law.* One who makes a presentment (of a fact, or an offence, etc.); = PRESENTOR 1 a. Now *rare.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* ii. 11 The thyrd [part] to the presenter that can iustyfye the matter. 1561 in Sir J. T. Gilbert *Calr. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 14 The presenter, fynder or spier of thoffence to have thone hauffe. 1656 in *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass* (1898) I. 251 John Hatman was chosen to ye Office of a Presenter to present breaches of ye Lawes. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Sept. (O H S) I. 40 If we consider of wt Persons the juries consist, & who are the Presenters. 1891 MAITLAND & BALDON *Court Baron* (Selden Soc.) 100 The said Benedict complaineth of all the presenters that falsely and maliciously have they indicted him.

3. One who makes a present; a donor, giver.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* Ded. to Cheke, Not respectynge so muche the vylenes therof, as the good mynde of the presenter of yᵉ same. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* Ded., One presented vnto him a booke the presenter replied. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm Colloq.* (1711) 37 He tells us the Weight, the Price, and the Presenter of every Piece. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 184 Mr. Gordon Bennett, the presenter of the Cup, is entitled to a seat on every such Committee.

4. One who 'presents' a part in a play; an actor. *arch.* or *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 247 The deuice did teach the eyes the present miserie of the Presenter himselfe 1606 HARINGTON in Nichols *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 73 Strange Pageantries,..of this sort in our Queen's days I was sometime an humble Presenter and Assistant. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* III. ii, Are the presenters ready?..[*Stage direct.*] Enter at one door four Scotch Anticks [etc.]. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xx, His skill in performing the presenter of Pyramus.

5. One who presents an address, petition, memorial, an order, bill, cheque, etc.

1714 J. MACKY *Journ. thro. Eng.* (1724) I. xi. 213 These Officers are the Presenters to his Majesty of all Memorials. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho* 364 No presentee [of a bill] is obliged to wait longer 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch* (1820) II. iii. 48 To intimidate the presenters of this remonstrance. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Apr., Addresses were presented to Garibaldi this afternoon..The presenters and a large number of other persons had interviews with the General in the library. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 64 Any person seeking to obtain a Crown writ shall lodge in the office of the presenter of signatures a draft of the proposed writ. 1881 *Philad. Record* (U S) No. 3473. 6 The rules of the bank required that the presenter of a check should be identified.

6. One who (or that which) presents something to the mind or to notice.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 232 But if we ask,..What idea does this word [*thing*] present? we answer, None! There is no creature, no subject of speech or of thought, which can claim the word *thing* as its presenter. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* I. iii. § 3. 53 The presenter in literature of this glittering spectacle is the historian Jean Froissart.

Presential (prĭze·nʃăl), *a.* Now *rare.* Also **præ-**. [ad. med.L. *præsentiālis* present (Du Cange), f. L. *præsenti-a* presence: see -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to presence; having or implying actual presence with a person or in a place; present.

1635 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses, Contin.* v. 143 To see the presentiall countenance of God with the blessed and Elect. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiv. 204 By fiction of Law..the paines of Hell are made presentiall to him. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 34 He has been pleased to exhibit to us a presential communication of Himself. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenn. Imag. Faculty*, What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers, and the seers not, of a presential miracle?

2. Mentally present; having presence of mind; attentive to the matter in hand: = PRESENT *a.* 4.

1649 AMBROSE *Media* xi. (1652) 291 One hath quickness of parts,. another is solid, but not so ready and presential. 1815 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* in *Final Mem.* vi. 244, I lose all presential memory of what I had intended to say.

3. Pertaining or relating to present time.

1846 MOZLEY *Ess., Carlyle's Cromwell* (1878) I. 232 The two worlds of futurity have a praesential existence as of imagery within the mind.

b. *Gram.* Applied to those tenses of a verb formed on the present stem.

1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* vi 124 Here the presential tenses [ἀπογραφεσθαι and ἐπορεύοντο] are necessitated by the sense; all persons, individually and severally, repaired to their proper cities for their respective enrolment.

Hence † **Prese·ntialist** *Obs. nonce-wd.*, a believer in the Real Presence: see PRESENCE 1 c, REAL *a.*² 2 b.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* iii. (1657) 50 As the Romish Præsentialists and Schoolmen dream.

Presentiality (prĭzenʃiæ·lĭti). Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *præsentiālitās* (of time, Aquinas): see prec. and -ITY. So OF. *presencialité* (in Godef.).] The condition or character of being presential.

a. Presentness (in time).

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 424 This vnion is onely accidentall, and in regard of presentialitie and vbitie. 1652 T. FROYSELL *Gale Opportunity* Ep. Ded. 2 Let Faith give you a presentiality of things to come...Faith gives them a present Existence. 1664 BAXTER *Divine Life* I. v. 28 That terms of priority, presentiality, and posteriority, have not that significancy in or about Eternity as they have with us. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 334 Which..makes all futures actually present to him; and it is the Presentiality of the Object which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge. 1848 HAMPDEN *Bampt. Lect.* (ed. 3) 175 They [events] are fixed and immutable in their 'presentiality' before God, whose eternity admits no change, no succession.

b. The fact or quality of being present in place; presence.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 287 It's the significator of the presentiality of heat. 1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 54 Incomprehensibility implies the negation of any limit in substantial presentiality or presence. 1894 FROUDE *Life & Lett. Erasm.* 125 Circumincession is when a thing subsists really in something else which is really distinct, by the mutual assistance of presentiality in the same essence.

Prese·ntially, *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. PRESENTIAL + -LY 2. Cf. med. schol. L. *præsentiāliter*, OF. *presentialment* (Bruno Lat., 13th c.).] In a presential manner; in the way of actual presence; as being present.

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* Wks 1862 II. 72 He reigns in this place..presentially by his grace. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom* 28 Himselfe actually and presentially in heaven 1692 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 165 How doth Christ himself teach presentially in the Office of Preaching, and yet sitteth at the Right Hand of God?

Prese·ntialness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being presential; = PRESENTIALITY (in quots., presence in space).

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl. Ess. Hum. Und.* 20, I account for the Mode of human Understanding..by the Presentialness of the Divine λόγος, or Ideal World to our Souls. 1713 A. COLLIER *Clavis Univ.* I. i. § 2 (1836) 36 If..the Presentialness of the Object be necessary to the Act of Vision, the Object perceived cannot possibly be External to..us.

Presentiate (prĭze·nʃiĕt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *præsentia* PRESENCE + -ATE 3; cf *differentiate, substantiate*] *trans.* To make or render present in place or time; to cause to be perceived or realized as present.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* v. 7 Paraphr. 32 That place where thou art pleased to præsentiate thy self. 1689 W. TAYLOR in *Manton's Treat. Self-Denial* Ep. Ded., That faith which realiseth the unseen glory, presentiateth our future hopes, looketh beyond time to eternity. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 252 A realizing, presentiating faith of the unseen things promised by God 1845-7 P. FAIRBAIRN *Typol. Script.* (1857) I. i. iii 66 To figure and presentiate to the soul the future realities of the divine Kingdom.

Presentient (prĭse·nʃĕnt) *a.* [ad. L. *præsentient-em*, pres. pple. of *præsentire* to feel or perceive beforehand: see PRE- A. 3 and SENTIENT.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand; having a presentiment; scenting beforehand.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. 322 The ravenous fowls of heaven Flock there presentient of their food obscene. 1818 J. H. HUNT tr. *Tasso* XIX. 76 Shrinks then thy heart, presentient of its doom? 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. I. xii. (1879) 133 And, ere we reached her father's gate We paused with one presentient mind. 1888 QUILLER-COUCH *Troy Town* ix, Mrs. Buzza,..presentient of evil, ran downstairs.

† **Presenti·fic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L., type **præsentific-us*, f. *præsenti-*, stem of *præsens* present: see -FIC.] Making or rendering present. Hence † **Presenti·fical** *a.*, † **Presenti·ficly** *adv. Obs. rare.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xliv, I have already

told, and did descry How presentifick circularity Is spread through all. 1653 — *Conject. Cabbal., Def.* 171 Adam .. notwithstanding that he found no want of any covering to hide himself from that presentifick sense of him. *Ibid.* (R.), The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and presentifickly represented to God at once. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. xvii. (1713) 466 Phancy becomes sometimes presentifical, as in Mad-men and those in high Fevers, whose Phantasms seem real external Objects to them.

Presentiment (prĭsĕ·ntĭmĕnt). Also 8 **præsentiment.** [a. obs. F. *presentiment* (Cotgr.): see PRE- A. 2 and SENTIMENT.]

1. A mental impression or feeling of a future event; a vague expectation resting on no definite reason, but seeming like a direct perception of something about to happen; an anticipation, foreboding (most commonly of something evil).

1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 71 Some Presentiment told me this agreeable Gentleman would certainly succeed. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 114 God..must have given us this discernment..as a Pre-sentiment of what is to be hereafter. 1761 MRS. F SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 340 She seemed to have a pre-sentiment of those evils. 1830 WORDSW. *Pre-sentiments* i, Presentiments! they judge not right Who deem that ye from open light Retire in fear of shame. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. vi. 181 They appear to have had a sad presentiment of the truth.

2. A previously conceived sentiment or opinion; a prepossession. *rare.*

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 109 You would not give people reason to change their favourable præ-sentiments of you. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 49 The idea or pre-sentiment of God, everywhere rooted in the mind of man.

Hence **Presentime'ntal** *a.*, of the nature of, expressing, or conveying a presentiment.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 242 The affecting beauty of the death of Cawdor and the presentimental speech of the King. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, Amelia..thought somehow it was a mysterious and pre-sentimental bell.

Presenting (prĭzĕ·ntĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PRESENT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRESENT, in its various senses. Also *attrib.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 66 Whanne a lord haþ þe gold for his presentynge [to a benefice], þe gold dwellip stille in oure lond, but whanne þe pope haþ þe furste fruytes þe gold goþ out & comeþ neuere aȝen. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 401, I thanke the hartyly, seyd the kynge, Of thy yeft and presentynge 1563 WINȜET *Wks* (S. T. S.) II. 43 Nocht a fenȝeit, bot a trew persoun; nocht in præsenting, bot in substance. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 266 They ..as it were scattered their powder in presenting, before they came to discharge. 1720 WHITE *Monit. Clergy Peterb.* I. 29 They [churchwardens] have a general Prejudice to the sworn Duty of Presenting; for fear of offending this or that Neighbour. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II. vi 75 Discovered..out of presenting-distance. 1901 BP. GORE *Body of Christ* iv. § 1 (1907) 226 The presenting before God of the one sacrifice.

b. *Presenting term*: in Ireland, the term or date for making legal presentments.

1779-80 *Ir. Act* 19 & 20 *Geo. III*, c. 19 § 1 Any person.. may sue..in the county of Dublin at the next presenting term. 1898 *Act* 61 & 62 *Vict.* c. 37 § 113 (1) The grand jury of..the county of Dublin at the Easter presenting term, next after the passing of this Act, may choose [etc.].

Prese'nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That presents in various senses of the verb; that presents or shows itself.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 394 The integuments of the presenting arm. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 114, I could see that the dark knoblike protrusions..were the presenting faces of hills. 1872 ANSTIE in *Practitioner* Jan. 62 The presenting part seemed firm

Presentist (prĕ·zĕntĭst), *sb.* (*a.*) *rare.* [f. PRESENT *a.* + -IST.] An advocate of the present; in quot., One who believes that the prophecies of Scripture, esp. of the Apocalypse, are at present in course of fulfilment: opp. to PRETERIST and FUTURIST. In quot. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1878 H. G GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 93 Three distinct classes .denominated Preterist, Futurist and Presentist schemes of interpretation.

Presentive (prĭzĕ·ntĭv), *a.* (*sb.*) [irreg. f. PRESENT *v.* + -IVE; used for distinction from the etymologically regular *presentative.*] Presenting an object or conception directly to the mind (opp. to *symbolic*); also *sb.*, a presentive word. Hence **Prese'ntively** *adv.*; **Prese'ntiveness.**

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 227 We will call these two classes of words by the names of Presentive and Symbolic. The Presentive are those..which present any conception to the mind. *Ibid.* § 230 The numerals I and II and III and IIII are presentive of the ideas of one and two and three and four..The figures 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 are and always were pure symbols. *Ibid.* § 232 In Chaucer's Prologue it [the word *thing*] occurs twice presentively. *Ibid.* § 235 The word *shall* offers a good example of the movement from presentiveness to symbolism. When it flourished as a presentive word, it signified to *owe*. *Ibid.* § 244 A passage with many proper names and titles in it may, however, bring the presentives up to, or even cause them to surpass, the number of the symbolics. *Ibid.* § 464 The pronoun *I*..has also a sort of reflected or borrowed presentiveness, which we will call a subpresentive power. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 187 If, as some philologists maintain, the development of a language is to be estimated by the proportion it shows of 'symbolic' as opposed to 'presentive' words,

Presently (prĕ·zĕntlĭ), *adv.* [f. PRESENT *a.* + -LY 2.]

†1. So as to be, or as being, present; in presence; in the very place, on the spot; in person, personally.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 454 ȝif a man be presently ny3 his sheep, & fayle not to fede hem & to defende hem.., his bodily presense is skileful to hym to dwelle vpon þes sheep. *c* 1430 [see PRESENTATIVELY]. 1537 POLE *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxii. 199 Places [in my book] that cannot so vively be perceived by writing as..by conferring..presently with the author. 1565 JEWEL *Def Apol.* (1611) 199 When God himselfe in his owne person, and presently spake vnto Abel. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* Bij, Whereto also the Author presently as a concordable witnes with the same doth onely point and direct us.

2. At the present time; at this time, at present, now. *Obs.* (since 17th c.) in lit. Eng. (No certain instance in Shaks.) But in regular use in most Eng. dialects, and common in Sc. writers.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 50 Thou arte not presently in helthe of thy body. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. v 11 Charles the fyfthe..fader of this that presently regneth. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G g ij b, Dedes done presently in our daies. 1637 R HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 31 A reward to be rendred hereafter, not presently 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 191 It is, says he, too long and melancholy a Mischance to relate presently. 1740 TULL *Horse-hoing Husb* Suppl. 257 Enough to make the Horse hoing common in Time to come, if not presently. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 17 The question presently under consideration. 1826 SCOTT *Provinc. Antiq.* 85 Sir William Rae, Baronet,..presently Lord Advocate. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 9. 171 Our presently disputed claims. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Brit.* I. i. i. 5 The presently active volcano must be the basis and starting-point of inquiry. 1901 *Leeds Mercury* 4 July, A young man belonging to Rotherham and presently staying with his parents at Bridlington

†b. For the present; on the present occasion.

1593 FALE *Dialling* A ij, The making of the Horologicall Cylindre .. we have presently omitted 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 319 That which hath beene presently delivered.

†c. At the time referred to; for the time being; at that time, just then. (In quot. 1597, At the very time, or immediately before; 'just'.) *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 573/2 [They] fauoured not ye race of the Kyngs that presently raigned. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxv. § 4. 48 Neuer cast any colde water vpon them presently taken out of a well. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 128 Every one retaining what he presently had. 1696 STILLINGFL. *Serm* iii. 90 Although the people might not presently believe what they said. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 46 My Illness .being presently attributed to the indifferent Health I had enjoy'd for some Days past.

3. At the very time, without any delay; at once, forthwith; immediately, instantly, directly, speedily, quickly, promptly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1430 LYDG. *London Lackpenny* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 105 Then to Westmynster-Gate I presently went When the sonn was at hyghe prime. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 90 Without some reparacion to be presently doon upon it, it cannot not be enhabited. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 76 Go presently, and take this Ring with thee. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 110 The Sacrament which they administer in both kinds, and giue it to infants presently after Baptisme. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 83 It should not be done presently, lest Passion mingle with it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. iv, The poor woman,..no sooner looked at the serjeant, than she presently recollected him. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. xi, The terms are just and merciful indeed! But then they must be offered presently [*ed.* 1877 promptly proffered]. 1869 HY. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* Pref., Making arrangements for the issue of this Autobiography presently after my decease.

4. In blunted sense (gradually weakened from 3): In the space of time that immediately follows, in a little while, before long, after a short time, soon, shortly. (Cf. ANON 5, BY AND BY 4, and colloq. use of *directly*, *immediately*, and nearly all advbs. of the same kind.) Now the ordinary use.

(The growth of this was so imperceptible, that early examples, esp. before *c* 1650, are doubtful.)

a 1566 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* in Harl *Dodsley* IV. 90 For Pithias I bewail, which presently must die 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 99 Nay, but hee'l be heere presently: let's go dresse him like the witch of Brainford. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., The Polyglottes and new Bible which he believes will be presently worth 40*l.* a-piece 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed 4) § 130 Toys which are presently put out of order. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc Wks. Nat* 10 Others, which are softer in the Quarry, grow hard and firm presently after they are taken out of it. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 230 Pride will be presently brought down. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 73 But the very same extravagances..when caught up by inferior spirits presently lose their garb..of beauty. 1833 HY. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 20 The elder boys might earn their own shoe leather presently. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi 647 The struggle, as we shall presently see, lasted two generations. *Colleg.* I cannot attend to it at once; I will do so presently.

†5. Immediately (in space or relation); so as to be adjacent or contiguous; directly, closely. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 119 Neither the hils Cerauniȝ, nor yet the region Adiabene, do presently and immediatly confine thereupon: for the country of the Sopheni lyeth between. *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* II. i, I have a business Which much concerns you, presently concerns you. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 102 Presently without the Chappell is the Burse. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min* Introd., The stomach is joyned presently to the mouth, and is little.

6. In the way of immediate consequence or inference; as a direct result or conclusion, directly; consequently, thereupon; necessarily, *ipso facto.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I) 292, I cannot thinke, that it is sufficient onely to slander an honest man, to make him presently wicked. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 94 We do not infer, nor doth it presently follow, that the present reading is corrupt and false. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. ix. § 11 Do not presently imagine you shall gain nothing by his Company. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 296 It does not presently follow that all have the Holy Spirit who say they have it. 1859 GANDELL tr. *Lightfoot's Horæ Heb* II. 45 Nor was he presently to be called an Eremite who dwelt in the wilderness.

†Pre'sently, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] = PRESENT *a.* 1.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 193 God is lijk presentli euery where, and therfore he is lijk redi for to ȝeue hise gracis and ȝiftis euery where. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* I iv b, Though we mought praye vnto y sayd sainctes as beyng presentlye and conversaunt wyth vs.

Presentment (prĭzĕ·ntmĕnt). Also 5 (in sense 2 a) **presentamente**; 7 **præsentment.** [a. OF. *presentement* (12th c. in Godef.): see PRESENT *v.* and -MENT.] The act of presenting or fact of being presented, presentation; an instance or embodiment of this: chiefly in technical or special uses

1. The act of presenting a person to or for any office, esp. a clergyman for institution to a benefice: see PRESENT *v* 3, PRESENTATION 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Darrein presentment: see DARREIN.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10944 þe order of þe bysshopes presentement. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 423 Henry the fyrst..Comandit the bushop of lincolne & hys archydiacon that edwynus the sone of Godgose shold haue in pece & rest hys chyrche of seynt Gylys, and put hys clerke whom he wold by hys presentment. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 351 The commons of the cytie of London chase vnto their maire..Thomas fiz Thomas..and made no presente-ment of hym vpon the morowe following, nouther to the kynge nor yet to the barons of the kynges excheker, as they of right ought to haue donn 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxvi. 58 b, In the lawes of the realme..the right of presentment to a church, is a temporall enheritaunce. 1579 *Expos. Law Terms* 159 *Presentment* is when a man which hath right to geeue a benefice spirituall nameth the person to whome he wil giue it, and maketh a writing to the Bishop for him, that is a presentation or presentment. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s.v., If divers coheires may not agree in presentment, the presentee of the eldest shall be admitted. [1760, 1833 Darrein presentment [see DARREIN].] 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 617 The great charter of John..retains the three recognitions of Novel disseisin, Mort d'ancester, and Darrein presentment.]

2. *Law.* The act of presenting or laying before a court or person in authority a formal statement of some matter to be legally dealt with (see PRESENT *v.* 8). **a.** A statement on oath by a jury of a fact within their own knowledge. This includes:

(*a*) The statement by a grand jury at assizes or quarter sessions of an indictable offence, or of the existence of a nuisance. **†**(*b*) The statement by the grand jury, or (later) of a presentment sessions (see d) in Ireland, of the amount due by a county or barony, and the method of its assessment (*obs.*). (*c*) The statement by the jury of a court baron or court leet of matters from which rights accrue to the lord, or in respect of which his jurisdiction is invoked.

[1308-9 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 279/1 Le Viscunte fet travayler les gentz des ditz Hundrez a fere presentemenz devant ly en sun turn, des articles avantdiz. *c* 1340 *Modus tenendi Curias* in *Court Baron* (Selden Soc. 1891) 100 Ore doit le seneschal feare lever un douszeyne de fraunk tenauntz qe ount oy ceaux presentementz e serrent chargeez de touz les articles. [*trans.* Then shall the steward cause to be constituted a dozen of free tenants who have heard the presentments, and they shall be charged with all the articles.] 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 29/2 Presentamentes, Writtes, and al other maner of Recordes. 1447 *Shillingford Lett* (Camden) 134 No man shuld be putte to answere before the King or his Counseill w'out presentment before Justice 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logic* I. xii. 53 b, I take a presentment to bee a meere denuntiation of the iurors themselues or of some other officer without any other information. 1615 *Henley-in-Arden Rolls* (1890), Presentments by the aletasters for vittlers. William Kerby shumaker faultie, John Knight Couper faultie; [and 10 others; each fined] xij*d*. 1630 COKE *On Copyholds* § 57 (1668) 159 Of Acts which amount to Forfeiture, some are Forfeits *eo instante* that they are committed, some are not Forfeits till Presentment. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III (1823) II. 389 The grand juries made [1683] high presentments against all that were esteemed whigs and nonconformists. 1755 *Irish Act* 29 *Geo. II*, c. 14 § 6 The power given to grand-juries at quarter-sessions, to raise money by presentment for the use of houses of correction hath been frequently abused, and the money so presented misapplied. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii 208 Presentment is a very comprehensive term, including not only presentments properly so called, but also inquisitions of office, and indictments by a grand jury. A presentment, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the king. *Ibid.* 301 The presentment of a nuisance, a libel, or the like; upon which the officer of the Court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it. 1798 DALLAS *Amer Law Rep.* I 237 The bills, or presentments, found by a grand jury are an official accusation, in order to put the party accused upon his trial 1863 H. COX *Instit* II v. 457 The grand jury has also an important constitutional right of presentment of offences from their own knowledge. 1888 *Scriven's Law of Copyholds* (ed. 6) xii. § 2. 352 If no presentment was made in the court leet of articles of which that court had cognizance they were to be presented in the tourn. 1889 MAITLAND *Sel Pleas Manorial Courts* Introd. 24 [In 16th c.] it is still theoretical law that the jury ought to make presentment concerning all who are not in frank-pledge.

†b. A similar statement (formerly) made by a magistrate or justice of peace, or by a constable.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 b, I shall true constable be.. and true presentment make [etc.] 1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 437 (Let to Mayor & Aldermen, etc., of Cambridge), Ye have also refused alonly this yere, to make a certain othe..for .the presentement to the vicechauncelor of vagabundes and others. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vi. 404 Of like strength also .is the Presentment of the Constables concerning sundrie poinctes contayned in the Statute of Winchester, 13 E. I. 1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Presentment*, is a meere denuntiation of the Iurours themselues, or some other officer, as Iustice, Constable, searcher, surueiours &c.. of an offence inquirable in the court wherevnto it is presented. 1827 LD. ELDON in Barnewall & Cr. *Reports* VII 516 The presentment of a justice on his own knowledge has, by statute, in some cases, the force of a presentment by a grand jury. 1827 *Act* 7 & 8 *Geo.* IV, c. 38 No petty constables shall be required at any petty session or elsewhere to make, nor shall any high constable be required at any gaol delivery, great session, or general or quarter session .. to deliver any presentment respecting popish recusants [etc.]. 1828 BARNEWALL & CR *Reports* VII. 514 R Hooper, high constable of the hundred of Whitley.. signed the following presentment in writing upon paper. 1875 T. S. PRITCHARD *Pract Quarter Sessions* I. iv. § 3 173 It may fairly be assumed that presentments by constables will be discontinued, and that..indictments will be substituted in the necessary cases.

c. *Eccl.* A formal complaint or report of some offence or fault, made by the churchwardens or other parish authorities to the bishop or archdeacon at his visitation.

1576 GRINDAL *Articles Canterb.* xliv. in *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 170 Sums..forfeited since the feast of Easter..until the day of giving up the presentment. *c* 1583-4 in Usher *Presbyt. Movemt. in reign Eliz* (Camden) 86, 89. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccl.* cxiii, Every parson..may join in every presentment with the said church-wardens. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 195 The Church-wardens should meet twice a yeere, to haue all their presentments made perfect against the Assises. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 183 The Clergy of the City refused to make presentments. 1720 WHITE *Monit Clergy Peterb.* i. 28 The due Presentment of Defaults and Offences by the Church-Wardens upon their Oaths. 1901 *Blunt's Bk. Ch. Law* (ed. 9) iv. i, Such presentments are now usually made once a year, at the archdeacon's or the bishop's visitation.

†d. **Presentment sessions**, special sessions held in Ireland for the raising of public money for certain purposes, in which certain cess-payers were associated with the Grand Jury. *Obs.*

1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 116 (*title*) An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Presentment of Public Money by Grand Juries in Ireland. *Ibid.* § 4 Such justices are hereby required to assemble .. with the cess payers associated with them..to hold a special or presentment sessions for the purposes of this Act. *Ibid.* § 5 Grand juries ..are hereby required, at each assizes, to appoint. certain places..(one in each barony or half barony) where presentment sessions shall be .holden previous to the next assizes. 1898 *Act* 61 & 62 *Vict.* c. 37 § 4 (1) The county council..shall..have the powers and duties of the grand jury and the said [county at large] presentment sessions. *Ibid* § 27 There shall be transferred to the district council of every county district, the business of any baronial presentment sessions so far as respects that district.

3. The act of offering for acceptance or consideration; the dedication of a book; giving, bestowal; handing over, delivery; the presenting of a bill or an account for payment: = PRESENTATION 4, 1 a. Now *rare*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 27 When comes your Booke forth? *Poet.* Vpon the heeles of my presentment sir. 1608 HEYWOOD *Sallust* Ded., I haue aduentured rather to tempt your acceptance in this small presentment. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinborough* iv. ii, Mark but the least presentment of occasion, As these times yield enough, and then mark me. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 259 To trick up the name of some Esquire..to be his bookpatron with the appendant form of a ceremonious presentment. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* vi. 48 Lord Howard and Lord Stanley..loaded him with the presentment of their services to the King. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 244 The presentment of children at the Font, is most properly the Act of the Church. 1665 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 459 He desires the presentment of his most humble service. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo Lat.* Pref 1 To make presentment of a new book to you. 1769 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I. 216 To settle matters about the presentment of the petition. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii (1869) I 327 They promised payment six months after such presentment. 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 61 § 87 (2). Presentment for payment is necessary in order to render the indorser of a note liable.

†4. Ceremonial introduction (of a person): = PRESENTATION 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 51 An exceeding joy that shall attend the presentment of saints there. 1754 CTESS SHAFTESB. in *Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 81 It was to attend my niece to the ceremony of presentment.

5. The act of presenting to sight (or hearing), or something so presented: = PRESENTATION 5. a. A theatrical or dramatic representation; the performance of a play or the like. (In quot 1881 the performance or 'rendering' of a musical work.)

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* III. i, Earl Cador's marriage, and a masque to grace it, So, so, This night shall make me famous for presentments. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 83 Three hours and a half, which is no more than is required for the presentment on the stage. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. 116 (C D) She was an honored guest at the presentment of a burlesque masque. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supp.* 26 The Feast of the Leafy Pavilions Saw we in living presentment. 1881 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 348/1 Works of Beethoven and Wagner present the greatest facilities for presentment in this way.

b. Representation of an object by a picture, image, or graphic description; delineation; usually quasi-*concr.* a picture, portrait, image, likeness.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 54 The counterfet presentment of two Brothers. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 45 A poem which consists of a series of actions admitting of splendid pictorial presentment. 1862 T. A TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. iv. 62 Pleasing presentment of advanced old age. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. i. 3 He could not recognise in his own daughter the feminine presentment of himself. 1882 STUBBS *Med & Mod. Hist* xiv. (1900) 308 Oxford dropped the canon law degree altogether; Cambridge, by adopting a more general form, retained a shadowy presentment of the double honour. 1885 F. GARRETT *At any Cost* xvi, Landseer's touching presentment of the faithful dog resting its head on its dead master's coffin.

c. The appearance, aspect, form, or mode in which anything is presented; exhibition, display.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 156 To cheat the eye with blear illusion, And give it false presentments. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note Bks.* (1879) II. 247 We did not see Loch Katrine perhaps, under its best presentment. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 65 In his presentment as a member of society he should take a sacred care to be more than he seems, not to seem more than he is. 1905 *Academy* 4 Feb. 99/2 The stories are naught, for they are a common fund, and, when stripped of the presentment, they are not very numerous.

6. The action of presenting to notice or mental perception; statement, setting forth, description; the form or mode of so presenting or stating.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, The Gods of Greece. Haue giuen old Homer leaue to view the world And make his owne presentment. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 334 It is in a fair way of putting an end to that particular cause of complaint, which, in all latter presentments of the grievances of Ireland, had been made to hold the most prominent place. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 4 The feeling of the chief people in the religious world..seems to be just now..in favour of dogma, of a scientific and exact presentment of religious things, instead of a literary presentment of them 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 206 Every point is too doubtful to allow of summary presentment. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 195 Not less vivid are the presentments of character afforded us.

7. The act of presenting to consciousness, or to the imagination; suggestion; the conception thus given.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 That sin at the first presentment would affright a man, which he juggles on by degrees. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix 144 The writings of these mystics..gave me an indistinct, yet stirring and working presentment. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III iv iv § 9 The continual presentment to the mind of this beautiful and fully realized imagery more and more chilled its power of apprehending the real truth. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag* Oct. 443/1 Vividness of presentment to the imagination is not all that language has to provide for.

b. *Metaph.* and *Psychol.* = PRESENTATION 7.

a 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks* App 819 Which .. supposes that the Idea is an original and absolute presentment, and constitutes the doctrine of Ideal presentative perception. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph* v. 144 The qualities of matter by themselves are, equally with matter itself, an objective presentment without a subject 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv 153 Such is our knowledge of our own sensations, emotions, and all direct presentments of consciousness apart from memory. *Ibid* 162 All those immediate judgments which the intellect passes on the presentments of sense, or the representments of memory and imagination 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 382 The Nominalist who regards abstract terms as representing nothing but the generalisations of the mind out of concrete presentments.

Presentness (prē·zĕntnĕs). [f. PRESENT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being present in place, time, or thought.

†1. The state of being in the presence of or close proximity to a person or thing: = PRESENCE 1. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Presentnesse, *presence.* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiv. 8 It was a presentnesse of his power and grace. 1609 OVERBURY *Observ. State France* (1626) 28 The presentnesse of danger inflames their courage.

2. The fact of existing at this time, or at the time referred to; present existence or condition.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 131 Not after, but euen in the instant and presentnesse of time. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I (1682) 116, I can see beyond the presentness of this world 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. 119 Time is the equivalent of Pastness, Presentness, and Futureness, combined. 1885-6 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliv. 1 It has also a presentness about it, for Jehovah is now his strength, and is still teaching him.

†3. a. Attentiveness, readiness. b. *Presentness of mind* = presence of mind: see PRESENCE 7. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* VIII § 169 Goring had..a much keener Courage, and presentness of Mind in danger, *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 310 Do you either listen and apply your hearts to a presentness in hearing. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 32 He had such an undaunted Presentness of a prepared Mind.

‖ **Presentoir** (prezănt-wā·r). *Obs.* [In form French, as if:—L. type **præsentōrium*, but not known in French use; apparently of English invention.] (See quot.)

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, *Presentoir* (Fr.), an ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall, enriched stem; it was a decorative article of luxury, serving no particular use; but was much fabricated in the sixteenth century, at which period the one engraved was executed. Hence in WEBSTER 1864, *Cent. Dict.*, etc.

Presentor (prĭzĕ·ntə). [Early mod.E. *presentour*, a. AF. *presentour* = F. *présenteur*, agent-n. f. *présenter* to PRESENT: see -OR.]

†1. a. One who makes a presentment: = PRESENTER 2. *Obs.*

[*c* 1340 *Modus tenendi Curias* in *Court Baron* (Selden Soc. 1891) 97 Ore doit le seneschal fere elire xij. fraunkes tenauntz..qe puissent oier le presentement de presentour sil facent nul conseylement.]

1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The stewarde with two of the presentours shall assesse suche amerciament to them shall seeme reasonable. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 277 Thone halfe [of the fine] to the comon chamber, and thother halfe to the presentor. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 270 Ouer euery Hundred is written (before the Iurors) *Alder Iuratorum* with a name prefixt, then *Electores Iuratorum* with two names, and next the Presentors.

b. One who presents to a benefice: = PRESENTER 1, *rare.*

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 193 If..the presentor pending the presentation dies [*orig.* iv. iv. § 13 Si..pendaunt le presentement, moerge le presentour]. 1904 A. F. POLLARD *Cranmer* viii. 195 The sale of benefices was to be punished by deprivation of the presentee, and by forfeiture of the presentor's patronage.

2. = PRESENTOIR (?misprint).

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 10/1 A silver-gilt presentor, formed as an infant Bacchus on a barrel, 9½ in. high, 190 guineas.

Presepe, obs. form of PRÆCIPE.

Preservable (prĭzə·ɪvăb'l), *a.* [f. PRESERVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being preserved.

1647 *Eng. Mountebank Casting Sickly Water of State* 5 Meere Notions, and not vindicable, nor preservable by Law. 1832 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 537, I have often meditated to collect my preservable works under the denomination Wilhelm Taylor. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 232 No work can be wasted.., provided only the kind of it be preservable and distributable.

Hence **Preservabi·lity.** *rare.*

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 35 Advt., Securing safety, palatability, convenience and preservability of drugs.

Preseral (prĭzə·ɪvăl). *rare.* [f. PRESERVE *v.* + AL.] Preservation.

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* III ii, To thanke you For this same deare preserall of my life. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II 237 The preserval of the deposit of the sovereignty entrusted into their hands. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I., 80 Conducive to the preserval of order.

Preservation (prezəɪvē·ɪʃən). [a. F. *préservation* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præservātio* (Duns Scotus, *Sentent.* 4. 22. 17), n. of action f. late L. *præservāre* to PRESERVE.]

1. The action of preserving or keeping from injury or destruction; the fact of being preserved (esp. with objective genitive, e. g. your preservation = your being preserved).

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 17/2 Youre seid Suppliaunt shall pray to God for the preservation of youre moost roiall estate. 1472-3, 1485 [see PRAY *v.* 5 c]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 103 Thankes geuynge to almyghty god for his delyuery and preseruation from so many imminent perels. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* II. 233 Remedies meete for the maintenance and preseruation of his bodie. 1641 *More's Rich. III*, Ep. Ded. 1 The great care, obserued, for the preservation of antiquities. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, General Thanksgiving*, We bless thee for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life 1770 *Phil. Trans* I. 318 Varnished over with the same sort of varnish that is used for the preservation. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. (1862) 487 The preservation of the peace always must be the first interest of all who have property. 1845 R. HUNTER *Landlord & Tenant* (ed 2) II. 213 Melioration and preservation, or repairs, often admit of little distinction.

2. The state or condition of being (well or ill) preserved; state of keeping.

1751 J. STUART in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 386 The outward precinct of an Amphitheatre in excellent preservation. 1816 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1849) II. iv. 82 The foxtails are still in great preservation. 1890 BARKER *Il ayfarning in France* 216 The ramparts of Aigues-Mortes..are in a much better state of preservation.

†3. The means of preservation; a preservative.

1584 COGAN (*title*) The Haven of Health .. Hereunto is added a Preseruation from the Pestilence. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv § 2 Measure is likewise the preseruation of all things. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 166 Hallowed meddals, which they weare as preseruations against death.

†4. A thing preserved from decay. *Obs*

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 188 We should be in the state of those preservations which, without salting, become incorruptible when buried under a deep snow.

Preservative (prĭzə·ɪvătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **-yve**, **-if(fe**, **-yf(e.** [ad. F. *préservatif* adj. and sb. (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præservātīvus* (R. Grosseteste *c* 1225): see PRESERVE *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of preserving; tending to preserve; protective.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (Bodl. MS.), He [the physician] techeþ to vse certeyne medicines preseruatyues to [= against] feblenes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 91 Demyng theyr odour..Was to his courage most preservatyve. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 334 b/1 The medecyne preseruatyf is that whiche preserueth fro fallyng. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xli. 501 Treacles and Mithridates, and suche lyke preseruatiue medicines. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* ix. 69 This is the Doctors preservative Doctrine. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Inq. conc. Virtue* I. iii. 78 Virtuous and preservative of virtue. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* I. 12 A bad example may sometimes be more preservative

against error than a good one. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 929 A preservative injection for anatomical purposes.

B *sb.* (absolute use of adj.)

1. a. A medicine that preserves health, protecting from or preventing disease; a safeguard against poison or infection; a prophylactic.

1466 *Manners & Household Expenses* (Roxb.) 369 A lyte boxe of preser[u]atyffe, and a pote of tryakel. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 176 b, Whiche place was..purged daily with fyers and other preseruatiues. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5063 To swallow a Vipers head was a most certain Preservative and Remedy against the biting of a Viper. 1779 Johnson *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, I am glad that you have Heberden, and hope his restoratives and his preservatives will both be effectual.

fig. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1150/1 Tribulacion is double medicine, bothe a cure of the synne passed, & a preseruatiue fro the syn that is to come. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture..is..a Physicions-shop..of preseruatiues against poisoned heresies.

b. *gen.* A thing that preserves *from* (or *against*) any danger or injury; a safeguard.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 111 b, Preseruatyues agaynst enuy & wroth. 1670 Walton *Lives* IV. 286 Strong preservatives against all disquiet. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T. Rom* xi. 21 The best preservative from falling, is humility and holy fear. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 175 *note*, An infallible preservative against the legions of evil spirits. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 197 A delicate sense of humour, which is the best preservative against all extravagance.

2. That which preserves, or tends to preserve or protect from decay, loss, or destruction.

1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* v. 17 Lete wysedome than be to the comfortyfe That to thy brayn is best preseruatyfe. 1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 5 b, Good dyet, the preseruatyue of helthe. 1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm* v. (Parker Soc.) 93 Two preservatives and defences of unity and love. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 68 The main Preservatives of Peace are the Durability and Order of the Government. 1808 Mrs M. T. Kemble *Day after Wedding* 22 This preservative of happiness. 1864 Bowen *Logic* i. 24 But Words are not only signs and preservatives, they are also substitutes, for Thoughts.

3. *spec.* A chemical substance or preparation used to preserve things subject to decomposition, as perishable food-stuffs.

[1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 36 Salt is not an effectual preservative from putrefaction.] 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 440 M. Carville affirms that glucose acts well as a preservative. 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 23 Feb. 3/2 A question of great difficulty to the public analyst is the introduction of preservatives into articles of food. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 620 The campaign..against the use of preservatives in other food-stuffs [than milk].

† **4.** *Photogr.* Formerly used for *fixing solution*.

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 94 The preservative is usually applied by floating it on the surface of the film for about a minute. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 288 The processes at that time known as 'dry' were those where the collodion employed had received an application of so-called preservative.

Prese·rvatize, *v.* [f. Preservat-ive *sb.* + -ize. Cf. *sensitize*.] *trans.* To treat with a preservative.

1901 *Rep. Preservatives Com.* in *Daily Chron.* 27 Nov. 6/7 The imported goods are preservatised to a much greater extent than the home produce. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 620 Milk has never been much preservatized in Liverpool. 1905 F. L. Dodd *Municip. Milk* 3 So long as it is profitable to sell dirty milk as clean, or preservatized butter as fresh, these efforts will produce but scanty fruit.

† **Prese·rvator, -our.** *Obs.* Also 6 *erron.* -itour. [ad. obs. F. *preservateur* (1514 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. **præservātōr-em*, agent-n. from *præservāre* to Preserve.] = Preserver.

1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 115 Which shall sweare by the gods preseruatours of the Citee of Rome. 1579 North *Plutarch* 64 He imagined that his death should be as a seale of confirmation of his lawe and the continuall preseruitour of his cittie.

Preservatory (prɪzɜ·rvătəri), *a.* and *sb rare.* [ad. L. types **præservātōri-us*, *-ōri-um*, f. *præservāre* to Preserve: see *-ory*[1] and [2]; cf. *conservatory, observatory*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Tending to preserve; preservative.

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* II. iii. 128 The intentions, and indevours must be no other than preservatory 1701-2 *Navr. Lower Ho. Convocation Vind.* 47 Business not so much Preparatory, as Preservatory.

B. *sb.* (absol. use of adj.)

1. A means of preserving; a preservative.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 410 Such vain Preservatories of us, are our Inheritances, even once removed. 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 13 Most people that carry those perfumed boxes about with them, imagine them sufficient preservatories, as if the Infection were only taken by inspiration through the Nostrils. 1758 Sir J. Fielding (*title*) A Plan for a Preservatory and Reformatory, For the Benefit of Deserted Girls, and Penitent Prostitutes.

2. A place for preserving; = Preserve *sb.* 4.

1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Secr. Hist. Blenheim*, Atossa. had driven [her hunted prey] to a spot which she flattered herself would inclose it with the security of a preservatory.

3. *U. S.* An apparatus for preserving substances for food, etc.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

† **Prese·rvatrice.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [fem., in F. form, of obs. F. *preservateur* (see Preservator); ad. L. type **præservātrix, -trīcem*.] = next.

1559 Bercher *Nobylytye Wymen* (Roxb.) 103 Lady nature, the moste sage preservatrice of hyr werkes.

† **Prese·rvatrix.** *Obs. rare.* [a. mod.L. *præservātrix*: see prec.] A female preserver.

1650 T. Bayly *Herba Parietis* 15 A fond lover and preservatrix of so great a worthy. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxiii. 190 Rhodope..the Preservatrix and Bedfellow of Æsop.

Preserve (prɪzɜ·rv), *sb.* [f. next.]

† **1.** A preserving agent; a preservative. *Obs.*

1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4926 Off Maladeis it generis mony mo,—Bot gyf men gett sum Souerane preserue. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glass* G's Wks. (Rldg.) 124/1 Fetch balsamo, the kind preserve of life. 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xliii. 242 Plainness and freedom are the preserves of amity.

b. Weak spectacles intended to preserve the sight (*Sc.*). **c.** Goggles used to protect the eyes from dust, excess of light, etc.

1808 Jamieson, *Preserves*, spectacles, which magnify little or nothing. 1883 J. Purves in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 354 He will at a corner throw off his coat and be at work stone-breaking with preserves on his eyes. 1887 A. Bruce in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 372/2 Preserves are used to conceal deformities or to protect the eyes in the many conditions where they cannot tolerate bright light. 1893 J. Watson *Conf. Poacher* 146 We carried about us stone-breakers' hammers, and 'preserves' for the eyes. *Ibid.* 147 The preserves cover the face.

2. A confectionary preparation of fruit or other vegetable products preserved with sugar; jam; often in *pl.* (cf. *conserves*).

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. li. 350 There is but very seldome any preserues made of the flowers and leaues of herbes; I vnderstand by this preserue taken properly, the preseruing of things whole and not stampt and beaten into one bodie. 1670 Capt. J. Smith *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 198 The Syrops, Conserves, and Preserves of the said Berries are of great use in a Family. 1794 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Ellen* I. 8 A great manager, who made the best pastry, pickles and preserves in the Kingdom. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xx, Perhaps, I might take her a little preserve, made of our dear Helstone fruit. 1888 J. C. Harris *Free Joe*, etc. 87 My companion had a theory of his own that ginger-preserves and fruit-cake were not good for sick people.

† **3.** A thing preserved. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Mummies* Wks. 1835 IV. 273 Wonderful indeed are the preserues of time, which openeth unto us mummies from crypts and pyramids.

4. A wood or other ground set apart for the protection and rearing of game; a pond or piece of water for fish; a vivarium.

1807 Windham *Sp.* 22 July (1812) III. 37 They secured them as country-gentlemen do the game in those places near their houses, which, by an odd misnomer, are sometimes called 'the preserve', where the game are, indeed, preserved, but only till some circumstance..shall furnish an occasion for falling upon them with redoubled fury. 1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 103 The pheasants from Lord Portsmouth's preserves. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 290 The moats were turned into preserves of carp and pike. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lvii 135 A husband with broad acres, a big house, and game preserves.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1829 Moore *Mem.* (1854) VI. 44 Taken to the Ancient Music by Lord Essex, and sat in 'the preserve'; as the directors' box is called. 1862 'Shirley' *Nugæ Crit.* II. 134 A man unendowed with this capacity, when turned loose in a historical preserve, wanders about blindly and aimlessly, committing the most flagrant blunders. 1888 Pebody *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 155 The expresses of the *Times* and the *Morning Chronicle* did a good deal to disturb the quiet preserves of the Provincial Press. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 5/2 In the Colonies..we have not so much neutral markets, as preserves.

Preserve (prɪzɜ·rv), *v.* [a. F. *préserver* 'to save from an evil that might happen' (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *præservāre* (Hilary) to preserve, f. *præ* before + *servāre* to keep, protect.]

1. *trans.* To keep safe from harm or injury; to keep in safety, save, take care of, guard. Const. *from* († *of, out of*).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 608 God of mycht Preserwyt him till hyer hycht, That wald nocht that he swa war dede. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 86 Forto kepe and to preserve The bodi fro siknesses alle. *c* 1430 Lydg. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 26 Daniel lay..preseruyd in prison with lyouns. 1483 Caxton *Cato* C ij b, Thus was the cytee kept and preserued of the pestylence. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iii. 6 Whiles I may scape I will preserue myselfe. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* XXXIX. 125 To preserue her out of captiuity. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 22 Who braggingly gaue it out, that hee had a receipt would preserue a man from growing old. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 229 Instructions to the officers to preserve themselves from being seen from the shore. 1800 Addison *Amer. Law Rep.* 142 Perhaps reasons which would preserve a presumed innocent man from a second trial would not preserve a presumed guilty man.

b. In invocations. Now esp. *Sc.* (with ellipsis).

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 173 Jesewes, preserue 30we my moste dredе soveren lord in his blesed safegard. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 84 Jhesu preserve yow in helthe with myche honore. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 315 Oh, the Lord preserue thy good Grace 1796 R. Gall *Tint Quey* Poems (1819) 28 She cried, 'Preserve us! whare's the cow?' 1885 J. Strathesk *More Bits* iii. (ed. 2) 42 Preserve me, George, that's liker a 'risp' than a razor! 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* iii. 20 Preserve us a'—we mauna raise a finger against the birt.

2. To keep alive, keep from perishing (*arch.*); to keep in existence, keep from decay, make lasting (a material thing, a name, a memory).

[1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 221 If a king the lif preserve Of him which oghte forto dye. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 62 O welle of swetnes. That al mankynd preserued hast fro dethe.] 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 Peter Wirtemie beyng in daunger amonges the rest, at the request of the Lantgraue, was preserued. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 82 In these Monasteries many excellent manu-script haue bene preserued. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. 6 They preserved themselves with Geese, Ducks, vast large Muscles..etc. 1738 Gray *Propertius* III. 100 And the short Marble but preserve a Name. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. viii. 235 These sands..have not preserved many of their exuviæ. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* II. § 3. 67 A tiny little village preserves the name of the Percy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 238 The bodily frame is preserved by exercise and destroyed by indolence. 1904 W. M. Ramsay *Lett. Seven Ch.* I. 13 Few private letters older than the imperial time have been preserved.

b. To keep up, maintain (a state of things).

1676-7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 529 The Bill from the Lords, for preserving a Protestant clergy was read 1810 Southey in *Edinb. Ann. Reg.* I. I. 92 Other means that would be equally effectual in preserving discipline 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. v. 223 Knox .. preserved an uninterrupted correspondence with Calvin. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 56 To enable the striæ to preserve the same general direction.

c. To keep in one's possession; to retain (a possession, acquisition, property, quality, etc.).

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 176 The Turkish and Greekish women haue most delicate bodyes, and long preserue their beauties. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 46 There are People in Dehly, vastly rich in Jewels, especially the Rajas who preserve their Precious Stones from Father to Son. 1720 Ozell *Le Clerc's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 330 Cæsar contented himself with preserving the advantage he had gain'd. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi. 150 In politics they often yield the name while they preserve the thing. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 293 The seas preserve a considerable portion of the heat they receive in summer. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 165 The whole preserves a venerable air of undisturbed antiquity.

3. To keep from physical or chemical change.

a. To prepare (fruit, meat, etc.) by boiling with sugar, salting, or pickling, so as to prevent its decomposition or fermentation. Also *absol.*

1579 [see Preserved 2]. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cv. 92 The Damasin Plummes are woont to be dryed and preserued as figges. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. v. 13 Hast thou not learn'd me how To make Perfumes? Distill? Preserue? 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 107 A Friend of mine, hath a strange way of preserving Fruits, whereby even Goos berries have been kept for many Moneths, without the addition of Sugar. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xii. (1813) 167 The morella cherry is..not wanted till late in the season to preserve. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 286 This art of preserving meat is one of modern times.

b. To keep (organic bodies) from decomposition, by chemical treatment, freezing, etc.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 540 Little Apes, which they used to preserve with certaine Spices, having flayed off their skinnes,. and sell them. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* II. 72 The body of Captain Lake, preserved entire and whole and free from putrefaction by the coldness of the long winter 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Timber*, The Dutch preserve their gates, portcullices, draw bridges, sluices, etc by coating them over with a mixture of pitch and tar [etc.]. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 44, I shot and preserved a great many fine specimens of antelopes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 929 Those engaged in dissecting bodies preserved with arsenic. *Mod.* Specimens of snakes and other reptiles, locusts, etc. preserved in spirits.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To remain without physical or chemical change; to remain in wholesome condition; to 'keep'; also, to endure or 'stand' preserving.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, The snow preserveth all the whole Sommer in hys accustomed nature and coldnesse without melting. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 45 The water..is excellent, and preserves at sea as well as that of the Thames.

4. To keep (game) undisturbed for personal use in hunting, shooting, or fishing; to keep (game runs, fishing rivers, etc.) for private use. Also *absol.*

1612 Earl of Exeter in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 239 The game was well preserved by his uncle. 1807 [see Preserved *sb.* 4] 1853 Lytton *My Novel* VIII. v, Squire Thornhill..had taken the liberty to ask permission to shoot over Mr Leslie's land, since Mr Leslie did not preserve. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxii. 187 A man who preserves is always respected by the poachers. 1886 *Field* 13 Feb. 18/2 There is no better preserved wood throughout the length and breadth of the Hertfordshire country. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 269/2 Mr. A. H. Longman has foxes strictly preserved.

Preserved (prɪzɜ·rvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].]

1. *gen.* Kept safe, protected; kept in existence, maintained, retained, etc.: see prec. 1 2.

1552 Huloet, Preserued, *præservatus*. Preserued in health *sospes*. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 680 Kept, Preserued, . *ab hostium populatione defensa*. 1861 White Melville *Mkt. Harb.* III. 22 A strong odour of preserved tobacco-smoke 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept 3/2 Professor Dixon, described the contents of libraries as the 'preserved verbosity of centuries'.

2. *spec.* **a.** Treated so as to resist putrefaction.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 136 Preserued Cherries and Plummes. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vi. 15 A pot a Dates preserued. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch-Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* § 40 Delectable dishes of preserved plums. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., Jars of preserved meats which had been brought from England. 1890 Sarah J. Duncan *Soc. Depart.* 414 She had never seen anything so utterly horrid as a preserved Capuchin.

b. In combinations used attrib.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 2/2 He had the rations of con-

demned prisoners handed to him in old preserved-meat cans. 1904 *Ibid.* 12 May 2/3 The development of the marmalade and preserved-fruit industry. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 5/5 A 'preserved provision' merchant.

c. Kept undisturbed, as game or game-runs.

1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/3 The Duke of Edinburgh .. fished Lord Dalhousie's preserved water on South Esk, having good sport.

Preserver (prɪzɜ́·ɪvəɹ). [f. PRESERVE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. A person who preserves. a. One who keeps safe from destruction or injury; a saviour.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* vii 20, I haue offended, what shal I do vnto yᵉ, O thou preseruer off men? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 2 You, whom the Gods haue made Preseruers of my Throne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III § 65. 304 The Church ..is a faithful keeper and preserver of the Oracles of God. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. all Conditions Men*, O God the creator and preserver of all mankind. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. ii, He hath been the preserver of me and mine. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 2 Her open and warm expressions of thanks to the preserver of her life.

b. One who preserves the bodies or stuffed skins of animals, etc.; a taxidermist.

1770 KUCKHAN *Pres. of Dead Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 310 One fault very common with most preservers.

c. One who preserves game, fish, etc., for sport.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/2 It would be sad if the efforts of preservers should succeed in reducing our already painfully small stock of native mammals by further extirpating the four or five now menaced species.

2. A thing that preserves or keeps safe from harm.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 110 A present and speciall remedie against such inward diseases, and a great preseruer of health and lustinesse. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 84 Coral is a wonderful preserver. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 155/1 Inverted vessels (which the inventor denominates 'preservers') fixed at or near the bottom of the boiler or pan. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 580 In the form of bandages, and..with large pieces fitting like a 'chest preserver'.

b. *pl.* Spectacles for preserving the sight; 'preserves': see PRESERVE *sb.* 1 b.

1797 Mrs. A. M BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 53 Miss put on her preservers, and said she was quite a well-grown young woman.

Hence **Prese·rveress**, a female preserver. Chiefly *fig.* and *poetic.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) I. vi, And Memorie, preserv'resse of things done, Come thou, vnfold the woundes, the wracke, the waste. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 228 The true preserueresse of pure truths. 1863 BARING GOULD *Iceland* III. 62 The ancient Finns made .Antermen, 'the steam of the bath', the preserveress of vigour.

Preserving (prɪzɜ́·ɪvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹] The action of the vb. PRESERVE, in various senses.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 386 Being circumspect, as youre progenitours In suche caas haue bene, to the preseruing Of their Royal estate 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Preserv. yng, kepying, *conservation* *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 10 Whatsoever belongeth to the womens Academie, as paintings, preservings, needle-workes, and such like. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 90 Application of Lead to the preserving of Iron-work. 1884 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 221 Oh! the saltings, the picklings, the preservings ..over which she presided.

b. *attrib.* esp. designating utensils used in making and keeping preserves, and fruit fitted for being preserved.

1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler Tickl.* 1 Superintendant of her Limbecks, Preserving-Pans, and Washes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 87 The truly good and fair Cherries, commonly call'd preserving Cherries, are those of Montmorancy. 1886 *York Herald* 11 Aug. 1/2 Preserving Jars ..in any quantity.

Preserving (prɪzɜ́·ɪvɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That preserves; preservative.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* III. (1586) 130 b, The onelie preseruing remedie against that iealousie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* I. 13 Which Niter is a preseruing salt. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/2 The thirde stitchinge we call the conseruatiue or the præseruinge suture, because she præserueth and keepeth the lippes of the wounde 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 663 It is because we had a preserving revolution in the seventeenth century that we have not had a destroying revolution in the nineteenth.

Preservitor, erron. form of PRESERVATOR.

‖ **Preses, præses** (prī·sɪz). Chiefly *Sc.* [a. L. *præses, -ĭdem*, pl. *præsidēs*, a president, chief, guardian, prop. *adj.* presiding, f. *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.] The president or chairman of a meeting.

1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 285 When he was broght before the Counsell, Bishop Bancroft, the preses, comanded him to kneele. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 470 Sharp is preses in that court. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 87 'My lord, your toast', the preses cries. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 461 The Earl of Finlater is hereditary preses or provost. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 11 (Sc.) The preses of all meetings shall ascertain the determination thereof by a show of hands. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xiii. 484 The praeses of the Pennsylvania Lutherans.

Comb. 1797 *The College* 51 Sir Spleen now mounted to the præses-chair. *Ibid.* 59 The Præses-knight amus'd you with his vision.

† **Prese·ssion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *præsessiōn-em*, n. of action from *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.] The office or function of presiding, presidence.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 292 The Legates of Pope Leo..would not sit down in the Synod, because the præsession was not given to their Holy See [orig. *quod non data fuerit præsessio sanctæ Sedi eorum*].

Presewme, obs. form of PRESUME.

Pre-shadow: see PRE- A. 2.

Preside (prɪzəi·d), *v.* Also 7 **præ-**, *Sc.* **preceid, -seid.** [a. F. *présider* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præsidēre* to sit before, hence, to preside over, to guard, f. *præ*, PRE- + *sedēre* to sit.]

1. *intr.* To occupy the chair or seat of authority in any assembly, or at the ordinary meetings of a society or company; to act as chairman or president.

1611 COTGR., *Presider*, to preside. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 152 Nor [do I] suspect the integritie of the Judges that præside there. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 98 By his place, he presided in all Publick Councils 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 7 Possessing him selfe in preseiding. *Ibid.* 8 His possessione of preceiding in the meetingis of the facultie as formerlie. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. III. 310 Remi himself presided. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 104 Norfolk presided as lord high Steward.

b. To sit at the head of the table.

1871 R ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXVII. 3 So Postumia, queen of healths presiding, Bids. 1900 'SARAH GRAND' *Babs* XXIV, He led his guests into the dining-room .' Will you preside, dear lady?' he said.

c. *transf.* To take the foremost place.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II 236 In the rapid Course Alternate they preside, and justling push To guide the dubious Scent

2. To exercise superintendence, direction, or control. Also *fig.* to sit or reign supreme.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Preside*, to have authority or rule, to have the protection and tuition of any thing, place or people. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 3 One Alderman to each Ward, over which he Presides. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, That part of the earth over which the monarch presides. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* I. 201 How comes it then to pass we see preside On both their brows an equal share of pride? 1754 J. WOOLMAN *Wks.* (1840) 198 When self-love presides in our mind our opinions are biased in our own favour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 279 In none of their meetings have they [Quakers] a President; as they believe Divine Wisdom alone ought to preside 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. 1860 XIV. 32 The same ideal must have presided. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* vi. II. 14 Others presided over important departments of the civil administration. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* II. 282 Some law must have presided over their formation.

3. *trans.* To direct, control. *rare.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 649 Some accusing the unskilfulness of those that were to preside the Naval Affairs. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 119 A trial before a jury, presided by one of the twelve judges. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I III. iii, He..sits there, since he must sit, presiding that Bureau of his.

4. *intr. To preside at the organ*, or *piano* (*harpsichord*, etc.). *orig.* To conduct or be ready to guide the band on the instrument in question; now, in popular use, To have general control of the instrument for the time, to be (or act as) organist or pianist during any social, religious, or musical assembly.

'In former times the chief musician sat at a pianoforte in the orchestra with the score before him; but it does not appear that he beat time continuously, or in any way influenced the band, or did more than put in a few chords now and then when the orchestra was going astray' (Grove in *Dict. Mus.* I. 390).

1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 451 *Preside* is the word now applied - not to the leader of the band, but to some distinguished performer—as, 'Mr.—— will *preside* at the harpsichord'. Dr Johnson did not live long enough to insert this meaning of the word, or to inquire whether it had any. 1907 *West Cumberld. Times* 4 Dec. 2/6 The hymn 'Rock of ages' was then sung by the congregation, Mr. T. L—— presiding at the organ.

¶ 5. *catachr. intr.* To preponderate.

1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* 12 These were no sooner in the Scales, but I perceiv'd that [scale] to preside, which held so unhappy a Part of the Female World.

Presidence (pre·zidĕns, pre·s-). [a. F. *présidence* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præsidentia* (see next).]

1. The action or fact of presiding; superintendence, direction.

1595 J. KING *Queens Day Serm.* in *Jonas* (1618) 693 They in the proper and internall offices,.. and he for outward authority and presidence; they as ouer-seers of the flocke of Christ, hee an ouer-seer of ouer-seers. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1331 The Dæmons ordained for the presidence and superintendance of prophesies and Oracles doe faile. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. § 18. 105 By some secret law..or rather by the presidence and guidance of an unseen governing power. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 258 Presidence in worship was .the privilege merely of greater age or of family headship.

2. The office or function of president; = PRESIDENCY 1. Now *rare.*

1606 *Rep. Disc. Supreme Power* 32 The Emperours..had the primacie, and office of presidence in the eight generall Councels. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 40 When you come to be sensible by what Methods I obtain'd the Presidence of this place. 1889 HAMERTON *French & Eng.* 136 The strong popular conservative tendency..may possibly preserve both the senate and the presidence.

Presidence, obs. form of PRECEDENCE.

Presidency (pre·zidĕnsi, pre·s-). [= med. L. *præsidentia* (1265 in Bonaventura), It. *presidenza*, Sp., Pr. *presidencia*, f. L. *præsidēns, -entem*: see PRESIDENT and -ENCY.]

1. The office or function of president; presidentship, chairmanship; superintendence, direction; also, the term during which a president holds office.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Presidencia*, presidencie, gouernment. 1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relat* Wks (Arb.) 9 With one consent he [Capt. Wingfield] was deposed from his presidencie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 All which were seruiceable in Captaine Smiths presidencie, to the English. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. i. (1821) 3 The Presidencie of Mounster being voyd, by the unfortunate death of Sir Thomas Norris. *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 136 General Washington remained there till 1789, when the general voice of his country called him from his pastoral pursuits to the Presidency of the Government. 1823 CANNING *Sp. Repeal For. Enlistment Bill* 16 Apr., In the days of the presidency of Washington. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 135 Of the fifty Prytanes ten had the presidency every seven days. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 293 The presidency [of Magdalen College] was not vacant: Hough had been duly elected; and all the members of the college were bound by oath to support him in his office. 1884 *Law Times* 13 Sept. 332/2 The Queen's Bench Division, under the presidency of the late Lord Chief Justice, refused to interfere.

fig. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 91 Without the Presidency and Guidance of some superior Agent. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 92 Minds perceived in these parts of his glorious works the presidency and the wisdom, as well as the power and majesty, of God.

b. *First Presidency* (among the Mormons): the board of presiding officers, consisting of the president of the church and two counsellors.

a 1853 GUNNISON in Gardner *Faiths World* I. 492/2 The hierarchy of the Mormon church has many grades of offices and gifts. The first is the presidency of three persons. 1858 Mrs. M E. V. SMITH *Fifteen Years am. Mormons* 151 The Prophet and his two counsellors..form that fearful centre of all ecclesiastical and temporal power in the Church known as the First Presidency or simply the 'Presidency'.

2. A district under the administration of a president; *spec.* in India, Each of the three divisions of the East India Company's territory, which were originally governed by the Presidents of the Company's three factories. Loosely, the seat of government of each of these. Also *attrib.* Obs. in official use: see quot. 1872.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Contents p. iv, Relation of the English Presidency at Surat. 1702 in *Charters East Ind. Comp* 323 (Y.) Under the Presidency of the aforesaid Island Bombay.] 1796 MAJ. J. TAYLOR (*title*) Observations on the Mode proposed by the new arrangement for the distribution of the off-reckoning Fund of the several Presidencies in India. 1839 *Lett fr Madras* (1843) 257 Those whose knowledge of India is limited to the Presidency, and whose native acquaintance extends only to a few writers in Government offices. *Ibid*, It is..a Presidency prejudice that the natives are averse to being taught from books of our selecting. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 63 The enviable possession of a chaplaincy at the presidency. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, Jos's friends were all from the three presidencies, and his new house was in the comfortable Anglo-Indian district of which Moira Place is the centre. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 73 The doctor had been appointed a presidency surgeon, and had charge of one of the hospitals in Calcutta. 1872 *Whitaker's Almanack* 246 The term 'Presidency'..applied to the Provinces or Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is no longer applicable to the present condition of things, and in the case of Bengal is positively misleading. It is a relic of the time when the three settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, each under the authority of a president, may be said to have comprised the whole of the British possessions in India

† 3. Superior, foremost, or leading position. *Obs*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 12 Caietan denieth that there was any such presidencie or superiority among the midwiues. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XX. (1739) 36 The German Priests had a liberty to be present..and to have some presidency therein.

President (pre·zidĕnt, pre·s-), *sb.* Also 4-5 **preci-, precy-**, 4-6 **prece-**, 5-6 **presy-**, 5-7 **prese-**, 6 **præsi-**. [a. F. *président* (1296 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *præsidēns, -dĕnt-em* a president, governor, sb. use of pres. pple. of *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.]

1. The appointed governor or lieutenant of a province, or division of a country, a dependency, colony, city, etc. Now, in this sense chiefly *Hist.* (But see also 3 b.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliv. (*Lucy*) 192 Befor kingis quhen ze sal stand or befor precydentis of þe land 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiii. 24 Make ȝe redy iumentis, or hors, that thei puttinge Poul vpon, schulden lede him saf to Felix, president. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 102 He was brȳght before the false precydent Pylate 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 89 þat I schuld take vp-on me to be president ouyr þis puple. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 31 b/1 Vitellus that was Presydent of Fraunce chalenged the Empyre. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vi. 265 Warne hym that there is president, that this is fullie myne intent. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. XX. 475 They said Pizarre was afterwards vanquished, taken, and executed by the President Gusca. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., President*..is vsed in Common law for the kings Lieutenent in any Prouince or function: as President of Wales, of Yorke, of Barwick. President of the Kings Councell. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 148 They wrote to Ætius, then President of Gallia, this short but lamentable Epistle. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 183 When the States found that the governor was equally deaf to the remonstrances of the president as he had been to theirs, they began to dread the effects of his displeasure. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 190 The presidents

are changed, and the advocates of order are often compelled to fly before the power of the lawless.

b. *fig.* A presiding deity, patron, or guardian.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 23 The God, great president of fire. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 238 The Nymphes are sayed to bee presedents or dieties of the fountaines. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 216, I do most humbly beseech you (sole president of Divine Excellency..) to let me kiss the wonder of your hands. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 153 The Tutelar Deities of the Place, and Presidents of the Sea

2. The appointed or elected head of a temporary or permanent body of persons, who presides over their meetings and proceedings.

a. In various general senses, now sometimes expressed by other terms.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 185 (213) For which was delibered by Parlement.. And it pronuncede by þe precident Al-þey þat Ector nay ful ofte preyede. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 304 Thow hast be president, þe peple to stere, þou dotist in þin olde dayes now in þe dismale. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 183 Of the wych [council] the kyng schold be hede and presydent. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 178 b, He would assigne some to be as presidentes of the disputation. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 294 Because all meetings of many must be disorderly,.. unless there be one to guide and to direct the rest, I shall desire, that in every Shire, over every Presbytery, we may establish one President. 1663 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm. Bramhall* 44 He receiv'd publick thanks from the Convocation, of which he was President. 1740–1 in *Johnson's Debates* 4 Mar (1787) I. 244 The president of the Commons, who always in a Committee takes his seat as another member, rose here, and spoke,..his honour being pay-master of the navy. 1742 J. GLAS *Lord's Supp.* v. vi. 241 The Elder, who is distinguished..by the Name President, is he who presided ordinarily in the Assemblies of the Church and had the chief Direction in their Order and Discipline. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 35 After the office of Roman consuls had been changed into a vain pageant,..the præfects ..were soon acknowledged as the ordinary presidents of that venerable assembly. *Mod.* The President of the Wesleyan Conference.

†**b.** The head of a religious house or of a college of priests; also of a hospital. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 Elfworde bisshop of Londoun, and somtyme abbot of Evesham,..wolde have bene president at Evesham, but þe breþer of þe place denyenge þat he went to Ramesey. 1480 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 65 The maister, precedent, or othir reuler of the colage of preestes newe bildid within the town of Bury. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2508 [She] consyderynge herselfe a lady and presydent, Ordered her monasteryes 1519 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 315 Master Newman, Precedent of the Chapitor of Ripon. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C iij b, These xiij persons or vij of them at the leaste, the President being one of the Number. *Ibid.* D iv, The President of euery seuerall Howse shal be taken as chief Ruler.

c. The title often borne by the head of a college in a university, or in U.S. of a university consisting of (or originating in) a single college.

In Great Britain used in four of the Oxford and one of the Cambridge Colleges, also in some University Colleges, as Bristol, Newcastle, and the three Queen's Colleges in Ireland (instead of the more usual title *Principal*); in U.S. the most usual title of the head of a college or university. In Great Britain, also of the heads of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Ireland, and of a number of colleges for professional education.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 518/1 Felawes and Scolers, President and Felawes of any College, Halle, Hospitall, Hous incorporate, or any other place. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 74/2. 1530 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 329 He ..was ons ellect presydent of Maudlen Colledge 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 81 There is..in euerie house a maister who hath vnder him a president, and certeine censors or deanes, appointed to looke to the behauour and maners of the students there. 1642 (Sept. 7) *Mass. Colony Recds.* (1853) II. 30 Together with the teaching elders of the sixe next adioyning townes..and the president of the colledge [Harvard] for the time being. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III. 230 Which College is to contain a President and nine Fellows. 1889 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* II. ci 549 A visitor from Europe is struck by the prominence of the president in an American university or college, and the almost monarchical position which he sometimes occupies towards the professors as well as towards the students. 1904 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 298 The corporate designation of the College is 'The President and Scholars of the College of St. Mary Magdalen in the University of Oxford'.

d. The person elected to preside over the meetings and proceedings of an academy, society, or institution, literary, scientific, artistic, or the like.

1660 in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 6 That the standing officers of the society be three, a president or director, a treasurer, and a register. 1667 SPRAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 93 Their Chief Officer, is the President; to whom it belongs to call, and dissolve their meetings; to regulate the Proceedings [etc.]. 1725 *Act* 11 *Geo. I* (*Guy's Hospital*), The President, Treasurer, and one and twenty Committees of the said hereby erected Corporation. 1780 (Mar. 15) *Pennsylv. Acts* (1782), They [the American Philosophical Society] shall have the following officers..one president, three vice-presidents, four secretaries [etc.]. 1842 *Rules Philol. Soc.* iii, The Council..shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, 1 or 2 Honorary Secretaries, and twenty ordinary members. 1902 (Aug. 8) *Charter of British Academy* § 5 There shall be a President and a Council of the Academy. The President and the Council shall be elected by the Fellows from amongst their own number.

e. In U.S. the title of one who presides over the proceedings of a financial, commercial, or industrial company, as a bank, railway, mining company, commercial trust, etc. (In Great Britain usually styled 'chairman'; in the Bank of England and some other banks, 'governor'.)

1781 (Dec. 31) *Jrnls. Congress U.S.*, [To] be a corporation by the name and stile of 'The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America'. 1790 (Dec. 13) in *Hist. Bank of U.S.* (1832) 31 A general meeting to be called by the President of the Bank. 1798 (Mar. 1) *Mass. Statutes*, The Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company shall have power to choose a President .and fifteen Directors. 1808 (Dec. 15) *S. Carolina Stat.* VIII. 245 President of the South Carolina Homespun Company. 1830 (Mar 12) *Mass. Stat*, The said directors [of the Massachusetts Rail-road Corporation] shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the corporation. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* xii. 192 In England..we never, I think, give it [the title] to the head of a purely commercial body. But in America we find the President of a railroad and the President of a bank—that is, what we should call by the simpler name of Chairman. 1902 *Revised Laws of Mass.* 964 The directors [of manufacturing corporations] shall choose one of their number as president.

3. The head or chief of an advisory council, or administrative board or department of government, as, in Great Britain, the (Lord) President of the Council, the President of the Board of Agriculture, of Education, of Trade, etc.; also of certain courts of justice, as the Court of Session in Scotland, the Court of Probate in England, etc.

Lord President of the Council: an officer of the English crown whose duty is to preside at the meetings of the Privy Council, and to report to the King the business transacted there. He takes precedence next after the Lord Chancellor and the First Lord of the Treasury. *President of the Board of Control*, see CONTROL *sb.* 1.

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c. 8 § 4 Provyded alwaye that the tables..shall fyrst be vieued, examyned and approved by the Chauncellour and Treasorer of England, the presydent of the Kynges Counsell, the Lorde privye Seale [etc.]. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 154 To my lord of Cambuskenneth, precedent in the sessioune, for his fee. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 33 For which offence [striking the Chief Justice] he [Henry] was [*a* 1412]..of his father put out of the preuy counsaill.., and his brother Thomas duke of Clarence elected president of the kynges counsaill. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 86 Fridericke Palatyne, presydent of the counsell imperiall. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 126 Ouer the Senat is set a præsident of the Ecclesiastical number, quha obteines the first place to giue out his sentence & to speik his opinione. 1607 [see sense 1]. 1644–5 MILTON *Sonn. to Lady M. Ley*, Daughter to that good Earl, once President Of Englands Counsel, and her Treasury. 1661 (Apr 3) *Lett. Pat. Merch. Trading with E. Ind.* (V.), Any Person or Persons, being convicted and sentenced by the President and Council..in the said East Indies, their Factors or Agents there [etc.]. 1669 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 19 The Commanders of the two Ships treated the [English] President, who afterwards return'd to Suratta. *Ibid.*, I..found company..at the Dutch Presidents, who had his Family there 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 189 The Congress have established a board of war and ordnance and made me President of it. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. ii. v. 203 The President of the Board of Control, Mr. Canning. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 The Bishop of Bordeaux, acting as president of the council, addressed the accused. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* 652 Legally, the highest rank in the Council belongs to the President of the Council; but according to modern usage, the chief member of the Council is the First Lord of the Treasury. *Ibid.* 651 In that year [1839]..the Crown appointed the new Board of Education, consisting of the Lord President and certain other privy councillors. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 343 Court of Session—Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. Lord Kinross. 1908 *Ibid.* 172 Local Government Board. President, Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.

†**b.** Formerly the title of the chief magistrate in some of the British North American colonies, and in the States to which they gave rise.

Such a President was always associated with a Council, by whom he was usually elected, and in early instances is often denominated *President of the Council*. In 1776 the title was in use in Delaware, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. Before 1800, it was exchanged in every case for 'Governor'.

1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 8 The President and Captaine Gosnold, with the rest of the Counsell, being for the moste part discontented with one another. 1654 in *United Col. Recds.* (1859) II. 442 [Docum. signed] Roger Williams of Prouidence Colony Presidt. 1681 (Dec. 7) in *Publ. Colon. Soc. Mass.* (1902) V. 168 By Advice of y' Honered President of this Provence [Maine]. 1732 GEO. II *Charter of Georgia* in Poore *State Constit.* (1877) I. 371 And our will and pleasure is, that the first president of the said corporation is and shall be our trusty and well-beloved, the said Lord John Viscount Percival 1776 *Constit. of Delaware* § 7 A President or Chief Magistrate shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses. 1776 *Constit. of Pennsylv.* § 3 The supreme executive power shall be vested in a president and council. ['Governor' adopted 1790.] 1787 (Apr. 15) FRANKLIN in *Writings* (1906) IX. 559 Having served one year as President of Council 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 268 The President is annually elected by the people. ['Governor' adopted 5 Sept 1792.] *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 34 Mr Bingham, the President of the Pennsylvanian State *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 154 His Excellency Josiah Bartlett, some years since President of this State [New-Hampshire].

4. The officer in whom the executive power is vested in a modern republic, the elected head of the government, having during his term of office some of the functions of a constitutional monarch in a monarchical state.

Used first in the United States of America, and subsequently in various republics of Spanish America, etc. In U.S. the name was app. continued from that of the president or presiding officer of the congresses of the separate states, held, from 1774 onward, during the revolutionary struggle (cf. quot. 1783), which belonged rather to sense 2 a. To this also the office of President of the Swiss Confederation (quot. 1840) is more analogous than to that of the President of the U. S. under the Constitution of 1789 and its amendments.

[1783 in Hildeburn *Cent of Printing* (1886) 4344 Proclamation. By his Excellency Elias Boudinot, Esquire, President of the United States in Congress assembled.]

1787 A. LEE in *J. Adams's Wks.* (1854) IX. 554 An oligarchy, however, I think, will spring from it [the Constitution of the U. S.] in the persons of the President and Vice-President, who, if they understand one another, will easily govern the two Houses to their will. 1789 *Constitution of U. S.* II. § 1 The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years. 1789 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 121 His Excellency the President [Washington] is to be sworn into office. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 165/1 (Mexico) The executive power is vested in a president and vice-president, both elected by the state legislatures for a term of four years. 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII. 10/1 Towards the end of 1826, the Bolivian constitution was adopted [in Peru], according to which a president was to be placed at the head of the government, with the power of naming his successor. [1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 47/2 The [Swiss] diet meets for two successive years by turns, at the capital.. of Lucerne, Zurich, and Berne, the burgomaster or avoyer of which acts as president for the turn, with the title of Landmann.] 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 380 In consequence of our proud prerogative of caring no more about our President than for a man of straw. 1889 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* I. v. 48 Four Presidents (Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield) have died in office, and been succeeded by Vice-Presidents. *Ibid.* I. xxv. 290 Only four years after the power of the executive had reached its highest point in the hands of President Lincoln, it was reduced to its lowest point in those of President Johnson.

5. a. Trade-name of a heavy union fabric, of cotton warp and low woollen, mungo, or shoddy weft, the face resembling that of doeskin or plain dress-face cloth. **b.** A kind of damask of silk, or silk and wool, used for upholstery (U. S.) (*Cent. Dict.*).

1886 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 2/4 Some sellers of pilots and presidents have also had their stocks considerably reduced. *Ibid.* 18 Oct 2/4 Large orders are still being placed for cheap tweeds, meltons, and low worsteds and presidents at the advanced rates lately obtained. 1894 *Times* 7 May 13/2 For other kinds of woollens suitable for the fall trade such as pilots, presidents, and reversibles, there is a scarcity of orders.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *president-founder*, *-king*, *-maker*; **b. president-general**, a president who is over all the minor presidents of a system.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 7/1 The annual convention of the European section of the Theosophical Society.., under the presidency of Colonel H. S. Olcott, the President-Founder. 1899 *Daily News* 30 June 6/4 The President-maker, a man who holds in his hands all the strings of the most complex organization in modern politics. 1905 *Daily Chron* 4 Oct. 4/6 Prince George of Denmark was elected to the throne of Greece and on the whole he has been a popular Monarch of a democratic community—a 'President-King'.

b. 1754 in Franklin *Wks.* (1887) II. 355 That the said general government [proposed for the N. Amer. colonies] be administered by a President-General, to be appointed and supported by the crown. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 620 At the meeting of the Cincinnati at New York, when they choose Hamilton their President-General. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xii. 402 Galloway, of Pennsylvania,.. with the governor of New Jersey and with Colden of New York, proposed [in 1774] for the government of the colonies a president-general, to be appointed by the king, and a grand council to be chosen once in three years by the general assemblies. 1897 ETHELRED L. TAUNTON *Eng. Bl. Monks St. Benedict* II. 298 The high office of president-general of the whole congregation.

President (prezidĕnt, pres-), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *præsidentem*, pr. pple. of *præsidēre* to PRESIDE.] That presides or occupies the chief place; presiding, superintending. (Sometimes hyphened, as if attrib. use of prec.)

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 136 It ordand es, þat a president sulpriores sal non be chosin for no chanch Bot by þe priores puruyanch. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 44 That there should be one byshop or pastor (at the least) president ouer euery congregation. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 294 The state of Venice..keepe there their Agent, president ouer other Marchants. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xv. § 4 (1622) 159 Not onely present with them, but also president among them. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 270 Mars the President-Dæmon of the Roman Polity. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 447 Whence hast thou then thy truth, But from him or his Angels President In every Province? 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. vii. (1715) 60 Mercury the President God of their Occupation. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III (1810) 208 The village of St. John's,..the residence of the president priest of the province.

President, obs. form of PRECEDENT.

Presidentess. [f. PRESIDENT *sb.* + -ESS.] **a.** A female president. **b.** The wife of a president.

1782 *Eng. Chron.* 8–10 Jan 3/3 Beau Monde Intelligence, . Arranged by the Ton Committees.. Lady Ar— Presidentess. 1786 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* III. 171, I became by that means the presidentess of the dinner and tea table 1801 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary*, etc. (1869) I. 91, I..was introduced to the well-bred, accomplished presidentess, Fräulein Gerstendorf. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 294 La Gitana became all but presidentess of the Transatlantic republic. 1891 *Daily News* 23 June 5/4 Cards are out in Madame Carnot's name for a 'Matinée dansante'. the Presidentess alone issues them.

Presidential (prezidĕnʃăl, presi-), *a.* [ad. med.L. *præsidentiāl-is* (*c* 1120 in Du Cange), f. *præsidentia* PRESIDENCY: see -AL. Cf. F. *présidentiel*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a president or his office.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. 629 A President of the law .. vanted himselfe, to have hudled vp together two hundred and od strange places in a presidentiall law-case of his. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 134 Presidentiall Courts. 1668 in *R. Boyle's St Papers* (1742) I. *Mem.* App. 52 The presidential Court of Munster. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 313 With a Presidential Majesty holding his Bable. 1785 R. H. LEE in *J. Adams's Wks.* (1854) IX. 544 My presidential year being ended, I had left New York for this place. [Lee had been President of Congress.] 1797 MERY WARREN in *Abigail Adams's Fam. Lett.* (1848) 374 My congratulations on Mr. Adams's elevation to the Presidential chair. 1846 N. F. MOORE *Hist. St. Columbia Coll.* 75 The professorship which for about three years had been annexed to the presidential office. 1860 LOWELL *Election in Nov.* Prose Wks 1890 V. 19 The next Presidential Election looms always in advance. 1869 SYMONDS in *Biog.* 1895) II. 53 Some of the presidential addresses [Social Science Association] were mildly interesting. 1906 D. M. FORREST *Authority of Christ* III. v. 411 The mother Church of Jerusalem where James had held a presidential position.

2. Of the nature of a president; presiding.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug 10 He would..govern them.. by a presidentiall Angel. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 The order and eminency of presidential Episcopacy. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* VI 26 Thus Origen and others understand, that to be spoken by the Presidential Angels.

3. Of or belonging to one of the (former) East Indian presidencies.

1857 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 107 The necessity of establishing missions in the presidential and other principal cities [of India]. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlvi, The Presidential designation of the young civilian should be left to the Governor-General

Hence **Preside·ntially** *adv.*, in a presidential way, in the character or person of a president.

1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 30 She was there not officially, not presidentially. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 5/2 On each of the six days a new president of the Conference will be elected, so that each of the great Powers will be represented presidentially

†**Preside·ntiary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ARY 1.]

A. *adj* = PRESIDENTIAL 2; presiding.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. x. (1713) 439 They [Angels] are Presidentiary Powers over such in this Terrestrial Region. 1681 — *Exp. Dan* v. 144 Michael is the Presidentiary Angel of the Jewish Nation.

B. *sb.* A presidential or presidial officer.

1655 tr. *Com Hist. Francion* II. 2 You are more eloquent than all the parliaments, presidentiaries, and seneschals, or the subalternate courts of justice in France.

†**Presidentress,** bad form for PRESIDENTESS (after words in -TRESS from *-ter, -tor*).

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 340 Huldah's colledge .. Perchance a female foundation of women alone, and she the Presidentress thereof. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 181 Flouncing on the duchess presidentress's sofa. *Ibid.* II. 41.

Pre·sidentship. [See -SHIP.] The office or function of a president; the period over which this extends.

c 1525 L. STUBBS *to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 66, I do thank your Grace for my restitucion of the possession of my Presedentship of Magdalen College at Oxford. 1607 SIR J. HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 253 He went down with the presidentship of Yorke, in the vacancie,..committed to him 1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 161 They confirmed Sir Thomas Smith in his presidentship of the Bermudas, or Summer Islands. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2299/2 They ordered him forthwith to depart the College, .. declaring the Presidentship to be Void. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxiii. (1852) 475 In..the seventeenth year of his presidentship over Harvard-Colledge 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4938/1 The Presidentship of the Council of the Finances. 1779 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 131/1 The appointment of his brother to the government and presidentship of Madras. 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 552 A leading politician, who is looking forward to the Presidentship.

Presider (prĭzəi·dəɹ). [f. PRESIDE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who presides.

1692 *Christ Exalted* 117, I might refer the Bishop again to the Doctrines of the Church, (whereof he is an Honourable Presider). 1789 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals,* etc. 4 Thou just Presider o'er th' illustrious Train. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 2/1 Melpomene, scroll in hand, as the presider over Tragic Poetry.

Presidial (prĭsi·dĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *présidial* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), as sb. a provincial court, as adj. belonging to such a court, ad. late L. *præsidiālis* = *præsidālis,* f. *præses, -idem,* the governor of a province, esp. (in 14th c.) of one of the second rank: see PRESES and -AL. In sense 4, f. L. *præsidium,* Sp. *presidio* garrison, fort.]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** *French Hist.* Of or pertaining to a province, provincial. *Presidial court,* a court of justice having jurisdiction within certain limits, formerly established in France in towns or cities not having a *parlement*: see B. So *presidial seat* = F. *siège présidial.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Presidiaux,* The Offices of a Presidiall Seat, or Court. 1613 in *Crt. & Times Jas I* (1849) I. 267 To translate, by way of punishment, the presidial seat of justice, which is there [Nismes], to Beaucaire. 1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.* 66 Fossart..was sentenced by the presidial Court of Justice in Caen publickly and bare-headed to acknowledge that the said propositions were false. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xix. 305 *note,* Presidial Courts are usually held in Cities, in which there are no Parliaments which are what in France they call Sovereign Courts. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* II. 158 A man ..who continued to talk of Metz, and of the Presidial Court.

†**2.** Of a Roman province: Under a præses (but sometimes vaguely or incorrectly used). *Obs.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Eng. Epin.* ii. (1683) 6 A good part of the Isle conquered, and into a presidial Province reduced. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 59 The *Consulares, Correctores,* and *Præsides* had the Government of one single Province, which from the Quality of its Governour was called *Consular, Correctorial,* or *Presidial.* 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 264 They were succeeded in the presidial provinces by new levies of hardy and uncorrupted barbarians.

3. Of or pertaining to a president or the action or function of presiding. *rare.*

[1598 FLORIO, *Presidiale,* of or pertaining to a president, or presidencie, presidiall, of a garrison.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Presidial,* pertaining to a Lieutenant, Vice-Roy, chief Ruler or President. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 495 Judgment holds in me a presidial seat, at least it carefully endeavours to make it so. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II 98 The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London have a Right Presidial in Southwark, and hold frequent Courts at St. Margaret's-hill in the Borough 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 215/1 Watching the scene with a suave, presidial gaze, as if he were the patron of the ball.

II. 4. †**a.** Of, pertaining to, or occupied by a garrison; fortified; = PRESIDIARY *a.* (*obs.*) **b.** Of or pertaining to a presidio.

[1598: see sense 3.] *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxxix, There are three Presidiall Castles in this Citie 1650 *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. Ded., Naples, commanded by a Viceroy, and three præsidiall Castles. 1652 *Ibid.* II. 10 They plac'd presidiall forces of their own there. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 203 A second class of pueblos, called, in the legal phrase of California's later days, 'Presidial Pueblos', had originated in the settlement of the presidios.

B. *sb. French Hist.* A presidial court of justice in France: see A 1.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 15 He cites them before the Presidial of Nismes. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 6 Under these supreme courts, there are others for smaller matters, established in all the considerable towns of the kingdom, and distinguished by the name of presidials. 1820 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* VII III. ii. 339 There shall be ..a presidial in the town of Rhodes.

Hence **Presi·dially** *adv. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Presidialement,* presidially; within presidiall Iurisdiction, or compasse

Presidiary (prĭsi·dĭări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *præsidiārius* that serves for defence, f. *præsidium* a presiding over, defence, assistance, a garrison, f. *præsidēre* to PRESIDE: see -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as a garrison, garrisoning; having a garrison, garrisoned.

1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV* 57 But the Romane Conquerors kept not their presidiarie Souldiers in idle garrison. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 242 The number of soldiers in all the presidiarie places of Spaine is 8000. 1620 J. DYKE *Counterpoyson* 4 A martiall and presidiary guarding of a mans selfe. 1711 LD. MOLESWORTH tr. *F. Hotman's Franco Gallia* (1721) 23 Those Germans which were transplanted by the Emperor Frederick the IId, into..Naples and Sicily, and establish'd there as a presidiary Colony, were called Franks. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 61 The presidiary force of the island [Bombay]. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxv. 217 Presidiary cohorts were stationed at every threatened point of attack. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxvii, Britain had been nominally recovered, but the presidiary legions had been withdrawn.

B. *sb.* A guard, a protection; in quot. 1745, a relay, a reserve to fall back upon.

1623 BP HALL *Contempt., O. T.* xix. ix, Not one of those heavenly Presidiaries strucke a stroke for the Prophet. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* fit. xvi, Some cuttings must be planted as presidiaries for the regular vines.

†**Presi·diate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *præsidi-um* garrison + -ATE 2.] Garrisoned.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* IX. 472 It is thowght that the Turke wil use his powar ayenst Albaregal, wich is rekenid strong and wel presidiate.

Presiding (prĭzəi·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PRESIDE + -ING 2.] That presides.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 534 The Specifick Form is often not so much as the Presiding, but only the most eminent 1707 NORRIS *Treat Humility* vi. 245 Not the condescending, but the governing and presiding part. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks 1862 II 217 Awful solitude..the natural and presiding sentiment—the '*religio loci*'—that broods for ever over the romantic pass. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 212 It is difficult to withdraw the attention even for a moment from its presiding genius.

‖ **Presidio** (prĭsi·dio, prĭsi·dio). [Sp., a garrison, a fort:—L. *præsidium*: see next.] In Spain and in parts of America originally settled by Spaniards, e. g. the south-western United States: A fort, a fortified settlement, a military station, a garrison town. Also, a Spanish penal settlement in a foreign country.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III (1810) App. 28 The presidio of Rio Grande is situated on that river. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 158/1 For the protection of the latter [white settlers] the Spaniards erected [in Texas, etc.] presidios; a presidio consists of a wooden wall of a quadrangular form, within which the houses are built, and the gates are shut at sunset. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xvi, The population rose..The presidio was occupied by the insurgents. *c* 1847 IRVING *Span. Papers* (1866) I. 285 A presidio or stronghold of the Moors. 1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 20 An African *presidio* or prison-fort, where galley-slaves are detained. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 763/1 The bulk of the prison population in Spain is still sent to *presidios,* or convict establishments. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 620/2 Spanish Over-Sea Possessions... In Morocco are several 'Presidios'; Ifni near Cape Non, Tetuan and Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar [etc.]. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 5/4 The presidio or fortified settlement of San Francisco was founded by the Spaniards in 1776.

†**Pre·sidy, -die.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *præsidium* a guard, garrison, defence, assistance, aid, etc., f. *præsidēre* to sit in front of, guard: see PRESIDE.]

1. A guard or garrison.

1529 *Let. to Wolsey* (MS Cott. Vit. B. xi. lf. 14), To treate upon a presidie to be yeven unto the pope. 1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* IX 732 It semith that the Frenchmen intendith to leve a certaine presidye in Piemont. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1128/2 The Frenche kyng hath ordeined, that Seignior Renzio shal he in a presidie, betwene the armye of Naples and the Citie of Rome 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Presidie,* a Garrison, all manner of aid and defence.

2. Succour, remedy, aid.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 That drye grownde thurstethe as with owte presidye. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 [To] cure this symptom with these presidies.

Presign (prĭsəi·n), *v. arch.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + SIGN *v.*; cf. med.L. *præsignāre* (*præsignātor* 1088).] *trans.* To signify or indicate beforehand.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 121 The day presign'd being come. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn* (1842) 26 By the fourth taile is presigned the presumption of greatnesse. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 93 At the place presigned [he] calls for Assaph-chan and his Son. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 203 Agents of destruction, like the flood, Presign regeneration.

†**Presignificant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præsignificānt-em,* pr. pple. of *præsignificāre* to PRESIGNIFY.] Signifying or intimating beforehand. So †**Presignificance, -ancy,** the fact or quality of presignifying or foreshowing.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 192 My presignificant speache, and forewarning watchwordes, were counted vnworthy credite. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet* xxi. 191 This Introductory Vision..may have some more general Presignificances of the state of things in the times it may thus presignifie. *Ibid.,* This Roaring and Thundering has a presignificancy in general of the Calamities and Miseries that will befal that Party.

Presignification (prĭsi gnifikē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *præsignificātiōn-em,* n. of action from *præsignificāre* to PRESIGNIFY.] The action of signifying or indicating beforehand; an indication or sign (of what is coming).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1191 Then is not this a bare guesse but a præsignification and denouncing peremptorily of such things as without faile shall be. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 130 There having scarce happened any considerable revolution whereof we do not find mentioned in history some presignification or prediction. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* II These ceremonies.. were presignifications of..the evangelical dispensation. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* v, R. directed his eye to the presignifications of good cheer that were now before him. 1838 — *Rob of Bowl* xxv, The broad arrow, the mysterious presignification of mischief.

So **Presignificative** (-sĭgnifikə·tiv, -signifikə·tiv) *a.*, characterized by presignification, giving a forecast; †**Presignificator,** one who or that which gives pre-intimation or pre-indication.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 79 Looke into the Semeioticall or presignificative iudgements of phisitions. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 The blowing of the Winds from several Coasts..are the truest Presignificators of Thunder.

Presignify (prĭsi·gnifəi), *v.* [= obs. F. *présignifier* (*presignifié,* in Cotgr.), ad. L. *præsignificāre,* f. *præ,* PRE- A. 1 + *significāre* to SIGNIFY.] *trans.* To signify or intimate beforehand.

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* II. 20 Whereby the constancy and fortitude of the bearer is and may be secretly presignified. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc* (1878) 13 The hottest sommer presignifies the coldest winter. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 264 Owles and Ravens are ominous appearers, and presignifying unlucky events. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 163 A long cloud resting on Hymettus in winter presignified a violent storm. 1872 BP FORBES *Kalendars Scot. Saints* 336 Full of years, he presignified the day of his death.

†**Presle,** *sb Obs. rare.* Also 8 *erron.* **prescle.** [a. obs. F. *presle* 'small Horse-taile, Tadpipes, naked Shaue-grasse' (Cotgr.), erron. f. *prêle, la prêle* being a corruption of *l'asprele* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *asperella,* dim. f. L. *asper* rough.] The rough horsetail, shavegrass, or Dutch rushes, *Equisetum hyemale.* Hence †**Presle** *v., trans.* to polish with this plant.

1661 NEEDHAM in Birch *Hist Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 51 Rub it smooth with dried presle, i. e. the herb horse-tail. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 27 Cleanse it well with Prescle,..wash over the Wood, and hold it to the Fire until it has done smoaking; when dry, Prescle it again. *Ibid.* 45 Having.. Polish'd it [your Work] with Prescle.

Presly, variant of PRESSLY, *Obs.*

†**Pre-solu·tion.** *Obs. rare*−1. In 7 præ-. [f. PRÆ-, PRE- A. 2 + SOLUTION.] A preliminary or prior solution (*of* a difficulty).

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 64 A fair præsolution of som præmised objections.

Presome, Presompcion, obs. ff. PRESUME, PRESUMPTION. **Presomtweste (-té),** var. PRESUMPTUOSITY, *Obs.* **Preson(e, -oun-e, -own-e, Presonar,** etc., obs. ff. PRISON, PRISONER, etc. **Presond, -ound,** obs. ff. PRESENT *sb.*2

Presphenoid (-sfī·noid). *Anat.* [f. PRE- A. 4 + SPHENOID.] The anterior part of the sphenoid bone of the skull, which forms a separate bone in (human) infancy. Hence **Presphenoidal** (prī-sfinoi·dăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to the presphenoid.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 193 The basisphenoid and presphenoid form a single bone, and the chief keel of the cranial superstructure. *Ibid.* 251 The superior turbinals extend .. below into the presphenoidal sinus. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 85 The front part of the body, termed 'presphenoid', has two centres of its own. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 83 The anterior part of the body, or presphenoidal part. 1881 — *Cat* 60 The occipital, two parietals, two frontals, two temporals, the sphenoid, the presphenoid, the ethmoid—which ten bones compose the cranium, or skull proper.

Prespinal, -splenomegalic: see PRE- B. 3, 1.

Press (pres), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 3–7 **presse**, (4 **prese**), 4– **press.** β. 3–6 **pres** (*dative* 3–4 **prese, prece**), 4–6 **prees, prese, prece**, 5 **preesse**, *Sc.* **preys**, 5–6 **preas, preese**, *Sc.* **preis**, 5–7 **preace, preasse**, 6 *Sc.* **preise, preiss**, ? **prais**, 6–7 **prease.** [Two distinct forms: α. ME. *presse*, a. F. *presse* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *pressa*, It. *pressa*, verbal sb. from stem of F. *presser* = It. *pressare*, L. *pressāre*, freq. of *premĕre*, *press-um* to press; or ? Romanic fem. sb. from *press-us*, *-a*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *premĕre*; β. ME. *prēs*, *prees*, in 16–17th c. *prese*, *preas(e*, *preace*, found as a parallel form only in early senses. The relation of this to the Fr. and the α-forms presents difficulty. Cf. the two corresponding forms of the verb, *press* and *prese*, *prease*, and see Note below. (The spelling *pres* generally means *prēs*, but may be sometimes = *press*. *Press* in Barbour is doubtful, and may have been = *prēs*.)]

I. In reference to crowding, pressure of persons, circumstances, affairs, etc.

1. The condition of being crowded or thronged; a crowd, a throng, a multitude. *arch.*

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Me is loð presse. *a* 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11255 (Petyt MS.) Grete presse was at the procession. *c* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 190 Þe king forþ com & out of þe presse [*v.r.* pres] mid strengþe him nom. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2157 The pepull was depertid & the presse voidet. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 50 Great was the press of peopill dwelt about. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt* viii. 1 Great presse of people folowed him. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 76 As in a presse going in at a straight, the formost is driuen by him that is nexte hym. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 15 Who is it in the presse, that calles on me? *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 170 The presse so augmented, that the Ducke was forced to returne with speed to his lodgeing. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 45 It was some time before I could possibly get out of the press. 1866 WHITTIER *Our Master* xiv, We touch him in life's throng and press, And we are whole again. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgatory* x. 64 Round about him there seemed a press and throng of knights.

β. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/30 [She] cam ant touchede þe lappe of ore louerdes clopes ene Ase he eode In grete prece. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11242 So þey ches, ffor to departe þer mykel pres. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 880 Þay..distresed hym wonder strayt, with strenkþe in þe prece. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 522 Greet prees at Market maketh deere ware. *c* 1390 — *Truth* 1 Flee fro þe prees. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Prees, or thronge, *preca*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxcviii. 177 Anon doth hym oute of prece [*ed.* 1520 prees]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 33 Convenient tyme, lasar, and space, But haist or preis of grit menȝie. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 27 She cam into the preace [*Great, Rhem.* preasse, *Genev.*, 1611 prease] behynde hym and tewched hys garment. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* III. G ij b, The preas with crooked paws [the Harpies] are out. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 3 Far from all peoples preace. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. ii, Those whom custome inapteth in her preasse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 77 Great belly'd women,..would shake the preasse And make 'em reele before 'em. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 338 When didst thou thrust amid the mingled preace [*rime* peace]?

b. A throng or crush in battle; the thick of the fight; an affray or mêlée.

† Phr. *proud in pres*, said of a knight: see PROUD *a.*

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 430 Thai prikyt then out off the press [*rime* wes]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 44 Grete was the presse and the bataylle fyers. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 867 And in the press so manfully them seruith, His suerd atwo the helmys al to-kerwith. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 204 They..are seldom drawen to any presse or close fight. *c* 1764 GRAY *Triumphs Owen* 24 There the thundering strokes begin, There the press, and there the din. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 168 He..fought, sword in hand, in the thickest press.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 720 At which bataille þe Troiens lees, & fledde fro þat mykel prees. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3848 Bliue with his burnes he braide in-to prese. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1201 Mony perysshet in þe plase er þe prese [*mispr.* prise] endit. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. 194 He brake & departed the grete preesses, so that his enmyes made waye byfore his swerde. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 3087 (Pynson) Beuys thorought the preas dyd ryde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. *heading*, Hym to ravenge his lyfe lost in the pres [*ed.* 1555 preis]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 129 They..russhed into yᵉ thyckest of the preace. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1135 Than Makferland that maid the prais, From time he saw the Squyeris face, Upon his kneis he did him yeild. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 34 Into the thickest of that knightly preasse He thrust.

† **c.** *In press*: in a crowd, crowded together, in the thick of the fight. *Obs.*

β. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xliv. (Percy Soc.) 213, I marveyle muche of the presumption Of the dame Fame so puttyng in ure Thy great prayse, saiyng it shall endure For to be infinite evermore in prease [*rime* cease]. 15.. *Adam Bel* 143 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 144 Among them all he ran, Where the people were most in prece, He smot downe many a man. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 74 Here will desire throng in prease, though it praise not in parting. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1986/2 The Scots..ran sharplie forward.., and without anie mercie, slue the most part of them that abode furthest in prease.

2. The action or fact of pressing together in a crowd; a crowding or thronging together.

α. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 19 With many legions of strange fantasies, Which, in their throng and prese to that last hold, Confound themselues. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 134 There was such a presse to kisse his feet. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xviii, Give gently way, when there's too great a press. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iv, The press of vessels near the port is very awful. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 369 The great press was to get near the chair where John Dryden sate.

β. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/494 Þat folk him siwede with gret pres. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 87 For to here hym wes sik prese, Þat fawt of rowme gret þar wes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 504 By the grete prees & stampyng of their horses. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 b, Where was suche presse of the people, that harnessed men had muche a do to kepe them backe. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* II. iv, Our loves what are they But howerly Sacrifices, only wanting The prease and tumult of Solemnity?

† **3.** The condition of being hard pressed; a position of difficulty, trouble, or danger; a critical situation; straits, distress, tribulation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 129 The King wes then in full gret press. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 289 In harde presse whan I was stedde, Of my paynes ȝe hadde pitee. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxv. 115 Such Cordials, as frolick the heart, in the press of adversity.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5608 Born in þat sith was moyses Þat þe folke was in þat pres [*Trin.* prees]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 311 In alle þis grete pres praied þe kyng of France, þe Scottis suld haf pes þorgh Edward sufferance. 1583 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl vii 577 They wolde not medell, nor be in no busynesse nor presse. 1573 J. DAVIDSON *Commend. Vprichtnes* 153 Bot cheifly anis he was put to ane preace, Quhen that the Quene of tressoun did accuse him. 1601 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 496 But pruff thy preass can nocht be understude.

4. Pressure of affairs; urgency, haste, hurry.

α. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* xi. 111 Poore men cannot have their Presse waited on, as your greatnesse may. 1836 *Going to Service* vi. 69 Roused to the press of an occasion, as if she acquired double power of diligence. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 734 The eager press of our modern life. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 52 What..is your press about going to England?

β. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 3382 For no prayer ne preese [*v.r.* pres] ne plesaunce on erth..rynne shuld he neuer. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11910 Þan the grekes..With proses and pres puld vp þere ancres. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xvii. (S.T.S.) I. 222 The fray and noyis..cansit þe Veanis to rusche with maist preiss to harnes. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 430 Amid the flame and armes ran I in preasse

† **5.** Phr. *To put oneself in press*: (?) to exert oneself, use one's endeavour, set oneself, undertake. (Cf. PRESS *v.* 17.) *Obs.*

α. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1541) 135 b, Lest she be to homely, to put her self in presse, in company of her seruauntes, namely if she be yonge.

β. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol., I hat I..wil putten me in prees to speke of loue. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1755 When the Son of Man put hym in prese, Wylfully to suffre dethe for mankynde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 44 But than I thoughte I wolde not dwell behynde; Amonge all other I put myselfe in prece. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* Pref. a iij, Yet am I bolde to put my selfe in preasse with suche abilitie as God hathe lente me.. to helpe my countrey men. 1551 BIBLE (Matthew) *Ps* xxii. 21 *note*, The common people of the Iewes, who cruelly & furiously put them selues in prease agaynst Christe, cryinge, crucifie him, crucifie him. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 208 We see hym put hymselfe in prease, to occupie a place in thys most noble consistorye.

† **b.** *To put in preace*: ? to exercise, put in practice. (Perh. a Spenserian misuse.) *Obs. rare*

β. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 69 The vaunting Poets found nought worth a pease, To put in preace emong the learned troupe.

II. In reference to the physical act or process. (Rarely in β-form.)

6. The act of pressing (something); pressure.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 73 But eftir that the thrid syon of tieis,. I schupe to haue wprevin with mair preise [*rime* peice]. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Dream's End.* 95 The proud lips meet with icy press. 1903 D. MCDONALD *Garden Comp.* Ser. II. 80 Give it [the bulb] a gentle press sufficient to more than half bury it.

7. A mark made by pressing; a crease; *fig.* an impression.

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xl (1631) 175 Meditation goeth with so faint a presse in my braine, that it is soon wiped out. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Restoration* (1775) 95 May their false lights undo 'em, and discover presses, holes, strains and oldness in their stuffs.

8. The action of pressing (forward).

1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/2 The press forward of the horse against the stress of the blast. 1895 *Ibid.* 16 May 6/3 Russia is beginning to feel uncomfortable from the press forward of Chinese in her Asiatic States.

9. *Naut. Press of sail, canvas* (formerly *press sail, prest sail, pressing sail*): 'as much sail as the state of the wind, etc., will permit a ship to carry' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Cf. CROWD *sb.*[3] 3 b.

The earlier variants *press sail*, etc., leave the origin obscure.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 240 I my self,. make my stile carry a presse saile. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 331/2 Keeping the Sea..with a contrary Wind, foul Weather, and a press Sail. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/2 All Night we run along the shore with a press Sail. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v. *Prest Sail*, A Ship at Sea is said to carry a Prest Sail, when she carries all that She can possibly Croud. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 129 We .. carried a pressing sail, with hopes of reaching Torbay before dark.

1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 372 The gale.. obliged me to carry a press of sail to clear the shore towards Cape Corse. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 61 He bore away with a press of sail for Malta. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXVI, Foaming in her course, and straining under the press of sail. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 92, I carried on under a heavy press of sail

III. An instrument or machine by which pressure is communicated. (Only in form *press*.)

10. An instrument used to compress a substance into smaller compass, denser consistency, a flatter shape, or a required form: usually distinguished by prefixing a qualifying word, expressing purpose, as *baling, coining, copying, packing, rolling, sewing, stamping press*, the name of the thing pressed, as *bonnet, cheese, clothes, cotton, hay, napkin press*, or the power or mechanical contrivance employed, as *cam, hydraulic, screw, toggle press*; etc.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 127 Penne I droug me a mong þis drapers,..Among þis Riche Rayes lernde I a Lessun, .. Putte hem in a pressour [*v.r.* presse (so in B.); C. VII. 210 pressours] and pinnede hem þer-Inne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Presse, or pyle of clothe, *pannipliciun, pressorium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/2 A Presse for clathe, *lucunar, pannuplicium, vestipliciun*. 1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Divers Strangers..dry calander Worsteds with Gums, Oils, and Presses. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 797/1 Stretched out as it wer in the presse or tenter hokes of a strong fullar. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 84/31 A Presse for backs, *prælium*. 1674 in J. Simon *Irish Coins* (1749) 138 To import such a quantitie of copper blocks or chipps as may possible with two presses, to be coyned by the spring ensueing. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Rolling Press*, is a machine used for the taking off prints from copper-plates. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 31 Directions for drying..Specimens of Plants...First prepare a press, which a workman will make. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 269 Another great curiosity was a rolling press, for taking the copies of letters or any other writing. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 553 Hydraulic Presses. are now deemed a valuable acquisition to the printing profession. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 77 The wood is fit for..screws for presses, spokes for wheels, chairs, &c. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Copying-press, Copying Machine*, a press for taking duplicate or manifold impressions on damped paper from manuscripts by a lever. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 394/1 The necessary tools for small [book-binding] work are: . a sewing press; a cutting press [etc.] *fig.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 559 And so kan leye oure lolyte on presse. And bryng oure lusty folk to holynesse.

b. The apparatus for inflicting the torture of *peine forte et dure*: see PRESS *v.*[1] 1 b.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 287 He would not plead to the country till the press was ready; and then he pleaded, and was, at last, hanged. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* III. xv, The ponderous machine, which resembled a trough, slowly descended upon the prisoner's breast. Marvel, then, took two iron weights, each of a hundred pounds, and placed them in the press.

11. An apparatus for expressing or extracting the juice, or the like, out of anything: usually designated by prefixing the name of the substance extracted, as *wine, oil, cider, sugar press*, etc.

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 131 Til grapes to þe presse beo set, þer renneþ no red wyn in rabe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiii. 3 The presse I trad alone. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxii (Bodl. MS.), þe fastest oile reneþ oute of þe presse. þe better it is accounted. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Presse for wyne, *bachinal, calcatorium* [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Presse for lycour, *pressoyer*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 40, 28. sugre presses, to presse ye sugre whiche groweth plentifully in certaine canes or reedes of the same countrey. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 430 Put them in a haire cloth or hempen bagge, for to presse in a presse that hath his planke hollow and bending downeward. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 328 After your Apples are ground they should be committed to the Press. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 291 Presses used for expressing liquors, are of various kinds.

† **b.** *Press of Herophilus* [Gr. λῆνός (Herophilus, in Galen), L. *torcular Herophili*]: the enlarged reservoir at the union of the four sinuses of the dura mater, opposite the tuberosity of the occipital bone. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 78 The quadruplication of Dura mater..is called a presse, & lyeth betwene the brayne and Cerebellum. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 150 [A vessel] which both the Greeke & Latine physicions call by a name that signifieth a presse, because the blood is pressed into it for the nourishing of the braine.

12. In the Jacquard loom, The mechanism which disengages the needles or wires which are not to act from the lifting-bar.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 3 The name *press* is given to the assemblage of all the pieces which compose the moveable frame BB.

13. A machine for leaving the impression of type upon paper, vellum, or other smooth surface; a machine for printing, a printing-press. Often qualified, as *Stanhope, Albion, Miehle press*, etc.

[1507 in Blades *Caxton* Plate vii. (from Ascensius Bk.), Prelum Ascensianum.] 1535 [see d.] 1536 J. RASTELL *Will*, My house in St. Martyns, with my presse, notes and lettres comprised in the same. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Prelum*, a presse that eyther Printers or any other occupation vseth. 1574 *Hill of Johane Wolfe*, All the presses, letters, furniture, etc., belonging to the arte of prynting. 1588 *Marprel. Epist* (Arb.) 22 Waldegraues printing presse and Letters were takken away. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loyse Roy* 22 Then the gouernour of the Presse taketh these last chaises or fourmes, and laueth them on the marble of his Presse. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 394 Therin [the Ambry,] Islip, Abbot of Westminster, first practized and erected the first Presse of booke Printing that euer was in England, about. 1471. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii P 1 His Presses have a solid and firm Foundation. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 3 The privilege of keeping presses was limited to the members of the stationers' company. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 10/1 Charles Earl Stanhope, whose versatility of talent succeeded in abolishing the old wooden printing-press, with its double pulls, and substituting . the beautiful iron one, called after him the 'Stanhope Press'. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 126 The last achievement in automatic printing—the Walter-Press. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp* 11 A second-hand Adams press of the earliest pattern and patent.

b. Used as an inclusive name for the place of business of which the printing-press is the centre, in which all the stages and processes of printing are carried on; a printing-house or printing-office. Often used in the names of such printing establishments, e. g. the Clarendon Press, Oxford, the Pitt Press, Cambridge, the Aldine Press, Leadenhall Press, Chiswick Press, etc. Hence, contextually, for the *personnel* of such an establishment, the compositors or printers, printer's readers, etc.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* To Rdr. (Arb.) 18 Because you are learned amende the faultes freendly, which escape the Presse. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iij b, That worke shall come out of the Presse like a bryde from her chamber. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 1 B j, When he carried his coppie to the Presse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III 200 While these Sermons were betweene the Pulpit, and the Presse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* IV. § 104 The Presses swell'd with the most virulent Invectives against them. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 82 We should not have such libellous presses 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 87 There is a Press for all Foreign Languages. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 46 An elegant and splendid edition of 'Archimedes', from the Clarendon Press. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., L. Hunt* (1887) 594 The Athenian Comedies .. have been reprinted at the Pitt Press and the Clarendon Press under the direction of Syndics and delegates. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 263 The Dutch arms..were scarcely so formidable to James as the Dutch presses. 1900 H. HART (*title*) Notes on A Century of Typography at the University Press, Oxford, 1693–1794.

c. The printing-press in operation, the work or function of the press; the art or practice of printing.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 661 His report is more to bee credited then the Printers presse 1641 *More's Rich III*, Ded., Having for many yeares escaped the presse. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I XXXV. (1674) 42 Of all Modern inventions..the precedency ought to be given to the Press..; and that now the Press had.. for ever secured the past and present labours of the Vertuosi. 1663 R. L'ESTRANGE (*title*) Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulation of the Press. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Licensers Press*, Under..William III the press had obtained its perfect freedom. *c* 1880 TENNYSON *Despair* xvi, These are the new dark ages, you see, of the popular press.

d. In phrases belonging to 13, b, or c, as *at*, *in*, †*under* (*the*) *press*, in the process of printing, being printed; *off the press*, finally printed, issued; †*out of press*, = prec., also out of print (*obs.*).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Introd. Pref. (1848) 11 Papers.. discovered to have been lost when some of the rest were to be *at the Press. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. viii, After the volume has been at press upwards of a year. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 21 One bothe to wryte yt and to correcte it *in the presse. 1545 LELAND *New Year's Gift* (1549) C iv, Part of the exemplaries,..hath bene emprynted in Germany, and now be in the presses chefely of Frobenius. 1642 CHAS. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* V. § 399 A Declaration now in the Press. 1670–1 T. PILKE in *Lett. H. More* (1694) 43, I have a Book in the Press. 1764 BURKE *Let. to J. Dodsley* 9 Feb. (in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. (1898) 2/1) I suppose that by this our work is in the press. 1900 *Advertisement*, In the press, and shortly will be published, a new work by [etc.] 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. iv, The first intelligence of the sheets being in hand, was the announcement that they were also '*off the press'. 1628 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 128 His peeces have been long since worne *out of press. 1674 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 367 Hearing that Mr. Kersey's book is out of press, I desire you would send in the fourth part. 1612 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 113 The great work of his Chrysostome then *under press. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5961/2 A Memorial of the Grocers..said to be under the Press.

e. In many other phrases, in which *press* passes from the literal sense 13 into that of c, as *to bring, put, commit, send, submit to the press*; *to carry, see through the press*; *to come to, pass, undergo the press*; *to correct the press*, i. e. the printing, or the errors in composing the type.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* Ep. Ded., The world.. called vpon mee, to put it to the presse. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 75 If I had seene it before it came to the presse, it should not have passed so. 1605 *Gunpowder Plot* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 5 Being about to commit them to the press. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* Ded., Such trifles of mine as have passed the press. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. To Rdr., I know not whether they may ever undergoe the Presse. 1649 W. DUGDALE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 175 Soe may he correct the presse, which will be an especiall matter. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 696 A stop was made for some years of bringing the second [vol.] to the Press. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Author's Apol.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 2 But when it comes to press and print You'll find, I fear but little in't. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 274 It will be submitted to the Press in the course of the ensuing month. 1848 HALLIWELL *Ingelend's Disobed. Child* (Percy Soc.) Pref., It was formerly a very common practice to correct and alter the press whilst the impression was being taken. 1867 E. QUINCY *Life J. Quincy* 477 My father took an active interest in this publication, and corrected the press himself. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* (ed. 2) 265 A translation..is now being carried through the press. *Mod.* In his absence, I am to see the book through the press.

f. *Freedom* or *liberty of the press*: free use of the printing-press; the right to print and publish anything without submitting it to previous official censorship; see LIBERTY 2 b, and quots. So in *free press, unfettered press*, etc.

[1644 (*title*) Areopagitica; a Speech of Mr. John Milton for the Liberty of Vnlicenc'd Printing To the Parlament of England.] 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE (*title*) A Seasonable Memorial, upon the Liberties of the Presse and Pulpit. 1681 W. DENTON *Jus Cæsaris* ad fin, An Apology for the Liberty of the Press. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 151 The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 July, He said, he should always consider the liberty of the press as a national evil, while it enabled the vilest reptile to soil the lustre of the most shining merit. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Amendm. I, Congress shall make no law . abridging the freedom of the press. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 167 The liberty of the press consists, in a strict sense, merely in an exemption from the superintendence of a licenser. 1903 in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 8/2 It has been pointed out over and over again,..that the licence of the Press is not the liberty of the Press.

g. (Also *periodical* or *public press, daily press*, etc.) The newspapers, journals, and periodical literature generally; the newspapers and journals of a country, district, party, etc., as the French Press, the London Press, the Conservative Press, the religious press, the secular press, etc. Hence, sometimes the title of a newspaper, as *The Press*, *The Scottish Press*, *The Aberdeen Free Press*, etc.

This use of the word appears to have originated in phrases such as *the liberty of the press*, *a servile* or *shackled press*, *to write for the press*, etc, in which 'press' originally had sense c above, but was gradually taken to mean the products of the printing-press. Quotations before 1820 are mostly transitional, leading gradually up to this sense.

1797 *The Press* (Dublin) No. 1. 1 By some fatality of late, the Press of the harassed country has been either negligent or apostate; it has been a sentinel a-sleep on its post...It is now proposed to establish a newspaper, to be solely and unalterably devoted to the people of Ireland and their interests, under the appellation of *The Press*. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 36. 281 For this purpose, the Press was engaged, and almost monopolized in all its branches. Reviews, Registers, Monthly Magazines, and Morning and Evening Prints sprung forth in abundance 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 115 Unlimited abuse of private characters is another characteristic of the American press. 1817 COBBETT in *Weekly Polit. Reg.* 11 Jan. 53 Silencing the press would not enable them to pay the interest of the debt. 1820 *Lond. Mag.* I. 569 The Manager has thought it his duty to suspend the Free List during the representation, the public press excepted. *Ibid* 575 The gentlemen-critics of the daily press. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 349 (*Article*) The Periodical Press. *Ibid.*, If he had not had the fear of the periodical press before his eyes. *Ibid.* 359 The staple literature of the Periodical Press may be divided into Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews *Ibid.* 360 This paper [the *Morning Post*] we have been long used to think the best..that issued from the daily press. 1828 *Lancet* 19 Jan. 595/1 Sir Astley Cooper, in a silly speech at a public dinner, talked of the 'reptile press'. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI. 194/1 The two principal persons..at this time concerned in the newspaper press. *Ibid.* 195/1 Capital to the amount of £500,000 at least is invested in the daily press of London, of which two thirds .may be represented by the morning papers 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 3, I seldom, therefore, read. the ordinary animadversions of the press. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* XIII, There was also a reporter for the press. 1885 SIR C. P. BUTT in *Law Times Rep.* LIII 61/2 After so much discussion..in the public press on this question. *Mod.* The book has been favourably noticed by the press.

IV. 14. A large (usually shelved) cupboard, esp. one placed in a recess in the wall, for holding clothes, books, etc.; in Scotland, also for provisions, victuals, plates, dishes, and other table requisites. Cf. CLOTHES-PRESS 1. Also *attrib.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 26 His presse ycovered with a faldyng reed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cv. (1495) gg iv/1 Whanne the cloth is to longe in presse & thicke ayre. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxi. 384 There were presses, in the whiche presses were gownes and robes of fyne golde, and ryche mantelles furryd with sabyls. 1552 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 142, I gyve her my newe cubbord with the presse in yt and too great books the Bybyll and the New Testament, with the Booke of the Kings Statuts. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 67 One sepulcre—sold to Johnne orson and he haith made a presse therof to laie clothes therein. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 226 In the house, & in the chambers, and in the coffers, and in the presses. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 125 Each chamber hath a presse curiously painted and varnished belonging thereunto. 1686 *Inv.* in *Essex Rev.* (1906) XV. 172 Two chayers, one presse cubbord. 1709 HUGHES *Tatler* No. 113 P 9 A Press for Books [with four shelves]. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 35/2 He should..conceal himself in a large press or wardrobe, that stood in one corner of the apartment. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 125 Coffins stood round like open presses, That shaw'd the dead in their last dresses. 1802 FINDLATER *Agric. Peebles* iii. 41 The ambry, or shelved wooden press, in which the cow's milk, and other ..provision are locked up. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xiii. 221 In a press with glass doors, she showed me some beautiful reliquaries. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ii. 50 A 'press' or cupboard containing a fair assortment of cooking utensils. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 7/3 The Sliding Book-Press at the British Museum. *Ibid.*, The principle of a sliding or hanging press is entirely peculiar to the British Museum, and hardly could have originated elsewhere than in a building possessing..floors and ceilings entirely grated.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

15. General combinations: **a.** attributive, (*a*) of a press (senses 10, 11), as *press-bar*, *-beam*, *-block*, *-board*, *-frame*, *-plunger*, *-shop*, etc.; (*b*) of or pertaining to the printing-press, to printing, or to journalism, as *press-censorship*, *-correspondent*, *-folk* (cf. PRESSMAN), *-girthing*, *-mohawk*, *-organ*, *-people*, *-reader*, *-worker*. **b.** [from the vb. stem.] Used to press, pressing, as *press-barrel*, *-box*, *-harrow*. **c.** objective genitive, as *press-builder*, *-building*, *-haunter*, *-maker*, *-mauler*. **d.** instrumental, as *press-made*, *-noticed*, *-ridden* adjs.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 158 (*Bookbinding*) The *pressbar, or beam, has two holes upon its under surface, for securing it to two pegs standing on the top of the chest. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 **Press barrels* are old tar-barrels filled with clay, and laid on the sledge or drag to add weight when the rope is closing. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 477 The [old] tar barrels, are applied to the purpose of serving as a weight in laying..rope, and are called press barrels. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 448 (*Oil-mill*), 16, the first *press-box, (also hollowed out of the block,) in which the grain is squeezed, after it has come for the first time from below the mill-stones 17, the second press-box, at the other end of the block, for squeezing the grain after it has passed a second time under the pestles. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 194 Associated with Smith, he [Richard Hoe's father] had turned his attention to *press building in general. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 410 Press-building was not a distinct trade in 1683. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug 5/1 An aggressive and oppressive *press-censorship. 1900 *Macm. Mag.* May 36 One of our *press-correspondents at the present day. 1729 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 98 Mist..happened to reprint this paper in London, for which his *press-folk were prosecuted. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 448, Fig. 460 is the elevation of the pestle and *press-frame, their furniture, the mortars, and the press-pestles. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 146 For pulverizing stiff clays, Concklin's *press-harrow is an admirable instrument. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 67 To all ballet-makers, pamphleters, *presse hanters, boon pot poets, and such like. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 14/1 The original introducer of *press made pens. 1900 *Daily News* 11 May 3/2 The .. theory that this is a capitalist- and Press-made war. 1705 J. DUNTON *Life & Err.* 244 He has been an indefatigable *Press-mauler, for above these Twenty years. 1844 THACKERAY *Box of Novels* Wks. 1900 XIII. 399 The nation ..looks upon the *press-Mohawks..as it did upon the gallant young noblemen who used a few years since to break the heads of policemen. 1906 in *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 4/2 One of the best *Press-noticed books he had ever published. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 4/7 The pernicious example..was followed by more than one Parisian *press-organ. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 361/1 The die is easily reached by lifting the chamber *e*, which is done by attaching the same to the *press-plunger and elevating the latter. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* XIII. (1857) 228 This country is not priest-ridden, but *press-ridden. 1798 *Times* 28 June 1/3 At the back of the said dwelling-house are also a *press-shop and other conveniences for carrying on the Business of a Merchant.

16. Special combs. **a.** from senses 10, 11: **press-cake**, = MILL-*cake* (*a*); **press-copy** *sb.*, a copy of a writing made by transfer in a copying-press; hence **press-copy** *v.*; **press-drill**, (*a*) = LAND-*presser*; (*b*) see quot. 1884; †**press-fat**, a vat used for collecting the produce in an oil- or wine-press; **press-forged** *a.*, forged by pressure; **press-house**, the house or building containing a press; a place where pressing is done; **press-iron**, = PRESSING-IRON; **press-key**, a thumb-screw used to tighten and hold the cords of a sewing-press, in bookbinding; **press-pack** *v.*, *trans.* to pack or compress (something) into small compass by means of a press (Webster 1864); **press-pin**, the lever of a screw-press: **press-plate**, (*a*) in Bramah's press = FOLLOWER *sb.* 5; (*b*) a plate of metal placed between the press-boards of a standing press; **press-pole**, a pole used in pleaching: see quot.; **press-printing**, printing by a press; a method of printing porcelain: see quot.; **press-ware**: see quot.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 629 It comes out in large thin solid cakes, or strata, distinguished by the term *press-cake. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 43 Two pieces of lignum vitæ .. are placed on the broken press-cakes in each sieve. 1796 GOUV. MORRIS *Let. to Lady Sutherland* 22 Aug., I will fold up in this a *press copy of my last, because the original may have been drowned. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224/2 In such soils an artificial pan may be formed by the land-presser or *press-drill. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Press Drill*, a drilling machine largely used in gun and sewing machine work. 1611 BIBLE *Haggai* ii. 16 When one came to the *presse-fatte [1885 *R.V.* winefat] for to draw out fiftie vessels out of the presse, there were but twentie. 1895

Daily News 14 Nov. 6/5 His gun, Captain Jaques explained, would be made of a few hollow, *press-forged, cold-drawn, taper cylinders of alloyed steel. **1744** *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 211 To Be Sold,.. A new Fulling-Mill, *Press-House and Dye-House. **1878** J. Inglis *Sport & W.* iv. 34 The huge lever is strained and pulled at by the press-house coolies. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 7/2 Allowing the populace to enter the press-house of the vineyard. **1892** Zangwill *Children of Ghetto* I. 45 He taught them how to handle a *press-iron. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 1031 Upon the top of the ram, the *press-plate or table.. rests, which is commonly called the follower, because it follows the ram closely in its descent. **1868** *Report U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 257 Two men use the *press-pole, the other uses the pleaching-hook. The pole is thrust through behind each stout vertical sapling, when both men pull gently and equally. Thus bent back a little, the third man cuts it two-thirds through, cutting obliquely downward with the pleaching-hook. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 620 There are two distinct methods of printing in use for china and earthenware; one is transferred on the bisque, and is the method by which the ordinary printed ware is produced, called '*press-printing'. **1612** Sturtevant *Metallica* 38 *Press-ware or Mould ware is any thing that can bee made, wrought, or formed of clay and earth,.. by Presse and Mould, or by pressing and moulding.

b. (connected with printing and journalism): **press agent**, a man employed in connexion with a theatre or the like to attend to the advertising, and the reporting of the performances; **press-blanket**, a piece of flannel or felt used on a printing-press to equalize the impression of the type; **press-box**, a shelter for newspaper reporters in the open air, as at a cricket or football match; **press-boy**, a boy employed as messenger in a printing-office; in the United States, a machine-boy; **press cutting**, a paragraph, article, or notice, cut from a newspaper; also *attrib.* as *press-cutting agency*; **press-gallery**, a gallery or part of the house at any public meeting, set apart for reporters; esp. that in the House of Commons or other legislative chamber; **press-law**, a law as to the licensing of printing, esp. of the newspaper press; **press-proof, -revise**, the last proof examined before printed matter goes to press; **press-stone**, the bed of a printing-press; **press-tradition**, handing down in print.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 9/2 A series of scrimmages on that side of the field remote from the *press-box. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, *Machine-boy*, in the United States known as feeder or *press-boy. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 11/1 A Visit to a *Press-cutting Agency. . For some time an agency has been at work for supplying newspaper references—at so much per hundred cuttings or a yearly subscription. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 2/3 Mr. Chamberlain has recently made a feeling protest against government by Press-cutting agency. **1901** *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Oct. 389 The press cuttings that lie before us. **1884** Yates *Recoll.* II. vii. 286, I..was in the *press-gallery of the Chamber.. on the 24th May. **1897** [see Gallery *sb.* 3 d]. **1897** Mrs E. L. Voynich *Gadfly* ix, A new *press-law was expected. **1683** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. ¶ 17 The *Press-Stone should be Marble, though sometimes Master Printers make shift with Purbeck. **1675** J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 16 Conveyed down to us in the same way of pen or *press-tradition that other writings are.

[*Note.* The origin of the β forms *prês, prees, preas, prese, prease, preace*, is not clear. So far as concerns the lengthened vowel, they go with the similar forms of the verb *prêse-n, preese, prease*, beside the ordinary *press-en*, Press *v.*[1] These agree with *cease, lease, decease* from OF. or ME. *cesse, lesse*, ME. *decesse*, also with *beast, feast*, in which original short *e* before *ss, st* is lengthened. (See Note to Press *v.*[1]) The special difficulty in the sb. is that ME. *prês* had no final *e* (the 15–16th c. *e* being only graphical), so that it cannot be identified with OF. and ME. *presse*. Could it be an Eng. derivative from the long-vowel stem of the vb. *prês-e(n*? As a formation, it appears to be distinct from *presse, press*, and might have been treated as a separate word *prease* or *preace*; but being obsolete, and its senses (so far as they went) coinciding with those of *press*, it has for convenience been treated as a parallel form of this word.]

Press (pres), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [An alteration of or substitution for Prest *sb.*[1] 5, as in Press *v.*[2], and Press-money.]

1. The impressing of men for service in the navy or (less frequently) the army; compulsory enlistment; = Impress *sb.*[2], Impressment[2]. Now *Hist.*

[**1592** Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* i. v. 27 A common presse of base, superfluous Turkes May soon be leuied. (But this may be Press *sb.*[1], crowd.)]

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, *Leva*, a presse or taking vp men for the war. **1601** R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 99 He giueth his captaines commissions to take vp souldiers through the whole Realme, (not by presse, as with us) but by striking vp the drumm. **1615** *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 304 The general press that was made of men from all the coasts to man the ships. **1667** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 154/2 The Press for Seamen is great, and several Captains are imployed to raise men both in Denmark and Lubec. **1676** I. Mather *K. Philip's War* (1862) 139 At Boston there is a Press in order to sending forth another Army to pursue the enemy. *a* **1715** Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 9 It looked liker a press than a levy. **1761–2** Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlix. 779 An English army of twelve thousand foot and two hundred horse was levied by a general press throughout the kingdom. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lix. (1797) II. 196 With regard to the press for seamen.. bounties..have a limit. **1793** Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 299, I have only got a few men.., and without a press I have no idea our Fleet can be manned. **1803** *Naval Chron.* IX. 328 There was a very hot press last night throughout Plymouth. **1894** C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 413 The 'Press' does..derive its name..from the 'prest' or 'imprest' money paid to the man on entry as an earnest of his wages on enlisting in the King's service.

†**b.** A warrant or commission giving authority to impress recruits. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 13, I haue mis-vs'd the Kings Presse damnably. I haue got, in exchange of a hundred and fiftie Souldiers, three hundred and odde Pounds. **1667** Dryden *Wild Gallant* Epil. 22 They shrink like seamen when a press comes out.

†**c.** = Press-money. *Obs.*

1626 *Faithful Friends* i. ii, *Marc.* Hold thee, here's gold; furnish thyself with speed..These shall along with us too. Receive your press. *Calve.* Oh, good captain, I have a wife, indeed, sir. *Marc.* If she be a striker, I will press her too.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Impressment into service of any kind; a requisition.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 44, 233 'Tis this Fear [of singularity] that engages many in it; and though it hath too many voluntiers, yet sure 'tis this press that helps to make up its numbers. **1670** Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 119 If men of knowledge, prudence, and wealth, have a phansie against a living of twenty or thirty pounds a year, there is no way to get them into such an undertaking, but by sending out a spiritual press. **1855** W. Sargent *Braddock's Exped.* 166 To be reminded that such things as a Press of private means for the benefit of the State still existed. **1894** *Daily News* 25 July 5/6 The Central Government [of China] has placed an emergency press upon the fleet of the China Merchants Company to be taken when necessary for transport of troops.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *press-boat, -ketch, -smack, -vessel* (a vessel employed in pressing seamen). See also Press-gang, Press-money, etc.

1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 457 The next day the presse boats went down the river to presse seamen. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3164/1 On Board any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or Hire-Ships, or on any Press-Vessels, or Tenders. **1702** *Flying Post* Apr. 4/7 Some Press-Ketches in that [Dublin] Harbour have pressed 400 Seamen within a few Days, and..a great many are voluntarily come in. **1745** *Proj. Manning Navy* 6 Those who are daily dragg'd into the Press-Smacks.

†**Press**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *press-us*, of style, compressed, concise, also close, exact, accurate, precise; in origin pa. pple. of *premĕre* to press.] Concise, compendious; close, precise, exact, minute: chiefly of language.

c **1611** Chapman *Iliad* xiv. Comm. 199 Homers maner of writing..is so presse, and puts on with so strong a current, that it farre ouer runnes the most laborious pursuer. **1615** Crooke *Body of Man* 432 There is a double acception of the word *Caput* among Physitions, one strickt & presse, another large and ample. **1661** Rust *Origen & Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 33 They observe not those terms and conditions, being drawn away from a press and careful attendance to them. **1675** R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 329 Of which persuasion [that the World should have End by Fire]..were all the Stoicks; Seneca is press and full, *At illo tempore, solutis Legibus, fine modo fertur* [etc.].

Press (pres), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 4–5 **press-en, -yn**, 4–7 **presse**, 6– **press** (5 **pres**). *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **pressed**; also 4– **prest** (4 **yprast**). β. 4–7 **prese**, 4–5 **prece** (4–7 **praise**), 5–6 **preace**, 5–7 *Sc.* **preis, -ss**, 5–7 (*dial.* 8–9) **prease**, 6–7 **preasse**, 9 *dial.* **preese, -ze**. [Two forms: α. ME *press-en*, a. OF. *press-er* (13th c. in Littré) = It. *pressare*:—L. *pressāre*, freq. of *premĕre, press-um* to press. β ME. *prêse(n, prêce(n*, with lengthened vowel: cf. *prês, prees, prese*, parallel form of Press *sb.*[1], and see Note below. The β form prevails in branch III, where it appears to be the earlier; it is rare in I and II.]

I. Literal and directly connected senses. Primarily *trans.*

1. *trans.* To act upon (a body) with a continuous force directed towards or against it (the body by or through which the force is exerted being in contact with that acted upon); to exert a steady force against (something in contact), e.g. by weight (downwards), or by other physical agency or voluntary effort (in any direction); to subject to pressure.

[**13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1249 Prestes & prelates þay presed to deþe.] *c* **1385** Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1787 (*Lucrece*) And as she wok hire bed she felte presse. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Pressyn, *premo, comprimo, presso.* *c* **1445** Lydg. *Nightingale* 152 Like hem that pressen quayers of entent In the pressour. **1592** Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 60 Thou and Romeo presse one heauie beere. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 211 Of two moved bodies one presses the other, when with its endeavour it makes either all or part of the other body to go out of its place. **1820** Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* ii. 21 Her step seemed to pity the grass it prest. **1839** G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 89 The layer of fluid would be submitted to unequal pressure, being in B pressed by the long column, and in A pressed only by the shorter column. *Ibid.* 341 The plane glass against which it is pressed. **1893** W. S. Gilbert *Utopia* i, You only need a button press.

b. *To press* (*to death*): to execute the punishment of *peine forte et dure* upon (a person arraigned for felony who stood mute and would not plead): see Peine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1554 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xli. 133 He shalbe pressed to death [see Peine]. **1604** G. Dugdale *Disc. Triall Eliz. Caldwell* B iij, According to the Law, he was adiudged to be prest, receiuing his iudgement on the Saturday, to be executed on Munday following. *Ibid.*, [He] was prest. **1675** 3 *Inhumane Murthers* 6 The same day he was pressed, being very willing to dye. **1770** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/2 Conoway at first refused to plead, but being taken down and shewn the apparatus for pressing him to death, if he refused, he relented. **1900** *Daily News* 31 Dec. 6 There can be no doubt that it was in 1736 that the barbarous practice of 'pressing to death' was last resorted to.

c. As a sign of affection or courtesy (with a person, the hand, etc. as object).

1700 Dryden *Iliad* vi. 173 She.. press'd Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. **1780** Cowper *Doves* 26 'Tis then I feel myself a wife, And press thy wedded side. **1810** Scott *Lady of L.* ii. xxxvii, The Minstrel's hand he kindly pressed. **1832** Tennyson *Miller's Daughter* 160 She..rose, and..press'd you heart to heart.

d. *intr.* To exert pressure; to bear with weight or force *on, upon, against.*

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 76 The column sustained by the bottom of such a vessel.. is therefore no more than what would press upon the bottom of a vessel Y. *Ibid.* 232 To make the surfaces intended to be in contact, press against each other simultaneously and uniformly in every part. **1837** W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 240 The heavy buffalo.. are easily overtaken by the Blackfeet; whose fleet steps press lightly on the surface. **1878** Huxley *Physiogr.* 88 Since air possesses weight, it necessarily presses upon any object exposed to its influence.

2. *trans.* To cause to move in some direction or into some position by pressure; to push, drive, thrust. (With various advbs. and preps.)

c **1410** *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, If..þe foote and þe knees haue.. ypressede þe grasse a doune. *a* **1425** *Cursor M.* 11829 (Trin.) Þe dropesy so to gider him prest. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Precyn in, *ingero. Ibid.* 412/2 Presse downe, *deprimo, reprimo.* **1526** Tindale *Luke* vi. 38 Good measure, pressed doune, shaken to gedder, and runnynge ouer. **1697** Dampier *Voy.* I. xviii. 495 The Wind being on our broad side, prest her down very much. **1824** R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 196 The steam presses the pistons or valves forward in that direction. **1832** R. & J. Lander *Exped. Niger* I. xi. 84 The weight of his ornaments almost pressed him to the ground. **1842** Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 90 Baby fingers, waxen touches, press me from the mother's breast. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 The blood pressed up the vena cava can be aspirated into the right heart.

b. *fig.* (usually with *down*).

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter, Cant.* 497 Noght pressid down in þe luf of þis warld. **1382** Wyclif *Bible* Pref. Ep. i. 61 Pictagorax.. more wilnyng other mennus thingis shamfastli to lernen, than his owne vnshamfastli to prece forth [*sua impudenter ingerere*]. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 82 We felt the burthen of necessitie pressing downe our shoulders. **1668** R. Steele *Husbandman's Calling* vii. (1672) 188 The husbandman.. hath weights to press him down, and therefore hath need of wings to lift him up.

3. To extract by pressure; to express; to squeeze (juice, etc.) *out of* or *from* something.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xl. 11 Therfor Y took the grapis, and presside [*c* 1430–40 *MSS. I. & S.* presside hem] out in to the cuppe which Y helde. *c* **1420** *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 49 Sethe hom in water..; þen take hom up; presse a non þe water of hom. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 b, This.. shall presse out teares of our eyes. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 412 To gather Laurel-berries, and the Spoil Of bloody Myrtles, and to press your Oyl. **1744** Berkeley *Siris* § 212 Wine is pressed from the grape. **1830** M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 13 It is very probable, that it was much the same word as is used..in Gen. ix. 21, viz. ין from יגי to press out.

4. To subject to pressure so as to reduce to a particular shape, consistence, smoothness, thinness, or bulk, or so as to extract juice, etc. from; to compress, squeeze.

c **1430–40** [see prec., quot. 1388]. **1549** *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 8 That no person shall..put to sale here within the Realme.. any cloth being pressed to be.. worne here within the Realme of England. **1555** Eden *Decades* 3 They neuer eate *Iucca* excepte it be first sliced & pressed. **1562** J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 137 He hath turnd his typpet and prest it so close, That for a turnd typpet it hath a fayre glose. **1659** Leak *Waterwks.* 1 The Aire may be prest, but not the Water. **1715** Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 45 You have always more dense Air in the Room, it being more press'd. **1764** Harmer *Observ.* x. iv. 155 Into these they put the curds, and binding them up close, press them. **1796** Mrs Glasse *Cookery* xxi. 339 Press them as long as there is any milk in the almonds. **1844** G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iii. 106 'Pressing' it [cloth] between hot iron plates and smooth millboard.

†**5.** To print: = Impress *v.*[1] 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 691 Howe proue you that this picture was pressed when that leafe came to correction? **1637** Laud *Relat. Confer.* Ep. Ded. (1639) A iij b, The Discourse upon this Conference stayed so long, before it could endure to be pressed. **1857** T. H. Warren *By Severn Sea* 37 He who pressed, He who bound.

II. Figurative senses, denoting actions compared to physical pressure. Usually *trans.*

6. *trans.* (*fig.* of 1.) Of an enemy, an attacking force, etc.: To bear heavily on, to assail with much force; to reduce to straits; to beset, harass. Now chiefly in *hard pressed*.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 316 [He] presyt the folk that thar-in wes, Swa that nocht ane the ȝet durst pas. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8606 Polidamas, the pert, was presset so fast, Þat he was wonen in wer, & away led. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 The horsemen pressed him before, and the fotemen gaue the onset at his back. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 101 All of them being pressed with Dogs or other wilde Beasts, will fly unto a man for succour. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 94 The Generalissimo ceas'd not to press the Armenians. **1693** *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* ii. 153 The Place was pressed with vigour enough till the

11th of September. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1813 V. 405 The castle of Milan was pressed more closely than ever. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt Mutiny* 23 Although hard pressed at first, the force eventually gained a..victory.

†b. Of a tyrant, adverse circumstances, etc.: To oppress; to crush, reduce to distress or misery; to load or burden with impositions or restrictions; to distress, afflict. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5093 Non proffer, apon payne, to prese hym no more. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 1663 (Cotton MS) Na man sulde swa hardy be Hym to presse, to tak or sla. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 202 Chrisogonus here that moste can doe, will presse vs with his power. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xiii. 95 Yet are they pressed wyth a more grieuous tribute. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hist. Table* II. 1079 The children of Israel were pressed with servitude in Ægypt. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xix, So when a tyrant raves, his subjects pressing, His gaining is their losse. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. x. 153 The People, press'd by Hunger, called loudly for Bread. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 102, I should not be able to..get out when there pressed with danger.

c. To affect with a feeling (physical or mental) of pressure, constraint, or distress; to weigh down, burden, oppress (the feelings, mind, spirits, etc.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 177, I haue this while with leaden thoughts beene prest. 1696 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 259 When he ascends a steep place, he is pressed with an unusual difficulty of breathing. 1695 PRIOR *Ode Queen's Death* vi, If prest by Grief our Monarch stoops. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LXXXVIII. i, These horrid Clouds that press my frighted Soul.

†d. Of a difficulty or the like: = BESET *v.* 3 b.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 35 On the other side no inconvenience can presse our interpretation of 'spiritual eating Christ by faith'. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 8 The Atheist in denying a Deity, must assert something else instead of it, which is pressed with the same, if not greater difficulties, and proved by far less reason.

e. To put to straits, as by want of time, space, means, etc.: in passive, usually with *for*. (Cf. 8 b.)

1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 47, I am very sensible how much you press yourself to keep correspondence with me. 1813 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 42 Being pressed for room, I will conclude. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 354 In writing the last Number I was pressed for time. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. iii, I am pressed for business, but I will wait and watch over him till the crisis is passed. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 89 He had felt continually pressed by the necessity of economising his paper or parchment. 1866 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sans Merci* xiv, You can have money sooner, if you are much pressed for it.

7. *intr.* To produce a strong mental or moral impression *upon*; in mod. use usually (*fig.* from 1 d), to bear heavily, weigh *upon* (the mind, etc.).

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst* I. 5 Least they shoulde in al thinges seme to despise him, whoes maiestie still presseth vpon them. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 144 The reflection that he had wasted his time..pressed upon his mind. 1838–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 131 People in the South, pressed upon by northern opinion.

8. *trans.* To urge on, impel or try to impel to action; to constrain, compel, force.

[The frequency of *prese* forms in 8, 9, 9 b, perh. indicates some association with the intr. senses in III.]

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 Sodeinly the jugge he nom.. and hath him pressed, That he the sothe him hath confessed. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 184 Why should hee stay whom Loue doth presse to go? What loue could presse Lysander from my side? 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xviii. 5 Paul was pressed in spirit, and testified to the Iewes, that Iesus was Christ. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 164 The Patient being pressed to go backwards, went behind the Tent. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i 62 They [the Commons] could withhold the supplies, and press the king with representations against his ministers.

β. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 372 Thair Majesteis heirtofoir hes na wayis preissit ony personis in the fre use of thair conscience. 1580 *Ibid.* III. 281 They have nevir persuadit nor preissit his Majestie to this hour. 1586 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 444 Turncotes .if they were preasit, they wald be readie to cap, and cope, and surpleis. 1623 PR. CHARLES *Let* (in *Athenæum* 24 Feb. (1872) 241/2) Ye euer promised that the King [my] father should be no farder preaced in matters of religion. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Quinborough* I. (1661) 8 Great Constantine our Noble Father, .therefore prais'd me into this profession.

b. Said of danger, business, etc., or of time. Now only *absol.* or *intr.* To compel haste or dispatch; to be urgent; to be pressing; to demand immediate action. (Cf. 6 c.) So mod.F. *le temps presse*; *le péril presse.*

c 1440 *York Myst* xl. 192 Here may we notte melle of more at þis tyde, For prossesse of plaies þat precis in plight. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I 396 The Prince wou'd have had me stay, but..I pretended some Letters press'd me, and so went away. 1746 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V 44 Let it be done with Dispatch, for the time presses. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxviii, Do you think I will read all these?..I mean, is there any thing which presses? *Mod.* Time presses: I must go.

c. To impel to rapid movement; to urge on, hasten, drive quickly. *rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Esther* viii. 14 So the posts..went out, being hastened, and pressed on by the kings commandement. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 198, I .pressed my dogs for the hut.

d. With the movement as obj.: To urge, hasten, execute quickly.

1742 COLLINS *Oriental Ecl.* IV. 9 Fast as they prest their flight. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiii, Tressilian and his attendants pressed their route with all dispatch.

9. To urge by words or arguments; to try hard to persuade; to importune, beg, beseech, entreat (a person *to do* something or *for* something).

a. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 273 They be Ieromes owne words that I pre-se you with. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 425 You press mee farre, and therefore I will yeeld. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 23 Neither they nor any other would take the least reward of mee, though I pressed them to receiue it. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Pref., More than Four hundred Queries, to which I was pressed for Answers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 409 He was much pressed to go into a neighbouring apartment. 1800 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. iii. 53 To avoid being pressed..to stay another day. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 15, I will share the enquiry with you, but I will not press you if you would rather not.

β. 1623 PR. CHARLES *Let.* (in *Athenæum* 24 Feb. (1872) 241/2) Which the Pope so earnestlie preases to be added.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To use urgent entreaty; to ask or seek importunately. Const. *for* or *inf.*; formerly also *on*, *upon* (a person).

β. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 33 Freer, what charity is this, to prease upon a rich man, and to intice him to be buried among you from his parish church? 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks 214/1 He was in his examinacion sore preaced vpon to tell for what intent he made such a sermon ready. *a* 1699 LADY A. HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 43 As much as was fitt to prese for the reason.

α. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clvi. 599 Kynge Arthur hath sore pressed on me to haue my dignyte & realme. 1648 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 220 My Lord Newcastle hes prest mouch for his dispach, and a comision for the North. 1709–10 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 P 1 There was a Gentlewoman below who, pressed very much to see me. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, And spread his vegetable store And gaily pressed, and smiled. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix, Don't press for an answer yet. 1895 LAKE in *Law Times* XCIX. 468/1, I applied for this on the 9th May, and pressed for it day by day.

10. *trans.* To urge, insist on the doing of (something); to solicit, request (a thing) earnestly. Const. *on*, *upon* (a person).

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 16 The Apostles peremptory commaund more then once pressed in the Gospel. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 93 The discontented part of ye Citty press, that ye Election last mentiond may be confirm'd. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 143 *note*, St. Ambrose very earnestly presseth the payment of Tithes. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I 294, I suppose, it was not press'd upon such, by the Apostles, as a Duty. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iv 65 Such a person might earnestly press the observance of a duty which himself had so well fulfilled. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 40. 2 This material part of piety..had not been sufficiently pressed on my people. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII. 591 Nothing now remained but to press the use of anti-pneumococcic serum.

11. To urge, insist on the belief, admission, or mental acceptance of (something); to impress (a thing) upon the mind, emphasize, inculcate earnestly; to present earnestly, plead with insistence (a claim, etc.). Const. *on*, *upon* (a person, his attention, etc.).

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 35 It must be pressed..vpon the Magistrate, that he is bound in Conscience to pull down all Churches, once superstitiously prostituted to Popish Idolatry. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 303 The Apostle presseth this advice in the text 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 104 Remember, if you mean to please, To press your point with modesty and ease. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi (1852) 174 Thus are we brought again to the conclusion already pressed upon attention. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 379 Crito is but pressing upon him the opinions of the many. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. § 664. 129 Letters . in which he..presses on the potentates of east and west the great opportunity for ecclesiastical union.

12. To urge, thrust (something to be taken or accepted) *upon* a person.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, He pressed the offer so repeatedly and respectfully that at length she accepted it. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 285 *note*, He..refused the first ecclesiastic dignities, which were unsolicitedly pressed upon him. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* v. 63 The garden-house in Aldersgate-street had before been found too small for the pupils who were being now pressed upon Milton.

13. To push forward (arguments, views, considerations, positions, etc.).

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 355 Nor am I willing to press these conjectures any further. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 17, I press not any farther an argument so exceedingly plain. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii 130 Charles had no desire to press matters to extremities. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 320 Stephen pressed his advantage.

III. Senses connected with the notion of a crowd or throng, or of pushing one's way as in a throng: cf. PRESS *sb.*[1] 1. Primarily *intr.* Here the *β* forms are usually the earlier, and predominate till *c* 1600.

As I. *premĕre* and *pressāre* and OF. *presser* were only transitive, the intransitive use appears to have been developed in Eng., and perh. in connexion with the notion of pressing or crowding upon each other.

14. *intr.* To come closely to or about a person or place; esp. of a number of persons: to come up or gather in a crowd; to crowd, throng. Also *fig.*

β. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Kn.* 830 Mony proud mon þer presed, þat prynce to honour. 13 . *Cursor M.* 2796 (Göttt.) Þe mare þat loth [= Lot] þaim [þus] bisoght, þe mare þai presid [*Trin.* pressed] and sesid noght. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 108a They presyd abowte syr Sampson all. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 19 All the people preased to touche hym. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* xvii, I could not passe, so sore they on me preast. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. xxxii. 38 Commanding them to prease and talke with the Captaynes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 19 No humble suters prease to speake for right. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 175 By reason of the multitude preasing up to him.

α. c 1400 *Song Roland* 635 Ingler, and arnold, of the peres, I say, Pressen to the prince in þer palle wedis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8227 Then the grekes Oppressit hom with pyne, pressit full hard. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. i. II. lvii, The crosse lines of a Rhomboides That from their meeting to all angles presse. 1648 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 210 The enemy presseth harde upon us. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1869) I. 341 The nations of Germany, who perpetually pressed on the frontiers of the empire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix, The most thinking men in the crowd pressed towards the waggon. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 106 Consisting..of 'thoughts that had been pressing in upon his own soul'. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xxvi, All the sailors pressed up, eager to know how the pursuit had been shaken off.

b. *trans.* To crowd upon, throng. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cxlii. 7 When thou art good to me, the just shall prease me round about. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* viii. 45 Maister, the multitudes throng and presse thee [*Vulg.* te comprimunt et affligunt; WYCLIF 1382 thringen and turmentyn thee, 1388 thristen and disesen thee; TINDALE, etc. thruste the and vexe the; *Geneva*, thrust thee and treade on thee; 1611 throng thee and preasse thee; *Revised*, press thee and crush thee]. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVI. iv, They presse me neere, my soule in snare to take.

c. *Naut. To press sail* = to crowd sail: see CROWD *v.*[1] 9, and cf. *press of sail*, PRESS *sb.*[1] 9.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII 98 Press on sail, to see if you can come in.

15. *intr* To push or strain forward, as through a crowd or against obstacles or hindrances; to push one's way, advance with force or eagerness; to hasten onward, urge one's way.

β. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 112 After þis fest praised Steuen with alle his here, þe castellis he seised, þat he hat neuer ere. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13811 Among þe moste euere he presed, His harde strokes nought ne sesed. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 642 (*Cleopatra*) In with the polax presith he & sche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5138 So þai past fro þat pales, preset vnto horse. 1526 TINDALE *Phil.* iii. 14, I forget that which is behynde me..and preace vnto the marke apoynted. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi 13 The Giantesse.., boldly preacing on raught forth her hand. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 226 Sometimes they presse out thicke and threefold. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. (1877) 257 Two iollie shepheards, that do hither prese.

α. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2156 And þus pertid þe persons & presset to þeire ynnes. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 5129 Ay the more I gan to presse The more my loy[e] gan tencresse. 14 . in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 158 Efthyr them full fast I prest. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 49 Vnto no mess pressit this prelat, For sound of sacring bell nor skellat. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 136 So made way for their fellowes without, which immediately pressed in with a strong power. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 110 Air would..press in at some little Avenue or other. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LXXXIX. iv, With Reverence and religious Dread His Servants to his House should press. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv, Pressing forward like the wind. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 138 Trojans, great in mastery of steeds, Press on!

†b *refl.* in same sense. *Sc. Obs rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. 1310 Qwha wiþe in walde presse hym out, þan hym behuffit to mak entre. *Ibid.* VII. 2570 (Cotton MS) Wiþe al þe kynge of Inglandis mycht He pressit hym [*Wemyss MS.* He schupe him] to þe cite richt.

16. *intr.* To push one's way, thrust oneself, advance into a person's presence, or into a place, boldly, presumptuously, or insistently; to approach venturously, to venture; to push oneself forward, obtrude oneself, intrude. *arch.*

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV 212 Þere þe pore preseth hifor þe riche with a pakke at his rugge. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 749 So of þat beggers biol a bychop schal worþen, Among þe peres of þe lond prese to sitten. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 25 in *Babees Bk.* 13 Amonge þe genteles gode & hende, Prece þou not vp to hy3 for no þyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXV. 6 Presse not in to ye place of greate men. — *Ecclus.* XIII. 10 Presse not thou vnto him, that thou be not shott out. 1587 TURBERV *Trag. T.* (1837) 14 The peevishe puttocke may not preace in place where Eagles aie. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* VIII 32 Forbidden to preasse forth to do the priests office. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 663 Men's knowledges have proper limits set, And should not presse into the mind of God.

a. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII 55 There þe poure presseþ by-fore with a pak at his rygge. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 76, I will not here presume to presse in with my determination upon this great difference and question. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 88 Pardon me Madam, that so boldly I presse into your Chamber. 1714 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* II. vi. 89 You ne'er consider whom you shove, But rudely press before a duke. 1885 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* 16 May, I would go near thee – but I cannot press Into thy presence – it helps not to presume.

†b. *refl.* To presume, take upon oneself. *rare.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXV. 14 Me thocht Deme Fortoun . said on this maneir..preiss the nocht to stryfe aganis my quheill. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 4 And preis the nocht my purpois till impung.

†17. *intr.* To strive, try hard, endeavour, attempt *to do* something (usually with eagerness or haste); to aim at, strive or endeavour after something. Also in weaker sense: To essay, undertake, take in hand. *Obs.* (So F. *presser* in Froissart (Godef.).)

β. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 446 To seen here goodly look he gan to prese [*rimes* encrese, cece]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 166 3onge childre presen faste to be prestis. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 615 To cum to this Palice he preissis to preif. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xi. 193 Athir way till

assay thrys preisyt hes he. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery, Lament. Gentilw.*, With Poets pen, I doo not preace to write. 1586 J. Carmichael *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 442 To..prease.. to wesh ane Indiane or black-more, whom al the watir in the sea can never mak quhite. *a* 1598 Peele *David & Bethsabe* Prol., Of this sweet poet, Jove's musician .. I prease to sing. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 24 The Kirk in this mean tyme preassing to keep their Assemblies, but got little good done. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 We had now need to prease upon more familiar acquaintance with God.

a. 1375 (MS. 1487) Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 105 And thai that pressit mast to stand War slane doune. 1456 Sir G. Hay *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 79 Thai movit bataill and weris, pressand quha mycht be lord. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 1 337 Bot that þow pres to do, my sone, Rycht as þow wald to the war done 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xi. 4 Lang heir to dwell na thing thow press. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* III. 100 They had ..sworne, if I pressed to escape, before the rest.., they would throw me..into the sea.

18. *intr.* To strive, contend, make resistance. *rare.* (Now only as *fig.* from 1 d.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 543 Saule, saule,..is it nocht hard to þe agane þe brod þu for to prese? 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 19 Ne I against the same can iustly preace [*rimes* peace, release]. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* I. (1886) 3 Human nature, happily for us, presses ever against this system or that.

For the verb-stem in Comb., see Press *sb.*[1] 15 b.

[*Note.* The β forms *prés en, prése, prease, preace,* agree in their lengthened vowel with *cease, leave, decease,* compared with F. *cesser, lesser,* and ME. *decesse*; but while in the latter the long-vowel form alone survives (in the simple word), here *press* is the surviving form, *prease, preace,* scarcely appearing in literary Eng. after 1650, though still used in north. Eng. dialects from the Scottish border to Lancashire and Yorkshire, written *preese, prease, preese, preize* (priz). This English lengthening of French short *e* before *ss* and *st* (cf. *beast, feast*) has not been satisfactorily explained; it is discussed (with other lengthenings) by Morsbach in *Festschrift für Wendelin Foerster* (1902) 327. The fact that OF. *presse, cesse, beste, feste,* were in Picard *priesse, ciesse, bieste, fieste,* has suggested that double ME. forms such as *presse, prése,* might come from two French dialects, *priesse, ciesse,* giving *prése, cése,* as *piece* gave ME. *péce*; but the *e* of *prese, prease,* seems to be the open *ɛ*, not the close *ē* as in *péce*.]

Press (pres), *v.*[2] *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **pressed**; also 6-8 **prest.** [Altered from or substituted for Prest *v.*[2], by association with Press *v.*[1]: see Press-money.

This result may have been facilitated by the fact that the pa. t. and pa. pple *prest* could be the pa. t. and pple. either of *prest* vb. (cf. *cast, cost, thrust*), or of *press* vb (cf. *drest, past, tost*), so that 'he was prest' could be understood either as 'he was pressed' or 'he was pressed'.]

† **1.** *trans.* To engage (men) with earnest-money for service; to enlist by part-payment or 'bounty' in advance; = Prest *v.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xxxv. 610 When the Consuls could neither raise men enow, nor yet find monie..for to presse and hire them, and pay their wages withall.

2. To force (a man) to serve in the army or navy; = Impress *v.*[2], Prest *v.*[2] 2, with further development of the sense of compulsion.

(Quots. 1543 and 1568, from their early date, may belong to Prest *v.*[2], *prest* being a shortened form of *prested*, as in *cast, thrust*, etc.)

[1543 Becon *Policy of War* Pref., Wks. 1564 I. 125 b, The men, which wer prest to go vnto the warres, it is almost incredible..what alacryte & quickenes of sprite was in them. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 25 Euery Souldiour there prest should pay ten shillynges, and thereupon to be discharged from that voyage.] 1578 *Court Min. Grocers' Comp.* 11 Aug., 15 men which were pressed by this Company to serue in the Quenes Maties shipps. 1595 *Locrine* II. ii. D ij, O wife ..if I had bene quiet, I had not bene prest... But come,..shut vp, for we must to the warres. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xx. xvi. Men halfe naked, without strength or skill .., Late pressed foorth to warre, against their will. 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xlvii. 74 Like Sons prest from an indulgent Father, they would come for a sad *Vale*. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 681 The peaceful Peasant to the Wars is prest; The Fields lye fallow in inglorious Rest. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* II. ii, Let me catch you no more Puppy-hunting about my doors, lest I have you prest into the Service, Sirrah. 1745 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 512 The Constables and Churchwardens came to press you for a soldier. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. viii, To contrive some method of having him [Jones] pressed and sent on board a ship. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xvi, He replied that he had been pressed out of an American ship, that he was an American born, and that he had never taken the bounty. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 485 Poor men who refused to lend were pressed into the army.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut.* II. iv, Come get your men together..And presse where please you as you march 1678 Marvell. *Growth Popery* 43 The King is fain to press now. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* v. 174 Gangs came pressing till they swept the shore. 1901 Ld. Raglan in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/3 We pressed for the Navy until a time remembered by many present; we pressed for the Army until a much more recent period.

c. *trans.* To take authoritatively for royal or public use; = Impress *v.*[2] b.

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiv. (1821) 450 To presse and take up any the Boats, or Vessels that are or shall bee within the compasse of your command. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 178 Saturday after noon the Cachef of Catie pressed our Camels to fetch wood from the Seaside 1698 Crowne *Caligula* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 369 And all the horses, in, or near the town, You press'd, to bring th' imperial treasure home. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1839) X. 393 He was not authorised to press boats, yet he pressed at the British landing place boats which had been in our service two years. 1907 C. B. Winchester in *Let. to Editor*, In British India to this day every executive officer when he moves camp 'presses carts' to obtain means for transporting his tents.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* To seize and force into some service; = Impress *v.*[2] c.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, Would we were eene prest, to make porters of; and serue out the remnant of our daies, in Thames-street. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. i (1651) 450 They press and muster up wenches as we do souldiers. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 86 Reason but serves when prest, But honest Instinct comes a volunteer. 1824 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, The anecdote was pressed into the account of the family importance. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv 85 In Thierry's well-known History..he is pressed into the service of that writer's peculiar theories. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xxvii. 322 The 'shirt' aforementioned..is pressed to do duty as a towel.

Hence **Pre·ssing** *vbl. sb.*, impressment; also *attrib.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Mahermmento*, pressing of soldiers, *delectus* 1640 Pym in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 23 But now there follows Pressing of men against their Wills, or to find others. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxiv, I was disarmed, taken prisoner, and carried on board a pressing-tender. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 510 The power of pressing both for sea and land service.. was another prerogative. 1809 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 327 A few words more on the subject of pressing.

Press (of parchment): see Prest *sb.*[2]

Pressable (pre·săb'l), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. Press *v.*[1] + -able. Also in form Pressible.] That may be pressed: in various senses of the verb.

a 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* III. iii, Of all ages that are pressable, From sixteen unto sixty. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 156 Which, I think..is pressable upon rich exempted persons now.

Pre·ssable, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Press *v.*[2] + -able.] Liable to be pressed or taken by a press-gang.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* ii (1859) 37 Pick up all the information you can regarding the haunts of the pressable men at Cove.

Press-bed. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A bed constructed to fold up, when not in use, into a press (Press *sb.*[1] 14) closed by a door or doors; sometimes less correctly applied to a box-bed (which does not fold up) shut in by folding doors. Also *attrib.*

1660 Pepys *Diary* 14 May, The Judge and I..lay in one press bed, there being two more in the same room. 1670 Redway in Bedloe *Popish Plot* (1679) 20 An inclosed Bed (commonly called a Press-Bed). 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 39 She removed a Table Press-Bed from the Place where the Hair Trunk stood. 1785 Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 21 Aug. an. 1773, [At Aberdeen] I was to sleep in a little press-bed in Dr. Johnson's room. I had it wheeled out into the dining-room. 1843 Ballantine *Gaberlunzie* i. 21 The press-bed doors, stools, tables, and other furniture.

So † **Press-bedstead.**

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 590 You are to destroy all Press-Bedsteads which stand in Corners of Rooms, being made up with Boards so close, that the Air cannot penetrate or dry up and consume the..Vapours that are contracted.

‖ **Presse.** *Obs. rare.* [Fr., ad. Prov. (Gascon) *pressec*:—L. *persic-um*: see Peach *sb.*[1]] A clingstone peach.

1604 E. G[imstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxi. 294 Peaches, presses and apricockes have greatly multiplied, especially in New Spaine.

Presse (of parchment): see Prest *sb.*[2]

Pressed, † **prest** (prest), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Press *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Subjected to pressure; forced or squeezed into a smaller volume or denser consistence than the ordinary. Often qualifying articles in the preparation of which pressure is specially used, as *pressed beef, brick, fuel, glass,* etc. Also with adv. as *hard-pressed, hot-pressed,* etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 81 Froo a draghte of wyn to þe quantyte of oon pressyd grape. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 399 Out of pressed milk and cruds as it were. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* III. iv, Three damaske prunes in veluet caps and prest satten gownes. 1782 Crabbe *Library* 147 The close-prest leaves, unclosed for many an age. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 6/2 Extensive purchases of pressed hay have been effected in Holland. 1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at H.* 95 The hard pressed artist is obliged to cut down his price. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 7/5 The best British pressed glass tumblers are made in the North. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 3/1 A building erected in pressed Leicester facing bricks of dark red.

Pressed, † **prest,** *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Press *v.*[2] + -ed[1].]

† **1.** Hired, engaged (with earnest-money). *Obs.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. ii *Gad* § 16. 79 Ahimaaz being a messenger volunteer, would confess..no more news then what he knew would be welcome, whilest Cushi a prest Post must relate the full of his message.

2. Forced to enlist in, or seized for use in, the royal or public service.

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 51 Our slovenly prest men, whome the Iustices..have sent us out as the scumme and dregges of their Countrey. 1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) A iij b, They were all prest men, that ran away presently. 1705 Ld. Seymour in Hearne *Collect.* 31 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 62, 100 Voluntiers are better than 200 press'd men. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 31 The Spaniards were sensible of the disaffection of their prest hands. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 88 A great part of the naval service was still conducted by pressed ships.

Presser (pre·səɹ). Also 6 **-or.** [Partly f. Press *v.*[1] + -er[1]; partly from Pressour, with change of suffix.]

1. One who presses. Applied to workmen in various trades, often with specification, as *cloth-presser, cotton-presser, hat-presser, stocking-presser, tailor's presser, trouser-presser,* etc. **a.** One who is employed to press cloth, felt, etc. into shape in tailoring, hat-making, etc.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 10 Clothworkers Dyers and Pressors howses shoppes and other places. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 95, I am not richer..with the sale of all the several stuffs I have contrived: for, I give the whole profit to the dyers and pressers. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Pressers*, men engaged in pressing the seams of garments with heated irons. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb 380/1 Blockers, including 'pressers' [hat-manufacture].

b. One who works a press of any kind; † a printer; a wine-presser (*obs.*).

1545 Elyot *Dict.*, *Torcularius*, a presser. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 688 A presser, or he that presseth, *torcularius.* 1614 *Monstr. Serp.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 228 Pamphleting pressers. 1641 T. Herbert *Repl. Defence Oxford Petition* 4 It is not fit the Presser should the Vine Cut downe.

c. *Pottery.* A workman who makes plates or hollow-ware by pressing the prepared clay into plaster-of-Paris moulds. Distinguished into *flat pressers*, who make plates; *hollow-ware pressers*, who make cups, basins, vases, and the like; and *ornamental pressers*, who make ornamental porcelain, relief work, etc.

1770 A. Young *Tour N. Eng.* (1771) III. xx. 255, I had the pleasure of viewing the Staffordshire potteries at Burslem... Modellers,... Pressers,.. Painters, .Moulders in plaister of Paris. 1898 Binns *Story of Potter* IV. I. 202 The hollow-ware presser uses a whirler, but not a jigger, and does all his work by hand...The clay is beaten out into suitable bats, and these are pressed and beaten into the mould until every crevice is properly filled.

2. One who urges or strongly inculcates.

1643 J. White *1st Cent. Scand. Malignant Priests* 35 A great practiser and presser of the late illegall Innovations. *a* 1658 J. Durham *Exp. Rev.* II. iii. (1680) 122 That learned author is an eminent batterer down of presumption and a presser of holinesse.

3. An instrument, machine, or part of a machine which applies pressure. Often with specification, as *brawn-presser, drill-presser,* etc.

Among other things, applied to a form of ironing-machine, the *presser-bar* of a knitting machine, which drives the barb of the needle into the groove of the shank; the foot-piece or *presser-foot* in a sewing-machine which rests upon the cloth to hold it steady; the presser-roller of a drawing-frame; the spring-finger of a bobbin-frame.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 10 The presser, which Mr Crockatt's chaff-cutter uses. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 7 To these sort of saddles are also made pressers, whereby the cases on the roller are pressed down with a heavy hand. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 523 The number of pressers should be increased, or a considerable extent of land be pressed before it is sown. 1852 *Trans. Soc. Arts* LVI. 475, I have made experiments with the drill and drill-presser in the same field. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 831 The legs of the flyers carry an arm called a 'presser'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Tobacco and Vegetable Slicers. Brawn, Tongue and Lard Pressers.

b. A cider-press or wine-press.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 73/12 A presser, *pressorium.* 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 408 The way to breake them [apples] in peeces, is to put them in a presser made round. 1845 Ld. Campbell. *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii 107 From the vat of the purest presser it passed, dregless, into the vat of our memory.

† **4.** A press, a cupboard. *Obs.*

1503 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 296 Unum magnum le buke presser. 1598 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 188 One presser standinge at my bedd head.

† **b.** A press-bed. *Obs.*

1557 in *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I. 150 In the Chamber ouer the Hall...A presser wth a mattres in it vj^s viij^d.

5. *Comb.*: **presser-bar,** (*a*) the presser in a knitting-machine: see 3; (*b*) the vertical bar in a sewing-machine which bears the presser-foot; **presser-flyer** (*Spinning*), a flyer (see Flyer 3 e) having a spring-arm which presses against the bobbin to regulate the tension in winding on the yarn; **presser-foot,** the foot-plate of a sewing-machine which holds the cloth down to the feed-plate; **presser-frame,** a spinning-frame furnished with presser-flyers.

† **Pre·sserage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pressorage* (1296 in Godef.), *-ourage, -ouerage,* etc. (mod.F. *pressurage*), f. *pressoirier* (mod.F. *presurer*) to press (grapes), f. *pressoir* a wine-press.] ?Pressing, pressure.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xvii. (1869) 184 Whei of men haue seyn wel ofte, bi þe condyt bi which it discendeth, a griet presserage [F. *pressourage*] of teres.

Pre·ssful. [f. Press *sb.*[1] + -ful.] As much or as many as a press will hold.

1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* iii (1858) 52 He possessed a whole pressful of tattered, hard-working volumes. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 128/1 The charge for a press-full is disposed between crates in thin layers, 10 in number.

Pre·ss-gang, *sb.* [f. Press *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + Gang *sb.*[1]] A body of men employed, under the command of an officer, to press men for service in the navy or army.

1693 in C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* (1894) 424 That all officers who send men to the press shall give them tickets,

No. 1 to 15, expressing in their tickets what press-gang they belong to. 1707 *Inquiry Causes Miscarriages* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 566 Being the other day at the water-side, I saw a press-gang hauling and dragging a man, in a most barbarous manner, in order to send him on board a press-ketch. 1739 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 212 In the middle of the sermon, the press-gang came, and seized on one of the hearers. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Widow & Son* § 12 He was entrapped by a press-gang, and carried off to sea.

Hence **Pre·ss-gang** *v., trans. & intr.* = Press *v.*²; **Pre·ss-ganged** *ppl. a.*, **Pre·ss-ganging** *vbl. sb.*

1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* vii, There'll be no more press ganging here awhile. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 756 The surfeit of learning which so unhesitatingly leads the pressganged scholar to accelerate his emancipation from the school or university. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 1/2 Mr. George Harwood, member for Bolton, mentioned casually that his grandfather had been 'press-ganged' into the Royal Navy. . The grandfather of Mr. Billson, the Radical member for Halifax, had similarly been the victim of 'press-ganging'.

Pre·ssible, *a rare*⁻¹. [f. Press *v.*¹, on analogy of Compressible, *repressible, suppressible.*] Capable of being pressed: cf. Pressable.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 11/2 No doubt my friend the Italian innkeeper would be more easily pressible,—what we generally call more reasonable,—in his financial arrangements if you could argue out the question of your bed and supper in good Tuscan.

Pre·ssing, *vbl sb.*¹ [f. Press *v.*¹ + -ing¹.]

1. The action of Press *v.*¹, in various senses.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6436 Withoute presing more on thee, I wol forth, and to him goon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Pressynge, *compressio.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 297 Then was there great preassing to take the King. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 414 Good housholders doe not loose the drosse of their pressings, but..cast them into vessells, and with water, make Cider for the houshold. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 265 Without ye extraordinary pressing of friends I cannot remaine in it. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 10 The common Judgment of Pressing to Death must not pass upon him, but an Attainder of High-Treason. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 207 Those secret Hints, or Pressings of my Mind, to doing, or not doing any Thing that presented. 1838 James *Robber* vi, The madman required no pressing. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The manufacture of soup tureens, covered dishes,.. basins, &c. is called Hollow Ware Pressing. *Ibid.*, The manufacture of plates and dishes is called Flat Pressing.

2. That which results from or remains after pressing, the product of the pressing, the juice; in *pl.* also, the solid matter left after expressing juice.

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 59 Where is want of such pulse, they may give them pressings of Grapes dryed and cleansed. 1707 Mortimer *Husb* (1721) II. 335 Which..you may put among your pressings for a Water Cyder. 1898 *Rev. Brit Pharm.* 32 The third pressing is evaporated to such a volume that when added to the first two the whole shall measure 2 pints.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.* with sense 'used in or for pressing', as *pressing-bag, -case, -cylinder, -knife, -machine, -plank, -plate, -roller, -shed,* etc.; **pressing-boards,** boards used in bookbinding to compress the sheets or volumes, and by botanists in pressing specimens of plants; **pressing-fat** = *press-fat*: see Press *sb.*¹ 16 a; **pressing-paper** (sense in quot. uncertain); now, botanical drying-paper.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Pressing-bag*, the horsehair cloth bag in which flaxseed or stearic acid is pressed. 1823 G. Martin *Bookbinder's Compl. Instr.* 9 **Pressing Boards*, are flat boards made of well seasoned beech. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 424 (*Bookbinding*) The volumes are carefully laid between pressing-boards with their rounded backs put outside the edges of each pressing-board so as to escape the coming squeeze. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I. 153 Only let me get my pressing-boards and the alpen-stock. 1897 Mrs. E. L. Voynich *Cadfly* (1904) 5/2 He expended half his spare cash on botanical books and **pressing-cases*, and started off..for his first Alpine ramble. 1810 *Patent Specif.* No 3385 Having the **pressing* cylinder reduced at one side in the well known form called the D roller (chiefly used by calicoe printers). 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 214 There shall the right **pressing*-fat be set vp and made readie. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 113/1 Two Cloth Cutting Machines. One **Pressing* Machine. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C ij b, *Pressing papers the C. leues xx d. 1602 Holland *Pliny* I. 488 Make thy *pressing plank..of the black Sapine or Horn-beam tree.

Pressing, *vbl. sb.*²: see under Press *v.*²

Pre·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. Press *v.*¹ + -ing².] That presses, in various senses of the verb.

1. That presses, or weighs heavily; burdensome.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* i. 14 The heauy yoke Of pressing cares, that hang vpon a Crowne. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 15 The sense of his present misery is therefore the more pressing.

2. That presses physically; exerting or causing pressure. *Pressing sail*: see Press *sb.*¹ 9.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 211 Bodies, whose parts yield more or less to the endeavour which the pressing body makes at the first arrival. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* v. 65 Nor wanted 'mid the pressing crowd Deep feeling.

3. Calling for immediate attention; urgent.

1616 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 400 Providing for matters most necessary, and discharging the most pressing and crying debts. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. iv. § 42 His pressing wants call for it. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 175 [He] advanced into the provinces of the South, to encounter a more pressing and personal danger. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 251/2 Pressing evils are not got rid of, because they are not talked of. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 459 The real object..was to enable the directors to pay off pressing liabilities.

b. Of a request, invitation, etc.: Expressed with an earnest desire for compliance; also of the person: persistent in solicitation; importunate.

1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 201 They received fresh and more pressing Invitations. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 200 P 2 My Mother..is very pressing with me to marry. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Pref., A new and pressing application for the Author's sentiments. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 29 They are very pressing in their invitations whenever any eating is going on. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 662 He had come up to town..in consequence of a pressing summons from Porter.

†**Pre·ssing-iron.** *Obs.* An iron implement (= Iron *sb.*¹ 5) used by tailors, dressmakers, laundresses, etc., which is heated, and used to press down seams, smooth cloth, and the like; a smoothing-iron. Also *fig.*

1343 *Reading Abbey Tailor's Compotus* (Add. MS. 19657), In Reparacione vnius pressynge yryn pro Scissore viij d. 1459 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 34. No. 1 b, A pressynge yren, precii ii d. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1064/2 Then Mosbie hauing at his girdle a pressing iron of fourteene pounds weight, stroke him on the hed with the same. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 313 Take a Taylors pressing Iron made hot and rub it up and down upon the cloth. *c* 1637 Wotton *Let. to Sir K. Baker* in *Reliq.* (1651) 446 Your worldly troubles have been but Pressing-Irons to your heavenly cogitations.

Pre·ssingly, *adv.* [f. Pressing *ppl. a.* + -ly².] In a pressing manner; urgently; importunately.

1642 Howell *For. Trav* (Arb.) 33 The one contracts and enchaines his words, and speakes pressingly and short. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 125 First, in respect of the express testimonie of the poet; secondly, and more pressingly (as I think) because of the absurd consequence. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 149 My motive for writing to you so pressingly to come to me. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I. 392 W. E. Forster..pressingly hospitable, took us home with him.

Pre·ssingness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being pressing; urgency; importunity.

a 1681 Attestree *Serm., Matt. vi.* 22, 23 (1684) II. 258 This consideration alone might apply it self with pressingness upon us. 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* Advt., Which pressingness of theirs he could not deny to be the more excusable, on this occasion. 1881 P. Brooks *Candle of Lord* 127 He has been allowing the nearness and pressingness of his own circumstances to delude him.

Pression (pre·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *pression* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pressiōn-em,* n. of action f. *premĕre*: see Press *v.*¹]

1. The action of pressing; pressure.

1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* (1682) 110 This is the difference between Pression and Suction, that suction makes such an adhesion and pression doth not. 1674 Grew *Disc. Mixture* iv. § 3 Weight it self is but Pression. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 422/2 Under ordinary conditions of pression diamond will withstand a high temperature.

†**2.** In the Cartesian physics: Pressure or impulse communicated to and propagated through a fluid medium. *Obs.*

1672 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5089 Other Mechanical Hypotheses on which Light is supposed to be caused by any Pression or Motion whatsoever, excited in the aether by the agitated parts of Luminous bodies. 1704 — *Optics* III. (1721) 336 If Light consisted only in Pression propagated without actual Motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the Bodies which refract and reflect it. 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 187 If the moon..by pression and attraction, was the principal cause of flux and reflux.

3. In massage: 'A method of pressing or compressing the muscles, by means of the whole hand, the tips of the fingers, or the roulette' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1887 D. Maguire *Art Massage* i. (ed. 4) 15 In the sundry pressions he should not fatigue the patient. *Ibid.* ii. 27, I believe that a soft percussion..might accomplish the same result as massage by pression.

Pressiroster (presiɹɒ·stəɹ). *Ornith.* [ad. F. *pressirostre* (Cuvier), ad. mod.L. *pressirostris* adj., f. L. *press-us* pressed + *rostrum* beak, bill.] A bird of the *Pressirostres* of Cuvier, now included in the *Charadriomorphæ* or plover-snipe group. So **Pressiro·stral** *a.*, having the characteristics of the *Pressirostres*; **Pressiro·strate** *a.*, having a compressed beak (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pressirosters*, a tribe of wading birds, including those which have a flattened or compressed beak. 1847 Webster, *Pressirostral*, having a compressed or flattened beak; applied to certain birds, as the lapwing. *Partington.*

†**Pre·ssitant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type **pressitānt-em*, pr. pple. of **pressitāre*, iterative of *pressāre* to Press: cf. *cursitāre.*] Continuing to press; exerting continuous pressure.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. ix. 34 Neither the Celestial matter of the Vortices nor the Air nor Water are pressitant in their proper places.

Pressive (pre·siv), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. obs. F. *pressif, -ive,* pressing, urgent, violent (16th c. in Godef.): see Press *v.*¹ and -ive.]

†**1.** Pressing, urgent. *Obs.*

1619 *Times Storehouse* III. II. iii. 301/1 If the affairs are pressiue..each canton must aduertise his confederates, to be in readinesse for aduising (altogether) on that which is to bee done.

†**2.** Oppressive. *Obs.*

1623 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xviii. i, How did he make siluer to be in Ierusalem as stones, if the exactions were so pressiue?

†**3.** Impressive. *Obs.*

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 213 These are the most pregnant and pressiue passages.

4. Characterized by pressure; pressing.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 133 From the pressive violence of the action, it has also been highly beneficial in many cases of obstruction. 1887 D. Maguire *Art Massage* (ed. 4) Introd. 6 Give pressive movements to the several joints.

†**Pre·ssly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 6 **precely**, 7 **presly.** [f. Press *a.* + -ly².; in sense 1 perh. short for *expressly.*] **1.** ? Expressly.

a 1518 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2577 This mater we haue mouyd, you myrthys to make, Precely purposyd vnder pretence of play.

2. Concisely; precisely, exactly.

1636 B. Jonson *Discov., Dominus Verulamius,* No man ever spake more neatly, more presly, more weightily. 1642 H. More *Song Soul* II. i. II. xxviii, Still more presly this point to pursue. *a* 1675 Lightfoot *Rem.* (1700) 48 Study them pressly, for they are of infinite sweetness and satisfaction.

Pre·ssman¹. [f. Press *sb.*¹ + Man *sb.*¹]

1. A man engaged in a wine-press. *rare*⁻¹.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xviii. 516 One only path to all, by which the pressmen came In time of vintage.

2. A man who operates or manages a printing-press; *esp.* a hand-press printer.

1598 Florio, *Battitóre,*.. a Printeis presse man. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 5 When the Pressman Pulls, the Tennants of the Head shall have an equal Horizontal level Check. 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 374 The care and attention of the pressmen in well working the ink on the types with the balls, are very material points. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc. III. 74/1 Pressmen, who apply ink to the surface of the form of types, and take off the impressions upon paper. The pressmen who work steam presses are called machine minders. 1894 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Pressmen,* mechanics engaged in printing by the old hand presses (very few now) taking off impressions on paper, whether from type, stone, woodcuts, or metal plates.

3. One who writes or reports for the daily or weekly press; a reporter, a journalist.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 34 This brave old pressman, who,. when there were neither contributors nor compositors to be found at hand, bravely took off his coat, and in his shirt-sleeves first translated, and then. proceeded to set up in type his own manuscript. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 Our Commissioner..was not the first pressman presented to the Japanese Sovereign. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 6/3 (Institute of Journalists) Sir Edward Russell delivered his presidential address before a large audience of pressmen from various parts of the country.

4. In shoemaking: A workman who stamps out the sole-leather for boots or shoes with a press.

1895 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 7/3 The demand for an increase of wages to clickers and pressmen. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 3/2 A minimum wage of 28*s.* per week for clickers and 26*s.* per week for press men.

†**Pre·ssman**². *Obs.* [f. Press *sb.*² or *v.*² + Man *sb.*¹ In sense 1 perh. for *prest-man.*]

1. A man 'pressed' into naval or military service; an impressed man.

1638 Earl of Manchester in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 282 The soldiers that are to go must now be press men. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 10 May, To get some soldiers. to go keep pressmen on board our ships.

2. A member of a press-gang.

1755 Johnson, *Pressman,* 1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away. 1775 in Ash. 1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Pre·ssmanship. [f. Pressman¹ + -ship.]

1. Occupation as pressman in a printing-office.

1825 Hansard *Typographia* 912 Those sheet-anchors of pressmanship called points.

2. Occupation as a writer or reporter for the press.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Apr. 409/1 During his sixteen years of pressmanship..the passion for truth has solely possessed him.

Pre·ss-mark. [Press *sb.*¹ 14.] In libraries, a mark or number written or stamped in or on each book (now usually on the inside of the cover), and also given in the library catalogue, specifying the room, book-press, book-case, shelf, etc., where the book is kept.

[1684 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng* (ed. 12) II. 228 *margin,* The several Marks on the Presses which contain the Records.] 1802 Planta *Cat MSS. Cott. Libr. Br. Mus.* p. xii *note,* The books were deposited in fourteen presses, over which were placed the busts of the twelve Cæsars and of Cleopatra and Faustina, whence the press-marks given to the volumes in its several catalogues. 1841 Halliwell in *Cov. Myst.* Introd. 6 A quarto volume,.. now preserved in the Cottonian collection of manuscripts.. under the press-mark Vespas. D. viii. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 130 The press-mark was always omitted.

†**Pre·ss-ma·ster.** *Obs.* [f. Press *sb.*² + Master *sb.*¹] One who was authorized to impress recruits; the officer in command of a press-gang.

1673 A. Walker *Lees Lachrymans* 12 He that's taken by this great Press-master, must serve in person. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2541/4 These are to desire all Officers, Press-Masters and others whom it may concern, to Press the foresaid Samuel Courtner wherever they shall find him. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 52 Two men for every hundred Tun (collier) Vessel..Press free; and if any Press-master presume to press such then he shall forfeit 10*l.* 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4087/4 In case he should have been forced from his Duty by..Press Masters by Land or Sea.

Pre·ss-money, †pre·st-money. Now only *Hist.* Also 6 **presse-**, 7 **pressed-.** [Orig. *prest-money,* f. Prest *sb.*¹ + Money.

The change to *press-money* may have been at first a phonetic simplification, the *t* between two consonants being squeezed out, as in OE. *blōstma, blōsma*, blossom, *Christmas* (kri'smăs), *Christ-cross, crisa-cross*, etc.; this would naturally encourage association with the notion of pressing and pressure, as in PRESS *v.*[2] Cf. the 17th c. spelling *pressed-money*, as if money paid to men when *pressed*. (Some 17th c. etymologists fancifully derived the name from PREST *a.*, and explained it as money paid to men for being 'prepared' or 'ready' for service.)]

1. Money advanced, a loan; esp. to the sovereign in an emergency; = PREST *sb.*[1] 1.

a. 1560–1 *Newcastle Guilds* (Surtees) 89 An act mayd for the payment of the prest [*imspr.* press] money. [Cf. quots. 1560–1 in PREST *sb.*[1] 1 and PREST *v.*[1] 1.]

2. Money paid in advance for work undertaken, or expenses to be incurred; = PREST *sb.*[1] 3.

a. 1445 *Order Queen's Coronation* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 83 That ye Deliver under oure saide Tresorer.. in Prest Moneye the some of Five Hundred Pounds. 1539 in *Household Ord* (1790) 228 The said Cofferer shall give prest money beforehand to every of the said Purveyors. 1604 *Ibid.* 309 Item, that the Cofferer doe give Prest-Money before hand to Our Purvayers.

3. Earnest-money paid to a sailor or soldier on his enlistment, the acceptance of which was the legal proof of his engagement; 'the King's (or Queen's) shilling'; = PREST *sb.*[1] 4.

a. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxc 667 Then it was ordayned..to gyue all maner of men of warre lycence to go thyder [to Spain]; And the kyng delyuered them their first prest money. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I 792 Master Hugh Stuycklye..hathe laid owt certen summes of monye for the conduyt and prest monye of such maryners as he towke up to go to Portesmouthe. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Authoramentum*, also earnest money, wages or hyre, preast money. 1555 PHILPOT in FOXE *A & M* (1583) 1833/1 They haue taken his prest money a great while, and now let them shew themselues readye to serue hym faythfully. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxiv 59 The comminaltie..encouraged one another not to take prest monie, or to enter their names in the muster-masters book. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* cvii. (1630) 280 Souldiers entered of Record and having taken prest Money. 1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* I. 170 Baptisme is our prest-mony to bind us to Christ in all estates to be his souldiers. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, He had not money to pay the pressed money to the men. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Prest Money*, is Money given to Soldiers when they are *Prest*: and binds such as receive it to be *ready* at command at all Times appointed.

β. 1585 *Founders' Comp.* (MS.) *Acct. Books*, Imprimis payd the xvjth day of aprill unto them in presse monye .. iiij s. *Ibid.*, Item payd unto gefferaye voo the xxmjt of July ffor Presse monye..xij d. 1595 *Locrine* II. ii, *Thra.* My captain and the cobler so hard at it? Sirs, what is your quarrell? *Capt.* Nothing sir, but that he will not take pressemony. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXCIX, The Subtle traps Of Pay, or Press-money. *a* 1659 BP BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. xxiii. 294 'Tis like Press-money, if once thou receivest it, thou art bound to do service. 1689 *Royal Proclam.* 29 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2450/2 Nevertheless His Majesty is informed, that several Mariners, .Press'd for His Service, and having received Press-Money, do neglect to repair to, and desert the said Service. 1714 GAY *What D'ye Call It* II. ii, Here—Peascod, take my pouch 'tis all I own.. 'Tis my press money—can this silver fail? *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) II. 41 The Justices.. resolved to press him for a Soldier..and Bennet sent Constables to give him Press-Money.

† **Pre·ssness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PRESS *a.* + -NESS.] Conciseness.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* Pref. A iv b, An excellent critick of our own commends Boileau's closeness, or, as he calls it, pressness, particularly.

Pressor (pre·sə(r)), *a. Phys.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *premĕre* to press, used *attrib.*] That presses; stimulating, exciting.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Pressor nerves*, nerves whose stimulation increases activity of vaso-motor centres. 1895 *Syd. Soc Lex., Pressor*, exciting, stimulating. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 If the basilar artery be embolised by injections into the vertebral arteries the greatest pressor effects occur. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 603 The extract.. seems to contain both a pressor and a depressor substance.

Pressor, obs. f. PRESSER; var. PRESSOUR.

† **Pressorian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pressōri-us* (see next) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to pressing and moulding in clay: cf. *press-ware* in PRESS *sb.*[1] 16 a.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xii. 82 Earthen pipes by the Pressorian Art, being well made are as strong to hould and conuey water as leaden pipes or potters pots.

† **Pressour.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 -ure, 5 -ur, 6 -or, (4 **presour,** 5 **prassur**). [a. OF. *pressor, -our, -eur*, variants of *pressoir* (12th c. in Littré):—late L. *pressōrium* a press for wine, oil, etc., sb. use of neut. of *pressōrius* adj., f. *press-*, ppl. stem of *premĕre* to press: cf. *pressor*. See also PRESSER.]

1. An apparatus or instrument for pressing or squeezing. **a.** A wine- or oil-press: = PRESS[1] 17.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lv. 1 Haly kirke as a grape in þe pressure cries god hafe mercy of me. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 33 Ther was an husbondman, that plantide a vyne 3erd, ..and dalue a pressour [*v. r.* pressure, 1388 presour] therynne. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 666/14 *Hoc torcular*, prassur. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xvii. (1869) 184 It is streyned in a pressour [F. *pressouer*]. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 46 b, Presse them in a faire white linnen cloth in a pressour, vntyll there issue out a very cleare oyle. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192/45 A Prẽssure, *pressorium*.

b. = PRESS *sb.*[1] 10.

1382 [see PRESS *sb.*[1] 10]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxv. (1495) II ij/2 Chese eten after meete thurstyth dounwarde þe meete as it were a pressour.

c. *fig.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 15897 In a pressour off gret peyne They kan ful offte A man dystreyne. *c* 1445 — *Nightingale* 304 The strong pressour of oure Redempcioun, On whiche the bloode downe be his sides Ranne.

2. A clothes-press, a cupboard: = PRESS *sb.*[1] 14.

1471 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 154 Unum pressur in alta camera mea 1551 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 59 My sone to have one pressour. 1564 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 218, I geue him my pressor, my gownes my surpless, my ij furred amysis..and all other rayments apperteynyng vnto me.

Pre·ss-pa per. [ad. F. *presse-papier* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1878), f. *presse*, imperative or stem of *presser* to PRESS + *papier* paper.] A plain or ornamental weight with a flat base for pressing or securing loose papers; a paper-weight.

1821 PELLATT *Mem. Glass Manuf.* Expl. Plates 6 A solid square block of glass to serve as a press paper or chimney ornament. [1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 383 A library table, with ink-stand, presse-papier, paper-cutters, and other articles in keeping.]

Pre·ss-room[1]. [f. PRESS *sb.*[1] + ROOM *sb.*]

1. The room in a printing-office in which the presses stand, and where the printing is done.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii P 1 The Roof and Sides of the Press Room 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiii. 222 The press-room should, if possible, be separated from the composing-room. 1888 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 411 The press room is generally in the basement.

2 A room in which a press of any kind is kept.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3186/4 That none but Persons of Quality, and those concerned in the Coinage, be permitted to enter the Melting-houses, Mill-rooms, Press-rooms. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* III. ix, The Press Room, a dark close chamber, near Waterman's Hall, obtained its name from an immense wooden machine kept in it, with which such prisoners as refused to plead to their indictments were pressed to death. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 863 The press-room at the Royal Mint contains eight machines.

† **Press-room**[2]. *Obs.* [f. PRESS *sb.*[2] + ROOM.] The cabin or apartment in which newly impressed men were confined.

1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 152/2 The new raised men on board the Neptune tender, broke through the pressroom, and took possession of the vessel.

Press sail = *press of sail*: see PRESS *sb.*[1] 9.

Pressumyt, obs Sc. form of PRESUMED.

Pre·ssurage. *rare.* [a. F. *pressurage* the action of pressing, 'also, the fee thats due to th' owner, or giuen for th' vse, of a common wine-presse' (Cotgr. 1611), f. *pressurer* to press: see -AGE 3.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pressurage*, the juice of the grape extracted by the press; a fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use. Hence in mod. Dicts

Pre·ssural, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pressure.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 17 Feb. 4 Arrangement for obtaining pressural disturbance through a considerable space of air.

Pressure (pre·ʃiúr, pre·ʃəɹ). [a. obs. F. *pressure* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pressūra*, f. *press-*, ppl. stem of *premĕre* to press: see -URE.]

I. 1. The action or fact of pressing; the fact or condition of being pressed (in the various senses of PRESS *v.*[1]); the exertion of continuous force upon or against a body by some other body in contact with it (the results being various according to the relative positions of the bodies, and the yielding or non-yielding nature of that which is pressed); compression, squeezing, crushing, etc.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 98 The pressure of my haires, or the puncture of my heart, stands at the seruice of your sollide perfections. 1602 — *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 66 In the soft pressure of a melting kisse. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 333 When two bodies having opposite endeavours, press one another, then the endeavour of either of them is that which we call pressure, and is mutual when their pressures are opposite. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 308 Let every thing be remov'd, that may cause the least Pressure upon his Breast. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 46 The juice of olives or grapes issuing by the lightest pressure is best. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xix, Verdure meet For pressure of the fairies' feet. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* V. 55 If motion be resisted, the effect is converted into pressure. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat* iv. 119 We can obtain heat by the pressure of air. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* XII. (1879) 216 They [blood hounds] are sad cowards under pressure from a crowd.

2. *Physics.* The force exerted by one body on another by its weight, or by the continued application of power, viewed as a measurable quantity, the amount being expressed by the weight upon a unit area.

Absolute pressure, the total pressure (of steam, etc.), found by adding the amount of the atmospheric pressure to that indicated by the ordinary steam-gauge (which shows the *relative pressure*, or pressure above that of the atmosphere). *Pressure of the atmosphere*: see ATMOSPHERIC *pressure*. *Centre of pressure*: see CENTRE. *High pressure, low pressure*: see 8.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xliii. Wks. 1772 I. 115 The conjecture..that perhaps the pressure of the air might have an interest in more phænomena than men have hitherto thought. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 55 Buildings of very considerable Weight and Pressure are found to stand firm on such Foundations. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 186 If the vessel filled with water be forty feet high, the bottom of that vessel will sustain such a pressure as would raise the same water forty feet high. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 191 At great depths, the effect of the pressure of the sea is not a little curious. 1827 N. ARNOTT *Physics* I. 337 In a fluid the pressure is in all directions. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, etc. 287 Steam produced under a pressure of 35 atmospheres has the temperature of 419°. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 91 The weight or pressure of the atmosphere is about 15 lbs. in every square inch. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/1 A final test ascertains what is called the 'pressure' of the powder—that is to say, its explosive impact upon the breech.

† **b** In the Cartesian theory: = PRESSION 2. *Obs.*

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II, *Pressure*, by this word some Philosophers, addicted to the Cartesian Hypothesis, mean a kind of Motion which is impressed upon and propagated through a Fluid Medium.

c In *Electricity*: see quots. 1907.

1889 *Nature* 24 Oct 630/2 Currents of high tension are converted into pressures suitable for incandescent lamps by means of transformers. 1907 *Regulations Use Electrical Energy under Factory and Workshop Act* 1901 In these Regulations, *Pressure* means the difference of electrical potential between any two conductors, or between a conductor and earth, as read by a hot wire or electrostatic voltmeter.—A. P. TROTTER in *Lect., Electrical pressure* is used officially in Acts of Parliament and in Regulations, in preference to *electromotive force* (which is neither electromotive nor force). But the relation between 'electrical pressure' and the ordinary pressure of mechanics or dynamics is nothing more than an analogy; the same may be said of *tension* which some prefer. Strictly speaking, *pressure, tension*, and *force* apply only to matter. In reference to Electricity, all these terms mean 'That which causes or tends to cause an electric current'.

d. *Pressure of canvas, sail* = press of canvas: see PRESS *sb.*[1] 9.

1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 3 By carrying a pressure of canvass, we were enabled to weather the Calf of Man

† **3.** (?) That which is pressed or prepared by pressing: see quots. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Take pressure made of a lombe that was borne in vntyme. and put it in a gut of a colue[r] and fede her therwith 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Back-worm*, Take a Pressure made of a Lamb that was slink'd, and make thereof two or three Pieces, which put into the Gut of a Dove or the like Fowl, and feed your Hawk therewith.

† **4.** *fig.* The mark, form, or character impressed; impression, image, stamp. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 100 Yea, from the Table of my Memory, Ile wipe away..all pressures past, That youth and obseruation copied there. *Ibid.* III ii. 27 To shew Vertue her owne Feature and the verie Age and Bodie of the Time, his forme and pressure. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. P 53 No sooner did I cast my eyes on her face, than I knew ..the very form and pressure of Lucinda.

II. 5. The action of pressing painfully upon the sensations or feelings; the condition of being painfully pressed in body or mind; the weight or burden of pain, grief, trouble, poverty, etc.; affliction, oppression.

(The earliest sense in Eng.; also in 12th c. in OF.)

1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 21 Whanne sche hath borun a sone, now sche thenkith not on the pressure [*gloss* or charge: Vulg *pressuræ*], for ioye, for a man is borun in to the world 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 176 Thorgh thi greth grace and cheryte In alle the pressurs of my chyldyng 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 b, In all perylles, temptacyons, pressures, & necessitees. *c* 1586 COUNTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. S. ii, In pressure and in paine My ioyes thy preceptes giue. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* P viii, His Fatherly chastening of pains, sicknesses, and bodily pressures. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 19 Job, whom we find not so often nor so passionately complaining of any of his pressures, as of the unkind censures of his friends 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* viii, Emily struggled against the pressure of grief. 1889 GREVILLE *Memoirs Harkb* 97 He said..that the mental pressure and excitement was far the worst; it robbed him of his sleep.

† **6.** The action of political or economic burdens; a heavy charge; the state or condition of being weighed down or oppressed by these. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Pressure*, an oppression. 1628 SIR H. MARTIN in Rushw. *Hist. Coll* (1659) I. 581 The pressures and grievances of the people, with the easie remedies. 1642 *Ibid* III. (1692) I. 641 Detaining our Arms, destroying our Trade and Markets, with many more Pressures upon us than we are willing to repeat. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 8 A proportion (how contemptible soever in respect of the pressures now every day imposed,) never before heard of in Parliament. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 422 He [Baillie] thought it was lawful for subjects, being under such pressures, to try how they might be relieved from them 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 113 That our Goods were first sent into Holland, Flanders, Italy, &c., and afterwards into France, under the pressures of the high duties.

b. A state of trouble or embarrassment; *pl.* straits, difficulties.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 68 The Common-wealth hath soon fallen into heavy pressures and troubles 1727 SWIFT *Wonders of Wond.* Wks. 1755 II. 53 In all urgent necessities and pressures he applies himself to these deities. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. 47 The finances of the Company were in their usual state of extreme pressure and embarrassment. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 202 The summer of 1868 is remembered as a period of financial pressure.

c. Urgency; demand of affairs on one's time or energies.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. xiii, Another day: I have a great pressure of affairs at present. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* 9 Jan., I write under the pressure of occupation and business. 1885 AUSTIN DOBSON *Steele* Introd. 46 Writing hastily and under pressure, his language is frequently involved and careless.

7. The action of moral or mental force, or of anything that influences the mind or will; constraining influence.

1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 433 It was a notable Observation of a wise Father..That those, which held and perswaded pressure of Consciences, were commonly interessed therin. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. ii. (1674) 135 Rebelling against their natural Lords, at the pressure of Forrein Princes 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, His virtue, such as it was, could not stand the pressure of occasion. 1792 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* I. IV. viii. 270 In every state of society ..the multitude has..acted from the immediate impulse of passion, or from the pressure of their wants and necessities. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 8 The pressure from without will be a benefit to outlying clergy. 1897 MISS BROUGHTON *Dear Faustina* xv, I really have some influence with her ..if I put pressure on, I really have a good deal.

III. 8. High pressure. orig. A pressure higher than that of the atmosphere, said in reference to steam-engines, but now only a relative term without any absolute limits: esp. in reference to compound engines in which the steam is used at different pressures in the different cylinders; mostly *attrib.*, as in *high-pressure cylinder, engine, steam*, etc. **b.** *transf.* of speed, work, business, conditions of life, etc., and in *Pathol.*, as a *high pressure pulse*. **c.** In *Meteorol.* said of a dense condition of the atmosphere over a certain region, indicated by a high barometer, as in *high-pressure area, high-p. system* (of winds). So **low pressure**, of the steam-engine, and in *Pathol.* and *Meteorol.*

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 67 To supersede the high-pressure engines. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. I. 97 In proportion as the fluid is more condensed—high-pressure steam is merely condensed steam, just as high-pressure air is condensed air; and to obtain a double or triple pressure, we must have twice or thrice the quantity of steam under the same volume. *Ibid.* [see LOW *a.* 20]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 212 High-pressure oscillating steam engine. *Ibid.* 213 Self-acting..damper, for high and low pressure steam 1890 WEBSTER s.v. *Compound*, The steam that has been used in a high-pressure cylinder is made to do further service in a larger low-pressure cylinder

b. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII 448 The importation of the battu,..by which the slaughter of game is achieved with a high-pressure velocity, is another illustration of the same truth. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* p. xi, A small freeholder, who was working under the high pressure of a stiff mortgage. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 3 The high-pressure engine of refinement is always furnished with a safety-valve against the danger of explosion. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xx, As for Robert, he, of course, was living at high pressure all round. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 6/6 There was no high pressure work going on, and no high pressure oratory. 1897 Low-pressure pulse [see LOW *a.* 20]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/1 The strain of another high-pressure Session like that of last year.

c. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/7 About the middle of last week a large high-pressure system spread over the United Kingdom from the southward. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 4/2 A high-pressure area lies over our northern regions, but a depression exists over the west of France.

IV. 9. *attrib* and *Comb.* **a.** of pressure, as *pressure height, stage*; **b.** used to indicate or ascertain the amount of pressure exerted, as *pressure-anemometer, -test*; **c.** worked by means of pressure, as *pressure fan, pump, valve*; **d.** caused by pressure, as *pressure-displacement, -figure, -forging, -sign, -symptom*; **e.** for pressing, or causing pressure, as *pressure-ball, -bandage, -bottle, -box, -forceps, -frame, -screw*; **f.** objective and obj. gen., as *pressure fixing, -reciprocating, -relieving* adjs.; *pressure-reducer*.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 7/2 Passing a current of air by means of indiarubber *pressure-balls through a glass bottle full of glass shavings steeped in sulphuric acid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 232 The application of *pressure bandages is very useful. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 239 In its turn it is attached by a T tube, to a *pressure bottle. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met U. S.* 626 In order to utilize the pressure due to the elevated position..the water is conducted from the ditches into a tank called the '*pressure box'. 1903 AGNES M. CLERKE *Astrophysics* 38 *Pressure-displacements and motion-displacements are, in fact, respectively concerned. *c* 1890 W. H. CASMEY *Ventilation* 7 The *pressure fan..used where a small volume of air at a high velocity of pressure is required. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 821 Excision associated with the rapid application of the *pressure forceps. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Printing-frame* (Photography), also known as a *pressure-frame. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 253 At a certain *pressure-height the fluid meniscus exhibits maximal pulsations. 1881 *Nature* 15 Dec. 167 The total work done by a fluid *pressure-reciprocating engine. 1889 *Electrical Rev.* XXV. 583 An accumulator is..merely a chemical converter which is unequalled as a *pressure-reducer. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 41 The *pressure symptoms of innominate aneurisms are very variable. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 87 The muscles may be so wasted that no *pressure-test is available. 1897 *Weekly Sun* 19 Sept. 15/2 It is forced down by the tremendous *pressure-valves into a small chamber within the tank.

10. Special Combs.: **pressure-bar**, a device in a planing-machine for holding down the material to be planed; **pressure-blower**, a blower for producing a blast in which the air is driven by the pressure of pistons; **pressure-button**, a 'button' or stud, by pressing which a spring is liberated or an electric bell rung; **pressure-cylinder**, the cylinder of the pressure-gauge of an engine; **pressure-engine**, a machine driven by the pressure of a column of water, esp. one in which the piston of a cylinder is driven by water-power; a hydraulic engine; **pressure-filter**, a filter in which the liquid is forced through filtering material by pressure greater than that of its own weight; **pressure-gauge, -gage**, an instrument for showing the pressure of an elastic agent, as steam or gas; also, one for showing the pressure in a cannon or fire-arm at the instant of explosion of the charge; **pressure heater**, an apparatus for heating water, etc., by steam under pressure; **pressure-note**, *Mus.* a note marked with a crescendo; **pressure paralysis**, paralysis caused by pressure on part of the brain; **pressure-pipe**, the pipe of the pressure-gauge of a steam-engine; **pressure-point**, one of the points on the surface of the body marked by special sensibility to pressure; **pressure pouch** = PHARYNGOCELE; **pressure-register**, a recording pressure-gauge, particularly one that records the fluctuations of pressure of air, steam, or gas; **pressure ridge**, a ridge caused by pressure; *esp.* a ridge of ice in the polar seas caused by lateral pressure; **pressure-spot** = *pressure-point*.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s. v., The long suits of the Woodworth and the Woodbury Patents were upon *pressure bars and pressure rollers 1893 *Star* 19 May 1/8 The new electric bells ..the substitution of *pressure buttons for the existing lever pulls. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/3 Whilst carrying out a speed trial..the *pressure cylinder burst, and the engineer..got badly scalded. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 91/1 A new steam boiler, worked by what is called a *pressure engine of about six horse power. 1853 GLYNN *Power Water* 96 By the pressure-engine and the turbine, the power of waterfalls of any height.. may at once be made available. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Filtering-press*, a *pressure-filter. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIII. 17 The Deep-Sea *Pressure-Gauge. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 211 Some mode of indicating at any moment the exact pressure which the steam exerts, and this we learn by means of the 'pressure-gauge'. 1896 *Rep. Aerated Bread Co.* 11 The little boiler which is generally termed the *pressure heater. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 658 *Pressure paralysis for the most part is rapidly recovered from. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 4/3 During her gun trials the *pressure pipe, which was 8 feet long, burst. No one was hurt. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 315 It is in this form of spasm that the *pressure points which are capable of inhibiting spasm have been recognised. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 363 *Pressure pouches, though often called œsophageal, in reality arise from the lower part of the pharynx 1897 *Nansen's Farthest North* I. vi. 241 The *pressure-ridges..are apt to run at right angles to the course of the pressure which produced them. 1887 G. T. LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* 410 The finest point, when it touches a '*pressure-spot', produces a sensation of pressure, and not one of being pricked.

Pre·ss-warrant. Now *Hist.* [f. PRESS *sb.*[2] + WARRANT *sb.*] A warrant giving authority to impress men for the service of the navy or army.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Sea Officers*, And in their Pockets carried their Press-Warrants. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 147/2 Press-warrants were sent to Portsmouth, and next morning the press-gangs went on board the merchant ships. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. 3/2 In 1673–4..Colonel Strode, the Governor of Dover Castle, had refused point blank to execute a press warrant till he knew what Parliament would say.

Pre·ss-work. [f. PRESS *sb.*[1] + WORK *sb.*]

1. The work and management of a printing-press; the printing off on paper, etc. of what has been 'composed' or set up in type; the result of this, the work turned out from a press, esp. from the point of view of its quality.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 47 His excellent method of disposition, composition, and press-work. *Ibid.* 52 His first works..resemble the press-work of Worde and Pinson. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 208 The press-work, or printing off, is charged at a price agreed upon for each two hundred and fifty sheets. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc. s.v., By *fine presswork* is meant work printed with the best paper and ink, and with the utmost care at a hand press. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 412 The new method has..cheapened common presswork.., but it has not bettered the presswork of books.

2. Literary work done for the press; journalistic work.

1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* v, His first press-work had been a series of letters he had written when at school, and contributed to a local paper.

3. *Pottery.* The making of ware by pressing the clay into moulds

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1012 A great variety of pottery wares..are made by two different methods, the one called press-work, and the other casting. The press-work is done in moulds made of Paris plaster.. All vessels of an oval form, and such as have flat sides, are made in this way.

4. *Joinery.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Press-work..*, cabinet work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure.

Pre·ss-yard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. PRESS *v.*[1] 1 b + YARD.] Name of a yard or court of old Newgate Prison, in which the torture of *peine forte et dure* (PEINE, PRESS *v.*[1] 1 b) is supposed to have originally been carried out; and from which, at a later period, capitally convicted prisoners started for the place of execution.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 99 It was as good and all one, as if God had done it with the Country, or else the Presse-yard had ended the quarrell. 1717 (*title*) The History of the Press-Yard: or a Brief Account of the Customs and Occurrences..to be met with in His Majesty's Goal of Newgate in London. *Ibid.* 3 The Press-Yard being no part of the Prison, but taken in as a part of the Governor's House it is in the Keeper's Breast to refuse any Prisoner a Reception there without a Conditional Premium. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) VII. 374 Bidding the Turnkey bring down the said Prisoners to him in the Press-yard. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 161/1 Their wives and children were admitted into the press-yard to take their leave of them before they set out [for the gallows at Tyburn] 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 109 Being brought down into the press-yard, his irons were knocked off, and he was put into the cart. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Execution*, Round the debtors' door Are gather'd a couple of thousand or more; As many await At the press-yard gate. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 5 Oct. 4/7 The new Old Bailey There will be no 'peine forte et dure', commemorated in the name Press Yard.

† **Pre·ssyly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. after F. *pressément*, with substitution of English suffix.] Urgently, pressingly.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxxxii. 127 Lettres By the whyche they wrote well pressyly that her sone sholde be delyuerde to her agayne.

† **Prest,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **prestte**, 5–7 **preste**, 6 **preast(e.** [a. OF. *prest* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *prêt*, the action of preparing or lending, a loan, purveyance for the king's table, advance pay for soldiers; vbl. sb. f. OF. *prester*, mod.F. *prêter* to afford, lend, PREST *v.*[1] So It. *presto* a loan. (In Eng. hist. documents the L. word is usually *prestitum*, pa. pple. of *præstāre*, PREST *v.*[1])]

1. An advance of money; a loan; *esp.* one made to the sovereign in an emergency; a forced loan; a grant, gift, bequest.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 8/2 Ne hadde leen ye gret loones and presttes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 80 The creditours have not been duelie paide of here lonys and prestis made to highe sovereins. *a* 1512 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 683 In thys yere [1486] a prest was made to the kynge of .iii. M. li. of the whyche the mercers, grocers, & drapers lent .ix. C. xxxvii. li. and .vi. s. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 352 The people mones For prestes and for lones Lent and neuer payd. 1560–1 *Newcastle Guilds* (Surtees) 89 A setteyn some of money beyng granted by waye of loon or prest. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1090/2 The first of September the queene demanded a prest of the citie of London of twentie thousand pounds, to be repaied againe within foureteene daies after Michaelmasse next folowing. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 29 For lack of money, he was driven of necessitie to aske a preste of the citizens of Paris.

2. A charge, duty, or impost; a deduction made from or in connexion with any payment. See also quot. 1898.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/2 The said Maire, Feliship and Merchauntes [of the Staple of Caleys], nor their successours, shall not sett nor put any ymposition, prest or charge, uppon the Wolles or Wollefelles of any persone of the said Feliship 1491 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 170 We charge you that..ye content and paye unto theim [for their wages of the half yere ended at Estre last] ..the summes aforsaid, withoute any prest or charge setting upon theim..for the same. *Ibid.* 172, 173 1548 *Act 2 Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 2 [For allowance of sheriffs upon their account] That the same tayles soe hereafter there to be levyed and striken, shalbe delyvered unto everye of the same Sheriffes..without prest or other chardge to be sett upon them for the same. [1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 327 *Prest*, a duty which sheriffs formerly had to pay on receiving their tallies for the sums standing due from them in the accounts of the Exchequer.]

3. A payment or wages in advance; money paid on account to a person to enable him to proceed with an undertaking; cf. IMPREST *sb.*[1] 1, PRESS-MONEY 2. *Auditor of prests*: see IMPREST *sb.*[1] 1 c.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 137 Sommes of money by the said Robert by way of preste at the Receipte of the Kinges Eschequier..hade or receyned. 1515 T. LARKE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 499 One hundreth poundes sterling to be delivered unto..the Kinges Glasier in way of prest towardes the glaising of the great Churche. 1522 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 76 Prestes to diuers personnes for prouision of vitailles for themperor. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 197 Yt was concludyd that he shold have by the way of prest, a thousand marks owt of Wynchester byshopriche, byfore hand of his pencion. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 370 The Auditor of the Prests, whose Office it is to take the Accounts of the Mint..and of all other imprested or moneys advanc'd before hand.

4. *esp.* Earnest-money paid to a sailor or soldier on enlistment, enlistment-money.

1480 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9 [Of this sum] is prest for j. M. j.c iiij.xx maryners, every of them ij.s. for prest, C. xviij. li. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 1 Any Souldeour ..which herafter shalbe in Wages and reteyned or take any prest to serve the King upon the See. 1562 *Royal Letters* 23 July (City of London, Jor. 18 lf. 57), For their prest, coates, and conducte money. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 45 As it were an earnest or prest. 1588 *Letter Bk. &c. City Lond* lf. 200 b, Frauncys Johnson who was appoynted to serve as a soldyar..and receyved her Maiesties prest.

5. An engagement of a person by payment of earnest-money; an enlistment of soldiers or sailors.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 139 We wolde you shuld provyde us of ten good dromes, and as many fifers. For the prest and setting forward of whiche persons you maye

receyve, what money you wolle desire, of our servaunt Guidenfingre. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 101 This towne furnisheth more able Mariners at euery prest for her Highnesse seruice, then many others of farre greater blaze.

6. ***In prest***: As a 'prest' or loan; in advance; on account; as earnest-money. (Cf. senses 1, 3, 5.)

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 9 Receyued..by thandes of the said Henry Palmer in prest vpon the said office..cl li. 1550 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* xxvii. (1870) IV. 518 For which I should give him 15,000*l.* in prest, and leave to carry 8000*l.* ouer sea to abase the exchange. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F iv, You shall not deliuer any mony in prest to any Officer, .without the Thresorer will yow the same to doe. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* x. (1599) 456 They departed to their houses, hauing receiued in prest only one Florin of the Rhein for a man. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 999 There was taken up in prest of privat merchants in..Aleppo only, the summe of three score thousand Cecchini.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **prest-warrant**, see quot. and cf. Press-warrant.

1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* iv iv. 413 In Elizabeth's reign there was no great difficulty experienced in obtaining men when wanted by 'prest warrants', or warrants for paying 'prest' money.

† **Prest,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7–8 **press**(e. [Of uncertain origin.] A sheet (of parchment or the like).

1405 *Will of Bullok* (Somerset Ho.), My wille as it ys wryten in a prest of parchemyne. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 232 Fees..For the transcript of a Record, being a presse, 6*s.* 8*d.* For every presse more 6*s.* 8*d.* 1705 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 520 Yesterday the lords read the commons bill for relief of the poor, containing 60 presses of parchment.

† **Prest,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 3–6 **preste**, 5 **preest**, (**prast**), 6 **preast**, ? *Sc.* **priest**, (7 *erron.* **pressed**). [a. OF. *prest* (11th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *prêt* = Pr., Cat. *prest*, It., Sp., Pg. *presto* :—late or pop. L. *præst-us* ready (Inscr. and 5th c. in Salic Law), f. earlier L. *præstō* (*præstī*) adv., near at hand, in readiness, at one's service; supposed to be contr. from **præsitō*, f. *præ* before, in front + abl. or dat. of *situs* placed, situated, lying; or from **præsitī*, f. *præ* + *sitī*, abl. of *situs* situation.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Ready for action or use; at hand; prepared, or in proper order.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7217 Nou wole vr louerd ssake is suerd, is bowe is ibend, & prest imad uor to smite men þat beþ mis wend. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 302 Nou in mi louerdes name prest ic am þerto. 13 . *K. Alis.* 1187 Ten þousande, al prest & ȝare In to bataile forto fare. 1382 Wyclif *Bible* Pref. Ep. vii. 68 Prest is the book of Leuy [Vulg. *In promptu est Leviticus liber*]. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1164 To Iuste thai made hem preest. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. vi. 10 With eris prest stude thair als still as stone. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xi. 2 Behold the wicked bend their bowes, and make their arrowes prest. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* ii. Bj, Then cums this foxe, this Fusidie, wyth money preste in hande. 1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass.* III. ii, Who styll is preast His lawles loue to make his lawful wife. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* v. 282 A huge Nauy prest at all Essayes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 733 The Victim Ox, that was for Altars prest, Trim'd with white Ribbons, and with Garlands drest.

b. Often in association with *ready, readily.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1585 Greffon with swerdes fors was redy and preste. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xv. 42 To see that althyng be redyly prest at hande. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 All was prest and redy. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 200 b, xv. thousand men euen ready prest to set on the citie of Yorke. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxv. xxxv. 909 The Ætolians ..were ready and prest to come to Lacedæmon 1632 — *Cyropædia* 27, I may find them [soldiers] prest and ready for any service. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 37 He is ready pressed to break all. *Ibid.* 396 Christ is ready prest for action.

2. Ready in mind, disposition, or will; inclined, disposed, willing; prompt, alert, eager, keen.

c 1290 *Becket* 2073 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 166 Þat min heorte prestore mis þene deþ for-to take. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25 To rede and here Ilkon is prest, þe thynges þat þam likes best. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* vi. 41 He is þe prestest payere þat pore men habbeþ *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 78 Take eke noo seete, but to stonde be yee preste. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 378 This verely should .. make them preste and willing to doe all thinges for your sake. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* I. lxxxii, Each Mind is prest, and open every Ear To hear new Tydings. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 106 Every Knight is..Prest for their Country's Honour, and their King's.

b. Alert, active, sprightly, brisk.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 75 Þere were papeiayes prest, Nihtgales vpon nest. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ph. Sparowe* 264 As prety and as prest As my sparowe was. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 142 More people, more handsome and prest, Where find ye? (go search any coast).

3. Close at hand. (Cf. *handy*.)

c 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* lxiii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 117 Berdys there sange on bowhes prest. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 231 In presence prest of people mad or wise.

B. *adv.* Readily, quickly; = Prestly *adv.* 1.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5217 As prest eft sone hii come. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3145 He seyd tristrem prest, 'Now it were time to ride'. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 274 Princes of þis palys prest vndo þe ȝates. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 408 Out of Paris proudly he preikit full prest. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* iv. 789 Shall not my men do on theyr armure prest? 1557–8 *Frere & Boye* 48 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 62 The lytell boye wente on his waye, To the ffellde full prest.

Prest, *ppl. a.*: see Pressed *ppl. a.*[1] and [2].

† **Prest,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *prester* (11th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *prêter* to furnish, place at one's disposal, lend, pay in advance (= It. *prestare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *prestar*):—L. *præstāre* to stand before; to be superior, excel; to stand for, vouch for, take upon oneself; to perform, show, offer, furnish; in late and med.L. (5th c. Salvianus and Salic Law) to lend; f. *præ* before + *stāre* to stand.]

1. *trans.* To lend (money); to advance on loan.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Money so aduanced, prested, or lent to hys hyghnes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 41 b, Requirynge hym farther to prest to hym a conueniente some of money. 1560–1 *Newcastle Guilds* (Surtees) 90 Money whyche ys prested, or lent, to the Quens Maiesties [use]

b. To get on loan, to borrow. *rare.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 176 Lest the lordes there should borow of them any money, as they did prest of the marchantes of the staple .xvii. M. l. late before.

2. To advance (money) on account of work to be done or service to be rendered or not yet completed.

1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 106 Item, prested to Anthony Cholbo, the kings Surgion, in aduauncement of his half yeres wagis beforehande..xx li 1586 Earl Leicester in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) I. viii. 523 *note*, I myself have prested above 3000*l.* among our men here since I came.

† **Prest,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Prest *sb.*[1]; or perh. an inverted use of Prest *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To engage or hire the services of (a person) or the use of (a ship, etc.) by giving part-payment in advance.

1513 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, I. No. 3978 (P. R. O.) Shyppys prested for the King in the West Countrey. 1532 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 351 The kinges messenger..hathe repayryd. to Burrye Saynt Edmondes and therabowtt For to haue taken and prestyd masons For the accomplyshment of the kynges sayd woorkes. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 542 Suche shippez as were prested in Chestre and Bewmarres. *Ibid.* 544 Your Highnez had byn at so great chardges, both with the presting, and victualing of shippez.

2. *esp.* To engage (men) for military service on land or sea by giving part-payment or earnest-money in advance; to enlist, levy (without reference to method); passing at length into the sense of Press *v.*[2] 2. (Cf. Imprest *v.*[2])

1542 Hen. VIII *Declar. Scots* Bij, In this meane tyme staied a great part of our army alredy prested and in our wages, to go forwarde. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 536 Those that be all redy comme nowe demaunde here their wages, which thei say thei be not paide; and here is non that can enforme us, whether thei be paide or not, nor for howe longe tyme thei were prested. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 395 b, They..whan this league was made, going into Germany, prested souldioures, and brought them into Fraunce. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. v. 548 So many as they thought able men of bodie to beare armes .to prest them for soldiours. *Ibid.* xxvi. xxxv. 611 One whiles buying them up to the warre, for some small peece of money: otherwhiles levying and presting them to the seas to be gallie-slaues, for a thing of nothing. *Ibid.* xlii. i. 1116 Commaunded they were to prest [*scribere*] fifteene hundred footmen and a hundred horse of Romane citizens.

Hence **Pre·sting** *vbl sb.*, huing, enlisting.

1545 [see 1 above]. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 874 Wee have also commoned with theym of the Admyralty, whoo have onely twoo shipps in a redynes,..wee have geven theym charge to proceede, and delyvered theym money for the presting of men for the purpose.

† **Prest,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [? f. Prest *a.*] *refl.* **a.** To make oneself ready. **b.** To make haste, to hasten.

14.. *Lybeaus Disc.* (Ritson) 1738 A morow Lybeaus hym prest [*v.r.* was prest] In armes that wer best, And fiersch he was to fyght. 1581 A. Hall tr. *Homer* I 14 One morning Thetis from the sea to heauen hir selfe doth prest.

Prest, obs. ME. form of Priest.

Pre·stable, *a. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **-ible.** [a. obs. F. *prestable* (mod.F. *prêtable*) lendable, that may be lent (Cotgr.), also, ready to afford or give (16th c. in Godef.), f. *prester*: see Prest *v.*[1] and -able.] Capable of being paid or advanced; payable; capable of being performed or discharged.

1650 *Acts Sederunt* 29 Jan. (1790) 67 After discussing of the first suspensioun for liquid soumes or deeds presentlie prestable. 1665 J. Fraser *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 159 Sir Walter ..promised Lord Hugh all the kindness and service prestible by him, south and north. 1715 in *Woodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 54 Seriously to consider this, and fall upon some more prestable methods. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 17 Recovery of multures or services payable or prestable to their mills. 1826 Scott *Let. to Lockhart* 20 Jan., To offer my fortune so far as it was prestable , to make good all claims upon Ballantyne & Co. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 8 All feu duties or other duties and services or casualties payable or prestable to the superior.

Prestance. *rare*[−1]. [f. as next + -ance. Cf. F. *prestance* (prɛstɑ̃ːs), ad. It. *prestanza.*] = next.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* 21 Jan. 231/2 They put their trust in great names and social prestance.

† **Pre·stancy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præstantia* pre-eminence, f. *præstāre* to excel: see Prest *v.*[1] and -ancy.] Priority, superiority, pre-eminence.

1615 A. Stafford *Heav. Dogge* 39 If then the prestancy of instructing be such; surely Diogenes..may in name, but not in deed bee a slaue. 1658 J. Robinson *Endoxa* iv. 30 In Adam, yet intire, there was a priority and a prestancy, but no soveraignty.

Pre·stant. *Music.* [a. F. *prestant*, ad. It. *prestante* excellent.] (See quot.)

1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Prestant*, the open diapason of an organ, sometimes of 16 feet, sometimes of 8 feet in length.

† **Presta·ntious, præ-,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *præstāntia* excellence, Prestancy + -ous.] Characterized by excellence; excellent.

1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 35 This innate [humour] so praestantious, so necessary, as without it mixt bodies cannot subsist.

Prestate (prɛste·ɪt), *v. Rom. Law.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *præstāre* to stand before, to stand good for, vouch for, answer for: see Prest *v.*[1] and -ate[3].] *trans.* To undertake, take upon oneself, become responsible for; to furnish, manifest.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 215 All that the heir is bound to prestate in such a case..is sufferance [*damnetur heres patuntram præstare*]. — *Ulpian* II. § 9 367 Any person to whose good faith it can be committed to prestate a thing [*ad rem aliquam præstandam*] may also have it committed to his good faith to confer freedom.

Prestation (prɛstē·ɪʃən). [a. F. *prestation* (1272 in Godef. *Compl.*) action of lending, tendering, etc., ad. L. *præstātiōn-em*, in late L. a payment, in med.L. esp. a feudal due, n. of action f. *præstāre*: see Prest *v.*[1], Prestate.] The action of paying, in money or service, what is due by law or custom, or in recognition of feudal superiority; a payment or the performance of a service so imposed or exacted; also, the performance of something promised.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 66/1 That no prises, exactions nor prestations, shal be sette uppon their persones or goodes. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Ayde* in the common lawe, it is applied .. sometime to a prestation due from tenents to their Lords, as toward the releife due to the Lord Paramount .. or for the making of his sonne knight, or the marying of his daughter. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675), Not..as if the richer and mightier Church did, or could bind the smaller to the prestation of her customs. *a* 1754 Sir J. Strange *Reports* II 879 The bishop libelled in the spiritual court, suggesting that Dr. Gooche, as archdeacon of Essex, *tenetur solvere* 10*l.* due to the bishop as a prestation, for the exercise of his exterior jurisdiction. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* v. vi. 607 It is obvious that the prestation promised must be understood by both parties. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* I. ii. ii. 144 The military tenant..was subject to no tribute, no prestation, but service in the field. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. (5), No. 2 The yearly feu duties and the whole other prestations. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 195 The gild merchant with the right to exact money requisitions or prestations from the brethren as well as from non-gildsmen trading in the town.

b. *Prestation money*: see quots.

1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) I. App. lxxix. 187 The Archdeacons had their acquittance of the Bp. by the name of Prestation-mony. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Commissarie*, The Bishop taking prestation money of his archdeacons yearely. *Ibid.*, *Spiritualties of a Bishop*..be those profits which he receiueth, as he is a Bishop, and not as he is a Baron of the Parlament.. [e. g.] prestation money, that *subsidium charitativum*, which vppon reasonable cause he may require of his Clergie. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, s.v.

† **Pre·ster.** *Obs.* [a. L. *prēster*, a. Gr. πρηστήρ a fiery (or scorching) whirlwind, also a kind of venomous serpent, agent-n. f. πιμπρά-ναι, πρή-ειν (root *pra-*) to burn, also to inflate, blow.]

1. A serpent, the bite of which was fabled to cause death by swelling.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. x (Bodl. MS.), Preste is an horrible addre alwei wiþ open mouþe and castinge and schedinge venym as he goþe. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 118 The bramble..is good for the biting of ye serpent called prester. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 745 The Dipsas killing by thirst, and the Prester by heat, as their very names do signifie. 1627 May *Lucan* IX. 828 The Prester too, whose sting distendeth wide The wounded's foamy mouth. 1706 Phillips, *Prester*, a venomous Serpent, whose Sting causes a deadly Thirst. [1847 Emerson *Repr. Men. Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 Philosophers are, therefore, vipers, cockatrices, asps,..presters.]

2. A burning or scorching whirlwind.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 25 The same [wind], if it be more hot and catching a fire as it rageth, is named Prester; burning 1643 Howell *Parables on Times* 15 As if it had been that incendiary Prester wind, or rather an Haracuana .. had blowne here 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* II (1701) 61/2 Thunders, Lightnings, Presters, and Whirl-winds are caused by the wind enclosed in a thick Cloud, which.. breaketh forth violently. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Prester*, a meteor, consisting of an exhalation from the clouds downwards with such violence, as that by the collision it is set on fire. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 518/2 (tr. Procl. in Crat.) From him leap forth the implacable thunders, and the prester-capacious bosoms [πρηστηρόδοχοι κόλποι] of the all splendid strength of the father-begotten Hecate.

‖ **3.** (See quots.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl Supp., Prester*, a word used by some to express the external part of the neck, which is usually inflated in anger. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Prester, ēris*, formerly used for the white of the eye when inflamed, also, for the veins, when swollen under excitement.

Pre·ster Jo·hn. Forms: *α.* 4–6 **prestre, -ere**, 6 **preter, -our, prater, prest, priester**, (6–7 **precious**), 6–8 **presbyter**, 7 **priest**, 6– **prester**; 4–6 **Jon, Johan, 6 Joan, Jan**, (7 **Jack**), 8 **Jean**, 5– **John**. Also *β.* 6 **Pretian** (= Pret Ian), 7 **Prete Gianni, Janni, Prestegian, -giane.** [ME. *Prestre Johan*, a OF. *prestre Jehan* (13th c. in Littré), mod F. *prêtre-Jean*, med.L. *presbyter Johannes*, 'Priest John', in It. *prete Gianni*, whence OF. *prette-jan* and the *β* forms above.] The name given in the Middle Ages to an alleged Christian priest and king, originally supposed to reign in

the extreme Orient, beyond Persia and Armenia, but from the 15th c. generally identified with the King of Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

(For the history of the subject, see Col. Yule's article in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 715-718. It is there shown that from the first mention of *Presbyter Johannes* in the twelfth c. European belief placed him in some remote region of the East; but that, after growing knowledge of geography had at once cast doubt upon his existence there, and revealed the existence of a Christian king and kingdom in 'Ethiopia' or Abyssinia, 'Prester John's land' was located by the Portuguese, and after them by other writers, in the latter region. Col Yule is even inclined to think that the original germ of the legend may have consisted in vague rumours as to the rule of a Christian king in 'Ethiopia', at a time when Ethiopia and India were still vaguely imagined to be conterminous or adjacent regions; although reports of the warlike achievements of Mongol or other Asiatic conquerors may in process of time have been credited to, or associated with, the name of 'Prester John'. As to the origin of this name or title, though numerous conjectures have been offered, there is no historical evidence.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 2589 (Bodl. MS.) Oute of Inde from prestre Johne Hym com kni3ttes manyon. *a* 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 272 The lasse Asia and the lond of Histria; These ben Prestere Johanes londes. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 117 He schulde be cleped preester Iohn for per is no degre in þis world aboue þe degre of priesthode. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 246 Prestre Iohan [*Roxb.* xxix 132 Prestre Iohne] that is Emperour of the high Ynde. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 69 The londe of Prester Iohan. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 155 To reyd I begane The riotest ane ragment..Of all the mowis in this mold. .The horne and the hand staff, Prater John and Port Jaff. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Aa iij, The Souldan, priester Iohn & other Heathen princes. 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. i. 1 That in the East India were Christians, which were gouerned by a King of great power called Præsbiter Ioan. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 11 As for Prester Jacke, the Great Mogul, the Sophy of Persia, and the Great Turke, I can see them as often as I doe my Boy. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 495 ₱ 5 Not to mention whole Nations bordering on Prester-John's Country. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii IV. 597 The fame of *Prester* or *Presbyter* John has long amused the credulity of Europe.

(*b*) 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* 85 Bothe the Latyn chyrch & the Greke chyrche and pretour Iohns Chyrche to. 1554 W. PRAT *Africa* E ij, The kynge of Ethiope whiche we call pretian or prest John. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Preciosus Iohannes, otherwyse cauled Presbyter Iohannes, Emperour of many Chrystian nations in Ethiope. *Ibid.* 374 In the East syde of Afrike beneth the redde sea, dwelleth the greate and myghtye Emperour and Chrystian kynge Prester Johan, well knowen to the Portugales in theyr vyages to Calicut. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 b, The Prester Ian king of Ethyopia. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. (Hakl Soc.) I 34 The countrey of Prester John, which is called by them the countrey of Abexines. 1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 21 The emperour Prete Ianni hath two speciall princely names, to wit, Acegue and Neguz, a king. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 The great Christian of Æthiopia, vulgarly cald Prester, Precious, or Priest-Iohn. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 277 Like the mighty Prester John, Whose Person none dares look upon.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A ruler likened to Prester John; one who is supreme (in a particular sphere).

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 34 And fooles doe sit, More honored then the Prester Iohn of wit. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar All* v. i, Your Prester Johns of the East Indies.

c. *Heraldry.* (In the arms of the see of Chichester.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* IV. iv. (Roxb.) 287/1 (Coates of Bishopricks) He beareth Saphire, a Prester John or Presbyter John sitting on a tombstone, haueing in his left hand a Mound, and his right extended .. with a sword in his mouth..his is the Sea of Chichester. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Heraldry* 476 Azure, a Presbyter John hooded sitting on a tombstone.

Hence **Prester-Jo·hnian** *a. nonce-wd.*, of or pertaining to Prester John.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. iv, On them, a lay Of Prester-Johnian whispers.

‖ **Pre-ste·rnum, præste·rnum.** [f. PRE- A. 4 b + STERNUM.]

1. *Entom.* = PROSTERNUM.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 279 Pre-sternum dilated at its anterior extremity. 1836 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IV. 141 The præsternum forms a sort of chin-cloth anteriorly.

2. *Comp. Anat.* The front part of the sternum; the part corresponding to the first segment of the human sternum.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 399 The præsternum is the 'manubrium sterni' of human anatomy. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 35 The broad upper part to which the first rib is annexed is called the manubrium or pre-sternum.

Hence **Pre-ste·rnal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pre-sternum, as *pre-sternal bone*, *region*, etc.

1890 in WEBSTER.

Presthold, obs. form of PRIESTHOOD.

† **Pre·stial**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ME. *prest*, PRIEST *sb.* + -IAL.] Priestly.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. v. 450 In the lay parti of Goddis peple, and in the prestial parti of Goddis peple.

Prestidi·gital, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. after next and *digital.*] Light-fingered; practising sleight of hand.

1856 READE *Never Too Late* vi, The two hands he gathered coin with were Meadows and Crawley. The first his honest, hard-working hand—the second his three-fingered Jack, his prestidigital hand.

Prestidigitation (pre:stiˌdidʒitēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *prestidigitation*, f. as next: see -ATION.] Sleight of hand, legerdemain. Also *fig.*

1859 [see next]. 1862 *Leisure Hour* No. 542. 319 The real fact upon which all prestidigitation or quick finger conjuring depends, is the fact that human hands are quicker than human eyes. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* xi. 188 This sort of prestidigitation is a piece of tactics among the true drawing-room queens.

Prestidigitator (pre·stiˌdi·dʒiteⁱtər). Also in F. form ‖**prestidigitateur** (prestidigitatör). [ad. F. *prestidigitateur* (J. de Rovère, *a* 1830: see quot. 1859), f. *preste* nimble (ad. It. *presto*, L. *præstus*: see PRESTO) + L. *digit-us* a finger + *-ateur*, L. *-ator* agent-suffix: perh. suggested by F. *prestigiateur* PRESTIGIATOR, or due to a perverted derivation of it.] One who practises sleight of hand or legerdemain; a juggler, a conjurer; hence *fig.* a juggler with words, a trickster.

a 1843 in Southey *Comm. pl. Bk.* IV 603/1 De M. G. Ferizer the celebrated enchanter .. prestidigitateur, and author of several experiments adapted to public amusement. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* viii. 166 7 Jules de Rovere, the first to employ a title now generally given to fashionable conjurors One day the pompous title of '*Prestidigitateur*' was visible on an enormous poster, which also condescended to supply the derivation of this breath-stopping word, *presto digiti* (activity of the fingers). *Ibid.*, The learning of the conjuror—I beg pardon, prestidigitator. This word, as well as Prestidigitation, due to the same author, were soon seized upon by Jules de Rovère's rivals 1870 M D CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xvi. 201 Whether our young men should turn themselves into intellectual prestidigitateurs. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 392 A prestidigitator can work magic with his nimble fingers. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* June 877 The repeated successes of the prestidigitator who is at the head of its Government.

Hence **Prestidigitato·rial, Prestidi·gitatory** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to prestidigitation.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 312 Prestidigitatory elements of entertainment were not wanting. 1861 in *Daily Tel.* 22 Oct., He has managed his cards well if he has substituted prestidigitatorial feats for operatic.

Prestige (‖prestī·ʒ, pre·stidʒ). [a. F. *prestige* (16th c. in Littré) an illusion, esp. in pl. 'deceits, impostures, delusions, iugling or cousening tricks' (Cotgr.), in mod.F. illusion, magic, glamour, ad. L. *præstigium* a delusion, illusion, usually in pl. *præstigiæ*, illusions, juggler's tricks, for **præstrigium* f. *præstringĕre* to bind fast (*præstringere oculos* to blindfold, hence, to dazzle the eyes): see PRESTRINGE.]

†**1.** An illusion; a conjuring trick; a deception, an imposture. Usually *pl. Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr.], *Prestiges*.., deceits, impostures, delusions, cousening tricks. 1661 *Justiciary Rec.* (S. H. S.) I. 12 The Dittay does not condescend upon the Sorcery and prestiges whereby the Pannell did effectuat the particulars lybelled. 1753-4 WARBURTON *Princ. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. Wks 1788 V. 92 That faith..we are told, was founded on a rock, impregnable to the sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of imposture! [1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* vii 99 Prestige is simply *præstigium*, deceit; and surely that is a dangerous weapon for a true cause to use. 1881 FREEMAN in *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 228 *Prestige*, you know, I always like to have a pop at; I take it it has never lost its first meaning of conjuring tricks.]

2. *transf.* Blinding or dazzling influence; 'magic', glamour; influence or reputation derived from previous character, achievements, or associations, or esp. from past success. [So in mod.F.]

[1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 58 He [Napoleon] needed ..the dazzling blaze of decisive victory to renew the charm, or *prestige*, as he himself was wont to call it, once attached to his name and fortunes.] 1829 *Westm. Rev.* Oct 397 The pleasure of these people does not consist in acting upon their maxims of *ton* among themselves, but in the effect of them on the inferior world. Dissipate the *prestige*, and you deprive them of the delight. 1837 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administr.* I. Introd. 7 The *prestige* of the perfection of the law was unbroken. 1838 MILL *A. de Vigny* Diss. & Disc. (1859) I 316 The *prestige* with which he [Napoleon] overawed the world is the effect of stage-trick. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 201 Such is the prestige of broad cloth. 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 354 Had the *prestige* which hedges about a modern tragedy existed, nothing could have been done. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 216 The prestige of the gun with a savage is in his notion of its infallibility. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I 11 She [Elizabeth] comes to the throne with such a prestige as never sovereign came since the days when Isaiah sang his pæan over young Hezekiah's accession. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 66 Balliol. can set off a prestige of long standing against a deficiency in the stipend. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii, In 1861. the prestige of the mountains was rapidly declining. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim Homer* viii. 112 *Aidôs*..means honour, but never the base-born thing in these last times called *prestige*. 1898 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 9 May 8/6 People talk sometimes of prestige...I am not very fond of the word. What I understand by prestige is the consideration in which nations or individuals are held by their fellows.

† **Presti·giate**, *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* Also 8 præ-. [f. late L. *præstigiāre* (f. *præstigium*: see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To deceive by jugglery or as by magic; to delude. Hence † **Presti·giated** deluded, † **Presti·giating** deluding, *ppl. adjs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17 To take Christ as himselfe hath revealed himselfe in his Gospel, and not as the Divell presents him to prestigiated phansies. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 229 Præstigiating and ensnaring Arians.

Prestigia·tion. Now *rare.* Also 7 præ-. [n. of action from L. *præstigiāre*: see prec.] The practice of juggling, sorcery, or magic; deception or delusion by such practice; conjuring.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 83 Least thei might..bee envegeled with the sorceres and prestigiation of devils. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. xviii. 37 Examples ..of fascinations, incantations, prestigiations, of philtres, spells, charmes, sorceries, characters and such like. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 338 If such a thing come to pass by the Devil's mists and devices, then it is præstigiation or delusion. 1885 *St. James' Gaz.* 20 June, At Piccadilly Hall .. To-day. Séances of Prestigiation, Mesmerism, and Thought Transmission.

Prestigiator (presti·dʒiˌeⁱtər). Also 8 præ-. [a. L. *præstigiātor*, agent-n. f. *præstigiāre*: see PRESTIGIATE. So F. *prestigiateur* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] One who practises 'prestigiation'; a juggler, a conjurer; † a cheat.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II vi §7 (1634) 270 Prestigiators are such as dazell men's eyes, and make them seeme to see what they see not. 1660 H. MORE *Myst Godl* IV III 105 This cunning Prestigiator took the advantage of so high a place to set off his Representations the more lively. 1784 J. WHITE *Bampton Lect.* iii. 141 Augustus had published very rigorous edicts against the whole race of Prestigiators. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* (1885) 74 The coin which the prestigiator shows is not the first shilling at all.

† **Presti·giatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *præstigiātor*: see prec. and -ORY 2.] Practising 'prestigiation'; juggling, conjuring; deceptive, delusive.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl* 66 Hypocriticall subornations, in some like prestigiatory, and sophisticall veine. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xx. 283 Wicked spirits deal onely in petty, low and useless prestigiatory tricks. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 204 By that κλεψωκια, or Prestigiatory art or faculty of these ludicrous Dæmons

† **Presti·gion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. late L. *præstigium* a delusion, illusion, trick (see PRESTIGE) + -ION.] = PRESTIGIATION.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. Comm. 610 Simon Magus.. after all his cheating, jugling and prestigion (if I may so call it),..at the prayers of St Peter his spells failed. 1637 — *London's Mirr.* Wks. 1871 IV. 314 Pride, Arrogance, Sloath, Vanity, Prestigion.

Prestigious (presti·dʒəs), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 præ-. [ad. late L. *præstigiōsus* full of tricks, deceitful, f. *præstigi-um* PRESTIGE + -OUS. So F. *prestigieux* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) illusive, using charms.] Practising juggling or legerdemain; of the nature of or characterized by juggling or magic; cheating, deluding, deceitful; deceptive, illusory.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 48 b, Ashamed are not these prestygiouse Papystes, to vtter it in their storyes and reade it in their Sayntes legendes. 1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 195 That inchantresse..by prestigious trickes in sorcerie, Has raiz'd a base impostor. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II 116 As in the Mines prestigious Spirits lurk, And while the Miners sleep, seem hard at work. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent* May 771 The prestigious influence which turned the heads and perverted the hearts of the Byrons and the Hazlitts of his day. 1887 T. CHILD in *Contemp. Rev.* May 713 The grandiose language, the ringing rhymes, and the prestigious metaphors.

Hence **Presti·giously** *adv.*; **Presti·giousness.**

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 208 He ..that was prestigiously besieged, and inuisibly vndermined with that weapon of weapons. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc* 115 There is nothing but præstigiousnesse of Forme, End, Effect. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq* 437 Their being able to make a consecrated wafer appear to be the very Body and Person of Christ is such a piece of prestigiousness as has no parellel. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxv. 459 We cannot be so prestigiously Impudent, as to pretend to the World. that these our Pills will Cure all diseases.

† **Pre·stigy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 **præstigie.** [ad. L. *præstigium*: see PRESTIGE.] ? = PRESTIGE I.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 250 They committed it, to nurse, to a prodigious hagge that hight praestigie.

Prestimony (pre·stimoni). *Canon Law.* Also 8 præ-. [ad. F. *prestimonie* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *præstimōnium* (781 in Du Cange), f. L. *præstāre* to furnish, etc.: see PRESTATION and -MONY.] (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Prestimony*, *Præstimonia*, in the canon law, a term about which authors are much divided... Upon the whole, the surest opinion seems to be this, that præstimony is a fund or revenue appropriated by the founder for the subsistence of a priest, without being erected into any title or benefice, chapel, prebend, or priory. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts

Hence **Prestimonial** (-mōᵘ·niăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to prestimony.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xx. 332 Some simple Benefices, also Donatives, or Prestimonial Portions, as they are called.

Prestinate, obs. form of PRISTINATE.

‖**Prestissimo** (presti·ssimo), *a.*, *adv.*, *sb. Mus.* [It. *prestissimo*, superl. of *presto* adj. and adv.: see PRESTO.] A musical direction indicating very rapid performance: Very quick, very fast; as *sb.* a very quick piece or movement. Hence *transf.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks.*, *Prestissimo*, is Extream Fast or Quick. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* lxiv, At the report of the pistol, the. choristers struck up prestissimo with their feet. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* ii, Angus had naturally taken the time of life's march prestissimo. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 3/1 Our opponents' totals of 388 and 351 must seem big enough in England, but out here on these prestissimo wickets they are really nothing like so formidable as they look.

†Pre·stly, *adv. Obs.* Also 4–5 **pristly, prystly,** 6 **preastly.** [f. PREST *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Readily, quickly, promptly, immediately.

1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Þe ournemens of boysamnesse byeþ zeuen, þet ys, þet me bouje prestliche, gledliche, simpleliche, klenliche, generalliche, zuyftliche, and wiluolliche. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1146 Bobe partijes prestly a-paraylde hem. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2762 He flenges to syr Florent, and prystly he kryes,—'Why flees thow, falls knyghte? þe fende hafe þi saule!' *c* 1420 *Avow Arth.* xix, He prekit oute prestely. 15.. *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 451 They preced prestly into the hall. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 189 b, His speciall great strength. was preastly and readily shewed foorth at the houre of his death. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* ciii. 288 His sauing helth comth prestly on To ryd thy life from peryls all.

2. Eagerly, urgently, earnestly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 230 Viff þu puttes þe pristly þis point for to do. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 253 Now pray you prestly on every side To God omnipotent. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. x, The heart, the heart-bloud, brains fleet aire, hot fire To be the thing that they so prestly sought, Some have defin'd.

Prest-money, earlier form of PRESS-MONEY.

†Pre·stness. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PREST *a.* + -NESS.] Readiness, preparedness.

1582 LD. BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. III. 100, I was glad to perceaue your prestnes to enter into Scotland.

‖ **Presto** (pre·stō), *a.*1, *adv.*1, *sb.*1 *Music.* [It. *presto* quick, quickly (*tempo presto* quick time): – late L. *præst-us*, f. earlier *præstō* adv., at hand, ready, in med.L., prompt, quick: see PREST *a.*]

A. *adj.* or *adv.* A direction indicating rapid performance: In quick time; fast.

1683 PURCELL *Sonnatas in III Parts* Pref., The English Practitioner..will find a few terms of art, perhaps unusual to him, the chief of which are *Presto.* 1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks., Presto Presto,* or *Piu Presto,* very Fast or Quick. *Ibid., Men Presto,* not too Quick; or not quite So Quick. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Expression* 107 The words *Andante, Presto, Allegro,* &c. are differently apply'd in the different kinds of Music. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T., Presto,* fast.

B. as *sb.* A movement or piece in quick time.

1869 *Athenæum* 20 Nov., The final *presto* was a miracle of consentaneousness, the rapidity of the movement never interfering with the distribution of light and shade. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 394 How the presto flew as though all the winds were behind it.

Presto (pre·stō), *adv.*2, *a.*2, *sb.*2 [a. It. *presto* adj. and adv., quick, quickly: the same word as prec., but the two uses are unconnected in Eng.]

A. *adv.* (*interj.*) Quickly, immediately, at once; used by conjurers and jugglers in various phrases of command, esp. *Presto, be gone, Hey presto, pass,* etc.; hence, = immediately, forthwith, instanter. Also interjectionally: see quots. 1821, 1892.

1598–9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. i, Presto, Go to, a word to the wise; away, fly, vanish! 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 47 Crying out *Presto,* bee gone,.. hee flies away in the ayre. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Presto* .., a word used by Juglers, in their *Hocus Pocus* tricks. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 89 Hey Jingo, Sirs! What's this? 'tis Bread you see; Presto be gone! 'tis now a Deity. 1721 SWIFT *South Sea* Wks. 1755 III. II. 132 Put in your money fairly told; Presto be gone—'Tis here again. 1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* lxxviii, The moment that you had pronounced him one, Presto! his face changed, and he was another. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iii, Hey, presto,—quick, while we turn in to wash our hands. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 72 You pressed a bell, the boy appeared with his lift, and, presto! you are in the street again.

B. as *sb.* An exclamation of 'presto!'

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* III. i. (1647) 83, 1 *B.* Cloakes? looke about ye boys. mine's gone. 2 *B.* A —— juggle 'em! [Pox] o' their Prestoes: mine's gone too. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xvi. 185 Neither .. a spirit, that will be conjured down by a charm, or with a Presto driven away.

C. *adj.* or *attrib.* At hand, in readiness; active, ready, rapid, quick, instantaneous; of the nature of a magical transformation; juggling.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 100 Upon the hearing of which watchword they were to be presto and at Hand to execute their dumbe commands. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 80 Instantaneously she betook herself to presto-prayer. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* (1832) 285 There is no hocus pocus .., no presto movements. 1877 *Paperhanger, Painter, Grainer,* etc. 107 The presto system [of graining] is very useful where work is required to be done out of hand, as it may be varnished almost immediately.

Hence **Pre·sto** *v. trans.*, to convey or transfer instantaneously, by or as by magic; to conjure.

1831 *Examiner* 92/2 The man of magic must have 'prestoed' the watch into his own pocket. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 19 The latter, by a process of etymological conjuring..have sought to presto *thunnus* out of *tannim.*

Prestod, obs. form of PRIESTHOOD.

†Pre·stolate, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *prestoler* (Rabelais), ad. L. *præstōlāri* to stand ready for, wait for: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To await.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. 31 We prestolate the coming of the Tabellaries [orig. *prestolans les tabellaires à venir*] from the Penates and patriotick Lares.

‖ Prestomium, præ- (prɪstō·mĭŏm). [mod.L., f. PRE- B. 3 + Gr. *στόμιον*, dim. of *στόμα* mouth.] The anterior segment of the head of an annelid, bearing the eyes and tentacles. Hence **Presto·mial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the prestomium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 232 The peristomium and the praestomium together are ordinarily confounded under the common term of 'head'. *Ibid.*, The praestomial tentacle is similar in structure to an ordinary cirrus.

†Prestri·ction. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *præstrictiōn-em* binding fast, n. of action f. *præstringĕre*: see next.] The binding or tying up of the eyes; blindfolding, blinding.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 213 Boast not of your eyes, 'tis fear'd you have Balaams disease, a pearle in your eye, Mammons Præstriction.

†Prestri·ngе, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præstringĕre* to bind fast, also to touch upon, mention, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *stringĕre* to draw tight, to touch.] *trans.* To touch upon, mention, refer to.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. iii. (1713) 294 The greatest Wits of the World have been such Persons as you seem so freely to prestringe.

Prest sail = PRESS of sail: see PRESS *sb.*1 9.

Pre-study: see PRE- A. 1. **Prestwoode,** obs. form of PRIESTHOOD. **Presubsistent, Presubterminal:** see PRE- A. 3, B. 3.

Presul (prī·sŏl). *rare.* [a. L. *præsul* a dancer in public, the leader of the *Salii* (dancing priests), hence in late L., a president, in med.L., a prelate, bishop, f. **præsilīre, præsult-um,* to dance before others, f. *præ* before, in front + *salīre* to leap, dance.] A prelate, a bishop. Hence **Pre·sulate,** the tenure of office of a 'presul'.

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 42 For bisshopes yblessed þei bereth many names, *Presul* and *pontifex* and *metropolitanus.*] 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 885 These are called both bishops, chiefe priests, and presuls. 1853 J. STEVENSON *Hist. Wks. Bede* 431 *note,* Upon which day Deusdedit..commenced the tenth year of his presulate.

‖ **Presu·ltor.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 præ-. [Late L. *præsultor* one who dances before others, agent-n. f. **præsilīre*: see prec.] One who leads the dance.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 397 In the world, God, as the Coryphæus, the Præcentor and Præsultor, beginning the Dance and Musick, the Stars and Heavens move round after him according to those numbers and measures, which he prescribes them, all together making up one most excellent Harmony.

†Presu·ltory, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. after DESULTORY: see PRE- A. and prec.] Characterized by leaping forward, presumptuous.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 147 Betwixt the desultory levity of an indifferent casuality and the presultory temerity of an urging and inevitable necessity.

Presumable (prɪzi·ūmăb'l), *a.* [f PRESUME *v.* + -ABLE; so F. *présumable* (16th c. in Godef.)]

1. Capable of being presumed or taken for granted; probable, likely.

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. viii. Wks. 1727 II. 380 Which Corruption of Nature, that they may retain .. I think is very presumable. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. i. 5 Supposing myself to consist of soul and body, 'tis fairly presumable that 'tis my soul that thinks. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 145 No other presumable mark of violence was seen.

2. To be expected or counted on beforehand.

1825 LAMB *Let. to Old Gentleman,* Whether a person.. of sixty-three. may hope to arrive, within a presumable number of years, at..the character of a learned man. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xix. 435 The abrupt return of Philip Augustus..compromised the presumable results of the third crusade.

Presu·mably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. With presumption or taking of things for granted without examination. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 34 Authors presumably writing by common places, wherein for many yeares promiscuously amassing all that makes for their subject.

2. Qualifying a statement: As one may presume or reasonably suppose; by presumption or supposition; probably.

1846 POE *Kirkland* Wks. 1864 III. 38 A journal exclusively devoted to foreign concerns, and therefore presumably imbued with something of a cosmopolitan spirit. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1257 Where all presumably is peace and joy. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* I. 2 The little household was presumably a very quiet one. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times* LXXIX. 195/1 A vendor is presumably aware of the nature of his title.

†Presu·mant, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *présumant,* pres. pple. of *présumer* to PRESUME] Presuming, presumptuous.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 318 If his Maiestie permit it to passe currant without due punishment inflicted vpon the presumant scribe [Father Parsons]. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf* 66 This great auctority, which this presumant Scribe tooke vpon him, made him no little prowd.

Hence **†Presu·mantly** (in MS. *presumatlye*) *adv.*, presumingly, presumptuously.

c 1536 in Furniv. *Balladsfr. MSS.* (1872) I. 411 She spake þe wordes presumatlye, & sayd, 'ye Byrdes, behold & se! Do nat gruge, for þis wyll hyt be: Suche ys my fortune.'

†Presu·me, *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] The act of presuming.

1. Anticipation, expectation.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Pr Sw.*) XXXIII, Thir small birdis. lichtit doun, Bot of the nettis na presume thay had.

2. Presumption, audacity; an instance of this.

1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue Death Sir F. Walsingham* 360 Ah but my Muse begins to tremble at my great presume. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 2 Praying your gracious Indulgence for my rude Presume. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 495 When their cur-like presumes More urged the more forborne.

Presume (prɪzi·ūm), *v.* Also 4 **-sewme, -sum,** *Sc.* **pressume,** 6 **preswme,** *Sc.* **presome,** 7 **præsume.** [a. F. *présumer* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *præsūm-ĕre* to take before, anticipate, in late L. to take for granted, assume, suppose, dare; f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *sūmĕre* to take.]

†1. *trans.* To take possession of without right; to usurp, seize. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Þe pope mai not opinlier telle þat he is Antecrist þan for to putte many mennis lyves for þis office þat he presumeþ. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Kinadius..presumede alle the grownde [orig. *terram omnem usurpavit*].

2. To take upon oneself, undertake without adequate authority or permission; to venture upon.

a. with simple object.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 76 þei ben contrarie to alle þes newe ordris þat ben presumed ageins Crist. 14 *Rude Syon Monast.* liii in *Collect. Topogr.* (1834) I. 31 If any haue desire to lyghe in her cowle, none schal presume thys, withe oute special licence of the abbes. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 7 Late none presume nothynge of hym selfe. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Evill disposed persons, presumynge wilfullye and obstynatlye the violation and breach of the saide Acte. 1669 LD. CHANCELLOR in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 13, I had not presumed so much but that I have heard my Lorde off Rutland say [etc.]. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 10 July, Hopes of excellence which I once presumed, and never have attained. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 459 One..whose powers, Presuming an attempt not less sublime, Pant [etc.].

b. with *inf.* To be so presumptuous as; to take the liberty; to venture, dare (*to do* something).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 572 [The King] swour that he suld wengeance ta Off that bowys, that presumyt swa Agayns him to brawle or rys. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii (*Andreas*) 822 Fore he be cause of cowatice, pressumyt sik a man to sla. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 43 He [Uzziah] presumed to do upon him the prestis stole. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* We do not presume to come to this thy table (o mercifull lord) trusting in our owne righteousnes, but [etc.]. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* To Rdr., Yet dare I presume to present thee with the true relation. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 1 Know then thyself, presume not God to scan. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* V. May I presume to ask what has interested you thus in her favour? 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxiii. 517 To his mind, it was.. intolerable that historians should presume to sit in judgment on the actions of kings.

†c. Also *presume oneself, presume upon oneself,* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 78 (Harl. MS.) O! rybawde, whi hast þou presumyd thi self for to sey that þou were emperour? 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 108/2 Who so ever presume opon hym or thaime, to accept or occupie the saide Office of Sherreff, by vertue of such Grauntes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 275 Noon ought to presume himself to take eny thinge of the armes of an other.

†d. *refl.* To set oneself up, be presumptuous.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 21 Presumynge of thi silfe and veynlikynge of thi silfe of eny thynge that God hath sent the bodili or gostely.

†3. *trans.* (with *inf.* or *cl.*) To profess, pretend, make pretension. Also *presume upon oneself* (quot. 1470).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. i. 76, I wille my self assaye.., not presumynge vpon my self that I am the best knyghte. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* III. xiii. (1568) 22 The prince whiche is vertuous, and presumethe to be a christian, .. oughte to considre what losse or profyte will ensue thereof. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 62 If a man did narowly examin ye vyces of many, which presume to bee very vertuous. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 51 Those who will not presume to bee able to doe anie thing, knowe how to doe most thinges, and those who take upon them to knowe all thinges, are those which commonlie knowe nothing at all. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 279 Although he much presumed to be an astrologer or diviner, himselfe.

†b. *intr. Presume of.* to lay claim to presumptuously, pretend to. *Obs rare*—1.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 31, I will not presume of muche knowledge in these tounges.

4. *trans.* To assume or take for granted; to presuppose; to anticipate, count upon, expect (in earliest instances with the notion of over-confidence). *spec.* in *Law.* To take as proved until evidence to the contrary is forthcoming. **a.** with inf., obj. clause or obj. and compl.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 108 Þe cardinales atte Courte þat .. power presumed in hem a Pope to make. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 259 A ful greet fool is any conseillour.. That dar presume, or elles thenken it That his conseil sholde passe his lordes wit. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 227 Fra tyme a man be ressavit in service he is presumyt ay to be servand quhill he be releschit of his service. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 121 That, by the law ys presupposyd and vtturly presumyd to be truth. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* VI. xiii. 223 Some are of opinion, that euery man is presumed to liue till he be an hundred yeares old. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 304 The proposition presumes, that one of the three must be indured, and no more but one of them. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 236 Elizabeth, we may presume, did not wish that the proposal should be received in any other manner. 1805 E. H. EAST *Reports* VI. 82 At any time beyond the first seven years they might fairly presume him dead. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 20 Cicero in one of his letters to Atticus presumes that he would not care to have any from Britain.

b. with simple object.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 343 Hir Majestie nevir presumit alteratioun of the guid and quiet estait of the

commoun weill. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 131 We cannot presume the existence of this animall, nor dare we affirme there is any Phænix in Nature. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. i. 19 Kind and merciful men always presume the best. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 412 Until a writ of seisin is awarded, executed, and returned, (all which must appear upon record, and cannot be presumed). **1871** SIR W. M. JAMES in *Law Rep.* 6 Chanc. App. 357 Death is presumed from the person not being heard of for seven years.

5. *intr.* To act or proceed on the assumption of right or permission; to be presumptuous, take liberties. Often *presume on, upon* († *of*): to act presumptuously on the strength of, to rely upon as a pretext for presumption; also in neutral sense, to take advantage of.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 37 To be coupled to so hihe astate, I am unable, I am not apt thereto, So to presume. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 246 Presume not too much of the curtesies of those. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 16 The Catholique King knowing the Portugals to presume beyond their strength. **1683** D. A *Art Converse* 6 If they presume too much upon their nobility. *a* **1708** BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 250 To take no care, is to presume upon providence. **1797** GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 106 Ignorance will presume, and its presumption will be chastised. **1877** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. App. 785 Lest other strangers should venture to presume on their kindred with Kings. **1885** [see PRESS *v.*[1] 16].

6. *intr.* To press forward presumptuously; to advance or make one's way over-confidently into an unwarranted position or place; to aspire presumptuously; to presume to go. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c **1430** *Freemasonry* 717 Presume not to hye for nothynge, For thyn hye blod, ny thy comynge. **1565** STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 159, I straightly chardged him not to presume to that mynisterie which he could not do accordingly. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 13 Up led by thee, Into the Heaven of Heavens I have presumed, An earthly guest. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 31 If my Wishes have presum'd too high.

7. *Presume on, upon,* († *of*): to rely upon, count upon, take for granted; to form expectations of, look for. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCI. ii, [Thou shalt] on his truth noe lesse presume, Then most in shield affy. **1597** J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 46 Some haue presumed, by coniecture, vpon his going to Tarshish, and fleeing from the face of the Lord. **1608** DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix–x. 125 They presumed of peace and safety, and so their destruction commeth suddenly without resistance. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 27 July, How uncertain our lives are, and how little to be presumed of. **1688** *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 107 Upon which accounts I shall presume on you. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 202 These could not be presumed upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter. **1803** *Forest of Hohenelbe* I. 9, I was not to presume on any further favours.

Presumed (prǐziū·md), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Assumed before or without proof; taken for granted; anticipated, expected.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lx. § 6 As there is in their Christian Parents and in the Church of God a presumed desire that the Sacrament of Baptisme might be given them. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE (*title*) Pseudodoxia Epidemica: or Enquiries into Very many received Tenents, And commonly presumed Truths. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 169 The unpopularity..of Jaffier's administration, and the presumed weakness of his government.

Presumedly (prǐziū·mėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] As is or may be presumed; supposedly.

1869 *Daily News* 11 June, The majority..of presumedly educated people. **1885** J. PAYN *Luck Darrells* ii, The cab was..presumedly within a few doors of her destination. **1895** SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* III. i. 29 Take the synoptical account..as presumedly the earlier.

Presumer (prǐziū·məɹ). [f. PRESUME *v.* + -ER[1].] One who presumes.

1. A presumptuous person.

1509 FISHER *Serm.* Wks. (1876) 270 Of such presumers scante one amonges a thousande cometh vnto this grace. **1645** MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 345 An illiterat, and arrogant presumer in that which hee understands not. **1791** PAINE *Rights of Man* II. iv. (1792) 55 Mr. Burke is such a bold presumer. **1845** MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* viii, The broad, vulgar, pompous presumer who dared to tattle of 'his family'.

2. One who assumes or takes something for granted, without proof.

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* iii. Wks. 1727 II. 462 He must pass for an admirable Presumer, who seriously affirms that it is presumable that all those who conform to the National Religion where it is true, do so understand, believe and practice it, as to be in the way of Salvation. **1708** H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 152 The Question..whether the Mistakes be such as the Presumer takes them to be.

Presu·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. PRESUME *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PRESUME; presumption.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 172 By the transgression of Adam, whose haughtie presuming..thought to be as Thy selfe. *a* **1694** TILLOTSON *Serm. Eph. iv.* 29 Wks. 1717 II. 396 An affront to modest Company, and a rude presuming upon their approbation. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxiv. 6 Ere you suffer his alien arm's presuming.

Presu·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. PRESUME *v.* + -ING[2].] That presumes; presumptuous, arrogant.

1604 *Supplic. Jas. I* in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 50 The Puritan as he increaseth daily above the Protestant in number, so is he of a more presuming..disposition and zeal. **1676** DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Epil. 42 He more fears (like a presuming Man) Their votes who cannot judge, than theirs who can. **1859** MILL *Liberty* iv. 139 If one person could honestly point out to another that he thinks him in fault, without being considered unmannerly or presuming.

Hence **Presu·mingly** *adv.*, presumptuously.

1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 697 Grant that I may not bee presuminglie secure touching mine owne estate. **1852** *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 515 And thus may'st thou..meet the Fate thou can'st not see, In hope, but not presumingly.

† **Presu·mpted,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *præsumpt-us*, pa. pple. of *præsūmĕre* (see next) + -ED[1].] Made or done presumptuously.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 106 b, Neither is it a poynte of infidelyte against God, in them whych hath..dampnably vowed, not yet a goynge backe from a godly purpose [to break a vow], the vowe beynge presumted, dyssembled, and fayned.

Presumption (prǐzʊ·mᵖʃən). Forms: 3 presumciun, 4 -sumpciun, 4– presumption; also 4–5 -som(p)cion, -sumpsion(e, 4–6 -cio(u)n(e, -cyon, 5 -sumcyoun(e, -sumpscione, 6 *Sc.* -tioun, 7 -sumtion; 7 præ-. [ME. a. OF. *presumpcion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *presompcion*, mod.F. *présomption* = Sp. *presuncion*, It. *presunzione*, ad. L. *præsumptiōn-em* a taking beforehand, anticipation, in late L. confidence, audacity, n. of action f. *præsūmĕre* to PRESUME.]

† **1.** Seizure and occupation without right; usurpation; presumptuous assumption (*of* an office): cf. PRESUME *v.* 3 b. *Obs. rare.*

[?*a* **1135** *Leges Henrici I*, c. 10 § 1 (Schmid 442) Praemeditatus assultus; robaria, stretbreche; praesumptio terrae vel pecuniae regis.] **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 So that peple, of robbers made inhabitatores, occupiede the northe partes of Briteyne thro presumpcion. *Ibid.* VII. 181 Stigandus..entrede the seete of Wynchestre by presumpcion and supportacion [L. *Wyntoniensem sedem invaserat*]. **1565** HARDING *Confut. Apol.* VI. xix. 333 In their presumption of that office they are not duly called vnto. **1809–10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1844) I. 34 An office which cannot be procured gratis. The industry, necessary for the due exercise of its functions, is its purchase-money: and the absence..of the same..implies a presumption in the literal sense of the word.

2. The taking upon oneself of more than is warranted by one's position, right, or (formerly) ability; forward or over-confident opinion or conduct; arrogance, pride, effrontery, assurance.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 208 Nis hit þe spece of prude þet ich cleopede presumciun. **1340** *Ayenb.* 17 Þe þridde [boȝ of prede is] ouerweninge þet we clepeþ presumcion. **1395** PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 131 To compel alle cristen men to believe ech determination of the church of Rome is a blinde and open presumption of Lucifer and antichrist. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 78 (Add. MS.) Thou shalt go to my lord, and there thou shalt aunswere of thyn presumpscion. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vi. 7 God smote him there because of his presumpcion, so that he dyed there besyde the Arke of God. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 154 But most it is presumption in vs, when The help of heauen we count the act of men. **1789** BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 544 It would be great presumption in me to attempt a reply. **1875** MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 107 Presumption is a confidence founded upon ourselves.

3. The assuming or taking of something for granted; also, that which is presumed or assumed to be, or to be true, on probable evidence; a belief deduced from facts or experience; assumption, assumed probability, supposition, expectation.

13.. *Cursor M.* 27800 (Cott.) O þis bicums presumpcion, Þat es hoping of vnreson. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 42 Þei puyteþ forþ presumpciun to preue þe soþe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 440 By certeyne presumpcions and coniectynges I holde and bileeue that God..hath suffred this bityde by Iuste cause resonable. **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 981/1 A man may sometime be so suspecte of felony by reason of sore presumpcions, that though no man saw hym doe it..yet may he be founden giltye of it. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 Others haue done the contrary, rather vpon a presumption then any reason which they haue to doe so. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 230 They ..never order any to be tortured, but upon very great presumptions. **1747** GOULD *Eng. Ants* 53 It will be proper to shew on what Presumptions it is grounded. **1838** DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 91 We do not know the contents of the urn, but only the result of a certain number of drawings, from which we can draw presumptions..about the whole contents. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xxi II. 160 The presumptions are all against it. **1881** WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 8 The presumption that a relatively late text is likely to be a relatively corrupt text.

b. *spec.* in *Law. Presumption of fact*: the inference of a fact not certainly known, from known facts. *Presumption of law*: (*a*) the assumption of the truth of anything until the contrary is proved; (*b*) an inference established by the law as universally applicable to certain circumstances.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I v. (1636) 25 So great a perturbation of the judgment and reason as in presumption of law mans nature cannot overcome. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ix. 146 Having sown the land, which is for the good of the public, upon a reasonable presumption, the law will not suffer him to be a loser by it. **1844** GREENLEAF *Law Evid.* I. iv. § 14. 75 Presumptions of Law consist of those rules, which, in certain cases, either forbid or dispense with any ulterior inquiry. **1877** WHARTON *Law Evid.* II. § 1226. 440 A presumption of fact is a logical argument from a fact to a fact; or..it is an argument which infers a fact otherwise doubtful, from a fact which is proved. **1895** *Pitt-Taylor's Law Evid.* (ed. 9) I. v. 69 Presumptive evidence is usually divided into two branches, namely, *presumptions of law*, and *presumptions of fact.* Presumptions of law consist of those rules, which, in certain cases, either forbid or dispense with any ulterior inquiry. Presumptions of law are sub-divided into two classes, namely, *conclusive* and *disputable.*

4. A ground or reason for presuming or believing; presumptive evidence.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 13 If you will now aske me what presumption I haue then to charge him more then another..I will answere you. **1658** BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* v. 132 If the strongest presumtion in the world may have any place. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1820) 239 The presumption is strongly against them. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iv. § 81. 323 There seems strong internal presumption against the authenticity of these epistles. **1880** CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Apr. 614 The presumption is altogether very strong, that these vast masses have originally formed part of a great ice-sheet, formed by the cumulative pressure of successive snow-falls.

† **Presu·mptious,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -tius, 5–6 -teous, 6 -tiouse, presumtious. [ME. a. OF. *presoncieus* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *præsumptiōsus* (5th c.), f. *præsumptiōn-em* PRESUMPTION: see -IOUS; cf. the less regular PRESUMPTUOUS.] = PRESUMPTUOUS *a.* 1. (In quot. 1596 as *adv.*)

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 3847 Machaon the mody kyng was.. Proude & presumptius, prouyt of wille. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 Princis..becummis ambitius ande presumpteous, throucht grite superfluite of velthe. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 227/32 Presumptiouse, *præsumptuosus.* **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) 71 Mair arrogantlie, presumpteous, and mair proudlie, than was decent. *a* **1607** SIR E. DYER *Writ.* (1872) 39 Presumptious eye, to gaze on Phillis face. **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 81. 108 People desperately presumptious both to abuse themselves and me. **1815** *Zeluca* II. 248 The growth of presumptious hopes.

Hence † **Presu·mptiously** *adv.*; † **Presu·mptiousness.**

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lx, Thou..*Presumpteouslie.. My Lady heir blasphemit in thy rime. **1512** *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, Presumtiously contrary to the lawes of Gode and all holy Churche. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 337/2 That he carry not himself proudly or presumptiously. **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 87. 122 Some that have used it presumptiously. **1550** VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 91 He receiveth..the sacrament ..too the condemnatyon of hys *presumptiousnes.

Presumptive (prǐzʊ·mᵖtiv), *a.* [a. F. *présomptif, -ive* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also obs. *presumptif*, ad. late L. *præsumptīvus* (Priscian), f. *præsumpt-*, ppl. stem of *præsūmĕre* to PRESUME: see -IVE.]

1. = PRESUMPTUOUS 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxvii, To keepe his forwardnes Backe from presumptiue pressing. **16..** BROWN (J.), There being two opinions repugnant to each another, it may not be presumptive or sceptical to doubt of both. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 418 Your presumptive emulation in a much more interesting affair. **1816** J. EVANS in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 124 Having so far proceeded in a strain of dictatorship, that some..may deem altogether presumptive. **1883** SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* I. IV. xxvi. 254 He protested in presumptive modesty, when Christ would wash his feet.

2. Giving reasonable grounds for presumption or belief; warranting inferences.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 174 Quhilk claus is adjectit to mak the mair cleir probatioun presumptive. **1685** 6 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 87 The evidences against him were very many, and the circumstances very numerous and presumptive. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiii. 197 The presumptive evidence of that right is strongly in favour of his antagonist. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1028 That will be presumptive against him, that he made that return, unless he shews the contrary. **1836–9** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, First of May*, This is strong presumptive evidence, but we have positive proof—the evidence of our own senses. **1895** [see PRESUMPTION 3 b].

3. Based on presumption or inference; presumed, inferred. *Heir presumptive*: see HEIR *sb.* 1 b.

1628, 1683, 1875 Presumptive heir, etc. [see HEIR *sb.* 1 b]. **1673** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 89 This estate, wherein I have a reall & presumptive, tho' not a present or a certain interest. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, The case of Effie.. Deans..is one of those cases of murder presumptive. *a* **1854** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. (1855) 289 The Duke of York being the heir presumptive. **1858** SEARS *Athan.* II. xii. 249 Immortality is not made presumptive, as a conclusion hanging on the last link of a syllogism, but its giant glories are disclosed. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 4. 635 As the King was childless..Mary was presumptive heiress of the Crown.

Presu·mptively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By presumption or inference; presumably.

a **1677** BARROW *Unity of Church* (1680) 14 Presumptively every member of this [society] doth pass for a member of the other. **1771** BURKE *Powers of Juries* Wks. 1812 V. 402 When he who could read and write was presumptively a person in Holy Orders, libels could not be general or dangerous. **1885** LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 647 The furniture of an hotel is not presumptively the property of the person who is occupying the hotel.

† **Presu·mptorily,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *præsumptōriē* adv., from *præsumptōrius* adj. (rare), presumptuous: see -ORY[2] and -LY[2].] = PRESUMPTUOUSLY.

1681 in *Savile Corr.* (Camden) 234, I durst not presumptorily undertake..that whatever stock of that kind [tin at Marseilles] they should carry over should bee safe.

† **Presumptuo·sity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 presomtweste. [a. obs. F. *presomptuouseté, -osité* (15th c. in Godefroy): see next and -ITY.] Usurpation; = PRESUMPTION 1.

c **1450** LOVELICH *Grail* I. 340 But now knowe I wel that thilke same se, That I Inne sat be presomtweste, It Is that same seye to mene Wher as God to his disciples Made his Sene.

Presumptuous (prĭzʌ'mptiuəs), *a.* Also 4 **-somptuose**, 5 **-sumptuose**, **(-suis)**, 5–6 **-tuouse**, **-tuows**(e. [a. OF. *presuntuex* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *presumptuoux*, mod.F. *présomptueux*, ad. L. *præsumptuōsus*, late variant of the regular *præsumptiōsus* PRESUMPTIOUS, perh. influenced by *sumptuōsus*, f. *sumptus* (*u*-stem).]

1. Characterized by presumption in opinion or conduct; unduly confident or bold; arrogant, presuming; forward, impertinent.

c 1350 *Medit. de Passione Dom.* in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 92 Neuere to be presumptuous ne proud of þi 3iftis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Presumptuowse, or bolde, or malapert (*P.* ouer bolde), *presumptuosus*. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 84 Suppose a knycht wald be.. sa presumptuous that he wald assaile ane hundreth knychtis him allane. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* vii. 20 A mouth speakynge presumptuous thinges. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i 157 'Tis not thy Southerne power.. Which makes thee thus presumptuous and prowd. 1635 QUARLES *Embl., Hieroglyph* i, That glorious, that presumptuous thing, call'd man. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 108 Such persons..if not well regulated become scornful and presumptuous. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer* II. v. 82 Narvaez, no less brave in action than presumptuous in conduct, armed himself in haste. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi, The tower which builders vain Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 209 It is almost as presumptuous to think you can do nothing as to think you can do everything.

†**2.** = PRESUMPTIVE 2. *Obs. rare.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 226 A number of presumptuous likelihoods and conjectures, to make it appear she was privy to the Murther. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 285 Suspected of being poisoned; the Symptoms being very presumptuous.

†**3.** That assumes beforehand; anticipative. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. (But referred by Puttenham to sense 1.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 This figure was called the *presumptuous*. I will also call him the figure of *presupposall* or the *preuenter*. [*Marginal note*: *Procatalepsis*, or the presumptuous, otherwise the figure of Presupposall.]

Presu'mptuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a presumptuous manner; with presumption; with overweening self-confidence or forwardness.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XII 8 Þou woldest konne þat I can and carpen hit after. Presumptuowsly, parauenture a-pose so manye, That [etc.]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xliii. (1859) 49 Heretykes, and Scysmatikes presumptuously peruertyn hooly Scrypture. *c* 1536 M. NISBET *Tindale's Prol. to Romans* in *N. T. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III 338 They ..ar blynde, and gangis to wyrk presumptwslye. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* B iij, All these be ouer presumptuously done agaynste vs. 1622 ROWLANDS *Gd. Newes & Bad* 5 Grosse ignorance presumptuously will prate Of serious matters that concerne a State. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 136 Presumptuously to arrogate a Preheminence above all their Brethren.

Presu'mptuousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being presumptuous; groundless self-confidence; over-bold forwardness.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2810 Ny suche presumpsuisnas vpone here take. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 (MS. K.) Presumptuowsnes, *presumptuositas*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 28, I knowe thy presumptuousnesse well ynough, and the wickednesse of thine hert: for thou art come downe to se the battayll. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1700) 98 This presumptuousness is a very heinous thing in the eyes of God 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 201 It seems to be the business of philosophy..to restrain the presumptuousness of the theorist. 1882 A. W. WARD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 425 One thing may be asserted without presumptuousness.

†**Presuppo'ne,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [In 1400 ad. med.L. *præsuppōnĕre* (Albertus Magnus, *a* 1250), f. *præ*, PRE- A. 1 + *suppōnĕre* to SUPPOSE; in Sc. perh. f. PRE- A. 1 + SUPPONE (found *c* 1535).] *trans.* To presuppose; to assume beforehand.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 19 Perfor þow a persoun presyt curse bi autorite of þe [kirk], neuer þe lesse he presupponip þe kirk. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 480 This presupponeth .. that the church is full of sin so long as it is in this world 1609 HUME *Admon* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 583, I presuppone that theis grave personages wer alyve to behold your proceedings.

Presupposal (prīsŏpō'zăl). Now *rare.* [f. next + -AL. cf. SUPPOSAL.] A 'supposal' or supposition formed beforehand; a presupposition.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 206 If our presupposall be true, that the Poet is of all other the most auncient Orator. *Ibid.* 230 [see PRESUMPTUOUS 3]. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ Diss.* 35 He..Proceeds upon the Presupposal of an Imaginary Breach, and Right. 1847 8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 131 Scriptural truth..is protected by its prodigious iteration, and secret presupposal in all varieties of form.

Presuppose (prīsŏpō'z), *v.* Also 6–7 **præ-**. [a. F. *présupposer* (14th c. in Littré), after med.L. *præsuppōnĕre* (cf. PRESUPPONE): see PRE- A. 1 and SUPPOSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* Of a person: To suppose, lay down, or postulate beforehand; hence, to take for granted or assume beforehand or to start with; to presume.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3043 Pre-supposyd ther be no whyht To whom the offyce sholde of ryht Appertene off duete. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xv, Yf hester had be in his tyme [it] is to presuppose he wolde somwhat haue spoken of hir. 1530 PALSGR. 512 For the declaryng of whiche thyng thre thynges be to be presupposed 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 243 The lawe presupposeth that he carieth that malicious mind with him. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 In makinge of a pyke they first frame theire staddle accordinge to the loades of hey that they presuppose shall bee layde in them. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 308 All the Authors I have met with seem to presuppose their Reader to understand Geometry. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 179 Pre-supposing such a desire to please. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 273 You can tell that a song or ode has three parts—..that degree of knowledge I may presuppose.

†**b.** To suppose or assume the existence of (something) as prior *to* something else. *Obs. rare.*

(Here the *pre-* does not qualify the supposing, but indicates the order of the things supposed.)

1697 G. K. *Disc. Geom. Problems* 7 To presuppose the knowledge of Conick Sections to the knowledge of some necessary Problems in plain Geometry, is greatly incongruous.

2. To suppose beforehand, or *a priori*; to think or believe in advance of actual knowledge or experience.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 87 Presupposynge hym nat to be in muche other case. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 321 Presupposynge the thynge to bee impossible they neuer attempted it. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 25 A man wuld have præsupposid that the Masters letters to his præsident miht have dun somewhat with his præsident. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 9 Men of corrupted minds presuppose that honesty groweth out of simplicity of manners 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, With a pervading air upon him of having presupposed the ceremony to be a funeral.

3. Of a thing: To require as a necessary preceding condition; to involve or imply as an antecedent.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 The holy lyfe of religyon presupposeth grace. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 51 Gouernement presupposeth Order, forasmuch as without Order, there can be no due gouernment. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 123 Princes can have few friends, because friendship presupposeth some kind of equality. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXIII. (1819) 369 A law presupposes an agent, for it is only the mode according to which an agent proceeds. 1866 *Cornh. Mag* Aug. 231 Healthy sleep presupposes a healthy state of brain. 1877 F. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* vii 296 An effect presupposes a cause

4. *passive* (from 1 or 3). To be implied or involved as something previously or already present or in existence. Formerly with *to* (cf. 1 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 155 [This] is necessarily required to be had, as ye meane directly presupposed, before y^{t} euery persone can attayne to ye perfeccyon of ye contemplatyue lyfe. 1557 EDGEWORTH *Serm.* Repert., Faith, hope, and charitie, be presupposed to the .vii. giftes of the holy gooast. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 3 Other principles, although not specified in defining, are notwithstanding in nature implied and presupposed. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 142 And Christs descent into Hell, is presupposed to the Article of his Resurrection. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. xi. 319 In all rational agents, before every action there is presupposed a knowledge of the thing that is to be produced by that action. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 84 In all culture, nature is presupposed.

Hence †**Presuppo'se** *sb.*, a presupposition. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 84 Having made thys .. swasive praesuppose..I..determined..to come backe againe to this noble..Nymph.

Presupposed (-ōu'zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Supposed, assumed, or implied beforehand.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 195/1 All which presupposed plagues concurring. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi Wks. 1851 IV. 103 The efficacie of those [rites] depends upon the presupposed fitnesse of either party. 1794 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 14 It was a particular satisfaction to have an evidence who had no presupposed opinion, therefore impartial. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk*, *Case Peytel* (1872) 194 The dreadful weight of his presupposed guilt.

Presupposition (prīs-ŭpŏzi'shən). Also 8 **præ-**. [ad. med.L. *præsuppositiōn-em* (*a* 1308 in Duns Scotus *Rer. Princip.* 5. 21), n. of action from med.L *præsuppōnĕre*: see PRESUPPONE. So F. *présupposition* (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action or an act of presupposing; a supposition antecedent to knowledge; the assumption of the existence or truth of something, as a preliminary to action, argument, etc.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* XXX. (1535) 50 To my iugement, these princis are not chosen, that they shulde eate more mete than all other,. but with presupposition, y^{t} they ought to knowe more than all other. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 4 That cannot..be conceiued.. otherwise than with a presupposition of a Democracie, out of which, as is related, a Monarchie might haue originall. 1702 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 238 That which Suaver calls a priority of præsupposition. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 387 The verb and adjective alike have their very nature based upon the pre-supposition of the substantive.

2. That which is presupposed, assumed, or taken for granted beforehand; a supposition, notion, or idea assumed as a basis of argument, action, etc.; an antecedent supposition, preliminary assumption.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 383 As in a Mathematicall Proposition, there were many great conjectures and presuppositions, and many long circumstances to bring the matter to a conclusion. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II ii rule vi. § 1, I will not now examine whether they certainly follow from their premises and presuppositions. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. IV 307 The presupposition, absurd as it really is, has been generally entertained. 1882 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 1 Apr. 231/3 He sought to set before those who ignore philosophy,..the consideration that there are a few presuppositions still unanswered and apparently unanswerable by scientific methods. 1895 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 242/3 Pre-suppositions, axioms, postulates, call them what you will, are discovered by analysis to be a necessary ingredient of knowledge; and their acceptance is an act of faith, which is justified by its results.

Hence **Presuppositionless** *a.*, without presuppositions.

1871 DAVIDSON tr. *Trendelenburg* in *Jrnl. Spec. Philos.* V. 358. 1885 A. SETH in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 795/1

Pre-surmise, -suspect: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

Presydent, obs. f. PRECEDENT, PRESIDENT.

Presyes, -syse, obs. forms of PRECISE *a.*

Presylvian, -symphysial: see PRE- B. 3.

‖ **Presystole** (prīsi'stŏli). *Physiol.* [mod L., f. PRE- B. 1 + SYSTOLE.] The interval immediately preceding the systole. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Nature* 4 Sept. 460/1 A study of the sphincters of the cardiac and other veins, with remarks on their hermetic occlusion during the presystole state. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Presystole*, the latter part of the *diastole*, corresponding to the time occupied by the dilatation of the ventricles.

Presystolic (prīsistŏ'lik), *a. Physiol.* [f. as prec. + -IC; so F. *présystolique*.] Preceding the systole; of or belonging to the presystole.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med* s. v., Presystolic friction sound. 1876 [see PERIDIASTOLIC]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 58 He has a well-marked presystolic thrill and a loud presystolic murmur at the cardiac apex.

†**Pret,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [short for It. *Prete Gianni.*] = PRESTER JOHN, applied to the Negus of Abyssinia.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii 40 The Abassins reckon a succession of Christian Emperors..The Prets or Emperours dwell in a mooveable City of Tents.

†**Pret,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [a. mod.F. *prêt* ready: see PREST.] Ready; = PREST *a.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 63 Witht laureat language and pret for till prys [= ready for to praise], His orisoun begouth he on this wyss.

†**Preta'xate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med.L *prætaxāre*: see next and -ATE 2.] Estimated, or fixed as to amount, beforehand. In quot. const. as *pa. pple.* So †**Preta'xed** *pa. pple. Obs.*

c 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* li. 72 That suche excused of warr ..shulde pay a certayne somme of money pretaxed to warde the wages of such as laufully were admytted to warre. 1570 FOXE *A & M.* (ed. 2) 464/2 That no man, vpon payne pretaxate, should helpe, reskew, or relieue the sayd rebells.

Pretaxation (prītæksē'shən). Also **præ-**. [ad. med.L. **prætaxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. med. L. *prætaxāre* to count, reckon, or estimate beforehand: see PRE- A. and TAXATION. The intermediate sense was app. that of giving a preliminary opinion.] The action of giving a vote before others; prior election: see quots.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) I. 358 This privilege of voting first is called by the German lawyers the right of Praetaxation. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv. (1866) 251 At the election of Lothar II A. D. 1125 we find a certain small number of magnates exercising the so-called right of prætaxation; that is to say, choosing alone the future monarch, and then submitting him to the rest for their approval. *Ibid.* 252 The right of prætaxation had ripened into an exclusive privilege of election, vested in a small body. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 417 A pretaxation was made by the ruling officers of the community.

Pre-teach, -telegraph, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, B. 2, etc.

Prete'mporal (prī-), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *prætemporālis*: see PRE- B. 3 and TEMPORAL (belonging to the temple).] Situated in front of the temporal region of the skull: applied to a muscle. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

[1866 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* I 223 The temporal is represented by two muscles, one of which, the *prætemporalis*, has its origin extended forward into the orbit from beneath the postfrontal.] *Ibid.*, Its fibres pass vertically external to those of the pretemporal.

Pretemporal, *a.*[2]: see PRE- B. 1.

Pretence, pretense (prĭte'ns), *sb.* [= late AF. *pretensse* (*c* 1471 in Godef.), ad. med.L. **prætensa* vbl. sb., f. *prætens-us* for class.L. *prætent-us*, pa. pple. of *prætendĕre*: see PRETEND. The spelling *pretense* is now usual in the U. S.; cf. *defense*.]

1. An assertion of a right or title; the putting forth of a claim; a claim. Now *rare.*

1425 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 19 His pretense of his title to the priourie of Bromholme is adnulled. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 47 *Preamble*, Youre seid Suppliant [hath] contynually ben seised..therof..hidirto without any pretence or clayme made therto by the seid Duke. 1522 in Ld Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 127 To prevent ambiguities and quarrels, each Prince before May 1524, shall declare his pretences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 825 Spirits that in our just pretenses arm'd Fell with us from on high. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 410 His Highness had a long Pretence depending at Madrid, for about Two hundred thousand Pounds owing to his Family from that Crown. 1707 *Curtos. in Husb. & Gard.* 186 No Man has more Pretence to speak of Nitre, than M. Boyle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVI. III. 679 Marlborough calmly and politely showed that the pretence was unreasonable.

b. *Her. In pretence,* borne on an inescutcheon to indicate a pretension or claim, e. g. that of a husband to the estates of his wife. *Escutcheon of pretence*, such an inescutcheon.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 43 If the man haue maried an heyre, he shall beare her cote, none other wise, vntill he haue begotten an heyre of the heyre. Then may he, by the curtesy of armes, beare her armes in an Inscocheon, that is to saye, a scocheon of pretence. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. viii. (1660) 65 Escocheon of Pretence. 1677, 1823 [see ESCUTCHEON 1 c] 1869 CUSSANS *Her.* (1882) 231 The only difference between

the Arms of William and those of Mary was, that the former bore Nassau in pretence. *Ibid.* 233 From [1801] until the accession of our present Queen, the Royal Arms were Quarterly of four: 1 and 4 England: 2. Scotland · 3. Ireland: in Pretence, Hanover, ensigned with an Imperial Crown.

2. The putting forth of a claim to merit, dignity, or personal worth; pretension, profession; ostentation, parade, display.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 But for shame she wyll not make suche pretence as to aske them openly. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 33 My Princelie pretence began to decay. 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. xiv. § 26 There are no greater fools in the world then such, whose life conformes not to the pretence of their baptisme and institution. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II 87 Persons who yet make great pretences to religion. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv 20 Fashionable dialect destitute of any pretence to wit 1885 *Manch. Exam* 20 Mar. 8/6 His bearing had always a kind of stateliness, utterly free from pomp or pretence

†**3.** An expressed aim, intention, purpose, or design; an intending or purposing; the object aimed at, the end purposed. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 In whome he coude fynde neyther synne nor pretense of synne. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205, I, knowyng theyr pretence, aduertysed them to returne home to England. 1621 ETSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 102 E Marshall. Wysheth well to the pretence of the byll, but not his vote thereunto as yt is. 1626 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* vi viii. (ed. 6) 169 Cause your bed to be heated with a warming pan, vnlesse your pretence be to harden your members. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 Fainting ere their own pretences, though never so just, be half attain'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* 306 But thou, false Arcite, never shalt obtain Thy bad pretence. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* Prol. 33 To please, this time, has been his sole pretence. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 17 It appears, that the subscription, even in idea or pretence, is not for the use of the company

b. *esp.* A false, feigned, or hypocritical profession or pretension.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 103 He shall do all his fraudelent featis vnder a meruelouse pretence of holynes innocencye and meknes 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. v. 23 With boastfull vaine pretense Stept Braggadochio forth, and as his thrall Her claym'd. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 145 Manetho,. with very great pretence hath carried up their Government to an incredible distance before the Creation of Mankind. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 57 How often do we see pretence cultivated in proportion as virtue is neglected. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* i. (1886) 8 A piece of ingeniously reticulated pretence.

4. A profession of purpose; *esp.* a false profession, a merely feigned aim or object, a pretext, a cloak.

In earlier use the falsity is only expressed by the context

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 85 Vnder the pretense and colure therof [the common weal], euery one of them procuryth the pryuate and the syngular wele. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 259 He commanded one Francisco Campana..into England, on pretence to confer with the King and Cardinal, but indeed to charge Campejus to burn the Decretal. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 694 That under the pretence of bringing in several prisoners to Gertruydenbergh, he should open the Town to the Enemy. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 195 A good Pretence to cover their Knavery. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* iv, He had some other object—this is all a pretence.

5. An assertion, allegation, or statement as to fact; now usually with implication that it is false or misleading.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 79 [The Drones] suffer punishment. for pretence of idlenesse, gluttony, extortion, and rauenous greedinesse, to which they are too much adicted. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* vi. § 470 205 The wife dyeth within one day after the descent, so as the husband could not enter during the coverture for the shortnesse of the time, yet hee shall not bee tenant by the curtesie. And yet according to common pretence there is no default in the husband. *c* 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 111 How many of the orthodox Clergy without pretence of any other delinquency have been beggered? 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 5 But let us, if you please, examine this Pretence. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr* Wks (Bohn) II 79 The pretence is that the noble is of unbroken descent from the Norman. But the fact is otherwise.

b. The action of pretending, as in children's play; make-believe, fiction.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii 80 Don't you know that this is a fairy tale and all fun and pretence; and that you are not to believe one word of it, even if it is true?

6. The assertion or alleging of a ground, cause, or reason for any action; an alleged ground or reason, a plea; now usually, a trivial, groundless, or fallacious plea or reason, a pretext.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 392 b, Vnder this pretence of the law, he might by little and little tourn both him and his children out of all theyr landes. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. (1640) 39 Moses having received a commandement from God, ..and having excused himselfe by some other modest and pious pretences. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 12 Heresie obtruded upon them under the specious pretences of obedience and Charity. 1674 MARVELL *Corr* Wks. (Grosart) II. 422 This new bauke which occasions it, will serve for a just pretense to the variance of our judgements. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot* vi. Wks. 1813 I 448 A pretence was at hand to justify the most violent proceedings. 1823 J. GILLIES tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* xii. 228 Villany, according to the proverb, wants but a pretence. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 166 For what purpose? Under the pretence that the barrels are firmer, and not so liable to become loose. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 284 And ring for the servants on the smallest pretense.

†**Prete·nce, prete·nse,** *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from PRETENCED *ppl. a.*; or f. late L. *prætens-*, ppl. stem of *prætendĕre*: see PRETENSE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To offer, proffer. *rare.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 82 None ceased till they all that would entre were deliuered of their pretence in chalenge royall pretenced.

2. To cloak, to give a feigned appearance to.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* A j b, It is also pretensed & cloked wyth the pretence and vsurped name of the Euangelicall truthe. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 36 Much more may the most worthy actions and services of men, bee compelled to pretence the worst and vilest deeds.

3. To pretend, profess, allege, esp. falsely.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 525 To mak publicatioun . that nane pretense ignorance of the same. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxv. (1612) 168 A Priests base Puple, he By his Complottors was pretens'te Duke Clarence sonne to be. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 257 That impossibility, or difficulty may not be pretensed. 1691 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 27 The Nations salvation From mal-administration Was then pretenc'd by the Saints, but now 'tis abdication.

4. To intend, purpose, design.

1565 in *Calr. Scott. Papers* (1900) II. 119 The overthrow of religion ys pretensed.

Prete·nced, prete·nsed (-e·nst), *ppl. a.* [orig. *pretensed*, f. L. *prætens-us* (see PRETENSE *a.*) + -ED 1 2.]

1. Put forward in defence or excuse; alleged, asserted, professed, claimed, esp falsely; feigned, counterfeit, spurious; = PRETENDED 1, 2. *arch.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 273/1 Y^e^ pretensed ryght of my said Lord. 1461 *Ibid.* V. 467/2 Eny Acte made in the pretensed Parlement holden at the Citee of Coventre. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 77 Vexede without cause or any pretenced occasion motioned of your saide oratouris partie. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 45 Upon some pretensed crime objected against them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 225 Such as then had obtained pretenced licences and dispensations from the See of Rome. 1798 B. WASHINGTON *Rep.* I. 39 An act against buying pretensed titles. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 11 Through the pretensed commission which they gave.

†**2.** Intended, purposed, designed. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 2 He set forth openly his pretensed enterprise. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 207 Thei beganne to goe forwarde with their pretenced jornie. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 469 His mischeuous imagened & pretenced enterprise. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) IV. 245 That wicked practise missed the pretensed effect. 1596 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 That I had a pretensed intencion to stirre the soldyers to mutynye.

†**b.** esp. in *pretenced* or *pretensed malice*, frequent in 15–16th c. for *purpensed, prepensed malice* (from similarity of sound and sense). *Obs.*

1483 *Parl. Rolls Rich. III*, m. 9 (P. R. O.) Of thair pretenced malices and traitours entent. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* vii. D vij b, It came to passe accordynge to his pretensed malyce, that he slewe his brother. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 74/2 He resisted not the Gospell, nor fought against the trueth of God of a pretensed malice.

†**3.** Seriously intended (as opposed to feigned).

1547 HOOPER *Answ Bp. Winchester's Bk.* F iij, This reason and accompt of fayth yeuen, with a moost ernist, and pretensyd uowe to lyue for euer uerteusly.

Hence **Prete·ncedly, prete·nsedly** *adv*, with pretence, feignedly, pretendedly. *rare.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xvi. E viij, In case thou walke pretensedly and thereby hope to gaine. 1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1843) V. 191 Let the word be preached..be it sincerely, or be it pretensedly. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xv. (1893) III. 40 The Parliament saw. their own statute of repeal traversed by these royal, or pretensedly royal edicts.

Prete·nceful, *a. rare.* [f. PRETENCE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of pretence, or of loud pretension.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 564 Sounding the trump ecclesiastic with pretenceful blare and fanfare.

Prete·nceless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without any pretence of reason; without excuse.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 41 What Rebellions, and those the basest, and most pretenselesse have they not been chiefe in? 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform Introd.* 26 Oh! pretenceless and inhuman tyranny! 1818 — *Ch. Eng.* 352 The number of these pretenceless instances of dereliction of duty is more than half as great again as in either of the two preceding years.

Pretend (prĭte·nd), *v.* Also 7 prɛ-. [ad. L. *prætend-ĕre* to stretch forth, hold before, put forward, allege, pretend, f. *præ*, PRE- A. + *tendĕre* to stretch, extend, TEND. So F. *prétendre* (15th c. in Littré).]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To stretch, extend, or hold (something) before, in front of, or over a person or thing (e. g. as a covering or defence). *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 19 But Pastorella..Was by the Captaine all this while defended, Who..His target alwayes over her pretended. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 145 They may pretend them [bells of earth over plants] for the night only, and to prevent hail. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 146 There was an opacous, dark red setling, with an enaeorema of contexed filaments pretended to the top.

†**2.** To bring or put forward, set forth, hold out, offer for action, consideration, or acceptance; to proffer, present; to bring (a charge, an action at law).

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlv. 115 Lorde, what may I.. riȝtwesly pretende ayenst þe if þou do not þat I aske? 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 78 Suche towardenes,..Doth sure a hope, of greater thyngs pretende. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 30 Without prejudice of the said Gilbertis actioun..that he may have, pretend, or move, aganis the airis. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 198 God .had pretended a remedie in that behalfe, which was .. Manna. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle, Cert. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 110, I had not thought..to have pretended thus conspicuously in thy sight this rude and indigested chaos of conceites. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* IV. ii. 91 To that wench I pretend honest love, and she deserves it. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 55 Women . offered their breasts; but the child would not take womans milk, neither would the Goat leave it; but importunatly pretended to it her own. So that the women let it alone, and the Goat nursed it. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 345 When there is an Aequation pretended like $aa+ba+ca=-bc$, present judgement may be made.

3. †**a.** *refl.* To put oneself forward in some character; to profess or claim (with *inf.* or *compl.*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 518 Þo þat pretenden hem to ben principal folewers of Cristis steppis. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 886 He þat pretendiþ him of most nobley. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 26 Pretendand the to wryte sic skaldit skrowis. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 252 Poor, petty, pitiful persons, who pretended themselves princes. 1672 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 246 A paper or libell..pretending itselfe to be a remonstrance. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) Ep. Ded., None can now pretend themselves unconcerned in the Advice of a Laick, or a private Person.

b. Without reflexive pronoun, in same sense as a; gradually passing into one closely akin to 7: To put forth an assertion or statement (expressed by an *inf.*) about oneself; now usually implying mere pretension without foundation: to feign *to be* or *do* something. (A leading modern sense.)

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. (1555), She vnto some pretendeth to be trewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 204 Yf he had pretended to suffre payne & had feled no smarte. 1530 PALSGR 665/2 He pretendith to be my frynde, but he doyth the worst for me that he can. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxv. 8 Of ye sonne of man that is rightuous as thou pretendest to be. 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig. Prot* I. i. § 10, 37, I may, and doe believe them, as firmely as you pretend to do. 1662 J. DAVIES tr *Mandelslo's Trav* 227 He will pretend not to have seen him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vi, He was ignorant, or at least pretended to be so. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, The people pretend to know nothing about any prisoners. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 10 Pretending to agree with the world when you do not. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb.* xxx, I cannot pretend to feel any of the interest you consider essential.

†**c.** with ellipsis of refl. pron. or inf. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 212 Wisest Men Have err'd, and by bad Women been deceiv'd; And shall again, pretend they ne're so wise.

d. To feign in play; to make believe. (With *inf.* as in b, or *clause* as in 7 a.)

1865 'L. CARROLL' *Alice in Wonderl.* i, This curious child was very fond of pretending to be two people. 1871 — *Through Looking-gl.* i, 'Let's pretend we're kings and queens.' ..'Nurse! do let's pretend that I'm a hungry hyæna, and you're a bone!' 1891 F. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 20 The boys used to pretend that they were a court of justice, and appoint a judge, jury [etc.].

4. *trans.* To give oneself out as having (something); to profess to have, make profession of, profess (a quality, etc.). Now always in a bad sense: To profess falsely, to feign (some quality).

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 55 Anticristis menye,..the which pretenden first mekenesse of herte, and aftir rysyng to arrogaunce, disdeynynge al other. *Ibid.* 102 Thou seist that we pretenden the perfeccioun of apostlis. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 40 b/a Thou3 þt þei feith aforn pretende. 1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 256 Nane of his liegis pretend ignorance heirin. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* iv. ii, That comfort which The damned pretend, fellows in misery. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 37 Leastwise they seemingly pretended it [real piety]; and Joshua charitably beleeved it. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 203 Good Meanings rather pretended than intended, are ful of Hel, and Mischiefe. 1740 GRENVILLE in *Johnson's Debates* 4 Dec. (1787) I. 79, I do not pretend any other skill in military affairs, than may be gained by casual conversation with soldiers. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts* (Rtldg.) 707 The enchantress then related..how she pretended illness, and thus excited Prince Ahmed's compassion.

†**b.** *esp.* To profess or claim to have (a right, title, power, authority, or the like); to claim. *Obs.*

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/2 Any right þat he wolde pretende or clayme in the governance 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 344 My Lorde of Norffolk pretendeth title to serteyn londys of Sir John Pastons. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 17 b, Where a man pretendeth a tytle and after releseth in the court. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* v 133 Where the Bishop of London never pretended any Jurisdiction. 1667 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44 Notwithstanding any priviledge hee may pretend as being our servant. 1784 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 11 Dec, Its right being at least so far a good one, that no word in the language could pretend a better.

†**5.** To put forth or lay a claim to (a thing); to assert as a right or possession; to claim. *Obs.*

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 489/1 That your said Oratour may have the said Manours ayenst..all other persones and their heyres, havyng, claymyng or pretendyng any thing therin. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 39 He hath no reason to pretend the Diamond. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Japan* (1685) 427 At this day the Hollanders pretend all Trade at Japan. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 70 The Peach-tree might well pretend a place there, for the Excellency of its good Fruit. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II 165 Seamen taken and made Slaves shall not pretend any thing for their Ransom, either of the Master, Owners or Freighters.

†**b.** with *inf.* or *clause. Obs.*

c 1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamb. Cases* (1903) 95 [Henry]

Erle of Northumberland claymythe and pretendythe to haue the warde and mariage of your saide Oratoure. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 129 This Prince pretended that the K. called *Lu.* should yield up his right to him. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 36 The deputy of the Ruffians pretended to receive the full sum which his accomplices had agreed upon. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 204 As both the archbishops pretended to sit on his right hand, this question of precedency begat a controversy between them.

†**6.** To put forward as a reason or excuse; to use as a pretext; to allege as a ground or reason.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 191 The resoun that thai pretend is this. 1532 TINDALE *Expos. Matt. v-vii.* vi. 67 b, Hyrelinges wil pretende their worke and saye: 'I haue deserued it, I haue done so much and so much and my laboure is worth it.' 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 339 b, Thou canst not hereafter pretend the name of the Turkishe warre. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 47 At this time the Irishmen rebelled, pretending the libertie of Religion. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 54 When I pretended mine unfitnes for such a place and imployment. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 5 We must..not pretend conscience for a cloak of stubbornesse. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1684 (1823) II. 423 The only excuse that was ever pretended for this infamous prosecution was [etc.]. 1776 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1892) I. 47 Speak in honest language and say the minority will be in danger from the majority. And is there an assembly on earth where this danger may not be equally pretended?

7. To put forward as an assertion or statement; to allege; now *esp.* to allege or declare falsely or with intent to deceive. (A leading current sense.)

a. with *clause.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 362 Pretending that he was sickly. 1629 PRYNNE *Ch. Eng.* 87 If they have power to leave their sinnes as they prætend they have, why are their lives so vicious? 1637 HEYLIN *Brief Answ. Burton* 21 It is pretended that.. you were not bound to answer to it. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* 15 Noblemen wou'd cause empty Litters to be carried to the Giver's Door, pretending their Wives were within them. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 By this construction he pretends..that..this charge, or weight, will be stopped, or stayed by the Inverse Arches. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (ed. 2) III. App., It is pretended that to satisfy their natural impatience, he formed a hasty manner that prejudiced his works and reputation. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 537 [This] induced practitioners to suppose, or to pretend, that the small-pox sometimes degenerates into the chicken-pox. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 26 A monk wrote a letter in golden characters which she was to pretend had been given her by Mary Magdalen.

†**b.** *passive* with *inf* or *compl. Obs.*

(*The work was pretended to be ready* = *it was pretended that the work was ready*; passive of *they pretended that the work was ready*)

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 108 The precedency..is pretended due upon another ground also. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* i. 7 He might heare many things, from the persons prætended to have bene then consecrated. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii § 10 Vertue and Vice are Names pretended and suppos'd every where to stand for Actions in their own nature right and wrong. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 260 These rocks..are by the help of a little imagination, pretended to resemble the form of a cross. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 22, I will now consider the right they are pretended to have acquired after possession.

c. with *simple obj.* To allege the existence or presence of.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 128 Monie haue a cote and armes bestowed vpon him by heralds (who in the charter of the same doo of custome pretend antiquitie and seruice, and manie gaie things). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 2 What ever was pretended to the contrary, England at that time flourished with able Ministers more then ever before. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* b j b, Men not much acquainted with the study..pretend two great prejudices and exceptions against the study of the Common-Law. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 52 To pretend difficulties and inconsistencies. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* App. (1875) 438 In any 'type' it is only analogical resemblance that is pretended.

d. with infinitive: see 3 b.

†**8.** To intend, purpose, design, plan. *Obs.*

a. with *simple obj.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVII. vii, Flakes ouer the mosse ..he layde with fagottes, There gate away [= going away] and passage to pretend. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv. 258 Thou alonly pretendest and sekest my profyte and helthe eternall. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II (1895) 152 This ende is onlye and chiefely pretended and mynded. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 110 That women when they be most pleasaunt, pretend most mischiefe. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. J.* (1837) 75 One that did pretend the spoyle, and slaughter of her sonne. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. (1821) 72 They pretend a journie towards the Countie of Limerick. [1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Barney Maguire*, And now I've ended, what I pretended, This narration splendid in swate poe-thry.]

b. with *clause.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 30 Pretending that men shold speke of his faytes and vaillaunces. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 36 To make a perpetual separation and enmity between the English and the Irish, pretending..that the English should in the end root out the Irish. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 298 We pretend, that this City, already famous for the Defeat of two of your Armadas, shall become far more so by the Disgrace of this your third.

c. with *inf.*

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 126 Never shall I departe fro this regyon where as I pretende to save my soule. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xvii. 58 They shall stray wonderfully in their course, and arrive in another place then where they pretended to go. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 He pretends to make a visit into England with some of his Pieces. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 237 The Christians,..out of whose Hands he pretended to wrest some Place of Strength, wherein to fortify himself.

9. To aspire to; to take upon one, to undertake; to venture, presume; to attempt, endeavour, try. Const. with *inf.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 45 The deuyls..whyche pretendyn by mony weys of reson to haue her to hem. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 84 In caise it sal happin ony army to pretend to invaid and persew the said fort. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xiii. 43 Whether King Iosaphats fleete, pretending to go, did suffer shipwracke. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 1 Whether there may not be a kind of Sex in the very Soul, I shall not pretend to determine. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 142 The people offered to fire at them, if they pretended to go forward. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 10 (1864) 191 How many ultimate nerve fibres are contained in each unit nerve, we cannot pretend to guess. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X 1781 Dost thou dare pretend to punish me For not deserving sunshine at midnight?

†**10.** To portend, presage, foreshow. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 38 All the elementys pretendid to the wrecchid shipmenne deith of nature. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 147 The sing Pretendand tyll all mortale folk,..Contagyus infirmyteis and seyknes. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 741 It pretended by all reasone Synguler grace and goodnes to her comynge soone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 63 b, The signes and woundes that are seene in all places, doe pretende no good. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 218 Which the standers by..said did pretend some such accident unto the elder of the two Consuls. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 16 Overmuch repleation pretendith strangling or suddaine death.

†**11.** To indicate, signify, import, mean. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 That her name pretendeth, in that she is called Maria, that is, the sterre of ye see. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iii. 395 These men be not truly Iurors, till they be sworne, as their name pretendeth. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 459 Although the curling of his haire be a token of sluggish timidity, yet if the haire bee long and curled at the top onely, it pretendeth generous animosity. 1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* III. iii, What pretends this, to dance? there's something in't.

II. *intr.* (from prec senses.)

†**12.** To stretch or reach forward; to move or go forward; to extend, tend; to direct one's course *to*, to make *for. Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 110 It maketh me backwarde to meue, whan my steppes by comon course euen forthe pretende. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xv. 168 Who pretendeth to god, God attendeth to hym. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1076, I wyll pretende To stey to my father. *Ibid.* 2073 On-to my sell I woll pretend. [*Stage direct.* Her xall be prest go to his selle.] 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20 Though we pretend for heaven, yet still we bear about us a twang of our native country. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 35 Suffer none..to pull down Thy throne, whilst they pretend for Thy scepter.

†**b.** *fig.* To tend in action, speech, etc. to an end or point; to extend in time. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 894 (922) For to what fyn he wolde a-non pretende þat wot I wel. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 67 b, The wordes and counsel of the enchantour and preest whiche helde his sacrifice pretended to the same poynte and conclusion as the desyre of his mynde moued him longe before. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 75/1 None of his arguments pretend beyond Meton's time. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Collect. Polemical Disc* (1674) Ep. Ded., I find by experience that we cannot acquire that end which is pretended to by such addresses.

13. *To pretend to.* †**a.** To aspire to, aim at, make pretension to; to be a suitor or candidate for. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 45 Some pretende to hye estates & grete richesses, & other ben content with lytil estate. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 559 Shir knycht, your lorde wondir hie pretendis, When he to me sic salutatioune sendis. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 132 To heich promotioune he pretendit. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Unkindnesse* IV, When that my friend pretendeth to a place, I quit my interest, and leave it free. 1672 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 100 My Lᵈ Fanshaw was disapointed of his desire to goe to Constantinople, having long pretended to it.

b. *spec.* [ad. F. *prétendre à.*] To make suit for, try to win in marriage.

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Parador* IV. 82 In this.. the Salvage Podolian had two ends; One, to hinder Liante from pretending to his Daughter. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 206 That step..lays her under the foot of the man she pretends to. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXIV, He might pretend surely to his kinswoman's hand. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* XXIX, I am not such a fool as to pretend to you now I am poor, and you have altogether got above me.

c. To lay claim to; to assert a right of ownership to.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 The House of Commons never then Pretending to the least part of Judicature. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1753) 127 Yet they pretended to no Share of the Spoil. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XVI. (1820) 70 The ministry have not yet pretended to such a tyranny over our minds. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXVII (1848) 289 He was as justly entitled to the appellation of a learned man..as he was far from pretending to it.

d. To claim or profess to have; to make profession of having; to affect.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xviii. 20 What is here meant by the cleannesse of David's hands, to which he here pretends. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 320 Lamented by all men living who pretended to Virtue. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 2 Persons who cannot pretend to that Delicacy and Modesty, of which she is Mistress. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. 223 Each party pretended to the victory. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1870) 147 To determine the shares to which the knowing subject, and the object known, may pretend in the total act of cognition. 1843 MILL in *Nonconf.* III. 1 A bondage which it becomes all who pretend to intelligence to renounce and abjure. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* VIII. (1876) 203 People who pretend to supernatural wisdom.

†**e.** To make pretensions or claims on behalf of to support the claims of. *Obs.*

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 19, I know the Peripateticks pretend to four, and with the help of their Masters Quintessence to a fift Principle. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid Considered* 8 Witness a late Pamphlet, pretending to the integrity and purity of the Hebrew and Greek Text. 1670 E. BORLASE *Lathom Spaw* Ep. Ded., I know, Medicinal Springs were never more pretended to than of late.

†**14.** To form designs; to plot (against). *Obs.*

1559-66 *Hist. Estate Scotl.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 63 She said, That it wes against her authoritie that they pretended.

15. To make pretence; to make believe; to counterfeit, feign.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 Pretendynge and shewynge outwardly as though it were of very meknes, but it is of false meknes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 125 b, The byshop nowe pretendeth, as though he would calle a counsel. *c* 1640 WALLER *A la Malade* 6 Had the rich gifts, conferred on you so amply thence, the common end Of giving lovers—to pretend? 1733 FIELDING *Quix. in Eng.* III. xv, Pretend madness! Give me leave to tell you, Mr. Brief, I am not to be pretended with. 1780 COWPER *Progr. of Err* 15 Weak to perform, though mighty to pretend.

b. In imagination or play: *absol.* of 3 d.

Let's pretend (as *sb.*): a child's game of 'make-believe'.

1893 MRS. H. BURNETT *One I knew best* XIV, So she wandered about in a dream—'pretending'. That changed it all. The heaps of earth and rubbish were mounds of flowers [etc.] 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 July 8/5 She entered into the spirit of the thing as heartily as if we were at games of 'Let's pretend'. 1907 *Ibid.* 16 May 5/5 It is just a song, a jig, and 'let's pretend'.

¶**16.** = PERTAIN (perh. an error).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xviii. 64 They furnysshed hem ..of good men of armes and vytaille and of alle maner of ablement that pretendith to the were [*ed.* 1529 ordynaunce that belongeth to warre].

† **Prete·nd,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of pretending; a pretension.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 15 The honour of Priesthood doth [hinder] the vsurpate pretend of Iesuits all esteeme. *Ibid.* 314 This platforme doctrine and pretend of the Iesuits.

Prete·ndable, *a. rare.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be pretended or professed.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 592 That dwindling, puling puritanical expressions of one flock.. &c. equally pretendable (if taken alone) by Quakers, as by them. *Ibid.* 608 Motives to Unity..some of them equally pretendable nay actually pretended by Turks, Hereticks, etc.

Pretendant, -ent (prĭte·ndănt, -ĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *prétendant* (16th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *prétendre* to PRETEND (also as *sb.*).]

A. *sb.*

†**1.** One who purposes: = PRETENDER 1. *Obs. rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pretendente*, a pretendent, a pretender, an intender, a meaner.

2. A claimant; esp. to any office or honour, e.g. to a throne. Now *rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 59 The pretendants to the succession. 1618-29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 387 All the Pretendants were called in upon these proceedings, divers of the Ships and Goods were condemned and divers were released in a legal course. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 78 Whether of the two Pretendents had the juster Cause. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. 315 Almost all the pretendants came into the Conclave with an absolute intention to advance every one his own proper interest. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. 73 All censures, excommunications, interdicts, issued by the two pretendants, were annulled.

b. A fictitious or fraudulent claimant; a mere pretender.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 189 They are always heightened in proportion to the attention which the pretendant, whether knave or fanatic, obtains.

3. A suitor. **a.** at law; **b.** a wooer.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 30 It is reported that a certain Pretendent or Petitioner had presented Xeures with a very handsom Mule. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 45 By this, and other like subtilties, she screwed a small summe of Money out of her penurious Pretendant. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* (1884) II. 252 The good-natured slight with which husband and wife always talk over the sorrows of unlucky pretendants.

†**B.** *adj.* That claims to be (somebody); of or pertaining to a claimant. *Obs.*

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. iv. 58 Richard Earle of Cambridge father to this Richard pretendent duke of Yorke. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxxv, How easie had it beene for thee All the pretendant race t' haue laid full low. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VII. 681 The Cardinall of Loraine came to the Councell as Head of one of the pretendent parties.

Prete·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ED 1.]

†**1.** Put forward for consideration or acceptance.

1646 GATAKER *Mistake Removed* To Rdr. 1 A bush sufficient of itself to invite to such pretious pretended liquor.

2. Alleged, asserted; claimed to be such. **a.** Said of a title or designation which the speaker does not admit or allow: Reputed, so-called.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 490/2 The pretensed reigne of any of the seid late pretended Kynges. 1640-1 *Kirk. Mbr. War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 4 The woode and bark thairof, quhilk pertaines to the pretendit bischope of Edinburgh. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* IV. 52 The Edict..allowed the Protestants the free exercise of their Religion, which..was

to be called *The Pretended Reformed Religion*. 1688 BURNET *Let.* 25 Dec. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July (1886) 535 That this Assembly is to Judge..the birth of the Pretended Prince 1709–10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 P1 One Isaac Bickerstaff, a Pretended Esquire.

b. Applied to things of which the speaker does not admit the existence, reality, or validity.

c 1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamb. Cases* (1903) 96 The saide Erle hathe seased the body of your saide Oratoure by reason of his pretended title. 1564 in *Scott. Antiq.* Oct. (1901) 80 The makyng and compulsit grantyng of the said pretendit infeftment. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westmld.* (1662) II. 140 A railing Jesuit wrote a pretended Confutation thereof. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Nov., Shewing with how little reason the Papists applied those words..to maintaine the pretended infallibility they boast of. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 68 Dr. Barnes was prior, who was burnt for pretended heresy. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 17. 153 A stranger instance..of the daring variation of pretended symmetry.

c. Put forward as a pretext, excuse, defence, etc.; professed falsely or insincerely.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 46 The pretended reason of it is as frigid as frigidity it self. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* Pref. 7 Sacrificing (under the will-worship of a pretended loyalty) the religion, civil Liberties and properties of their country to Cæsar's will. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 33 They..made the pretended service of God a reason for evading the most sacred obligations

3. Hence, That professes or is represented to be what it is not; fictitious, counterfeit, feigned.

1727 GAY *Fables* I. xvii. 34 An open foe may prove a curse, But a pretended friend is worse. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. viii, With a pretended laugh, he hastily left her. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist Canon* xiii. 264 A pretended Confession of Faith, dated 1120, which is now known to be forged, at least antedated, and to belong at the earliest to the year 1532.

†4. Intended, designed, purposed, proposed. *Obs.*

1573 *New Custom* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 13 For the better accomplishing our subtlety pretended, It were expedient that both our names were amended. 1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Author's Pref. 2 Therbye to attayne vnto his pretended intente. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 86 Two small barks, wherein he intended to complete his pretended voyage. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxiii, The suffering Populace, whose pretended Forfeitures were granted before Conviction. 1703 DE FOE *Reas. agst. War w. France* Misc 191 That we should..be Insulted by the French in the Article of the pretended New King [of Spain].

Prete·ndedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pretended manner; in or by a pretence; ostensibly, professedly: usually, and in mod. use always, implying feigning or deceit; hence, by false representation, feignedly, fictitiously, not really.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 638 Pretendedly founded vpon that Charter. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 76 Yet liues his Heresie amongst men pretendedly most Orthodox. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II iii. Wks. 1851 IV. 70 If any one be truly, and not pretendedly zealous for Gods honour. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* i. 7 Those of the said Religion pretendedly Reformed..may not hereafter be overcharged or oppressed with any Imposition..more than the Catholicks. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist Philip's War* (1865) I. 98 He and his English Men pretendedly fled, firing on their retreat towards the Indians that pursued them. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 223 Every kind of act done by Mr. Hastings—pretendedly for the Company, but really for himself. 1807 *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 362 Things are pretendedly explained and classed in unmeaning words. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* III. ii. § 22. 47 The pretendedly well-informed, but really ignorant, artist.

†**Prete·ndence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ENCE.] A pretension, claim.

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* xiv, Their projects, censures, vain pretendences. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 100 There is no possible pretendence from one to the others getting.

Pretendent, variant of PRETENDANT.

Pretender (prĭte·ndəɹ). [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ER 1.] One who pretends.

†1. One who intends or purposes. *Obs. rare.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Pretensor*, a pretender, he that purposeth. 1598 [see PRETENDANT *sb.* 1].

2. One who puts forth a claim, or who aspires to or aims at something; a claimant, candidate, or aspirant; now, one who makes baseless pretensions.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 214 By how straight a Rule must that Pretender carry himselfe, who is to saile thorow the sea of this world, hoping for a fortune from another mans hand? *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXXII. (1640) 315 The sinister supplantations of pretenders to places in Court. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 116 Every one is a pretender and a runner; but few carry the prize. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 218 The issue of the eldest son excludes all other pretenders, as the son himself (if living) would have done. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 25 May, A candidate for a school at Brewood in Staffordshire; to which, I think, there are seventeen pretenders. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. vii, I would sooner gain five thousand pounds by restoring you to your rights, than fifty thousand in establishing any of these pretenders in their base assumptions.

†b. One who aspires to the hand of a woman in marriage; a suitor, a wooer. *Obs.*

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i, He, of the two pretenders, that best loves me. *a* 1699 LADY HALKEIT *Autobiog* (Camden) 17 An Earles daughter,. whose mother not allowing him to come as a pretender shee made apointmentt with him and mett him att her cousin's howse. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II 235 It is not my design to dispose of Irene to the most noble, but most wealthy of the Pretenders to her Love.

c. A claimant to a throne or the office of a ruler; *orig.* in a neutral sense, but now always applied to a claimant who is held to have no just title.

The Old and *the Young Pretender* (Eng. Hist.): the designation of the son and grandson of James II of England, who successively asserted their claim to the British throne against the house of Hanover.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 93 If intestine Broils allarm the Hive, (For two Pretenders oft for Empire strive). 1708 Q. ANNE *Sp. Ho. Parl* 11 Mar. in Chandler *Hist. Ho. Comm.* (1742) IV. 92 The French fleet sailed from Dunkirk . with the Pretender on board. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 503 She [Q. Anne] also fixed a new Designation on the Pretended Prince of Wales, and called him the Pretender; he was so called in a new Set of Addresses .. upon this occasion..made to the Queen. 1745 P. C. WEBB (*title*) Remarks on the Pretender's Son's Second Declaration. 1747 (*title*) Genuine Memoirs of John Murray..Late Secretary to the Young Pretender. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvi. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III xvi. 223 The pretender..had friends in the tory government more sincere probably and zealous than [the earl of] Oxford. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 633 Wullenweber turned to the nearest protestant pretender, Duke Christian, and offered him his assistance to obtain the crown. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIV. III. 442 Every province..had its own Augustus. All these pretenders could not be rightful Emperors.

3. One who pretends or lays claim *to* something; one who makes a profession, show, or assertion, esp. without adequate grounds, falsely, or with intent to deceive; a dissembler, deceiver, charlatan, hypocrite.

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* II. i, A pretender To the art, I truly honour..your majesty's opinion. 1631 — *Believe as You List* II. ii, This false pretender To the correction of the law. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii 89 So evident a lye, even in the pretenders own consciences. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 45 It is not so easy an Acquirement as a few ignorant Pretenders may imagine. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 492 That honour has been long The boast of mere pretenders to the name. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 122 Simon, a Samaritan, a pretender to divine authority and supernatural powers. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 28 To distinguish the pretender in medicine from the true physician.

Hence **Prete·nderism,** *Eng. Hist.* = JACOBITISM 1.

1710 G. HICKES *Let.* in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) II. 278 To purge themselves from all suspicion of Pretenderism (this is a new word) which their adversaries lay to their charge. 1859 W. CHADWICK *De Foe* iv. 239 The Duke.. was conquering Toryism, Churchism, and Pretenderism.

Prete·ndership. [See -SHIP.] The position or character of a pretender.

1712 SWIFT *Public Spirit of Whigs* P 48, I am at a loss how to dispose of the dauphin, if he happen to be king of France before the pretendership to Britain falls to his share. 1848 in *Life A. Fonblanque* (1874) 393 Apart from his pretendership, which has latterly been in abeyance, he is a thoroughly sensible and well-informed man. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* i. (1864) 22 The stolidly physical pretendership of Comte.

Prete·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PRETEND; pretence; *esp.* the making of a profession or false show.

1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 405 A pretending to do that which I do not do, or to be that I am not, being a lie in action. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. ii, When the pretending of religion grows to be a thing in request, many betake themselves to a form of religion, who deny the power of it. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, There's no pretending about my sister.

Prete·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -ING 2.] That pretends, in various senses of the vb.; *esp.* making mere professions; pretentious.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 20 [The curse] be wilke be iust man be cursid as contrari to Godds lawe, þat is but only in name or pretendand. 1657 OWEN *Commun. w. God* Wks. 1851 II. 258 The pretending spirit of our day. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I iv. (1840) 105 Things out of the reach of the most pretending of the rest of his fellow-magicians. *c* 1815 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 489 Correggio's numerous pretending imitators. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 254 Remembered when more pretending edifices are forgotten.

Hence **Prete·ndingly** *adv.*; †**Prete·ndingness.**

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 2 Many pretendingly complain of want of conscience. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 2, I have a particular reason to look a little pretendingly at present. 1701 — *M. Aurel.* (1726) 135 No man could charge him with vanity, flourish, and pretendingness. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 319 To smile, either really or pretendingly.

†**Prete·ndment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRETEND *v.* + -MENT.] A pretension, claim.

1640 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 146 If the congregations be not united under one Diocesan in fit compasse, they are in a confusion, notwithstanding all their classicall pretendments. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* vi. 62 None should presume to do, but such as can justly make that pretendment.

†**Prete·nsary.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. *prætens-*, ppl. stem of *prætendĕre* to PRETEND + -ARY 1.] One who makes a pretension or claim.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 14 b, Within this same writ the vnsatiate Legates are named Catholicks and pretensaries to reforme religion, through crueltie to be exercised vpon the annointed of God.

†**Prete·nse,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **pretence.** [ad. late L. *prætens-us* (in Quicherat *Addenda*) for cl. L. *prætent-us*, pa. pple. of *prætendĕre* to stretch forth, PRETEND.] Pretended, alleged, professed; feigned; dissembling, fictitious.

1396–7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 302 Manslaute be batayle or pretense lawe of rythwysnesse, for temporal cause or spirituel, with outen special reuelaciun, is expres contrarious to þe newe testament. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 165 A double hert withe fayre feyned countenaunce, And a pretence face trouble in his daliaunce. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 465/1 In a pretence Parlement . holden at Coventree. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ii. 22 Ther is naturell or kyndely lordshyppe Ther is also cyuyle or seculer lordshyp. And ther is lordshyp pretense.

Pretense, *sb.* and *v.*, variant of PRETENCE.

Pretension (prĭte·nʃən). Also 7–9 **pretention.** [app. ad. med.L. *prætensio* (*c* 1150 in Thomas *Thes. Nov. Lat.*), n. of action f. *prætendĕre* to PRETEND, also med.L. *prætentio* (1100 in Du Cange), F. *prétention* (in 16th c. rarely *pretension*, Godef.).] The action of pretending.

1. An allegation or assertion the truth of which is not proved or admitted; often with an implication that it is unfounded or false, or put forth to deceive, or to provide a false excuse or ground; hence, a pretext, pretence.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxi, And then, with what pretentions he might hide His priuat comming, and his oft resort. 1624 BACON *Consid. War w. Spain* Wks 1879 I. 538/1 It was afterwards alleged, that the duke of Parma did artificially delay his coming; but this was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 11 The same thing..was the strongest Repulse to my Pretensions of losing my Trade and my Goods. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., The only things of which we, or travellers yet more delicate, could find any pretensions to complain. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 113, I winnae gang For nae pretension or prayer. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *Foreigner at Home* (Cent.), Miss Bird declares all the viands of Japan to be uneatable —a staggering pretension.

2. The assertion of a claim as of right; a claim put forth, a demand.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 60 By reason of his pretention to the Crowne. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 221 Nor can there be any question or process about the state or pretensions of the King, but in his Courts. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 550 All these had been my rivals in the shield, And yet all these to my pretensions yield. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. cxxi. 297 The pretensions also of France, and the House of Austria, upon Naples. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 39 Jebel Mûsa is now the only one [of the peaks] which puts forward any pretensions to be considered as the place. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. x. 108 Ecclesiastical pretensions were still formidable under the Tudors.

b. A rightful or justifiable claim, a title.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 207 P 3 The Courtier, the Trader, and the Scholar, should all have an equal Pretension to the Denomination of a Gentleman. *a* 1805 PALEY *Serm.* X (1810) 103 An opinion of merit is discouraged, even in those who had the best pretensions to entertain it; if any pretensions were good. 1822 P. HENRY in *Publ. Corr. H. Clay* (1855) 67 He has pretensions [to the Presidency] in every respect —a man of business..—an elegant scholar.

3. The assertion or claim that one is or has something; profession. Also of things. Const. *to.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 23 Some pretensions to the Invention of Copper cuts, and their Impressions 1718 *Freethinker* No. 66 P 2, I..have little or no Pretensions to Beauty. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxiv. 323 Sir Charles Grandison, without making an ostentatious pretension to religion, is the very Christian in practice. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. viii. 197 A mediæval castle and a house..of no great pretensions. 1884 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 23 It would be but too easy a task to..prove by the avowal of his own pretentions that he can pretend to the credit of no such imbecility.

b. The unwarranted assumption of a quality, esp. of merit or dignity; pretentiousness, ostentation.

1727 POPE *Epitaph K. Digby* 4 Good without noise, without pretension great. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 184 The world is his, who can see through its pretension. 1856 — *Eng. Traits, Manners* ibid. 50 They avoid pretension, and go right to the heart of the thing. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 95 This day of self-seeking and pretensions!

†4. An intention, a design; aim, aspiration.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 155 In seeking a new fortune, lose their old, and so conuert their substance into pretensions, their certainty into nothing. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to W. Montagu* (1887) I. 96 They are always looked upon, either as neglected, or discontented because their pretensions have failed. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. vi, Acquaint me, then, freely, what are the pretensions of these gentlemen [to Cecilia's hand]?

Hence **Prete·nsional,** †**-tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pretension; **Prete·nsionless** *a.*, without pretensions, unpretending.

1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* II. 98 Hitherto his intents were reall, not pretentionall only. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 751 It would..be..unjust to throw the slightest slur or stigma on the pretensionless character of a crowd of humble and high individuals. 1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* 10 A steady grave deliberative man, Pretensionless in manner, air, and tone.

Pretensious, obs. variant of PRETENTIOUS *a.*

Pretensive (prĭte·nsiv), *a. rare.* Also 7 **-cive.** [f. late L. *prætens-*, ppl. stem (see PRETENSARY) + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by being asserted or pretended to be true; professed; feigned.

1640 H. PARKER *Case of Ship Money* 17 If danger. be far distant..though it bee certaine, and not pretensive, yet Parliamentary Aid may be speedy enough. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 213 It has been my fortune to make experience of a pretensive stay, which proved so unsteady, that [etc.]. 1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (ed. Porter) VII. XXX. 112 The name [Magism] covered all that was true, all that was pre-

tensive, and all that was false, in the philosophy of the ancient Orientals.

2. Full of pretence; pretentious, ostentatious.

1876 [implied in PRETENSIVENESS]. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 120/2 Their ornament is hideously heavy and pretensive.

Prete·nsively, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pretensive manner; professedly; as a pretext.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 36 A stand against them, who pleade fiue things, against the sentence of abolition, for this grosse Idoll pretenciuely chaunged. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 262 There passed an Act of Parliament pretensively against the depopulation of Villages, and decay of tillage, but purposedly to inable his subjects for the wars. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 601 He would not vouchsafe to inquire what might be pretensively said, either from the Antients, or at present for the Austrians against them of Cleves.

Prete·nsiveness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†**a.** Pretension (*obs.*). **b.** Pretentiousness.

1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker of Deal* III. 35 What Pretensiveness have you to it, Sirrah? 1876 W. M. TAYLOR *Ministry of Word* 56 Guilty of the same pretensiveness.

†**Prete·nsory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as PRETENSIVE + -ORY 2.] ? = PRETENSIVE 1.

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 119 With the pretensory advice of his Council of Officers unanimously and readily urged.

†**Prete·nt,** *v. Obs.* [? ad. L. *prætentāre, -temptāre* to search out beforehand, hold before oneself, make a pretext of, freq. of *prætendĕre* to PRETEND.] = PRETEND *v.* (in various senses).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 401 Willyam Waleys, whiche..pretentyd the rule & gouernaunce of Scotlande. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ix. 24 As though they were such men inwardlye indeede, as in appearaunce outwardlye they then pretented. 1587 GREENE *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 182 No intent of treacherie shall so much as in thought bee pretented to the person of our Souerayne. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 12 Breach of lawes and treason is pretented, but religion condemned.

†**Prete·ntative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prætent-āre* to search or try before + -ATIVE; or f. PRE- A. 3 + TENTATIVE.] Tentative beforehand.

1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 507 This is but an exploratory, and pretentative purpose between us..about the form whereof, and the matter, we shall consult to morrow.

Pretention, obs. form of PRETENSION.

Pretentious (prĭte·nʃəs), *a.* [ad. F. *prétentieux* (17th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **prætentiōs-us*, f. *prætentiōn-em* PRETENSION: see -IOUS.]

1. Characterized by, or full of, pretension; professing or making claim to great merit or importance, esp. when unwarranted; making an exaggerated outward show; showy, ostentatious.

1845 LEVER *O'Donoghue* XXXI, An hotel of more pretensious exterior. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 360 Round your pretentious sentences, and discharge your concentrated malignity on the defenceless. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XIX, As severe as he dared on all Pharisees and pretentious persons whatsoever. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 515 Pretentious poverty At its wits' end to keep appearance up. 1907 *Athenæum* 25 May 641/3 His two larger pictures..are as clever, but a little more pretentious.

2. Of the nature of a pretension. *rare*⁻¹.

1886 W. CHAPPELL in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 4/1 After which [Thomson's death] Mallet put in a pretentious claim [to be the author of 'Rule Britannia'], against all evidence.

Prete·ntiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a pretentious manner.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* XIV, While she, really, not pretentiously, threaded in her mind the possible moves. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* III. 64 Even in his newspaper letters..his impressions are never given pretentiously.

Prete·ntiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being pretentious.

1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* XII. 172 A pretentious man is, by token of his pretentiousness, a charlatan always. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 50 Whatever may have been the faults or the pretentiousness of his classifications.

Pretenture (prĭte·ntiŭr). *Rom. Antiq.* Also præ-. [ad. late L. *prætentūra* (Ammian. Marcell.) a guard on the frontier of a province, also a barricade, f. *prætendĕre*: see PRETEND.]

1. A Roman frontier wall or rampart, esp. one of the two defending Roman Britain from the unsubdued tribes in the north.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 102 There remain yet two doubts: First, whether this Prætenture, or Wall, was made of Stone, or of Turfs. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit* 160 *note*, A stone dug out of the ruins of the Roman pretenture, between the Scottish firths, inscribed to Apollo Grannius. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 112 The most amazing monument of the Roman power in England, is the praetenture, or wall of Severus.

2. A Roman garrison guarding a frontier.

1807 BRITTON *Beauties Eng., Lincolnshire* 596 Carrying corn, and other commodities, from the Iceni, etc., for the use of the northern prætentures.

†**Preter** (prĭ·tɔr), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 7 **præter.** [The contraction *præter* for *præteritum* preterite, in *preterperfect*, etc., prefixed in the same way to *tense*, and at length treated as a separate word.]

a. *Gram.* = PRETERITE, past.

1530 PALSGR. 86 Circumlocutyng of al the pretertenses. 1534 MORE *Trent. Passion* Wks. 1347/2 Which wordes wer ..prophesyed by the verbe of the preter temps or time passed. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 9 He englissheth the verbe of the preter tence for the future. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 29 b, The pretertens rather declareth a perfection in thacte, then the passing ouer the time in the acte. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 14, I..paralogized on their condition in the present and in the preter tense. 1676 DIXON *Two Test.* 30 So the Saying of God runs in the Præter-Tense, 'Unto thy Seed I have given the Land'. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 114 In Latin..the Preter Time of the Perfect Action, is commonly called the Preter-pluperfect, that is, the Preter more than Perfect. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 178 Our verbs are conjugated by auxiliary words, and are only changed in the preter tense.

b. = PAST.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery, New Vayn Glory*, Diuers mo, whose preter pathes may learne Our future steps, our vayn unsteady stay.

B. *sb.* **a.** *ellipt.* for *preter tense*: see above. **b.** Past time, the past.

1615 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) I. 162 But the other hath neither future nor præter, neither mood nor tense; nay, no verb at all. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 60 Let him observe the three (chiefe) parts of time which is, the preter, the present, the future. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Reason* 200 The present..is but an individual point, an instant that separates the praeter from the future.

Preter-, præter- (prĭ·tɑi), *prefix.* The L. adv. and prep. *præter* past, by, beyond, above, more than; in addition to, besides; comparative of *præ* before, = further forward, more in front.

1. In Latin *præter* adv. was prefixed only to verbs and their derivative sbs. and adjs., as *prætercurrĕre* to run by or past, *prætergredī* to step or march past, to surpass, *præterīre* to go or pass by, omit, pass over, pass away (in time), *præteriens* passing, *præteritus* past, *præteritio* a passing by or over, *præterlābī* to glide or slip by, *prætermittĕre* to let go by, omit, overlook, *prætermissio* omission, etc. Hence the Eng. *pretergress, -gression, preterient, preterite, -ition, pretermit, -mission*, etc., and the analogous *pretergeneration, preteroffice*.

2. In Scholastic Latin, adjectives began to be formed from L. phrases with *præter* prep. + sb., e. g. *præternātūrālis*, from *præter nātūram* (Cic.) beyond or outside nature; Du Cange has of 1451 *præternecessārius*, from *quod præter necessārium est* what is beyond the necessary. Hence French *préternaturel* 15.., Eng. *preternatural a* 1600, followed in the 17th c. by *preternotorious, -native, -regular, -royal, -legal, -intentional, -scriptural, -seasonable*, etc.; *preterhuman, -nuptial, -sensual*, etc. are 19th c. formations. From these adjs., adverbs and nouns of quality, as *preternaturally, preternaturalism*, are always possible; *preterplurality* follows this analogy.

All the derivatives from words already in Latin, with the more important adjs., appear in their places as Main words; those of less importance (many only nonce-words) follow here.

Preterca·nine *a.*, more than canine. **Preter-Chri·stian** *a.*, beyond what is Christian; lying outside Christianity. **Preterdete·rmined** *a.*, more than determined; hence **Preterdete·rminedly** *adv.* **Preterdiploma·tic** *a.*, lying outside of or not within the bounds of diplomacy; hence **Preterdiploma·tically** *adv.* **Pretere·quine** *a.*, more than equine. **Preteroroga·tion,** *nonce-wd.* [after SUPEROROGATION], performance beyond or outside of what is demanded or required. **Pretere·ssential** *a.*, beyond what is essential. **Pretergenera·tion,** preternatural generation, monstrous birth. **Preterinte·ntional** *a.*, beyond or additional to what is intended. **Preterle·thal** *a.*, taking place after death. **Preterna·tive** *a.*, beyond or additional to what is native. **Preternoto·rious** *a.*, surpassingly notorious. **Preternu·ptial** *a.*, lying outside of the nuptial relation. **Pretero·ffice,** an action contrary to duty: cf. OFFICE *sb.* 2 a. **Preterplura·lity,** excessive numerousness or multitude. **Preterpoli·tical** *a.*, lying outside of what is political or civil. **Preter-re·gular** *a.*, outside the limits of what is regular. **Preter-roy·al** *a.*, more than royal privilege warrants. **Preterscri·ptural** *a.*, beyond what is written. **Pretersea·sonable** *a.*, beyond what is seasonable. **Preterse·nsual** *a.*, beyond the domain of the senses.

1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* XII, A great dog..passed me.. not staying to look up, with strange *pretercanine eyes, in my face, as I half expected it would. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 258 A *præter-christian deism, or the principle of natural religion, was inevitably contained in the legal conception of a natural law. 1892 G. MEREDITH *Empty Purse* Poems 1898 II. 200 Not as Cybele's beast will thy head lash tail So *præter-determinedly thermonous. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* May 615 *Praeter-diplomatic machinery may be set to work to remove them. *Ibid* June 806 In praeter-diplomatic ways. Mr. Chamberlain received excellent grounds for believing that Germany was ripe for an alliance with Great Britain. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 5/1 The drivers are skilled, and their horses endowed with a *preterequine intelligence. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 346 It is certaine that Supererogation there can be none, though *praetererogation we should graunt you, howbeit subtererogation were the fitter word. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Synopsis Proph.* 542 Puzzled in some opinions and scrupulosities that are *preteressential. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* III. iv. 145 Concret Physique hath the same division which Naturall History hath; so that it is a knowledge either concerning the Heavens; or concerning the lesser Collegiates, or natures specifique; so likewise concerning *Pretergenerations [L. *prætergenera tiones*], and concerning Mechaniques. 1690 BOYLE *Ch. Virtuoso* I. Wks. 1772 V. 528 Sir Francis Bacon..assigns the second of them to what he calls præter-generations, such as monsters, prodigies, and other things. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* vi. (1865) 103 Define them to be the *preter-intentional works of nature. 1887 W. M. ROSSETTI *Shelley's Prometh. Unb.* 19 The indefinable possibilities of existence prænatal and *præterlethal—the world of spirit before birth and after death. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt* II. x. 146 Thus much briefly of the Native Fundamentals and Essentials of Politick Government; the next point to be spoken of is the *Preternative. *a* 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* IV. ii, I confess myself a more *preternotorious rogue than himself. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Diderot* (1872) V. 21 To whom we owe this present *preternuptial *Correspondance*. 1837 *Ibid., Mirabeau* 243 Nay, poor woman, she by and by, we find, takes up with preternuptial persons. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 328/2 *Præter office is an action, which reason requireth [*pr.* acquireth] that we do not, as, to neglect our Parents, to contemn our Brethren, to disagree with our Friends, to despise our Country. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28 It is not easily credible, what may be said of the *preter pluralities of Taylors in London. I have heard, there were numbred between Temple-barre and Charing-cross eight thousand of that Trade. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvii. 385 The analysis, or resolution, beginneth with the knot that was last tied; as we may see in the dissolution of the *præterpolitical Church Government in England. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 37, I had rather suppose them to powder, than expose them to præregular, much lesse to *preter regular Judgements. *Ibid.* 49 The tongues of Time tell us of ten *Preter-royall Usurpations, to one contra civill Rebellion. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* viii. 240 The former part is so without analogy, and the latter so turgid and *preterscriptural. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 56 When 'tis an Ordinary and Durable, though *Preter-seasonable Constitution, Cold will be sure to be remembred. 1885 tr. *Schultze's Fetichism* VII § 2 He must needs go beyond the domain of sense, and assign causes not apprehensible to the senses, *praetersensual or supersensual.

‖ **Preterea** (prĭte·rĭă). [L. *præterea* adv., beyond those, besides, f. *præter* beyond + *ea* pl., 'those'. Taken in quot. as a sb. (perh. orig. a heading of items in an account) with pl. *-s*; cf. *et ceteras, extras.*] In *pl.* Additional items, extras.

1512 *Northumbld House Bk.* (1770) 181 Item that the saide Clarks of Brevements entre in the Counting-house Mounethlie alle the Pretereas in the title of Costs Necessary.

Pretergre·ss, *v. rare.* Also præter-. [f. L. *prætergress-*, ppl. stem of *prætergredī* to walk past, go by, surpass, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *gredī* to step.]

1. *trans.* To go beyond (bounds); to surpass.

1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* V. XXV. 346 It keepeth within the precincts of his libertie, which if it shall once pretergresse..it is no longer to be called melancholie, but some other humour. 1851 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 98 Tree Every other prætergressing Both in bloom and bud a-flower.

†**2.** To go outside of. *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. viii. § 5 If some sins there be as Roman Catholics teach, only besides the law, in doing them we do not transgress the law, but rather prætergress or go besides it.

Pretergre·ssion. *rare.* [n. of action from prec.: see -ION.] **a.** The action of passing by (without notice or performance); failure to follow a path, conform to a law, etc. **b.** The action of going beyond or overstepping bounds.

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. viii. § 5 Seeing the Lawgiver's will was that we should do the law, not only hear it, much less go besides it, there is no prætergression of it but is directly against the Lawgiver's will. 1820-22 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 251 A motion for a writ of prohibition to be directed to the ecclesiastical court, on the ground of prætergression of jurisdiction. *Ibid.* 617 There would be, at least, no prætergression of the bounds of official authority.

Preterhuman (prĭtəɹhiū·măn), *a.* [f. PRETER- + HUMAN.] Beyond or outside of what is human: often = *superhuman*, but generally used to avoid the specific connotation of that word.

1811 SHELLEY *St Irvyne* ii, He..started as from the emanation of superior and preter-human being. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. iv. (1864) I. 276 The introduction of praeter-human forms. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* vi. (1875) 298 What is it that gives Christ's human acts and sufferings such preterhuman value? 1872 MORLEY *J. De Maistre* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. (1878) 134 Laboriously building up with preterhuman patience and preterhuman sagacity. 1878 GLADSTONE *Homer* xi. 130 Achilles seems everywhere to tread on the bounds of the preterhuman.

Preterient (prĭte·rĭĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *præteriens*, pres. pple. of *præterīre* to go by, pass (of which, however, the stem of the oblique cases is *prætereunt-*).] Passing or going by. transient. So **Prete·rience,** the fact or condition of being passing or transient.

1786 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 11 I. 97 Migrating after the death of one body into that of another, with the faculty of remembering all the actions of its preterient states. *c* 1827 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag* (1882) CXXXI. 120 There seems to me a confusion of *schein* with the praeterience or impermanence.

Preterimpe·rfect, *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *præteritum imperfectum* 'uncompleted

past', with contraction: see PRETER, PRETERITE, and IMPERFECT.] Expressing a past action which is not stated as completed but as going on: applied to one of the tenses of the verb in the Indo-European languages, as L. *currēbat*, Eng. *he was running*; = IMPERFECT 5. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1530 PALSGR. 84 The preter imperfit tens as *je parlaye* I dyd speke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* C j, The tences are fiue, the present tence, signifying the time that now is:.. the preterimperfectence, the time not perfectly past. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 215 There is no preterimperfect tense, nor preterpluperfect tense; but the preterperfect tense standeth for them. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 411 The Verb must be..in the Preterimperfect Tense, when in English we use the Preterpluperfect.

Preterist (prē'tĕrist), *sb.* (*a.*) Also **præ-**. [f. PRETER-, short for *preterite* + -IST.]

1. One whose chief interest is in the past; one who regards the past with most pleasure or favour.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *Theol.* One who holds that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have been already (wholly or in great part) fulfilled.

1843 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xviii, To consider certain vituperative prophecies as already accomplished in the course of the first and second centuries: whence, to commentators of this School, we may fitly apply the name of *Preterists*. 1854 Præterists [see FUTURIST]. 1860 JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 371 The Preterists and Futurists may alike claim the authority of the Book of Daniel, or the Revelation.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to preterists.

1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 93 Preterist, Futurist and Presentist schemes of interpretation. 1904 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* I. iv. 43 A Praeterist, or a Futurist interpretation of its visions.

Preterite, -it (prē'tərit), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4-7, 9 **preterit**, 5 **-yte**, 8-9 **præterit**(e, 5- **preterite**. [= F. *prétérit* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *præterit-us* gone by, past, pa. pple. of *præterire*, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *ire* to go.]

1. Of or pertaining to bygone time; occurring or existing previously; past, bygone, former; = PAST *a.* 2.

1340 *Ayenb.* 59 On is preterit, þet is to zigge, of þinge ypased..þe oþer is of present, þet is to zigge, of nou. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 56 In..heven..There is nothing preterit ne passed, there is nothing future ne comming; but al thinges togider in that place ben present everlasting, without any meving. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 The swete mayntene and semblaunce of the sayd Sychee, her preteryte husbonde. *c* 1500 KENNEDY *Poems* (Schippel) ii. 10 Proch ignorance and foly youþ My preterit tyme I wald nevir spair. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 25 Compare the store and cheapnesse of our present Commodities, with the Scarcenesse and dearnesse of the preterit times. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 102 What is preterit, and gone. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* (1812) I. 266 To return to the preterite gala-days of Lady Luxmore. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge Thirty Y. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 52 You shall go back with me thirty years, which will bring you among things and persons as thoroughly preterite as Romulus or Numa.

2. *Gram* Expressing past action or state; past; as *preterite tense* [L. *præteritum tempus* (Quint.)], *preterite participle*; = PAST *a.* 4.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens either preterit, of actif vois eithir passif, mai be resoluid into a verbe..and a coniunccioun copulatif. 1530 PALSGR 86 The participle preterit after the tenses of *je ay* remayneth for the most part unchanged. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* 42 Al the prophets use to speake by the preterit temps. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 337 *note*, Wks 1736 IV. 225 In the style of other prophets, [he] hath used the future tense for the preterit. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. iii. (1872) VIII. 131 Friedrich finds that Loudon *was* there last night—preterite tense, alas.

b. So **Preterite perfect** = PRETERPERFECT.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 42 The preterit parfyte tens of the infynityve mode.

B. *sb.* [ellipt. use of the adj.]

†1. Past time, the past (= PAST *sb.* 1); also *pl.* past times or events. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 133 (Camb. MS) It.. procedith fro preteritz in to futuris, þat is to seyn fro tyme passed in to tyme comynge. *Ibid.* 134 Thilke thing.. to whom ther nis nawht of þe preterite escapyd nor I-passed. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5011 She wepeth the tyme that she hath wasted, Compleynting of the preterit.

2. *Gram.* = Preterite tense: see A. 2.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 37 The preterites and supines of suche verbes. 1661 MILTON *Accidence* Wks. 1738 I. 613 The Preterit speaketh of the time past, and is distinguish'd by three degrees: the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, and the Preterpluperfect. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 13 It is an era in his education when he first begins to employ preterits and plurals and their like.

3. *Theol.* One who is passed over or not elected by God; cf. **PRETERITION** 4. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1864 *Fraser's Mag.* May 533 The reprobates who are damned because they were always meant to be damned, and the preterites who are damned because they were never meant to be saved.

Preteriteness. Also **præ-, preteritness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being preterite or past; pastness.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 205 The preteritness of the Thing has so fixt its Existence to its proper time, that 'tis not now obnoxious to variation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 23 We cannot conceive a Praeteritness (if I may say so) still backwards *in infinitum*, that never was present.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 140 The feeling of preteriteness and extinction. 1866 — *Lessing* ibid. II. 219 Klopstock..is rather remembered for what he was than what he is—an immortality of preteriteness.

Pre·terite-pre·sent, *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *præterito-præsens*, neut. pl. *-præsentia*, f. *præteritus* PRETERITE + *præsens* PRESENT.] Applied to verbs of which the tense now used as the present was originally a preterite (or to this tense); esp. to the small group of verbs in the Germanic languages (mostly auxiliaries of predication) represented in English by *can, dare, dow, may, must, shall,* †*thar, will, wit,* of which the current present tense is in form and origin a preterite, from which the current past tense is a new weak formation; also applicable to the Latin verbs *cæpi, memini, novi, odi*, the Greek οἶδα, etc. Also PRETERITO-PRESENTIAL.

[1870 HELFENSTEIN *Compar. Gram. Teut. Lang.* 521 The preterite indicative is always in imitation of the præterito-præsentia *wolta*, rarely *welta*, subj. *wolte*.] 1874 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 19) 78 *note*, These preterite-presents may be compared with οἶδα, *novi*, &c., in Greek and Latin. [1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 291 These help-verbs are a very ancient group of so-called praeterito-praesentia.] 1888 *New Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Can.* 1892 SWEET *New Eng. Gram* § 1477 Most of the MnE [= mod. Eng.] verbs that we class as anomalous are old preterite present verbs. 1892 WRIGHT *Primer Gothic Lang.* § 272 *Preterite-Presents.* These verbs have strong preterites with a present meaning ..to which new weak preterites have been formed.

Preterition (prĭtəri·ʃən). Also **præ-**. [= F. *prétérition*, ad. late L. *præteritiōn-em* a passing over, n. of action f. *præterīre*: see PRETERIENT.]

†1. Passing by, passage (of time). *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 136/1 The præterition of life is the præterition of time. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xix. 42 The time of grace is fitly called a day in regard of speedy preterition.

2. The action of passing over, or fact of being passed by or over, without notice; omission, disregard, neglect; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 236 His voluntarie but subtile preter-ition, in leauing out all the other disasters in the Oath. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXXVI. (1640) 354 As long as they are but preteritions, not contradictions..they are not worthy of a reproofe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 208 A preterition, studiously and deliberately resolved upon. 1709 LAMPHIRE in Hearne *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) II. 300 I would be best to pass by without going in. For. Dr. Barlow loves præterition. 1877 SPARROW *Serm* iii. 40 It is negative in its nature, and consists in the mere preterition and overlooking of the agency of the invisible God.

3. *Rhet.* A figure by which summary mention is made of a thing, in professing to omit it.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 The Apostle thankfully remembreth their diligent loue; and yet..by a wise rhetoricall preterition, exhorteth them vnto it. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 386 Such Ironicall preteritions are something frequent in Scripture. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 105. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v., The most artful praises are those given by way of preterition.

4. *Theol.* The passing over of the non-elect; non-election to salvation.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II iii, Our indiscreet pastors..speak so much of election, prædestination, reprobation *ab æterno*, subtraction of grace, præterition, voluntary permission, &c. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 66 The Decree of Reprobation (both in the privative act of preterition, and positiv of punishment) depends on Gods simple Prescience. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 375 Call it..by whatever name you please, Election, preterition, predestination, or reprobation, it comes in the end to the same thing. 1862 *Evangelical Christendom* Oct. 475 The præterition and consequent perdition of the majority of mankind does no violence to our sense, either of the Divine justice or sovereignty.

5. *Rom. Law.* The omission by a testator to mention in his will one of his children or natural heirs: see quot. 1880.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. xviii (1738) 104 If it had been foreseen, that L would not so much as ask, and had therefore been left out of the will; this preterition would have been caused by his carriage. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Preterition*, the entire omission of a child's name in the father's will, which rendered it null: exheredation being allowed, but not preterition. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* XXVIII. § 2 *note*, Praeterition of a *suus* invalidated a will. *Ibid., Digest* 573 Praeterition in testaments, omission to mention a person that the law required should be instituted or disinherited. 1887 *Tennant's Notary's Man.* (ed. 5) 29 If a soldier upon a military expedition, in making his will, passed over his children in silence, such preterition was held of equal force with a nominal disinherison, and the will could not be set aside as inofficious.

Preteritive (prĭte·ritiv), *a.* [f. L. *præterit-*, ppl. stem of *præterīre*: cf. PRETERITE and -IVE.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to preterition or non-election. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* I. ix. 139 Augustine's logically correlative doctrine of Absolute Preteritive Reprobation to eternal death.

2. *Gram.* Used only in the preterite tenses: said of a verb. (Webster 1847.)

Mod. The Latin *memini* is called a preteritive verb.

b. *Preteritive present* (adj. and sb.) = PRETERITE-PRESENT (verb or tense).

1885 A. S. COOK tr. *Sievers' O. Eng. Gram.* § 417 The Germanic preteritive presents [die verba praeteritopresentia des germanischen] have sprung from strong verbs whose preterits have assumed a present meaning (like Lat. *memini, novi, coepi*, Gr. οἶδα), while the original presents have disappeared. 1899 W. J. SEDGEFIELD *K. Ælfred's Boeth.* 207 Verbs with preteritive presents..e. g. *mæg, deah.*

Prete·rito-prese·ntial, *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* [f. mod.L. *præterito-præsentia* (sc. *verba*) + -AL.] = PRETERITE-PRESENT *a.*, as in *preterito-presential verbs*, called in mod.L. *præterito-præsentia* (pl.).

[1870, 1880: see PRETERITE-PRESENT.] 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v 93 Important little class of Germanic verbs called 'preterito-presential', because they have won their present meaning through a 'perfect' one.

Preterlabent (prĭtəlē·bĕnt), *a. rare.* Also **præter-** [ad. L. *præterlābent-em*, pres. pple. of *præterlābī* to glide or flow by, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *lābī* to glide.] Gliding or flowing past.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 5 Those differ according to..the different impregnation of the preterlabent water. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 143 The præterlabent streams of water. 1905 H. A. EVANS *Oxf. & Cotswolds* xiii. 314 There is the old garden behind the house, with the stone steps descending thereunto, and the praeterlabent Coln

Preterla·psed, *ppl a. rare.* [f. L. *præterlaps-us*, pa. pple. of *præterlābī* (see prec.) + -ED^{1}.] That has glided by; gone by, past, bygone.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 226/1 When as now the 12 dayes are præterlapsede, he may as then accompanye..with his wife. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Ded., Wks. III. 76 In the preterlapsed occurrences there hath beene an Antagonisticall repugnancy betwixt vs. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 137 We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of præterlapsed ages.

Preterle·gal, *a. rare.* Also **præter-.** [f. PRETER- + LEGAL.] Beyond or outside of what is legal; not according to law.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xi. 91, I expected..some evill customes preterlegall, and abuses personall had been to be removed. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) I. 178 Sir Randal .. openly manifested his dislike of such Preter-legal Courses. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 189 This illegal or praeter-legal and desultory toleration by connivance at particular cases.

†Prete·rminable, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PRE-A. 3 + TERMINABLE, app. in an active sense.

The word may represent a Schol. L. **præterminābilis*, f. **præterminare*, rendering Gr. προορίζειν to determine beforehand, f. ὁρίζειν to bound, ὁροι bounds, *fines, termini*. Cf PREDETERMINE. Mr. C. G. Osgood in his ed of *Pearl* illustrates the passage, which refers to Ps. lxii. 12 [lxi. 13], by Albertus Magnus's comment on the same passage, 'Primo, divinæ voluntatis ordinatio æterna et perfecta', etc.]

Predetermining, foreordaining.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 595 In sauter is sayd a poynt determynable, Thou quyte vchon as hys desserte, Thou hyȝe kyng ay pretermynable [*MS. per*termynable (Gollancz)].

†Pretermi·ssed, *a Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prætermiss-us*, pa. pple. of *præterm*ittĕre to pass over, omit (see next) + -ED^{1}.] Pretermitted, omitted.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. ii. 271 The cause that many things which referre unto it, and are usefull to be knowne, are pretermiss'd [*præteremissa sunt*].

Pretermission (prĭtəmi·ʃən). Also **præter-**. [ad. L. *prætermission-em*, n. of action f. *præterm*ittĕre: see next. So F. *prétermission* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of pretermitting.

1. The passing over, overlooking, or disregarding of anything; omission of anything from a narrative; omission of, or neglect to do, something.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* i. (1637) 11 The pretermission of thankes for any goodnesse..bestowed by the Lord, ..is horrible. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Any pretermission of the physician may exalt the disease. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. (1709) 52, I proceed to refute the objections of those who argue from the silence and pretermission of authors. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 211 God's righteousness, which might otherwise have been called in question because of the prætermission of past sins.

2. Ceasing to do something (for a time); leaving off the practice of anything; disuse.

1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. I. I xii. 45 There was no absolute pretermission of that Reckoning. 1831 TYTLER *Lives Scott. Worthies* I. 113 The detestation and pretermission of vice.

3. *Rhet.* = PRETERITION 3.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Preterition*, or *Pretermission*, in rhetoric, a figure whereby, in pretending to pass over a thing untouched, we make a summary mention thereof. 1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

4. *Rom. Law.* = PRETERITION 5.

1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 104 Inserting in her will apology for the pretermission of her daughter.

Pretermit (prĭtəmi·t), *v.* Also **præter-**. [ad. L. *prætermittĕre* to let pass, omit, overlook, f. *præter*, PRETER- + *mittĕre* to let go, send.]

1. *trans.* To leave out of a narrative; not to notice, mention, insert, or include; to omit.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 166 Bycause I see here ys not the place now to dyspute..I wyl thys pretermytt and set apart. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xv. (1603) 123 The recitall whereof I pretermit for breuitie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 194 In all kinds of actions by the laws prætermitted, men have the liberty, of doing what their own reasons shall suggest, for the most profitable to themselves. 1745-6 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 13 The lad .had uttered many wicked things, which I pretermitted in my narrative. 1870 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xliii. 228 Some points of conduct relating to the present war..we advisedly pretermit.

†**b.** *Theol.* To pass over in electing to salvation. Cf. PRETERITION 4. *Obs.*

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 812 God doth..of his owne will, as he electeth some so pretermit others.

c. *Rom. Law.* To omit mention of (a descendant or natural heir) in a will. Cf. Preterition 5.

1875 Poste *Gaius* II Comm. (ed. 2) 229 If a descendant of the testator was..pretermitted (*praeteritus*), i.e. not expressly either instituted successor or disinherited, possession was not granted to the devisees but to the pretermitted descendant. 1887 *Tennant's Notary's Man.* (ed. 5) 28 A father was bound to institute his children as his heirs, and could not disinherit them unless for very weighty reasons; for if a father pretermitted or passed them over in silence, the testament was void.

2. To allow to pass without notice or regard; to overlook intentionally.

1542 Hen VIII *Declar. Scots* A ij b, [Such] as we ought not with sufferaunce to pretermitte and passe ouer. 1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II 111 Quhilk ..oppressioun gif it be pretermittit unpuneist. 1630 Donne *Serm.* xxv. (1640) 253 God pretermits many times errours in circumstances. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, The birth of a New Year is of an interest too wide to be pretermitted by king or cobbler.

3. To fail or forbear to do, use, or perform; to leave undone, neglect, omit.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. viii. 66 Na thyng, my deir freynd, did thow pretermyt; All that thow aucht to Deiphobus. 1528 Fox in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 142 We.. pretermitted nothing which might in any way conduce to the furtherance thereof. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Wisd.* x. 8 For pretermitting wisdom they..did slippe. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 197 Prince Maurice..pretermitted none of those things which had been used by Antiquity in the Art Military. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem Geo. II* (1822) I. 394 Was the necessary defence of her colonies to be pretermitted? 1836 Emerson *Nature* 47 A care pretermitted in no single case.

† **b.** Const. with *infin. Obs.*

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 160 So yet wil I not pretermit to declare out of other men such notes as I finde. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* xiii 85, I must not pretermit to hint.

4. To neglect to avail oneself or make use of; to allow (time or opportunity) to pass unused or unimproved; to miss, lose. Now *rare.*

1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 25, I schal neuer pretermyt occasyon nor tyme of helpyng my cuntrey. 1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to Mr. T. H.* Pref. 3 Throughly to possesse themselues of your fauour, they will pretermit neither time, nor meanes. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. ii. 205. 1840 J. P Kennedy *Quodlibet* I. (1860) 27, I cannot pretermit the opportunity now afforded me to glance at some striking events.

5. To leave off for the time or for a time; to interrupt; *erroneously*, to leave off, cease.

1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 484 For her doth Farmer Brookes's mastiff. pretermit his incessant bark. 1878 Stevenson *Edinburgh* (1889) 36 Some customs have been fortunately pretermitted. 1882 B. Harte *Flip* II, The monotonous strokes of an axe were suddenly pretermitted.

[P The alleged sense 'To render ineffectual', 'to frustrate', in *Cent. Dict.* and *Standard Dict.*, is an error due to misreading the passage cited.]

Hence **Pretermi·tting** *vbl. sb.* Also **Pretermi·tter,** one who pretermits; **Pretermi·ttently** *adv.*, erron. for Intermittently.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. Prol. F v b, A sluggarde, and pretermitter of duetifull occasions. 1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 259 But pretermitting of ony tyme. 1857 Miss Mulock *Woman's Th. abt. Wom.* 191 One half the parish resolutely declines 'knowing' the other half—sometimes pretermittently, sometimes permanently.

Pretermi·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] That is passed by or overlooked; omitted.

1651 Weldon *Crt Chas. I* 196 He hath Pensions out of the pretermitted Customs. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1662) I. 184 Cheshire is one of the 12. pretermitted Counties, the Names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower, in the 12. year of K. Henry the Sixth. 1727 in 6*th Rep. Dep. Kpr* App. II 118 The Office of Comptroller of the Petty and of the Pretermitted Customs..in the Port of London. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. Comm. ed. 2) 224 The existence of a pretermitted *suus heres*..was alone important.

Preternatural (prītəɹnæ·tiŭrăl, -tʃŭrăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **præter-.** [ad. med.L. *præternātūrālis* (1255 in Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* II. xi) f. L. phr. *præter nātūram*: see Preter-. So obs. F. *préternaturel* (15.. in Godef.), It. *preternaturale.*] That is out of the ordinary course of nature; beyond, surpassing, or differing from what is natural; non-natural; formerly = abnormal, exceptional, unusual; sometimes = Unnatural; see also b.

1580 G. Harvey *Three Lett.* Wks (Grosart) I. 59 A preternaturall, or supernaturall ominous worke of God. 1593 R. Harvey *Philadelphus* 49 Some make themselues barren with preternatural dyet. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 232 We use them [remedies] that we may reduce the body from a preternaturall to its naturall state againe. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 5 Prodigies Præternatural, such I account all strange Events, which hold of no steady causes, but are to us soly casual and uncertain. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. 82 That which thwarts this Order [of Nature] may be said to be Preternatural, or contrary to Nature. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Whitloe*, a preternatural and very troublesome Swelling towards the Fingers ends. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1819) 40 Either in the natural or preternatural state of the organ, the use of the chain of bones is to propagate the impulse. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* ii, Mrs Transome..seemed to hear and see what they said and did with preternatural acuteness.

b. Used as = Supernatural.

1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 190 People were determined in the choice of their holy places by those præternatural phænomena. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 11 Preternatural impressions are sometimes communicated to us for wise purposes. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* V. xxxi. (1878) 533 His coming was heralded by a series of preternatural dispensations.

† **B.** *sb.* (*pl.*) Preternatural attributes or qualities. *Obs. rare.*

1708 H. Dodwell *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 138 If Humane Souls, since their loss of Præternaturals, are in course, subjected to these inferior Dæmons.

Hence **Preternatura·lity,** *nonce-wd.*, **Preterna·turalness,** preternatural quality; **Preterna·ture,** *nonce-wd.*, that which is out of the course of nature.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 133 There is such an intricate mixture of naturality and preternaturality in Age. 1727 Bailey vol II, *Preter-naturalness*, quality out of the natural Course. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 588 The preternaturalness of the deliverance is pictured by the driving the locust..into two opposite seas. 1842 Poe *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 260 In my own heart there dwells no faith in præter-nature.

Preterna·turalism. [f. prec. + -ism.]

1. The character or condition of being preternatural; that which is preternatural; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this; a preternatural occurrence.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 702/2 Byron's drama partakes both of Hamlet and Macbeth It is the incest of the one with the preternaturalism of the other. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. viii, Saturated through every fibre with Preternaturalism of Suspicion. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ii. II. 10 Among the simple People, arose rumours of omens, preternaturalisms, for and against.

2. A recognition of the preternatural; a system or doctrine of the preternatural.

1864 *Realm* 8 June 7 'Frankenstein' and 'Zanoni' are powerful books, but their præternaturalism seems forced and unreal. 1872 A. B. Alcott *Concord Days, Sleep & Dreams* 204 A faith, were such possible, destitute of an element of preternaturalism, or of mysticism. 1882 M. Arnold in 19*th Cent.* May 695 A religion of preternaturalism is doomed.

So **Preterna·turalist,** a believer in the preternatural.

1868 M. Collins *Sweet Anne Page* I. 93 The ladies were rather puzzled how to deal with this young præter-naturalist.

Preterna·turally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a preternatural manner; more than naturally; abnormally, extraordinarily, unusually.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 30 Simple air, being preternaturally attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break, and blow up that which resisteth it. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Introd., Warts and Swellings, with other things which grow upon the living Body præternaturally. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 402 The Vibrations in the internal Parts of the Brain are preternaturally increased. 1848 Lytton *Harold* III. ii, With a countenance preternaturally thoughtful for his years. 1881 W. Collins *Black Robe* VII, The night was almost preternaturally quiet.

Preterperfect (prītəɹpə·ɹfĕkt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *præteritum perfectum* 'complete past', with contraction: see Preter, Preterite, and Perfect.]

1. *Gram.* Past perfect; applied to a tense which indicates a past or completed state or action. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1534 Tindale *N. T., Matt.* Prol., The Hebrue phrase, or maner of speach .Whose preterperfectence and presentence is bothe one, and the futurentence is the optatiue mode also. 1530 Palsgr. 84 The preterperfit tens as *je ay parlé* I have spoken. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict* C j, The preterperfectence, the time perfectly past. *a* 1658 Cleveland *To T. C.* 26 How canst thou then delight the Sense In Beauty's Preterperfect-tence? 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram* 114 In Latin the Present Time of the Perfect action is commonly called the *Preterperfect* Time. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 38 They..sometimes use the preterperfect, instead of the present tense of the indicative mood.

2. *nonce-use.* More than perfect, surpassing the point of perfection.

1848 *Blackw. Mag* LXIV. 559 Dumas is one of those persons who love to furnish the most preterperfect of apartments with the most fabulous of furniture.

† **Pre·terpluparenthe·tical,** *a. Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. after next + Parenthetical.] Excessively addicted to parenthesis; cf. Parenthetical *a.* 2.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 16 Let him understand that Ignorance is the Grand-mother of mistaken Necessity; mistaken Necessity, the Father-in-law of intended iniquity; and that a preterpluparenthetical head hath seldome a clear and orderly judgement.

Pre·terplupe·rfect, *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *præteritum plusquamperfectum* (Priscian *c* 525), with contraction: see Preter, Preterite, and Pluperfect.]

1. *Gram.* = Pluperfect *a.* 1. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 84 The preterplusperfit tens, as *javoye parlé* I had spoken. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* C j, The preterpluperfectence, the time more then perfectly past. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 33 What time speaks the Preterpluperfect Tense of? *A.* Of that which is more than perfectly past, or past a long while since. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* ix. 53, ἐγεγόνει being the Preterpluperfect tense. 1799 [see Preterimperfect]. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIII XIV. (1872) V. 137 Friedrich gave him to know.. that cooperation was henceforth a thing of the preterpluperfect tense.

2. *gen.* or *allusively.* More than 'pluperfect'; superlatively perfect. (Chiefly in humorous use.)

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* IV. i, Darest thou call my wife strumpet, thou preterpluperfect tense of a woman! 1652 J. Taylor (Water P.) (*title*) Newes from Tenebris, or preterpluperfect nocturnall or night Worke *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 334 Most sanctimonious and preterpluperfect maiden! I abhor myself for once suspecting your impenetrability. 1892 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* I. 348 There are men who, neither in language nor in literature, can be satisfied with perfect propriety They insist upon what may be termed preterpluperfect propriety.

Pre-terrestrial: see Pre- B. 1 d.

† **Preterve·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *præterventiōn-em*, n. of action from *præterveh-ĕre* to carry or convey past, f. *præter*, Preter- + *vehĕre* to carry.] The action of carrying past a place or station.

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* IV. iv. (1715) 189 The Place he produces out of Eunapius to that Purpose [παραπομπήν] seems rather to denote the Prætervection of the Body by some Place, than its Elation from the House wherein it was prepar'd for Burial.

† **Prete·x,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prætexĕre* to weave before or in front, to border; to place before as a covering, to cloak, disguise, pretend; f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 + *texĕre* to weave.]

1. *trans.* To put forward as a pretext; to allege as a reason or excuse; to pretend; = Pretext *v.*

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan* xii. 210 Leste their rasshnes (as thei pretex it) shuld confirme the enimies of the gospell. 1562 in *Kessoning betwix Crosraguell & Knox* B iij b, Thairfore keip youn promes, and pretex na loukrie be my Lorde of Cassillis writing.

2. To cover or shield with a pretext; to cloak.

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl* L j b, Pretexyng this his great vngodlines, with coolour of religion. *Ya* 1566 Edwards *Sonn* I. (R.), O neuer let ambition's pride, Of 100 oft pretexed with our Country's good)..Or thirst of wealth thee from her banks diuide.

Pretext (prī·tekst), *sb.*1 [ad. L. *prætextus* (*u*-stem) outward display, show, a pretext, f. ppl. stem of *prætexĕre*: see prec. (or ad. L. *prætext-um* a pretext, orig. pa. pple. neut. of the same). So F. *prétexte* (16th c. in Littré). Formerly (until *c* 1840–50) stressed *prete·xt.*]

That which is put forward to cover the real purpose or object; the ostensible reason or motive of action; an excuse, pretence, specious plea.

1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 58/1 The deuise of some conuenient pretext, for which the peple should be content, to depose the prince. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 988 We may couler it with some pretext 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III xl. 255 A pretext..to discharge themselves of their obedience. 1736 Berkeley *Querist* App § 80 Such cash should not be liable to seizure on any pretext. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 159 Publick benefit would soon become the pretext, and perfidy and murder the end. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxviii, The same pretext of sylvan game. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Daughter* 188 Henceforward squall nor storm Could keep me from that Eden where she dwelt. Light pretexts drew me. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* II. xxiv. 241, I.. sent them to their village under pretext of obtaining birds. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 89 To sit down on the outermost edge of the Holy Ground on the pretext of taking off their shoes.

† **b.** A claim or pretension asserted. *rare*−1.

1633 Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. 139 Praying that his life might bee spared, in policie of State; for whilest hee lived, his brother Iohn could not make any pretext to the Earledome.

† **Pretext,** *a.* (*sb.*2) *Obs. rare.* Also præ-. [ad. L. (*toga*) *prætexta* a toga bordered or edged with purple, pa. pple. fem. of *prætexĕre* to edge, border: see Pretex. So F. *prétexte.*]

1. Woven in front; bordered, edged, fringed (in quots., with purple); *pretext gown* = Prætexta.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 25 Be exempill of þir Ethruschis þe sadill currill and þe pretext govne, with mony vthir ornamentis..war brocht vp in rome. *Ibid.* II. xxiii. 224 Þe ornamentis consulate, þat is to say, þe axis, the sadill curall, the pretext govne.

2. Of a person: Wearing the Prætexta.

a 1659 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 251 A senator prætext, that knewst to sway The fasces.

B. *sb.* = Prætexta.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I i. (1622) 2 His earnest desire was, they should be called Princes of youth, and chosen Consuls elect, before they had cast of their prætext or infants garments. *Ibid.* XII. ix. 167 Britannicus in his pretext, and Nero in triumphing attire.

Hence † **Prete·xted** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1, bordered.

1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 154 Æmilius Lepidus .. by decree of senate had a statue in his pretexted purple and golden bulla's (or bubbles) set up in the capitol.

Pretext (prīte·kst), *v.* [a. F. *prétexter* (17th c. in Littré) to take as a pretext, f. *prétexte* Pretext *sb.*1] *trans.* To use or assign as a pretext; to allege as an excuse; to pretend. Also *absol.*

1606 [see Pretexted *ppl. a.*1]. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 378 A decency was observed, and conscience always pretexted. 1849 Miss Pardoe *Francis I*, II. xiv. 377 He retraced his steps to the Rue de Fer; where, pretexting business he entered the shop of the armourer. 1885 C. Black in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* III 241 Pretexting a sprained wrist as excuse for a strange hand.

† **Pretexta·tian,** *a. Obs.* In 8 præ-. [f. L. *prætextāt-us* clothed with the *toga prætexta* (see Pretext *a.*), in *ætās prætextāta* (Gellius) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to those who wore the *prætexta* (i. e. to children under seventeen years of age).

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 355 Children, under the

said Septennian Age; for, from those Years upwards to the Prætextatian term of fifteen or upwards, the Doctor prescribes [etc.].

Pretextatised, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *prætextāt-us* veiled, disguised, hence (of words) equivocal, unchaste.] Rendered equivocal or obscene.

1853 BADHAM *Halient.* (1854) 507 Debased and pretextatized as the Imperial city had become in Juvenal's time, no Roman was a match for them.

Pretexted, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PRETEXT *v.* + -ED [1].] Put forward or used as a pretext; pretended.

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 25 Such these are, who.. import the pretexted glosse of beauties name. 1864 *Realm* 2 Mar. 2 What the real truth is with regard to the pretexted Holy Alliances and retrograde policy of the Austrian Government. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 54 He called most of them by their Christian names on some pretexted fiction of cousinship.

Pretexted, *ppl. a.*[2]: see after PRETEXT *a.*

†**Pretextuous,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **præ-** [f. L. *prætextu-s* (*u*-stem: see PRETEXT *sb.*[1]) + -OUS.] Of the nature of a pretext; specious, plausible.

1647 *Quæres presented to his Majesty's Remembr.* 3 To advance the designe with a pretextuous letter, Au Roy. 1649 in *Proc. Comm. Gen. Assembly* (1896) 249 Envyous vnderminers in a singular and praetextuous way aiming at our ruine.

†**Pretexture.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prætext-*, ppl. stem of *prætexĕre* (see PRETEX) + -URE.] A disguising or cloaking; a pretext.

1618 T. ADAMS *Love's Copy* Wks. 1862 II 416 Now we have studied both textures of words and pretextures of manners, to shroud dishonesty.

Prethe, pre-thee, prethy, obs. ff. PRITHEE.

Prethoracic, -tibial: see PRE- B. 3. **Prethoughtful:** see PRE- A. 3.

†**Pretifollie.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* Alteration of *trettifollie*, TRE-TRIFOLIE, after PRETTY and FOLLY.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXIX. Notes 239 An herbe.. (suppose it to be trettiefolie or pretiefollie) mingled with elder berryes and rew, (which may signifie sage counsell and repentance).

†**Pretinct,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prætinct-*, ppl. stem of *prætingĕre*: see PRE- A. and TINCT *v.*] *trans.* To tinge or imbue beforehand.

1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 21 Apr. 11 The eye if it be pretincted with any colour, is vitiated in its discerning.

Pretiosity, -tious, obs. ff. PRECIOSITY, -CIOUS.

Pretland, obs. Sc. form of PRATTLING *ppl. a.*

†**Pretoir, -oyr(e,** *sb.* and *a Obs.* [a. OF. *pretoire* sb. and adj., ad. L. *prætōrium, prætōrius* adj.: see PRÆTORIUM, PRÆTORIAN.] **a.** *sb.* = PRÆTORIUM. **b.** *adj.* = PRÆTORIAL, PRÆTORIAN.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 A Romein, Which Consul was of the Pretoire, Whos name was Carmidotoire. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. i. (MS. Bodl. 263) 367/1 Whilom a prefect in Rome the Cite Of the pretoire. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* II. II. iv. 94 In one of the quarters was a gardyn pretoyre meruaylously fayr wherin floures ne fruytes faylled neuer [Fr. *avoit ung pretoire*, i. e. an enclosed yard or space].

Pretoir, obs. Sc. form of PRÆTOR.

Pretone (prī·tōun). *Phonology.* [f. PRE- B. + TONE.] The syllable or vowel preceding the stressed or accented syllable. So **Pretonic** (prītǫ·nik) *a.*, coming immediately before the stressed or tonic syllable.

1864 WEBSTER, *Pretonic*, before a tone; as, a pretonic sound or note. 1874 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* (1892) 46, *a* in the pretone, or *a* in the tone, or *a* in both places. 1884 C. H. TOY in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Dec. 499 The pretonic vowel is either heavy or lightest, that is, shewā... The number of occurrences of shewā in pretone is considerable. 1895 W. M. LINDSAY *Short Lat. Gram.* 29 The new law of accentuation.. brought with it the possibility of a new variety, namely, suppression of the syllable preceding the accent, Pretonic syncope.

Pretor, -orian, -ory, etc.: see PRÆTOR, etc.

Pre-torture, -tracheal, etc.: see PRE- A. 1, B. 3, etc.

†**Pretrude,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PRE- A. 4 + L. *trūdĕre* to thrust.] *trans.* To thrust or drive in front or before one.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII 662 Those.. which are not small enough to pass those Straits.., being just admitted, stick there till other appelling Substances give them a farther Comminution, and so pretrude them along.

Prette, obs. rare pa. t. of PRIDE *v.*

Prettify (prī·tifəi), *v. colloq.* [f. PRETTY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make pretty; to represent prettily in a painting or writing. Hence **Prettifying** *vbl. sb.*

1850 F. TROLLOPE in F. E. Trollope *Life* (1895) II. xi. 203 Keep your money to prettify your house, dear son. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks* (1870) I. 237, I rather wonder that people of real taste should help nature out, and beautify her, or perhaps rather *prettify* her so much as they do. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 181 He has prettified his market town, and thereby lost much of its reality. 1902 *Academy* 12 Apr 379/2 Keats said it [Leigh Hunt's angelic optimism] did him positive injury by its eternal prettyfying of fine things, and he might have added its eternal prettyfying of common things.

Prettily (prī·tili), *adv.* Forms: see PRETTY. [f. PRETTY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a pretty manner.

†**1.** In a cunning or clever manner; cleverly, ingeniously, skilfully, neatly. *Obs.*

14.. *A.B.C.* 6 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 244 A bok hym is browt..Pratylych I-wrout. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XI. 282 They shoved theym so prately agenste a pyller of marbell stone that their eyen lepte oute of theyr hedes. *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 420 Though thow seest a faut right at thyne y, Excuse it blyve, and glose it pretily. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 881 They were driven to give ground; and so prettily retired, defending the Consull the best they could. 1589 *Hay any Work* B j, You can shift of an haynous accusation very pretily. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 53 Lysander riddles very prettily. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. i. 134 To mittigate the scorne he giues his Vncle, He prettily and aptly taunts himselfe. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Sept., I find how prettily this cunning Lord can be partial and dissemble it in this case.

†**b.** To the point; expressively, aptly, neatly.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 20 When hee [Socrates] was laughed to scorne of Alcibiades, for so doing, he answered him very prettily. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epigr.* 16 Which a Poet..expressed thus very briefly, and for that age prettily. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 Mountaigny saith prettily [etc.]. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i (1846) I. 12 It is prettily remarked by an ancient historian who had fought against them, that the effusion of blood was the only circumstance which distinguished a field of battle from a field of exercise.

2. In a way that pleases the eye, ear, or æsthetic sense; beautifully but not grandly; 'nicely'.

In nursery language children are told to *eat, ask, behave prettily.*

1483 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clui, Lytill fischis In a tout can swym So prattily, and dressit tham to spiede Thaire curall fynnis. 1463 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 8 Your daughter & myn..speaketh prattely & french, & hath near hand learned her sawter. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 89 Therin a goldfinch leping pretily Fro bough to bough. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 661 Pretilie or pleasantly spoken, *lepide aut facete dictum.* 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xx. 263 It looks prettily, but rewards the eye, as burning basons do, with intolerable circles of reflected fire. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 246 The Ax stroaks..on the Brick,..if they be streight and parallel one to another, look very prettily. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xv 92 So prettily loth to speak till spoken to. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 237, I mean to be so prettily behaved, as to become the darling of all the old, sober, stupid folks in the kingdom. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, Eva said, 'Topsy, you arrange flowers very prettily'. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* 27 The body is prettily banded with multitudes of narrow dark markings. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xvi, Her prettily-insolent eyebrows. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv, If you had only asked me prettily. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 70 A prettily-worked holland blouse.

b. Gently, softly, quietly. Now *dial.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 9 The kinge hyed hym, & helped to sette her on horsbak moche prately [*orig.* doulcement]. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 93 b, Wyth that worde putte the tone pretely backe with his hande, and all to buffet the tother about the face. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Prattily*, softly. 1828 *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Prattily*, softly, delicately. 'Gang prattily, er thou'lt wacken 't barn'. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.* s. v., A tap runs pratly when it lets out only a small stream in proportion to its size.

†**3.** Considerably, fairly, passably, moderately; = PRETTY *adv.* 1 (but also qualifying vbs.). *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1037/2 Tyndal the captain of our Englyshe heretikes..was taken for full pretyly learned to. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* (1547) I iv, Ye can prately well graunt to a thing in one place, and denie the same in another. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 201 Hauing now recouerd his strength pretily well. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. (1689) 67 By their Education prettily well principled. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. LXXV, I..had an ear that served me prettily. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 7 The English money used to be spent prettily in that country.

Prettiness (prī·tinės). [f. PRETTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pretty.

1. 'Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation' (J.); beauty of a slight, diminutive, dainty, or childish kind, without stateliness.

1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Prattynesse, *mignonnerie.* 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 65 There being..that Majesty and Stateliness, as in the Lion, the Horse, the Eagle, and Cock; or that grave Awfulness, as in.. Mastiffs; or Elegancy and Prettiness, as in your lesser Dogs, and most sorts of Birds; all which are several Modes of Beauty. 1663 COWLEY *Ess. in Verse & Prose, Greatness*, If I were ever to fall in love again.. it would be, I think, with Prettiness, rather than with Majestical Beauty. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 190 Tis vast Impertinence in an Old Woman, to think to set up for Prettiness. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 13 A neatness, a grace, and an all-pervading prettiness, that were perfectly fascinating. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 2 These houses.. nothing can exceed in prettiness their aspect as they shine in the sun. 1874 J. FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 755 The vigour of the crude colouring..of the staircase at Cardiff stands in strange contrast with the feeble prettiness of Worcester Chapel.

†**2.** Pleasantness, agreeableness. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Ham* IV. v. 189 Thought, and Affliction, Passion, Hell it selfe, She turns to Fauour, and to prettinesse. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., He [a child] was all life, all prettinesse, far from morose, sullen, or childish in any thing he said or did

†**b.** Cleverness; amusingness. *Obs.*

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 90 But the prettiness of the Knack was that Master Docter who denyed strong-beer to his two Patients..was almost angry with his servant for not quickly bringing up a Cup of the Best-beer to quench his thirst

3. with *a* and *pl.* That which is pretty; a pretty act, thing, feature, etc.; a pretty ornament.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. i. § 10 Receiving and ministring respectively, perpetual prettinesses of love, and fondnesse 1685 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xiv. 64, I ever had a Noble Affection for that excellent Sex, as great Instruments of good, and the prettinesses of Society. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. *Copse* 47 All this and a thousand amusing prettinesses..does my beautiful greyhound perform. 1832 *Ibid.* Ser. v. *C. Cleveland* 202 The nuptial prettinesses of cake, and gloves, and silver favours. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i, The prettinesses of Somersetshire are among those which are the least known. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. i, The room was full of flowers and prettinesses of every kind. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawm.* I. 62 It was always Elsie who did the prettinesses..whether it was in our ball dresses or our parlour.

4. Affected, trivial, or conceited beauty of expression, style, or execution in literature or art. Also, an instance of this, a prettyism.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xiv. 172 The learned Hugo Grotius..the ingenuities and prettinesses of whose expositions had almost imposed upon my self to a belief that there might be some such sense also of the Revelation as he drives at. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 118 There is more prettiness in the Expression, than truth in the Notion. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 4 Their distinguishing Mark is certain Prettinesses of Foreign Languages, the Meaning of which they could have better express'd in their own. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxvii. 233 He uttered a thousand prettinesses in the way of compliment 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 56 Before they attempt by prettinesses, glittering words, points, conceits, and forced thoughts, to sacrifice propriety and just imagery to the rage of mere novelty. 1887 *Leeds Mercury* 8 Jan. 10/1 A scholar who delights in the delicacies and prettinesses of scholarship.

Pretty (prī·ti), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: *a.* 1 **prættiġ, prætiġ, petiġ**; 5 **prati**, 5-6 **praty, pratie**, 5-7 (9 *dial.*) **pratty**, 6 **prayty, pratye, prattie**, 8-9 *Sc.* **proty, protty.** *β.* 5-7 **prety**, 6-7 **pret(t)ie**, 6- **pretty.** *γ.* 6 **preatie, -ty, prittie**, 7 **preety, prity**, 7-8 (9 *dial.*) **pritty** (8 **pritey**). *δ.* 9 *dial.* **perty, pirty, purty, pooty, putty.** [OE. *prættig*, f. *prætt* sb.[1], PRAT sb.[1], trick, wile, craft, akin to Icel. *prettugr* tricky, deceitful, f. *prettr* trick; also to LFris. and obs. Du. *prettig* sportive, funny, humorous, f. *pret* joke, sport, fun, pleasure (Doornkaat-Koolman, Franck):—WGer. **prætti-* or **prætta*; also, with metathesis, Flem. *pertig*, MDu. (*ghe*)*pertich* brisk, clever, roguish ('*pertigh* Fland. argutulus, fallax', Kilian), f. MDu. *parte*, early mod.Du. *perte, parte, pratte* trick, deceit, cunning (Kilian), Du. *part* trick, prank.

The history has several points of obscurity. The OE. *prættig* appears to be rare and late; it also varies in an unusual way (but cf. *sprǽc, spǽc* speech) with *prætiġ, petiġ* or rather *prætiġ, pętiġ*. After the OE. period the word is unknown till the 15th c., when it becomes all at once frequent in various senses, none identical with the OE., though derivable from it. The earlier forms *prati, pratty*, etc., also correspond to the OE. *prættig*; but *prety, pretty* have *e*, like the ON. and continental words; while *preaty, preety, pritty* may represent OE. **prǽtiġ*, **prętiġ* (whence *prætiġ, petiġ*). The current spoken word is *pritty*, but spelt *pretty*. The metathesized *pirty, purty*, etc., agree with the usual treatment of *re, ri*, in s.w. dial (cf. *wud, burches, Urchet, wun*, for *red, breeches, Richard, run*), and with the Flem. and Du. forms above. (Celtic and Latin derivations sometimes conjectured are unfounded.) The sense-development, 'deceitful, tricky, cunning, clever, skilful, admirable, pleasing, nice, pretty', has parallels, more or less extensive, in *canny, clever, cunning* (cf. mod. U.S. use), *fine, nice*, and other adjectives.]

I. In OE.

†**1.** Cunning, crafty, wily, artful, astute. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wright *Voc.* 12 Vultis esse versipelles, aut milleformes, in mendaciis vafri, in loquelis astuti? *Gloss.* Wille ge beon prættige oþþe þusenthiwe on leasungum lytige on sprǽcum gleawlice? *c* 1000 — *Voc.* ibid. 47/2 *Sagax, vel gnarus, vel astutus, vel callidus*, petiġ, *vel* abered.

II. From 15th century.

2 a. Of persons: Clever, skilful; apt. *Obs.* or *arch.* The sense in some of the quots. is uncertain.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2622 A praty man of pure wit, protheus he hight. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 276 He schall (and he haue liff) Proue till a praty swayne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 112/8 Prétie, *scitus, facetus.* 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 44/1 Andrew White a good humanician, a pretie philosopher. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. viii, 'There goes the prettiest fellow in the world..for managing a jury'.

b. Of things: Ingeniously or cleverly made or done; ingenious, artful, clever. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiv. 46 (Harl. MS.) My son..woll with his praty wordis & pleys make me foryete my anger. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII 133 The prety wand, I trow be myn entent, Assignes rewlle and cruell jugement. 1547 *Bk. Marchauntes* f iv, A gallant naminge hym selfe an aulnosiner ..played a prety gewgaw. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* II. (1609) 151 When the right Key of Knowledge was lost and gone, it was time to deuise some other prety pick-locks to worke the feat. 1589 *Hay any Work* B j, A very prety way to escape. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Cong. China* vi. 119 The King, at last thought of a very pretty way to suppress him, and this was by a stratagem. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 84 They have in Kent a pretty way of saving of Labour in the digging of Chalk.

3. A general epithet of admiration or appreciation corresponding nearly to 'fine' in its vaguest sense, or the modern 'nice': excellent, admirable, commendable; pleasing, satisfactory, agreeable.

a. Of persons: Having the proper appearance, manners, or qualities of a man, etc.; conventionally applied to soldiers: Brave, gallant, stout, wai-

like (chiefly *Sc.*). *Pretty fellow*, a fine fellow, a 'swell', a fop: common in 18th century. Now *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10815 A prouynse of prise, & praty men in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 290/1 Praty, *prestans.* 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 17 Than hold downe thy hede lyke a prety man, and take my blyssyng. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 217 The Bishop of Rochester stept into the Pulpit, like a pretie man, and gave the Auditorie a clerkly collation, and Preachement. 1649 Br. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1748) 28 If it had not been that the said Francis, with the help of two pretty men that attended him, rescued him out of their barbarous hands. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 11 May, Dr. Clerke, who I found to be a very pretty man and very knowing. 1709 *Tatler* No. 21 P 4 In Imitation of this agreeable Being, is made that Animal we call a Pretty Fellow; who being just able to find out, that what makes Sophronius acceptable, is a Natural Behaviour; in order to the same Reputation, makes his own an Artificial one. 1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v, I am afraid, if this Humour continue, it will be as necessary in the Education of a pretty Gentleman to learn to read, as to learn to dance. *a* 1732 GAY *Distress'd Wife* II, A pretty fellow—that is a fine dress'd man with little sense and a great deal of assurance. 1750 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 563 They are pretty people to be with, no ceremony. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. v. 20 By his outward appearance he may pass for one of your pretty fellows, for he dresses very gaily. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 118 Tooming faulds of ca'ing of a glen, Was ever deem'd the deed of pretty men. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, He..observed they were pretty men, meaning, not handsome, but stout warlike fellows. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He gaed out with other pretty men in the Forty-five. 1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xvii, I was a pretty fellow of the first class. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* i, A pretty lad like you should get to Cramond..in two days of walk.

b. Of things: Fine, pleasing, nice; proper.

1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* K v, There is recited a pretie historie of a noble Romane. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 90 Women haue a prettie dish made of Peares. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. i, To read them asleep in afternoones vpon some pretty pamphlet. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 1 Man's thoughts of life and living are odd things; pritty antitheses. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Sept., It is pretty to see how strange everybody looks. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, He has a pretty wit. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* V, Such a pretty height and size. *c* 1850 *Colloq.* (said of one who had said or done something kind or graceful) It was very pretty of him. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 25 Roach-fishing is very pretty sport. 1894 J. F. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 34 There is a very pretty legend, possibly founded on facts, about his 'call'.

c. Used ironically: cf. FINE *a.* 12 c.

1538 *Lett. Suppress Monast.* (Camden) 198 Sum beyng plucked from under drabbes beddes;..wythe suche other praty besynes, off the whyche I have to moche. 1550 BALE *Apol* 74 Forsoth it is a praty Ambrose. *a* 1650 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 115 Ther was no mete cam her before, Butt she ete itt vp, lesse and' more, That praty fowlle damesclle. 1742 A pretty kettle of fish [see KETTLE 2 b] 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 31 Expecting us to bear with their pretty perverseneſſes. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. iv. P 4 We drank hard, and returned to our employers in a pretty pickle. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess., Bacon* (1865) I. 404/2 A dray-man in a passion calls out, 'You are a pretty fellow', without suspecting that he is uttering irony. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* vi, A pretty pass things are come to, when hussies like this are to be..bepitied. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. iii, 'And the new police', said Nick. 'A pretty go when a fellow in a blue coat fetches you the Devil's own con on your head'. 1873 BLACK *Pr. of Thule* xxi, 'Well, young lady..and a pretty mess you have got us into!'

4. Having beauty without majesty or statelineſs; beautiful in a slight, dainty, or diminutive way, as opposed to *handsome.* a. Of persons (usually women or children): Of attractive and pleasing countenance or appearance; comely, bonny.

Pretty is somewhat of a condescending term; we grant it: *beauty* is imperious, and commands our acknowledgement.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 440 A fayr yong man and he was so pratie & so defte at yong wommen wex evyn fond on hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Praty, *elegans, formosus, elegantulus, formulosus.* 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G ij, He made her to understonde she was fayr and praty. 1530 PALSGR. 776/2 You shall se me waxe pratye [*amignonner*] one of this dayes. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 61 Her luorie front, her prettie chin, Were stales that drew me on to sin. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 588 As the saying is, euery thing is pretie when it is young. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. 62 Brought upon the deck, together with a woman and two pretty children. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Elegy to Old Beauty* 34 And all that's madly wild, or oddly gay. We call it only pretty Fanny's way. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 373 She was a very pretty Woman, and is so still, only too fat. 18 (*Ballad*) Where are you going, my pretty maid? 1870 MRS. H. WOOD *G. Canterbury's Will* II. i. 9 He is not a fine child, for he is remarkably small; but he is a very pretty one. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 11 Sept. 4/7 We never call a man 'beautiful'. With 'pretty' and 'lovely', that adjective has become the property of women and children alone.

b. Frequently applied in a conxing or soothing way, esp. to children.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 477 Hayll, so as I can hayll, praty mytyng! *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* Poems 1843 I. 127 Bas me, buttyng, praty Cys. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i 73 Pitteous playnings of the prettie babes. 1607 — *Timon* III. i. 15 And what hast thou there vnder thy Cloake, pretty Flaminius? 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 595 My prettiest Perdita. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 66 Then said Mr. Great-heart to the little ones, Come my preety Boys, how do you do? 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III, While my little one, while my pretty one, sleeps.

c. Of things: Pleasing to the eye, the ear, or the æsthetic sense. (Cf. FAIR *a.* 1 f, g, 2.)

1472 JOHN PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 55 Forget not . to get some goodly ryng, pryse of xxs., or som praty flowyr of the same pryse,..to geve to Jane Rodon. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 150 The place is praty and fayr and I wyll that it be called Montalban. 1538 J. LONDON in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XIII. No. 1342 (P. R. O.), They haue oon fayer orchard and sondry praty gardens and lodgings. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLVIII. ii, You pretie starrs in robe of night, As spangles twinckling. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 35 They sing several pretty Songs in the Turkish and Persian Languages. 1732 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 164 We stopped at ..Narford, the seat of Sir Andrew Fountaine. It is a pretty box. 1802–21 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* iv. (ed. 3) 87 Ah Lord! its fearful pratty, indeed. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. ii, She can have a prettier room at the Hook.

d. Often conjoined with *little*; sometimes app. merely expletive: see LITTLE *a.* 3.

Ya 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 4 He purposed to make Within his hows a praty litill cage. 1529 Lytle prety pecadulians [see PECCADILIAN]. 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 381/1 A lytle prety sorowe and verye shortely done. 1552 HULOET, Pratye lyttle one, *parvulus.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 503 In his left hand he bare somtime..a little pretty coach. 1864 TENNYSON *Enn. Ard.* 195 This pretty, puny, weakly little one. 1883 RUSKIN *Art Eng.* 25 The mother sent me a pretty little note.

5. Considerable in number, quantity, or extent, as in *a pretty deal, while, way*, etc.; also *a pretty many* - a good many; = FAIR *a.* 3 b; *Sc.* GEY, GAY *a.* 7. Cf. PRETTY *adv.* 1. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 88 Caste in your colours that schalbe rede afore a prety whyle, and..let hem boyle togedyris. 1486 *Bk. St Albans* D ij b, Holde vp yowre hande a praty way of from the Malarde. *a* 1535 MORE *Merry Jest*, etc. 73 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 122 First faire and wele a pretie deale He hyd it in a potte 1538 LONDON in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* 234 Catell, wherof I founde praty store. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 224 b, Antigonus.. stood hangyng downe his hedde a preatie space. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 14 A place of some pretty heighth. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 30 Their bowes be short, and of a prete strength. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 8 Swine also they have in prety number. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 With a pretty strength press the middle of one end of your Work. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 152 A Person, who lived a pretty way off. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III i, The transfer of his commission, which brought a pretty sum into his pocket. 1860 DARWIN *Lett. to Lyell* Sept., Which is a pretty deal more than I can say of some. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Puit.* iv. 415 In the light.. of this word he went a pretty while.

b. *A pretty penny*, a considerable sum, a good deal of money: see PENNY 9 e.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 444 P 4 Charles Ingoltson has made a pretty Penny by that Asseveration. 1768, 1885, 1889 [see PENNY 9 e]. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* v, His mourning..will cost a pretty penny.

†c. *Pretty and* (with another adj.), was formerly used as = PRETTY *adv.* 1. Cf. GEY *a.* b. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 153 It was but pretie and so, for a Latine Poet after others. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ix. (1668) 184 You shall blink it more by much than was the strong Ale, for it must be pretty and sharp. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy* 75 The weather..was pretty and warme. *Ibid.* 78 It was pretty and cleere.

†6. Mean, petty, insignificant. (? Error for *petty.*)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol 90 For, myght thou comprehend be thine engyne The maist excellent maieste devyne, He mycht be reput a pretty God and mene.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used absol.) a. A pretty man, woman, or child; a pretty one; in phr. *my pretty! my pretties!* used in addressing people, etc. b. A pretty thing, an ornament. c. The fluted or ornamented part of a glass or tumbler.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 Back to back, my pretties. *a* 1814 *Father & Son* V. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 399 If you would but comprehend me, my pretty. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* xvii, Wo-ho, my pretties. b. 1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 23/2 A profusion of.. shells..completed this list of 'pretties'. c. 1890 BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* ix. 101 He proceeds to pour into the glass whisky nearly up to the 'pretty'.

C. Used interjectionally.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Oct., But pretty! how I took another pretty woman for her, taking her a clap on the breech, thinking verily it had been her.

D. *Comb.* (of the adj.) a. Parasynthetic derivatives, as *pretty-footed, -humoured, -toned, -witted* adjs.; *pretty-girlhood* (the estate or domain of pretty girls). b. **Pretty-and-Little, Pretty-Betty, Pretty-Betsy, Pretty Nancy**, names of flowers (see quots.); **pretty-dancers**, the northern lights: see DANCER 5; **pretty-face**, one who has a pretty face.

1882 FRIEND *Devon. Plant Names*, **Pretty-and-Little*, the common Virginia Stock. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, **Pretty Betty*, flowering Valeriana rubra. 1899 *Church Times* 24 Nov. 622/1 He probably means valerian or Pretty Betsy, common on the chalk of North Kent. 1808 JAMIESON, **Pretty-Dancers*, a name given by the vulgar to the Aurora Borealis. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xviii. 29 She hugged me to her, and said, .*Prettyface, where gottest thou all thy knowledge? 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii. 34 *margin*, Wel haired, and *pretty-footed; two speciall commendations, dispersed in Greeke Poets. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 319 The Earl expectant had somehow linked together the ideas of pleasure and *pretty-girl-hood. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Aug., Mrs. Harman is a very *pretty-humoured wretch 1886 BRITTEN & H. *Plant-n.*, Pretty Nancy, *Saxifraga umbrosa* [London Pride]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 36 The man is *prettie witted enough

Pretty (prĭ'tĭ), *adv.* Forms: see prec [The adj. in adverbial use.]

1. To a considerable extent, considerably; in a fair or moderate degree, fairly, moderately, tolerably; rather. Sometimes expressing close approximation to *quite*, or by meiosis equivalent to *very*; at other times denoting a much slighter degree. (Qualifying an adj. or adv.)

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Audaculus*, a pretie hardie felow: vsed in derision. 1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded 3 Boccace is prettie hard, yet understood. Petrarche harder but explained. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, The Dutch what-you-call I swallowed pretty well. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 They are of a pretty ancient date. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 44 By the end of November the coast was pritty clear of them. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liv. 288 It is pretty like a young Willow. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. iii, I have discovered a pretty considerable treasure. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. ii, I'll take pretty good care of you. 1779 — *Critic* I. i, My power with the managers is pretty notorious. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 249 On the S is a small chapel, pretty entire, dedicated to St Oran. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, The other men..lived pretty much as they did. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xlvi. 195 Parties..are generally pretty equally balanced. 1896 *Law Q. Rev.* July 201 If such be the law, we are pretty sure it is not the law Parliament intended to make.

2. = PRETTILY. Now *rare* and *illiterate.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Sept., The several states of man's age, to 100 years old, is shewn very pretty and solemne. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xvi, I like Aaron to..behave pretty to you. 1876 in Mordaunt & Verney *Warwick. Hunt* (1896) II. 7 Were halloaed on to a fox from Frog Hall Osiers, and ran him very pretty by Kineton Village.

b. Combined with ppl. adjs., as **pretty-behaved** = prettily-behaved; **pretty-spoken**, spoken or speaking prettily. *colloq.*

1787 *Generous Attachment* IV. 167 He thought her..a very decent pretty-behaved sort of a young woman. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. viii. P 5 The lady is a very pretty behaved young lady. On my part, I am a very pretty behaved young gentleman.

Prettyish (prĭ'tĭ,ĭʃ), *a. colloq.* [See -ISH 1.] Somewhat pretty, rather pretty.

1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett to Mann* (1834) I. 19 There was Churchill's daughter, who is prettyish and dances well. 1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III 486 She is prettyish, young, and ignorant. 1852 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I 183 Walk with Emerson to a wood with prettyish pool. 1880 *Sat. Rev* 2 Oct. 438/2 His work contains some prettyish, and even pretty, passages

Prettyism (prĭ'tĭ,ĭz'm). [See -ISM.] Studied prettiness of style or manner; an instance of this.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 739 We cannot prefer the vague prettyisms of the mere gentleman to the substantial tuition of the mere pedant. 1812 — in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 388 As full of antithesis and prettyism of style, as any other part of the book. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 324 Surely the following puerilities and prettyisms are unbearable. 1907 M. G PEARSE in *Life & Work* Apr. 81/2 The ugliest ism in the world is Pretty-ism, when it does not matter so much what you say as how you say it.

Pretty-pretty, *a.* and *sb.* [Reduplicated from PRETTY *a.* (Imitating childish talk)]

A. *adj.* That overdoes the pretty; in which the aim at prettiness is overdone. Cf GOODY-GOODY.

1897 *Bookman* Jan 119/1 Save in the over-rated, pretty-pretty 'Harbour of Refuge', he is always interesting. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 1 Apr. 4/4 We can't expect men who have to do unpleasant work to be a select gang of pretty-pretty sentimentalists.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Pretty things; ornaments, knick-knacks. (Properly nursery prattle.)

1875 TROLLOPE *Autobiog.* (1883) I. ii. 35 My mother..had contrived to keep a certain number of pretty-pretties which were dear to her heart 1888 *Bow Bells Weekly* 15 June 376/3 This room contains a small fortune in pretty pretties.

Pretympanic: see PRE- B. 3.

†**Prety·pe**, *v. Obs.* [PRE- A. 1.] = next.

c 1624 LUSHINGTON *Recant. Serm.* (1659) 85 St. Jerome might have pretyped it by the age of Man in general.

Pretypify (prĭ'tĭ,pĭfəi), *v.* [f. PRE- A. 1 + TYPIFY *v.*] *trans.* To typify beforehand, prefigure, foreshadow.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* lxxii. 17 So shall Christ, pretypified by Solomon 1659 PEARSON *Creed* iv. 412 Our Jesus..did really undergoe those sufferings, which were pretypified and foretold. 1880 W. S. KENT *Mon. Infusoria* I. 103 Paramecium and its allies would appear to pretypify the Turbellaria.

‖ **Pretzel** (pre·tsĕl), **bretzel** (bre·tsĕl). *U. S.* [*G. pretzel, bretzel*, in OHG. *brizzilla* = It. *bracciello* (Florio) a cracknel; usually taken as ad. med.L. *bracellus* a bracelet; also a kind of cake or biscuit (Du Cange).] A crisp biscuit baked in the form of a knot and flavoured with salt; used esp. by Germans as a relish with beer.

1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/1 The German beer-houses, with their baskets of 'pretzel', are more frequent as we approach the commercial quarters. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 134/1 She brought me some pretzels and a stein that she said her mother brought from the fatherland.

†**Preu, prew**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 **preus**, 5 **pru**, 5–6 **prue**, 6 **prewe**. [a OF. *preu, prou, pru*, nom *preu-z* (*proz, prous, pruz*, 11th c. in Godef.) in mod.F. *preux* valiant, brave, good:—late L. *prod is, prōd-em* (*prōde* neut. in *Itala*): see PROW.] Brave,

valiant, doughty, gallant; full of prowess: cf. PREUX.

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Ine prouesse byeþ þri þinges to-deld, hardyesse, strengþe, an stedeuestnesse. Non ne is aryst preus, þet bise þri þinges ne heþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 177 (Harl. MS.) This king of kinges preu was and elate. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 4888 Ector rode forth In gode vertuus Strong knyst, hardy and prus. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 b, The worthy hercules and the noble preu Jason. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* III. 79 We ben so pru & so good men of armes. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 15 The prue king Oliant. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 Wherby the prewe and hardy may haue ensample to incourage them in theyr well doyng.

Preua-, Preue-, Preui-: see PREV-. **Pre-understand, -union, -unite**: see PRE- A. 1, 2.

‖ **Preux** (prōō), *a.* [mod.F. *preux* valiant: see the earlier form PREU.] Brave, valiant, gallant; chiefly in *preux chevalier*, gallant knight.

1771 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to G. Selwyn* 9 Sept., If he is a *preux chevalier*, he will vindicate her character *d'une manière éclatante.* 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 116 When the adventures of a *preux chevalier* were no longer listened to by starts. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Cynotaph*, All *Preux Chevaliers*, in friendly rivalry Who should best bring back the glory of Chivalry.

Preva, Prevable, obs. ff. PRIVY, PROVABLE.

Preva·ccinated, *ppl. a.* [PRE- A. 1.] Previously vaccinated.

1903 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 Mar. 663 Prevaccinated Small-Pox [i.e. occurring in a person previously vaccinated].

† **Preva·de,** *v. rare*—¹. [app. ad. L. *prævādĕre* to pass before, to be discharged from, to get rid of (perh. here identified with *ēvādĕre* to escape from).] ? To rid oneself of, to omit; 'to neglect' (Jam.).

1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett., to Ld. Montgom.* 2 June, My man, ..give my letters with him to the Generall-Major Baillie, to Meldrum and Durie; prevade not to obtaine him his pay.

† **Prevagely,** *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. Of obscure etymology and meaning; there is no answering word in the L. Possibly some error.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 14 His smotterit habit, our his schulderis lidder, Hang prevagely [*Camb. MS.* and *ed.* 1553 prevagely] knyt with a knot togiddir.

† **Prevail,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next.]

1. The fact of prevailing: = PREVALENCE 1.

1420 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 9 Your gracious preuaile ayenst thentent & malice of your evilwillers. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 143/2 His preuaile was to their reproch.

2. Advantage, benefit: = AVAIL *sb.* 1.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 285 Yt ys necessary to every clothyer, And the most prevayle to theym that may be fownde, Yf they wylle take hede therto and yt undyrstonde.

Prevail (prĭvēl), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **prevayle,** 5 **-vayl(l -vaylle,** (*Sc.* **-vele**), 5-7 **-vaile,** 6 **-vaill,** 6-8 **-vale,** 5- **prevail.** [ME. *prevayle, -vaile*, ad. L. *prævalēre* to be very able, have greater power or worth, prevail (see PRE- and VAIL *v.*). Cf. F. *prévaloir* (subj. † *prévaille*, now *prévale*), 15-16th c.]

† 1. *intr.* To become very strong; to gain vigour or force, to increase in strength. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollem. MS.), By the benefyte of bloudde all the lymmes of the body prevayle and be fedde [*orig.* vigent et nutriuntur]. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 654 (Bann. MS.) Into the first orisung of it to tell, Or it prevelit planeist and popelus, Quhair now Pareiss citie is situat thus. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 332/2 We see that nowe hee is prevayled in mischief. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 681 Teach me, Why flowing Tides prevail upon the Main, And in what dark Recess they shrink again. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 105 Prevails not Infidelity as much as Pleasure? And for-ever they must prevail, or decrease, together.

2. *intr.* To be superior in strength or influence; to have or gain the superiority or advantage; to get the better, gain the mastery or ascendancy; to be victorious. Const. *against, over,* † *of,* † *upon.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 237 Whan agens the ..he may not prevaylle. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy Soc.) 161 In tyme of fight..If you prevayle you shall attayne the fame Of hye honour. 1529 *Supplic to King* (E.E.T.S.) 43 Hell gates shall not prevayle agaynste them. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 36 Hys men prevayled of their enemies. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* xxviii. Ki j, So much the Christian preuailed vpon the Turke in three houres and a halfes fight. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 46 Great is truth, and it shall prevale. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 167 So did not Machabeus he..o're a mighty King so oft prevail'd, That by strong hand his Family obtain'd, Though Priests, the Crown. 1692 W. MARSHALL *Gosp. Myst. Sanctif.* (1764) 328 In Christ God's mercy prevails high above our sins. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P 5 As Pedantry and Ignorance shall prevail upon Wit and Sense. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 341 Some were for returning and others for staying longer, till the majority prevailed to come back. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 16 Cool self-love is prevailed over by passion and appetite. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 377 The intention of the devisor must prevail. 1895 *Law Times* C. 5/2 The title of the assignee was held to prevail over that of the trustee.

† b. *trans.* To prevail over, have superiority over, outstrip. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 198 Displesit wes the nobillis of the Britis, That sic ane man of law birth and valour, Sould thame prevaill into so grit honour.

3. *intr.* To be effectual or efficacious; to be successful, to succeed.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 241 **Whiche** preuaylenge not, [she] was commaunded to kepenge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlvii. (1482) 314 So he retorned home ageyne with his meyny and preuayled nothynge. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 19 Ye se that we prevayle no thynge: loo all the worlde goth after hym. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) O viij b, [He] proued many remedies, but all preuayled not. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 16 Songs..Prevail as much As would a plump of trembling Fowl, that rise Against an Eagle. 1830 TENNYSON *Supposed Confess.* 99 But why Prevailed not thy pure prayers?

† b. *To prevail to* (a thing) or *to do* (something): to succeed in doing, attaining, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1473-5 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 57 Seeing that the said Richard..coude not prevaile to his said feyned title. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* IV. ii, Oh, cruell wight, shulde any cause prevaile To make the staine thy hands with brothers blod? 1644 BP. HALL *Serm.* 9 *June* Rem. Wks. (1660) 109 Let no Popish Doctor prevail to the abatement of this holy sorrow. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 81 Neither he, nor his ministers, could prevail to alter the resolutions of his society.

c. *To prevail on, upon* (formerly *with*): to succeed in persuading, inducing, or influencing.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 696 With whom when she could nothing preuaile. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 25, I so preuailed with him, as he let me haue it. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 133/1 Enquiring what disputes they were wherewith Socrates prevailed so much upon the young Men. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. I. 158, I prevailed with myself to go and see him. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 P 6, I was prevailed upon by her and her Mother to go last Night to one of his Balls. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* II. 118 They could not prevail with her to stay. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 220 The Peshwa..endeavoured to prevail upon the Resident to grant a longer interval. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* IX. 396 As hard as ever I could prevail on my nag to go.

† d. *trans.* = *prevail upon*; to persuade, induce.

1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 3 The anguisshes, troubles, and divisions..may not prevaile them to the repairing and wynnyng of any soche manere outrageous losses to this Reaume. 1586 LD. BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 6 Morgan prevaled hir to renew hir intelligence with Babyngton. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. vii, His partner, who was..afterwards prevailed to dance with him. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 40. 2 Those who were most likely to be prevailed to act upon the principles of it.

† 4. *intr.* To be of advantage or use; to profit: = AVAIL *v.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 209 Syth þat my presence & long abydyng here with you may nought preuaylle to you. 1534 TINDALE *N. T., Prol. Romans* (1551) 66 b/1 What preuayleth it nowe that yᵘ teachest another man not to steale, when yᵘ thine own selfe art a theefe in thine hert? 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 16 Aristotle..saith that it prevaileth greatly both to the health of the body, and to the study of Philosophy.

† b. *trans.* To be of advantage or use to, to benefit: = AVAIL *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 56/1 Menes how to prevaile the straungers. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 241 He seyd . yf it myght prevayle yow, he wouldе with ryght good wylle that it choulde be doo. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 Theie thy money so gleaned and gathered of the and thyne..can not preuayle the. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 32 Vulcans Ielosy preuailed him nothing.

† c. To give (any one) the benefit or advantage *of* (something): = AVAIL *v.* 7. Usually *refl.* to avail oneself of: = AVAIL *v.* 5. [F. *se prévaloir*, *a* 1600.] *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 234, I am againe going..to waste the Countrie of Tyrone, and to preuaile the Garrisons there of some Corne to keepe their horses in the Winter. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1888) 47 No man hath more dexterously prevailed himself thereof. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* I. 461 Prevail yourself of what occasion gives.

5. *intr.* To be or become the stronger, more wide-spread, or more frequent usage or feature; to predominate. (A later weakening of sense 2.)

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 3 These cities..began..to be called Hellenes: and yet could not that name of a long time after prevail upon them all. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 39 If any one will..to such..complex Ideas, give Names that shall prevail, they will then be new Species to them. 1712 ADDISON *Hymn 'The spacious firmament'* ii, Soon as the Evening Shades prevail, The Moon takes up the wondrous Tale. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 5 P 6 The Gilded Signs prevailed over those of any other Colour. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 16 Light eyes prevail among northern nations and dark eyes among the races who live in the glare of a tropical sun.

b. Hence, To be in general use or practice; to be commonly accepted or adopted; to exist, obtain, occur, or be present constantly or widely; to be prevalent or current.

1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* vii. (1869) I. 145 A silent consternation prevailed on the assembly. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i 2 Reports and traditions which prevailed in that age. 1840 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 155 Now a snowstorm is prevailing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 228 Their way of thinking is far better than any other which now prevails in the world.

† **Prevailable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *prevalable* (*a* 1500 in Godef.).] a. Able to prevail; efficacious. b. Capable of being beneficially used, available. c. That may be prevailed *upon* or influenced.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 68 The Diuell hath no greater cunning, nor preuaileable art. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 3 So prevailable with Almighty God is the power of Consent in Prayer. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 111 Who maintained, that Christ his miracles, without further consideration, were not prevailable to that end, to make faith or evidence of his Deity. 1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler Tickl.* 3 Upon the account of their Religion, or of their Sex, very prevailable upon to speak what often is not true.

Prevallance, obs. form of PREVALENCE.

Prevai·ler. Now *rare.* [f. PREVAIL *v.* + -ER¹.] One who prevails; one who is successful or gains the mastery.

1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select Fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 71 That so..they might..be..the better welcomed and entertained with the prevailer. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 14 For want of Discipline, the Prevailers applied themselves to plunder the Baggage. 1721-2 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* (1828) I. i. ii. 200 He was mighty in prayer and a singular prevailer. 1800 A. SWANSTON *Serm. & Lect.* I. 437 It signifies a princely prevailer with God.

Prevai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PREVAIL; the having or gaining of the mastery or predominance; prevalence.

1607-12 BACON *Ess., Nat. in Men* (Arb.) 358 A smal proceeder thoughe by often prevaylinges. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 P 2 To hinder the creeping in and prevailing of Quacks and Pretenders. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The prevailing of the gates of hell.

Prevai·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That prevails, in various senses.

1. That is or proves to be superior in any contest; victorious; ruling; effective, influential.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLIII. ii, Why walk I in woes, While prevayling foes Haue of joyes bereft me? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 973 Farr heavier load thy self expect to feel From my prevailing arme. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* II. i. 20 Effects of Age, not to be remov'd by Physick, tho' never so prevailing. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* IX. (1852) 206 Pleading the merits of His death as the prevailing Intercessor for His brethren.

2. Predominant in extent or amount; most widely occurring or accepted; generally current: = PREVALENT *a.* 3.

1685 in *Academy* 21 Oct. (1876) 408/2 The prevailing report is that the Lord Gray is pardoned. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. ii. 123 Led by false Religion or prevailing Custom. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 171 The prevailing wind,. in the region south-west of Hemalleh, is from the south-east. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 230 The prevailing discontent was compounded of many feelings. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 148 The colours..of leaves are wonderfully diversified, though green is the prevailing hue.

Prevai·lingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a prevailing manner or degree.

1. With prevailing effect; effectively, successfully. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 366 We by him do that here on earth in a meaner way, which he doth for us in heaven powerfully and prevailingly. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet Wks.* 15 Sure were the means, we chose, And wrought prevailingly.

2. In a preponderating degree; predominantly, chiefly, mainly.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 248 The literature..and the manners were prevailingly those of protestant Germany. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 97 The one is the prevailingly philosophical temperament..the other, the prevailingly poetical. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* 201 Of the seven United Provinces, two..were prevailingly Arminian.

So **Prevai·lingness,** *rare,* the quality or faculty of prevailing.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* viii, His pride in his prevailingness thrilled her.

† **Prevai·lment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PREVAIL *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of prevailing, influencing, or gaining ascendancy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 35 Messengers Of strong prevailment in vnhardned youth. 1599 R. LINCH *Anc. Fict.* I ij, That, famoused prevailement which Iupiter so victoriously carried ouer his father. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 10 If we be sensible of the flesh, repent of her prevailments;..we shall then sing to his glory.

Prevalence (prĕvălĕns). Also 6 7 **prevailance.** [a F. *prévalence* (15-16th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *prævalentia* (Digests) superior force, f. *prævalēre* to PREVAIL: see -ENCE.]

1. The fact or action of prevailing; the having or obtaining of predominance or mastery. Now *rare.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xv, Awake, Reuenge, if loue.. Haue yet the power or prevailance in hell. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 22 Those sins which we commit..upon ..suddaine and forceable prevalence of a temptation. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 140 There was a strong probability for their prevalence, considering then advantage in the ground, their numbers..., and their resolution. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 378 The Prevalence of their own Endeavours..over this Opposition. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iv. 192 The final prevalence of the good over the evil. 1866 SWINBURNE *Two Dreams* 74 Words and sense Fail through the tune's imperious prevalence.

† b. Presence or existence of greater power or strength. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 Many are right handed whose Livers are weakely constituted, and many use the left [hand], in whom that part is strongest; and we observe in Apes and other animals, whose Liver is in the right, no regular prevalence therein.

2. Effective force or power; influence, weight; efficacy; prevailingness. Now *rare.*

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 149 In Colledges, the letters of great persons..have beene of great prevailance

[in getting preferments]: But it is not so now in these dayes. 1642 Br. Reynolds *Israel's Petit.* 6 There is a kinde of omnipotencie in prayer, as having an Interest and prevalence with Gods omnipotencie. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 15, 101 Great is the Prevalence of a fashionable Practice. 1802 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Visit* IV. 262 Example has great prevalence, whether good or bad. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xvii, A sensitive gentleman, anxious even to prognostic apprehension on behalf of his pride, his comfort and his prevalence.

3. The condition of being prevalent, or of general occurrence or existence; extensive or common practice or acceptance. (The ordinary current sense.)

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 1 P1 The notion I have of the prevalence of ambition this way. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 43 P3 This position..perhaps, will never gain much prevalence by a close examination. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 2 We were a little uneasy from the steady prevalence of winds in the westerly quarter. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const* v. (1862) 77 The prevalence of bribery is the most difficult subject with which we have to deal.

Prevalency (pre·vălĕnsi). Now *rare*. [ad. med.L. *prævalentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality or fact of being prevalent.

†**1.** Superiority, predominance: = Prevalence 1.

1523 Cockeram, *Prevalencie*, excellencie. 1642 Chas. I *Declar.* 12 Aug, Wks. 1662 II. 152 Concurrence was desperate by reason of the Prevalency of the Bishops and of the Recusant Lords. 1691 *Andros Tracts* II. 241 Where the vice of Covetousness has..got the prevalency over the rest. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* v. 235 The corruptions of the Church of Rome through the prevalency of the Papal Power brought some such [prescriptions] afterwards in.

†**b.** The quality of being of greater power or strength; superiority of power: = Prevalence 1 b.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 187 That there is also in men a naturall prepotency in the right [hand], we cannot with constancy affirme, if we make observation in children;. this prevalency is either uncertainly placed in the laterality, or custome determines its indifferency. *Ibid.* 189 According to the indifferency or original and native prepotency, there ariseth an equality in both, or prevalency in either side.

2. Prevailing or effective power or influence; prevailingness: = Prevalence 2.

1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 333 So the value of his sufferings was an argument of prevalency with his father. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. vii. (ed. 8) 191 Those that are daily attendant upon great Persons,..have a greater prevalency with them, than those..that live as strangers to them. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. iv. (1817) 222 For the express purpose of showing to the emperor the effect and prevalency of the new institution. 1842 J. Sherman in H. Allon *Mem.* (1863) 206 Prayer has a wonderful prevalency with God.

3. The quality or condition of being prevalent, or of frequent or general occurrence or acceptance: = Prevalence 3.

1651 C Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* 110 Sometimes through ..prevalencie of error, the Church may be so obscured as to be scarcely visible. 1766 Cole in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 485 Convinced of the great prevalency of Deism in that Kingdom. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 63 The prevalency and extent of the westerly winds. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl* II. 885/2 From Cicero down, stress has been justly laid on the prevalency among all nations of a belief in a superior being.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A prevalent feature.

1806 R. Cumberland *Mem.* (1807) II. 262 To..purify my native language from certain false pedantic prevalencies which were much in fashion when I first became a writer.

Prevalent (pre·vălĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) (Also 7 prevailent.) [ad. L. *prævalēns, -ēnt-em* very strong or powerful, pr. pple. of *prævalēre*: see Prevail *v.* (Not in Fr.)] That prevails; prevailing.

1. Having great power or force; effective, powerful; influential, cogent; efficacious, potent. *absol.* or const. *with* (a person). Now *rare* (and chiefly in connexions in which *prevail* is in use).

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 67 Neither these, nor those consolations ought not to seeme so prevalent and effectuall, as the verie state it selfe of our citie. 1624 T. Taylor *2 Serm.* II. 23 Lifting up hands, and praiers, which are powerfull and prevalent against Amalek. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm* 3 Aug. 15 Ill-affected persons, who are so prevalent with His Majestie. 1711 W. King tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iii. 106 Love is more prevalent in obtaining what you desire than fear. 1796 Burke *Let. to C J Fox* Wks. 1842 II. 389 He, and those who are much prevalent with him. 1805 Holcroft *Bryan Perdue* I. 265 Of all other instruction, that of example is the most prevalent. 1828 A Jolly *Sunday Serv.* (1840) 76 Praying in faith.. we may humbly hope that our prayers shall be prevalent.

†**b** Of medicines, etc.: Efficacious. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 126 A kind of Rue..much in request esteeming it prevalent against hurtfull spirits. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med* 7 Pils are more prevalent then electuaries in this disease. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 194 Cider. is also prevalent against the stone. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 163 A most prevalent Thing against the Green-Sickness.

2. Having the superiority or ascendancy; predominant, victorious. Now *rare*.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii § 15 II. 511 But the yong Nephew regarded only the things present; the weakenesse of Rome; the prevalent fortunes of Carthage. 1640 Ld. Say in *Land's Wks* (1857) VI. 120 A theological scarecrow, wherewith the potent and prevalent party uses to fright and enforce those who are not of their opinions. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. xlv. 12 *note*, The Puritans, though then prevalent, did not think proper to dispute this great constitutional point. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 79 The gross injustice, insolence, and cruelty of the party which was prevalent at Dort.

3. Most extensively used or practised; generally or widely accepted; of frequent occurrence; extensively existing; in general use.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 3 Which..from that Time spread, and became the prevalent Practice. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 15 The false notion..so universally, so absurdly prevalent. 1816 Singer *Hist Cards* 144 The watermark most prevalent..is found on the paper of books printed by Lucas Brandis de Schass. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 3, I shall write the proper names, according to the most prevalent pronunciation. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys Sc* xv. (1849) 139 The most prevalent winds in Europe are the N E. and S W. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer Bd.* IV. xxxv. 271 The cholera was prevalent in that year.

B. *sb.* (absol. use of adj.) That which is prevalent; see quots. Cf. Prevalency 3 b. *rare*.

1867 Latham *Black & White* 119 The complaint [ague] is familiarly spoken of as the 'Prevalent'..When the 'Prevalent' is very prevalent, families have to arrange not to have it all at the same time. 1872 Lytton *Parisians* III. vi, A lively pattern, in which the prevalents were rose-colour and white.

Prevalently (pre·vălĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prevalent manner or degree.

1. Prevailingly, overpoweringly, victoriously; powerfully, effectively. Now *rare*.

1636 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xiv. § 1 They..prevalently tempt them to cruelty and hatred towards this Holy One. 1737 Boyse *The Olive* xiii, By long succeeding Trials doom'd to get Strength from her Falls, and rise more prevalently Great! 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. vi. (1872) I. 82 They fought much and prevalently.

2. To a prevailing extent; in a great proportion of cases; very frequently, generally, usually.

1709 Chandler *Effort agst. Bigotry* 30 Censorious Persons (those that are habitually and prevalently so) do really want that Charity which is essential to Christianity. 1869 F. W. Newman *Misc.* 202 Long steppes,. which like our sheep-downs, were prevalently round and smooth. 1879 Chr. G. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 281 Silence and peace are and ought to be more prevalently characteristic of ordinary Christians.

So **Pre·valentness**, the quality of being prevalent, prevalency. (Bailey, vol. II, 1727.)

†**Prevale·scent**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *prævalēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *prævalēscĕre* to become very strong, inceptive of *prævalēre* to Prevail: see -escE.] Becoming prevalent; growing to prevail. So †**Prevale·scence**, growing ascendancy.

1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 56 In the primitive times our reason was not depravd with long traditionall customes, not tinctured by any prevalescent humour. *Ibid* 118 Livia had that great prevalescence with him, that he by her means disposed the succession of the Empire upon a son of her womb by a former husband.

†**Preva·lid**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *prævalid-us* very strong, too strong: see Pre- A. 6 and Valid.] Excessively strong.

1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 23 Prevalid bodies are seeme from external hurts, yet are they burdned and laden with their own strength.

Prevaly, obs. form of Privily.

†**Preva·ricable**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prævāricā-rī* to Prevaricate + -able.] Capable of being 'prevaricated' or deviated from.

1644 Digby *Nat. Soul* II. Pref 353 It will follow evidently out of them, if they be of necessity and not prevaricable) that some other Principle beyond bodies, is required to be the roote and first ground of motion in them.

†**Preva·ricant**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *prævaricānt-em*, pres. pple. of *prævāricārī* to Prevaricate.] Deviating from the proper course or method; irregular, improper.

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 103 To throw downe the Hand from the Head, with the Fingers formed into a gripe or scratching posture;..or to throw it upwards with the Palme turned up, are actions prevaricant in Rhetorick, and condemned by Quintilian.

†**Preva·ricate**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also præ-. [ad. L. *prævāricāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prævāricārī*: see next.] Perverted; perverse.

1635 Braithwait *Arcad Pr.* II. 58 In this case (see my prevaricate misery!) would I not either be led or driven by any. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* Prol. 7 The Divine.. met with a cure for the nicety of his Conscience, from a prævaricate Adversary.

Prevaricate (prĭvæ·rĭkeĭt), *v.* Also 7 præ-. [f. L. *prævāric-ārī* to walk crookedly, hence, to deviate from a straight course, hence from the path of duty; spec. of an advocate, to practise collusion; in eccl. L. to transgress, f. *præ*, Pre- A. + *vāricāre* to spread the legs apart, straddle (f. *vāricus* straddling, f. *vārus* bent, knock-kneed + *-icus*, -ic): see -ate 3.]

I. Intransitive senses.

†**1.** To go aside from the right course, method, or mode of action; to swerve from the proper course; to deviate, go astray, transgress. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* i. 25 Shew whom thou hast chosen, to take the place of this ministerie and Apostleship, from the which Iudas hath prevaricated. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, If you should now preuaricate, And, to your owne particular lusts, employ So great, and catholique a bliss. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist Relig* (1850) II. 305 How widely they differ and prevaricate from the wholesome precepts and doctrine delivered. 1681 Wharton *Soul World* Wks. (1683) 651 Motion..might easily prevaricate, and wander, unless it were Ruled by the Intellect.

2. To deviate from straightforwardness; to act or speak evasively; to quibble, shuffle, equivocate.

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 257 Follow not these men in their severity,..nor in their facility to disguise and prevaricate in things that are. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 309 Let therefore all men no longer prævaricate with their Conscience (in matters of some inconsiderable scruples) 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. viii, Do not hesitate nor prevaricate; but answer faithfully and truly to every question I ask. 1841 James *Brigand* XXXII, Perhaps we may put it in such a way as to prevent his prevaricating. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 392 It is impossible for me either to conceal or to prevaricate.

†**3.** *Law* **a.** To betray the cause of a client by collusion with an opponent. **b.** To undertake a matter falsely and deceitfully in order to defeat the object professed to be promoted. *Obs.*

1646 in Somers *Tracts* I. 33 Nor is it an unusual thing for a Lawyer to be of Council with one Party, and to prevaricate, and be of Confederacy under-hand with the adverse Party. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Calumniate*, He that undertakes ones sute, and either will not urge reasons in the behalf of his Clyent, or answer the Objections of his adversary, when he is able, is said to *Prevaricate*, i. to play the false Proctor. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr., Prevaricate*, is when a man falsly and deceitfully seems to undertake a thing, *ea intentione* that he may destroy it. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 182 For should a brother prevaricate and prove false, nature itself would seem to..upbraid his unhuman perfidiousness.

†**4.** In etymological sense: To walk or go crookedly; in quot., to plough crookedly. *Obs.*

1801 Ranken *Hist. France* I. 424 They were careful not to prevaricate, or make crooked serpentine ridges; but to make straight furrows and ridges.

II. Transitive senses.

†**5.** To deviate from, transgress (a 'law', etc.).

1596 Spenser *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 610/1 The lawes.. are sithence either disanulled, or quite prevaricated through chaunge and alterations of times. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* VI 297 When the Soule did not prevaricate the Lawe of God, or passe the limittes of Reason.

†**6.** To turn (anything) from the straight course, application, or meaning; to pervert. *Obs.*

1647 Ward *Simp Cobler* 2 He will therefore bestirre him to prevaricate Evangelicall Truths, and Ordinances. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii rule viii, He may not prevaricate this duty of a judge. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks (Globe) 189 1705 *Sequel* xiv, O! Holy Times when purity our Youth, And Priests] prevaricate the Sacred Truth, Desert the Ch[urc]h for meaner ends unknown.

Prevaricating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That prevaricates; swerving from the proper course or from straightforward statement; quibbling.

1641 Brathwait *Mirr. Brit.* B3 b, Pious bashfulnesse is unusuall to prevaricating transgressors. 1713 Addison *Ct Tariff* 12 The Court found him such a False, Shuffling, Prevaricating Rascal. 1833 J. H Newman *Arians* IV. iii (1876) 308 Creeds, which were intolerable only because the badges of a prevaricating party.

2. Deflecting light so as to show objects crookedly. *rare*.

1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 237 Flowers, made of French cambric spangled with dewdrops of prevaricating glass.

Prevarication (prĭværĭkeĭ·shən). Also 7 præ-. [– F. *prévarication* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prævāricātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prævāricārī* to Prevaricate.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVIII. xix. I 579 The ploughman, unlesse he bend and stoupe forward must..leave much undone as it ought to be; a fault which in Latine we call Prevarication: and this tearme appropriate unto Husbandrie, is borrowed from thence by Lawyers.]

†**1.** Divergence from the right course, method, or mode of action. **a.** Deviation from rectitude; violation of moral law; transgression, trespass. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* ii. 14 Forsoth the womman was disceyued in feith, in preuaricacioun [*gloss* or brekyng of the lawe]. 1483 Canton *Gold. Leg* (1900) 45 He was right couenable by cause of the curyng, the whiche by maniere was semblable to the preuaricacion, by lyk and contrarye. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 110 Of all oure detestacions And sinfull prevaricacions Thou alone arte the defender. 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 12 It was thereby subject to many infirmities, and inclinable to all manner of Prevarications. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 333 That all Men do not die through the Death and Prevarication of Adam.

†**b.** Departure *from* a rule, principle, or normal state; perversion or violation *of* a law, etc.; deviation from truth or correctness, error; breach of rule, irregularity. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 258 So is her body a necessary being, a first and not a second intention of Nature, her proper and absolute worke not her error or prevarication. 1633 Prynne *Histrio-Mastix* I. VI. xii. 533 b, On Holi dayes, men every where runne to the Ale-house, to Playes, to Enterludes, and dances, to the very derision of Gods Name, and the prevarication of the day. 1671 Howe *Vanity Man* Wks. 1862 I. 430 It is equally a prevarication from true manhood to be moved with everything and with nothing. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* Wks. 1852 III. 146 It is no small prevarication in some Christians to give countenance to so putid a fiction.

†**c.** *lit.* Divergence from a straight line or course. [1601, see etymology above.] 1672 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 343 How much those errors..are increased or diminished, is to be estimated by the prevarication of the rays.

†**2.** Deviation from duty; violation of trust; corrupt action, esp. in a court of law. *Obs.*

1541 Paynel *Catiline* vii. 11 b, Catiline (the whiche a few

dayes before was by preuarication and falsehod quite of petye theft). 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 180 Sen our Hely, in his office, Is lyke in Preuaricatioun, He sall ressaif sic lyke Justice, Mak he nocht reformatioun. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 115 The Inhabitants of Pleskou.. charg'd Puskin with prevarication in his Employment, and perfidiousness towards his Prince. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Prevarication* is also used for a secret abuse committed in the exercise of a public office, or of a commission given by a private person. [Hence in Webster 1828, etc.]

†**b.** *Law.* See Prevaricate *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, *Preuarication*..is a collusion done in lawe, wherby the one partye suffereth the other to obtayne in suite, to the entent to hurte or endomage some other. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 256 If it shall appeare, that they haue forfeited their Faith, or wronged their Client by preuarication. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Prevarication*, in the Civil Law, is where an Informer colludes with the Defendant, and so makes only a feigned Prosecution.

3. Avoidance of plain dealing or straightforward statement of the truth; evasion, quibbling, shuffling, equivocation, double-dealing, deception.

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 413, I..shall clearly without any fraud or prevarication declare my opinion. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 388 When Doctor Heylin's Divinity shall go for orthodox, or his Prævarications pass for History, you may then..be reputed a Classical Author. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 304 Fraud and prevarication are servile vices. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1871) III. v. 337 Hume..was a man..utterly incapable of falsehood, or of prevarication of any kind. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 132 Mr. Justice Best said he had a great mind to commit the witness for prevarication.

Preva·ricative, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prævāricārī* to Prevaricate: see -ive.] Characterized by or tending to prevarication.

1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 38 The Impostors penalty.. for his prevaricative and invective pamphlet.

Prevaricator (prɪvæ·rikeɪtəɹ). Also 6–7 **-tour**, 7–9 **præ-**. [a. L. *prævāricātor*, agent-n. f. *prævāricārī* to Prevaricate: see -or.] One who prevaricates.

†**1.** One who goes astray, diverges, or deviates from the right course; a transgressor. *Obs.*

1542 Becon *Christmas Banquet* i. C iv b, The fyrst sinner, yᵉ fyrst preuaricatour begat synners bonde to death. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* ii. 18 For if I build the same things againe which I have destroied, I make myself a prevaricatour [Wyclif, Tindale trespassour, 1611 transgressour]. 1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 74 Which neither Fox, nor any of his Followers have done; and therefore are accus'd by them as Prevaricators from their own Principles. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* ii. ii. xi, Thou prevaricator of all the squirely ordinances of chivalry!

†**b.** One who betrays a cause or violates a trust; a renegade; a traitor. *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 177 The King..licensed Queen Katherine to choose counsellors where she would.. whereof some played very honest parts and stood stiffly and fast to her cause, some played the prevaricators, and fled from her to the King's side. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Epist. to Master Colby*, Where.. loud Boasters, and perjur'd, with the infinite more Prevaricators swarm.

†**2.** One who diverts something from its proper use; a perverter. *Obs.*

1694 D'Urfey *Quix.* i. iv. i. 40 A plague on thee, thou confounded Prevaricator of Language. 1907 G. G. Coulton in *Contemp. Rev.* June 797 Knowing that such prevaricators of tithes were destined to find their part in hell with Cain.

3. One who acts or speaks so as to evade the strict truth; a quibbler, shuffler, equivocator.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 21 Who have forced Art (the usual imitator of Nature) to turn prævaricator in humanity. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 334 There was never seen worse reasoning than in that philosophical essay; which..proceeded from a prevaricator. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. ii. App. 46 What is to be done with this Prevaricator? 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 29 The judge cried out, Clerk, hand me up the examination of this prevaricator. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 6 Sept., The prevaricators, who ever they were, said dogs could not be obtained.

4. At Cambridge University: An orator who made a jocose or satirical speech at Commencement; called also *varier*. (In quot. 1885 applied to the corresponding *terræ filius* at Oxford.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

(Cf. Cicero *De Partit. Orat.* c. 36, § 126 Prævaricator significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur.)

1614 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 304 The Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the answerer, the varier or prevaricator, and one of the repliers, that were all of his house, twenty angels a piece. 1636 Laud in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xxv, St. Mary's Church [Cambridge] at every Great Commencement is made a theatre and the prævaricator's stage, wherein he acts and sets forth his profane and scurrilous jests. 1706 Phillips, *Prevaricator*..also a Master of Arts in the University of Cambridge, chosen..to make an ingenious Satyrical Speech reflecting on the Misdemeanours of the principal Members. 1851 *Coll. Life t. Jas. I* 84 The Praevaricator's gibes were launched forth at all present. 1885 Hazlitt in *Antiquary* Oct. 151/1 Randolph the poet appears to have been the prevaricator for 1632.

†**5.** *Law.* (See Prevaricate *v.* 3.) *Obs.*

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* i. Pref. § 21 Do we know the Jesuits no better than so? What, are they turned Prevaricators against their own Faction? Are they likely Men to betray and expose their own Agents and Instruments? 1696 B. Kennett *Romæ Antiq.* ii. iii. xviii. 136 The Civilians define a Prevaricator to be one that betrays his Cause to the Adversary, and turns on the Criminal's side whom he ought to prosecute. 1793 Murphy *Tacitus* (1805) III. 355 All persons concerned either in procuring or conducting for hire a collusive action, were to be treated as public prevaricators.

Preva·ricatory, *a. rare.* [f. as Prevaricate *v.* + -ory ².] Characterized by prevarication; prevaricating; evasive.

c 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* iii. 138 His fellows being examined ..either refused to answer, or gave such ambiguous and prevaricatory answers, that some ingenuous Catholicks began to suspect that they fostered some treachery. 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 415 Exhibiting the disgrace of prevaricatory witnesses.

†**Preva·ricatri·ce.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *prævāricātrīc-em* (Augustine) a female transgressor, fem. agent-n.: see Prevaricator; perhaps through F. *prévaricatrice* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A female 'prevaricator' or transgressor.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1198 Oure ladie..wold be purified to be of the lawe Executrice Yᵗ sho ne shuld noght be demed of the lawe preuaricatrice.

†**Preva·ry**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [prob. a. OF. *prévarier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prævāricārī*: see Prevaricate *v.*] *trans.* To pervert: = Prevaricate *v.* 6.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B j b, He ought to knowe the accydentes that chaunce to come in dyseases for often tymes it preuaryeth the same selfe cure of the dyseases as Gaylen declareth [*orig.* totam curam prævaricant et peruertunt].

Prevaseil, obs. Sc. f. Privy Seal. **Prevate**, obs. f. Privity. **Prevay**, obs. f. Privy. **Preve**, var. Prive *v. Obs.*; obs. f. Privy, Proof, Prove.

†**Pre·veance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. obs. F. *preveance* providence, provision (1617 in Godef.):—late L. type **prævidentia*, in sense of *providentia*: see Previde.] Provision: in quot., the *Provisions of Oxford*, drawn up 1258.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 1003 Bituene the barouns ant the kyng, Wes gret stryvyng For the preveance of Oxneford, That sire Simound de Mountfort Meintenede.

Prevei, obs. f. Privy. **Prevelage, -lege**, obs. ff. Privilege. **Prevely**, obs. f. Privily.

Prevenance (pre·vɪnāns). [a. F. *prévenance* (prevənā·ns) (also in Eng. use), f. *prévenir* to anticipate, prepossess: see Prevene and -ance.] Courteous anticipation of the desires or needs of others; an obliging manner; complaisance.

1823 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., A very conversable pleasing man, with an air of *prevenance* and ready civility of communication. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lii, The same good-humour, *prévenances*, merriment [etc.]. 1876 Mrs. Hopkins *Rose Turq.* II. xxvii. 112 She did everything he asked carefully and well, but the sweet prevenance was gone.

†**Pre·venancy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec.: see -ancy.] = prec.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 52 La Fleur's prevenancy (for there was a passport in his very looks) soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him.

Prevenant (pre·vɪnănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* Also as French **prévenant**. [F., orig. pres. pple. of *prévenir* to predispose, prepossess: see Prevene.]

A *adj.*

1. In F. form *prévenant* (prevənan). Courteously anticipating the needs of others; obliging.

1770 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 86 There is something in his manner *prévenant*.

†**2.** = Prevenient 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1790 *Bystander* 386 He made me comprehend..a wide difference between..grace prevenant and grace co-operant.

B. *sb.* Something that precedes; an antecedent.

1876 W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 318 On reflection, we think it will be satisfactory if we use the word 'prevenant' to denote what he calls 'cause'.

Prevene (prɪvī·n), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 **preuine, -veynne, prævene, praueın(e, 7 preveen(e, -w(e)ine.** [ad. L. *prævenīre* to come before, precede, anticipate, hinder, excel, f. *præ*, Pre- A. + *venīre* to come. So F. *prévenir* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To take action before or in anticipation of (a person or thing). **a.** To anticipate, take precautions against (a danger, evil, etc.); hence, to prevent, frustrate, evade. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 270 Na man..suld byde his dede, seand it cum till him; bot he suld prevene it, and he mycht. And sen a man seis his fa cum to geve him mortall woundis..he wald..prevene the straikis. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iii. xvi. (S.T.S.) II. 13 Be my calamyte ȝe may eschew or ellis prevene siclike displeseris in tymes cummyng. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 12 Gif thair treasonabill interprysis be not..spedilie prevenit. 1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 329 His justice doth never through punishments prevene our sins. *a* 1657 Balfour *Ann. Scotl.* (1824–5) II. 54 Mischieffe..wiche the Lordes of priuey counsaill wyssly preweined. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* ii. xxix. § 2 (1699) 276 That the Crime committed, may be punished, to preveen the Errour of others.

†**b.** To act before or more quickly than (a person or thing); hence, to forestall, supplant; also *absol.* to intervene. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvii. 70, I salbe als weill luvit agane, Thair may no jangler me prevene. 1600 Jas. VI in *Lett. Jas. & Eliz.* (Camden) 132 In this office of kyndnes touardis me, ye haue farre praueined all other kings my confederatis. 1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 73 When the Pagans were surprized with any danger, and that instinct did in them prevene reasoning, they implor'd the succour of the true God. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* i. 43 If thy indulgent Care Had not preven'd, among unbody'd Shades I now had wander'd.

†**c.** *Theol.* = Prevent *v.* 4, 4 b. Used esp. in reference to *prevenient grace*: see Prevenient 2.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 220 The beginning of iustification in men of perfect aige mon be tain of the grace of God prævening tham through Iesus Christ. 1600 Hamilton *Facile Traictise* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 223 Saue our king, o lord, preuine him in the blissings of your sueitnes. [Cf. Ps. xxi. 3.] 1633 W. Struther *True Happines* 47 All these works of the Soul neither breed in us, neither begin at us, but he preveeneth us in them all. 1662 A. Petrie *Ch. Hist.* i. iii. § 2. 28 Our good things are both God's and ours, because he preveeneth us by inspiring that we do will.

†**d.** *Sc. Law.* Of a court or judge: To take from (another) the preferable right of jurisdiction, by exercising the first judicial act. *Obs.*

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot* ii. ii. § 5 (1699) 182 Where many Judges are competent, they may preveen one another, and prevention is defyned to be *anticipatio sive præoccupatio usus jurisdictionis.*

†**2.** To take in advance. **a.** To preoccupy, prepossess. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. xi. 55 Bot he [Cupid].. Can [= gan] her dolf spreit for to prevene and steir, Had bene disvsit fra luif that mony ȝeir.

†**b.** Of death, etc.: To overtake prematurely.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 165 Thocht pest, or sword wald vs preuene, Befoir our hour, to slay vs clene. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* ii. 158 Bot this capitane is preueined in Camelodune wᵗ deith in few dayes.

†**c.** To anticipate (a time) by earlier action; to provide beforehand for (a coming event). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 150 Best wer, I think, mycht we preuene ȝone day. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 397 The Scottis prevenit the tyme and past fourtht at midnight to the fieldis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 261 He oft vset to preueine materis of waicht with a sad counsell and graue,..preueining the tyme to cum, with Judgement incredible.

3. In lit. sense of the Latin: To come or go before; to precede. *rare.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 455 Preueineng al the rest, [he] landis in Scotland the first of Mai. 1869 Holland *Kathrina* ii. 107 Till our poor race has passed the tortuous years That lie prevening the millennium.

Hence **Preve·ning** *vbl. sb.*, anticipation; *ppl. a.*, prevenient.

1633 W. Struther *True Happines* 28 In Spiritual things we must ascend from gifts to grace, and in grace..from a preveening to an exciting grace. 1662 A. Petrie *Ch. Hist.* i. iii. § 2. 28 By preveening grace and good will following, that which is the gift of God, becomes our work. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xxi. § 2 (1699) 111 If it could have been proved that the wrong was done immediatly without any preveening provocation.

Preve·nience. *rare.* [f. as next: see -ence.] **a.** = Prevenance. **b.** The fact or condition of being prevenient.

1859 Mrs. Stowe *Minister's Wooing* xxv, Striving by a thousand gentle preveniences, to spare her from fatigue and care. 1864 Webster, *Prevenience*, the act of anticipating, or going before; anticipation. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 417 They [Semi-Pelagians] held freewill and predestination from foreknowledge, denying the prevenience of grace.

Prevenient (prɪvī·niĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prævenient-em*, pres. pple. of *prævenīre*: see Prevene.]

1. Coming before, preceding, previous, antecedent.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prevenient*, coming or going before, preventing. 1800 Lamb *Let. to Manning* 3 Nov., Wks. (1865) 54 Which..stupidly stood alone, nothing prevenient or antevenient. 1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* v. *Lay Elena* x, The darker, soberer, sadder green Prevenient to decay. 1859 C. Barker *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 64 The various predisposing or prevenient agencies existing in Europe. 1895 Salmon *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* v. ii. 518 It could not take effect until two prevenient events had occurred.

b. Hence, Anticipatory, expectant. Const. *of.*

1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 286 She, of the time prevenient, on the spray, That overhangs the couch, with wakeful gaze, Expects the sun. 1881 J. Simon in *Nature* XXIV. 374/1 Unless they be regulated and inspected under a special law in much the same prevenient spirit as if they were prostitutes under the Contagious Diseases Act. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 300/2 Prevenient of all disgraceful sickness or waste in the unsullied limbs.

2. Antecedent to human action. *Prevenient grace*, in *Theol.*, the grace of God which precedes repentance and conversion, predisposing the heart to seek God, previously to any desire or motion on the part of the recipient. See Prevene *v.* 1 c, Prevent *v.* 4.

a 1607 J. Raynolds *Proph. Haggai* ix. (1649) 100 Gods grace must be both prevenient to go before, and subsequent to follow after us in all things. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 3 From the Mercie-seat above Prevenient Grace descending had remov'd The stonie from thir hearts, and made new flesh. 1747 Mallet *Amyntor & Theodora* iii. 127 Love celestial whose prevenient aid Forbids approaching ill. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 85 The articles of prevenient and auxiliary grace. 1849 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Bapt.* (1850) 59 Since this action of prevenient grace does not supersede human responsibility, it can only persuade, it cannot coerce. 1904 J. R. Illingworth *Chr. Charac.* ix. 167 This desire..must come from God, by what is technically called His prevenient or antecedent grace. *Ibid.* 168 There is nothing in this term 'prevenient grace'

to favour the Calvinistic doctrine of irresistible and indefectible grace.

Hence **Prevenientness** *adv.*, antecedently, previously. *rare.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 This is a course that shall make men either preveniently thankful, or inexcusably desperate. 1880 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even?* xxv, Neatly, and perhaps, preveniently, discharged her conscience.

† **Prevenire**, erron. for Præmunire.

c 1460 *Wisdom* 859 in *Macro Plays* 63 A 'preuenire facias' than haue as tyght, And þou xall hurle hym, so þat he xall haue I-now.

† **Prevent**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prævent-us*, pa. pple. of *prævenīre* to Prevene.] Prevented, in various senses: chiefly as pple.; see the verb.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 248 And tilyng, whenne hit tyme is hit to do, Is not to rathe yf dayis thyns fyue Hit be preuent. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 The lecches seide the deformite of the childe to be causede in that the dewe tyme of childenge was prevente [L. *debita tempora prævenisset*] *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 49 But if þou be preuent and norisshid wiþ his grace. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 46 Ye remembre how a certen..cytson of this place was hastly preuent of dethe and sodenly dyed. 1521 *Branshaw's St. Werburge, 2nd Balade to Anctour* 23 With deth preuent he myght nothyng replique.

Prevent (prĭvĕ·nt), *v.* [f. L. *prævent-*, ppl. stem of *prævenīre*: see Prevene, and cf. prec.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To act before, in anticipation of, or in preparation for (a future event, or a point of time, esp. the time fixed for the act); to act as if the event or time had already come. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 37 The peple prevente that feste by the abstinence of a monethe [L. *jejunio prævenitur*]. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 623/1 Better it were to prevente the tyme, and occupie the said Adversary at home, than to suffre hym to entre this Londe. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxix. 148 Myne eyes preuente ye night watches, y^t I might be occupied in thy wordes. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. i 105 But I do finde it Cowardly, and vile, For feare of what might fall, so to preuent The time of life. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1650) 4 He had prevented the Houre, because we might have the whole day before us, for our Businesse. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Self-condemnation*, Thus we prevent the last great day, And judge our selves. 1694 Congreve *Double-Dealer* iv xv, Who does not prevent the hour of Love outstays the time. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 150 Cælia,..preventing the appointed hour,..chides my tardy steps. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. iv, Bertram..from the towers, preventing day, With Wilfrid took his early way.

b. To meet beforehand or anticipate (an objection, question, command, desire, want, etc.). *arch.*

a 1533 Frith *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Wks. (1829) 217 To these two points I answer, preventing their objection, that they should not despise it, because of my youth. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 100 Anticipation is when we preuent those wordes that another would saie, and disprooue them as vntrue, or at least wise answere vnto them. 1588 Kyd *Householder's Phil.* Wks. (1901) 240 So that I preuented his desire, and in some sort to satisfie him, said I was neuer till nowe in this Countrey. 1633 in *Verney Mem.* (1892) I. 124 My hopes are that your religious care hath prevented these admonitions. 1667 Dryden *Maiden Queen* II. i, Your goodness still prevents my wishes. 1700 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 597, I am glad wee have prevented their Commands in doing it before they came. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 5 Thus he prevented all my wants. 1830 Wordsw. *Russian Fugitive* I. v, She led the Lady to a seat..Prevented each desire. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* xlix, It will be the study of my life to prevent your every wish—— 'Prevent' means to forestall in that sense.

† **c.** *intr.* or *absol.* To come, appear, or act before the time or in anticipation. *Obs.*

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 190 Th Emperour..fearing the comming of the Turques power this next yere, entendeth to prevente, and also to goo Hym self befor into Italie. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Macc.* x. 4 Let us prevent to make peace with him, before he make with Alexander against us. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 403 Strawberries watered now and then with water wherein hath been steeped Sheeps-dung..will prevent and come early.

2. *trans.* To act before or more quickly than (another person or agent); to anticipate in action. Now *rare* and *arch.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 428 So I am preuentid of my brethern tweyne In rendryng to you thankkis meritory. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 106 Our lorde knowynge all thoughtes & wordes, preuented his disceples, & made answere hym selfe. 1556 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* Epist. P. Giles (Arb.) 25, I shoulde preuent him, and take frome him the flower and grace of the nouelte. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 6th Advert, I finde my selfe for the maine matter prevented by Stephanus Pannonius in that booke of his. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* xv. 146 Whil what to answer he was taking care, Helen prevented him. 1715-16 Pope *Let. to E. Blount* 20 Mar., I know you have prevented me in this thought, as you always will in any thing that's good. 1758 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 32 Perhaps I could now..suggest a few hints in favour of university learning:—but in these all who hear me, I know, have already prevented me. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* vi. I. 154 The fortunate soil assisted, and even prevented, the hand of cultivation. 1808 Helen St. Victor *Ruins of Rigonda* I. 6 Foventi wished..to ask the father's consent to address his daughter, when he was prevented by the baron's asking his advice in point of providing a husband.

b. *Canon Law.* 'To transact or undertake any affair before an inferior, by right of position' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*); = Prevene *v.* 1 d. Cf. Prevention 2 a.

3. To come, arrive, or appear before, to precede; to outrun, outstrip. Now *rare* and *arch.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 193 The Frence men..discendyd with incredible diligence, preventing thestimation off all the Italians. 1538 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 138, I have..sent it vnto hym after the departure of the said Muriell, to thentent he myght prevente thambassadours poste and you have leasure to consulte and advise vpon the same. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Thess.* iv. 15 We which lyue..shal not preuent them [Wyclif schulen not come before hem; Tindale shall not come yerre they] which slepe. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1622) 33 The sunne..could never prevent him with earlinesse. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 175, I went from Lyons to Geneva, where I found also my fame had prevented my coming. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 15 To prove our Old Style before the New (which prevents our Computation by ten dayes..). *a* 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* V. 6, I am an early riser, yet my lord V—— prevented me the next morning, for I found him in the parlour when I came down stairs.

† **b.** *fig.* To outdo, surpass, excel. *Obs.*

1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* I iv b, Be not onely euen with them that honour the, but..preuente them whan thou mayste. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Preuenting the Iewes, which were thought to be next vnto God. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 52 Had Vulcan and his Cyclopes beene working there, there noise had beene prevented. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. viii. 270 To prevent and go beyond all the world in respect.

4. *Theol.*, etc. To go before with spiritual guidance and help: said of God, or of his grace anticipating human action or need. *arch.*

1531 Tindale *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 34 In all that we do or thynke well, he preuenteth vs with his grace. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 17th Sund. Trinity*, That thy grace maye alwayes preuente and folowe us. *Ibid., Communion* ad fin., Preuent us, O lorde, in all our doinges, with thy most gracious fauour. 1597 J. T. *Serm. Faules Cr.* 65 The benignitie of God did alwaies prevent me, from many dangers freed me. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 45 The Spirit of Truth and Wisdom, that doth really and truly but secretly prevent and direct them. *a* 1711 Ken *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 303 O let thy grace..ever prevent, accompany, and follow me. 1841 Trench *Parables, Lost Sheep* (1862) 371 It is in fact only the same truth that grace must prevent as well as follow us. 1869 Goulburn *Pers Holiness* ii. 12 God in it prevents us (in the old sense of the word 'prevents'), anticipates us with His Grace.

b. Said of the action of God's grace, held to be given in order to predispose to repentance, faith, and good works. See Prevenient 2. *arch.*

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Easter Day*, As by thy speciall grace, preuentyng us, thou doest putte in our myndes good desyres. 1562 *Articles of Relig.* x, We haue no power to do good workes..without the grace of God by Christe preuentyng vs, that we may haue a good wyll, & worknyng with vs, when we haue that good wyll. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* III (1859) 485 If any will we have to rise, it is he that preventeth our will, and disposeth us thereto. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 79 Who is so hard harted that he will not be softened by the love of God preventyng man with so harty good will, that he vouchsafed to become man for mans sake? 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 135 If thy grace prevented us before repentance, that we might return, shall it not much more prevent repenting sinners, that we may not perish? 1842 Manning *Serm.* (1848) II. ii. 19 Baptismal regeneration is the very highest and most perfect form of the doctrine of God's free and sovereign grace, preventing all motions, and excluding all merit on our part.

† **c.** To come in front of, to meet in front: to meet with welcome or succour; to meet with hostility or opposition, to confront. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdall *Ps.* xvii[i]. 18 They preuented me [*R. V.* came upon me] in the tyme of my trouble, but ye Lorde was my defence. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Wisd.* iv. 7 Though the righteous be preuented with death, yet shal he be in rest. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 230 Thy brother Jacob came to me by subtlety, And brought me venison, and so prevented thee. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 128 The King was preuented by vntimely and sudden death before he could bring his purpose to effect. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. xiv. (1715) 315 Unlucky Omens were..Especially if the Beast prevented the Knife, and dy'd suddenly. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* II. x. § 2 Moses prevented the enemies, and..led his army before those enemies were apprized.

6. To cut off beforehand, debar, preclude (a person or other agent) *from*, deprive *of* a purpose, expectation, etc. Now *rare* or merged in 7.

1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 34 How dyd wycked Iesabell preuente kynge Hachabs herte from god and al godlines, and finally vnto destruction. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. 335 As the gods, to end the Trojans' toil Prevented Turnus of Lavinia. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* vi. 273 The Consull was prevented of his purpose. 1673 Dryden *Assignation* Ep Ded, I have declar'd thus much before-hand, to prevent You from Suspicion, that I intend to Interest either your Judgment or your Kindness. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* xv. 101, I should scarce regret Death so much on any worldly Account as preventing me of so desirable a Sight. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 97/2 A wall prevents me from this sight. 1882 W. E. Forster *Let.* 23 Apr. in *19th Cent.* Oct. (1888) 615 To prevent men from the fulfilment of their contracts, or in any way, by boycotting or otherwise, to intimidate them from the full enjoyment of their rights.

7. To stop, keep, or hinder (a person or other agent) *from* doing something. Often with const omitted. (The usual word for this sense.)

1663 Wood *Life* 7 July (O.H.S.) I. 480 If not prevented by raine [they] would have rode..before the corps [=corpse] up the street. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 604 The Fortifications..were very weak, and the enemy prevented them in perfecting their design. 1674 Ashmole *Diary* (1774) 343 This night Mr. T—— was in danger of being robbed, but most strangely prevented. 1711 Swift *Conduct of Allies* Wks. 1765 IX. 104 So great a number of troops, as should be able to..prevent the enemy from erecting their magazines. 1758 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 24 The intention is evidently this; by preventing private teachers within the walls of the city, to collect all the common lawyers into the one public university, which was newly instituted in the suburbs. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxxi. 22 Through the universe..celestial light Glides freely, and no obstacle prevents. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 33 Henry took due precautions to prevent the bull from getting into his dominions. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 352 There is nothing to prevent us from considering the subject of law

b. Const. obj. and gerund.

Prevent me going appears to be short for *prevent me from going*, perh. influenced by *prevent my going* (8 b).

1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 253 Any Expedient..for preventing ffurther heats arriseing vpon such occasions. 1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* 147 A free Confession..easily prevents a little Error growing to a great Evil. 1765 Geo. III *Let. to Gen. Conway* in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. III. IV. 379 The only method by which the French can be prevented settling on the coast of Newfoundland. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 134 (*Amiens*) She had been prevented telling me her story. 1807 Southey *Let. to N. Lightfoot* 24 Apr., Circumstances have prevented me going to Portugal. 1835 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. Whit.* (1876) II. 216 Sedgwick is prevented joining you by a misfortune in his family. 1867 Morley *Burke* 92 To prevent this becoming a serious affair. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* II. 27, I know of no accident that ought to prevent you being in the first class.

8. To provide beforehand against the occurrence of (something); to render (an act or event) impracticable or impossible by anticipatory action; to preclude, stop, hinder. (A chief current sense.)

In the earlier quots. the notion of anticipating or acting previously is generally prominent; in modern use that of frustrating.

1548 Elyot, *Præcidere causam belli*, to preuent and take awaie cleane the occasion of warre. 1624 Laud *Diary* 13 Dec., He prevented his punishment by death. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeit.* viij b, If all concerned had..knowledge of what they should know, they might prevent this loss and damage. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 209 Persons may do a great deal themselves towards preventing the bad consequences of their follies. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 489 To place the legal estate in trustees, on purpose to prevent dower. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 213 Should any thing occur..to prevent his return. 1853 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxviii, He..had produced the very impression he had sought to prevent. 1872 Ruskin *Fagle's N.* § 61 We cannot prevent the religious education of our children more utterly than by beginning it in lies.

b. Const. gerund (or vbl. sb.); rarely clause.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 174 All the Monarchies in the World..consult in a General Diet how to prevent being Oppress'd by 'em. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. Pref. 6 It was found no easy matter to prevent crowding the facts. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 112 Thou hast prevented my sleeping from the commencement of darkness until morning. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, I shall not prevent your going. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 135 What, forsooth, prevents That..I fulfil of her intents One she had the most at heart?

9. To keep (something) from befalling oneself; to escape, evade, or avoid by timely action. *Obs.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi 245 Th'hast not onely lent Prudence to Man, the Perils to prevent, Wherewith these foes threaten his feeble life. 1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* 168 The cloud came with a most horrible storme, and fell vppon them before they coulde preuent it. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x 439 To conclude this Epitome of France, three things I wish the way-faring man to preuent there. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. Wks 1716 III. 87 Fox..had the Wit to keep his own fingers out of the Fire, and prevent the Honour of dying a Martyr. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. iii. i. 290 The surest method to prevent good sense, is to set up something in the room of it.

10. To frustrate, defeat, bring to nought, render void or nugatory (an expectation, plan, etc.). *Obs.*

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* Address to Rdr., To preuent the malice of such, as shal happlye accompte my trauayle herein rather rashe presumpcyon. 1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 248 The putting off of the arraignments spent much money and prevented most men's expectations. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 4 Which if it had beene true, had preuented the Title of the Lady Elizabeth. *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exchange* iv i. Wks. 1873 III. 523 All our art, And the Kings policy will be prevented.

11. *intr.* or *absol.* To use preventive measures. Usually with extension, *that . . . not, but that. Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 303 Doth it not stand her in hand to prevent that the number of catholiks do not increase? 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 28 So Cæsar may; Then least he may, preuent. 1656 Earl Monm tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xiv. (1674) 17 It was impossible to prevent, but that a pair of shooes..should in process of time become torn. 1723 *Present St. Russia* II. 122 The Design..was, to prevent that no body might be sent to meet me.

III. **12.** *causative.* To hasten, bring about or put before the time or prematurely; to anticipate.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvi. 116 As preuentyng the honour of his burial. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* viii. 54 Whyche counte it the most gloryous thyng to preuente their awne deathe. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 230 Such as are of this nature, prevent the Worlds Doome, and

their own, not staying for the general Conflagration, but beginning it. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Sunday Th. in Sickness* Wks. (1686) 59 Fear is like to prevent and do the work of my Distemper.

†**13.** To take possession of or occupy beforehand; *fig.* to employ before another person. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 73/1 Preuenting euerie conuenient place where the barbarous people might lie in wait to doo mischiefe. *Ibid.* 148/1 Thus like a worthie prince and politike gouernor, he preuented each way to resist the force of his enmies, and to safegard his subiects.

†**b.** To preoccupy, prejudice (a person's mind).

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 07 Whose myndes be all reddye preuented with cleane contrarye persuasyons. 1654 tr *Martini's Conq. China* 56 Rather..[not to] accuse the least default in his Soveraign's judgement, though prevented, by very unjust impressions. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 143 Without labouring to prevent the Minds of People by a studious Excuse. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos* (1730) Ded., Endeavouring to prevent your Lordship in Favour of my Author.

Hence **Preve·nted** *ppl. a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. xvii. § 4 In this same anticipated and prevented knowledge, no man knoweth how he came to the knowledge which he hath obtained.

Preventable (prĭve·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. PREVENT *v.* + -ABLE; cf. *acceptable*, *attributable*, *creditable*. See also PREVENTIBLE.] That may be prevented, capable of prevention.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl, The Ignorance of the End is far more preventable. than of the Meanes 1828 in WEBSTER. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 315 Lord Shaftesbury told you just now that there were 100,000 preventable deaths in England every year. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 34 All preventable diseases. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* viii. 147 This immense loss due to preventable causes.

Hence **Preventabi·lity**.

1860 in WORCESTER citing *Ec. Rev.* 1883 *Nature* 19 Apr. 574/2 Knowledge of the Causation or Preventability of some important Disease. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congregat Ch. U. S.* 357 His theories regarding the nature and preventability of sin.

Preventative (prĭve·ntătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 erron. -itive. [f. PREVENT *v.* + -ATIVE. See also PREVENTIVE, the preferable formation.]

A. *adj.* = PREVENTIVE *a.* 2, 2 b, 2 c.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 581 All preventative thoughts of hostility were silenced. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 137 To send a preventative Medicine to the Father of the Child. 1822 A RANKEN *Hist. France* IX v. 104 This was merely a preventative measure. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 207 No preventative man but knew the name of Coaly! 1884 *Chr. World* 10 July 513/3 Its action has been rather preventative than corrective.

B. *sb.* = PREVENTIVE *sb.*

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxv. (1783) IV. 75 Without meeting any new preventative in my way, I at length took by the hand my friend Mr. Green. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. v. (1869) II 116 The most effectual preventative of a famine. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 413 The most effectual preventative against the perils of idle opulence. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) IX. 462, I shall not trouble Government..with suggestions of remedies or preventatives 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. iv, The only preventative to rebellion is restraint 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 233 A preventative against ill fortune.

b. *Med.* = PREVENTIVE *sb.* b.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 175 The practice of bleeding—as a preventitive against the pleurisy. 1793 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1892) XII. 395 Wearing flannel next the skin is the best cure for, and preventative of the Rheumatism I ever tried. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 265 A preventative for canine madness. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 163 Dr. Baillie's preventative of the flatulency which tea produces. 1879 MRS A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ Managem.* 24 Essence of Jamaica ginger, which is a very good preventative of sea-sickness.

Preventer (prĭve·ntəɹ). [f. PREVENT *v.* + -ER [1]. See also PREVENTOR.] One who prevents.

†**1.** One who goes or acts before another, an anticipator. *Obs.*

1624 BACON *War w. Spain* Wks. 1879 I. 540/2 The archduke was the assailant, and the preventer, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity.

†**b.** The rhetorical figure of procatalepsis, by which an opponent's arguments are anticipated

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239, I will also call him the figure of presupposall or the preuenter, for by reason we suppose before what may be said, or perchaunce would be said, by our aduersary, or any other, we do preuent them of their aduantage.

2. A person or thing that hinders, restrains, or keeps something from occurring or being done.

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 150 Consideration, the preuenter of had I wist, tied him..to the performing of these forenamed premisses. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1868) 274 Prayer..that preventer of judgments. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wind*, The fierce bitter Blasts in the Spring destroying whole Fields; of which nothing is a preventer but Inclosures *a* 1846 CAR. FRY *Script. Reader's Guide* VIII. (1863) 118 The preventers, till their cup of wrath be full, of the Saviour's reign. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* 46/1 The latest improvements of Water-waste Preventers.

3. *Naut.* Orig. *preventer-rope*, as in quot. 1625; later, applied to any rope used as an additional security to aid other ropes in supporting spars, etc., during a strong gale, or to prevent the mischief caused by their breaking; and at length extended to supplementary parts generally: see quot. 1867.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* s.v. *Roape* (Harl. MS. 2301) A preuenter-roape (which is a little roape seased crosse ouer the Ties close at the Ramhead that if one parte of the Ties should breake the other should not run through the Ramhead to endanger the Yard). So 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 28; 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 *Preventers*, Ropes that have Wale Knots at each End, chiefly used in Sea-fights. For when Rigging is in part shot, such Ropes are apply'd to prevent the damaged Ropes being quite broke off. 1840 R H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii, We..ran out the boom and lashed it fast, and sent down the lower halyards as a preventer. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 115 Two luff tackles, one preventer rope. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Preventer*, on Shipboard [is] a term applied to any rope, chain, bolt, &c., which is placed as a deputy or duplicate for another similar instrument. 1868 *Morn. Star* 6 Jan, The main yard was supported from the lowermost head by stay tackles; from the topmost head there was a strengthening tackle, and from the lowermost head to the yard there were preventers.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.* (*a*) with specification of the rope, as *preventer backstay -brace*, *-gasket*, *-guy*, *-shroud*, *-stay*, *-stopper*; (*b*) denoting various other secondary or additional parts serving to strengthen or take the place of the main ones, as *preventer-bolt*, *-plate*, *-post*, *-stern-post*: see quots.

1832 MARRYAT *N Forster* xxvi, The boatswain proposed a *preventer backstay 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept, The wind is playing a tune on the preventer backstay as if it were a fiddlestring 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, **Preventer-Bolts*, are bolts driven in the lower end of the preventer-plates, to assist the strain of the chain-bolts. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, s.v. **Preventer-brace*, . *Preventer-shrouds*, and *Preventer stays*. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii, Preventer braces were reeved and hauled taut. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 138 We then closely furled the sails, putting *preventer gaskets round them all. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* I. 41 *Preventer guys were clapped on the swinging booms. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, **Preventer-plate*, a broad plate of iron, fixed below the toe-link of the chains to support them against the efforts of the masts and shrouds, having a chain-bolt driven through its upper end, and a preventer-bolt through the lower. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 60 The lower bar, which is fitted to give support to the bolt in the lower end of the upper bar, is known as a preventer plate. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 77 Lash the upper part of the *preventer post to the upper part of the ship's stern-post. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v 56 The other ships..set up a sufficient number of *preventer shrouds to each mast, to secure them in the most effectual manner. 1776 *Preventer-stay [see *Preventer-brace*]. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 108 This sail..is extended on the main-topmast preventer-stay. 1830 N S. WHEATON *Jrnl* 515 To construct one. with a *preventer stern-post, would have required the labour of a fortnight. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 24 Mar., Wee..put a *preventer Stoper on the Stranded Shroud and set it up again.

†**Preve·ntial**, *a.* *Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f PREVENT.] = PREVENTIONAL b, PREVENTIVE *a.* 2.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 56 A prevential provision is as fit in such cases as in physic.

Preventible (prĭve·ntib'l), *a.* [f. L. *prævent-*, ppl. stem of *prævenīre* (see PREVENE) + -IBLE, on analogy of *contemptible*, *permissible*, *susceptible*, etc. The earlier Eng. formation is PREVENTABLE.] That may be prevented, capable of prevention.

1850 DICKENS *Begging Letter Writer* Wks. 1858 VIII. 179 Sacred from preventible diseases, distortions, and pains. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xii. 290 This preventible destruction is going on to-day. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 4/7 A large loss of life..which was in a great degree preventible and ought to be prevented.

Hence **Preventibi·lity**.

1852 *Q Rev* (Flügel), The preventibility of disease.

Preve·nting, *vbl.' sb.* [See -ING [1].] The action of the verb PREVENT. †**a.** Anticipation. *Obs.* **b.** Hindrance, stopping, keeping from action.

1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Preventyng, *prevention.* 1573 80 BARET *Alv.* P 705 Anticipation, preventing, *anticipatio.* 1586 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 440 For avoydinge and preventinge of any other unlawfull custome. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 50 For the avoiding and preventing both of sin and danger. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 222 As to the preventing of those colonies from becoming free.

Preve·nting, *ppl. a.* [See -ING [2].] That prevents, in various senses of the vb.

†**1.** Going before, preceding, anticipating. *Obs.*

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 3 This preventing Petition found this satisfying Answer 1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediviva* 3 Preventing angels met it [the prayer] half the way, And sent us back to praise, who came to pray. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (L.), A preventing judgement and goodness,.. able not only to answer but also to anticipate his requests.

b. Of divine grace: That goes before and leads or guides; *spec.* that predisposes to repentance and salvation; = PREVENIENT 2.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Vocation* 1431 If thou but turn thy face, And take but from us thy preventing grace. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* x. (1700) 120 There is a preventing Grace, by which the Will is first moved and disposed to turn to God. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 213 Out of what motive didst thou suffer, O boundless Benignity, but out of thy own preventing love? 1850 E. H. BROWNE *Expos.* 39 *Articles* x II. (1856) 265 The grace of God acts in two ways. First it is preventing grace, giving a good will. Afterwards it is co-operating grace, working in and with us, when we have that good will. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 36 There is what is called preventing grace that is, God going before us by His operations in every good thing we do.

†**c.** = PREVENANT *a.* 1. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1751 *Female Foundling* II. 78 The polite Manners, the preventing Care, and the infinite Complaisance, the Court shewed me.

2. That provides against anything anticipated; that keeps from occurring; precautional, precluding, hindering.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 194 It may be it is Preventing Physick against a greater mischief. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 361 He charg'd the Souldiers with preventing Care, Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 16 Minds seasoned with a strict and virtuous, an early and preventing Education.

b = PREVENTIVE *a.* 2 c.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 177 Superior Officers [of the Customs]. 4 Inspectors, 16 Tide Surveyors, 3 Preventing Officers, 1 Tobacco Inspector [etc].

Preve·ntingly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a preventing manner; so as to prevent, anticipate, keep from occurring, etc.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps* cxix. 361 The dawning day preuentingly I cried most earnest than Trust fast I did thy words for why my hope therby I wan. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 200 How necessary comfort and confirmation was for this people, Paul here preuentingly sheweth. 1678 ANTH. WALKER *Lady Warwick* 90 Before I could suggest the reasons, she preventingly replied, she would never give less than the third part.

Prevention (prĭve·nʃən). [ad. late L. *præventiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prævenīre*: see PREVENE. So F. *prévention* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of the verbs PREVENE and PREVENT in various senses.

†**1.** The coming, occurrence, or action of one person or thing before another, or before the due time; previous occurrence, anticipation; in *Theol.* the action of prevenient grace. *Obs.*

1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 179 The prevention of the tyme of the French Quenes retourne. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat Embassie* (1877) 18 His gracious preuention that giueth to each work a happy period. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 210 The greater the distance, the greater is the prevention: as we see in thunder which is far off, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. 1651 C CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 213 Workes, which none can attaine unto without the prevention of Gods mercy. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 577 That those Preventions might furnish an opportunity for rendering both his Humility and his Faith exemplary and publick.

2. a. *Canon Law.* The privilege possessed or claimed by an ecclesiastical superior of taking precedence of or forestalling an inferior in the execution of an official act regularly pertaining to the latter.

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 311 Hys..desier is, Your sayd Grace, by verteu off your Legantine prerogative and prevention, conferr to hys chapleyn, Mr. Wilson, the vicarege off Thackstedd. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 184 b, [Wolsey was] called on for an answere..to the premunire, for geuyng benefices by preuension in disturbance of mennes inheritaunce. 1562 JEWEL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* VI. xxi. Wks. (1579) 726 Peraduenture they will saie That Peter solde Iubilees, Graces, Liberties, Aduousons, Preuentions. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16*th C.* II. IV. xx. 346 *note*, Preventions are Privileges that a Superior claims over an Inferior; that when he comes first, the Inferior loses his Right for that Time.

b. *Sc. Law.* A similar privilege exercised by a superior judge or civil magistrate: see quot.

1678 SIR G MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II ii. § 5 (1699) 182 Prevention is, when one Judge interposes his authority, or when a tryal is entered upon by one Judge, before another Judge do exerce any action of Jurisdiction about that subject.

†**3.** Action or occurrence before or in anticipation of the expected, appointed, or normal time; anticipation; in *Rhet.* prolepsis. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lx 12 In the way of preuention he proceedeth further, and sayth that he looked for the residew at Gods hand. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc) 284 He answereth that objection by a prevention (so to term it) calling him Lord of all 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 619 The effect of the law wes fulfillit be preventioun of the terme. 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Rich Man's Charge* 4 This Duty is pressed by a very elegant reason,. as a prolepsis or prevention of what might be objected. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. VI. v. 376 How particularly our philosophical Historian affects to speak, by way of prevention, of the solitary place where Hercules was retir'd.

4. †**a.** The action of forestalling, of securing an advantage over another person by previous action, or of baffling or stopping another person in the execution of his designs. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 18 b, Appointing also there shoulde be great watch, for preuention of the Moores, least that they should by anye deuice set on fire the ships. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 19 Caska be sodaine, for we feare preuention. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 129 Half way he met His daring foe, at this prevention more Incens't, and thus securely him defi'd.

†**b.** Action intended to obviate or provide against an anticipated danger or mischief; precaution; a precaution, a defensive measure *Obs.*

1600 E BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 93 This preuention was done like a valiant and wise Prince. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II (1634) 210 The same prevention Herod long after practised. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks (1824) 105 Where our prevention ends, danger begins. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 196, I took the liberty, by way of prevention, to get him secured for the money.

c. The action of keeping from happening or rendering impossible an anticipated event or an intended act. (The chief current use)

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xii. 110 For the prevention of such inconveniences in meditation, we choose recess and solitude. *c* 1710 PRIOR *Own Monument* 1 Doctors give physic by way of prevention. 1751 N. COTTON *Vis. Verse, Health* 31 Prevention is the better Cure, So says the Proverb,

and 'tis sure. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. i. 53/2 Lord Erskine's Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty towards Animals. 1861 Mrs. Oliphant *Last Mortimers* vi, 'Ah! but prevention is better than cure', said the wicked little creature.

†**d.** A means of preventing; a preventive, a safeguard; an obstacle, obstruction. *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 28 No preuention [prevails] to diuert the decree of the Fates. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv § 8 A kinde of barre or preuention to keepe them euen from apostasie. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks 1851 III. 203 A better prevention then these Councells have lett us against heresie. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. 349 Those, who, not being hampered with such early preventions, break forth into the most open, and flagitious practices. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* viii. 440 They furnish preventions for that lassitude which so often arises..from want of employment.

†**5.** A mental anticipation; a presentiment. *Obs.*

a 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 32, I could burst At the coniectures, feares, preuentions, And restles tumbling of our tossed braines. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* i. Ad Sect. iv. 53 These [delights] are the antepasts and preventions of the full feasts..of Eternity. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 247 Which I had a strange prevention would be fatal to one of us.

†**6.** Prepossession, bias, prejudice. *Obs.*

1688 Burnet *Lett. conc. Pres. St. Italy* 16 A man that sees the exteriour of another,..and is much taken with his face, and mien, and thus has a blind prevention in his favour. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. ii. iii. 108 'Tis a known Prevention against the Gentlemen of this Character, 'That they are generally ill-humour'd'. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 179 Much assisted by his natural prevention in favour of himself. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Chaucer, Boccaccio*, etc. Wks. 1853 I. 403/2 My prevention, in regard to the country about Rome, was almost as great, and almost as unjust to Nature.

Preventional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] †**a.** Precedent, antecedent. *Obs.* **b.** Preventive. Hence **Preventionalist.**

1658 Rowland *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 1097 What concerns preventional means, Hemp seed, or winter Cherries laid near the bed, or hanged up drive away Wall-lice 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Preventional Full Moon*, that..which comes before any grand moveable Feast or Planetary Aspect. 1820 Bentham *Headings Bk. Fallacies* Wks 1843 X. 520 Anti-preventionalist's; or, Suffer-first argument. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 376 The various degrees of preventional infliction, from the fivefold retribution of Moses, to the gallows or the guillotine.

Preventive (prĭve·ntiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **præventīv-us*, f. *prævent-*, ppl. stem of *prævenīre*: see Prevene and -ive; cf. *inventive*. So mod.F. *préventif.*]

A. *adj.* †**1.** That comes or goes before something else; antecedent, anticipatory. *Obs.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Gont.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 142 A preventive fear least the omitting of this duty should be against me when I would store up to my selfe the good provision of peacefull hours. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 73 Atoms .. were not then directed by any previous Counsel or preventive Understanding. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc* IV. 117 The First is previous to our Repentance, and indeed wholely preventive of any thing we can do.

2. That anticipates in order to ward against; precautionary; that keeps from coming or taking place; that acts as a hindrance or obstacle.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* i. ix (1840) 15 A preventive war, grounded on a just fear of an invasion, is lawful. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xviii 251 This preventive justice consists in obliging those persons, whom there is probable ground to suspect of future misbehaviour, to .. give full assurance to the public, that such offence as is apprehended shall not happen. *a* 1822 C. Ellis *Clergyman's Assist.* 325 [Chapter heading] Statutes preventive of blasphemy and profaneness. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 227 Politics, if it content itself with devising remedies for immediate danger, instead of acting with preventive foresight, ceases to be a science. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 The preventive nature of punishment.

b. *Med.* Having the quality of preventing or keeping off disease; prophylactic.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* iv. viii 230 Physicke is either curative or preventive. 1722 De Foe *Plague* 30 Posts of Houses were plaster'd over with Doctor's Bills..set off with such Flourishes as these, (viz.) Infallible preventive Pills against the Plague. 1881 J. Simon in *Nature* 18 Aug 372/2 Those parts of pathology which make the foundation of preventive medicine 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 7/2 The celebrated scientist hopes..that the dogs inoculated by him with preventive virus will prove the correctness of his investigations.

c. Belonging to that department of the Customs which is concerned with the prevention of smuggling; *spec.* of or belonging to the Coast Guard.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* vii, After having met..one officer on the preventive service 1833 Hl. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* i. i, The Preventive Service. To *prevent* prohibited goods being brought on shore; to *prevent* smugglers' boats from landing 1873 Mrs. H. Wood *Mast. Greylands* I. 31 The heights were tolerably flat, and..the preventive men were enabled to pace 1884 Pae *Eustace* 222 Preventive stations were planted at every harbour or likely landing-place.

3. = Preventer 3 b.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 110 When the blocks were made secure to the chain, two capstans and also two preventive capstans commenced working. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 19 What is the use of yard tackles? For hoisting in and out boats and spars,..and for preventive braces.

B. *sb.* A preventive agent or measure; a means of prevention; a hindrance, obstacle, obstruction.

a 1639 Wotton *Let. to Dr. C.* in *Relig.* (1651) 487 Though it be a natural preventive to some evils. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. i. 10 Where the evil to be prevented is not adequate to the violence of the preventive, a sovereign that thinks seriously can never justly such a law to the dictates of conscience and humanity. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 126/1 Such a federation is more likely to be a cause than a preventive of internal wars. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 747 These [beverages] are in most people powerful preventives of sleep.

b. *Med.* A drug or other medical agent for preventing disease; a prophylactic

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 203 Yet would I not have you think there are no Preventives, or means to preserve Health for the future. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 481 When used as a preventive, it will be sufficient to rub daily a drachm of the ointment into the parts about the wound. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 21 If properly conducted, it is a preventive of small-pox, and he has practised it himself with success 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 237 A more potent preventive has been found.

Hence **Preve·ntiveness.** 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Preve·ntively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a preventive manner; in such a way as to prevent.

†**1.** Previously, by anticipation. *Obs*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* vii. xiv 368 To engrosse the messe, he would preventively deliver his nostrils in the dish. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 36. 146 We shall shew how the Ancient Atomick Atheists did preventively overthrow the foundation of Hylozoism.

2. By way of prevention, precaution, or hindrance; so as to preclude or hinder.

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 680/1 It is chiefly to be done (if used preventively) three days before and after the Full and New Moons. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 187 It is preventively, the assertor of its own rights, or remedially, their avenger. 1862 T. A. Trollope *Sent. Journ* xiv 216 Many persons of known bad character ..were preventively imprisoned.

†**Preve·ntor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *præventor*, agent-n. from *prævenīre*: see Prevene.] One who goes before or precedes; a predecessor; an anticipator.

1598 Florio, *Preuentore*, a preuentor, an ouertaker, an anticipator. 1599 *Broughton's Let* ii. 8 With Simon Magus your Preuentor,..you are not contented to be accompted ..a great Diuine.

Preversion (prĭvə·ɹʃən). [f. Pre- A. 2 + L. *vertĕre* to turn, after Reversion.] (See quot.)

1903 Myers *Human Personality* I. p. xx, *Preversion*, a tendency to characteristics assumed to lie at a further point of the evolutionary progress of a species than has yet been reached; opposed to *reversion*.

†**Preve·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *prævertĕre* to outstrip, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 c + *vertĕre* to turn.] *trans.* To go beyond, outstrip.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. xiv 64 And throu the speid of fut in hir rynning The swift windis [to] prevert and bakwart ding [*orig.* cursuque pedum prævertere ventos].

Prevertebral, -vesical: see Pre- B. 3.

Prevetie, Prevey, obs. ff. Privity, Privy.

†**Pre·vial,** *a.* Also præ-. [f. L. *prævi-us* (see Previous) + -al.] Going before, previous.

1613 Jackson *Creed* ii. § 2 The original causes of their error seme as præuiall dispositions, for their Agents to work vpon. 1636 *Ibid.* viii. v. § 3 The previal sinne of omitting this duty. 1662 Hibbert *Body Div.* ii. 45 There are many prævial and antecedent dispositions.

†**Pre·viant,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. late L. *prævīant-em*, pres. pple of *prævīare* to go before, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 4 *vīare* to travel.] = prec.

1601 Gill *Treat. Trinitie* Wks. (1635) 215 It is suddenly framed without any previant knowledge, to faith and obedience.

†**Previ·de,** *v. Obs.* Also 8 præ-. [ad. L. *prævidēre* to foresee, anticipate, f. *præ*, Pre- A. 1 + *vidēre* to see; in late L. used for *providēre* to provide.] **a.** *intr.* To provide. **b.** *trans.* To foresee.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 946 Whyle Veritu thus preuydyd For hym and hys peprll the feld for to wynne. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 443, I..perceyve howe your excellent wysdome prevideth your princely affaires to no small comforte of me. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ird.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 116 Some of the comaunders (..preuidinge what after hapned) 1784 tr. *Swedenborg's New Jerusalem* § 27 It is to be noted that there is providence, and præevidence; good is what is provided by the Lord, but evil is what is præevided.

So †**Previdence** *Obs.* [mod.L. *prævidentia*], foresight.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Previdence* (*præuidentia*), foreseeing, or fore-casting. 1784 [see above].

Preview (prĭ·viū), *sb. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 2 + View *sb*; in sense 2 after Review *sb*]

1. Previous viewing; foresight, prevision

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 6 The preview clear of prophet-bard.

2. A previous view, inspection, or survey.

1882 F. Russell in *Chicago Advance* 13 Apr. 227 At the beginning of each quarter a pre-view of the lessons should be given to the Sabbath-schools. 1899 *Lutheran* (Philad) 6 Apr. 321 The consecutive lessons..may furnish both review and preview as essential features

Preview (prĭviū'), *v. rare.* [f. Pre- A. 1 + View *v.*] *trans.* To view beforehand; to foresee; to behold or get a sight of previously; to look at or examine antecedently.

1607 Marston *What you will* v. i H iij b, Preuiew but not preuent No mortall can the miseries of life. 1632 Vicars *Æneid* i. 24 That none preview, and so prevent our skill. 1839-52 Bailey *Festus* xiv. 164, I cast my spirit sight Into the orient future, to preview The features of thy lifelot. 1902 'R. Connor' *Sky Pilot* xiv, Every act of importance had to be previewed from all possible points.

Previlege, obs. Sc. form of Privilege.

Previous (prī·viəs), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 7 præ-vious. [f. L. *prævi-us* going before, leading the way (f. *præ*, Pre- A. + *via* way) + -ous.]

†**1.** Going before or in front; leading the way. (*fig.* in quots.) *Obs.*

1658 Phillips, *Prævious*, leading the way, or going before. 1660 Cowley *Ode on His Majesties Restauration* vii, For in the glorious General's previous Ray We saw a new created Day. 1678 H. Vaughan *Thalia Redix, Recovery*, Fair vessell of our daily light, whose proud And previous glories gild that blushing cloud.

2. Coming or going before (in time or order), foregoing, preceding, prior, antecedent.

1625 W. Pemble *Justification* (1629) 44 Disputes touching præuious, or fore-going dispositions. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* III. 218 A previous blast foretels the rising storm. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* i. v. 34 The mind seems to have acquired a previous obstinacy 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 His oath of the previous evening. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xii. 88 A previous inspection of the glacier..induced us to fix on a place.

b. With *to*: Coming before, preceding, antecedent to. Now *rare*. cf. B

1702 Steele *Funeral* iv, I hope my Felicity is previous to yours. 1732 Pope *Ep. Burlington* 42 Something there is more needful than Expense, And something previous ev'n to Taste 'tis Sense. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* ii. (1810) 120 We wish to improve every moment of time previous to its [the river's] entire fall

c. *Previous question* (in parliamentary procedure): the question whether a vote shall be taken on the main question or issue, moved before the main question is put.

In the British Parliament, the previous question is moved for the purpose of avoiding the putting of the main question; its original form being 'that this question be now put', and its mover and seconder, with those in favour of shelving the main question, voting in the negative; but since 1888, to avoid frequent misunderstanding and confusion with the closure motion then introduced, its form has been 'that that question be *not* now put', so that those who wish to shelve vote 'Aye'. In the House of Representatives and many State legislatures in the United States, the previous question retains the original form, but is used in order to close debate and obtain an immediate vote on the main question (its supporters voting in the affirmative) see quot. 1888.

Hatsell *Proc Ho Com.* (1746) II 104 says 'On the 25th of May, 1604, is the first instance I have found of putting the previous question': but the entry in the Journal of Ho. Com. on that occasion is 'The Bill much disputed put to Question, and upon Question, dashed without one Yea'. In 1673, according to Grey's *Debates* (1769) II. 113, Sir T. Littleton said 'Sir Henry Vane was the first that ever proposed putting a Question, "Whether the Question should be now put"'; and Sir R. Howard, who followed, said 'This Question is like the image of the inventor, a perpetual distinhance'. The latter is erroneously quoted by Hatsell as 'This previous question'; but no example of the phrase before 1700 has yet been pointed out.

1700 15 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 544 The previous question being then put whether the main question should be then put or not. [1710 S. Sewall *Diary* 3 Nov., After reading papers and debates, at last they who were against the precinct, mov'd that a previous Vote might be put; whether they would vote it now, or no; and the Council was divided, so nothing was done.] 1775 G. Mason in Sparks *Corr. Amer Rev* (1853) I. 62 We had no other way of preventing improper measures, but by procrastination, urging the previous question, and giving men time to reflect. 1790 *Debate Ho Com. on Repeal of Corp & Test Acts* 49 He [Mr. Burke] declared he had formed an idea of moving the previous Question. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 532 The House then divided on the previous question moved by Lord Castlereagh:—Ayes 208 | Noes 152: Majority 56. 1844 May *Treat. Proc. Parl.* viii. 173 The previous question is an ingenious method of avoiding a vote upon any question that has been proposed. The words of this motion are, 'That this question be *now* put'. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. i. xiii 177 The great remedy against..obstructive debate is the so called previous question, which is moved in the form, 'Shall the main question be now put?' and when ordered closes forthwith all debate, and brings the House to a direct vote on that main question. *Ibid.* 181 The 'previous question' is often applied to expedite appropriation bills 1893 *May's Parl. Pract.* ix. (ed. 10) 269 In the Commons, the words of this motion are, 'That that question be *not now* put'. [*Note*] The Speaker, with the concurrence of the house, first put the previous question in these words, 30th March, 1888, because the motion 'That the question be now put', is akin to the closure motion.

trans. 1724 T. Chubb (*title*) The Previous question with regard to Religion. 1725 — A Supplement to the Previous Question.

d. *Previous Examination* (Cambridge University): the first examination for the B. A. degree; colloquially called *Little-go*. (Also ellipt. as *sb.*)

1828 Gunning *Ceremn. Univ. Camb.* 97 Previous Examination of all Persons, who take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts [etc.].

3. *slang* or *colloq.* (orig. *U. S.*) Done, occurring, acting, etc., before the proper time; coming too soon, hasty, premature. (Usually with *too*.)

1885 *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec. (Farmer *Slang*), He is a little before his time, a trifle previous, as the Americans say. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 21 June 2/3 The grumbling in this matter has been too previous. 1895 *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald* 11 May 6/6 Summer is too previous 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 9/1 The Stock Exchange has been, in the slang of the Street, a little 'too previous'.

B. as *adv* = Previously; usually *previous to* = before, prior to

1719 S. Sewall *Diary* 25 Feb., I..would have them previous to it, freely confer about it. 1747 W. Horsley *Fool*

(1748) II. 190 His being brought to Judgment here, previous to his appearing before a most solemn Judicature. **1802** Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T., Prussian Vase* (1816) 217 The company, previous to his majesty's arrival, were all assembled. **1843** Mill *Logic* III. v. § 3 The event not only exists, but begins to exist immediately previous. **1849** F. W. Newman *Soul* 205 Previous to Ordination, they may be subjected to some literary ordeal.

Previously (prī viəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] At a previous or preceding time; before, beforehand, antecedently.

1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 166 Darting their stings, they previously declare Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. **1797-1803** Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 216 Principles previously known **1860** Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi. 45 They were different from any I had previously seen. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 176/2 About two years previously.

b. With *to*. = before (some action or event).

1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* I. 250 The few weeks which were to be passed previously to their entering the metropolis **1863** H Cox *Institt.* III. viii. 708 Previously to describing the changes then made.

c. Qualifying (and usually hyphened to) a ppl. or other adj. in attrib. relation, forming a kind of compound adj.: cf. *aforesaid*, etc.

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 37 Introduced into a previously weighed thin small bulb with a long neck. **1849** J. Gray *Earth's Antiq.* III. 116 A previously-existing Earth. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 285 In accordance with our previously-declared rule.

Previousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being previous.

1. Existence or occurrence before something else; antecedence, priority. *rare.*

1677 Owen *Justification* i Wks. 1851 V. 77 As to the previousness of the conviction of sin unto faith, they are found in all who sincerely believe. **1731** Bailey vol. II, *Previousness*, foregoing or introductory quality.

2. *slang* or *colloq.* (See Previous 3.)

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 4 Mar. 2/1 A Case of Previousness. **1885** *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 2/1 The victim of his own overconfidence and indiscreet previousness. **1892** *N. Y. Law Jrnl* in *Law Times* XCIII. 413/1 He gets there sooner than the rest. His previousness, however, is not always effective.

Previse (prĭvəi·z), *v.* [f. L. *prævīs-*, ppl. stem of *prævidēre*: see Previde.]

†1. *trans.* To provide, supply, furnish. Const. *of* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccxx. vii, She was so wel, within her selfe auysed Of great sadnesse, and womanhede preuised.

2. To foresee; to forecast. Also *absol.*

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 287 God had a purpose preuised herein, to worke the glorie of his name. **1672** Mabbe tr. *Heman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 290 Neither do they previse, and provide for after-claps. **1694** Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxii, Faculties, that do not previse the facility of the operation adequately. **1853** Lytton *Caxtoniana* I. 51 [They] only through reason discover what through imagination they previse. **1890** J. Skinner *Diss. Metaph.* 98 He had intelligence to previse the possible future.

3. To advise or inform beforehand. *rare.*

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* II. i, Who sent to previse thee of it? **1849** — *Pelham* xv. *note*, Mr. Pelham .. has previsedthe reader, that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox.

Hence **Previ·sed** *ppl. a.*, foreseen.

1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* 257 He takes benefit by prevised misery that strives to eschew it **1830** J. Skinner *Diss. Metaph.* 98 He had power to accomplish an almost infinite amount of good in that prevised future.

Prevision (prĭvi·ʒən), *sb.* Also 7-9 præ-. [= F. *prévision* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **prævīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prævidēre* Previde.] The action or faculty of foreseeing; knowledge of or insight into the future; foresight, foreknowledge.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 The Apostle by mentioning of grace againe, secludeth all that prevision of workes formerly mentioned, which might be motiues vnto God for the bestowing of his Grace. **1647** Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxiv. 25 Prevision is the best means of prevention. **1741** Warburton *Div. Legat.* VI. v. II. 623 Such a Relation ..could not possibly come about but by divine Prevision **1833** Mrs Browning *Prometh. Bound* 313, I have known All in prevision!

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a prophetic or anticipatory vision or perception.

a **1652** J. Smith *Sel. Disc* VI. iii. (1821) 200 'The mind of the universe', which mingling its influence with our minds, begets these προγνώσεις or previsions. **1682** Flavel *Fear* So We see the benefit of such previsions and provisions for sufferings. **1851** Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* i. (1858) 51 Stella was quite right in her previsions. She saw from the very first hint what was going to happen. **1866** Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* I, She had a prevision of what was coming.

Hence **Previ·sion** *v. trans.*, (*a*) to endow with prevision; (*b*) to have prevision of, to foresee; **Previ·sional** *a.*, relating to, depending on, characterized by, or exhibiting prevision (whence **Previ·sionally** *adv.*); **Previ·sionary** *a.* = *provisional.*

1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxvi, Like all who have been *previsioned by suffering, she could..hear a penal sentence in the fiat, 'You shall be born', particularly if addressed to potential issue of hers. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 2/1 He must have previsioned clearly .. that whatever .. may be about to befall Empires cooks, at any rate, will always be in request. **1836** G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Election* II. viii. (1842) 376. *Ibid.* II. ix. (1842) 387 Election, whether absolute and unconditional, or *previsional and conditional, is equally, both on the Calvinistic Scheme and on the Arminian Scheme, An Election of certain individuals, directly and immediately, to eternal life. **1887** *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1394 In a spirit of previsional self-defence. **1836** G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Election* II. ix. (1842) 405 Certain individuals..predestinated either absolutely or *previsionally to eternal life. **1818** — *Horæ Mosaicæ* II. 261 A special *previsionary regard ..to a very remarkable part of our Saviour's history. **1851** — *Many Mansions* 373 As respects the previsionary mercy of God.

Previsive (prĭvəi·sĭv), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as Previse + -ive] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of prevision; foreseeing

1907 C. Fraser in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 244 Past customary uniformity is apt..to produce blindly in us a previsive habit.

Previte, obs. form of Privity.

†**Previva·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. Pre- A. I. + L. *vīv-ēre* to live + -ation.] The fact of living before another; seniority.

a **1650** May *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 60 The first (who claims precedencie by previvation) strove to excuse his absurd writing by publishing a worse fault

Prevocalized (prĭvō·kăləizd), *ppl. a. Philol.* [f. Pre- A. I + *vocalized*, f. Vocalize.] Preceded (as a consonant) by a vowel.

1876 Douse *Grimm's Law* App E. 205 The close resemblance of certain simple *pre*vocalized roots (e. g. *ak-*, *ag-*..) to the simple *post*vocalized roots, exhibiting the same consonant (e. g. *ka*, *ga*..).

Pre-volitional: see Pre- B. 1 d.

†**Prevost,** ‖ **prévôt.** [a. OF *prevost*, mod. F. *prévôt* (prevo·):—L. *præpositus* one appointed over others, Provost.] The French equivalent of Provost, retained by Caxton in translating from Fr., and used in modern times in reference to France and the Channel Islands.

†1. The provost or president of a chapter or collegiate church; = Provost 1. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 35 b/1 Whome wilt thou gyue me of thise preuostes that entende not more to empte the purse of his subgettis than [etc.]? **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI 90/1 Gassendi was promoted to a canonry in the cathedral of Digne, where he was appointed prevôt of the church.

‖ 2. a. In France: Formerly, an officer of the king or a feudal seigneur charged in his name to collect imposts and administer justice; also, a provost-marshal; now, the judge of a prevotal court.

† *Prevost de l'hostel*, an officer of the French King's household, who had cognizance of criminal cases affecting members of the court.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Apr., The Prevost Martial, with his assistants, going in persuite. **1670** Cotton *Espernon* III vi. 538 An Archer belonging to the Prevost de l'Hostel, that the Partners had substituted, for the gathering in of this Impost. *Ibid* XII. 617 He sent a Prevost to take him, wherein he was also so successful, as to have him forc'd away from his own Country **1841** James *Brigand* xxv, What he has done requires the chastisement of my prévôt

b. In Guernsey: The name of the officer corresponding to the High Sheriff of an English county; also, both in Jersey and Guernsey, an estates bailiff or sergeant of a fief.

[**1331** *Precepte d'Assize* (Billet d'Etat, Guernsey 9 May 1906) Ung sergeant appellé le Prevost du Roy. **1580-83** *Approbation des Lois* (1897) 9 Les Seigneurs qui ont prévôts ou meuniers les peuvent faire arrêter par le Prévôt du Roi.] **1682** Warburton *Hist Guernsey* (1822) 55 The King's Prévôt is elected after the same manner as the Jurats are. His office is to bring all criminals before them [the court] ..to see the sentence executed. He executes all arrests. *Ibid.* 68 The private men's fiefs, most commonly the rents are received by prévôts. *Ibid.* [see Prevôté]. **1857** *Ordr. in Council* 21 Feb., That the Prevost is the Executive Officer of Justice in the Island of Guernsey, both in civil and in criminal matters **1862** Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 525 In Jersey there is an officer called Vicomte, or Viscount, who represents the High Sheriff of an English County. The corresponding officer in Guernsey is called the Prevôt. **1908** A. Hilgrove Turner in *Let. to Editor*, In ten of the twelve parishes of Jersey there are subordinate officers of the Royal Court called 'The King's Prévôts'. These are furnished in turn by the various proprietors on the Crown fiefs...There are also what de Geyt calls 'les petits Prevosts', i.e. *Prévôts* of 'Fiefs subalternes' or private fiefs.

Hence †**Pre·vostship,** the office, jurisdiction, or district of a prevost; **Pre·votal** [F. *prévôtal*] *a.*, of or pertaining to a French prévôt; *prevotal court*, a French temporary criminal tribunal, from which there is no appeal; ‖ **Prévôté** [F., = Provosty], in Jersey and Guernsey, a fief held by a prévôt.

1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* A vj, The seconde [daughter] ..was giuen to Iames Marquise of Baden, with the dowrye of three preuostshipps..besides a good summe of money **1821** *New Monthly Mag.* I. 303 Military police was established; the ordinary laws suspended; a prevotal tribunal erected at Mayence. **1839** *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 435 Nine years of agitations, civil war, regicide, insurrections, prevotal courts, states of siege, and then amnesty, order, prosperity, and peace. **1682** Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 68 There are yet other fiefs where the lord's rent is received by prévotés, which are tenements or lands, parcel of the fief, obliged by their tenure to collect the lord's rents. ..Such as hold by this sort of tenure are, in the old Coutumier, called *prévôts-receveurs.*

Prevoyance (prĭvoi·ăns). *rare.* [a. F. *prévoyance*, f. *prévoir*:—L. *prævidēre* to Previde: see -ance.] Foresight. So **Prevoy·ant** *a.* [ad. F. *prévoyant*, pres. pple. of *prévoir*], foreseeing.

1820 C. R. Maturin *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxvii. 93 To whom misfortune had taught an anxious and jealous prevoyance. *Ibid* xxx. 229 Affectionate and delicate prevoyance. **1862** Mrs Oliphant *F. Irving* I. vi 149 But Nature, prevoyant, tingled into his heart an inarticulate thrill of prophecy. **1883** Mrs. Lynn Linton *Ione* viii, The girl is all obedience and prevoyance, all self-sacrifice and devotion.

Prevy, Prevyledge, obs. ff. Privy, Privilege.

†**Prew.** *Obs.* [var. of *preu*, *pru*: cf. Preu *a.*] A parallel ME. form of Prow, advantage, profit, good; *to his prew*, advantageously.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12754 þenne had Marcel a neuew þat was horsed vntil his prew.

Prewa (for *preva*), obs. Sc. form of Privy.

Prewarn (prĭwǭ·ɹn), *v. rare.* [Pre- A. 1.] *trans.* a. To give warning of (an event) beforehand. b. To warn (a person) beforehand; to forewarn. Hence **Prewa·rning** *vbl. sb.*

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 31 Deseruing either prewarning in the beginning, or reproofe in the ende. **1612** *Two Noble K.* v. i, [Whose approach] Comets prewarne; whose havocke in vaste feild Unearthed skulls proclaime. **1881** Duffield *Don Quix.* II. xxxvii. 184, I am prewarned ..of this my squire that your greatness is overthrown.

Prewe (*w* = *v*), obs. Sc. f. Privy, Proof, Prove. **Prewely, Prewete** (*w* = *v*), obs. Sc. ff. Privily, Privity. **Prews, -e,** obs. ff. Pruce. **Prewy, -ledge,** obs. Sc. ff. Privy, Privilege.

Prex. *U. S. college slang* for President (of a college).

1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 16 Oct. 3/2 But the face of the 'Prex' [of Amherst College] appearing, all parties ceased contention. **1862** *Mem. Hamilton Coll.* 154 Prex Backus was a jovial Prex, The roughest, kindest of his sex.

Prey (prē), *sb.* Forms: 3 **preiȝe**, 3-6 **praie**, 3-7 **preie, preye**, 4 **preȝe**, 4-5 **prai, prei**, 4-7 **pray(e**, 6 *Sc.* **pra, praii**; 4- **prey.** β. 5-6 **proye, proie.** [ME. *preye*, a. OF. *preie* (a 1140 in Godef.) booty, prey, also a flock, later OF. and mod.F. *proie*, earlier OF. **preide*, Pr., It. *preda*:—L. *prada* booty, spoil, prey; in med.L., also, a flock. Cf. Prede *sb.* The β-form was immed. from 15th c. F. Now collective: formerly also with *a*, and *pl.*]

I. 1. That which is taken in war, or by pillage or violence; booty, spoil, plunder. Formerly, often with *pl.* † *In prey*, † *to prey*, as a prey. *arch. rare.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 4028 Dis leun sal oðer folc freten, Lond canaan al preiȝe bi-geten. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6163 Þe deneis wende estward in to kent & robbede þere vaste & hor preye at medeweie in to ssipes caste **1382** Wyclif 1 *Macc* i. 33 He toke prayes of the citee [1388 preies; Vulg *spolia*] and brente it with fijr. **1475** *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 31 The men of Gaule had wonne gret praies and good, as horse harneis, vesselle of golde and of silver gret plente. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 89 To be maid als with oure mortall fa, At thair plesour baith presoner and pra. **1563** Golding *Cæsar* VII (1565) 237 Al the rest of the prysoners he dystrybuted among hys souldiers euery man one in name of a pray. **1580** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 308 Exponand..the saidis compliners guidis..in prey to the enemy. **1584** Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 77 Returned to their ships with their praie. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 127 Great Monarchies destitute of their lawfull heires, had..become rich preyes vnto such as could first lay strong hand upon them. **1641** *Declar. to Chas. I* in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* III. (1692) I. 529 The Prey, or Booty which they take from the English, they mark with the Queen's mark. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 621 Thy faithful Dogs hold at Bay The Mountain Robbers, rushing to the Prey.

β. **1481** Caxton *Godeffroy* ccxii. 310 There gadred he many grete proyes, that is to wete, horses, beufes, Kyen and sheep, And ryche prysonners. **1489** — *Faytes of A.* III. xi 191 Where as byfore he was a powere knyght he was becom ryche by the proyes that he had goten and taken. **1552** Huloet, Proye, praye, and spoyle.

b. *fig.* (In Scriptural use.) That which one brings away or saves from any contest, etc.

1388 Wyclif *Jer.* xxi. 9 He that goith out,..schal lyue, and his lijf schal be as a prey to hym. **1535** Coverdale *Ibid.*, He shal saue his life, and shall wynne his soule for a pray. **1611** Bible *Ibid.*, His life shall be unto him for a prey. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 2 He shall have his life for a prey, and shall live. **1642** Rogers *Naaman* 25 Craving [that] our owne lives may be given us as a prey, if we can speed for no more. **1827** Keble *Christian Year*, *11th S. aft. Trin.* vii, Too happy if, that dreadful day, Thy life be given thee for a prey.

2. An animal hunted or killed, esp. (now only) by carnivorous animals for food; quarry. Also *fig.*

a **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott Hom.* 273 Þu band ta helle dogges, and reftes ham hare praie *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 833 Þe strang þe weker for to sla, Ilkan to mak of oþer prai. *Ibid.* 4216 Of him has beistes made þair prai *Ibid.* 22901 An hungre leon mete he son, Vp and dun his prai [*Trin.* prey] sekand. **1390** Gower *Conf.* III 258 As the Tigre his time awaiteth In hope forto cacche his preie. **1481** Caxton *Myrr.* II. xvi 102 The goshawke and sperhawk taken their prayes by the ryuers. **1577** B. Googe *Herresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 So fall they many times out, and become a pray to Vermine. **1608** Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 686 The Crocodiles..run up and down to seek preys to satisfie their hunger. **1622** R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 70 There doth accompany this fish [shark] divers little fishes, which are callet pilats fishes,..and feede of the scraps and superfluities of his prayes. **1751** Johnson *Rambler* No. 153 P 12 The hungry family flew like vultures on their prey. **1853** J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 75 Down they came one after another, like wolves after their prey.

β. **1484** Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xiv, The Egle beganne to flyhe and lete fall his proye.

†b. That which is procured or serves for food.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxxi. 15 Fro the nyȝt she ros, and ȝaf prei [**1388** prey; *marg.* liyflode] to hir homli men. [**1555-8** Phaer *Æneid* I. A iij b, Than all bestyrd them to the praye

[*orig.* Illi se praedae accingunt] the bankettes gan beginne.] **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 41 [They] satisfied their Hunger with any sort of Prey, as Venison, Natural Fruits, and Milk, and many times with Roots and Barks of Trees.

3. One who or that which falls or is given into the power of (*a*) a hostile or injurious person, or (*b*) an injurious influence; a victim: esp. in const. *to be* or *become a prey to*.

(*a*) *c* **1385** *Metr. Hom.* 55 Satanas was ful redie, And tok that sawel gredilye, And mad ful gret joi of his prai. *c* **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 269 Opon þe þrid day, at a toun hamelet, Thomas was his pray, as he to mete was set. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5143 But unto Love I was so thral, Which callith over-al his pray. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 14 Lete me not be þe feendis pray. **1560** Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 331 The Emperour setteth forth against them new proclamations, & maketh them a praye vnto all men. **1681** H More *Exp. Dan.* p. lxxviii, Like to make us a prey to the common enemy. **1757** Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* vii. Wks. 1842 II. 579 Jerusalem fell an easy prey to his arms. **1849** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 194 A man who had hitherto been the prey of gamesters. **1878** Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I 140 The Cardinal succeeded to the crown, and after a brief reign left it a prey to pretenders.

β. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 The chyuetayns..yeuen weye to their enemyes and made the peple proye to them.

(*b*) **1593** Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 198, I banish her my bed and company And giue her as a prey to law and shame. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 844 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs, and makes the Life his Prey. **1741** Watts *Improv. Mind* I. § 15 Given up a Prey to a thousand prejudices. **1750** Gray *Elegy* xxii, To dumb Forgetfulness a prey. **1770** Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. **1865** Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, An unresisting prey to that inscrutable toothache.

4. The action of preying; seizing or taking by force or violence, or (of an animal) in order to devour; depredation, pillage, capture, seizure. Now *rare*.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxciii. 675 *heading*, Of the great pillage and proyes [*table of contents* proies] done by the Chanone Robirsarde and his company agaynst the kynge of Castyll. **1585** J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 112/1 Ormond..by the dailie inuasions and preies of Piers Grace was almost wasted and vnhabited. **1651** Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 65 To expose himselfe to Prey..rather than to dispose himselfe to Peace. **1675** Temple *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 350 Both Parties will be out upon Prey. **1721** Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 116 The Otter..whose Prey is chiefly upon Fish. **1787** Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 102 The general prey of the rich on the poor. **1855** Tennyson *Maud* IV. iv, The whole little wood where I sit is a world of plunder and prey.

b. *Beast, bird* (†*fowl*), *fish*, etc., *of prey*: one that kills and devours other animals; a predatory or rapacious beast, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Uor be uoȝeles of praye þet byeþ þe dyeulen. **1485** Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 107 Fawcons and other byrdes of proye. *c* **1532** Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 910 *heading*, Haukes of pray syxtene kyndes. **1662** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 8 Even beasts of prey are not such to those of their own kind. **1721** Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 51 Subject to the voracious Appetites of the Fish of Prey. **1854** Birds of prey [see Raptor 4].

transf. **1732** Gay *Fables* II. xii. 24 Yet this you do, whene'er you play Among the gentlemen of prey.

II. †5. *transf.* A company of men, a troop, an army. *Obs.* [So OF. *proie*, troupeau (*a* 1300 in Godef.), med.L. *præda* (Du Cange).]

a **1300** *K. Horn* 1235 Horn tok his preie And dude him in þe weie. **13..** *K. Alis.* 1991 (Bodl. MS.) Alisaundre þi foo ..Liggeþ now wiþ swiche preye þat he wriȝeþ al þe contreye. *Ibid.* 2595 Of his poeple þe grete praye Lasted twenty milen waye.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly objective, as *prey-catcher*, *-devourer*, *-getter*, *-seeker*, *-taker*; **prey bird, fish**. a bird, fish of prey.

1818 Byron *Ch Har.* I. lxxxviii, Unworthy of the *prey-bird's maw. **1821** Shelley *Hellas* 255 The prey-birds and the wolves are gorged and sleep. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* v. 72 To discerne the true shepeherd from y' thefe or *prayecatcher. **1638** Falkland in *Jonsonus Virbius*, The *prey-devourer had our prey been made. **1899** O. Pettersson in *19th Cent.* Feb. 295 The numbers of useful fishes devoured by *prey fishes, &c. **1552** Huloet, *Praye getter or seker, *prædator*. **1553** Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 Who with their riches do raunsome men taken by *preyeseekers. **1619** Middleton *Love & Antiq.* Wks VII. 320 The sturdiest *prey-taker that here assembles.

Prey (prē¹), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **prei-e(n**, 4 **prai**, 4–7 **pray**, 5 6 **praie**, 5– **prey**. *β.* 6 **proie**. *Pa. t.* **preyed**; 3 **preide**, 5–6 *Sc.* **prayit**, 6 **preid**, **prayde**. [ME. a. OF. *preer*, *preier* (in earlier form, *preder*, *c* 1040 in Godef.):—late L. *prædāre* (Vulgate), collateral form of *prædārī* to plunder, spoil, rob, f. *præda* Prey *sb.* Cf. Prede *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To plunder, pillage, spoil; to rob, ravage (a place, person, etc.). *Obs.*

13 . *Cursor M* 2503 (Cott.) Siben þai spred to prai [*Fairf.* spoly; *Gött.* winne] þe land, Al þai tok þai forwit fand. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* xv. 330 The nethir end of tevydaill He prayit doune till him all haill. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 183 The extorcioner rubbyth and Preyeth good men and trew. **1579–80** North *Plutarch* (1676) 925 To prey and spoil the Countrey. **1594** Spenser *Amoretti* lviii, Devouring tyme and changeful chance have prayd, Her glories pride that none may it repayre. **1654** R. Codrington tr. *Iustine* xxiv 336 Having plundered the Towns, and preyed the Fields.

β. **1562** J. Shute (*Cambini's Turk. Wars* 39 The Turckes ..went and spoyled and proied all the contre.

†b. To make prey or spoil of; to take possession of as booty. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iv. 14 Yet my good lucke he shall not likewise pray. *Ibid.* VI. x. 35 His loves deare spoile, in which his heart was prayde. **1623** Bingham *Xenophon* 7 The Cilicians, abundance of whose persons and goods, we haue preid and carrie with vs.

2. *intr.* To take booty; to pillage, plunder; *to prey on, upon*, †*over* = sense 1.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 471 Hii wende aboute & preide, hom ne miȝte noȝt atstonde. **1375** Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 226 The king gert men of gret nobillay Ryde in-till ynglande, for till pray. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2643 If Parys with a pepull past into Grese, In purpas to pray or profet to gete. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 115 Either to aske that which was another mans right, or else to pray vpon that which was none of their owne. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 71 He gaue..treasure there, to the Ianizaries and Spaheis to prey ouer. **1840** Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1887) 530 Ferocious invaders had descended through the western passes to prey on the defenceless wealth of Hindostan. **1872** Yeats *Growth Comm.* 264 The buccaneers preying upon Spanish commerce were masters of the smaller W. India Islands.

3. *intr.* To seek for or take prey, as an animal; esp. with *on*, *upon*: To seize and kill as prey; to kill and devour, to feed on. Also *fig.*

a **1340** Hampole *Psalter* xvi 13 The princes ware like til the leoun, that is the deuel, redy til pray of mannys saule. **1575** Turberv. *Venerie* 185 They pray also vppon all Pullen. *Ibid.*, After three dayes they [Badgers] haue come out for pure hunger, and gone to praye for meate. **1575** — *Falconrie* 156 As they feede when they pray of themselues at large. **1580** Sidney *Ps.* xviii. ii, On me the paines of death..gan to prey. **1587** Golding *De Mornay* xxi. (1592) 323 He prepareth foode for the Rauens to pray vpon. **1600** Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 119 'Tis The royall disposition of that beast To prey on nothing, that doth seeme as dead. **1610** Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* 14 Brokers I meane and Vsurers, that like vultures prey vpon the simple. **1647** N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxiv. (1739) 51 Nature taught Beasts to prey for themselves. **1770** Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 142/2 Another fox finds the same fields to prey in. **1841** Emerson *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 240 Every species of property is preyed on by its own enemies, as iron by rust, timber by rot. **1859** Mill *Liberty* i, To prevent the weaker members of the community from being preyed upon.

4. *intr.* To exert a baneful, wasting, or destructive influence *on*, *upon*; to destroy gradually.

1713 Addison *Cato* III. ii, Language is too faint to show His rage of love; it preys upon his life. **1798** Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* v. 150 The secret which preyed upon his mind. **1833** Wordsw. *Composed by Sea-Shore* 3 How baffled projects on the spirit prey. **1885** *Law Times* 7 Feb. 270/2 His health was bad, and this had no doubt preyed very much upon his mind.

Hence **Preyed-upon** *ppl. a.*

1888 H. Waller in *Times* 12 Nov. 13/3 To help the poor, wretched, preyed-upon Africans. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 2/1 The preyers and the preyed-upon.

Prey, preye, obs. forms of Pray.

Preyche, Preychour, obs. ff. Preach, -er.

Preyer (prē·əɹ). [f. Prey *v.* + -er ¹.] One who or that which preys.

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* i. in *Holinshed* II. 1/1 She became and would needs be a preie vnto the preier. **1834** *Fraser's Mag.* X. 535 The heartless preyer will in turn be prey. **1848** *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 398 Useless preyers upon the public revenues.

Preyer, -ere, -or, obs. forms of Prayer.

†Prey·ful, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Prey *sb* + -ful.] Killing much prey or quarry; prone to prey.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 58 The prayfull Princesse pearst and prickt a prettie pleasing Pricket. **1624** Chapman *Homer's Hymn to Venus* 115 The Preyfull broode of sauage Beasts.

Prey·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Prey *v.* + -ing ¹.] The action of the verb Prey; pillaging, plundering.

1588 Kyd *Housch. Phil.* Wks. (1501) 276 In the olde time prayeng or robberye was not to be blamed. **1651** Hobbes *Govt & Soc.* xiii. § 14. 203 Preying is nothing else but a warre waged with small forces. **1897** Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* App. I 664, I hate the preying upon emotional sympathy by misrepresentation

Prey·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing ².] That preys; predatory, predacious; *fig.* wearing, baneful.

1611 Florio, *Alita*, a kind of praing bird. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 74 Preying anxiety or lurking discontent.

Preyne, obs. f. Preen. **Preynkte, preynte,** obs. pa. t. of Prink *v.*¹ **Preynte, Preyntyce,** obs. ff. Print, Prentice. **Preys,** obs. Sc. f. Price. **Preyse(n, preysse, preyze,** obs. ff. Praise. **Preyst,** obs. Sc. f. Priest *sb.*

Prezygapophysis (prī,zigăpǫ·fisis). *Anat.* Pl. **-ses** (-siz). [Pre- B. 3.] An anterior zygapophysis; each of the two anterior or superior articular processes of a vertebra.

1866 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* II. 37 The neural arch [in birds] has prezygapophyses, very small postzygapophyses. **1875** Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 752/1 The tubercular process is represented by a mere facet placed below the prezygapophysis.

Hence **Prezygapophysial** (prī,zigæpǫsi·ziăl) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a prezygapophysis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1895** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Priacanthine (prəi,ăkæ·nθəin), *a.* and *sb. Ichth.* [f. *Priacanthus*, generic name (Cuvier 1817, f. Gr. πρίων a saw + ἄκανθα thorn) + -ine ¹.] **a.** *adj.* Related to the genus *Priacanthus*. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this genus or of the family *Priacanthidæ*.

Prial, dial. f. Pair-royal. **Prian,** var. Pryan.

†Pri·ape, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *Priape*, ad. L. *Priāp-us.*] = Priapus. Hence †**Priape** *v. intr.* (*nonce-wd.*), to act lasciviously.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25 (Hor. *Sat* I. viii, I was sometime a fig tree log...The workeman douted what of me were fittest to be wrought: A fourm to sit vpon, or els a Priap God to be. **1586** Warner *Alb. Eng* VI. xxxi, That cowled, celled, he, or she, whoso, or wheresoeuer, Or Uotarie, or Secular, scarce one priaped neuer. **1598** Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii, What peece of lustfull flesh Hath Luscus left, his Priape to redresse?

Priapean (prəi,ăpī·ăn), *a.* Also **-æan.** [ad. F. *priapéen*, f. L. *Priāpēi-us* (a. Gr. Πριάπει-ος adj., f. Πρίαπος Priapus) + *-en*, -an.] **1.** Priapic.

a **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxvii. 224 The Priapæan Prowess of Hercules. **1849** Layard *Nineveh & Rem.* I. v. I. 128 A broken..vase, on which were represented two Priapean human figures.

2. *Anc. Pros.* Name of a logaœdic metre consisting of a catalectic Glyconic and a Pherecratean, associated with poems to Priapus.

It was used by Anacreon, also by Catullus (xvii), and by the writer of the poem to Priapus in the Appendix Vergiliana, 'Hunc ego o iuuenes locum villulamque palustrem'. See R. Ellis *Comment. on Catullus*, pp. xliii, 62, 503; Ramsay *Prosody* 214; Gildersleeve *Lat. Gram.* 805.

Priapian, Priapiform: see s. v. Priapus.

Priapic (prəi,æ·pik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Priap-us + -ic. So F. *priapique*.] Of or relating to Priapus or his cult; phallic.

1786 R. P. Knight *Worship of Priapus* (1865) 145 The use of priapic figures as amulets..so common among the Romans, was certainly continued through the middle ages. **1818** — *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 30 The key which is still worn, with the Priapic hand, as an amulet, by the women of Italy. **1850** Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 241 (ed. 2) 247 *note*, Baal-Peor in Moab was probably priapic. **1882** *Q. Rev.* July 50 Priapic and pornographic literature

B. *sb. pl.* Verses of obscene nature addressed to Priapus. [med.L. *priāpia*.]

1865 Symonds in *Life* (1895) I. 324 Unpardonable pandering no less odious than Latin Priapics.

Priapism (prəi·ăpizm). [= F. *priapisme*, ad. late L. *Priāpism-us*, a. Gr. Πριαπισμ-ός (Galen), n. of action f. Πριαπίζειν to act Priapus, to be lewd: see Priapus and -ism.]

1. *Path.* Persistent erection of the penis.

[**1590** Barrough *Meth. Physick* 179 Priapismus.] *a* **1625** Fletcher & Mass. *Elder Bro.* IV. iv, Potatoes and Eringoes, and, as I take it, Cantharides—Excellent, a Priapism follows. **1626** Bacon *Sylva* § 722 Lust causeth a Flagrancy in the Eyes; and Priapisme. **1875** H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 563 Neither amatory desire nor true priapism is, however, a constant symptom in cantharidal poisoning. **1894** *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1031 There was complete retention of urine, but no priapism

2. = Priapus 3; also, an obscene mental image.

1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 117 Two Priapisms, in brass, being votes or offerings to that absurd heathen deity. **1896** C. K. Paul tr. *Huysman's En Route* II. v. 248 Fluids passed before his face and peopled the space with priapisms.

3. Licentiousness; intentional indecency.

1758 J. Clubbe *Misc. Tracts, Hist. Wheatfield* (1770) I 42 The nakedness of the boys and girls..I do not consider as a tincture of Priapism, or want of modesty, but real want of cloathing. **1892** *Nation* (N. Y.) 7 Apr. 262/3 Those proclamations of utter nudity which Emerson called 'priapism', in connection with 'Leaves of Grass'.

4. *fig.* Prostitution to what is low or base.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xiv 254 In the absence of the highest aims..there is the suppression of the imagination, the priapism of the senses and the understanding

So †**Pri·apist,** a votary of Priapus; †**Pri·apize** *v.* [ad. Gr. Πριαπίζειν], to act Priapus; to be lewd.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks 366/1 Priapistes, ydolaters, whoremaisters, and sodomites. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. xxvii. 220 If there pass long intervals between the Priapising Feats. **1694** Motteux *Rabelais* V. xl. 189 Priapus full of Priapism had a mind to priapise.

Priapus (prəi,ē·pŭs). [a. L. *Priāpus*, a. Gr. Πρίαπος.]

1. The Greek and Roman god of procreation, hence, also, of gardens, vineyards, etc. (in which his statues were placed).

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 118 Thare was the god of gardingis, Priapus. **1608** Shaks. *Per.* IV. vi. 4 Shee's able to freze the god Priapus, and vndoe a whole generation. **1651** Stanley *Poems* 46 Satyrs Priapusses in mourning weeds. **1870** Rossetti *Jenny*, Let offerings nicely plac'd But hide Priapus to the waist, And whoso looks on him shall see An eligible deity.

2. A statue or image of the god Priapus; often placed in gardens to protect them from depredators or as a scarecrow.

1632 Shirley *Ball* IV i, Thou wot stop a breach in a mudde wall, Or serve for a Priapus in the garden to Fright away crowes. **1633** Marmion *Fine Companion* V. i, *Lack.* How doe I looke..? *Cro.* Very dreadfully: like a Citizen in a fray, as fearefull as Priapus in a garden. **1743** Fielding *Joseph Andrews* I ii. **1746** Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. viii. 4 The joiner doubting, or to shape us, Into a stool, or a Priapus, At length resolved, for reasons wise, Into a god to bid us rise **1756** C. Smart tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. viii. (1826) II. 69.

3. A representation of the male generative organ; a phallus. **b.** A drinking-vessel of phallic shape.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Two Phalli, or Priapi (huge Images of the priuie part of a man). **1693** Tate in *Dryden's Juvenal* II. 143 Another in a Glass-Priapus swells,

While twisted Gold his platted Tresses fills. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Rome* 324 Urns, Lamps, Lachrymary Vessels, Priapus's.

4. *transf.* **a.** The generative capacity or function. **b.** *Med.* and *Path.* The male genitals; *esp.* the virile organ in a state of erection.

1637 T. MORTON *N. Eng. Canaan* (1883) 205 This beast [Beaver] is of a masculine vertue for the advancement of Priapus 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Priapus*, a term sometimes applied to the genital parts of men. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*

† **5.** A kind of holothurian. [F. *priape de mer.*]

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 129/1 They have two holes as the priapuses.

Hence † **Pria'pian** (also as *sb.*), † **Pria'pish** *adjs.*, of, relating or belonging to Priapus, lewd; obscene; **Pria'piform** *a.*, of phallic shape.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal., Sat., Prayse of precedent Poem*, The Salamman titillations, Which tickle vp our leud Priapians. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 37 Called priapiform pessaries. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* IV. II Wks. (1573) 320/1 That filthy priapishe confession which ye spew in the eare.

Pri'bble. Weakened echo of PRABBLE, used along with it in the phr. *pribble and prabble*, and the reduplicated *pribble-prabble* = Petty disputation, paltry discussion, vain chatter.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 56 It were a goot motion, if we leaue our pribbles and prabbles, and desire a marriage betweene Master Abraham, and Mistris Anne Page. 1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B iij, Cousin Caradoc, well, in all these pribble-prabbles, how doth our Uncle Cadallan? 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* II. i. 23 Without any balderdash pribble-prabble. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv, Miss P.'s pribble prabble was, therefore, music to her ear. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* ii, All these squabbles and jokes, and pribbles and prabbles,..may be omitted.

† **Pricasour.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Derivative of PRICK *v.*, of unusual form; prob. of Anglo-Fr. origin.] ? A quick rider, (or perh.) a huntsman: cf. PRICKER 2, 3.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 189 A Monk ther was..he was a prikasour [*v. rr.* pryk-, pric-, prek-] aright Grehoundes he hadde as swift as fowel in flight Of prikyng and of huntyng for the hare Was al his lust.

Pricoatte, obs. Sc. form of PRICKET.

Pricohe, obs. form of PRITCH *sb.* and *v.*

Price (prəis), *sb.* Main forms: 2-5 **pris**, 4-7 **prise**, 5- **price**: others see below. [ME. a. OF. *pris* (mod.F. *prix*):—earlier **prieis* (= Pr. *pretz*, Sp. *prez*, It. *prezzo*):—late L. *precium*, orig. *pretium* 'price, value, wages, reward'; in OF. also 'honour, praise, prize'. The long *ī* of ME. *prīs* was variously represented by *it, ij, iy, yi, y, ie*, and indicated later by final *e, prise*; but to avoid the *z* sound of *s* between two vowels (cf. *rise, wise*), *prise* was changed to *price* (as in *dice, mice, twice*). The pl. had, sometimes at least, the *z* sound (cf. *house, houses*) and was commonly written *prises, prizes* in 16–17th c.; but though (prəi·zĭz) is still common dialectally and with individuals, the standard pronunciation is now (prəi·sĭz) after the sing., *prices* being thus distinguished from *prizes*. ME. *pris* had all the OF. senses 'price, value, honour, prize, praise'; it first threw off the last of these, for which in 15th c. the sb. *preise*, PRAISE, was formed from the cognate vb *preisen*, PRAISE. During the last 300 years it has also thrown off the fourth sense, for which the by-form PRIZE has been established. The sense 'honour' is obsolete, that of worth or value ('a pearl of great price') obs. or arch., so that *price* now retains only the primitive sense of OF. *pris* and L. *pretium*. See also PRAISE *sb.* and *v.*, PRIZE *sb.* and *v.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 2–5 **pris** (4 **priis, priys**, 4–5 **prijs, prys, preis**, 5 **pryys, priss, -e, pries**, 5 6 **pryis, pryss**).

a 1225, *c* 1250 pris [see B 6, 11]. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 6 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 255 Of alle wimmen þu hauest þet pris 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6635 A ryche man was sum tyme of prys. 13.. *Guy Warw* (A.) 712 Þe mantels weren of michel priis. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4613 (Gött.) Þu art sua mekil of prijs. *Ibid.* 16529 'Lo! here þe preis', he said, 'þat i gun for mi lauerd sell'. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 754 Quat-kyn of priys Berez þe perle so maskellez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 21 Thai suld weill hawe prys. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Sette more priss bi a wrongful curs. 1382 — *Ezek* xxii. 25 Thei deuoureden soule, of the nedi man, and thei token priys. 1388 *Ibid.*, Thei token richesses and prijs [*opes et pretium acceperunt*]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 31 Paide þe prys [*v. r.* pryys] *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2924 Oft-sithes winnes ful litel pries. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud) 92 She was..Louelich, & of gret prijs. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4242 Mare passand of prisse þan all þi proude rewmes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 2 In prys of armys. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 26/20 At pris of viij. pens. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 32 Thocht gold gif grittar pryss.

β. 4–7 **prise** (5–6 **pryse**, 6–8 (9 *dial.*) **prise**).

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 18 Another an honderet or the prise [*v.r.* prime penis]. 13 . *Cursor M* 6146 (Cott.) Clathes þat was o prise dere. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1143 Worldes riches of grete pryse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Pryse of wodde, *lucar.* 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 91 And all gude men he haldis in to pryse. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 75 Your new found stuffe, chaffred at highest prize, 1656 EARL. MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* 333 Purchased at the prise of much blood 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 213 Who..would, at any Prize, have Intimacies with the Great. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'I baint gwain to gee no jis prize' [such price]. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Prise, sb.* the price, as of goods.

γ. (4–7 **pryce**) 5– **price.**

13.. (MS *a* 1400) *Coer de L.* 395 To be holde to wynne the pryce. *c* 1425 (*cursor M.* 10415 (Laud) This lady was of muche price [*earlier MSS.* pris, prise]. 1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 44 Of highest pryce.

δ. plural. 4– **prices** (4 -is, 6–7 **pryces**; 6 **prises**, 6–8 **prizes**).

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 34 Thei sellynge brouȝten to the prices [*v. r.* pris; 1388 prijs, *v. r.* pryys] of tho thingis that thei solden. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 17 b, In Athenes the prices of all thynges was veray high. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 217 To buy or sell at the prises currant. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 145 The high prizes of victuals. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xi. 292 Thus the prices of Martyrs ashes rise and fall in Smithfield market 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 93 But Bessas, grew rich, hunger and necessity setting the prises for him. 1697 T. BROWN *Dispensary* II. Wks. 1709 III. III. 81 To settle what ought to be the Prizes of our Medicines. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 3 That the same goods should not be sold at two prices on the same day.

B. Signification.

I. Money, or the like, paid for something.

1. The money (or other equivalent) for which anything is bought or sold (or a thing or person ransomed or redeemed); the rate at which this is done or proposed; also, less usually, money paid as the equivalent of labour, wages; rate of wages.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15967 (Cott.) Moder, i haf mi maister sald..And in mi purs þe priis here. 1382 [see A. δ]. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 13 He schal delyuere my prisoneris not in prijs. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/2 Vch of hem have . yerely xxvis. viiid. and a Robe pris of xs. 1461 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 308 To syll the whet iiiid. undyr the comyn prys in every peke. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxv 244 To haue vytaylles at resonable prys. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii 577, I wyll not reteyn you for that pryse that I do knaves, for I shall paye you in consceyence after the werke that ye shall doo. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xi. 13 A goodly pryce for me to be valued at of them. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. I.* III. v. 26 This making of Christians will raise the price of Hogs 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 217 When as the Marchant thinketh that he cannot sell his goods at the prise currant. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 32 The common price of the Bagnio, is two Aspres to the Master. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 151 Is the reward of Virtue bread? That, Vice may merit, 'tis the price of toil. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. 202 She comes up to his price within half-a-crown a yard 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 45 The farmer who has sold his wheat at its market price, has obtained for it neither more nor less than a just equivalent. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/3 He is supplied..at a reduction of 40 per cent. on the trade price.

b. *Pol. Econ.* (See quots.)

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 49 The Value or Price of any thing, being only the respective Estimate it bears to some other, which it comes in Competition with. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 94 What measures and pays the price of labour will be ultimately the real standard of the nation 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 31 The real price of everything, what everything really costs to the man who wants to acquire it, is the toil and trouble of acquiring it..Labour was the first price, the original purchase-money that was paid for all things. *Ibid.* 34 Labour..is their real price; money is their nominal price only. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. i. § 2 Exchange value requires to be distinguished from Price. The most accurate modern writers..have employed Price to express the value of a thing in relation to money; the quantity of money for which it will exchange. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 136 The price of anything is the quantity of labour given by the person desiring it, in order to obtain possession of it. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. i. 307 If the value of a commodity is estimated by comparing it with those precious metals which civilised countries employ as money, then it is said that the price, and not the value of a commodity is ascertained. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii (1876) 21 The price of an article..is its estimate in some one uniform measure. 1900 LD. AVEBURY *Colloquy on Currency* ii 31 Price..is the ratio..between the money-measure and the purchaseable commodity measured. Price is a Ratio, but it does not follow that a Ratio is always Price.

† **c.** Phr. *In price with*: in treaty to buy. *Obs.*

1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Rev. agst. Murder* I. i. 12 Buying a Iewell from her which she was in price with, of a Gold-Smyth at Dijon.

d. Payment of money in purchase of something. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *without price* = without payment, gratis, for nothing (*arch.*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 393 For welle niȝ alle her blessyngis ben sett to sale and to prise. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lv. 1 Come, buy wine and milke without money, and without price. 16 . DRYDEN (J.), Wisely make that kind of food thy choice, To which necessity confines thy price 1745 *Scott. Paraphr.* XXVI. i, Free to the Poor, Life's Waters flow, and bought without a Price. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 496 Here see the encouragement Grace gives to vice, The dire effect of Mercy without price!

e. Reckoning or statement of the value; estimation of value: in such phrases as *above, beyond, without price* = so valuable that no definite price can be reckoned or stated; = PRICELESS I.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxxii. 79 b, His girdell,..made of Golde and Stone that the same was aboue all price. *a* 1674 TRAHERNE *Innocence* v. Poet. Wks. (1903) 13, I..had a Sight of Innocence, Which was beyond all bound and price. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 56 But will Sincerity suffice? It is indeed above all price, And must be made the basis. 1859 TENNYSON *Merl. & Vivien* 220 A robe Of samite without price..clung about her lissome limbs.

2. A sum of money offered for the capture, apprehension, or death of a person. Usually in phr. *to set* (or *put*) *a price on* (*the head of*, etc.).

1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* XXV. (1793) 87 The law..sets a price on the head of the subject. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 159/2 On the 6th of August [1745] a reward of 30,000*l.* was offered to any person who should secure the eldest son of the Pretender...The prince, having heard of the price put upon his person, issued a counter proclamation, offering 30,000*l.* for apprehending the elector of Hanover.

3. *Betting.* = ODDS 5.

1882 *Daily Tel* 30 Jan., Cyrus..made such light work of the Aintree Hunt Steeplechase in November that several people wanted to know his price. 1882 *Standard* 6 Sept. 2/6 The starting price of Mr. Perkins's horse was 5 to 1. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 3/3 The defendants and others made prices on the horses and shouted out the odds as upon a racecourse.

4. The amount of money, or other consideration, by which a man's support or interest may be purchased.

[13.. *K. Alis.* 1489 (Bodl. MS.) Forto ben of his frenderade. Þe Romeynes hym sendeþ þis prise, And gretyng, and redy to his seruise. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 254 To procure his favour for an election, either by petition, or price.) 1780 BENTHAM *Prine Legisl.* xiv. § 8 *note*, It is a well-known adage, though it is to be hoped not a true one, that every man has his price. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 327 Amongst the lower orders most have their price. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 27 Mar. 6/6 By the time Sir Robert Walpole arrived on the political scene it was possible for him to be credited with the now familiar saying, 'Every man has his price'.

5. *fig.* What it costs to obtain some advantage; that which is given, surrendered, or undergone, for the sake of something else. *At any price*: whatever it may cost, whatever loss or disadvantage is or may be entailed.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 169 The sleyghti fox ..Takithe to his larder at what price he wold, Of gretter lambren, j., ij, or thre. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii 223 *Rosa.* We can afford no more at such a price. *Kin.* Prise your selues; What buyes your companie? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 775 They vse smokie fires in their rooms, almost with the price of their eyes sauing their skins. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxv. 308 He determined to bring his design to pass at any price whatsoever. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 The lowest price of virtue is vigilance, and industry; and if it costs us no more, it comes very cheap. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occas.* v. 164 We know at how great a price our inheritance of truth has been purchased.

II. Value, worth. *Obs.* or *arch.*

6. Preciousness, value, worth; the quality or condition of being (much or little) prized, valued, or esteemed. Usually with qualifying adj., as *great, much, dear, high*; *little*; *some, no*, etc. (See also 7 a, and cf. 8.) *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Dem þerefter pris, & beo on hire þe deorre. 13 . *Cursor M.* 29040 (Cott. Galba) Fasting es of ful grete prise. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii 7 Ȝe ben of more priys than many sparowis. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (1483) IV. ix. 62 The prys of myn Appel is of suche valewe. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 159 The place was at the first of little price. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xiii. 46 One pearle of great price [WYCLIF oo precious margarite; TINDALE, *Great, Rheims*, one precious pearle]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* Ded., Trial and examination must give it [truth] price. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 58 To them Method and Confusion are both of a Price. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 92 Like some old creed Erect, to show what price it had before When men believed it had a power indeed.

† **b.** Personal or social worth; excellency, honourableness. *Obs.* (See also 7 b.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2690 Riche maiden of michel pris. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 281 An doȝter..of gret pris noble & god al so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 436 Þai all war fair and wis And sum of less and sum mare pris. *Ye* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 417 To watche that lady, muche of pryce, And her to kepe fro her enemyes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxiii. 616 Two barownes of great prise and hardynesse. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 47 Those orphans which neuer knew the price of their father; they become the heires of his affection.

† **7.** *Of price* (adj. phr.): of great value, worth, or excellence. (Often passing into sense 8 or 9: Highly esteemed or regarded; famous, renowned.) *Obs.* **a.** Of things: Precious, valuable.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2700 He carf in two gummes of pris, Two likenesses so grauen & meten. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 716 A fair pocok of pris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 186 Men speken of Romances of prys Of Hornchild and of Ypotys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13712 In aparell of prise, on a proud wyse..In his palais of prise prudly he leuyt. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, v. iii. 100 Happie Newes of price. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 11 Faire pillars of marble..and other stones of price. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 124 Freedom is..the commodity of price of which you have the monopoly.

† **b.** Of persons: Worthy, excellent. *Obs.*

1303 [see A. α]. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, iv, With fourscore knyhtes al of pris. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 168 Knistes to hauen & holden of pris. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1693 Mykell pepull of prise & proude men of Armys. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 53 Horible deuelis of helle, þat sumtyme were aungils of prijs. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 26 Men of price and renomme. *c* 1554 *Interlude of Youth* B j b, I can spede the of a seruaunte of pryce That wildo the good seruice.

† **8.** Sense or estimate of worth; esteem, estimation, regard. Chiefly in phrases: *to have* or *hold in* (*great*, etc.) *price*, to *set at* (*light, little*) *price*,

to have or *hold* (*great, little*) *price of, to set* or *tell* (*much, little, no*) *price of* or *by*, later *to put* or *set* (*high, little, no*) *price upon*; also (without defining word) *to have* or *hold in price, to hold* or *tell price of, to set price by*: to value or esteem highly. *In* (*much, some*, etc.) *price*: esteemed, valued (much, somewhat, etc.); also (without defining word) *in price*: highly esteemed, thought much of. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 292 He saȝ Adam and eue in mike[l] pris. c **1300** *Beket* 150 Ech man tolde of him pris that him miȝte iseo. c **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 206 Wel biloued and holden in greet prys **1429** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/2 Setting no price by your saide Prive Seal. c **1440** *Generydes* 35 Shuld sette hyr wurchippe atte so litill prise. **1526** TINDALE *Heb.* xiii. 4 Let wedlocke be had in pryce in all poyntes. **1581** W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 25 They fall to those sciences that they see in some pryce. **1594** WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1635) 120 Her vertue shall be had in prise. **1601** F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 444 Perceiuing the monkes onely were now in price, and other cleargy men little esteemed. **1662** H MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 11 Where men have an over-proportion'd Zeal for or against such things in Religion as God puts little or no price upon.

†**b.** Valuation, appraisement. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* v ii. 183 Cæsars no Merchant, to make prize with you Of things that Merchants sold. **1611** — *Cymb.* III. vi. 77 Would .. they Had bin my Fathers Sonnes, then had my prize Bin lesse, and so more equall ballasting To thee Posthumus.

III. Leading up to PRAISE. *Obs.* in this form.

†**9.** General recognition of excellence; honour, glory, renown. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 66 Heo hunteð efter pris, & keccheð lastunge. ?a **1366** CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 1161 Gret loos hath Largesse, and gret prys. c **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 467 Þoȝ y slowe þe her in fiȝt, what prys were þat for me? Men wolde sayn y were to blame. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxviii, That wil be to the grete worschip and prise. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cciv. 240 Certayne yonge knyghtes and squyers to get prise in armes..iusted one with another. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* I. xxxvii. 27 In this conflict the horsemen won greatest price and praise [L. *gloria*].

†**10.** The verbal expression of one's recognition of worth or excellence; = PRAISE *sb.* 1. *Obs.* (Survived longer in the north.)

a **1240** *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom* 205 Prude & wilnunge of pris. c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 1340 Of ysoude þan spekeþ he, Her prise, Hou sche was gent and fre. c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II 1536 (1585) To preisin a man & vp with pris hem reise A þousent fold ȝit heyȝere þan þe sunne. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 225 The king..hem axeth this, What king men tellen that he is ..touchende his name, Or be it pris, or be it blame. **1423** JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxviii, Of quhom [the gods], In laud and prise, With thankfull hert I say richt In this wise. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14922 Whan he herde the prys was more Off Davyd than off hym-sylff, allas! **1567** *Satir. Poems Reform.* v 3 Gif to that leuing Lord all pryse.

†**b.** *A price, aprys*: so as to gain praise or approval; laudably. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c **1400** *Langl's P. Pl.* C. xv. 194+1 (MS. S) Iob was a paynym & plesede god a prys.

IV. Leading up to PRIZE *sb.*[1] *Obs.* in this form.

†**11.** The position of excelling others; place of honour; first or highest place; pre-eminence. Usually in phr. *to bear* or *have the price*, to have the pre-eminence, to surpass all others. *Obs.*

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 326 A tre ..ðat ouer alle oðre bereð pris. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 298 Receive he scholde a certein mede And in the cite bere a pris c **1430** *Syr Tryam.* 1692 A lorde..That beryth the pryce in prees. c **1450** LOVELICH *Grail* xliii. 222 Of konnenge hadde he not þe pris. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* IX. xix. 366 Of goodely harpynge he bereth the pryce in the world. **1540** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) B vj, All ..by one assent gaue her the price of goodnesse and chastity. **1573** *New Custom* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 28 All these bear the price.

†**12.** The position of excelling in a match or struggle; superiority, victory. *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, xi, In much bataille thou hadest pris. c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 67 Alle þe day þei fauht, at euen he had þe pris. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* v. x. 178, I had leuer to haue ben torn with wylde horses, than ony.. page or pryker shold haue had prys on me. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxix. 162 Fynally the Danys wan the pryce, and slewe bothe the foresayde kynges. **1523** LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxv. 726 If ye flemynges had achyued the prise ouer them. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 160 Tethrippo had gotten the price & chief maisterie at Olympia.

†**13.** The symbol, trophy, or reward of victory or superiority (Fr. *le prix*); = PRIZE *sb.*[1], which see for examples. *Obs.*

V. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *price-history, -issue, -maintenance, -making* (MAKE *v.*[1] 13 c), *-reduction price-deciding,-enhancing, -ruling* adjs.; **price-cutting**, the action of 'cutting down' or lowering prices, esp. in or by way of competition; so *price-cutter*; **price-list**, (*a*) a list of the prices of commodities offered for sale; (*b*) a list of the 'prices' or odds in betting; **price-mark**, a mark upon goods indicating the price; **price-tag**, a tag or ticket attached to something and bearing an indication of its price. Also PRICE-CURRENT.

1901 *N. Y. Publ. Wkly.* in *Publ. Circ.* 14 Sept. 243/1 This firm ..have great difficulty in maintaining their reputation as *price-cutters on net books. **1899** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 5/3 *Price Cutting in the Cycle Trade. **1784** COWPER *Task* vi. 291 Oft as the *price-deciding hammer falls. c **1760** HOGARTH in Hilda Gamlin *Romney* (1894) 24 Let the picture rust, Perhaps Time's *price-enhancing dust .. may mark its worth. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/3 The *Price History of the Stock. **1902** *Ibid.* 18 Feb 11/1 An introduction, a price-history of the market. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 5/2 Some of the borrowers will..find it necessary to be generous in their *price issue when so many are in the field. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav* x. 439 [Let him beware] the eating of Victuals, and drinking of Wine without *price making, least (when he hath done)..his charges be redoubled. **1901** *Wide World Mag* VI. 491/1 The children left Port Darwin with new boots, and when they returned the *price-marks were not even rubbed off the soles. **1890** *Spectator* 23 Aug., Wheat ..is still pre eminently the *price-ruling grain **1888** *Chautauquan* VIII 422 Accordingly they attached 'etiquettes', or *price-tags, to their articles.

†**Price, prise,** *a* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **pris**, (4 **priis, prijs**, 4-5 **prys**, 5 **pryss**); 4-5 **price, pryce**; **pryse**; 4-7 **prise.** [attrib. use of prec. sb., from the phrase *of price*, OF. *de pris*; thus *roi de pris* 'kyng *of pris*' or '*pris* king'.] A general term of appreciation: Worthy, excellent, valiant, eminent, prime, choice.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4300 A mangenel To the prys tour a ston gan sende **1340-70** *Alex. & Dind* 161 As prest as þe pris king sai his pres stinte. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 261 Iohan..þe prys nete of Piers plow. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 79 Þis citee [Chester] haþ plente of. pris salmoun [orig. *salmonis optimi*]. ?a **1400** *Morte Arth.* 355 Send prekers to þe price toune, and plaunte there my segge c **1400** *Destr Troy* 6010 And Paris the prise with pepull ynogh *Ibid.* 9111 There were plenty of pepull, prise men & noble. c **1450** *Merlin* II 220 So dide well thoo prise knyghtes in her companye, and also the knyghtes of the rounde table. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv, Tho had euery English batayll II winges of pris archiers **1615** BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 292 More prise and richer than those sisters three, Which kept the apples of faire Hespery.

b. *absol.* The most excellent; the chief.

c **1330** *Amis & Amil.* 137 Ouer al the lond than were thai priis. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1614 A prophete of þat prouince & pryce of þe worlde. c **1394** *P. Pl. Crede* 256 Þe prijs of popes at Rome, And of gretest degre. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI lxxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Smaragdus is pris of alle grene preciouse stones. c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8954 Palomydon for prise þe pert kynges toke.

Price (prəis), *v.* Also 6 **pryce.** [A later variant of the earlier *prise*, of which PRIZE *v.*[1] is the direct modern representative. The regular forms of sb. and vb. after 1400 were *prīs* (*prȳs, pryce*), *price* sb, and *prise, prize* vb. (cf. *device, devise*; *advice, advise*). In the verb, *price* is a new form, assimilated to the sb., and used in the literal sense, while *prize* has become more or less fig. For the full history see PRIZE *v.*; the following instances illustrate this special form, which hardly appears before the 16th c., and was cited by Johnson in 1773 only in the Spenserian instance in sense 2. In many parts of England *to prize* is still said instead. Cf. also APPRISE *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To set the selling price to, to fix the price of (a thing for sale); to state the price of. (Originally *preyse*, PRAISE *v.* 1; then *prise*, PRIZE; finally *price*.)

1382- [see PRAISE *v.* 1]. c **1440-1713** [see PRIZE *v.*[1] 1] c **1490** *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 (MS. K.) Pricynge, *P.* prisinge, *licitacio.* **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 114/41 To Price, *appreciare, æstimare.* **1620** in *Essex Rev.* (1907) XVI. 206 Item, for peutter, priced vs. **1652** *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 108 Goodwife Howen hath chosen Elder Coleborne to price and accept of a Cow from the Towne. **1831** *Examiner* 338/2 The next jeweller..will price at 10,000*l.* the baubles that may sell for 3,500*l.* **1845** J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 251 In 1504, London ale was priced 5*s.* a barrel more than that of Kent. **1865** SALA *Amer. in War* I. 136 The decimal monetary system has been legalised in our possessions—though the shopkeepers are given to pricing their wares in shillings and pence.

b. To quote a price for: cf. PRICE *sb.* 3.

1865 *Morn. Star* 1 June, The layers of the odds complaining that nothing but the favourites were backed, notwithstanding their tempting 'pricing' of the outsiders.

c. *fig.* To value relatively, to estimate.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxix, The girls' doings are always priced low.

†**2.** To pay the price for, pay for. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 42 And rype thi mynde how every thing befell, The tyme, the place, and how, and in quhat wyis, So that thi confessioun ma thi synnes pryce. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 26 The man that made Sansfoy to fall, Shall with his owne blood price that he hath spilt. *Ibid.* ix. 37 What justice can but judge against thee right, With thine owne blood to price his blood, here shed in sight?

3. To inquire the price of, bargain for; = CHEAP *v.* 3, CHEAPEN *v.* 1.

a **1845** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Ld Thoulouse* xxi, If you priced such a one in a drawing-room here, And was ask'd fifty pounds, you'd not say it was dear **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 94 That glorious avenue of Covent Garden Market, where they price cucumbers at Mrs. Solomon's and bouquets at Mrs. Buck's **1872** HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 179 The evening they spent in..pricing many things.

†**4.** To raise the price of, to make dear. *Obs. rare.*

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (1903) 636 And well it is knowen, to the most foole here, How rayne hath pryced corne within this vii. yeare.

†**5.** To value highly; to value; = PRIZE *v.*[1] 3. (Quot. c **1375** is a casual instance of the spelling *price* for *prise*.)

[c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 145 For-þi suld men hym gretly price, And lowe hym in mony wyse.] **1561** tr. *Calvin's Foure Godlye Serm.* iii. G iij b, It is..suche a special prerogatyue as can not for ye great dignitie therof sufficiently be pryced to remaine and lyue in the churche. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 315 (Qo. 1, 1609) Men price [*Fol.* 1 prize] the thing ungained more then it is. **1643** BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* (1652) 420 We have had a peace a long time and..have not priced that mercy.

Price, obs. form of PRISE, PRIZE *sb.*[1], [2], [3].

Price-current. [= F. *prix courant* in same sense (1769 in Littré): so also Du. *prijs courant*, Ger. *preiskurant*.] A list of current prices of commodities; a price-list.

1696 J. HOUGHTON *Collect. Impr. Husb & Trade* No. 180 4/1 Mr. Procter's Price Current is published every Friday. ..These are the Prices of most Foreign Merchandizes, with the Customs payable for each. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Price Current*, a weekly Account publish'd in London, of the current Value of most Commodities. **1733** BUDGELL *Bee* I. 181 Looking in our senseless Pamphlet for the Price Courant. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* II iv. § 3 (1876) 150 There is at each time and place a market price, which can be quoted in a price-current. **1866** LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Wks. 1890 V. 293 His own countrymen were also unprovided with a price-current of the latest quotation in phrases. **1908** *Economist* 8 Feb. 308-9 (*Heading*) London Stock Markets, Price Current.

Priced (prəist), *ppl. a.* [f. PRICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having the price fixed or stated; containing a statement of prices.

1552 HULOET, Pryced, *licitatus, taxatus.* **1837** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. III § 147 The priced catalogues of Colinæus and Robert Stephens are extant **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 2/1 Seven priced works have been sold in this gallery.

2. Having a (specified or indicated) price: in parasynthetic combinations, as *high-priced, low-priced*: see HIGH *a.* 22 b, LOW *a.* 21.

†**Pri·ceful,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 **prisful**, 5 **prycefull.** [f. PRICE *sb.* II. + -FUL.] Full of 'price' or value; precious, worthy, excellent.

13.. *Cursor M.* 18173 (Cott.) Sua prisful [*Laud MS.* prycefull] quar es þou o pight [*Gött.* Sua prisful quat ert þu of pith]?

Priceite (prəi·səit). *Min.* [See quot. and -ITE.] 'Hydrous borate of calcium, near colemanite' (Chester).

1873 SILLIMAN in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. VI. 130 As it [this borate of lime] appears therefore to be a new species I would propose for it the name priceite, in honour of Mr. Thomas Price, the well known metallurgist of San Francisco.

Priceless (prəi·slės), *a.* Also 6 **prise-**, 7 **prizelesse**, 8 **-less.** [f. PRICE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. 'Without price'; having a value beyond all price or equivalent; invaluable, inestimable.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 17 What priselesse wealth the heauens had him lent In the possession of his beauteous mate. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 13 Crasie barkes, . ballast with prizelesse marchandise. c **1616** FLETCHER & MASS. *Thierry & Theod.* II. i, His ignorance of the priceless jewel. **1735-6** THOMSON *Liberty* II. 227 Tutor of Athens! he in ev'ry street Dealt priceless treasure. **1863** BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* 3 Feb. (1876) 116 That priceless possession which we have perhaps more clearly established..that of personal freedom.

b. With mixture of literal sense 'having no market price; that cannot be obtained for money'.

1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan 34 Those gifts that cannot be purchased with money, that are priceless. **1888** *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/2 These [stencil plates]..are priceless, not to be bought in common shops.

2. Having no value; valueless, worthless. *rare.*

1771 *Muse in Min.* 60 Beauty that prizeless pageant of a day. **1847** WEBSTER, *Priceless*.. 2. Without value; worthless or unsalable. *J. Barlow.*

Hence **Pri·celessness,** inestimable value.

1883 *Century Mag* XXVI. 804 The pricelessness of water in a land where no rain falls during six months.

†**Pri·cely,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 4 **prisely.** [f. PRICE *a.* + -LY [2].] Excellently, choicely.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 733 Hee was ishape as a sheepe shinand bright, I-painted full prisely and precious stones Wer sticked on þat stock, stoute too beholde.

Pricement, var. PRIZEMENT *Obs.*

Pricer (prəi·səɹ). [f. PRICE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who prices. (Cf. PRIZER [1] 1.)

1878 MACKINTOSH *Hist Civiliz. Scotl.* I. xi. 454 There were public pricers of flesh in all the burghs.

Prich: see PRITCH. **Pricipe,** obs. f. PRÆCIPE.

Prick (prik), *sb* Forms: 1 **pric(c)a, price,** (**pryce**), 2, 5-6 **prike** (5 **pryke**); 3-7 **pricke**, 4- **prick** (4-6 **prikke, prik,** 5 **prykke, prikk,** 5-7 **pryck, -e, pryk**). [OE. *prica, pricca* m., *price* f. = mod. Du. *prik* m. († *prick* Kilian) a sharp point or stick, prickle, etc.; LG. *prik* a dot, spot, point, *prik, prikke* a pricking instrument; WFris. *prik*; also Icel. *prik* a dot, a little stick (? from Eng.), Da. *prik*, Norw. *prikk*, Sw. *prick* (fr. LG.) a dot, mark. From same root as PRICK *v.*, q. v. See also PRITCH *sb.* (The W. *pric* stick, broach, and Ir. *prioca* sting, are from Eng.)]

I. An impression or mark made by pricking.

1. An impression in a surface or body made by pricking or piercing; a puncture: = POINT *sb.*[1] 1. (This seems to be etymologically the earliest sense, and is app. the meaning in Ælfric.)

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 180 *Pungo*, ic pricige...of ðam is nama *punctus* prica [*v. r.* pricca]. **13..** *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 58 In fot and hond bereþ blodi

prikke. **1585** T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 b, They haue firste p[r]icked them, out of which prickes do..breed certaine..wormes. **1638** R. Baker tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III) 113 The less credulous tooke the pricke of a pinne for a Saintes marke. **1878** Browning *Poets Croisic* cxli, No pin's prick The tooth leaves. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The prick may continue to drip for hours.

b. *spec.* in *Farriery.* A puncture or wound in the quick or sole of the foot of a horse.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 Of a Prick in the sole of the Foot, by treading on a nail, or any other sharp thing. **1831** Youatt *Horse* 303 Prick or wound in the sole or crust... The sole is very liable to be wounded by nails, pieces of glass, or even sharp flints, but much more frequently the fleshy little plates are wounded by the nail in shoeing. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 788 Loosening and detachment of the nail following a 'prick' or crush.

c. The footprint or track of a hare.

1598 Florio, *Pedata*, a track,..the print of a foote,..the prick of a hare. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 301 If it be smooth and plain within,..so that you may discern the Pricks,..then endeavour to recover the Hare upon the Trail. **1875** 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. I. I. § 5. 8 [The hare] leaves her mark or prick in the soil.

2. A minute mark made by slightly pricking or indenting a surface with a pointed tool; formerly also the impression or mark made with the point of a pen or pencil or the like, or a mark having this appearance; a dot, tick, point. Cf. Point *sb.*^{1} 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 188 Heo hæfð on æȝhwylcum leafe twa endebyrdnyssa fæȝerra pricena & þa scinað swa gold. *c* **1391** Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 5 Set ther a prikke of ynke. *Ibid.* § 42, Y sette þer a prikke at my foote; þan goo [y] ner to þe tour,..& þere y sette a noþer prikke. **1530** Palsgr. 258/1 Pricke a marke, *marque.* **1607** Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 129 Upon this line I make a pricke, which is the very station where the instrument is supposed to stand. **1676** T. Miller *Compl. Modellist* 1 Set 1 foot of your Compasses at B, and with the other mark a prick at G. **1766** *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, A point is. ordinarily expressed with a small prick, like a period at the end of a sentence.

†**b.** Each of the marks by which the circumference of a dial is divided, or the divisions of any scale indicated. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 119 The bawdy hand of the Dyall is now vpon the pricke of Noone. **1593** — *3 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 34 Now Phaeton hath tumbled from his Carre, And made an Euening at the Noone-tide Prick.

†**3.** A dot or other small mark used in writing or printing; as, a punctuation or metrical mark, a diacritical point, the points in Hebrew or other languages, etc.; = Point *sb.*^{1} 3. *Obs.*

c **1000** Ælfric *Gram.* l. (Z.) 291 Se forma prica on þam ferse is ȝehaten *media distinctio*, þæt is on middan todal. **1530** Palsgr. 11 If they..be nat part of a diphthong, they shall have ii prickes over theyr heed, thus *ÿ, ü.* **1567** Salesbury *Playne Introd.* E j, The sound of *u*, in French, or *ü*, wyth two prickes ouer the heade in Duch. **1605** Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 26 This word Iehouah..borroweth all the prickes from Adonai. **1646** *Topicks in Laws of Eng.* Errata, Some mistakes are in the pricks and commaes. **1693** J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 53 One tittle..is meant of those little horns, pricks and dots belonging to the Hebrew letters.

†**b.** A mark or dot used in musical notation; = Point *sb.*^{1} 4. (*a*) In mediæval music, a note. (*b*) In later musical notation, a dot placed after a note or rest for various purposes. Cf. Prick *v.* 13.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., A pricke is a kinde of Ligature, so that if you would tie a semibrief and a minime together you may set a pricke after the semibrief, and so you shall bind them. *Ibid.* 12 *Phi.* I pray you say what Prickes or poynts signifie in singing. *Ma.* ..As your rests signified the whole lengthe of the notes in silence, so dothe the pricke the halfe of the note going before to be holden out in voyce..and this pricke is called a pricke of augmentation. **1659** C. Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* xcix (1672) 203/1 Musique setteth Tunes with Pricks **1674** Playford *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 27 This Prick of Perfection or Addition is ever placed on the right side of all Notes, for the prolonging the sound of that Note it follows. **1749** *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 31 By a proper Use of the Pricks and Pauses it may be so contrived..as to make no alteration in the Time of the Tune, or manner of beating it.

II. A minute particle.

†**4.** A point of space (or particle of matter) viewed in reference to its minuteness, a mere point.

c **1374** Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS) Al the enuyronynge of the erthe abowte ne halt but the resoun of a prikke at regard of the gretnesse of heuene. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 33 This little pricke of the world (for surely the earth is nothing else in comparison of the whole). **1606** Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 343 In such Indexes, although small prickes To their subsequent Volumes, there is seene The baby figure of the Gyant-masse Of things to come at large. **1616** Bovs *Expos. Proper Ps.* lvii. 102 The earth compared vnto the greatnes of the starrie skies circumference, is but a center or little pricke.

†**5.** A minute part or quantity of anything; a jot, whit, particle; = Point *sb.*^{1} 6.

To the prick, to the smallest jot, with minute exactness or precision.

In the first quot. and in quots. 1579, 1645, orig. fig. from 3.

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 18 An i oððe an prica [*Royal MS.* pryce; *c* **1160** *Hatton G.* an prike] ne ȝewit fram þære æ. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 228, & te deouel ne mei nout gon furðer a pricke. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 4270 Alle thire thinges..wille he weghe streytly thare And to the prikke thaire value tofore alle men declare. **1501** Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. lii, Of all that rout was neuer a prik disioynt. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 291 Syne all the lawe remanand wes behind, Rycht equalie,.. Be the leist prick.. Distribute hes amang his men of weir. **1579** Fulke *Heskins's Parl.* 84 Not a iote, or a pricke of the law shall passe, vntill all be fulfilled. **1645** Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 13 Not one jot or prick of the Law shall perish.

†**6.** The smallest portion of time; an instant, moment; = Point *sb.*^{1} 7. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Þaȝ he leuede a þousond year þet ne ssolde by bote onlepy prikke to þe zyȝþe of þe oþre lyue þet eure wyþoute ende ssel yleste. **1387-8** T. Usk *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) l. 128 That dureth but a pricke, in respecte of the other. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 75 They that shall bee then liuing shall in a very prick of time be changed. **1579** Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xcii. 114 The tyme present is lesse then a pricke, and euermore vnstable.

†**b.** In mediæval measure of time: The fourth or (according to some) the fifth part of an hour; = Point *sb.*^{1} 10. Cf. Atom *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

c **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 102 And swa swa se mona dæghwonlice feower pricon lator arist, swa eac seo sæ symle feower pricum lator fleowð. *c* **1050** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 317 Feower *puncti* ꝥ æt synt prican, wyrcað ane tid on þære sunnan ryne... Syx and hundniȝontiȝ prican beoð on þam dæȝe.

†**c.** *Astron.* = Digit *sb.* 4, Point *sb.*^{1} 11. *Obs.*

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* II. viii. 35 The quantitie of these Eclipses, the Astronomers deuide into .xii. equall partes, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And these partes they call fyngers, punctes or prickes.

III. A point in reference to position.

†**7.** A point in space; a geometrical point: = Point *sb.*^{1} 18. *Obs.*

[**1387-8** T. Usk *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) l. 95 A pricke is wonder little, in respecte of all the cercle.] **1551** Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A Poynt or a Prycke, is named of Geometricians that small and vnsensible shape, whiche hath in it no partes, that is to say: nother length, breadth, nor depth. **1555** Eden *Decades* 247 Zenith (that is the pricke ouer the head). **1578** Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 103 That which you see in the centre, or middle pricke of the eye is named Pupilla. **1589** Ive *Fortif.* 10 Draw a right line ..which must cut the line C.D. in the pricke E. *a* **1619** Fotherby *Atheom.* II. ix. § 3 (1622) 296 Hee calleth a Pricke the parent of all magnitude.

†**8.** A point marking a stage in progression; degree, pitch. *The prick*, the height, highest point, apex, acme. Cf. Point *sb.*^{1} 22. *Obs.*

c **1386** Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 21 Alle dayes of poure men been wikke Be war therfore er thou come to that prikke. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 45 Þer preued neuer nane his prik for passing of witt, Plato nor Piktagaras ne Prektane him seluen. *c* **1510** More *Picus* Wks. 7/1 He was come to that pricke of parfit humilitie. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii 30 Endeuour with all your herte to the hygh prycke of vertue. **1594** Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 30 Vntill you haue attayned vnto the verie pricke of proportion. **1606** Holland *Sueton.* 141 Setting the prices..and enhaunsing the same to such a prick, that some men enforced to buye certaine things at an extreame and exceeding rate..cut their owne veines and so bled to death.

†**9.** The precise instant of time at which anything happens; the critical moment: Point *sb.*^{1} 23. *Prick of the day* (after Fr. *le point du jour*), daybreak. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 6639 He was dryuen so ney the prikke, That he myght not his lippis likke. *c* **1422** Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 847 Remembre or þat he come to the prikke. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 370, I trowd it drew nere the prik. *c* **1532** Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 927 At the prick of the day, *au point du jour.*

IV. In archery.

†**10.** The mark aimed at in shooting; the spot in the centre of the target; the bull's-eye; hence, a target, esp. one at a fixed distance, having such a mark in its centre. (Opposed in the latter sense to Butt *sb.*^{4} 2 and Rover.) *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *1 Sam.* xx. 20 And Y shal sende thre arowis biside it, and shal throwe as hauntynge me to a prik [1388 exercisynge me at a signe [*v.r.* marke]]. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 2260 Thou kanste welle hit the prikke. **1464** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 269 Item, payd..for my masterys lossys att the prykkys, viij.*d.* Item, at the buttys, viij.*d.* **1477** Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 89 An archier to faile of the butte is no wonder, but to hytte the pryke is a greet maistrie. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 4 No man, vnder the age of .xxiiii. yeres, shall shote at anie standing pricke, excepte it be at a rouer. **1545** Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 113 A bowe of Ewe must be hadde for perfecte shootinge at the prickes. **1577-87** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1208/1 Diuerse of the court shot dailie at pricks set vpon the Thames. **1611** Markham *Country Content.* I. i. (1668) 46 The Prick is a Mark of some compasse, yet most certain in the distance **1845** J. Saunders *Cabinet Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 89 In every village were three kinds of marks set up:..the prick, a 'mark of compass', requiring strong light arrows, with feathers of moderate size.

†**b.** *Twelve* (*twenty-four*) *score prick*: a 'prick' or target placed 240 (or 480) paces distant, the regular distance at which shooting at the prick was practised. *Obs.*

1569 in *Camden's Eliz.* (1717) Pref. 29 The shotinge with the Standerd, the shotinge with the brode arrowe, the shotinge at the twelve skore prick, the shotinge at the Turke. **1602** Carew *Cornwall* (1811) 194 Their shaft was a cloth yard, their pricks twenty-four score. **1608** *Pennyless Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 76 A Turk can be hit at twelve score pricks in Finsbury Fields. **1620** Middleton & Rowley *World Tost at Tennis* Induct. 67 The bowman's twelve score prick.

†**11.** *fig.* (or in fig. context): That at which one aims; an object, end: = Point *sb.*^{1} 28. *Obs.*

c **1412** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 528 Than myghte siluer walke more thikke Among þe peple þan þat it doþ now; Ther wolde I fayne that were sette the prikke. *a* **1533** Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R j b, They shote at the pricke of the woman's beautie. **1558** Morwyng *Ben Gorion* (1567) 1 Seyng all the prophetes haue bent and directed their prophesies..to this pricke, that the kingdome of the house of Dauid should be restored. **1592** Timme *Ten Eng. Lepers* C ij, What madnes is it then in those men, who because they cannot be in the prick, wil not be in ye but neither.

V. Anything that pricks or pierces; an instrument or organ having a sharp point.

12. A small sharp projecting organ or part; a thorn or prickle; a spine on the skin of an animal, or the like. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 24084 A crun o thorn his hefd on stod, Þat ilk prick broght vte þe blod. **1390** Gower *Conf.* I. 283 And thus myn hand ayein the pricke I hurte and have do many day And go so forth as I go may. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Pryke, or pynne, *spintrum*, vel *spinter.* **1519** *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 14 In comparison..they be so small, No more than the pricks that be on a gall. **1548** Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 17 It [Asparagus] maye be called in englishe pricky Sperage, because it is all full of pryckes. **1579-80** North *Plutarch* (1676) 998 As pricks be hidden under Roses. **1633** Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 136 [The hedgehog] knows how to roll up itself round within those thorns,..so as the dog, instead of a beast, finds now nothing but a ball of pricks to wound his jaws. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. 84/2 The Thorns or pricks, are sharp points growing from the branches of some trees.

†**b.** The sting of a bee, scorpion, or the like.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* ix. 10 Thei hadden tayles lijk of scorpiouns, and prickes weren in the tayles of hem. *c* **1386** Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 394 Bees, whan they maken hir kyng, they chesen oon that hath no prikke wherwith he may stynge. *c* **1412** Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3378 Othir bees, prikkes han euerichon.

†**c.** *fig.* Something that causes mental irritation, vexation, or torment; a 'thorn', sting. *Obs.*

Prick of conscience: see 19.

c **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 264 God ȝaf him [Paul] a prikke of his fleish, an angel of þe fend to tempte him **1382** — *1 Cor.* xv. 55 Deeth, wher is thi pricke? Forsoth the pricke of deeth is synne. **1600** Holland *Livy* XXVI. xl. 615 It was never well taken by Hanno, nor joyously accepted, in regard of the person, who was a pricke alwaies in his eie. **1612** T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* Ded., That cursed race of the Cananites, who were ever pricks in the sides, and thornes in the eyes of Gods people. **1645** Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 374 Who will seem to forgive, and yet keep a prick and quarrell in their hearts.

13. A goad for oxen. *To kick* († *work, spurn*) *against the pricks*: said of oxen; now *arch.* and usually *fig.* (after Acts ix. 5): cf. Kick *v.*^{1} 1 c.

c **1350** *Nominale Gall.-Angl.* (E. E. T. S.) 862 *Fuet et agiloun*, gode and prikke. **1382** [see Kick *v.*^{1} 1 c]. **14..** *Cursor M.* 19626 (Fairf.) Hit is to þe ful harde & wik For to wirk a-gaine þe prik. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Pryk, or prykyl (*S.* prykkar), *stimulus, stiga.* **1520** Nisbet *N. Test. in Scots, Acts* xxii. 7 It is hard to thee to spurn aganis the prick. **1530** Palsgr. 258/1 Pricke to drive oxen with, *aguillon.* **1679** Blount *Anc. Tenures* 17 Pryk signifies a Goad or Spur. **1775** Romans *Florida* App. 56 In that case an attempt to beat up under Cuba will be nothing better than kicking against the pricks. **1904** Marie Corelli *God's Good Man* i, For the past ten years he has known what it is to 'kick against the pricks' of legitimate Church authority.

†**b.** *fig.* That which incites or stimulates; a spur, an incentive. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 397 He feng þe prikkes of þe love of God. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 2421 His prikke specially is a womman gloosyng. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, The moost speciall medicyne & prycke agaynst slouth. **1579** Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 29 Which rather effeminate the minde, as pricks vnto vice, then procure amendement of manners, as spurres to vertue. **1638** Junius *Paint. Ancients* 114 The greatest wits are ever by the prickes of emulation driven forward to greater matters.

†**14.** A slender piece of wood or metal tapering to a sharp point, used to fasten things or parts of a thing together; a skewer; a pin (or in quot. 1721 a thorn) for fastening one's clothes; a thatcher's broach. *Obs.* See also Pudding-prick.

1377 in Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Pryk*, Per servitium inveniendi unum equum, unum saccum & unum *Pryk* in Guerra Walliæ. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Prykke, for pakkys, *broccus.* *c* **1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 82 Take a prik, and prik him togidur, And lete him roste. **1530** Palsgr. 258/1 Pricke to pricke meate, *brochette.* **1551** [see Prick-tree]. **1578** Lyte *Dodoens* VI. li. 726 The wilde Cornell tree..Butchers vse it to make prickes of it. *Ibid.* [see Prick-timber]. **1621** Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 477 Set out with babies, as a Butchers meat is with pricks. *c* **1630** *MS. Egerton* 923 lf. 3 Like to a packe without a pricke, Or o-per-se in arithmeticke. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 19/2 Thatchers Termes...Thatch pricks, and binding pricks. **1721** Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 184 It's a bare Moor that you'll go o'er, and no get Prick to your Blanket. *Ibid.* 198 If ever you make a good Pudding, I'll eat the Prick. That is, I am much mistaken if ever you do good.

15. A pointed weapon or implement. Applied to † a dagger or pointed sword; † a fish-spear (*obs.*); a pronged eel-spear (*local*: cf. Pick *sb.*^{1} 4 d); a small chisel or punch used by stone-workers; etc.

1552 Huloet, *Prycke*, a fyshers instrumente. Loke in Trowte speare. *c* **1590** Greene *Fr. Bacon* xi. 62 I'll set a prick against my breast. **1837** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 33/2 The backs are to be scappled with a prick. **1859** *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 581 Ordnance stores this day turned over to Samuel Medary,..100 cap pouches and pricks, worn. **1882** Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 246 The prick is constructed of four broad serrated blades or tines spread out like a fan, and the eel becomes wedged between them.

†**16.** An upright tapering spike, spire, or similar object: applied among other things to

The upright pole of a tent; the spike on which a candle was fixed (see PRICKET 2); the spike of a prick-measure (see 21); an iron spike set on a building; a spire; a pinnacle; a pointed top of a rock or mountain, an 'aiguille' or 'needle'; the first 'head' of a deer. *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 99 Pavilion of xvj and a prik. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 339 Twoo Aulter Candilstickes parcell gilte with prickes. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 66 Than the deuil tuke him..and set him aboue the prik of the temple. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 522/1 Þe pair be a prik of Irne..Ryssing vpricht out of þe centrie or middis of þe birlot and passing throw þe middis of þe said ovir corss bar. *c* 1600 in A. Maxwell *Hist. Old Dundee* (1884) 150 [To erect] ane sufficient prick of fine ashler wark weill hewn, rising with aucht square panes like the old foundation of the wark, in hicht eleven foots. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 400 High and stiep rockes, which have prickes or poynts on them, above two hundred fadome high 1650 [? SANDERSON] *Aulicus Coquin.* 34 His head to be set upon a prick of Iron upon the highest part of the Talboth. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prick*, the first Head of a Fallow Deer.

17. The penis. (Now *low.*)

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 42 b, The pissing Boye lift up his pricke. 1598 FLORIO s. v. *Pisciarnola.* 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict* s. v. *Pica de niño.* 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 267 The Frenchmen call this Fish the Ass's Prick, and Dr. Wotton termeth it grossly the Pintle-fish. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* III. v (1686) 114 It [*glandula pinealis*] is also called the Yard or Prick of the Brain.

†**b.** As a vulgar term of endearment. *Obs.*

1540 [see PRINCOCK]. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Colloq.* 547 One word alone hath troubled some, because the immodest maid soothing the young man, calls him her Prick. .He who cannot away with this, instead of 'my Prick', let him write 'my Sweetheart'.

18. A small roll (of tobacco). ? *Obs.*

1665 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 190 The place design'd for making of it [tobacco] up into rolls or pricks 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/6 Lots .Cont. 4000 Pricks of Tobacco. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* II. 88, I had the remains of what sailors term a prick of tobacco in my pocket.

VI. 19. The act of pricking, or the fact of being pricked; a puncture. (The chief extant sense.) Also *fig.*, esp. in phrase *prick of conscience*, stinging or tormenting reflection or compunction, remorse; in earlier use, that which pricks the conscience or causes compunction: see 12 c.

13.. *Hampole's Pr. Consc.* (Yates MS.), Here bigynneþ þe boke whiche is iclepid þe Prick of Conscience. *c* 1425 *Castell Persev.* 1858 in *Macro Plays* 129 It puttyth a man to pouerte, & pullyth hym to peynys pycke. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 53 b, This was no dreame, but a punccion and pricke of hys synfull conscience. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II i. 36 Gentlewomen that liue honestly by the pricke of their Needles 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. i. 171 Captain Minchin ..was like to lose his hand by a prick with a Catfishes Fin. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 513 Every prick of conscience was succeeded by new resolutions to extirpate heresy. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 504 A stimulus, strictly limited in its local extent—say the prick of a needle.

†**b.** The act of 'pricking the card' or marking a ship's position on the chart: see PRICK *v.* 16.

c 1595 Capt. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 21 Wee shall.., if God prosper our proceedings, see land such a date by the prick of this my carde.

†**20.** Alliterative phrase, *prick and praise* (also *prise, price, prize*): the praise of excellence or success; success and its acknowledgement: perh. connected with PRICK *v.* 15, or ? with the use in archery: see sense 10. *Obs.*

a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) II. 324 Now forsoth I gyue the pryk and pryse, Thou art worth the weyght of gold. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Primas deferre alicui*, to giue to one the chiefe praise; to attribute most vnto one; to giue him the pricke and price 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 6/2 In these seruices, as in all other, Robert of Barrie, and Meilerius had the pricke and praise. *c* 1589 *Whip for Ape* in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 419 For knaue and foole thou maist beare pricke and price. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xvi. 324 For in running..he had not his peere, but went away with pricke and prise before all other in those daies. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 49 The women gave him prick and praise for beauty. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, The Prick and Praise of our Town*, that beats the Bell..in all Exercises, as Wrestling, Running,..&c.

VII. 21. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prick-point, -spot, -thorn*; *prick-protected* adj.; †**prick-arrow** = PRICK-SHAFT; †**prick-candlestick** = PRICKET 2; †**prick-cast**, ? = *prickshot*; †**prick-grass**, a prickly weed, petty-whin; †**prickhead**: see quot.; **prick-hedge**, a thorn hedge; **prick-line**, a dotted line; **prick-lugged** *a.*, prick-eared; †**prick measure, prick-met** *Sc.*, a measure for grain, having an iron rod of stated length rising erect from the centre of the bottom: see sense 16; †**prick-pear** = PRICKLE-PEAR, PRICKLY PEAR; †**prick-penny**, some kind of trick at dice; **prick punch**: see quots.; **prickshot**, a shot at the 'prick' or target; hence, the distance at which this was usually practised: cf. BOWSHOT; **prick-spur**, a spur having a single point; also used as a heraldic charge; †**prick-tackle**, ? tackle for catching fish with a 'prick': see sense 15; **prick-tobacco**, tobacco made up into a small roll: see sense 18; †**prick-wand**: see quot. 1765; **prick-wheel**, a toothed wheel mounted on a handle, used by saddlers for marking places for stitches at regular intervals; also = PATTERN-*wheel*. See also PRICK-EARED *a.*, PRICK-SONG, etc.

1547 in Meyrick *Anc. Armour* (1824) III. 10 Quyver for *pricke arrows for crosse-bowes. 1610 Boys *Expos. Domin. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 170 Her prick-arrowes, as the shafts of Jonathan forwarne David of the great kings displeasure. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 50 Item ij *pricke candlestickes—broken and sold to george nyxe. 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz* (1908) 300 Pricke Candlestickes vi. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, I'n coup d'estoc*, a *pricke cast. 1611 COTGR., *Coup d'estoc*, a thrust, foine, stockado, stab; also, a prick cast. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* IV. iv. 498 If the ground haue beene much subiect to small whynnes or *prick-grasse, which is a most venimous weed in anie ground 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 76/1 **Prickhead*, is the first head of a Fallow Deer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 510 This was at first practised with foot sets for a *prick-hedge, namely by pitching down into the earth Elder, Quince-cuttings and brambles. 1611 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 302 He to sett a prick hedge betwixt the chappell and the dwelling howse. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Prick-hedge.*, a dry hedge of thorns, set to protect a newly planted fence. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 262 The *prick lines poynt to the back part of the body. 1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 261 The black Lines shew a stretching course, and the Prick Lines an Heading course. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Prick-lugged*, having erect ears. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 425/1 Thay ar chairgit to ressave þe *prick measure, conforme to þe act of Parliament. 1647 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 182 For the lend of the *prick mett of Elgin. 1822 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 87 One other fruit we found compassed about with prickles; our people called them *pricke-pears. 1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. i (1664) 46 Did not I ( ) teach you, your Top, your Palm, and your Slur? And generally, instructed you from *Prick-penny, to Long Lawrence? 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 22/1 Place one point on the prick spot on the staff, and prick the board for the plank with the other point. Remove the staff, bend a batten to the *prick points on the plank. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* July 272 The birds resort to its *prick-protected shade. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 2. 28 A *Prick-punch, is a piece of temper'd Steel with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in Cold iron. 1683 *Ibid., Printing* xi. P 1 Make a small mark with a fine Prick-Punch. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* E iij b, The tentes were deuided in to iiii. seuerall orders and rewes hynge east & west and a *prikshot a sunder. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/1 **Prick Spur*, with a Nail or sharp point 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* I. 12 The spike of the pryck-spur. 1839 KNIGHT *Pict. Shaks., John* 10 The spur worn [temp. K. John] was the goad or pryck spur, without a rowel. 1858 CUSSANS *Her.* (1882) 122 Spur may either be .with a revolving rowel, or with a single point. The latter is the most ancient, and is known as the Pryck-spur. 1464 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 250 To Robart Clerke for a *pryke-takylle for my mastyr, and for botehyre, iij *d* 956 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* III 123 Andlang fura on *pric þorn 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/1 *Prick tobacco, thick roll all made vp together without any wreathing *a* 1650 *Guye of Gisborne* 126 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* II. 233 Robin hoode shott it better then hee, for he cloue the good *pricke wande. 1765 *Percy Reliques* I. Gloss., *Prickwand*, a wand set up for a mark. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prick-wheel* (Saddlery), a tool used to prick off the work for the harness-stitcher.

Prick (prik), *v.* Forms: see A. below. [Late OE. *prician*, pa. t. **pricode*, ME. *prikie(n, pricke*, pa. t. *prikede*: cognate with OE. *prica*, PRICK *sb.* Cf. Icel. *prika* (1394) to stab slightly, Norw. *prika* (*preeka*); also MLG., LG., EFris., Du. *prikken*, MDu. *prikken, pricken*, WFris. *prykje*, Wang. *prikje*, NFris. *pricken*; also Da. *prikke*, Sw. *pricka*, Norw. *prikka* (from LG.), all pointing to WGer. doublet forms **prikôjan* and **prikkôjan*. Cf. also PRITCH *v.*, representing an OE. **pricc(e)an* (found in *apriccan*) :—WGer. **prikjan*.

Like the *sb*, the verb appears to belong peculiarly to the Low German domain, being evidenced first in OE., and next in MLG.; it was prob. in OLG., OFris., and ODu. From LG. it seems to have passed into Scandinavian. Perh. from an onomatopœic root *prik*, expressing the action and sound of piercing abruptly stopped. In the later *prikk., pricke*, the *kk, ck* was perh. merely graphic, to show the short vowel. The form *pricke* appears to be a northern development of *prician*; but the 14–15th c. *prike, pryke* point to an OE. *prician*; cf. WFris *prykje*=*prikje*. But cf. also *pike, pyke* as parallel form of *pik, pikk*, PICK *v.* and *sb.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1 **prician**; 2–4 **prikie(n**, (4 **prykie, -kye**); 2–5 **prike**, 4–5 **pryke**; (5 *pr. pple.* **pricande**).

c 1000 Prician [see B. 1] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 174 *Pungo*, ic pricige —Priciað [see B. 4] *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lvi. (1889) 188 Pricigende eagе utgelat tearas & se þe pricaþ heortan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 Þornene helm..him swiþe prikede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9415 Þat hor fon toward hom ne come prikie vaste. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 899 Þe douke come prikiand on his stede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 296 So priketh [*v. rr.* prykyth, prickeþ] it in my side. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 211 He was i-priked & i-dryve in idel. *Ibid.* VII. 35 Þanne he gan to pryke his hors. *Ibid.* VIII. 251 He hadde leve..to prike a coursere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* v. 24 Thenne conscience on hus capel comsed to prykie [*v.r.* prike]. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 42 Whan kynde corage begynneth to pryke [*rime* like] *Ibid.* 1383 He priked forth. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6631 Theseus..come thedur pricande sone. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 154 Whanne on pryketh an-oþer. *c* 1440 Prike [see B. 19]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 To Pryke.

β. 4–5 **prik, pryk**; 4 **prikke**, 5 **prykkyn**; 4–7 **pricke** (5 6 **pryck(e-n)**); 6– **prick.**

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2049 Hym lyst prik for poynt. *c* 1385 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) 7 He pricket out on hys contre. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. 299 He gett fele knychtis..pryk efter þame. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Lett. Cupid* 106 Now prikke on fast. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iv. (Fox *Conf.*) xxii, The fox he prikkit fast vnto the eird. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 539 To prik in your presence, to purchese hir pray. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 (MS. H.) Prykkyn, or poynten, *puncto*. 1530 PALSGR. 432/2 This fellowe can bothe flatter and pricke. 1552 HULOET, Prycken, *agito*,. *stimulo*, Prycke wrytynges wyth a penne,. *dispungo* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 164 His prouender prickth him 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse, To Gentlew.* (Arb.) 58 Wanton wil begins to prick 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 28 As they are commonly prickt now. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancient*, 103 He did pricke on the other.

γ. 4–6 **prek(e**; 5–6 **preik**, 6 **preak**; 8–9 (*dial*) **preek.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 430 [He] come prekand in sic degre. 1375 (MS. 1487) BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 615 Prek we apon thame hardely. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 287 Slow hym so wiþ prekynge and wiþ hunger. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 999 Prekande one a stede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3483 A powere of þe Persens. On kyng Porrus to preke *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 410 Out of Paris proudly he preikit 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 362 Thair preikand on the plane. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 86 To provok greadv and imprudent men to preak at thame. 1825 JAMIESON, Preek. 1894 [see B. 20].

B. Signification.

I. To pierce, or indent with a sharp point.

1. *trans.* To pierce slightly, make a minute hole in (a surface or body) with a fine or sharp point; to puncture; hence, to wound (or hurt) with or as with a pointed instrument or weapon. Said also of the instrument. Also *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 312 He..het ðæs papan lima gelome prician, oðþæt he swulte ðurh swylcum punegum. *c* 1200 [see A. α]. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* i 7 Thei that pungeden [*gloss* or prickeden] him 1426 LYDG *Dc Guil Pilgr.* 14165 Lyk a bladdere. Pryke yt with a poynt, a-noon, And ffat wel, al the wynd ys gon *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tale* 446 Þai myght not be wakynd with no maner of cryyng, nor þai myght fele nothyng sore and þai had bene nevur so prykkid. 1530 PALSGR. 666/1, I pricke with a sharpe nedell, or pynne, or thorne 1621 QUARLES *Esther* Div. Poems (1717) 45 A bubble full of care, Which (prickt by death) straight enters into Air. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 320 Take an Apple, &c. and pricke it with a Pinne full of Holes, not deepe. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Aug, I could perceive her to take pins out of her pocket to prick me 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii 86/1 *Prick the Loafe*, is to make little holes on the top of the Loafe with a Bodkin 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 679 By the wetness of the rods they [the borers] know when any feeder of water is pricked. 1888 LADY D. HARDY *Dang. Exper.* II. v. 60 A tall thin church spire pricked the skies.

b. To make (a hole or mark) by pricking.

[*a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxx. 140 Þonne man ænne prican apricce on anum bradum brede.] 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exer.*, No. 12. 214 Prick there an Hole for a mark. *Mod.* Prick a hole in it with a pin.

c. *Farriery.* To pierce the foot of (a horse) to the quick in shoeing, causing lameness.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 35, I will goe hyre a horse, for mine was so prickt yesterdaie, that he can not goe 1592 GREENE *Blacke Bookes Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 13 His horse, halted right downe: I wondred at it, and thought he was prickt. 1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Span. Curate* III. ii, You shall have the tenth horse I prick, to pray for. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Prick*, By the negligence or unskilfulness of the farrier they are prick'd in driving the nails. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 304 No one who considers the thinness of the crust..will blame him [the smith] for sometimes pricking the horse.

d. To detect (a witch) by pricking her skin until a spot was discovered which did not bleed. *Hist.*

[Cf. 1627 R. BERNARD *Guide Grand Jurimen* xviii. 219 This [witches' mark] is insensible, and being pricked will not bleede.] 1661 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 602 He Magistrat and Minister caused Johne Kinkaid, the comon pricker, to prik hir, and found tuo marks upon hir, which he called the Devill his markis [Cf. quot. 1895 in 4 b.]

e. To affect with a sensation as of pricking.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii (Bodl. MS.), Yif it [evil meat or drink] pricheþ and prickeþ þe stommake, it is ypliched and ipricked and compelleþ it to passe oute. *Mod. colloq.* I don't like soda-water; it pricks my mouth

f. To convert by puncturing *into* something.

1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 69, I swear (and else may insects prick Each leaf into a gall).

2. *fig.* To cause sharp mental pain to; to sting with sorrow or remorse; to grieve, pain, torment, vex. Also *absol.*

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xvi. (1889) 79 He nys gepricad [*stimulatus*] on unrotnysse gyltes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 5 If þai pryk vs in forthynkynge of oure synne *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2028 Þe pite of þe Persens him prickis in his saule. 1530 PALSGR. 666/1 As any displeasure pricketh one at the herte. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* XIII. 445 Let those who find themselves pricked by what is now said take care that their religion be more pure. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 15 His conscience pricks him so much that he cannot rest.

†**3.** To sting or bite, as a serpent, an insect, or the like. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 Neddre .. attred hwat heo prikeð. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* IV. iii, The scorpion ..prycketh sore with his tayll. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 260 There are always swarms of them [insect] buzzing about People, and continually pricking of them

4. *intr.* To perform the action of pricking or piercing; to cause a pricking sensation; also, to have the quality of pricking, to be prickly or sharp.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 88 Ðornas priciað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 Þe þornes swiðe prikeden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 391 Thanne is..no thyng may me dis-

plese Saue o thyng priketh in my conscience. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 77 It pricketh betymes that will be a good thorne. 1625 Bacon *Ess.*, *Revenge* (Arb.) 502 It is but like the Thorn, or Bryar, which prick, and scratch, because they can doe no other. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lyn.* 191 At times the spires and turrets half-way down Prick'd thro' the mist. *Mod.* Give me something to prick with. The leaves are acute, but they do not prick.

b. In various pregnant uses and phrases.

To prick for, to try, choose, or decide for something by pricking (cf. sense 15); also *fig.* *To prick for a soft plank* (*Naut.*): see quot 1867. †*To prick for witches*, to prick suspected persons with a pin, to find out, by their sensibility or insensibility to the pain, whether they were witches; cf. 1 d. *To prick (in) the belt, garter, loop*, to play at Fast-and-loose; cf. Garter *sb.* 7, Loop *sb.*[1] 1. †*To prick in (on, upon) a clout*, to do needlework, to sew. See also phraseological derivatives below.

1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. iv, The one pricking in cloutes haue nothing els to thinke on. 1594 — *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, My daughter shall prick on a clout till her fingers ake. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 274 Women.. liue an idle and sedentarie life, pricking for the most part vppon a clout. 1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) II. 229 Players at Slight of Hand; others who invite the ignorant to prick in the Belt. 1828 *Times* 23 Aug., [A grave-digger] so well acquainted with the ground, crowded as it was, that he could prick for room in little or no time. 1836 Disraeli *Runnymede Lett.* (1885) 176 To arrange a whitebait dinner at Blackwall, or prick for an excursion to Richmond or Beulah Spa. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pricking for a soft plank*, selecting a place on the deck for sleeping upon. 1895 J. Chamberlain *Sp. Ho Comm.* 14 May, There were witch finders in the Middle Ages who pricked for witches.

5. *intr.* To thrust *at* something as if to pierce it, to make a thrust or stab *at*. Also *fig.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 473 Sum brak a pott, sum pyrlit [*v.r.* prikkit] at his E. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 257 Who can doubt any longer, but that you pricke at relygion? 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, Thus Marat ..is, as the Debate goes on, prickt at again by some dextrous Girondin. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Chron. Carl.*, *Salem Ch.* xv. 255 All his own duties pricked at his heart with bitter reminders in that moment.

†b. *Archery.* To shoot at a 'prick' or target; hence *fig.* to aim *at*. *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 106 This prayse belongeth to stronge shootinge and drawinge of mightye bowes, not to prickinge, and nere shootinge. c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 94 His authors.. roved far from the mark they should prick at. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 331 With Broad-arrow, or But, or Prick, or Rouing Shaft, At Markes full fortie score, they vs'd to Prick, and Roue.

6. *intr.* or *absol.* Of a hare: To make a track in running.

c 1410, etc. [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 937 By that I knewe that they had the hare, and by and by I might see him sore and resore, prick and reprick. 1632 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xiv (ed. 2) 176 For when she [a hare].. Beateth the plaine high-waie where you may yet perceiue her footing, it is said she.. Pricketh. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, *Pricketh*, the Footing of a Hare on the hard Highway, when it can be perceived.

b. *trans.* To look for or find the 'pricks' of (a hare); to trace or track (a hare) by its footprints. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1386, etc. [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 2]. a 1673 J. Caryl in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvii. 11 Hunters, who go poring upon the ground to prick the hare, or to find the print of the hare's claw. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* iv. i, You have been pricking up and down here upon a cold scent. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 105 ᴩ 7 We were often delayed by trying if we could prick a hare. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prick*, to trace a hare by its footsteps. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., To examine the mud in a gate-way or road to see if a hare has passed, is to 'prick the hare'.

7. *intr.* To have a sensation of being pricked; to tingle.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* l, When the blood creeps, and the nerves prick And tingle. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 55 Her palsied limb 'gan prick and promise life At touch o' the bedclothes merely.

8. *intr.* Of wine, beer, etc.: To become or begin to be sour, to be touched or tainted with acetous fermentation; to be just 'turned': = F. *se piquer*. Cf. Pricked *ppl. a.* 2.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 66 If they [wines] pricke a little they haue a decoction of honie. 1651 Howell *Venice* 30 By reason of the over delicatnes therof it cannot brook the Sea any long time, but it will prick. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 07 Draw half your Wine into another Butt; then take your Lags of all sorts that do not prick, and so much Syrup as will not prick.

II. To urge with a sharp point or spur.

9. *trans.* To urge forward (a beast) with a goad (*obs.*); to spur (a horse) (*arch.*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 61/249 An Asse is I-priked and i-scourget. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 229 Þo prikede is stede sire Gii. a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 (MS. S.) Prikkyn, or punchyn, as men don beestis, *pungo*. 1530 Palsgr. 666/1, I pricke an oxe, or any other beest with a gade. 1600 Holland *Livy* IX. xxvii. 334 The Romane horsemen pricked and gallopped their horses to flanke them. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 76 Short Goads to prick on their Dromedaries. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Prick*, or *Pinch*, in the manege, is to give a horse a gentle touch of the spur, without clapping them hard to him. 1893 Baring-Gould *Cheap-Jack Z.* I. vii. 102 He pricked his horse on, but she held to the bridle and arrested it.

10. *fig.* To drive or urge as with a spur; to impel, instigate, incite, stimulate, provoke. *arch.*

a 1225–1340 [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 4]. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1192 (*Dido*) So prikyth hire this newe iolye wo. c 1386 — *Prol.* 11 So priketh hem nature in hir corages. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 59 b, Now prycked or stered by the consyderacion of his feruent loue. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 251 Well, nature pricketh me some remorse on thee to have. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. i. 2 The Queene ever at his elbow to pricke and proke him forward. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. (1688) 622 His perverse Obstinacy.. did so prick her forward to use Severity. 1868 Lowell *Willows* Poet. Wks (1879) 375 Pricked on by knightly spur of female eyes. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 76 Let a fury, a frenzy prick him to return to the wood again.

†b. Phr. *Provender pricks* (a horse, etc.): abundance of food stimulates and makes high-spirited. (Cf. Ger. *der hafer sticht ihn* in similar use.)

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 27 When prouander prickt them a little tyne. 1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* B ij b, The paisant knaues be to welthy, prouender pricketh them. 1658 T. Wall *God's Revenge agst. Enemies Ch.* 58 Profit pricks forward zeal, as provender does the Ass. a 1688 Bunyan *Exp. Gen.* Wks 1861 II. 494/1 When provender pricks us, we are apt to be as the horse or mule, that is without understanding.

11. *intr.* To spur or urge a horse on; to ride fast; hence, to ride, advance on horseback. *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 415/423 Wel i-Armed þe maister cam prikie and ride fast. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 382 Þei putt þem in peril & prikeden aboute. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 164 Soþnesse prikede on his palfrey and passede hem alle. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 249 Als wel on hors bak, prikynge, as on fote rennynge. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xiv. v. 647 Anone the yoman came pryckynge after as fast as euer he myghte. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 1 A gentle Knight was pricking on the plaine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 536 Before each Van Pric forth the Aerie Knights, and couch thir spears. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xix, For here be some have pricked as far On Scottish ground as to Dunbar. 1884 J. Payne *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 283 Presently, I espied a horseman pricking after me.

†b. *intr.* Also said of a horse; and in allit. phr. *to prick and prance*, of either rider or horse. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 41 Wherof this man was wonder glad, And goth to prike and prance aboute. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 878 So thewed that.. Anoon they [foals] may be stered forto prike. c 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 344 The Goos may gagle, the hors may prike & praunce. c 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 208 Now I lyste nother to pryke nor praunce; My pryde ys put to poverté. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. E j b, I trust they shall see me pricke it, and praunce it, like a Caualiero.

†12. *To prick fast upon*, to approach closely (a time or age); *to prick near*, to approach closely in attainment or quality. Cf. Prick *sb.* 2 b, 9.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 15 b, Euer sence the faith hath ben knowen and preached.., which pricketh nowe fast vpon a thousand yeares. a 1566 R. Edwardes *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 02 It pricketh fast upon noon. 1580 Golding in Baret *Alv.* To Rdr. xii, It would pricke neere the learned tungs in strength. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 88/1 You may growe to.. that hoary winter, on which you see me your father fast pricking.

III. To mark by or with pricks or dots.

13. *trans.* To write or set down (music) by means of 'pricks' or notes (*arch.*); also, to write music in (a book) (*obs.*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1325 *Song Deo Gratias* 6 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 124, I seiз a clerk a boke forthe brynge, Þat prikked was in Mony a plas, Fast he souht what he schulde synge. 1463, a 1509, c 1520, etc. [see Pricked *ppl. a.* 3, Pricking *vbl. sb.* 6]. 1549 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 39 For paper to pryk songes in for the churche.. ij d. 1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* V ij b, The Italian hath a prouerbe.. The French neither pronounce as they write, nor sing as they pricke, nor thinke as they speake. 1623 *Cheque Bk Chapel Royal* (Camden) 58 For pricking of a sett of bookes iij li. iij s... for pricking in the bookes iij li. xij s. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 24 Mar., To my chamber, to prick out my song 'It is Decreed'. 1765 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 330 They [tunes] are pricked true, exactly as I desire all our congregations may sing them. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, A book having some airs pricked down in it.

b. To write out bell-changes in figures, thus: 123, 132, 312, 321, 231, 213, etc.

1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys.* I. I. viii. 178 Who can prick the peal of bell,—the bobs and treble bobs?

†14. To write down; to note or jot down; to record in writing. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 418 Als put is in poisé and prikkit be Ouyd.

15. To mark or indicate by a 'prick'; *esp.* to mark (a name, or an item) in a list by making a 'prick' through or against it; hence, to mark off or tick off in this way; *spec.* (of the sovereign) to select (persons) for the office of sheriff from a list by this means; whence of other appointments; also, to appoint, choose, pick *out*. Also *prick down, off*, etc.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* K ij, First I set theim downe and pricke theim, as here doeth appeare 18766224. 1577 Harrison *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 99 The prince.. foorthwith pricketh some such one of them.. who herevpon is shiriffe of that shire for one whole yeare. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Why did the ladies pricke out mee? I am sure there were other gallants. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 538 Known he is sure, that is pricked down for one of the Judges of the twelve Tribes of Israel. 1788 J. Beverley *Cerem. Univ. Cambr.* 14 Election of the Caput. .The Proctors nominate only, unless they prick as Representatives of their Masters. *Ibid.* 15 Each Person is to prick only one of the three nominated for each Faculty. 1853 Jerdan *Autobiog.* III. vi. 68 My friend was pricked as High Sheriff of the county. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii, What do you think of that fellow.. offering.. the junior servitor.. a bribe of ten pounds to prick him in at chapel when he isn't there? 1907 W. Tuckwell *Remin. Oxford* viii. 107 J. G. Wood.. was a Bible clerk of Merton, .. who pricked Chapel attendance and said grace.

16. To mark or trace something on (a surface) by pricks or dots; esp. *to prick the chart* (†*card, plot*): see quots.; also, to mark or trace (a position, direction, design, etc.) on a surface by pricks or dots (in quot. 1665–76, with pegs). Also *prick off out*.

1598 Florio *Dict.* To Rdr. b j, I was but one.. to sit at sterne, to pricke my carde, to watch vpon the vpper decke. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xv. 73 To learne to.. know the tides, your Roomes, pricke your Card, say your Compasse. 1665–76 Rea *Flora* (ed. 2) 5 Prick down a line eight or ten foot long. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xv. 196 To find the Latitude, Rhomb, and Longitude, and.. to prick the same down in a Blank Chart. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., To prick the Chart or Plot at Sea, signifies to make a Point in their Chart whereabout the Ship is now. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Pricking her off*, marking a ship's position upon a chart by the help of a scale and compasses. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 95/2 The lights of the eyes.. must all be pricked out with a fine needle. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret Cutting* 144 With a very fine steel point prick out lightly the whole pattern.

†17. To insert the points or stops in (a writing, etc.); to punctuate, point. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1637 Heylin *Answ. to Burton* 161 This is the place at large, so pricked and commade.. in the said old booke.

IV. To put into some position or condition by piercing or transfixing.

†18. To stick, fix, or impale (anything) *on* the point of an instrument. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ix. (Irel. MS.), Opon the chefe of hur cholle, A padok prykette [*v.rr.* pikes, pykit] on a polle. c 1559 R. Hall *Life Fisher* xii. (1655) 211 The head.. was pricked upon a pole and set on high upon London Bridge. 16.. *Childe Maurice* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* IV. (1886) 266/1 Child Maurice head he did cleeue And he pricked itt on his swords poynt. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 27 The cookes, who.. slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a prog of iron, and hang it in a fornace. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. ᴩ 23 They.. prick the Oynion fast upon the end of a small long Stick.

†19. To secure or fasten with a pin or skewer, or the like; to pin, skewer. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 303 Gadir.. now all oure gere; Slike poure wede as we were, And prike þam in a pak. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 87 Take a pik, and prik him [stuffed pig] togidur, And lete him roste. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 70 An old hat, and the humor of forty fancies prickt in't for a feather. 1647 J. Lawrence *Putney Projects* 46 To Sit.. like so many Plovers pricked down for stales. 1780 Forbes *Dominie* III. 14 The clout about me shou'd be pricked At the kirk-door. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* IV. (1827) 133 The warden's trunk-hose to his fecket Wi' gowden corken-priens was pricket.

20. To attire (a person) with clothes and ornaments fastened by pins, bodkins, etc.; to attire elaborately, dress *up*. Now *dial.*

c 1340 [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 7]. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 244, I am nat worthily wrapped nor went, But poorly pricked in poverty. c 1540 Heywood *Four P. P.* ibid. 351 But prick them [women] and pin them as nice as ye will, And yet will they look for pinning still. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* II. i, Pricked up in clothes, Why should we fear our rising? 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. (1818) 27 On earth she only wished To be painted, pricked, kissed. 1790 D. Morison *Poems* 81 Ne'er price a weardless, wanton elf, That nought but pricks an' prins herself. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Preek*, to adorn. 'She's a' preeked up wi' ribbons an' laces.'

†21. To remove, or bring into some position, by pricking. *Obs.*

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 706 *Oculis punctu erutis*, eies pricked out. *Ibid.* 709 To pricke out crowes eies, *configere cornicum oculos*. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 66 A small.. Gnat, Not halfe so bigge as a round little Worme, Prickt from the Lazie finger of a man. 1645 Harwood *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* 3 Please you to observe the comfortable lessons I shall prick out of it. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xvii. ᴩ 3 If the Matrice be too thin on the right or left side, or both; They prick up that side,.. and so raise a Bur upon that side.

22. To plant (seedlings, etc.) in small holes made by piercing the ground at suitable intervals. Const. †*forth, in, out, off*. Also, *to prick in* (manure): see quot. 1847.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 13 A young Slip or Cions.. if it be pricked into the Ground. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.*, *Mar.* (1729) 194 Prick them forth at distances. *Ibid.*, *Aug.* 215 Prick out your Seedlings. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 179 Make a Hole.. at every Foot distance, and throw a Nut or Acorn into it; after which, you fill up the Hole again.. ; which is called pricking Fruit into the Ground. 1847 Mrs. Loudon *Amateur Gardener* 85/2 Rotten hotbed dung is.. merely 'pricked in', as gardeners term it, that is, incorporated only with the top stratum of the soil. 1851 Glenny *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 22 The seedlings, when grown enough, may be pricked out into small pots. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 408 Cabbage plants are pricked in in March. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 48/3 The most critical time with seedling ferns is when they require pricking off for the first time.

23. *To prick up* (in plastering on laths): to scratch or score the surface of the first coat so as to afford a hold for the next; hence, to lay on the first coat which is afterwards so scored.

1778 [see Pricking *vbl. sb.* 9]. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 373 Pricking-up is similar to laying, but is used as a preliminary to a more perfect kind of work. *Ibid.* 392 *Pricking-up*, in plastering, the first coating of three-coat work upon laths. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 122/1 The wall is first pricked up with a coat of lime and hair.

24. To propel (a punt) by pushing with a pole on the ground under the water; to punt.

1891 *Daily News* 26 May 4/8 A man or woman who cannot run or prick a punt, scull, or handle a Canadian canoe, is regarded as an outsider by his or her friends.

V. To insert or stick as a point.

25. To thrust or stick (a pointed object) *into* something; to set, fix, or insert by the point; to stick *in on*. Also *fig*. ? *Obs*.

c1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 36 Ley .iij. leches on a dysshe, & on euery leche pryche .iij. Almaundys c1450 *Mankind* 30 in *Macro Plays* ? Pryke not yowur felycytes in thyngis transytorye! c1460 *Play Sacram.* 468 *Stage direct.*, Here shalle ye iiij Jewys pryk yer daggeris in iiij qua[r]ters bus sayng. 1594 Sir G. Carey in I. H. Jeayes *Catal. Charters Berkeley Castle* (1892) 335 The findinge of his picteur framed in wax, with one of his owne heares prict directely in the hart thereof. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Passage*, So tender that a pinne pricked into it cannot fetch it vp any height. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 245 Observe also, that you prick small Sticks, in manner of a Hedge, cross-wise, athwart all the other by passages.

26. To stick (something) *full of*, or set (it) *with* pointed objects or points; hence, to stud, mark, or dot *with* something. ? *Obs*.

1530 Palsgr. 666/1, I pricke full of bowes, as we do a place or a horse whan we go a mayeng. *Je rame*. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 141 If it be pricked with cloves it is the better. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur Leigh* I. 275 Brown hair pricked with gray. 1861 L. I. Noble *Icebergs* 139 Belle Isle, a rocky, blue mass, with a wavy outline, rising from the purple main pricked with icebergs.

VI. To stick up as or in a point.

27. To raise or erect, as the ear of an animal when on the alert or listening; hence, of a person, *to prick up one's ears*, to become attentive or alert to listen.

1587 Turberv. *Trag T.* (1837) 200 And prickt his plumes to please his Ladies eyes. a1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 207 To put a pedlar's shop upon their backs, and colour their faces, and prick their ruffs, and frizzle their hair. a1626 Bacon *Ess., Fame* (Arb.) 579 She pricks up so many Ears. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 1, At this the town of Mansoul began to prick up its ears. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 132 The fiery Courser, when he hears the Shouts of War, Pricks up his Ears. 1826 J. W. Croker *Diary* 20 Oct., I pricked up the ears of curiosity at this exordium. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* li, The roused hounds prick their ears.

28. *intr. Prick up*, to rise or stand erect with the point directed upward; to point or stick up.

[1610, 1614: see Pricking *ppl. a.* 4.]

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Kowy* v. 55 The full ear [of corn] hangs the head, when the empty pricks up. 1763 J. Clubbe *Misc. Tracts, Physiognomy* (1770) I. 22 Their heads were both under water, but that the tips of their ears just pricked up above it. 1887 Besant *The World went* xv, His ears..prick up at the sound of a fiddle. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 321/2 The spires of churches are to be seen pricking up through the greenery.

VII. 29. Phrasecological derivatives. *Prick-(in-)the-garter, -the-loop*, sb. phr., one who plays the game of fast-and-loose: see 4 b; also, the game itself; *prick-the-clout* adj. phr., tailoring. Also Pricklouse.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 548 *Prick in the Garter,. a knave well known By silly rustics,—when their money's gone; For near his side, to make the cheat go down, Stands his accomplice, like a simple clown, Who pricks, and ev'ry time is sure to win; But if another pricks—he's taken in. a1861 R. Rae in W. Hunter *Beggar & Ho. Fleming* iii. (1807) 37 To prick-the-garter gaed the law. 1886 Willock *Rosetty Lands* xxi. (1887) 154 The money-sellin' dodge, or the three-card trick, or prick-the-garter, or the pea an'-thummils. 1891 R. Ford *Thistledown* xvi. 313 Prick-the-loops, wha are nae familiar wi' the hangman's loop that they've turned the idea into business, and set up wi' them garter. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, Ye 'prick-the-clout loon.

Prick (prik), *a. rare*. Also 5-6 prik. [Only in reference to ears; app. by resolution of the compound Prick-eared.] Pricked up, erect and pointed.

a1449 W. Bower in *Fordun's Scotichronicon* (1759) II. xiv. xxxi. 376 Wyth prik 3oukand eeris, as the awsk gleg. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. v. 20 Als mony has scho prik wpstandand eris. 1889 Gordon Stables *Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 11. 59 The hard haired Scotch terrier. Ears very small, prick or half prick, but never drop.

† Pricka·do. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Prick *v.* + -ado.] A piercing or stab (of the sword).

1592 Kyd *Sol. & Perc.* II. ii. 21 With that they drew, and there Ferdinando had the prickado.

† Prickal. *Obs.* [app. for *prick-aul*; cf. Pritch-aule.] See quot.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 273/2 (Upholsterer's tools) A Prickal..is a kind of Awl with a great Box or other hard Wooden head.

† Pri·ckant, *a. Obs. rare*. [Humorous f. Prick *v.* + -ant^1, after heraldic terms in *-ant*.]

1. Pricking or riding; errant.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pest.* II. ii, What knight is that,..ask him if he keep The passage bound by love of Lady fair, Or else but prickant.

2. Pricking up or out.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pest.* III ii, Without his door doth hang A copper bason, on a prickant spear. 1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* II. v, They are three asses rampant, with their ears prickant.

Prick-bill. [f. Prick *v.* + Bill *sb.*3] At Christ Church, Oxford, One of the junior students to whom was given the task of pricking off on a printed list the names of undergraduates attending chapel.

1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 174 Another visit from the prick bill. 1853 'L. Carroll' *Diary* 15 Oct. in *Life & Lett.* (1898) 53 Found I had got the prickbills two hundred lines apiece for not pricking in in the morning. 1879 Simmons *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 371 *note*

Prick-ear, prick ear. [app. a back-formation from Prick-eared, q.v.]

1. *pl.* The erect pointed ears of some beasts, *spec.* of dogs; ears that are pricked up or stand erect; hence *fig.* those of a person on the alert to hear: cf. Prick *v.* 27.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* 1004 Having two hornes, pricke eares, and armes. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 184 *Prick-ears* (presage or note) a medley. 1839 C. Knight *Pict. Shaks., Hen. V.* 340/2 A portrait of the Esquimaux dog, which strikingly exhibits the prick ear. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxi, The faithful Bran, whose lop-ears and heavy jaws, unique in that land of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

b. The ears of a person when conspicuous by naturally standing out, or by having the hair cut short, as those of a 'Roundhead': cf. sense 2 and Prick-eared 2.

1641 Brathwait *Merc. Brit* IV, How these..round heads with their prick eares doe listen. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* (1653) 158 Wee of this Nation..affect a small Eare, standing close to the Head. .Our Eares are naturally extant and looke forward..all which commodities our mickle-wise Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prick-eares. 1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* II. 16 *Hot.* Sirrah, if you be a Presbyterian, I'le kick you down Stairs.., woe be to your prickears, Sirrah.

2. A person having prick-ears; one whose ears are conspicuous; (as a nickname for a Puritan (see Prick-eared 2, and cf. Roundhead).

1642 *Grand Plutoes Remonstr.* Title-p., How far he differs from Round head, Rattle-head or Prick-eare.

b. (*prick ears.*) One of a breed of pigs characterized by erect ears. *dial.*

1830 *Cumbld. Farm Rep.* 57 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, What are provincially called the 'prick ears', a well made, short-legged animal of its kind.

Prick-eared (prikī·əd), *a.* [app. f. Prick *sb.* (branch V) + Eared: see Note below.]

1. Having erect ears: *spec.* of dogs.

c1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 328 And at hys feete lay a prykeryd curre. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* §77 The ix. propertyes of a foxe The fyrste is: to be prycke eared, the seconde to be lytell eared. 1599 Shaks. *Hen V*, II i. 44 Pish for thee, Island dogge: thou prickeard cur of Island. 1607 Topsell. *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 285 By this..you may make any lave-ear'd Horse, to be as prick ear'd and comely, as any other Horse whatsoever. 1637 G. Daniel *Genius Isle* 23 Here the ffawnes And prick-ear'd Satires shall your Groves frequent. a1873 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* (1874) I. 45 Any prick-eared tree-inhabiting monkey. 1877 Gordon Stables *Pract. Kennel Guide* (ed. 3) vii § 3 81 Dogs both prick eared and drooping are often found in the same litter.

† **b.** Applied opprobriously (with pun) to prick-song. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem* (Percy Soc.) 50 For me thynkyth it servyth for no thyng, All suche pevysh prykyeryd song! Pes, man, pryksong may not be dispysyd.

c. *fig.* Having the ears pricked or erected in attention; hence, attentive, alert.

1550 Bale *Apol* 141 b, These prycke eared prynces myghte truste those vowers, as hawkes made to theyr handes. 1608 Middleton *Mad World* III ii. 181 Jealousy is prick-eared, and will hear the wagging of a hair. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 184 The prick-eared Acuteness of that trim and smug saying. 1897 S. S. Spragge *T. Wakley* I. 500 A prick-eared public official.

2. Of a man: Having the hair cut short and close, so that the ears are prominent; a nickname applied in the 17th century to the Puritans or 'Roundheads'; whence opprobriously, priggish.

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III (1692) I. 482 The said Captain Hide said,..that they were a company of prick eared and crept eared Rascals, and that he would believe a Papist before a Puritan. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prickear'd Fellow*, a Crop, whose Ears are longer than his Hair. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 21 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 74 These Prickear'd, starch, sanctify'd Fellows. 1752 Foote *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 21, I adore the simplicity of the antients! How unlike the present, priggish, prick ear'd puppets! 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xvi, Fred Vincy had called Lydgate a prig, and now Mr. Chicheley was inclined to call him prick-eared.

[*Note.* Of *prick-eared*, *prick* adj., *prick ear(s*, *pricked* or *prickt ear(s*, *to prick the ears*, the first is much the earliest, and is app. to be compared with such formations as *black-headed*, *bow-legged*, *club-footed*, *club-shaped*, and the like, in which the first element is a sb., the sense being 'eared (i. e. having ears) like pricks', in some early sense of Prick sb., e. g. 1, 13, or 14. Of the other expressions, *prick ear(s* is prob. a back formation from *prick-eared*, on the analogy of *club foot*, *club footed*, and the like, and *pricked ears*, *to prick the ears* derived from it.]

Pricked (prikt, pri·kĕd), *ppl. a.*

I. [f. Prick *v.* + -ed^1.] **1.** Pierced with pricks or with a prick; punctured; wounded by pricking; *spec.* of a horse: see Prick *v.* 1 c.

1467 in *Charter of Selby Abbey* (Brit. Mus. Addit. Ch. 45, 861), 1 panem album vocatum Prikkedlof [in ch. of 1324 brochee, 1433 brochet]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/2 The wounde of the pricked synnue. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx IV. 503 The money bags shrink like pricked bladders. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* iii. 71 Malarial blood..does not flow freely from the pricked finger.

b. *spec.* In plastering, *pricked up*: see Prick *v.* 23.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 619 Over the pricked-up coat of lime and hair. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 679/2 When the pricked up coat is..dry.., preparations may be made for the floating.

2. Of liquor: Turned or tending to turn sour. (Cf. Prick *v.* 8.) Also *fig.* [- F. *piqué* (*vin piqué*, 'vin qui tend à se transformer en vinaigre', Littré).]

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 696 And turn as eager as prick'd Wine. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prickt*, decayed Wine, tending to Sower. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 108 Which will occasion the Whole [ale] to become sometimes only pricked, or just tainted. 1834 Hood *Tylney Hall* (1840) 3 Technically speaking her temper was a little pricked. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* III. ii, Making the Vicar.. praise a bottle of Burgundy that he knew was pricked. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pricked*, or *Prilled*, turned sour; said of any liquid turning acid.

3. Formed of, traced or written in pricks or dots; dotted; written; *spec.* in *Pottery*, ornamented with designs traced in dots. *Pricked song*: see Prick-song. ? *Obs.*

1463-1606 [see Prick-song 1 a]. c1520 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 33 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 84 We do nought togyder, But prycked balades synge. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 405/2 The clergie of the realme haue burned vp their false prycked bookes. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xi 180 Draw the prickt Line NS. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi 192 In the plan..the road. is marked out by a prickt line.

4. Produced or obtained by pricking.

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV 644/1 A pricked drop of blood from a wild animal injected into a healthy tame animal would cause it to fall sick of *nagana*.

5. Erect; pointed upright; set *up*, cocked *up*.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb 72 So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 304 A Kind of Dog..with prickt Ears. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* I. 39 A smallish, reddish-brown, sharp-nosed animal, with pricked-up ears. 1898 *Bk. of Dogs* 62 [The Pomeranian] has sharp features and pricked ears.

II. [f. Prick *sb.* + -ed^2.] † **6.** Having a prick or point; pointed, tapering; prickly, sharp; bearing prickets; furnished with a sting. *Obs*

c1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Whyte and prikked as thornes. 1552 Huloet, Prycked or stynged, *aculeatus*. 1584 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 368, in prickt candle-stickes.

† **7.** Furnished with a prick or pricks; dotted.

1665 Pepys *Diary* 23 Apr., Every hair to end in a pricked crochet and quaver. 1667 C. Simpson *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 24 Here you have a Prickt-Crochet (or Crochet with a Prick after it). 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 704 Prickt Letters never signify Moments, unless when they are multiplied by the Moment *o* either expresst or understood to make them infinitely little.

Pricker (prikəɹ). Also 4-5 **prikere**, **-yere**, **prikere**, 5-6 **prekor**, *Sc.* **-ar**. [f. Prick *v.* (ME. *prikie*) + -er^1.] One who or that which pricks.

1. One who pricks or goads; † *spec.* one who professed to discover if a woman were a witch by sticking pins into her: see Prick *v.* 1 d. Also *fig.* One who incites, provokes, or stimulates.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xlvi. 20 The prickere fro the north [Vulg. *stimulator ab aquilone*] shal come to hir. 1552 Huloet, Prycker or stynger, *stigator*. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Stimulator*..a pricker or stirrer forwarde. 1661 [see Prick *v.* 1 d]. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss* (1852) 3 0 For a few holders of the plough, there are many prickers of the oxen. 1865 Geo. Eliot *Ess., Infl. Rationalism* (1884) 211 It was the regular profession of men called 'prickers' to thrust long pins into the body of a suspected witch in order to detect the insensible spot which was the infallible sign of her guilt.

b. A northern name for the Basking-shark (Basking *ppl. a.* 2), from its habit of lying at the surface with its back-fin projecting. Also (*dial.*) applied to some species of dog-fish.

1701 Brand *Descr. Orkney* i. 4 When before Peterhead we saw the fins of a great Fish, about a yard above the Water, which they call a Pricker. 1890 P. H. Emerson *Wild Life on Tidal Water* xiii. 99 All we got out of a mass of weed and mud [were] two prickers, and an old mussel.

2. One who spurs or rides a horse; a rider, a horseman; hence, a mounted warrior or soldier; *esp.* a light horseman employed as a skirmisher or scout; also, a mounted moss-trooper, a 'rider'. *arch.* and *Hist.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 8 A proud prikere [C. xi. 134 prikyere] of Fraunce, *princeps huius mundi*. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 308 Ac now is religioun a ryder A priker on a palfray. ? a1400 *Morte Arth.* 355 Send prickers to be price toune, and plaunte there my segge. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 238 The pryckers be gone to spye, what oure ennemyes go aboute. a1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 210 The Erle of Warwik and the Lord Gray perceaving the host to be molested with the Scottishe preakaris. a1600 *King & Barker* 30 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 5 A picker abowt..yn maney a contre. a1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1655) 491 Johnston..after the Border fashion, sent forth some prickers to ride, and make provocation. 1785 Grose in *Archæologia* (1787) VIII. 113 This sort of spur [having only one very long and very thick point] was worn by a body of light horsemen in the reign of Henry VIII. thence called prickers. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xvii, Northumbrian prickers wild and rude. 1894 Tweedie *Arabian Horse* III. i. 16; What the cleverest collie is to the Cheviot shepherd gives but a faint idea of what his mare is to the desert pricker.

3. *spec.* A mounted attendant at a hunt, a huntsman. Now chiefly in Yeoman *pricker*.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 103 If the hart be accompanyed with any other deare, then the pricker on horsebacke must ryde full in the face of him, to trie if he can part them or not. 1586 T. Randolph in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 123 To lend him . a cowple of her Majesties Yeomen prickers and a cowple of the Groomes of the Leese. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Pricker*, a Huntsman on horsebacke. 1760 R. Heber *Horse Matches* ix. 23, 50 l. was run for, free only for the Huntsmen, Yeomen Prickers, and Keepers of Windsor Forest. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. I. ii, Who is it that the King..now guides? His own huntsmen and prickers. 1891 *Daily News* 12 June 3/1 At Ascot ..the Royal procession..was headed by Lord Coventry, the Master of the Buckhounds, and the whips and yeomen prickers in their picturesque uniform of green and scarlet.

4. An instrument or tool for pricking or piercing.

14 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682/37 *Hoc punctorium*, a prykker. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I 80 With the point of a fine pin or pricker, prick through all the corners of the plan to be copied. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret Cutting* 145 One of the best instruments to use as a pricker is a bit of a knitting needle put into a stout handle, and ground to a fine point.

b. In many specific applications; as

(*a*) An awl; a brad-awl (cf. Prickal); in *Sail-making*, a tool for making holes in sails. (*b*) A goad; a spur. (*c*) A priming-iron. (*d*) In *Blasting*, A metal rod which is placed in the drill-hole during the packing of the charge, leaving when it is withdrawn a touch-hole for firing. (*e*) A fork or prong used in handling sugar; also, a two-pronged fork used in handling blubber. (*f*) A surgical instrument. (*g*) A toothed tool or wheel used for marking equidistant holes for stitching leather, etc. (*h*) A climbing-iron. (*i*) A slender iron rod used in sounding bogs, probing for sunken timber, or the like. (*j*) In some organs, A small upright rod beneath the front end of each of the manual keys, which, when the key is pressed down, transmits the motion to other parts of the mechanism so as to open the valve and admit air to the pipe.

1611 Florio, *Agúcchia*,. amongst gunners a pricker or [priming] iron. 1649 G Daniel *Trinarch.*, *Hen. II*, cclxxxviii, The Sharpest prickers for his vse, To drive the Restive Lords 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 6. 111 *Pricker* is vulgarly called an Awl. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III xxii. (Roxb.) 280/1 Sugar Boylers Instruments. . . A Lofe Pricker or a small Pricker. It much resembles the Shoomakers or Sadlers Aule.., being a long slender Iron sharp pointed, set in a wooden round head or haft hooped at the bottom. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s. v., It is best .to put a little Clay on the top of the hole, upon the Raming fast about the Pricker. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss (E.D.S.), *Pricker*, a brad-awl. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 *Pricker*, a small instrument, like a marline-spike..; to make the holes with. 1824 Mander *Derbyshire Miner's Gloss.* 54 The Pricker is then withdrawn, and a straw filled with gun-powder, is placed in the hole in its stead, which communicates with the powder in the Chamber. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 42 The pricker..is used in packing the blubber in casks. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii, Dick poking the touch-hole of the pistol with a pricker. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 64 These prickers are small pieces of wood a few inches long and one third of an inch thick. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Pricker*, a toothed instrument used by workmen for stabbing or marking leather, paper, &c. 1869 G Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 150 If an iridectomy has to be performed, instead of tearing through the lens capsule with the ordinary pricker, a pair of fine iris forceps is introduced through the corneal wound. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Pricker*, 5. (*Saddlery*)...*b* A tool used to mark stitch-holes so as to render them uniform in distance. *Ibid*, *Pricker*, 4. a long slender iron rod used for probing or sounding the depth of a bog or quicksand. 18 . *Ann. Philad. & Pennsylv* II. 20 (Cent.) He had iron prickers to the hands and feet to aid in climbing lofty trees.

†**5.** A pricket candlestick: see Pricket 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 89 Item v candilstyckes ij pryckers and ij standardes and one with ij sockes and a pryckett in the myddes.

Pricket (pri·ket). Forms: 4 6 **prik**(k)-, **pryk-**, **prek-**, **prick-**; **-et**, **-ett**, **-ette**, 5- **pricket**; also chiefly *Sc.*) 5 **pre-**, **prycate**, 6 **prekat**(te, **pricatte**, (7 ? **proket**). [app. ad. med. (Anglo-)L. *prikettus* (13th c.), f. Eng. *prike*, Prick *sb.* + Rom. suffix *-ettus*, *-etto*, -et.]

1. A buck in its second year, having straight unbranched horns. *Prickel's sister*, a female fallow deer in its second year. Cf. Brocket.

[1285 *Close Roll* 14 *Edw. I*, m. 8 (P.R.O.), Capiendo vnam damam et vnum Prikettum de Ceruo. . De quibus quidem dama et Priketto idem Robertus et Johannes indictati sunt.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 413/1 Pryket, beest, *capriolus*. 1486 *Bk. St Albans* E iv, The secunde yere a preket. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal* Dec 27, I. ioyed oft to chace the trembling Pricket. 1657 *Verney Mem.* (1894) III. 409 Non but dows and faunes and prickets and prickets sisters . tuenty shillins a peece for all thees. 1772 R Graves *Spir. Quix.* (1820) II 209 1859 *Todd's Cycl.* V. 518/1 At the second year the..'pricket' puts forth a simple 'dag'.

†**b.** *transf.* A boy. *Obs.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 You with your pricket [orig. *tuque puerque tuus*] purchast loa the victorye famouse. 1582 Eliphinston tr. *Martial* IV. I. xxvii. 180 Their industry industrious to deride, The pricket points the bed; but not the side.

c. The straight unbranched horn of a buck or young stag; a dag. *rare.*

1855 Swainson *Quadrupeds* 296 The bucks..never bear other than prickets, or single dags on the head.

2. A spike on which to stick a candle; hence, *pricket candlestick*, a candlestick having one or more of these.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 451 (Thornton MS.) Preketes [*Douce MS.* torches, *Inel. MS.* troches] and broketes, and standertis by-twene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Pryket, of candylstykke, or other lyke, *stiga*. 1534 *Inv. Wardr Kath. Arragon* 41 in *Camden Misc.* (1855), Syxe candilstyckes .. wherof ij. with prickettes and iiij. withe sockettis. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 24 Item ij small prykett candelstickes. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xii. 195 The thicker end [of the taper] was hollowed out for the convenience of sticking on the pricket. 1884 A. J. Butler *Coptic Ch. Egypt* I. 82 The picture is mounted in a frame: before it is fixed a little beam set with a row of prickets for candles. 1886 Morse *Jap. Homes* IV. 220 In England the pricket candlestick went out of use a few centuries ago; in Japan it is still retained.

†**3.** A candle or taper (orig. such as was stuck on a pricket candlestick). *Obs.*

a 1331 *MS. Cott. Galba E. iv.* lf. 45 Item parui torticii minores de tribus filis qui vocantur prikettes coram priore in cena...viij. priketti ponderant vnam libram cere. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxiv. (Tollem. MS.) Candeles and oþer priketis beþ set on candelstikkis, and chaundelers. 1432 [see Percher²]. 1527 in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 129, iij or iiij poundes of prikketts to burne also abowte my herse. 1557–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 103 All the barronis and gentilmen bure priccattis of wax. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1655) 197 Walking betwixt two ranks of Barons and Gentlemen .. holding every one a proket [? preket] of wax in their hands.

†**4.** A small prick or spike; a thorn, a prickle.

1682 Wheler *Greece* I. 7 Each leaf ended with a Pricket.

†**5.** A pinnacle or spire; a pointed finial. *Obs.*

c 1600 in A. Maxwell *Hist. Old Dundee* (1884) 150 Ane steeple and pricket of ashler wark upon the east neuk and cunyie. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 196 Outjetting of kernels, erecting of prickets, barbicans, and such like various structures. 1717 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 397 The Contract with the masons for the four vaults of the tolbooth and the pricket was £1000 Sc.

†**6.** A chrysalis. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 327 To prevent their numerous increase on Trees gather them off in Winter, taking away the Prickets which cleave to the Branches, and burn them.

7. An old name of the Stonecrops, *Sedum acre*, *S. album*, and *S. reflexum*; = Prick-madam

[? From the awl-shaped leaves, or the biting taste of *S. acre*.] 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Ioubarbe*, *Petite Ioubarbe*, the male Prickmadame, or Sengreene the lesser; also, Mousetaile, Pricket, Stonehore, little Stonecrop, Wall-pepper, Countrey-pepper, Iacke of the Butterie. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Pricket, or Prick-madam, *Sedum acre*, *album*, and *reflexum*.

Pricking (pri·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Prick *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Prick.

1. Piercing, puncturing, wounding: see the verb. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 28 Vpon the deed ȝe shulen not kitte ȝoure flesh, ne eny..pryckyngis ȝe shulen make to ȝow. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. B.* (1658) 475 By thorns and prickings of bushes. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* Wks. (Globe) 545/2 Country men are deceived by gamblers, at a game called Pricking in the Belt, or the old Nob. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 768 The exudation of sebum after pricking is of importance.

b. The sensation of, or as of, being pricked or wounded; smarting, tingling.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Þer scal heon..[dunge] wiðuten prikunge. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxv (W. de W.) 726 A dronklew mann feleth and is greuyd with sore pryckynge [*Bodl. MS.* picchinge] and aking in his heed. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 44 By the pricking of my Thumbes, Something wicked this way comes. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 687 Producing terrible pricking and itching.

c. *fig.* The infliction of mental pain; grief, distress, sorrow; remorse, compunction, regret.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 88 Hi ða sawla toterað mid pricungum mislicra gedohta. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2183 My payne with prickyng in hert. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 127 Without drede or feare, scruple or pryckynge of conscyence. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 328 To the pricking and astonishing of thy heart. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 205 Those elected to this function Ne'er feel the prickings of compunction.

2. The footprint or track of a hare (rarely of other beasts). Hence, the tracking of a hare by its pricks or footprints; also † *pricking forth*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 191 Of prikyng and of huntyng for the hare. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxxiv, Till she [a hare] be retreued, or þat..he fynde her poyntynge, or pryckynge. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 163 If he can finde the footing of the hare (which we call pricking). 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 696 By these traces or footsteps, he shall by little and little picke out which way she is gone, and this amongst hunts-men is called the pricking forth of the hare. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 156 The prints and prickings of sundry sorts of beasts might easily be discerned. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 262 These tracks were sometimes lost..; but by careful pricking, they were hit upon again.

3. The souring of wine or liquor.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 371 The length of the voyage makes them [wines] subject to pricking. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 432 To prevent wine from pricking.

4. The action of spurring or goading onward; instigation, incitement, provocation. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Seinte Powel hefde..flesches prikiunge. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Wiþ hare pricunges of fleschliche fulðen ? ze.. tr. *Charter of Æbelstan* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 452 ȝelad by þe pricingge of ðe Haly Goste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Þe poudres efterward and prekiinde of harde wyþminge. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 205 Ofte Prayer quynchyth the Pryckynges of vices. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab* 41, I did..find in my mind a secret pricking forward thereto. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/1 In former times there was a custom called pricking—a sailor got behind a boy and forced him up by digging into him with a sharp marling-spike.

†**5.** Spurring; galloping; riding. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1741 The heraudes lefte hir prikyng [*v. r.* prykynge, prikking] vp and doun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Prykynge, of hors, *cursitacio*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 114 In prikkyng contrar ther enemes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, When a benefice or prebende is fallen..what busie suite, what gadding and prickyng vp and downe.

6. Marking or writing by means of pricks, dots, etc.; † chiefly of music: see Prick *v.* 13 (*obs.*); appointing a sheriff: see Prick *v.* 15; † in quot. 1532–3, figured ornamentation, embroidery (*obs.*).

a 1509 *Proverbs* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 405 A songe myssoundithe yf the prickynge be not right. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No manne vnder the degree of a barons soune .. shall weare any maner embrodery, prickyng or printing with golde, siluer, or other sylke. 1621 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 10 For pricking of songes and for a new sett of bookes for the Chappell. 1699 Wanley in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 273 The reducing of any Tune in that book to our way of pricking on five lines. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng* IV. 464 It was now the usual time of the year for the Kings pricking of sheriffs. 1811 *Self Instructor* 116 By pricking over the book, is meant an examining every article of the Journal against the Ledger.

7. Fastening with a pin, etc.; dressing up, adornment; = Prinking.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 21 With in thi herte thynkynge, boostynge, and prikkynge and preysynge of thi selfe. 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 583/31 *Fixura*, prykkynge or festenynge. 1550 Latimer *Serm., Luke xvi.* 15 (1562) 116 b, Women haue muche pryckynge when they put on their cap. *Ibid*, They would not make so muche pryckynge vp of theym selues as they dooe now a dayes.

8. *Hort.* The planting *out* or *off* of seedlings.

1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xiv. (1813) 189 The pricking out the young plants..when they are three or four days old.

9. *Tricking up* (Plastering): see Prick *v.* 23. Also *attrib.*

1778 Ld. Mahon in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 887 Common coarse lime and hair (such as generally serves for the pricking-up-coat in plastering). 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 678/2 In three-coat plastering on laths..the first [coat] is called the pricking up *Ibid.* 679/2 The first, or pricking up, is roughly laid on the laths, the principal object being to make the keying complete.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **pricking-hat**, a riding hat; † **pricking-knife**, a carpenter's tool; **pricking-note**, a note of goods for shipment, on which the customs officer pricked each item as it was delivered on board, and on which the captain gave a receipt for the goods; † **pricking-pallet** (Pallet *sb.*3), a riding head-piece; **pricking pole**, a pole with an iron point for propelling a boat; **pricking-wheel** = *prick-wheel* (see Prick *sb.* 21).

1438 *Durham Chapter Munim., Misc. Charters* 5603, j *prekynghatt coopertum cum Welwete. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. liv, Either a prickinghate or a sallett upon their heads *c* 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliwell *Nugæ Poet* 15 Than bespake the *prykyng-knyfe, 'He duellys to nyze the ale-wyfe'. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Pricking-note*, a form of custom-house order.. delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 102 b/1 His vauntbrace may be cured ner A *prikinge palet of plate þe kever 1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* XV. 153 Carry my *pricking-pole up.

Pricking (pri·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Prick *v.* + -ing².] That pricks, in various senses of the verb.

1. Causing a prick or puncture; piercing, prickly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Nest is herd, of prikinde þornes wiðuten, & wiðinnen nesche & softe. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxviii. 24 She shal no more be a prickinge thorne, & an hurtinge briere vnto the house of Israel. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxvi. 282 In a huske somewhat bigger, and more pricking than a chesnut. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 639 With their pricking stings they [bees] grievously wound and torment.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Producing the sensation of being pricked; having a wounding or paining effect on the feelings or mind; causing a sharp sudden pain; piercing; smarting.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 Kepyng hymself ryght curyously from the pryckyng sawtes and watche of the world the flesshe and the deuyll. 1528 Payne *Salerne's Regim.* E j, Mylke..is good agaynst prickynge humours in the entrayles. 1629 T. Browne in *Darcie's Ann. Q. Eliz.* II. 371 Marshall Byrone, who with pricking words wounded the Maiesty of the King, was now beheaded. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 140 There is no pricking cold. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed 4) 473 Attended with pricking pains in the right side.

†**2.** That presses forward; keen, eager. *Obs.*

1575 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl *Dodsley* IV. 112 The pert and pricking prime of youth ought chastisement to have.

†**3.** Goading, stimulating. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 46 The Hortatorie and Dehortatorie are a little more vehement, stirring and pricking then the others.

4. Pointed or arrect, as an ear.

1610 B Jonson *Masque of Oberon* 73 Stick our pricking ears With the pearl that Tethys wears. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 2 A small thin ear short and pricking.

Prickle (pri·k'l), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **pricels**, **pricel**, *inflected* **-ele**, **-le**, 4–5 **prykel**, **-yl**, 5 **-elle**, 5–6 **prikle**, 6 *Sc.* **prickil**, 6–7 **prickel**, **-ell**, 6– **prickle**. [OE. *pricel*, later form of *pricels*, f. stem *pric-* of *prician* to Prick + instrumental suffix *-els* from earlier *-isl* – OHG. *-isli*:—WGer. **-islja*. Cf. MDu., MLG. *prickel*, *prēkel*, Du.

prikkel, LG. *prickel* a prickle, sting, spur, etc. In later times the suffix was app. sometimes associated with the dim. *-el*, *-le* from Fr., and a *prickle* viewed as a small prick. See also PRITCHEL.]

†**1.** A thing to prick with; a goad. *Obs.*

a 1000 in *Aldhelm Gloss.* (Napier) 4228 and 4656 *Stimulis*, pricelsum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.*, *Luke* Pref., Wið priclom eft-lrægend [L. *contra stimulos recalcitrantem*]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16218 Penda poyned hym als a prykel. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6578 Wel ney his flanke his strok he tecles, And strikes him with spere and pricles. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Prykyl.., *stimulus, aculeus*; dem quod pryk. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121/41 A Prickle, *timulus*. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 26 That holdeth the plough, and glorieth in the goade, driveth oxen with the prickle, and converseth in their workes.

†**2** A pricking or goading sensation. *Obs.*

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xviii. (1889) 87 Pænne mid oferfylle wamb byð apened pricelas [L. *aculei*] galnysse beoð awelte. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 307 Ac eo ræding pingð þæne scoliere mid scearpum pricele. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8485 Y fele a ful hard prykyl Þat my flesshe tempteþ me mykyl.

†**3.** A small mark or character in writing; a jot, iota; a minute fraction, part, or particle; = PRICK *sb.* 3, 5. *Obs.* (Only OE.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 18 *Iota unum* [*gloss*] foruord *vel* pricle an *vel* enne, *aut unus apex* enne pricle *vel* stæfes heafod *non præteribit* ne forgæs. — Luke xii. 59 Done lætmesto pricclu [*Rushw.* lætmestu pricla].

†**4.** The sting of an insect. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3376 (Royal MS.) Senek seithe how the kyng and the leder Of bees prikles hathe he right none,. Othir bees prikles han euerychone.

5. A rigid sharp-pointed process developed from the bark or any part of the epidermis of a plant, consisting of a compound hair.

Botanically, a *prickle* differs from a *thorn* or *spine* in that it may be peeled off with the epidermis and does not grow from the wood of the plant; but popularly a prickle is a smaller or finer kind of prick or thorn, and the prickles of the rose are commonly called *thorns*.

c 1440 [see 1]. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 388 Nettles . haue no prickells, yet they sting. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 63 No roses without prickles. *a* 1672 STERRY *Freed. Will* (1675) 157 It hath prickels to guard those Roses from rash and rude hands. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 188 The prickles at the edge of the leaves..readily distinguish this from the *G[alium] montanum*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 123 *Rosa canina* distinguished from *spinosissima* by its hooked prickles.

6. A hard-pointed spine or outgrowth of the epidermis of an animal, as in the hedgehog; formerly applied also to the quills of the porcupine.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 89 Almost on euerie prickle or brestle he getteth an Apple or Grape. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 84 Histrix is a little beast with speckled prickles on his back. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 74 The Urchin] of the Sea, drunk with the prickles, expelleth the stone. *Ibid.* 102 Porcupine. They have. on the back and sides diverse coloured prickles 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Dream* xiv, He lies like a hedgehog roll'd up the wrong way, Tormenting himself with his prickles.

b. One of the minute spines on a prickle-cell.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 881 The prickle cells in the neighbourhood of the lacunæ, which are found here and there over the papillæ, have lost their prickles.

7. *fig.* Something that pricks the mind or feelings. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 128 The wisedome of the Cardinall will strip off all the thorny prickles of passion. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 148 The man who laughed but once..Might laugh again to see a jury chaw The prickles of unpalatable law 1705 tr. *Cowley's Plants* Wks. 1711 III. 364 The Rose has prickles, so has Love, Though these a little sharper prove.

†**8.** = FILE-FISH b. *Obs.*

1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. iii. 113 The Prickle or longest File-Fish. on the sides hinderly grows a little short Prickle upon the centre of every Scale.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prickle-edge*; *prickle-armed*, *-edged*, *-nosed*, *-shaped* adjs.; †**prickle-apple**, = PRICKLED *apple*; **prickle-cell**, *Biol.* a descriptive term applied to the round cells found in the deeper layers of stratified epithelium, bearing fibrils or minute spines; †**prickle-fish**, the stickleback; **prickle-layer**, the lowest layer of epidermis, made up of prickle-cells (Billings *Dict. Med.* 1890); †**prickle-palm** = *prickly palm* (PRICKLY *a.* 3); **prickle-tree**, the Spindle-tree: see EUONYMUS; **prickle-yellow**, prickly yellow-wood: see PRICKLY 3.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. I. ii. 186 Part of a *Prickle-Apple. ..The Fruit is remarkable for the several Tussucks or Bunches of Thorns wherewith it is armed all round about. *c* 1680 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* I. 310 No thistle heere was seen, no *pricle-armed thorne. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Prickle-cells. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 542 The prickle layer is thinned or absent, and the prickle cells flattened horizontally. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed 2) I. 119 Not infrequently some of the cells [of keratoid carcinoma] have *prickle-edges, exactly as in certain layers of the epidermis. 1857 GOSSE *Creation* 136 Its great *prickle edged stiff leaves grow in long diagonal rows. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 144 *Atherina*..the *Prickle-fish. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. VII. ii. 162 The *Prickle-Nos'd Beetle..hath only a small short Prickle. 1684 tr. *Bucaniers Amer.* 33 Another sort of these Palm-trees is called *Prickle-Palm..by reason it is infinitely full of prickles. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 105 Leaves..edged with *prickle-shaped substances the same as those on the surface.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 190 The *prickle or spindle tree (called also Euonymus).

Hence **Pri·cklet**, *nonce-wd.*, a minute prickle; †**Pri·cklish** *a.*, somewhat prickly.

1878 OGLE tr. *Kerner's Flowers & Unbidden Guests* iv. 76 The under side..being studded .. with numerous sharp pricklets. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 328 The.. Leaves stand on a pricklish or rough Footstalk.

Prickle (pri·k'l), *sb.*[2] [Derivation obscure.] A wicker basket, esp. for fruit or flowers. ? *Obs.*

1609 N. F. *Fruiterers Secrets* 17 When your baskets or prickels be ful. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniversary* 21 Rain roses still,..and fill Your fragrant prickles for a second shower. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* ix. (1900) 278 Nymphs, carrying prickles, or open wicker baskets.

attrib. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 181 The prickle Baskets, and Hand-barrows should at this time be plyed with the greatest vigour and diligence.

b. Also used in specific senses: see quots.

1674 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 415/1 For each Prickle or Basket, holding not above one Bushel, one Half penny *per* Day. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Prickle*, a basket or measure of wicker work among fruiterers. Formerly made of briers. Hence, perhaps, the name. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 27/2 The prickle is a brown willow basket, in which walnuts are imported..from the Continent; they are about thirty inches deep, and in bulk rather larger than a gallon measure; they are used only by the vendors of walnuts. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Prickle*, a sieve of filberts, containing about ½ a cwt.

Prickle (pri·k'l), *v.* [Partly f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1]; = MDu., MLG. *prēkelen*, MDu. *prickelen*, Du *prikkelen*, LG. *prikkeln*, *prickeln*, whence G. *prickeln* to prickle, sting, prick. Partly dim. of PRICK *v.*]

1. *trans.* (or *absol.*) To prick, as with a goad or other sharp instrument; hence, to goad, instigate.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 299 So pryklyng hyr grene curage for to crowd In amorus voce and wowar soundis lowd. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/3 To Prickle, *stimulare*. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 16 The outward part of the Nettle, doth sting, prickle, or burn. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. x, You have such a beard, and would so prickle one. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prickle*, to prick. 1876 T. S. EGAN *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 222 If that point I shall once unpack, 'Twill prickle and hackle your faces.

b. *transf.* To affect with a prickling sensation

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiv. 36, I. Felt a horror over me creep, Prickle my skin and catch my breath

†**2.** *fig.* To affect with a feeling of pain or compunction. *Obs.* Cf. PRICK *v.* 2.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 15 My panefull purss so prikillis me. *Ibid.* 20 So priclis me. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 62 Thay war priklit in thair hartis and said to hime..quhat sal we dw?

3. *intr.* To tingle as if pricked.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 42 His finger burned and prickled 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 1361 Sir Gareth's head prickled beneath his helm.

4. *trans.* To sprinkle or cover with minute points, to dot. *rare.*

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 753 Evening shadowed; the violet deepened and prickled itself with stars.

5. *intr.* To rise or stand up like prickles. Cf. PRICK *v.* 28.

1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 305/2 The roofs of gray shingles or red tiles prickling up through the mass of greenery.

Hence **Pri·ckling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 29 The fragrant Eglantine did spred His prickling armes, entrayld with roses red. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 258 With very little pricklings, Itching. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 63 The Numness and Prickling we feel point out the Course of this Nerve. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 289 The wind was like prickling needles.

Pri·ckle-back. Also 8 **-bag**. [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + BACK *sb.*[1]] Name of the three-spined stickleback.

1746 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 424 Observations made on the Banstickle, or Pricklebag, alias Prickle-back. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 4 The Common Prickle Back, Sharpling, or Banstickle. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* I. A little rivulet, full of pricklebacks.

†**Pri·ckled** (pri·k'ld), *a. Obs.* [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Furnished or set with prickles; prickly. *Prickled apple*: app. the fruit of *Anona muricata*, the sour-sop. *Prickled pear* = next.

1598 FLORIO, *Souco*, an herbe .whereof be two kindes, the one prickled, the other not prickled. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 546 Within which the beast draweth up his body, as a Hedge hog doth within his prickled skin. 1610 JOURDAN *Discov. Bermudas* 15 The Country yeeldeth diuers fruits, as prickled peares 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 63 The little Redbrest to the prickled thorne Return'd. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 70 The Prickled apple .. is shap't like the heart of an Ox, .. faint green on the outside, with many prickles on it, the last very like a musty Limon. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Spinach*. Having its Corners very sharp-pointed and prickled.

†**Pri·ckle-pear.** *Obs.* [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + PEAR *sb.*; cf. *prick-pear*.] = PRICKLY PEAR.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 170 The Prickell-peare . growes like a shrub by the ground, with broad thick leaues, all ouer-armed with long and sharpe dangerous thornes. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 222 Here are several sorts of Fruits, as Guavo's, Pine-apples, Melons and Prickle-Pears. *Ibid.*, The Prickle-Pear Bush, or Shrub, ..3 or 4 foot high. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 80 A tribe of the cactus, or prickle-pear species.

Prickless (pri·kles), *a.* [f. PRICK *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no pricks; without a sting; thornless.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3376 (Harl. MS.) Senek seith how þe kyng and þe ledere Of bees is prikkeles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 118 Smooth and pricklesse plants. *Mod.* A prickless species of thistle.

Pri·ckliness. [f. PRICKLY + -NESS.] The quality of being prickly.

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 105 The sharp prickliness of its finnes 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Presage*, A Thistle assuming a new Form, and without any prickliness. 1878 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 15 Aug 6/2 Closer inspection disclosed the furious and impossible prickliness of their surface.

†**Pri·ckling,** *sb. Obs.* [f. PRICK *sb.* + -LING I.] A name of the stickleback.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 161 *Pisciculus Aculeatus*. the Banstickle, or Prickling. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 348 A small Fish, called *Stickle-back*, elsewhere *Prickling*.

Pricklouse (pri·k,laus). Now *dial.* Also 8 **prick-the(-a)-louse**. A derisive name for a tailor

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 5 Betuix a teljour and ane sowtar, A pricklouss and ane hobbell clowttar 1587 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 322 Pricklouse that thou arte 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis Quev* (1708) 151 The poor Prick-Louse were damn'dly startled at that, for fear they should not get in 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Pron. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 117 What an ignorant Presumption for an impudent Prick-lowse to set up for a Lawyer, or a Statesman. *a* 1796 BURNS *Answ. to Tailor* ii, Gae mind your seam, ye prick-the-louse, An' jag the-flae. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prick-a-louse*, a contemptuous name for a tailor.

Prickly (pri·kli), *a.* [f. PRICKLE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Having, armed with, or full of prickles; aculeate.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxxiv. 700 The leaues of Holly are full of sharpe poyntes or prickley corners. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex* (1662) II. 182 Mr. John Denley began to sing a Psalm at the Stake, and Dr. Story caused a prickley fagot to be hurled in his face, which so hurt him, that he bled therewith 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 315, I examine its fins, whether they be prickly or soft 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 527 The common, overgrown with furze, and rough With prickly gorse 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 120 Rose. Erect sarmentose or climbing shrubs, usually prickly

b. *fig.* Full of contentious or irritating points; difficult to deal with.

1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Eidem* xi. 217 Prickly Christianity 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 943/2 The discussion over this extremely complicated and prickly question is not yet closed. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 207 Anxious to try, in his own person, the effect of wedding what one may call the Prickly Young Person.

2. Having a sensation as of many pricking points; smarting, as if full of prickles; tingling.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul* 4 The patient complained of a prickly feeling of the limbs. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 81 The skin grows hot and prickly.

3. Special collocations: **prickly ash**, an aromatic N. American shrub, *Xanthoxylum americanum*; **prickly back**, (*a*) = PRICKLE-BACK; (*b*) see quot. 1890; **prickly box**: see BOX *sb.*[1] 3 c; **prickly broom**, the whin or furze, *Ulex europæus*; **prickly bullhead**, a freshwater fish of the genus *Cottus* (Webster 1864); **prickly cedar**: see CEDAR; also applied to an evergreen shrub of Tasmania and Victoria, *Cyathodes Oxycedrus*; **prickly fern**, rigid species of the genus *Polystichum*; **prickly grass**, any species of *Echinochloa*; **prickly lettuce**, Wild Lettuce, *Lactuca Scariola*; **prickly palm, pole**, a slender West Indian palm, *Bactris Plumierana*; **prickly rat**, any one of the species of *Ctenomys* and allied genera of S. American burrowing rodents, the hair of which is usually intermingled with sharp spines (Webster 1890); **prickly samphire**, the sea-parsnip, *Echinophora spinosa*; **prickly withe**, a cactaceous plant of Jamaica and Mexico, *Cereus triangularis*; **prickly yellowwood** (also *prickle-yellow*), a West Indian tree, *Xanthoxylum caribæum*. See also PRICKLY PEAR. *Prickly* COMFREY, GLASSWORT, POPPY, TANG, etc.: see the sbs.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 31 The whole bottom covered with the *prickly ash. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer* 30 The underwood consisted chiefly of the prickly ash. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* (ed. 4) 174 Tom Cods,.. *Prickly Backs.. Dog Fish. Bill Fish. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prickleback*, the edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when the new shell is only partially hardened; a shedder (Long Island). 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The *prickly fern (*Polystichum aculeatum*)..exceedingly abundant in England and Jersey. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 36 If the *Prickly-Palm before described, afford Wine. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 121 **Prickly Pole* The Stem is very small,..and thick beset with large and long prickles round it. *Ibid.* 155 *Prickly Withe. This plant has several small roots sticking to the bark of trees.

4. *Comb.*, as *prickly-cupped*, *-headed*, *-stemmed*.

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm. s. v. Leather*, the acorn cups of *Quercus Ægilops*, or prickly-cupped oak, growing in the Morea. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, The prickly-stemmed scarlet-flowered Euphorbia. 1872 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* June 419/1 The prickly-headed Poppy.

Prickly heat. A common name for *Lichen tropicus*, an inflammatory disorder of the sweat glands, prevalent in hot countries, characterized by eruption of small papules or vesicles, accompanied by a sense of pricking or burning.

1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 36, I found she had only the prickly heat, a sort of rash. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 10 Called the prickly heat, from the pungent feeling that attends it. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 559. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 580 'Prickly heat' in which

the papules are formed by the blocking of the mouths of the sweat-pores.

Prickly pear. The name given to various species of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, prickly plants with pear-shaped fleshy edible fruit; also the fruit itself. Formerly also *Prick-pear*, *Prickle-pear*, *Prickled pear*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 322 Prickly Pear, *Cactus.* **1764** GRAINGER *Sugar-Cane* I. 530 On this lay cuttings of the prickly pear; They soon a formidable fence will shoot. **1825** *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 318 The Jack-fruit, sweet sops, sour sops, mannees, prickly pears. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxvi, Gardens enclosed with hedges of prickly pear. **1877** C. GEIKIE *Christ* (1879) 19 He will recognize such fruits as the lime, the banana, the almond, and the prickly pear.

attrib. **1832** J. A. HERAUD *Voy. & Mem. Midshipm* ix. (1837) 174 An arid plain, with straggling hedges of prickley pear bushes. **1839** *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 272 Prickly-pear hedges, enclosing black-looking Palmyra-trees.

Pri·ck-madam. *Herb.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 **prick-my-dame.** [Altered from F. *trique-madame* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.): see Littré.] An old name of the Stone-crops, esp. *Sedum acre*; also *S. album* and *S. reflexum.*

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Aizoon*, .. called .. singrene or houseleeke. The lesse .. is called in english pricke madame. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxvii. 114 Prickmadame hath small narrow thicke and sharpe poynted leaues. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 73/2 Leaves long and slender, and thick, like Prick-my-dame. *Ibid.* 99/1 Prick Madam, or stone Crop. . It is termed also Trick Madam. **1883** *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 672/2 Sweet country flowers.. pansy, rose, lady-smock, prick-madam, &c.

Pri·ck-mark. [f. PRICK *sb.* 10 + MARK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *Archery.* The mark aimed at; the bull's-eye; hence *fig.*, an end, aim, object. *Obs. rare.*

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1566) 64 a/2 The pricke markes, *dicuntur destinata.* **1563** *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 168 Within the said space.. salbe maid dry buttis and prik merkis. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 29 Baith ye beginning and prikmark of our wil, and of al our doings.

2. A mark made by pricking, a prick on a surface.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 206 With the points of your Compasses describe a Circle.., by placing one Foot in the prick-mark, and turning about the other Foot. **1875** SIR T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 144 Pick out lightly the whole pattern. A single line of prickmarks will suffice for the stems.

Pri·ck-me-dai·nty, *sb.* and *a.* Now *Sc.* or *arch.* Also 6 **pryckmedenty, prickmydante**; 9 **prig-, prick-my-dainty, prick ma dainty, -denty.** [f. PRICK *v.* (sense 20) + ME + DAINTY *a.*]

A. *sb.* 'One who dresses in a finical manner, or is ridiculously exact in dress or carriage' (Jam.); one who is affectedly finical; a dandy.

a **1529** SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 582 There was a pryckemedenty, Sat lyke a seynty, And began to paynty, As thoughe she would faynty. **1548** B. OCHYNE *Serm.* A ij, If any prety pryckemydantes shal happen to spy a note in thys godly labour. *a* **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 36 Mary then prickmedaintie come toste me a fig. **1576** NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 63 As some nice Dames and Prickmedainties.. curiously combe and bring their haires into a curled fashion and crisped lockes. **1898** LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* vi. 75 She.. took it to be one of her young prick-me-dainties coming a-jinking after her.

B. *adj.* Excessively or affectedly precise in personal adornment; over-nice, finical.

1820 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 392 One can't think the blacksmith had been jealous Of any of these prig-my-dainty fellows. **1824** SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xii, It's an ill world since sic prick-my-dainty doings came in fashion. **1897** L. KEITH *Bonnie Lady* vii. 67 What a high-bendit, prickmadenty lady he had in his mind's eye.

Pricknickety, -nikity, *a. Sc.* arbitrary var. of PERNICKETY *a.*

1845-67 *Autobiog. Eliz. Grant* (1898) 311, I was by nature tidy, had all the Raper methodical pricknikity ways.

Pri·ck-post. [f. PRICK *sb.* + POST *sb.*[1]] (See quot. 1842-76.)

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 233 In the open.. countries they are inforced for want of stuffe to vse no studs at all, but onlie franke posts, raisins, beames, prickeposts, groundsels, and such principals. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 67 Prick post seven inches one way. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 163 *Prick Posts*, Posts that are framed into Bressummers, between Principal-Posts, for the strengthning of the Carcass. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 115 The Prick-posts.. are designed to shorten the bearing. **1842-76** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Prick Post*, the same as a Queen Post of a roof. Also the posts in a wooden building placed between the principal posts at the corners. Also the posts framed into the breast-summer, between the principal posts, for strengthening the carcass of a house.

Pri·ck-seam. [f. PRICK *sb.* or *v.* + SEAM.] A particular stitch used in glove-sewing. Also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *prick-seam sewer*, *sewing.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. i, With your Prick-seam, and through-stitch. **1635** *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 142 If that a Glover marrys me, part of his Trade I know, Whether it plain or prick seam be, that makes the braver show. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 599 Adapted for what are called 'drawn sewing, and prick-seam sewing'. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/2 Around Torrington, in Devon, for instance, are the best prick-seam sewers in the country.

Hence **Pri·ck-seamed** *a.*, sewn with prick-seam.

1624 in *Archæologia* XV. 161 Item for a pare prick seamed gloves 0. 1. 4. **1635** T. CRANLEY *Amanda* xlv. 31 White prick-seam'd Gloves of Kid, full many a paire.

†**Pri·ck-shaft.** *Obs.* An arrow or 'shaft' for shooting at the 'prick' (PRICK *sb.* 10).

1538 in *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) I. App. p. clxiv, My bowe and my qwyver with prike shaftes. **1541** *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 2 Noe person above the saide age of xxiiij yeres shall shoote at any marke of xj score yardes or under, withe anye prickshafte or fleight. **1551** TURNER *Herbal* I. F v b, Flechers make prykke shaftes of byrche because it is heuier than espe is. **1633** ROWLEY *Match at Midnight* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 39 Why, to shoot at butts, when you should use prick-shafts.

Prick-song (pri·kˌsɒŋ). *Mus. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Shortened from the early form *pricked song*, *prickt song*: cf. PRICK *v.* 13 and *sb.* 3 b.]

1. orig. *pricked song*: Music sung from notes written or 'pricked', as distinguished from that sung from memory or by ear; written vocal music.

a. **1463** in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17, I wille yt on the day of myn intirment be songge a messe of prikked song at Seynt Marie auter. **1556** *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 70 The said Sir Johne sall study continualie quhill he be cunnand in prikat sang. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Title p., The first teacheth to sing with all things necessary for the knowledge of pricktsong. **1606** HOLLAND *Sueton.* 187 Beeing much delighted with the Alexandrines praises in prict song.

β. **1519** *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Pes, man, pryksong may not be dispysyd. **1522** *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 16 Paid for a boke of priksong iijs. **1607** CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 16, I can sing prickesong, Ladie, at first sight. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon, Bells of Ch.* ix. 457 The staff is of five lines, and the notes are of the lozenge form, usually seen in prick-song of the period.

2. *esp.* A written descant or accompanying melody to a 'plain-song' or simple theme; hence, *gen.* descant or 'counterpoint' accompanying a simple melody (also *fig.*).

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 500 In modulatioun hard I play and sing Faburdoun, pricksang, discant, countering. **1503** *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) IV. 276 Nullus diaconus.. admittatur nisi sciat distincte cantare cantum planum, et eciam fractum, viz. prykesange. **1513** Priket sang; **1545** Priksong [see PLAIN-SONG 1]. **1593** R. BARNES *Parthenophil & P.* Elegy xiv. in Arb. *Garner* V. 425 I'll sing my Plain Song with the turtle dove; And Prick Song, with the nightingale rehearse! *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 91 The unsatisfied that sung so far out of tune, had another ditty to their prick-song. **1776** SIR J. HAWKINS *Gen. Hist. Mus.* II. II. x. 243 From the preference which the old writers give to written descant, which they termed Prick-song, in regard that the harmony was written or pricked down.

3. *attrib.*, as *prick song book*, *lesson*, *music*, etc.

1518 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. x. 232 Item to Doctor Fairfax, for a pricksonge boke xx li. **1529-30** *Acc. St. Mary at Hill* 351 Paid to Iohn Northfolke for prykkyd song bokes. *c* **1547** in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. A 15 Which mass [being] solemnely sung in prick song descant, and organ playing. **1598** E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 20 Yee that haue beauty and withall no pitty, Are like a prick-song-lesson without ditty. *a* **1668** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1670) I. 34 They sing.. without pricksong musick, organs, or other instruments, using only the ancient plain-song. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 572 The .. Archb. [Warham] left all .. the prick-song books belonging to his Chappel, to New coll.

†**b. Pricksongwort**, an old name for the herb 'honesty' (*Lunaria*), bearing flat round pods. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxvii. 378 We cal this herb in English Pennie flower, or money flower, siluer plate, Pricksongwoort, ..& among our women it is called Honestie.

†**Pri·ck-timber.** *Obs.* [See PRICK *sb.* 14.] **a.** The Spindle tree: = PRICKWOOD a. **b.** The Dogwood: = PRICKWOOD b; also *prick timber tree.*

a. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxix. 760 This plant.. some call.. in Englishe, Spindeltree, and Pricke Timber: bycause the timber of this tree serueth very well to the making both of Prickes and Spindelles. *a* **1697** AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wilts.* (1847) 56 The butchers doe make skewers of it, because it doth not taint the meate as other wood will doe: from whence it hath the name of prick-timber. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Prick-timber*, a name sometimes given to the *Euonymus*, or spindle-tree.

b **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* VI. li. 726 The wilde Cornell tree, is called in Englishe.. Dogge berie tree, and the Pricke timber tree, bycause Butchers vse to make prickes of it. **1611** COTGR., *Cornillier femelle*, Hounds-tree, Dog-berrie tree, Prick-tymber tree.

†**Pri·ck-tree.** *Obs.* [See PRICK *sb.* 14.] **a.** The Wild Cornel; = next, b. **b.** The Spindle-tree; = next, a. **c.** The Alder Buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. M j b, Sume because bucheres vse to make prykkes of it call it [cornel] pryke tree. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* III. ci. 1286 *Alnus nigra, siue frangula*.. is called in English Aller tree, and of diuers Butchers Pricke tree. **1671** SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Bot.*, Butchers Prick tree, *Euonymus.*

Pri·ckwood. [See PRICK *sb.* 14.] **a.** The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus.* ? *Obs.* **b.** The Wild Cornel or Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea. dial.*

a. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 115 They [Sheep] are hurt by aconite, nereon, prickwood, savin, and scortching fennel. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Prick Wood, *Euonymus.* **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 64 *Euonymus Europæus* (Common Spindle tree).. known to the old English herbalists chiefly by the name of Prickwood.

b. **1869** *Hardwicke's Sc. Gossip* 1 Feb. 30/1 The Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) means dagge-wood, dagge being the old English equivalent for a dagger, and the wood having been used for skewers.. In Buckinghamshire it is still called Prickwood and Skewerwood. **1886** BRITTEN & HOLL. cite it from *N. Bucks.*

Pricky (pri·ki), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. PRICK *sb.* + -Y.] Furnished with pricks or spines; prickly.

1548 Pricky Sperage [see PRICK *sb.* 12]. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxvii. 485 The whiche beareth rough and prickie buttons. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. iii. II. 9 A prickie stalke it [Madder] hath of the owne. *Ibid.* 10 Prickie moreover it [Soap-wort] is like a thorne. [**1684** *Banks' Alb. Queen* Epil., But Nolens-Volens, Pricky must appear.] **1903** *Eng. Dial. Dict.* cites it from Scotland to Kent.

b. Comb. **Pricky-back** or **pricky-back urchin, pricky urchin,** *dial.* the hedgehog.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorks.* (ed. 2) II. 337 Pricky Urchin; ..the hedge hog. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Prick-a-back urchin*, the prickly hedge hog. **1863** ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 219 Next I kenned 'twere a prickyback.

Priddy, var. PREDY (*Naut.*) *Obs.*, ready.

Pride (prəid), *sb.*[1] Forms: see A. below. [Late OE. *prýto, prýtu* str. fem., *prýte* weak fem.; also (*prýdo*), *prýde*; abstract sb. from *prút, prúd*, PROUD; cf. ON. *prýði* gallantry, bravery, ornamentation, f. *prúðr* gallant, brave, stately; both generally held to have been adopted *c* 1000 from OF. *prut, prud*, mod.F. *preux*. The period of umlaut formations had passed long before 1000; and these quasi-umlaut derivatives in OE. and ON. must app. be explained as analogical, after the numerous original umlaut derivatives existing in the langs., as in OE. *full, fyllo*, ON. *fullr, fylli*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. (*OE. and Southern ME.*) 1 **prýto, -u, -e,** 3-5 **prute** (= *ü*), **pruyte**; 1 **prýde,** 2 **priede, prudu,** 2-4 **prude** (= *ü*), 3-5 **pruyde, pruyd,** 4-5 **pruide.**

a **1000** *Aldhelm Gloss.* in Napier *O. E. Gloss.* 18 B. *Fastus*, pryte. **1014** WULFSTAN *Sermo ad Anglos* in *Hom.* (Napier) 165 ʒelice þam dwæsan, þe for heora prytan lewe nellað beorʒan. *a* **1023** *Ibid.* 178 Se ðe for his prydan gode nele hyran. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Ne we ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu ne forðe nane oðre rencas. *Ibid.* 61 Þe angles of heouene uolle for heore prude in to helle. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virt.* 89 Of modinesse and priede. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 47/16 And pruyte he louede lest. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1252 Such pruyd hym hath ynome [*v. rr. a* **1400** pruyd, prude]. *c* **1300** *Beket* 1928 Forto.. alegge his prute [*v. r.* pruyte]. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 23 Summe putten hem to pruide. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 For his pride [*MS. γ* pruyde]. *Ibid.* 213 Grete boost of pryde [*MS. γ* pruyte]. *Ibid.* VII. 263 Pride of herte [*MS. γ* prute]. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3723 Devoyde of pruyde she was.

β. (*Kentish*) 2-4 **prede.**

a **1175** *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þe ham ʒearcod was fer hare prede. *c* **1250** *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Þurch senne, þurch prede oþer þurch an-vie. **1340** *Ayenb.* 21 Þe þridde boʒ of prede is arrogance.

γ. (*midl.* and *north.*) 3- **pride** (3-6 **prid,** 4-5 **priyd,** 4-6 **pryde,** 4-7 **pryd,** 5 **pryte,** 6 **pried**).

c **1300** *Cursor M.* 23751 (Edin.) Þe warlaw, swernes, wreþe, and prid [*other MSS.* pride]. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 Priue pride in þes es nettille in herbere. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 179 For bobaunce & bost & bolnande priyde. *Ibid.* 1450 Wyth bost & wyth pryde. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1048 Thru priyd & awaris gredy. *Ibid.* xxx. (*Theodera*) 215 Na ogart na pryd is þe with-in. **1375** (MS. 1487) BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 408 The King Eduuard, with mekill prid. *c* **1425** Pryd [see B. 5]. **15..** *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 She is dearelye deighte, and of mickell pried. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 284 Thair pryd sa now was dantount.

B. Signification. The quality of being proud.

I. 1. A high or overweening opinion of one's own qualities, attainments, or estate, which gives rise to a feeling and attitude of superiority over and contempt for others; inordinate self-esteem.

Reckoned the first of the 'seven deadly sins': see DEADLY 5.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 220 Of ydelum ʒylpe bið acenned pryte and æbilignys. *a* **1050** *Instit. Polity* c. 10 *note* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 318 Ne ʒerisað heom pryta ne idele rænca. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 52 Lucifer.. leop into prude, & bicom of engel atelich deouel. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3363 Þir er þa hede syns þat er dedely; Pride, hatreden, and envy [etc.]. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 101 By stynkynge pryde holdyng ous self worþyer to God þan oþer trewe men. **1382** — *Mark* vii. 22 Fro withynne, of the herte of men comen forth yuele thouʒtis.. pride, folye. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 413/1 Pryde, *superbia, fastus, elacio, ambicio.* *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 96 Blessed be God! pryde alwayes ouerthroweth his maister. **1650** JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. iv. iii. ¶ 8 Spiritual pride is very dangerous,.. because it so frequently creeps upon the spirit of holy persons. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 809 Vain hopes, vain aimes, inordinate desires Blown up with high conceits ingendring pride. **1783** BLAIR *Lect.* I. x. 197 Pride makes us esteem ourselves; Vanity makes us desire the esteem of others. It is just to say, as Dean Swift has done, that a man is too proud to be vain. **1837** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlvi. (1870) II. 519 Pride, or the overweening sentiment of our own worth. **1872** DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 264 A peacock or a turkey-cock strutting about with puffed-up feathers, is sometimes said to be an emblem of pride.

b. in plural. *rare.*

c **1000** in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 428 Mid ofermettum afylled ne mid woruld-prydum, ne mid nyðum. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *2 Esdras* xv. 18 Because of their prides the citie shal be trubled. **1878** RUSKIN *Lett. to Faunthorpe* (1895) I. 13 My selfishnesses, prides, insolences, failures.

c. with specification of the cause or subject of pride. (Often passing into 3 or 4.)

[**1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 189 Pride.. may be called a habit of dwelling upon the thought of any supposed excellences or advantages men believe themselves possessed of; as well power, birth, wealth, strength of body, or beauty of person as endowments of the mind.] **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, His pride of birth was equal to either. **1827** POLLOK *Course T.* IX. 723 Pride of rank And office, thawed into paternal love. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 133 The pride of system, the pride of nature, the rank pride of the self-styled theologian, the exclusive

national Pharisaic pride in which he had been trained—forbade him to examine seriously whether he might not after all be in the wrong.

d. Personified, esp. as the first of the seven deadly sins.

c **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 621 Pryde was the furst þat next hym roode, God woote, On a roryng lyon. **1606** DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* II (Arb.) 22 Because Pride is the Queene of Sinnes, thou hast chosen her to be thy Concubine. **1870** LONGF. *Tales Wayside Inn* II. *Bell of Atri*, Pride goeth forth on horseback grand and gay, But cometh back on foot, and begs its way.

e. In various proverbs.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 18 Pride goth befor contricioun; an befor falling the spirit shal ben enhauncid. *c* **1425** *MS. Digby* 230 lf 223 b, Pees makith Plente Plente makith Pride Pride makith Plee Plee makith Pouert Pouert makith Pees. **1440** *Jacob's Well* 70 Pride goth beforn, & schame folwyth after. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 159 For it hath be sene is sene, and euer shall That first or last foule pryde wyll haue a fall. **1646** J WHITAKER *Uzziah* 26 That pride will have a fall, is from common experience grown proverbiall. **1784** JOHNSON *Let.* 2 Aug in *Boswell*, I am now reduced to think..of the weather. Pride must have a fall.

2. The exhibition of this quality in attitude, bearing, conduct, or treatment of others; arrogance; haughtiness.

c **1205** LAY. 19409 Bruttes hafden muchel mode & vnimete prute. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6224 He [pharaon] went wit mikel prid and bost *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6222 Þey preied hym [Constantine] he wolde make defens, & abate þe pruyde of Maxens. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 A Pryde, *arrogancia* **1588** SHAKS *Tit A* I i 33 Since first he chasticed with Armes Our Enemies pride. **1601** — *Twel. N.* III i. 163, I loue thee so, that maugre all thy pride, Nor wit, nor reason, can my passion hide. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 327 Pride in their port, defiance in their eye, I see the lords of human kind pass by. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 195 Doubling all his master's vice of pride.

3. A consciousness or feeling of what is befitting or due to oneself or one's position, which prevents a person from doing what he considers to be beneath him or unworthy of him; esp. as a good quality, legitimate, 'honest', or 'proper pride', self-respect; also as a mistaken or misapplied feeling, 'false pride'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3393 Vor þe brutons nolde uor prute after þe erl do, Vor he nas noȝt king & þeruore þe worse hom com to. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 251 He, which before writing unto the King, refused in his letters for pride to call him his Lord. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 527 But he his wonted pride Soon recollecting, with high words..dispel'd their fears. **1736** GRAY *Statius* I 25 These conscious shame withheld, and pride of noble line. **1769** *Junius Lett.* II. (1820) 13 He was trained.. to the truest and noblest sort of pride, that of never doing or suffering a mean action. **1802** WORDSW. *Resolution & Indep.* vii, I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous Boy, The sleepless Soul that perished in his pride. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 304 This ludicrous affair excited the mirth of the bolder spirits, . and roused the pride of the wavering **1855** J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 296 A man of considerable scientific attainments, who, I believe, has no false pride about him, and who will rejoice to find that his example may be influential to others **1880** DIXON *Windsor* III. viii. 74 His pride of virtue was as lofty as his pride of birth.

4. A feeling of elation, pleasure, or high satisfaction derived from some action or possession; esp. in *to take a pride* (*in*, † *to do* something, etc.).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 7 Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at mee. **1603** — *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 10 My Grauitie Wherein..I take pride. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxvi, To rescue one such friend he took more pride, Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 156 Her parental pride seems to overpower every other appetite. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 13 You will see the good housewife taking pride in her pretty table cloth, and her glittering shelves. **1867** LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 225 Achill Aga .. produced, with natural pride and pleasure, the watch and pistols given him by the Prince of Wales.

5. That of which any person or body of persons is proud; that which causes a feeling of pride in those to whom it belongs; hence, the flower, the best, of a class, country, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 21 Y shal defoule my seyntuarie, the pryde of ȝour empyre, and desyrable thing of ȝour eyen. *c* **1425** *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 32 Hor þe pryd of waterford felle; her all hys myght went to noght. **1599** SHAKS *Hen. V*, I. ii 112 O Noble English, that could entertaine With halfe their Forces, the full pride of France **1611** BIBLE *Job* xli. 15 His [leviathan's] scales are his pride. *a* **1721** PRIOR *Garland* i, The pride of every grove I chose,..To deck my charming Cloe's hair. **1742** GRAY *Propertius* II. i 77 Love and the Fair were of his life the Pride **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 55 A bold peasantry, their country's pride. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xv, See yon pale stripling! when a boy, A mother's pride, a father's joy!

b. In names of plants: **Pride of Barbadoes** (see BARBADOES *pride*); **pride of China, pride of India**, a tree, the AZEDARAC; **pride of Columbia**, an American species of Phlox, *P. speciosa*; **pride of London** = LONDON PRIDE; **pride of Ohio**, the American cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*.

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 321 Spotted sweet Williams or pride of London. **1683, 1688** [see LONDON PRIDE]. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 225 Barbadoes Pride. .It grows wild in many parts of Liguanea, and makes a beautiful show when in bloom. **1842** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Pride of China,..p. of India, *Melia azedarach*. **1849** LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* (1850) II. 60 Before the house stood a row of Pride-of-India trees **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 416 A broad avenue, planted with Pride-of-China trees.

II. 6. Magnificence, splendour; pomp, ostentation, display. *poet.* and *rhet.*

c **1205** LAY. 14292 He heo lette scruden mid vnimete prude **1297** R. GLOUC (Rolls) 9898 Þe sixte day of Iul he deide and mid gret onour & prute At founte ebraud he was ibured. *c* **1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 4078 For Theman dyed in that stede And beryed he was with mochel pride. *a* **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 572 They reseyved hym with grete pride, A Riche soper there was dight. *c* **1460** *How Gd. Wif thaught hir Doughter* 95 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 186 Ouere done pride makythe nakid syde. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 354 Ob farewell .. all Qualitie, Pride, Pompe, and Circumstance of glorious Warre. **1732** POPE *Ess. Man* II. 44 Trace Science then, with Modesty thy guide; First strip off all her equipage of Pride. **1876** MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 369 Folk looked on his rich adornment, on King Atli's pride they gazed.

†**b.** Love of display or ostentation *Obs.*

c **1460** *How Gd. Wif thaught hir Doughter* 97 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 186 Mekille schame ben wymmen worthi,..That bryngyn her lordis in mischef for here mekille pride. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 864 He. leaues it [gold] to be maistred by his yong· Who in their pride do presently abuse it. **1680** OTWAY *Orphan* I. ii 157 Wealth beyond what Woman's Pride could waste.

c. *Pride of life*, *pride of the world*, worldly pride or ostentation, vainglory. *arch*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1129 Al þat in world men tel can, Es outher yhernyng of þe fleshe of man, Or yhernyng of eghe, þat may luke, Or pride of lyfe, als says þe buke. **1382** WYCLIF 1 *John* ii 16 Coueytise of flesch, and coueytise of iȝen, and pride of lijf [Vulg *superbia vitæ*, Gr. ἡ ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βίου. So **1611**; *R.V.* vainglory of life] **1729** LAW *Serious C* iv. (1732) 49 It is not left to the rich to gratify their passions in the indulgencies and pride of life *Ibid.* vi 82 In conforming to those passions and pride of the world.

d *Her. In his pride*, applied to a peacock when represented with the tail expanded and the wings drooping See also PEACOCK *sb.* 1 c.

1530 in *Ancestor* XI. (1904) 181 Banester beryth to his crest a pecoke in his pryde. **1721** STRYPE *Eccl. Mem* II. II. xii. 339 His standard [was] of yellow and blue, with a peacock in pride gold, and pensils with a peacock. **1766** PORNY *Heraldry* Dict. s. v., Peacocks are said to be in their pride when they extend their tails into a circle, and drop their wings. **1864** BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2 (ed 3) 272.

7. Magnificent, splendid, or ostentatious adornment or ornamentation. *arch.*

a **1300** *Cursor M* 21050 He wroght O grauel bi þe se side Stanes precius o pride. **13..** *Guy Warw* (A) 6382 He ȝaf him armes and riche stede, And diȝt him þer alle wiþ prede. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 45 The Sadles were of such a Pride, ..So riche syh sche nevere non. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 7 Loftie trees, yclad with sommers pride. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvi, Why is my verse so barren of new pride? So far from variation or quicke change? **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 Their armes are loaden with pride, such make the Iron shackles, beades, twigges of trees and brasse Rings. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III 663 A Snake renew'd in all the speckl'd Pride Of pompous Youth. **1725** POPE *Odyss* VIII. 439 Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious pride, Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. **1767** SIR W. JONES *Sev. Fountains* Poems (1777) 33 Deck'd with fresh garlands, like a rural bride, And with the crimson streamer's waving pride.

†**8. a.** Exalted or proud position or estate. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 46 For ther were, In that on side, Sixti kynges and dukes of pride. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii (Percy Soc.) 118 Beholdynge Mars how wonderly he stode, On a whele top with a lady of pryde Haunced aboute **1729** LAW *Serious C.* xi. (1734) 167 The man of pride has a thousand wants.

†**b.** Honour, glory *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 970 Þer-fore, on euerich a side, On him was leyd al þe pride. **1591** SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. vi. 57 If thou wilt fight, fight by thy Fathers side, And commendable prou'd, let's dye in pride.

9. The best, highest, most excellent or flourishing state or condition; the prime; the flower.

c **1420** *Avow. Arth.* lv, Hertis conne thay home bring, And buckes of pride. *c* **1590** MARLOWE *Faust.* xiii. 81 Since we have seen the pride of Nature's works Let us depart. **1591** SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. vii. 16 There di'de My Icarus, my Blossome, in his pride **1611** SIR W MURE *Misc. Poems* i 54 Lyk to a blooming meadow Quhose pryd doth schort remaine. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew Gard.* (1626) 19 If you remoue them in the pride of sap. **1674** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I 65 When as May was in her pride. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II 188/1 Pride of Grease is full Fat and in good liking **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 58/2 Sometimes, in the pride of the season, a bird-catcher engages a costermonger's poney or donkey cart **1904** *Daily Chron.* 24 May 3/1 But deer are already almost in 'pride of grease'.

†**b.** Exuberance *Obs*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* viii. (1802) 62 One Cropp of oates pulleth downe the pride of good grounde verye lowe **1613** MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* I. v 24 The ground hauing his pride abated in the first croppe.

10 Mettle or spirit in a horse.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 420 The colt that's backt and burthend being yong, Loseth his pride, and neuer waxeth strong. **1596** — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 22 Your Vnckle Worcesters Horse came but to day, And now their pride and mettal is asleepe. **1864** *N. & Q* 3rd Ser. VI. 495/1 A little pride is good even in a wild horse.

†**11.** Sexual desire, 'heat'; esp. in female animals.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v, The noyes of theyes beestys thus ye shall call For pride of theyre make thay vsen hit all. **1590** COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* B iij b, Your man must be very carefull in the time of the Braches pride. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 404 As salt as Wolues in pride.

†**12.** A fanciful name for a 'company' of lions **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* F vi, A Pride of Lionys.

13. *Falconry. Pride of place*: see PLACE *sb.* 8 c.

14. *Pride of the morning*, a widely used rural phrase for a morning shower which promises or is expected to usher in a fine day.

1854 in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser X 360 (fr. Cornwall). **1867** *Ibid* 3rd Ser. XI. 529 (fr. Kent) **1877** *Ibid* 5th Ser. VIII 129 (fr. Yorksh.). *Ibid* 275 (fr Lancash, Shropsh, Berks)

15. *Comb.*: objective, as *pride-inspiring* adj.; instrumental as *pride blind*, *-blinded -bloated*. *-inflamed*, *-ridden*, *-sick*, *-swollen* adjs.; **pride money**. see quot 1632.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* xii. 43 A..brainsicke, pride swolne companion. **1632** BROME *Court Beggar* I. i. Wks 1873 I 193, 1 *P.* For every wearer of his first o' th' fashion To pay a groat to th' King. *Gab.* And what may this pride money amount unto Per annum, can you guesse? **1712** M HENRY *Popery a Spir. Tyranny* Wks 1853 II 350/1 Your glory may well be turned into shame if you be pride-ridden, and passion-ridden, and lust ridden **1818** MILMAN *Samor* 12 Like the pride-drunken Babylonian king **1839** BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 502 Then she elate, and with pride blinded soul The towering seat assumed. **1884** J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 332 A pride inspiring style of Christianity, leading to a dangerous consciousness of power.

Pride (praid), *sb.*[2] *local* [Etymology obscure. Perh. abbreviated from obs *lamprid* (17th c.: see LAMPRET; orig. stressed *lamprī a*) = med.L. *lamprēda*, *lamprīda*, LAMPREY] The fresh-water or river lamprey; also called *sand pride*.

a **1490** BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 291 Homines possunt piscare . de prides ad similitudinem lampreys **1538** ELYOT *Dict* Additions, *Lumbrici*, lytell fyshes taken in small riuers whyche are lyke to lampurnes,..callyd in Wylteshire prides. **1661** WALTON *Angler* xiii. (ed. 3) 192 A very little Lamprey, which some call a Pride , may..be found many of them in the River Thames **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh* 183 We have a sort in the River Isis, that we call here a Pride, of the long cartilagineous smooth Kind. *a* **1705** RAY *Syn Method Piscium* (1713) 35 A Lampern, Pride of the Isis **1886** SEELEY *Fresh-water Fishes Europe* xii 427 *Petromyzon branchialis* (Linnæus), is locally known as the Pride.

b. *Comb.*: *pride-net*. (See also PRIDE-GAVEL.)

a **1300** *Liber Custum* (Rolls) I 117 Ilia un autre manere de reies, qe len apele 'pridnet'. **1584** in R. Griffiths *Ess. Conserv. Thames* (1746) 63 A pride Net, not to be occupied but by Special Licence of the Water-Bailiff, and not above a Yard in Length

†**Pride**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Origin and sense uncertain] ?The spleen of a deer. (So taken by editor of S.T.S. ed.)

13. *Sir Tristr* 475 Tristrem schare þe brest, Þe tong sat next þe pride.

Pride (praid), *v.* Forms: 3 *south.* **prude** (*ü*); 4 *Kentish* **prede** (*pa.t* **prette**); 4- **pride** (5 *north.* **prid**, 5-7 **pryde**, 6 *Sc.* **pryd**). [Early ME. *pruden*, *priden*, f. *prüde* PRIDE *sb.*[1]; cf. ON. *pryða* to adorn, f. *prýði* an ornament. The pa. t. *prette* in Ayenbite perh points to a form *prēte* beside *prēde*. cf. PRIDE *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans* To ornament or adorn magnificently or proudly. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Leg. Kath* 1460 Se prudeliche ischrud & iprud [*v r* ipruddl] ba wið pel & wið purpre. *a* **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 1673) 22 One, with his crisping pinne, his eye brows dies With black: paint too prides-up his lustful eyes.

†**2** *intr.* To be or become proud. Also *to pride it.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 232 *note*, An is, þet we ne pruden. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix 23 Whils þe wickid prides, kyndeld is þe pore **1382** WYCLIF *Ecclus.* x. 9 What pridist thou, erthe and asken? [1388 What art thou proude?] *c* **1440** *Promp Parv.* 413/1 Prydyn, or wax prowde, *superbio*. **1656** S. H. *Gold Law* 103 If then thou seest more, or beyond me, pride it not, nor contemn me. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp Williams* II. (1692) 203 Neither were the vain glorious content to pride it upon Success **1808** H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV. 50, I pride to feel [etc].

3. *trans.* To make proud, fill with pride; †to display proudly (quot. 1667). Chiefly in *pass.*, to be made or become proud.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii 11 If ȝe doe wele as ȝe aghe at doe, seruys til god in dred that ȝe be noght pridid. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xx (1869) 186 Þat þe seruantes of Adonai ben so pryded ayens us *a* **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom* II vii § 4 (1622) 205 Those, that are prided with prosperous Fortune. **1639** EARL OF BARRYMORE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II (1888) IV. 30 Titles and commissions with which they are soe pryded vp. **1667** WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 151 King Sesostris forgot himself much, when he caused four captive kings to draw his chariot..when he prided his inconstant Fortune in the desport of their Vassalage **1785** BURNS *Holy Fair* xi, Nae wonder that it pride him! **1884** J. SHARMAN *Hist Swearing* 42 A people who, perhaps unjustly, have been prided for the choiceness of their swearing.

4. *refl* To make or show oneself proud, to take pride, take credit to oneself, congratulate oneself; to plume oneself. Const. *on*, *upon*, *in* (†*for*, *of*, *about*, *with*), *that*.

a **1275** *Prov. Ælfred* 686 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þe luttele mon Bute he mote himseluen pruden, he wole maken fule luden. **1340** *Ayenb* 258 Onder þe uayre robes is þe zaule dyad. be zenne, and nameliche ine þan þet ham gledyeþ and predeþ [F. *orgoillissent*]. Yef þe pokok him prette [F. *orgueillist*, v.r. *orgueilissoit*] uor his uayre tayle, and þe coc uor his kombe, hit ne is no wonder Ac man oþer wyfman..he ne ssel him naȝt prede [F. *orgueillir*] *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T* ¶ 385 For to pride hym in his strengthe of body it is an heigh folye *Ibid* ¶ 387 Eek for to pride hym of his gentrie is a ful greet folie. *c* **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1063 Pryde þe noght for no prosperitee. **1535** COVERDALE *Ecclus.* x 9 What prydest thou the, o thou earth and asshes? **1674** BOYLE *Excell Theol* II. II 138 The variety of inventions make us pride ourselves about things, that [etc.]. **1691** tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 361, I know

. no Reason, why the Priests should pride themselves with this. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 108 At Mantua, where they pride themselves not a little on account of their city being the birthplace of that great poet. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 437, I prided myself that my hands had never been guilty of communicating that disease. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 35 We pride ourselves upon giving satisfaction in every department of our paper. *a* 1849 H COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 146 The impotence of that which some women pride themselves in. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 91 He prided himself on his punctuality.

b. *intr.* in same sense. Now *rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1271 Quha pridys tharin, that laubour is in waist. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 17 [They] prydit everie ane of thame quho sould be maist gallzeart in thair clething. 1648 tr *Senault's Paraphr. Job* 326 Hee walkes publikely with lost men, and prideing in his sinne. 1659 HOOLE *Comenius Vis. World* (1672) 43 The gay Peacock prideth in his feathers .. *pennis superbit.* 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) I. xxx. 193 Distinction or quality may be prided in by those to whom distinction or quality are a new thing. 1897 ANNA M. WILSON *Days Mahommad* 39 My brother, I pride in your courage

Hence **Pri·ded** *ppl. a.*, filled with pride.

[See *a* 1340 in 3 above.] *c* 1400 GOWER *Addr. Hen. IV*, in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 11 Whan humble pacience is prided. 1883 A. S. HARDY *But yet Woman* 12 Many a stouter heart, whose prided stoicism is often only a strait-jacket.

Prideful (prəi·dfŭl), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. PRIDE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of pride; proud, arrogant.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4017 Some man wille he inpugne be pridefulle bolnyng. 1533 GAU *Richt Iay* 12 Thay quhilk ar pridful of thair wisdome or science. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks 1846 I. 155 The pridefull and scornefull people that stood by, mocked him. 1740 WHITEHEAD *Gymnasiad* II. 36 High disdain sat prideful on his brow. 1817 COLERIDGE *Alice Du Clos* iii, As if in prideful scorn Of flight and fear he stay'd behind. *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1898) 340 Why should not such a man be prideful?

b. Full of pride in some fact or achievement; pleased, elated.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 110/1 The father prideful as the scene reveals, And the fond mother smiling as she feels. 1848 TALFOURD *Final Mem. Lamb* 300, I well remember the flush of prideful pleasure which came over his face. 1897 H. W. STRONG in *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 2/1 He may, in a prideful moment, declaim Cowper: I am monarch of all I survey; My right there is none to dispute.

Hence **Pri·defully** *adv*, in a prideful manner; with pride; **Pri·defulness**, proudness, pride.

16. *Lindesay* (Pitscottie) *'s Chron. Scot.* (MS. F. 16 b), The king, hearing of this prydfullness [S. T. S. I. 82 prudeness] *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 256 The toun thocht evill of Haddochis behaveour, to ryde so prydfullie about thair cross 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* VIII, A white kirtle the wench wears .and a blue hood, that might weel be spared, for pridefulness. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II iii, The man ..had walked .. humbly and valiantly with God instead of walking sumptuously and pridefully with Mammon. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 159 Strange that they will complacently and pridefully bind up whatever vice or folly there is in them.

† **Pride-gavel.** *Obs. local.* Also **prid-**. [app. from PRIDE *sb.*[2] + GAVEL[1] tax; but cf. quot. 1779.] (See quots.)

1663 S. TAYLOR *Hist. Gavelkind* ix. 112 A *Pride-gavel*; which in the Lordship of Rodely in the County of Gloucester is used and paid .. as a Rent to the Lord of the Mannour, by certain Tenants .for their Liberty and Privilege of Fishing in the River Severn for Lampraves. 1679 BLOUNT *Am. Tenures* 18. 1779 RUDDER *Gloucestersh.* 551 Acknowledgments are paid .. for fishing in the river Severn, some of which were antiently called *Prid-gavel*, from the word *Gavel* a rent, and *Pride*, the name of a kind of wicker'd putt, or pouchin, which is laid in the water to catch the fish. [No authority is given for this alleged sense of *Pride*: it is unknown to all the archaic and dialect glossaries and dictionaries.]

Pri·deless, *a.* [f. PRIDE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of pride (either in bad or good sense); having, feeling, or manifesting no pride.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 874 Ful of pacient benyngnytee Discreet and pridelees. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 115 Thow lay full prydles in the peise this somer. 1703 TATE *Her Majesty's Pict.* xiii, Behold 'em now, Pacifick and Serene, With Prideless Pomp, possess'd by Britain's Queen! 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxii. (1882) 216 This lofty, yet prideless impartiality in poetry. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug 3/1 The prideless, drunken parent feels no humiliation in going before the managers pleading poverty.

Prideling (prəi·dlin). *nonce-wd.* [f. PRIDE *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A 'child' of pride.

1824 R. C. DALLAS *Corr. Ld. Byron* (1825) I. 22, I think he [Byron] was inoculated by the young pridelings of intellect, with whom he associated at the University.

Pridian (pri·diăn), *a. rare.* [ad. L *pĭdiān-us*, f. *pridiē* adv., on the day before, f. stem *pri-* before + *diēs* a day: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to the previous day.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prdian*, of the day before. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* ii, Thrice a week..does Gann breakfast in bed—sure sign of pridian intoxication.

Pridie, var. PREDY *Obs.* (*Naut.*) ready.

Priding (prəi·diŋ), *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. PRIDE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of showing or taking pride.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 24 The king of streames on priding set..Beyond his banckes abroad all wrackfull goes 1645 TOMBES *Anthropol.* 11 From the Pastours or peoples priding in guifts.

Pri·ding, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. PRIDE *v.* + -ING[2].] Affecting or displaying pride. Hence **Pri·dingly** *adv.*, with display of pride.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 7 This fellowe in a kinde of priding scorne would vsuallie saye [etc.]. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 123 He pridingly doth set himself before all others. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 153 Lett them keep their prideing cavalry to stop bottles with.

Pri·dy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *Sc.* **prydy**, 9 *dial.* **preedy.** [f. PRIDE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characterized by pride; proud.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 113 He suld nocht be callit a gude knycht, bot ane orguillous, hychty, and prydy rebelloure unworthy. 1865, etc. in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Pridy, preedy (cited fr. Cornwall).

Prie, obs. form of PRY *sb.* and *v.*

‖ **Prie-dieu** (prīdyø). [F., lit. 'pray God'.] **a.** A desk made to support a book or books, and having a foot-piece on which to kneel; a praying-desk, kneeling-desk. **b.** A chair with tall sloping back, for the same purpose; also, a chair of this form for ordinary use. Also *prie-dieu chair.*

[1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 163 þe Clerk of þe churche, Sire Pers of pridye, and pernel of Flaundres.] 1760 H WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 28 Jan., Before the altar, was an armchair for him, with a blue damask cushion, a *prie-Dieu*, and a footstool of black cloth. 1826 [H. BEST] *Four Y. in France* 8 The litanies are, chanted in the middle of the choir, from what I have since learned to call a *prie-Dieu.* 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* III. 91 She will fall musing..then rise And at her prie-dieu kneel. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi 123 Miss Bridgeman placed a *prie-dieu* chair in a commanding position for the reciter to lean upon gracefully.

Prief(e, obs. Sc. form of PROOF, PROVE.

Prier (prəi·əɹ). Also 6 **priar**, 6- **pryer.** [f. PRY *v.* + -ER[1].] One who pries.

1552 HULOET, Pryer or loker after some myschiefe, *limax.* 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 59 A lystenar, or a priar in at the chinks or at the lokhole. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. i. 127 Curious priers into nature 1790 J. BRUCE *Source Nile* II. 577 The monks, the constant pryers into futurity.

Pries, obs. form of PRICE *sb.*[1]

Priest (prīst), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 **préost**, (1 **prîost**, **preast**, 2 **proest**, 3 **prost**), 1-6 **prêst**, (3-5 **prust**, **pruest**, 4 5 **prist**, 4-6 **pryst**, **preste**, **priste**), 4-7 **preest**, **-e**, (2) 4- **priest**, (4-6 **preist**, **-e**, 5 **preyst**, 6 **preast**, **pryste**). [OE. *préost* = OHG. *prêst*, *priast*, ON. *prest-r* (NORW. *prest*, SW. *prast*, DA. *præst*); app. shortened from the form seen in OS. *prêstar*, OHG. *prêstar*, *priestar* (MDu., Du., MHG., Ger. *priester*), OFris. *prêstere*; ultimately from L. *presbyter* (*biter*), a. Gr *πρεσβύτερος* elder: see PRESBYTER; perh. immediately through a Com. Romanic **prester* (whence OF. *prestre*, F. *prêtre*, Sp. *preste*, It. *prete*). The origin of *éo* in OE. *préost*, and the anterior phonetic history of this and the other monosyllabic forms, are obscure; see Pogatscher *Lehnworte im Altengl.* § 142. The ON. may have been from OLG. or OE.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

[805 *Charter Cuðred of Kent* in *O. E. Texts* 442 Beforan wulfre[de] arcebiscope & æðelhune his mæsseprioste.] *a* 900 (MS. *c* 1120) *Eng. Laws Ælfred* c. 21 gif preost oþerne man ofslea .hine biscop onhadige. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 4 *Principes sacerdotum* [gl.] ða aldormenn biscopa *vel* mesa-preasta. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wulcker 100/13 *Sacerdos*, mæsseprest.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Al swa þe proest þe techet. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 29 Priest oðer munec. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 733 An prostes upe londe singeþ. *a* 1325 *Poem on Consistory Crts.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 159 A pruest proud ase a po, Seþþe weddeþ us bo. 13.. *Cursor M.* 2145 (Cott.) He was king and prest [*Gött.* priest] o salem. *Ibid.* 19136 (Edin.) Þai gaderit oute baþe prince and priste [*v.rr.* prist, puest, preist, preest]. *Ibid.* 28137 (Cott.) Til vncouth pryst. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 195 Preostes, þat shulden ben lyȝt of heuenly lif. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. xxix. (MS. Cott. Tib.), 'Nay', quaþ Harold, 'hy beþ no prustes, bote a beþ wel stalword knyztes'. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 3 Pristis that bene lewyd in here levyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Preeste, *sacerdos, presbiter, capellanus.* *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6942 A preste sange at ane altere. 1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. vi. 268 Whan the preyst sayth masse. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 4 To a preiste to syng for my saull. 1529 Preest, *c* 1540 Pryst [see B. 2 a]. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (passim) Priest. 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 74 If I were a priest. 1587 Preist [see B. 2 c].

B. Signification.

[Etymologically *priest* represents Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, L. *presbyter*, ELDER; but by A. D. 375 or earlier, and thus long before the L. or Romanic word was taken into Eng., the L. word *sacerdos*, originally, like Gr. *ἱερεύς*, applied to the sacrificing priests of the heathen deities, and also, in the translations of the Scriptures, to the Jewish priests, had come to be applied to the Christian ministers also, and thus to be a synonym of *presbyter.* In OE., L. *presbyter* was usually represented by *préost*; L. *sacerdos*, applied to a heathen or Jewish priest, was usually rendered by *sacerd* (regularly so in Hexateuch, Psalms, and Gospels); sometimes, when applied to a Jewish or Christian priest, by *préost* or more particularly *mæsse-préost* (MASS-PRIEST). But, with the close of the OE. period, *sacerd* became disused, and *préost*, *prêst*, like OF. *prestre*, became the current word alike for *presbyter* and *sacerdos*, and thus an ambiguous term.

1583 FULKE *Defence* i. 15 Which distinction [of *ἱερεύς* and *πρεσβύτερος*] seeing the vulgar Latine texte doth alwaies rightly observe, it is in fauour of your heretical Sacrificing Priesthoode, that you corruptly translate *Sacerdos* and *Presbyter* alwayes, as though they were all one, a Priest. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* 257 The term 'Ἱερεὺς does seem to have implied the office of offering sacrifice,..the term Priest is ambiguous, as corresponding to the terms 'Ἱερευς and *πρεσβύτερος* respectively, notwithstanding that there are points in which these two agree. These therefore should be reckoned, not two different kinds of Priests, but Priests in two different senses. 1869 LIGHTFOOT *Philippians* (ed. 2) 184 The word 'priest' has two different senses. In the one it is a synonyme for presbyter or elder, and designates the minister who presides over and instructs a Christian congregation: in the other it is equivalent to the Latin *sacerdos*, the Greek *ἱερευς*, or the Hebrew כֹּהֵן, the officer of sacrifices, who also performs other mediatorial offices between God and man. 1897 R. C. MOBERLY *Ministerial Priesthood* vii. § 4. 291 The Church of England in her refusal to abandon the title 'priests' (by this time identified verbally with *sacerdotes* and *ἱερεῖς*)]

I. One whose office is to perform public religious functions; an official minister of religious worship. (See also HIGH PRIEST, PARISH PRIEST.)

† **1.** Used for a PRESBYTER or elder of the early church. *Obs. rare.* (Chiefly in early translations of Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, L. *presbyter*, in N. Test.)

1388 WYCLIF *Tit.* i. 5, I lefte thee at Crete, that thou.. ordeyne by cytees prestis [*Vulg.* presbyteros; 1582 (*Rhem.*) shouldest ordaine priestes by cities]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 30 Bi forn þat presthed was hied,..ilk prest of Crist was callid indifferently prest and bischop. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 274 Ther do alleage the place of James [v. 14]: 'Whan any bodie is sicke amongest you, let him brynge in the Priestes [*inducat presbyteros*] of the Churche and let them praie ouer him'.

2. In hierarchical Christian churches: A clergyman in the second of the holy orders (above a deacon and below a bishop), having authority to administer the sacraments and pronounce absolution.

Historically repr. L. *presbyter*, but often including the sense of L. *sacerdos* (see above), and thus that of 4 b.

a. before the Reformation.

[601-4 (MS. *c* 1120) *Laws of Æthelberht* c. 1 Biscopes feoh xi gylde. Preostes feoh ix gylde. Diacones feoh vi gylde. Cleroces feoh iii gylde. 695-6 (MS. *c* 1120) *Laws Wihtræd* c. 6 gif priost læfe unriht hæmed oþþe fulwihðe untrumes forsitte,..sio he stille his þeȝnungæ oþ biscopes dom *a* 900, *c* 1175, etc. [see A.]. *c* 1205 LAY. I An preost wes on leoden Laȝamon wes ihoten. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 367 Þei sey þat iche bischop and prest may lawfully leeve hor first dignyte, and after be a frere. 1483 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 239, I woll that my executours fynde an honest seculer prest to syng for my soule. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 29 Preestis Grekes myght haue wyfis which to preestis Latens was forboden. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 54 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. 78 Benet . was a brother & no pryst. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 68 And from hence was the original of Bishops, Priests, Deacons, and Cardinals; there being several Titles and Cardinal Churches in Rome, the Priests that were Rectors over them, were call'd Cardinal Priests. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iv 111 Every man was at liberty to contribute his tithes to whatever priest or church he pleased, provided only that he did it to some. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 133 These ministers were at first confined to the three orders of bishops, priests, and deacons. *Ibid.* II. I. 15 The seventh order (that of the priesthood) was subdivided into two classes,—of bishops, who possessed it in all its plenitude, and of priests. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. § 85. 227 As the kingdom and shire were the natural sphere of the bishop, so was the township of the single priest.

b. in the Church of England since the Reformation. (The specific name of the order; but in common speech usually comprehended under the more general term *clergyman*, except in rural parts of the northern counties, where the parish clergyman is commonly called 'the priest'.)

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, The Fourme of Ordering Priestes. *Rubric.* The Bisshoppe with the priestes present, shal lay theyr handes seuerally upon the head of euery one that receiueth orders. 1652 (*title*) A Priest to the Temple; or the Character of a Country Parson. By G. Herbert. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Mar., It being now a rare thing to find a priest of the Church of England in a parish pulpit. 1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 78 Our not admitting Priests until Four and Twenty Years old, is an Argument. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 5. 11 The Priests and Deacons (whom we usually class together under the common name of Clergymen).

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VII. 316 You, Sir, know that in a neighbouring vale A priest abides before whose life such doubts Fall to the ground. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Priest*, a Church-of-England clergyman: not infrequently called a Church-priest. 1887 'MABEL WETHERAL' *Two N.-C. Maids* xxiv, Mr. Northcote they called the priest, and a real good gentleman he was.

c. in *E. C. Ch.* since the Reformation, and in the Eastern Church. (The usual name in common as well as official use.)

1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 233 Jesuitis or seminarie preistis. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 164 This place belongeth to the Georgians: whose Priests are poore, and accept of almes. No other nation say Masse on that altar. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 197 A petition to the Court in behalf of a Popish priest, a prisoner. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 193/1 If a coadjutor is wanted for a parish priest, it is for the bishop of the diocese to nominate one. *Ibid.* 564/2 Missionary priests, such as those in England and Scotland, are mere delegates of the bishop without cure of souls in the strict sense. 1901 *Macm. Mag.* 414/2 In every Catholic parish the priest is at the very heart of things.

3. In more general sense: A clergyman, a member of the clerical profession, a minister of religion (in OE. often transl. *clericus*).

'[In Anglo-Saxon use] *priest* is a generic term including all clergymen, from the lowest rank; *mass-priest* specifies one who has received the order of priesthood. The simple clerk is the mass-priest's priest—mæsse-preostes preost.—Thorpe II. 412, No. 15' (Lingard *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* I. iv. (1858) 134).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 454–6 He Wilfrid] wæs to preoste besceoren fram him [*orig.* attonsus st ab eo] ..Þa fylȝde hine Wilfrið his preost & his hondeng [*orig.* secutus est Vilfrid clericus illius]...On þa tid.. as Willfrid to mæssepreoste ȝehalȝad [*orig.* presbyter rdinatus est]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 155/30 *acerdos*, sacerd... *Clericus*, preost. *c* 1450 *Prov.* in *Deutsch. Neuphil.* (1906) 53 Thow shall do as þe preste ays, but not as þe preste does. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 Preste, *capellanus, flamen, .. sacerdos, presbiter.* 1560 Pilkington *Expos. Aggeus* D j b, They said it was neuer ood worlde synce euery shoomaker could tel the priests uty. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Gothic Wars* I. ii. 6 For et Priests or private men speake as they are perswaded, can say no other thing concerning God, but that he is bsolutely good. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 777 Each village inn has heard the ruffian boast That never priest believed is doctrines true 1813 Shelley *Q Mab* IV. 168 War is he statesman's game, the priest's delight. 1847 James *Convict* IV, We are priests of different churches.

b. *fig.* One whose office is likened to that of priest, as *a priest of nature, of science*, etc.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 675 Ye sacred Muses.. Whose Priest I am, whose holy Fillets wear. 1803–6 Wordsw. *Intim. Immort.* v, The Youth, who daily farther from the east Must travel, still is Nature's Priest. 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 32 Eschylus and Aristotle, Shakspeare and Bacon, are priests who preach and expound the mysteries f man and the universe 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxvii, his faith has many a purer priest, And many an abler oice than thou.

4. A sacrificing priest, a minister of the altar.

a. In the Jewish church, and other pre-Christian ystems (as used in the Bible, rendering Heb. כֹּהֵן *ōhēn*, Gr. *ἱερεύς*, L. *sacerdos*).

[*c* 950: see A. *c* 1000 *Gosp. Nicodemus* x. (Thwaites) Þa cwædon þa caldeas & þa mæssepreostas to Pilate.. he bi þ eaþes seyldiȝ.] *c* 1200 Ormin 233 Aaron wass þe firrste reost Off Issraæle þeode. *Ibid.* 466 He [Zacaryas] wass, lls ice hafe seȝȝd, God prest, & Godd full cweme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5584 (Cott.) Of [Judas] com kinges..And of his roþer leui bredd, þe pristes þat þair lagh ledd. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiv. 18 Melchisadech, the kyng of Salem forsothe he was the prest of the heiȝest God. — *Heb.* vii. 1. 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xxxi. 10 The mynistrynge vestimentes f Aaron ye prest. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. 2 Because the most eminent part both of Heathenish and Jewish service did consist in sacrifice, when learned men declare what the word Priest doth properly signify according to the mind of the first imposer of that name, their ordinary scholies do well expound it to imply sacrifice. 1611 Bible *John* xix. 21 Then said the chiefe Priests [Vulg. *pontifices*, Wyclif bischops, Tindale to *ewæva* hye priestis, *Rhem.* cheefe priests] of the Iewes to Pilate, Write not, The king of the Iewes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 353 Factious they [Israelites] grow; But first among the Priests dissension springs, Men who attend the Altar. 1860 Gardner *Faiths of the World* II. 713 The high-priest and the ordinary priests were chosen exclusively from the family of Aaron. It was the duty of the priests to serve at the altar, preparing the victims for sacrifice, and offering them up on the altar. 1901 *Encycl. Biblica* II. 2052 Before the Exile there were..differences of rank among the priests; but the chief priest was only *primus inter pares*; even Ezekiel knows no high priest in the sense of the Priestly Code.

b. In specific Christian use, The officiant at the Eucharist and other sacerdotal offices. (Denoting the same ecclesiastical order as in *a*, but with a specific connotation.)

695–6 *Laws Wihtræd* c. 18 Preost hine clænsie sylfæs þe, in his halgum hrægle ætforan wiofode. Swylce diacon ine clænsie. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 44 Hwen þe preost inwið þe esse noted godes licome. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 37 A hole sute of vestments..for prest dekyn and sudekyn. 548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Rubric*, At he tyme appointed for the ministracion of the holy Communion, the Priest that shal execute the holy ministery shall ut upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministracion. *Ibid.*, Here the priest shall turne hym toward those that ome to the holy Communion, and shall saye. You that do uly [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Then shall thys generall Confession bee ade by one of the ministers, or by the prieste himselfe. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1684) 217 [Of Eucharistic te in Eastern Ch.] When this Hymn of praise is finished, he Deacons with the Priest, set the holy Bread and Cup of blessing upon the Altar. *Ibid.* 340 In respect of this Sacrifice of the Eucharist, the Ancients have usually call'd those hat offer it up, Priests. 1858 J. H. Blunt (*title*) The Position of the Priest at the Altar. 1870 — *Dict. Doctr. & Hist. Theol.* 591 The chief sacerdotal function of the Christian priest is to offer up on behalf of the people the Eucharistic Sacrifice. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 691 It is the office of a priest, according to the Pontifical, 'to offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptise'. First, he is empowered to offer that sacrifice of the Mass which is the centre of all the Church's worship. He succeeds the Jewish 'elder' as well as the Jewish priest. Hence he is called *ἱερεὺς* and *sacerdos* —i. e. 'sacrificing priest', but also *presbyter*—i. e. 'elder'.

c. In a spiritual sense, applied (*a*) to Christ in his sacrificial or mediatorial character. (After Heb. v. 6, vii. 15–21.) (Cf. High priest 1 b.)

c 1200 Ormin 361, & se forþi þatt he [Crist] wass Preost, Iæfedd off alle preostess. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xix. 1 he prophet spekis of crist as of a priest, þat sall offire. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* vii. 17 Thou art a prest into withouten ende, ‡p the ordre of Melchisedech. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 25 See Father,..these Sighs And Prayers. I thy Priest before thee bring. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 586 That individual Humanity, which as our Priest he offered up for us on the Cross 1719 Watts *Ps.* cx 17 Jesus our Priest for ever lives To plead for us above. 1901 Bp. Gore *Body of Christ* III ‡ 3 (1907) 192 This means that all our prayers and offerings have been united to the abiding sacrifice and offered by the Heavenly Priest.

(*b*) to all believers (after Rev. i. 6), and to the Christian Church.

1382 Wyclif *Rev* i. 6 The which..made us a kingdom, and prestes to God and to his fadir. [1539 Bible (Great) *Exod.* xix. 6 Ye shall be vnto me also a kyngdome of prestes & an holy people.] 1626 Donne *Serm.* iv (1640) 33 Every man should come to that Altar, as holy as the Priest, for there he is a Priest. 1810 J. Benson *Bible* I. Exod xiv. 6 Thus all believers are, through Christ, made to our God kings and priests. 1897 R. C. Moberly *Ministerial Priesthood* vii. § 2. 256 Then the Church is God's priest in the world and for the world. *Ibid.* § 3. 279 If the Christian Church is a 'priest', offering 'sacrifice' in the perpetual Eucharist.

5. An official minister of a pagan or non-Christian religion; originally implying sacrificial functions, but in later use often applied to the functionaries of any religious system, whether sacrificial or not.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3922 Balaac king was for-dred for-ðan,..And sente after balaam ðe priest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5412 (Cott.) Þe landes o þat lede, þat taght was for þe preiste to fede. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xi. 18 Mathan..the prest [1388 preest] of Baal, thei slewen before the auter. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10784 In Iono ioly temple..Therein Paris was put with prestis of þe laghe. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II ii. 5 Go bid the Priests do present Sacrifice. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 55 The Priest doth sometimes reade vnto them some part of the Alcoran. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 27 As Eastern priests in giddy circles run, And turn their heads to imitate the Sun. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 315 He had me educated by the priests of the Temple of Osiris. *a* 1822 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* (1839) 70/1 A party of the elder Calmucks, headed by their priest. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. vi. 201 The term *priest* always related not only to some particular deity, but to some particular seat of his worship. 1866 Tennyson *Victim* i, The Priest in horror about his altar To Thor and Odin lifted a hand. 1885 W. R. Smith in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 730/1 Orthodox Islam has never had real priests, doing religious acts on behalf of others.

†**b.** Applied to a Priestess. *Obs. rare.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V 262 She was a pretty pinckany and Venus priest. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. i. 243 *Diana.* My Temple stands in Ephesus..There when my maiden priests are met together [etc.]. 1614 Chapman *Masque Mid. Temple* ii. A ij b, A little more eleuate, sate Eunomia, the Virgine Priest of the Goddesse Honor

†**6.** Allusively, *To be* (a person's) *priest*: to kill him. ? *Obs.* (In allusion to the function of a priest in performing the last offices to the dying.)

(The sense of quot. *c* 1430 is doubtful.)

[*c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3858 The Iren with the hawberk met Right ageyn the self brest; Wel nigh it had ben his prest.] 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* III. iii. 37 Who first laies hand on me, ile be his Priest. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III i. 272 And to preserue my Soueraigne from his Foe, Say but the word, and I will be his Priest. ?*a* 1800 in *Cock's Simple Strains* (1810) 135 (Jam.) Syne claught the fellow by the breast, An' wi' an awfu' shak, Swore he wad shortly be his priest.

II. Transferred senses.

7. A mallet or other weapon used to kill a fish when spent. (Chiefly in Ireland.) Cf. 6.

1851 Newland *Etne, Leg. & Fly-Fishing* 284 *note*, *Priest*, a short wooden mallet, whose offices are required when the salmon is *in extremis*. 1900 W. Senior *Pike & Perch* xi. 175 The baton, or short cudgel, used to perform the last offices for captured fish is still called the 'priest', the name lingering, perhaps, more in Ireland than in England or Scotland. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 28 Lydon..lifted an iron thole-pin for a 'priest', gave a couple of decisive taps, and then laid it on the boards of the boat.

8. *Angling.* Name for a kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* x. (1880) 369 The Priest..is a good general fly.

9. A fancy breed of pigeons, of various colours.

1904 *Times* 6 Jan. 8/5 Priests, birds rarely seen nowadays at exhibitions.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. Appositive (= that is a priest), as *priest-astronomer, -chaplain, -doctor, -hermit, -king, -knight, -monk* (= Hieromonach), *-noble, -philosopher, -poet, -prince, -statesman, -victim*. **b.** Of or pertaining to a priest or priests; priestly, sacerdotal, as *priest-death*, †*-flock, -kingdom*, †*-linen, -massacre, -trap*. Also Priestcraft. **c.** Objective, instrumental, etc., as *priest-baiting, -catcher, -harbouring, -hunter, -taker*; *priest-catching* adj. (all in reference to the treatment of R. C. priests under the penal laws); *priest-striver* (one who strives or contends with a priest); *priest-educated, -guarded, -hating, -led, -prompted* adjs. Also Priest-ridden. **d.** Special combs. (often with *priest's*): †**priest's bonnet**, name of some plant (? = *priest's hood*); **priest-cap, priest's cap**, (*a*) *lit.* a cap worn by a priest; (*b*) *Fortif.* an outwork with three salient and two re-entrant angles; †**priest('s) crown**, an old name for the dandelion, from the bald appearance of the receptacle (like a priest's shaven crown) when the pappus is blown off; **priest-fish**, the black rock-fish (*Sebastichthys mystinus*), common along the Pacific coast of N. America; **priest's hole**, a secret chamber or hiding-place for a (Roman Catholic) priest (in times of the penal laws); **priest's hood**, a name for the wild Arum (*A. maculatum*), from the form of the spathe (cf. Monkshood); **priest-ill**, the ague (*dial.*) (Halliw. 1847–78); **priest-in-the-pulpit** = *priest's hood* (the spathe representing the pulpit, and the spadix the priest); **priest('s) pintle**, (*a*) = prec. (from the form of the spadix cf. Cuckoo-pint); (*b*) a name for *Orchis mascula* or other species of *Orchis*; **priest-vicar**, in some cathedrals, the name of a vicar choral who is a priest; a minor canon.

1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 456 The crowd..cheerfully joined the sport of *priest-baiting. 1685 J. Chamberlayne *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 7 The Berries grow on a tree much like our *Priests Bonnet 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Bonnet à Prestre*, or the **Priest's Cap*, in Fortification, is an Out-work having at the Head three Saliant Angles, and two Inwards 1887 R. B. Irwin in *Battles & Leaders Civ. War* III. 595 Paine attacked..at..the strongest point of the whole work, the priest-cap near the Jackson road 1899 *Daily News* 14 Sept 6/4 Rabbi , attired in white robes, bound by a girdle, and surmounted by the scarf and priest cap of white silk 1688 Sir J. Knatchbull *Diary* in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. (1864) VI 2/1 We should pay that respect to our *Priest-catchers they expected att our hands. 1886 J. Gillow *Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng. Cath.* II. 531 One of those objectionable officials called pursuivants or priest-catchers 1644 *Mercurius Civicus* 17 25 July 587 He would have nothing to doe with such priest-catching Knaves. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 143 Wee found him beset close with Walter Montague, his priest-chaplaine. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/1 *Preste crowne, *quedam herba vel flos.* 1530 Palsgr. 258/2 Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, *barbedeu.* 1598 Florio, *Ambrosine*, .. Also Dandelion, Priests crown, Swines snout, Monkshead or Dogs teeth 1897 Hazlitt *Ourselves* 67 The *Priest-Doctor has, like the Barber Surgeon, relinquished his double function. *c* 1200 Ormin 489, & talde lasshess *prestefloc Comm all off þa twa prestess. 1848 Eliza Cook *He that is without Sin* i, A simple creed, Whose saving might has no priest guarded bound. 1894 Fishwick *Hist. Lancs.* 222 *Priest-harbouring was soon amongst the most prolific causes of arrest and imprisonment *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 128 Þe maister of his felowship went & shrafe hym vnto a *preste hermett. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 23 May, At a Catholique house, he was fain to lie in the *priest's hole a good while. 1850 E. Warburton *E. Hastings* II. 185 This was one of the old places of concealment called Priests Holes. *c* 1516 *Grete Herball* ccxv. N j b/1 Some call it *prestes hode, for it hath as it were a cape & a tongue in it lyke serpentyne of dragons 1875 Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. Soc. Jesus* I. i. 493 Mr. Wiseman.. got the *priest-hunters to come there at midnight with their band. 1907 *Daily News* 28 May 11/2 It is known also as Wake-Robin, Cuckoo Pint, and Lords-and-Ladies, but neither of these names describes the plant so well as the quaint *Priest-in-the-Pulpit. 1866–7 Baring-Gould *Cur. Myths Mid Ages, Prester John* (1894) 46 The reports..of the piety and the magnificence of the 'Priest-King [Prester John]. 1877 J. E. Carpenter tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 55 Lower Egypt throws off the yoke of the priest-Kings of Thebes. 1895 Sayce *Patriarchal Palestine* iii 74 [Abram] had restored peace to the country of the priest-king [Melchizedek]. 1905 *Expositor* Mar. 185 The character assumed by the Maccabæan *priest-kingdom. 1826 W. E. Andrews *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 47 The cause for which the *priest-knight and the duchess-gentlewoman suffered. 1649 Milton *Eikon* xv. Wks 1851 III. 451 Those *Priest-led Herodians with thir blind guides are in the Ditch already. 1871 G. Macdonald *Sonn con Jesus* xviii, Despised! rejected by the priest led roar Of multitudes! 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 175 The fardellis *prest lynnyng, allegit schippit be Anthonie Triciane. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac* (1737) I. 86 Much less would you..have carry'd on this magophony, or *priest massacre, with such a barbarous zeal. 1881 T. E. Bridgett *Hist Eucharist in Gt. Brit.* II. 107 Regulations regarding the private masses of the *priest monks. 1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 38 The policy of the old *priest-nobles of Egypt and India. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 76 'Twas satisfaction enough to the *priest-philosopher. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 The first kinde is called in Greeke ὄφρις, Ophris in English ..*Priest pintell. *Ibid.* III. vii 323 This plant is called..in Latine Arum, in English also it is commonly called Aron, Priestes pyntill, Cockowpintell 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 56/1 A Dog-stone flower, is generally known by the name of Priest-Pintle, or Goat-Stones. 1895 *Pop. Sci Monthly* Aug. 440 The *priest poet, appointed eulogizer of the deity he serves, is the first poet 1877 J. E. Carpenter tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 56 The conflict of the Ethiopian *priest-princes was in part national 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* xix. 271 As guiltless As is the oracle of an extinct god Of its *priest-prompted answer. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 27 He says not, they *were* *priest-strivers, but were *like* priest-strivers, persons whose habit it was to strive with those who spoke in God's Name 1679 Bradley in R. Mansel *Narr Popish Plot* (1680) 49 She heard the said Lawton was a *Priest-taker. 1681 Dryden *Spanish Friar* III. iii. 36 A *Priest-trap at then door to lay, For holy Vermin that in houses prey. 1688 *Exped Prince of Orange* in *Select St. Hard. Misc.* (1793) 471 The prince commanded Dr. Burnet to order the *priest-vicars of the cathedral, not to pray for the prince of Wales. 1837–8 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict* c. 106 § 39 Any spiritual person, being Prebendary, Canon, Priest Vicar, Vicar Choral, or Minor Canon in any Cathedral or Collegiate Church. 1901 *Crockford's Cler. Direct.* p. lvii, Exeter Priest-Vicars, a Corporation. 1895 Gladstone in *19th Cent.* Dec. 1074 The recovery of this race..is by a *Priest-Victim foreshadowed in ancient predictions.

Priest (prīst), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To exercise the ministry or functions of a priest. Also *to priest it.* ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 Prestis þat prestun wel be þei hade worþi dowble honor. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1874) I. 158 Courters become prestes nought knowynge but the dyce; They preste not for god, but for a benefyce. 1642 T. Goodwin *Christ set forth* 120 Christ had not been an High-Priest, if he had not gone to heaven, and Priested it there too (as I may so speak).

2. *trans.* To make (any one) a priest; to ordain to the priesthood, admit to priest's orders.

1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 97 I yll he be of lawfull age to

be prystyd. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w Dunbar* 309 Thow wes prestyt, and ordanit be Sathan For to be borne to do thy kin defame. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 285 One Stephen was made Pope, who..doth first unpriest, and afterwardes newpriest agayne all such as Const. before him had priested. 1647 TRAPP *Comm Phil* i. 1 And yet how eager were our late factours for Rome to have priested us all. 1823 BP. J. JUBB in Forster *Life* App. 721 Deacons seeking to be priested, must exhibit their letters of orders. 1896 J. H. WYLIE *Hist Eng. Hen. IV*, III. 394 John was only in deacon's orders, but he was priested by Cardinal Brogny.

†3. To bless as a priest. see PRIESTED below.

Hence **Prie·sted** *ppl. a.*, (*a*) ordained to the priesthood; † (*b*) blessed by a priest (quot. 1603); **Prie·sting** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) the function of a priest, priestly ministration; (*b*) ordination to the priesthood.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform & Petit.* 2 For lyk causes do our ministers applye themselues to priestyng, because they lyke wel the ydelnes of the lyfe. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 80 To have a precious payre of priested gloves [such] as they may use against any Sparrow-blasting or Spitle blasting of the Devil. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath.* 123 Had She not relied too much vpon the Priested sort, her End had not beene so sudden nor vnkinde. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 24 Bearing the image of God according to his ruling, and of Christ according to his priesting. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* ix, It was the anniversary of my ordination, and the day of my priesting.

Priestal (prī·stăl), *a. rare.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to or having the character of a priest or priests; sacerdotal.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xvii. § 2. 340 Apparent priests may be not really priestal. 1848 CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgr.* xxviii 184 The matter has ended in the establishment of a priestal republican despotism.

Priestcraft (prī·stkraft).

1. The 'craft' or business of a priest; the exercise of priestly functions. (Now only as an etymological nonce-use.)

1483 *Acts of Cans* Edin 2 May, MS. (Jam.), To the wpholde of devyne service at the said alter oukhe and dayhe, and to the priestcraft at the alter as effeirs. 1900 in *Ch. Times* 9 Mar. 267/2 'Craft' means art, dexterity, skill... Priestcraft in a good sense simply means the diligent and able exercise of priestly functions.

2. Priestly craft, or policy; the arts used by ambitious and worldly priests to impose upon the multitude or further their own interests.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* i. 1 In pious times ere priestcraft did begin. 1700 TOLAND *Clito* x, Religion's safe, with Priestcraft is the War. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* (ed. 2) 197 The extreme folly, to which credulity and priestcraft can go. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. viii, I would preserve the delusions of priestcraft, for they are serviceable to the multitude. 1869 L. SCHMITZ in *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 838/2 Freethinkers and unbelievers looked upon the [Delphic] oracle as a skilful contrivance of priestcraft which had then outgrown itself.

Hence **Prie·stcrafty** *a.*, characterized by priestcraft. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Ob.*

Priestdom (prī·stdŏm). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -DOM.]

†a. The office of priest, priesthood. *Obs.* †b. With possessive, as a mock title (cf. PRIESTSHIP). *Obs.* c. The rule or dominion of priests. *rare.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 135 b, He was cursed and loost the kyngdome and also the prestdome. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 26, I woulde praye your priestdomes to tell me which is the better scholler. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry combe* iii. 130 Your answer puts the nose of your Priestdome clean out of ioynt. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 372 The people crucified by King craft and priest-dom. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog Myrtle* I. i. 20 It is a mistaken belief that priestdom died when they spelled it Presbytery.

†**Prie·sterly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. ad. G. *priesterlich*, f. *priester* PRIEST *sb.* + *-lich*, -LY¹.] = PRIESTLY.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xix. 6 Ye shall be vnto me a presterly kingdome, and an holy people.

†**Prie·stery.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PRIEST *sb* + -ERY.] Priests collectively; a body or company of priests. (*contemptuous.*)

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i, The King among all his priestery, and all those numberless volumes of their theological distillations, not meeting with one man or book of that coat that could befriend him with a prayer in captivity.

Priestess (prī·stes). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ESS¹, taking the place of the earlier PRIESTRESS.]

1. A female priest; a woman who holds the position and performs the functions of a priest, or (loosely) of a minister of religion.

1693 CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 336 He goes to Delphos, humbly begs Advice; And thus the Priestess by Command replies. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 99 Priestesses or women-presidents are not to be constituted in the church. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) II. 416 In the next room are the heads of Livia Augusta veiled, and a priestess of Cybele. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 451 The gifted priestess among the quakers is known by her green apron. 1884 SIR S. ST JOHN *Hayti* v 184 He [Salnave] made considerable presents to the [Vaudoux] priests and priestesses.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 234 Her priestess Muse forbids the Good to die, And opes the temple of Eternity. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 101 If mistresses of families will make their own passions their idols, they can seldom hope for virtuous priestesses to serve the altar. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* I. (1818) I. 48 Pretty *bouquets* are tossed into the carriage windows.. while the little priestesses of Flora offer their gratuitous prayer of '*bon voyage*'. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iii, O Sorrow, cruel fellowship, O Priestess in the vaults of Death.

2. A priest's wife. (*colloq.*)

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 158 The Priestess flounced out of the House, call'd for her Coachman, and bid him put in his Horses, for away would she go. 1778 *Chron. in Ann. Reg* 207/2 The Jew priest of the Hamburgh Synagogue, in Fenchurch-Street, was divorced from his priestess.

Hence **Prie stesshood,** the office of a priestess; the system of priestesses.

1841 C. E. LESTER *Glory Eng.* II. 139 When one of the six..happens to die, the remaining five fill up the void; and thus the priesthood, or, rather, priestesshood, lives on in a sort of corporate immortality. 1887 H. R. HAWEIS *Light of Ages* v 145 The priesthood and priestesshood were as perfectly organised.

†**Prie·sthead.** Forms: see PRIEST: also 4–6 **prestede, -hed.** [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -HEAD.] = next.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21605 Quen strif was bute þe preisthede In þaa dais mang þe Iuus lede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii (*Justin*) 62 Of þat prestede he had hade, Bot seruice til ydolis he made. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 30 Biforn þat presthed was hied. 1533 GAU *Right Way* 36 S. Paul writis ..of his [Christ's] halie preisthed and sacrifis. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii *heading*, Of the abrogacion of the olde leuiticall prestheade. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Thomas Creme some tyme archebyshoppe of Cantorbery, was degradyd of hys archebyshoppeheppe, & presthed. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 110 The onlie Prince of ye priesthed of God.

Priesthood (prī·sthud). Forms: see PRIEST and -HOOD; also 4 **prestod, -hold,** 6 **-woode.** [OE. *préosthád*, f. *préost*, PRIEST *sb.* + *-hád*, -HOOD.]

1. The office or function of a priest; the condition of being a priest; the order of priest.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. (1890) 34 Da gelamp þæt he sumne Godes mann preosthades [*orig.* clericum quendam], on gestihtnysse onfeng. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gloss* 3692 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 98 *Clericatus*, preosthades. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 58 Who euere comeþ to prestod. *Ibid.* 78 Nowe, whanne presthold stondeþ in peny clerkis. 1387 TREVISA *Higd.* (Rolls) IV 105 Symon preost of þe temple and bisshop, bouȝte þe preosthood of Appolinus duke of Phenicia. *Ibid.* 125 He hadde renewed þe principalte and þe preosthode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Preesthood, *presbiteratus*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Reuerende Father in God, I presente vnto you, these persones presente, to bee admitted to the order of Priesthode. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 12 When an order of Priesthood different from the Aaronical should be set up. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* v. (1732) 142 He therefore is like him that abuses the Priesthood. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xiii. (1877) 139 It was these circumstances that made the priesthood of Melchizedek unique.

b. The priestly office of Christ, or of his Church, or of believers.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vii 24 [Christ], for that he dwelle into withouten ende, hath euerelastyng presthod. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 130 To explain the Priesthood, and Priestly Acts of our Saviour. 1851 PUSEY *Let. to Bp. London* 25 In His abiding Priesthood after the order of Melchisedech, He pleads, in Heaven, what He has commanded us to plead on earth. 1868 LYNCH *Rituel* cx. ii, And the pale Victim, in the strife, Eternal priesthood earns. 1897 R. C. MOBERLY *Ministerial Priesthood* iii. 87 The true rationale and the true distinction (within the inclusive priesthood of the Christian Church Body) at once of the priesthood of the Christian layman, and of the priesthood of the Christian minister. *Ibid.* iii. § 2. 251 The Church's priesthood being in its inner truth the priesthood of Christ, is a substantial reality.

c. The priestly office personified.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 334 Grace deuysede A cart, hihte cristendome, to carien home peers sheues;..And made preesthood haiwarde. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 839 Preesthood thesm folowyd with the Sacramentes, And Sadnesse also with the Commaundementes. *Ibid.* 1426, 1452, etc.

†d. With possessive, as a mock title for a priest.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i 23 What, Cardinall? Is your Priest hood growne peremptorie?

2. The office or order as embodied in or represented by the persons holding it; hence, The system of priests; the or a body of priests.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 93 Riȝt so out of holicherche alle yueles spredeth, There inparfyt presthod is prechoures and techeres. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11778 The glemyng of gold, þat glottes þere hertis..puttes the power of pristhode abake. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Tim* iv. 14 The layinge on of handes by the auctoryte of presthode. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* III. i, Oh, why has priesthood privilege to lie, And yet to be believed! 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I. 415 This severity is easily accounted for from the dignity assumed by the priesthood. 1820 BYRON *Man Fat* I. ii, But the priests I doubt the priesthood Will not be with us. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 361 Sacred books used by the priesthood and laity of Mongolia.

transf. and *fig.* 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* II. 9 Ȝe ben a kynd chosun, kyngly presthod, holy folk [1526 TINDALE, a chosen generacion, a royall presthod]. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 257 Schemes of public instruction..may lure the literary priesthood of philosophy, to all the servility which it imputes to the Christian clergy. 1901 BP. GORE in *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 6/7 There must be a priesthood of medicine.

Priestia·nity. *nonce-wd.* [Humorously f. PRIEST *sb.* after *Christianity.*] A hostile appellation for a priestly system or doctrine.

1720 T. GORDON (*title*) Priestianity, or a View of the Disparity between the Apostles and the Modern Inferior Clergy. 1823 PARR *Let. to R. Odell* Wks. 1828 VIII. 224 He has a larger share of priestianity than of christianity.

†**Prie·stish,** *a Obs.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ISH¹.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a priest; priestly, sacerdotal. (Chiefly *contemptuous.*)

1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 45 No neade of longe, prystishe prayers. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 26 b, Pope Siricius ordayned yᵗ priestishe orders should not be geuen altogether at one time, but at sundrye tymes. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchyarde* F vij, Much lesse that I depraued haue all Preachers so attyrde In Priestish weedes, as Popelings were.

Priestism (prī·stiz'm). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -ISM.] The system, spirit, methods, or practices of priests; sacerdotalism. (In hostile use.)

1842 MEDD in *Nonconf.* II 145 Priestism, the first-born child of worldliness and hypocrisy. 1887 J. PARKER in *Chr World* 4 Aug. 589 All priestism is bad, whether in the Establishment or in Nonconformist churches.

Priestless (prī·stles), *a.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a priest; not having, or not attended by, a priest.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11301 Euere lokede þis burgeis wan hii were voiþ idriue, Prestles hom was wel wo þat hii nere issriue. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II 145 In these priestless parish churches, at the hour of mass the congregation assembles. 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism Rom. & Angl.* iv (1899) 169 It stood among the ancient faiths as a strange and extraordinary thing—a priestless religion.

Priestlet (prī·stlĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET] = PRIESTLING 1. (Contemptuous.)

1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* 157 Dapper literary priestlets redolent of bergamot and sonnets. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* 568 The priestlets in the train of a bishop.

Priestlike (prī·stlaik), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] Like, or like that of, a priest; resembling, pertaining or proper to, characteristic of, or befitting a priest; priestly, sacerdotal.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 702 Than Wallace..Arayit him weill in till a preistlik goun. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* O iv b, Let your portion be priestlike and not princelike. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 145 A very learned, religious, and priestlike apology. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. i 56 We haue suppler Soules Then in our Priest-like Fasts. *a* 1821 KEATS *Last Sonn.*, The moving waters at their priestlike task Of pure ablution round earth's human shores. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II. 189 There is something priest-like in that Life of his.

B. *adv.* Like a priest; in the character or manner of a priest.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 152 Hazard their liuinges rather then go priestlike. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 237, I haue trusted thee With all the nearest things to my heart, as well My Chamber-Councels, wherein (Priest-like) thou Hast cleans'd my Bosome.

Priestliness (prī·stlinés). [f. PRIESTLY *a.* + -NESS.] Priestly quality or character.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 22 Cloath'd with that Denomination of Priesthness, use hath appropriated to it. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xliv, The Bishop had now to restrain his exuberant priestliness. 1897 R. C. MOBERLY *Ministerial Priesthood* vii § 3. 163 The true priestliness necessarily carries with it the pastoral character: the real pastoral character is but an expression, in outward life, of priestliness.

Priestling (prī·stlin). [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LING¹.]

1. A little, young, petty, or insignificant priest. (Usually contemptuous.)

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 286 This brave young priestling as he sacrificed, and capered about the Altars,... was curiously eyed of all. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV 570 The Rebellion which was even then design'd in the close purpose of these unhallow'd Priestlings. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIV 152 For the purpose of conciliating the good will of the prelates and priestlings. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 29 Such fudge, As priestlings prate, Is his guerdon.

2. A person weakly or servilely devoted to a priesthood or priestly system. *rare.* (Cf. *worldling.*)

1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Independ. Whig* (1728) 179 It is no Wonder that weak People now-a-days should believe in Priests, and not in Christ; should be Priestlings, and not Christians. 1907 *19th Cent.* Mar. 464 The priestlings of the Centre exclaimed that the finger of God had done it.

Priestly (prī·stli), *a.* [f. PRIEST *sb.* + -LY¹; in OE. *préostlic.*]

1 Of or pertaining to a priest or priests; sacerdotal, † in OE., canonical (*obs.*).

c 1000 *Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb. MS.* 191, 150 Eac ic mingie þæt hi gemunon þæs preosthcan regoles. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* VIII. 55, I weied them the golde & the syluer & all the prestly ornamentes of the house of oure God. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* II. vii. (1634) 156 They are all endued both with Priestly and Kingly honour. 1641 *Impeachm. Wren* in Rushw. *Hist Coll* III. (1692) I. 354 Some of which he did against his Priestly Word given to the said Patrons, or their Friends, *in verbo Sacerdotis* not to do the same. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr* I II. 224 Lactantius said little ..of Christ's priestly office. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XI II. 6 The tribe which has been taken for a priestly caste. 1891 MARQ. SALISBURY in *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6/1 Priestly rule is the great vice of the religious organization; it is the attempt to use the influence gained by teachers of religion, by virtue of their holy mission, in the furtherance of secular ends. 1901 BP. GORE *Body of Christ* IV § 4 (1907) 255 The fathers..clearly see that the priestly action of Christ is now in heaven.

b. *Priestly code,* in O. T. criticism: A name given to one of the constituent elements which recent criticism finds in the Hexateuch, and holds to constitute the framework of the whole in its existing form. Also called *Priests' code, Priestly writing*; so *Priestly writer,* the writer of this.

[1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit O. Test.* 9 By Ewald it was termed the 'Book of Origins'; by Tuch and Nöldeke, from the fact that it seemed to form the groundwork of our Hexateuch, the 'Grundschrift'; more recently, by Well-

hausen, Kuenen, and Delitzsch, it has been styled the 'Priests' Code'. This last designation is in strictness applicable only to the ceremonial sections in Ex.—Nu...It may be represented conveniently, for the sake of brevity, by the letter P.] 1899 F. H. Woods in *Hastings' Dict. Bible* II. 365/2 Thus we find three distinct codes—the Covenant code (C), the Deuteronomic (D), the Levitical or Priestly (P). *Ibid.* 368/2, P. The Priestly Book. The most striking general characteristics of P. 1900 Carpenter & Harford-Battersby *Hexateuch* I. xiii. 121 The Priestly Code. The large extent and the complicated character of this great collection raise many problems. 1901 *Encycl. Biblica* II. 2050 The characteristic feature in the hypothesis of Graf is that the Priestly Code is placed later than Deuteronomy, so that the order is no longer Priestly Code, Yahwist (JE), Deuteronomy, but Jehovist (JE), Deuteronomy, Priestly Code. 1905 *Expositor* Jan. 68 The district ..is termed by the Priestly Writer the 'Steppes of Moab'.

2. Befitting or characteristic of a priest; like that of a priest.

1504-5 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 641 Such .. honest conversation..as..shalbe thought convenient and priestly. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 70 Hie thee whiles I say A priestly farewell to her. 1905 A. C. Benson *Upton Lett.* (1906) 25 He [Newman] had little of the priestly hunger to save souls.

3. Having the character or aspect of a priest; such as a priest is or should be; like a priest.

1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 242 A prystly man and vertuusly dysposyd. 1832 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 51 John Johnston, the priestliest man I ever under any ecclesiastical guise was privileged to look upon.

4. Holding the office of a priest; that is a priest. *Priestly writer*, in O. T. criticism: see 1 b.

1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XII. ix, Scared by the faith they feigned, each priestly slave Knelt for his mercy whom they served with blood.

Prie·stly, *adv. rare.* [f. Priest *sb.* + -ly 2.] In the character of, or in a way befitting, a priest.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 Þat þey be bold to minister prestly oþer sacraments. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 170 b, How blessyd ben preestes sayth he [S. Bernard] yf they preestly lyue. 1511 Colet *Serm. Conf. & Ref.* B iv b, Pristes, nat lyuynge pristly but scenlarly, to the vtter and miserable distruction of the chirche. 1755 J. Sherbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 78 His peruke was priestly smart.

† **Prie·stress.** *Obs. rare.* [Late ME., *prestresse*, a. OF. *prestresse* (mod. *prêtresse*), f. OF. *prestre* Priest + *-esse*, -ess 1.] = Priestess.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI. ii, There serued grete plente of prestis and priesteresses. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvii. 66 Thyas y^ grete prestresse. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 866 The priestresse of Minerva in Athens. *Ibid.* 1301.

Priest-ridden (prī·strid'n), *ppl. a.* Also -rid (*obs.* or *arch.*). [f. Priest *sb.* + Ridden *ppl. a.*] 'Ridden', i. e. managed or controlled by a priest or priests; held in subjection by priestly authority.

a. 1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn* 82 That pusillanimity .. which by many in our Age scornfully is called Priest-riddenness as I may so say, their term being Priest ridden when they express a man addicted to the Clergie 1681 Dryden *Spanish Friar* II. iii, Was ever man thus priest-ridden? 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 80 Nothing but the Redemption of the Priest-ridden Laiety from Priest-craft Slavery and Tyranny could have perswaded me to this ungrateful Toil. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xi, I have been abroad, and know better than to be priest-ridden. 1849 [see *press-ridden*: Press *sb.*[1] 15]. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 200 *note*, The Scots are called a priest-ridden people, yet then most esteemed jests are against the clergy.

β. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 411 Which they endeavoured to keep as ignorant as they could, that the People might be the more patiently Priest-rid. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 260 Men [may] be..religious tho' they refus'd to be priest-rid. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* (1861) II. 28 Not the first fool that has been priest-rid, and monk bit.

Hence **Prie·st-ri ddenness,** the condition of being priest-ridden. So (*nonce-wds.*) **Prie·st-ri·ding,** the domination or tyranny of priests; **Prie·st-ride** *v. trans.* (*rare*), to control as a priest.

1653 Priest-riddenness [see above]. 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 156 Common aversion against Priest-riding. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* III. 59 'Tis well if they don't priest-ride you.

Priestship (prī·stʃip). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office of priest; also as a mock title: = Priesthood 1, 1 d.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 96 The Kingship and Priestship of every particular man. 1648 Milton *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 574 We know your classic Priestship is too gripple, for ye are always begging. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* VI. 1442 My salutation to your priestship! 1896 Goddard in *Mission. Herald* Jan. 27/1 The priestship for this temple descends from father to son.

Priest-shire. *Hist rare.* [repr. OE. *prēostscīr*, f. *prēost*, Priest *sb.* + *scīr*, Shire.] A district to which a priest ministered: a term equivalent to 'parish'.

c 1000 *Eccles. Inst.* c. 14 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 410 Ne spane nan mæsse-preost nanne mon of oðre cyrcean hyrnysse to his cyrcan, ne of oðre preost-scyre lære, þæt mon hys cyrcan gesece. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax Ch* (1858) I. iv. 144 *note*, These districts allotted to priests were called priestshires.

† **Priesty·bulous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. A pun on Prostibulous, meretricious (also in Bale).

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* xiii. H iij, Their more then Iewish ceremonies, their priestybulous priesthoode, theyr vowing to haue no wiues.

Prieue, prieve, obs. f. Proof and Prove.

Prife, var. Prive *v. Obs.* **Priffe,** obs. f. Privy *a.*

† **Prig,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5-6 **prigg, pryg(ge** (7 **prydg**). [App. another form of Sprig *sb.* (nail). Cf. Prag *sb.*[1]] (?) = Sprig, brad usually collective).

1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 447 (Wye) Tile-prig 6200 *m/to* 1411 *Ibid.*, Wogh prig nails...Tyle prig. 1415 *Ibid.*, (Charles & Rowhill) Prignail. 1420 *Ibid.* 448 (Lullington) Prigg. 1460 *Ibid* 453 Prigs. 1490 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* (1885) 12 Item payde for prygge and lathe nayl. 1548 *Hawkhurst Ch. Acc.* in *Archæol. Cant* V. 61 Payde for prygge and nayls iiij^s iiij^d. 1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb*, For a thousand of prydgs xviij d. *Comb.* 1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a pryg hammer ij d.

Prig (prig), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 6 **pryg,** *pl.* **prygges.** [Origin unascertained. Cf. Pig *sb.*[2]] A small pan of brass or tin; see also quot. 1674.

1511 *Pleadings Duchy Lancaster* (1896) XXXII. 53, v brasse pottes, iij pannes, iij prigges. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 60 Fyve pannes and twoo prygges or lyttel pannes. 1636 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 15 Apperteyninge to the Kitchen. 2 Priggs. 1674-91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 110 A *Prigge*, a small Pitcher: this is I suppose, a general word in the South Country. 1703 Thoresby *Lat. to Ray* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Prigge*, a little brass skellet. 1896 *Leeds Merc Suppl.* 16 May (E. D. D.), Put t' prig on t' fire.

Prig (prig), *sb.*[3] (*a.*) Also 6 **prygg,** 7-8 **prigg.** [In branch I originally Rogues' Cant, of obscure origin: cf. the cognate vb. Prig *v.*[1] It is not clear whether the other senses (which appear more than a century later) arose out of 1, or represent, as is possible, a different word; in either case, the history of their sense-development is uncertain; they are here arranged chronologically. (If there should prove to be two separate words, the derivatives Priggish, Priggism Prigster, will also consist each of two distinct words.)

In the following passage Baxter plays on this word as agreeing with the initial letters of PRoud IGnorance, in which, and the want of Christian Love, he sees the cause of excommunication, persecution, and schism

1684 Baxter *Twelve Arg'ts.* § 16 29 The worldly PR. IGs and the unruly PR. IGs. by Persecution, and by causeless Separation and Alienation, have done the hurt.]

I. † **1.** *Rogues' Cant.* A tinker. *Obs.*

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 59 These dronken Tynckers, called also Prygges, be beastly people

2. *slang.* A thief. Now usually a petty thief

1610 Rowlands *Martin Markall* (Hunter. Cl.) 42 That did the prigg good that bingd in the kiesome 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 108 Hee married a Tinkers wife and (hauing flowne ouer many knauish professions) he settled onely in Rogue: some call him *Autolicus Clowne* Out vpon him, Prig, for my life Prig: he haunts Wakes, Faires, and Beare-baitings. 1651 J. Shirley (*title*) An Excellent Comedy, Called, The Prince of Priggs Revels, or, The Practices of that grand Thief Captain James Hind. 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* I. v, The same endowments have often composed the states man and the Prig: for so we call what the vulgar name a Thief. 1831 *Lincoln Herr.* 8 Jan., Serenely thieved the nightly prigs 1838 Dickens *O Twist* xliii, Why didn't he rob some rich old gentleman..., and go out as a gentleman, and not like a common prig, without no honour nor glory! 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 66, I am a prig, Sir. I lives by prigging whatever I can get. 1874 W. S. Gilbert *Charity* II, D'you sit at quarter-sessions..and sentence poor prigs?

II. *slang* and *colloq.*

† **3.** A spruce fellow, a dandy, a fop; a coxcomb.

1676 Etherege *Man of Mode* III. iii, What spruce prig is that? 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, Thou shalt shine and be as gay as any Spruce Prigg that ever walk'd the Street 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 77 P 1 A Cane is Part of the Dress of a Prig, and always worn upon a Button 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. iii. iv. 264 The dealers in silks and sattins might adopt some good hints from prigs in pulpits. 1835 [see Priggish *a.* 2].

† **4.** A vague term of dislike or disrespect. *Obs.* (But perh. closely allied to 6, as a censorious and didactic person who made himself disliked.)

1679 Shadwell *True Widow* Ded. A ij b, A senseless, noisie Prig. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. vi, What does the old Prig mean? I'll banter him, and laugh at him, and leave him. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com* 135 There's that Old Prig my Father,..as sound as a Roach still. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 403 P 5 Well, Jack, the old Prig [Louis XIV of France] is dead at last. † 1730 *Royal Remarks* 21 They said..Doctor Purzlepate [was] an Old Put, and my self an Old Prigg. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 218 What does the old prig threaten then?

† **5.** In late 17th and early 18th c.: Applied to a puritanical person, a precisian in religion, *esp.* a nonconformist minister. *Obs.*

In quot. 1693, 'Young Mr. Prig' may have been so called in sense 3, from his self-adornment. But Jeremy Collier treats him as a Dissenting minister: see his *Short View Immor. Stage* iii (1698) 102 and *Defence* (1699) 65.

[1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* IV. ii, Young Mr. Prig—he is a wanton young Levite, and pamperith himself up with Dainties, that he may look lovely in the Eyes of Women;.., while her good Husband is deluded by his godly Appearance.] *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 In thy old age to dwindle to a Whig, By heaven, I see, thou'rt in thy heart a prig. 1720-1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 212 He may be as subtile as a young Prig, who held forth for two long Hours against Episcopacy. 1744 Z. Grey *Notes Butler's Hudibras* I. i. 10, I have heard of..a Precisian.., who after the Restoration, rebuking an orthodox clergyman for the length of his hair; he [the clergyman] replied, 'Old Prig, I promise you to cut my hair up to my ears, provided you will cut your ears up to your hair'. 1752 *Adventurer* No. 12 P 11 A formal prig, of whom he knew nothing but that he went every morning and evening to prayers. 1752 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl* No. 8 The Sectaries, who are in Possession of this Place, are entitled Prigs.

6. A precisian in speech or manners; one who cultivates or affects a propriety of culture, learning, or morals, which offends or bores others; a conceited or self-important and didactic person. (Only in later use including women.)

1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 57/1 The templar is, generally speaking, a prig; so is the abbé: both are distinguished by an air of petulance and self-conceit, which holds a middle rank betwixt the insolence of a first-rate buck, and the learned pride of a supercilious pedant. *a* 1771 Gray *Lett. Alphabet* Wks. 1843 V. 220 Now a pert Prig, he perks upon your face, Now peers, pores, ponders, with profound grimace. 1778 Johnson 7 Apr. in *Boswell*, Harris, however, is a prig, and a bad prig. (Boswell) He says things in a formal and abstract way to be sure *a* 1805 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 441 The clergy..are in general..divided into bucks and prigs... The prigs are truly not to be endured, for they are but half learned, are ignorant of the world, narrow minded, pedantic, and overbearing. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 256 The school was kept by a conscientious prig of the ancient system. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 372 The peculiar impudence ingrained into the natural disposition of the prig. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem* xi, A prig is a fellow who is always making you a present of his opinions. 1877 Mrs Forrester *Mignon* I. 39 The ideal woman is a prig. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* v. 129 The virtues are all there with Henry Esmond, and the flesh and blood also. But still there is left a flavour of the character which Thackeray himself tasted when he called his hero a prig. 1897 *Academy* Suppl. 20 Nov. 111/1 A prig may repent of his or her ways and yet not be able to turn from them, and so at last we find her confirmed in her priggishness.

b. *fig.* Applied to a thing considered priggish.

1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt. cap* 49 Only, I could endure a transfer just Of Joyeux church, exchanged for yonder prig, Our brand-new stone cream-coloured masterpiece.

7. *attrib.* or *comb.* in sense 6. **a.** = 'of a prig or prigs', as *prig-manufactory*; **b.** appositive = 'that is a prig', as *prig-parson, -preacher, -puppy, -scoundrel*; **c. prig-napper** (*Rogues' Cant*): see quot *a* 1700.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prig-napper*, a Horse-Stealer; also a Thief-taker. [So 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*] 1728 Swift *Let. Publ Dublin Wkly Jrnl.* 14 Sept., To laugh at all the prig puppies that could not speak Spanish. 1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* I. 149 A smart prig preacher of twenty-five 1824-9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* XIII. Wks. 1846 I. 80/2 Cowper, possessed a rich vein of ridicule, opening it on prig parsons and graver and worse impostors. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 184/2 The subtle and fatal influences of the prig-manufactory 1904 A. Lang *Tennyson* viii. 187 He is that venomous thing, the prig-scoundrel

B. *adj* (from attrib. use in 7) = priggish, precise, proper, exact *rare.*

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* Ixxxv. (1783) III. 129 Stockings and buckles of so modest a pattern, that they utterly discarded all the vagaries of the mode; yet were they..prig, prim, prue, and parsonly. 1872 H. W. Beecher in *Chr World Pulpit* II. 341 That..which is contained in our system of trig and prig theology.

Hence (from 6) **Pri·gdom, Pri·ghood,** the state or condition of a prig or prigs; **Pri·ggess** *rare*, a female prig.

1878 Besant & Rice *Monks Thelema* iv, So you really think that my son..will drop the livery of prigdom, and talk..like other people. 1884 J. Hawthorne *N. Hawthorne & Wife* I. 120 He steered equally clear of the Scylla of prigdom, and the Charybdis of recklessness. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 532 Unwholesome little pragmatical prigesses 1906 *Daily Chron.* 31 Aug. 3/1 George Washington's heroism has always hovered uncomfortably near the region of prighood

Prig (prig), *v.*[1] [In sense 1, goes with Prig *sb.*[3] 2, both being orig. Rogues' Cant. Branch II may be a different and even earlier word (in which case the derivatives Prigging, etc. will also consist of two words; but nothing has been ascertained as to the origin in either sense.

(Some compare sense 4 with It. *prig-are* to pray, beg.)]

I. 1. *trans.* To steal. (*Thieves' Cant.*) Now, usually said of petty theft.

(In early instances often in reference to horse-stealing.)

1561 [implied in Prigger[1] and Prigman]. 1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 42 A Prigger of Prauncers be horse stealers; for to prigge signifieth in thes language to steale. 1591 Greene *Coney Catching* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 78 He bestrides the horse which he priggeth, and saddles and bridles him as orderly as if he were his own. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Exp., Prigge*, to filch, to steale 16 *Tom O' Bedlam's Song* (L.), The palsie plague these pounces When I prig your pigs or pullen. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 It was Billy's boast, that he had not for many years worn a single article of dress that had not been prigged. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Sir I. *Jacks Rhams*, And the Abbot declared that, 'when nobody twigg'd it, Some rascal or other had popp'd in, and prigg'd it!' 1891 E. Roper *Ily Frach. Trait* xxvi. 387 Anecdotes..'prigged' from comic papers. *Mod. Schoolboy slang*, Who has prigged my pencil?

2. To plunder, to cheat

1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 213 The President shook hands with me, and trusted I should soon prig the London cocknies.

II. 3 *intr.* To chaffer, to higgle or haggle about the price of anything. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1513 [implied in Prig-penny]. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 54, I will not prigge, I will not you deceive. 1632 Rutherford *Lett* (1671) 447 As the frank buyer who cometh near to what the seller seeketh, useth at last to refer the difference to his will, and so cutteth off the course of mutual prigging. Madam, do not prigge with your frank-hearted..Lord. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplt.* (1710) 78 The love of Pelf makes them prigg for Milk and Eggs Put in then Broth, Cocks-hails, and Legs. 1755 Ramsay *Ep. J. Clerk* 16 In comes a customer, looks big, Looks generous,

and scorns to prig. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 186 Men wha grew wise priggin owre hops an' raisins. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 387 Some merchants alter not the price of their goods, let the buyer prigg as he may. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Prig*, to plead hard in a bargain, to higgle in price.

b. *fig.* To haggle about terms, to try to drive a hard bargain.

1632 [see prec.] *a* 1688 J. RENWICK *Serm.*, etc. (1887) 431 O come and lay all down at his feet and prigg not with Him. 1692 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloquence* (1738) 106, I see Christ will not prigg with me. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen Assemb Edin.* 59, I pray that none of Nobility or Gentry prigg with God in this matter.

c. *trans. To prig down*, to try to beat down (the *price* demanded, or the *person* who demands it).

1853 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., [He'll] ettle sair to prig you doun. 1903 *Ibid.*, He's be sure to prig doon yor price.

4. *intr.* To make entreaty, beg, importune.

1714 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 553 Many think it was very great imprudence . to prigg so with the Assembly from the throne upon this head. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax* 25 (*Poems Buchan*) Fat gars you then, mischievous tyke! For this propine to prig? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, To tell us that the poor lassie behoved to die, when Mr John Kirk, as civil a gentleman as is within the ports of the town, took the pains to prigg for her himself. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Hou. Green Shutters* 297 He prigged and prayed for a dose o' the whiskey.

† **5.** *intr.* (Sense uncertain: quot. not Sc.). *Obs.*

1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* I. ii, Let none of these come at her..Nor Deuce-ace, the wafer woman, that prigs abroad With musk-melons, and malakatoones.

Hence **Pri'ggable** *a.*, that may be pilfered.

1900 'MAUD MARYON' *How Garden grew* 103 Lay aside, from hedgerows, corners of field or other prigable parts, some rolls of turf.

† **Prig**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Origin obscure; perh. variant of PRICK *v.* Cf. Sc. *prig-me-dainty* = PRICK-ME-DAINTY, *prigga trout* a stickleback.]

1. *intr. slang* To ride; = PRICK *v.* 11.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *To prygge*, to ride. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-light* C ij 1611 L. BARRY *Ram-Alley* I. B iv, Some of our clients will go prig to hell Before our selues. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prigging*, Riding.

2. *U. S.* To dress *up*, adorn: cf. PRICK *v.* 20, PRINK *v.*[2] 2.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. iv, He's no more use than yer prigged-up creepers [vines].

Pri'gger[1]. *slang.* Also 6 **-ar.** [f. PRIG *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who prigs; a thief.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 4 A Stealer of Horses, which they terme a Priggar of Paulfreys. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 43 A Gentleman .. espying a Pryggar,.. charging this prity prigginge person to walke his horse well. ..This peltynge Priggar..walkethe his horse vp and downe tyll he sawe the Gentleman out of sighte, and leapes him into the saddell, and awaye he goeth a mayne. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 3 The Priggar is he that steales the horse. 1673 [see CACKLER]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Priggers*, Thieves. 1718 J. SHIRLEY *Tri. Wit, Black Profess.*, A Prigger of Cacklers..steals..the Poultry.

† **Prigger**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [? f. PRIG *v.*[2]] A rider; *spec.* A mounted highwayman.

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* I. iii. (1881) 21 He wo'd be your prigger, your prancer, your high-lawyer.

Priggery (pri'gəri). [f. PRIG *sb.*[3] + -ERY.] The action or conduct of a prig (PRIG *sb.*[3] 6).

1813 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 501 This particular piece of priggery. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Apr 518/2 The Bayard of India did enough good work to make all right-minded men ready to forget his self-righteousness and (to use plain language) his priggery. 1886 D. HANNAY *Adm. Blake* I. (1888) 9 There was hypocrisy and spite and acrid priggery on the side of the Parliament.

Pri'gging, *vbl. sb. slang.* [f. PRIG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PRIG *v.*[1]; **a.** (*Thieves' Cant.*) Stealing; in *mod. slang*, petty thieving, pilfering. *Prigging law* or *lay*, thieves' trade or way.

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 3 This base villany of Prigging, or horse-stealing. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw II.* (1680) 82 The Scots, that love not rest, delight in prigging. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 353 Three boys brought in for prigging of wipes (pocket handkerchiefs). 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 99 He had tried the prigging, and had been nabbed four times, and had been twice on the mill.

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 75 The discovery of the Prigging Law or nature of horse stealing. *Ibid.* 87 In Prigging Law. The towling place, *All-hallowes.* 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI 131 As from ken to ken I was going, Doing a bit on the prigging lay.

b. Higgling or haggling about price or terms; hard bargaining.

1632 [see PRIG *v.*[1] 3]. 1654 A. GRAY *Gt. Salvation* (1755) 129 Take it and have it, and there shall be no more prigging. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 81 The prigging o'er,—the penny down Admitted, beef is bought anon. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xviii. 169, I wondered at her want o' pride in priggin' wi' him.

Pri'gging, *ppl. a.* [f. PRIG *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That prigs. **a.** Thieving; **b.** haggling.

1567 [see PRIGGER[1]]. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 119 Sundry of their prigging and loose Friers..have robbed their Convents of their Church-plate and Repositories. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 55 Wee merchands are, wee are not prigging men. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm.* I. 73 Thou art a prigging, pilfering Merchant, and hast pilfered away my Coin and my Goods. 1886 J. R. REES *Divers. Bk.-worm* iv. 136 The works of the prigging author of *Tristram.*

† **c.** ? Connected with PRIGGISH 2. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, Was ever such a prigging coxcombe seen! One might have beat him dumb now in this humour, And he'd ha' grinn'd it out still.

Priggish (pri'gif), *a.* [f. PRIG *sb.*[3] + -ISH.] Having the character of a prig (in various senses).

† **1.** Dishonest, thievish. *Obs. Cant.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Priggish*, Thievish.

† **2.** ? Dandyish, dandified; coxcombical. *Obs.*

1702 STEELE *Funeral* IV. (1723) 62 Major General Trim, no, Pox Trim sounds so very short and Priggish—that my Name should be a Monosyllable! 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 116 The priggish affection of yon thin old coxcomb, the earl, is so insipid and irksome, that it is intolerable. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict. Eng. Lang.* 59 In common language a Prig is a young Coxcomb, and has the adjective and adverb Priggish and Priggishly.

3. Precise, particular, conceited, pragmatical.

1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 21, I adore the simplicity of the antients! How unlike the present, priggish, prick ear'd puppets! 1816 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 22 Nov, The forehead. has not a narrow, peaked, and priggish look.. which strongly marks all the ordinary portraits [of Shakspere]. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Mr. Minns*, He was always exceedingly clean, precise, and tidy; perhaps somewhat priggish. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 12 There is..no moralizing of that offensively priggish kind which the instinct of boys teaches them to despise and mistrust. 1898 SIR E. MONSON in *Times* 7 Dec. 5/2 At the risk of being branded by that terrible epithet 'priggish', which is, I suppose, held in some quarters to be the antithesis of 'frank'.

Hence **Pri'ggishly** *adv.*, **Pri'ggishness.**

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 56/1 For the 'compliment extern' of Cockney priggishness and petty intellectual pretension, look at..Lord S——. 1835 [see PRIGGISH *a.* 2]. 1847 MRS GORE *Castles in Air* v, 'It is with great regret', said I, as priggishly and consequentially as became an Esquire. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 262 The priggishness of upstart science had to Aristophanes the air of insolent irreligion. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lvii. 171 A good secondary officer, priggishly exact in the mechanism of a regiment, but unfit to plan a campaign or lead an army. 1898 *Spectator* 19 Feb 268 Priggishness is narrow mindedness, with a turned up nose.

Priggism (pri'gizm). [f. PRIG *sb.*[3] + -ISM.]

† **1.** Professional thievery or roguery. *Obs.*

1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. iii, An undeniable testimony of the great antiquity of Priggism. *Ibid.* IV. iii, While one hath a roguery (a Priggism they here call it) to commit, and another a roguery to defend.

† **2.** (Sense obscure.) *Obs.*

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 86 At a Board of Priggism held here, it was pretty warmly debated..whether a Gentleman acquires more Honour by whoring than by gaming?

3. Priggishness.

a 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 481 The minister, an old bachelor,..who had such a mixture of odd qualities in his composition, such as priggism and pedantry, with the affectation of being a finished gentleman. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, That your great Mechanics' Institutes end in intellectual priggism. 1891 *Times* 14 Oct. 13/6 The priggism of intellectual pretension is the one unpardonable sin.

Prighte, prizte, obs. pa. t. of PRITCH *v.*

† **Pri'gman.** *Obs.* In 6 **pryg-, pridgeman.** [f. PRIG *v.*[1] 1 + MAN *sb.*[1]] A thief; = PRIG *sb.*[3] 2.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 3 A Prygman goeth with a stycke in hys hand like an idle person. His propertye is to steale cloathes of the hedge, or els filtch Poultry. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist* II. ii Hij, A pridgeman from him pryuilie his money did purloyne.

† **Pri'gnet.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. an irreg. dim. of PRIG *sb.*[2], perh. after POSNET.] A small prig or brass vessel.

1570 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 228, 17 April. One spittell ij prignetts xij[s].

† **Pri'g-penny.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. PRIG *v.*[1] 3 + PENNY.] One who prigs or haggles for pence; a hard bargainer.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 98 Sum prig penny, sum pyk thank wyth privy promyt.

† **Pri'gster.** *Obs.* [f. PRIG *v.*[1] + -STER.]

1. = PRIG *sb.*[3] 4 or 6.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* III. 38 If you meet either your Father, or Brother, or any from those Prigsters, stick up thy Countenance. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* v. i, Hah! Thou art a very pretty metaphorical prigster.

2. A thief, a pilferer; = PRIGGER[1].

a 1807 G. S. CAREY *Song* 'Every man his Mode' v, The Player's a Prigster of every kind.

Priis, prijs, obs. ff. PRICE, PRYS. **Priket(e, prikkett, Prikle,** obs. ff. PRICKET, PRICKLE.

† **Prill**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [app. related to It. *pirla, pirlo* 'a childes top, a gig, or twirle' (Florio) (cf. PIROUETTE), and prob. to PIRL *v.*] A whirligig, or top that one spins.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Prylle, or whyrlegygge, as childerys pley (or spylkok,.. *K.* prille of childrys pleyynge, S. whyrgyg), *giraculum.* [*a* 1500 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 413 *note*, *Giraculum*, a pirlle.]

Prill (pril), *sb.*[2] Now *local.* [A phonetic variant of *pirle*, PURL, a small rill. Cf. PRILL *v.*] A small stream of running water; a rill.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 12/*a* Each siluer Prill gliding on golden Sand. 1614 — *Eclogue* 150 By some prill, that 'mong the Pibbles plods. 1610 R. VAUGHAN (*title*) Most Approved And Long experienced Water-Workes Containing The manner of Winter and Summer-drowning of Medow and Pasture, by the aduantage of the least Riuer, Brooke, Fount or Water-prill adiacent. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 464 Tints of orange-brown..coloured the prill of water running on the wayside. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Prill*, a streamlet of clear water, a rill; a runnel from a spring. [1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Worc., Shrop., Heref., Radnor, Glouc.]

† **Prill**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Origin doubtful; perh. a generalized use of the proper name *Prill*, short for *Priscilla*, which according to Elworthy is very common in West Somerset. Cf. GILL *sb.*[4]] A girl, a lass.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 78 The change of dames within the court: For Countrey prilles. *Ibid.* 83 Though that she be a countrey prill, no weight thereof doth stand: Thinke you that some those Courtly dames are not of countrey land?

Prill, *sb.*[4] *Mining.* [A local term in Cornwall.]

1. In Cornish copper-mining: The rich copper ore which remains after cobbing and separating the inferior pieces.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 263 The reduced Copper, or as it is more usually called by the Cornish assayers, the Prill, will be found beneath the slagg *Ibid.*, The refining the prill is a very nice operation. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 594 At present the copper ores.. are broken or spalled as before, and divided into pieces of good ore, commonly termed prills. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 80 Detaching from each piece the inferior portions, and thus forming prill or best dradge ore.

2. Hence, A button or globule of metal obtained by assaying a specimen of ore in the cupel. *U. S.* and *Colonies.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 J. PERCY *Metallurgy, Silver & Gold* I. 249 Examination of the Silver 'Prills' for Gold... One or more of the 'prills' are flattened out by hammering, and heated with dilute nitric acid [etc.].

† **Prill**, *sb.*[5], obs. variant of BRILL *sb.*[1]

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 145 *Rhombus squammosus* ..Turbut, Bret-cock, Bret, or Prill.

† **Prill**, *v. Obs. rare.* [app. a variant of *pirl*, PURL *v.*: see PRILL *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To flow, spirt, purl.

1603 STOW *Surv.* XXX. (ed. 2) 269 An Image..of Diana, and water conuayd from the Thames prilling from her naked breast for a time.

[Prill, prile, in *Rom. Rose* 1058, app. a scribal error; ? for *prill* or *prick.*]

Pri'llion. *Mining. dial.* [? Related to PRILL *sb.*[4], or to *prill* vb. dial. (Cornwall), to mix.] An inferior tin extracted from the slag.

[1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub* 263 The pillion (for so all Tin recovered out of the slags is called). See PILLION[3].] 1825 HAMILTON *Dict. Terms of Art*, *Prillion*, in Metallurgy, tin extracted from the slag of the furnace is thus named in Cornwall. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1249 The scoriæ..are stamped in the mill, and washed, to concentrate the tin grains; and from this rich mixture, called *prillion*, smelted by itself, a tin is procured of very inferior quality. 1892 *Black's Guide Cornwall* 53 The slag is pounded, stamped, and washed, and the tin, or *prillion*, extracted from it is again smelted.

† **Prim**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **prym(me.** [Origin obscure; the sense and date are against connexion with PRIM *a.*] A pretty girl or young woman; a paramour.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 250 Than must he have another prymme or twayne. 1514 — *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Aboute all London there was no propre prym But long tyme had ben famylyer with hym *c* 1520 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 42 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 84 With suche wordes douse Thys lytell prety mouse The yonge lusty prymme She coude byte and whyne. *c* 1530 *Hicks-corner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 181, I would that hell were full of such prims, As Jane, Kate, Bess, and Sybil. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 102 So pretty a prim of every limme. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Prim*, (2) a neat pretty girl. *Yorksh.* (*Obs., Eng. Dial. Dict.*)]

Prim, *sb.*[2] Now *local.* [app., like PRIMP, short for PRIM-PRINT.] A name of the privet.

1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 33 Set priuie or prim, set boxe like him. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xliv, How her watchman, arm'd with boughie crest, A wall of prim hid in his bushes bears. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 445 *Ligustrum*—Primme or Priuet. 1838 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prim*, privet, spindle tree, *Ligustrum vulgare.* 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 137 The prim or privet..is found growing wild in some parts of New England.

Prim, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* or *dial.* [orig. app. a slang or cant word. Related to PRIM *a.* and PRIM *v.*, q. v.] A formal, precise, or 'stuck-up' person.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prim*, a silly empty starcht Fellow. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. xii. 192 A prude, or a prim, she would never wish to be.

Prim, *sb.*[4] *rare.* [f. PRIM *v.*] The act of primming or screwing up the mouth.

a 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 31. 11 When..a peculiar prim of the mouth was observed in the good housekeeper, the subject which had excited these symptoms was never pursued any further.

Prim, *sb.*[5] *dial.* (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Prim*, very small smelts. So called at Lynn, where the smelts are remarkably fine.

Prim, *a.* [Goes with PRIM *sb.*[3] and *v.*: see the latter.] Of persons, their manner, speech, etc.: Consciously or affectedly strict or precise; formal, stiff, demure.

1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 P 4 A spruce Mercer is farther off the Air of a Fine Gentleman, than a downright Clown... I indeed proposed to flux him; but Greenhat answer'd, That if he recovered, he'd be as prim and feat as ever he was. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. iv, As prim and demure as ever! 1778 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand., Portrait*, Tell me, ye prim adepts in Scandal's school. 1806–7 J. BIRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. viii. 148 The next figure is that of a prim Miss of 12 or 13. 1833 HT.

Martineau *T. Tyne* i. 10 Setting his lips in a prim form. 1838 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) I. 91 Pretty fairish for a prim Quakeress. 1885 Black *White Heather* i, His costume was somewhat prim and precise.

b. Of things: Formal, regular, stiff.

1771 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. vii. 137 The garden in its turn was to be set free from its prim regularity, that it might assort with the wilder country without. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 399 In many places, their forest trees have more the appearance of a prim hedge, than of timber. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est* vii, A square prim garden, arranged in parallelograms.

c. *Comb.*, as *prim-mouthed*, *-seeming*, *-set* adjs.

1735 *Prompter* 21 Jan. 2/2 Will she give Room to the prim-seeming Wife, or the less-cautious Widow? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 1/3 Then Force scarce hid, with a prim-set lip, the length of its eager tooth.

Prim, *v.* [*Prim* vb., *prim* sb.[3], and *prim* adj., appear to have come into use in the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th c., the vb. being evidenced in 1684, the sb. *a* 1700, and the adj. in 1709. The sb. appears first as a cant word, and in this capacity it may have been used before the vb. But the latter is the first of the group to appear in Dictionaries: see quots. 1706 and 1721. Johnson knew the vb. (in sense 2 b), and the adjective. (He thought the vb. derived from the adj., and the adj. a contraction of *primitive*.)]

1. *intr.* (also *to prim it*). To assume a formal, precise, or demure look or air; 'to set the mouth conceitedly'; *prim up*, to bridle up, set the face or mouth firmly, as if to repel familiarities.

1684 Otway *Atheist* iii, A vain, pert, empty rogue, That can prim, dance, lisp, or lie very much. 1703 *Rules Civility* 206 A Lady will Prim it, or bridle it up, or pull off her Glove to shew a fine Hand. 1706 Phillips, *To Prim*, to be full of affected Ways, to be much conceited. 1721 Bailey, *Prim*, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected ways. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* IV. 99, I therefore wink'd at her. She primm'd; nodded, to shew she took me. 1781 Mme. D'Arblay *Lett.* 22 Sept., Tell dear Kitty not to prim up as if we had never met before. 1893 G. Meredith *Ld. Ormont* i, They mince and prim and pout, and are sigh-away and dying-ducky.

2. *trans.* To form (the face or mouth) into an expression of affected preciseness or demureness; to close (the lips) primly.

1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 44 The Choicest Looking-Glass in Christendom for a Country Corridon to prim his Phiz by. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) III. 350 She prims up her horse-mouth. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 22 Primming up her mouth into a smile, [she] promulgated this comfortable doctrine. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, Her arms were folded, her mouth primmed into an expression of respect mingled with obstinacy. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, Mark also the Abbé Maury: his broad bold face; mouth accurately primmed; full eyes. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. viii. 138 Rosamund primmed her lips at the success of her probing touch.

b. 'To deck up precisely, to form into an affected nicety' (J.); chiefly with *up*, *out*. In later use, to make prim.

1721 Ramsay *Tartana* 344 May she Be ridicul'd while primm'd up in her scarf. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) III. iv. 16 When she was primmed out, down she came to him. 1850 Holme Lee *Leg. fr. Fairy Land* 5 So Idle primmed herself up and went out in the finest intentions. 1863 — *Annie Warleigh's Fort.* III. 229 My Gypsy.. trimmed and pruned and primmed in the likeness of a wee quakeress, the picture of precision and demure obedience. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lii. 95 His [church] has been duly patched..and primmed up.

Hence **Pri'mming** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1690 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk thro. Lond.* I. 36 Where primming Sister, Aunt, or Cox, Tune their warm zeal with Hum and Buz. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* (1845) 368 Mrs. Hannah,..with much primming of the mouth, and many maidenly hesitations, requested leave to stay behind.

‖ Prima[1] (prəi mă). *Typogr.* [a. L. *prima* (*pagina*) first (page).] The page of printer's copy on which a new sheet begins and on which the first word of the sheet is marked.

1880 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 104 In reading [the proofs of] a work sheet by sheet, the first word of the ensuing signature is marked by the reader as 'the prima'.

‖ Prima[2] (prī mă). It. fem. of *primo* first, used in some phrases, chiefly musical (or relating to cards) as Prima donna; also **prima buffa**, chief comic singer or actress; **prima viola**, first viola; **prima volta**, first time or turn, denoting that the passage so marked is to be played the first time the section is played, but omitted when it is repeated, its place being taken by that marked *seconda volta*. See also Prima vista.

‖ Prima, in L. phrases: see Prima facie.

Primacy (prəi'măsi). Also 6 **-tie**. [a. OF. *primacie* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), in mod.F. *primatie* (pron. *-sie*), ad. med.L *primātia* (1174 in Hoveden) for earlier *primātus* (*u*-stem): see Primate *sb.*[2]]

1. The state or position of being 'prime' or first in order, rank, importance, or authority; the first or chief place; pre-eminence, precedence, superiority.

1382 Wyclif *Col.* i. 18 The firste bigetun of deede men, that he be holdinge primacie [*gloss* or the firste dignyte] in alle thingis. — 3 *John* 9 This Diotrophis, that loueth for to be e primacye [Vulg. *primatum*] in hem, receyueth not us. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 249/2 The blessid laurence is he that after Saynt Stephen ought to holde the prymacye. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 71, I grant the prince to haue the soueraigntie and primacie ouer the church of God, within his dominions. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 282 In after times Tyre contended with Zidon for Primacie. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 30 There are several kinds of Primacy, 1. A Primacy of Worth or Personal Excellency. 2. A Primacy of Reputation and Esteem. 3. A Primacy of Order, or bare Dignity and Precedence. 4. A Primacy of Power or Jurisdiction. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 341 All this theatrical primacy ..is your work. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 160 The earlier appearance and established primacy of the Tuscan poets. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Apr. 4/4 The position of primacy which England sustains among the commercial communities of the world.

2. *Eccl.* The first place or leadership in spiritual matters (sometimes identified with, but properly distinguished from, *supremacy*); the office, dignity, or authority of a primate; *spec.* the chief dignity in an ecclesiastical province: cf. Primate *sb.*[1] 2.

[1174 in *Roger of Hoveden's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 59 Consecrato pallium .. dedit, et .. primatiam addidit.] *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cii. v, To depriue Lambert of Caunterbury, Of primacy. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 36 Bokes which write agaynste the Popes prymacie. 1534 More *Let to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xlviii. 134 As touching..the primatie of the Pope, I nothing meddle in the matter. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 3 The office of ane Archbischop and general primacie of this kirk of Scotland. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 174 They yeild a Primacie to the Pope, if he be Orthodox, but no Supremacie. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* (1653) Post. 87 The Archbishop .. spends the rest of his dayes in a long contention .. with York about Primacie. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 229 They declared themselves for abolishing the Papal authority and for reducing the Pope to the old Primacy again. 1746 Berkeley *Let. to T. Prior* 12 Sept., Wks. 1871 IV. 321 The Primacy or Archbishopric of Dublin, if offered, might have tempted me. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 15. 5 Rome has ever had what is called the primacy of the Christian Churches. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 304 The primacy fell to the lot of Sigeric, Bishop of Ramsbury. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 366 Perhaps about the time [*c* 250 B.C.] began the hereditary primacy of Taoism in the Chang family.

b. The ecclesiastical province or see of a primate.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 3 Within the boundis of al our hail primacie of Scotland. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. iii. viii. 428 The church of Dunkeld appears to have formed the primacy of Dunkeld.

‖ Prima donna (prī'mă, prəi'mă dɒ'nă). Pl. **prime donne, (prima donnas)**. [It. (prī'ma do'nna) 'first lady'.] The first or principal female singer in an opera.

[1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. viii. 53 So great is the infatuation of playing, and the secret satis faction of being the prima of a Company so prevalent, that [etc.].] 1812 Southey *Lett., to Miss Barker* 3 May, An author, like a *prima donna*, has a sort of dignity from appearing sometimes *incog.*, when, in reality, everybody knows him. 1842 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 433 The prima donna of the Dusseldorf theatre. 1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 509/1 [In an Opera] the First Woman (*Prima donna*) was always a high Soprano. 1887 J. A. F. Maitland in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XII. 274/1 In managing recalcitrant *prime donne* and other mutinous persons.

Primætiall, obs. erron. form of Primitial.

Primæval, etc.: see Primeval, etc.

‖ Prima facie (prəi'mă fē'ʃi(i)ē), *adv.* and *adj. phr.* [L. *primā faciē* at first sight (M. Seneca), *faciē*, ablative of *faciēs* face. Formerly anglicized, after F. *de prime face*, 'at' or 'of prime face': see Prime *a.* 9 c.]

A. *adv.* At first sight; on the face of it; as appears at first without investigation.

c 1420 (?) Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 157 Here, prima facie, to vs he doth apere That he hath offendyd—no man can sey nay. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 55 A Physiognomer by chance..was demanded what (*Prima facie*) he thought of Socrates. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* vii. 115 And indeed, *prima facie* they haue reason. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xiii. 196 Such actual possession is, *prima facie*, evidence of a legal title in the possessor. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primâ facie a cause of action.

B. *adj.* Arising at first sight; based or founded on the first impression.

Prima facie case (*Law*), a case resting on *prima facie* evidence.

1800 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 50 This Gazette is said by lawyers and judges to be *primâ facie* evidence in courts of justice, of matters of State and of public acts of the government. 1864 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 440/2 Doubtless there is a *primâ facie* reason for his suggestion. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 174 A *prima facie* assent is an assent to an antecedent probability of a fact, not to the fact itself. 1895 L. J. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 624/1 It lies upon the plaintiff to make out a *primâ facie* case.

So **‖ Prima fronte** (prəi'mă frɒ'ntī) *adv. phr.* [L. (Quintil.); *fronte*, ablative of *frons*, *frontem*, forehead, front], at first appearance, on the face of it.

1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 299 To make a revolution is a measure which, *prima fronte*, requires an apology.

Primage[1] (prəi'mėdʒ). [Known first in med. (Anglo-)L. form *primāgium* (see -age); of obscure origin: cf. Primegilt. Hence mod.F. *primage* (1771 in *Dict. Trévoux*).]

1. A customary allowance formerly made by the shipper to the master and crew of a vessel for the loading and care of the cargo; also called *hat-money*; now merely a percentage addition to the freight, paid to the owners or freighters of the vessel

[1297 *Boston Customs Acc.* Customs, K. R. Bd. 5 No 5 *dorso* (P. R. O.), In frectagio pro .lij. saccis et .xx. petris lane..et in touwagio dictarum lanarum et in loadesmanagio .lxxj.s...Item in primagio .ij.s.] 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 A piece of flemmishe mony called an Englyshe for lodemanage and for primage of euery fardell of wollen clothe. 1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* I. iii. 4/2 And re ceaue before hand, each man twenty foure millreyes, as also primage, & certaine tunnes fraught. 1662 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 68, I haue spoke with Mr. Porter, who assures me he hath giuen order to stop the Primage, loadage [etc.]. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 73 In Lieu of all petty Port charges, it is usual at some Places to pay 5 per Cent calculated on the Freight, and 5 per Cent more for Primage to the Captain. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 134 *Primage*, an allowance to masters of vessels for the use of cables and ropes, and to mariners for their assistance in loading and unloading cargoes. 1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893), *Primage*, a small contribution, usually about one-tenth the amount of the freight, formerly paid to the captain of a vessel for taking care of the cargo: but which is now regularly charged as an addition to the freight, and applied to the shipowner's benefit.

2. A small duty formerly paid to a local society of pilots, as at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Also *attrib.*

1606 *Mariners' Charter* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 700 An ancient duetie heretofore..paid to the Companie, Misterie, Brotherhood, and Society [the Maister, Pilotts, and Seamen of the Trinitie House of Newcastle upon Tyne], called Primage, that is to say, *ad* of everie tunn of wine, oile, and other goods, rated, by the tunn [etc.]. 1789 Brand *ibid.* 714 Primage is still paid to this society [of Pilots] at two-pence per ton. *Ibid.* 31 *note*, The primage book of the Trinity-House of Newcastle. [Abolished on the Tyne in 1865, on formation of the 'Pilotage Board'.]

Pri'mage[2]. *Engineering.* [f. Prime *v.*[1] 6.] The amount of water carried off suspended in the steam from a boiler.

1881 J. Hill in *Metal Worker* 8 Oct. 342 Experience shows that steam always carries a certain percentage of water in suspension as it rises from the body of water of which it is formed...The water so suspended in the steam is known as water entrained or as primage. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., It is estimated, usually as a percentage as, a primage of three per cent.

Primal (prəi măl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *prīmāl-is* (1485 in Du Cange), f. L. *prīmus* first: see -al.]

1. Belonging to the first age or earliest stage; original, pristine; primitive, primeval.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III iii. 37 Oh my offence is ranke, it smels to heauen, It hath the primall eldest curse vpon 't, A Brothers murther. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 41. 1615 *Marr. & Wiving* iii. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 258 The primal blessing, Increase and multiply. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 304 See him sweating o'er his bread Before he eats it.—'Tis the primal curse, But soften'd into mercy. 1817 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 15 And bring its primal glories back again. 1879 Huxley *Hume* ii 63 He..falls into the primal and perennial error of philosophical speculators.

2. Of first rank, standing, or importance; chief, principal; fundamental, essential.

1812 Byron *Ch. Har* II. xlvii, He..left the primal city of the land. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* IX. 244 The primal duties shine aloft—like stars. 1878 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) I. 01 The great questions of policy which appeal to the primal truths and laws of our nature.

†**3.** = Primatial 1. Cf. Primalty. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1543 *Harding's Chron.* cii. v, Whiche the byshop Adrian, anone hastely Graunted him then, by bulles written papal, Lambert depriuyng of his sea primal.

4. *Geol.* The name given by H. D. Rogers to the earliest or lowest member of the palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain, and to the period at which this was deposited.

1858 H. D. Rogers *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. II. 749 These periods..are the Primal, Auroral, Matinal, Levant, Surgent [etc.]. 1859 in Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

5. *Biol.* Pertaining to the *Primalia*, a third kingdom of organized beings, comprising those least specialized, not recognized as being distinctly either animal or vegetable (proposed by T. B. Wilson and J. Cassin, 1863); cf. Protista.

[1863 T. B. Wilson & J. Cassin in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.* 116, I. The Reproductive Organs are first specialized in the kingdom *Primalia*.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Primal.

6. *Comb.*, as *primal-born* adj., firstborn.

1874 T. Harper *Peace through Truth* Ser. II. I 60 The physical light of heaven, primal-born of all the things of creation.

Primality (prəimæ'lĭti). *rare.* [f. Primal + -ity: cf. Primalty.] The quality or condition of being primal; with *pl.* that which is primal.

1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* 234 As Campenella saith, The abuse of the Potestative Primality is Tyranny, the abuse of the Intellective Primality is Heresie, and the abuse of the Volitive Primality is Hypocrisie. 1846 T. W. Jenkyn *Baxter's Wks.* Pref. Ess. 51 The perspicacity necessary for detecting the trinal 'primalities' as they develope themselves in the phenomena of the Universe.

Pri'mally, *adv.* [f. Primal + -ly 2.] Originally, primitively; first in order.

1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lviii. 296 The carrying out of the primally accepted laws of Obedience and Economy. 1887 E. P. Powell *Heredity fr. God* 146 Primally, Adam was perfect, morally and physically.

†**Pri'malty.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 primalte, **-aute.** [a. OF. *primalte*, *primaute*, ad. L. type **prīmālitāt-em*: see Primal and -ty] = Primacy 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 Þe kirke of Scotland to Canterbirie ore se Obliged þam & hand, as to þer primalte [Fr. *cum al primalté*]. *Ibid.* 283 Forto gyue answere Roberd of Wynchelse Studied how he mot were alle his primaute [Fr. *primacye*].

† **Primar,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*). Also 7 -er. [ad. L. *primārius*, f. *primus* first.] The principal of a college or university.

(In the Scottish colleges, as in Germany, *primarius* occurs in early Latin documents in the sense of *Principal* In a document of 7 Feb. 1539, the first head of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, is designated by Archbp. Beaton *Primarius*, but in one three days later is styled *Principalis* After the re-foundation of the college in 1554, the titles used were *Principalis*, *Præpositus*, and *Præfectus*, esp. the last. The Principal of this college is now 'Primarius Professor of Divinity'. In St Leonard's College, *Primarius* is frequent in the 17th c ; and at Edinburgh in the 17th c. this appears to have been the regular Latin form: see the extracts from the Register of 1664 and later, in Append. II and III to Alex. Bower's *Hist. of the University*, 1817.)

1620 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 370 Be the erection and foundation of the said college, the primar is appoyntit to teache divinitie **1649** Bp GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 54 As for the College of Edinburgh,.. Mr John Adamson, primer thereof, was furious enough in their Cause. **1646-62** T. CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 91 The Primar's charge, who before had been Rector and Professor of Divinity, was divided; the Council and Ministers chuseing Mr Andrew Ramsay, Minister, to be Rector of the University and Professor of Theology, and Mr Patrick Sands, Primar of the Philosophy College. **1693** SLEZER *Theatrum Scotiæ* 28 In it [Aberdeen Univ.] there is a Primar or Principal, a Professor of Theology, a Professor of the Civil Law. [**1830** *Rep. of Commission St. Andrews*, The Principal of St. Mary's College is Primarius Professor of Divinity.] **1907** C. G MCCRIE *Confess. Ch. Scot.* iii. 83 In one of his lectures when Primar of the University of Edinburgh.

So † **Prima·riat** *Obs.*, the office of principal.

1646-62 T. CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 97 The Citie-Council unanimouslie set their eyes upon Mr. John Adamson to succeed to Mr. Robert Boyd in the Primariat.

† **Pri·mar,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *primāri-us*, f. *prīm-us* first : see -AR [2].] First; = PRIMARY *a.* 1, PRIMER *a.* 1, PRIMITIVE *a.* 1.

1721 RAMSAY *To Music Club* 7 The primar speech with notes harmonious clear.

Primare, obs. esp. Sc. form of PRIMER *sb.*[1]

Primarian (prəimē·riăn). *U. S. rare.* [f. as PRIMARY *a.* + -AN.] A pupil in a primary school; a member of the primary class.

1883 *Education* (U. S.) III. 637 As important for a primarian to develop a keen perception.

Primarily (prəi·mărĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. PRIMARY *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. In the first order in time or temporal sequence; at first, in the first instance, firstly; originally.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 2. 182 Amalek, the man . from whom the name was primarily taken **1852** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xiv. 170 Which originated primarily in the oriental schools of philosophy **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 657 These men, although primarily Africans, had by their deportation from Africa in the course, in some cases, of only one generation, lost the power of resistance to the deadly malarial climate their forefathers possessed.

† b. In its primary or original sense or first meaning : as first used, in its first intention. *rare.*

1617 DONNE *Serm., Ps.* lv. 19 (1661) III. 99 Elohim ..a name primarily rooted in power and strength. **1640** J STOUGHTON *Def & Distrib. Divinity* i 8 Signifying primarily habits of the understanding **1724** A COLLINS *Gr. Chr Relig.* 42 Literally, obviously, and primarily understood. *Ibid* 265 In interpreting the celebrated prophecy of Isaiah [he] refers it primarily to the Prophet's own Son.

2. With reference to other than temporal order: In the first place, first of all, pre-eminently, chiefly, principally; essentially.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 66 Because it issueth immediately, and primarily from the forme, or essence. *a* **1638** MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 880 The Apocalyps is properly and primarily the Gentiles Prophecy,..and of the Jews but by accident and coincidence only. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 162 The World was not made Primarily, nor Solely for the use of Man. **1719** WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 183 The Father is primarily, and the Son secondarily, or immediately, Author of the World **1825** MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 17 Their hostility was primarily not to popery but to tyranny. **1859** MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 33/1 It is desirable, in short, that in things which do not primarily concern others, individuality should assert itself.

Primariness (prəi·mărĭnĕs). [f. PRIMARY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being primary.

1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 353 That . which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the Primariness and Secondariness of the Perception. **1854** RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Add. 121 From a confusion of the idea of essentialness or primariness with the idea of nobleness.

Primarize (prəi·mărəiz), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. PRIMARY *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make primary; in quot. to convert into primary (crystalline) rocks.

1834-5 J. PHILLIPS in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 555/1 Have many repetitions of igneous action primarized, to use Mr. Conybeare's remarkable expression, strata of all ages, secondary and tertiary, which happened to be the lowest at the points of action?

Primary (prəi·mări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prīmāri-us* of the first rank, chief, principal, f. *primus* first : see PRIME *a.* and -ARY [1].]

A *adj.* **I.** General senses.

1. Of the first order in time or temporal sequence; earliest, primitive, original.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 174 Fyrst thou them Putrefye Her prymary qualytes destroying utterly. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 357 Besides this originall, and primary foundation, divers others have made impressions according unto different ages and persons. **1651** C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 107 So we grant that primary antiquity is a sure note of truth **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 3 Let us look .. at the Hero as Divinity, the oldest primary form of Heroism. **1855** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. xvi. 273 In the order of constructive thought, the sensation of muscular tension is primary, and that of pressure secondary.

2. Of the first or highest rank or importance; that claims the first consideration; principal, chief.

1565 BULLINGER *Let. to Bps* 3 May in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlii. 428 We would do nothing without the privity of you, the primary ministers *a* **1631** DONNE *Serm* xxvii. (1640) 270, I meane of a primary necessity, of a necessity to be beleeved *De fide.* **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas V*, VI Wks. 1813 VI 106 The primary object of almost all the monastic orders is to separate men from the world. **1850** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) Introd. 16 Every apostle, in his way, assigns to faith a primary importance. **1883** H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 11 The primary use of work is that of supplying the materials and aids to living completely.

3. Of the first order in any series, sequence, or process, esp. of derivation or causation: with various shades of meaning. a. Not subordinate to or derived from something else; original; independent; often with the connotation Having something else derived from, or dependent on, it; fundamental, radical. (Cf. PRIMITIVE *a.* 3.)

a **1631** DONNE *Serm.* xi. (1640) 102 Their faith..was not the principle and primary cause of his mercy. **1656** tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos* (1839) 81 That order of speech which begins from primary or most universal propositions, which are manifest of themselves, and proceeds by a..composition of propositions into syllogisms. **1762** KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. § 5 (1833) 43 The emotions produced .may..be termed secondary, being occasioned either by antecedent emotions or antecedent passions, which in that respect may be termed primary. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx 309 Original, or primary conveyances are those by means whereof the benefit or estate is created or first arises. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* xxv (1790) 249 Sometimes it is a primary disease, and at other times only a symptom of some other malady. **1826** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 95/1 Words, in their origin, have a natural or primary sense. The accidental associations..afterwards give to that word a great number of secondary meanings. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. xxxiii. (1879) 190 The Sun gives us the primary division of time into day and night. **1874** DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* (1892) 3 The first line exhibits the three primary vowel sounds *a i u.*

b. Not involving intermediate agency; direct, immediate, first-hand.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 193 We call them immortall.. first by reason of their essence, which is spirituall and originarie, or primarie from God the giuer of it. *a* **1655** VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 279 The schoolmen distinguish between the primary and *per se* effects, and these that are *per accidens.* **1831** BREWSTER *Nat Magic* IX. (1833) 222 The direct or primary echoes from each reflecting surface reach the ear in succession. **1849** NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 211 When a substance yields uncombined and unaltered at the electrodes, those bodies which have been separated by the electric current, then the results may be considered as primary. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 9 Dec. 3/3 Poverty, due to absolute deficiency of money income, is called 'primary', and comprises nearly ten per cent. of the population.

c. Belonging to the first in a series of successive divisions or branchings; constituting the main undivided body, or its first divisions or branches.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 207 The large primary branches of the carotid artery. **1835** HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* I. i. iii. 63 The primary nerves branch off from it on either side, throughout its whole length. **1868** OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 119 The primary cerebral convolutions in the hoofed Mammals have a general disposition. **1877** F. HEATH *Fern W.* 21 In compound fronds..the mid-rib of the frond, is called the primary rachis

d. Belonging to the first stage in a process of compounding or combination; constituting the ultimate or simpler constituents of which a more complex whole is made up; elementary.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 2 Compound bodies are of two kinds. Some of them are formed by the combination of two or more simple substances with each other ..Others are formed by the combination of two or more compound bodies with each other . The first of these kinds of compounds I call Primary Compounds; to the second I give the name of Secondary Compounds. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric Chem.* (1814) 123 To ascertain the primary elements of the different vegetable principles, and the proportions in which they are combined. **1855** *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 2 When two atoms of different kinds unite to form a third or compound atom, .they may be called elementary or primary atoms. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess* II. 100 He descends into the primary elements of human knowledge.

II. Special and technical senses

4. Connected with sense 1.

a. *Geol.* Of the first or earliest formation; formerly applied to crystalline rocks, as having been formed before the appearance of life on the earth (= PRIMITIVE *a.* 7); now, Of or pertaining to the lowest series of strata, including all the sedimentary formations up to the Permian (= PALÆOLITIC).

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 192 Rocks are generally divided by geologists into two grand divisions, distinguished by the names of primary and secondary... The primary rocks are composed of pure crystalline matter, and contain no fragments of other rocks. **1829** BAKEWELL in *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 44 [Lehman] inferred that the lower rocks were formed prior to the creation of animals, and he gave them the name of *primitive* or *primary*, and distinguished the upper by the name of *secondary.* **1845** J. PHILLIPS in *Encycl. Metrop* VI. 560/2 In England gneiss and mica schist, and primary limestone, and quartz rocks, are almost unknown. **1854** BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii 44 The Primary formations consist of granite rocks, trap, syenite, and porphyry. **1871** LYELL *Student's Elem. Geol.* viii. (1884) 105 Tabular view of the Fossiliferous Strata..Post-Tertiary..Tertiary or Cainozoic. Secondary or Mesozoic.. Primary or Palæozoic [containing the formations] 19 Permian [to] 30 Lower Laurentian. *Ibid.* xxiii. 344 It has at length been made clear that the..Permian rocks are more connected with the Primary or Palæozoic than with the Secondary or Mesozoic strata.

b. *Biol.* Belonging to or directly derived from the first stage of development or growth, and (often) forming the foundation of the subsequent structure (cf. 3 a). Cf. PRIMITIVE *a.* 8 a.

1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 34 This membrane is termed the basement or primary membrane. **1854** OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 165 In no system of the skeleton are bones a primary formation of the animal: they are the result of transmutations of pre existing tissues. **1873** DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. (1875) 63 The original skeleton or primary cell-wall **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 78 Originally the whole mass consists of a uniform tissue, out of which by diverse development of its layers these tissue systems have their origin; this tissue, which is not yet differentiated may be termed Primary Tissue. *Ibid* 117 This tissue is termed Primary Meristem . because it presents the primary condition of the tissue, out of which the different forms of the permanent tissue are successively formed. **1885** GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 119 The primary cortex consists essentially of parenchyma in which isolated cells of a peculiar character may often be found.

c. *Primary amputation* (*Surg*), amputation performed before inflammation supervenes.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 289 Primary amputation 2 inches below elbow. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Primary amputation*, amputation performed within the first twenty-four hours after an accident, before inflammation has had time to supervene.

d. *Primary education* or *instruction*, that which begins with the rudiments or elements of knowledge: used as an inclusive designation of that provided for the children liable to compulsory attendance. *Primary school*, one at which such instruction is given; so *primary scholar.*

1802 *Times* 27 Apr, The Paris journals are full of a plan, brought forward by Fourcroy, for the establishment of primary schools, which is not interesting to an English reader. **1828** WEBSTER, *Primary* 3 Elemental; intended to teach youth the first rudiments; as, *primary* schools **1861** M. ARNOLD *Pop Educ France* 2 M. Magin, now Inspector General of primary instruction, and formerly Rector of the Academy of Nancy. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xx. (1876) 264 The German emigrants , most of whom are fairly possessed of primary education, are much more handy than those who come from states where equal care is not taken. **1877** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref 6 The boys and girls who pass through an ordinary primary school.

e. *Primary assembly* or *meeting*, a gathering at which a preliminary selection of candidates for election, or of delegates, is effected; *spec.* in *U. S.*, a general meeting of the voters belonging to a party in an election district, for these purposes; so *primary election*, an election at a primary meeting. See B. 6.

1833 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1847) V. xviii. 117 The privilege of electing members for the legislature was taken away from the great body of the people, and confined to the colleges of delegates. Their meetings were called the Primary Assemblies **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 1/3 All the party voters in a district assemble at a 'primary' meeting to vote for delegates to attend a 'nominating convention'. The business of this nominating convention is to decide on the party candidates.

5. Connected with sense 2. *Primary feather*, one of the large flight-feathers of a bird's wing, growing from the manus. † *Primary humours* (*obs.*), the 'cardinal humours': see HUMOUR *sb.* 2 b. *Primary wings* (of an insect): see quot. 1826.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II ii 21 To maintaine those foure first primary Humors. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 556 We cannot admit that the hypothesis of four primary humours . was already established in the writings of Hippocrates **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III 374 External anatomy of insects.. *Alæ superiores vel primariæ* (the upper or primary wings). **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* I vii. (1852) 137 When these birds [Scissor-beaks] are fishing, the advantage of the long primary feathers, in keeping them dry, is very evident.

6. Connected with sense 3. a. *Primary colours*: see COLOUR *sb.* 2.

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 79 Blacke, white, and yealow according to Aristotle are the foure primary or principall colours. **1672** NEWTON in *Phil. Trans* VII. 5095 That Colour is Primary or Original, which cannot by any Art be changed, and whose Rays are alike refrangible. **1822** IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 248 The separation of the primary colours of light. **1848** WORNUM in *Lect Paint.* 211 *note*, Although there are but three primitive colours, painters have nine. These are—yellow, red, blue, which are primary; orange, purple, green, which are secondary, being compounds of the primaries [etc.] **1876** BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 109 These three colours, red, green, and violet, are now received as primary colours, because they are the only three pure colours in the spectrum which, when combined, produce a nearly perfect white. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 178 The primary or simple, and the secondary or mixed colours.

b. *Primary qualities* (in *Philos.*): see quots.

1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* V. (1701) 181/1 In Sensibles, some are Primary, as qualities, colour, whiteness, others by accident, as white coloured, and that which is concrete, as fire. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 9 These I call

original or primary Qualities of Body, which I think we may observe to produce simple Ideas in us, viz. Solidity, Extension, Figure, Motion, or Rest, and Number. **1810** D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* I. II. ii. 95 The line which I would draw between primary and secondary qualities is this; that the former necessarily involve the notion of extension, and consequently of externality or outness; whereas the latter are only conceived as the unknown causes of known sensations. **1856** FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* v. v. (ed. 2) 148 It is through our perceptions, and not through our sensations, that we are made acquainted with the primary qualities of matter — that is with the extension, the figure, and the solidity of external objects.

c. *Primary planets*, those planets which revolve directly around the sun as centre, as distinguished from the secondary planets or satellites, which revolve around primary ones. † See also quot. 1704.

1664 [see PLANET *sb.*1 2]. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Primary Planets* (according to some) are the Three Superior Planets, *viz.* Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars; but more properly a *Primary Planet* is one that moves round the Sun, as its Centre; whereas a *Secondary Planet* moves round some other Planet. **1816** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 339 The elliptical motions of the planets, both primary and secondary.

d. *Primary rainbow*, the rainbow produced by the simplest series of refractions and reflexions; the inner and usually brighter when two are seen.

1793 STURGES in *Phil. Trans* LXXXIII. 1 In this shower two primary rainbows appeared. **1815** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I 444 In the true or primary bow, the rays of light arrive at the spectator's eye after two refractions and one reflection. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xxxii. 265 The primary or inner rainbow, which is commonly seen alone, is part of a circle whose radius is 41°.

e. *Cryst.* = PRIMITIVE *a* 5 b.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr.* 75 These secondary molecules would consist of certain numbers of primary ones arranged in the same order as they would be in the production of the entire secondary crystals. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. (1855) 85 We can invariably, by a careful dissection of the crystal, extract from it a nucleus which has constantly the same form in the same mineral species... Such a nucleus is called a primary form.

f. *Chem. Primary* ALCOHOL, AMIDE, AMINE, etc.: see the sbs.

g. *Electr. Primary battery*, a battery in which a current is produced. *Primary coil, wire*, that which conveys the current from the battery, and induces a current in the secondary coil or wire.

c **1865** J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 253/2 When we employ the term *primary* to a wire, we mean that which *conveys* the current of electricity from the battery; and the *secondary* wire, is that in which a current is *induced* by its proximity to the primary one. **1902** SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Battery, primary* The term distinguishes it from a secondary or storage battery. *Ibid.* s. v. *Coil*, An induction coil comprises three principal parts, the core, the primary coil and the secondary coil.

B *sb.* [elliptical use of adj. Mostly in *pl.*]

1. That which (or one who) is first in order, rank, or importance; anything from which something else arises or is derived. Usually *pl.* = Primary things or ones; first principles.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 52 Where any secondary agents attempt to defeat the power of their primaries. **1846** G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar Secess.* 248 Though there may be occasional disagreement in subordinates, there is a very singular and a very striking agreement in primaries. **1856** DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 5. 13 Every science begins with primaries or with ultimates.

2. Short for *primary planet*: see PLANET *sb.*1 2.

a **1721** KEILL *Maupertuis' Dis.* (1734) 33 We see that the Sun attracting the Planets, is the Cause why they move round him, as the attraction of the Primaries confines their Secondaries. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. x. (1879) 58 The only satellite which takes a longer time to revolve round its primary than our Moon, is Iapetus, the eighth satellite of Saturn.

3. A primary feather: see A. 5. Usually in *pl.*

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 441 Primaries and tail black. **1834** R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit Isles* (1841) I. 9 The primaries or principal quills. **1883** MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect* II. 99 The primaries are ten in number and are inserted upon the manus.

4. Short for *primary colour*: see A. 6.

1848 [see A. 6]. **1884** A. F. OAKLEY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 580/2 The eye supplies the absent primary, blue.

5. *Electr.* Short for *primary coil* or *wire*: see A. 6 g.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 490 The coil of thick wire is called the primary. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 335/2 The core and primary are enclosed in an ebonite cylinder.

6. Short for *primary meeting* or *assembly*, a caucus: see A. 4 e. *U. S.*

1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 31 The clergy .. and many of the leading business men .. never attend the township caucus, the city primaries, or the county convention. **1888** BRYCE *Amer Commw.* II. lx. 421 If the district is not subdivided, i. e. does not contain any lesser districts, its meeting is called a *primary* A primary has two duties. One is to select the candidates for its own local district offices... The other duty is to elect delegates to the nominating meetings of larger areas. **1896** *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 147/2 He knew the primaries and the value of pulls and colonizations.

7. Short for *primary scholar*: see A. 4 d.

1908 ROBINS *Come & Find Me* 36 'Serves her right' said Primarys, Academics and Collegiates all with one voice.

Prima·tal, *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool. rare.* [f. L. PRIMATES + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the order *Primates*. Also as *sb.*, An animal of this order.

1870 COBBOLD in *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 468/2 It was..held that either of these groups, as we now know them, might have been separately evolved from more generalized primatal types... The assumedly missing tertiary primatals constituted a great and natural bar to the popular acceptance of the theory of descent by natural selection.

Primate (prəi·mēt), *sb.*1 (*a.*) Forms: 3-7 **primat**, 4-5 **prymat(e**, 5 **premate**, 4- **primate**. [= F. *primat* (12th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *prīmās*, *-ātem* adj. (Apul.), of the first rank, chief, excellent, in med.L., sb. a primate; f. *prīmus* first.]

1. One who is first in rank or importance; a chief, head, superior, leader. Now *rare*.

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B 1570 He schal be prymate & prynce of pure clergye. **1382** WYCLIF *Micah* v. 5 We shuln reyse on hym seuen sheperdis, and eiȝt primatis [*gloss* or first men in dignyte]. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 325 Þis preost was primat [L. *sacerdos iste primas fuit*] in þat lond of Madyan. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 21 Byrdes besely syngynge. Praysynge theyr prymate all that they may. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 32 Although he were a ruler of the Synagoge, that is, a primate among stately felowes. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 197 The prince which is the primate and pearle of nobilitie. **1683** *Brit Spec* 30 They [Druids] were subject to two Primates; one of which had his Residence in the Isle of Man; the other in Anglesey. **1866** *Reader* 28 July 676 Man is a primate in his particular locality - that of intelligence and thought; but fish and birds are equally primates in their peculiar stations.

2. *Eccl.* An archbishop, or formerly sometimes a bishop, holding the first place among the bishops of a province; also applied to a patriarch or exarch of the Eastern Church.

In England both the archbishops are primates, the archbishop of Canterbury being entitled 'primate of all England', and the archbishop of York 'primate of England'; so, the archbishop of Armagh is 'primate of all Ireland', the archbishop of Dublin 'primate of Ireland'; before the Reformation, the archbishop of St. Andrews was (from 1487) primate of Scotland; but on the continent, there are primates having archbishops under them; in France there were formerly three primates, the archbishops of Lyons, Bourges, and Rouen.

c **1205** LAY. 29736 He [Austin] was ileoopped legat, of þissen londe he wæs primat. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 73 Þe archbisshop Stigand, of Inglond primate, þat tyme was suspended, þe pape reft him þe state. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 But now beeþ but tweie primates in al Engelond, of Cauntebury, and of 3ork. **1427** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 322/2 The Archebisshopp of Canterbury and Primat of al this land. **1451** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 43 This bischop of Cartage was premate þorw all Affrik, þan was þere anoþir bischop premate of al Numidie. *c* **1460** *Oseney Reg.* 98 Walter, By þe grace of god Archebisshop of 3orke, a primat of Ingelonde. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 1 Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 23 It hath one primate, and two Archbishopricks, Armach and Cassels. **1709** J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 160 (African Code, A.D. 418) Let not any number of Bishops presume to ordain another without the leave of the Primate. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 90 Tho' an Archbishop be superiour to all the Bishops of his Province; yet, according to the Canon Law he is inferiour to a Primate. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 158 The archbishop [of Lyons] is primate of Gaul, and has 48,000 livres a year. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 62 He [Archbp. of Venice] is primate of Dalmatia, metropolitan of the archbishops of Candia and Corfu, as also of the bishops of Chiozza and Tercello. **1833** *Tracts for Times* No. 15 6 These Patriarchs, were the Primates or Head Bishops of their respective Patriarchates. **1889** *Whitaker's Alm.* 239 Colonial Bishops. .. Sydney. Alf. Barry, D.D. Primate of Australia and Metropolitan New South Wales. **1896** *Dict. Nat Biog.* LVI. 281/2 On 22 Feb. 1351 the pope directed that York should be styled primate of England, and Canterbury primate of All England.

3. Name of a variety of pear. ? *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort., July* 70 Pears. The Primat, Russet-pears, Summer-pears [etc.]. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 375.

4. *Zool* Anglicized singular of PRIMATES, q. v.

† **B.** *adj.* First, earliest. *Obs. rare.*

1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5 The gates infernall, Wherin ower primat parent had closyd us. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Premier*, first or primate.

† **Primate,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [= OF. *primat* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prīmātus* (*u*-stem) the first place, preference, pre-eminence, primacy.]

1. Chief place, primacy.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 6 Þat god gif þaim þe primate in blisse. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 273 After that Cesares, emperoures, and men callede Augusti holdede the primate and chiefe place [L. *primatum tenuerunt*].

2. A first or chief point or article. *rare*—1.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. (1612) 235 Gods Cou'nant with the Patriarchs .is a Primate of our Creede.

‖ **Primates** (prəmēi·tīz), *sb. pl. Zool.* Sing. **primas** (prəi·mæs), also anglicized **primate.** [L. *prīmātēs*, pl. of *prīmās* PRIMATE *sb.*1, in mod.L. (Linn.) name of an order.] The highest order of the *Mammalia*, including man, monkeys, and lemurs, and, in the Linnæan order, bats.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. v. 138 This was a sufficient motive for Linnæus to give it the title of a Primas, to rank it in the same order with mankind. **1826** GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 47 The 1st order, Primates or Chieftains, is distinguished by the possession of four cutting teeth in each jaw. **1863** LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxiv. 474 All modern naturalists, who retain the order Primates, agree to exclude from it the bats or cheiroptera. **1871** DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 24 Man differs conspicuously from all the other Primates in being almost naked. **1899** J. FISKE *Through Nat. to God* II. v. 83 Forthwith .. she [natural selection] invested all her capital in the psychical variations of this favoured primate.

attrib. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 8/2 It was a fixed fact that man is a member of the primate order.

Pri·mateship. [f. PRIMATE *sb.*1 + -SHIP.] The office or position of primate.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 253 Thence remoued to this Primatship of Canterbury. **1799** (*chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 The primateship will remain vacant for two years.

Primatial (prəimē·ʃjăl), *a.* [a. F. *primatial* (16th c. in Littré), f. L. *prīmātia* PRIMACY: see -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or having ecclesiastical primacy; pertaining to a primate.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 249 Toledo, which he made Primatiall of all Spaine. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 119 People were commonly perswaded, that the Church of Lyons was Primatial. **1750** CARTE *Hist Eng.* II. 613 The consequences of his being advanced to the primatial see of Canterbury. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 317 Henry of Winchester pleaded hard that the ancient capital should be raised to primatial rank, as the metropolitan see of Wessex. **1904** POLLARD *Cranmer* iv. 95 Another attempt..against his primatial dignity.

b. *gen.* Of pre-eminence or superiority.

1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/5 The claims of Bristol to what I may call the primatial position in British commerce.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Primates*: more properly PRIMATAL.

1864 *Spectator* 4 June 650/2 The lemurine—and consequently quadrumane (Professor Huxley would call them *primatial*)—affinities of the *Chiromys*.

Primatic (prəimæ·tik), *a.* [f. PRIMATE *sb.*1 + -IC: cf. OF. *prematic* (1491 in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical primacy; = PRIMATIAL *a.* 1. ? *Obs.*

1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* 76 The Bishopric of Jerusalem, the Metropolis of all the Jews of the World, and therefore the primatic See of all the Jewish Christians *Ibid.*, The three great primatic Bishoprics of the Gentiles, Antioch, Rome, and Alexandria. **1826** G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 218 They submitted, not to Peter's primatic mandate, but to the very ample reason which he gave for his conduct.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Primates*; = PRIMATAL.

a **1890** HUXLEY cited in *Cent. Dict.*

So, in sense 1, **Prima·tical** *a.*

a **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 171 The original and growth of Metropolitical, Primatical, and Patriarchal Jurisdiction. **1747** CARTE *Hist Eng.* I. 350 Stigand, the canonicalness of whose primatical dignity was not as yet called in question. **1872** O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Exarch*, A bishop of primatical rank, having under him metropolitans.

Primatife, -ive, etc., obs. forms of PRIMITIVE.

‖ **Primavera** (primāvē·rā). [Sp. *primavera*, lit. spring; so called from its early flowering, the flowers appearing at the top like a bright yellow cloud, usually before the leaves.] A tall tree, *Tabebuia Donnell-Smithii*, a native of Mexico and Central America, the wood of which, also known as *White Mahogany*, has been since *c* 1885 much used in cabinet making in U. S. A.

1892 in *Coulter's Botanical Gaz.* XVII. 418.

Primaveral (prəimāvi·rāl), *a. rare.* [f. Prov. or It. (= Sp., Pg.) *primavera* springtime (:—L. *prīma vēra*, pl. of *prīmum vēr* 'first or earliest spring', used as a fem. sing.) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the earliest springtime. Also *fig.*

1824 T. FORSTER *Perennial Cal.* 106 The Primaveral Flora .. comprehends the Snowdrop, the Crocus [etc.]. **1887** *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr. 3/2 An aspect of morning brightness and primaveral gaiety.

‖ **Prima vista** (prī·ma vi·sta). [It, lit. 'first sight': see PRIMA 2.]

† **1.** (Also *corruptly* 6 **primo visto**, 7 **primuiste, primivist(e, -ta, -efisto, -ofistula**). An old game at cards (by some identified with PRIMERO). *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Wks (Grosart) X. 25 What will you play at, at Primero, Primo visto, Sant, one and thirtie, new cut, or what shall be the game? **1598** FLORIO, *Prima*, .. a game at cardes called Prime, Primero, or Primauista. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor, Primero*, and *Primavista*, two games at cardes.. *primum, & primum visum*, that is first and first seene, because hee that can shew such an order of cardes, first winnes the game. **1621** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* Wks (1630) E e iv b/2 At Primefisto, Post and payre, Primero, Maw, Whip-her-ginny, he's a lib'rall Hero. **1628** EARLE *Micro cosm., Reserved Man* (Arb.) 35 His words are like the cards at Primauste, where 6. is 18. and 7. 21, for they neuer signifie what they sound. **1632** HAUSTED *Rival Friends* Pref. A iij b, A set at Maw or Primavista. *a* **1652** BROME *New Acad.* III. i, Glek and Primero, Giesco, Sant, primofistula, I know all by hear-say.

2. *Music.* At first sight; as, to play or sing *prima vista*.

Primcock, obs. form of PRINCOCK.

Prime (prəim), *sb.*1 [OE. *prīm*, ad. L. *prīma*, from *prima hōra* the first hour (in Roman reckoning): see PRIME *a.* Reinforced after the 11th c. by F. *prime* (:—L. *prīma*), from which the non-ecclesiastical senses were prob. mainly taken.]

I. In the ecclesiastical and connected senses.

1. One of the Day Hours of the Western Church: a Canonical Hour of the Divine Office, appointed for the first hour of the day (beginning originally at 6 A. M., but sometimes at sunrise): = *prime-song* (see 11); also, the hour or time of this office.

Prime is one of the *horæ parvæ* or 'Little Hours' (*prime*, *tierce*, *sext*, *none*, and *compline*) as distinguished from the 'Greater Hours' (*lauds* and *vespers*), and is said to be of later origin than the others, having been, according to Cassian (born c 350), added in his boyhood at the monastery of Bethlehem.

Etymologically and historically in Latin, the sense 'first hour of the day' is earlier than the ecclesiastical use; but, in English, as in French, *prime* was app. introduced as the name of the office, and came only secondarily to be applied to its time.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xvi. (Schröer) 40 On þisum tidum we herian urne scyppend on dægred, on prim, on undern, on middæg, on non, on æfen, on nihtsange [þat is complin]. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wulcker 101 We sungon..æfter þysum prim and seofon seolmas mid letanian and capitol mæssan. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 19 Ðar hwile ðe h(i)e singeð godes lofsang at prime. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 224 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225, & of þe sauter seide þe uers, & siþþe also prime, & vnderne siþþe, & middai, & afterwardes non. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 334 Thise Riotours thre..Longe erst er prime rong of any belle Were set hem in a Tauerne to drynke. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 138 As mattyns longe to the nyghte, & Laudes to the morow tyde, so Pryme longeth to the fyrste houre of the day after sonne rysynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, In . the .. houres canonicall,.. that is to saye, in matyns, pryme, tierce, sext, none, euensonge, & complyn 1547 in Cardwell *Doc. Ann.* (1839) I. 20 Item when any sermon or homily shall be had, the prime and hours shall be omitted. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems, Hour of Prime* 7 The early prime blushes to say She could not rise so soon as they Call'd Pilate up. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 254 So omit they not to sing the Prime, the third, the sixt, and other Canonical houres. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 43 Cassander is much perplexed about the Office of Prime, how to reconcile it with the ancient Lauds, which he would not have been had he known that the Office had not been so ancient 1843 [see LAUD *sb.*[1] 2]. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vi. (1864) II. 83 From prime to noon..was devoted to labour. 1877 J. D CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 129 Prime succeeded Lauds at an interval.

2. Hence, in general use, The first hour of the day, beginning either at six o'clock throughout the year, or at the varying time of sunrise; also sometimes used for the period between the first hour and tierce, the end of which period (about nine o'clock) is believed to have been *high prime*, or *prime large*.

(See Skeat's notes to P. Pl. p. 162, also Astrolabe p. lxi. Cf. the expressions *ad tertiam plenam*, etc. in Benedictine Rule xlviii.)

c 1290 *St. Michael* 461 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 313 And for þe sonne is feor a-boue riȝt at-fore þe prime, bi-neoþen hire þe Mone is euene. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A vii. 105 At heiȝ prime peikyn lette þe plouȝ stonde. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 943 (992) Al so syker as þow lyst here by me, And god tofore I wole be þere at pryme. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx 301 From pryme of the day in to noon. c 1400 *Song Roland* 776 Be that it was prym, the prese wex ille. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* (E. E T. S.) 2968 My lady it is tyme þat we arise, for sone it wil be pryme: ȝe may se wel þe day begynneth springe. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 105 Then to Westmynster-Gate I presently went, When the sonn was at hyghe pryme. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 7 An husbonde man wente in to his gardyn or vyneyerde at pryme. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 1054 Vnto huntynge . was his resorte Euery day in the morowe longe afore pryme. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prime* . the first hour of the day, in Summer at four aclock, in Winter at eight. 1746-7 HERVEY *Refl. Fl.-Gard.* Wks. 1767 I. 114 How charming to rove abroad, at this sweet Hour of Prime! 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI i, Early and late, at evening and at prime. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* I. 35 The hour was morning's prime, and on his way Aloft the sun ascended. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 30 At early prime She sat before thee and embraced thy knees.

†**3.** The general meeting of a guild; also, the hour of its assembling. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 79 (*St. John Bapt.*, *Bps. Lynn*) Also, qwat broþere or sistere þat cometȝ aftere prime be smeten, he shal pay j.*d.* to þe lyȝt; and prime shal be smet[en] ij. howres aftere noon. *Ibid.* 94 (*St. Edmund*) And if he come after prime be thriis smeten, he schal paie j.*d.* 1431 *Ibid.* 275 (*St. Clement*, *Camb.*) Who-so comyth aftir prime be smette, he schal payen ij. denar. And yᵉ oure prime is clepyd the secounde oure aftyr noone. 1812 tr. *Rules & Ordin. Gild of Holy Trin. Kings Lynn* in Richards *Hist Lynn* I 456-7, 11. If any one is called and cited at a prime (or general meeting) and does not come before the issue of the first consult, he is to pay 1*d.* by order of the dean...14. If any servant of the brethren comes at the drinking, or the prime, he is to lay down the cap and cloak [etc.].

II. The beginning of a period or cycle.

4. The Golden Number: see GOLDEN 6. *arc*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 311 Þe day is for to writen, Idus þat is of May left I to write þis ryme, D. letter & Friday bi ix þat ȝere ȝede prime. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 135 Whanne prime gooþ by oon, þanne falleþ the prime þe þre and twenty day of Ianyuer, and þe next ȝere after it schal falle enleuene dayes raþer. c 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 The aureat noumbre in kalenders set for prime. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg De Invent.* II iv. 42 The Prime, whereby we fynde the coniunction of the mone and al moueable feastes as Lent, Easter..was inuented by the greate Clarcke S. Barnarde. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* II. (1577) 9 b, The cause..it is called the Prime, was for that it was the first order that the Moones course was known by. 1604 *Bk. Com Prayer, To find Easter for ever*, When ye haue found the Sunday letter. guide your eye downeward from the same, till ye come right ouer against the Prime. 1752 *Ibid*, *Table to find Easter-Day*, To find the Golden Number, or Prime, add one to the Year of our Lord, and then divide by 19; the remainder, if any, is the Golden Number.

¶**b.** Confusedly explained as the lunar cycle of 19 years. *Obs.*

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* ii (1577) 10 The Prime or Golden Number, is the tyme of 19 yeares, in the which tyme the Moone maketh all her chaunges or coniunctions with the Sunne. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 6 The Prime is the space of 19 yeres, in which time the Moone performeth al the varieties of her motion with the Sunne. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 9.

†**c.** *transf.* in reference to a cycle of weather. *Obs. rare.*

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Vicissitude of Things* (Arb.) 571 They say, it is obserued, in the Low Countries..that Euery Fiue and Thirtie years, The same Kinde and Sute of Years and Weathers, comes about againe: As Great Frosts, Great Wet, Great Droughts, Warme Winters, Summers with little Heat, and the like: And they call it the Prime.

†**5.** The beginning or first appearance of the new moon. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 133 Þe ȝere of þe mone is from prime in a monþe of þe ȝere to þe firste prime in þe same monþe anoþer ȝere. *Ibid* 135 [see 4]. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6569 Þat day was of þe mone pryme. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 102 Yᵉ moone in her prime, which is yᵉ thyrd day after the coniunction, or, as we commonly cal it, the newe moone. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 49 Take no calfe that is calued within the prime, which is counted the fiue dayes after the change. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 When the Moon is changed untill her prime and appearance, these beasts take boughs,..and then look upon the Moon. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. i. (1718) 129 Falls have their risings, wanings have their primes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prime of the Moon*, signifies the New Moon, at her first Appearing, or about Three Days after the Change, at which time she is said to be primed.

6. *fig* The beginning or first age of anything.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 11/1 It was off chaunge to hem a newe pryme For to beholde a thing disnaturalle. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* IV. 1698 The maister principal..Of hir doctryne was ful Ioyeful and gladde; For god had poynted in hym a newe pryme. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 6 Let them cast backe their eies..and marke what was done in the prime of the World. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* IV. Plays 1873 III. 176 Betwixt the ends of those things and their primes 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 124 The Daffodil, the Primrose, with the other primes and dawnings of the Spring. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* viii. 303 *note*, In the first conversion of the Franks, or in the prime of that church.

b. The beginning or first age of the world.

1616 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Seiges Jerus.* i, Who in the Prime, when all things first began, Made all for Man, and for him selfe made Man. 1814 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* VII. 360 Thou, thou art not a Child of Time, But Daughter of the Eternal Prime. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lvi, Dragons of the prime, That tare each other in their slime.

7. The first season of the year (when this began at the vernal equinox); spring. (So OF. *prime.*)

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 641 This prime the French King entendith to work great maisteries against th Empereur in sundry places. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 615 A thousand Winters, and a thousand Primes. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvii, The teeming Autumne big with ritch increase, Bearing the wanton burthen of the prime. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 770 The fields are florid with unfading prime. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 82 Winter had gone..and Prime had come to it with his roses and orange blossoms.

8. The 'springtime' of human life; the time of early manhood or womanhood, from about 21 to 28 years of age. (Sometimes distinguished from sense 9 as the *prime of youth.*) Now *rare.*

1592 KYD *Sp Trag.* I. i 8 My discent. inferiour far To gratious fortunes of my tender youth · For there in prime and pride of all my yeeres .In secret I possest a worthy dame 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 248 And will she yet abase her eyes on me, That cropt the Golden prime of this sweet Prince? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 158 But when he was out of his childhood, and grown to be a lusty youth,. and in the prime of his youth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III 100 Whereof in the prime of my adolescency..I had the full proofe. 1645 MILTON *Sonn* IX, Lady that in the prime of earliest youth, Wisely hath shun'd the broad way and the green. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 282 ¶3 They had by this time passed their Prime, and got on the wrong side of Thirty. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, He was then past his prime, being twenty eight years and three quarters old. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. (1820) 171 The vices operate like age. and in the prime of youth leave the character broken and exhausted. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xvi. 160 She followed to the grave .her only son, the heir and hope of the Monarchy, just entering on his prime. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxii, There was he, in the prime of youthful manhood.

III. That which is first in quality or character.

9. Of human life: The period or state of greatest perfection or vigour, before strength begins to decay. (Sometimes distinguished from sense 8 as *prime of age*, or *of middle age.*)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 385 In yonger men it is faster, in the prime of our age more rare and hollow. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 180 When he is past his prime, his vigour is perpetually wearing off. c 1718 PRIOR *Ladle* 80 The honest farmer and his wife, To years declin'd from prime of life 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 498 Nought treads so silent as the foot of time; Hence we mistake our autumn for our prime. 1802 WORDSW. *Sailor's Mother*, A Woman on the road I met, Not old, though something past her prime. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i, The king was yet in the prime of middle age. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxix, He was still in the prime of life, not more than four-and-forty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 342 Those years are the prime of physical as well as of intellectual vigour. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 30 When a man has arrived at the prime of life..he is apt to become sensitive on the subject of his age.

b. Of things, material or immaterial: The best or most flourishing stage or state; the state of full perfection.

Prime of grease: cf. *pride of grease*, PRIDE *sb.*[1] 9, quot. 1688.

c 1536 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* (1872) I. 410 Plesantly I am plyghte in the prime of my fortune! c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi. 34 As Greece affoorded in her chiefest prime. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 105 They are onely for the owners pastime in the prime of sommer. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 11 It may be said, that the world was then in his prime and best dayes 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* (1729) 202 *April*...Flowers in Prime or yet lasting, Anemonies,..Cyclamen, Bell-flower, Dens Caninus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Prime of his Grease [is] a term used to a Boar when he is full Fat. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper.*, *Little Girl Lost* iii, Where the summer's prime Never fades away. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Will* I. (1832) 91 The second week in November is the time when the rabbits are usually killed, as the skins are then in full prime. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 459 Those trees which have been cut before they had reached their prime. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* ii, A goodly time, For it was in the golden prime Of good Haroun Alraschid. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi § 16 178 A building cannot be considered as in its prime until four or five centuries have passed over it.

10. The choicest, principal, or chief member or members of a company or number of persons or things. (The later examples may be absolute uses of PRIME *a.*)

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. iv. 166 The father of Phisitions, and the primes of Keruers and painters, namely, Hippocrates, and Phidias and Apelles. 1599 B. R. in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1818) II. 57 The red rose..of all hearbes and flowers the prime and soveraigne. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World my Masters* I. i. 96 A fellow whose only glory is to be prime of the company. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 413 Among the Prime in Splendour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 432 Prime of the flock, and choicest of the stall. 1804 WORDSW. *Afflict. Margaret* iii, He was among the prime in worth. 1844 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 19 Hard it is, 'mid gifts so sweet Choosing out the prime.

b. The best, choicest, most attractive or desirable part of anything.

1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* (ed. 2) 343 He now gives up the flower and prime of all his abilities to the highest Majesty. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. I, [He] always chused to have the prime of everything. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 63 The 'prime' of three shoulders and other joints

IV. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb* · †**prime day**: see quots.; **prime-song** *Hist.* [repr. OE. *primsang*], the office or service of prime (= sense 1).

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 b, The Sea men do imagin a 'prime day, which is the halfe quarter of the Moone 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. I. (1636) 739 When the Moone is three daies and 18 houres, which is the halfe quarter of the Moone, the Sea-men doe call that time the Prime day, because the Moone is then 4 points to the Eastward of the Sunne c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xvi. (Schroer) 40 Ðæt seofonfealde ȝetal dægredsang, *primsang, undernsang, middæȝsang [etc.]. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii 272. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 126 At the end of prime-song, all the clergy went in procession from the choir to the chapter-house.

Prime (praim), *sb.*[2] [Absolute use of PRIME *a*., or of its Lat, Fr., or other equivalent. (Senses 7 and 8 may be different words.)]

I. 1. *Arith.* A prime number: see PRIME *a.* 7.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vii. (1636) 25 But such [numbers] as cannot bee divided but that there will remaine some odde unite, those are called Primes. 1709 29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 22 Numbers are Primes between themselves, all which Unity only measures, as 5, 7, 9. also 3, 11, 13. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 54 If a number cannot be divided by some quantity less than the square root of the same, that number is a prime, or cannot be divided by any number whatever. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) lii. § 705 Thus p' is divisible by p, and is therefore not a prime.

2. A subdivision of any standard measure or dimension, which is itself subdivided in the same ratio into seconds, and so on; e. g. $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree, a minute ($\frac{1}{60}$ of which is in its turn a *second*); the twelfth part of a foot, an inch; or, with some, $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch; in Scottish Troy weight for gold and silver, $\frac{1}{24}$ of a grain, itself consisting of 24 seconds, etc [So obs. F. *prime.*]

Primes, seconds, etc., were formerly used instead of decimals.

1604 in Moryson *Itinerary* I. (1617) 282 (Table of Scottish Weights of Coins) [1 denier] 24 Graines; [1 grain] 24 Primes; [1 prime] 24 Seconds [etc.]. *Ibid.*, xx. s. [sterling]—06 pennyweights, 10 graines, 16 mites, 18 droits, 10 periots, English Weight; 07 deniers, 21 graines, 07 primes, 01 seconds, 09 thirds, 19 fourths, Scottish Weight. 1641 in R. W. Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) I. Introd. 72 The pund Troy English consisting of 12 oz is equall to 12 oz 5 drs 9 gr 18 pr Scots or 169,002 primes Scots. 1695 W. LOWNDES *Amendm Silv. Coin* 66 And one other Piece which may be called the Prime, which shall be equal to.. a present standard peny. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 123 Inches by Inches, produce Primes, or (12th) Parts (of an Inch); Inches by (12th) Parts, produce Seconds, or 12th Parts of the 12th Part of an Inch. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Degree*, Thus, a Degree, as being the integer or unite, is denoted by °, a first minute or prime by ′, a second by 2 or ″, a third by 3 or ‴, etc. Accordingly 3 Degrees, 25 minutes, 16 thirds, are written 3°. 25′. 0″. 16‴. 18.. B. GREENLEAF (Webster 1890), 12 seconds (″) make 1 inch or prime. 12 inches or primes (′) make one foot.

b. In decimal fractions: see quots. Now *Obs.* or *rare.*

1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's Disme* C ij, Each tenth part of the vnity of the Comencement, wee call the Prime, whose signe is thus (1)..3(1) 7(2) 5(3) 9(4) [= 0·3759], that is to say 3 Primes, 7 Seconds, 5 Thirds, 9 Fourths..of valeu. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Deuide each foote

of the Rule..into decimals or Tenths, and each Tenth or Prime of the Rule into Seconds. 1695 E. Hatton *Merch. Mag.* 83 That place in a Decimal Fraction next the prick is called Primes, being so many Tenth parts. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 66 The 1st place of decimals, counted from the left-hand towards the right, is called the place of primes, or 10ths; the 2d is the place of seconds, or 100ths.

c. *Surveying.* A linear measure of $\frac{1}{10}$ or .1 of a pole or perch.

1658 Phillips, *Prime*, is in Surveying, an exact part containing 19 inches and four fift parts of an inch.

d. *Printing.* The symbol ′ or ', written above and to the right of a letter or figure, to denote primes, or merely to distinguish it from another not so marked. [So F. *prime* in Algebra.]

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Prime*, (*Printing*) a mark over a reference letter (*a′*, *b″*, etc.) to distinguish it from letters (*a*, *b*, etc.) not so marked. [Usually read '*a* dash', etc.]

3. *Chem.* A single atom as a unit in combination; a combining equivalent.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 627 The nitre contains five primes of oxygen, of which three, combining with the three of charcoal, will furnish three of carbonic oxide gas, while the remaining two will convert the one prime of sulphur into sulphurous acid gas. The single prime of nitrogen is, therefore, in this view, disengaged alone.

4. *Music.* **a.** Short for *prime tone* (Prime *a.* 9): The fundamental note or generator, as distinguished from the harmonics or partial tones. **b.** The 'interval' of a unison; *superfluous prime*, a chromatic semitone. **c.** 'The lowest note of any two notes forming an interval' (Stainer & Barrett).

1788 Cavallo in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 239 If a string stretched between two fixed points..be struck, it will produce a sound called the prime, first or key-note. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* ii. 25 It must..be remembered that a semitone is called small when it consists of a superfluous prime, as C—C♯, A♭—A♮♯; and that it is called large when it consists of a minor second, as C—D♭, F♯—G. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 135 The fundamental or prime partial tone, or simply the *prime*. 1884 Sir G. A. Macfarren in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 93/2 Thus, $\frac{E}{C}$, the fourth and fifth harmonic, produce C, the prime or generator, at the interval of two octaves under the lower of those two notes.

5. *Fencing.* †**a.** The lower half of a sword. *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 159/2 The sword is diuided into two parts, namely into the Prime and the Secunde. The Prime is measured from the hilt to the Midle of the Rapier. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 3 The Strong, Fort, or Prime of the Blade is from the Shell to the middle of the Blade.

b. (Also *preem.*) A position in fencing: the first of the eight parries or guards in sword-play, used to protect the head; also, a thrust in such a position. [F. *prime.*]

1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 203 Which they wou'd find of more satisfaction and use in the conduct of life, than tierce and cart, prime and second, dancing and dress. 1730 *Gentl. Tutor for Small Sword* 8 Some teach upon a Preem with the Edge upwards. *Ibid.* 13 The Third [Parry] is, turning your Hand in Preem, You may parry and thrust him at the same time. 1889 *Badminton Libr., Fencing* ii. 44 *Prime*, the hand in pronation opposite the left shoulder; the arm bent, the elbow lowered somewhat, the point low and a little outside the lower line.

II. Related to Prima vista, Primero.

†**6.** *Cards.* A hand in primero consisting of a card from each of the four suits. Also, an old game of cards, by some identified with primero. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Prima*,..also a game at cardes called Prime, Primero, or Primauista. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Dial.* 26 *V.* I was a small prime. *L.* I am flush...*O* I made fiue and fiftie, with which I win his prime [*mato su primera*]. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 45 He that wil not pluck a card, is not worthy of a prime, but..he that can be flush, may better carrie the rest. *a* 1612 Harington *Epigr.* II. xcix. *Marcus at Primero*, For either Faustus prime is with three knaves, Or Marcus never can encounter right. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* cxii. 22 There's no vexation, that can make thee prime. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 142 The prime is four cards of different suits. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 245 He who holds the prime (primero), that is, a sequence of the best cards, and a good trump, is sure to be successful over his adversary, and hence the game has its denomination. *Ibid.* 246 The varieties which daily occur at Primero, as the greater and lesser flush, the great and little Prime.

III. Of uncertain origin and position.

7. *Basket-making.* A kind of stout conical bodkin.

1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 46 The four implements, viz. prime, iron, cutting-knife, and out-sticker, used in basket-making are represented on the insignia of the Basket-makers' Company.

8. The footstep of a deer; cf. Prick *sb.* 1 c.

1847-78 in Halliwell.

Prime, *sb.*[3] [f. Prime *v.*[1]]

†**1.** The priming of a gun. In quot. 1655, perhaps the pan for the priming. *Obs.*

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 44 A perfect Pistol..with Prime, Powder and Fire-lock. 1706 Phillips, *Prime of a Gun*, the Powder that is put in the Pan, or Touch-hole. 1738 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) I. 164 He went and got fresh prime, beat the flint with his key and..shot himself through the head. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), The..priming-iron..serves to clear the inside of the touch hole, and render it fit to receive the prime. 1823 W. Faux *Mem. Days in Amer.* 48 The colonel..then attempted to shoot himself, but had no prime.

attrib. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Priming*, That so they may put in the prime-powder, or touch-powder, to fire off the piece.

†**2.** A first coat of paint; priming. *Obs.*

1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 58 Lay your ground or Prime therein of Flesh-Colour. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xxxiv. 49 The Prime is made thus. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Face*, You ought to cover rather too much than too little of your ground with this prime.

Prime (prəim), *a.* (*adv.*) [= F. *prime* adj. (now only in certain phrases), ad. L. *prīm-us* first.]

1. First in order of time or occurrence; early, young, youthful; primitive, primary.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 34 And myȝte nat passe þe poynte of her prime age. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4587 In the houre of pryme dayes thyne hoege luf shewed thow me. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 191 Yonge men of pryme berde. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* R vj, He was in the prime floure of his youth. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxvi. (1617) 441 It befell in the prime time of the world. 1639 Laud *Wks.* (1849) II. 93 If the speech be of the prime Christian Church. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 273 If the prime Swarm be broken, the second will both cast and swarm the sooner. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* vii, The men of whom I speak Lived by the prime tradition.

2. Of persons: First in rank, dignity, influence, authority, or importance; highest in degree; principal, chief, foremost.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 72 Prospero, the prime Duke, being so reputed In dignity. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 162 Haue I not made you The prime man of the State? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 206 These are chosen..out of the Nobilitie and primest Magistrates, both of the Provinces and Citizens. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon* I. 301 Rich. Smith..had been prime Mourner at his Brother's Funeral. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi (ed. 22) 357 [The Lord Mayor] upon the Death of the King, is said to be prime Peison of England. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 155 The nobility and prime gentry of the nation. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig* III. ix. (1873) 232 He was God's prime agent in the spread of the Gospel.

3. First in importance, excellence, or value; principal, chief, main; of primary importance.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 425 My prime request (Which I do last pronounce) is, If you be Mayd, or no? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 229 To come, with her, (Katherine our Queene) before the primest Creature That's Parragon'd o' th' World. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 80 It might..be numbred among the fishes of primest note. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 364 That prime ill, a talking wife. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 110 Waterford and Wexford..have constantly enjoyed a prime Place in my Mind. 1814 Wordsw. *Sonn.*, '*From the dark chambers of dejection freed*', A soaring spirit is their prime delight. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* VI. i. 359 The prime intention of each Evangelist is to establish the same sublime position.

4. 'First-class', 'first-rate'; of the best quality; now used esp. of cattle and provisions.

Prime fish, the more valuable kinds of fish caught for food: opposed to Offal sense 3, q. v.

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 37 Shee was a shippe of a 100 tonnes, a prime sayler. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantation* (1865) 12 As good, (if not much better) than the primest parcell of English ground. 1663 Cowley *Disc. Govt. Cromwell* Verses & Ess. (1669) 75 This Son of fortune, Cromwell (who was himself one of the primest of her Jests). 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 1 The Ships were all in prime Order, all lately rebuilt. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1032 Removing the lambs from the ewes in order to complete them on young clover or other sorts of 'prime keep'. 1833 Ht. Martineau *T. Tyne* II. 28 Coal enough—and no little of a prime quality,—was destroyed at the pit-mouth. 1884 *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* 29 Soles, turbots, and brills, which are technically termed 'prime' fish. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 285 The butcher won't cut prime joints off a bullock.

5. Sexually excited, ruttish.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 403 Were they as prime as Goates, as hot as Monkeyes, As salt as Wolues in pride.

6. First in order of existence or development; primary, original, fundamental; from which others are derived, or on which they depend.

Prime feathers, primary feathers: see Primary *a.* 5.

1639 Laud *Wks.* (1849) II. 152 Excommunication on their part was not the prime cause of this division. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* lix, The prime root shooteth downwards like a Cinquefoile. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 17 The prime Cause of our British Malady the Scurvy. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 156 The prime middle feathers on the tail are red. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* I. 51 According to the prime postulate not of the philosophy of Socrates only, but of Plato and Aristotle also. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 8 What the prime form of these undulations may be we cannot tell.

7. *Arith.* Of a number: Having no integral factors except itself and unity. So *prime divisor, factor, quotient*, etc. **b.** Of two or more numbers in relation to each other: Having no common measure except unity.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* VII. def. xii. 186 A prime (or first) number is that, which onely vnitie doth measure. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* VII. xxiii. (1714) 156 Numbers prime the one to the other, are the least of all numbers that have the same proportion with them. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 5 Six..though it may be made by Addition of Five and One, yet shall it not be Prime. 1722 Horsley in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 327 Two or more numbers, which have no common integral devisor, besides unity, are said to be Prime with respect to one another. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 276 Prime Numbers are..otherwise called Simple, or Incomposite numbers. *Ibid.* 279 The whole number, whether it be Prime or composite. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. vii. 30 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Making the number of teeth and the number of leaves prime to each other, that is, such that no integer divides both exactly. 1875 Todhunter *Algebra* (ed. 7) iii. § 703 If *a* and *b* be each of them prime to *c*, then *ab* is prime to *c*. *Ibid.* § 708 A number can be resolved into prime factors in only one way. *Ibid.* § 713 If *n* be a prime number, and *N* prime to *n*, then $N^{n-1}-1$ is a multiple of *n*. (Fermat's Theorem.) *Ibid.* § 717 If *n* be a prime number, $1+\lfloor n-1$ is divisible by *n*. (Wilson's Theorem.)

8. First in numerical order, as in *prime meridian*, the first meridian (of any system of reckoning).

1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xix. 330 The meridian from which the reckoning begins is called the prime meridian.

9. Special collocations and phrases: **a. prime dun**, an artificial fly in angling: cf. Dun *sb.*[1] 3; **prime entry**, an entry of two thirds of a ship's cargo liable to duty, made before discharge (on which an estimate of the duty is paid): cf. Post entry 2 a (Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* 1882); **prime figure**: see quot.; **prime function** (*Eccl.*): see quot.; †**prime number**, the Golden Number = Prime *sb.*[1] 4; see also 7; **prime tint**: see quot.; **prime tone** (*Music*), the fundamental note of a compound tone. Also *prime* Conductor, Cost, Mover, Serjeant, Vizier, Warden: see the sbs.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 309 *Prime-dun. Wings, of the feather got from the quill of a starling's wing. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Prime Figure*. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prime Figure*, is that which cannot be divided into any other Figures more simple than it self; as a Triangle in Planes, the Pyramid in Solids: For all Planes are made of the First, all Bodies or Solids compounded of the Second. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 258 *Prime Function. From the Credo inclusive to the end of the Office. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 9 In what year you would know what is the *Prime Number, add 1 to the date thereof, and then divide it by 19, and that which remaineth upon the Division is the Number required. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xii. 96 The first we shall call *prime tints, by which is meant any colour or colours on the surfaces of objects. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* vii. 130 The *prime tone is always the sound which is called by the name which the note bears, as C, B, A, or any other note. This tone is called the prime tone because it is always much louder than any of the constituent parts of the sound.

b. Prime vertical: (*a*) in full *prime vertical circle*, a great circle of the heavens passing through the east and west points of the horizon, and through the zenith, where it cuts the meridian at right angles; (*b*) short for *prime vertical dial*, a dial the plane of which lies in that of the prime vertical circle, a north and south dial.

Prime vertical transit instrument, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xiv. 21 If a Plane shall decline from the Prime Vertical, and incline to the Horizon. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prime Verticals*, or *Direct Erect North or South Dyals*, are those whose Planes lie parallel to the Prime Vertical Circle. 1761 Dunn in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 185 In taking altitudes, I always observe, when the sun, or other celestial body, is as near the prime vertical, or east and west azimuth, as possible. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* IV. xxvi. (1879) 147.

†**c.** *At, of prime face* [F. *de prime face*], at first sight, Prima facie. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 870 (919) This accident so petous was to here And ek so lyk a soth at pryme face. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 57 At the prime face, me semed them noble and glorious to all the people. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10173 But thow make resistence Ile tymes & at prime face. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv. 56 It appiered of prymeface, that the heuens were broken and parted a sondre.

d. *Prime ratio*: the initial limiting ratio between two variable quantities which simultaneously recede from definite fixed values or limits. (Correl. to *ultimate ratio.*)

The *method of prime and ultimate ratios* is essentially the same as the *method of limits* in the differential and integral calculus (see Limit *sb.* 2 b).

B. as *adv.* In prime order, excellently. *colloq.*

1648 Gage *West Ind.* 148 If the Indians bring that which is not prime good, they shall surely be lashed. 1785 Burns *To James Smith* iv, My barmie noddle's working prime. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 96 The hoggets will be prime fat by Christmas.

Prime (prəim), *v.*[1] [Origin uncertain.

If sense 1 was the source of Primage, Primegilt, it must be older than the quotations show. The fact that, in most of the senses, 'priming' is a *first* operation preliminary to something else, suggests connexion with L. *primus.*]

1. *trans.* To fill, charge, load. Now chiefly *dial.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. vi. 213 Our kervalis howis ladis and prymys he With huge charge of siluir in quantite. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist Iustine* Pref., To read as birds skip from bow to bough, more to prime their bils, then benefit their bodies. 1791 Learmont *Poems* 199 Her bottle prim'd came last night frae the town. 1805 McIndoe *Poems* 149 John calmly prim'd his nose. 1883 G. McMichael *Way thr. Ayrshire* 126 The injector for priming the steam boiler.

2. To supply (a fire-arm of old-fashioned type, or more strictly its pan) with gunpowder for communicating fire to a charge; also, to lay a train of powder to (any charge, a mine, etc.); cf. Priming *vbl. sb.*[1] 1, 2. Also *intr.* or *absol.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 He ought to haue his peece readie charged and primed. *Ibid.* III. i. 35 Then to prime his pan with touch powder. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 88 We took a Pistol..and..prim'd it with well dry'd Gun-powder. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* ix, Before he had time to prime again. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 251 The commanding officer orders the battalion to prime and load. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop*

Receipts Ser. 1. 127/2 Rockets are primed with mealed powder and spirits of wine. 1895 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* I. viii, Midway on the lake he perceived his boatman about to prime a pistol.

† **b.** To put (powder) in the touch-pan. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. v, An old Hargubuzier..Could prime his poulder, and giue fire, and hit, All in a twinckling.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* **a.** To charge, fill, or fully furnish (a person) beforehand *with* information which he may subsequently give forth or otherwise use.

1791 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 130. V. 44, I primed my lips with such a ready charge of flattery, that [etc.] 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 254 All that I can say is that I am ready primed, and that if all matters suit, I shall go off with a dreadful explosion. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 234 Primed with their morning's knowledge as they appeared to be. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Sept. 5/3 Every man present..is primed with a speech which he is not satisfied till he has delivered.

b. To fill with liquor.

1823 *Hints for Oxford* 73 A determination when they sit down to table to have a row as soon as they are primed, and often before they rise they commence the work of destruction on glasses and plates and decanters. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* viii, A fat little man, primed with port.

4. *To prime a pump*: see quots., and cf. FANG *v.*[2] 2, FETCH *v.* 2 c. (= F. *charger la pompe.*) *local.*

a 1840– [In common use in south of Scotland] 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *To prime a pump*, to pour water down the tube with the view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell, and act effectually in bringing up water. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Prime*, to pour water into a pump bucket to make it lift. When a pump bucket becomes dry and leaky and fails to induce suction, it is said to have lost its *prime*. [Known in South Yorksh.]

5. To cover (a surface of wood, canvas, etc.) with a ground or first colour or coat of paint, or with size, oil, etc. to prevent the paint from being absorbed: cf. PRIMING *vbl. sb.*[1] 3, 4.

1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for primyng wood ijs. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xxxiv. 49 To Paint them, you must first Prime them. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) II. 182 His ..works are chiefly..on a fine linen cloth, smoothly primed with a proper tone to help the harmony of his shadows. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect Paint.* i. (1848) 350 A plane or tablet primed with white. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 220 The intention of priming the ground with size or oil is to prevent the very rapid absorption of the colours.

† **b.** *transf.* To 'make up' (the face, etc.) with cosmetics. *Obs.*

1609 [see *priming colour*, PRIMING *vbl. sb.*[1] 8]. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Sat. Poetry* Poet. Wks. (1686) 172 Commend her Beauty, and bely her Glass, By which she every morning primes her face. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 18 July Let. i, Her face was primed and patched from the chin up to the eyes. 1782 J. TRUMBULL *McFingal* 56 Your gay sparks..With wampom'd blankets hid their laces, And like their sweethearts, primed their faces.

6. *intr. Engineering.* Of an engine boiler: To let water pass to the cylinder in the form of spray along with the steam.

1832 *Edin Rev.* LVI 139 The steam is charged with water suspended in it in minute subdivision—an effect called by engineers *priming*. 1839 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 456/2 The carrying over of water with the steam. ..There are moments when this effect is so violent, that it manifests itself externally in the form of an abundant fall of rain from the top of the funnel The engine is then said to prime; and this takes place especially when the boiler is too full. 1849 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng* VIII. 182 When a steam-vessel came from sea and entered the Thames, she began to prime at the moment of passing from salt to fresh water. 1881 TWAITE *Factories & Workshops*, etc. (1882) 138 If a boiler foams or primes, it is because it has insufficient steam room or because the feed water is dirty.

Hence **Pri·med** *ppl. a*, prepared to receive paint.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Painting*, The Primed Cloth, which is usually good Canvas made smooth, sized over with a little Honey, and when dry'd, whited over with Size and Whiting, upon which you paint. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 64 Having first made a rough sketch upon your primed cloth with white chalk.

Prime (praim), *v.*[2] [f. PRIME *a.* or *sb.*[1] With sense 2 cf. F. *primer* to take the first place, lead, anticipate, outstrip, f. *prime* PRIME *a.*]

† **1.** *intr.* Of the moon: To enter on the first phase; to become new, appear first after the change.

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* LXXII. vii, Vntill the Moone shall leaue to prime, waste, chaunge, and to encrease. 1647 J. HEYDON *Disc., Fairfax* 6 So long as the Sun shall shine, or the Moon prime.

2. To be first; to domineer; to lord it. So *to prime it.* ? *Obs.*

1756 F. GREVILLE *Maxims, Charac. & Refl.* 78 Whether men like best to prime over others, or to have others prime over them. 1805 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* (1830) I. 332 Lessing loved to prime, and was adapted for it. 1821 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 340 Harvard will still prime it over us with her twenty Professors

3. Of a tide: To come at a shorter interval: usually in PRIMING *vbl. sb.*[2] (So F. *primer.*)

1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* viii. § 267 At the time of the spring tides, the interval between the corresponding tides of successive days is less than the average, being only about 24 hours 38 minutes (instead of 24 hours 51 minutes), and then the tides are said to prime. At the neap tides, the interval is greater than the mean—about 25 hours 6 minutes, and the tide lags.

Prime (praim), *v.*[3] Now only *dial.* [Origin obscure. ? Related to *proyne*, PRUNE.] *trans.* To prune or trim (trees). Also *fig.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 86 b, The vine being.. primed multiplieth the more. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 They..prime and draw such woods as grow too thick and obscure. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. ii, Two-edged winds that prime The maiden blossoms. 1631 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To Newton for priming our trees iiijs. 1790 CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* iii. Gloss. 172 *Priming* a tree, is pruning it. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Priming*, pruning the lower, or washboughs of a tree. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Prime*, to trim up the stems of trees; to give them the first dressing or training. 1884 *American* VII 350 All he needs is to prime down extravagances and modify excesses in voice and expression.

Prime (praim), *v.*[4] [Origin unascertained.] *intr.* Of a fish: To leap or 'rise'.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 41 In fine sunshiny days, carps will often *prime* about noon and swim about the edges of a pond to catch such flies as fall upon the surface of the water. *Ibid.* 168 *Prime*, fish are said to prime when they leap out of the water. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 76 When the angler notes a bubble or two left after the priming of large fish. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xii. (1884) 93 The bream are 'priming' in shoals on the top of the water.

Primecocks, obs. form of PRINCOX.

† **Pri·meful**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PRIME *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Characterized by being in the prime.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. (1612) 361 A paire of Loues, fresh in their primefull dayes.

† **Pri·megilt.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6–7 **pryme-, prym-.** [? from PRIME *v.*[1] 1 + *gilt* = *gelt*, GELD, payment.] = PRIMAGE 1.

1518–19 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 187 To be furit to the port of Deip in France for the fraucht of xxvj s. and xvj s. the most chairge frie of all vther chairges except pryme gilt. 1576 *Ibid.* (1882) IV. 54 The pryme-giltt, quhilk was gevin be the liberaltie of merchantis, hes bene in all tymes past vplifted and spent be the marinaris in vane and wicked vses. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1816) IV. 668/2 Pe prymgilt To be vplifted for sustentatioun Of the pure and decayit Marineris w'in The said toun of leith. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1817) V. 93/2 Grantit..the indraucht thairof and prymegilt of all shipes coming to the said port.

Primely (prai·mli), *adv.* [f. PRIME *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In the first place, in the highest degree; firstly, primarily, originally. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* II. (1614) D j, The Nightingale records againe What thou dost primely sing. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 13 Some parts of it [natural law] are primely necessary, others by supposition and accident. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. Pref., The application..made to men's Reason and Understanding (as the part primely affected).

2. Exceedingly well; excellently. *colloq.*

c 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 40 Theaw looks primely. 1755–73 JOHNSON, *Primely*..2. Excellently, supremely well. A low sense. 1873 A. G. MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* 26 He who this night dares the road, Should have his good steed primely shod. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 367/1 It was primely witty to half-poison somebody with a surreptitious dose of medicine.

Pri·me Mi·nister. [PRIME *a.* 2, MINISTER *sb.* 2, 3.]

† **1.** *generally.* Used in the ordinary sense of the two words: A principal or chief minister, servant, or agent. Often in *pl. Obs.*

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 11 To effectuate his private Designes, he made much of some few prime leading Ministers. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 337 He [Charles I] received advice and information from some of his prime ministers of that kingdom [Ireland]. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 355 The emperor of China and several of his prime ministers are turnd Christians. 1713 M. HENRY *Meekness & Quietn. Spirit* (1822) 143 The apostles, those prime ministers of state in Christ's kingdom. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 2/3 Those who were jealous of too much personal power being placed in the hands of a single statesman were accustomed to describe all the leading members of the Administration as 'the Prime Ministers of State' in order to prevent the title being arrogated by one among them.

2. The first or principal minister or servant of any sovereign, ruler, or state, or more vaguely of any person of rank or position; = *premier minister*, PREMIER *a.* 1 b, *sb.* a.

Applied descriptively to the chief minister of some foreign rulers, before it became usual in sense 3; but in the 19th c. largely extended from the English use.

1655 LD. NORWICH in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 144 He bein in close treaty with the Pr. of Condés prime minister. *a* 1678 MARVELL in *Casquet of Lit.* (1873) I. 310/1 Time, the prime minister of death, There's nought can bribe his honest will. 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb., I had a long discourse with the Conte de Castel Mellor, lately Prime Minister in Portugal. 1730 T. BOSTON *View Covt. Grace* (1771) 212 The prime Minister of the Kingdom of Egypt. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 168 Cardinal Tencin, who, on the death of Cardinal Fleury, assumed the lead in the French councils, was now regarded as Prime Minister. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 248 The Moollah ..had charge of the prime minister's son (a boy of sixteen when I saw him). 1882 *Whitaker's Alm.* 333 Japan..Prime Minister, Sanjô Saneyoshi. 1889 *Ibid.* 516 Sweden. Prime Minister, Baron Bildt. 1884 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 110 The prior was the abbot's prime minister.

3. In Great Britain (in early use, *prime minister of state*): A descriptive designation, which has gradually grown to be the official title of the First Minister of State or leader of the administration.

Originally merely descriptive and unofficial; in the early 18th c. (perh. from its prior application in sense 2 to the sole minister of a despotic ruler) odious (see quot. 1733); applied opprobriously to Walpole, and disowned by him, as later by Lord North. Little used in later part of 18th c., *premier* being often substituted, also *first minister*; became usual by the middle of the 19th c., and began to creep into official use from 1878. In 1905 fully recognized, and the precedence of the Prime Minister defined by King Edward VII. For fuller history, see A. F. Robbins in *N. & Q.* 8th s. XI. 69, and onward to 10th s. IX. 425; also Morley *Walpole* vii.

1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 231 My Lord Keeper, who is..(what my Lord Burleigh .. was) Prime-Minister of State. 1698 EVELYN in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 345 The Earl of Leicester, prime minister of State to Queen Elizabeth. 1704 ST. WEST *Let. to Harley* 29 Aug. in *Portland Papers* IV. (Hist MSS. Comm.) 119, I have heard of people's talk, that..if the Court had appointed my Lord Rochester, or any other person to be the Prime Minister, it would have been the same thing to you, and that your aim is in time to be the Prime Minister yourself. 1733 *Fog's Jrnl.* 28 Apr., In Countries where Royal Prerogative is limited by Laws, the Name of prime Minister has been always odious. 1734–5 C. D'ANVERS *Craftsman* No. 446 P 3 The late Earl of Oxford stands charged, in the Impeachment against Him, with being the Prime, if not the sole Minister, and engrossing to Himself the absolute Management and Direction of all Affairs. 1741 LD. HARDWICK in *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 405 It has not been yet pretended that he [Walpole] assumes the Title of Prime Minister, or indeed, that it is aplied to him by any but his Enemies. 1741 WALPOLE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* in Doran *Lond. in Jacob. T.* (1877) II. 89 Having invested me with a kind of mock dignity, and styled me a *Prime Minister*, they impute to me an unpardonable abuse of that chimerical authority, which only they created and conferred. 1747 *Biog. Brit.* I. 379 Yet he [Bacon] behaved..towards the Earl of Salisbury, who was now become Lord Treasurer and Prime-Minister, with submission and respect. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 254 When there was a lord treasurer, that great officer was generally prime minister: but it was not till the time of Walpole that the first lord of the Treasury was considered as the head of the executive government. 1878 (July 13) *Treaty of Berlin*, The Earl of Beaconsfield, First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister of Her Britannic Majesty. 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 10/4 The Queen has summoned the Earl of Rosebery, K.G...and offered him the post of Prime Minister vacated by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. 1899 LD. ROSEBERY in *Anglo-Saxon Rev.* June 105 The Prime Minister, as he is now called, is technically and practically the Chairman of an Executive Committee of the Privy Council, or rather, perhaps, of Privy Councillors, the influential foreman of an executive jury. 1905 *King's Warrant* 2 Dec., Whereas We taking it into Our Royal consideration that the precedence of Our Prime Minister has not been declared or defined by due authority .. We do hereby declare Our Royal Will and Pleasure that..the Prime Minister of Us, Our Heirs and Successors shall have place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York.

b. Also the official designation of the leader of the administration in some of the self-governing British colonies and 'dominions beyond the sea'.

The usual title of the chief of the ministry in the colonies is PREMIER; in Canada and in Australia this is retained in most cases for the chief minister of each constituent colony, while *prime minister* is used for the first minister of the whole Dominion and of the Commonwealth; it is also the title in the Dominion of New Zealand, and in the colonies of Transvaal and Natal.

1901 *Whitaker's Alm.* 520 New Zealand..Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, etc. Rt. Hon. Richd. J. Seddon. 1902 *Ibid.* 529 The Commonwealth of Australia..Prime Minister and Minister of State for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Edmund Barton. 1906 *Ibid.* 513 Dominion of Canada.. Prime Minister and President of Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Hence **Prime-minister** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, *intr.* to act as a prime minister; **Pri·me-ministe·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a prime minister; **Pri·me-mi·nistership**, † **Pri·me mi·nistry**, the office or position of a prime minister.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. i, There are certain Mysteries or Secrets in all Trades ., from that of *Prime Ministring to this of Authoring. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 10/1 What may be regarded as Mr. Gladstone's *Prime Ministerial youth was very vigorous. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Apr. 439 Sir Alexander—chief reporter on the Primisterial staff. 1867 *Athenæum* 23 Nov 679/2 He won .. the *Prime Ministership. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug., If. Lord Salisbury should find the combined burden of the Foreign Office and the Prime Ministership too much for his health. 1730 T. BOSTON *View Covt. Grace* (1771) 141 God..exalted him to the *prime ministry of heaven.

Primeness (prai·mnés). [f. PRIME *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being prime; † primitiveness, earliness (*obs.*); first quality, excellence.

1611 COTGR., *Primeur*, primenesse, perfection, excellencie. 1624 R. B in F. White *Repl. Fisher* App. 12 Euerie thing Fundamentall is not of a like neerenesse to the Foundation, nor of equall Primenesse in the Faith. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The. Panegyr.* 25 As they of their Emperour, for primenesse and eminence. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xl, 'All fun, ain't it?' 'Prime!' said the young gentleman. The young gentleman, notwithstanding his primeness and his spirit,.. reclined his head upon the table, and howled dismally. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Prof.* ii. Wks. 1898 IV. 360 He is able at a glance to recognise the age of mutton, the primeness of beef. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 6/5 Sheep that for neatness of form and primeness of quality have never been surpassed.

Primer (pri·mai, prai·mai), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4– **primer**; also 4–6 **prymer**, 5 **prymar, -mere, premere**, 6 **primare**, 7 **primere, -mier.** *β.* 5–6 **prymmer**, 6–8 **primmer.** [In 15th c. = med.L. *primārius, -ārium*, I. L. *prīm-us* first, or (?) *prīma* PRIME *sb.*[1]: see -ARIUM and cf. PRIMER *a.*

(The actual reason for the name does not appear; the sense 'first or primary book', which suits sense 2, is less suitable

to sense 1, which some would connect, as a book of *Hours*, with PRIME *sb.*[1])]

1. A name for prayer-books or devotional manuals for the use of the laity, used in England before, and for some time after, the Reformation.

The mediæval *Primarium* or *Primer* was mainly a copy, or (in English) a translation, of different parts of the Breviary and Manual. For its origin and structure, see the Introduction to 'the Prymer or Lay Folks' Prayer Book', edited by H. Littlehales, E.E.T.S. 1895–7. In the 14th and 15th centuries, in its simplest form, it contained the Hours of the Blessed Virgin, the 7 Penitential and 15 Gradual Psalms, the Litany, the Office for the Dead (Placebo and Dirige), and the Commendations; to which however various additions were often made. In the early 16th c., the printed editions of this in English (examples known from 1527) are often called on the title-page *Prymer*, and in the colophon, *Horæ Beatæ Mariæ*, or the like. The name was also given in 16th c. to books similar in character and purpose, partly based upon the *Sarum Horæ*, whether put out by private persons (e. g. Marshall's Primer, 1534), or with some sort of authority (e. g. Bp. Hilsey's Primer, 1539), or by royal authority, as the King's Primer of 1545 and the successive recensions issued in the reigns of Hen. VIII, Edw. VI, and Elizabeth; also to 'the Uniform and Catholyke Prymer in Latin and English', appointed for general use by Queen Mary's Letters Patent in 1555. The title was also used for several English or Latin and English editions of *Horæ* according to the Roman use, published in 1599 and later.

After the Reformation, *Primer* was also applied to books in which the offices for daily prayers were based upon the orders contained in the Book of Common Prayer. These are described in the Privilege to William Seres, the printer of the first of them in 1553 (see quot.) as 'books of private prayers, called and usually taken and reported for Primers, set forth agreeable and according to the Book of common prayers'. Later forms of this, under the title 'The Primer or Catechism set forth agreeable to the Book of Common Prayer', were issued under Chas. II, Jas. II, Geo. II, and Geo. III, the latest app. in 1783.

[1323 *Will Eliz. Bacon* (cf. transl. in A. Gibbons *Early Lincoln Wills* 4) Domino Johanni la Ware fratri meo unum primarium quod fuit Margr' sororis mee..Item Margarete sorori mee..unum tressour cum primario meo.]

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C VI. 46 The lomes þat ich laboure with and lyflode deserue Ys pater-noster and my prymer placebo and dirige. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 Also a prymmer for to serve god with. ?1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 539 My Maister Fastolf..by his othe made on his primer ther, grauntted and promitted to me to have the maner of Gunton. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 755/13 *Hoc primarium*, a premere. 1512 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Wt my great masse booke, and also the great prymar, whiche before daies I gave to my wif. 1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vnes heures*, a primer or a matyns boke. 1534 (*title*) A Prymer in Englyshe, with certeyn prayers and godly meditations, very necessary for all people that vnderstonde not the Latyne Tongue. (Marshall's.) 1539 J. HILSEY *The Manuall of Prayers, or the Prymer in Englyshe* Prol., Called the prymer, because (I suppose) that it is the fyrste boke that the tender youth was instructed in. 1545 (*title*) The Primer, set foorth by the Kynges maiestie and his Clergie, to be taught, lerned, and read: and none other to be vsed throughout all his dominions. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 159 b, Reade we not these wordes in their Popish primare. 1553 (*title*) A Prymmer or boke of priuate prayer needeful to be vsed of al faythfull Christianes. (Seres.) 1605 *Gunpowder Plot* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 25 Having, upon a primer, given each other the oath of secrecy. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXX. (1739) 139 This was the Clergy's Primmer, wherein they imployed their study. 1669 (*title*) The Primer, or Three Offices of the B. Virgin Mary, in Latin and English [by Thomas Fitz Simon] (Rouen) 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Mar., One Hall, who styl'd himselfe his Majesty's printer..for the printing Missalls, Offices, Lives of Saints, Portals, Primers, &c., books expressly forbidden to be printed or sold, by divers Acts of Parliament. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 116 All Prayers to Saints were to be struck out of the Primmers, publish'd by the late King. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. p. XXXII, XLIII.

2. An elementary school-book for teaching children to read; formerly, 'a little book, which children are first taught to read and to pray by' (Phillips 1706); 'a small prayer-book in which children are taught to read' (Johnson 1755–73).

This sense gradually disengaged itself from the preceding, from which in early use it cannot be separated. The books included under sense 1 appear to have been also used in teaching to read and as first reading-books; and there may have been from early times forms of them specially intended for this purpose; such was perhaps the primer of quot. *c* 1386. In the 16th c., printed books of this kind became common; that mentioned in quot. *c* 1537 has a section containing the A. B. C., followed by the Pater Noster, Ave Maria, Creed, Decalogue, forms of Grace before and after meat, and certain prayers. Recensions of Marshall's and Hilsey's Primers (quot. 1539), also began with the A. B. C. Smaller works containing the part for children only, began to be officially published in 1545, under the title of 'The A B C'. Primers for children, issued under Edward VI and Elizabeth, contained also the Church Catechism; and after 1600 the main purpose of the Primer appears to have been educational; as known to Dr. Johnson, it contained, besides the alphabetic matter, 'godly prayers and graces, very meet and necessary for the instruction of youth'. In Scotland, 'the A B C with the Shorter Catechism', containing also the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, Graces before and after meat, etc., was used as the first reading-book down to *c* 1800, and is still published as the official form of the Shorter Catechism. The use of the Primer, thus variously transformed, as a book in which children learned to read, at length so overshadowed its original purpose that, when all the devotional parts were eliminated, popular usage still continued to apply the ancient name to the Abecedarium pure and simple.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 65 This litel child his litel book lernynge As he sat in the scole at his prymer He Alma redemptoris herde synge As children lerned hire Antiphoner. *c* 1500 *Repr. Moone* lf. 20 b (Somerset Ho.), The prymmer that she lernyth vppon. *c* 1537 (*title*) The Primer in English for children, after the vse of Sarum. 1539 (*title*) The Primer in English most necessary for the education of children. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 82 It is a good primmer for us to spell in. 1639 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 176 For the buyeing and provideing of horne bookes and primers to be giuen to poore children of the said parish of St Maries. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 89 But for which..the substance of many a fair volume, might be reduced to the size of a primmer. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIV, Where humming students gilded primers read. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 105 The treasured primer's lettered rows.

b. By extension, a small introductory book on any subject.

1807 T. BURGESS (*title*) A Hebrew Primer. 1846 (*title*) Primer of the Irish Language. 1875 (*title of Series*) Science Primers, edited by Professors Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart. 1889 (*title*) Primer of the History of the Catholic Church in Ireland. 1895 E. CLODD (*title*) Primer of Evolution.

c. *fig.* That which serves as a first means of instruction.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. xciv, Keepe him from vaine.. and amorous Pamphlets as the Primmers of all Vice. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* i. 4 Thus did Adam, Noah,..teach their Families, by the primmer of divine Traditions. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 201 Spell in lovers' primers sweetly. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 672/1 In China,.. learning is the first primer of power.

3. *Typogr.* **a.** *Great Primer*, a size of type between Paragon and English, of 51 ems to a foot.

Great Primer type.

b. *Long Primer*, a size between Small Pica and Bourgeois, of 89 ems to a foot. *Two-line long primer* = PARAGON (type).

Long Primer type.

1598 *Ord. Stationers' Co* in T. B. Reed *Hist. Lett. Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in brevier and long primer letters at a penny for one sheet and a half. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiii. 89 The Long-primer, the Pica, the Italica. 1629 C. BUTLER *Oratoria* A iv b, Genera literarum..corporum procelitate distinguuntur: Primier, Pique, English; & supra hæc, Great Primier, Double Pique, Double English. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 2 Most Printing-Houses have.. Pearl, Nomparel, Brevier, Long-Primmer, Pica, English, Great-Primmer, Double-Pica, Two-Lin'd-English. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 135 Two Lines Great Primer. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 144 It was a folio, pro patria size in pica, with long primer notes. 1882 *Clar. Press List New Bks.* 44 The Book of Common Prayer. Long Primer, 24mo.

†**4.** The first one. *Obs.*

1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. Ded. 210 Such as that Henrie (Primer of you Hunsdon Barons) bee Your Lordshippe, to your Countrie. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon* I. X. § 1 When I looke..into the great Antiquitie of your Noble House (being in descent the Primere of our Nation).

†**5.** A student of the first grade at the university of St. Andrews. *Obs.*

1684 A. SKEINE *Let.* in *Scottish Antiq.* XI. 19 If his sone be a primer his expence will be as foloueth.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **primer-school**, an elementary school; **primer-state**, elementary state.

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* Injunction, For the auoydyng of the dyuersytie of primer bookes that are nowe abroade.. whiche minister occasion of contentions. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 257 The law..could no more spiritualize the heart, than the teachings in a primer-school can enable the mind, and make it fit for affairs of state. 1903 *Critic* XLIII. 368/1, I have passed this primer-state of religious emotion.

Primer (prəi'mər), *sb.*[2] [f. PRIME *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. A priming-wire: see PRIMING *vbl. sb.*[1] 8.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 100 Wire for prymers. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 His Primer is a small long peece of iron, sharpe at the small end to pierce the Cartrage thorow the toutch hole. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, Poise your musket—Rest your musket—Cock your musket—Handle your primers—and many other forgotten words of discipline.

2. A cap, wafer, cylinder, etc., containing fulminating powder or other compound, in communication with the powder of a cartridge, blasting charge, etc., which it ignites when exploded by percussion or otherwise.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 185 The flash of fire from the end of the primer communicates fire, by the touch-hole, to the gunpowder contained in the barrel. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 138 Had not my primer missed fire, [I] should have had about 30 geese at another shot. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 3 Unless purposely arranged to explode, or purposely ignited with a detonating primer, it [gun-cotton] is not an explosive at all. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 21 In the large turret-guns the primer is fired by electricity, entirely under command of the officer on duty.

†**3.** = PRIMING *vbl. sb.*[1] 4 a. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 360/2 By this Instrument [the Priming Knife] are all sorts of Cloths laid over with their first colour, which is called Primer. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 215 Spanish-brown, Spanish-white, and Red-lead,.. ground with Linseed-oyl, will make excellent Primer.

4. A person who primes. **a.** One who loads or charges detonators.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/2 When compounded, it has still to be packed into the detonator cases by the primer. The primer's work is done upon a copper-plate, perforated like a cullender.

b. One who prepares canvas, etc. for a painter.

1896 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 10/4 Canvas Primer Wanted. Must be thoroughly experienced in preparing all kinds of Artist's Canvas.

Primer (prəi'mər), *sb.*[3] *rare.* [f. PRIME *v.*[3] + -ER [1].] One who prunes trees, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Arboratour*, a planter, primer, dresser, breeder of trees.

Primer (pri'mər, prəi'mər), *a.* (Now only in phrases in sense 3.) [a. AF. *primer* = OF. *primer* (*a* 1000 in Godef. *Compl.*), also *premer*, mod.F. *premier*, Pr. *primer*, Sp. *primero*, Pg. *primeiro*, It. *primiero*:—L. *primāri-us* PRIMARY: see PREMIER.]

†**1.** First in time; early; primitive. *Obs.*

[1343 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 144/1 Aussi bien des Benefices come des primers Fruitz.] 1448 HEN. VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 353 The prymer notable werk purposed by me. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. XX. 40 They to enioye them as in their primer state. *c* 1557 ABP PARKER *Ps.* lxxviii. 225 He stroyd theyr fruites..Their prymer fruts. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 255 All thynges may be referred to this, as to the primer cause efficient. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXIV. 123 St Lucius (call'd of us) the primer christen'd King.

†**2.** First in position, rank, or importance; chief, leading, foremost, premier. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXIX. (1612) 143 These primer Yorkests. 1602 *Ibid.* XIII. lxxvi. 316 The Primer Mouers violence. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. vii (1660) 293 The.. Mercers being the primer Company of the City of London. 1637 W. CROWNE *True Relation*, etc. (title-p.), Lord Howard, Earle of Arundell and Surrey, Primer Earle, and Earle Marshall of England. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 212 The contemptible pity of the primer sort.

3. a. Primer fine, in *Feudal Law* [lit. 'first fine': see FINE *sb.*[1] 7 a], the sum, usually about one-tenth of the annual value of the land sued for, paid to the crown by a plaintiff who sued for the recovery of lands by a writ of covenant; = PREFINE. Now only *Hist.*

a 1634 COKE *2nd Pt. Inst.* (1642) 511 A Writ of covenant is brought to levy a fine of land, of the yearly value of v. marks, there is vi s. viij. d. due presently [i. e. at once] for the primer fine, or fine in the Hamper. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XXI. 350 On this writ there is due to the king, by antient prerogative, a primer fine, or a noble for every five marks of land sued for; that is, one tenth of the annual value.

b. Primer seisin, in *Feudal Law* [lit. 'first seisin'], a feudal right of the English Crown to receive from the heir of a tenant *in capite* who died seised of a knight's fee, such heir being of age, the profits of his estate for the first year; abolished in 1660. Now only *Hist.*

1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 415/2 Savyng to the King and his Heires, the avantage of his primer cession of thos Landes. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 39 § 5 Thissues and profites for the Premer season of the same Honours Manoris londes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Saving alway and reserving to the King..all his right title and interest of prymer season and reliefs, and..all other rightes and dueties. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 148 Tenure by Socage in chiefe giueth the King primer seisin, or the value of that land by a yeere, if the heire be of the age of 14, at his ancestors death. 1648 *Articles Peace* viii. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II, Profit by Wardship, Liveries, Primer seisins, Measne Rates, Ousterlemains or Fines of Alienations without Licence. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That..all Wardships Liveries Primer-Seizins and Ouster-le-mains..be taken away. 1672 *Cowell's Interp.* s. v., All the charges arising by Primer seisins are taken away by the Stat. made 12 *Car.* 2. ca. 24.

‖ **Primeras** (primē'ras). [Sp., pl. of *primera*: see next.] A term in Ombre: see quot.

1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 35 *Primeras.* If the Ombre win the first five tricks before either of the adversaries has won one.

‖ **Primero** (primē'ro). Also 6 **-row**, **priemeoro**, 7 **primera**. [Altered from Sp. *primera* (= It. *primiera*), fem. of *primero* first:—L. *primāri-us*: see PRIMER *a.*] A gambling card-game, very fashionable from about 1530 to about 1640, in which four cards were dealt to each player, each card having thrice its ordinary value.

(See a long description in Sir J. Harington's Epigram, '*The Story of Marcus's Life at Primero*'.)

[1526 (*Italian title*) Capitolo del Gioco della Primiera col commento di Messer Pietropaulo da San Chirico.]

1533 ELYOT *Knowledge* Pref. Avj b, It is soone lerned, in good fayth the sooner thanne Primero or Gleeke. 1545 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) I. 289 A fraye whiche grewe apon certaine wourdes..for a questyon of playeng at Primero at Domyngo's howse. *c* 1550 *Due-Play* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some kept the goodman company at the hazard, some matched themselves at a new game called primero. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 27 If you had the fodding of the sheep, you would make the Church like Primero, some religions in it, and neere one like another. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, Our brother Westchester had as fine playe twentie nobles in a night, at Priemeero on the cards. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 26 They challenged us..to a Primera. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Primero*, and *Primavista*, two games at Cards formerly much in use. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, How the holy man managed the affair, unless he spent the greatest part of his time in combing his whiskers, or playing at primero. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 27, 248. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Primero was probably introduced to the English Court in the suite of Catherine of Arragon.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Postscr. 73 At that primero of piety, the pope and cardinals are the better gamesters, and will cog a die into heaven before you.

†**Primerole.** *Herb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **primerole**, 5 **-erolle**, **prymrol**, 5–6 **-erol(le.** [ME.

a. OF. *primerole* (13-15th c. in Godef.), dim. of OF. *prime* first (cf. *féverole*, *pommerole*, etc.), and thus rendering or corresponding to med.L. *primula*, dim. of *prima* first.] A name given to one or more early spring flowers, esp. to the cowslip (? including the primrose) and the field daisy. b. *fig.* A pretty young woman.

The early literary uses in OF. and ME. are not sufficient to identify the plant meant. The Great Herbal, Fr. ed. of *c* 1475, Eng of *c* 1516, identifies it with the Cowslip, St. Peter's wort, or Palsywort, *Primula veris*; in mod. Norman dialect *primerole* (*plumerole*, *pomerole*) is a popular name of the Primrose, and this may have been the case in England also: see PRIMROSE, PRIMULA. But *Alphita*, *c* 1450, distinctly identifies it with the field daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 The primerole he [= she] passeth, the parvenke of pris. *a* 1350 *Song* in *Anglia* (1907) XXX. 175 Wat was hire mete The primerole ant the violet. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 82 Hir shoes were laced on hir legges hye She was a prymerole, a piggesnye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 125 The frosti colde Janever, of his dole He yifth the ferste Primerole. *Ibid.* 130 Canis minor.. His Ston and herbe, as seith the Scole, Ben Achates and Primerole. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Þo prymrol, violet, Þou take þerto Town cresses, and cresses þat growene in flode, .Alle þese erbs þou noȝt forsake, But lest of prymrol þou shalle take. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 The honysoucle, the freisshe prymerollys, Ther levys splaye at Phebus up-ryssyng. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 57 Strawe ther on flour of prymerolle *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 224 Drynke ofte þe jus of calamynte, or drynke pouder of primerole *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 146 *Primula veris*, *prima rosa*, gallice et anglice primerole. Respice in consolida minor. [*Consolida minor*, *primula veris* idem, ossa fracta consolidat, gallice, le petite consoude, angl. dayseghe [*MS.* waysegle] uel bonwort, uel brosewort. Respice in uenti minor. *Venti minor*, consolida minor idem, an. Bonwrt, a. dayesegh.] *c* 1516 *Grete Herball* cccl. T v, Primula veris is called prymerolles. Some call it saynt peterworte. Other paralisie. It is called prymerolle or primula of pryme tyme, because it beareth the fyrst floure in pryme tyme [*Fr.* Est appellee primerole ou primule de ver ou de printemps pour ce qu'elle pourte la premiere fleur en printemps.]

Pri·me-sign, pri·msign, *v.* Now only *Hist.* Also 3 (Orm.) **primmse33nenn**, 4 **primsene**, *pa.pple.* **yprimisined, 5 primsein(e.** [ME. *primse3nen*, ad. ON. *prim-signa*, f. eccl. L. **primum signāre*, implied in *prima signātio* 'the first signing', the signing of a person with the cross as a preliminary to baptism: see PRIME *a.* and SIGN *v.* The ME. form *primse(i)n(e* was perh. ad. OF. *prim-*, *prinseign(i)er* (*c* 1170 in Godef.), which was perh. from ON. OF. *preseign(i)er* (:—L. *præsignāre* to mark before or in front) was also used in the same sense.] *trans.* To mark (a person) with the sign of the cross before baptism; to make a catechumen.

c 1200 ORMIN 16560 Þatt tu ne mahhtt nohht husledd ben.. Þohh Þatt tu be primmse33nedd rihht, ȝiff Þatt tu narrt nohht fullhtnedd. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 331 Þe children atte cherche dore So beþ yprimisined. 1340 *Ayenb.* 188 Martin yet nou y-prim-sened me heþ yssred mid þise cloþe. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Iret.* 64 That the chyldren, at þe chyrche dorre shullen ben I-prim-seined [*catechizentur*] of the prestes hond, & yn þe holy fantstones yn har moder chyrches to be I-fulled. [1874 VIGFUSSON *Icelandic-Eng. Dict.* 479/1 *Primsigndra messa*, the mass for the 'prime-signed'... These 'prime-signed' men, returning to their native land, brought with them the first notions of Christianity into the heathen Northern countries. 1893 S. O. ADDY *Hall of Waltheof* 218 They were also admitted to a special part of the mass, known as the mass of the prime-signed.]

[Primet, erroneously stated by Prior to occur in the *Grete Herball* as a name of the primrose, and used by him and others to suggest an etymology for *privet*. No such word is there found.]

† Pri·me-temps. *Obs.* Also 5 prime-tens, pryme temps, prymtemps (prymsauns, ? for -tauns). [ad. OF. *prin(s) tans*, mod.F. *printemps* spring, lit. 'first time'; with PRIME *a.* for OF. *prin*, *prim*: see TENSE *sb.*] Springtime, spring.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3373 How he is feers of his chere, At prime temps, Love to manace. *Ibid* 4747 Pryme temps, ful of frostes whyte. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 965 In the prymsauns of grene vere, Whan floures spryngyn and bygynne. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 24 The earthe is of my robes and in prime temps alwey j clothe it. *c* 1445 LYDG. *Nightingale* 11 Fressehly encoragyt, as galantes in prime tens [*vinte* presence]. 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* IV. vii, The byrdes.. Ioyeful and gladde as the prymtemps came.

† Pri·metide, pri·me-tide. *Obs.* [f. PRIME *a.* or *sb.* + TIDE; in sense 2 prob. after prec.]

1. The time of prime; early morning.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 849 Riȝt at prime tide Hi gunnen vt ride.

2. Springtime, spring; also *fig.* the 'springtime' of life, or of any movement.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* A j, Whan, after a sharpe stormie wynter, the new primetyde flourisheth. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 8 b, Beyng in their primetide and sprying of their age. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 306 At the Prime tide of the Gospell.

† Prime-time. *Obs.* [f. PRIME *a.* + TIME, prob. after F. *printemps*: cf. prec.]

1. Springtime, spring.

1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* a iij, iiii, sayssons the qwych ar:..Prymtym, sommer, autom, & wynter. *Ibid.* a iij b, The saysons.. of the qwych ewyrych oon has iii. moneth. Prymtym as fewryer, mars, awryl. *c* 1516 [see PRIMEROLE]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv. (1534) G vij b, If a tree beareth not in Primetime his flowers, we hope not to haue the fruite in haruest ripe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 4 b, In ye pryme tyme of the yere he toke his iorney towardes Yorke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xxiv. 2 Good figges: as the figges of the prime time are wont to be.

2. The early age (of the world, etc.).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. (1592) 402 It befel in the primetime of the worlde.

‖ Primeur (primœr). [Fr., the quality or condition of being quite new; anything that is quite new; f. *prime* PRIME *a.* + *-eur*, -OUR.] Anything new or early; *esp.* fruit before its ordinary season; an early piece of news; first-fruits, firstlings. (A word affected by newspaper writers.)

1885 W. L. MACGREGOR in *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 2 If I desire to send some flowers or primeurs in the shape of early asparagus or fruits to friends in Germany. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 3/2 She had the *primeur* both of the Rand and of the 'women and children' letter—and both plums she allowed Mr. Chamberlain to share with 'The Times'. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 21 Aug. 4/7 Jov..over anything that is out of season, provided that it be before its time, a true primeur.

Primeval, primæval (prəimī·văl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *primæv-us* (see PRIMEVE) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the first age of the world or of anything ancient; primitive.

a. [1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. 33 The primeval origin of my aves and ataves, was indigenarie of the Lemonick regions, where I equiesceth the corpor of the hagiotat St. Martial.] 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. i. (1784) 25 The principle of primeval equality. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. viii. 140 A primeval state of the globe. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* Prel. 1, This is the forest primeval.

β. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 24 It is very plain that the primæval Ages of the Church had no ill conceit of the opinion of the Soul's Præexistence. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 338 With Night primæval, and with Chaos old. *Ibid.* IV. 630. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 145 *note*, These two remarkable monuments of primæval times.

b. as *sb.* in *pl.* Primeval men.

a 1845 HOOD *Recipe for Civility.* 115 But, the naked truth is, stark primevals, That said their prayers to timber devils.

Hence **Prime·valism, Prime·valness,** the quality of being primeval; primitiveness; **Prime·vally** *adv.*, in the first age of the world; also, in a primeval manner or degree.

a 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 475 Sweet Poetry ..From God primevally it streams. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Primevalness. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* iii, How gloriously, how primevally beautiful, is just this one favoured spot! 1899 F. R. STOCKTON *Associate Hermits* 22, I had visions of forests and wilds..and a general air of primevalism.

† Prime·ve, primæ·ve, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *primæv-us* in the first period of life, f. *prīmi-us* first (see PRIME *a.*) + *æv-um* age.] = PRIMEVAL *a.*

1626 W. FYNNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 77 A power of beleefe was included in their primæve innocency, as *minus in majori*. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 104 Footsteps of the old and primeve state of man.

† Prime·vity, primæ·vity. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY; cf. L. *primævitās* youth.] The quality of being primeval; primitiveness.

1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 38 My father. says we must ascribe primævity and sacred prerogatives to this language [Hebrew]. 1772 L. D. NELME *Ess. Lang.* Pref. 9 Without considering that simplicity as a proof of its primævity. 1786 GLASS in *Archæologia* (1787) VIII. 84 Argument in favour of the primævity of the Hebrew language.

† Prime·vous, primæ·vous, *a. Obs.* [f. as PRIMEVE + -OUS.] Primeval, primitive.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Primevous*, the elder, or of the first age. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Primævous*, of a former age, elder. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. i. 11 Those primevous Phœnicians, or Canaanites. 1875 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ix. 358 Sufferings to which they had been subjected in a primevous state.

Hence **† Prime·vousness.** 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Pri·m-gap. *Derbysh. Lead-mining.* [app. comb. of GAP *sb.*; first element uncertain.] See quot. 1851.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 60 (E D.S.) Perchance the Farmers may a Prim-gapp get. *Ibid.* 264 Starting of oar, Smilting, and driving drifts, Primgaps, Roof-works, Flat-works, Pipe-works, Shifts. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I ij b, All odd Yards of Ground under half a Mear intervening between them is the Lords, and we call it a Primgap. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. to Manlove, Primgap*.., a portion of metalliferous rock less than half a meer, lying between different titles or different jurisdictions. By custom such portion belonged to the lord or farmer.

† Primicere. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ME. *prymycere*, a. obs. F. *premicere*, mod.F. *primicier*, *princier*), ad. late L. *primicēri-us* the first among those holding a similar office (lit. the first of those whose names are inscribed on the wax-coated tablets, f. *primus* first + *cēra* wax), in med.L. a precentor; also explained as 'the first candle-bearer before a bishop' (Du Cange).] Applied *fig.* to Lucifer, the morning star.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxi. (1495) 898 They that serue in chyrches of wexe candyls ben callyd *Cereferarii*: as he that seruyth in halles of kynges and of bysshops ben callyd *Primecerii*.] ? *a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 685 Eek Lucifer, at morowhil prymycere, By nyht hym hidith vndir our empeere.

† Pri·mices, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 4 **prymysies, primyssis, primycies, 6 premities, 7 premices.** [a. OF. *pri-*, *premices* (12th c. in Littré, mod.F. *prémices*):—L. *prīmitiæ*, *-iciæ* first-fruits, f. *prīmus* first.] First-fruits.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 921 Abel primices first bi-gan. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XX. 40 There I shal seche ȝour prymysies [*gloss* or first fruytis]. 1382 — *Rev.* XIV. 4 Primycies [*gl.* or firste fruytis] to God, and to the lomb. 1595 GOODWINE *Blanchardine* II. Ded., And as these (my Premities, patronized by you) shall seeme pleasing; so wil I alwaies be most readie..to offer it vp in all dutie at your shrine. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 683 The primices and first gatherings of those herbs and roots. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Orig. & Prog. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 54 Fruits offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premices*, or first gatherings.

Primier, obs. form of PREMIER.

† Pri·mifeste. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. mod.L. *prīmifest-us* adj. (More), f. L. *prīm-us* first + *fest-um* a feast.] (See quot.)

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 289 The whych woordes maye be interpreted primifeste and fimfest; or els, in our speache, first feast and last feast.

† Primi·fluous, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **primiflu-us* (f. *prīm-us* first + *flu-ĕre* to flow) + -OUS.] That flows first (after incision).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 377* Primifluous Rosine by negligent collection, contracts, and retains sand [etc.].

† Primigenal (prəimi·dʒĭnăl), *a. Nat. Hist. Obs.* [f. L. *primigen-us* (= *prīmigenius*: see PRIMIGENIAL) + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting the *regnum primigenum*, a kingdom of nature proposed to include the lowest or most primitive forms of animals and plants (corresponding to Wilson's *Primalia* or Haeckel's *Protista*).

1860 J. HOGG in *Edinb. New Phil. Jrnl.* XII. 223, I here suggest a fourth or an additional kingdom, under the title of the Primigenal kingdom. *Ibid.*, The Primigenal kingdom might be placed either the fourth and last, or between the vegetable and the animal kingdoms.

Primigene (prəi·mi,dʒīn), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *prīmigen-us*, *prīmigenius*: see next.] = next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Primigene*, that commeth naturally of itself, with-out father or mother. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1809) 215 The benefit which we derive from it [the air]..for the use of the spirits and primigene humours. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept 343/2 Bones of the primigene ox, arrow-heads, and other flint implements.

Primigenial (prəimi,dʒī·niăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *primigeni-us*, also *prīmigen-us* first of its kind, original (f. *prīmi-*, comb. form of *prīm-us* first + *genus* kind, or *gen-*, stem of *gignĕre* to beget, produce) + -AL. Often erroneously spelt **primogenial** (-geneal), by confusion with derivatives of L. *primo-genitus*.]

† 1. First generated or produced; earliest formed; belonging to the earliest stage of existence of anything; original, primitive, primary. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 1, I am verie desirous ..to know the first and primigeniall existence of Tythes. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 48, I call these two Elements Primigeniall, or first-born, in respect of the Earth. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 343 The two Causes of the Pulse, the Spirits from the primigenial Heat, or the Spirits of the radical Moisture.

β. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. i. 5 The radicall moisture, and primogeniall heat naturally ingrafted in us wastes alwayes by degrees. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 162 It will follow that Salt and Sulphur are not Primogeneal Bodies. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 95 P 13 It has been discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, that the distinct and primogenial colours are only seven. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 264 The primogenial Phrygians call me [Cybele] Pessinuntica.

2. *Zool.* Applied to species belonging to a primitive type (rendering the specific name *primigenius*, as in *Bos primigenius*, *Elephas primigenius*).

1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. XXXV. 618 This is seen in the Musk-bubale, and was the case with the primigenial Elephant and Rhinoceros

β. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. vi. 153 The Primogenial or slender-legged horses. 1867 W. T. THORNTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 593 Neither could Cain do the like with respect to a primogenial zebra which his father fancied as much as himself.

Hence **† Primige·nialness.**

1731 BAILEY vol. II, Primigenialness, Primigeniousness.

Primige·nian, *a. rare.* Also 7 *erron.* **primo-.** [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 55 Even as the heat of Animals [is hidden] in the Primogenian moisture. 1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 2) III. 694 The primigenian elephant or mammoth.

† Primigenie, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *primigeni-us* (see above); or error for *primigene*.] = prec.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 199 The exhaustion or expence of the Primigenie moysture by the Elementary heat.

† Primigenious (prəimi,dʒī·niəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *primigeni-us* (see PRIMIGENIAL) + -OUS. Often erroneously **primogenious** (-eous): see above.] = PRIMIGENIAL.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. XXV. 134 The Primigenious [*Wks.* 1628 primogenious] Antiquitie (which proceeded from the ancient of Dayes). *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Assyrian Mon.* Posthuma (1650) 211 The greatest Alchimist in Historie can scarce extract one dram of the pure and primigenious metal. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 68 In the primigenious Mass the Earth must have held the lower place.

β. 1628 [see 1620 above]. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* (1678) IX. IX. 221 The inbred and primogenious humidity of the Nerves is wasted. 1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* II. IX. § 10 *Schol.* 157 This he determines primogenious

moisture. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. ii. 7 In poor lands it opposes the most active primogeneous agents. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 268 Allow me to call the first tree primogeneous or stock.

Hence **Primige·niousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Primigeniousness*, originalness, the being the first of the kind.

† Primi·genous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *primigen-us*, PRIMIGENAL + -OUS: cf. *indigenous.*] = prec.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 166 This Discourse reteining the vestigia of the primigenous Truth.

‖ Primigravida (prəimigræ·vidă). Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., prop. fem. adj., f. *prīm-us* first + *gravidus* GRAVID; after PRIMIPARA.] (See quot. 1890.)

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Primigravida*, one pregnant for the first time. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 818 The disease affects chiefly primigravidæ.

Priminary, obs. and dial. form of PRÆMUNIRE.

Primine (prəi·min). *Bot.* [= F. *primine* (Mirbel 1828), f. L. *prīm-us* first + -INE 1.] The first of the two coats or integuments of an ovule; i. e. a. (originally), the outer one; but subsequently b. applied to the inner, as being formed first. Opp. to *secundine.*

a. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 52 *note*, The extensible side of the secundine, and even of the tercine or nucleus, soon ceases to increase with the corresponding side of the primine. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 395 The outermost of the sacs is called the primine. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Primina, Bot.*, name given by Mirbel to the more exterior of the two membranes which envelope the nucleus of the ovule when the latter has assumed a certain degree of increase: the primine.

b. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 501 When there are two or three integuments, the innermost (the *Primine..*) is always formed first, then the outer one (the *Secundine*), and finally..the Aril. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 83 Its two coats, an inner (*primine*) and outer (*secundine*). 1885 GOODALE *Physiol Bot.* (1892) 178 The integuments of the seed answer morphologically to the primine and secundine of the ovule.

Priming (prəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. PRIME *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of PRIME *v.*1

[In the following quot, the sense is, from the date, uncertain (?3):

1427–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 67 Also for primyng of þe haly water stop, viij^{d}.]

1. The putting of gunpowder in the pan of an old-fashioned fire-arm.

1598, etc. [see *priming-iron*, etc. in 8]. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 58 To make a Pistol discharge a dozen times with one loading, and without so much as once new Priming requisite. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 174 Any of the compounds or matters to be used in priming. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* ix. 238 This..led to the drawing of sabres and priming of matchlocks.

2. *concr.* The gunpowder which was placed in the pan of a fire-arm and to which the match or spark was applied; also, the train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge in blasting, etc.

1625, etc. [see *priming-horn*, etc. in 8]. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI 260 The sailors bruise the priming after they have put it to their guns, as they find it very difficult, without this precaution, to fire them off with a match. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 Make a little receptacle for the priming. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 143 The man who pronounced the Nibelungen Lied not worth a pinch of priming

b. *fig.* (in quot. applied to liquor).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxv, 'Well, Mr. Simple, so I will; but I require a little priming, or I shall never go off.' 'Will you have your glass of grog before or after?' 'Before, by all means.'

3. The preparing of (a surface) for painting, by coating it with a body colour, etc. Also *transf.*

1609 [see *priming colour* in 8]. 1676 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 139 Y^{e} priming of ye cloath is very good. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 410 Ruddle, or a red earth.. used as a ground colour for priming, instead of Spanish brown. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 641 There can be no better mode adopted for priming, or laying on the first coat on stucco. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 97 Priming has also the advantage of preventing the knots from being seen through the paint.

4. *concr.* **a.** The substance or mixture used by painters for the preparatory coat. **b.** A coat or layer of the substance. Also *fig.*

1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* s. v. *Pryming* (Harl. MS. 2301) The first grounde or cullor wch is laid on for others to rome over it in Painting the Shippe is called Priming. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix. (ed. 8) 310 Prayer..t'is the priming of the Soul, that laying us in the Oyl of Grace preserves us from the Worm and Wether. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 524 Grind your Red-Lead with Linseed Oil, and use it very thin for the first Colouring or Priming. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 722 When the priming is quite dry, a thin coat of gold-size must be laid on. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 76/1 The priming or undercoat makes a saving in the quantity of varnish used.

5. (See quot. 1896.)

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 3/2 The use of 'priming'—which is a preparation of sugar, added after brewing, to give the beer 'body' and make it more palatable. *Ibid.*, In addition to permitting 'priming' we have specially allowed the use of adjuncts for the preparation of water for brewing purposes, and for fining and colouring the beer.

6. *fig.* The hasty and imperfect imparting of knowledge; cramming.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxvii, Tom also received his priming. 1894 E. C. SELWYN in *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 2/3 He was primed for the occasion, and such priming deserves the name of pot-hunting.

7. *Engineering.* (See PRIME *v.*1 6)

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 15/2 The total loss both by the safety-valve and by priming. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 24 Salt water is sometimes mixed with it [distilled water] from the priming of the boilers. 1901 *Feilden's Mag.* IV. 413/1 The first point to aim at is to have the steam and any water of priming or condensation flowing in the same direction.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *priming colour, position*; **priming-box,** a box carried at the waist containing priming for cannon, etc.; **priming-hole,** the touch-hole of a gun or the vent in blasting; **priming-horn,** (*a*) a horn containing priming-powder formerly carried by gunners, (*b*) the powder-horn carried by miners and quarry-men; **priming-iron** = *priming wire*; **priming-machine,** a machine for putting the priming in cartridge-shells or percussion-caps; **priming-pan,** a small plate in a match-lock or flint-lock gun, for holding the priming; = PAN *sb.*1 4 b; **priming-powder,** = sense 2; detonating or fulminating powder; **priming-tube,** a tube containing fulminating powder or some inflammable composition for firing the charge of a cannon; **priming-valve,** a valve connected with a steam cylinder, to allow water carried over by priming to escape; **priming-wire,** a sharp pointed wire used in gunnery and blasting to ascertain whether the touch-hole or vent is free and to pierce the cartridge.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, The captains of guns, with their *priming-boxes buckled round their waists. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* II. vi, One o' their faces has not the *priming color laid on yet, nor the other her smocke sleek'd. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 The round side, where the *Priming-hole is, being uppermost. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 294/1 If the fining did not succeed, a fresh priming-hole was bored in the tamping. 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* s. v. *Pryming* (Harl. MS. 2301) The Gunner hath it [powder] in a greate horne at his girdle in fighte wch horne he calls his *priming horne. 1759 [W. WINDHAM] *Plan Discipl. Norfolk Militia* Introd. 9 They had..a priming horn hanging by their side. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 To be prouided of a *priming iron or wyer. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. ix. 34 His priming-yron, being a small artificiall wiar, with which he shall clense and keepe open the touch-hole of his peece. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Dégorgeoir*, the bit or priming-iron of a cannon. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IX. 56 With the flash firing the *priming pans of the muskets that lay on heaps. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 103 Place the carbine in the *priming position. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* IV. iii, Now could I grind him into *priming powder. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* (1874) 216 By this contrivance fire is conveyed to the priming powder by a gun-cock, which holds in its grasp the flint. 1598 *Priming wyer [see *priming iron*]. 1709 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 565 With a good fire lock, a cartouch box, priming-wire and horn, worm, 3 flints. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 4 What is the use of a priming wire? To ascertain if the vent is clear, and the cartridge home.

Priming (prəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. PRIME *v.*2 3 + -ING 1.] *Priming of the tides*: the acceleration of the tides, or shortening of the interval between corresponding states of the tide, taking place from the neap to the spring tides; opposed to *lagging.*

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 337 Another effect of the combination of the solar and lunar tides is what is called the priming and lagging of the tides. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 122 The tide of any place is not regularly 49 minutes later every day, as if it obeyed the moon solely, but sometimes.. an hour later and sometimes only 38 minutes. This is called the priming and lagging of the tides.

‖ Primipara (prəimi·pără). [L., f. *prīm-us* first + *-parus*, from *parĕre* to bring forth.] A female that brings forth for the first time.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Primipara*, a name given to females who bring forth for the first time. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 152, I was called..by a midwife to Mrs. T., aged 28, primipara.

Hence **Primiparous** (prəimi·părəs) *a.*, bearing a child (or young) for the first time; **Primiparity** (prəimipæ·riti), the condition of being primiparous.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 128 This line may generally be regarded, especially in a primiparous female, as a certain sign of pregnancy. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ix. 320 Multipara ..are probably more liable to attacks of insanity during pregnancy, than primiparous young females. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Primiparity. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Primipilar (prəimipəi·lăr), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *primipilār-is* adj. and sb., f. *primipil-us*: see PRIMIPILE.] Belonging to, or that is, a *primipilus* or primipile.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xiii. 257 This Tullius now had been seuen times aheadie a primipilar or principall Centurion. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* I. III v. Wks. 1831 VII. 150 A primacy of order; such a one as the primipilar centurion had in the legion. 1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* I. xxxi. 39 Soon as the brave centurion shall attain The primipilar honours. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* xl. (1893) 339 He had risen to the rank of a primipilar centurion.

So **† Primipi·lary** *a. Obs. rare*−1, 'first-class'.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 316 Primipilary [Fr. *primipile*] fool.

Primipile (prəi·mipəil). Also in L. form **-pilus.** [= F. *primipile*, ad. L. *prīmipīlus* the chief centurion of the *triarii* or third rank in a legion, for *primī pīli centurio* centurion of the *primus pīlus* (*prīmus* first, *pīlus* a body of pikemen, f. *pīlum* a pike, javelin).] In *Rom. Antiq.*, The first centurion of the first maniple of the *triarii* in a legion. Also *fig.*

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. viii. 287 Two *Primipili* or chiefe Centurions there were amongst the Triarij in the one armie & the other.] 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 161 All its officers, from the imperator to the centurion and primipile. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/5 Mr. William O'Brien, a primipilus in the Parnell movement.

Primi·potent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *primipotens, -potentem*, f. *primus* first + *potens* powerful.] 'Of chief power' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Primite (prəi·məit). *Zool.* [f. L *prīm-us* first (see PRIME *a.*) + -ITE 1 3.] The first member of a catenated series of gregarines.

1898 SEDGWICK *Text Bk. Zool.* I. 57 The anterior individual of an association is called the *primite*, the rest the *satellites.* 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* v. 156 Catenoid colonies, where the protomerite of one [individual] (*satellite*) becomes attached to the deutomerite of another (*primite*)

‖ Primitiæ (prəimi·ʃiˌi), *sb. pl.* [L. *prīmitiæ, -ciæ* the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits, f. *prīm-us* first: cf. PRIMICES.]

1. First fruits or produce; *spec.* = ANNATES 1.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 518 The Courtier needes must recompenced bee With a Benevolence, or have in gage The Primitias of your Parsonage. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus Daphnis & Chloe* 92 They offerd too the *Primitiæ*, or the first carvings of the flesh. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Primitiæ*, First-Fruits..in our Law, are the profits after avoidance of every spiritual Living for one year.

2. *Obstetrics.* (See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Primitiæ.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Primitiæ*..term applied to the *amniotic fluid*, whose discharge precedes the expulsion of the fœtus.

Primitial (ˌ prəimi·ʃăl), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 erron. **-æstiall.** [= obs. F. *primicial* (Cotgr.), ad. med. L. *prīmitiāl-is* (Du Cange): see prec. and -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, first-fruits.

1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* Ep. Ded., So doe they now most gratefully present their Primæstiall offering. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Enduxa* Pref. 1 He that hath not had a primitiall tast and prelibation of them here below.

2. *loosely.* First, primitive, original.

1736 AINSWORTH, Primitial, *primitivus.* 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. 340 Thou Covadonga with the tainted stream Of Deva, and this now rejoicing vale, Soon its primitial triumphs wilt behold! 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 290 But ah! from that primitial world to this, From Eden to Chaldæa, what a change.

† Pri·mitist. *nonce wd. Obs.* [contr. for **primitivist*, f. next + -IST.] An advocate or adherent of primitive practices or beliefs.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbol. Lang.* § 92. 69 The Persians ..were the primitists, or puritans of Heathenism.

Primitive (pri·mĭtiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* **5 primitif, prymytiff, 6 primityve, (premetive, 6– primitive.** *β.* **(5 premative, 6 -yve), 6 primatife, -yve, prymatyfe, -ive, 5–7 primative.** [ME. *primitif*, a. F. *primitif* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prīmitīv-us* first or earliest of its kind, f. *prīmus* first, PRIME *a.*: cf. PRIMITIÆ. The *β*-forms were app. influenced by PRIMATE *sb.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** General senses.

1. Of or belonging to the first age, period, or stage; pertaining to early times; earliest, original; early, ancient. *Primitive Church*, the Christian Church in its earliest and (by implication) purest times.

α. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 No religyon is founded hytherto, y^{t} so nere representeth ye primityue churche of Chryst. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. iv. 178 Which good primitive successe purchased him muche quietnes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, In the prymitiue churche there was a godlye discipleyne, that at the begynnyng of lente suche persones as were notorious synners were put to open penaunce. 1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Traictise* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 76 According to the ancient estait of the premetiue kirk. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 671 The primitive generation came first and immediatly from the earth, but afterwards.. they breed their yoong. 1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 That illustrious body [the Royal Society], of which you have stood a primitive member. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 285, I wish very much to see an image of a primitive Christian Church. 1858 LONGF. *Miles Standish* IX. 89 Like a picture it seemed of the primitive, pastoral ages, Fresh with the youth of the world, and recalling Rebecca and Isaac. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 5 The great valleys of Egypt and Mesopotamia..were the cradles of primitive art.

β. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 This rigalitie, Whos primative patrone I peyre to your presence, Ebraunk of Britane. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1346/2 It was knowen..unto the primatiue churche or congregacion of chrysten people. 1589 COOPER *Admon* 217 The practise of the primatiue Church. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 119 Adam in his primatiue estate.

2. Having the quality or style of that which is early or ancient. In first quot. = Conformed to the pattern of the early church (see 1). Also, Simple, rude, or rough like that of early times; old-fashioned. (With implication of either commendation or the reverse.)

1685 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Oct., The Church of England is certainely, of all the Christian professions on the earth, the most primitive, apostolical and excellent. *Ibid.* 26 Oct., A maiden of primitive life,..who..has for many years refus'd marriage, or to receive any assistance from the parish. 1752

H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 459 A poor good primitive creature. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* iii, Her manners are simple and primitive. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii, At her very primitive wardrobe 1889 G Findlay *Eng. Railway* 9 The engines employed [in 1830] were of an extremely primitive character.

Comb. 1847 Hook *Eccl. Biog* III. 546 (*Chad*) Struck by the worth of this primitive-mannered christian. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 40 To..hear such primitive-sounding words as . 'overtune' for the burden of a song.

3. Original as opposed to derivative; primary as opposed to secondary; *esp.* said of that from which something else is derived; radical. (Cf. Primary *a.* 3 a.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 65 (Add MS.) Þere beþ oþere causes þat beþ clepyd causes prymytiff. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 26/2 It commeth of the cause primitiue thoroughe bruysynge or breakyng. 1581 Mulcaster (*title*) Positions wherin those Primitive Circumstances be Examined, which are Necessarie for the Training vp of Children. *a* 1628 Preston *New Cov.* (1634) 27 God is the primitive, he is the originall, he is the first, the universal cause. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 854 Life and Understanding, Soul and Mind are to them, no Simple and Primitive Natures, but Secondary and Derivative. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 38 This valley is confined by what may be termed, as distinguished from the alluvion, primitive ground. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xv (1862) I. 238 The primitive ancestor of the Trojan line of kings is Dardanus.

II. Special and technical senses.

4. *Gram.* and *Philol.* Of a word or language: Original, radical: opposed, or correlative to *derivative*.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 29 Of pronownes there be thre chefe sortes, primityves, derivatyves, and demonstratyves. *Ibid.*, Pronownes primityves be fyve, *je, tu, se, nous, vous.* 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 123 The primitiue word whereof they come, or some words neere vnto them. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 36 The Turkish Language is a primitive and original Language, that's to say, not derived from any of the Oriental or Occidental Tongues that we have any knowledge of. 1706 Phillips s. v., Primitive Word (in Grammar) an original Word, from which others of the kind are derived. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. iii. 55 A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language: as, man, good, content. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 18 To have a distinction in the primitive and not in the derivative word is always confusing.

5. *Math.*, etc. Applied to a line or figure from which some construction or reckoning begins; or to a curve, surface, magnitude, equation, operation, etc., from which another is in some way derived, or which is not itself derived from another.

Primitive circle or *plane*, the circle or plane upon which projection is made *Primitive radii*, in geared wheels, = Proportional *radii*.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 668 b, The Meridian passing through L is the Primitive Circle. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Number, Primitive* or *prime Number*, is that which is only divisible by unity. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxi. 185 The plane *R r s*, or the plane in which the light is polarised, is called the plane of primitive polarisation. 1864 Webster s. v., *Primitive axes of co-ordinates*, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set or system, to which they are afterward referred. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 34 The great circle is called the primitive. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii 25 The plane of projection thus bounded by a great circle of the sphere is represented by the plane of the paper on which the circle is drawn, which latter will be termed the circle of projection or primitive circle.

b. *Cryst.* Applied to a fundamental crystalline form from which all the other forms may be derived by geometrical processes; the form obtained by cleaving the crystal, inferred to be that of the nucleus from which the crystal grew.

1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 136 This new regular form is by Hauy named the Primitive nucleus; and the crystal whose form is the same the Primitive form. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 536 The primitive form of muriate of barytes is, according to Hauy, a four-sided prism, whose bases are squares. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxv. 214 This mineral,. called cubizite, has been regarded by mineralogists as having the cube for its primitive form.

6. Of colours: = Primary *a.* 6 a.

1759 Symmer in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 368 He ranged a number of ribbands, of all the primitive colours. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 247 As a ray of the sun may be separated into these seven primitive colours. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I ii. 27 The primitive rays, red, yellow, and blue—of which a colourless ray of light is composed.

7. *Geol.* Belonging (or supposed to belong) to the earliest geological period; applied to those rocks or formations held to be older than any fossiliferous strata, or of which the contained fossils have been obliterated by metamorphism; = Primary *a.* 4 a (in its obs. sense).

1777 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 106 Most of the mountains which are called primitive..are of this texture. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 446 Those rocks which are called primitive, in reality the original coat of the nucleus of our planet. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc s v. *Geology*, The crystalline, massive, and unstratified rocks, which seem to form the bases or foundations upon which the others have been deposited..have therefore been called primary or primitive rocks. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* iv. (1878) 45 The term *Primitive*, as applied to gneiss, is no longer tenable.

8. *Biol., Anat.*, etc. **a.** Applied to a part or structure in the first or a very early stage of formation or growth (whether temporary and subsequently disappearing, or developing into the fully formed structure); rudimentary, primordial. *Primitive streak* or *trace*, the faint streak which constitutes the earliest trace of the embryo in the fertilized ovum; *primitive groove*, (*a*) = *p. streak*; (*b*) a groove or furrow which appears (in vertebrates) in the upper surface of the primitive streak, and marks the beginning of the vertebral column. **b.** Applied to the minute or ultimate elements of a structure, or to some part connected with these: as the *primitive fibrillæ* of a nerve; the *primitive sheath* investing each of these (also called *neurilemma*). **c.** Rarely applied to a structure from which secondary structures arise by branching, as the *primitive carotid artery*. see quot. 1895.

1857 Dunglison *Dict. Med.* 435/2 *Primitive Groove, Primitive streak* or *trace*.., a bright streak in the long axis of the pellucid part of the area germinativa, after it presents a central pellucid and a peripheral opake part. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. 299 In the centre of the primitive streak an even, dark line, the so-called primitive groove, becomes defined. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 345 These are called by Dippel bast-fibres, and by Russow protophloem, because they appear as the primitive elements of the phloem. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* Introd. 29 The cells [of the mesoblast] arise . from the primitive streak behind the blastopore in *Peripatus*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Primitive carotid artery*..the common carotid artery...*P. iliac artery*,..the common iliac artery. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 547 It [i. e. pityriasis rosea] usually begins as a solitary patch situated in the neck, trunk, abdomen, or arms,—the 'primitive patch' of Brocq.

9. *Mus.* Applied to a chord in its original or direct form, not inverted.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* s. v., *Primitive Chord*, that chord the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony. The chord taken in any other way, as when its lowest note is the third, or the fifth of the fundamental bass, is called a *derivative*.

10. *Primitive Methodist Connexion*: a society of Methodists founded by Hugh Bourne in 1810 by secession from the main body; so called as adhering to the original methods of preaching, etc., practised by the Wesleys and Whitefield. *Primitive Methodist*: a member or adherent of this society. *Primitive Methodism*: the principles of this society, or adherence to it.

1812 H. Bourne *Jrnl.* in J. Gardner *Faiths World* II. 426 Thursday, February 13, 1812, we called a meeting, made plans for the next quarter, and made some other regulations; in particular, we took the name of the Primitive Methodist Connexion. 1860 J. Gardner *Ibid.* 428/1 Open-air worship is frequently practised by the Primitive Methodists.

B. *sb.* **I.** Senses related to A. 1.

1. An original or early member of a society or body. †**a.** A primitive Christian; a member of the early Church. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) Pref. A iij b, Did not then the primitiues of the East Church amongst the Christians carry away the auriflambe of all religious Zeale? 1651-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I xiii. 173 The fervors of the Apostles, and other holy primitives. 1686 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Mar., The several afflictions of the Church of Christ from the primitives to this day.

b. An original inhabitant, an aboriginal; a man of primitive (esp. prehistoric) times.

1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 273 The Haraforas, who seem to be the primitives of the island 1895 *Daily News* 13 May 6/3 The effects sought here relate to the 'primitives' of the Irish heroic age.

†**2.** *pl.* The primitive or earliest stage; the 'beginnings'. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 52 Probably..in the primitiues of their institutions they had better, lowlier, and more religious spirits then now they haue. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xxix. 28 They are the primitives and beginninges of their pacifique victimes which they offer to the Lord.

3. Short for *Primitive Methodist*: see A. 10.

1895 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 303 Those worthy though singular people, the Primitives of Redruth. 1906 *Essex Rev.* XV. 135 The 'Primitives' in their little thatched and clay-lump chapel.

4. In art criticism: **a.** A painter of the early period, i.e. before the Renascence; also *transf.* a modern painter who imitates the style of these. **b.** A picture painted by any of these.

1892 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 168/1 O impressionist, do I find you among the primitives? 1892 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 220/3 In Italy artists we call 'primitives', such as Crivelli..still adhered to the early manner while Titian was in his glory. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 3/3 On the left as you enter the room are some notable examples of what may be considered 'primitives'. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* July 237 Among the work of the Italian 'primitives' towns are pretty common in the background.

II. Senses related to A. 3.

5. An original ancestor or progenitor (of men or animals). ? *Obs.*

1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54, I [Ebrauk] am premative of your progenie. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 771 Ze bene, all, Degenerit frome zour holy prematyuis. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 201 The various kinds of Dogs..might in their Primitives be of one Species.

6. *Gram.* A word from which another or others are derived; a root-word. Opp. to *derivative*.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v, Whether the worde be a Primitiue, or Deriuatiue deduced of some other. 1657-8 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Jan., He..got by heart almost the entire vocabularie of Latine and French primitives. 1755 Johnson *Dict.* Pref. B j b, Of thieflike or coachdriver no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds. 1759 Adam Smith *Orig. Lang.* (1790) 451 All the words in the Greek Language are derived from about 300 primitives. 1820 *Q. Rev* Jan. 314 The absence of all distinction between primitives and derivatives.

7. Anything from which something else is derived; in quot. 1784, a primitive or primary colour.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 139 These arguments haue the same force to argue, that the primitiues haue, from which they are derived. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 211 Yellow, red, and blue... These three uncompounded primitives.

8. *Math.* Any algebraical or geometrical form in relation to another derived from it; as, the original expression or function of which another is the derivative; the original equation from which a differential equation, etc. is obtained; the original curve of which another is the polar, inverse, evolute, etc. (Short for *primitive expression, equation, curve*, etc.: see A. 5.)

Complete primitive: a primitive equation containing the requisite number of constants to furnish the solution of the derived equation.

Primitively (primĭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly 2.] In the primitive way, manner, or order.

1. In the earliest age or time; at the beginning; anciently; originally in time, at first.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 580 That rare concord and agreement which was primitively ordained by God to be betwixt man and beast. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 201 So possibly might the Sheep of Peru,..be primitively Sheep, but differenced by their long abode..in Peru. 1704 in Collier *Dissuasive fr. Play Ho.* 30 Whether this Primitive Church of his was primitively pure, or originally Profane. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 126 A beam of light which was primitively white..becomes sensibly red.

2. Originally, as opposed to *derivatively*, or as giving origin to something else; radically, fundamentally; primarily.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 59 This direction proceeds not primitively from themselves, but is derivative and contracted from the magneticall effluxions of the earth. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 61 This is the Absolute the Primitively True.

b. Originally; in origin or derivation.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 121 One other prettie conceit..also borrowed primitiuely of the Poet, or courtly maker. 1659 T. Philipott *Vill. Cant.* 227 The Medway, from whence it [Maidstone] primitively borrowed its Name 1869 Huxley *Phys.* xii. (ed. 3) 314 That inverted portion of the integument, from which the whole anterior character of the eye and the lens are primitively formed.

3. In a primitive style; with the purity, simplicity, or rudeness of early times.

1672 5 Comber *Comp Temple* (1702) 106 Ordinances, which are purely and primitively administred there. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) VI. 129 The purest, and most primitively ordered Church in the world. 1902 *Words Eyewitness* 72 The most primitively manly race on earth. *Mod.* The concern was very primitively put together

Primitiveness (primĭtivnes). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality, character, or condition of being primitive (in any sense of the adj.).

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. i. § 4 35 Transcendental Relations of Quality at large...1. Primitiveness, Root, original, simple, underived. 1684 *Def. Resol. Case of Consc. conc. Symbolizing w. Ch. Rome* 30 Replying to those few lines that follow against the Primitiveness of our Episcopacy. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxvii, The folk in our valley, out of their very primitiveness, had more faith in the master. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* II. 281 These gradations of primitiveness in corruption.

Primitivism (primĭtivizm). [See -ism.]

1. Adherence to or practice of that which is primitive.

1861 Neale *Notes on Dalmatia, Croatia*, etc. 137 Had he not provocation enough, to confirm him in his primitivism. 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 14 May 3/1 This country, in which primitivism—if I may be permitted the expression—and progressivism are sometimes so oddly mixed.

2. Short for *Primitive Methodism*: see Primitive A. 10, and cf. B. 3.

1907 *Daily News* 28 May 8 Closing Day of Primitive Methodist Centenary.. The Rev. Jabez Bell described 'Primitivism' as neither painfully poor nor rascally rich.

Primitivity (primĭtivĭti). [f. Primitive *a.* + -ity. Cf. F *primitivité*.] = Primitiveness.

1759 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 8 Aug., The age of George the Second is likely to be celebrated for more primitivity than the disinterestedness of Mr. Deard. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., In mathematics we speak of the primitivity of a form 1891 L. Rivington in *Dublin Rev* Apr. 372 They have added to the notes of the Church that of 'Primitivity'.

†**Primity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *prim-us* (Prime *a.*) + -ity; = obs. F. *primité* (16th c. in Godef.) and med.L. *primitās* firstness in time (*a* 1308 Duns Scotus, *De primo principio* 2. 2).]

1. The fact or position of being first in rank or order; first or chief place, priority, supremacy.

1659 Pearson *Creed* i. 40 This primity God requires to be attributed to himself. 1660 R. Sheringham *King's Suprem. Asserted* viii. (1682) 70 He grants him a primity of share in the supreme power. *Ibid.* 94 Where a transcendent interest, or primity of state, is in one man, it is sufficient to constitute a Monarchy.

2. The first part, the beginning. *rare*—1.

1684 H. More *Answer* xiv. 103 Which being not a final or total Ruine of Babylon, but, as it were, the Primity thereof.

Pri·mly, *adv.* [f. Prim *a.* + -ly 2.] In a prim or precise manner, with primness.

1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) I. 66 She primly promulgates her opinion that influenza is masculine. 1853-8 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 207 The grounds.. had not the appearance of being very primly kept. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 122/2 She was not quite so primly decorous as the young persons of her epoch.

Primmer, obs. spelling of Primer *sb.*1

Pri·mness. [f. Prim *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being prim; formal or affected preciseness.

1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 29 ¶ 11 Her lips are composed with a primness peculiar to her character. 1758 Gray *Lett.* Poems (1775) 265 Primness and affectation of style .. has turned to hoydening and rude familiarity 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 98 A primness of eternal virginity about the mouth. 1894 Doyle *Mem. S. Holmes* 99 He affected a certain quiet primness of dress.

Primogenial, -genian, -genious (-geneous), erroneous forms of Primigenial, -genian, -genious; app. in imitation of *primogenit, -geniture*, etc., in which the first element is L. *primō*.

† Primoge·nit, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *primōgenit-us*, properly two words, *primō genitus*, first born, f. *primō* adv., first + *genit-us*, pa. pple. of *gignĕre* to bring forth, bear. (Hence, not a compound of *primus*, like *primigene*, etc.) So OF. *primogenit* (13th c. in Godef.).] First-born.

[1160-80 *Laws Henry I*, c. 70 § 21 Primo patris feodum primogenitus filius habeat; emptiones vers, vel deinceps acquisitiones suas, det cui magis velit. *a* 1190 Glanvil *Tract. de Leg.* vii. iii, Tunc secundum ius regni Anglie primogenitus filius patri succedit in totum. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (1641) 11 Our Common Law .. did ever of old provide aydes for the *primo-genitus*, and the eldest Daughter.]

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3435 Crist the Primogenit of the dede rose tofore. 1609 A. Craig *Poet. Recreat.* To Rdr., They are my children, you haue them as they were borne: And so the Primo-genit must haue the prioritie at the Presse. 1619 Sir J. Sempil *Sacrilege Handled* App. 39 Sem could beget (and did) diuers Primogenit Priests.

Primogenital (prəimo,dʒe·nităl), *a.* [ad. late L. *primōgenitāl-is* (Tertull.), f. *primōgenit-us* (taken as sb.): see prec. and -al.] Of or pertaining to the first-born or to primogeniture.

1657-83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 21 Those garments Rebecca put on Jacob, his sacerdotal vestment; but it was still the primogenital right, till a family separated. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* iv, The primogenital cellars were not niggard of their stores. 1888 *Science* 14 Sept. 124/1 Genesis considered under some of its subordinate phases, as heredity, physiological selection, sexual selection, primogenital selection, sexual differentiation,..hybridity, &c.

Primogenitary (prəimo,dʒe·nitări), *a.* [f. L. *primōgenit-us* (see above) + -ary 1.] = prec.

1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 204 The consciousness of this defect in his parliamentary title put James on magnifying..the inherent rights of primogenitary succession. 1838-9 — *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. iv. § 47. 160 Derived by some one..through primogenitary descent. 1867 W. L. Newman in *Quest. Reformed Parl.* 83 It is sufficient to say of this law, that it adheres more strictly to Primogeniture than the practise of the Primogenitary class.

Primogenitive (prəimo,dʒe·nĭtiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ive.] a. *adj.* = prec. † b. *sb.* = Primogeniture 2. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 106 How could Communities, Degrees in Schooles, and Brother-hoods in Cities,..The primogenitiue, and due of Byrth, Prerogatiue of Age, .. (But by Degree) stand in Authentique place? 1842 Mrs. F. Trollope *Vis. to Italy* II. iv. 87 She had a suit of primogenitive right to a red cap and tricoloured banner.

Primogenitor (prəimo,dʒe·nitŏr). [a. med.L. *primōgenitor* (1361 in Du Cange), f. L. *primo* adv., at first, first + *genitor* begetter, Genitor, after L. *primōgenitus*; so OF. *primogeniteur* (1340 in Godef.).] First parent, earliest ancestor; *loosely*, ancestor, forefather, progenitor.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. 181 If your primogenitors be not belied, the generall smutch you have, was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 211 The supposition of our being punished for the offence of our primogenitor. 1824 *Mirror* III. 402/2 The male descendants of our great primogenitor. 1888 Hasluck *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 2 A model of this, the primogenitor of the modern steam-engine, can be bought..for one penny.

Hence **Primoge·nitrix,** a first female ancestor.

1875 M. Collins *Fr. Midnight to Midn.* III. xii. 202 Fluent as that 'affable archangel' who delighted our primogenitrix.

Primogeniture (prəimo,dʒe·nitiŭr). [ad. med.L. *primogenitūra*, f. L. *primō* adv., first + *genitūra* Geniture; after *primōgenitus*. So F. *primogéniture* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fact or condition of being the first-born of the children of the same parents.

[*c* 1225 William Britto *Philipis* iv. 2 Lege patrum veteri Richardum, patre sepulto, Efficit Anglorum primogenitura monarcham. 1594 Parsons *Confer. Succes* I. vi. 128 That *primogenitura* or eldership of birth..was greatly respected by God.] 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 7 These were the Arts which had a kinde of *Primo geniture* with them seuerally. 1626 T. H *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 121 Al those, say with Esau:..To what vse, will this goodly prerogatiue of primogeniture serue me? *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 238 If primogeniture from Noah was the ground settled by God for monarchy, then all the Princes now in the world were Usurpers. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 291 Though primogeniture gave no positive right.

b. *esp.* in *right of primogeniture* (also † *primogeniture-right*), the right (of succession, etc.) of the first-born: see 2.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 16 The right of Primogeniture, or elder-brothership is fenced, supported, and defended against this last decree of the Millanasses, and that first of the Persians. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xvii. 269 Claiming his Primogeniture-right, & therby the kingdom. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 162 That his present Majesty of Great Britain is by Right of Primogeniture the next and undoubted Heir to Cadwalladar, will manifestly appear. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. i. 13 In the division of personal estates, the females of equal degree are admitted together with the males, and no right of primogeniture is allowed. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ix, The rights of primogeniture.. were not respected.

2. The right of succession or inheritance belonging to the first-born; the principle, custom, or law by which the property or title descends to the eldest son (or eldest child); *spec.* the feudal rule of inheritance by which the whole of the real estate of an intestate passes to the eldest son. (Introduced into England at the Norman Conquest, and still prevailing in most places in a modified form: but cf. Borough-English, Gavelkind.) Also *fig.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* xxxiv. (1640) 340 Heires of heaven, which is not a Gavel-kinde, every Son, every man alike: but it is an universall primogeniture, every man full, so full, as that every man hath all. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. ix. (1810) 108 Abel had broken the laws of primogeniture. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliv. 654 The insolent prerogative of primogeniture was unknown. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vii. 199 When the Teutonic races spread over Western Europe they did not bring with them Primogeniture as their ordinary rule of succession. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 491 Under the working of the new feudal doctrines, the custom of primogeniture gradually supplanted the Old-English custom of equal partition of lands.

Primoge·nitureship. Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ship.] = prec. 2.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II 59 It is likely to proue an immortall kinde of businesse, like vnto that of your Mayorasgos or Primo genitureship, which your fathers settle vpon their eldest sonnes. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 156 The Emperor Frederick I. introduced into the house of Austria the right of primogenitureship. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 177 Local attachments are much weakened by the open prospects of an extensive country, by the abolition of primogenitureship, and by the introduction of laws that promote family justice. 1830 *Examiner* 259/1 A younger brother, corrupted at heart with envy by the injustice of primogenitureship.

† Primo-prime, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *primō* adv., first + Prime *a.*] First of all; the very first; absolutely primary. So † **Primo-pri·mitive** *a.*, earliest of the primitive.

1673 O. Walker *Educ.* v. 46 As if not taken at the first moment, as it were, the primo-prime acts. 1679 Alsop *Melius Inquirend.* I. i. 48 It would be a severe charge upon all the Primo-primitive Fathers that they were Arians. 1693 Beverley *True St. Gosp. Truth* 9 This is the Primo-prime, as may be said, Foundation of Holiness, and Happiness; To Know and Enjoy the only True God. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 87 The Secular Ignorance and Candid Simplicity of the Primo-Primitive Christians.

Primo-ra·tional. *Math. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + Rational, as derivative of *prime ratio*: see -o *suff.* 1 and cf. *politico-economic.*] A quantity expressing a prime ratio: see Prime *a.* 9 d.

1862 De Morgan in Graves *Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1889) III. 576, I would rather use primo-rationals than differentials.

Primordial (prəimō·rdiăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5, 8 *erron.* **pro-.** [ad. late L. *prīmordiāl-is* that is first of all, original, f. Primordium: see -al. So F. *primordial* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or existing at (or from) the very beginning; first in time, earliest, original, primitive, primeval.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i (Tollem. MS.), The virtu of God made primordial mater, in þe whiche as it were in massy þinge þe foure elementis were vertually, and nouȝt distinguid. 1486 *Reception Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 Theiz premordiall princes of this principalitie. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 385 Abstinence is a virtue..Sure I am the 'primordiale peccatum', the primordial sin was not abstaining. 1687 T. K. *Veritas Evang.* 98 There would have remained illustrious Memory thereof, at least in some of the primordial Churches. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* II i, To recur to the primordial tenets of the Tory party. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 6 The portion of primary rights that..we shall call Primordial rights (right to life, health, liberty, reputation, etc.) are never so much as mentioned by Gaius.

2. Constituting the beginning or starting-point; from which something else is derived or developed, or on which something else depends; original (as opposed or correlated to derivative); fundamental, radical; elementary.

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* IV. 104 It plesyth that noble prince roialle Me as hys master for to calle In hys lernyng primordialle 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 388 Primordial Textures (if I may so call them). 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 837 Being no Simple Primitive and Primordial thing, but Secondary, Compounded and Derivative. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 327 The primordial chaotic fluid, in whose bosom most stones were formed. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. ii 323 Space and time are the primordial necessaries of thought. 1893 Traill *Soc. Eng.* I. Introd. 53 A primordial instinct of human nature insures this concurrence and maintains it.

3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Applied to parts or structures in their earliest or rudimentary stage, or to those formed at first, and afterwards replaced by others: = Primitive *a.* 8 a.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 448 New ones are formed above, under, or at the sides of the primordial or temporary teeth, but in different sockets. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* p. xxxv, In all Vertebrata above the Amphibia, a primordial as well as a secondary kidney is developed. *Ibid.* 38 Two fused primordial vertebrae. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 July 18 Final or dictyate condition of the primordial ovum.

4. *Bot.* a. First or earliest formed in the course of growth: said of leaves, fruit, or other parts.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. (1794) 443 The Scotch Pine..has two leaves in a sheath; and the primordial ones, solitary and smooth. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 247 When fascicled, the primordial leaf to which they are then axillary is membranous, and enwraps them like a sheath. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 220 Leaves broadly obovate obtuse toothed, primordial orbicular.

b. Applied to tissues, etc., in their simplest or rudimentary stage or condition: as *primordial cortex, epidermis.*

Primordial cell, a cell in its simplest form, consisting merely of a mass of protoplasm, without cell-wall, cell-sap, etc. *Primordial utricle*, name for the layer of denser protoplasm lining the wall of a vacuolate cell, and forming a sac inclosing the thinner protoplasm and cell-sap.

1849 E. Lankester *Schleiden's Princ Bot.* 569 Mohl asserts that the primordial utricle is the forerunner of the formation of the cellulose cell-wall. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 5 It has hence become usual even to consider a protoplasmic body of this kind as a cell, and to designate it as a naked membraneless cell or Primordial Cell. *Ibid.* 126 The outermost layer of the primary meristem which covers the *punctum vegetationis* together with its apex is the immediate continuation of the epidermis of the older part which lies further backwards; it may therefore be termed the Primordial Epidermis.

fig. 1893 Barrows *Parl. Relig.* II. 1481 The primordial cell of organic Methodism is the class meeting.

5. *Geol.* and *Palæont.* † a. = Primitive *a.* 7. *Obs.* b. Applied by Barrande (1846) to a series or 'zone' of strata in Bohemia, containing the earliest fossil remains there found; hence extended to the corresponding strata in other parts of the world, forming part of the Cambrian system; also applied to fossils found in these strata.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 285 In the primordial stones of Vesuvius. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 161 De Luc .. applies the term primordial to the rocks in question and considers them as neither stratified nor formed by water. 1885 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 454 M. Barrande found in Etage C, in Bohemia, Trilobites of the genera *Paradoxides, Conocoryphe* [etc.]..These primordial Trilobites have a peculiar facies of their own. 1894 *Geol Mag.* Oct. 445 M. Barrande..then recognised the 'Lingula Flag' of Sedgwick as the exact equivalent of his primordial stratum (Etage C).

¶ **6.** App. misused (as if f. L. *ordo, ordin-* order) for: Of the first order or rank.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 383 From the time of Bossuet .. no primordial champion of Catholicism arose in France.

B. *sb.* **1.** Something primordial, original, or fundamental; beginning, origin; a first principle, an element. *rare.*

1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 486 The primordyall Of his wretched originall. 1610 Marcellini *Triumphs Jas. I* 85 It consisteth of 3. Letters as the primordials and Radicall Letters of the Hæbrewes. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. 37 The Primordialls of the World are not Mechanicall, but Spermaticall or Vital. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. *Dissert.* p. iv, Like his own primordials, they are not only indestructible, but unassailable.

† **2.** Name for an early variety of plum. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort., July* 70 Plums, etc. Primordial, Myrobalan, the red, blew, and amber Violet. 1707 Mortimer *Husb* (1721) II. 376.

Hence **Primo·rdialism,** primordial nature or condition; **Primordia·lity,** the quality of being primordial; something characterized by this quality.

1879 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* IV. § 343 Yet another indication of primordialism may be named. Even between intimates greetings signifying continuance of respect, begin each renewal of intercourse. 1889 H. F. Woon *Englishm. of Kin Cain* xiv. 206 There be tho-e that have construed simple grandeurs, grand simplicities, from idyllic gold-fields, to mean primordialities which, elsewhere, receive much precious time and space from the assize court and the gaol.

Primo·rdially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a primordial way. a. At or from the very beginning; in the earliest stage; at first, originally, primitively. b. In relation to the beginning or starting-point; radically, fundamentally.

1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* III. xviii. 120 Everything which I, or any intelligence, can apprehend, is steeped primordially in me. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* viii. (1874) 228 We have no grounds for supposing that male bees primordially collected pollen. 1875 Lyell *Princ Geol.* (ed. 12) II. III. xxxvii. 324 His dogma of the immutability of primordially created species.

† **Primo·rdian.** *Obs.* [f. L. *primordi-us* (see Primordium) + -an.] = Primordial *sb.* 2.

1731-3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Prunus*, The Jean-Native, or White Primordian. This is a small white Plum, of a clear yellow Colour, .. and for its coming very early, deserves a Place in every good Garden of Fruit. 1755 in Johnson, whence in many mod. Dicts.

†Primo·rdiate, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prīmordi-us* (see next) + -ATE².] = PRIMORDIAL *a.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 15 Farewel the Baylies of the Cynque ports whose primordiat Gethneliaca was also dropping out of my inckhorne. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* vi. 356 'Tis not every Thing Chymists will call Salt, Sulphur, or Spirit, that needs alwaies be a Primordiate and Ingenerable body.

‖ Primordium (prəimɔ̄·ɹdiŭm). Pl. **-ia.** [L. *prīmordium* sb., orig. neut. of *prīmordius* adj., original, f. *prīmus* first + *ordīrī* to begin.] The very beginning, the earliest stage; opening part, introduction; primitive source, origin.

1671 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 199/1 (Stanf.) The mere preludes of this glory, the *primordia*, the beginnings of it. 1677 — *Work Holy Spirit* vi. Wks. 1832 I. 66 They..want the radical, fundamental preparation; the *primordia*, or first principles by which they are to be adopted to that kingdom 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* viii. § 3 Those Beings must be of chief Excellence wherein that Primordium appears most prominently to abound 1846 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 212 It would seem more probable that those roots are in many cases the real primordia of the ostensible *d'hatoos* or verbal roots. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. i, This is the primordium,—now comes the confession.

b. *Biol.* The first rudiment or germ of an organ or structure.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 WILLEY in *Nature* 25 Aug. 390/1.

†Primo·re. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *primore* (prīmō·re), L. *prīmōr-is* first, foremost, chief, L. pl. *prīmōrēs*, as *sb.* the front rank in battle, deriv. of *prīm-us* first.] A chief man.

1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 18 The Patriarke of Constantinople and his Primore termed Protosyncellus, and amongst the Romans, the Centurion and his Optio. [1856 J. BROWN in Cairns *Mem.* x. (1860) 325 My earlier friends among the *primores* of the Synod..have most of them long ago departed.]

Hence **†Primo·rity,** foremost place or importance.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 142 Sally,..seeing the Primority of Marriage so much pleaded for, thought it may be worth her while to claim it.

†Primo·rtive, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prīm-us* first + ORTIVE.] Arising from that which is prime, primary, or primitive; derivative.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 12 Artificiall Argument is either prime, or primortiue [margin, *Primum, vel a primo ortum*].

†Primosity (primɒ·sĭti). *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. PRIM *a.* + -OSITY.] Primness.

a 1839 LADY H. STANHOPE *Mem.* xi. (1845) II. 27, I should really like to know what excuse Lord A. could offer for his primosity to us, when he was riding with such a Jezebel as Lady ——.

†Primo·vable. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRIME *a.* + MOVABLE, after *primum mobile.*] = PRIMUM MOBILE. Also **†Primo·vant** [cf. F. *prime, mouvant* moving].

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij, As the Heauen, is, by the Primouant, caried about in 24. æquall Houres. *Ibid.* d ij b, A..way..of hauing the motion of the Primouant (or first æquinoctiall motion) by Nature and Arte, Imitated. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 162 This power hath the Moone by motion of the Primouable; which maketh her rise and set, as the Sunne and other Starres doe, in the space of a day.

Primp (primp), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 7 **prympe.** [app. like PRIM *sb.*², short for PRIMPRINT.] The privet; = PRIM *sb.*²

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 156 The Garden of Pleasure is to be set about with Arbors, couered with Iesamin,.. Bay trees, Woodbind, Vines,.. Prympe, sweet Bryer, and other rare things. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 140 A beautiful arbour adorned with primp hedges. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Primp*, privet. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Primp*, the shrub Privet.

Primp (primp), *v. dial.* [Related to PRIM *v.*] **1.** *trans.* To make prim; to dress (*up*) or deck neatly or showily; to dispose or arrange primly.

1801 W. BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 14 (E.D.D.) Just i' the newest fashion primped. *a* 1860 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., Arter marm and Aunt Jane had primped up an' fixed my har an' creevat, I was reddy. 1880 J. E. WATT *Poet. Sk.* 73 (E.D.D.) Ye lassies,..A' primpit up an' dressed like leddies.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To make oneself smart; to prink.

1903 *Review of Rev.* Apr. p. xix. (*Cartoons*) The world is beginning to primp for the big show at St. Louis in 1904.

2. *intr.* To behave primly; to put on affected airs.

1804 [see below]. 1875 W. WELSH *Poet. & Prose Wks.* 39 Pridefu' like she primpit Wi puckered neck and glancin' cheek And ruffles neatly crimpit.

Hence **Primped,** *Sc.* **pri·mpit,** *ppl. a. dial.*, affected, prudish; of the mouth, closed primly, pursed up (*Sc.*); **Pri·mping** *vbl. sb.*, preparing, dressing up; *ppl. a.*, demure, prudish (*Sc.*).

c 1739 J. SKINNER *Christmas Ba'ing* iv, The tanner was a primpit [*Gloss.* 'delicate, nice'] bit, As flimsy as a feather. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 72 Young primpin Jean, wi' cuttie speen, Sings dum' to bake the bannocks. 1853 CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* 199 (E. D. D.) Lady Ladles—primpit dame. *Ibid.* 169 Some wi' primpit mou', And upturn'd e'en. 1888 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 100 Helen has a great notion of 'primping'. Nothing pleases her better than to be dressed in her best clothes. 1894 ELIZ. L BANKS *Campaigns Curiosity* 40 Annie insisted that I wasted too much time in 'primping'. 1899 WINSTON CHURCHILL *R. Carvel* x, You are content to see Richard without primping.

†Pri·m-print. *Obs.* Also 6 **prympynt,** 6-8 **prime(-)print.** [Derivation unknown. Appears too early to be connected with PRIM *a.* The first element has been conjectured to be F. *prime*, L. *prīm-us* first, and the second short for F. *printemps* spring; but for this there is no confirmatory evidence, nor is the sense probable. (The statement in Prior's *Pop. Names of Plants* that *prim-print* was orig. the primrose, and that the name was transferred from the herb to the shrub, is erroneous, and arises from the fact that *ligustrum*, in Pliny the privet, has been supposed by some to be in Virgil and Ovid the name of some white-flowered herb.)]

An early name of the Privet.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* E j b, Ligustrum is called in greke Cypros, in englishe Prim print or priuet, though Eliote more boldely then lernedly, defended the contrary [cf. quot. 1542 s. v. PRIVET¹ 1] 1562 — *Herbal* II. 36 b, The herbe which is called..prympynt or priuet. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxv. 690 This plant is called in..English, Priuet, or Primprint, in Frenche, *Troesne.* 1598 FLORIO, *Ligustro*, the priuet or prime print tree vsed in gardens for hedges Also a kind of white floure 1674-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 642 Two thousand two hundred of Quicksetts and Prim-print. 1749 J. MARTYN tr. *Virg. Bucol.* II. 18 *note*, If the *Ligustrum* of Pliny was that..by us called privet or primprint.

Primrose (pri·mrōuz), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 5 **prymrose, prima rose,** 5-6 **prymerose, prime rose,** 5-7 **primerose,** 6 **pryme rose,** (**prymer rose, primorose,**) *Sc.* **prymross,** 7 **prim rose, prim-rose, prime-rose,** 6- **primrose.** [Late ME. *primerose* (1413: see (*c*) below; not used by Chaucer or Gower; occurring in several glossaries and vocabularies *a* 1450, but not in *Sinon. Barthol.* or *Alphita*); corresp. in form to early OF. *primerose* (12-13th c.), and to med.L. *prima rosa*, lit. 'first' or 'earliest rose', in Eng.-Lat. vocabularies of 15th c.: the latter in *Alphita* a synonym of *primula veris* (see PRIMULA), and F. and Eng. *primerole*; by Palsgr. *primerolle* is given as Fr. for *primorose*, and is still so used dialectally in parts of Normandy. In It, Florio 1598 has '*Prima rosa* the flowre called the primrose or cowslip'. *Primrose* is not in the *Great Herbal* 1516-29, but is in Turner's *Libellus* 1538, and *Names of Herbs* 1548, also in Lyte and later Herbals. See Note below.]

1. A well-known plant (*Primula veris* var. *acaulis* Linn., *P. vulgaris* Huds., *P. acaulis* Jacq., *P. grandiflora* Lam.), bearing pale yellowish flowers in early spring, growing wild in woods and hedges and on banks, esp. on clayey soil, and cultivated in many varieties as a garden plant. Also, the flower of this plant. Sometimes extended to include other species of the genus PRIMULA.

(*a*) in glossaries and vocabularies.

14.. *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 592/41 *Ligustrum*, a primerose. 14.. *Nominale* ibid 712/18 *Hoc ligustrum*, a primerose. [*Ibid.* 713/11 *Hoc ligustrum*, a cowslowpe.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Prymerose, *primula, calendula, ligustrum. a* 1450 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 196 Prymrose, *ligustrum. c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786/24 *Hoc ligustrum*, a prymrose. *Hoc ligustrum*, a cowslepe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 A Prymerose, *primarosa, primula veris.* 1530 PALSGR. 56 b/2 Primorose a flour, *primerolle.* 1538 ELYOT, *Verbascum*, an herbe wherof be ii. kindes of which one is supposed to be Molin or long wort, the other is supposed to be that whiche is callyd primerose. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 715 A Primerose, or cowslip, *verbascum, vel verbasculum minus. Primula veris.* Dodon.

(*b*) in herbals, botanical works, etc.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* A ij b, *Arthritica* officinis est primula veris quæ ab anglis dicitur a prymerose. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* G vij, There are .iij. Verbascula..The fyrste is called in barbarus latin Arthritica, and in englishe a Primerose. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. lxxxiii. 122 Of Petie Mulleyn or the kindes of Primeroses..The smaller sorte..we call Primerose, is of diuers kindes, as yellow and greene, single and dubble. *Ibid.* 123 [Figure of] Verbasculum minus, Prymerose. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclx. 637 The common white fielde Primrose needeth no description. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 512 There is a Greenish Prime-Rose, but it is Pale, and scarce a Greene. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 242, I know, that the name of *Primula veris* or Primrose, is indifferently conferred vpon those that I distinguish for *Paralyses* or Cowslips. I doe therefore..call those onely Primroses that carry but one flower vpon a stalke...And those Cowslips, that beare many flowers vpon a stalke together constantly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 70/1 Primroses are also double of variable colours. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 101 Double Primroses delight in the same soil and situation as Polyanthuses, but are somewhat less robust.

(*c*) in literature.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. ii. (1859) 75 One [world] is corowned with faire rede rosys, and the thyrd with lusty prymerosys and lylyes entermellyd, and graciously arrayed. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij, Take alisawndre and the Roote of prima rose. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 192 Powderit with prymross, sawrand all with clowiss. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1437 Eke eche at other threw the floures bright, The prymerose, the violet, the gold. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 352 What man..euer sawe the Spring tide without Marche Violettes, Primeroses, and other pleasant floures? 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 150 The Primrose placing first, because that in the Spring It is the first appeares, then onely florishing. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 117 Now plucks a Vi'let from her purple bed And then a Prim rose (the yeares Maiden-head). 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 142 The rathe Primrose that forsaken dies. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II Wks. 1799 II. 303 The poor fellow's face is as pale as a primrose. 1798 WORDSW. *P. Bell* I xii, A primrose by a river's brim A yellow primrose was to him, And it was nothing more. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 6/4 Blue primroses, that came into vogue a few years ago, were of course not wanting.

b. Formerly applied to the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*; and now in *U. S.* to a kind of wild rose (? *Rosa setigera*).

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* v. § 94 (1675) 133 The Primroses (which some take to be Dasies). 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 108 A kind of wild rose (called by the country folk the primrose).

2. With qualifying words, applied to **a.** Other species of the genus *Primula*: as **Bird's-eye Primrose,** *P. farinosa*, a mountain plant, bearing compact umbels of light purple flowers with yellow centres; **Chinese Primrose,** *P. sinensis*, a Chinese species bearing white or lilac flowers in umbels, familiar as a greenhouse and room plant in winter and early spring; **Fairy Primrose,** *P. minima*, a small plant of Southern Europe, bearing large white or rose flowers (Nicholson 1887); **Himalayan Primrose,** *P. sikkimensis*; **Scotch Primrose,** *P. scotica*, a native of the north of Scotland, bearing umbels of purple yellow-eyed flowers; sometimes applied to *P. farinosa.*

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 235 *Primula farinosa*..*Bird's-eye Primrose. Marshes and bogs on mountains in the north. 1867 BABINGTON *Man. Brit. Bot* (ed. 6) 277 *P[rimula] farinosa.* North of England and South of Scotland...Bird's-eye Primrose. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 595 The *Chinese Primrose. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v. *Primula*, Perhaps the best-known Primula is that which is very generally cultivated for greenhouse and room decoration.., namely, the Chinese Primrose (*P. sinensis*).

b. Some other plants having flowers resembling those of the common primrose; as **Cape Primrose,** a plant of the genus *Streptocarpus*, of S. Africa, etc., bearing showy pale purple, blue, or red flowers; **Evening (Night, †Nightly) Primrose,** the genus *Œnothera*: see EVENING *sb.*¹ 5 b; **Peerless Primrose** = PRIMROSE PEERLESS 2; **Tree Primrose** = *Evening primrose.*

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 253/2 *Streptocarpus*, *Cape Primrose. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 6/3 On entering the first tent, the visitor is face to face with a wonderful bed of Cape primroses, creamy-white, mauve, and in many shades. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 927 *Evening or Night Primrose, *Œnothera.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 *Night Primrose. 1849 [see NIGHT *sb* 13 e]. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Narcissus biflorus*, *Peerless Primrose or Primrose Peerless, Two-flowered Daffodil. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 264 The *tree Primrose of Virginia. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 256 *Tree Primrose, a Virginian plant...The corolla is a fine yellow, shut during the day, but expanding in the evening; whence some call it Nightly Primrose.

†3. *fig.* **a.** The first or best; the finest, or a fine, example; the 'flower', 'pearl' (cf. *pink of perfection*); also, a person in the flower of youth. *Obs.*

c 1425 in *Leg. Rood* 212 My swete sone..þou art þe flour, My primerose, my paramour. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2024 in *Macro Plays* 134 A! Meknesse, Charyte & Pacyens,.. prymrose pleyeth paflasent. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvi. (Shaks. Soc.) 158 Heyle, perle peerles, prime rose of prise! 1523 SKELTON *Garland of Laurel* 912 Ye be, as I deuyne, The praty primrose, The goodly Columbyne. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 66 Two noble Primeroses of Nobilitie, the yong Duke of Suffolke, and Lord H. Maweuers. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb 166 Was not I planted of thine owne hand, To be the primrose of all thy land? 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. 86 O Dido Primrose of Perfection, Who only grantest kind Protection To wandring Trojans.

†b. Prime; first bloom; first-fruits. *Obs.*

1612 BRATHWAIT *Golden Fleece* II. *Sonn.* IV. iii, For she [Rosamond] poore wench did flourish for a while Cropt in the primrose of her wantonnesse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xvi. 5 Gods soul hath desired such first ripe fruits, *Mic.* 7. 1, such primroses. 1650 — *Comm. Lev.* ii. 14 God should bee served with the first-fruits of our age, the primrose of our childe-hood.

†4. In ancient cookery, A 'pottage' in which the flowers of this plant were a principal ingredient.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Prymerose. Take oþer half-pound of Flowre of Rys, .iij. pound of Almaundys, half an vnce of hony & Safroune, & take þe flowre of þe Prymerose, & grynd hem, and temper hem vppe with Mylke of þe Almaundys [etc.].

5. *Her.* A conventionalized figure of this flower as a charge; in quot. 1562 said to have four petals.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 64 Quater foyles, otherwise called, prime Roses. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 477 *Primrose*, this flower occurs in some few instances. Though the colour varies, the shape of the natural flower should be retained.

6. Elliptical for *primrose colour*: A pale greenish yellow or lemon colour.

1882 *Garden* 21 Oct. 355/3 Take, for instance..Narcisse, primrose, tipped with white.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as, in sense 'of primroses', 'of the primrose', *primrose bank, bed, breath, bud, chaplet, colour, drop* (DROP *sb.* 10 g), *-peep, -picker, season, star, -tide, yellow*; instrumental and parasynthetic, as *primrose-coloured, -decked, -haunted, -scented, -spangled, -starred, -sweet, -tinted* adjs.; **†primrose cowslip,** Parkinson's name for the hybrid OXLIP; **primrose path, way,** a path abounding in primroses; *fig.* the path of pleasure; **primrose-time,** *fig.* the time of early youth; **primrose tree** = *tree primrose*: see 2 b.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 151 This *Primrose banke whereon I lie. 1834 MRS. HEMANS *Sonn., Happy Hour* 8 The wandering *primrose-breath of May. 1777 WARTON *Ode Friend leaving Hampsh.* 56 His *primrose-chaplet rudely

lorn. **1629** PARKINSON *Paradisus* 244 Of the very same *Primrose colour that the former is of. **1796** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 238 Gills primrose-colour. **1830** *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) IV. 216 *Agaricus Primula* (*Primrose-coloured Agaric). **1888** *Times* 2 Jan. 7/4 The young..Lady Mansfield in her primrose-coloured dress. **1629** PARKINSON *Paradisus* 244 *Paralysis altera odorata flore pallido polyanthos.* The *Primrose Cowslip. **1685** B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.*, The *primrose drop, the Spring's own spouse! **1835** MRS. HEMANS *Remembr. Nat.* 3 Feeding my thoughts in *primrose-haunted nooks. **1567** GOLDING *Ovid* XIII. 929 More whyght thou art then *primrose leaf [*folio nivei ligustri*]. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 50 Doe not as some vngracious Pastors doe, Shew me the steepe and thorny way to Heauen; Whilst like a puft and recklesse Libertine, Himselfe the *Primrose path of dalliance treads. **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 80 To tread the primrose path of pleasure. **1882** FROUDE *Carlyle* I. xix. 355 Never to sell his soul by travelling the primrose path to wealth and distinction. **1831** E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 8 So winter passeth Like a long sleep From falling autumn To *primrose-peep. **1796** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 398 *Hypopithys*..*Primrose scented Birds-nest. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 671 Brisk as the April buds in *Primrose-season. **1648** HERRICK *Hesper., Epitaph upon a Child*, Virgins promis'd when I dy'd, That they wo'd each *primrose-tide, Duely morne and ev'ning, come, And with flowers dresse my tomb. **1606** *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 232 I'll prank myself with flowers of the prime; And thus I'll spend away my *primrose-time. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 357 Towards the End of this Month, sow Pinks,..Sweet Williams, *Primrose-trees. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Primrose-tree, *Oenothera* **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 21 Some of all Professions, that goe the *Primrose way to th' euerlasting Bonfire. **1817** SCOTT *Harold* v. xiv, Chief they lay Their snares beside the primrose way. **1882** *Garden* 2 Dec. 481/1 A large..flower of a soft *primrose-yellow.

8. From the association of the flower with the memory of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, who died 19th April, 1881: **Primrose Day**, the anniversary of that event; **Primrose League**, a political association formed in 1883, in memory of Lord Beaconsfield and in support of the principles of Conservatism as represented by him. Hence, in sense 'of the Primrose League', **Primrose dame, habitation, knight**: see the sbs.; so *Primrose associate, banner, circle, lady, literature*, etc.

1883 (*title*) Primrose League. **1886** SIR A. BORTHWICK in *19th Cent.* July 39 The badges are..an absolute introduction into all Primrose Circles. **1890** (*title*) A Little Primrose Knight, a story of the autumn of 1885, by a Primrose Dame. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 6/2 In the accompanying cartoon a Primrose dame is depicted fastening a primrose posy into Mr. Chamberlain's button-hole. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 8/1 Although Sir George Birdwood has never publicly claimed any credit in that direction, we are, we believe, not very wide of the mark in suggesting that he was the originator of 'Primrose Day'.

B. as *adj.* Of primrose colour.

1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* II. 366 Serene in faultless boots and primrose glove. **1851** G. MEREDITH *Love in Valley* XXV, Soft new beech-leaves, up to beamy April Spreading bough on bough a primrose mountain.

[*Note.* The history of this word and its original application are obscure. The designation 'first' or 'earliest rose' is not very applicable to the flower, which in no respect resembles a rose in colour, form, or habit of growth. And if 'rose' be taken as vaguely synonymous with 'flower', the primrose is not manifestly the 'first flower' of spring. The same holds good of the F. *primevère* or cowslip, which flowers still later than the primrose. The L. *prima rosa* is not known before *c* 1450 (in *Alphita*: see PRIMULA), which is later than the Eng. word. The It. *prima rosa*, in Florio, is of uncertain age. In OF., *primerose* is cited only from some MSS. of the *Geste des Lohérains*, and from *Perceval*, both of 12th c. The meaning is uncertain; though, as other MSS. of the *Lohérains* have the variant *primevoire* (mod.F. *primevère* cowslip), the flower meant may possibly have been the cowslip or the primrose. According to Bouillet *Dict. des Sciences* 1862–3, and Littré 1863–72, *primerose* is a synonym of *passe-rose*, popularly or locally applied to the Hollyhock, and to the Rose Campion (*Lychnis Coronaria*); but *primerose* is not recognized as an existing name of any flower in *La Flore des Jardins et du Champ* of Le Maoulet & Decaisse, 1855. Historical connexion between the OF. and the 15th c. Eng. word is thus uncertain. The original application in Eng. is obscure; the 15th c. vocabularies and glossaries use it to gloss *ligustrum*, a plant noted in Roman poets for its *white* flowers (now identified as the PRIVET, but by early glossists taken to be a herb); but as *ligustrum* is also glossed by *cowslepe, cowslope*, and one explanation of *prymrose* in Promp. Parv. is *primula* (and in Cath. Angl. *primula veris*), it is fairly certain that by the middle of the 15th c. *primrose* was applied to one or both species of *Primula*. By Palsgrave it is, like *prima rosa* in *Alphita*, identified with PRIMEROLE, which in parts of Normandy is now a name of the primrose. In Turner's *Libellus* and *Names of Herbes*, *primrose* is certainly a *Primula* and prob. the primrose, in Lyte, 1578, it is figured and is there clearly the primrose (though the 'cowslippe, oxelippe, and prymerose' are all included as 'kindes of Primeroses'). See also *Note* to PRIMULA.]

Primro·se, *v.* [f. prec.: cf. BLACKBERRYING *vbl. sb.* and NUT *v.* 1.] *intr.* To look for, or gather, primroses; esp. in phr. *to go* (*a*) *primrosing*. b. *humorously* (see prec. 8), To speak at or take part in Primrose League gatherings.

1830 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 301, I.. had gone to a copse primrosing. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 4/2 Co-operative farming is a good deal better than 'primrosing'. **1888** *Manchester Courier* 19 Apr. 5/7 One section of the Unionist party went primrosing with Mr. Smith.

Primrosed (prĭ·mrōzd), *a.* [f. PRIMROSE *sb.* + -ED².] Abounding in primroses; covered or adorned with primroses.

1635 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Regeneration*, It was high-spring, and all the way Primrosed, and hung with shade. **1777** WARTON *Hamlet* 35 Or through the primros'd coppice stray. **1835** *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 714 On primrosed bank and brae.

Prĭ·mrose pee·rless. [See the two words.] †**1.** Originally used in the senses of the two words: A peerless or unrivalled primrose; usually *fig.*: see PRIMROSE *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1447 This seloffer ientyll, this rose, this lylly flowre, This primerose pereles. **1542** BALE *Myst. Iniq.* (1545) D iv, Holye Thomas Becket wold sumtyme for his pleasure make a iournaye of pylgrymage to the prymerose peerlesse of Stafforde. [*c* **1580** J[EFFERIE] *Bug. bears* I. ii. 31 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 307 Old Brancatio hath a passing pereles primrose to his daughter.]

2. A name formerly given to the species of Narcissus, including the wild daffodil; now spec. to *Narcissus biflorus*, the two-flowered narcissus.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. l. 211 These pleasant flowers are called..in Latine, *Narcissus*..in Englishe, Narcissus, white Daffodill, and Primerose piereleese. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxv. § 15. 114 Generally all the kindes are comprehended vnder this name *Narcissus*, called..in English Daffodilly, Daffodowndilly, and Primerose peerelesse. **1599** — *Catal. Arb., Narcissus Pisanus*, Italian Daffodill, or Primerose peerelesse. **1629** PARKINSON *Paradisus* 74 Bearing.. flowers of a pale whitish Creame colour, (which hath caused our Countrey Gentlewomen, I thinke, to entitle it Primrose Peerlesse). **1861** MISS PRATT *Flowers. Pl.* V. 237 This beautiful species, the Primrose-peerless of old writers. **1866** *Treas. Bot.*, Primrose peerless, *Narcissus biflorus*.

Primroser (prĭ·mrōzəɹ). [f. PRIMROSE *sb.* + -ER¹.] **a.** One who seeks or gathers primroses. **b.** *Political slang.* An adherent of the Primrose League. So **Prĭ·mrosery, Prĭ·mrosism**, the principles and practice of the Primrose League.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 3/2 What in Dawson's day was figurative only has by the Primrosers been made literally true. **1886** *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 683/2 The 'Liberal League for the Association of Men and Women' in fighting Primrosism. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 2/2 Primrosery is not so much a reasoned faith as a social cult.

Primrosy (prĭ·mrōzi), *a.* [f. PRIMROSE *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in or characterized by primroses; resembling a primrose, primrose-coloured.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 47 (*Copse*) Primrosy is the epithet which this year will retain in my recollection. **1880** J. HATTON *Three Recruits* III. vi, April surely used to be a gayer, brighter, and more primrosy month..than it is now. **1882** MARG. VELEY *Damocles* III. 39 A trifle pale... Almost primrosy, isn't it?

b. *humorous.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of the Primrose League.

1890 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 Salvation will no more come to him by class legislation than it has reached him by doles ecclesiastical or Primrosy. **1904** *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 66 The meeting was distinctly Primrosey in its enthusiasm and adornments.

Primsie (prĭ·mzi), *a. Sc. rare.* [f. PRIM *a.*] Demure, formal, precise.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* ix. Poor Willie, wi his bow-kail runt, Was brunt wi' primsie Mallie.

†**Primstaff.** *Obs.* Also 9 **primestaff**; *pl.* 7- **primstaves.** [Sw. *primstaf*, Norw. and Da. *primstav*, Icel. *primstafr* (in text of *c* 1200), f. *prim* PRIME *sb.*¹ + *staf-r* stave, letter.] The Icelandic and Scandinavian name of a clog almanack. (Partly in Eng. form in Evelyn and Plot, and in mod. Dicts, but never in Eng. use.)

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 38 Runic writings, or engraven letters, as in their *rimstoc* or *primstaff*. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 419 By the Norwegians..[wooden Almanacks] are call'd Primstaves,..the principall..thing inscribed on them, being the Prime or golden number. *Ibid.* 420 The Primstaf of the Norwegians.

Primula (prĭ·mĭŭlă). *Bot.* [a. med.L. *prīmula*, fem. of *primul-us*, dim. of *prīm-us* first; originally in the name *prīmula vēris* 'little firstling of spring', applied by 1101 app. to the Cowslip, but at an early date also to the Field Daisy, perh. as an earlier spring flower, or because both plants were from their supposed virtues known as *herba paralysis*. Matthioli in 1565 confined *Primula veris* to the Cowslip; Linnæus adopted *Primula* as a generic name, and made *Primula veris* a species, including three subspecies, *P. veris officinalis* the Cowslip, *P. v. elatior* the (true) Oxlip, *P. v. acaulis* the Primrose; but these are now generally considered as three species. See Note below.]

A genus of herbaceous, mostly hardy, perennial plants, of low growing habit, having radical leaves, and yellow, white, pink, or purple flowers mostly borne in umbels; chiefly natives of Europe and Asia, and cultivated in many varieties.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The species of primula enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these [etc.]. **1834** MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXVII. (1849) 303 On the lofty range of the Himalaya the primula, the convallaria, and the veronica blossom. **1842** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 3/1 The Primula, Anagallis, [etc.], are the gayest of the genera, some of whose species are found in almost all gardens. **1882** *Garden* 18 Feb. 121/3 One of the finest varieties of the Chinese Primula yet produced..was shown.

[Note. *Primula veris* occurs *c* 1101 in *Regimen Sanitatis Salerni*, app. in a list of plants supposed to cure paralysis: 'Salvia, Castoriumque, Lavendula, Primula veris, Nasturtium, Armoracia, hæc sanant paralytica membra', in which *Primula veris* appears to mean the Cowslip, often called *Herba Paralysis*. But both names appear also to have been applied to other plants. Thus the *Sinonoma Bartholomei a* 1387 (*Anecd. Oxon.* 1882) has, p. 23, '*Herba paralisis*, i. couslop, alia est a primula veris'; also, '*Herba Sancti Petri*, primula veris idem'; and, p. 35, '*Primula veris*, herba Sti. Petri idem, solsequium idem, alia est ab herba paralisi'. *Alphita a* 1450 (*Anecd Oxon.* 1887) identifies *Primula veris* with the common Field Daisy: thus (p. 146) '*Primula veris*, prim. rosa idem, gall. et angl primerole Respice in *consolida minor*. (p. 45) *Consolida minor*, primula veris idem, ossa fracta consolidat, gallice, le petite consoude, angl. dayseghe [*MS.* wayseghe] uel bonwort uel brosewort. Respice in *uenti minor*. (p. 190) *Venti minor*, consolida minor idem, an. Bonwrt, a. dayesegh.' The difference of opinion is also hinted by Simon Januensis, *Clavis Sanationis* (*a* 1400, ed. Venice 1486) '*Passerella*, primula veris, herba paralisis idem, ut volunt quidam'. *Primula veris* was identified with the daisy in the *Ortus Sanitatis* (Augsb. 1486), and by the 16th c. botanists Brunsfels, Lonicerus, Tragus, and Fuchs, several of whom figure the plant. Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 531 gives the name to both the daisy and the primrose. Hieronymus of Brunschwygk, 1531, says that there were three plants called *Herba paralysis*, of which *H. paralysis minor* was the Daisy, and *H paralysis major* was *Primula veris*. Matthioli 1565 has 'Eas vulgaris notitiæ plantas, quæ quibusdam *Bractea cuculi* [cf. F. *coucou* cowslip], officinis *Primula veris*, Germanis *Claves Sancti Petri*, nonnullis *herba paralysis* appellantur', and figures the Cowslip as *Primula veris*. The names *Claves Sti. Petri, Herba Sti Petri, St. Peter's wort*, and Ger. *Schlüsselblume*, are due to the resemblance of a cowslip head to a bunch of keys.]

Hence **Primula·ceous** *a*, belonging to the natural order *Primulaceæ*, of which *Primula* is the typical genus; **Pri·mulin** *Chem.* [-IN¹] (see quots.).

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 3/1 The *Primulaceous order consists of herbaceous plants inhabiting the temperate parts of the world, in moist situations. **1851** GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard* 46 Pretty little plants of the primulaceous order. **1837** R. D THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 352 *Primulin.—When the roots of the *primula veris* or cowslip are digested in water or spirit a bitter tincture is obtained—the spirituous solution deposits after a considerable time by spontaneous evaporation many small prismatic crystals—these are primulin mixed with some vegetable matter. **1897** *Naturalist* 45 An acrid principle called primulin.

‖ **Primum frigidum** (prəi·mŭm frĭ·dʒidŭm). *Obs.* [L., first cold.] Absolute or pure cold, which Parmenides (*c* 450 B.C.) accounted an elementary substance; the origin or source of cold.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 69 The Earth being (as hath beene noted by some) *Primum Frigidum*. **1665** BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* xvii. § 2, I think, that, before men had so hotly disputed, which is the *Primum Frigidum*, they would have done well to inquire, whether there be any such thing or no.

‖ **Primum mobile** (prəi·mŭm mō·bĭlĭ). [med. L., lit. 'first moving thing', L. *prīm-us* first, *mōbilis* movable: see PRIME *a.* and MOBILE *sb.*¹ and *a.*

Primum mobile (also *primus motus, primus motor*) was an 11–12th c. rendering of the Arabic المحرّك الاوّل *al-muharrik al-awwal*, the first mover or moving (thing), cited from Avicenna (*a* 1037) by Shahrastānī (*a* 1153). The L. occurs in Thomas Aquinas *Comment. in Aristot. De Cælo* II. iv. § 1, xv. § 7; also in John of Holywood (de Sacrobosco) 1256.]

1. The supposed outermost sphere (at first reckoned the ninth, later the tenth), added in the Middle Ages to the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, and supposed to revolve round the earth from east to west in twenty-four hours, carrying with it the (eight or nine) contained spheres. Cf. MOBILE *sb.*¹ 1, and MOVABLE *sb.* 1.

[**1256** JOH. DE SACROBOSCO *Sphæra Mundi* (Paris *c* 1500) A ij, Sphera diuiditur secundum substantiam in spheras nouem, sc. Spheram nonam que primus motus siue primum mobile dicitur, et in spheram stellarum fixarum que firmamentum nuncupatur, et in septem spheras septem planetarum. *c* **1391** CHAUCER *Astrolabe* I. § 17 This equinoxial is cleped the gyrdelle of the firste Moevyng, or elles of the *angulus primi motus vel primi mobilis*.] **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* (1889) 26 Philosofirs puttyn 9speris vndir ewritten; but Diuinis putten þe tenþe spere, where is heuyn empire,..in þe whiche is crist..and also owre lady, & seyntis þat arosen with criste. Þe first spere of þe 9 is clepid 'primum mobile', þe first mevabil thyng. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 10 The .x. heauen or Primum mobile, comprehendeth the .ix. heauen callid also Cristalline. *Ibid.* 12 And that, which you call the eight heauen, they name primum mobile. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 13 The Motion of the Moon is..caused by the diurnal swiftness of the Primum Mobile. **1686** J. DUNTON *Lett fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 18 He is always looking upwards; yet dares believe nothing above Primum Mobile, for 'tis out of the reach of his Jacob's Staff. **1690** LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 451 Others are of Opinion that they [comets] are fiery Meteors, generated of copious exhalations from the Earth and Sea,..elevated to the Supreme Region of the Air, and hurried about by the swift Motion of the *Primum Mobile*. **1733** P. SHAW tr *Bacon's New Org.* I. lx, Of the former kind [i. e. Names of Things that have no Existence] are such as Fortune, the *Primum Mobile*, the Orbs of the Planets, the Element of Fire, and the like Figments; which arise from imaginary false Theories. **1847** LD. LINDSAY *Sk. Chr. Art* I. p. xxvii, Beyond the region of fire . succeeded the spheres of the seven planets;. the firmament, or eighth heaven; the crystalline, or ninth heaven;..and the *primum mobile*, a void;—the whole continually revolving round the earth, and encompassed in their turn by the empyrean.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A prime source of motion or action; an original cause or spring of activity; a prime mover, mainspring. Cf. MOVER¹ 2 b, 3.

1612 G. CALVERT in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 191 You know the *primum mobile* of our court, by whose motion all the other spheres must move, or else stand still. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 98 An Engine so contrived that working the *Primum mobile* forward or backward, upward or downward, circularly or corner-wise, to and fro, streight, upright or downright, yet the pretended Operation continueth, and advanceth. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 207 My Son, keep thou ready Money in thy Pocket: this is the *primum Mobile* of all their Science of thriving. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. IX. ii. 216 Their religion, which the Mahommedans consider as the basis and primum mobile of political government. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 670 Each man's own satisfaction, interest, or happiness, is the primum mobile or the first spring of all his schemes and all his actions. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 285 Modified by the other known primum mobiles, or causes of motion and rest. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XV. (1889) 255 There must, in every system of forces, be a 'primum mobile'.

‖ **Primus** (prəi·mŭs), *a.* and *sb.* [L. *prīmus* first: see PRIME *a.*]

A. *adj.* First (in time, age, order, or importance); original, earliest; chief, principal.

1. In Latin phrases, as *primus inter pares*, first among equals; *primus motor*, prime mover, the original source of motion or action; †*primus secundus* (lit. 'first second'), some game.

1813 J. ADAMS *Let. to Jefferson* 12 Nov., Mr. Dickinson was *'primus inter pares*, the bellwether, the leader of the aristocratical flock. 1887 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 507/1 The sovereign, relatively, was but *primus inter pares*, closely connected by origin and intermarriage with a turbulent feudal nobility. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. Wks (Rtldg.) 150/1 The plagues of Egypt, and the curse of heaven..Inflict upon them, thou great *Primus Motor! 1617 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 9 Now the *primus motor* of this feasting, Mr. Comptroller, is taking his leave of this town. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 11 You have said somewhat..concerning the last Parliament, somewhat of the *Primus motor*, and Divine Intelligence which enliv'd the same. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XI. x. (1886) 159 It [lottery] is a childish and ridiculous toie, and like unto childrens plaie at *'Primus secundus*, or the game called The philosophers table

2. In some boys' schools, appended to the surname to distinguish the eldest (or the one who has been longest in the school) of those having the same surname. Cf. MAJOR *a.* 7 c.

1796 T. ROBBINS *Diary* (1886) I. 6 My classmate Romeyn *primus*, was, I hear, quite unwell. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iii, 'Mammy-sick', growled Barlow *primus*.

B. *sb.* In the Scottish Episcopal Church: The presiding bishop, who is chosen by the other bishops, and has certain ceremonial privileges, but no metropolitan authority. Hence **Pri·mus-ship**, the position or dignity of the primus.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 830/2 Scottish Episcopal Church...One of the bishops is elected primus or chief bishop during pleasure, there having been no archbishops in Scotland since the Revolution. 1899 J. WORDSWORTH *Episcopate C. Wordsw.* v. 178, I wrote to the Primus, Bishop Gleig. *Ibid.* 156 The second [year] was the beginning of the reign of King George III, and of the Primus-ship of Bishop William Falconar.

Pri·mwort. *Bot.* [f. *prim-rose* or *prīm-ula* + WORT.] In *pl.* Lindley's name for the Natural Order, *Primulaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 644 The Order of Primworts. *Ibid.* 645 Primworts are uncommon within the tropics. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 927/2.

† Incorrectly stated by some to be an old name of the Privet or Primprint.

Primy (prəi·mi), *a. rare.* [f. PRIME *sb.* + -Y.] That is in its prime.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 7 A Violet in the youth of Primy Nature; Forward, not permanent; sweet not lasting. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 536 Sent forth..by those of powerful and primy manhood. [1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 142 The youth of primy nature is gone by.]

†**Prin.** *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Origin unknown.] Some appliance for catching fish.

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 96/2 Fisch ar distroyit be cowpis narow massis nettis prinnis set in to Reueris that has course to be sey or set within be flude merk of be Seye. [1892 COCHRAN-PATRICK *Mediæval Scot.* vi. 70 The act of 1469 prohibiting the use of 'coups', narrow mesh nets, and prins in rivers running into the sea.]

Prin, obs. or dial. var. PREEN *sb.*, *v.*¹ and ².

†**Prina·do.** *Obs. slang.* [Origin obscure. In form it might be a corruption of Sp. *preñada* 'pregnant woman'; but the sense does not favour this.]

? Some kind of female sharper or impostor.

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 38 Base heapes tumbled together, who all yell'd Like bandogs tyed in kennels: high-way-standers, Foists, nips, and tylts, prinadoes, bawdes, pimpes, panders 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 12 You shall see him guarded with a Ianizarie of Costermongers, and Countrey Gooselings: while his Nipps, Ints, Bungs and Prinado's, of whom he holds in fee, ofttimes prevent the Lawyer by diving too deepe into his Clients pocket. 1658 — *Honest Ghost, Chym. Ape* 231 Flankt were my troups with bolts, bands, punks, and panders, Pimps, nips and ints, Prinado's.

Prince (prins), *sb.* Also 3-6 **prynce**, 4 **princs**, **pryns**, **prines**, **preins**, 4-6 **prins**(e, 6 **prynse**, *Sc.* **prence**. [a. F. *prince* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *prince*, ad. L. *princeps*, *-cip-em* adj., first; as sb. the first or principal person, a chief, leader, sovereign, prince; f. *prim-us* first, PRIME *a.* + *-cip-*, from *capĕre*, *-cipĕre* to take.

As applied in sense 1, it prob. came down from Roman usage under the principate and empire: see PRINCEPS, and cf. Hor. C. I. 2. 50, Ovid P. I. 2. 23, Tac. A. 1. 1.]

I. In primary general sense.

1. A sovereign ruler; a monarch, king. Now *arch.* or *rhetorical*.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Of þat hedene folc patriarke ant prince. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 578 Đa onswerede þe an swiðe prudeliche, þus, to þe prude prince. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/32 He dude him sone bringue To þe prince of Engelond Apelston þe kyngue. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 811 God by-seche þ to saue þe soueraine prinse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 375 Seculer lordis, pryncis of þe worlde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7371 Then paitid the prinsis, and the prise dukes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 7 Preued þat a prins without pere. 1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 498 We most umbly desyre youre grase to be oure solester to oure prynse. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Prayer Ch. Mil.*, We beseche thee also to saue and defende all Christian Kynges, Princes, and Gouernoures. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 344 Imprudent Prencis but discretioun, Hauyng in erth power Imperiall. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 308 Princes are like the heavenly bodyes which cause good, or evill tymes, and which have much veneration, but noe rest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 398 These animals are often sent as presents to the princes of the east. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I. (1904) 29 In the good old times, noblemen passed from Court to Court, seeking service with one prince or another. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 738/1 The emperor of Russia, the queen of England, and the king of the Belgians are equally princes or monarchs, and the consorts of emperors or kings are princesses.

†b. Applied to a female sovereign. *Obs.*

1560 GESTE *Serm.* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 191 Let us low our prince [Q. Eliz.], nothing thinking sayeng or doyng that may turne to hyr dyshonor, prayeng all way for hyr long and prosperus reigne. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 13 *Preamble*, The Reigns of the late Princes King Philip and Queen Mary. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 29 Yea, the Prince,...as she hath most of yearely Reuenewes,.. so should shee haue most losse by this dearth. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 29 Cleopatra, prince of Nile. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 511 Another most mighty Prince Mary Queene of Scots. 1650 STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 37 They had now been governed by female Princes for forty years together.

c. In phrases and proverbs: see quots.

1589 GREENE *Spanish Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 266 The iolly fellowes that once in England liued like Princes in their Abbeies and Frieries. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* I Nov, We came to Sir W. Batten's, where he lives like a prince 1804 *Europ. Mag.* Jan. 33/2 If I..would send a pound of good tobacco, I should make her husband as happy as a Prince. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. iii, 'Princes and women must not be contradicted', says the proverb.

†2. One who has the chief authority; a ruler, commander, governor, president; also, the head man, chief, or leader of a tribe: cf. DUKE 1 c. *Obs.*

Prince of priests, chief priest, high priest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Hue ueader & hire breðren, se noble princes alse heo weren, vtlawes imakede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16903 þe prince o preistes o þair lagh went to þat monument. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 218 And pryde shal be pope, prynce of holycherche. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* II. 6 Thou, Bethlem,..thou art nat the leste in the princis of Juda. 1382 — *Acts* IV. 23 The princes [1388 the princis of preestis] and eldere men seiden to hem. *Ibid.* XVIII. 8 Crispe..prince of the synagoge, bileuyde to the Lord. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 106 Whiche Iacob hadde .xij. sones that were the princes of .xij. lynages. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXVI. 40 Thus are the princes of Esau called in their kynreds, places & names. 16 . in *Longfellow's M. Standish* App., It is incredible how many wounds these two prinses, Peck-suot and Wattawamat, received before they died.

†b. A literal rendering of *princeps* in the Vulgate (Gr. ἀρχή) where the English Authorized and Revised Versions have 'principality'. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* VI. 12 For stryuynge is not to vs ayens fleisch and blood, but ayens the princes [L. *principes*, Gr. ἀρχαί] and potestatis, ayens gouernours of the world of thes derknessis. [TINDALE, CRANMER, etc. rule; *Geneva* rulers; *Rheims* Princes, 1611 principalities.]

3. One who or that which is first or pre-eminent in a specified class or sphere; the chief, the greatest. Cf. KING *sb.* 6.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 Seynte peter wes prynce and pyned is on rode. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* IV. 306 þat oþer fcend of onde[envy] Hys pryns and cheuetayn. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28071 (Cott.), I will first at pride be-gin, þat prince es of all oþer sin. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* V, One named Hugh prynce of the medycyns sawe a catte whiche had two hedes. 1583 FULKE *Defence* X Wks. (Parker Soc.) 381 As though you were prince of the *Critici* or *Areopagitæ*. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Elegy B. Jonson* 1 Poet of Princes, Prince of Poets (we, If to Apollo, well may pray to thee). 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 373 Des Cartes, the Prince of Philosophy in this Age. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 47 Sir Christopher Wren, the prince of architects. 1799 C. WINTER *Let.* in W. Jay *Mem.* (1843) 28 Mr. Toplady called him [Whitefield] the prince of preachers. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 527/2 Gray is a prince of letter-writers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 2/1 The prince of Australian reptiles is the black snake.

4. a. Applied to Christ, esp. in the phrase *prince of peace*. b. Applied to an angel or celestial being of high rank; sometimes (in *pl.*) = PRINCIPALITY 5. (Cf. 2 b, above.) c. Applied to Satan in the phrases *prince of the air, darkness, evil, fiends, the world*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9317 'Princs o pees' sal man him call. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1084 Parfor God him [the devil] prince of þe world calles. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* IX. 6 Fadir of the world to come, Prince of Pes. — *Dan.* X. 13 Mychael, oon of the first princis, came in to myn help. *Ibid* 21 No man is myn helper in alle these thingis, no bot Michel, your prince. — *John* XII. 31 Now is dom of the world, now the prince of this world schal be cast out. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 295 So his sawle was broght vnto þe prince of Hell syttand opon þe pytt bra. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 3 That..Princes should be so misguided by the Prince of the ayr. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 16 Impious Waire, Arrayed in flames like to the Prince of Fiends. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. v. 44 The blacke prince sir, alias the prince of darkenesse, alias the diuell *c* 1800 COLERIDGE *Christmas Carol*, Peace, Peace on Earth! the Prince of Peace is born. 1854 FABER *Oratory Hymns, St. Michael*, Hail, bright Archangel! Prince of Heaven! 1861 R. M. BENSON *Hymns*, *'Praise to God Who reigns above'*, Thrones, Dominions, Princes, Powers, Marshall'd Might that never cowers.

II. Specific uses.

5. *spec.* The ruler of a principality or small state actually, nominally, or originally, a feudatory of a king or emperor.

In origin, app. a use of sense 2, describing a ruler who had no recognized title such as duke count, etc. First used of Italian and Welsh, subseq. of German and other rulers of petty states. The rulers of Wales, or its divisions, down to the 11th c., bore the title of 'king' (*brenhin*, *rex*); then the title sank to 'prince' (*tywysog*, *princeps*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11484 Lewelin prince of walis robbede mid is route. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 187 Kyng John mariede his baast douȝter to Lewelyn prince of Wales. 1432-50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 438 A soore batelle was hade..betwene Edward prince of Aquitanny and Henricus Bastarde occupyenge the crowne of Speyne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref., How he [Luther]. pleaded his own cause, before themperour and counsell of princes. *Ibid.* 54 b, The Princes that were of the confederacie and league of Sweland..were these, Cesar as Prince of Austriche [etc.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 193 Not onely the Emperour, but also many Princes of Germany..haue Kingly power in their owne Dominions, and these absolute Princes are so many in number, as a passenger in each dayes iourney, shall obserue one or two changes of Prince, Money and Religion. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Prince* is also used for a person who is sovereign in his own territory; yet holds from some other, as his superior or lord, and pays homage or tribute to him. Thus all the princes of Germany are feudatories of the Emperor. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 371 The hostility of the most able and prudent of all the princes of the empire was provoked 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 738/2 Princes regarded as the political chiefs of states are inferior to emperors and kings, and not necessarily superior to reigning grand-dukes or dukes. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 314/2 Bulgaria. Prince, Alexander (of the House of Hesse)..The Principality of Bulgaria is under the suzerainty of Turkey. 1890 *Ibid.* 511/1 Waldeck. Prince, George Victor, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont. 1900 *Ibid.* 456/1 Native States of India...The States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, or Councils, with the help and under the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. 1905 *Ibid.* 595/1 Lippe, Principality of. Reigning Prince, Charles Alexander.

6. A male member of a royal family; *esp.* in Great Britain, a son or grandson of a king or queen. Also called *prince of the blood* (*royal*) (BLOOD *sb.* 9). *Prince Consort*, the husband of a reigning female sovereign being himself a prince.

In this sense originating in the title *Prince of Wales*, which, in the first instance, was simply a continuation of sense 5, as title of the deposed native Welsh princes; but being, from the reign of Edward III, customarily conferred upon the eldest surviving son of the King or Queen of England, came to be associated with this relationship. The Prince of Wales was at first the only 'prince' in England (see quot. 1577); but in the reign of James I 'prince' was extended to all the sons of the sovereign, and under Victoria (with 'princess') to all the grandchildren, being children of sons (quot. 1885). After the example of England, the equivalent of 'prince' has been given, with some addition, to the heir-apparent to the throne in various countries, as *crown-prince* in Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Japan, *prince imperial* in the French Empire of 1852 to, *Prince of Asturias* in Spain, *Prince of Piedmont* in Italy, etc. In most of these countries the title of prince is also given to male members of the reigning family. (This sense may have been partly influenced by Roman usage under the empire, in which the title *princeps juventutis* 'chief' or 'prince of the youth', which was bestowed by the Equites upon the two grandsons of Augustus, was afterwards customarily conferred upon the probable successor to the throne on his first entry into public life.)

c 1305 *Flem. Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 194 ȝe[f] the Prince of Walis his lyf habbe mote. 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 5 The Queen..brought my Lord Prynce [of Wales] with her. *c* 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 433 Edwarde sonne of kynge Edwarde, prince of Wales, saylede to Caleys. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 32 b, The prince his sonne entered into the chamber and toke away the crowne. *Ibid.*, Leuyng behind him by the lady Marie. Henry prince of Wales, Thomas duke of Clarence [etc.] *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 9 On Newyeres daye, the first day of Ianuary, the Quene was deliuered of a Prince. 1563, etc. (see BLACK PRINCE). 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 106 The title of prince dooth peculiarlie belong to the kings eldest sonne. ..The kings yoonger sonnes be but gentlemen by birth (till they haue receiued creation of higher estate, to be either viscounts, earles, or dukes) and called after their names, as lord Henrie, or lord Edward. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 83 Health to my Soueraigne,..Prince Iohn, your Sonne, doth kisse your Graces Hand. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 60, I am, in my condition A Prince (Miranda), I do thinke a King. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 13, I haue seru'd Prince Florizell,.. but now I am out of seruice. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 178 After the Conquest, no speciall title more then *Primogenitus filius Regis* was for the Prince, vntill the name of Prince of Wales came to him. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* I. iv, Next vnto the princes of the blood, The eyes of all are fixed on you. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. vii. 102 Prince George, Hereditary Prince of Denmark and Norway. *Ibid.* 103 By the Articles of Marriage, he is declared to be

received as one of the Princes of the Blood-Royal of England. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 4 When we speak of the Prince, we intend his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 513/2 The husband of a queen regnant, as Prince George of Denmark was to Queen Anne, is her subject. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 738/2 In England..it was considered necessary only about a quarter of a century ago to make express provision by royal authority that the titles of 'prince' and 'princess' should be enjoyed by the children of the sons as well as by the sons and daughters of any sovereign of the United Kingdom. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Nov. 3/1 Dukes of Cornwall, like poets, are born; but the King alone can make a Prince of Wales.

7. The English rendering of a title of nobility in some foreign countries, which, in Germany (when representing *Fürst*), France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, now ranks next below *duke*: see quot. 1885.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The moment a pope is elected, all his relations become princes. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii 2 Welcome, ye Princes and Cardinals, pillars of the church. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 275 Prince Gabriel de Gagarin. This Prince held a high office at Moscow,—that of 'Procureur de Senat'. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 322/1 The German Empire...Chancellor, Otto, Prince Bismarck. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 739/1–2 In Germany and Austria the title of 'prince' is represented by 'Prinz' when it appertains to the members of imperial and royal families..and by 'Fürst' when it appertains to the members of.., noble families...According to its identification with 'Prinz' or 'Fürst' it is a higher or lower dignity than 'Herzog' (duke). *Ibid.*, In Spain and Portugal we are not aware that the title of 'prince' has ever been conferred on a subject outside of the royal family except in the well-known case of Godoy, Prince of the Peace.

b. Applied as a title of courtesy in certain connexions to a duke, marquis, or earl.

1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. 273 *Duke*...His Title is Grace; and being written unto may be Stiled, Most High, Potent and Noble Prince...*Marquis*..His Title is Most Noble, Most Honourable, and Potent Prince. 1851 *Burke's Peerage* Introd. 12 He [an earl or marquis] bears also, upon some occasions, the title of 'Most Noble and Puissant Prince'. 1898 *Whitaker's Titled Persons* Introd. 10 A Duke is styled 'Most Noble', or more commonly 'Your Grace'; but in very formal language he can be spoken of as 'The Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince'. *Ibid.* 11 The style of a Marquess is 'Most Honourable', not 'Most Noble', though it is stated that in some formal descriptions both he and an Earl may be termed 'Most Noble and Puissant Prince'.

c. *Prince of the* (*Holy Roman*) *Church*, a title applied to a Cardinal.

[1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 251 Cardinals..have the rank of princes in the Church.] 1901 WALKER & BURROW *Cdl. Newman* x. 145 His body was laid in state with the insignia of a Prince of the Holy Roman Church.

III. Transferred applications.

† 8. Applied to a queen-bee. *Obs. rare*—1.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) N iij, I obserued once, that the Prince being scarce ready, fell downe from the stoole vnable to recouer hir wings, whereupon the swarme returned. She being put into the Hiue, the next day the swarme rose againe and setled.

† 9. *Chess.* = BISHOP *sb.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

1562 ROWBOTHUM *Play Cheasts* A iv, The Bishoppes some name Alphins, some fooles, and some name them Princes. *Ibid.* A vj, Of the Bishop or Archer...The Spaniardes named him prince..for he is nerer vnto the King and the Quene then any other of the Cheastmen.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. appositive, 'that is a prince': as *prince-abbot, -angel, -duke, -god, -infanta, -poet, -pope, -priest, -primate, -teacher.* See also PRINCE-BISHOP, -ELECTOR, REGENT.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 19 Whether the King would allow him place, as a Prince-Infanta within the Cloth of State. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lix (1674) 76 Apollo..created him Prince-Poet, and..gave him the Royal Ensigns used to be given to Poets-Laureat. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 92 That Prince-fowl of the air, the Devil. 1865 T. F. KNOX tr. *Life H. Suso* 28 As if he were a prince-angel. 1866–7 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths Mid. Ages, Prester John* (1894) 47 The papal epistle assures the Eastern Prince-Pope that his Christian professions are worthless, unless he submits to the successor of Peter 1897 Prince-abbot [see PRINCE-BISHOP] 1908 H. A. L. FISHER *Bonapartism* iii. 54 'Monsieur L'Abbé', said Napoleon to Dalberg, the subservient prince-primate.

b. simple attributive, 'of a prince, princely', as *prince-dish, -humour*; objective and obj. genitive, etc., as *prince-killer, -pleaser, -queller*, † *-treacher, -worship*; *prince-killing* adj.; instrumental, etc., as *prince-fit, -graced, -loyal, -protected, -proud, -ridden, -trodden* adjs.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Wood-man's Bear* xxxvii, In the Crofte so faire and pleasant, Harbour of the *Prince-dish Pheasant. 1614 — *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 197 From Powdred Tresses, from forc't Apish Graces, From *Prince-fit Pompe. 1591 — *Du Bartas* I. vi. 655 Through Newbery, and *Prince-grac't Aldermaston. 1602 FITZHERB. *Apol.* 39 For manquellars and *princekillers, traytours, and homicides. 1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 57 A Queene..more valiant then *prince-killing Judith. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Miracle of Peace* xxxiv, Th'yerst most *Prince-loyal people..Are now *Prince-treachers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 32 Poesie was a delicate arte, and the Poets them selues cunning *Princepleasers. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 135 b, The people..found out the *princequellers, and theim brought to straight prisone. *Ibid.* [see REGICIDE 1]. 1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 16 His poor *prince-trodden people.

11. Combinations with *prince's*; **prince's cord**, ? a fabric resembling corduroy; **prince's mixture**, a kind of snuff: see quot. 1858; **prince's pine**, (*a*) the Grey Pine, *Pinus Banksiana*; (*b*) = PIPSISSEWA; **prince's stuff**, a corded textile material, ? = *prince's cord.* Also PRINCE'S FEATHER, METAL.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 240 White *Prince's-cord breeches. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 124 A little rappee or *prince's mixture added by way of Sauce. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Prince's-mixture*, a dark kind of snuff so called, which is scented with otto of roses. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 772/1 Liquor kava kava .., composition, kava kava.., *prince's pine.., golden seal.., tag alder.., and uva ursi. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 261 The gown of Bachelor of Arts is made of *prince's stuff, with a full sleeve. 1825 in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* I. 1334 The lord mayor of London.., the household now all wear black gowns,..made of prince's stuff faced with velvet.

12. Phraseological combinations: *Prince Rupert's drop*: see DROP *sb.* 10 b; also *fig*; *Prince Rupert's* (erron. *Robert's*) *metal* = PRINCE'S METAL.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3121/4 The Drops known by the name of *Prince Rupert's Drops. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 180 Nearly as brittle as a Prince Rupert's drop. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort. Rep.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 395 In Mr. Webster's imagination the American Union was a huge Prince Rupert's drop..which will snap into atoms if so much as the smallest end be shivered off. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 170 The Buttons we wear, said to be made of 'Prince Robert's Mettal. 1789 *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Zinc*, Compositions or alloys called tombac, similor, pinchbeck, and Prince's metal. The English..called their invention Prince's metal, or Prince Rupert's metal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Prince Rupert's Metal*, an alloy for cheap jewelry,..composed of copper, 75; zinc 25.

Prince (prins), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* with *it*: To play the prince, carry oneself as a prince. Also *refl.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 103 I'll to the court, and I'll prince it out. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III iii. 85 Nature prompts them In simple and low things, to Prince it, much Beyond the tricke of others. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 100 Whose Principles are to Prince themselves, and precipitate al sorts. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Pop. Govt.* II. v, A Metropolitan.. with whom nothing will agree but Princeing of it in the Senat.

Princeage (prinsédʒ). *rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -AGE.] Princes collectively.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

Prince-bishop. A bishop who is also a prince (sense 5); also one who (as in certain cases in Germany) enjoyed the temporal possessions and authority of a bishopric, with princely rank (= Ger. *Fürst-bischof*: see PRINCE *sb.* 7).

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. § 3. 311 Durham, with its highest point crowned not only by the minster, but by the vast castle of the Prince-Bishop. 1879 *Whitaker's Alm.* 63 Family of Geo. III...2. Frederick, born 16th Aug., 1763, was at the age of six months declared Prince-bishop of Osnaburgh. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 469/2 Breslau (where the archbishop has the title of prince bishop) 1883 H. A. WEBSTER *ibid.* XVI. 781/2 (*Montenegro*) The people chose their bishop as their chief. Prince-bishops or vladykas, elected by the people, continued to lead them. till 1697. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* v. (ed. 3) 69 The Prince-Bishops and other small German potentates. 1897 FÜGEL, etc. *Eng. & Germ. Dict., Fürst-abt, -bischof*.. prince-abbot, prince-bishop, sovereign bishop (of princely rank, and bearing the title of prince).

Prince-craft. *rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + CRAFT, after *priestcraft.*] The skill or art of a prince or ruler. Chiefly *dyslogistic.*

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 3 Princecraft or Priest-craft. 1862 MCDUFF *Sunsets Heb. Mount.* 105 By consummate art, or rather by unprincipled princecraft, he had undermined his father's throne.

Princedom (prinsdəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.]

1. The state or country ruled over by a prince; a principality.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 39 He that shall consider the partes of Europe, shall finde it to haue been full of common weales, and of princedomes,..constrained to kepe liuely the warlike orders. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 49 [They] are likely also to draw in the Princedome of Transilvania. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 573 Those frontier parts of their Princedomes. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* III. i, To me he portions forth the princedoms, Glatz And Sagan. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 119 About as populous as the princedom of Monaco.

2. The position, rank, or dignity of a prince; princehood; princely power or sovereignty.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 108 b, He then that despiseth these studies, if he be a Prince, despiseth his Princedome. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 44 Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne Deposed was from princedome soverayne. 1610 BP CARLETON *Jurisd.* 11 The princedome and double portion are generally acknowledged to belong to the birthright. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 197 Some of all ranks up to princedoms. 1871 *Echo* 13 Dec., The abeyance of the Princedom of Wales.

b. The personality of a prince. *rare.*

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, So please your princedom, I have yet far to go. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 542 A gigantic carter..challenged his princedom to box.

3. = PRINCIPALITY 5.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 320 Under thee as Head Supream Thrones, Princedoms, Powers, Dominions I reduce. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 239 In one orb we roll, One motion, one impulse, with those who rule Princedoms in heaven. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 18 The angelic hosts, the archangelic pomps, Thrones, dominations, princedoms, rank on rank. 1899 C. F. CLEMENT *Angels in Art* 26 The Princedoms and Powers of Heaven are represented by rows and groups of angels.

Prince-elector. (= Ger. *Kurfürst.*) One of the princes who elected the Holy Roman (German) Emperor; = ELECTOR 3. Hence **Prince-electorship**, the office or dignity of a prince-elector.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref., To the most excellent Prince Augustus, Prince Electour, Duke of Saxon [etc.] 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* L1 v, Ferdinandus brother of Charles, was consecrate Emper. in the towne of Francfort, by the Princes electors. 1624 *Aphorisms of State* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 511 Maximilian, the Duke of Bavaria, for the establishing the state of his prince-electorship, hath sought unto the authority of the apostolical seat. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. (1847) 352/2 The emperour of Germany never was summoned to appear before one of the prince electors. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 57 When the prince electors proceeded to the vote, they swore that 'according to the best of their understanding, they would choose the temporal head of all Christian people, *i.e.* a Roman king and future emperor'.

† Princehead. *Obs.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -HEAD.]

a. = PRINCEHOOD 1. **b.** = PRINCEDOM 2 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov* xxix. 2 Whan vnpitous men han taken princehed [1388 prinshod] the puple shal weilen. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* xv. 24 He schal auoyde al princehede, and power, and vertu. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 4 The prophecyes..maist worthy be verifyit in 3our maist noble and worthy princehede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 A Prynsehede, *archia, principatus.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 1 Ane nobill buke his princeheid for to pleis

Princehood (prinshud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.]

1. The condition, dignity, or dominion of a prince or ruler. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xi. 27 The kyng ordeynide to hym princehod [1388 prinshod] of presthod 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 132 But Sum Pryncis ther bene, that by coloure of har Pryncehode and coloured defense of the commyn Pepill, takyn atte har talent trew men goods. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* 98 b, Promisyng and behightyng, by the faith of his body and worde of his princehode. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp Ely* I. iii. 142 Their chiefdom or princehood ought to stand in the loue of such as are vnder them. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 3/6 The feeling used to prevail that the Princehood should be limited to the great historical families.

† b. = PRINCEDOM 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* IV. (1567) 405 Pipinus..gaue the Pope the Exarchate, or Princehoode of Rauenna.

† 2. a. An order of angels or other spiritual beings: = PRINCIPALITY 5. **b.** Each of the three celestial hierarchies: = HIERARCHY 1. *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF *Col.* i. 16 Ether trones, ether dominacions, ether princehodes, ethir powers. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 119 So are the nyne orders of aungels departed in thre pryncehoodes, as in thre hoostes.

Princeite (prinsəit). Name of a small religious sect: see quots.

1874 in J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.* 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 5/2 The Princeites, in whose Ark of the Covenant at Clapton on Sunday evening the Second Coming of Christ was claimed to be realised, are the disciples of the late Rev. Henry James Prince. *Ibid.*, The..tenets of the Princeites and the rumoured life of the Agapemone were severely criticised by Hepworth Dixon in his 'Spiritual Wives', in 1868.

Princekin (prinskin). [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -KIN.] A little, young, or diminutive prince. (Usually jocose or belittling.)

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* liii, Every one of us..can point to the Princekins of private life who are flattered and worshipped. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. ii. I. 25 There have already been two little Princekins, who are both dead. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 141 This genial, dainty, benevolent little princekin.

Princeless, *a. rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a prince; having no prince.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Rutland* (1662) II. 347 This County is Princeless, I mean affords no Royal Nativities.

Princelet (prinslet). [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LET.] A little or petty prince, the ruler of a small principality.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 73 (1713) II. 196 The Princelet employ'd his Emissaries to enjoyn all his Dependents to make then whole strength against the Lovers of the King and Government. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxii, German princelets might sell their country piecemeal to French or Russian! 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 325 Lessing was librarian of one of those petty princelets who sold their subjects to be shot at in America. 1882 *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 767/2 Negotiations with single Italian princelets like Sigismondo Malatesta.

† Princelihood. *Obs. rare.* [f. PRINCELY *a.* + -HOOD.] Princely condition or state.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 479 Whatsoeuer he had, making for honour and princelihood, that hee forsooke.

Princelike (prinslaik), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LIKE.] Like or resembling a prince; characteristic of or suitable to a prince; princely, royal.

1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 56 He that can make them maisters, can make them princelyke, and able to be kinges. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 33 They interteined their gestes after a barbaros and beastly maner, which..semed to them princelike. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 434 b, Crafts and policies, neither commendable nor princelike. 1625 BACON *Char. Jas. I* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 158 Your Majestie's manner of Speech is indeed Prince-like. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 498 Thou dost not seem the worst Of all the Greeks, but Prince-like and the first. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I have outlived the kindest and most princelike of masters.

† B. *adv.* In a princely manner; like a prince.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xix. F vij, I euer set my fote-stepps fre princelike where none had gone. 1660–1 PEPYS

Diary 12 Jan., I went home with Mr. Davis, storekeeper.. and was there most prince-like lodged. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 545 Thro' these Princelike his bearing shone.

Princeliness (prinslinės). [f. PRINCELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being princely.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 17 The princeleynesse.. consisteth not in the persons of men, but is referred to the head. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 5 By his princlynesse and royall munificence they haue such power. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 1 Feb. 65/2 You have a certain indescribable air of Princeliness. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 06 The ridiculous princeliness of their state-room.

Princeling (prinslin). [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LING 1.]

1. A little or young prince.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 4 To see our Princeling with a name indewed. 1745 YOUNG *Refl. Public Situation Kingd.* 161 Shall a pope-bred princeling crawl ashore, Replete with venom? 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 67 No new born princeling ever came into the world at so ill-omened a period for royalty.

2. A petty prince; the ruler of an insignificant principality.

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 179 Leagued with these Each petty German princeling, nursed in gore! 1874 FARRAR *Christ* IX. II. 372 Herod Antipas.. this petty princeling drowned in debauchery and blood. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 64 His army reminds one of the famous war establishment of the older German princelings.

Princely (prinsli), *a.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -LY 1.]

1. Of, pertaining, or belonging to a prince or princes (in various senses); held or exercised by a prince; royal, regal, kingly.

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 118 He did thame ressaif with princely laitis. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 59/1 She said also y' it was not princely to mary hys owne subiect. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 37 The Prince..is lesse frequent to his Princely exercises then formerly he hath appeared. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 439 The Bull's head was esteemed a princely hieroglyphic. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. III. iv. 119 To destroy the Council of Regency, which Hutten looked upon as the representative of the princely power. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 177 Among the princely houses of Western Europe.

2. That is a prince; of princely descent or royal rank; royal, kingly.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Too this princelye regent [Æolus] her suit ladie Iuno thus opned. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 5 We thank you all for this great favour done In entertainment to my Princely Queen. 1769 GRAY *Installation Ode* 42 Princely Clare, And Anjou's heroine. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXIII, The Constable's lodgings received the owner and his princely guest. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. § 3. 321 The sovereign powers enjoyed by the princely churchmen of the Empire.

3. Like a prince, princelike; having the appearance, manner, or qualities of a prince; dignified, stately, noble.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 49 Thy famous Maire, by princely gouernaunce,. the rulith prudently. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. iii. (1634) 128 God.. furnisheth those with a Princely nature whom he appointeth to beare gouernement. 1588 *Copy of Letter*, etc. in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 75 Praising her for her stately person and princely behaviour. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 149 His conversation is open,..his manners gracious and princely. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, I see him yet, the princely boy! 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. i. 3 A merchant might be princelier than he.

transf. 1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 188 He was a princely old stag, carrying splendid horns and a beautiful coat of new hair.

4. Like that of a prince; befitting or fit for a prince; sumptuous, magnificent, munificent.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 A goodly sumptuous beautifull and princely manour, decent & convenient for a king. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Yet gaue he a greate parte of his glory to that princely buyldynge. 1614 LATHAM (*title*) Falconry or The Faulcons Lure and Cure: in two bookes,. published for the delight of noble mindes, and instruction of young Faulconers in things pertaining to this Princely Art. 1677 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept., My Lord..is given to no expensive vice but building, and to have all things rich, polite, and princely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 372/1 The Jacobs Staff is a Princely Instrument being set forth in its Perfection. 1838 JAMES *Robber* ii, The estates are princely. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 183 Princeliest galleys bedropped the main, bound outward or inward. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 6/1, I am told in the newspapers that Sir E G—'s gift of £250 000 is 'princely'.

5. *Comb.*, as *princely-loyal*, *-proud*.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1268 O Peers, Princely-loyall Paladines. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 158 Her own true Gareth was too princely-proud To pass thereby.

Princely, *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of or befitting a prince; royally.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 234 The kyng..answered to hys wordes so soberly, so grauelye, and so princely, that the Frenchmen their at not a littell mused. 1573 J. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 25 Thou shalt live princely, thou shalt injoy pleasures. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. XXI. (1713) 154 Some Vertuous and Beautiful Virgin, Royally descended and Princely attired. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 104 Georgy did go it till he got (according to the vulgar idiom) princely drunk. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* I. 169 She would have gone to Rome..and lived princely there for less than it took to live respectably in Boston.

‖ **Princeps** (prinseps), *a* and *sb.* Pl. **prin'cipes** (-sipīz). [L. *princeps* adj., first, chief; as sb. first man, first person, head man, chief, prince; f. *prim-us* first + *-cep-s*, *-cip-* f. *capĕre* to take.]

A. *adj.* First, original; *spec.* of a book, from L. phrase *editio princeps* original edition.

1809 FERRIAR *Bibliomania* 6 The Princeps-copy, clad in blue and gold. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 80/2 No editio princeps of any classic. 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* 20 Eight complete editions appeared within a year of the *princeps*.

b. Also frequent in L. phr. *facile princeps* (Cicero), indisputably the first or chief.

B. *sb.*

1. The title under which Augustus Cæsar and his successors exercised supreme authority in the Roman Empire: now generally used by historians instead of *Emperor* (which, in its L. form *imperator*, originally denoted military command) to describe the constitutional position of the head of the state.

Formerly supposed to be for *princeps senatus* first man of the senate; now generally held to be for *princeps civitatis* first person of the city or state.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 382/2 The term Princeps was adopted by Augustus as the least invidious title of dignity, and was applied to his successors. 1893 BURY *Hist. Roman Emp.* II. 15 A word was wanted, which without emphasizing any special side of the Emperor's power, should indicate his supreme authority in the republic. Augustus chose the name *princeps* to do this informal duty. *Ibid.* 17 The position of the new Princeps was fully established when he was acknowledged by both the senate and the army. *Ibid.* 26.

2. The name applied by Tacitus and by some mediæval Latin chroniclers and writers, and, after these, by some modern historians, to the head man or chief of a *pagus*, tribe, or small community in early Teutonic times. He corresponded generally to the Old English *ealdor* or *ealdorman* (by which words the L. *princeps* was often rendered).

See Tacitus *Germ.* xiii, xiv; Hucbald *Vita S. Lebuini* in Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iii. § 22, 44 note, etc.

[*c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxvii. 28 (O.E.T.) *Principes* (*gl.* aldermen) *Iuda. principes* (aldermen) *Zabulon. Ibid.* lxxii. 12 *Omnes principes eorum* (*gl.* alle aldermen heora). *a* 1000 *Psalms* lxvii. 25 (Thorpe) *Principes Iuda .principes Zabulon* (*tr.* ealdormenn eac of Iudan..and ealdras eac of Zabulone). *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 155/18 *Princeps, uel comes*, ealdorman. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* 538/19 *Princeps*, aldermon.]

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ii. § 14. 24 Outside of his official authority, the chief or only privilege of the *princeps* was the right of entertaining a *comitatus*...The *princeps* provided for them horses, arms, and such rough equipment as they wanted. *Ibid.* § 16. 29. *Ibid.* iii. § 22. 44 Over each of their [the heathen Saxons'] local divisions or *pagi*.. a single *princeps* or chieftain presides.

3. *ellipt.* for *editio princeps*: see A.

Prince Regent. [PRINCE 10a, and REGENT.] A prince who is regent of a country, during a minority, or in the absence or disability of the sovereign. Particularly, in Eng. Hist., the title commonly given to George Prince of Wales (afterwards Geo. IV) during the mental incapacity of George III, 1811–20.

His official title in the Act of 1811 (51 Geo. III, c. 1) was 'Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland', but as he was 'the Prince' (of Wales), the word 'Prince' was, in non-official language, commonly prefixed to 'Regent', even by speakers in Parliament: he was also empowered by the Act to sign documents George P. R. or G. P. R., instead of his initials G. P. as Prince of Wales. 'Prince Regent' had also been casually applied to him in January 1789, in course of the Regency resolutions on the occasion of the King's first illness, which came to nothing because of his recovery.

1789 LD. THURLOW *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 22 Jan. (Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* XXVII. 1072), That the patronage of the royal household was not likely to be exercised by the exalted personage, in whose hands the resolutions went to place it, to the disadvantage of the Prince Regent, her son. 1811 WHITBREAD *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 1 Jan. (Hansard XVIII. 594), Is it fit that the Prince Regent should have only an ephemeral evanescent establishment? 1811 SHERIDAN 18 Jan. (Ibid. 906), The recommendation which that right hon. gent. gave himself, in order to fill the Prince Regent with the idea that he was the best minister he could have. 1812 SCOTT *Let. Ld. Byron* 3 July, I dare say our worthy bibliopolist overcoloured his report of your Lordship's conversation with the Prince Regent.

Prince royal. Also prince-royal. [a. F. *prince royal* 'royal prince': see PRINCE *sb.* and ROYAL.] The eldest son of a reigning monarch; *spec.* of the king of Prussia.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3879/2 The Prince Royal of Prussia intends to accompany the Queen his Mother to Hanover 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4731/1 The Prince-Royal sent his Majesty the first News of it.

fig. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 143 That scape-grace, Prince-royal of a comet.

b. A variety of cherry. ? *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233/2 Cherries..Carnation, Hartlib..Morocco, Prince Royal [etc.].

Prince's feather. A popular name of several plants. a. London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*). Now *dial.*

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 234 Some of our English Gentlewomen have called it, The Princes Feather. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 91/2 Princes Feather hath the leaves invecked, the Flowers grow in branches. 1899 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 8/3 The..London girl is looked upon with suspicion and dislike by the rustics. She is nick-named 'Princess [*sic*] Feather', the local name for the flower known as 'London Pride'.

b. A tall handsome garden plant, *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, bearing feathery spikes of small red flowers; also *A. speciosus*, a larger species.

1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 208 Amaranth Flowers gentle, or Princes Feathers, are of great Variety; but the principal are, 1. The great purple Flower with a thick tall Stalk, and many Branches, large green Leaves [etc.]. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 533 The species of *Amaranthus*, such as *A. caudatus*, Love-lies-bleeding, and *A. hypochondriacus*, Prince's-feathers.

c. Locally applied to other plants: see quots.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 164 *Prunella vulgaris*. .. In the Merse called Heart-o-the-Yearth and Prince's-Feathers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Prince's feather,.. also an American name for *Polygonum orientale*. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Prince's Feather..(4) *Syringa vulgaris* .. Dev[on], Rutl[and] .., pronounced Princy Feather.

Princeship (prinsʃip). [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position, dignity, or rank of a prince; the period of his being prince.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 140/39 A Princeship, *principatus*. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 275 In the Princeship or nonage of Cerdicke Sandes. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 16 Within the circle of ordinary continental princeship. 1896 A. DOBSON in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 453 Some, especially in the princeship of the second George .. were also accomplished and sensible.

b. With poss., as humorous title for a prince.

1664 KILLIGREW *Pandora* I. 5, I wish your Princeship had all the Ladies you desire.

Prince's metal. [From Prince Rupert of the Rhine, who invented it.] An alloy of about three parts of copper and one of zinc, in colour resembling gold; now chiefly used for cheap jewellery. Also (*Prince*) *Rupert's metal* (PRINCE *sb.* 12).

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1779/4 A Tall Man,..having a Cane with a Crooked Head, of the Princes Mettal. 1691 *Ibid* No. 2650/3 A dark coloured Cloth Coat with Princes-Metal Buttons 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 94 The composition will prove but a Tombac or Prince's Metal having very little malleability. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Alloy*, The chief alloys are brass, tombac, pinchbeck, prince's metal, bell metal, type metal, gun metal..etc.

Princess (prinses), *sb.* Also 5 **prinses**, *Sc.* **prynsse**, 5–7 **princes**. [ME. *princesse*, a. F. *princesse* (15th c. in Littré), fem. of *prince*: see -ESS 1. So med.L. *principissa* (1338 in Du Cange), It. *principessa*.

The *e* in the second syllable is usually pronounced clear, and by some with secondary or even primary stress, to avoid confusion with *prince's, princes.*]

1. A female sovereign or ruler; a queen. *arch.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 70 He wedded þe princesse, whilk was called Cadrige. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1381 Ingland sen syn has boucht it der enewch, Thocht scho had beyn a queyn or a prynsace. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 A Pryncesse, *principissa*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 262 b, I wolde. moue them to folowe the example of ye noble princesse saynt Edithe. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems, To Q. Mary* 7 Welcum! oure plesand princes, maist of pryce. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 58 She shall be to the happinesse of England, An aged Princesse. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* P 14 So excellent a princess, as the present queen. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. 271/1 The Empress Queen took a very different course. Though the haughtiest of princesses,.. she forgot in her thirst for revenge..the dignity of her race.

2. The wife of a prince. *Princess dowager*: see DOWAGER.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8473 Therat Ector was angry,..Repreuet the prinses with a pale face: With his worshipful wife wrathit hym þen. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 8 Whan Olibrius hyr profryd his wyf to be And that she shuld be clepyd a pryncesse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 319 The Prince and princes his wife, with their yong sonne Richard ..entered into their Shippes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 70 Katherine no more Shall be call'd Queene, but Princesse Dowager, And Widdow to Prince Arthur. 1834 JAMES *J. M. Hall* xxi, The princess dowager..is every day presenting some new petition. 1885 [see PRINCE 1].

3. The daughter or grand-daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal or princely family: see PRINCE 6. *Princess of the blood*: see BLOOD *sb.* 9. *Princess royal*, the eldest daughter of the sovereign in Great Britain; also formerly in Prussia.

1508 FISHER *Seven Penit. Ps.* title-p., Compyled..at the exhortacion.. of the moost excellent Princesse Margarete Countesse of Rychemount and Derby. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 32 The second of Lent [1525], the kynge, qwene, and princes [Mary], with all other stattes both spirituall and temporall, came to Powlles. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 211 Wrong not her Byrth, she is a Royall Princesse. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* III. i, She. esteems herself Neglected when the princesses of the blood On every coarse employment are not ready To stoop to her commands. 1646–7 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* 525 The Princess Royal has been very well received, the King [of France] says he never saw a more handsome princess. 1650 CHAS. II in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 211 If you finde our deere brother att the Hague, you shall entreat our sister the Princesse Royall to use her best endeavours to perswade his returne into Fraunce. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4494/2 (At Berlin) Their Majesties, the Prince and Princess-Royal..performed the usual Ceremony. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 267 Soon after the birth of the prince of Piedmont, the princess of Carignan being at court, a celebrated female singer..began *Son finite le Speranze*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 216 The princess Sophia dying before queen Anne, the inheritance thus limited descended on her son and heir king George the first. 1819 *Times* 25 May, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was safely delivered yesterday morning, at Kensington-palace, of a Princess, at a quarter past four o'clock. 1879 *Whitaker's Alm.* 67 Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). 1905 *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 7495 The King has been graciously pleased to declare that His Majesty's eldest Daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar

(Duchess of Fife) shall henceforth bear the style and title of Princess Royal.

4. Princess Regent. a. A princess who is regent during the minority or the absence of the nominal sovereign (in quot. 1714 applied to the Princess Ulrike Eleonore, sister of Charles XII of Sweden, who was Regent during his absence). b. The wife of the Prince Regent.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5210/1 It has been proposed in the Assembly of the States to enter into a Treaty with the Allies of the North during the King's Absence... But the Princess-Regent has declared that she cannot consent to any Negotiations of Peace without Instructions from his Majesty. 1812 *Chron.* in *Examiner* 4 May 282/2 The Princess Regent.. should go before the Prince Regent.

II. 5. Applied to a female, or anything personified as feminine, that is likened to a princess in pre-eminence or authority; formerly often to the Virgin Mary, also to female deities, etc.

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxviii. 45 Heil puyred princesse of paramour, Heil Blosme of Brere, Brihtest of ble. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2234 With the cheff princesse of kynde, Which that called ys nature. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xcix, Pitouse princes, and planet merciable! 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xv. 13 He [Asa] removed also Maaca his mother, that she should not be princess in the sacrifices of Priapus. 1645-52 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* 64 The Liffie is the princess of the Irish-Rivers. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 73 This is the day of his Saviours resurrection, the flower of time, a princess amongst all other daies. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 4/3 The princess of milliners and dressmaker to the Princess of Wales.

6. A size of roofing slate, 24 inches by 14.

1878 D. C. DAVIES *Slate & Slate Quarry.* 136 Princesses.. Duchesses.. Marchionesses.. Countesses.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly appositive), as *princess-nun, -president, -priest, -queen, -worship.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I, Till that a Princesse priest conceau'd by Mars, Shall yeeld to dignitie a dubble birth. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. iv. P 4 Your subjects.. may ask of you a princess-queen, descended from a long line of kings. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 61 (1907) 69 [The] simple princess-life of happy Nausicaa. 1880 *Archæologia Cant.* XIII. 89 Mary, daughter of Edward I, and princess-nun of Amesbury.

8. Princess (or *princesse*) **dress,** a lady's robe of which the lengths of the bodice and skirt are cut in one piece; also applied to modifications of this shape; so *princess-shape, frock, polonaise, robe, skirt,* etc.; also *princess-shaped* adj., and *princess* adj. or ellipt. = princess-shaped.

1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Princesse, a.*, ..a term applied to a ladies' costume, made with a train flowing from the shoulders. 1879 MRS A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 14 Half a dozen white morning wrappers made Princesse shape. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 6/1 A princesse dress of severe simplicity. 1887 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 The dress is princess-shaped at the back. 1898 *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 6/4 Some gowns are plain, others princess, others double-skirted. 1899 *Ibid.* 15 July 7/4 The princess dress is rarely seen, but the long princess tunic, or polonaise, has come to stay. 1900 *Bladud* 17 Oct. 6/2 A Princess skirt sounds an anomaly, but it..is nothing more or less than an abbreviated robe; it comes up more or less deeply towards the bust and is met by the ubiquitous bolero.

Hence † **Pri'ncess** *v. Cookery, trans.* to dress (meat) in a certain way: see quot. *Obs.*

1769 J. SKEAT *Art Cookery* 8 Sweetbreads Princess'd. .. Inlay them with the lean of ham, and carrot cut thin, three rows in each sweetbread. These must be done in an oven, and a good ragout sauce in the dish, with parsley chopt fine. A Leg of Lamb Princes'd. Take a fine white leg, and inlay it with ham, carrot, and chopt parsley [etc.].

Pri'ncessdom. [f. prec. sb. + -DOM.] The position, dignity, or territory of a princess.

1883 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Exchange no Robbery* I. 33 It had seemed probable at one time that she would lose her princessdom altogether. 1900 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* 469, I have many castles there, and, they tell me, a princessdom of mine own.

Princessly (pri'nsesli), *a.* [f. PRINCESS + -LY1.] That is a princess or like a princess; befitting or appropriate to a princess.

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) I. xxxi. 216 To engage her (for example-sake to her princessly daughter) to join in their cause. 1813 LD. BYRON in *Ld. R. Gower's Rec. & Remin.* (1903) 33 She is handsome..and her manners are princessely [*sic*]. 1899 JUDGE PARRY *Gold. Jujube* ii. in *Scarlet Herring,* etc. 88 Imprinting a kingly kiss upon her princessly cheek, [the king] rushed from the room.

Princess-ship (pri'nsesʃip). [f. PRINCESS + -SHIP.] The condition or fact of being a princess; with possessive as title for a princess.

1733 FIELDING *Quixote* I. vi, If your princess-ship could but prevail on my master. 1884 LUCY B. WALFORD *Nan,* etc. (1885) I. 13 Her days of princess-ship are over.

† **Prince'tta, -ette.** Trade name of a fabric.

1844 G DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 114 The trade-list of a large worsted-factory..contains the following enumeration, . Merino, Say Plainback,.. Says,.. Princettes. *c* 1850 in Rachel J. Lowe *Farm & Inhab.* (1883) 84 [On ordinary days she wore a thick camlet, which was called] 'Princetta stuff'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Princettas,* a worsted fabric, which is sometimes made with a cotton warp.

Prince-wood. Also **prince's wood.** A dark-coloured and light-veined timber produced by two W. Indian trees, *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*; also called *Spanish elm.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2183/4 Stolen.., a strong Box of Princes Wood Varnished. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. lv, The goods..exported from the island are Sugars, Indico, Cotton-wool,..Prince-wood. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 170 Spanish Elm or Prince-wood..is generally esteemed as one of the best timber woods in the island. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Prince's-wood,* a light-veined brown wood, the produce of *Cordia Gerascanthus,* obtained in Jamaica, and principally used for turning. 1866 *Treas. Bot.,* Princewood.

† **Pri'nce-worthy,** *a. Obs.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + WORTHY *a.*] Worthy of or befitting a prince.

1574 *Life Abp. Parker* To Rdr. C iv b, His commendable and Princeworthy thyrste off knowledge had excused his ignorance. 1593-5 *Norden's Spec. Brit., M'sex* II. Pref., Prince-worthy touch. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 58 To this her sound judgement shee hath conjoyned a Prince-worthy erudition.

† **Prinche,** *v. Obs.* App. a by-form of PINCH *v.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 290 Ther was with him non other fare, But forto prinche and forto spare, Of worldes muk to gete encress.

Princify (pri'nsifəi), *v. rare.* [f. PRINCE *sb.* + -[I]FY.] *trans.* To make into a prince; to make princely. Hence **Pri'ncified** *ppl. a.,* princelike, stately, majestic. So **Princifica'tion.** (*nonce-wds.*)

1847 THACKERAY *Lords & Liv.* i, Napoleon princified him. 1859 — *Virgin.* v, The English girls..laughed at the princified airs which she gave herself. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 5/2 The Emperor has been persuaded to do injudicious things—witness the princification of the Iturbides.

Principal (pri'nsipăl), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) Also 3 6 **princy-, prynci-, pryncy-**; 3-6 **-pale, 4-7 -pall(e, 5** *Sc.* **-paill; 5 prinsipall, -sepall, prynsipall, prencipall, -ale.** [= F. *principal* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *principāl-is* first, chief, original, primitive; princely, imperial; as sb. in late L. an overseer, a chief; f. *princeps, princip-em*: see PRINCE *sb.* and -AL. In early use the adj. was often in plural *principal(e)s* (after F.) esp. when following the sb.]

A. *adj.* **I.** General senses.

1. First or highest in rank or importance; that is at the head of all the rest; of the greatest account or value; foremost: = CHIEF *a.* 3. **a.** of persons.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9154, & þe bissop roger of salesbury after him suor anon..& þo was þe principal þe sacringe vor to do & vor ensample of hom oþere encentede þer to. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 144 As a king in special Above all othre is principal Of his pouer. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 248 Of his iij wyfes, the firste and the principalle þat was Prestre Iohines doughter. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* (Apocr.) xvi. 11 He was..had in hye honoure of euery man, as the next and pryncipall vnto the kynge. 1578 in I. H. Jeayes *Catal. Charters Berkeley Castle* (1892) 324 Robert Commendatar of Dunfermelenge owre principall Secretar and Ambassador. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 3 The principal Minister, who among the Lutherans is look'd upon as a Bishop. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 544/2 He was the principal projector of the fund for decayed musicians. 1900 *London Lett.* 26 Jan. 133/1 In the part of principal girl [in a pantomime] MISS L. L.. dances and sings delightfully, ..MISS F. L. as principal boy has no equal.

b. of things.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 441 The remedie agayns the foule synne of Enuye First is the louynge of god principal and louyng of his neighebor as hym self. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 14 þe principale citee of Cypre es Famagost. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 71 This hows is chyef and pryncipalle of alle other howses. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The princypall purpose of our entent. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 7 Wisedome is the principall thing, therefore get wisedome. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xvii. 62 Cause Efficient is divided into Principal and less Principal. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 121 Your first or principal matter for enamel colours. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 100 The glacier which had filled the principal valley. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 27 Their principal food is flour and meal.

2. Less definitely: Belonging to the first or highest group in rank or importance; of the first order; main, prominent, leading: = CHIEF *a.* 4. In this sense formerly sometimes with comparative *principaller* (or *more principal*), often with superlative *principallest* (or *most principal*); otherwise referring usually to a number of individuals.

a. of things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 345/15 Bote þreo wateres principales of alle ne beoth, i-wis; þat on is homber, þat oþur seuerne, and temes þe þridde is. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7299 Yhit es over þase a payne generalle, þat of alle other es mast principalle. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 The 4 quarters of thin astrelabie, denyded after the 4 principals plages or quarters of the firmament 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j b, The scoler which wyl lerne ought to haue thre pryncipalle condycions. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 36 The fyve pryncypall woundes of our Lord. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 10 Water is one of the principalest things to be cared for. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. i, A further and more principal Consideration. 1690 in Locke *Govt.* I vi. § 62 He has the Sovereignty over the Woman, as being the nobler and principaller Agent in Generation. 1723 *Present St. Russia* I. 305 Among the Drugs which Russia produces, Rhubarb is one of the most principal. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* xi. 298 Character is but one, though a principal, source of interest among several that are employed by the drama.

b. of persons.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 242 It hath xii princypalle kynges in xii prouynces. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Alle clad in white, and the most principalle Affore in reed, with thaire mayre ryding. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxi. 196 The frenche kynge wolde nat agree without he myght haue foure of the princypallest of the englyssh-men at his pleasure. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. vii. (1622) 11 Certaine of the Principallest Gentlemen of the citie 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 133 A principall family of Indians, who are said to descend from the ancient Kings. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 73, I made acquaintance with many principal people of the province. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* III. 263 Attended by some of the principal of the nobility.

3. Specially great (in comparison with things of the kind generally); of high degree or importance; special, eminent. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1417 *Let. to Hen. V* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 55 The same beinge soe gracious and joyous newes as any can imagine or thinke to the principall comforte and especiall consolation of us and all your faythfull subjectes. 1424 in *Calr. Pat. Rolls,* 8 *Hen. VI* 30 The xxiiij aldermen.. xal..supporten the mair..walkyng with hym on principal dayes and in procession. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 353 Some beastes..as they are vnto man principall benefites, so to themselues and to their kind, they are most louing and tender. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Pen-men [of the Scripture being such as were] endewed with a principall portion of Gods spirit. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 213 That which is prior in the Order of Nature is always less perfect and principal, than that which is posterior. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 252 Which is understood to be the manner to a principal degree of a certain immense trading house.

† **4.** Of special quality; excellent, goodly, choice; first-class, first-rate. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 1 In þi palijs so principal I pleyde priuyli wiþoute mys. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol* v. 13 His lippes droppe as the floures of the most principall Myrre. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 44 From Kiddey Mouth..to the Mouthe of Thawan a 3 Miles by very principal good Corn Ground. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil & Marforius* B iij b, A great Nosegay in his hande, of the principalest flowers I could gather. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 Juda and the Land of Israel they were thy merchants in the principal corne [Vulg. *in frumento primo*].

† **5.** Of, belonging to, or befitting a prince; princely, royal. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1481 Fyrst knew hit þe kyng & alle þe cort after In þe palays pryncipale. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ii. 18 He 3af reste to alle prouyncis, and graunted large 3iftis aftir principal gret doing [1388 the worschipful doyng of a prynce; *Vulg.* magnificentiam principalem] — *Ps.* l. 14 [li. 12] With the spirit principal conferme thou me [*Vulg.* spiritu principali confirma me, LXX πνεύματι ἡγεμονικῷ στηριξόν με; COVERDALE, etc. with thy free spirit]. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (Parker Soc.) 499 Give me the comfort of thy saving help again, and strengthen me with a principal Spirit. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Ep. Ded., Hauing the principal and heroicall spirit of your holie father good King Dauid. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 380 But walkt at will, and wandred to and fro, In the pride of his freedome principall.

II. Special and technical senses.

6. Of money: Constituting the primary or original sum; that is the main or capital sum invested or lent, and yielding interest or income; capital, capitalized. (Cf. B. 9.)

† *Principal cost, money,* original or prime cost.

1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Hi..makeþ ofte of þe gauel principale dette. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 496 It was ordeyned yᵗ the sayd..dettours to the sayd vsurers shuld paye the pryncipall dette vnto the kynge at theyr dayes of payment. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 121 He desired theym .. to take for that time their principall summe that was borowed, and clerely to remette the residue. *c* 1677 in Marvell *Growth Popery* 62 The parties..swore the Principal Costs of their Goods was to the Value of 3092*l. a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1690) a iij, Actions [shares] in the East-India Company are near double the principal Money. 1732 GAY *Let. to Swift* 20 Mar., At the same time tell me what I shall do with the principal sum. 1852 BRIGHT *Let. to Dr. Gray* 25 Oct. in *Speeches* (1876) 549/2, 500,000*l.* per annum..or a principal sum, at twenty years' purchase, of 10,000,000*l.* 1864 *Will* in *Law Rep.* (1871) 11 Eq. 232, I declare that the income arising from my principal money shall be paid [etc.]. [MALINS *Ibid.* 234 In using the words 'principal money' I think he intended to signify all his capital.]

7. *Law.* **a.** That is the chief person concerned in some action or proceeding; *esp.* that is the actual perpetrator of, or directly responsible for, a crime: cf. B. 2 b. ? *Obs.* **b.** *Principal challenge*: a challenge against a jury, or against a particular juror, alleging a fact such as, if proved, would disqualify such jury or juror as a matter of law.

1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 Before the coroner of Coventre, upon the sygth of the bodyes, ther ben endited, as prynsipall for the deth of Richard Stafford, Syr Robert Harcourt and the ij. men that ben dede. And for the ij. men of Harcourts that ben dede, ther ben endited ij. men of Syr Umfrey as prynsipall. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII,* c. 2 Such Misdoers, Takers,..and Receitors..[shall] be..judged as principal Felons. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VI 112 b, The residue of the counsail were of opinion that Philotas woulde neuer haue conseiled this conspiracie, excepte he had bene either principall or priuye therunto. 1607-72 Challenge principal [see CHALLENGE *sb.* 3]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 363 A principal challenge is such, where the cause assigned carries with it *prima facie* evident marks of suspicion, either of malice or favour. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii 354 Where there are manifest reasons of suspecting partiality. in which case the challenge is called a principal challenge.

† **8.** Of a document: Original (as opposed to a copy); cf. B. 5. *Obs.*

1567 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 642/1 This is the autentik and iust copy of the principall lettir aboue mentionat...And the same originall and principall extant to schaw will testifie.

9. *Gram.* Said of a sentence or clause, or of a word (esp. a verb), in relation to another which is auxiliary to or dependent upon it: opp. to

subordinate or *dependent*. *Principal parts* of a verb: see PART *sb.* 19 b.

1890 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* 2 After the nominative case commeth the principall verbe. First of all, the principall verbe must be sought out. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 272 This rule refers to principal, not to auxiliary verbs: the principal and its auxiliary form but one verb 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. iii. § 1024 A compound sentence contains two or more single sentences. If they are not independent of each other, one will be principal and the others subordinate. *Ibid.* § 1032 A subordinate sentence may itself be principal to a third sentence. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 400 A Complex Sentence is one which, besides a principal subject and predicate, contains one or more subordinate clauses, which have subjects and predicates of their own. *Ibid.* § 403 A Substantive Clause may be either the subject or the object of the verb in the principal clause.

10. *Building.* Applied to the main rafters, posts, or braces in the wooden framework of a building, which support the chief strain. Cf. B. 7.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 10 The principall postes, the Rafters, and the beames of any house. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 45 Beams of the Roof for the principal Rafters to stand on. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 163 Principal-Posts, the corner Posts of a Carcass 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Principal Posts*, in any wooden Building, are the Corner Posts. 1860 WEALE *Dict. Terms Archit.*, *Principal brace*, a brace immediately under the principal rafters or parallel to them, in a state of compression, assisting with the principals to support the timbers of a roof.

11. *Math.*, etc.

Principal axis: (*a*) of a conic, that axis which passes through the foci, the transverse axis (opp. to *conjugate axis*); (*b*) each of three lines in a body or system used as the chief lines of reference in relation to forces operating upon it; as *principal axes of inertia, of stress* (see quots.). *Principal focus* of a lens or concave mirror, the focus of rays that impinge upon it parallel to its axis. *Principal plane*: (*a*) of a symmetrical body, an imaginary plane of symmetry, as, in an oblate or prolate spheroid, the plane passing through the centre at right angles to the axis of revolution; in an ellipsoid there are three principal planes at right angles to each other, two of which pass through the longest axis, and the third through the centre of both the others; (*b*) *of stress*: see quot. 1883. *Principal point*, in *Perspective*, the point where the *principal ray* meets the plane of delineation. *Principal points* of a lens or combination of lenses (tr. Ger. *Hauptpunkte*, Gauss), two points on the optical axis such that the straight line between the first of these and any point of the object is parallel to that between the second and the corresponding point of the image. *Principal ray*, in *Perspective*, the straight line from the point of sight perpendicular to the plane of delineation *Principal section* of a crystal, any section passing through the optical axis. *Principal value*, the one real value of a function which has also several imaginary values.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Principal Ray*, in Perspective. *Ibid.*, *Principal Point*, which some Writers call the *Centre of the Picture*, and the *Point of Concurrence*. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 9 When the rays which the mirror collects are parallel, as in the present case, the point F is called its *principal focus*, or its focus for parallel rays. *Ibid.* xvii. 151 Every plane passing through the axis is called a *principal section* of the crystal. 1862 SALMON *Analytic Geom. Three Dimens.* iv. 45 A diametral plane is said to be principal if it be perpendicular to the chords to which it is conjugate. Hence a quadric has in general three principal diametral planes, the three diameters perpendicular to which are called the axes of the surface. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* I. i. 262 Any axis is called a principal axis of a body's inertia, or simply a principal axis of the body, if when the body rotates round it the centrifugal forces either balance or are reducible to a single force. 1882 ROUTH *Dynamics Rigid Bodies* (ed. 4) 99 The existence of principal axes was first established by Segner in the work *Specimen Theoriæ Turbinum*. 1883 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* I. II. 207 For any stress there are three determinate planes at right angles to one another such that the force acting in the solid across each of them is precisely perpendicular to it. These planes are called the principal or normal planes of the stress; the forces upon them, per unit area,—its principal or normal tractions; and the lines perpendicular to them,—its principal or normal axes.

B. *sb.*

I. 1. A chief or head man or woman; a chief, head, ruler, commander, superior; a governor, a presiding officer, as the head of a religious or educational institution, the manager of a house of business, an employer, etc.; †the master or mistress of a household (*obs.*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 345 Criseide, Which was..Of thilke temple principal, Wher Phebus hadde his sacrifice. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 221 þe Priores als principall Es 'lady' & leder of þam all. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 219 Sho..went vnto ane abbay And when þer principall was dead, sho was made principall. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. ii. 170 The Emperoure of Rome..is the pryncypall of the worlde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 89 Why, hath your principall made knowne vnto you who I am? 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. vii. 48 The servants throughout the house adore you: And I am sure their principals do. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) I. 43 [He] attended the banking-house in the capacity of a pupil, who was hereafter to become a principal in the concern. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii 167 A minister's private secretary has the care and management, under his principal's direction, of all affairs relating to the disposal of offices and employments.

b. *fig.* or *transf.* Of a thing.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 322 Thi will is thi principal, And hath the lordschipe of thi witt. *Ibid.* III 101 So is the herte principal, To whom reson in special Is yove as for the governance. *c* 1420 26 *Pol Poems* xv. 14 þe brayn is pryncypal Chef of counseil ymagenyng.

c. In Great Britain, outside Oxford and Cambridge, the most usual designation of the head of a COLLEGE in senses 4 c, d, e; sometimes also in senses 4 a, b, and often in 4 f; also of the head of a HALL (sense 4 b). (Cf. PRESIDENT 2 c.)

Not used in the colleges of the university of Cambridge, and only in three of those of Oxford (but, in both, the halls, and the denominational and women's colleges have Principals).

1563 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 The Deanes, Wardeynes, Provostes, Maisters, Presidentes, Rectours, Principalles,.. Scolers and Studentes..within the said Universities. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 675 Maister Alexander Andirsoun principall, Maister Andro Galloway sub-principall,.. of the College of Auld Abirdene 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 490 Maister Thomas Smetoun, principall of the College of Glasgow. 1691 [see PRINCIPALITY 6]. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., The chief person in some of the Inns of Chancery is also called Principal of the House. 1899 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 511 The King's Hall and College of Brasenose..The foundation was for a Principal and twelve fellows. 1900 *Oxford Directory* 104 Mansfield College, founded here in October 1886 by the Congregationalists as a Faculty of Theology. Principal, Rev. A. M Fairbairn, M.A., D.D. *Ibid.* 106 Lady Margaret Hall, founded in 1879 for the higher education of women. Lady Principal, Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth. 1908 *Camb. Univ. Calendar* 785 A student of Newnham College may present..a certificate signed by the Principal of her College.

†d. *pl.* Principal or chief men; leading or prominent persons; nobles, notables. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxv. 34 3elle, 3e scheepherdis, and crye, and 3e princypals of the floc. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 160 Ther the kyng tok the principalis of London, and sette hem in prison at Wyndsore. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A ij, The principalls of ech Prouince, stayed themselues vpon his determination. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 20 The garments which the nobles and principals do vse, bee of silke. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 11 To attaint by Parliament the Heads and Principals of his Enemies.

2. A chief actor or doer; the chief person engaged in some transaction or function, esp. in relation to one employed by or acting for him (*deputy*, *agent*, etc.); the person for whom and by whose authority another acts.

1625 BACON *Ess., Faction* (Arb.) 81 Those that are Seconds in Factions, doe many times .proue Principals. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 58 Their factors live in better equipage, and in a more splendid manner than in all Italy besides, than their masters and principals in London. 1654 PELL *Let. to Secr. Thurloe* 29 July in Vaughan *Protectorate O. Cromwell* (1838) I. 35 He will say, 'I shall report this your answer to my principals', that is to those that sent me. ..It is a form of speaking not yet in fashion in England. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4368/2 The Deputy was dismissed with no other Reply than, That they would send an Answer to his Principals in due Time. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 57 So man, who here seems principal alone Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown. 17.. SWIFT (J.), We were not principals, but auxiliaries in the war. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 496 The functions of the vice-consul would become dormant during the presence of his principal. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s.v., He who being competent and *sui juris* to do any act for his own benefit or on his own account, employs another person to do it, is called the principal, constituent, or employer, and he who is thus employed is called the agent, attorney, proxy, or delegate.

b. A person directly responsible for a crime, either as the actual perpetrator (*principal in the first degree*), or as present, aiding and abetting, at the commission of it (*principal in the second degree*). Opp. to ACCESSARY. (Cf. A. 7 a.)

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 40 To prison was I sent as principal, and my master as accessarie. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 620/1 By the Common Lawe, the accessoryes cannot be proceeded agaynst, till the principall receave his tryall. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii. 34 A man may be principal in an offence in two degrees. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1820) 257 In murder you are both principals. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. (1871) I. 312 In cases of felony, a distinction..is made between the principal and the accessory after the fact.

c. A person for whom another is surety; one who is primarily liable for a debt.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 545 We Alexander Arbuthnot merchand, and Thomas Bassinden imprentair.. bindis and oblissis us, conjunctlie and severalie as principallis; David Guthrie [etc.] as souirteis conjunctlie and severalie. 1652 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/2 The foirsaids persones principallis and cationaris. 1789 W. BROWN *Cases Chancery* II. 581 The defendant..insisted upon the benefit of the said plaintiff's bond, and that he was to be deemed a principal and not a surety. 1802 LD. ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VI. 734 But the surety is a guarantee; and it is his business to see, whether the principal pays, and not that of the creditor. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Guaranty*, A surety or guarantor who has paid the debt of his principal, is entitled to a reimbursement therefor...*Story on Contracts*, chap. v.

d. Each of the actual or intending combatants in a duel, as distinguished from their *seconds*.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxix, Your principal, I presume, is Sir Bingo Binks?..I have not forgotten that there is an unfortunate affair between us. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'We may place our men, then, I think', observed the officer, with as much indifference as if the principals were chess-men, and the seconds players. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 232 The principals were placed at forty paces from each other, and were to fire as they advanced.

e. Each of the solo or leading performers at a concert, as distinguished from the members of the band or chorus.

1881 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 32/1 Principals, in modern musical language, are the solo singers or players in a concert.

II. 3. The chief, main, or most important thing, part, point, or element. ? *Obs.*

In early quots. perh. the adj.

1396–7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 298 Fals beleue, þe whiche is þe principal of þe deuelis craft. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 85 Pys ys þe brydde medicyne, his properte ys to efforce þe pryue, and namly þe pryncypales. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. cccexxvi. 748 They shulde take downe the leaues of the gates of the foure principals of the cytie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 2 That Vertue .Which..to preserve inviolated right Oft spilles the principall to save the part. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 35, I meane not to prosecute every particular at large, but to cull out the principals. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 21 A Quality is said to be an Accessory unto a Fact or Crime, which is the Principal. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl Metrop.* (1847) I. 16/1 The words which are necessary for communicating the thought..may well be called principals, and those which only help to make out the thought more fully and distinctly may be called accessories.

†b. *In principal* principally, chiefly. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 As of thre pointz in principal. Wherof the ferste in special Is Theorique. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xi. 198 That wylle I refuse in pryncypal for drede of god. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 410 Thanks to my friends, and to you in principal.

†c. A primary or fundamental point of a subject, upon which the rest depend; a PRINCIPLE (in most or all cases app. identified with that word, or perhaps an erroneous spelling of it). *Obs.*

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* Argt. 5 b, Let euery diligent reder knowe hymselfe miche to haue profited, if he but the cheif principalls vnderstand, although it be but meanly. 1578 *Cat. in Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 11 The principallis of astronomie. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 4 His Father..sent him to School to learn the Elements of Language and principals of Religion. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 158 A centre and a great uniting principal which associates all parts of the composition. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 51 The test combines with some principal of the body.

†**4.** The head, top. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlviii. (1535) 93 In the principall of the sayd table was pictured a Bulle.

†**5.** The original document, drawing, painting, etc., from which a copy is made; an original. *Obs.* (Cf. A. 8.)

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 78 He shewed him the copie of the confederacie, promysing hym also the principall. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights Muses, Upon Dk. York's Birth* 48 Thou art of all This well-wrought copy the fair principal. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, Another pretty piece of painting I saw, on which there was a great wager laid by young Pinkney and me whether it was a principal or a copy.

†b. Origin, source. Cf. PRINCIPLE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATRELMAN *Fardle Facions* I. i. 27 To Jupiter also thei Sacrificed, and did honour as to ye principall of life. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* I. 18 For heresie, Scisme, Puritanisme, Brownisme, papistrie, .. Proceed from thee, thou art the principall.

†**6.** The best beast or other chattel of any kind bequeathed, or passing by custom. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1367 (Trinity term) *Coram Rege Roll* 41 Edw. III. ro. 21 Consuetudo hundredi de Stretford in com. Oxon., talis est quod heredes terrarum et tenementorum .. post mortem antecessorum suorum habebunt .. principalia, videlicet de quocumque genere catallorum, utensilium et necessariorum domorum et culturarum melius catallum illius generis, videlicet optimum plaustrum optima caruca et optimum ciphum, et sic de aliis instrumentis [etc.]. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 47, I bequeth my body to be beryed yn the chapele. and my beste best in the name off principale. 1424 *Ibid.* 57 After my principal is taken, I wul my wyf haf my best ambeler 1511 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 375 Forasmuch as taking of such principales is not by commene lawe, butt only by custume and usage. 1512 in *Southwell Visit* (Camden) 115 Item I bequeth my best horse for my principall. 1534 *Ibid.* 138, I gyffe and bequethe unto the vicar for my principall accordynge to the acte of parliament. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Principal*,..an Heir-lome. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Eng. Law* II. II. vi. § 4. 361 There are many traces of local customs which under the name of 'principals' or 'heirlooms', will give him [the heir-at-law] various chattels, not merely his ancestor's sword and hauberk, but the best chattel of every different kind, the best horse (if the church does not take it) and the best ox, the best chair and the best table, the best pan and the best pot.

7. *Building.* A principal rafter (see A. 10); any one of the rafters upon which rest the purlins which support the common rafters. Also applied to a main iron girder.

1448–9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 The principalles shalbe..x inch thik with a purlyn in the Middes from one principall to a nother. 1579 *Ibid.* I. 310 Braces to the principals eche of them xij foote longe. 1624 A. WOTTON *Runne fr. Rome* 4 To trie how every tenant and mortuis is fitted each to other, what principals are too weake, which peeces are too long. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 146 The remainder they lay parallel to the principals. 1860 [see A. 10]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 7/2 Four massive iron principals (or girders) of a building in course of erection.. fell yesterday afternoon.

†**8.** An upright pillar or stem having branches to bear tapers; formerly used on a 'hearse'. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 1 b, A curious herse made of .ix. principalles, full of lightes. 1594 in *Coll. Top. & Gen.* (1837) IV. 286 This .. Bishope of Norwiche was buried with a hearse of foure pryncypales or vprightes. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* vii. II. 496 These uprights (of a hearse of lights), technically called 'principals'.

9. The original sum of money dealt with in any transaction, as distinguished from any later accretions; the sum lent or invested upon which interest is paid; the capital sum as distinguished from the interest; also, capital as distinguished from income. (Cf. A. 6).

c 1390 Earl of March *Let.* in *Rec. Priory Coldingham* Surtees) 65 We wylle garre sayse till us alle the fermes and he profittes of Coldynghame, quylle we be assethit als wele or owr scathes and of our costages as of our principale. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. T viij b, and the other it receyue ouer the pryncypall for to kepe hym, to recompense hym the domage. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 4 So muche as shal be reserved by way of Usurie above the Principall for any Money so to be lent. 1572 T. Wilson *Disc. Usurye* 85. 1693 Dryden *Persius* vi. 159 Put out thy Principal... Live of the Use. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* vi. 173 93 But you have broke in upon the Principal. That did for my own Use. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 129 The sum of the principal and its interest added together, is called the Amount. 1856 *Settlement* in *Law Rep.* (1908) Ch. 523 To hold as well the capital or principal of the said trust funds as the dividends, interest and annual income thereof upon the usual trusts for the children of the marriage. 1868 M. E. G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 14 It will facilitate the reduction of the principal of the National Debt.

fig. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. ccxiii. I Have spent my life, both interest and principal. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Cr.* li, 'You'll never see Fanny Robin no more—use nor principal—ma'am.' 'Why?' 'Because she's dead in the Union'.

10. *Falconry.* Each of the two principal feathers in each wing (the two outermost primaries).

1575 Turbervy. *Falconrie* 120 Then cutte off some part of ir two principalles in each wing. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., So finally flyeth this our new Poete, s a bird, whose principals be scarce growen out. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 186.

11. *Mus.* †**a.** The subject of a fugue or other contrapuntal piece, as distinguished from the answer or 'reply'. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd Mus.* 105 The first [sort of double descant] is, when the principall (that is the thing as it is first made) and the replie..are sung changing the parties. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Principal* (Old Eng.), the subject of a fugue, the answer being termed the Reply.

b. An organ-stop of the same quality as the Open Diapason, but an octave higher in pitch. ▪ *Small principal* (obs.), a similar stop two octaves higher than the open diapason; now called *fifteenth*. Also, with qualification, applied to other stops an octave higher than the ordinary pitch, as *Dulciana Principal* (also called Dulcet).

In German, *Principal* is applied to the Open Diapason, and (with qualifications) to all stops of the same quality, of any pitch higher or lower.

1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, The particulars of the great organ, 2 principals of mettal, 1 twelfth of mettal. *ibid.*, In the chaire organ, 1 principal of mettal, 1 flute of wood, 1 smal principal or fifteenth of mettal. 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* IV. i. § 10. 46 The simple stops are the.. Principal..and some others. 1789 *Organ Specif. Greenwich Hosp.* in Grove *Dict Mus.* II. 598/1 Swell Organ. Open Diapason. Stopped Diapason. Dulciana. Principal. Dulciana Principal. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 219 The principal is a stop of four feet in length.

†**c.** A kind of trumpet used in the orchestra in the time of Handel: see quots. *Obs.*

1881 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 32/1 *Principal* (*Principale*, a term employed in many of Handel's scores for the third trumpet part...It is obvious that whereas the Clarin..represented the old small-bored instrument now obsolete,..the Principal..more nearly resembled the modern large-bored military trumpet. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict Mus Terms, Principal*, the name given by Handel to the third trumpet in the Dettingen 'Te Deum'.

†**C.** *adv.* Principally, chiefly; in the chief place. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2895 And prinsipall of Parys the pepull besstiret, Of þat comly to Ken. 1456 in *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 288 Prince Edwarde, my goostly chylde, whom I have principall. 1480 *Newcastle Merch. Vent.* (Surtees) I. 5 Maires, shereffs, and aldermen..shall go princypall in the sayd solemp procession.

Principality (prinsipæ·liti). Forms: α. 4-5 **principalte**, (4 **pry-**, 5 **-tee**). β. 4-6 **principalite**, etc. (with *y* for *i*; also 5 **-ete**), 5-7 **-allitie**, 6-7 **-alitie**, (6 **-ye**), 6- **principality**. [ME. *principalite, principalte*, a. OF. *principalite* (c 1170 in Godef.) dominion, power (in mod.F. *principalité* headship of a college); also *principaltee* (1362 in Godef. *Compl.* and in AF.), in mod.F. *principauté* territory of a prince; both ad. late L. *principālitāt-em* the first place, superiority, in med.L. also the authority or territory of a prince, f. *principāl-is* PRINCIPAL *a.*: see -ITY.]

1. The quality, condition, or fact of being principal; chief place or rank; pre-eminence. Now *rare*.

α. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) I. 12 For right as man halte the principalte of al thing vnder his beinge, in he masculyne gender. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 85 Þo ymes þat han principalte in mannes body.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 347 As wille haþ principalite o-fore witt of mannes soule. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 102/2 He was sayd chief by reson of the pryncipalyte in prelacyon. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 160 b, For the recovering of memory, deffiesse, and the crampe, this obtaineth principalitie. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* III. § 5. 191 The word..signifieth to obtaine principality, or to prevaile. *c* 1677 Manton *Christ's Eternal Exist.* VI. Wks. 1870 I. 468 Christ hath the primacy of order and the principality of influence. 1884 Ruskin *St. Mark's Rest* x. § 196 The heavenly look on the face of St. Stephen is not set off with raised light, or opposed shade, or principality of place.

†**b.** That which is principal; the chief point or part. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 29 b, But now let vs heare in eche Plant his principalitie. *a* 1619 Folkerby *Atheom.* I. xi. § 5 (1622) 121 The Atheist, giuing the principalitie of his loue and seruice, onely to himselfe.

2. The position, dignity, or dominion of a prince or chief ruler; sovereignty; supreme authority.

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1672 Now is alle þy pryncipalte past at ones. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 225 He brouȝte al þe worlde into oon principalte and lordschippe.

β. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2311 In a wrath þe wale kyng swyth Him of his principalete priued. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xii. 2 Now by my soveraynte I sweare and principalitie that I beare. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Tit.* iii. 1 Put them in remembrance that they be subiect to the Principalities [1881 *R. V.* rulers] & powers. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 157 At the beginning, all men were alike, there was no principalitie. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 92 If a Royall Principalty be thus instituted, as it is in the proper pleasure and power of the people to ordaine. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 65 Josephus..calls the Commonwealth of the Hebrews a Theocracy, because the principality was in God only. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* XIII. viii. § 2 The first year of the principality of Hyrcanus. 1878-83 Villari *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1892) II. II. iv. 180 He then goes on to treat of the civil principality.

b. With possessive, as a title. *nonce-use.*

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, May it please your honour—I mean your principality.

c. Princely action or behaviour. *nonce-use.*

1819 Byron *Let. to Murray* Wks. (1846) 572/1 It was a very noble piece of principality.

3. The sovereignty, rule, or government of the prince of a small or dependent state.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 363/1 Offices, perteynyng to the said Principaltee and Duchie [of Cornwall]. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 359/1 Auditour of the Principalite of Northwales. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* C j, The beginning of the Principalitie..of Wales. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 119 Caranus and Perdiccas..erected small principalities in Macedonia. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 176 China was for many centuries the seat of a number of petty principalities. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 5/4 The proposed Principality of Crete under Prince George.

4. A region or state ruled by a prince. *The Principality*, a familiar designation of Wales.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1737 þe prouynce & principalte [*v. r.* principalite] of Persye la graunt. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Chandos* 60 He safely went his way The principalitie through I him conuay. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 275 Vpon the confines of Italy, and the seuerall principalities thereof. 1705 Addison *Italy* 8 On the Promontory..was formerly the Temple of Hercules Monœcus, which still gives the Name to this small Principality [Monaco]. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 331 Paderborn..formerly capital of an ecclesiastical principality, and seat of a University. 1889 Greltton *Memory's Harkb.* 189 Of your fashionable sea-bathing resorts, the Principality boasts a pair—Tenby and Aberystwith. 1905 *Whitaker's Almn.* 617 Samos...A principality of the Ottoman Empire, more or less independent.

5. A spiritual being (good or evil) of a high order; *spec.* in *pl.*, in mediæval angelology, one of the nine orders of angels (see Order *sb.* 5), which has been variously reckoned as the seventh, fifth, or fourth. (Representing L. *principātūs*, Gr. ἀρχαί. In the Dionysian hierarchy, ἀρχαί were the seventh order.)

This use is founded mainly on passages in the Pauline epistles, in which αρχη 'rule, ruler', has been taken to refer to a spiritual power. (In the Bible of 1611, *principality* renders αρχη seven times; in five of these the Vulgate has *principātus*, in two (Eph. vi. 12, Tit. iii. 1) *principes* 'princes'. The Revised version has in Eph. i. 21, *rule*; in Tit. iii. 1, *rulers*: cf. 1560 in sense 2.)

[1560 Bible (Genev.) *Eph.* vi. 12 For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities [1557 Rulers], against powers, and against the worldlie gouernours. — *Col.* i. 16 By him were all things created, which are in heauen, and which are in earth..whether they be Thrones, or Dominions, or Principalities, or Powers [1534 Tindale to 1557 *Geneva*, maieste or lordshippe, ether rule or power].]

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 45 Plato..made nine kindes of [spirits], first God, secondly Ideæ, 3 Intelligences, 4 Arch-Angels, 5 Angels, 6 Devils, 7 Heroes, 8 Principalities, 9 Princes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 447 In th' assembly next upstood Nisroc, of Principalities the prime. 1756 A. Butler *Lives Saints* 8 May II. 317 The fathers from the sacred oracles distinguish nine Orders of these holy spirits, namely the Seraphims, Cherubims and Thrones; Dominations, Principalties and Powers; Virtues, Archangels, and Angels. 1839 Charlotte Elliott *Hymn*, '*Christian, seek not yet repose*' ii. Principalities and Powers, Mustering their unseen array, Wait for thine unguarded hours.

6. The office of principal of a college, university, etc.; principalship. Now *rare*. (In quot. 1641 applied to the lordship or presidency of a colony.)

[1423 *Act* 2 *Hen. VI*, c. 8 § 1 Qils ne preignent sur eux la principalte da-cun Sale ou Hostell.] 1641 in E. Hazard *Hist. Coll.* (1792) I. 474 Sir Ferdinando Gorges Knight Lord of the Province of Maine..in the second yeare of my Principallity in Newe England. 1660 Wood *Life* Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 363 First, the principality of Jesus; then, the presidentship of Trinity College. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 148 In 1546 he was made Principal of St. Maries Hall, in 1550 he resign'd his Principality. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 400 No body to have two Principalities at the same time. 1855 G. Hill (*title*) The Right of Appointment to the Principality of St. Edmund's Hall. *a* 1882 Sir R. Christison *Life* (1885) I. 428 The principality of a small University like that of St. Andrews.

Principally (prinsipăli), *adv.* [f. Principal *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In the chief place; as the chief thing concerned; chiefly, mainly, above all.

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þo byeþ fole ypocrites, þet doþ manie penounces,..principalliche, uor þe los [= fame] of þe wordle. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) d vij/2 His wytte [*sc* of gropyng]..is pryncypally in þe palme of þe hondes and in soles of þe fete. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 229 (Add. MS.) Pryncipally and before all thyng he oweth to take a way toward his owne countre. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Principalement*, chiefly, especially, principally. 1624 Dk. Buckhm. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 180 For manie waighty considerations, but principally this. 1677 Dryden *Apol. Heroic Poetry & Ess.* (Ker) I. 179 They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is principally to find fault. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), What I principally insist on, is due execution. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* iii. § 41 My steady habit of always looking for the subject principally, and for the art only as the means of expressing it.

†**b.** In the way of main division; primarily. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 50 Þeruore him to-delþ þe ilke zenne in tuo deles principalliche. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 433 Alle mans lyfe (asten may be, Principaly, in þis partes thre.. Byxynnyng, midward, and endyng.

†**c.** In the first place; in the first instance; originally, primarily, fundamentally; at first. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 91 His love is not his, for it is not principali his, but it is Goddis þat sent him. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 880 (Trin.) Of þis gult here is she to wite þat is my fere For principaly she bed hat me. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* I. 8 Runes of a very large Hermitage and principally well buildid but a late discoverid and suppressid.

†**2.** In a special or marked degree; above or beyond the rest, above all; especially. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 194 Of pompe and of pruyde þe parchemyn deconeth, And principaliche of alle people but þei be pore of herte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 284 If þou wolt worche more stronglich., and principaly if he be a riche man. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 121 Whan she sawe theym so blacke and soo hidous, and prynypally Reynawde. 1560 tr. *Bisher's Godlye Treat. Prayer* D vj b, There be three sortes of giuntes principallye growyng vnto man by prayer. 1647 Saltmarsh *Sparkles Glory* (1847) 89 To administer Peace and Judgment to the world..and more principally to his people in the flesh.

3. For the most part; in most cases; in the main; mostly.

1832 De la Beche *Geol Man.* (ed. 2) 331 Camerated shells..have been principally discovered in these rocks of central Italy. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. xii. (1852) 388 Those who subsist wholly or principally on incomes derived from the state or from taxes. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. (1870) 268 The astronomer, to make observations on his sphere of observation merely, makes use principally either of a sextant or an altazimuth.

Principalness. *rare.* [f. Principal *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being principal.

1530 Palsgr. 258/2 Principalnesse, *principalité*. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 35 Degrees of Being or Causality, whether superior and before all others, or inferior, and after some others. Principalness. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. XIV. § 15 Principalness of delight in human beauty.

Principalship (prinsipălʃip). [f. Principal *sb.* + -ship.] The office of principal, the headship (of a college, etc.).

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 161 A great office is not so gainful, as the principalship of a Colledge of Curtizans. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 12 July (O.H.S.) II. 25 Dr. Hudson's chances of the Principalship are small. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No 208. 6/1 The principalship of the Theological College.

Principate (prinsipĕt), *sb.* Also 4-6 with *y* for *i*; β. 4-7 **-at.** [ad. L. *principāt-us* the first place, pre-eminence, esp. in the army or state, the post of commander-in-chief, rule, sovereignty; in eccl. L. the hosts of angels, good or bad, f. *princeps, princip-*: see Prince *sb.* and -ate 1. With the obs. form *principat*, cf. F. *principat* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The office or dignity of, or as of, a prince or ruler; supreme position or power; supremacy, primacy, headship, pre-eminence. = Principality 1, 2. Now *rare*.

a 1340 Hampoll *Psalter* xlvi. 3 He made folke suget til vs..þis principate has nane bot haly men. 1382 Wyclif *1 Ph.* I. 21 Aboue ech principat [*gloss* or power of princes], and potestate, and vertu and lordschiping. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 317 Oon schulde be i-bore of þe Hebrewes þat schulde bere adoun þe principat of Egypt, and arere þe kynde of Israel. *Ibid.* VIII. 291 Kyng Edward 3af his sone Edward þe principate of Wales and þe erldom of Chestre. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii (Tollem. MS.), Amonge all þe uttir membris of þe body.. þe heed haþ þe beste principate [orig *obtinens principatum*]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 233/2 The cyte the which holde the pryncipate of the other citees in Italye. 1555 Eden *Decades* 280 They proudely denye that the Romane churche obteyneth the principate and preeminent autorite of all other. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. (1612) 399 And Rees thus slaine the Principate of South-Wales so was done. *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* IV. (1642) 155 Thus ended..the Dukedome, or Principate of the Maccabees. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* i (1687) 59 That under two metaphors the principate of the whole Church was promised. 1904 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Apr. 240 As yet Ephesus had no principate in the Church except what it derived from its own character and conduct.

b. *Rom. Hist.* The rule of the Princeps; the imperial power of Augustus and his successors, while some of the republican forms were still retained; the period of rule of a princeps.

(The L. *Principatus* is applied by Pliny to the reign of Tiberius and of Nero; and is also used by Tacitus and Suetonius.) Quot. 1862 shows the earlier opinion that the title stood for *princeps senatus*, see Note to Princeps.

1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 466 In the emperor's principate or first place in the senate they fully acquiesced. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* lviii. (1877) 464 The

principate of Claudius had been, on the whole, a period of general prosperity. 1893 Bury *Hist. Rom. Emp.* ii. 15 The Empire as constituted by Augustus is often called the Principate, as opposed to the absolute monarchy into which it developed at a later stage... § 3 According to constitutional theory, the state was still governed under the Principate by the senate and people. 1900 T. Hodgkin in *Pilot* 7 July 9/1 The 'Principate' as it is now usual to style the supreme power held by Augustus and Tiberius.

†**2** = Principality 5. *Obs.*

[1382 Wyclif *Rom.* viii. 38 Nether angels, nether principatis, nether virtutes, nether potestatis,..may departe vs fro the charite of God.] 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 255 b/2 The Angels were glad, tharchangels enioyed, The Thrones songen, The domynacyons maden melodye, The prynceypates armonysed, The potestates harped, Cherubyn and Seraphyn songen louynges and preysynges. 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 73 Euen as a man woulde saye Angels, Archangels, Thrones, Dominations, Principates. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* iv. 194 In the third order Principates are plac't; Next them, Arch-Angels.

†**3.** A person having the chief position or pre-eminence; a chief, a prince. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. iii. 93 Seynt Powle claymed by the deth that he suffred the Aureole of martirs, he must also as one chyef and pryncipate were also the aureole of prechours. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 28 Fettring with golden chaines their principates, And leading captiue Spaines chief potentates. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 31 His ambition to be Principate in Physick.

4. A state, territory, or community ruled by a prince or petty king: = Principality 4.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. xci. 67 This Hengiste and all the other Saxons whiche ruled the .vii. pryncipates of Brytayne ..are called of moste wryters Reguli. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 112 [They] rulyd ioyntly the princypat of West Saxons. *c* 1570 Sir H. Gilbert *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (E. E. T. S.) 3 All monarchies and best knowen Common weales or principates that both haue bene and are. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* ii. (1682) 9 There is reckoned one Principate, 10 Earldoms, 12 Peerdoms or Pairries. 1884 J. J. Rein *Japan* i. 7 The Riukiu..constituted until lately a separate principate or Han.

†**Pri·ncipate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Erroneous variant of Principiate *v.*

c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 47 Is it possible..that Don Bellianis should with such glory principate his haughty deeds of Chivalry? *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vi. 344 The Things or Effects principated or effected by this intelligent active Principle.

†**Principatie.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *principāt-us* Principate *sb.* + -y; perh. error for *principacy*: see -acy 3.] = Principality, Principate.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 187 Arche, a Prince, Principatie or Governement... Rom. 8. 38. ἀρχαὶ is taken for Principaties.

†**Principe.** *Obs.* [a. F. *principe* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *principi-um* a beginning.] = Principle *sb.* 7, 3.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Apol. Liturgy* § 99 Such as must be one in the *principe*, and diffused in the execution. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 1 2 God..being the first principe, and last end of al things. *Ibid.* 4 The effective, productive principe of al that wisdome, and truth.

‖ **Principia,** L. pl. of Principium.

†**Princi·pial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *principi-um* a beginning + -al: cf. L. *principiāl-is* existing from the beginning, original.] Standing at the beginning; initial.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Prophecies* (Arb.) 537 The Princes..which had the Principiall Letters, of that Word Hempe (which were Henry, Edward, Mary, Philip, Elizabeth). 1626 — *Sylva* § 251 There are Letters, that an Eccho will hardly expresse; as S, for one; Especially being Principiall in a Word.

Principiant (prinsi·piănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. obs. F. *principiant*, pr. pple. (also used as sb.) of *principier* (1464 in Godef.), ad. late L. *principiāre*: see Principiate *v.* and -ant.]

†**A.** *adj.* Constituting the beginning or source of something; originating; primary. *Obs.*

a 1615 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 109 It consists not of the chief and principiant parts. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* (L.), There are some principiant and mother sins pregnant with mischief of a progressive nature. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 244 A Paternal is a Generative or Principiant Monad, and so is this, for he begetteth or Principleth the Number next in Nature, and that is Two.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A beginner, a novice. *Obs.* [Cf. It. *principiante.*]

1629 Shirley *Grateful S.* iii. iv, Do you think that I have not wit to distinguish a principiant in vice from a graduate?

2. *Math.* (See quot.)

1887 Sylvester in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* IX. 20 Instead of the cumbrous terms Projective Reciprocants or Differential Invariants, it is better to use the single word Principiants to denominate that crowning class or order of Reciprocants which remain to a factor *près*, unaltered for any homographic substitutions impressed on the variables.

†**Princi·piate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *principiātus*, pa. pple. of *principiāre*: see next.] **a.** *adj.* Properly, Originated, initiated; but in quot. 1661 used as = Constituting the beginning, origin, or source; original. **b.** *sb.* See quot. 1694.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* iv. 27 Our eyes, that see other things, see not themselves: And those principiate foundations of knowledge are themselvs unknown. 1694 R. Burthogge *Reason* 101 Of Substances some are Principles, some Principiates... By Principiates (give me leave to make an English word of one not very good Latin) I mean substances that are caused or composed of Principles. Principles make, Principiates are made to be.

†**Princi·piate,** *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *principiāre* to begin (f. *principi-um* a beginning) + -ate 3.] *trans.* To cause to begin; to originate, initiate.

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 4 Some parts might have bene found fit for the Indian Nauigation, then principiated in Holland, and muttered of in England. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 218 The Soul, by reason of her Potential State here, cannot principiate any Bodily Action.

Principiation (prinsipi,ēi·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *principiātio* (*a* 1250 Albertus Magnus *De Prædic.* 4. 1), n. of action f. *principiāre*: see prec.]

†**1.** Reduction to 'principles' or elements; decomposition or analysis of a substance. *Obs.*

a 1626 Bacon *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1879 I. 244/1 The third is, the separating of any metal into its original or materia prima, or element,..which work we will call principiation.

2. *Logic.* The process of deriving a general principle, as by induction.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

†**Princi·piative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *principiāt-*, ppl. stem of *principiāre* (see Principiate *v.*) + -ive.] Having the quality of 'principiating'; originative, initiative.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 160 Its grand principiative fundamina. 1662 Stanley *Hist. Philos., Chaldaic* (1701) 18/2 They assert a Principiative Son from the Solar Fountain, and Archangelical, and the Fountain of Sense. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 40 To know by a Syllogisme, cannot be an intellectual essentiall, as neither a principiative thing, or from a former cause.

‖ **Principium** (prinsi·piŭm). Pl. **princi·pia.** [L. *principium* beginning, origin, source, first place; in pl. front (of an army), staff, general's quarters, also foundations, elements; f. *princeps, princip-em* first in time or order: see Prince.]

1. Beginning, commencement; origin, source; first principle, element; fundamental truth, etc.: = Principle *sb.* in various senses.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 138 The doctrine of the Catholike Church, consists of three speciall *principia* or causes. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 43 The matter is the *principium* of individuation, saith Thomas. [See Individuation 1.] *Ibid.* 281 The principium of a demonstration is an immediate proposition, *viz.* that hath none before it. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 34, I have noted the causes or *principia* of the Warres following. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Christ Mediator* ii. vi, God is the *principium* of subsistence to all. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (t.d. *1*), *Elementa*, or *Principia*, are the Simplest Bodies that can be...There are Five Elements, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water and Earth. 1796 Z. Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* vi. (1900) 173 Useful productions, containing the principia of religious knowledge. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 130 Not able to imbibe even the *principia* of ethical reasoning.

b. *pl. Principia*: The common abbreviation of the title of a famous work of Sir Isaac Newton, setting forth the principles of natural philosophy or physics.

[1687 Newton (*title*) Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.] 1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Projectile*, Sir Isaac Newton, shews, in his *principia*, that [etc.]. 1878 Hare *Walks in Lond.* II. ii. 76 The 'Principia', which occupies the same position to philosophy as the Bible does to religion.

2. In the mediæval University, **a.** A public lecture or disputation by which a Bachelor in any faculty, who had received the Chancellor's licence, entered upon his functions, and became an actual Master or Doctor, with certain ceremonies. **b.** Also applied at Paris and elsewhere, in the Theological Faculty, to the disputation by which a student became a Bachelor of Divinity, and to the discourse upon some theological problem which the B.D. at a later stage, as a Sententiarius, was required to deliver before beginning his course of lectures on each of the four books of the *Sententiæ* of Peter the Lombard.

In sense a, also called *Inception*; the day on which this took place is still called at Cambridge and in some American universities 'the Commencement' (at Oxford 'the Act').

1895 Rashdall *Univers. Europe Middle Ages* I. 150, 229, 465, 466.

3. *Rom. Antiq.* (*pl.*) The general's quarters in a camp.

1582 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* iii. xiii. (1591) 121 They only of the conspiracie might assemble themselues in the Principia. 1600 Holland *Livy* vii 257 In the verie *Principia*, yea and within the quarter of the L. Generall his pauilion, were heard confused speeches.

Principle (prinsip'l), *sb.* Also 4-6 with *y* for *i*; 6 **pryncypull.** [ad. F. *principe* (Oresme *c* 1380), or f. L. *principium* (see above); formed on the analogy of *manciple, participle*, L. *mancipium, participium*, there being app. in this case no OF. form in *-ple*.] In various senses often emphasized by prefixing *first*.

I. Origin, source; source of action.

†**1.** Beginning, rise, commencement; fountain-head; original or initial state. (Also in *pl.*)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 209 Knyghthood in Grece and Troye the Cité Took hys principlys, and next in Rome toun. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 105 The begynnenges of that water callede Tiberiades, and of the water off Iordan, whiche haue their originalle principle at the foote of the mownte callede Libanus. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Reason vsing sense, taketh his principles and fyrst sedes of thinges sensyble. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xi. 2 Doubting sad end of principle vnsound. 1674 Evelyn *Navig. & Commerce* § 20. 46 From how small a principle she had spread. *Ibid.* § 21. 47 Richlieu..by..Improving their Ports and Magazines, has..given Principle to no inconsiderable Navy.

†**2.** That from which something takes its rise, originates, or is derived; a source; the root (of a word). *Obs.* (exc. as in 3).

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 1 Siluer hath the principlis [1388 bigynnyngis; Vulg. *principia*] of his veynes. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 294 b, *En Attaint. Attincta*, is a Writ that lyeth where a false Verdict in Court of Record vpon an Issue ioyned by the parties is giuen.. And is deriued of the principle *Tinctus*, or *Attinctus*, for that if the petty Iury be attainted of a false Oath, they are stained with periury. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* ii. Disc. vi. 14 Jesus. is the principle, and he is the promoter, he begins our faith in revelations, and perfects it in commandments. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 17 With Osiers thus the Banks of Brooks abound, Sprung from the watry Genius of the Ground. From the same Principles grey Willows come.

3. In generalized sense: A fundamental source from which something proceeds; a primary element, force, or law which produces or determines particular results; the ultimate basis upon which the existence of something depends; cause, in the widest sense.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 74 Nothyng cometh of nouȝt, that is to seye, withoute a begynner, but a cause and pryncyple ther must nedes be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Certeynly grace is in man ye chefe principle of meryte. *a* 1620 J. Dyke *Worthy Communn.* To Rdr., Man in his first estate had in himselfe a principle of life. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* ii. i. 35 For the performance of this Work, a Vital or Directive Principle seemeth..to be assistant to the Corporeal. 1704 Swift *Mech Operat. Spirit* ii. P 1 Those Idolaters adore two Principles; the Principle of Good, and that of Evil. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* i. § 2 *note*, The word principle..is applied to any thing which is conceived to serve as a foundation or beginning to any series of operations. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 134 Electricity..for a time, reigned as the vital principle, by which 'the decrees of the understanding, and the dictates of the will were conveyed from the organs of the brain to the obedient member of the body'. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 20 Thales said that the first principle of all things was water.

4. An original or native tendency or faculty; a natural or innate disposition; a fundamental quality which constitutes the source of action.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 479 Of verray wommanly benignytee That nature in youre principles hath yset. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 136 A man..who hath no inward principle of skill to enable him, in comparison of a skilfull workeman. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeit.* n ij, Out of a Principle of good will I have to you. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 116 P 1 Every Man has such an active Principle in him, that he will find out something to employ himself upon. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* ii. 53 Two Principles in human nature reign; Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 201 They, from a principle of instinct, affix themselves to her teats. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 75 Several of them followed the ship, and seemed to be attracted by a principle of curiosity. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 229 The comparison of sensations with one another implies a principle which is above sensation.

II. Fundamental truth, law, or motive force.

5. A fundamental truth or proposition, on which many others depend; a primary truth comprehending, or forming the basis of, various subordinate truths; a general statement or tenet forming the (or a) ground of, or held to be essential to, a system of thought or belief; a fundamental assumption forming the basis of a chain of reasoning.

†*Craving of the principle* (quot. 1587): begging of the question, *petitio principii*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 290 The þridde manere of errour þat fallip in mannes iugement is falceheed of here pryncipe þat þei grounden hem on. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Plato afterward made þat art [of logic] more, and fonde þerynne meny principles and rules. 1538 Starkey *England* i. i. 16 Thys law ys the ground and end of the other, to the wych hyt must euer be referryd, non other wyse then the conclusyonys of artys mathematical are euer referryd to theyr pryncypullys. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. (1617) 132 Is not this a setting downe of that thing for a ground, which..resteth to be prooued, and (to speake after his owne maner) a clauing of the principle? 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. c j, Hence wil unavoidable follow some other Principles of the ever-to-be-admired Des-Cartes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* iii. § 1 Principles at other times are supposed to be certain fundamental Theorems in Arts and Sciences, in Religion and Politics. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* 61 (*heading*) Principles of political economy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 488 First principles, even if they appear certain, should be carefully considered.

b. *Physics*, etc. A highly general or inclusive theorem or 'law', admitting of very numerous special applications, or exemplified in a multitude of cases. Often named after the discoverer, as the *Archimedean principle* and *D'Alembert's p.* (in mechanics), *Carnot's p.* (in heat), *Doppler's p.* and *Helmholtz's p.* (in acoustics and optics), *Huyghens's p.* (in wave-motion), *Pascal's p.* (in hydrostatics). Cf. Law *sb.*[1] 17 c.

1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 85 From this Principle [that of the parallelogram of forces], the Method of explaining the Forces of the Mechanick Powers ..may excellently well be deduced. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 49 Principle II. The probability of any number of independent events all happening together, is the product of their several probabilities.

6. A fundamental quality or attribute which

determines the nature of something; essential characteristic or character; essence.

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 1 The three chief Principles of Magnificent Building, viz. Solidity, Conveniency, and Ornament. **1706** PHILLIPS s. v., The Epicurean Principles, are Magnitude, Figure, and Weight. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 388 This was the principle and essence of his plan. **1862** MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. v. § 35. 163 [This] indeed must involve the very principle and meaning of the subject with which he is occupied.

7. A general law or rule adopted or professed as a guide to action; a settled ground or basis of conduct or practice; a fundamental motive or reason of action, esp. one consciously recognized and followed. (Often partly coinciding with sense 5.)

c **1532** DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 895 To teche and instruct by the principles and reules made by divers well expertz auctours. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 61 You keepe the prouerbe for a principle, to bed with the Bee and vp with the Lark. **1656** EVELYN *Diary* 8 July, Some Quakers..; a new phanatic sect, of dangerous principles, who shew no respect to any man, magistrate or other. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 68 He painted the great staircase, and as ill, as if he had spoiled it out of principle **1763** JOHNSON 1 July in *Boswell*, This shews that he has good principles. **1785** REID *Intell. Powers* vi. vi, There are also first principles in morals. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. iii, Before I support Conservative principles, ..I merely wish to be informed what those principles aim to conserve. **1853** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 183 The barbarian lives without principle and without aim.

b. Used *absol.* for *good*, *right*, or *moral principle*: An inward or personal law of right action; personal devotion to right; rectitude, uprightness, honourable character. (Also in *pl.*)

1653 CROMWELL *Speech* 4 July in *Carlyle*, If I were to choose any servant..I would choose a godly man that hath principles...Because I know where to *have* a man that hath principles. **1697** COLLIER *Immor. Stage* (1698) 287 The management of the Stage..strikes at the Root of Principle, draws off the Inclinations from Virtue, and spoils good Education. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., We say, a Person is *a Man of Principles*, when he always acts according to the Eternal Rules of Morality, Virtue and Religion. **1721** DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (Bohn) 45 Thus my pride, not my principle..kept me honest. **1874** BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 87 He had brilliant powers, but little principle. **1894** F. WATSON *Genesis a true Hist.* v. 103 The religion of the prophets..the religion of principle rather than of law, and of morality rather than of ritual. *Mod.* A man of high principle.

c. Phr. *On principle* (usually in sense b): as a matter of (moral) principle; on the ground of fixed rule or obligation; from a settled (conscientious) motive.

[Cf. quot. 1762–71 in 7.] **1824** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xxvii. II. 267 Principles do not much influence the unprincipled, nor mainly the principled. We talk on principle, but we act on interest. **1835** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. i 10 Outward acts, done on principle create inward habits. **1871** LOWELL *Pope* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 26 There was a time when I could not read Pope, but disliked him on principle. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 5/3 He was acting as counsel for an insurance company, and they told him that they were defending on principle.

8. A general fact or law of nature by virtue of which a machine or instrument operates; a natural law which furnishes the basis of the construction, or is exemplified in the working, of an artificial contrivance; hence, the general mode of construction or operation of a machine, etc. (Cf. 5 b.)

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. § 2 (1819) 24 Constructed upon strict optical principles; the self-same principles upon which we ourselves construct optical instruments. **1829** *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 8 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The principle of the Archimedian Screw is occasionally adopted in the wheel-form. **1838** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Patents*, The subject of a patent must be something vendible. A mere principle or method would not be sufficient; but if the patent were actually for a process or thing produced, it would not be a valid objection that the specification described it as a method. *a* **1842** in Meeson & Welsby *Reports* VIII. 806 *note*, In this specification the plaintiff did not claim a patent for a mere principle, but for a mode of applying a well-known principle, viz. the heating of air, by means of a mechanical apparatus, to fires and furnaces. **1858** LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 255 This thermometer is sometimes varied in its form and arrangement, but the principle remains the same.

b. A general fact which forms the basis of any artificial device (e. g. of a system of measurement).

1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 121 The real original connection between the cubic foot and the English bushel was not formed by avoirdupois weights and water, but by the easterling pound of twelve and fifteen ounces and Gascoign wine. It was the principle of the quadrantal and congius of the Romans, applied to the foot and the nummulary pound of the Greeks. *Ibid.* 179 Thus the gallon of wheat and the gallon of wine, though of different dimensions, balance each other as weights...This observation applies, however only to the original principle of the English system.

†**9.** A motive force or appliance, as in a machine.

1631 MILTON *Univ. Carrier* II. 10 And like an Engin mov'd with wheel and waight, His principles being ceast, he ended strait. **1830** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 84/1 Much attention was excited in the neighbourhood of Portland-place, by the appearance of a steam-carriage, which made its way through a crowded passage, without any perceptible impulse..; one gentleman directed the moving principle, and another appeared to sit unconcerned behind.

III. Rudiment, element.

†**10. a.** *pl.* The earliest or elementary parts of a subject of study; elements, rudiments. *Obs.* or merged in 5.

1534 ELYOT *Doctr. Princes* 7 These be the principles and chiefe introduction to the right..gouernance of a publike weale. **1638** JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 10 The first principles ..of these Arts of imitation. **1706** PHILLIPS s. v., Principles are the first Grounds and Rules.., otherwise call'd Elements and Rudiments; as the Principles of Geometry, Algebra, Astronomy, &c.

†**b.** *concr.* A rudiment of a natural structure; a germ, embryo, bud. *Obs.*

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 109 All the Trunk of a Tree..is fill'd with Principles or little Embrio's of Branches. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 1 Sometimes by Principle we mean a small particular seed, the growth or gradual unfolding of which doth produce an Organized Body, animal or vegetable.

†**11.** A component part, ingredient, constituent, element. *Obs.* (exc. as in c).

PROXIMATE *principle*, ULTIMATE *principle*: see these words.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 33 There are two materiall principles, the Crassament or substance of the seede...and Bloud. **1644** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 187 My body I committ to the earth whereof it was framed, knowing it must returne to its first principles. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 101 Within few years hither came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers-on, which are the three principles of a fair. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 1 Sometimes by Principles we mean the parts of which a whole is composed, and into which it may be resolved. Thus the Elements are said to be principles of compound bodies. And thus words, syllables, and letters are the principles of Speech.

†**b.** *Old Chem.* Chiefly in *pl.*: The five supposed simple substances or elements of which all bodies were believed to be composed; classed into three *active* (or HYPOSTATICAL) *principles*, by which the sensible properties of the body were supposed to be determined, called respectively *spirit* (or *mercury*), *oil* (or *sulphur*), and *salt*; and two *passive principles*, called *water* (or *phlegm*), and *earth* (or *caput mortuum*). *Obs.*

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 22, I speak not of Kitchin-stuffe, those three Pot-Principles Water, Oyle and Earth, or as some Colliers call them Mercury Sulphur and Salt. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 44 When the heavy Principle of Salt is fired out, and the Earth almost only remaineth [in burnt bones]. **1661–1706** Hypostatical Principles [see HYPOSTATICAL 2]. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 334 In this manner are extracted from roses the three principles, spirit, oil, and salt.

c. In later chemical use: One of the constituents of a substance as obtained by chemical analysis; usually restricted to a constituent which gives rise to some characteristic quality, or to which some special action or effect is due, as in *active*, *bitter*, *colouring*, *neutral principle*.

Of these, *bitter principle*, is almost the only one commonly used; for the rest *constituent* or *matter* is preferred.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. (1736) 265 By which Principles they [spices] are heating, and act strongly. **1769** E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 299 It is but seldom that either Animal or Vegetable Poisons derive their deleterious properties from either of these principles. **1799** [see NARCOTIC *a.* 1] **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 94 The narcotic principle is found abundantly in opium. *Ibid.*, The bitter principle is very extensively diffused in the vegetable kingdom. *Ibid.* 123 When any vegetable principle is acted on by a strong red heat, its elements become newly arranged. **1831** T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 282 Those distinct compounds which exist ready formed in a plant, are called its *proximate*, or *immediate principles*..sugar, starch, and gum are proximate principles, and these we obtain by proximate analysis. **1842** PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 284 To coagulate various animal principles which may be present. **1874** GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 98 The increase of the colouring matter and other principles of the bile in the evacuations from the bowels. **1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 26 The active principle of the vegetable astringents is tannic acid,. it is almost their sole therapeutic principle. **1879** *Chemical Society, Instr. to Abstractors* P16 Basic substances should invariably be indicated by names ending in *-ine*, as aniline..the termination *-in* being restricted to certain neutral compounds, viz. glycerides, glucosides, bitter principles, and proteids, such as palmitin, amygdalin, albumin.

†**Principle,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To ground (any one) in the principles or elements of a subject; to impress with principles of action; to instruct, teach, train, indoctrinate; to influence by instruction. (See also PRINCIPLED 1 a.)

1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 124 b, Simplicitie hath principled her selfe with stronger Axiomes then heeretofore. **1651** *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Regius* (1867) I. 152 Urbanus Regius was born. of honest parents, who principled him in the rudiments of learning. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies*, *Durham* (1662) I. 300 Pious and orthodox Professors to have Principled and Elemented the Members therein with Learning and Religion. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 22 Such, who are careful (as they call it) to principle Children well. **1760** STERNE *Serm.* vi. (1773) 73 He had been so principled and instructed as to observe a scrupulous nicety..in the lesser matters of his religion

b. To act upon or influence (one) as a principle; to dispose to some course of action.

1712 M. HENRY *Serm. Death R. Stretton* Wks. 1853 II. 392/2 O that grace might..principle you with a concern for their spiritual lives. *a* **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 305 It is not the mere interest of his own salvation, but of God's honour, that principles and moves him in the whole course of his actions.

2. To be the principle, source, or basis of; to give rise to, originate.

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* 2 They would ground Nature on Reasons fram'd and principl'd by their own Conceptions. **1668** OWEN *Nat. & Power Indwell. Sin* xv. 250 All neglect of private duties is principled by a weariness of God. **1675** R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 242 Not conceiving how any lower Being should be able to inspire and principle it [world].

Hence **Pri·ncipling** *vbl. sb.*

1649 in *Perfect Diurnall* 26 Mar., Public Schools for the better education and principling of youth in virtue and justice. **1693** LOCKE *Educ.* § 70 If the foundation of it be not laid in the Education and Principling of the Youth, all other Endeavours will be in vain.

Principled (pri·nsip'ld), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* (exc. in comb.). [f. prec. + -ED [1], but in later use as if f. PRINCIPLE *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Imbued with or established in principles; trained or instructed in certain principles of action; holding or habitually actuated by particular principles; that is so or such on principle. Often in parasynthetic combs., as *high-*, *honest-*, *right-principled.* **a.** In predicate, or following its noun.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 277 He shall be to me so as I finde him principl'd. **1657** TITUS *Killing no Murder* 12 What are the people in Generall but Knaues, Fooles, and Cowards; principled for Ease, vice, and Slavery? **1700** T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 126 Poets are better Principled than to hoard up Trash. **1712** BERKELEY *Passive Obedience* To Rdr., Take care they go into the world well principled. **1799** WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 196, I am principled against this kind of traffic in the human species. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 423 She was firm, and fiery, and high principled.

b. In attributive relation, preceding its noun.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 279, I think him a very honest, right principled man in the mayne. *a* **1744** POPE (J.), He seems a settled and principled philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion **1774** tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 224 A Knave, Fanny, is a principled impostor, who, guided by self-interest,..acts in defiance to the Law. **1846** URWICK *J. Howe* 29 Though a principled Nonconformist, he was on intimate terms with Tillotson.

2. Having good or right principles; actuated by moral considerations; devoted to rectitude; upright, honourable. (The opposite of *unprincipled.*)

1697 C LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 224 Now let any honest-Hearted People judge, whether these be found Principled Men, that can Turn, Conform, and Transform to every Change according to the Times. **1785** G. A. BELLAMY *Apology*, etc. IV. 63 He was the most principled man I ever was acquainted with **1856** BAGEHOT *Biog. Stud.* 36 To expect..a principled statesman from such a position, would be expecting German from a Parisian or plainness from a diplomatist.

3. Founded on or involving a principle; instilled into or settled in the mind as a principle.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* (1848) I. 73 A loose mechanical abridgment of the other more entire, principled, and more perfect art. **1824** SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 526 A steady and principled resistance. **1865** BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iii. 127 That the love is a principled love, grounded in immovable convictions of right

Princke, obs. form of PRINK.

† **Pri·ncock, -cox.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 6 pryn-, 6–7 (9) **princox**; also 6 **-coxe**, **-cockes**, **-cocks**, **-kox**, **-kockes** (7 **primecocks**) β. 6 7 **princock**, (**prime-cocke**, **primcock**), 9 (*dial.*) **princy-cock**. [Etymol. and original form obscure; the form *-cocks*, *-cox* appears earlier than *-cock*. See Note below.]

A pert, forward, saucy boy or youth; a conceited young fellow; a coxcomb. *humorous* or *contemptuous.*

α. **1540** PALSGR. *Acolastus* R ij b, *Ico.* Wylt thou gold .i. any pieces of golde? *Lais.* This chayne my lyttell prycke .i. I wolde fayne haue this chayne (of golde) my pretye pryncockes, or my ballocke stones *a* **1553** ?INGELEND *Nice Wanton* (1560) A iv b, What ye pryncockes, begin ye to raue? **1568** *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. x. in Hazl *Dodsley* II. 260 It is your dainty darling, your prinkox, your golpol. **1592** NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 23 A Caualier of the first feather, a princockes that was but a Page the other day in the Court. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 88. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1197 Your proud uniuersity princox thinkes he is a man of such merit the world cannot sufficiently endow him with preferment. **1606** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cv. (1612) 410 And dares the Primecocks interrupt me in my loue, quoth she? **1636** HEYWOOD *Loves Mistr.* II. I. Wks. 1874 V. 113 Who doe you thinke maintaines this princox in his *Pontificalibus*? **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, Well-a-day—God save us from all such misproud princoxes! **1825** BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Princox*, a pert or forward fellow.

β. **1562** PHAER *Æneid* IX. D d ij, Euryalus, Fyne princock fresh of face furst vttring youth by buds vnshorne. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 159/1 A Princocke, *precox*, *lasciuus* **1589** *Mar Martine* A iij, Siker, thous bot a pruid princock thus reking of thy swinke. **1598** FLORIO, *Pinchino*, a pillicock, a primcock, a prick, a prettie lad, a gull, a noddie. **1611** *Ibid.*, *Pinchino*, a prime-cocke, a pillicocke, a darlin, a beloued lad. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Princocke, a ripe headed yong boy. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words* 37 A *Princock*, a pert, forward Fellow **1719** *Gloss. Angl. Nova*, *Princock*, a forward Youth, a brisk Spark. **1828** *Craven Gloss* (ed. 2), *Princy cock*, a term used here in addressing a young person. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Princy-cock*, a dandified, conceited young fellow.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*; esp. in *princock-boy.*

1595 *Locrine* II. iv, Naught reck I of thy threats, thou princox boy. **1598** FLORIO, *Herba da buoi*..vsed for a princock boy [**1611** a prime-cock-boy], a fresh man, a milke

sop, a nouice, or fresh water souldier. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 414 Proud princocke scholars that are puffed vp with the opinion of their learning 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 367 Such vpstart princox Youths as you. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 25 They shall be called asses, geese, fools, dolts, princock boys, beardless boys, ..new come out of the shell, &c. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Play-house to let* v. i, Proud Princock-Cæsar hardly seems to mind him.

[*Note.* One suggestion is that the first element is *prime*, but though *primecock* is used by Florio, this looks rather like an etymological manipulation; other early writers held it for an alteration of L. *præcox* 'early, precocious'. Apparently the word was originally of slang or low use, perh. somewhat obscene or equivocal; cf. quot. 1540, and the synonyms in Florio.]

Princod, a pincushion: see PREEN *sb.* 4.

† **Pri·ncum.** *Obs. colloq.* [? Mock-latin f. PRINK *v.*[2]] Nicety of dress, behaviour, etc.

1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk thro. Lond.* i. 41 An aukward fear..That my behaviour may not yoke With the nice Princums of that Folk.

Princum-prancum: see PRINKUM-PRANKUM.

† **Prine.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *prīn-us* (Vulg.), a. Gr. *πρῖν-ος* holm oak, ilex. Cf OF. *prin* (Godef.).] Also *prine tree*: The holm or evergreen oak; ilex.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 342 (Vern. MS.) Þat rodly cherl.. seide bifore þe prophet: þei pleied bi a prine [*MS. Phil.* pryne; *MSS. Ing., Cott.* pyne; Vulg. (Dan. xiii. 58) *sub prino*]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Susanna* i 58 Tel me, under what tree thou tookest them speaking one to an other. Who said: Under a prine tree [1611 a holme tree].

Prine, obs. form of PREEN, pin, brooch.

† **Pri·ngle,** *sb. Obs. dial.* Also **prindle.** [Origin unascertained: perh. from the surname *Pringle.*] A silver coin: see quots.

1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dial.* 183 Here's good Tobacco, Wife, it cost a Pringle [*v.r.* prindle]. [1697 (ed. 3) *Gloss.*, *Pringle*, a little silver Scotch Coin about the bigness of a penny, with two xx. on it.]

Pringle, *v.* [Alteration of PRINKLE *v.* (app. influenced by *tingle*).] *intr.* To have a prickly and tingling sensation.

1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxi, You must be still pringling from the first [hand grip]. *Ibid.* xxxii, My eyes ached and my lips pringled with the smack of the powder. 1894 — *Round Red Lamp* xii. 230 There was something in this sudden, uncontrollable shriek of horror which chilled his blood and pringled in his skin.

† **Prink,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Pa. t. in 4 (? 5) **preynte, preynkte, prengte, prent, prentede, prynkid**; 9 *dial.* **prenk'd, prinked.** [app. connected with OE. *princ* (or *prince*) a blink, a wink, a twinkle of the eye (Defensor *Lib. Scint.* ix. (1889) 43).]

1. *intr.* To wink, to give a wink.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 112 Þann conscience curteisliche a contenaunce he made, And preynte [*v.rr.* prentede, prynkid; 1393 C. xvi. 121 preynte, prengte] vpon Pacience to preie me to be stille. *Ibid.* xviii. 21 'Is Piers in þis place?' quod I, and he preynte [*v.rr.* twyncled, prent; 1393 C. xxi. 19 preynkte] on me. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1238, & þan sche preynte with hure eȝe oppon hur chamberere þar sche stod. ? *a* 1800 in W. Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 634 The dear, the lovely blinkin' o't [an eye]..plagues me wi' the prinkin' o't. 1873 *St Paul's Mag.* Mar. 259 Professedly prudish..they..nod, osculate, prink, quiz.

2. *trans. To prink the eye*: to wink.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4507 With þat Richard preynte ys eȝe, Oppon ys feleschip þat was him neȝe. *a* 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., He never prinked his eyes for the night. 'Evvent prenk'd an eye far tha neight.

¶ The following are perh. incorrect uses, which may have arisen from confusing this with PRINK *v.*[2] 2 b.

1776 ANSTEY *Election Ball* i. 241 How she simpers and prinks while the glass is before her. 1841 C. H. HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiq.* Gloss. 536 *Prink*, to look at, gaze upon, as a girl does at herself in a glass.

Prink (priŋk), *v.*[2] Also 6 **princke.** [Known from *c* 1570; evidently related to PRANK *v.*[4], in similar senses (occurring 1546): see Note below.]

†**1.** *trans.* with *up*: (?) To set up, exalt; to display ostentatiously, show off. *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* xi. Hh iv b, Fortune whom she did disgrace Oft times agayne doth rayse and prinkes him up in prouder place. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407 He so chaufeth and moyleth in sturryng the coales in princkyng upp the glory of this whotthouse.

†**b.** *intr.* (?) To make ostentatious display; also *to prink it. Obs.*

1573 *New Custom* i. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 6 See how these new-fangled prattling elves Prink up so pertly of late in every place. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xxi, To get more grace by crummes of cost And princke it out hir parte. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 254 Some princk and pranck it.

2. *trans.* To make spruce or smart; to deck or dress *up* with many petty adornments; esp. *refl.* to deck oneself out, dress oneself *up. colloq.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Ep. Ded., Now I stand prinking me in the glasse. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1010 When he [Demetrius] was to make any preparation for warre, he had not then..his helmet perfumed, nor came not out of the Ladies closets, picked and princt to go to battell. 1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Mad-Cappe* (1626) B j, Who hath not seene a logger headed Asse.. Prinking himselfe before a Looking-glasse? 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 142 The Women prink up themselves in a particular manner. 1775 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 100 All prinked up in full bag-wig. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 303 To gather king-cups in the yellow mead, And prink their hair with daisies. 1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 246 Since midnight they had done nothing but prink and prank themselves. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prenk, Prink, Pronk*, to decorate, to dress in a showy, affected manner. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. ii. 8 Adorned and prinked with wondrous art, Yet so grotesque that all men start.

transf. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 95 Nor, where flowers prink the mead with diverse hue. 1877 — *Wise Men* 63 My Ctesibias, who not with gold And silver only prinks his princely hall. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* i, The flowers which have slept,.. prink themselves again, and give forth a good smell.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To dress or deck oneself up, make oneself look smart. *colloq.*

1709 D'URFEY *Pills* (1719) I. 177, I hate a Fop that at his Glass Stands prinking half the Day. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* i. ii. 50 She was every day longer prinking in the glass than you was. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ii. (1865) 15 Ironing out crumpled paragraphs, starching limp ones, and crimping and plaiting a little; it is as natural as prinking at the looking-glass. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/4 The young man, after an appropriate time spent in his room, prinking, appears in all the glory of starch and perfumery.

3. *trans.* Of a bird: To trim (the feathers); to preen. Also **b.** *intr.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Weeds, Farew. Mischief* vi, But marke his plumes, The whiche to princke he dayes and nights consumes. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, Meantime he went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite,..'Ay, prune thy feathers, and prink thyself gay—much thou wilt make of it now'. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. i. 21 Yonder bird Prinks with deliberate bill his ruffled plumes.

b. 1877 LANIER *Mocking Bird* 11 This bird .. perched, prinked, and to his art again.

4. *intr.* To be pert or forward. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prenk, Prink, Pronk*, to be forward or pert. *Ibid.*, *Prenkin*, pert, forward. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, She's a prenkin, forward, lass.

Hence **Prinked** (priŋkt) *ppl. a.*, **Pri·nking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Prink** *sb.*, the act of prinking or making spruce; **Pri·nker,** one who dresses up with minute care. (All *colloq.*)

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 579 To apparel himself so sumptuously, and to be more fine and prinked then became a private man. 1699 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* v. ii, I knew, sir, what your powdering, your prinking, Your dancing, and your frisking, would come to. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Prinkt up*, set up on the Cupboards-head in their Best Cloaths, or in State. Stiff-starched. 1783 tr. *Rollin's Belles Lettres* (ed. 10) I. ii. 49 He compares this florid prinked eloquence to young people curled out and powdered. 1864 WEBSTER, *Prinker*, one who prinks; one who dresses with much care. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* ii, That just gives me time to do the necessary prinking. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 3/1 Most..of the present Bench..have had a full-dress 'prink' in front of the large looking glass ..before venturing to make their first appearance in court.

[*Note.* The late appearance of PRANK *v.*[4] and PRINK *v.*[2] makes it difficult to refer them to an ablaut stem *prink, prank, prunk*, or to suppose *prink* to represent an earlier *prenk*, an umlaut deriv. of *prank*. It seems more likely that *prink* was formed from *prank*, with the thinner vowel sound, to express a more slight or petty action, or perhaps in the reduplicated formation *prink prank, prink and prank*, as in *clink clank, crinkle crankle, jingle-jangle*, etc. It may have also been associated with or influenced by PRICK *v.* 20: cf. PRINKLE. There is no decisive evidence.]

Prink, *v.*[3] *dial.* [app. related to PRANK *v.*[3]] ?To walk jauntily or affectedly. Hence **Pri·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 41 Thou, and thy Godfather Fox can know a Saint from a Devil, without speaking, but not without a little Mincing and Prinking. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 28 'Oh', says she, mincing and prinking, 'I find, Mrs. Maunder, that you have been so unlucky as to affront Boden'. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Prink*, to walk jauntily.

Prinkle (pri·ŋk'l), *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure; in sense 1, perh. a modification of PRICKLE *v.*; in sense 2, perh. dim. or frequent. of PRINK *v.*[1] See PRINGLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To have a thrilling sensation, such as the feeling of 'pins and needles'; to tingle, prickle. Hence **Pri·nkling** *vbl. sb.*

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 396 I'll gar your Daup [*note* Backside] dirle [prinkle, smart]. 1807 HOGG *Song*, '*Sing on, sing on*' i, My blude ran prinklin' through my veins, My hair begoud to steer, O. 1818 — *Brownie of B.* I. xii. 270 Are ye an angel o' light..that ye gar my heart prinkle sae wi' a joy that it never thought again to taste? 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 175 The dulefu' dart, That sent a prinklin' to his heart Mair fierce than burr or nettle.

2. *intr.* To twinkle, scintillate, sparkle.

1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xvii, Starrie gleims..prinkled, and twinkled. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xi, His rays, prinkling over the waves, caused them to dance and sparkle with a metallic brightness. *Ibid.* xii, The humming-birds.. prinkled over the parterre like straying sunbeams.

† **Pri·nkum-pra·nkum.** *Obs.* Also **princum-prancum.** [In sense 1, reduplication of *prankum*, PRANCOME, related to PRANK *sb.*[1]; in sense 3 related to PRANK *a.* and *v.*[4]: cf. also Du. *pronckeprincken, pronckepinken* to glitter in a fine dress (Oudemans).]

1. A prank, freak, frolic, trick.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 191, I wil not present into the Arches, or Commissaries Court, what prinkum prankums Gentlemen (his nere neighbors) haue whispred to me of his Sister.

2. = CUSHION-DANCE.

a 1635 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking Gl.* v. i, No wanton jig, I hope: no dance is lawful But prinkum-prankum! *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Playhouse to Let* v. i, Call in the Fidlers..Yet let 'em play us but princum and prancum, And we'll pay at last, or els we'll thank 'um. 1698 *Dancing Master* 7 Then he lays down the Cushion before a Woman, on which she kneels and he kisses her, singing, 'Welcom, Joan Sanderson, welcom, welcom'. Then she rises, takes up the Cushion, and both dance, singing, 'Prinkum-prank'um is a fine Dance, and shall we go dance it once again.., and shall we go dance it once again?'

3. Fine attire, fine clothes and adornments: cf. PRINCUM. See also quot. 1725.

1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 408 Yonder she hides her self, because she was not dress'd up in her Princum Prancums. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Mistress Princum-Prancum*, such a stiff, over-nice, precise Madam.

Pri·nky, *a.* [f. PRINK *v.*[2]; cf. PRANKY.] Prinked up, decked out; spruce-looking; precise.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 442 Nothing can be more at variance than the aristocratic-looking houses half buried in gloom..in May Fair, and those prinky green and white dwellings, where city folks enjoy themselves. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 18 Apr. 1025/3 The idea may suggest itself that prinky, medieval, despised China has been making a resistance which amounts to something.

Print (print), *sb.* Forms: 4 **prient(e, pryente, preynte,** 4–5 **preent(e,** 4–6 **prente, printe, prynte,** 4–7 **preinte,** 5 **preynt, (prend),** 4–6 (7– *Sc.*) **prent,** 5– **print.** [ME. (= obs. Du. *printe* (Kilian), Du., Da. *prent*, MLG., LG. *prente* print, impression), a. OF. *priente* (1317 in Godef.), *preinte* impression of a seal, etc., f. *prient, preint*, pa. pple. of *preind-re, priemb-re* to press, stamp:— L. *prem-ĕre* PRESS *v.*[1]]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 557 (Cott.) Als prient [*Gött.* preinte, *F.* prent] of seel in wax es thrist. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1244 To schewe þe prente of me sele! *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 7 Þe prynt we bere of þi light. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 His ryȝte pryente, þet is þe ymage of his sseppere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 92 Sum..fordiden soone Cristis prente. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 60 My lady therupon Hath such a priente of love grave. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 73 A badde peny with a good preynte [*v.rr.* preente, prente]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3162 To Porrus vnder my print. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 101 Þe same preent is made, boþe in gold and in copyr. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Preente (*K.* prend, *S.* preynt), *effigies, impressio.* 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 Pennys..havynge the prente of the Coigne of this realme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 219 The printe of his feete. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 583 Libellis bayth in write and prent. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 203 They issued a declaration in preinte. 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* vii, To try my fate in guid black prent.

B. Signification.

I. General non-typographical senses.

* *An impression or impress.*

1. The impress made in a plastic material by a stamp, seal, die, or the like; a distinctive stamped or printed mark or design, as on a coin.

a 1300 [see A.]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1205 Caracter, þet is prente ycliped, Nys non of chinge. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xv. 6 Y suffre the for to make smytyng [*gloss* or printe; 1388 prynte] of thin own money in thi regyoun. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 295 He strengthed hit with the prynte of his seale. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 501/2 Sealed with a double prynt of Leede at the ende therof. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 All suche farthinges..shall haue vppon the one side thereof the printe of the port collice. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, That the breade ..for the Communion bee made..without all maner of printe, and somethyng more larger and thicker than it was. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* x. ii, As the Wax retains the Print in it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 69 That famous Idol made of the tooth of a Monkey.. The King of Pegu ..sent yearely Ambassadours thither, to take the print of it upon Amber.

†**b.** A symbolic mark, a character; a badge.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* Prol., Samarytans also the fyue bokis of Moyses wryten in as feele lettris, oonli in figuris and printis dyuersynge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 11 [Solomon] fond vp figures and prentis to be grave in precious stones. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 108 Þat comounes of contre. Sholde knowe be hir quentise þat þe kyng loued hem Ffor her priuy prynte passinge anoþer. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. vi. 13 b, Afore that time [of Esdras] the Hebrues and Samarites vsed all one carecters and print of their letters.

c. See quot. (A doubtful sense.)

1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) 169 *Print, Prynt*, a plaister cast of an ornament, or an ornament formed of plaister from a mould. The term is used in the record of St. Stephen's chapel. [Founded upon instances of *prynts, preynts*, in accounts cited in J. T. Smith *Antiq. of Westminster* (1807) pp. 203, 217, 219–21, of uncertain meaning but prob. belonging to sense 1. Hence, with modifications, in recent Dicts.]

2. *fig.* **a.** An image or character stamped upon the mind or soul, *esp.* the Divine likeness (in allusion to Gen. i. 27); a mental impression. Now *rare.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 450 For wanne me takeþ þis sacrement, His soule prente takeþ. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) i. xiii. (1859) 10 Deformynge in hym self the prent and the figure, that god hath set in hym. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1622) 58 Which needeth no proofe besides ..that print which in his conscience euerie one carrieth about. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* ii. viii. 196 To lay him low, and make him supple to take the print of Humility. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. i. 8 Sooner or later I too may passively take the print Of the golden age.

b. An image or likeness of anything.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxviii. 12 Thou a preente of licnesse, ful of wisdom, perfit in fairnesse, were in delicis of paradijs of God. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) xix, It bair the prent of my persoun. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*

Wks. 61/1 This is quod he, yᵉ fathers owne figure, this is his own countenance, yᵉ very prent of his visage.

† c. Form, appearance. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 854 The pure Howlatis appele completly was planyt,..He besocht..That thai wald pray Natur his prent to renewe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 415 Hir plesand prent, hir perfit portrature, Exceidit far all vther creatuir.

3. *gen.* Any indentation in a surface, preserving the form left by the pressure of some body, as the print of a foot in the ground; also, by extension, a mark, spot, or stain produced on any surface by another substance.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 47 3et may men see in þe roche þe prynte of oure Lorde hend. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 116 The prynte of the hors shoo and nayles abode euer in his vysage 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) Q viij, The swellyng or puffyng vp..pressed wyth the finger, there remaineth a print. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 141 A faire medicine to cure. the black prints remaining after strokes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, He would pinch the children..so hard that he left the print of his forefingers and thumb in black and blue. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix (1856) 239 Returning..we saw the recent prints of a bear and two cubs. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. (ed. 4) 29 Smaller ripples . together with apparent rain-prints [in stratified rocks] 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 5/1 Informed that the Finger-print Office had stated that the finger-prints ..were identical with those of a convicted person.

† b. A vestige, trace, indication. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 223 b, That no print or shadowe should remain of the adverse faccion, in his realme. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 228 The inhabitants..yet retaine some print of the Punicke language. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1670) II. 160 Hard by it appeare some prints of the Temple of Venus and Cupid. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 217 Scarce any prints of what he had been remained.

* * *An instrument for impressing.*

4. An instrument or apparatus which produces a mark or figure by pressing; a stamp or die; a mould. Also *fig.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 606 The prent off luff him punzeit at the last So asprely. 1586 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II 139, v printes for gingbreade 12ᵈ. 1594 *Ibid.* 245, vj printes for printinge jens-breade, 3/4ᵈ. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 419/2 Matter is the print, mother, nurse, and productrix of the third essence 1789 O'BRIEN *Calico Printing* E viij, Some treacle and lamp-black may be mixed and diffused with a pad. over the face of the print [i. e. the 'block' used in block-printing of calicoes]. 1847 78 HALLIWELL, *Print*, a mould for coin, &c.

b. *Cutlery.* (See quot.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 379 In order to make the bolster of a given size, and to give it shape and neatness, it is introduced into a die, and a swage placed upon it; the swage has a few smart blows given it by the striker. This die and swage are, by the workman, called prints.

c. *Founding.* A support for the core of a casting.

1864 WEBSTER s.v., *Core print*, a projection on a pattern, forming a mortise in the mold made from it, to receive a portion of the core that does not appear in the casting, for the purpose of holding the core in place. 1884 *Spon's Mechanic's Own Bk.* (1893) 37 Prints are extensions of the cores, which project through the casting and into the sides of the mould, to be held by the sand or flask.

* * * *A thing impressed.*

5. A pat of butter, moulded to a shape.

1768 STERNE *Sent Journ.* (1778) II. 128 He had brought the little print of butter upon a currant leaf. 1777 in J. Hancock *His Bk.* (1898) 216 Mrs. Smith sent up..a print of Butter. 1877 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 175 Saucers of cream and prints of butter were to be found upon the dresser.

6. A printed cotton fabric; a piece of printed cotton cloth. Often *attrib.*

1837 MARRYAT *Diogenes* xl, Shrouding herself..in her cotton print cloak. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* iii. I. 31 She was dressed as simply as possible, in an American print. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. xiv, In a coloured print, of a pattern familiar to his observant eye in the windows of many a shop. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 133 He chose the print stuff for his wife's dresses. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii, Mrs. Crick..wore a hot stuff gown in warm weather because the dairymaids wore prints. 1893 J. ASHBY STERRY *Naughty Girl* vi, Their print frocks were gone. 1899 *Prospect. Calico Printers' Assoc.*, Certain markets are closed to English prints owing to hostile tariffs.

II. Typographical uses.

7. The state of being printed, printed form: in phrases. **a.** *In print.* (*a*) In a printed state, in printed form. Cf. also sense 14. So *Into* († *unto*) *print.*

1482 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 300 A Boke in pleente off the Pleye off the Chess *c* 1493 in *Christ Church Canterbury Lett* (Camden) 59, I can nat thynke yt lykely that ther shall come ony moo of them yn prentys, as be that I her off them that selle such bokys. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 245/2 The worke..by theyr authorities so put vnto prent, as all the copies should come whole vnto the bysshoppes hande. 1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 38 A antiphonar in prynt. 1563 WINSET *Four Scor Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 60 To put furth our mynd in prent at hame. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 45 My Mistris was saluted by a spruse companion that lookt like a letter in print. [Cf. sense 14.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 71 A certaine dangerous seditious Pamphlet was of late put forth into print. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ₱1 My present Correspondent, I believe, was never in Print before. 1816 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 51 'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print; A book's a book, although there's nothing in't. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 6 Rush like a hero into print.

(*b*) Of a book or edition: On sale at the publisher's, not yet sold out.

1880 (*title*) The American Catalogue...Author and Title Entries of Books in Print and for Sale.. July 1, 1876.

b. *Out of print* (of a book or edition): no longer to be bought at the publisher's, sold out.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. v. 194 Divers excellent little Tracts, which..are already out of print. 1895 *Prospectus of E. E. T. S.* 6 Half the Publications for 1866..are out of print, but will be gradually reprinted.

8. *concr.* Language embodied in a printed form; printed lettering; typography; esp. with reference to size, form, or style, as *small print, clear print.*

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. i, And if you meet An officer preaching of sobriety, Unless he read it in Geneva print Lay him by the heels. 1657 T. ATKIN in Fuller *Worthies* (1662) II. 309 Forty years since he could not read the biggest Print without Spectacles, and now there is no Print so small,..but he can read it without them. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 5 July in *Life*, I can now write without trouble, and can read large prints. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Hoy. Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 The sea-fire shines in her wake... Near the equator, you can read small print by it.

b. *fig.* (Cf. also 1623 in a.)

1623 WITHER in *C. Butler's Hem. Mon.* Ad Author. 28 An Abstract of that Wisdome, Power, and Loue, Which is imprinted on the Heav'ns aboue In larger volumes, for their eies to see That in such little prints behold not thee. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaura* I. i, Well, He away first, for the print's too big If we be seene together. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvi, All the wickedness of the world is Print to him.

† **9.** A printing-press (with its accessories). Hence, the work of the press, the process of printing. *Obs.* Cf. PRESS *sb.*¹ 13.

1507 JAS. IV in *Dict Nat. Biog.* (1887) X. 187/1 To furnis and bring home ane prent, with all stuff belangand thairto, and expert men to use the samyne for imprenting..of the bukis of our lawis. 1538 COVERDALE *Prol. N. T.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 36 The turning of a letter is a fault soon committed in the print. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph* Prol., Neither translated ready to the Prynte nor yet appointed certaynly to be translated. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 134 Mr. Doctor Stevens, espyed certain false allegations in his Masters book, whilst it was under the print in London.

10. An impression of a work printed at one time; an edition.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 When these two prymtes (there were of them bothe aboute v thousand bokis printed) were al soulde the dewch men prynted it agen in a small volume lyke their firste prynt 1623 T. JAMES in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 304 To compare old Prints with the new. 1634 *Raynold's Byrth Mankynde* Pref. 1 In the other prints, there lacked matter necessary to the opening and declaration of the Figures. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July 3/4 Notwithstanding an immense 'print', the papers rapidly reached a premium of, in some cases, 300 per cent.

11. A printed publication; *esp.* a printed sheet, news sheet, newspaper; *the prints* = the press. Now chiefly *U. S.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A ij, Will they prouoke him, by worde and Print. 1652 CLEVELAND *King's Disguise* 41 A Psalm of mercy in a miscreant print. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 108 The English letters came not till last evning and soe late as I could not see the prints, but heare they conteyne little. 1696 H. SAMPSON in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) I. 246 Manuscripts, if lost, can never be made good, as prints may. 1727 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* II. vi. 115 Inform us, will the emp'ror treat? Or, do the prints and papers lye? 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1870) 234 The particulars you will have in the public prints. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii, I believe, Mr. Puff, I have often admired your talents in the daily prints. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc. Ser.* I. *Condorcet* (1878) 52 The freedom of the press, the multitude of the public prints, were all so many insurmountable barriers against a French Cromwell. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Dec. 470/3 Of course, the Government prints take in each case the opposite view.

b. A printed copy (of a bill in parliament).

1828 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 329 That the intended Bill. be read , and Prints of the Bill circulated. 1831 *Ibid.* 331 Laid before the Council a Print of the Bill.

12. A picture or design printed from a block or plate; an impression from an engraved or otherwise prepared plate. Hence *in print*, quot. 1662.

In a general sense, including impressions from a raised surface as in wood-engravings, and from sunken lines as in copperplate and steel engravings; also from a flat surface as in lithographs; but sometimes excluding lithographs and etchings, and otherwise variously restricted.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iii 38 With eight more Prints [i. e. woodcuts by Dürer] of this subject. *Ibid.* iv 45 After Raphaels death, did Julio Romano publish some of his own designes in print. *Ibid.* 48 Diogenes. a very rare print [i. e. a chiaroscuro]. *Ibid.* v. 129 Copies are in Prints much more easily detected, then in paintings. *Ibid.* 141 An Universal, and choice Collection of prints and cuts. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 7 Were fastned to the Wall two or three old Prints. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s. v., Prints or Cutts, as we sometimes call them. *a* 1745 JON. RICHARDSON *Ess. Prints* Wks. (1792) 262 He hath etched several valuable prints. 1755-73 JOHNSON s. v., It is usual to say wooden prints and copper plates. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 206 There is a print of him, painted by John Lyevus, and engraved by Vosterman. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II 307 In such a case, there is no other substitute but a good print of the animal to give an idea of its figure. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 752 This combination of the two modes of colouring prints has a good effect. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 384 The earliest specimen that we have of it is in a print, by Albert Durer. 1898 PENNELL *Lithography* 54 From 1817 onwards the great lithographic houses issued their prints by 'hundreds and thousands'. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 663/1 Garish coloured prints and execrable oleographs.

13. *Photogr.* A picture produced from a negative: see PRINT *v.* 14.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 22 Attempts are being made, at this time, to fix the images produced by the Daguerreotype—perfect prints, it is true, but which are as light as the vapour from which they are produced. 1855 HARDWICH *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 293 Some advise that on removal from the colouring Bath the print should be soaked in new Hypo for ten minutes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 207 A good print may be obtained by a person who is unskilled in making a negative. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 50 Rough paper for prints in silver is now on the market, and certainly gives most pleasing results.

III. Transferred uses, of uncertain origin.

By Nares and others derived from the typographical sense, 'from the exact regularity and truth of the art of printing, which was at first deemed almost miraculous'. But printing was not new in 1576 and in various respects this explanation seems doubtful, though Shakspere plays on the two senses of 'in print' in *Two Gent.* II. i. 175, *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 94, and the phrase may sometimes have been so taken: cf. quot. 1881, and 1606 in sense 7. The use in reference to the ruff, 14 b, may yet prove to be the earlier, though not evidenced in the quots.

14. In phrase *in print*: In a precise and perfect way or manner; in exact order, with exactness or preciseness; to a nicety. Now *dial.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 357 Considering that what soeuer is vttered in such mennes hearing, must bee done in printe, as wee say in oure common Prouerbe 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 407 Concerning the body, as there is no Gentlewoman so curious to haue him in print, so is there no one so careles to haue him a wretch, onlye his right shape to shew him a man. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 316/1 Dames now-a days Pac'd in print, leaue lofty looks, not us'd with the vestals. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 173, I will doe it sir in print. 1591 — *Two Gent. Verona* II. i. 175 All this I speak in print, for in print I found it. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. (1676) 328/1 A young lover .. must .. speak in Print, walk in Print, eat and drink in Print, and that which is all in all, he must be mad in Print. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xi. § 1 (1669) 97/2 If his heart be on his Garden, O how neatly it is kept! it shall lie, as we say, in print. 1692 LOCKE *Educ* § 22 Not design'de to be always in my young Master's Bed at home, and to have his Maid lay all Things in print, and tuck him in warm. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *To set in Print*, with Mouth skrew'd up and Neck Stretcht out. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northants. Gloss.* s. v., She's always in print, and so is her house. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss* s. v., 'The house is as neat as print'...'Shay kips all 'er plazes in print', is high praise for a servant who keeps her own part of the house neat and clean.

† b. With a sb.: *A man fool* (etc.), *in print*, a perfect or thorough man, fool, etc. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Whore* I. Wks. 1873 II. 10, I am sure my husband is a man in print, for all things else, save only in this. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bosse, Sot en bosse et platte peinture*, a foole in print, asse in graine, compleat coxcombe, absolute hoydon. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. i, Is he not, madam A monsieur in print? What a garb was there!

† c. Applied, *a* 1600 to *c* 1630, to the exact crimping, goffering, or set of the plaits or pleats of the ruffs then worn. Nearly always in the phrases *to set the ruff in print*, or *the ruff stands in print.* See also PRINT *a.* 1, PRINTED 1 b. Said also of *clothes. Obs.*

Quot. 1628 appears to mean a ruff of the size or pattern worn by Puritans: cf. 1614 in PRINTED 1 b. There may also be a reference to the small print of Geneva Bibles, cf. 162; in sense 8.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 58 Neat as a Merchants ruffe, that's set in print. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* III. iii. 105 Your ruff must stand in print; and for that purpose, get poking sticks. 1615 *Band, Ruffe, & C.* (Halliw.), The presse Ruffe Cuffe and Band (what reason's in't) And yet desire they still should stand in print. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 363 Yet these mote sett their ruffes and clothes in print, Yea, keepe them so: elles dames will looke a squint. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. i, Put on my girdle, rascal; fits my ruff well? *Lin* In print. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Shee Precise Hypocr.* (Arb.) 63 Shee is a Nonconformist in a close Stomacher and Ruffle of Geneua Print, and her puritie consists much in her Linen. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *To Ld. Lepington* Poems (1648) 18 It is so rare..to see Ought that belongs to young Nobility In print (but their own clothes) that we must praise.

d. Said of the beard or hair. So also *out of print*, out of proper order, in disorder. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i. H iv b, Tis such a picked fellow, not a haire About his whole Bulke, but it stands in print. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 91 His [a proper squire's] Beuer cocks, Feather waggs, Locks houer, and Beard stands in print. 1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IV. 12/1 An old Somersetshire servant used to say..'Take care, Sir, you'll put your hair out of print'.

IV. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in sense 1, as *print-mark*; in sense 6, as *print-broker*; in sense 7, as *print-blurred* adj.; in sense 12, as *print-collector, -pedlar*; **print-cutter**, (*a*) a person occupied in cutting prints; (*b*) a knife for cutting photographic prints; **print hand**, handwriting imitating or resembling print: so **print letters**; **print-holder**, (*a*) a small frame for holding a photograph or engraving; (*b*) a device for holding a photographic print flat or in a desired position (*Cent. Dict.*); **print-room**, a room in a museum or the like, containing a collection of prints; **print-state**, state or condition of an engraving, resulting from the number of impressions that have been previously printed; **print-trimmer** = *print-cutter* (*b*); **print-washer**, an apparatus for washing photographic prints after fixing. See also PRINT-SELLER, -SHOP.

1905 *Academy* 30 Dec. 1362/1 They have done duty so often, that they are now like battered wood-blocks, and only

*print-blurred. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 374/1 The '*print-brokers', who sell 'gown-pieces' to the hawkers or street-traders 1880 Warren *Book-plates* xii. 126 A *print-collector, an ex-libris, and a herald. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 (Occupations of People) *Print colourer, *print cutter, print mounter. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* iv. Wks. (Globe) 668/2, I can read your *print hand very well. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. 250 (*My Godfather*) The letter in print-hand, proper to the damsel of six years old. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* lii, It ain't my father's writin', 'cept this here signatur in *print letters. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3694/4 A bright-bay Gelding near 16 hands,..a *Print-Mark pretty high on the near Buttock. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 360/1 An open saloon, where are petty book-stalls and *print-pedlars. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 616/2 Had '*print-states' been numbered consecutively by the old publishers, we should now have graduated prices. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 57 If a circular *print-trimmer is used, the print, if albumen, can be cut while damp. 1889 E. J. Wall *Dict. Photogr.* 261 [Advt.] 'Optimus' rocking *print-washer. 1892 *Photogr. Ann* 480 Combined Tank and Print Washer .will accommodate any plate rack up to half-plate size.

Print, *a.* Now only *dial.* Also *Sc.* **prent.** [In sense 1 perh. pa. pple. of Print *v.*; cf. quot. 1513 in sense 2 b, also MDu. *geprent*; but possibly sometimes attrib. or adj. use of Print *sb.*]

1. Printed.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 84 Late us..bring forthe..the golde and silver of coyne and print money that every of us senatours and statis haven. 1542 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 46 Item a prynte masse boke. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, She can speak like a prent buke. 1864 Mrs. Lloyd *Ladies Polc.* 103, I can't spake like print books—never could. 1865 J. Young *Pictures* 64 (E. D. D.) Thou com'st wi' some prent scrap in han'.

b. Of a ruff: cf. Print *sb.* 14 c, Printed 1 b. *New print,* ? newly printed, pressed, or goffered.

1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* (Hunter. Cl.) 52 [They]are foorth comming sir, and safe enough Sayes good-man Broker, in his new print ruffe.

2. *dial.* Clear, bright (of moonlight, etc.).

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* s. v. (E. D. S.), The moon shines print. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v., Print star, or moon-light. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Print-moonlight*,..very clear moonlight. 1887 *Kent Gloss.* s.v, The night is print;..The moonlight is very print.

Print (print), *v.* Forms: 4 **prente**, 4–5 (6–*Sc.*) **prent**, 4–6 **prynt**(e, 5 **preent**(e, 5–6 **printe**, 6– **print.** *Pa. pple.* **printed**: *Sc.* 6 **prent**, 6– **prentit.** [ME. *prente-n, printe*, known from *c* 1350, app. f. the earlier *prente, printe*, Print *sb.*, like OF. *emprienter, empreinter*, f. *empriente, empreinte*, Imprint *sb.* The vb. corresponds to MDu., Du. *prenten*, WFris. *printjen*; MLG., LG. *prenten* (whence Da. *prente*, Sw. *prenta*), also app. f. the corresp. sb., MDu. *prente, printe*, Du. *prent*, MLG. *prente*, a. OF. *priente, preinte.* Cf. also obs. F. *printer* to coin or stamp money (1544, Liége, in Godef.).]

I. General senses.

1. *trans.* To impress or stamp (a surface) with a seal, die, or the like; to mark with any figure or pattern, impressed or coloured; to brand. Said also of footsteps upon soft or yielding ground.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 256 Whan we sihen þi sonde wiþ þi sel prented, We kenden þi cuuantise. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 þis monee es prynted on bathe þe sydes. *c* 1466 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 294 The other ij. pottys be prentyd with that merchauntys marke. 1637 G. Daniel *Genius this Isle* 26 The Naiades..the willing Sand shall print. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 308 He..treads so light, he scarcely prints the Plains. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4421/8 Stoln..,a black Mare.., printed in the near Hip. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 116 + 4 Little footsteps lightly print the ground. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 194 A spot that has been printed by the footsteps of departed beauty. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/2 The butter is then salted and then moulded and printed.

† **b.** *fig.* To stamp, brand, stain. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 473 Crist. forsendide hem to prynte þer soulis to myche wiþ erþly gods. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 111 Sette þat he saide.., As he þat was prente full of pride, 'Jewes kyng am I', comely to knawe, Full playne. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 21 It is Cornelius that braue gallant youth, Who is new printed to this fangled age.

† **c.** To coin (money). *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 80 God coueiteþ nat þe coygne þat crist hym-self prentede. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 265 He caused halpenys and ferthynges to be printed and made rownde. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iv. xxiii. (S.T.S.) II. 135 Becaus na siluer was as yit prentit in rome, thay cunzeit grete sowmes of brasin money. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 29/1 That our Souerane Lord..may cause prent, and cunze gold and siluer of sic fynes as vtheris cuntreis dois.

2. To impress or stamp (a form, figure, mark, etc.) in or on a yielding substance; also, by extension, to set or trace (a mark, figure, etc.) on any surface, by carving, writing, or otherwise.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 62 And in that roche is prented the forme of his body. 1494 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 318 A basyn and lavor of siluer, myne armes printed thereon. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 3 Lyke the Prentyse that hewyth the rowgth stone, And bryngeth it to square,..That the mayster after may..prynte therin his fygures and his story. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 195 On the ta side of this money was prentit ane croce, and his face on the tothir. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xix. 28 Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any markes vpon you. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 158 The plaisters.. growing hard there, would print a hole into the flesh. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 90 Thrice round the grave Circaea prints her tread. 1818 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* III. 834 The child prints many a playful kiss Upon their hands. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 156 If you'd only had those patterns printed out slowly and indelibly.., you'd have known it was no joke [to be tattooed].

b. *fig.* To impress (an image, thought, saying, etc.) upon the heart, mind, or memory; to fix in the mind.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 851 (900) Euery word þat sche of hire herde Sche gan to prentin in h[i]re herte faste. *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1784 Remembre hit well and prynte hit in thy mynde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. i. 8 Deip in hir breist so wes his figur prent. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 505 This sentence is very meet for women to print in their remembrance. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 681 Contrived by a Perfect Understanding Being or Mind..which hath every where Printed the Signatures of its own Wisdom upon the Matter. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Imit. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 53 Then will grey hairs on all thou say'st print awe. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxix, And hill and wood and field did print The same sweet forms in either mind.

3. To press (anything hard) into or upon a yielding substance, so as to leave an indentation or imprint. Also with *in.*

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxii. 44 Prented in shal be the sel. 1530 Palsgr. 666/2 Iet me printe your seale in a pece of waxe, me thynketh it is antique. *a* 1542 H. S. in *Wyatt's Penit. Ps.* Prelim. Sonn. 15 In princes' hearts God's scourge y-printed deep, Ought them awake out of their sinful sleep. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, Prol. 27 Horses..Printing their prowd Hoofes i' th' receiuing Earth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 101 If the Soil be barren, only scar The Surface, and but lightly print the Share. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* II. ii, Only the golden Leopard printed in it Such hold-fast claws.

† **b.** *fig.* To fix in or on (something). *Obs. rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xiv. (Tollem. MS.), þe sonne entrynge in to þat parti of þe signe prenteþ in his bemis more scharpely [orig. *acriter radios imprimit*] þan he doop in þe ende. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. v. 132 His sycht vnmovyt to the erd dyd he prent.

c. *Founding.* To make an impression of in a mould with a core-print or with a pattern.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

† **4.** To commit (anything) to writing; to express in written words; to inscribe. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11772 This poynt is not prynted in proces þat are now. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 114 The hizest lessoun þat man may lere .Yf þou haue grace to holde & heere, Is playnli printid in poulis booke. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 76 Loo! sir, þis is a periurye To prente vndir penne. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 75 Heauen guide thy pen to print thy sorrowes plaine.

† **5.** To form in a mould; to cast, shape. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 157 A moulde, to moulde or print a thyng in. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 110 b, Thinges that remain in the fire without melting, wherein men print very well all maner of metall. *Ibid.* 114 b, Untill that turninge downwarde the mouldes, they come out. And if in case they be not wel printed,..you may put them in agayne.

II. Senses relating to typography.

6. To make or produce (a book, picture, etc.) by the application to paper, vellum, or any similar substance, in a press or machine, of inked types, blocks, or plates, bearing characters or designs. (In printing for the blind, embossed characters, without ink, are produced.)

In this sense *enprynte, emprynte*, is found earlier, and was app. at first more in use: see Imprint *v.*

[1474 Caxton *Chesse* Pref., By cause thys sayd book is ful of holsom wysedom..I haue purposed to enprynte it.] 1512 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 62 Item for a new processionary printed xvj^{d}. 1533 *Gau's Richt Vay* 109 (Colophon) Prentit in Malmw Be me Ihone Hochstraten the xvi day of October Anno MDXXXIII. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 160 Englishe Bibles were printed at Paris. 1603 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 78, I sende you herewith my booke latelie prentid: studdie and profite in it. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* To Rdr., They are now new-printed in farre better paper than most Octavo or Quarto Bibles. 1639 Gentilis *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 882 Things of importance ought equally to be handled, as well in those that are Printed, as in those that are to Print. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 He procured me the Mappe of Babylon, or Bagdet, printed upon a Cotton. 1721 Abp. King in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) III. 239 The *Spectators* are likewise printing in a larger and a smaller volume. 1728 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 426 'Tis about half printed off. 1730 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5850/3 His Majesty's Picture, printed in natural Colours. 1775 Johnson in Boswell *Life* 10 Oct., Maps were printing in one of the rooms. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 217 The copper-plate printing of calico is almost exactly the same as that used for printing engravings on paper from flat plates. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 19 May 306/1 She..prints it herself with the cyclostyle. 1905 L. Giles *Musings Chinese Mystic* 31 The philosopher's works, in Kuo Hsiang's standard edition, were printed for the first time in the year 1005 A. D.

7. Said of an author or editor, not of the actual printer: **a.** To cause (a manuscript, book, etc.) to be printed; to give to the press.

1530 Palsgr. 666/1 Whan wyll you printe your booke, *quant voulez vous faire imprimer vostre liure?* 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. Aaaa ij b, Being desired by some Friends..to Print it,..I have so done. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. Author's Apol., Some said, John, print it; others said, Not so; .At last I thought, Since you are thus divided, I print it will; and so the case decided. 1789 Burns *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* i, A chield 's amang you taking notes, And, faith, he'll prent it. 1897 J. W. Clark *Barnwell* Introd. 9 My first idea was to print the Latin text alone.

b. To express or publish in print (ideas, etc.).

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 23 They thinke it not enough to do me wrongs unlesse they print them too. 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. (Arb.) 133 I'll be reveng'd on them too: I will both Lampoon and print 'em too, I gad. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 107 My Intention, in Printing and distributing this Plan..is..to ease the Minds of many Persons. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 17 Young men of course may..have opinions on many subjects, but there is no reason why they should print them.

† **c.** To designate in a printed statement, describe in print as. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & no King* III. ii, My safest way were to print myself a coward. *c* 1646 Milton *New Forcers Consc.* 11 Men whose Life, Learning, Faith and pure intent Would have been held in high esteem with Paul, Must now be nam'd and printed Hereticks.

8. *intr.* or *absol.* **a.** Of a person (in senses 6, 7): To exercise the vocation of a printer; to employ the press in printing. † *Print upon*, to print an edition of a book immediately after that published by (the author or editor), in order to appropriate some of the profits (*obs.*).

1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 5 Before they ventur'd to Print, which is a Sword in the Hand of a Child. 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 324 There may be danger they may print upon you, unless you print more Copies. 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 100 In durance, exile, Bedlam or the Mint, Like Lee or Budgel, I will rhyme and print. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 25 [Caxton] printed likewise for..Henry VIIth. 1802 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 13/2 Every man who prints, imagines he gives to the world something which they had not before, either in matter or style.

b. Of type, a block, a plate: To yield an impression on paper, etc. **c.** Of a manuscript or of literary matter: To run *up* or amount in type (to so much). *rare.*

1886 Tuppler *My Life as Author* 282, I wish there was space here to say more about all this; but the great book before me would print up into several volumes. 1904 *19th Cent.* Apr. 672 Here scarcely a line has been added: but the plate 'prints', and the plate began by *not* printing.

9. *trans.* To mark (paper, etc.) with printed characters or designs.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, The wetting of the paper ought to be done two or three days before printing it.

10. To take an impression from (a forme of type, a plate, block, etc.); to use in printing.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, Engraving several plates of Sandro Botticello's design, and printing them off this new way. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII. 572/1 These machines, however, are better adapted to printing stereotype plates, to which a curved form could be given. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1335/2 The stone is then etched, washed out, and printed.

11. To write in imitation of typography; to form (letters) in the style of printed letters; also *absol.*

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvii, 'Mr. Weller..here's a letter for you'..'It can't be from the gov'ner', said Sam, looking at the direction..' He always prints, I know, 'cos he learnt writin' from the large bills in the bookin' offices'. *Mod.* A little boy, who cannot write yet, has *printed* me a letter.

III. Technical senses analogous to II.

12. *trans.* To stamp or mark (a textile fabric, as cotton or oilcloth), by hand or machinery, with a pattern or decorative design in one or more colours. Also *absol.*

1588 Hickock tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 7 b, Goods and marchandize that come out of the kingdom of Cambaia, as cloth of Bumbast white, painted, printed, great quantitie of Indico [etc.]. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz* (1823) III. 505 One coveringe for a Frenche gowne of lawne, embrodered all over with fountaines, snaikes,..and other devises, upon silver chamblet prented. 1700 *Act* 11 & 12 *Will. III*, c. 10 All Calicoes, painted, dyed, printed or stamped there [in E. Indies] shall not be worn or otherwise used within the Kingdom of England. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 19 There shall be..Paid for and upon all Callicoes to be so Printed, Stained, Painted or Dyed..the Sum of Three Pence for every yard in length. 1758 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 7 There are also fifty-six yards of cotton, printed curiously from copper plates. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 214 The manufacturer..can print at whatever hour he may receive an order...Under the patronage of parliament, it was easy..to buy printed calicoes.

b. *Print on* (in *Calico-printing*): to apply (the colouring matter of the design) upon the surface by printing.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 215 Four different methods are in use for imprinting figures upon calicoes..the fourth is by a system of copper cylinders..by which two, three, four, or even five colours may be printed on in rapid succession. *Ibid.* 222 Some mordants..liquefy in the course of a few days; and being apt to run in the printing-on make blotted work. *Ibid.* 241 Print on the resist to preserve the white.

13. *Pottery.* To transfer to the unglazed surface a decorative design in colour from paper, or in oil from a gelatine sheet or bat, the colour in the latter case being dusted on afterwards. With the pottery, or the design, as obj.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1017 The old plan of passing the biscuit into the muffle after it had been printed...The [glue] cake..is transferred to the surface of the glazed ware which it is intended to print. *Ibid.* 1029 M. Saint Amans ..says the English surpass all other nations in manufacturing a peculiar stoneware..as also in printing blue figures upon it.

14. *Photogr.* To produce (a positive picture) by the transmission of light through a negative placed immediately upon the sensitized surface, or, in an enlarging camera, before it. Also with *off, out.*

1851 Hunt *Photogr.* 80 The Printing Process. .It is..a negative picture,..a matrix which is capable of yielding a vast number of beautiful impressions. I have had as

many as fifty printed from one, and I have no doubt that as many more might be obtained from it. **1851** Talbot in *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 1286/2. **1852** *Chemist* III. 222/1 The positive pictures are..printed off, and fixed. **1855** Hardwich *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 173 It is always necessary to print the picture some shades darker than it is intended to remain. **1893** *Photogr. Ann.* 49 These papers are somewhat quicker in printing, but the surface will not bear the rough treatment which coagulated albumen would stand.

b. *intr.* Of a negative (with a qualifying adv.): To produce a photograph (*well, badly*, etc.).

1852 *Chemist* III. 221/2 [A negative] which will, as the phrase goes, print well. **1855** Hardwich *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 290 As a general rule, the best Negatives print slowly.

15. See Nature-printing.

16. *Combs.*, in which **print-** is used attrib. in the sense of Printing *vbl. sb.*, as **print-cloth**, cotton cloth of the kind suitable for printing; **print-ground** = Print-field. Also **print-out paper** *Photogr.* = *printing out paper*: see Printing *vbl. sb.* d. See also Print-field, -house, etc.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 213 Calico-printing..was unknown as an English art till 1696, when a small print ground was formed upon the banks of the Thames, near Richmond. **1886** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 480 A yard of cotton cloth of the kind called print-cloth. **1893** *Photogr. Ann.* 444 A new toning agent, said to be superior to any yet introduced for the toning of albumen or gelatine print-out papers.

Printable (prĭ·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. Print *v.* + -able.] Capable of being printed; fit to be printed.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. iv, Such ground-scheme,.. still legible and printable, we shall now present to the reader. **1862** *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 293 Lemaire..called him names not printable in these prim days. **1891** J. D. Campbell in *Athenæum* 31 Oct. 583/3 Talfourd had printed ..all in the letters that was printable in 1837 and 1848.

b. Capable of being printed from. *rare.*

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/7 Of all the modern methods of producing printable plates, heliogravure stands undoubtedly pre-eminent.

Printed (prĭ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Print *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Impressed, stamped, marked, † moulded.

c **1483** Caxton *Dialogues* 12 Of mylke soden with the flour Men make printed cakes. **1616** Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 683 Their dung is printed, grosse, long, and knottie. **1748** Collins *Oriental Ecl.* II. 52 Oft in the dust I view his printed feet.

b. Said of a ruff: In print (Print *sb.* 14 c); ? with the pleats properly pressed or goffered; cf. Print *a.* 1 b.

1611 B. Jonson in *Coryat's Crudities* a iij b, He [Coryat] will shortly be reputed a Knowing proper, and well traueld scholer, as by his starchd beard, and printed ruffe may be as properly insinuated. **1614** — *Barth. Fair* III. ii, *Mooncalf.* [Of a party of Puritans.] A body may read that i' their small printed ruffes [i. e. ruffs in small or Geneva print].

2. Produced or prepared by typography; bearing printed characters; expressed or published in print.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 53 Whose godly name In printed bokes doth remayne in fame. **1553** Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 A shiet of printed paper. **1665** *Orders of Ld. Mayor Lond.* in De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 62 With these usual printed Words, 'Lord have Mercy upon us'. **1709** Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 21 Aug., I don't see any violent necessity of printed rules. **1841** D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 215 The first printed book in the English language was not printed in England.

3. Coloured or figured by a process of printing, as cotton goods, carpets, pottery, etc.

1588 [see Print *v.* 12]. **1633** Wotton *Let. to Sir F. Bacon* 3 June in *Reliq.* (1672) 464, I send you herewith two printed Caps. The Caps is a pretty fresh invention of a very easie rate; which may come to some pretty perfection in the ornament of Curtains and Valances of Beds, or in some fine historified Table-cloth for a Banquet. **1758** Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 7 Seven yards of printed cloth. **1791** Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 2 A mode..we use for colouring printed linens. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 1028 The blue printed ware of England has been hitherto a hopeless object of emulation in France. **1888** Black *In Far Lochaber* viii, I've bought each o' them a printed cotton gown. **1900** *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/5 Printed in the medley of colours and the designs so long associated with cashmere shawls.

4. Reproduced by nature-printing, photographic printing, etc.

1856 T. Moore (*title*) Nature-Printed British Ferns. **1859** [see Nature-printed]. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 18/2 The development of a partially printed-out image.

Printeis, obs. Sc. form of Prentice.

Printer (prĭ·ntəɹ). Also 6 **prent-**; 6 **-or, -our**, *Sc.* **-ar.** [f. Print *v.* + -er 1. So MDu. and early mod Du. *prenter, printer.*]

1. A person who prints, in any sense of the word; one engaged in impressing or stamping marks or designs upon a surface, as a calico-printer, and (formerly) a coiner.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 556 All Meltaris, Forgearis and Prentaris within the said cuntyehous. **1570–1** *Ibid.* XIV. 89 The generall maister cunzeour, warrandis,..sinkar, meltaris, ..and prentaris of the cunze hous. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 803/2, 100 Printers of Callicoes. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 214 The great disadvantage under which the French printers labour is the higher price they pay for cotton fabrics, above that paid by the English printers. **1853** Dickens *Let.* in *Daily News* 12 Jan. (1899) 5/2, I hope we shall never terminate our business engagements until that printer in stone, who will have to be employed at last, shall set 'Finis' over our last binding in boards!

b. *spec.* One whose business is the printing of books, etc.; the owner of a printing business (formerly usually identical with a publisher); a workman employed in a printing-office.

1504 *Statuta in Parliamento* (Colophon), Emprented at London..by me Rycharde Pynson, Squyer and Prenter unto the Kynges noble grace. **1509** *Hawes' Conv. Swearers* 90 (Colophon) Enprynted at London..by Wynkyn de Worde, prynter vnto the moost excellent prynceese my lady the kynges graundame. *a* **1520** Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 220 Pryntouris, payntouris, and potingaris. **1532** More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 499/1 Of that writing that remayneth, some corrupted bi writers, some by prenters. **1570** Levins *Manip. Vocabul.* 77/17 A Printer, *chalcographus*. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. (S. T. S.) 468 Thay consult to hinder his labour, to tak Mr. Ninian, to punise the prenter. **1613** Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Wee can no more ascribe these things to chance, than a Printers Case of letters could by chance fall into the right composition of the Bible which he printeth, or of Homers Iliads. **1770** *Junius Lett.* i. 1 To the Printer of the Public Advertiser. **1867** Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc.*, etc III. 69/2 Caxton's types, as well as those of most of the early printers, were the Gothic, or black letter characters.

2. An instrument or appliance used for printing.

a. A telegraphic printing instrument; b. a photographic negative in its printing capacity; c. *mechanical printer*, a name for a typewriter. (U. S.)

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 432/1 Edison's various devices in his old stock printer have formed the basis of all later variations on that sort of instrument. **1890** *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Motor, Motor printer*, a printing telegraph in which the mechanism is moved by electric, steam, or other motive power. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 14/2 It is not always the negative which looks best which is the best printer.

3. *Trade.* A cotton cloth made to be printed on; printing-cloth.

1864 J. S. Buckle *Manuf. Compend.* p. ix, 36 inches wide Cambric Printer, 50 yards long. **1883** *Daily News* 25 June 2/7 Cotton Goods. Mexicans, T-cloths, and printers are generally dull, with occasional sales at a slight decline.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* chiefly appositive, 'that is a printer' (sense 1 b), as *printer-author, -journalist.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 105 Printer setters will commit faults, as appears by the Errataes at the end of books. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept 5/2 Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde command large sums,..and so of many other printer-authors who combined both professions in those primitive times when labour was undivided. **1906** *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 209/3 In 1618 the Community of Printer-Booksellers was sanctioned by the king [of France].

b. With *printer's*: as **printer's devil** = Devil 5 a; **printer's flower** = Flower *sb.* 5 c; **printer's imprint** = Imprint *sb.* 3; **printer's mark**, a monogram or other device used by a printer as a trade-mark. c. With *printers'*, as *printers' fat* (= Fat *sb.*2 5 b), *ink* (see Ink *sb.*1 1), *pie* (see Pie *sb.*4), *ream* (see Ream *sb.*3), *roller, varnish*; **printers' bible** (see quot.); **printers' gauge** = Gauge *sb.* 12.

1898 *Home Mag.* 31 Dec. 378/2 The so-called '*Printers'' Bible, which contains..the..misreading, 'Printers have persecuted me without a cause' (Psalm cxix. 161), 'printers' being substituted for 'princes'. **1763** H Rose in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 438 Harassed every morning by the *printer's devil. **1782** Mme. D'Arblay *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 Apr., I think I could submit to be printer's devil, to get a sight of the next volume. **1873** H Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 127 The hand implements used by 'printer's-devils' fifty years ago. **1898** *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. II. 33/1 Type, occupying exactly three-sevenths of the open page, the remaining four-sevenths being '*printer's-fat'. **1820** Ure *Dict. Chem.* (1823) 506/2 Good *printers' ink is a black paint, smooth and uniform in its composition. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XII. 478/1 Printers' ink may be considered as a black paint, writing ink..as a black dye.

Hence **Printerdom**, the 'world' of printers.

1900 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 19 Nov. 4/1 The list of present entrants is being spread abroad through printerdom. **1904** *Ibid.* 10 Mar. 15/3 There are enough titled men in printerdom to give a little point to a story [etc.].

Printery (prĭ·ntəri). Chiefly *U. S.* [f. prec.: see -ery. Cf. *imprimery.*]

1. A printing office.

1638 H. Peters in 4 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* VI. 99 Wee have a printery here. **1657** W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 28 He would cause the Vatican Printery to be set on work again. **1864** Webster, *Printery*, also, sometimes, a printing-office. **1894** *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 7 Sept. 2 The American Government, and some of our colonies, had established Government printeries.

2. A cotton-printing factory; = Print-work 1.

1846 in Worcester citing Pitkin. **1903** *Fabian News* XIII. 34/2 [He] was head of a big calico printery.

† **Print-field.** *Obs.* [f. Print *v* + Field *sb.*] An establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes; = Print-work 1.

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 380 Printfields for staining cotton cloth have been established at Cromwel-haugh, Huntingtower, Stormont-field and Tulloch. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 138/1 The banks of the Leven..are covered with numerous bleachfields, printfields, and cotton-works. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 214 One of his foremen..worked for a year in a print-field in Lancashire.

† **Print-house.** *Obs.* [f. Print *v.* + House *sb.*]

1. = Printing-house.

1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* iii. 13 Father Wilson, ouerseer of the Print-house. **1668–9** Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 81 Mr Delgardno, who lived in the house now the little print-house. **1711** Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 221 They are about pulling down our Print-House.

2. *Print house.* † a. A cotton-printing factory b. A house of business selling prints (Print *sb.* 6).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 242 Filters for the colour shop of a print house are best made of wool.

Printing (prĭ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Print *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Print, in various senses; an instance of this.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (Tollem. MS.), In comparison to þe formest party [of the brain] he be menely harde, þat þe prentynge of shappis [orig. *formæ impressæ*] and of liknesse be þerinne þe longer holde. *Ibid.* XIV. ii (Bodl. MS.), þe printinge of þe sonne bemes is strenger in lowe places þanne in hize. *c* **1450** *Godstow Reg.* 542 She strengthed hit with the prynting of her seale. **1532–3** *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No manne vnder the degree of a barons sonne..shall weare any maner embrodery, prickyng or printing with golde, siluer, or sylke. **1728** De Foe *Plan Eng. Commerce* 296 It is but a few Years ago since no such thing as painting or printing of Linen or Callicoe was known in England. **1835** E. Baines *Hist. Cotton Manuf.* 257 In some parts [of the East] block printing is wholly unknown. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 1029 Unsized paper fit for printing upon stoneware. **1904** *Daily Chron* 22 Oct. 4/4 Finger printing, first suggested and practically applied by Sir William Herschel, of the Indian Civil Service.

b. In *Typography.* (See Print *v* 6.)

1530 Palsgr. 258/2 Printyng of bokes, *impression*. *a* **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 170 b, In which season [*c* 1457] the craft of Printyng was first inuented in the citie of Mens in Germanie. **1613** Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 438 Their printing is not by composing the letters as with vs; but..they make for euery leafe a Table or boord, with characters on both sides. **1771** Luckombe *Hist. Print* 30 Caxton distinguished the books of his printing by the following particular device. **1837** Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1843) I. iii. § 19. 148 The invention of printing..from moveable letters, has been referred by most to Gutenberg, a native of Mentz.

c. In *Photography.* (See Print *v.* 14.)

1853 *Family Herald* 3 Dec. 510/2 The printing of positives will take from three or four minutes to one hour and a half, according to the sun. **1855** Hardwich *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 289 Photographic Printing...A. The exposure to light, or printing, properly so called.—B. The fixing and colouring [etc.]. **1893** *Photogr. Ann.* 49 These papers are somewhat quicker in printing.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *printing-hammer, -material, -pad, -process, -roller, -works*; in Typogr., as *printing-letter, -plate, -room, -tool, -type*; in cotton-printing, as *printing-shop*; in pottery-printing, as *printing-colour*; in Photogr., as *printing light, negative*; **printing-body**: see quot.; **printing-cloth**, cotton cloth made specially for printing; **printing-cylinder**, in some printing-machines, the cylinder by which the paper is pressed on the flat forme of type, the impression cylinder; **printing-drum**, a revolving drum in a printing-machine serving to guide the paper; **printing-frame** (*Photogr.*): see quot. 1875; † **printing-irons**, implements for coining; **printing-machine**, a printing-press of the kind used for printing rapidly and on a large scale, generally one in which mechanical power is employed; † **printing-mould**, ? a set of matrices for type: see Mould *sb.*3 2, Matrix 4; **printing-paper**, (*a*) paper used for printing on; (*b*) in *Photogr.*, sensitized paper on which pictures are printed (also *printing-out paper*, abbrev. P. O. P.); **printing-wheel**: see quot.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1015 Three kinds of glazes are used in Staffordshire; one..for the finer pipe-clay ware to receive impressions, called *printing body. **1883** *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Cotton goods..*Printing cloth quiet, and rather unsteady. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 1015 As to the stoneware..it is covered with a glaze composed of 13 parts of the *printing-colour frit. **1790** *Patent Specif.* No. 1748, A is the *printing cylinder covered with woollen cloth. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 1036 The paper is thus conducted from the first printing cylinder F, to the second cylinder G. *Ibid.* 1037 Then encompassing the left-hand side and under portion of the *printing drum it passes in contact with the rollers. **1855** Hardwich *Man. Photogr. Chem.* 159 With sensitive paper..the picture will look well on its first removal from the *printing frame. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech., Printing-frame*, a quadrangular shallow box in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative and exposed to the direct rays of the sky or of the sun. *Ibid.* 1801/1 The type-wheel is continuously rotated by an independent motor, the circuit of the *printing-hammer being closed when the letter is opposed to the printing-pad. **1531** *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 49 For bering of the kist with the *prenting irnis to the abbay. **1538** Elyot *Dict., Tudicula*, a ladell, a pryntynge yron, wherwith vessell is marked. **1771** Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 227 The Sizes of *Printing Letter would not perhaps have been carried lower than Brevier. **1889** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 267 Good *printing light. **1858** Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 302/2 Hand-presses are now for the most part superseded in large establishments by steam-presses, generally called *printing-machines. **1664** Atkyns *Orig. Printing* 4 Thomas Bourchier, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, moved the then king (Henthe 6th) to use all possible means for procuring a *Printing-Mold..to be brought into this Kingdom. **1856** *Pract. Chem.* in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* 206 For the production of a *printing negative. **1904** *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 8/4 The sensitive paper—ordinary gelatino-chloride *printing-out paper answers well. **1875** *Printing-pad [see *printing-hammer*]. **1828** Webster, *Printing-paper*, paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, &c. **1892** *Bothamley's Ilford Man. Photogr.* App. 164 The printing paper of the future. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 14/2 Close contact between negative and printing-paper. **1772** *Patent Specif.* No. 1007 The top *printing roller and iron levers must then be raised. **1890** W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 168 Printing a Cotton Gown... The inner roller revolves in the colour, and distributes it

over the printing roller, which in its turn presses against the gliding cloth. **1839** Ure *Dict. Arts* 215 The *printing shop is an oblong apartment. **1683** *Printing Tools [see PRINTING-HOUSE]. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Printing-wheel, one used in paging or numbering machines or in ticket-printing machines.

Pri·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. PRINT *v.* + -ING [2].] That prints, in various senses of the vb.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. 805 'Ah', Said I, 'my dear Lord Howe, you shall not speak To a printing woman who has lost her place compliments, As if she were a woman'. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Printing-telegraph*, an electro-magnetic telegraph which automatically records transmitted messages. The term is, however, generally applied only to those which record in the common alphabet.

Pri·nting-house. Now only *Hist.* A building in which printing is carried on, a printing-office.

Printing House Square, a small square in London, the site of the office of the *Times* newspaper; hence *transf.*

1576–7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II 583 The prenting hous and necessaris appertening thairto **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II 337 Euery one abideth in his owne office as . is to bee seene in the printing house. **1683** Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* ii. ¶ 1 They say, Such a One has set up a Printing-House,..thereby they mean he has furnish'd a House with Printing Tools. **1721** Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 11 (1754) 51 Of all the sumptuous edifices which of late years have shot up in Oxford, and adorn'd the habitation of the muses, the new printing-house strikes me with particular pleasure and veneration. **1856** Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Times* Wks (Bohn) II. 117 The perfect organization in its printing-house.

Pri·nting-ink. The ink used in printing, printers' ink, *fig.* printed matter, print.

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 9 Such [books] as are writ to take out the Blots of Printing-Inke. **1765** *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Ink*, Black printing Ink for engraving on Copper. **1875** Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 916 Printing Ink..is essentially a combination of lamp-black with oil. **1904** *Athenæum* 21 May 657/3 Amid all this flood of printing-ink English students have had to wait till now for any connected and detailed account of this new branch of physics.

Comb **1823** J. Badcock *Dom. Am.* 27 Printing-ink-makers.

Pri·nting-office. An establishment in which the printing of books, newspapers, etc. is carried on.

1827 *Oxford Guide* 79 The Clarendon Printing Office. **1864** A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 159 His printing-office, in which the poems of Burns were first put into type.

Pri·nting-press. An instrument or machine for printing on paper, etc., from types, blocks, or plates: = PRESS *sb.*[1] 13; sometimes restricted to a hand-press, as distinguished from a *printing-machine*, worked by machinery, with cylinders.

1588 [see PRESS *sb.*[1] 13]. **1655** Culpepper *Riverius* Advt., At his Shop at the sign of the Printing-Press in Cornhil, neer the Exchange **1714** Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 258 Would you break down the Printing Presses, melt the Founds, and burn all the Books in the Island? **1861** Musgrave *By-roads* 127 It is only because chroniclers were scarce, and printing-presses unknown, in those times.

attrib **1683** Moxon *Mech Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. ¶ 1 The Worms for Printing-Press Spindles

Printiz, obs. form of PRENTICE.

Printless (pri·ntles), *a.* (*adv.*) [See -LESS.]

1. Making or leaving no print or trace.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 34 Ye, that on the sands with printlesse foote Doe chase the ebbing-Neptune, and doe flie him When he comes backe **1634** Milton *Comus* 897 Whilst from off the waters fleet Thus I set my printless feet O're the Cowslips Velvet head. **1855** O. W Holmes *Poems* 79, I heard the spirits' printless tread, And voices not of earthly sound.

2. That has received, or that retains, no print.

a **1797** Mary Wollstonecr. *Posth. Wks* (1798) IV. 160 Pacing over the printless grass. **1809** Syd Smith *Serm.* II. 333 We leave his infant body to the winds, and engrave upon his printless heart, in the first morning of life the feeling of pain. **1874** B. Taylor *Prophet* II. iv, Wandering birds..Strike their way across the printless air.

B. as *adv* Without leaving, or without receiving, a print.

1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to Kien Long* iii. vii, Let the widow's and the orphan's tear Fall printless on thy heart as on a stone. **1818** Milman *Samor* 198 The moss springs printless up beneath her feet.

Pri·nt-se·ller. A person who sells prints (PRINT *sb* 12) or engravings.

1710 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4685/4 Sold by C. Browne, Print and Map-Seller. **1818** Cobbett *Pol Reg.* XXXIII. 688 He connived at a print-seller's carrying away a great many valuable prints. **1857** Ruskin *Elem. Drawing* ii. 139 Any printsellers who have folios of old drawings, or facsimiles of them.

Pri·nt-shop. A print-seller's shop.

a **1697** Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I 407 To take viewes, landskapes, buildings, etc...which wee see now at the print shopps. **1780** T. Davies *Garrick* II xlii 186 An engraving of her..is still to be seen in the print shops. **1859** Jephson *Brittany* xix. 310 Circular frames, which revolved after the manner of those in the print-shops.

Pri·nt-work. [f. PRINT *sb.* + WORK *sb.*]

1. (Now usually *printworks*, often const. as *sing.*) A factory in which cotton fabrics are printed.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 400 Employed in the drying-room of a calico print-work. **1844** G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* ii. 54 A large print-work..consists of several distinct departments, such as the mechanical department, the chemical department, the artistic or designing department, the printing department, &c. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/1 Manager of the calico printworks.

2. Lettering imitating printed characters. *rare.*

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 68 (*Lucy*) But never was MS. so illegible..as the print-work of that sampler.

Printyce, obs. form of PRENTICE.

Priodont (prəi·ǒdǫnt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Priodōn, -ont-em* (Cuvier), generic name, f. Gr. πρί-ειν to saw + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- a tooth, later altered to *Prionodon*, f. πρίων, πριον- a saw, whence PRIONODONT.] Saw-toothed. **a.** Belonging to the genus *Priodon* (*Priodontes*, *Prionodon*), or the subfamily *Prionodontinæ*, of armadillos (the kabalassous), characterized by very numerous teeth set closely like the teeth of a saw. **b.** Applied to a form of the mandibles in stag-beetles, having the projections or teeth small and closely set.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 278 The priodont armadillo has ninety-eight teeth. **1883** *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/3 Four very distinct phases of development in their mandibles, which the author proposed to term 'priodont', 'amphiodont', 'mesodont', and 'telodont'. **1899** *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 193 In each species [of *Lucanidæ* (stag-beetles)] these variations [of the mandibles] fall..into distinct states, so that entomologists describe them as 'forms', the largest developments being called teleodont, the smallest priodont

†**Priol,** obs. form of PAIR-ROYAL.

1776 Mrs Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I 341 If the highest has a priol of aces all the company give five guineas each.

‖**Prion** (prəi·ǒn). *Ornith.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πρίων a saw.] 'A genus of Petrels established by Lacépède, on account of the denticulated or serrated edges of their mandibles, and used as an English word by many writers' (Newton *Dict. Birds*); a saw-billed petrel.

Prionodont (prəiǫ·nodǫnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prionodon*, or f. Gr. πρίων, πριον- a saw + ὀδούς a tooth: see PRIODONT.] Having teeth serrated or resembling the teeth of a saw.

a Of an armadillo: = PRIODONT a; as *sb.* a prionodont armadillo, a kabalassou. **b** Of a civet-cat: Belonging to the genus *Prionodon* or subfamily *Prionodontinæ* (the linsangs), having only one tubercular molar on each side in each jaw; as *sb.* a prionodont civet-cat, a linsang. **c.** Transversely plicated, as the hinge of the bivalve shells of the group *Prionodesmacea*. **1890** in *Cent. Dict.*

Prior (prəi·əɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 **prior**, 4–6 **priour, -e, pryour,** (5 **priowr, pryo(u)r, pryowre, prier**), 6– **prior.** [Late OE. *prior*, a. L. *prior, -ōr-em* former, superior (see next), in med.L. as sb. the superior or chief officer of a society, spec. a prior; in ME. reinforced by OF. *priur* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *priour* (mod.F. *prieur*), whence the ME. form *priour*, etc. In sense 2 b ad. It. *priore.*]

1. A superior officer of a religious house or order.

a. In an abbey, the officer next under the abbot, appointed by him to exercise certain authority, maintain discipline, and preside over the monastery in his absence (*prior claustral*); in a smaller or daughter monastery the resident superior (*prior conventual*). In monastic cathedrals, in which the Bishop took the place of Abbot, the Prior was the actual working head of the abbey. In some large foreign abbeys, e. g Cluny and Fécamp, there were several priors, the chief of whom was called *Grand Prior*. **b.** The superior or head of a house of Canons Regular (Augustinians, Arroasians, and originally Premonstratensians). **c.** Also the superior of a house of Friars.

Grand Prior, the commander of a priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or of Malta.

1093 *Charter of Wulfstan* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* (1865) 445 Hine God ȝeuferade þæt he wearð prior & fæder þæs hufan cweðenan mynstres. *a* **1123** *O. E. Chron.* an 1107 Ernulf þe ær wæs prior on Cantwarbyrig. *a* **1131** *Ibid* an. 1129 Þa priores, muneces and canonias þa wæron on calle þa cellas on Engla land. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 219/642 And þe prior with processioun to þe ȝate comez *c* **1330** R Brunne *Chron. Wace* 7065 He asked leue atte priour To speke wyþ Constant. *c* **1380** Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 Þer [friars] ordre lettiþ þes, but ȝif þei han þer priours leeve. **1455** *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 287 The Priowrys of the fowre Orderys of Freyerys. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 780/20 *Hic prior, -ris*, a prier. **1533** More *Confut. Tindale* ii. 532 In the same house whereof I was master and pryour. **1570–6** Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 270 Laurence his successor, brought Monks into the house, the head whereof was called a Prior, which woorde..was in deede but the name of a seconde officer, bicause the Bishop himselfe was accompted the very Abbat. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3918/1 The Grand Prior is at present with the Duke of Vendosme, his Brother. **1706** Phillips, *Priors Aliens*, were certain Priors born in France, that had the Government of Monasteries founded for outlandish Men in England. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16*th C.* II. iv. xxi. 379 The general Chapters, or the Visitors of the same Orders, shall appoint Priors-claustral, or Sub-Priors, in the Priories in which there is a Convent, to exercise Corrections and Spiritual Government. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., In the monastery of St. Denys, there were anciently five priors; the first whereof was called the grand prior...There are also grand priors in the military orders. **1901** J. T. Fowler in *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) III. Introd 3 In Durham, as in Winchester, Ely, and other monastic Cathedrals, the Bishop was the honorary and titular head, while the true head of the house was the Prior.

2. a. In foreign countries, the title of the elected head of a guild of merchants or craftsmen. **b.** The title of a chief magistrate in some of the former Italian republics, e. g. Florence: cf. PRIORATE 1 b. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1604 *Merch. New-Royall Exchange* B ij b, The Merchants [at Rouen] .. shall chuse out of the said number three officers, viz. A Prior and two Consulls, to remaine in their authoritie for one yeare. *c* **1618** Moryson *Itin.* iv. vi. (1903) 93 Still the cittizens had theire wonted Magistrate called Gonfaloniere, and theire Priour of Justice. **1748** *Earthquake of Peru* i. 60 The Court of Commerce is the Consulship, where a Prior and two Consuls preside. [**1832** tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* x. 224 His son Cosmo, born in 1389, was priore in 1416.] **1878–83** Villari *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) II. xiv. 398 The working-classes placed the Priors of the Guilds at the head of the Government.

†**3.** A superior. (After L. *prior* in *Vulg* John i. 15.)

c **1380** Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 75 He is to come after Joon, al if he be Joonis pryour. Ffor he was not made bifore Ioon in tyme..for Ioon spekiþ of forþerhede of manhede of Crist bifore Ioon in grace, and also in worþynes. *Ibid.* 77 After me is to comen a man, þe whiche is made bifore me, for he was anoon my priour [cf. *Vulg.* John i. 15 quia prior me erat].

†**4.** The first or greatest; the chief. *Obs.*

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 127 Plato, the Prior of all ancient Philosophers.

5. *Commerce.* The head of a firm. Now *rare.*

1853 Millhouse *Diction Engl.-Ital.*, *Prior* (com.), socio principale, direttore. **1865** (Jan 2) *Circular of Messrs. A. Gibbs & Sons*, We beg leave to inform you that we have this day admitted as partner in our House Mr. George Louis Monck Gibbs, nephew of our prior. **1908** *Morning Post* 1 Jan., Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons announce that they have admitted into partnership the Hon. Gerald Gibbs, son of their prior, Lord Aldenham.

Hence **Pri·oracy,** the office of prior = PRIORATE 1; **Pri·oral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a prior.

1895 E. Marg. Thompson *Hist. Somerset Carthusians* 71 St. Hugh's immediate successor in the prioracy was Bovo. **1882** *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 427/3 The Abbot of Bath, who thereto had at once erected a prioral cell.

Prior (prəi·əɹ), *a.* (*adv.*) [a. L. *prior* former, earlier, elder, anterior, superior, more important, f. OL. prep. *pri* before.] Preceding (in time or order); earlier, former, anterior, antecedent.

1714 R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* ii. 38 Whether we become partakers of it by a prior or an after-consent. **1754** Edwards *Freed. Will* ii. ii. (1762) 39 That is what is meant by a Thing's being prior in the Order of Nature, that it is some Way the Cause or Reason of the Thing, with Respect to which it is said to be prior. **1765** Blackstone *Comm.* I. xv. 436 The first of these legal disabilities is a prior marriage. **1791** Washington *Let.* Writ. 1892 XII. 17 The necessity of a prior attention to those duties. **1856** Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xi, I was fully acquainted with all the prior history of her inmates. **1865** H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 12 The meeting in the prior year was under different circumstances.

b. Const. *to.*

1714 R Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* ii. 37 The sin is prior to and . independent of the action. **1739** Hume *Hum. Nat.* I. ii. (1874) I. 316 Our simple impressions are prior to their correspondent ideas. **1774** J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 263 These rites are said to have been far prior to the foundation of Rome. **1907** H. Jones in *Hibbert Jrnl.* July 747 They come in obedience to a necessity prior to their own will.

B. as *adv.* with *to*: Previously to, before.

1736 Butler *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 6 There is no presumption against this prior to the proof of it. **1766** Mrs. S. Pennington *Lett.* I. 127 It existed prior to the formation of these bodies. **1826** G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 116 Prior to the year 1215, a man..might be perfectly orthodox, who denied Transubstantiation, if he held Consubstantiation. **1875** Scrivener *Lect. Text N. Test.* 6 [It] seems, prior to experience, very improbable.

Priorate (prəi·ǒrět). [ad. late L. *priōrāt-us* (Tertull.) priority, preference, in med.L. the office of prior, a priory, f. *prior* PRIOR *a.*: see -ATE [1].]

1. The office and dignity of a prior; also, the term of office of a prior: **a.** of an ecclesiastical prior.

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 51 Wat euer clerk takiþ priorate, religioun, bischophed, or dignite of þe kirk. **1737** M. Johnson in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 68 Sir John Weston, in whose priorate this exchange was made or confirmed. **1775** Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxiv. II. 112 Benoit's successour in the priorate of saint Genevieve was not equally attentive to the discipline and piety of his monks. **1854** Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. 363 That ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the metropolitanate.

b. The dignity of prior in the Florentine republic. see PRIOR *sb.* 2 b.

1818 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 86 Members of this family [the Pulci] were five times elected to the Priorate, one of the highest honours of the republic. **1872** Lowell *Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 130 Just before his assumption of the priorate, however, a new complication had arisen. **1874** M. Creighton *Hist. Ess.* i. (1902) 16 This priorate Dante calls the source of all his woes.

2. A priory; also, the inmates as a community.

1749 *Hist. Windsor* viii. 107 The Manour, or Priorate of Munclane, in the County of Hereford. with all and singular its appurtenances. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 264 Bethleem, a priorate, or college of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. **1829** Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 211 An address from the priorate of the order of Malta to the prince of Brazil, spoken by one of their *Commendadores*. **1844** S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* 323 On his return he found that his uncle was dead, and that the see of Frisingen, as well as his own priorate, was filled by a successor.

Priore, obs. variant of PRIORY.

Prioress (prəi·ǒres). [ME. a. OF. *prioresse*, *prieuresse* (13th c. in Godef.) = med.L. *priōrissa* (*c* 1135 in Abelard): see PRIOR *sb.* and -ESS [1].] A nun holding a position under an abbess similar to a claustral prior; also, one governing her own house like a conventual prior: see PRIOR *sb.* 1.

c **1290** *St. Edmund* 161 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 436 Boþe his sustren..Nounnes he made þere..Þe eldore was sethþe prioresse of þe lauedies ech-on. **1303** R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7808 Þyr com to hym, for hys godenesse, A nunne, y wene

a pryores. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 118 Ther was .. a Nonne a Prioresse That of bir smylyng was ful symple and coy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Pryowresse, *priorissa.* 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 91 The two prioresses wolde not confesse this,..nor none of the nunnes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 11 When you haue vowd, you must not speake with men, But in the presence of the Prioresse. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlix, [She] wished only to fill it with pious maidens, and to be made prioress of the order. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* II. xix, Tynemouth's haughty Prioress. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 301 With how genuine a courtesy..he first addresses himself to the modest Clerk, and the gentle Lady Prioress, and the Knight.

† **Pri·oressy.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. + -Y.] A nunnery or convent presided over by a prioress.

1575 in McCrie *Life A. Melville* (1819) I. 150 *note*, His hienes chalmerlan and factor to the said priorissie of the Senis. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 164/1 It is fund.. That the richt of superioritie Off all lands..perteining to quhatsumever abbacies pryories pryoressis [etc.] pertenis to his Majestie.

† **Pri·orhede.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PRIOR *sb.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Priorship; priorate.

c 1425 *Found St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Rayer optenynge cure and office of the priorhede.

Priori, *a.*: see *high priori* (HIGH *a.* 17 g).

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 546 Most of you take the priori high-road. 1823 J. GILLIES *Aristotle's Rhet.* II. 79 The school-men audaciously followed the priori road.

Prioric (prəiǫ·rik), *a. rare.* [f. A PRIORI + -IC.] Of *a priori* character.

1895 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 796/1 If we consider that the *posterius* of one inference becomes the *prius* of the next, so that a conclusion may be prioric though drawn from premises obtained posteriorically, the prioric and posterioric seem to have no connexion with Kant's *à priori, à posteriori.* *Ibid* [see POSTERIORIC].

Priorily, erron. var. of PRIORLY *adv.*

Priori·stic, *a.* [f. PRIOR *a.* + -ISTIC.] Of or belonging to Aristotle's *Prior Analytics*: opposed to POSTERIORISTIC. Hence **Priori·stically** *adv.*

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (Shaks. Soc.) 67 Thou art moved formally, prioristically in the thing considered, not posterioristically in the manner of considering. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prioristic. 1902 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos. & Psych.* II. 740/1 *Prioristic dictum de omni* and *Prioristic universal*: universal predication as defined by Aristotle at the end of the first chapter of the first book of the *Prior Analytics*:..We say that anything, P, is predicated universally (*dictum de omni*) when nothing can be subsumed under the subject of which P is not intended to be predicated.

Priority (prəiǫ·riti). Also 5 **priorte.** [ME. a. F. *priorité* (14th c., Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *priōritās*, f. L. *prior, -ōrem*: see PRIOR *a.* and -ITY.]

1. The condition or quality of being earlier or previous in time, or of preceding something else.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) l. 166 In diuers times, and in diuers places temporel, without posteriorite or priorite. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 273 The seetes of Cawnterbery and of York..not to be subiecte in eny wise to other after the constitucion of Gregory, excepte that the oon is moore then that other for the priorite of tyme. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 16 The preeminence of prioritie in birth. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii § 7 Though there might bee some priority in order of causes between them, yet there was none in order of time or duration. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. i (1881) 309 No priority of appropriation can give a right which will bar these equal rights of others.

2. Precedence in order, rank, or dignity.

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 27562 (Cott. Galba) Pride..riueliest.. For werldes hap,..Erthly honowre, or priorte, Welth, or lordschip, or pouste. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 248 Þer it is semand þat þe fathur suffer þe son to hafe a prioritie. 1534-1704 [see POSTERIORITY 2]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 86 The Heauens themselues, the Planets, and this Center, Obserue degree, priority, and place. 1803 STUART in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II. 190 *note*, The priority of his rank to that of Major General Wellesley would render his presence to the northward of the Kistna incompatible with a due exercise of the powers..delegated to the latter officer. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 608 The courtesy of the American dockyard officers would probably grant to a British man-of-war priority over several merchantmen which were in need of similar accommodation.

3. *Law.* † **a.** See quot. 1607. *Obs.* **b.** A precedence among claims, or a preference in order of payment.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 23 b, The lorde that the tenaunt holdeth of by prioritie shall haue the warde of the body, be it heyre male or heyre female. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Posteriority*, A man holding lands or tenements of two lords, holdeth of his auncienter Lord by prioritie, and of his later Lord by posterioritie. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 511 In payment of debts he must observe the rules of priority, otherwise, on deficiency of assets, if he pays those of a lower degree first, he must answer those of a higher out of his own estate. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 46 § 1 In the administration of the estate of every person who shall die.. after [1 Jan 1870] no debt or liability..shall be entitled to any priority or preference by reason merely that the same is secured by or arises under a bond, deed, or other instrument under seal, or is otherwise made or constituted a specialty debt. 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 178 At that time the law of Ireland gave judgment creditors priority over simple contract creditors.

4. = 'Apriority' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *attrib.*: **priority-bond** = preference bond (PREFERENCE 8).

1849 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 368 If I, a priority man called a species C. D. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 5/1 New issues of Turkish Tobacco and Priority bonds, of Spanish, and even of Russian bonds. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2/2 [He] insisted on the importance and significance of the 'priority pledge', which he asserts is always given by Liberal candidates.

Pri·orly, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PRIOR *sb.* + -LY¹.] Proper to or befitting a prior.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 62 Blandly he patteth his priorly paunch.

Pri·orly, *adv. rare.* [f. PRIOR *a.* + -LY².] As a prior step; previously, antecedently.

1792 GEDDES *Transl. Bible* I. Pref. 2 Whether, priorly to that æra, it had ever been inhabited .. is a question which it would be rash to decide. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* XVI. iii. 332 Thus people may neither marry nor unmarry without priorly obtaining permission from the priesthood.

Pri·orship. [f. PRIOR *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of a prior.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 22 b, Those byshops which sell..priorships, or any other ecclesiasticall dignityes should be adiudged Simoniakes. 1626 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for my whole wages dureing my Pryorshipp the some of vjs viijd. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xviii. 120 Father Antonio quitted his Priorship with great willingness. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 66 The order of St. John has likewise a priorship or grand priorship in Bohemia. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 82 In Dante's Priorship, the Guelf Ghibelline, Bianchi-Neri, or some other confused disturbances rose to such a height, that Dante..was with his friends cast unexpectedly forth into banishment. 1900 GASQUET *Eve of Reformation* ii. 24 Election to the Priorship at Canterbury.

Priorte, obs. form of PRIORITY.

† **Prio·rums,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [L. *priōrum*, as in the usual Latin title in 15th c., *Analyticorum priorum libri duo*, the two books of the Prior Analytics (of Aristotle): with Eng. pl. suffix *-s.*] Aristotle's Prior Analytics, or questions taken from them.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 4 That he had before in his priorums. 1665 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. p. lxviii, All the Quæstionists between the time of their Admission and Ash Wednesday are to enter their Priorums.

Priory (prəi·ŏri). Also 3-6 **priorie**; β. 5-6 **pryoure, priore.** [ME. *priorie*, a. Anglo-F. *priorie* (*a* 1240), med.L. *priōria*: see PRIOR *sb.* and -Y. The form might also arise from OF. *prioré*, mod F. *prieuré*:—L. *priōrātus*; but in Eng. *prioure*, *prioré* is of late occurrence.]

1. A monastery or nunnery governed by a prior or prioress; generally an off-shoot of an abbey on which it was more or less dependent; also, a house of Canons Regular. *Alien priory*: see ALIEN *a.* 2.

Sometimes the name of a dwelling-house on the site of a priory.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 71/10 In þe priorie of wincestre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5599, & þoru [h]is conseil chirchen wide he let rere & abbeys & prioryes aboute her & þere. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 475 The priory of Norton in the province of Chestre was founded this tyme by William sonne of Nigellus. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* III. 50 Here was a Priorie of Nunnes lately suppressed. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 6 The Churches which are given to them [priors] *in Titulum*, or by way of Title, are called Priories. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 96/1 Coldstream..was anciently the seat of a priory or abbacy of the Cistertian order. 1845 ELIZ. M. SEWELL *Gertrude* i, The modern Priory..had no connection with the old religious house except that of bearing the same designation. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 136 A priory was a monastery which in theory or in fact was subject to an abbey.

β. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 210 Ye muste doo founde a Pryoure of twelue monkes, & the pryour, in suche place there as my lady shal ordeyne. 1530 PALSGR. 258 Priore, *prioré*.

attrib. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. i. 642, I wel ought to knowe you .., al though I be in a pryory place.

b. *Grand priory*, a province, next below a 'language', of the order of the Knights of St. John or of Malta, under the rule of a Grand Prior.

Cf PRIORATE 2, quot. 1829, and PRIORSHIP, quot. 1762.

1885 *Cath. Dict.* 413/2 The Hospitallers. After the order had attained its full development, it was divided into eight languages..Each language was divided into grand priories and bailiwicks, which again were subdivided into commanderies.

2. = PRIORATE 1, PRIORSHIP.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 443 After þe fifteenþe ȝere of his priourie Herlewyn abbot of Becco deide, and Anselme was i-made abbot in his stede. 1879 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West* VII. 161 *note*, During the fifteen years of his priory.

¶ **3.** = PRIORITY. *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV 246/2 Anent þe priorie in places and voting ffor removeing of all sic occasions of controverseis.

Pris, obs form of PRICE *sb.*¹, PRIZE *v.*¹

Prisable (prəi·zăb'l), *a.* Also **prizable.** [a. AF. *prisable*, f. *prise* PRISE *sb.*¹: see -ABLE; cf *dutiable.*] Liable to the custom of prisage.

[1392-3 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 307/1 Paiant pur chescun tonell de Vyns prisables Vynt deners.] 1882 HUB. HALL in *Antiquary* VI. 231/1 The primary meaning of the term prizage—viz. that the Crown took prizable wines at its own price. 1885 — *Hist. Customs* II 106 An equivalent of the Custom of 2s. paid by aliens, namely, 20d. for every prisable pipe, and 10d. for every other pipe.

Prisage¹ (prəi·zėdʒ). Now *Hist.* Also 7 **pry-, prisadge,** 7-9 **prizage.** [f. as prec. + -AGE.

Spelman mentions a med. (Anglo-) L. *prisāgium* 'jus prisas capiendi vel ipse actus', which may have been the immediate source.]

1. An ancient custom levied upon imported wine; in later times correlated to and often identified with BUTLERAGE 1. (Abolished 1809 by 49 Geo. III. c. 98 § 35.)

For the nature of the impost, its changes, and its relation to BUTLERAGE, see Hubert Hall *Hist. Customs* (1885) II. 90 et seq. 'The "Butlerage" was..the commutation of the prizage into a petty custom, and was paid by aliens alone, who consequently paid no prizage. Prizage was the ancient toll in kind retained for choice by natives, who therefore paid no butlerage, as it was afterwards called' (H. Hall in *Antiquary* (1882) VI. 230/2).

1505 in *Facsimiles Nat. MSS.* I. (1865) 71 Rec. of William Spencer for buttlerage & prisage of the porte of Ippyswiche Cxijs. vjd. 1588-9 *Act* 31 *Eliz* c. 5 § 4 Any Offence.. committed.. for the concealinge or defraudinge the Quenes Majestie .. of any Custome Tonnage Poundage Subsidie Ymposte or Prisage. 1655 *Cal. State Papers, Domestic* (1882) 46 Your late Declaration reviving the Act for Prizage of Wines will ruin us unless suspended. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I. 230 They have a right by prescription to appoint and alter markets in the said citty [London], and to ascertain tolls and prisages therein. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 219 The Marquis [of Ormond] did not esteem any part of his revenue so much as he did that which arose from the prisage of wines. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng Hist.* III. ii Wks. X. 400 The last general head of his [the king's] revenue were the customs, prisages, and other impositions upon trade. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 278 Wine entered for prisage; of the Cape of Good Hope; in a British-built Ship, the tun 12 19 0; in a Foreign Ship, the tun 14 0 0. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 84 § 40 For..Surrender of the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest..in the.. Duties of Prisage and Butlerage within the said County Palatine [Lancashire]. 1882 [see prec.].

† **b.** Short for *prisage wine*: see c. *Obs.*

? *c* 1525 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App. v. 292 The commene wyne callid prisage.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prisage fund, lease, wine.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 139/1 Also that they haue the prisage wines and the iurisdiction of the admeraltie, within the limits of the said riuer. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 66 (1876) 47 Let him presently cause the prisage wines & the wines he hath bought, presently to be caried & lodged. 1619 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XLVII. 128, I give unto my daughter..one sixteenth part of the 'prysadge' lease and unto my son..the other sixteenth part of the same prysadge lease I now hold, which prysadge lease I did put my husband..to buy for me. 1902 *Daily Chron* 25 Oct. 7/5 The Prisage Fund is, I believe, now represented by real estate —about 3,020 acres, producing a present gross rental of £2,597 per annum, the net rental being £2,126.

¶ **2.** (See quots.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Prisage*, seemeth to be that custome or share, that belongeth to the King out of such merchandize, as are taken at sea, by way of lawfull prize, anno 31 Eliz cap. 5. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Prisage*, is that Custom or Share, that belongs to the King, or Lord Admiral, out of such Merchandises as are taken at Sea, by way of lawfull Prize, which is usually a Tenth part. 1848-83 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

(But this seems to be merely a conjecture of Cowell, accepted as fact by his successors and handed down in the law dictionaries. Act 31 Eliz. c. 5, referred to by Cowell, contains nothing about prizes taken at sea, but mentions prisage, app. in sense 1: see quot. 1588-9 there.)

† **Prisage**². *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [a. obs. F. *prisage*, f. *priser* to prise, reckon, value: see PRIZE *v.* and -AGE.] Valuation, appraisement. (Perh. only a misuse of the word by Cotgr.)

1611 COTGR., *Prisage*, a prisage, prising, praising, rating, valuing.

† **Pri·sal, pri·zal.** *Obs.* Also 7 **prisel.** [a. AF. *prisel*, f. F. *prise* seizure, taking, PRISE *sb.*¹, PRIZE *sb.*³: see -AL, and cf. REPRISAL.]

1. The taking or seizure of a thing as by legal right or custom.

[*a* 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 693 (1557) 158 Si tiel prisel de estate ne soit par fait endent.] 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 311 Hee shall auow the prisel to bee good and rightfull, as in lands or Tenements so charged with his distresse, &c. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 135 But the Statute in his [Edw. I's] 28th year had a sting in the tail that was as ill as his saving of ancient aids and prizals.

2. The taking of anything (a ship, etc.) as a prize of war. With *a* and *pl.* an act of such capture; also *concr.* an article so acquired.

1590 SIR R. SIDNEY in Motley *Netherl.* (1867) III. 174 *note*, They complain of two ships taken on the coast of Portugal. .They of Zeland did send unto Holl^d to let them know of these prisals. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* III. ii, The greatest Trophy that my Travels gain, Is to bring Home a Prizal of such Worth. *a* 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Alfred Gt.* (1709) 62 Of what Credit soever the Omination of the [Raven] Standard was in itself, the Prisal of it [from the Danes] by the Christians was of no little Consequence. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 67 But the Venetians freed the Town from the siege..with great slaughter of the enemy, and prizall of many rich booties.

Prisar, obs. form of PRIZER¹.

Pri·scal, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1831 *Examiner* 181/1 Priscal manners, undebased by corruption.

Priscan (pri·skăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prisc-us* old + -AN.] Ancient, primitive, of early times.

1877 ROLLESTON *Brit. Barrows* 742 A pack of wild dogs co-operating with priscan men in driving a herd of wild cattle..along a track in which a pitfall had been dug. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* vi. 173 The wide area occupied by this priscan population. 1881 *Smithsonian Rep.* 506 We seem to hear..the echoes of our own priscan history.

Priscian (pri·ʃiăn). [ad. L. *Prisciān-us.*] Name of a celebrated Roman grammarian, *c* 500–

530: used esp. in the phrase *to break (knock) Priscian's head* (*pate*), to violate the rules of grammar (L. *diminuere Prisciani caput*).

c 1525 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 176 Prisians hed broken now handy dandy, And *Inter dulascolos* is rekened for a fole. *c* 1533 R. LEIR in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 252 Many a tyme when he [Father Forest] hath preched..I have harde hym soo often breke Master Precyens hede. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i 31. 1606 *Sir G. Gosecappe* I. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 26 Will speake false Latine, and breake Prisians head. 1633 GERARD *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 224 Knocking poore Priscian's pate soe familiarly as in most ancient evidence they doe. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 224 [They] hold no sin so deeply red, As that of breaking Prisian's Head. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 162 Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or check, Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 124 If he has not broken Priscian's head, he has at least boxed his ears.

† b. *transf.* A grammarian. So **Pri'scianist.**

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* IV. 64 But thus it is when pitty Prisians Will needs step vp to be Censorians 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 64 He had a little beggarly and course latin, so much as a Priscianist may have.

Priscillianist (prisi'liănist), *sb.* and *a.* [= F. *Priscillianiste*, ad. med.L. *Priscillianista*, f. *Priscillian-us* Priscillian: see -IST.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A disciple of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the 4th c., who taught doctrines alleged to be Gnostic or Manichæan.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 506 Manie.. amongst the Christians haue imagined that the soules of men are the substance of God. I omit to speake of the heretikes, as the Priscilianists, & some others that haue been of this opinion. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* lxxiv. 95 Our Quakers are much like the Priscillianists. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 528/2 The doctrine of astrology was among the errors imputed to the Priscillianists.

2. A name sometimes given to the MONTANISTS, from Priscilla, the name of one of the two women associated with Montanus.

1874 in J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.*

B. *adj* Of or pertaining to the Priscillianists or their doctrines.

1887 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 476/2 A specimen of the Priscillianist allegorical treatment of the Christian Scriptures. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 354 The smaller Priscillianist movement in Spain. 1902 *Ibid.* Apr. 504 He has succeeded in tracing the interpolation to a Priscillianist and therefore heretical source.

So **Prisci'llian, Prisci'llianite** = A. 1; **Prisci'llianism,** the doctrines or principles of Priscillian.

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* lxxiv. 95 Those Bishops .. suspecting men that Fasted and Prayed much, to be Priscillians. 1680 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. ix, He, being suspected of Priscillianisme, wrote affectly against that heresie. 1888 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 841/2 Priscillianism is usually..considered as a phase of Gnosticism. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* xxxix. (Parker Soc.) 357 The..Priscillianites,..who for ease, and to avoid troubles and persecution, dread not to swear and forswear themselves. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 40 The success of capital punishment inflicted on the Priscillianites.

Prise (prəiz, ‖ prīz), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *Hist.* Also 5 **pryse,** 6 **prese,** 6–7 **prize.** [a. F. *prise* a taking, seizure, capture, sb. fem. from pa. pple. *pris*, *prise* of *prendre* to take; in med.L. *prisa* (Du Cange). The original form of the word now spelt *prize* (PRIZE *sb.*[8]), which has been retained in some early uses (senses 1, 2) now historical or archaic, and is the only spelling found in other senses now obsolete. For the specific sense in hunting, see PRYSE.]

1. The taking or seizing of anything by a lord for his own use from his feudal tenants or dependants; a requisition; a thing seized or requisitioned for the king's use by his officers or purveyors, or for the use of the garrisons in his castles; the right of such seizure. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1170 GERVASE (in Du Cange), Et de omnibus prisis inquirant causam et testimonium. 1274-5 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 7 (Stat. Westm.) Purveu est que nul Conestable ne Chasteleyne desoremes nule manere de prise [*transl.* 1543 pryse] ne face dautre houme .qui de la Vile ou son Chastel est assis. *Ibid.*, Si ceo ne seit aunciene prise due au Rey ou al Chastel ou al Seygnur del Chastel.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10742 Sir hubert de boru..Acused was to þe King of mani luper prise. *c* 1400 *Brut* CCXVIII. 257 þe Quene Isabel and þe Mortymer had a grete manie of her retenue, þat folwede euermore þe Kyngus courte, and went and tok þe Kyngus prises for her penyworthes at gode chepe. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 31 Yᵗ the Constable of the tour of London make no preses by londe ne by water of vytayle or any other thinges what so euer thei ben of men of yᵉ forsaid cite. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 1 (Act 3 Edw. II) Forasmuch as merchants and the common people of this land are much impoverished and oppressed by the prises of great Lords. *Ibid.*, That no such prises be henceforth made without ready payment. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 319 That the king might live of his own without taking unusual prises. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 53 The former used to make captures upon the latter of hay, corn, beer, and other things under divers denominations, to wit, Pryse, Tyne of Castle, forrage, &c. Thus the Constable of Dover Castle and the Soldiers, were accustomed to take from the Kentish-men, straw, hay, vetches, peas, beans, corn, and other things. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ix. 155 All tallages, fifteenths, and prises levied..in the county.

2. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The king's customs; that is, portions taken by him from goods brought into the realm, or duties levied in lieu thereof. Cf. PRISAGE[1]. *Obs.* (or only *Hist.*)

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 27/1 Cum Dominus Rex caplat .. per Vicecomitem .. Prisas suas et Custumas debitas ad Portum..videlicet, de qualibet nave vini duo dolia ante et retro electa, quodlibet dolium pro viginti solidis.] 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 293/2 Delyvered to the said Prynce .. the said Duchie of Cornewayll, and all..Wayfes, Strayes, Forfaitures, wrekkes of the See, prises of Wyne, Custumes Havenary, Tolles, Cunage of Tynne, Stannaries [etc.]. 1467-8 *Ibid.* 585/1 A Tonne of Wyne, to be takyn of oure Pryse within our Port of Bristowe 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1240/2 Peter de Oriall,.. gardian of all the forrest of England, of all the escheats, of all the ports of the sea, and of all the prises of England and Ireland. 1607 COWELL, *Prise*, signifieth also a custome due to the King.

† **3.** *Her.* Anything assumed; a bearing. *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 116 b, Thus those prises in coates armoures, which are of many called Fusils, that is to saye Spyndles, may aptly be taken for pillers.

† **4.** A small piece of gold or silver coin taken for the assay at the Mint. (= F. *prise d'essai*, 'morceau de monnaie pour essayer' Littré.) *Obs.*

1469 in *Archæologia* XV. 170 Whenn the seid prises of gold and syluer be made and putte in a box to make the assaies.

† **5.** The quantity of medicine to be taken at once; a dose, a pinch. (Cf. F. *une prise de tabac.*) *Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* Pref., They are to be found, together with their certain prizes by the Ounce.

6. *attrib.*: (sense 1) **prise ale** (see quot. *a* 1600); (sense 2) **prise wine,** wine taken as prisage.

[1300 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. I* (1787) 14 Vinis de prisa.] 1530 MORE *Let. to Wolsey* 10 July in P. H. Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1900) 234 Disturbing the citie of Waterford in the use of a certayn graunt of prize wynys, made and confermed unto theym, as they allegge, by the Kyngs progenitors. 1550 *Fiat* 18 Nov. in *8th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 91 The prise wines of Waterford, Rosse, Lymerick, Dublin, Drogheda and Dundalk. ? *a* 1600 G. OWEN *Baronia* (1861) 45 *Prise ale* is certen monye payed by custome used within the said baronye [of Kemeys], of all those that sell ale within the said baronye, burghe or manors aforesaid, vz., vd. for every brewinge, which is due to the lorde there by custome used time out of mynde.

† **Prise,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Origin obscure.

Known only in the work cited (in which the number of alliterations in *p-* and *pr-* is extraordinary). The only conjecture offered is that *prise* was a shortening of F. *reprise*, ppl. sb of *reprendre* 'to reprehend, blame, check, reprove, rebuke, find fault with, carp at'; but examples of the sb. in the appropriate sense are app. unknown even in OF.]

? Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, angry check; utterance of angry disapproval or rejection.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2032-4 The proude wordis & þe prise of Pelleus the kyng; The tene and the torfor of Telamon after; The Reprofe and prise of Pollux & Castor; The noy and þe new grem of Nestor the Duke. *Ibid.* 2042 That his message was manast o þo men all, And reproued with prise in þere proude yre *Ibid.* 5114 With presumpcoun & prise of his proude hert.

Prise, *sb.*[3] and *v.*: see PRIZE *sb.*[4] and *v.*[3]

Prise, obs. f. PRICE, PRIZE, PRYSE.

Prise, a frequent misreading of *prese*, *preese*, PRESS *sb.*[1], senses 2–5, PRESS *v.*[1] 16, 17, in E.E.T.S. ed. (1869–74) of *Destruction of Troy* (*c* 1400).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1201 Mony perysshet in þe plase er þe prise [*MS.* prese] endit. *Ibid.* 1331 Ercules..Pricket furthe into prise [*MS.* prese] and full playne made...Bere the batell a-bake, mony buerne qwellid [cf. 8317 Past furth into prese, paynet hym ther-for]. *Ibid.* 12048 Eneas egerly. Put hym in prise & profferit to say.]

Prisel, variant of PRISAL. *Obs.*

Priser, obs. form of PRIZER[1] and 2.

† **Pri'shede.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PRICE, PRISE *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD] Worthiness, excellence, valour.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2907 The prishede of parys was praisit so mekyll.

† **Prisk,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prisc-us* old, primitive, old-fashioned.] Ancient, primitive.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xiii. (S.T.S.) I. 75 þe fader patrat of prisk latynis. *Ibid.* 76 Or ellis þe prisk latyne men, has faleȝit or done Iniuris aganis þe quirites & romane pepil.

Prism (priz'm). Also 8 *erron.* **prysm.** [ad. late L. *prisma* (Martianus Capella), a. Gr. *πρίσμα* a thing sawn, a prism (Euclid), f. *πρίζειν* to saw. So F. *prisme* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Geom.* A solid figure of which the two ends are similar, equal, and parallel rectilineal figures, and the sides parallelograms.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI xl. 355 Euery parallelipipe don may be resolued into two like, and equal Prismes. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., *Triangular Prism*, a kind of Prism whose two opposite Bases are Triangles alike, parallel and equal. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 331 A Prism takes particular names according to the figure of its base or ends, whether triangular, square, rectangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, &c. A Right or Upright Prism..has the planes of the sides perpendicular to the planes of the ends or base. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 177 To find the Solidity of a Prism.

2. Any body or object of this form.

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 81 In little Columnes, or Prismes an inch long or more. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 191 An iron grate, the bars of which are quadrangular prysms of half an inch square. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 105 The salt deposits itself in compressed prisms of great length. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvii. 232 A granitic prism, terminated by a flat surface covered with a tuft of trees, rises to the height of 213 feet. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon* I. v. 329 Hexagonal or octagonal prisms made in extremely fine and thin Terra Cotta.

3. *Optics.* A transparent body of this form, usually a triangular geometrical prism, of which the refracting surfaces are at an acute angle with each other. *Nicol('s) prism* = NICOL[2].

1618 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 150 A most pleasant and delightfull experiment..in a three square cristal prisme, wherin you shal perceiue the blew to be outmost next to that the red. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 480. 139 Prismes (called fools paradises) which transform the colours of things into a thousand shapes. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 208 Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery prism. *a* 1743 LD. HERVEY *Monimia to Philocles* Poet. Wks. (1808) 48 So in a prism to the deluded eye Each pictur'd trifle takes a rainbow dye. 1847 DE MORGAN *Formal Logic* ii. 35 Wollaston and Fraunhofer have discovered black lines which always exist in the spectrum of solar colours given by a glass prism, in the same relative places. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 57, I have a prism..made of Iceland-spar, and called a Nicol prism.

b. *fig.*

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 207, I had surveyed the landscape through the prism of poetry, which tinged every object with the hues of the rainbow. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. viii. 140 A bit of health is a fine prism to see fancies by. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 35 Thought and its expression are but the two sides of the same prism.

c. Loosely used for a spectrum produced by refraction through a prism; *pl.* prismatic colours.

c 1840 Mrs. OPIE in Miss Brightwell *Mem.* xxii. (1854) 334 Oh! the exquisite beauty of the prisms on my ceiling just now. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Sleeping Pal.* v, The beams, that thro' the Oriel shine, Make prisms in every carven glass, And beaker brimm'd with noble wine. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 358 A glass drop chandelier, quaint and old-fashioned, reflected it [the light] in bright prisms.

4. *Cryst.* A 'form' consisting of three or more planes parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal. (Cf. DOME *sb.* 5 b.)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 51 A group of tautozonal faces is in some cases called a prism. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* v. § 108 The prismatic forms..are constituted each of four planes, the first form being technically termed a prism.

5. *Engineering.* A length of cutting or embankment, treated roughly as a prismoid or a parallelepiped, of which the content is calculated by the *prismoidal formula.*

1906 *Rep. Board Consulting Engineers Panama Canal* 25 Very accurate cross sections of the Canal Prism included between Obispo and Paraiso, seven miles and a half, were obtained. *Ibid.* 49 There is much rock to be removed from the Canal prism at Obispo.

† **6.** Saw dust. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prism*,..the powder or dust of those things that are cut with a Saw. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Prisme*, Saw-dust.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prism-form*, *-glass*, *-maker*; *prism-hued*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; **prism-battery,** an electric battery in which the materials forming the positive pole are compressed into a prism or block (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **prism-train,** a combined series of prisms used with the spectroscope to give increased dispersion.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 56 These crystals..would shoot into prism-like figures, as roched petre. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 375/1 Prismes Glasses.. represent things of diverse colours, as red, green, yellow, like a Rain-Bow. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxii. (1765) 229 The Pericarpium is prismatic, Prism-shaped. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 68 Joyous feelings, prism-hued. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 134 The prism-shaped ceiling is composed of thin poles extending from the long walls to the centre. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 328 One of these varieties [of prismatids] includes the vertical or ortho-prism .usually distinguished as the prism-form, the faces of which lie in the zone.

Prismal (pri'zmăl), *a* [f. PRISM + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by a prism; prismatic.

1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Bubble* vii, Prismal life outgoing, Welling without sound. 1855 B. TAYLOR *Poems of Orient, L'Envoi* 23 Gathering from every land the prismal beams. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* lxxxvii, Coruscations of all prismal hues.

Prismated (pri'zmeʲtĕd), *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. type **prismāt-us* + -ED[1]; after F. *prismé* (Haüy).] Formed as a prism; see quot. So **Pri'smate** *a.* in same sense.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 197 A crystal is named..Prismated.., when the primitive form is composed of two pyramids, joined base to base, and the pyramids separated by a prism. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prismatus*...presenting a prism between two pyramids..as prismate felspar.

Prismatic (prizmæ'tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *πρισματ-*, stem of *πρίσμα* PRISM + -IC. So F. *prismatique* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a prism; having the form of a prism or prisms; prism-like.

Prismatic powder: a gunpowder the grains of which are hexagonal prisms.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 311 False Eloquence, like the prismatic glass, Its gaudy colours spreads on ev'ry place. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 73 Certain saline solutions likewise that shoot into prismatic crystals. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 146 The truly prismatic basalt is confined to narrow limits. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 Prismatic powder was exclusively used during the gunnery trials on board.

b. *absol.* Short for *prismatic powder.*

1894 SIR A. NOBLE in *Nature* 26 July 310/2 The erosive

effect of cordite..is very slightly greater than that of brown prismatic, but very much higher effects can, if it be so desired, be obtained with cordite.

2. Of or pertaining to the optical prism; formed, effected, separated, or distributed by or as by a transparent prism; hence, of varied colours, bright-coloured, brilliant. Also *fig.*

Prismatic colours, the seven colours into which a ray of white light is separated by a prism. *Prismatic compass*, a surveying compass so arranged that by means of a prism the angle of position of the object sighted can be read at the same time as the object itself is seen.

1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 332 The result.. of mixing together all the prismatic colours. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. iii. 27 All the hues of the prismatic spectrum. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 308 [Jeremy Taylor's] style is prismatic. It unfolds the colours of the rainbow. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 371 The traversing may be performed.. with the Prismatic compass. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 429 The light of this Nebula, unlike any other ex-terrestrial light which had yet been subjected to prismatic analysis, was not composed of light of different refrangibilities.

3. *Cryst.* = ORTHORHOMBIC *a.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prismatic System*... that derived from the great number and variety of the prisms it contains. 1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. (ed. 5) 25 Orthorhombic system. (Also called Rectangular, Prismatic, Trimetric.) 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 There may be three planes of symmetry at right angles. Such crystals..belong to the Prismatic System.

4. *Comb.* **prismatic-cellular**, of prismatic cells.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 292 The shell structure is prismatic-cellular, as first pointed out by Sowerby... In Cardium the outer layer is only corrugated or obscurely prismatic-cellular.

Prisma·tical, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = PRISMATIC *a.* 1.

1654 T. WHITE *Daillé's Arts Discov.* in *Apol.* etc. 181 Prismatical glasses, in which we are pleased to know our selvs delightfully cosen'd. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4096 The exquisite uniformity of shape, so admired in Gems (especially the Prismatical one in Crystal). 1794 SIR W. HAMILTON *ibid.* LXXXV. 88 The prismatical form of basalt columns. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 13 *Prismatical*, when, being tubular, it [the calyx] is also regularly angular. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Prismenchyma*, prismatical cellular tissue.

Prisma·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a prismatic manner; like a prism; with, or as if with, prismatic colours.

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. Wks. 1772 I. 556, I might.. demand, what addition or decrement..befalls the body of the glass by being prismatically figured. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* I. 212 His colour changed almost prismatically. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 11 The colossal forms of the Lion's Head were prismatically outlined against the speckless sky.

Prisma·tico-, combining form of PRISMATIC, as in **Prisma·tico-cla·vate** *a.*, *Nat. Hist.*, club-shaped with polygonal section like a prism.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Crepuscularia.—Antennæ prismatico-clavate or fusiform.

Prismatid (pri·zmătid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Cryst. rare.* [f. Gr. πρισματ-, stem of πρίσμα PRISM + -ID².] Applied to a crystalline form consisting of faces parallel to an axis and thus constituting the sides of a geometrical prism. **b.** *sb.* A prismatid form.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 302 The designations of the horizontal prismatid forms as domes, the vertical one as a prism, have already been given in article 109. *Ibid.* § 328 Among the varieties of prismatids, of which the poles always lie in a zone perpendicular to the zone-circle of symmetry, two are especially noticeable.

Prismatize (pri·zmătəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make or render prismatic; to cause to consist of prismatic crystals. Hence **Prismatiza·tion**, the process of rendering prismatic.

1834-5 PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* (1855) 189 Dikes of greenstone.. producing upon the coal the effect of charring and partial prismatization. *Ibid.* 260 The prismatizing of shale by the action of basalt. 1869 — *Vesuv.* iii. 63 The lava is rather earthy in texture, except at the end, where it is compact and prismatized.

Pri·smato-, repr. Gr. πρισματο-, combining form of πρίσμα PRISM, as in **Pri:smato-rhomboi·dal** *a.*, having the form of a rhomboidal prism.

1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 190 Emerald...Cleavage prismato-rhomboidal, or prismatoidal.

Prismatoid (pri·zmătoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. πρισματοειδής prism-shaped, f. πρισματο-: see prec. and -OID. So mod.F. *prismatoïde.*]

A. *adj. Cryst.* Applied to any plane, in a crystallographic system, parallel to one of the three axes of co-ordinates and intersecting the other two; so called because a group of eight such planes would form a prism. Opposed to *octahedrid* and *pinakoid.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prismatoides*.., *Mineral.*, resembling a prism; applied to a single cleavage face that is parallel to the axis: prismatoid; also erroneously translated prismatoidal. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* ii. § 18.

B. *sb. Geom.* A solid figure having parallel polygonal ends connected by triangular sides.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prismatoi·dal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] **a.** Resembling a prism. **b.** 'In the form of or connected with a prismatoid' (*Cent. Dict.*). **c.** = PRISMOIDAL.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Zeolite*, Prismatoidal zeolite, or stilbite. 1821 [see PRISMATO-]. 1858 [see prec.]. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus.* § 10 *Estimator.* A sliding rule, by which the volume of prismatoidal bodies (embankments, ditches, cuttings, &c., occurring in the construction of railroads, canals, fortifications, &c.) is calculated mechanically.

Prismatory, erron. form of PRESBYTERY.

Prismed (priz'md), *a.* [f. PRISM *sb.* + -ED².] Produced by refraction in a prism; having prismatic colours, bright-coloured.

1820 C. PHILLIPS *Queen's Case Stated* 13 Too soon life's wintry whirlwind must come to sweep the prismed vapour into nothing. 1876 MRS. HOPKINS *Rose Turq.* I. iv. 72 The sunbeams came and made prismed glories in her hair.

Prismenchyma (prizme·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. as PRISM + Gr. ἔγχυμα infusion, after PARENCHYMA.] Vegetable tissue consisting of prismatic cells.

1866 [see PRISMATICAL]. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pri·smic, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PRISM + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a prism; PRISMATIC *a.* 2.

1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 41 Broken prismic lights.

Prismo·dic, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PRISM, after *spasmodic.*] Like that of a (transparent) prism.

1854 W. WATERWORTH *Eng. & Rome* 126 Prejudice, which distorts and multiplies with prismodic power every object subjected to its action.

Prismoid (pri·zmoid), *sb.* (*a.*) [= F. *prismoïde*, f. *prisme* PRISM: see -OID.]

1. A body approaching in form to a prism, with similar but unequal parallel polygonal bases.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prismoid*, is a solid Figure, contained under several Planes whose Bases are rectangular Parallelograms, parallel and alike situate. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 208 Let *BF* be a Prismoid, whose Bases are right angled Parallelograms, though not similar. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 317 In this neighborhood, he saw ..several prismoids of basaltes, rising to the height of fifty or sixty feet. 1870 TRACY in *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 489/1 The greater end of a prismoid measures 12 in. by 8.

2. (See quot.)

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Liquid prismoid*, J. Thompson's name for the refracting watery fluid found in the corneal reflexion of the conjunctiva of the eye. [Also called] *watery prismoid.*

B. *adj. rare.* = next.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 1 The shaft is cylindrical or prismoid in form. *Ibid.* 64 The shaft of the bone is prismoid at its upper part, and flattened from before backwards below.

Prismoidal (prizmoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the form of, or pertaining to, a prismoid.

Prismoidal formula, a formula for the measurement of railway cuttings or the like, based on the consideration of a solid body as being composed of prismoids. *Prismoidal railway*, a railway in which the wheels run on a single central prism-shaped rail mounted on posts; a mono-railway.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 266 *Prismoidal*.., having more than four sides and whose horizontal section is a polygon. 1872 E. MORRIS (*title*) Easy Rules for the Measurement of Earthworks by means of Prismoidal Formulæ. 1874 P. SMYTH *Our Inher.* ii. 16 After chipping off the prismoidal angles and edges. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*, *Prismoidal Railway*, a wooden or iron beam is supported on posts, the cars are mounted saddle-fashion; the engine grips the rail. Used in South Africa.

Prismy (pri·zmi), *a.* [f. PRISM + -Y.] Like those of a prism; prismatic; refracted; refracting.

1799 H. GURNEY tr. *Apuleius' Cupid & Psyche* viii. 14 Round lustres wreaths of diamonds fix'd, Their prismy rays profusely pour. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 149 As still those sunbeams brightest shine Which light the diamond's prismy fires! 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 230 Light wings of prismy gossamer.

Prison (pri·z'n), *sb.* Forms: 2-5 **prisun** (dat. 2-4 **-une**), 4-5 **-une**; 3- **prison** (dat. 3-4 **-one**), 4-6 **prisone**; 3-6 **-oun** (5 **-oune**), 4-5 **-own**; 4-6 **pryson, -one, -oun, -own** (5 **-yn**); 6 **prissoun.** β. 4-5 **presun** (4 **pressone**), 4-7 **preson(e, -oun(e**, 5 **-own**, 6 **preassoun.** [Early ME. *prisun, -on*, a. OF. *prisun* (11th c. in Littré), *prison*, the action of taking, imprisonment, captivity, a prison; a prisoner; altered (prob. by assimilation to the pa. pple. *pris* taken) from earlier OF. *preson*:—L. *prensiōn-em*, contr. from *prehensiōn-em* a seizing, apprehending, n. of action f. *prehendĕre*, *prendĕre* to seize. So Pr. *preiso-s*, It. *prigione*, Sp. *prision*, Pg. *prisão.* Sense 2, which existed also in OF., It., Sp., and med.L., appears to have arisen from a person taken (in war) and held as a captive, being considered as a capture, prise, or PRIZE.]

1. *orig.* The condition of being kept in captivity or confinement; forcible deprivation of personal liberty; imprisonment; hence, a place in which such confinement is ensured; *spec.* such a place properly arranged and equipped for the reception of persons who by legal process are committed to it for safe custody while awaiting trial or for punishment; a jail.

a. without article. Here the primary sense is that of the condition, though the notion of a definite place of confinement is now more or less present. Often with certain verbs, as *to break prison* (BREAK *v.* 19); *to cast* (CAST *v.* 32), †*do, put, set in prison*; *to keep, lay, lie in prison.*

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1112 Rotbert de Bælesme he let niman and on prisune don. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þa namen hi þa men..& diden heom in prisun. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 ȝe beoð iscald eower feonde to prisune. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2070 Ðre daies ben ȝet for to cumen, Ðu salt ben ut of prisun numen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 875 Þe quene hor aunte in bataile hii nome & in stronge prison broȝte [*v.rr.* dude, putte]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9556 Til his aun fa felun Was he be-taght for to prisun [*v.rr.* presoun, preson, prisoun]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 A place whare oure Lord was done in prisoun. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 183 Songe and prison have noon accordaunce, Trowest thou I wolle syng in prisoun? 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 71 Sum be in pryson in the jayll at Coventre. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 264 Yf ony thing in this lettre be vntrue, I am contente that your Grace giue vnto me therfore perpetuell prison. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlv[i]. 7 The Lorde lowseth men out of preson. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. of Suffolk* xx, And caused me in prison to be thralled. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 665 The King caused him to be clapt in prison, but he brake prison. 1621 *Execution at Prague* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 411 Remain in perpetual prison. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 461 While I Must languish in despair, in prison die. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/1 Prison for lads should be the last, and not the first, resort.

b. with *a*, *the*, or a possessive, or in plural, referring more distinctly to a material structure.

State prison: (*a*) a prison for the confinement of political offenders; (*b*) *U.S.* a prison under the control of the authorities of a State.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þe mon þe leie vii. moneð in ane prisune. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Seint iohan baptiste was bihaueded in herodes prisone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13068 Iohn. þou sal in mi presun lii. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 79, I com wyth þose tyþynges, þay tane bylyue, Pynez me in a prysoun, put me in stokkes. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* v. 23 We founden the prisoun schit with al diligence, and the kepers stondinge at the ȝatis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3518 The kyng þen comaund to fetur hir fast in a fre prisoune,—A stithe house of stone. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxii. 120 Thus eschaped dedalus oute of the pryson of Mynos kynge of Crete. 1530 PALSGR. 258/2 Prison a dongyon, *chartre.* *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 383 The uthir [was] in vyle preassoun cassin. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 33 There are no prisons in al his empire: for. iustice is executed out of hand. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 91 The order to send Doctor Bastwicke, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Prin to their severall remote prisons. 1649 LOVELACE *To Althea from Prison* iv, Stone Walls doe not a Prison make, Nor Iron bars a Cage. 1777 HOWARD (*title*) The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations, and an account of some foreign Prisons. 1795 *Jemima* II. 77 Gave the air of a state prison to the apartment. 1823 *Act* 4 *Geo. IV*, c. 64 § 76 Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to the.. Prison of Bridewell, nor to the Fleet Prison, or to the Prison of the Marshalsea. 1885 MAJOR GRIFFITHS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 747/2 The atrocities perpetrated [*c* 1730] by the keepers of the chief debtors' prisons in London. *Ibid.* 755/2 Where the sentence passes beyond two years.. the prisoner becomes a convict, and undergoes his penalty in one or more of the convict prisons. 189. SIR G. KEKEWICH in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. (1900), 10/1 Every time I hear of a new school being opened, I say to myself 'There goes another prison'.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (from a and b.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Eue. leop..vrom þes eorðe to helle, þer heo lei ine prisune uour þusend ȝer & moare. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 128 Resoun shal.. casten hym in arrerage, And putten hym after in a prisone in purgatorie to brenne. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* iii. 19 To hem that weren closid to gydere in prisoun he comynge in spirit prechide [1611 He went and preached vnto the spirits in prison]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 377 Aluredus.. ladde uncerteyn and unesy lyf in þe wode contrayes of Somersete.. Aluredus com out of prison. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii (Percy Soc.) 157 This False Reporte hath broken pryson, With his subtyl crafte and evyl treason. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 75 b, The Cite is to me a pryson, and the wyldernes a paradyse. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 246-9. 1606 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 5. 132, I may not breake prison, till I bee loosed by death. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 113 The Island was certainly a Prison to me. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxxiii. 473 Our winter prison was before us. 1880 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* II. 196/1 So Cyril of Jerusalem.. speaks of Christ as descending to Hades..The souls that had been long in prison were set free.

†**2.** A person held in prison: a PRISONER. *Obs.*

[1195 *Charter Rich. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* I. 92/2 Hiis omnibus per actis Comes Leicestriæ, et omnes Prisones, et hostagii Prisonum.. liberabuntur.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Þe pine þet prisuns þolieð; þet heo liggeð mid iren heuie iveotered. [1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 2 Et si le prisoun qi si avera eschapé.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4436 (Cott.) All þe prisuns [*v.rr.* presunes, prisouns] þat þar was, Þat oþer in prisun war or band. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 521 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 401 A pryson þai had hight Barabas. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 58 Pitousliche and pale as a prisoun þat deyeth. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Grt.* (Bann.) 4 Thay tuik na tent to tak presounis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 530 They.. toke with them all seyntwary men, & the prysons of Newgate, Ludgate, & of bothe Counters.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive: (*a*) of or pertaining to a prison or prisons, as *prison-accommodation*, *-boat*, *-buildings*, *-cell*, *Commission* (COMMISSION 6), *-discipline*, *-dream*, *-dress*, *-garment*, *-ground*, *-hour*, *-industry*, *-labour*, *-library*, *-official*, *-piety*, *-rime*, *-roof*, *-sister*, *-thrall*, *-torture*, *-wall*, (*b*) confined in a prison, as *prison-author*, *-slave*, *woman*; (*c*) serving as a prison or place of confinement, as *prison camp*, *chamber*, *fort*, *fortress*, *hold*, *island*, *isle*, *pit*, *place*, *room*, *ship*, *tower*. **b.** objective and object. gen., as *prison-cleaner*, *-keeper*, *-making*; *prison bursting*, *-escaping*, *fancy-*

ing adjs. c. Instrumental, locative, etc., as *prison-born*, *-bound*, *-caused*, *-flavoured*, *-made*, *-taught*; also *prison-free*, *-like* adjs. d. Special comb.: **prison-bird**, one who has been often or long in prison for felonies: cf. JAIL-BIRD; **prison-breach**, **-breaking**, a breaking out of a lawfully confined person from prison: cf. *to break prison*: see 1 a and BREAK *v.* 19; so *prison-breaker*; **prison-crop**, hair cut very short, 'county-crop': cf. CROP *sb.* 13; so *prison-cropped* adj.; **prison editor**, an editor (of a newspaper) who takes the legal responsibility for what appears in the paper, and serves the terms of imprisonment that conviction may entail; **prison-fever** = JAIL-FEVER; **prison-van**, a close carriage for the conveyance of prisoners. Also PRISON-BAR, -DOOR, etc.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 16/2 Mrs. Price..had many distinguished predecessors as *prison-authors It was in Newgate that Defoe wrote his 'Jure Divino' [etc.] 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, I sent the *prison-bird this morning for them 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* Prol., 'I venture to ask who you are' 'A prison bird, madam. Nothing more.' *c* 1820 S ROGERS *Italy*, *St Mark's Place* 114 Most nights arrived The *prison-boat. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempt.* (1841) 173, I lack..many things which thou, being *prison-born, neither art nor can be sensible of. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix (1856) 240 Us, poor *prison-bound vagrants. 1903 LD W. N[EVILLE] *Penal Servitude* vi. 63 A most irregular proceeding, calculated to lead to conspiracy, *prison-breach. 1725 (*title*) The *Prison-Breaker; or, the Adventures of John Sheppard. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 455 'Prison bursting Death! Welcome be thy blow! 1902 MAJOR GRIFFITHS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 7/1 The *prison cell, which in effect typifies the modern system. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, The passage..probably led to the prison-chamber which Olivia had described. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 9/2 Down till after 1801 'a *prison crop' was unknown in the services—officers and men wore their hair in queue 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 13 You'll find he's *prison cropped. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i § 2. 56 Without..pushing our calculations quite to this *prison-discipline extreme 1885 MAJOR GRIFFITHS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 749/1 Stimulated ..by the success achieved by Mrs. Fry, the Prison Discipline Society continued its useful labours. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 26 The *prison-dress that you have on. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/7 A writer in the 'Pretoria Press' says, in connection with the Coercion Act recently passed: 'Should the Press Law come into force, it will be necessary for some of our papers to become possessed of a '*Prison Editor'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 28 Sept. 4/6 In France, most of the important political articles are signed, and the name of an editor is generally printed on the main page But it is sometimes merely that of the 'prison editor'. 1853 COL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 20 An African..*prison fort, where galley-slaves are detained. 18.. *Lang Johnny Moir* xlix. in Child *Ballads* VIII. (1892) 400/1 They've taen the lady by the hand And set her *prison-free. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* lii. 33 Evil-merodach..brought him out of prison, . And changed his *prison garments [COVERD. clothes of his prison]. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1311 (MS. M) Whan he was down in *preson ground Beues handis they on-bound. 1837 CHALMERS *Lect. Rom.* I. iv. 68 They chain it, as it were, in the *prison-hold of their own corruptions. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1507 Raleigh with his *prison-hours enrich'd the world. 1881 W. W. NEWTON *Serm. Boys & Girls* 2 Order the *prison-keepers to let me go. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 198 Far superior to the bald and *prison-like structures which haunt the metropolis. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 3/3 Legislation effectual in keeping out of this country *prison-made goods. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 3/1 The prison-made workman is liable to be spotted in an outside factory. 1891 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 7/2 [An] officer of the Mendicity Society produced a *prison photograph of prisoner. 1677 (*title*) *Prison-Pietie: or, Meditations Divine and Moral. Digested into Poetical Heads..By Samuel Speed, Prisoner in Ludgate. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 21 To see the children of our father in the dungeon, and *prison-pit. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xii, 'Twas a *prison-room Of stern security and gloom. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 47, I am not Captain of the Ça Ira. At present she is a *Prison ship. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* v. 83 Shall our children, shall our brethren acknowledge vs, beyng *prison slaues? 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* i. 12 Rescue ..the two Apostles from their *prison-thrall. 1835 L. E. LANDON *Misc. Poems* 23 When she left her *prison-tower.. It was to seek the sea-beat strand. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Prison-van*, a police carriage for conveying prisoners to and from a court of justice. 1880 G. R. SIMS *Three Brass Balls* xvii, The time when 'Black Maria', the prison van, stands waiting at the door. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 21 The Flinty ribbes Of this hard world, my ragged *prison walles. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* I. *Happy Frailty* xii, Devotion breaks the prison-walls, And speeds my last remove. 1655 (*title*) The Oppressed Close Prisoner In Windsor-Castle, his Defiance to The Father of Lyes. By Chr. Feake, in his *Prison-Watch-tower. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 6/3 It took half a dozen of these poor nerveless *prison women to do what one ordinary energetic laundry woman would accomplish.

Prison (priz'n), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. PRISON *sb.*] *trans.* To put in prison, make a prisoner of; to incarcerate; to keep in a prison or other place of confinement; to detain in custody. Now *poet.* or *rhet.*, and *north. dial.* (the usual word for the literal sense being IMPRISON).

[1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 6 Mes les prisounez pur felounie en nule manere voloms suffrer de nul homme enpleder.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4484 (Gött.) First men stal me [Joseph] fra mi thede And presuned [*v.rr.* prisund, prisoned] me, sacles of dede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 101 Sir William Crispyn with þe duke was led, Togider prisoned. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 79 So trewe prestis schulen be cursed & prisoned. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 181 His felawes were..i-prisoned to her lyves ende. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 39 Cordeilla the doȝter of kynge Leir,.. whom Morganus and Cunedagius prisonede at the laste. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxii. 19, I presoned and bett in euery synagoge them that beleued on the. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xii. 29 Many tymes thei preson men for their fryndes pleasure. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 1104 Even as a Lion pris'ned in his grate, . Roars hideously. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. xi, A chief on land—an outlaw on the deep Destroying—saving—prison'd—and asleep! [1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* instanced from Shetland Is. to Mid Yorksh.]

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To restrain from liberty of movement; to confine; = IMPRISON 1 b and 2.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 67 Here myght thou see the meschyef of vntrewe counceylle, that made this gentil Lyberalite prisond. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladie* 11 Whyle our soulles ar prysoned in these dedly bodyes 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 642 His true respect will prison false desire. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts*, *N. T.* 358 Whose spirits are now fast prisoned in Hell. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 524 From winds, and waves, and central night, Tho' prison'd there, my dust too I reclaim. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxxvii, I arrested his wandering hand, and prisoned it in both mine. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxv, Why prison his career while Christendom Lay open to reward acknowledged worth?

Hence **Pri'soned** *ppl. a*, confined in or as in a prison; imprisoned.

a 1327 in *Pol. Poems* (Camden) 202 The lafful man ssal be i-bund, And i-holdin fast prisund. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 378, I pray þe, lord To hom þat are seke or prisonde, or o-pon þo see til alle hom, þou sende socoure. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 462 With prisoned winds the wringling Colick pains them. 1790 COWPER *Stanzas* 2 Where the prison'd lark is hung. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xxxii, The groans of prisoned victims mar the lays. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* iii, Thine eyes Draw up my prisoned spirit to thy Soul.

Pri'son-ba'r. a. *pl.* The iron bars by which a prison, its door, windows, etc, are made fast; bars which imprison. b. *Prison-bars*, a game: see PRISONERS' BARS

1844 WEIBY *Poems* (1867) 86 Yet from my prison-bars A narrow strip of sky is all I see. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks (Bohn) II. 393 He to captivity was sold, But him no prison bars would hold.

Pri'son-doo'r. The door of a prison. *lit.* or *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19305 Þe angel..þe prisun dors lefte als he fand. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 81 He openyd þe prysondyrre, and bade hym go. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 67 The particles of fire, that are shut up in several bodies, will easily flie abroad, when by a further degree of relaxation you shake off their chains, and open the prison-doors. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 26 The man that was condemned walks out free through the opened prison-doors.

Pri'soner[1], *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. PRISON *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1]: cf. *jail-er*; also med.L. *prisonerius* (1285 in Const. K. James of Sicily, Du Cange), and Anglo-L. *prisonātor* (*c* 1290 in *Fleta* I. xx. § 9).] The keeper of a prison; a jailer.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2042 So gan him [Iosep] luuen ðe prisuner, And him ðe chartre hauede bi-tazt, Wið ðo prisunes to luen in hazt. [Still sometimes so used dialectally. It was familiar to me in childhood. J. A. H. M.]

Prisoner[2] (priz'nəi). Forms: see PRISON *sb.*; also 6 **priesoner**. [ME. a. F. *prisonnier* (*prisonier*, 12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = med.L. *pris(i)ōnāri-us* (14th c. in Du Cange): see PRISON *sb.* and -ER[2] 2.]

1. One who is kept in prison or in custody; *spec.* one who is in custody as the result of a legal process, either as having been condemned to imprisonment as a punishment, or as awaiting trial for some offence.

Prisoner at the bar: a person in custody upon a criminal charge, and on trial in a court of justice. *Prisoner of state, state prisoner*, one confined for political or state reasons.

13.. *Coer de L.* 754 To the jayler thanne sayd he: 'Thy presoners let me see!' 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 136 She leteth passe prisoneres and payeth for hem ofte. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9598 (Laud) She was algate abowte For to haue this presonar [*earlier MSS.* prisun, etc.] owt. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4107 The rest in Egypt thay did sende, Presonaris to thare lyuis ende. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 68 A letter. for the removing of William Prinne from the Goale or Castle of Carnarvon, to one of the two Castles of the Isle of Jersey,..to be there kept close prisoner. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 60 A prisner to the Inquisition. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 32 The Court being Assembled, the Keeper was commanded to set the Prisoners to the Bar. 1670 *Act* 22 & 23 *Chas II*, c. 20 § 13 That it shall not be lawful hereafter, to put, keep or lodge Prisoners for Debt and Felons together in one Room. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxii. 296 The justice, before whom such prisoner is brought, is bound immediately to examine the circumstances of the crime alleged. 1807 (*title*) Case of St. John Mason, who was confined as a state-prisoner, in Kilmainham. 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo. IV*, c. 85 § 26 If there be indorsed upon such Pass..the Words 'Pass of a discharged Prisoner'. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 416/2 When a convict or prisoner (for that is the colonial phrase) becomes free, either by serving out the period of his sentence of transportation or by obtaining a pardon. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 75 Standing in a firm and graceful attitude, at the end of the prisoner's bench, he gazed deliberately upon the audience. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 10/1 Lieutenant ——..was assigned as advocate for the prisoner, or 'prisoner's friend', as the term stands in the military system of jurisprudence. *c* 1900 *What of the Night?* (Ch. Army Press) 20 The Church Army has been officially appointed by the Home Office a 'Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society'.

2. One who has been captured in war; one who has fallen into the hands of or surrendered to an opponent; a captive. Now often more **fully** *prisoner of war*. *To take* (a person) *prisoner*, to seize and hold as a prisoner, esp. in war.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1267 þan william. Profered him þat prisoner prestely at his wille To do þan wiþ be duk what him dere þouȝt. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1217 Presented him þe prisoneres in pray þat þay token. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXXIII, He toke him there to presunnere. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 412 Whan thei hadde chaced hem to the nyght, thei returned with grete plente of prisoners. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 412 For prisoner i mot me yeld, As overcome yn feld *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 The Erlis of Lecestir and Glocestre rose ayenest thair kynge Herie the vjde, and toke hym and his sonne prisoners in the ffelde. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The gouernour..so by crafte circumuented him, that he toke him priesoner, and commaunded him to be hanged on the sayle yarde of the shyp. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v iii. 10 This Sword hath ended him, so shall it thee, Vnlesse thou yeeld thee as a Prisoner. 1601 *Jul. C.* v. iii. 37 In Parthia did I take thee Prisoner, And then I swore thee, sauing of thy life, That whatsoeuer I did bid thee do, Thou should'st attempt it. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 305 To make Exchange of Prisoners. 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III. iii. 113 Ralph himself, your trusty Squire Wh[o]. though a Prisoner of War, Have brought you safe, where now you are. *Ibid.* 120 The Internal Conjurer Pursu'd and took me Prisoner. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 20 Baliol, being then a prisoner of war. 1902 BARCLAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 753/2 Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile government, but not in that of the individuals or corps who captured them

b. A captive at the game of prisoners' bars.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii § 12 If the person sent to relieve his confederate be touched by an antagonist before he reaches him, he also becomes a prisoner, and stands in equal need of deliverance.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or that which is confined to a place or position.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 343 Siche bildyngis makyn pride, and not comfort of goddis prisounneris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 This worlde is the pryson, & we be the prysoners. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIX. iii, Death his prisoner never will forgoe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 5 An vntimely Ague Staid me a Prisoner in my Chamber. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 18 Most souls, 'tis true, but peep out once an age Dull sullen prisoners in the body's cage. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 115 Here we remain, still prisoners at Fortress Monro the steamboat never came to take passengers to Norfolk. 1878 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 53, I came to see Prince Leopold, who has been a prisoner to his sofa lately. *Mod.* He made her hand a prisoner.

4. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a prisoner; that is a prisoner.

1846 C. G. PROWETT *Prometh. Bound* 8 Thou com'st to find A prisoner-God. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIII 153 With his prisoner string he bound him. 1878 W. PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 196 On one of those two prisoner days when Lewis was sick. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 8/2 His medical attendant..remained with the prisoner-patient throughout a considerable part of the night. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Years Public Service* xix. 177 He cut off remorselessly the prisoner gardeners and the prisoner stable-man.

Hence **Pri'sonership**, the condition of a prisoner.

1906 tr. *Fogazzaro's Saint* Introd. 14 That other fiction, the Pope's prisonership in the Vatican.

Prisoners' ba'rs, ba'se. Forms: α. 7- **prison-bars** (8 **bar**); β. **prison-base** (7 **prison bace**, 8 **bass**); γ. 9 **prisoner's, -ers' bars**; δ. 9 **prisoner's, -ers' base**. [See PRISONER[2] and BAR *sb.*[1] 17, BASE *sb.*[2] The earlier forms were *prison-bars* and *prison-base*, the former app. the original: cf. the Fr. name of the game *les barres*; also the Fr. and earlier Eng. pronunciation of *base* (bās, bāz).

1331-2 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 65/1 Qe nul enfaunt ne autres jue en ul lieu du Paleys de Westmonstre, durant le Parlement . a bares ne a autres jues. 1530 PALSGR. 196/1 Bace playe, *jeu aux barres.*]

A game played in a variety of ways, chiefly by boys; the players are divided into two parties, who occupy distinct demarcations, 'bases', 'homes', or 'dens', the aim of each side being to make prisoner by touching any player of the opposite side who runs out from his enclosure.

α. 1611 COTGR., *Barres*, the play at Base; or, Prison Bars. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. i, Our Army did nothing but play at Prison Bars, and hide and seek with the Enemy. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Prisonbase*, a kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 624 Whether cricket or prison-bar, shuttle-cock or trap-ball be the better amusement? *a* 1795 [see BAR *sb.*[1] 17]. 1883 BURNE *Shropsh. Folk-lore* 524 Men-servants, in the last century, were wont to ask a day's holiday to join or witness a game of prison-bars, arranged beforehand as a cricket-match might be.

β. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* XXI. 200 Where light-foot Fayries sport at Prison-Base 1630 — *Muses Elisium* I. 27 Whilst the Nimphes .. Disposed were to play At Barly-breake and Prison-base. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. v. (ed. 22) 51 They will go in the Evening to Football,..Cricket, Prison-base, Wrestling. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 342 Jumping, hopping, foot races, and prison bass.

γ. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. § 12 There is a rustic game called Base or Bars and in some places Prisoners' Bars. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc., Prisoner's-Bars* or *bonds*, a very ancient game. 1872 *Punch* 6 Apr 141/2 Prisoner's bars. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 38 He was never too busy to..be umpire at 'tig' or prisoners' bars.

δ. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* ii, Playing at cricket, hockey, prisoner's base, and football, according to the season. 1861 *Fun* 12 Oct. 42 An unextinguishable affection for 'prisoners' base'. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 180

A game less known, though a most admirable one, is.. 'prisoner's base'. 1880 Prisoners' base [see BASE *sb.*³].

† **Pri·son-fe·llow.** *Obs.* A companion in prison; a fellow-prisoner.

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iv. 10 Aristarchus my preson felowe [1582 (Rhem.) fellow-prisoner] saluteth you. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1110/2 The lord Thomas Greie being my prison-felow. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxxiii. 259 Bishop Barlow, who was prison fellow with him.

Pri·son-ga·te. The gate or entrance of a prison. Also *attrib.*, esp. in reference to the rescue and reclamation work for discharged prisoners on leaving the prison.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 36 Shiuering shocks shall breake the locks of prison gates. 1794 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* (1795) I. 44 He used through the lonely day to count the hours till the prison-gates were closed. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 8 Jan. 5/3 As a leading member of the Army's 'Prison Gate' branch, Archie was in his element, and many an old gaol-bird was brought to a better frame of mind.. by Archie's judicious ministrations. 1901 *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 8/2 The Salvation Army never turns a deaf ear to any appeal of the kind, and the applicant is now in the prison-gate home.

Pri·son-house. A house of imprisonment; a building that is or serves as a prison. Often *fig.*

c 1475 *Pict Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 804/6 *Hic carcer*, a presunhowse. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 850 So [he] put them both into the prison-house, and made the doores be shut after them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 15, I am forbid To tell the secrets of my Prison-House. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 661 So fare we in this prison-house, the world. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* 68 Heaven lies about us in our infancy! Shades of the prison house begin to close Upon the growing boy. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 39 In the old prison-house of the town. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Apr. 6/5 To escape from the prison house of London streets and factories into the 'great spaces of nature'.

Prisoning (pri·z'nin), *vbl. sb.* Now *rare.* [f. PRISON *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PRISON; imprisonment, confinement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21259 Siben efter prisuning, His saul he yeld to heuen king. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. II. 376 Bope þes two prisounyngis..in Moises tyme and Jeremyes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvii. 65 b, I speake not of prysonninges, treasons, robberies, open violence. 1907 *Dublin Rev* Jan. 30 Feet..Too wayward for the straight path's prisoning.

Pri·soning, *ppl. a.* [f. PRISON *v.* + -ING².] That prisons or imprisons; imprisoning, confining. Usually *fig.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. i, Souls..Enfranchis'd from their prisning clay 1868 NUTTALSHIP *Browning* 243 Spring, which has freed the mountain from its prisoning breastplate of snow. *a* 1892 J. HYSLOP in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. (1892) 6/1 My soul..When that has passed beyond life's prisoning bars.

Pri·sonment. Now *rare.* [f. PRISON *v.* + -MENT; cf. IMPRISONMENT and obs. F. *prisonnement* (? 16th c. in Godef.).] The action of imprisoning, or fact or condition of being imprisoned; detention in a prison or place of confinement; = IMPRISONMENT. Also *fig*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xi. (Skeat) I. 51 For prisonment or any other disese, [if] he take it paciently, discomfiteth he not, the tiraunte ouer his soule no power mate haue. 1468 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* ff. 12 b, Nat..wythout licence of the Baillies, vpon xl. dayes prisonement and a grete fyn. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* vi. 5 In anguysshe, in strypes, in presonment, in stryfe, in labour. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Platine Mans Plough* 188 Mockings, scourgings, bands, prisonments, stonings. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* vii 286 The taking away of..thy good Ministers by exile, prisonment, and death. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 17 Aug., The transformation from prisonment to thrilling liberty is so inexpressibly complete.

b. An imprisoning or confining condition.

1900 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* 6 If he may not sometimes ..lay aside his heavy prisonment of armour and don such a suit as this.

Pri·sonous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f PRISON *sb.* + -OUS, after *poisonous*, etc.] Characteristic of a prison.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I vi, His son began..to be of the prison prisonous and of the street streety. 1888 J. ASHBY STERRY in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 109 Horsemonger Lane Gaol ..has an impressive façade..distinctly prisonous in every line and ornamentation.

Pri·sonry. *nonce-wd.* [f. PRISON *sb.* + -RY.] State or place of imprisonment.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 389 For worse than death awaited me In this sepulchral prisonry.

Prisoptometer (prəizpptp·mĭtəɹ). [Arbitrarily f. GR. πρία-τις sawing (allied to *prism*) + ὀπτ-ός seen + -(O)METER.] An optical instrument: see quots.

1894 A. L. ADAMS in *27th Bienn. Rep. Illinois Instit. Deaf & Dumb* 62, I found Culbertson's Prisoptometer invaluable as a means of diagnosing the amount and various kinds of astigmatism. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prisoptometer*., an instrument designed for the estimation of varying degrees of ametropia of the eye, by means of two prisms fixed together at their bases.

Prisor, obs. f. PRIZER¹. **Priss(e,** obs. f. PRICE *sb.*¹, PRIZE *v.*¹ **Prist, -e,** obs. pa. pple. of PRIZE *v.*

‖ **Pri·staf.** Also 7 -affe, 9 -av (-aw); 7 **prestave.** [Russ. приставъ *pristav*ᵘ an inspector, commissioner, bedell, lit. one appointed or commissioned, a prefect; f. *pri-* before + *stavĭtĭ* to set up, place, post.] A commissioner, police officer, overseer.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 178 To his knowledge, the Pristaf was a person of honour. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 27 A Russian, sir I a pristaffe's son of Archangelo. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 516 The Prestaves or Gentlemen assign'd to have the care of his entertainment. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt of Tartars* Wks. 1890 VII. 386 He was styled the Grand Pristaw, or Great Commissioner, and was universally known amongst the Tartar tribes by this title. 1889 G. KENNAN in *Century Mag.* Apr. 893/1 The original report of a Russian police pristav, written upon a printed form.

† **Pri·stinary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *pristin-us* PRISTINE + -ARY¹.] = PRISTINE.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 199 If there hath been no new thing under the sun, according to the..sense of those pristinary lobcocks.

† **Pri·stinate,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. L. *pristin-us* PRISTINE + -ATE².] = PRISTINE.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, The pristinate authorite and maiestie of a kyng. *Ibid.*, Kynge Edgar..reduced the monarch to his pristinate astate and figure. 1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall.* 5 The pristinate wildenes and sauagenesse of nature. 1630 *K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 356 To this day they could never recover their pristinat fortunes.

B. *sb.* The first or original state. *rare*⁻¹.

1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. ii, Shd, I am no changeling, I am Juniper still, I keep the pristinate.

Pristine (pri·stin), *a.* Also 6-7 **pristin.** [ad. L. *pristin-us* former, previous, early, original, primitive (f. stem *pris-*, as in *prisc-us*, *prī(s)m-us* + suffix cf. *cras-tinus*, *diu-tin-us*). So OF. *pristin.*] Of or pertaining to the earliest period or state; original, former; primitive, ancient. (Now usually commendatory)

1534 Q. ANNE BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 46 Restored to his pristine fredome. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II. 10 To reduce the saidis partiis to thair pristine amytie. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1213 An expedition.. for recoverie of their pristine possession. 1696 PRIOR *To King, Disc. Conspir.* 75 Hence then, close Ambush and perfidious War, Down to your pristin Seats of Night repair. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 31 You speak and prophesy like a sage of some pristine æra. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr.* I. I. 151 To restore it to its pristine purity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 126 The translators have happily preserved for us the pristine simplicity of our Saxon-English. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 509 The extent of pristine shores. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* II. 53 Empedocles believed in a pristine state of happiness.

Pristly, variant of PRESTLY *adv. Obs.*

Pritch (pritʃ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 **pricche,** 5 **prytch,** 7-9 **prich.** [app. a by-form of PRICK *sb*, with palatalized *c*; perh. a southern repr. of OE. *price* from *prick* (cf. *miche, much*, from *mice(l, quitch* from *cwice*), or possibly assimilated to PRITCH *v.*]

I. † **1.** A prick, goad, or spur; an incentive. *Obs* Cf. PRICK *sb.* 13.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Kien beoð þe earewen & te ereste armes of lecheries pricches.

2. In local dialects, the name of various sharp-pointed tools or implements. Cf. PRICK *sb.* 15.

1800 25 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pritch*,..1. A fold-pritch is that with which holes are made in the ground to receive fold-stakes...2. An eel-pritch is a spear for taking eels. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words.* 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss (E. D. S.), *Pritch* .., a heavy pointed iron for making holes for stakes. In Worc a stick, iron shod, hanging at the tail of a cart, and acting as a prop when resting on a steep road. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Pritch*, a long pole furnished with an iron fork at one end, used by Severn boatmen for propelling their boats,—a river term. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Perch*, the iron-pointed stave often fixed by a joint to the axletree of carts and wagons, to prevent their running back when the horse stops on an ascent. The word no doubt is *pritch* or point.

II. † **3.** A grudge, spite, offence taken (*against* any one). *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xii. 1 All of them with one consent taking pritch against a good cace. *Ibid.* xxxix. 5 Hee taketh prytch, that hee is not delte with more meeldly. 1602 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 371 If a Noblemans Secretarie be cast out of fauour with his Lord, so that he taketh a pritch against him, it is a matter of great sorrow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 270 Oh! the least conceit taken, or pritch,..is enough to make sutes. *Ibid.* 274 The finer Selfe is spunne, the more she will take pritch if she be defeated.

III. **4.** Small or poor beer; perh. originally soured beer: cf. PRICK *v.* 8, PRICKED *ppl. a.* 2. *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 104/2 Wort of the last drawing ..is of some called put up drink, shower-trough, or penny prich. *Ibid.* 105/1 Pritch Drink,..drinks sweet and sower, though a taint that it hath taken through the foulness of the Vessels. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Prich*, thin drink. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Prich*, small beer, thin drink.

Pritch, *v. Obs* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **pricche.** [A by-form of PRICK *v.* with palatalized *c*, partly at least representing OE. **priccan*, **priccean* (in *appriccan*), from WGer. **prikjan*: see PRICK *v.* Pa. t. in 3-4 *prizte, prighte*:—OE. **prihte*.]

1. *trans.* To prick; to affect with a pricking sensation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 53 in *Prin. Coll. Hom.* App. 257 Þe ne stizte, ne þe ne prizte, in side, in lende, ne elles where. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 410 And with hir beek hir seluen so she prighte. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 31 If seeknes come therin thus shalle thou knowe, þi tunge shalle be pricchid, þi mouth shalle be littir. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 103 His nostrils so pritcht. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v. *Bullock*, I ha got stitch a lamentnable push, an at night ta itch an ta pritch, an ta gaa-alva. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., (Worcester) I've got sharp pritching pains.

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 259/1 (Goldsmith's Work) *Pritching*, is to find the center of the Plate to be worked.

3. To prick or punch holes in. *dial.*

1746 [see 5]. 1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *To Pritch*, to prick Holes in; to make Holes for the Wires in the Leathers of Wool-Cards. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Perch v.t.*, to punch or prick holes in anything, chiefly in horses' shoes, with a pritchil or purchil.

4. To catch (eels) with an eel-pritch or PRICK (*sb.* 15); also *intr.* to use a pritch. *dial.*

1894 E. CLODD *Fitzgerald's Grave* 8 Ditches whence delicious eels are pritched.

5. *Pritch thee!* an imprecation. *dial.*

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 193 Whan tha young Zaunder Vursdon and thee stey'd up oll tha Neert a roasting o' Taties, pritch tha vor me! *Ibid.* 244 Tha art a Beagle, Chun, pritch tha! vor another Trick [1746 *Gloss.* in *Gentl Mag.* XVI. 407/2 *To Pritch*, to check, or withstand *Note.* A term for making holes in the leathers of cards to admit the wire.]

† **Pri·tch-aule.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹, ?Comb. of PRITCH *v.* and AWL, or false spelling of PRITCHEL.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 87, I. solde pritch-aule, spunge, blacking tub, and punching yron.

Pritchel (pri·tʃl), *sb. dial.* Also **prichell, pritchil, purchil.** [A southern parallel form of PRICKLE *sb.*¹, repr. the uncontracted forms of OE. *prica*l.] A sharp-pointed instrument or tool of various kinds for prodding, cutting, making holes, etc.; **b.** esp. for punching the nail-holes in horse-shoes.

14.. *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 605/20 *Promotorium*, a prychel. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II 337 The orifice [in wire-drawing plate] is..brought to the proper size by the introduction of what the workman calls a *pritchel*, or long taper needle. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Pritchel*, an iron share fixed on a thick staff for making holes in the ground. *Kent.* 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Pritchel*, a kind of hard chisel for millstones. *c* 1900 *Price List of Millstone Tools*, Pritchels and Chisels for cutting Burrs, letting in driving irons, etc.

b. 1820 BRACY CLARK *Descr. New Horse Shoe* 14 Nor was there so much trouble in reducing them [the pritchel bumps on the outside of the shoe],..with the pritchel remaining in the hole to prevent its closing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pritchel* (*Forging*), the punch employed by horse-shoers for punching out or enlarging the nail-holes in a horse-shoe. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Purchil*, or *Pritchil*, the square point used, to punch the nail-holes in a horse-shoe. [So in *Hartland Gloss.*] 1896 *Farriers' Price List*, A Smith can easily, with his stamp and pritchel, make a hole.

Hence **Pri·tchel** *v. dial.*, to goad (a beast).

1875- Gloucestersh. etc. in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Prithee (pri·ðĭ), *int. phr. arch.* Forms: 6 **preythe, pree-the(e, prethe,** 6-7 **pre-thee,** 6-9 **prythee,** 7 **pree thee, prethee, prethy,** 8 **pr'ythee, prithy, pri'thee,** 8- **prithee** Archaic colloquialism for '(I) pray thee'. (Cf. PRAY *v* 8 b.)

[?*c* 1522 *Inscription* in *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* p. xxv, Quarfor pray the thy Sweryng lay by.] 1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 But preythe see where Withipolls cum. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 481 Oh deign, I prythee, then, with speed, To help thy servant now at need. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 30 Pree the observe the custome of the world. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 171 Pre thee no more: thou dost talke nothing to me. 1689 *Trial Pritchard & Papillon* 6 Nov. 4 *L. Ch. Just.* Ay, prethy tell us 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 P 9 Pr'ythee don't send us up any more Stories of a Cock and a Bull. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* i. (1739) 15 Prithy tell me the Truth. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg* III. 780, I hunger, fellow; prithee give me food! 1831 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiv 319 Come, I prythee! come again! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 211 Prithee, friend, be obliging and exhibit your wisdom

Prittle, *v.* : see PRITTLE-PRATTLE *v.*

Prittle-prattle (prit'l,præt'l), *sb.* Now *rare.* [Reduplicated extension of PRATTLE *sb.*] Trivial, worthless, or idle talk; also, light, easy, familiar conversation, small talk; chatter, tittle-tattle; childish prattle. Also *attrib.*

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 9 b, I could easily contemne their prittle prattle talking. *Ibid.* 30 To make much prittle prattle of Salomons temple. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 546 Every man's mouth was full of prittle prattle and seditious words. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i, Our prittle-prattle will cure your spleen. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 287 We took delight in the. Prittle-Prattle of the innocent Babe 1755 *Gentl. Mag* XXV. 419 Nor bear a part in prittle-prattle Of rumour loving tittle-tattle. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 453 He is sure to be a prittle-prattle fellow. 1838 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vi. 85 French, being the very language of chit-chat and prittle-prattle, is one reason why I like so much the 'memoires' and letters of that gossiping nation.

b. A silly chatterer, a gossip.

[1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 12 Being in high Credit..with my Gossip Prittle Prattle.] 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 35 Don't be a prittle prattle, nor prate apace.

† **Pri·ttle-pra·ttle,** *v. Obs.* [Reduplicated from PRAITLE *v.*] *intr.* To chatter, prate, talk idly. Hence † **Pri·ttle-pra·ttling** *ppl. a.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm., John* ii. 1 (1584) 306 b, As our Papistes doe, which prittle prattle a whole day vppon theyr Beades, saying our Ladies Psalter. [1583 Prittle and prattle [see PRATTLE *v.* 2].] 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 4 Iuglers, Pedlers, prittle-prating Barbers. 1611 J. DAVIS in Coryat *Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, For, he as t'were his mother's twittle twattle (That's Mother-tongue) the Greeke can prittle-prattle. [1634 HEYWOOD *Roy. King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 9 *Welchman.* Awe man, you prittle and prattle nothing but leasings and untruths. *a* 1800 *Outlandish Knight* xv. in Child *Ballads* I. (1882) 59/2 Don't prittle nor prattle, my pretty pariot, Nor tell no tales of me.]

Priueable, bad form of *prevable*, PROVABLE.

‖ **Prius** (prəi·ŏs). [L., neut. of *prior* former, earlier, also adv. before. See also NISI PRIUS.] **a.** That which takes precedence; the superior, first, chief. **b.** That which is prior, *esp.* that which is a necessary prior condition.

1891 H. JONES *Browning* 220 That final perfection which .. is first in order of potency,—the *prius* of all things. 1892 E. CAIRD *Ess. Lit. & Philos* II. 404 Thought is not set up as an absolute prius, but as the prius of experience.

Privacy (prəi·văsi). [f. PRIVATE *a.*: see -CY.] The state or quality of being private.

1. The state or condition of being withdrawn from the society of others, or from public interest; seclusion.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 61 To kepe þaim in priuace. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 190 *Achil.* Of this my priuacie, I haue strong reasons. *Vlis.* But 'gainst your priuacie The reasons are more potent and heroycall. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. A iij, Some time to spare; some privacies and retreats from business; some breathing fits from the affairs of our Vocations. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 108 Vespasian during his Privacie, Led such a Life, as was Exemplary. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 51 P 1 Those that surround them in their domestic privacies. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. iv, Your privacy will never be disturbed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 The motive and end..is to guard the independence and privacy of their homes.

2. *pl.* Private or retired places; private apartments; places of retreat. Now *rare.*

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 343 It soars aloft, and enters into the privacies of Nature. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. vii, Do you think yourself at Liberty to invade the Privacies of Women of Condition, without the least Decency or Notice? 1878 LANIER *Poems* (1884) 14 Beautiful glooms..Wildwood privacies, closets of lone desire.

†**b.** A secret place, a place of concealment. *Obs.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 307 Having rested at Boscobel two days, one in the Oak; the Night in a privacy behind the Chimney in one of the Chambers.

3. Absence or avoidance of publicity or display; a condition approaching to secrecy or concealment.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* IV. v. 24 Let her descend: my Chambers are honourable: Fie, priuacy? Fie. 1641 WILKINS (*title*) Mercury: or the Secret and Swift Messenger. Shewing how a Man may with Privacy and Speed communicate his Thoughts to a Friend at any Distance. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 81 The Duke..took a resolution once more to make a Visit to that great Lady, which he believed he might do with great privacy. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 129, I caused this Town to be searched but with some Privacy. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) V. 167, I have also to observe that privacy is inconsistent with every just notion of punishment. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 403 The emaciated corpse was laid, with all privacy, next to the corpse of Monmouth in the chapel of the Tower. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* I, A marriage..was solemnised with strict privacy in the chapel of Leigh Court, Yorkshire. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 77 No darkness conceals from its view, and no privacy hides from its knowledge.

†**b.** Keeping of a secret, reticence. *Obs.*

1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Privacy, or keeping of counsel, *taciturnitas*, 3. *silentium*, 2.

4 A private matter, a secret; *pl.* private or personal matters or relations. Now *rare.*

1592 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 236 Som other privacies comitted to my charge had ben so whispered owt. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vii Wks. (1847) 293/1 What concerns it us to hear a husband divulge his household privacies, extolling to others the virtues of his wife? 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 46 A blab, and one that shall make a privacy as public as a proclamation. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xi, If he descend to the privacies of life, their habitations are more commodious, and their possessions are more secure.

†**b.** *pl.* The private parts. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. P.* I. XXXV, Plucking up her cloaths, and shewing them her privacies.

†**5.** Intimacy, confidential relations. *Obs.*

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 20 At that time.. you gave me leave to boast of your friendship, I dare not now use the privacie of such tearmes. 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 17 He .. observed that there was great intimacy and privacy between that Col. and Sr John Henderson. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 42 Those that are our equals or have made us such by their privacy or intimate friendship.

6. The state of being privy to some act; = PRIVITY. *rare.*

1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i, And now I come a mutual friend to both, Without his privacy, to let you know it. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 1/2 The amendment leaves the whole question as to the privacy to crime alleged against Mr. Parnell and his fellow members before the Commission.

‖ **Privado** (privā·do). *Obs.* [Sp., private, particular, familiar, a favourite.] An intimate private friend, a confidant; the favourite of a ruler.

1584 *Leicester's Commw.* (1641) 49 The good Earle answered his Servant and deare Privado curteously. 1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln.* i. 20 The papers were not sent unto the Vicar, but to some one or other of your Privados about those parts. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 3 The Friers, who were their Confidents, and Privadoes in the Plott. 1704 SETTLE *Lying Lover* II, *Lat.* May I desire one Favour? *Y. Book.* What can I deny thee, my Privado? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) VII. lxxxiii. 347 He beareth a very profligate character .. and is Mr. Lovelace's more especial *privado*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, A courtly knight..and privado, as they say, to the young prince.

P An alleged sense 'a private soldier or inferior (non-commissioned) officer' in some recent Dicts. is founded on a misreading of 'lantz prisadoes' (in Harl. MS. 4031 lf. 244). see LANCE-PRISADO

†**Pri·vancy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. obs. F. *privance* familiarity: see -ANCY.] Intimacy: = PRIVACY 5.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 80 A kinde of friendship was begun betweene them (if any such thing may bee found betweene master and man:)..it is commonly called by the name of Privancie or Inwardnesse.

Privant (prəi·vănt), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *privāntem*, pres. pple. of *privāre* to deprive.] †**a.** *sb.* A privative (quality). *Obs.* **b.** *adj.* Indicating a privative opposite.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 57 An absence of one quality is not..an inferring of the other: but only in privants whereof the one is a meere absence. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Privant*, noting privative opposites.

‖ **Privat-docent, -dozent** (privā·tdotse·nt). [Ger., a private teacher or lecturer: see PRIVATE *a.* and DOCENT B.] In German and some other universities: A private teacher or lecturer recognized by the university but not on the salaried staff.

1881 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 925 He meant to habilitate as a *privat docent* when he returned. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 6/1 The Queen found the then privatdozent ..busy at a chemical experiment. 1899 J. STALKER *Christol. Jesus* ii. 72 One of those tours de force by which the German Privatdocent seeks to attract public attention.

Private (prəi·vĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–6 **pryvat, -e**, 4–7 **privat**, 6 **privit, -att, pryvatte**, *Sc.* **prevat**, 6–7 **privet**. [ad. L. *privāt-us* withdrawn from public life, deprived of office, peculiar to oneself, private; as sb. a man in private life; prop. pa. pple. of *prīv-āre* to bereave, deprive: see PRIVE *v.*] In general, the opposite of *public.*

†**1.** ? Withdrawn or separated from the public body: by Wyclif applied to the orders of the friars. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 67 þis asse and hir fole ben comen to þes pryvat ordris, but not to alle Cristene men. *c* 1380 — *De Ecclesia* v. ibid. III. 350 Comunly þes pryvat priores letten þer felowes here to go out.

2. Of a person: Not holding public office or official position.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 63 A crye was made..that priuate persones [orig. *privatæ personæ*] scholde brynge theire goodes to the place of treasure. *Ibid.* I. 91 [see PRIVY *a.* 4]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 He lyved..in more subgeccion than doth a priuate person. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ceremonies*, The appoyntmente..pertayneth not to pryuate menne. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* B vij, Whereas mariage is the moste important matter euen to the privatest person that hee can doe all his life long. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 No Poet should so much as read to any privat man, what he had writt'n. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 P 8 A Woman of Quality; married to a private Gentleman. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 72 It was a most uncommon thing for a private man, and a commoner, to be honoured with so long an audience. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 2/3 As for the usurer who advertises himself as a private gentleman, Mr. Justice Hawkins grimly said that he would make him a 'private gentleman' for some time.

b. *Private soldier*: an ordinary soldier without rank or distinction of any kind; also †*private man.* Cf. *common soldier* (COMMON *a.* 12 b).

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 152 They can doe no more than Privat Souldiors. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 177, I cannot put him to a priuate souldier, that is the Leader of so many thousands. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2629/2 We lost 6 private Men, and had 15 wounded. 1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 192 Pretending..to keep the private soldiers, for they would no longer be called common soldiers, from running into greater extravagancies and disorders. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 164 Application..on behalf of a private man that had deserted from an independent company just as they were embarking for North America. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 176 All the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Private Men, who may be at Home, are to be accounted for. 1898 E. J. HARDY in *United Service Mag.* Mar. 646 Another expression, which is far more objectionable [than the name 'Tommy Atkins'], is to speak of a 'common soldier' instead of a private soldier.

c. *Private member*, a member of the House of Commons who is not a member of the Ministry.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 138 The portion of each session allotted to measures promoted by private members is.. limited. 1883 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 26 Sept. 862/1 It is almost hopeless for a private member to get an opportunity of bringing on a Bill before half-past twelve.

d. *Private trader*, one who trades on his own account, as distinguished from an agent of a public company.

1616 in W. Foster *Lett. E. Ind. Co.* (1901) V. 119 With the intelligence concerning the private traders of Captain Downton's merchants.

†**e.** Of a city or town: That is not a seat of government. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 334 This Citty..was once the Capitall seat of the Kingdom, though now..it is onely become a priuate place.

3. Kept or removed from public view or knowledge; not within the cognizance of people generally; concealed, secret.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 29/2 After that dyvers of the Lordes and Knyghtes of the Shires were departed, by mervelous pryvat labour, a Bille signed by the Kyng was brought to the seid Commens..conteignyng an Ordynaunce to be made. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 60 In this priuate Plot be we the first, That shall salute our rightfull Soueraigne 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 120 Which he suspecting, lay in private wait, To catch the knaue. 1669 R. MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 441 She desired..to send it over in my name, because that way it would be private. ?1677 LADY ELIZ. BERKELEY in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 143 They have not acquainted you wth Lady Alethea's privet wedding. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 842 He lay private, till his Peace was made with the King. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 52/1 If the sound comes to you dead, and flat, it is a sign of some private [It. *interna*] infirmity. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag* Jan. 13, It should be kept private for a time.

b. *Private parts*, the external organs of sex, the pudenda.

[1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A cloth which should couer those parts, made to be priuate.] 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 188 She mentioned that she had severe pain in micturition, and that her private parts were swollen.

4. Of a thing: Not open to the public; restricted or intended only for the use or enjoyment of particular and privileged persons.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (Add. MSS.) þe priuate wey longiþ to nyȝe towne and is schort and nyȝ and ofte y growe wiþ gras. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 185/2 In pryvat and pryvileged places. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 63 Quhair he wes bureit in ane prevat place. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 28 May it please you Noble Madam, to withdraw Into your priuate Chamber. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 187 This place it is private. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1242 A person having a private way over the land of another, cannot, when the way is become impassable by the overflowing of a river, justify going on the adjoining land. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, A private staircase conducted into the gardens. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 News which reached him through private channels.

†**b.** *Private (play) house*: see quot. 1891. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, I hope To save my hundred gentlemen a-month by it; Which will be very good for the private house. 1637 SHIRLEY (*title*) The Gamester. As it was presented by her Majesties Servants At the private House in Drury-Lane. 1891 R. W. LOWE *T. Betterton* iii. 60 The Cockpit in Drury Lane..a small theatre, one of those which, before the Civil War, were called 'Private Houses'. In these the performances took place by candle-light, whereas the larger, or public playhouses, being partly open to the weather, were used only in daylight.

c. In many connexions *private* is used to distinguish something that is not open to the public, or not publicly done or performed, from a thing of the same kind that is 'public', esp. when the normal or usual condition is that of publicity, or when both conditions are common. In this distinctive use, the sense may also be 5, 6, or 7, or may include some notion of 3. Such are *private assembly, function, meeting*, etc.; *private baptism, communion, education, funeral, marriage, mass*; *private boarding-house, brougham, carriage, chapel, hotel, theatre, theatricals*, etc.; see the sbs. **Private view** (e. g. of an exhibition of pictures or the like), whence *private viewer, viewing.*

1560 Private mass [see MASS *sb.*1 3]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (*heading*) Of priuate and publike education, with their generall goods and illes. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Ministration of Private Baptism of Children in houses. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 70 The Faults of a Privater Education. 1794 MALONE *Wks. Sir J. Reynolds in Life* (1797) p. lv, When not engaged..in some publick or private assembly, or at the theatre. 1816 GALT *Benj. West* 51 A private meeting of the Friends [i. e. Quakers] was appointed to be holden at his father's house. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Sir T. Lawrence* I. 50 Nor did he ever take part in any private theatricals. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, Private Theatres. 1852 *Times* 1 May 8/2 (*heading*) Exhibition of the Royal Academy (Private View). 1862 W. SANDBY *Hist. Roy. Academy* II. 239 It had..been the custom to regard the anniversary dinner as one of a private nature—a gathering of the members of the Royal Academy and of the friends and patrons of art. *Ibid.* 240 The artcritics for the newspapers, etc., were admitted to the private view of the exhibition. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 13/1 There were no fewer than five 'private views' on Saturday last. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 565/2 In all private Masses the priest must have at least a server to represent the body of the faithful. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. i. 27 The private view day of the Old Water Colour came. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/6 The galleries .soon to be refilled by the critics, the private viewers, and the outside crowd. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 5/3 On the whole the private viewing ladies have had the excellent taste of coming in the morning in morning dress.

5. That belongs to, or is the property of a particular individual; belonging to oneself, one's own.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. 221 The xxxi. chapiter, the loue of pryuate thynges & of mannys selfe letteth the perfyte goodnes of mannys soule. 1530 PALSGR. 321/1 Private, belongyng to a persons owne selfe, *priuat.* 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 127 They teache howe it is not lawful for the christians..to haue any thynge priuate, yᵗ al things ought to be common. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 253 He hath left you all his Walkes, His priuate Arbors, ..On this side Tyber. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 147 As for private Libraries, Martial teacheth us, That in them the Images of such Writers as were as yet surviving, might bee admitted. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 703/1 The divine purpose of the institution of private property is, in general, very inadequately represented. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 4/1 He hoped it would not go forth from the Conference that they wanted to stamp out all private venture schools. 1904 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Univ.* 5 His private goods were all seized by his creditors.

b. *Private house*, the dwelling-house of a private person, or of a person in his private capacity; with implied or expressed distinction from a public-house or inn, a shop or office, which are open to

the public on business, and, in modern use, from a public building or official residence. *Private family*, the family occupying a private house. *Private man of war*: see PRIVATEER *sb.* *Private school*, a school owned and carried on by a person or persons for their own profit, as opposed to a *public school*, founded and carried on primarily in the public interest; often with mixture of other senses. So *private schoolmaster*.

1542 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 410 If [they] ..carry anny such wares to pryvat housses shoppis or sellers and not to the costome housse. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer. Communion*, When the holy Communion is celebrate..in priuate howses. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 Buildings..aswel publike as priuat. 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug., Dr. Wild preach'd in a private house in Fleete Streete. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 131 The private houses of Antioch, and the places of public resort. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, There was another private house besides Miss Tox's in Princess's Place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1871) I. 144 By the Petition of Right, it had been declared unlawful to quarter soldiers on private families. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, A private school, where he went when he was nine years old. *Ibid.*, Were I a private schoolmaster.

c. *Private judgement*: see JUDGEMENT 7 c.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 He interpreteth it after his owne liking and priuat iudgement.

6. Of or pertaining to a person in a non-official capacity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 286 In a priuate habit he visited the Markets, and hanged vp the hoorders of coine. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 69 P 2 The private letters of great men are the best pictures of their souls. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vii. 59 A private pupil is too much of a man. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 7 Those to whom I have communicated the infection out of the Hospital, or among my private patients. 1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 259/1 The eldest of three sons of the grand-duke Charles-Frederick, by his *morganique*, or private-marriage, with Louisa-Caroline, countess of Hochberg. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 99 In private practice the physician is called at an early period of the disease. 1859 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 83 Private correspondence, private conversation, private example may do what no legislation can do. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 108 While the brass bandsmen at once subside into private life. 1864 (*on a Presentation*), A tribute to private worth and public usefulness.

7. Of, pertaining or relating to, or affecting a person, or a small intimate body or group of persons apart from the general community; individual, personal.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 33 Onely for theyr pryuate profyte. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 b, Certen priuate displeasures did growe betwixte hym & the Frenche kynge. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 73 For your priuate satisfaction..I will let you know. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 He, whose private interest is to be debated. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 260 In reality they had only consulted their own private ambition. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* iv. 22 If you employ an agent to sell an estate by public auction, a sale by private contract is not within his authority. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 597 That the censure had been made injuriously and from motives of private malice.

b. *Private bill, act*: a parliamentary bill or act affecting the interests of a particular individual or corporation only: see BILL *sb.*[3] 3. Hence *Private Bill Office*.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 901 Who .Can. Lay Publick Bills aside, for Private, And make 'em one another drive out. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 527 An estate tail, granted by Richard III. to the Derby family..which by a private act of 4 Jac. I. was limited to the heirs male of the family in a different manner from that in which it had been limited by the letters patent. 1844 MAY *Treat. Law, etc. Parl.* 302 The functions of Parliament in passing private bills, have always retained the mixed judicial and legislative character of ancient times. 1850 in Jos. Irving *Ann. Our Time* 30 Nov. (1872) 315/1 Plans for about 104 new schemes were deposited to-day in the Private Bill Office. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 173 In order to the first reading of a private bill in the House of Commons, a petition for leave to bring it in is first presented, by being deposited at the Private Bill Office. A certain interval of time is required to elapse between the first and second readings, during which the bill remains in the custody of the Private Bill Office.

†**8.** Peculiar to a particular person or body of persons, a people, etc.; particular, special. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *2 Pet.* i. 20 So that ye fyrst knowe this, that no prophesy in the scripture hath eny private interpretacion [WYCLIF ech prophecie is not maad bi propre interpretacioun; COVERD. no prophecie .is done of eny priuate interpretacion; *Geneva* is of any priuate motion; *Rhem.* is made by priuate interpretation; 1611 is of any private interpretation.] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 296 [They] haue a priuate language differyng from the Moscouites. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii. 20 The realm of Englande hath been alwaies governyd by private lawes and customes. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* vii. 86 Neither was this priuate to Timothie, but..it was vsuall in the Apostles times. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 120 How can any man assume to himselfe a freedome from Erring by the assistance of a private Spirit?

9. By one's self, alone; without the presence of any one else.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 144 Away from light steales home my heauy Sonne, And priuate in his Chamber pennes himselfe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 15, I left him priuate, Full of sad thoughts and troubles. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 8 Let us be private.

†**10.** Intimate, confidential (*with* a person). *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Epist.* (1584) 175 The Court is not but for men that be private and in favor, that can gather the fruit thereof. 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 286 The King is often very private with Dighy and Bristow. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 205 A great Politician, and very familiar, private, and secret with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

b. Of a conversation, communication, etc.: Intended only for or confined to the person or persons directly concerned; confidential.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 113 b, The byshoppes hauynge priuate talke with the Quene. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 334 Private Confession is retained in the reformed churches. 1734 BP. STERNE *Let. to Swift* 25 June, I shall put off my defence till I have the pleasure of half an hour's private conversation with you. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xlvii, He received a letter, in an official cover, marked 'private'. *Mod.* May I have some private conversation with you?

†**11.** = PRIVY *a.* 4; having secret, unacknowledged, or confidential cognizance. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. ii, Had Eccho beene but private with thy faults. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 69 Not making any private to her flight, She quits the house, and steals away by night. 1742 *Cervantes' Novels, Lady C. Bentivoglio* 92 That Maid-servant of mine, who was private [*ed.* 1640 privie] to my Actions.

12. Of a place: Retired, unfrequented, secluded.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clix. 149 Ye sayd bysshoppes were depryued of theyr dignyties, and put into pryuate houses of relygyon. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 162 We went to Shap, ..where we saw the ruins of the abbey, very pleasantly situate in a private valley. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 192, I scarce go out of my own house, and then only to two or three very private places, where I see nobody that really knows anything.

13. Of persons, etc.: Retiring; retired; secluded.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 191 S. Antony .a little before had professed a priuate and a solitarie life in Egypt. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 142 O God from You, that I could private be. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 58 Their women are very private, fearefull to offend. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 530 Gentlemen, it is true, but so very private, that in the herd of gentry they are hardly to be found. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xvii. 267 The privatest of all public men found himself complimented.

†**14.** Of a person: Secretive, reticent. *Obs.*

a 1627 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* I. i, You know I am private as your secret wishes, Ready to fling my soul upon your service. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 34 We hope you will be private in these things, communicated to you out of faithfulness to your interest.

†**15.** *Private seal* = PRIVY SEAL. *Obs.*

1531 in *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) 33 To graunte vnto your seid Orator your most dredd wrytte of pryuatte seale to be dyrected vnto the seid abbot.

†**16.** quasi-*adv.* Privately, secretly. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 195 Ne're had my Lord falne into these extreames, Which we will parley priuate to ourselves. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., Every body now drink the King's health..whereas before, it was very private that a man dare do it. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. i. 117, I came private, and unattended.

17. *Comb.*, as *private-humoured, -spirited.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 58 Secreat meetinges of malecontents, phantasticall, and priuate humored persons. 1655 J. SERGEANT *Schism Disarm'd* 19 The Doctors private-spirited opinion. 1895 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 368 Unpatriotic and..private-spirited reason.

B. *sb.* **I.** Of a person.

†**1.** A private person; one who does not hold any public office or position. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 291/2 A Priuate, *priuatus*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, IV. i. 255 And what haue Kings, that Priuates haue not too, Saue Ceremonie, saue generall Ceremonie? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1211, I was no private but a person rais'd With..command from Heav'n To free my Countrey.

†b. *The private*: private people, opposed to *the public. Obs.*

1716 POPE *Let. to Jervas* 29 Nov., You have already done enough for the private; do something for the public. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 274 Who hath neither inclination nor temptation to court the public, or flatter the private.

†**2.** An intimate, a favourite. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 238 In the middle of her fauour .. her priuates, we. [With play on sense 7.]

3. A private soldier: see 2 b above.

1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, III. 375 This party .. consisted of a Colonel, four Captains, and 360 private. 1820 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 45 One officer, four serjeants and fifty privates of the 23rd light dragoons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 Even the privates were designated as gentlemen of the guard. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 845 The Wives and Children of Non-Commissioned Officers and privates are entitled to medical attendance.

II. Of things or affairs.

†**4.** A private or personal matter, business, or interest; *pl.* private affairs. *Obs.*

1549 RIDLEY *Let. to Somerset* in *Liber Cantab.* (1855) 245 [Letters] to signifye..the privits of my hart and consciance. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 280, I will no longer hold your Lordship with this my privatt. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi 383 Phocas for his Priuats Rome the Supreme Sea promoted. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. ii, Nor must I be unmindful of my private. 1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 7 When it concerns any mans private.

†b. Private opinion, one's own mind or thought.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 145 Yet may you vouchsafe in your owne priuate to reckon mee with the greatest in willingnesse.

†**5.** A private or confidential communication.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 16 The Count Meloone, Whose p iuate with me of the Dolphines loue, Is much more generall, then these lines import.

†**6.** Retirement, privacy. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 100 Go off, I discard you: let me enioy my priuate. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *App. & Virg.* II. i, I see there's nothing in such private done, But you must inquire after. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 58 Perhaps I have To my owne Private, had reflects, as grave On my Condition.

b. *In* (†*on*) *private*: privately, not publicly; in private company; in private life.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 187 Doth not that deserue to be liked on in priuate, which is thoroughly tryed being showed forth in common? 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Hee walcks on priuat with noane but faythful Achates. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* 171 Confesse they do, but not greatly in priuate. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 108 Laugh and spare not So't be in priuate, burst thy sides with laughter. 1838 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi, Let each family eat in private. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* i, Her opinion, founded on observation of him in public and private, was, that..his ordinary course of life would be resumed.

7. *pl.* The privy or private parts. (See 2.)

†**8.** = PRIVY *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1600 HAMILTON *Fac. Traictise* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 235 Young wemen. casting thair new borne babes in filthie priuets, vthers in colpots, and in vther secret places.

†**Private**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prīvāt-us* deprived, pa. pple. of *prīvāre* see next.] Deprived, bereft, dispossessed. Commonly used as pa. pple. of PRIVE *v. Obs.* = PRIVATED.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* xx. 2 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 188 Of her crowne priuat she is. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 1 Thou shewest by euydence Thy selfe of Rethoryke pryuate and barayne. *a* 1541 WYATT *Absent Lover* v, All worldly felicity now am I private, And left in desart most solitarily. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Quha ar private the communioun of sanctis. 1573 J. TYRIE *Refut.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 22 It is easier the sone to be priuat and destitute of licht, nor the kirk to be ony wais obscurit.

Private, *v.* [Originally and chiefly in pa. pple. *privated* (prob. *privated*), f. L. *prīvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prīvāre* to deprive (PRIVE *v.*) + -ED[1]: cf. prec. The finite parts of the vb. are later and rare. In II (?*private*) app. f. PRIVATE *a.*; in III (prəi'vĕt) f. PRIVATE *sb.* 3.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To deprive or dispossess (a person) *of*, to cut off *from* something. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 45 Both the shippe of her marchauntyse And they of ther lyif are priuatid. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 89 We shall be pryuated fro her gracyous syghte corporall. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ii ij b, They wolde be pryuated fro the company of so noble barons. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich III* 41 b, Promisynge faythefully that they would. be priuated of their lyues and worldely felicitee, rather then to suffre Kynge Richarde ..to rule and reigne ouer them.

II. †**2.** To keep private; to seclude. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 85 The soules pryuated & lowe, that be descended in-to helle. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 187 Content to be pent vp within private dores, though it mislike the cloistering, in priuating the person. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-D.* (1876) 20 Their vnlawfull and lustfull recreations must be priuated and couered with the Curtaine of Secresie.

III. **3.** To furnish (an army) with privates; cf. *to officer, to man. nonce-use.*

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 626/1 Between a league of this sort and an army privated by persons like the Three Witnesses, chaplained by Mr. Rogers, and officered by Mr Wren, there ought to be a very pretty battle, which also may in its time figure in the Chamberlainiad.

Hence †**Privated** *ppl. a.*, deprived, robbed.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 58 They hang not,..but reserve their Delinquents for useful service, private or publike, yet to give the privated satisfaction, which done, they return to themselves, and are their own men again

Privateer (prəivătī'əɹ), *sb.* [f. PRIVATE *a.* + -EER, prob. after *volunteer*; in sense 1, app. orig. colloq. for *private man of war*, the name in earlier use. (*Privateer*, used in the Calendars of State Papers from 1651, does not occur in the original papers before *c* 1664.)

1. An armed vessel owned and officered by private persons, and holding a commission from the government, called 'letters of marque', authorizing the owners to use it against a hostile nation, and especially in the capture of merchant shipping. (See MARQUE 2.)

(The first quotation may belong to sense 2.)

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 100 Go off, I discard you: let me enioy my priuate. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *App. & Virg.* II. i, I see there's nothing in such private done, But you must inquire after. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 58 Perhaps I have To my owne Private, had reflects, as grave On my Condition.

1646 (Oct 29) *MS Orders & Instruct.* (Adm. Libr.) 22 Instruccions and a fiat in the usuall form were this day signed for Capt. Wm Davies employing of the ship the ; kings of dover being of 250 tons and 17 guns as a private man of warre in her way of merchandize. 1651-2 *State Papers Dom.* I. 32 p. 29 That Warrant be issued to the Judges of the Admiraltie to grant letters for a Private Man of Warr to John Mole. *Ibid.* I. 131 p. 64 Commissions for Private Men of Warre or letters of reprezall. 1665 *Cal. S. P. Dom.* (1863) 182 Obligation entered into by private men-of-war furnished with letters of reprisal against the Dutch.

1664 COL. T. LYNCH in *Cal. State Pap., Colon.* (1880) 211 The calling in of the privateers will be but a remote and hazardous expedient... What compliance can be expected from men..that have no other element but the sea, or trade but privateering. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Apr., How three Dutch *privateers* are taken, in one whereof Everson's son is captaine. 1667 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 46 There are several other ports and creeks, which are often haunted by the privateers. 1702 *Royal Declar.* June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/3 Her Majesty having Impowered the Lord High Admiral of England to grant Letters of Marque, or Commissions for Privateers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.*

II. xiv. 279 Men of war are much better provided with all conveniences than privateers. **1813** WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1839) XI. 143 The capture of a Mediterranean packet by an American privateer.

2. The commander, or *pl.* the crew, of such a vessel.

a **1674** CLARENDON *Life* (1842) 1127/2 It was resolved [1665] that all possible encouragement should be given to privateers. **1687** *Royal Proclam.* 18 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2279/3 His Majesty will..grant unto such Pirat or Pirats, Privateer or Privateers, a full Pardon for all Piracies or Robberies. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 120 The usual haunt of the buccaneers and privateers. **1850** GROTE *Greece* II. lxv. VIII. 297 Lysander sent off the Milesian privateer Theopompus to proclaim it [the victory] at Sparta. **1883** S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 86 Privateers were little scrupulous as to what kind of victim they pounced upon.

fig. **1692** *Wicked Contriv. S. Blackhead* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 530 To give notice of him, that there was such a privateer abroad, and to obviate .. the evil practices of so vile a man. **1698** FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. Wks. 1892 I. 13 We masks are the purest privateers!

†3. A volunteer soldier, a free-lance, a guerilla.

1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 58 Hearing many profane oaths among some of our Souldiers (namely those Privateers, who were also Volunteers). **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 18 Our Horsemen with the whole body of the Privateers under Captain Moseley .. ran violently down upon them.

4. *attrib.*, as *privateer brig*, *captain*, *schooner*, *etc.*

1675 *Cal. State Pap., Colon.* (1893) 263 What is due to the Lord Admiral from the privateer captains and their companies that sail under his commission. **1695** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 552 Their King, the nobility and gentry [of France], have subscribed to a new bank (which they call the privateer bank), designing to fitt out yearly a certain number of privateers to disturb the trade of the allies. **1743** BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 The Commodore sent out a Privateer Sloop. **1798** *Times* 28 June 2/2 A French privateer brig of 14 guns.

Privateer (prəivătīə·ɹ), *v. rare.* [f. prec. Chiefly used in the vbl. sb. and ppl. adj. *privateering* (see next): cf. *mountaineer*, *parliamenteer*, etc.] *intr.* To play the privateer, to practise privateering.

1691 *Commission of Jas. II*, 20 June (Admiralty Prize Pap., bundle 90, P.R.O.), We .. give leave permit and suffer you .. to privateer and seaze the ships of all persons whatsoever onely excepted [etc.]. **1696** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 58 To perswade the [French] King..to fitt out all the frigats he has, and to privateer this summer.

Privateeˑring, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ING [1].] The occupation or practice of a privateer. Often *attrib.*, as *privateering trade*, *practices*.

1664 [see PRIVATEER *sb.* 1]. **1698** C. DAVENANT *Disc.* II. 115 The Profits and Advantages they have gain'd..by Privateering. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No 5317/1 Commissions for Privateering are much demanded. **1850** GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. VII. 140 To grant what we may call letters of marque, to any one, for privateering against Athenian commerce. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 598 At the conference at Paris, in 1856, it was declared that, as to those Powers..'privateering is and remains abolished'.

b. esp. in phr. *a-privateering*: see A *prep.*

1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 82 Several vessells are fitting out .. to goe a privateering with his imperial majesties commission. **1760** *N. Jersey Archives* XX. 505 They have both been a Privateering. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* I. x. (1872) 61 That they should .. sail a-privateering 'to the Eastern Archipelago'.

c. *fig.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. iii, When our loves are veering, We'll make no words, but fall to privateering. **1673** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 30 It is a prædatory course of life, and indeed but a privateering upon reputation. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* x. I. 250 In all privateering on gold-fields..the initiated are aware that the alliance of capital with labour is indispensable. **1891** T. HARDY *Tess* xxii, Mr. Clare..stepped out of line, and began privateering about for the weed.

Privateeˑring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING [2].] Following the occupation of a privateer.

1703 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Pindar. Poem Hurricane* 262 The Wealth..of diff'rent Shores destroy'd by generous Fight, Or Privateering Foes. **1868** *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref (Camden) 31 The design was that of a general privateering voyage.

Privateeˑrism. [f. PRIVATEER *sb.* + -ISM.] 'Disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

Privateeˑrsman. *U.S.* [f. genitive of PRIVATEER *sb.* + MAN *sb.*[1] Cf. *landsman*, etc.] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 241 There is but a slight step from the privateersman to the pirate; both fight for the love of plunder. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xviii. 546 An act which described American privateersmen as pirates. **1883** *American* VI. 361 He tells .. of the life of a merchant captain and privateersman between 1775 and 1783.

Privately (prəiˑvĕtli), *adv.* [f. PRIVATE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a private manner, way, or capacity.

1. In a private capacity; unofficially.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1141 (*heading*) Priests that vse theyr Tithes priuatly. **1590** J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 64, I, beeinge pryvatly many yeares beeyond the seas. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 424 Hee went priuatly to Constantinople, and had sight of the Citie, with all kindnesse from the Emperour. **1877** FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iii. 34 Several..prelates wrote privately to the pope to entreat him to interfere.

2. Without publicity; without the participation, presence, or cognizance of the public, in private; in a retired or quiet manner, quietly; secretly.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 35 He had priuatelye had testimonie geuen him of Aungels, of Elizabeth, of Simeon, of Anna, of ye Magians. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., All Priestes and Deacons shalbe bounde to say dayly the Mornynge and Euenyng prayer, either priuatly or openly. **1580** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 281 Gif he depairtit privatlie from this..place. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 114 Shee hath priuately, twice or thrice a day, euer since the death of Hermione, visited that remoued House. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xxiv. 3. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 210 All falling on our knees, ..praying euery man priuately and silently to himselfe. **1648** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 201 To be buried in the night privately. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 If thy Brother offend thee, tell it him privately. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 ¶ 1 She had been privately married to him above a Fortnight. **1804** *Med. Jrnl* XII. 463 Having been requested, both publicly and privately, to give my opinion of the preparation of the *Lichen Islandicus*. **1853** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 231 Leaving [Scotland] that morning, privately minded never to return. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* I. 52 Lysis..whispered privately in my ear, so that Menexenus should not hear.

3. In a manner affecting an individual; individually, personally.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 If the head do ake, it greueth the rest of the membres, taking the same to apperteine priuatly to euery of them. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 50 He .. so louyngly spake vnto them both generally and priuately, that euery man conceyued thereby great hope of his good gouernment to come. **1828** WEBSTER s.v., He is not privately benefited.

4. *Comb.*, as *privately-minded*, *-owned*.

1899 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 7/1 The mischiefs of the privately-owned railways. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 2/7 The one person who is a drag upon progress towards a ..happier social life, is the privately-minded person.

Priˑvateness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being private, in various senses; privacy, the opposite of publicity; withdrawal from society, seclusion; † secrecy; † the pursuit of private ends; † the quality of being a private person or of living privately; † confidential intercourse, intimacy.

1585-7 [see OWEDNESS]. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 389 All churlish words, shrewd answers, crabbed lookes, All priuatenesse, selfe-seeking, inward spite. **1604** BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 435 This difference in two points so main and material, bred in process of time a discontinuance of privateness. **1607-12** — *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 280 Nay, retire men cannott when they would, .. but are impatient of privatenes, even in age and sicknes. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 245 To attempt the defacing of them in an open manner, where our privatenesse cannot extend. **1667** ANNE WYNDHAM *King's Concealm.* (1681) 76 Into the highest chambers, where Privateness recompensed the meanness of the Accommodation. **1676** TOWERSON *Decalogue* 441 Differenc'd..by the publickness or privateness of the things.

Privation (prəivēˑʃən). [- F. *privation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prīvātiōn-em* a taking away, deprivation, n. of action from *prīvāre* to bereave, deprive: see PRIVE.]

1. The action of depriving or taking away; the fact or condition of being deprived *of* or † cut off *from* something; deprivation. Now *rare*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1806 Þis may be calde .. a privacion of þe life, When it partes fra þe body in strife. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* I iv, A man ought to suffer for a vertuous frend priuacion of all worldly goodes. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 39 King Richard had bene in greate ieopardie either of priuacion of his realme or losse of his life or both. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 15 Necessity..constrained them to prefer..the younger, and to fix him in the Throne, tho to the Privation of his elder Brother. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* II vi, All general privations are great because they are all terrible; Vacuity, Darkness, Solitude, and Silence. **1803** *Man in Moon* (1804) 47 His mind is in a state of privation from the greatest solace of religious hope. **1858** LYTTON *What will he do?* VII. x, Condemned to the painful choice between his society and that of nobody else, or that of anybody else with the rigid privation of his. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 130 Rickets may be produced artificially in animals by absolute privation of lime.

b. *Law.* The action of depriving of office or position; = DEPRIVATION 2; in *R. C. Ch.* = SUSPENSION. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 1701 Þis Kynge Edwarde gaf sentens And dome of his prywacioun For his hie rebellioun. *a* **1539** in *Archæologia* XLVII. 59, I chardge and commaunde you undre payne of priuacion that ye [etc.]. **1544** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 116 b, This warrantise is expired by his [the Abbot's] privasion or by his death. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 329. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Privation*,..most commonly applied to a Bishop, or Rector of a Church; when by Death, or other act, they are deprived of their Bishoprick or Benefice. **1885** *Cath. Dict.*, Privation. See *Suspension*.

2. *Logic.* The condition of being deprived of or being without some attribute formerly or properly possessed; the loss, or (loosely) the mere absence of a quality, a negative quality.

Often called the negative or negation of the eighth Aristotelian category, ἔχειν, *habitus*, the fact of having.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. i. (Tollem. MS.), Privacion of matter and forme is nouȝt ellis but destruccion of all þinge. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 87 To gyue substance to priuation, (that is) beinge to noo beinge. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I xi. 49 b, The affirmatiue is called the habite, [i.e. *habitus*, ἔχειν] the negatiue the priuation thereof. **1620** T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 107 Habite signifieth disposition, power, and act, to which priuation is opposite. **1654** Z. COKE *Logick* 95 Privative Opposition, is the fighting betwixt habit and privation. **1685** BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 22 This Death, which is said to do so many and such wonderful things, is neither a Substance, nor a Positive Entity, but a meer Privation. **1838** EMERSON *Address, Camb., Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 192 Evil is merely privative, not absolute: it is like cold, which is the privation of heat.

3. Want of the usual comforts, or especially of some of the necessaries of life.

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 67 When you reflect on the many privations which people who cannot help themselves suffer when any of their attendants are out of the way. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* III. vii, 'It can be a privation only to me', ..said Maltravers. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* IV. i. II. 351 A needy band of mercenaries, urged by hunger and privation. **1853** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 219 Prepared by penury and hard fare for the privations of a military life.

Privative (priˑvătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prīvātīvus* denoting privation, in *Gram.* privative, negative, f. ppl. stem of *prīvāre* (see PRIVE *v* and -IVE). So F. *privatif*, *-ive* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Having the quality of depriving; tending to take away; † having power to prevent (*obs. rare*).

a **1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. App. i. § 26 We may add that negative or privative will also, whereby he withholdeth his graces from some, and so is said to cast them asleep whom he maketh not vigilant. *a* **1639** WOTTON *Elect. Dk. Venice* in *Reliq.* (1651) 186 No one of them had voices enough to exclude the other three from making a Duke: for to this Privative Power are required seventeen Bals at least. **1646** S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 283 The power of a Synod as I told you, is not privative, but cumulative. **1650** R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 45 If the thing sworn should become privative of, or opposite to, the publick good. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 3 Title .. is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right and Impositive or Exonerative of an Obligation.

2. Consisting in or characterized by the taking away or removal of something, or by the loss or want of some quality or attribute normally or presumably present; also, in looser sense, by the simple absence of some quality, negative.

(In quot. 1398, *privative* is the Latin adv., after the preceding L. *positive* in the L. and Eng. texts, though both words were mistaken for English in the printed ed. of 1495.)

[**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Fumosite..þat declareþ not þe complection of stone positiue [1495 -yf] & bi presens of odoure, but priuatiue [-yf] & bi absens of odoure (*non positiue, sed per priuationem et absentiam*).]

1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit.* xi. Ess. (Arb.) 127 They bring in against God a principle negatiue and priuatiue, that is a cause of not being and subsisting. **1644** VICARS *God in Mount* 185 Remarkable mercies both by Sea and Land, both privative and positive. **1651** JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xii. 151 The very privative blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, and integrity, which we all enjoy. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 48 Their unbelief which was but negative, was now privative. *a* **1659** Z. BOGAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxiii. 1 Only privative defects discommend a thing, and not those that are negative. **1805** *Monthly Mag.* XX. 137 As we deprive a body of part or all of its natural share of fluid to produce what is called *negative* electricity, whether the words *privative* electricity would not be more proper? **1838** [see PRIVATION 2]. **1866** T. HARPER *Peace thro' Truth* 309 *note*, We mean by it [aversion]..something which is not positive, but privative,—not an act, but a state.

3. Of terms: Denoting or predicating privation, or (loosely) absence of a quality or attribute.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 152 Although they had neither eyes nor sight, yet could they not be termed blinde; for blindenesse being a privative terme unto sight, this appellation is not admittible in propriety of speech. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 18 The first distinction of names is, that some are positive, or affirmative, others negative, which are also called privative and indefinite. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. i. § 4 All which negative or privative Words cannot be said .. to .. signify no Ideas..but..relate to positive Ideas, and signify their Absence. **1829** JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 105 Privative terms are marks for objects, as not present or not existent. [*Note* by J. S. Mill: 'It is usual to reserve the term Privative for names which signify not simple absence, but the absence of something usually present, or of which the presence might have been expected'.] **1871** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 162 The addition of a crowd of privative or negative epithets at discretion.

4. *Gram.* Expressing privation or negation; esp. applied to a particle or affix.

1590 HUTCHINSON in Greenwood *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* D iv b, Know you what *a* is here, it is *a* priuatiue. **1706** PHILLIPS s.v., A Privative Particle in Grammar. **1837** G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 116 The particle .. placed before adjectives assigns a privative signification to them. **1846** *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 184 Bopp's theory of the Greek past tenses..being formed by the addition of the particle called *a* privative.

B. *sb.* A privative attribute, quality, proposition, word, or particle.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xi. 49 b, Priuatiues they call those whereof one denieth onely in that subiect whereunto the affirmatiue agreeth by nature. **1627** DONNE *Serm.* v. (1640) 46 Man hath more privatives, then positives in him. *a* **1683** OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 109 In them sin is but a meer privative of good, The frailty, and defect of flesh and blood. **1697** tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xviii. 83 Of Privatives, The one must of Necessity be in the Capacious Subject, the other not. As, He is blind; and therefore does not see. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* vi. 152 One is merely the Contradictory or the privative of the other.

Priˑvatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

1. In a privative manner; by the taking away or absence of something; negatively.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. xi. § 7. 81 This Indifferency of the Matter to Motion or Rest may be understood two wayes: Either privatively, that is to say, That it has not any reall or active propension to Rest, more then to Motion, or

vice versâ. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 312 In this Disease the Stomach is affected privatively, not positively. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 301 To be in pain, is not Privatively, but contrarily opposed to being happy. 1707 — *Treat. Humility* iii. 87 The man who is a sinner is not only negatively, but privatively imperfect. 1710 WHITBY *Disc.* IV. i. § 5 (1735) 312 The Devils..being determined to do Evil in the General, and that only privatively for want of Motive or Inducement to do otherwise.

†**2.** To the deprivation or exclusion of others; exclusively. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 57/2 The power of coynage then, not being so privatively in the King, but borowes, bishops and earles enjoyed it. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 267 Assuring yourself there is no one man in the world worthy to enjoy you privatively.

So **Privativeness** *rare*, the quality or condition of being privative.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 3. 28 Privativeness 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 211 Indiscerpibility of an Atom..from imperfection and privativeness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Privativeness*, depriving Quality, or Faculty of taking away.

†**Privator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. L. type **prīvātor*, agent-n. f. *prīvāre*: see PRIVE *v.*] One who or that which deprives or takes away.

1630 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 33 *note*, All thinges demolish, as hates dire privator, In spite off (yet suffred by) their creator.

†**Prive,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **preve,** *Sc.* **priwe,** 4-6 **pryve.** [a. F. *priv-er* (1307 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prīv-āre* to bereave, deprive, rob, deliver, perh. orig. to isolate, make solitary, f. *prīv-us* single, individual, private, peculiar, deprived.]

1. *trans.* To deprive, strip, bereave. Const. *of*, also with double obj.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1440 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII 418 Þou has vs schamely schent And pryued vs of our pray. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 110 When he had done mys, And thurgh syn was priued of blys. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 67 Þat he priue himsilf power of bynding and lowsing. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III xxxi 100 Þat may pryue þe þin inward liberte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 195 By this mariage were kyng Edwardes ..ii. sonnes declared bastardes, & in conclusion priued of their lifes. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 182 He privs me of my hope.

b. *spec.* To strip or divest of office or dignity; to depose.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 73 Abbot & prioure, men of Religion, Wer priued of þat office. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 202 Leoncius Was to thempire of Rome arrived, Fro which he hath with strengthe priued The pietous Justinian. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Adjugged 3owe for to be deposed and pryved, and in dede deposed 3owe and pryved 3owe of the astate of Kyng. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. i. 50 Vpon that condicion that I myght priuen hym his power. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25 By this acceptacion of this bysshopriche, he hath pryved hym self of the title that he claymed in Bromholm. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Northumbld.* xi, To pryue the king, and part the realme in thre. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 272 To prive thy sonne,..Spaines heire Apparant.

2. To take away, withdraw, cut off *from*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 932, I dout þat sum cristine has now fra oure goddis priwit þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Prol.* i. 3 Pride and couetise of clerkis..priueth hem fro verrey vndirstondyng of holy writ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 335 Þe pope ..restored his felowes bisshoppes.. crosses and rynges þat were to forehonde i-priued [*v.r.* ypriued, *L. privatos*]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 14 Not þe kirk may not iusth priue þe comyning of cristun men, nor taking of þe sacraments. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* II (1640) 95 Some inchanted Relicke to prive him safe from danger.

Hence † **Priving** *vbl. sb.*, depriving, privation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 267 Assentynge to hem, summe for drede of curs, priuynge of benefices & sclaundre & prisonynge & brennynge *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 15 What may profyte the lore of dyynge, Syn deeth noon hauynge is but a pryuynge? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Privynge, *privacio*. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 586 Ner in a man errynge, peine deseruing, Ner in hym that hathe be of goode pryuyng.

Prive, obs. dial. form of *preve*, PROVE.

Privet[1] (privĕt). Also 6–7 **-ott(e,** 7 **-ate**; *β.* 6 **privy, -ie.** [Instanced from 16th c.: origin unknown; cf. the synonyms *prim-print, primp*, and *prim*. See Note below.]

1. A bushy evergreen shrub, *Ligustrum vulgare* (N.O. *Oleaceæ*), a native of Europe, having elliptic-lanceolate smooth dark-green leaves, and clusters of small white flowers, succeeded by small shining black berries; much used for garden hedges.

1542 ELYOT, *Ligustrum*..this tree dothe growe in watry places, as wyllowes and salowes do, and bearith a blacke fruite lyke to an elder tree; they whiche doo take it for the bushe callyd Priuet, be moche deceyued. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* Ej b, Ligustrum is called in..englishe Prim print or priuet, though Eliote more boldely than lernedly, defended the contrary. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. XXV. 689 Priuet is a base plante, very seldome growing vpright. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 45 Connowlee makes an hedge like privett. 1779 MASON *Eng. Gard.* III. 114 The hardy Thorn, Holly, or Box, Privet, or Pyracanth. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 48 A skin As clean and white as privet when it flowers. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 132 The clustered white flowers of the Privet appear about midsummer, and are very ornamental.

β. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 33 Set priuie or prim, Set boxe like him. 1591 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I. 433 The 3. and last was a Smayl mount [spiral ascent], rising to foure circles of greene priuie hedges. 1593 BRETON *Daffodils & Primroses* 3/2 The borders round about, are set with priuie sweete.

2. In southern U. S. = *Swamp privet*: see 3.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. With distinctive prefix, applied to other species of *Ligustrum*; also, to other shrubs, chiefly evergreens, in some respect resembling the true Privet; as **Barren privet,** *Rhamnus Alaternus*, an evergreen shrub of S. Europe; **California, Japan,** or **Japanese privet,** *Ligustrum japonicum*; **Egyptian privet,** the HENNA of the East, bearing panicles of small white sweet-scented flowers; **Evergreen privet,** any evergreen species of the genus *Rhamnus*; **Mock privet,** the evergreen genus PHILLYREA, N. O. *Oleaceæ*; Jasmine Box; **Swamp privet,** *Adelia* (*Forestiera*) *acuminata*, N.O. *Oleaceæ*, a small evergreen tree of the southern United States, of the same order as the Common Privet, and closely resembling it in general appearance.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. liv 1209 Of mocke Priuet. *1 Phillyrea angustifolia* 1611 COTGR., *Alaterne*, fruitlesse, or barren Priuet. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 603 *Alaternus* The euer greene Priuet. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v., There is also a sort called *Mock-privet*, in Latin *Philyrea*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Evergreen Privet, *Rhamnus*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 928/2 Privet, Barren, *Rhamnus Alaternus*. ,Egyptian, *Lawsonia alba Ibid.* 665/2 Henna is the Persian name in England it is often called Egyptian Privet. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 107 For..easy propagation, and ample foliage of shining deep-green color, there is no plant superior to the Japan privet (*Ligustrum Japonicum*). 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard., Phillyrea*,. Jasmine Box; Mock Privet. 1901 MOHR *Plant Life Alabama* (*Contrib fr. U.S. National Herbarium* VI) 667 Swamp Privet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *privet berry, blossom, bush, flower, hedge, leaf*; *privet-like, -scented* adjs.; † **privet-fly,** an old name of a Plume-moth, *Pterophorus*; **privet hawk** (**-moth**), a large species of hawk-moth which deposits its eggs on the privet; so *privet-hawk caterpillar*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 81/2 *Privet Berries grow in bunches, and are all black. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 356 And there she stood apart,..pale as *privet blossom is in June. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 125 If all yonder regiments were but so many *private bushes. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 165 Pinkes and *privett flowers. 1749 J. MARTYN tr. *Virg., Buc.* II. 18 The white privet flowers drop on the ground [orig. *alba ligustra cadunt*]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Privet-fly*, in natural history, the name of a species of fly very common on the shrub from whence it has its name. It is called the *erinopterus*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III xxxi. 266 *Privet-hawkmoth (*Sphinx Ligustri*). 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 133 The Privet..being the chief food of the caterpillar of that very beautiful insect the Privet Hawk Moth. 1591 *Priuie hedges [see 1*β*]. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 568 As green as any privet-hedge a bird Might choose to build in. 1831 LANDOR *Misc.* Wks. 1846 II 633 Thro' the pale-glimmering *privet-scented lane.

[*Note. Privet* has been suggested to be a corruption of **primet*, a word erroneously said in Prior's *Names of Plants* to occur in the *Grete Herbal* as a name of the primrose; no such word occurs there. Another suggestion is that *privet(e, prive*, are the same as *private, privy*, and applied to this shrub from its use in making hedges to cut off a private part of a garden, to conceal dung-heaps, etc.; but of this there is no evidence. *Privet* or *Privett* occurs more than once as a place name in Hampshire, and the name *Prysfes floda*, app. in that county, is found in the O.E. Chron.; but no connexion of this with the shrub is known. *Prevet* also occurs in a 13th c. deed, where it is doubtful whether it is a proper name: 1256 June 8 *Ancient Deed* P.R.O. A. 8635, In omnibus mariscis qui pertinent ad villam de Farlingetone [Farlington, Havant, Hants] excepto. parco et exceptis coopertis de preuet et Crofta que fuit Rogeri le Lung, que est contra portam curie. If we had other evidence of the name of the shrub in ME., it would be tempting to render this 'covert of privet' (as is done in *Catal. Anc. Deeds* 1902, IV. 338).]

† **Privet**[2]. *Obs.* Also 6 **provet.** [Corruption of *provet*, from F. *éprouvette*, in 16th c. *esprouvette*, f. *é-, esprouver* to try, search out] A surgical instrument for searching a wound; a probe.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iij b/2 The Provet, or soundinge irone. we sounde the depthe of the fistle with this sounding irone *Ibid.* b iv b 2 The Privet, or Needle to relegate the fistles *Ibid.* 6/2 The bullet may be felt with the privet or searchinge iron.

Privet, obs. form of PRIVATE.

† **Privign.** [ad. L. *privign-us*.] A stepson.

[1605–6 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Wks. (1616) 917 *note*, A Step-mother insulting on the spoyles of her two *Privigni*, Bacchus and Hercules.] 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XXXVI. 426 To be constituted by the people to be the guardian of Antiochus, the privign of Demetrius.

Privilege (privĭlĕdʒ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 2–4 **privi-,** 4 **privy-, pryvy-, prevylĝie.** *β.* 3– **privilege**; also 4–5 **pryve-,** 4–6 **preve-, previ-, prevy-, privy-, pryvi-, pryvy-,** 4–8 **prive-,** 5 **preva-, priva-, pryva-**; 4 **-liche, -lag, -leg, -legge,** 4–5 **-lage,** 5–8 **-ledge,** 6 **-lidge,** 7 **-ledg.** [In form *privilegie* (only ME.), ad. L. *prīvilēgi-um* a bill or law in favour of or against an individual; later, a privilege, prerogative, f. *prīv-us* private, peculiar + *lex, lēgem* law; in form *privilege*, a. F. *privilège, -lége* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *privilēgium*.]

A. Forms: *α.* **privilegie,** etc.

α. [701 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I. 156 Ic Ealdhelm brohte to Ine Wessexena kynege and to Æþelræde Myrcena kynege þas *privilegia*.] *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Martin abbot for to Rome, and begæt thare priuilegies. *a* 1387 *Sat. Consist. Courts* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 157 Ant suggen he hath privilegie proud of the pope. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 132 Crist apperide to þes holy wommen, fer to graunt a privylegie to wommans kynde. *Ibid.* II. 281 Dignities and pryvelegies þat ben now grauntid bi þe pope

β. **privilege,** etc.: see B.

B. Signification.

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A special ordinance having reference to an individual.

(Late in English; in Roman Law or Hist., or etymological.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Pryvalege, *priuilegium, quasi priuatus legem*. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Priuilegium*, a lawe concernyng priuate persons, also a priuate or speciall lawe, a priuilege. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 339 It was not properly a law, but what they called a privilege; or an act, to inflict penalties on a particular Citizen by name, without any previous trial. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Stud Law Nat* 50 *note, Privilege*, in Roman jurisprudence, means the exemption of one individual from the operation of a law.

2. A right, advantage, or immunity granted to or enjoyed by a person, or a body or class of persons, beyond the common advantages of others; an exemption in a particular case from certain burdens or liabilities.

a 1154, etc. [see A.]. 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 And aske þe prevalege of þe Burgage. 1508 DUNBAR *Ane Maritt Wemen* 207 Hed I that plesand prevelege to part quhen me likit. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 42 To suche other as he hath graunted suche specyall preuylege. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 The priviledge and dignity of Learning. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiv. I 407 The privileges which had exalted Italy above the rank of the provinces, were no longer regarded. 1844 WHITTIER *Bridal of Pennac.* Prol. 167 Pastures, wood lots, mill-sites, with the privileges ..and appurtenances. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iii. 26 A monopoly of privileges is always invidious.

b. In extended sense: A special advantage or benefit; with reference to divine dispensations, natural advantages, gifts of fortune, etc.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 23 Þus feole priuileges scheaweð ful sutelliche hwucche breon þe meidnes & sundreð ham fram þe oðre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 15 In erþe ne ys zuo holi man þet moȝe parfitliche be-uly alle þe maneres of zenne..wyþ-oute special priuilege of grace. *c* 1380 [see A.] 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. viii. 227 To be the Children of God is the greatest privilege under the Gospel 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 31 The privileges of Christianity, temporal as well as spiritual, were confined to the true believers 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 To sit near him at the theatre, and to hear his criticisms on a new play, was regarded as a privilege. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 370 All the greater Prophets claimed, and most of them enjoyed, the privilege of married life.

†**c.** A special distinction; a speciality. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii (*Laurentius*) 790 Ymang al otheris als had he specialis prewylege thre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), The preuyleges of þis daie [Good Friday] were offringe of crist, spoilinge of helle, and eke ouer-comynge of deþe *Ibid.* XIII. ix, Þis ryuer (Jordan) haþ manye priuyleges for it departeþ þe contrey of hir beleued men fro þe contrey of mys-bileued men, for he departeþ Jewry and Arabia.

†**d.** An advantage yielded, superiority, pre-eminence. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 121, I would see his heart out, ere the Priest Should euer get that priuiledge of me.

e. See *water privilege* (WATER *sb.* 29).

3. A privileged position; the possession of an advantage over others or another.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 152 Largesse it is, whos privilegge Ther mai non Avarice alnegge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 140 Lest he put hym from priuelage & his place toke. *c* 1450 *Pistill of Susan* 33 (Ingilby MS.) Prestes hye of priuylage were praysed saune pere. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV. 28 b, Abbaties and priories are geuen to very boyes, by privilege, that is to say, by common and vsuall custome. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. xv, From this necessity [death]..No priuilege exemptes. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Bathing in River* v, As in the Ocean Thou No priuiledge dost know Above th' impurest streams that thither flow 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xx. 150 A.. man, who wants to assume airs of privilege, and thinks he has a right to be impertinent 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 48 Inequalities of legal privilege between individuals or classes.

4. The special right or immunity attaching to some office, rank, or station; prerogative.

The privilege, the royal prerogative. *Privilege of clergy = benefit of clergy*: see CLERGY 1. *Privilege of Parliament*, the immunities enjoyed by either house of parliament, or by individual members, as such; as freedom of speech, freedom from arrest in civil matters, the power of committing persons to prison; similarly of other legislative assemblies, so *privilege of peerage, of peers*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 In oniliche stude he bieȝet þeos þreo bieȝeten, priuilege of prechur, merit of martirdom, & meidenes mede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 6 Þat is þe pryuelege of criste godis sune. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 7 The privilege of regalie Was sauf. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 29 All these yftys kynge Stephyn by the priuilege of hys regal power haþe strenghyd & confermid. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 49/1 Muche of this mischiefe..myghte bee amended, with greate thank of god and no breache of the priuiledge. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv 561 In all other cases..the prisoner may enjoy the priuiledge of Clergie. 1641 *Protestation of Parlt.* 3 & 4 May (Long Parliament), I A. B. do..promise, vow, and protest, to maintain and defend the power and privileges of Parliament. 1642 in Whitelocke *Mem.* (1732) 53/1 The House [of Commons] was in a great disorder, crying aloud many of them together, *Privilege, Privilege*. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 157 In his [the King's] passage through the city, the rude people crying out, 'Privilege of parliament, privilege of parliament'. 1642 LAUD *Diary* 4 Jan., His Majesty went into the

House of Commons, and demanded the persons of [five members]..great stir was made about this breach of the privileges of Parliament. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 29 Secured from an Imprisonment by his priviledge as a Member. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 14 It is the Priviledge of the Peers of England. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 163 An observation, that the principal privilege of parliament consisted in this, that it's privileges were not certainly known to any but the parliament itself. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 23 The commons voted Skinner into custody for a breach of privilege. 1840 RICHARDSON *Dict.* Suppl. s v., Privilege is in common speech applied in contradistinction to Prerogative. As the Privileges of the Commons, the Prerogative of the Crown. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 204 A peer is, by the privilege of peerage, always exempt from such arrest. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Peer*, The House of Lords, on the report of a Committee of Privileges, held that he [Baron Wensleydale] was not entitled to sit and vote in parliament. *fig.* 1840 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. i, *Lara*...I think the girl extremely beautiful. *Don C.* Almost beyond the privilege of woman!

b. *Bill of privilege*, a petition of a peer demanding to be tried by his peers. *Writ of privilege*, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

1453 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 277 Gyff any men within the seid cittie will sywe eny wryttis of privelage. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Writ*, A writ of priuiledge is that which a priuiledged person bringeth to the court, for his exemption, by reason of some priuiledge. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., A person belonging to the court of chancery cannot be sued in any other court, certain cases excepted; and if he be, he may remove it by writ of privilege. 1763 CHURCHILL *Author* 149 Who would a bill of privilege prefer, And treat a Poet, like a Creditor.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A special ordinance issued by the pope, granting exemption in the case of all such acts as are necessary for the purpose for which it is obtained; cf. DISPENSATION 8.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 467 [The friars] purchaseþ hem pryuylege of popes at Rome. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 Þei þat persuen for indulgencs, exempcouns, & priueylegs, sey how þei geyt nowt wiþ out bying. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 90 The forme of thay preuyleges, as thay wer endyted yn the Court of Rome a latyne, ne myght I nat comly setten yn Englyshe. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* s v., A private enactment, granting some special benefit or favour, against or outside the law. .A privilege may be granted by word of mouth as well as by deed.

b. *transf.* A licence, permission.

1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 385 Has foul reproach a privilege from Heaven?

6. A grant to an individual, corporation, community, or place, of special rights or immunities, sometimes to the prejudice of the general right; a franchise, monopoly, patent; † *spec.* the sole right of printing or publishing a book or the like (formerly often signified by the Latin phr. *Cum privilegio imprimendi solum*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 45 (MS. *a*) Belinus þe kyng .. made foure hiȝe kyng weies i-priueleged wiþ al privilege. 1530 *Royal Priv.* in Palsgr. 10 The Kynges Graces Pryvilege. Here foloweth the copy of the Kynges Graces pryvilege, graunted unto the authour for the space of sevyn yeres...Our favorable letters of privilege. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* To Rdr. (1547) a ij b, The shame is it of all Englande, that vnder his [the king's] priuilege anye erroneous, contentious, or slaunderous boke or papyre sholde be prynted. 1579 *Expos. Termes Law* 161/1 *Priuiledges* are lyberties and fraunchises graunted to an Office, place, towne, or mannour, by the Queenes great charter, letters patentes, or acte of Parliament. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 19 b, The Printer .were best to get a priuiledge betimes, *Ad imprimendum solum.* 1598 in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 331/1 Of the antiquitie, etimologie, and priviledges of parishes in Englande. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., A personall priuiledge is that, which is graunted to any person, either against, or beside the course of the common law: .A priuiledge reall is that, which is graunted to a place, as to the Vniuersities, that none of either may be called to Westm. hall, vpon any contract made within their owne precincts. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* in *Tracts* (1769) p. vii, The copper-plates for the maps of Ireland with the king's privilege, which I rate at 100l. per ann. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 116 The French Book was also published by Privilege of the King of France. 1890 FISKE *Civ. Govt. U. S.* vi. 150 The charter of Maryland conferred upon Lord Baltimore the most extensive privileges ever bestowed by the British crown upon any subject.

b. A document or deed by which this is granted.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* I. v. 467 In the famous privilege of Austria granted by Frederic I in 1156.

† **7.** The right of affording security from arrest, attached to certain places; the right of asylum or sanctuary. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 247 Þis is he þat ȝaf prinueliche and fredom [orig. *immunitate insignivit*] to temples. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 291/2 He was faine to take tuition and privilledge of the Seinctuarie of Glouc'. 1513 MORE *Rich III*, Wks. 46/1 It would bee..to the..hyghe dyspleasure of Godde, yf the prieueledge of that holye place should nowe bee broken. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, III. i 41 God forbid We should infringe the holy Priuiledge Of blessed Sanctuarie. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* Table, The priviledge of a great river, called Lempa, dividing the Countrey of St. Salvador, and Nicaragua. (Cf. PRIVILEGED *ppl. a.* c.) 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 24 That the Wayes leading to the Temples, and the Roads of Great Cities, should have like Priviledges.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *privilege debate* (sense 4 above), *leave* (LEAVE *sb.* 1 c), *paper* (PAPER *sb.* 7 d), *-pass* (PASS *sb.*^{2} 8 d), *system*, *ticket*; † **privilege book**, a book issued with the royal privilege; **privilege cab**, a cab admitted to stand for hire in some private place (esp. a railway station) from which other cabs are excluded.

1607 in Plomer *Abstr. Wills Eng. Printers* (1903) 42 The *priviledge books quiers and bindings at the price I paid for them. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 4/3 All are agreed.. that the *privilege-cab system ought to be abolished. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 7/3 Many of the *privilege cabdrivers ..had preferred to throw up their privilege and cast in their lot with the Union of their trade. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 4/3 It was decided in a *privilege debate in the House of Commons in 1830 that a solicitor in Parliamentary practice cannot occupy a seat in the House. 1902 *Ibid.* 12 July 2/1 She was marrying an officer, home on *privilege leave, and they had to be back in India by a given date. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 6 A free person of colour is *now* entitled to give evidence against a white, in any Court of Justice, upon producing his *privilege papers. 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 15 Feb. 5/3 The *privilege ticket system, by which the employés of every railway company were enabled to travel over all parts of the Kingdom, or at any rate over all the leading lines, at..one-half of a single third-class fare for the double journey.

Privilege (pri·vilėdʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *privilégier* (13th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *prīvilēgi-āre* (1190-3 in Hoveden), f. *prīvilēgium*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To invest with a privilege or privileges; to grant a particular right or immunity to; to benefit or favour specially; to invest (a thing) with special honourable distinctions.

[a 1193 in *Roger of Hoveden's Chron.* (Rolls) III. 74 Summus pontifex privilegiavit Hugonem Dunelmensem episcopum.] 13.. [see PRIVILEGING below]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 965 Certes it [the pater noster] is priuyleged of thre thynges in his dignytee, for which it is moore digne than any oother preyere. 1387 [see PRIVILEGE *sb.* 6]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 To Privalege (*A.* Pryuelege), *priuilegiare.* 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 78 Oure Soverane Lady privelegis and grantis to thaim that thai may enter within thre termes. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 374 How infamous a thing it is..to priuiledge and allow publike places for adulteries. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 18 He [Christ] had a mind..to privilege the worst of sinners with the first offer of mercy. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. ii. 22 The law of England does in some cases privilege an infant, under the age of twenty-one, as to common misdemesnors. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 240 Let this woman who believes her name May privilege her herald, see the fire Consume him. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 2/1 They are certainly privileged institutions, and if the country wants universities at all it must 'privilege' them. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 7/5 (*heading*) Privileged cabs. *Ibid.*, We do not privilege any vehicle unless it is a good one and the driver a steady and respectable man.

† **b.** *refl.* To avail oneself of a privilege (in quot., to take sanctuary). *Obs. rare.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 396 He allured out of Sanctuarie his fiue Neeces .. who with the Queene-Mother..had of long time priuiledged themselues there.

2. To authorize, license (what is otherwise forbidden or wrong); to justify, excuse.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* ci, Kings cannot privilege what God forbade. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i, His youth may priuiledge his wantonnesse. a 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plimouth* IV. i, This Priviledges cowardize, to wrong true valour. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. ii. 26 The law of England . will not suffer any man thus to privilege one crime by another [i. e. by pleading drunkenness].

3. To give (a person, etc.) special freedom or immunity *from* some liability or burden to which others are subject; to exempt.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 255 b, He was exempted..or priuileged from bearyng almaner offices of charge. 1597-8 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 16 Some thinges are priuiledged from iest. a 1614 P. LILIE *Two Serm.* (1619) 34 Though women be priviledged from bearing of armes. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., She represented to him that she was privileged from this misfortune. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 431 Representatives are privileged from arrests or mesne process. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v., Barristers are privileged from arrest *eundo, morando et redeundo*, going to, coming from, and abiding in court : so clergymen as to divine service.

Hence **Pri·vileging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pri·vileger**, one who grants a privilege or privileges.

13.. *Cursor M.* 25044 (Cott.) Cros it heres o mani thing, O cristen men þe prieuleging. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. xii. 65/2 in *Holinshed*, King Athelstane is taken here for the chiefe priuileger of the towne.

Privileged (pri·vĭlėdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *vb.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Invested with or enjoying certain privileges or immunities. **a.** Of things.

Privileged altar, in *R. C. Ch.*: see quot. 1885. **Privileged communication**, in *Law*, (*a*) a communication which a witness cannot be legally compelled to divulge; (*b*) a communication made between such persons and in such circumstances that it is not actionable, unless made with malice. **Privileged cab**: see PRIVILEGE *sb.* 8. **Privileged debt**, a debt having a prior claim to satisfaction. **Privileged deed**, in *Sc. Law*, a deed which is valid without witnesses' signatures, as a holograph deed. **Privileged share, stock**, preference stock: cf. quot. 1842 s. v. PREFERENCE 8. **Privileged summons**: see quot. 1838. **Privileged villeinage**, a form of villeinage in which the service was defined, as distinguished from *pure villeinage*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De Propr. Rerum* XVII. lxxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), These herbes were preuelegid, þat þe liknesse of hem were worþi to be set in tokenynge and figure in þe crowne and mytoure of þe chef preste. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 185/2 In pryvat and pryvileged places. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 41 In other priuiledged English translations it is, And they [etc]. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 24 b, Priuileged testamentes are those, which are enriched with some speciall freedome or benefit, contrarie to the common course of law. *Ibid.* 25 Of priuiledged testamentes there are three sortes,..a testament made by a Souldier, a testament made by a father amongest his children, and a testament made for good and godly vses. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Debt*, *Privileged Debt*, is that which must be satisfied before all others; as, the king's tax, &c. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Privileged Debts* are those which humanity has rendered preferable on the funds of a deceased person, and which an executor may pay without decree; as, 1. Sickbed and funeral expenses...2. Mournings for the widow [etc.]. 3. A year's rent of the house, and servants' wages since the last term. *Ibid.*, *Privileged Deeds.* A legal deed requires certain statutory solemnities; but, from this rule, exceptions have been made in favour of certain deeds and writings on grounds of necessity or expediency. *Ibid.*, *Privileged Summonses*, .. a class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary *induciæ*..are shortened. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 2 *note*, The Meath Hospital became for several years a privileged hospital. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 22 Aug. 7/2 Guaranteed, privileged, and debenture stocks were less strong than of late. 1885 *Cath. Dict.*, *Privileged altar*, (1) An altar..by visiting which certain indulgences may be gained. (2) An altar at which Votive Masses may be said even on certain feasts which are doubles. ..(3) Altars with a plenary indulgence for one soul in purgatory attached to all Masses said at them for the dead. 1896 Privileged cab [see PRIVILEGE *v.* 1].

b. Of persons.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. xxiii. 50, I of men priuelegid speek, for Ioy of godis lufe in to gostly songis or heuenly sound behaldandly for to be takyn. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. V* 10 He nether is nor can bee a sanctuarye or priuileged man. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 33 Where a scholar or privileged person is one of the parties. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. i. § 16. 62 The descendants of the freemen in one age become the privileged order in the next. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. i. 78 He was scarcely ever seen except by a privileged few.

c. Having the privilege of sanctuary attached to it. ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 108 A prieuledged place for all fugitiues. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 184 This River is privileged in this manner, that if a man commit any hainous crime or murther on [either] side. if hee can flie to get over this River, he is free as long as hee liveth on the other side.

† **Pri·vilegement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRIVILEGE *v.* + -MENT.] The granting of (ecclesiastical) privilege.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXLIII. x, Thus stode this lande.. Hole enterdite from all holy sacramentes, That none was done, without priuelegementes.

† **Privile·giate,** *ppl. a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-at.** [ad. med.L. *prīvilēgiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prīvilēgiāre*: see PRIVILEGE *v.*] **a.** *ppl. a.* Privileged. **b.** *sb.* A privileged person. So † **Privile·giate** *v.*, to privilege.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 229 The see apostolic of Rome .. is ever in such matters excepted and privilegiated. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* vii. F iv b, As if they had the Spirit of Infallibility, and were..the onely Privilegiats not to erre. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 3 Wks. 1871 V. 95 None have a special and privilegiate call from heaven.

† **Privile·gious,** *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prīvilēgi-um* PRIVILEGE + -OUS.] Having privilege (in quot., of sanctuary); privileged.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fict.* B iv, Whatsoeuer..had fled to these prieulegious places, had ben freed from any pursuing danger.

Privily (pri·vĭli), *adv.* Now *arch.* or *literary.* Forms as in PRIVY (also 4-6 **priva-**, **preva-**, 5 **pryva-**, 6 *Sc.* **preeve-**, *Sc.* **prefa-**); with 3-4 **-liche**, 4-5 **-lich**; 4-5 *north.* **-lik**, **-like**; 4- **-ly** (4 **-li**, **-le**, 4-6 **-lie**). [f. PRIVY *a.* + -LY^2.]

1. In a privy manner; not openly or publicly; secretly, privately; stealthily; craftily.

c 1290 *Beket* 25 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 Prieueliche heo dude for Gilebert Auantages manie and fele. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11152 (Cott.) He..tok his redd al for to fle Priuelik [*v. rr.* preuili, previly] and latt hir be. 13.. *Rule St. Benet* 20 Priuelike man sal amoneste þam, þat tay amende þaim. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 388 His brother weepe and wayled pryuely [*v. rr.* pryuyly, priuyly, prively, priuely]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 737 Wold ye thus preualy morder a man? 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ii. 5 Preuelich he went hym from the kynges court. 1526 TINDALE *John* vii. 10 Then went he also vppe vnto the feast, nott openly: but as it were preuely [WYCLIF in pryuei, 1611 in secret]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 179 ȝit prefalie on ȝow tha wan the feild. 1539 BIBLE (Gr.) *Matt.* i. 19 He was mynded preuely to departe from her [TINDALE to put her awaye secretly, 1611 priuily]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 45 That nothing of Luthers..be taught priuely or openly. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 This Polydor..Preeuelye by Priamus..Too king Treicius was sent. 1688 EVELYN *Mem.* 2 Dec., The Prince of Wales and greate treasure sent privily to Portsmouth. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 257 He took him aside, and told him the news privily and briefly. 1884 TENNYSON *Falcon* I. i. 41, I left it privily At Florence, in her palace.

† **b.** Closely, so as to conceal. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 150 He .. putt þaim in small boystis, & selid þaim privalie & gaff þaim; and þai tuke þaim.

† **2.** In a private station or rank. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 139 Þan þe kyng..ȝaf his douȝter to a symple knyȝt þat was prieueleche i-bore.

† **Pri·viment,** *adv.* *Obs.* Also 3 **privee-**, 4 **prive-**, **privie-**, 6 **pryvy-**. [ME. *priveement*, a. OF. *priveëment* (Rom. type **privatamente*), mod.F. *privément*, adv. f. *privé* PRIVY *a.*] = PRIVILY *adv.* 1. *Priviment enseint*: see ENCEINTE *a.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Þi gode werc þet tu hefdest idon prieueement. *Ibid.* 154 Þeo þet beoð priuiment ham one. c 1380 *St. Augustine* 590 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 71 He..him isent To a place, to bi hud prieuement. 1546 *Test.*

Ebor. (Surtees) VI. 247 Also yf dame Marie, my wif, be previment incent. 1559 *Will of G. Taylard* (Somerset Ho.), Yf my wife be pryvyment insentid w^t a man childe. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 34 A man hath issue a daughter, and leaueth his wife priuiment inseint.

† Privisant, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. Also 5 **pryuisant.** (Form and meaning obscure: perh. erron.) *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 80 þe crye arose, & Reymond (as man that euer was formost redy) went aftyr, with one priuisant [*Rawl. MS.* pryuisant] man an hors wyth hym [Giraldus *satellite quodam comitatus equestri*].

Privit, obs. form of Private.

† Privitate. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [app. ad. L. type **privitātem*: see next.] = next, 1 b.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 111 Cause that the counsel of ingland gettis sa haisty aduertessing of the priuitate that is amang the lordis of scotland.

Privity (pri·viti). Now chiefly *techn.* (in Law, etc.). Forms: 3-5 **privete, -vite** (also 4-6 **pre-**; 3-5 **-vy-**, 4-5 **-ve-**, **-va-**; **-tee**); 5-7 **privitie,** 6- **privity.** [ME. *privete, -ite,* a. OF. *privetē, privité* (*a* 1200 in Godef.) privacy, a secret, etc., ad. L. type **prīvitās, -ātem,* abstr. n. f. *prīv-us* private, peculiar: see -ITY.]

† 1. A thing that is kept hidden or secret. **a.** A divine or heavenly mystery; a secret of nature. *The book of privity* (*privities*), the Apocalypse. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154, I bode me ivint þet God his derne runes, & his heouenliche priuitez scheawede his leoue freond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23193 Als sais þe bok in priuete [*v. r.* of priuate], þat to sant Iohn was seaud to se. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 309 Jon euangelist spak . in his book of priuetees. 1382 — *Matt.* xiii. 11 To 3ou it is 3ouen for to knowe the mysterie, or priuyte, of the kyngdam of heuenes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 In spirit he was rauischt intill heuen, whare he sawe heuenly priuetez. 1470 *Bk. Quintess.* 5 þis is a passyng souereyn priuytee.

† **b.** A secret matter, design, purpose, or plan; a secret. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7228 (Cott.) þe wijf .. For noiþer for luue, dredes, ne au, Dos man his priuetes to scau. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 161 [He] schew till sum his preuate. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xx. 19 To hym that openeth priuetes, and goth gilendeli, and spredeth abrod his lippis. 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 8 *marg.*, A Privitie to be amongest the officers. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* vii. 157 O trustie time of night Most faithfull unto privities. 1625 K. Longtr. *Barclay's Argenis* 268, I . did willingly scorn the danger which that hope and privity might afford.

† **c.** One's private thought or counsel; private business; personal affairs. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 22/116 Whon he him schewede þere so muche of his priuyte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2738 (Cott.) Fra þe wil i noght helle mi priuete. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 572 The king..richt towart thair cowert gais .. For till do thar his preuate. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 He is a foole, whiche to every wight Tellithe his counsail and his privité. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. ix 19 Yet neither shewed to other their hearts privity.

† 2. The condition of being private; privacy, seclusion, retirement; concealment, secrecy; chiefly in phr. *in privity,* in privacy, in private. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Riht hond is god wetc & bosum is priuite. *Ibid.* 152 Niht, ich cleopie priuite. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 65/409 Ase Moyses upon synay was bi olde dawe Fourti dai3es in priuete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16271 (Cott.) Noght als in priueti [*v. rr.* priuite, priuete, previte] i sai, Bot in yur aller sight. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 69 He wald speke with me in priuetee betwene vs twa. 1528 Roy *Rede me* ii. (Arb.) 101 Happely they do it in prevete. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Oxford.* (1662) ii. 338 Being ambitious of Privity and Concealment.

† 3. Private or secret fellowship; intimacy, familiarity. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ich nabbe no mong, ne felawscipe, ne priuete, wiþ þe wolde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 289 The question..toucheth al the privete Betwen thin oghne child and thee. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 119 And bare hem more fauour and priuete thanne vnto her owne frendes. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 37 The pryuete and promesse that he had wyth vyenne.

4. The private parts. Chiefly in *pl.* Now *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 712 Ay as men war hyr scherand þai prewetes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 724 His Mantel ouer hise hypes caste he For no man sholde seen his priuetee. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 27 Oure pore prevytés ffor to hede, Summe flygge-levys fayn wolde I fynde. 1555 W. Waterman *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 41 The moste part of them .. go naked; couering their priuities with shiepes tayles. 1713 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 217 One Hand she holds up, namely ye right one, the left upon her Privities. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 405 The inflammations that are stated to have fallen upon the privities. *transf.* 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 24 The bare privities of the stone-walls were hid with two pieces of painted cloth.

5. The fact of being privy to something; participation in the knowledge of something private or secret, usually implying concurrence or consent; private knowledge or cognizance.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 103 And by the Emperours priuitie, moue a reconciliation & to treate with hym of fyue thynges. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1374/1 He vnderstood matters were determined in France without his priuitie. *a* 1693 Ld. Delamer *Wks.* (1694) 75 That which makes a Man guilty of Treason or any other Crime is his Privity or Consent to it. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 2 Without any direct privity or communication with each other. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iii. 113 Antonius was suspected of privity to their designs. 1877 T. D. Woolsey *Pol. Science* § 114. I. 358 Mere privity..without active concurrence in some offences is a crime.

6. *Law.* Any relation between two parties recognized by law, e.g. that of blood, covenant, tenure, lease, service, etc.; mutual interest in any transaction or thing.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 25 Bytwene the lorde and hym that dyed there was no maner of priuyte of bargayn or couynaunt. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xlix. (1638) 154 Though the Law for the privity of blood that is between them suffer him to have a disadvantage. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 106 The release shalbe voide, for this that there no priuity was betwene me & the tenant for terme of yeres. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s. v., If there be a Lord and Tenant, and the Tenant holds of the Lord by certain services, there is a privity between them in respect of the tenure. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II xx. 325 In both these cases there must be a privity of estate between the relessor and relessee. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 185 The privity must be both in blood and estate, for privity in blood only will not be sufficient [to make a fine bar an estate taill]. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 407 Between him [the lessor] and the underlessee, no privity is said to exist.

7. *Comb.*, as † **privity-walk,** a private walk.

1600 *Look About You* xxviii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 471 My lady gentlewoman is euen here in her privity-walk.

Privy (privi), *a.*, *sb.* (*adv.*) *arch.* or *techn.* (in Law, etc.). Forms: 3- **pri-**, 4-6 **pry-**, **pre-**; 3-6 (7) **-ve** (4 *Sc.* **-we**); 4 **-vei, -veie,** 4-5 **-vee, -vay** (5 *Sc.* **-way**), 4-6 **-vey, -veye** (5 **-veyȝe,** *Sc.* **-wey**), 5-7 **-vie**; 4- **privy** (4 **previ**, 4-6 **pry-, prevy**; 5 *Sc.* **prewy**, 5-6 **preva**; 6 **pri-, pre-, pryvye**; 7 **privi**). [ME. *prive, privy,* etc., a. F. *privé* (12th c. in Littré) private, tame; as sb. in OF. a familiar friend, a private place:—L. *privātus*: see Private, a later doublet of the same word, directly from L.; but in sense-development the two words do not run parallel.]

A. *adj.*

I. † **1.** That is of one's own private circle or companionship; intimate, familiar; = Private *a.* 10. In later quots. with admixture of sense **4.** *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Hwui ȝe habbed þene world ivlowen ..þet is, uorte beon priue mid ure Louerde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 97/180 Sire porfirie, þat was hire priue knyst. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 467 þey þat beyn with god priue. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1748 As to þe prynce pryuyest preued þe prydde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* ix. 227 Sum of his preue men. 1450 *Impeachm. Dk. Suffolk* vi (Rolls of Parl. V. 179/1), The seid Duke..seid..that he ..coude remeve fro the seid Frensh Kyng the pryvyest man of his Counseill, yf he wold. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 4 Hyr damoysel and prevy folowe. 1535 Cranmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 66 Seruant unto the Cardinall, & more privy with him of all Secrets than any other about him. 1644 Milton *Jdgm. Bucer* xxxvii. Wks. 1851 IV. 327 If she be privie with those that plot against the State. *a* 1645 Featly in Fuller *Abel Rediv., Jewel* (1867) I. 358 Zuinglius, Peter Martyr,..Lavater, Gesner, and other privy pastors of the Reformed churches beyond the seas.

† **b.** Of an animal: Familiar with man; domesticated, tame. *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 230 þe priue cat bezengþ ofte his scin. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) vi, Nor neuer shall he be so pryue..but he shall loke hider and þeder forto looke if he may doo any harme. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 212 Pryue and tame as a culuere.

† **c.** Sexually intimate. *Obs. rare*—¹.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5964 So dyvers and so many ther be That with my modir [Venus] have be privee.

† **2.** Of or pertaining exclusively to a particular person or persons; one's own; = Private *a.* 5; of an attendant, etc., personal. *Obs.* exc. in Privy Chamber, Council, Counsellor, Seal.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10432 Sco had a maiden hight vtaine, þat was hir prius [*v. r.* preue] chambur-laine. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 60 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 Seint Dunstan. nolde bi his wille no tyme idel beo A priuei smyþþe bi his celle he gan him biseo. 13.. *K. Alis* 4497 (Bodl. MS.) Weleawav & allas For Archelaus, and Salome, And for his oþer pryue meignee. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 274 Whan he [Prester John] hath no werre, but rideth with a pryuy meynee. 1558–9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 2 (Act of Uniformity) Either in Common Churches or pryvye Chappelles or Oratories. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 90 Ordained for the priuy kitchin of the great Lord, & the other for the common sort. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* cxv. 561 Neither very much augmenting his prive fortune, or..diminishing his Patrimony. 1670 L. Stucley *Gospel-Glass* x. 86 We would count it a favour, if a Prince would give us a privy Key, to come to him when we please. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. lxiii. (1737) 200 The King..took him into his Privy-garden.

† **b.** Peculiar to or characteristic of an individual or a race. Of language: idiomatic. *Obs. rare.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 32 The vnderstandyng of Englishmen woll not stretche to the priuye termes in Frenche, what so euer wee bosten of straunge langage. *Ibid.* II. ix. I. 33, I canne it not otherwise nempne, for wanting of priuie wordes. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. vii. 128 What art their Priests did use, to keep up the breed, and preserve succession of Cattell with such *γνωρίσματα* or privy marks, I list not to enquire.

† **3.** Of or pertaining to a person in his private or personal capacity; not public or official; = Private *a.* 6. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 91 þey goob to priue [1432–50 private] offis [*orig.* officia privata adeunt] and to comyn feestes, but þey techiþ besilliche here children to tide and to schete. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 328 Before the preface, the preste sayeth preuy prayers by hymselfe. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1044 Her Grace beynge with a priuy family in the parke of Theukeshery. 1567 in *Churchyard's Chippes* (1817) 174 Her previe letters written halelie with her awn hand, and sent by her to James, earl Bothwell.

4. Participating in the knowledge of something secret or private; in the secret; privately cognizant or aware; intimately acquainted with or accessory to some secret transaction; = Private *a.* 11. Const. *to,* † *of,* or † with clause.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II 282 Which art prive to tho doinges. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1862 And also þat preue33e of his conselle þo was. 1484 *Surtees Misc* (1888) 42 Ne noon of theim wer nevere prevey to ye sealing of ye forsaid forged and untrue testimonyall. 1537 Starkey in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxi. 194 Few among al your lovers and friends, which are privy of your judgment. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18 Being ferther priuie to myne owne vnwurthynes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 115 The Maior makynge his frendes priuie what he would doe. 1573 Stow *Ann.* (1605) 776 It is necessarie to consider what persons we shall first make priuy of this politike conclusion. 1596 J. Smyth in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 94, I did..make her Majestie privy to the whole state of Spayne. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 154 Those who may have supposed me privy to this proposition. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III iv. 211 The clergy believed that they alone were privy to the counsels of the Almighty.

† **b.** Possessing esoteric knowledge *of*; versed or skilled (in some subject). *Obs. rare.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 88 To this science [theology] ben prive The clerkes of divinite. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 449/2 Brocours aliens, yat been nowe so prive and expert of merchandises.

II. 5. Withdrawn from public sight, knowledge, or use; kept secret or concealed; hidden; secluded. *arch.* **a.** Of material things.

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 23 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 220 To wende in-to a priue stude and stille, þare he miȝte beo al one to a-serui godes wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16920 þai..grofe þaim thre [crosses] for cristen men, wit-in a priue sted. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlv. 3, I shal ȝyuen to thee..the priue thingus of priuytees, that thou wite. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1855 In at a preuy posterne gate, By night she stale. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xiv. 53, I wold that kynge Ban and kynge Bors..were put in a wood here besyde in an embusshement and kepe them preuy. 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss.* II. cxxxiii. 373 Go thou the moost preuyest wayes thou canste (thou knowest all the preuy wayes of the countrey). 1526 Tindale *Luke* xi. 33 Noo man lighteth a candell and putteth it in a preve place. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i 128 Round about the ditch there should be another like vault or priuie way. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 194 He goeth to stoole in some priuie place. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 140 The Place did begin to grow privy. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxxix, A poet must retire to privy places and meditate his rhymes in secret.

Comb. a 1593 Marlowe *Ovid's Eleg.* II. xiv, And their own privy-weapon'd hands destroy them.

b. Of immaterial things. (Often opposed to *apert, pert*: see Apert *a.* 1, Pert *a.* 1.)

c 1300 *Beket* 290 And to al his privei consail Seint Thomas he nom. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2410 Ne swa prive es nathyng þat touches man, þat sal noght be knawen þan. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 209 What so euer..Is spoken either prevy or aperte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollard.* 33 Hauing þe priuey witt of þe feiþ in a pure consciens. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 47, I knowe alle the prevy wordes that haue ben be-twene hem two. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 20 *Preamble,* John Tayler..having pryve knowlege of the commyng of your said Beseecher. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 269 b, Nor ever obliged themselves by any promise privy or aperte, that they would accomplishe the same. 1660 in J. Simon *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 125 Tokens . with a privy marke..in order to discover the counterfeiting of any such like tokens.

6. Acting or done in secret or by stealth: secret, clandestine, furtive, surreptitious, sly. (Often opposed to *apert, pert*: *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7234 Als traitur dern and priue theif. *Ibid.* 11852 To þe barnage tit he sent, To mak a priue parlement. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv pr iii. 94 (Camb MS.) Yif he be a preuey awaytor I-hidd and reioyseth hym to Rauysse by whiles þou shalt seyn hym. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/1 By murderers, and prive roberyes. 1535 Coverdale *Eccles.* v. 14 He that is a preuy accuser of other men, shalbe hated envyed and confounded. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany,* From all seduion and priuye conspiracie.. Good lorde deliuer us. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 169 The Funke..by priuie espiall, knewe the determination of the Senate longe before. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 4/1 A certain Image of the Virgin so artificially wrought, that the Friars by privy gins made it to stir, and to make gestures. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii (Arb.) 201 When ye giue a mocke vnder smooth and lowly wordes the Greeks call it (*charientismus*) we may call it the priuy nippe, or a myld and appeasing mockery. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 128 Besides what the grim Woolf with privy paw Daily devours apace. 1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1636 Fallen by war Or by the nets and knives of privy death.

† **7.** Of which the presence or existence is not known or not recognized; that is not outwardly evident; of which no indication is visible; hidden.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 192 b, Whether it were for a priuie sickenes, or an open impediment, this mocion vanished. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs, etc.* (Arb.) 83 To shun The priuy lurkyng hookes. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 38 The Mariner is more indaungered by priuie shelues, then knowen Rockes. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* xi. 2 The privie armour of proof, that the Saints have about their breasts.

III. In specific collocations with sbs.

8. Privy evil (*Falconry*), a disease of the hawk: see quot. **Privy tithe,** the 'small' or vicarial tithe. **Privy verdict,** a verdict given to the judge out of court.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 238/1 (Diseases in Hawks)

The *Privy, or hidden Evil, is a glottonous Stomack, a greediness in eating, and devouring. 1530 *Proper Dyalogs* in Roy *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 138 Payenge of tythes open and *preuy. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 388 A particular share of the tithes..called *privy, small, or vicarial, tithes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 227 b, After they be agreed they may,. if the Court be risen, giue a *prime verdict before any of the Judges.

† **b. Privy coat**, a coat of mail worn under the ordinary dress. *Obs.*

1532 *Will of J. Baynham* (Somerset Ho.), A pryvye coat. 1538 J. BEAUMONT in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 252, I have secret warnyng by one off hys counsell to wey re a prevy cote. 1599 BACON *Let.* in Spalding *Life & Lett.* (1862) II. 161, I have the privy coat of a good conscience *a 1649 WEBSTER *Cure for Cuckold* III. i, I wear a privy coat.

† **c. Privy house** (also 5 **privehouse**) = B. 3. So † *privy stool*, a close-stool. *Obs.*

*c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 931 Se þe privehouse for esement be fayre, soote, & clene. 1528 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V. 254 In his owne chambre..A prevey stole, iiij*d* 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 358 A common privy house belonging to Peckwater Quadrangle. 1679 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. II. 435 He throw'd it in the privy house.

d. *Privy members, privy parts*, the external organs of sex; the private parts. *Obs.* or *arch.*

So formerly *privy chose* (of a female), *limbs*, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11731 Hii ne bileuede nouȝt þis, þat [h]is priue membres hii ne corue of iwis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 475 Here body..al i-roted..out-take þe thombe and here wombe wiþ þe priue chose bynęþe. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* III xxiii. (1495) e j/1 To assaye the puls ..it were vnsemely & shamly to vnhele þe preuy lymmes. *Ibid.* v. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), The preuey stones of foules bene smale after þe tyme þat is yordeyned to ham to gendre. *Ibid.* xviii. xcvi, Þe female ape is like to a womman in þe priuy chose. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 221/2 That no maner of persone ..were any Gowne or Cloke, but if it be of such lengh, as hit..shall cover his prevey membres and buttokks. 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 101 They goe all naked except some thing before their priuie partes, which is like a clout. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 89/2 Then in his privie yard had a sharpe reed thrust in with horrible paine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 500 Of a Dog.. the gut of the privy place sodden in Oyl, is a very good and soveraign remedy. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 140 *L. C. J.* ..Your Privy-members shall be cut off, and your Bowels taken out and burnt before your face.

9. Privy purse. a. The allowance from the public revenue for the private expenses of the monarch. **b.** Short for *Keeper of the Privy Purse*, an officer of the royal household charged with the payment of the private expenses of the sovereign.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Dec., When the King would have him to be Privy Purse. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 332 The king's private expences, or privy purse; and other very numerous outgoings, as secret service money, pensions, and other bounties. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VII. 224/1 The civil list..amounted, during the reign of William III, ..to the annual sum of about 680,000*l*. Out of this sum were paid the expenses of the royal household, of the privy purse [etc.]. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 292 He [Louis Philippe] placed at Lafayette's disposal a hundred thousand francs out of the privy purse to aid the enterprises of the Spanish revolutionists. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Maces, or petty-bags, or privy-purses..all yawning. 1908 *Whitaker's Almanack* 85 His Majesty's Household..Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

10. Privy signet: see SIGNET.

See also PRIVY CHAMBER, PRIVY COUNCIL, PRIVY COUNSELLOR, PRIVY SEAL.

B. *sb.* [Absolute or elliptical uses of the adj. Cf. OF. *privé, privée*, in various subst. uses.]

I. Of persons.

† **1.** An intimate, confidential, or trusted friend or counsellor; a confidant, an intimate. Cf. A. 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8647 He nom on of is priues þat het water tirel. *a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8342 For-þi hir enterd bersabe þe quen, his spuse, and his priue. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II 177 Paulynes pryues for pleyntes in þe consistorie, Shul serue my-self. *c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2483 Þe kyng of Comble, Sir Sortyþraunt & othre of his pryueez. *c 1450 *Merlin* 377 That he wolde..be oon of his privees.

2. *Law.* One who is a partaker or has any part or interest in any action, matter, or thing: including the parties entering into a contract, and also any one that is bound or has an interest under a contract or conveyance to which he himself is not a party. Cf. A. 6. Opposed to STRANGER.

[1292 BRITTON III. vi. § 15 Pur ceo qe ceste assise ne tient poynt lu par entre privé del saunc. (*tr.* Whereas this assize does not lie between privies of blood.) 1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 411/2 Lasquess demorunt & sount aloynes par les privés a la talye.] 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 7 § 3 The seid fyne to be fynall ende, and conclude aswell privés as estraunges to the same. 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 159 b/2 *Priute* wher a lease is made to holde at will, for yeres, for life, or a feffement in fee..because of thys that hath passed betweene these parties, they are called priuies, in respect of straungers betwene whom no such dealings, or conueiances hath ben. *Ibid.* 160/1 Priuies are in diuers sorts, as namely priuies in estate, priuies in deede, priuies in law, priuies in right, and priuies in bloode. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Priuie* ..signifieth..him that is partaker, or hath an interest in any action, or thing: as, *priuies of bloud*,..be those that be linked in consanguinitie. Euery heire in tayle is priuy to recouer the land intayled. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 355 Privies to a fine are such as are any way related to the parties who levy the fine, and claim under them by any right of blood or other right of representation. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 229 His representatives and universal successors, or privies in blood, as heirs, and privies in representation, as executors and administrators, may at the death of a person of non-sane memory avoid his deeds. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 308 Privies in blood, as the heir; privies in estate, as the feoffee, lessee, &c.; privies in law, as lord by escheat, tenant by the curtesy, tenants in dower, and others that come in by act of law, or in the *post*; shall be bound, and take advantage of estoppels. 1882 SWEET *Law Dict.* s. v., In the law of fines, the heirs and successors of the parties to a fine were said to be privies to it, and were bound by it as if they had been parties, as opposed to strangers, that is, persons who were neither parties nor privies.

† **b.** One who participates in the knowledge of something private or secret; a confidant; one privy to a plot or crime: see A. 4. *Obs.*

*a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 164 b, The citezens glad of his commynge, made not the French capitayns, which had the gouernaunce of the towne, either parties or priuies of their entent. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 Mainperners are not to be punished as Principals, unless they be parties or privies to the failing of the Principal.

† **c.** One who belongs to a country or place; a native or denizen, as opposed to a stranger or foreigner. *Obs.*

1565 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 312 Right ye shall doe to every person as well to ye stranger as to ye pryvye. 1641 W. HAKEWIL *Libertie of Subject* 101 (tr Act 2 Edw. III, c. 9) All Merchants, Strangers and Privies [*touz marchantz aliens & privees*], may goe and come with their merchandizes into England after the tenure of the Great Charter.

II. Of things.

3. A private place of ease, a latrine, a necessary: see A. 8 c.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 556 The king had in custum ay For to riss airly euirilk day, And pas weill fer fra his menge, Quhen he vald pas to the preue. *c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 273 Whanne he sittiþ at priuy he schal not streyne him-silf to harde. 1423 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 59 Also þat orden þat .. all þe pryves & swynesties þeron be done away. 1530 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 364 A prevye comyng out of the Kynges Jayle in to the hie-wey, vnto the grett noysance of alle the inhabytantes. 1650 HOWELL *Giraldi's Rev. Naples* I. (1664) 104 They pried into the very privies and jakes. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* § 2 Misc. (1711) 303 As if a Traveller should go about to describe a Palace, when he had seen nothing but the Privy. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 107 The clearing out of a privy produced in twenty-three children violent vomiting.

attrib. *a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Ne berest tu two þurles, ase þauh hit weren two priue þurles? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/1 A Pryvay scowrare..*cloacarius*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 413 The bad privy accommodation. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xi. 194 A peculiar mawkish, privy odour.

† **4.** Short for *privy member* (see A. 8 d). *rare.*

*c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 85 Þys ys þe þrydde medicyne, his properte ys to efforce þe pryue, and namly þe pryncypales.

† **5.** That which is secret, secrecy; in phr. *in privy*, in secret, in private, covertly. *In privy or apert, in privy or in plain*, covertly or openly.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 18 þi fadir þat seeþ in privye shal ȝelde to þee. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 182 Alle tho that hadden be Or in apert or in prive Of conseil to the mariage, Sche slowh hem. 1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 378/2 Directely or indirectely, in prive or appert. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 173 To grant him self in Britane to remane, Quhair plesis ȝow in previe or in plane. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 3 Twa leirnit men in priuie I hard talk. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 652 Nor ȝit sall we tryist or haif intelligence with thame in previe or apart.

† **C.** *adv.* = PRIVILY *adv.*; privately, secretly, in secret. *Obs.*

Frequent in *privy or (a)pert* (contracted from *in privy or apert*: see B. 5), secretly or openly, privately or publicly.

*13 *Cursor M.* 27180 Preist sal..knau þe pligth..Quęþer it be priue don, or hid. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3393 Brenne bad þem ber ham [al] prynе, Wiþ-oute noyse. 1485 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 321 That..will goo among them prevy or peart for his propre besynes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 273, I hatit him like a hund, thought I it hid preue.

Privy (priuie), obs. var. PRIVET[1].

Privy chamber. Now *Hist.* [PRIVY *a.* 2.]

1. In a general sense: A room reserved for the private or exclusive use of a particular person or persons; a private room, in which one is not liable to interruption or disturbance. *Obs.* or *arch.*

*c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2972 Thou dissyret full depely, dame Elan, þi seluon, To pas fro þi palis & þi priuey chamber *c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Pryvy chawmyr (*S.* chambyr), *conclave*. *c 1450 *Merlin* 19 Brynge thy moder in to a prevy chamber. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 13 Those which couet to get learning, seeke it not in publike places..but in their studies and priuie chambers.

fig. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 432 All these indiuiduall formes receiued by the senses, are..resigned vp in token of fœalty to the Common sense or priuy-chamber of the soule. 1645 G. DANIEL *Odes* xlvi Wks. (Grosart) II. 96 Nor can Man in this Motley, meerlie man, Stand in the privie Chamber of his heart.

2. *spec.* A private apartment in a royal residence.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber: see quots. 1681, 1727–41.

1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 270 Your Magestye avaunceyd toward the galerye owt of your pryvey Chambre. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 10 Those who attended on him [Edw. VI] in his bedchamber during his sickness, though they were called gentlemen of the privy-chamber; for the service of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber was not then set up. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Chamber*, Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber are servants of the king, who are to wait and attend on him and the queen at court, in their diversions, progresses, &c. ..Their number is forty-eight. Their institution is owing to king Henry VII. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 39 The King of England summoned Baliol..into his privy chamber at Newcastle. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, You seem to be of his privy-chamber, goodman Boyd.

Hence **Privy-chamberer**, a frequenter of the Privy Chamber.

1640 HABINGTON *Queen of Arragon* I, Who hath art To judge of my confession; must have had At least a Privie Chamberer to his Father.

Privy council. [ME. *prive counseil* (PRIVY *a.* 2 and COUNSEL *sb.*) = OF. *privé conseil* (1276 in Du Cange), mod.F. *conseil privé*, med.L. *consilium privatum*. For the change (17th c) of COUNSEL to COUNCIL, see these words.]

† **1.** In general sense: A private consultation or assembly for consultation. *Obs.*

In later use usually transferred from sense 2.

*c 1300 [see PRIVY *a.* 5 b]. *c 1450 *Merlin* 251 Dodynell..tolde to his prevy counseile that he wolde go to court. *c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 157 Into lords' favours I can get me soon, And be of their privy council. [1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* II. iii, How the counsel-privy Of this young Phaeton do screw their faces Into a gravity.] 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. ix, Jones, by the advice of his privy-council [i. e. Nightingale], replied. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Then I beg they'll admit me as one of their privy council. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 591/2 Our nobles had also their privy councils, composed of gentlemen of family and fortune.

2. The private counsellors of the sovereign; *spec.* in Great Britain a body of advisers selected by the sovereign, together with certain persons who are members by usage, as the princes of the blood, the archbishops, and the chief officers of the present and past ministries of state.

Its original function of advising the crown in matters of state and administration is now discharged by the Cabinet (CABINET *sb.* 7 b), a select body of ministers drawn from the Privy Council; and much of its business is carried on by committees, as the Board of Trade (originally the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations), the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, etc. Hence, to be 'sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council' is now mainly a personal dignity, conferred chiefly in recognition of eminent public services.

[1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 603 And forouth hys consaile priue, The lord the bruce thar callyt he [Edward I].] 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 178/1 Beyng oon of your grete and pryve Counseill, and with you best trusted. 1547–8 *Ordre of Communion* 3 And other of our priuey Counsaill. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App xlv. 130, I was chamberlayn to one of the privie counsayll. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 112 The King ha's made him [Thomas Cromwell] Master o'th'Iewell House, And one already of the Priuy Councell. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. N.* (1886) 9 King Charles the First..made him withal a member of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. v. 229 The principal council belonging to the king is his privy council. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv 185 During the reign of William [III] this distinction of the cabinet from the privy council..became more fully established. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 287 The petition of Sir John Grant to the Privy Council. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. v. 647 The highest administrative department under the Crown is the Privy Council.

b. Applied (by English writers) to a council of state in a foreign country, or to the council of an ancient king or ruler.

*c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 4713 Thanne answerid his [K. Uter's] prevy cownseyl ageyn: 'what wil ȝe þat we do, telle vs now pleyn'. *c 1450 *Merlin* 372 Than spake the kynge Arthur, and seide..I will that..ȝe be of my prive counseile and lordes of my court. *c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 196, I haue maters to mell with my preuey counsell *a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii. 278 Thus duke Raoull retournyd to the cyte of Vyen..and sent for his preuey counsell. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 184 These foure are noble men and all of his [Russian] Maties Privy Councell. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1783) I. 265 Ferdinand empowered a committee of his privy-Council..to hear the deputies sent from Hispaniola. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 389 By these, and by other means, the College of Savi, or Privy Council, as it may be termed, had acquired so much power. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 243 The affair had often been discussed in his [the emperor's] privy-council.

c. A similar body formed to assist the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the governors of some British colonies or dominions. *Scottish Privy Council*: see COUNCIL *sb.* 7.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 102 In that shape they [bills] are offered to the consideration of the lord lieutenant and privy council [of Ireland]. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 436/2 Dominion of Canada..The Executive Government and authority is vested in the Queen, and exercised in her name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

d. *fig.*

*a 1657 J. OVELACE *Poems* (1864) 226 Thou art of privy council to the gods! *a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 329 Who are His [Christ's] Privy-Council? God the Father, the godly His children.

Privy councellor, councillor. [ME. *prive counseiller*: see PRIVY *a.* 2 and COUNSELLOR; from 17th c. occasionally, and in 19th c. often spelt *councillor* after prec.; but *counsellor* is the official as well as historical form.]

1. A private or confidential adviser.

(Often with allusion to sense 2.)

[13 *Cursor M.* 3005 (Fairf.) Þe kinge [Abimelech] made him [Abraham] his counsalour priue [*earlier texts* made him his prive]. *c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2052 Charlis consailer am y pryue y-sent on his message.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 292 He hadde a feloun bacheler, Which was his prive consailer.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 167 The kynge Of the Cite..sende for the Philosofre, and makyd hym his prywey consailloure. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx. (1840) 363 My principal guide and privy counsellor, was my good ancient widow. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. xxxii. 256 The old chief and his privy counsellor, the guide, had another mysterious colloquy.

2. *spec.* in Great Britain: One of the private counsellors of the sovereign; a member of the Privy Council.

Indicated by the addition to his name of P.C., and styled *Right Honourable*. See note to prec., sense 2.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* I § 42 Having..married a near ally of the Dukes, with wondertull expedition was made a Privy-Councellour. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 165 The Privy-Counsellors to the late King, with all the Lord. Spiritual and Temporal then about London, were in the Council Chamber at Whitehall by Eight of the Clock in the morning. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. v. 232 The privileges of privy counsellors, as such, consist principally in the security which the law has given them against attempts and conspiracies to destroy their lives. 1814 [J. HUNTER] *Who wrote Cavendish's Wolsey?* 22 He left it, at about the age of fifty, a knight, a privy counsellor, and the owner of estates. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 277 A deed executed in the presence of four privy councillors. 1891 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Times* 28 Nov. 12/3 There are those who sit upon the front bench who, by reason of not being Privy Councillors, have no right to sit there. 1907 *Whitaker's Peerage* 43 In the official list the members are termed Privy Counsellors, which is correct, in view of the counsel they are supposed to give; but they are equally Councillors as being members of a Council.

fig. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 10 Some . rashly do fancy to themselves, that they are the Almighties Privy-Counsellours. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 P 4 Avarice ..had likewise a Privy-Counsellor who was always at his Elbow, and whispering something or other in his Ear: The Name of this Privy-Counsellor was Poverty.

Hence **Privy-Counsellorship, -Councillorship** [see -SHIP].

1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* iii, He retired with the solace of a sinecure, a pension, and a privy-councillorship.

Privy seal. Forms: see PRIVY and SEAL. [PRIVY *a.* 2: lit. private seal.]

1. The seal affixed to documents that are afterwards to pass the Great Seal; also to documents of less importance which do not require the Great Seal. In Scotland, A seal which authenticates a royal grant of personal or assignable rights.

†*Clerk of the privy seal* (*obs.*), the keeper of the privy seal; also, one of the four clerks formerly employed in the office of the privy seal. *Keeper of the privy seal* see KEEPER 1c.

[1230 in E. Dépréz *Etudes de Diplom. anglaise* (1908) 10 Teste me ipso apud Hamsted 11 die decembris Has litteras privato sigillo nostro fecimus sigillari. 1295 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 133/1 Done desuz nostre prive seal, a Rughemor. 1347-8 *Ibid.* II. 206/2 Notre Seignour le Roi ad mande ces Lettres desouth son Privie Seal a son Chancellier.]

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 297/1 Keper of ye Kyngs Prive Seal. *a* 1434 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. 572 *note*, Gevin under oure prive sele at Edynburch. 1497 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I 101 The Bisshop of Duresme, keper of our pryveseall. 1543 tr. *Act* 12 *Rich. II*, c. 11 To saye or tell any false newes of the chauncelar, tresorer, clerke of the pryuye seale [*orig.* Clerc du Prive Seal]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Prime seale*..is a seale that the King vseth some time for a warrant, whereby things passed the priuy signet and brought to it, are sent farder to be confirmed by the great seale of England. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm* II. Wks. 1684 IV. 569 That Privy Seal of his annexed to the Patent. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 381 He [Chas. I] had issued letters of privy seal ..to those in every county whose names had been returned by the lord lieutenant as most capable, mentioning the sum they were required to lend.

2. A document to which the privy seal is affixed; *spec.* a warrant, under the privy seal, demanding a loan; hence *transf.* a forced loan, a benevolence. Now only *Hist.*

1419 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 247 We have .. comynd togidder. for þe exploit of the pryve seals þat were ysent to us by..þe lordys of þe Conseil. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 That your seid besecher may have..als mony Writts and Prive Seals, as shall be behovefull. 1530 PALSGR. 258/1 Prevy seale, *mandement du roy*. 1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.*, c. 3 § 6 A Priuy Seale, commanding the same heire to make personall appearance in the Court 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 78 May they send out their privie Seals, or Troops, to fetch in money or cattle. 1827 HALLAM (*Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 244 She [Q. Eliz.] did not abstain from the ancient practice of sending privy-seals to borrow money of the wealthy. *fig.* 1660 T. WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 10 In the sacrament God .gives them a smile of his face, and a privy-seal of his love.

3. a. The keeper of the privy seal; now called *Lord Privy Seal.*

c 1420 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 539 Maistre Symond Islepe, Privey Seal, with xvij men of Armes, and xij Archers on horsebakke. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 297/2 Decreed..by ye said Archebysshop, Dues, Bisshops, Erle, Prive Seel, and Lord Cromwell 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 61 The lorde Rosselle that was then lorde privisele. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1768/3 His Majesty has been pleased to confer the Office of Lord Privy-Seal upon the Right Honourable the Marquiss of Hallifax. 1794 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 193 Lord Spencer is to be the Privy Seal 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII 775/1 The Lord Privy-Seal is now the fifth great officer of state, and has generally a seat in the cabinet. His office is conferred under the Great Seal during pleasure.

†**b.** The office in which documents were prepared and the privy seal affixed to them. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1464 So longe as þou, sone, in þe priuè sel Dwelt hast.

c. *ellipt.* The office of keeper of the privy seal.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1820) 257 The privy-seal was intended for him.

Prys, obs. form of PRICE *sb.*, PRIZE *sb.*[1]

Prizable, prizeable (prəi·zăb'l), *a.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 7 **priseable.** [f. PRIZE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or worthy to be, prized; valuable.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 628, I..finde it [life] to be both priseable and commodious. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 203 The very ravings of my fever are sometimes more prizeable than Philosophical Meditations. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* To Rdr. 2, I hope this our Principle is so much the more prizable, that it [etc.]. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 108 Clothed with that delicate.. short grass so prizable for the flock and the dairy. 1862 SIR H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* I i, A prizeable possession.

†**b.** Comparable in value (*with*). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 90 Is a poor clod of earth (we call inheritance) prizeable with his greatness?

Pri·zable, *a.*[2] *Chess.* [f. PRIZE *sb*[3] = F. *prise* capture + -ABLE.] That can be taken or made a prize; exposed to capture.

1808 *Stud. Chess* II. 202 In case you touch a piece not prizable, you..must play your king if you can.

†**Pri·zal**[1]. *Obs.* [f. PRIZE *v.*[1] + -AL.] Estimate of worth; appraisement; valuation.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I x. 29 With us Pidgens dung..carries chief prehemineuce for due prizall of worth. *Ibid.* IV. i. 79 The Valuation of Possessions consists in the due Estimate and Prizall of all Parts and Particulars Essentially and Accidentally thereunto belonging.

Prizal[2], late form of PRISAL *sb.*, taking.

Prize (prəiz), *sb.*[1] For earlier forms (**pris, prys, prise, price,** etc.) see PRICE *sb.* [A differentiated variant of ME. *pris, prise*, now PRICE *sb.* The latter was formerly, and in some dialects is still, *prise, prize* (prəiz), and its plural in 16-18th c. was very commonly *prises, prizes.* The corresp. verb is also *prise*, PRIZE *v.*[1] Cf. also the forms of PRIZE *sb.*[3], *v.*[2]]

1. A reward, trophy, or symbol of victory or superiority in any contest or competition.

Consolation prize, a prize won in a consolation match. see CONSOLATION 3 b.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25364 (Cott.) For oft þe men þat er rightwis Thoru faanding win þai to pair pris [so *Gott.*; *Fr.* prise]. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 Thei that rennen in a furlong, alle forsoth rennen, but oon takith the priys. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 15 So that the heiere hond he [Bacchus] hadde And victorie of his enemys, And torneth homward with his pris. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 487 So the prys of that turnay Was delyvered to Launfaul that day. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 190 Shooting for wagers and for like rewards and prises.

β 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxviii 205 All ar playnly acorded .. to gyue you the price and chapelette. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 239 The onely man to whom the price was of right to be adjudged. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 549 Certain *brabiums* or prices for such as shall do best.

γ. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix 60 (Qo. 1600) Did I deserue no more then a fooles head, Is that my prize, are my deserts no better? 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. i. 168 If euer hee goe alone againe, Ile neuer wrastle for prize more. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 37 They had judges ordained to decide their merit, and prizes to reward it. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) I. 193 We overvalue the prize for which we contend. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I. 250 A week before the prize was decided by the king. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 7/1, I should have missed the Santiago campaign, and might not even have had the consolation prize of going to Porto Rico.

b. In colleges, schools, etc.: A reward in the form of money, books, or the like, given to the pupil who excels in attainments, usually as tested by a competitive examination. Formerly PREMIUM.

1752 *Cambr. Univ. Notice* 11 Dec., Mr. Finch and Mr. Townsend having proposed to give Two Prizes of Fifteen Guineas each to two Senior Batchelors of Arts..who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin Prose. 1768 M. HOWARD *Congt. Quebec*, Honoured with the Prize given by the . Chancellor of the University of Oxford, for the best English Verses on this Subject. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS (*title*) A Discourse, delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the distribution of the prizes 1784 COWPER *Iliad* 473 The prize of beauty in a woman's eyes Not brighter than in theirs the scholar's prize. 1791 (*Circular*) Clarke's School, Liverpool *Præmia* Names of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen to whom the Annual Prizes were publicly adjudged. 1800 *Cambr. Univ Cal* 9 University Prizes. Two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, are given annually by the Chancellor of this University. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 283 You love The metaphysics! read and earn our prize, A golden broach.

c. A premium offered to the person who exhibits the best specimens of natural productions, works of art, or manufactures, at a competition designed to promote the study, cultivation, or production of such objects, or at an exhibition or 'show' arranged for the instruction or amusement of visitors.

1775 *Orig. Ipswich Jrnl.* 6 May (in *N & Q.* 29 Feb. 1908), There will be a shew of Tulips. Every person's flower shall be his own actual property and of his own blowing, or they will not be entitled to either of the prizes. 1793 (June 4) *Musical Entertainmt. at Sadler's Wells Th.*, The Prize of Industry. Taken from a Fete given in Oxfordshire for the encouragement of industry amongst the Villagers; and introducing the Spinning for the Prize Medal. 1824 [see 4 a]. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 209 The first prize for 12 Ranunculuses (amateurs' class) was awarded [etc.]. *Mod.* The infant to whom the first prize was awarded at the baby show.

2. A sum of money or a thing of value, offered for competition by chance or hazard, as by trying who shall throw the highest or other specified number at dice, or draw a particular ticket from among a large number to which no advantage attaches, called *blanks.* Often *fig.*

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug., A very rich Lotterie generall, without any Blanckes, contayning a great number of good Prices. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 242 P 2 A Ticket in the Lottery, and 'tis come up this Morning a Five hundred Pound Prize. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 264 A beauteous sister, or convenient wife, Are prizes in the lottery of life. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III ix. 153 A twenty thousand prize in the lottery. 1883 W. C. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 11/1 The word lottery..may be applied to any process of determining prizes by lot.

3. *fig.* Anything striven for or worth striving for; a thing of value won by or inspiring effort.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III iii. 83 (Qo. 1609) Place, rittches, and fauour, Prizes of accident as oft as merit. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 452 But this swift busines I must vneasie make, least too light winning Make the prize light. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* V. 111 The Lock .In ev'ry place is sought, but sought in vain: With such a prize no mortal must be blest. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* X, What a prize to any younger sons in the Merton family. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii I. 326 There were still indeed prizes in the Church, but they were few. 1856 GRINDON *Life* xxii. (1875) 273 Life has a prize for every one who will open his heart to receive it.

b. An advantage, privilege; something prized or highly valued.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, I. iv. 59 (Qo. 1595) Tis waires prise to take all aduantages *Ibid.* II i. 20 (Fol. 1623) Me thinkes 'tis prize [1595 pride] enough to be his Sonne 1638 WALTON in L. Roberts *Merch. Mapp* Commend. Verses 11 If thou would'st be a Merchant, buy this Booke: For 'tis a prize worth gold.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* (*a*) That gains a prize; for which a prize is awarded in a competition or exhibition; also *fig.* such as would or might gain a prize; supremely excellent of its kind, first-class. (*b*) That is offered or gained as a prize. (Often hyphened.)

1803 D. WILSON (*title*) Common Sense A Prize Essay, recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 15, 1803. 1807 (*title*) Oxford Prize Poems: being a Collection of such English Poems as have at various times obtained Prizes in the University of Oxford. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 270 Jemmy Hill claimed his prize-pig, but his competitors disputed his right. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lx, There was a prize ox, a prize pig, and ploughman, For Henry was a sort of Sabine showman. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 15 My history is an everlasting possession, not a prize composition which is heard and forgotten. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/1 Look at the prize gussets, the prize hemmings, the prize buttonholes, the prize darnings, the prize stitchings..suspended by innumerable tin tacks to the wall.

b. *Comb.*, as *prize-giver, -giving, -holder, -loser, -seeker, -taker, -winner*; *prize-taking, -winning, -worthy* adjs.; **prize-book,** a book gained as a prize; **prize-fellowship,** a fellowship in a college given as a reward for eminence in an examination, as distinct from an official fellowship; hence **prize-fellow,** one who holds such a fellowship; **prize-list,** a list of the winners of prizes in any competition; **prize-medal,** a medal offered or gained as a prize; **prize-question,** a question or subject for the answer to or discussion of which a prize is offered.

1858 LYTTON *What will he do* VII. ix, The poor relics of her innocent happy girlhood,... the *prize books, the lute, the costly work-box. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 7/1 A *prize-fellow in his seventh year is one of the most dolorous sights in the world. These *prize-fellowships ought to be abolished, and the money devoted to relieving the intolerable strain on the University chest. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impress* 170 'Prize fellows' as they are ungraciously called, elected for seven years only. 1865 *Daily Tel* 5 Dec. 7/1 Zealous and more determined *prize givers and prize-seekers overruled Mr. Wright and his supporters 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 54 They were naturally the *prizeholders. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Prize-list.* 1. A detailed list of the winners in any competition for prizes, as a school examination or a flower-show. 1793 *Prize Medal [see 1 c]. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 3524 Patent and prize-medal artificial eyes, &c. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 268 The subject of the tides was proposed as the *prize-question by the Academy of Sciences in the year 1740. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII 146/1 The cockpit in the *prize winners is only large enough to contain the feet of the skipper. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 5 Endowments but handmaides to others faire more *prize-worthy.

†**Prize,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 6 **pryse,** 6-7 **prise, price**; *β.* 6-8 **prize.** [Of uncertain origin: possibly the same word as the prec. in a transferred use: cf. Gr. ἆθλον, 'the prize of contest, a prize', also 'a contest, hence conflict, struggle'. The forms are the same as the contemporary ones of PRIZE *sb.*[1]; but, not being found before the last third of the 16th century, this has not the earlier *pris, prys.*

In Amyot's Fr transl., 1559, of *Plutarch's Lives*, Pericles c. x., the Gr. μουσικης ἀγωνα, τους μουσικους ἀγωνας, lit. 'contest of music', 'the musical contests', are rendered *jeu de prix de (la) musique*, lit. 'prize-plays of music'; for this North, 1579, has not 'prizes' but 'games for musicke']

A contest, a match; a public athletic contest; *pl.* the public games of the Greeks and Romans; in late use, a prize-fight. Also *fig.*

a. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 106, I meane not to condemne such publicke games or prices, as are appointed by the magistrate. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 25 His leg, through his late luckelesse prise, Was crackt in twaine.

β. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 142 (Qo. 1600) Like one of two contending in a prize That thinks he hath done well in peoples eyes. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 349 The people being gathered together to behold the Fencers prizes were fiftie thousand of them hurt and maimed ..by the Amphitheatre that fell vpon them. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 34 The Prize was now well begun concerning the Pope's power in England. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 June, Here I saw the first prize I ever saw in my life: and it was between one Mathews, who did beat at all weapons, and one Westwicke. 1669 *Ibid.* 12 Apr, Here we saw a prize fought between a soldier and a country fellow.

b. esp. in phrase *to play a prize*, to engage in a contest or match, esp. a fencing-match; also *fig. to play one's prize*, to play one's 'game', play one's part.

a. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B iij b, Ieatting vp and downe like the Vsher of a Fense-schoole about to playe his Pryse. 1597 TOFTE *Laura* I. iii, Like to the blacksome night I may compare My Mistres gowne, when darknes playes his prise. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, Thou 'hast playd thy prise, my precious Mosca.

β. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 399 (Qo. 1600) So Bassianus, you haue plaid your prize, God giue you ioy sir of your gallant Bride. 1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 55 Cupid, the little Fencer playd his Prize At seuerall weapons in Atlanta's eyes. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* IV. iii, A Woman Fencer, that has plaid a Prize, It seemes, with Losse of blood. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 147 Attributed to the Chairman's dexterity, who could play his prize in all weapons.

c. in *pl. To play prizes* (= b); *to fight prizes*, to fight as gladiators; to engage in a prize-fight, or practise prize-fighting; *to run prizes*, to run races. Also *fig.*

a. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* F ij b, When y^e masters of defence came to play their prises, he [Nero] would beholde them in his ring. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xx. 295 That yeare were erected in the great race called Circus, the Barriers, from whence the horses and their chariots are let forth, when they run their prices. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 137 This base carnality plaies her prises one way or other, and dares act her part upon Gods stage.

β. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 6 Dick of the Cow..who plaied his prizes with the lord Iockey so brauely. 1599 — *Lenten Stuff* ibid. V. 235 Another playes his prizes in print. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 206 When the Prizes of Germanicus Cæsar were played; there were many Elephantes which acted strange feates or partes. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 June, The New Theatre, which is this day begun to be employed by the fencers to play prizes at. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* ix. (1743) I. 222 He does not, like some of the cruel Roman emperors, take pleasure, to see them play bloody prizes before him. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* VII. 8 A Circus or Amphitheatre, wherein Prizes were anciently Fought. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv, He..went about through all the country fairs, challenging people to fight prizes, wrestling, and cudgel-play. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 77 The whole People came there together, to see the Athletes (or Fencers and Wrestlers) play their prizes.

d. *Comb.* **prize-playing**, the playing of a prize or prizes; acting as an athlete or gladiator; in quot. *attrib.* = won in athletic contests. See also PRIZE-FIGHT, -FIGHTER.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 36 Our nointed clowne prize-playing ornaments Or a poore basket-scrambling gown contents [*L.* Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine, Et aromatico fert niceteria collo.]

Prize (praiz), *sb.*[3] Forms: α. 4–7 **prise**, 5–7 **price**, 6–7 **pryse**. β. 6–7 **pryze**, 6– **prize**. [a. F. *prise* the action of taking, capture, esp. the capture of a ship, the booty taken, a captured ship or cargo = Pr., Sp., It. *presa*:—early Rom. *prēsa*:—*prensa*, L. *præhensa*, fem. sb. from pa. pple. of L. *præhendĕre* to seize: see PREHEND. (In origin, a special sense of PRISE *sb.*[1], which late in 16th c. began to be phonetically spelt *prize*, and thus to be identified with PRIZE *sb.*[1])]

†**1.** The action of taking; capture, seizure. *Obs.*

[1414 *Act* 2 *Hen. V*, Stat. 1. c. 6 Quils .. facent plein enformacion..a le conservatour de le port..de la dite prise et de la quantite dicelle.]

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 576 The cyte of Constantynople was taken by the Turke by whiche pryse Cristen feyth perysshed in Grece. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* lxxxii. 130 By the prise of this cyte. *Ibid.* clxxxv. 271 *heading*, Of the pryse and takynge of Iherusalem. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 332 Age, that all men overcomes, hath made his prise on thee. 1648 J. RAYMOND *Voy. Italy* 77 Opposite to this is the Arch of Titus Vespasian, erected to him for his prise of Jerusalem. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) II. 74 He said he got them by trade, but it was suspected he got them by prize. 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1834) 167 This [stealing of a bundle of plate, jewellery, &c.] was the greatest and the worst prize that ever I was concerned in.

†**2.** Anything seized or captured by force, especially in war; booty, plunder, prey; a captive of war. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 281, I wol departe my prise or my praye by deliberacion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 246 Gret pris upon the werre he hadde. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 53, I haue brouȝt hidir manye a greet price Hidir into helle of al kinde of man. *c* 1450 *Merlin* II. 240 Thei hadden gete the richest prise thut euer was sein in her comynge. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 72 Returnit hame againe with great pryce of men and goodis. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 135 Woulst thou maintaine in sure abode Thine owne prise, and sleight me of mine? 1693 *Mem. Cut. Teckely* I. 40 To shelter the Prises which the Croats had taken from the Turks. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 154 (1740) 222 His Neighbour's Pigs and Hens used to be his Prise, when he could catch them.

β. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 8 His owne prize, Whom formerly he had in battell wonne. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 69 Many have had the victory snatcht..and themselves become the dishonourable pryze of whome they had earst most honourably surpryz'd. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Most Wonderful Wonder* Misc. Wks. 1751 I. 195 He took Shipping afterwards with his Prize, and safely landed at Tower-Wharf. 1865 EARL OF DERBY *Iliad* I. 220 Ev'n from thy tent, myself, to bear thy prize, The fair Briseis.

b. *esp.* A ship or property captured at sea in virtue of the rights of war; a legal capture at sea

a. 1512 in Rymer *Foedera* XIII. 328/2 One Shippe Royall ..with the Ordinance and Apparell of every such Prise that shall fortune to be taken by theym. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 9 Carrying away, both vessell and marriners as a pryse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 188 Calicut, a great Citie ten leagues whence we tooke our price [(1638) 302 prize]. 1672 C. MANNERS in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 Wee take every day some considerable pryses, which may pay for the warr. *fig.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 279 Desire my Pilot is, Beautie my prise.

β. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 93 *Pira.* 2. A prize, a prize. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 543 They took a prize of nine hundred tunnes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 51 The gallies .towing at their sternes three or foure little vessels no bigger then fisher boats. A ridiculous glory, and a prize to be ashamed of. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 174 We were now 6 Sail, 2 Men of War, 2 Tenders, a Fire-ship and the Prize. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 164 The Commodore ordered .. his first Lieutenant, to take possession of the prize. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 137 Steamers..would be the real prizes—if prizes are to be made at all.

c. without *a* or *pl.* Property seized as in war; esp. in the phr. *to make prize*. Also *fig.*

[In this and the following, *prize* seems to hover between sense 1 'capture, seizure', and the concrete sense 2.]

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 187 (Qo. 1597) A beauty-waining and distressed widow..Made prise and purchase of his lustfull eye. 1602 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 68 Diuerse ships..had beene taken at sea, and the goods therein made prize, and confiscate. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 9 We resolved to make prize of it, as in a time of war. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 496 Prize or not Prize, must be determined by Courts of Admiralty, belonging to the Power whose Subjects make the Capture. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* VI. 182 He made prize of all the good thoughts that came in his way. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 18 It is necessary that the vessel should have been condemned as prize, by legal sentence. 1885 RIGBY in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 286 On matters of prize the judgment could be looked to

d. In *good, fair, free, just, lawful prize*, with reference to the legality of the seizure. Also *fig.*

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 102 The samin schip and gudis..in caise scho wer nocht fund just prise. 1561 *Ibid.* 162 Decernyng the schippis and gudis..to be lauchfull pryse. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, How now? Good prise? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 [The junk] was a good prize and worth the keeping. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 168 Plagiary Privateers, That all Mens Sense and Fancy seize, And make free Prize of what they please? 1747 GRAY *Cat* 41 Not all that tempts your heedless hearts is lawful prize. 1836 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xlii. § 52 (1847) IX. 362 The English Admiralty courts..declared good prize neutral vessels carrying colonial produce from the enemy's colonies to the mother state. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxii. 353 If the command was unheeded, a broadside followed, and the peaceful merchantman became lawful prize.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prize brandy, cause, goods, property, ship*; **prize agent**, an agent appointed for the sale of prizes taken in maritime war; so *prize agency*; **prize court**, a department of the admiralty court, which adjudicates concerning prizes; **prize crew**, a crew of seamen placed on board a prize ship to bring her into port; **prize-list**, a list of persons entitled to receive prize-money on the capture of a ship; **prize-master**, an officer appointed to command a prize ship; **prize-office** (see quot. 1706). See also PRIZE-MONEY.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 215 The abuses of *prize agency. 1808 NELSON *Parl. Sp.* 21 Dec. *ibid.* 213 Transactions..with any of the boards or *prize agents. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Agent, Prize agent*, one appointed for the sale of prizes, and nominated in equal numbers by the commander, the officers, and the ship's company. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 211 Navy and Prize Agents. 1667 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* II. i, This is *prize brandy. 1747 (*title*) Observations on the Course of Proceeding in Admiralty Courts in *Prize Causes. 1810 J. F. POTT (*title*) Observations on Matters of Prize, and the Practice of the Admiralty *Prize Courts. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiv, The *prize crew of the Aspasia. 1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 32 To hasten the raising of monies by sales of *prize goods here. 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 22 Preamble, Several considerable Quantities of Prize-Cocoa, Sugars, Indigo, and other Prize-Goods. 1826 KENT *Comm.* (1873) I. xvii. 357, I know of no other definition of prize goods, than that they are goods taken on high seas *jure belli*, out of the hands of the enemy. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 417 You want a *Prize-List for one vessel taken by Tartar and myself. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Prize-list*, a return of all the persons on board ..at the time a capture is made; those who may be absent on duty are included. 1800 *Suppl. to Chron. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 144/1 The *prize-master informed the unfortunate people who were sent on board the Arab, that there was abundance of provisions and water. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 152/1 Louis was appointed prize-master of the Phœnix. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 209 It was..with..difficulty that the *prize money, which the *Gloucester* had taken.., was secured, and..the prize goods ..were entirely lost. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Nov., To speak with my lord about our *Prise Office business. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Prize-Office*, an Office appointed for the Sale of Ships taken from an Enemy as lawful Prize. a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (1759) I. 333 The oft debated cause of the Capers of the two *prize Danish ships. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 87 The officer in command of the 'Erie' when sent as a prize-ship to New York. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 92, I send you a cask of sugar, such as I think you mean by saying *prize-sugar.

Prize, prise (praiz), *sb.*[4] Also 6 **pryse**. [ME. *prise*, a. F. *prise* a taking hold, grasp: see prec.]

1. An instrument used for prizing (see PRIZE *v.*[3]); a lever. Now *dial.*

13.. *St. Eskenwolde* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Wyȝt werkemen .Putten prises þer to, pinchid one vnder, Knȝhtene by þe corners wt crowes of yrne. 1542 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 176 Item, ane pryse, with ane turning staf. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Prise*, a lever used for the purpose of forcing. This instrument is sometimes called a pry. 1825 JAMIESON, *Prise, Prize*, a lever. 1895 T. PINNOCK *Black Co. Ann.* (E.D.D.), Run, fetch a prise, quick to lift on.

2. The act of prizing; leverage, purchase.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 150 Those plumes which so ornament the wings of birds, and give them as it were more prise upon the air. 1842 J. ALTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 166 This spade is..rounded considerably in the back, to afford the better prize. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 88 Is it fanciful to ascribe this curious upward movement of a river-course to the prise given by it, in its enormous stretch in a straight line from north to south, to the diurnal whirl of the earth from west to east?

3. *Comb.*, as **prize-bolt**: see quot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Prise-bolts*, the projecting bolts at the rear of a mortar-bed or garrison gun-carriage under which the hand-spikes are inserted for training and maneuvering the piece.

Prize (praiz), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 4–7 **prise**, 4–6 (*Sc.* –8) **pryse** (also *Sc.* 4 **priss**, **pryss**, 4–5 **pris**, **prys**, 6 **pryis(s)**, **prysse**. β. 6– **prize**. γ. See PRICE *v.* [ME. a. OF. *prisier*, F. *priser*, levelled form of OF. *preisier*, PRAISE *v.* (under which see the origin and form-history). In Sc, from the 14th century, *prise* was preferred to *praise* in all its senses (see sense 4 below); but English at length differentiated *prize* and *prise*, retaining *praise* in the sense of F. *louer*, L. *laudare*, and appropriating *prise* to senses connected with the sbs. *pris, prise, price*, and *prize*. In these senses it has received further differentiation, becoming PRICE in the commercial sense of 'set a price to', and remaining as *prize* only in sense 3 below. (But this last differentiation has hardly yet been completed, for in dialect, local, and individual use, *to prise* or *prize* is often said instead of *to price*, even when the latter is written: cf. the distinction of sb. and vb. in *advice, to advise, house, to house, use, to use.*)]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To value, to estimate the (relative) value of; to estimate, esteem, account as worth (so much); to account, reckon. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

a. 1375 (MS. 1487) BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 505 He wald nocht priss his liff a stra, With-thi he vengeans on hym mycht ta 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 44 A prodigall man I am so prysit. a 1574 EARL GLENCAIRN *Ep. fr. Hermit of Alareit* 11 Our stait hypocrisie they prysse.. Sayand, That we are heretikes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 146, I prise your worthinesse at farre greater value. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 90 Hauing so swift and excellent a wit As she is prisde to haue. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 38, I am thy brother, and thy life, with mine is euenly prisde. 1784 RAMSAY *Vision* vii, Devysing, and prysing, Freidom at ony rate. β. 1596 *Edw. III*, II. i, If on my beauty, take it if thou canst; Though little, I do prize it ten times less. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. xiv, He in himself priz'd things as mean and base, Which yet in others great and glorious seem'd. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 230 Oh that their profession were but as highly prized, as their estate is valued.

†**2.** To estimate or fix the money value of; to value, appraise; to fix the price of (a thing for sale). *Obs.* in literary use: see APPRAISE *v.*, PRICE *v.*

a. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Prysyn, or settyn a pryce, *taxo*,..*licitor*. 1445 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 14 They sal sell na flesche quhill it be prisit be the sworne prisaris. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 254 Thair may thow sell als deir as thow will prys. 1530 PALSGR. 666/2, I prise ware, I sette a price of a thyng what it is worthe, *je apryse*. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* XI. 12 So they wayed downe xxx syluer pens, ye value that I was prysed at. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.* 13 A goodly price, that I was prised at. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. x. iv. 1709 *margin*, There Pearles are prised according to the Caracts which they weigh. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 June, Owen took a Cow of Veisy pris'd at £4. 0. 0.

β. 1599 H. BUTTS *Dyets drie Dinner* M iv, The Romanes prized this fish at a wonderfull high rate. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 59 [They] were there prized to be worth two shillings sixepence apiece. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 442, I will procure you one of the Catalogues of Manuscripts, which is prized by the Delegates of our Press, at One Pound Two Shillings. 1709 HUGHES *Tatler* No. 113 P 26 The Whole [goods] are to be set up and prized by Charles Bubbleboy, who is to open the Auction with a Speech. 1755 JOHNSON, *Prize*, to rate; to value at a certain price.

†**b.** To be the price of; to equal in value. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 175 How can we thee requite for all this good? Or what can prize that thy most precious blood?

†**c.** To offer as the price, to stake. **d.** To offer a price for, bid for. *Obs. rare.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii. 41 Thou rt worthy of the title of a squire, That durst, for proof, of thy affection And for thy mistress' favour, prize thy blood. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 264 But terror here and horror, naught is seene: And present death prizing our life each hower [*orig.* Et la presente mort nous marchande à tous coups].

3. To value or esteem highly, to think much of. (The current sense.)

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 239 And suld think fredome mar to pryss Than all the gold in warld that Is. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1207, I aught as prynce him to prise for his prouese. c 1615 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* ix, In bewty,(loue's sueit object), ravischt sight Doth some peculiar perfectioun pryse [*rime* lyes]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* VI. iii, That we..prise many [customs] of our own onely because we never consider'd them.

β. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX. x, My God, how I these studies prize, That doe thy hidden workings show! 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom. vii.* (1622) 136 A blessing that cannot be sufficiently prized. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxv. 583 When we would express the value of a thing, we say, we prize it as our eyes. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 237, I..prize at equal rate Thy short-liv'd friendship, and thy groundless hate. a 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 53 Prize your time now, while you have it. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/2 The Swiss seem more and more to prize..the Referendum and the Initiative.

γ. 1375-1643 [see PRICE *v.* 5].

†**b.** With negative: Not to value at all, to think nothing of, care nothing for. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxliii, Not prizing her poore infants discontent. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 386 Had [I] force and knowledge More then was euer mans, I would not prize them Without her Loue.

II. †**4.** To commend or extol the worth, excellence, or merit of; = PRAISE *v.* 3. *Obs. northern.*

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 776 Of this deid,..The Erll wes prisit gretumly. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 11 Ilke man did sum thing, that was mekle to lowe and to pris. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 45 Sic ladyis wyiss, Thay ar to pryis. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 10 Gif him all thankis..And pryse his name with all ȝour micht.

Prize, prise, *v.*² Forms: α. 6 **pryse**, 6 7 **prise**; β. 7- **prize**. [f. PRIZE *sb.*³] *trans.* To seize, take, capture; to seize as forfeited, to confiscate. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

α. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 29 All people..which speake eny blasphemy agaynst the God of Sydrac, Misac and Abdenago, shal dye, and their houses shalbe prysed. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 177 If any bee afterward found offending, their armour and weapon shall be prised, to the use of the Queenes Maiestie. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI 385 To kill the five Hippasides And prise their arms. β 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. (1612) 245 The Queene of Scots from Ours almo t her Crowne and life had prizde.

b. *spec.* To make a prize or seizure of; to seize (a ship or her cargo) as a prize of war.

α 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 60 b, The Romans being both more in number and valianter men, prised her [the Rhodians' ship] without labour and toke the Rhodian. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 236 The one [ship]..being prised near Sidley by a ship of which I am part owner. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 145 If it happen a Ship to be prised for debt or otherwise to bee forfeited, yet the Mariners hire is to be payed. β. 1886 *American* XII. 67 It was explained that the *David J. Adams* was prized for concealing her name and her sailing-port.

Prize, prise (prəiz), *v.*³ [f. PRIZE *sb.*⁴]

1. *trans.* To raise or move by force of leverage; to force up; *esp.* to force open in this way.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 344 They easily prize up bushes, furses, or broom by the very roots. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 246/1 The Forked end is strucken deep in the ground each side the root and so drawn or prised vp. 1808 JAMIESON, *To prize up*, to force open, to press up a lock or door. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi, The door was..assailed with sledge hammers, iron crows [etc.].. with which they prized, heaved and battered for some time with little effect. 1822 — *Pirate* vii, There stands yonder a chest, from which the lid has been just prized off. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxiv, Many men..were seen striving to prize it [the jail door] down with crowbars. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 254 The lock was broken, and the lid bore signs of having been prised. *fig.* 1824 PRIOR *Burke* (1854) 232 Thus this famous measure..became the lever by which to prize its authors out of office.

2. To compress (cured tobacco) in a hogshead or box. *Southern U. S.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Prizing*,..also, the act of pressing or squeezing an article into its package, so that its size may be reduced in stowage. 1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 183 To the moment that the leaf is prized in the hogshead.

Hence **Prizing, prising** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1867 [see 2]. 1890 *Daily News* 14 July 2/8 This pad prevented the splintering of wood, although the prising power would be the same. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 166 More hammering and more prising with the gavelocks and crowbars.

Prizeable: see PRIZABLE.

Prized (prəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. PRIZE *v.*¹ + -ED ¹.]

1. Greatly valued; highly esteemed.

1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 209 The prysed memoryes and perpetuall renowned factes of the famouse princes of Israel. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 180 Two of our most prized comrades. 1873 EMERSON *Let.* 3 May in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. (1906) 3/3, I am glad you have seen my prized friend, your Uncle George.

†**2.** = PRICED. In quot. 1642, High-priced, expensive. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1642 HARCOURT in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 289/2 Some prittee small laces, but not prized ones; for I will spare your pursse as much as may be. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 44 'Tis a low priz'd commodity in my eyes. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Mar. (O H.S.) II. 362 The priz'd Catalogue wch I have seen. (*Priced* is still so pronounced by some.)

Prize-fight (prəi·zfəit). [app. a late back-formation from next.] A public contest between prize-fighters; a boxing-match for money.

1824 W. N. BLANE *Excursion* 508 There had just been a 'prize fight' well attended by noblemen and gentlemen. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, The stories he had heard of men being killed in prize-fights rose up horribly before him. 1898 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 4/5 Sir John Bridge said this contest was not, in his opinion, a sparring match, but a prize-fight. He held that fighting for money was a prize-fight, and that was illegal.

Prize-fighter (prəi·zfəi təɹ). [orig. f. PRIZE *sb.*² + FIGHTER, from the phr. 'to fight a prize' or 'prizes'; in later use associated with PRIZE *sb.*¹]

†**a.** *orig.* One who 'fought a prize' (see PRIZE *sb.*²); one who engaged in a public fighting-match or contest. *Obs.* **b.** In mod. use, A professional pugilist or boxer, who fights publicly for a prize or stake; 'one that fights publicly for a reward' (J.).

1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 316 Yesterday, one Cook, a prize fighter, was condemned at the Old Baily for killing a constable last May fair was twelve month. 1725 *St. Mary le Bow, Durham, Par. Reg.*, Jane, daughter of Thomas Barrett, Prize fighter, bap. 28 April. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 122 It is proposed..that Mr. Figg with his prize-fighters, and Violante with the rope-dancers, be admitted in partnership. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 117/2 The sword he brandished over the chevalier's head, with the dexterity of an old prize-fighter. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 104 The encouragement given to prize-fighters and boxers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 587 He..had the wit and luck to bring over that bulky prizefighter [Heenan] to make a sensation in England.

fig. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 17 Not that we would say Voltaire was a mere prize-fighter.

So **Pri·ze-fi·ghting** *sb.* and *a.*

1720 SWIFT *T. Tub, Hist. Martin* § 2 Hence the origine of that genteel custom of Prize-fighting. a 1763 BYROM *Verses Figg & Sutton* i, Long was the great Figg, by the prize Fighting Swains, Sole Monarch acknowledg'd of Mary-bone Plains. 1706 MORSE *Amer Geog.* II. 108 The barbarous diversions of boxing and prize-fighting. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 289 Countries that have not been civilized by prize fighting. 1890 *Review of Rev* II 510/2 Prize-fighting in the ordinary sense of the term—i.e, a fight for money with fists, fought out to the bitter end—is absolutely illegal.

Prizeless (prəi·zlės), *a.* [f. PRIZE *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without a prize; not having gained a prize.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 3/2 The kind old lady who went about consoling the prizeless dogs at Cruft's. 1899 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 2/3 On the return of Harry and Robert home from school; Robert laden with prizes, Harry prizeless.

Prizeless, obs. form of PRICELESS.

Prize-list: see PRIZE *sb.*¹ 4 b, *sb.*³ 3.

Prizeman (prəi·zmǣn). [f. PRIZE *sb.*¹ + MAN *sb.*¹] A man who wins a prize (esp. for excelling in learning or art).

1800 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* Title-p., A list of the..Medallists and Prize-men. *Ibid.* 15 Members' Prizemen. *Ibid* 22 Seatonian Prizemen. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 133 The mere prize-man is often dismissed in a few lines. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xiv, He's more than that. he is the great prize man of the year in Trinity. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) VI. 463 In his third year he [Lord Kelvin] came out as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman.

†**Pri·zement.** *Obs.* Also 6 **prisement**, 7 **pricement**. [f. PRIZE *v.*¹ + -MENT.] The act of 'prizing' or valuing; valuation, appraisement.

1566 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 189 All theis to remayne at the house thare withoute prisement so longe as any of the Phillipson name shall dwell at the said house. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 274 According to the pricement at the suppression. a 1700 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* vi. (1863) 203 When sufficient men are sworn to prize children's goods..the executors..must take all things according to the prizement.

Pri·ze-mo·ney. [f. PRIZE *sb.*³] Money realized by the sale of a prize (esp. one taken in maritime war), and distributed among the captors.

1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. 23 All ships are equally entitled to their share of prize-money. 1800 J. WEBBE in *Gurw. Wellington's Desp.* (1837) I. 128 Likely to obtain neither fame nor prize money. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xxiv, The prize-money amounted to a very pretty sum.

Prizer ¹ (prəi·zəɹ). Now *rare.* Forms: 5 **pryzer**, 5 6 **prysar**(e, 6 **prisar, pryser, -or**, 6-7 **prisor**, 7 **prisor, prizor**, 7- **prizer**. [f. PRIZE *v.*¹ + -ER ¹.] One who prizes.

†**1.** One who estimates the value, or determines the price, of something; an appraiser. *Obs.*

1427 in *Trans. Stirling Nat. Hist. & Archæol. Soc.* (1902) 57 The pain of the Pryzer, if he be negligent & punish not. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 413/2 Prysare, or settar at price, yn a merket, or oþer placys. 1505 *Berwick Reg.* in *Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Collect.* I. 7 No bowcher..shall breke not cut out any flysh to sell exsept the said prysers be ther present. 1549 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 97 Alexander Wynchester [and five others] electit prisers of flesche. 1552 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 59 Assessors and Prysors. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 472 The prisor.. to take them of the price if they prise too high. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 194 Charges of driving to be set by a priser of the forrage.

2. †**a.** One who values or esteems something at a specified (high, low, etc.) rate. *Obs.* **b.** One who values or esteems something highly.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 762 Too much prizer of thyself. 1657 *Mrs. Hobson's Brass in Chancel of Clewer Ch.*, A despiser of ye world and a high Prizer of ye Lord Christ. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 33 But now, are the Children of Light such Prizers of Time?

Pri·zer ². *arch.* Also 6 **priser**. [f. PRIZE *sb.*² + -ER ¹.] One who engages in a 'prize' or contest; a prize-fighter.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. v, I haue a plot vpon these prizers. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 8 Why would you be so fond to ouercome The bonnie priser of the humorous Duke? 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* v, And fought like prizers, not as angry rivals. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxv, You shall be fought for in real *mêlée*. Only..the successful prizer shall be a gentleman. 1845 BROWNING *Luria* I. 52 The brace of prizers fairly matched Poleaxe with poleaxe.

Prize-ring (prəi·zˌriŋ). [f. after PRIZE-FIGHT: see RING *sb.*¹ 13.] A ring or enclosed space (now a square area enclosed by poles and ropes) for prize-fighting; hence *transf.* the practice of prize-fighting (cf. *the turf* = horse-racing); also *attrib.* belonging to prize-fighting, characteristic of prize-fighters.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4070 Two of the members of 'the ancient prize-ring' in actual combat. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, Captain Rook with his horse-jockey jokes and prize ring slang. 1861 J. CRAWFURD in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 367 One of this race had nearly carried off the championship of England in the prize-ring. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 2/2 Better not to introduce into political controversy the language of the prize ring.

Prizing (prəi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ Forms: see PRIZE *v.*¹ [f. PRIZE *v.*¹ + -ING ¹.] The action of PRIZE *v.*¹; † determination of price or value, appraising; valuing, estimation (*obs.*); high estimation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/1 Prysynge, *li(ci)tatio.* 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 436 The prising of the said landis. 1552 HULOET, Prisynge or settynge pryce, *licitatio.* 1678-9 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 6 The latter end of this month came out his majesties proclamation for prizeing of wines. [The proclamation has 'to set the Prices of all kinds of Wines'.] 1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 Oct. 6/4 It was a fit prize for a feat that stood above all prizing.

Prizing, *vbl. sb.*², ³: see PRIZE *v.*², ³.

‖**Pro** (prōᵘ). The L. preposition *prō* before (of place), in front of, for, on behalf of, instead of, in return for, on account of, etc. [Cognate with Gr. πρό forward, before, in front of, earlier than, Skr. *prá* before; more remotely related to OTeut. *for*, *fora*, Eng. *for*, *fore*.]

A. as *prep.* in various Latin phrases, more or less used in Eng. (See also PRO AND CON.)

1. pro a·ris et fo·cis, for altars and hearths; for the sake of, or on behalf of, religion and home.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1676) 398/1 When I see two superstitious Orders contend *pro aris & focis*, with such have and hold, *de lana caprina*. 1741 HUME *Ess.* iv. 48, I wou'd only perswade Men not to contend, as if they were fighting *pro aris & focis*. 1859 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 12 They serve cheerfully in the great army which fights even unto death *pro aris et focis*.

2. pro bo·no pu·blico, for the public good.

a 1726 GILBERT *Cases in Law & Equity* (1760) 113 It is *pro bono publico*, in which they are included.

3. pro confe·sso, for or as confessed or admitted: chiefly in *Law.*

1631 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 141 As if they had taken it *pro confesso* that he is living. 1776 *Claim of Roy Rada Churn* 17/1 in *Trial J. Fowke*, etc, The Court.. had informed them, if they did not [support their case by affidavit], the negative of the question put would be taken *pro confesso*.

4. pro fo·rma (-ă), for form's sake; as a matter of form; in the way of formality. Also *attrib.*

1573-80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 77 To give the choyce of a thousand thankes for every gewegawe; and sumtymes tooe for very meere Nifles as it were only *pro forma tantum.* 1623 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 425 Which is thought to be done rather *pro formâ* than *ex animo.* 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 73/1 The cession of the Crimea by the Porte was contrary to the Alcoran, and was therefore admitted merely *pro forma.* 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) s.v., When a document is drawn up or a process gone through after a prescribed model, and with the special object of complying with some legal requirement it is said to be done *pro formâ.*

5. pro hac vice, for this turn or occasion (only).

1653 in Rashdall & Rait *New College* (1901) 178 Wee therefore shall *pro hac vice* nominate the 13 Seniors and Officers for the carryinge on the government of the said Colledge. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Mar., Made Mr. Little Clark *pro hac vice*, Mr. Cooke being sick of the Gout. 1873 *Oxford Univ. Gazette* 18 Nov. 312 The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to examine *pro hac vice* this Term.

6. pro indivi·so (*Law*), 'as undivided': applied to a right shared by two or more persons without division: see quot.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Pro Indiviso*, is a possession, and occupation of lands, or tenements belonging vnto two or more persons, whereof none knoweth his seuerall portion, as Coparceners before partit on.

7. pro ra·ta (-ă) [= 'for the rate': RATE *sb.*¹ 2], in proportion to the value or extent (of his interest), proportionally. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, proportional.

[1354 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 260/1 Les Eschetours sont chargez ..a respoundre des parcelles des ditz rentes et fermes Pro rata temporis.] 1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 468 To mak payment of thair part of the said taxatioun pro rata. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 310 (1657) 118 His wife shall not have dower of that which the other copercener had *pro rata.* 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xv. (1879)

134 I'll take my *pro rata* allotment. 1902 *Daily Tel.* 9 Mar. 9/7 The Preference issue will be offered *pro rata* to shareholders at 115.

8. pro re na·ta (-ā), 'for the affair born, i.e. arisen'; for some contingency arising unexpectedly or without being provided for; for an occasion as it arises. Also *attrib.*

1578 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot* VI. (1677) 295 It is in the power of the Eldership to send out qualified persons to visit *pro re nata*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 174 It was formerly left to the crown to summon, *pro re nata*, the most flourishing towns to send representatives to parliament. 1885 A. P. PETER in *Law Times* 10 Jan 185/1 Such orders are only granted *pro re natâ*, and must be renewed on each fresh occasion arising. *Mod.* At a *pro re nata* meeting of the Town Council, it was resolved, etc.

†**b.** So **pro-re-nascent** *a.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*), arising unexpectedly.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 In pro-re-nascent occurrences, which cannot be foreseen

9. pro ta·nto, 'for so much', so far, to such an extent. Also *attrib.*

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* ii. § 4 Any one who reprobates any the least particle of pleasure as such is *pro tanto* a partizan of the principle of asceticism. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 437 Anything which reduces the amount of payments to be made out of the country *pro tanto* reduces the loss. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 387/1 The land tax was redeemed and *pro tanto* personal estate converted into real estate.

10. pro te·mpore, for the time, temporarily; *attrib.* or as *adj.* temporary. (Abbrev. *pro tem.*)

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 325 The tythandes did goode *pro tempore*. 1625–6 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 73 The Lord Chamberlain is like to be Lord Steward this parliament, *pro tempore*. 1748 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* II. (1757) 70 Another might be appointed *pro tempore* to command his ship. 1759 E. W. MONTAGU, jr. *Anc. Republics* 353 The *pro tempore* Dictator soon came to be perpetual. 1828 *Reg. Deb. Congr.* IV. 787 President Pro Tempore... The Senate proceeded to the election of a President pro tem 1846 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 159 Called to-day upon Craven, who is *pro tem.* private secretary to Normanby.

B. Pro- *sb.* **1.** An argument for or in favour of something, as opposed to one against it. (Now usually in PRO AND CON, q. v.) **b.** A person who sides or votes in favour of some proposal.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2577 That I may the bet perseyve al inconvenience, Dout, pro, contra, and ambiguite, Thurh yeur declaracioune. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* VI. (Percy Soc.) 26 Provyng the pro well from the contrary. 1784 GEO. III in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 61 Mr Pulteney should have stood amongst the Pros. 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 462 The pros are afraid to bring it forward until the return of several members on their side of the question.

2. *Tally of pro*: see TALLY *sb.*

Pro, pro., a familiar abbreviation of various wds., as *proprietor* and other combs. of PRO- *pref.*[1] 4, also *professional.*

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* iii. 17 When he came to Oxford he reverenced even the velvet of the Pro. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XIV. He had past the Pro's at Magdalen turnpike, and they never thought of stopping him... Both the Proctors were down at Coldharbour turnpike. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 229, I had acted as proprocter to Green, the other pro being Kay. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 86 The poor players helped each other as well as they could, but provincial Pros. are—or, at least, were—not a wealthy class. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 19 Dec. 4/1 A match... between six professional golfers and six amateurs resulted in favour of the 'pros.' by three holes. 1890 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5/3 'Master or Pro'... the burning question of whether school cricket should be under the dominion of the schoolmaster or the professional cricketer. 1903 *19th Cent.* Sept. 464 Taverns frequented by 'pros', as music-hall artistes are popularly called.

Pro-, *prefix.*[1] The Latin adv. and prep. (see above), used in combination with verbs and their derivatives, and sometimes with other words not of verbal derivation.

(Unlike the Gr. προ-, the L. was originally and usually *prō-*; but in some compounds it was occasionally and in others usually or always shortened to *prŏ-*.)

A large number of Latin words so formed were retained in popular use in French (as in the other Romanic langs.); many others were taken into French in earlier or later times as learned words, and were thence taken into English. In later times words of this kind have been adopted or adapted in English directly from Latin, or have been formed immediately from Latin elements.

In OF. the prefix had often the popular form *por-*, *pur-*, *pour-* (see PUR-); but this, in many words, was subseq. changed back to the Latin form in *pro-*.

I. As an etymological element. The following are the principal uses in Latin and English. (All words of this class appear as Main words.)

1 a. Forward, to or towards the front, from a position in the rear, forth, out, into a public position; as *prōclāmāre* to call out, PROCLAIM, *prōdūcĕre* to lead forth, PRODUCE, *prōfundĕre* to pour forth (PROFUSE), *prōjicĕre* to throw forth, PROJECT, *prŏmĭnere* to jut out (PROMINENT), *prōnuntiāre* to speak out, PRONOUNCE, *prōpōnĕre* to put forth, PROPONE, PROPOSE, *prōtrūdĕre* to thrust forth, PROTRUDE.

b. To the front of, down before (the face of), forward and down; as *prōcĭdĕre* to fall forward or down (PROCIDENCE), *prōclivis* sloping downward, PROCLIVE, *prōculcāre* to trample down, PROCULCATE, *prōcumbĕre* to fall down forwards (PROCUMBENT), *prōfligĕre* to dash down (PROFLIGATE), *prōlābī*, *prōlaps-* to slip down forwards (PROLAPSE), *prōsternĕre*, *prōstrāt-* to strew or lay flat before one, to PROSTRATE.

c. Forth from its place, away; as *prōdĕre* to give away, betray (PRODITION), *prōdĭgāre* to drive away, dissipate (PRODIGAL), *profugĕre* to flee away (PROFUGATE).

d. Forward, onward, in a course or in time; as *prōcēdĕre* to PROCEED, *prōcessus* PROCESS, *prōcrastināre* to defer till the morrow, PROCRASTINATE, *prōgredī* to step forward, PROGRESS, *prōminare* to drive onward (PROMENADE), *prōmovēre*, *prōmōt-* to move onward, PROMOVE, PROMOTE, *prōpellĕre* to drive forward, PROPEL.

e. Out, with outward extension; as *prōductilis* able to be drawn out, PRODUCTILE, *prōlixus* PROLIX, *prōpāgāre* to plant out, PROPAGATE, *prōtrahĕre*, *prōtract-* to drag out, PROTRACT.

f. Before in place, in front of; as *prohibēre* to hold in front, hold back, PROHIBIT, *prōscrībere* to write in front, PROSCRIBE, *prōtegĕre* to cover in front, PROTECT.

g. Before in time, in anticipation of, in provision for; as *prōdigium* PRODIGY, *prŏloquī* to speak before (PROLOCUTION), *prōvidēre* to foresee, PROVIDE.

h. For, in preparation for, on behalf of; as *prōcinctus* girt for, PROCINCT, *prōcūrāre* to take care for, PROCURE, *prosperus* wished for, PROSPEROUS, *prōficĕre* to do service to, PROFIT.

i. With worn-down or obscure force; as *prōcērus* tall, PROCEROUS, *prōfānus* PROFANE, *profundus* deep, PROFOUND, *prōles* offspring (PROLETAIRE), *prōmerĕre* to deserve, PROMERIT, *prōmiscuus* mixed, PROMISCUOUS, *prōverbium* PROVERB, *prōvincia* PROVINCE.

2. Frequently prefixed in Latin to names of relationship, answering to Eng. 'great' or 'grand', F. *grand* and *petit*; as *avus* grandfather, *pro-avus* great-grandfather, *amita* aunt, father's sister, *pro-amita* great-aunt, grandfather's sister, *gener* son-in-law, *prōgener* grandson-in-law, granddaughter's husband. So *pronepos* great-grandson, great-nephew, PRONEPHEW, PRONEPOT, *proneptis* great-grand-daughter, great-niece, PRONIECE, PRONEPT.

3. Pro- for PRÆ-, PRE-. In late and mediæval Lat. *pro-* was sometimes substituted for *præ-*, *prē-*, partly through confusion of sense, partly perhaps under the influence of words from Greek, such as *prologus*, *prophēta*, *proscænium*. Examples of this are frequent in ME., where, however, as in med.L. MSS., it is often difficult to say whether *pro-* was intended, or was merely a scribal or copyist's error, due to confusion of the written *e* and *o*. Examples will be found among the cross-references.

II. As a living prefix.

4. In Latin *prō-* in the sense 'for', 'instead of', 'in place of', was prefixed to a sb., app. originally in prepositional construction, as *prō consule* (one acting) for a consul, afterwards combined with the sb., as *prōconsul* = deputy-consul; so *prōdictātor*, *prōflāmen*, *prōgubernātor*, *prōlēgātus*, *prōmagister*, *prōpræfectus*, *prōprætor*; also in a few names of things, as *prōnōmen* PRONOUN, *prōtūtēla* deputy-guardianship.

English has examples of *pro-* prefixed **a.** to names of persons (officials or functionaries), 'acting as deputy', as *pro-Grand Master*, *pro-guardian*, *pro-legate*, *pro-provincial*, *pro-provost*, *pro-regent*, *pro-seneschal*, *pro-tetrarch*, *pro-treasurer*, *pro-tribune*, *pro-warden*, etc.; also PRO-CONSUL, PROPROCTOR, PRORECTOR, etc. **b.** to names of things, as *pro-reality* (something serving the purpose of a reality), *pro-skin*, *pro-verb* [after *pronoun*], etc.; also PRO-CATHEDRAL, PRO-LEG, etc. **c.** to an adj., as **pro-e·thical**, serving as a substitute for what is ethical; **pro-su·bstantive** (see quot.): hence *pro-substantively* adv.

1892 H. SPENCER *Princ. Ethics* I. II. ii. § 123. 337 We must class them as forming a body of thought and feeling which may be called *pro-ethical; and which, with the mass of mankind, stands in place of the ethical properly so called. 1902 R. R. MARETT in *Personal Idealism* 250 Religion... as often as it happens to take the side of salutary practice... is probably (a) more effectual 'pro-ethical sanction' [than law]. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 5/1 Having served with pre-eminent distinction the office of Deputy Grand Master, he was in 1891 elected *Pro-Grand Master, a distinction which can only be understood when it is recalled that the Prince of Wales himself is Grand Master. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. 17 Digby's *pro-guardian was a man of considerable celebrity. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, A **Prolegate*,... a Deputy Legat, or one that stands for a Legat. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 4/2 In the name of the Trinity, Thomas, *Pro-Provincial of Canterbury, Joseph, Provincial of York, Laurence, Provincial of Caerleil, deplore the evil state of the Established Church 1858 in *Stat. Univ. Oxford* (1863) 158 *Pro-Provost. 1877 E. R CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 185 This kind of idealised symbol or concept serves as a *pro-reality, which we can reason about as though it were real. 1798 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Tour Switzerland* I. 238 (Jod.) Don Amatori Solani *proregent, professor extraordinary, and enjoying numerous other titles. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 84 Cadafalcius *Pro-senescal of Digne. 1886 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* May 763 There is produced a new skin, or rather a *pro-skin. 1794 E. BANCROFT *Res. Perm. Colours* I. 176 Such compositions ..assume the form of substantive colours, without being such in reality;... I beg leave... to call them **pro-substantive topical colours*. *Ibid.* 390 Of the Uses of Quercitron Bark, in producing Topical Yellow and other Colours, *pro-substantively, upon Cotton and Linen. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* viii. 3 His vicar-general, or *protetrarch. 1645 WOOD *Life* Jan. (O.H.S.) I. 115 For the space of three yeares he was a *protribune [*misprr.* protobune] of horse under Charles Lewis elector Palatine. In 1641 he was sent into Ireland... where he served in the quality of a tribune for two yeares. 1907 J. M. GRAINGER *Studies K. Jas. Bible* 19 *Do* is sometimes used as a *pro-verb, to avoid repetition of an antecedent verb. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia*, etc. 169 *Pro-Vicar of the Bishop in the southern part of his diocese. 1857 in *Stat. Univ. Oxford* (1863) 83 *Pro-Warden.

5. In sense 'for, in favour of, on the side of'.

This use is entirely modern, and has no precedent or analogy in Latin. It appears to have arisen from the use of *pro* in PRO B, 1 b, or in PRO AND CON. To a certain extent, combinations with *pro-* take the place of those with PHILO-, as *philo-Turk*, *philo-publican*. They appear to have begun *c* 1825, but to have been comparatively rare up to 1896, since which date they have swarmed in the journalistic press, usually in antithesis to formations in *anti-* expressed or understood. *Pro-Boer* and *anti-British* were terms of opprobrium during the South African War, 1899–1902.

a. Prefixed to a sb., sb. phr., or adj., forming adjs. with sense 'favouring or siding with (what is indicated by the second element)'; as *pro-alien*, *-American*, *-annexation*, *-Asiatic*, *-Boer*, *-British*, *-Catholic*, *-Chinese*, *-clerical*, *-educational*, *-English*, *-foreign*, *-French*, *-Irish*, *-Japanese*, *-moral*, *-negro*, *-opium*, *-papist*, *-patronage*, *-popery*, *-rebel*, *-Russian*, *-slavery*, *-tariff reform*, *-transubstantiation*, *-Turk*, *-Turkish*, *-war*, etc. Where the form of the second element permits, as in *pro-Boer*, *pro-Catholic*, *pro-negro*, *pro-papist*, *pro-Turk*, these are also used as sbs. = 'one who is on the side of, or favours . . ., a partisan or adherent of . . .'. **b.** In comb. with a sb. (or verb-stem) + -ER or -ITE, forming a nonce-sb. = 'one who favours or sides with . . .'; as *pro-Boarder* (one in favour of a School Board), *-breecher* (a partisan of breeches), *-flogger* (one who favours flogging), *-slaver* (a pro-slavery man); *pro-liquorite* (one in favour of the unrestricted sale of alcoholic drinks). **c.** In comb. with a sb. or adj. (or directly from those in **a.**) + -ISM, forming abstract sbs. = 'the principle or character of being in favour of . . .', as *pro-alcoholism*, *-Boerism*, *-capitalism*, *-clericalism*, *-Russianism*, *-Semitism*, *-slaveryism*. Many of these are of opprobrious or hostile use.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 6/3 Owing to the *pro-American tone of the English Press. 1899 FITZPATRICK *Transvaal* 21 In demolition of Sir T. Shepstone's *pro-annexation arguments. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 May 4/7 The *pro-Boarders were out-voted. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 1/3 Liberals need not trouble to be more *pro-Boer than the Boers themselves. 1901 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 18 Feb, We have had six pro-Boers speaking in this debate..and not one Liberal Imperialist. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 23 Aug. 4 Lord Rosslyn brings the novel charge of *pro-Boerism against us. 1901 *Daily News* 28 June 3/4 This trumpet blare of Triumphant Democracy..almost unnerves us into *pro-capitalism. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 284 The Roman Catholics and the *pro-Catholics, and their infidel allies, had incessantly employed the periodical press in aid of their cause. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 22 Oct., The opinions of the *pro-educational and anti-slavery parties throughout the country. 1898 M. DAVITT in *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 2/1 The *pro-English minority in the United States..are attempting a very hazardous enterprise for the future peace of the Republic. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 3/7 The *pro-floggers in the United States are constantly appealing to the condition of Delaware in proof of the efficacy of flogging. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 2/2 If Russia can arrange a *pro-Greek settlement, do not let us denounce her. 1904 *Daily Chron* 2 Dec. 4/3 Some of the pro-Greeks [those in favour of retaining Greek in the Previous Examination] at Cambridge would be ready to vote for an anti-Greek motion on the Oxford lines. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/3 The *pro-Hellenic manifestations in the streets.. have.. produced an unfavourable impression among business men. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 4/3 Mr. Chamberlain..described Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as the leader of the pro-Boer and Little Englander and *pro-Irish party. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/7 Kim-Hong-Tsu, the Premier [of Corea], and seven other *pro-Japanese Ministers were beheaded and their corpses dragged through the streets. 1896 M. DAVITT in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/2 If the Irish Land Commission were not a practically packed *pro-landlord tribunal. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 19 Sept. 3/4 It has even been admitted by *pro-liquorites that the voters of New Jersey would under the Initiative and Referendum adopt county, municipal, and township local option. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 649 It may be well to call the..tendencies favorable to virtue, *pro-moral. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 6/1 Mr. Malins headed the *pro negro party when the secession .. took place. 1839 *Conservative Jrnl.* 26 Jan., The interests of.. a *pro-papist popularity-hunting viceroy. 1841 J. ROBERTSON in Charteris *Life* v. (1863) 125 The anti-patronage men and the *pro-patronage Non intrusionists split among themselves. 1828 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) I. 217 A deputation of *pro-Popery papers waited on me today to print, but I declined. 1829 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 127 He is supported by the pro-popery Ministry. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/7 The *pro-Rhodes feeling in Capetown..is strong to unreason. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 29 Aug., The so-called United Brethren known as liberals or *pro-secretists. 1856 in L. W. SPRING *Kansas* (1885) 48, I tell you I'm *pro-slave 1858 *N. York Tribune* 29 Dec. 6/4 The *Pro-Slavers all went home without any action. 1843 WHITTIER *What is Slavery?* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 106 In the midst of grossest *pro-slavery action, they are full of anti-slavery sentiment. 1856 G. D. BREWERTON *War in Kansas* 124 'The hour and the man' of Free-State-ism, or *Pro-Slavery-ism, for we can scarce say which, is yet to come. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* VI. ii. 222 One sense tells that a *pro-transubstantiation passage is in the Bible. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 4/7 The curious anomaly

that some of our strongest anti-Turk politicians on the Armenian question should at the same time be in favour of a *pro-Turk policy in Egypt. 1899 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 8/5 The *pro-vaccinist statisticians.

Pro- (pro), *pref.*[2], repr. the Gr. preposition πρό, meaning 'before' (of time, position, preference, priority, etc.), forming in Greek many compounds—verbs, substantives, and adjectives. Of the sbs. and their derivatives more than 60 were adopted in late Latin as technical terms of rhetoric, philosophy, natural history, art, and Jewish or Christian religion (e.g. *problēma, proboscis, prodromus, prolēpsis, prologus, prophēta* (*prophētīa, prophēticus, prophētizāre*), *propolis, proscænium, prostylus, protasis*). With the revival of learning many more Greek terms were latinized. Many of these latinized forms of both periods have been adopted or adapted in the modern languages generally, and have subsequently served as models for the formation of new combinations from Greek (less commonly from Latin) elements, in the nomenclature of modern science and philosophy. The older and more important of the English words so derived appear in their alphabetical order as Main words. Those in which *pro-* is more obviously a prefix to a word itself used in English, or which are merely technical terms, follow here.

1. In sense 'Before in time': forming (*a*) sbs., chiefly scientific terms denominating the earlier, or (supposed) primitive type of an animal, plant, organ, or structure (with derived adjs.); (*b*) adjs. meaning 'previous to or preceding that which is expressed by the second element'.

Pro-agonic (-ăgǫ·nik) *a.*, *Path.*, preceding a paroxysm. **Pro-a·mnion,** the primitive amnion in the embryonic stage of some animals; hence **Pro-amnio·tic** *a.*, pertaining to the pro-amnion. ‖**Pro-amphibia** (-æmfi·biă) *sb.pl.*, *Zool.*, the (hypothetical) primitive or ancestral amphibious animals. **Pro-angiosperm** (-æ·ndʒiospɜ̄ɹm), *Bot.*, a primitive or ancestral angiosperm, from which the existing angiosperms are supposed to have been developed; hence **Pro-angiospe·rmic** *a.* **Pro-bapti·smal** *a.*, preceding or preparatory to baptism. **Prochorion** (-kō°·riǫn), *Embryol.*, the vitelline membrane or integument of the ovum, which develops into the chorion. **Pro-di·alogue** (*nonce-wd.*), an introductory dialogue. **Prodissoconch** (-di·sokǫŋk), *Zool.* [Gr. δισσό-ς double + CONCH], a name suggested for the early shell of the oyster. **Pro-ethnic** (-e·þnik) *a.*, *Philol.* [see ETHNIC], anterior to the division of the primitive Aryans into separate nations or peoples, or of any people or race into separate tribes. **Progametange** (-gæ·mitændʒ), **-gameta·ngium,** *Biol.*, 'an immature or resting gametangium' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Proganoid** (-gæ·noid), *Ichthyol.*, *a.* of or belonging to the primitive (fossil) ganoid fishes; *sb.* a primitive ganoid. **Proganosaur** (-gæ·nosǭɹ), *Palæont.* [Gr γάνος brightness + σαῦρος lizard], *sb.* a member of the order *Proganosauria* of extinct reptiles; *adj.* belonging to this order. **Progy·mnosperm,** *Bot.*, a primitive or ancestral gymnosperm, from which the existing gymnosperms are supposed to have been developed; hence **Progymnospe·rmic** *a.* **Proko·smial** *a.*, *nonce-wd.* [Gr. κόσμος world: see COSMOS], existing before the cosmos or universe. **Proma·mmal,** *Zool.*, one of the (hypothetical) *Promammalia* or primitive mammals; so **Promamma·lian** *a.* **Prome·ristem,** *Bot.*, primary meristem, protomeristem. **Pronymph** (prō°·nimf), *Entom.* [see NYMPH 3], a stage in the development of some dipterous insects, intervening between the larval and pupal stages (cf. *propupa* below); hence **Prony·mphal** *a.* ‖**Pro-œstrum** (-ī·strǒm, -e·s-), *Zool.*, the period immediately preceding that of the œstrum or sexual excitement in animals; so **Pro-œ·strous** *a.*, preceding the œstrum; belonging to the pro-œstrum. **Prope·ptone** (see quot. 1895). ‖**Pro-peristoma** (-pěri·stǒmă), **Properistome** (-pe·ristoum), *Embryol.* [cf. PERISTOME], the lip of the primitive mouth of a gastrula; hence **Properisto·mal** *a.* ‖**Prophy·llon,** *Bot.* (pl. **-phylla**), [Gr. φύλλον leaf]: see quot. ‖**Propupa** (-piū·pă), *Entom.*, a stage in the development of some insects, as the cochineal-insect, intervening between the larval and pupal stages (cf. *pronymph* above). **Prorenal** (-rī·năl) *a.*, *Embryol.* [see RENAL], belonging to the primitive kidney or segmental body. ‖**Proscolex** (-skō°·leks), *Zool.*, pl. **proscolices** (-skǭ°·lisīz) [Gr. σκώληξ worm], the first embryonic stage of a cestode or tape-worm, from which the scolex is developed by budding; hence **Proscolecine** (-skǭ°·lǐsəin) *a.*, pertaining to a proscolex. ‖**Prospora·ngium,** *Bot.* (pl. **-ia**) = *prozoosporange.* **Protrypsin** (-tri·psin), *Phys. Chem.*, a substance formed in the pancreas, and afterwards converted into trypsin; also called *trypsinogen.* **Prozoosporange** (-zō°·o₁sporæ·ndʒ), *Bot.*, a stage in the development of certain fungi, which produces a thin-walled process into which the protoplasm passes and divides into zoospores.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Pathol.* 621 The termination is doubtful, and transition into the *pro-agonic stage not rare. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Pro-amnion*, term applied by van Beneden and Julin to an area around the head of the very young embryo in which there is no mesoderm, the ectoderm and endoderm being in direct contact, and which is soon obliterated by the ingrowth of mesoderm. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Dec. 290 Long after the true amnion has been quite completed the head gradually emerges from this *pro amniotic pit. 1901 *Nature* 14 Mar. 462/2 Connected through a series of hypothetical *Proamphibia or Protetrapoda with equally hypothetical Selachian-like animals. 1886 *Ibid.* 25 Feb. 389/1 The ancestral '*pro-angiosperms' are supposed to have borne leaves such as are found diminished or masked in so many of their existing descendants. *Ibid* 389/2 Such was the nature of plants in their '*pro-angiospermic' stage. 1840 G. S FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* viii. 230 *note*, Cyril has devoted to his painful *probaptismal instruction no fewer than eighteen Lectures. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 157 This *prochorion very soon disappears, and is replaced by the permanent outer egg membrane, the chorion. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 July 41/1 In the *pro-dialogue to the 'Isle of Gulls' one of the characters says, 'I cannot see it out.' 1888 JACKSON in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 543 In the oyster..this shell is not single but double-valved, and ..as it precedes the dissoconch or true shell, I suggest the name *prodissoconch, or early double shell. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. viii (1868) 383 Deriving both from a common Aryan or *pro-ethnic source 1887 R. S. CONWAY *Verner's Law in Italy* § 5 Medial s between vowels.. became voiced (z) in pro-ethnic Italic. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. xlix. 959 *Proganoid Series. *Ibid.* 965 The last group of the Proganoids. 1900 OSBORN in *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 797 More probable than that the avian phylum should have originated quite independently from a quadrupedal *proganosaur. 1886 *Nature* 25 Feb. 389/2 In the remote past..the cambium layer may have existed in an irregular or fugitive manner in the 'pro-angiospermic', as it did in the '*pro-gymnospermic' stem. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* (ed. 2) 36 Where the *pro-kosmial forms of thought abide. 1889 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 262 If not the '*Promammal' of Haeckel, it may perhaps have been a near relative of some such transitional form. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* xxi. II. 235 The unknown, extinct Primary Mammals, or *Promammalia..probably possessed a very highly developed jaw 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. 90 The tissues are distinguished as primary and secondary, according as they are derived from the *promeristem or secondary meristem. 1895 D. SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 164 The process of forming the various organs goes on in the *pronymph, till the 'nymph' has completed its development. *Ibid.*, The *pronymphal state may be looked upon as being to a great extent a return of the animal to the condition of an egg. 1900 W. HEAPE in *Q. Jrnl. Micros. Sc.* Nov. 6 **Pro-œstrum* or the **Pro-œstrous* Period. I have adopted to describe the first phases of generative activity in the female mammal at the beginning of a sexual season. 1901 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* No 2097. 593 There is the 'pro-œstrum' ('the coming in season'). characterised by. a pro-œstrous discharge. most usually of mucus. 1895 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, **Propeptone*, also termed *Hemialbumose*, one of the intermediate products formed during the conversion of albumins into peptones in gastric digestion. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 292 The action of the gastric juice upon the albuminous constituents of the food is indicated by the presence of syntonin, propeptone and peptone. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 220 At the thickened edges of the gastrula, the primitive mouth-edge (**properistoma*), the endoderm, and the exoderm pass into each other. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 462 The leaves borne on the stalks of the flowers are designated Bracteoles or *Prophylla. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, '*Propupa*, that stage in insect development immediately preceding the *pupa.* 1898 PACKARD *Text-bk. Entomol.* III. 627 It passes into what Riley terms the pro-pupa, in which the wing-pads are present. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 169 The *pro-renal (segmental) duct; a conspicuous thick-walled tube seen, on either side, lying within the somatic mesoblast. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, '*Proscolecine*, belonging to a *Proscolex.* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 250 Embryo or *proscolex of an ordinary Taenia, armed..with six spines. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 233 That the proscolex may develope in an alimentary canal is proved by P. J. Van Beneden's discovery of proscolices with scolices in all stages of growth in the intestine of the Lump-fish. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 163 When it [*Polyphagus Euglenæ*] has reached a certain size, ..it shows itself in many specimens to be a sporangium, or, if the term is preferred, a *prosporangium. *Ibid.* Explan. Terms 498 *Prosporangium*, in Chytridieæ: vesicular cell the protoplasm of which passes into an outgrowth of itself, the sporangium, and becomes divided into swarm-spores. 1900 *Lancet* 27 Oct. 1187/1 The pancreatic zymogen, trypsinogen or *protrypsin.

2. Of local position: forming sbs. and adjs., chiefly anatomical and zoological terms (often correlated with words in META- and MESO-); (*a*) in adjectival relation to the second element, denoting either 'an anterior or front (thing of the kind)', or 'an anterior or front part (of the thing)'; (*b*) in prepositional relation to the second element = 'lying before or in front of (the thing)'.

Pro-a·tlas, *Zool.* [ATLAS *sb.*[1] 2] (see quots.). ‖**Procerebrum** (-se·rĭbrǒm), *Anat.*, the front part of the cerebrum or brain; the fore-brain, prosencephalon; hence **Proce·rebral** *a.* **Procnemial** (-knī·miăl) *a*, *Anat.* [Gr. κνήμη leg, tibia], situated in front of the tibia. ‖**Pro-epimeron** (-epimī°·rǫn), *Entom.*, the epimeron of the prothorax of an insect, the second sclerite of either propleuron; hence **Pro-epime·ral** *a.* ‖**Pro-episte·rnum,** *Entom.*, the episternum of the prothorax, the anterior sclerite of either propleuron; hence **Pro-episte·rnal** *a.* ‖**Pro-o·steon,** *Ornith.* [Gr. ὀστέον bone], an ossification in each anterior lateral process of the sternum in certain birds. ‖**Proparapteron,** *Entom.*, the parapteron of the prothorax; hence **Propara·pteral** *a.* ‖**Pro-ple·xus** (also anglicized **Pro·plex**), *Anat.*, (*a*) Wilder's term for the choroid plexus of either of the lateral ventricles of the brain; (*b*) 'the analogue in the Vertebrata generally of the brachial plexus in man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖**Pro-postscute·llum,** ‖**Pro-præscu·tum,** *Entom.*, the postscutellum and præscutum (respectively) of the prothorax of an insect; hence **Pro-postscute·llar, Pro-præscu·tal** *adjs.* ‖**Propygidium** (-pəidʒi·diǒm), *Entom.*, the segment immediately in front of the pygidium in certain beetles. ‖**Proscapula** (-skæ·piŭlă), *Ichth.*, the outer bone of the scapular arch, usually passing forwards and articulating with its fellow of the opposite side, and supporting the cartilage or bone which bears the pectoral fin; hence **Prosca·pular** *a.* ‖**Proscutellum** (-skiute·lǒm), ‖**Proscutum** (-skiū·tǒm), *Entom*, the scutellum and scutum (respectively) of the prothorax; hence **Proscute·llar, Proscu·tal** *adjs.* ‖**Prozygapo·physis** = PREZYGAPOPHYSIS.

1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 447/2 The first two vertebræ are differentiated as axis and atlas, and in front of the latter there may be [in Reptiles] a rudiment of another vertebra, which has been distinguished as the *proatlas. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. xlv. 897 It has been suggested that certain bony splints overlying the arch of the atlas in Crocodiles represent a vertebra intercalated between the latter and the cranium, for which the name *proatlas* has been proposed. It is, however, by no means proved that these splints do not belong to the atlas vertebra. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, '*Procerebral*, belonging to the *Procerebrum.* 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict*, '*Procerebrum*, Prosencephalon. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 64 The proximal end of the tibia..: two ridges are extended from its upper and anterior surface. the strongest of these is the '*procnemial' ridge. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Proepimeral, *Proepimeron, *Proepisternal, *Proepisternum. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-Girdle Vertebr.* (Ray Soc) 144 In the genus *Rhea* there is, on each side, an osseous centre in front of the first rib: it ossifies the costal process, and, projecting forwards as a wing in front of the sternal ribs, may be called the '*pro-osteon'. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 910 Thus in *Rhea, Gallinæ, Turnix, Lestris* and the *Passeres*, each anterior lateral process has its *pro-osteon..*, but in many other forms..these processes possess no special centre of ossification. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 485 *Proplexus. 1899 D. SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI. 187 A similar plate anterior to the pygidium is called *propygidium. 1833 F. WALKER in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 21 The semihyaline spots on the *proscutellum are much larger in this species. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 46 But in some Chameleons, a prominence is developed from each *prozygapophysis, which may be a metapophysis.

Proa (prō°·ă), ‖**prahu** (prā·u). Forms: 6–7 **parao, paroe,** 7 **paro,** 7 8 **paroo;** 7 9 **prau, praw,** (7 **prawe**); 7–9 **prow,** (7 **provoe, proe**); 9 **praoc,** 8– **proa,** (9 **proah**); 9 **prahu.** [ad. Malay ڤراهو *p(ă)rā(h)ū* a boat, a rowing or sailing vessel; in Pg. *parao*, Du. *prauw*, F. *prao, pro.* The forms *prow* and *proa* are assimilated to the Eng. PROW (*sb.*[2]) and its Pg. equivalent *proa.*]

A Malay boat propelled by sails or by oars; *spec.* a sailing boat of a particular type used in the Malay Archipelago.

It is about thirty feet long, has both stem and stern sharp, adapting it to sail equally well in either direction; one side is curved as in other vessels, the other is flat and straight and acts as a lee-board; to steady the boat a small canoe or the like is rigged parallel to it in the manner of an out-rigger (see OUTRIGGER 2).

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind.* I. xxv. 64 b, The next day there came in two little Paraos, to the number of twelue men. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II I. 258 We left our boats or Paroes. 1606 MIDDLETON *Voy.* C iij b, An howre after came a prawe or a canow from Bantam. 1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 188 Others violently kept their men from entering Linco's prau. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. x. § 1. 239 The King sent a small Prow. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 35 She imbarqued herself in sixteen.. fishermens Paroos. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 20 They are Owners of several small Provoes..and Canooses. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 50 They were carried off in little Praw's, or small Boats, on Board the Men of War. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 437 We saw several flying prows, but none came near us. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 150 The Pinnace..brought with her an Indian Paroo, which you may see very well described by Capt. Cooke. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 477 We have no sailing boats equal to the flying proas of the South Seas. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 220 They are called by Europeans, owing to the wonderful rapidity with which they sail, flying prows. 1850 W. STANTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 107 Prahus frequently anchor here. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev* Oct. 571 At Bima every proa and boat was forced from its anchorage and flung on the coast.

attrib. and *Comb.* **1699** DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 111 The Dutch ..do often buy Proe-bottoms for a small matter of the Malagans..and convert them into Sloops. **1904** *World Mag.* Apr. 21/1 Six lusty proa-men paddled her along

† **Proach, proche,** *v. Obs.* [= AF. *proscher* (Britton).] Aphetic form of APPROACH *v.*

[**1292** BRITTON III. xxiv. § 2 Sauvement gardez qe nul ne les prosche jekes autaunt qe il eynt respoundu.] **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18761 ȝeue thow be hardy and bolde For to proche to hir presence. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* x. 987 The day was downe, and prochand wes the nycht. **1563** SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* i, The wrathful winter prochinge on a pace. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xxxix, To make their forces greater, proaching nire.

† **Proadju·tor.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. PRO-¹ + L. *adjūtor* helper, aider.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, A chiefe Author, *proadiutor.*

‖ **Proæ·resis, -ai·resis.** [a. Gr. προαίρεσις a choosing one thing before another, f. προαιρεῖσθαι to choose before.] A deliberate choice, a resolution.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1851 IV. 387 That act of reason which in Ethics is called Proairesis.

Pro-agonic: see PRO-² 1.

Proague, Proak, obs. ff. PROG *sb.*², PROKE.

Proal (prōᵘ·ăl), *a. Physiol.* [f. Gr. πρό before + -AL.] Having a forward direction or motion: said of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 7 *note*, The propalinal mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards,..and the palinal, from before backwards.

† **Pro·alizer.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **proalize* (ad. Gr. προαλίζ-ειν to collect before) + -ER¹.] An empiric, a herb doctor.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 *Cardus Benedictus*, or blessed Thistle, which the Empirickes, or common Proalisers, doe commend for sundrie..Vertues.

Pro-amnion to **-amphibia**: see PRO-² 1.

Pro-anaphoral (prōᵘ,ănæ·fŏrăl), *a.* [f. PRO-² + Gr. ἀναφορά offering + -AL.] Applied to that part of the Eucharistic service (esp. in the Greek rite) which precedes the *anaphora* or more solemn part (the consecration, great oblation, communion).

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. III. i. § 8. 319 In every Liturgical family there is one Liturgy, (or at most two,) which supplies the former or proanaphoral portion to all the others. **1866** BLUNT *Annot. Bk. C. P.* 148. **1878** C. E. HAMMOND *Anc. Liturgies* p. xxxi, Another division of the service is into the Anaphora and the Pro-anaphoral part.

Pro and con. Forms: 5–7 **pro et contra, pro and contra,** 7 **pro et con,** 6- **pro and con.** [Abbreviation of L. *pro et contra* for and against. The *and* instead of *et* probably originated as an English reading of the character &.]

A. *adv. phr.* For and against; in favour and in opposition; on both sides. So *pro or con.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5663, I tauhtē folkys to argue Pro & contra, yong & olde. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii, Wherof aroose a grete Altercacion..pro and contra. **1572** R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A ij, The matter throughly handled *Pro* and *Con.* **1577** DEE *Gen. & Rare Mem.* 10 Much..may be here sayd, *Pro, et Contra.* **1636** JACKSON *Creed* VIII. iii. § 6, I will not determine *pro* or *con*, that [etc.] **1710** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 224 ℙ 3 The whole Argument pro and con in the Case of the Morning-Gowns. **1813** BYRON *Let. to Murray* 25 Jan., The rest.. has never yet affected any human production 'pro or con'. **1863** READE *Hard Cash* xxxvii, I have no objection to collect the evidence pro and con.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 25 Several Pro and Con-Pamphlets.

B. *sb. phr.* (now always, in pl., *pros and cons.*) Reasons for and against; reasonings, arguments, statements, or votes on both sides of a question. (In quot. 1809, favourable and adverse fortunes.)

[*c* **1400**, **1509**: see PRO B. 1.] **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 20 Such a quoile about *pro* and *con*, such vrging of *Ergoes.* **1591** *Troub. Raigne K. John* i. 405 Why stand I to expostulate the crime With *pro & contra*? **1640** BROME *Antip.* III. iv, The pro's and contras in the windings, workings And carriage of the cause. **1704** SWIFT *T. Tub* i. § 24 A Quill worn to the Pith in the Service of the State, in *Pro's and Con's* upon Popish Plots. **1713** *Humble Plead. for Gd. Old Way* 259 Seeing the *pros and cons* did run equal so that the determination depended on the moderator's casting vote. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vi. ℙ 14 A..true narrative of all my pros and cons, my ins and outs, since that . separation of ours. **1880** HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. ii. 21, I felt justified in stating all the pros and cons of the case.

C. as *vb.* To weigh the arguments for and against; to debate both sides of a question.

1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* Ded., When a man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pro's* and *con's*, and weighs all his designs, we ought not to imagine that this man either talks to us or to himself. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvi, My father's resolution of putting me into breeches..had..been *pro'd* and *con'd*, and judicially talked over betwixt him and my mother about a month before. **1818** KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 158 The topic was the Duke of Wellington—very amusingly pro-and-con'd. **1835** SOUTHEY *Doctor* cv. III. 324 He was no shillishallier, nor ever wasted a precious minute in pro-and-conning.

Proane, Proaness, obs. ff. PRONE *a.*, PRONENESS. **Pro-angiosperm, -atlas**: see PRO-² 1, 2.

Pro aris et focis: see PRO 1.

Proase, obs. form of PROSE.

Proat (prōᵘt), *v. dial.* Also **prote.** [Origin obscure: cf. POTE *v.* and PROD *v.*] To poke. Hence **Proter** *dial.*, a poker.

1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 141 Like sullen chickens ..proating under an old wood-pile. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Proter,* a poker. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss., Prote,* to poke.

† **Proau·ctor.** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. L. *proauctor* remote ancestor, founder: see PRO-¹ 2.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Proauctor*, the chiefe author.

‖ **Proaulion** (pro,ǭ·liǫn). *Archæol.* [a. Gr. προαύλιον a vestibule, f. πρό, PRO-² + αὐλή a court, with dim. ending -ιον.] A portico or colonnade outside a church or temple, opening into the narthex.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Proaulion*, in Architecture, the same as vestibule. **1850** NEALE *East. Ch.* I. II. ii. § 48. 215 The *Proaulion*, or porch, is..sometimes a lean-to against the west end of the narthex. **1869** TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 78 The *proaulion*, or porch, a corridor supported on the outside by light pillars. *Ibid.*, Passing onwards from the *Proaulion*, we enter the narthex.

Prob, dial. variant of PROBE *v.*

Probabiliorism (prǫbăbi·liǫriz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The doctrine of the probabiliorists; according to which, in opposition to probabilism, it is claimed that that side on which the evidence preponderates is more probably right and therefore ought to be followed.

1845 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VII. 162 Probabilism is by no means the universal or compulsory doctrine of the Roman theologians...It is confronted by a system called Probabiliorism: which teaches that, when in doubt among several alternatives of conduct, we are bound to choose that which has the greatest likelihood of being right. **1882–3** *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1931 Probabiliorism demands that the more probable opinion shall always be chosen. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Moral Theology.*

Probabiliorist (prǫbăbi·liǫrist). [= F. *probabilioriste*, mod.L. *probābiliōrista*, f. L. *probābilior* more probable, compar. of *probābilis*: see -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of probabiliorism.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Probabilists*, Those who oppose this doctrine [of the Probabilists], and assert, that we are obliged, on pain of sinning, always to take the more probable side, are called probabiliorists. The Jansenists, and particularly the Port-royalists, are probabiliorists. **1768** J. BARETTI *Acc. Mann. & Cust. Italy* II. 49 The vain disputes between the..Probabilists and the Probabiliorists, have long divided our friars into nearly equal parties. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* 602/2 The Probabiliorists put no restraint on liberty, where a man was convinced on solid grounds that the balance of evidence was decidedly in favour of his liberty.

Probabilism (prǫ·băbiliz'm). [= F. *probabilisme*, f. as next: see -ISM.]

1. *R. C. Casuistry.* The doctrine, orig. propounded by Molina, a Spanish Dominican, in the 16th century, that in matters of conscience on which there is some disagreement among authorities, it is lawful to follow any course in support of which the authority of a recognized doctor of the Church can be cited.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. **1844** W. G. WARD *Ideal Chr. Ch.* (ed. 2) 326 The very interesting controversies of the last and previous centuries on probabilism. **1845** [see PROBABILIORISM]. **1872** JERVIS *Gallican Ch.* II. v. 164 The doctrine of Probabilism..popularly identified with the Jesuits, did not strictly speaking, originate with this body. **1886** SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* iii. 151.

2. *Philos.* The theory that there is no absolutely certain knowledge, but that there may be grounds of belief sufficient for practical life.

1902 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos.* II. 344 The term probabilism is also used to describe the theory which mediates between a sceptical view regarding knowledge, and the needs of practical life.

Probabilist (prǫ·băbilist). Also 7 **probablist.** [= F. *probabiliste* (17th c.), ad. mod.L. *probābilist-a*, f. L. *probābil-is* PROBABLE: see -IST.]

1. One who holds the casuistic doctrine of probabilism.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 93 Then indeed I shall not refuse to..rank them [men who call us Papists] in Dr. H's Predicament of Probablists. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Probabilists*, a sect, or division, among the Romanists, ..holding, that a man is not always obliged to take the more probable side, but may take the less probable, if it be but barely probable. **1882–3** *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1931 In 1665 Alexander VII felt compelled to disavow a number of the propositions of the Probabilists.

2. *Philos.* One who holds the philosophical theory of probabilism.

1847 WEBSTER, *Probabilist*. 1. A term applied to those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions.

Hence **Probabili·stic** *a.* [see -ISTIC], pertaining to probabilists or probabilism.

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 131/1 In that [R. C.] church his [Liguori's] moral theology,..a modification of the so-called 'probabilistic system' of the age immediately before his own, is largely used in the direction of consciences.

Probability (prǫbăbi·lĭti). [ad. F. *probabilité* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *probābilitātem*, f. *probābil-is* PROBABLE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being probable; the appearance of truth, or likelihood of being realized, which any statement or event bears in the light of present evidence; likelihood.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30 b, In..gatheryng of coniectures that are doubtfull, when probabilitie onely and no assured knowledge, boulteth out the truthe of a matter. **1623** J. MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 150 Other reports there are, but without any probability of truth, and therefore I will not mention them. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. 3 Probability is the very Guide of Life. **1823** J. GILLIES tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* II. xxiii. 348 Truth and probability are the causes of assent. **1881** FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. iii. 197 The soundest arguments..went no farther than to establish a probability.

b. *In*, † *by probability*: probably; considering what is probable. (Now always with *all.*)

a **1602** W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 140 In probabilitie they could not bee either many or great. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard* (1626) 23 The compasse and roomth that each tree by probabilitie will take and fill. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* II. 62 The Lord Deputies going into the field,..in all probability could not be for some two moneths after. **1697** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 202 Otherwise in probability they had fallen into the hands of the French. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 50 These cliffs corresponding in all probability to ancient lines of faults.

2. An instance of the fact or condition described in 1; a probable event, circumstance, belief, etc.; something which, judged by present evidence, is likely to be true, to exist, or to happen.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 375 Hee beginneth..with the infancie of Alexander which ministred manifest and manifold probabilities of things which came afterwards to passe. **1620** T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 80 Many probabilities concurring preuaile much. **1769** *Junius Lett.* xvi (1820) 71 Arguments..have been drawn from inferences and probabilities. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 152 Wolsey's return to power was discussed openly as a probability. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xl, You must not strain probabilities in that way.

b. *pl.* Probabilities of the weather; weather forecasts. *U. S.*

Old Probabilities, a humorous name for the chief signal-officer of the U. S. Signal Service Bureau.

1875 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life, Crime & Automatism* (1891) 327 No priest or soothsayer that ever lived could hold his own against Old Probabilities. **1886** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 546 The official publications embrace the 'probabilities' and the so-called 'weather-maps'.

3. *Math.* As a measurable quantity: The amount of antecedent likelihood of a particular event as measured by the relative frequency of occurrence of events of the same kind in the whole course of experience; estimated by the ratio of the number of successful cases to the whole number of possible cases.

1718 DE MOIVRE (*title*) The Doctrine of Chances: or, a Method of Calculating the Probability of Events in Play. **1788** REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Probability* of an event, in the Doctrine of Chances, is greater or less according to the number of chances by which it may happen, compared with the whole number of chances by which it may either happen or fail. **1838** DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* Pref., At the end of the seventeenth century, the theory of probabilities was contained in a few isolated problems, which had been solved by Pascal, Huyghens, James Bernoulli, and others. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* II. ix 369 For each draw the probability of a white ball being drawn would = $7/30$, so that the probability of two whites being drawn in succession would $= 7/30 \cdot 7/30 = 49/900$. **1892** H. GOODWIN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 60 To speak of a certain possible event as having a probability of three to one..is to use language in a strictly defined sense.

Probabilize (prǫ·băbilaiz), *v.* [f. L. *probābil-is* PROBABLE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render probable or likely.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 13 By means of it the fact is probabilized: rendered, in a greater or less degree, probable. *a* **1832** — *Deontol.* iv. (1834) II. 210 The considerations which tend to probabilize success. **1846** S. R. MAITLAND *Ess. Reform. Eng.* (1849) 314 That he may take his turn at probableizing [the story], and pass it on.

Probable (prǫ·băb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *probable* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *probābil-is* that may be proved, probable, credible, f. *prob-āre* to try, test, approve, make good: f. *prob-us* good: see -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being proved; demonstrable, provable. Now *rare.*

1485 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 Which..duly examined by hym..and no thing probable object ayenst the same, the.. Maire..decreed and finally determyned [etc.]. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 33 It is probable by an inuincible reason and an argument infallible. **1659** MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851 V. 312 No man in religion is properly a heretic,..but he who maintains traditions or opinions not probable by scripture. **1678** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xiii. § 2 (1699) 209 Executions by a Barrons Officer are valid, though not given in Writ, and that the same are probable by Witnesses. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. xix. 536 Neither proved nor probable.

† **2.** Such as to approve or commend itself to the mind; worthy of acceptance or belief; rarely in bad sense, plausible, specious, colourable. (Now merged in the modern sense 3.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 It is more probable and more skilful [= reasonable], þat þis lond was from þe bygynnynge alwey wiþoute suche wormes. **1467–8** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 622/2 As it appereth by probabill persuacions of Philosofers. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139, I can not wel tel what I schal say, your resonys are so probabyl. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 178 It cannot be but he was murdred heere, The least of all these signes were probable. **1639** S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 129 One of his most probable excuses was to frame some journeyes out of towne *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. II. 401 His schemes were probable. **1780** JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 280 He assigns the most probable reasons for that opinion. **1872** JERVIS

Gallican Ch. II. v. 165 It was proclaimed that an opinion was probable, and might therefore be safely followed in practice, which had the sanction of any single theologian of established reputation.

† **b.** Of a person: Worthy of approval, reliable.

1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 213 There is not one example here mentioned, but it hath a credible or probable Author for the auoucher of it. 1688 G. Topham *Rome's Trad.* 223 If this be but the single opinion of a probable Doctor, we may have the same asserted by an Infallible one.

3. Having an appearance of truth; that may in view of present evidence be reasonably expected to happen, or to prove true; likely.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 356 Most probable That so she dyed. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 142 The birds neither sow, reape, &c. as you doe, *Ergo* tis lesse probable that they should be fed. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 134 The necessary or probable consequences of the action. 1736 Wesley *Wks.* (1787) 469 This were a probable opinion, though not warranted by holy writ. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 67 Is it probable that a man will thrust if he expects that he will be parried? 1814 D. Stewart *Philos. Hum Mind* II. II. § 4. 240 In our anticipations of astronomical phenomena..philosophers are accustomed to speak of the event as only *probable*; although our confidence in its happening is not less complete, than if it rested on the basis of mathematical demonstration. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 392 The Probable Error of an observation is a numerical quantity such that the error of the observation is as likely to exceed as to fall short of it in magnitude. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 317 This was the more probable solution.

† **b.** with infinitive as complement: Likely *to be* or *to do* something. *Obs.*

1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 114 These rustick and rash undertakers, are only probable to shipwrack themselves. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 10 None is conceived so probable to have first peopled Greece, as he whose name was preserved..with very little alteration. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 243 'Tis probable to be the truest test.

c. Relating to or indicating probability.

1736 Butler *Anal.* Introd. 1 Probable Evidence is essentially distinguished from demonstrative by this, that it admits of Degrees.

d. Likely to be (something specified).

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 215 He essayed to make choice of a probable companion.

† **B.** as *sb.* Something probable; a probable event or circumstance; a probability. *Obs.*

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* vi. § 8. 117 These probables are buskins to serve every foot. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 27 What talk ye of some immediate and imminent probables, such as even sense may ghesse at? 1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 114 If a thing in it self be doubtfull, let it make for interest and it shall be raised at least into a Probable; and if a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly fetch it down to but a Probability.

† **Pro·bableness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being probable; probability, likelihood; plausibility.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. i. 133 If a treuthe be knowun oonli bi probabilnes and likelihode, and not sureli 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 122 b, He seemeth to reason probably..but this probableness is of vncleane flesh, not of God. 1650 *Vind. Dr. Hammond's Addr.* § 12 4 Nor shall I..fear the probablenesse of his unprov'd groundlesse supposition.

Probably (prɒ·băbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a probable manner or degree; with probability.

1. In a way that approves itself to one's reason for acceptance or belief; plausibly; in a way that seems likely to prove true; with likelihood (though not with certainty). Now *rare.*

1535 Starkey *Let.* in *England* (1871) p. xxx, You wrote so probably that hyt put me in a feare of daungeiys to come. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) I j b, Logike is an Art to reason probablie on both partes, of all matters that be putte forthe, so ferre as the nature of euery thing can beare. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. 3 The first of these bookes probablie proueth the discent of Bladud. 1678 Hobbes *Decam.* viii. 100 This your Hypothesis .. by which you have so probably salved the Problem of Gravity. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. 342 With a party of thirty men only, as Nepos says; but, as Xenophon more probably says, of near seventy. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 28 More than he could probably hope to make by any transaction in the Alley.

2. As a qualification of the whole statement: As is likely; so far as evidence goes; in all probability; most likely. Now the ordinary use.

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 101 Now that we haue iudged of all, we must resolue..of that which is probabliest best. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I § 6 A source, from whence those waters of bitterness have probably flowed. 1692 O. Walker *Grk & Rom. Hist* 86 *Securis*, an Hatchet, probabilier a Knife, to kill the Beast. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 251 The present stones were probably substituted in place of these [=It is probable that the present stones were substituted]. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 551 The River Tigris is probably evaporated from the upper half of this sea by these winds. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* I. 101 Probably both causes operate to account for the failure to perceive the difference.

† **Pro·bacy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *probātio*, with suffix-substitution: see -ACY.] ? Probation, evidence; 'affirmative proof' (editor's margin in loc. cit.).

c 1400 *Beryn* 2595 The lawes of þe Cete [Falsetown] stont in probacy; They vsen noon enquestis, þe wrongis for to try.

† **Pro·bal,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [? Alteration of Probable.] Such as approves itself to reason or acceptance; 'calculated to bias the judgment, satisfactory' (Schmidt).

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 344 When this aduise is free I giue, and honest, Proball to thinking, and indeed the course To win the Moore againe.

Probality, error for Probability.

Probang (prōu·bæŋ). Also 7 **provang(e, (provango).** [The name given by the inventor was *provang*, of unknown origin (but cf. *provet* = Privet 2), subsequently altered, prob. after Probe *sb.*] A surgical instrument, consisting of a long slender strip of whalebone with a sponge, ball, button, or other attachment at the end, for introducing into the throat to apply a remedy or remove a foreign body. Also, a larger form of this employed in the case of choking cattle.

1657 Howell in W. Rumsey *Organon Salutis* a viij, To . Judge Rumsey, upon his Provang, or rare pectorall Instrument. *Ibid.* b iv, Touching your Provang, or Whale-bone Instrument..it hath purchased much repute abroad among Forreiners. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Provango*, an instrument made of Whalebone, to cleanse the stomach. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 166 Walter Rumsey.. was the first that invented the Provangg, or Whalebone instrument to cleanse the throat and stomach. 1809 B. Parr *Lond. Med. Dict.*, *Probang*, a flexible piece of whalebone, with spunge fixed to the end. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxv. 311 An inflamed state of the œsophagus, caused by a clumsy probang roughly passed. 1849 Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 296/2 The probang is 5 feet 1 inch in length, three quarters of an inch in diameter, with pewter cup and ball ends 1¼ diameter. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf. t.* iii. (1885) 63 There were..Probes and Probangs.

Probant (prōu·bănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *probānt-em*, pr. pple. of *probāre* to prove: see -ANT.] Proving, demonstrating.

1908 *Month* Jan. 103 The true probant force of interior experience regarding the existence of God.

Probaptismal: see Pro- 2 *1.*

Probate (prōu·bḗt), *sb.* Also 5–8 **-bat.** [ad. L. *probāt-um* a thing proved, subst. use of pa. pple. neut. of *probāre* to Prove: see next.]

† **1.** The act of proving or fact of being proved; that which proves; proof, demonstration; evidence, testimony. *Obs.*

1534 *Cov. Corp Chr. Plays* ii. 109 Whatt maner a wey They haue made probate of this profece 1610 Boys *Exp. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1629) 80 Abraham assuredly beleeued God before, but his offering vp of Isaac was a greater probate of his faith. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 187 There are innumerable proofs of this position..among them our late monarch stands a monumental probat. 1842 G. S. Faber *Prov. Lett* (1844) I. 150 Here, then, we have another probate of the object of the Tract-School.

† **b.** A putting to the test, experiment. *Obs. rare.*

a 1643 J. Shute *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 9 As I would not incourage you upon the long-suffering of God, to make a probate, and triall of his patience.

2. *Law.* The official proving of a will; also, the officially verified copy of the will together with the certificate of its having been proved, which are delivered to the executors.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43, I wil it be wretyn in the rolle that my testement and last wil is in, aftir the probat be maad. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* K ij b, The hypocrites..made a reformacyon of mortuaries and probates of testamentes. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 224 The iudge doth therupon..annex his probate and seale to the testament, whereby the same is confirmed 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 118 The Probate of Wills, and letters of Administration are determinable by the Civil Law. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. vii. 96 We find it asserted that it is but of late years that the church hath had the probate of wills. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 303 The Lordship of Newry; the proprietor of which holds his spiritual court, and grants marriage licenses and probates of wills, under the seal of the religious house to which the lordship belonged before the Reformation. 1872 *Beeton's Everybody's Lawyer* 472 An executor, upon obtaining probate, is not required to enter into a bond.

b. *attrib.* **Probate Act,** an English statute passed in 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), by which the jurisdiction of matters of probate and administration was removed from ecclesiastical and other courts and transferred to a new Court of Probate. **Probate bond,** a bond in which an administrator other than an executor gives a guarantee that he will administer the estate in accordance with the will or with the law of intestate succession **Probate court,** a court having jurisdiction of probate and administration. **Probate duty,** 'a tax upon the gross value of the personal property of a deceased testator' (Wharton *Law Lex.*): since 1894 merged in the *estate duty*. **Probate judge,** a judge having jurisdiction in probate and testamentary causes; hence *probate judgeship*. † **Probate law,** the law of the ecclesiastical probate court (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Beryn* 2069 They were grete Sevilliouns, & vsid probate law; Wher, euir-more affirmatyff shuld preve his owne sawe. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. vi. § 3 (1852) 305 The holders of personal property are .. entitled to require, either that the probate and legacy duties should be abolished, or that they should be extended to real property also. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* vii. 154 Probate judges are the guardians of widows and orphans. 1872 *Beeton's Everybody's Lawyer* 473 A non-executor is required to enter into a probate bond. 1898 *Whitaker's Alm.* 430/2 Estate Duty: In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894 (prior to which date Probate, Affidavit, or Inventory Duty is payable). 1901 *Ann. Rep. Incorp. Law Soc.* 24 Probate engrossments as well as the probate piece were to be on paper.

† **Probate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *probāt-us* tried, proved, pa. pple. of *probāre* to Prove.] Proved, demonstrated. Also (quot. 1513) of a person: Having received proof; confirmed or established in a belief; convinced.

c 1500 *Joseph Armathy* (W. de W.) 2 The veray true and probate assercyons of hystoryal men touchynge and concernynge thantyquytes of. Glastenbury. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1114 Vulfade, confortid and in the fayth probate, Fell downe to his fete. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 84 If daily experience did not make it manifest and probat vnto vs.

Probate (prōu·bḗt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *probāre* to prove: see prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* (*probate*) To prove. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 30/38 To Probate, *probare.*

2. To obtain probate of, to prove (a will). Chiefly *U. S.* Hence **Pro·bating** *vbl. sb.*

1792 Chipman *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 52 C's will has never been probated. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* lv, 'Vy not!' exclaimed Sam,—'cos it must be proved, and probated, and swore to, and all manner o' formalities.' 1889 *Pro. N. Eng. Hist. Geneal. Soc.* 2 Jan. 20 Wills..probated as early as 1373. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 622 The contests over the probating of wills reveal too often the unscrupulous, blackhearted ingratitude of children.

† **Proba·tic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *probatic-us* (in Vulgate), a. Gr. προβατικός belonging to sheep, f. πρόβατον a sheep. So F. *probatique.*] Of or pertaining to sheep: in *probatic piscine, probatic pond*, rendering L. *probatica piscina* of the Vulgate in John v. 2. Also † **Proba·tical** *a. Obs.*

c 1439 Lydg. *Commend Our Lady* 134 Thow misty arke, probatik piscyne. [1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* v. 2 There is at Hierusalem vpon Probatica a pond.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Probatick Pond*, a Pond at Jerusalem, where those sheep were washed, that were by the Law to be sacrificed 1818 J. Milner *End Relig. Controv.* II. (1819) 72 *note*, The probatical pond was endowed by an Angel with a miraculous power of healing

Probation (prob^{ē}·ʃən), *sb.* [ME. *probacion*, a. OF. *probacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *-ation*, ad. L. *probātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *probāre* to prove, test.]

I. † **1.** The action or process of testing or putting to the proof; trial, experiment; investigation, examination. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2).

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 376, I þanke it god, non inclinacioun Haue I to labour in probacioun Of his hy knowleche & his myghty werkys. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 66 (Harl. MS.) What is þe depnesse of the See?..If I were a ston, I shuld discende to þe grounde of þe see, & telle you the soth by probacion. 1559 Feckenham in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. iv. 24 Towchinge the second rule..of.. probation, whether of bothe these religions is the better. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* xii, Thy lying flatteries we have had and made sufficient probation of 1736 Neal *Hist Purit* III. 495 It was published by way of probation, that they might learn the sense of the nation. 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* viii. 181 We see a broad distinction, arising from the character of the witnesses, the probation of the testimony.

† **b.** *Surg.* Examination by or as by means of a probe; the use of a probe. *Obs.*

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 17 The Probe.. there is much abuse of this instrument oftentimes by making probation (as the phrase is). 1685 Cooke *Manuow Chirurg.* I. i. 3 Probation, made either by hand, Instrument, or both.

† **c.** Trial by ordeal. *Obs. rare*

1693 I. Mather *Cases of Consc.* (1890) 273 The *Vulgar Probation* by casting into the Water practised upon Persons accused with other Crimes as well as that of Witchcraft *Ibid.* 274 When they were brought to their *vulgar Probation*, [they] sunk down under the Water like other Persons.

d. The examining of students as a test of proficiency; a school or college examination. Now only in U. S.

1706 Phillips, *Probation*, the Tryal of a Student, who is about to take his Degrees in an University. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 157 There is an order appointed for the probation of the school. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Probation*. Specifically: (1) In universities, examination of a student for degrees.

2. The testing or trial of a person's conduct, character, or moral qualifications; a proceeding designed to ascertain these: esp. in reference to the period or state of trial. **a.** Of a candidate for membership in a religious body, order, or society, for holy orders, for fellowship in a college, etc. (Cf. Probationer.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 This peple [Essenes] .. not takenge eny man to theire secte withowte probacion by the space of a yere. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 8 They first set no time howe long this supposed probation must continue 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 72. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II. ii, She that hath snow enough about her heart,..May be a nun without probation. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Monks*, They were subjected to a probation, but did not take solemn vows

b. In theological and religious use: Moral trial or discipline; the divinely appointed or managed

testing and determination of character and principle, esp. as taking place in this life in view of a future state of rewards and punishments.

Future probation, a similar moral trial after death, which some believe will be granted to those who have not accepted, or have not had the offer of, the Gospel in this life, or to those who depart this life insufficiently purified.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, To saue them in theyr probacyon in deserte. **1529** More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 315/1 *[margin]* The probacion of purgatorye. **1547** Boorde *Brev. Health* xcix. 38 b, If aduersitie do come, it is either sent to punysse man for synne, or els probacion. **1563** Winjet *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 36 The prouidence of God sufferis that thing to be for our probatioun. **1703** Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* ii (1705) 29 At the end of the World. When the state of our Trial and Probation shall be finish'd, 'twill be a proper Season for the distribution of publick Justice. *a* **1805** Paley *Serm.* xxxiii (1810) 491 Of the various views under which human life has been considered, no one seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of probation. **1907** H. Bucke *(title)* The After Life: A Help to a Reasonable Belief in the Probation Life to Come.

c. In general use.

1616 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 8 For a yeare of probation of his manners and good behavior. **1754** Richardson *Grandison* V. xlii. 262 The creature..who would have lived with you on terms of probation. **1833** Chalmers in Hanna *Mem.* (1851) III. xviii. 356 After the probation of eighteen years, we have the Second Book of Discipline 1578. **1860** Whyte Melville *Holmby House* (new ed.) 287 Are they places of probation, of reward, of punishment? **1871** R. Ellis *Catullus* xxviii. 5 Enough of empty masters, Frost and famine, a lingering probation.

3. In criminal jurisdiction: A system of dealing (chiefly) with young persons found guilty of crimes of lesser gravity, and esp. with first offenders, wherein these, instead of being sent to prison or otherwise punished, are released on suspended sentence during good behaviour, and placed under the supervision of a *probation officer*, who acts as a friend and adviser, but who, in case of the failure of the probationer to fulfil the terms of his probation, can report him back to the court for the execution of the sentence originally imposed.

The term has been in use in parts of U.S., as Massachusetts, since 1878, and has more recently been used also in Great Britain.

1897 *Resol. Comm. Howard Assoc.* June, Either an industrial discipline in special institutions, or, better still, a system of conditional liberty under the supervision of probation officers. **1906** J. G. Legge *Rep. Reform. & Industr. Schools*, There is much discussion at present of the advantages of a probation system and of probation officers. Infinite good will undoubtedly be achieved by an effective probation system. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 2/3 In America the probation-officer, who makes every possible inquiry into the circumstances of the offence and advises the judge, has long been an institution. **1907** *Let. of Secr. N. Y. State Probation Commission* 7 Oct., Since the year 1878 in Massachusetts, and now in most of the commonwealths of the United States, persons found guilty of crimes (usually of the rank of misdemeanors..) have instead of being sent to a penal institution, been placed on probation. ..The term of probation varies from a few weeks to over a year. Probation officers are either salaried by public authorities or serve as volunteers so far as their official status is concerned. ..The term ordinarily employed in this country is 'to place on' or 'under probation', 'to put on' or 'under probation'. *Ibid.*, The expression 'probation-law' is coming into usage. The State of New York has recently established a 'Probation Commission'.

II. 4. The action of proving, or showing to be true; proof, demonstration; an instance of this, a proof, a demonstration. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. Sc.

c **1475** *Harl Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 468 The seide man ..fayleng in the probacion of his accusacion was..hongede. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* lxv. 9 The curious probationn logicall. *a* **1533** Frith *Answ. More* (1548) A vb, The seconde parte..nedeth no probacion. **1558** Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 35 In probation whereof, because the matei is more than euident, I will vse fewe wordes. **1598** Drayton *Heroic. Ep., Edw. IV to Mrs. Shore* 126 Poore plodding Schoolemen they are farre too lowe, Which by probations, rules, and axiomes goe. **1676** Towerson *Decalogue* 35, I will not attempt the probation of it. **1836** Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 308 The cogency of strict probation. **1889** Stevenson *Master of B.* x, It was clear, even to probation, the pamphlets had some share in this revolution.

†**b.** Something that proves or demonstrates; that which constitutes the ground of proof; proof, demonstrative evidence. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 367 An argumente and a probacion of this thynge dothe appere in that the fischer..may see in the bryghte daies of somer vnder the waters hye towres and rownde of churches. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 199 That is a great probacyon of the trewth therof. **1535** Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 392 The quhilk wedding wes lauchfull probatioun Of his barnis legitimatioun. **1678** Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxiv. § 1 (1699) 256 Probation is defined to be, that whereby the Judge is convinced of what is asserted. **1752** W. Miller in *Scots Mag.* (1753) May 235/2 His..confession would be no probation of his having committed the crime.

†**c.** The proving of a will: = Probate *sb.* 2.

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Dyvers ordynaries take for the probacion of testamentes..sometyme xl.s. *Passim.* **1572** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 353, I require James Cole to trauell with my said doughter about the probacion of this my will. **1590** Swinburne *Testaments* 224 Formes of prouing testaments..which are referred to that kinde of probation which is called *publicatio testamenti.*

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *probation-dish*; (sense 2 a) *probation sermon, -weed* (= garment); (sense 2 b) *probation-space, -state*; (sense 3) *probation commission, law, officer, system*; also *probation class, station*, for convicts in convict settlements.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 8/3 All prisoners..remain there three months, but if they show docile spirit at the end of that time they are transferred into the *probation class. **1625** B. Jonson *Staple of N.* IV. Interim, Let Master Doctor dissect him, haue him open'd, and his tripes translated to Lackfinger, to make a *probation dish of. **1662** Pepys *Diary* 4 May, The church being full..to hear a Doctor who is to preach a *probacion sermon. **1813** A. Bruce *Life A. Morus* ii. 37 He heard the probation sermons of the students of divinity. **1878** Browning *La Saisiaz* 270 Assuming earth to be a pupil's place, And life, time, – with all their chances, changes, – just *probation-space. **1736** Butler *Anal.* I. v. 79 The Consideration of our being in a *Probation-state **1852** Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 211 Darlington had been a *Probation Station containing some four hundred prisoners. *Ibid.* It was resumed when the *Probation System was introduced, and has since again been vacated as a Government station. *a* **1619** Fletcher, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. i, I must order deliver in..my *probation-weed, Or take the cloke.

Hence **Proba·tion** *v. trans.*, to place (an offender) under or on probation (sense 3); whence **Proba·tioned** *ppl. a.*

1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Nov 439 The probationed element is admitted in dealing with both. **1907** *Let. of Secr. N. Y. Probation Comm.* 7 Oct., In Indianapolis..the word 'probation' is used as a verb, as for instance 'I probation you'.

Probational (probē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.]

1. = next, 1.

1650 Trapp *Comm. Exod.* ix. 9 Job's boils were rather probational then penal. **1720** Wheatley *Comm. Prayer* vi. § 11 (ed. 3) 279* A State of Purgation; which they imagin'd to consist of a probational Fire. **1887** H. S. Holland *Christ or Eccles.* (1888) 121 It is impossible to speak on the probational significance of human life.

†**2** Performed for the sake of testing or trial; experimental. *Obs.*

1670 Maynwaring *Physician's Repos.* 14 Medicines..the result of practice and frequent probational experiments in the Laboratory.

Probationary (probē·ʃənări), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -ary 1.]

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, or serving for probation; made, performed, or observed in the way of probation; belonging to the testing or trial of character or qualifications.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 482 All the Philosophy that I give but so much as a Probationary countenance to. **1693** W. Freke *Sel. Ess.* xxxiv. 216 The present State of our Nature and Senses is Probationary. **1752** Johnson *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 1 Pythagoras is reported to have required from those whom he instructed in philosophy a probationary silence of five years. **1856** W. Collins *Rogue's Life* v, After a short probationary experience..I was advanced. **1867** *Edin. Med. Jrnl.* Dec. 552 Admitted into the probationary ward of the poorhouse.

2. Undergoing probation; that is a probationer; consisting of probationers.

1818 Scott *Lett.* 10 May, A probationary piper is exercising a new..pair of bagpipes. **1884** W. J. Courthope *Addison* ii. 30 The College elected him probationary Fellow in 1697, and actual Fellow the year after. **1886** Mrs. Oliphant in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 417 He entered the probationary order of the Scottish ministry.

B. *sb* = Probationer. *rare.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. lxviii. 353, I think I ought to pass some time as a probationary.

Proba·tionatory, *a. Obs. rare*–1. [f. as prec. + *-atory*, as in *accus-atory*, etc.] Connected with trial or investigation.

1677 Gale *Ct. Gentiles* II. iii. 17 The λόγος πειραστικὸς, the probationatory, or problemaic disputes in the old Academie begun by Socrates and Plato.

Probationer (probē·ʃənəi). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] A person on probation or trial; one who is qualifying, or giving proof of qualification, for some position or office; a candidate; a novice.

(A term recognized, or in common use, in connexion with many offices or positions: see also b and d.)

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ii. (1632) 451 He is still a Prentice and a probationer. **1691** Shadwell *Scowrers* v, You must be at least a year's probationer. **1729** Swift *Modest Proposal* § 6 They learn the rudiments much earlier; during which time they can however be properly looked upon only as probationers. **1836** Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xxiii 174 A twelvemonths' probation, at the end of which the probationer is pronounced to be either fit or unfit for admission on the establishment. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 423 While probationers are being thus educated they are also instructed in the special branches of the work

b. *spec.* (*a*) A candidate for a scholarship or fellowship in a college, admitted on probation. (*b*) A novice in a religious house or order, or in a nursing sisterhood. (*c*) A candidate for the ministry of a church, etc.; one licensed to preach but not yet ordained (esp. in Presbyterian and Methodist churches). (*d*) In criminal jurisdiction an offender under probation (see Probation 3).

a. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. i, And euery day, gaine to their Colledge some new probationer. **1846** M'Culloch *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) II. 335 It is customary in some colleges for individuals elected to fellowships to pass a year as probationers, during which they receive no income, and are considered as holding their appointment merely at will. **b. 1629** Wadsworth *Pilgr.* viii. 81 Before they enter their..Religious Houses, to be Probationers. **1892** 'H. S. Merriman' *Slave of Lamp* xxi, He was in the dress of a Probationer of the Society of Jesus. **c. 1645** Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 347 A stripling Divine or two of those newly fledge Probationers, that usually come scouting from the University. **1694** *Act Gen. Assembly* c. 10. 12 The General Assembly hereby Appoints, That when such persons are first Licensed to be Probationers, They shall oblidge themselvs to Preach only within the bounds, or by the Direction of that Presbytry, which did License them. **1730** Boston *Mem.* iv. (1908) 36, I past two years and three months in the character of a probationer. **1904** R. Small *Hist U. P. Congregat.* II 428 The presentee was Mr. David Duncan, probationer. **d. 1907** *Let. of Secr. N. Y. Probation Comm.* 7 Oct., In case of failure of the probationer to live up to the terms of his probation, [the probation officer] can report the probationer back to the court for commitment to an institution or for the execution of whatever other sentence may have been originally imposed and then suspended.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* § 1 Wks. 1851 III. 306 To make my selfe a canting Probationer of orisons. **1689** Sherlock *Death* i. § 1 (1731) 20 Adam..was but a Probationer for Immortality. **1754** Richardson *Grandison* (1781) V. xxxiii. 211 The brevity and vanity of this life, in which we are but probationers. **1844** Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. (1876) 148 The animal is the novice and probationer of a more advanced order.

d. *attrib.*: chiefly *appositive* = that is a probationer; one on probation or trial (for the position indicated by the second element).

1649 Fuller *Just Man's Funeral* 17 What the Probationer-Disciple said to our Saviour. **1674** Hickman *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 20 It is but a probationer attribute. **1679** Wood *Life* 24 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 461 Tom Wood chose probationer fellow of New Coll. *a* **1715** Burnet *Own Time* an. 1666 (1766) I. ii. 332 One Maccall, that was only a probationer preacher. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 5/1 A special class of the Naval Reserve, to be called the 'probationer class'. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 9/1 A probationer nurse at Poplar Hospital.

Hence **Proba·tionerhood, Proba·tionership,** the position or condition of a probationer.

1845 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* x. (1895) 234 This knight errant of *probationerhood. *a* **1652** J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vii. vi. (1821) 366 Saving faith..is not patient of being an expectant in a *probationership for it [salvation] until this earthly body resigns up all its worldly interest. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xiv. § 2 That State of Mediocrity and Probationership, He has been pleased to place us in here. **1880** A. Somerville *Autobiog.* 97 Ten months of what is significantly called 'Probationership'.

Proba·tionism. *Theol. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ism.] The, or a, doctrine of future probation (see Probation 2 b).

1886 *Relig. Herald* 15 July (Cent. Dict.).

Proba·tionist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. = Probationer

1885 *Congregationalist* 14 May (Cent.), What portion of the probationists uniting with the M[ethodist] E[piscopal] church become full members?

2. One who holds the doctrine of probationism.

1893 E. S. Carr in *N. Western Congregationalist* 14 Apr., I am satisfied the probationists among us are an extremely small minority.

Proba·tionship. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ship; cf. *relationship.*] A state or condition of probation; a term or period of probation; novitiate.

1626 tr. *Boccalini's New-Found Politick* III. xi. 202 Before the end of these Ladies probationship and their matriculation, his Maiestie charged the Cathedrall Doctors to dismisse them out of the Vniuersitie. **1692** Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 181 After he had served his probationship, he went into Ireland. **1822** *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 323 Her face covered with the white veil of probationship. **1884** *Weekly Register* 18 Oct. 504/2 At the end of a two year's probationship.

Probative (prō·bătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *probātīv-us* belonging to proof: see Probate *ppl. a.* and -ive.]

1. Having the quality or function of testing; serving or designed for trial or probation; probationary. Now *rare.*

1453 in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) I. 320 We assigned to them a terme probatiffe. **1624** F. White *Repl. Fisher* 559 The second are exemplarie, purgatiue, probatiue, or for the edifying of the Church. **1730** Waterland *Script. Vind.* I. 79 A much better Argument against human Sacrifices, than a probative Command, not executed, could be for it. **1816** Bentham *Chrestom.* II. 18 On the constancy of the application made of the correspondent probative exercise, by which a lesson is said, depends all the use derivable from any mathetic exercise.

2. Having the quality or function of proving or demonstrating; affording proof or evidence; demonstrative, evidential.

1681 *Sc. Acts Chas II* (1820) VIII. 242/2 Act concerning probative witnesses in writs & Executions. *Ibid.* 243/1 None but subscryving witnesses shall be probative in Executions of Messingers [etc.]. **1802–12** Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 18 The principal fact may, in a more expressive way, be termed the fact proved, the evidentiary, the probative fact. **1868** *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 10 § 142 Which [certificates] shall be probative of such registration. **1875** Poste *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 412 *Cautio*..signified a probative or evidentiary document, as opposed to a literal contract.

Hence **Pro·batively** *adv.*, in a probative manner; in the way of probation, or of proof.

1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* X. 1415 'Tis even as man grew probatively Initiated in God-ship.

‖ **Proba·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *probātor* an examiner, approver, agent-n. f. *probāre* to Prove.]

1. = Approver 1 1, Appellant *sb.* 1.

[*c* **1290** Fleta II. lii. § 44 Illi autem qui a probatoribus ipsis

mortuis fuerint appellati [etc.].] 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Probator*, an Accuser, or Approver, or one who undertakes to prove a crime charg'd upon another.

2. An examiner.

1691 Mayoman *Naval Spec.* 182 Some nominated, and appointed for Probators.

† Pro·batory, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *probātōri-um*, neut. sb. from *probātōrius*: see next.]

1. A house for probationers or novices.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 151 In the same yeere Christian, Bishop of Lismore .. and Pope Eugenius a venerable man, with whom hee was in the Probatory at Clarevall,..departed to Christ.

2. (See quot.) *rare*—°.

1670 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Probatory*, (from *probo*) the place where proof or trial is made of any thing, or the Instrument that tries it.

Probatory (prō·bătŏri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *probātōri-us* belonging to trial or proof, f. ppl. stem of L. *probāre* to prove: see -ORY 2. Cf. F. *probatoire* (1762 in Dict. Acad.).]

1. = Probative 1; testing. Now *rare.*

1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 172 Although it be a probatory, and not a purgatory fire that the Apostle there treateth of. 1662 Hibbert *Body Div.* I. 130 Those tribulations.. were onely probatory, to trie his strength. 1799 *Usef. Proj.* in *Ann. Reg.* 421/1 Preparation of the new probatory Liquor [= testing liquid]. 1874 Bushnell *Forgiveness & Law* II. 139 In a scheme of probatory discipline.

† 2. = Probative 2; proving. *Obs. rare.*

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 325, I am content to referre Incredulity, to the visible, and palpable euidence of the Terme Probatory. 1638 Featly *Transubst.* 179 That [these words] are not argumentative or probatorie. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 126 His other heap of arguments are only assertory, not probatory.

‖ Probatum (probā·tŭm). ? *Obs.* [L. *probātum* a thing proved: see Probate *sb.*]

1. A thing proved; a demonstrated conclusion or fact; *esp.* a means or remedy that has been tried and found efficacious; an approved remedy.

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 251 He is a mettle-bruing Paracelsian, hauing not past one or two Probatums for al diseases. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 44 To giue vsuall probatums to trie conclusions. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 The very Probatum for a Lethargy. [1800 Coleridge *Wallenst.* IV. ii 130 That's probatum, Nothing can stand 'gainst that.]

† b. A proof or demonstration.

1613 Jackson *Creed* I. xxxi. § 7 His people might have a *probatum* of it either in themselves or others. 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 275 A good *probatum* of that obseruation of Solomon, 'When a mans ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.'

† c. Short for *probatum est*: see 2. *Obs.*

1634 Massinger *Very Woman* III. i, Feed him with fogs; *probatum.* 1709 O. Dykes *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 203 It has every one's Probatum to't. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xvii. § 4 He..recommended it to all his friends, since he could set his probatum to it for seventeen years.

† 2. *Phr.* **probatum est** [L.] 'it has been proved or tested', a phrase used in recipes or prescriptions; also in general sense. Hence as *sb. Obs.*

1573–80 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 138 By ye masse all, all is nawght, Probatum est; I teach as I am tawght 1693 C. Mather *Wond. Invis. World* N ij b, [The devil] has had the Encouragement of a *Probatum est*, upon these horrid Methods. *a* 1721 Prior *Epigram to Dk. de Noailles* in, Lend him but fifty louis-d'or; And you shall never see him more; Take my advice, probatum est. 1757 *Hist. 2 Mod. Advent.* I A v, To the above Nostrum, I can subscribe my *Probatum est*, from its powerful effect upon myself.

Probe (prōub), *sb.* [ad. late L. *proba* a proof, in med.L. also an examination, f. *prob-āre* to try, test, Prove. Cf. Cat. *proba*, Pr. *prova* a probe, a sounding line; also med.L. *tenta*, Sp. *tienta*, f. *tentāre* to try (see Tent).]

1. A surgical instrument, commonly of silver, with a blunt end, for exploring the direction and depth of wounds and sinuses.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vne petite esprouvette*, a small instrument wherewith Surgeons do search wounds, a probe. 1611, 1656 [see Proof *sb.* 15a]. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 8 Some use the longer sort of Probes, with eyes like needles. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux Strat* V. iii, Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint and the Probe and the Plaister ready 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 413 The course of many narrow stabs cannot be easily followed by a probe. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 405 When I passed my probe into it, I did not feel the bone bare, but only its resistance.

fig. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 66 Those whom he submitted to the operation of his ethical probe. 1876 Lowell *Ode 4th July* IV. iii, We, who believe Life's bases rest Beyond the probe of chemic test.

2. *transf.* **a.** The proboscis of an insect. **b.** *Angling.* A baiting-needle.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 At his [the flea's] snout is fixed a Proboscis, or hollow trunk or probe. *Ibid.* 8 The Butter-Fly..The Probe (which you see lyes in her mouth in spiral contorsions). 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxvii. § 9 (1689) 237 Others use the Probe to draw the Arming Wire under the Skin only. [Cf 1653 Walton *Angler* vii. 150 The better to avoid hurting the fish, some have a kind of probe to open the way, for the more easie entrance and passage of your wyer or arming.]

† 3. A printer's proof. *Obs. rare*—1.

Perhaps an error for *prove*, Proof *sb.*

1563 Grindal *Let. to Sir W. Cecil* 21 Jan., The thanksgiving for the queen's majesty's preservation. ye shall see in the probe of the print, and after judge.

4. [f. Probe *v.*] An act of probing; a piercing or boring, a prod.

1890 *Athenæum* 10 May 613/3 As the Agora was gradually working itself out we tried probes to the west in the adjoining fields. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 108/2 The fish felt a probe in the ribs. 1907 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/1 A probe with a pin is needed to unfold it.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *probe-end*, *-point*; **probe-needle**, a needle used in the manner of a probe (cf. *probe-scissors*); **probe-pointed** *a*, having a blunt point, like that of a probe; **probe-scissors**, scissors used for opening wounds, having a button on the point of the blade.

1863–76 Curling *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 105 Using the *probe end of the director as a guide, the surgeon may make an external artificial opening 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* III. v. 231, I prepared a Ligature, and with a *Probe-needle passed it up into the Gut. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 787 The puncture is visible, *probe-point inserted into it. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 155 The extremity of the *probe-pointed knife. 1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 59 Into this opening I insert a pair of small probe-pointed scissors. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* VI. iv. 418 The sinus..may be..snipt open by a pair of *Probe-scissors. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 155 The probe scissors, is in this case particularly hazardous and improper.

Probe (prōub), *v.* Also 7 **proab.** [f. Probe *sb.*: in some uses perh influenced by L. *probāre* to try, test: see Prove *v.*]

1. *trans.* To examine or explore (a wound or other cavity of the body) with a probe. Also with the person as *obj.*

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III 80 Yet durst she not too deeply probe the wound, As hoping still the nobler parts were sound. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 266, I probed him carefully, and found no Stone. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxii, The leech,. when the body was found, was commanded by the magistrates to probe the wound with his instruments.

2. *fig.* To search into, so as thoroughly to explore, or to discover or ascertain something; to try, prove, sound; to interrogate closely.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 28 She proabed it [*sc.* my heart] with her constancie, And found no Rancor nigh it. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 5 Stand firm, while I probe your prejudices. 1804 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* (1837) II. 607, I was anxious to find out to what countries they had claims, and probed them particularly upon that point. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* viii, A rascally calumny, which I was determined to probe to the bottom. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 53 If they were probed as to their motives.

b. To ask or inquire probingly. *rare.*

1839 Lady Lytton *Chevely* (ed. 2) II. x. 334 'Anything about Denham in it?' probed Herbert.

c. To find *out* by probing or similar action. *rare.*

1699 Wanley in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 284 But I made shift to probe out a few of them myself.

3. *transf.* To pierce or penetrate with something sharp, esp. in order to test or explore.

1789 G. White *Selborne* vi. (1853) 25 Which the owners assured me they procured. by probing the soil with spits. 1841 Emerson *Addr., Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 222 As soon as he probes the crust, behold gimlet, plumb-line, and philosopher take a lateral direction. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* ii. 31 The bog or peat was ascertained, on probing it with an instrument, to be at least fifteen feet thick. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 660, I counted thirty-eight [tsetse flies] probing the body of a large monitor I had shot.

b. To thrust (a piercing instrument) for the purpose of examination or exploration. *rare.*

1889 Grelton *Memory's Harbr.* 109 One of the soldiers probed his bayonet between the logs under which he was lying, and just pricked him.

4. *intr.* To perform the action of piercing with or as with a probe, to penetrate, as a probe.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 311/2 Which [birds] have occasion to probe for their food in muddy or sandy soils. 1878 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 201 Your question.. has probed right through To the pith of our belief.

Hence **Pro·bing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pro·ber**, one who or that which probes.

1680 Otway *Orphan* IV. vi. 1540 Every probing pains me to the heart. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 3/1 That greatest prober of the secrets of science, the microscope. 1894 *Athenæum* 12 May 624/2 Probers of feminine hearts.

[**Probend**, in Wright *Vocab.* 201, Wr.-Wülcker 664/10, error for Provend.]

Probing (prōu·bing), *ppl. a.* [f. Probe *v.* + -ing 2.] That probes; piercing so as to try. Hence **Pro·bingly** *adv.*, **Pro·bingness.**

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* IV. 265 Conscious of guilt The Monarch sate, nor could endure to face His bosom-probing frown. 1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* X. 320 There is often a tenderness yet a probingness in the patho-. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1288 She feels The probing spear o' the huntsman. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan. Der.* xl, He could have no conception what that demand was to the hearer—how probingly it touched the hidden sensibility.

Probity (prō·bĭti). [ad. L. *probitās*, *-ātem* goodness, honesty, modesty, f. *prob-us* good, honest: see -ity. So F. *probité* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Moral excellence, integrity, rectitude, uprightness; conscientiousness, honesty, sincerity.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 23 What is..more repugnynge to faythe & probyte? 1570 Levins *Manip.* 110/20 Probitie, *probitas, atis.* 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 129 Of much reputation for probity and integrity of life. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 548 Probity and superstition, or even probity and fanaticism are not..incompatible. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 'Tis not, I suppose, want of probity, so much as the tyranny of trade, which necessitates a perpetual competition of underselling. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 603 The Governor, .. a man of strict probity.

Problem (prǫ·blĕm). Forms: 4–7 **probleme**, 5– **problem.** [ME. *probleme*, a. F. *problème* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *problēma*, a. Gr. *πρόβλημα*, *-ματ-*, lit. a thing thrown or put forward; hence, a question propounded for solution, a set task, a problem, f. *προβάλλειν* to throw out, to put forth, f. *πρό*, Pro- 2 + *βάλλειν* to throw.]

† 1. A difficult or puzzling question proposed for solution; a riddle; an enigmatic statement. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* xiv. 15 Faage to thi man [1388 glose thin housebonde], and meue hym, that he shewe to thee what bitokeneth the probleme. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 511 How hadde the cherl this ymagmacioun To shewe swich a probleme to the fiere *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 179 Problemys of olde likenesse and figures, Whiche proved been fructuous of sentence. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Probleme, or rydel, *problema, enigma.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 109 b, The erle of Warwicke..thought firste to proue hym a fari of, as it wer in a probleme, and after to open to him. the secret imaginations of his stomake. *a* 1562 P. Martyr *Comm. Judges* xiv. (1564) 218 b, Graue men wer wont to put forth ridles or problemes, omitting dangerous talke. 1602 Warner *Alb Eng.* xiii. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Howsoere those Oracles of men were vnderstood, Double construction euer makes their Prothean Problemes good.

2. A question proposed for academic discussion or scholastic disputation. *Obs.* exc. *Hist*

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 167 *In Academia* Parrot dare no probleme kepe; For *Græce fari* so occupyeth the chayre, That *Latinum fari* may fall to rest and slepe 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 Semli for masters problems to dispute uppon. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* i. 113, I, that have with concise syllogisms Gravell'd the pastors of the German church, And made the flowering pride of Wittenberg Swarm to my problems. 1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Problemes*, Questions propounded for to be discussed. 1624 Br. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 206 It is.. not of force to conclude a Diuinity probleme. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* 21 Hereof there want not many examples in Aristotle, through all his booke of animals; we shall instance onely in three of his Problemes. 1851 *College Life t. Jas. I* 65 He attended the common-place, and the problem, which were Latin dissertations read in the chapel by the graduates.

b. *Logic.* The question (expressed, or, more usually, only implied) involved in a syllogism, and of which the conclusion is the solution or answer. (In quot. 1656 restricted to one form of this.)

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. vi. (1701) 247/1 All Disputation is of things controverted, either by Problem or Proposition. A Problem questions both parts, as *a living Creature, is it the Genus of Man or not?* A Proposition questions but one part, as, *is not living Creature the genus of Man?* 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., A logical or dialectical problem, say the schoolmen, consists of two parts; a subject, or subject matter, about which the doubt is raised; and a predicate or attribute, which is the thing doubted whether it be true of the subject or not. 1837–8 Hamilton *Logic* xv. (1860) I. 280 (transl. Essel) There are to every syllogism three..requisites..1°, A doubt,—which of two contradictory predicates must be affirmed of a certain subject,—the problem or question, (*problema, quæstum*); °, The application of a decisive general rule to the doubt; and, 3°, The general rule itself *Ibid* 282 The Conclusion is the Problem, (*problema*), Question, (*quæstio, quæsitum*), which was originally asked, stated now as a decision. The Problem is usually omitted in the expression of a syllogism; but is one of its essential parts.

3. A doubtful or difficult question; a matter of inquiry, discussion, or thought; a question that exercises the mind.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 126 It is a probleme often demaunded, For what cause a Diuine being a great man in the Schooles,. and in writing and lecturing of rare learning; yet getting vp into the Pulpit, cannot skill of preaching. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II (1652) 207 Why melancholy men are witty, is a problem much controverted. 1795 Burke *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 416 It is one of the finest problems in legislation,..' What the state ought to take upon itself to direct..and what it ought to leave, with as little interference as possible, to individual discretion' 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Friendship* Wks (Bohn) I. 85 Not one step has man taken toward the solution of the problem of his destiny 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 173 Mohammed remains..an historic problem: his character, his motives, his designs, are all equally obscure 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 384 Elizabeth..had hardly mounted the throne..when she faced the problem of social discontent.

† b. Problematic quality; difficulty of solution. *Obs. rare* 1.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 142 Is it not enigmaticall and full of Probleme, to wash white in blood?

4. *Geom.* A proposition in which something is required to be done: opposed to *theorem.*

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. Introd. 8 A Probleme, is a proposition which requireth some action or doing 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 53 Which..is become a point of art, and makes two Problemes in Euclide. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Problem*, is a Proposition which relates to Practice; or which proposes something to be done; As to make a Circle passe through three given Points not lying in a Right Line. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom* 135 The solution of the problem, To construct by means of its tangents the parabola which is determined by four given tangents.

5. *Physics* and *Math.* A question or inquiry which starting from some given conditions investigates some fact, result, or law.

Many problems in Physics and Mathematics are named after the persons who propounded or solved them: e. g. *Apollonius's, Kepler's, Pappus's, Viviani's problem*; others by a specification, as *the problem of duplication of the cube, of quadrature of the circle, of inscription of the heptagon* (in a circle), *of three bodies* (quot. 1812–16), etc.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxvi. 353 Consider how near this creepeth to the famous Probleme of doubling the Cube. *a* 1721 KEILL tr. *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 41 It is seen that the solution of these Problems must give the true Figures the cœlestial Bodies may be of, by fixing the Law according to which Gravity increases and decreases proportionably to the distance from the Center. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1810) I. 2 *A Problem* is a proposition or a question requiring something to be done; either to investigate some truth or property, or to perform some operation. As, to find out the quantity or sum of all the three angles of any triangle.. *A Limited Problem* is that which has but one answer or solution. *An Unlimited Problem* is that which has innumerable answers. And a *Determinate Problem* is that which has a certain number of answers. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 279 The great problem in gunnery, viz. having given the weight, the magnitude, the direction, and the velocity of a projectile, to determine its path through the air..is very difficult. *Ibid.* II. 244 If there are three bodies, the action of any one on the other two, changes the nature of their orbits, so that the determination of their motions becomes a problem of great difficulty, distinguished by the name of the Problem of the three bodies. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 91 The actual solution of this problem consists in the determination of a function V, the potential of the system, to satisfy the [following] conditions (1) V is constant over C; [etc.].

6. *Chess.* An arrangement of pieces upon the chessboard for play in accordance with the rules of the game or other prescribed conditions, in which the player is challenged to discover the method of accomplishing a specified result. Formerly called 'jeopardy', 'situation', 'position'. See quots. 1890, 1894.

1817 MONTIGNY *Stratagems of Chess* iv, These situations are in reality so many problems, the solution of which is required to be found. 1827 W. LEWIS (*title*) Chess Problems. Being a selection of original positions. 1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 5 A chess problem is an idea, or combination of ideas, expressed upon the board in accordance with a number of generally accepted principles of construction. 1894 R. F. GREEN *Chess* 21 Problems have come to be a study almost entirely distinct from that of the game proper..Their composition is regulated by elaborate rules.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *problem-monger, spot*; *problem-wise* adv.; (*b*) 'in which a problem is treated or discussed', as *problem drama, novel, play, poem, story*; (*c*) in sense 6, as *problem-composer, composition, editor, tourney.*

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 37 An idea sketched problem-wise. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 6/1 The healthy, virile English intellect .is naturally suspicious of morbid problem-mongers. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 3/2 The problem spot in Africa now is the Congo.

(*b*) 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 1/2 Who invented the term 'problem play'?..The phrase is new,..the thing itself dates from twenty years, to go no further back. 1895 A. W. PINERO in *Daily News* 27 Nov. 3/4 The problem drama is, after all, earnest drama 1897 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 8/2 He has.. given a fuller expression of himself in powerful 'problem' poems. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 2/1 A problem play,.. a piece supposed to prove some particular proposition.

(*c*) 1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 6 The history of problem composition. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 9/3 In 1887 he became problem editor of the *British Chess Magazine*, and that occupied, with his work as judge in problem tourneys, most of his time of late. 1901 S. S. BLACKBURNE (*title*) Problem Terms and Characteristics.

Hence **† Pro·bleming**, academical or scholastic discussion: see 2; **Pro·blemize** *v. intr.* to discuss problems, theorize, speculate.

1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 96, I fell to Common placing and probleming (as it is called in the Colledge). 1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xxxii, To drop all this problemizing for the plain truth. 1890 — *Ocean Trag.* II. xvii. 88 It was a thing to set me problemising.

† Proble·matary. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *πρόβλημα*, *-ατ-*, L. *problēma*, PROBLEM + -ARY^{1}.] = PROBLEMATIST.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 129 All naturall problemataries, dipnosophistes, sympostakes,..and such as deale with any particular occurence of exercise.

Problematic (prŏblēmæ·tik), *a.* Also 7 **-ique.** [a. F. *problématique* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *problēmatic-us*, a. Gr. *προβλη-ματικ-ός*, f. *πρόβλημα*: see PROBLEM and -ATIC.]

1. Of the nature of a problem; constituting or presenting a problem; difficult of solution or decision; doubtful, uncertain, questionable.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i, in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, All which to me are problematique mines, Obscurde inigmaes. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 73 Were that imputation true, which is very problematic. 1807 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 263 The very existence of any such individual [Homer].., is more than problematic. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 522 The value of true expectorants in pneumonia..is exceedingly problematic.

2. *Logic.* Enunciating or supporting what is possible but not necessarily true.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 260 A problematique form of argument. 1677 [see PROBATIONATORY]. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiv. (1866) I. 260 A proposition is called .. Problematic, when it enounces what is known as possible. 1863 F. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 242 The judgment 'If this house has stone floors it will be fire proof' is as much a problematic judgment as 'the house considered from this point of view is good'. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* I. ii. 51 The ambiguity of the ordinary theory of modality is still more striking in the case of problematic judgments. *Ibid*, What it [a proposition] states is not a real occurrence, but the possibility of an unreal or only conceived one, and this is enough according to traditional usage to give it the name of problematic.

3. *Chess.* Of or relating to problems.

1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 5 Aspirants to problematic fame. 1905 A. F. MACKENZIE *Chess Lyrics* lii, Three or four-move themes .. well worthy of illustration and preservation in problematic form.

Problematical (prŏblēmæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† **1.** Of the nature of a problem (PROBLEM 4). *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxiii. 347 Methods, and engines..whereby to execute thys Problematicall Lemma. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Problematical*, belonging to a Problem, which is opposed to a Theoreme.

2. Of which the solution, realization, or truth is uncertain; disputable; doubtful; = PROBLEMATIC 1.

1611 COTGR., *Problematique*, Problematicall, belonging to a Probleme. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 293 Those men who propound..their priuate, probable and problematicall opinions, .. of the Number of the Beast. 1624 DONNE *Devot.* 207 His happinesse is but disputable and problematicall. 1628 — *Serm.* vi. (1640) 61 Problematical points, of which, either side may be true, .. should not extinguish particular charity towards one another. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 It appeared to me very problematical whether we might be able..to get another course finished this Season. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 69 *note*, Which is .. to my mind a very problematical assertion. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 2/1 No one can help sympathising with the effort.., though its success may be problematical.

b. Involving or giving rise to problems or questions; of which the nature is unsettled.

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. III. viii. 206 His lordship's conduct had been a little problematical. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 572 We recommend them to the candid attention of future writers on this curious and very problematical branch of natural philosophy. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 346 Aware of the many problematical appearances which igneous rocks of the most modern origin assume, especially after decomposition. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 186 A dialect of peculiar and problematical character.

3. = PROBLEMATIC 2. *Problematical question*, a question put forth merely for discussion, but not of any practical bearing; an academic question.

1588 [implied in PROBLEMATICALLY]. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 140 To follow coniecturall probabilities, or to proue by arguments problematicall, did not stand with the nature or notion of a professed History. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 60 Subtile problematicall disputing upon every proposition. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 36 His Majesty..was pleased merrily to propose it, as a Problematical Question, Whether Himself or the Col. were the Master cook at Boscobel and the supremacy was of right adjudg'd to His Majesty. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 124 Lutheran Doctours in Sueden and Livonia, who have made it a problematical question, whether the Muscovites were Christians or not? 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 118 (1860) 242 The problematical judgment is neither subjectively nor objectively true; that is, it is neither held with entire certainty by the thinking subject, nor can we show that it truly represents the object about which we judge.

4. *Chess.* = PROBLEMATIC 3.

1895 B. G. LAWS in *Brit. Chess Mag.* 61 On a superficial grasp of the problematical positions.

Problema·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In a problematical manner; in the form of, or as, a problem; as an open question; doubtfully.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl.* 7 Neither dare I peremptorily, or affirmatiuely auow euery part of the premisses, but onely assay problematically, and as our schoolemen tearme it, disputatiuely, what may therin appeare most probable. 1609 BP. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* iii Wks. (1624) 650 If they had onely doubtfully and problematically commended their Purgatory to the Church, we might easily haue fauoured them with a conniuence. 1751 *Afflicting Narr. of Wager* 5, I have expressed myself problematically, leaving the Determination of the Point to others. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vii. 90 'If a woman can be a Queen, why can't she be a President?' she said, problematically.

Problematist (prŏblēmătist). [f. Gr. *πρόβλημα*, *-ατ-* PROBLEM + -IST.] One who occupies himself with problems; a PROBLEMIST.

1668 EVELYN *Let. to Dr. Beale*, This learned Problematist was brother to him who, preaching at St. Maries, Oxford, tooke [as] his text..'Am I not thine Asse?' 1866 *Chess Player's Mag.* 133 Mr. Healey, long known to the chess world as one of the most skilful living problematists. 1890 RAYNER *Chess Problems* 9 The multi theme or multi-form problem..is the one now composed by the German and British schools of problematists.

† **Pro·blematize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To propound problems.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, Hear him problematize. ..Or syllogize, elenchize.

Problemist (prŏ·blĕmist). [f. PROBLEM + -IST.] One who devotes himself to, studies, or composes problems; *esp.* a composer of chess problems. Hence **Problemi·stic,** of, belonging to, or that is a problemist.

a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 173 The same Problemist observes this wonder, that every man took a like proportion, and all were alike satisfied, though all could not be of a like appetite and digestion. 1875 J. H. BLACKBURNE in *City Lond. Chess Mag.* II. Aug. 200 Some young and aspiring problemist persisting in showing you a position which he is pleased to call a problem. 1898 in *Brit. Chess Mag.* 457 Our distinguished problemistic confrere Mr. A. F. Mackenzie. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 July 9/5 A problemist who has done some good things in both stroke settings and analytical end-games.

‖ **Probole** (prŏ·bŏlī). [a. Gr. *προβολή* a projection, a bump (of the skull) (Hippocrates), etc., f. *πρό*, PRO-^{2} + *βολή* throwing; cf. *προβάλλειν*: see PROBLEM.] A bony projection or process.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Apophysis, Probole*,..is a part of a Bone that is..Continuous with the Bone, and stretching it self beyond a plain Surface. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi. 193 The occipital tuberosity, or probole, is the most prominent feature. 1880 — *Early Man* ix. 316 The skulls are broad or round, the supra-occipital tuberosity or probole prominent.

Proboli·stic, *a. nonce-wd.* [Arbitrary f. Gr. *προβολή* (see prec.) or *προβάλλειν* to throw forward, send forth.] ? Of the nature of a forward throw.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xlix, He brought his fettered heels, like a double-headed hammer, as hard as his probolistic swing could whirl, against the very thickest-crowded cells of bygone domicile.

Pro bono publico: see PRO A. 2.

Proboscic (prŏbŏ·sik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PROBOSC-IS + -IC.] = PROBOSCIDEAN *a.* 2.

1835 6 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* I. 36/2 *Pulmograda*...4. Proboscic.

Proboscidal (prŏbŏ·sidăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *proboscid-em* PROBOSCIS + -AL.] Of the nature or appearance of a proboscis.

18.. SHUCKARD (Cent. Dict.), A proboscidal prolongation of the oral organs. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 170 Their exuberant hair..depends in proboscidal excrescences.

Proboscidate (prŏbŏ·sidĕt), *a. Entom.* [f. as prec. + -ATE^{2}; cf. F. *proboscidé*.] Furnished with a proboscis; formed as a proboscis.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 382 Diptera...Mouth proboscidate.

† **Pro·boscide.** *Her. Obs.* [a. F. *proboscide* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *proboscid-em* PROBOSCIS.] An elephant's trunk used as a bearing.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 125 Idomenes.. the son of Deucalion did beare Gules a Proboscide of an Elephant after this manner argent. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 132/2 An Elephant his Nose or Snout, is called, a Proboside, or Trunk. 1722 NISBET *Her.* I. 339 The Elephant's Probocide, as an armorial Figure, flexed and reflexed in Form of an S. is to be seen in the English Herauld-Books.

‖ **Proboscidea** (prŏbŏsi·dĭă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. neut. pl., f. *proboscid-em* PROBOSCIS: cf. *lact-eus, lign-eus*.] An order of mammalia containing the elephant and its extinct allies; characterized by having a long flexible proboscis and the incisors developed into long tusks.

1836 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 7) XIV. 146/2 Mammalia Order VI. Pachydermata Family 1st. Proboscidea. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 43 The order Proboscidea commenced at the beginning of the Miocene period

Proboscidean, -ian (prŏbŏsi·dĭăn, -iăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN, or f. L. *proboscid-em* + -IAN: cf. F. *proboscidien*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to the *Proboscidea.*

1839–47 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* III. 875/2 The nasal prolongation of the Proboscidian Pachyderms is able to move in every needful direction. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 354 Then was the culminating epoch of the proboscidean family.

2. Of animals of any kind: Having a proboscis.

1836–9 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* II. 385/2 In most of the proboscidian species the tongue is short. 1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 337 In the great proboscidian and hooded Seals. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2101. 842 Marsh fevers are produced by the bites of proboscidian insects.

3. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a proboscis.

1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 58 The snout of the Hedgehog is elongated, and the nose proboscidean. 1898 F. LEES tr. *Marguerittе's Disaster* 72 Du Breuil noticed the proboscidian gravity with which a Captain of Gendarmerie,.. with an enormous nose, carried a *petit-verre* to his mouth.

B. *sb.* A mammal of the order *Proboscidea.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 199 In the Proboscidians of Cuvier, including the elephant and Mastodon, or fossil elephant, there are five toes. 1842 C. H. SMITH *Mammalia* 269 In the next group we have the true Proboscideans. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xii. 226 Before the growth of the ancient forest, the *Mastodon arvernensis*, a large proboscidian,..appears to have died out.

Proboscideous (prŏbŏsi dĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *proboscid-em* PROBOSCIS + -EOUS.] Having a proboscis or something likened to one.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Proboscideous*, having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of *Martynia.*

Proboscidial, *a.* [irreg. for PROBOSCIDAL.] = PROBOSCIDEAN *a.* 1864 in WEBSTER.

Proboscidiferous (prŏbŏsidi·fĕrŏs), *a.* [f. L. *proboscid-em* PROBOSCIS + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or having a proboscis; *spec.* in *Conch.*, belonging to a division of pectinibranchiate gastropods (*Proboscidifera*) characterized by a long retractile snout.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 10 The Proboscidiferous Mollusca are carnivorous, making use of the organ for perforating the shells of other animals. 1878 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 The modification in the form of the snout upon which the mouth is placed, leading to the distinction of 'proboscidiferous' and 'rostriferous' Gastropods.

Proboscidiform (prŏbŏsi·dĭfōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or shape of a proboscis; proboscis like.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 452/1 Melanopsis. Animal furnished with a proboscidiform muzzle. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 178 With a second hollow muscular proboscidiform organ, which may be termed the frontal proboscis.

Probosciformed (probǫ·sifǭɹmd), *a.* [f. Proboscis + *formed.*] Proboscis-shaped.

1851 Darwin *Cirripedia* I. 176 The surface of the probosciformed mouth. 1859 — *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1860) 440 The larvæ in the first stage have..a very simple single eye, and a probosciformed mouth.

Proboscigerous (prǫbǭsi·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + L. *-ger* bearing + -ous.] Bearing a proboscis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Proboscis (probǫ·sis). *Pl.* **probo·scides** (-idīz), **probo·scises** (-isēz); *erron.* **probosces.** [a. L. *proboscis, -cidem* (Plin.), a. Gr. προβοσκίς, -κιδ- an elephant's trunk, lit. 'a means of providing food' (Liddell & Scott), f. πρό, Pro-² + βόσκειν to feed.]

1. An elephant's trunk; also applied to the long flexible snout of some other mammals, as the tapir and proboscis-monkey.

[1576 Eden tr. *Vertomannus' Voy.* iv. ix, The trunke or snoute of the elephant (which of the Latines is called Promuscis or Proboscis). 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 195.] 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 312 As the Elephant vseth her proboscis or trunke. *a* 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul* 390 Like an unbent bowe carelesly His sinewy Proboscis did remisly lie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 347 Th'unwieldy Elephant To make them mirth us'd all his might, and wreathd His Lithe Proboscis. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxx. (1737) 138 With their Snouts or *Proboscis's*..they draw up Water. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 328 At last he lifted up his Proboses, and made a horrid noise. 1803 Nicolls in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II. 586 *note*, To each pair of iron 12 pounders, an elephant is attached, which assists them in their draught..they apply their proboscis..to the muzzle. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* xi (1873) 435 The upper lip may unite with the nose to form an elongated proboscis, as in the Elephant.

2. *humorous.* The human nose.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* II. ii, No flattery for't, No lick-foot, pain of losing your proboscis. 1705 *Dyet of Poland* 1 The World's Proboscis near the Globe's Extreme. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* i, A fair enough proboscis as noses go.

3. *Entom.* Applied to various elongated, often tubular and flexible, parts of the mouth of insects.

a. The beak or rostrum of the *Rhynchophora* or snout-beetles. b. The long coiled *haustellum, antlia*, or sucker of the *Lepidoptera.* c. The buccal apparatus of the *Hymenoptera.* d. The sucking mouth of a fly.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Jan., Three jettos of water gushing out of the mouthes or proboscis of bees (the armes of the late Pope). 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Some have a proboscis like flies. 1664 [see Probe *sb* 2]. 1792 J. Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 173 The male of the humble bee, which collects its own food, has as long a proboscis, or tongue, as the female. 1828 [see Promuscis 2]. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 615 Amongst .. the Bugs .. the mouth is armed with a tubular and cylindrical proboscis, directed downwards and backwards. *Ibid.* § 616 Amongst the Flies . the proboscis .. represents the under lip, and often bears palpi at its base...Sometimes this proboscis acquires an enormous length; sometimes on the contrary it is hardly visible. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 173 Their habit is to attach themselves to the skin by plunging their proboscides into it.

4. An extensible tubular structure of varying function in other invertebrates, *esp.* a sucking organ in various worms, and the tongue of some mollusks.

1796 Bell in Southey *Life* (1844) II. 27 These spawns.. dart about in all directions. Some of the largest have proboscises. 1830 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 381 *Entozoa*.. the head furnished with fossulæ, suckers, and one or more naked or armed proboscides. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 119 The aperture of the anus..is usually placed excentrically in one of the spaces between the arms, and..generally..carried at the end of a longer or shorter tubular eminence or process . called the 'proboscis'.

5. Short for *proboscis-monkey.*

1882 De Windt *Equator* 105 Excitement as to whether the 'moniet' was but a common proboscis or wa-wa.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *proboscis-like* adj.; **proboscis-monkey**, a large semnopithecine ape, *Nasalis larvatus*: = Kahau; **proboscis-rat** = Elephant *shrew* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 58 The Indian tapir . has no mane, and the snout is longer and more *proboscis-like. 1793 Pennant *Quadrupeds* (ed. 3) II. 322 *Proboscis Monkey..the nose projecting very far beyond the mouth.. in the profile it exactly resembles a long proboscis. 1885 Hornaday 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* xxxiii. 395 The proboscis monkey . is found only in Borneo.

Hence **Proboscised** (probǫ·sist) *a.*, furnished with a proboscis.

1883 Thompson tr. *Müller's Fert. Flowers* 579 Long-proboscised varieties of insects.

Proboscoid (probǫ·skoid), *a.* [irreg. f. Probosc-is + -oid.] = Proboscidiform *a.*

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 407/1 By means of their proboscoid mouth..they grasp..the object on which they are placed.

† **Probo·ss.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [= **probosce*, shortened from Proboscis.]

1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 129 Dreaming thus, an Elephant to toss; He was strook Dead, by the flinty Proboss.

Proboulen·tic, *a. Gr. Hist.* [f. Gr. πρό, Pro-² + βουλευτικός belonging to the βουλή or council, deliberative: cf. προβουλεύειν to pass a preliminary decree.] That deliberates preliminarily; *spec.* applied to the Athenian senate, which discussed measures before they were submitted to the Assembly.

1847 Grote *Greece* II. xi. III. 161 He [Solon] created the pro-bouleutic or preconsidering senate. 1879 W. F. Allen in *Penn. Monthly* Feb. 124 (Cent.) A probouleutic body, like that of Athens, which prepared business for the Assembly. 1904 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* III. iii. 69 Nobles, barons, and burghs should all elect their own representatives on the 'probouleutic' board.

† **Pro·bre.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *probrum* reproach, disgrace.] A reproach, an insult.

c 1460 *Oseney Regr.* 205 Vppon summe despites or probris, harmys, violences, and oþer moony wronges.

† **Proc, prock.** *Obs. U.S.* Abbreviation of *proclamation money*: see Proclamation *sb.* 5.

1755 J. Murray *Lett.* (1901) 78 The Money I get since the Presidents Currency came out is all proc. 1768 *N. Carolina Col. Rec.* VII. 775 To the amount of Five Pounds Prock. 1776 *N. Jersey Arch.* Ser. II. I. 80 At 30*s.* proc. the season. *Ibid.* 94 Joseph Archer..has this day obtained of me..a Note of Hand for Twelve Pounds proc. money.

‖ **Procaccio** (proka·ttʃo). *Obs.* Also 8 **-cia, procace.** [It. *procaccio*, prop. purveying, provision, procuring, diligence: hence obs. F. *procace* 'the Post, or Carrier that goeth weekely betweene Rome and Naples' (Cotgr.).] A regular provision for the conveyance of passengers or goods in Italy; a transit agency.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 29 Jan., The hast of our Procaccio did not suffer us to dwell so long on these objects,. as we desired. *a* 1743 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Spanish Rhodomont.* (1744) 167, I was going, one Day, to Naples with the Procace. 1787 Beckford *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. xlii. 411 A procaccia sets out every day at twelve o'clock. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* III. i (1848) 200 The procaccio and its convoy; a kind of caravan..for the transportation of merchandize, with an escort of soldiery to protect it from the robbers.

Procacious (prokēi·ʃəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *procāx*, stem *-cāci-* (see next) + -ous.] Forward, insolent, saucy, pert. Hence **Proca·ciously** *adv.*

1660 Baxter *Self-Denial* xliv. 237 The temptations of women, and procacious youth. 1685 — *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Pet. iii. 3 A vain, proud, procacious, tempting mind. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 535 Denying procaciously what he wishes to confer. 1869 J. Brown *Lett.* (1907) 197, I stuck in M. Arnold's brilliant and procacious lecture.

Procacity (prokæ·sĭti). Now *rare.* [ad. F. *procacité* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *procācitās, -ātem* impudence, f. *procāx, -ācem* forward, bold, petulent, insolent, f. *proc-āre, -ārī* to ask, demand.] Forwardness, petulance; sauciness, pertness.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 453 Let Scaliger pay for his malapert procacity against Paulus, concerning ignorance. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III ii. VI. i. (1676) 333/1 In vain are all your flatteries,.. Delights, deceipts, procacities, Sighs, kisses, and conspiracies. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* I. xv. (1680) 76 Porphyrius with good colour of reason might have objected procacity to S. Paul in taxing his betters. 1859 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* Ser. II. *Myst.* (1861) 360 That mouth,. arch and kind, with a beautiful procacity or petulance about it. 1865 J. H. Stirling *Secret Hegel* I. 122 Precipitate procacity and pretentious levity.

† **Pro·cacy, -ie.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *procācia* insolence.] = prec.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xvi. § 4 (1622) 169 Not libertie or audacitie, but petulancie and procacie.

‖ **Procambium** (prokæ·mbiŏm). *Bot.* [mod. L.: see Pro-² 1 and Cambium.] The young tissue of a fibrovascular bundle, before its differentiation into permanent cells of wood, bast, etc. Also *attrib.* Hence **Proca·mbial** *a.*, of or pertaining to procambium.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 93 This form of tissue of the young bundle, which has not yet undergone differentiation, may be termed *Procambium. Ibid.*, As soon as a procambium bundle has become transformed into a closed fibro-vascular bundle, all further growth ceases. 1876 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 105/2 A procambial bundle being first formed, which differentiates..into xylem and phloëm layers.

Procarp (prōᵘ·kāɹp). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *procarpium*, f. Gr. πρό, Pro-² 1 + καρπός fruit, dim. κάρπιον.] The female organ of some algæ and fungi, which when fertilized develops into a sporocarp.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 121 In the Florideae it is the procarpium (procarp), which consists of a single cell or a small cell-group. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX 289/1 The female organ is a procarp, whose structure varies in complexity in the different orders of Rhodophyceæ.

Procatalectic (prōᵘkætăle·ktik), *a. Pros. rare.* [f. Pro-² + Catalectic.] Of a verse: Incomplete at the beginning; wanting the unaccented part of the first foot.

‖ **Procatalepsis** (prōᵘkætăle·psis). *Rhet.* [med.L., a. Gr. προκατάληψις anticipation, n. of action f. προκαταλαμβάνειν to take up beforehand, anticipate.] A rhetorical figure by which an opponent's objections are anticipated and answered.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 96 *Procatalepsis* or *Præoccupatio*, when wee doe anticipate vnto our selues that we know will be obiected, as thus, what doe you obiect vnto me the times passed, those seasons and ours are vtterly vnlike? 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 *margin*, Procatalepsis, or the presumptuous, otherwise the figure of Presupposall.

† **Procata·rctic,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [= F. *procatarctique* (16th c. in Littré), ad. mod.L. *procatarctic-us*, a. Gr. προκαταρκτικ-ός antecedent, f. προκατάρχειν to begin first.] *Med.* Applied to an external cause which is the immediate occasion of a disease. Also applied *gen.* to the immediate or exciting cause of any effect, as distinguished from its predisposing cause or ground. (Opposed to Proegumenal.)

1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Procatarcticke causes of sicknesse*, be such as are evident and comming from without, which yeeld occasion of disease, but do not mainteine the same: as the heat of the Sunne, causing headach or the ague 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 185, I can but wonder at Arminius and others, seeking in the vessels of Mercy, the Procatarcticke Cause of Election. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xii. 132 The procatarctick or external causes of Pulmonique Consumptions. 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 234 No procatarctic Cause appears of so great a Perspiration in the Night 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 559 In early times the causes of diseases chiefly contemplated were proegumenal or predisponent and procatarctic or occasional. Thus an hereditary taint..may be regarded as a proegumenal cause of gout, and catching cold..may form its procatarctic cause.

¶ b. By some applied to the primary cause.

1658 Phillips s. v., *Procatarctick cause*, that cause which foregoeth or beginneth another cause [1696 (ed. 5) adds—and cooperates with others which are subsequent]. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Procatarctic*, remote, not next cause of a disease. 1689 Aubrey *Lives, Lucius Cary* (1898) I. 152 It so broke and weakned the king's army, that 'twas the procatarctique cause of his ruine. 1695 Tryon *Dreams & Vis.* App. 256 Pride may justly be said to be the chief Procatarctick, or remote original cause of Madness. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 311 Whoever would accuse Ignorance, Stupidity, and Dastardness, as the first, and what Physicians call the Procatarctic Cause, let him examine into the Lives..and Actions of ordinary Rogues and our common Felons, and he will find the reverse to be true.

B. as *sb.* (ellipt. for *procatarctic cause*).

1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 212 It is a procatarctic of the scurvy.

† **Procata·rctical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1601 Bp W. Barlow *Defence* 92 The procatarcticall, or first moouing cause. 1643 T. Goodwin *Childe of Light* 168 God often useth even the guilt of that very sinne to terifie thee;. it is both the procatarcticall cause and the executioner of it. 1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 46 His death was looked upon..as the procatarctical, or outward moving cause of the transient act of God in justification. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xvii. 63 Procatarctical, is that which Extrinsically excites the principal Cause to Action. The Proegumenal, which inwardly disposes, or also excites the principal Cause to Action.

‖ **Procata·rxis.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. προκάταρξις a first beginning: see Procatarctic.] A 'procatarctic' or exciting cause, or its operation.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Procatarctica*, the pre-existent Cause of a Disease, which co operates with others that are subsequent; whether it be external or internal, as Anger, or Heat in the Air, which beget ill Juice in the Blood, and cause a Fever *Procatarxis*, the same. 1699 'Misaurus' *Honour of Gout* 24 And remove the Procatarxis of the Gout. 1719–26 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.*, *Procatarxis*..is the pre-existent Cause of a Disease.

Pro-cathedral (prōᵘ,kăþī·drăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f Pro-¹ 4 + Cathedral *sb.*] a. *adj.* Used as the substitute for a cathedral. b. *sb.* A church used instead of, or as a substitute for a cathedral church.

1868 A. K. H. Boyd *Less. Mid. Age* 134 The ancient parish church of the Holy Trinity was ranked as pro-cathedral when episcopacy was restored for a while under the Stuarts. 1874 *Catholic Calendar* [R C] 36 Pro-Cathedral of Westminster —Our Lady of Victories,. opened 2nd July, 1869. *Ibid.* 52 Diocese of Beverley,..York . Pro-Cathedral of S. Wilfred. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/1 The Bishop of Liverpool held his triennial visitation in the pro-Cathedral. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 7/2 At a few minutes before twelve the Bishop of Birmingham knocked three times at the south-west door of the Pro-Cathedral, and on its being opened he was received by the Archdeacon of Birmingham and the rector.

† **Proca·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *procātiōn-em* suing, wooing, n. of action f. *procare* to demand.] An asking in marriage, wooing, suit.

1650 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.*, *Add.* iii. (ed. 2) 416 She ought to have made him sensible of so odious a procation

Procatour, obs. form of Procurator, Proctor.

Proccy, obs. form of Proxy.

‖ **Procedendo** (prōᵘsĭde·ndo). *Law.* [L. *procedendo (ad judicium)*, 'of proceeding (to judgement)': see Proceed *v.*] (In full (*de*) *procedendo ad judicium.*) A writ which formerly issued out of the common law jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, commanding a subordinate court to proceed to judgement, either when judgement had been wrongfully delayed, or when the action had been removed to a superior court by *certiorari* or other writ on insufficient grounds.

1593 Peele *Chron. Edw. I*, Wks. (Rtldg.) 382/1 Here's a *certiorari* for your *procedendo*. [Attacks them with his staff.] 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. III. 84/1 Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, Habeas Corposes, Sursararaes, Procedendoes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 225 Then the plaintife shall have this writ of Procedendo, for to send again the matter unto the first base court, & there to be determined. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. vii. 109 A writ of *procedendo ad judicium* issues out of the court of chancery, where judges of any subordinate court do delay the parties; for that they will not give judgment, either on the one side or the other, when they ought so to do.

Procedure (prosī·diūɹ). Also 7 **procedour, -or,** 8–9 **proceedure.** [a. F. *procédure* (1197 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *procéder* to Proceed: see -ure.]

1. The fact or manner of proceeding with any action, or in any circumstance or situation; a system of proceeding; proceeding, in reference to its mode or method; conduct, behaviour.

1611 Cotgr., *Procedure*, a procedure; a course, or proceeding. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 21 The best husbandry ..has been in Staffordshire, where this procedure is general. 1671 R. MacWard *True Nonconf.* 406 Their summare manner of procedor. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* II. 65 Of the Procedure and Operations in surveying Sea-coasts, according to their various Circumstances. 1828 Whately *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 293/1 This is precisely the procedure which, in Elocution, we deprecate. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 3 Tasting the difference between Spartan and Athenian procedure.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular action or course of action, a proceeding; a particular mode of action.

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man* I. i. 28 Many times the distinction of these several procedures of the Soul do not always appear distinct. 1686 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 25 This was, indeed, a procedure truly Roman. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) V. ii. 30 *note*, Cicero justifies such procedures. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxix 290 We may adopt a contrary procedure. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxxi, He won his fortune by dishonest procedures.

c. *spec.* Legal action or proceeding; the steps taken in a legal action, collectively; the mode or form of conducting judicial proceedings (as distinguished from those branches of the law which define rights or prescribe penalties).

1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 486 The manner of the Jews procedure in their several courts of judicature. 1687 *Royal Let. to Privy Counc. Scot.* 12 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/2 If any shall be so bold as to shew any dislike of this Our Procedour. 1728 Lardner *Wks.* (1838) I. 67 The treatment of Paul in Judea, so far as there is any appearance of a legal procedure. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. III v. 641 The system of procedure; or the round of operations through which the judicial services—inquiry, sentence, and enforcement—are rendered. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 189/1 The blending of native consuetudinary law and English civil and criminal procedure in the administration of justice

d. The mode of conducting business in Parliament.

1839 Carlyle *Chartism* i. (1858) 5 To a remote observer of Parliamentary procedure it seems surprising..to see what space this question occupies in the Debates of the Nation. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 136 The Standing Orders are rules and forms of procedure which have been adopted as they were found necessary from time to time. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 375 The rules and forms of parliamentary procedure.

†**2.** The going on or continuance of an action or process; progress, course. *Obs.*

1644 [Howell] *Merc. Hibernicus* 1 Whether one cast his eyes upon the beginning and procedure of the warre..or upon the late Cessation. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 253 The hindrance of the Procedure of the Work. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) VI. 427 The Confidence reposed by Men in their own Hearts will in the Procedure of this Discourse appear to be inexcusably foolish.

†**b.** The action of proceeding or going on *to* something. *Obs. rare.*

1663 Owen *Vind. Animadv.* Wks. 1851 XIV. 426 Your next procedure is to your discourse of figures or images and my animadversions upon it.

3. The fact of proceeding or issuing *from* a source; origination. *rare.*

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 37 You will say, your Religion is as ancient as ours; having its procedure from Christ. 1865 Ginsburg in *L'pool Lit. & Philos. Soc. Proc.* XIX. 185 The procedure of multifariousness from an absolute unity.

†**b.** *concr.* Something that proceeds, issues, or is derived from something else; proceeds, produce. *Obs.*

1614 T. Gentleman *Way to Wealth* 6 They..returne for the procedure of fish and herrings, the fore-named commodities. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 550 There is not any known Substance, but Earth, and the Procedure of Earth (as Tile, Stone, &c.) that yeeldeth any Moss or Herby Substance.

Proceed (prōu·sīd), *sb.* Also 7 **procede.** [f. next.]

†**1.** The action, or manner, of proceeding or going on; proceeding, procedure; course. *Obs.*

1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 344 He now looks for a present proceed in his affairs, laying by all unnecessary delays. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 1 For one more orderly proceed into the body of this Work. 1674 Owen *Vind. Doctr. Communion* Wks 1851 II 297 His proceed in the same page is to except against that revelation of the wisdom of God which I affirm to have been made.

2. That which proceeds, is derived, or results from something; that which is obtained or gained by any transaction; produce, outcome, profit. Now almost always in *pl.* **proceeds.**

sing. 1643 *Declar. Commons, Reb. Irel* 48 Saint Mallo in France, where the Hides were sold, and the proceed returned unto him in the said Ship. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. I. xxix. 47 The only procede (that I may use the mercantile term) you can expect is thanks. *Ibid.* II. 105 The procede of this exchange wil come far short of any Gentlemans expectations. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 256 The neat proceed of the same sum, expended in the same given time..will amount only to [etc.]. 1891 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* viii. (1895) 74 Dust and not flour is the proceed.

pl. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 11 Dec., About £350,000 sterling was coined out of the French money, the proceeds of Dunkirke. 1706 Phillips, *Proceed*, that which arises from a thing; as The Neat Proceeds among Merchants. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 287 The net proceeds of the customs amounted in the same year to five hundred and thirty thousand pounds. 1885 Sir W. B. Brett in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 877 Handing over the proceeds of sale to the execution creditor.

Proceed (prosī·d), *v.* Forms: 4–8 **procede,** 5–7 **-ceede,** 6 **-ceade,** *Sc.* **-coid(e,** (**-sede, prossed**), 6– **proceed.** [ME. *procede-n*, a. F. *procéder* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a. L. *prōcēdĕre* to go forward, advance, go on: see Pro-1 and Cede.]

1. *intr.* To go, move, or travel forward; to make one's way onward; *esp.* to move onward after interruption or stoppage, or after reaching a certain point; to continue one's movement or travel.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 The kyng proceedyng forthe upon his way, Kome to the Condyte made in cercle wise. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 Before we procede on our iourney. *a* 1550 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 72 But up in haist he did prossed. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. vi. 224 Then proceeding on their way, they finde an Arch. 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* vii. 183 Elisha..did not procede on his intended journey. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 87 This intention of her's, to proceed for Lancashire. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii 18 Accompanied by our guide, we proceeded to the glacier.

2. *intr.* To 'go on' with or carry on an action or series of actions, a discourse, an investigation, etc.; esp. with reference to the manner or order observed. Also with indirect passive.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 To þe worschip of our Lord Jhesu Crist, & due ordre procedand up þe gospel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5159 To holde A counsell in the case,..And procede on hor purpos, as prise men of wer. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 1 Two thyngys..To advertysyn begynnyng a werk If he procedyn wyl ordenely. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 364 The cause, why the Emperor proceded on thys wise against them. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* xv, Who thus proceeds, for aye in sacred mount shall raign. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xx. 59 Matters also of private regard were there proceeded upon. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 27 ¶ 1 The true Philosopher must always proceed with a sober Pace. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. (1885) 210 Science proceeds in far the majority of cases by trial of some theory as a working hypothesis.

†**b.** To carry on an argument, to argue, debate. *It is proceeded* = it is argued. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 208 As for answere and assoiling to the firste argument, y procede thus. *Ibid.* 565 Aȝens al this blamyng..it is procedid in othere placis of my writingis. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 120 Who proceeds with them on the supposition of a lost New Testament.

c. To deal *with*; to treat, act (in some way, esp. judicially) with regard to. (With indirect passive.)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 141 Ye to be juge, and lyk as ye proceede. We shal obeye to your ordynaunce. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 157 These men..ought not to be proceeded with, with such rigour. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 69, I will not hide My judgments, how with Mankind I proceed. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 157 But how severely with themselves proceed The men, who write such Verse as we can read? 1831 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 330 The party offending should not only be disfranchised, but otherwise proceeded with to the utmost rigour of the law.

d. *spec.* To institute and carry on a legal action or process; to take legal proceedings, go to law (*against*, † *upon* a person). With indirect (formerly impersonal) passive.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) þerfore we aske of you, þat it be procedid aȝenst him, as owith to be don aȝen a breker of þe lawe. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxii. 255 Yf ye wyll procede vpon Huon by iustyce. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 179 In such rule, that the Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. 1607 — *Cor.* III. i. 314 Proceed by Processe, Least parties..breake out. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 148 Direction in what manner he should proceed against such as refused.

3. *intr.* With stress on the progress or continuance of the action: To go on, advance, to continue acting, speaking, etc.: in various shades of meaning. **a.** To go on with or continue what one has begun; to advance from the point already reached, go further, pursue one's course; to go on after interruption, renew or resume action or speech.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. Prol. 38 Ther wist non what other mente. So that thei myhten noght procede. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 103 Procedeth now forth in youre mater. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 Thou schalt have strenghte, and myghte, Forth to procede in long felicite. 1535 Coverdale *1 Sam.* xix. 2 And Ionathas proceaded further, and sware vnto Dauid (he loued him so well). 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 16 b, Exhorting him to procede as he hath begonne. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* x. 74, I proceeded on with my trial. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 378 In this manner Perennius proceeded sacrificing numbers of the Senate. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 350 Henry..was determined to proceed with the divorce. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 484 The Commons ..refused to proceed with public business till their members were restored.

b. To go on *to do* something; to advance *to* another action, subject, etc.; to pass on from one point to another in a series or sequence of any kind (said also of the series, or of its terms or items).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 105, I wol procede To speke upon Mathematique. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6/2 Of thes men is lytel wryten in scrypture and therfore I procede to other. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering Deacons*, Then shal the Bisshop procede to the Communion. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 2, I will begin with one of their toyes, and so proceed to greater matters. 1674 T. Campion *Art of Descant* 41 The one part proceeding by degree, the other by leap. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. i. § 8 Before I proceed on to what I have thought this Subject. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 35 The Terms in the horizontal Row must be placed to proceed from the greater Indices to the lesser. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Sect. iii. (1840) I. 116, I therefore proceed to observe, that [etc.]. 1825 Thirlwall *Crit. Ess.* 168 The narrative proceeds from one incident to another, by the slightest connecting phrases. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* xv. 221 From the globular clusters of stars our author proceeds to the binary systems.

c. *absol.* To continne or pursue one's discourse (in speech or writing); to go on to say.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xiii (Percy Soc.) 52, I must procede, and shew of Arismetrik With divers nombres which I must reporte. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* vi. 72 + 6 Heirof as now I will na mair proceid. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 570 The Conqueror is dismaid: Proceede good Alexander. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 280 To proceed, the land of Egypt is highly renowned. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* vi. 19 Proceed, my Muse. Two Satyrs, on the Ground Stretch'd at his Ease, their Sire Silenus found. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxiii, He paused, and then proceeded; 'I do not intrude myself on your confidence [etc.]'. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 37 The Holy Sacraments, he proceeds, were frightfully profaned.

d. To carry on an action or discourse to a particular point or stage; to advance (so far), make some progress. Now *rare* or merged in a.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 b, When he had a litle proceded, he demaundeth of him in Latin, whether he wil kepe the Catholicke faith. 1643 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 492 The. rampier.., begun and considerablie proceeded in in ould time, was this yeare recontinued. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 105 The treaty was so far proceeded in that it was near a perfection. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 132 We again proceeded towards mooring the sloop.

†**e.** In emphatic sense: To make progress, advance, get on; to prosper. *Obs.*

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* iv. iii, This is the hour wherein I shall proceed; Oh, happy hour, wherein I shall convert An infidel. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* III. i, These things, when they proceed not, they go backward. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4191/1 The French proceed but very slowly in the Siege of the Castle. 1777 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 18 Sept., Invite Mr. Levet to dinner, and make enquiry what family he has, and how they proceed.

4. *intr.* To advance, in one's university course, from graduation as B. A. to some higher degree, as master or doctor. In the Inns of Court, to advance or be admitted to the status of a barrister.

One is said to graduate B. A., to proceed M. A., B. D., etc. (in U. S. also to proceed B. A.).

1479 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 246, I supposed. that the Qwenys broder schold have procedyd at Mydsomer. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 5 Any person..which shal resorte to any of the sayde vniuersities to procede doctours in diuinitie. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 37 b, Althoughe I. haue not proceded to degre in the Vniuersitie. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1297/1 He proceaded Bachelour of Diuinitye in the sayde Vniuersitye of Cambridge. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 41, I am a scholler, and I haue proceeded maister in the seauen Liberall Sciences. 1640 Yorke *Union Hon.* 131 After hee became student in the Temple, where he proceeded Barrester. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. ix. (1852) 154 His eldest son he maintained at the Colledge until he proceeded master of arts. 1828 H. Gunning *Ceremonies Univ. Camb.* (new ed.) 168 Between the two Congregations he [a B.A. of 3 yrs. standing] visits the Vice-Chancellor..(*Note.* The practice of visiting is now discontinued. The Candidates for degrees ask the Vice-Chancellor leave to proceed as he is quitting the Senate-House.) 1833 B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* 52 In 1656 he proceeded Bachelor of Arts. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* i. 8 In 1632, when he proceeded to his M.A. degree, Milton was twenty-four. 1893 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 5/3 The new Archdeacon was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, graduated B.A...in 1847, and proceeded M. A. in 1851, B.D in 1856, and D.D. in 1860. 1899 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 74 A Bachelor of Arts can proceed to the degree of Master in the twenty-seventh Term from his Matriculation, provided [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To advance to some status or function; to grow or develop into; to become.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 159 That as you haue proued learned Philosophers, you will also proceede excellent diuines. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol., To make a child now swadled, to proceed Man. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 152 Shall a plant take a new degree and proceed sensible? 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 440 Shooting out with Legs, and imp'd with Wings, The Grubs proceed to Bees with pointed Stings. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 224 After they were become Masters in the Law, they proceeded Rabbi or Doctor.

5. *intr.* Of an action, process, etc. **a.** To go on, be carried on, take place; to take effect. (Cf. 2.)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 28 If þe law procede for me, be þe sentance of þe law I sall aw þe no thyng, for I ouercom þe. 1521 *Maldon, Essex, Town clerk's oath of office* Liber B. lf. 57 b, Ye shall truly write all siche procese as shall procede this yere betwix party and party. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 181 He will..tell you What hath proceeded worthy note to day 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 244 With Diligence the fragrant Work proceeds. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 352 This Rule..proceeds and takes place when the Ambiguity thereof consists in some Points of Law alone. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 85 Forth I fared...Saw proceed the transmutation—Jura's black to one gold glow.

b. To go on or advance to a certain point; to be carried on further, to continue (Cf. 3.)

1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 319 The two Bills are both yet proceeded no further then to a commitment. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 122 To what a pitch.. the depravity of the poet had proceeded. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 466/2 The jury was discharged by consent, and the case proceeded before the judge alone. 1892 'F. Anstey' *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 156 The Pantomime proceeds without further disturbance.

†6. *trans.* To proceed with, or cause to proceed; to carry on; in *passive*, of legal proceedings. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 441/2 John Duc of Norffolk.. beseches..yat in yis matier nothing be proceded, nor putte in execution, to his disheritance.., durynge his noun age. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxiv. [cx.] 327 Then I began to wake, to procede this historye more than I dyd before. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 9 That nathing suld be procedit aganis hir be vertew thairof. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* ii. 36 So that the man may only have to proceed, not to begin, the important task of learning to think and reason.

7. *intr.* To go or come forth; to issue. a. lit. *from* (†*of*), *out of* a material thing or place; and in directly derived uses. In quot. 1703, of position or direction, to arise or spring *from*.

1382 Wyclif *John* xv. 26 A spirit of treuthe, the whiche procedith [*gloss* or cometh forth] of the fadir, he schal bere witnessing of me. 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1609 Oute of whos byll procedyd a gret leme..lyke a son beme. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxi. 41 Fra everilk mowth fair wirdis proceidis. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* iv. 4 Every worde that proceadeth out off the mouth off God. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion, Nicene Creed*, I beleue in the holy ghost, the Lorde and geuer of life, who procedeth from the father and the sonne. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind.* I xxii. 33 (*margin*) Laker is a kinde of gum that proceedeth of the Ant. 1604 E. (i[rimsto]n.) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvi. 170 There are many other Lakes in the high mountains, whence proceede brooks and riuers. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 30 It is fixed..by two small Shanks proceeding from that Edge of the Spring. 1813 *Sk. Charac.* (ed. 2) I 125 Soft sobs were heard proceeding from Catherine's bed. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* vi 264 The most sumptuous work that has ever proceeded from the Cambridge Press.

b. *spec.* To be the issue or descendant *of*; to be descended, spring *from* (a parent, ancestor, or stock). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 27/2 Maria Cleophe the whiche was wedded to Alphe of whome proceded James the lesse. 1578 T. N. tr *Conq. W. India* 1 They were both of good birth, and proceeded of foure principal houses. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 381 Virgin Mother, Haile, High in the love of Heav'n, yet from my Loynes Thou shalt proceed, and from thy Womb the Son Of God most High. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 195 We all proceed from the loins of Adam.

c. *fig.* and *gen.* To issue, spring, arise, originate, emanate, result, be derived (*from*, †*of* a source or cause). Formerly also with other constructions: To arise, come into being, come to pass, happen.

c 1393 Chaucer *Scogan* 6 Allas from whens may þis þyng procede. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* iv, Whereof procedeth to me grete solas and playsyre. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 24 Yf by your labour procedeth more rychesse. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) C j b, Whereby somtime it proceedeth that. customes..which at sometyme haue beene in price, become not regarded. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 680 Teach me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence proceed th' Eclipses of the Sun. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 Where deafness proceeds from an obstruction of the auditory duct, by wax. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. iii. (1874) 425 One-half of man's exertions, and more than one-half of his happiness proceeds from hope.

Proceeder (prōsī·dəɹ). Also 6 procedar. [f. prec. vb. + -er 1.] One who proceeds.

1. One who carries on some action, or acts in some particular way; an agent, doer.

1555 H. Pendilton in Bonner *Homilies* 38 b, The impudente procedars haue taughte the zely people that euery man shoulde and may be a iudge of controuersyes. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 344 Which the Devil seeing, thought it seasonable to trip up the proceeders heels.

b. One who carries on a legal process.

a 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) 257 Be thou [Christ] my speaker, taintless Pleader, Unblotted Lawyer, true Proceeder.

2. One who is proceeding to a university degree. ? *Obs.* (Cf. Inceptor 1.)

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 241 Are not the proceeders to reade in any of those sciences? 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Caesar* II. v. 144 To tender unto Proceeders this Proposition, 'The Pope Is Antichrist'. 1744 Tanner *Notitia Monast.* Pref. 41 A little before the Reformation the greatest part of the proceeders in divinity at Oxford were monks and Regular canons.

3. One who advances or makes progress. (In 1596 transf. from 2.)

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 11 *Bian.* And may you proue sir Master of your Art. *Luc.* While you sweet deere proue Mistresse of my heart. *Hor.* Quiecke proceeders, marry. 1607-12 Bacon *Ess., Nat. in Men* (Arb.) 159 The second will make him a smale proceeder thoughe by often prevaylinges.

Proceeding (prōsī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Proceed.

1. The action of going onward; advance, onward movement or course.

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 41 At the procedyng owt of the..Chapell .., They Shewyd on to vs. &c. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 198 b, There is no suche mouynge or outwarde procedynge, as this example sheweth. 1618 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. (1614) 114 Plinie, in the deriuation of water, requireth one cubit of declining, in 240 foot of proceeding. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* x. 50 In the proceeding of 200. foot forward, there should bee allowed one foot of descending. 1832 Longf. *Brook* 7 To me thy clear proceeding brighter seems, Than golden sands.

†b. A company of people marching along in regular order on a festive occasion; a procession.

1660 *England's Joy* in Somers *Tracts* 4th Collect. (1751) II. 142 From this Tent the Proceeding was thus ordered, *viz.* First, The City Marshal Next the Sheriffs Trumpets; then the Sheriffs Men in Scarlet Cloaks [etc.]. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5270/6 Those who formed the first part of the Proceeding,. came down in Solemn Procession. 1727 *Acc. Ceremonies Coronations* 13 About 12 of the Clock the Proceeding begins to move.

2. The carrying on of an action or series of actions; action, course of action; conduct, behaviour: = Procedure 1.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* iv. 39 The Tyrians were as diligent to inuent all such thinges as might giue impediment to their proceding. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I lvii, For who observes strict Policies true Lawes, Shifts his Proceeding to the varying Cause. 1702 Pepys *Let. to Kneller* in *Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 238 My surprise, at the manner of my friend's proceeding with me. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Pref., We must make use of a cautious, I had almost said, a timorous, method of proceeding. 1816 A. C. Hutchison *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1876) 192 This line of proceeding will soon clear the list of such persons, of the description we are adverting to, as have any soul or feeling.

b. A particular action or course of action; a piece of conduct or behaviour; a transaction: = Procedure 1 b. Most usually in *pl.*: Doings, actions, transactions.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VII. 140 b, The continuall felicitie he was wont to haue, in all his proceedinges. 1641 (*title*) The Diurnall Occurrences, or Dayly Proceedings of Both Houses, in this Great and Happy Parliament, From the third of November 1640, to the third of November 1641 17. Swift (J.), From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a proceeding 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 70, I..shall inform myself ..of all your proceedings. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 27 The law..stepped in to prevent a proceeding which it regarded as petty treason to the commonwealth.

c. *pl.* A record or account of the doings of a society; sometimes *spec.* a record of the business done, with abstracts or reports of the less important papers not included in the *Transactions*.

1830 (*title*) Proceedings of the Royal Society. 1843 (*title*) Proceedings of the Philological Society for 1842-43. 1904 (*title*) Proceedings of the British Academy (vol. I.) 1903-04.

3. *spec.* The instituting or carrying on of an action at law; a legal action or process; any act done by authority of a court of law; any step taken in a cause by either party.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 66 Dischargis the .. officiaris, of all arresting, atteching, unlawing, calling or proceding aganis the said George. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 11 Think you some lawyers could be such purchasers, if al their pleas were short, and their proceedinges iustice and conscience? 1643 *Declar. Commons, Reb. Irel.* 5 Proceedings were begun against the Papists, upon the Statute of 2 Eliz. 1830 J. H. Monk *Life R. Bentley* (1833) II. 279 Having already as much law proceedings on his hands as he could manage. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 268 With these criminal proceedings were joined civil proceedings scarcely less formidable.

4. The action of going on with something already begun; continuance of action; advance, progress; advancement. Now *rare*.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 267 To hym allone they attrybute the begynnynges, the encreasynges, the procedynges, the chaunges, and the endes of all thynges. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 213 The beginning, proceeding, and successe of idolatry. 1660 Milton *Pres. Means* Wks. 1851 V. 457 When they shall see the beginnings and proceedings of these Constitutions propos'd.

b. The taking of a university degree; graduation.

1479 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 246, I understod that my moder and yow wold know what the costes of my procedyng schold be.

5. The action of coming forth or issuing from a place or source; egress; emanation.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* v. (1592) 61 Then let them be inquisitiue..for the proceeding of the holy Ghost. 1877 W. Bruce *Comm Rev.* 97 Divine Truth in its going forth or proceeding bears witness to Divine Truth in its origin and Essence.

Procee·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That proceeds; in quot., progressing, advancing.

1847 Emerson in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) June 742 The proceeding effects of electric telegraph will give a new importance to such arrangements.

Proceleusmatic (prɒsɛ̄liŭsmæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *proceleusmatic-us*, a. Gr. προκελευσματικός, f. προκέλευσμα incitement, f. προκελεύειν to rouse to action beforehand.]

1. Serving for incitement; animating, inspiriting.

1773 Johnson *West. Isl., Raasay*, The ancient proceleusmatick song by which the rowers of galleys were animated. 1818 C. Mills *Crusades* (1822) I. 55 *note*, In an army..there were as many proceleusmatick words as there were banners. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* iii. 115 The oar-song of the Hebridians, which resembles the proceleusmatic verse by which the rowers of Grecian galleys were animated.

2. *Pros.* a. *adj.* Epithet of a metrical foot of four short syllables; pertaining to or consisting of such feet. b. *sb.* A proceleusmatic foot.

[1706 Phillips, *Proceleusmaticus Pes*, (in Grammar) a Foot consisting of four short Syllables; as *Pelagius*.] 1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 74 A Proceleusmatic, which is four short. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* ix. (1868) 589 The proceleusmatic foot, or four short syllables, instead of the dactyl. 1837 C. P. Brown *Sanscrit Prosody* 13 One long being equal to two shorts, the admissible feet are the spondee, dactyl, amphibrach, anapæst and proceleusmatic. 1900 H. W. Smyth *Gk. Melic Poets* 344 Mar[ius] Vic[torinus] says that proceleusmatics were used in Satyric plays, whereas they are alien to sober compositions in anapaests.

Procellarian (prɒselē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Procellāria* (f. *procella* storm) + -an.] a. *adj.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Procellaria* or family *Procellariidæ* of sea-birds. b. *sb.* A bird of this genus or family, a petrel. So **Procella·rid**, a bird of the family *Procellariidæ*; **Procella·rine** (-in) (erron. procellarine), *a.* belonging to the subfamily *Procellarinæ*; *sb.* a bird of this subfamily.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 548 The great families of ducks, Auks, and procellarine birds throng the seas and passages of the far north. 1864 Webster, *Procellarian*, one of a family of oceanic birds .. the petrel. 1879 H. N. Moseley *Notes Nat. Challenger* 207 Beside the Prion, there is the 'mutton-bird' of the whalers (*Œstrelata Lessoni*), a large Procellarid, as big as a pigeon.

†**Procelle.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a OF. *procelle* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *procella*.] A storm.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr.* 16995 Lych vnto a procelle which dryveth all sodeynly a Shyppe vn-to goode aryvaylle.

Procello (prōse·lo). *Glass making.* ? *Obs.* Also 9 procellos (? *pl.*), procellas (*erron.* pucellas, priscillas). [a. It. *procello*: cf. Procer.] A tool used for modifying the form of a glass vessel or object while being rotated on the end of the punty (e.g. for pinching in the neck of a bottle).

[1699 *Blancourt's Making Glass*, The instruments marked B serve to finish the work, which the Italians call Ponteglo, Passago, Procello, Spiet, and also Borsello.] 1788 Rees *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Glass*, The aperture, opened thereby, they further augment, and widen with the procello. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 172 Taking in his right hand an iron instrument, called a procello, the blades of which are connected together by an elastic bow in the manner of a pair of sugar tongs. 1849 Pellatt *Glass Making* 81 The 'pucellas' is somewhat like a pair of sugar-tongs, the prongs resembling the cutting part of shears, but blunt. 1869 J. Leicester in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/1, 3rd, the procellos, exactly like a pair of sheepshears. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Procellas*, (*Glass-making*). *Ibid.*, *Pucellas*,.. a pair of tongs whose flat jaws rub upon the exterior surface of an object to reduce its diameter while it is being rotated. *Ibid.*, *Priscillas*

†**Proce·llous,** *a. Obs.* [= obs. F. *procelleux* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *procellōs-us* stormy: see Procelle and -ous.] Stormy.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 22 It is ill building of Steeples in an earth-quake, or setting up weather-cocks in procellous windes. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr Gerund* II. 265 An happy voyage over the procellous ocean of your funeral parentation.

Procephalic (prōsĭfa·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. πρό, Pro-2 + κεφαλή head + -ic. In sense 2, f. Gr. προκέφαλος 'long-headed', also in Prosody.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the fore part of the head; applied to certain lobes or processes in Crustacea and other Arthropoda: see quots.

1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 45 This portion is divided by a median fissure into two lobes, which will be termed the 'procephalic lobes'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 251 The neural face of the embryo is fashioned first, and its anterior end terminates in two rounded expansions—the procephalic lobes. 1880 — *Crayfish* iv. 160 Two flat calcified plates, which appear to lie in the anterior of the head (though they are really situated in its upper and front wall) called the *procephalic processes*.

2. *Anc. Pros.* Having a syllable too many at the beginning; applied to a dactylic hexameter having a syllable in excess in the first foot. [So προκέφαλος in Hephæstion, A.D. 150.] 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

[**Proception,** error in J., whence repeated in later Dicts., for *præreption* (in *Eikon Basilike*): see Prereption.]

†**Proce·r.** *Glass-making. Obs.* [app. of It. origin: cf. Procello.] (See quot.)

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 363 *Procers* are Irons hooked at the extremity to settle the Pots in their places. 1670 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Procers*, (adds to prec.) used by makers of Green-glass

†**Proce·re,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *procer-us* high, tall. Cf. *sincere.*] Tall, lofty, high; long.

a 1560 Becon *Pleas. New Nosegay* Wks. I. 105 It shall cause you to delyght but lytyll in your body, be it neur so strong,. pleasaunt in aspect, procere and taull. *a* 1652 Brome *Love-sick Court* IV. ii, A perpetual spring of more procere And bigger-bladed grass 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 3 By Trees here, I consider .. such lignous and woody plants, as are hard of Substance, procere of Stature. 1697 — *Numism.* ix 314 What is large, procere, goodly, and beautiful to look on.

Procerebrum: see Pro- 2 2.

‖ **Proceres** (prō·sĕrīz), *sb. pl* [L. *procerēs* (rare sing. *procer*), leading men, chiefs, nobles.] Chief men, nobles, magnates.

1848 Lytton *Harold* III. ii, In that chamber met the thegns and proceres of his realm. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xvii. § 294. II. 602 In 1328 it was with the counsel and consent of the prelates and 'proceres', earls, barons, and commons, that Edward resigned his claims on Scotland.

Procerite (prō·sĕrəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. πρό, Pro-2 + κέρας horn + -ite 1 3.] The many-jointed terminal segment (forming nearly the whole length) of the antenna in certain Crustacea, as lobsters. Hence **Proceritic** (prōsĕri·tik) *a.*, pertaining to the procerite.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim* vi. 314 The last segment, or procerite consists of a long multi-articulate filament.

Procerity (prɒse·rɪti). Now *rare*. [ad. obs. F. *procerité* (15th c. in Godef.) or ad. L. *prōcēritātem* height, tallness: f. *prōcēr-us*: see PROCERE and -ITY.] Tallness, loftiness, height; length.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 112 b, They were Gyantes for theyr cruelty..and not in stature or procerity of body. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Ch.* 13 All trees are not of one growth or proceritie. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1. 36 [Thou] Com'st as near a Wit, as doth a Rat Match in procerity Mount Ararat. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi. 173 At 5 Years of age in an ordinary growth the procerity is half of that which will be attained at full age. 1756 JOHNSON *Life King of Prussia* Wks. IV. 532 When he met a tall woman, he immediately commanded one of his Titanian retinue to marry her, that they might propagate procerity. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 448 A cubit taller than any of his companions, and rendered even more remarkable by his beauty than his procerity.

† **Procerous** (prɒsi·rəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prōcēr-us* (see PROCERE) + -OUS.] 1. = PROCERE.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 14 The procerous stature of it ..twentie foot and sixe inches. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 243 Three sorts, the sharp, the smooth, and the procerous.

2. *Ornith.* Belonging to the order *Procerēs* or *Prōcērī*, the name given by Illiger 1811 to the *Ratitæ*, comprising the ostriches and allied birds.

Process (prɒ·ses, prōu·ses), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **proces** (also *pl.*), **-cesse**, (5 **procese**, **-ceis**, **-ses**, **-seys**, **-sis**(se, **-ssesse**, 5–6 **prosses**), 5– **process**. [ME. *proces*, a. F. *procès* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prōcess-us* (*u*-stem) advance, progress, process, lapse of time, f. ppl. stem of *prōcēd-ĕre* to PROCEED. Orig. stressed *proc'ss*, still used by Milton and others in 17–18th c.; but *pro'cess* already in Chaucer: see ACCESS, and cf. *rece'ss*, *succe'ss*. In F. the pl. is also *procès*; so sometimes *pro'ces*, *proses*, *prosses* in ME.: see sense 4.]

1. The fact of going on or being carried on, as an action, or a series of actions or events; progress, course. Now chiefly in phr. *in process* = going on, being done; *in process of* (*construction*, etc.) = in course of; being (constructed, etc.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 216 Þei teld him þe process of alle þer comon sawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 617 It is agayns the proces [*v.rr.* prosses, processe, process] of nature. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 96 Loke aftirward þe prosis of þi worchinge seiþ þis boke. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 86 So multeply ȝe sall Ay furth in fayre processe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Pet.* 16 Confirmed nowe by longe processe of godlynes in the acquainted knowledge of the trueth. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3 (1622) 217 What then, in Causes can there be an infinite processe; And can no End bee found? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 790 Saturnian Juno, now, with double care, Attends the fatal process of the war. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 89 The whole drama is..engaging in its process and pleasing in its conclusion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II 270 New edifices..are in process of erection. 1906 E. F. SCOTT *4th Gosp.* i. 18 A judgment is in process and we follow it stage by stage to the great climax.

† **b.** *By process*, *in process*: in the course of events; in course of time; in the sequel, at length, in due course. *Obs.* (Cf. 2)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1553 (*Hypsipyle & Medea*) As wolde god I leyser hadde & tyme By proces al his wowyng for to ryme. *c* 1480 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1213 Whyche shall to Vertu bryng yow by processe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xc. 112 So he went forthe, and in processe returned agayne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 The sappe wyll nat renne into the toppe kyndely, but by proces the toppe wyll dye. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* i. § 12 (1642) 8 All Man-kind succeeding ..afterward in processe to be derived from him. 1736 WELSTED *Wks.* (1787) 450 That the same thing would, in process, have happened of itself.

2. Course, lapse (of time). Chiefly in *in* († *by*) *process of time*, in course of time, as time goes on.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 20 Therfor we muste abide and wirke be processe of tyme. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Of þaire kynredyn by processe of tyme come oure Lady saynt Mary. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiii. 70 That is by long proces of tyme chaunged. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ, Three beautious springs to yellow Autumne turn'd In processe of the seasons haue I seene. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XVIII. 267 After the process of many yeers..they took shipping again. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 297 To found this nether Empire, which might rise By pollicy, and long process of time. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 2 In due Process of Time I was a pretty Rake among the Men. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 31 The city of the Palatine Hill grew in process of time, so as to become a city of seven hills. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 138 The thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns

† **3.** Course (of a narrative, treatise, argument, etc.); drift, tenor, gist. *Obs.*

[*c* 1330: see sense 1.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 518 As it is knowun by alle þe processe of þe gospel. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 1 The rubryis..be the quhilkis men may better knaw the process of the said buke and of every chapter. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 35 This is the processe of the Decalogus [orig. *Hic est contextus Decalogi*]. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 236 We shall haue occasion to treate of [these] in the processe of our Iournall. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 22 No man will be able to prove it, when, from the process of the Text, I can manifest it may be otherwise.

† **4.** A narration, ..arrative; relation, story, tale; a discourse or treatise; an argument or discussion.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 171 To profie þis process prestly too here, I karp of a kid king Arisba was hote. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 284 Wherof a tale in remembrance, Which is a long process to hiere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 247 When Pelleus his proses hade puplishit on highe,..Iason was Ioly of his luste wordes. — 11772 This poynt is not prynted in proces þat are now. — 13774 Here the prosses of Pyrrus I put to an end. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij, Here endyth the proces of hawkyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 Who so this proces redeth, or hereth, may take..ensample. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 12 b, They preache some tyme a longe processe to very lytle purpose. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I. v. 37 So the whole eare of Denmarke, Is by a forged processe of my death Rankly abus'd. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xviii. 251 The way of doing which may be found in many authors,..in Manuscripts, and written Processes. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 522/2 A verbal process of this day's transactions. [Repr. F. *procès verbal*.] 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 296 Kitty, having heard these dialogues and processes repeated by Molly's mother, who had an excellent knack at this kind of rehearsals.

† **b.** A passage of a discourse. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* iii. 4 This proces of Genesis shulde stire cristen men to be feithful. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 55 Eny proces or parti writen in Holi Writt. 1535 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 308 Ye take for your purpose some processes of scripture. 1555 J. HARPESFIELD in Bonner *Homilies* 44 b, This processe of Scripture hath in it many circumstaunces to be noted.

5. Something that goes on or is carried on; a continuous action, or series of actions or events; a course or method of action, proceeding, procedure.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 235 Þe bygynnyng of alle his proces Ryght knawyng of a man self es. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 294, I schal be proces apert disproue þis a-pele. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 50/1 Troweth the protector.. that I parceiue not whereunto his painted processe draweth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 29 Behinde the Arras I'le conuey my selfe To heare the Processe. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 54 Ignorance of the true Process of Nature. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 65, I wished, after the process of my divine Master, to be despised and rejected of men. 1838–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 26 The shutting of a door is a process of extremely rare occurrence. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 610, I gladly accepted this generous offer and proceeded to wait for the Nachtigal, and a very pleasant process this was.

6. A continuous and regular action or succession of actions, taking place or carried on in a definite manner, and leading to the accomplishment of some result; a continuous operation or series of operations. (The chief current sense.)

a. A natural or involuntary operation; a series of changes or movements taking place.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 57 There are four Processes of the Spirit: To Arefaction; To Colliquation; To Putrefaction; To Generation of bodies. 1733 P. SHAW tr. *Bacon's Phys. Fables* viii. Expl, Philos. Wks. 1733 I. 568 He who knows the Properties, the Changes, and the Processes of Matter. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 91 Ice is not instantly converted into water but the process is gradual. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 174 In order to obtain a deeper insight into the processes of growth ..it is necessary to follow up the history of development.

b. An artificial or voluntary operation; a course or method of operation; a systematic series of actions, physical or mental, directed to some end.

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 39 Little can be collected from the Chymical Processes he speaks of. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1681 (1766) II. iii. 142, I diverted my self with many processes in Chymistry. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 296 These explanations induce us to prefer the process of Fourcroy and Vauquelin. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 126 Such are the different processes for procuring carbonic oxide. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 25 Explained to me the process of making cheese. 1875 J. P HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xiv. (1878) 45 Salvation, like education, is a process, not an immediate act.

c. A particular method of operation in any manufacture, or in printing, photography, sanitation, etc.: often named from the inventor, as *Bessemer p.*, *Fox-Talbot p.*, *Pattinson p.*, etc., or from the substance or means used, as *collodion p.*, *gelatine p.*; *dry p.*, *heliotype p.*, *wet p.*, etc.: q. v. (*b*) In *Patent Law*, applied to any method of obtaining a useful result by other than mechanical (e. g. by chemical) action. (*c*) In recent use *spec.* applied to methods other than simple engraving by hand (e. g. chemical or photographic) of producing blocks for printing from; *ellipt.* a print from such a block.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1133 The patent process [for separating silver from lead] lately introduced by Mr. Pattinson. 1839 Sir J. HERSCHEL in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 131 M. Daguerre's concealed photographic process 1842 *Blackwood Mag.* LI 388 Having their portraits taken by the photogenic process. 1856 [see BESSEMER]. 1856 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 511/1 Photo Glyphography..a process invented by Mr. Fox Talbot. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 98/1 Various processes of photoglyphy and phototypy. 1881 [see PATTINSONIZE]. 1886 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/2 There were no photogravures then, nor hideous scratchy and seamy 'processes'. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/3 They produce by a new process colored prints, so-called photo-chromotypes. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 3/4 In the Dibdin process the sewage is pumped on to a coarse ballast filter. 1907 *New Eng. Dict.* (See the articles *Photogravure*, *Photolithography*, *Photomechanical*, *Phototype*, *Photolypography*, *Photozincography*, etc.)

7. *Law.* **a.** The whole of the proceedings in any action at law; the course or method of carrying on an action; an action, suit. **b.** *spec.* The formal commencement of any action at law; the mandate, summons, or writ by which a person or thing is brought into court for litigation.

a. *c* 1385 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) xlvi, That have drive truth out of londe Without process of law. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 The processe of myn outelawery was unlawefully made. 1560 DAUS tr. *Meldane's Comm.* 108 All suytes & proces in the law, commenced for Religion, shal in the meane tyme be let falle & suspended. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* VII. 122 It was a little before the feast of Christmas after which time Calista's processe was to be judged. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 124 He..without processe, was executed at Bridgewater. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 17 The power of judging certain processes by appeal. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xv. 180 They may..search his papers, make his process and in conclusion, put him to death. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 294 He was allowed to..turn the charge against himself into a process against his accuser.

b. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447 The said John was expedited..and proces made out upon the same enditement 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 391 Yf the seid pleintif require eny seriaunt to serue the seid processe accordynge to the lawe. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 208/1 Power..to awarde processe by Capias, and to make other such processes into every Countie of Englond. 1577 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 390 They of the Towne had seivid proces upon him. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix. 279 The next step for carrying on the suit, after suing out the original, is called the process; being the means of compelling the defendant to appear in court. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1876) I. vi. 344 The chancellor..had a court of his own,. out of which process to compel appearance of parties might. emanate. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 545 An attachment granted to enforce compliance with the order of court is process of a punitive and disciplinary character.

† **8.** Onward movement in space; procession; progress, progression. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8793 Fro thethen the lycour..past so by proces to his prise armys. *Ibid.* 11910 Þan the grekes ..With proses and pres puld vp þere ancres. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3669 Eche Bysschope made hys processe To the dore of hys chambre be serinoun. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. vi, A point the line doth manfully retrude From infinite processe. 1875 H. JAMES, jr. *Pass. Pilgrim* 41 The whole..surrounding prospect lay answering in a myriad fleeting shades the cloudy process of the tremendous sky.

9. *fig.* Of action, time, etc.: Progress, progression, advance; development. Now *rare*.

1638 ROUS. *Heav. Univ* IX. (1701) 136 Daily to make a Process in his Learning. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* II. 131 But presently our Glass-tube began to leak, and let in Ayr; so we could make no further process in the Experiment. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 40 The process of Ant Vermicles is remarkable and worth Observation. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. i. Comm. p. xxvi, Virgil. most admirably describes the gradual process of the fire. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxii, Eternal process moving on, From state to state the spirit walks.

† **b.** Degree of progress or advance. *Obs. rare.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 137 Nor was this a Schisme of an ordinary assise, but grew to that processe, to that degree, as..Altar was erected against Altar. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 171 That great man calculated the process and degree, at which our effeminacy would be followed by a contempt of liberty, and a surrender of the invaluable rights we have inherited from our ancestors.

c. *Logic.* The act of proceeding from a term in one of the premisses to the corresponding term in the conclusion; only in ILLICIT *process* (q. v.).

[1692 ALDRICH *Artis Logicæ Rudimenta* (ed. Mansel 1852) 69 Processus ab extremo non distributo in præmissis, ad idem distributum in conclusione, vitiosus est. *Ibid.* 77 Quælibet Figura excludit adhuc sex modos. Nempe 1. Propter Medium non distributum...2. Propter processum majoris illicitum...3. Propter processum minoris illicitum.] 1827 [see ILLICIT c]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii 198 The violation of this last Rule, in respect to the Major Term, is called illicit process of the Major.

10. The act of proceeding or coming forth from a source: = PROCESSION *sb.* 4. *rare.*

1537 ABP. LEE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxviii. 229 The proces of grace in this sacrament cometh from him by whose authority it is institute. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 552 Beginning with the processe of our Saviour's Fore-runner, John the Baptist. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. 18 The process of the infinite out of itself into the finite.

† **11.** A formal command, mandate, or edict, proceeding from a person in authority. Cf. 7 b.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV. iii. 65 And England, if my loue thou holdst at ought,..thou maist not coldly set Our Soueraigne Processe, which imports at full.. The present death of Hamlet. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 28 Where's Fuluias Processe? (Cæsars I would say) both?

12. A projection from the main body of something; esp. a natural appendage, extension, or outgrowth; a projection, prominence, protuberance. **a.** *Anat.*, *Zool.*, and *Bot.*: originally and chiefly, of a bone (= APOPHYSIS 1). **b.** *Bot.* In mosses, one of the main divisions or segments of the inner peristome.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 These bones are endewed with two notable productions or Processes. 1598 FLORIO, *Corona*,..a thicke and pointing processe of bones much like to the snagge of a Hartshorne. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 79 In women two processes or productions passe from the wombe to the vpper part of the neck of the same. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 20 It has two remarkable Processes in men placed before, by the os pubis, on each side one. 1719–22 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med., Acromium*..is the upper Process of the Shoulder Blade. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 81 [The stigmas] form two protuberant, almost horn-shaped processes on each side of the mouth of the nectary.

c. *gen.* and *fig.*

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 23 Mere extensions or processes of empire. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 217 Mighty fells, immediate dependencies and pro-

cesses of the still more mighty Helvellyn. 1873 BURTON *Hist Scot.* V. liii. 35 The assailants turned the cannon upon the lower processes of the fortress.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* chiefly in sense 6 c, as *process block* (a block to print from, produced by some process other than simple engraving by hand), *cut*, *-engraver*, *-owner*, *picture*, *plate*, *work*; **b. process-server**, a sheriff's officer who serves processes or summonses (sense 7 b): = BAILIFF 2; so **process-serving**.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 3 Both parties.. are..interested in a favorable result: the ore-owner, because it may lend new value to some hitherto refractory and unprofitable material; the process-owner, because it may enlarge the field of his operations. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* xi. 215 Half tints have been the difficulty of all process inventors. *Ibid.* 216 The lines in the process-block can be thickened in three ways—either by the final planing or by the dusting on of the rosin or by the coarse grain of the zinc. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 4/2 Printers of fine etchings.., and workers in what is known in the trade as 'process work'. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 558/1 A portable process kettle has made canning possible on the farm.

b. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 102, I know this man well, he hath bene since an Ape-bearer, then a Processe-seruer (a Bayliffe), then [etc.]. 1848 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 96 The pioneers of the law, called 'Process-servers'. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xxxix, Is it rack-renting, process-serving, exterminating, would make them popular?

Pro·cess (see prec.), *v.*[1] [In sense 1, a. OF. *processer* to procession (1240 in Godef.), f. *procès*; in senses 2, 3, f. PROCESS *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To institute a process or action against, to proceed against by law, to sue, prosecute; to obtain a process or summons against (a person); to serve a process on. Originally *Sc.*

1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* VI 111 That sche wald be processit for non payment of hir taxt. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 284 Being processit and put to the horne thairfore. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 95 John Durie made a large narration how and for what he had bene processed before the King and his Councill. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 5 The Chancellor of Scotland told him..that all England would join against him as one man to process and depose him. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* viii, He was at the quarter sessions processing his brother. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 137 The debt for which they were processed was made up entirely of interest at most usurious rates.

2. *intr.* To go on, take place: = PROCEED *v.* 5 a. *rare*[−1].

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 883 The hollow murmur of the earth in the spring season, which some take to be the sound of vegetation, in its multitudinous forms, processing on her surface.

3. *trans.* To subject to or treat by a special process (see prec. 6 c); e. g. to reproduce (a drawing, etc.) by a mechanical or photographic process; to prepare by an artificial or special process; to preserve fruit, fish, flesh, etc., by some process.

1884 *New York Even. Post* 28 Jan. (Cent.), Every cut in Mr. Pyle's admirable book was processed—to use a new verb invented to fit a new thing. 1889 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 826/3 The illustrations..appear to have been 'processed' very unskilfully. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 3/3 It is often not made on the premises, but is brewer's yeast imported from England, then processed, and sent back to England. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 558/1 As a general rule fruits and vegetables are only processed once, meats and fish twice.

Hence **Pro·cessed** *ppl. a.* (in sense 3); **Pro·cessing** *vbl. sb.* (in senses 1 and 3).

1606 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) I. 354 They have there [Rome] newly proposed the processing of the Duke by way of Inquisition. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 478 Their processing and deposing of Mr. John Forrest 1888 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 This business of processing is killing woodcutting, which will soon probably be a lost art. 1899 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 5/5 The charges..that 'embalmed' and 'processed' beef had been furnished to the troops in the field in the recent war. 1901 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Jan. 2/2 The renovating and processing of butter is carried on all over our country.

Process (prō·ses), *v.*[2] [A colloquial or humorous back-formation from PROCESSION *sb.*, after *progress*, *transgress*, etc.] *intr.* To go, walk, or march in procession.

1814 J. TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 83 As venerably as when they Process on Dedication day. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 1 Jan. (1894) I. 243 On Christmas Day we processed into the chapel. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xxxviii, The cassocked monk-like clergy might preach and 'process' in the open air as much as they pleased. 1897 'IAN MACLAREN' in *British Weekly* 1 Apr. 422/3 So sure of themselves that they do not need to protest nor process, but carry their flag in their heart.

Proce·ssal, *a. rare.* [f. PROCESS *sb.* + -AL. Cf. PROCESSUAL.] Pertaining to a legal process.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 124 All sorts of damages, and processal charges, come to about 250,000 crowns. 1892 J. JACOBS *Howell's Lett.* I. p. xxxiv, Counting principal and interest and processal charges.

†**Proce·ssar.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PROCESS *v.*[2] + -AR 3.] ? A process-server.

1534 in *Hist. Fortescues* (1869) II. 204 Item, gevyn to the processar, to stay all the accions v.*li.*

Procession (prose·ʃən), *sb.* Also 2-4 **-iun**, (4 **-iune**), 3-5 **-ioun**, (4-5 **-ioune**), 3-6 **-yon**, 4-6 **-ione**, 5 **-yone**, **-youn**, **-iowne**; 4 **procesioun**, **-sesioun**, **-scession**, **-sessyoun**, (5 **-yon**, 6 **-ion**), 5 **-cesoion**, 6 **-ssession.** [Early ME. a. F. *procession* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōcessiōn-em* a marching onwards, advance, in late and med.L. a religious procession, n. of action f. *prōcēdĕre* to PROCEED.] The action of proceeding.

1. The action of a body of persons going or marching along in orderly succession, in a formal or ceremonial way; esp. as a religious ceremony, or on a festive occasion.

1103-23 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1103, Æfter sancte Michaeles mæssan on .xii. Kal. Nov' he wæs mid procession under fangan to abbote. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1154, Was under fangen mid micel wurtscipe at Burch mid micel processiun. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Nime we þenne 3eme 3if ure procession bi maked after ure helendes procession. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 15/471 A-doun of þe hulle wende þe Aumperour with fair procesioun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8368 Massen & processions hii made monion. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2732 And brouȝte Beues in to þe toun Wiþ a faire prosesioun. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 387 The King [Rich. II] .. forbad streyghtly all Bishoppes and Prelates that such Processions shoulde be no more vsed 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 When they would haue raine, ten Virgins clothed in hallowed garments of red colour, danced a procession. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 515 At the Reformation, when all Processions were abolished. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 6 Passive under a Salian god's most lusty procession. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xiii. 160 After the analogy of a religious procession on the occasion of a festival.

b. Phr. *to go, walk* (etc.) *in procession*; † formerly also *on, to, with p.*; *to go* (*a*) *procession.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Al þat folc eode þar forð to processiun to munte olieti. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Dominica Palmarum. It is custume þat ech chirchsocne god þis dai a procession. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 19 For to gone with processioun wt her candel. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 162 The kyng and the quene.. wentt on processyon through London. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 49 Also he [the sexton] shall bere the crosse on procession. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 415 The French men..go a procession about all the Churches in Metz. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ii. 5 All the religious men..went in Procession bare footed, and in their cowles with waxe Candles in their hands. 1662 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 102 Within twelve months after this act, all the inhabitants of every neck and tract of land adjoining shall goe in procession and see the marked trees of every mans land..to be renewed. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xvi. Notes (1697) 391 As we go once a Year in Procession, about the Bounds of Parishes, and renew them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 29 The Commons went in procession to Whitehall with their address on the subject of the test.

c. *transf.* Of boats, barges, etc.

(At Oxford, 'a Procession of Boats' over the rowing course on the Thames formerly took place annually in Commemoration Week. Described, but not under this name, in *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl.* of 15 June 1839.)

1843 *Jackson's Oxford Jrnl.* 1 July 3/1 In the evening [of Tuesday 27 June] thousands of persons were congregated on the banks of the river to witness the procession of the racing boats. *Ibid.*, After the procession had ceased a splendid display of fireworks took place. 1893 *President's Bk. Oxf. Univ. Boat-Cl.*, The Procession of Boats took place on Monday June 19. 1893 *Secretary's Bk.* ibid. Oct., The Procession of Boats was abolished unanimously. 1900 W. E. SHERWOOD *Oxford Rowing* xi. 98. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 5/2 At the half-mile London were leading by fully three lengths, and from Fawley it was simply a procession, the London pair winning anyhow.

2. *concr.* A body of persons marching in this way.

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1095 Sodanly on a wonder wyse, I watz war of a prosessyoun. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 105 In þis mene-while þe procession went fro þe hous. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lxviii. 27 Zebulon.. And Nephthali..(The grand Procession to compleat) Sent up their Tribes, a Princely Host. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 195 (*Naples*) My First Days at Naples were taken up with the Sight of Processions. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 131 Again shall long processions sweep through Lincoln's Minster pile.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A regular series, sequence, row, or succession of things, such as suggests an orderly march.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. (Contents), In the second plate of this chapter is..a further Procession of Tradesmens Tools. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 13 The majestic procession of stately aqueducts which no barbarism has been able to destroy.

3. *transf.* A litany, form of prayer, or office, said or sung in a religious procession. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1543 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I I. 384 Being resolved to have continually..general processions, said and sung with such devotion & reverence as appertaineth. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 433 By the kyng her fathers commaundement procession was sayde in the vulgare tongue. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (Shaks. Soc.) 62 Come let vs hast to London now with speed, That solemne prosessions may be sung 1616 *Marlowe's Faust.* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 119 1 (*Stage Direct.*) Monks and Friars, singing their procession. 1904 A. F. POLLARD *Cranmer* vi. 172 *note*, The use of litanies had early grown up in the Western Church and from the fact that they were sung in procession they were often themselves called processions.

† **b.** A book of such offices; a processional.

1540 *Knaresborough Wills* I. 34 To by a processione and other ornamentes to ye said church necessaries iijs. iiijd.

4. The action of proceeding, issuing, or coming forth from a source; emanation. Chiefly *Theol.* in reference to the Holy Spirit (cf. FILIOQUE).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxviii. (Add. MS.), By procession þe holy gost comeþ of þe fader and of þe sone *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2599 After thei had spoken..of the hooly goost and his procession. 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 56 It absolutely taketh away the nature of a sonne, and consequently the admirable procession of the second person. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1840) 283 The Greeks..maintain the procession of the Holy Spirit from the Father alone. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* viii. (1700) 106 The Article of the Procession of the Holy Ghost, and all that follows it, is not in the Nicene Creed. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17*th C.* I. VI. v. 253 The Procession and Mission of the Holy Spirit are nothing, according to him [Servetus], but the Action of God, by which he acts on his Creatures. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch* 263 As the Council of Florence states, the Greek and Latin Fathers, though using different language, meant the same as to the Procession of God the Holy Ghost. 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trinity* i. 16 The doctrine of the Trinity..confessedly underwent development,..by the adoption..of such terms as substance,..circuminsession, double procession.

5. The action of proceeding, going on, or advancing; onward movement, progress, progression, advance. **a.** *lit.* ? *Obs.* or merged in 1.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 102 There is a double procession or way of choler. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 245 The women in large Carosses, being drawne with the slowest procession. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxiv. 72 And hail the bright procession of the sun.

b. *fig.* Now *rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* I. x. 12 b, Of the further procession of our Nauigation. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Isa. xxxv.* Notes, The motion of the Spirit of God, for it is a Procession of his will to an outward Effect. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IV. 13 An assured belief That the procession of our fate..is ordered by a Being Of infinite benevolence and power. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. ii. 393 The flash is antecedent to the sound of the explosion, but the flash is not the cause of the sound; it has no procession in the sound.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *procession-aisle*, *-gadding*, *-man*, *-pace*, *-road*, *-way*; *procession-wise* adv.; **procession caterpillar, moth** (PROCESSIONARY *a.* 2); **procession-day**, a day on which a procession is made; *spec.* (*pl.*) the Rogation days (= GANG-DAYS); **procession-flower**, a name for the common milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), from its blossoming about Rogation week and being worn by persons taking part in the processions (cf. GANG-FLOWER); **procession week**, a name for Rogation week, from the processions then made (= GANG WEEK).

1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 89 The choir-screens facing the *procession-aisle are beautifully treated. 1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 May 327/1 Interesting communications concerning the *processionary caterpillar (*Bombyx processionea*, Linn.). 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 157 If a man accuse another of any crime, let him make him recompence, unless he did it upon *Procession-days 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Apr., To the Dolphin tavern, there to meet our neighbours,..this being Procession-day. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* II. clxix. 564 Milkewort is called by Dodonæus, *Flos Ambarualis*; so called because it doth especially flourish in the Crosse or Gang weeke, or Rogation weeke; of which floures the maidens which vse in the countries to walke the Procession doe make themselues garlands and nosegaies: in English we may call it Crosse-flours, *Procession floure, Gang-flowre, Rogation-flowre, and Milkewort. *a* 1555 G. MARSH in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1565/1 Holy water casting, *procession gadding, Mattins mumbling. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iii, What a host of shabby, poverty-stricken men hang about the stage of a large establishment—not regularly engaged actors, but ballet people, *procession men, tumblers, and so forth. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 131 The *procession moth (*B. processionea*, L.) of which Reaumur has given so interesting an account. *Ibid* XVI II. 8 The larvæ live in society and emigrate in files, like the caterpillar of the procession-moth. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* 23 June, Within three miles of Bromley, at a place call'd the *Procession Oake. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 4 The twelve duennas and their lady advanced at a *procession-pace, their faces covered with white veils. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 51 The Shei shal suffer no grave nor pitte to be made in the *procession way. 1546-7 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 271 Payed in the *procession weke to the baner bearers and bell ryngers. 1570 B. GOOGE *Popish Kingd.* IV. (1880) 53 (*margin*) Procession weeke Bounds are beaten. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 56 A great company of virgins go *procession-wise two and two in a rank singing before him.

Proce·ssion, *v.* [f. prec. sb. So med.L. *processiōnāre* (Du Cange).]

1. *trans.* To honour or celebrate by a procession; to carry in procession.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 72 b, Whan theyr feastfull dayes come, they [saints] are yet in the papystycke churches of Englande, with no small solempnite mattensed, massed, candeled, lyghted, processyoned, and worshypped. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. vii, Jean Jacques too..must be dug up from Ermenonville, and processioned, with pomp, ..to the Pantheon of the Fatherland.

2. *intr.* To make a procession, religious or other; to go in procession. (See also PROCESSIONING.)

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 362 To go a Processioning with great Crosses of Wood upon their Shoulders. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 89 As he turned out of the gate, he met the Prior, and a long train processioning, all in full ceremony, bearing precious reliques, to welcome his Highness. 1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* xviii. (1860) 268 The whole town was processioning from morning till evening.

b. *spec.* To perambulate the bounds.

1671 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 223 June 1. Holy thursday, St. Peter's [in the East] parishioners came a processioning and took in half Alban hall. 1723-4 *Bristol (Virginia) Parish Vestry Bk.* (1898) 15 It is ordered that Godfry Fowler Junr and Mark Moon procession from Nooning Creek to the Extent of the Parish.

3. *trans.* To go round (something) in procession;

spec. in some of the N. American colonies (and still in the states of N. Carolina and Tennessee), to make a procession around a piece of land in order formally to determine its bounds (with the land, or bounds, as obj.): = PERAMBULATE *v.* 2 b. Also to walk along (a street, etc.) in procession.

1710 *Acts Assembly Virginia* (1759) 292 The bounds of every persons land shall be processioned or gone round, and the landmarks renewed..such processioning shall be made in every precinct. 1727 *Bristol (Virginia) Parish Vestry Bk.* (1898) 34 To procession lands on the South Side Bristoll parrish. 1883 E. INGLE in *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies* Ser. III. II. (1885) 64 Once in every four years the vestry, by order of the county court, divided the parish into precincts, and appointed two persons in each precinct to 'procession' the lands. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct 4/1 Meetings of the unemployed were held yesterday in Trafalgar-square, and certain streets of the West end were processioned by the crowd, with a red flag at their head.

† **Processionade.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PROCESSION *sb.* + -ADE.] **a.** An epic of a procession. *nonce-use.* **b.** A ceremonial procession.

1745 (*title*) The Processionade, in Panegyri-Satiri-Serio-Comi-Baladical Versicles, by Porcupinus Pelagius. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* III. 1179 Proclaim a Grand Processionade—Be all the City Pomp display'd. 1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIII. 183 If you could transpose Hamlet into a comic opera, with an oriental processionade.

Processional (prose·ʃənăl), *sb.* [= F. *processional* (1503 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *prōcessiōnāle*, neut. of *prōcessiōnālis* adj.: see next.]

1. *Eccl.* An office-book containing litanies, hymns, etc., for use in religious processions.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 605/8 *Processionale*, a processional. 1537 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 127 Item v processionals in paper and ij parchement masbooks 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Books called..Grailes, Processionals,.. Pies..shall be..abolished. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunctions* B iv, That the Churchwardens and Minister shall see, that..Processionals..be vtterly defaced, rent, and abolished. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 96 A Circumstance of the Chapter directed mee to their Processional. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cxiii, The printed Processionals of Sarum or York Use would, in one important respect, vary from the earlier MSS.

b. A processional hymn: see the adj

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June, The 48th Psalm was sung as a processional. 1896 H. HOUSMAN *John Ellerton* IV. 71 It was for this book that Mr. Ellerton wrote his spirited processional: 'Onward, brothers, onward!' 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 6/2 The processional was 'Blessed City, Heavenly Salem'.

¶ 2. (*erron.*) A procession.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1324 Pelagius I. in 556, after the litany was said in a certain church in Rome, had a processional from there to St. Peter's 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 621 By some strange chance I stood where streams The long processional of dreams

Proce·ssional, *a.* [= OF. *processional* (1472 in Godef. *Compl.*, mod.F. *-ionnel*), ad. med.L. *prōcessiōnāl-is* (*p. crux*, Ademar *a* 1030): see PROCESSION *sb.* and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a procession; characterized by processions. Of a hymn, psalm, litany, etc.: sung or recited in procession, e. g. by the clergy and choir in proceeding from the vestry to the chancel at the opening of a service: cf. RECESSIONAL.

1611 COTGR., *Processional*, processionall; belonging to, serving for, a procession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Processional*, pertaining to process or proceeding 1686 J. S[ERGEANT] *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 184 This done, he was carried in the usual processional manner, to the Benedictine Hall. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 14 His immediate successor, Cardinal Henry, had the same processional taste. 1830 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1851) III. xiv. 280 We entered in processional order. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 186 The ceremonial of Egyptian worship was essentially processional.

b. Used or carried in processions.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Alfieri & Salomon* Wks. I. 191/1 The Cristo Bianco and Cristo Nero of the Neapolitan rabble two processional idols, which are regularly carried home with broken heads. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 271 After Vespers the choir, preceded by a processional cross, walked down the nave. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 80 The great processional elephant.. had a superb cloth-of gold canopy.

c. Walking or going in procession; forming a procession (*lit.* and *fig.*); *humorously*, forming a long series or 'string' (e. g. of words). *Processional caterpillar*: see PROCESSIONARY *a.* 2.

1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 118 Which gentleman processional and fine, Holding a candle to the Sacrament, Will wink and let him lift a plate and catch The droppings of the wax to sell again. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 175 Long processional lines of broken ice. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 6/1 Processional caterpillars, ants of various sizes and sorts, mantises, mason bees, carpenter bees, and such small fry. 1905 J. ORR *Problem O. T.* vii. 206 These processional Js and Es, however, should not be scoffed at as arbitrary.

Proce·ssionalist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] = PROCESSIONIST.

1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1781) I. xxix. 317 The stage..amidst the parading of dukes, dutchesses, archbishops, peeresses, heralds, &c., was covered with a thick fog from the smoke of the fire, which served to hide the tawdry dresses of the processionalists.

Processionally (prose.ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2: in ME. directly after med.L. adv.] In a processional manner; in procession.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 203 That person, whom he mette in a certeyne place of the cite commynge processionally [*orig.* processionaliter] in the nyghte. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 293 The bisshope & she wyth a grett cumpany Them ageynys wentyn processyonelly. 1652 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 100 Processionally the Father Prior accompanied with all the rest (with Torches in their hands) brought him the holy Sacrament. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 54 In times of calamity the Letanys were sung processionally about the streets of great citty's in divers choruses. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ix, Necker's Portrait..is borne processionally, aloft on a perch, with huzzas.

Processionary (prose·ʃənări), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *prōcessiōnāri-um*, orig. neut. of **prōcessiōnāri-us* adj.: see next. So OF. *proucessionnaire* (1328).]

†1. = PROCESSIONAL *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 37 Item j processionary wryttyn in þe iijde lefe, EXORSIO te. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Processionary, *processeonarium*, *processionale*. *c* 1544 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1903) 53 Item, bookes in the Church: j mass books, j portehowse, j manuell, j processionaries.

2. *U. S.* = PROCESSIONER 4. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Proce·ssionary, *a.* [f. med.L. type **prōcessiōnāri-us*: see PROCESSION *sb.* and -ARY 1. So F. *processionnaire* (16–17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. = PROCESSIONAL *a.* ? *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xli. § 2 Decreed, that the whole Church should bestow yeerely at the feast of Pentecost three dayes in that kind of processionarie service. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 333 The Pagans in their superstitious and idolatrous Processionary pomps carried the Images of their Gods. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 71 With Tapers and Crucifixes, and other processionary solemnities.

2. *Entom.* Applied to caterpillars which go in procession; esp. those of the moth *Cnethocampa processionea*; hence, *p. moth* applied to this species.

1765 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 140/2 M. de Reaumur ranks this species of caterpillars amongst those which are called processionary, from their marching from one place to another, in large bodies and in great order. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1818) II. 23 A still more singular and pleasing spectacle, when their regiments march out to forage, is exhibited by the Processionary Bombyx. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 234 Studying the habits of the Processionary Moth.

Processioner (prose ʃənəɹ). Also 5 **-yonar**(e. [f. PROCESSION + -ER; so OF. *processionnier* (book, *c* 1469 in Godef.).]

1. A person going in procession. ? *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17914 Wherfore, befull [it] is to freiys, sythe they be no processioneryș, to get theyr lyvelode wher they may. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxv. (1896) II. 279 The Processioners returning into their former order, did prosecute their way. *a* 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* IV. xxv, The processioners seeing them running towards them.

†2. *Eccl.* An office-book used in processions: = PROCESSIONAL *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 720/1 *Hoc processionale*, a processyonar. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Processyonal, or prioc]essyonare. 1542 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 46 Item v. processioners written and iij prynted. 1558 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* XLI. 41, ij masse bokes, one pressessyner. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 32 The mass bookes, the processioners, the manuell, and all such peltrei of the popes sinfull service.

†b. A processional (candlestick). *Obs.*

1466 *Will of Mortymer* (Somerset Ho.), Par candelabrorum de laton vocat. le precessionars.

3. A processionary caterpillar.

1743 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 458 They may be ranked among the Processioners, or those that follow one another.

4 *U. S.* (See quots., and cf. PROCESSION *v.* 3.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Processioner*, an officer in Kentucky, and possibly in other States, whose duty it is to determine and mark out the bounds of lands. 1864 WEBSTER, *Processioner*..2. An officer appointed to procession lands. (*Local in North Carolina and Tennessee.*) *Burrill.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Processioning (prose·ʃənin), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROCESSION *sb.* or *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of going in procession.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 You Pilgrims, weare the plants of your feete, by bare-legd processioning to the Sepulchre. 1769 COLMAN *Man & Wife* I. Dram. Wks. 1787 II. 240 There is eating and drinking, and processioning, and masquerading, and horse-racing, and fire-works—So gay—and as merry as the day is long. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. iv, Next are processionings along the Boulevards. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/6 No harm in allowing cyclists to pass through Victoria Park,..on condition that they did not there engage in racing or processioning.

b. *spec.* = PERAMBULATION 3; esp. in N. America: see PROCESSION *v.* 3.

1710 [see PROCESSION *v.* 3]. 1893 BLOMFIELD *Hist. Fritwell* 21 The ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of a parish ('processioning', as it was commonly called in later times) is an extremely old one. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 544 In case an altercation arose between two neighbors in the course of the processioning, as to the boundaries of their estates, the two surveyors..were required..to draw again the lines in dispute.

attrib. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 510 The parishioners..made their processioning cross [upon a wall].

Processionist (prose·ʃənist). [f. PROCESSION *sb.* + -IST] One who goes in a procession.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 682 The most blushless of the processionists, the most fawning of the addressers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1857) 535 The processionists had a noble dinner in the head inn. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 305/2 Mr. Booth's processionists and preachers.

Proce·ssionize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To go in procession.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 489 Triumphant carrs shall roll, and minstrels play; We can processionize as well as they. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 277 Eighteen of the incorporated companies processionized in all their bravery 1884 *Ibid.* 30 Aug. 270/1 The liberty of processionizing is not..as sacred as the liberty of prophesying.

Processive (prose·siv), *a. rare.* [In sense 1, ad. F. *processif*, *-ive* litigious. In sense 2, f. L. *prōcess-*, ppl. stem of *prōcēdĕre* to PROCEED; cf. med.L. *processiv-us* (*a* 1250 in Albertus Magnus).]

†1. Of the nature of a process or summons (see PROCESS *sb.* 7 b); serving to initiate legal proceedings. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 242 They fell to Law about it, whose bills, and answers, together with other writings, processiue, justificatiue..and infinite other the like..came to [etc.].

2. Having the quality of proceeding or going forward; progressive.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 378 There can be no galaxy in poetry, because it is language, ergo processive—ergo every the smallest star must be seen singly. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim* II. 499 His own Processive harmony..Is sweeping in a choral triumph by. 1866 *Reader* 20 Oct. 480 Recognise in its processive and changing phases the varied animal forms, rising higher and still higher in the complexity of their structure up to the advent of Man himself.

Processual (prose·siuăl), *a. Roman Law.* [ad. L. type **prōcessuāl-is*, f. *prōcessu-s* (*u*-stem) PROCESS *sb.*: see -AL.] Pertaining to a legal process.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III Comm. (ed. 2) 401 The principal function of the Adstipulator seems to have been processual agency. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 180 *note*, These two pars. deal with what has been called necessary or processual novation, in contradistinction to the voluntary or conventional novation described in those immediately preceding.

‖ **Processus** (prose·sŭs). [L. *prōcessus* a going forward, advance, also a projection, process.]

1. *Anat.* = PROCESS *sb.* 12. *Obs.* exc. as mod.L.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 3 (1712) 80 The *Tunica Arachnoides*..by virtue of its *Processus Ciliares* can thrust forward or draw back that part of the Eye. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 126 Like the *processus* of a bone in a mans leg.

2. = PROCESS *sb.* 5 or 6. *rare.*

1891 tr. *Sabatier's Paul* IV. iii. 256 A logical and inevitable processus.

‖ **Procès verbal** (prose verbal). Pl. **procès verbaux** (-bo). Sometimes anglicized as **process verbal.** [F.: see PROCESS and VERBAL.] A detailed written report of proceedings; minutes; in *Fr. Law*, an authenticated written statement of facts in support of a criminal or other charge.

1635 (*title*) A Relation of the Devill Balams Departure out of the Body of the Mother Prioresse of the Ursuline Nuns of Loudun, with the Extract of the proces verball, touching the Exorcismes wrought at Loudun. [1753 Verbal process: see PROCESS *sb.* 4.] 1804 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 390 All this was attested in a *procès-verbal*, signed by the magistrates of the municipality. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 283 The process-verbal of the conference has been printed. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* x, [To] make up the written report, *procès verbal*, or precognition, as it is technically called. 1906 *Athenæum* 23 June 772/1 Mr. Somers Clarke wishes that the honorary members..could receive the *procès-verbaux* in time to communicate their views as to important decisions before these are irrevocably carried into effect.

Prochain, *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5– **-ein,** 6 **-ane, -yn.** [a. F. *prochain* (proʃɛ̃), *prucein* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *proche* near :—L. *propius* adv., compar. of *prope* near.]

†1. Neighbouring, nearest, next. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 4 Godefroid of billon..deffendit his..subiectis of loran, fra his prochane enemeis that lyis contigue about his cuntre. 1555 *Inst. Gentleman* I ij, As wel against our prochane and nere enemis, as also in foren wars. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 116 All the prochaine ground We rifled, and toth' siege brought what we found.

‖ **2.** *Prochain ami.* [F. = 'near friend': see AMI.] In *Law*: The next friend (NEXT *a.* 3 b), one who is entitled to sue on behalf of an infant or a person of unsound mind.

[1285 *Early Stat. Irel.* (1907) 82 Si ele seit recoueree al prochein ami a ki le heritage ne purra decendre pur apruer] 1473-5 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 59 The replication of Johan Saunder, by William Cooke, per prochein amy, to the answer and title of John Saunder. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Prochein Amy*. is vsed in our common lawe, for him that is next of kin to a childe in his nonage, and is in that respect allowed by lawe, to deale for him in the managing of his affaires. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 320 For ought I know Fox's Heirs, per Descent, or even his *Prochain-amis*, might bring their Assize for that Disseisin, and so re enter. 1809 *Q. Rev.* Feb. 103 Had such a *tirade* been delivered in Westminster Hall..the learned Counsel would have been recommended to the care of his *prochein ami*.

3. *Prochain avoidance* [lit. next voidance], a power to appoint a minister to a church when next it becomes vacant. 1744 in JACOB *Law Dict.*

B. *sb.* One near of kin.

c 1520 *Wyse Chylde & Emp. Adrian* (1860) 15 That they heden then leue to loue theyr prochyns and nereste of blode.

† **Proche,** *v. Obs.* [app. either a palatalized form akin to PROKE *v.*, or due to assimilation of

proke and *broche*, BROACH *v.* in a similar sense.] *trans.* and *intr.* To prick, pierce, spur.

(The first quot. is obscure, and the word may be different.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1926 For now he proches [*Dublin MS.* prokes] for pride & propurly he wedis, For-þi him bose to be bett as a barne fallis. 1515 *Scot. Field* 325 in *Percy Folio* I. 228 They proched vs with speares & put many over that they blood out brast at there broken harnish. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cc lxiii. 591 The englysshemen and gascoyns proched their horses with their spurres.

Prochein, var. form of PROCHAIN.

Prochlorite (prō,klōə·rəit). *Min.* [f. PRO-2 + CHLORITE 1, on account of 'its being the earliest crystallized kind recognized' (Dana 1868, 502).] A species of chlorite, occurring in foliated or granular masses of a green colour, translucent or opaque; a hydrous silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Allied to Ripidolite, and so called in Brit. Mus. Cat.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIV. 258 It is accordingly designated..Prochlorite. 1900 *Rosenbusche's Mic. Phys.* 285 Prochlorite is crystallographically and optically like clinochlore.

‖ **Prochoos** (prō·kōɔs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. πρόχοος, Attic πρόχους a jug, pitcher, f. προγεῖν to pour forth.] A jug of elegant shape, used for pouring water over the hands before meals.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 365 (ed. 2) 457 The Delian Artemis..with phial and prochus, stands beside Apollo. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 94 Another jug was the *prochoos*, with an oval body, tall neck and round mouth, but without a handle.

Prochordal (prōkɔ̄·rdăl), *a. Embryol.* [f. PRO-2 + CHORD *sb.*1 + -AL.] Anterior to the notochord.

1881 *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The prochordal part of the trabeculae is segmented off from the parachordal part.

Prochorion: see PRO-2 1.

Prochronic (prōkrɔ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. PRO-2 + Gr. χρόνος time + -IC, after *chronic.*] Pertaining to a period before time began. Hence **Prochro·nically** *adv.*, before the beginning of time.

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 87 The two creations—..the prochronic and the diachronic—here unite. *Ibid.* 173 It has been educed prochronically, by the omnipotent fiat of the Creator.

Prochronism (prōu krōniz'm). [f. PRO-2 1 + Gr. χρόνος time + -ISM: cf. ANACHRONISM. So F. *prochronisme* (1762 in Acad.).] The referring of an event, etc., to an earlier date than the true one. A particular case of ANACHRONISM, q.v.

a 1646 J GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 174 An error, herein is called Anachronism, either saith too much, and that is a Prochronism; or too little, and that is a Metachronism. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. i. v. 105 Which seems to be a Prochronism of 25 Years 1838 *Archæologia* XXVII. 252 The prochronisms in these [Towneley] Mysteries are very remarkable. Caiaphas sings mass. 1899 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* (ed. 2) 156 It is a prochronism to talk of the May-fly; for, as a matter of fact, the first ten days of June usually constitute the may-fly season.

Procidence (prō·u-, prɔ·sidĕns). *Path.* [a. F. *procidence* 'a falling downe of a thing out of its place', or ad. L. *prōcidentia* (Cels.) in Path. prolapse, f. *prōcidĕre* to fall forward Often used in L. form.] The slipping of an organ or structure from its normal position; prolapsus.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI xix, Violets have a peculiar vertue..to help the procidence or falling downe both of tuill and matrice, and to reduce them again into their places. 1640 E. CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Erotique Melanch.* ii. 15 These women were troubled with the Procidence of the Matrix. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV 112 This [prolapse of the vagina]..may ..be a relaxation, procidence, prolapse or complete inversion of the organ.

So **Pro·cident** *a.*, falling forward; prolapsed.

1889 J M. DUNCAN *Lect Dis. Women* ii. (ed. 4) 7 On her side, a woman can easily press out a replaced procident uterus. *Ibid.* I. 417 When the patient came to us, the womb was not procident.

† **Proci·duous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prōcidu-us* fallen or falling forward or down, f. *prōcidĕre*: see prec. and -OUS, and cf. *deciduous.*] Falling down or forward from the proper place.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Prociduous*, that falls down out of his right place. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 395 It [gum-arabick] represses prociduous eyes.

† **Pro·cinct,** *sb.*1 *Obs* [ad. med L. *procinct-us, -a* (Du Cange), for L. *præcinctus* PRECINCT: see PRO-1 3. So OF. *procincte, proceinte* (13th c.), variants of *pourceinte*: see PURCINCT.] = PRECINCT *sb.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 401 In whiche procincte [L. *In hoc precinctu Wallie*] were wonte to be thre courtes. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 Aboute the gardynes and alle the procincte of the place. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 1 Within the seid Towne of Grete Yernemuth and procincte therof. 1583 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 688 The scite, circuit, ambulance, and procinct of the late Priory. 1616 *Manif. Abp. of Spalato's Motives* 34 A Prelacie thou hast here..of large procinct, and faire reuenue. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* XI. 265 For the priest..shall bear a rosy crown in his right hand, adhering to the rattle, in the very procinct of the pomp.

† **Proci·nct,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōcinctus*, vbl. sb. f. *prōcingĕre* to gird up, equip, in phr. *in prōcinctu* in readiness for action.] The condition of being prepared or equipped; readiness for action; only in *In procinct*, ready, prepared.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 89 And gaue vp each chariot and steed To their directors to be kept, in all procinct of warre, There, and on that side of the dike. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Let. in Relig.* (1651) 453 Being then in procinct of his travels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 19 Warr he perceav'd, warr in procinct, and found Already known what he for news had thought To have reported. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 128 War! War in procinct! The comforts of Greatness. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 815 In short, all Rome, and at all times was 'in procinct'.

† **Proci·nct,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **procint.** [ad. L. *prōcinctus*, pa. pple. of *prōcingĕre* to gird up, equip (PRO-1 1 h): cf. *succinct.*] Ready, prepared.

1618 M. BARKT *Horsemanship* I. xxxiii. 98 Many things are now become nocent and hurtfull to man, which at the first was procint and seruiceable to him. 1623 COCKERAM, *Procint*, readie. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* III. 21 (MS.) And from a bubbling fount, procinct and pure, Takes proper portion and dilutes the draught.

Procinctive (prōsi·ŋktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *procinct-*, ppl. stem of *prōcingĕre*: see PROCINCT *a.*] ? That girds itself for action.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 To neither of these does the procinctive future belong.

† **Proci·sion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōcīsiōn-em*, n. of action from *prōcīdĕre* to cut short in front, f. PRO-1 1 f + *cædĕre* to cut.] A cutting short in front.

1650 EULWER *Anthropomet.* 213 The shortnesse of the Prepuce,..whether it be original, or adscititious by an artificial procision of it.

Prock: see PROC. **Prockesy,** obs. f. PROXY.

† **Proclai·m,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. PROCLAIM *v.* So F. *proclame*, med.L. *prōclāma* a proclamation.] The action of proclaiming; proclamation.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 12 Quhen the herald had maid his proclame, He tuke his leif, & syne he sped him hame. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Dissert. 62 Axioms derive all their authority from intrinsic approbation, and not from public proclaim. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 130 Voices of soft proclaim, and silver stir Of strings in hollow shells.

Proclaim (prɔ,klē·m), *v.* [ME. *proclame*, ad. L. *prōclām-āre* to cry out (esp. before a judge, in one's defence): see PRO-1 and CLAIM *v.* (whence altered to the present spelling). Cf. F. *proclamer* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To make official announcement of (something), by word of mouth in some public place; also, to cause this to be done by officers or agents. The object may be a sb. or clause.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) Prol. 2 He wil make it to ben cryed & pronounced in the myddel place of a town; so þat the thing þat is proclamed..may euenly strecche to alle parties. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 577 The pardon that the legat hadde graunted and proclayned thourgh all cristindom. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XXXVI. 22 He caused it be proclamed thorow out all his empyre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 290 In haist the Nobilitie proclames a conuentioune in Skune, to sett another in his place 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 754 The winged Haralds with..Trumpets sound proclaim A solemn Counсel forthwith to be held At Pandæmonium. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 143 A lie is as much a lie, when it is whispered, as when it is proclaimed at the market-cross. 1853 J. H NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* (1873) II. I. II 92 His titles were proclaimed by the voice of heralds and the applause of the Moslem. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 552 Then Yniol's nephew, after trumpet blown,.. proclaim'd, 'Advance and take, as fairest of the fair..The prize of beauty'.

b. *To proclaim war*: to make public declaration of war *against* another power (formerly also with *between, to*); to declare war. So *to proclaim peace.*

1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 6 Yf Warre be reared levyed and proclaymed betwene the seid realmes. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 269 Sebastian .. proclameth warre to the Duke of Saxons people. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Instine* II. 11 Sodainly they proclaimed open Warres against the Megarenses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 185 A French Gentleman .. the same day had there proclaimed Peace. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. (1820) 326 The executive power proclaims war and peace. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* App. ii 411 The King in England can proclaim war, but without the sanction of Parliament his proclamation must immediately be retracted.

c. To publish (the banns of marriage); also (Sc.) *to proclaim the parties*: cf. 2 c.

1588 in R. M. Fergusson *Alex. Hume* (1890) 182 Johnne and Margaret desyrit me..to proclame the said persones in this paroche kirk according to the order. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 16 Hee'll wooe a thousand, point the day of marriage .. and proclaime the banes. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot* I. vi. § 10. 88 The council of Trent..ordained bans to be proclaimed on three successive holidays, in the parish church or churches of the persons contracting; and this canon was adopted by our first Reformers, and hath been ever since observed by our church. 1893 *New Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Cry* vb. 5 d, To proclaim the marriage banns of. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 1 Oct. 1/1 The minister, after proclaiming the banns of matrimony between a young couple [etc.].

† d. *Law. To proclaim a fine*: to read a fine in open court in order to make it more public and less liable to be levied by fraud or covin: see FINE *sb.*1 6.

1483–4 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 7 § 1 þe Iustices of Assisez..do rede & proclayme the seid fyne openly and solemply in euery their Cession of Assises to be holde the same yere. 1489 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 24. 1588–9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 2. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 352.

2. To make official announcement of or concerning (a person or thing). a. With complement.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxii. 50 For this victory his knyghtes proclaymed hym Emperour. *Ibid.* VI. clxxv. 172 They..conueyed the sayd .ii. children vnto the cytie of Ferrer, and there crowned and proclaymed theym for kynges. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 *Preamble*, One Archbold Armestrong wich was proclaymed a Rebell to the Kyng and Realme of Englonde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 245 At this Parliament the kyng was Proclaymed kyng of Irelande, whiche name his predecessors neuer had. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. II. 145 [They] loudly and universally proclaimed Cicero the first Consul. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 204 When he found himself proclaimed a traitor.

b. Without complement: Short for 'to proclaim (a person) as a rebel or outlaw'. Also non-officially: To denounce (a person or thing).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 67 And gar 3our merchandis be discreit, That na extortiounes be, proclaime All fraud and schame. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 151, I will proclaime thee Angelo,..He tell the world aloud What man thou art. 1605 — *Lear* III. vii. 1, I heard my selfe proclaim'd, And by the happy hollow of a Tree, Escap'd the hunt. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ix, I know and will proclaim you to the world.

† c. To give public notice of (something) as lost or found; to give public notice of a marriage between (parties): see 1 c. *Obs.*

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. li. (1638) 157 Where beasts stray away.., and they be taken up and proclaimed.

d. To proclaim the accession of (a sovereign).

1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 Aug., I went to-day to see the King proclaimed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 588 On the morning of the twentieth of June he was proclaimed in the market place of Taunton. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 354 The new sovereign was proclaimed on Edward's death.

e To place (a district, country, etc.) under legal restrictions by proclamation: *spec.* under the provisions of the various Peace Preservation (Ireland) Acts of 1881 and following years.

1881 [see PROCLAIMED 2] 1885 *Daily Tel.* 29 Oct. 5/2 In the interest of trade we stamp out other diseases of animals, not scrupling to 'proclaim' whole counties, and put the community to serious inconvenience for the general good. 1887 *Times* 28 July 8 Every part of Ireland is proclaimed.

f. To denounce or prohibit by proclamation; to forbid publicly or openly.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 444/2 O, meet me by moonlight alone, Since our meetings by day are proclaimed.

3. *transf.* To declare publicly; to make known aloud or openly; to publish. Const. as in 1, 2 a.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 Whanne he made a governour.. He wolde first enquere his name, And let it openly proclame What man he were, or evel or good. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 337 b, They haue openly proclaimed that nothing be said a misse against him. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist.* (1619) 203 It shall be expedient that these our writings be euerie where proclaimed. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff., Disc.* (1848) 61 If the Man is happy whose sins God is pleas'd to cover; what may that Man be accounted whose Graces he vouchsafes to proclaim? 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 66 The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 857 In vain thy creatures testify of thee, Till I hou proclaim thyself 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 3 Sir John Herschel..proclaims the need of a better logic. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v § 5 250 He proclaims a righteous life to be better than a host of indulgences. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 164 You proclaim in the face of Hellas that you are a Sophist

4. *fig.* Of things: To make known or manifest; to intimate, prove.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. § 2 The true beliefe which maketh a man happie proclaimeth iointly God and man. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 72 The Apparell oft proclaimes the man. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. ii. 42 Many other Euidences, proclayme her, to be the Kings Daughter. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Bermudas* 28 He..makes the hollow seas, that roar, Proclaim the ambergris on shoar. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 242 His steps proclaim no lover's haste 1757 GRAY *Bard* III. ii, Her eye proclaims her of the Britons Line. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vii, Then did his silence long proclaim A struggle between fear and shame.

5. *intr.* To make proclamation or public announcement. *lit.* and *fig.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII xxxix. 334 He proclamed in all Cornewaile of alle the aduentures of these two knyghtes; so was hit openly knowen. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 27 But that her tender shame Will not proclaime against her maiden losse, How might she tongue me?

Hence **Proclai·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Whence **Proclai·mingly** *adv.*, in a way that proclaims or announces.

1588–9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 2 Scarclye one daye in euerie Terme can be spared for the proclaymynge of Fynes. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. xi. 372 Is not the Piety and Obedience of our Lives a proclaiming of God to be our King? 1880 G. MERRDITH *Tragic Com.* iv. (1892) 49 Not the less were they proclaimingly alight and in full blaze.

Proclai·mant. *rare*—1. [f. PROCLAIM *v.* + -ANT: cf. *claimant.*] A proclaimer.

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xii, I was spared the pain of being the first proclaimant of her flight.

Proclaimed (prɔ,klē·md), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.]

1. Publicly and officially announced; publicly declared; designated in a proclamation.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* C j, The holesome receipt of a proclaymed King. 1681 E. MURPHY *State Ireland* § 7 Bryan Micardle, a proclaimed Tory. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 526 Trained up in such a principle of proclaimed intolerance.

2. Of a district: Placed by proclamation under special legal restrictions; of a meeting, etc.: Prohibited by proclamation. See PROCLAIM *v.* 2 e, f.

1881 *Act* 44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 5 § 1 In a proclaimed district a person shall not carry or have any arms or ammunition save as authorised by the conditions set forth in the proclamation herein-after mentioned. 1882 *Ann. Reg.* 65 The bill proposed that in proclaimed districts the police should have power to search for implements of crime.

Proclaimer (pro͵klēⁱ·məɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who proclaims or publicly announces.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 29 The kyngdome of heauen..wherof Jhon the soonne of Zacharie was chosen and specially appuincted to bee an open preacher, and proclamer. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 27 Hee chargeth the proclamer with slaundering their Churche. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 522 Spreaders abroad and proclaimers of Gods truth. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 18 Now had the great Proclaimer with a voice More awful then the sound of Trumpet, cri'd Repentance. 1879 MACLEAR *St. Mark* xiv. 158 The Celebrant or Proclaimer of the Feast.

b. *spec.* The official who proclaims the number drawn in a lottery.

1775 in Hone *Every day Bk.* (1827) II. 1464 The proclaimer is not to suffer [the boy who draws the tickets]..to leave the wheel without being first examined by the manager.

Proclamation (prǫklămēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *proclamation*, OF. *-acion* (1370 in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *prōclāmātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prōclāmāre* to PROCLAIM.]

1. The action of proclaiming; the official giving of public notice.

[1383 *Act 7 Rich. II*, c. 6 Que chescun Viscont Dengleterre soite tenuz decy en avant en propre persone de faire proclamacion de mesme lestatut quatre foitz lan.] *c* 1480 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 43 Then was there made a proclamasion, In Plutoys name commaundyd silence..That Diana and Neptunus myght haue audience. 1532 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 349 It hathe not ben seen nor herd that any Subiecte..sholde presume to make proclamacion within this your realme but onelie in your graces Name. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 436 The dearest ring in Venice will I giue you, And finde it out by proclamation. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 348 An edict was published by open proclamatioun, that no man sett furth, or read anie of these libells. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 139 The writs are issued...A proper space must be given for proclamation and for the election. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 655/1 To prevent bigamy and incestuous marriages, the church has introduced proclamation of banns. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 151 Intestine feuds were repressed by the proclamation of a public peace.

b. *spec.* The public and formal announcement of the accession of a king or ruler; the fact of being proclaimed king.

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 70 Sound Trumpet, Edward shal be here proclaim'd: Come, fellow Souldior, make thou proclamation. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lix. 329 Plutarch says that his troops received his rival's proclamation with shouts of applause.

c. The action of denouncing by a public notice, or of declaring a person to be outlawed, a thing to be illegal, a district to be under legal restriction, etc.; the fact of being so proclaimed; proscription.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 The miraculous working, that God preserued the tables of his couenant from the bloody proclamations of Antiochus. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 183 The bloody proclamation to escape That follow'd me so neere..taught me to shift Into a mad-mans rags. 1881 *Act* 44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 5 § 2 Any such proclamation [of a county or district] may set forth the conditions and regulations under which the carrying or having of arms or ammunition is authorised. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1138 The proclamation of the League by the Government under the Crimes Act.

2. That which is proclaimed, either as to its substance or its form; a formal order or intimation issued by the sovereign or other legal authority, and made public either by being announced by a herald, or by being posted up in public places.

In *Eng. Hist.* applied esp. to decrees issued by the sovereign, in the 16th and 17th centuries, by which it was sought to legislate without the assent of Parliament.

1415 EARL OF CAMBR. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 45 As for ye forme of a proclamacyon wych schulde hadde bene cryde in ye Erle name, as [t]he heyre to the Corowne of Ynglond ageyns ȝow, my lege lord. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxvii. 235 The duke..made his proclamacyons & cryes, that no man shulde ..do any force to the people. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 12 Ordourit and furnest eftir the forme and tenour of the proclamationis direct herupon. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 17, I heare of none but the new Proclamation, That's clapt vpon the Court Gate. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid maskerades. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, A proclamation was soon issued to forbid it, upon pain of death. 1832 MACAULAY *Ess., Burghley* (1887) 241 She [Elizabeth] assumed the power of legislating by means of proclamations. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 27 Proclamations. are usually issued in pursuance of Orders in Council. 1875 TASWELL LANGMEAD *Eng. Const. Hist.* (1890) 398 The King [Henry VIII] then appealed to Parliament to give to his Proclamations the force of statutes. *Ibid.* 580 [Under Chas. I] In lieu of Acts of Parliament, Royal Proclamations were issued from time to time and declared to have the force of laws. 1881 [see PROCLAIMED 2].

†**3.** *Law.* **a.** *Proclamation of a fine*: see quot. 1607 and PROCLAIM *v.* 1 d. *Obs.*

1483–4 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 7 § 2 The Iustices of Peas..do make open and solempe proclamacion of the seid fyne in iiij generall Cessions of Peas to be holden the same yere. 1489 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 24. 1588–9 *Act 31 Eliz.* c. 2. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Proclamation of a Fine*, is a notice openly, and solemnly giuen at all the Assises that shall be holden in the Countie within one yeare after the ingrossing of the fine, ..and these proclamations be made vpon transcripts of the fine, sent by the Iustices of the Common plees, to the Iustices of Assise, and the Iustices of peace. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. App. 16.

†**b.** *Proclamation of rebellion*: see quots. *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Proclamation of rebellion*, is a publike notice given by the officer, that a man not appearing vpon a *Sub pœna*, nor an attachment in the Starre Chamber or Chauncerie, shalbe reputed a rebell, except he render himselfe by a day assigned. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v., *Proclamation of Rebellion* is a Writ so called, whereby publick notice is given, where a Man, not appearing [etc., as above].

†**4.** *transf.* Open declaration; manifestation; favourable or unfavourable notice. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 153 Vpon that day, that the gentleman doth begin to hourde vp money, from thence foorth, he putteth his fame in proclamation. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 180 Inuention is asham'd Against the proclamation of thy passion To say thou doost not [love]. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, Here a Dame, Cunning, nayles lether-hindges to a dore To auoide proclamation.

5. *Comb.*: †**proclamation-horn**, a horn blown to call public attention before making proclamation; **proclamation hour**, an hour fixed by proclamation for some specified purpose; e.g. for retiring within doors; **proclamation money** (in N. Amer. Colonies), coin valued according to a table prescribed in a proclamation of Q. Anne on 18 June, 1704, in which the Spanish dollar of 17½ dwt. was to be rated at six shillings in all the colonies; **proclamation-print**, the type used in a printed proclamation; **proclamation writ**, a writ directing a proclamation to be made.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 321 Neither of these Cornucopiæ, or..Drinking or *Proclamation-Horns, or Horns of Ceremony now exist. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 5/3 Duplessis acknowledged that he had been in the company of Gano and Cordua at night after *proclamation hours. 1735 *N. Jersey Archives* XI. 432, I do hereby promise to Pay to the said Discoverer the Sum of Thirty Pounds, *Proclamation Money. 1748 *N. Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1871) V. 905 His Majesty has recommended that my salary should be fixed and Paid in Sterling or Proclamation money. 1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 86/1 The general assembly..hath passed a bill for emitting 60,000*l.* proclamation money, in paper bills of credit. 1775 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 72, 40 shillings each per day, Proclamation money. 1896 HOR. WHITE *Money & Banking* 15–16 Six shillings was considered by the home government a fair average of the various colonial valuations of the Spanish dollar. This valuation came to be known by the term proclamation money, or proc. money. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 25 The Kitchin..was no bigger than the Cooks roome in a ship, with a little court chimney, about the compasse of a Parenthesis in *proclamation-print. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 17 The tenor of them [the Acts] was affixed to *proclamation writs, and directed by the sheriffs to be proclaimed as law in their counties.

Hence **Proclama·tion** *v. trans. nonce-wd.*, to force or coerce by proclamations.

1864 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 459/2 If religious disputants had been 'proclamationed' into silence.

†**Pro·clama·tor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *prōclāmātor* one who cries out or proclaims, agent-n. f. *prōclāmāre* to PROCLAIM.] One who proclaims or makes a public announcement; *spec.* an officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 64 Ministers..were..proclamators of new engagements. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* 3 The Proclamator of the Court; the Keeper of the Court. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 15) 101 He is also by inheritance Proclamator of the Court of Common Pleas. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xi, Fees to Judges, *puisne* Judges, Clerks,..Under Clerks, Proclamators [etc.].

Proclamatory (pro͵klæ·mătəri), *a.* [f. L. *prōclāmātor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. That proclaims or makes public announcement.

1636 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 11 Hee uttered it, *voce magnâ*, with a proclamatory voice. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 452 The honourable..gentleman would of course make a speech declaratory and proclamatory of his disinterestedness. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 1 May 8/1 The thunder of the proclamatory cannon.

2. Of, pertaining to, like, or of the nature of a proclamation.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 90, I wrote..a short notice in the fly-leaf of my pocket-book, setting forth, in proclamatory style, 'who I was, and what was to be done with my body, in case it should be found'. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on Tower* III. iv. 55 To make due preparation for a wedding of ordinary publicity..with. a bonfire, and other of those proclamatory accessories.

Procli·ne, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *prōclīnā-re* to lean forward, f. *pro*, PRO-¹ + *-clīnāre*, = Gr. *κλίν-ειν* to bend.] *intr.* To lean forward; in *Dialling* = INCLINE *v.* 10 b.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 155/1 Inclining dials..were further distinguished as reclining when leaning backwards from an observer, proclining when leaning forwards.

Proclitic (pro͵kli·tik), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [ad. mod L. *procliticus* (Hermann, 1801), f. Gr. **προκλιτικός*, f. *προκλίνειν*, f. *πρό*, PRO-² + *κλίνειν* (see prec.), after Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός* ENCLITIC. So F. *proclitique.*]

A. *adj.* In *Greek Gram.*, used of a monosyllabic word that is so closely attached in pronunciation to the following word as to have no accent of its own; hence, generally, used of a word in any language, which in pronunciation is attached to the following stressed word, as in *an ou·nce*, *as soo·n*, *at ho·me*, *for no·body*, *to co·mprehe·nd.*

1846 KEY *Lat. Gram.* p. ix, The term *proclitic* is adopted from Hermann's treatise: 'De emendanda ratione Graecae Grammaticae'.

B. *sb.* A proclitic word.

The proclitics in Greek are certain forms of the article, viz. ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ; and certain adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, viz. ἐκ, ἐν, εἰς, εἰ, οὐ (οὐκ), ὡς.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 KEY *Language* v. 72, ἐκ and οὐκ are not in themselves words but always attached as proclitics to that which follows. 1893 SONNENSCHEIN in *Class. Rev.* Mar. 135/2 Why? ∵ the preposition is a *proclitic*... Hence he finds himself compelled to say that mŏdo ē Dăuo is equivalent to a single word like rĕcŭbare.

Procli·ve, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. obs. F. *proclive* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *prōclīv-is* (also *-us*) sloping, descending, inclined, prone, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ 1 b + *clīvus* a slope.]

†**1.** Sloping steeply forwards and downwards. *Obs.*

1524 PACE *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xi. 20 The Montens [were] so proclive in descence. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXIV. 90 The temple.. is scituat vpon the Mount Parnassus, on the top of a cliffe from euery side and procliue steep down.

2. a. Of persons: Inclined, prone, disposed; having a proclivity or inclination *to* or *towards* any course or action.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 120 The ingine of man is mair proclive and reddy to evil werkis than to gud. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 34 A woman is frayll and procliue vnto all euels. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) II. ii, As that land or nation best doth thriue, Which to smooth-fronted peace is most procliue. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 44 They incensed the Pope (too procliue of himselfe to set forth his owne greatnesse). 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. (1709) 234 People were generally Faint, and proclive to Sweat.

b. Of things: Leading or tending towards some course or action (usually one considered bad).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 55/1 Howe muche more prone and procliue I sawe the waye to hurt. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 96 Astrologie..doth pave a plain and proclive path to Idolatry.

3. Headlong, hasty, forward.

1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. iv, A foolish fellow, somewhat proclive and hasty. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 756 In measure to the proclive weight and rush Of His inner nature.

Hence †**Procli·veness**, proclivity.

1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 73, I speake not of them, which may pretend their excuse from the frayIty of our natures, and our procliuenes to sin. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 298 The procliveness of mans nature to plunge into former sins.

Procli·vitous, *a. rare.* [f. next + -OUS: cf. *calamitous.*] Steep.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 104 Many of the ascents and descents are so proclivitous that donkeys must be relieved of their loads.

Proclivity (pro͵kli·vĭti). [ad. L. *prōclīvitās* a tendency, propensity, f. *prōclīvis*: see PROCLIVE and -ITY, and cf. F. *proclivité* (1603 in Godef.).]

1. A condition of being inclined to something; an instance of such condition; inclination, predisposition, tendency, leaning, propensity. **a.** Const. *to* or *towards* some action, habit, or thing; also *to do* something; esp. said of what is evil.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 421 He hath no proclivity or willingness of himself to come. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 77 b, Iniquitie of nature, and procliuitie vnto vice. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm* in *Reliq.* (1651) 76 To which lessons he had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 12. 13 This naturall proclivity of men, to hurt each other. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* xiii. 202 Known unto thee it is, how great a Proclivity there is in my Nature to fall. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 218 Persons..found with such a proclivity to servitude. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. iv. § 65. 181 The vitalized molecules composing the tissues, show their proclivity towards a particular arrangement. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 142 A proclivity to catch cold.

b. *absol.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. iii. § 15 The mastering of their first Appetites..lessening the proclivity of habits. 1656 HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 308 That which he calls a necessity, is no more but a proclivity. 1708 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 263 Persons with Jacobite proclivities. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* i. 6 The tutor to whom the young Milton was consigned was specially noted for Arminian proclivities. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 770 The family proclivity is only..a local tissue proclivity.

†**2.** A steep slope; an acclivity. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* 7 Feb., We alighted, crawling up the rest of the proclivity with great difficulty.

Proclivous (pro͵kləi·vəs), *a.* [f. L. *proclīv-us* (see PROCLIVE) + -OUS.]

1. Inclining downwards. *rare.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. Inclined or sloping forward: applied to teeth inclined nearly in the line of the axis of the jaw, as the inferior canine teeth of the hippopotamus.

[1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Proclivus* [Lat.]; so in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*] 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Proclivous.*

Hence **Procli·vousness**, proclivity. *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Proclivousness*, inclination downwards, propensity.

Proconemial: see PRO-² 2.

‖ **Procœlia** (prosī·liă). *Anat.* Pl. **-iæ.** [mod. L. (Wilder), f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *κοιλία* a hollow: cf. CŒLIAC.] A prosencephalic ventricle; either of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 485 *Procœlia* .., the lateral cavity of the prosencephalon, communicating through the porta with the aula and thus with the platetrope, and with the mesal series of cœliæ. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Procœlian (prosī·liăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [In sense 1, f. mod.L. *Procœlia* (f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *κοῖλ-ος* hollow) + -AN; in sense 2, f. prec. + -AN.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** = PROCŒLOUS. **b.** Having procœlous vertebræ; pertaining to the *Procœlia*, a suborder of *Crocodilia* including all the extant and recent crocodiles; also as *sb.* a crocodile of this suborder.

1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 196 The vertebræ are 'procœlian'. *Ibid.* 199 The vertebræ of the trunk have the same procœlian character, *i.e.* with the cup anterior and the ball behind.

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the procœliæ or prosencephalic ventricles.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Procœlous (prosī·lŏs), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. PRO-[2] + Gr. *κοῖλ-ος* hollow + -OUS: see prec.] Concave or cupped in front: applied to vertebræ; distinguished from *opisthocœlous* and *amphicœlous*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 50 The anterior surfaces of these centra have the procoelous appearance. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 347 The dorsal vertebræ are 'procœlous' or concave in front. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 39 The ball may be post-axial in each vertebral body, a structure termed procœlous, and found in existing crocodiles.

‖ **Pro confesso**: see PRO.

Proconsul (prōu·kŏnsŭl). [a. L. *prōconsul*, from the earlier phrase *prō consule* '(one acting) for the consul': see PRO-[1] 4 and CONSUL.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* An officer who acting as governor or military commander in a Roman province discharged the duties and had most of the authority of a consul; in the later republic the office was almost always held by an ex-consul; under the emperors, the governor of a senatorial province.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 7 A fals prophete, Jew,..that was with the proconsul Sergius Poul, prudent man. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 They were deuicte after that in Apulea by Marchus the proconsul of Rome. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ix, He [Marcus Antoninus] aduanced hym [Proculus] to be proconsul. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vii. 8 He creates Lucius Pro-Consull. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 83 The spatious province of the Proconsul of Asia. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 36 The proconsuls of Asia, Achaia, and Africa, claimed a pre-eminence, which was yielded to the remembrance of their ancient dignity. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 275 The proconsul, P. Sempronius .. endeavoured to rouse the adjacent Illyrian tribes against Macedonia. 1904 RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* ix. 97 The provincial administration exercised the full authority of the Roman Empire, delegated to the Proconsul for his year of office. *fig.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 61 Our Proconsul, and chief Prouost, Christ Iesus.

b. *transf.* Applied rhetorically to a governor of a modern dependency, colony, or conquered province.

In the earlier period of the French Revolution the title was borne by certain commissioners who accompanied the revolutionary armies in insurgent departments, etc.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 277 Another Jacobin proconsul. 1841 MACAULAY *Hist., W. Hastings* (1887) 684 Such was the aspect with which the great Proconsul presented himself to his judges. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 125 It is a fine thing to see a homely old pro-consul retiring from the government of a region as large as France and Austria together, with a clear conscience and a sound digestion. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 2 The poets and proconsuls who made the Hanoverian rule illustrious.

2. (*pro-consul.*) A deputy consul (CONSUL 8).

1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 87 Had the Dey yielded this point..I should have had no difficulty in placing a Pro-Consul at Algiers...I should have appointed Mr. M'Donough Consul *pro tempore*.

Proconsular (prŏkŏ·nsiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *prōconsulār-is*: see prec. and -AR[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to a Roman proconsul.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 89 He was invested with Proconsular Authority for the more contentfully peracting this Tax. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Tilbury*, The 4 proconsular ways made in Britain by the Romans crossed each other in this town. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. xii. 391 Gallio is seated on that proconsular chair from which judicial sentences were pronounced by the Roman magistrates. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xxii. 297 The Christians were tried in the proconsular courts.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a mediæval or modern provincial governor.

1798 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Switzerland* I. xiv. 200 Stung into disobedience by some act of proconsular tyranny, they took up arms against their sovereign.

2. Of a province: Under the administration of a Roman proconsul.

Proconsular Asia, the Roman province of Asia, including the districts of Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, the western part of Asia Minor; the 'Asia' of the New Testament.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xix. 10 The Gospel was spread through all Asia proconsular. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X 228 *note*, Throughout the senatorian or proconsular provinces, all taxes were immediately paid into the *ærarium*, or treasury of the state. 1840 A. JOLLY *Sunday Serv.* 310 Abitina, a city in the proconsular province of Africa. 1885 T. M. LINDSAY *Acts* II. 44 Later [Cyprus] became imperial and still later again proconsular. Luke is strictly accurate.

Hence **Proco·nsularship**, the position of a proconsular province.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 301/1 Augustus raised it [Bithynia] into a proconsularship B.C. 27.

† **Proco·nsulary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ARY[2].] = prec.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. v. (1622) 8 He [Tiberius] entreated .. that proconsularie authority might be giuen Germanicus Cæsar. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VII. (1658) 809 Hadrian..was made Colleague with his father in the Proconsulary power. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. ii. 17 To inform ourselves of the State the Roman Proconsulary Province was in.

Proconsulate (prŏkŏ·nsiŭlĕt). [= F. *proconsulat* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōconsulātus*: see PROCONSUL and -ATE[1].] The office of an ancient Roman proconsul; the district under the government of a proconsul.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 609 He governed the proconsulate of Asia little to his credit. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* IV. xxxiv. 140 The proconsulate of Syria became the object of every inordinate ambition. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col* 413 The Proconsulate of Paullus.

b. *transf.* Cf. PROCONSUL 1 b.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 113 Citizen Barthelemi had been established at Basle; where, with his proconsulate of Switzerland and the adjacent parts of Germany, he was appointed as a sort of factor to deal in the degradation of the crowned heads of Europe.

Proco·nsulship. [f. PROCONSUL + -SHIP.] The office or position of a proconsul.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 200 Now the yeere was at hand, when as the Proconsulship of Asia or Africke should be alotted vnto him. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* IV. i, And, shoulde shee begge your procunsulship, yf you heard her, 'Twere her's, upon my life. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (L.), This is shewn by the letters [of Cicero] during his proconsulship. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 443/2 One of the..coadjutors of the sanguinary Collot d'Herbois, during the dreadful period of his proconsulship at Lyons.

Procrastinate (prŏ|kræ·stinēt), *v.* [f. L. *prōcrastin-āre* to put off till the morrow, to defer, f. L. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 d + *crastin-us* belonging to to-morrow (f. *crās* to-morrow): see -ATE[3].]

1. *trans.* To postpone till another day; to put off from day to day; to defer, delay. Now *rare.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 114 The significations of this Coniunction happening in the watrie Trigon, are procrastinated or prolonged vntill after sixe Coniunctions immediately insuing. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1216 The shortnes of time, which allowed us no leasure..to procrastinate the matter. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 Many such deuices they fained to procrastinate the time. 1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ. Contin.* IV. 246, I blush to take a view of myself, and would procrastinate a scrutiny which harrows me at reflection. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 2385 It was the crowning grace of that great heart, To keep back joy; procrastinate the truth.

2. *intr.* To defer action, delay; to be dilatory.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 93 Bacherchan having commission to persecute Curroon, procrastinates not. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37 To procrastinate in matters clear .. may be dangerous. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 225 While we procrastinate, a fatal stroke may intervene. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 45 He hesitates and procrastinates till the time for action is over.

Hence **Procra·stinated** *ppl. a.*, **Procra·stinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Procra·stinatingly** *adv.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 73 The President seeing the procrastinating of time was no course to liue. 1633 EARL MANCH. *At Mondo* (1636) 124 There is no safetie in procrastinating. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 686 Great Winds and Rain..caused a procrastinating Delay in the Transacting of many Affairs. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 402 A timid, unsystematick, procrastinating ministry. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 130 *note*, Procrastinated time will always fly on. 1893 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxi. 364, I was too procrastinatingly lazy to expend even that amount of energy.

Procrastination (prŏ|kræstinē·shən). [ad. L. *prōcrastinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōcrastināre*: see prec., and cf. F. *procrastination* (16th c. in Godef., now rare).] The action or habit of procrastinating, or putting off; delay, dilatoriness.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 165 Without longer procrastinacion, he assembled togither ,viii. C. horsemen. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1293 Most weightie businesse .., and such as could suffer no procrastination or delay. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 393 Procrastination is the thief of time; Year after year it steals, till all are fled. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xiv. 133 They branded prudent caution as mean procrastination.

b. The putting off or deferring *of* something.

1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 304 That benefite of the procrastination of my Life. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Whether he would consent to the procrastination of his motion or not.

Procrastinative (prŏ|kræ·stinētiv), *a.* [f. L. *prōcrastināt-*, ppl. stem of *prōcrastin-āre* to PROCRASTINATE + -IVE.] That tends to procrastinate or put off action. Hence **Procra·stinativeness.**

1824 *Examiner* 289/2 The number of merely procrastinative suits..swells the number of cases decided. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ix. (1872) II 224 Whatever the answer ..Negative, procrastinative, affirmative, to me it shall be zero. 1896 A. TRUMBLE *In Jail w. C. Dickens* iii. 105 An Act of Parliament..contested with the usual ponderous procrastinativeness.

Procrastinator (prŏ|kræ·stinētəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from PROCRASTINATE *v.*: see -OR 2 c.] One who procrastinates or defers action to another day or some future time; one who habitually delays or puts off attending to matters.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 154 So is he no procrastinatour. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 2 Nov., Lord Treasurer .. is the greatest procrastinator in the world. 1865 T. WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* xiii. 219 The procrastinator is pictured by another fool, with a parrot perched on his head, and a magpie on each hand, all repeating *cras, cras, cras.*

Procrastinatory (prŏ|kræ·stinētəri), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY[2].] Given to or implying procrastination; dilatory.

1846 WORCESTER, *Procrastinatory*, implying procrastination. *Ec. Rev.* 1892 *Black & White* 6 Feb 175/2 A procrastinatory belief in the protection of Providence.

† **Procra·stine**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *prōcrastin-āre* to PROCRASTINATE, or a. obs. F. *procrastine-r* (15–18th c. in Godefroy).] = PROCRASTINATE.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII* 7 Thinkyng that if that pardon were any lenger space procrastened or prolonged, that..Sir Thomas Broughton..should sodeynly moue a newe insurreccion against him.

Procreant (prōu·krĭănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prōcreānt-em*, pr. pple. of *prōcreāre*: see next. So F. *procréant*, pres. pple. of *procréer*.]

1. That procreates or begets; producing young; generating; producing, as in *procreant cause.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I. iii 18 b, The procreant and conseruant cause. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cvii. 11 Sin is at the bottome of all mens miseries, as the procreant cause thereof. 1679 [see CONSERVANT]. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. 344 But the loss of liberty is not the whole of what the procreant bird suffers. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iii. 23 The procreant heat and fervour of our youth Escapes in puff, in smoke.

2. Of, pertaining or subservient to procreation.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* I. vi 8 No lutty frieze, Buttrice, nor Coigne of Vantage, but this Bird Hath made his pendant Bed, and procreant Cradle. 1767 G WHITE *Selborne* xii, This wonderful 'procreant cradle' [a harvest-mouse's nest]. 1817 WORDSW. *Vernal Ode* iii, Her procreant vigils Nature keeps Amid the unfathomable deeps. 1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* I. 200 The swarms of children nestled and cradled in every procreant chamber of this hive.

† **B.** as *sb.* One who or that which procreates; a generator. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth* IV. ii. 28 Leaue Procreants alone, and shut the doore. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 16 God the Father, Sonne, and holy Ghost, are Procreants and Conseruants of the world. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. 1851 III 235 Putrid creatures that receive a crawling life from those two most unlike procreants, the Sun and mudde.

† **Pro·create**, *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also **-at.** [ad. L. *prōcreāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōcre-āre* to bring forth or beget, produce, cause, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 a + *creāre* to create.] Procreated, begotten. (Usually construed as *pa. pple.*)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 381 Diuerse kyndes of bestes whiche be procreate of commixtion. *c* 1475 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc) 64 Syns that Eve was procreat owt of Adams syde. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 4 All the issue hade and procreate, or hereafter to be had and procreate bytwene your Highnes and. Quene Anne 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 1 121 b, Gif ane Burges hes procreat bairnes with ilke ane of his wifes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 170 Some of these Kings, dying without procreate Heires.

B. *sb.* The produce of money; interest.

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 578 If the Paiment be half Yearly or Quarterly,..let the Log. of the Yearly Procreat be multiplied accordingly by ½ or ¼.

Procreate (prōu·krĭēt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *prōcreāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōcreāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To beget, engender, generate (offspring).

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 5 That the issue borne and procreated under the same vnlawfull mariage .. betwene your Highnes, and the said Lady Katheryne, shall be taken demed and accepted illegittimate to all ententes and purposes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* XVI (1599) 747 Their..hope to procreate children 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 74 Animals do not Procreate their Like, but when they are in their Vigor 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* I. 5 Four brothers and three sisters, procreated betwixt John Boston and Alison Trotter, a woman prudent and virtuous. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1872) 71 A pair of animals, producing .. two hundred offspring, of which .. only two on an average survive to procreate their kind.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To produce offspring.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 94 If that be female which procreates in it selfe;..all plants are female. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 408 Couples marry and procreate on the idea, not the reality, of a maintenance; they increase beyond the demand of towns and manufactures.

c. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To bring into existence, produce; to give rise to, occasion.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I iii. 5 The Riuer Nilus, whiche for the lustye fatnesse of the slime, doeth procreat diuerse kyndes of beastes. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 11 b, The cause efficient..doth either procreate or bring forth that which was not before, as God the worlde 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Ormus procreates nothing note-worthy, Salt excepted. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 305 The sides of Homogeneal Surdes multiplyed procreateth sides of Homogeneal Surdes 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 41 The offspring of the sun, procreated..in the regions of the east.

Hence **Pro·created**, **Pro·creating** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Procreated, *procreatus* 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* I. 14 Wks. 1871 IV. 93 The true procreating cause

of sin is in every man's soul. 1857–69 Heavysege *Saul* (ed. 3) 135 That procreated race, Which holds 'twixt us and brutes the place. 1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Fam.* 10 An urgent demand for labour will increase the procreated supply.

Procreation (prōuˌkrɪˈēɪʃən). [ME. a. OF. *procreacion* (14th c. in Littré), mod.F. *procréation*, ad. L. *prōcreātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prō-cre-āre*: see above.]

1. The action of procreating or begetting; generation, propagation of species; the fact of being begotten.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 204 Take hym a wyf .. By cause of leueful procreacion Of children. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1576 Procreacioun Of children is, vn-to goddes honour. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cevii. 220 Of this Wyllyams procreacion, it is wytnessed of Vyncent Hystoryall & other. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, The causes for the whiche matrimonie was ordeined. One cause was the procreacion of children. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 4 Twin'd Brothers .. Whose procreation, residence, and birth, Scarse is diuidant. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* 22 The parts minister either to nutrition, for the conservation of the Individual; or to Procreation, for the conservation of the Species. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. vii. 114 As the word *heirs* is necessary to create a fee, so .. the word *body*, or some other words of procreation, are necessary to make it a fee-tail. *a* 1874 Suckley in Coues *Birds N. W.* 11 The indispensable union of a pair for the purpose of procreation.

† **2.** That which is procreated, offspring, progeny.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 To the intente that his maiestie .. might haue issue and procreation for the .suretie of this his realme. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 No lesse monstrous then those deformed procreations and naturally deformed animals. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 131 The Procreation, or Children of a Commonwealth, are those we call Plantations, or Colonies.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Origination, production, natural formation.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 7 For the procreation of Sutures. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Title-p., The Description and first Procreation and Increase of the Towne of Great Yarmouth in Norffolke 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 127 The procreation of peace is the end of warre. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iv. 74 In the procreation of Metals some Sulphureous matter doth intervene. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. II. ii. 95 This procreation is most rare; Of the old senseless way we're now well ridden.

Procreative (prōuˈkrɪˌētɪv), *a.* [f. L. type **prōcreātīv-us*: see Procreate *ppl. a.* and -ive. So OF. *procreative* (14th c. in Godef.).] Pertaining to procreation; having the power or function of producing offspring. Also *fig.*

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xxiv. xxxix. (1678) 568 The .. procreative faculty ceaseth in some sooner, in some later. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xii. 406 Having made one lye he is fain to make more to maintain it. .. Not one amongst them shall be barren, but miraculously procreative to beget others. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 252 *note*, The procreative soil will expand the ripening germs, and in the end produce a plenteous harvest. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 153 The irregular gratification of the procreative instinct.

Hence **Procreativeness.**

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 32 The Procreativeness of those Nations presently stinted and abated. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. P 14 To have reconcil'd the procreativeness of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances.

Procreator. *rare.* [a. L. *prōcreātor*, agent-n. f. *prōcre-āre* to Procreate. So F. *procréateur* adj. (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who or that which procreates or begets; a parent.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 203 b, He is vnkynd and vnnaturall, that will not cherishe hys natural parentes and procreators. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 185 They neuer mention our sinnes, which are his chiefe procreatours.

† **Procreatory,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ory 2.] Of or tending to procreation; procreative.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 32 Thus the wonderfull Creator of Nature .. put into all things that were created a power procreatory, and the order of their encreasing, and propagation.

Procreatress. *rare.* [f. Procreator + -ess 1.] A female procreator or parent.

1597 Middleton *Wisd. Solomon* xiv. 26 O idol-worshipping, thou mother art, she-procreatress of a he-offence. 1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 528/2 The most liberall Mother and Procreatresse of all Things, the Earth.

† **Procreatrix.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *prōcreātrix*, fem. of *prōcreātor* Procreator.] = prec.

1502 Stubbes *Motive Gd. Workes* (1593) 18 b, The earth, the mother and procreatrix of all things. 1611 Cotgr., *Procreatrice*, a procreatrix; a mother, or damme.

Procrustean (prōkrʊˈstɪən), *a.* [f. Procrustes + -an: cf. *Herculean.*] Of or pertaining to Procrustes: aiming or tending to produce uniformity by violent and arbitrary methods.

a 1846 *Christian Observer* (cited in Worcester). 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* xv, To..tie them down to their own Procrustean bed. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 118 For which they have cut and dried procrustean remedies ready to hand. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 271 Neither must we attempt to confine the Platonic dialogue on the Procrustean bed of a single idea. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vii. (1877) 156 Not to be submitted to any Procrustean process, even of disciplinary moulding.

Hence **Procrusteanism,** a Procrustean method or principle; **Procrusteanize** *v.*, to render Procrustean; to treat by Procrustean methods.

1864 *Edin. Rev.* July 168 The repulsive *Procrusteanism of the course of instruction. *a* 1846 *Christian Obs.* (cited in Worcester), *Procrusteanize. 1899 *Speaker* 30 Dec. 338/2 The girls sat daily in a horrible machine constructed to Procrusteanize a long and graceful neck by drawing up the head and chin.

Procrustes (prōkrʊˈstīz). [a. Gr. Προκρούστης, personal name, lit. 'one that stretches', f. προκρούειν to beat or hammer out, to stretch out.] The name of a fabulous robber of Attica who is said to have stretched or mutilated his victims to conform them to the length of his bed. Hence allusively. Also *attrib.*

1583 Fulke *Defence* i. (Parker Soc.) 97 You play manifestly with us the lewd part of Procrustes, the thievish host, which would make his guests' stature equal with his bed's, either by stretching them out if they were too short, or by cutting off their legs if they were too long. 1637 T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 335 This passage is like to the Procrustes of Roome, mee thinks. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 35 We may rejoice that the tyranny of the spiritual Procrustes is so far annihilated. 1837 Syd. Smith *1st Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 259/2 It is quite absurd to see how all the Cathedrals are to be trimmed to an exact Procrustes pattern. 1870 W. Graham *Lect. Ephesians* v. 129 It became the procrustes bed on which the faith and hope of the nation were offered up.

Procry, obs. Sc. form of Procuracy.

Procryptic (prōkrɪˈptɪk), *a. Zool.* [f. Pro- 1 or 2 + Gr. κρυπτικός fit for concealing, f. κρύπτειν to hide, conceal; cf. Cryptic. (App. formed after *protective.*)] Having the function of protectively concealing: applied to the protective mimicry of colour and form, observed in insects (esp. butterflies and moths and their caterpillars), and some other animals. Hence **Procryptically** *adv.*

1891 E. B. Poulton in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 463 A palatable insect .. which defended itself, like the great majority of its allies, by Protective Resemblance (Procryptic Colouring). 1900 *Nature* 13 Dec. 157/2 These animals are known to be procryptically coloured.

Procto- (prɒˈktō), before a vowel **proct-**, combining form of Gr. πρωκτός anus; used to form modern scientific terms, chiefly medical and surgical, rarely zoological. ‖ **Proctalgia** [Gr. ἄγρα seizure], = next (Dunglison 1853). ‖ **Proctalgia** [Gr. ἄλγος pain], pain in the anus; so **Proctalgy.** ‖ **Proctatresia** [Gr. ἀτρησία imperforation], imperforation of the anus (Dunglison 1842); so **Proctatresy.** **Proctotomy** [Gr. ἐκτομή excision], excision of the rectum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Proctitis** [-itis], inflammation of the rectum and anus. **Proctocele** (-sēl) [Gr. κήλη tumour], prolapse of the mucous membrane of the rectum through the anus (Dunglison 1842). **Proctocystotomy,** cystotomy performed through the anterior wall of the rectum; so **Proctocystotome,** an instrument designed for this operation (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Proctodæum** *Embryol.* [Gr. ὁδαῖος that is on or by the road], the posterior portion of the digestive tract, beginning as an invagination of the epiblast; hence **Proctodæal** *a.* ‖ **Proctodynia** [Gr. ὀδύνη pain] = *proctalgia* (Dunglison 1857). ‖ **Proctoncus** [Gr. ὄγκος swelling], a swelling of or near the anus (Dunglison 1853). **Proctoparalysis,** paralysis of the muscles of the rectum (Dunglison 1853). **Proctoplasty** [-plasty], plastic surgery of the anal region; so **Proctoplastic** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Proctopolypus** [Polypus 2], anal polypus (Mayne 1858). ‖ **Proctoptoma** [Gr. πτῶμα fall], = *proctocele* (Dunglison 1857). ‖ **Proctoptosis** [Gr. πτῶσις a falling] = prec. ‖ **Proctorrhagia** [see Hæmorrhagy], hæmorrhage from the anus (Dunglison 1853). **Proctorrhaphy** [Gr. ῥαφή suture], suture of the rectum close to the anus (Billings 1890). ‖ **Proctorrhœa** [Gr. ῥοία flux], a morbid discharge from the anus (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811). **Proctoscope** [-scope], a rectal speculum; hence **Proctoscopic** *a.* **Proctotomy** [Gr. τομή cutting], incision of the rectum (Mayne 1858); so **Proctotome,** an instrument for this operation (Billings 1890). **Proctotrete** [Gr. τρητός perforated], a S. American iguanoid lizard of the genus *Proctotrētus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Proctotrupid** [Gr. τρυπᾶν to bore], *a.* belonging to the *Proctotrupidæ*, a family of minute ichneumons; *sb.* a fly of this family. **Proctuchous** *a.* [Gr. ἔχειν to have], having an anus; applied to one division of turbellarians, the *Proctūcha*, as distinguished from the *Aprocta* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, **Proctalgia*, .. a violent pain at the anus. It is mostly symptomatic of some disease, as piles, ..&c. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Proctalgia*.., *proctalgy. *Ibid.*, *Proctatresia*.., *proctatresy. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, **Proctitis*,. inflammation of..the lower part of the rectum. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 431 Proctitis occurs from the action of local causes, and may simulate dysentery. 1888 F. E. Beddard in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 680/1 The terminal section of the intestine is formed by the *proctodæal invagination. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xiv, The corresponding passage leading from the anus I .propose to call the '*proctodæum'. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1632/2 Both cavities—the postanal gut and the proctodeum—are actively growing. 1902 *Ibid.* 19 July 170/2 A few days later I examined with the *proctoscope. 1904 *Ibid.* 3 Dec. 1505/2 The electric proctoscope enables the lower bowel to be examined by the eye without difficulty to a height of 30 centimetres. 1902 *Ibid.* 19 July 170/2 *Proctoscopic examination. 1869 Packard *Guide Stud. Insects* (1872) 131 *note*, An exceedingly minute *Proctotrupid fly, supposed to be parasitic on *Anthophorabia megachilis*.

Proctor (prɒˈktəɹ), *sb.* [A syncopated form of *procuratour*, Procurator, through *procutour*, *procketour*, *proctour*, etc. Cf. Proxy = Procuracy, also the ME. weakening of Procure *v.* to *proker.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3–7 **procuratour** (5–6 **-oure**, 6 *Sc.* **-ure**), 5 **prokeratour,** 3– **procurator.** See Procurator.

β. 5–6 **procutour,** 5–8 **-or** (5 **-oure, -ur, procatour(e, proketowre, procketur**), 6–7 **procutar,** 9 **prokitor.** After *c* 1500 only *Sc.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 298 May I nat .. answere there by my procutour? [*v.rr.* procatour(e; *Harl.* 7334 procuratour]. 14.. *Cursor M.* 16023 (Gott.) Pilate pair procketur [*v.r.* procuratur]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Proketowre (*K.* prokeratour), *procurator*. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 649 The procutur of the nynchons. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 454 The wardeyn and the procutors .. of the parishe chirche. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 413/2 The humble supplication of Mr. Archibald Johnstoun procutor for the Kirk. ?*a* 1700 *Truth's Trav in Pennecuik's Poems* (1715) 106 The Procutars bad him be stout, Care not for Conscience a Leek. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, Great preferment for poor Madge .. to speak wi' provosts, and bailies, and town-clerks, and prokitors.

γ. 4–7 **proctour,** (5–6 **proktur(e,** 6 **proctoure,** 6–7 **procter**), 5– **proctor.**

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 412 Many ben traitours to God, and proctours to þe fend. 1432–50 Proctor [see B. 1, 4]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/2 A Prokture, *accusator*, *procurator*. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 44 b, Affiances made and taken by procters and deputies. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Proctour*, a factour or solicitor. *c* 1618 Procter [see B. 2c].

B. Signification.

† **1.** *Rom. Hist.* = Procurator 1. *Obs.*

14.. [see A. *β*]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 391 Felix was .made the proctor of the Iewes. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 28/2 Pontius Pilatus was Judge and proctour in the Jury under the Emperoure.

2. A person employed to manage the affairs of another; an agent, deputy, proxy, attorney: = Procurator 2. *Obs* or *arch.* exc. in technical use.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xvii. 396 Thei schulden be punyschid in her procutour or attorney occupiyng .. in her names. *a* 1450 Myrc 22 All þat consenten thereto in hermyng of the person or of þe vicary or her proketours. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxxvii. 274 Y^e^ kyng sent ouer bysshoppis & proctours to complayn vpon hym to y^r^ pope. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 365 Others whan they had obtained license, sente theyr Proctours. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 206 But he neither vouchsafed to appeare, nor yet to send any one to us in the name of a Proctor.

† **b.** A steward: = Procurator 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 279 Alle þes goodis ben pore mennus goodis, & clerkis ben not lordis of hem but proctours. 1382 —*Gen.* xv. 2 The sone of the proctour [1388 procuratour] of myn hows, this Damask of Elyzar. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xvii. 389 The Lorde of the Vyner .. seide to his procutour thus 'Clepe thou the werkmen and 3eelde to hem her meede'. 1538 London in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 215 We founde the prior of the Charterhowse in hys shortt gowen and velvytt cappe .. and the proctor of that howse in lyke apparell. 1565–78 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Castaldius*, a proctor: a steward. a baily.

c. An agent for the collection of tithes and other church dues; a tithe-farmer. In full *tithe proctor.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Procurator*, is vsed for him that gathereth the fruites of a benefice for another man. .. They are at this day in the West parts called Proctors. *c* 1618 Moryson *Itin.* IV. III. vi. (1903) 288 Both Ministers and Bishops non resident sent to theire remote liuings only Procters to gather theire tythes and profitts. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 217 Tythes .. were a real grievance; the proctors let the first, and perhaps the second year with them run by bond. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 102 Tyranny and extortion .. exercised by the tithe-proctors, or other persons renting the great tithes from the church of Exeter. 1898 MacDonagh *Irish Life* xiii. 229 The tithe-proctors—the men who collected the impost, or, in default of payment, seized the stock of the Catholic peasants—were objects of intense popular hatred.

3. In a University, one of two or more officers periodically elected by the members of the University or one of its constituent sections, whose duties have varied at different times and in different places. The primary function of the office seems to have been representative, esp. in law-suits, and in the administration of corporate funds.

a. In reference to mediæval (and Scottish) universities, an occasional anglicized form of the L. term *procurator* actually used: see Procurator 3.

1895 Rashdall *Univ. Europe in Middle Ages* I. 315 (Paris) The first document in which the Rector and Proctors are clearly distinguished from one another is a Statute of the Faculty of Arts in 1245. *Ibid.* II. 121 [At Montpellier] as at Oxford, the Masters are more directly represented by two Proctors, the office circulating among them. The functions of these Proctors were primarily financial, as originally were those of the Proctors of Paris and Oxford. *Ibid.* 298 [At St. Andrews] The Masters and students—divided into the Four Nations of Fife, Lothian, Angus, and Britain, each with its Proctor—elected the Rector. *Ibid.* 306 [At Glasgow] Only on occasions of the Rectorial elections

was the organization of Nations and student Proctors called into actual existence—for which purpose it has lasted down to the present day.

b. In modern use, as at Oxford and Cambridge, each of two officers appointed annually to discharge various functions in connexion with the meetings of the University and its various Boards, the examinations and conferment of degrees, and the like; they are also charged with the discipline of all persons *in statu pupillari*, and the summary punishment of minor offences.

In the old English Universities, they were formerly called *Northern* and *Southern Proctor* respectively (see PROCURATOR 3); they are now distinguished as *Senior* and *Junior Proctor*, in accordance with their university seniority. They are appointed or elected by the various colleges in rotation. At Oxford they are the representatives of the body of Masters of Arts, and, as such, are assessors to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and ex-officio members of the Hebdomadal Council and of almost all University Boards and Delegacies; they exercise a joint veto upon the proceedings and decrees of Congregation and Convocation, ask graces for degrees in the Ancient House of Convocation, nominate delegates not otherwise specially appointed, supervise the examiners and examinations conjointly with the Vice-Chancellor, and concur with him in the conferring of all degrees. At Cambridge their powers and functions are similar, but less extensive. Proctors also exist with certain functions at Dublin and at Durham.

Proctors' dogs or *bulldogs* (*Univ. slang*), the sworn constables who accompany the proctors in their nightly perambulation of the streets for the purpose of preventing disorder.

[(For the sake of historical continuity earlier examples in the Latin form *procurator* are also given here.) **1248** *Rot. Claus.* 33 *Hen. III*, m. 15 *dorso* (in Rashdall II 369 *note*), Presentibus apud Woodstoke tam procuratoribus scolarium universitatis quam Burgensibus Oxon. *c* **1250** in *Mun. Acad. Oxon* (Rolls) 12 De assensu Cancellarii et Procuratorum Universitatis. **1257** *Ibid.* 30 Faciant Procuratores congregationem fieri, quæ ultra triduum non differatur. **1314–15** *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 327/1 Quotiens..per Cancellarium & Procuratores Universitatis fuerint premuniti. **1407** in *Mun. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) 237 Magister Ricardus Flemmyng, Canonicus ecclesiæ cathedralis Eboracensis, et Procurator boreals Universitatis Oxoniæ. **1411–12** *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 651/2 Visitatio Cancellarii ac Procuratorum dicte Universitatis..necnon omnium Doctorum, Magistrorum, regentium et non regentium, ac Scolarium ejusdem Universitatis.]

1536 *Rem. Sedition* 16 In Oxford the name of the northern, and southerne proctour, hath been the cause, that many men haue ben slayne. **1536** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 136 V° Proctor did thrust his pole-axe at him. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* 7 M. Alin, then and now senior proctor. **1574** M. SPROVS in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. ix, Then shall the Proctours apoynt them [Determiners] their Senioritie. *a* **1613** OVERBURY *Charact., Meere Scholer* Wks. (1856) 88 University jests are his universall discourse, and his newes the demeanor of the proctors. **1663** WOOD *Life* 24 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 495, 16 Masters in proctors' gownes. **1797** *Cambr. Univ. Cal* 140 Proctors are two officers chosen annually from the regent masters of arts on the 10th of October: they are called proctors, from their managing (*procurandis*) the affairs and business of the university, and also rectors from their superintending or governing (*regendis*) the schools. **1828** GUNNING *Ceremonies Cambr* 3 Cycle for the nomination of proctors. **1841** PEACOCK *Stat. Cambr.* 24 The two proctors, after the chancellor or vice-chancellor were the most important administrative officers in the university. They were chosen annually by the regents. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 113 We, unworthier told Of college: he had climbed across the spikes. And he had breath'd the Proctor's dogs *Ibid.* 141 Pretty were the sight If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans, And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair. **1863** 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 39, I had been shown up before the proctor on no less than six separate occasions. **1899** *Oxf. Univ. Cal* p. xxiii, Cycle for the nomination of proctors. 1899. Trinity, Jesus 1900. Merton, Lincoln [etc.].

fig. *a* **1667** COWLEY *Elegy J. Littleton* 37 He..might find A little Academy in his mind; Where..Reason, and Holy Fear the Proctors were, To apprehend those words, those Thoughts that err.

4. *Law* One whose profession is to manage the causes of others in a court administering civil or canon law; corresponding to an attorney or solicitor in courts of equity and common law. (Now in England retained only in courts of ecclesiastical and Oxford university jurisdiction.)

King's (Queen's) Proctor, an official of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, who has the right to intervene in probate, divorce, and nullity cases, when collusion between the parties or suppression of material facts is alleged. (The title is a survival from the time when these cases belonged to the ecclesiastical courts.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 201 Promisenge to hym a grete summe of moneye in that day he scholde be a proctor a fore a iuge and haue be victory in his causes. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. iii. 83 Prokturys and brokarys of both lawys.. are to many **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VIII. ii. 145 Pius the II instituted the new College of Solicitors & Proctors by whose Counsaill and aduise all bulles and grauntes wer made. **1603** *Const & Canons Eccl.* § 133 The loud and confused cries and clamours of proctors in the courts of the archbishop are..troublesome and offensive to the judges and advocates. **1605–6** *Act 3 Jas. I*, c. 5 § 6 No Recusant convict shall practise the Common Lawe, as a Councellor, Clerke, Attourney, or Sollicitor..nor shall practise the Civill Lawe as Advocate or Proctor. **1693** CONGREVE *Double Dealer* IV. x, I've a cousin who is a proctor in the Commons. **1849** DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxiii, 'What is a proctor, Steerforth?' said I. 'Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney... He is, to some faded courts held in Doctors' Commons what solicitors are to the courts of law and equity'. **1860** *Act 23 & 24 Vict.* c. 144 § 5 In every case of a petition for a dissolution of marriage it shall be lawful for the Court..to direct all necessary papers in the matter to be sent to Her Majesty's Proctor, who shall..instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to such matter. **1899** *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 21 Proctors in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. William Henry Walsh [etc.], Solicitors. **1908** *Whitaker's Alm.* 181/2 Treasury..Department of Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Public Prosecutions and King's Proctor.

†5. An advocate, patron, defender, guardian: = PROCURATOR 5. *Obs.*

a **1413** in Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* (1548) 21 Henry Percy our eldest sonne..and Thomas Percy erle of Worcester beyng proctours and protectours of the comon wealth. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 591 2 Swythelyne, þat was bysshop þo, Was made cheffe procutour of þat place; And so he was procutour and gret helper herto, For a fulle holy mone for sothe he was. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 40 He shal be þi prouisour, þy true procutour in all þinges **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 74 Whether he bee an hartie hearer or proctour of the sayd masse. **1553** BECON *Relques of Rome* (1563) 85 The firste promoters & chiefe proctors to haue Images in churches. **1594** SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* (1823) 171 Thy teares were the procters for thy brother's life. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* 252 Imputing that to the Patron and Proctor some-times of Musick, which ought rather to be attributed to Musicke it selfe. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. (1663) 106 This hard proceeding much astonished these two Proctors for the poor.

6. A deputy elected to represent the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the clergy of a diocese or archdeaconry (*proctor of the clergy*), in the Lower House of Convocation of either province.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 122/1 The bishop ought..to summon and warne all deanes and archdeacons within his diocesse to appeere in proper person at the parlement, vnlesse they haue some sufficient and reasonable cause of absence, in which case he may appeere by his proctor, haning a warrant or proxie for the same. **1607** COWELL *Interpr., Procters of the clergie*, are those which are chosen and appointed to appeare for cathedrall, or other Collegiat churches, as also for the common clergie of euery Dioces, at the Parlament, whose choice is in this sort [etc.]. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng* VI. 421 To elude the opposition of the clergy, their proctors, who had hitherto voted in the Irish parliaments, were by a declaratory act pronounced to be nothing more than assistants, whose advice might be received, but whose assent was not required. **1875** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 129 The archbishops and bishops are to bring [to Parliament] one proctor for the clergy of each cathedral, and two for the clergy of each diocese. **1878** *Ibid.* III. xx. 447 On the occasions on which the clerical proctors are known to have attended, their action is insignificant, and those occasions are very few. **1888** LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 20 Q. B. D. 744 In the Northern Convocation the parochial clergy are and have been for centuries represented by two proctors from each archdeaconry within the province of York.

†7. One who collected alms on behalf of lepers or others who were debarred from begging for themselves; *esp.* one having a patent or licence to collect alms for the occupants of a 'spital-house'. (Held in evil repute from the abuse of the system.)

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks 292/1 And they be also our proctoures & begge in our name, and in our name receiue your money. **1538** FITZHERB *Just. Peas* 102 b, Al proctours and pardoners gonge about without sufficient auctorite, shalbe punyshed by whyppynge. **1561** AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 14 Proctour is he, that will tary long, and bring a lye, when his Maister sendeth him on his errand. **1567** HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 40 Proctors and Factores all of Spyttell houses. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. x (1877) I. 220 Among roges and idle persons we find to be comprised all proctors that go vp and downe with counterfeit licences. **1608** DEKKER *2nd Pt. Hon. Whore* Wks. 1873 II. 149 Y'are best get a clap-dish, and say y'are Proctor to some Spittle-house.

Hence **Proctorage**, management by a proctor; **Proctoral, Proctorly** *adjs.* = PROCTORIAL; **Proctorling**, a petty or subordinate proctor.

1641 MILTON *Reform* II. Wks 1851 III. 65 As for the fogging *proctorage of money, with such an eye as strooke Simon Magus with a curse, so does she looke **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 47 Saiing in his Proctors vois that I should read no lecture there; as he hi his *Proctoral autoriti had suspendid me before **1738** GRAY *Let. to R. West* in W. Mason *Mem.* (1807) I. 171 The University has..created half a dozen new little *procterlings to see its orders executed. **1601** DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 64 Howsoeuer your selfe may haply stand in some needs of a *proctorly bribe, my cause, it standes in no needs of bribe-pursing.

Proctor, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To officiate as a university proctor.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 37 If a man went out by night on Tranelling, or Bat-fowling, or Proctoring, he might catch these Exposers by Dozens

2. *intr.* (See quots., and cf. prec. 7.)

c **1730** *Dorsets Voc.* (MS. in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. 45/1), *To proctor*, to scold or lord it *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Proctor*, to hector, swagger, bully. The Proctors connected with this verb were, sturdy beggars.

P Warburton in his ed. of Shakspere, 1747, substituted 'procter' for 'project' in *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 121, remarking '*Project* signifies to *invent* a cause, not to *plead* it; which is the sense here required. It is plain then we should read, "I cannot procter [etc.]" The technical term, to plead by an advocate'. But no example of *proctor* in this sense has been found, while *project* is abundantly supported: see PROJECT *v.* 3.

Proctorial (prɒktōˑrĭăl), *a* [f. PROCTOR *sb.* + -IAL; cf. *procuratorial.*] Of or pertaining to a proctor (a at the universities, b. in the ecclesiastical courts).

Proctorial cycle, the order in which the various colleges elect proctors; *proctorial veto*, the power of the two proctors conjointly to veto any decree of Convocation at Oxford; *proctorial year*, the annual period for which the university proctors are elected.

a. **1864** TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 58 The condition of Oxford or Cambridge on the night of a grand Proctorial raid! **1881** *Nature* XXIII. 377/2 He..shall have proctorial authority over members of the University. **1882** *Standard* 13 Apr. 3/8 The outgoing Senior Proctor summarised the events of the past proctorial year. *a* **1893** W. L. COURTNEY in *Jowett's Life* (1897) II. viii. 232 The traditional policeman..was represented by the Senior Proctorial bull dog

b. **1883** *Law Times* 13 Oct. 398/2 The two items are inserted in the proctorial charges as 'Probate under seal and court fee'.

So †**Proctorical** (-ɒ rĭkăl) *a.*, in same sense.

1715 PRIDEAUX in *Life* (1748) 231 Every Tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have Proctorical authority over his Pupils.

Proctorize (prɒ ktəraiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* Of a university proctor: To exercise the proctorial authority on (an undergraduate, etc.); to arrest, summon, and reprimand, fine, or punish (an offender). Hence *transf.*

1833 CHURCH *Let.* 2 June, I have only been proctorised once, for not having my gown on. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, One don't like to go in while there's any chance of a real row, and so gets proctorized in one's old age for one's patriotism. *a* **1884** M. PATTISON in *Mem.* (1885) 18 He took him to task for the colour of his great-coat—proctorised him, my father said.

b. *intr.* To officiate as proctor. *rare.*

1882 'F. ANSTEY' *Vice Versâ* v, Somehow he never would proctorise any more—it spoilt his nerve.

Hence **Proctorisa·tion,** the act of proctorizing or fact of being proctorized.

1883 in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 136 Did you break the lamps, and hope to escape. Proctorization? **1905** *Athenæum* 17 June 741/2 The proctorization of Jacobson the well-beloved.

Proctorrhagia to **Proctuchous:** see PROCTO-.

Proctorship (prɒ ktəʃip). [f. PROCTOR *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office, position, or function of a proctor, in various senses of the word.

1535 (13 Oct.) in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 178 To Thos [my son] I leve my parte in the bargyn for the proctorsheype of the Auterlaege [i. e. altarage] of Upton. **1590** SWINBURNE *Testaments* 246 If the names be artificiall, not naturall, as to vse proctorship, for curatorship. *a* **1656** USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 620 He..was forced..to undertake there the Proctorship and Stewardship for the King. **1706** HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 230 [He] was a little after his Proctorship preferr'd. **1762** [see PROCURACY 1]. **1886** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 615 The proctorship for science, justly assumed for matters within his province as a student, is rather hastily extended to matters which he himself declares to be beyond it.

Proc·tress. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ESS¹.] A female proctor.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 1025 [Justice speaking to Mercy] Thou hast Proctresse bin For Ieroboam..That hand recuring which he did extend, The Messenger of God, to apprehend.

†**Procu·lcate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōculcāre* (i. *prō-*, PRO-¹ 1 b + *calcare* to tread) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To tread or trample down; *fig.* to despise, spurn. Hence †**Procula·tion,** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōculcātiōn-em*], a treading or trampling.

1623 COCKERAM, *Proculcate*, to tread vnder foot. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 195 Wee should haue proculcated and trampled under foote most faire hopes of immortality unto glory. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Proculcation*, a treading or trampling under foot. **1668** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxv. 121 The Proculcation of the outward Court by the Gentiles for 42 months.

†**Procu·lstant.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *procul* afar + *stānt-em*, pr. pple. of *stāre* to stand, as a pun on *Protestant*]

1589 *Protestatyon Martin Marprelat* 27 Both [Dr. Andrew Perne and Dean Bridges] old standards, both proculstants, both catercaps, both priests [etc.].

Procu·mb, *v nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prōcumb-ĕre*: see next.] *intr.* To prostrate oneself.

a **1784** *Mock Ode* in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) IV. 428 Opin'st thou this gigantic frame, Procumbing at thy shrine; Shall..be thine?

Procumbent (prɒkv·mbĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prōcumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *prōcumb-ĕre* to fall forwards, bend down, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ 1 b + **cumb-ĕre* to lay oneself: see CUMBENT]

1. Lying on the face, prone; prostrate.

1721 BAILEY, *Procumbent*, lying along. **1755** JOHNSON, *Procumbent*, lying down, prone. **1791** COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 580 Procumbent, each obey'd. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 449 It [bleeding] will cease upon bending the head forward, or lying procumbent. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 480 Medullary rays with procumbent cells are easy to distinguish from parenchyma of the bundles

2. *Bot.* Of a plant or stem: Lying flat on the ground without throwing out roots; growing along the ground; having a prostrate or trailing stem.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 82 Week procumbent stalks, full of joynts. **1756** *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 835 The common Tormentil is very frequently found in a procumbent state. **1851** T. MOORE *Brit Ferns* 105 *Lycopodium selaginoides*.. has a slender, procumbent, often branched stem.

Procurable (prɒkiū·răb'l), *a.* [f. PROCURE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be procured or obtained.

1611 COTGR., *Recouurable*..also gettable, procurable. *a* **1664** BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 33 His treatise..

..I..would gladly see and have it to myself, if procurable. 1754 Lewis in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 645 It is not to be brought into fusion by the greatest degree of fire procurable in the ordinary furnaces. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 265 No wine or spirits being procurable on the premises.

† **Pro·curacy.** *Obs.* Also 3–6 **-acie**, 3–4 **-asie**, 5 **-acye**, **-asse**, **-esy**, (3 **procracie**, 6 *Sc.* **procory**): see also Proxy. [ad. med.L. *prōcūrātia* (1245 in Du Cange), for cl. L. *prōcūrātio* Procuration. So obs. It. *procurazia*, *procuratia* 'a proctorship, also a procuration' (Florio).]

1. The office or action of a procurator; management or action for another. *Letters of p.* : = 2.

[1315 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 357/2 En les Letres de Procuracie q'il porterent ovesqe eux souz le Seal le dit Count.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* II. 155 Such procuracie is synful and yvele takun. 1482 in Rymer *Foedera* (1711) XII. 173/1 Lettres of Commission and Procuracye under the Grete Seale. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 134, I sawe..howe the faythfull was enforst with procry to procede. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon* 670 Letters of procuracie signed, and sealed by the King his master to redemand diuers great summes of money. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 530 The procuracy or proctorship of Lorsch.

b. A deputy, proxy, legate. *rare*—1.

1460 Capgrave *Chron* (Rolls) 301 Whan this procuracie was come to the Kyng, these articules were offered of the lordis.

2. A document empowering a person to act as the representative of another; a proxy, a letter of attorney.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 20, I have, by advys of counseill, in makyng a procuracie *ad agendum*, *defendendum*, *provocandum*, *et appellandum* to yow..; the whiche procuracie ..I shal sende to your peisone. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 211 b, He sayd he would sende thither a sufficient procuracie and conuenient proctors, & desired to see the Orators commission. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Procurator*, Procuracy is vsed for the specialitie, whereby he is authorized. [1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xii. 180, I, William Trussel, procurator of the prelates, earls, and barons, and other people in my procuracy named, having, &c.]

3. *Eccl.* The provision of entertainment for the bishop or visitor by the parson or religious house visited; hence, a sum paid in commutation of this; = Procuration 3, Proxy 5. (= Anglo-L. *procuratia*, Matt. Paris, med.L *procuratio*.)

c 1290 *St. Edmund Conf.* 333 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 440 Procacies [*Harl. MS.* 2277 procuracies] huy 3euen him also.., Of persones to nime largeliche. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 249 Whanne bischopis & here officeris comen & feynen to visite,..wrecchid curatis ben nedid to festen hem richely & 3eue procuracie & synage. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 129 Prelatys of holy cherch,..puttyn here sugettys to outrageous cost,..in vysityng, & in raisynge of procuracyes vnleffully. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 87 They shold paye..to the Archidekon of Bokyngham, procuracy.

4. The office or official residence of a Venetian procurator (= It. *procuratia*).

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 253 He ..went up to the Procuracies of S. Mark. [1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. Pref. 6 In Venice..the new Palace of Procuracy.]

Procural (prǫkiū·răl). [f. Procure *v.* + -al.] The action or process of procuring; obtaining.

1861 Owen in *Athenæum* 27 July 118/1 Alexander the Great devoted large sums of money to the procural of objects of Natural History. 1883 *Gd. Words* 186 Their chief object is the procural of food.

Procurance (prǫkiū·răns). [f. Procure *v.* + -ance.] The action of procuring; the action by which something is attained or brought about; agency. So also † **Procu·rancy** *Obs. rare*—1, agency, advocacy.

1553 Edw. VI *Let. Bp. Ridley* 9 June in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxii. 421 We will and command you, that neither you nor any for you, or by your procurancie..shall admit him. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) G vij, He thought it best by polytyke procurance, To prive the kyng and so restore hys frend. 1844 G. S. Faber *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 101 A knowledge of the Hebrew Law was brought into China during the Seventy Years Captivity, either by the procurance of Laou-sze himself, or in consequence of the emigration of this very Colony. 1887 J. C. Robinson *Let. Sir J. Donnelly* 7 Apr. (*Daily News* (1897) 26 Oct. 3/2), Acquisitions..which by procurance have..enriched the South Kensington Museum.

† **Pro·curate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōcūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōcūrāre*: see Procure *v.* and -ate3.] *trans.* To do (something) as agent *for* another; to do, perform, etc., by or through an agent. Hence † **Pro·curated** *ppl. a.*, † **Pro·curating** *vbl. sb.*

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 262 The principles of Christianity..require from them, no procurated, but a personal, and actual faith, repentance, obedience. 1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 26 There is Another Beast, spoken of, that was Zealously Concern'd in Procurating all for the Papal Beast.

Procuration (prǫkiŭrē·ʃən). [ME. *procuracio(u)n*, a. F. *procuration* (13th c. in Littré, also OF. *-cion*), ad. L. *prōcūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōcūrāre* to Procure: see -ation.]

† **1.** The action of taking care of, looking after, or managing; management, superintendence, administration, agency; attention, care. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 193 Ek plauntis han this procura n Vnto their gret multiplicacioun. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 199 Be procuracion of the qween, Roger Mortimere was mad erl of Kent. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 287/2 Theophyle was receyued into the grace of the Bisshop by the procuracion of the deuyll. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* III. 114 The 2 Towers in the Haven Mouth were begon in King Edwarde the 4 Tyme...Kyng Henry the vij endyd them at the Procuration of Fox Bisshop of Winchester. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Dav. I* 39 All they quha are destitute,..salbe vnder the Kings procuration, and protection within his Realme. *a* 1677 Hale *Pomponius Atticus* 24 He avoided the procuration of the Commonwealth, not for sloth, but in judgment.

† **b.** Management for another; stewardship; procuratorship. *Obs.*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* 3 b, To thende that my lord depose me not of my procuracion. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (S. T. S.) 207 Maximian, eftirward committing the procuratione of Britannie til Dionethie, passid in ffrance. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 35 [They] think that a Kingdom is not a procuration concredited to them by God, but rather a prey put into their hands.

2. The appointment of a procurator or attorney; the authority or power thus delegated; also, the authorized action of one's agent; the function of an attorney or representative. *Letters of procuration* = b. *By procuration*, by attorney or proxy.

(The person so appointed signs *p.p.*, or *per proc.*, = *per procurationem*: see Per I. 7.)

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* iv. ii. 232 Yf a man gyueth a procuracyon to another for to doo and executte certeyn thinges of his owne it is not therfore to be vndrestande that he gyueth him a generall procuracyon. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 221 The mariage was foorthwith made, and solempnized by procuration from the king of England. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 404 Be thair letters of procuratioun under the seill of the same toun. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 155 When any one doth by the Order, full Power and Authority of another, which is called among Merchants Procuration. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 323 Without a letter of attorney, or any other act of procuration. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 43 [He] could, if absent himself from just cause, appear by his procuration or proxy. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Dec., They clamour for sorties, vow to die for their country, and then wish to do it by procuration.

b. A formal document whereby a person gives legal authority to another to act for him; a letter or power of attorney. Now *rare.*

1426 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* I. 25, I make this day a newe apelle and a newe procuracion. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xlvi. (1869) 198 But þat hire procuracioun be seled with deuocioun. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xix. 27 There this princesse was maryed, by a sufficient procuration, brought fro the kyng of Inglande. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 96 For that purpose he hath a Letter of Atturny, called a Procuration. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xix. 342, I caused a procuration to be drawn, empowering him to be my receiver. 1889 W. Lockhart *Ch. Scot. in 13th C.* 40 They..sent on their procurations by some ecclesiastic to Rome.

3. *Eccl.* The provision of necessary entertainment for the bishop, archdeacon, or other visitor, by the incumbent, parish, or religious house visited; subsequently commuted to a payment in money (but see quot. 1895).

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 220 The Ravyne..Was dene rurale..At vicaris and personnis, For the procuraciounis, Cryand full crowss. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlvi. 140 Letted by the said Bisshope from gathering of procurations. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 48 The Annual payments of Tenths and Subsidies to the King, the Procurations to the Bishop and Arch-deacon, the Assessments for the poor. 1661 J. Stephens (*title*) Historical Discourse on Procurations. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 429 Procurations ..are certain Sums of Money which Parish-Priests pay yearly to the Bishop or Archdeacon *ratione Visitationis*. 1862 *C. B Rep.* (N.S.) XII. 416 At the..visitation the churchwardens..attend the registrar, [and] pay the 'procurations and synodals' claimed as due from the clergy to the archdeacon. 1895 Phillimore *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) IV. xi. § 2. 1051 It seems..that where the estates of bishops have vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners under 23 and 24 Vict. c. 124, these procurations have become payable to the commissioners, who have, however, abandoned their collection.

4. The action of procuring, obtaining, or getting; procurement.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 2 Somes of money..payd at the seid See of Rome for procuracion or expedicion of any suche bulles breves or palles. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 153 He wickedly did let the procuration of children. 1651 Walton *Life Wotton* in *Relig.* c iv, His procuration of Priviledges and courtesies with the German Princes, and the Republick of Venice for the English Merchants. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 25 Procuration of..Shells from several Parts of this Island. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 594 Such irrational..beings..regard the difficulty of procuration as one of the most estimable qualities. 1888 *Standard* 26 Dec. 3/2 Those [coals] used in the procuration of steam power.

b. *spec.* The obtaining or negotiating of a loan for a client; also, the fee for this.

1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 183 As to Judgments and Statutes, Procuration, and Continuance-Mony, these are only..the Dreams of Avarice. 1679 France *True Narr. Pop. Plot* 32 He would not let 40 or 50*l.* out for six Months, but he would have 40*s.* for Procuration,.. and yet the full Legal Interest to run on. 1881 *Times* 18 May 6/5 The action..was one brought by the plaintiffs to recover £120 their commission of 1 per cent for the procuration of a loan of £12,000.

c. The action of a procurer or procuress; pimping.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s.v., Procuration is also taken in an Ill sence, for the Act of a Baud or Pander. 1891 [see 5].

5. *attrib.* **Procuration fee, money**: see quots.

1706 Phillips, *Procuration*, or *Procuration-Money*, a Duty which Parish-Priests pay yearly to the Bishop or Arch-Deacon, upon account of Visitation. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xii. 157 If any scrivener or broker takes more than five shillings *per cent.* procuration-money, or more than twelve-pence for making a bond, he shall forfeit 20*l.* with costs. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Procuration fee*, a sum of money taken by scriveners on effecting loans of money. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 280 He agreed to find the money for a lump sum as a procuration fee. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 6/3 The Chertsey procuration case..A servant..was charged with procuring her daughter.., aged fifteen years.

Hence **Procura·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to procuration: see sense 2 above.

c 1702 *Case of Præmunientes Considered* 13 Now, when there is no such Return made, and..seldom distinct Procurational Letters upon the Choice to Parliament.

Procurative (prǫkiū·rătiv), *a.* [f. Procure *v.* + -ative.] Having the quality of procuring; tending to procure or obtain.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 There is a procurative uncleanness; that..helps forward the damnation of men. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 554 Cassia..is thought procurative of flatulency. 1816–30 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximised*, *Extract Const. Code* (1830) 52 Those..by whom..are exercised the several functions, procurative, custoditive, applicative, reparative, and eliminative.

Procurator (prǫ·kiŭrēitɔr). Also 3–7 **-our** (5–6 **-oure**, 6 *Sc.* **-ure**, 5 **prokeratour**): see also Proctor *sb.* A. [a. OF. *procuratour* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *-eur*), or ad. L. *prōcūrātōr-em* manager, agent, deputy, collector in a province, attorney, agent-n. f. *prōcūrāre* to Procure.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* An officer who collected the taxes, paid the troops, and attended to the interests of the imperial treasury, in an imperial province; sometimes he had the administration of part of a province, as in the case of the Procurator of Judæa, which was part of the province of Syria.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16023 All þai gadird o þe tun,..And sent to pilate þair procuratur [*Gött.* procketur], And did him þider bring. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Orig. Cron.* v. xiii. 4319 Hade he callyt Lucyus procuratoure, Qwhar þat he callit hym emperoure. 1581 Savile *Tacitus*, *Agricola* (1622) 190 Whereas in former times they had onely one king, now were there two thrust vpon them, the Lieutenant to sucke their bloud, the Procuratour their substance. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 81 As Paul demeaned himselfe..before the twoo Romane Procuratours of that Prouince, Felix, and Festus. 1737 Whiston *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xiv. viii. 441 [Caesar] made him [Antipater] procurator of Judea. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* lx. (1879) 735 Herod's palace had been taken..as the residence of the procurators.

2. One who manages the affairs of another; one who is duly authorized to act in behalf of another in any business; an agent, an attorney. † **a.** (In earliest use) The official agent of a church or religious house. *Obs.* † **b.** The steward or manager of a household, estate, or the like; an overseer, a bailiff. *Obs.* **c.** The agent, deputy, proxy, or representative of a non-ecclesiastical person or body; one who has a power of attorney for another, to sign for him *per procurationem* (see Procuration 2). *Procurator general*, an agent-general. † *Procurator of parliament*, an early name of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

a. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 356 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229 Þis procuratour heom cam ayein and welcomede heom a-non, And custe seint brendanes fet and þe Monekes echon. [1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 220/1 Mestre William Testa, & les autres clercs & procuratours l'apostoill. 1326–7 *Ibid.* II. 9/2 Qe nul Provisour alien, ne Procuratour de par eux ..n'entre la Terre.] *c* 1400 *Plowman's T.* 733 [Secular canons] have a gedering procuratour That can the pore people enplede, And robben hem as a ravinour. *c* 1450 *Godstow Regr.* 492 Hit shold be wele lawfull to the forsaid abbesse and Couent and to ther successours or to ther procuratour to distreyne. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 26 Mar., The Procurator of the Carmelites preaching on our Savior's feeding the multitude.

b. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 241 He made hyme [Judas] his procuratore, þo he wyste he suld be traytore. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 253, I make pieres þe plowman my procuratour & my reve. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xx. 8 Whenne euenynge was maad, the lord of the vyne 3erd seith to his procuratour, Clepe the workmen, and 3elde to hem her hijre. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 91 Nowt as a gouernour of his owne, but as a procuratour and a seruaunt of oþer mennes richesse. 1555 Eden *Decades* 72 Alphonsus Nunnez..who also was lyke to haue byn chosen procuratoure of this vyage.

c. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 The States..made thes same Persones that ben comen here to 3owe nowe her Procuratours, and gafen hem full auctorite. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 431, I Wyllyam Trussel, in the name of all men of this lande of Englande, & procuratour of this parlyament, resygne to ye Edwarde ye homage that was made to ye some tyme. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 148 The Marques of Suffolke, as procurator to Kyng Henry, espoused the said Ladie, in the churche of sainct Martyns. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 179 At the instance of Johne Baptista de Sambitore, procuratour generall for the Spanische natioun. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 30 Actions doe not passe, but the grauntor if he will haue the grauntees to take any benefit by the graunt, must make the grauntees or one of them his procurators to sue in his name, and to recouer to their owne vse. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 156 A prudent Merchant..will advise all his Correspondents (on whom his Procurator shall have occasion to draw, &c.)..that he hath granted to such and such a one such a full Power to draw

his Name Bills of Exchange. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VI. 236 They elected him procurator general of e Spanish nation in Peru. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 4 The early representative members .. were frequently invested with the character of procurators or proxies.

3. In the mediæval universities, one of two or more representative officers, of whom one was elected by each of the 'nations' into which the students and Regent Masters were divided, having financial, electoral, and disciplinary functions. Hence, at the present day, in some of the Scottish universities, the name of the student representatives, elected, one by each 'nation' of the whole body of students, to preside over the election of a Rector. See also PROCTOR, the modern form of this word in the English universities, under which (sense 3) its later history is given.

At Paris and Cambridge, and prob. also originally at Oxford, they were called indifferently *procurators* (proctors) and *regents*. At Paris there were four 'nations' and four procurators, at the English Universities two, called *Procurator australis* and *Procurator borealis*, the Southern and the Northern Procurator or Proctor.

[1219 in Bulæus *Hist. Univ. Paris* (1666) III. 94 Quod super hoc a suis Procuratoribus contingeret ordinari. 1237 *Cull* in Rashdall *Univ. Europe* (1895) I. 314 *note* (Paris), Ut nullus contra universitatem magistrorum vel scholarium seu rectorem vel procuratorem eorum ad quemquam alium pro Universitatis vel facto vel occasione [etc.]. 1244 *Statute of Faculty of Arts, Paris* in Bulæus III. 195 Quo vesque pro qualitate et quantitate delicti vel transgressionis Mandati muersitatis Rectori et Procuratori pro Vniuersitate fuerit id plenum et pro ipsorum voluntate satisfactum. 1453 *Munim. Univ. Glasg.* (Maitland) I. 6 Rectores.., ecanos, procuratores nacionum, regentes, magistros et scolares.] 1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) pp. A. p. x, Then shall folowe. nexte the Father the two procuratours. 1664 in *Fasti Acad. Aberdeen* (1898) II. 11 The colledge being fullie convcened and divided in four nationes .. did .. nominat .. procurators for electing of ane rector. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 412 In Paris, each of the Four Nations elected its own Procurator. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 2/1 In the universities of the Middle ages the Chancellor had little power; the Rector, elected by Procurators of the Nations, exercised authority in his own right, or more commonly along with the Procurators, and, subsequently, with the Deans of Faculties.. In Scotland all these elements of mediæval organization are still existent and active. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/3 The students at Aberdeen do not give a direct vote for the Rectorial candidates. They vote for a student who represents them, called the Procurator. After the recording of the votes the 'Procurators' meet in another room, and the successful candidate is he who has a majority of Nations If the Nations are equally divided the winner is he who has the numerical majority of votes.

4. *Law.* An agent in a court of law: = PROCTOR 4; used in countries retaining the Roman Civil Law (cf. also PROCUREUR), and in England in the ecclesiastical courts; *spec.* in Scotland, a law-agent practising before the inferior courts, an attorney. (Now *rare*.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 298 (Harl. 7334) May I nat aske a lybel sir Sompnour, And answer per by my procuratour To suche þing as men wol oppose me? 1456 SIR J. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 109 My procuratour, that I tak on myn awin cost to defend me 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I (1594) 647 There is one procurator of the king, and two advocats, to looke to the kings prerogatives. 1587 *St. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 460/2 All and whatsumeuir heges of þis realme accuisit of tressoun .. thair þair aduocattis and procuratoris to vse all þe lauchfull defenses. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3818/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint .. Thomas Smith Esq; Her Majesties Procurator in all Causes, Maritime, Foreign, Ecclesiastical and Civil. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 95 His Majesty's Advocate, or other Advocates, or Procurators for the Pannel, were ordained to debate the Relevancy *viva voce*. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 33 The *proctors*, otherwise *procurators*, exhibit their proxies for their clients. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 4 June an. 1781, The Society of Procurators, or Attornies, entitled to practise in the inferior courts at Edinburgh .had taken care to have their ancient designation of Procurators changed into that of Solicitors, from a notion, as they supposed, that it was more genteel. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 275 That the evil did not arise from his good lords and friends the bishops, but from the judges, officials, and procurators, who sought .. only their own profit.

b. Short for PROCURATOR-FISCAL.

1899 *Daily News* 6 May 2/1 Four pleaded guilty of rioting only. The plea was accepted by the Procurator, and the men were sentenced to thirty days' each with the alternative of a £5 fine.

†5. An advocate, defender, or supporter of the cause of any person, system, tenet, proposal, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 139 Þei wolen not paie for pore men, not wipstondinge þat þei ben procuratouris of pore men. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, He went to a philosophre which was the procurator of the poure peple and prayd hym for charyte that he wold gyue to hym good counceylle of his grete nede. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 1049 I'yll dame Fortune thow nedis no procurature; For scho hes anglie kythit on the hir cure. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxvii, To confirm and seal Their vndertaking, with their dearest bloud, As Procurators for the Common-weale.

†6. One who or that which brings or helps to bring something about; = PROCURER 2; in quot. 1647, a producer, generator.

1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 Such Mys-doers, takers, and procuratours to the same, and receytours,. [shall] be..juged as principall felons. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 44 Charge him with .fellony, or to be a procurator thereof, or accessory thereunto. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 270 [The planet Mars] being a very sharpe heater and procurator of blood.

†b. The procurer of a loan: cf. PROCURATION 4 b. *Obs. rare.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 8 The Gentleman gets .. Friends. to be bound for his Covenants, whom if they [the lenders] accept, then the Procurator and Continuator have their Game to play.

7. (repr. It. *procuratore*, †-*adore*) In some Italian cities, A public administrator or magistrate; also repr. F. *procureur* (see PROCUREUR). *Procurator of St. Mark*, a senator, afterwards each of two senators, of the Venetian Republic, charged with high administrative functions.

c 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. vii. (1903) 115 These Procurators, namely the old Dukes chosen for life, and the old Gouernors chosen for two yeares, haue care of the Treasure, and other publique affayres, and are of great reputation. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The Doge's vest is of crimson velvet, the Procurator's, &c. of damasc. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., In the Republique of Venice the Procurator is the second man in dignity. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Procurator* is also a kind of magistrate in several cities of Italy, who takes care of the public interests. 1794 BURKE *Pref. to Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 304 The treacherous Manuel was procurator of the Common-hall. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 204 Two senators, distinguished by the title of procurators of St. Mark, were charged to attend in the camp. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 159 The elaborate requisition presented by the royal procurator .. contains some passages which are worth preserving.

b. *attrib.*, as *procurator treasurer*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4545/1 He was there [at Venice] crowned by the Procurator-Treasurer.

Pro-curator (prōˌkiŭˈrātəɹ). *Sc. Law.* [f. PRO-[1] 4 + CURATOR 1.] One who performs the duties of a curator though not legally appointed as such: see CURATOR 1.

1681 STAIR *Instit. Law Scot* I. vi. § 12 Whosoever . medled with Pupils Means or Minors, as Pro-tutors, or Pro-curators, should be lyable . as Tutors or Curators, for intromission and omission. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst Law Scot* I. vii. § 28 Pro-tutors and pro-curators By these are understood persons who act as tutors or curators without having a legal title to the office 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 798 The same principle regulates the claims of a pro-tutor or pro-curator against the minor for reimoursement of money expended for the minor.

Pro-curator-fiscal. In Scotland, the public prosecutor of a shire or other local district, appointed by the sheriff or magistrates. He initiates the prosecution of crimes, and takes the precognitions, also performing some of the functions of a coroner.

The term appears to have originally designated the official who had to collect and administer the fines, fees, and other payments accruing to the criminal, civil, and ecclesiastical courts: he was the *procurator* (in sense 2) who had to do with the *fiscal* or revenue matters of the court. (Cf PROCURER *fiscal* 1 c.) For history of the office see the *Journal of Jurisprudence* Vol. XXI. (1877) pp. 24-, 67-, 140-, etc., Vol. XXII. (1878) pp. 21-, 69-.

1583-4 *Decree-arbitral of Jas. VI* in *Jrnl. Jurispr.* XXI. 141 Mr. Johnne Skene, procurator fiscall 1584 in Littlejohn *Aberd. Sheriff Court* (1904) Introd. 44 Actioun at the instance off our Souerane Lord and Mr. George Barclay his M. Procuratour Phiscall. 1606 *Act Secret Council* 4 Feb. (*Jrnl Jur.* XXI. 69), Pryces set down to the Procurators-Fiscal, to be taken hereafter for forming of Testaments. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xii. § 4 (1699) 207 The way of Procedure before the Sheriff, is by an Assize, and the Procurator Fiskal is Pursuer in place of his Majesties Advocat 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 254 Application shall be made to the Sheriff by Petition, signed by the private Party complaining, or by the Procurator-fiscal, setting forth the Nature of the Crime. 1818 *Report of Commissioners* in *Jrnl. Jurispr.* XXI. 26 The Procurator-Fiscal likewise receives a certain proportion or share of the fines levied in the Sheriff's Court according to ancient usuage. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, The city's procurator-fiscal, upon whom the duties of superintendent of police devolved. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 95 On the ground floor is the office of the Procurator-Fiscal.

Procuratorial (prɒkiŭrătōˈriăl), *a.* [f. late L. *prōcūrātōri-us* PROCURATORY (f. *prōcūrātor-em* PROCURATOR) + -AL. Cf. F. *procuratorial*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a procurator or proctor, in various senses; proctorial.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 254 A Procuratorial Exception is Twofold, viz. First, that A. is not a lawful Proctor: and, Secondly, That he cannot be a Proctor. 1738 NIAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 339 Who .. sent proxies with procuratorial letters. 1874 *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* 81 A procuratorial coinage circulated in Judea from A.D. 6-59 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 635 The ecclesiastical practice of which such procuratorial representation was a familiar part. 1899 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Jan. 46 Pamphylia was a distinct procuratorial province.

2. Of or pertaining to university proctors.

1663 WOOD *Life* 22 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 492 To be pro-proctors and exercise procuratorial power. 1845 MOZLEY *Essays* (1878) I. 198 The procuratorial cycle was his remedy for the disorders then attending the public election of the proctors. 1894 LIDDON, etc. *Pusey* I. xvi. 378 Keble .. dryly observed on hearing the procuratorial veto, that 'others too might play at that game'.

Procuratorship (prɒkiŭrĕˈtəɹʃip). [f. PROCURATOR + -SHIP.] The office, function, or period of office of a procurator.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 13 The fourth [year] of the Procuratorship of Pontius Pilate. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 244 The abbey .. holds also the procuratorship of Altorf as a mortgage from the Empire. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 235/2 In Nero's time, and during the procuratorship of Catus Decianus.

Procuratory (prɒkiŭrĕˈtəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *prōcūrātōri-us* belonging to an agent or manager: see PROCURATOR and -ORY[2]; hence med.L. *prōcūrātōrium* sb., whence B.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a procurator or procurators, or to procuration. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1459 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 36c/2 The Procuratorie Hous or Priorie of Ware. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 770/1 Apte to receaue of God thys power procuratorye. 1571 WALSINGHAM in Digges *Compl. Ambass* (1655) 183 He was no longer a Proctor then he kept himself within the limits procuratory of the letter procuratory

B. *sb.* †1. = PROCURATION 2 (= med.L. *procuratorium*). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 440 Worldliche excusacioun shal not benne assoyne, ne onswer by procuratorye, ne suttilte of werkis.

2. *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* Authorization of one person to act for another; an instrument or clause in an instrument giving such power; esp. in *letters of procuratory*. *Procuratory of resignation*, a deed granted by a vassal authorizing his procurator to return his fee to the superior, either to be retained by him, or to be given out to a new vassal, etc.

1540 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Sc.* VII 281 For making of ane procuratorie to resing the billiene of Totternes in the Kingis hand. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 373 As procuratour..be thair lettres of procuratorie lauchfullie constitute 1569 *Ibid.* II. 8 [He] producit ane procuratorie subscrivit be the Quene. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch. Scot.* VI (1677) 444 A number of persons .. presented a Procuratory under the Seal of the Town, and the Subscription of the Clerks thereof. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Procuratory*, is the Instrument by which any Person or Community did constitute or delegate their Proctor or Proctors to represent them in any Judicial Court or Cause. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 12 A..conveyance, containing a procuratory of resignation in favour of such purchaser or disponee 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 26 It shall not be necessary to insert in any such conveyances a procuratory or clause of resignation. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 578 Under the system of the *legis actiones* procuratory was incompetent except *pro populo*, *pro libertate*, or *pro tutela*.

3. = PROCURACY 4.

1840 STANLEY in *Life & Corr.* (1893) I. viii 265 The long array of the ancient library, procuratory, and Ducal Palace [at Venice].

Procuratrix (prɒkiŭrĕˈtriks). [a. L. *prōcūrātrix*, fem. agent-n. corresponding to *prōcūrātor* PROCURATOR.] The inmate who attends to the temporal concerns of a nunnery: cf. PROCURATOR 2 a.

1851 ULLATHORNE *Plea Rights & Lib. Relig. Wom.* 11 The second superioress, the procuratrix, who manages the temporalities. 1889 J. G. ALGER *Eng. in Fr. Rev.* 325 The procuratrix produced the little paper money she had.

†**Procuraty.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *procuratia*: see PROCURACY 4.] The official residence of a procurator in Venice: see PROCURATOR 7.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxvii. 365 The Front of each Procuraty is supported by a large Portico.

†**Procu're,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc* **procuire.** [a. OF. *procure* (13th c. in Godef.) procuration, agency, f. *procurer* to PROCURE. So med.L. *prōcūra* (1389 in Du Cange).] = PROCUREMENT 1.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 37 This Comodus..was sleyne ..thro the procure and cause of his wife 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 147 Off Anous Martius we reid the greit mischance, .Slaine be Lucinio at Tanaquillis procuire.

Procure (prɒkiŭəɹ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 **procure-n** (3 **-curi**), 4- **procure** (4 **-cury**, 5 **-kure**, 6 *Sc.* **-ouir**). *β.* 4 **procre**, **-core**, 4-5 **procur**, 5 **procour, proker.** [a. F. *procurer* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōcūrāre* to care for, take care of, attend to, manage, to act as procurator: see PRO-[1] and CURE *v.* In ME. usually stressed on the first syllable, *procure* (from F. inf *procurer*); hence the weakened *β*-forms *procur*, etc., here illustrated:

13.. *Cursor M.* 28201 (Cott.), I wald he ware vn-fere or ded. And bath i procurd þam wit red. *c* 1330 Procore [see 5]. 1340 70 Ptocre [see 6]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 531 And mankynd biddis vs that we To procur vengeans hesy be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 235 (MS. Cott. Tib.) On Aluredus [he] hadde yprocred his deþ *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9226 He shuld procour the prinse, & the prise grekes, To pas fro þat prouyns, payre hom nomore. *Ibid.* 11555 Sho prayet hym pourly..to..proker hir pes with his prise wordes. *a* 1450 MYRC 689 Al them that .prokeren wher thorgh holy chirch is peyred. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 863 To procur pes be ony maner off cace.]

I. †1. *trans.* To care for, take care of, attend to, look after. [So in L., and OF.] *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 357 (Cott. MS.) Bot þe possessoure to procure [*Wemyss MS.* trete]..wiþe honoure, And habundance of reches *Ibid.* VIII xxiv. 3648 Our Kynge Dauid was sende in Frawns, Qwhar he..was..procuryt [*v. r.* tretit] in al esse ilk deil.

†2. *intr.* To put forth or employ care or effort; to do one's best; to endeavour, labour; to use means, take measures. Const. *inf.* with *to* (*for to*); *for*, *to*, *unto* a thing. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7462 Þus þey þrete wyþ manace, & ful yuel þey procure & purchace. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 127 Crist fleed from seculer lordschip & office; þei procuren fast to have it. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5825 Thar-for ert þow mys-byþoȝte, To procury hym to slee. *c* 1400 *Brut* 249 Þai were his enemys..and procuede forto make debate and

contak bituene him and his sone. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9220 Vnto his deliueraunce he procured. 1509 *Parl. Devylles* ad fin., Who that wyll for heuen procure, Kepe hym fro the deuylles combrement. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 3 To procure for the commodities and welth of Englande. 1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D iv b, Such a countenaunce as this is,. and not so softe and womanish as many procure to haue. 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind.* I. i. 3 Hee gaue them charge..that they shoulde procure to atteine to the sight of Presbiter Ioan. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* II I iv b, Rosana ..did procure to defend her selfe and offend hir enemie.

†**3.** *trans.* To contrive or devise with care (an action or proceeding); to endeavour to cause or bring about (mostly something evil) *to* or *for* a person. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1258 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 142 A-morewe comen þis bischopes and þe eorles also, To procuri seint thomas al þat vuel þat heo mizten do. 13 . *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1201 He the procureth, night and dai, Al the schame that he mai. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1733, I pray thee, Sir Tanker king, Procure me none evil thing. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* v, Ofte ..the euyll whiche is procured to other cometh to hym whiche procureth it. 1530 PALSGR. 667/1, I procure, I cause a thyng to be done, or I devyse meanes to bringe a thynge to passe, *je procure.* 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 740 To procure hatred, or euill will to men, *struere odium in aliquos.* 1620 J. WILKINSON *Courts Leet* 136 Yee shall reasonably and honestly procure the profit of the corporation of this Towne.

†**b.** ? To care for; ? to endeavour to get or do

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 308 For women be of such quality, that they procure nothing [*que ninguna cosa tanto procuran*] so much as that which is most forbidden them.

II. 4. To bring about by care or pains; also (more vaguely) to bring about, cause, effect, produce. **a.** with simple object. Now *rare.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 All maner of wilfull pollusyone procurede one any maner agaynes kyndly oys. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 215 Þe emperesse Eudoxia had i-procured þe out puttynge [*procuravit ejectionem*] of Iohn. *Ibid.* VI. 243 He sente Alcuinus. for to procure pees 1554 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxx. 84 It is we..that have sinned and procured thy grievous wrath upon us. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* I 66 A drinke called Coffa ..which helpeth . digestion, and procureth alacrity. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (1686) 5;6 It is good to procure sweat. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand.* xii, This second sneer procured another laugh against him. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 252 His uncle Cobhthach soon procured his death by means of a poisoned drink.

b. with subordinate clause. *arch.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii 12 Sum procurd þat .i. sould dye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. P. Giles (1895) 8 He is mynded to procure that he maye be sent thether. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 226, I will procure all Europe shall understand the Issue of these prodigious revolutions. 1711 *Medley* No. 40 They procur'd that Mony shou'd be lent at 5 per Cent. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of B.* I. 301 Could you procure that I should speak with her?

†**c.** with *inf.* To manage (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) H v b, Eyther I must procure to see them dead, Or for contempt as a traytour lose my head. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1378/2 Sir Roger Manwood .procured to pas another act of parlement,.. wherein is further prouision made for the said bridge. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. iii. 25 Men..have procured to be esteemed as Masters of Christianity, by certain Artificial Tricks.

d. with *obj.* and *inf. passive.* To cause or get (a person or thing) *to be* treated in some way; to get something done to (a person). Now *rare.*

a 1450 MYRC 696 All that vnrightfully defameth eny person or prokereth to be famed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 b, Procuring him to be sent in embassage. a 1626 BACON *Civ. Char. Jul. Cæsar* Ess. (1696) 161 He procured to be enacted no wholsome Laws. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 34 They procur'd him to be crucify'd. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. (1817) 216 [Nero] procured the Christians to be accused. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 68 An ingenious lover procured his..rival to be arrested for lunacy.

5. To obtain by care or effort; to gain, win, get possession of, acquire. (Now the leading sense.) In early use, to gain the help of, to win over (a person) to one's side.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 11483 Sir Ion..turnde aȝe sir simond & procurede oþer mo. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 119 Mald in Bristow lettres fast sendes, Bi messengers trow, forto procore frendes.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 355 He was þe firste þat ordeyned comyn scole at Oxenforde , and procrede fredom and priveleges in many articles to þat citee. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 50 The first þat he schuld neuyr procur no wyf to no man. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 7 Hyt ys bettur. for a man being in gret pouerty, rather to procure some ryches then hye phylosophy. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 256 To him selfe he procuiret the fame of all æquitie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 This ..procured to him great obloquie 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, Things that 'tis very easy to procure lists of. 1776 *Carlisle Mag.* 7 Sept. 143 She endeavoured to procure employment as a needlewoman. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 134 Books were difficult and sometimes even impossible to procure. *Mod.* Could you procure me specimens?

b. To obtain (women) for the gratification of lust. Usually *absol.* or *intr.* To act as a procurer (sense 4) or procuress.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 68 How doth my deere Morsell, thy Mistris? Procures she still? 1706 PHILLIPS, *Procure*,..is also taken in an ill Sense, for to act as a Pimp or Bawd. 1745 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. 282 Juno..offers to procure for Aeolus, by way of bribe. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/2 Charged..at the Lambeth Police-court, on Saturday, with that he did by false pretences procure E. A. H.

6. To prevail upon, induce, persuade, get (a person) *to do* something. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 347 Ne we agayn hem to do [*ed.* go] nol no gome procre c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 342 Hou þat Clement left his office and procuride oþir to helpe him. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 25 Why procurest thou men to yeve the their almes? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 184 Pope Boniface being informed and procured by the Scottes, sent his letters vnto the king of England. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 75 The newes of the reuolt of Nouaro, procured the King..to make way. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., I procur'd him to bestow them [the Arundelian Marbles] on the University of Oxford. 1736 *Hale's Placit. Coron.* I. 615 An accessory before is he, that being absent at the time of the felony committed doth yet procure, counsel, command, or abet another to commit a felony 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 144 The writer is influenced or procured to write for the one, against the other. 1828 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 5) I. III x. 245 Charlemagne communicates to him [Offa] . his success in procuring the continental Saxons to adopt Christianity.

†**b.** *spec. Law.* To induce privately, to suborn, to bribe (a witness, juryman, etc.). *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 11 Et si defendoms a touz Corouners . qe nul face ses enquestes. par amis procurez] 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/1 Whether they. be procured to chese eny persone to eny maner Office .and yf eny persone .be founde procured, that then he or thei be remeved. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 741 A witnes procured with monie, or bribes, *conflatus pecunia testis.* 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 44 Ye shall. make your pannels your selfe of such persons, as bee..not suspect, nor procured.

†**c.** With adv. of place: To induce or prevail upon (a person) to come; to bring, lead. *Obs.*

1586 J HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 130/2 [They] agreed to cause Tirlough Lennough to procure in the Scots. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* III. v. 68 What vnaccustom'd cause procures her hither? a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 128 Neither were we procured hither to be idle, or live deliciously. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love Tricks* IV. ii, Yonder is a pleasant arbour, procure him thither.

†**7.** To try to induce; to urge, press. *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Let. Sir B. Fitz-Patrick* 20 Dec. in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb) I. 69 If yow be vehemently procured yow may goe as waiting on the king 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 219 b, Where did he euer shake of the obedience of due allegeaunce? or procured any Subjectes to rebellion agaynst their Gouernours? 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. i. 1 The famous Briton Prince and Faery Knight, Of the faire Alma greatly were procur'd To make there lenger soiourne and abode.

III. †**8.** *intr.* To act as a procurator or legal agent; to solicit. (In quot. 1401, To act by a proctor or attorney.) *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 383 Many trewe men, boþe aprentis and avocatis, wolen not procure in a cause bifore þat þei heeren it. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 34 You wend or send or procure to the court of Rome, to be made cardinals or bishops of the popes chaplens. 1528 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 291 What promysse I demaunded of the said Emperours Ambassadour, who said he wolde procure for restitution. 1536 in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 36 There should be as many. admitted to procure there as shuld be seen convenient to my said Lord of Canterbury. 1539 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II 353/2 Ane writing subscriuit be þe kingis grace ..chargeing him & certane vþeris his collegis to procure for þe said James.

†**b** *fig.* To plead, make supplication. *Obs.*

1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr, Wks. I. 57 For in defence of that thing only procuir I, quhilk the haill Kirk of God maist clerlie appreuis. a 1568 R NORVALL *O most eternall King* 91 in *Bannatyne MS.* 51 Thairfoir to God for grace procure ·,He that wold leif most lerne to dy. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* II. xxiii. (S. T. S) I. 351 The king..procurit for his lyfe at the bischopis handis a 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 13 He procurit to him, by nature inclynit to follow such counsel, to mak war in his favour.

IV. †**9.** *intr.* ? To proceed, advance. *Obs. rare.* (Sense and sematology obscure.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 In her thoughte the wounde of ambycyouse desyre..is so procured that she can not hyde it noo lenger 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 146 His hatred procureth from naughtie to wurse, His friendship like Iudas that carried the purse.

Procurement (prokiūᵊ·ɹmĕnt). Forms: see PROCURE; also 5 **prokyr-**. [a. OF. *procurement* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *procurer* to PROCURE: see -MENT. (In ME. orig. *pro·cur-*.)]

1. The action of causing, compassing, accomplishing, or bringing about, esp. through the instrumentality of an agent; management, arrangement; authorization, instigation; prompting, contrivance.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5953 Ȝyf þou hyre one out of seruyse þurgh ȝyft or þurgh procurment, þou synnest gretly yn swych atent. c 1400 *Chaucer's Pars T.* ᴾ 710 (Harl. 7334) He þat bieth þinges espiritueles..be it by procurement [*six texts* procuryngel] or by fleisshly prayere of his frendes c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Prokyrment, *procuracio.* 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1281/1 By the procurement of the dyuel. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Title-p., Translated into Englyshe..at the procurement, and earnest request of George Tadlowe 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 46 He was poisoned..at the procurement of..his sonne. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 181 Laud himself, by whose procurement his Majesties Declaration had been published. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 80 The old Testament was translated into Irish at yᵉ Procurement of Bp. Bedel. 1767 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 298 The bells began to ring, by the procurement of a neighbouring gentleman. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 62 An act to be performed on his part or by his procurement. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvii. 279 It was by his means and the procurement of my uncle, that I was kidnapped.

†**b.** An agent or instrument; a means. *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E ij, Sir Roger Acton, in the priests displeasure, Of my escape was thought the chiefe procurement.

2. The action or process of obtaining by care or effort; acquisition, attainment, getting, gaining.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 By all good meanes they labour the procurement and presence of it. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* Ep. A ij b, The witty industry of man about the procurement of artificial smels. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* I. 23 Frequently..Pain and Labour prove a necessary Means towards the procurement of Exquisite Pleasures. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii (1857) 122 Luxuries of difficult procurement 1882 H. W BEECHER in *Chr. World* 20 Apr. 251/3 Within proper bounds, the procurement of riches is training in morality.

†**b.** A thing procured or obtained; an acquisition.

1753 N TORRIANO *Midwifry* 4 Nor is there now for Man any Pleasure or Procurement whatsoever without Labour to be had

Procurer (prokiūᵊ·rəɹ). Forms: α. 4-7 **procurour**, 5 7 **-or**, (4 *Sc.* **-ur**, 5 **-oure**, 6 *Sc.* **prokerrour**). β. 5- **procurer.** [ME. and AF. *procurou·r*, = OF. *procureur*, *-eeur* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *procureur*):– L. *prōcūrātōrem* PROCURATOR. In later ME. *pro·curour*; in 15th and 16th c. changed to *procu·rer*, esp. in senses arising from or naturally associated with the vb. PROCURE: see -ER[1].]

I. †**1.** = PROCURATOR, in various uses. **a.** *Rom. Hist.* An imperial procurator. **b.** A steward, a manager. **c.** An attorney; an advocate, a defender. **d.** A deputy, commissioner, representative.

a. α. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v i. 160 The Emperour Lucyus whiche was called at that tyme Dictatour or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 412 b/1 Accusyng hym that he had synned wyth the doughter of the procurour 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III 187 Ffel in this field Quintine Bassian legat, Hircie the Emperouris Prokerrour in Britannie [etc.].

b. α. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi (*Magdalena*) 157 He mad hyr his familiare, & procurur in-to þe way he wald hyr hate. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 100 Make him thy procurour and receyvour of thy money. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. ii. 171 It were a grete oultrage that the procuroure sholde be ageynst the mayster.

c α. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 224 Thei make here prive procurours, To telle hou [etc.]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T S.) 109 The Emperour suld be procuroure to defend haly kirk. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* F iv, Two other Lawyers, the one an Aduocate, the other a Procuror.

β. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 412 The Places and Houses of Advocates, and Procurers.

d. α. a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I iij, He wente to the colledge, where as al the procurours and ambassadours of all prouinces were.

β. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 32 He by his procurers sheweth causes why he coulde not come. *Ibid.* 425 The Emperour, and kyng Ferdinando,. appointed their procurers with large and ample commission, whiche should treate and followe the cause, in their names, at Rome.

†**e.** = F. *procureur* or its equivalents in cognate langs.: see PROCUREUR. *Procurer fiscal* = F. *procureur fiscal*: cf PROCURATOR-FISCAL. *Obs.*

α. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 74, I haue beene by the Procuror generall, twise seuerally summoned to appeare before the great Gods in their Councel chamber. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 37 Procuror Fiscal to the King.

β 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 366 Both the kinges procurer, and also the university of Paris,. resisted with a stout courage. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xi. 240 He was in surte against the Procurer fiscal. 1721 STRYPE tr. *Jernegan's Let. to Wolsey* (1515) in *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. 13 Eloy de la Rice, high procurer of this City [Tournay]. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) III. i. 63 He married. Mary Van Gamaren, daughter of a procurer at Utrecht.

II. 2. One who or that which brings about, effects, or induces something; *esp.* one who causes something to be done by the agency of another or others; a promoter, prime mover, instigator, contriver, ultimate author. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

β. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 225/1 Which shall net be partie to eny such offence, ne Procurer, Councellour, nor Abbettour to the doyng therof a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* 157 Affirmyng him to be the chief procurer of the death of the good duke of Gloucester. 1580-1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 The said Melter Myngler or Corrupter Causer or Procurer thereof, shall forfeyte for everye pounde, Two Shillinges. a 1639 WOTTON in Walton *Angler* i. (1653) 33 Angling..was ..a procurer of contentedness. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 316 He was neere of kin to the king, and the cheefe procurer of the matche. 1769 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Mr. Recorder..hoped that the fate of these two unhappy persons would be a warning to all rioters and that the procurers as well as the procured, were not exempt, by our laws, from this catastrophe. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 137 How shall the miserable wretches who have been the procurers of this dreadful scene. lie down with the load of guilt upon their souls? 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, To be set on to provoke mirth which procures the procurer hatred.

3. One who procures or obtains.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 81 Al such yl-occupyd personys as be procurarys only of the vayn plesure of man. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 741 A reconciler, or procurer of fauour, *conciliator, ris.* 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig. Knowl.* I. 610 Having been one of the procurers of the patent for Massachusetts Colony (1628)..he finally set sail thither.

4. One who procures women for the gratification of lust; a pander. Often feminine = PROCURESS 2.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, Thy procurer Shall

be sheathed in velvet, and a reverend veil Pass her for a grave matron. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* III. 23 Shall I.. Provoke the proud adulterer to my couch, And be Procurer to my own reproach? *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 182 Strumpets in their Youth turn Procurers in their Age. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xiii. § 2 Other persons of free-birth are forbidden to marry. a freedwoman manumitted by a procurer or procuress,..or one that has been an actress

Procuress (prǫkiūᵊ·res). [ME. *procure·sse*, syncopated from OF. *procurere·sse* (14th c.), fem. of *procureur* PROCURER: cf. *governess*.]

†**1.** A female advocate or defender. *Obs. rare.*

1413 *Compl. Soul* 169 in *Hoccleve's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) III. p. lvi, As aduocate for man, & procuresse.. Now be myne helpe o blisful qwene. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlvi, She hath wynges..for to soone doo hire message bifore god for mankynde, and is procuress whan time is to see him.

2. A woman who makes it her trade to procure women for the gratification of lust; a bawd.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 4 Who should I see there but the most artful Procuress in the Town. 1758 J. GRAINGER tr. *Tibullus' Elegies* I. vi. 85 From you my Ruin, curst Procuress, rose. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liii, For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark, and be Procuress to the Lords of Hell. 1880 [see PROCURER 4].

‖**Procureur** (prokürö·r). [F., agent-n. from *procurer* to PROCURE:—OF. *procureeur*, *-éur*, *-eor*:—L. *prōcūrātōr-em* PROCURATOR.] A procurator (esp. in sense 4); an attorney, agent, or legal representative. *Procureur du roi* or *de la république*, in France, a public prosecutor; *procureur général*, the legal agent of the state, in a court of appeal or court of cassation.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* 23 There bee of this Court, of Presidents, Councillors, Procureurs, Aduocates. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 11 The then bishop of Coûtance.., sent his procureur, or agent. *Ibid.* 56 The King's Procureur... He is properly the King's Attorney. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 18 Mar., Not the hand of a *procureur*, or a writing-master. 1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* ii. (1766) I. 20 To have my books examined on the spot, by the *procureur du roy*, or the subdelegate of the intendance. 1804 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 112 Bougon, procureur-general of the department of Calvados. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 3/2 Sir E. Baring ..goes on to say that he would .. have preferred making the Mudir a magistrate to having the procureur system. 1905 GUNTER *Conscience King* i. 8 A *procureur* attached to the local courts of Rouen.

b. = PROCURATOR 2 a.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 3/5 The monks of La Grande Chartreuse..were governed by priors and procureurs... the latter [looked] after the temporalities, or revenues and supplies.

Procuring (prǫkiūᵊ·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 5 pro·kering. [f. PROCURE *v.* + -ING [1]: in ME. *pro·curing*.] The action of the verb PROCURE.

†**1.** Doing one's best, labouring, striving. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 Spendyng his lyfe in procuring for owr wealth.

2. The action of causing or contriving to bring about; the fact of being the prime agent; = PROCUREMENT 1. Now *rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Greate prelas, þet. robbeþ hire onderlinges be to moche procuringe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 35 Þat was at erle Harolde his procuringe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13766 Thurgh his prokuryng prestly all the pure Troiens,.. Were deliuert yche lede, & lause at hor wille. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 82 Thurgh prokering of princes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 99 He was there by myne excitacion and procuryng to haue slain the foresaied Prince there in his bedde. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1840) 133 Henry..was chosen King of Jerusalem, by the especial procuring of King Richard his uncle.

3. The getting or obtaining (of anything) by effort; = PROCUREMENT 2.

1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 753 We may euen deuote our selues to the procuring of the present and eternall good one of another. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 The procuring of precious Wood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii 135 The procuring of refreshments. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 72/1 The maliciously procuring a bankruptcy is not actionable unless the adjudication is set aside.

4. The action of a procurer or procuress.

a 1758 RAMSAY *Address of Thanks* xvii, Your procuring Is now sae far frae being a crime.

Procuring (prǫkiūᵊ·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That procures, in various senses; causing, producing; obtaining, winning; pandering, pimping.

c 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* (1903) 427 If any man, by himselfe or by any frend, makes meanes to be chosen Rectour, he must pay 50 Lyers, and his procuring frend 30. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. (1673) 52 The procuring cause of all those mischiefs and calamities. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* i. 86 With what Impatience must the Muse behold The Wife by her procuring Husband sold? 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 94/1 To prevent their clergy from declaiming on the procuring cause of earthquakes. 1837 RUSSELL in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xvii. 407 Newman strongly insisted,..that the Atonement alone was the grand procuring and meritorious cause of our pardon.

†**Procu·rish,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PROCUR-ESS + -ISH [1].] Like a procuress.

1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* III. i, She..begins to look something procurish.

Procuror, -our: see PROCURER.

Procursive (prǫkō·ɹsiv), *a.* [f. L. *prōcurs-*, ppl. stem of *prōcurrĕre* to run forward + -IVE.] Characterized by running forward; *spec.* applied to a kind of epilepsy in which the fits are marked by an aimless running forward.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 283 Running or 'procursive epilepsy'.

Procurva·tion. [n. of action from L. *prōcurvāre* to bend or curve forward.] A curving or bending forward; forward curvature (as of the spine).

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 262 This species offers us the four following varieties: *a.* Anticus, Tetanic procurvation [etc.]. *Ibid.* IV. 249 Lordosis.., imported procurvation of the head and shoulders, or anterior crookedness.

Procu·rved, *a.* [f. PRO- [1] + CURVED: cf. prec.] Curved in a forward direction.

1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 894 Anterior row strongly procurved, laterals slightly larger than centrals.

Procusie, obs. form of PROXY.

Procyon (prōᵘ·siǫn). [a. L. *Procyōn*, a. Gr. Προκύων (in sense 1), f. πρό before + κύων dog: so called as rising a little before the dog-star Sirius.]

1. The principal star in the constellation of *Canis Minor*; also formerly the constellation itself.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Procyon*, the lesser Dog-Star. 1842 [see DOG-STAR 1]. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 324 Betelgeuse, Sirius, and Procyon form a triangle.

2. *Zool.* A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, inhabiting N. and S. America, including the racoons, typical of the family *Procyonidæ*

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 57/1 Procyon. 1849 CRAIG, *Procyon*, the Racoon, a genus of quadrupeds, placed by naturalists immediately after the Bears.

Hence **Pro·cyonid,** an animal of the *Procyonidæ* or racoon family; **Procyo·niform** *a.*, resembling the racoons in form, racoon-like (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pro·cyonine** *a.*, of or pertaining to the subfamily *Procyoninæ*, containing only the racoons; **Pro·cyonoid** *a.* = *procyoniform*; also as *sb.*

1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 441/1 This name [Bassaricyon] has recently (1876) been given to a distinct modification of the Procyonine type.

Prod (prǫd), *sb.*[1] [f. PROD *v.*]

1. An act of prodding; a thrust with some pointed instrument; a poke, a stab.

1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 42 Come, Jobby, gi'e the fire a prod, Then steck the entry duir. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* I. x. 247 Ane may ward a blow at the breast, but a prod at the back's no fair. 1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* II. 47 Giving many of them a sharp prod on the shoulder. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Aug., The prisoner. made what he called a 'prod' (thrust) at him with his bayonet. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. vii, Prompted by sundry prods from the elbow of a little damsel by his side.

b. *On the prod*: looking out for something to prod; on the attack, on the offensive.

a 1904 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* ix, When he [a man] came near enough to us, we could see that he was angry and on the prod. *Ibid.* xi, Several steers showed fight, and when released went on the prod for the first thing in sight.

2. A name given to various pointed instruments, as a goad, a skewer, a brad, a thatcher's pin, etc.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Prod*, an awl. 1808 JAMIESON, *Prod*, a pin of wood. *Ibid.*, *Prod*, *Craw-prod*, a pin fixed in the top of a gable, to which the ropes, fastening the roof of a cottage, were tied. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Prod*, a prick, a skewer. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prod*, a goad. *Ibid.*, *Prod*, an iron pin fixed in pattens. *Ibid.*, *Prod*, a short stake driven in the ground. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Prod*, an iron point at the end of a stick. 'An ox prod', an ox goad. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. II. iv. 92 To drive more soldiers to his camp, he wanted sharper spurs and stronger prods.

Prod, *sb.*[2] *slang.* [app. a variant of PRAD.] An (old) horse.

1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 119 The contemptuous terms have led Mr. Newcome to suppose that his mount is most likely the quietest old 'prod' on the place. 1900 G. ELSON in *Academy* 4 Aug. 91/1 The horse was a prod, the cart a drag.

Prod (prǫd), *v.* [Known from 1535; there is no related word in the cognate langs. Perh. of onomatopœic origin, related on one side to *prog*, *proke*, *prick*, and on the other to *brod* (all of which express piercing or stabbing action of some kind).

The word has been thought to enter into the OE. comb. *prod-bore*, *prot-bore* (dative), in Rushworth Gospels, Matt. xi. 16, xx. 3, as the gloss on *foro* 'in the market-place', but which has been conjectured to mean 'auger' or 'boring-tool' (cf. OE. *bor* borer, gimlet), the L. having been erroneously connected by the glossator with L. *foro* I bore.]

1. *trans.* To thrust or stab; to poke with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a stick.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 25 He that holdeth ye plough, & hath pleasure in proddynge & dryuynge ye oxen. *c* 1712 in Hogg *Jacobite Relics* (1819) I. 70 Ane proddit her in the lisk, Anither aneath the tail. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prod*, *Proddle*, to goad. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xvii, With his fairy sword his Majesty kept poking and prodding Padella in the back. 1855 — *Newcomes* xlvii, A physiologist prods down this butterfly with a pin. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 59 Please tak a brog and prod him weel and let the wind out o' him. 1887 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xi. 184, I ..have vitality enough to kick .. when prodded.

b. *fig.* To goad mentally; to stir up, instigate, incite; to irritate.

1871 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* III. (1901) 295 The excitement of trying..to prod them into action. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 429/2 You complain of Italy,—well, leave off prodding her. 1899 *Daily News* 6 June 2/2 Poor little things! I felt it was cruelty to even prod them with my few questions.

2. *intr.* To thrust, to poke. Const. *in*, *into*, *at*.

1696 *Money masters all Things* (1698) 94 The stinking Goldfinder with his white Rod, In common or in private Jakes will prod. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 705/2 To prod into the fat sides of the Hereford ox or Devon heifer. 1866 FITZPATRICK *Sham Sqr.* 112 Assailed by them all, and in stepping back, fell; they prodding at him.

3. *trans.* To make by prodding.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, The lady has prodded little spirting holes in the damp sand with her parasol.

Hence **Pro·dded** *ppl. a.*, **Pro·dding** *vbl. sb.*

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xlvii, Neat as a prodded eel on a pair of prongs. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/1 Under resounding thwacks and proddings of an iron-tipped goad, the cattle snake the log endwise down the hill. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. iv. 157 You were subject to a vigorous course of prodding and rousing

Prodatary (prodē·tări) [ad. mod. L. *prōdatārius*: see PRO- [1] 4 and DATARY [1].] The title given to the presiding official of the datary office at Rome, when a cardinal.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 808 Pope Leo [XIII] appointed.. Cardinal Sacconi prodatary.

Prodder (prǫ·dəɹ). [f. PROD *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which prods.

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/1 For coarse work Macdonald uses electric needles, which he calls 'prodders'. The largest number of needles which his prodders contain is eighteen. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 3/7 He prods him in the eyes.. The sailor is blinded the prodder gets his money, and runs off. 1907 *Ibid.* 24 Dec. 4/4 The punchers and prodders are small boys..from eight to twelve.

Prodder, Proddest, obs. comp. and sup. of PROUD. **Prode,** obs. f. PROUD. **Prodegate, Prodege**: see PRODIGATE *ppl. a.*, PRODIGE *v.*

Prodelision (prōdĭli·ʒən). *Prosody.* [f. L. *prōd*, older form of *prō*, PRO- [1], used before vowels + ELISION.] Elision of an initial vowel.

1906 *Academy* 17 Mar. 257/1 Creaking Ionic scazons disfigured by prodelision and synizesis and crasis.

Pro-dialogue: see PRO- [2] 1.

†**Pro·dig, pro·digue,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 5 prodyge. [a. F. *prodigue* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōdig-us* wasteful, lavish, f. *prōdig-ĕre*: see PRODIGE *v.* Perh. in part direct from L.] Prodigal.

[*c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 942 Whoo is nat mesurable In his Rychesse, but disordinat, Is Callyd prodigus.] 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. clxiv. 173 A woman ryche & noble .. she was prodyge & lecherous. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 543 Where prodig' Nature sets abroad her booth Of richest beauties.

B. *sb.* A prodigal.

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Devot. Poems* iv. 4, I am not worthy to be cald thy chylde,. Not lyk thy sone, bot lyk the prodigue wyld.

Prodigal (prǫ·digăl), *a.* and *sb.* (*adv.*) [a. obs. F. *prodigal* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. **prōdigal-is* (*prōdigāliter*, Ambrose, *prōdigālitās*, Boeth.), f. *prōdig-us*: see prec. and -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Given to extravagant expenditure; recklessly wasteful of one's property or means.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 44 Gif I be nobill, gentill and fre, A prodigall man I am so prysit. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 107 Yf the sone be prodygal and gyuen to al vyce and foly. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 136 The nobility is very gallant, prodigall in expenses, spending more than their reuenues in diet and apparell. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 95 The elder and thrifty brother [represents] the Jew; the younger and prodigall, the Gentile. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. x. 428 It is hard, if not impossible, for a prodigal person to be guilty of no other Vice, but Prodigality. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* vii, Lothair was profuse, but he was not prodigal.

b. with *of.* (Often passing into 3 b.)

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 149 Too late they pleased to be prodigal, both of Wealth and Life. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 134 Perhaps no nation on earth is so prodigal of life as the English. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* i. 15 Nature is prodigal of human life.

c. *Prodigal son*, *child*, in reference or allusion to the parable in Luke xv. 11-32: cf. B. 2.

c 1450 [see PRODIGATE (perh. error for *prodigale*)]. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 265 The comynge agayne of this prodygall chylde whiche hath spent his substance. [1523 *Vulgate*, Luke xv. *marginal note*, parabola de filio prodigo.] 1551 BIBLE (Matthew) *Luke* xv. *heading*, The parables of the loste shepe, of the groat that was loste, and of the prodigall sonne. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 103 Then hee compast a Motion of the Prodigall sonne, and married a Tinkers wife. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 16 A Clock, on which was represented, in painting, the Parable of the Prodigal Child.

2. Of things or actions: Wastefully lavish (In Shakspere sometimes by a kind of hypallage attributed to another noun in the sentence.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 124 Prodigall spending, but rewth of peure folkis neiding. 1530 PALSGR. 361 Some by fyre, some by prodigall expences. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 64 How I would make him spend his prodigall wits in booteles rimes. 1607 — *Timon* II. ii. 174 How many prodigall bits haue Slaues and Pezants This night englutted. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. iv. (1673) 78 Our little suppers they traduce as prodigal. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Oct., This woman's apartment, now twice or thrice pull'd down and rebuilt to satisfie her prodigal and expensive pleasures. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 327 Under the energetic and prodigal administration of the first William Pitt, the debt rapidly swelled to a hundred and forty millions.

3. Lavish in the bestowal or disposal of things.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxv, Too prodigall was nature thus to doe, To spend in one age, what should serue for two. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 13 My Noble Gossips, y'haue beene too Prodigall; I thanke ye heartily. 1652-62

HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 18 Inriched with prodigal veins of Gold and Silver. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II i. § 3. 4 A more prodigal accumulation of quotations. **1859** KINGSLEY *Misc., Tennyson* I. 228 The prodigal fulness of thought and imagery.

b. with *of*: lavish *of*; also with *in* (*rare*).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 9 Be now as prodigall of all deare grace, As Nature was in making Graces deare. **1681** NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 25 Of these things I shall be very prodigal in my discourse. **1745** *N. Jersey Archives* XII. 275 Run away..a Servant Man,..appears a weildy young Man, prodigal in his Walk, and much so in his Speech. **1778** HAN. MORE *Florio* I. 183 When..May is prodigal of flowers. **1832** TENNYSON *Palace of Art* XX, Realms of upland, prodigal in oil, And hoary to the wind. **1856** FROUDE *Hist Eng.* I. ii. 157 Nature had been prodigal to him of her rarest gifts.

¶**4.** 'Proud' (Halliw. *Dict. Arch.* 1847). (?error.)

B. *sb.*

1. One who spends his money extravagantly and wastefully; a spendthrift, waster.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 47 A bankrout, a prodigall, who dare scarce shew his head on the Ryalto. **1620** T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 171 To play the dingthrift, or prodigall. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. (1869) I. 360 The greater part of the money..would be lent to prodigals and projectors. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Elect* I. 143 Formerly, I was rich and a prodigal.

b. with *of*.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 127 No wonder for those ..who were prodigals of their own persons. **1885–94** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. XV, The prodigal of an immortal day For ever spending, and yet never spent.

2. In pregnant sense, with reference or allusion to the career of 'the Prodigal son': see A. 1 c.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 14, 16. **1601** B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) v. i. 360 Where is he?..the picture of the prodigal, go to, ile haue the calfe drest for you at my charges. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 9, I would, like a true repenting Prodigal, go home to my Father. **1751** *Transl. & Paraphr. Ch. Scot.* XI. v, The grieving prodigal bewail'd the follies he had done. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* X, Should not I be permitted, like him, to reclaim my poor prodigal by affection as well as severity? **1885** S. COX *Expositions* III. 30 Though a prodigal, he was still a son.

3. *To play the prodigal*: to act prodigally, be wasteful or lavish; to act like 'the prodigal son'.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I Wks. 1856 I. 12 Let vollies of the great artillery From of our gallies banks play prodigall. *c* **1820** S. ROGERS *Italy, Fountain* 7 The water o'erflowed; Then dashed away, playing the prodigal, And soon was lost.

C. as *adv.* Prodigally, lavishly.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 116, I doe know When the Bloud burnes, how Prodigall the Soule Giues the tongue vowes.

Hence †**Pro·digal** *v. trans.*, to expend wastefully, extravagantly, or lavishly; **Pro·digalish** *a*, that is somewhat of a prodigal; **Pro·digalism**, the condition and action of a prodigal; a course of life like that of 'the Prodigal son'.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [1] XX. 67 Hee prodigals a Mine of Excellencie, that laui shes a terse Oration to an approued Auditory. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 4 'Nemo se sibi vindicat, sed Alius in Alium consumitur' (saith Seneca) No man Husbandeth himselfe, but vainly. Prodigalls Himselfe out on others. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, He should like to cross a stick wi' the prodigalish young chap. **1896** *Chicago Advance* 1 Oct. 429 Infatuation is the bad element in prodigalism.

†**Prodiga·leous**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Erroneous form for **prodigalious*, f. med.L. **prōdigāli-s*: cf. *audaci-ous, bili-ous.*] Of the nature of a prodigal.

c **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 52 He is a wastour of his goodys,..& he ys callyd a prodegaleous man þat is ffole large.

Prodigality (prɒdigæ·lĭti). [ME. *prodigalite*, a. F. *prodigalité* (13th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *prōdigālitās* (Boeth.), f. **prōdigālis*: see PRODIGAL.] The quality of being prodigal.

1. Reckless extravagance in expenditure, wastefulness: **a.** of material things, especially of money.

1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Fol niminge of greate spendinge, þet me clepeþ prodigalité. *c* **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4592 By whiche he cured is of þe seekenesse Of prodigalitee, or fool largesse. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccix. 222 This kyng ..was of suche prodegalytie, that his bourdes & tabylles of his courte were spred iiii. tymes in the day. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiv. 84 The losse of this oyntment greued them so muche, that they made a great murmuryng agaynst the godly prodigalitie of the woman. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 481 Cæsar notwithstanding all his prodigalities, brought to the treasurie fortie millions of Crownes. *a* **1716** [see PRODIGAL *a.* 1]. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. x. iii. 433 Shâh Jehân The most striking instance of his pomp and prodigality was his construction of the famous peacock throne.

b. of immaterial things.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 P 4 This invisible riot of the mind, this secret prodigality of being. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. iv. (1862) 48 There is an entire absence of prodigality in the use of miracles. **1860–2** MILMAN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XI. p. xx, In other departments of poetry he [Macaulay] might have been endangered by his affluence and prodigality.

2. Lavishness, profuseness; lavish display, profuse supply.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 244 A sweeter, and a louelier Gentleman, Fram'd in the prodigallity of Nature.. The spacious World cannot againe affoord. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 45 To drink of the ashes of dead relations [seems] a passionate prodigality. **1832** LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. xi, Merry fellows..; you must take care of the prodigality of their wine. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 144 That wondrous wealth and prodigality of perfect weather.

Prodigalize (prɒ·digălaiz), *v.* [f. PRODIGAL *sb.* + -IZE: cf. obs. F. *prodigaliser* (1605 in Godef.), perh. the immediate source.]

†**1.** *intr. To prodigalize it*, to be lavish. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Despendre trop*, to prodigalize it, lauish, or lash out.

2 *trans.* To spend profusely or lavishly.

1611 COTGR., *Prodigalisé*, prodigalized, laushed,..squandered away. **1650** [? W SAUNDERSON] *Aul. Coquin* 68 This Lord did most vainely prodigallize, what he often begg'd. **1836** LYTTON *Athens* II. iii, [Cræsus] prodigalized fresh presents on the Delphians. **1849** — *Caxtons* XVII. i, Major MacBlarney prodigalizes his offers of service in every conceivable department of life.

Prodigally (prɒ·digăli), *adv.* [f. PRODIGAL + -LY 2.] In a prodigal manner.

1. With reckless extravagance; extravagantly, wastefully.

1530 PALSGR. 841/1 Prodygally, *prodiguement.* *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* xlv. (1535) 87 b, Some prodigally spende and wast all their goodes. **1682** NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 19 That neither spends his goods prodigally & like a fool. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 587 The next, in place and punishment, are they Who prodigally throw their souls away.

2. With lavish abundance; lavishly; profusely.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 1 Fortune .prodigally had wrapt him in the vestment of her riches. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 795 The King will not suffer them to haue Oyle or Wine there growing, although the earth would prodigally repay them, that they may still haue needs of Spaine. **1821** BYRON *Juan* V. lxv, The moveables were prodigally rich. *a* **1853** ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 285 We know how prodigally the tongue vows.

†**Pro·digate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 **prodegate.** [If not an error for *prodigale*, may represent a med.L. **prōdigātus*, pa. pple. of **prōdigāre* = It. *prodigare* to play the prodigal or spendthrift, F. *prodiguer* to spend lavishly.] Prodigal.

c **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 1647 This prodegate [*gloss* folelarge] son may wele a synnere signifie.

†**Pro·dige**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *prodige* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōdigi-um* PRODIGY; cf. *vestige.*] A prodigy.

c **1470** *Brut* 530 Which was take for A prodige or token þat be reign of King Henry was ended. **1618** T. ADAMS *Five Contention* Wks. (1629) 797 Signs and prodiges of a fearefull conflict to come

†**Pro·dige**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 **prodege.** [prob. ad. L. *prōdig-ĕre* to drive forth, squander, f. *prōd*, form of *prō*, PRO-[1] before a vowel + *ag-ĕre* (*-igĕre*) to drive. Cf. F. *prodiguer*, It. *prodigare*, on L. type **prōdigāre.*] *trans.* To squander.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 10 All religious incombentes here do not onelie leve theire demaynes,..in maner as waste.., but also dothe contynuallie prodege theire moveables unto them belonging.

†**Pro·digence.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōdigentia*, f. *prōdigent-em*, pr. pple. of *prōdig-ĕre*: see prec. and -ENCE.] Extravagance; waste; prodigality.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. iv, There is no proportion in this remuneration; this is not bountie, it is prodigence. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prodigence*, prodigality, wastefulness, riot, unthriftiness.

†**Prodi·gial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōdigiāl-is*, f. *prōdigium* PRODIGY: see -AL.] Relating to prodigies or portents.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 280 Events whereof, such as were skilfull in prodigial learning foretold and prophesied.

Prodigious (prɒdi·dʒəs), *a.* (*adv.*) [ad. L. *prōdigiōs-us* marvellous, prodigious: see PRODIGY and -OUS. Cf. F. *prodigieux* (R. Estienne 1549).]

†**1.** Of the nature of a prodigy; ominous, portentous. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Prodigious, *prodigiosus.* **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 419 Neuer mole, harelip, nor scarre, Nor marke prodigious,..Shall vpon their children be. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 224 It was alwaies taken for a monstrous and prodigious signe. **1663** J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 204 They carry a fair aspect toward the Prodigious Appearance in Heaven. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 64 Many dreadful Signs of his Approach, prodigious Darkness and frightful Sights in the Heavens.

2. Having the appearance of a prodigy; unnatural, abnormal.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 119 As ther hath ben a prodigious Pasiphae, so there hath bene a godly Theocrita. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 625 Nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things. Gorgons and Hydra's, and Chimera's dire. **1687** DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 10 It rained wheat..several granes of which were sent as miraculous and prodigious presents to several gentlemen about us. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi 190 The Arch-Angel Gabriel assuming a prodigious Form, descended. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i 52 Prodigious mixtures, and confusions strange Of good and ill.

3. Causing wonder or amazement; marvellous, amazing; (in a bad sense) monstrous.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 He by his euill counsaile and prodigious suggestions, craftilye circumuented the king. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 25 The gentlemen after a new prodigious manner attired themselues like vnto the Castillians. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded., And with a drawn Sword declare prodigious Principles of Enmitie against the Rights and Liberties of England. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 82 It was thought prodigious..to run 1140 Stadia..in the space of two days. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 374 The spirit of composition, the manner of grouping and colouring, the general effect of the whole, [is] prodigious! **1871** TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. viii. 249 Why..are the gods and giants and monsters no longer seen to lead their prodigious lives on earth?

4. Of extraordinarily large size, extent, power, or amount; vast, enormous. (Often hyperbolical.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 368 A fruit..unserwable to the mightie, huge, and prodigious tree that beareth it. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) II. 71 He left five thousand Marks, a prodigious sum in that age, to charitable uses. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 247 Satan, who that day Prodigious power had shewn. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 172 The Andes, that prodigious Chain of Mountains in South America. **1722** HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 381 The other Bones are of a prodigious Size. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. VII. 414 The prodigious regard which was shown to the Greek physicians. **1846** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 167 They were in prodigious spirits and delight. **1868** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. II. XXXIII. 214 The prodigious volume of atmospheric water which must be absorbed into the interior. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 At great depths, the pressure must be prodigious.

b. As an exclamation. 'Monstrous', 'astounding'.

1730 FIELDING *Coffee Ho. Polit.* III. v, *Constant.*—'Prodigious!'..'What in the Devil's Name hath brought thee to the Constable's?' **1735** POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 255 Let but the Ladies smile, and they are blest: Prodigious! how the things protest, protest. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, The good Dominie bore all his disasters with gravity and serenity equally imperturbable. 'Pro-di-gi-ous!' was the only ejaculation they ever extorted from the much-enduring man.

B. quasi-*adv.* = PRODIGIOUSLY; amazingly; wonderfully; exceedingly; 'mightily'. Now *vulgar.*

1676 WOOD *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 190 The Sea running prodigious high. **1717** MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* II. i, This snuff is extremely good, and the box prodigious fine. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 Contradictions become elegance and propriety of language; for a thing may be..vastly little, monstrous pretty, prodigious natural, or devilish godly. **1804** EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 51 A prodigious high hill fronting the western tower.

Prodigiously (prɒdi·dʒəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prodigious manner.

†**1.** Portentously, ominously. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 91 Pray that their burthens may not fall this day, Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost. **1605** DRAYTON *Man in Moon* 278 Twice every month, th'eclipses of our light Poor mortals should prodigiously affright. **1663** COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., Ode on His Maj. Restaurat.* ii, Auspicious Star again arise, Again all Heaven prodigiously adorn.

2. Wonderfully, astonishingly; in colloquial use (hyperbolically), Exceedingly, immensely.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 Such prodigiously little spindle-shank'd leggs. *a* **1679** GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ci. 6 Among those who were as prodigiously wicked as any there. **1710–11** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Feb., It snowed all this morning prodigiously. **1778** MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. XXXVII. 244 You are prodigiously kind! **1825** MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 85 The wealth and comforts of all classes are, in consequence, prodigiously augmented. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, A prodigiously well-informed man.

Prodigiousness (prɒdi·dʒəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being prodigious; the quality of exciting amazement; enormousness; hugeness; monstrousness.

1631 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 289 The corporal receiving of Christ hath in it a further prodigiousness and horrour. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Sect. XV. P 13 The Disciples..wondering at the prodigiousnesse of the woman's Religion. **1723** MATHER *Vind. Bible* 30 The prodigiousness and irregularity of the punctuation of some words. **1832** L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 126 The..neatness of their operations, contrasted with the prodigiousness of their fists.

†**Prodi·gity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōdigitās* extravagance, prodigality, f. *prōdig-us*: see PRODIG *a.* and -ITY.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Prodigitie*, wilfulnesse. [Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglicus* (1644) 6.]

†**Pro·digous**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *prodigueux* (15th c. in Godef.), f. L. type **prōdigōs-us*, f. *prōdig-us*: see -OUS.] Prodigal, lavish.

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 5 Be not ydelle ne prodigous of thy tonge, take hede, beholde and see and saye litel.

Prodigue: see PRODIG.

Prodigy (prɒ·didʒi). [ad. L. *prōdigi-um*, f. *prōd-*, early form of *prō*, PRO-[1], retained before a vowel + (?) prim.L. **agium* a thing said: cf. L. *dio* I affirm, also *adagium* ADAGE.]

1. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; an omen, a portent. Now *rare.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXV. 252 Many wonderfull prodygyes & tokyns were shewed in Englonde, as yᵉ swellyng or rysyng of the water of Thamys. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 285 A prodigie [*printed* perdigie] of the Sunne. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 448 This slaughter was foretold by many Prodigies. *a* **1658** CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 478 The Insolency of injust Men is a Prodigy of their Ruin. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii. 553 The province of interpreting prodigies, and inspecting the entrails, belonged to the Haruspices. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 P 8 Omens and prodigies have lost their terrors. *a* **1816** JOYCE *Sci. Dial., Astron.* xxiv, Were not comets formerly dreaded, as awful prodigies intended to alarm the world? **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 73 The air was full of prodigies. There were terrible storms; the plague wrought fearful ravages.

2. An amazing or marvellous thing; *esp.* something out of the ordinary course of nature; something abnormal or monstrous.

1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Wom.* IV ii. 61 He's a villain As monstrous as a prodigy and as dreadful. **1653**

GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 52 What is a prodigie, but some thing that comes to passe besides, beyond, above, or against the cours of nature? 1677 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* (1686) 154 Quicksilver is a prodigy among Metals. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 189 A climate, where rain is considered as a prodigy, and is not seen in many years. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxviii. 236 Did not our innate generosity restrain us, I would confound him, and make him a prodigy to all the world!

†b. Of a person: in bad sense, A monster. *Obs.*

1594 *and Pt. Contention* (1843) 130 Or where is that valiant Crookbackt prodegie? 1656 *Petition to Chas. II* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 113 That prodigy of nature, that opprobrium of mankind,..who now calls himself our Protector.

3. Anything that causes wonder, astonishment, or surprise; a wonder, a marvel.

[*a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 757, I cannot but think it a *prodigium* that any man should think otherwise.] 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., A multitude of monstrous untruths, and prodigies of lies. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 341 It is a most incredible prodigy..that he should so rashly reject what he had so devotionally received. 1722 MACKY *Journ. Eng.* II. 30 It's a Prodigy, how so wise a People as the English can be gulled by such Pick-Pockets. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. i. 303 The hand and breath of one Ecclesiastic is made to convey to another the power to perform invisible and undemonstrable prodigies.

b. A wonderful example *of* (some quality).

1646 EVELYN *Diary* Apr.–June, Julius Cæsar Scaliger, that prodigie of learning. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroic Virt.* Wks. 1731 I. 194 Alexander was a Prodigy of Valour. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 277 This bird, he asserts, ..is a prodigy of understanding. 1844 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom Biog.* (1867) III. 193/2 Pericles..performed prodigies of valour. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 104 The knights..by prodigies of valour, maintained their position. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 208 If Christianity is a prodigy of sanctity, Hellenism is a prodigy of beauty.

c. A person endowed with some quality which excites wonder; *esp.* a child of precocious genius.

1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., Died my deare son Richard, ..5 yeares and 3 days old onely, but at that tender age a prodigy for witt and understanding. 1794 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. i, Aye, but her beauty will affect you—she is, tho' I say it, who am her father, a very prodigy. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 204 The juvenile prodigy, the poetical youth, the great genius. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life Sir T. Lawrence* I. 51 This infant prodigy had excited so much attention that his likeness was taken, and engraved by Sherwin. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 453 Whose almost incredible achievments entitle them to be termed the prodigies of the human race.

4. *attrib.* (chiefly appositive).

1889 *Daily News* 29 Jan 6/6 The 'prodigy' season .. began yesterday, when Master O— H— made his rentrée in London. 1891 *Ibid.* 8 Jan. 5/4 The deceased..made his début at the age of thirteen as a prodigy pianist. 1900 *Ibid.* 19 June 4/7 He was a 'prodigy' violinist at the age of eight.

Prodissoconch: see PRO-[2] 1.

†**Pro·dited**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *prodit-us* betrayed + -ED[1].]

1623 COCKERAM, *Prodited*, betrayed.

Prodition (prōdi·ʃən). Now *rare*. [ME. *prodycyon*, n. OF. *prodicion* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prōditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōd-ĕre* to betray, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *dăre* to give.] Betrayal, treason, treachery.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv. (1555), Of doubilnesse and of false treason Undermyninge with prodycyon. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 4 Thocht he remissioun Haif for prodissioun. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii 72 The proditione of ane realme succedis to the hurt of the public veil. 1597 BP. HALL *Guis'ard & Sismond* II. xv, A traytor guiltie of false prodicion. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 21 They are likely to decrease..through the proditions and betrayings of the people which are contrary to them. 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 55 The Lanthorn of Judas.. lighted the Traitor to the prodition of our Blessed Saviour. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* II. 194 All those who were charged with prodition. 1887 W. DE G. BIRCH *Domesday Bk.* ix. 123 Waltheof does not appear to have entered upon this perilous path of prodition with any intention of acting upon it.

†**Prodi·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **prodititiōs-us*, f. L. *prodititiōn-em*: see prec and -OUS.] Treasonable, traitorous.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IV. Comm. 260 By the proditious insinuations of the Deuill.

Pro·dito·ma·nia. *rare*. [Arbitrary f. L. *prodit-*, ppl. stem of *prodĕre* to betray + -MANIA.]

1898 *Contemp. Rev* Mar. 309 The concomitant proditomania. [*Footnote*. A morbid belief in the ubiquity and omnipotence of traitors.]

†**Pro·ditor**. *Obs.* [ME. and AF. *proditour*, = OF. *proditeur*, ad. L. *prōditōrem*, agent-n. f. *prōd-ĕre* to betray.] A betrayer; a traitor.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 500/2 In resistence of youre Proditours Rebelles and Adversaries. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 95 As manifest ennemy and proditour to the Cristen state. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 31, I doe, thou most vsurping Proditor, And not Protector of the King or Realme. 1637 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 54 [He] was betrayed by his Servant, whom..they..as a Proditor precipitated from the Tarpeian stone. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xi. § 16 (1699) 67 The Betrayer or Proditor.

Prodito·rious, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. + -IOUS, as if from L. type **prōditōri-us*.] Traitorous, perfidious.

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 501 By usurpacion of that proditorious commission. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) II. 487 This reward reaped he for his proditorious attempts. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* Ep. 1 The Capitalnesse of such a Concealement in these proditorious times.

b. *fig.* Apt to betray or reveal what is hidden or in the mind.

a 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 329, I will now hasten to those more solid and conclusive Characters, which..are emergent from the Minde; and which oftentimes do start out of Children when themselves least think of it: For let me tell you, Nature is Proditorious. 1709 *Brit Apollo* II. No. 74. 3/1 Blind to Events, however they might prove, Or Proditorious or Exitious. 1824 SOUTHEY *Colloquies on Soc.* (1887) 140 The eye, then, Sir Thomas, is proditorious, and I will not gainsay its honest testimony. 1828 — in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 144 A strong blow, A proditorious eye, for no dislike Can lurk dissembled there.

†**Prodito·riously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a perfidious or treacherous manner.

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 501 That thei did slee prodito iously Iames Brueis and Symon Burle. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Thus nefariously and proditoriously prophaning & penetrating our holy fathers nostrils. 1619 *Time's Storehouse* x. vii 935/1 They..fell to killing one an other,..proditoriously massacring their very best friends.

†**Pro·ditory**, *a. Obs* [f. PRODITOR (see -ORY[2]): as if repr. a L. **prōditōrius*.] Traitorous, treacherous.

1615 SIR F. HODY *Curry-combe* v. 238 The suspition..of all proditory or trecherous entendments. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 353 That proditory Aid sent to Rochel and Religion abroad.

‖ **Prodroma** (prǫ·drǫmă), *sb. Path.* usually in *pl.* **prodromata** (prǫdrǫ·mătă). [mod.L., an erroneous formation, app. in imitation of such etymological forms as *carcino·ma, -o·mata, sarco·ma, -o mata*, etc.; possibly originating in a L. *prodroma*, sing. for Gr. *προδρομή* a running forward, or in mistaking the neuter pl. *πρόδρομα* (see next) for a sing.] = PRODROME 3, PRODROMUS 3.

1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 317 In young children, I have always met with the following prodromata. 1870 MAUDSLEY *Body & Mind* 89 The uniformity of the prodromata and of the symptoms of the attack. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 52. 170 The inebriety, coming from physical causes was marked by a long prodroma before the trance state appeared.

‖ **Pro·droma**, *sb. pl.* [mod.L., = Gr. *πρόδρομα*, neut. pl. of *πρόδρομος, -ον* adj.: see PRODROMUS.] Premonitory symptoms.

1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 546 Yellow fever usually begins very suddenly, with slight prodroma. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 466 He insisted on its prodroma [i. e. those of tuberculous meningitis].

Prodromal (prǫ·d-), *a.* [f. PRODROM-US + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to a prodromus; forerunning; introductory, preliminary.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 366 Their Works and Writings were the Prodromal Copies and Consonant Originals to the Nicen Creed. *c* 1720 *Ibid.* VI. *Diss. Physick* 7 That Learned prodromal Protestant of the 12th Christian Century, Rupertus Tuitiensis.

2. *Path.* Precursory or premonitory (of disease).

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 652 Vertigo is a prominent prodromal symptom. 1885–8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 170 If..the patient has been unwell for a few days previously, the disease is said to have had a prodromal stage. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 463 The more extensive prodromal erythema seen in small-pox.

Prodroma·tic, *a.* [f. the erroneous PRODROMA, pl. *-omata*: see -IC.] = PRODROMAL. So **Prodroma·tically** *adv.*, as a preliminary or introductory step.

1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 34 Impossible to predict with accuracy, from the symptoms of this prodromatic stage. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 319 Both together [High and Low Church] should "Prodromatically [*misprinted* -dram-] advance with Carismatical-Emulation. *Ibid.* 429 So happily lucky as to lead Prognostically and Prodromatically to the Metropolitan Crosier.

Prodrome (prǫ·drǫm), *sb.* (*a.*) Better **prodrom**, cf. *anadrom, atom.* [a. F. *prodrome* (*a* 1584 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. mod.L. PRODROMUS.]

†1. Something that is a forerunner; a precursor.

1643 *Sober Sadness* 45 These..may..prove the Prodromes ..to the ruine of our Monarchy. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* xi. in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 280 Sober Morality..is like morning light reflected from the higher Clouds, and a certain Prodrome of the Sunne of Righteousnesse it self.

2. An introductory or preliminary treatise or book; a prodromus.

1866 COUES (*title*) Prodrome of a Work on the Ornithology of Arizona Territory. 18.. *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 243 (Cassell *Suppl.*) Mr. Scudder discussed and reviewed Brongniart's recent prodrome of palæozoic insects. 1903 *Academy* 17 Jan. 71/1 What is 'Donovan' to 'We Two'? Prelude, prodrome, poem or introduction might be used.

3. *Path.* A prodromal or premonitory symptom.

1882–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I 648 The symptoms of invasion or accession, the prodromes of M. Devese 1864 THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, Vertigo is sometimes said to be a prodrome or precursor of apoplexy.

B. *adj.* = PRODROMOUS.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* xiii. 119 The first Predelineations and prodrome Irradiations into the matter [*transl. προδρομους ἐλλαμψεις εἰς ὕλην*].

Prodromic (prǫdrǫ·mik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC: so F. *prodromique*.] = PRODROMAL.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 10 The medical treatment of cholera is successful chiefly as it is directed to the prodromic symptoms. 1891 H. F. STEWART *Boethius* p. vii, An essay of this kind can never be more than prodromic and tentative. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 492.

†**Pro·dromist**. *Obs.* [f. as next + -IST.] A precursor, forerunner.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 228 There were several other Prodromists or Precursors of Arianism in that third Century. *Ibid.* 374 The Popish Clergy made those honest Prodromists of the Reformation to pass for Hereticks.

Pro·dromous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρόδρομ-ος* (see next) + -OUS.] Introductory, prodromal.

1652 *Lex Exlex* Title-p., A Prodromous Discourse to a subsequent Tract. 1846 in WORCESTER.

‖ **Prodromus** (prǫ·drǫmŭs). Pl. **pro·dromi**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρόδρομος* adj., running before, as sb. a precursor, f. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *δραμεῖν* to run, *δρόμος* running, race, course.]

1. A forerunner, a precursor, a premonitory event.

1645 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. I. 135 Beeston Castle, a while before the taking of Chester..as a *Prodromus* of its neighbouring Cities fate was yielded to the Parliament. 1660 T. M. *Cl. Walker's Hist. Independ.* IV. 95 The *Prodromi* of whose miserable end might be these and the like. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 76 The *Prodromi* of the ensuing Rains. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 58 As *Prodromus* to its Intrusion.

2 A book or treatise which is introductory or preliminary to some larger work.

1672 JACOMB *Serm. Rom. viii.* Pref. § 7 This Volume.. I publish as a *prodromus* to what is yet to come. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 415 The next year Linnæus published his *Fundamenta Botanica*, which may be considered as the *prodromus* to many of his succeeding works. 1864 HALDEMAN *Bibliogr. Chess Knt.'s Tour* Pref., This Prodromus is offered with the hope that it will be expanded and completed by some one who has more bibliographic facilities.

3. *Path.* A premonitory symptom of disease; = PRODROME 3.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prodromus*, a Disease that comes before a greater, as the straitness of the Breast predicts a Consumption. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 289 The fit [of gout] is often preceded by certain prodromi.

†**Pro·dromy**. *Obs.* [? ad. Gr. *προδρομία* a sudden attack, f. *πρόδρομ-ος* adj.: see prec.] = prec. 1.

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 30 They are..the certain prodromies of assured judgement.

Produce (prǫdi·ūs), *sb.* [f. PRODUCE *v.* (Formerly stressed *produ·ce*, like the vb.)]

1. The fact of producing; production. *rare.*

1769 E. HARGROVE *Hist. Knaresb.* VI. (1798) 246 This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 64 They say they cannot compete with the foreigners in the produce of grain.

2. The amount produced, yielded, or derived; the proceeds; the return, yield. Now chiefly in the assay of ore.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 78 They sow it with Barly, allowing 3 Bushels of Seed to an Acre. Its common produce is 30 Bushel. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 20 ¶ 4 This Tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact Produce of it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 263 Not only the interest but the produce of the real and personal estate was to be applied by such trustees. 1831 *Examiner* 141 1 They had sold their shoes, and were getting lushy with the produce. 1871 J. S. PHILLIPS *Explorer's Comp.* 290 A weight of 400 grains [in assaying ores] is divided into hundredths and again into eighths of one unit of such percentages to represent the market 'produce'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Produce*,..the amount of fine copper in one hundred parts of ore.

3. The thing (or things collectively) produced, either as a natural growth or as a result of action or effort; product, fruit. Also *fig.*

1699 DRYDEN *Epist. to J. Driden* 118 You hoard not wealth for your own private use, But on the publick spend the rich produce. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 33 Two Pieces of dry Flesh and some Corn, such as is the Produce of their Country. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1820) 287 They are the produce of his invention.

b. More generally: Result, effect, consequence.

1730 CHUBB *Collection of Tracts* 377 If the actions of men are not the produce of a free choice or election. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* II. x. (1762) 95 If it were..possible, that every free Act of Choice were the Produce or Effect of a free Act of Choice; yet even then no one Act of Choice would be free, but every one necessary. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 498 It was the produce of an honest heart, a clear conscience, and a manly mind. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* IV. 198 Such the days of faith, And such their produce to encourage mine!

c. Offspring, progeny. *rare.*

1845 YOUATT *Dog* iv. (1858) 104 The Artois dog is a produce of the shock dog and the pug. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. vii. (1872) V. 76 Comte de Saxe..was the produce of the fair Aurora von Königsmark.

4. Agricultural and natural products collectively, as distinguished from manufactured goods. Also *raw produce.*

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd (1841) I. 3 The..British product,..whether we mean its produce as the growth of the country, or its manufactures as the labour of her people 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* II. 15 The cry for higher bounties on West India produce. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The export trade, consisted chiefly in raw produce, wool and hides, corn, beer, and cheese. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II 84 The payments ..tempted the farmers to sell to them their produce.

5. *techn.* Materials produced from breaking up ordnance or other military or naval stores: chiefly in phrase *brought to produce*, i. e. broken up, and the material assorted into various kinds or classes, which may be separately disposed of.

1904 COL. C. F. HADDEN *Let. to Editor*, A gun carriage brought to produce is broken up, and steel, brass, etc., separated, and disposed of as so much metal.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (all from sense 4), as *produce broker, business, market, merchant, trade.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Produce Market*, Fenchurch-street, Mincing-lane, Tower-street, and their immediate localities, where the offices of the principal produce-brokers are situate. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 6/2 Instead of the £500 being paid money down, it should be £500 of tithe money, or rather £500 of produce money, so that it should represent very much the same quantity of stuff. 1892 *Ibid.* 8 Aug. 7/1 The total produce trade for 1891 is estimated at 102 millions sterling..the principal feature being the large increase in the receipts and shipments of wheat. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 55/2 A Missourian, in the produce business.

Produce (prodiū·s), *v.* [ad. L. *prōdūc-ĕre* to lead or bring forth, extend, promote, produce, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *dūc-ĕre* to lead.]

1. *trans.* To bring forward, bring forth or out; to bring into view, to present to view or notice; to offer for inspection or consideration, exhibit. Often used of bringing forward witnesses, as well as evidence, or vouchers, in a court of law.

1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 435 To comper..to produce his takkis and rychtes of the kingis landis of Murray gif he ony has. 1530 PALSGR. 667/1, I produce wytnesses, *je produys tesmoynes.* 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* I. vi. 16 They also produced to sight and viewe of him certaine harneses or armours, whereat he also meruailed much. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 228, I..am moreouer suitor, that I may Produce his body to the Market-place. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 363 In a most curious Mantle, wrought by th' hand Of his Queene Mother, which for more probation I can with ease produce. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 21 Produce [*marg.* cause to come neere] your cause, saith the Lord, bring foorth your strong reasons. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 130 To make this good, Saint Augustine is produced. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 5 Joseph Scaliger who first..produced them into the light out of Georgius Syncellus. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 69 Produce the Plough, and yoke the sturdy Steer. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/1 The books must be produced, as we cannot receive parole evidence of their contents. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, So saying, he produced, from the hawking pouch already mentioned, the stiffened hand. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict* c. 60 § 5 Any person may, on producing a copy of his authorisation..enter by day such canal boat.

b. To introduce; now, *spec.*, to bring (a performer or performance) before the public; *refl.* to come forward, come 'out'.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxv. 158 Orpheus was he which produced and celebrated the first sacrifices vnto Liber Pater. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 214 They had an extraordinary desire to produce me. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 84 P 4 My Design of producing obscure Merit into publick View. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* P 6 The pert..demeanour of several young stagers in divinity upon their first producing themselves into the world. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 99 Plato..sought every occasion of producing him to the public. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 P 8 Hilarius received me with an appearance of great satisfaction, produced me to all his friends. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* vi, I wish they had antigallican spirit enough to produce themselves in their own genuine English dress. 1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. 71 They [girls] were always ready to sing and play, but did not take the pains to produce themselves in conversation. 1864 *Standard* 31 Dec. 6/3 There is a stringent competition going forward amidst musical managers as to who shall produce her [a singer].

†c. To bring (to a specified condition); to advance, promote. *Obs.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1351 Till with advantage gracious Heav'ns produce Their Wished Counsails into act and use. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii, The Art Is by the Brotherhood of the Rosie Crosse, Produc'd vnto perfection. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 233 Trebonius..was wholly a new man and the creature of Caesar's power, who produced him through all the honors of the State, to his late consulship of three months.

2. *Geom.* To extend (a line) in length; to continue; hence *gen.* to lengthen (anything) out; to extend, enlarge, or develop longitudinally.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 5b, To produce a right line finite, straight forth continually. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 27 Parallel Lines..produced infinitely on both sides, do never..concur. 1676 GREW *Anat Flowers* App. § 11 The Bottom, is either Reduced towards the Top, as in Ground-Ivy; or Produced upon the Stalk, as in Poplar, Bay, &c. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I. 290 When one side of a triangle is produced, the outward angle is greater than either of the two inward opposite angles. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 16 The reflected rays are here divergent; but on being produced backwards, they intersect at the principal focus behind the mirror. 1877 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi (ed. 2) 169 An insect with the extremity of its abdomen produced into a sharp point alights on the flower. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* XXIV. 337/1 Each eyebrow is produced into a flexible horn-like prominence.

† b. To extend, stretch out. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *Hed.* O, his leg was too much produced. *Ana.* And his hat was carried scurvily.

†c. To extend in duration; to prolong, lengthen, spin out. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. iii, Perhaps our stay will be Beyond our will produced. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* Printer to Rdr., The E silent.., serveth onely to produce the vowel precedent 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 43 There goes a great deal of providence to produce a mans life unto threescore.

3. To bring forth, bring into being or existence.

a. *generally.* To bring (a thing) into existence from its raw materials or elements, or as the result of a process; to give rise to, bring about, effect, cause, make (an action, condition, etc.).

1513 [implied in PRODUCER 1]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 81 The One is the Producer or yeelder foorth, the Vnderstanding is the thing produced or yeelded foorth. 1621 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Elisha's Lament.* (1622) 14 Double affection..produceth doubled lamentation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 155 There are few Crimes that may not be produced by Anger. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 57 Nor Birdlime, or Idean Pitch, produce A more tenacious Mass of clammy Juice. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 94 That Eternal Invisible Mind which produces and sustains all things. 1748 HUME *Ess.* xviii. (ed. 3) 193 Art may make a Suit of Clothes. But Nature must produce a Man. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* IV. 129 To use an apt French turn of expression, she is going to produce a sensation. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* II. ix. (1879) 52 Steam is produced by heating water by coal. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 87 Certain..insects produce a noise by rubbing one of their abdominal rings against another. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 136/2 The coal was cut in large blocks..the small coal was produced by the friction of the blocks.

b. Of an animal or plant: To generate, bring forth, give birth to, bear, yield (offspring, seed, fruit, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 b, He may not be sayd to be the holy goost, whiche is produced of ye father & the sone. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 125 Eunuchs..are smooth, and produce not a Beard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 687 Who..by imprudence mixt, Produce prodigious Births of bodie or mind. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 6 Every creature is produced by its own kind. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 54 The goat produces but two at a time. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 22 Flowers..capable of producing seeds. *Ibid.* § 28 The anthers..produce pollen, and the carpels..produce ovules. *Ibid.* § 452 The Vine..where the temperature is..too high..runs away to leaf and does not produce fruit. 1902 D. MCDONALD *Garden Comp* (Ser. I) 38 It is these early blooms that..produce the finest pods.

c. Of a country, region, river, mine, process, etc.: To give forth, yield, furnish, supply; in quot. 1664 to grow, raise (plants); in quot. 1827, to yield or bring in as profit. Also *absol.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 44 b, A great countrey of vines producing great aboundance of good wines. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 11 To Produce them immediately of the seed is the better way. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 128 Considering ye severall Countrys wch produce wooll. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 1 England hath of late produced great philosophers. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 244 The other goods produced me about one hundred dollars. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 379 Near London, the Thames..produces Barbel in great quantities. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xlvi. 348 The earth produces in an abundance unknown to other regions.

d. To compose or bring out by mental or physical labour (a work of literature or art); to work up from raw material, fabricate, make, manufacture (material objects); in *Pol. Econ.* often blending with sense c.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* A ij, I had produced..my observations of the manner of painting in use among the ancients. *a* 1719 ADDISON *To Sir G. Kneller* 78 This wonder of the sculptor's hand Produced, his art was at a stand. *a* 1771 GRAY *Iloel* 17 Nectar that the bees produce. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 122 When the solid is produced from the drawing by the artist's own hand 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 32 Such volumes..were here multiplied as fast as the press could produce them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 297 Not a single book of any real value,..was produced north of the Alps during the fifteenth century. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* ii. § 10. 18 However much we manage to produce, there are still many other things which we want to acquire. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 9/1 The true principle is to produce for one's self what one can best produce, and with the product buy elsewhere that which others can best produce.

Hence **Produ·ced** *ppl. a.*; whence **Produ·cedness,** the condition of being produced.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 71 The same gesture, but a little more produced and certaine. 1827 [see PRODUCING *ppl. a.*]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xxii. 311 Producing the line *OB* above the directrix till the produced part is equal to the parameter. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 65 Not from the mere fact of its being uttered by a person, can one say there is producedness of a thing by that person.

Produceable: see PRODUCIBLE.

†**Produ·cement.** *Obs.* [f. PRODUCE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact of producing, or the condition of being produced; production.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 12 The producement of so excellent a creature. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 301 The producement of such glorious effects and consequences in the Church. 1645 — *Tetrach.* ibid. IV. 157, I am taxt of novelties and strange producements.

Producent (prodiū·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōdūcens, -entem*, pr.pple. of *prōdūcĕre* to PRODUCE.]

A. *adj.* That produces; in *Eccl. Law*, that brings forward a witness or document. Now *rare.*

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* Answ. to § 12 Witnesses.. that either speake nothing..or els contrary to the party producents intention. 1651 J. GOODWIN *Redempt. Redeemed* IV § 9 God him-self the..producent cause of all men. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1862) 138, *b, c* being the two products, and *A, X*, the producent causes.

B. *sb.* One who or that which produces; a producer; the party producing a witness or document under the old system of the Ecclesiastical Courts. Now *rare.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 470 That they bee sworne, and the producent payeth his charges. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 116 Such a production cannot by any possibility be as ancient as the producents. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 307 If an Instrument be produc'd with a Protestation in respect of these Parts of it which make in Favour of the Producent. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 52 A product divisible from the producent as a snake from its skin. 1835 in Curteis *Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) I. 403 The producent and the deceased did not stand in any other relation to each other, than solicitor and client.

Producer (prodiū·sə). [f. PRODUCE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which produces; in various senses: see the verb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 92 Jupiter the..producer of men and euery thing [*orig.* hominum rerumque repertor]. 1587 [see PRODUCE *v.* 3]. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 359 Hatred is not murther..yet it is..at least the producer of it. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* vi. 113 The first parent, bringer forth, or producer of every creature. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 60 Pearl [wheat].—Very white, compact ear, and great producer. 1881 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 368/2 The producer of such poems could not but publish them. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 5/2 Mexico, the greatest silver producer in the world.

2. *Pol. Econ.* One who produces (grows, digs, or manufactures) an article of consumption. Opposed to *consumer.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 290 In every prosperous community something more is produced than goes to the immediate support of the producer. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 40 How many classes of producers do you reckon? 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* III. v. I. 373 He ceases to be a producer, and becomes simply a channel through which the produce of others is conveyed to the public. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 227 The pigeon is a consumer, not a producer. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 67/2 The means for bringing producer and consumer together.

3. Short for *gas producer*, a furnace in which carbon monoxide gas is produced for use as fuel in another furnace, or in an internal combustion engine; hence *producer-gas*, gas so produced as fuel.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Producer*, see *Gas-producer.* 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 13 Here are the half-dozen producers, to give the gas for the two Siemens's furnaces. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 9/1 The motive power..supplied by a large Crossley gas engine worked by producer gas and three 20 horse power dynamos.

Producibility (prodiūsĭbrĭlĭti). [f. late L. *prōdūcibil-is* PRODUCIBLE + -ITY; cf. med.L. *prōdūcibilitās* (*c* 1300 in Duns Scotus).] The capability of being produced.

1656 HOBBES *Lib., Necess., & Chance* (1841) 387 They imply not the actual production, but the producibility of the effect. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 730 The scale passes over, of necessity, from the relative producibilities of things to their relative useabilities.

Producible (prodiū·sĭb'l), *a.* Also **-eable** [In form *producible*, ad. late L. *prōdūcibil-is* (Jerome), f. *prōdūcĕre* to PRODUCE: see -IBLE; in form *produceable* from PRODUCE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being produced, brought forward, or presented to the eye or mind; adducible; procurable, obtainable, available.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 214 There were copies produceable, which were elder, and written before the Incarnation. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. viii. 381 They are not in themselves of a producible nature. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav France* 91 They are considered as public records, and are only producible in the courts of justice. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 289 The greatest amount of produceable knowledge. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iv. 407 No producible recollections remain of that early period.

2. Fit to be produced or introduced; presentable.

1802 SYD. SMITH *Dr. Parr* Wks. 1867 I. 5 The courtly phrase was, that Dr. Parr was not a producible man. 1817 EARL OF DUDLEY *Lett.* 24 Dec., He will never be able to turn him out a producible Emperor. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 5/1 'The Vote Catchers' was written by the plaintiff, and if this had been producible nothing would have been heard about the non-production of the burlesque.

3. That can be produced or extended in length.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 31 They are producible infinitely both ways.

4. That may be caused or brought about; capable of being brought into being, generated, or made.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii, To suppose it producible or possible to be effected. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 31 Such as are in themselves produceable by nature, but not in such an order. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi 431 Mr. Boyle..became solicitous to know whether a fluid of so great importance [air] was not producible by art. 1828 *Examiner* 44/2 Tears..produceable by the pathetics of Mrs. West. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, There will be no labour millennium, wealth being no more producible without painful toil than any other crop is.

Produ·cibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being producible.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. v, The producibleness of an Alkaly out of Bodies of another nature. 1680 — *Produc. Chem. Princ.* III. 116 That part of these Notes, that treats of the producibleness of Vinous Spirits.

Produ·cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PRODUCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PRODUCE; production.

1627 RAWLEY in *Bacon's Sylva* To Rdr., The producing of many noble works and effects. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* (1692) 16 Trade then is necessary to the producing of Riches, and Money necessary to the carrying on of Trade. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 35 Generation is out the Producing and Manifestation of an Animal..form'd a few days after the Creation of the Sun

Produ·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That produces; productive.

1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 50 Multiply the producing terms of one line, and the produced terms of the other line, continually, and take the result for a dividend. *a* 1891

GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 26 The producing cause of pleasures or of pains. **1907** *Q. Rev.* July 208 Hordes of mendicants live upon the producing classes.

Product (prǫ·dŏkt), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *prōduct-um* a thing produced or brought forth, sb. use of pa. pple. neut. of *prōdūcĕre* to PRODUCE; in sense 1 in Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* v. III. vi.]

1. *Math.* The quantity obtained by multiplying two or more quantities together.

c **1430** *Art of Nombryng* 8 In multiplicacioun .2. nombres pryncipally ben necessary,..the nombre multiplying and the nombre to be multipliede. .. Also .. the .3. nombre, the whiche is clepide product or pervenient. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* I. viii. D j b, Multiplye the length by 12. and the producte diuide by the partes in whiche you founde the threade. **1614** T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* ii. 25 The products of 12 by 2, and of 6 by 4, are equall. **1827** HUTTON *Course Math* I. 4 A Compound Number is one which is the product of two or more numbers.

b. *Product of inertia* of a body or system of bodies, with respect to two given planes at right angles to each other, or to the two axes perpendicular to such planes: the sum of the elements of mass each multiplied by the product of its distances from the two given planes.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II. 194 We may call the coefficients of the form 2.11 Moments of Mobility, and those of the form 2.12 Products of Mobility. **1877** B. WILLIAMSON *Integral Calculus* (ed. 2) x. § 195 Σ *xydm*, Σ*xzdm*, Σ*yzdm* are called the *products of inertia* relative to the same system of co-ordinate axes.

2. A thing produced by nature or a natural process; also in collective sense, = produce, fruit.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. II iii. (1712) 48 He [man] is the flower and chief of all the products of Nature upon this Globe of the Earth. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 683 These are the product Of those ill-mated Marriages thou saw'st; Where good with bad were matcht, who of themselves Abhor to joyn. **1690** LOCKE *Govt.* II. v § 48 Land..where he had no Hopes of Commerce to draw Money to him by the Sale of the Product. **1719** W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 7 The Exportation of our own Product is, indeed, the Foundation of all our Trade. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* IV. 64 The purest product of the chrystal springs. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ₱ 5 Enquiries after the products of distant countries. **1813** BAKEWELL *Introd Geol* (1815) 337 Among the products of volcanoes there are only three combustible at a moderate temperature. **1892** WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 10 The product of any particular seed is fixed within the limits of a type.

b. *fig.*

1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 66 These truths are not the product of thy mind. **1693** *Humours Town* A v, The unpremeditated Products of my Fancy. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. IV. § 22 By analyzing either the product of thought, or the process of thought. **1894** H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 171 Intellectual products common to both Animal and Man.

†**c.** A quantity produced or obtained; a supply, provision, stock. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 32 A yearly product of Victuals or other service was received and allowed to the Saxon Kings by the people. **1762** tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 438 Having down all along the Mayn also a good product of wine.

3. That which is produced by any action, operation, or work; a production; the result.

1575 *Recorde's Ground Artes* II vj, If you had subtracted the uppermost from the product or totall summe, then the residue thereof woulde bee equall to that middlemoste number. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VI. i. 277 If unto that summe [5500] be added 1645, the product will be 7154. **1656** EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxviii. (1674) 105 Whether he brought news of any gallant Italian Product, or of any taking Piece lately Printed? **1657** CROMWELL *Speech* 8 May in *Carlyle*, The things are very honourable and honest, and the product worthy of a Parliament. **1700** DRYDEN *Pythagorean Philos.* 197 The fruit and product of his labours past. **1890** GROSS *Gild Merch* I. 107 He..sold the products of his handiwork in his shop. **1897** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 133 The product of the flaking operations was a leaf-shaped blade. **1903** G. MATHESON *Repr. Men Bible* Ser II. xiii. 269 Shall a literary product reveal the spirit of its age and be silent as to the spirit of its author!

4. That which results from the operation of a cause; a consequence, effect.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 218 Dueness of Reward or Punishment is the immediate Product of Promise or Threatening. **1843** GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 39 Heat is an immediate product of chemical affinity. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist* v. § 1. 214 The long French romances were the product of an age of wealth and ease.

5. *Chem.* A compound not previously existing in a body, but formed during its decomposition. See also BY-PRODUCT. Opposed to EDUCT *sb.*

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 299 In the first experiment it was obtained as a product, and not as an educt. **1807** T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 434 The products of the combustion, besides the soot, are water and carbonic acid. **1845** G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 160 Products of the metamorphosis of a substance of an invariably uniform composition.

†**Product,** *sb.*[2], app. a corrupt form of PRATIQUE.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5888/2, I..have..appointed a Product-Boat to lie .. off Europa-Point, to stop all Vessels. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 246 Four Ships being denied Product, as they call it, went on to Turkey, and were freely admitted. **1725** — *Voy. round World* (1840) 109 The governor presently gave us product, as we call it, and leave to buy what provisions we wanted.

†**Produ·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōduct-us*, pa. pple. of *prōdūcĕre* to PRODUCE.] Produced: construed as pa. pple.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (1495) 340 In an instant oo poynt that is product fillyth all the world of lyghte and shinyng. **1534** WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 144 Lawe ciuyle producte out of the law of nature.. dothe chalynge malyce and fraud.

Product (prǫdv·kt), *v. Obs.* or *rare.* [f. L. *prōduct-*, ppl. stem of *prōdūcĕre* to PRODUCE: cf. *conduct, deduct, induct*, etc., and the prec. ppl. adj.]

†**1.** *trans.* To bring forward: = PRODUCE *v.* 1.

c **1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 212 Many reasons are producted in the said dialogue. **1563** FOXE *A. & M.* 1093/1 More then the articles whereupon they were producted doth contain. *Ibid.* 1406/2 Being producted to his last examinatyon before the sayde byshop.

†**2.** To bring forth, beget: = PRODUCE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* I. viii. in *Holinshed* I. 18/2 In these Isles also is great plenty of fine Amber to be had, which is producted by the working of the sea, vpon those coastes. **1610** MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas. I* 66 Our Great King, who hath producted the most Noble Prince Henry for the greater height of his good fortune. **1683** E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 105 All other Essences, Globes, Worlds, producted, educted, or brought forth out of the Womb of pure Nature.

3 To extend, lengthen out, prolong: = PRODUCE *v.* 2, 2 c. In later use chiefly *Zool. Obs.* or *rare.*

a **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1693) 89 He that doth much in a short life producteth his mortality. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 405 The shells are producted to a sharp point at both ends. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 538 In many of the species..the prothorax is producted posteriorly into a long scutelliform horizontal horn.

Hence **Produ·cted** *ppl. a.*; whence †**Produ·ctedness** *Obs.*; †**Produ·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

1623 tr. *Fevine's Theat. Hon.* I. i. 3 For the producting of Elementarie bodies. **1628** FELTHAM *Resolves* II [I.] xxx. 65 For conception, and fostering the producted birth. **1635** HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 142 Time is the sole producting instrument. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 302 The present Tense may intimate a productedness of the Action as being *in fieri*. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 328 Prothorax.. Producted. .When behind it terminates in a long scutelliform process.

Produ·ctible, *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōduct-*, ppl. stem of *prōdūcĕre* to PRODUCE + -IBLE.] = PRODUCIBLE. **1830** in MAUNDER *Dict.*

Hence **Produ·ctibi·lity,** the quality or fact of being producible.

1832 S. TURNER *Sacr. Hist* (1836) I. iv. 127 There are demonstrations of the latent and indefinite productibility of vegetable nature. **1849** *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 80 The test of excellence is productibility, a readiness to become fat, small bone, and the quality of the whole animal when converted into bacon. **1862** RUSKIN *Unto this Last* II. 53 *note*, No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of productibility.

Produ·ctile, *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *prōductil-is*, f. as prec.: see -ILE.] Capable of being drawn out or produced.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Productile*, drawn out at length. **1755** JOHNSON, *Productile*, which may be produced. **1795** tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 421 Prior to the existence of a line, there was a law which, supposing a line, rendered it productile. **1900** LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict., Productilis* adj., that may be drawn out, ductile, productile.

Production (prǫdv·kʃən). Also 5–6 -cion. [Late ME. a. F. *production* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōduction-em* a lengthening, n. of action f. *prōdūcĕre* to PRODUCE.]

I. 1. The action of producing, bringing forth, making, or causing; the fact or condition of being produced; with *a* and *pl.*, an act of producing.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A ij b, God is the vnyuersel commaundour of all our production. **1529** MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 129/2 By generacion & production did the doers work both willingly & naturally. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. i. 203 Mettals are (as plants,) hidden and buried in the bowels of the earth, which have some conformitie in themselves, in the forme and maner of their production. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 100 What alteration was in the Deed at the production of the effect? **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech., Digress.* 346 The Production and Modulation of the Voice by the Elision of the Air, the Larynx, &c. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 84 The demand for men..necessarily regulates the production of men. **1823** H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 95 The manner in which those molecules are aggregated in the production of crystals. **1900** *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 6 The production of delicate and bright shades of pink.

b. *Pol. Econ.* (See quots.)

1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. i. 61 By production, in the science of Political Economy, we are not to understand the production of matter, .but the production of utility, and consequently of exchangeable value, by appropriating and modifying matter already in existence. **1863** FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. (1876) 26 Capital is wealth which has been appropriated to assist future production. **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* I. iii. (1881) 50 Production is always the mother of wages.

2. That which is produced; a thing that results from any action, process, or effort; a product. In quots. 1695 and 1885 *collective*, = produce.

c **1430** *Art of Nombryng* 9 Whan the digit multipliethe a nombre componede, afterwarde loyne the producciouu, and bere wol be the some totalle. **1624** MASSINGER *Renegado* III. v, Nature, the great queen and mother Of all productions. **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I iii. § 67. 170 A mountain may travail, and the production may be a mouse. **1695** *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 117 Any of the Production or Manufacture of Europe not Legally Imported in the said Province. **1748** HUME *Ess.* xviii. (ed. 3) 193 His utmost Art and Industry can never equal the meanest of Nature's Productions, either for Beauty or Value. **1870** JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iii. 22 We constantly talk of the productions of a country meaning the products. **1885** *Manch. Exam* 3 June 5/3 The market is reported to be glutted, and the production has of late been largely going into stock.

b. A product of human activity or effort; *spec.* a literary or artistic work. Chiefly in *pl.*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded., We lay a partiall estimate upon our own productions. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* Pref., It is the great School of Musick and Painting, and contains in it all the noblest Productions of Statuary and Architecture. *a* **1828** H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 48 Chapman's Homer is a production of great value and interest. **1839** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit Ch.* ix. (1847) 91 Two short writings deemed by the ablest critics to be the genuine productions of the apostle. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* IX. 100 The finest productions of Praxiteles or Zeuxis.

†**c.** An effect; = PRODUCT *sb.* 4. *Obs rare.*

a **1610** HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 58 To follow..the causes and productions of all that seemeth usefull. **1677** SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* Wks. 1722 I. 155 They're Cleopatra's Subjects: let that be A full Production in our Victory.

d. The total yield, produce, or proceeds *of* (something); = PRODUCE *sb.* 2. *rare.*

1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 142 The one financial procedure was to increase the production of the royal domains.

II. 3. The action of bringing forward or exhibiting; in *Law*, the exhibiting of a document in court. *To satisfy production* (*Sc. Law*), to produce and submit a document called for by a court of law (and thereby to admit the title of the pursuer and competence of the court).

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 224 Effir the productioun quhairof the persons undirwrittin..absentit thame selffis. **1566** *Ibid.* 443 Summondis of errour for productioun and reductioun of the said declaratioun of the assyisis. **1818** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 364 That the Surveyor do furnish the Mayor for production at the next Council with a plan. **1828** *Act of Sederunt* 11 July § 36 If the defender is to object to the title of the pursuer or to state any other action against satisfying the production, he shall return defences confined to these points. **1838** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 790 Production of articles at criminal trials. *Ibid.* 830 If he [the defender] mean to defend the action on its merits..he merely returns the summons, which implies that he means to satisfy the production, as it is expressed; *i.e.*, to produce the document called for, and to contest the reasons of the reduction. **1878** E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 742/1 Public documents in general must be proved either by the production of the original or by the official copies. **1883** SIR N. LINDLEY *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 49 There is a broad distinction between a general application for discovery of documents and an application for production of documents referred to in the pleadings. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1 The great event of the past week has been the production of the Greek play. *Mod.* shall call for the production of that document.

b. *Sc. Law* A document produced in an action.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law. Scot.* s. v., In judicial proceedings, written documents produced in process, *in modum probationis* are technically called productions. So also in an action of reduction, the writ, or deed, or decree, called for.., is called the production.

III. †4. Leading or carrying forth. *rare*[−1].

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 11 Men of meaner ranke .. were not allowed this princely kinde of production to their graues.

IV. 5 Drawing out, extending, or lengthening in †time (*obs.*) or space; prolongation, extension.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 189 To that fine, that King Gregorius army, be production of lang time, suld laik victuallis. **1653** R. SANDLES *Physiogn.* b ij, Animals long-liv'd, being fed upon, conduce much to the production of life. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Production*, ..also a lengthening, or making longer. **1840** LARDNER *Geom.* 180 Hence a tangent may be drawn to a parabola from any point T, in the production of its axis.

†**6.** *Anat.* An extension of or projection from a bone or other part; = PROCESS *sb.* 12. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 These bones are endewed with three notable productions, or Processes. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 485 Through these passages & productions aire and vapors attracted or drawn in respiration through the nosthrils, are carried vn to the braine. **1725** SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 284 There being no such production on the upper chap. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Productio*, a prolongation; a production.

V. 7. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1895 W. SMART *Stud. Economics* 8 Production goods .. may be shortly described as..all the forms of land, capital, and labour that go, proximately or remotely, to provide and produce the consumption goods and services. **1897** LD. MASHAM in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 3/2 When capital ceases to be invested in our production industries. **1898** *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 40 This is used either for production order or for sales order.

Hence **Produ·ctionist,** as in *co-operative productionist*, one who believes in or advocates co-operative production.

1888 *Co-operative News* 22 Sept. 958 The ideal co-operative productionist begins by ignoring or defying the existence of competition.

Productive (prǫdv·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *productif, -ive* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or (its source) med.L. *prōductīv-us*: see PRODUCT *ppl. a.* and -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of producing or bringing forth; tending to produce; creative, generative.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 35 What new existencies are made of one Christ, by your productiue, creatiue, and factiue consecrations in your massing fiue words? **1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iii. 41 There are

many Things which have no such positive productive Influence. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 163 These alterations of the hairs..have all their origin and cause in the productive parts. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 168 A writer so busy as Shakespeare must have been during his productive period.

b. Const. *of* the thing produced.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv § 17. 302 That essence, that is generative or productive of all things. 1767 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 16 June, This part of the world is not productive of much news. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 81 Oak trees..productive of gall nuts.

2. That causes or brings about, that results in; causative. Always with *of*.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I § 70 His single Misfortune.. (which..was productive of many greater). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 136 Salted cod..was..as productive of the scurvy, as any other kind of salt provisions. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 457 It may be productive..of incalculable good. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 50 *Preamble*, Such want of uniformity is productive of great inconvenience.

3. *Pol. Econ.* That produces or increases wealth or value; engaged in the production of commodities of exchangeable value; esp. in *productive labour, labourer, classes*.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 332 There is one sort of labour that adds to the value of the subject upon which it is bestowed: there is another which has no such effect. The former, as it produces a value, may be called productive. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 438 A government..that struck a palsy into all the lower and productive classes to favour those whose only merit is consumption. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iv. 51, I have been accustomed..to think productive labourers more valuable than unproductive. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 3 Precious stones..are to some small extent employed in the productive arts. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iii. 28 The great object must be to make labour as productive as possible, that is, to get as much wealth as we can with a reasonable amount of labour.

4. That produces readily or abundantly; fertile; prolific.

[1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Productive*, apt to produce, or bring forth. 1722 Pope *Chorus Brutus, Youths & Virgins* 24 Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light, Productive as the Sun.] 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 615 The mine of Ecton..was one of the most productive in the kingdom. 1874 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. v. (ed. 4) 175 An abundance of productive land.

†**B.** *sb.* That which produces or tends to produce. *Obs.*

1642 R. Watson *Serm. Schisme* 29 That last productive of Schisme, Inordinate zeal. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ii, Warmth is the instrumental Productive of Cloud and Rain.

Produ·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a productive way or manner.

†**1.** By production, as a production. *Obs. rare.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 322 Not that yll, productiuely, from Nature firstly springs. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 582 All things animally; that is, self-moveably, actively, and productively.

2. In a way that produces or increases wealth; profitably.

a 1832 Bentham *Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 54 The capital..will be applied as productively to other undertakings. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* vi. (1876) 55 Capital is invested productively in the enclosure, drainage, and other improvements of land.

Productiveness (prodʊ·ktivnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being productive; capacity of producing; prolificacy; fertility, fruitfulness; abundance or richness in output.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Productiveness*, aptness to produce. 1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 543 Circirello would be preferred to every other on account of its productiveness. 1819 W. Lawrence *Nat. Hist. Man* II. i. 265 Indeed, we know no difference in productiveness between such unions and those of the same race. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* III. iv. 254 A gold mine..of equal productiveness with the silver mines. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xviii. III. 365 The extreme productiveness of the southern region of Spain. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 263 Francesco da Barberino shows by far the most sustained productiveness among the poets who preceded Dante. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vii. 54 To increase the productiveness of labour is really the important thing for everybody.

Productivity (prōudʊkti·vĭti). [f. L. *prōductīv-us* Productive + -ity. So F. *productivité*.] The quality or fact of being productive; capacity to produce; = Productiveness.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 202 Its own productivity would have remained for ever hidden from itself. 1840 J. H. Green *Vital Dynamics* 30 This is the first character of all life, Productivity. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) II. 347 A sign of the limited productivity of the soil. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. Biog.* II. i. 29 A publisher..doing all in his power to stimulate the productivity of an author.

Productor (prodʊ·ktəɹ). [Agent-n. in L. form (used in late L.) of *prōdūcĕre* to Produce: see -or. Cf. F. *producteur* (*a* 1504 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who or that which produces; a producer.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* I. 2 A divine thought was the producter of all things whatsoever. 1632 *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) A j, Diligence is the breeder and productour of arts. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. I. *Comm.* p. xxxiii, Every theory of creation that excludes the operation of Mind as the productive cause of being,..makes inanimate matter the productor of mind. 1887 L. Parks *Star in East* ii. 51 The universal agent is the productor, the generator of beings.

Produ·ctress. [f. prec.: see -ess.] A female productor or producer. Chiefly *fig.*

1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 131 The ocean,..the container and productress of so many vegetables and animals. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 419 Magna Græcia, the enviable productress of men of such vigourous and universal genius.

So †**Produ·ctrice**, †**Produ·ctrix** [from the F. and L. forms].

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 150 The natiue countrie of Hercules..was the productrice of.. Epimanondas. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 125 You make this vniuersall grace the productrix of sauing grace. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 419/2 Matter is the print, mother, nurse, and productrix of the third essence.

Proe, obs. f. Prow *sb.*[2]; var. Proa (Malay boat).

†**Proegumenal** (prōuˌĭgiū·mėnăl), *a.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. προηγούμεν-ος, pr. pple. of προηγεῖσθαι to lead, precede (see Pro- [2] and Hegumen) + -al.] Preceding, predisposing; applied to an inward predisposing cause, as distinguished from the immediate or exciting cause. So †**Proˌegu·mene**, †**Proˌegume·nic**, †**Proˌegume·nical**, †**Proˌegu·menous** *adjs.*, in same sense.

1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 389 Do you not understand that some of these things are proeg[u]menicall, others not proeg[u]menicall? 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 51 The cause Proëgumene is Gods good will and love. 1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 361 The inward, or proegumenall moving causes of the glory of believers come next to be considered, 1. Gods love of Christ, 2. Gods righteousnesse. 1697 Proegumenal [see Procatarctical]. 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Logomachys* 90 Aristotle, says he, divides..the Efficient Cause into the Procatarctick, Proegumenick, and Instrumental. 1822–34 Proegumenal [see Procatarctic]. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1020/1 Proegumenal: proegumenous.

Proem (prōu·ėm), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **proheme**, 5 **-heim**, 6 **proême**, 6–7 **prooeme**, 6–9 **proeme**, 7–8 **proëm**, 7–9 **prooem**, 6– **proem**. See also Proemy, Prooemium. [ME. *proheme*, a. OF. *pro(h)eme* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *proême*, ad. L. *prooemi-um* (Cic.), ad. Gr. προοίμιον an opening, prelude, f. πρό, Pro- [2] + οἶμος way, road, or ? οἴμη song, lay.]

An introductory discourse at the beginning of a book or other writing; a preface, preamble.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's Prol.* 43 (Harl. MS.) He first with heigh stile enditith..A proheme [*v.rr.* prohemye, -ie, prochem, procheyn] in the which descriuith he The mounde [*v.r.* Pemonde] and of Saluces þe contre. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 29 In the proheim off hys notabile boke. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 64 As testifieth Cicero in the proheme of the offices. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* ix. (1596) 123 That doctrine of S. Hierome, which is found in his proem vpon Esay and Hierimie. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 120/2 Seven Books; each of which..hath a Prooem, the whole none. 1731 Swift *On his Death* 71 Thus much may serve by way of proem; Proceed we therefore to our poem. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. ii. 60 The proeme, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Summing up in Italy* ix, I began too far off in my proem. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 404 The prooem of the Gospel declared that 'the Word became flesh'.

b. The prefatory part of a speech or discourse; the preliminary remarks; an exordium.

1541 Paynell *Catiline* xii. 16 b, M. Cicero..called a great counsayle. He began with a proeme farre fetched, to declare the vengeable dryftes & mischeuous imaginations of Catiline. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* x. 70 With this proheme Jesus discouraged the yong man. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 549 So gloz'd the Tempter, and his Proem tun'd. 1748 Geddes *Comp. Antients* 84 The proem is the first part of an oration. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. iii. 130 *note*, He sometimes..opened the debate by a prooem or prefatory address in his own person.

c. *fig.* A commencement, beginning, prelude.

1641 M. Frank *Serm., St. Paul's Day* (1672) 216 These yet are but the Proems of his mercy. 1788 H. Walpole *Remin.* Lett. 1857 I. p. xcii, The reign of George I was little more than the proem to the history of England under the House of Brunswick. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* ii. 67 It then becomes part of a record which..does not shrink from the supernatural, the proem of a unique life.

†**Proem, -eme**, *v.* *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. sb.; cf. L. *prooemi-ārī* to make an introduction.] *trans.* To preface, introduce.

1658 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. xiii. 367 Moses might.. very well prooeme the repetition of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension.

Proembryo (proˌe·mbriˌo). *Bot.* [f. Pro- [2] 1 + Embryo; so F. *proembryon*.] A term which has been applied to various structures of plants: e.g. to the *prothallus* of the Pteridophyta (Ferns, etc.); but more especially to embryonic structures, such as the *suspensor* of Phanerogams, the *protonema* of Bryophyta (Mosses, etc.), and the embryos of certain Algae (e.g. *Chara, Batrachospermum*). Now little used.

1849 Lankester tr. *Schleiden's Princ. Sci. Bot.* 174 (Mosses) The spore-cell expands, emerges from its torn outer coat, and, new cells being developed at the free end, forms for itself a filamentous tissue, composed of linear cylindrical cells ranged end to end (the *proembryo*). *Ibid.* 198. 1863 M. J. Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Proembryo*, the same with cotyledonoids (*Cotylenoid* = a term applied to the germinating threads of mosses.) 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs's Bot.* 311 Mosses. The spore produces a conferva-like thallus, the Pro-embryo or Protonema. *Ibid.* 312. 1882 Vines *Sachs's Bot.* 292 *Characeæ*. As a consequence of fertilisation the large cell of the carpogonium becomes a resting spore, producing, by its germination, a pro-embryo from which the sexual plant springs as a lateral shoot.

Hence **Proˌembryo·nic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or having the character of a proembryo.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs's Bot.* 282 (Characeæ) The Pro-embryonic Branches..have a similar structure to the pro-embryos which proceed from the spores...They have only been observed in *Chara fragilis*. 1888 Henslow *Orig. Floral Str.* 281 Even after fertilization the embryo cannot grow to maturity, but remains in the arrested proembryonic condition.

Proemial (proˌī·miăl), *a.* Also **prooemial**. [f. L. *prooemi-um* Proem + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proem; prefatory, introductory.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 136 Thine erys inclyne To prohemyal preyer wych I the made to. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 457 In this prooemiall sentence. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 240 Baptism was never afforded to persons adult without Repentance, proemial and preparatory to it. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 1 ¶ 3 The epick writers have found the proemial part of the poem such an addition to their undertaking. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iii. § 15. 69 The Logic is introduced by two prooemial books. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 629 Introduced by the chanter with a proemial address to some deity.

Hence **Proe·mially** *adv.*, by way of introduction.

1898 F. Davis *Rom.-Brit. City Silchester* 29 A building not less interesting, and proemially far more potent.

†**Proe·miate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **-hemiate**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prooemiārī* to make a *prooemium* or Proem.] *intr.* To write or compose a proem.

1568 H. Charteris *Lyndesay's Wks.* Pref., It is the.. maner..of all thame quhilk dois prohemiate vpon ony vther mannis wark, cheiflie to trauel about twa pointis.

‖**Proemptosis** (proˌemptōu·sis). *Chronol.* [mod. L., f. Pro- [2] + ἔμπτωσις a falling in or on: cf. προεμπίπτειν to fall on before: cf. Metemptosis.]

An anticipation or occurrence of a natural event earlier than the time given by a rule; esp. the occurrence of the new moon earlier than the Metonic cycle or 19 years' period would make it; also, loosely applied to the lunar equation or correction necessary to bring the calendar into agreement with the actual new moon.

The name *proemptosis* had reference to the Julian Calendar, according to which the actual new moon occurred ·06 day earlier than the 19-year cycle provided; in 19 tropical years and their approximation in the Gregorian Calendar the new moon occurs ·09 day later than provided for by the cycle.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Proemptosis*, in astronomy, that which makes the new moons appear a day later, by means of the lunar equation, than they would do without that equation.

†**Proemy.** *Obs.* In 4–5 **prohemy(e, -ie.** [ad. L. *prooemi-um* Proem.] = Proem *sb.*

1382 Wyclif *Esther* (Apocr.) xii. 6 gloss., Hider to the prohemy [1388 prohemye]; thoo thingus, that folewen, in that place weren put, wher is write in the volume [etc.]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's Prol.* 43 (Ellesmere) First..he enditeth..A prohemye [*Hengwrt* prohemie]. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* ii, The prohemye of the second book of fables.

Pro-epimeral to **Pro-ethnic**: see Pro- [2].

Proer, obs. f. Prore *sb.*, prow. **Proes, -esse**, obs. ff. Prowess. **Proese**, obs. f. Prose. **Proestasy**, erron. f. Prostasy. **Proeve**, obs. f. Prove *v.* **Prof**, obs. f. Proof, Prove.

†**Profa·ce**, *int.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *prou fasse!* in full *bon prou vous fasse!* (also as sb. *prouface*, 1588 in Godef.) 'may it do you good'; f. *prou* Prow [1] + *fasse* (3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *faire* to do):—L. *faciat*; cf. Proficiat.]

A. *int.* or *phrase.* A formula of welcome or good wishes at a dinner or other meal, equivalent to 'may it do you good', 'may it be to your advantage'.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* iii. (1570) Ciij/1 A naturall foole of reason dull and rude, Proface Coridon, thus do I here conclude. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 5 Thus proface ye with the Preface. 1580 Stow *Chron.* 955 Before the second course, the Cardinall came in booted and spurred, all sodainely amongest them, and bade them *Proface*. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 30 Master Page, good M. Page, sit: Proface. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 61 Proface my Masters, if your stomackes serue. 1638 Heywood *Wise Woman* IV. i. Wks. 1874 V. 335 The dinner's halfe done, and before I say Grace, and bid the old Knight and his guest proface.

B. *sb.* A salutation or good wish in drinking, a toast drunk to a person's health. *rare.*

1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 195 This speech makes me think..yt we haue ended our taske, and are now come to the last Proface.

Profa·nable, *a. rare.* [f. Profane *v.* + -able.] Liable to be profaned.

1891 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 623 Something..that was profanable by publicity.

†**Pro·fanate**, *v.* *Obs.* Also **proph-**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *profānāre* to Profane: see -ate [3]. For *proph-* see Profane *a.*] *trans.* To profane.

1536 Tonstall *Proclam.* 23 Oct., in Foxe *A. & M.* (1576) 990/2 By their wicked and peruerse interpretations, to prophanate the maiestye of the Scripture. *a* 1560 Becon *Humble Supplic.* Wks. II. 19 The wycked Papistes prophanate and vnhallowe these two aforesayde holy Sacramentes. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 555 There..[he] hath in contempt of ye keyes, presumed of his own rashnes to celebrate, nay rather to prophanate.

†**Profana·tic**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [app. f. PROFANE, with word-play on FANATIC.] Infatuated with profanity.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 53 What a strange Prophanatick Age is this, When Truth is scorn'd, and falshood courted is?

Profanation (prɒfănēi·ʃən). Also 6-8 **proph-**. [Early mod.E. a. OF. *prophanation* (15thc. in Hatz.-Darm., mod.F. *prof-*), or ad. late L. *profānātiōn-em* (Tert.), n. of action f. *profān-āre* to PROFANE.]

The action of profaning; desecration or violation of that which is sacred; defilement, pollution.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, That the Communicants knelyng shoulde receyue the holye Communion..to auoyde the prophanacion and dysordre which .. myght els ensue. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xi. 34 Lest your prophanation of so holy a thing bring down God's Judgments on you. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 136 To preserve the structure from prophanation and ruin. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 176 In no nation..has the profanation of sacred terms been so prevalent. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. xi. 131 A wall was built round the tomb to protect it from profanation.

b. By extension: The degradation or vulgarization of anything worthy of being held in reverence or respect; cheapening by familiarity.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 49 You haue ioyned the prophanation of the magistracie, to the corruption of the ministerie. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 41 'Twere prophanation of our joyes To tell the layitie our love. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 758 [Poetry] Distorted from its use and just design, To make the pitiful possessor shine, .Is profanation of the basest kind. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 54 About this time too the profanation of the word, Love, rose to its height. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 225 This morbid terror of the profanation of the treasures committed to their charge.

Profanatory (prɒfæ·nătəri), *a.* [f. as PROFANATE + -ORY.] That tends to profane; profaning.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxv, Every one now had tasted the wassail-cup, except Paulina, whose *pas de fée ou de fantasie* nobody thought of interrupting to offer so profanatory a draught.

Profane (prɒfēi·n), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **prophan**, 6-7 **-phain(e**, 6-8 **-phane**. [a. obs. F. *prophane* (1228 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod F. *profane*, ad. L. *profān-us*, in med.L. also *prophān-us*, lit. 'before (i. e. outside) the temple', hence 'not sacred, common'; also, 'impious': see PRO-[1] and FANE[2].

The spelling *proph-* (in med.L., Fr., and Eng.), evidently due to erroneous imitation of such words from Gr. as *prophēta, phantasia* (see note under PHI), occurs as early as 1025 in *prophānāre* (Du Cange). *Prophane* was the ordinary spelling in Eng. down to 1750, and occurs as late as 1795. So the derivatives, *prophaneness, prophanity*, etc.]

1. Not pertaining or devoted to what is sacred or biblical, esp. in *profane history, literature*; unconsecrated, secular, lay, common; civil, as distinguished from ecclesiastical.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 241/1 The said..Mariage was made privaly and secretely, .in a private Chamber, a prophane place. 1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 We myghte as well spende that tyme in reading of prophane hystories, of cantorburye tales, or a fit of Roben Hode. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 555 In a certeyne chappell not hallowed, or rather in a prophane cotage. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 26 Scholers that came to learne his prophane sciences. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 109 b, All civill actions, that hes not *fidei vel juramenti interpositionem*, are civill, and profane: and therefore perteines not to the Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 268 If there be any truth in prophaine antiquitie. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 6 P 3 The most celebrated Examples of an Heroical Death in Prophane Story, are, Socrates amongst the Greeks [etc.]. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilg. Prog.* I. 104 What you will; I will talk of ..things Sacred, or things Prophane. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* 83/1 Things sacred..appertain to the public worship: ..things profane..regard the welfare and good of the Society. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 100 The best guide to the knowledge of prophane history. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 4 Not of the Bible only, but of those precious remains of profane literature.

b. Of persons: *orig.* Not initiated into the religious rites or sacred mysteries; *transf.* not participating in or admitted to some esoteric knowledge; uninitiated, 'lay', Philistine.

1616 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Rtldg.) 553/1 Bid all profane away; None here may stay To view our mysteries. *a* 1667 COWLEY tr. *Horace's Odes* III i, Hence, ye Prophane; I hate ye all; Both the Great Vulgar, and the Small. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 368 Far hence be souls profane (The Sibyl cried). 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 350 The ignorant, the profane (by much the majority), will be apt to think it an occupation ill suited to my time of life. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 147 No one profane to the profession of artist ever acquired a just notion of any picture by reading. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 69 Let the attendants and other profane persons clove the doors of their ears.

2. Applied to persons or things regarded as unholy or as desecrating what is holy or sacred: unhallowed; ritually unclean or polluted; esp. said of the rites of an alien religion: heathen, pagan.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 35 The ayr infectit and prophane [*v.r.* profane]. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Heb.* xii. 16 Let there be no fornicator, or prophane persone as Esau, which for a portion of meat solde his byrth right. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 135 *margin*, Templiis..to prophane Godis. *Ibid.* III. 188 Prophane rites of the Ethnikis. 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* II. Plays 1873 I. 215 Said [of tobacco] 'twas a pagan plant, a prophane weede And a most sinful smoke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* lxv. 4 A people.. that eate swines flesh, and profane pottage in their vessels. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 16 Hypocrites, and vnsanctified and prophane, and such as are in the state of damnation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 670 Nor are the Gods ador'd with Rights prophane. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XLV. ix, Nothing profane can dwell with Thee. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* ix. 147 [He] was rewarded by seeing many won from their profane rites.

3. Characterized by disregard or contempt of sacred things, esp., in later use, by the taking of God's name in vain; irreverent, blasphemous, ribald; impious, irreligious, wicked.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 47 3or prettikes ar profane, Puir ladeis to supplant. 1666 JER. TAYLOR *Serm., Whole Duty Clergy* ii. 202 He is a prophane person who neglects the exterior part of Religion: and this is so vile a crime, that hypocrisie while it is undiscovered is not so much mischievous as open prophaneness, or a neglect and contempt of external Religion. 1666-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 210 The Bill against Atheism and prophane Swearing we have sent up to the Lords. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 28 We need no profane husbands to keep us back: a loose, irreligious husband, is a dreadful snare. 1755 JOHNSON, *Profane*, irreverent to sacred names or things. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 271 The Testament of this personage, which may usually be purchased at any stall,..is a very profane production.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* One who is profane.

(The first example may be the pl. of the adj. as in Fr.; the last is a Gallicism.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 208 Howe some of you do eate In Lenton season fleshe mete,..Men call you theirfor prophanes. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 6 Who can stand against such an army of emperors, kings, magistrates, prophets, all-hallows, all-prophanes,..as are by him brought for enobling his arguments? 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm. in Amer.* 294 They will declare you a profane, unworthy to live.

Profane (prɒfēi·n), *v.* Also 4-8 **prophane**. [ME. *prophane* = OF. *prophaner* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *profaner*, ad. L. *profān-āre*, in med.L. *prophānāre* to render unholy, desecrate, violate, disclose, f. *profān-us* PROFANE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To treat (what is sacred) with irreverence, contempt, or disregard; to desecrate, violate.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiii. 38 Thei prophaneden [*gloss* or maden vnhooli] my sabotis. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 35 He commandeth .. to prophane their places and tabernacles euen to make them lothely and abominable. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 12 Ye shall not sweare by my Name falsly, neither shalt thou prophane the Name of thy God: I am the Lord. 1623 COCKERAM, *Profane*, to put holy things to a common vse. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 97 You have been guilty of profaning the Lord's day. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 542/1 [In France] where licentiousness, prophaning the sacred name of liberty, has gloried in the destruction of order. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. viii. (1864) II. 379 Feasts and revels profaned the most hallowed sanctuaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 487 It is an excellent rule not lightly to profane the names of the Gods.

b. To misuse, abuse (what ought to be held in reverence or respect); to violate, defile, pollute.

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 21 Mariit women defilit, wedowis spuilzeit, virginis prophanit. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 391, I feele me much to blame, So idly to prophane the precious time. 1685 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 94 Least men prophain Government by an unhallowed use of it. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 75 Imprudent Men Heav'ns choicest Gifts prophane. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. v, There was no malicious gossip, no callous chatter to profane his ear. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxii. 55 (46) Once her body profan'd, her flow'r of chastity blighted.

†c. To make (anything of value) the property of the vulgar crowd; to vulgarize. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Well understanding that wisdome is not prophan'd unto the World, and 'tis the priviledge of a few to be Vertuous.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To act or speak profanely; to blaspheme. *rare.*

1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* i. (1694) 27 They grew very troublesome to the better sort of People, and furnished the looser with an occasion to Profane.

Hence **Profa·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Profa·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 847 Myn auctour eek,..Seith this prophaned thyng may nought auaile. 1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* Pref. (1651) 7 It is a profaining of learning, and a meanes to bring it into contempt. 1839 52 BAILEY *Festus* 205 Scenes..Of senseless and profaning mirth. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xv. 14 But should impious heat or humour headstrong Drive thee wilfully, wretch, to such profaning. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* III, The profaning of sacred places will bring a punishment.

†**Profa·neling, proph-.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PROFANE *a.* + -LING.] One given to profanity.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Spir. Man's Direct.* (1649) 55 As if drunkards, and whore-masters, and Atheists, and prophanelings, were holyer than they.

Profanely (prɒfēi·nli), *adv.* Also 6-8 **proph-**. [f. PROFANE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a profane manner; by profanation; irreverently, impiously.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 367 Sacrifices to be made..with holy fire, and not with strange fire, or fire profanely kindled. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIX. i, Thy temple..is now prophanely stained. 1653 LAMONT *Diary* (Bann.) 56 He was cast of for profainlie taking the name of the diuill in his mouthe twyse, especiallie vpon the last Sabath the communion was given in Largo. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 P 3 What they profanely term Conjugal Liberty of Conscience. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 179 The bailiffs come (rude men, prophanely bold!) 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 276 The holy oil was profanely used to anoint their shoes and sandals.

Profa·nement. *rare.* [f. PROFANE *v.* + -MENT.] = PROFANATION.

1815 MOORE *Let. to Lady Donegal* 3 July in *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 197, I rather think you would burn it to the ground after such profanement.

Profaneness (prɒfēi·nnĕs). Also 6-8 **proph-**; 6-7 **prophanness(e**; *β.* 6-8 **proph-, profaness**. [f. PROFANE *a.* + -NESS. For the *β* form see note under -NESS.] The quality or fact of being profane or unholy, or of openly violating what is sacred; profanity; profane conduct or speech. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this. (Now somewhat *rare.*)

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr, Seeing the generall prophannesse of mens hues almost euery where. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 155 Apollo pardon My great prophanenesse 'gainst thine Oracle. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xix. 19 All the prodigious errors, lies,..and prophanenesses in the world. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 224 Profaneness and avowed Disregard to all Religion. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 19 Apr. 239/1 It seemed almost a profaneness to administer the oath of canonical obedience in the sense in which he was prepared to take it.

β. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 205 To be thus vsed for his vile prophanesse and abusing his holie things. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 520 Stage-playes are the Lectures, the Marts, the common treasuries of all ribaldry, scurrility, prophanesse. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 26 Wicked men, persisting in their profaness. *c* 1710 EDWARDS in *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Commun.* III. 133 Which at an other time is reckoned to be Prophaness.

Profaner (prɒfēi·nəɹ). [f. PROFANE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who profanes; a desecrator, violator, defiler.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* III. (1586) 462 Prophaners of thy holy name. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. 239 These were such as declar'd him a Heretick, a Profaner, and so forth. *a* 1861 W. CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* I. viii 238 Intruders into the sacred office and profaners of sacred things.

Profa·nish, *a. rare.* [f. PROFANE *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat profane. Hence **Profa·nishness.**

1675 T. DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* v. i, He is sweetly in his Scourge-stick of Prophanishness.

†**Profanism, proph-.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *profān-us* PROFANE + -ISM, or f. OF. *prophaniser* to PROFANIZE.] Profaneness, profanity.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* IV. i, Bee it spoken without prophanisme, hee hath more in this traine.

Profanity (prɒfæ·nĭti). [ad. late L. *profānitās* (Tertull.): see PROFANE *a.* and -ITY; so OF. *prophanite* (a single instance of 1492 in Godef.).

App. in no Eng. dictionary before the 19th c.; not in Todd's Johnson 1818; added by Jodrell 1820, citing quot. 1813. In Webster 1828 Smart 1836-49 says 'Little authorized'; referring to which, Worcester 1846 says 'It is in common use in America and in Scotland, and it is also used by respectable English authors'. But examples occur both in Eng. and Sc. writers from 1607, though *profaneness* was the usual word with the former down to 1800.]

The quality or condition of being profane; profaneness; profane conduct or speech; in *pl.* profane words or acts.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* iii 24 Iniustice, the generall voyce of all malice, .profanity, impiety, naughtinesse and vice 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 13 Comparison..betwixt these ridiculous prophanities, and your so much admired History. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 174 The people perish in ignorance, atheisme, and profanitie. 1699 *Proper Project for Scot.* 28 The avowed and open Profanity..overspreading the whole land. 1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. L.d. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 101 Lord Temple..could not justify his [Wilkes's] profanity, but thought the seizing of his papers a wrong thing. 1805 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IX. 267 This very seasonable exertion of the law against profanity. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* July 283 There is a tone of blackguardism—(we really can find no other word) both in his indecency and his profanity. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II 63 The sacrilegious profanity of his adulation. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* xxxix, He felt it a sort of profanity to disturb her. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. xliv. 132 Indecency in public worship is acted profanity and is grossly irreligious in its effects.

Profanize (prɒfănəiz), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. PROFANE *a.* + -IZE: cf. OF. *prophaniser* (Godef.).] *trans.* = PROFANE *v.*

c 1873 J. ADDIS *Elizabethan Echoes* (1879) 92 How he put poison in the Sacred Chalice, And profanized the Holy Mysteries.

So †**Profa·nize** *v.*, in same sense. *Obs rare*[−1].

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 73 The ende of warre is this.. churches are profanizated and sacrileged.

Profe, obs. f. PROOF, PROVE. **Profecie,** obs. f. PROPHESY *v.* **Profect,** obs. by-form of PROFIT *sb.*

Profection (prɒfe·kʃən). Now *rare.* [Partly a. F. *profection* a progression, in Astrol. (1510 in Godef.), f. L. *profect-*, ppl. stem of *prōfic-ĕre* to put forward, go forward, advance, progress; partly ad. L. *profectiōn-em* a setting out, n. of action f. *proficiscī* to set out, start.]

I. 1. The action or fact of going forward; progression, advance. *Obs.* exc. *Astrol.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 225 The great vessell of election..confesseth his profection and going forward; I endeauour my selfe to that which is before. 1609 W. SCLATER *Threefold Preserv.* (1610) B iv b, In the state of this mortal life, there is no meane betwixt profection and defection. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. (1650) 187 Which together with other Planets, and profection of the Horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signes every seventh year, oppresseth living natures. 1652 WHARTON *Rothman's Chirom.* Wks. (1683) 638 The Profection, or

Revolution of the Sun, comes to the Opposition of Mars, in the year 1600. about the 20 of November. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 326 *Profection*, the progression.

†**b.** The degree of advancement attained; proficiency. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. Ded. to King § 2 There seemeth to be no lesse contention betweene the excellencie of your Maiesties gifts of Nature and the universalitie and profection of your learning. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* Ep. Ded., Your affection to divine knowledge, good profection in it, and much time spent towards the perfection of it. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 278 If Kings arrive to my profection 'Tis by Succession, or Election.

†**2.** A setting forward in process or rank; furtherance, advancement. *Obs.*

a 1540 CROMWELL in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. 191 Their said Promotions or Profections into the same [Bishoprics]. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 83 The better propagation and profection of the Divine truth.

II. †**3.** A setting out, setting forth, starting. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 288 The time of the yeere hasting the profection and departure of the Ambassador. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 303 In his profection into Africa, as he went out of the ship, he chanced to fall flat upon the ground.

Hence †**Profe·ctional** *a.*, *Astrol.*, of or relating to 'profection' or progression.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clvii. 655 To consider with which of them, the Profectionall Figure, or of the Revolution, doth agree. 1647 WHARTON *Merlini Angl. Errata* Wks. (1683) 297, I have considered the Profectional Figure of the last Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter.

Profecti·tious, *a. Rom. Law.* Also **-icious.** [f. late L. *profectici-us*, *-ītius* that proceeds from some one (f. *profect-*, ppl. stem of *proficisci*: see prec.) + -OUS.] That proceeds or is derived from a parent or ancestor. Opposed to *adventitious*.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 372 The threefold distinction of profectitious, adventitious, and professional, was ascertained. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* vi. § 3 A dowry is either profecticious, given by the woman's father, or adventicious, given by some other person.

Profe·ctive, *a. Rom. Law.* [a. F. *profectif*, *-ive* (legal), f. L. *profect-*: see prec. and -IVE.] = prec.

1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 163 We have our distinctions of goods moveable, immoveable, profective.

Profe·r, *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *rare arch.* Also 4 **profre,** 4–7 **pro·fer,** 6 **proferre.** [app. a. F. *proférer* (13th c. in Brunet Lat.), recorded in sense 'utter, pronounce, *dire tout haut*' (see sense 3 here), = Pr. *proferre*, Cat. *proferer*, It. *profferire* (†*proferire*, Florio) to utter, pronounce, speak, ad. L. *profer-re* to bring forth, produce, utter, bring forward, adduce, also (rarely) to offer, proffer. From the interchange of *f* and *ff*, often confused in form, and sometimes app. in sense, with *proffer*, to which sense 1 may even belong.

It is only in later examples that *profe·r* distinctly appears.]

†**1.** *trans.* To put forth, extend; in first quot. *intr.* for *refl.* to project. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1463 Pinnacles pyȝt þer apert þat profert bitwene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 141 Þe paume is purely þe hande and profreth forth þe fyngres To mynystre and to make. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 97 This inferiour trunke..out of his hynder part profereth Arteries to the spaces of the ribbes.

†**2.** To bring forth, produce, yield. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Neyr the tyme that the fruyt shulde be proferid forthe. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 232 The fruyteful moder hathe profered a byrthe. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 249 The said Islands..seem to proffer..plenty of all kinde of our graine.

3. To bring out (words), utter, pronounce. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1096 When the peopull were pesit, he proffert þes wordes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 432/1 He comyng to the last houre,..and profferyng the laste wordes I commend my sowle in to thyn handes deyed. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxxiv. 125 After many wordes proferred & sayde. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 273 Whether priestis can proferre [*printed* proforre] the wordis off the canon and baptym. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Prolation*, pronouncing or profering of wordes. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 129 Not a word Had either of us yet profer'd.

†**4.** To bring or put near or into contact with something; to present. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 138 Than proferre thy graffe in-to the stocke. 1698 BALLARD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 418, I took my Knife,..and profering it to the Needle, it drew the North Pole.

†**Profe·r, -fe·rre,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? a. OF. *proferer* = *préferer* (Godef. *Compl.*).] A by-form of (or ? error for) PREFER *v.* (see PRO-[1] 3); to promote, advance. Hence †**Profe·rring** *vbl. sb.*

1462 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 114 For good will that the seid Sir John Fastolff had to the proferryng of your seid besecher. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* T iv, Euery trew counceler..ought..to..promote encrece proferre and auaunce the wele and prosperyte of his lorde.

Profer, -ere, -erre, obs. forms of PROFFER.

Profert (prōu·fəɹt). *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [L. *prōfert* (*in cūriā*) 'he produces (in court)', 3rd sing. pres. of *prōfer-re* to bring forward.] The production or exhibition of a deed in court.

1719 LILLY *Pract. Regr.* II. 382 Where the Plaintiff declares upon a Deed, or the Defendant pleads a Deed, he must do it with a *Profert in Curia* to the end that the other Party may at his own Charges have a Copy of it. 1769 GIBBON *Law Evid.* 189 (Jod.) Upon every contract with solemnity there is a profert made of it to the courts, so that it appears to be the same on the declaration and in the evidence. 1852 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict.* c. 76 § 55 It shall not be necessary to make Profert of any Deed or other Document mentioned or relied on in any Pleading. 1884 SIR H. C. LOPES in *Law Times Rep.* L. 366/2 A plaintiff suing as executor could not maintain his action without making profert of the probate. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Yearbks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III*, Introd. 61 Profert of a deed had been made by the defendant, and..the deed had been denied by the plaintiff.

†**Profe·ss,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 **professe** (**prouese**). [Late ME. *professe*, either from PROFESS *v.* or from L. *professus* sb., profession of faith, or a Romanic **professa* fem.: cf. obs. F. *professe* in same sense (1610 in Godef.).] The declaration made by one entering a religious order; = PROFESSION 1; the document containing this. Also *attrib.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* lviii. 38 When sho sall make hir professe, In þe Kirke bi-fore þame alle sal sho haite stabilnes and buxumnes, by-fore god and alle his halizes. *Ibid.* 39 Þe bref of hir professe sal sho noht haue, bot in þe kirke sal be gete. 14.. *Vespasian Ritual* ibid. 145 Att þe bygynnyng of þe mese þe madyn þat salbe mayde nun sal sit in þe quere a pon a stole be-for þe priores stayle with hir prouese in hir hand. *Ibid.*, Scho with hir professe-boke in hir hand. *Ibid.* 147 When scho hase red hir professe.

†**Profe·ss,** *a. Obs.* Also 3–4 **profes,** 4 **-esse.** [ME. a. F. *profès*, *professe* = Pr. *profes*, Sp. *profeso*, Pg., It. *professo*, 'that has taken the vows of a religious order', ad. L. *professus* 'having professed or declared publicly', pa. pple. of *profitērī* to profess.] Professed, that has made a profession, that has taken vows of religion. In early use const. also as pa. pple. Also *absol.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8944, & uor to be siker of ire stat þe abit of nonne heo tok, Ac me nolde hure profes noȝt make a none wiso. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1782 Monek, muneche, ne no frere, Ne no man of religion, Profes ȝef þat he were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 238 Þet neuremor hi ne moȝe by spoused, zeþþe hi byeþ profes. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 270 Þis ilke Monk wiþ oute les Was Monk of Cleruaus profes. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) l. 130 Vnder whiche lawe (and vnworthy) bothe professe & reguler arn obediencer an bounden to this Margarit perle, & by knotte of loues statutes. [1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 169 Young Fathers are, but do not seem [holy]; Profess Fathers both seem and are.]

Profess (profe·s), *v.* [f. L. *profess-*, ppl. stem of *profit-ērī* to profess, f. PRO-[1] + *fatērī*, *fass-* to confess, own, acknowledge: cf. CONFESS, also It. *professare* (Florio 1598), Sp. *profesar*, Pr. *professar*, mod.F. *professer* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.). Before 1500 only in religious sense (see below), the earliest part occurring being the pa. pple. *professed* (answering to earlier *profes(s)*, L. *professus*, F. *profès*, *-fesse*: see prec.).]

I. 1. *trans.* **a.** Orig. in passive form, *to be professed* (cf. PROFESS *a.*, PROFESSED *ppl. a.*), to have made one's profession of religion; to make one's profession, to take the vows of some religious order, *esp.* to become a monk or nun (= c); afterwards app. viewed as passive in sense, whence, in 15th c., **b.** the active voice *to profess*, to receive the profession of (a person), to receive or admit into a religious order.

[The form *to be professed* app. either arose directly out of *to be profess* (see PROFESS *a.*), F. *être profes*, or was due to rendering the L. deponent *professus est* as a passive.]

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1792 Relessed Schel hym nauȝt be religioun, Þaȝ he be nauȝt professed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 337 His wif, Which was professed in the place, As sche that was Abbesse there. *c* 1400 *Lansdowne Ritual* in *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 143 Efter þe gospell on þe day þat sho sall be profeste, hir maistres sall cum til hir & lede hir til þe gree. And þare sho sall rede hir professiun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxiv. 88 Than he sent his sone vnto Paris..and there causyd hym to be professed in an howse of relygyon. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 32 They be all onely p[ro]fessed to god to be his men and women and to none other. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. xii. 1030 When she was a very young wench.. shee, togither with her mistresse, was there professed and consecrated. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* II. i, A House of Benedictines, call'd the Torre di Specchi, where only Ladies of the best Quality are profess'd. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, Vivaldi was told that a nun was going to be professed.

fig. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3683 Folkys that ben amerous, Professed in Venus covent. 1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* (Percy Soc.) 25, I am profest for losse or gayne, To be thyne owne assuredlye.

b. *c* 1430 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 30 To graunte..to the priour of Thetford..autorite and power as your..depute to professe in dwe forme the seyd monkes of Bromholm unprofessed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 36 In the .ix. yere of his reigne, the Archbishop Anselme professed Gerard Archebishop of Yorke to the yoke of obedience. 1886 MONAHAN *Rec. Dioceses Ardagh & Clonmacnoise* 6 The Bollandists hold that St. Mel professed St. Bridget in his own church at Ardagh.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* To make one's profession; to take the vows of a religious order.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 8/2 He chaunged that purpose, and appointed to professe him self in the order of freres prechours. 1533 CRANMER *Let. to Archd. Hawkyns* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 273 She had a commandment from God..as she said, to profess herself a nun. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. I. I. 4 They [Calamarians] cannot profess before they are twenty-five years old. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 394 The young man went back to France, and professed there in some religious order.

II. 2. *trans.* To declare openly, announce, affirm; to avow, acknowledge, confess: **a.** *oneself to be* (or *do*) *something* (often with omission of either refl. pron. or inf., or sometimes of both). In later use often coloured by 3.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 And professeth them selfe to be pilgrymes in this worlde. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 5 Many professe themselues better Philosophers then good Christians. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vi. 10 Yet did her face and former parts professe A faire young Mayden, full of comely glee. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 74, I professe My selfe an enemy to all other ioyes. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 114 Saint Paul is too nice, and professeth Puritane, when hee reckons Fornicators, Adulterers ..among the damned crue. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Pr. for all Conditions of Men*, That all who profess and call themselves Christians may be led into the way of truth. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 23 They shut up their shops, professing not to open them till justice was executed. 1774 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 337 Your plan of a newspaper to profess itself a general channel of American intelligence. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 320 He probably was what he professes himself to be. 1838–9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 63 She professed herself much relieved. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 220 He..professed himself to be snugly lodged.

b. with object clause.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* vii. 23 And then wil I professe to them, I neuer knewe you. 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 101, I must professe the cheare was royall. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 38 Galileo professeth that in the moon there is no rain. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 ⁋ 1 He profess'd it was his Design to save Men by the Sword. 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* xxv, 'I profess I thought I was doing you pleasure...' 'O ay!.. profess—profess. Ay, that is the new phrase of asseveration, instead of the profane adjuration of courtiers and Cavaliers. Oh, sir, *profess* less and *practise* more.' 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 43 It is professed that Mathematical science is demonstrative. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 77 Who professes that he will not leave him.

c. with simple object.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 103 Lord Angelo hath to the publike eare Profest the contrarie. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* Ded., I were most unworthy of such noble friends, if I should not..professe and own them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ⁋ 8 [He] took all Opportunities..to strike his Rival, and profess the Spite..which moved him to it. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 146 They one by one professed their faith in Christ, and were beheaded in the Sultan's presence.

3. To make profession of, to lay claim to (some quality, feeling, etc.); often implying insincerity, as 'to profess and not practise'; to make protestation of; to pretend to. With *simple obj.* or *inf.*

1530 PALSGR. 667/1 Wolde to God every man that professeth chastyte coude kepe it well. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 If a man woulde professe to wryte of Englande. 1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 436, I profess not to be a poet. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 34 That love of truth which ye eminently professe. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 40 The right which their ancestors professed. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 194 Whose only care..Is not to find what they profess to seek. 1826 [see 2 b]. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Fredk. Gt.* (1877) 658 It professes, indeed, to be no more than a compilation. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 269 William professed, and in many respects honestly practised, a devotion to religion beyond that of other men. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 6/1 Mr. Raikes..professed extreme regret at being compelled as an act of public duty to make these painful disclosures.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To make a profession or professions; *esp.* to profess friendship or attachment.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 77 If you know, That I professe my selfe in Banquetting To all the Rout, then hold me dangerous. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 456 He is dishonor'd by a man, which euer Profess'd to him. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. iii, In religion, as in friendship, they who profess most are ever the least sincere.

4. *trans.* To affirm or declare one's faith in or allegiance to; to acknowledge or formally recognize as an object of faith or belief (a religion, principle, rule of action; God, Christ, a saint, etc.).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 20 b, John Phefercorne a Jewe that professed Christianitie. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 372 The securitie of thame professing the said religioun. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 192 By the Saint whom I professe, I will plead against it with my life. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 395 Who professed the rule of S. Augustine. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The first..that openly professed the faith himselfe. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 2. 185 The Amalekites had forsaken the God..whom Israel still professed. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 124 They, that profess deism for the credit of superior understanding. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 137 In this year F. Vincent Torre professed two Religions.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1640 LAUD in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 383 As if he should profess with the Church of England, and have his heart at Rome.

5. *trans.* To make profession of, or claim to have knowledge of or skill in (some art or science); to declare oneself expert or proficient in; to make (a thing) one's profession or business. In quot. 1613 *absol.* or *intr.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 Ozias as we reade professed husbandry. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 92, I thanke him, that he cuts me from my tale: For I professe not talking. 1611 BIBLE *Titus* iii. 14 Let ours also learne to maintaine good workes [*marg.* professe honest trades]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 827 They.. beginne to professe in practise of Physick and Diuination. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 142 The advice of one that professeth the study of the Law. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.*

xiii. (1869) I. 268 War was the only art which he professed. 1818 in Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 147 Playing on the harp and piano, which instruments she professes. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 936/1 When passing his examination, he [Sir W. Hamilton] professed the whole works of Aristotle.

6. To teach (some subject) as a professor.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 1 The same time was Martin Luther an Augustine Frere, & professed diuinitie in the Vniuersitie of Wittemberge. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 62 The seuerall Schooles wherein the seuen liberall sciences are professed. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 2 That common learning which is profess'd and taught in our Universities. 1871 C. J. MUNRO in *Life Clerk Maxwell* xii. (1882) 379, I hope it is true that you are to profess experimental physics at Cambridge. 1906 SIR O. LODGE in *St. George* IX. 6 Several friends.. professing different subjects at the University College in Liverpool.

b. *intr.* To perform the duties of a professor.

1610 *Camden's Brit.* 533 No student in Oxford should publickly professe or reade at Stanford. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 457 The University .. demanded, Who they were? and by what Right they undertook to Profess? 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* xvi, Down to you, the man of men, Professing here in Göttingen. 1867 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 427 If I live this life much longer I shall do nothing but profess and review.

Profe·ssable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being professed (in quot., of being publicly taught or lectured on by a professor).

1897 tr. *Balzac's Cousin Pons* 129 We are founding chairs of Mantchu and Slav, and literatures so little professable (to coin a word) as the literatures of the North.

† Profe·ssant, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [t. as prec. + -ANT, or immed. a. F. *professant* pres. pple.]

A. *adj.* Professing (to believe in or worship).

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat., Gen.* vi 3 These also .are my peculiar professant people 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen* vi. 2 His peculiar professant people, called sons of Jehovah.

B. *sb.* One who professes (in various senses).

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 24 But of professants, which compose their song To a strange descant! this He say they wrong Flowrie Parnassus. 1635 — *Arcad. Pr.* 157 Presents .. are moving objects to mercenary professants. 1665 — *Comment Two Tales* 27 One trick .. wherein none of all his fellow-consorts or Astronomical Professants can ever come near him.

Professed (profe·st, profe·séd), *ppl. a.* Also 5-8 **profest.** [f. PROFESS *v.* + -ED [1]; see also PROFESS *a.*, in earlier use.]

1. That has taken the vows of a religious order. Also *absol.* as *sb.* (= med.L. *professus*, PROFESS *a*.)

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 348 A prechour y-professed hab pli3t me his trewþe. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 289 A profeste of þe ordur of Permonstratence;..þis profeste stoppid his hors & haylsid hur honestelie. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7963 Þe bischop had þaim be profest Monkys, or ga and do þair best. 1554 T. MARTIN (*title*) A Traictise..plainly prouyng, that the pretensed marriage of Priestes and professed persones, is no mariage, but altogether vnlawful. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 14 She hathe suppressed all the religious houses..dispersed the professed of the same. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit* (1629) 58 These professed Iesuites are imployed in hearing Confessions, saying of Masses, Preaching, and Writing. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xv. 257 One who entered into religion and became a monk professed was incapable of inheriting lands. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 165 A natural daughter of Eadgar and already a professed nun.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to professed persons.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 b, All though she were not in the professed habyte of religyon. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 99 We dined at the Profess'd House of the Jesuits. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 455 They [the Jesuits] have Profess'd Houses for their Profess'd Members, and their Coadjutors.

2. Self-acknowledged; openly declared or avowed by oneself; sometimes with an implication of 'not real', and so = Alleged, ostensible, pretended. (Of persons or things.)

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 15 A professed Satan to all the children of God. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 50 My Friend profest. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 275 Loue well our Father: To your professed bosomes I commit him. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 42 What I haue giuen thee, I would haue bestowed on my professedst enemy. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 278 He bears the noble Altamont Profest and deadly hatred. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 33 P 1 The Profess'd Beauties, who are a People almost as unsufferable as the Profess'd Wits 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. xlvii. 103 A professed, and I think, sincere Christian.

3. Followed as a profession or vocation.

1598 STOW *Surv. Lond.* (1603) 240 In those dayes euery man hued by his professed trade, no..one interrupting an other.

4. That professes to be duly qualified; professional (as opposed to *amateur*).

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 111 Though he were not a Profest Divine. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 473 P 2 You profess'd Authors are a little severe upon us, who write like Gentlemen. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 16, I do not pretend to teach professed cooks, but my design is to instruct the ignorant and unlearned. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 20 (1879) 20 The professed Anatomist would be unable .to determine what is the precise state of each of the muscles concerned.

Professedly (profe·sédli), *adv.* Also 7 **profestly.** [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

1. By or according to profession or declaration; avowedly.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 831/2 He whiche wrote professedly against the superstitions of the people. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 97 The reasons thereof are not formally and profestly set downe. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1842) 17, I should..suspect..that faith that can professedly live with two or three sordid sins. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Jan., The Commons do it professedly to prevent the King's dispensing with it. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p. xiii, Only Virgil, whom he professly imitated, has surpass'd him, among the Romans; and only Mr Waller among the English. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P 13 Many there are, who openly and almost professedly regulate all their conduct by their love of money. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 382/2 Professedly written,..not for the lawyer, but for the commercial world.

2. Ostensibly, under mere profession or pretence: opposed, implicitly or explicitly, to 'actually' or 'really'.

1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. ii. 51 Buckingham.. hastened with a body of adherents, professedly to join the king 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 181 Her portraits, though all professedly by Holbein, are singularly unlike each other. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 551/1 The process of the court had been used by the solicitor professedly for one purpose, to levy a debt, but really for another purpose.

Professing (profe·sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROFESS *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. PROFESS. **a.** = PROFESSION 1. **b.** Avowing, acknowledging.

a. 1502 *Priuy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 47 The professing of a nonne of Elstowe. 1669 WOODHEAD *Monast. Disolated Nuns* 8 For the professing them, a very great diligence is requisite.

b 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 449 For the true professing of the Gospell they be expulsed. *a* 1683 OWEN *Posth. Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 178 This is a professing that brings conviction.

Profe·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That professes; that professes to be such.

1675 OWEN *Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 311 Believers shall be saved and a professing church shall be preserved. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benson* 136 He censures himself for things which too many in the professing world would look upon as so many innocent infirmities. 1842 MANNING *Serm., Myst. Sin* (1848) I. 16 What a prodigy in God's world is a professing atheist! 1906 D. S. CAIRNS *Chr. Mod. World* iv. 212 The Church is the visible community of professing Christians founded by our Lord for the propaganda of the Kingdom.

Profession (profe·ʃən). [ME. a. F. *profession* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *professiōn-em* a public declaration; a business or profession that one publicly avows, n. of action f. *profitērī* to PROFESS.] The action or fact of professing; that which is professed.

I. 1. The declaration, promise, or vow made by one entering a religious order; hence, the action of entering such an order; the fact of being professed in a religious order.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Non ancre..ne schal makien professiun, þet is, bihoten ase hest, bute þreo þinges, þet is, obedience, chastete, & studestaþeluestnesse. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1407 Ac mi professiun ich habbe to Jesu Crist ido. 1340 *Ayenb.* 225 Huanne þe beheste is solempne ase be hand of prelat oþer be profession of religion. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 155 Nay quod this Monk by god and by seint Martyn .. This swere I yow on my profession. *c* 1400 *Lanssdowne Ritual* in *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 143 Sho sall rede hir professiun & þe nouyce sal make a crosse on þe buke of hir profession. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 72 Of þis same mannes handes took Gilbert þe habite of profession. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1288 The searching after such science, is as it were a profession and entrance into religion. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. iv. 13 When I consider the manner of my Profession, and the great resolution and gust wherewith I made it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 181 He was called to Rome to take upon him the profession of the four vows. 1771 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 151/1 Madame Louisa of France took the veil of professions at the convent of the Carmelites. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, The novice kneeling before him made her profession. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 89 He had received the second profession of Maurilius, the Primate who still for a short time longer filled the metropolitan throne of Rouen. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., A religious or regular profession is 'a promise freely made and lawfully accepted, whereby a person of the full age required, after the completion of a year of probation, binds him- (or her-) self to a particular religious institute approved by the Church'.

b. Any solemn declaration, promise, or vow.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 98 Dauid .. Dubbede knihtes, Dude hem swere on heor swerd to serue treuþe euere. Þat is þe perte profession þat a-pendeþ to knihtes. [1393 C. II. 97 Trewely to take and treweliche to fy3te, Ys þe profession and þe pure ordre þat apendeþ to knyates.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 Þe bisshop of Meneuia was isacred of þe bisshoppes of Wales.., and made non professioun noþe subiection to non oþer chirche. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxviii. 257 Thurston was choshen archebysshop of Yorke; the which withsayd his professyon of obedyence yt he shuld owe to the See of Caunterbury.

† 2. A particular order of monks, nuns, or other professed persons. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 217 So forth al the gospel may ye seen Wher it be likker oure professioun Or hirs that swymmen in possessioun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 239 If thou er this Hast ben of such professioun, Discovere thi confessioun. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 1 A gentill woman desired of me..to translate hir treuly oute of latyn, þe lif of Seynt Augustin, grete doctour of þe cherch. Sche desired þis þing of me rather þan of a-noþer man be-cause þat I am of his profession.

† b. *transf. Christ's profession*, the order instituted by Christ; Christianity. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 696 George wes þe trewest knycht To crist ymang al þat lyf mycht, þat vndir knychtly habit kyd Cristis professione had vnhyde. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 117 Iche man þat liueþ not after þe reule of Cristis professioun.

† 3. Special character, nature, or kind. *rare*—[1].

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 64 (E. E. T. S.) And shortte to sai, —se the profession Of every vyne, and wherin thai mysceve As counter it by goode discrecion.

II. 4. The action of declaring, acknowledging, or avowing an opinion, belief, intention, practice, etc.; declaration, avowal. In later use often with implied contrast to practice or fact: cf. PROFESS *v.* 3, PROFESSED 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 Eyther by his owne fayth & professyon, or els in the fayth of theyr spirituall parentes. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 370 That mak plane professioun that the establissing of religioun will nocht content thame. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 142 Having made profession of my great respect to him 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 26 That I may not seem injurious to my self, nor give scandal unto others by this so free profession. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 353 There are Friends of Profession, that take a pride in following our Party at random, and upon all Occasions. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 1 P 10 That..some should endeavour to gain favour..by a daring profession of their own deserts 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I Wks. VIII. 118 In this unity and indivisibility of profession are sunk ten immense and wealthy provinces. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 50 Here, too, profession was at variance with fact. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 218 Such a man was already a saint in practice, if not in profession. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1442 Nor she, who makes profession of my birth And styles herself my mother, neither she Bore me.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An act of professing; a declaration (true or false).

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 236 Of all persons, I need make you the least professions 1740-1 BUTLER *Serm. Ho. Lords* 30 Jan., Wks. 1874 II. 256 These false professions of virtue..must have been originally taken up in order to deceive. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 173 Greater professions of friendship can no man make, than this arch promiser: greater proofs of the contrary can no man give. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. v, Cecilia..found little difficulty in returning her friendly professions. *Mod.* I believe his professions of regard to be perfectly sincere.

5. *spec.* The profession of religion; the declaration of belief in and obedience to religion, or of acceptance of and conformity to the faith and principles of any religious community; hence, the faith or religion which one professes.

1526 TINDALE *Heb* iii. 1 Consyder the embasseatour and hye prest of ourre profession Christ Jesus. 1531 *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 2 To haue thys profession wrytten in thyne harte, is to consente vnto ye law that it is ryghteous. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk Com. Prayer, Collect 3rd Sunday after Easter*, Graunt unto all..that they maye exchew those thinges that be contrary to their profession, and folow all such things as be agreable to the same. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 5 Certaine Persians .Pagans by profession. 16. HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 36 True profession without honest conversation, not only saves not, but increases our weight of punishment. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1714 II. 243 It is in vain for an Unbeliever to take up the outward shew of another Man's Profession. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Mme de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 15 Several who made profession of the Protestant Religion. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 40 As the standard of goodness rises the standard of profession must rise too.

b. A religious system, communion, or body.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VII 293 They embrace no religion at all, being neither Christians, Mahumetans, nor Iewes, nor of any other profession. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 20 Whatsoever the moderne practice is, the ancient must be to bury towards Jerusalem..for all professions buryed towards the place they worshipped. 1839 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1858) 131 How think himself safe in a profession, which was without temple, without priest, without altar, without victim? 1904 R. SMAIL *Hist. U. P. Congregat.* I. 72 At the close of his Arts course, he 'left his profession' and joined the Relief.

III. 6. The occupation which one professes to be skilled in and to follow. **a.** A vocation in which a professed knowledge of some department of learning or science is used in its application to the affairs of others or in the practice of an art founded upon it. Applied *spec.* to the three learned professions of divinity, law, and medicine; also to the military profession.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A j b, The parties of the art of Medycyne..can not be seperated one from the other without the dommage and great detryment of all the medicynall professyon. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) A v b, Such as I am, (whose profession should chiefelie bee armes). 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 8 Amongst so many great foundations of colleges in Europe, I find strange that they are all dedicated to professions, and none left free to Arts and Sciences at large. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 185 Speculations which belong to the profession of Divinity. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 107 They know not what Physicians, Chirurgeons, Apothecaries, and men of that profession are. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 P 1 The three great Professions of Divinity, Law, and Physick. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii, The Captain looks upon himself in the military capacity as a gentleman by profession. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. (1846) IV. 186 Arms, eloquence, and the study of the civil law, promoted a citizen to the honours of the Roman state; and the three professions were sometimes more conspicuous by their union in the same character. 1839 MAURICE *Lect. Educ. Mod. Classes* 186 Profession in our country..is expressly that kind of business which deals primarily with men as men, and is thus distinguished from a Trade, which provides for the external wants or occasions of men. 1850 *Rep. Oxf. Univ. Commission* 94 A professorship would then..become a recognised profession. 1870 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* II. 46 The Church..compared with other professions, holds out no inducements for young men of family. 1888 BESANT *50 Years Ago* xix. 262 New professions have come into existence, and the old professions are more esteemed. It was

formerly a poor and beggarly thing to belong to any other than the three learned professions.

b. In wider sense: Any calling or occupation by which a person habitually earns his living.

Now usually applied to an occupation considered to be socially superior to a trade or handicraft; but formerly, and still in vulgar (or humorous) use, including these.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 386 Why do not you apply your selfe, to some one kinde of profession, or other, wherin there is certaintie and stay of liuing? 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 5 b, Princes .delighted with ye profession of husbandry. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* App. 364 Their profession is to robbe and steale from their neighbours, and to make them slaues. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 5 (Being Mechanicall) you ought not walke Vpon a labouring day, without the signe Of your Profession. Speake, what Trade art thou? 1616 *Shirburn Ballads* (1907) 71 The Professions of these persons, so vnfortunately drowned, were:—1, a Haberdasher; 2, a Taylor; 3, a Sadler; 4, a Barber; 5, a Waterman. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. vii, This Gard'ner .inherits..of Adam..that primitive profession that imploy'd and recompenc'd his Innocence. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 326/1 A Graver..is also used for many vses about the Plummers Profession. 1733 GENT *Rippon* 49 Joseph her Spouse, by Profession a Carpenter. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 175 The different conduct of these rival actors may be of use to others of the same profession. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1765) I. iv. 62 Another serjeant-painter in this reign was John Brown, who, if he threw no great lustre on his profession, was at least a benefactor to it's professors. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, The forehead of Henry Gow, or Smith, (for . both words equally indicated his profession,) was high and noble. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 221 The veteran thief assumes the same sort of lofty port and high-toned consequence over the juniors of the profession, that the veteran warrior..does. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 7/3 He is doing a very nice trade in the muffin 'profession'.

c. By extension: *by profession* = professed, professional.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VII. x, The raillery of some wag by profession.

d. The body of persons engaged in a calling.

The profession, in theatrical use, actors as a body; public performers generally.

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 52 To take reuenge of the whole profession, and so to punish one for an others offence. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 488 Lawyers are too wise a Nation, T'expose their Trade to Disputation:..In which whoever wins the day, The whole Profession's sure to pay. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 67 A Company of the Common Profession in Dishabille. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 30/2 [Specifications] ought at all times..to accompany the drawings, as they at once convey to the profession the minutiæ of the construction. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 2/1 A heavy tragedian and his leading lady.. confronting a provincial landlady. 'Do you let apartments to—ah—the profession?'

IV. †**7.** The function or office of a professor in a university or college; = PROFESSORSHIP, PROFESSORATE; public teaching by a professor. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 436 There are..in this Islande two famous Vniversities, the one Oxforde, the other Cambridge, both for the profession of al sciences. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 345 There will need but one house, and the endowment of a few professions. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1737) 443 There is a new Profession erected in the University of Edinburgh, for the Law of Nature and Nations. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 391 His Entrance upon the Profession of the Greek tongue.

8. *Rom. Ant.* The public registration of persons and property [literal rendering of L. *professio*].

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. XXXIX. 405 The provincial *Profession*, as it was designated, extended wherever the land tax was exacted.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *profession-book*, *-ring*; *profession-making*; *profession-like* adj.

14.. *Vespasian Ritual* in *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 147 Scho sal..lay hir *profession-boke a-pon þe auter, & þe ryng with-al. 1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Cath. Relig. Cornwall* 313 From the profession-book of Lambspring Abbey, I learn that he was born at Ramsbury. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 97 That under a smoother and *profession-like behaviour, when they are stirred up to persecute, the rigour might seem just. 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saints' Persev.* Wks. 1853 XI. 600 Such a one may forsake the external profession of Christianity, or cease *profession-making. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3217 Pe ladyes..tokon seynt Wultrude *profession ryng, And aboute his nekke þey hongedone hit þo. 1489 *Will of Mary. Darcy* (Som. Ho.), My profession Ryng.

Professional (profe·ʃənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. mod.F. *professionnel*.]

I. †**1.** Pertaining to or marking entrance into a religious order. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1420 *St. Etheldred* 797 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 300 Hit was hurre professhiennalle rynge. [Cf. *profession-ring* in PROFESSION 9.]

II. 2. Pertaining to, proper to, or connected with a or one's profession or calling.

1747-8 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), Professional, as well as national, reflections are to be avoided. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II iii. P 2 He had got into reputation with the public by a certain professional slang. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, I dislike doing anything professional in private parties. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 332 It was in these rustic priests, .who had not the smallest chance of ever attaining high professional honours, that the professional spirit was strongest. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 408 As perfectly professional as the mourning of an undertaker. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Education*, Special or professional [education].. aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage. 1907 *Scott. Ch. & Univ. Almanac* 266 (Aberdeen Univ) Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and..of Surgery must undergo four professional examinations.

3. Engaged in one of the learned or skilled professions, or in a calling considered socially superior to a trade or handicraft.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 73 Called upon, not only as a professional man, but as a man of veracity. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 381 The College invites all professional men, who had an opportunity of treating the yellow fever, to communicate their observations. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Zoophyte's Rev.* iii, Sometimes there was a party, consisting of professional people..with a sprinkling of the smaller county gentry. 1888 BESANT 50 *Years Ago* xix. 262 There has been a great upward movement of the professional class.

4. That follows an occupation as his (or her) profession, life-work, or means of livelihood, as a *professional soldier*, *musician*, or *lecturer*; *spec.* applied to one who follows, by way of profession or business, an occupation generally engaged in as a pastime; hence used in contrast with *amateur*, as *professional cricketer*. Disparagingly applied to one who 'makes a trade' of anything that is properly pursued from higher motives, as a *professional politician*.

Professional beauty, humorously applied to a lady with the implication that she makes it her business to be a beauty, or to be known as such.

1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. 223 Professional and amateur singers. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 30 Professional dancers and singers are usually engaged upon these festive occasions. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 49 The way to ensure good practice is by engaging a professional bowler. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* V. XII § 520 The growth of a revenue which serves to pay professional soldiers. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 2 More to fear from young bloods..than from professional thieves and blacklegs. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 4/2 Ladies raised..to the now extinct position of 'professional beauty'. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. vii. 90 Professional politicians..conduct what is called a 'campaign'. *Mod.* He is a professional agitator.

b. Of play, sports, etc.: Undertaken or engaged in for money, or as a means of subsistence; engaged in by professionals (as distinct from amateurs).

1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 247/2 A rule prohibiting the holding of professional events at amateur athletic meetings.

5. That is trained and skilled in the theoretic or scientific parts of a trade or occupation, as distinct from its merely mechanical parts; that raises his trade to the dignity of a learned profession.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iv. 271 Having constructed, by a professional engineer, a map of the entire glacier. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan 10/2 A witness described himself as a professional gardener... 'There is a vast difference between professional and ordinary gardeners. I am competent to give a lecture on botany and horticulture.'

†**6.** = PROFESSORIAL. *Obs. rare.*

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 418 Etmuller filled a professional chair at Leipsig. 1865 DICKENS *Lett.* 16 Aug., The Scotch professional chair left vacant by Aytoun's death.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who belongs to one of the learned or skilled professions; a professional man.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, The family practitioner opening the room door for that distinguished professional. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 2/2 Some of the speeches of the returned Generals make us glad to think that the 'professionals' (as Lord Salisbury says) are not the politicians.

2. One who makes a profession or business of any occupation, art, or sport, otherwise usually or often engaged in by amateurs, esp. as a pastime: see the adj., sense 4.

1811 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 86 There is to be some very good music: five professionals, .besides amateurs. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 63 Averages of Batters—Professionals. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 318 In nearly all these cases, the witnesses are professionals; that is to say, men who are accustomed to sell their oaths, and who thoroughly understand their business. 1882 *Boy's Own Paper* IV. 807 Our amateurs are improving, and the interval between them and the professionals is growing beautifully less.

3. *Univ. slang.* Short for *professional examination*.

In the Scottish Universities, the four necessary examinations for the degree of M.B.C.M are commonly known as First, Second, and Third Professional, and Final.

1908 in *Scott. Med. & Surg. Jrnl.* XXII 528 Those who have failed in one or more of the subjects of the Second Professional.

Profe·ssionalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Professional quality, character, method, or conduct; the stamp of a particular profession.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 88 The question of professionalism, or specialism, in education is closely connected with..that..of the suitable ages for different parts of education. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 440 Professionalism stamps its mark more deeply upon the ecclesiastical mind than upon the followers of the non-clerical, but liberal, occupations. 1893 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 519/1 The bloodthirsty professionalism [is] decidedly characteristic of the Napoleonic warrior. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 169 The .student should not lose sight of general cultivation and fall into stark professionalism.

2. The position or practice of a professional as distinguished from an amateur; the class of professionals: cf. PROFESSIONAL *a.* 4, *sb.* 2.

1884 *Elocutionist* Aug. 2/1 Local talent..may be very good, but in the majority of cases it fades before proper professionalism. 1886 *Referee* 14 Feb. 1 But Amateurism has a fringe just the same as professionalism. 1894 *Aspects Mod. Oxford* 31 The modern tendency to professionalism in athletics. 1894 [see PROFESSOR 5].

Profe·ssionalist. [-IST.] One who follows an occupation as a profession; a professional man; a representative of professionalism.

1885 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antig.* I. 90* Crockets, as called by Mr. Hawkins ('History of Gothic Architecture'), by professionalists termed 'scroll creepers'. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 363 There certainly are two sets of prejudices—those of professionalists, and those of anti-professionalists. 1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 90 Against those, then, whom we may call professionalists.

Professiona·lity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Professional quality or character; professionalism.

1886 *Century Mag.* Jan. 399/2 There is one characteristic in which it is well for every country to imitate France, that is, the honesty and 'professionality', if I may invent such a word, of its work. 1904 COL. L. HALE *People's War* 56 How the 'professionality' of these men is in subjection to their exceeding 'human-ness'.

Profe·ssionalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render or make professional.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess* 89 The mere professionalizing the education will not better the matter. 1886 *Bicycling News* 22 Jan. 290/1 We do not think that any number of the present offenders will professionalise themselves at once. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 June 728/2 Perhaps it is the fate of every form of recreation that it should become more or less 'professionalised'—if I may coin a word—and degraded from its original pure health-giving aim.

2. *intr.* To become professional; to proceed in a professional manner. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Profe·ssionalizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Profe·ssionaliza·tion**, the action of making or fact of becoming professionalized.

1899 *Speaker* 2 Sept. 224/2 It will be interesting to see if its popularity will survive the professionalising of warfare. 1901 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Aug. 233/1 Batting has..greatly risen.. due in part to..the process which we may perhaps be allowed to call by the clumsy name of professionalisation. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 411 The professionalising of religion.

Professionally (profe·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a professional manner; with regard to or by way of one's profession.

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 658 Art thou a man professionally tied? 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 169 Yet do I not speak professionally. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clev. Foot* II. XIV. 262 Do you wish to consult me professionally? 1901 *Daily Chron.* 21 Dec. 3/2 For German officers, the best professionally trained officers in the world, no preliminary specialisation is required.

†**Profe·ssionary,** *a. Obs.* [f. PROFESSION + -ARY 1.] Of or pertaining to a profession; that is such by profession; = PROFESSIONAL *a.* 2, 4.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 277 He resigned himself entirely to the order of his parents, and particularly in their professionary disposition of him. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Genius, Envy & Time* 1 In all professionary skill, There never was, nor ever will Be excellence, or exhibition, But fools are up in opposition. *a* 1813 A. F. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* (1850) I. III. vi. 347 The great advantage which Rome had gained by her system of professionary soldiers.

†**Profe·ssionate,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -ATE 2.] = PROFESSIONAL. Hence †**Profe·ssionately** *adv.*, professionally, in the exercise of a profession.

1660 *Trial Regicides* 182, *Cook* I say it was professionately. *L. Ch. B.*..The profession of a Lawyer will not excuse them..from Treason.

†**Profe·ssionist.** *Obs.* [f. PROFESSION + -IST, after G. *professionist* an artizan, tradesman.] A person of a particular profession or trade.

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 278 There is seldom more than a stated number of respective professionists in such a district. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 The accumulation of successful professionists is intercepted by them. 1834 in *Rep. Poor Law Comm.* App F. 482 In Dresden, professionists [N. W. Senior's comment p. XXXIX: by which word artizans are probably meant] may not marry until they become masters in their trade.

Profe·ssionize, *v. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To follow or exercise a profession.

1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 63 Professionizing moral men I henceforth admire what pleased them then.

Profe·ssionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a profession; having learned no profession.

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 15 Sept 2/3 An unfortunate and professionless gentleman. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 65 The harassed parent of half-a-dozen portionless girls and as many professionless boys. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* XX, A fresh-looking, professionless gentleman, whose leisured state was a decided advantage.

†**Profe·ssively,** *adv. Obs. rare*—0.

1611 COTGR., *Professoirement*, professively, or by profession.

†**Profe·ssly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. PROFESS *a.* + -LY 2.] Avowedly, expressly; = PROFESSEDLY 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 56 [To] make a voluminous collection of testimonies and authorities profesly against their arts. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 185 A disease, which I will at sometime profesly touch at in a Book.

Professor (profe·sə). Also 5 -oure, 5–8 -our; 6 -er. [a. L. *professor*, agent-n. f. *profitērī* to declare publicly, to PROFESS.]

I. †**1.** *Eccl.* One who has made profession; a professed member of a religious order. *Obs.*

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 914 Chanons, & nonnes, feythfull professoures. 1761 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 172/2 In France in the year 1710, there were..612 jesuits colleges ..and 24 professors houses of that society.

†**2.** One who proclaims or publicly declares. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Storie is wytnesse of tyme,..story weldeþ passyng doynges, storie putteþ forþ

hire professoures [orig. *suosque prærogat professores*]. Dedes þat wolde be lost storie ruleþ.

3. One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or beliefs, or of his allegiance to some principle; one who professes (sometimes opposed, implicitly or explicitly, to one who practises).

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 135 Professorys of Chrystys name and doctryne. 1554 KNOX (*title*) A Faythfull admonition..vnto the professours of Gods truthe in England. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 277 Mantineris and professouris of papistrie. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1610 Those Turkes which are professors of Humilitie and Devotion. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 98. 468/1 In the treaty of Passaw was granted Liberty of Conscience to the Professors of the Augustane Confession. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xix. § 17 There is no Error to be named, which has not had its Professors. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 5 P 8 If the Professors of Non-resistance and Passive Obedience would stand to their Principle. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 294 The professors of one creed would stigmatize the professors of other creeds as idolatrous.

b. *spec.* One who makes open profession of religion; a professing Christian. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *U. S.*

[Cf. 392 AUGUST *Utilit. Cred.* 15 Cuiuspiam religionis.. professores.]

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 93 Both two hauing bin professors in time past. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1671) 470 Ye know many honourable friends and worthy professors will see your Ladyship, and that the Son of God is with you. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 151 Then the Name of a Professor was odious; now specially in some parts of our Town Religion is counted Honourable. 1714 S. SEWALL *Letter-Bk.* 17 Aug., Give warning to professors, that they beware of worldlymindedness. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, An excellent blacksmith: 'but as he was a professor, he would drive a nail for no man on the Sabbath'. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, Not a professor, as your town folks have it; and what is worse, I'm afraid, not a practiser, either. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 137 He had never rebuked me as a strict professor would have done.

II. 4. A public teacher or instructor of the highest rank in a specific faculty or branch of learning; *spec.* one who holds an endowed or established 'chair' in a university or one of its colleges. Also frequently applied to the tutors or lecturers on the staff of theological and other professional or technical colleges, academies, and seminaries.

In the mediæval European Universities, at first simply a synonym of *Magister* or *Doctor* (degrees being originally qualifications to teach); but in this use not common as an English word. The right originally possessed by any Master or Doctor to teach publicly in the schools of his Faculty was gradually restricted to an inner circle of teachers, and the term *Professor* came eventually to be confined to the holders of salaried or endowed teaching offices, or to the highest class of these, such appellations as *Reader, Lecturer, Instructor,* being given to teachers of lower rank. In the old English Universities the ancient usage survives in the letters S.T.P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*) for D.D.; the modern use is largely due to the creation of five *Regius* or *King's Professors* by Henry VIII (a number in recent times increased to seven). The endowed teachers of some other subjects were at first called *prælectors,* but this has gradually been superseded by *professor.* See Rashdall *Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* I. 21, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 123 But men þat schulden be professoures of science of God synnen many weies aboute þis science. [1517 *Statutes Corpus Chr. Coll. Oxford,* Quorum trium unus sit Latinae linguae seminator et plantator, qui Lector seu Professor artium humanitatis appellatur.] 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 2 b, By his commandement, the professours of those sciences purposed openly questions. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 [They] amounted him to bee the Chiefe professor in Diuinitie. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 Geneua..the professor in diuinity..the professor in Law..the professor of philosophy..the professor in Ebrew 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 9/2 Our Regius Professour of physick. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 65 Dr Richard Smith kings professour of Divinity in Oxford. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Commencement* iv, How bravely the Marg'ret-Professor Disputed. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 18 The magistrates of Basle established a professor's chair for their Countryman [Paracelsus]. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 407 It was to the salaried graduates that the title of *Professors,* in academical language, was at last peculiarly attributed. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. Pref., Only half of the following Lectures were delivered by me, as the Professor of Architecture, at the Royal Academy. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* I. 21 The three titles, Master, Doctor, Professor, were in the Middle Ages absolutely synonymous.

b. Prefixed as title to the name (sometimes abbrev. *Prof.*), and used in addressing the person.

1706 BENTLEY *Corr.* I. 231 Pray tell Professor Cotes that the book..is presented by Sr Isaac Newton. *Ibid.* 232 (address) To Mr. Professor Sike, at Trinity College, in Cambridge. 1726 S. SEWALL *Letter-Bk.* 3 Feb., You may.. comunicate this to Mr. Professour. 1735 *St. Andrews University Minutes* 10 June, Sederunt: The Rector, Provost Young, Principal Drew, Professor Tullideph, Masters John Craigie, Henry Ramsay [etc.]. 1787 BURNS *Let. to Clarinda* 21 Dec., If you know anything of Professor Gregory, you will neither doubt of his abilities nor his sincerity. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. King* 5 Oct., I ..do not find among them the name of Mr. Professor Martyn. 1825 *Minutes King's Coll. Aberdeen* 3 May, Professors Paul, Tulloch, and Scott. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii, Stand in the light of the window, Professor, said I.—The Professor took up the desired position. 1888 *Athenæum* 30 June 830/3 Prof. Bell exhibited..a specimen of a tube-forming actonian..in its tube.

c. Loosely applied to a professor-like person.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 54 They hate the French, as frivolous;..they hate the Germans, as professors. 1865 MAURICE in *Reader* 8 Apr. 392/3 The sophists, whom Mr. Grote perhaps more rightly calls the professors of Greece, who might bear the name of Critics more properly than either.

5. One who makes a profession of any art or science; a professional man. Also, in modern use, a 'professional' as opposed to an 'amateur' in any form of sport.

1563 T. GALE *Inst. Chirurg.* 10 b, It woulde come to estimation, and be a worshipfull lyuynge to the professer. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 16 b, A greater shame is it for a professor of husbandry, to be vnskilful in the ground whereon his whole trade lyeth. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I (1586) 41 b, This fault is peculiar to certaine schoolemaisters, and other professours of learning. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 327 Asbolius, a professor of wrestling. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 156 The Lawyers, should more carefully have preserved their Profession and its Professours from being profaned by those Services. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* 13 *note,* Mr. Jackson.. forms that useful link between the amateurs and the professors of pugilism. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 7/2, I think that professionalism in Rugby football in the North of England is inevitable, and that it will bring with it a rupture between the North and South is no less certain..In this case..there will be no international cups for the professors and no North v. South match.

b. Assumed as a grandiose title by professional teachers and exponents of various popular arts and sciences, as dancing, juggling, phrenology, etc.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* IV. v. 255 The word Professor—now so desecrated in its use that we are most familiar with it in connection with dancing-schools, jugglers' booths, and veterinary surgeries. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/3 Professor T. B. (the World's Champion High Diver).

6. *Comb.,* as *professor-like* adj.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 253 The letter..displays more understanding..than all the professor-like verbiage of Sir James Steuart.

Hence **Profe·ssordom,** the domain or sphere of professors; professors collectively; **Profe·ssorling** [see -LING 2], a petty or embryo professor.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 21 Its long combat with German Professordom. 1892 *Cath. News* 23 Jan. 3/3 The tyranny of professordom and tyranny of the state. 1903 H. G. WELLS in *T. P.'s Weekly* 13 Nov. 761/2 A provincial professorling in the very act of budding.

Professorate (profe·səret). [f. prec. + -ATE 1; so F. *professorat* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. The office of professor; professorship.

1860 KINGSLEY *Limits Exact Science* 1 The whole of such small powers as I possess will be devoted to this Professorate. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 60 He will do better things in time—that is the cry of these years of the Genevan professorate. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1448 Calls to other charges and to theological professorates.

2. A body of professors; = PROFESSORIATE 1.

1872 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 282 Enter Oriel or Corpus, and learn lessons of your great Professorate. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 64/1 A complex organization for the higher education, with a regular professorate.

Professoress (profe·sərəs). [f. PROFESSOR + -ESS 1.] A female professor.

(Also used for Ger. *Professorin,* wife of a professor.)

1740-87 *Lett. Miss Talbot,* etc. (1808) 34 Nor can [I] be so happy as to have any assistance from the professoress in fine speeches. 1845 *Athenæum* Feb. 204 A Symphony by a Parisian professoress, Madame Farrenc, was performed. 1848 SARA COLERIDGE in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 440 Descriptions are given of the College, and some lecturing of one of the professoresses is reported. 1850 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. *Tennyson* 228 The female college, with its professoresses, and hostlesses, and other Utopian monsters. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 352 The worshipful Mr. Professor Zachariah, and ..his wife, the worshipful Mrs. Professoress Zachariah.

Professorial (prŏfɪsō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *professōri-us* belonging to a public teacher (see PROFESSOR) + -AL. So obs. F. *professorial* (18th c. in Littré).] Of or pertaining to a professor; characteristic of a professor or body of professors; pedagogic, dogmatic.

1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Freethink.* § 43 Those persons, for their Professorial interest, and to keep the Pagan System in some countenance against the objections of Christians, had quite alter'd the old Schemes of Philosophy. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 384 Too much of the Professorial or Sophistical Spirit 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lvii. *note,* They endowed a professorial chair for the expounding of his verses. 1886 F. POLLARD in *Antiquary* Feb 53/2 Causing..professorial and tutorial duties to be entirely suspended.

Hence **Professo·rialism,** the professorial system, constitution, or practice; **Professo·rially** *adv.,* in a professorial manner; in the manner of a professor.

a 1846 *Ec. Rev.* (cited in Worcester), Professorialism 1864 WEBSTER, *Professorialism,* the character, manners, or habits of a professor. 1901 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 214/1 An..invasion of the solemn precincts of professorialism by a petulant Junker. 1884 *Daily News* 27 June (in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*), Merely lecturing professorially.

Professoriate (prŏfɪsō·rĭĕt). [f. as prec. + -ATE 1.]

1. A body of professors; the professorial staff of a university.

1858 W. M. CAMPION in *Camb. Ess.* 167 The revivification of a teaching professoriate. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 281 Even the extensive professoriate of the Flavian and later emperors comprised no chairs for the teaching of mathematics. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* II. 276 The Universities [in Germany] were thus provided with a permanent Professoriate, and this Professoriate succeeded in time in ousting the unendowed Regent Masters from all real academic power.

2. The office of professor; a professorship.

[1860 READE *8th Commandm.* 24 So he dismissed himself from the professariat, and became what we call at our Universities 'a private tutor'.] 1885 *Times* 3 Feb 9/3 Young men who were studying for the priesthood or for the professoriate.

Professorship (profe·səʃip). [f. PROFESSOR + -SHIP.]

1. The office or function of a professor.

1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 385 After his returne, he tooke upon him the Professour-ship in the Schoole afore said. 1678 WALTON *Sanderson* b 5, Dr. Pridiaux succeeded him in the Professorship, in which he continued till the year 1642,..and then our now Proctor Mr. Sanderson succeeded him in the Regius Professor-ship 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 233 The Regis Professorship of Divinity. 1854 R. WILLIS in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 167 The private room and laboratory of the Professorship are placed on the ground floor.

b. with possessive, as a humorous title.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks 1845 VII. 297 Your professorships could not forbear to take occasion thereby, to commend your zeal against *Leviathan* to your doctorships of divinity. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 5 (1754) 25 'Indeed', quoth his professorship upon this, 'yes, really, I have heard of strange doings there'.

2 The position of a professor of religion. *rare.*

1869 W. ARNOT *Life J. Hamilton* iv. (1870) 180 The cozy self-coddling ways of modern professorship

†**Profe·ssory,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *professōrius*: see PROFESSORIAL and -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to professors; professorial.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. to King § 8 This dedicating of Foundations and Dotations to professory Learning hath..had a Maligne. influence vpon the growth of Sciences.

Profet, -ett, -ette, obs. ff. PROFIT, PROPHET.

Proff(e, obs. forms of PROOF.

Proffer (prŏ·fəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **profre,** 4-8 **profer,** 5 **profire, -ure, -yre,** etc.: see the vb. [ME. *profre,* a. AF. *profre* (*a* 1240 in Godef.), OF. *poroffe, *poroffre,* vbl. sb. f. *poroffrir*: see next.] An act of proffering; an offer.

1. The act of offering or presenting something for acceptance, or of proposing to do something; an offer; a proposal. Now chiefly *literary.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4413 Of þe quenes profer þe puple hadde reuþe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 346 Thei profren hem to his seruise; And he hem thonketh of here profre And seuth himself he wol gon offre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Pai behete þaim þat er enseged so faire proffers. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Chron.* in *Harvard Studies* (1897) V. 210 The kynge. Gret profres made. of golde & tresoure 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 70 b, Hee refused the money when lawful profer was made of it. 1652 T. WHITFIELD *Doctr. Armin.* 58 Though the proferre of Salvation be conditionall. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks VIII. 93 Hoping that the enemy..would make a proffer of peace. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxii, Accepting the proffer with a delicate white hand.

†**2.** An act or movement as in beginning or attempting to do something, or as if one were about to do something; a show of intention to do something; an essay, attempt, endeavour, trial.

(The alleged sense 'a rabbit-burrow' (in Halliwell, and thence in recent Dicts.) appears to be founded on a misunderstanding of the use in quot. 1577.)

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2857 We salle blenke theire boste for alle theire bolde profire. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 8819 (Trin.) For no profur þat þei dude [þe tre] wolde not þere stonde in stude. 1456 in *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays* App. III. 116 That no fals treitour, ne cruell tirrant, Shall in eny wyse make profer to your lande. 1532 in More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 389/2 The priest..playeth out the reste vnder silence with signes and profers, with nodding, becking, and mowing. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiv. (1877) I. 358 Comes in making profers and holes to breed in, haue scraped them [coins] out of the ground. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1094/2 After some resistance..and profer of onset made by their horssemen, they were put to flight. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 236 It is done, by little and little and with many Essays and Proffers. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 32 You may observe how many proffers they make to dip 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 206 With your Compasses find the Center on the backside of the Round Board (with several proffers if need require).

†**b.** In extended or loose use: An indication of something about to happen; a very slight manifestation of some quality; a sign, a trace. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 167 Ye foresaied signes & profres towardes ye chaunge of ye worlde. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 163 The characters I have nam'd cannot have the least cast or profer of the amiable in them.

3. *Law.* A provisional payment of estimated dues into the Exchequer by a sheriff or other officer at certain appointed times.

(Inaccurately explained in Cowell and later dicts as the time of such payments, etc.)

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 58/1 Quod non venerunt ad profrum..etiam quia non venerunt super compotum Vicecomitis tempestive.] 1450 *Ibid.* V. 175/2 Shirieffs, Eschetours, or eny other persones that shall make their profres betwene the Feste of Ester, and the first day of Juyll. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII,* c. 21 § 2 The said terme..shall..begynne the Monday next aftre Trinitie Sonday..for the keping of thessoygnes profers retornes and other ceremonies. [1607 COWELL *Interpr.,* *Profer* (*profrum vel proferum*), is the time appointed for the acompts of Shyreeues, and other officers in the Exchequer, which is twice in the yeare, *anno* 51 *H.* 3. *stat. quint.*] 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 45 He hath entred Recognisance for his proffers. 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.* s. v. *Profire Vicecomitis,* Altho' these Proffers are paid, yet if upon conclusion of the Sheriffs Accompts,..it appears that..he is charged

with more than indeed he could receive, he hath his Proffers paid or allowed to him again. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 379 Each of these magistrates..paid in to the Exchequer such an instalment or *proffer* as he could afford.

Proffer (prɒ·fəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3–5 profre, (4 profry, proofre), 4–5 proffre, 4–7 profere, proferre, 4 8 profer, (5 profir, -yr, prouffer, prouffre, peroffer, propher, 5–6 profor(re, profur), 5– proffer. [ME. *profr·en, proffre*, a. AF. *proffrir, -er*, late OF. *proffrir* = OF. *purofrir* (c 1080 in Godef.), *poroffir*, f. OF. *pur, por* (F. *pour*):—L. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *offerīre*:—Romanic type **offerĕre* or **offerīre*:—L. *offerre* to OFFER. From the interchange of *f* and *ff*, the early forms are often identical with those of PROFFER *v.*; and in certain senses (L. *prōferre* having sometimes the sense 'profer', and It. *profferire* combining 'proffer' and 'profer') the two verbs are difficult to distinguish: see also PROFER.]

1. *trans.* To bring or put before a person for acceptance; to offer, present, tender. Now *literary* and usually in PROFFERED *ppl. a.* 1.

Const. with direct and indirect (dative) obj., the latter with or without *to*. With direct or indirect passive.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4358 (Gott.) Scho proferd him hir muth to kiss. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 254 Oure offrandes þat we offer, And oure praieres þat we profer. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 74 To hire he profieth his servise. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 105 Cookes..proferred me bread, with ale and wyne. 1456 SIR G. HAYL *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 174 And he peroffer resonable ransoun 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vii. 9 Ys there eny man among you which wolde proffer his sonne a stone if he axed him breed? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 18 He shall be proffered in marriage the best..virgin of their Iland. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 26 Five thousand crowns are proferr'd To any one that will discover him. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Mr. Winkle seized the wicker bottle which his friend proffered. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxi, Before proffering him this promised help.

b. *refl.* To offer or present oneself (or itself).

Const. *to* with simple obj. or inf., or *that* with clause.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/26 Seinte Fey..profrede hire to þe tormentores. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1265 Þere-fore he profieþ him to fiȝt. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi 96 Ane of þe grettest meruailes..þat fischez..schall .come þider and profre þam self to þe deed. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xi, Yet shalle I profere me to hym. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 30 Others, as executors profered themselues. 1711 ATTERBURY *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* x. 13 (1734) I. 99 The Followers of his Fortune proffered themselves to be the ready Ministers of his Revenge. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 411 The Priest .. proffers himself that he will prove ..that it is not as they have given in their verdict.

c. *absol* or with indirect obj. only: To make an offer. ? *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 67 On men of lawe Wrong lokede and largelich hem profrede. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 258/1 If any man will come and profre as it is supposed. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 417 The kyng of Gales profer'd hym feyer: 'Wed my dowghttyr and myn Eyer'. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV 152, I proffer you fair: You shall be my full executor and heir.

2. with *inf.* To make a proposal or offer, propose (to do something): = OFFER *v.* 4. Rarely with clause (quot. *c* 1350), or simple obj. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3908 That God almyȝty, ..Profrede hym to kesse so loudly. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2489 þe prouost dede pertli profer .What man..miȝt he beres take, He schuld gete of gold garissoun. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 John Bower profer'd to selle hym a laste of osmundes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 50 Sende to hem that thei yelde yow the castell..and profer hem to go saf with their lyves. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* Ep. Ded. (1660) 2 A necessitous person..proffer'd to sell the Copy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 425 None .. So hardie as to proffer or accept Alone the dreadful voyage. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* i. 191 They proffer'd to submit upon his own terms. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, He proffereth to go for a coach and lets the servant go.

†**3.** with *inf.* To make an attempt, to essay: = OFFER *v.* 5 b. Also *refl.* with *inf.* (quot. *c* 1475). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 326 An engyn had þei þer in, & profred for to kast. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12048 Eneas ..Put hym in prise & profferit to say. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 149 The King profferit him to gang, and maid ane strange fair. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 122 When the Frenchemen profered to enter, the Englishmen bet them of with bylles. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. II. § 9 This priviledge was profered afterwards by some Saxon Kings to be restored; which Turketill would never consent unto.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a movement as if about to do something; to begin to act or move, and then stop or turn back: *spec.* of a stag; see quots., and cf. PROFFER *sb.* 2 and REPROFFER. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 424 There they lay two dayes and two nyghtis, and no pepull proferid oute to hem. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij, The hert..He proferith and so ye shall say For he wot not hym selfe yit how he will a way. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 When he [an hart] leapeth into the water and commeth out againe the same way, then he proffereth. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 907 The Hart being in the water, proferd, and reproferd, and proferd againe. *a* 1650 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 213 To play the amorous spies, And peep and proffer at thy sparkling Throne. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Proffer*, to dodge any one. *Devon.* (Not now known, E.D.D.)]

†**4.** *trans.* To offer (battle, injury, etc.); to attempt to inflict: = OFFER *v.* 3 f, 5. *Obs.*

1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 273 Dayly he prophered batayle his enmys durst not fyghte. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 507 Ye prouffer me owterage. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 36 b, The citezens..manfully profered to skyrmish, but thei w[t] archers were sone driuen backe. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Which of them hath profferred me the greatest villany.

Hence **Pro·fferable** *a.*, that can be proffered.

1822 G. DARLEY *Errors of Ecstasie* 38 Didst thou not quit ..No proferable cause asserted why, The track?

Proffered (prɒ·fəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Offered for acceptance.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 513 Swich profred seruyse Stynketh, as witnessen thise olde wyse. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 27 Profered ware stynketh. Seruyce yt is wyllyngly offered is for moost parte to be suspected. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 75 The very best worthy do refuse proffered promotion. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/2 Most commonly, profered witnesse is reprehendable. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III 766 Methinks such terms of proffer'd peace you bring, As once Æneas to th' Italian king 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. II. 155 The conditions annexed to the proffered indemnity. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 464 The Dean refused the proffered mitre.

†**2.** Attempted; offered, as an injury. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 322 Through the proferred iniuries of naughtie people.

Profferer (prɒ·fərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who proffers; one who makes an offer.

1515 BARCLAY *Eclogues* II. (1570) B ij, So many woers, baudes and brokers, Flatterers, liers, and hastie proferers. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. II. 56 Maides, in modesty, say no, to that, Which they would haue the profferer construe, I. 1697 COLLIER *Ess.* II. (1709) 58 He who always refuses taxes the proferer with indiscretion. 1723 *Postmaster* 31 May 4 The best Profferer [at a Sale] shall have a Reasonable Price.

Pro·ffering, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare* exc. as gerund. [See -ING[1].] The action of the verb PROFFER.

1. The action of offering for acceptance or sale; an offer; a proposal: = PROFFER *sb.* 1.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXIV. 18 The profrying [1382 profre] of hem pleside Emor and Sichem. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 Such [wools] as shal be opened at Caleys at the sale or proferyng of sale by theym. 1647 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co* (1867) 103 That no person free of this Society ..beare about the Streets..any Ware made of Brasse or Copper, by the way of Hawking or Proffering.

†**2.** = PROFFER *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 80 In such signes and proffring Many prety tales had they.

†**Profica·cious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. L. *prōfic-ĕre* to make progress, profit + -ACIOUS. Cf. *efficacious.*] Advantageous, profitable.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 204 It would proue somewhat proficacious, if the Councell did send Gerrott Fennell .. to advise physically that potator Generall to forgoe distempers and surfeites.

†**Profi·ciary.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. med.L. *prōficium*, var. of *prōficuum* profit, subst. use of neuter of late L. *prōficu-us* beneficial, advantageous (for **prōficivus*), f. *prōficĕre* to be advantageous, to profit.] One who profits.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 122 Being ignorant what your practice is, and how you thriue thereby, commonly the best argument of a good Proficiary in that trade.

‖ **Proficiat** (profi·siæt). *Obs.* [obs. F. *proficiat* (16th c. in Littré), a. L. *prōficiat* 'may it profit', 3rd pers. pres. subj. of *prōfic-ĕre* to be advantageous, to profit.] A friendly greeting when meeting; payment to ensure a friendly welcome: cf. PROFACE, FOOTING *vbl. sb.* 9, HANDSEL *sb.* 2.

[1611 COTGR., *Proficiat*, a fee, or benevolence bestowed on Bishops, in manner of a welcome immediately after their installments.] 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xvii, These buzzards wil have me to pay them here my welcom hither, and my *Proficiat*. *Ibid.* xxxiv, For my *Proficiat* I drink to all good fellowes. *Ibid.* II. xxx.

†**Profi·cience.** *Obs.* [f. PROFICIENT: see -ENCE.] Movement onward, progress, advance, improvement; hence, the degree of advancement attained; skill, proficiency.

1605 (*title*) The Twoo Bookes of Francis Bacon. Of the proficience and aduancement of Learning, diuine and humane. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 91 The tokens of proficience in goodnesse. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 14 Implicit faith, ever learning and never taught, much hearing and small proficience. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 43 P 8 Bat Pigeon..has attained to great proficience in his art. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Thrale* 24 July, Your proficience in arithmetick is not only to be commended but admired.

Proficiency (profi·ʃənsi). [f as prec. + -ENCY.]

†**1.** Progress or advance towards completeness or perfection; improvement in skill or knowledge, as distinguished from perfection.

1544 COVERDALE *Let. to C. Hubert* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 517 John Dodman, .I trust, has by this time made such proficiency in the German language, that I doubt not of his being able to discharge the duties of his office to the benefit of the church. 1624 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 7 Heaven is not a place of a proficiency, but of present perfection. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 317 The Hebrew and Chaldaick Tongues.. became to be so generally embraced, and so chearfully studied, that it received a wonderful proficiency. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 118 We are now in a State of Proficiency, not of Perfection. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 164 Meanwhile he made little proficiency in fashionable or literary accomplishments. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. ii. 13 In sculpture and painting he also made some proficiency.

2. The state or degree of improvement attained; an advanced condition; the quality or fact of being proficient; adeptness, expertness, skill.

a 1639 WOTTON *Aphorisms Educ.* in *Relig.* (1672) 91 Pleasing themselves more in opinion of some proficiency, in terms of hunting or horsemanship. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 64 He has shown his Proficiency in the noble Science of Detraction. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, A tolerable proficiency in their language. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I Introd. § 17 The clergy in particular..were peculiarly remarkable for their proficiency in the study of the law. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* II. 56 A proficiency in the use of these weapons being acquired..by..athletic games. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 23 Feb. 4/3 Men of over two years' service will be eligible for this proficiency pay (threepence or sixpence extra a day) by the attainment of a defined standard of skill in musketry, signalling, or some other branch

b. (With *a* and *pl.*) Progress made or adeptness attained in a particular subject. *rare.*

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1668) 49 Partly by his own proficiencies, and partly by the good esteem which was had of his Father, he was nominated..unto a Scholars place in that House. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS *Serm.*, 1 *Cor.* x. 12 (1735) 104 Reflecting with too much Satisfaction on their own Proficiencies.

Proficient (profi·ʃənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōficiens, -ent-em*, pres. pple. of *prōficĕre* to advance, make progress, profit, be useful, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *facĕre, -ficĕre* to do, make. So OF. *proficient* (15th c. in Godef.) productive.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Going forward or advancing towards perfection; making progress, improving: opposed to *perfect. Obs. rare.*

1615 W. HUIT *Mir. Maiestie* 126 He is all sufficient; neither deficient, nor proficient, because he is perfect and all sufficient. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Proficient*, helping forward, or profiting.

2. Advanced in the acquirement of some kind of skill; skilled; adept, expert.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iii. 28 Who would not be proficient in this art? 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 14, No powder'd pert, proficient in the art Of sounding an alarm 1801 SOUTHEY *Let. to C. W. W. Wynn* 21 Feb. in *Life* (1850) II. 132 The art .in which they were so proficient, may now be turned successfully against them. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 41 There are some subjects none can become proficient in. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 189 To become proficient in the use of the gun.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A learner who makes progress in something: opposed to one who is perfect. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 19, I am so good a proficient in one quarter of an houre, that I can drinke with any Tinker in his owne Language. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 334 These..are but proficients, and not yet arrived at the state of wisdom. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solit. Soul* xii. 194 He is the Way to Beginners, the Truth to Proficients, and Life to the more Perfect. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 165 The world's a school Of wrong, and what proficients swarm around We must or imitate, or disapprove.

2. One who has made good progress in some art or branch of learning; an advanced pupil or scholar; an expert, an adept.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* x xxvii 396 The great proficients of righteousnesse. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Proficient*, one that hath well profited. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 6 Who..became in short time so great a proficient, that he was capable of the more solid Arts. 1661 E. BARKER *Fun. Serm. Lady E. Capell* 4 Every pious man is an humble modest man, and never reckons himself a perfect proficient. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. i. 238 A Man of reading, and advanc'd in Letters, like a Proficient in the kind. 1816 W. HOTTAR *Dance of Death* 67 He..became so distinguished a proficient in polite learning, that he opened a school in his monastery for teaching the sons of the nobility the .. elegancies of composition. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 438 The architect, painter, and general proficient in the arts.

†**3.** A thing that helps or conduces to progress.

1602 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 102, I am studied in all Arts; The riches of my thoughts, and of my time, Haue beene a good proficient.

Hence **Profi·ciently** *adv.*, with proficiency; with some skill; skilfully.

1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 104 Twanging away most proficiently. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 65 *note*, They could not proficiently tint their woollen cloth.

†**Profi·cuous,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *prōficu-us* (Cassiodorus) beneficial (f. *prōfic-ĕre*: see prec.) + -OUS.] Profitable, advantageous, beneficial, useful.

1622 CAITHS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 107 The Law intends the immediate possession of such Tenements which be proficuous. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 28 You may now believe nothing more proficuous against the Plague.. than Phlebotomy. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 38 He for ever blest With like Examples, and to future Times Proficuous.

Profight, occasional scribal error for *perfight*, obs. f. PERFECT.

Profile (prōu·fil, -fil), *sb.* Also 8 **profil.** See also PURFLE. [ad. obs. It. *profilo*, now *profilo*, a border, a limning or drawing of any figure, sb. f. *profilare*, now *profilare* to PROFILE; from It. also mod.F. *profil*, formerly *porfil, pourfil* (1539–*c* 1700), profile, section, contour, from which some of the Eng. senses may have been directly taken.]

1. A drawing or other representation of the outline of anything; esp. of the human face, outlined by the median line.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Profile* (Ital. *profilo*), that design that shews the side with the rising or falling of any work; As a place drawn sideways, that is so as onely one side or moyety of it may be seen, is called the *Profile*; and is a term in painting. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Profil*..a

Face or Head set sideways, as usually on Medals, and such a Face is said to be in Profil, or in a Side View. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 139 Invented the profile to represent the side face of a prince who had lost one eye. 1833 R. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 182 The shadow of a face on the wall is a correct profile.

2. *In profile*, as seen from one side, as opposed to a front view.

a 1668 Lassels *Voy. Italy* ii. (1670) 172 The head in Profile of Alexander the great cut into marble. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii (1726) 164 Till about the end of the third Century, when there was a general decay in all the arts of designing, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman Emperor drawn with a full face. They always appear in *profil*, to use a French term of art. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 268 Sometimes, she appears in profile, and shews us only half her enlightened face. Anon, a radiant crescent but just adorns her brow. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 518 He excited great commotion among the Sioux by drawing one of their great chiefs in profile. 'Why was half his face left out,' they asked.

3. The actual outline or contour of anything, esp. of the human face; in quot. 1791 the horizontal contour-line of a hill.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* i. 13, I continually begin to measure the projectures of every Profile from the Central line of the Colomn. 1776 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* Ser. ii. II. 225, I. discovered him at my elbow, modelling my antiquated profil. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 434 Leading canals around the profiles of hills. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 23 Mount Saint Helena .. excelled them by the boldness of her profile. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* i, Throw up your chin a moment, that I may catch the profile of your face better.

b. *transf.* A barometric curve.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xxi. § 859 There is barely a resemblance between this profile of the atmosphere over the land and the profile of it over the sea.

4. *Arch.*, *Surveying*, and *Engineering*. A sectional drawing, generally vertical; *esp.* in *Fortif.*, a transverse vertical section of a fort.

1669 Staynred *Fortification* 7 The Profile or Section of a Fort with a Fausse-Bray and Counterscarp. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 141 The Profil of a Chimney, cut by a Plane perpendicular to the Hearth and to the Back. 1803 Wodington in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II. 291 The profile and elevation of the western front of the fort. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 148/2 A profile of the river was constructed, exhibiting the depth of water and mud to the rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 21 The profile is a vertical section at right angles to the trace, and shows the true heights and breadths of the object.

b. *transf.* The comparative thickness of an earthwork or the like (as it would appear in transverse section); hence *ellipt.* an earthwork of strong or weak thickness.

1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 39 This line ought to be taken up generally by a chain of works, closed in the rear by a weak profile connected by a line. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 247/3, 172 guns of position spread over a distance of five miles, which space was fortified by field-works of the weakest profile. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/5 A strong profile will be required on account of the great power of penetration which is given to the present bullet by the smokeless powder employed.

c. A light wooden frame set up to serve as a guide in forming an earthwork.

1834-47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* iii. (1851) 50 When a work is traced on the ground..two profiles should be set up on each line, to show the workmen the form of the parapet, and to guide them in the execution of their task... These profiles, when made with straight slips of deal, or other wood, shew with great accuracy the form of the parapet, &c.

†5. A ground-plan. *Obs.*

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 170 *Profile*, the same with *Ground-Plot*. 1701 J. Collier *Hist. Geog. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Cambalu*, It is true, that the Profil, or Draught of Cambalu, which the Portuguese have at Lisbon..differs from that of Peking, which the Hollanders brought.

6. In *Pottery* (and *Bell-founding*). A plate in which is cut the exterior or interior outline of one side of the object to be made.

1756 *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Foundery of Bells*, The core is judged to be in perfection, when the profile carries the fresh cement entirely off, without leaving any upon the last dry lay. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 462 With his fingers, ..he gives the first form to the vessel; then with different profiles, or ribs, he forms the inside of the vessel into whatever shape may be required, and smoothes it by removing the..inequalities. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 40 The instruments employed for this purpose [giving the first form to a vessel in 'throwing'] are called profiles or ribs.

7. *Theatr.* A flat piece of scenery or property on the stage of a theatre, cut out in outline.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 10/1 A piece of 'profile' was left standing in contact with the gas-jets for twenty minutes without effect. 1906 Volpé in *P. T. O.* I. 14/2 Another 'villain' and myself had to cross the stage in a boat designed on lines usually known as 'profile'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *profile head*, *line*, *painter*, *view*; **profile board**, a flat board or plate cut to a pattern, used to test the outside measurements of an object; a gauge; **profile cutter**, a cutting tool in wood- or metal-working machines, which corresponds in shape to the profile to be produced; **profile instrument, machine**, an apparatus formerly in use for taking silhouettes; **profile machine**, a machine for shaping the profile of small parts of machinery, in which the cutting tool is guided by a pattern; **profile paper**, paper ruled with equidistant vertical and horizontal lines, for convenience in drawing to scale; **profile piece**, *Theatr.*, = sense 7; **profile-wing**: see quot. 1873.

1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1828) V. 203 John Clarke .. did two profile heads in medal of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, yet dated 1690. 1767 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 503 A profile view of a small piece. 1788 Burns *Let. to R. Ainslie* 23 June, Mr. Miers, profile painter in your town, has executed a profile of Dr. Blacklock for me. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiii, Your likeness was took on my hart in much quicker time .. than ever a likeness was took by the profeel macheen. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Silouette*, or *Profile Instrument*, a contrivance for taking the exact outline of an object, particularly the outline of a person's side face. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 278/2 Side scenes cut out thus are termed *profile wings*. 1892 Hasluck *Milling machines* 154 Fig. 134. Single-spindle profile milling machine .. used in small-arms factories for milling articles of irregular shape. 1892 *Appleton's Cycl. Techn. Drawing* 157 Profile paper can be obtained from stationers, on which are printed horizontal and vertical lines. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 125/2 The skull rounded with a slight peak—profile line nearly straight.

Profile (prōu·fīl, -fil), *v.* [ad. obs. It. *proffilare* (mod. *profilare*) to draw in outline, f. *pro*:—L. *prō*, Pro-¹ 1 a + *filare* to spin, †to draw a line:—late L. *filāre* to spin, f. L. *fīlum* a thread. So mod F. *profiler*, formerly *porfiler*, *pourfiler* (Cotgr. 1611). See also Purfle.]

1. *trans.* To represent in profile; to delineate the side view or outline of; to draw in section; to outline. Also *fig.*

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 21, I have profil'd the Imposts of the Arches. *Ibid.* 30 The method of profiling each Member. 1882 E. P. Hood in *Leisure Ho.* Apr. 225 Instances in which he thus profiles his contemporaries. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 838 The delicate tracery of the leaves [was] profiled against the sunset sky.

2. To furnish with a profile (of a specified nature), give an outline to; also, to cause to form a profile. (In first quot. *profiled* may be an adj. = having a profile (of a certain kind), outlined.)

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 496 The Grecian Ionic specimens of capitals, .. are, generally speaking, better profiled than those of the Romans. 1865 J. Fergusson *Hist. Archit.* I. ii. ii. i. 401 Had they [Gothic architects] carefully profiled and ornamented the exterior of the stone roofs.

Hence **Pro·filed** *ppl. a.*, **Pro·filing** *vbl. sb.*; **profiling-machine** = *profile machine*: see prec. 8.

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 15 The profil'd Architrave, mark'd F. 1888 W. P. P. Longfellow in *Scribner's Mag.* III. 426 One of the secrets of good profiling. 1892 Hasluck *Milling machines* 152 Fig. 133 is a two spindle profiling machine, and the cutter will profile or surface to the extreme limit of the table area. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. p. xix, The profiled figures in low relief.

Profilist (prōu·filist). [f. Profile *sb.* + -ist.] One who produces profile portraits or silhouettes.

a 1800 *Inscription Profile Portrait* in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 357/1 Charles fecit, the first Profilist in England. 1808 Lamb *Let. to T. Manning* 26 Feb., Mrs. Beetham the Profilist or Pattern Mangle woman opposite St. Dunstan's. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 60 Likenesses..of our host and his lady, taken in fifteen seconds by an itinerant profilist. 1905 Holman-Hunt *Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 208 The profilist who did the silhouette.

Profilograph (proufī·lograf). [a. F. *profilographe* (so named by its inventor Dumoulin), f. Profile *sb.* + Gr. -γραφ-ος writer, delineator: see -graph.] A machine which traces mechanically the contour line of the ground over which it travels.

Exhibited at Paris Universal Exhibition 1855; the subject of Eng. Patent No. 1464, but not there named. See *La Nature* (1880) II. 31.

1890 in *Century Dict.*, and later Dicts.

Profilo·meter. [ad. F. *profilomètre* (Brocas); in Ger. *profilzeichner* (Hasting); f. Profile *sb.* + -ometer.] An instrument for measuring and delineating the profile of the face, by means of adjustable rods sliding in a frame, so as to give with their ends a continuous outline.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

‖**Profilu·re.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [obs. F. *profilure*, f. *profiler* to Profile: see -ure.] A border.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* ii. i. 89 Together with Tuscan Profilures [*les profileures Toscanes*] both at the Base and Capital.

Profir, -ire, obs. forms of Proffer.

Profit (prǫ·fit), *sb.* [a. OF. and mod.F. *profit* (= earlier OF. *prufit* (*a* 1140 in Godef. *Compl.*), *pur-*, *po(u)rfit*, in 15th c. *prouf(f)it*):—L. *prōfect-us* advance, progress, profit, f. L. *prōfic-ĕre* (ppl. stem *prōfect-*) to advance: see Proficient.

The OF. forms in *prū-*, *prou-*, immediately represent L. *prō-*; those in *pur-*, *por-*, *pour-*, agree with the usual OF. representation of the L. prep. and prefix *prō*, in mod.F. *pour*. Of the various ME. types, *profit* coincides with later OF. and mod.F.; *prouf(f)it* reproduces the 15th c. Fr.; *profect* was a Renascence assimilation to L. *profect-us*; and *prophit*, *-phet*, an erroneous spelling after *prophet*, L. *propheta* (see PH). With *profiȝt*, *profight*, cf. the similar *perfiȝt*, *perfight*, under Perfect *a.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4– **profit**; 4–6 **-ite, -yt,** 4–7 **-et,** 5 **-et(t)e,** 5–6 **-ett, -itte, -yte,** 6 **-eit**; 5–6 **proffet, -ette, -it,** 6 **-uyt, -uyte, -ute, -yte, -eit,** 7 **-itt.**

c 1325, *c* 1330, etc. Profyt, Profit [see B. 1, etc.]. *a* 1340 Profet [see B. 2]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1 For profite þat he feld. 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 All yᵉ proffettes of yᵉ sayd walles. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 835 To tho Lybeaus profyte. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 527/2 Wode, or profitte of Wode. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 50 A syngler profette hyrtyth and harmyth a comyn wele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Proffet. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 53 They think no sin, quhair proffeit cumis betwene. 1521 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 11 Of the next profettes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvi. 228 Nor haue had but small profyte. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 20 And seikkis his awne wil and profeit. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 7 The profuttes yerely goyng to and for the exhibicion. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 196 Revenuez & proffuytes. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 102 The proffet .. wold conteruaile wyth the toile. 1588 Profite [B. 6]. 1604 Proffitt [B. 5].

β. 4 **profiȝt, -yȝt,** 5 **-yht, -ith,** 6 **-ight, yght, -ygth, -ygtt.**

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* vii. 434 Ȝef hy hade be mad parfyȝt, We nedde y-haued ryȝt no profyȝt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 Medlynge to gidre profiȝtes and swetnes [orig. *utile dulci*]. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 30 To profyht of the cherche. 1538 Audeley in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 242 More .. then eny profight in the world. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 10 b, That it make for the profyght of Antichristes Knyghtes.

γ. 4 **prophit, -ite, -et,** 4–5 **-ete,** 5 **-yt**

[1362 Prophitable [see Profitable 1].] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 609 Þat I gyf þe for þi prophit And als of wynnyng for delyt. 1387 Prophete [see B. 1]. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 25 The Kynge .. toke the prophete of the Archebysshopperyche.

δ. 5 **prouffit, -ite, -yt,** 5–6 **-yte.**

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 42 The commoun prouffit of the toune. 1488 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 2 For prouffyte of euery man. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 307 We sholde more regarde our owne prouffytes.

ε. 5–6 **profect,** 6 **proffect, profecte, -fict.**

1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 188 That she may not have the profects of Clyre ys place. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 910 To thare singulare proffect. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref., More to their profecte & benefite. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 6 For commune profict.

B. Signification.

1. The advantage or benefit (of a person, community, or thing); use, interest; the gain, good, well-being. Formerly sometimes *pl.* when referring to several persons.

c 1315 [see A. β]. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 60 Þat were my ioye and my delit, And to my soule a gret profyt. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 159 It is my profit, to myn I wille þam holde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 153, I have ȝitte out all my patrimony into ȝoure prophetes [L. *in commoda vestra*]. 1439 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 156 He..schal be amercied in xijd. to the commune profite. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* i. iii. 10 He doth it more for his owen prouffyt than he doth it for other. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* x. 20 Yᵗ thou mayest considre what is for oure profit. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 30 Where I spake of profite .. vnder the same is comprehended the getting of game, and the eschuyng of harme. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xiv. 138 Profit is the Compasse, by which Factious men steere their course in all seditious Commotions. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 100 ¶ 6 Posts of Honour, Dignity, and Profit. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 142 Its Wood is..fit for no Use,. so that it is a Tree of no Kind of Profit. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 183 The learned gentleman .. of whose learning we have already made our profit. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* iv. 240 This power you hold for profit of myself And all the world at need.

b. *transf.* That which is to the advantage or benefit of some one or something.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* i. iv. 61 A man..who. Doth rebate, and blunt his naturall edge With profits of the minde. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iii. 379, I thanke you for this profit.

†2. The advantage or benefit of or resulting from something. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 36 What profet has he to doe swa many illes? 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* iii. 1 What profyt of circumcisioun? Moche by alle maner. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (MS. Egerton 2622, lf. 140), Nexte þou most know.. qwat is þe profet of þis craft. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* iii. 13 The gettinge of it is better then eny marchaundise of syluer, & the profit of it is better then golde. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 He had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 154 Both justice and profit of revenge..can never possibly be found together in the same thing.

†b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a good result or effect of something. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 416 Twelue other prouffytes the whiche cometh of good werkes done in mortall synne. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* i. i. 1 In the whych Anatomie the vtilities and profectes of the same are declared.

†3. Progress, advance, improvement; = Proficience, Proficiency 1. *Obs. rare.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* i. i. 7 My brother Iaques he keepes at schoole, and report speakes goldenly of his profit.

4. That which is derived from or produced by some source of revenue, e.g. ownership of land, feudal or ecclesiastical rights or perquisites, taxes, etc.; revenue, proceeds, returns. Chiefly *pl.*

[1292 Britton iii. iii. § 4 Tut le profit qe il prist pur le mariage soit restoré as amis et as parentz la femme.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 7 Þe firste benefice þat voydede, wiþ þe fruyt and prophetes. 1447-8 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 91 The amerciamentis issuys and proffits therof comyng. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 120 What profites arryse of the christenyng of children, of mariages, pilgrimages [etc.]. *Ibid.* 286 The Duke of Saxon .. shall kepe the town and Castel of Gothe, with al the profite. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 366 The fines, perquisites, amercements, and other profites growing out of the trials of such causes. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 374

The limitation to F. M. to enjoy and take the profits during his life, and after his decease to the heirs male of his body.

5. The pecuniary gain in any transaction; the amount by which value acquired exceeds value expended; the excess of returns over the outlay of capital: in commercial use chiefly in pl. In *Pol. Econ.*, The surplus product of industry after deducting wages, cost of raw materials, rent, and charges. † In early use also including interest.

1604 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 256 The soume of ane hundreth merkis..borrowit..be the toune..and to pay the soume of four pundis, for the profitt of the said soume for the half-yeir past. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 137 Nor is the Profit small, the Peasant makes, Who smooths with Harrows, or who pounds with Rakes The crumbling Clods. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 194 The profits of any work that may be done in said hospitals to be also added to the revenue of the said hospitals. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. vi. (1869) I. 54 The revenue derived from labour is called wages. That derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called profit. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 291 The profits of capital are only another name for the wages of accumulated labour. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 24 Nobody would be an innkeeper if it were not for the profit. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/2 His profits diminished at the rate of 60 per cent.

6. *Phrases.* **a.** *Profit and loss* (†*profit or loss*), an inclusive expression for the gain and loss made in a series of commercial transactions, and the gain or loss made in one transaction; esp. in *profit and loss account*, an account in book-keeping to which all gains are credited and losses are debited, so as to strike a balance between them, and ascertain the net gain or loss at any time. In *Arithmetic*, the name of a rule by which the gains or losses on commercial transactions are calculated.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* E viij, Of the famous accompt called profite or losse, or otherwise Lucrum or Damnum, and how to order it in the Leager. *Ibid.* ch. xviii, Item touching the accomptes (of profite and losse) of necessitie it must haue one accompt proper in some one place of your Leager. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 372 Wheras you made ouer the sum of 2303ll sterling you now receiue backe 2361ll 11s., whereby your profit is 63ll 11s., of this you make your Factor Debitor, and the account of Profit and Losse Creditor. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 170, 500 Chests of Japan Copper..were brought into Account of Profit and Loss, for so much eaten up by the white Ants. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 244 If the Profit and Loss Account shews a nett gain the balance is placed on the Cr. side of Capital Account; if a loss, on the Dr. side. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* lvi, She was too deeply materialized..by her long and enforced bondage to that arithmetical demon Profit-and-Loss, to retain much curiosity for its own sake.

b. ‖ *Profit à prendre* [F., = profit to take], see quot. 1876. † *To fall profit*: see FALL *v.* 46 c. *In profit*, said of milch cattle: giving milk, in milk. † *To profit*, to a remunerative employment. † *Upon profit* (*Sc.*), at interest.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 391 The remanent of hir barnis nocht put to proffeit as yit, to the nowmer of four dochteris and ane sone. 1588 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 520 Money [to be] gotten vpoun proffeitt for making thair charges. 1602 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II 234 The sowme of ane hundreth merkis to be vpliftit vpon prophtt be the thesaurer. 1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* VI. 65 b (1826), They claim not a charge, or profit apprender in the soil of another, but a discharge in their own land. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 154 If the right is to take a portion of the soil or the produce of the soil of another, the right is called a *profit à prendre*. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz* 25 Sept., 19 excellent dairy cows and heifers..in calf or profit.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *profit income*, *-monger*, *-mongering*, *statement*; *profit-proof* adj.; objective and obj. genitive, as *profit-grinder*, *-producer*, *-snatcher*; *profit-earning*, *-hunting*, *-making*, *-pooling*, *-seeking*, sbs. and adjs.

1552 HULOET, Profite taker. 1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* i, Other delights than these, other desires This wiser profit-seeking Age requires. 1681 D'URFEY *Progr. Honesty* xiii, No man that's profit-proof, nor woman true. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 15 A forced increase to the multitude of profit-yielding suits. 1888 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 19 The grinding exaction of the profit-monger and middleman. 1891 MISS POTTER in *Daily News* 18 July 5/1 The upper and middle-class..demand the servility of the profit making traders. 1893 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 297 The struggle against the terrible power of the profit-grinder. 1898 CHR. MURRAY in *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/4 In the early days, a Colony was regarded as a profit-yielding settlement. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 2/1 Germany also has a large profit-income, though on a much smaller scale than ours.

b. Special Combs.: **profit-rent**, a rent of which the amount is due to a tenant's improvements; **profit-sharing**, the sharing of profits, *spec.* between employer and employed, or between capital and labour; so *profit-sharer*; **profit-taking** (*Stock-exchange*), the act of realizing the profit obtainable by the sale of stock, etc., in which a rise in price has taken place.

1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* xiv, The small, grasping, *profit-rent landlords. 1881 S. TAYLOR in *19th Cent.* May 802 (*title*) *Profit sharing. 1884 — (*title*) Profit-Sharing between Capital and Labour. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 437/1 Those who have tested any system of profit-sharing declare that it requires much time and pains to produce substantial results; and a difficulty..is that *profit-sharers are not unfrequently unwilling to share the losses of the concern. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/4 A jump of 1 to 7 in prices,.. brought out enormous *profit-taking sales largely by houses which bought early in London. 1897 *Ibid.* 17 July 3/1 Stocks reacted under heavy profit-taking. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 21 Sept. 1/7 At Paris the Bourse opened firm, but fell away on profit-taking.

Profit (prɒ·fit), *v.* Forms: see the sb.; also 4 **profiti**, **profetye**. [ME. a. F. *profiter*, earlier OF. *prufiter* (*a* 1140 in Hatz.-Darm.), *po(u)fiter*, f. *prufit*, *profit* PROFIT *sb.*]

I. †**1.** *intr.* To make progress; to advance, go forward; to improve, prosper, grow, increase (in some respect). *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 6 Ay þe mare I profette in þe luf of Jhesu þe swetter I fand it 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 52 And Jhesu profitide in wysdom, age, and grace anemptis God and men. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Prouffytyng from vertue in to vertue. 1540 R. WISDOME in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. cxv. 325 Loe!..yee se that we profect nothing at al. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 15 My husband saies my sonne profits nothing in the world at his Booke. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 296 The minde of Man is more cheared, and refreshed by profitinge in smale things, then by standing at a stay in great.

II. 2. *trans.* Of a thing: To be of advantage, use, or benefit to; to do good to; to benefit, further, advance, promote. (Orig. *intr.*, with indirect obj. (dative), which was at length treated as direct.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 146 Pey ȝeue vs grace ryȝt so to deme Vs to profyt, and god to queme. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 45 It shall hym prouffyt yf he wyll apply To doo therafter ful conveniently. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 26 Whatt shall hit proffet a man [1382 WYCLIF, what profitith it to a man], yf he shulde wyn all the whoole worlde: so he loose hys owne soule? 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 62 [They] doe consist and are profited by these three beginnings. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 12 'Twill profit you, And please the stripling. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* II. iii. § 3. 12) The most careful estimate of a girl's pleasures.. would not much profit a young woman.

b. *intr.* To be of advantage, use, or benefit; avail. Const. *to* (= *dative*). In later use, without const., regarded as absolute use of 2.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 509 Hit profiteþ nouht to preche of oure dedus *a* 1450 *Cursor M.* 13919 (Fairf.) Gode is to wirke euerilk day Þinge þat prophetis to þe lay. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 125 The sayd Galyen sayd wysdom can not prouffyt to a foole. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* fviij b, Yet shall that [rules] profecte for thys sciens gretly. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 523 They profit alike to al men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 571 Oft times nothing profits more Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right Well manag'd. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 1 It little profits that an idle king ..I mete and dole Unequal laws unto a savage race. 1904 H. BLACK *Practice Self Culture* ii. 58 Bodily exercise does profit for some things.

†**3.** Of a person: **a.** *intr.* To be profitable, bring profit or benefit, do good (*to* some one); **b.** *trans* To be profitable to, benefit, do good to; **c.** *refl.* To benefit oneself, make one's profit; = 4.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 5417 (Trin.) His lord he profited erly and late 1533 ELYOT *Knowledge* Pref., I mought profyte to them whiche..wolde..reade it 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 66 b, Hee bent himselfe rather to profite those which should reade him, than to delight them. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 632 His Courtiers (especially those who had profited themselves of Abbies).

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To benefit oneself; to derive profit or benefit; to be benefited.

c 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 59 To wiþdas profit presthed is ȝeuen, not only þat men prest, or be boun, but þat þey prophet. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Ctess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 Thynges..of weyght & substaunce wherin she myghte prouffyte she wolde not let for ony payne or laboure to take vppon hande.

b. *esp.* with prepositions †*with*, *by*, *of*, *from*: To derive benefit from, be a gainer by; to avail oneself of; to make use of, take advantage of.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5169 If we shall proffet with proues, or any fose wyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 2, I beseche all them specyally yᵗ shall profyte by this worke to praye for me 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 132 He profited nothing with his outrage. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. 28 You might have found a mercenary Son, To profit of the Battels he had won. 1796 BURKE in *Epist. Corr. Burke & Dr. Laurance* (1827) 57 Mrs. Burke..has not profited of the bathing. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 389 If it is not too late for him to profit from the information. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 491 All of these, profited by the opportunity to effect their escape. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* III. 130 He was prompt in an emergency, and quick to profit of a crisis. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 141 To profit fully by the New Testament, the first thing to be done is [etc.].

†**5.** *trans.* To render profitable. *Obs. rare.*

1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 109 To lawbour and proffeit the ground.

III. †**6.** (?) To bring forward, present. *Obs. rare.*

1611 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 217 The executors of the late Rob. Simpson, Threasurer for the Hospitalls, shall profitt his accompt at Pickering on April 12th.

Hence **Pro·fited**, **Pro·fiting** *ppl. adjs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 203 Officious thankefullnes in the profited hearer. *c* 1605 in T. Hutton *Reasons for Refusal* (1605) 28 Sundry places of this Scripture..left out as lesse profiting, or edifying. 1848 in W. Arnot *Life J. Hamilton* i. (1869) 33 For years I have been a profited reader of your writings.

Profit(e, obs. forms of PROPHET.

Profitability (prɒfităbi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being profitable; profitableness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxix. 11 [xxx. 9] What profetabilte is in my blode? 1893 A. A. MARTIN in *Idler* Mar. 195 If the heavenly profitability was cut off..the habit of pleasurable moving remained.

Profitable (prɒ·fităb'l), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) Also 4–6 **prophit-**, **profet-**, **prouf(f)it-**, **proffet-**, **profect-**, etc.: see PROFIT *sb.*; also 5 **providabille**. [a. F. *profitable* (*prophitable*, 12th c., Littré); see PROFIT and -ABLE.]

1. Yielding profit or advantage; beneficial, useful, serviceable, fruitful, valuable. (Rarely of persons.) Formerly, also, useful as a remedy.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 4 Þat i wole speke, is swiþe profitable. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cvi. 38 Sympil men and profetabile. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 262 'Bi seint Poul!' quod pers: 'þeos beoþ prophitable wordes!' 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iii. 16 Al scripture of God ynspyrid is profitable to teche, to arguwe, to reproue, for to lerne in rightwysnesse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 191 More Providabille ys to a man to govern hymself than othir mene. 1450 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1861) I. 514 Marchaundisses..as shal be thoughte most behoveful and prouffuitable. 1528 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 5 To name and appoynt..suche one as your grace shall thinke moste mete and profightable for the place. 1562 MONTGOMERY in *Archæologia* XLVII. 240 Pleasaunt howses, faire gardens, and goodlie meades, whithe theire proffectable grounde. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* 1 9 Silence in flight were much profitabler for you. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* ix. § 1 Sleep was intended to make us more profitable, not more idle. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 586, B. della Regna.. is profitable to the bladder, eases tenesmus and ague. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 290 If we are good, then we are profitable; for all good things are profitable.

2. Yielding pecuniary profit; gainful, lucrative, remunerative.

1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 79 Geese are profitable in many ways 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 231 It becomes as profitable to employ the most fertile.. lands in raising food for them [cattle] as in raising corn. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii 117 This mighty channel for the profitable employment of millions upon millions of capital. 1845 — *Taxation* I (1862) 111 One shipowner has a ship at sea, making a profitable voyage, while that of another is in port unemployed.

†**B.** quasi-*adv.* Profitably. *Obs. rare.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a iij b, That thou mayest be thine own Auditor, and write profitable for thine own perusall.

C. *absol.* as *sb.* A thing that is profitable.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 6 Of Two Profitables whether is the more Profitable?

Profitableness (prɒ·fităb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being profitable.

1. Advantageousness, usefulness, value, beneficial quality.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (1495) g iv b/1 The curtel [of the eye] that hyghte Tela arenea, and hyght soo for prouffytablynes therof to be clere & bryȝte to the spirite. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. v. 7 We owin in scriptures raþer to seke profitabilnes þan highnes of langage. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xvi. 93 To the ende that the profitableness of this doctrine may be the better knowen. 1651 CROMWELL *Lett.* 24 Mar. in *Carlyle*, To approve my heart and life to Him in more faithfulness and thankfulness, and to those I serve in more profitableness and diligence. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* II. 12 The profitableness of holiness, not only in the world to come, but also in this life.

2. Remunerativeness, lucrativeness, gainfulness.

1886 H. DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 15 Feb. 6/1, I am speaking only of the profitableness of labour. 1892 J. J. JANNEY in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 314 Equal in..profitableness of operation to that of any city of equal population in the Union.

Profitably (prɒ·fităbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a profitable manner.

1. With advantage or benefit; advantageously, beneficially.

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* vi. 5 These thingus for sothe ben profitabli necessarie to medicynes, 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. b j b/2 Angels haue this vertue of werkynge myghtly swyftly and prouffitably wythout cessyng. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Vtiliter*, profytably. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* Rev. & Concl. 395, I think it may be profitably printed, and more profitably taught in the Universities. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ₱ 48 Our Hours may very often be more profitably laid out. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 The flannel garments may profitably be lined with thin washing silk.

2. With pecuniary profit; lucratively.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. x. 287 Localities where the tin or copper can be profitably raised. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 363 A customer with whom a Chinaman can trade profitably.

Profiter (prɒ·fitəɹ). [f. PROFIT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who profits. †**a.** One who advances or makes progress, an improver. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, The feare of profyters, that is, of them that profyteth in vertue and perfeccyon. *Ibid.* 157 The pilgrymes..as yet..but begyn the iourney of grace, or els be as yet but profyters in religyon.

b. One who makes profit or gain by anything.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iv. 178 Seven Hundred may have been Profiters by the excessive Plunder. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 248 They were profiters, not inventors; eagerly adopting every improvement suggested by strangers. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* III. i. 15 The affluent profiters by exchange, light or foreign coin, occupy the ground floor.

†**Profitero·le.** *Obs.* In 6 **prophitrole**, 8 **profitrolle**. [a. F. *profiterole* (Littré), f. *profit* PROFIT *sb.* + *-erole*, dim. suffix. In Cotgrave *pourfiterolle* 'a cake baked vnder hot imbers', and *profiterolle*, the latter also explained (in *pl.*) as 'the small vayles, as drinking money, points, pinnes, &c.,

gotten by a valet or groome in his maisters seruice'. The etymological sense is thus 'small gains'.] Some kind of cooked food: see etym. and quots.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv b/2 To toste white sheuers and to make prophitroles And after talking oft time to fill the bowles. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carp*, They likewise make a pottage of profitrolles with Carp flesh minced.

Pro·fitful, *a. nonce-wd.* [See -FUL.] Profitable.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* xii. 208 Order and discipline are not onely profitefull but also needfull.

Profiting (prǫ·fitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROFIT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROFIT: †improving, advance; benefiting, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 15 Thenk thou thes thingis, in these be thou, that thi profytyng be schewid [*gloss* or knowun], to alle men *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xi. 12 If we put be profitinge of religion allone in outwarde obseruaunces. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 1 Where..he should..haue many examples and profitings of strangers. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* Ded. 689 An argument of a mans effectuall profiting by other exercises of godlinesse. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 133 The Bishops once a year to oversee the profiting of the parishes.

Profitless (prǫ·fitlĕs), *a.* [f. PROFIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of profit; unprofitable, useless.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 4, I pray thee cease thy counsaile, Which falls into mine eares as profitlesse, As water in a sieue. 1643 HAMMOND *Serm. John xviii.* 40 Wks. 1683 IV. 513 An empty, profitless, temptationless sin. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. vi. P 3 He was of an intractable and profitless age. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Mar. 5/6 After four hours of utterly profitless talk a division was taken.

Hence **Pro·fitlessly** *adv.*, **Pro·fitlessness.**

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 281 Our presumption .. must return in profitlessness and fatigue. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 16 Human thought is not profitlessly revolving in an idle circle, but progressing Godwards. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. viii. 155 Dissection and inspection will be alike profitlessly practised.

†**Pro·fitly**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PROFIT *sb.* + -LY 1.] Profitable.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. vi. 733, I calle hym now one of the beste knyghtes..and the most profytelyest man.

†**Pro·fity.** *Obs.* In 5 **profitee, 6 profittye.** [f. PROFIT *sb.* + -Y (if the examples are not erroneous ff. *profites*, pl. of PROFIT).] = PROFIT *sb.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 418/2 In suynge for the gode and profitees of oure seide Soveraign Lord. 1493 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 378 Fees and wages and other profitees to the said offices perteynyng. 1584 in Poulson *Beverlac* (1829) 330 All the rents, revenewes, yssues, profittyes, belonginge to the collegiate churche

Profla·ted, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *prōflāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōflāre* to blow forth, puff out (f. *prō*, PRO- 1 + *flāre* to blow) + -ED 1.] Puffed out by blowing.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii (1882) 287 Preparing the audience for the most surprising series of wry faces, proflated mouths, and lunatic gestures that were ever 'launched' on an audience to 'sear the sense'.

Profligacy (prǫ·fligăsi). [f. next: see -ACY 3.] The quality, state, or condition of being profligate.

1. Self-abandonment to dissipation; reckless licentiousness or debauchery; shameless vice.

1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* (1749) 181 Hitherto it has been thought the highest pitch of profligacy to own, instead of concealing crimes, and to take pride in them, instead of being ashamed of them. 1767 COWPER *Let. to Hill* 16 June, [The election] occasions the most detestable scene of profligacy and riot that can be imagined. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* xii. (ed. 2) 203 The decorum of behaviour which profligacy preserves in the public places of Paris. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* viii. 253 In .. the Dantaleis, Aristophanes attacked the profligacy and immodesty of the rising generation.

2. Reckless prodigality or extravagance; wastefulness; hence, immoderate profusion or abundance.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* (1861) 69 Profligacy consists not in spending years of time or chests of money, but in spending them off the line of your career. 1885 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Tectotum Trees* 121 The prodigious luxuriance and profligacy of the botany of the tropics. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 182 This profusion or profligacy of pictures.

Profligate (prǫ·fligĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōflīgāt-us* overthrown, ruined; wretched, vile, dissolute, abandoned, pa. pple. of *prōflīg-āre* to dash to the ground, cast down, overthrow, overwhelm, ruin, dispatch, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 1 b + *flīg-āre* for *flīgĕre* to strike down, dash.] **A.** *adj.*

I. †**1.** (Const. as *pa. pple.*) Overthrown, overwhelmed, routed. (Cf. next, 1.) *Obs.*

1535 LEIGH & RICE *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App lvii. 145 The Canon laws..with their Author, are profligate out of this realm. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI.* 168 By whiche onely pollicie, the kynges armie was profligate and dispersed. 1573 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* II. 214 The conspiratouris..wer profligat and disapointit. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* III. 45. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 728 The foe is profligate and run.

II. 2. Abandoned to vice or vicious indulgence; recklessly licentious or debauched; dissolute; extremely or shamelessly vicious.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 When States are so reformed that they conforme such as are profligate into good civility; civill men, into religious morality. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 P 10 Profligate in their lives, and licentious in their compositions. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 175 Paul, bishop of Samosata said to have been of a profligate life. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 700 To corrupt the House of Commons into a profligate subservience to the views of the minister. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 68 Sir Charles Sedley, one of the most brilliant and profligate wits of the Restoration.

b. Recklessly prodigal, extravagant, or profuse.

1779 *Sylph* II. 129 Should I barter my soul to save one so profligate of his? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 315 The utterly bad is in general profligate, and therefore poor.

B. *sb.* A profligate or dissipated person.

1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 99 Like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 394 Every profligate in the Country..they take care to wheedle over to strengthen their party. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 420 The wretched profligate found himself again plunged into excesses.

Profligate (prǫ·fligĕt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* **profligat**(e. [f. L. *prōflīgāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōflīgāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To overcome in battle or conflict, to overthrow, rout; to put to flight, chase away, dispel, disperse: **a.** persons (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 165 b, I..which hath subuerted so many townes, and profligate and discomfited so many of them in open battayle. *Ibid., Hen. VII* 14 b, His armye should..profligate and expell all the intrudors and inuadours. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 117 If you..stay not till the victory be gotten, till your enemy be profligated and abased. 1692 tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. M.'s Wks. 1851 VII. 193 You have not yet profligated the Pope quite.

b. things (usually abstract, as evil, disease, error, etc.).

1542 BECON *Christmas Banquet* B vj, With how feruent herte should we profligate and chase awaye synne. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 274 When Christ is disseised and dispossessed, his Truth profligated and thrown out of a nation that professed it before. 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-Proph.* (1679) 134 To profligate your disease, and to reduce you to your former health. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. (1713) 462/2 It so profligates the Humours which cause them, that it soon takes away those Diseases by the Roots. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 233 Profligating all Barbarity. 1845 *Life St. Augustine* xiv. 195 A dignity, which (to use a forcible Latin word) 'profligates' calumny,—not merely wards it off, but routs, and explodes, and shames it.

c. To overthrow, ruin, destroy; in quot. *a* 1661, to waste by reckless expenditure.

1643 *Characters Richelieu* 13 Peace by Sea and Land profligated. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwick.* (1662) III. 122 From his Profligating of the lands of his Bishoprick.

d. To finish up, dispatch. *rare.*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI 333 Dedicated to the glory of the *exercitus maximus* that profligated the German war in three months.

†**2.** *refl.* To abandon oneself to dissolute courses; to become profligate. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1706 PHILLIPS, To *Profligate one's self*, to give himself up to all manner of Vice, Lewdness and Debauchery.

†**Pro·fligated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [In sense 1, f. prec. + -ED 1; in sense 2, f. L. *prōflīgāt-us* pa. pple. + -ED 1: cf. PROFLIGATE *a.* 2.]

1. Overthrown, vanquished; wasted, squandered; dispersed, dissipated.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 221 Of that profligated labour, yet my breast pants and labours. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. x. § 2 (1622) 67 To haue beene, in all mens eyes, so abject and profligated, as to be able to get no moe defenders. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Power Excommun* § 21 (1602) 25 The other infirm and profligated argument. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 38/1 It draws forth the innate and profligated Heat, and restores the Warmth of the Part.

2. Abandoned, vicious; = PROFLIGATE *a.* 2.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 358 Dardanus, a most profligated magician, was so sordidly addicted to covetousness, that [etc.]. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 74 The most wretchless profligated state of sin. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II 271 Those profligated Arians, sorry Macedonians, miserable Nestorians and wretched Eutychians.

Pro·fligately, *adv.* [f. PROFLIGATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a profligate manner or degree; with reckless indulgence or open wickedness; dissolutely; with reckless prodigality, profusely, wastefully.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xi. 374 An utter want of that Divine grace, which they so profligately wasted while they had it. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iii. 173 He was lazy, luxurious, and profligately wicked. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 27 Mar. an. 1775 *note*, It is related, that he who devised the oath of abjuration, profligately boasted, that he had framed a test which should 'damn one half of the nation, and starve the other'. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Mr. Gregsbury ..looked like a man who had been most profligately liberal, but is determined not to repent of it. 1868 F. W. NEWMAN in *Morn. Star* 5 June, The hard-earned wealth of our middle classes, and the honour of our nation, would be profligately squandered.

Pro·fligateness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being profligate; profligacy.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 195 Searedness, Profligateness. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. Conclus. 291 Others, who are not chargeable with all this Profligateness. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempt.* I. v. iv. 65 The singular profligateness of our time. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 4 Extravagance of mind, and profligateness of the means of improvement.

Profligation (prǫflĭgē·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *prōflīgātiōn-em* ruin, destruction, n. of action f. *prōflīgāre*: see PROFLIGATE *a.*] The action of 'profligating', overthrowing, routing; discomfiture, overthrow, rout; ruin, destruction.

1526 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 185 In the distressing of the Emperours army by see, and profligacion of the Lanceknightes. 1608 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 21 To the utter ..extermination of Christ and his Gospell out of the kingdome, profligation of iustice and religion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 150 Convement for the profligation of diseases 1815 *Q. Rev.* XIII. 351 A stern profligation of the opinions of many eminent..writers.

Pro·fligator. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Agent-n. in L. form from PROFLIGATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which 'profligates'; an overthrower.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 305/1 That stiptick Medicaments are the chief Profligators of those Diseases.

†**Profli·ge,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *prōflīg-āre* to overthrow.] *trans.* = PROFLIGATE *v.* 1 a.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 207 The brute wente in eche coste that Aluredus was profliged of the Danes.

†**Profluate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *prōfluĕre* (see PROFLUENT).] *intr.* To flow forth.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 215 That the blood may easily profluate.

Profluence (prō·flŭĕns). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *prōfluentia* a flowing forth, f. *prōfluĕre* to flow forth: see PROFLUENT and -ENCE.]

†**1.** A flowing forth or onward; current, stream, flow. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv xvi, A wheyish moat; In whose soft waves, and circling profluence, This Citie, like an Isle, might safely float. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 49 This well will grow dry, after a constant profluence perhaps of eight or ten years. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 253 As long as there is a profluence of Water through them, there is no Danger of them Entertaining such Damps.

b. *fig.* The onward flow or course (of events, etc.). *rare.*

a 1639 WOTTON *Paral.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 6 In the profluence or proceedings of their fortunes. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* II. 289 We see it degrade the cosmic march and profluence into a manner of children's play.

†**2.** *fig.* **a.** Ready flow of words, fluency. **b.** Abundance, profusion. *Obs. rare.*

1568 SKYNNE *The Pest* (1860) 16 Nature..disagyst be sophisticall profluence of wordis. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 193 Africanus, had his grauitie;. Galba, his austeritie; Carbo, his profluence. 1623 COCKERAM, *Profluence*, abundance. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Profluence*, a flowing plentifully, abundance.

†**Pro·fluency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Fluency (of speech); = prec. 2 a.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 172 A Profluency of Speech, venting itself on all occasions.

Profluent (prō·flŭĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prōfluent-em*, pr. pple. of *prōfluĕre* to flow forth, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 1 a + *fluĕre* to flow; cf. *effluent.*] Flowing forth or onward; flowing in a full stream; in first two quots., proceeding or running out of the main body.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 56 Best is holde The croppe to kytte, and save on every side The bowes profluent for fruyte to abyde. 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I. 32 For the subduction of braunches of Sinewes, profluent from the spinall marey, through the holes in Os sacrum. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII 442 Them who shall beleeve Baptizing in the profluent streame. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 42 The great and profluent river of Trent. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 77 The Power of the Bladder cannot be estimated by the Motion of the Profluent Urine. 1881 J. THOMSON in *Fortn. Rev* July (1882) 37 My profluent waters perish not from life.

b. *fig.*

1848 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 308 In mild sequence forms of profluent grace Move, tuned to pipes attuning every face. 1866 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I. vii. 359 Elizabethanism is profluent, profuse of emotion. 1905 G. JACKSON in *Expositor* July 63 A babbling profluent way of talking.

†**Pro·fluous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prōflu-us* flowing forth + -OUS.] = prec.

1585 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 105 *note*, As some be ouer largeous and profluous herein, so other some are spare enough.

‖ **Profluvious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next, or L. *prōfluvi-us* adj., flowing forth + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or causing, a profluvium or flux; in quot. 1616 *fig.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 43 Minte..hath a speciall efficacie against the profluvious issue of the seede, called Gonorrhea. 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* Title-p., The inward taking of Tobacco fumes, is .. too too profluuious for many of their purses.

‖ **Profluvium** (prŏflū·viŏm). Pl. **-ia.** [L. *prōfluvium* a flowing forth, flux, f. *prōfluĕre*: see PROFLUENT. With variant *profluvion* cf. L. comb. form *-luvio*, *-ōnem* (*colluvio*, *diluvio*) beside *-luvium.*] A flowing forth; a copious flow or discharge, a flux. (Chiefly *Path.*)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 615 An easie profluvion or aboundant running of gravell. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2075 The bloud..swels and opens the vessels, and breaks out into a Profluvium. 1835 SYD. SMITH in *Mem.*, etc. (1855) II. 361, I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 299 The second or inflammatory stage with its well-known profluvium.

fig. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 108 Decorated around the bust with a profluvium of black lace

Profor, -forre, obs. forms of PROFFER.

Proforce, profos, illiterate Sc. ff. PROVOST.

‖ **Pro forma**: see PRO A. 4.

Profound (prǫfau·nd), *a.* (*sb.*) Also *β.* 5-7 **profund-e.** [a. OF. *profund*, *profond* (*c* 1175 in

Godef. *Compl.*, *parfund* 11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *profund-us* deep, high, vast, obscure, profound (also *profundum* sb.), f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *fundus* bottom. The *ou* of Eng. is as in *abound*, *found* vb., *round*. The β-form *profund* was chiefly a conformation to L., but partly a Sc. phonetic variant.

In Latin *profundus*, the physical sense was the original, the intellectual and moral sense being transf., but in Eng. the literal sense was already expressed by *deep*, so that *profound* with its family was first used in a transferred sense, and only later in the literal sense, either in transl. French or Latin, or as a more sonorous and impressive word than *deep*. But it is convenient here to follow the original sense-development.]

1. Deep (as a physical or material quality). **a.** Having great or considerable downward (or inward) measurement; of great depth.

c **1407** [implied in PROFOUNDLY 1]. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* xliii. (1814) 135 An hydeous ryuer, depe & perfound. **1550** J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 155 (1877) 102 A kyng that wolde be lorde of the sea, must have.. great and perfounde waters and havyns to kepe his shyps in. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 501 Not..for all the Sun sees, or The close earth wombes, or the profound sea hides In vnknowne fadomes. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 23 Gainst Ioue once making head, he.. flung me from the profound skie. **1629** MILTON *Hymn Nativity* xxiv, Naught but profoundest Hell can be his shroud. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* VII. 409 Ample gates..For passing chariots; and a trench profound. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxv, Surrounded by strong bulwarks and profound moats. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 55 A series of profound crevasses.

β. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 1180 The diches profunde large brede gan purchas.

b. Situated or extending far beneath the surface; deep-seated, deep-reaching.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 253 Of my mynde the myd poynt moost profounde. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 88 O profounde cause of all my sekenesse. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 59 Which of your hips has the most profound Ciatica? **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 90 Wounds made..by..a thrust profound or superficial. **1857** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Profundus*, Certain muscles are distinguished by the names *profound* or *deep seated*, and *superficial*. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/1 The agency of heated water at profound depths. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 591 Senile gangrene is generally more profound [than symmetrical gangrene].

β. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 388 The profund Pulse of the Lungs indicates Hæmorrhagies, and Heat and Death.

c. Originating in, or coming from, a depth; deeply drawn, deep-fetched (as a sigh); carried far down or very low (as a bow or inclination of the body).

?*a* **1550** *Knt. of Curtesy* 184 No comforte..coude he take, Nor absteine him fro perfounde syghinge. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 94 He rais'd a sigh, so pittious and profound. **1603** DRAYTON *Odes* v. 31 Let not a Man drinke, but in Draughts profound. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 340 The three ambassadors .. made a profound reverence. **1799** HARRIET LEE *Canterbury T.* I. 199 'Why?' said Dorsain.. with a profound sigh. **1877** J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 300 A profound inclination of the body.

2. a. Of a person: Characterized by intellectual depth; that penetrates or has penetrated deeply into a subject of knowledge, study, or thought; having great insight into or knowledge of something; very learned. In quot. 1611 (app.) Deep or subtle in contrivance, crafty, cunning (cf. DEEP *a.* 17).

(The earliest sense in English.)

c **1305** *Edmund Conf.* 221 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Of art he radde six ȝer..& siþþe for beo more profound, to arsmetrike he drouȝ. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 89 A connyng man and a profounde clerk in many sciencis. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 The constant profound Philosopher. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. ii. 67 A Magitian, most profound in his Art. **1611** BIBLE *Hosea* v. 2 The reuolters are profound to make slaughter. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 121 Their Abbot..was pious, painfull, and a profound Schollar. **1734** BERKELEY *Analyst* § 3 Those who in this age pass for profound geometers. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. i, The greatest captain and the profoundest statesman of the age. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 110 The profoundest of metaphysicians and divines.

b. Of personal attributes, actions, or works: Showing depth of insight or knowledge; entering deeply into a subject; marked by great learning.

c **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 363 Þe suffissant clergye, Endowyd of profound intelligence. **1497-8** *Petit. Parlt. Drogheda* (*Patent Roll* 13 *Hen. VII*, m. 27) They nedar canne ne dare cast dart or spear be cause they haue not the profounde wey and feate of it. **1532** FRITH *Mirror* Wks. (1829) 263 If a man praise a very fool, and think his wit good and profound, then is that person, indeed, more fool than the other. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 92 To be drest in an opinion Of wisedome, grauity, profound conceit. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. c iij b, Their profoundest Speculations. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 222 Learned Nonsense has a deeper Sound, Than easy Sense, and goes for more profound. **1783** BLAIR *Rhet.* xxxiv. (1812) II. 444 Some of the profoundest things which have been written. **1834** MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxi. (1849) 205 A most profound mathematical inquiry. **1855** BREWSTER *Newton* II. xvii. 155 His profound and beautiful letters on the existence of the Deity.

β. **1451** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 88 He comitted al þis disposicion to þe profund councell of our Lord. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 579 He was admired by great Scholars..for his profund divinity.

3. Of non-material things figured as having depth.

a. Of a subject of thought: Deep in meaning; demanding deep study or research; abstruse, recondite; sometimes connoting Difficult to 'fathom' or understand; having a meaning that does not lie on the surface.

c **1407** LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4856 Neuer yet was rad noo songe so worthy of renoun, To spekyn of philosophie, Nor of profounde poetrie. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 159/1 No man is there so connyng, but he may finde in them thinges. farre to profounde to perce vnto. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xix. 114 A higher and profounder doctrine. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 365 It contains profound meanings. **1849** H. B. SMITH *Faith & Philos.* (1850) 23 Christianity..is simple as is light to the eye of the child, it is profound as is light to the eye of the sage.

β. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 88 That wt the gretter facilitie we may prepare the way sum things to reherse mair profunde.

b. Of a condition, state, or quality: Having depth or intensity; intense, thorough, extreme, very great; in which one may be intensely immersed or engaged; unbroken or undisturbed (as *profound silence*, *sleep*, *rest*, *peace*); deeply-rooted, deep-seated; deeply-buried, hence, concealed or involving concealment (as a *profound secret*, etc.).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. i. 198 *Prin.* He is in earnest. *Clau.* In most profound earnest. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 577 Being of a lewd disposition and profound perfidiousnesse. *a* **1659** OSBORN *Observ. Turks* Wks. (1673) 273 The fear of lapsing into grosser Idolatry, or profounder Atheism. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 2 Here followed a profound Silence. **1757** BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. ix, In the profoundest peace. **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 331 The sublime impression which they produce becomes still more profound, when they recal to us some sentiment of virtue. **1805** NELSON *Let.* 11 May (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 6–9 Dec. (1905) 131), My departure for the West Indies..you will keep a profound secret. **1833** L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 35 Wearied travellers buried in profound sleep. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 264 The chief, and all present, listened with profound attention. **1841** MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 7. 22 Language is most imperfect when feeling is most profound. *a* **1853** ROBERTSON *Lect. & Addr.* ii. (1858) 59 In profoundest ignorance of the opinions. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 242 Profound melancholy seemed to haunt the hollows of the mountain ridges. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 458 Profound unconsciousness. *Mod.* It is a subject in which I take a profound interest.

c. Said of reverence, respect, submission, or the like; often having some reference to the notion of bowing low, lowly reverence (cf. 1 c).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, The holy fathers & sayntes. had this profounde mekenes. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 113, I do loue My Countries good, with a respect more tender, More holy, and profound, then mine owne life. **1688** *Answ. Talon's Plea* 5 Their extraordinary respect, and profoundest submission. **1721** in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 305 With the profoundest regard and esteem, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 154 They treat themselves with most profound respect. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 92 A knowledge to which the reflecting mind pays the profoundest homage. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxvi, The air of profound deference. **1878** STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* Introd. 12 The most profound reverence.

B. *sb.*

1. That which is profound or eminently deep, or the deepest part of something; a vast depth; an abyss. *lit.* and *fig.* chiefly *poetical.*

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* III. 212 To raise it from that dark Profound. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 287 The unwieldly Beast..drops into the dark Profound. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 593 Eternity, too short to speak thy praise! Or fathom thy profound of love to man! **1813** T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. Comm. p. xxiv, [Galileo] who.. taught future philosophers to penetrate farther into the blue profound. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1852) 30 Probe the profound of thine own nature, man!

b. *spec.* The depth of the sea or other deep water; the deep sea, 'the deep'. *poetical.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1626) 234 On that profound Poore I was wrackt; yet thou with out me drownd. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 34 Expert to try The vast profound, and bid the vessel fly. **1807** J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 202 Nor billowy surge disturbs the vast profound.

2. Intellectual depth or profundity. *rare*[−1].

1778 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Reviewers* ix, I never question'd your profound of head.

† **Profound**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *profonder* (14th c., Oresme) 'to sound, search, pierce, or goe deepe into; to diue, or sinke vnto the bottome of; to presse downe, or put into the deepe' (Cotgr.) (in med.L. *profundāre*), f. *profond* PROFOUND *a.*]

1. *trans.* To immerse or plunge deeply; *pa. pple.* deep-seated.

?*a* **1412** LYDG. *Two Merchants* 312 Whan..Deeply profoundid is heete natural In thilke humydite i-callyd radical. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 55 Vice and the Devil put a Fallacy upon our Reasons, and, provoking us too hastily to run from it, entangle and profound us deeper in it.

2. To go deeply into; to 'sound', 'fathom'.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 There is no danger to profound these mysteries, no *sanctum sanctorum* in Philosophy. **1646** — *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. (1686) 27 To profound the Ocean of that Doctrine.

3. *intr.* To penetrate deeply, 'dive' (*into*, etc.).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 14 To profound farther, and to contemplate a reason why His Providence hath so disposed and ordered their motions. **1661** GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 227 Let the most confirm'd Dogmatist profound far into his indeared opinions, and..'twill be an effectual cure of confidence.

Profou·ndly, *adv.* [f. PROFOUND *a.* + -LY [2].] In a profound manner or degree; deeply.

1. To or at a great depth or distance from the surface. Also *fig.*

c **1407** LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5693 Whan I had the lettres rad, Which in the stonys.. Wer profoundely and depe y grave. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlvii. 118 Þe more profoundly þat a man goþ doun into himself and waxiþ vile to himself, þe hyer he stieþ up to god. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 360 My soul o'ertops Each height,—than every depth profoundlier drops. **1857** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Profundus*,. a name given to..parts, which are seated profoundly as regards others. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 11 Where. descends most profoundly the bottom.

b. So as to come from or sink to a great depth; with a deep breath (as in sighing) or inclination (as in bowing). Sometimes with mixture of sense 3.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xix, She wayled & sighed perfoundly. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 83 Why sigh you so profoundly?. tell me sweet Vnckle, what's the matter? **1700** DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myrrha* 184 The virgin started at her father's name, And sigh'd profoundly. *a* **1811** BLAKE *Poet. Wks.* (1905) 231 Then,..bowing profoundly, he said: 'A great wig'.

2. With intellectual depth; with great insight or penetration into a subject; very learnedly.

With *learned*, *wise*, etc., this nearly coincides with sense 3.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 He preched mare profoundely of Haly Writte þan oþer didd. **1561** *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 15 In learninge and litterature, profoundely seene. **1693** *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 39 This is profoundly wise. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 7 A Person..profoundly learned in Horse flesh. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 63/2 Those who have not studied very profoundly.

3. Intensely, extremely, thoroughly, very greatly; to a depth of quality, state, or degree.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xv. 210 Howe profoundely ought I to submytte me to thy hydde & depe iugementis. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, Yf the herte be profoundly meke. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 105 He wanted money the sinews of war, his Exchequer being profoundly dry. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 209 They found all..as profoundly secure as sleep. could make them. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 175 Profoundly ignorant of the English constitution. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xi. 241 A poet and a profoundly religious man. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 32 The..limits were kept profoundly secret.

Profou·ndness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being profound; profundity.

As to chronological order of senses, see PROFOUND *a.*

1. Depth, deepness (in physical sense): = PROFUNDITY 1, 1 b. (In quot. 1642 with play on sense 2.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xiv. 411 The Butler makes him free..of his own fathers cellar, and guesseth the profoundnesse of his young masters capacity by the depth of the whole ones he fetcheth off. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlix. 396 The Herb..never fixeth it self into the ground above the profoundness almost of a Cubit. **1851** HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xi, To take a deep, deep plunge into the ocean of human life, and to sink down and be covered by its profoundness.

2. Depth of learning, thought, meaning, etc.: = PROFUNDITY 2.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxviii. [ccxxiv.] 714 They that wyll seke out the profoundnesse of the mater, maye well knowe fro whence ye came. **1575** *Recorde's Gr. Artes* Pref. A iij, The ignorant sorte..do litle esteeme the profoundnesse of mannes spirit, and of reason. **1629** BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 39 Shew vs your profoundnesse in your reading of Bellarmine. **1709** HEARNE *Collect.* 10 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 254 A shew of Learning passes with them for profoundness. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 299 In originality and profoundness of thought he [Erasmus] was.. inferior to More.

b. Craft, deep or subtle contrivance.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 3 This is what the author of the Revelation calleth the depth or profoundness of Satan [Rev. ii. 24]. **1830** HAZLITT *Party Spirit* Wks. 1904 XII. 402 Party spirit is one of the profoundnesses of Satan.

3. Intensity, extreme degree: = PROFUNDITY 3.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 30 What a depth of humilitie, what a profoundness of meekenesse. *Mod.* The profoundness of his ignorance was astonishing.

Profre, obs. form of PROFFER.

Profugate (prǫ·fiŭgeit), *v. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prō* forth (PRO-[1]) + *fugāre* to put to flight: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To drive or chase away. So **Pro·fugate** (-ĕt) *ppl. a. rare* [cf. L. *profugus* fugitive: see -ATE[2]], driven or chased away, fugitive.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 107 When they presented him with Frankincense, as little deeming of fuming any deuil in theyr way, or profugating a deuil from the body of our blessed Sauiour. **1866** J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 28 And drive her profugate the world around. *Ibid.* 67. *Ibid.* 386 He profugate, launched forth upon the main.

Profulgent (profɒ·ldʒĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. PRO-[1] + L. *fulgĕnt-em* FULGENT.] Shining forth, effulgent, radiant.

?*a* **1500** *Nine Ladies Worthie* in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 342 b, Profulgent in preciousnes, O Sinope the queen. **1830** TENNYSON *Conf. Sensitive Mind* 145 An image with profulgent brows.

† **Profu·nd**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pro-*, *prōfund-ĕre* to pour forth.] *trans.* To pour forth; *fig.* to spend profusely, to lavish.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 251 For the exchewing of grete expences, whiche shuld be profunded and consumed in the intervieu. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 204 The juice is profunded upon wallnut tree leaves.

Profund, -e, obs. forms of PROFOUND.

‖ **Profunda** (profʊ·ndă). *Anat.* [L. fem. of *profundus* deep, PROFOUND (sc. *vēna* or *artēria*).] A distinguishing name of various deep-seated arteries and veins, in the neck, arm, leg, and other parts.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 346 The Profunda Vein is formed by the convergence of the numerous small Veins. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg* 260 The profunda following exactly the same course as the crural (artery). 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 328 The profunda was blocked by a short plug.

† **Profu·ndeur.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *profondeur*, f. *profond* PROFOUND: cf. *grandeur*.] Depth, profundity.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 162 They strictly make good their profundeur or depth. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Profundeur*,..profundity, depth, deepness.

Profu·ndify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *profund us* PROFOUND *a.*: see -FY.] *trans.* To make profound.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 198 They are provoked by droppings of inspiration from a stone, in which the measure and the meaning are most happily profundified.

Profundipalmar (profʊndipæ·lmăr), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *profundus* deep, PROFOUND + *palma* palm of the hand + -AR¹.] Deep-seated in the palm of the hand, as a tendon or other structure; belonging to such structure. So **Profu·ndiplа·ntar** *a.* [L. *planta* sole of the foot], deep-seated in the sole of the foot, or belonging to a structure so situated.

1888 *Auk* V. 105 The paper concludes with remarks .. on the profundiplantar tendons.

† **Profu·nditude.** *Obs.* [f. L. *profund-us* deep + -TUDE: cf. *altitude*, etc.] = next.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 149 The body three dimensions doth include, .. length, bredth, profunditude. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb, A lake..reported of that profunditude in the middle that it is botomelesse. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 49 A due measure of Longitude, Latitude, and Profunditude.

Profundity (prŏfʌ·ndĭti). Also 6 **profoundyte**, **-itie**, 7 **-ity**. [ME. *profundite*, a. OF. *profundite*, mod.F. *profondité*, ad. late L. *profunditās* depth, immensity, f. *profundus* PROFOUND: see -ITY.] The quality of being profound; that which is profound.

1. Depth, in a physical sense. † **a.** *gen.* as one of the three dimensions of bodies: Measurement or extension downwards: = DEPTH 1.

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. xi in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 137 Altytude, Latytude, and Profundyte. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Disc.* ii. Y iij b, A right angled Quadrangular direct Prisma, hauing for his longitude, latitude and profundities these three lines. 1625 N CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 104 The depth or profundity is the distance betwixt the Bottome and the Superficies of the Water. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. & Prov. God* II. 122 Its longitude was..tenfold to its profundity.

b. The quality of being (very) deep; deepness; great or vast depth; extreme lowness (of a bow).

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Profunditie*,..deepness. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 233 The ditch..of an incredible profunditie. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 33 How striking the profundity of the abysses! 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 181 That there is life at much greater profundities in warmer regions may be confidently inferred. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xvii, With another bow of greater profundity than would have become an Englishman.

c. *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* A very deep place; the very deep or deepest part *of* something; a (vast) depth, an abyss. Also *fig.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The wyndes respirenge and restenge in the profundite of hit. 1552 HULOET, Profundityе, *aotasus*. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 192 A great square profunditie, greene, and uneuen at the bottome, into which a barren spring doth drill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 229 Through the vast profunditie obscure. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 17 A capability of sounding profundities.

2. Depth of intellect, insight, knowledge, learning, or thought; depth of meaning or content; abstruseness.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv. 149 Thou .art þe ende of all godes, þe hyenes of lif, þe profundite of scriptures. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 138 He is the profoundyte of thyn inenarrable wysdome. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Which hes couched most closely vnder darke fables profounditie. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 134 It causeth me to admire the profoundity of the scripture. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* x. 278 To encourage you in the profundity of your craft. 1788 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 110. IV. 155 In one [Ben Jonson] we may respect the profundity of learning, in the other [Shakespeare] we must admire the sublimity of genius. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 198 The admiration which every student of Sophocles must feel for the profundity of his design.

b. *pl.* Depths of thought or meaning; 'deep things'.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* ii. 10 The Spirit searcheth al things, yea the profoundities of God. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1676) 163/2, I am..not able to dive into these profundities..not able to understand, much less to discuss.

3. Intensity, thoroughness, extremeness of degree.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 92 In some persons it is not to be measured, so much by the number of houres, as by the soundnesse and profundity of sleeping. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 75 The profundity of our own ignorance. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 82 The profundity of his admiration.

‖ **Profundus** (prŏfʌ·ndŭs). *Anat.* [L. (sc. *musculus* muscle): see PROFOUND *a.*] Used as distinguishing name for a deep-seated muscle, esp. the *flexor profundus perforans* of the fingers.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Profundus*, a Muscle, which bends the Fingers. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Muscles*, Names and offices of the several muscles..*Sublimis*, *Profundus*, bend the fingers. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Profundus*, deep-seated; also, the flexor profundus perforans muscle.

Profur, obs. form of PROFFER.

Profuse (prŏfiū·s), *a.* [ad. L. *profūs-us* poured forth, spread out, lavish, immoderate, profuse, prop. pa. pple. of *pro-*, *prōfundĕre* to pour forth, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ + *fund-ĕre* to pour. So F. *profus* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Of persons or agents: Expending, bestowing, or producing abundantly; lavish, liberal to excess; extravagant, wasteful, prodigal. Const. *in*, *of*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 119 He was mysty in batelle, liberalle in 3iffenge, and profuse in makynge festes. 1575-85 [implied in PROFUSENESS]. 1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos.*, *Profuse*, wastefull, lauish in spending. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. II, Many againe are in that other extreame too profuse, suspitious and jelous of their health, too apt to take Physick vpon euery small occasion. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 259 Working-men, are then by induced to be more profuse and extravagant in fine apparel. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. (1869) II. 477 Justinian was so profuse that he could not be liberal 1845 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 245 Mr. Forster came yesterday and was very profuse of graciosities. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. i. 11 He was..somewhat too open-handed and profuse in his ordinary expenditure. *fig.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 286 On a green shadie Bank profuse of Flours.

2. Of actions, conditions, or things: Very abundant; exuberant, bountiful; copious; excessive.

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 66 Let not thy laughter bee profuse, nor be led by every light occasion [cf. quot. 1608 in PROFUSED]. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. This lady glories in profuse expence. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 207 Profuse sweating, great debility and loss of appetite, had begun to take place. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theor. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 473 When pulmonary hemorrhage..is profuse .the symptoms and prospects are in the highest degree grave. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Prov.* xxvii. 6 The kisses of an enemy are profuse.

† **Profuse** (prŏfiū·z), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *profūs-*, ppl. stem of *profund-ĕre*: see prec. (At first perh. in pa. pple. *profused* from L. *profūsus*: see next.)] *trans.* To pour forth; to expend, bestow, or produce freely or lavishly; to lavish, squander, waste.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 295 Mercury, thy help hath been profus'd Ever with most grace in consorts of travellers distress'd. 1615 — *Odyss.* XXI. 156 Tender no excuse For least delay, nor too much time profuse In stay to draw this bow. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 58 Man snatch'd.. a new way of profusing his life to Martyrdome. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 P 1 If I had laid out that which I profused in Luxury and Wantonness, in Acts of Generosity or Charity. 1771 J. FOOT *Penseroso* II. 84 With these [waters] profused is drown'd the suff'ring earth.

† **Profu·sed,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *profūs-us* (see PROFUSE *a.*) + -ED¹; or pa. pple. of PROFUSE *v.*] = PROFUSE *a.* Hence † **Profu·sedly** *adv.*, profusely.

1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 96 b, Affects profused laughter [cf. L. *profusa hilaritas* (Cicero)] at a feast. 1690 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 234 To what purpose does Dr. Wh. lay himself out so profusedly to prove that the Creatures are good?

Profusely (prŏfiū·sli), *adv.* [f. PROFUSE *a.* + -LY².] In a profuse manner; in profusion or abundance; without stint; wastefully, lavishly.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 14/1 At this speech Democritus profusely laughed, (his friends..weeping in the mean time, and lamenting his madness). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 93 A Meadow, where the Beauties of the Spring are profusely blended together. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, After drinking profusely of some mild liquids. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 July 4/7 The shipping in the harbour was profusely decked with flags.

Profuseness (prŏfiū·snes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being profuse; lavishness; wastefulness; profusion.

1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 400 There be two grand enemies of hospitality. The one is covetousness, the other profuseness. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. ii, I, That knew profuseness of expense the parent Of wretched Poverty, her fatal daughter. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 P 7, I was convinced that their liberality was only profuseness, that they were equally generous to vice and virtue. 1850 *Florist* Mar. 81 Its distinctness and profuseness of bloom combine to make it a very desirable thing. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 631 In no age have literary men been rewarded with such profuseness as in the reign of Louis XIV.; and in no age have they been so mean spirited.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An act of profuse expenditure.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xix. (1674) 70 One of those inconsiderate profusenesses used by shallow-pated Princes.

† **Profu·ser.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PROFUSE *v.* + -ER¹. So obs. F. *profuseur* (Cotgr.), late L. *profūsor*.] One who or that which lavishes; a spendthrift.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 151 Vanitie in words..is a lavish profuser of pretious time. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Fortune*, Fortune's a blind profuser of her own, Too much she gives to some, enough to none.

Profusion (prŏfiū·ʒən). [a. F. *profusion* (16th c., Montaigne), ad. L. *profūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *profundĕre* to pour forth.]

1. The action of pouring forth; outpouring, effusion (of a liquid); spilling, shedding. Now *rare.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Profusion*, powring out wastfully. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 146 Some men in this extremity suffer most fearful dreams, profusion of seed, hoarsness of voyce. 1743 tr. *Hester's Surg.* 20 The effects..are generally Profusions of Blood. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 443 [Cullen] has hence been obliged to transfer the whole of these [hæmorrhages] to another part of his system .and to distinguish them by the feeble name of profusions instead of by their own proper denomination.

2. Lavish or wasteful expenditure or bestowal *of* money, substance, etc.; squandering, waste.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. 195 b, Because of his prodigalite & profusions of giftis, he might not spare other mens goodis. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 Which proued in the end a most fatall work, both in the profusion of bloud and treasure. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 280 Be upon your guard against this idle profusion of time. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, II. i. 2 Charles the First has never been accused of a wanton profusion of the public wealth.

3. The fact, condition, or quality of being profuse; lavishness, wastefulness, extravagance.

1692 DRYDEN *St Evremont's Ess.* 204 Those, that take away with violence, to disperse with profusion, are much more excusable. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Ded., The lustre of that most noble family..which the unmeasurable profusion of ancestors for many generations had too much eclipsed. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 96 They were entertained with the utmost profusion and magnificence after the Spanish manner. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xliii. 278 The profusion .with which he lavished his gold. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. xiv. 224 You are amazed by the profusion which is characteristic of Nature; not merely a star here and there, but millions beyond all conceivable number.

4. Abundance; lavish or copious supply.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 184 To have furnish'd out so many glorious Palaces with such a Profusion of Pictures, Statues, and the like Ornaments. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 46 Ye fields, where summer spreads profusion round. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* VI, Her auburn tresses fell in profusion over her bosom. 1864 D. G MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* 80 Wheat was growing in profusion.

Profu·sive (-SIV), *a.* [f. *profūs-*, ppl. stem of *profundĕre* (see PROFUSE *a.*) + -IVE.] Characterized by or tending to profusion or lavishness.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 86 Your Magnificence in a seuerer Common-wealth than ours, would be called a profusive Waste. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 210 Chearfull and even profusive Charityes. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 218 Her gifts in vain profusive Plenty flings. 1861 R. QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 34 Profusive smiling gleams.

Hence **Profu·sively** *adv.*; **Profu·siveness.**

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 230 Rivers flow profusively, their spring heads are not dried up. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* V. v. § 64 His profusiveness, not only spending the great Treasure left Him by His Father; but also vast wealth beside.

Profycy(e, obs. form of PROPHECY.

Profyr(e, obs. form of PROFFER.

Prog (prɒg), *sb.*¹ Also 7 **progg**(e, 8-9 **progue.** [Origin obscure; perh. a variant of PRAG *sb.*¹; cf. also BROG, and PROD *sb.* and *v.*]

1. A piercing instrument or weapon; a spike; a skewer; a stiletto; a prick or prickle.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 27 Slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a prog of iron, and hang it in a furnace. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii, The water having dank'd his pistoles, and lost his Spanish progge in the bottome, the Indians swomme him out by the chinne to the shore 1785 R. FORBES *Poems Buchan Dial.*, *Ulysses* 31 Sin the Fates hae orders gi'en To bring the progues [= arrows] to Troy. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Prog*, a curved spike or prong, to drag what is seized by it.. A prog would be of no use if it could not hold and draw as well as pierce. Both these words are otherwise pronounced *progue*. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Prog*, a prick.—*Prog-ly*, *a.* prickly.

2. An act of progging; a stab, thrust, sharp poke; a prod *Sc.* and *dial* Also *fig.*

1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* viii 155, I could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasance and composure. 1856 *Dick's Hallowe'en* 39 (E D D.) He..gied a progue, that wasna licht. 1891 BURGESS *Rasmie's Budkie* 31 He'll mebbe need anidder proge, frae my auld staff.

Prog (prɒg), *sb.*² Also 7 **proggo**, 7-8 **progg**, **progue.** [perh. f. PROG *v.*¹, = that which is progged or got by progging.] 'A cant word for provision, goods, or money laid up in store' (Dyche. 1740).

1. Food, victuals, provender; esp. *colloq.* provisions for a journey or excursion; *slang*, food generally, 'grub'.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. 290 The Abbot..every Saturday was to visit their beds, to see if they had not shuffled in some softer matter, or purloyned some progge for themselves. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 When first I came to town with houshold clog, Rings, watch, and so forth, fairly went for prog. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants*, *Cook*, You can junket together at night on your own progue, when the rest of the house are abed. 1778 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 402, I had a letter last night from your father, who has sent me some good Xtmas prog according to custom. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 13 We are obliged to carry with us all the 'prog' we want on the road. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 80 Unless the Turk. do freely give thee prog and lodging. 1870 SIMMONS *Oakdale Grange* 49 What a capital idea for prog (the refined expression by which scholars convey to each other the refined delicacies which tickle their palates).

b. *fig.* Food for the mind.

1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 12 Apr., If my letters will give you any amusement, I will write oftener and supply you with all the prog I get myself. 1815 IRELAND *Scribble-*

cmania 166 George Brewer our crew now with confidence hails, And for prog straight produces his *Siamese Tales*.

2. *dial.* A hoard (of money). Cf. PROG *v.*[1] 4.

1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s. v., He's got a fine prog of money somewhere.

3. = PROGGER[1].

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Prog*, one that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

4. *Comb.* **Prog-basket**, a provision-basket, on a journey or 'outing'.

1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 245 Taking out a pair of pistols and lots of ammunition from the bottom of his prog-basket. 1865 *N. Brit. Rev.* Sept. 229 During the repast a lean hungry tribe of dogs were working outside at his 'prog-basket'. They opened it; stole a goose.

Prog, *sb.*[3] *Undergraduates' slang.* Also **progs, gins.** [Perversion of PROCTOR, on the pattern of *Juggins* and the like.] A proctor at Oxford or Cambridge. Hence **Prog** *v.*[3] = PROCTORIZE *v.*

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 39 (Cambridge) His conversation is..about..the Dean or the 'Proggins'. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 137 When you lifted your arm to take your cap off to the proctor, you pulled the reins and lugged the horse's head round into the prog's mouth. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 7/2 The chief offences for which the fines are imposed—or, to adopt 'Varsity parlance, for which undergraduates are 'progged' [at Cambridge]—seem to be those of smoking when wearing cap and gown, and appearing in public on Sunday evenings improperly dressed.

Prog (prɒg), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **progg, 7 proague, progue.** [Origin and sense-history obscure; it is not certain whether all the senses belong to one word.]

†1. *trans.* (?) *Obs. rare.*

1566 DRANT *Horace* I. i. A j, Who gapes, who gawes, who pores, who pries, who proggs his mate but he?

2. *intr.* To poke about *for* anything that may be picked up or laid hold of; to search about or hunt about, *esp.* for food; to forage, (?) to purvey; also, to solicit, to beg, to go about begging.

[1618: cf. PROGMAN; 1622: see PROGGING *ppl.a.*] 1624 QUARLES *Job* xiv. 60 Man digs,..He neuer rests,..He mines, and progs, though in the fangs of death. 1635 — *Embl.* II. ii, We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prowl, We progress, and we prog from pole to pole. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 64 Excommunication servs for nothing with them, but to prog, and pandar for fees. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* 55 This Lake had linked himselfe in with the Scottish Nation, progging for Suits, and helping them to fill their Purses. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 56, I never saw any of our Ministry more abstracted from their studies, continually progging at the Parliament door. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 52 She went out progging for provisions again as before. 1703 A. B. *Law Succession to Benefices Just.* 37 With an impious Craft like his [Judas's] you may prog for your own Bag. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Prog*, to pry or poke into holes and corners... Those who go progging about..are likely enough to steal whatever they can lay their hands upon. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl., House-sparrow* iii, Coarse is his nature, made to prog about. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Prooaging*, ..foraging, as an animal searches for food.

†3. *trans.* To search or hunt out; to poke out.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 131 The subtile engineer ..at length from old records progs and bolts out an ancient Precedent of raising a Tax upon the hole Kingdome, for setting forth a Navy in case of danger. 1656 HEYLIN *Extranens Vapulans* 309 An old Skulking Statute, which ..was printed and exposed to open view, and therefore needed no such progging and bolting out, as is elsewhere spoken of.

†4. (?) *trans.* See quot. (Cf. PROG *sb.*[2] 2.) *Obs.*

1719 SEWEL *Dutch Dict., Potten, geld potten*, to Hord up money, to prog.

Prog, *v.*[2] *dial.* Also 9 **progue.** [f. PROG *sb.*[1] Cf. PROD *v.*, and BROG *v.*, in similar sense.]

1. *trans.* To prick, stab, pierce; to prod.

1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 114 (Jam.), I ga'e my Pegasus the spur ..An' sair his flank I've proggit. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 82 While children..prog the hous'd bee from the cotter's wall. 1823 ELIZA LOGAN *St. Johnstoun* II. 168 (Jam.), I was progging up the old witch a little, to make her confess. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Prog, Proggle*, to prick, to prickle. 1832-53 R. INGLIS in *Whistle-binkie* (Scotch Songs) Ser. III. 115 Again, at the battle o' red Waterloo, How they pricket and proget the French thro' and thro'. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* xv. 103 He progued them wi' his fork.

2. *intr.* To poke, to pierce; to prod.

1896 *Dial. Notes* (U. S.) I. 333 (E. D. D.) *Prog*, to search for anything imbedded in the mud, as clams, terrapins, or cedar logs, by means of a sounding rod. [But this may belong to PROG *v.*[1]]

Prog, *v.*[3], to proctorize: see PROG *sb* 3

Progametange to **Proganosaur**: see PRO-[2] 1.

Progamic (progæ·mik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. πρό, PRO-[2] + γαμος marriage + -IC.] That precedes the specialization of the gametes (sexual or pairing cells). So **Progamous** (prǫ·gămǝs) *a.*, applied to an ovum which has not been impregnated by a spermatozoon.

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/2 Progamic paragamy: the fusing nuclei are the normal gametonuclei of the progamous cell (ovum which has formed 1 polar body).

Progenerate (proʊdʒe·nĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [In sense 1, ad. L. *prōgenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōgenerāre* to beget, engender: see PRO-[1] and GENERATE *ppl.a.* In sense 2, nonce-formation after *degenerate*.]

†1. Propagated, begotten. (Const. as *pa. pple.* = PROGENERATED.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 300 Meanes for one thing to bee progenerate of another.

2. More advanced in development or type; opposed to *degenerate*.

1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. 56 Our 'degenerates' may sometimes be in truth *progenerate*, and their perturbation may mark an evolution.

Proge·nerate, *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōgenerāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To beget, propagate, procreate. Hence **Proge·nerated** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Progenier*, to progenerate..young ones. 1770 in *Archæologia* (1773) II. 250 They were all progenerated colonies from a Scythian or Tartar race. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pericles & Soph.* Wks. 1846 I. 145/2 He who is yet to progenerate a more numerous and far better race.

†Progenera·tion, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōgenerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōgenerāre*: see above.] Procreation, propagation, begetting.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 161 b, Mankynde cannot by any other possible meanes bee continued in progeneracion of issue. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Progeneration*, a breeding or bringing forth.

†Proge·nerative, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prōgenerāt-* (see PROGENERATE) + -IVE.] Having the quality of progenerating; tending to produce.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 285/1 It carries off the progenerative Cause of the Scurvy, Dropsy, Stone and Gout.

†Proge·nial, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prōgeni-ēs* PROGENY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to progeny.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 159 Whether immediately produced, without any progenial traduction or radiation,..is..the dispute.

‖ Progenies (proʊdʒe·niiz). *Obs. rare.* [L. *prōgeniēs* PROGENY.] = PROGENY; race, generation.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. i. § 16 A new Progenies of Roots, from the old Head or Body, in the room of those that die yearly.

Proge·nital, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AL. Cf. med.L. *prōgenitālis* (1493 in Du Cange).] = next.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* I. viii, Homer is cited in proof of the progenital humidity.

Progenitive (proʊdʒe·nĭtiv), *a.* [f. L. *prōgenit-*, ppl. stem of *prōgignĕre*: see next and -IVE. So late L. *prōgenitīv-us* (Boeth.).] Having the quality of producing offspring or progeny; possessed of reproductive power or properties.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 679 I'm vastly popular with almost all the infant duplicates of my progenitive friends. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* IV. (1852) 66 The Gauchos call the former [crystals of Gypsum] the 'Padre del sel', and the latter [crystals of sulphate of soda] the 'Madre'; they state that these progenitive salts always occur on the borders of the salinas when the water begins to evaporate. 1881 T. MOZLEY *Reminis.* II. 433 The mighty, pregnant, progenitive atom. 1895 F. C. CONYBEARE in *Academy* 29 June 547/1 That a barren woman should bring forth a child was no ordinary progenitive act, but a result of the divine power.

Hence **Proge·nitiveness,** reproductive quality.

1868 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* (1887) 111 Metaphysical peculiarity or progenitiveness as isolating species.

Progenitor (proʊdʒe·nitəɹ). Also 4-6 **-our.** [ME. *progenitour*, a. obs. F. *progeniteur* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prōgenitōr-em* ancestor, agent-n. f. *prōgign-ĕre* to beget, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 a + *gign-ĕre* to beget.]

1. A person from whom another person, a family, or a race, is descended; an ancestor, a forefather.

[1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 180/1 En salvation de lui & des almes de ses progenitours.] 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* i. 3, I do thankyngis to my God, to whom I serue fro my progenitours. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 4 The most renommed of alle his noble progenytours. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 107 Let them consider howe tyrannously the bisshoppes kyngedome hath vsed their progenitours, Kynges of Englonde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* To Rdr., The English-Saxon tongue which our Progenitors the English spake. 1742-3 LD. LONSDALE in *Johnson's Debates* 23 Feb. (1787) II. 508 Another principle of government which the wisdom of our progenitors established, was to suppress vice with the utmost diligence. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 251 Their fabulous progenitor, Thessalus, was called by some a son of Hercules. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 He supposes that in the course of ages every man has had numberless progenitors.

b. *Biol.* An ancestor or ancestral species of animals or plants.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 108 We may believe that the progenitor of the ostrich genus had habits like those of the bustard. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 249 The progenitors of Birds and the progenitors of Man at a very remote period were probably one.

2. *fig.* **a.** A spiritual, political, or intellectual 'ancestor' or predecessor.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 103 We take them for our progenitors, who going before, have taught us the way to follow after. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 310 All these worthy men are our progenitors, if we will but..become their disciples.

b. The original of which anything is a copy.

1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 Two several manuscripts which sprang from the same progenitor. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Herald* 5 May 3/2 What are precedents, and how do they originate without progenitors?

Progenitorial (proʊdʒe·nitōə·riăl), *a.* [f. L. type **prōgenitōri-us* (f. *prōgenitōr-em*: see prec.) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to progenitors; of the nature of a progenitor; ancestral.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 289 It presents us neither with progenitorial guilt, to be visited upon the heroes, nor with predicted calamities to be inflicted. 1839 G. MEREDITH *Ev. Feverel* xviii, Families against whom neither..lawyer nor.. physician could recollect a progenitorial blot, either on the male or female side, were not numerous. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xviii. 196 In the Werdenstein plate there are no less than sixteen of these 'progenitorial' shields.

Proge·nitorship. [f. PROGENITOR + -SHIP.] The position or fact of being a progenitor.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 171 Their dead would disown them as scornfully as Cicero would the intellectual progenitorship of a Cicerone. 1839 PYE SMITH *Script. & Geol.* 92 All land animals were created in pairs or other suitable modes of progenitorship, on one spot upon the earth's surface. 1870 TYNDALL in *Life & Lett. Huxley* (1900) I. xxiv. 330 Anything that touches progenitorship interests them.

Progenitress (proʊdʒe·nitrĕs). [f. PROGENITOR + -ESS[1].] A female progenitor, an ancestress. Also *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 34 Her selfe a Queene, and a Progenitresse of those glorious Kings and Queenes which followed. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 343 Eue our first progenitresse. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 291 She was a worthy progenitress of a long line of most charming women novelists. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 463/1 These old cookery-books seem to bring us much nearer to our dead and gone progenitresses.

‖ Progenitrix (proʊdʒe·nitriks). [a. late L. *prōgenitrix* an ancestress.] = prec. †Also with French ending, **‖ Progenitri·ce.** *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 111 *His grandmother* set for any progenitrix, as is often used. 1650 BP. HALL *Cases Consc., Add.* i. (1654) 387 The gracious progenitrice of the Saviour of the world. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Oct. 4/4 There is now living at Allonby..a widow..who is the progenitrix of fifty eight persons. 1864 *Realm* 9 Mar. 5 In this young woman, lean, yellow, shrewd and hard, we have the type and progenitrix of the strong-minded Yankee female face, with its keen angularity.

Progeniture (proʊdʒe·nitiŭɹ). [f. L. *prōgenit-*, ppl. stem of *prōgign-ĕre* to beget + -URE: cf. *genitura*. So F. *progéniture* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. Begetting of offspring; generation.

1801 HFL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. v. 38 His immense domain which descended in long succession of progeniture from his remote ancestry. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 21 All organic and living individuals after a time acquire the power of propagating their species by a new progeniture. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 217 All ancient testimonies respecting the Cerinthians ascribe to them also this notion of the purely celestial progeniture of the Christ.

2. Offspring, progeny.

1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* I. 38 A state of highly-strung nerves in our progeniture that may some day land them in continuous invalidism. 1894 MARQ. SALISBURY *Addr. Brit. Assoc. Oxford* 8 Aug., It is effected by their action in crossing, by their skill in bringing the right mates together to produce the progeniture they want.

Proge·nity. *nonce-wd.*

†1. Humorous blunder for PROGENY (sense 4).

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III. Wks. I. 45 Harrys of the old house of Lancaster; and that progenity do I loue.

2. [after *humanity*: cf. CANINITY 2]. Consideration for offspring or descendants.

1902 L. STEPHEN in *19th Cent.* May 797 Progenity, or as Mr. Kidd calls it, 'projected efficiency', makes us suffer for the good of our descendants.

Progeny (prǫ·dʒĭni). Also 4 **-i,** 4-5 **-ye,** 4-7 **-ie,** 6 **proginie.** [ME. a. obs. F. *progenie* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prōgeniē-s* descent, family, offspring, f. *prōgign-ĕre* to beget.]

1. The offspring (of a father or mother, or of both); issue, children collectively; more widely, descendants. (Rarely with indef. art.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1361 Til him and til his progeni Wit pite sal he sceu his merci. *a* 1325 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 145 Þo Eue wist sche schuld dye, Sche cleped forþ hir progenie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 250 He moste nedes dye. and al his progenye in this world. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) C vj b/1 In it remayneth the worthy gouernour, A stocke and fountayne of noble progeny. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cv. ii, His servantes you, O Abrahams progeny. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. for K. Family*, All the King and Queenes Royall progenie. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 26 The Mores are the progeny of such Arabians as after their Conquests seated themself in that part of Affrica. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 13 Some think..that Noah's sons..were saved in the ark, merely for being the posterity or progeny of a righteous father. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* XXVI, From this union sprang a vigorous progeny.

b. Of lower animals, and plants.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 250 When she has calv'd, then set the Dam aside; And for the tender Progeny provide. 1843 J. A SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 33 A tree puts forth annually a new progeny of buds, and becomes clothed with a beautiful foliage of lungs..for the respiration of the rising brood. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 169 In gathering seeds, choice should be made from the finest trees, as they are more likely to produce a healthy and vigorous progeny than those which are stinted in their growth.

c. *fig.* Spiritual or intellectual descendants, successors, followers, disciples.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 78 All þe priouris and souereynes of þe ordre wer sent aftir to be at þe byryng of her mayster. Whan þei wer gadered to-gidir and anoumbered þe summe of his progenie cam on-to too þousand and too hundred. *Ibid.* 88 His desire was þat his progenie schuld lyue in honest pouerte. 1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 221 So are likewise the Lutherans, and all their progeny. 1768 JOHNSON *Shaks.* Pref., Wks. IX. 242 His characters..are the genuine progeny of common humanity. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. xiii. 347 The intellectual progeny whom he [Newton] educated and reared.

d. More vaguely, expressing relation or character; cf. CHILD *sb.* 13.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Certaynly they be yᵉ housholde of Sathan & progeny of pryde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 600 Hear all ye Angels, Progenie of Light, Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers.

2. *fig.* That which originates from or is produced by something (material or immaterial); issue, product, outcome, result.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 290 Of Avarices progenie What vice suieth after this. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 P8 Falsehood was the progeny of Folly. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 253 Art is the parent, not the progeny of Science. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 446 In front of it we found a progeny of bergs, crowded together so close that we could not count them. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 90 Like earth's myriad hues, spring's progeny, rais'd to the breezes. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 55 Are not these more rapid vibrations the progeny of the slower?

†**3.** = GENERATION 5. *Obs. rare.* (Chiefly a literalism of translation, repr. L. *prōgeniēs*.)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii[i]. 20 Þe wicked shal entren unto þe progenie [*uel*, oþer, kynde; Vulg *in progenies*], of his faders, and he shal se no liȝt wyþ-outen ende. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxiv. 7 Into the thridde and the ferthe progenye. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vi. 90 His name alwaie halowed be..from progeny to progenye.

†**4.** A race, stock, or line descended from a common ancestor; a family, clan, tribe, or kindred.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* viii. 5 Lest he speke euele of thi progenye [Vulg. *de progenie tua*, 1388 of thi kynrede]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 22 Which al the hole progenie Of Iusti folk hath undertake To feede. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 127 The progenye of theyme descendede from Agar, seruaunte and moder of Ismael. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 23 The Marshes and all the progeny of the Northumbers, that is, of that people which inhabiteth the north side of the flud Humber. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 70 Except remission be given with consent of the progenie and friends of him quha is vnjustlie slane. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Bionde's Civil Warres* II. 58 Lluelline, the last Prince of the British Progeny, being slaine. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* VI. 1074 Now fix your sight, and stand intent, to see Your Roman race, and Julian progeny.

†**5.** Lineage, parentage; descent, genealogy. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xliii. 7 The man askide vs bi ordre oure progenye, if the fader lyued, if we hadden a brother. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxii. 85 Andouera, a woman of great birth, how be it myn auctor..declarith not hir progeny. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 97 Let euery man be content with his proginie, office, callyng, state and degree. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 61 All French and France exclaimes on thee, Doubting thy Birth and lawfull Progenie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 595 This Tzephaniah, For his Progeny, is described to be the son of Chushi, the son of Gedaliah. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 299 The care of about forty families, of the same progeny as the Turks.

Progermina·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [Noun of action f. L. *prōgermin-āre* to shoot forth + -ATION: see PRO-¹ 1 a and GERMINATION.] Springing forth; birth, propagation.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., to Sir J. Berkley*, Sold (As other townes and cities were) for gold, By those ignoble births, which shame the stem That gave progermination unto them.

Pro·gger¹. Now *dial.* [f. PROG *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who progs, begs, or solicits; a beggar.

1685 R. LUCAS *Happiness* (1692) I. 280 How far shou'd I prefer the..unconcernment of a poet, before the former sort of servile philosophick proggers! 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Proōagers*, beggars.

Pro·gger². *dial.* [f. PROG *v.*² + -ER¹.] One who or that which progs or prods: **a.** One who prods for clams, etc. (*U.S.*); **b.** A butcher's stabbing instrument.

1818 MIDFORD *Coll. Songs* 46 (E. D. D.) The progger an' steel. 1887 *Fisheries of U. S.* Sect. v. II. 604 A miserable set who help the oystermen in winter and 'go clamming' in summer. They are locally known as 'proggers'.

Progging (prǫ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROG *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] Soliciting, begging; foraging.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 242 Being called to assemble about reforming the Church, they fell to progging and soliciting the parliament..for a new setting of their tithes and oblations. 1650 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 54 A People ..poor in Body, Pay, and other Accommodations, save what they have purchased by proguing here in England. 1715 J. CHAPPELOW *Kt. Way Rich* (1717) 87 All their plodding and progging is for themselves. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 412 Careful for nought but progging for belly-timber. *attrib.* 1663 J. STILLINGFL. *Shechinah* Ded., The progging attempts of an ambitious phylargyrist. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 389 [He] practiced for divers years progging tricks in employing necessitous persons..to get contributions.

Progging (prǫ·gĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That progs, solicits, begs, or forages. (The sense of quot. 1642 is not clear.)

1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Span. Curate* III. iii, That man in the Gowne in my opinion Looks like a proaguing knave. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xvi, But when to plantall life quick sense is ti'd, And progging phansie, then upon her guard She gins to stand. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, II. 185 Suppressing Promoters, and progging fellows.

Proggins: see PROG *sb.*³

Proglottic (prǫglǫ·tĭk), *a.* [irreg. f. PROGLOTTIS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a proglottis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Proglottid (prǫglǫ·tĭd). *Zool.* [f. Gr. **προγλωττιδ-*, stem of **προγλωττίς*: see next.] = PROGLOTTIS. So **Proglotti·dean** *a.* = PROGLOTTIC (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 129 In this way the Tænia-chain is formed, the last metameres of which (the so-called proglottids) break off at a certain stage of development, and form more or less independent individuals. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Proglottid*, the same as *Proglottis*.

‖ **Proglottis** (prǫglǫ·tĭs). Pl. **-ides** (-ĭdīz). [mod.L. (Felix Dujardin, 1843 *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, ser. 2. XX. *Zoologie* 342), a. Gr. *προγλωσσίς*, **προγλωττίς*, -ιδ- point of the tongue, f. *πρό*, PRO-² + *γλῶσσα*, *γλῶττα* tongue, *γλωττίς* glottis, mouthpiece of a pipe. So named from its shape] A sexually mature segment or joint of a tapeworm.

Applied by Dujardin to a detached living joint; by P. J. Van Beneden, 1850, and by subsequent writers, to the joint whether attached or detached.

1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 136 When the gemma has grown into an adult worm (*Proglottis* of Van Beneden), the indentation, separating each from the one preceding it, increases in depth until..the segments are successively thrown off as so many distinct animals 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 143 After their discharge from the body, the proglottides decompose, and the ova are liberated. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1007 A tapeworm may therefore be regarded as a colony, and each individual proglottis as an animal complete in itself.

†**Pro·gman.** *Obs.* [f. PROG *v.*¹ (or ? PROG *sb.*²) + MAN *sb.*¹] A man appointed to forage for victuals, etc.; a forager, purveyor.

1618 in *Wotton's Lett.* (ROXB.) 79 The same daye five prog men, common soldiers who were sent wth money in their purses to buye victualls, were cruelly murdered.

†**Pro·gnate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōgnāt-us* born or sprung from, as sb. a child, descendant, f. *prō*, PRO-¹, forth + (*g*)*nātus*, pa. pple. of (*g*)*nasci* to be born: cf. *cognate*.]

A. *adj.* Innate, congenital. (*pedantic.*)

c 1600 J. LEACH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 75 Not myne owne nature .., but your nature, generositie prognate, and come from your atavite progenitours.

B. *sb.* Child, offspring; in quot. *fig.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 62 If he speaks no *fiat*, folly is the best prognate of our contrivances.

Prognathic (prǫgnæ·þĭk), *a.* [f. as PROGNATHOUS + -IC.] = PROGNATHOUS *a*

1850 R. G. LATHAM *Var. Man* Introd. 6 When the insertion of the teeth is perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular to the base of the nose, the skull is orthognathic; when projecting forwards, prognathic. 1861 BUSK in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 343 It is to him [Professor Retzius] that we owe the terms brachycephalic and dolichocephalic, with their respective modifications of orthognathic and prognathic 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 455 The head small and distinctly dolichocephalic, the jaws prognathic.

Prognathism (prǫ·gnăþĭz'm). [f. as next + -ISM (cf. *synchronous, -chronism*). So F. *prognathisme*.] The condition of being prognathous; prognathic state or condition.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Caithn* 63 The degree of prognathism, as shown by the projection of the upper jaw and teeth..is equal to that of the lowest specimens of the Negro and Australian races. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 75 [In the Ainos] there is no tendency towards prognathism 1896 [see ORTHOGNATHISM].

Prognathous (prǫ·gnăþəs), *a.* [f. PRO-² + Gr. *γνάθ-ος* jaw + -OUS. In mod.F. *prognathe*.] Having projecting jaws; having a low facial angle: said of a skull or person; also of the jaws: prominent, protruding. Opposed to *opisthognathous* and *orthognathous*.

1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) I. II. v. § 1. 282, I shall give the following terms to these two varieties in the figure of the cranium, viz. to the narrow elongated form, that of Prognathous from the prominence of the jaw. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 232 Pyramidal and prognathous skulls. 1863 [see ORTHOGNATHOUS]. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. (1872) 56 They are exceedingly black, resembling ..the negro, but without the flat nose or prognathous jaw.

Prognathy (prǫ·gnăþi). [f. as PROGNATH-OUS + -Y: cf. *anomal-ous, anomal-y, infam-ous, infam-y*.] = PROGNATHISM.

1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xiv. 352 With slight prognathy of jaws. 1894 *Cosmopolitan* XVII. 43 Their features are mostly regular without that..marked prognathy of the true negro.

‖ **Progne** (prǫ·gnē). Also 5 **proigne**. [L. *Prognē*, variant of *Procnē*, Gr. *Πρόκνη*, name of the sister of Philomela, according to Greek mythology transformed into a swallow. So F. *progné*.]

1. A poetic name for the swallow. (Cf. note on PHILOMEL.)

But the poets appear to have thought it some song bird.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 15 (64) The swalwe proigne with a sorwful lay, Whan morwe com gan make here weymentynge. [1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 328 And of hir Soster Progne I finde, Hou sche was torned..Into a Swalwe swift of winge.] 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 178 And Progne, on whose brest as yet is seene The blooddy marke of hands that It)s slewe. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 5 About ane bank. The merle and maueis micht be sene, The Progne and the Philomene. *a* 1784 JOHNSON *Ode to Autumn* V, Soft pleasing woes my heart invade, As Progne pours the melting lay. 1803 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* 230 Lorn Progne's note from distant copse behind.

2. *Ornith.* An American genus of *Hirundinidæ* or Swallows, including the common Purple Martin of the United States (*P. purpurea* or *subis*).

Prognose (prǫgnōu·z), *v.* [f. next, or its F. form *prognose*: cf. DIAGNOSE.] *trans.* To make a prognosis of.

1900 *Lancet* 27 Jan. 225/2, I venture to think that appendicitis cannot be correctly prognosed until it is possible to infer from the clinical symptoms the pathological changes proceeding within the appendix.

‖ **Prognosis** (prǫgnōu·sis). Pl. **-oses** (-ōu·sīz). [L. *prognōsis*, a. Gr. *πρόγνωσις* a recognizing beforehand, foreknowledge, in medicine a prognosis, f. *προγιγνώσκειν* to know beforehand: see PRO-² and GNOSIS. In F. *prognose*.]

1. *Med.* A forecast of the probable course and termination of a case of disease; also, the action or art of making such a forecast.

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. i. 3 As to the Prognosis, or Prognostical part concerning this Distemper: It is hard to cure. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 174 There will be little Difficulty in forming a just Prognosis of our Patient's Disease. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 397, I had arrived to that certainty of prognosis, that I could have insured the life of an individual by the treatment I recommended, and his death by any other. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* 11 Aug. 343/1 Pathology was merely natural history; it registered the phenomena of disease, classified them, and ventured upon a prognosis, wherever the observation of constant co-existences and sequences, suggested a rational expectation of the like recurrence under similar circumstances.

¶ **b.** A symptom: = PROGNOSTIC *sb.*¹ 3. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (Kersey), *Prognosis*, in the Art of Physick, it is the same as Prognostick Sign.

2. *gen.* Prognostication, anticipation.

1706 PHILLIPS (Kersey), *Prognosis*, a knowing before, Foreboding, Fore-knowledge. 1872 B. HARTE *Heiress of Red Dog* (1879) 54 It is one of the evidences of original characters that it is apt to baffle all prognosis from a mere observer's standpoint. 1894 *Edin. Rev.* July 33 It is. too soon to attempt a prognosis of English culture.

†**Prognosta·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **pronostatike**. Extended form of PROGNOSTIC *a.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 118 As pronostatike clerks beren witnesse.

‖ **Progno·stes.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Gr. *προγνώστης* one who knows beforehand] A prognosticator; a foreteller.

1654 GAYTAKER *Disc. Apol.* 1, I soon perceived, that I had proved a true Prognostes, and much truer than Lilie.

Prognostic (prǫgnǫ·stĭk), *sb.*¹ Also 5–6 **pron-**. [ME. *pronostike, -ique*, a. OF. *pronostique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *pronostic*, ad. L. *prognōsticon* (*-cum*), a. Gr. *προγνωστικόν* a prognostic, sb. use of neut. sing. of *προγνωστικός*: see next.]

1. That which foreshows or gives warning of something to come, or from which the future may be foreknown; a pre-indication, token, omen.

Originally applied to things supposed to be occult or supernatural, including many now known to be natural antecedents, as the meteorological signs of the weather.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv. (MS. Digby 232) lf. 144/2 Þe Egle..þat no thyng was but tokne of Tresoun, Pronostyke and declaracioun. 1471 *Arrivall Edw. IV* (Camden) 13 A goode pronostique of good aventure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlvi, A great comete or blasyng starre, the which..with also the foresayde eclypce, they adiudged for pronostiqu kys & tokens of the kynges deth. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 177 Alexander received these gifts as a prognostick of his good fortune. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινη* xix. 341 Winds ..often..rise suddenly without any Prognosticks. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 122 From sure Prognosticks learn to know the Skies. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlix. 66 A great comet appeared about the time of her death, and the vulgar esteemed it the prognostic of that event. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xiv. 321 Laud felt it as..the prognostic of his own doom. 1882 R. ABERCROMBY in *Nature* 12 Oct 572/2 In common parlance any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic, and it is a natural extension of the idea to call the 'look' of the sky absorption spectrum a prognostic.

2. A prediction or judgement of the future drawn from such an indication; a forecast, prophecy, anticipation.

1634 W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 225 When this young Lord came to Rome..from the battaile of Prague, I can well witnesse..of the great Prognostick all such gave of him. 1701 EARL OF CLARENDON in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 208, I could not but think it odd that a man..should give such a prognostick. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xliii. 274 Reflexion and Prognostic are ever inspiriting parts of the pretension of people who have lived long. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 285, I thank you for your auspicious prognostics. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 29/1 Every unpleasing phenomenon of our Parliamentary life supplies fresh material for these despairing prognostics.

3. *Med.* A symptom or indication on which prognosis is based; † formerly also = PROGNOSIS.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) N vj, Herein haue many wise phisicions..bene deceiued, and haue euil iudged of the pacientes pronostik. 1621 BURTON (*title*) The Anatomy of Melancholy, What it is, With all the kindes, causes, symptomes, prognostickes, and severall cures of it. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 71 Hippocrates..made a favourable Prognostic in the Squinancy, when the Humour of the Disease tended outwards. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 467 In forming our prognostic, a special regard must be had to the peculiar character of the disease. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 108 Prognostics are those circumstances on which a prognosis is based.

Prognostic (prǫgnǫ·stĭk), *a.* and *sb.*² [ad. med.L. *prognōstic-us*, a. Gr. *προγνωστικός* foreknowing, f. *προγιγνώσκειν* to know beforehand: see -IC. So mod.F. *prognostique* (Acad. 1835).]

A. *adj.* Characterized by prognosticating; foreshowing, foretelling, predictive.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Prognostike*, foreknowing and foreshewing: as the signes in a disease

which foresignifie death or recovery. 1685 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 24 There are..diuerse prognosticke signes foreshewing life or death. 1759 B. Stillingfl. *Cal. Flora* Pref. in *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 236 A digression about birds in relation to their prognostic nature. *Ibid.* 254, I have .. marked the plants which appear to be most prognostic with an asterisk. 1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 161 Movements of the leaves during a silent night, prognostic of the breeze that has yet scarce come.

b. *Med.* Of or pertaining to prognosis.

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 52 To have some knowledge in medicine, especially the diagnostic part ,as also the prognostic part. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 120 The great prognostic importance of optic atrophy.

† **B.** *sb.* One who prognosticates; a foreteller of events. *Obs. rare.*

1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 33, I might a litle question the skil of Mr. L. himself, and some of his fellow Prognosticks, in that part of the Sideral Science. *Ibid.* 175 Those antiq Wizards as well..as our modern Prognostiks

† **Progno·stic,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **pron-.** [ME. *pronostike*, a. obs. F. *pronostiquer* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) (ad. med.L. *prognostic-āre* (Duns Scotus, *a* 1308)), f. L. *prognostic-um*, or F. *pronostique*, Prognostic *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* = Prognosticate *v.* 1, 1 b.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Many oþer thinges þai pronostic and diuines by þe colours of þa flawmes. 1477 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 190 The worshypfull and vertuous dysposicion off hyr ffadr and moodr, whyche pronostikyth that..the mayde sholde be vertuous and goode. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xx. (S.T.S.) II. 30 He wald nocht pronostok [*v. r.* pronostik] nor devyne na sic harmes to cum on þame. 1559 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 61 The adversaries have good sport to prognostick the likelihood. 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* III. v. 379 When the Sun shines watershly and prognosticks rain.

2. *intr.* = Prognosticate *v.* 2; in quot. 1541, to make a (medical) prognosis.

1481 Botoner *Pulle on Old Age* (Caxton) C iv b, They [old men] also remembre..how the augurys..sholde determyne and pronostike vpon the dyuinacions and thynges that be for to come. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B ij, A Cyrurgyen..ought to be gentyll to his pacientes.. wyly in pronostykynge. *c* 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* v. viii. in *Archiv Stud. Neo. Spr.* (1897), Your daughter is well, even as I did pronostick. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 280 The present tempestuous, rainie, vnseasonable weather threaten and prognosticke to vs for our apostasie.

Prognosticable (prɒgnɒ·stikăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *prognostic-āre* to Prognosticate + -able.]

1. Capable of being prognosticated.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* VI. viii. 317 Causes..which cannot indeed be regular, and therefore their effects not prognosticable like Ecclipses. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 194 It is for any prognosticator to know any thing that is prognosticable. 1881 A. S. Herschel in *Nature* 24 Feb. 384/1 One of its most marked, although not at all one of its most prognosticable, properties.

† 2. Capable of prognosticating. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1562 Bulleyn *Bulwark, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 19 b, As in the one, be manifest tokens of death: so in the other be prognosticable signes.

† **Progno·stical,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. as Prognostic *a.*, or f. Prognostic *sb.* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by prognostication; prognostic.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 79 Strange and almost incredible conclusions, as well in the Diuinatorie, as Prognostical kinde. 1652 Wadsworth tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 144 They trusted in Southsaier's Prognostical judgements. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 164, I have .. given a Prognostical Arrangement of popular Maxims relative to this subject.

B. *sb.* = Prognostic *sb.*[1] 1. *rare*—[1].

a 1618 Sylvester *Mayden's Blush* 1180 Wondring much, the King awoke withall Conceiving it some high Prognosticall.

Progno·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a prognostic manner; by or with prognostication.

1610 Marcelline *Triumphs Jas. I* 60 It produceth prognostically the most dangerous Climacteriall age of .. the Papacy. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 51 By Rules set down to finde out the disease Diagnostically, to discover the danger of it Prognostically, and to advise the cure of it. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 429 To lead Prognostically and Prodromatically to the Metropolitan Crosier.

† **Progno·sticant,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *prognōsticānt-em*, pr. pple. of *prognōsticāre* to Prognosticate: see -ant [1].] Prognosticating, foreshowing.

1619 Bp. J. King *Serm.* 11 Apr. 52 As significant, and prognosticant of the wrath of God as any of these wonders.

† **Progno·sticate,** *sb. Obs.* [f. med.L. *prognōsticāt-um* that which is prognosticated: see next.] A sign or token of some future event; also, a prediction, forecast: = Prognostication 4.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) 1 j b, Yet were they..a token of libertie, where these haue been a prognosticate of bondage 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 173/1 They neuer appeare but as prognosticats of afterclaps. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 330 Behold what truth is in the vain prognosticates of fond astrologers!

† **Progno·sticate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *prognōsticāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prognōsticāre*: see next.] = Prognosticant.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Thee wise diuined, by this prognosticat horshead, That Moors wyde conquest should gayne with vittayl abundant.

Prognosticate (prɒgnɒ·stikēt), *v.* Also 6–7 **pron-**; 6 *pa. t.* and *pple.* **-at(e.** [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *pro(g)nōsticāre* to prognosticate, foreshow, foretell: see Prognostic *v.*]

1. *trans.* To know or tell of (an event, etc.) beforehand; to have previous knowledge of, to presage; to foretell, predict, prophesy, forecast.

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 138 To pronostycate truly the chaunce of fortunys dyse. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 61 A philosophier in Plato his tyme had prognosticate ye eclipse of ye soonne. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 By flight and chirping byrds too prognosticat aptlye. 1612 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 To know the manner of the hurt, that he may wisely prognosticate the danger. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I i. 44 Wizards and conjurers prognosticating that she should not live out a year. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) II. 24 Prudent men prognosticated evil. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz* 19 Jan. 1/2 Other cogent reasons for prognosticating such a revolution.

b. Of things: To betoken; to give previous notice of; to indicate beforehand.

a 1533 Frith *Another Bk. agst. Rastel* Prol., Wks. (1829) 208 Doth not this pretty pageant..signify & prognosticate that tragedy they will play hereafter? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The suannis murnit, be cause the gray goul mau pronosticat ane storme. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVI. i. 919 Euen the very first beasts that were slain, prognosticated fortunat successe. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. x (1699) 108 The Death of a Monarch .. Prognosticated by an Eclipse or Comet. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 106 Yet these portents were far from prognosticating a tyrant. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 283 Everything seems to prognosticate a hard winter.

† **2.** *intr.* To make or utter a prognostication; to prophesy *of. Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 299 b, For Christ him selfe..did prognosticate of great stormes. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 9 Albeit he could judiciously prognosticate of seasons.

b. Of a thing: To give promise or indication.

1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 296 If the aggregation of stars in the Milky Way goes on—as it prognosticates—for ages.

Hence **Progno·sticated** *ppl. a.*, **Progno·sticating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 58 If any mans father be sick, the son straight goes vnto the..prognosticating priest. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 64 Peucer. confuteth their fiue kindes of prognosticating. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 411 In order, by a proper foresight, to prevent the prognosticated evil. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) II. 237 All the prognosticating sights and sounds.

Prognostication (prɒgnɒstikē·ʃən). Also 5–6 **pron-.** [ME. a. OF. *pronostication* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), later *prognostication* (Cotgr.), n. of action from med.L. *prognōsticāre*, Prognostic *v.*]

1. The action or fact of prognosticating; foreshowing, foretelling; prediction, prophecy.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 29 In pronostycacyon righte happy of their fleeynge and voyage. 1548 Patten *Exp. Scot.* A vj b, To note the Pronosticacion and former aduertence of his future successe in this hys enterprise. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 169 The prognostication of weathers that may be made in the morning by their keeping within their hives, or flying early abroad to furnish themselves with wax or honey. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 127 ₱ 5 Others are of Opinion that it foretels Battle and Bloodshed, and believe it of the same Prognostication as the Tail of a Blazing Star. 1904 J. Oman *Vision & Authority* iv. vii. 289 Prognostication beyond the limits of our duty we should discover to be only a profitless diversion.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An act or instance of prognosticating; a foreknowledge or foretelling of something; a forecast, prediction, prophecy.

1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 13 The which now may well be demyd by variay demonstracions, and also pronosticacions to the Kyng, of his deth and murdur. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. *a*1/2 Which pronostication one Paulinus making much of, expowned it to signifie [etc.]. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 142 The Athenians for his divine prognostications erected him a statue with a golden tongue. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 187 ₱ 8 This prognostication she was ordered to keep secret 1905 *Expositor* Feb. 134 His gloomy prognostications of coming doom.

c. A conjecture of some future event formed upon some supposed sign; a presentiment, foreboding.

1760 Johnson *Idler* No. 92 ₱ 5 Will Puzzle foresees every thing before it will happen, though he never relates his prognostications till the event is past. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* x. II, At his sight, her prognostication of ill became stronger. 1818 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 49 A prognostication resulted in my mind, that we should all die of mere debility in these wilds. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ix. 307 The prognostications of evil thus formed very often bring about their own fulfilment.

† **2.** An astrological or astrometeorological forecast for the year, published in (or as) an almanac; hence, an almanac containing this. *Obs.*

See list of such Prognostications in Forewords to *Laneham's Letter*, p. cxxxiii. et seq.

1516 (*title*) The prognosticacion of maister Iasper late.. translated into ynglissh, to the honorre of te moost noble & victorious kynge Henry the viij by..Nicholas longwater. 1545 (*title*) A Pronostycacion or an Almanacke for the yere of our lorde MCCCCCXLV made by Andrewe Boorde of Physycke doctor. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 66 The makers of prognostications, or almanacks for the yeere. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 142 The vsuall order annexed to the prognostications in placeing the faires of everye moneth together. 1643 *C'tess Mar's Housek Bk.* in Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* (1880) 63 For ane prognostication 8*d.*

† **3.** *Med.* = Prognosis 1. *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 55 The Rules of Hipocrates in his seconde boke of pronostications. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* VII. iv. (1639) 388 There needeth no clyster, but that prognostication is sufficient. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 96 To regulate our judgment in prognostication, we must consider, what wounds are mortal, and what not.

4. Something that foretells or foreshadows an event; an indication of something about to happen; a sign, token, portent, prognostic. Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 491 The pix..did falle, whiche was a pronosticacion contrary to the victory of the Kynge. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 81 Which hideous tempest some said it was a very pronosticacion of trouble and hatred to come betwene princes. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 54 Nay, if an oyly Palme bee not a fruitfull Prognostication, I cannot scratch mine eare. 1850 Gladstone *Gleanings* (1879) V. cxxxviii. 254 Labouring to fix the position of the Church for our own time according to the conditions and the prognostications which the time itself not offers only but rather thrusts and forces on our view.

Prognosticative (prɒgnɒ·stikătiv), *a.* [ad. obs. F. *prognostical, -ive* (1564 in Godef.): see Prognosticate *v.* and -ive.] Characterized by prognosticating; tending to prognosticate.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 180 A phisition..studied all the rules and considerations of the art prognosticatiue. 1813 Hobhouse *Journey* (ed. 2) 977 The comet..was thought prognostitative of the fall of Islamism. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 163 The opening a new volume of poems..accompanied by a yawn, prognosticative of the soporific nature of its contents.

Prognosticator (prɒgnɒ·stikētəɹ). Also 6 **pron-, -our(e.** [Agent-n. in L. form from *prognōsticāre* to Prognosticate: see -or. So OF. *pronosticateur* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] One who or that which prognosticates; one who pretends to a knowledge of the future; a soothsayer, predictor, foreteller.

1552 Huloet, Pronosticatoure, *præsagus.* 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* IV. 46 He obeied the pronosticator & caused all his men to returne. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Isa.* xlvii. 13 Let now the astrologers, the starre gasers, & pronosticatours stand vp, and saue thee from these things. 1604 Middleton *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 60 Averring no prognosticator lies, That says, some great ones fall, their rivals rise. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 29 Mr. Brothers..was a melancholy prognosticator, and has had the fate of melancholy men. 1852 S. R. Maitland *Ess. Var. Subj.* 209 To speak of Merlin and a train of less important prognosticators. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 3/3 A sensitive, living prognosticator, like the 'Abrus precatorius', is preferable to the inanimate barometric weather gauges, on account of the vital force which dwells in it.

† **b.** A maker or publisher of almanacs containing predictions of the weather and events of the ensuing year; also, an almanac containing these.

1601 J. Chamber *Agst. Judic. Astrol.* 2 Astrologers, prognosticators, almanack-makers. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* iv. 99 Our Annual Prognosticators are generally Men of little Learning. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 130 Almost every supposed Prognosticator has contradicted itself.

Prognosticatory (prɒgnɒ·stikētəri), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ory [2].] Of the nature of a prognostication; serving to prognosticate.

a 1693 Urquhart's *Rabelais* III. xx. 168 The intended purpose of his Prognosticatory Response. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 584 The curl of his nose is prognosticatory of perfumes. 1893 E. A. Butler *Housek. Insects* 147 Its shrill chirping, prognosticatory, according to popular belief, of cheerfulness and plenty.

‖ **Progno·sticon,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **pron-.** [L., a. Gr. προγνωστικόν.] = Prognostic *sb.*[1]

1588 J. Harvey *Disc. Probl.* 97 Is not this perpetuall Prognosticon think you, .. too durable, and ouer generall to be vniuersally true? 1611 Speed *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 92 This luckie prognosticon, and ominous Meteor. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. I. (1676) 131/1 Tis Rabbi Moses Aphorism, the prognosticon of Avicenna, Rhasis, Aëtius.

Hence † **Progno·sticon** *v.* = Prognosticate *v.* 1.

1602 in *Archpriest Controv* (Camden) II. 238, I do hear that ffa. Walpole doth pronosticon that the priests shalbe banished. I prayye god it be not a pronosticon, but a practise.

† **Progno·sticous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as Prognostic *a.* + -ous.] = Prognostic *a.* 1.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* (1664) 142 All dreames be.. either prognosticous of some event to fall out, or false illusions. *Ibid.* 143 These .. dreames bee prognosticous of either good or badde successe.

† **Progno·stify,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5–6 **pronostify, -yfy, -efy.** [ad. med.L. type **pro(g)nōstific-āre*, or OF. **pronostifier*: see Prognostic *sb.*[1] and -fy.] = Prognosticate *v.* Hence † **Progno·stifying** *vbl. sb.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxvii. (W. de W.) o ij, Dremes..ben somtyme open & playne, and somtyme wrappyd in fyguratyf mystyk and dymme & derke pronostifyenge & tokenynge as it faryd in Pharaoes dremes. *Ibid.* VII. lx. r vij b, They [ulcers] .. ben messengers and pronostyfyen the peryll of leprehede. ? *c* 1500 *Coventry Corp. Chr. Plays* App. IV. 119 Let us haue sum commenecasion Of this seyd star be old pronostefying How hyt apperud & vnder what fassion.

Program, programme (prōu·græm), *sb.* Forms: α. 7– **program,** (7 -gramme). β. 9– **programme.** See also Programma. [In 17–18th c. Sc. use, in spelling *program*, ad. Gr.-L. *programma*, which was itself (*c* 1636–1820) also commonly used unchanged (see Programma); about the beginning of the 19th c., reintroduced from F. *programme*, and now more usually so spelt (though not pronounced as F.); the earlier *program* was retained by Scott, Carlyle, Hamilton, and others,

nd is preferable, as conforming to the usual English repr. of Gr. -γραμμα, in *anagram, cryptogram, diagram, telegram*, etc.]

†1. A public notice; = PROGRAMMA 1. *Sc. Obs.*

a. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 38 The beginning f his discourse..is like a program affixed on the entrie of a itie. 1682 *Decreit* in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 4 [They] eterimined .. without affixing any previous programe r using any examinatione to appoint the said Mr. J. Y. 707 (July 22) in Fountainhall *Decisions* (1759) II. 385 The rofessor of Greek his place being vacant in the college of t Andrews .., there is a program emitted, inviting all ualified to dispute, and undergo a comparative trial. 1816 COTT *Antiq.* I. Will three shillings transport me to Queensrry, agreeably to thy treacherous program? 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xiii, The transactions of the morning were.. nnounced .by the following program.

2. A descriptive notice, issued beforehand, of any ormal series of proceedings, as a festive celeration, a course of study, etc.; a prospectus, yllabus; in current use *esp.* a written or printed list of the 'pieces', items, or 'numbers' of a concert or ther public entertainment, in the order of performance; hence *transf.* the pieces or items themelves collectively, the performance as a whole.

a. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 43 The program of the Pantomime differs materially in the exhibition. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 2 Anticipating the amusement of the month, by a regular program (that is a nice new word I ave just imported from France, to supply the hackneid common-place of a 'bill of the play')—a regular program, I ay, on the second page of your coloured cover. 1831 CARYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii. (1858) 10 'In times like ours', as the alf official Program expressed it, 'when all things are, apidly or slowly, resolving themselves into Chaos'. 1855 IR E. PERRY *Bird's-Eye View India* xxviii. 169 A program f the whole was sent me the night before. 1898 G. B. HAW *Perf. Wagnerite* 3 In classical music there are, as he analytical programs tell us, first subjects and second ubjects [etc.]

β 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 68 The..catalogue old at the door better deserved incorporation in this work han those programmes of festivals. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xiv, Mrs Kenwigs and Miss Petowker had arranged small programme of the entertainments. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 349 According to the programme of study drawn up for the grammar school of Glasgow. 1881 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 33/2 Programmes are now ommonly restricted in length to 2 hours or 2½... Formerly oncerts were of greater length.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* A definite plan or scheme of any ntended proceedings; an outline or abstract of omething to be done (whether in writing or not).

a. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* (1872) III. II. i. 60 From the est scientific program .to the actual fulfilment, what a lifference! 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 332 All uggestions of the true and beautiful, which he cannot prelefine and lay down in program. 1860 MOTLEY *Nethrl.* 1868) I. iv. 114 In accordance with this program Philip proceeded stealthily. 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* VIII. 1765 'm in the secret of the comedy—Part of the program leaked ut long ago! 1892 SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* Pref. 9 A less mbitious program would further allow of greater thoroughess within its narrower limits.

β. 1839 *Eclectic Rev.* 1 Jan. 24 The general satisfaction hich had been produced by the ministerial *programme.* 841 MILL in *Life & Labours Fonblanque* (1874) 32 They the Ministry] have conformed to my programme. 1860 *N.* COLLINS *Wom. White* II. 277 Observe the programme I ow propose. 1891 J. MORLEY *Sp. Newcastle* 2 Oct., We ave had a programme unfolded which is calculated to stir he deepest energy and to rouse the sincerest convictions of very man with a spark of Liberalism in him.

3. = PROGRAMMA 2; *spec.* (repr. Ger. *Programm*) n German schools, an essay or disquisition on ome subject, prefixed to the annual report.

1831 CARLYLE *Early Germ. Lit* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 81 A series of Selections, Editions, Translations, Critical Disquisitions, some of them in the shape of Academic Program. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* II. iii. Scraps of regular Memoir, College-Exercises, Programs, Professional Testimoniums. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 556 (Prussian Primary Education) The director, or one of the masters, in an official program, is to render an account of the condition and progress of the school. 1880 J. MORRISON in *Expositor* XI. 361 Such is the derivation given by Niemeyer in his Programm on the expression. 1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* V. 504 He admires greatly Heimann's program on 'Interpolations in Homer'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *program-card, -seller*; in sense 2 b, with reference to political 'programs', as *program-maker, -making, -mongering, -spinner, -spinning*; **program, -gramme-music**, music intended to convey the impression of a definite series of objects, scenes, or events; descriptive music.

1881 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 38/1 The Abbé Vogler.. was a great writer of programme-music. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. *My Rival*, My prettiest frocks and sashes Don't help to fill my programme-card [at a ball]. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 7/3 Mr. Chamberlain is above all things a programme maker...In the year 1885 he constructed what was called an 'unauthorised programme' for the Liberal party.

Pro·gram, pro·gramme, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To arrange by or according to a program; to draw up a program of; to scheme or plan definitely.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 4/2 This match was programmed to start yesterday, but owing to the state of the weather had to be postponed. 1900 *Ibid.* 17 July 6/3 Meetings, he declares, were wrongly programmed. 1905 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 2 The devolutionist scheme was programmed and published on September 26, 1904.

Hence **Pro·grammer**, one who draws up a program.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The official programmer of the Jockey Club.

‖ **Programma** (progræ·mă). *Obs.* Pl. **progra·mmata.** [late L. (Cassiodorus, Justinian), a proclamation, manifesto, a. Gr. *πρόγραμμα* a public written notice, f. *προγράφειν* to write publicly, f. *πρό* (see PRO- 2) + *γράφειν* to write.]

1. A written notice, proclamation, or edict, posted up in a public place; a public notice. (In *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.*, and formerly in universities.)

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 302 Marcilius here understands by *edictum*, not the prætor's edict, but a *programma*, or bill put up by Nero, to signifie, that after dinner he would sing Callirhoe. 1678 WOOD *Life* 6 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 426 Programma stuck up in every College hall under the vice-chancellor's hand that no scholar abuse the soldiers..in the night watches that they keep at the Gild hall, Penilss Bench, and at most inns doores. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2893/1 Publick Programma's of his Expulsion [from Oxf. Univ.] are already Affixed in the three usual places. 1754 *Def. Rector Exeter Coll.* 13 We will recite the Vice Chancellor's Programma at large. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 47 The vice-chancellor had, in a *programma*, exhorted the tutors to discharge their duty by double diligence.

b. Such a public notice relating to a function or celebration about to take place, with a list of the proceedings in order; hence, a play-bill, prospectus, syllabus, PROGRAM (sense 2).

1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 45 *note*, A programma, a kind of play-bill, which was stuck up as ours are, in a morning. 1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 400 A programma of the fête [in France], together with the order from the minister of police was fixed to the walls. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 207 The Prytanes..before the meeting set up a *programma* in some place of general concourse, in which were contained the matters that were to form the subject of consideration at the ensuing Assembly.

c. An announcement of the subjects to be treated in a course of lectures or studies in a foreign university. (So F. *programme*, Ger. *programm.*)

1787 MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* lix. III. 143 When a young man comes here they commonly lay a *Programma* before him, in which all the arts are disposed according to their natural order.

2. A written preface or introduction; in *plural*, = prolegomena.

1711 tr. *Werenfels' Logomachya* 210 Prefaces, Inscriptions, and Programmata abound with Phrases..worthy Cedar and Gold. 1715 HEARNE in *Rem.* (1857) I. 314 Dr. Gardiner, in a silly programma he hath published. 1761 WARTON *Bathurst* 218 [Dr. Bathurst's] programma, on preaching, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing. 1883 J. RENDEL HARRIS *Stichometry* (1893) 36 The peculiar features of the arrangement of his [Euthalius's] text are prefaces, programmata, lists of quotations with reference to the authors, from whom they come.

Programmatic (prōgrămæ·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρόγραμμα, -γραμματ-*, PROGRAM + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a program; in quots., of the nature of program music (see PROGRAM *sb.* 4).

1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 422/2 The symphony is not at all programmatic. 1898 *Century Mag.* LV. 777 A 'Bauerntanz' which is rather programmatic.

So **Progra·mmatist**, one who composes or draws up a program (in quots., in senses 2 b and 3).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 7/1 The organised system of gambling, which, so far as the 'programme' of the anti-gamblers is known .it is the main purpose of the programmatists to suppress. 1899 J. P. POSTGATE in *Classical Rev.* Oct. 359/1 Each program-atist in his turn feels it his duty to set out with a prolix examination of his prolix predecessors.

Programme: see PROGRAM.

Progrede (progrī·d), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. L., *prōgredī*: see next.] *intr.* To go forward, advance: opp. to RETROGRADE *v.*

1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 7 If the globe were fixed and the other circles named were made slowly to retrograde about the polar axis, the true nature of the variation due to precession would be illustrated; but as regards the variation itself, we should .. obtain as effectual an illustration by making the globe progrede about the polar axis.

Progredient (progrī·diĕnt), *a. (sb.) rare* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *progredient-em*, pr. pple. of *prōgred-ī* to go forward, proceed, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 1d + *grad-ī* to step, walk, go.] Going forward, advancing. b. as *sb.* One who advances. So †**Progre·diency**, the quality or action of going forward, progress.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 An Index .of the Masculine generative faculty; and of that either erumpent, and progredient, or consumed. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 54 He that is no Progredient, must needs be a Retrogredient. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 10 The Continuation, and Progrediency of the Fourth, or Roman Monarchy.

Progress (prō·ugres, prŏ·gres), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 **progresse**, 6 **progres**, (**prograsse**, 7 **prograce**), 7– **progress**. [In 15th c. *progresse*, app. a. obs. F. *progresse* (Lett. of Louis XII, 1513 in Godef.), repr. a Romanic **progressa*, fem. sb. from *progressus, -a, -um*, pa. pple. of *prōgredī* (see PROGREDIENT). In Fr. and Eng. the word subsequently became *progrès, progress*, by conformation to L. *progressus* a going forward, advance, progress. Cf. *egress, ingress, regress.*

a 1892 TENNYSON in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) II. 35 Someone spoke of Diplomacy and Progress. 'Oh!', said my father, 'why do you pronounce the word like that? pray give the ō long.']

1. The action of stepping or marching forward or onward; onward march; journeying, travelling, travel; a journey, an expedition. Now *rare.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3199 Off me the werre the Giaunt doth desire, Anon shall I go hym Assail quikly. To thys forthprogresse Geffray made redy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 20 So forth they both yfere make their progresse. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2599 It was my fortune with .others.. One summers day a progresse for to goe Into the countrie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 269 The most pleasant of all outward pastimes, is..to make a petty progress, a merry journey. 1678 BUNYAN (*title*) The Pilgrim's Progress from this world, to that which is to come. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 160 The Officers and People made a Progress round the Island. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 123 Their progress through the Persian provinces was a kind of triumph.

†b. *transf.* A region or distance traversed.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 219 His dominion .. stretcheth from the promontorie Bayador to Tanger, and from the Atlantike Ocean to the riuer Muluia. In which progresse is conteined the best portion of all Afrike.

2. *spec.* A state journey made by a royal or noble personage, or by a church dignitary; a visit of state; also, the official tour made by judges and others, a circuit; an official visitation of its estates by a college. Now somewhat *archaic.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 475/2 The Kyng beyng in his progresse in the seid Counte. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 1 The justices of assises in ther eyrcuyte or progresse in that shyre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 597 In the time of King Henry the sixt as he roade in Progresse. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 132 Synodal Judges, going Progress yearly under pretext of Visitation. 1795 *Order of Audit Magd. Coll. Oxf.* 18 Feb., That Bills on Country Banks be accepted on the Progresses, but that the Bursars be desired to negotiate them as soon as possible. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 97 Comprehended in six circuits, or annual progress of the judges. 1811 *Order Magd. Coll.* 4 June, That the Norfolk Progress do take place this year and at the expiration of three years from this time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 693 He was President of Wales and lord lieutenant of four English counties. His official tours were scarcely inferior in pomp to royal progresses. 1901 RASHDALL & RAIT *New College* 251 New College is one of the few Colleges in which an annual 'Progress' still takes place. The Warden (or Sub-warden) accompanied by a Fellow known as 'Out-rider', and the Steward, visit the farms on some part of the College estates.

†b. A state procession. *Obs.*

1533 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 37 Whyche said Progresse .. extendid half a myle in lyengthe by estimacion. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* Pref., At his returne from the Progresse to his house at S. James, these pieces were delivered unto him. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 35 Where the Emperor was about to expose himself in a public hall and progress.

3. a. Onward movement in space; course, way.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 340 Vnlesse thou let his siluer Water keepe A peacefull prog esse to the Ocean. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 2, I cannot, by the progresse of the Starres, Giue guesse how neere to day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 175 For see the Morn .begins Her rosie progress smiling. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 1 If the Cheeks of the Press stand wide assunder, the sweep or progress of the Bar will be greater than if they stand nearer together. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* V. 132 The Sylphs..pursue its progress thro' the skies. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 4 A thousand rills their mazy progress take. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 42 Up and up we went..Call progress toilsome?

b. *fig.* Going on, progression; course or process (of action, events, narrative, time, etc.). *In progress*: proceeding, taking place, happening.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 395 The auctor of this presente Cronicle towchethe in his progresse other processe rather Wales then Englonde. *Ibid.* VI. 353 Of the begynnynge, progresse, and ende [of] whom [orig. *de cujus initio, progressu, et fine*] hit is to be advertisede [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 Of the iewes & theyr progresse we may lerne. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. iii. 33 In all the Progresse Both of my Life and Office, I haue labour'd.. that [etc.]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 155 This virtue decayes in progress of Time (as all Odours do). 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. xvi. So rapid is the progress of the thought. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 179 While these changes were in progress. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 To trace the progress of chemical knowledge and research from the earliest times.

4. a. Forward movement in space (as opposed to rest or regress); going forward, advance.

1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 52 Through streittis nane may mak progres [*rimes* incres, les], For cry of cruikit, blind, and lame. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 773 Whose progresse and regresse in this journey we here set down out of Strabo. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvi. 200 After some progress made in your Voyage. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 330 The folded gates would bar my progress now. 1877 BRYCE *Transcaucasia* (1896) 35 The same sense of motion without progress, which those who have crossed the ocean know so well.

b. *fig.* Going on to a further or higher stage, or to further or higher stages successively; advance, advancement; growth, development, continuous increase; usually in good sense, advance to better and better conditions, continuous improvement.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) To Rdr., If you consider the beginning, progresse and perpetuall felicitie of this the Othoman Empire. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 24 Having made no farther progress in his Business. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 104 P 7, I am ashamed that I am not able to make a quicker progress through the French tongue. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1957 Nature delights in

progress; in advance From worse to better: but, when minds ascend, Progress, in part, depends upon themselves. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 38 The very idea of God's kingdom is that of progress, of a gradually fuller communication..of Himself to men. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 349 As civilization advances, the progress of manufactures greatly outstrips the progress of agriculture. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 5. 393 The moral and religious change which was passing over the country through the progress of Puritanism.

† **5.** A coming forth or proceeding *from* a source. (Cf. PROGRESSION 5.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1067 Love is a vertue clere, And from the soule his progress holdeth he.

6. *Sc. Law.* In full, *progress of* (*title*) *deeds* or *progress of titles*: 'such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 11/2 James lindsay of barcloy pronevoy and air be progres to vmqle Johnne lindsay of wauchoip his grandschir. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) IV. XXXVIII. § 10. 660 Titles by Progress, are either Retours on services of Heirs, or Confirmations of Executors, or Assignations [etc.] . from whence the conclusion of the Summons is justly and legally inferred. *a* 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 4 In buying of land, men crave a forty years clear progress, and with that think themselves secure, by the grand act of prescription 1617. 1838 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* Introd., Removed .. from his legal folios and progresses of title deeds, from his counters and shelves. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Where the seller is able to show an unencumbered title .. extending backwards for forty years, .. the purchaser is bound to accept of this as a sufficient progress. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 9 Any conveyance .. forming part of the progress of title deeds of the said lands. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 4 (1) When lands have been feued .. It shall not .. be necessary .. that he shall obtain from the superior any charter, precept, or other writ by progress.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *progress-killing*, *-paralysing* adjs.; † **progress-bed**, (?) a portable bed used on a progress; † **progress block** (BLOCK *sb.* 4 b), ? the block or pattern of hat introduced for a royal progress; † **progress house**, a temporary place of shelter erected on a journey; † **progress laundress**, a laundress employed during a progress; † **progress-time**, the time of a royal progress.

1586 *Will of G. Scott* (Somerset Ho.), A *prograsse bedd. *c* 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at sev. Weapons* IV. i, This broad-brimm'd hat Of the last *progress block, with the young hat-band. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) IV. 177 The Tabernacle itself was but *mobilis domus*, and *ecclesia portabilis*, .. a running, a *progress house. 1902 *Monthly Rev.* Oct. 46 A narrow *progress-killing formalism. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. i, I myself shall have .. Of *progress laundresses, and market-women, .. a thousand bills Preferr'd against me. 1893 B. O. FLOWER in *Arena* Mar. 509 The *progress-paralyzing miasma of creeds. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* III. ii, To..make some fine jests upon country people in *progress-time.

Progress (progre·s; see below), *v.* [f. prec. sb. So mod.F. *progresser* (neologism in Littré).

Common in England *c* 1590–1670, usually stressed like the sb., *pro·gress*. In 18th c. obs. in England, but app. retained (or formed anew) in America, where it became very common *c* 1790, with stress *progre·ss* (cf. *digre·ss*, *transgre·ss*). Thence readopted in England after 1800 (Southey 1809); but often characterized as an Americanism, and much more used in America than in Great Britain, in sense 3, in which ordinary English usage says 'go on', 'proceed'.]

1. *intr.* To make a 'progress' or journey; to journey, travel; *spec.* to make a state journey, travel ceremoniously, as a royal, noble, or official personage. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, or merged in 2.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv. 56 We'll progresse straight to Oxford with our trains. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 22 The Owle being weary of the night Would progresse in the Sunne. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 61 He's like a mighty King, About his countreye stately progressing. 1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 62 Pave me a Golden Tract to Progress in. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* 139 His Majesty progresseth towards the West.

† **b.** *trans.* To travel through; to traverse. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg* i. 601 Who should have progres'd all a Kingdomes space. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii, When my soule had progrest ev'ry place, That love and deare affection could contrive. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 71 Progressing the datelesse and irrevoluble Circle of Eternity.

2. *intr.* To go or move forward or onward; to proceed, make one's way, advance.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 46 Let me wipe off this honourable dewe, That siluerly doth progresse on thy cheekes. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* v. i, Progress o'er the year Again, my Raybright; therein like the Sun. 1808 SCHULTZ *Trav.* (1810) II. 170 In this manner the head [of an island] is continually progressing up the [Mississippi] river, while the lower part is proportionably wasting away. 1832 R. H. FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 359 The poor Italian, canoe, niggers, and all..were seen again about thirty yards off progressing with the crest of the wave towards the beach. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 383 We had been busily progressing all day.

3. *fig.* Of action or an agent: To go on, proceed, advance; to be carried on as an action; to carry on an action.

1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 17 As sure as day doth progress towards night. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1648) 213 As farre as I allowed my Discourse to progresse in this way. 1791 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 52 The business of laying out the city..is progressing. 1837 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 17 'Tis a pretty good subject, but I find it enlarging as I progress. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 41 If the work had progressed as it began, there ought to have been nine. 1906 J. A. HATTON *Pilgr. in Region Faith* iii. 137 The controversy is progressing.

b. *Mus.* Of melody or harmony: To proceed from one note or chord to another; cf. PROGRESSION 8 a. 1690 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *fig.* To make progress; to proceed to a further or higher stage, or to further or higher stages continuously; to advance, get on; to develop, increase; usually, to advance to better conditions, to go on or get on well, to improve continuously.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Nor can this remote matter, sodainly Progresse so from extreme, vnto extreme, As to grow gold, and leape ore all the meanes. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* II. iv, I began Betimes, and so progrest from less to bigger. 1791 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 24 Our country .. is fast progressing in its political importance and social happiness. 1796 *Ibid.* 1892 XIII. 354 The pleasure of hearing you were well..and progressing..in your studies. 1809 SOUTHEY *Let to G. C. Bedford* 30 Apr., Another state of being, in which there shall be no other change than that of progressing in knowledge. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* x, Her convalescence had so far progressed. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 76 (*Widow Gentlewoman*) In country towns .. society has been progressing (if I may borrow that expressive Americanism) at a very rapid rate. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Prince.* 11 It may ..be the case that..we are actually progressing in some particulars while we retrograde in others. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 P. D. 97 The melancholia had markedly progressed.

b. To proceed, as the terms or items of a series, from less to greater; to form an advancing series.

1868 HERSCHEL in *People's Mag.* Jan. 62 Squares of clear window-glass, regularly progressing in size by quarter or half inches in the side.

5. To come forth or issue *from* a source: = PROCEED *v.* 7 b. *rare.* (Cf. PROGRESS *sb.* 5.)

1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 179 Holy Ghost from Both progressing.

6. *trans.* To cause to move onward or advance; to push forward. *lit.* and *fig.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 131 (Dressing of Ores) The heavier portion is progressed across the table, and passed into an ore bin. 1887 *N. Y. Tribune* 7 Mar. (Cent. Dict.), Urging that the bills be progressed as rapidly as possible.

Hence **Progre·ssed** *ppl. a.*, advanced; **Progre·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1850 T. EDWARDS *Eng. Welsh Dict.* Addr., To meet the progressed state of the Arts and Sciences. 1850 BROWNING *Easter Day* XIV, Your progressing is slower. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, The most agreeable evidences of progressing life in Cloisterham. 1874 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 304 The steadily progressing failure of my eyesight.

Progression (progre·ʃən). [a. F. *progression* (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōgressiōn-em* a going forward, advancement, progression, n. of action f. *prōgred-ī*: see PROGREDIENT.]

1. The action of stepping or moving forward or onward. † **a.** Travel; a journey: = PROGRESS *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 280 Vndyr your wenge and youre proteccyon May be this viage and this progression. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 53 There happened in this progression to the Earle of Richmond a straunge chaunce. *Ibid., Hen. VII* 42 b, When they were with their long and tedyous iourney wexed and tyred, and..fell to repentaunce of their mad commocion and frantike progression, then he woulde..circumuent & enuyron theim.

b. Onward or forward movement (in space), locomotion; advance: = PROGRESS *sb.* 3 a, 4 a.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 144 A Letter..which accidentally, or by the way of progression, hath miscarried. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 54 Still the Flood [tide] crept by little steppings, and invaded more by his progressions than he lost by his retreat. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 366, I observ'd it making a creeping Progression in the Valleys. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 202 The tusks of this animal [walrus] are instruments both of defence and of progression. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI 925 This mode of progression requires some muscular exertion.

c. The moving or pushing *of* something onward.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 95 The longer to continue his several Progressions of the Saw.

2. *fig.* Continuous action figured or conceived as onward movement; going on, course (of action, time, life, etc.), proceeding, process. Now *rare* or merged in 4.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 133 The progressyon and draughtes of the..playe of the chesse. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 41 In all the progression of the wished life of this mighty Prince. *Ibid.* 43 Progression, continuation and determination of his most wicked and shamelesse life. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 226 All Starres that have their distance from the Ecliptick Northward not more then 23 degrees and an half..may in progression of time have declination Southward. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 20 The long Progression of the Thoughts to remote and first Principles. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 5 Having..obtained by the slow progression of manual industry the accommodations of life. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud. Men & Bks., Thoreau* iii, There is a progression—I cannot call it a progress—in his work toward a more and more strictly prosaic level.

3. *fig.* The action of passing successively from each item or term of a series to the next; succession; a series; *in* († *by*) *progression*, in succession, one after another; gradually. (See also 6.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 47, & sa be progressione and ordur, euyrie spere inclosis the spere that is neirest tyl it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 397 The Brasilians are said originally to have come..from Peru, advancing thither by progression from time to time. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. § 16 Of the Bulk of the Body, to be thus infinitely divided after certain Progressions,..we have no clear..Idea. 1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xlvii, The laws..Whose long progression leads to Deity. 1844 SOUTHEY *Life A. Bell* I. 175 The experiment which..had been tried..with one class, was ..extended to all the others in progression.

4. *fig.* The action of going forward to more advanced or higher stages or conditions; advance; development; = PROGRESS *sb.* 4 b. Also *attrib.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 37 His..knowledge in the Latine tongue, was so perfect, his progression in the Greeke so excellent. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* II. ii, I must..take..the boldness To reprehend your slow progression in Doing her greatness right. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 133 Having inquired divers things of me, with respect to my former Progression in Learning. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 184 The progression of decay and perversion has been gradually and distinctly contemplated. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. ii. 34 The progression-theory recognizes degradation, and the degradation-theory recognizes progression. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* v. 105 To trace the progression and retrogression of the arts from the Pyramid-builders to the Cæsars.

† **5.** ? The action of proceeding forth or issuing; the fact of being produced. (Cf. PROCESSION *sb.* 4, PROGRESS *sb.* 5.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) Thilke same ordre newith ayein alle thinges growynge and fallynge a-down by semblable progression [*gloss*, issu] of sedes and of sexes. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 2155 His ordinaunce That speces of thynges and progressions Shullen enduren by successions And nat eterne.

6. *Math.* The succession of a series of quantities, between every two successive terms of which there is some particular constant relation; such a series itself. See ARITHMETICAL *a.*, GEOMETRICAL 1 b, HARMONIC *a.* 5 a.

c 1430 *Art Nombyng* 13 Of progressioun one is naturelle or contynuelle, þat oþer broken and discontynuelle. 1542 RECORDE *Gr Artes* (1575) 210 Arithmeticall progression is a rehearsing, of many numbers, in suche sorte, that betweene euery two next numbers, the difference be equall. *Ibid.* 229 Progression Geometricall is when the numbers increase by a like proportion. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vii. M.'s Wks. 1851 VII. 179 Do you not understand Progression in Arithmetick? 1763 EMERSON *Meth. Increments* 74 A series of quantities, whose construction and progression is known. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 153 Families, will continually increase in a kind of geometrical progression. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph* 455 Where the intensity of a sensation increases by equal differences, that is, in arithmetical progression, it implies in the strength of the stimulus an increase in geometrical progression.

7. *Astr.* **a.** Movement of a planet in the order of the zodiacal signs, i.e. from west to east; direct movement; opp. to *retrogradation*. † **b.** *Month of progression* (obs.): see quot. 1615.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 279 The progression, retrogradation, and station of the Planetes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 336 The moneth of Progression he calleth that space which commeth betweene one coniunction of the Moone with the Sunne and another, and it conteyneth nine and twenty dayes and a halfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 212. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xix. 207 *note*, Progression is here used technically: a motion *in consequentia*, or, according to the order of the signs.

8. *Mus.* **a.** The action of passing (in melody) from one note to another, or (in harmony) from one chord to another; a succession of notes or chords. **b.** Sometimes = SEQUENCE.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 29 An authenticall progression, is the ascending beyond the Finall Key to an eight, and a tenth. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* vi. (1731) 95 Degrees are uncompounded Intervals, .. by which an immediate Ascent or Descent is made from the Unison to the Octave..; and by the same Progression to as many Octaves as there may be Occasion. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* v. § 69 In harmonising such a progression as the following [etc.]. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* iv. § 102 Such progressions are called 'hidden' octaves or fifths.

9. *Philol.* Advance in sound-development.

1877 MARCH *Comp. Gram. Ags. Lang.* 27 The first lengthening of *i* and *u* by progression is called *guna*.

Progressional (progre·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or involving progression (in various senses: see prec.).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* C j b, The Venetians consideration of waight, by eight descentes progressionall, halfing, from a grayne. 1665 J. GADBURY *Lond. Deliv. Predicted* IV. 21 Venus hath a progressional motion. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 543 To find Numbers whose Remains shall be Arithmetically Progressional. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Sept. 2/2 Progressional Building Society. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iii. (1876) 87 Its progressional treatment. 1883 F. A. WALKER *Pol. Econ.* 451 There is, M. Garnier holds, a species of increasing taxation which is rational and discreet, to which he applies the term progressional, which is held within moderate limits.

Hence **Progre·ssionally** *adv.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 69 So progressionally ..that from five in the foreclaw she [Nature] descendeth unto two in the hindemost.

Progre·ssionary, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to progression.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* I. iv. 62 The youth's progressionary phases were mapped out in sections, from Simple Boyhood to the Blossoming Season. *Ibid.* xv. 220 These further progressionary developments.

Progressionist (progre·ʃənist). [See -IST.]

1. An advocate of or believer in progression or progress; a progressist, a progressive.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 391 Opposed to the influence of her unconscious Toryism, a Progressionist of susceptible temperament might be in danger of abandoning his opinions. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 349 None but liberals or progressionists need apply. 1883 *Standard* 28 Mar. 3/4 Old-fashioned opera is not the lifeless thing which progressionists would seek to make out. 1886 S. L. LEE *Life Ld. Herbert* Introd. 40 A sure sign that Herbert was a sincere progressionist.

2. One who holds that life on the earth has been marked by gradual progression from lower to higher forms.

1859 H. SPENCER in *Universal Review* July 81 Sir R. Murchison, who is a Progressionist, calls the lowest fossiliferous strata, 'Protozoic'. 1867 — *Princ. Biol.* III. § 140 Were the geological record complete, or did it, as both Uniformitarians and Progressionists have habitually assumed, give us traces of the earliest organic forms.

3. (See quots.) *rare*—°.

1864 WEBSTER, *Progressionist*, one who holds to the progression of society toward perfection. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Progressionist.* 1. One who maintains the doctrine that society is in a state of progress towards perfection, and that it will ultimately attain to it.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. ii. 29 The unprejudiced modern student of the progressionist school. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 305/2 The progressionist tendency of the age.

So **Progre·ssionism,** the theory or principles of a progressionist, or sympathy with progress.

1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 143 That wise spirit of moderate and retrospective progressionism.

Progressist (prŏu·grĕsist, prŏ·g-). [ad. F. *progressiste* = Sp. *progresista*, It. *progressista*: see PROGRESS *sb.* and -IST.] One who favours or advocates progress, esp. in political or social matters; a reformer, a progressive. (In later use chiefly in reference to foreign countries.)

For a short period *c* 1890, the term was used in London Municipal politics, but soon superseded by *progressive*: see PROGRESSIVE *a.* 4.

1848 O. A. BROWNSON *Wks.* (1884) V. 247 Socialists and progressists attempt..to defend it on humanistic principles. 1856 T. A. TROLLOPE *Girlhood Cath. de Medici* 105 The two natural and inevitable parties..conservatives and progressists. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 831/2 These Arabs.. were the progressists of Europe. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 3/2 A most determined Progressist in the City Council. 1891 *Tablet* 29 Aug. 324 The citizens of Sion and those of Granada—the former city being the stronghold of the Catholics, and the latter of the Progressists. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 3/2 In your leader to-day you speak (and in my opinion correctly) of the Progressive party. On Page 6 the word 'Progressist' is used. 1894 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) IV. 432 The new [Servian] cabinet consisted of progressists and liberals.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = PROGRESSIVE *a.* 4.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 2/2 (London County Council) The progressist party..is in favour of carrying out a programme so advanced [etc.]. 1907 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 496 An exponent of the progressist spirit in Catholic thought.

Progressive (progre·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *progressif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *prōgress-*: see PROGRESS *v.* and -IVE.]

1. a. Characterized by stepping, walking, or otherwise moving onward, as in the locomotion of men and animals generally; executed, as a movement, in this way. *Obs.* or merged in b.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 83 In matters of progressive motion. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 193 In progressive motion, the armes and legs doe move successively, but in natation both together. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 173 Their ascent so easy, as to be almost imperceptible to the progressive traveller. 1816 Sir E. HOME in *Phil. Trans* 149 Some account of the feet of those animals whose progressive motion can be carried on in opposition to gravity.

b. *generally.* Moving forward or advancing (in space); of the nature of onward motion.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 127 Thir [the planets'] wandring course..Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 195 The moon..would..have partook of all the progressive motion of the earth. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 305 Water, when smooth, and having none but its progressive motion, reflects the surrounding objects.

2. Passing on from one member or item of a series to the next; proceeding step by step; occurring one after another, successive.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 178 Concerning progressiue suppartition of members [*marg.* Diuiding of parts into parts]. 1703 *Virgil's 4th Eclogue* 2 Behold the Mighty Months Progressive Shine. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 41 P 5 That the idea of the one was impressed at once, and continued through all the progressive descents of the species, without variation or improvement. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Progressive Notes*, those notes which succeed each other, either in ascent or descent. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 34 Pictures, arranged..in a progressive series, with reference to the date of the painters.

b. Applied to certain games at cards, as euchre or whist, when played by several sets of players simultaneously at different tables, certain players passing after each round from one table to the next, according to specified rules.

1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 5/4 The City Marshal of Leavenworth, Kansas, has announced that he will henceforth arrest..all persons found playing progressive euchre. *Mod.* Progressive whist was one of the evening diversions on board the mail steamer.

3. Characterized by progress or advance (in state or condition). **a.** Of persons or communities: Making progress, advancing (in action, thought, character, fortunes, social conditions, etc.).

1607-12 BACON *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 222 It is good for Princes, if they vse ambitious Men, to handle it soe, as they be still progressive, and not retrograde..For if they rise not with theire service, they will take order to make theire service fall with them. 1628 FEITHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] lxxxix. 258 He is not truely penitent, that is not progressiue, in the Motion of aspiring goodnesse. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 187 Whatever be the natural excellences of the Turks, progressive they are not. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 555 For a progressive nation, there is required a progressive policy. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. 127 A people..may be progressive for a certain length of time, and then stop.

b. Of things, conditions, etc.: Characterized by progress or passing on to more advanced or higher stages; growing, increasing, developing; usually in good sense: advancing towards better conditions; marked by continuous improvement.

a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 235 The life as well as the light of the righteous is progressive. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 235 Above, how high progressive life may go! 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 81 Reason progressive, Instinct is complete. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Progressive*, an epithet ..applied to lessons expressly composed for the purpose of practical improvement, and..so constructed in point of increasing execution, as to lead..by insensible degrees to those difficulties [etc.]. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 45 During the fifteenth century commerce continued to be regularly and rapidly progressive. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vi. 182 He had to teach that the creation was not merely orderly, but progressive.

c. *Path.* Of a disease: Continuously increasing in severity or extent.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 29 Thinking that a progressive disease..will destroy those powers. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 647 In progressive pernicious anæmia unusual corpulence has been observed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 693 Progressive dementia with general paralysis.

d. *transf.* Characterizing or indicating progress.

1888 *Amer. Anthropologist* I. 71 Ecker..considers that unusual length [of the index-finger] is a progressive character.

4. Favouring, advocating, or directing one's efforts towards progress or reform, esp. in political, municipal, or social matters.

Used from *c* 1889 as a party term in municipal politics, esp in London, to include those who are liberal or reforming in municipal and social questions, though they may not support the Liberal party in national or imperial questions. In Cape Colony the self-adopted appellation of those who opposed the Bond or Africander party, corresponding generally to the British party as opposed to the Dutch.

1884 *Pall Mall G* 8 Jan. 8/1 The Progressive Brahmans, or, as they call their church, the 'Brahma Somaj of India'. 1889 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 2/2 From the point of view of the Progressive majority, this is the only way to make the seat secure. 1897 *Daily News* 24 July 5/2 Progressive Conservatism is to adopt Liberal principles, and say they were always your own. 1898 LD. ROSEBERY *ibid.* 2 Mar. 4/6 One very simple demonstration of how carefully the Progressive party have cut themselves aloof from Imperial politics.

B. *sb.* One who favours, advocates, or aims at progress or reform, or claims to be in favour of it. (See note to A. 4.)

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 277 The disappointment I may inflict on certain progressives, or disciples of the New Gospel. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 8/1 Henceforth the two parties of the Brahmans were known as the Conservatives and the Progressives. 1892 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 2 Mar. 2/6, I meant that there were Progressives who are not Liberals, but that I think there are no Liberals who are not Progressives. 1894 *Athenæum* 7 July 23/1 An attractive sketch of a Progressive of the epoch of the reforms of Alexander II. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/2 The Cape will shortly be polled again, and it seems..that the result will be to give the Progressives a very small majority.

Progressively (progre·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a progressive manner; in the way of progression or progress; **a.** by continuous advance; step by step, gradually; successively; †**b.** straight forward or onward; directly (*obs.*).

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 294 But the conforming, adapting, and disposing of them being inuented progressiuely, recedeth from vniuersals..to the most specials, or indiuiduals. 1694 HOLDER *Time* vi. 87 The reason why they fall in that order.., from the greatest Epacts progressively to the least. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. i. 5 Nothing that adequately fills a place, can move in that place, unless it moves circularly; but progressively or in a direct line it is impossible. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 96 Mountains .. rising progressively to view. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* I. iii. 96 The action of the sun on the moon was progressively changing.

Progressiveness (progre·sivnĕs). [-NESS.] The quality or character of being progressive.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Progressiveness*, the Quality of proceeding or going forward. 1795 SOUTHEY *Tris. Maid Orleans* III. 189 Those ties Which through the infinite progressiveness Complete our perfect bliss. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iv. 57 This progressiveness of Scripture is an important element in its fitness for the education of man. 1883 H. BONAR in *Edin. Daily Rev.* 6 June 3/8 Our progressiveness consists in the fuller discernment of all parts of revelation.

Progre·ssivism. [f. PROGRESSIVE + -ISM.] The principles of a progressive or progressist; advocacy of, or devotion to, progress or reform.

1892 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Mar., If London had been converted to Progressivism—that is Radicalism. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 3/1 The state of this country [Russia], in which primitivism—if I may be permitted the expression—and progressivism are sometimes so oddly mixed.

So **Progre·ssivist** = PROGRESSIVE *sb.*

1884 A. V. H. CARPENTER in *Chicago Advance* 1 Jan. (1885) 867 There are..no more impracticable progressivists than those who clamor for a repeal of all laws. 1904 *19th Cent.* Aug. 292 An ardent young Progressivist.

Progressivity (prōgresi·vĭti). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = PROGRESSIVENESS.

1882 tr. *Godet's Jesus Christ* 66 This [man's] progressivity, if I may use the word, has no limit but that of the absolute good to which he aspires. 1883 F. A. WALKER *Pol. Econ.* 451 In 1848..the idea of progressivity [of taxation] was revived.

Progressor (progre·sŏr). *rare.* [a. late L. *prōgressor*, agent-n. f. *prōgredī*: see PROGREDIENT.] One who progresses or makes progress; in quot. *a* 1626, one who makes a state progress or tour.

a 1626 BACON *Digest Laws* Wks. 1879 I. 671/1 Adrian .. being a great progressor through all the Roman empire, whenever he found any decays of bridges, or highways.., gave substantial order for their repair. 1874 NEALE & LITTLEDALE *Comm. Ps.* CXX. IV. 164 The beginners, the progressors, and the perfect.

Pro-guardian: see PRO-1. **Progue,** var. PROG.

‖ **Progymnasium** (prŏu dgimnē·zĭŏm, Ger. prōgimnā·zium). Pl. **-ia.** [Ger. (from mod.L.): see PRO-1 and GYMNASIUM 2.] (See quot. 1886.)

1833 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 545 Establishments ..called Progymnasia and superior Burgher Schools. 1886 J. F. MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 17/2 The classical schools proper [in Prussia] consist of *Gymnasia* and *Progymnasia*, the latter being simply gymnasia wanting the higher classes.

‖ **Progymna·sma.** *Obs. rare.* Pl. **-mata.** [ad. Gr. προγύμνασμα a preparatory exercise, f. προγυμνάζειν to train beforehand.] A preparatory or preliminary exercise or study.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 220, I consider'd that..some of those Observations..might shew me the true Quantity of the Equations of the Suns Orb.. I turned over his *Progymnasmata*, and pitched on two. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents (I. v. 724) A *Progymnasma* or Prælusory attempt, towards the proving of a God from his Idea as including necessary existence.

Progymnosperm: see PRO-2 1.

Pro hac vice: see PRO 5.

Proheim, -heme, -hemy, etc.: see PROEM, etc.

Prohessian (prohe·siăn). *Math.* [f. PRO-1 4 + HESSIAN *sb.*2] (See quots.)

1862 SALMON *Geom. Three Dimensions* xii. 338 The Hessian of any surface being of the degree $4n-8$, that of a developable consists of the surface itself, and a surface of $3n-8$ degree which we shall call the Pro-Hessian. *Ibid.* xv. 426. 1864 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* V. 267 The function PU, which for the developable replaces as it were the Hessian HU, is termed the *Prohessian*; and (since if r be the order of U the order of HU is $4r-8$) we have $3r-8$ for the order of the Prohessian.

† **Prohi·bit,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prohibit-us*, pa. pple. of *prohibēre* to hold back, prevent, forbid, f. *prō* in front + *habēre* to hold.] Prohibited, forbidden. (Also const. as pa. pple.: see next.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 Whiche hade not knowlege of hym selfe, whiche is comparable to brute bestes in drawenge to thynges prohibitte. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxxi. § 2 (1699) 158 By the Civil Law likewise, the prohibit Arms were confiscat. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 277 Discharging merchants .. to sell or exchange any prohibite commodities with themselves or amongst others in the Kingdome of Scotland. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 400 Arrest of the King's Council, for levying of 30 Sols per 100 upon all Cheese from Foreign Parts, except from England and Holland, which remains prohibit.

Prohibit (prohi·bit), *v.* Also 5 -hibet. [f. L. *prohibit-*, ppl. stem of *prohibēre*: see prec. For pa. pple., *prohibit* was used down to the 18th c.; but *prohibited* also appeared as early as 1532.]

1. *trans.* To forbid (an action or thing) by or as by a command or statute; to interdict.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 A table of brasse prohibetenge synne [orig. *peccatum prohibens*], where the myghty preceptes of the lawe bene wryten. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 148 The damnable lust of cardes and of dice, And other games prohibite by the lawe. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 510/2 Such folk I suppose wer better prohibited betymes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 b, Not to prohibite this newe fangledues. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 176 They altogether prohibite the use of wine in fevers. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 346 They considered..what the thing was which the legislature meant to prohibit. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 14 In England an act of parliament was passed in 5th year of reign of Henry IV prohibiting the attempts at transmutation and making them felonious. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 166 The Statute of Mortmain prohibited the alienation of lands to the Church under pain of forfeiture.

2. To prevent, preclude, hinder, or debar (an action or thing) by physical means.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 59 The Frenchemen .. gathered together a greate numbre of men of warre redy to defend and prohibite the passage. 1634 R. H *Salernes Regim.* 66 They comforte the Stomacke, and prohibite vapours and fumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 437 Gates of burning Adamant Barr'd over us prohibit all egress. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iii, Having seen them..drop asleep, or shut their eyes so as to prohibit conversation, as much as if they were.

3. To forbid, stop, or prevent (a person): **a.** *from* doing something; also, *to do* a thing (*arch.*).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. Pref. 1 [The reading of history] prohibyteth reprouable persons to do mischeuous dedes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 55 b, For the rage

of the water, and contraritie of the wyndes, her ship was prohibited diuerse tymes to approche the shore and take lande. 1615 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 166 No cause why, his Majesty's subjects should be..prohibited from any place. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 261 The patients..are peremptorily prohibited to bathe on Sundays. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1887) 550 There is no Act..prohibiting the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from being in the pay of continental powers.

†**b.** With various obsolete constructions. (Cf. Forbid.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 279 That he scholde prohibite hym of thynges whiche scholde not be doon 1531 *Dial on Laws Eng.* iii. 140 Whether it stande with conseyence to prohybyt a Jury of mete & drynk tyll they be agreed. 1680 H. Dodwell *Two Lett* (1691) 78 St. Ambrose..prohibited none for coming to him at any time,

†**c.** With direct and indirect object (dative). *Obs.*, or *arch.*

1530 Palsgr. 667/2 He hath prohybyt me his house. 1619 Drayton *Past., Ecl.* VI. xv, To recall that, labour not in vain, Which is by fate prohibited returning. 1657 J. Bergeant *Schism Dispach't* 456 Those Authors, whose books are prohibited printing in England under great penalties. 1671 R. MacWard *True Nonconf.* 160 A Synod in England did prohibite the Scots any function in their Church. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. ix. 331 He prohibited Antony the entrance of his Province

†**4.** Formerly with following negative expressed or implied: To command *not* to do something; to cause a thing *not* to happen or take place. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 259 The princes of the lande are prohibite in peine of death to absteine from such stronge drinkes. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 295 They did prohibit that no man shoulde..sell openly .wine of Candie or Spaine. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 145 b, Helyas through the power of God, did prohibit that it should not rayne *a* 1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man.* I. i. 41 It cannot effectually prohibit the Heart not to move, or the Blood not to circulate. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 249 The gravity prohibiting that they cannot recede from the centers of their Motions. 1707 Earl of Bindon in *Lond. Gaz.* No 4333/3 To Prohibit..all Coach-makers, .that they do not use Varnish'd Bullion-Nails.

Hence **Prohi·biting** *vbl. sb.*, prohibition.

1614 W. Colwall in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 151 The prohibiting of white cloths to come into these countries. 1677 *Act* 29 *Chas. II*, c. 7 § 3 Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to the prohibiting of dressing of Meate in Families or dressing or selling of Meat in Inns Cookeshops or Victualling Houses for such as otherwise cannot be provided.

Prohi·bited, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Forbidden, interdicted, debarred. *Prohibited degrees*; see Degree *sb.* 3.

1552 Huloet, Prohibited, *vetitus.* 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus* 183 Prohibited consequence of perfect cordes. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 172 They say, that they marry within prohibited degrees. 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* iv, Conveying prohibited goods over the Pyrenees. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. ix. (1852) 338 The smuggling of prohibited and over-taxed articles.

Prohibiter (prōhi·bitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who prohibits or forbids; = Prohibitor.

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 337 God..is..a prohibiter of sinnes. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xxii. Wks. 1851 IV. 130 The prohibiters of divorce 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. viii, Cecilia..cast her eyes round the church, with no other view than that of seeing from what corner the prohibiter would start. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* III § 193 The discovery would subject the prohibiter to a heavier penalty.

Prohibition (prōuhibi·ʃən). [a. F. *prohibition* (1237 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prohibition-em*, n. of action f. *prohib-ēre* to Prohibit.]

1. The action of forbidding by or as by authority; an edict, decree, or order forbidding or debarring; a negative command.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 54 This..semeth to some men into coaccion, that is to saine, constrainyng, or els prohibicion that is defendyng 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 287 Prestes despisynge this prohibicion. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i 160 Ther must be a prohybytyon set out by commyn authoryte. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 645 So glister'd the dire Snake, and into fraud Led Eve..to the Tree Of prohibition. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr., The prohibition of wine was a very wise maxim 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 404 The prohibition of excessive wealth is a very considerable gain in the direction of temperance.

2. *Law.* **a.** A writ issuing from a superior court, formerly from the Court of King's Bench, and sometimes from the Court of Chancery or of Common Pleas, now out of the High Court of Justice, forbidding some court, and the parties engaged in it, from proceeding in a suit, on the ground that this is beyond the cognizance of the court in question.

[1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 282/2 Ceux qi par malice purchacent prohibitions.] 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw VI*, c. 13 § 14 If any Party for any Matter..sued..before the Ecclesiastical Judge, do sue for any Prohibition in any of the King's Courts 1595 *Expos. Termes Law, Prohibition*..lieth where a man is impleded in ye spiritual court of ye thing yt toucheth not matrimonie nor testament, but that toucheth the kinges crowne. 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* viii. 305 A Prohibition was served upon those Vicars. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 435 Every Statute Prohibitory is a Prohibition of Law. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. ii. 320 The courts of law frequently issued 'Prohibitions' against proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Courts with suits not lawfully cognizable there. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 793/1 A writ of prohibition is a prerogative writ—that is to say, it does not issue as of course, but is granted only on proper grounds being shown.

b. *Sc. Law.* Each of the three technical clauses in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling an estate, contracting debt that would affect it, or altering the order of succession to it.

1848 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 36 § 32 Disencumbering the entailed estate..and the heir of entail..of all the prohibitions, conditions, restrictions, limitations, and clauses irritant and resolutive, of the tailzie. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 802/2 Before the passing of the act 11 and 12 Vict. c. 36, 1848, it was doubted whether an entail could be effectual which did not contain the whole of the three prohibitions;—against alienations; against the contraction of debt, so as to affect the estate; and against the succession; but it was decided, that a deed of entail containing any one of these prohibitions, properly fenced, was effectual so far as it went.

3. The interdiction by law of the importation of some foreign article of commerce.

1670 Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 214 Another Point..is the Prohibition of French Commodities. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* I. 33 Heavy duties and absolute prohibitions were interposed to prevent the importation of manufactured articles from abroad. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 302 Manufacturers in want of customers cried out for trade prohibitions.

b. A thing prohibited, *rare.*

1905 *Post Office Guide* 1 Jan. 493 Eau de cologne is a prohibition into Basutoland.

4. *spec.* The forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for common consumption.

1851 (May) *Annual Rept. Exec. Committee Amer. Temp. Union* 27 The State of Vermont has struggled arduously to arrive at the summit level of entire prohibition. 1869 *Daily News* 6 Sept., The majority of the people of the State [Massachusetts] are opposed to prohibition, though they would favour a good license law. 1891 (*title*) The Cyclopædia of Temperance and Prohibition (U. S.). 1899 Rowntree & Sherwell *Temperance Problems* iii. (1901) 42/1 The agitation in favour of prohibition in Maine began early in the thirties. The efforts of [Generals Appleton and Dow]..resulted in 1846 in the passage of the first Prohibitory Act.

5. *Astrology.* (See quots.)

1658 Phillips, *Prohibition*,. in Astronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to joyn themselves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applied to. 1819 J. Wilson *Dict. Astrol., Prohibition*, the same as frustration.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 3 and (especially) 4). Also **Prohibition party,** a political party in U. S., formed in Sept. 1869 to nominate or support only persons pledged to vote for the prohibition of the liquor traffic; **prohibi tionward** *adv.*, towards prohibition.

1885 G. W. Bain in *Voice* (N. Y.) 29 Nov., It is delightful to see the tendency of public sentiment prohibitionward in the South. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Dec. 2/2 He carefully studied the Prohibition Question while there.. In one Prohibition town he was taken to various hotels by the Dominion M.P....who was elected on the Prohibition card—for the purpose of having a whisky-and-soda. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 7/1 Manitoba, by a law, known as the 'Liquor Law', which was passed last year, endeavoured to make itself into a 'prohibition' province. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 8/1 The outcome of this foolish (almost wicked) retention of the Prohibition Order is that now an American Meat Trust is able to name the price that must be paid for meat by poor British consumers.

Prohibi·tionary, *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY¹.] Relating to prohibition.

1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 226 The author has overlooked the fact that prohibitionary laws were enacted in Judea, Egypt, Greece and Rome.

Prohibitionist (prōuhibi·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or favours prohibition, *spec.* of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Also *attrib.*

1846 Worcester, *Prohibitionist*, an advocate for prohibitory measures. *For. Q. Rev* 1854 (*title*) The *Prohibitionist* [a monthly journal in State of New York]. 1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 6 You would probably pronounce the existing struggle as one between the Protectionists and Prohibitionists. 1883 *Manch Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/3 If the community is really determined to have no public-houses it can carry out its wishes by filling the Town Councils with a majority of prohibitionists. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lvi. 372 *note*, The Prohibitionist platform of 1884.

So **Prohibi tionism,** the principles or practice of prohibition.

1889 Goldw. Smith (*title*) Prohibitionism in Canada and the United States.

Prohibitive (prohi·bitiv), *a.* [a. F. *prohibitif, -ive* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); see Prohibit *ppl. a.* and -ive.]

1. Having the quality of prohibiting; that forbids or restrains from some course of action; prohibitory.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 86 When it is apparant that such meetings are not made of euill intent, the prohibitiue Law ceaseth. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble.* [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands..with all the proper, prohibitive, irritant, and resolutive clauses. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 213 Prohibitive and protective regulations force capital and industry into less productive channels than those into which they would otherwise flow. 1887 [see Permissive 1]. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 30 May, The decrease [of saloons] being almost wholly due to the special prohibitive power of the judges of the license courts.

2. Of conditions, as taxes or prices: Such as serve to prevent the use or abuse of something.

1886 *American* XII. 100 A tax whose effect will be prohibitive. 1888 M. Arnold *Civilis. U. S.* iv. 163 The cab-rates are prohibitive—more than half of the people who in England would use cabs must in America use the horse-cars. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 8 Jan. 279/1 The book was published at a well-nigh prohibitive price.

3. *Gram.* That expresses prohibition; negative in an imperative use.

1875 Renouf *Egypt. Gram.* 56 The prohibitive *em* is frequently placed before [etc.]. *Mod.* The Greek μη and Lat. *ne* with the imperative have a prohibitive force.

Hence **Prohi·bitively** *adv.*, **Prohi·bitiveness.**

1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 296, I waved my hand prohibitively at the door. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 829 A spirit of doctrinaire prohibitiveness.

Prohibitor (prohi·bitəɹ). [a. L. *prohibitor*, agent-n. from *prohibēre*: see Prohibit *ppl. a.*] One who prohibits.

1611 Cotgr., *Prohibeur*, a prohibitor. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 85/2 Socrates..never needed any exhorter, but sometimes a prohibitor. 1857 Keble *Eucharist. Ador.* 27 Make it still more imperative upon the prohibitors to produce some irresistible authority.

Prohibitory (prohi·bitəri), *a.* [ad. L. *prōhibitōri-us* restraining, f. *prohibitor*: see -ory.]

1. = Prohibitive 1; esp. with reference to the common sale of intoxicating liquors, as in *prohibitory law, movement, party*, etc.

a 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 428 Which words be most prohibitory. *a* 1602 W. Perkins *Cases Consc.* (1619) 318 Lust may be restrained..without prohibitory lawes. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii 496 This law is entirely prohibitory. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 390 We have been obliged to guard it from foreign competition by very strict prohibitory laws. 1884 Dowell *Taxation* v. ii. I. 135 An enactment prohibitory of the imposition of a subsidy on wool. 1899 [see Prohibition 4].

2. = Prohibitive 2.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* iii. I. 377 The cost of conveyance amounted to a prohibitory tax on many useful articles. 1881 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* 8 Sept. 434/1 This..is obviously prohibitory of every scheme for economising tidal energy by means of artificial dock-basins.

Hence **Prohi·bitorily** *adv.*, in a prohibitory way, with prohibitory effect.

1876 R. Hart *Land of Sinim* (1901) 202 That foreign goods are either differentially or prohibitorily taxed.

Proif, obs. Sc. spelling of Proof.

Proin(e, Proiner, obs. forms of Prune, Prüner.

Pro indiviso: see Pro 6.

†**Proine,** *v. Obs.* Sometimes used in sense of Prime *v.*¹ 2.

[In the 16th c. *proine* was a very common variant of *prune, prune*, both as used of a bird pruning itself and of pruning a vine, tree, etc.; for the latter Prime *v.*³ was also a 16–17th c. synonym. But there is no evidence of a form *prune* answering to Prime *v.*¹ As applied in quot. 1591 *proine* is slightly earlier than Prime in this sense.]

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 12 His peece readie charged, londen with her Bullet and proind with tutch pouder. 1622 *Recov. Ship of Bristol 'Exchange'* Div b (Arb. Garner IV. 603), And Rawlins hauing proined the Touch-holes

Project (prŏ·dʒekt, prōdʒe·kt), *sb.* [ad. L. *prōject-um* something thrown forth or out, neut. sing. of *prōject-us* pa. pple: see next. So F. *projet* (*pourget* 1518 in Hatz.-Darm., *projet* in Cotgr.).]

†**1.** A plan, draft, scheme, or table of something; a tabulated statement; a design or pattern according to which something is made. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3331 A corone, ane þe costious þat euire kyng weryd, On þe propurest of proiecte þat euire prince bere. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 225, I will now adventure to run thorow all the sortes of Manslaughters and Felonies..which (for the more light) I have bestowed in this project (or Table) following. 1600 (*title*) A Projecte, conteyninge the State, Order, and Manner of Goverenmente of the University of Cambridge. As now it is to be seene. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 535 Many other plots and projects there doe remaine of his [Parasius'] drawing 1627 Wren *Serm. bef. King* 6 My sonne, love God; or, My sonne, praise God; or, My sonne, obey God; .My sonne, feare God, is a Project and Promise of them all.

†**2.** A mental conception, idea, or notion; speculation. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii 29 Flatt'ring himselfe with Project of a power, Much smaller, then the smallest of his Thoughts. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 55 She cannot loue, Nor take no shape nor project of affection, Shee is so selfe indeared. 1727 De Foe *Acc. Scot.* 152 A great deal of project and fancy may be employed to find out the ancient shape of the Church.

3. Something projected or thrown out; a projection, an emanation (of some being). *rare.*

1601 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) III. i. 22 Oh beauty is a Project of some power, Chiefely when opportunitie attends her. 1849 G. Dawson *Shaks. & other Lect.* (1888) 416 The house should be a project of the creature who inhabits it.

†**4.** The (fact of) being thrown out or put forth. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 535 The said branches immediatly from their project must rise somewhat vpright in maner of fingers, standing forth from the palm of ones hand.

5. Something projected or proposed for execution; a plan, scheme, purpose; a proposal.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 81 Till they retyred, having performed the project of their journey. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 3. 172 Orators, whose project is persuasion. 1623 T. Scot *Highw. God* 80 All our Projects of draining surrounded grounds. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 50 New Projects were every day set on foot for Money, which serv'd only to offend, and incense the People. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 5 P 3 There was actually

a Project of bringing the New River into the House, to be employed in Jetteaus and Water-works. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* Proem, We Florentines were too full of great building projects to carry them all out in stone and marble. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 326 The moral support which the project was expected to receive from the Parliament.

†6. A projectile, a missile. *Obs.*

1686 *Phil. Trans* XVI. 9 (*title*) Propositions concerning ..the Motion of Projects. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* bj, The Doctrine of the Motion of Projects, particularly applied to Gunnery and Throwing of Bombs. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, Projectile or Project.

†7. = Projection 6. *Obs.*

1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 159 [A] set of theorems, relating to projects made on any given inclined planes.

8. *Comb.* (from 5).

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 4 Some get their liuings by their braines, as politicians, monopolists, project-mongers, suit-iobbers, and star-gazers. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* July 262 The old project-monger beamed with her full moon face.

†**Project**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōject-us*, pa. pple. of *prōicĕre*, *prōjic-ĕre* to throw forth, stretch out, expel, reject, give up, etc., f. *prō*, Pro-1 + *jacĕre* to throw.] I. Construed as *pa. pple.*

1. Stretched out, extended.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 295 This prouince, proiecte by the longitude of the occean, hathe on the este to hit Turonea, whom the floode callede Ligeris flowethe abowte.

2. Given up, abandoned.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 87 Proiecte in the lustes of lechery, [þei] haue grete delectacion in women.

3. Projected, thrown.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Pref. ii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 127 When thereon itt ys project,..That Mercury teynyth permanently. 1647 H. More *Cupid's Conflict* xxi, Whose pestilent eye into my heart project Would burn like poysonous Comet in my spright.

II. as *adj.* [= L. *prōjectus* immoderate, abject.]

4. Abandoned; abject, base.

1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* II. i Plays 1873 II. 29, I would haue put that proiect face of his To a more test, than did her Dutchesship. *c* 1611 — *Iliad* III. Comm. (1857) 78 For which yet his Criticus hath the project impudence to tax Homer. 1616 — *Hymn Apollo* 43 With minds project, exempt from list or lawe.

Project (prŏ(ʊ)dʒe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *prōject-*, ppl. stem of *prōicĕre*, *prōjicĕre*: see Project *ppl. a.* (which occurs earlier than the finite vb.). OF. had in same sense *purjeter* (12th c.), *pourjeter* (14th c.), *projetter* (1452 in Godef. *Compl.*); in 16th c. Rabelais used *projecter*, Amyot *projetter*, mod.F. has *projeter*. L. had also a freq. *prōjectāre*, in the senses 'drive out' and 'reproach'.]

I. Of mental operations.

1. *trans.* To plan, contrive, devise, or design (something to be done, or some action or proceeding to be carried out); to form a project of.

a. With simple obj. or clause. (Now a leading use.)

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 10 For to ymagine and proiecte the deth of his neuewe Jason. 1582 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lx. (1591) 88 The rest of the Legions proiected warre in their minds [orig. *bellum meditabantur*]. 1664 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Oct., My Lord Chancellor carried me to see their palace, ..and to project the garden. 1671 Barrow *Serm., Ps. cxii.* 9 Wks. 1687 I 414 Thus hath God wisely projected, that all his children should both effectually and quietly be provided for. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* III. iv. (1713) 318 Having projected the adjoining a neighbour kingdom to his own dominions. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 176, I projected and drew up a plan for the union. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 114 He was a critical writer, projecting a system to which he strictly adhered. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. iv. 137 Sketches projected but abandoned.

b. With *infin.* To plan, devise, or design *to do* something. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 164 For that Emanuel of Portugal who had projected to make the Prior King. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) III. 199 King Richard.. presently projecting to repair himself by a new Marriage. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. III. 228 He even projected to clothe the people whom he took along with him in some peculiar garments. 1810 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1814) II. 293, I project already to complain of the completeness of the detail.

†2. *intr.* To form a plan, design, scheme, or project; to scheme. *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 Wise he was in projecting. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 308 About this time John Dudley Duke of Northumberland projected for the English Crown. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 64 The devil..projects and contrives against the church.

†3. *trans.* To put forth, set forth, exhibit; to present to expectation. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 121, I cannot project mine owne cause so well To make it cleare. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit.* VI. xvi. § 7. 96 The care that this good Emperour had for the weale of his subiects is projected by his prouidence in making waves passageable from place to place. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 622 When the South projects a stormy Day, And when the clearing North will puff the Clouds away

†4. To put before oneself in thought; to conceive, imagine. *Obs.*

1612 R. Shelton *Serm. St. Martin's* 4 By their ambitious thoughts, they projected to themselues a Messias like some Soueraigne Lord. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 45 Which (whatsoever some have projected) is unpossible.

II. Of physical operations.

†5. *trans.* To throw or cast away (*lit.* and *fig.*); to reject. *Obs.*

c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xxvii. 63 Project not me: displeasantly, O Lord, my health, do not depart. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 77 Abstinence and fasting, are as Corsiues to ate out the dead-flesh of gluttony, drunkennes, and concupiscence which so proiected and eaten out, Christ..will come and bind vp our wounds. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1303 There is no reason and probability, that any one should project this assertion also.

6. To cast, throw, hurl, shoot, impel, or cause to move forward, or onward in any direction.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. i. 45 Before his feet her selfe she did project. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 148 It proiecteth ..those excrements which sticke to the bowels. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III 209 In War, holy things are projected to dogges. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Projectile*, The Line of Motion which a Body projected describes in the Air, is..the Curve of a Parabola. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 151 If a body be projected upward, with the velocity it acquired in any time by descending freely, it will lose all its velocity in an equal time. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* i. (1849) 6 A body projected in space will move in a conic section. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 53 The heat which would otherwise be projected into space.

b. To throw or cast (a substance) *in*, *into*, *on*, *upon* something. (Chiefly in *Alchemy* and *Chem.*)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 125/1 Take five wallenuttes with their shelles, glowe them in the fyere, then proiecte them in a gobblet with oulde wine. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i, The great medcine! Of which one part proiected on a hundred Of Mercurie, or Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it, to as many of the Sunne. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 367 When projected on red-hot nitre, it [plumbago] should detonate. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I. 128/1 The pollen is projected or falls upon the pistillum. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 183 Five parts of flowers of sulphur and eight parts of iron borings are mixed together, and projected gradually into a red-hot crucible.

c. *intr.* In *Alchemy*: To make projection, i.e. to throw powder of projection (see Projection 2) into a crucible of melted metal, for the purpose of transmuting the latter into gold or silver.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, You must be chiefe? as if you, onely, had The poulder to proiect with? *Ibid.* II. ii, My onely care is, Where to get stuffe, inough now, to proiect on, This towne will not halfe serue me. 1680 [see Projection 10].

7. *trans.* To place (a thing) so that it protrudes or juts out; to cause to jut out, stand out, or protrude. Now *rare*.

1624 [see Projected 1]. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* viii. 148 The better way is..to project it an Inch and a half beyond the side of the Building. 1700 Dryden *Fables, To Duchess of Ormund* 52 The land had met your way, Projected out a neck, and jutted to the sea. 1765 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 264 Going to project out Bow windows from their houses. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 7 A noble conservatory or green-house may be projected from the south front. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 181 Strong structures, supported upon piers, had been projected, reaching..five hundred feet into the stream.

8. *intr.* To jut out; to stick out or protrude beyond the adjacent parts. (Now a leading use.)

1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 559 The craggy rock projects above the sky. 1795 Burns *Address Miss Fontenelle* 34 As the boughs all temptingly project. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 350 The booths, projected far into the streets. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 267 The promontories of Tyre, Sidon, and Beirût project further than those of Ascalon, Jaffa, Dor or Acre.

9 *trans.* To throw or cause to fall (light or shadow) upon a surface or into space.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos* I. 43 The smallest Atom, was presented as big as a Rounseval-Pea, and projecting a shade. *Ibid.* 73 If with a Prisme you strike the Rainbow-colours upon a wall, and observing where a red is projected. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. vi, The Shade my Body projected, near Noon. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 160 In all the other positions..the lunar cone of shade is projected into space away from the Earth. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* xix. 332 The shadow is said to be projected on to the flat surface.

b. To cause (a figure or image) to appear or 'stand out' *on* or *against* a background.

1832 Brewster *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 25 If a living figure had been projected against the strong light which imprinted these durable spectra of the sun 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 73 He..saw Huxley's form projected against the sky as he stood upon a pinnacle of rock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 71/2 The mode of projecting views of objects at whatever angle they may be placed in relation to both planes.

10. *fig.* (From senses 6 and 9.)

1850 Robertson *Serm* Ser. III. x. 127 Then we project everything stamped with the impress of our own feelings. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. § 1. 180 Thus we project into the realm of space a moral cause. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* x. 94 The very image of Christ as it was projected upon the mind of the Jew. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 47 The realistic teaching of Holy Scripture projected itself sharply upon their uncultured minds. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece, Siena* 58 Ideas were projected from her vivid fancy upon the empty air around her. 1878 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* iv. (ed. 3) 94 Can we not project ourselves so far into the future as to anticipate the time when [etc.]? 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iii. 37 An excited or disordered brain may project some phantasm of its own conjuring..and see it as distinctly as if it were a tangible object. 1903 Myers *Human Personality* I. 25 The occasional power of some agent to project himself phantasmally; to make himself manifest, as though in actual presence, to some percipient at a distance.

11. *Geom.* To draw straight lines or 'rays' from a centre through every point of a given figure, so that they fall upon or intersect a surface and produce upon it a new figure of which each point corresponds to a point of the original. (With either the rays, the original figure, or the resulting figure as obj.) Hence, to represent or delineate (a figure) according to any system of correspondence between its points and the points of the surface on which it is delineated.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 151 The manner of projecting them, is copiously taught in many Books of Architecture. *Ibid.* 152 Winding Stairs are projected on a round Profile. 1831 Brewster *Optics* i. 9 The truth of this rule may be found by projecting fig. 7 upon a large scale. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. Pref. 17, I did not use instruments in projecting the outlines. 1866 Proctor *Handbk Stars* 19 The whole hemisphere is projected into a circle whose radius is twice that of a great circle of the sphere. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 708/1 Any conic can be projected into any other conic. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 116 Draw and complete the two views, as shown..., and add an end elevation, properly projected. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* IX. 488 It may happen that we wish to project the two crystals on a plane perpendicular to the twin-face.

b. *Chartography.* To make a geometrical or other projection or representation on a plane surface of (the earth, sky, or any portion thereof).

1855 Brewster *Newton* I. i. 11 We were not able to determine whether they [dials at Woolsthorpe] were executed by a tentative process ..or were more accurately projected, from a knowledge of the doctrine of the sphere. 1858 Herschel *Outl. Astron.* iv. § 279 (ed. 5) 183 A spherical surface can by no contrivance be extended or projected into a plane without undue enlargement or contraction of some parts. 1866 Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 12 A simple method of projecting the meridians and parallels for any small portion of the celestial sphere. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 170 As if Shakespeare's world were one which Mercator could have projected

Projected (prŏ(ʊ)dʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [-ed1.]

1. Thrown or thrust forward; placed so as to protrude; cast upon a surface: see the verb.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 236 That all the projected or jutting Parts (as they are termed) be very moderate. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 246 A projected transverse impulse, in tangents to their several orbs. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* IV. 480 They..with projected Fires our Men assail. 1778 Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 290 Then to the rocks' projected shade retire. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* IV. (1833) 95 The projected image of this figure may then be accurately copied

fig. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb 3/1 The command is still to 'know thyself', for only by means of an analysed and projected self can we know the minds of others.

2. Put forth as a project; planned, devised.

1706 Phillips, *Projected*, designed, contrived. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi 162 The difficulties of a projected invasion. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* III. v. 655 Projected treaties of commerce 1894 S. Fiske *Holiday Stories* (1900) 73 The projected railroad..was a fact to be thought over.

Hence **Projectedly** *adv.*, in quots. in sense of Project *ppl. a.* 4, completely, abjectly.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. i. 2 There is no Nation so projectedly Savage, as to be aliens to the belief of existence of some Deity. 1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Proph.* 71 For they ,believe no man to be so projectedly Atheistical, as to inttile God to the Visions of his own brain.

Projectile (prŏ(ʊ)dʒe·ktil, -əil), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -il. [ad. mod.L. *projectil-is*, f. ppl. stem of *prōjicĕre* to Project. So in F. (Dict. Acad. 1762).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of motion or velocity: Caused by impulse or projection. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1696 Whiston *The. Earth Lemmata* 8 From the Uniform Projectile Motion of Bodies in straight lines. 1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (1716) 156 To have destroy'd the projectil Motion. 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 157 The projectile Velocity of the Planets 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 208 In case of great projectile velocities.

2 Of force, etc.: Impelling or driving forward or onward; projecting.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 90 The augmentation of the projectile Force. 1801 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* iii (1848) 408 The laws of attraction, the projectile and centrifuge qualities of the system. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 20 Its use then was more for fireworks, than as an artillerist projectile force. 1861 Lytton *Str. Story* xxxi. In this trance there is an extraordinary cerebral activity—a projectile force given to the mind—distinct from the soul.

3. Capable of being projected by force, esp. of being thrown or used as a missile.

Projectile anchor, in life-saving apparatus, an anchor adapted to be shot out of a tube towards the place where it is intended to grapple.

1865 *Morn. Star* 11 June, Everything that was projectile was brought into requisition. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 42 Model Carts, Mortars, Projectile Anchors,. Signal Gun and Rocket Signals.

4. *Zool.* Capable of being thrust forward or protruded, as the jaws of a fish; protrusile.

1864 Cope in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 226 Tongue papillose; terminal portion projectile on glosso-hyoideum.

B. *sb.* A projectile object; a body impelled through the air or through space; *spec.* a missile adapted to be discharged from a cannon by the force of some explosive.

[1665 A Kircher *Mundus Subterraneus* I. v. I. 30 De motu projectilium parabolo, et miris ejus effectibus.] 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 109 Of the Motion of heavy Bodies, of Pendulems, of Projectils. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* v.

312 Under the head of Missiles, by which is meant Projectiles, we will range Fire-Darts, Arrows and Javelins, Fire-Pots and Flasks. 1775 J. Banks *Epit. Lect.* 87 Every projectile is acted upon by two forces, the impetus or projectile force, and the power of gravity. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 44 The parabolic motion of Projectiles. 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v., Projectiles used in smooth-bore guns are . sometimes oblong . . as in the Manby, Parrott, and Lyle life-saving projectiles.

fig. 1826 *Sheridaniana* 253 The projectiles of wit.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *projectile-maker*, *-trade*, etc.; *projectile-throwing* adj.; **projectile theory**, (*a*) that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of projectiles, as affected by gravity and the resistance of the air; (*b*) = the emission theory of light: see Emission 4 b.

1834 *Pereira's Polar. Light* 6 The Newtonian hypothesis, or the projectile or emission theory, was started when our knowledge of the facts was but in its infancy. 1899 *Daily News* 15 May 5/4 A welcome stimulus to the projectile trade. 1907 Payne-Gallwey (*title*) A Summary of the History, Construction and Effects in Warfare of the Projectile-Throwing Engines of the Ancients.

Hence **Proje·otilist**, one who studies or experiments with projectiles.

1852 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 338 With gunmakers, projectilists, general officers, Ordnance authorities.

Projecting (proǀdʒe·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Project *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Project, in various senses; = Projection.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. (1684) 129 It despises all projectings for gain or advantage. 1668 Moxon *Mech. Dyalling* 4 All the Authors I have met with seem to presuppose their Reader to understand Geometry, and the projecting of the sphere already. 1688 Bonnell in W. Hamilton *Life* I. (1703) 40 Vain projectings for your escape and safety. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48/2 The Wall may be defended by the projecting of the Cornice. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 25 My Plan of the Bridge, in projecting of which, I found myself . . stored with Precedents.

Projecting (proǀdʒe·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That projects.

1. That puts forth projects; scheming or contriving; inventive.

1635 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xxi. § 4 Although man be a reasonable and projecting creature. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 113 Daphnis was of a more projecting wit than she. 1705 De Foe *Jure Div.* IV. 89 Delusions and Chimeras of Projecting Statesmen. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 6 Sept., Being of a projecting spirit, some of his schemes miscarried.

2. That throws or impels forward or onward.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Projectile*, Both the projecting and the gravitating force are found in the same line of direction.

3. Jutting or sticking out beyond the general surface or adjacent parts; protruding.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 225 Myosotis . . mouth closed with projecting scales. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 622 Houses . . with high gables and projecting upper stories. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 86 A projecting twig offered a convenient prop.

Hence **Proje·ctingly** *adv.*, in a projecting manner.

1774 Pennant *Tour Scot in* 1772, 260 A cape, placed in our maps far too projectingly. 18 . *Annals Philad. & Penn.* I. 381 (Cent.) A . hat . . projectingly and out of all proportion cocked before.

Projection (proǀdʒe·kʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *prōjection-em* a throwing forward, extension, projection, n. of action f. *prōjicĕre*, or a. F. *projection* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): see Project *ppl. a.*]

I. 1. The action of projecting; the fact of being projected; throwing or casting forth or forward; impulsion, ejection.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 109/1 It is commodious for the projection of phlegme. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* (1647) 19 His [the Sun's] rays have undenied Projection. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 23 To persuade him that this was done . by the rude scattering of Ink upon the Paper, or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at all adventures. 1775 Wesley *Serm.* lix. 10 Wks 1811 IX. 128 Connect the force of projection and attraction how you can, they will never produce a circular motion. 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* 117 The fall of the Viceroy's good chestnut . . and the projection of his rider full ten feet over his head. 1862 G. P. Scrope *Volcanos* 24 The immense trituration they sustain in the process of repeated projection and fall.

fig. **a 1652** J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 103 Shewing how all that which we call body, rather issued forth by an infinite projection from some mind.

2. The casting of some ingredient into a crucible; esp. in *Alchemy*, the casting of the powder of philosophers' stone (*powder of projection*) upon a metal in fusion to effect its transmutation into gold or silver; the transmutation of metals.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 87 You shall make a perfect projection your selues vpon Mercurie. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Projection is an exaltation chiefly in Metals, by a medicine cast upon them, which will suddenly penetrate and transfigurate them. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 20 Alchymists that labour to make gold by projection. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 17 To do the like touching the Philosophers stone, the powder of Projection, and potable gold. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxii, I will do projection in thy presence, my son, . . and thine eyes shall witness the truth. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) II. At other times the performers purchased what was termed a powder of projection, prepared by the adepts, containing a portion of gold.

b. *fig.* Change from one thing to another; transmutation.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* III. ii, I feel that transmutation of my blood, As I were quite become another creature, And all he speaks it is projection. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 111 P 2 We laugh at the timorous delays of plodding industry, and fancy that, by increasing the fire, we can at pleasure accelerate the projection. 1880 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 16 Public opinion was in a state of projection. 1888 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 549 The golden opportunity is arrived, they have reached the moment of projection. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 151 The lucky moment of projection was clearly come.

II. 3. The forming of mental projects or plans; scheming, planning.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 46 Which of a weake and niggardly projection, Doth like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting A little Cloth. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 142 After the projection of divers experiments. 1776 S. J. Pratt *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 230 The dead of the night . is generally my hour for projection. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 23 He was endeavouring to abet the good plans that were in projection. 1838-9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 87 The projection of a canal. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xxi. II. 235 The whole plot appears of one projection, from the beginning down to the death of the suitors.

†**4.** That which is projected or planned; a project, plan, design, scheme; a proposal. *Obs.*

1633 Nabbes *Tottenham Court* III. ii, The planting of hoppes was a rare projection in the Dutch. 1652 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. 238 Having withall good courages and high projections. 1674 [Z. Cawdrey] *Catholicon* 9 My projection is . . that this Stipulation should once be solemnly made. 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 108 P 13 Men are so frequently cut off in the midst of their projections. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 218 Many other airy projections, which vanished as soon as they were formed.

III. 5. The action of placing a thing or part so that it sticks or stands out, or projects beyond the general line or surface; the fact or condition of being so placed as to project.

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 30 The gentle and wel ordered Hand throwne forth by a moderate projection. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 97 The perpendicular projection will be equal to half the breadth . . of the pier. 1806 J. Dallaway *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 207 The central front is rendered mean . . by the . . projection of the wings. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 42 Let him . . sit erect, with his back to the light, and a full free projection of the breast. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxv. 525 The conquests . . beyond the Danube constituted a deep projection of Roman civilisation into the wilds of barbarism.

b. The representation of an object in a picture in such a way as to make it appear to stand out in relief.

1603 E. Heyward in Drayton *Bar. Wars* Pref. Verses, Since affection In iudgement may, as shaddow and projection In Lantskip, make that which is low seeme high. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys* (ed. 2) 597 The idea of projection is not so strongly excited; nor are we able to distinguish with the same certainty between a well-painted picture and the objects themselves in relief. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 194 The incredible projection of the stars themselves.

c. *concr.* Anything which projects or extends beyond the adjacent surface; a projecting part.

1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. xiv, Any ruggedness, any sudden projection, any sharp angle, is contrary to that idea. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 131 The projections at the corners . . are called buttresses. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 316 A catch or small projection at the end of an iron pin.

IV. 6. *Geom.* The drawing of straight lines or 'rays' according to some particular method through every point of a given figure, usually so as to fall upon or intersect a surface and produce upon it a new figure each point of which corresponds to a point of the original figure. Hence, each of such rays, or of such points of the resulting figure, is said to be the *projection* of a point of the original one; or the whole resulting figure is said to be the *projection* of the original.

In *central projection* (often called simply *projection*), the rays are all drawn from one point or 'centre'; in *axial projection*, a number of planes are similarly drawn from one line or 'axis'.

1731 W. Halfpenny *Perspective* 32 Whence, draw a Line to the Point of Distance . then is MU the Projection. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 539 The most useful kinds of architectural drawing depend upon the Theory of Projection. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxiii. 208 Supposing AOB, CPPD to be projections of great circles of the sphere. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* xv. 185 The position and form of lines in space are expressed, in the higher geometry, by determining the projection of these lines on planes placed at right angles to each other. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 793/2 Any figure, plane or in space of three dimensions, may be projected to any surface from any point which is called the centre of projection.

fig. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* x. 301 Metaphysical projections of the moral system, how neat soever and entire, and plausible they may seem.

7. The drawing according to scale, and on mathematical principles, of a plan, chart, or map of a surface, or a diagram on the flat of a machine or the like; *spec.* the representation of any spherical surface on the flat, e.g. of the whole or any part of the surface of the earth, more fully called *map-projection* (see b).

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* M ij, It serueth so many waies, in building: in projection of plattes, for measuring of ground, timber, or stone. 1812-16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 67 In the construction of maps . . by the projection of the spherical surface on a plane, such as it would be seen to the eye situated in a particular point; or by the developement, that is, the spreading out of a spherical on a plane surface. 1857 W. Binns *Elem. Treat. Orth. Project.* ii. (1862) 12 The difference betwixt perspective drawing, or scenographic projection and orthographic projection. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 30 Take two drawings—projections, as they are called—of the frustum of a cone; the one as it is seen by the right eye, the other as it is seen by the left. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 123 Whilst the notion of projection had been imparted, projection lines being drawn, yet the student had utterly failed to realise from the sketches the form of the object he was drawing.

b. *Chartography.* A representation on a plane surface, on any system, geometrical or other, of the whole or any part of the surface of the earth, or of the celestial sphere; any one of the many modes in which this is done.

The earlier modes were actually the result of geometrical projection; but the name has been extended to representations which lie quite outside the etymological sense.

The projections (in this extended sense) that have been used to represent the whole, the half, or parts of the earth's surface, are more than thirty; they have been classified by Major C. F. Close (*Sketch of Map Projections*, 1901, *Text-bk. of Topogr. & Geogr. Surveying*, 1905, xi.) under the following heads: I. Orthomorphic (conform, or conformable), preserving the *forms* of areas (but not their relative sizes); II. *Equal area* (equivalent, or surface true), in which equal areas of the surface are represented by equal areas on the map, but the forms of these, when large, are distorted; III. *Perspective*, representing the surface as seen from some point of view at the centre, on the surface, or at various distances from it; IV. Zenithal (q. v.); V. Conical (q. v.); VI. Cylindrical (q. v.); VII. *Conventional*, produced by arbitrary rules for convenience of drawing and the approximate representation of a number of properties; such is the *globular*, commonly used in school maps of the two hemispheres. Of the varieties in actual use, many belong to two, and some to three of these classes; thus *Mercator's projection* is orthomorphic and cylindrical. For *gnomonic*, *homolographic*, *orthographic*, *polyconic*, *sinusoidal*, *stereographic*, etc. *projections*, see these adjs. Many projections are also named after their inventors, as *Mercator's*, *Bonne's* (modified conical equal-area), *Sanson-Flamsteed's* (sinusoidal equal-area), *Airy's* (balance of errors), *Cassini's* (rectangular co-ordinate) used in the 1-inch Ordnance Maps of England, and 6-inch of Great Britain, the six different projections of *Lambert*, etc. For these see the works cited above, and other special treatises.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref* aiv b, Of making due proiection of a Sphere in plaine. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 182 (Polar projection) This kinde of proiection, though more vnusuall, . . wants not his special vse in describing the parts of the Earth neere the Pole. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. viii. 73 Charts, according to Mercator's or Wright's Projection. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Projection of the Sphere in Plano*, is a true Geometrical Delineation of the Circles of the Sphere, or any assigned Parts of them, upon the Plane of some one Circle; as on the Horizon, Meridian, Equator, Tropick, etc. *Ibid.*, *Polar Projection*, is a Representation of the Earth, or of the Heavens, projected on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s. v., Astrolabes, Quadrants, Sun-dials, Maps, &c., are Projections of the Sphere; which are of three sorts, viz. Gnomonick, Orthographick and Stereographick. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 56 General maps . are projected upon the plane of some great circle, . and from this circle the projection is said to be meridional, equatorial, or horizontal. 1866 Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 12 *Note*, The term projection has come to be applied in mapping to any mode of construction founded on some definite geometrical principle. 1867 Denison *Astron. without Math* 13 In Mercator's projection, which is a favourite one for maps, the globe is supposed to be stretched out on the inside of a cylinder which touches it all round the equator, and the cylinder is then cut and opened out flat or 'developed'. 1905 C. F. Close *Topogr. & Geogr. Surveying* xi. 92 The term *projection*, though sanctioned by long usage, is an unfortunate one. The great majority of useful map projections are not obtained in any geometrical way. A map projection is to be treated as the representation on a plane, by any law, of the terrestrial meridians and parallels.

c. *Cryst.* The projection of a point in each face of a crystal upon an imaginary containing sphere, called the *sphere of projection*.

From the centre of the sphere a line is drawn perpendicular to each face of the crystal, so that to each of these there corresponds a point on the sphere: a plane map of the sphere showing all these points is called a *projection of the crystal*.

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 32 The diameter of the sphere of projection which is at right angles to the zone plane is called the zone axis. 1895 Story Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. 27 On the sphere of projection, and the principles of its stereographic representation. *Ibid.* 28 Fig. 9 represents in orthographic projection the faces and the poles of the cubo-octahedron. *Ibid.* 29 The *plane of projection* thus bounded by a great circle of the sphere is represented by the plane of the paper on which the circle is drawn, which latter will be termed the *circle of projection* or primitive circle.

8. The action of projecting, or fact of being optically projected, as a figure or image, against a background: see Project *v.* 9 b.

1881 T. Webb in *Nature* 3 Nov. 10/1 Why, when a satellite passes behind the limb, is it sometimes . . visible behind or through it, either from optical projection, as stars have been seen in front of the moon, or [etc.]? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 770 Erroneous projection and diplopia.

fig. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 319 The projection of his reputation against a background of foreign appreciation, more or less luminous.

9. A mental figure or image visualized and regarded as an objective reality.

1836 Emerson *Nat., Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 167 The world proceeds from the same spirit as the body of man. It is a . . projection of God in the unconscious. 1838 — *Lit. Ethics* Nature, etc. (1883) 157 The youth, intoxicated with his

admiration of a hero, fails to see that it is only a projection of his own soul which he admires. 1891 Watts in *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 259/1 If there is in any literary work a true projection of life, it must..be classed as poetry. 1903 Myers *Human Personality* I. 694, I had..been studying various cases of astral projection in Phantasms of the Living.., making up my mind..to try..to accomplish a projection of myself by force of will-concentration.

V. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *projection maker, work*; **projection fibre**, a nerve-fibre of the projection system; **projection measurement**: see quot. 1890; **projection system**, the nervous system by which impulses received through the senses are projected upon the consciousness.

1680 J. J. Becher (*title*) Magnalia Naturæ: or, the Philosophers-stone Lately expos'd to publick Sight and Sale,..how Wenceslaus Seilerus, The late Famous Projection-maker,..made away with a very great Quantity of Pouder of Projection, by projecting with it before the Emperor. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict., Projection measurement*, distance between lines tangent to opposite sides of the body, measured vertically to a given plane. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 98 Degeneration of the first afferent (sensory) projection systems of neurons. *Ibid.* 328 The centrum ovale..contains not only projection fibres..but also fibres which connect the cortex with the optic thalamus. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 May 1154 A room fitted-up for electrometer, photomicrographic and other 'projection' work.

† **Proje·ction**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make a projection or geometrical delineation of.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 346, I have taught you in the projectioning the Horizontal Dyal the original way of doing this.

† **Projecti·tious**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *prōjectici-us* cast out, exposed (f. ppl. stem of *prōjicĕre* to Project) + -ous.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Projectitious*, cast out, and nourished of a stranger; flung away, as of no account.

Projective (prǫ|dʒe·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prōject-* (see Project *v.*) + -ive. So F. *projectif.*]

† **1.** Having the faculty of projecting; scheming.

1632 Brome *Court Beggar* II. Wks. 1873 I. 214 They have all projective braines I tell you. *Men.* Pray of what nature are your Projects Gentlemen?

2. *Geom.*, etc. Of, pertaining to, or produced by the projection of lines or figures on a surface.

1682 Leybourn (*title*) Dialling: Plain, Concave, Convex, Projective, Reflective, Refractive. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Projective Dialling*, is the way of Drawing, by a method of Projection, the true Hour-lines, Furniture of Dials, &c. on any kind of Surface whatsoever. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 7/1 A lady exhibitor demonstrating an ingenious projective goniometer. By means of this instrument..the projection of a crystal on a sphere is accomplished, realising in practice the fundamental assumption of the theory of crystallography. 1900 *Nature* 12 July 260/1 A purely geometric representation of all points in the projective plane.

b. Capable, as two plane figures, of being derived one from the other by projection.

1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 107 If P is the point of intersection of QS and RT, then $ATPR$ is a projection of $ACA'B'$ from Q as centre, and $ATPR$ is also a projection of $ABA'C'$ from S as centre; therefore the group $ACA'B'$ is projective with $ABA'C'$, and therefore..with $A'C'AB$. *Ibid.* 163 If the point S is such that tangents can be drawn from it to the conic, each of them will be a self-corresponding line of the two projective series of tangents abc..and $a'b'c'$.

c. *Projective property*, a property (of a figure) which remains unchanged after projection. *Projective Geometry*, that branch of Geometry which deals with projective properties.

1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 50 Projective Geometry..dealing with projective properties (*i. e.* such as are not altered by projection), is chiefly concerned with descriptive properties of figures...Since the magnitude of a geometric figure is altered by projection, metrical properties are as a rule not projective. But there is one important class of metrical properties (anharmonic properties) which are projective, and the discussion of which therefore finds a place in the Projective Geometry. 1908 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 359/2 'On the Projective Geometry of some Covariants of a Binary Quintic', by Prof. E. B. Elliott.

3. Jutting or sticking out, projecting. *rare.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 20 This Jutty, or projective Building. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. lxi. 167 Thin colourless lips, fit for incisive meanings—a nose and chin projective without breadth.

4. Of or pertaining to projection or casting forth. *rare.*

1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xix. (ed. 4) 217 From the projective moment of all light The moon was in the sun, and in the sun The form of earth was.

5. Having the quality of being mentally projected, or the power of projecting: see Project *v.* 10, Projection 9.

a 1834 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 409 There is an equal intensity both of the immanent and the projective reproduction. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 200 Kingsley's practical qualities (including a quite genuine projective imagination) were out of all proportion to the reflective.

6. Having the power of projecting or throwing itself forward with energy.

1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1862) 155 His [Samuel Brown's] fiery, projective subtle spirit could not linger in the outer fields of mere observation.

Hence **Proje·ctively** *adv.*, in a projective manner.

1872 T. L. Cuyler *Heart Life* 27 He follows Jesus so heartily, so projectively, that he carries others along with him by his sheer momentum. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* III. x. 207 A condition in the young when their imaginative energies hold revel uncontrolled and are projectively desperate. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 62 The necessary and sufficient condition that two ranges, each consisting of four elements, should be projectively related.

Projectivity (prǫ|dʒekti·vĭti), *rare.* [f. prec. + -ity.] Projective quality; power or capacity for geometrical projection.

1900 *Nature* 12 July 260/1 He then takes up the subject of chains of points, showing their application to the general theory of projectivity.

† **Proje·ctment.** *Obs.* [f. Project *v.* + -ment. Cf. F. *projettement* (16th c.).] The formation of a project; a project formed, a scheme, plan, design.

a 1639 Wotton *Disparity Buckingh. & Essex* in *Reliq.* (1651) 45 Men that were..never so dishonest in their projectments for each other's confusion. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 405 Whether Posterity will believe..That so many great and notable Projectments could be comprehended in one Soul. 1675 Plume *Bp Hacket* (1865) 120 Zealous in the carrying on his great projectments for piety and charity.

Projector (prǫ|dʒe·ktəɹ). [a. L. type **prōjector*, agent-n. f. *prōjicĕre* to Project: see -or. In F. *projeteur* (18th c. in Littré).]

1. One who forms a project, who plans or designs some enterprise or undertaking; a founder.

1596 Earl of Essex in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser III IV. 131, I think the action such as it were disadvantage to be thought the projector of it. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 428 How happy, then, above all worldly projectors and designers, are they whose hearts are persuaded to hearken to the counsel of God. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 49 To desire a Patent granted..to all useful Projectors. 1841 Miall in *Nonconf.* I. 1 The great design of the projectors of this paper. 1884 *Law Times* 22 Mar. 379/2 The contractors were not paid either by the projector or the company.

b. In invidious use: A schemer; one who lives by his wits; a promoter of bubble companies; a speculator, a cheat.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* I. vii, *Fit.* What is a Projector? I would conceiue. *Ing.* Why, one Sir, that proiects Wayes to enrich men, or to make 'hem great. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxxiv. 477 Let not the Projector pretend the publike good, when he intends but to robbe the riche and to cheat the poore. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 138 The women..think us still either projectors or conjurers. 1724 R. Welton *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 470 The Judas, the worldly projector. 1787 Bentham *Def. Usury* iv. 37 Those, who..are distinguished by the unfavourable appellation of Projectors. 1827 Whately *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 222/1 The Sophist proceeds on the hypothesis that he who forms a project must be a projector; whereas the bad sense that commonly attaches to the latter word, is not at all implied in the former.

2. One who or that which projects or throws something forward.

1674 Wallis in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 588 Which supposeth projection to be compounded of an uniform motion (impressed from the projector). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 7/2 Automatic railway fog signal apparatus a box which contains the explosive cartridges or signals, and a projector which automatically places them on the rail.

3. One who forecasts.

1832 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* (1874) I. 32 We confident projectors of the people's avidity to vote are a little mortified at their registering more slowly than we boasted they would.

4. a. An apparatus for projecting rays of light; a parabolic reflector or a combination of lenses.

1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/1 The electric light will be employed on both sides of the harbour, each of the four projectors displaying a light of over two thousand candle power. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/5 Projectors used as search lights are destined to play an important part in modern warfare. 1893 *Voice* (N.Y.) 14 Sept., The reflecting lens mirror used in this projector is..60 inches in diameter.

b. 'A camera with electric, magnesium, or oxy-hydrogen light, for throwing an image upon a screen' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

Hence **Proje·ctress, Proje·ctrix**, a female projector; also *Geom.*: see quot. 1890.

1709 Swift *Tatler* No. 32 P 4 A Lady who..was the Projectrix of the Foundation. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* xvii. 209 'It is extremely pretty' said Vere to the projectress and protectress of it all. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Projectrix*, a curve derived from another curve by composition of projections.

Projecture (prǫ|dʒe·ktiŭɹ). Now *rare.* [= F. *projecture* (1629 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōjectūra* a jutty, a projecture in buildings, f. *prōject-*: see Project *v.* and -ure.]

1. The fact or state of projecting or jutting out beyond the general line or surface; *concr.* a projection or prominence; in *Arch.*, a projecting architectural member or moulding. Now *rare.*

1563 Shute *Archit.* B iv b, Then shall your vttermost compas be for the proiecture, or saylling out or hanging ouer of the foote of the pillor, which Proiecture the Grekes do name or cal it Ecphoron. *Ibid.* C j b, It hath vpon Echinus a littel edge, which seteth forth Plinthus w^t a more beautiful Proiecture. 1666 Evelyn *Mem.* 7 Sept., All the ornaments, columnes, freezes, capitals, and projectures of massie Portland stone. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Aug. an. 1776, The ends of the roof should have a gentle projecture. 1803 C. B. Brown *E. Huntly* II. 49 There was no projecture which might be firmly held by the hand. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Ecphora*,..the projecture of a member or moulding of a column.

† **2.** A projection on the flat; a plotting out, delineation. *Obs.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. xii. 44 Groundplots are proiectures, eleuations, and all fundamentall contriuances, destinated and accomodated to some speciall and proposed ende. *Ibid.* II. i. 48.

† **3.** = Projection 6. *Obs.*

1616 Hales in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 3 Amongst all the solutions..none there was which gave me not full and sufficient satisfaction, one only excepted,..that is concerning the projecture of an oblique circle.

† **4.** = Project *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1696 Evelyn *Let. to Ld. Godolphin* 16 June, New inventions..encouraged, or rejected without reproach as projectures, or turning the unsuccessful proposer to ridicule.

‖ **Projet** (prǫ·ʒɛ). [F., ad. L. *prōject-um* Project.] A proposition, proposal; the draft of a proposed treaty, etc.

1808 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 108 It [the form of treaty] should be considered but as a *projet.* 1812 *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 274 After various *projets* had been offered and rejected, she made these three conditions. 1813 Scott *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 18 May in *Lockhart*, After many *offs* and *ons*, and as many *projets* and *contre-projets* as the treaty of Amiens, I have at length concluded a treaty with Constable.

† **Proji·cient.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōjiciens, -ent-em*, pres. pple. of *prōjicĕre* to Project.] One who or that which throws a thing forward or forth.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 10 Though the projicient do so throw it, that it strikes at right angles with the wall.

Proke (prōuk), *v.*[1] Now only *dial.* Also 7 **proak.** [Early ME. *proken*, app. cognate with I.G. *proken*, to prod, poke, scratch, scrawl; cf. the dim. or frequent. I.G., Efris. *prokeln*, Saterland *prokelje*; also, I.G. *prokel* prickle, pointed instrument (Doorn.-Koolman). Not known in OE, but frequent in southern Early ME., also in late 16th c. writers, and still dial. Etymology obscure; the form and sense suggest relations with Prog *v.*[2], also Prick *v.*, and Poke *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make a thrust at; to poke; *fig.* to stir, goad, instigate, incite: = Poke *v.*[1] 1, 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Hwonne þe schil and te heorte ne wiðsigged nout auh liked wel, & 3irned al þet tet fleschs to-proked, & helpen oðer þideward. *Ibid.* 238, & wiðsigged þe graunt þerof mid unwille heorte, ne prokie hit ou neuer so swuðe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Al for nawt þu prokest me to forgulten. *Ibid.*, 3if he..halt on to eili þi flesch & prokie þin herte. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw II* 430 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 343 So the fend hem prokede uch man to mourdren other. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxviii. 30 Nature prokth me..To take peace with the flies,.. Reason prouokth me: politiklie to flee. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. i. 2 The Queene ever at his elbow to pricke and proke [L. *stimulare*] him forward. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Proke*, to poke. 'Proke th' fire a bit.'

2. *intr.* To make a thrust (*at*): = Poke *v.*[1] 4. Also *spec.* to fish for eels by thrusting bait into their lurking-places, to Sniggle.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 263 The said dyuers .. carry downe with them certaine sharp pricks or goads fastened to long poles: for vnlesse they [the sea dogs] be proked at and pricked with them, they will not turn their backe. *Ibid.*, Well may some from shipboord proke at the dogs aforesaid with forks; others thrust at them with Trout speares & such like weapons. 1688 [see Proking].

3. *intr.* To stick *out*, project: = Poke *v.*[1] 7 b.

1600 Holland *Liny* xxxviii. vii 987 From the lid or cover ..there stood proking out long sharp pikes..for to keepe off the enemies. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 327 There bee Insects with little hornes proaking out before their eyes.

† **Proke,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. ad. L. *procāre* (rare) to ask, demand, with which it is identified by Levins. Cf. Prokke *v.*]

1570 Levins *Manip.* 159/45 To proke, *procare.*

Prokeeye, obs. form of Proxy.

Pro·ker. *dial.* [f. Proke *v.*[1] + -er[1]; or alteration of *poker* after *proke.*] = Poker *sb.*[1] 1.

1797–1802 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* I. ii, Before the antique Hall's tuif fire Was stretch'd the Porter ..his proker in his hand. [*note*] *Hibernicè* proker, *Anglicè* poker. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, The 'prokers' are not half so hot, or so long, By an inch or two, either in handle or prong.

Proker, obs. f. Procure. **Prokeratour, Proketowre,** obs. ff. Procurator, Proctor. **Proket:** see Pricket.

Pro·king, *vbl. sb.* Now only *dial.* [f. Proke *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Proke; poking, thrusting; sniggling for eels; *fig.* instigation. Also *attrib.* as *proking spit* (in quot. humorously applied to a rapier), *proking stick.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 Heo dude one swuche sunne iðet ilke niht, þuruh his prokiunge. *Ibid.* 294 þet beoð þe erest prokunges þet sturieð þe winʒeardes. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iv. 57 With a broad Scot, or proking spit of Spayne. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 104/1 *Proking*, is a kind of Fishing for Eels in their holes. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 240 A sniggling or proking stick [for eels].

† **Prokke,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Apparently a form of Prog *v.*[1], but perh. an adaptation of rare L. *procāre* to ask, demand. Cf. Proke *v.*[2]]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Prokkyn, or styfly askyn, *procor, procito.*

Prokosmial: see Pro-[2] 1.

Prokyrment, obs. form of Procurement.

Prola·bial, *a.* [f. next: cf. Labial.] Of or pertaining to the prolabium.

1890 *Lancet* 25 Jan. 182/2 The left side of the lip was deemed the more suitable for supplying the prolabial flap.

‖ **Prolabium** (prǫlē·bĭŏm). Pl. **prolabia.** *Anat.* [med.L. *prōlabium*, f. L. *prō*, Pro-[1] + Labium.] The prominent or outer part of a lip.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolabia*, the outmost prominent parts of the Lips. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Lips*, The lips the fore and protuberant parts of which are red, and called *prolabia*. 1786 J. HUNTER *Venereal Dis.* IV. i. (1810) 316, I have seen a chancre on the prolabium as broad as a sixpence, caught the person did not know how. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 39 Licking the fauces, gums, and prolabia.

Prolapse (prōlæ·ps), *sb.*[1] [ad. late L. *prōlapsus* see PROLAPSUS.]

†**1.** Gliding forward or onward; lapse, passage (of time). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 36 b, By long prolapse of time..the Empyre..was brought vnder the dominion of the Geneuoises.

2. *Path.* = PROLAPSUS.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 112 A prolapse of the anus. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 40 They [the ulcers] frequently perforate the cornea, and cause extensive prolapse of the iris *Ibid.* 154 If the wound in the lens is complicated with injury to, or prolapse of the iris.

†**Prolapse**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prōlaps-us*, pa. pple. of *prōlābī*: see PROLAPSUS; after RELAPSE *sb.*[2]] One who has lapsed or slipped into error (in religious faith or practice).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* [282/2 Eugenius was pronounced both an heretick & relaps. *Ibid.* 283/1 Panormitane ..disputed ..he can not be perswaded that Eugenius can be called a relaps, for so muche as he neyther in the firste, neyther yet in the seconde dissolution did violate hys fayth[e]. *Ibid.* 283/2 This oration this effecte it wrought, that afterwarde this worde relapse was taken out of the conclusiones and in stede therof this word *prolapse* put in.

Prolapse (prōlæ·ps), *v. Path.* [f. L. *prōlaps-*, ppl. stem of *prōlābī*: see PROLAPSUS.] *intr.* To slip forward or down out of place.

1736 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 333 The Increase of the Tumour had been checked, and the Reduction of the Parts prolapsed thereby, rendered impracticable. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 4 In one or two ..cases the iris was disposed to prolapse. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 752 Often the bowel prolapses.

Hence **Prola·psed** *ppl. a.*, that has slipped down.

1738 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 364 It wraps up and incloses the Gut prolapsed. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 463 To give tone when applied to prolapsed parts.

†**Prola·psion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōlapsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlābī*: see next.]

1. A slipping or falling away into sin or error.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 224 Neither by his prolapsion into any sinne, his doctrine should be scandalized. 1627 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 229 Particular falls we are not exempted from..yet from prolapsion, whole falling away. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 27 From intercision, prolapsion, from utter and irrecoverable falling away, they are freed.

2. *Path.* = PROLAPSUS. *rare.*

1775 in ASH. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 583/1 *Prolapsus*, in surgery, a prolapsion or falling out of any part of the body from its natural situation. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

‖ **Prolapsus** (prolæ·psŭs). *Path.* [late L. *prōlaps-us* sb., f. ppl. stem of L. *prōlābi*, *prōlaps-*, to slip forward or down: see PRO-[1] and LAPSE *sb.*] A slipping forward or down of a part or organ, esp. of a part of the viscera, from its normal position into a cavity or through an opening; *spec.* that of the uterus or of the rectum.

Prolapsus of the iris, the protrusion of the iris through an ulcer or wound of the cornea.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolapsus Uteri.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Prolapsus oculi..Prolapsus vulæ.*] 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 409 One of the most common diseases of the vagina is its inversion, or prolapsus. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif* 317 Either a simple descent, or an incomplete or complete prolapsus may occur. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 574 Where the iris is on the stretch from prolapsus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 513 Sometimes..associated with piles and prolapsus.

†**Prolata·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *prōlāt-āre* to lengthen, extend, enlarge; to defer, delay; freq. of *prōferre* (see next), or ?f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *lātus* broad: cf. *prōlongāre*, *prolongation*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prolatation* (*prolatatio*), a delaying, an enlarging, a deferring or prolonging. 1658-78 in PHILLIPS.

Prolate (prō·lēt), *a.* [ad. L. *prōlāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōferre* to bring forward, produce, prolong, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *ferre* to carry.]

1. *Geom.* Lengthened in the direction of the polar diameter: said of a spheroid formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its longer axis. Cf. OBLATE *a. Prolate cycloid*: see CYCLOID 1.

1694 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 121 His Compression of a Shell of Earth into a prolate Spheroide. 1753 SHORT *ibid.* XLVIII. 12 It will degenerate into the prolate spheroid, whose poles are *A* and *B*. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* IX. 111 The elliptical solid, which is called a prolate spheroid. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 7 Drawn out at the poles, like an egg with two small ends, which is called a prolate spheroid.

2. Extended or extending in width; *fig.* widely spread.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 75 By the prolate mode of growth, the polyps gradually extend outward, and new buds open, from time to time, a short distance from the edge. 1882 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Bp. Wilberforce* III. i. 3 That we had no means of repressing prolate heresy.

Hence **Pro·lately** *adv.*, **Pro·lateness.**

1767 WITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 38 The prolateness of his figure. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 373 Some [eggs] are ellipsoidal, or prolately spheroidal, having both ends of the same size and shape.

†**Prola·te,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōlāt-āre*: see PROLATATION.] *trans.* To 'bring out', utter, pronounce; *esp.* to lengthen out in utterance.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 63 [A] bare commanding word, prolated and vttered abroad in the ayre with a vanishing sound. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i, *Peck*...I wish he may be foundred. *Fly.* Foun-der-ed Prolate it right. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 12 The other delights in long breathed accents, which he prolates with such pauses, that before he be at a period of his sentence, one may reach a second thought. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 201 For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was prolated in one uniform mode of Intonation. 1808 J. MOSER *Don Quix in Barcelona* I. iv, Many people..prolate words which create no admiration at all.

Prolation (prōlē··ʃən). [ad. L. *prōlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōferre*: see PROLATE *a.*]

†**1.** The bringing forth of words; utterance. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 256 Thurghout the Trompe into his Ere Fro hevene as thogh a vois it were, To soune of such prolacioun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 65 At the prolacion and repetition of this cantycle, that tribulacion ceassed. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 317 One [accent] serueth for the accenting and prolation of the word. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. iv. Wks. (1692) 676, S. softly hisseth against the teeth in the prolation. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 66 The prolation of the words of benediction. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 74 The greatest elegance of the finest voices is the prolation of a clear plain sound.

2. In mediæval music, A term used to indicate the relative duration or time-value of the minim to the semibreve in the rhythm of a piece; see quot. 1597, and cf. MOOD *sb.*[2] 3 a, TIME.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Which [gamut] techeth the prolacion Of note and the condicion *a* 1529 SKELTON *Treat betw. Trouth & Inform.* (R.), His alterations and prolacions must be pricked treuly. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 12 What is Prolation? It is the measuring of Semibriefes by Minoms, and is either more or lesse. The more prolation is, when the Semibrief containeth three Minoms, his Signes be these ⊙ ☾. The lesse prolation is when the Semibriefe containeth but two Minoms: The Signe is the absence of the pricke thus ○ ☾. 1782 BURNLY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. v. 540 The time of the musical characters from the want of bars and the use of ligatures and prolation is sometimes difficult to ascertain. 1882 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 459 The Thesis and Arsis of the Lesser Prolation, they say, represent the beats of the human pulse. *Ibid.*, The Greater Prolation—or, as we should now call it, Triple Time...The Lesser Prolation—the Common Time of the modern system.

†**b.** Used vaguely: Measure, strain, melody.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 30 Musice a damoisel of oure house þat syngeþ now lyster moedes or prolacioums now heuyer. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Singand melodius reportis of natural music in accords of mesure of diapason prolations, tripla ande dyatesseron.

†**3.** Bringing forth, production. *Obs. rare.*

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 43 That it might helpe the prolation of vomites. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 Prolation and seedage of roots and herbs.

†**4.** *Theol.* The 'emission', origination, or procession of the Logos or divine 'Word'. *Obs.*

1692 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Writers* I. 200/2 They [first ages] take the word *Generation* in another sence than we do, giving this Name to a certain Prolation, or Emission of the Word, which they imagine was done, when God resolved to create the World. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 97 One might have demanded of Tertullian, whether by this Prolation he speaks of, the Reason has existed as Light from a Torch, lighted by another Torch, exists as soon as it is lighted? 1721 EARL OF NOTTINGHAM *Answ. to Whiston* 42 We have learned, that he [Christ] proceeded out of God, and by that Prolation was begotten, and therefore was said to be the Son of God.

†**5.** Advancement, progress, growth. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIX. v. (1620) 19 How should our Celestiall City haue euer come to originall, to prolation or to perfection, but that the Saints liue all in sociable vnion?

†**6.** A deferring, putting off, delay. (Latinism.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prolation* (*prolatio*),..a delaying 1736 AINSWORTH, Prolation, or prolonging, *Prolatio*. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Prolative (prolē·tiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *prōlātīv-us*, f. *prōlāt-us*: see PROLATE *a.* and -IVE.]

†**1.** Characterized by being uttered or spoken. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 93 The learned Fathers in the Church have been always careful, to distinguish between..the prolative, or enunciative word, and the essential and substantial one.

2. *Gram.* Having the function of extending or completing the predication.

1867 W. JOHNSON in Farrar *Ess. Lib. Educ.* 338 The authority which is already making 'prolative verbs' familiar in the households of many country gentlemen. 1876 KENNEDY *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* (ed. 4), Index I, *Prolative Relation*,..that in which Predication is extended by an Infinitive added to Verbs, Participles, or Adjectives. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 84 The student [of Finnish] must remember the nominative, partitive..prolative, translative, essive.. and instructive. 1902 F. RITCHIE *Pract. Engl. Gram.* 117 In analyzing such sentences as..(We must *hasten*, You can *go*) the Verb with the Infinitive may be taken together as forming a sort of Complex Verb. An Infinitive so used may be called *Prolative*.

Prole, obs. form of PROWL *v.*

†**Prolecta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **prōlectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlect-āre* to entice forth, freq. of *prolicĕre*, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 a + *lacĕre* to entice.]

1. Extraction of the juices, etc., of something.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 *Prolectation* is extraction by attenuation of subtil parts, so that by the inclination of their rarified nature, they may be altred from the more grosse parts. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 678 Prolectation of oleous liquors.

2. (See quot.) *rare*[—0].

1625 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2), *Prolectation*, pleasant inticement, delightsome prouocation.

Pro-leg (prō·u·leg). *Entom.* [f. PRO-[1] 4 b + LEG.] One of the fleshy abdominal limbs or tubercles of the larvæ of some insects, e.g. of caterpillars; distinct from the true or thoracic legs.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXI. (1818) II. 237 They repose, holding strongly with their prolegs the branch on which they are standing. *Ibid.* 288 Since ..they are temporary,..merely used as props to hinder its long body..from trailing on the ground ..I shall therefore call them prolegs (*propedes*). 1839 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 202 It also possesses two fleshy tubercles or pro-legs. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 7 Larvæ..very much like caterpillars, having 3 pairs of legs, and ..abdominal pro legs as well.

Pro-legate: see PRO-[1] 1.

‖ **Prolegomenon** (prōulegō·mĕnŏn). Pl. **-mena** (-ă). [a. Gr. *προλεγόμενον*, neut. of pres. pple. pass. of *προλέγειν* to say beforehand, f. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *λέγειν* to say.] A preliminary discourse prefixed to a literary work; esp. a learned preface or preamble; chiefly in *pl.* introductory or preliminary observations on the subject of a book.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. i. (1821) 11 A4a prolegomenon or preface to what we shall afterward discourse 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid Considered* 30 Not at all impeached by any thing maintained in the Prolegomena. 1697 EVELYN *Numism* ii. 19 His Prolegomenon to the Polyglotte Bible. 1729 POPE (*title*) The Dunciad; with Notes Variorum and the Prolegomena of Scriblerus. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* To Rdr., Therefore have I chosen, in this prolegomenon, to unload my burden of thanks at thy feet. 1869 KINGSLEY *Let. to F. D. Maurice* 16 Jan., They are meant..as prolegomena to natural theology.

b (*pl.*) Spoken preliminaries; prefatory remarks.

1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xix, He, after some ambiguous prolegomena, roundly proposed I should go shares with him.

Hence **Prolego·menal, Prolego·menary** *adjs.*, prefatory, introductory; **Prolego·menist,** one who writes prolegomena; **Prolego·menous** *a.*, (*a*) = *prolegomenary*; (*b*) given to making tedious preliminary statements; long-winded.

1897 RHYS DAVIDS in *Mind* Apr 249 To have collected and expanded these in one *prolegomenal essay. 1846 WORCESTER, **Prolegomenary* (citing *Eclectic Rev.*). 1907 *Daily Chron* 30 Aug 2/6 Mr. Parsons staggers us ..by a prefatory sentence of five hundred words and a mass of prolegomenary notes 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II 583 There is also an Epistle from Joan. Gratian to the *Prolegomenist. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. i, It may not be amiss in the *prolegomenous or introductory chapter, to say something of that species of writing which is called the marvellous. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI 162 On the title-page ominous, And in prose prolegomenous. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* iv. 80 A wordy, prolegomenous babbler will often add three new offences in the process of excusing one.

Prolepsa·rian. *nonce-wd.* [f. next + *-arian*, as in *unitarian*, etc.] One who explains something on the theory of a prolepsis.

1694 J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 93 The prolepsarians have a help for this: for in the room of this precept they plant Ecclesiastical Constitutions. Is not this ..to pilfer from God one of his to make room for the Churches Laws?

‖ **Prolepsis** (prole··psis, -lē·psis). Pl. **-ses** (-sīz). Also 7 **prolepsie**, 8-9 **-sy**. [L., a. Gr. *πρόληψις* a preconception; in rhet. anticipation, f. *προλαμβάνειν* to anticipate.]

1. The representation or taking of something future as already done or existing; anticipation; also, the assignment of an event, a name, etc. to a too early date; an anachronism, prochronism.

1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 264 The answer is easy to be made, if we grant that the figure *Prolepsis* is in the speech of Moses [see *Gen.* xi. 31, xii. 1]. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Such dearth of sense, so bold prolepse's, so rackt metaphor's. *a* 1633 W. AMES *Marrow of Div.* (1642) 323 This was spoken by a prolepsis or anticipation. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* vi. 180 A cross figure in the art of Rhetoric, called Prolepsis or Anticipation; viz. when Poets and Historians call any place by a name, which was not yet known in the times they write of. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxx. (1862) 431 St. Matthew will then relate by prolepsis.. the whole of the event where he first introduces it. 1907 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* May 393 That prolepsis, or provision and apprehension of holiness which we call faith.

b. *Path.* 'Return of a paroxysm before the usual time' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

2. *Rhet.* and *Gram.* †**a.** A figure in which a matter is stated in a brief summary manner, before being set forth in detail. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 *Prolepsis*, where something generally first spoken, is afterwards drawne into parts, as thus, Let vs take vpon vs one selfe charge, I to direct abroad, you to order at home. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst Rhet.* 130 Prolepsis is also a figure of Construction,..when the Congregation, or the whole doth aptly agree with the Verb, or Adjective, and then the parts of the whole are reduced

to the same Verb or Adjective, wherewith notwithstanding they agree not.

b. A figure in which objections or arguments are anticipated in order to preclude their use, answer them in advance, or prepare for them an unfavourable reception; = PROCATALEPSIS.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 57 This Verse is added to the former by way of prolepsis, for hauing professed his desire to see them, he saw it might be demanded why he came not. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 62 He thought it needful .., by way of *prolepsis*, to prevent whatsoever might be surmised in that kind. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxiii, I know it will be said, continued my father (availing himself of the *Prolepsis*), that [etc.].

c. The anticipatory use of an attribute.

1850 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* III v. § 305 (ed. 2) 484 In all three cases there is a prolepsis or tertiary predication. 1875 SCHMIDT *Shaks. Lex.* II. 1470 Prolepsis or anticipation, that is, an effect to be produced represented as already produced, by the insertion of an epithet ... ('Hang his poison in the sick air'). 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Prolepsis* (in rhet.), a figure by which a thing is represented as already done, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described.

† **3.** A pre-assumed notion, a presupposition. *Obs.*

1637 JACKSON *Serm. Matt. ii.* 17, 18, Wks. VI. 279 For the more perspicuous and facile solution of these .. doubts, I must crave leave to intersert certain prolepses or prenotions. 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 2 The existence of God, and immortality of the soul; both which seem to be supposed as general Prolepses in the writings of Moses. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1693) 133 That Nature should form real shells, without any design of covering an Animal, is .. contrary to that innate Prolepsis we have of the Prudence of Nature.

Proleptic (prole·ptik, -lī· ptik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. προληπτικός anticipative, f. προλαμβάνειν: see prec. and -IC. So F. *proleptique* (17–18th c.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by prolepsis or anticipation; anticipative, anticipatory; *spec.* in *Med.* predictive, prognostic.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* To Rdr. (1658) 4 Having placed the before the heads of this Period in the Kalends of January, in that proleptick year, the first of our Christian vulgar account must be reckoned the 4714 of the Julian Period. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 673 Seasonable digressions, proleptic and exegetic. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Interpr.* (1860) 39 The proleptic mind of genius may be needful to discover the law. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 878/2 The earliest proleptic signs of Gnosticism are to be looked for in Simon Magus. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict., Proleptic*, pertaining to prolepsis; anticipating; prognostic. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 5 He suggests .. that this behaviour is, as grammarians say, rather proleptic (anglice, 'previous').

2. *Path.* Applied to a periodical disease, of which the paroxysm recurs each time at an earlier hour.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prolepticus*, a Disease always anticipating; so as if the Ague come to day at four of the Clock, then to morrow one hour sooner, and so on.] 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Proleptick disease.* 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1857 in C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*

† **3.** Of the nature of a pre-assumption; preconceived; a priori, axiomatic. *Obs.*

1666 Bp. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 36 Propositions depending upon and orderly deduced from your first Proleptick Principles. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 103 That God had thus furnished the mind with such a stock of proleptick principles of knowledge.

4. *Gram.* Of, pertaining to, or exemplifying prolepsis: see prec. 2 c.

1856 JELF *Gr. Gram.* 113 *Proleptic Use of Attributive Adjectives.* An adjective is sometimes applied to a substantive, though the property expressed by it does not exist in the substantive till after the action of the accompanying verb is completed. In this construction the verb and adjective together generally form a pleonastic predicative notion. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 15/1, ἀντρόρροπον is not proleptic.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) *Med.* Prediction or prognosis, as a department of medical science.

1643 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 82 Only widely-extended and accurate observations .. can form the foundation of a science of vital proleptics. 1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Proleptics*, term proposed by Lacock for the science and art of prediction or prognosis.

Proleptical (prole·ptikăl, -lī· pt-), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. in various senses.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 277 A proleptical Apostrophe to the people orderly demeaning themselues after the Canon for labour. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 732 Our Knowledge here is in order of nature, before them, and proleptical to them. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 89 Some of the best commentators have regarded the passage as proleptical, or anticipatory. 1881 *Echo* 6 May 2/3 A sufficient answer must always be proleptical,. it must anticipate every possible objection.

b. Antecedent to historical time or to record; said of a past event, etc. fixed by astronomical or other calculation, not by actual observation.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *De Æris et Epochis* Posth. (1650) 170 Historical Time is that which is deduced from the *Æra Orbis Conditi*. Proleptical is that which is fixed in the Chaos. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* i. (1839) 85 He, who should in the Egyptian temples see the description of so many eclipses of the sun and moon, could not be assured that they were all taken from real observation, when they might be as well described out of proleptical supposition. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 204 The old Egyptian chronicle, which disposes of the proleptical time of the great zodiacal period of 36,525 years,..at once establishes that series.

Prole·ptically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a proleptic manner; by prolepsis.

† **a.** See PROLEPSIS 2 a. *Obs.*

1622 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 88 They knew it, verse 19. which is proued proleptically, verse 20. by the particulars of this knowledge.

b. By way of anticipation; antecedently.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Displaying their interrogatory part .. proleptically, with the refutative schemes of anticipation and subjection. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 733 Knowledge and Understanding, apprehend things Proleptically to their Existence. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 495 [Job] speaking proleptically, as knowing what God in a future age would do. 1867 FURNIVALL & HALES in *Percy Folio* I. 205 Sir Edward Stanley (proleptically styled Lord Mounteagle in the ballad).

Proler, obs. form of PROWLER.

‖ **Proles** (prōu·līz). [Lat. *prōlēs* offspring.] Progeny, offspring, in phrase *sine prole* (abbrev. *s. p.*), without offspring or issue.

1672 *Cowell's Interpr., Proles*, in English *Progeny*, is properly such as proceed from a lawful Marriage. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Proles*, the issue of a person's body; an offspring, stock, or race. 1848–83 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Proletaire (prōulĭtē·ər, prŏl-). Also as Fr. **prolétaire.** [a. F. *prolétaire* (proletɛ r), 1748 in Hatz.-Darm. (Montesquieu, of ancient Romans, Rousseau in mod. sense), ad. L. *prōlētāri-us* a Roman citizen of the lowest class under the Servian constitution, one who served the state not with his property but only with his offspring; also adj. low, common; f. *prōl-ēs, -em* offspring. The derivatives imply an orig. stem *prōlēt-*.] = PROLETARIAN *sb.*; one of the PROLETARIATE: **a.** in sense 2 a; **b.** *Pol. Econ.*, in sense 2 b.

a. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* Aug 28 A Despot is thus the natural representative of the *proletaires* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 222/1 The movement at Lyons was a Republican movement... It was not made by boys, or apprentices, or *proletaires.* 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc., Mad World* I. 127 It [House of Commons] is not chosen by educated men, any more than it is by proletaires.

b. 1853 F. BASTIAT *Ess. Pol. Econ* 46 It creates and makes to clash two opposite interests—that of the capitalists and that of the *prolétaires.* 1890 G. B. SHAW in *Fabian Ess. in Socialism* 64 Ferdinand Lassalle said: 'Society consists of ninety-six *proletaires* and four capitalists. That is your State.' But in Lancashire there was neither capitalist nor *proletaire. fig.* 1876 HUXLEY *Sci. Memoirs* (1902) iv. 152 The plant is the ideal *proletaire* of the living world, the worker who produces.

Proletairism (prōulĭtē·ərĭz'm). Also **proletarism.** [f. prec. + -ISM.] The condition of proletaires; proletaires as a body; = PROLETARIANISM.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 658/1 The change from proletairism to proprietorship. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 291 Which threatens..to separate the *prolétairism* of the nation from the holders of property. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 24 The people are sinking into a very abyss of proletarism.

† **Proleta·neous,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. late L. *prōlētāne us* (f. *prōlēs*, **prolēt-*, with ending *-āneus*: cf. *extrāneus*) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Prolitaneous*, of a poor and base condition, that has many children, and little maintenance, or that gives nothing to the Commonwealth, but onely a supply of children. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1775 in ASH. 1847 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Proletarian (prōulĭtē·rĭăn, prŏl-). *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *prōlētāri-us* a PROLETAIRE + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lowest class of the people. † **a.** In hostile use: Vile, low, vulgar. *Obs.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 720 We that are wisely mounted higher. Like Speculators should foresee, Portended Mischiefs farther then Low Proletarian Tithing men. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 96 Much wiser (not only than the Proletarian rabble, but than they too, who profess themselves to be the great Philosophers). *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. II. § 155 (1740) 117 To have let in the rest of the Proletarian Rout of Villains, that waited without to be employed as Witnesses.

b. Of ancient Romans: cf. PROLETARIATE 1.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Misc. I. 250 Every citizen, if he were not a mere proletarian animal kept at the public cost, with a view to his *proles* or offspring, held himself a soldier-elect.

c. Of or pertaining to the proletariate in the modern sense.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 49 The proletarian populace of the great cities. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iii. 72 A she-costermonger, or other female of the proletarian classes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/5 Typically the proletarian and suffering part of the metropolis.

B. *sb.* A member of the poorest class of a community; *esp.* one who is without capital or regular employment; one of the proletariate.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* Ded. 1 The happinesse I enjoy by my Interest in our Nationall Rights (though a poor Proletarian). 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 486 Even the proletarians, or the poorest class of citizens.. were now called out and embodied. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 290 It is almost impossible for any but a born proletarian to understand the needs, the wants, and daily lives of the proletarian. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. II. ii. 298 Counting as proletarians politicians who utilise the blouse as a lucrative symbol.

Proleta·rianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The condition of a proletarian; a state of things characterized by the existence of a proletarian class; the political principles and practice of the proletarians; also *transf.* proletarians as a class, the proletariate.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* ii. 91 We speak of the perils of modern proletarianism, and we have cause. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 326 Take the very first question..on which property and proletarianism, statesmen and democrats, are sure to take opposite sides. 1884 *American* VIII. 411 The descent of the masses into a hopeless proletarianism.

So **Proleta·rianize** *v*, to render proletarian.

1887 *Pop. Sci Monthly* Jan. 293 The largesses pauperized and proletarianized the populace of the great city.

Proletariate, -at (prōulĭtē·rĭĕt, -ăt). [ad. mod.F. *prolétariat* (proletàrià), f. L. *prōlētāri-us* PROLETAIRE + F. *-at*, -ATE 1. Used at first with the Fr. ending, afterwards with the Eng. *-ate.*]

1. *Anc. Hist.* The lowest class of the community in ancient Rome, regarded as contributing nothing to the state but offspring. Also with reference to other ancient states.

a. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* i. 49 In the days of Marius, its old aristocratical distinctions were abandoned in the ranks, and the proletariat admitted upon terms of equality. 1871 FARRAR *Witn Hist.* v. 189 Athens had her slaves, Sparta her helots, Rome her proletariat.

β. 1868 'OUIDA' *Tricotrin* I. 138 Rome—with her vast proletariate and her vast armies lulled the hungry cry. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 558 It was from this city [Corinth] and amid its abandoned proletariate that the Apostle dictated his frightful sketch of Paganism.

2. In reference to modern society.

a. Applied to the lowest class of the community. Often with *hostile* connotation.

a. 1853 *Times* 19 Nov 8/5 We are encouraged to fling the boroughs into the hands of a poor, ignorant, and venal proletariat. 1878 *N. American Review* CXXVII. 4 A discontented proletariat beneath. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. iv. (1881) 336 To swell the ranks of the proletariat who had nothing to sell but their votes.

β. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 185 [It] would produce.. the wholesome effect of destroying that savage proletariate. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freethinking* 113 When a Church loses its hold on the intellectual classes, it can no longer maintain its sway over the 'proletariate'. 1881 MISS LAFFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 393 He had all the cant of the advanced school; never spoke of poor people save by the term 'proletariate'.

fig. 1861 L. STEPHEN tr. *Berlepsch's Alps* vi 47 The proletariat of vegetation, the common people of the creeping grasses, the aggregate of which forms the rich pasturage.

b. *Pol. Econ.* That class of the community which is dependent on daily labour for subsistence, and has no reserve or capital; the indigent wage-earners; sometimes extended to include all wage-earners; working men, the labouring classes.

a. 1869 *Daily News* 31 Aug., [The system] of Partnerships of Industry may need for its development a more cultivated proletariat and a capitalist class less anxious to be rich. 1880 WOOLSEY *Communism & Soc.* iv. § 1. 127 The *proletariat*, as the agitators delighted to call the standing class of operatives; meaning by this Roman term those who had only hands to work with and no land-up capital. 1883 HYNDMAN *Socialism* v, The growth of the powerful capitalist class on the one hand, and of the proletariat or hand-to-mouth wage-earners on the other.

β. 1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI 442 Who will make up his 'proletariate', or, in unambitious English, 'labouring classes'. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Feb 150/2 That it is directed against the liberty of the proletariate.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1867 G. LUSHINGTON in *Quest Reformed Parl.* 42 Imagine an employer of labour placed in the dock before a Proletariat Magistrate. 1868 *Blackw. Mag* Mar. 298 The French Revolution, by destroying the aristocratic character of the clergy, gave birth to a caste of proletariat priests. 1889 *Academy* 29 June 441/1 Efforts of philanthropy at the improvement of the proletariate classes.

Hence **Proleta·riatism,** the principles and aims of a proletariate; cf. PROLETARIANISM.

1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 289 The future battle between property and proletariatism.

† **Proleta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *prōlētāri-us* a PROLETAIRE + -OUS.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the proletariate; vulgar: see quot.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, s. v., A Proletarious Speech (*proletarius sermo*) the common and vulgar speech, complement or words of course; As when one says to his friend; *Pardon my boldness*, and the other answers, *You are not so bold as to blame*, or the like.

Proletary (prōu·l-, prŏl·lĭtări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōlētāri-us* a PROLETAIRE.]

A. *adj.* = PROLETARIAN *a.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 138 He should gaine a number of proletairie subjects to multiplie and beget issue. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks. (1700) 184 The sixth [class] being Proletary, that is such as thro their poverty contributed nothing to the Commonwealth but Children. 1854 J. MARTINEAU *Prospective Rev.* Ess. 1891 II. 313 The increase of a proletary class. 1884 LOWELL *Democr.* (1887) 7 The change from an agricultural to a proletary population.

B. *sb.* = PROLETARIAN *sb.*

Used in 16th and early 17th c. Reintroduced in 19th as substitute for *proletaire.*

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xlx. 37 The Assyrians and Babilonians boughte their wiues.., but after vsed marriages, regarding therewith their Proletaries, as the Spartanes didde them that begatte their men children. 1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives' St. Aug. Citie of God* 125 A Proletary or Brood-man, reserued onely to beget children. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 19/2 Of 15000 proletaries slain in a battel, scarce fifteen are recorded in history.

1865 Sala *Amer. in War* II. 102 The proletaries—this word, in a military sense, is not mine, but Burton's, of the 'Anatomy'—whom Columbia has summoned or forced beneath her star-spangled standard. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* ix. 171 The bitterness which capitalists and employers often feel to be a reasonable mood towards obstructive proletaries. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Sept 381/3 [Her Socialist husband] introduces fierce proletaries into her drawing-room.

†**Prole·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. **prōlĭt-* (see Proletaire) + -ical.] Of or pertaining to the lower orders of the community; hence, vulgar, common, popular.

1659 Howell *Lexicon, Proverbs* Pref. a v, Let the squeamish Reder take this Rule along with him, that Proverbs being Proleticall, and free familiar Countrey sayings do assume the Libertie to be sometimes in plain, down-right, and homely termes.

Prolicide (prōu·lisəid). [f. L. *prōl-ēs* offspring + -cide.] The killing of offspring; *spec.* the crime of destroying offspring either before or soon after birth. Hence **Prolici·dal** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by prolicide.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex., Prolicide*, a term which includes fœticide as well as infanticide. 1887 J. F. Keane *Three Years Wand. Life* I. i. 8 The prolicidal mania which has possessed England during the last two decades.

†**Proli·cient,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prōlicient-em*, pres. pple. of *prōlicĕre* to entice forth.] Drawing or calling forth.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 196 There are also prolicient causes of tears, as violent strokes, diseases of the head, the use of mustard, onions.

†**Proli·cit,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prōlicit-*, ppl. stem of *prōlicĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To entice, induce, provoke.

1661 Rust *Origen* in *Pheniv* (1721) I. 51 That Disposition of Body which will not prolicite the Soul to join with it.

Proliferate (prōlĭ·fĕrēit), *v.* [Back-formation from next.]

1. *intr.* To reproduce itself by proliferation; to grow by multiplication of elementary parts.

1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 277 The enlarged and granular epithelial cells may then proliferate, and thus new elements are produced. 1884 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish.* 988 The materials..being supplied by the mesoblast which proliferates into the median fin-fold. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 639 The old nerve-fibres..proliferate.

b. *Zool.* To produce new individuals, esp. sexual as distinguished from nutritive zooids.

1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* § 74 95 The proliferating persons of a colony [of polyps] present various degrees of degeneration.

2. *trans.* To produce or form by proliferation.

1885 A. E. Shipley in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXIX. 246 The mesoblastic plates..proliferate cells at their edge.

Hence **Proli·ferated, Proli·ferating** *ppl. adjs.*

1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 97 Some of the proliferating elements..having been left behind. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* 691 It was..beset with numerous nuclei, as if of proliferated elements. 1904 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 597 The great number of cells which are found wandering far and wide..are not proliferated endothelial cells.

Proliferation (prolifĕrēi·ʃən). [a. F. *prolifération*, f. *prolifère* Proliferous: see -ation.]

1. *Pathol.*, etc. The formation or development of cells by budding or division.

1867 Maudsley *Physiol. Mind* 402 This proliferation of connective tissue with destruction of the nerve elements has .. been already observed. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 266 There is proliferation and rapid cell-growth. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 2 Dec. 6/3 The theory of the Imperial Cancer Research Committee that cancer is entirely due to the proliferation of cancer cells, and that to stop this proliferation would be to cure cancer.

b. *Zool.* The production of zooids, esp. of sexual zooids, by some hydrozoans.

1894 Prudden in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633 Bacteria..are very sensitive in the matter of growth and proliferation to the conditions under which they are placed.

2. *Bot.* The condition or fact of being Proliferous (3 a); = Prolification 2 a.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Proliferatio*,..applied by Link to the appearance of a bud or flower upon a part of the plant which has not been accustomed to bear such: proliferation. 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Proliferative (prolĭ·fĕrətiv), *a.* [f. as Proliferate + -ive.] Characterized by or tending to proliferation. (Chiefly *Path.*)

1888 *Med. News* LIII. 507 Ulceration may be attended with proliferative vegetations which may occlude the air-passages. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 609 A proliferative inflammation of the vessel sheaths. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 165 A well-marked example of chronic proliferative peritonitis and perihepatitis.

Proliferous (prolĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* Also 8 **-ferose.** [f. med.L. *prōlifer* (f. L. *prōl-ēs* offspring + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.]

†1. Producing offspring; procreative; prolific.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. x. 238 That her Greatnesse was augmented by the proliferous Contagion of Don Ferdinand. 1692 O. Walker *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 185 A Feast of such Fishes as are here expressed, Lobsters, Pulpes; such viz. as are very Proliferous and Inciters to Lust.

2. Producing many flowers; prolific. *rare.*

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* VI. 479 The Narcissus Flowers ..so proliferous. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xix. (1813) 373 Lily proliferous, or many flowered. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wayfaring in Fr.* 347 Most conspicuous is the proliferous pink, with blooms unusually large and beautiful.

3. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by proliferation. a. *Bot.* Producing leaf- or flower-buds from a leaf or flower, or other part which is normally terminal; also, Producing new individuals from buds, as distinguished from reproduction by means of seeds.

1702 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1262 The main difference .. is its panicle, which is here ramose or proliferose. 1759 J. Hill (*title*) The Origin and Production of Proliferous Flowers, with the Culture at large for Raising Double from Single, and Proliferous from the Double. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 60 Flowers are said to be *Proliferous*, when one Flower grows out of another. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 78 These hydrophytes are in general proliferous, so that the smallest fragment of a branch can be developed into a perfect plant.

b. *Zool.* Reproducing itself or multiplying by budding; *spec.* producing sexual or generative (as opposed to nutritive) zooids.

1856 Woodward *Mollusca* III. 345 The embryos are attached in pairs to a double tube (or 'proliferous stolon') connected with the sinus to the right of the heart. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 392 We find, just as in the Ascidiæ, proliferous outgrowths, namely, the stolons. 1884 tr. *Claus' Zool.* vii. 237 The proliferous Polyps develop generative buds on their walls.

c. *Path.* Spreading by proliferation; = prec.

1874 Roosa *Dis. Ear* 268 The tinnitus is apt to be more troublesome in the proliferous than in the catarrhal form. 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep.* IX. 757 A 'proliferous' cyst by ulceration and protrusion of its contents may give rise to a wart-like excrescence that may readily be mistaken for a large wart. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Proliferous cyst*, a cyst whose lining membrane proliferates, giving rise to intracystic growths. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 317 Proliferous intima infiltrated with cells and containing tubercle-bacilli.

Hence **Proli·ferously** *adv.*, by proliferation.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 324 Folia thin,..sometimes lacerate and proliferously extended. 1864 H. Spencer *Princ. Biol.* § 192 Fronds originating proliferously from other fronds.

Prolific (prolĭ·fik), *a.* Also 7 **-fique.** [ad. med.L. *prōlific-us*, f. *prōl-ēs* offspring: see -fic; or ad. F. *prolifique* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Generating or producing offspring; generative, reproductive; fertile, not barren.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 233 The better portion of the Prolifique Seed flowes down from the Brain and spinal Marrow. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 280 Main Ocean flow'd, not idle, but with warme Prolific humour soft'ning all her Globe. 1692 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 6 The breed of such Mixtures [of dogs] being prolifick. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* ix. 54 By Misfortune, the prolific Virtue was quite extinct in him. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 8 The domestic cat begins..to reproduce by the end of the first year of her life, and she is prolific to her ninth.

b. *Bot.* Producing fertile seed.

1828 Sir J. E. Smith *Eng. Flora* II. 100 Pastinaca. Parsnep. ..*Fl.* all regular, uniform, perfect, and generally prolific.

2. a. Producing much offspring or fruit; abundantly productive; fruitful. Also *fig.* of things.

1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xxiii. 302 Covetousnesse being..so originall a crime, such a prolifick sin. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 7 To attack a nation thus prolific. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 84 The wolf is a very prolific animal. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* viii, We should have no idea how prolific the soil might be made. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) III. 393 The public lands—that prolific source of corruption in the hands of the profligate. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii 283 One of the most prolific bird-colonies of the coast. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 Some he made to have few young ones, while those who were their prey were very prolific.

b. Abundantly productive *of*; abounding *in*.

1693 Pepys in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 213 This age being not very prolifique of customers for such a commodity. 1795 G. Wakefield *Reply 2nd Pt. Paine* 25 Whether ancient times were prolific in such stupid beings as these. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 141 The heather and the clover were prolific of the honey-dew. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 32 This constellation is very prolific in stars of the fourth and fifth magnitudes.

3. Causing abundant production; fertilizing.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 103 The Sun having such a prolific and powerful influence on al sublunaries. 1727 Swift *Modest Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. II. 62 Fish being a prolific dyet, there are more children born in roman catholick countries about nine months after Lent. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* II. 253 By Nile's prolific torrents delug'd o'er. 1848 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers. Poetry* Wks. (Bohn) III. 238 The prolific sun, and the sudden and rank plenty which his heat engenders.

b. Characterized by abundant production; fruitful.

1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* Pref. 5 Born in an healthful and prolifick Climate. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet, Successors* xiii. (1853) 58 The country .was..adapted for the vigorous support and prolific increase of animal life. *Mod.* This has been a prolific year for apples.

Prolificacy (prolĭ·fikăsi). [irreg. f. med.L. *prōlific-us* (see prec.) + -acy. The regular derivative is Prolificity.] The quality or state of being prolific; fertility, productiveness, fruitfulness.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 From the natural prolificacy of the negro race. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 451/2 Potatoes do not degenerate in point of prolificacy. 1834 H. O'Brien *Round Towers Irel.* 399 Consider..the prolificacy of its soil. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 576/1 Defoe, with all his versatility and all his prolificacy, wrote but one *Robinson Crusoe*.

Proli·fical, *a. ? Obs.* [f. as Prolific + -al.]

1. = Prolific *a.* 1.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 200 Other parts..affoord vnto it prolificall vertue. 1647 Trapp *Comm. John* x. 42 Place is no prejudice to the powerful operation of the word, when by the Spirit it is made prolifical and generative. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* Pref. (1660) b ij, That you would weep so long over her ashes, till that moisture had rendred them prolifical, and you see her spring out of her Urn.

b. *Astrol.* Favourable to the production of offspring; cf. Prolific *a.* 3.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 89 If the ☽ and principall Significators be in Prolificall signes, and strong, there's no question but he shall [have children]. 1658 Phillips s. v., *Prolifical* signes are *Cancer, Scorpio*, and *Pisces*.

2. = Prolific *a.* 2.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 685 They are exceeding fruitful and prolifical, and therefore also in Hieroglyphicks they are made to signifie fruitfulnesse. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Prolifical*, fruitful, that breeds or brings forth issue apace. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 22 Each wound he gave it becoming strangely prolifical, and two heads starting up where there was one lopt off. 1678 E. Young *Serm. at Guildhall* 17 Feb. 18 An Evil more prolifical in us then that of Adam.

Hence **Proli·fically** *adv.*, in a prolific manner; = Prolificly. **Proli·ficalness** = Prolificness.

1755 Johnson, **Prolifically*, fruitfully, pregnantly. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 1/3 Never has the blood of the martyrs proved so prolifically the seed of the Church. 1850 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 490 They felt..the sterility in contrast with the exceeding *prolificalness of Babyloma. 1869 — *Parochl. & Cathedr. Serm.* xxvi. (1883) 365 Yet sin has a terrible, infective prolificalness, a hideous progeny.

Prolificate (prolĭ·fikeit), *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *prōlific-āre*, or f. *prōlific-us* Prolific + -ate 3.] *trans.* To render prolific or fruitful; to fertilize.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. (ed. 3) 151 The sperm of the Cock prolificates and makes the ovul conception fruitful. 1855 Lynch *Lett to Scattered* vi. 82 His gift of mercy is infinite, and through eternity renews and prolificates blessings.

Prolification (prōulifikēi·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *prōlificātiōn-em* (1451 in Du Cange), n. of action from *prōlific-āre* to Prolificate. Cf. F. *prolification* (1550 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The generation or production of offspring; also, reproductive power; fecundity, fertility.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 110 Thou makst prolificacion, And dost that children ben begete. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 594 The Wizards..making a sacrifice, gave answer that it betokened prolification, or birth of children. 1702 R. Gibson in *First Dutch War* (Navy Rec. Soc.) 46 It is confessed we want people. To help this evil, prohibit all French wines (its tartar, &c., hindering prolification). 1824 J. Gilchrist *Etym. Interpreter* 250 Specimens of the metaphoric prolification of the present literature.

†b. Offspring, progeny. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 134 The off-springs of sensible creatures and prolifications descending from double originalls.

2. a. *Bot.* = Proliferation 2.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (1765) 61 In umbellate Flowers, the Prolification is by the Encrease of the Umbellulæ. 1887 *Nicholson's Dict. Gard.* s. v., If Prolification affects the inflorescence, it consists in the formation of leaf-buds, or of an unusual number of flower-buds.

b. *Zool.* Reproduction by budding; = Proliferation 1.

1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 368 O. F. Müller, in his 'Zoologia Danica' (1788) figured a small Annelid (*Nereis prolifera*) in the act of reproducing itself by division... Quatrefages and Milne Edwards..observed prolification in Syllis and Myrianida.

Prolificity (prolĭfi·sĭti). [f. med.L. *prōlific-us* Prolific + -ity: cf. *elasticity, rusticity*, etc.] The quality of being prolific or fruitful.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Laurus Tinus*, Excess of Vigour is a Hinderance of Prolificity. 1808 Coleridge in *Edin. Rev.* XII. 369 The known prolificity of the Blacks under very unfavourable circumstances. 1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* Introd. 14 The foreign cells comport themselves much in the mode that cancer cells..do, exhibiting a life, a power of prolificity so active as to rapidly invade the whole economy.

Prolificly (prolĭ·fikli), *adv.* [f. Prolific + -ly 2.] In a prolific manner.

1895 H. Callan *From Clyde to Jordan* xxii. 238 The potato would grow prolificly on the sandy soil.

Prolificness (prolĭ·fiknės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being prolific; prolificity, prolificacy. a. Capacity of bearing offspring or fruit. b. Great or abundant fruitfulness or productiveness.

1698 R. Burthogge *Soul of World* (1699) 39 As to the Prolifickness of Matter, I should think but few will allow thereof. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* II. ix. (1806) II. 6 It is probable that the natural prolificness of women is nearly the same in most parts of the world. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II 286 The black Tartarian [oat]..stands high for prolificness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 5/5 The salmon rivers of England and Wales..showed remarkable prolificness last year. 1887 A. J. Balfour in *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 11/1 The newspaper reporters have shown even more than their usual prolificness of resource and fertility of imagination.

Prolified (prōu·lifəid), *a.* [In form pa. pple. of next.] In quot. = Proliferous *a.* 3 a.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 530/1 The Water-avens, *G[eum] rivale*,..is frequently found in a prolified state, that is, with a branch or a second flower in the centre of the original one.

†**Pro·lify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *prōlificāre* to Prolificate.] *intr.* To produce offspring.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. xiv. 67 The white [of eggs].. having in [it] the prolifying power, whereof chiefly the bird is begotten. 1659 Sanderson *Wks.* (1854) V. 338 There remained in the heart of such some piece of ill-temper

unreformed, which in time prolified, and sent out great and wasting sins.

Proligerous (prolɪ·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. type (or mod.L.) **prōliger* (f. *prōl-ēs* offspring + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS; cf. F. *proligère*.]

1. Bearing offspring; generative; germinative.

Proligerous disk or *layer* (Embryol.), name given by von Baer to the aggregation of cells on the outside of an ovum, formerly supposed to be germinative. *Proligerous pellicle*, the film or membrane formed on an infusion, in which the organisms found in the infusion were supposed to originate.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 448/2 The centre of a granular layer .. to which he [Baer] gives the name of proligerous disc or layer. *Ibid.* 449/1 A whitish opaque spot .. indicating the layer of granules or proligerous disc. 1849-52 *Ibid.* IV. 1221/2 The internal vesicle is the vesicle of Purkinje, or the proligerous vesicle. 1870 *Nature* 30 June 172/2 What Burdach named the proligerous pellicle of organic solution is made up of an aggregation of monads and bacteria in a transparent jelly-like stratum.

2. *Bot.* = PROLIFEROUS *a.* 3 a.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prolix (prōu·lɪks, prɒlɪ·ks), *a.* [a. F. *prolixe* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *prōlix-us* extended, long, prolix, etc., app. etymologically, 'that has flowed forth', f. *prō-*, PRO-[1] + **lix-us*, pa. pple. of *liquĕre* to flow, to be liquid.]

1. Of long duration, lengthy, protracted. † **a.** In general. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3568 Þe obseruaunce of swiche religious, Prolix in werkyng & not compendious. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. xvii, He shuns prolixer law-suits, nor does wait At thoughtful Grandies prouder gate. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xv. 367 This actual preparation is either more prolix, or more compendious. The prolix, or longer actual preparation is necessary. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 81 If the Appellant appoints a Term too prolix or none at all, the Judge may then assign a competent Term. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 3 If the chain of consequences be a little prolix. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 460 While the buried bacchanal Exhales his surfeit in prolixer dreams.

b. *spec.* Of a speech or writing: Extended to great length; long; lengthy. Usually with implication of excessive length: wordy, tedious.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 325 Iustinianus .. coartede the lawes of the Romanes, occupyenge allemoste .. iij. c. ml versus, as is prolixe [L. *prolixa*] dissonaunce, within oon volume of xij. bookes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 214 What shuld I bring forth prolixe or long talkyng? 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* X iv, To speake thus particularly of all his seuerall humours and customes, would bee very prolixe. *a* 1652 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 331 Prolixe prayers, hindering the preaching of the Word. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 511 Should I, my friend, at large repeat The bead-roll of her vicious tricks; My poem will be too prolix. 1855 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 237 They are intolerant of all that is prolix, circuitous, not essential to the proof of the thesis in hand

2. Of a person: Given to or characterized by tedious lengthiness in discourse or writing; long-winded.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257, I should be to prolixe. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 184 If any man shall think me prolix and tedious in this place, I must for that point craue pardon. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 108 That I may not seem too prolix, and to trespass on the Readers patience. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 P 11 Conscious dulness has little right to be prolix. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* vii, But not to be too prolix, it will suffice to say, that we made many trips during several months. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xcviii. 1 Asks some booby rebuke, some prolix prattler a judgment?

3. Long in measurement or extent. Now *rare.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 142 Men that were lately found .., whose Ears are so prolix, that they hang down even unto the ground. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 187 [A] fatherly, prolixe, and reverentiall beard. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 68 Such large and prolix Shadows might Christianity cast. 1728 SWIFT *My Lady's Lament.* 77 My fingers, prolix, Are ten crooked sticks. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 361 With wig prolix, down flowing to his waist. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 414 Long prolix beards appear .. on some figures, to mark the virile or senile age.

† **Proli·x,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* (with *it*). To be prolix or tedious.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 88, I am afraid that I have transgrest both in quantity and quality, .. so by encroaching on your Highness patience in prolixing it.

Prolixed: see PROLIXT.

† **Proli·xious,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **prolixous.** [The regular form was *prolixous*, f. L. *prōlix-us* + -OUS: *prolixious* was due to some false analogy.]

1. = PROLIX *a.* 1 b, 2.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1582) C iij, Your Lordship commaunded me to be large, and I take licence to be prolixouse. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* I. (1596) 17 To repeate it, it shall be too long and to prolixious, because it is sufficiently declared before. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise cleane Linnen* Ded, To finish my prolixious .. and tedious dedication. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 389 Many singular obseruations .., the which to recite, would proue prolixious.

2. Long in extent or duration: = PROLIX 1 a, 3.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 274 Well knowne vnto them by his prolixious seawandering. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 162 Lay by all nicetie, and prolixious blushes. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses* I. 476 Who for the way the army was to pass, .. Most part by water, more prolixious was Than present peril any whit commended.

Prolixity (prolɪ·ksɪtɪ). Also 5-6 **-ite, -yte, -itye,** etc. [a. F. *prolixité* (13th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *prōlixitās*, f. *prōlix-us* PROLIX: see -ITY.] The state or quality of being prolix.

1. Lengthiness of spoken or written matter; length of discourse; copiousness and minuteness of detail; *esp* tedious or tiresome lengthiness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1515 (1564) But flee we now prolixite beste is. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I ix, For to eschewe prolyxyte and longe wordes .. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 84 Which for avoiding of prolixity I do pretermit. 1678 R. R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* II. i. II. xv. 64 Without prolixity or tediousness of Words. 1755 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I 201, I hope your Honor will excuse the prolixity of this. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. II. 135 The confusion, ambiguity, and verbose prolixity of the narrative.

b. Tedious slowness of action. *rare.*

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lviii, An appetite once thrown away can never, till the cruel prolixity of the gastric agents is over, be regained.

† **2.** Of time: Long or wearisome duration. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 91 Twenty other, whiche for prolixitie of tyme I thinke necessary to be omitted. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 187 When he hath exactly sifted every one of you by experience and prolixitie of time.

3. Material length. Now *humorous.*

1543 in Sharpe *Cal. Lct. Bk D Lond* (1902) p. xi, [Wearing a beard] of more notable prolyxyte or length 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 56 Haue long or short, .. the prolixity or brevity whereof we cannot positively determine. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 265 These chesnuts rang'd in corresponding lines; .. The obsolete prolixity of shade. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xi, The monkey .. with a thick tail curling out into preposterous prolixity from beneath his tartans, took his station at the Italian's feet.

† **Proli·xively,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. **prolixive* adj. (f. L. *prōlix-us* PROLIX: see -IVE) + -LY [2].] In a manner tending to prolixity; diffusely.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 91 It seemes the Law intreateth more prolixively than properly.

Prolixly (see PROLIX *a.*), *adv.* [f. PROLIX *a.* + -LY [2].] In a prolix manner.

1. At great length; with many words or details; copiously; verbosely, tediously.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 3, I go upon a theme which many have traversed before me prolixly, or cursorily, or barrenly. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 45 On these prolixly thankfull, she enlarg'd. 1739 POPE *Let.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 817/1 You ask me the same question again which I have prolixly answered before. 1855 BROWNING *Pist. of Karshish* 285 Thy pardon for this long and tedious case, .. Unduly dwelt on, prolixly set forth!

† **2.** For too long a time; to a tedious length. *Obs.*

1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 210 Pursued prolixly, even the gentlest toil Is waste of health.

Prolixness (see PROLIX *a.*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PROLIXITY.

1664 H. MORE *Apol.* Pref., The Reason of the Prolixness thereof stands upon this threefold ground. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. (1776) 27, I hope you will pardon the prolixness of this. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos Etym* 65 The philologer of more rapid and intuitive perceptions, will bear with my prolixness in this part of my work.

† **Proli·xt, -xed,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [Sc. var. of *prolix* (cf. Sc. *taxt* = *tax*, *vext* = *vex*, etc.), afterwards mistaken for a pa. pple.] = PROLIX *a.* 1.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 34 All thar names to nevyn .It war prolixt and lang. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 7 It wai our lang and prolixit thing to count all. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 112 His oresoun, the quhilk wes so prolixt, Wald mar my mynd and I had with it fixt. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62 The scheiphird. endit his prolixt orison. 1585 JAS I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 20 The easiest and shortest of all his difficile and prolixed Poems.

Hence † **Proli·xitness** = PROLIXITY 1.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 83, I lefe, for grete prolixitnes, To tell quhat feildis thou wan in Pikkardy.

Proll, -e, Proller, obs. ff. PROWL *v.*, PROWLER.

† **Prolocute,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōlocūī*: see next.] *intr.* To speak out.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196/21 To Prolocute, *proloqui.*

Prolocution (prɒl-, prōulokiū·ʃən). [Partly ad. late L. *prōlocūtio* a preamble (Claudianus Mamertus, fl. 470), n. of action from *prōloquī* to speak forth, declare, here identified with *præloquī* to speak before, premise: cf. F. *prolocution* a discourse (14th c.); partly f. PRO-[1] + LOCUTION.]

1. A preliminary or introductory speech or remark. *rare.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 559 The causes of this commodiousnesse and conuenience are contained in the prolocution, in those friuolous and vaine speeches that are first laide downe. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvii, 'But', said he, 'these are rather alarming prolocutions'.

† **2.** The use of ambiguous language so as to mislead. *Obs.*

1679 GAVAN in *Speeches Jesuits* 6, I do not make use of any Equivocation, or mental Reservation, or material Prolocution, or any such like way to palliate Truth. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 174 Their shift of Prolocution, that is, to use Words of such a sound, when they do not intend such a thing by them, as one would think, they did. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 142 If he is the Author himself, which he seems flatly to deny (yet not without some mental Reservation and material Prolocution; for his Speech bewrayeth him, and agreeth to the Galilean turn of denyal, as well as to the Speech or Stile of the Book).

3. A speaking for or on behalf of others; acting as prolocutor or spokesman. *rare.*

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* II. iii. 325 Had Peter been the divinely-appointed vicar of Christ upon earth; he, no doubt, acting as the Lord's special representative, would have appointed the new suffragan apostle. .. But we do not find that this was the case. .. From these recorded circumstances I infer, that the prolocution of the zealous and warm-hearted Peter was rather incidental than official

Prolocutor (prɒl-, prōulokiūtə, prolɒ kiūtəɹ). Also 6-7 **-our**; 6 **-qut-**, 6-7 **-quut-**. [a. L. *prōlocūtor* pleader, advocate, agent-n. f. *prōloquī* to speak out; so F. *prolocuteur* (*c* 1500). In med.L. the word appears to interchange with *præloctor* (see Du Cange), and the sense seems to hover between 'one that speaks *for*', and 'one that speaks *before* or *in precedence of* others'. Cf. the function of the 'Speaker' in the House of Commons.]

One who speaks for another or others; a spokesman. **a.** In general. Now *rare.*

[*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron.* an. 1254 (Rolls) V. 403 Congregatis universis, prolocutor domini regis et nuntius eorsus loqui, ait, etc.] *c* 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 475 The prolocutor as for that mater was syr Thomas Percy. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 165/1 Bishop Cedda was appointed Prolocutor for both parties in that Parliament. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVI. (1839) 412 The name of prophet signifieth in Scripture, sometimes prolocutor; that is, he that speaketh from God to man, or from man to God 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, Olivia undertook to be our prolocutor. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. viii. 440 Margaret, who was the principal prolocutor, could only speak Saxon. 1899 *Daily News* 31 Jan 6/3 Sir William Harcourt had called Mr. Russell the Prolocutor of the Catholic Revival.

† **b.** *Sc.* A legal spokesman in a court of law = ADVOCATE 1. *Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 167 Maister David Makgill, prolocutour for the saidis merchandis procuratouris, protestit for coistis .. expenssis, and interes. 1564 *Act Sederunt* 15 June (1790) 7 The said Lords hes declarit the sam to all the prolocutors at the bar. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. XX. § 2 (1699) 230 Advocats with us in Criminals are called Prolocutors. 1785 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 12 The indictment being read, the prisoner declared that trusting to his innocence he desired no prolocutor.

c. The chairman of the Lower House of Convocation of either province of the Church of England; he is spokesman of that body in the Upper House.

[1553 ARCHD. WIMSLEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. I. iv. 43 The Reverend Fathers had .. enjoined them to .. conclude upon the Choise of a Referendary, which they commonly called a Prolocutor.] 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 428 b, Doctor Weston, that was prolocutour, demeaned himselfe disorderly. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 47 The next Parliament .. he was chosen Prolocutor to the Convocation. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 175/2 The convocation of the province of Canterbury met at St Paul's cathedral, and .. afterwards chose a prolocutor. 1852 S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. iv. 140 There can .. be no question as to the right of the Lower House to elect, or of the Upper to refuse to confirm the election of a Prolocutor. 1894 in *Times* 5 Feb. 14/3 That the Prolocutor be requested to convey the foregoing report and resolutions to the Upper House.

d. The presiding officer of an assembly; a chairman, 'speaker'.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 47 He [the holder of the Great Seal] is a great Personage, a Counsellor of the Estate, and Prolocutor or Mouth of the higher House of Parliament. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1099 Synods are mystical Bear-gardens, .. For Prolocutor, Scribe, and Bearward, Do differ only in a mere word 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 68 Two of the elders were the moderators, or prolocutors of the assembly. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* ii. (1863) 27 Mr. Charles Herle was chosen. Prolocutor of the Westminster Assembly. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist* III. xx. 453 That an organised assembly like that of the commons could ever have dispensed with a recognised prolocutor or foreman.

Hence **Prolocutorship,** the office of prolocutor.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Prolocutorship*, the office, etc., of a Speaker, or Chairman of a Synod or Convocation. 1861 JOWETT in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. xi 355, I hear that you are thinking of giving up the Prolocutorship 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 10/2 The talk as to the possibility of the Dean of York resigning the Prolocutorship [of the Convocation of the Province of York] was renewed.

† **Prolo cutory.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *prōlocūtōri-us* adj., f. L. *prōlocūtor*: see prec. and -ORY 1.] A prologue, preface; an introduction.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 144 The prolocutorye in to Marye Mawdelen lyf.

Prolocutress (see PROLOCUTOR). *rare*[−1]. [f. PROLOCUTOR: see -ESS.] = next.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 100/2 They voted .. that—Miss Patty Pos shou'd take the Chair, and be the Prolocutress of this House.

† **Prolocutrix** (see PROLOCUTOR). *Obs.* [a. L. *prōlocūtrix*, fem. of *prōlocūtor*.] A female prolocutor; a spokeswoman.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 111 Lady Countesse, hath the Lords made you a charter, and sent you (for that you are an eloquent speaker) to be their aduocate and prolocutrix? 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 33 A furious clash fell betwixt them who should be the Prolocutrix.

Prologist (prɒ·lŏdʒɪst, prōu·l-). *rare.* [f. next: see -IST.] The writer or speaker of a prologue.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 5 The following Play .. The Prologist and Epilogist represent the whole Course of Literature 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. xii. 326 Such a prologist as Sir Dudley seemed scarcely to threaten.

Prologize (prǫ·lŏdʒəiz, prōᵘ·l-), *v.* See also PROLOGUIZE. [ad. Gr. προλογίζειν to speak the prologue: see PROLOGUE *sb.* and -IZE.]

intr. To compose or speak a prologue.

1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One* Induct., Prologues are Huishers bare before the wise; Why may not then an Huisher Prologize? *a* **1674** MILTON *Wks.* (1738) I. p. xliii, There may prologize the Spirit of Philip, Herod's Brother. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 782 His Lordship might as dramatically..have brought forward a god or devil to prologize as of old. **1871** BROWNING *Balaust.* 160 Any who could speak A chorus to the end, or prologize, Roll out a thesis,..had prompt reward.

b. *trans.* To preface with a prologue; to epitomize in a prologue.

1779 *Coll. Eng. Prologues & Epil.* I p iii, Making every actor prologize the part he is to perform, 'I am to do, so and so'.

Hence **Pro·logizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pro·logizer**.

1822 *Blackw Mag.* XII 783 In the old dramatists of Greece, prologizing..formed an integral portion of the structure of the piece. **1832** *Examiner* 149/1 The Westminster prologizer has been led into his error by the spirit and pure idiom of the English translation.

Prologue (prǫ·lǫg, prōᵘ·lǫg), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 prolog, -loug, -louge, 6 -logge, 5 - prologus. β. 4-6 prologe. [ME. *prolog*, a. F. *prologue* (*c* 1215 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prolog-us*, a. Gr. πρόλογος the prologue of a play, also its speaker, f. πρό, PRO-[2] + λόγος speech. The β-form (*prolo·ge* in Chaucer and Gower) represents the OF. by-form *prolo·ge* (12th c. in Littré).]

1. The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; a preliminary discourse, proem, preface, preamble; *esp.* a discourse or poem spoken as the introduction to a dramatic performance.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 205 Now o þis prolong [*v rr.* prolouge, prolog, prologe] wil we blin In crist nam our bok be gin. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 865 (893) This shorte and pleyne effect of my message For ȝe..May to no longe prologe as now entende. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* Prol., Jerom in his twei prologis on Matheu seith pleynli thus **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I 5 Whan the prologe is so despended This bok schal afterward ben ended. **1426** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 133 Here endith the prolog, and begynneth the translacioun. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i, Here begyneth the preface or prologue of the fyrste book **1535** JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 47 As he bosteth himself in his prologe. **1573** in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 200 Bayes for the prologges & properties. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 913 2 The hauing and reading of the new testament in English translated by Tindall,..forbidden ..that therein were prologs and prefaces sounding to heresie. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 305 Their shallow showes, and Prologue vildely pen'd. *a* **1679** HOBBES *Rhet.* III. xiii. (1681) 120 In other kinds it [the Proem] resembles the Prologue of a Play. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* I. 277 How Prologues into Prefaces decay, And these to Notes are fritter'd quite away. **1779** SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, I'll undertake to read you the whole from beginning to end, with the Prologue and Epilogue. **1861** CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit* I. 293 The general Prologue [of the Canterbury Tales] is a gallery of pictures almost unmatched for their air of life and truthfulness.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An introductory or preliminary act, proceeding, or event.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 151 My death is made the Prologue to their Play: For thousands more..Will not conclude their plotted Tragedie. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* III. Disc. xviii. 70 God hath provided for us certain prologues of judgement and keeps us waking with alarms **1770** *Junius Lett.* xli. (1820) 207 Accept of this address as a prologue to more important scenes **1871** NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ix. 307 The second childhood of the aged may be the prologue to a second youth.

2. One who speaks or recites the prologue to a play on the stage.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F j, She is dressing her Prologue to send him in, trust him not. **1599** [see 3] **1606** *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 45 A spruse companion..who ..as if he had bin a prologue to a play, with a wink and simper thus begins. **1761** [see PROLOGUIZE]. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xxxix. 169 The Prologue [of China] resembles that uncouth one of Greece, that is, he tells you who he is, and what is his Errand.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prologue-speaker, -writer*; *prologue-like* adv.

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* A ij b, Here the Prologue speaker goeth out. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen V*, Enter Prologue. ..Admit me Chorus to this Historie; Who Prologue-like, your humble patience pray, Gently to heare, kindly to iudge our Play. **1713** POPE *Let. to Sir W. Trumbull* 30 Apr., This was the Case too of the Prologue-writer. **1762** GARRICK *Prol. Colman's Musical Lady*, We'll tie our prologuemonger's hands. **1898** S. EVANS *Holy Graal* 183 The Prologue-writer called himself Crestien.

Pro·logue, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. obs. F. *prologu(i)er* (*c* 1400 in Godef.). Formerly (prolǫ·g).]

1. *trans.* To introduce or furnish with a prologue.

1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 155 His first discourses generally appear, Prologu'd with his own wondrous Character. **1701** FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* Prol., Our authors have, in most their late essays, Prologued their own, by damning other plays. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 705/1 Mr. Austin Dobson ..prologues and epilogues the selection with charming verses of his own.

2. *fig.* To introduce, preface.

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 95 Thus he his speciall nothing euer prologues. **1680** HICKERINGILL *Meros* 9 How were our Miseries..Prologu'd with a Noise of Arbitrary Government in the Case of Ship-Money? **1762** FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 202 A smart house, prefaced with white rails, and prologued by a red door, with a brass knocker.

†**3.** To spend (time) in introductory remarks.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 119, I esteem the time to be almost lost or mispent which is prologued out in preambles.

Prologuer (prǫ·lǫgəɪ, prōᵘ·l-). Also 6 prologer. [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ER[1].] The speaker of a prologue at a dramatic performance.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80/15 A Prologer, *prologus.* **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 5/2 In 1900 he filled the rôle of Prologuer in the Passion Play [Ober-Ammergau].

Pro·loguist. *rare.* [f. PROLOGUE *sb.* + -IST.] = PROLOGUIZER.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 455 He resolved..to eschew the manufacture of what his prologuist calls 'cast iron lines'.

Prologuize (prǫ·lǫgəiz, prōᵘ l-), *v.* See also PROLOGIZE. [f. PROLOGUE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To write or deliver a prologue. Hence **Pro·loguizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pro·loguizer.**

1761 LLOYD *To G. Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 110 'Till, decent sables on his back (Your prologuizers all wear black) The prologue comes. **1808** JEFFREY in Lockhart *Scott* xvi. (On Marmion), The place of the prologuizing minstrel is but ill supplied by the epistolary dissertations which are prefixed to each book of the present poem. **1812** BYRON *Let to Ld. Holland* 10 Sept., Prologuising is not my forte. **1855** BROWNING *Old Pict. in Florence* xxxiv, How we shall prologuise, how we shall perorate. **1872** SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 61 In vain would I try to play the part of a prologuizer before this latest rival of the Hellenic dramatists.

He alone is fit, in Euripidean fashion, to prologuize for himself.

†**Prolo·ng,** *sb.* *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [= obs F. *prolong* a delay (1542 in Godef.), f. *prolonger* to PROLONG.] Delay, procrastination.

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 179 Bot mar prolong throuch Lammermur thai raid.

Prolong (prolǫ·ŋ), *v.* [Late ME. *prolonge*, a. OF. *prolonguer* (13th c. in Littré), variant of F. *prolonger* (*prolongier*, 1219 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *prōlongāre* (in Vulgate, etc.) to lengthen, extend (f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *long-us* long), which gradually displaced the earlier OF. forms *porloignier* and *prolongnier* to put away, defer (see PROLOYNE, PURLOIN).]

1. *trans.* To lengthen out in time; to extend in duration; to cause to continue or last longer; to continue, carry on.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 193 Iulius Cesar . prolongede his office [L. *protelavit dignitatem suam*] by his awne autorite by v. yere foloenge. **1525** *Aberdeen Regr* (1844) I. 111 To set and prolong all and syndrie their fischings and takis, baitht to burgh and to land, now waikand and beand in thair handis. **1533** ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 35 b, Pollio prolonged his lyfe certayne dayes with the evaporation of honye **1697** DRYDEN *Virg Past* IV. 65 To sing thy Praise, wou'd Heav'n my Breath prolong. **1738** WESLEY *Ps.* CIV. IV. ix, In praising God, while He prolongs My Breath, I will that Breath employ. **1819** BYRON *Juan* II clxxvi, Now she prolong'd her visits and her talk. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xiii. III. 253 To prolong the interregnum till the autumn.

†**2.** To extend (time or a period) so as to cause delay; to protract, 'waste'. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24070, I..abyde, and synge alway 'cras, cras', makyng many fals delayes, and prolonge forth my dayes, forto Resorten hom ageyn. *c* **1460** J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 64 Qwerto prolonge I the tyme? sythyn yt must nedys be That I schal dye. **1530** PALSGR. 667 2 He dothe naught els but prolonge the tyme, *il ne fait aultre chose que alonger*, or *prolonguer le temps.* **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 16 Set to the vttermost of your might, that we prolong no time.

†**3.** To delay, postpone, put off. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 1442 Lawly besechyng þat ȝe nat prolonge My purpos now, and maketh no delay. *a* **1547** SURREY *Æneid* IV. 420 But wherto now shold I prolong my death? **1558** BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvi. 104 Wee saye with the wicked seruaunt, my Lord prolongeth his commynge. **1681** RYCAUT tr *Gracian's Critick* 218 Much displeased to hear of his departure,..she..advised him to prolong it, until a time of better conveniency. **1785** J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 44 The difference of expence ..cannot now be an object considerable enough to prolong so noble and useful an undertaking.

†**b.** To put off, defer, detain, keep waiting (a person). *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I 3126 Þe kyng requeryng no lenger hym prolonge But goodly graunt þe fyn of his emprise. **1552** T. GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. App. C. 146 That they [the Council] would have them [the king's creditors] prolonged for another year.

†**c.** To prorogue (parliament): see PROROGUE 2.

1485 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 48 On the satterday after our Lady day, the Parlament was prolonged unto the xxvii day of January, & then it begineth againe. **1649** MILTON *Eikon* 4 He never promoted the true end of Parlaments, but put them off, and prolonged them.

†**d.** To postpone payment of (a debt). *Obs.*

1552 T. GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II II. App. C. 148 He is content to prolong the 10000. *l.* due to the 20th of November for six month.

†**4.** *intr.* To delay, to put off. Also with *infin.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 167 He..that dothe prolong and tarye Withe fayre behestis, and from his promyse varie. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 2 He..appeased theyr furie, and prolonged day after day. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. x. (1622) 137 Perceiuing that they prolonged from one day to another. **1623** LISLE *Test. Antiq.*, *Sax Serm. Easter day* 14 Prolong not to turne unto God, lest the time passe away through thy slow tarrying.

5. *trans.* To lengthen the pronunciation of (a word or syllable); to draw out (a sound).

c **1560** in *Anglia* XIII. 464 In yᵉ latter ende of yᵉ syllable to prolong the sounde. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii. (Arb.) 132 Rules of shortning and prolonging a sillable. **1761** GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 60 Far and wide the notes prolong. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xx, 'Father!' she cried; the rocks around Loved to prolong the gentle sound.

6. To extend in spatial length; to make longer, lengthen out. *rare* before 19th c.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 756 To Prolong, to drawe in length, to stretch out. **1755** JOHNSON, *Prolong*, 1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. **1796** [see PROLONGED] **1828-32** WEBSTER, *Prolong*,..4 To extend in space or length. **1849** LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* (1850) II. 258 We know not how much farther north or south the motion [the rise of the land] may be prolonged under water. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 77 Up to which the fault. had prolonged itself as a crevasse.

b. To extend in scope or range. *rare*

1880 *Geol. Surv. U. S.* in *Nature* XXI 197/2 To authorise the work of the Survey to be prolonged into States adjoining the Territories.

c. *intr.* To lengthen out; to extend.

1816 BYRON *Ch Har.* III. cix, This page which from my reveries I feed, Until it seems prolonging without end.

†**7.** *trans.* To put away, remove. *refl.* To make off with oneself; to stay away, absent oneself; PURLOIN *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv* 417/1 Purlongyn, or prolongyn, or put fer a-wey, *prolongo, alieno* **1591** in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 452 From his servyce nether by day nor by nyght shall absent or prolong himself.

Prolongable (prolǫ·ŋăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being prolonged or lengthened.

a **1864** RUSH (Webster), Each syllable is a prolongable quantity. **1889** *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVII. 14 Had the rod been really indefinitely prolongable.

Prolongate (prōᵘ·lǫŋgeit), *v.* *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *prōlong-are* to PROLONG: see -ATE[3]: cf. *elongate.*] *trans.* To prolong, lengthen. Hence **Pro·longated** *ppl. a.*; **Pro·longating** *ppl. a.* (in quot., †extending in length).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b iv b/1 An Ovale figure, rounde, and somwhat prolongatinge like an Egge. **1821** COMBE *Dr Syntax*, *Wife* II. (1869) 282/2 His prolongated nose Should guard his grinning mouth from blows. **1828-32** WEBSTER, *Prolongate*, 1. To extend or lengthen in space; as, to prolongate a line. 2. To extend in time. (Little used.) **1852** LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 5 Everything is hushed as death, and every dimply smile prolongated into an expression of the most serious respect. **1868** *Ch. News* 3 June 353 2 We can but be deeply sorry for the Bishop of Capetown's prolongated trials.

Prolongation (prōᵘlǫŋgē·ʃən). [a. F. *prolongation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. type **prōlongātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōlongāre* to PROLONG.] The action of prolonging.

1. Lengthening or extension in time; extension of the duration of anything.

1549 *Compl Scot.* v. 32 Oure cupidite constrenzeis vs to desire prolongatione of oure dais **1633** EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 175 Prolongation [of life] is no pleasure, but so long as it goes well with us. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II XI. 256 This prolongation of our cruise was a very prudent measure. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 367 The escape of Apa Saheb occasioned the prolongation of military operations. **1862** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq* II. iv 109 The advancement of knowledge..tends to the prolongation of the average duration of human life.

†**2.** Extension of time that defers action; delay, putting off, postponement. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 85 Attones wythoute prolongacion ne taryeng. **1552** T. GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II App. C. 146, I offered them a bargain..for the prolongation of £25000 and to have taken £5000 in fustians. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 470 That they shall not require (without iust cause) any time of prolongation.

3. The lengthening or prolonging of a syllable, note, or other sound.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb) 127 The licence of the Greeks and Latines, who made not their sharpe accent any necessary prolongation of their times, but vsed such sillable sometimes long sometimes short at their pleasure. **1866-79** SIBSON *Wks.* (1881) IV. 259 Prolongation of the first sound is the absence of silence and the presence of the wavering,. feeble sound during the interval between the first and second sounds **1900** H. W. SMYTH *Grk Melic Poets* 389 A feature of great importance, [which] points.. to an extensive use of the principle of prolongation (τονή).

4. Linear extension in space; increase of length; with *a* and *pl.* an instance of this; an addition by which the length of anything is increased.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I iii. § 4 The Lignous Body.. being nothing else but the prolongation of the Seminal Root. **1799** KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 439 The old town of Damietta, anciently situated near the sea, is now by the prolongation of the land, 2 leagues from it. **1802** PALEY *Nat Theol.* viii. (ed. 2) 123 Two remarkable processes or prolongations of the bones of the leg. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v., The medullary prolongation of the nerves.

b. *pl. humorous.* Trousers; 'continuations'.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 230 Blue, dungaree trowsers were substituted for white prolongations.

5. Extension of scope or range; continuation.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 126 The ascending line of Christian truth was only the prolongation of that first principle of the Gospel, that Christ was perfect God and perfect man. **1907** *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 70/3 After the prolongation of similar stuff to the point of satiety, the book abruptly ends.

‖**Prolonge** (prolōŋ). *Milit.* [F. *prolonge*, f. *prolonger* to PROLONG.] A rope composed of three pieces joined by two open rings, and having

a hook at one end, and a toggle at the other, forming part of the equipment of a gun-carriage, and used for various purposes, esp. for moving a gun when unlimbered.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Prolonge*, a gunner's instrument. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man* (1862) 104 One prolonge between the boxes, above the washer box. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. xviii. 565 All recognised a signal of attack, and halted, the slave by his prolong [sic], the knight on his horse.

Prolonged (-lɒŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. PROLONG *v.* + -ED[1].] Lengthened, extended (in space or time).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 133 The adjutant . marks the prolonged point towards the other flank. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 471 Each century is a prolonged victory over the destroyer of all human things. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 245 Tired of Lewis' prolonged sojourn at Rouen. 1883 H. TUTTLE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 814/1 The hills are neither too prolonged nor too abrupt. *Mod.* Loud and prolonged cheers followed the close of the speaker's eloquent appeal.

Prolonger (prɒlɒ̄·ŋəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which prolongs; see the verb.

1548 ELYOT *Dict., Cunctator.* , a taryar, a deferrer, a lyngerer, a prolonger of tyme. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 41 Prolongers of life. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 265 Those common prolongers of all suits, the heat of men's anger, and the bellows of instruments gaining by law. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Apr. 7/1 He.. would not be called the founder of a Mecklenburg dynasty in the Netherlands, but only the prolonger of the House of Orange-Nassau in the female line.

† **b.** A kind of save-all for a candle. Also *fig.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ix. 428 Temperance is the best prolonger of the candle of life. 1656 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* I. 70, 2 prolongers and an extinguisher *a* 1679 R. WILD *Benefice* IV. (1689) 44 If Patents and Monopolies had had Prolongers, they had not gone out yet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (ROAB) 5/2 Prolongers or saue-alls..are things made after the form of a candle sockett and are set in the stick as the sockett is.

Prolonging (prɒlɒ̄·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PROLONG: *spec.* † **a.** Putting off, delay. *Obs.* **b.** Lengthening of duration.

a. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10514 That Rud Entendement Be somownyd to appere ageyn a certeyn day, Wythoute prolongyng or dellay. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. I* 105 b, The lorde Regent without any delaye or prolongyng, prouided vitaile, artilleiy and munitions. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I* Wks. (1711) 1 All unanimously.. determine, without longer prolongings, to work the delivery of their native prince.

b. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Diij b, Prolongynge of tyme in eatynge moderately (as an howre space) to chawe and swolowe our meate well, is allowable. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vii. 12 Their lives were prolonged for a season [*marg.* a prolonging in life was given unto them]. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 183 After several prolongings of their confinement.

Prolo·ngment. *rare.* [f. PROLONG *v.* + -MENT: cf. F. *prolongement* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The fact of prolonging or condition of being prolonged; prolongation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 178 The prolongment of a few earthly dayes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. ii. § 2 To decline death, and endeavour the prolongment of his own un-eligible state. *a* 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* II i in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 269 The languishing prolongment of adieu. 1889 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 910 The prolongment of the actual hostilities cannot continue.

† **Prolo·yne,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **-oigne.** [a. OF. *proloigner*, by-form of OF. *pour-, por-, purloigner*: see PURLOIN. In form, *proloigner* is intermediate between the popular OF. *porloigner*, and the learned or latinized *prolonger*; so in Eng. *proloyne* is between *purloin* and *prolong*; it has also senses coinciding with both, and is therefore placed separately.]

1. *trans.* To entice away, kidnap (a person); to make away with, to steal; = PURLOIN *v.* **2.**

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. 7 He that proloyneth his brothir which is a fre man and sillith hym, shal be slayn. 1439 *Lett. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 154 That no maister..take nor proloyne, ne schal not do take nor proloigne eny seruaunt of the seid Crafte, beyng in Couenaunt and seruice of eny other, owte of his service. 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 169 b, Not content with filching from their maisters in disbursing of their moneie, and with proloyning from them otherwise, they will not be faithfull in matters touching their honour and credite.

2. To put far away; to put away, remove; = PURLOIN *v.* 1, PROLONG *v.* 7.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 135 (Harl. MS.) Alas! for my dwellynge place is proloyned or y-made fer.

3. To put off, postpone; = PROLONG *v.* 3.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7911 Pe bischope na langer it proloyne. *Ibid.* 8042 Forto make mens saules sure, And noght for na pecuyne Mendyng of hair lyues proloyne.

Prolusion (prɒlū·ʒən). [ad. L. *prōlūsiōn-em* a prelude, preliminary exercise, n. of action f. *prōlūd-ĕre* to play or practise beforehand.]

1. A display introductory to a game, performance, or entertainment; a prelude, preliminary essay or attempt.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 8 And this for our prolusion, now we meete. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* lvii. 779 The Prophet here .useth..no prolusion after the manner of fencers. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 489 That these Apparitions were ordinarily the appearing of the Son of God, and certain Prolusions to his Incarnation. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 47 Its extemporaneous prolusion should flow on with that equable and easy Modulation, which, while it gratifies the Ear, should not too strongly affect the intellect. 1841 WADDINGTON *Hist. Ref.* II. xxx. 338 That, which in Germany was fierce and noisy conflict, was a mere skirmish and prolusion among the Swiss.

2. A literary production intended as a preliminary dissertation on a subject which the author intends to treat more fully; a preliminary essay or article; a slight literary production.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. vi. § 1. 212 Which Faminus Strada, in the first booke of his Academicall Prolusions, relates of Francis Suarez. 1682 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 141 My Treatise.. was intended but for a prolusion. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 115 P 4 His prolusion on the stile of the most famous among the ancient Latin poets ..is one of the most entertaining, as well as the most just pieces of criticism. *Ibid.* No. 119 ad fin., The sequel of this prolusion shall be the work of another day. 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Jan. 51 Penning a prolusion on Chinese metaphysics.

Hence **Prolu·sionize** *v. intr. nonce wd.*, to deliver a prolusion.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, There were too many old stagers present, who had themselves prolusionized in rectorial addresses and lectures at country institutes.

Prolusory (prɒlū·sŏri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *prōlūsōri-us* (in Pandects, as var. reading of *perlusorius*) belonging to a prelude: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or belonging to prolusion; preliminary, introductory.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 170 To prepare us, by its prolusory and mostly nugatory debates, for the time when we shall be engaged in council to decide immense realities. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 115 The time comes when a man should cease prolusory gymnastics.

‖ **Promachos** (prɒ·mākɒs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *πρόμαχος*, f. *πρό* before + *μάχ εσθαι* to fight] One who fights before or on behalf of another; a champion. Also *fig.*

1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 446 It was partly chance that made Whistler such a 'promachos' in this question.

Promammal, etc.: see PRO-[2] 1.

† **Promana·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ? late L. *prōmān-āre* to flow or drop forth (Zeno Veron. in Quicherat) + -ATION.] A flowing forth; effluence, emanation.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 174 Concerning the promanation and intermixture of the Rays of Light.

† **Prome.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *prome, prosme, proisme* near, also as sb. a neighbour:—L. *proxim-us* nearest.] A neighbour.

[1292 BRITTON IV. ix. § 1 Et meynt homme par serment fet . graunt ayde a soen prosme] *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 8 Luue..ti prome als ti-self. *Ibid.* 10 Þat es godis wille, þat ye folȝ yure ordir, and luue til yure prome.

Promeis, obs. form of PROMISE.

Promena·dable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PROMENADE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being used for promenading or walking about.

1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. ii. 23 There are, probably, not less than five hundred acres of promenadable roof in, or, rather, on, the city.

Promenade (prɒmēnā·d, -ā·d), *sb.* Forms: 6 purmenade, (purmenado), 7 pourmenade, 7– promenade. [a. F. *promenade* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *promener* to lead forth, take for a walk, refl., *se promener* to take a walk, altered from OF. and 16th c. F. (still in Cotgr., 1611) *pourmenade* a walk, *pourmener* 'to walke (trans.), to stirre vp and downe':—late L. *prōmināre* (Appul.) to drive onward (a beast), f. *prō* forward, forth + *mināre* to threaten, in rustic and late L. *munāre* to drive (beasts), i.e. with cries, lt. *menare*, F. *mener* to conduct, lead. See also -ADE, -ADO.

1818 TODD, *Promenade*..is a common phrase of recent times.]

1. A walk taken (usually at a leisurely pace) for exercise or amusement, or (esp.) to and fro for display, or in a formal manner as part of a social ceremony. Also applied to exercise taken in this way in a carriage, on horseback, or in a boat.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 19 The often palewalkes & purmenades he made by the gate of hys Pallais. *Ibid.* 127 He forgat not euery day to make his purmenado on horsebacke in the street. 1675 H. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 34 Your Promenades or walks. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 31 (1740) 606 He passed, with the Sword before him, through the Crowd. This Promenade was done more than once. 1785 G. A BELLAMY *Apology* V. 43 She only knew how to make trimmings, to sing 'Haut de Villes', and take the promenade. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 Mar., To see the exhibition lit up for a promenade. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi. 197 He had little taste for the Sunday promenades in a town.

2. A place for walking or promenading; a walk; *esp.* a paved public walk for social promenades.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xix § 6. 364 This little interminiature of a Garden-plat or patern..may be no unpleasant walk or promenade for the unconfined portion of some solitary Prisoner. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Promenade*, see *Pourmenade. Ibid., Pourmenade* (Fr.), a Walk. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 20 The promenade is finely situated; built on the highest part of the rampart. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 377 A street..running far along the shore of the Mediterranean, from which it is separated by a promenade, finely planted, and adorned with statues, fountains, &c. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxviii, The streets were not altogether a pleasant promenade for well-born women. 1882 ASHTON *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* xxxiv. II. 149 A very large barge with a saloon, and promenade on the top.

3. *colloq.* Short for *promenade concert*: see 4.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/1 The Promenades are with us again. 1902 *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 4/1 The Promenades go on from triumph to triumph.., if the audiences might sometimes be larger, they could not possibly be more appreciative.

4. *attrib.*, as *promenade bonnet, deck, platform, terrace*; **b. promenade band,** a band that performs at a promenade concert; **promenade concert,** a concert at which the audience walk about instead of being seated.

1823 *Repos. Arts*, etc. Ser. III. I. 184 Fashionable for promenade bonnets. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* 250/1 The timber piles which carry the passengers promenade platforms. *a* 1860 ALB. SMITH *Lond. Med. Stud* (1861) 88 Mr. Jones taking refreshment with a lamplighter and two cabmen at a promenade coffee-stand near Charing Cross. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ* (1892) 194 The ladies drew their chairs together on the promenade deck.

b 1839 *Inventor's Advocate* 5 Oct. 127/1 The Musard Promenade Band will resume its performances at the Lyceum. 1839 *Mus. World* Apr. 253 The 'gentleman pensioner' of Drury with his lions and his promenade concerts. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 11/1 When promenade concerts were first introduced into England they really deserved their name. They were then given at a place called the 'Adelaide Gallery'...The promenade concert was an importation from France; and Musard, Laurent, and Jullien were its importers.

Promena·de (see prec.), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **prominade** (in vbl. sb. **promineding**). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a promenade; to walk about (or take exercise on horseback, or in a carriage, etc.), esp. for amusement or display; to parade.

1588 [see PROMENADING below]. 1801 SURR *Splendid Misery* I. 128 As they were thus promenading. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 280 The newspapers suffer nobody to walk—they must *promenade* (which, so used, is no word in any language). 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* v, The poplars, in long order due, With cypress promenaded, The shock-head willows two and two By rivers gallopaded. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I. 374 Promenading gently on horseback. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III 57 Restlessly promenading up and down within sight of the windows. 1887 WASHBURNE *Recoll. Minister* I 1 The *grandes dames* promenaded in their gilded phaetons on the magnificent Avenue of the Champs Elysees.

b. With *it*, or with cognate (or advb.) acc.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 93 After promenading a few turns, . I..sat down. *Ibid.* 94 A very high person was.. promenading it in soft whispers with his aged Venus.

2. *trans.* To make a promenade through, to walk about (a place) in a leisurely or stately way.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The dancers promenaded the room. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun Maid* i, I beheld two compatriots in waterproof promenading the place.

3. In causal sense (= F. *promener*): To lead (a person, etc.) about a place, esp in the way of display. Also *fig* (Cf. PARADE *v.* 4.)

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II. xxii. 512 Mystic rites, ostensibly connected with..familiar deities, were promenaded from land to land. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxx. 10 The Easter ov that they had promenaded at Berne. 1886 BURTON *Arab Nights* I 286 The Prefect.. gave him an hundred lashes with a whip and, mounting him on a camel, promenaded him round about the city. 1890 in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 1/3, I do not wish to be interviewed ..I do not want to be promenaded in the papers.

Hence **Promena·ding** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1588 in Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* (1885) I. iv. 126 That all myddingis be tane off the haill gaittis and passagis . and all other prominneding places of the samyne...That . the places of prominneding be clenyit of all muck. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* ix. (ed. 2) 100 Our countrymen..saw the promenading ladies. 1839 CHAMBERS *Four Holland*, etc. 69/1 To afford space for promenading, there is a bridge of boats across the Lahn, leading to some beautiful woody banks opposite. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 244/2 A promenading audience is not *blase* to Rossini or Mozart.

Promena·der. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who promenades.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlvii, 'Look there!' observed one of the promenaders. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lv. 7, I hail'd each lady promenader. 1883 LD. R GOWER *My Remin.* I. xviii. 379 The boulevards are always densely full of promenaders.

Hence **Promena·deress,** a female promenader.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iv, White-muslin promenaderess, in green parasol.

Promeri·stem: see PRO-[2] 1.

† **Prome·rit,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *prōmerit-*, ppl. stem of *prōmer-ēre* (also dep. *-ērī*) to deserve, merit, also, to earn, gain, win, gain over, hence in Vulgate to earn the favour of, render favourable, propitiate. See PRO-[1] and MERIT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To win the favour of; to please, gratify, propitiate.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xiii. 16 Beneficence and communication do not forget, for with such hostes God is promerited. *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 399 As if.. God were promerited with such washing service. [1643 OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1862 X. 287 The Vulgar Latin once reads *promeretur*, and the Rheimists, to preserve the sound, have rendered it *promerit*.]

2. To merit, deserve; to win or procure by merit.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 201 The Princes of auncient

times when they came to make petition for the Imperiall crowne, were wont by some worthy office to promerit the fauour of the Church of Rome. 1624 Bp. Hall *No Peace w. Rome* § 10 That which the satisfactions of Christ haue promerited for vs. 1659 Pearson *Creed* ii. (1839) 111 From him alone, must we expect salvation, acknowledging. there is..nothing in any other creature which can promerit or procure it to us.

3 ? To deserve well of. *rare.*

[This seems to have arisen from an erroneous analysis, connecting it with *pro merito* for or on account of merit.]

1641 Bp. Hall *Serm. Jas. iv.* 8 Rem. Wks. (1660) 87 He loves not God, no not while he [God] promerits him with his favours. 1644 — *Serm. Eph. iv.* 30 ibid. 112 A people that God had no whit promerited by his favours

So † **Promeˑrit** *sb.* [ad. L. *prōmerit-um*, prop. neut. pa. pple. of *prōmerēre*: see above], merit, desert; † **Promeˑritor** [agent-n. in L. form f. *prōmerēre*], one who merits or deserves.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Ded, Wks. III. 76 If it fall out (not according to any Promerits of mine) but out of mine owne expectation of your .vnparallel'd disposition. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 34 Whatsoever mischiefs befal their posterity, though many Ages after the decease of the Promeritors.

‖ **Promerops** (prōˑmĕrɒps). *Ornith.* Pl. **promeˑropes** (-meˑrōpīz). [mod L. (Réaumur) f. Gr. πρό before + μέροψ bee-eater.] A South African genus of birds, of uncertain affinity, including the Cape Promerops, *P. cafer*, a small bird with a long curved slender bill and a very long tail, and the Natal species, *P. gurneyi*. The name has been also applied to various other slender-billed birds of different families.

1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 94 The humming birds, the red-birds, the paroquets, the promerops. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 209 The Promeropses ..are not crested, but possess a very long tail. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 790 The *P[tilorrhis] magnifica* (Vieillot) of New Guinea—the '*Promerops*' of many writers. 1896 *Ibid.* 923 According to Mr. Layard, the habits of the Cape Promerops..are very unlike those of the ordinary *Nectariniidæ*.

Promes, -ess(e, -ette: see Promise, Promit.

Promethean (prōmĭˑθiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also (erron.) 6–7 **-ian**, 7 **-æan**. [f. Prometheus + -an.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling Prometheus, in his skill, art, or punishment.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii 304 Womens eyes..are the Ground, the Bookes, the Achadems, From whence doth spring the true Promethean fire. 1597 Drayton *Mortimer.* Fij b, Like Promethian life-begetting flame. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV. xiv, These vultures in my Brest Gripe my Promethian heart both night and day. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II iii. Wks. 1851 III. 161 With a kind of Promethean skill to shape and fashion this outward man into the similitude of a body. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* III. 410 With Promethean art, Into its proper vehicle he breathes The fair conception. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 28 Sept., Forceful utterances, promethean in snatching a flame from the very heavens.

† **2.** Applied to a kind of match: see B. 2. *Obs.*

1831 [see Lucifer 3]. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 41, I carried with me some promethean matches, which I ignited by biting. 1867 Bloxam *Chem.* 160 The Promethean light was an ornamented scented paper spill, one end of which contained a small glass bulb of sulphuric acid [etc.].

3. Noting a kind of silkworm: see Prometheus 2.

B. *sb.* **1.** A person likened to Prometheus.

1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 43 By the Athenians, potters were called prometheans [Προμηθέες], from the Titan Prometheus, who made man out of clay.

† **2.** A contrivance used, before the introduction of phosphorus or lucifer matches, for obtaining a light readily: see quots. *Obs.*

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Prometheans*, a term applied to small glass tubes containing concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which they ignite on being pressed, and thereby give instantaneous light. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Promethean*, a lucifer match. 1889 Tidy *Story of Tinder Box* 28 In the year 1828 'Prometheans' were invented. They consisted of a small quantity of Chlorate of Potash, and Sugar, rolled up tightly in a piece of paper. Inside the paper-roll is placed a small sealed glass-bubble containing Sulphuric Acid. On breaking the bulb the mixture fired igniting the paper-roll.

Prometheˑically, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. next + -ic + -al + -ly 2.] In the manner of Prometheus.

1816 T. Taylor in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 57 She is bound in body Prometheically and Titanically.

Prometheus (prōmĭˑθiŭs). [L. *Prōmētheus*, Gr. Προμηθεύς.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* Name of a demigod (son of the Titan Iapetus), who was fabled to have made man out of clay, and to have stolen fire from Olympus, and taught men the use of it and various arts, for which he was punished by Zeus by being chained to a rock in the Caucasus where his liver was preyed upon every day by a vulture. Hence used allusively.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. i. 17 Faster bound to Aarons charming eyes, Then is Prometheus ti'de to Caucasus. 1595 Peele *Anglorum Feriæ* 180 Like Prometheus' life-infusing fire. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 205 This.. made me think of the manner of our modern Prometheus's, the mountebanks. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 445 Prometheus, the chained Titan.

2. *Entom.* **a.** Specific name of a large silkworm moth (*Attacus prometheus*, or *Telea* or *Callosamia promethea*), or its larva. **b.** Hübner's name, 1826, for a genus of Hesperian butterflies, otherwise called *Castnia*.

3. *Ornith.* An American species of warbler.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer Birds* (ed. 2) 302 *D[endræca] blackburniæ*. Blackburn's Warbler, Prometheus...Chin, throat, and fore breast, intense orange or flame-color.

Prominence (prōˑmĭnĕns), *sb.* [a. obs. F. *prominence* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōminentia* a jutting out, projection: see Prominent and -ence.]

1. The fact or condition of being prominent.

1611 Cotgr., *Prominence*, a prominence; a standing, jutting, or strouting, out. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr* 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 125 His evidence, . For want of prominence and just relief, Would hang an honest man, and save a thief. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ix 61 Hiding by its prominence everything that might exist behind it.

2. That which is prominent; a projection, protuberance.

1598 Florio, *Prominentia*, the extending or iutting of a thing out or ouer. Also a penthouse, a prominence, by which word the Anatomists vnderstand what portion soeuer doth notably surmount the parts circumiacent in thicknes. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Prominences*, bunchings forth, those parts that notably shew themselves above the rest, as a hill in a plain. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vii. 154 Descending into the hollows and mounting over the prominences of the rock.

b. *Solar prominence*, a projecting cloud of incandescent hydrogen, etc., above the chromosphere of the sun, best seen during an eclipse. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prominence-jet, -spectrum*.

1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* liii. 250 No bright lines were seen by Young at this prominence-spectrum. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 167 Reversals do not extend above the chromosphere, except in prominences; and he has not as yet obtained any prominence with the calcium lines unaccompanied by hydrogen, and corresponding to the white prominences observed at eclipses...Mr Evershed obtained satisfactory prominence pictures, using the red hydrogen line. 1903 Agnes M. Clerke *Astrophysics* 118 Professor Hale's daylight photographs of prominence spectra. *Ibid.* 125 Nebular tufts, no less than prominence-jets, are resolvable into fibres.

3. The quality or state of being conspicuous; distinction, notoriety, conspicuousness.

1828-32 Webster, *Prominence, prominency*.. conspicuousness, distinction. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 492 The prophet thereby gives prominence to the seeming contradiction. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* i. (1886) 3 Luther and Calvin..brought into splendid prominence their new ideas of moral order. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 594 Its importance comes into historical prominence.

4. Any conspicuous or salient point or matter. **b.** A prominent personage (*newspaper slang*).

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 467 These are prominences seized by his whole audiences. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xxvii. 399 He bore down with instinctive sagacity on the prominences of his subject. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 5/2 All the prominences – aristocrats, musicians, men of letters, ..&c.—sat down to a sumptuous collation

Hence **Proˑminence** *v.*, to bring into prominence.

1897 T. Rhondda Williams *Serm. on 'Just as I am'* 4 Jesus emphasized and prominenced in one life and death what God is ever doing.

Prominency (prōˑmĭnĕnsi). [ad. L. *prōminentia*: see prec. and -ency.]

1. = Prominence 2. Now *rare.*

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Feb., A perpendicular hollow cliffe.. with now and then a craggy prominency jetting out. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 183 Cut off the prominencies that are not concentrick to the Axis. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 205/1 All obtrusive prominencies are levelled down.

2. The quality of being prominent (*lit.* or *fig.*); conspicuousness; = Prominence 1, 3.

1828-32 [see Prominence 3]. 1836 *Rand. Recoll. Ho. Lords* xi. 241 Brought before the public .with some degree of prominency. 1842 F. E. Paget *Milf. Malv.* 203 Nobody could say that he did not give sufficient prominency to every doctrine in the circle of Christian truth. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 12 The prominency of..his organs of vision.

Prominent (prōˑmĭnĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *prōmĭnēns, -ēnt-em*, pres. pple. of *prōmin-ēre* to jut out; f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + **minēre*, f. root of *mine* projecting points or pinnacles, hence threats. Cf. F. *prominent* (16th c.) and Eminent, Imminent.]

1. Jutting or standing out above or beyond the adjacent surface; projecting, protuberant.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* viii. 129 b, That prominent great horne of the Gote in his most strength broken of. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 261 In the picture of Jonah..Whales are described with two prominent spouts on their heads. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 55 The Eyes of the Crab are more prominent from the Body than those of Lobsters 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 305 *Prominent*, when the head is in the horizontal line, and forms no angle with the trunk. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* i. (1849) 8 The prominent mass at the terrestrial equator. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 119 An orifice with prominent tumid lips.

2. Standing out so as to strike the eye; conspicuous.

1739 Johnson *Rasselas* x, To exhibit in his portraits of Nature such prominent and striking features, as recall the original to every mind. 1883 W. Gardner in *Science Gossip* May 99 The most prominent object was a mountain on the other side of the valley, composed of three peaks.

b. *fig.* Standing out so as to strike the attention or notice; conspicuous; distinguished above others.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 200 Attachment to France had been prominent among the crimes imputed by the Commons to Clarendon. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 111 God is there, accordingly self is less prominent. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 113 Ancestor-worship .. was the prominent feature of the old Aryan religion.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A protruding or projecting part; a prominence, an eminence. *Obs. rare.*

c 1612 Chapman *Iliad* XI. 624 A certain city shines Upon a lofty prominent. *Ibid.* XII. 291 Till highest prominents, Hill tops, low meddows, and the fields..are hid.

† **b.** A prominent person. *Obs. rare.*

1608 Chapman *Byron's Trag* v. i Plays 1873 II. 313 *Byr.* Where shall this weight fall? on what region Must this declining prominent pour his lode?

2. *Entom.* Collectors' name for Cuspidate moths of the genus *Notodonta*, containing many species, European and American.

1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 418 Notodonta tritopha. The great Prominent. 1832 Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 35 The Pale Prominent. 1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 225–231 The Coxcomb Prominent, .. Maple Prominent, .. Scarce Prominent, .. White Prominent, .. Swallow Prominent [etc.]. *Mod.* The Marbled Browns belong to the same genus as the Prominents.

C. *Comb.*, as *prominent-eyed, -nosed*, etc.

1895 S. S. Buckman in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 372 The small-jawed, long and prominent-nosed individual. 1903 *Daily Mail* 10 Sept. 2/7 The narrow-chested, the fat, the flabby, the prominent-eyed.

Prominently (prōˑmĭnĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a prominent manner or degree. **a.** Projectingly, protrudingly. *rare.* **b.** Conspicuously, eminently.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Feb, We came to Justinian's gardens,..so prominently built as threatning every moment to fall. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 177 In Africa, how prominently they appear. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 16 To bring the simple elegance of her form more prominently into view. 1883 E. B. Tylor in *Nature* 3 May 8/2 A consideration I wish to bring prominently forward. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 37 All the parts were torn and greasy, except one, which was prominently clean.

So **Promˑinentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Promiˑnulous, *a.* [f. L. *prōminul-us* rather prominent + -ous.] Slightly prominent.

1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 201 Prominulous eyes. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Prominulus*..applied by Hally to a crystal having ridges upon its surface, which form a very slight prominence: prominulous.

Promisable (prōˑmisăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Promise *v.* + -able.] That can be promised.

1796 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 314 Should some prosperous and scarce promisable turn in the wheel of fortune transform..the shoulder into a leg.

Promiˑscous, *a. rare*; now only *dial.* or *vulgar.* [f. L. *prōmisc-us* (collateral form of *prōmiscu-us* Promiscuous) + -ous.] = Promiscuous.

1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos., Biog.* 12 The Eastern Learning was not taught in Schools to a promiscous Audience. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., He came in quite promiscous like. (E. Kent.)

Hence † **Promiˑscously** *adv.* = Promiscuously.

1635 R. Carew in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 218 In the hall..they sitt permiscously, not obseruieng of place or qualitie. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xvii. § 4 (1699) 88 That absurd custom amongst Tinkers, of living promiscously.

† **Promiˑscual**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmiscu-us* Promiscuous + -al.] = Promiscuous.

1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 98 They seeme .. to haue permitted promiscuall copulation. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xxv. (1620) 135 Yet worshipping those promiscuall gods they cannot .. cleare themselues of this question of Concord and Discord.

Hence † **Promiˑscually** *adv.*, promiscuously. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 135 They proceeded ..to draw great persons, Nobles, Honours and Graces promiscually vnto them. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 233 This he giveth promiscually to good and bad.

Promiscuity (prɒmiskiūˑĭti). [ad. F. *promiscuité* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *prōmiscu-us* (see next) + *-ité*, -ity.]

1. The condition of being promiscuous; indiscriminate mixture, confusion; promiscuousness.

a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* lxxv, The God-abstractions of the modern polytheism are nearly in as sad a state of perplexity and promiscuity as were the more substantial deities of the Greeks. 1868 W. R. Greg *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 84 Men, women, and children huddled together in dirt, disorder, and promiscuity like that of the lower animals. 1894 *Queen* 8 Dec. 1036/2 The average Continental traveller likes a crowd, chatter, promiscuity of acquaintanceship.

2. Promiscuous sexual union, as among some races of low civilization.

1865 McLennan *Prim. Marriage* viii. 160 Promiscuity in the connexion of the sexes. 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 672 Promiscuity may be called Indefinite polyandry, joined with polygyny. 1900 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 5 The natives. were in stages of culture which are not usually found associated with promiscuity or polyandry.

fig. 1895 Saintsbury *Ess. Eng. Lit.* Ser. II. 101 The adjective wedded to its proper substantive, not indulging in unseemly promiscuity.

Promiscuous (prɒmiˑskiŭəs), *a.* [f. L. *prōmiscu-us* mixed, indiscriminate, in Gram. epicene (f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + *miscēre* to mix) + -ous. Cf. late L. *prōmiscēre* to mix up.]

1. Consisting of members or elements of different kinds grouped or massed together without order;

of mixed and disorderly composition or character; also, with *pl. sb.*, of various kinds mixed together.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 283 About them..the promiscuous common people, doubling and redoubling the praises of the King, and Huniades. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 20 Hee told him that hee saw a vast multitude and a promiscuous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 380 While the promiscuous croud stood yet aloof. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 41 The Apostle who was to speak to such a promiscuous Assembly. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 222 The characters of nations are very promiscuous in the temperate climates. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. iii. 46 He conceived the strata to have settled down from this promiscuous mass. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xx. 291 What Milverton contemptuously would call our miscellaneous and promiscuous essays.

b. Rarely of a single thing.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 99 It had an odd promiscuous Tone, As if h' had talk'd three Parts in one. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 22 Sudden I heard a wild promiscuous sound.

2. That is without discrimination or method; done or applied without respect for kind, order, number, etc.; confusedly mingled, indiscriminate.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 3 Axioms which are promiscuous and indifferent to several sciences. 1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 179 To forbid the promiscuous Use of Women. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 334 The common and promiscuous lot both of good men and bad. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 9 Secrets are not to be made cheap by promiscuous publication. 1772 — 31 Mar. in *Boswell*, Promiscuous hospitality is not the way to gain real influence. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, The profane custom of promiscuous dancing—that is, of men and women dancing together in the same party. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 28 At Metz he [Attila] involved in one promiscuous massacre priests and children.

b. Of an agent or agency: Making no distinctions; undiscriminating.

1633 E. PORTER in *Donne's Poems* 405 Why should death, with a promiscuous hand, At one rude stroke impoverish a land? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 310/1 Promiscuous Birds feed on Flesh, Insects, Fruit, or Grain, as the Raven. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* vi. (1765) 21 A well discriminated landscape was to be preferred to a distant and promiscuous azure. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 5 People..still polyandrous or promiscuous in the relation of the sexes.

3. Of common gender; epicene. *rare.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. x, The promiscuous, or epicene, which understands both kinds. 1878 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) I. III. vii. 130 There were three sexes, male, female and promiscuous.

†**4.** That forms part of a promiscuous or mingled company; hence (*slang*), a term of depreciation or contempt. *Obs.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Cut. Fathom* (1813) I. 162 One may see with half an eye that he is no better than a promiscuous fellow. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 233 This, like the public inn, provides a treat, Where each promiscuous guest sits down to eat. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Hankh.* 58 'Go back to bed, you promiscuous old bird!' 'Promiscuous' was just then a term in slang use.

5. Casual, carelessly irregular. *vulgar* or *colloq.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, I walked in just to say good mornin', and went, in a promiscuous manner, up-stairs, and into the back room. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Altiora Peto* I. 5 On the beach, where he will, in the most promiscuous and accidental manner, certainly go for a stroll.

6. quasi-*adv.* = PROMISCUOUSLY.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 118 Glory he receives Promiscuous from all Nations, Jew, or Greek. 1695 ADDISON *King* 110 And Planks, and Arms, and Men promiscuous flow'd. 1747 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. ii. 99 Roast, and boil'd, when you promiscuous eat, When fowl and shell-fish in confusion meet. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 153 Old age and infancy Promiscuous perished.

b. = PROMISCUOUSLY 2. *vulgar.*

1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xiv, Colin only kissed her now and again quite promiscuous like. 1901 A. FORBES *Odd Fish* 92 You get a barrel o' the reds, and send it aboard just permiscuous like.

Promiscuously (prɒmi·skiuəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a promiscuous manner; without distinction, discrimination, or order; indiscriminately; at random, in confusion.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 100 These [coins] passed promiscuously as mony from one to another. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xvii. (1648) 124 Both which names are sometimes used promiscuously. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/2 The body of their Fleet lay promiscuously to Leeward of one another. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 119 Horsemen and infantry plunged in promiscuously. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 542 The dead bodies, a hundred and twenty-three in number, were flung into it promiscuously and covered up.

†b. *colloq.* Without 'standing upon the order of one's going'; unceremoniously; promptly. *Obs.*

1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 37, I bad him vanish most Promiscuously, And not Contaminate my company.

2. *colloq.* Casually, incidentally.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 153 Witness promiscuously found the bottle..amongst some rubbishing things, quite empty. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro*, etc. II. 300 'Let us go to Africa!' exclaimed a friend of mine quite promiscuously (as the Cockneys have it). 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* 16 The stone was dropped promiscuously by a flying dragon, and picked up by a passing peasant.

Promi'scuousness. *rare.* [I. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being promiscuous; promiscuity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Promiscuousness*, mixedness. 1775 in ASH. 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Promise (prɒ·mis), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **promis, -ys, -isse, -ysse,** 6 **-yse,** 7 **-iss,** 5– **promise.** *β.* 5 **promess,** 5–6 **-es, -esse,** 6–7 *Sc.* **-eis.** [ad. L. *prōmiss-um* a promise, sb. use of neut. pa. pple. of *prōmitt-ĕre*: see PROMIT *v.* The *β* forms represent F. *promesse* (13th c.):—med.L. *prōmissa* a promise.]

1. A declaration or assurance made to another person with respect to the future, stating that one will do, or refrain from, some specified act, or that one will give or bestow some specified thing. (Usually in good sense, implying something to the advantage or pleasure of the person concerned.)

Breach of promise: see BREACH *sb.* 3 b.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 40 No straungere cometh before him, but that he maketh him sum promys and graunt, of that the sowdan asketh. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 39 This man for trust of femynyne promysse, Wolde telle out alle. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 225 Geuyng them faire wordes, and makyng large promises. ?*a* 1550 *Knt. of Curtesy* 280 His promysse he wil not breke. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 21 These lugling Fiends..That keepe the word of promise to our eare, And breake it to our hope. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 631 Which Boferes after with like perfidiousnes, and breach of promise, requited on three thousand Marochians. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ix. 158 A promise is in the nature of a verbal covenant. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. I. v, Promises are not binding, where the performance is unlawful. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Promise and Offer*...An offerer is not bound until his offer is accepted. A promiser is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 55 There is in strictness a distinction between a promise and a contract; for the latter involves the idea of mutuality which the former does not. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. v. 52 Becket had broken his promise to submit to the Constitutions.

β. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1772 Whanne I be mette, & sy þin heuynesse, Of comfort, sone, made I be promesse. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 866 A promes maid to meit Wallace but let. *Ibid.* XI. 947 The tym was past by Off the promess the quhilk at he was bund. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. iv. 238 Hys promesse and affyaunce made. 1530 PALSGR. 258/2 Promesse, *promesse.*

2. In religious use: One of the Divine assurances of future good or blessing, recorded in the Scriptures as made to particular persons on various occasions, or conceived as given to mankind through Christ; *spec.* that made to Abraham with respect to his posterity (Gen. xii. 2, etc.).

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xviii. 211 The promes of god. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* vi. 12 Them, which thorow fayth and pacience inheret the promyses. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 3 The threitning of God maid to them that brekis his commandementis, and his promeis made to them that keipis them. 1659 T. ALLEN (*title*) A Chain of Scripture Chronology..in VII periods, viz., From the Creation to the Flood, the Flood to the Promise, the Promise to the Law, the Law to the Temple, the Temple to the Captivity..., the Captivity to the Return, the Return to the Death of Christ. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Begin, my tongue' ii, Sing the sweet promise of his grace, And the performing God. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, 'So help me the promise', ..said Isaac,..'as no such sounds ever crossed my lips!'

b. *Land of promise* (tr. *τὴν γῆν τῆς ἐπαγγελίας*, Heb. xi. 9): = PROMISED *land.* Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Heb* xi. 9 By faith was he a straunger in the londe of promes [WYCL. the loond of biheest]. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v § 8 Not..merely a Covenant for the Land of Promise. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xv. (1872) 131 To all these exiled sects America was the land of promise. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 570 Their land of heaven is our land of promise also.

c. *Bow of promise*, the rainbow (in allusion to Gen. ix. 12–17).

1827 SARAH E. MILES *Hymn*, 'Thou who didst stoop below' iii, To see a Father's love Beam, like a bow of promise, through the cloud. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* viii, Thoughts that shining through To-morrow's tears shall set in our worst cloud The bow of promise.

3. *transf.* The thing promised; *contextually* (with *claim*) = the fulfilment of a promise

1526 TINDALE 1 *John* ii. 25 This is the promes that he hath promysed vs, even eternall lyfe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 197 He clayme that promise at your Graces hand. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 108 They hope to attaine the promise of God, that is, the thing promised. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 455 He stood once more before her face, Claiming her promise.

4. *fig.* That which affords a strong or reasonable ground of expectation of something to come, esp. of future good; a pledge, earnest, forerunner, pre-indication (*of* something); something that leads one confidently to expect (good) results.

To give (*afford*, etc.) *promise*: to afford expectation *of* something, esp. good. *Of great* (*high*, etc.) *promise*: such as leads one to expect future excellence; very promising.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 922 A gyrle..full of swete promyse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 14 A yong Florentine,..He hath borne himselfe beyond the promise of his age. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 23 Fragrant Herbs (the promises of Spring). 1700 — *Cymon & Iph* 329 Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun, The promise of a storm. 1748 GRAY *Alliance Educ. & Govt.* 21 The vernal Promise of the Year. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1887) 55 A historical novel of high merit, and of still higher promise. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* i. 16 Remarking on the fine promise of fruit. *Mod.* This scholarship is given for promise, rather than for attainment.

†b. A mental feeling of assurance. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* IV. iv, I have a constant promise she's my own.

5. *Comb.*, as *promise-breach, -breaker, -maker, -monger; promise bound(en, -crammed* adjs.; *promise-breaking, -fulfilling, -keeping, -making, -performing* sbs. and adjs.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 133 b, He, whiche is a promise breaker, escapeth not alwaie free. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 10, I am quite vndone through promise-breach. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 99, I ente the Ayre promise-cramm'd, you cannot feed Capons so. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 77 He was euer precise in promise keeping. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. XXVI. (1640) 48 A thankfull receiving of Gods promises..proveth faith to the promise-maker. 1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 85 It is hard to speak of these promise-mongers, as they deserve. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 160 A merciful, gracious promise-keeping God. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xx, As promise-bound, I bid the trump for tourney sound. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 11 If..he had also turned dissembler and promise-breaker. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard* 835 Awed and promise-bounden she forbore.

Promise (prɒ·mis), *v.* Forms: see prec. [Appears early in 15th c.; f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make promise of; to give verbal assurance of; to undertake or engage, by word or writing addressed to another person, to do or refrain from (some specified act), or to give or bestow (some specified thing): usually to the benefit or advantage of the person concerned. Often with dative (with or without *to*) of the person to whom the promise is made **a.** with simple direct object, expressing the thing or act promised.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 227 Oon thyng suerly I will yow promyse. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 6 Vnto whom I was promised, before the world began, to pay ther ransome and to become man. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* XXXII. Wks. (1876) 23 He promyseth dampnacion to them that refuseth penaunce; to them that dooth it, forgyvnes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, They did promise and vowe three thinges in my name. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 237, I was promis'd them against the Feast. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 69 The wonderful power and prosperity promised to the Jewish nation in the Scripture. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 97 She would not promise what she could not perform. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xvi. § 5. 335 All the princes promised free constitutions to their people.

b. with obj. clause, expressing the act.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 482 Ye me promysyd That my myght of noon shuld haue be dyspysyd. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X lix. 515, I promyse yow that I shalle be with yow by that day, yf I be vnslayne or vnmaymed. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com Prayer, Catechism*, Your Godfathers and Godmothers dyd promyse for you that ye should kepe Goddes commaundementes. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* Pref., I dare boldly promise for this Play, that in the Roughness of the Numbers..you will see somewhat more masterly than in any of my former Tragedies. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, I made him promise he would come to see me at my house. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 417 Him she promised that no force, Persuasion, no, nor death could alter her.

c. with inf., expressing the act.

1467 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 558 [The parker] hathe promessed me to make it as wel as he kane fore me. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 228 The Constable had promised to the kyng and the duke, to render vp to them the towne of saint Quintynes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 75 He promis'd to meete me two howres since. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 178 When we..promise our best Friends to rhyme no more. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, The Baronet promised to take charge of the lad at school.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a promise; to engage to do or give something. In quot. 1869, to undertake responsibility, stand sponsor *for* another.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 26 Now haf I accomplysyd Breffly, lych as I you promysyd In the prologe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxiv. 266 Desyre hym to render to you your londes as he promysyd. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xx. 102 He that promiseth, hath no right in the thing promised. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 145, I cannot promise upon this so very soon, we having much public business. 1777 BURNS *I dream'd I lay* ii, Fickle fortune..promis'd fair, and perform'd but ill. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 44 Dora promised, being meek. 1869 — *Pelleas & Ettarre* 15 There were those who knew him near the King And promised for him: and Arthur made him knight.

3. *spec.* (*trans.*) To engage to give (e.g. a daughter) in marriage to another; to betroth. *To be promised*, to be engaged or betrothed. *arch.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 60 The lady Mary was promysed to kyng Charles. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 42 Haue you he will (he sayth) and haue you he must. *C. Custance.* I am promised duryng my lyfe, that is iust. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 262 Her father..will not promise her to any man, Vntill the elder sister first be wed. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* i. 35 If she ben't marry'd, at least she's lustily promis'd.

†b. *pass.* To be engaged; to have an engagement. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 293 *Cassi.* Will you suppe with me to Night, Caska? *Cask.* No, I am promis'd forth.

4. *To promise oneself* (something). to entertain the (pleasing) expectation of. Const. as in 1 a, b, c.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 42 Nothing were more pleasant..then Sea-voyages, if a man might promise himselfe a good wind, and a reasonable gale. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 21 There are some who promise to themselves, never to discover their secrets. 1746 *Col. Rec. Pennsyl.* V. 45, I promise myself that you will proceed to some less exceptionable Method. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 53 She ran out, promising herself that she would be back in ten minutes. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. We ..promised ourselves that we would call around some time .., and finish the game.

5. *colloq.* With *obj. cl.* or *parenthetically*, and

with *dat.* of person: To convey assurance of some fact, to assert confidently or emphatically, to declare; almost always in phrase *I promise you* = I assure you, I tell you plainly.

a. with reference to the future, as a strong assertion of one's intention. (Nearly coinciding with 1 b, but often implying a threat of something disadvantageous or unpleasant.)

c 1440 *Generydes* 1603 Thu shalt dye to morow.., And what that euer be..That wolle for the entrete.., He shall not spede I yow promysse 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 25, I promys you I schal neuer preterinyt occasyon..of helpyng my cuntrey. 1777 Dibdin *Quaker* I. i, You wont get a lamb out of our fold, I promise you. 1825 Thirlwall tr. *Tieck's Pictures* 80 Well, I promise you, you shall find I do not come again.

b. in assurance of a statement as to the present. (Cf. Expect *v.* 6.) Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1469 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 349 He losythe sore hys tyme her, I promyse yow. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 74 The comyssioners, I promyse you, have been very neclygent. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 47, I do not like thy looke I promise thee. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 37 The Nights, I promise you, are very cold. 1705 Addison *Italy* (1733) 211 For, I promise, I long for it. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. i, I promise thee it is what I have desired. 1841 F. E. Paget *Tales of Village* (1852) 466, I promise you I'm preciously tired already. 1862 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Peal of Bells*, Magnificent dandies, I promise you, some of us were.

6. *fig.* To afford ground of expectation of; to cause or lead one to expect (something good or bad); to give pre-indication of. Const. as in 1 a or c.

1594 ? Greene *Selimus* 1102 My life forepassed in Pleasure's court Promises weak resistance in the fight. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I 3 The houses promise more beauty outwardly then they haue inwardly. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 125 Berry is a Village which promises much at a distance, but when there, deludes the expectation. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 4 He .promised to be stout when grown up. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Life in Wilds* V. 56 A plan..which promised fair to supply the butcher with employment. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I i. xvii, I play'd with the girl when a child; she promised then to be fair. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 25 If his own hand be such as not to promise him at least two or even three tricks. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 459/2 An atmosphere of public discussion which promises future storms.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To encourage expectation, to give tokens: usually with adv., as *fair, well.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 146 Oft expectation fails, and most oft there Where most it promises. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 88 The Harvest..promis'd no better then the last year. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I. 14 The weather promising fair. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (1778) 153 He promised the fairest for holding out, being a very strong young man. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* iv, Humphrey, the second, promised well. 1887 Gissing *Thyrza* I. ii 29 It promises for another fine day to-morrow.

Promised (prǫ·mist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Undertaken to be done or given; of which promise is made. *Promised land*: the land of Canaan, as promised to Abraham and his posterity (Gen. XII. 7, XIII. 15, etc.); hence allusively applied to heaven, or to any place of expected felicity.

1538 Elyot, *Sponsus*..promysed. 1545 *Ibid.*, *Desponsus*, et *desponsa*, affianced or promised in mariage. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 531 Over the Promis'd Land to God so dear. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III 133 The fiery Courser..Shifts Place, and paws, and hopes the promis'd Fight. 1862 Bp. C Wordsworth *Hymn*, '*O day of rest and gladness*' iii, From thee, like Pisgah's mountain, We view our Promised Land. 1881 Lady Herbert *Edith* 140 Edith was Lord St. Aubyn's promised bride.

Promisee (prǫ·misī·). Also **promissee.** [f. as prec. + -EE.] The person to whom a promise is made: esp. in legal use, correlative to Promisor.

1733 Swift *Advice to Freemen Dublin* Wks. 1745 VIII. 239 The persons..possessed of the sole executive power, and hundreds of expectants, hopers, and promissees. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* III. I. v. 107 The promise is to be performed in that sense in which the promiser apprehended at the time that the promisee received it. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xx. II. 110 The tie which binds a man to any special promisee towards whom he has taken the engagement of an oath. 1875 Posie *Gains* I. Introd (ed 2) 11 The intention of the promissor must accord with that of the promissee. *Ibid.* II. Comm. 203 The payee, promisee, or creditor, is.. defined by the class term 'bearer' or 'holder'.

Promiseful (prǫ·misfůl), *a. rare.* [f. Promise *sb.* + -FUL.] **a.** Full of or accompanied by promises. **b.** Full of promise or pre-indication of good; promising.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 96 Som he wins with promisefull intreats,..and som with rougher threats. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 25 Jan., From the Rocky Mountain Districts, never more promiseful, comes the unchanged cry. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 3/2 Our rivers are promiseful enough of sport.

Promiseless (prǫ·mislės), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of promise.

1882 J. A. Hewitt *Summer Songs* 3 The promiseless calm of the present Was dull with the dusk of night.

Promiser (prǫ·misəɹ). [f. Promise *v.* + -ER 1. (See also Promisor, Promissor.)] One who or that which promises; the maker or giver of a promise.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* IV. xi. Wks. (1573) 336/2 Faith..shall receaue according to the truth of the promiser. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. ii, I must be A doer, not a promiser. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 122 That sweet promiser Hope. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 22 An idle promiser of kingdoms in the clouds. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 2 We may always distrust the universal promiser.

Promising (prǫ·misiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb Promise; the making of a promise or promises.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. x. 38 Lo, myn eweard heyr, and my promissing Fulfillit justly. 1530 Palsgr. 258/2 Promysing, trouthe plyghtynge, *fiancaille.* 1607 Shaks. *Timon* V. i 23 Promising, is the verie Ayre o' th' Time;..Performance, is euer the duller for his acte.

Pro·mising, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That promises.

1. *lit.* That makes a promise or promises; that engages to do or give something. *rare.*

1720 Swift *Fates Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. II. 30 He was hardly drawn to attend upon some promising lord. 1838 E. Brown *Serm.* xi. 252 Will the promising God ever permit the name of Christ to be forgotten?

2. *fig.* Affording expectation of good; showing signs of future excellence or success; likely to turn out well; full of promise; hopeful. (The prevailing sense.)

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. iii. 3 We..lay our best loue and credence Vpon thy promising fortune. 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 544 My Prince's condition was so promising. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 512 That so promising and plentiful a crop might not be lost. 1770 Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 194 He is a very promising man; and will I think do honour to his name and his country. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. v. 37 The weather was not quite clear, but it was promising. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 90 This was not a promising beginning.

Pro·misingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a promising manner; so as to cause expectation of good.

a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 49, I speak the less promisingly of what I am to say in the remaining part of this paper. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxvii. 272 Clarissa must be the name, if promisingly lovely. 1861 W. Brinton in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 428 The weather cleared, and left the summits of the surrounding mountains promisingly covered with snow.

So **Pro·misingness,** promising quality.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. *Transition* (1848) 289 Notwithstanding the Serenity and Promisingness of the Morning. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Promisor (prǫ·misəɹ). *Law.* [f. Promise *v.* + -OR: cf. Promiser, Promissor.] The person who makes a promise: correlative to Promisee.

1846 in Worcester citing Chitty. 1875 Posie *Gains* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 171 The obligation of the promisor. *Ibid.* III. § 103 A stipulation to convey on the day before the death of the promisee or promisor is invalid.

† Promi·ss, *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 -isse. [ad. L. *prōmiss-us* hanging down, prop. pa. pple. of *prōmitt-ĕre*: see Promit *v.*] Hanging down; long and pendent.

1637 Heywood *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 190, I know him by his promisse beard. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 375 Promisse and not broad leafs.

† Pro·missary. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmiss-*, ppl. stem of *prōmittĕre* (see Promit *v.*) + -ARY 1.]

1. (?) = Procurator.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 237, I am pylat pr[o]mmyssary and presedent.

2. = Promisee.

1655 T. White *Grounds Obed. & Govt.* 36 He who maketh a promise to another, so it be a perfect one,..puts himselfe and his promissary into a rank of agency and patiency.

Promisse, obs. form of Promise, Promiss.

Promissee, variant of Promisee.

† Promi·ssion. *Obs.* [a. F. *promission* (12thc. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōmissiōn-em* a promising, n. of action from *prōmitt-ĕre*: see Promit *v.*] = Promise *sb.* (esp. in sense 2): orig. and chiefly, as in 2 b, in phrase *land of promission.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4131 [Moses] Saȝ ðe lond of promission. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6924 Þis Iuus, fild wit vn-resun, In to þe land o promission Thoru moyses ne come þai noght. *c* 1400 Maundev. Prol. (1839) 1 Holy Lond..men callen the lond of Promyssioun. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* I. (1502) 6 b/2 Eleazar and Iosue deuyded the lande of promyssyon to ye children of Israell 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 316 So great store of prouision yt it seemeth to be yt land of promission.

c 1440 Capgrave *St. Kath.* III. 1429 At this eyte dayes ende, as was promyssion, Cometh oure lady wyth lyght doun from euene. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 134 (Harl. MS.) This is a grete promissioun that thowe makest to me. 1529 Frith *Pistle to Chr. Rdr.* Wks. (1829) 469 We..are the children of promission as Isaac was. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 217 b, Chyldren..which are also partakers of the godly promission.

Promissive (prǫmi·siv), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *prōmissīv-us* promising, applied to the future tense: see Promise and -ive.] Conveying, implying, or having the character of a promise; promissory.

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 She amazed them with a kind of promissive disputation. 1650 Hobbes *De Corp. Pol.* 186 All Declarations..concerning Future Actions and Omissions, are either Promissive, as 'I will do, or not do'; or Provisive, As for example, 'If this be done or not done, this will follow'; or Imperative, as 'Do this, or do it not'. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 356 God's Wil reveled in his Word is either promissive or preceptive. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Matt. xi. 12 Which words are both restrictive and promissive. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. vi. 119 Instead..of making a separate mood for every auxiliary verb, and introducing moods Interrogative, Optative, Promissive, Hortative, Precative, &c. we have exhibited such only as are obviously distinct. 1850 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* IV. 186 Shall (2, 3) and will (1) [are called] promissive.

Promissor (prǫmi·səɹ). [a. L. *prōmissor* a promiser, agent-n. f. *prōmitt-ĕre*: see Promit *v.*]

† 1. *Astrol.* = Promittor. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv, If ♄ by his revolution, or transitus, shall offend any of those radicall promissors in the geniture. *Ibid.* III. iii. I. ii. (1651) 596 By direction of the significators to their several promissors. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Promitters* or *Promissors*, a Term in the Genethliack part of Astrology, so called because they promise in the Radix something to be accomplished, when the Time of direction is fulfilled.

2. *Rom. Law*, etc. One who makes a promise: = Promisor.

1644 [H. Parker] *Jus Pop.* 12 This wide gaping promissor. 1859 Sandars *Instit. Justinian* III. xv. (ed. 2) 423 If the promissor attempted to defeat the condition by preventing its being fulfilled, he was treated as if he had promised *pure*, and the thing could be demanded from him at once. 1875 Poste tr. *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 11 The intention of the promissor must accord with that of the promissee. *Ibid.* III. Comm. 362 A unilateral convention is one where there is a single promissor and a single acceptor.

Pro·missorily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a promissory manner; in the way of a promise.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xiv (1650) 217 Nor was he[Jephthah] obliged by oath unto a strict observation of that which promissorily was unlawfull.

Promissory (prǫ·misəri), *a.* [ad. med.L. *prōmissōri-us* (Bonaventura *a* 1274), f. L. *prōmissor*, see above and -ory 2.]

1. Conveying, containing, or implying a promise; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a promise.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 115 [It] require[s] the sanction of promissory oaths. 1696 Lorimer *Goodwin's Disc.* vii 71 A form of words which was..promissory of Eternal Life upon a possible condition. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. viii, Her imagination,—that source of promissory enjoyment. 1851 Hr. Martineau *Hist. Eng.* 1800-15 II. I. (1878) 259 Popham's Circular to the British merchants, promissory of a rich trade. 1890 Bridgett *Blunders & Forgeries* iv. 107 The binding power of a promissory oath.

b. *Promissory note*: a signed document containing a written promise to pay a stated sum to a particular person (or to the bearer), either at a specified date, or on demand.

1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4699/4 A Bill to make Promissory Notes more effectual. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 May, To lend Stella twenty pounds, and to take her note promissory to pay it in half a year. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 446 If a man..gives a promissory note, he shall not be allowed to avoid the want of a consideration in order to evade the payment. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. iv. 81 A bank note is a promissory note for a definite sum; and it must be stamped.

2. *fig.* Conveying a 'promise' or indication of something to come, esp. of good; full of promise, promising; prognosticatory.

1839-48 Bailey *Festus* XXIII. (ed. 4) 294 A promissory Being unfulfilled. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 205/1 The tender glow of evening,..so promissory of the splendid days to come. *Ibid.* Apr. 728/1 She nodded her head with a look promissory of horrors.

† Pro·mit, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. next.] = Promise *sb.* 1, 2.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. lxxvi, In thair promittis thay stude euer firme and plane. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 113 My beleue is in thy word, And all thy promittis maist and leist.

† Promi·t, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **promit,** -itt(e, -yt(te (5 *pa. t.* promit, -ytt). β. 5 **promette.** [ad. L. *prōmitt-ĕre* to let go or send forth, to put forth; to promise, give hope of; to foretell; f. *prō-*, Pro- 1 + *mitt-ĕre* to let go, send. The β form a. F. *promett-re* (10th c. in Godef.) to promise.]

1. = Promise *v.* 1, 2.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 297/2 Promyttyng and behotyng ..to do, kepe, observe and fulfille al yat shall be decreed. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Promittynge if he myghte escape þat pestilence, þat he wolde dye in goynge pilgrimages. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 141 He has payit thame all that he promyttit thame. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 141 Promytting..that from henceforth I shall never retorn agen to the said heresies. *a* 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1131 Promitting, unwitting, ȝour hechts ȝou neuir huiked

β. *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Jereslaus's Wife* 802 If your pardon Yee me promette 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 435 Y promette feithefully to be rulede by hym. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* XXIII. 78 'Syre', sayd the pucell, 'I promette you that youre hoste shalbe al to gydre contented of you'.

b. = Promise *v.* 5 a.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* V. xvi, I promytte and warne the that yf thow come nyghe me I shalle slee the with this grete clubbe.

¶ 2. Erroneous for Permit: perh. scribal error.

c 1500 *Joseph Arim* (E.E.T.S.) 32 He..commaunded hym he sholde promytte and suffre the seruauntes of almyghty god to passe out of pryson. 1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) Ej, They were promitted and suffred to retreate. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 330 The Quenis Majestie promittis thame to tak of her awin woddis as may serve to the bigging of neidfull houssis for the labouraris.

¶ The alleged sense 'To disclose, to publish, to confess' is a figment founded on a misquotation: see below.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 33 b, Pardone of all offences and crymes committed, and promocions and rewardes for obeynge to the kynges request. [Misquoted in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 'of all offences and crimes promitted'; whence in *Cent. Dict.*, and (def.) in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*].

Promittor (promi·tǫr). *Astrol.* Also 7 -er. [f. prec. + -OR. Cf. PROMISSOR.] A planet which 'promises' or prognosticates that some event will take place on its arriving at some particular aspect with another planet, star, or point of the heaven (the *significator*); also applied to such an aspect.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxvii. 719 Consider the Profections of Significators and Promittors. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxxiv. 71 The Quality of the Disease shall be discerned from the Promittor or afflicting Planet. 1696 Promitters [see PROMISSOR 1] 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s v., ♄ and ♂ are anaretic promittors, and promise to destroy the life of the native when the hyleg is directed to them. ♃ and ♀ are promittors of good when directions to them are fulfilled.

‖ **Promnesia** (prǫmnī·sĭă). *Psychic Science.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO- 2 + *-μνησία* memory.] (See quot.)

1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. p. xx, *Promnesia*, the paradoxical sensation of recollecting a scene which is only now occurring for the first time; the sense of the *déjà vu*. *Ibid.* II. 264 That sensation of already remembering what is happening or is just about to happen, to which some authors have applied the too wide term paramnesia, but for which *promnesia* seems a more exact and distinctive name.

† **Pro·mont.** *Obs. rare.* [Shortened from PROMONTORY, as if f. PRO- 1 + L. *mont-em* MOUNT *sb.*1] = PROMONTORY.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 151 A Promont jutting out into the dropping south. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Changeling* I i, Our citadels Are plac'd conspicuous to outward view On promonts' tops. 1631 CHILTLE *Trag. Hoffmann* B j b, He to yon promonts top, and their survey, What shipwrackt passengers the belgique sea Casts from her fomy entrailes.

† **Pro·monto·re.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōmontōrium* PROMONTORY; cf. F. *promontoire* (15-16 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec.

1623 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 22 Capo Bianco in Calabria... being the furthest promontore of Italy. *Ibid.* x. 448 Without it is quadrangled, and within round; hauing two degrees of incircling promontores, supported by Marble pillars, and Allabaster arches. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 82 Coming to a Promontore which ran into the Sea.

Promontorial (prǫmβătō·rĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōmontōri-um* PROMONTORY + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a promontory.

1875 ALEX. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeen.* I. i. 1 From its semicircular shape it may be called promontorial.

Promontoried (prǫmβntǫrĭd), *a.* [f. PROMONTORY + -ED 2.] Formed into or furnished with a promontory or projection.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen V* ccxxxviii, The floating Bodies, promontoried, Reaks An Exhalation. 1844 FABER *Sir Lancelot* (1857) 51 The green hill-tops and promontoried steeps. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* June 649 They see the promontoried backs and small heads and long necks of some of those ungainly beasts [camels].

b. as *pa. pple.* Pierced as by a promontory.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* II. xxxi 141 In bays and waves of rolling grass, promontoried, here and there, by jutting copse or massive tree.

† **Promonto·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a promontory; lofty and prominent. (In quots. *fig.*)

1615 T. ADAMS *Eng. Sickness* Serm ii. Wks. 1861 I. 422 The Papists brag of their numerous multitude, and promontorious celsitude 1618 — *Happiness Ch.* ibid. II. 497 The ambitious man's mountain is his honour, and who dares find fault with so promontorious a celsitude?

‖ **Promontorium** (prǫmβntō·rĭŭm). [med.L.: see next.] *a.* = next, 1. *b.* = next, 2.

1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 19/1 Promontorium, is a high Mountain which shooteth it self into the Sea, the utmost end of which is called a Foreland, or Cape. 1831 [see next, 2]. 1871 *Daily News* 23 Jan., This long bluff... its promontorium throws forward, as it were, two sheltering wings for batteries stationed in the narrow waist behind.

Promontory (prǫ·mβntəri). Also 7 -ary, promentory. [ad. med.L. *prōmontōri-um*, alteration (after *mont-em* MOUNT *sb.*1) of L. *prōmunturi-um* a mountain ridge, a headland, promontory; referred by some to *prōminēre* to jut forward.]

1. A point of high land which juts out into the sea or other expanse of water beyond the line of coast; a headland.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xiii. 46 Barnabas and Saul went to Selucia, whiche is a great promontorye, or peake on the weste parte of Antioche. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 Euen vnto the promontorie or landes ende of the people, called *Cimbri*. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 80 The parallele .. goth by the promontory of good hope. 1659 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. viii. 44 Corsica ..called by the Grecians..the Horny Iland; because of its many Promontories, and angles. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 221 From yonder Promontory's brow, I view'd the coast. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 60 Monaco stands on a promontory of rock which falls in bold cliffs into the sea.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 196 The begynning of his Raigne is the Period or farthest Promontorye of the certaine antiquities of this Realme 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. xxi. 309 They doubled the promontory of the mountains, and arrived in sight of the famous Puente del Pinos. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. xv. 205 Standing on the promontory of the present, to feel the air rising from the shadowy waters of the past. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 The avalanche .. was hidden from us by a rocky promontory.

2. *Anat.* Applied to certain prominences or protuberances of the body.

Promontory of the sacrum, an angular prominence formed by the junction of the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum. *Promontory of the tympanum*, a protuberance of the inner ear caused by the projection of the cochlea.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 111 The sacrum is articulated to the fifth lumbar vertebra... Its junction with the spinal column forms a projecting angle named the Promontory (*promontorium*) *Ibid* 567 The Promontory (*Promontorium*) is another pretty broad tubercular eminence, of a variable form, which limits the fenestra ovalis below. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 298 Another opening, called the fenestra rotunda, lies below and behind the promontory.

3. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Resembling a promontory, projecting, outstanding.

1579 FENTON *Guiciard.* VII. (1599) 284 On the top of the mountaine called the Promontorie hill. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv. 6 Welcome..To Englands shore, whose promontory cleeues, Shewes Albion is another little world. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. 153 A Promontory Wen, with grisly Grace, Stood high, upon the Handle of his Face. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX 281 His bending head O'er which a promontory shoulder spread. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* III. xxv, Each bold and promontory mound.

Promorph (prō·mǫrf). *Biol.* [a. Ger. *promorph* (Haeckel), f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO- 2 + *μορφή* form.] A primitive or fundamental form.

1889 *Nature* 28 Feb 409/2 An addition of three pages on 'the fundamental form (promorph)'.

Promorphology (prō·mǫrfǫ·lŏdʒi). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *promorphologie* (Haeckel): see PRO- 2 and MORPHOLOGY.] The morphology of fundamental forms; the branch of morphology that treats of organic forms from a mathematical standpoint; stereometric morphology. So **Promorpholo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to promorphology; whence **Promorpholo·gically** *adv.*; **Promorpho·logist,** one who is versed in promorphology.

1878 BELT *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 2 General Anatomy has to do with the fundamental forms of animal organisms (Promorphology). 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843/2 *note*, As promorphology develops the crystallography of organic form, so mineralogy..becomes parallel to morphology. *Ibid.* 844/2 The classification into bilateral and radiate forms which usually does duty for more precise promorphological conceptions. *Ibid* 845/1 These homoplastic or homomorphic forms, as Haeckel has shown, come as fairly within the province of the promorphologist. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Promorphologically. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Promorphology*, morphology, as relating to a few fundamental types.

Promotable (prǫmō·tăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be or is to be promoted; deserving of promotion.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 31 Scarce sufferable, much less promotable or remunerable *Alibi*. 1887 MORLEY *Sp.* in *Scott. Leader* 31 Mar., Resident Magistrates are removable, and, if I may coin a word, 'promotable' by the Executive Government.

Promote (prǫmō·ut), *v.* [f. L. *prōmōt-*, ppl. stem of *prōmov-ēre* to move forward, advance: see PRO- 1 and MOVE *v.* So obs. F. *promoter* to instigate (14th c. in Godef.).]

I. 1. *trans.* To advance (a person) *to* a position of honour, dignity, or emolument; *esp.* to raise to a higher grade or office; to prefer.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 145 Þe emperour Esmyten azen promoted hym sone into a bisshop [L. *promovit in episcopum*]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 94 Preestes, wich to fatte benefices wolde be promotid 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 34 He shal so promote the, that thou shalt haue the londe by enheritaunce. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 167 Leontius his way was, to promote onely those in the Church, he was beforehand sure of 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 140 Boniface .. was promoted to..the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

b. *Chess.* To raise (a pawn) to the rank of a piece. (Cf. to QUEEN.)

1803 [see PROMOTION 1 b]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 3/3 Compelled to promote a Pawn to a piece. 1904 H. J. R. MURRAY in *Brit. Chess Mag.* Dec 466 [In Malay chess] a pawn may be promoted to the rank of any superior piece, but promotion takes place, not when the Pawn reaches the eighth line, but only after a further diagonal move.

2. To further the growth, development, progress, or establishment of (anything); to help forward (a process or result); to further, advance, encourage. (Formerly also with *on.*)

1515 BARCLAY *Eclogues* iv. (1570) C vj/1 Such rascolde drames promoted by Thais,..Or by suche other newe forged Muses nine. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, This gyfte expelleth all vyce, and promoteth all vertue. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 236 The Emperour went about to promote christian religion. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* iv. § 5. 390 All the causes and helpes that promote on its impotent desires. 1698-9 (Mar. 8) *Minute Bk. S. P. C. K.*, The Journal of the Honble Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1703 J. TIPPER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 305 You will promote the Sale of it as much as possibly you can. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 79 Vegetation is promoted by communicating to the earth the food of plants, and enlarging their pasture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 191 It could in no way promote the national interest. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1. 60 Commerce and trade were promoted by the justice and policy of the Kings.

b. To support actively the passing of (a law or measure); now *spec.* to take the necessary steps for obtaining the passing of (a local or private act of parliament).

1721 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 138 The parties concerned in promoting this Bill. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* 170 Many bills promoted as private bills, largely affect public as well as private interests.

II. † **3.** To put forth or forward into notice or attention; to publish, promulgate; to assert, advance (a claim). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 230 The kynges nedes were put forth and promoted as touchyng the kyngdom of Fraunce. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlvi. 139 The false surmised articles promoted by Hugh Raulins, priest. 1563 BONNER in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1709) I. xxxiv. 342 That the oath shall be promoted in open place, where there shall be a convenient assembly of people to witness the same. 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 18/1 An Intellectual incorruptible pattern, the Print of whose Form He promoted through the World 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* i, Gutenberg..promoted His claim to the first Invention of this Art.

† **4.** To incite, prompt, move (*to* something). *Obs. rare.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 27 The aungels of god..to helpe vs in time of prayer, & to promote our prayers towarde god. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 80 The Angell keepers .. promote to all good, oppose all evill.

5. To cause to move forward in space or extent; to extend. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 274 None of them ever attempted to promote their Empire beyond the bounds thereof. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. (1682) 10 Other eminent Astronomers would promote the Confines of the Atmosphere to exceed six or seven times that number of Miles. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* i, William Caxton (.. who first brought it to Oxford) promoted it to London also. *a* 1705 RAY *Creation* i. (1714) 201 Francis Pirara promotes the life of the Brazilians beyond the term we have set it. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1137 'Sure it's I will promote her for your honour', where the word 'promote' was used..in its strict meaning of 'cause to move forward'.

III. † **6.** To inform against (a person); to lay an information of (a delinquency, etc.); also *intr.* or *absol.* to act as informer. Cf. PROMOTER 3. *Obs.*

14.. *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II 82 Taverners, tapsters of this cittie, Shalbe promoted heare by me, For breakinge statutes of this cuntrey. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* Serm. (1562) 130 [120] There lacke men to promote the kinges officers when they do amisse, and to promote all offenders 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* iv. C j b, I am not one that doth promote, why art thou frayde of me? 1596 1623 [see PROMOTING, *ppl. a.* 1].

7. *Eccl. Law.* To set in motion (the office of the ordinary or judge) in a criminal suit in an ecclesiastical court; to institute (a suit *ex officio promoto*) by permission of the ordinary.

1681 CONSET *Pract. Spir. Courts* I. ii. § 1 (1700) 5 Its Official [*sc.* of the Court of Arches] is the proper and competent Judge to take cognizance of all Ecclesiastical Causes whatsoever not only at the Instance of Parties, but also of his meer Office, or when 'tis promoted *Ibid.* I. ii. § 3 (1700) 7 It is left to the election of the Plaintiff to elect in which Court he will institute or promote his Cause 1789 SIR W. SCOTT in Haggard *Rep. Consist. Court* (1822) I. 14 This is a case of Office promoted [= *ex officio promoto*] against Thomas Calcott, for erecting tombs in the church-yard.. without leave of the Ordinary 1837 LUSHINGTON in Curteis *Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) 601 Mr. Williams [Vicar of Hendon], who promotes the office of the judge, has brought a charge against a parishioner of chiding and brawling. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxix, The office of the judge promoted by Tipkins against Bullock for his soul's correction 1889 (May 11) ABP. BENSON in *Read v. Bp. of Lincoln* (Roscoe) 36 The archbishop's office was promoted against him [Bp Wood of Lichfield, 1681]. *Ibid* 37 The suit [*Lucy v. Bp. St. Davids*] was promoted ex officio before the archbishop. 1895 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* (ed 2) 837 In every ecclesiastical court there are two modes of procedure—the civil and the criminal. In criminal proceedings the office of the judge is promoted, [i.e.] inasmuch as all spiritual jurisdiction is in the hands of the bishop or ordinary, his office or function is set in motion. *Ibid.* 950 The Criminal Suit is open to every one whom the ordinary allows to promote his office, and the Civil Suit to every one showing an interest.

† **Promo·te,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad L. *prōmōt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōmovēre* (see prec.); or abbreviated from *promoted*.] Promoted.

c 1530 *Cal. of Love* 1261 For where a lover thinketh him promote, Envy will grutch, repyning at his wele.

† **Promo·tement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. PROMOTE *v.* + -MENT.] = PROMOTION 2.

1670 EVELYN *Sylva* xxii. (ed. 2) 105 Some commend the strewing a few Oats at the bottom of the fosses or pits for a great promotement of their taking

Promoter (prǫmō·utəɹ). Forms: *a.* 5-6 **promotour, -oure,** 6 *Sc.* **-ar,** 6-9 **-or,** 5- **-er.** *β.* 6-8 **promooter,** 7 **-mouter.** [AF. and early mod.E. *promotour* = F. *promoteur* (1336 in Hatz.-Darm.)] one who promotes, an official procurator in an ecclesiastical court, † a business agent, ad. med.L. *prōmōtor*, agent-n. f. *prōmov-ēre* to PROMOVE. But from 16th c. commonly spelt with *-er*, as if f. PROMOTE *v.* + -ER 1. The *β* forms occur only in sense 3.]

I. 1. One who or that which promotes, advances, or furthers any movement or project; a furtherer, an encourager.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 237 A comforter to them that are desolate, a promoter to the righteful, an helper to the synful. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 445 Of whiche oppynyon

..a great furtherer or promoter. 1553 Becon *Reliq. Rome* (1563) 85 The firste promoters..to haue Images in churches. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 82 In tyme they be Promoters of both openlie. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx, That great and learned promoter of experimental philosophy, Dr. Wilkins. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 78 A powerful Diuretic, or Promoter of Urine. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 135 Money is the best promoter of matrimony. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 277/1 In 1837 the bills for making four distinct lines of railway to Brighton had been referred to one committee. An unprecedented contest arose between the promoters of the competing lines. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* I. 106 There are two great classes of promoters of social happiness. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 35 [The] leading promoter [of the University] was the Chancellor, Bishop Elphinstone.

b. *Legisl.* One who takes steps for, or actively supports, the passing of a law; now *spec.* one of those who take the necessary steps for obtaining the passing of a local or private act of parliament.

1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 441 Cicero himself was the promoter of it, and procured a decree to his satisfaction. *Ibid.* 551 Cælius was the promotor of this law. [Cf. 1840 in 1.] 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* I. iv. 20 With respect to these [local acts] various preliminaries..are..required to be observed by the promoters of the several bills. *Ibid.* I. ix. 172 The promoters of each bill are required to prove compliance with the standing orders of both Houses.

c. *Finance.* One who promotes, or takes the requisite steps for, the formation of a joint-stock company; one who is a party to the preparation or issue of the prospectus; a company-promoter. In consequence of the amount of swindling too often resorted to, the term has in popular use acquired an opprobrious sense: cf. Promoterism.

1876 *World* V. No. 106. 5 A promoter, *quoad* promoter, is not necessarily a bad man. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 80 He..cursed Himself, his friend, and all the ravenous crew Of jobbers and promoters. 1889 *Times* 18 Mar. 9/3 The promoter of a company is accountable for what he omits to do, as well as for what he does. 1890 *Act* 53 & 54 *Vict.* c. 64 § 3 A promoter in this section means a promoter who was a party to the preparation of the prospectus. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 8/1 *Official Receiver.* Is he a company promoter? *Witness.* Oh, no; he is far too respectable for that.

2. One who promotes or advances another in dignity or position.

14.. [see Promover]. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. 301 They are disinterested, and no passionate promotors of their Kindred. 1868 Freeman *N. Conq.* II. vii. 80 Harold ..appears as a special promoter of German churchmen.

II. †**3.** One whose business was to prosecute or denounce offenders against the law; originally an officer appointed by the crown; later, one who prosecuted in his own name and that of the sovereign, and received a part of the fines as his fee; a professional accuser, an informer. *Obs.*

a. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 347/1 The Office of oure Promotoure, by us graunted unto hym by oure Lettres Patents. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fools* (1570) 140 b, Sergeaunt, Atturney, Promoter, Judge or Scribe, Will not feele thy matter without a priuie bribe. 1566 *Roy. Proclam.* 10 Nov., Such as be informers vpon penall lawes and Statutes, commonly called promoters. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 421 Aristogiton the sycophant or false promotor, being condemned to death for troubling men with wrongfull imputations. 1603 [see Relator 2]. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Promoters*..be those, which in popular and penall actions doe deferre the names, or complaine of offenders, hauing part of the profit for their reward...They belong especially to the Exchequer and kings bench. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northampton* (1662) 287 [Henry VII] made Empson Promoter General, to press the Penal-Statutes all over the land.

b. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 147 His eies be promooters, some trespas to spie. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. vii. (1622) 99 The promooters [L. *delatores*], a race of men found out for a common ouerthrow and destruction. 1607 R C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 158 Prowling promouters. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 358 Tyndarus and Rebuffus, two canonical Promooters. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, Promooters.

† **b.** An officer appointed to prosecute students before the Rector for debts or offences, in some of the Scottish universities. Now only *Hist.* repr. med.L. *promotor.*

[1482 *Munim. Univ. Glasguensis* (Maitl. Club) II. 9 De electione Promotoris Universitatis et eius officio.] 1854 *Ibid* II. Table p. iv, A Promotor or General Sindic to be elected annually for the recovery of University debts, and the detection of contraventions of the Statutes. The Promotor to bring offenders before the Lord Rector... The Promotor's oath.

c. *Eccl. Law.* The prosecutor of a suit in an ecclesiastical court.

1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 172 Laics should not be accused in spiritual courts, except by legal and reputable promoters and witnesses. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in Vacation*, Amid an incongruous assembly of attorneys, attorneys' clerks, apparitors, promoters, vermin of the law, among whom he sits 'in calm and smiles peace'. 1876 Ld. Penzance in *Willis v. Bp. of Ox.* in *Law Rep., Prob. Div.* II 198 The promoter in this proceeding of 'duplex querela' complains in his libel that having been duly presented..the bishop has refused to institute him. *Ibid.*, That the result of the examination satisfied him (the defendant) that the promoter was *non idoneus et minus sufficiens in literatura.* 1889 F. S. Roscoe *Bp. of Lincoln's Case* 1 The promoters in the suit were E. Read, W. Brown, T. F. Wilson, and J. Marshall. The respondent was the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. 1895 Sir R. Phillimore *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) 992 The promoter of the office of the judge is bound not only to give in articles, but also a correct copy to the defendant.

III. 4. A descriptive appellation in the Scottish universities (or some of them) of the official who presented students for degrees. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Properly in Latin form *promotor*, but sometimes represented historically by the Eng. form.

1894 W. L. Low *D. Thomson* iv. 93 It was his turn to act as Promotor or 'Father' of the new graduates. 1898 A. C. Fraser *T. Reid* iv. 46 In the last year of each course, as 'promoter', he presented his undergraduates to receive the Master's degree [at King's Coll., Aberdeen].

Hence **Promo·terism,** the reprobated practice or conduct of promoters of joint-stock companies.

1882 (*title*) Last Words of Thomas Carlyle on Trades-Unions: Promoterism and the Signs of the Times. 1882 *Edin. Courant* 27 Oct. 6/7 Word-painting of the diabolical promoterism of the day.

Promoting (promōu·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Promote *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Promote.

1. Advancement, furtherance, helping forward; the 'getting up' of joint-stock financial companies.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 276/1 The..preferring of..Justice and promoteinge and rewardeinge Vertue. 1549 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 54 [He was accursed] for promotynge of benefices by symony. 1648 Milton *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 500 To give the first promoting.. to his own tyrannical designs in England. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 41 For the promoting of their pious designs. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2/2 Company-promoting has become a business.

†**2.** The action of a Promoter (sense 3); accusing, denouncing. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. x. (1591) 58 Annius Faustus ..condemned of promoting.

Promo·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That promotes, in various senses.

†**1.** That lays an information; that is a promoter or informer. *Obs.*

1596 Harington *Apol. Ajax* Aa vj b, Least some hungrie promoting fellowes should beg it as a concealement. 1604 Drayton *Owl* 547 Steps in this false spy, this promoting wretch, Closely betrays him that he gives to each. 1623 Sanderson *Serm.* (1657) 121 Informing, and promoting, and pettifogging make-bates.

2. That furthers, assists, or fosters. Chiefly in comb., as *company-promoting, health-promoting.*

1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 250 Hunting the Drag..is so innocent, so health-promoting, and in every way so praiseworthy an amusement. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 2/2 Colossal company-promoting swindlers.

Promotion (promōu·ʃən). Also 5–6 -cio(u)n, -cyon. [a. F. *promotion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōmōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōmov-ēre*: see Promove.]

1. Advancement in position; preferment.

On promotion, on the way to promotion, on trial; *to be on one's promotion*, to conduct oneself with a view to promotion (also *colloq.* to marriage).

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 344/2 Ne for promotion or forthering of any persone to Office. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxvii. 511 With his promocyon of popalyte the romayns were apeased. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 119, I give to Dorithe and Anne my doughters xl*li*, to be equallye devyded betwixte them towarde ther mariadge or other promocion. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 23 The high promotion of his Grace of Canterbury, Who holds his State at dore 'mongst Pursuenants, Pages, and Foot-boyes. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 81 Disgusted that he was not in the late promotion made a marshall of France. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 29 In point of power and revenue, such a deanery might be esteemed no inconsiderable promotion. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* 312 Promotion's ladder, who goes up or down. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. x. 602 In that period promotion depended solely on merit.

1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* I. (1843) 4 Several Irish girls apparently on their promotion. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, The little kitchen-maid on her promotion. *Ibid.* xliv, 'I remember when you liked 'em, though '..' That was when I was on my promotion, Goosey, she said. 1888 W. E. Henley *Bk. Verses* 4 A square, squat room (a cellar on promotion). 1902 Miss E. P. Thompson in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 583 When the canonised saints have been worked out, he has recourse to those, as it were, 'on their promotion'.

b. *Chess.* The elevation of a pawn to the rank of a higher piece.

1803 P. Pratt *Studies of Chess* (1804) I. 30 Of promoting a pawn to be a queen, rook, &c. When a pawn has penetrated to the farthest rank on the adverse side of the board, he is rewarded with promotion to the *highest vacant* dignity. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 3/3 If a player..is forced to the promotion which involves the loss of the game. *Ibid.* 22 Dec. 3/3 A trio of promotion problems..representing three different types of promotion side by side.

2. The action of helping forward; the fact or state of being helped forward; furtherance, advancement, encouragement.

1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v. N viij b, To the quyete state of the chyrche and to the promocion of the fayth. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 702 To the promotioun and furtherance of the gospell. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 An Authentick discouragement to the promotion of the Arts and Sciences. 1725 T. Thomas in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 100 There is a navigable river.. which is a great promotion of the trade of the town. 1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 60 Institutions for the promotion of learning. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. vii. 233 The great agent in the promotion of civilization is the advancement of knowledge.

b. The getting up of a joint-stock company.

1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 310/1 The plaintiff..was interested in the promotion of the Georgia Gold Mines Company Limited. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 7/1 He had not personally reaped the benefit of some of his promotions.

†**3.** The laying of an information against any one. *Obs.*

a 1536 Tindale *Exp. Matt. v–vii.* 71 Couetousnes & promocion and such like,..are that ryghte hand and right eye that must be cut of & plucked out that the whole man peryshe not. [But this quot. perh. belongs to sense 1.]

†**4.** ? Motion or stirring of the mind. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Passyons of ire, enuy, sclaunderous wordes or other promocyons. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134/1 They held..That nothing judgeth but by interior promotion, and the judgment of true and false consists of inward touch.

†**5.** Advance, getting on, progress made. Cf. Promove *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect. 7. 108 Whether it were truly or in appearance, in habit or in exercise of act it is certain the promotions of the holy Childe [Luke ii. 52] were great, admirable, and as full of wonder as of sanctity.

6. *attrib.* (in sense 2 b) *promotion allowance, expense, money*; (in 1) *promotion examination.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 6/1 The General Hydraulic Power Company... No promotion money is to be paid. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 32 *note*, The Edinburgh arbitrator took the actual cost of promotion as the test of the promotion allowance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 10/1 To look into the promotion expenses. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 3/7 The..promotion examinations are at hand.

Promotive (promōu·tiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as Promote *v.* + -ive, after Motive *a.* Cf. Anglo-L. *prōmōtīvus* (1337 in Du Cange).] Having the quality of promoting; tending to the promotion (*of* a thing).

1644 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 76 They will use [it] rather in a destructive, then promotive way thereunto. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* v. 46 Promotive to the advancement of Christian Religion. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* III. Misc. II. iii. 98 Corroborative of Religion, and promotive of true Faith. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 277 The air is so promotive of growth. 1882 Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 860 Agencies powerfully promotive of human progress.

B. *sb. nonce-use.* That which promotes or furthers something.

1793 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XII. 286 To evolve its real promotives.

Hence **Promo·tiveness,** the quality of being promotive; tendency to promote or further.

a 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* (1870) 251 He has defined utilitarianism as the philosophy which values one thing simply in regard of actions, viz their promotiveness of happiness. 1874 P. Smyth *Our Inher.* xi. 224 To set forth..their promotiveness to the fulness of thought as well as the material comforts of..man.

†**Promo·tor.** *Obs., rare*—1. [a. med.L.: see Promoter.] A procurator, prolocutor, or proctor.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. I. 2 Hercules Sevecollus, Promotor of the Council.

†**Promotorial** (prōumotō·riăl), *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *prōmōtor* (see prec.) + -ial; cf. obs. F. *promotoriel* (1589 in Godef.), = med.L. **prōmōtōrius.*] Of or pertaining to a procurator; *promotorial letters*, letters of attorney.

1631–3 J. Durie in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 301 [The King] had promised to give mee Promotoriall letters to further this end. *Ibid.* 303 How..to goe to the King of Sweden for his Promotoriall Letters towards ye Lutheran princes.

Promotress (promōu·trés). [f. Promoter + -ess 1.] A female promoter. So [in L. form] **Promo·trix,** in same sense.

1622 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 107 A promotresse and bawd to error. 1678 Anth. Walker *Funeral C'tess Warwick* 48 The greatest Mistress, and Promotress ..of a new Science—The Art of obliging. 1892 *Contemp. Mag.* July 14 The promotress of mothers' meetings. 1660 J. Lloyd *Prim. Episc.* 17 A zealous promotrix of the Schism of the Donatists.

†**Promo·val.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. Promove *v.* + -al.] Promotion, furtherance, advancement.

1683 Renwick *Serm.*, etc. (1776) 570 For promoval and defence of Reformation. 1687 in Shields *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 300 For the promoval and defence of these testimonies. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxix. 246 Steadable for the promoval of the good of that Youth.

†**Promo·ve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōmovēre* to move forward, promote: see Pro- 1 and Move *v.* Cf. OF. *por-, promovoir*, mod. *promouvoir*, perh. the immediate source.]

1. *trans.* = Promote *v.* 1.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 34 The sone of Stevyne, the whiche promouyd Theobalde..in-to the Archebisshope of Cawntirbery. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Pref., Lat euery nobyll Prynce..lufe vertew and iustice, heat vyce, punys euyll men, and promowe gud men. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 62 [He] laborit daylie to promove his freindis to honour and dignatie. 1671 J. Brydall *Law Eng. Nobility & Gentry* (1675) 2 Nobility being then a Quality or Dignity, whereby a Man is promoved out of, and above the Estate of the vulgar.

2. = Promote *v.* 2.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 Prelats promouing, or secular lordis procuring þat þat clerk lord in þat maner, þei synnun deadly. 1566 *Lett. Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot. to King Ch.* 19 To promove the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. *a* 1641 Suckling *Loving & Beloved* Poems (1646) 5 It is impossible, nor can Integrity our ends promove. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 19 Making use of the Christian Religion only as a blind or politic medium to promove their gain. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 77 The 'sons of the prophets', whose establishment 'in the present truth', I am..under an obligation to promove.

3. To move mentally, provoke, instigate, incite.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 10 To this promouid him enuye and disloyal detraccion. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.*

Ep. B iij b, A Law ought to draw back men from evill,..it ought also to promove them unto good.

4. To move onward, remove to another place. *rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 329 Tha war pronouit till ane vther place At will..of the kingis grace.

5. *intr.* To move on, advance, make progress.

1570 Buchanan *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 43 This monsture promovit to sic maturitie of aige as it could easelie flatter and imitat euery manis countenance. 1627 S. Ward *Happiness of Practise* 38 We can doe iust nothing, but lye decalmed and vnable to moue or promoue as a Ship on the sea. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 77 How few are there who endeavour to promove in their spiritual state.

Promovent (prōmōvĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prōmovēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *prōmovēre*: see prec.]

†**1.** That 'promoves' or promotes; causing advancement or progress. *Obs. rare.*

1625 *Debates Ho. Comm.* (Camden) 86 To shew .. the emedyes both removent and promovent. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 169 Religion is both the conversant and promovent cause of States 1809 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* I. 140 In fact, I never wish to be promovent in any thing.

†**2.** Prosecuting, suing. *Obs. rare.*

1693 Wood *Allegation* in *Life & Times* (O.H.S.) IV. 17 *Item.* That the book entituled Athenæ Oxonienses,..exhibited by the party promovent in this cause,..was first enter'd in the book of the register of the company of Stationers of London.

B. *sb.* The promoter of a suit in an ecclesiastical court; = Promoter 3 c.

1877 *Willis v. Bp. of Ox'd* in *Law Rep., Prob. Div.* II. 92 This was a suit of duplex querela arising out of the refusal of..the Bishop..to institute the promovent..to the rectory. *Ibid.* 193 Dr. Tristram on behalf of the promovent, moved the Dean of Arches..Lord Penzance..to give leave to the promovent to bring in his libel. *Ibid.* 203 Dr. Swabey moved the Court to dismiss the defendant from the suit; the promovent being dead. [So all though the case; but in the judgement Lord P. used 'promoter': see Promoter 3 c.]

†**Promo·ver.** *Obs.* [f. Promove *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which 'promoves' or promotes: = Promoter 1 (in quot. 14.. = Promoter 2).

14.. Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. 1009 (Wemyss MS.) His promovare [*Cotton MS.* promotour] him oft assayit How of his part he held him payit. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vii. 102 Bokis & heresies as they call goddis worde, to be prohibited, pressed downe, & burned with all the promouers theiof. 1614 Bp. Forbes *Comm. Rev.* xiii. 109 The dragon..substituteth this viceroy..the most effectuall promouer of darkenesse that euer was. 1638 M. Griffith in Hearne *Collect.* 7 Jan. an. 1706 (O.H.S.) I. 160 A zealous promover of good Works. 1650 *Rec. Dingwall Presbytery* (O.H.S.) 73 Plotters and prime promovers yroff.

†**Promo·ving,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of promoting, promotion; moving.

14.. tr. *Secreta Secret.* App. 243 Of promovyng of Study. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 204 For the promouing of Christs glorie. *a* 1631 — *Serm.* viii (1640) 81 Those works of ours..that conduce most to the promoving of others to glorifie God. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. (1677) 32 To have his advice for the promoving of some worthy person unto the place. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. 170 The promoving of real religion in themselves and others.

Prompt (prɒmpt), *sb.* [In branch I. ad. L. *promptus* readiness, f. ppl. stem of *prōm-ĕre* (see next); in II. f. Prompt *v.*; in III. f. Prompt *a.*]

I. †**1.** Readiness; preparedness. *In prompt* (= L. *in promptu*), in readiness. *Obs. rare*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 34 He hadde yt in prompte what sumeuer he wolde vttir to speke yt netyrly.

II. 2. An act of prompting; instigation; something said or suggested to incite to action, or to help the memory. Cf. Prompt *v.* 2.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch* 27 Common dronckards and carnall lyvers..esteme themeselves as honest and as truly religiouse as the best, and bothe by a subtill prompt of the liviil. 1721 Cibber *Com. Lovers* V, You won't forget..to give me a Prompt upon occasion. 1881 M. A. Lewis *Two Pretty G.* III. 12 She..was glad to accept a prompt from her neighbour.

b. *spec.* in *Theat.* The act of the prompter on the stage. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as **prompt-bell**, the bell used by a prompter in a theatre to summon an actor; **prompt-box**, the prompter's box on a stage; **prompt-centre**, the position on a stage half-way between the centre and the prompt-side; **prompt-copy** = Prompt-book; **prompt-side**, that side of the stage to the actor's right, where the prompter usually takes up his position when there is no prompt-box.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 6. 7 Then recommences the music of the irritated Gods..after that comes the tinkling of the prompt bell. 1859 Sala *Two. round Clock* (1861) 263, I happened to be almost born in a 'prompt-box and weaned in a scene-painter's size-kettle. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 3/1 The prompt-box was placed in the centre of the stage; but, owing to there being no floor below the stage, our prompter..had to raise a trap-door in the stage, and to crawl along, on hands and knees. 1884 Halliwell-Phillipps in *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 529/2 An old 'prompt copy may have wandered out of England. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Nicholas found himself close to the first entrance on the 'prompt side. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 11 Oct. 3/4 On the prompt side some picturesque little bazaars are being fitted up.

III. 3. *Commerce* (ellipt. for *prompt date*, *day*, *time*). A trade term for a limit of time given for payment of the account for produce purchased; the limit (varying with different goods) being stated on a note of reminder called a *prompt-note*; hence = due-date.

1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 348 This 1 per Cent., which was left out on account of the different Prompts for Payment, must either be deducted on none or both the Accounts. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. 64 The speculation went on at advancing prices: till nearly the expiration of the prompt. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Prompt-note*, a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, etc., given to a purchaser at a sale of produce. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 7/3 In goods like tea, where the prompt, or time allowed before the goods are taken up, is long, a deposit of something like one-third of the value has to be made at the time of purchase.. In most..leading goods the prompt is short. *Mod.* If you offered me corn at so much, I might reply 'At what prompt?' or 'What is the prompt?'

b. See quot.

1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 245 *Prompt.*..In commerce, the setting forth in a written document the record of a bargain or sale, in such a form as to render it negotiable. ..A prompt is an agreement between a shipper or importer on the one hand, and a merchant on the other; in which the former engages to sell certain specified goods at a given price, and the latter to take them up and pay for them at a specified date..It implies that the goods shall be 'promptly' paid for on delivery, if delivered before the specified date, and at the specified date, whether they are delivered or not.

c. ellipt. for *prompt goods* (see Prompt *a* 3): Goods sold under an agreement as to a prompt or time-limit.

Prompt (prɒmpt), *a.* (*adv.*) [a. F. *prompt* (1219 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *prompt-us* brought forth, brought to light, manifest; at hand, ready, quick, prepared, disposed, inclined; pa. pple. of *prōm-ĕre* to bring forth or out, produce, bring to light, f. *prō*, Pro-1 1 a + *em-ĕre* to take, to buy.]

1. Ready in action; quick to act when occasion arises; acting with alacrity; ready and willing.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 61 A man of lawe bloode of Briteyne, Catausius by name, but prompte in counsel [L. *consilio et manu promptus*]. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* V. cxvi. 91 She that was prompte & redy to all euyll, cast in her mynde that this chylde was slayne by poyson. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 12 Thai ar mair prompt to repreif ane smal ignorant falt, nor to commende ane grit verteous act. 1555 Eden *Decades* 58 A man of prompt wytte. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 75 Tell him, I am prompt To lay my Crowne at's feete, and there to kneele. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 381 Three pert Templars came. Each prompt to query, answer, and debate. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xvi, A matchless horse, though something old, Prompt to his paces, cool and bold. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. i. (1872) 5 The promptest and least hesitating of men. 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxxii. 290 The friend who had ever been prompt in the time of peril. *fig.* 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxxxiii. [cxxix.] 373 Thus they went sayling by the see fresshly, the see was so prompe and so agreable to them

†**b.** Ready in mind; inclined, disposed. *rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 90, I cannot sing..Nor play at subtill games; faire vertues all; To which the Grecians are most prompt and pregnant.

†**c.** Hasty, forward, abrupt, blunt. *Obs. rare.*

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 35 A prompt French marquis, at our ambassador's table, demanded of Mr. H——, if he was H—— the poet? No, said H—— mildly—— *Tant pis*, replied the Marquis.

2. Of action, speech, etc.: Characterized by readiness or quickness; done, performed, etc. at once, at the moment, or on the spot.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 Contemplacyon is a free & a prompte or redy syght of the eye of the mynde. 1542 (*title*) Apophthegmes, that is to saie, prompte, quicke, wittie and sentencious saiynges, of certain Emperours, Kynges,..Philosophiers and Oratours, compiled in Latine by..Maister Erasmus..And now translated into Englyshe by Nicolas Udall. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq* (1651) 260 The reception of Light into the Body of the building, was very prompt. 1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 149 Such prompt eloquence Flowed from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. 1706 Phillips, *Prompt Payment*, a present paying of Money, a Term in Merchandize. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 371 His creditor..demands prompt payment in cash..in ready money. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* Advt., The stretch of mind and prompt assiduity. 1834 Macaulay *Ess., Pitt* (1887) 322 Those qualities which enable men to form prompt and judicious decisions. 1877 W. S. Gilbert *Sorcerer* I, We deduct 10 per cent for prompt cash

†**b.** *transf.* Suddenly emergent; demanding instant action. *Obs. rare*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 157 Very apt in prompt occasions, to demonstrate valour and resolution.

3. *Commerce.* For immediate delivery (and payment); also, due at once, or at the date fixed. Cf. Prompt *sb.* 3.

1879 *Expression in London Tea-trade*, When are the overland teas prompt? [The regular word for *due* in reference to the proceeds of sales of tea and other merchandise.]
1883 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 2/7 Beetroot – Old crop, 89½ per cent., sold prompt at 20s. 7½*d.* 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Apr. 7/2 Rates for prompt boats are not well maintained. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 The prompt figure for No. 3 [pig iron] has been 33s. 6*d.*; 34s. to 31s. 3*d.* is quoted January to March. 1894 *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 2/6 There have been a few odd prompt lots sold at 35s. No 3 1898 *Ibid.* 16 May 8/6 Sometimes 40s. 7½*d.* will be taken for prompt iron by merchants.

B. as *adv.* Promptly, to the minute or the fixed time; sharp.

Mod. She must be called prompt at seven o'clock.

C. *Comb.* of adj., as *prompt-witted*; of adv. as *prompt-paying* (that pays promptly).

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. (1596) 112 None, who is prompt-witted, can learne to read without stumbling. 1899 *Daily News* 6 June 8/6 Good, prompt-paying, established tenants.

Prompt (prɒmpt), *v.* Also 4–5 **promtt**, 5–6 **promp**, 6 **prompte**, 6–7 **promt**. *Pa. pple.* **prompted**, rarely in 7 **prompt**. [f. prec. adj. or its F. or L. original, in sense 'to make prompt or ready to do something'.

The genesis of the verb is not clear; the first example (if certain) is earlier than any known instance of the use of the adj. in Eng., and suggests the prior use of a med.L. **promptāre* or F. **prompter* = It. *prontare*, to make ready, to prompt; of this in Fr. or med.L. no example has been found, but its agent-n. *promptātor* occurs in *Promp. Parv.*: see Prompter 1.]

1. *trans.* To incite to action; to move or instigate (a person, etc.) *to do*, or *to* something.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxiv. 7 Þe deuel foluand & promttand. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Promptyn, *promo, incenso, insumo*. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 444 Anoder was with the at þou saw nott, þat stude evur and prompyd the to wurk besylie. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 80 By whose direction found'st thou out this place?..By Loue that first did promp me to enquire. 1607 — *Timon* II. ii. 150 When I haue Prompted you in the ebbe of your estate, And your great flow of debts. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol Flying-Inv.* 12 A hot Sun-shine or warmer aire (even in Winter) will quickly prompt them out of their Hives. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* (1677) 90 Defer what your passion promts you to do. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 36 Their pride prompting them to put it to the utmost trial. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II. i, A mysterious instinct prompted her.

b. *absol.*

1830 S. Rogers *Italy, Mettlerie* 62 Records of the past That prompt to hero-worship. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 3 (1864) 124 When two feelings prompt in opposite ways, the one that determines the conduct is said to be volitionally the stronger. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii 133 They migrate in numbers as their necessities prompt.

2. *trans.* To assist (a speaker when at a loss) by suggesting something to be said, or (a reciter) by supplying the words that come next. Used esp. of thus helping a pupil in his recitation, or an actor in speaking his part. (Cf. Prompt *sb.* 2 b.)

1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 John Lyllyng come unto hym and promped hym, and bad hym say [etc.]. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 241 Ye euery such suter should knowe to salute & cal euery citezen by his name without the helpe of any byddelle to prompe hym. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 89 Let him translate it into Latin againe, abiding in such place, where no other scholer may prompe him. 1679 *Establ. Test* 8 To stand behind the Scene, and prompt both Parties, to Act the bloody Tragedy. 1778 Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* xxx. 21 Thine ears shall hear the word prompting thee behind 1874 Burnand *My Time* viii. 69 It was like being prompted in an examination, and being unable to catch the word.

†**b.** To remind, put (one) in mind. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 306 All prompting mee how faire yong Hero is.

3. To urge, suggest, or dictate (a thing); to inspire, give rise to (thought, action).

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 323 That be not Two or diuers Gods is also prompt by this. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 420 It goes on I see As my soule prompts it. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* xvii. Div. Poems (1717) 382 She prompteth how to break New languages. 1673 *Vain Insolency of Rome* 15, I shall not repent that I prompt these intimations unto you 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 216 Whisp'ring Angels prompt her golden dreams. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 222 To prompt due Impressions of the Awe of God on the Minds of Men. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. i, 'Tis morning prompts the linnet's blithest lay. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxvi, Lavender knew well what prompted these scornful comments on Borva. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* IV. 290 The reasons that prompt this policy new.

†**b.** With direct and indirect (dative) obj. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii 54 Not by th' matter Which your heart prompts you. 1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Matheu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 101 Nature so unworthily outraged, prompted him these imprecations.

Hence **Pro·mpted**, **Pro·mpting** *ppl. adjs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 322 The prompting **eyes**, Of beauties tutors 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 12 Inspire As thou art wont my prompted Song. 1826 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 80 A prompting impulse to go and look for him.

Pro·mpt-book. [f. Prompt *sb.* 2 b + Book.] A copy of a play prepared for the prompter's use, containing the text as it is to be spoken, and directions for the performance.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. vii. P 23 As invariable a rule as any in the prompt book. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 136 The characters of their heroes have not been cut down to fit into the prompt-book. 1867 Dickens *Let.* 16 Sept., Going over the prompt-book carefully, I see one change in your part to which..I positively object.

Prompter (prɒmptəɹ). Also 5 **-ar(e**, **-owre**, 7 **-or**. [f. Prompt *v.* + -er 1.] One who prompts.

1. One who moves or incites to action; an instigator, mover.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Promptare, or he þat promptythe (*v. r.* promptowre), *promptator*. *a* 1548 Hall (*Chron., Hen. VI* 176 The Mayre aunswered that he needed neither of prompter, nor yet of Coadiutor, either to defend or gouerne the citie. 1637 Nabbes *Microcosmus* III. i, Come my best prompter, with indeavours wings Let's cut the ayre. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 244 The devil is a prompter to wickedness, if he is not the first mover of it. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 130 No greater prompter of good fellowship.

2. One who helps a speaker or reciter by supplying him, when at a loss, with a name, word, or something to say.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 13 He stoode like a trewant that lackt a Prompter. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* xv. 188 The very season was a kinde of prompter to remember them of that. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 77 We pray without a Monitor or promptor because we do it from the heart, or from our own breast. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xi. 90, After two or three years, she was able to spell out her words without a prompter.

b. *spec. Theat.* A person stationed out of sight of the audience, to prompt or assist any actor at a loss in remembering his part.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii 84 Were it my Cue to fight, I should haue knowne it Without a Prompter. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ⁋ 2 A Letter from poor old Downes the Prompter, wherein that Retainer of the Theatre desires my Advice. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xvii. 144 Everybody being more or less inaudible, with the solitary exception of the Prompter

Prompting (prǫ·mᵖtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PROMPT; an incitement to action, an instigation.

1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 96 ȝit, Dawe, thou drawist in many fals promptynges. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 294 Be prompyng of þe Holie Gaste. 1580 SIR R. MANWOOD in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 231 In such [school] exercises, promptinge and helping one of another to be more punished then lack of well doinge 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxviii, In spite of the promptings of our appetites.

Promptitude (prǫ·mᵖtitiūd). [a. F. *promptitude* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *promptitūdo*: see PROMPT *a.* and -TUDE.] Quickness or readiness of action; promptness.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I xxiii 31 Laboure of penaunce, promptitude of obedience. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 175 His Hienes doubtis not of the lyke reddines, promptitude, and gude will. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 75 They unite with more promptitude 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 113 ⁋ 6 Assurance of address, and promptitude of reply. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* II. ix. 183 His promptitude was remarkable with him a matter would be completed, while another would be only thinking of it.

†**b.** Readiness of mind, inclination; prompting.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule iii. § 1 If our inclinations .. become facilities and promptitudes to sin, they are not innocent. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ⁋ 1 Those who were contented to live without Reproach, and had no Promptitude in their Minds towards Glory.

Pro·mptive, *a. rare.* [f. PROMPT *v.* + -IVE.] Tending or calculated to prompt; apt to move or give rise to something.

1884 J TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 2 It is promptive of serious reflection that some of the greatest thinkers of past ages accounted in this way for the manifestation of Mind in providence.

Promptly (prǫ·mᵖtli), *adv.* [f. PROMPT *a.* + -LY [2].] In a prompt manner; readily, quickly; directly, at once, without a moment's delay.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 103 Telle her that she brynge wyth her promptely the shepe & other bestes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 30 b, He coulde tell all that was taught him promptly without any difficultie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 244 A stranger that vnderstandeth not promptly the Italian tongue. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* II. (1818) I. 247 To give stimulus to the promptly-exhausted attention of fashionable inanity. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/4 A House was made to-day promptly at a quarter-past 12 o'clock.

Promptness (prǫ·mᵖtnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being prompt or quick in action, performance, etc.; readiness, promptitude.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 b, Promptness in perceyuynge, Quicknes of inuencyon 1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 64 The ready skill of framing anie thing in verse, besides the naturall promptnesse which many haue therevnto, is much helped by Arte. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 278 With wonderful Promptness and Diligence, the Land-Forces, Artillery, &c., were put on Shore. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med* 304 It possesses the same virtues as morphia, but acts with more promptness and energy. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 159 The hopes of an insurrection always lie in promptness and energy.

Pro·mptress. *rare.* [f. PROMPTER + -ESS.] A female prompter.

1793 COLERIDGE *To Fortune* 1 Promptress of unnumber'd sighs,..O look, and smile!

Promptuary (prǫ·mᵖtiu̯ări), *sb.* (*a.*) Now *rare.* [As sb. ad. late L. *promptuāri-um* a storeroom, repository; cf. F. *promptuaire* a manual; as adj. ad. L. *promptuāri-us* ready for distribution, f. *promptus* sb. (see PROMPT *sb.*).]

1. A place where supplies, etc., are kept in readiness for use; a storehouse, a repository; the source whence anything is derived. ? *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 ȝiffenge that londe as a promptuary of alle hollesomme thynges. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 7, I doubt not to call hir sacred breast the promptuarie, the receptacle, or storehouse of all true virtue and godlines. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 52 The Matter it self restored to its original Fund and Promptuary, the Earth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xvii. 96 The earth, the common promptuary that supplies subsistence to men, animals, and vegetables.

2. Applied to a handbook or note-book containing a summary or digest of information, etc.

1577 FULKE *Answ. True Christian* 108 There be also.. Promptuaries of lyes, Festiuals of lyes, and other infinite bookes of lyes. 1672 BAXTER *Life Alleine* i. (1838) 19 Such a promptuary for any one that hath not leisure to peruse.. the philosophers themselves. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 157 A Moral Promptuary upon the Gospels. 1855 (*title*) Promptuary of matter for preaching..suitable for retreats, for sermons on Sundays, and other occasions.

†**B.** *adj.* in *promptuary art*, the art of collecting information for future use. *Obs.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. iii. 238 To procure this ready Provision for discourse,..Arguments may be before hand framed, and stored up, about such things as are frequently incident, and come into disceptation; and this we call promptuarie Art, or Preparation.

Prompture (prǫ·mᵖtiŭɹ). *rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prompt-* (taken in sense of PROMPT *v.*) + -URE.] Prompting, suggestion, instigation.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 178 Though he hath falne by prompture of the blood. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 180 His Confession meerely the prompture of the Spirit. 1798 COLERIDGE *Recoll. Love* vi, Love's prompture deep. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 191 Not from the prompture of mine own conceit, Or spur of private vantage.

†**Promu·lgate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *promulgat-us*, pa. pple. of *promulgāre*: see PROMULGE.] Promulgated, set forth. (Usu. as pa. pple.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 As soone as his holy lawe of the gospell was promulgate and publysshed. 1530 PALSGR. 668/1 Nowe that it is promulgate, we maye boldely speake of it. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I 19 Whose luxurious hues are vulgarly promulgat in this Hispanicall prouerbe. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 79 If they had not been commanded by a promulgate Law.

Promulgate (prǫ·mŏlgeᶦt, prōu-, promɒ·lgeᶦt), *v.* [f. L. *prōmulgāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōmulgāre* to expose to public view, publish: see PROMULGE. The first pronunciation is that now usual: cf. COMPENSATE, CONTEMPLATE.] *trans.* To make known by public declaration; to publish; *esp.* to disseminate (some creed or belief), or to proclaim (some law, decree, or tidings).

1530 PALSGR. 668/1, I promulgate, I publysshe, or declare openly, *je proumlgue.* 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 b, Those letters..the Byshop promulgat at Rome at the latter ende of December. 1630 PRYNNE *God no Impostor* 17 The Gospell must be thus promulgated. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. iv. 22 To..promulgate the knowlege and worship of the great God 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1870) 163 The arrogant pedant does not communicate, but promulgates his knowledge. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I 349 Trisyllables ending in *ce, ent,* and *ate*, accent the first syllable: as,..'própagate';..unless the middle syllable has a vowel before two consonants. as, 'Promúlgate'. 1903 A. ROBERTSON *Rom. Cath. Ch. in Italy* i (1905) 36 The Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception was promulgated in December 1854.

Hence **Pro·mulgated** *ppl. a.*; **Pro·mulgating** *vbl. sb.* = next.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 33 Before the promulgating of the law of Moses. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xi. (Rtldg.) 136 Promulgated standing laws. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XII. 176 The promulgated will of Him who is the King of Kings.

Promulgation (prǫmŏlgēᶦ·ʃən, prōu-). [a. F. *promulgation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōmulgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōmulgare*: see PROMULGE.] The action of promulgating or fact of being promulgated; publication.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Promulgation*, publishing openly, or proclaiming. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. To Rdr. d iij, Extant in the age immediately following the Gospels promulgation. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 394 Before the promulgation of Christianity, the world was infinitely divided on this important head. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 173 The promulgation of these designs went far to effect their fulfilment. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. v. 233 They felt themselves bound to prevent its promulgation.

b. *spec.* The official publication of a new law, decree, ordinance, etc., putting it into effect.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 22 The day of promulgation of the Law was come. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxvii. (1700) 304 The preaching of the Apostles was of the nature of a Promulgation made by Herauld. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* viii. (1880) 131 One of Henry's greatest acts was the promulgation .. of the celebrated Edict of Nantes. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 205 *note*, The Writ of 1217 for the promulgation of the Charter orders the sheriff to publish it, 'in pleno comitatu [etc.]'.

attrib. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 672 The use of promulgation paper, provided with a printed border, presenting, in tenor or in the way of reference, such dispositions of law as are applicable to the subject.

Promulgator (prǫ·mŏlgēᶦtəɹ, prōu-). [agent-n. in L. form from PROMULGATE: see -OR: cf. late L. *prōmulgātor* (Ennodius, *a* 520).] One who promulgates or publishes.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 410 Christ.. is the dispenser, or promulgator, or minister of God unto the world of a new spiritual economy. 1766 WARBURTON *Serm. John x.* 11 Wks. 1788 V. 335 An odd Legacy to the promulgators of the Law of Liberty! 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 146 Dr. Jenner's claim of being the promulgator or inventor of vaccine inoculation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Feb. 5/2 Mr. C...has instructed his solicitor to deal with the promulgator of the slander.

Hence **Pro·mulgatress**, a female promulgator.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. ix. 157 The First was the Promulgatress of the Jewish, the Second of the Christian law.

Promulge (promɒ·ldʒ), *v. arch.* [ad. L. *prōmulgāre* to expose to public view, publish; perh. altered from *prōvulgāre* in same sense (see PROVULGATE) by the influence of some other word. Cf. F. *promulguer* (Oresme, *a* 1400).] = PROMULGATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To publish or proclaim formally (a law or decree). Now chiefly an *official archaism.*

1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 414/1 All utlagaries into any of the said Defendauntes in the said appele named promulged. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 59 *Preamble*, An utlarie upon him [is] therupon promulged. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LVIII. Epit. 1242 Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus when hee promulged an Agrarian law, that [etc.]. 1702 KENNETT *Pres. St. Convocation* 2 Their final Acts were duly promulg'd. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. xxvii. 410 The king.. has the right of promulging to the people all acts of state and government. 1879 *Q. Rev.* CXLVIII. 545 They would have claimed to promulge their canons and constitutions..without license from the Crown first obtained.

2. To set forth, declare, or teach publicly (a creed, doctrine, opinion, statement); to bring before the public, to publish (a book, etc.).

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. viii. § 12 If vncleane spirits may not be permitted to promulge this, or like diuine mysteries. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 280 A book of this nature, and thus promulged and recommended to our consideration. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xi. 81 From these [traditions and historical facts] when they are promulged, I think there may be a pretty fair deduction drawn. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1515 Fanatics announced visions, and promulged prophecies.

Hence **Promu·lged** *ppl. a.*, **Promu·lging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1627 MAY *Lucan* vi. 906 The popular law-promulging Draft. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* (1868) 534 His promulging of it to the world. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 162 Tiberius by a promulg'd Edict, Prohibited Salutes. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. II. 40 At the promulging of the law from Mount Sinai. 1874 MRS. JAY *Holden with Cords* 452 The recently promulged theory of Gall.

Promulger (promɒ·ldʒəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER [1].] One who promulges; a promulgator.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. (1839) 131 The first revealer and promulger bred in the house of a carpenter..despised by all the learned in the religion of his nation. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. x. § 21 He had himself been the promulger of your decree. 1824 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Infidelity* (1833) 156 A tale known to be a falsehood by the very promulgers themselves.

Promu·scidate, *a.* [f. L. *promusc-is, -idem* (see next) + -ATE [2].] Formed as or furnished with a promuscis or proboscis: chiefly of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 378 Mouth promuscidate. 1840 WESTWOOD *Classification Insects* II. 414 Mouth arising from the under and hinder surface of the head, promuscidate.

‖**Promuscis** (promɒ·sis). [L., altered form of *proboscis*. Cf. obs. F. *promuscide* (1536 in Godef.).]

†**1.** The proboscis or trunk of an elephant. *Obs.*

[1576: see PROBOSCIS 1.] 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 40 The elephant..will stande vp to the mid-body therein, bathing the ridge of his backe, and other parts with his long promuscis or trunke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 His trunck called *Proboscis* and *Promuscis*, is a large hollow thing hanging from his nose. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 56 The *Proboscis* (or *Promuscis*, as some call it, in English the Trunk).

2. *Entom.* The proboscis in certain orders of insects: cf. PROBOSCIS 3; *spec.* that of the Hymenoptera: see quots. 1826–8.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 962 It hath very long cornicles, and the promuscis or snout doubled in or rolled up together. *Ibid.* 990 A long kinde of compact fast substance, which like a promuscis suppleth the place of a mouth and tongue. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III. xxxiii. 360 *Promuscis*, the oral instrument of Hemiptera, in which the ordinary Trophi are replaced by a jointed sheath, covered above at the base by the *Labrum*,..and containing four long capillary lancets, and a short tongue. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 219 [In the Hymenoptera] All these parts, as well as the labium, are often much elongated, and compose together a species of trunk or proboscis, which Illiger names *promuscis*, and which Latreille calls a spurious proboscis 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 372 *Chrysis* L.—Labium not in form of a promuscis.

†**Promuta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PRO- [1] 1 + MUTATION so OF. *promutation* (1359 in Godef.).] Exchange, barter.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 178 In case he become.. Metropolitan of another churche, throughe promutation, or any other meane. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 131 If in Promutation a man sets such a value upon such a thing, and does not respect the person or quality of any buyer. *Ibid.*, To observe this Arithmetical Rule which Aristotle propounds in Promutation.

‖**Promycelium** (prōu̯maisī·liɒm). *Bot.* Rarely in Eng. form **Pro·mycele.** [mod. L., f. *prō*, PRO- [1] + MYCELIUM.] The filamentous product of the germination of a spore.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 291 We see the Uromyces-spores passing through the generations of promycelium, sporidia, and mycelium. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 126 To distinguish them from such spores as are reproductive without the intervention of a promycelium. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 335 The teleutospores..produce promycelia on germination.

Hence **Promyce·lial** *a.*, of the promycelium.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. 177 The promycelial tube is divided by transverse walls into a series of..short cells.

Promys, -yse, -ysse, obs. ff. PROMISE.

‖**Pronaos** (pronēᶦ·ǫs). *Gr.* and *Lat. Antiq.* Also 7 -on, 8 -us. [L. *pronāos* (-*us*), a. Gr. πρόναος (-ον) the hall of a temple, prop. adj. 'situated in front of the temple': see PRO- [2] and NAOS.] The space in front of the *naos*, cell, or body of a temple, enclosed by the portico and the projecting side walls; the vestibule. Also, a similar vestibule in some early Christian churches: = NARTHEX.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* xx. (1614) 17 They had their *pronaon*, or Church-porch. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pronaos* or *Pronaus*,. a Church-Porch, or a Portico to a Palace, great Hall, or spacious Building. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. III. x. 169 The architrave..continued from the front of the portico or pronaos to the side pillars. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 140/2 Inner porticoes formed by the longitudinal extension of the flank walls,. forming what are distinguished as the pronaos and opisthodomus.

fig. 1894 HUXLEY *Evol. & Ethics* Pref. 8 If I had attempted to reply in full to the criticisms..I know not what extent of ground would have been covered by my *pronaos*. 1897 *Bookman* Nov. 235 A roomy niche in the pronaos of Fame.

Pro·nate, *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. late L. *prōnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōnāre*: see next.] Bent into a prone position; bent forward and downward.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 47 Such turf, where the tree growths of more favored regions have become pronate and vine-like.

Pronate (prōu·neit), *v. Physiol.* [f. late L. *prōnāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōnare* to bend forward, f. *prōn-us* PRONE *a.*] *trans.* To render prone; to put (the hand, or the fore limb) into the prone position; to turn the palm downwards: see next. Opp. to SUPINATE.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 786/1 The forearm and hand were rigidly pronated. 1849–52 *Ibid.* IV. 1517/1 The patient is unwilling to attempt to pronate or supinate his hand. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 832/1 The range of movement at the radio-ulnar joints enables us..to pronate the hand and fore-arm by throwing the radius across the ulna, so as to make the thumb the innermost digit.

Pronation (prōunēi·ʃən). *Physiol.* [= F. *pronation*, ad. med.L. *prōnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōnāre*: see prec.] The action of pronating; the putting of the hand or fore limb into the prone position, i.e. with the palmar surface downwards (if the limb be stretched forward horizontally) or backwards (if it be hanging vertically); the position or condition of being pronated. (Sometimes applied to a similar movement of the tibia in the hind limb.) Opp. to SUPINATION.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 62 They [the muscles] can perform adduction, abduction; flexion, extension; pronation, supination. 1745 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 296 A gummatous Swelling upon the upper Head of the Radius on the right Arm, checking the Motion of this Bone in Pronation and Supination. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 42 In the hind limb..the muscular force is..less expended on the pronation of the tibia.

† **b.** The action of placing (a body, etc.) in a prone position. *Obs.*

1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 118 The First Pair of Muscles..which..came to be dissected, upon the Pronation of the Animal.

Pronato-flexor (pronēi·to₁fle·ksəɹ), *a. Anat.* [f. *prōnātō-* (prop. advb. combining form of L. *prōnāt-us* pa. pple., pronated, but taken as repr. PRONATOR) + FLEXOR.] Applied to the mass of pronator and flexor muscles of the fore or hind limb.

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 24 Below the knee the plantar aspect..is occupied by a broad thick pronato flexor mass.

Pronator (prōunēi·təɹ). *Anat.* [a. med.L. *prōnātor*, agent-n. f. *prōnāre*: see PRONATE *v.* Cf. F. *pronateur* (16th c. in Littré).] A muscle that effects or assists in pronation; *spec.* one of two muscles of the fore limb, *pronator* (*radii*) *teres* and *pronator* (*radii*) *quadratus*. Also *attrib.* (Opposed to SUPINATOR.)

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pronatores Musculi*, one is round, the other foursquare, both move the Radius.] 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pronation*, There are peculiar muscles whereby the pronation is effected, called pronators. 1770 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 343 The tendinous muscles..have much the same effect on the tail as the supinator and pronators have in turning the hand. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xliii. 172 At first it may seem that insects..cannot have the Supinator and Pronator muscles; but some muscle of this kind must be in those that have a versatile head. 1872 MIVART *Anat.* 294 The muscles of the fore-arm consist of pronators and supinators, flexors and extensors.

Prone (prōun), *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **prosne.** [a. F. *prône* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), also *prosne*, orig. a grill, grating, railing, hence a place enclosed by such, spec. the grating or railing separating the chancel from the nave of a church, the place where notices were given and addresses delivered. Ulterior origin uncertain: see Korting s. v. *præcōno*, and articles there cited.]

† **1.** A part of a church from which notices were read out; hence the notices there given out. *Obs.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* x. 514 Upon All-Saints day he thundred out his Excommunication against the Lieutenant of the Guards..at the Prosnes of all the Parish Churches of the City. [*Margin.*] The *Prosnes* are the Publications of the Feasts, and Fasts of the Church, Banes of Matrimony, Excommunications, etc. 1686 — tr. *Montaigne* II. 18 Causing it to be Proclaimed at the Prosne of her Parish-Church.

2. An exhortation or homily to be read or delivered in church.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 56 A saying..out of a prosne or homily, made on purpose to be read before the clergy and laity in all Visitations. 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 275 One Eusebius..is said to have writ many short Prones or Exhortations upon the Gospels. 1897 GASQUET *O. Eng. Bible* 65 Parochial sermons were, for the most part..prones upon the Scripture lessons proper for the special Sundays.

Prone (prōun), *a.* Also 4 **proone, 6–7 proane.** [ad. L. *prōn-us* bent or leaning forward; inclined downward, sinking; disposed, prone (to anything), favourable, easy, cf. obs. F. *prone* (1488 in Godef.).]

1. Having the front or ventral part downwards; bending forward and downward; situated or lying face downwards, or on the belly: said chiefly of persons or animals, or of the posture or attitude itself. Of the hand: with the palm downwards (or backwards); also, of the fore-arm, or the radius, in the corresponding position: see PRONATION. Often predicative or quasi-advb., esp. after *lie*, etc. (cf. FLAT *a.* 2). Opp. to SUPINE *a.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 62 The office of these two [muscles]..is in prone order to turne Radius. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xvii, He lowted lowe With prone obeysance. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 268 The position or manner of lying of the sickeman, eyther prone that is downeward, or supine that is vpward. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 506 A Creature who not prone And Brute as other Creatures, but endu'd With Sanctitie of Reason, might erect His Stature. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 785 Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces prone. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. vii. 256 The dogs lie prone upon the ground, their legs extended far in front and behind. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 775 Falling prone he dug His fingers into the wet earth

b. Of a part of the body: So situated as to be directed downwards; under, nether, ventral.

1646 [see PRONELY 1]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their finns are foure, two in the prone part, two in the supine. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 268 Prone Surface...The under surface. *Ibid.* 308 Mouth..Prone... When the mouth is wholly under the head.

2. In inexact or extended sense (as if opp. to *erect*): Lying (or so as to lie) flat; in (or into) a horizontal posture; prostrate. Often predicative or quasi-advb., with *lie*, *fall*, etc. = flat down.

Permissible of things that have not an upper and under side; but improper of men and animals, unless the position is as in 1. *To lie prone* is one position of *lying prostrate*.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. iv. (1715) 229 The Beast.. did not fall prone upon the Ground. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 125 Ancient tow'rs..Fall prone. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 280 The broken column, vast and prone. 1842 BROWNING *Count Gismond* xvi, Prone lay the false knight, Prone as his lie, upon the ground. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 302 One man..lay on his side with face half upturned... The strong man had fallen prone, as if struck by lightning.

b. *transf.* Constructed for lying prone upon.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/1 Prone Couches. Recumbent Chairs.

3. Having a downward aspect or direction; having a downward or descending inclination or slope. Also *loosely*, steeply or vertically descending, headlong. Often predicative or quasi-advb.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IV. 125 Let no Streames finde prone passage to the Maine. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 126 Edenburgh..seated on the prone and descending part of an hill. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 803 The Way's so wondrous smooth, so prone and broad. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 132 From high Olympus prone her flight she bends. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xli, Down the prone vale. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxiv, The storm seemed to have burst at the zenith; it rushed down prone. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 67 Just where the prone edge of the wood began To feather toward the hollow.

b. *fig.* = DECLINING *ppl. a.* 4 b.

1872 TENNYSON *Gar. & Lyn.* 94 Some comfortable bride and fair, to grace Thy climbing life, and cherish my prone year.

4. *fig.* Directed or inclined 'downwards', or towards what is base; 'grovelling', abject, base.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 354 Nothing..but a prone and savage necessity, not worth the name of marriage, unaccompanied with love. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 345 Prone to the centre; crawling in the dust. *Ibid.* VII. 1197 Erect in stature, prone in appetite! 1842 [see 2].

† **5.** *fig.* Said of action compared to following a downward sloping path: Easy to adopt or pursue; involving no difficulty or effort. (Sometimes with mixture of sense 6: = to which one is prone.) *Obs.*

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 151/1 The moost easy, redy and prone payment. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 87. 290 It is most prone and easy to doe so. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 74 Doth it not pave a plain and prone path unto Atheism? 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 71 There is not a proner way to Hell. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. viii. 312 There is nothing more prone then to lye and sleep on the shadie banks of a River.

6. Having a natural inclination or tendency to something; inclined, disposed, apt, liable. Const. *to* with sb., or inf. (The earliest sense in Eng., and still the prevailing one.)

a. Of persons or animals, in reference to mental disposition or the like; (*a*) to something evil.

(*a*) 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 21 The witt..and the thouȝt of mannus herte ben redi [*v. rr.* redi *ether* proone; prome *ether* redi] in to yuel fro his tyme of waxyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 32/2 Consyderynge..how prone the people haue ben to worshipe fals gods. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 305 Yet are they exceadyng prone to lechery. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 108, I am not prone to weeping (as our Sex Commonly are). 1659 PEARSON *Creed* i. (1839) 31 We shall always find all nations..more prone to idolatry than to atheism, and readier to multiply than to deny the Deity. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 130 Men are exceedingly prone to deceive themselves. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 197 All are by nature prone to err.

(*b*) to something neutral or good.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xli. 78 Much more prone to adhere to the league. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 106 Be..Prone, inclyned to mercy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 690 These seeme prone to receiue the Faith; for they beleeue in One God, ..and haue no Idols. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 321 More prone to concord. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 93 Every state, to one loved blessing prone, Conforms and models life to that alone. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. ii. 25 How prone to love Is the pure sinless soul of infancy! 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v, A mind predisposed to inquiry and prone to meditation.

b. Of things or persons, in reference to merely physical tendencies (e.g. to disease).

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* V. 222 The ground..is good enough, and not so prone to mosse as you take it. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 35 Not being prone to inflammation. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 2030 He was..prone Already to grey hairs. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 241 The unstable Tetrathionate of Soda, prone to liberate Sulphur. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 579 Gouty patients or those prone to migraine or neuralgia.

7. Ready in mind (for some action expressed or implied); eager. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 4 Though..our will [be] prone, yet our fleshe is so heauie. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1660) 161 The Horse..of all beests there is none..more prone in battell or desirous of revenge. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 208 Vnlesse a man would marry a Gallowes, and beget yong Gibbets, I neuer saw one so prone. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 313 A Body of prone Warriors, never sparing of their Flesh. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 109 What deep wrongs must have blotted out First love, then reverence in a child's prone mind.

8. *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *prone-descending*, *-rushing* adjs.; (sense 7) *prone-minded* adj.; † **pronewise** *adv.*, with 'prone' movement, downward, easily, readily (cf. 3, 5).

1585 BANISTER *Wecker's Chyrurg.* 336 So as the matter maye freely and pronewise flowe out of the wounde. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 655 Floods Prone-rushing from the clouds. *Ibid.* 1145 A deluge of sonorous hail, Or prone descending rain. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* vii. 143 They will take in the political corruptions with a prone-minded human faculty.

† **Prone,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *prôner* (*c* 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.) to address (a congregation), also to eulogize, f. *prône* PRONE *sb.*] *trans.* To read out, make proclamation of.

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 446 The Contents of this Letter were proned by the French Ambassadors at Nimeguen among the several Ministers there.

Pronece: see PRONIECE.

Pronely (prōu·nli), *adv.* [f. PRONE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a prone position; face downwards; *loosely* (quot. 1578), right down, flat down (cf. PRONE *a.* 2).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 A man, in fallyng..backwardes, goeth pronely, without all hope of recouerable stay. 1616 SHELDON *Miracles Antichr.* ix. 224 The same did.. pronely adore and worship at the time of eleuation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 151 Some couple..pronely, that is by contaction of prone parts in both. *a* 1851 MOIR *Fowler* vi, We laid us down and watch'd,..Pronely, the sea-fowl and the coming dawn.

2. With a natural inclination; † readily, willingly (*obs.*); eagerly.

1556 J. CLEMENT in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lx. 208 They knewe the trewthe, and pronely wolde confess it. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. Serm. x. 148 Closely affixed to material things, or pronely addicted to brutish pleasures.

Proneness (prōu·n₁nės). Also 6–7 **pronenes, -nesse; 7 prones, pronesse, proaness** (see note s.v. -NESS). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being prone.

1. Natural inclination, disposition, tendency, or propensity (*to* something, or *to do* something).

1548 ELYOT, *Pronitas*, pronenesse, inclinacion to good or euell. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. *v b, Pronenes and redines vnto the dede in the ground of the herte. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 89 The pronenesse of that sexe to teares. 1626 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 36 My fathers prones to..change his former purposes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 101 A proneness to swoon on the least exertion of strength. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xiii. (1860) 338 What is done once and again soon gives facility and proneness.

† **b.** Readiness of mind, willingness, eagerness.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* v. ii, I..with a gentle reprehension taxde Your forwarde pronenesse. *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 9 Of great prudence and proneness in arms.

2. Prone position of the body. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 180 Though in Serpents and Lizards we may truly allow a pronenesse,..perfect Quadrupedes, as Horses, Oxen, and Camels, are but partly prone, and have some part of erectnesse. *Ibid.*, Birds or flying animals, are so farre from this kinde of pronenesse, that they are almost erect.

† **3.** Downward direction or slope; declivity. *Obs.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 168 The River ebbs by the Proneness of its Streams.

Pronepce: see PRONIECE.

† **Pro·nephew.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **pro·nevow, -newowe,** 6 **-nevoy,** 6–7 **-nepuoy.** [f. PRO-[1] 2 + NEPHEW, after F. *pronepveu* (1486 in Godef.), L. *pronepōt-em* PRONEPOT.] A great-grandson.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iii. 372 (Cott. MS.) Fra þe stok ..Discendande persownys lynyally In þe toþir, or þe thride, degre, Newow, or pronewowe [*v.r.* pronevow], sulde be.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 316 Ane greit nobill, that callit wes Dardane, The pronevoy of gude King Metallane. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 11/2 James lindsay of barcloy pronevoy and air be progres to vmqle Johnne lindsay of wauchoip his grandschir. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Eneya*, The son in the first degree, excludis the nepuoy in the second, and the Nepuoy excludis the pronepuoy in the thrid degree. 1623 *Kings of Scot.* 43 Lord Darnley, Sonne to Matthew, Earle of Lennox; a comelie prince, and Pronepuoy unto Henrie the seauenth, King of England. 1658 Phillips, *Pronephew*, a Nephew, or Grandchilds son.

Pronephron, -nephros (prone·frɒn, -ne·frɒs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρό, Pro- 2 + νεφρός kidney.] The anterior division of the primitive kidney or segmental organ in the embryos of lower vertebrates. Hence **Prone·phric** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pronephron; also **Pronephri·dian** *a.*

1877 E. R. Lankester in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XVII. 429 The pronephron (*Kopfnieren*) aborts, the pronephric duct becomes the oviduct; it is frequently called Muller's duct 1881 Balfour *Compar. Embryol.* II. ii xxiii, 601 That this body is..related functionally to the pronephros appears to be indicated (3) by its enclosure together with the pronephridian stoma in a special compartment of the body cavity. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 588 Van Wijhe's view..that the primitive Craniota had no pronephric duct, the pronephros opening outwards by a pore from the gland.

† **Pro·nepot.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pro-*, *pronepos*, *-ōtem* great-grandson, f. *prō*, Pro- 1 2 + *nepos* grandson: see Nepote.] = Pronephew.

1536 Bellenden *Cosmogr.* ii. in *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xx, This Brutus wes nepot, or ellis pronepot, to..Eneas. [1789 Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (S. H. S.) II. 142 Sir Thomas Maule his Pronepos..was killed at Flowdoun.]

† **Pro·nept(e.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pronept-is* great-granddaughter, f. *prō*, Pro- 1 2 + *nept-is* Niece.] A grand-niece; = Proniece.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 337 Leaving behinde Him oone only doughter the Kinges Hieghnes pronepte. 1543 in *Sadler's St. Papers & Lett.* (1809) I. 152 He did well perceive..how much youi highness tendred the surety and preservation of your pronepte 1544 in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 509 He shall fore-see that the Kings Pronept be not conveyed out of Scotland, but strive to get her person into his custody. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 420 The Quene of Scotland,..His Highnes pronept.

Pronepuoy, -nepvoy, obs. ff. Pronephew.

Prones, pronesse, obs. ff. Proneness.

‖ **Proneur** (pronōr). [F. *prôneur*, agent-n. f. *prôner*: see Prone *v.*] One who praises another; an extoller, eulogist, flatterer.

1812 Mar. Edgeworth *Vivian* vii, This depreciator..of Vivian..had been his political *proneur* and unblushing flatterer. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xi. (1869) 232 These *proneurs*, or satellites, repeat all their good things [etc.] 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* iii. Wks. 1862 XIV. 124 Her dislike..to the doctor, as their receiver, and the *proneur* of their authors.

Pronevow, -nevoy, obs. ff. Pronephew.

† **Prong, prang,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* In 5 **prange**, 5-6 **pronge**, 6 **prang**. [Known only from *c* 1440: app. = MLG. *prange* a pinching (Franck), Du. *prang* a pinching, confinement, † *prange* 'shackle, neck-iron, horse-muzzle' (Hexham), † *pranghe* 'coarctatio, compressio' (Kilian); f. OTeut. vbl. stem **prang-* to pinch, squeeze: cf. Prangle, also next and Pang *sb.*]

1. Urgent distress, anguish; a pang.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 493/1 Throwe, womannys pronge (*K.* sckenes), *erumpna*. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 151 As thow the prongys of deth dede streyn Here hert root. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 287 These prongys myn herte asondyr thei do rende. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1150 The prange of loue so straineth them to crie.

2. ? A trick, a prank. *rare*—[1].

Perhaps a different word.

a 1518 Skelton *Magnyf.* 501 My fiende, where haue ye bene so longe?..I haue bene about a praty pronge.

Prong (prɒŋ), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α*. 5-6 **prange**, 6 **prannge**, **prang**. *β*. 5-7 **pronge**, 6 **prongue**, 7 **prung**, 6- **prong**. See also Sprong. [Known only from *c* 1500; origin and etymology obscure; perh. related to prec.; cf. MLG. *prange* a pinching, also a pinching instrument, a horse's barnacle (Franck). But in sense more akin to Prag *sb.*[1], Prog *sb.*[1], as if a nasalized variant of these.]

1. An instrument or implement with two, three, or more piercing points or tines; a forked instrument, a fork. In many specific uses, now chiefly *dial.*; e.g. a fork to eat with, a table-fork; a long-handled fork for kitchen use; a kind of fire iron; a rural implement, a pitchfork, hay-fork, dung-fork, digging-fork.

1402 Ryman *Poems* lv. 4 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 221 Dethe hathe felde me with his pronge. [Cf. lxxxv. 5 When dredefull deth to the shal come And smyte the with his spronge.] 1501 *Will of Treffry* (Somerset Ho.), A Prange of silver for grene gynger. 1504 *Ibid.* My best prannge for grene gynger. 1528 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 2227 In casting prangs for to cast fyre and faggott. 1549 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 349 Pronges of yron. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 19 a/2 A pronge, *bidens* 1559-60 *Will of J. Kighley* (Somerset Ho.), A pronge of silver which they eate Sucket withall. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 279 An Iron Chimnay, a pair of tongs, a prong v^s. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 166/47 A Prongue, *hasta furcata*. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 167 Her husband . Tooke downe a flitch of bacon with a prung, That long had in the smokie chimney hung. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 164 Expell me With forks and prongs, as one insens'd with ire. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 60 Culinary utensils and Irons that often feele the force of fire, as tongs, fireshovels, prongs and Andirons. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 487 Be mindful..With Iron Teeth of Rakes and Prongs, to move The crusted Earth. 1706 Phillips, *Prong*, a Pitch-fork. *a* 1742 J. Hammond *Love Elegies* (1745) 211 I'll press the Spade or weild the weighty Prong. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 74 One [fish]..glides unhappy near the triple prong. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 570 Busy with spit and prong 1813 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* Gloss., *Prong* or *Pick*, a fork for the stable, or for hay-making. 1877 *Auctioneer's Catalogue* (Shropsh.) (E. D. D.), Six superior quality electro-plated dinner prongs. 1881 Jefferies *Wood Magic* I iii 48 He wanted a prong, and a stout stick with a fork was cut and pointed for him. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 332 He shouldered a prong and assisted his haymakers. 1891 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *Noughts & Crosses* 79 He.. always dined wi' a pistol laid by his plate, alongside the knives an' prongs.

b. Any forked object, appendage, or part.

1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 145 Two iron bars, the one fixed, the other loose. In the latter there is a prong or notch to receive one end. 1905 F. Chandler *Unveiling of Lhasa* vi. 105 The muzzles and prongs of the Tibetan matchlocks.

2. Each pointed tine or division of a fork.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3287/4, 4 Forks with 3 Prongs. 1729 Swift *Let. to Gay* 19 Mar, I dine with forks that have but two prongs. 1763 Smollett *Trav* (1766) I. v. 62 The poorest tradesman in Boulogne has silver forks with four prongs. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xxx, You were lean as a fork with the wind whistling through the prongs.

b. Any slender stabbing or piercing instrument, or projecting part of a machine or apparatus.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V* cvii, The Stronger Squadron of the french fell in Vpon the goreing stakes;.. 'mongst these officious prongs Surpriz'd; their horse entangled, plunge their way Through many wounds, to Death. 1875 [see *prong-chuck* in 4].

c. A projecting spur of any natural object (esp. of one with several such), as a tooth, a deer's horn, a rock, etc. In Southern U.S., 'a branch or arm of a creek or inlet' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860).

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 120 If Mr. Reece's descriptive state of the prongs or stumps [of teeth] was correct. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/1 The prong or antler [of the prongbuck]..is short and compressed, points forwards and a little outwards. 1843 A. White in *Zoologist* I. 29 The antennae are monstrously developed..emitting from each 'prong' a part of a distinct antennule. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 82 The castle stands upon a narrow prong of the hill. 1858 *N. York Tribune* 9 Mar. 6/3 A..man who lives on a prong of Middle Creek [Kansas]. 1886 Chr. G. Rossetti *Songs for Strangers* Poems (1904) 134/2 Fair its floating moon with her prongs. 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. of West* I. xii. 214 Strike for some prongs of rock that appear south-east.

3. ? A prawn.

a 1820 J. R. Drake *Culprit Fay* (1836) 19 Some are rapidly borne along On the mailed shrimp or the prickly prong.

4. *Comb.*, as *prong-like* adj., *prong-maker*; **prong-chuck** (see quot.); **prong-fork**, a large fork for agricultural purposes; **prong-hoe** *sb.*, an agricultural implement with two curving prongs, used like a hoe; = Hack *sb.*[1] 1; hence **prong-hoe** *v. trans.*, to break up or dig with a prong-hoe; **prong-pin**, a hairpin with two prongs; **prong-staff** (pl. *-staves*), the handle of a *prong-fork*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Prong-chuck*, a burnishing chuck with a steel prong. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lviii. 245 The use of the *prong-fork that I have done my land with. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 47 'Tis very profitable to Hoe that little with a Bidens, called here a *Prong-Hoe. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, The prong-hoe consists of two hooked points of six or seven inches long, and when struck into the ground will answer both the ends of cutting up the weeds and opening the land. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lviii. 245 A prong-hoe, which is used in hop-grounds. 1892 *Board of Agric. Circular conc. Raspberry Moth*, Soot, lime ashes..might be forked or *prong-hoed into the ground. 1848 J. Bishop tr. *Otto's Violin* App. v. (1875) 85 The three *prong-like portions of the mute. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 176 Made perfectly round, and of equal Diameter from one End to the other, by the *Prong-Maker. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 July 8/3 Tortoise-shell..is..in great request for the *prong pins that girls stick in the thick coil of hair behind their ears. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* II. 256 Another part of the ash may serve for *prong-staves, rake-staves, and rath-pins for waggons.

Prong, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To pierce or stab with a prong; to turn up the soil with a 'prong' or fork; to fork.

1840 *Cottager's Man.* 45 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Improved by deep pronging or mattocking between the rows. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* li, Silver forks with which they prong all those who have not the right of the *entrée*. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 174 'No, sir, no', he continued, pronging another onion.

2. To furnish with prongs, or prong-like points.

1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xi, The indistinct summit of the façade was notched and pronged by chimneys

Prongbuck (prɒ·ŋbʊk). [f. Prong *sb.*[2] + Buck *sb.*[1]] = Pronghorn (strictly, the male).

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/2 The prongbuck inhabits all the western parts of North America from the 53° of north latitude to the plains of Mexico and California. 1902 T. Roosevelt in *Deer Family* (Sportsm. Libr.) 98 The prongbuck or pronghorn antelope, known throughout its range simply as antelope, is..the only hollow-horn ruminant which annually sheds its horns as deer do their antlers. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 44 The prong-buck..and the opossums of America being unknown in the Old World.

So **Pro·ngdoe,** the female of the pronghorn.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Pronghorn*, The prongdoe regularly drops twins.

Pronged (prɒŋd), *a.* [f. Prong *sb.*[2] + -ed[2].] Furnished with or having prongs.

1767 Collinson in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 466 The pronged teeth are like to agate. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. xiii, Wicket of oak..And prong'd portcullis. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* v, I observed a pronged head disappearing behind a swell in the prairie. 1863-76 Curling *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 54, I..generally use the pronged forceps.

b. Often in comb. with a numeral, as *two-*, *three-*, *four-pronged*.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 July 3/3 Eating..with a three-pronged fork. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxix, Very mountebanks of two pronged forks. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) Feb. 440/1 A four pronged buck and a big doe running together.

Pronge, obs. Sc. form of Prune *v.*[1]

Pronghorn (prɒ·ŋˌhɔn), *sb.* [short for *pronghorn(ed antelope*]: see next.

Prong-horned (prɒŋˌhɔnd), *a.* [f. Prong *sb.*[2] + Horned *a.*] In *prong-horned antelope*; also *prong-horn antelope*, and *prong-horn*: A North American ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*), resembling a deer, the male of which has hollow deciduous horns with a short 'prong' or snag in front; popularly reckoned as an antelope, but scientifically regarded as the sole surviving representative of a distinct family *Antilocapridæ*. Also called Cabrie or *cabrit*.

α. 1815 G. Ord *N. Amer. Zool.* (1894) 308 The Prong-Horned Antelope is found in great numbers on the plains and the high-lands of the Missouri 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/1 The prong-horned antelope seems, to have been associated [by the ancient Mexicans] with the deer, on account of its branched horns. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. viii. 234 In the prong-horned antelope, only a few of the females..have horns.

β. 1826 J. D. Godman *Amer. Nat. Hist.* II. 321 The prong-horn antelope is an animal of wonderful fleetness. 1902 [see Prongbuck]. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan 183 Prong-horn antelope were shot; but wapiti were scarce and shy.

γ. 1826 J. D. Godman *Amer. Nat. Hist.* II. 324 The prong-horn..is usually called a goat by the Canadians. 1864 Webster, Prong-horn. 1877 J. A. Allen *Amer Bison* 581 The tact and caution required in the successful pursuit of the watchful pronghorn.

† **Pro·niece.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **pronece**, **-nepce**. [f. Pro- 1 2 + Niece: see Pronept.] A grand-niece.

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 231 Oure Soverane and Maister, 3our tendn nepho, is departit fra yis present life.. and hes left ane Princes, 3oure pronece, to be heretar and Quene of yis Realme. 1543 *Ibid.* 270 Oure Soverane Lady, Quene of Scotland, 3oure best lovit pronece. *Ibid.* 281 For the performance of the mariage betwene my Lorde Princes Grace and the doughter of Scotlande, the Kinges Majesties pronepce.

† **Pro·nity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōnitās*, *-ātem* inclination, propensity, f. *prōn-us* Prone *a.*]

1. Steepness of descent: cf. Prone *a.* 3. *rare.*

1524 Pace *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xi. 20, I durst not..look on my left hand, for the pronite and deepnes to the valei.

2. Propensity, proneness (chiefly to evil).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 b, A pronite or redynesse to all vyce. *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 440 Consideryng ye pronytie of mans harte to be infected with heresies. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 231 An eagerness and pronity to resist. 1672 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5165 Gravity or Heaviness is..reputed to be such a *Conatus* or Pronity to move downwards. 17.. Killingbeck *Serm.* xi. (1717) 227 What Restraints shall we lay upon the vicious Pronities and Inclinations of Human Nature?

Pronominal (prɒnɒ·minăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *prōnōmināl-is* belonging to a pronoun (Priscian), f. L. *prōnōmen*, *-in-* Pronoun: see -al. So in F.]

† 1. Serving to indicate things, instead of naming them. *Obs. rare.*

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 164 The naturall validity of this indigitation of persons, and pronominall vertue of this Finger.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pronoun.

1680 Dalgarno *Deaf & Dumb Tutor* 134 Our own English pronominal words are none of the most graceful pronunciation. 1751 Harris *Hermes* II. i. (1786) 233 There are the Pronominal Articles, such as, *This*, *That*, *Any*, *Other*, *Some*, *All*, *No* or *None*, &c. 1824 J. Winterbottom *Two French Words* 19 The French Pronominal Adverb *en*. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 42 What are called pronominal affixes, which are added to the end of nouns. 1902 Greenough & Kittredge *Words* 170 To the second class we give the name of *pronominal roots*, because a great number of them occur in pronouns, and because they seem to express ideas of a relative nature, such as are found in pronouns and indefinite adverbs.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used absol.) A pronominal word.

1871 Kennedy *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 127. 279 When the Accusative of the Matter is a Neuter Pronoun or Pronominal. 1876 *Ibid.* § 31 (ed. 4) 143 The Interrogative Pronominals *qualis*, *quantus*, *quot*.

Hence **Prono·minalise** *v. trans.*, to render pronominal; **Prono·minally** *adv.*, with the force of or as a pronoun; by means of a pronoun.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 477 We have also some substantives which have been *pronominalised to this effect, as *person*, *people*, *body*, *folk*. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 118 The..particle is to be taken adjectively ..and not merely nominally or *pronominally. 1836 in Smart. 1888 Howells *Annie Kilburn* xxx, 'What was that notion of his'—they usually spoke of the minister pronominally.

Pronomination (pronɒminēi·ʃən). [In sense 1 f. PRO-[1] + NOMINATION, imitating Gr. *ἀντονομασία*, ANTONOMASIA; in sense 2 f. L. *prōnōmen* PRONOUN + -ATION.]

†1. = ANTONOMASIA. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Antonomasie*, a pronomination. 1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Devout Contempl.* 134 Called..by an *Antonomasia*, or pronomination, 'The Ships of Tharshish'.

2. Indication or reference by means of a pronoun.

1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 448/2 Has any rule been laid down by grammarians..for the pronomination or pronounization of this word [church]?

‖ **Prononcé** (pronōⁿsē), *a.* [Fr. pa. pple. of *prononcer* to PRONOUNCE.] Pronounced, emphasized; strongly marked or defined; conspicuous, noteworthy.

1838 MILL *A. de Vigny* Disc. & Disc. (1859) I. 291 A certain monotony of goodness,..and a degree of distaste for *prononcé* characters, as being nearly allied to ill-regulated ones. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 151 When the flirtation between her and D'Arcy became more prononcé.

Pronostic, etc.: see PROGNOSTIC, etc.

†**Prono·tary.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-notory**, 8 **-nothary**. = PROTONOTARY. Cf. also PRENOTARY.

1563 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 198 The precontract . alleged for one Leonard's son, a pronotary. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i, I knew you a pronotories boy, That wrote Indentures at the towne-house-doore. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 231 The oath..shall be taken of..Utter barristers, Benchers, Readers, Ancients, Pronotaries [citing *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 1, which has Prothonotaries']. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5192/1 The Pronothary read the Oath.

‖ **Pronotum** (pronōu·tŏm). *Entom.* [mod.L. *prōnōtum*, f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *νῶτον*, NOTUM, back.] The dorsal part of the prothorax of an insect; the anterior division of the notum, as distinct from the *mesonotum* and *metanotum*.

Its segments or scleres are the *pro-præscutum*, *proscutum*, *prosternellum*, *pro-postscutellum*.

1836 SHUCKARD tr. *Burmeister's Man. Entom.* 78 They [Kirby & Spence] think they have observed that some insects (*Vespa*, *Cimbex*) possess both a collar and a pronotum. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 399 The tergal portion of the prothorax (pronotum) is a wide shield, which overlaps the head.

Hence **Prono·tal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pronotum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pronoun (prōu·nɑun). [f. PRO [1] 4 + NOUN, after F. *pronom*, L. *prōnōmen*.] One of the Parts of Speech: a word used instead of a noun substantive, to designate an object without naming it, when that which is referred to is known from context or usage, has been already mentioned or indicated, or, being unknown, is the subject or object of inquiry.

PERSONAL pronouns of the first and second persons (*I*, *thou*, pl. *we*, *you*, with their cases) stand instead of the names of the speaker and the person spoken to. Those of the third person (*he*, *she*, *it*, *they*, with their cases, originally demonstratives) avoid the repetition of a name already mentioned or indicated. INTERROGATIVE pronouns (*who? what? which?*) ask the name, etc. of a person or thing unknown. RELATIVE pronouns (*who*, *which*, *that*) combine the function of a personal or demonstrative pronoun with that of a conjunction, and subordinate one sentence or clause to another, as 'I met a friend *who* told me' for 'I met a friend, *and he* told me'. POSSESSIVE pronouns are adjectives arising out of the original genitive case of personal pronouns. In Eng., as in many other modern langs., they have developed two forms, one absolute or strictly pronominal (*mine*, *thine*, *ours*, *yours*, etc.), the other adjectival (*my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, etc.).

In addition to these, several definitive adjectives are very commonly used absolutely or pronominally, and classed as *adjective pronouns* or *pronominal adjectives*. These include the DEMONSTRATIVES, *this* (pl. *these*), *that* (pl. *those*), *yon* (or *yonder*); DISTRIBUTIVES, *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither* (of which *every* as a pronoun is now archaic); INDEFINITE numerals, etc., *any*, *some*, *one*, *other* (*another*), *none*, to which some add *all*, *both*, *many*, *few*, *enough*, *such*, when used absolutely. *One* is often used as an indefinite personal pronoun (ONE 20); and the words *self* and *own*, used to strengthen the personal and possessive pronouns, are sometimes classed with them.

1530 PALSGR. 74 Pronownes be suche as, standynge in the stede of substantives, may governe verbes to be of lyke nombre and parson with them. 1581 W. FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) T ij, Whereto els hath the pronowne (*this*) relation? 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vi. (1627) 55 They are either Nownes, or Pronowns. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ii. § 3 As Nouns are notes or signs of things, so Pronouns are of Nouns; and are therefore called *Pronomina*, *quasi vice Nominum*, as being placed commonly instead of Nouns. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (1786) 73 The Genuine Pronoun always stands by itself, affirming the Power of a Noun and supplying its place. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1847) 187 They are strange and mighty words, these two little pronouns, *I* and *Thou*. 1904 ONIONS *Adv. Eng. Syntax* § 62 Adjective Clauses are introduced by Relative Pronouns .., Relative Adjectives.., or Relative Adverbs.., referring to a noun or noun-equivalent called the Antecedent, expressed or implied in the Principal Clause. *Ibid.* § 223 *We* is often employed colloquially, like 'you', as an Indefinite Pronoun = 'one'.

Pronou·nal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. prec. + -AL: cf. NOUNAL for *nominal*.] = PRONOMINAL.

1883 J. W. F. ROGERS *Gram. & Logic* I. iii. 67 Pronounal Phrase, I myself. 1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 499 His [Rogers'] style has serious defects. Such expressions as 'nounal' and 'pronounal' grate harshly upon the ear.

†**Pronou·nce**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next; cf. obs. F. *prononce*, f. *prononcer* (see next): cf. It. *pronunzia*, med.L. *prōnuncia* (Du Cange).]

1. = PRONUNCIATION 2.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 Orators, all of them having their particular excellencies in barbarisme, harshnes, and rusticall both pronounce and action.

2. = PRONOUNCEMENT 1.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 That all controversie may end in the finall pronounce or canon of one Arch-primat, or Protestant Pope.

Pronounce (pronou·ns), *v.* Also 4-5 (*Sc.* 6-7) **pronunce**, 4-6 **-nounse**, 5 **-nunse**, **-nowns**, 5-6 **-nownce**, 6 **-nownse**. [ME. *pronunce*, *pronounce*, a. OF. *pronuncier* (1277 in Godef. *Compl.*), for earlier *purnuncier* (mod.F. *prononcer*):—late L. *prōnunciāre* for orig. *prōnuntiāre* to proclaim, announce, rehearse, narrate, pronounce, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *nunti-āre* to announce: cf. ANNOUNCE, ENOUNCE.]

I. 1. *trans.* To utter, declare, or deliver (a sentence or statement) formally or solemnly; to proclaim or announce authoritatively or officially.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 315 To areson þe pape, þe right forto declare .. & þorgh his decre þe þes pronunce a day. *c* 1400 *Brut* 155 þe Pope .. grantede ful power to iiij bisshopis to pronounce þe enterdityng, if it were nede. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 7 The messagers..had pronounced the joustes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, I pronounce that they bee man and wyfe together. 1552 *Ibid., Morn. Prayer* Rubric, The absolucion to be pronounced by the Minister alone. 1586-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 142 He pronunceit a Wo againis the inhabitantis of Edinburgh. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 135 Then the first Prince, whose office it is, pronounces with a loud voice, that it is but necessary they should have a Prince to Govern and Rule them. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 129 The pronouncing of Sentence of Death is not a certain mark of Sovereignty. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii 183 When he had pronounced the curse. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 199 The day and hour on which he pronounced his vows as an Augustine Friar. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* II. ii, And hath King Edward not pronounced his heir? 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* IX. 297 Excommunications, unjustly pronounced, must be disregarded.

2. To declare aloud, proclaim, announce, make known; to tell, narrate, report. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 To pronounce wele here nedis to begge of þe puple. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 7 First I pronounce whennes þat I come, And thanne my bulles shewe I alle and some. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1003, I sal pronunce All my mysdedes myself oganyne. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* lxxiii, Amidde the thickest throngs I will pronounce this bloudie deede. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 91 A Courier appeared before the Prytanes, and pronounced the dreadful tidings, that the King of Macedon had taken possession of Flatea. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* I. 2 Here I'll sit down and watch; till his dear foot Pronounce him to my ear. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 98 Impassioned words, in which she pronounced her ideas of what should be the religious duties of a woman.

†b. *fig.* To 'declare', display. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Worthy Poet* (1857) 114 His workes doe..pronounce both nourishment, delight and admiration to the readers soule. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxliii, Costly decorations to the capital, that pronounce false pride and vain glory.

3. To affirm, assert, state authoritatively or definitely; to declare as one's opinion or judgement, or as a known fact. a. with simple compl. or inf.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 35 Whi schulde curatis pronounsen here bileþeren a cursed. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xi. 55 Lete him..pronounce himself an vnprofitable seruant. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 64 The Oracle of Apollo, pronounced the Chaldæans and Hebrewes to be only wise. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 193 God view'd his Creatures, and pronounc'd them good. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 57 ¶ Pronouncing you a Genteel, Fine, Beautiful Woman. 1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. *Godefridus* 69 The twelfth century, which even Sismondi pronounces to have been a great age. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvi. 314 Professor Forbes pronounces this portion of the Mer de Glace impassable. *Mod.* The apples were pronounced excellent. The child was pronounced out of danger.

b. with simple obj. or objective clause.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 491 Wee can not pronounce anie thing certaine of so high a nature as is that of the soule. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* xxiv. (1640) 241 Do not pronounce..that every man is in an errour, that thinkes not just as thou thinkest. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 298 Remember, how deceitful Marks all these are to pronounce one's State by. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 24 He could pronounce nothing .. as to the extent of the injury. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 2 A stranger would at once pronounce that the three young men were brothers.

4. *intr.* To make a statement or assertion, esp., now always, an authoritative or definite one; to pass judgement, give one's opinion or decision. Now usually const. *on* or *upon*; also *for* (*in favour of*) or *against*.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. 4282 Huchon of þe Aule Reale .. Has tretyt þat mater cunnandly Mar sufficiande þan to pronowns can I. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIII. ii, They wanton grow, and in malicious vaine Talking of wrong, pronounce as from the skies! 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 98 This..signifies properly two sentences wch pronounce against each other. *Ibid.* 158 Some propositions that pronounce of the creature be necessary, and some contingent in their truth. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II. xxvi. 146 Twelve men of the common People .. pronounce simply for the Complaynant, or for the Defendant. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 1 Some weaker People..pronounce against the Use of the Bark or Opium upon all Occasions whatsoever. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* II. 405 He will not presume to pronounce upon the fate of those who lived either under the darkness or the light. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 457 The majority..pronounced in favour of William's undertaking. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii. 295 When all France pronounced for atheism and anarchy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 May 5/3 Nor are we in a position to pronounce on the fairness of the scale fixed.

b. *refl.* To utter or avow one's opinions or intentions; to declare oneself.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, The mutineers pronounce themselves with a decisiveness, which to Bouillé seems insolence. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 27 Without pronouncing myself positively upon the question.. I think it will be safer to regard the action on Photographic compounds as resulting from a function of light.

II. 5. *trans.* To give utterance to; to utter, speak, articulate (a word or words); †to make, or produce (a vocal sound) (*obs.*). Also *absol.*

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiv. 1 And Helyu pronounside and spak also these thingis [*Vulg.* Pronuntians itaque Eliu, etiam hæc locutus est] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Thurgh notes of acordement, The whiche men pronounce alofte. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 255 Instructe in the langage of Grece, in whiche he hade better use to understonde hit then to pronownce hit. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 222 Demosthenes beyng not able to pronounce the firste letter of that arte but would saie, for *Rhetorike*, *Letolike*, vsed to putte little stones vnder his tongue, and so pronounced, whereby he spake at length so plainly, as any manne in the worlde could doe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 110 Thay can pronunce na voce furth of thair throtis. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 553 Language of Man pronounc't By Tongue of Brute. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 300 They say that the Americans bordering on New England . cannot pronounce either an *l* or *r*, but use *n* instead of it. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 107 When she .. pronounced some words that I understood not.

b. With reference to the mode of pronunciation of a letter, syllable, word, or language. Also *absol.*

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 *U* the south pronounces, quhen the syllab beginnes or endes at it, as eu, teu for tu, and eunum meunus for unum munus, quhilk. I hoep I sal not need argumentes to prove it wrang. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 381 The word is sometimes pronounc'd with a *b*. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 314 ¶ 9 My Friends flatter me, that I pronounced those Words with a tolerable good Accent. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. iii, In speaking, they pronounce through the nose and throat. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 131 He pronounces English quite different from other foreigners. 1861 CRAIK *Eng. Lit.* I. 253 Wallis .. suggested that the origin of this silent *e* probably was, that it had originally been pronounced, though somewhat obscurely, as a distinct syllable.

6. To deliver, declaim, recite: with reference to the manner. Also *absol. Obs.* (or passing into 1).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 342 To se the priest . standing at the aultare, pronouncing al thinges in a strange language. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 2 Speake the Speech I pray you, as I pronounc'd it to you trippingly on the Tongue. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 211 That famous Greek Orator, when he was asked, what was the chief grace or excellency in Rhetorick, what was the second and third; he still answered, To pronounce wel. [1761 GRAY *Descent of Odin* 23 Thrice he . pronunc'd, in accents dread, The thrilling verse that wakes the Dead.]

†b. *intr.* To deliver a sermon or address; to preach. *Obs. rare.*

1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* IV. v, Brother Abednego, will you not pronounce this Evening tide before the Congregation of the Spotless in Coleman Street?

Pronounceable (pronou·nsăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE. So F. *prononçable* (1611 Cotgr.), late L. *prōnuntiābil-is.*] That can be pronounced.

1611 COTGR., *Prononçable*, pronounceable. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 15 There is no Name pronounceable by Men or Angels, which can define God as he is. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 68 A mere succession of consonants, though pronounceable by sufficient effort, would be an indistinct and disagreeable sputter.

Pronounced (pronou·nst), *ppl. a.* [See -ED [1].]

1. Spoken, uttered, articulated.

1577 *Fruites of Prayer* II ij b, He that by the vse of pronounced prayer is carried into the inward consolation of the minde. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/1 Hymns..chaunted by the childish choir in ill-pronounced Latin.

2. *fig.* Clearly expressed, strongly marked; such as to be clearly, easily, or readily perceived or recognized; decided.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pronouncing*, Thus the painters, in speaking of a piece, say these or these parts are well pronounced. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. xlvi. 14 The contour of the body being as distinctly pronounced through it [the light drapery] as if the figure were naked. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 75 Emigration from Europe has not yet taken a pronounced direction towards Southern Africa. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 54 When regarded obliquely their colour is not so pronounced. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 217 Even in the little round church of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, of pure Norman or Romanesque, there is a pronounced triforium. 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Ld. Beaconsfield* 67 Mr. Disraeli sought election at Marylebone as a Radical of the most pronounced type.

Pronouncedly (pronou·nsĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a pronounced manner or degree; markedly, decidedly, distinctly.

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Fleeing to Tarshish* 143 The earl was an elegant, though not pronouncedly British man of about forty. 1881 *Times* 11 Oct., Spanish was pronouncedly dull, and all markets closed with a gloomy appearance. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 530/2 Both..theologies were in their doctrines of sin and grace pronouncedly Augustinian.

Pronouncement (pronau·nsmĕnt). [f. PRONOUNCE *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *prononcement* (13th c.).]

1. The action or an act of pronouncing; a formal statement, esp. one authoritatively made; an opinion or decision given; a declaration, assertion.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 46 Repent yet, and I will repent me of the pronouncement against thee. **1680** J. C. *Vind. Oaths* (ed. 2) 1 The first and lowest step or degree is a bare and simple affirmation and negation, or pronouncement of the matter without more, as to say,..'My name is John'. **1860** W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* I. p. xxvii, The Catholic philosopher is bound to take care, that his conclusions are fully in accordance with the pronouncements of sound Theology. **1880** F. HALL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 424 Peremptory and unseasoned pronouncements as to what is bad English are not the least of the minor pests which vex our enlightened age.

2. The fact or condition of being pronounced or strongly marked. *rare.*

1908 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 272 It was not till the approach of the Renaissance that the feeling attained any definite pronouncement in Europe.

Pronouncer (pronau·nsəɹ). [f. PRONOUNCE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who pronounces.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) Thow Rethoryen or pronouncere of kynges preysynges desseruedyst glorye of wit and of Eloquence. **1561–2** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 197 Quha is the gevar and pronuncear of the said decreit. **1618** *Barnevelt's Apol.* B iij b, Heere now I appeale from the Readers to the pronouncers of iudgement. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. *Fasti* 696, A Pronouncer of the men of this World to be vain, in whom the knowledge of God reigneth not. **1813** LEIGH HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 98/1 The pronouncers of my sentence. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 29 Nov. 607/2 Every intelligent pronouncer and adopter of the formularies of the Church.

Pronouncing (pronau·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PRONOUNCE.

1. Utterance, articulation, pronunciation.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) 21 His forhed, chekis, his eyne and all his membres in maner laboured in pronounsyng of þese wordes. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 31 Our spelling is harder, our pronouncing harsher. **1597** HOLLYBAND (*title*) The Italian Schoole-maister; Contayning Rules for the perfect pronouncing of th' italian tongue. **1668** WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xii. 366 Those Letters are stiled Consonants, in the pronouncing of which the Breath is intercepted, by some Collision or Closure.

2. Authoritative or official utterance, delivery (of a sentence, or the like).

1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 258 For the inordinat pronunceing of ane decreit agains him. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 275 Besides the Judgment, there is necessary also the pronouncing of Sentence. **1884** *Law Times* 1 Nov. 2/2 The decree *nisi*..is not to be made absolute until six months from the pronouncing thereof.

b. The giving of an authoritative opinion; a decision, judgement, pronouncement.

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 561 There is no pronouncing on future events. **1869** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 146 Here is the last pronouncing of the Church, Her sentence that subsists unto this day.

3. *attrib.*; **pronouncing dictionary**, a dictionary in which the received pronunciation of the words is indicated.

1764 W. JOHNSTON (*title*) A Pronouncing and Spelling Dictionary. **1791** J. WALKER (*title*) A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary. **1857** PRYCE (*title*) English-Welsh Pronouncing Dictionary.

Pronou·ncing, *ppl. a. rare.* [-ING[2].] That pronounces; expressing a pronouncement.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 153 Axiome signifieth no more, but a declaratiue or pronouncing sentence.

†**Pro·nounist.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PRONOUN + -IST.] One who favours the use of pronouns. So **Pronouniza·tion** = PRONOMINATION 2.

1625 J. PHILLIPS *Way to Heaven* 63 These Pronounists do so glory in the phrase [*Our Lord*], that it is become a distinguishing note of a Romish Catholike. **1899** [see PRONOMINATION 2.]

‖**Pronuba** (prōu·niubă). *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *prōnuba* a woman who attended a bride, f. **prōnubāre* (found in *prōnubāns*) to arrange a marriage, f. PRO-[1] + stem of *nūb-ĕre* to marry.] A woman presiding over or assisting in the ceremonies and arrangements of marriage.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 78 Erth, the first modir, maid a takin of wo, And eik of wedlok the pronuba Juno. **1850** LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 429 (ed. 2) 618 The bride..is pushed forward by the pronuba to the husband who is armed with a lance. **1868** *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) 252/2 At the end of the repast the bride was conducted by matrons who had not had more than one husband (*pronubae*), to the lectus genialis in the atrium.

Hence **Pro·nubal** *a. rare*, see quot.; also **Pronu·bial** *a. rare* [after *connubial*], presiding over or promoting marriage.

1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 303 Pronubal or pledge rings passed between the contracting parties among the Romans. **1698** CONGREVE *Semele* I. i, Thy aid, pronubial Juno, Athamas implores.

‖**Pronucleus** (proniū·kliŏs). *Biol.* [mod.L. (E. van Beneden), f. Gr. πρό, PRO-[2] + NUCLEUS.] A primitive or prior nucleus; in *Zool.* the nucleus of a spermatozoon or of an ovule, before these unite to form the definitive nucleus of the fertilized ovum; in *Bot.* the nucleus of a gamete, which, by coalescing with another of the opposite sex, forms the germ nucleus.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 868/3 In this egg,..shortly before impregnation, a clear nucleus is formed, round which the protoplasm of the egg becomes radiately striated. This is known as the female pronucleus. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 524 One of these is the nucleus of the oosphere, and may be termed the 'female pronucleus'; the other appears to have passed into the oosphere from the pollen-tube, and is the 'male pronucleus' (*spermakern*). These two nuclei coalesce to form the definitive nucleus of the oospore. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 The two pronuclei approach each other, and the granules of the surrounding protoplasm are arranged round each of them, so as to form a star or aster with a pronucleus as a centre.

Pronunce, -nunse, obs. forms of PRONOUNCE.

Pronunciability (pronʊnsiăbi·liti, -nʊnʃiă-). [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being pronounced.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 191/2 The several properties..desirable in language, may be thus enumerated:—1. Clearness. 2. Correctness. 3. Copiousness. 4. Completeness. 5. Non-redundance. 6. Conciseness. 7. Pronounciability. 8. Melodiousness [*sic*]. **1881** MASSON *De Quincey* xi. 156 Mere pronunciability was not enough for him, and musical beauty had to be superadded.

Pronunciable (pronʊ·nsiăb'l, -ʃiăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *prōnuntiābilis*, f. *prōnuntiāre*: see PRONOUNCE *v.* and -ABLE.] = PRONOUNCEABLE.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. v. 61 Like vowels pronunciable by the intertexture of a Consonant. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 290 Words rendered pronunciable by affixing some simple or short Sound.

Pronuncial (pronʊ·nʃiăl), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. stem of L. *prōnunti-āre* to PRONOUNCE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

1847 in WEBSTER; also in later Dicts.

Pronunciamento (pronʊnsiăme·nto). [ad. Sp. *pronunciamiento* (pronunþiămie·nto), lit. a pronouncement, repr. a L. type **prōnuntiāmentum*, f. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE: see -MENT.] A pronouncement, a proclamation, a manifesto; often applied to one issued by insurrectionists, esp. in Spanish-speaking countries.

1843 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 287 The besiegers calculated upon a pronunciamento in favor of the insurrectional government. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 352/2 Malaga shared with Lugo..in taking the lead in the Espartero Pronunciamento. **1886** *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* June 215 The pronunciamentos of well-posted critics notwithstanding. **1889** *Spectator* 14 Dec. 835 Marshal da Fonseca.. made a pronunciamento, in Spanish fashion, against the Ministry.

†**Pronu·nciate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōnuntiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE.] Pronounced.

In quot. 1432–50 = 'announced, predicted' (const. as *pa. pple.*); in quot. 1508 = 'publicly known, declared to be'.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 293 And iiij. names be pronunciate [L. *quatuor nomina leguntur prænuntiata*] in the olde testamente, that is to say, Ismael, Ysaac, Sampson, and Iosias, and ij. oonly in the newe testamente, Iohn Baptiste and Criste. **1508** KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 525 Sarazene, symonyte, provit Pagane pronunciate.

†**Pronu·nciate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 -tiate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE.] *trans.* To pronounce, declare.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 201 To pronuntiate to the wicked and reprobates their destinated judgements and deserts.

Pronunciation (pronʊnsiē¹·ʃən). Also 6–8 -noun-, 7 -non-; 6 -cy-, -sy-, 6–7 -ti-; 5 -cion. [ad. L. *prōnuntiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE. Cf. F. *prononciation* (*pronunciation*, 1281 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of pronouncing.

1. The pronouncing or uttering of a word or words; the mode in which a word is pronounced.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Hit is to be hade in meruayle that the propur langage of Englische men scholde be made so diuerse in oon lytelle yle in pronunciacion. *Ibid.* III. 249 The seide Esdras founde newe letters, whiche were more lighte to the writenge and pronunciacion. **1530** PALSGR. Introd. 20 They have utterly neglected the frenche mennes maner of pronounciation, and so rede frenche as theyr fantasy or opinion dyde lede them. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 124 For the ryghter pronunsyation of the names. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 4 Drusius thinkes that Galatinus was first Authour of this pronountiation *Iehoua*. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4695/3 This William Charlton..speaks according to the Northern Pronunciation. **1889** J. D. ROBERTSON in *Gloucester Gloss.* p. v, I have admitted a fair proportion of mere 'pronunciations' which a more competent and scientific worker would have relegated to a Glossic Appendix.

†**2.** Oratorical utterance; elocution; delivery; *spec.* elegant or eloquent delivery. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 335/1 Bi crafft he hadde a special auauntage Fauour synguleer in pronunciacioun. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 116 b, Pronunciation is an apte orderinge both of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by speache are declared. **1612** BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 211 Pronuntiation, beeing that which either makes or mars the most excellent speech. **1748** J. MASON *Elocut.* 8 By Pronunciation, the Antients understood both Elocution and Action; and comprehended in it the right Management of the Voice, Looks, and Gesture.

†**3.** The action of pronouncing authoritatively, or proclaiming; declaration, promulgation; a pronouncement. *Obs.*

c **1475** *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 500 The chauncellor of Ynglonde made a pronunciacion in the maner of a sermon. **1538** CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 112 For advoidinge..of the pronunciation of Novellties withoute wise and discrite qualification. **1564–5** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 315 Quhill the pronunciatioun of the decreit arbitrall. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 758 The forme of pronunciation was *In the Name of God, Amen.* *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 322 If he be not terrified with that dismal Pronunciation, *If we sin willfully* [etc.].

b. = PRONUNCIAMENTO. *rare.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 105 The declamations and 'pronunciations' of the rabble.

†**4.** The action of speaking; articulation. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 387 He wrought that Miracle, onely by the pronuntiation of one word. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 150 That Jesus Christ continued the Pronunciation [of the Words] all the while he bless'd, and brake and distributed the Eucharist.

†**5.** *fig.* (See quot. and cf. PRONOUNCED 2.) *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pronouncing, Pronunciation*, in painting, the marking and expressing the parts of all kinds of bodies with that degree of force necessary to make them more or less distinct and conspicuous.

Pronunciative (pronʊ·nsiătiv, -nʊ·nʃiătiv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *prōnuntiātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *prōnuntiāre* to PRONOUNCE + -IVE: see -ATIVE.] Characterized by pronouncement; declarative; hence, †dogmatic (*obs.*).

1619 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Anc.* xxvi. (1886) 104 The confident and pronunciative school of Aristotle.

Pronunciator (pronʊ·nsiˌēˈtəɹ, -nʊ·nʃiˌēˈtəɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *prōnuntiātor*, agent-n. from *prōnuntiāre* to pronounce.] One who pronounces.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing *Ch. Obs.* **1876** *Life W. S. Johnson* 166 Mr. Sheridan, and..other..speakers at that time, began to be considered in a great degree the standard of pronunciators.

So **Pronu·nciatory** *a.*, of or pertaining to pronunciation; of the nature of a pronouncement.

1806 M. SMART in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 132 Our pronunciatory reformers in the pulpit and the theatre. **1846** in WORCESTER, citing EARNSHAW.

†**Pro·nȝeand,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [erron. or altered form of *poȝeand*, POIGNANT, perh. after *preen*, *prick*, etc.] Poignant, pricking. So †**Prunȝeandlie** *adv.*, poignantly, piercingly.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 302 Ane other sentence, semand mare pronȝeand and scharp, was pronuncit in þe said courte, howbeit It was nocht of sa grete effect. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (S.T.S.) 152 Pricked sa prunȝeandlie with this law.

Pronymph, -al: see PRO-[2] I.

Proo (prū), *int. Sc.* and *north. dial.* A call to a cow or horse, inviting it to stand still or come near.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, [To cow] Pruh, my leddy—pruh, my woman. **1824** MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Proo*, cry, at horses when they are wanted to stand still, or, at least, not to gallop. **1853** A. SMART in *Whistle-Binkie* II. 308 Moo, moo, proochy lady! Proo, Hawkie, proo, Hawkie!

Proo, obs. form of PROW *sb.*[1]

Pro-ode (prōu·ōud). [ad. Gr. προῳδός: see PRO-[2] and ODE.] An introductory ode in a Greek chorus; an overture or prelude; also, a short verse preceding a longer one: opposed to EPODE.

1850 MURE *Lit. Greece* III. 58 The epode, when prefixed to the [strophe and antistrophe], assumes the name of Proöde. **1900** H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* 284 A glyconic proode followed by a simmiacum.

Proœmiac (proˌīˈmiæk), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *proœmiac-us* (Du Cange), a. Gr. προοιμιακ-ός, f. προοίμιον PROEMIUM, PROEM.] = PROEMIAL *a.*

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 856 The 104th [Psalm] is the Proœmiac, because it commences Vespers.

Proœmial, variant of PROEMIAL.

‖**Proœmium** (proˌī·miŏm). Also 5 prohemium, 8 proemium, 9 proœmion. [L. *proœmium*, a. Gr. προοίμιον; see PROEM.] = PROEM *sb.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 2 Doctour Bonnet Priour of Sallon maid his first intitulacioun and prohemium. **1650** R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 2 The *Proœmium*, wherein he calls heaven and earth to witness. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 311 As it appears in the very Prœmium of that Decretal it self. **1857** LD. CAMPBELL *Chief Justices* III. xlvii. 125 The prooemium and the peroration of his speech. **1868** TENNYSON *Lucretius* 70 Forgetful how my rich proœmion makes Thy glory fly along the Italian field.

Pro-œstrous, -œstrum: see PRO-[2] I.

Proof (prūf), *sb.* Forms: *α.* **preve, prefe,** etc.; *β.* **prove, proof,** etc.: see below. [ME. *preove, proeve, preve*, etc., a. OF. *prueve* (*c* 1224 in Godef. *Compl.*), *proeve, preve, proeuve* (from 13th c. and in mod.F. *preuve*) = Pr. and Pg. *prova*, Sp. *prueba*, Cat. *proba*, It. *prova*, †*pruova*:—late L. *proba* (Ammianus *a* 400) a proof, f. *probāre* to PROVE. The *α* forms were the original, corresp. to OF. and to Sp. *prueba*; they continued longer in Sc. The *β* forms (also in late OF. *prouve, prove*, 14th c. in Littré) are assimilated in the vowel to F. *prouver*, Eng. PROVE *v.* The devocalization of *v* to *f* ensued upon the loss of final *e*; cf. the relation of *v* and *f* in *believe, belief, relieve, relief, behove, behoof*, etc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3 **preoue,** 4 **proeue, prieve,** 4–5 **pref, preef,** 4–6 **prefe, preve,** *Sc.* **preiff,** 5 **proef, preff(e, preeff, preyf, prewe,** 5–6 **prief(e, preif,** 6 **preife, pryef, preeue, pryve,** *Sc.* **prieff;** 8–9 *arch.* **prief,** *dial.* **preef, prief, preif.**

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 Ich chulle, of bo two, scheawen uorbinne & preoue. *c* 1325, 13.. Pref [see B. 2, 7]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 134 Wyþ oute oþre proeue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 187 As men may preiff furth bringe. *c* 1380 Prefe [see B. 4]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 731 This Markys yet his wyf to tempte moore To the outtreste preeue [*v.rr.* preue, priue, proef, preef] of hir corage. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 Þe fourþe witnesse and preef. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 227 Sothliche I lieve And durste setten it in prieve. *c* 1400 *Ragman Roll* 122 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 74 For your dedys preyf. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Thebes* 2326 That she thought forto mak a prief. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 216 Wythout longe Prewe. *c* 1430 Preef; 1436 Preffe [see B. 7, 8]. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1453 Other wise thanne he cowde make the preff. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 430 The preve that Sir Patrik Hume offeris to produce. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 36 Of truth and vertue for to maken pryef. 1572 Preuis; *a* 1584 Preif [see B. 1 c]. 1590 Priefe, Prief [see B. 5, 10]. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 408 But readie are of anie to make preife. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 18 He showes in hoarie lockes of strength the preeue. *a* 1796 BURNS *Toaker* in Ainslie *Land of Burns* (1892) 188 Let's see How ye'll pit this in prief to me.

β. 4–5 **prooff**, 4–5 **prof, proff**, *Sc.* **pruf(f**, 4 6 **proue, profe**, *Sc.* **prowe**, 5–6 **proufe, -ffe, prove, prooue**, 5–7 **proofe, proffe**, *Sc.* **prufe**, 6 **prooffe**, 7 *Sc.* **pruife**, 5– **proof.** (Sc. *pruife*, etc. (ü, ö).) *Pl.* **proofs**; also 4–7 **proues**, 5 **prouves**, 5–7 **proves**, 6–7 **prooves.**

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 341 Bi profe & gode assaies. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6865 Thoru proue [*Gött* prof] o seluen dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Vll Sleepers*) 10 Be veriay piowe. *Ibid.* xxvii. (*Machor*) 941 Swa with prooff of mychtfull dede he strinthit alway godis sede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 70 Þe dede doynge is proff of loue. *Ibid.* 290 Examyne here proues. 1425 Prouves; *c* 1430 Prouffe [see B. 1 c, 4 b]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 414/2 *Proof*, idem quod *preef*. 1456 Pruf [see B. 2]. *c* 1500 *Not-br. Mayd* 170 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 291, I see the proue. 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* viii. 24 The proffe off youre love. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Poems*, etc. (1825) II. 115 The proue in me ye may playnly se the vse. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 b, His bookes are good profe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. 1887) 11 No proufe at all. *a* 1595 SOUTHWELL *Wks.* (1828) II. 38 So many proofs would perisuade thee. 1609 Prufe [see B. 1 b]. 1637 Proofe [see B. 2]. 1639 S. DU VERGIER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 341 Proffes of the greatnesse of my friendship. 1683 Proves, Prooves [see B 12, 16].

B. Signification. **I.** From PROVE *v.* in the sense of making good, or showing to be true.

1. That which makes good or proves a statement; evidence sufficient (or contributing) to establish a fact or produce belief in the certainty of something. † *To make proof* · to have weight as evidence (*obs.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Þet hit beo soð, lo her þe preoue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8708 (Cott.) Proue yee see þat þar es nan. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 28 We han noon other preue. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 510/2 Till the said examination and previs be fully determined. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 b, Very pledges and sure proues of the kynges fauoure. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 249 Hereof they bryng manye proues. 1659 OWEN *Div. Orig. Script.* Wks 1853 XVI. 319 Light requires neither proof nor testimony for its evidence. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* IV. Wks 1813 I. 318 Those suspicions are confirmed by the most direct proof. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. vi. 232 As a proof of his esteem and confidence. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* xxxi, Which was proof positive that he had thought better of his intention.

b *Law.* (*generally*) Evidence such as determines the judgement of a tribunal. Also *spec.* (*a*) A written document or documents so attested as to form legal evidence. (*b*) A written statement of what a witness is prepared to swear to. (*c*) The evidence which has been given in a particular case, and entered on the court records. (See also 3.)

1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 473 No feynied matiers but such as shall be proved be credible proves in writyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 284 b/1 Yf the preues of the lignages were fayled. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. 67 b, It is in the election of him quha is accused, to vnderly the pruife of the woman, or to purge him be iudgement, or ane gude assise of the crime quhereof he is accused. *Ibid.* 106 b, Gif the partie defendand that day of pruife, be absent; and the party followand being present with his pruife in his hand and swa the partie defendand be not ready or present, to receiue the pruife against him. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1678 (1823) II. 445 The proof did not carry it beyond manslaughter. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 368 Written proofs, or evidence, are, 1. Records, and 2. Antient deeds of thirty years standing, which prove themselves. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 231 It being in proof that the draft was not completed till six months after instructions had been given for preparing it. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 172 A statement showing all matters required to be proved, and opposite each proof the name of the witness to prove it. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* c. 52, Sched. ii. 7 Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors.

†c. A person who gives evidence; a witness: = EVIDENCE *sb.* 7. *Obs.* (After 1500 only *Sc.*)

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 289/2 That the same Marchant.. do brynge..two prouves of Marchantz. 1449 *Ibid.* V. 145/2 Other resonable witnesse and proves sworne. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 73 Gif men suld be prufis thame selff. 1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 72/1 That the disobedient obstinat and relaps persounis.. sall not be admittit as preuis witnessis or Assysouris aganis ony professing þe trew Religioun. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 761 For I myself can be ane preif And witness thairintill.

2. The action, process, or fact of proving, or establishing the truth of, a statement; the action of evidence in convincing the mind; demonstration.

c 1385 *Song of Yesterday* 171 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 And i say nay and make a pref. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 74 Gif I faile of my pruf.., the juge may assoilze my party. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 461 In prove þerof the procession weye on þe South syde of the seid Churche.. was where the south baye of the seid Churche ys nowe. 1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 21 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 19 Vpon complaint and proofe made thereof. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. lvi. 175 They put the King upon the Proof that they had presented such a Petition. 1848 KEBLE *Serm.* 356 The burthen of proof was of course thrown on the heresiarch. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 252 This is all capable of experimental proof. *Mod.* In proof of this assertion, I may state [etc.].

3. *Sc. Law.* Evidence given before a judge, or a commissioner representing him, upon a record or an issue framed in pleading; the taking of such evidence by a judge in order to a trial; hence, trial before a judge instead of by a jury.

This distinctive development of sense has gradually taken place since the introduction of trial by jury into Scotland in 1815.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 373 The duties of commissioners in taking proofs, under authority of the Court of Session, are pointed out by the acts of Sederunt 11th March 1800, and 22d June 1809. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 853/1 The proof is taken in the presence of a commissioner appointed by the Lord Ordinary, who examines the witnesses, commits their depositions to writing, and reports the whole, either to the Lord Ordinary or to the court, according to his directions. 1879 MACKAY *Pract. Crt. of Session* II. 10 Under the existing practice a certain discretion is exercised by the Court in determining what causes are fitted for proof before a judge and not by jury trial. 1890 WATSON *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* 615/1 By § 4 of the Evidence Act, 1866, proof may be taken before the Lord Ordinary, without jury, in any cause, 'if both parties consent thereto, or if special cause be shown'. 1903 J. RANKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* 551 When the Lord Ordinary takes a proof, each party adduces witnesses to prove his statements, and the proof is followed by a hearing on evidence [i. e. a hearing of counsel on the evidence]. *Ibid.*, Where the parties are agreed as to the necessity for inquiry regarding the facts, the Lord Ordinary appoints a diet of proof, or in certain cases orders issues with a view to the trial of the cause by a jury. 1908 *Scots Law Times* 14 Mar. XV. 958/1 The Lord Ordinary held that the case was one for proof not jury trial. *Ibid.* 950/1 Lord Guthrie 'I think it ought to be sent to proof and not to jury trial.'

II. From PROVE *v.* in the sense of trying or testing.

4. The action or an act of testing or making trial of anything, or the condition of being tried; test, trial, experiment; examination, probation; assay. Often in phrases *to bring, put, set*, etc. (something) *in, on, to* (*the*, † *a*) *proof.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 We mot take hede to þe rewle of prefe..by her werkis ȝe schul knowe hem. *c* 1386 [see A. 4]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/1 Preef, or a say(y)nge, *examinacio*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 b, That there may be made due proues without fauoure, bribery, or extorcyon. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, Without several Proofs and Tryings, [the mould] cannot be expected to be perfectly true. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xxix, I leave them to my Reader, with the old Proverb to accompany them, that the Proof of the Pudding is in eating it. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* vi. ad fin., If thy heart Be harden'd to the proof, come when thou wilt. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 77 Drug thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be put to proof. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron Manuf.* 150 Some large pump-rods..were required to stand a proof of 120,000 lbs. per square inch.

b. *Arith.* An operation serving to test or check the correctness of an arithmetical calculation.

(Sometimes understood as in sense 2.)

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 6 The subtraccioun is none other but a prouffe of the addicioun, and the contraye in like wise. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. iii. (1636) 9 In making which proofe or tryall you cannot likely erre. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Multiplication*, The Proof of Multiplication can only certainly be effected by Division. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 40 The method of Proof, and the reason of the Rule, are the same as in Simple Multiplication.

†**5.** The action or fact of passing through or having experience of something; also, knowledge derived from this; experience. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20005 (Cott.) Þe apostels..Þai did þam seluen al to proue, O ded for þair lauerd he-houe. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 17 It passid my parcen, and my presens also, How so wondirfull werkis wolde haue an ende. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5545 Epistaphus, to preue, was his pure nome. 1544 *Suppl. to Henry VIII* in *Four Supplic.* (1871) 40 Of whom they haue proue & sure knowledge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 43 Good growes of evils priefe. *Ibid.* II. i. 48 Tell what fatall priefe Hath with so huge misfortune you opprest. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 302 A fountaine.. of Farie, whereof wee had good vse and proofe in our ship.

†**6.** A trial, attempt, essay, endeavour. *Obs.*

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 156 Yet diuers proues were made the breach to view, And some were slayne, that dyd assayle the same. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 119 They thought this accident (especially being their first proof by sea) very much against reason.

†**7.** That which anything proves or turns out to be; the issue, result, effect, fulfilment; esp. in phrase *to come to proof. Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4030 Þe king Yuor hadde a þef: God him ȝeue euel pref, For þat he koupe so wel stele! *c* 1430 *How Wise Man taught his Son* 62 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 50 And flee al letcherie in wil and dede Lest þou come to yuel preef. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 161 Some of you speketh now hye, that whan the dede shall come to preeff, he shall be full lowe. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. (Parker Soc.) 301 The timeliest fruit often cometh to least proof. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 85 The most part of the sayd mines came to no proofe though they put fire in them. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Parents & Childr.* (Arb.) 274 The proofe is best, when Men keepe theire authoritye towardes theire Children, but not theire purse.

8. *esp.* The fact, condition, or quality of proving good, turning out well, or producing good results; thriving; good condition, good quality; goodness, substance. Now only *dial.*

[1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 161 The wolle of Spayne hit cometh not to preffe, But if [–unless] it be tosed and menged welle Amonges Englysshe wolle the gretter delle.] 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* i. xxiv. 105 When you haue fed your Swine to his full proofe. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sainfoin*, This sort of Grass has obtain'd the Preference above Clover-Grass in England, as continuing longer in Proof than it. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 404 This is not found to deteriorate this bulk, or the 'proof' or quality of keeping. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 287 Sainfoin..the aftermath is invaluable for securing the high and rapid proof of lambs. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss., Proof*, of manure, hay, &c., the strength or goodness..A thriving tree is said to be in 'good proof'.

9. The testing of cannon or small fire-arms by firing a heavy charge, or by hydraulic pressure. *Proof of (gun)powder*, the testing of the propulsive force of gunpowder.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 64 What Powder is allowed for Proof, and what for Action of each Piece. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 589/1 *Proof of Powder*, is in order to try its goodness and strength. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 57 All Ordnance are subject to the Water proof. This is done by means of a forcing pump.

b A place for testing fire-arms or explosives.

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 146/1 At a proof at Woolwich warren, a smoke-ball burst. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 7/1 The box, proved, on investigation, to contain about 900 lb. of nitroglycerine.. A sample was kept, while the bulk was taken to one of the 'proofs' on the marshes.

10. The condition of having successfully stood a test, or the capability of doing so; proved or tested power; *orig.* of armour and arms, whence *transf.* and *fig.*: impenetrability, invulnerability. *arch.*

Often in phrase *armour* (etc.) *of proof*: cf. PROOF *a* 1; *at the proof*, so as to be proof; *to the proof*, to the utmost, in the highest degree. *Proof of lead* or *shot* (cf. PROOF *a* 1), the quality of being proof against leaden bullets.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 85 The traist that he has in his gude armouris makis him hardy.., for thai ar of prove. 15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 72 Then he put on the armere of proofe. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. iv, Should they haue profered it, her chaste minde hath proofe enough to preuent it. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 14 Manie Captaines and Officers of footmen were armed at the proofe of the Harquebuze. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 24 Salues and med'cines, which had passing prief. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* III. i, We must be patient; I am vers'd to th' proof too. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 173, I was cloathed with Armour of proof. *a* 1700 *Judgements upon Persecutors* 50 (Jam.) Knowing he had proof of lead, [he] shot him with a silver button. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 102 Nor whether his shield be of proof.

† b. Proof armour. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 419 Corseletis of proife. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* I. 2, Ye clap on proof upon me.

c. The process of stiffening hats and rendering them waterproof. Cf. PROOF *v.* 2.

1901 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 6/3 The bursting of a stove in what is called the proof shop of the works, where hats are dried after proof.

11. The standard of strength of distilled alcoholic liquors (or of vinegar); now, the strength of a mixture of alcohol and water having a specific gravity of 0·91984, and containing 0·495 of its weight, or 0·5727 of its volume, of absolute alcohol. Also *transf.* Spirit of this strength.

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 403 For Proof [of the brandy] there was a little Spanish Soap clapt into it, and the Scum of the Soap passed on them for the Proof. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4790/4, 5 Pipes of French Brandy, full Proof. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6437/1 Brandy or Spirits above Proof. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 175 All the Liquors under the Proof of common Spirits, freeze to a State perfectly solid. 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 862 The bar was crowded with applicants for 'full proof', and 'the best cordials'. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 130 A bottle of Monongahela whiskey of good stiff proof froze under Mr. Bonsall's head.

b. In sugar-boiling: The degree of concentration at which the syrup will successfully crystallize.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Proof*, in the sugar trade, a term used by the refiners of sugar for the proper state of the dissolved sugar when it should be set to harden.

III. That which is produced as a test; a means or instrument for testing.

12. *Typog.* A trial or preliminary impression taken from composed type, in which typographical errors may be corrected, and alterations and additions made.

Applied esp. to the *first proof*; a second or later one being called a *revise*. See REVISE *sb.* 3; see also quot. 1842.

[1563: see PROBE *sb.* 3.] 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 345, I was not present.., nor had I the sight of one proofe vntill the whole booke was out in print. 1612 [see REVISE *sb.* 3]. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns of Court* Pref., Plays 1873 III. 96 The Printer neuer sending me a proofe till he had past those speeches. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x. 24 We did all go to the Printers house, where we did find him correcting Proofs. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* i, The Corrector [would] not read Proves. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 440 Deliver them to the Pressmen to pull a Proof of them. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc. s. v., First proof..is the impression with all the errors of workmanship. After, it is

read and corrected. another impression is printed with more care, to send to the author; this is termed a clean proof. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 9, I have carefully revised the proofs of every chapter.

13. *Engraving.* Originally, An impression taken by the engraver from an engraved plate, stone, or block, to examine its state during the progress of his work; now applied to each of a limited or arbitrary number of careful impressions made from the finished plate before the printing of the ordinary issue, and usually before the inscription is added (in full, *proof before letter(s)*).

Artist's or *engraver's proof*, a proof taken for examination or alteration by the artist or engraver; *signed proof*, an early proof signed by the artist. *Letter* or *lettered proof*, a proof with the signatures of the artist and engraver, and the inscription. *Marked, remarque, touched, trial, wax proof*, see these words.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 590/1 Proofs of Prints were anciently a few impressions taken off in the course of an engraver's process,..and when they were complete. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* vii, The panels were covered with the choicest engravings (all proofs before-letters). 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr 3/1 An artist's proof..originally meant that proof of an engraving which was sent to the artist for approval and remarks. But the term..is now applied to a certain number of early impressions carefully made, and signed by the artist.

† **b.** *Photogr.* A first or trial print taken from a plate; also used as equivalent to PRINT (*sb.* 13). *Obs.*

1855 HARDWICH *Photogr. Chem.* v. 50 It is necessary to remove the unaltered Chloride or Iodide of Silver which surrounds the image, in order to render the proof permanent. *Ibid.* x. 180 On the use of the hyposulphite of gold in colouring photographic proofs.

14. † A coin or medal struck as a test of the die (*obs.*); also, one of a limited number of early impressions of coins struck as specimens.

These often have their edges left plain and not milled; they may also be executed in a metal different from that used for the actual coin.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 176 On the proofs were the king's and queen's heads on different sides, with a rose, a ship, &c. but in 1694 it was resolved, that the heads should be coupled, and Britannia be on the reverse. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Nov. 5/1 A limited number were issued to certain collectors with unmilled edges—these coins being called 'proofs'—a course which was followed in the Jubilee issue.

15. An instrument, vessel, or the like for testing.

† **a.** A surgeon's probe. *Obs. rare*—⁰.

(Perhaps only an etymologizing invention of Cotgrave.)

1611 COTGR., *Curette*, a Chirurgions Proofe, or Probe; an instrument wherewith he sounds the bladder [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Probe* or *Proof* (the Fr. call it *curette*) a Chyrurgeons Instrument, wherewith he tries the depth of wounds [etc.].

b. (*a*) A test-tube. (*b*) An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder.

1790 CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 397 A portion of the cancerous virus, diffused through distilled water, was introduced into a small proof. *Ibid.* 406 The liquor was put into a proof, to the bottom of which heat was applied. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 207 A common gunpowder proof, capable of containing eleven grains of fine gunpowder, was filled with it, and fired in the usual way. 1828 BRANDE in *Lancet* 7 June 292/1 Here are some little phials, called in the glass-houses *proofs*. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* ii. 197 *note*, Thick Glass Vessels..called Proofs or Bologna phials.

† **16.** *Typog.* A definite number of ems placed in the composing-stick as a pattern of the length of the line. *Obs.*

[The width of pages is expressed according to the number of 'ems'. *Encycl. Brit.* 1888.]

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, He sets up his Prooves in the Composing-stick.

17. *Bookbinding.* The rough uncut edges of the shorter or narrower leaves of a book, left in trimming it to show that it has not been cut down.

1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 57 A few leaves should always be left not cut with the plough, to show that the book has not been cut down. These few leaves are called *proof*, and are always a mark of careful work. 1908 A. W. POLLARD *Lett. to Editor*, Our binder's head man tells me that when I write 'not to be cropped' he translates it to the men under him as 'leave proof'.

IV. 18. *attrib* and *Comb.* **a.** General Combs. in senses 1–4, as *proof needle, object, paper, passage, patch, piece, test, text*; *proof-producing, proof-proof* adjs.; in sense 9, as *proof-butts, -charge, -ground, -house, -master, -mortar* (MORTAR *sb.*[1]), *-sleigh*; in senses 12–14, as *proof correct* vb., to correct in proof, *proof-correcting, -correction, -galley, impression, -plate* (PLATE *sb.* 6 b), *print, -printer, -puller, -pulling, set, state.*

1907 *Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 7/1 A serious accident at the proof butts on Plumstead Marshes. 1727 SWIFT *Art Pol. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 122 A proof-lye is like a *proof-charge for a piece of ordnance, to try a standard credulity. 1894 *Field* 9 June 815/1 The proof-charge of powder with the 4-bore is 50 per cent. greater than the proof charge of the 8-bore. 1803 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 30 Mar., I feel myself..accessory to the selection, which I am to *proof-correct. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 2/1 To have it written by other people in time for himself to proof-correct it. 1855 H. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* II. 40, I highly enjoyed the proof-correcting. 1905 A. E. BURN *Niceta of Remesiana* Pref. 3 Little leisure for *proof-correction. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 407 The long proof-galley of brass. 1728 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5026/7 The place now used for a Proof-house. 1846 GREENER *Gunnery* 203 The Company of Gunmakers of the City of London instituted a proof-house, at which the barrels of respectable makers were all sent to be proved. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 5/6 There are in Europe five 'proving houses' or testing places for firearms. Of the Birmingham and London proof houses all people have heard. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. xxii, *Proof impressions of the grain of the footman's thumb printed off ..upon the rim of your plate. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. 379 To see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved, with the Assistance of the *Proof-Masters, and marked with the Queen's Mark. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 95 Government authorised the gun-makers of Birmingham to erect a proof-house of their own, with wardens and a proof-master. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 626 The result of more than two hundred discharges with the *proof-mortar. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 285 Suspending a small *proof needle, with a silk fibre, and causing it to oscillate horizontally opposite different points of a magnetic bar placed vertically. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 93 Directions for the management of *proof-objects in the Amician catadioptric engiscope. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 17 Nov., You shall see the documents, as it is the fashion to call *proof papers. 1895 SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* IV. iii. 456 Taken as one of the primary *proof-passages for the dogma of the Descent to Hell. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 11 *note*, This place is a residue of a wreck of nature; it is a *proof-patch of former level. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 41 It seemed nature and vertue..had conspired to make her a peere-lesse *proofe-peece of their united perfections. 1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Jan., Mr. Seward has sent me a *proof plate..of an extremely fine impression of this dear Doctor [Johnson]. 1818-60 WHATELY *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 231 [This] you can prove (to any one who is not *proof-proof) 1899 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 11/6 'Proofpuller seeks situation, Press, assist Machine, or other offer. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 10/3 Man (young) wanted, in printing office, for *proof-pulling. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 14 A number of fine *proof sets and coins, of the United States mint. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 15 You must..have a Frame, in which you may heat the *Proof-Tests and Crucibles. 1847 WEBSTER, *Proof-text. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* IV vi 202 Modern criticism has submitted the 'proof-texts'..to stringent examination. 1904 H. A. A. KENNEDY *St. Paul's Concept. Last Things* vi. 310 Solitary proof-texts have wrought more havoc in theology than all the heresies.

b. Special Combs.: **proof-arm** *v. nonce-wd.* [? back-formation from *proof armour*], *trans.* to arm in or as in armour of proof; † **proof-favour**, favour or goodwill strong as armour of proof; **proof-gallon**, a gallon of proof-spirit; **proof-glass**, a deep cylindrical glass for holding liquids while under test; **proof-leaf**, = PROOF-SHEET; also, the sheet of paper by means of which coloured designs are transferred from the engraved plate to the biscuit in pottery-making; **proof-letter**, a letter cast to test the accuracy of the type-mould; **proof-man** (*Sc.*), one whose profession is to estimate the content of corn-stacks; **proof-mark**, † (*a*) in testing powder, a mark made on the ribbon by which the recoil is measured, showing the strength of powder of the standard quality (*obs.*); (*b*) a mark impressed on a fire-arm to show that it has passed the test; **proof-plane**, a small flat or disk-shaped conductor fixed on an insulating handle, used in measuring the electrification of any body; **proof-plug**: see quot.; **proof-press**, a press or machine used for taking proofs of type; **proof-reader**, one whose business is to read through printer's proofs and mark errors for correction; = READER 2 b; so **proof-reading**; **proof-sphere**: see quot.; **proof-staff**, a metal straight-edge for testing or adjusting the ordinary wooden instrument (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **proof-stick**, a rod by means of which a sample of the contents of a vacuum sugar-boiler may be taken without admitting air; **proof strength**, = sense 11; **proof timber**: see quot.; **proof vinegar**, vinegar of standard strength.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* II iii, She is a delicate and knows it; And out of that *proof-arms herself. 1621 — *Pilgrim* II. ii, All your glories in the full Meridian, The King's *proof-favour buckled on your body. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 11/1 The total consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom during the past year amounted to 39,302,490 *proof gallons. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1017 s. v. *Pottery*, The copper-plate is now passed through the engraver's cylinder press, the *proof leaf is lifted off and..[applied] to the surface of the biscuit. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. P 2 Then he Casts a *Proof-Letter or two. 1813 W. LESLIE *Agric. Surv. Nairn & Moray* 180 The quantity of grain is ascertained by the *proof-man, a professional character in the county. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. I. 300 If the ribbon is drawn out as far or farther than the *proof mark, the powder is as good or better than the standard. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 251 On arms of the first and third classes the definitive proof mark and view mark shall be impressed at the breech end of the barrel. 1855 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* I. 284 Bring the *proof plane .. into contact with any part of the outer surface of the metallic can, and an abundant charge will be obtained. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 315 This disk, when employed in this way, is called Coulomb's Proof Plane. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Proof-plug*, a plug screwed temporarily into the breech of a gun-barrel to be proved. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 253 A *proof-press and a printing-press were set up there. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 469/2 A new *proof-reader seemed to be needed. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Apr. 6/6 Thomas Bailey Aldrich..entered literature as a 'proof-reader'. That is the American equivalent of our 'corrector to the Press' or 'printer's reader'. 1902 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.*, **Proof sphere*, a small sphere, coated with gold-leaf or other conductor, and mounted on an insulated handle. It is used instead of a proof-plane, for testing bodies whose curvature is small. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1206 The *proof-stick, an ingenious brass rod for taking out a sample of syrup without admitting air. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 4/5 Spirits, however, are always sold below, and generally considerably below, '*proof' strength. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 **Proof timber*, an imaginary timber, expressed by vertical lines in the sheer draught, similar to the joints of the square timbers, and used nearly forward and aft, to prove the fairness of the body. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 13 An excise duty of 2*d.* is levied on every gallon of..*proof vinegar.

Proof (prūf), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: see prec. [The sb. used as adj., app. by ellipsis of *of*: cf. prec. 10.]

1. Of tried strength or quality; *esp.* of armour: of tested power of resistance; hence *transf.* and *fig.* strong, impenetrable, impervious, invulnerable. Const. *against, to.* † *Proof o' shot*, proof against shot; in quot. *fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 73 Looke thou but sweete, And I am proofe against their enmity. 1607 — *Cor.* I. iv. 25 Now. fight With hearts more proofe then Shields. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Fair Maid of West* III. Chorus, With two proofe targets arm'd. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxix. (1674) 53 Venice is fortified, and armed with the proof-Armor of Marishes and Washes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 298 Not incontinuble of Faith, not prooff Against temptation. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 317 The fated Skin is proof to Wounds. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 P 5 Proof against the Charms of her Wit and Conversation. 1728 RAMSAY *There's my Thumb* i, A heart.. proof a-shot to birth or money. 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* i, Ne'er a bosom yet was prief Against your arts. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* II. xix, Proof to the tempest's shock. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. iv, Dearer..than he had ever yet found the proofest steel of Milan. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 344 Their thick scales..are proof against every missile.

b. Often used as the second element in compounds, as BOMB-PROOF, BULLET-*proof*, FIRE-PROOF, PLOT-*proof*, RAIN-*proof*, SHOT-*proof*, SOUND-*proof*, THIEF-*proof*, WATERPROOF, WEATHER-*proof*, etc., and many occasional or nonce formations.

1602 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 61 Such a one is clariet proofe, *i. e.* a good wine-bibber. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Apol. Distressed Innoc.* Wks. 1716 I. 297 The old Powder-Plotters..are shot-free and Justice-proof by a pious charm. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/1 You're Impudence-Proof. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 June, Wks. 1846 III. 468 Is he bullet-proof or bayonet-proof? or does he wear a coat of mail? 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 5/1 If the heavy mackintosh overalls were expletive-proof as well as snow-proof it would not be a bad thing 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Mar. 5/1 Fire-proof, and burglar-proof, and every other proof, except visitor proof!

2. Of distilled alcoholic liquors: Of standard strength; cf. PROOF *sb.* 11. See PROOF-SPIRIT.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 7. 2/2 Rectify'd Spirits are *Proof.*

† **B.** *adv.* To the fullest extent; to the utmost; utterly, entirely: cf. *to the proof* (PROOF *sb.* 10).

1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* I. ii, Such distemper'd spirits Once out of motion, though they be proof-valiant. 1621 — *Isl. Princess* III. i, Looks melancholy Wondrous proof melancholy. [1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lv. 197 She had busy blood .. but, with that, well-conducted and proof-faithful [*transl. F.* fidèle à toute épreuve].]

Proof (prūf), *v.* [f. PROOF *sb.* or *a.*]

1. *trans.* To test, prove. **a.** *Sc.* To estimate the content of (a corn-stack); cf. *proof-man*, s.v. PROOF *sb.* 18 b. **b.** To take a proof impression of (an engraved plate, or the like): = PROVE *v.* 1 e.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* x. (1869) 146 He was engaged in what is called proofing the stacks of a cornyard. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 15/2 The outcome is a masterpiece of etching, which is being 'proofed'.

2. To render proof against or impervious to something; *esp.* to render (a fabric or article of dress) impervious to water, to waterproof. Hence **Proofed** *ppl. a.*; **Proo·fing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 3/1 Fabrics which are to be 'proofed' by spreading. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378/1 *Proofing* or *stiffening* is of two kinds: (*a*) *Water Proofing* is done with shellac and resin dissolved in water with borax. *Ibid.* 378/2 The process of spirit-proofing and the subsequent drying of the 'proofed' hats. 1904 *Ibid* 17 Sept. 635/2 The . draining of a single pool, .. the 'proofing' of a single room.

† **Proo·fful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PROOF *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of proof; convincing.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* II. i Plays 1873 III. 151 As their alacrities did long to merit With proofefull action.

Proofless (prū·flĕs), *a.* [f. PROOF *sb.* + -LESS.] Unsupported by proof or evidence; unfounded.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 242, I will set downe some of his proofelesse positions. 1795 *Hist.* in *Ann Reg.* 126/1 The injurious epithets,..being proofless, fell to the ground. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 552 Accusation vast and vague, Spleen-born.., and proofless.

Hence **Proo·flessly** *adv.*, without proof.

1675 BOYLE *Reconcileableness Reason & Relig.* v. Wks. 1772 IV. 171 The erroneous conceits..which the schoolmen and others have prooflessly fathered upon philosophy. 1685 — *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 189 It has been prooflesly asserted, and..I do not think my self bound to admit it.

Proofre, obs. form of PROFFER.

Proo·f-sheet. *Typog.* A sheet printed from a forme of type for the purpose of examination and

correction, before it is finally printed off for use: see PROOF *sb.* 12.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i. Stage direct., Enter Galoshio, with a Proof-Sheet and a Table. 1693 CLARENDON in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) IV. 12 That the said Mr. à Wood did correct all or att least some of the first printed sheets or proof sheets of the said *Athenæ Oxonienses*. 1772 LUCOMBE *Hist. Print.* 440 A Proof-sheet ought to be pulled as clean and neat as any sheet..that is worked off. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, Some proof-sheets, as they are technically called, seemingly fresh from the press. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. x. 269 The proof-sheets, elaborately corrected throughout, I often saw in his hands.

Proof-spirit. Spirit of wine, or any distilled alcoholic liquor, of proof strength: see PROOF *sb.* 11.

1790 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 338 It may appear odd, that no mention has been made till now of proof spirit, the standard to which most of the regulations of the excise have hitherto been referred. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 380 Proof Spirit. is merely rectified spirit diluted with a certain proportion of water. According to the London and Dublin Colleges, its specific gravity should be to that of distilled water as 930 to 1000; while the Edinburgh College orders it of the gravity of 935. The former contains 44 parts of pure alcohol and 56 of water in 100 parts; the latter..42 of pure alcohol and 58 of water in 100 parts. 1818 *Act* 58 *Geo. III*, c. 28 To denote as Proof Spirit that which, at the Temperature of Fifty-one Degrees by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, weighs exactly Twelve Thirteenth Parts of an equal Measure of Distilled Water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 326 Proof Spirit is alcohol containing 49 per cent. by weight, or 42 per cent. by volume of water.

b. Formerly often in plural form, in accordance with the popular use of *spirits* for alcoholic drink.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. iv. 244 Take Mint 2 Handfuls, Proof-spirits 2 Gallons and a half. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* II. (1806) 25 Proof spirits consists, half of pure spirits, called alcohol, and half of water.

Proofy (prū·fi), *a. dial.* [f. PROOF *sb.* 8 + -Y.] Having the quality of turning out well or producing good results.

1848 W. BARNES *Poems in Dorset Dial.* Gloss., *Proofy*, having much proof; likely to fatten. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 428 A cut of grass like a water-meadow of the most 'proofy' kind. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Proofy*. 1. Of cattle or sheep—of a kind like to improve in size or condition.. 2. Of land or soil—rich in fattening qualities. Very proofy ground for young stock.

Proole, Proone, obs. ff. PROWL *v.*, PRONE *a.*

Pro-opic (prōi,ō·pik, -ō·pik), *a. Anthrop.* [f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-* face + -IC.] Having the nose and central line of the face prominent or projecting, as compared with the lateral parts: the opposite of *platyopic* or flat-faced.

1885 O THOMAS in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* May 334 Individual skulls of races having [naso-malar] indices below 107·5, might be called *platyopic* or flat faced; from 107·5 to 110·0, *mesopic*; and above 110·0, *pro-opic*.

Pro-osteon: see PRO-[2] 2.

‖ **Pro-ostracum** (prōi,ŏ·străkŭm). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *ὄστρακον* potsherd, shell.] The anterior prolongation, usually lamellar, of the guard or rostrum of a fossil cephalopod, as a belemnite.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* xxvi. 297 The form of the 'pro-ostracum' varies greatly in different cases, and it affords important characters in the discrimination of specific and generic forms in the *Belemnitidæ*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim* VIII. 512 The pro-ostracum and the rostrum together represent the pen in the Teuthidae. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* I. 876 A horny or more or less calcified plate, known as the pro ostracum..corresponds with the 'pen' of the ordinary cuttlefishes, and from its extreme tenuity is never perfectly preserved.

Hence **Pro-o·stracal** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pro ostracum.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pro·otic (prōi,ō·tik, -ō·tik), *a.* and *sb. Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *οὖς*, *ὠτ-* ear + -IC.]

A. *adj.* That is in front of the ear; applied distinctively to one of the three bones which together form the periotic capsule.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 43 A glenoid cavity which is formed..by the squamosal, opisthotic, and prootic bones. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/1 The hyoidean arch ..almost always becomes connected with the pro-otic region of the skull.

B. *sb.* The pro-otic bone.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 25 One for the prootic and the other for the squamosal. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 106 The Pro-otic is the largest and most important element of the three in Vertebrates below Mammals.

Prop (prɒp), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **proppe.** [Not known before 1440; = MDu. and early mod.Du. *proppe* a vine-prop, a support ('*pedamen, fulcimentum, fulcrum, sustentaculum*' Kilian); ulterior history uncertain. Wedgwood compares 'Piedmontese *broba, bropa*, a vine-prop, Wallachian *proptea* a prop, *propte* to prop, lean on'. Irish *propa*, Gael. *prop* are from English.

MDu. *proppe* is in form identical with, and by Kilian treated as the same word as, *proppe* 'une broche de fer' (Plantin), 'obturamentum oblongum, veruculum' (Kilian), mod Du. *prop*, MLG. *proppe*, LG. *propp*, Da. *prop*, Sw. *propp*, Ger. *pfropf, -en* a plug, stopper, stopple, bung; but the connexion of sense is not clear. The same is true of MDu. and early mod.Du. *proppen* to prop, stay, bear up, compared with Du. *proppen* to cram, stuff full, fill up, MLG. and LG. *proppen*, Ger. *pfropfen*, Da. *proppe*, Sw. *proppa*. With this latter group cf. also OHG. *pfroffo, pfropfo* a sucker, slip, shoot, and Ger. *propfen* to graft, which are referred to L. *propāgo* a set, layer, slip, or shoot. It is thus certain that *prop* sb. and vb. have cognates in Dutch; but the connexion of the two Du. words for 'prop' and 'plug', and of the latter of these with the Ger. word for 'graft' is uncertain. See Franck and Kluge. Cf. PROP *sb.*[2]]

1. A stick, rod, pole, stake, beam, or other rigid support, used to sustain an incumbent weight; esp. when such an appliance is auxiliary, or does not form a structural part of the thing supported. Often in comb. as *clothes-prop*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Proppe, longe (*S.* staffe), *contus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/2 A Prope (*A.* Proppe), *cervus, destina.., fulcimen, fulcimentum.* 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Proppe to underset any thyng, *estaye.* 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* VII. 34 The foure proppes vpon the foure corners of euery seate were harde on the seate. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 226 Theyr houses are buylded aboue the grownde vppon proppes & pyles. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 784 The vine must be set vp with props. *c* 1623 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 177 To make A proppe to supporte the Roofe. 1645 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 636 The propps and standerdes vpon which the Town Hall did stand. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. (1794) 484 What he [Linnæus] calls *Fulcra*, props or supports of the plant. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XIII. 8 Mighty rains Have worn away the props that held it fast.

b. *spec.* in *Coal-mining*: A piece of timber set upright to support the roof or keep up the strata. (Also *pit-prop.*) **c.** In a vehicle: see quot. 1875. **d.** *pl. Entom.* See quot. 1826. **e.** *dial.* or *slang.* The leg; also, the arm extended in boxing; hence, a straight hit. (Usu. in *pl.*)

b. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 236 A fragment of a prop of fir, which had been used in a shaft in the forest of Hartz. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 *Prop*, a piece of wood, cut 2½ or 3 inches shorter than the thickness of the seam of coal, and set upright beneath the end of a crowntree, or under a headtree, for the support of the roof. 1857 J. STUART *Sk. Sc. Characr* 91 Cut up in lengths for coal-pit praps. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 176/1 Timber props for regulating the ventilation **c.** 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Prop..*, a stem fastened to the carriage bow for the attachment of the stretcher-piece, known as the *prop-joint*, and upon which the bows rest when down. **d.** 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 353 *Prop* (*Ereisma*), a bipartite retractile glutinous organ exerted from between the legs of the genus *Smynthurus* Latr., and employed by the animal to support itself when its legs fail it. **e.** 1793 *Carlop Green* II. XXVII, Wi' his stiff shank ..As thick again 's his soople prop. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Props*, legs. 1869 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXVI. 74 You take off your coat and put up your 'props' to him. 1887 *Lic. Vict. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 3587/3 Ned met each rush of his enemy with straight props. 1891 *Sportsman* 20 Apr. 3/1 There are those..who assert that with such 'props' he will never successfully negociate the Epsom gradients.

f. *fig.* Any person or thing that serves as a support or stay; *esp.* one who upholds some institution.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXVII. 17 To leane unto the prop of God's blessing. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 79 The boy was the verie staffe of my age, my verie prop 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 41 The wicked prophane Priest was a prop to the Bishops Kingdom. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i 15 You shall live to be the prop.. of her age. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xii. (1800) 211 He needs no props..to support his faith.

†**2.** A pole or stake, e.g. a boundary stake: cf. PROP *v.*[1] 3. Also **b.** A butt for shooting at.

1456 *Reg. Aberbrothoc* (Bann. Cl.) II. 89 The sowthe syde of the myre sal ly in commoun pasture as the proppis ar sett fra the est to the west apon the northe syde throuout the myre linialy.. And frae the west cors sowthe as it is proppit. **b** 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 27, Giffin to the King himself to schute at the prop with James Mersar, ..x s. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 401 Item, in Strethbogy, to the King to play at the prop, ij s. iiij. d. 1505–6 *Ibid.* III. 179 Item, to the King quhilk he tynt at the prop with George Campbell, vj Franch crownis.

3. [f. PROP *v.*[1] 4.] A sudden stop made by a horse when going at speed. *Australian.*

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* I. xiv. 201 A sudden fierce prop, and Roaney has shot behind Sam's horse. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melbourne Mem.* xvi. 115 The 'touchy' mare gave so sudden a 'prop', accompanied by a desperate plunge, that he was thrown.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prop-iron, prop-wood*, **prop-crib, prop-joint, prop-maul, prop-stay**: see quots.; **prop-foot, prop-leg** (of a caterpillar) = PRO-LEG; **prop-man**, a man who places and attends to the props in a coal-mine.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Prop-crib timbering*, shaft timbering with cribs kept at the proper distance apart by means of props. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Among Moths & Butterfl.* 88 The hinder *prop-feet were a dark brown. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 2/1 Step and *prop-iron, bolt and screw. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prop-joint*.., the jointed bar which spreads the bows of a calash-top. 1869 PACKARD *Guide Stud. Insects* (1872) 21 These 'false' or '*prop-legs' are soft and fleshy, and without articulations. 1880 *Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) III. 388 The [canker-worm] has six legs forward, and four stout prop-legs behind. 1888 *Times* 27 Sept. 3/3, 30 men, chiefly *propmen, continued to descend into the pit to keep the workings open and in repair. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 **Prop-maul*, an iron maul, with a handle 3 feet long, used by the deputies in drawing props. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Prop-stay*, a transverse water-tube crossing a boiler-flue..increasing the flue-surface by the exposure of its exterior surface to the heated current. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 978 Columns of *prop-wood are erected betwixt the pavement and the roof.

Prop (prɒp), *sb.*[2] [= MDu. *proppe*, Du. *prop* broach, skewer, plug, stopple. As to etym., see prec.]

†**1.** A plug; a wedge. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Cf. PROP *v.*[2]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 86 The mekill syllis of the warryn tre Wyth wedgis and with proppis bene devyd.

2. A scarf-pin. *Thieves' Cant, Slang.*

(App. a slang application of 'broach', 'skewer'.)

1850 DICKENS *Artful Touch* in *Repr. Pieces* (1866) 210 In his shirt-front there's a beautiful diamond prop,..a very handsome pin indeed. 1891 *Sporting Times* 11 Apr. 1/2 He is proudest..of the pin,..presented to him by the Heir to the Throne...John was wearing this prop in the Paddock at Epsom.

Prop (prɒp), *sb.*[3] *colloq.* or *School slang.* Short for PROPOSITION.

[1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 343/2 This Author shews by way of Corollary from the preceding Prop. that [etc.].] 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 212 To demonstrate the props of Euclid by cutting them out in note paper, and carefully piecing them together.

Prop, *sb.*[4] *U.S.* [Derivation unknown.] Usually in pl. **Props**: A name given to cowrie shells, used in a gambling game, and hence to the game itself, in vogue in New England chiefly from *c* 1830 to the beginning of the Civil War.

The convex backs of the shells were ground down, and the hollows thus made filled up flat with red sealing-wax Four of the shells were shaken in the hand or in a box, and thrown after the manner of dice on a table, the stake being won or lost according to the number of white or red sides coming up. When two or four shells turned up alike, it was called a 'nick' and won; any other combination was an 'out' and lost. *Dead props* were loaded shells used in cheating. Hence in Comb. *prop-box, prop-house, prop-table.*

1833 W. J. SNELLING *Expose Gaming Massach.* 11 We advanced to the prop table and held forth our hand for the props between two infamous blackguards. *Ibid.* 25 About fifty persons were shaking props The Box eventually won the greater part of the money, by means of loaded props. 1868 *How Gamblers Win* (N.Y.) 97 It is said that there is not a prop-house in the city of New York. *Ibid.* 99 The professional provides himself with what are called dead props, with which he can throw 'nicks' or 'outs' at pleasure. *Ibid.*, A pastime so stupid and monotonous as Props. 1905 *Boston Even. Transcript* 14 Jan., When I was a boy, knowing people said prop-au. But we boys scorned this.

Prop (prɒp), *v.*[1] Also 6 **proppe.** [Known from 15th c.; app. directly f. PROP *sb.*[1]; cf. obs. Du. *proppen* 'fulcire, suffulcire' (Kilian), 'to prop, stay or bear up' (Hexham).]

1. *trans.* To support or keep from falling by or as by means of a prop; to hold up: said both of the prop or support itself and of the person who places it. Also with *up.*

1492–3 [see PROPPING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1538 ELYOT, *Statumino, nare*, to proppe vp, to vnderset, to make sure...*Suffulcio* ..to proppe vp. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Thee wheels wee prop with a number Of beams and sliders. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 263 To prop the Ruins, lest the Fabrick fall. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 228 Propt on a staff, a beggar old and bare. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* Ep. 1 Your shoulder propped my head. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. i, Valentine made Lotty lie down ..and propped her up with pillows.

2. *fig.* To support, sustain: esp. used in relation to some weak or failing cause or institution

1549 [implied in PROPPER]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* XX. ii, With heavnly strength, thy early strength to prop. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 59 Being not propt by Ancestry, whose grace Chalkes Successors their way 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 191 Propped by these Persuasions, the Women freely Sacrifice themselves. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* V. 52 An ingenious Writer toiling..to prop a mistaken Principle. 1843 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 209 Justice should not be propped up by injustice, disinterestedness by rapacity.

†**3.** To mark out with posts, cairns, or other erections: cf. PROP *sb.*[1] 2. *Sc. Obs.*

1456 [see PROP *sb.*[1] 2]. 1540 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 609/1 Methis and merchis begynnand..in the myddis of the resk..as is proppit be us. *Ibid.*, Ascendand up the hill carne be carne as we haif proppit to the heid of the said hill.

4. *intr.* Of a horse: To stop suddenly when going at speed. *Australian.*

1870 E. B. KENNEDY *Four Yrs Queensland* xi. 194 When almost against it, the animal would stop in his stride (or prop), when the rider vaulted lightly over his head on to the verandah. 1882 *Daily News* 3 June 6/4 Another horse propped suddenly at the water-jump hurdle, and sent his rider over into the very middle of the pool. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* i. (1891) 8, I didn't think he'd ha' propped like that.

5. *trans.* To hit straight; to knock down. *slang.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 387/1 If we met an 'old bloke' (man) we 'propped him' (knocked him down) and robbed him 1892 *Nat. Observer* 27 Feb. 378/1 Give me a snug little set-to down in Whitechapel. Nobody there that can prop you in the eye!

†**Prop,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a. MDu., MLG. *proppen* to cram, stuff full: cf. PROP *sb.*[2], and note in etymology of PROP *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cram, stuff, load.

a 1568 *King Berdok* 38 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 406 Thay stellit gunis to the killogy laich, And proppit gunis with bulettis of raw daich [= dough].

†**Prop,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [app. a variant of dial. *brob* vb.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Brob.*] *intr.* To probe (for minerals).

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* E ij, When a Miner discovers any Signs of a Vein by Proping, he falls to cutting a Square Hole, about a Yard every way. *Ibid* H ij, The Person who owns the Land where the Miner Props and makes search for Ore. *Ibid.* P iv b, If one Miner went by himself, he took nothing but his Proping Spade, if two went together they would take a Hack and Spade to Cast with [1748 *Articles for High Peak Hundred* in Hardy *Miner's Guide* 22 If any Miner within the King's Field, do brob or make any Holes for the finding of any Vein or Rake.]

Propædeutic (prōpădiū·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. type * *προπαιδευτικός* adj., f. *προπαιδεύειν* to teach beforehand, f. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *παιδεύειν* to teach, educate: see PÆDEUTICS.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of preliminary instruction; supplying the knowledge or discipline introductory or preliminary to some art or science; preliminarily educational.

1849 Morell *Philos. Relig.* 139 Judaism was Propædeutic to Christianity. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 262 The university course is almost wholly special; the liberal and propædeutic studies are relegated to the grammar-school. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1704 The study of philosophy has a propaedeutic value.

B. *sb.* **1.** A subject or study which forms an introduction to an art or science, or to more advanced study generally.

1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 285 If Mathematics ..do constitute the true logical catharticon, the one practical propaedeutic of all reasoning. 1855 Mill & Johnston *Kant's Critique* Pref. 25 Logic is properly only a propædeutic—forms, as it were, the vestibule of the sciences. 1905 *Athenæum* Feb. 170 Psychology pushes its claim to be the propaedeutic of metaphysics, with due results to intellectualism.

2. *pl.* **Propædeutics.** The body of principles or rules introductory to any art, science, or subject of special study; preliminary learning.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Propædeutics*, a term used by German writers to signify the preliminary learning connected with any art or science, that in which it is necessary to be instructed, in order to study with advantage the art or science itself. 1877 A. B. Alcott *Table-T.* 114 Rather is it [our secular life] the propædeutics of human combination and communication, wherein spiritual life becomes a reality.

Hence **Propæde·utical** *a.* = Propædeutic *a.*

1867 J. H. Stirling *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (1871) 205 Logic precedes both as propædeutical of the study of philosophy in general. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Apr. 257/3 The propaedeutical narration of various well-chosen anecdotes.

Propagable (prŏ·păgăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *pro-, prōpāg-āre* to Propagate + -able. Cf. med L. *propāgābil-is* (Albertus Magnus *Metaph.* v. vi. v.).] Capable of being propagated.

1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 60 And carry about with them propagable mines. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 48 The Olive not being successfully propagable by seed. *a* 1707 J. Fraser *Disc. Second Sight* 36 Whether this Second Sight be Hereditary, or propagable from father to Son. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 73 A specific source of infection as in other cases of propagable contagion.

Hence **Pro·pagabi·lity, Pro·pagableness,** the capability of being propagated.

1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* v. 46 We must grant in our Instances a wonderful propagableness of motion. 1881 W. B. Carpenter in *19th Cent.* Oct. 554 The propagability of the micrococcus of tubercle by the milk of cows affected with tuberculosis.

Propagand (prŏpăgæ·nd). Also -ande. [ad. F. *propagande*: see next.] = Propaganda.

1801 Hel. M. Williams *Sk. Fr. Rep* I. xi. 115 To..form a propagande of the rights of man. 1830 *Examiner* 629/1 Europe recollected the past, and asked whether no revolutionary propagand would arise amongst them. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* iv. 47 A grand scheme for the union of Protestant Christendom, and his propagand of Comenius's school-reform.

Propaganda (prŏpăgæ·ndă). [a. It. (Sp., Pg.) *propaganda* (F. *propagande*), from the mod.L. title *Congregatio de propaganda fide* 'congregation for propagating the faith': see sense 1.]

1. (More fully, *Congregation* or *College of the Propaganda*.) A committee of Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church having the care and oversight of foreign missions, founded in 1622 by Pope Gregory XV.

1718 Ozell tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* II. 237 The Congregation of the Propaganda gives them at present but twenty five Roman Crowns a Man. 1819 T. Hope *Anastasius* (1820) I. ix. 168 An Italian missionary of the Propaganda. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* II. iii. 70 The Propaganda was busy in Paraguay, or Otaheite.

2. Any association, systematic scheme, or concerted movement for the propagation of a particular doctrine or practice.

Sometimes erroneously treated as a plural (= efforts or schemes of propagation) with singular *propagandum*, app. after *memorandum*, *-da*.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., s. v., Derived from this celebrated society, the name *propaganda* is applied in modern political language as a term of reproach to secret associations for the spread of opinions and principles which are viewed by most governments with horror and aversion. 1868 M. E. G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 36 Their *propaganda* represents nothing more than a mere idiosyncrasy. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 208 It seems unlikely that Saul should at once have been able to substitute a propaganda for an inquisition. 1896 *Brit. Weekly* XXII. 340/2 The opportunity and occasion for a vigorous and effective propaganda.

b. *attrib.*

1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 197 Aware that a propaganda war was impossible as long as Russia should continue allied to France. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 5/1 We would rather see our money spent in propaganda work than paying election expenses. 1899 *Two Worlds* 6 Jan. 7/1 Propaganda meetings will be conducted in the Cowgate-street Club and the Labour Institute. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 3/1 A propaganda play.

Propaga·ndic, *a. rare*[−0]. [irreg. f. prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to a propaganda or to propagandism. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Propagandism (prŏpăgæ·ndiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism: so F. *propagandisme*.] The practice of a propaganda; systematic work at propagating any opinion, creed, or practice.

1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1850) 247 If the liberty of the press is curbed, the liberty of the tongue is taken to a wonderful degree, and I am not certain that its propagandism is not the stronger of the two. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* ii. 93 The results of French propagandism in Central Italy in 1830. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 292 The best Jews despised all attempts at active propagandism.

Propagandist (prŏpăgæ·ndist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -ist: so F. *propagandiste*.]

1. A member or agent of a propaganda; one who devotes himself to the propagation of some creed or doctrine; a proselytizer.

1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 352 The propagandist of Atheism and the Jesuit both find facile converts. 1861 Crawfurd in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 88 The early Portuguese conquerors in India..very active and zealous propagandists. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 114 Evil is a far more cunning and persevering propagandist than Good. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 713/2 To counteract the teachings of Radical propagandists.

2. *spec.* A missionary or convert of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Propaganda.

1833 A. Crichton *Hist. Arabia* I. i. 29 *note*, He exposed the errors and superstitions of the Church of Rome, so as to alarm the Propagandists, who employed a Franciscan friar to refute it. 1890 *Tablet* 6 Sept. 365 Two Catholic factions, called respectively Padroadists and Propagandists. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 31 The Goanese, to whatever part of India they wandered, kept themselves distinct from the Catholics, whom they termed Propagandists.

B. *adj.* Given or inclined to propagandism; devoted to the propagation of doctrines or principles.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 20 They are still aggressive and propagandist. 1885 C. Lowe *Bismarck* xii. II 320 The authorities had been ordered to deal with the Catholic Press, and with propagandist societies under the influence of the Jesuits.

Hence **Propagandi·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to propagandists or propagandism; **Propagandi·stically** *adv.*, in a propagandist manner.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb., Nicholas was opposed to France, because she was propagandistically dangerous to his form of government, pure absolutism. 1890 in *Voice* (N. Y.) 30 Jan., The objects of the society are mainly propagandistic. **Propagandize** (prŏpăgæ·ndaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] **a.** *trans.* To disseminate (principles) by organized effort; to subject to a propaganda.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 333 We did not fight to propagandise monarchical principles. 1878 *Ibid* XVIII. 51 They ..came to propagandise their political and literary notions. 1892 *Echo* 4 Feb. 2/3 All the .. places .. where voters can be reached, will be visited and propagandised.

b. *intr.* To carry on a propaganda.

1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 1 Aug., Unselfish, disinterested citizens, propagandizing for the sake of principle.

Pro·pagant, *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *propāgāns, -ānt-em*, pres. pple. of *propāgāre* to Propagate.] Propagating, prolific, productive.

1895 F. Hall 2 *Trifles* 30, I predict that it [the term 'scientist'] will live. Nay, who knows that it may not get to be ambitiously propagant, engendering..*scientism, scientiste, scientistically, scientiae* [etc.]?

† Pro·pagate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propāgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *propāgare*: see next.] Propagated. (Const. as pa. pple.)

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 30 Because he was propagate and descended of the house of Lancastre. 1671 R. MacWard *True Nonconf.* 160 A sprig of Rome's hierarchy, propagate by her ambition and deceit.

Propagate (prŏ·păgēit), *v.* Also 6–7 *erron.* propo-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *prō-, propāgāre* to multiply (plants) by means of layers or slips, to breed, to enlarge, extend, or prolong the stock or race of, cognate with *prō-, propāgo, -āginem* a layer (esp. of a vine), a shoot or slip from which a new plant is produced, f. Pro-[1] 1 c, forth, out, + (perh.) *pag-*, root of *pangĕre* to fix, fasten, set, plant; hence, 'to plant or set out layers'.]

1. *trans.* To multiply specimens of (a plant, animal, disease, etc.) by any process of natural reproduction from the parent stock; to produce as offspring, procreate, reproduce, breed; to cause to breed; *refl.* to reproduce itself (i.e. its kind).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 41/6 To Propagate, *propagare*. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* IX. 42 Hee had many other sons propagated from seuerall women. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 121 The French Dogs are derived or propagated of the Dogs of Great Britain. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iii. 40 [They] have no seminary principle to propagate themselves by. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 117 To plant, and propagate a Vine. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 271 Men..are often content to propagate a race of slaves. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* iv. (1813) 59 Plants are propagated by seeds, suckers, slips, offsets, divisions, cuttings, layers, and grafts. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii 349 It is then not syphilis, but the original morbid diathesis modified by syphilis which becomes propagated. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i 42 Pigeons .. can be propagated in great numbers and at a very quick rate. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 114 The Mistletoe may be artificially propagated by slitting the bark of a tree and inserting one of the seeds. *Mod.*, Thistles seed and propagate themselves rapidly.

b. *absol.*, or *intr.* for *refl.* To breed, to produce offspring; to reproduce itself, i.e. its kind; to multiply or spread by generation or other form of reproduction.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Explan. Words, *Propagat*, to grow and increase, after the manner of Vine branches, which being drawne along in the ground from the mother-stock do take root. 1640 Nabbes *Bride* I. i, T' increase And propagate was the best end of marriage. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 64 Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot, To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 32 Carnivorous [animals] propagate very slowly. 1858 Chr. Rossetti *From House to Home* iv, Fat toads were there to hop or plod And propagate in peace.

† c. *trans.* To produce, yield as produce. *Obs.*

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. 116 The greatest part of the Island of Sumatra propagates this Plant [pepper].

d. *transf.* To hand down from one generation to another; to pass on to one's descendants; to reproduce in the offspring

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 200 My low and humble name to propagate With any branch or image of thy state. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 112 These Follies were propagated from Father to Son. 1866 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ii. (ed. 4) 47 It may be doubted whether great deviations of structure..are ever permanently propagated in a state of nature.

† e. To people (*with* a race or progeny). *Obs. rare.* (Cf. Propagation 1 b.)

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 155 It has always appeared to me ridiculous for people who propagate the world with nothing but miserable dependents, to make any rejoicing at their birth.

2. a *fig.* To cause to grow in numbers or amount; to cause to increase or multiply. (Often passing into 3.)

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 193 Griefes of mine owne lie heauie in my breast, Which thou wilt propagate to haue it preast With more of thine. 1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-M.* III. iii. 103 This practise therefore of acting Vices, doth onely propagate them, not restraine them. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 105 It is the very nature of this vice to propagate itself .. in a peculiar way of its own. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 The pernicious effects of this natural fault will propagate themselves rapidly.

b. To extend (anything material or immaterial).

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 146 Not to enlarge it, by continuing and propagating the War. 1704 *Pennsylvania Rec.* (1896) X. 77 A person Purchased severall lands, and propagated other Estate as Goods, Cattell, and Chattells. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii. 317 A narrow rent opened beneath his feet, and propagated itself through the ice.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To increase, multiply itself, grow more numerous.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 53 As Heresie did propagate and increase. 1868 H. Law *Beacons Bible* (1869) 34 [Sin] quickly propagates and fearfully extends.

3. *trans.* To spread from person to person, or from place to place; to disseminate, diffuse (a statement, belief, doctrine, practice, etc.).

1600 [see *propagating* below]. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 4 Before the vere of Christ 200, it was propagated, as Tertullian writes, to places of Britaine whither the Romans never reached. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 261 The Family of the *Fabricii*, had its Original from Pisa, from whence..it was propagated into France. 1658 *State Papers, Domestic* 295 The Act for propagating the Gospel in the 4 northern counties. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 107 The Kingdom of Christ is preserved, carried on and propagated in the World. 1725 Berkeley *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III. 215 To propagate the Gospel in foreign parts. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 80 This year being at length propagated into Chaldæa, gave occasion to the year of Nabonassar. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 195, I have had the pleasure to propagate Vaccination so far as Bagdad. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VII. lxiii 241 Some critics have imagined that the Roman occupation was propagated as far as the Don. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xii. (1876) 327 Men who made and propagated false rumours.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become more widely spread; to spread. *rare.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 330 A religion that..did expand herself, and propagate by simplicity, humbleness, and by a meer passive way of fortitude.

4. *trans.* To extend the action or operation of; to transmit, spread, convey (motion, light, sound, etc.) in some direction, or through some medium.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 216 All endeavour, whether strong or weak, is propagated to infinite distance; for it is motion. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 207 The structure of the cover..through which the sound was propagated from the Watch to the Ear. 1799 Wood *Optics* I. (1811) 1 The vibrations of an elastic fluid are propagated in every direction. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 406 It might be thought improbable that irritation, commencing in the kidney or in the bladder, should be propagated through sentient nerves to the spinal cord. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 22 (1873) 15 The manner in which an earthquake is propagated from place to place. 1854 [see Propagation 5].

Hence **Pro·pagated** *ppl. a.*, **Pro·pagating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* 390 The propagating of the christian faith. 1638 Quarles *Hieroglyph.* II. xix, Or is't a propagated Spark, rak'd out From Natures embers? *a* 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll.* ii. 59 Such propagating lellyes nere distill Without their Mandrakes; whose first hissings kill. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 320 The efforts of the pisciculturists .. at their propagating establishment at Stormontfield. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 161 The starting point of a continued or propagated thrombus.

Propagation (prɒpăgēʳʃən). [a. F. *propagation* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prō-*, *propāgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prŏpāgāre* to Propagate.] The action of propagating.

1. The action of producing as offspring, or multiplying by such production; procreation, generation, reproduction.

a 1450 *Mankind* 181 in *Macro Plays* 7 Of þe erth & of þe eley we haue owur propagacyon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 b, He that by naturall propagacyon hath generate or begoten vs. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XVII. xiii. 515 The worke of nature, in sending out these sprigs, taught us the feat to couch and lay sets in the ground by way of propagation. 1781 Burke *Sp. Marriage Act* Wks. X. 136 Matrimony is instituted not only for the propagation of men, but for their nutrition, their education, their establishment. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 875 In the lower Algæ, ..the plants are continually undergoing propagation by division of the constituent cells. 1883 Goode *Fish. Indust. U. S. A.* 74 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The machinery for propagation [of fish] on a gigantic scale by the aid of steam.

† b. The action of peopling with offspring. *Obs.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 2 The propagation of the world after [the flood] by the Sons of Noah.

† **2.** That which is propagated; offspring, generation, breed, race. *Obs.*

1536 *Exhort to the North* 86 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 307 And with that noit content, hys mallys put in vre agaynes the trew Iewes of hys propagation. 1596 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvii. (1612) 285 With Marriage, that legitimates our propagation. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 49 The Laconian women brought foorth a propagation of men of haughty courage.

† **3.** *fig.* Increase in amount or extent; enlargement; extension in space or time. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 154 This we came not to, Onely for propogation of a Dowre Remaining in the Coffer of her friends. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. II. 39 The spoil and waste they had made .. for the propagation of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. iii. 217 Not for the propagation of his own life.

4. Dissemination, diffusion, esp. of some principle, belief, or practice.

1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 266 The propagatioun of the trew religioun. 1615 Latham *Falconry* Epist., For the propagation of the noble sport. 1701 *Charter Will. III* 16 June, [To] be one Body Politick and Corporate, in Deed, and in Name, by the Name of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 144 P 6 Calumny is diffused by all arts and methods of propagation. 1859 Mill *Liberty* ii. 36 Forbidding the propagation of error. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* ix. 112 The main use of agencies in connection with religion, is the propagation of the truth.

5. Transmission of some action or form of energy, as motion, light, sound, etc.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 334 When one body, having opposite endeavour to another body, moveth the same, and that moveth a third, and so on, I call that action propagation of motion. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 191 The Propagation of Sound may very well be compared with Circles made in the Water, by throwing a Stone into it. 1804 Sir J. Leslie (*title*) An Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 138 We must consider the transference of the hydrogen to take place by the propagation of a decomposition through a chain of particles extending from the zinc to the platinum. 1854 *Percival's Pol. Light* 8 The Propagation of Light. - Light emanates, radiates, or is propagated in straight lines.

† **6.** The action of branching out as a shoot (L. *propago*); *concr.* a branch, ramification. *Obs. rare.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 10 The nerves of the Taste descend from the third and fourth Propagations, and so diffuse themselves into the tongue.

Propaga·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to propagation.

1898 Ld. Kelvin in *Nature* 17 Nov. 56/2 How and about what range do we pass from the propagational velocities of 3 kilometres per second?

Propagative (prɒ·păgĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prō-*, *propāgāt-* (see Propagate *v.*) + -ive.] Having the quality of propagating; belonging to, characterized by, or tending to propagation.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm* 118 If the design of Loyola..were..propogative of the faith of Jesus. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 354 Every Man owes more of his Being to Almighty God than to his natural Parents, whose very Propagative Faculty was at first given .by the only virtue, efficacy, and energy of the Divine Commission and Institution. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 876 In the Hepaticæ and Mosses the propagative structures do not yet arrive at the condition of buds. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 356 A church without propagative power in the world cannot be other than a calamity.

Propagator (prɒ·păgĕʳtəɹ). [a. L. *prō-*, *propāgātor*, agent-n. from *prŏpāgāre* to Propagate: so F. *propagateur* (1516 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who or that which propagates.

1. One who begets or produces offspring.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 32 [They] must needs depend on some prime Propagator, as all Families do. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 203 P 7 Were I to propose a Punishment for this infamous Race of Propagators, it should be to send them..into our American Colonies..to people those Parts..where there is a want of Inhabitants.

b. A planter; a rearer of plants.

1669 Worlidge *Agric.* (1681) 330 *Propagator*, a Planter.

c. A forcing-frame for plants; a propagating-house.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1254/2 A well made propagator, zinc, can be heated with gas or oil lamp, very useful for raising flower seeds or striking cuttings.

2. *fig.* One who spreads abroad, disseminates, or diffuses (a statement, opinion, practice, etc.).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 52 The propagator of true Religion. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 283 The Propagators of the worship of the Baalim. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 167 These writers, like the propagators of all novelties, pretended to a great zeal for the poor and the lower orders. 1812 Ld. Ellenborough in *Examiner* 28 Dec 832/2 The defendant was not proved to be the institutor, but only the propagator, of the libel. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 455 A zealous propagator of Christianity.

Hence **Pro·pagatress, Propaga·trix,** a female propagator.

1653 R. Baillie *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 24 That heresie for its great and prime propagatrix had Mistresse Hutcheson. 1660 Howell *Parly of Beasts* 89 The prime Propagatresse of Religion and Learning. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 498 This industrious propagatrix of the species.

† **Pro·pagatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as Propagate *v.* + -ory 2.] **a.** = Propagative. **b.** Subject to propagation; = Propagable.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 144 Which power God delegated unto man..by that propagatorie benediction, *Crescite & multiplicamini.* 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 190 Prophecy, as it is not hereditary by nature, so neither is it propagatory by art.

† **Propa·ge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propāgāre*, or F. *propage-r.*] = Propagate *v.*

1695 Br. Patrick *Comm. Gen.* 17 [The plants] at the beginning were brought out of the Earth, with their Seed in them, to propage them ever after. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II, Body o' me, what a many-headed Monster have I propaged!

Propagule (prɒpæ·gĭūl). *Bot. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *propāgul-um*, dim. of L. *propāgo* a shoot laid down in layering, a runner.] See quot.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Propagulum*, Bot. Applied by Willdenow to the round corpuscles which are solitary or agglomerated upon the surface of the *thallus* of the *Lichenes*: a propagule.

‖ **Propaidei·a.** *rare*⁻¹. [a. Gr. *προπαιδεία* preliminary teaching, f. *πρό*, Pro-2 + *παιδεία* teaching.] Preliminary teaching or education.

1888 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* May 781 The marvellous propaideia of the Jewish history.

† **Pro·palate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *propalāre*: see Propale and -ate 3.] = Propale.

1598 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 209 We almost make dowbte to propalate what answeares they have returned to some very grave, learned and worthy persons. 1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* 120, Christian love, which delights to cover, not propalate and divulge mens sinnes. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 62 Mr. Howarden dare's propalate his Ignorance so far as to say, The Swissers have no University.

So † **Propala·tion,** publication, divulgement.

a 1677 Hale *Pomponius Atticus* 137 They would immediately before the propalation of such businesses, send for persons of greatest reputation and credit.

Propa·le, *v.* Chiefly *Sc. arch.* [ad. late L. *propal-āre* to make public, divulge, f. L. *prōpalam* openly, manifestly, f. *prō*, Pro-1 1 a + *palam* openly] *trans.* To publish, divulge, disclose.

c 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 170 Never to propale the same to any man lyving. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. I. ii. 130 The springs of such surprising treatment are either secret, or not very fit to be propaled. 1730 T. Boston *Mem.* App 29, I do not desire it to be propaled. 1820 Scott *Abbot* IV, Anxious to propale their misdemeanour.

Propalinal (prɒpæ·lĭnăl), *a. Physiol.* [f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro-2 + *πάλιν* backward + -al: cf. Proal, Palinal.] Having a forward and backward motion: said of the lower jaw in mastication.

1888 Cope in *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 7 [*Note*] The propalinal mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, and the palinal, from before backwards. *Ibid.* 9 A fifth effect of the development of the incisors, and of the propalinal mastication, is seen in the position of the molar teeth.

Propane (prō·ʉpē·n). *Chem.* [f. Prop(ionic + -ane 2 b; introduced by Hofmann, 1866.] The paraffin or saturated hydrocarbon C_3H_8, the third member of the series C_nH_{2n+2}; a colourless gas occurring in petroleum, which liquefies at -20°C. Also called *Propyl hydride.*

1866 Hofmann in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XV. 58 *note*, The following names are formed: Methane, $(CH_4)^0$, Ethane, $(C_2H_6)^0$, Propane, $(C_3H_8)^0$, Quartane, $(C_4H_{10})^0$ [etc.]. 1868 *Roscoe's Chem.* (ed. 10) 539. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem* VI. 957 Propane. C_3H_8. Propyl Hydride. This hydrocarbon, the third member of the marsh-gas or paraffin series..occurs among the gases evolved from the petroleum springs of North America. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 215 The three carbon atoms of the new hydrocarbon, propane, will thus form a chain firmly riveted by the very affinities which would have separated them from each other. *Ibid.* 288 Propyl hydride or propane may be formed in different ways.

Proparapteral, -on: see Pro-2 2.

Proparasceve (prɒpæ·răsĭv, -parăsē·vi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *προπαρασκευή* a previous preparation: see Pro-2 and Parasceve.] A fore-preparation; something that precedes preparation.

1646 Trapp *Comm. John* xi. 55 They had their parasceve, and proparasceve, their preparation and fore-preparation. 1826 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* 175 Turtle..is the proparasceve of our manducatory energies.

† **Pro'-pa·rent.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Pro-1 4 + Parent.] One who takes the place of a parent.

1653 G. Firmin *Sober Reply* 14 For your Pro-parent, and Adoption, I must now answer. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk* 98 Who made those Sureties Guardians of the Infants that are neither Parents, nor Pro-parents, nor Owners of them? 1661 *Grand Debate* 19 We desire that the two first Interrogatories may be put to the Parents; and the last propounded by the Parents, or Pro parents.

Propargyl (prɒpā·rădʒĭl). *Chem.* [f. *prop-* in Propionic + *arg-* (in allusion to the fact that one of its proportions of hydrogen is characteristically replaceable by silver, *argentum*) + -yl.]

A hydrocarbon radical, C_3H_3, = $CH \equiv C{\cdot}CH_2$, also called *propinyl*, which is found isolated in the form of Dipropargyl, and occurs in *propargyl alcohol*, a colourless, very fragrant liquid, $CH \equiv C{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH$, formed by the action of KOH on monobromallyl alcohol; *propargyl bromide*, $CH \equiv C{\cdot}CH_2Br$, etc. Hence **Propa·rgylami·ne** $C_3H_3NH_2$; **Propa·r-gylate,** a compound of propargyl with another radical, as *ethyl propargylate*, $CH \equiv C{\cdot}CH_2(OC_2H_5)$; **Propargy·lic** *a.*, of or containing propargyl, as *propargylic ether* = ethyl propargylate.

1866-8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 728 Propargylic ether. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 958 Propargylic ether..is a liquid having an offensive odour, boiling at 72°. 1875 *Ibid* VII. 1007 Propargyl compounds. *Ibid.*, Ethyl propargylate or propargylic ether, was discovered in 1865 by Liebermann. *Ibid.*, Propargyl Alcohol..is a colourless liquid of peculiar odour, boiling at 114°-115°. *Ibid* 1008 Methyl propargylate. Amyl propargylate. Propargyl Bromides, Iodide,..Acetate,..Sulphocyanate.

Proparoxytone (prōʉpărɒ·ksitōʉn), *a.* and *sb. Gram.* [ad. Gr. *προπαροξύτον-ος*: see Pro-2 and Oxytone; so F. *proparoxyton*] **a.** *adj.* In *Gr. Gram.* Having an acute accent on the antepenult. Also applied to words in Latin, and sometimes in other languages, having the tonic accent or stress on that syllable. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1764 W. Primatt *Accentus Redin.* 106 When they [the Ionians] turned proparoxytone nouns of the..declension in εια into ειη, at the same time they made them paroxytones. 1885 J. Lecky in *Paul Pierson* in *Academy* 24 Jan. 65/2 We may even predict that at some period..there will be nothing but paroxytones and properispomena [in French], since these accentuations are now invading even exclamatory and interrogative phrases, while conclusive phrases are barytone already. 1887 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *Dead Man's Rock* 187 It is a great thing for struggling youth to have a three-syllabled name with a proparoxyton accent.

Hence **Pro·paroxyto·nic,** † **Pro·paroxy·tonous** (*rare*) *adjs.*, having or characterized by proparoxytone accent or stress; **Proparo·xytone** *v.*, *trans.* to accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

1754 H. Gally *Dissert. upon pronouncing Grk. Lang. according to Accents* 143 All the Compounds of οικος are properispomena. 1887 A. Mortet-Fatio in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 349/2 Castilian may be said to be essentially a paroxytonic language, though it does not altogether refuse properispomenic accentuation. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Proparoxytone* vb.

Proparte, -tie, obs. forms of Property.

† **Propa·ssion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *prōpassiōn-em*: see Pro-1 1 g and Passion *sb.* Cf. F. *propassion.*] A feeling that precedes or anticipates passion; the first stir or beginning of a passion.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 639 They were rather propassions and entrances into passion than passions, rather infirmities than iniquities. 1627 Br. Hall *Farew. Serm. Fam. Pr. Henry* Wks. 464 As death, so passions are the companions of infirmity: whereupon some that have been too nice have called those which were incident into Christ propassions. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II Disc. ix. 122 Not the first motions are forbidden, the propassions, and sudden and irresistible alterations. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 234 For a wise man should not be without his passions, but above them..Keep a steady hand, regulated and free from excess; for so did our Lord and Master; and therefore have divines called them propassions.

‖ **Propatagium** (prōʉpătē·dʒĭŏm). *Ornith.* [mod.L. f. Pro-1 2 + Patagium.] The so-called patagium of a bird's wing; = Patagium b. Hence **Propata·gial, Propata·gian** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the propatagium.

1887 *Science* Aug 71/2 The question as to the function of the propatagial slip. *Ibid.*, A new drawing of the propatagian muscles of the swallows. 1901 *Ibis* Apr 205 A muscular pectoral slip ends in tendons which reinforce the long and short propatagial tendons.

† **Propathy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *προπάθεια*: cf. *προπαθεῖν* to suffer beforehand. Cf. F. *propathie* a preliminary symptom.] = Propassion.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 63 Whether a mere nescience, pawsing delight or propathy, doe not of it selfe cause sinne. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Propathia*, term for the presentiment or first symptoms of a disease, propathy.]

Proped (prōʉ·ped). *Entom. rare.* [ad. mod.L.

prōpēs, pl. *prōpedēs*, f. PRO- [1] 4 + *pēs*, *ped-em* foot.] = PRO-LEG. Hence **Pro·pedal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pro-legs.

[1816 *Propedes*: see PRO-LEG.] 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Propeds*, *Propedes*, the name given by Kirby to the soft, fleshy, inarticulate, pediform appendages of certain larvæ, placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insects.

Propel (prope·l), *v.* [ad. L. *prōpell-ĕre* to drive before one, push or urge forward, f. *prō*, PRO- [1] 1 + *pell-ĕre* to drive.]

†1. *trans.* To drive forth or away; to expel. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1034 Fer awey propelle Horrende odour of kichen, bath, gutteris. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Propelled*, thrust out, or driven forward. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxx. (1672) 89 Avicen doth witness, the blood to be frothy, thats propell'd out of a Vein of the Breast.

2. To drive forward or onward; to impart an onward motion to; to cause to move onwards.

1658 [see 1]. 1692 BENTLEY *Confut. Atheism* II. (1693) 24 Too feeble and languid to propell so vast and ponderous a Body with that prodigious velocity. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 24 Propell'd by flattering gales, the vessel glides. 1790 RUMSEY *Patent Specif.* No. 1738. 2 To cause..the vibrating water..to propell the vessel. 1816 R. BUCHANAN (*title*) Treatise on propelling Vessels by Steam. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 225 Among the..applications of steam is that of propelling vessels by it, without the aid of sails or oars. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 649 Each galley was propelled by fifty or sixty huge oars.

b. *fig.* To give a forward impulse to; to impel or urge onward; in quot. 1762, to accelerate.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* I. 389 The rate of succession may be retarded by insisting upon one object, and propelled by dismissing another before its time. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* III. xiii. 279 The terror of Romanism propelled Protestantism. 1902 E. R. BEVAN *Ho. Seleucus* II. 158 He was propelled not only by the desire of glory, but by the urgent necessity of money.

Propellable (prope·läb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being propelled.

1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note bks.* II 133 Some [barges] are calculated to be drawn by horses; others are propellable by oars.

Propellent (prope·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 erron. **-ant.** [ad. L. *prōpellent-em*, pr. pple. of *prōpellĕre*: see PROPEL and -ENT.]

A. *adj.* Propelling, driving forward; *spec.* (of an explosive) Adapted for propelling a bullet, etc. from a fire-arm.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 43 The Hand propellent to the leftward. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 21 Gunpowder is an explosive propellant compound...The terms, *explosive* and *propellant*,. are not convertible; for a chemical mixture may possess the explosive power in a much higher degree than the propellant.

B. *sb.* Something that propels; a propelling agent; *fig.* an incentive, a stimulus; *spec.* an explosive for use in fire-arms.

1814 JEBB in *Knox & J.'s Corr.* II. 189 Providence has placed me in a narrow sphere..without any of the propellents which variety affords. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 368 In all saloon rifles and pistols the propellant is fulminating powder contained in a small copper case. 1890 *Engineer* 7 Feb. 117 Though not as a military propellant [guncotton] has been used with great success in sporting cartridges.

Propeller (prope·lər). [f. PROPEL + -ER [1].]

1. *gen.* One who or that which propels.

c 1815 in W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 6 *note*, To ye, all Authors' known propellers, I tune my lays, renown'd Booksellers! 1863 LYTTON *Misc. Prose Wks.* (1868) III. xx. 235 Every man has in his own temperament peculiar propellers to the movement of his thoughts. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 52 The Kangaroos did not use their tails as propellers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 6/2 Mr. Brunel was the first man..in his profession who perceived the capabilities of the screw as a propeller.

2. A mechanical contrivance for propelling something, e.g. for driving machinery, or giving motion to a vehicle. In quot. 1780, a turbine water wheel.

1780 *Patent Specif.* No. 1252 A Grant unto William Bache of Birmingham, for his new invented instrument or machine which he calls by the name of a Propeller. *Ibid.*, Propeller for the use of communicating power to mills, forges, and sundry other important purposes. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 546/1 A triple perch,..beneath which two propellers, in going up a hill, may be set in motion, somewhat similar to the action of a horse's legs.

3. *spec.* An appliance or mechanism for propelling a ship or other vessel, fixed upon the vessel itself and actuated by machinery (usually by a steam-engine); most commonly applied to a revolving shaft with blades, usually three or four set at an angle and twisted like the thread of a screw (also called *screw propeller* or simply *screw*).

1809 FULTON *U. S. Patent Specif.*, The successful construction of steam boats depends on their parts being well proportioned, whether wheels or any other propellers be used. 1838 *Civil. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 385/1 The engine will be placed amidships,..and the propeller or paddle, which is under the stern, will be worked by a communicating shaft. 1839 *Mech. Mag.* XXXI. 226 The idea of a screw propeller seems to have been formed very early in the history of steam navigation. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 258 A splendid boat..of a new construction, having what is called a propeller. 1858 *Pat. Off. Abridgm., Marine Propulsion* 32 In A. D. 1780 Jouffroy used an engine for his boat with the duck foot propeller. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr., The City of Brussels left New York on the 28th March, and lost her propeller three days afterwards. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., In 1729, Dr. John Allen patented the hydraulic propeller, forcing water through the stern of the ship at a convenient distance under water...In 1782, Rumsey propelled a freight-boat on the Potomac by means of the hydraulic propeller..; the water was drawn in at the bow and expelled through a trunk astern. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 7 The throb of the propeller ceased.

b. *transf.* A steamer with a screw propeller.

1860 Capt. MAURY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 233 Two propellers..might be sent out. 1871 *Echo* 15 Dec., On the Welland Canal the ice is three inches thick, and eight propellers and other vessels are locked in.

4. *Angling.* An artificial bait having blades which cause it to rotate when drawn through the water.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Supp.* s. v., 2. (*Fishing.*) Chapman's Reversible Propeller.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *propeller-blade*, *-screw*, *-shaft*, *-shafting*, *steam-ship*; **propeller-engine**: see quot.; **propeller-mower**, a mowing-machine driven or pushed forward by the team: see quot. 1875; **propeller-pump**, a rotary pump in which the wheel resembles a screw propeller; **propeller-well**, a vertical cavity at the stern of a ship into which the propeller can be hoisted when not in use; **propeller-wheel** (cf. *paddle-wheel*), a screw propeller: see 3.

1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 9/5 Sheffield supplies cranks, crank shafts, propeller shafts, *propeller blades, and anchors. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Propeller-engine*, the introduction of the screw-propeller has brought into use a new class of engines of short stroke, a number being ranged in a line coincident with the line of the propeller-shaft. [*Ibid.* s. v. *Mower*, One other mode of draft is to be noticed, and that is the propeller, in which the cutting apparatus is ahead of the horses, which push the implement before them.] *Ibid.*, **Propeller-pump*, a form of rotary pump in which the wheel resembles the propeller-wheel of the marine service. *Ibid.* s. v. *Propeller*. The pitch of a *propeller-screw is the length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 442/2 The propeller consists now of two half turns of a thread..placed diametrically opposite to each other on the *propeller-shaft. 1841 A. S. BYRNE *Best Means Propelling Ships* 17 The propeller shafts may be detached. 1898 *Daily N.* 9 Mar. 4/5 The Sturgeon was disabled last week by an accident to her *propeller shafting. 1851 R. B. FORBES *New Rig* 39, I believe that *propeller steam-ships..can successfully compete with paddle-wheel steamers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Propeller-wheel*, the blades are sections of spiral flanges winding around the shaft like screw-threads...Generally called a screw-propeller.

Prope·lling, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [f. PROPEL *v.* + -ING [1], 2.] **a.** *vbl. sb.* The action of PROPEL *v.*; propulsion; also *attrib.* **b.** *ppl. a.* That propels.

1809 FULTON *U. S. Patent Specif.*, I give the preference to a water wheel or wheel with propelling boards. *Ibid.*, The superior advantage of a propelling wheel or wheels. 1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 436 These propelling vessels were said to be Arteries, and the returning vessels were considered as Veins. Such is the theory of the circulation of the Sap, held forth by the earlier phytologists. 1837 *Mech. Mag.* 3 June 130 Whether it be great speed or great propelling power. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 58 The propelling engines are high-pressure direct-acting vertical engines of six horse-power.

Propelment (prope·lmĕnt). [f. PROPEL *v.* + -MENT.] **a.** The act of propelling; propulsion. **b.** *concr.* The propelling mechanism of a clock or other recording instrument; *spec.* an escapement in which the pallets drive the escape-wheel (instead of the reverse, as in an ordinary clock).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Prope·nd**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōpend-ēre* to hang forward or down, preponderate, be inclined or favourable, f. *prō*, PRO- [1] 1 b + *pend-ēre* to hang.]

1. *intr.* To hang or lean forward or downward; to incline or tend in a particular direction; of a scale, to weigh down, preponderate.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 12 This seme or lyne..propendyng, helding, hangyng or lokyng downward in to ye vault or amplytude of ye womb. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 48 To make that part the heavier, to which they shall propend. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. i. His eyes are like a balance, apt to propend each way, and to be weighed down with every wench's looks. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 315 The heart..is not so *unpartially* in the midst of the body, but that..it propends to the left side. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 95 [To] shew the quantity of the angle, by which when the scales propend either way, the tongue declines from the perpendicular.

2. *fig.* To have a 'leaning' or propensity; to incline, be disposed, tend (*to* or *towards* something, or *to do* something).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii 190, I propend to you In resolution to keepe Helen still. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ix. § 1 (1622) 60 The most part of the learned did propende to that opinion. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 185 Some sports..more propend to be ill than well used. *a* 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 124 Corrupted Nature might to Lust propend. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Louis xiv & Father la Chaise* Wks. 1846 I. 150/1 If..anyone..is convinced of the contrary, or propends to believe so. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xii. (1845) 174 As I went down..from Tiberias to Jerusalem..my thinking all propended to the ancient world of herdsmen and warriors.

Hence †**Prope·nded** *ppl. a.* (*fig.*), inclined, disposed (= PROPENSE *a.* 1); †**Prope·nding** *ppl. a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*: see senses above).

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. Notes 216 He is more propending to the opinion that Chittim signifies the Romans. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 25 Its propending part must..imitate the bottom of a pouch. 1693 BEVERLEY *Tyme St. Gosp. Truth* 36 Others..desirous, and most propended to be Teachers of the Law. *a* 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 248 Their Souls on mutually propending Wings, Made tow'rds each other sympathetick Springs.

†**Prope·ndence.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ENCE.] The fact of hanging forward or out.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 204 Another vse of their propendence or hanging out.

†**Prope·ndency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] **a.** Inclination, tendency. **b.** Weighing, deliberation.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 305 When a thing is equally counterpoised on both sides..to determine the dubious propendency he observes in it. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 57 An act far above the animal actings, which are sudden and transient, and admit not of that attention, *mora*, and propendency of actions.

Propendent (prope·ndĕnt), *a.* Also 6 erron. **-ant.** [ad. L. *prōpendent-em*, pres. pple. of *prōpendēre*: see PROPEND and -ENT.]

1. Hanging forward, outward, or downward.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 32 So did theyr propendant breast-bones imminent-ouer-canopy theyr bellies. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 122 The Lips..besieged with such long and propendent Mustachios. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VII. xii, [A dog] with dejected and propendent ears. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict., Propendent*, hanging forwards and downwards. 1846 WORCESTER cites LOUDON.

†2. *fig.* Inclining or inclined to something: = PROPENSE *a.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

17.. SOUTH (cited by Webster 1864).

Propene (prō·pēn). *Chem.* [f. as PROP-ANE + -ENE.] The olefine C_3H_6, more commonly called PROPYLENE. Also *attrib.*

1866 HOFMANN in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 58 *note* 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 596 The iodide may also be produced by the action of hydriodic acid on isopropyl alcohol, allyl iodide, propene, or propene alcohol.

†**Propensa·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Bad formation.] = PROPENSION 1.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IX. 43 He, in riding the great horse, and practising his weapon, more delighted to exercise his body, then his mind. (*margin*) Propensation [*misprr.* Prospensation] to Armes.

Propense (prope·ns), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **propence.** [ad. L. *prōpens-us* hanging toward, inclining, inclined; disposed, prone, favourable, pa. pple. of *propend-ēre*: see PROPEND.]

1. Having an inclination, bias, or propensity to something; inclined, disposed, prone; ready, willing. Const. *to*, with *sb.* or *inf.*; rarely *towards*.

1528 FOX in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. lii. 143 His holiness was much propence to satisfy his majesty therein. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 86 A manne of nature somwhat to propense to the desier of glorie. *c* 1624 LUSHINGTON *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 496 A propense and earnest Concurrence jointly to prosecute the same Good. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 455 Feeble hearts, propense anough before To waver, or fall off and joyn with Idols. 1756 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks. IV. 549 He appears always propense towards the side of mercy. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 191, I am..little..capable of forming..new friendships;. I have never been propense to contract them. 1869 GOULBURN *Pers. Holiness* xii. 111 Certain forms of sin to which all persons of strong passions..are naturally propense.

†b. Inclined or biased in favour of some person, cause, etc.; propitious, favourable, partial. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 278 With propense and frendly persuasions. 1670 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 97, I fear he was partial to Tycho, because a Calvinist, and propense to Claromontius. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo III* (1845) III. iv. 96 However Rigby had charged Conway with being subservient to the Favorite, no man living was less propense to him.

†c. Liable, subject (*to* physical influence). *Obs.*

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* Aiij, Thingis, quhilkis makis ane man propense to becum Pestilential. *a* 1723 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.*, etc. (1885) 230 Things subject to exterior sense Are to mutation most propense.

†2. [By association with the verbs PURPENSE, PREPENSE (q.v.), or their pa. pples.] Premeditated, deliberate, intentional: = PREPENSE *a. Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ded., You will soon discern the propense malice of Satan in it. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 33 Out of a murdering Design, and from a propense and premeditate Malice.

†**Prope·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **propenced.** [f. as prec. + -ED [1] 2.]

1. Favourably inclined or disposed; = prec. 1.

1530 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 33 Your most excellent nature wych hath ever be moved and propensyd to clemency and mercy.

2. [Associated with PURPENSED, PREPENSED.] Premeditated, purposed; deliberate; = prec. 2.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 72 The treason and falsnesse that..was propenced against me. 1567 THROCKMORTON in *Cal. Scott. Pap.* (1900) II. 369 Yff her majestie be pleasyd to dyffeste me my doyngs here, off propensyd intent (wyche God forbyd) I am les able to answer (etc.).

Propensely (prope·nsli), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. PROPENSE *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. With inclination or propensity; pronely.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 35 They but too propensely sink of themselves. 1754 BLACKLOCK *Hymn Supreme Being* Poems 15 Thou behold'st the whole propensely tend To perfect happiness, its glorious end. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Epicurus, Leontion & T.* Wks. 1846 I. 504/1 You..will have leaned the more propensely toward this opinion.

†**2.** Premeditatedly, intentionally: = PREPENSELY. (See PROPENSE *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* M.'s Wks. 1851 VII. 263 Nor can we apprehend..that the Blood of the Innocent, shed by a propensely malicious Murder, is not to be aveng'd. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxvii. (1783) IV. 99 One fellow-creature set his heart propensely against another! 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Eliz. & Cecil* Wks. 1846 I. 28/2 Those are the worst of suicides, who voluntarily and propensely stab or suffocate their fame.

Propenseness (prōpe·nsnės). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being propense.

1. Proneness, inclination, propensity; favourable disposition; liability.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 13 Greit appetit, and propensnes to sleip. 1624 DONNE *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 538 There is a propensnesse to diseases in the body. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xvii. 314 A prayer..conceived in the heart, and not yet uttered.., is often anticipated by the propenseness of free grace. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 81 Consider the vice of envy, and the general propenseness of men to be in it.

†**2.** Premeditatedness, deliberateness. (See PROPENSE *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 102. 1/1 The Sin of Cursing is.. aggravated by the Propenseness of the Malice.

Propension (prope·nʃən). Now *rare.* [= F. *propension* (1595 in Godef. *Compl*), ad. L. *prōpensiōn-em* inclination, propensity, n. of action f. *prōpendēre*: see PROPEND.]

1. The action, fact, or quality of 'propending' or inclining to something; inclination, 'leaning', propensity. **a.** = PROPENSITY 1 a.

c 1530 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 11 Knowyng hys Graces excellent propensyon to pyte and mercy. 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 144 In respect of our great propension to abuse his plenty. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* IV. iii, I feele A strong propension in my braine, to court Sleepe. *a* 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 57 There are certain .. Propensions in our Natures after certain Objects. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 268 A strong Propension to Sensuality. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 48 The impetus, energy, momentum, or propension to motion.

b. Favourable inclination; = PROPENSITY 1 b.

1606 J. KING *Serm. Sept.* 43 Wheresoeuer they haue met with any word..that beareth any..propension and fauour towards the vpholding of the eldership. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 56/1 The natural propension of the People to one of their own Nation. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1775) 358 The propension of cattle to this or that plant. 1867 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 18 The political slang which each side uses to express their aversions and their propensions.

c. Liability, tendency; = PROPENSITY 1 c.

1626 BACON *Sylva* IX. Introd., The aptness or propension of air or water to corrupt or putrefy. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxviii. (ed. 8) 239 Bodies planted aboue the vapourous Orb of Air..rest there..without propension of descent, or falling. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 506 When you see the propension of Nature, you may come safely to Diureticks.

†**2.** Tendency to move in some direction or to take some position; inclination, as of the scale of a balance. (Cf. PROPENSITY 2.) *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 103 Bodies that of themselves have no propension unto any determinate place. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* viii. 89 He defines Gravity to be a Natural propension towards the Centre of the Earth. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 269 If the Needle were under the Equator, it would have no Propension more one way than another. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 324 A certain propension which some things have to one another, whereby they attract, retain, and alter each other.

Hence †**Prope·nsioner** *Obs.*, one who or that which has or causes a propension to something.

1657 *Divine Lover* 21 To the greate..comfort of such an Interior Propensioner, and God-thirstinge soule.

†**Prope·nsitude.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōpensus*, PROPENSE + -TUDE.] = PROPENSENESS, PROPENSITY. **a.** Mental inclination, liking. **b.** Physical inclination, leaning.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* II. ii, An you have a propensitude to him, he shall be for you. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXIV. P 2 If it have a propensitude to one side more than another, the declivety is on that side.

Propensity (prope·nsĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY; so It. *propensità* (Florio).]

1. The quality or character of being 'propense' or inclined to something; inclination, disposition, tendency, bent. Const. *to*, *towards* (rarely *for*, *of*) with *sb.*, or *to* with *inf.* **a.** Disposition or inclination to some action, course of action, habit, etc.; bent of mind or nature.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 A propensitie, and disposition to euery good worke. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I 21 A natural propensity in us to do evil. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxi. 42 An early propensity to polite letters and poetry. 1813 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 225 That dreadful propensity which young men have for writing verses. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 199 He could gratify his propensity to accumulate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 391 From my knowledge of the hugging propensity of the plantigrades.

b. Disposition to favour, benefit, or associate oneself with some person, party, etc.; favourable inclination, good will.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1219/2 Of good will and mere propensitye of hart..he is..ready to forewarne your grace. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 169 Your zeal and propensity in the service of the King and State. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. x. 132 Knowing the forwardness of the Duke's nature, and his great propensity towards him. 1757 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 199 If I had any little propensity it was to Julie. 1827 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 236 Lord Liverpool, with all his kingly propensities, could do this [manage the King] upon occasion.

c. Tendency or liability to some physical condition or action.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 141 Why have those plants.. a propensity of sending forth roots? 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 170 A great Propensity to the putrescent alkaline Condition of the Fluids.

†**2.** Tendency to move in some particular direction: cf. PROPENSION 2. *Obs. rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 163 Nature..Binding all close with down-propensities.

†**3.** An overhanging part. *Obs. rare.*

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 241 The *P* is kerned, that its propensity may cover the back of the protruding angle of *A*.

†**Prope·nsive,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.]

1. Having an inclination; = PROPENSE 1.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 12 Edward the thirde, of his propensiue minde towardes them, vnited to Yarmouth Kirtley roade. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 44 He that doth know.. to what his Inclinations are most naturally propensive,..may thereby..shun many Inconveniences.

2. Hanging or leaning forward. *rare*—1.

1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 41 The shaft, propensive from the lightning's stroke, In vain outlives its taller rival oak.

Propenyl (prōu·pĕnil). *Chem.* [f. PROPENE + -YL.] The hypothetical hydrocarbon radical $C_3H_5(CH_3 \cdot CH{=}CH)$, the trivalent hydrocarbon radical of the propyl or trityl series. Chiefly *attrib.* or in *Comb.*

1866 HOFMANN in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 58 *note.* 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 23 Names of the trivalent radicles [formed] by changing the final *e* in the names of the bivalent radicles, methene, etc, into *-yl* CH‴ Methenyl, C_2H_3‴ Ethenyl, C_3H_5‴ Propenyl [etc.]. *Ibid* 24 Among these [nitrils] special mention must be made of a group consisting of nitrogen combined with a trivalent hydrocarbon-radicle, such as (CH)N Methenyl nitril, $(C_2H_3)N$ Ethenyl nitril, $(C_3H_5)N$ Propenyl nitril... = $CN.C_2H_3$ Ethyl cyanide. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 309 Propenyl Phenol = Anethol. *Ibid.*, Propenyl Bromide = Bromopropylene C_3H_5Br. *Ibid.*, Propenyl Carbinol = Butenyl Alcohol.

Hence **Pro·penylami·ne,** the amine or compound ammonia of propenyl, $CH_3 \cdot CH{=}CH \cdot NH_2$.

Propeptone: see PRO- 2 1.

Proper (prǫ·pəɹ), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) Forms: 3–6 **propre** (4–6 **propir(e**, **-yr(e**, **-ur(e**, 6 **propper**), 4– **proper.** [ME. *propre*, a. F. *propre* (11–12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.):—L. *propri-us* one's own, special, particular, peculiar, whence It., Sp., Pg. *proprio.*

The sense had already undergone great development in Latin, Romanic, and French, before the word was taken into Eng., where the chronological appearance of the senses does not correspond with the logical development. As it happens, our earliest evidence for the word appears in the adv. PROPERLY sense 3, corresp. to 9 of the adj.]

I. 1. Belonging to oneself or itself; (one's or its) own; owned as property; that is the, or a, property or quality of the thing itself, intrinsic, inherent. Usually preceded by a possessive (cf. OWN *a.* 1); sometimes also by *own. arch.* exc. in special connexions (chiefly scientific).

Proper motion (Astron.), that part of the apparent motion of a heavenly body (now usually of a 'fixed' star) supposed to be due to its actual movement in space; any observed motion of a star other than those due to the rotation of the earth, to parallax, and to aberration. *In proper person* (L. *in propriâ personâ*), in his (or one's) own person. †*Proper thing* = one's own thing, a property.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 562 (Cott.) An saul has propre thinges [= properties] thre. *Ibid.* 18765 Wit his aun propur might, He stei up in þair aller sight. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 To haf in heritage,..als a propire þing, þat were conquest tille him. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4958 For to sytte in dome in proper parsoun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1830) 37 With his own propre Swerd he was slayn. 1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* ii. 21 (1538) 46 b, Some call themselues poore, wythout hauynge ony thynge proper. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. vii. 141 This proper and equal motion of the heaven *Ibid.* IV. xxxiii. 300 Neither have they any master to whom they are proper. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 60 Euen with such like valour, men hang, and drowne Their proper selues. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* II. 700 The said leiger-book which was then my proper book, is now in Bodlies Library. 1718 G. SEWELL *Proclam. Cupid* 9 Ill is the Bird that soils his proper Nest. 1783 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 267 Astronomers have observed what they call a proper motion in several of the fixed stars. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvi, To shroud me from my proper scorn. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 79 (transl. Dante) To judge..with my proper eyes. 1881 PIAZZI SMYTH in *Nature* XXIV. 430/1 He concludes that the cause of the 'proper' light of the comet is the illumination of its constituent molecules by electric discharge. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 335 One of those stars which has a considerable proper motion.

2. Belonging or relating to the person or thing in question distinctively (more than to any other), or exclusively (not to any other); special, particular, distinctive, characteristic; peculiar, restricted; private, individual; of its own. Opp. to *common.* Const. *to.*

In liturgies, applied to a service, psalm, lesson, etc., specially appointed for a particular day or season. (See also C. 2, and PREFACE *sb.* 1.) In quot. 1377, = several, separate, distinct: cf. PROPERLY 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24921 (Cott.) Sai me..qua[t]kinwise Of hir we sal mak þis seruis, Sin þar es propre nan i knau. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 237 Three propre persones, ac nought in plurel noumbre, For al is but on god, and eche is god hymselue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The dreie Colre..his propre sete Hath in the galle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 77 Þe folk of Caldee has a propre langage and propre lettres and figures. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, Then shal folow certaine Psalmes in ordre as they been appointed except there be propre Psalmes appointed for that day. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 3 Their feet are proper, and not like mans,..for they are like great hands. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 14 Endemial and local Infirmities proper unto certain Regions. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. viii. (1765) 16 A Proper Receptacle, is that which belongs only to the Parts of a single Fructification. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Flowers having an involucrum which is either common or proper. 1870 TYNDALL *Electricity* § 66. 13 The notion of two kinds of electricity, one proper to vitreous bodies, the other proper to resinous bodies. *Mod* Hymns, with proper Tunes. The Psalms and Canticles, with proper Chants.

b. *Gram.* Applied to a name or noun which is used to designate a particular individual object (e.g. a person, a tame animal, a star, planet, country, town, river, house, ship, etc.). Opposed to COMMON *a.* 17 a.

A proper name is written with an initial capital letter. The same proper name may be borne by many persons in different families or generations, or by several places in different countries or localities; but it does not connote any qualities common to and distinctive of the persons or things which it denotes. A proper name may however receive a connotation from the qualities of an individual so named, and be used as a common noun, as a Hercules, a Cæsar (Kaiser, Czar), a Calvary, an atlas.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 462/18 Heo was ikeoped in propre name 'Þe Maudeleyne'. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70/1 Charlys, propyr name, *Carolus.* 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 4 b, In this Proposition *Cato* is the Nowne proper, whiche belongeth to one manne onely. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. § 5 If we had Reason to mention particular Horses, as often as..particular Men, we should have proper Names for the one, as familiar as for the other; and Bucephalus would be a Word as much in use, as Alexander. 1720 WATERLAND *Light Serm.* 117 Supposing Jehovah to be meerly a proper name. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 2 Proper names have strictly no meaning: they are mere marks for individual objects.

3. *Her.* Represented in the natural colouring, not in any of the conventional tinctures.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 95 b, Twoo Cypres trees raguled Solis, enwrapped with Ivy proper. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1611) 123 By proper is euermore vnderstood his naturall colour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 409/1 The City of Oxford beareth Azure, a Book open, proper; with seven Seals between three Crowns Or. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 193 A turkey Cock on each Cut in stone and painted proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2. 272 A peacock in its pride, proper.

II. 4. Strictly belonging or applicable; that is in conformity with rule; strict, accurate, exact, correct; †literal, not metaphorical (*obs.*).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 166 In properist maner of speking. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 4 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 72 Qvhy diminiss ȝe or takis away..the trew and propir sentence fra vs, of this part of our Catholik beleif? 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 236 The sense of that place is proper, and not figuratiue. 1581 [see IMPROPER *a.* 1]. 1768 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 96 The proper name of these birds is Pinguin.. It has been corrupted to Penguin. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 43 As I was walking along the common—blown along would be the properer phrase. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 272/2 Arachnids are not, in a proper sense, subject to metamorphosis.

†**b.** Very, identical. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxv. 426 The same proper night Sir Thomas Grantson was departed. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 But loa, the proper image of corps vntumbed apeered In dreame to Dido. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 178 Act..like his proper self.

5. To which the name accurately belongs; strictly so called, in the strict use of the word; genuine, true, real; regular, normal. In mod. use often following its noun. †*Proper chant* (*obs.*): see PROPERCHANT.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 367 May þou hald me þis hest.. And profe þus in my presens as a propire sothe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 189 It is leeful in proprist maner of lefulnes that Pilgrimagis be doon. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* xciii. Comm., The Holie Ghost is the proper auctor, and a man is the writer. 1734 SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § 1 (Chandos) 1 Proper Arabia is by the oriental writers divided into five provinces. 1752 P. PETIT *Hebrew Guide* Nj, Vowels are X Proper.. and IV Improper, i. e. which are scarcely sounded. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 89 The earths proper do not unite with oxygen...Characters of the alkaline and proper earths. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. § 1 7 Extending principles which belong..to building, into the sphere of architecture proper. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 101 Rome asserts that in the mass a true and proper sacrifice is offered. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 458 The concussion..may be limited either to the cerebrum proper, or to the medulla and pons.

b. *Arith. Proper fraction*, a fraction whose value is less than unity, the numerator being less than the denominator.

Proper prime: applied by W. H. H. Hudson to a prime number such that, when it is the denominator of a vulgar fraction, the recurring period of the equivalent decimal fraction consists of the highest possible number of figures, i. e. one less than such prime.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1701) 44 Proper Fractions always have the Numerator less than the Denominator, for then the parts signified are less than an Unit or Integer. *Ibid* 169

Nevertheless this is to be understood of Proper Fractions. 1687 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 52. 1864 W. H. H. Hudson in *Messenger of Math.* II. 1 If the period of *d* consist of *d*−1 places, *d* is called *a proper prime*.

6. Answering fully to the description; thorough, complete, perfect, out-and-out; cf. 7. Now *slang* or *colloq.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 377 Quhen the king his folk has sene Begyn to faile, for propyr tene, Hys assenȝhe gan he cry. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 259 (MS Gg. 4. 27) He nys but a verray propre fole. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 166 Throw matelent, and werray propyr ire. *a* 1683 Owen *Exp. Heb.* (1790) III. 194 Not to be thankful for gifts is the most proper, that is, the most base ingratitude *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'The mischievous boy got a proper licking'. 'Tom is a proper rogue'. 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir of Redclyffe* xliii, Old Markham seems in a proper taking. 1871 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann.* Jan. 45 There will be a proper blow-up about this.

7. Such as a thing of the kind should be; excellent, admirable, commendable, capital, fine, goodly, of high quality. (Also ironically: cf. *fine*.) Now *arch.* or *vulgar*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 243 John þe propereste profit was Of al þat aperit in manis flesch. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 51 'Here is propre seruice', quod pacience, 'þer fareth no prynce bettere'. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 218, I wille Tellen the a propre skille. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cvii. 129 Ther wes many a proper feat of armes done. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V* 16 b, She had a proper wytte & coulde both reade and wryte. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 40/2 A good humanician, and a proper philosopher. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 132 A proper iest, and neuer heard before. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. i. 312 Talke with a man out at a window, a proper saying. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* I. ii, Ay, she is a proper piece! that such creatures can broke for. 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett* (1873) 60 Major Doughty sent me a proper herring, which I salted. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i, Thou hast tasted thy liquor like a proper man.

Comb. 1607 Middleton *Your Five Gallants* III. ii, 'Tis a pity such a proper-parted gentleman should want [see Part *sb.* 12].

b. Of good character or standing; honest, respectable, worthy. *Obs.* or merged in 10 b.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 169 A proper Gentlewoman. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 240 An aduertisement to a proper maide in Florence..to take heede of the allurement of one Count Rossillion. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 19 The other, Sr Philip Stapleton, was a proper man, of a fair extraction. 1765 Gray *Shakespeare* 3 'Tis Willy begs, once a right proper man. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* li, 'What about you?' 'I am not a—proper woman'.

8. Of goodly appearance or make; fine-looking, 'fine', good-looking, handsome, well-made, elegant, comely, 'fair'. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 685 Apon he schal þat proper pyle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5366 'Sirs', quaþ Neymes, 'comeþ ner, And seeþ a propre sizte'. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 135 That was the proper Pape laye, provde in his apparale. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 26 Little Nell, A proper wench, she danceth well. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* xi. 23 The same tyme was Moses borne, and was a propper childe [Wyclif fair or semely; *Rheims* a proper infant]. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 77 These Indians..were very proper, tall and lusty men. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 397 One of the properest buildings north of Trent. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 129 One of white marble..the sinewes and veines so finely done as to appear very proper. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* ii, By St. Anne! but he is a proper youth. 1847–78 Halliwell s. v., *To make proper*, to adorn. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, If he had but been a head taller they had never seen a properer man.

III. 9. Adapted to some purpose or requirement expressed or implied; fit, apt, suitable; fitting, befitting; *esp.* appropriate to the circumstances or conditions; what it should be, or what is required; such as one ought to do, have, use, etc.; right.

a 1225– [implied in Properly *adv.* 3]. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 70 To disordre goode thinges, and put them oute of their propre placis. 1530 Palsgr. 321/2 Proper or apte or that serveth to a purpose, *duict, duicte*. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 196 'Tis proper I obey him; but not now. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 132 The fruit of Cocos, of great vertue to purge all humours, and proper for all diseases. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 258 To enquire of the properest methods to carry on our trade. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 120 They sometimes use the Adz, when the Ax, or some other properer Tool, lies not at hand. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 337 He might introduce whatever novelties he thought proper. 1795 Cowper *Pairing Time* 64–5 Choose not alone a proper mate, But proper time to marry. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 Boiling the chips..until the inspissated juice has acquired a proper consistency. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* vi. 70 The proper time to commence using glasses.

10. In conformity with social ethics, or with the demands or usages of polite society; becoming, decent, decorous, respectable, genteel, 'correct'.

[1704 Swift *T. Tub* Auth. Apol., How the author came to be without his papers is a story not proper to be told. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 4 If it had been proper for them [ladies] to hear,..the Author would not have wrapp'd it up in Greek.] 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 79 That won't be proper; you know, To-morrow's Sunday. 1812–13 Shelley in Dowden *Life* (1886) I. 327 So you do not know whether it is proper to write to me? 1832 Peard *Stanzas Boccaccio* iv, Then Guilt will read the properest books, And Folly wear the soberest looks. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom* xvi, When will you learn what's proper?

b. *transf.* of persons: Conforming to social ethics or polite usage; strictly decorous in manners and behaviour. (Somewhat *colloq.*)

1818 Moore *Fudge Fam. Paris* x. 72 We dined at a tavern —La, what do I say?..a *Restaurateur's*, dear; Where your properest ladies go dine every day. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 30 Very proper and respectable gentlemen. 1880 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXVI. 466 You hear very proper people..cry out against some of us.

B. *adv.* = Properly.

1. Excellently, finely, handsomely; genuinely, thoroughly. Now *dial.*, *vulgar*, or *slang*.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 901 He lukit to his lykame..So propir plesand of prent. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 242 Propir schene schane the son. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. v. 53 As proper brave a man as e'er was laid Under the turf. 1835–40 Haliburton *Clockm* (1862) 201, I am proper glad you agree with me, squire, said he. 1898 Doyle *Trag. Korosko* ix, 'Had 'em that time had 'em proper!' said he.

†**2.** Suitably, appropriately. *Obs.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* a vj, Ordering each part thereof proper to its particular use. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 136 The Joysts lie not proper for the second Story. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 36 Which is properest done at those seasons when our thoughts are fresh.

C. *sb.* or quasi-*sb.*

[The adj. used *absol.*, sometimes with pl. as a sb. Cf. L. *proprium* neuter, used subst., and *own* used predicatively (*this is my own*) or *absol* (*take of your own*).]

†**1.** That which is one's own; private possession, private property; something belonging to oneself.

[*c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2380 Þey nolde soffre hym nought to take, Hys owen propre for to make.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 40 Lyuynge in obedience, wiþouten propre. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 130 How moche thou mayste despende of thyn owyn propyr. 1456 *Regist. de Aberbrothoc* (Bann. Cl.) II. 89 The proppis that passis estwart betwix the propir and the commoun. 1524 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xiii 26 Redounding to their honours & suerties, as his awne propers. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 22, I frire N. make my profession and promyse obedience to God, to S. Frances..to live without propre and in chastite accordynge to the rule of the sayd ordre.

†**b.** *In proper*: in individual possession; as private property; as one's own. (Opposed to *in common*.) *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. ii. 22 (Camb. MS.) Yif thow mayst shewyn me þat euere any mortal man hath reseyuyd any of tho thinges to ben hise in propre. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 101 We seyen we han riȝt nouȝt in propre ne in comoun. 1553 Bp. Bale *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 215 Christ and his Apostles had no possessions neyther in proper nor in commune. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi. (1614) 768 They haue their lands and gardens in proper. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iii. § 3 (1727) 171 They could not have that in proper, which God made to be common.

2. *Eccl.* An office, or some part of an office, as a psalm, etc., appointed for a particular occasion or season. Opp. to Common *sb.* 10.

[*c* 1400 *Table of Lessons*, etc. in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 First ben sett sondaies and ferials togider, and after that the sanctorum, bothe comyn and propre togider, of al the ȝeer. *Ibid.* 696 Here endith the Propre Sanctorum, and now bigynneth the Commoun Sanctorum.] 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order*, etc., The Collect, Epistle, and Gospell, appoynted for the Sundaie, shall serue all the weeke after, except there fall some feast that hath his propre. 1851 [Robison] *Hymns & Anthems* Introd. 23 The Proper of the Season and the Proper of Saints, for which [the Prayer Book] provides Epistles and Gospels. 1874 [see Common *sb.* 10]. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2064 The regular [R. C.] orders have also in most cases a Proper, containing offices of saints belonging to their rule.

†**3.** An attribute specially or intrinsically belonging to something; an essential quality, property, characteristic. *Obs.*

1619 Bp. Andrewes *Serm., Acts* x. 34. 35 (1629) 725 The receiving of the Holy Ghost in a more ample measure [is] *opus diei*, the proper of this Day. *Ibid.* (1661) 418 That is Christ's proper 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 67 Every proper floweth from the Essential beginnings of his subject. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* 41 Propers either flow immediately from the Essence of the Subject;.. Or, by the Mediation of some other Property.

†**Pro·per,** *v. Obs.* [f. Proper *a.*: cf. L. *propriāre* to make one's own, obs. F. *proprier* corresponding in form and use. In some cases perh. aphetic for *apropre*, Appropre *v.*]

1. *trans.* To appropriate (to oneself), to make one's own, take possession of.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 421 Men..þat assenten to siche propring of chirchis bisyde cristis leeue. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. v. 281/2 They propren to themselfe by couetyse that is comon by kynde.

2. To appropriate, to make proper, to apply or ascribe specially or exclusively (*to* a person or thing).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 353 Crist seiþ þat by hijs manhed he had no power to ȝyue hem leue to sit on hijs riȝt side, but to þe godhed in hijs fadure is propred þis power. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxvii. (Tollem. MS.) Þe liknesse þat we seeþ in sweuenis we..propreþ to him þe names of þo þinges, for liknesse of þe þingis [L. *propter similitudinem eis appropriamur*]. *Ibid.* XVII. cxl. (Bodl. MS.), Rubitum oþer Rubus is a name ipropred þer to a schrubbe þat bereþ wilde beries. *c* 1400 *Prymer* 50 God! to whom it is proprid to be merciful euere.

b. ? To make master (*of* something).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IL xvii. 130 The person contemplatyf yᵗ by the grace of god is truely propred of all his desyres & pleasures vayne & wordly.

¶ The alleged sense 'to make proper, to adorn', cited in *Cent. Dict.*, is due to a misreading of Halliwell: see quot. 1847–78 s. v. Proper *a.* 8.

†**Pro·perant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *properānt-em*, pres. pple. of *proper-āre*; see next.] Hasty.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 138 Julius..was the mair fers and properant aganis the Scottis. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 12 The former [action] is patient, looking for; the other is properant, hasting to.

†**Pro·perate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *proper-āre* to hasten, f. *proper-us* quick.]

1. *intr.* To hasten, to go quickly.

1623 Cockeram, *Properate*, to hasten. 1632 Vicars *Virgil* II. 43 A while to keep off death, which properates. [1767 A. Campbell *Lexiph.* (1774) 64 Misocapelus, Captator, Eubulus, and Quisquilius properated before, with a rapid oscitancy. (Here a burlesque of pedantic language.)]

2. *trans.* To hasten; to quicken the growth of.

1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1676) 109 Some [salts]..are deadly to plants, others properate [them] too fast; and some are sluggish, and scarce advance them at all.

†**Properation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *properātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *proper-āre*: see prec.] The action of hastening (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II [I.] xxxi. 99 Often handling of the withering Flowre is a properation of more swift decay. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 14 Death's properation prevents their preparation.

†**Pro·perchant.** *Mus. Obs.* [f. Proper *a.* + Chant *sb.*] Applied to those hexachords which began on the note C (nearly corresponding to the modern 'natural scale').

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 4 What is Properchant?..It is a propertie of singing, wherein you may sing either *fa* or *mi* in *b fa ♯ mi* according as it shall be marked *b* or thus *♯* and is when the *vt* is in *C fa vt*. 1667 C. Simpson *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 112 From these six Notes, *Vt, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*, did arise three properties of Singing; which they [Latins] named *B Quarre, B Molle*, and *Properchant* or *Naturall Ibid* 113 Properchant was when their *Vt* was applyed to *C*. But in our Modern Musick, we acknowledge no such thing as Properchant.

†**Pro·perhede.** *Obs.* [f. Proper *a.* + -head.] The quality of being 'proper', i. e. of pertaining or relating to oneself.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Þe v. spanne lengthe of þe handle of þi skeet in contrityoun muste be propyrhede; þat is to sayn, thynke of þin owen propre synnes & noȝt on obere mennys. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. v. 281/1 Ther is thre maner of propertees and properhede.

Properispome (prōpĕ·rispōm), *a.* and *sb. Gr. Gram.* [abbrev. of **properispomenon** (also in use) = Gr. *προπερισπώμενον*, neuter pr. pple. passive of *προπερισπᾶν* to circumflex on the penultimate, f. *πρό*, Pro-[2] + *περισπᾶν*: see Perispome.]

a. *adj.* Having a circumflex accent on the penultimate syllable. **b.** *sb.* A word so accented.

1818 Blomfield tr. *Matthiæ Gr. Gram.* 958 *Properispomena*, which have the circumflex on the penultima. 1867 tr. *Curtius' Grk. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 93 Proparoxytones and properispomes..receive also from the following enclitic another accent as acute on the last syllable. 1881 Chandler *Grk. Accentuation* § 11 No word with a final syllable long by nature can be proparoxytone or properispomenon *Ibid.* § 971 A properispomenon followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable..but disyllabic enclitics after properispomena ending in *ξ* or *ψ* are oxytone. 1905 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 250/3 He knows that an enclitic in ancient Greek throws back the accent upon a properispomenon, and consequently he writes *τὸν μαυρόν του* which is not to be pronounced in modern Greek. What he actually heard was *τὸ μαῦρο του*.

Properistoma, etc.: see Pro-[2] I.

Properly (prŏ·pəli), *adv.* [f. Proper *a.* + -ly [2].] In a proper manner (in senses of the adj.).

1. In its own nature, in itself, intrinsically, essentially; in one's own person, for oneself; as one's own, as private property, privately. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 49 Þei han grete housis proprid to hem self and myche hid tresour..; and þis tresour is kept proprely to idel men or fendis. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 5 b, To goe vpright and to speake, are properly to all menne generally. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. ii. 90 My Affaires Are Seruanted to others: Though I owe My Reuenge properly, my remission lies In Volcean brests. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 170 The whole world or heaven..is moved properly by soul.

b. Particularly, distinctively, specially.

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 And specialliche and propreliche of the rote of auarice guoþ out manye smale roten, þet byeþ wel greate dyadliche zennes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, That terme draw is propurli assigned to that hawke that will slee a Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 19 A certane schort, grase, quhairin scheip properlie delytes. 1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc.* viii. § 5. 130 A subject hath nothing properly his owne against the will of the Supreme Authority. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxv, One would think mischief was so properly thy element that to thee it was indifferent whether friend or foe was the sufferer.

†**c.** By itself or themselves; severally. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 127 Thus ben the Signes propreli Divided. ?*a* 1500 *Wyclet* (1828) p. xiii, A man maye take a glasse, and breake the glasse into many peces, and in euery pece properly thou mayste se thy face.

2. In the proper or strict sense; strictly speaking; †literally, not figuratively (*obs.*); in accordance with fact; strictly, accurately, correctly, exactly.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiv. 1 Tabernakile propirly is þe mansyon of feghtand men. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 33 Þis desire es noghte propirly lufe, bot it es a begynnynge, for lufe propirly es a full cuppillynge of þe lufande and þe lufed to-gedyre. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 130 Off Paradys can I noȝt speke properly, for I hafe noȝt bene þere. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 If we wil properly and exactly

speake, accordyng to the difinition of the word. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 8 He keepes me rustically at home, or (to speak more properly) staies me heere at home vnkept. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 128 Carefully avoiding to take words properly, which are spoken metaphorically. 1790 PALLY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 Greece properly so called, that is, as distinguished from Macedonia. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. iii. (1874) 67 Virtue is not virtue, properly speaking, when it is constrained.

3. Fittingly, suitably, appropriately; as it ought to be, or as one ought to do; rightly, correctly, duly, well; in accordance with social ethics or good manners, becomingly, with propriety.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Loked nu, hu propreliche þe lefdi in Canticis, .lereð ou, bi hire sawe, hu ȝe schulen siggen, 'En dilectus meus'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 25 Huanne he..deþ his guodes nazt uor god propreliche, ac uor þe wordle. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi (*Symon & Judas*) 69 He send til hyme þane a paynteore..To paynt his fygur properly. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 134 In þat land er many papeiais..and þai speke of þaire awen kynde als properly as a man. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Wks (1829) 99 Mark..how properly that substantial reason, wherewith they go about to establish purgatory, concludeth 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 372 Those famous sheep called *Pacos* which serve as properly for carriage as horses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I 82 Law can never regulate them [wages] properly 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess of Gertr.* III. 73 He took leave affectionately and yet properly. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi, Take the horse back, and clean him properly. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. xxxvii. (1879) 219 If the object-glass does not perform its part properly. *Mod.* Why don't you behave properly?

4. In a goodly fashion, excellently, admirably; with goodly appearance, finely, handsomely; well. Now *arch.* or *vulgar.*

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 621 þe Orisoun..of seynt Ambrose þat he properly in prose Made. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 107 Made of precious stanes so properly and so curiously þat it semez as it ware a vyne growand. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 'Apparaile þe properli' quod Pride. 1519 *Interl Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 47, I can prank it properly. 1552 HUTOFT, Properly or trymme, *concinne, dextre* 1732 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* VI (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 159, I never saw hills so properly and so finely clothed. 1740-87 *Lett. Miss Talbot, &c.* (1808) 19 A mean dressed man got up into a tree, and from thence harangued them very properly.

5 Of degree: Thoroughly, completely, perfectly; utterly, entirely, quite; exceedingly, very. (Now *slang* or *colloq.*)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3283 (Dubl. MS.) Þus prosperite and pride propyrly me blyndyd. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 57 For certayne I thoughte properly it had ben you. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 24 June, Such variety of pictures, and other things of value and rarity, that I was properly confounded. *Ibid.* 13 July, All which, I did assure my Lord, was most properly false, and nothing like it true. 1816 SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 29 May in *Lockhart*, Economy is the order of the day, and I can assure you they are shaving properly close. 1895 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 309 They beat us properly. we polled about half what they did. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 3/6 The accused said he got 'properly drunk'.

Properness (prǫ·pərnés). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being proper.

1. The fact of belonging specially to something; special quality or character, peculiarity.

1530 LORD *Banians* ii. 9 The Woman to whom God had giuen that vnderstanding, to be capable of the propernesse of his speech. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. Comm. 175 The Latines in regard of the propernesse of the forme, name it [Deltoton] *Triangulum.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Properness*, Peculiarness.

2 Excellence, goodness; esp. of appearance: goodliness, handsomeness, elegance, comeliness.

1530 PALSGR. 258/2 Propernesse, *faictisse, factise.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par. Acts* vii. 29 The propernes of the childe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr* IV. i, Yonder is a lady veil'd; For properness beyond comparison. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 196 The queen, upon parity of deserts, always preferred properness of person in conferring her favours. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Properness*, Talness of Stature.

3. Fitness, suitableness; becomingness, propriety, conformity with what is 'proper'.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 18 Both for propernesse of wordes, and truth of sense he hath wisely and faithfully translated. 1710 ABP. KING *Let. to Swift* 16 Sept, I am not courtier enough to know the properness of the thing. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* vi, Standing off in separate properness, as people do who 'go into society'.

† **Propertary,** *a* and *sb. Obs rare.* In 5 **propitarij, proprytarye.** [f. PROPERTY *sb.* + -ARY[1]: cf. PROPRIETARY (to which *proprytarye* leads); also the forms of PROPERTY.] = PROPRIETARY B. 2, A. 2.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 142 þe behouis liue in wilfull powerte,..þat þu be noght propitarij and falle in owre-hegh daunger enence þi religiun. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Dj, Whan the relygyous men therof..ben proprytaryes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 275 Some doctours thynketh that all suche propertaryes be excommunicate & accursed.

Propertied (prǫ·pərtid), *a.* [f. next + -ED[2].]

† **1.** Having a specified property, quality, nature, or disposition. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 83 His voyce was propertied As all the tuned Spheres, and that to Friends. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 9 This approues you To be most nobly propertied. [1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 94 The expression *dharma-dharmyabheddt*, 'because of the non-difference of a property and that which is propertied.']

2. Possessed of, owning, or holding property.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 30 You are still in the flesh, in a carnal and propertied world. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 267 They are the propertied class. 1887 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Sec. II. viii. (1888) 296 Whatever the propertied and satisfied classes may think.

3. Furnished with theatrical properties. *nonce-use.*

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/1 The great picture of 'An Audience in Athens during the Representation of Agamemnon'..is too 'staged' and 'propertied' to be very convincing.

Property (prǫ·pərti), *sb.* Forms: α. 4-6 **proprete, -tee, -tie** (6 **-ty**); 4-6 **properte,** (4-5 **-ur-, -yr-,** 4-6 **-ir-,** 5-6 **-ar-**; 4-5 **-teo,** 4-6 **-te,** 5 **-ty,** 5-6 **-tie**), 5-7 **propertie** (5-6 **-tee,** 6-7 **-tye**), 6- **property.** β 4 **proprite,** 5 **propryte, -tee** (6 **-tye**). [ME. *proprete*, app. ME. or AF. modification of OF. *propriété* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *proprietāt-em*, n. of quality from *proprius* own, proper. The β form *proprite* corresponds to a F. dial. form *propritei* cited of 1292 in Godef. *Compl.* The F. *propreté*, which corresponds exactly to ME. *propreté*, is not cited before 17th c, and is viewed by Hatz.-Darm. as directly f. *propre* adj. + *-té.* All the forms are ultimately FRENCH or Eng. representations of the L. word (whence PROPRIETY) with or without conformation to the adj. *propre*, PROPER.]

1. The condition of being owned by or belonging to some person or persons (cf. PROPER *a.* 1); hence, the fact of owning a thing; the holding of something as one's own; the right (*esp.* the exclusive right) to the possession, use, or disposal of anything (usually of a tangible material thing); ownership, proprietorship; = PROPRIETY 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 317 Þe cite of Beedleem was Davipis bi sum propirte 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 357 Whan that a riche worthi king..Wol axe and cleyme proprete In thing to which he hath no riht. 1489 *Paston Lett.* III. 349 Tyll it myth be undyrstond wedyr the propyrte ware in the Kyng or in my lord 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 501 Landis..pertening to the said David, Erll of Craufurd, in propertie and tenandrie 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 226 *Propertie* is the highest right that a man hath or can have to any thing, which no way dependeth upon another mans curtesie 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. iv. § 42 God..has given no one of his Children such a Property in his peculiar Portion of the Things of this World 1713 *Treaty of Utrecht* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 501 Sea-letters or Passports, expressing the Name, Property and Bulk of the Ship. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x 190 The right of possession (though it carries with it a strong presumption) is not always conclusive evidence of the right of property, which may still subsist in another man. 1838 T. DRUMMOND *Let. to Tipperary Magistrates* 18 Apr., in B. O'Brien *Life* (1889) 284 Property has its duties as well as its rights. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 374 Rights of property or ownership over land, meaning by property or ownership the enjoyment of those indefinite rights of user over land by virtue of which in ordinary language a person is entitled to speak of land as his property.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Phœnix & Turtle* 37 Either was the other's mine. Propertie was thus appalled, That the selfe was not the same: Single Natures double name, Neither two nor one was called. [? = Either was claimed by the other as 'Mine'. Ownership was thus dismayed. (But Schmidt takes 'property' here as = 'particularity, individuality'.)]

2. That which one owns; a thing or things belonging to or owned by some person or persons; a possession (usually material), or possessions collectively; (one's) wealth or goods. (In quots. 1456, 1526, private as distinguished from common property.) Also *fig.*

(Comparatively few examples before 17th c.)

13 . *Cursor M.* 28389 (Cott.) And haue i tan bath aght and se O þam þat had na propurte. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 113 Þat þou mowe be dispoiled of all maner propirte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They..had no property, but all was in commune. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II. ii. 597 A King, Vpon whose property, and most deere life, A damn'd defeate was made. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. iv. § 123 He is willing to join in Society with others for the mutual Preservation of their Lives, Liberties and Estates, which I call by the general Name, *Property.* 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 P 3 Time therefore ought, above all other kinds of property, to be free from invasion. *c* 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 33 She was the property, I understood, of Mr. Francis, who had bought her some time before. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I 13 The sole disposal of a property to the amount of a hundred thousand pounds. 1838 FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 290 In 1838, the personal property of 24 English Bishops who had died within the last 20 years amounted to £1,649,000. 1849 COBDEN in Morley *Life* xviii. (1902) 67/2 Real property always falls in value in the vicinity of barracks. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 304 The printing press was making letters the common property of all.

b A piece of land owned; a landed estate.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. 366 They..had their properties set apart for them. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 Small properties, much divided, prove the greatest source of misery that can be conceived. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 835/1 Lord Eldon..possessed one considerable property in Durham, and another in Dorset.

† **c.** ? Something belonging to a thing; an appurtenance; an adjunct. *Obs.*

a 1350 *Exalt. Cross* 58 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 128 Also ȝit gert he mak þarin Propirtese by preue gyn. .. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* I. 493 Þe properties of nature Redi to þe þei be [L. *Comoda nature nullo tibi tempore deerunt*]. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Herefordsh.* (1662) II. 33 Many aged folk which in other countries are properties of the chimneyes, or confined to their beds, are here found in the field as able to work

3. *Theatr.* Any portable article, as an article of costume or furniture, used in acting a play; a stage requisite, appurtenance, or accessory. Chiefly *pl.*

c 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 132 in *Macro Plays* 81 Þese parcellis in propyrtes we purpose us to playe þis day seuenenyt. 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 303 Furnished in this office with sondrey garmentes & properties. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 108, I wil draw a bil of properties, such as our play wants. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. ii, This cloak and hat, without Wearing a beard or other property, Will fit the person 1748 *Whitehall Even. Post* No. 371 To be Sold very cheap, Cloaths, Scenes, Properties, clean, and in very good Order. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* III. vi, They were excessively amused with the properties; and Lord Squib proposed they should dress themselves. 1881 LD. LYTTON *Plays, Players*, etc II iii. 47, 'I used it as a property'. 'A what?' interrupted the magistrate

† **4.** *fig.* A mere means to an end; an instrument, a tool, a cat's-paw. *Obs*

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* III. iv. 10 'Tis a thing impossible I should loue thee, but as a property. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 965 That he was but a Puppet, or a property in the late tragicall motion. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xii. P 1 Both religion and those that fought for it, were only made properties to promote the lusts of those who despised both 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 54 Hackney Coachmen .praying for rainy Weather, that they may make a Property of the People they carry in the Afternoon

5. An attribute or quality belonging to a thing or person: in earlier use sometimes, an essential, special, or distinctive quality, a peculiarity; in later use often, a quality or characteristic in general (without reference to its essentialness or distinctiveness). **a.** Of a thing or things.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10081 Y rede þe here how þe properte3 are shewed, Þoghe þe langage be but lewed 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) d viij b/1 The wytte of gropyng hath this propryte, that he is [in] al þe partyes of the body, outake heer, nayles of fete and of hondes. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* I (*Cock & Jasp*) ix, This joly jasp had propirteis sevin: The first, of cullour it was meruellous. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, The philosophers had suche desyre to knowe the natures & propertees of thynges. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A iv, In pontike wormwode is there no smalle astringent propertie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 35 Though heat hath that killing property, yet it seems that cold hath not. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 218 Truth is only a property, and no substance whatever. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* I. (1833) 5 The property of lenses and mirrors to form erect and inverted images of objects. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* VII. xli (1879) 241 It is one of the properties of a triangle that the three interior angles taken together are equal to two right angles.

† **b.** Of a person. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I 138 Crist..telliþ þe heieste propriete þat falliþ to a good herde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxx. 22 Hauynge great experiences in hawkynge & huntynge and other properties apperteynynge to a Gentylman. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 70 b, The persone of Antichrist, his nature, disposicion,..and all his propreties. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* V. xiii. 409 He hath this property of an honest man, that his word is as good as his hand 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 313, I am sorry for your ill properties, but I entertain no enmity against you. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxi, One of whom..he knew no virtuous property.

† **c.** A peculiar or exclusive attribute; a quality belonging only to the being in question. *Obs.*

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 38 A man that hath excellent gifts and graces himselfe, he cannot convey them to another, but that is the propertie of God, that is peculiar to him alone. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot* I v § 13. 257 This is..to take upon you the property of God, which is to know the hearts of men.

d. *Logic.* Reckoned as one of the PREDICABLES, q. v.: see quots. 1725, 1870.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 5 b, Propertie is a naturall pronenesse and maner of doing, which agreeth to one kind, and to the same onely, and that euermore. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 62 Properties be not adjuncts: for, adjuncts doe outwardly befall the subiect. Properties..are necessary emanations from the principles of nature. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 3 A *secondary essential mode* is any other attribute of a thing, which is not of primary consideration; this is called a *property*: sometimes indeed it goes toward making up the essence, especially of a complex being..; sometimes it depends upon, and follows from the essence of it; so *volubility*, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* XII (1880) 102 Property..may perhaps be best described as any quality which is common to the whole of a class, but is not necessary to mark out that class from other classes.

† **6.** Usually with *the*: The characteristic quality of a person or thing; hence, character, nature. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3973 Who-so kan knowe þe properte, Enuyus man may lyknyd be To þe Iawnes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 626 As the Roose in his Radnesse is Richest of floures,..So passis þi property perte wemen all. 14.. in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 332 It is þe properte of A gentilmann To say the beste þat he cann. 1559 *Bk Com. Prayer, Prayers Sev. Occas.*, O God, whose nature and propertie is euer to haue mercy, and to forgeue. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 77 The Rue of propertie doth driue away al venemous beasts and wormes. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 10 It is the property of error to contradict it self. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 6 It is the property and practice of profane men, to take occasion..to dispise their persons, and to reject their doctrine.

† **7.** The quality of being proper or suitable; aptitude, fitness; the proper use or sense (of words). = PROPRIETY 5 b. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 353 Þat is good love of þe fire of charite, and is clepid benignitie by propirte of word. *c* **1399** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 13 So hath the werre as ther no proprité. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* I. xv, All kyndes of writyng must also be sought for; nat for the histories only, but also for the proprétie of wordes, whiche communely do receiue theyr autoritie of noble autours. **1627** W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 252 Which, though in large sense it may bee stiled Excommunication..yet, in property of speach, is not so. **1675** HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewom. Comp.* 54 The neatness and property of your Clothes..Property, I call a certain suitableness and convenience betwixt the Clothes and the Person. **1740** CHEYNE *Regimen* 136 With infinite Variety, Justness, and Property.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1 or 2, as *property-class*, *-holder*, *-interest*, *-lawyer*, *-market*, *-owner*, *-taxation*; *property-holding*, *-loving*, etc. adjs.; **property qualification**, a qualification for office (e. g. of a member of parliament), or for the exercise of a right (e. g. of voting), based on the possession of property to a certain amount; **property tax**, a direct tax levied on property.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 6/2 A great deal had lately been said about the *property classes, and there had been a good deal of wild talk about property. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 179 A question so important to the *property-holders of the State. **1906** J. F. RHODES *Hist. U. S.* VI. Pref. 5 The educated and *property-holding people of several States. **1822** T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 227 Isæus, the great *property lawyer of the Athenians, assures us that this was a trick in very common practice at Athens. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 20 May 3/5 Indications that the *property market is returning to the condition of healthy activity. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 2/1 Many..district councils are under the complete domination of cottage *property owners. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 10 He raised the *property qualification to twelve hundred thousand sesterces. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 126 All property qualifications of members of Parliament are now abolished. **1870** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. Q. 590 The strange notion..that a property qualification was needed for a seat in the Witenagemôt. **1809** HAN. MORE *Cœlebs* I. x. 118 That abominable *Property-tax makes me quite a beggar. **1844** COBDEN *Let.* 7 Dec. (in *Tregaskis' Catal.* 16 Sept. (1901) 25/2), As a leaguer we must not take up the question of direct *property-taxation, but individually I go with you entirely.

b. In sense 3 (*Theatr.*): (*a*) appositive, applied to any article (often an imitation) used as a property or stage accessory, as *property broadsword*, *cittern*, *doll*, *fowl*; also, to a person who appears in a scene but takes no part in the action, as *property boy*, *child*; so allusively *property clerk*; (*b*) ordinary attrib. and Comb., as *property-maker*; **property-man, property-master**, a man who furnishes and has the charge of stage properties at a theatre; **property-plot**, a list of the properties required for a play; **property-room**, the room in which the properties are kept.

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* III. ii, The Saints advance, To fill the Dance, And the *Property Boys come in. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 2/1 It was like a man armed with a *property broadsword facing a master of fence. **1889** J. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* i. (1891) 3, I had seen many rehearsals,..having been taken on 'in arms' as a *property child. **1889** W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 145 We also shared a '*property' clerk, who did nothing at all. **1895** *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 1/2 The man who can't eat a *property fowl is no actor. **1559** in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 110 Wages of taylours, karvars, *propertie makers, wemen & other. **1582** *Ibid.* 352 Property makers being Paynters the firste at iiᵉ the day. **1633** SHIRLEY *Triumph of Peace* 19 There rush in A Carpenter. A Paynter. ..A Feather-makers Wife. A *Property-Mans Wife. **1749** W. R. CHETWOOD *Hist. Stage* 251 Property-man is the person that receives a bill from the prompter for what is necessary in every play; as purses, wine, suppers, poison [etc.]. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 102 The religion of the day is a theatrical Sinai, where the thunders are supplied by the property man. **1888** *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 440/2 While the *property-master and his men were fashioning the god Talepulka, the scenic artist had sketched and modelled the scenery of the opera. **1897** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 349 Rant and frippery that befit a third-rate actor or a second-hand *property-monger. **1858** LYTTON *What will he do* I. vi, She had left in the *property-room of the theatre her robe of spangles and tinsel. **1885** J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 66 The dressing-rooms (two rows of wooden sheds) were situate over the property room, and were reached by means of a flight of steps.

Pro·perty, *v. Obs.* or *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a 'property' or tool of, to use for one's own ends, to exploit. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 79, I am too high-borne to be propertied To be a..seruing-man, and Instrument To any Soueraigne State throughout the world. **1758** *Herald* I. Ded. 5 There must..be a vast fund of stupidity amongst mankind, to make them..be continually property'd away for the interests of a few crafty leaders.

2. To make one's own property, to appropriate, to take or hold possession of.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 57 His large Fortune. Subdues and properties to his loue and tendance All sorts of hearts. **1833** T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. x, A being like Emma—whose sentiments, whose character, are propertied by the one, one engrossing passion.

3. To imbue with a property or quality: see PROPERTIED 1.

Pro·pertyless, *a.* Also **propertiless** (cf. *merciless*, *pitiless*). [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of property; having no property.

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 536 The population will always be the propertyless, pauperised labourers. **1886** W. GRAHAM *Soc. Probl.* 333 The fear of the uncertain morrow, with all its danger for the propertiless.

Pro·pertyship. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The condition of being property; the constitution of property: the correlative of *ownership*.

1884 L. GRONLUND *Co-operat. Commw.* vi. 140 It will be decidedly inexpedient in that commonwealth to destroy any of the essential qualities of propertyship.

Prophain(e, -phan(e, obs. forms of PROFANE.

Prophase (prōu·fēⁱz). *Biol.* [f. PRO-² + PHASE.] A preliminary or preparatory phase.

1887 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* xxxii. 363 With this the preparatory phases of cell-division, the *prophases*, are completed. ..Now begin the phases of separation and rearrangement of the daughter-segments, the *metaphases* of division. **1898** *Ibid.* I. i. 62 The changes occurring in a mother nucleus preparatory to division are termed the prophases of the karyokinesis.

‖ **Prophasis** (prǫ·fásis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πρόφασις (Hippocr.), f. πρό, PRO-² + φάσις PHASE.] (See quots.)

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Prophasis*, the appearing or shewing of a thing. **1693** tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prophasis*, a Fore-knowledge in Diseases; also an Occasion of antecedent Cause. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prophasis*, old term for the remote, or procatarctic cause of disease, but Lindenus seems to have taken it for the antecedent, or proximate cause, and the predisposition of the body to disease. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prophasis*.. the occasion which renders active or efficient a previous disposition to disease.

Prophecio·grapher. *nonce-wd.* [f. PROPHECY + -(O)GRAPHER.] One who writes down or records prophecies.

1817 SOUTHEY *Malory's Arthur* I. Pref. 13 One of his clerks, by name Master Anthoine, succeeded to the office of Propheciographer.

Pro·phecize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. PROPHECY + -IZE: cf. PROPHETIZE.] *intr.* To utter prophecies.

1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) I. 87 Lord Kinnaird whispering, gesticulating, and prophecising.

Prophecy (prǫ·fĭsi). Forms: α. 3–4 **profecie**, 4 **-fecye**, 4–5 **-fycye**, **-fes(s)ye**, 5 **-fesi**. β. 3–7 **prophecie**, 3–8 **-phesie**, 4–5 **-pheci**, **-phessye**, 4–6 **-phecye**, **-phesye**, 5 **-phecij**, **-phesi**, **-phicie**, **-phase**, **-phasy**, 5–8 **-phesy**, 4– **prophecy**. γ. 5 **propheteye**, 6 **-phe(a)tie**. [a. OF. *profecie* (12th c.), mod.F. *prophétie* (pron. profesi) = Pr., Pg. *prophecia*, Sp. *profecía*, It. *profezia*; ad. late L. *prophētīa* (in *Itala*), *-ēcīa*, a. Gr. προφητεία prophecy, f. προφήτης PROPHET. The variant spelling *prophesy* is found as late as 1709, but is now confined to the verb.]

1. The action, function, or faculty of a prophet; divinely inspired utterance or discourse; *spec.* in Christian theology, utterance flowing from the revelation and impulse of the Holy Spirit.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 158 He [Saint John the Baptist] ine his iborenesse upspende his feder tunge into prophecie. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 364/30 For prophesie and riȝt-wisnesse huy heolden al þat he seide. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiii. 2 If I schal haue prophesye, and haue knowun all mysteries,..if I schal not haue charite, I am noȝt. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 For it was guile and Sorcerie, Al that sche tok for Prophecie. **1563** WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 24 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 90 Serapion, quha..wes illuminat be the spirit of prophetie. **1619** W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1638) 532 Of Prophecie we find two sorts. First, Extraordinary, that stood partly in foretelling things to come, by immediate reuelation; partly, in interpreting Scriptures with unerring faith. *a* **1704** LOCKE *Par. 1 Cor.* xii. (1709) 78 *note* 10 Prophesie comprehends these three things. Prediction, Singing by the Dictate of the Spirit, and understanding and explaining the mysterious hidden Sense of Scripture by an immediate Illumination and Motion of the Spirit. **1823** KEBLE *Serm.* iii. (1848) 44 Prophecy, or the authorized declaration of God's will. **1877** E. R. CONDER *Basis of Faith* vii. 299 Prophecy, as the term is used in the Bible, signifies not prediction, but divinely-inspired speech. Prediction was merely one function of the prophetic office, subordinate to its moral aim. **1886** C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Proph.* i. 1 Prophecy is religious instruction. It is an essential feature of the religion of cultivated nations.

2. The spoken, or especially, the written utterance of a prophet, or of the prophets.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9196 Þat time was prophet Ieremi Spekand in his propheci. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM I. 1292 Ine þe alde laȝe þe redere Rede þe prophessye By wokke. **1388** WYCLIF *2 Chron.* ix. 29 Writun..in the wordis of Achie of Silo, and in the visioun [*gloss* ether prophesie] of Addo, the prophete, aȝens Jeroboam. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* xxxi. 1 The wordes of king Lemuel; The prophecie which his mother taught him. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 307 b, All the Scripture is called a prophesie, which is as much to say as diuine. *c* **1575** H. NICHOLAS (*title*) Revelatio Dei. The Revelation of God, and his great Propheatie, which God now, in the last Daye, hath shewed unto his Elect. **1680** BURNET *Rochester* 140 The 53ʳᵈ Chapter of the Prophesie of Isaiah. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 33 The wise men of Babylon are distinguished in the prophecy of Daniel into four classes. **1815** BYRON *Heb. Mel. Vision Belshazzar* v, The lamps around were bright, The prophecy in view. **1902** FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. v. 422 To be the Christ of prophecy was to be the Crucified of Judaism.

†**3.** A company or body of prophets. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1308 He þe kyng hatz conquest & þe kyth wunnen..& þe pryce of þe profecie prisoners maked.

4. The foretelling of future events; orig. as an inspired action; extended to foretelling by any means; an instance of this. Now the ordinary sense. Originally, one of the notions included in sense 1.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14531 He com for to dei wit wil, And sua þe prophecis to fill. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 A prophecie sais he salle die. **1485–6** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 50 It is in actt, that all maner of profycyes is mayd felony. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 3 Until the prophesies of Merlin should be fulfilled. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 80 He speake a Prophesie ere I go. *Ibid.* 95 This prophecie Merlin shall make, for I liue before his time. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Prophecy*, a Prediction or Foretelling. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 273 Prophecy is nothing but the history of events before they come to pass. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiii, Old Allan bane foretold your plight,..But light I held his prophecy. **1838** DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 113 There is prophecy, but not of particular events, and derived, not from inspiration, but from observation. The astronomer predicts—and all the world knows that his predictions daily come true. **1894** H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 271 The amelioration of the Struggle for Life is the most certain prophecy of Science. **1897** SIR W. LAWSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec 2/1 One of Disraeli's delightful sayings was, 'that of all forms of error prophecy is the most gratuitous.'

b. *fig.* A foreshadowing of something to come.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 16 The world's a prophecy of worlds to come. **1822** B. CORNWALL *Ludovico Sforza* ii, Methinks she was A beautiful prophecy of thee.

5. The interpretation and expounding of Scripture or of divine mysteries: a function of the prophet in the apostolic churches; applied in the 16th and 17th centuries, and sometimes later, to exposition of the scriptures, esp. in conferences for that purpose, and to preaching. See PROPHESYING b.

1382 [see 1]. **1382** WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xiii. 8 Charite fallith not down, whether prophecyes schulen be voydid, ether langagis schulen ceesse, ether science schal be distroyed [1611 Whether there be prophecies, they shall faile]. [**1576** GRINDAL *Let.* 20 Dec. in *Mem.* (1710) 15 That Exercise in the Church St. Paul calleth *Prophesia*, and the Speaker *Prophetas*, terms very Odious in our Days to some, because they are not rightly understood; for indeed, *Propheta* in that, and the like Places of the same St. Paul..signifieth thereby the Assent and Consent of the Scriptures.] **1577** HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 17 In manie of our archdeaconries we have an exercise..called a prophesie or conference, and erected onelie for the examination or triall of the diligence of the cleargie in their studie of holie scriptures. **1577** in Stovel *Introd. Canne's Necess.* (1849) 59 Forbidding the exercises called Prophecies, as being practices and rites belonging to religion, not established by parliament and her authority. *a* **1649** WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 60 Mr. Wilson, praying and exhorting the congregation to love, etc., commended to them the exercise of prophecy in his absence. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxiv. 343 One Thursday in March, at a prophesy (as it was called) in the Dutch Church in London, where Nicolas one of the ministers preached upon the doctrine of regeneration.

6. *Eccl.* **a.** An Old Testament lection, *esp.* in the eucharistic office (e. g. in the Ambrosian rite). Cf. *prophetic lesson* (PROPHETIC 1 b), PROPHET 3 b.

c **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 324 Saynt Ambros þe bisshoppe was att mes..and as he lenyd on þe altar, betwix þe prophesie & þe epistull, he fell on slepe. **1853** DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 201 When the Acolyte has finished singing the Prophecy, he genuflects to the Altar. **1872** SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 205 In the Milanese [rite] there was..a verse or two sung from the Psalms..between the Prophecy and the Epistles.

b. The canticle *Benedictus* as used in the Gallican liturgy.

[**1855** NEALE & FORBES *Anc. Lit. Gall. Ch.* 34 *marg.*, We learn from the exposition of the Gallican service ascribed to S. Germanus that the *prophetia* was the song of Zacharias.] **1872** SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 203 *note*, The reader must not be misled by the title Collectio or Oratio post Prophetiam in the Old Gothic, Frank, and Gallican Sacramentaries; for by 'the Prophecy' is there meant the *Benedictus* or Prophecy of Zacharias. **1880**—in *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1738/1 The prophecy was, on some days, in most of the Gallican liturgies, followed by an 'Oratio' or 'Collectio post Prophetiam'.

Pro·phecy-mo:nger. [f. prec. + MONGER.] One who deals in, repeats, or occupies himself with prophecies.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 46 An old prophesie among the English (observed by forrainers to be the greatest Prophecy-mongers). **1858** H. W. BEECHER *Life Th.* (1859) 32 Such to me is the Bible when the pragmatic prophecy-monger and the swinish utilitarian have toothed its fruits and craunched its blossoms.

Pro·phesiable, *a. rare.* In 7 **-cyable.** [f. as next + -ABLE.] Capable of being prophesied.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 194 It is not for every prophet to know every thing that is prophecyable.

Prophesier (prǫ·fĭsəi,əɹ). Also 5–7 **-cier**, 8 **-syer.** [f. next + -ER¹.] One who or that which prophesies; *esp.* one who predicts or foreshows; a prophet; a prognostic; in 17th c. applied to Puritan preachers: cf. PROPHESY *v.* 1 c.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 God..hath establisshed prophetes & prophecciers. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 20 The Lorde Percy and Owen Glendor were unwisely made beleue by a Welsh Prophecier that King Henry was the Moldwarpe. **1598** TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 17 Like to the Porpose (Tempests prophesier) I play before the storme of my sad Teares. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 115 Bring forth this counterfet module, has deceiu'd mee, like a double-meaning Prophesier. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 54 Martinists, Prophesiers, Solifidians. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* iv. (1764) 217 Temporal Prosperity was not excluded from the Prophesyer's Thoughts. **1831** *Fraser's Mag.* III. 478 What meant that old proser and prophesier?

Prophesy (prǫ·fɪsəi), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **profecy, 5 -ecie**; 4–5 **prophecien, -esien, 5–6 -ecie, 5–7 -esie, -ecy, 5- prophesy.** [ME. a. OF. *prophecier* (1245 in Godef.), *-phesier, -fecier, -ficier*, f. *prophecie, -fecie* PROPHECY. The modern differentiation of *prophesy* vb. and *prophecy* sb. was not established till after 1700, and has no etymological basis, *prophesy* being at first a mere spelling variant in both sb. and vb. For the pronunciation of the final vowel cf. verbs in *-fy*, also *multiply*.]

1. *intr.* To speak by (or as by) divine inspiration, or in the name of a deity; to speak as a prophet.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 25 And whanne the spiryte hadde restid in hem, thei profecyden, ne more ouer cesiden. 1382 — *Jer.* xix. 14 Cam forsothe Jeremye fro Tofeth..to profecien. 1382 — *Ezek.* xxx. 2 Sone of man, prophecy thou, and sey, Thes thingis seith the Lord God. 1382 — *Rev.* xi. 3 And I shal ȝiue to my two witnesses, and thei shulen prophecie a thousynd dayes two hundrid and sixty. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xix. 23 And ye sprete of God came vpon him [Saul] also, and he wente & prophecied likewise before Samuel... Here of came the prouerbe: Is Saul also among the prophetes? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 197 The Prophet that was sent to prophecy against the Altar. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 109 He came down immediately from the Father, to prophesy to us. 1880 R. GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 304, I would..call upon the Furies to aid me while I prophesy against this new thing.

b. *spec.* To utter predictions, to foretell future events (by inspiration, or generally).

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* i. 10 Prophetes..that prophecieden of the grace to comynge in ȝou. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 Therefore there were ij. Merlynes; oon of them..profeciede in Snawdonia in the tyme of Vortigernus. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 90 Brun..was the quene of the whiche Sibille spake and profesied. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 79 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 127 Quhare he [St. Paul] prophecíis of the hæretikis, that suld forbid mariage. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 259 Ouer thy wounds, now do I Prophesie,..A Curse shall light vpon the limbes of men. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX vi. 9 Half-extinguished words, which prophesied of change. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 11/1 'Never prophesy till you know', is a safe American saying.

c. In the Apostolic churches, To interpret or expound the Scriptures, to utter divine mysterics and edifying communications (as moved by the Holy Spirit); hence, in the 16th and 17th centuries, applied by the Puritans to the interpretation and expounding of Scripture and the preaching of the Gospel. See also PROPHESYING *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 4 He that spekith in tunge, edifieth him silf; forsoth he that prophecieth, edyfieth the chirch of God. *Ibid.* 39 So, bretheren, loue ȝe for to prophecie [1388 profecie], and nyle ȝe forbede for to speke in tungis. 1593 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 72 It were good, that all could prophesie, that is, that all could preach and expound the truth. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 99 To *prophecy*, in Scripture, signifieth..secondly, exactly and soundly to interpret the Scripture; to which sense the word is often applyed in the New Testament. *a* 1645 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* Epist. Bij, They hold their Conventicles weekly in our chiefe Cities, .and there prophesie by turnes. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 28 O that, as I prophesy, there might now be 'a noise and a shaking'! 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 128 Those sons and daughters of the sons of Zion, having received the Spirit, prophesied, i.e. in divers tongues they spake of the heavenly mysteries.

2. *trans.* To announce or utter by (or as by) divine inspiration; *esp.* so to announce (a future event); to predict, to foretell. **a.** with obj. clause expressing the matter announced.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 16 Patriarkes & prophetes prophecyed before, þat alkyn creatures shulden knelen & bowen. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xi. 51 He prophesiede, that Jhesu was to die for the folc. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. v. 419 Merlyon profecyed that in that same place shold fyghte two..knyghtes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 265 She prophesyed that my father..sholde wynne the batayle. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 87 For ancient Decker prophesy'd long since, That in this pile should reign a mighty prince. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 33, I prophesy you will not succeed better than I have. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 217 By the warning of the Holy Ghost, I prophesy that I shall die to-night, A quarter before twelve.

b. with simple obj.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Ch.* (1851) p. xxix, And þat þat is prophesied schal come. 1382 — *Jer.* xx. 6 There thou shalt be biried, and alle thi frendus, to whyche thou profeciedist lesing [*quibus prophetasti mendacium*]. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 37 Hit was þe same sterre þat was prophecied by balaam. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 24 Philosophres that..prophecyed the holy tyme of the comyng of ihesu cryste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. viii. 119 b, The first Sibille. prophesied the myracle of the fiue loaues and two fishes. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Ep. Ded., I am almost ready..to point out, and Prophecy the Man, who was born for no less an Undertaking. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 141 Dismal lyrics, prophesying change Beyond all reason.

c. *fig.* To indicate beforehand, foreshow.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 175 Me thought thy very gate did prophesie A Royall Noblenesse.

Hence **Prophesied** (prǫ·fɪsəid) *ppl. a.*, uttered prophetically, foretold, predicted; **Pro·phesying** *ppl. a.*, that prophesies.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Profecyed, *prophetatus*. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 52 The Augur hauing left behind him his Oscines or Prophes[y]ing birds. 1708 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1733) I. 44 The new prophesying Sect. 1742 J. WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* XI. (1800) 123 Unlikely this and other prophesied events may appear.

Prophesying (prǫ·fɪsəi,ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PROPHESY; speaking by divine inspiration; foretelling the future; expounding divine mysteries or preaching unto edification, as practised in apostolic times.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 6 Excepte I speake vnto you other by revelacion, or knowledge, or prophesying, or doctrine. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxvi. [xxv] 3 The children of Iedithun..whose prophecienge was to geue thankes and to praise the Lorde. 1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 115 To reforme abuses concerning Praier, and Prophes[y]ing in the Church of Corinth. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 174 So also shuddered he—Not at dog's howl,..Or prophesyings of the midnight lamp.

b. Applied in the 16th and 17th centuries, and by some in later times, to the expounding of Scripture by those who spoke 'as the Spirit gave them utterance' in special meetings, or to preaching in public services.

1560–1 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Sc.* xii, That Exercise, which Sanct Paull calleth prophecieing. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 42 The woman..sought to gouerne the prophecying at her pleasure. 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* Ded. 2 Hee opening the Gospels after the maner of our prophecyings. 1574 in Strype *Parker* IV. xxxvii (1711) 462, I am commanded.., in the Queen her Majesty's name, that the Prophesyings throughout my Dioces should be suppressed. 1604 BACON *Pacif. Ch.* Wks. 1879 I. 357/1 [The exercise] called prophesying; which was this: That the ministers within a precinct did meet upon a week day in some principal town... Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 41 There a Minister..preacheth and exerciseth prayer every Lords day, which is called prophesying in such a place. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ii. 43 S. Cyprian had not learn'd to forbid to any one a liberty of prophesying or interpretation. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. IV. § 2 These prophesyings were founded on the Apostles precept, 'For, ye may all prophesie one by one, that all may learn, and all be comforted'. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 579 Setting up certain exercises, which, by the misapplication of a text of scripture, they called prophesyings. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1857) I. iv. 197 The clergy in several dioceses set up, with encouragement from their superiors, a certain religious exercise, called prophesyings. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 60 The prophesyings here prohibited, formed an administration of divine truth, to which the Puritans adhered as being of Divine authority.

attrib. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 184 When their prophecying-work is done.

Prophet (prǫ·fɛt), *sb.* Forms: **α. 2–5 profete, 3 -fiete, 4 -fiȝt, -fet, 4–5 -fett, 5 -ffet, -fyt, 6 -fit(te, 7 -ffit. β. 2–6 prophete, 4- prophet** (4 **-phyte, -phite, 4–5 -phett, 5 -phytt. 6** *Sc.* **-pheite**). [ME. *prophete, -fete*, a. F. *prophète* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prophēta* (*prophētēs*), ad. Gr. *προφήτης* an interpreter, proclaimer, spokesman, esp. of the will of the deity; an inspired person, a prophet; f. *πρό* forth, before, for + *-φητης* speaker, f. *φάναι* to speak.]

I. 1. One who speaks for God or for any deity, as the inspired revealer or interpreter of his will; one who is held or (more loosely) who claims to have this function; an inspired or quasi-inspired teacher.

In popular use, generally connoting the special function of revealing or predicting the future. (Hence sense 5.)

The Greek *προφήτης* was originally the spokesman or interpreter of a divinity, e. g. of Zeus, Dionysus, Apollo, or the deliverer or interpreter of an oracle, corresponding generally to the Latin *vātēs*. By the LXX it was adopted to render the Heb. נָבִיא *nābî'*, in the O.Test. applied indiscriminately to the prophets of Jehovah, of Baal and other heathen deities, and even to 'false prophets', reputed or pretended soothsayers. In the N.T. it is used in the same senses as in the LXX, but mainly applied to the Hebrew prophets of Jehovah, also to John the Baptist, as well as to certain persons in the Early Church, who were recognized as possessing more or less of the character of the old Hebrew prophets, or as inspired to utter special revelations and predictions; also applied historically to Balaam, and by St. Paul, in the old Greek sense, to Epimenides the Cretan, while 'false prophets' are frequently mentioned. The Greek word was adopted in L. as *prophēta* chiefly in post-classical times, and largely under Christian influences; and this is the regular rendering in the *Itala*, Vulgate, and Christian Fathers. From Ecclesiastical Latin it has passed down into the Romanic and Teutonic languages. In English the earliest uses are derived from the Scriptures; but the word is currently used in all the ancient senses and in modern ones derived from them.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þa hit wes ifullet þet ysaias þe prophete iwitezede. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 For ði sade Dauiđ, đe profiete. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5195 Helyas wass an haliȝ mann & an wurrþfull prophete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7287 (Cott.) Prophet he was, sir samuel. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM iii. 60 Al he foluelþ þe lawe of gode, And prophetene gestes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 74 Elisee þe profete. 1382 — *Exod.* vii. 1, Y haue ordeyned thee the god of Pharao; and Aaron, thi brother, shal be thi prophete. 1382 — 1 *Kings* xviii. 19 The prophetis of Baal foure hundrid and fifti, and the prophetis of mawmet wodis foure hundrid, that eten of the bord of Jezebel. 1382 — *Acts* xiii. 1 Ther weren in the chirche that was at Antioche, prophetis and doctours. 1382 — *Tit.* i. 12 The propre prophete of hem [1388 her propre profete], seide, Men of Crete ben euermore lyeris. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4403 Of whom the proffet of prise plainly can say, Þere was no sterne in astate stode hym aboue. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 110 Euer þay were lettyd by drede of þe pepull; for þe pepull heldyn hym a profyt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/1 A Profett (*A.* Profite), *propheta*,...*vates*; *vaticinus, vatidicus*; *Christus*. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 6 A certayne sorserer, a falce prophet which was a Iewe, named Bariesu. 1534 — *Matt.* xiii. 57 A Prophet is not with out honoure, saue in hys awne countre, and amonge his awne kynne. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 13 Almyghtie God said by the profitte. 1648 *Assembly's Shorter Catech.* Q. 23 Christ as our Redeemer executeth the Offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 61 Platotels The God useth these ministers, and messengers to deliver his oracles, and divine Prophets. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 558 In the Carpathian Bottom makes abode The Shepherd of the Seas, a Prophet and a God. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 21 With a Master's hand, and Prophet's fire. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 28 He [Epimenides] was a poet too as well as a prophet, and the descriptions given of his works attest the fecundity of his genius. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 80 Suleymán is the Prophet of God. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* IV. XXV. (1282) 185 A prophet was one commissioned to declare the will of God—a revealer of truth; it might be of facts future, or the far higher truth of the meaning of facts present. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III iii. 194 The true *Nabi*..is the mouthpiece, the interpreter of God to man. This is unquestionably the true significance of the word 'prophet'.

† b. In vaguer sense: rendering L. *vātēs* or *poēta*, an 'inspired' bard. *Obs*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 So saiþ the prophete Satiricus [HIGDEN *poeta satiricus*; *Harl. tr.* the poete Satiricus: i. e. Horace, *Ars Poet.* 304), 'I fare as the whetston þat makeþ yren sharpe and kene.' 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* III met. xii 72 The Tracian profit wons His wives funerale wailing. [1780 COWPER *Table T.* 500 In a Roman mouth, the graceful name Of prophet and of poet was the same. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 244 Poet and Prophet differ greatly in our loose modern notions of them. In some old languages the titles are synonymous; *Vates* means both Prophet and Poet.]

c. Sometimes applied to those who preach or 'hold forth' in a religious meeting, by those who take them to represent the 'prophets' of the Apostolic Church. Also, the official name of a grade of ministers in the 'Catholic Apostolic' or Irvingite Church.

Founded upon the references to prophets and prophesying in 1 Cor. xiv. e. g.: 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* v 29 Let the prophetes speake two atonce, or thre atonce and let other iudge.. For ye maye all prophesy one by one, thatt all maye learne, and all maye haue comforte.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 At this same tyme the chiefest Prophet amonges them, for that name they doe vsurpe to themselues, Iohn Mathewe commaunded them. 1832 E. IRVING in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* (1862) II. v 278 After I have preached, I will pause a little, so that then the prophets may have an opportunity of prophesying if the Spirit should come upon them; but I never said that the prophets should not prophesy at any other time. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 27 Of what use, said he, would learning be henceforth? They had now among them the divine prophets of Zwickau, Storch, Thoma, and Stübner, who conversed with God, and were filled with grace and knowledge without any study whatsoever. 1854 W. WILKS *E. Irving* 187 The Albury School of Prophets. 1883 R. H. STORY *E. Irving* in *Scottish Divines* 269 On Friday, April 5 [1833] the apostle, laying his hands on Irving's head, ordained him 'Angel of the Church'. At the same time elders and deacons were set apart, and the functions of prophet and evangelist were more exactly defined than hitherto.

d. *fig.* (In non-religious sense.) The 'inspired' or accredited spokesman, proclaimer, or preacher of some principle, cause, or movement.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 407 These [Newton and Milton] and such prophets of humanity have opened to us secrets, which ordinary faculties would have been unable to discover. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 6 Durandus himself, the prophet of symbolism. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. iii 41 Byron was in a sense the prophet of the disappointed and, as such, he threw a strange spell over Pusey as a young man.

2. *spec. The Prophet*: **a.** Mohammed, the founder of Islam; a rendering of the Arabic title النبي *al-nabiy*; often used by writers on Islam. (Sometimes put for another Arabic title, الرسول *al-rasūl*, 'the apostle', or 'messenger', esp. in the formula 'There is no god but God [*Allah*]; Mohammed is the messenger of God', often rendered 'Mohammed is his prophet'.)

By Christians sometimes designated 'the False Prophet'.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 55 Some shaking their heads incessantly,.. perhaps in imitation of the supposed trances of their Prophet. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 10 The title of Prophet which he had obtained. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 153 Their is one God, the great God and Mahomet is his Prophet. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 97 His conqu'ring tribes th' Arabian prophet draws. 1732 tr. *Boulainvilliers' Life Mahomet* 256 He says that the Prophet exhorting one day his soldiers [etc.]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1790) IX. 289 The flight of the prophet from Mecca to Medina has fixed the memorable æra of the Hegira. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 679 He called the Prophet, but his power Was vain against the vengeful Giaour. 1824 MORIER *Adv. Hajji Baba* (1835) I. v. 33, I swear by the beard of the Prophet, that if you do not behave well, I'll burn your father. 1868 FITZGERALD *Omar Khayyam* (ed 2) lxv, If but the Vine and Love-abjuring Band Are in the Prophet's Paradise to stand.

b. Applied by (or after) the Mormons to the founder of their system, and his successors.

1844 in *The Mormons* vii. (1851) 171 On hearing of the martyrdom of our beloved Prophet and patriarch, you will doubtless need a word of advice and comfort. 1851 *Ibid.* I. 16 The remarkable career of Joseph Smith, the Prophet of the Mormons. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 347/1 The Prophet, his brother Hyram, and other leading Mormons, were seized. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 121 'Don't you know..that the prophet up there', he nods his head in the

direction of Brigham Young's private residence, 'and some of the other leaders of the Church are beginning to be afraid of Tranyon?'

3. *pl.* The prophetical writers or writings of the Old Testament.

By the Jews the Scriptures of the O. T. are divided into the *Law* (ההורד *hat-tōrāh*), the *Prophets* (דנביאים *han-n'bīīm*), and the *Writings* or Hagiographa (הכתובים *hak k'thūbim*). The *Prophets* are divided into the *Former Prophets*, including the books of Joshua, Judges, 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, and the *Later Prophets*, incl. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets, Hosea to Malachi. A compendious name for the O.T. Scriptures, often used in the N.T., was *the Law and the Prophets* or *Moses and the Prophets*. In Christian usage, the Prophets or Prophetical Books are the Later Prophets of the Jews, with Daniel (which by the Jews is placed among the Hagiographa). The terms *Minor Prophets* and (to a certain extent) *Major Prophets* are also in current use.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 40 In these two maundementis hangith al the lawe and prophetis. **1382** — *Luke* xvi. 29 Thei han Moyses and the prophetis; heere thei hem. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 15 After the lectur of the lawe and the prophetes, the ruelers of the synagoge sent vnto them. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Saue onely out of the Prophets. *Ibid.*, 2 *Macc.* xv. 9 Comforting them out of the law, and the prophets. **1652** J. MAYER (*title*) A Commentarie upon all the Prophets. **1860** PUSEY (*title*) The Minor Prophets.

b. *Liturgics.* The Old Testament or Prophetic lesson at Mass.

1832 PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 127 The liturgy of Milan is found to consist of the following parts... The anthem called 'Ingressa'—'Kyrie eleison'—'Gloria in excelsis'—the Collect—the Prophet—the Psalm—Epistle—Alleluia—Gospel and Sermon [etc.]. *Ibid.* 128 The Prophet and Psalm were only more frequently used at Milan than Rome.

†4. *pl.* Applied to certain actors (? personifying prophets) in the church plays before the Reformation: see quots. *Obs.*

1519 *Churchw. Acc. S. Stephen, Wallbrook* (MS. Guildh. Lib.) § v. lf. 2 b, Item for hyere of a borde for a proffyt on palme sondaye ij *d.* ..[Item for] dressyng of the proffyttes. **1524-5** *Rec St. Mary at Hill* 327 Paid for the fframe ouer þe North dore of the chirche, þat is for þe profettes on palmesonday..iij *d.* **1536-7** *Ibid.* 373 Item, paid to Wolston ffor makyng of yᵉ stages ffor yᵉ prophettes vj *d.* **1539-40** *Ibid.* 382 Payed for bred & drynke for the prophettes on palme sondaye j *d* ob.

II. 5. One who predicts or foretells what is going to happen; a prognosticator, a predictor. (Without reference to divine inspiration.)

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 212 Summe iuglurs beoð þet..makien cheres, and wrenchen mis hore muð....þeos beoð hore owune prophetes forewiddares. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxxi (Arb.) 76 The disorders of that age, and specially the pride of the Romane Clergy, of whose fall he [Langland] seemeth to be a very true Prophet. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 71 Iesters do oft proue Prophets. **1683** *Pennsylv. Archives.* I. 72 My Friend Braithwait was a true Proffit. **1769** H. WALPOLE *Let.* 31 Jan., I protest, I know no more than a prophet what is to come. **1898** A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 30 Nov. 6/3 They prophesied, and they were subject to the weakness of all prophets—the event contradicted them.

b. Of things: An omen, a portent.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 32 Now shine it [a torch] like a Commet of Reuenge, A Prophet to the fall of all our Foes. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 257 The mystic fire on a mast-head, Prophet of storm.

c. *slang.* One who predicts the result of a race, etc.; a tipster.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 1/2 The skilful arguments of the 'prophet' of a daily or weekly newspaper. **1894** F. LOCKWOOD *Sp. at Cambr.* (Daily News 4 June 3/4), He remembered a prophet in a north of England town. He did not mean a racing prophet. He meant a real prophet, a sort of man who foretold the end of the world once a week.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Appositive (= 'that is a prophet'), as *prophet-bard, -king, -painter, -poet, -preacher, -romancer, -statesman*, etc. **b.** Of or pertaining to a prophet, as *prophet-eye, -mantle, -mind, -soul, -speech, -story, -voice.* Also **c.** *prophet-bearing, -like, -tongued* adjs.

1824 PIERPONT *Hymn, O thou to whom in ancient time* v, The lyre of *prophet bards was strung. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic* (ed. 2) 6 The preview clear of prophet-bard. **1733** ARBUTHNOT *Harmony in Uproar* Misc. Wks 1751 II. 19 Further than Mahomet ever flew on his *Prophet-bearing Ass. **1821** BYRON *Juan* IV. xxii, That large black *prophet eye seem'd to dilate. **1860** PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 556 The prophecy..was framed to prepare the Jews to expect a *prophet-king. **1906** *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 411 Aristotle in Mohammed's *prophet-mantle. **1832** TENNYSON '*Of old sat Freedom*' 6 Self-gather'd in her *prophet-mind. **1903** *Humanitarian* Mar. 104 An honoured place among the *prophet-poets of democracy. **1875** W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls* (1897) 393 No eminent *prophet preacher is so self-contradictory as Carlyle. *a* **1861** CLOUGH *Relig. Poems* iii. 71 Is there no *prophet-soul..To dare, sublimely meek..The Deity to seek? **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. ii, When that grey Monk His *prophet-speech had spoke. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 325 Hark ..what *prophet-story the Sesters Open surely to thee.

†Pro·phet, *v. Obs. rare. pa.t.* (in 5) **prophet.** [ad. late L. *prophētāre* to prophesy, f. *prophēt-a* a PROPHET: so OF. *propheter.*] *intr.* To prophesy. Hence **†Pro·pheting** *ppl. a.*

c **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2966 How cuthbert prophet, þis is taught *Ibid.* 3023 As cuthbert prophet. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 93 Nor propheting Helenus ..Forspake this burial mourning.

†Propheta·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *prophētātiōn-em*, n. of action from *prophēt-āre*: see prec.] Prophesying.

1594 R. WILSON *Coblers Proph.* I. i. 178 But now must Raph trudge about his prophetation.

Prophetess (prǫ·fėtės). Forms: 4 **prophetes,** 4–5 **profetesse,** 4–6 **prophetissa,** 4–7 **-isse, -esse,** 5 **-yssa, -ice, -as, -ese,** 6 **-ise,** 4– **prophetess.** [ME. a. OF. *prophetesse, -isse*, ad. late L. *prophētissa* (*a* 200 in Itala, Luke ii. 36): see PROPHET *sb.* and -ESS¹. (The L. form was sometimes retained in earlier English use.)] A woman who prophesies, a female prophet; a sibyl.

In Isa. viii. 3, the meaning may be 'a prophet's wife'.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11356 (Cott.) O prophecì soth þis word es, For þis anna was a prophetes [*Gött.* -ess]. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 30 Fyrst, be þat noble wyf anna, þat callit was prophetissa. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 36 And Anna was a prophetisse **1388** — *Isa.* viii. 3 Y neiȝede to the profetesse [1382 a prophetesse]; and sche conseyuede, and childide a sone. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 4412 Dame Proserpyne, a prophetese of ȝoure praysid laȝes. *c* **1420** ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1589 The nobyll prophetyssa, Sybyll men hyr call. *c* **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 369 He callid Sybilla þe prophetice vnto hym. *c* **1540** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 37 Ioane the maide, the prophetisse of God, as the Common sort termed her. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 201 He had..made a iourney to Delphos, when the prophetisse there saied [etc.]. **1579** FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 29 The prophetesses of the olde lawe **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 102 The Dolphin, with one Joane de Puzel ioyn'd, A holy Prophetesse, new risen vp. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 64 When she had uttered many things in this Propheticke fury, falling to a lamentable shreiking, she resembled a true possest Prophetesse. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* x. 180 Miriam, a distinguished Prophetess. **1882** G. SALMON in *Dict Chr. Biog.* III. 936/1 The frenzied utterances of the Montanistic prophetesses.

b. *spec.* A woman who foretells events.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 210 For so my dowhter prophetesse Forth with hir litel houndes deth Betokneth. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich III*, I. iii. 301 O but remember this another day: . And say (poore Margaret) was a Prophetesse. **1761** GRAY *Descent of Odin* 85 No boding Maid of skill divine Art thou, nor Prophetess of good. **1817** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xx, Cythna shall be the prophetess of love.

Prophet-flower: see PROPHET'S-FLOWER.

Prophethood (prǫ·fetˌhud). [f. PROPHET *sb.* + -HOOD.] The position or office of a prophet.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 268 That notion of Mahomet's, of his supreme Prophethood. **1868** NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 50 For her sake, he would give up all his power and prophethood. **1875** S TAYLOR tr. *Oehler's O. T. Theol.* II. 314 A review of the historical development of the prophethood. **1896** C ALLEN in *United Presb. Mag.* Oct. 435 The Universal prophethood of believers.

Prophetic (profe·tik), *a.* [a. F. *prophétique* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *prophētic-us* (*a* 200 in Itala), a. Gr. προφητικ-ός: see PROPHET *sb.* and -IC.]

1. Of, pertaining or proper to a prophet or prophecy; having the character or function of a prophet.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 72 A Sybill..In her Prophetticke furie sow'd the Worke. **1632** MILTON *Penseroso* 174 Till old experience do attain To something like Prophetic strain. **1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 135 Shaw-meer-Ally-Hamzy a prophetique Mahomitan. **1761** GRAY *Descent Odin* 20 The dust of the prophetic Maid. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref* II. 195 That their preachers should confine themselves wholly to the Gospel and the prophetic and apostolic Scriptures. **1865** GROTE *Plato* II. xxiv 213 A prophetic woman named Diotima. **1876** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 301 Puritanism showed both the strength and weakness of its prophetic nurture.

b. *Liturgics. Prophetic lesson* (L. *lectio prophetica*): see quot. 1878.

1872 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euch.* 206 [tr. St. Germanus] The Prophetic Lesson keeps its due place, rebuking evil things and announcing future. [**1878** HAMMOND *Antient Liturgies* Gloss 384 *Prophetica lectio* (or *Propheta*), (Gall.), The Lection from the Old Testament, which in the Gallican Liturgy preceded the Epistle and Gospel]

c. *Prophetic present, perfect*: the present or perfect tense used to express a certain future.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* xxii. II. 67 *note*, The perfects [in James v. 2, 3] are prophetic perfects; they express absolute certainty as to the ultimate result. **1884** G. H. WEBSTER *Gram. New Eng.* 116 Both the Historic and the Prophetic Present use a past and a future, as though they expressed the present of absolute time. *Ibid.* 117 A Prophetic preterit occurs when the simple preterit is used in the description of future contingent events.

2. Characterized by, containing, or of the nature of prophecy or prediction; predictive, presageful.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 126 Now heare me speake with a propheticke spirit. **1605** — *Macb.* I. iii. 78 Say..why Vpon this blasted Heath you stop our way With such Prophetique greeting? **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 49 He quickly found how Prophetick the last King's Predictions had proved. *a* **1771** GRAY *Dante* 27 Sleep Prophetic of my Woes. **1881** LADY HERBERT *Edith* 24, I feel that woman's words are prophetic.

3. Spoken of in prophecy; predicted.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 187 There may be attributed to God, a two-fold Kingdome, Naturall, and Prophetique **1798** *Anti-Jacobin* No. 8 (1799) 273 Sober plodding Money-lenders..little in the habit of lending their Funds on prophetic Mortgages.

4. *Comb.* **Prophetic-eyed** *a.*, having a prophetic eye or outlook.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, May-day* 61 The sparrow meek, prophetic-eyed, Her nest beside the snow-drift weaves.

Prophe·tical, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, belonging or proper to, or of the nature of a prophet; of or pertaining to prophecy (= PROPHETIC 1).

1456 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 287 Ysay, replete with þe spirite propheticall. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 71 As the Propheticall Psalmist singeth. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 462 One of those youths, in that Propheticall distraction before mentioned, warned them to depart from thence. **1651** HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 23. 321 The Apostolicall worke indeed was universall; the Propheticall to declare their owne revelations in the Church; the Evangelicall to preach, or to be publishers of the Gospell. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. vii. (1715) 69 They had Recourse to the whole Train of prophetical Divinities. **1856** STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Pref. 18 The poetical imagery of the prophetical books.

2. Of the nature of or containing prophecy, predictive (= PROPHETIC 2).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 5 The reprehension of Saint Paul was not only proper for those times, but prophetical for the times following. **1674** BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 269 The Man, whom the Pope in a Prophetical dream saw supporting his Lateran Church from falling. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. ix. 200 A prophetical oration announced that the future line from Charles would not be less numerous.

†B. *sb.* A prophetical utterance, a prophecy. *Obs.*

1615 SYLVESTER *Memory of Margarite* Wks. (Grosart) II. 294 One night, two dreams made two propheticals: Thine, of thy Coffin; mine, of thy Funerals. **1653** H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 99 By plain coherence of these Propheticalls it appeareth.

Hence **Prophetica·lity** (*nonce-wd.*), **Prophe·ticalness** (*rare*), prophetical quality.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Propheticalness*..prophetical Nature or Quality. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 284 (on B Jonson's *Barth Fair*) An odd sort of propheticality in this Numps and old Noll!

Prophetically (profe·tikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a prophetical manner; in the manner of a prophet; by way of prophecy or prediction.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 433 Saint Peter and S. Paul doe. applie this as a thing spoken Propheticallie vnto Christ Iesus. **1644** MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks 1851 IV. 342 Which our enemies too profetically fear'd. **1752** J. GILL *Trinity* iii 61 This is prophetically expressed in *Isa.* lxiii. 1. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 356 Kirwan was one of those men of whom the preacher spoke prophetically.

Propheticism (-fe·tisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. An expression characteristic of the Prophets.

1684 H. MORE *Answ*, etc. 252, I suspect it to be a mere Propheticism, if I may so speak, that is, a prophetick scheme or propriety of speech, usefull for concealment.

2. Prophetic system or practice

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 10 Which Propheticisms of the Churches, Mr. Fleming being Averse to, I will not Press them upon him.

†Prophe·ticly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. PROPHETIC + -LY².] = PROPHETICALLY.

1656 J. HAMMOND *Leah & R.* (1844) 25 Although this was prophetiquely forseen by diverse merchants of London. **1704** *The Storm* vi, Often he has those Cares Propheticklyexprest.

Prophe·tico-, comb. form of L. *prophetic-us* PROPHETIC, prefixed adverbially to an adj., e.g. *prophetico-Messianic*, of or pertaining to the prophetic Messiah

1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. II. lxxiii 174 We have here a prophetico-Messianic myth of the clearest stamp.

Prophetism (prǫ·fėtiz'm). [f. PROPHET *sb.* + -ISM.] The action or practice of a prophet or prophets; the system or principles of the Hebrew prophets. *False prophetism*, the practice or principles of a false prophet.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* Pref. a iv b, To be waited for with Reverence; and not Reproach'd as False Prophetism. **1845** KITTO *Cycl Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Theology*, The freer religious enthusiasm which..had prevailed in the nation in the form of Prophetism. **1861** A. MᶜCAUL *Ess. Prophecy* in *Aids to Faith* 90 To have received a call and message direct from God and to deliver it constituted the essence of prophetism. **1893** HUXLEY *Evol. & Ethics* 109 Prophetism attained its apogee among the Semites of Palestine.

b. *Philos.* In the teaching of Algazzāli, an Arabian philosopher of the eleventh century, the fourth stage in intellectual development (the three preceding being Sensation, Understanding, and Reason), in which a man sees things that lie beyond the perceptions of reason.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 310.

†Prophetiza·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next: see -ATION.] The action or faculty of prophesying.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 221 Take the stone which is called Esmundus or Asmadus, and it will give prophetization.

†Pro·phetize, *v. Obs.* [ME. a. F. *prophétiser* (*-izer* 12th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *prophētīz-āre* (*a* 200 in Itala), a. Gr. προφητίζειν to prophesy: see PROPHET *sb.* and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To prophesy, predict.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16606 Til þat tyme come..þat Merlyn til Arthur prophetysed. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/2 He prophetysed that a recluse sholdbe seen emonge men by the vyce of couetyse. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* i. 22 In the nummyr of them that Sanct paul prophetizit in the sycond epistil to tymothie. *Ibid.* vi. 46 His father Adam hed prophetysizit that the varld sal end be vattir and be the fyir.

2. *intr.* To utter predictions; to prophesy.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 113, I send nocht yir Prophets and thay did rime, I spak nocht to yam and thay

prophetized. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 162 Elizeus.. desiring to prophetise, called for a musitian. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 263 Had not he prophetiz'd against the Corruptions of the Church of Rome.

Hence †**Pro'phetizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) III. lxii, Nature.. doth warning send By prophetizing dreames. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-cr.* 785 The prophetizing spirit forsook him so. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 60 Monks and Fryars, who abetted her Prophetizing Impostures.

Pro'phetless, *a.* [f. PROPHET *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a prophet or inspired teacher.

1900 H. D. RAWNSLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 8/1 In prophetless despair We hear through cloud of doubt and misty air The rival Churches cry uncertain cries. 1906 *Expositor* June 517 The priest..bare rule over a kingless and prophetless people.

†**Pro'phetly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Prophet-like, befitting a prophet.

1547-64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 11 A worthy and prophetly saying.

Propheto'cracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -(O)CRACY.] Government by a prophet.

1893 *Pall Mall Budget* 6 Apr. 526/1 There is little to be brought against the Mormons, except the galling propheto-cracy of their government and their marriage laws.

Pro'phetry. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -RY.] The prophetical office, the body of prophets.

1863 MILMAN *Hist. Jews* VIII. (ed. 3) 347 Elijah appears in the solemn scene of the Transfiguration as the representative of prophetry.

Prophet's-flower, prophet-flower.

[A rendering of Persian گل پیغامبر *gul-i paighām-bar* 'rose or flower of the Apostle' (i. e. Mohammed).] A name, of Oriental origin, given to two species of *Arnebia*, N.O. *Boraginaceæ*, viz. *A. echioides*, a perennial, native of the regions west of the Upper Indus, having primrose-yellow flowers, marked with evanescent purple spots; and *A. Griffithii*, an annual, native of India.

[1834 Sir A. BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* I. iii 86 The violet has the name of 'gool i pyeghambur', or the rose of the Prophet, par excellence, I suppose, from its fragrance. 1861 *Bot. Mag.* tab. 5266.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 929/2 *Prophet's-flower*, the name given by Indian Mussulmans to *Arnebia echioides*. 1869 J. L. STEWART *Punjab Plants* 152 'Prophet's flower'..is liked by the Pathāns on account of its delightful scent, and is also held in veneration by them, as the five dark marks on the corolla are said to be those of Mahomed's fingers. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 344/2 In flower just now...*Arnebia echioides* (the Prophet's flower).

Prophetship (prǫ'fetʃip). [f. PROPHET *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or function of a prophet.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 238 We give to Christ the glory and truth of his Prophetship. 1873 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1877) 329 It is no matter of much moment where the idea of prophetship originated. Israel alone realized it. 1899 GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* IX. ii. 274 Christ has founded his community through his royal prophetship and priesthood.

Prophoric (prǫfo'rik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *προφορικός*, f. *προφορά* utterance, f. *προφέρειν* to utter, to bring forth.] Characterized by utterance, enunciation, or emission.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 197 A distinction had already been applied by the Stoics to the Platonic Logos, which they represented under two aspects...The terms were received among Catholics: the 'Endiathetic', standing for the Word as hid from everlasting in the bosom of the Father, while the 'Prophoric' was the Son sent forth into the world, in apparent separation from God, with His Father's name upon Him, and His Father's will to perform.

Prophragm (prǫ'fræm), ‖ **prophragma** (prǫfræ'gmă). *Entom.* [ad. Gr. *πρόφραγμα* a fence in front, f. *πρό*, PRO-^{2} + *φράσσειν*, stem *φραγ-*, to fence in.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 371 *Prophragma* (the Prophragm). A partition of an elastic substance, rather horny, connected posteriorly with the Dorsolum. *Ibid* xxxv. 550 The anterior margin of the dorsolum [is] deflexed so as to form a septum called..the prophragm. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prophragma.

Prophylactic (prǫfilæ'ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *προφυλακτικ-ός*, f. *προφυλάσσειν* to keep guard before: see PRO-^{2} and PHYLACTIC. So F. *prophylactique* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj. Med.* That defends from or tends to prevent disease; also *transf.* preservative, precautionary.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 45 Prophilacticke that preuenteth diseases. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. ii, Yoo haue not very carefull beene, T' obserue the prophilactick regiment Of your owne body. 1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Prophylactic.* 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 10 Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. 1742 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 326 An amuletick, averruncative or prophylactick symbol. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 2 Steady enforcement of proper prophylactic regulations 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 17 Feb. 189/2 [Vaccination] does seem to have exercised a prophylactic or modifying influence. 1889 J. R. ILLINGWORTH in *Lux Mundi* iii. 118 With men, as with animals, suffering is largely prophylactic.

B. *sb.* A medicine or measure used to prevent, or as a precaution against, disease. Also *transf.*

1642 *Preparative for Fast* 13 Weare it as a Prophylactick about thee. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 53 It is one of the best prophylactics against the sea-scurvy. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 302 A serpent's skin is still looked upon in Egypt as a prophylactic against complaints of the head. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 657 Vaccination, which has now stood the test of practice for a century, remains to-day one of the greatest medical prophylactics the world has ever known.

†**Prophyla'ctical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1628-9 BP. HALL *Serm. Acts ii.* 37-40 Wks. 1863 V. 409 Dietetical and prophylactical receipts of wholesome caution. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cviii, It is not only Therapeuticall or restorative, but Prophylacticall or preventionall.

Hence **Prophyla'ctically** *adv.*, by way of prevention of disease.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc* XXIX. 135 *note*, A greybeard who had been treated at Maskat prophylactically against the pain and venom of the scorpion. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 3/1 In the matter of vaccinating prophylactically to secure that a child shall be immune.

‖ **Prophyla'cticon.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [a. Gr. *προφυλακτικόν*, neut. sing. of *προφυλακτικός*: see PROPHYLACTIC.] = PROPHYLACTIC *sb.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 354 The avow'd best Prophylacticons or Preservers of Health, be the moderate use of Medicinal Water-Drinking [etc.].

‖ **Prophylaxis** (prǫfilæ'ksis). [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-^{2} + *φύλαξις* a watching, guarding, after PROPHYLACTIC.] *Med.* The preventive treatment of disease. Also *transf.*

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVII. 342 An elaborate and critical history of the pathology, prophylaxis, and treatment of syphilis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 109 The prevention of disease ..constitutes a division of medicine called prophylaxis. 1897 A. DRUCKER tr. *Ihering's Evol. Aryan* 376, I should call it the Prophylaxis of a primitive race.

Prophylaxy (prǫ'filæksi). [= mod.F. *prophylaxie*, f. mod.L. *prophylaxis*] = prec.

1890 *Lancet* 25 Jan. 218/1 The discussion on the prophylaxy of tuberculosis was then resumed. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Jan. 93/1 Certain vistas in the future of prophylaxy.

Prophyllon. see PRO-^{2} 1.

†**Propi'ce,** *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 **-pyce,** 6 **-pise, -pysse.** [ME. a. F. *propice* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *propiti-us* favourable, gracious, kind.]

1. = PROPITIOUS *a.* 1.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* 189 He shal be propice to þa l'orde of his folk. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. v. 10 To whom fortune was so propice. 1526 ABP. LEE *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C. iii. 213), I humblie beseched his Magestie not to geve easie and propice eares unto any such reapoits. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 75 The Romanes ..worship the gracious power of God, so propice and mercifull unto them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Propitious*, not displeased, merciful, favorable, propice, gentle.

2. = PROPITIOUS *a.* 2.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 6 The knightes..drew hem vnto a place propice for the ioustes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 816 Now was the time propice and conuenient. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Pref. A iv b, A more propice and fat sacrifice at the Altar of Proserpina. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Fortunatus* ..luckie, happy, fortunate, propice.

Hence †**Propi'cely** *adv. Obs.*

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 298 The purchace of certeyn landes there, lyeng propicely for them. 1542 *Ibid.* V. 587 The tyme shall more propicely serve Us.

Propiciable, etc., obs. fl. PROPITIABLE, etc.

†**Propi'ciant,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propitiānt-em*, pres. pple. of *propiti-āre* to PROPITIATE.] = PROPITIOUS *a.* 1.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) I 272 We haue þe goddis mare propiciant to ws quhen we ar fechtand. 1548 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 481/2 To aide and defend at his powar this tender princes .. as propiciant and helplyke brother.

Propination (prǫpinē'ʃən). [ad. L. *propinātiōn-em* a drinking to one's health, n. of action f. *propīn-āre* to PROPINE.]

†1. The action of offering drink to another in pledging; the drinking to the health of any one.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Propination*, a drinking to one, a bidding one drink. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xx. (1715) 393 Proteas..drank it off, and presented his Service to Alexander in another of the same Dimensions. This Propination was carry'd about towards the right Hand. *Ibid.* 398 The Propinations, and methods of Drinking, which other Nations observ'd.

†2. Giving, presenting, administering. *Obs. rare.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 662 Cantharides, if you fail in their due and skilful application or propination, . drive men into most intolerable grievous symptomes.

3. [= Ger. *propination*.] In reference to Austrian Poland: The seigniorial monopoly of brewing and distilling and selling the produce.

1886 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/7 This nobleman has the 'propination' or sole right of selling spirits in this part of the world. 1888 *Times* 27 Sept. 3/3 The Galician landowners by the Spirit Tax Act passed last Session..have been deprived of the right of 'propination'—that is, of distilling and selling spirits on their estates.

Propine (prǫpəi'n), *sb.*^{1} *Sc. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. obs. F. *propine* (16th c. in Godef.) 'drinking money, or somewhat to drinke' (Cotgr.), f. *propiner* to PROPINE; so Sp. *propina* a present, a 'tip', It. *propina* a drinking, a 'health'.]

†1. Drink-money. *Obs.*

[This is etymologically the earlier sense, but early evidence for it in Sc. has not been found.]

1638 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 11 June (1664) 230 To love the bridegroom better then his gifts, his propines, or drink money.

2. A thing presented as a gift; a present.

In the first quotation a present of wine.

1448 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 17 To mak a propyne to our souerane lord the Kingis welcum. of twa tunnes of Gascoene wyne. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 169 He sal gyue to ws in name of propyne a ra or a buk. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Club) 67 With ane coffer quhairin wes the cophurd and propyne quhilk suld be propynit to hir hienes. 1598 J. MELVILL (*title*) A Spirituall Propine of a Pastour to his People. *a* 1619 W. COWPER *Heaven Opened* II. Ded., That I haue conioyned your Maiesties in the participation of this small propine of the first fruits of my labours. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xxxix, We maun think of some propine for her, since her kindness hath been great. 1849 MRS. A. S. MENTEATH *Lays Kirk & Covt.* (1892) 39 'Twas my first hansel and propine to heaven.

3. The power to give; gift, disposal. *rare.* (Doubtfully correct.)

a 1803 *Lady Anne* vii. in Child *Ballads* I. (1882) 227/2 If I were thine, and in thy propine, O what wad ye do to me? 1813 PICKEN *Poems* II. 71 The richest gift in Heaven's propine.

Propine (prōpəi'n), *sb.*^{2} *Chem.* [f. as PROPANE + -INE^5 2.] Hofmann's systematic name for the gaseous hydrocarbon C_3H_4, the tri-carbon member of the acetylene series, C_nH_{2n-2}; usually called ALLYLENE, and formerly also *propinene.*

1866 HOFMANN in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 58 *note.* 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 558 Ethine and propine are gaseous at ordinary temperatures. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 63 Allylene or propine C_3H_4..is produced by the action of sodium ethylate on bromopropene.

Propine (prōpəi'n), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5-7 **-pyne,** 9 *dial.* **-peyne.** [ad. L. *propīn-are* to drink to one's health, pledge; to give to drink, administer, furnish, ad. Gr. *προπίν-ειν* lit. to drink before or above, to drink to another, to give one to drink, also to give freely, to present, f. *πρό*, PRO-^{2} + *πίνειν* to drink.]

1. *trans.* To offer or give to drink; to present with (drink); *fig.* to offer or give (a 'cup' of affliction, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG *Commend our Lady* viii. 52 Sum drope of graceful dewe to us propyne. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 27 Thai feir nocht to propyne the venum of hæresie til wtheris. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Passion* ii. (1616) 21 The Father hath propined vnto mee a bitter cuppe of affliction. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 31 Whiles she propineth to the world the cup of her fornications. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 25 That deadly Poyson of their Religion that was propined from the Stage. *a* 1723 PITCAIRN in Maidment *Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 317 A health to the King I do thee propine

2. To offer for acceptance or as a present; to present; to put before one, propose.

Perhaps first said of a present of wine.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xvii. 118 My grete veniaunce & my gret discipline, With my strengthe to 3ow it schal propine. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 61 Ane riche present thay did till hir propyne. 1526 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 115 That thar be propynit to the kingis grace .sax potionis of wyne. *c* 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 34 Of thair prettick to me ane point propyne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 92 The king propynet him the cunries Knapden and Kintyr. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I. II § 2 (1622) 11 Vnlesse we would propine, both our selues, and our cause, vnto open and iust derision. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. rule II. § 19 It propines to us the noblest, the highest, and the bravest pleasures of the world. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 67 Our past misfortunes we'd propeyne I' oblivion. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXVII, In expectation of the ample donation, or *soul scat*, which Cedric had propined.

3. To present (a person) *with* something; to endow, reward.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 6506 For mochel worschipe hy hym schalt bouse And ful gret encres to the and thyne, And thow hit worschepe & hit propyne. 1554 *Edin. Counc Rec.* 29 Dec. II. If 39 (MS.) An vther goblet, with which to propine the Quenis Grace. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Passion* ii. (1616) 22 If the Lord propine thee with a cup of affliction. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Cl.) II. 86 He, with his Quene .. wes bankettit . , and thairefter propynit with 20,000 lib. sterling in ane fair coup of gold. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* 62 And bought frae.. Bawsy, His [bonnet], to propine a giglet lassie 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xlix, Bless God that you have had a husband .. to propine Him with.

4. **a.** *trans.* To wish (health or the like) to some one in drinking. **b.** *intr.* To address a pledge or toast *to*; to drink a health *to.*

a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* I. Poems (1810) 38/1 The lovely sorceress mix d, and to the prince Health, peace and joy propin'd. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 402 And thus did he to the king propine: 'Long live the King!'

Hence †**Propi'ner** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$, one who 'propines', offers, or gives.

1589 BRUCE *Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 26 There is twa propiners, twa personis that offeris and givis the Sacrament.

Propinquant (propi'ŋkwănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *propinquāntem*, pres. pple. of *propinqu-āre* to bring near, approach, f. *propinqu-us*: see PROPINQUE.] Near, neighbouring, adjacent.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 3 That cannot be called closely propinquant..which is actually present 1903 *T. P.'s Weekly* 4 Sept. 427/3 Small vans .. stationed at various squares, propinquant to busy sections of the city.

†**Propi'nquate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *propinquāt-us* brought near, pa. pple. of *propinquāre*: see prec.] Immediate, proximate.

1665 J. GADBURY *Lond. Deliv. Predicted* Concl. 40 The shutting up of People in a time of Sickness .. is no small propinquate cause..of the increase of the Contagion. 1683 — in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., Aptly .. distinguished into Causes Remote, and Propinquate.

† Propi·nquate, *v. Obs. rare*−°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *propinquāre* to bring near, to draw near.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Propinquate*, to approach.

Propinque (propi·ŋk), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *propinqu-us* near, neighbouring, derivative of *prope* near: cf. *longinqu-us* distant, from *longe* far.]

1. Near in space, neighbouring, at hand.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 81 The matter of Meteors . as it is propinque or near, it consisteth of Exhalations. 1892 J. ASHBY-STERRY in *Graphic* 16 Apr 494/1 They did not disdain..the foaming pewter from the propinque public. 1907 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 81/1 Ports more propinque to the highways of the world.

† 2. Immediate, proximate, direct. *Obs.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* i. iv. 18 Some more propinque and conjunct cause of motion. 1661 K W. *Conf. Charac., Gd. old Cause* (1860) 63 The devil's the remote cause, and their hearts the approximate and neere propinque cause.

† 3. Nearly approaching accuracy; approximate.

1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 86 Mr. Launcelot Moorhouse ..wrote against Mr. Francis Potter's booke of 666, and falls upon him, for that 25 is not the true roote, but the propinque root. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 455.

Hence **Propi·nquial** *a.*, done in proximity.

1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 116 In the course of a week's propinquial (excuse my coinage) climbing.

Propi·nquitous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. next + -OUS: cf. *calamitous.*] That is in propinquity; close at hand.

1899 *Literature* 11 Mar. 260 A propinquitous and sympathetic brother-in-arms is a welcome ally indeed.

Propinquity (propi·ŋkwĭti). [ME. *propinquite*, a. obs. F. *propinquité* (*c* 1240 in Godef.), ad. L. *propinquitās*, *-tātem* nearness, f. *propinqu-us*: see PROPINQUE.] Nearness, closeness, proximity:

a. in space: Neighbourhood.

c 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 148 He concludyth . that the mone schuld, for her propynqwyte, sundry indysposycion .. cause. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 110/24 Propinquitie, *propinquitas.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 372 By reason of the propinquity and neighborhood of that region. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wind*, The propinquity of the Sea, being to be consider'd. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 307/2 It should not be in too close propinquity to the stable.

b. in blood or relationship: Near or close kinship.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) The moost presyous kynde of any propinquite or alyaunce þat may ben. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 101 She .. maketh nigh cosinage, ther neuer propinquite ne alyaunce in lyue was, ne shulde haue be. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 55 It is not birth onely nor propinquitie of blood. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 105 The next day..hee put her away, pretending propinquity of blood. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 234 Thus in the second degree, the issue of George and Cecilia Stiles and of Andrew and Esther Baker..are each in the same degree of propinquity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III § 27 He does not call them in the second class immediately after the *sui heredes*,..but in the third class, on the ground of propinquity.

c. in nature, disposition, belief, association, etc.: Similarity, affinity.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 117 An annexed propinquity or opposition of good and bad, vertue and vice. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* 8 There is in Nature a Certain Chain, or subordinate propinquity of Complexions between Visibles, and invisibles. 1823 GILLIES *Aristotle's Rhet.* II. x. 297 The objects of envy must always be characterised by nearness in time, place, age, reputation, in short by a sort of propinquity.

d. in time: Near approach, nearness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII i. 341 Thereby is declared the propinquity of their desolation. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, Each day used to be individually felt by me..in its distance from, or propinquity to, the next Sunday.

Propi·nquous, *a. rare*−¹. [f. L. *propinqu-us* PROPINQUE + -OUS.] Near, close at hand, in proximity.

1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* vii. (1834) I. 107 Susceptible of being brought into the mind with the vividness of that which is propinquous.

Propio-, propion-, *Chem.*, a formative derived from PROPIONIC, entering into the names of compounds related to propionic acid. The chief are: **Propiolic** *a.* [dim. f. PROPIONIC], in *propiolic acid*, CH ≡ C.CO_2H, obs. synonym of PROPARGYLIC *acid*; *phenyl-propiolic acid*, C_6H_5.C ≡ C.CO_2H: see quot. **Propionamide,** the amide of propionic acid, $C_3H_5O.NH_2$: see quots. **Propionate,** a salt of propionic acid. **Propione,** di-ethyl ketone $(C_2H_5)_2$.CO, a colourless mobile liquid lighter than water, in smell resembling acetone; discovered by Frémy in 1835, and called by him *Metacetone.* **Propionitril, -ile,** the nitrile or nitrogen compound of the propyl series, C_3H_5N, derived from propionyl by substitution of N for O. **Propionyl,** the monovalent radical C_3H_5O of propionic acid; formerly called *metacetyl.*

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 962 *Phenyl-propiolic Acid.* $C_9H_6O_2$ .. related to phenyl-propionic acid in the same manner as stearolic to stearic acid. .. It crystallises from water or from carbon bisulphide in long white silky needles melting at 136°–137°. 1881 *Times* 3 June 5 Competition with the natural dye-stuff is not to be thought of until the maker can reduce the price of dry propiolic acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 239 **Propionamide* $C_3H_7NO_2$, *Butyramide* $C_8H_9NO_2$, and *Valeramide* $C_{10}H_{11}NO_2$, may all be obtained by the action of ammonia upon their respective ethers. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1009 Propionamide is colourless, readily soluble in cold alcohol and ether, from which it crystallises in radiate crystalline masses..; from chloroform it crystallises in pearly scales. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 350 Most of the **propionates* are soluble and crystallizable. The propionates of potash and soda are deliquescent. Propionate of lime is efflorescent, but very soluble. 1851 R. I. MORLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* IV. 1 (*heading*) On **Propione*, the Ketone of Propionic Acid. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 729 Propione, $C_5H_{10}O$ .. is sometimes called ethyl-propionyl. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 166 *Cyanide of Ethyl: Hydrocyanic Ether: *Propionitrile* ($C_4H_5Cy = C_6H_5N$) .. is obtained .. by the distillation of sulphethylate of potash with cyanide of potassium. 1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 211 Cyanide of ethyl, Propionitrile, Metacetonitrile, .. discovered by Pelouze in 1834 .. is a colourless liquid, of specific gravity 0·78... It has a strong alliaceous odour, and is very poisonous. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 311 Propione.., ethylide of *propionyl. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 962 *Propionyl bromide.* C_3H_5OBr. *Ibid.* 963 *Propionyl iodide.* C_3H_5OI.

Propionic (prōupi·ŏnik), *a. Chem.* [ad. f. *propionique* (Dumas, Malagute, & Leblanc 1847; *Comptes Rendus* XXV. 781), f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-2 (or *πρῶτος* first) + *πίων*, *πιον-* fat, in reference to its being the first in order of the actual fatty acids (formic and acetic acids, which precede it in the series, not forming unctuous derivatives).

From *propionic* are derived the names PROPANE, PROPENE, PROPYL, and the terms under PROPIO-.]

1. **Propionic acid,** the monatomic monobasic acid of the propyl or tri-carbon series, the third acid of the fatty series, $C_3H_6O_2$, discovered by Gottlieb in 1844, and by him designated *Metacetonic acid.* Its salts are PROPIONATES. Also in *comb* as *bromopropionic acid*, etc.

1851 R. I. MORLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* IV. 1 The unfortunate term *metacetonic* or *metacetic acid*, only lately replaced by the appropriate appellation of *propionic acid*, now universally adopted. 1859 *Fownes' Chem.* 411 Under the influence of oxidizing agents, propylic alcohol is converted into an acid analogous to acetic acid, which is called propionic acid..a colorless, transparent liquid, of a peculiar, somewhat pungent odor, similar to that of acetic acid. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 46 Formic, Acetic, and Propionic acids are present in sweat.

2. **Propionic aldehyde,** $C_3H_6O = C_3H_5O.H$, (*propyl aldehyde, hydride of propionyl*), a limpid neutral liquid, having an ethereal odour. So *propionic ethers, salts*, etc.

1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 734 Propionic aldehyde.. discovered in 1847 by Guckelberger. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl* (N. Y.) VIII. 494 Acetone is isomeric with propionic aldehyde C_3H_6O.

Propir(e, -te, -tie, obs. ff. PROPER, -TY.

Propitiable (propi·ʃiăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *propitiābil-is* easy to be appeased: see PROPITIATE *v.* and -ABLE; cf. obs. F. *propiciable, -tiable* (15th c. in Godef.).]

† 1. Able to propitiate. *Obs. rare.*

1553 T. WATSON in Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* ii. (1569) 130 Graunt good Lord, that this sacrifice..be propitiable or a meane to obteyne mercy. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 979/1 In the Masse..the liuely sacrifice of the Churche, which is propitiable, as well for the synnes of the quicke, as of the dead.

2. Capable of being propitiated or made propitious.

1557 *Sarum Primer, Dirige* L vj, Almightie eternall God, ..bee propiciable to the soule of thy servaunte. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 10 It could never enter into my mind, that he [God] was either irritable or propitiable, by the omitting or performing of any mean and insignificant services. 1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Soc. Depart.* 305 [She] is propitiable, and walks the deck daily with her former calumniators.

Propitial (propi·ʃăl), *a. rare*−¹. [f. L. *propiti-us* PROPITIOUS + -AL.] Propitiatory.

1890 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 108 Luke the ox, in form propitial, As a creature sacrificial.

† **Propi·tiate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *propitiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *propiti-āre*: see next.] Propitiated. (In quot. const. as *pa. pple.*)

1551 BP. GARDINER *Explic.* 150 With suche sacrifices God is made fauorable, or God is propitiate, if we shall make new Englishe.

Propitiate (propi·ʃiēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *propiti-āre* to render favourable, appease (f. *propiti-us* PROPITIOUS): see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To render propitious or favourably inclined; to appease, conciliate (one offended).

1645 WALLER *To Mistris Broughton* Poems 127 You (her priest) declare What offrings may propitiate the Faire. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xi, That the supreme Being may be more easily propitiated in one place than in another is the dream of idle superstition. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* viii, If it was indeed necessary to propitiate the masters by sacrificing him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 153 That they [the Gods] can be propitiated..is not to be allowed or admitted for an instant.

† 2. *intr.* To make propitiation. *Obs. rare*−¹.

1703 YOUNG *Serm.* II. 267 The sorrows of our Lord were propitiating for the sins of Eden.

† 3. *trans.* To treat propitiously. *Obs. rare*−¹.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. xiv. 142 The Grecians..used to enrich their victim, by tipping his horns with gold, in order to bribe the mercenary God to propitiate their appeal.

Hence **Propi·tiated, Propi·tiating** *ppl. adjs.*; **Propi·tiatingly** *adv.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 68 And on the cross breathing his painful last, To his propitiated great Father pass'd. *a* 1812 A. M'LEAN *Comm. Heb.* (1847) II. xii. 196 Christ is represented as the meek and propitiating Lamb. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ix. 291 The old Oedipus,..is made a blessed Daemon through the mercy of propitiated deities. 1890 E. L. ARNOLD *Phra* vii, 'Now', said the scribe propitiatingly.

Propitiation (propiʃiēi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *propitiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *propiti-āre* to PROPITIATE; cf. F. *propitiation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action or an act of propitiating; appeasement, conciliation; atonement, expiation.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXV. 9 In the tyme of propiciacioun. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Propitiation*, the Act of propitiating, an appeasing of the Divine Anger by Sacrifice, or Prayer; an Atonement. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 10 P 11 By what propitiation, therefore, may I atone for my former gravity? 1850 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* 132 The propitiation which our Lord effected on the Cross for the sins of men. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. i. 1 Propitiation of these terrible powers was the consequence.

b. A propitiatory gift, offering, or sacrifice. *arch.*

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (1 John ii. 2), He is the propiciation for our synnes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. 69 Christ is our Advocate, and he is the propiciation.

† 2. The condition or state of being propitiated or rendered favourable: favour. *Obs. rare*−¹.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xviii. 54 That in the Day, the Day of visitation, God may looke on thee wᵗʰ Propitiation.

† **Propitiatoir**(e, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*−¹. [a. F. *propitiatoire.*] = PROPITIATORY *a.*

1580 HAY *Demandes* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 69 The sacrifice of the aulter.. is propitiatoire and obteins remissione fra God to thame for quhilks it is offred.

Propitiator (propi·ʃiēitəɹ). [a. late L. *propitiātor*, agent-n. from *propiti-āre* to PROPITIATE; so F. *propitiateur*, in 15ᵗʰ *propic-* (Hatz.-Darm.).] One who propitiates.

1571 KNOX *Bk. Com. Order* (1868) 61 Look Thou to Thy dear Son our Head..Mediator, and only Propitiator. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* vi. 23 Our Eternall Priest and Propitiator. 1742 tr. *Bossuet's Hist. Var. Prot. Ch.* (1820) I. 131 The whole Church, who acknowledged Jesus Christ for propitiator and author of justification.

Propitiatorily (propi·ʃiătərĭli), *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a propitiatory manner; by way of propitiating.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Serm., Lord's Supper* (1574) I iv b, Being peruerted and vsed to a contrary ende, as of sacrificyng propitiatorely for the syns of the quicke and of the dead. 1853 W. ANDERSON *Exposure Popery* (1878) 184 There is not a shadow of evidence that Christ made an Offering of that bread and wine to his Father, either eucharistically or propitiatorily.

Propitiatory (propi·ʃiătəri), *sb.* and *a.* [As sb. ad. late L. *propitiātōri-um* (*a* 200 in Itala) place of atonement, also propitiation, rendering Gr. ἱλαστήριον (LXX and N. T.); sb. use of neut. sing. of late L. *propitiātōri-us* adj. atoning, reconciling (whence the adj. B), f. *propitiātor* PROPITIATOR: see -ORY. So OF. *propiciatorie, -s* sb. (*a* 1200 in Littré), mod.F. *propitiatoire* adj. and sb. Cf. MERCY-SEAT.]

A. *sb.* 1 The mercy-seat.

[*c* 1200 ORMIN 1036 Tær oferr þatt arike wass An oferrwerrc wel timmbredd þat wass Propitiatoriumm O Latin spæche nemmnedd.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8281 (Cott.) And [in þat hali arke] was aarons wand,..þe gilden oyle, þe propiciatori, Tua cherubins. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* ix. 5 Vpon whiche thingis weren cherubyns of glorie, schadewinge the propiciatorie. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II vi. 174 The ark or chest of witnessing with propiciatorie. 1564 HARDING *Answ. Jewel* xiv. 145 Two Cherubins of beaten golde,.. spreading abroad their whinges,..their faces tourned toward the propitiatorie. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Ghan. Ex.* (1648) 45 This cover..is called the Propitiatory, vulgarly in our English, the Mercy-seat. 1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* v. 246 Laws..announced from the Propitiatory of the Tabernacle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp applied to Christ.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* iii. 7 b, But nowe hath God declared Christ to be vnto all people the very propiciatory, mercie table, and sacrifice. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 118 The auncient renowmed glorious Reliques jewelled up in the Popes Propitiatorie at Rome. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 2 There were two angels, one at the head, another at the feet, to shew that peace was to be expected in the true propitiatory, Jesus Christ. 1800 A. SWANSTON *Serm & Lect.* I. 28 Here is the mercy-seat, the true propitiatory, the throne of grace.

2. *Theol.* A propitiation; an offering of atonement; esp. said of Christ. ? *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xvii. (1634) 250 Christ, whom God hath set to be the propitiatorie by faith which is in his blood. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 269 Thou hast a propitiatory for sin above all my provocations. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. i. (1822) 166 If Christ was put to death he would become a propitiatory.

B. *adj.* That propitiates or tends to propitiate; of or pertaining to propitiation; appeasing, atoning, conciliating, expiatory; ingratiating.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 29 b, No hypocriticall workes, no Propiciatorie Massyng, no meritorious praiyng,

.. are yet to bee allowed before God. 1554 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* v. 64 The propiciatory sacrifyce of Chryste. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 212 The general prevalence of propitiatory sacrifices over the heathen world. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ii, Mr. Swiveller.. looking about him with a propitiatory smile. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xx. II. 130 A propitiatory payment to the relatives of the deceased.

Propitious (propi·ʃəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **propycyous**, 5–7 **-pici(o)us**, 6– **propitious**. [Late ME. a. OF. *propicius*, *-eux* (*a* 1140 in Godef.), f. L. *propiti-us* (see PROPICE): see -OUS.]

1. Disposed to be favourable; well-disposed, favourably inclined; gracious.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 10 To them in erthe that the serve and love Be evere propycyous. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 75 Nature, whech is propicius to helth, had withdrawe sum-what hir fauour. 1596 SPENSER *Hymns* I. ii, T'asswage the force of this new flame, And make thee more propitious in my need. 1681 R. WITTIE *Surv. Heavens* 56 Astrology considers some of the Planets in their Influences as propitious to Mankind. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 112 They all endeavoured to render God propitious by Sacrifice 1888 ANNA K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv, If the fates are propitious we may succeed.

b. Indicative of, or characterized by, favour; of favourable import; boding well.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, We entreat..That this device may prove propitious. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 238 God hath testifi'd by all propitious and evident signes .. that such a solemn .. act .. was .. a .. gratefull .. Sacrifice 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 26 Having first sent our Present, to procure a propitious reception. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist* (1827) VI. xv. xiii. 202 Being told that the auspices were not propitious. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 52 Almighty Jupiter Flung down his lightnings on the right and gave Propitious omens.

2. Presenting favourable conditions; favourable, advantageous.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 12 The gentlenesse of the aire, with the fertilitie of the ground,. is so propitious and naturall for the increase of fruite. 1695 ADDISON *King* 210 May Heav'n's propitious gales attend thee home! 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxv. (1869) I. 721 The circumstances were propitious to the designs of an usurper. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 206 Thurstan looked upon the moment as one propitious for revolt. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. iii. 75 The weather was most propitious.

Hence **Propi·tiously** *adv.*, in a propitious manner; **Propi·tiousness**, the quality or fact of being propitious.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 61 If I had but bestowed the thousand part of the propitiousnes I haue bestowed on the progeny of Abraham. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 363 Yet oh that Fate, propitiously inclined, Had raised my birth, or had debased my mind. 1690 TEMPLE *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* Wks. 1720 I. 159 The Propitiousness of Climate to that sort of Tree. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix. (1838) 58 The wreck of matter and the crash of worlds was thy element and propitiously wafting tide.

Pro·plasm. *rare.* [ad. L. *proplasma* (Plin.), a. Gr. προπλασμα a pattern, model, f. προπλάσσειν to mould or form before: see PRO-² and PLASM.] A mould, a matrix.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 182 Those Shells, by that means, serving as Proplasmes, or Moulds, to the Matter which so filled them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Proplasm*, the same with a Mould in which any Metal or soft Matter, which afterwards will harden, is cast. 18.. *Jrnl. of Science* No. 124. 242 (Cent. Dict.) We gather hat the mysterious Spirit is merely the noumenon or proplasm of physical and psychical phenomena.

† **Propla·stic,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [As sb. ad. mod.L. *proplasticē*, a. Gr. type *προπλαστική (sc. τέχνη) the art of moulding, f. προπλάσσειν: see prec., also PLASTIC; as adj. ad. Gr. type *προπλαστικός, f. προπλάσσειν: see prec.]

A. *sb.* The art of forming moulds for casting.

[1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* i. 2 *Sculptura* .. was apply'd to several things; as, .. *Proplastice* forming the future work *ex creta*, or some such matter, as the *Protypus* was of Wax for Efformation, and the *Modulus* of wood.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 153/2 Lysistratus..found out the Art of Proplastick, or casting of Figures in Moulds. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Proplastice*, the Art of making Moulds, in which any thing is cast or framed.]

B. *adj.* Of or relating to the making of moulds; forming a mould or cast.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, Proplastic Art. 1821–2 COLERIDGE *Confess.* iii 34 The first ferments of the great affections -the proplastic waves of the microcosmic chaos.

Propless (prǫ·plės), *a.* [f. PROP *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without prop or support; unsupported.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 94 The dull Earth's prop-less massie Ball Stands steddy still. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. xix, Tell how pond'rous Earths huge proplesse Ball Hangs poised in the fluent Hall Of fleeting Air? *a* 1734 DENNIS *To Thomson*, Yet shall my propless ivy, pale and bent, Bless the short sunshine which thy pity lent.

‖ **Propleuron** (pro₁plū°·rǫn). *Entom.* Pl. **-a.** [mod. L., f. PRO-² + PLEURON.] Each of the two lateral portions of the prothorax, or first thoracic somite of an insect, lying one on each side of the pronotum. Hence **Propleu·ral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the propleuron.

Each propleuron consists of three parts named *proëpimeron*, *proëpisternum*, *proparapteron*. (Cf. *mesopleuron* and *metapleuron*, with their divisions *mesepimeron*, *metepimeron*, etc.) 1841 E. NEWMAN *Insects* 146 The *prothorax* has a *pronotum*, *prosternum*, and two *propleura*.

Proplex, -exus: see PRO-² 2.

† **Proplexity.** *Obs.* [For *perplexity*, by confusion of prefixes.] Perplexity.

1487 *Barbour's Bruce* XII. 530 (Camb. MS.) Set in-till herd proplexite. *c* 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 1332 He estounit with gret proplexite. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kyfing gyngor*, Proplexitie. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 214 Peax is away, flemit is all proplexite.

‖ **Propodeon** (propǫ dīǫn). *Entom.* Improperly **propodeum.** [mod.L. (Newman) f. Gr. πρό, PRO-² + ποδεών (-ῶνος) the neck or mouth of a wine-skin, or of the bladder; hence, any narrow end.

(The Latinized form in *-podeum* was app. founded on the misconception that the Gr. word is a neuter in -ον.)]

That part of the thorax, principally in Hymenoptera, which precedes and partly surrounds the petiole; originally the first abdominal segment.

1833 E. NEWMAN in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 410 The fifth segment is the Propodeon, and is, of the whole thirteen, the most difficult to determine, because in orders of the same class it appears in different modes. 1895 *Camb. Nat. Hist.* V. 491 [The term 'Propodeum'] was proposed by Newman, under the form of propodeon, and appears to be on the whole the most suitable term for this part. 1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* IV. 268 The partial or entire fusion of the first abdominal segment (*propodeum*) with the thorax

Propodial (propōu·diăl), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *propodiālis*, f. PROPODI-UM + -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the propodium of a mollusc.

2. Of or pertaining to the proximal or upper segment of a limb, as the humerus or femur.

[1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 41 The bones of the proximal segments are the *Ossa propodialia* [= propodial bones], [etc.].]

B. *sb.* (Also in L. form *propodiāle*, plural *propodiālia*.) A propodial part or element; a propodial bone, as the humerus or femur.

1889 COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 852 (Synopsis of *Vertebrata*) Limbs consisting of one basal element, two propodials, and metapodials and digits..*Batrachia*.

Propodite (prǫ·pǫdəit). *Zool.* [f. next + -ITE¹ 3.] The penultimate joint of a developed endopodite limb, as of a crustacean.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 92 The two terminal joints.. which are known as the 'propodite' and 'dactylopodite'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 165 The endopodite is divided into five joints, named,—ischiopodite, meropodite, carpopodite, propodite, and dactylopodite.

Hence **Propodi·tic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a propodite, as *the propoditic joint*

‖ **Propodium** (propōu·diǫm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πρό, PRO-² + πούς, ποδ- foot: cf. Gr. προπόδιος adj. before the feet.] The anterior lobe of the foot in some molluscs.

1853 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 36 The fin or propodium is flattened and fan-shaped. *Ibid.*, The posterior edge of the propodium carries a cup-shaped disk. This is commonly called the sucker...It may be called the mesopodium. 1875 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xlvii. (ed. 4) 342 In the *Heteropoda*..and in the Wing-shells..the foot exhibits a division into three portions—an anterior, the 'propodium'; a middle, the 'mesopodium'; and a posterior lobe, or 'metapodium'. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 653/1 The foot of the Azygobranchia..often divided into.. a fore, middle, and hind lobe, pro-, meso-, and metapodium.

‖ **Propolis** (prǫ·pǫlis). [L. (Plin.) a. Gr. πρόπολις a suburb, also bee-glue, f. πρό before + πόλις city. So in F. (Paré *c* 1560).] A red, resinous, aromatic substance collected by bees from the viscid buds of trees, as the horse-chestnut; used to stop up crevices, and fix the combs to the hives; bee-glue.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xii. (Bodl. MS.) Þe brid tyme scheo setteþ more grete matier and þik, and þat is þe stablemente and fastenynge of þee honye combes, and many men clepeþ that mater *Propolim*. 1598 FLORIO, *Propoli*, that which Bees make at the entrance of the hiues to keepe out cold, called Beeglue.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 313 But Propolis consisteth of a more solid matter, and serueth as a good defence against cold, and to stop the passage of waspes and such hurtful creatures as would do iniurie to the bees. *Ibid.* II. 338 With the like quantity of ..the cereous matter in the Bee-hive called *Propolis*. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Bee*, She began by loosening the straw hive from the board on which it rested, and to which the bees had fastened it with propolis. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xv. (1818) I. 502 M. Huber ascertained that this substance was actually propolis, collected from the buds of the poplar. 1882 *Good Words* 745 Propolis, an adhesive vegetable secretion, obtained..from various sources, the bud of the chestnut being the chief favorite

Hence **Pro·polize** *v. trans.*, to cover or secure with propolis.

1884 PHIN *Dict. Apiculture* 55.

† **Propomate.** *Obs.* [f. late L. *propoma*, a. Gr. πρόπομα or πρόπωμα a drink taken before eating + -ATE¹.] (See quotations.)

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed. 2), *Propoma*, a Drink made of Wine and Hony, or Sugar. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Propo'ma*..a potion of wine and honey taken before meat; ..also applied to other drinks and medicated wines taken before food.] 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Propomates*, all kind of drinks made with sugar and hony.

Propone (propōu·n), *v.* Now only *Sc.* [ad. L. *prōpōn-ĕre* to put or set forth, expose, declare, propose, intend, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ 1 a + *pōn-ĕre* to put, place. Cf. PROPOUND, PROPOSE.]

1. *trans.* To put forth, set forth, or propose for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; to propound as a question or matter for decision. Since 17th c. only *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 297 Proponand þam þat distinctiue þat opne þai todame dyane prayand, suld [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. *heading*, The poet first proponyng his entent, Declaris Junois wraith and mailtalent. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 137 Among all which requests nothing certain is proponed. 1538 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 359 To call my doctors unto me, and to propone the same case amongst them. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix 23 b, He would gladly agree to the matter proponed. 1640 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 318 These articles were sent unto me, not to be proponed to the church, but to be inserted amongst the canons thereof. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 143 Mr. Livingstone proponed an overture. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 77 If hee proponed ani Quæstions to ani. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, It did not..become them..to propone their *prosapia*. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* I. ii, The bits of business that I have to propone to you are rather..confidential.

2. *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* To put, bring, or state before a tribunal.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 1589 Þis Makduff til Lundyn past, And þar proponyt his qwerel. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 163 b, Such articles, as against hym should in open parliament be bothe proponed and proved. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. Table 62 And quhen he compeirs, he may propon his exceptions dilatories, and others. 1786 BURNS *Addr. to Unco Guid* ii, I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes, Would here propone defences 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 795 Pleas proponed and repelled are those pleas which have been stated in a court and repelled previous to decree being given.

† **3.** *refl.* To offer oneself, to offer. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2461 So that thei can them vtraly propone In his seruice thar lyves to dispone.

† **4.** *trans.* To set before any one as an example or aim; to propose or offer as a reward. *Obs.*

1555 CDL. POLE *Let.* in *Cranmer's Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 537 The great sophister and father of all lies. proponing ever that which is more agreeable to the sense. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 10 Thair salbe twa bonnittis proponet to be given solemnly to the twa that makis best composition. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 143, I think the examples already proponed to be sufficient. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 525 It might endear this Christian virtue [love] unto us, that God propones Himself as the pattern of it.

† **5.** To put before oneself as something to be done; to purpose. Also *absol. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* IX. 221 He propones to punise thame with al seueritie conforme to Justice. *c* 1598 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* (1785) 25 Man propones, but God dispones.

Hence **Propo·ned** *ppl. a.*, put forward, proposed, 'given' as a datum; **Propo·ning** *vbl. sb.*, propounding; also **Propo·nement**, proposing, nomination; **Propo·ner**, one who propones, a proposer.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1044/1 Our sauiour .vsed in the proponing therof vnto them diuers waies. 1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 420 Prayeng you to vse your discression in the proponing of the premisses to the Frensh king and the grete Master. 1553 CDL. POLE in Strype *Cranmer* (1840) II. App. lxxv. 924 Consysteng the whole in the proponement of the parson, that hath to put furthe the same. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* D iv, When any odde nomber is propounded .. multiplie that proponed nomber by it selfe, and it will make a square nomber. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 179 Some sentence of certaintie, touching this proponed controuersie. 1636 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 261 The proponers were quickly cut off.

Proponent (propōu·nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōpōnent-em*, pres. pple. of *prōpōn-ĕre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* That brings forward or proposes; that brings an action; that makes a proposal.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 121 And for mysterious things of faith rely On the proponent Heaven's authority. 1693 WOOD *Allegation* in *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 17 This party proponent doth alledge that .. there was and is att present now in force an act of parliament, entituled [etc.]. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 82 The landlord .. swore in the 'party proponent'.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who brings forward a proposition or argument; a propounder, a proposer.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ix. 101 b, The Proponent who defendeth proposition or position. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 23 These two Ends considered Absolutely and Simply in themselves, are alike valued by their respective Proponents. 1693 WOOD *Allegation* in *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) IV. 17 This proponent doth farther allege, that the abovesaid book, entituled *Athenae Oxonienses*, Volume the Second, exhibited in this cause into the [Vice-Chancellor's] court..by the party promovent in this cause, was, and is printed..and published in London. 1702 KENNETT *Pres. St. Convocation* 11 The only proper Rule for interpreting the Speech of this Proponent. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 296 Attempt to enforce..doctrine, by arguments drawn from mathematics, the proponents being persons unskilled in that science.

2. A kind of government agent in Ceylon under the Dutch.

1860 BATEMAN *Life Bp. D. Wilson* I. xiii. 412, These men were selected by the Government, paid stipends varying from £60 to £100 per annum, and called 'Proponents'.

‖ **Propons** (prōu·pǫnz). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. PRO-¹ + PONS 2.] (See quot.)

1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Propons*, term for the arciform fibres, where they cover the anterior pyramid of the medulla immediately below the pons Varolii.

‖ **Propo·ntis.** Also 7 **Propontey.** [L., a. Gr. *προποντις* the Sea of Marmora, lit. the 'Fore-sea', f. *πρό*, PRO-[2] 2 (*a*) + *πόντος* a sea, spec. the Euxine] The ancient name of the Sea of Marmora; also *transf.* a narrow channel (obs.).

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* xi (Arb.) 57 Over the Propontey to divers places in Asia. 1693 J. O. tr. *Cowley's Plants* (1795) 47 Thence thro' a small propontis carried down, It makes the port, and takes the left-side town. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* (1868) 121 Where the narrowing Symplegades whitened the straits of Propontis with spray.

Hence **Propo·ntic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Propontis; *sb.*, the Propontic Sea, Sea of Marmora.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 456 Like to the Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current..keepes due on To the Proponticke, and the Hellespont. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 792 The Fowle from the Propontike Spring, Fild all th' Egean with their stemming Ores.

† **Propo·rt,** *sb*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Short for *proportion.*] = PROPORTION *sb.* 4.

1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 383 Nature formed my feate beside in such proport as advanseth my pride.

† **Proport,** *sb*[2], obs. Sc. f. PURPORT *sb.*, b aring.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign., Proporcitas, proportatio assisæ*, the proport, report, declaration, or deliverance of ane assise.

† **Propo·rt,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *proporte-r* (1118 in Godef.), variant of *porporter* to PURPORT.] *trans.* To convey to the mind, to express; to mean, to bear; to set forth; = PURPORT *v.* 1.

1387 *Charters &c. of Edinb* (1871) 55 This Endenture.. contenis, proportis, and beris witnes. 1434 *Reg. St. Andrews* 506 (Jam.) The endentur maid at Saint Androwis.. proportis and berys witnes [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* VI. Prol. 28 Virgile..heirintill, as Serulus gan proport, His hie knawledge he schawis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 219 In siclike number as tha did proport. 1607 LEVER *Crucifix* lxxxv, Take for an instance him whom we proport. 1609 HUME *Admon. in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 578 The historie proporteth that sum of thois byschopes seates wer aboue ane other. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxi § 4 (1699) 112 As our saids Laws and Acts of Parliament in themselves proports.

Proportion (prŏpō·ɹʃən), *sb* [ME. *proporcioun*, a. F. *proportion* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōportiōn-em* proportion, comparative relation, analogy, app. derived from the phrase *prō portiōne* for or in respect of (his or its) share: see PORTION.]

I. In general use.

1. A portion or part in its relation to the whole; a comparative part, a share; sometimes simply, a portion, division, part.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 201 What sholde I tellen the proporcion Of thynges whiche pat we werche vpon? 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 213 According to the working of euerie part in his proportion. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 304 Therefore let our proportions for these Warres be soone collected. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 267 What proportion of maintenance shall be allowed her for Alimony? 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* v. 97 To demand their proportion in the spoils. 1700 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 291 Persons may come and petition for proportions to build on. 1721 *Fingall MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 181 The major part of them embarked..about the beginning of December. Another proportion of them departed on the 22nd of December. 1822 CHALMERS *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Wks. XVI. 155 Each parish is divided into districts called proportions, over which an elder is appointed. 1841-4 EMERSON *Lss., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 72 The strong bent of nature is seen in the proportion which this topic..usurps in the conversation of society. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The sea which covers so large a proportion of the earth's surface.

2. The relation existing between things or magnitudes as to size, quantity, number or the like; comparative relation, ratio. Also *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 Þe proporcioun of þe roundenesse aboute of a cercle is to þe brede as is þe proporcioun of two and twenty to seuene. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B j, Any .2. nombers maie haue comparison and proportion together, although thei be incommensurable. As .3. and .4. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* e vij, The Proportion of the Sun and Moon. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 They put in this Powder, to the proportion of a good spoonful for three Dishes or Cups full of Water. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 12 Finite of any Magnitude, holds not any proportion to Infinite. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 94 The proportion of Births to Burials is found to be yearly as Fifty to Forty. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VI. 124 It is part of our delight, to measure Our wages with the merit; and admire The close proportion. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 46 To make this image as large as we please, and in any proportion to the object. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. x. § 3 The population exhibits, in every quinquennial census, a smaller proportion of births to the population.

b. In phrase *In* (†*for*, †*of*, †*with*) *proportion.* Const. *to, unto* (†*of*), *as.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 212 After that sche hath richesse, Her love is of proporcion. 1637 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 121 His tongue, of a marvelous length for proportion [*earlier edd.* for the p.] of his body. 1660 WILKINSON *Scales Comm.* 1 In proportion unto the rate it may be sold for. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 196 There being no Nobleman (with proportion) so well recompenced as they, no not the Doge himself. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 134 Small wings in proportion to the bulk of its body. 1723 *Present St. Russia* I. 53 Ordering how many Men each Governor is to raise in Proportion of his Jurisdiction. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 28 The rooms large, but some of them not lofty in proportion. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. iii. § 9 Every truth is valuable in proportion as it is characteristic of the thing of which it is affirmed. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 284 Margaret's credulity seems to have been in proportion to her hatred, and her hatred in proportion to her former friendship.

3. *transf.* A relation, other than of quantity, between things; comparison; analogy †an analogue.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Addit., *Analogia*, conueniency or proporcion, whose propretie is to conferre that which is doutfull, with that whiche is like to it, whiche is more certayne, to make it more playne. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 4 Neither is [there] in a humane Monarchie what hath not in their [i. e. the Bees'] Commonwelth some remarquable proportion. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 109 Oaths are but words, and words but Wind,. And hold with deeds proportion, so As shadows to a substance do. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 2 He was to be a Law-giver, as well as Moses; and, to carry on the Proportion yet farther, he thought fit to imitate him in the very Manner and Circumstance of delivering his Law. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 15 June, Wks. 1846 III. 462 What proportion does the contest bear to the country in which it prevails?

4. (= *due* or *proper proportion.*) Due relation of one part to another; such relation of size, etc., between things or parts of a thing as renders the whole harmonious, balance, symmetry, agreement, harmony.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 132 Surely þo Chirche schal nevere be hool, bifore proporciouns of hir partis be broght ageyne by þis heveniy leche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) e vij/1 Dryenesse is the worste qualyte whan it passyth the proporcyons in bodyes. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxix. 112 Well made of her membres, eche in his qualyte, and ryght egall in proporcyon, without eny dyffourmyte. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiii. § 2 Choise seeketh rather proportion then absolute perfection of goodnesse. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 183 Let thy recreations bear proportion with thine age. 1783 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 29 By Proportion I don't here mean, a Relation of Ratio's as the Geometricians do; but a Suitableness of parts, founded on the good Taste of the Architect. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revolution of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 11 He never obtained an importance which bore any proportion to his great abilities.

b Phrase. *Out of proportion*, having no due relation in size, amount, etc. (usu. implying excess).

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 359 If the pomp exceed the character, and be carry'd out of proportion. 1831 KEBLE *Serm.* v. (1848) 116 Civil liberty..is usually allowed to fill a space in our thoughts, out of all proportion to that which it fills in the plan of happiness drawn out in the Bible.

5. Size or extent, relatively to some standard; relative size; also *fig.* extent, degree. *At full proportion*, full size, life size. **b.** Now only in *pl.* Dimensions. (Cf. DIMENSION *sb.* 2.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 Here [the planets'] cercles more or lasse be, Mad after the proporcion Of therthe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. 1 v, The proporcion of the lesse is much like vnto a water rose, otherwyse called nunefar. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 230 Cornelius à Lapide,.. whose volumes are swelled to that proportion that they take up halfe a Classis in our publique Libraries. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare C.* 26 It may in a certain proportion bee called Servitude, inasmuch as the Republick hath been constrained to assume the totall Dominion and Government thereof. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* 125 Hung with pictures att full proportion of ye Royal family.

b. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 10 A few very moderate and easie documents of meet proportions. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 155/1 Few have beheld their contemporaries in those proportions in which they appeared a century later. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 59 Monsters, with some part of our being bearing the development of a giant, and others showing the proportions of a dwarf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 96 The ice crags.. seemed of gigantic proportions.

† **6.** The action of proportioning or making proportionate; proportionate estimate, reckoning, or adjustment. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 558 Whan he hadde founde his liste mansion He knew the remenant by proporcion. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 To make proportion for the expenses of this houshold for an hoole yere. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 19 Would thou hadst less deserv'd, That the proportion both of thanks, and payment, Might haue beene mine. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 4 Neither is [there] in a humane Monarchie what hath not in their [i. e. the Bees'] Commonwelth some remarquable proportion.

7. Configuration, form, shape; a figure or image of anything. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5142 A purtrayour in preuate scho prays, to pas, And his personele proporcions in perchemen hire bring. 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Proporcyon of a beest, *lineature.* 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiii. 13 A croked pece of wodd..he geueth it some proporcion, fashioneth it after the similitude of a man, or maketh it like some beest. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iv. 76 b, The figure following doth liuely represent vnto you the proportion of the Ianissary. 1698 WOOD *Life* II. 411 On the top of the said monument layes the short proportion of a man. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 20 She gave him mind, the lordliest Proportion, and..Dominion in the head and breast.

† **8.** A relative quantity, amount, or number *of*. (But the relativity is often not thought of.) *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 22 It bringeth not forth Mules nor Asses, but of horse infinite proportions. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 372 The Netherlanders, who make infinite proportions of hangings for houses. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N.T.* 102 God hath indued him with an infinite proportion thereof. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 12 They burnt a huge proportion of bisket.

II. In technical senses.

9. *Math.* An equality of ratios, esp. of geometrical ratios; a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second is equal to that of the third divided by the fourth.

This was formerly distinguished as *geometrical proportion* (see GEOMETRICAL *a.* 16) in contrast to *arithmetical proportion* (now obs.). *Harmonical* or †*musical proportion*: see HARMONIC *a.* 5 a.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1 Abilite to lerne sciencez touchinge noumbres & proporcioums. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., Lycurgus, is most praised for that he didde chaunge the state of their common wealthe frome the proportion Arithmeticall to a proportion geometricall. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Disc.* T j b, Any lyne or number is sayde to be diuided by extreame and meane proportion, when the diuision..is suche..that the whole line or number retayne the same proportion to the greater parte that the greater doth to the lesser. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 32 Two..Lines being given,. to find a third which shall be in proportion unto them. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., Arithmetical Proportion is when Three or more Numbers proceed with the same difference. Geometrical, when Three or more Numbers have the same reason, or where every Number bears the same proportion to that which preceeds. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1810) I. 110 If two or more couplets of numbers have equal ratios, or equal differences, the equality is named Proportion, and the terms of the ratios Proportionals. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith & Algebra* (ed. 6) 432 Proportion is the relation of equality subsisting between two ratios.

b. *Arith.* The rule or process by which, three quantities being given, a fourth may be found which is in the same ratio to the third as the second is to the first, or (what is the same thing) in the same ratio to the second that the third is to the first; the rule of three.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 240 The rule of Proportions, whose vse is, by three numbers knowen, to find another vnknowen. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v., In Arithmetick, the Rule of proportion, is otherwise called the Golden Rule, or Rule of Three. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 129 In 1624 he transported into France the Rule of Proportion, having a little before been invented by Edm. Gunter of Gresham Coll. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 50 *Compound Proportion*, is a rule by means of which the student may resolve such questions as require two or more statings in simple proportion.

10. *Mus.* and *Pros.* †**a.** Metrical or musical rhythm or harmony; hence, an air, tune, melody. Cf. MEASURE *sb.* 16, 17. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 43 Orpheus of me wolde never take hede Nor of his armonye oo poynt me techeIn musical proporcyon rymes to lede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* VI. x. 43 Orpheus of Trace. Playand proportionis and springis dyvyne Apon his harp. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 And this our proportion Poeticall resteth in fiue points, Staffe, Measure, Concord, Situation and figure all which shall be spoken of in their places.

b. Ratio (of duration of notes, rates of vibration, lengths of strings, etc.): = sense 2, in specific applications.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 59 The Art of Musicke doth onely consider of the Proportion of inequalitie. 1658 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* VI. 20 Notes in Musick have two Names, one for Tune, the other for Time or Proportion of sounds... Here (according to the ordinary Proportion of Time) we account two Minums to the Semibref. 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* v. (1731) 80 It was said..that Mercurius's Lyre was strung with four Chords, having those Proportions, 6, 8, 9, 12. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.vv., This system of proportion was used not only with reference to intervals but also to the comparative length of notes.

11. *Chem.* = PROPORTIONAL B. 3.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 454 Davy introduced the word proportion as a substitute for Dalton's word atom. *Ibid.*, Every symbol is used to express one atomic proportion of its particular element.

Proportion (prŏpō·ɹʃən), *v.* [ME. a. OF. *proporcioner* (14th c. in Littré), mod.F. *proportionner*, ad. med.L. *prōportiōn-āre* (Bede), f. *prō-portio*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To adjust in proper proportion *to* something else, as to size, quantity, number, etc.; to make proportionate. Const. *to, with.*

1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 All the remnaunt of the tymbr shall be wele and covenably proporcioned after the scantelons of tymbr above writen. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon.* vi (1885) 120 Ffor aftir that [his expenses] nedith his reuenues to be proporcioned. 1530 PALSGR. 668/1, I proporcyon a thynge, I make it of juste measure and quantyte, *je proporcionne.* 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 A Gunner ought..to proportion his Charge according to the thinnest side of the Metal. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 5 To proportion the means to the end. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brierly Creek* ii. 39 You can proportion your supply exactly to the demand. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 85 The punishment should be proportioned to the offence.

2. To adjust or regulate the proportions of; to fashion, form, shape. *Obs.* exc. in PROPORTIONED.

a 1380 [see PROPORTIONED *ppl. a.* 2]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3053 Coruyn by craffte, coloured with honde, Proporcionet pertly with painteres deuyse. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 210 Thow must square & proporcioun þy bred clene & evenly. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 157 A Painter..had illfavouredly proportioned a Hen. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 144 To proportion the heat to such a temperate degree, that there be neither too much nor too little. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 317 For thus proportioning the Divisions in the Semi-circle, you may proportion the Divisions and Sub-divisions of Hours upon the Dyal Plane.

† **3.** To bear a due proportion to, to be in proportion to; to correspond to, to equal. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 134 Bid him therefore consider of his ransome, which must proportion the losses we haue borne, the subiects we haue lost. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 417 Yet here her offering proportioneth her ability. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 271 Their Success had proportion'd their Virtues.

†4. To divide into proportionate parts; to measure or mete out; to distribute in due shares.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 27 The sayde chancellour.. shal also proporcion the sayd religious houses and other the premisses in ten partes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 163 The Judges itinerant had their time proportioned out to every County. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 87 ¶ 9 Proportioning the Glory of a Battle among the whole Army. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 41 They agree to proportion their forces.

†5. To allot or assign (a thing) to a person as his portion; to apportion. Also, To assign (a person) to a lot or portion. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 96 They doe all things better then we are able to proportion them out unto them. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 7 *note*, Uppon the sale of those landes, I have proportioned a thankefull gratuity for you. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 69 Samuel proportioned Eliab to a Crowne at first sight. *a* 1711 KEN *Submission* Poems (1857) 39 They'll me proportion what for me is best. 1798 CRAIG in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 599 It will then remain to proportion its several parts into the different branches.

†6. To compare or estimate proportionately; to estimate the relative proportions of. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 62, I doubt not when your Highnesse sees my prize, You may proportion all their former pride. 1616 B. JONSON *Forrest, To Penshurst* 99 Now, Penshurst, they that will proportion thee With other edifices. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. ii, Fond earth! Proportion not my seeming love To my long stay. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. I. ii 205 To think with more Equality of Nature, and to proportion her Defects a little better.

Proportionabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] = PROPORTIONABLENESS.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 177 Take Divisibility.. Proportionability, Impenetrability, Space, Place, etc. They have, all.., some nice Formality,.. which distinguishes them.

Proportionable (propōᵊ·ɹʃənăb'l), *a.* [a. OF. **proporcionable* (assumed from the adv. in *-ment*, 1319 in Godef.), or ad. med.L. **prōportiōnābil-is* (assumed from the adv. *-iter*, Boeth.), f. *prōportiōnāre* (see PROPORTION *v.*) + *-ābilis*, -ABLE.]

1. That is in due proportion; corresponding, agreeable, commensurate, proportional. **a.** in number, amount, or degree.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. ix. 87 (Add. MS.), Þou byndest þe elementȝ by noumbres proporcionables [*Camb. MS.* porcionables]. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 83 The partys of thys body be not proporcyonabul one to a nother. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 125 For vs to leuy power Proportionable to th'enemy, is all impossible. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 123 No more of the Inheritance can be conveyed to any of the Children, than their proportionable parts will amount unto. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. I. i. 181 Twenty pillars six fathoms round of a proportionable height. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 17 The cohesive force is proportionable to the number of parts that touch each other. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Life Sir T. More* Wks. 1846 I. 424 When his son with a wife, three daughters with their husbands, and a proportionable number of grandchildren, dwelt under his patriarchal roof.

†**b.** in nature, quality, or function: Suitable, appropriate; consonant, agreeable; analogous. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* F ij, They.. engendre bludde specialye proportionable to the harte. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1706) 107 The Lord maketh a mans body proportionable to the spirit that he will put into it, and fitteth the spirit to the ability of the body. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 61 They have their species perpetuated by a spiritual substance proportionable to seed. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iii. (1762) 44 That it has a Cause proportionable and agreeable to the Effect.

†2. *Music.* Of sounds: Having definite relations of pitch and length. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Franchinus Gaufurius [defineth music] thus.. A disposition of proportionable soundes deuided by apt distances. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. iv. 197 The harmony of proportionable voices and instruments, which feed the eare. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 105 They had an artificiall manner of clapping their hands, to a certain measure or proportionable tune.

3. Well-proportioned; symmetrical. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. viii. 267 Nature having done her part in giving him proportionable lineaments. 1658 *Hist. Christina Alessandra Qu. Swedland* 353 She [Christina].. is in her gestures and motion most comely and gracious, of a proportionable stature, a fresh colour, and royall features. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 65 It is about eight inches long and every way proportionable.

†4. Relative, comparative. *Obs.*

1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 34 Each of them [Jeremiah and Baruch] by proportionable Computation, above sixtie yeares of age. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* II. xvii. § 10 The Consequences that we have deduced touching the proportionable Gravity of Water and Quicksilver. 1787 R. BURROWES in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* Pref. 12 The proportionable density of the air at its various distances from the surface of the earth.

†5. Capable of being proportioned. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 355 The Laborer; worthy somtimes of single, somtimes of double Honor, not proportionable by Tithes.

†**B** as *adv.* = PROPORTIONABLY. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 863 That there be nothing found out of order or lacking.. which euery shippe proportionable to her burthen ought to haue. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* Feb., A roome of about 10 paces long, proportionable broad and high. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 16 Add.. of all proportionable to the quart of Wine contained in the Vessel.

Propo·rtionableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being proportionable.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 17 This is the proportionableness of it [i.e. punishment]. 1698 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) I. 240 The fitness and proportionableness of their exceeding great recompence. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. I. iii. 96 There is found generally an exact Proportionableness, and Regularity in all their Passions.

Proportionably (propōᵊ·ɹʃənăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a proportionable manner or degree; in proportion; proportionately.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxx. (1859) 34 He shal be punisshed proporcionably after the tyme of his absence. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 61 Euery one of the Paralleles in the heauen hath a lyke circle in the earthe proportionably drawen. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 221 Equal bodies of the same nature weigh proportionably to their magnitudes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xx. (1869) I. 554 As he gradually advanced in the knowledge of truth, he proportionably declined in the practice of virtue. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 107 Every occupier within the Parish is declared proportionably liable to contribute labour to the needful work.

Proportional (propōᵊ·ɹʃənăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōportiōnāl-is*: see PROPORTION *sb.* and -AL. So F. *proportionnel.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to proportion; relative; also, Used in obtaining proportions.

Proportional compasses, compasses having two opposite pairs of legs turning on a common pivot, which is adjustable in a slide, so as to vary the distance apart of the points at each end in any desired ratio. *Proportional scales*, see quot. 1710; also called *logarithmical scales*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 6 b, To wey.. the knitting together, the proportional agreement, the beautie, and vse in the frame of mannes body. *Ibid.* III. ii. (1634) 263 In these formes of speech standeth a proportionall relation. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d iv b, The Proportionall, and Paradoxall Compasses (of me Inuented). 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. § 1 These Relations depending on the Equality and Excess of the same simple Idea, in several Subjects, may be called Proportional. 1690 [see LOGARITHMETICAL]. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Proportional Scales*, sometimes also called *Logarithmetical*; are only the Artificial Numbers or Logarithms placed on Lines, for the ease and advantage of Multiplying, Dividing, Extracting Roots, &c. by means of Compasses or by Sliding-Rules. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. x. 103 Proportional compasses are.. of great use in reducing lines and figures to a different scale.

2. That is in proportion, or in due proportion; having (suitable) comparative relation; corresponding, esp. in degree or amount.

[1396: implied in PROPORTIONALLY 1.] 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij, With some proportionall consideration for our time, and being. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxvii. (1640) 270 We must hold them so as may be analogall, proportional, agreeable to the Articles of our Faith. 1669 STAYNRED *Fortif.* 6 To draw the Proportional Dimension of a Regular Fort of 6 Sides. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VIII. 74 Animated with a zeal in defence of their religion proportional to the fierceness with which it had been attacked. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 70 Taking as much of each as seem to be proportional to the rays in each coloured space. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3/1 Proportional Representation finds little favour with the caucuses.

3. *Math.* That is in proportion (sense 9); having the same or a constant ratio.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. 7. 131 Magnitudes which are in one and the selfe same proportion, are called Proportionall. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxiii. (1636) 51 Multiply the two numbers.. the one by the other.. the square Root of the Product shall be the meane Proportionall number betwixt them. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 66 The Powers of Proportionals are also Proportional. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1810) I. 309 Three quantities are said to be Proportional, when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the second to the third. *Ibid.* 319 Triangles which have their Sides Proportional, are Equiangular. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. (1855) 87 The planes of a crystal are said to be similar when their corresponding edges are proportional. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 15 The heat is proportional to the square of the velocity.

b. *Proportional circles, radii, spirals*: see quots.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Proportional Spirals*, are such Spiral Lines as the Rhumb Lines on the Terrestrial Globe, which because they make equal Angles with every Meridian, must also.. make equal Angles with the Meridians in the Stereographick Projection on the Plane of the Equator. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 21 When these two circles [representing wheel and pinion] are so placed that their outer rims shall touch each other, a line drawn from the centre of the one to the centre of the other is termed the *line of centres*; and the radii of the two circles the *proportional radii*. These circles are sometimes called *proportional circles*, but by mill-wrights in general *pitch lines*.

B. *sb.* †1. That which is proportional; a proportionate part; a relative quantity. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 550 And hise proporcioneles conuenientz For hise equacions in euery thyng. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. I. 177 We get blighted leaves and straw, with too small a proportional of corn.

2. *Math.* One of the terms of a proportion.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* c iij b, Betwene two lines giuen, finde two middle proportionals, in Continuall proportion. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 168 If there be never so many continual proportionals.. their differences will be proportional to them. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 131 Let the Number of geometrical Proportionals be increas'd.. and let the arithmetic Proportionals be in like Manner increased. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1810) I. 110 The four proportionals, 4, 2, 6, 3 are set thus, 4 : 2 :: 6 : 3 which means, that 4 is to 2 as 6 is to 3; or thus, 4 : 2 = 6 : 3, or thus, $\frac{4}{2} = \frac{6}{3}$, both which mean, that the ratio of 4 to 2, is equal to the ratio of 6 to 3. 1827 *Ibid.* 119 The mean proportional between two numbers is the square root of their product.

†3. *Chem.* The smallest combining proportion of a chemical element or compound; a combining equivalent; the proportional weight of an atom or molecule. *Obs.*

1825 BRANDE *Man. Pharm.* 204 In its dry state it [Nitric Acid] consists of.. 5 proportionals of Oxygen.. 1 [of] Nitrogen. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 164 Silica, boracic acid, and oxide of lead, brought together in single proportionals. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 435 The decomposition.. furnishes a good illustration of the theory of definite proportionals, both in volumes and weights. 1855 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 181 No compound is known in which twenty-seven grains of iron will combine with two proportionals or sixteen grains of oxygen.

Propo·rtionalism. [f. prec. adj. + -ISM.]

1. *Chem.* The system, doctrine, or fact of the combination of elements in definite proportions.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 34 The laws of definite chemical proportionalism.

2. The theory or practice of the proportional representation of electors in parliamentary and other elections.

1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 252 A sneaking kindness for proportionalism.

So **Propo·rtionalist, a.** one who plans the proportions of anything; a designer; **b.** an advocate of proportional representation. Also *attrib.*

1857 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. 147 Will your architectural proportions do as much? You are of use, certainly; but, pardon me, only as builders—not as proportionalists. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 32 According to the strict proportionalist theory, seventy or eighty [members] would come to its share. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/4 For two or three nights this week the Proportionalists had it all to themselves. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 7/1 The anomalies, as they seem to proportionalists, in our electoral system.

Proportionality (propōᵊɹʃənæ·lĭti). [ad. F. *proportionnalité* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *prōportiōnālitās, -tātem* (Scotus Erigena, 875): see PROPORTIONAL and -ITY.] The quality, character, or fact of being proportional.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 25 b, In like manner of proportion and proportionallitie, and of their species. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. ii. § 5. 7 All Sense, so far as Grateful, dependeth upon the Equality, or the Proportionality, of the Motion or Impression which is made. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 152 Proportionality of the effect to its cause. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 31 Definite proportionality [i.e. the fact of combining in definite proportions] may be said to be the.. characteristic of chemical combinations.

Proportionally (propōᵊ·ɹʃənăli), *adv.* [f. PROPORTIONAL + -LY².]

1. In a proportional manner or degree; in proportion; in due proportion.

1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* XIV. 217, ii c. [marks] to be payit in the yhere at four termes proportionaly. 1434 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. 567 *note*, Ten markkis of usuale mone of oure realme at twa termes of the yheir proporcionaly. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. (1634) 297 Such a bitternesse of sorrow, as may proportionally answer the greatnesse of the fault. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xx. F iv, Yf a parallele line be drawen to any side of a triangle it shal proportionallye cut the two other sides. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.*, *Arts & Sc.* 23 Harmonical proportion increases neither equally nor proportionally; nor do the extremes added or multiplied produce the like number with the mean. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 343 An elephant's tooth, three ells long and proportionally thick, was found on the banks of the Saal. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 82 His friendships were keen and his hostilities more than proportionally bitter.

†**b.** With due or proper proportion of parts; in a well-proportioned manner. *Obs.*

1651 GATAKER in Fuller *Abel Rediv.*, *Whitaker* (1867) II. 115 A body well compact, tall of stature, upright, proportionally limbed. 1766 CLARKE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 78 They are.. as well and proportionally made as ever I saw people in my life.

†2. Correspondingly, analogously. *Obs.*

a 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* iii. (1644) 29, I presume them to speak proportionally and analogally to their other doctrine.

†**Propo·rtionary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PROPORTION *sb.* + -ARY¹.]

1. Proportional arrangement of parts; proportion.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* Prol. (1533) 2 So to worke yt after his proporcynary That yt may appere to all that shall yt se A thynge ryght perfyte, and well in eche degre.

2. One who is skilled in computing proportions.

1627 *Pres. St. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 555 Professors of a rare and strange art or science, who are called Proportionaries.. If you deliver one of these a bone of your grandfather's little finger, he will by that find the proportion of all his bones, and tell you to an inch how tall a man your grandfather was.

Proportionate (propōᵊ·ɹʃənĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *prōportiōnāt-us* proportioned, f. *prōportiōn-em* PROPORTION + *-ātus*: see -ATE².]

1. Proportioned, adjusted in proportion; that is in due proportion. (In early use const. as *pa. pple.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.), The hed schulde be mene betwene greet and lytele, and proporcionate in quantite to oþer membris [L. *ad alia membra in quantitate proportionatum*]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 181 A goode habitude of the mynde is signifiede when the membres be welle proporcionate as vn to figure, coloure [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 232 No more is your giuing proportionate to my liking. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 18 The which.. are so proportionate together.. that a manifest signe.. is found in this contrarietie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 16 If they be reciprocally equal, the Head is called Proportionate. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 ¶ 10 Ponderous bodies forced into velocity move with violence

proportionate to their weight. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* xxv. 403 That the justly proportionate character was the one for which we finally reserved our admiration.

† **b.** Adequately adapted; adequate. *Obs.*

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 115 The speaking to them, in the singular Number, is very proportionat to their proper names. 1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* Pref. 4 When circumstances rendred others [institutions] more accomodate and more proportionate to his end.

† **2.** Corresponding, analogous. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii. 37 It is wished..that some iudges, proportionat to those of the Græcian Games, (who alwayes..pulled downe the statues erected, if they exceeded the true symmetry of the victors) had giuen such exorbitant fictions their desert.

† **3.** *Mus.* = Perfect *a.* 10 a. *Obs.*

1609 Douland *Ornithop. Microl.* 46 The Proportionate [tact] is that, whereby three Semibreefes are vttered against one (as in a Triple)

Proportionate (propōə·ɹʃənĕ'lt), *v.* [f. prec.: see -ate^3 3; and cf. med.L. *prōportiōnāre*.]

1. *trans.* To make proportionate or proportional (*to* something); to adjust in proportion; = Proportion *v.* 1.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* a j, Proportionating to the Sommes bequeathed, the Contributions of eche part. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* ii. iv. 116 Salt, sulphur, and mercurie,. being.. equally ballanced and proportionated, make gold to be incorruptible. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 78 The number of the conuiuals at priuate entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three, proportionating themselues vnto the Graces and Muses. c 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* i. 284 To proportionate them, so as to measure time regularly, is the design of calculation 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 253 A true inward symmetry, what one calls an architectural harmony, reigns in it, proportionates it all.

† **2.** To be proportionate or in proportion to, to correspond to; = Proportion *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1579–80 [see *ppl. a.* below]. 1605 J. King *Serm. Sept.* 30 Nether doth the former of these proportionate, nor the latter import any such presbytery as is now exacted. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 487 Our powers of gratitude proportionated our cause. *Ibid.* 523 Their sufferings have at least proportionated their Constancy.

† **3.** To mete out in due proportion; to allot, apportion; = Proportion *v.* 4, 5. *Obs.*

1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* i § 2 (1727) 30 He proportionates out our trials, and supplies us with a remedy.

† **4.** To form in its full proportions; to mould, fashion; = Proportion *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* i. 1 When God had moulded, formed, and compleatly proportionated Adam out of the Dust of the ground.

Hence **Propo·rtionated** *ppl. a.* = Proportioned; **Propo·rtionating** *vbl. sb.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 41 If they found [the child] fair, and well proportionated of all his Limbs and strong. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* v. ii. (1620) 189 This..might haue much power in the proportionating of both their natures alike. a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom* ii. ii. § 1 (1622) 198 Some fitting and proportionated Obiect. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* iv. iii. 127, I am clearly of Dr. Willis's opinion that the Use of the Ear-drum is chiefly for the proportionating Sounds.

Propo·rtionately, *adv.* [f. Proportionate *a.* + -ly^2.] In a proportionate manner or degree; in or with due proportion; correspondingly.

1659 Pearson *Creed* xii. (1820) I. 599 To this internal perfection is added a proportionately happy condition. a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 13 That Brightness and Splendor.. is presented to us more proportionately to our Capacities and Faculties. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 11 It would be impossible for all to be arranged duly and proportionately. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* ix. (1878) 152 It always rains, and the vegetation is proportionately dense and luxuriant.

Propo·rtionateness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being proportionate.

1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 798 The length of the trouble would have been abundantly repaired by the.. proportionateness of the Present. a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 2 The fitness and proportionateness of these objective Impressions, Qualities, or Motions, upon their respective Faculties. 1850 Lynch *Theo Trin.* ix. 153 The sentimentalist..his feeling is not real; or if real has no proportionateness to a right activity.

† **Propo·rtionative,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as Proportionate *a.* + -ive.] Analogical. Hence † **Propo·rtionatively** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1751 R Shirra in *Remains* (1850) 59 [Jesus Christ] is the Word analogically, or proportionatively, in so far as he is like unto and bears the resemblance both of a mental and vocal word.

† **Propo·rtionator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Agent-n. in L. form from Proportionate *v.*] One who proportionates.

1610 Healey *St Aug. Citie of God* 567 Why then doe those bad proportionators allow the earth to lye so high, and yet deny the water to mount higher?

Proportioned (propōə·ɹʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. Proportion *v.* and *sb.* + -ed.]

1. Adjusted in due proportion, measure, or relation to something else; proportionate.

1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 111 The neast of the Halcyon..is so proportioned to the bird, as if it were sowed to her body. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 27 In Æqui-angled Triangles all their Sides are proportioned. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 681 Even when they have little prospect of being able to make any proportioned returns. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 550 Great as were the offences of this bad man, his punishment was fully proportioned to them.

2. Formed with 'proportions'; composed.

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 736 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 74 Riht as i schulde [take] a medecyn Proporciont, boþe good and fyn. 1433 Lydg. *S. Edmund* i 987 A bettir compact was ther noon a-lyue Nor proporcyownyd of fetures nor stature. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 158 A cocke framed and proporcioned after this sort. a 1704 T. Brown *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 How strong and large are his legs, fit and proportion'd to support the noble structure above! 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Another apartment, proportioned like the first.

b. In combination with an adverb, as *evil-*, *ill-*, *well-proportioned*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 184 The hors of bras..so heigh was, and so brood and long So wel proporcioned for to been strong. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 12 Sche that hed ane veil proportionet body, hed euil proportionet feit. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 25 My fortunes [are] as ill proportioned as your legs 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 62 It shall teach me not to think too highly of well-proportioned clay. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy Challenger* I. ii. 113 Supported by low, gracefully proportioned..arches.

Propo·rtioner. [f. Proportion *v.* + -er^1.] One who or that which proportions.

1590 Greene *Roy. Exch.* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 260 The Poet calls them inequall proportioners of duetie. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 183 A Measurer, or Proportioner of monethes. 1901 *Academy* 9 Mar. 211/2 Earth is the great corrector of values, the great proportioner.

Propo·rtioning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing^1.] The action of the verb Proportion relation or adjustment of proportions.

1570 Dee *Math Pref.* *iv b, In sundry his other accountes, ..Measuryinges, and proportionynges. 1641 Sir S. D'Ewes in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 304 The House of Commons hath done no more in rating and proportioning of these particular Summs upon your Lordships, than by the ancient Rights and Privileges of Parliament they might. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* v. § 15 (1855) 151 The proportioning of the columns and wall of the lower story is so lovely and so varied. 1883 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 15 A rational proportioning of work and relaxation.

† **Propo·rtionist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Proportion *sb.* + -ist.] = Proportionary 2.

1645 J. Bond *Occasus Occid.* 14 As that proportionist did draw the whole stature of Hercules by the print of his foot.

Propo·rtionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] That is without or is wanting in proportion; disproportionate, shapeless.

1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* (Chaucer Soc.) 86 What was she, but a sapless seer stock without verdure;.. a proportionless feature without favour? 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 190 An example of the rough outline and proportionless sketch from which it [Art] rose to correctness, precision, and sublime expression.

† **Propo·rtionly,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. as prec. + -ly^2.] = Proportionately.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* k ij b, It is proporcionly made to the yerde.

Proportionment (propōə·ɹʃənmĕnt). [f. Proportion *v.* + -ment.] The act or fact of proportioning; proportional distribution, adjustment, or arrangement; † allotment.

1697 Molyneux *Let. to Locke* 20 July, Locke's Lett. (1708) 230, I doubt not but Sir R. Blackmore..had a regard to the proportionment of the projective motion to the *vis centripeta.* 1827 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 77 The proportionment of the fine..for certain offences is left to the discretion of the Magistrate. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 138/2 The machinery..in every particular of its structure, proportionment, and disposition, manifests the most eminent engineering ability.

‖ **Propos** (propo). [F. *propos*, f. *proposer* to Propose, formed to represent L. *prōpositum*.] A proposition, thesis, statement.

1890 Stirling *Gifford Lect.* xiv. 282 It is decidedly in contradiction of his [Hume's] own propos that 'anything may be the cause or the effect of anything'.

Propos, variant of Propose *sb. Obs.*

Proposable (propōu·zăb'l), *a.* [f. Propose *v.* + -able. Cf. F. *proposable* (18th c. in Littré).] Capable of being or fit to be proposed.

1817 Bentham *Parl. Reform* Introd. 141 Candidates actual or proposable. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* III. App. vii. 216 The ends which are proposable to the man, or attainable by him.

Proposal (propōu·zăl). [f. Propose *v.* + -al.]

† **1.** The action, or an act, of putting before the mind; setting forth, propounding, statement. *Obs.*

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* i. x. (1712) 30 That which all men admit true, though upon the proposal of another, is undoubtedly to be termed true. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* i. ¶ 10 This clear proposal of the promises is most proper to encourage and inspirit our endeavours. 1678 Owen *Mind of God* ii 33 Revelation is the Discovery of anything, whether by the proposal of it unto us, or [etc.].

† **2.** A putting forward of something for acceptance; an offer. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1673 *Lady's Call.* i. v. § 4 God's Laws..are inforced upon us by the proposals both of punishments and rewards.

b. *spec.* An offer of marriage.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvii. iii, Some Person hath made Proposals to Miss Western, which the Ladies of the Family approve. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* ii. vii, Her unaffected aversion to the proposals she had received. 1900 El. Glyn *Visits Eliz.* (1906) 53 Dearest Mamma,—I have had a proposal! Isn't it too interesting?

3. The action, or usually (now always) an act, of proposing something to be done; an offer to do something; a scheme or plan of action proposed.

1657 Cromwell *Sp.* 20 Apr. in *Carlyle*, What comes from the Parliament in the exercise of their Legislative power, as this Proposal does. 1748 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 158 A Committee..to receive proposals for doing the whole work...And that all proposals be given in to them sealed up. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 382 A proposal of annulling all the taxes. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 493 The proposal was welcomed with..enthusiasm.

b. *Law.* (See quot.)

1848–83 *Wharton's Law Lex.*, *Proposal*, a statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of a chief clerk in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte*, or a decretal order of the court. It is either for maintenance of an infant, appointment of a guardian, placing a ward of the court at the university, or in the army, or [etc.].

4. *Comb.*, as *proposal-form*; **proposal-paper**, a paper proposing a person for admission to a society, club, or the like.

1859 Lang *Wand. India* 25 A lady.. actually sent round a proposal paper in her own handwriting, and by one of her own servants. She failed of course.

Pro·posant. *rare.* [a. F. *proposant*, prop. pres. pple. of *proposer* to Propose: see -ant.] One who proposes or offers himself as a candidate.

1813 A. Bruce *Life Alex. Morus* ii. 21 All examiners of proposants for the Ministry. 1833 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 50 [Among the Protestants in French Switzerland] the theological student, after certain examinations, is received as a *Proposant* by those who exercise the pastoral office, and employed as a lay-helper, or catechist, in their parishes.

† **Propo·se,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **propos,** 6 *Sc.* **propoise.** [ME. *propos*, a. F. *propos* (13th c.), f. *proposer* to Propose, under the influence of L. *prōposit-um* a thing proposed. See Purpose *sb.*]

1. Something proposed for discussion; a subject; a proposition.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 2, Y shal speke proposes fram þe bygynnyng. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Þe propos, Whas doctrine any folowiþ, his disciple he is. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 1 All the propose which then was discoursed vpon, was Musicke.

2. Purpose, intention.

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 51 We remayne in the said propose. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* i. xxix. 87 Thy propos thou ought to say or shewe vnto few folke. c 1500 *Melusine* 228 The commynaltee of the tounne ..were in propos & wylle for to yeld the toun & themself ouer to the kyng Zodyus. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Kiv, The kinge of nothinge changedt his propose. 1573–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 329 The said Robert..is on propoise . to purches ane licence to depart. a 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* vii. xxiv. § 17 If to withdraw any mite of that which is but in propose only bequeathed,..be a sin.

3. A proposal; something proposed to be done.

1600 Holland *Livy* xli xxiv. 1112 When the same men.. gaue their accord now also to this propose. 1673 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 265 After the Maior hath made his proposes every Alderman ..shall have liberty to speake. a 1721 Prior *Erle Robert's Mice* 10 John the Saint, Who maketh oft propos full queint...cried To Matthew..Come frame us now some..playsant rhime on yonder mice.

Propose (propōu·z), *v.* [a. F. *propose-r* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *pro-*, Pro-^{1} + *poser*, Pose *v.*^{1}; substituted for L. *prōpōn-ĕre* (cf. Compose): see Propone and cf. Purpose *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To put forth, hold forth, or present to view or perception; to exhibit. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 117 Let us not grossely beholde the breade and cuppe proposed and set before our eyes, but in faythe consydere the lambe of God. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr., The worth of a skilfull and worthy translator is to obserue the sentences, figures, and formes of speech proposed in his author. c 1610 *Women Saints* 33 The crosse .. the bishop ..at Ester doth take forth, and propose it to the people to be adored. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* 33 Propose to mine eyes the evilness of my days. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xiv. x. § 2, I will that [the decree] be openly proposed in a table of brass.

2. To put forward or present for consideration, discussion, solution, imitation, or other treatment; to put before the mind, bring to one's notice, call attention to; to set forth, state, propound.

The pa. pple. *proposed* following a sb. has sometimes the force of 'in question': see quot. 1715.

c 1430 [see Proposed]. c 1475 *Partenay* 6404 Sin more ther-of I can noght propose, Of-fors moste I here take rest and repose. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 795 That they might resort to his presence to propose their entent, of which they would to none other person any part disclose. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 401 Yeelding the choyce..to the discretion of the Ladie Flauia who thus proposed her minde. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 20 Where I stand, kneele thou, Whil'st I propose the selfe-same words to thee, Which (Traytor) thou would'st haue me answer to. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. (1686) 13 God.. hath proposed the World unto our Knowledge. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 76 When the Priest proposes to God the people's necessities. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 428 To define the Periodic time of any Planet about the Sun. Let the Planet proposed be observed in the Node. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 3 The poets..whom he proposed to himself for his models. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 9 The Church did but take into her service, and propose a fitting object to, an impulse which will vent itself in some form or other. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* Pref. 22 Nature herself does not give an answer to the riddles which she proposes.

† **b.** To set before one's mind as something to be expected; to look for, anticipate; in quot. 1588,

'to look forward to, to be ready to meet' (Schmidt), to face, confront. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. i. 80 A thousand deaths would I propose, To atchieue her. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 146, I propose not meerely to my selfe, The pleasures such a beauty brings with it. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* Apology, What utility may we not propose to our selves, from the great examples both of the one, and the other? 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 47 The men could propose nothing to themselves but hardships 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. iii, The pleasure he proposed in seeing her married.

c. To set before one (usually, before oneself) as an aim, end, or object; to put forward as something to be attained.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 110 But ere we could arriue the Point propos'd, Cæsar cride, Helpe me Cassius, or I sinke. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 204 What to our selues in passion we propose, The passion ending, doth the purpose lose. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* vi. (1702) 79 We must propose an End worthy of God. 1715 Atterbury *Serm., Matt. xxvii.* 25 (1734) I. 119 The great Ends and Designs he proposed to himself in their Sufferings. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch Eng.* I. 67 As if the Cardinal had proposed it to himself simply as a costly monument of his ambition.

†d. To contemplate as a supposition; to imagine, fancy: = Propound *v.* 5 b. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 92 Make the case yours: Be now the Father, and propose a Sonne.

e. *Mus.* To 'give out' or sound (a subject) for imitation or contrapuntal treatment.

1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 69/2 An answer in music is, in strict counterpoint, the repetition by one part or instrument of a theme proposed by another.

3. To put forward for acceptance. †a. To set before or hand to some one for him to take; to present. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 57 Hauing no other or better meane.., then these submissiue lines; I propose them vnto you..confessing that if any waies I haue erred vnto you..it was but as a yong man. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Exod.* xii. Comm., The lambe being consumed, which old tradition proposed, the Master setteth inconsumptible meate to his disciples. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XI. 554 Withal so weighty was the cup, That being proposed brimful of wine, one scarce could lift it up.

b. To proffer or offer for mental acceptance or assent. In quot. 1602, To state the terms of (an oath) to be 'taken' or sworn.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 69 He whose wife is most obedient,.. Shall win the wager which we will propose. 1602 — *Ham.* I. v. 152 *Hor.* Propose the Oath my Lord. *Ham.* Neuer to speake of this that you haue seene, Sweare by my sword. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 102 The boughs thereof [the Palm] haue bin proposed as rewards for such as were either victorious in armes or exercises. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 331 A Man may have seen the Maid, propos'd him for a Wife, especially when she was little. 1780 S. J. Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 95, I will wait to hear the event of terms that are proposing between the countries. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Franchard* iii. in *Merry Men*, etc. (1905) 220, I propose no wages.

c. To nominate for acceptance for some office or position, esp. as a member of a society

1715 Atterbury *Serm., Matt. xxvii.* 25 (1734) I. 121 Pilate ..then proposes him as the Man he was by Custom to release at the Passover. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* I. 25 There is to be a ballot at one for the Ladies' Club..and lady Bab Basto has proposed me for a member. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. 107, I propose the head boy..for chief.

d. To make a formal proposal to the company to drink (a health or toast); to offer for acceptance as a toast.

1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 44 They were very merry, and in their Cups propos'd the Pope's Health ; to keep up the Humour, we also propos'd William Pen's to them. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 7 As often as any of the great princes proposed a health, the kettle drums and trumpets sounded. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 145/2 The second part of his duty was to propose the health of the honorary Fellows.

e. *absol.* To make an offer of marriage. (*colloq.*)

1764 Gray *Candidate* 20 Divinity heard, between waking and dozing, Her sisters denying, and Jemmy proposing 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 190 If a man now says three words to a girl, she immediately expects he is to propose to her. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. 44 Ptolemy Physcon, ..who proposed, but in vain, to Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi.

4. *trans. spec.* with an action as obj. a. To put forward as a scheme or plan to be adopted; to lay before another or others as something which one offers to do, or wishes to be done. (With *simple obj., obj. clause*, or *inf.*)

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 21 Not to communicate the thing proposed, before he had first taken his Own resolution 1784 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 202 The king proposed the marching to London. 1788 Clara Reeve *Exiles* II. 237, I proposed to my wife to reside at M——. 1799 Ht. Lee *Canterb. T., Old Woman's T.* (ed. 2) I. 366 Lothaire..at length proposed retiring. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 King James. proposed to his nobles an inroad into England. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 101 It had been proposed to marry the Princess Mary to a son of the French king. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 228 He proposes that they shall reassemble on the following day.

b. To put before one's own mind as something that one is going to do; to design, purpose, intend. (With *inf.* or *vbl. sb.*) Now usually with some notion of having formed a decision or intention.

1500-20 *Exhort. bef. Commun.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 348, Y charge yow..that no man nother woman that this day proposyth here to be comenyd that he go note to Godds bord, lase than he byleue stedfastlych, that [etc.].

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lv. 6 Now propoyss thai..Off Wenus feest to fang ane fill. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 31 P 11 To compleat the Observations I at first proposed to make upon these Fanaticks. 1738 C'tess of Hertford *Corr.* (1805) I. 23, I .. propose being there on the birth day. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk* (1873) II. vi. 142 He had proposed to conquer Jerusalem, and to have rebuilt it, had God granted him life.

c. *absol.* To put forward a scheme, make a proposal or motion; to form a design or purpose. In quot. 1485-6 *elliptical* = propose to go.

Prov. *Man proposes, God disposes*: see Dispose *v.* 7.

1340 *Ayenb.* 180 Nou [h]y leueþ, nou hi misleueþ, nou hi wylleþ, nou hi ne wylleþ, nou hi proposent, nou hit is betere. Þeruore hi byeþ ase þe wedercoc þet is ope þe steple, þet him went mid eche wynde 1485-6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 50 The Kyng proposyth northward hastyly after the Parlament. *c* 1500 [see Dispose *v.* 7]. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) G v b, I knew the famous orator Taurin propose diuers tymes in the senate. 1625 Bacon *Apophth.* Wks. 1879 I. 327 At Athens wise men did propose, and fools dispose. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/3 But, 'Man proposes, God disposes'—how everlastingly true is that old saying of the good Thomas à Kempis!

†5. *absol.* or *intr.* To carry on a discussion; to confer, converse, discourse. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 2.)

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 3 There shalt thou finde my Cosin Beatrice, Proposing with the Prince and Claudio. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 25 The Bookish Theoricke: Wherein the Tongued [1*st Quarto* toged] Consuls can propose As Masterly as he.

Proposed (prop*ō*·uzd), *ppl. a.* [f. Propose *v.* + -ed 1.] Put forward for consideration or adoption; 'given' or stated (in the premisses); intended, etc.: see the verb.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 8 Multiplicacioun of nombre by hym self other by a nother, with proposide 2. nombres, [is] the fyndyng of the thirde. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* ii. (1643) 29 There should be a proposed point or mark. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 8 Her mother was a warm friend to the proposed marriage 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xvi. III. 715 The proposed law, they said, was a retrospective penal law, and therefore objectionable.

Hence **Propo·sedly** *adv. rare*, intendedly, purposely.

1777 *Sterne's Tr. Shandy* I. xiv, They had proposedly [*edd.* 1–4 purposedly, *ed.* 5– purposely] been plann'd and pointed against him.

†**Propo·sely**, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Propose *sb.* + -ly 2; cf. *purposely*] On purpose, purposely.

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 504 Procurit proposelie, as appeirs, to eschew punesment of certane odious crymes.

Proposer (prop*ō*·zəɹ) [f. Propose *v.* + -er 1.] One who proposes: in various senses of the vb.

†1. One who presents to view or exhibits something. *Obs.*

a 1690 J. Collings in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps. cvii. 43, I should view it [a picture] as curiously as I could; yet the proposer would .. undertake to show me something in it which I did not observe.

2. One who propounds an argument, a question, or the like.

(In quot. 1602 erroneously explained by Schmidt 'A speaker, orator'; whence in some recent dictionaries.)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 297 Let mee coniure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth,.. and by what more deare, a better proposer could charge you withall. *a* 1714 Abp Sharp *Answ. Quest. Rom.-Cath.* Wks. 1754 VII. App. 300 *Q.* May a man, wilfully dying a Roman-catholic, be saved? *A* What the proposer means by wilfully dying a Roman-catholic, I know not.

3. One who makes a proposal; one who brings forward or offers a scheme or suggestion; *spec.* one who formally makes a motion, or who proposes or nominates some one for a position.

1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 448 Queen Elizabeth .. imprison'd and persecuted the very Proposers therof. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1765) II. i. 43 One of the first proposers of coining money by a press, instead of the former manner of hammering. 1873 Tristram *Moab* vii. 117 Schwartz is the proposer of this identification. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 12 Jan. 5/5 His proposer and seconder will..conduct him to the chair. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 761/1 In a form of proposal to an insurance office ..the residence of the proposer was stated to be [etc.].

†b. One who tenders for a contract.

1750 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 152 Parker, paviour, the lowest proposer. [Cf. Proposal 3 · quot. 1748.]

Proposing (prop*ō*·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Propose, in various senses.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 21 Or doth the proposing them, print them clearer in the Mind. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 118 To venture the proposing of Giles Earle, Esq. to be again chosen chairman of the committee. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vii. 153 To begin with what they called proposing; that is, taking a text from some celebrated author, either sacred or profane. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq* III. App. E. 623 The proposing and supporting of opposing candidates.

†**Pro·posite.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōpositum* a thing proposed, sb. use of neuter of *prōpositus*, pa. pple. of *prōpōnĕre*: see Propone.] Something propounded, put or set forth; a proposition.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* I. ii. 2 Of Logicke there be two parts. The former is of the purpose, or matter propounded..The Proposite is the explication of the conceits, or meaning of the minde, instituted or framed according to sound reason. *Ibid.* iii. 7 There be two parts of euery Proposite, or matter proposed, viz. the theme, and the argument.

Proposition (prɒpəzi·ʃən). [ME. *proposicioun*, a. F. *proposition* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōpositiōn-em* a setting forth, purpose, theme, statement, n. of action f. *prōpōn-ĕre*: see Propone.]

1. The action of setting forth or presenting to view or perception; presentation, exhibition. In quot. 1584, representation by a figure, delineation (cf. Propound *v.* 5). Now *rare*.

† *Loaves of proposition*, in *Jewish Hist.*, the show-bread; so *table of proposition*. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 181 Þe holy looues of proposicioun. 1382 — *Exod.* xxv. 30 Thow shalt sette vpon the bord looues of propicisioun [1388 proposicioun], euermore in my sigt. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 He, reft the goldin alter ande the tabil of propositione. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* III. iv, *Ale.* Where doe you first begin, when you drawe any picture? *Apel* The proposition of the face in iust compasse, as I can. *c* 1624 Lushington *Recant. Serm.* in *Phœnix* (1708) II. 494 The 12 loaves of proposition. 1866 *Liturgy Ch. Savoy* 67 *note*, A proposition of Christ under the sacramental veils, to receive the adoration of the faithful.

†2. The action of putting forward or offering for acceptance; an offer. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 3 The ample proposition that Hope makes In all designes. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. iv. 50 He..sweetly allures us by the proposition of rewards.

b. The action of proposing a person for election or admission. *rare.* (In quot. *attrib.*)

1902 *Scotsman* 21 Nov. 8/1 The proposition book did shew entries of a considerable number of names.

3. The action of propounding something, or that which is propounded; the setting forth of something as a subject of discourse; something proposed for discussion, or as a basis of argument; *spec.* an introductory part of a speech or literary work, in which the speaker or writer sets forth the subject to be treated. In quots. 1845, the speech with which the Emperor opened the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xlviii. 4, I sall oppyn in psawtry my proposicion. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxviii[i] 2, I shal speke propositiouns fro the begynnyng. 1552 Huloet s.v., A proposition is an argument or matter proposed to be disputed and reasoned vpon. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 97 Proposicion is a short rehersall of that wherof we mynde to speake. 1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Note i, The custom of beginning all Poems, with a Proposition of the whole work, and an Invocation of some God for his assistance to go through with it, is..observed by all the ancient Poets. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 158 P 12 The proposition of the Eneid closes with dignity. 1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 33 The plan derives..one great advantage from the proposition and registry of that noble lord's project. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 517 The Proposition with which he opened the diet sufficiently showed that the young emperor was determined to avail himself of it. *Ibid.* III. 163 The first thing was to appoint a committee to deliberate and report upon the Proposition.

†b. A question proposed for solution; a problem; a riddle. *Obs.*

Also in *Logic* in a special sense: see Problem 2 b, quot. 1656.

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* xiv. 18 If ȝe hadden not erid in my she calf, ȝe shulden not haue founden my proposicioun. — *Dan.* viii. 23 There shal ryse a king..vndirstondynge propositiouns [*gloss* or resouns]. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 246 It is as easie to count Atomies as to resolue the propositions of a Louer.

c. *Music.* The proposing or 'giving out' of a subject for contrapuntal treatment; the subject so proposed.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Subject*, In a fugue the subject is called also the exposition, dux, proposition.

4. The making of a statement about something; a sentence or form of words in which this is done; a statement, an assertion. (*b*) In *Logic*, a form of words in which something (the Predicate) is affirmed or denied of something (the Subject), the relation between them being expressed by the Copula; sometimes extended to the form of thought or mental process expressed by this, more strictly called a Judgement (9 b).

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 71 Your mercy than passeth right. God graunt that propositon to be verifyed in me. *c* 1530 More *Answ. Frith* Wks. 841/1 But lette this fyrste proposicion passe, and come nowe to the secounde,..that is, that the body of Chryste cannot be at once in all places 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 27 Though it be not in the power of any Councel..to make that proposition heretical,..which was not heretical ever from the dayes of the Apostles. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid* Wks. 1843 VII. 81 That the proposition, two and two make four, is neither more nor less than a proposition concerning the import of words. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* i. 10 A proposition too plain to admit of argument.

(*b*) 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 281 If ye redde logike, reduce to mynde a proposicion: That thynge whiche hathe effecte in the holle, hathe effecte in the parte. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 18 A Proposition is, a perfecte sentence spoken by the Indicatiue mode, signifying either a true thyng, or a false. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 182/1 Of that Speech which we call Proposition, there are two kinds; Affirmation and Negation. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 1 Propositions may be divided according to their subject into universal and particular; this is usually called a division arising from the quantity. 1827 Whately *Logic* ii. 1 § 2 (ed. 2) 55 An act of apprehension expressed in language, is called a term; an act of judgement, a proposi-

tion; an act of reasoning, an argument. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxvii. (1870) II. 336 The whole mental judgement, formed by the subject, predicate, and copula, is called, when enounced in words, proposition.

b. *spec.* Either of the premisses of a syllogism; *esp.* the major premiss (opposed to ASSUMPTION 12). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 23 The matter [i.e the middle term] is twise rehearsed in the firste and seconde Proposition, and entreth not into the conclusion. **1604** JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 Of this Argument, both the Proposition and Assumption are false, and so the Conclusion cannot but be voyd of it selfe. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 266 We learne from Aristotle, cap. 48. that, the proposition and assumption may be vniversall, yet the conclusion not vniversall. **1725** WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 3 There is also a fourth figure, wherein the middle term is predicated in the major proposition, and subjected in the minor. **1837–8** SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I 281 Of the premises, the one which enounces the general rule or the relation of the greatest quantity to the lesser, is called the Major Premise, or Major Proposition or the Proposition simply.

5. *Math.* A formal statement of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed (in the former case called distinctively a *theorem*, in the latter a *problem*); in common parlance often including the demonstration.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 8 Propositions are sentences set forth to be proued by reasoning and demonstrations. *Ibid*, Propositions are of two sortes, the one is called a Probleme, the other a Theoreme. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 6 The finding out of that demonstration, which is now contained in the 47 proposition of the first of Euclide. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 16 These Propositions, which are demonstrated in Hydrostaticks **1810** HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 2 A Corollary ..is a consequence drawn immediately from some proposition.

6. The action of proposing something to be done; something put forward as a scheme or plan of action; a proposal; *spec.*: see quot. *a* 1727.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xviii. 24 Al the puple answerynge seith, Best the proposicioun, that Helias spac. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron*, *Edw V* 23 b, When the protector had harde the proposicion, he loked very strangely therat. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 14 This proposition had no willing passage into the eares or harts of the great Lords of France. **1653** SIR E. HYDE in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1819) II. 206 Any such proposicons and expedients which you thinke fitt to offer for the promoting his seruice. *a* **1727** in Colden *Hist. Five Indian Nat.* 41 Without laying down either Bever or any Belt or Wampum, as we always do when we make Propositions. [*Note.*] The word Proposition has always been used by the Commissioners for the Indian Affairs at Albany, to signifie Proposals or Articles. *a* **1805** C. J. FOX *Reign Jas. II* (1808) 101 That a proposition to the Prince of Orange, to connect himself in politicks with Lewis, would have been rejected. *a* **1873** WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) II. 321 We hold it essential to our success. that the proposition of Sir George Clerk should be adopted.

† **b.** *In proposition for*, in treaty for. *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 39 To go over into Ireland to Survey some Iron works, Woods and Lands which they were in proposition for.

Propositional (prǫpozi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a logical proposition; consisting of or based on propositions.

c **1714** POPE, etc *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. xii, When two of these propositional Channels empty themselves into a third, they form a Syllogism. **1725** WATTS *Logic* II. ii § 1 If a proposition has an indefinite subject, it is generally to be esteemed universal in its propositional sense. **1847** SIR W HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 31 The second scheme is that which logically extends the expression of quantity to both the propositional terms. **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* xi. (1884) 360 There is no worse enemy to a living Church than a propositional theology.

Hence **Proposi·tionally** *adv.*, **Proposi·tionalness**, the quality of laying down propositions.

1864 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* July 216 A quality..which coining a monstrous word for my purpose, I will venture to call propositionalness. It is in the main identical with that passion for intellectual generalization which we often speak of as particularly visible in the French mind. **1890** *Lancet* 12 Apr. 787/1 *note*, If he only uttered them [propositions] at random, or if they were only signs of emotion, they would not serve propositionally.

Proposi·tionize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To make or utter propositions.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 74 By much theologizing, propositionizing, schematizing and abstractionizing, we show it builded together for the very ends and uses we have reasoned for it. **1890** *Lancet* 12 Apr 787/1 *note*, To speak is not merely to utter words, but to propositionize.

Pro-postscutellar, -um: see PRO-[2] 2.

† **Propo·sure.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f PROPOSE *v.* + -URE. cf. *composure, exposure.*] The act of proposing or propounding.

1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII. 124 The proposure of a question..is the next part of our employment.

Propound (prǫpau·nd), *v.* Also 6 **propowne, -poune.** [A later form of PROPONE, through the intermediate *propoune, propowne*: cf. COMPOUND, EXPOUND.]

1. *trans.* To put forth, set forth, propose, or offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; to put forward as a question for solution.

a. **1537** STARKEY *Let.* in *England* (1878) p. l, What peryl of damnatyon he declaryth in hys boke, and propownyth to honge certaynly ouer our hedys. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 46 A certain person had propouned an harde reedle. **1586** B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 182 Without anie question propowned to her at all. *a* **1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 38 Who..speeke nothing against the doctrine propouned.

β. **1551** T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 26 He propounded the same vnto him, and thought thereby to haue giuen hym a foile. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 14 To treate, what conditions should be propounded to the Emperour. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. x. 46 An Image-maker, and propounded his Images. as Gods to be worshipped. *c* **1618** MORYSON *Itin.* IV. vii. (1903) 114 No man besides himselfe [the duke] can propounde any thing in the great Counsell. **1634** SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 28 They propounded Articles of peace and friendship. *a* **1720** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 63 To answer such questions as they shall propound to you. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II 458 In the thirteenth book..this theory is formally propounded. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 171 The most extensive scheme of constitutional reform yet propounded. **1876** GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 224 No one, to my knowledge, has propounded such an idea.

b. In *Eccl. Law.* To bring forward (an allegation, etc.) in a cause: cf. PROPONE *v.* 2. (See also sense 6.)

1685 CONSETT *Pract. Spir Crts.* I. iii. § 1 (1700) 11 If the Plaintiff..does [not] propound any dilatory matter, to hinder the giving of Sentence. *Ibid.* VI. XII. § 1 This Allegation is to be propounded jointly and severally, and is to be admitted as in other Causes.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a proposal: in quot. 1570–6, to bring forward a charge or complaint: cf. PROPONE *v.* 2 (*obs.*).

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 106 If any [person] of the same Townes had cause to complaine of any he shall be at Shipwey to propound against him. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* xi. iv. (1622) 145 Then he [Claudius] propounded in Senate touching the colledge of southsayers, least that the most auncient discipline of Italie should come to naught by slothfulnes. **1601** SIR W CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 63 To propound, not to conclude, is the destiny of man.

2. *trans.* To propose or nominate for an office or position, as a member of a society, etc Now *U.S.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The Pensionars were also forthwith propoundid. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 107 They first propounded Cherisophus for an Ambassadour. *a* **1649** WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 131 He was then (with his wife) propounded to be admitted a member [of the church]. **1673** RAY *Journey Low C., Venice* 163 His name..is by the Secretary set down with the name of him who propounded him, and the set of Electors he was of. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* I. vii. 63 Nor shall any person be chosen newly into the magistracy, which was not propounded in some general court before, to be nominated the next election. **1828** WEBSTER s.v., In congregational churches..persons intending to make public profession of their faith, and thus unite with the church, are propounded before the church and congregation **1863** R. B. KIMBALL *Was He Successful?* (1864) 25 In due course he was propounded and admitted into the church.

† **3.** To hold forth or set before one as an example, reward, aim, etc. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. i. Q j, Of either I minde to propound an example, although one rule suffise them bothe **1577** HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 146 Of these, for examples sake I will propound one, with the end he made. **1609** SIR R. SHERLEY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 95 Kings themselues propound great gifts and rewards. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I xiv. 67 If a man propound a Prize to him that comes first to the end of a race, The gift is Free. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. I I Know then, I propound five ends to myself in this Book. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. v. 14 The great end we propound in all the good works which we perform. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 24 For Honour and Valour Preferment's propounded.

† **4.** To propose (to do or the doing of something); to suggest (that something should be done).

1597 BACON *Coulers Gd. & Evill* iv. Ess (Arb) 142 The one propounded to goe downe into a deepe Well. **1658** HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* III (1863) 64, I propounded that this might be put into the agreement. **1668–9** PEPYS *Diary* 21 Mar., After dinner propounds to me my lending him 500*l.* **1676–7** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 524 It was also propounded to move the House. **1702** ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 200 He propounded to scourge him, and so dismiss him. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxx. 305 In this convocation it was propounded, that an act of Parliament should be made for the relief of poor ministers.

† **b.** To set before oneself as something to be done; to purpose. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 42 Fit time for him thence to depart..To follow that which he did long propound. **1598** BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 491 He that will liue happily must propound to himselfe things possible, and be content with things present. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 It is the last of the three Elements, whereof wee have propounded to treate in this Booke. **1655** tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* V 4 Propounding to themselves to become glorious by that means. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XI. viii. (1733) 298 To give the Macedonians Battle before they should over run the whole of Asia, which they propounded to do.

† **5.** To represent, to exhibit (by figure or description). *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 119 Note that whensoever any manner of angle is propounded by three letters: that the middle letter doth alwayes signifie the angle propounded. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* ii. (1662) 124 They propound the Jews senselessly offended and foolishly exasperated with those words. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii 46 This Table [= plate] propounds the Kidneys both whole and cut asunder.

† **b.** To set before one's mind; to conceive or imagine to oneself. *Obs.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 64 Propound to yourself monsters in my will to be mastred. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Rom* xv. 33 When they pray to propound God to their minde in such notions, and under such titles, as whereby they may see in God the things they desire of God.

6. *Law.* To put forth or produce (a will, or other document making testamentary dispositions) before the proper authority, for the purpose of having its legality established.

1753 SIR G. LEE *Reports Cases* (1833) I. 420 This will is propounded by Lady Ann. *Ibid*, These instructions [for preparing a will] wrote by deceased..are propounded by Thomas Jekyll, one of his brothers, as a legatee. **1826** W. ROBERTS *Treat. Wills* II. VI i. § 2. 174 If the paper propounded to the ecclesiastical Court may have any effect on the estate probate will be granted. **1829** HAGGARD *Eccles. Reports* I. 56 *margin*, A codicil..which..came out of the custody of, and was propounded by, the person solely benefitted under it *Ibid.* 57 The paper was then propounded. as a further codicil to the will of the deceased, and asserted to be all in his own hand-writing **1836** SIR H JENNER in Curteis *Rep. Eccl. Cas.* (1840) I. 160 The asserted execution of the will propounded on the 19th **1884** *Law Rep.* 9 Probate Div. 23 The executors named in [the will] propounded it for probate

Hence **Propou·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Propou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 61 b, The disputer must alwaies keepe hym in, and..force hym still to aunswere the propounded argument directly. **1575** GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 13 After supper they should passe the tyme in propounding of Ryddles. **1608** D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol & Mor* 64 Neither dooth she alter her propounded courses. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 182 Between the two propounded points, there is one strait line, by the definition of a circle, contained wholly in the propounded plane. **1807** J. BARLOW *Columb* III 68 Yet oh, may sovereign mercy first ordain Propounded compact to the savage train!

† **Propou·nd,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] A proposition.

1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 511/1 The which propound within my mind doth oftentimes revolve.

Propounder (prǫpau·ndəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who propounds or sets forth, esp. for acceptance, consideration, discussion, or solution.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. VI. (1634) 544 There is..no Session of Judges without a Pretor or Propounder **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v, It..can receive no warrant in legitimation by the intention of the propounder. **1829** MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, I answered every question with such fluency., as sometimes caused the propounder to regret that he had put me to the trouble of speaking. **1837** H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* II. 31 A country where political economy has never been taught by its only effectual propounder—social adversity. **1895** DIXON in *Fortn Rev* Apr. 640 Prominent among the supporters of this theory—if not its actual propounder.

† **2.** A name for the rhetorical figure PROLEPSIS. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 179 Ye haue yet another maner of speach purporting at the first blush a defect which afterward is supplied, the Greekes call him *Prolepsis*, we the Propounder, or the Explaner which ye will

¶ The alleged sense 'A monopolist' given in modern Dicts, and suggested in Blount's *Law Dict.* (1670), is founded upon the heading of ch 85 of 3rd pt of Coke's *Institutes* 'Against Monopolists, Propounders, and Projectors', where the text has 'These Inventers and Propounders of evill things' [*inventores malorum*], in which the word is used as in sense 1 above.

Propou·ndment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT] The act or fact of propounding.

1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 63 The remedy by the very circumstance of its propoundment, affords a tacit acknowledgment, that the Theory..is defective

Propou·ndress. *rare.* [f. PROPOUNDER + -ESS[1].] A female propounder.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Ovid's Metam.* 207 And she, propoundress of the ridding curse.

Proppage (prǫ·pedʒ). *nonce-wd.* [f. PROP *v.* + -AGE.] Propping or supporting apparatus.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III 138 Hat and stick were his proppage and balance-wheel.

Propped, propt (prǫpt), *ppl. a.* [f. PROP *v.* + -ED[1].] Held up or supported by or as by a prop.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 154 The sight of propt-up cottages which fright the fancy more than those already fallen. **1849** RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii § 7. 69, I think the propped machicolations of the Palazzo Vecchio and Duomo of Florence far grander. **1894** MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 339 He sank weakly on to a chair and buried his head in his propped-up arms.

Propper (prǫ·pəɹ). [f. PROP *v.* + -ER[1].] One who props or supports.

1549 BP. POYNET *Def. Mariage Priestes* C j b, The patchers and proppers vp of this Decree.

Propping (prǫ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb PROP; supporting as or with a prop.

1492–3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 188 For sartayne thynges ..Repayryd in hys howse and for proppyng of the dore. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus, Pedatio*, the proppinge or settinge vp of vines. **1725** RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. i, What disturbs the great, In propping of their pride and state **1902** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/1 The miner not only gets the coal but makes all proppings and repairs.

b. *pl. concr.* Supports, stays, props.

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 181 Your weakest building needs the most under propings. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 28 A Moorish Ground, whereon no New Building could stand any time without Proppings.

2. Of a horse (*Australia*): Sudden stopping.

1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* xxi. 152 Traveller's dam had an ineradicable taste for 'propping'.

3. The propelling of a wagon or carriage on one line of rails, by means of a pole or 'prop' ex-

tended from an engine on a parallel line, so as to push it along; a dangerous operation now illegal.

1900 *Act* 63 & 64 *Vict.* c. 27 Sch., 1. Brake levers on both sides of waggons. 2. Labelling waggons. 3. Movement of waggons by propping or tow roping. 4. Steam or other power brakes on engines. **1901** *Dundee Advertiser* 13 May 4 Tow-roping and 'propping'..practices which have resulted in many accidents, are forbidden.

Pro·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That props; supporting.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* xvi. E vij, Propping elmes that clad with vinetrees be. **1821** CLARE *Holywell* 139 in *Vill Minstr.* I. 77, I loll'd me 'gainst a propping tree. **1879** BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 69 Down fell her face upon the good friend's propping knee.

Pro·ppy, *a. colloq. nonce-wd.* [f. PROP *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling or suggesting a prop or pole.

1870 *Daily News* 6 June, Ashdale has the weight, but rather proppy forelegs, while Marston excels in quality and has the most hunting character about him.

Pro-præscutal, -um: see PRO- [2] 2.

Propraetor (prōuprī·tǫ̈ɹ). [a. L. *prōpraetor*, originally *prō praetōre* (one acting) for the praetor.] A magistrate of the ancient Roman republic who after holding the office of praetor was given the administration of a province not under military control, with the authority of a praetor. Also, one who acted in place of a praetor.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1107 Junius Vindex being Propraetor of Gavle. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. 769, P. Lentulus the Propretour. **1727–41** in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **1832–4** DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 228 *note*, In the imperatorial provinces, where the governor bore the title of Propraetor, there was provision made for a military establishment. **1840** MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1887) 560 The [East India] Company's servants might still be called factors... But they were in truth proconsuls, propraetors, procurators of extensive regions.

Hence **Propræ·torship,** the office of a propraetor.

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 9 The second Year of Julius Agricola his Propraetorship, or Lieutenancy in Britain.

Propraeto·rial, *a.* [f. prec., after PRÆTORIAL.] Of or pertaining to a propraetor; under the rule of a propraetor.

1885 J. G. FRAZER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 885/1 Thus the distinction between consular (or proconsular) and praetorial (or propraetorial) provinces varied from year to year with the military exigencies of different parts of the empire.

So **Propræto·rian** *a.*, in same sense.

1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 228 *note*, The whole revenues of the propraetorian (or imperatorial) provinces, from this time forward, flowed into the *fiscus*, or private treasure of the individual emperor. **1882–3** *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 23 The proconsular as distinct from the propraetorian status of Cyprus.

Propre, obs. form of PROPER *a.* and *v.*

Proprefect, -præfect (prōuprī·fekt). [f. PRO- [1] 4 + PREFECT. So L. *prōpræfectus* (inscr.), F. *propréfet*.] A deputy prefect or commander.

1691 WOOD *Athenæ Oxon.* II. 213 He..was entertained by William Marquess of Newcastle, and by him made Proprefect or Lieutenant General of his Ordnance. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The third inscription mentions proprefects of the pretorium under Gratian, in the city of Rome, and the neighbouring parts.

Propre·fecture. [f. as prec. from PREFECTURE.] The office of proprefect; deputy presidentship.

1803 *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 201 Pius the Sixth,..who was pleased to invest me with the charge of the Pro-prefecture of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide.

†**Pro·premen,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *propre-ment* adv., f. *propre* PROPER.] Properly, naturally.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 106 Þet flesch put propremen touward swetnesse & touward eise.

Proprete, -tie, etc. obs. forms of PROPERTY.

†**Pro·priary.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *propri-um*, or short for *proprietary*.] A proprietor, owner.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxvii. 357 To either Propriarie so was either Realme againe Of Romaines left.

†**Pro·priate,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *propriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *propri-āre* to make one's own, f. *propri-us* PROPER.]

1. Appropriated, assigned to a particular person; annexed as an attribute, special, peculiar: = APPROPRIATE *ppl. a.* 3, 4.

1654 *Kirk Sess. Rec.* in Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 403 The Session, finding that rowme and place not propriat to any other. **1820** COMBE *Consol.* VII. (1869) 226/2 Without whose propriate sympathies We should be neither strong nor wise.

2. *Eccl.* Of a benefice: Appropriated to a religious house or corporation: = APPROPRIATE *ppl. a.* 1. (In quot. 1697 loosely applied to the rector of such a benefice.)

Cf. notes s. vv. IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2 and IMPROPRIATION 1.

1616 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (1646) b j, Thy Tithes, whether propriate or impropriate. **1697** BP. GARDINER *Adv. Clergy* 21 One cannot but wonder, that Rectors as well Impropriate as Propriate, should not take more care to fit their Chancels for this purpose.

B. *sb.* One to whom something is appropriated; a possessor, proprietor. *rare*[−1].

1660 BURNEY Κέρδ. Δῶρον (1661) 25 The Scepter..should run on in a direct line, till it came to the Essentiator of the being of Kings, the propriate of Rule, Βασιλεὺς Βασιλέων.

†**Pro·priate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *propriāre* (see prec.) + -ATE [3].] *trans.* = APPROPRIATE *v.* 2.

1624 DONNE *Serm., Deut.* xxv. 5 (1649) II. 424 The covetous desires of the world, that is, the covetous propriating [*mispr.* proprieting] of all things to our selves.

Propriation (prōuprįėi·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. type **propriātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *propriāre*: see above. Cf. OF. *propriacion* (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. a. The action of making or condition of being made one's own (or some one's own): = APPROPRIATION 1. **b.** *Eccl.* = APPROPRIATION 2.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 185 By reason of more particular respects of propriation or otherwise. **1601** *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 2 Euery Occupier of Landes Houses Tithes impropriate or Propriacions of Tythes, Colemynes or saleable Underwoods. *a* **1660** *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 191 To be one and the same united in comon without division, or propriation. **1840** *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 89 *Preamble.*

2. ?The action of taking in a 'proper', i.e. literal or strict, sense: cf. PROPER *a.* 4.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 65 This propriation of a metaphor, namely, forgiveness of sin and abolition of guilt through the redemptive power of Christ's love and of his perfect obedience during his voluntary assumption of humanity, by transferring the sameness from the consequents to the antecedents is the one point of orthodoxy (so called, I mean) in which I still remain at issue.

†**Pro·priatory.** [f. L. *propriāt-us* PROPRIATE *a.* + -ORY.] = PROPRIETARY *sb.* 3.

1569 BP. PARKHURST *Injunc.* in *2nd Rep. Ritual Comm.* (1868) 404/2 That no Parson Vicar, propriatorie or fermer of any benefice, doe admit any Minister or Curate to serue his said benefice, vnlesse [etc.]. **1621** BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 317 Propriatories of large portions of land.

Proprietage (proprəi·ėtėdʒ). *rare.* [irreg. f. *propriet(or* or *propriet(y* + -AGE.] **a.** The property of individuals collectively; the whole body of personal property. **b.** The body of proprietors collectively.

1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 141 In the same sense as I at once oppose and conjoin the Nationalty to the Proprietage; in the same antithesis and conjunction I use and understand the phrase, Church and State. *Ibid.*, The Possessions of both orders, taken collectively, form the Proprietage of the Realm. **1845** J. MARTINEAU *Essays* (1891) II. 28 The interests and concerns of the whole Proprietage.

†**Proprietaire.** *Obs.* Also 7 *Sc.* -ar. [a. F. *propriétaire* (1335 in Hatz.-Darm.): see also -AR [2].] = PROPRIETARY *sb.* (in various senses).

c **1491** *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 26 This man that thus resteth vpon his owne loue to his proper persone may well be callid a propryetayre. **1619** SIR J. SEMPIL *Sacrilege Handled* App. 27 Why shall the Priestes vnder the Law be debarred from Tithes comming from Seculares? Here then, we haue the Priest, the first proprietar.

Proprietarian (prọprəi,ėtēə·riăn). *nonce-wd.* [In sense 1, f. as PROPRIETARY + -AN; in sense 2, f. PROPRIET(Y + *-arian*, as in *necessitarian*, etc.]

†**1.** ?An advocate or supporter of proprietary government in the N. American colonies. *Obs.*

1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 411 The quakers and proprietarians together have little weight.

2. A stickler for propriety.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xx, The *Conversazioni* of the rigid proprietarians where people sit down to a kind of hopeless whist and say nothing.

†**Proprieta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as next + -OUS.] Pertaining to a 'proprietary' (see next, A. 2); self-seeking, selfish.

1657 *Divine Lover, Summarie Perfect.* 11 Contrarie to the proprietarious or vnresigned will of our corrupt nature.

Proprietary (proprəi·etări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. late L. *proprietāri-us* (Paulus) proprietary, in med.L. also sb. a proprietor, f. *proprietas* PROPERTY: see -ARY [1].]

A. *sb.* †**1.** One who has 'propriety' or property in something, or to whom something belongs as property; an owner: = PROPRIETOR 2. *Obs.*

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 65/2 The first or former proprietaries and owners of the same. **1541** *Declar. War Sc.* in Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1548) 252 b, Our sayd progenitours..enioyed it, as very proprietary and owner of the realme. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 113 If a Factor giueth not aduice to the owner or proprietarie of the sale of the said goods. **1707** NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vii. 299 We are not receivers, but original proprietaries of what we have. **1790** *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/2 The enraged proprietaries, with their..servants, defeated the plunderers.

†**2.** A member of a religious or monastic order who, in violation of his vow of poverty, reserved goods for himself as private property. Hence *fig.* A self-seeking or selfish person. *Obs.*

c **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvii. 107 All proprietaries & louers of hemself. **1502** ATKYNSON *Ibid.* 226 All proprietaries & louers of them selfe be fetered and nat fre. **1496** *Dives & Pauper* (W. de Worde) VII. xxi, One of his monkes was in harde payne of purgatorye, for he had be a propryetarye vnto the tyme of his deynge. **1538** BALE *Thre Lawes* 1005 We are such mercenaryes, And subtyle proprietaryes.

†**3.** The holder of an appropriated benefice: = APPROPRIETARY. *Obs.*

c **1460** *Oseney Regr.* 161 Þe foresaide prior and Couent of Merton proprietaries and persons of þe parisch church of Dunstywe. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 The owners proprietaries and possessours of the personnages vicarages [etc.]. **1616** SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (1668) 96 Upon these reasons Proprietaries are still said to be Parsons of their Churches. **1661** J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 30 In such Grants..of Impropriate Rectories those payments..are left as a charge..upon the Proprietaries.

4. *Amer. Hist.* The grantee or owner, or one of the grantees or owners, of any one of certain North American colonies: see B. 3. Also *Lord Proprietary.*

1637 in *Archives of Maryland* (1883) I. 23 Insolencies, mutinies and contempts against the Lord Proprietary and the government of this place. **1683** (*title*) A Letter from William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of Pennsylvania in America. **1765** T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 329 To govern under..the lords proprietaries. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. vii. 182 To the proprietary was given the power of creating manors and courts baron.

5. A proprietary body, a body of proprietors; proprietors collectively.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 406 An incroaching but modest plan of reform which will divide the proprietary into hostile factions. **1849** BRIGHT *Sp., Burdens on Land* 15 Mar. (1876) 423 Certain burdens..borne exclusively by the landed proprietary and real property of this country. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 14 The advocates for a peasant proprietary. **1884** *Bazaar, Exchange & Mart* 13 June 633/2 Of the greatest importance to the proprietary of a paper.

6. The holding of something as property; proprietorship.

1624 DONNE *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 550 Euen in pleasures, and in paines, there is a proprietary, a meum and tuum. **1868** *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 610 There is a spiritual commonalty..in which he can claim no exclusive proprietary. **1886** H. GEORGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* April 395 'Peasant proprietary' or 'occupying ownership',..the names European economists give to that system of ownership.

7. Something held as property, a possession; *esp.* a landed property or estate. ?*Obs.*

1608 NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D ij, That which Land-meater shall need to doe but once, and that at the end of the casting vp of the proprietaries. **1800** *Proc. Parl.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 12/2 Nor could the estate be divided or parcelled into shares or several proprietaries. **1846** *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 406 To one-half of the great proprietaries of the kingdom, a diminution of rent, even by a third, would make their possessors personally bankrupt.

B. *adj.*

1. Belonging to a proprietor or proprietors; owned or held as property; held in private ownership.

In mod. use applied esp. to medicines or other preparations of which the manufacture or sale is, by patent or otherwise, restricted to a particular person or persons.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Worldly goods they come and go, as things not long proprietary to any body. **1701** GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. ii. § 38. 99 Though Sheep, which are Proprietary, are seldom Marked, yet they are not apt to straggle. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. I. 147 *note*, Alodial lands are commonly opposed to beneficiary or feudal; the former being strictly proprietary. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i, I had formerly officiated as curate in a proprietary chapel. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 9/1 [They] are now charging a shilling a pound more for certain well-known proprietary tobacco.

2. Holding property; that is a proprietor, or consisting of proprietors.

a **1709** ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 409 He would be the great Proprietary Owner and Disposer of all Estates. **1825** M^c^CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* Introd. 45 The second, or proprietary class, consists of those who live on the rent of the land, or on the net surplus produce raised by the cultivators. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* vi. (1862) 91 The classes who are without any property..would overpower the proprietary classes.

3. *Amer. Hist.* Pertaining or subject to the proprietor or owner of any one of certain N. American colonies, which were granted by the Crown to particular persons; being such a proprietor: see A. 4.

1704 W. PENN in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 79 How much better the Colonies thrive in proprietary hands than under the immediate Government of the Crown. **1825** JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 16 The backwardness of these two colonies might be ascribed partly to the influence of proprietary power and connections. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 3/2 The provincial governor was either royal or proprietary, and his authority was imposed on the colony by the Crown directly, or by the proprietors through rights granted by the Crown.

4. Of or relating to property or proprietorship.

a **1832** BENTHAM *Anarch. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 503 Property stands second on the list,—proprietary rights are in the number of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 19 The complicated questions of proprietary right to lands that had repeatedly changed masters. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 183 William could defend the proprietary rights of the Crown only by putting his negative on the bill.

Hence **Propri·etarily** *adv.*, in a proprietary capacity; as a proprietor.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* vii. 205 Their progeny..enjoyed it [the promised land] proprietarily for many ages.

Proprietor (proprəi·ėtər). [Anomalously formed and substituted in 17th c. for the etymological word PROPRIETARY: cf. also PROPRIETORY. App. first used of the 'proprietors' of the North American colonies.

An OF. *proprieteur* (once in Godef.) and its fem. *proprieteresse* (thrice) occur each time in a legal document (1419–1533). There may have been a Law Latin **proprietor*, but it does not appear to be recorded.]

1. *Amer. Hist.* = PROPRIETARY *sb.* 4. Also *Lord Proprietor.*

1639 in E. Hazard *Hist. Coll.* (1792) I. 458, I Sir Ferdinando Gorges Lord proprietor and owner of the province of Maine in New England [etc.]. **1688** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 230 The Chieff Proprietor and Govr acquainted them that he had little more to say. **1747** FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II.

93 We have petitioned the Proprietor to send us some from England. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* xxxi. (1872) 291 The future lord proprietor of Pennsylvania.

2. One who holds something as property; one who has the exclusive right or title to the use or disposal of a thing; an owner.

Peasant proprietor, a man of the peasant class who is the owner of the land he cultivates.

1645 *Col. Rec. Mass.* (1854) III. 27 Mr. Glouer [and 3 others] are appointed a committee to lay out ye way and judge of ye satisfaccion yey shall give to ye proprietors. *a* 1667 Cowley *Ess. Verse & Prose, Agric.* Wks. (1684) 99 They who are Proprietors of the Land are either too proud, or for want of that kind of Education, too ignorant to improve their Estates. 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 142 The proprietors of the 800 iron guns here have orders.. not to dispose of them. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vii. 359 The Maker and Proprietor of the World 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xix, One of [the travellers] was the proprietor of a giant. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. liii VI. 559 A large proprietor and worker of gold mines. 1861 Craik *Hist Eng. Lit.* I. 98 A large proportion..of the inferior landed proprietors.

fig. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VI. 283 Hearts are proprietors of all applause.

b. *attrib.* (usually appositive).

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 8/3 The proprietor barber insisted on a gratis shave. 1901 *Daily News* 18 Feb. 6/6 Even a proprietor-manager could hardly afford such regal garments. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 5/1 An engineer and landed proprietor-farmer.

Proprietorial (prəˌprəiˌétōˈriăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL: cf. *dictatorial, senatorial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a proprietor.

1851 Dixon *W. Penn* xxii. (1872) 195 Control .,financial, civil, proprietorial, and judicial. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 2 [To] discharge the social and proprietorial obligation devolving upon them.

b. That is a proprietor; consisting of proprietors: = Proprietary *a.* 2.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 24 Nov. 568 'Stop, stop', exclaimed the proprietorial censor, 'that won't do'. 1904 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 314/1 Directed, not towards the removal of the old proprietorial class,..but towards facilitating their remaining in the country.

Hence **Proprietoˈrially** *adv.*, as proprietor.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 June, Editorially and proprietorially connected with the *World* newspaper. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 10/2 Alderman H. was proprietorially connected with the *Dispatch*.

Proprietorship (prəˌprəiˈətəɹʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The position or condition of a proprietor; ownership. (In earlier quots. in reference to the N. American colonies: see Proprietor 1.)

1669 J. Locke *Draft Const. Carolina* § 6 in 33 *Dep. Kpr. Rep.* 258 Those who are then lords proprietors shall not have power to alienate or make over their proprietorships. 1790 *Lunenburg* (Mass.) *Proprietors' Rec.* (1897) 304 An act.. for the final Settlement of the Proprietorship of the Town of Lunenburg 1817 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 17 Mr. Hammond..offered to me the proprietorship of one of those papers as a gift. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* v, With an air of joint proprietorship with Richards in the entertainment. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 62 As a rule..whenever peasant proprietorship is prevalent..hired labour..is scarce and dear. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 33 § 7 To prove the existence or proprietorship of the copyright of any work first produced in a foreign country.

2. A piece of land owned by a proprietor.

1837 J. E. Murray *Summer in Pyrenees* II. 135 Divided as the soil is into small proprietorships, each owner of an arpen of land possesses a horse.

Proprietory, *sb.* and *a.* [erron. or var. f. Proprietary, going with the anomalous Proprietor.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** = Proprietary A. 1, 4. *Obs.*

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 168 If the king be not the proprietorie of the Realme. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 102 The King of Golconda..is proprietory of all the Lands in his Kingdom. 1764 *Answ to Queries on Proprietary Govt. Maryland* 4 The Lord-proprietory (who is hereditary governor) or his lieutenant-governor.

2. = Proprietary A. 5.

1802 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 267/2 This correspondence gave great uneasiness to the proprietory. 1869 *Daily News* 30 July, It is in the neighbourhood of a rich proprietory and large towns.

B. *adj.* = Proprietary B.

1633 Sir J. Burroughs *Sov. Brit Seas* (1651) 105 By the common Law of the land the King is proprietory Lord of our seas. 1706 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 16 [A bill] for better regulation of charter and proprietory government in America. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 615 An exclusive diet of one or other of the proprietory preserved foods.

Proprietress (prəˌprəiˈətres). [f. Proprietor + -ess[1]: cf. obs. F. *proprietaresse*.] A female proprietor.

1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* II. cccxxiii. 282 The Proprietress..Demanded Possession again, but the Other begg'd her Excuse. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvi, With his eyes fixed on a very fat old lady in a mob-cap—evidently the proprietress of the establishment. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* xi. 334 When the proprietress dies, there is a special order of succession.

Proprietrix. [f. as prec. after L. fem.] = prec.

1837 J. D. Lang *New S. Wales* II. 425 The convict Watt.. ingratiated himself into the favour of the proprietrix of 'The Sydney Gazette'. 1884 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 Aug. 4/3 Law agent for the proprietrix of the island.

Propriety (prəˌprəiˈəti). Forms: 5–6 **propriete**, (**-yete**(e, 6 **-ietee**, **-ietye**, **-yetie**), 6–7 **proprietie**, 6– **propriety**. [ME. *propriete*, a. F. *propriété* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *proprietāt-em*: see Property.] The quality of being proper, or that which is proper (in various senses of the adj.).

†**1.** The fact of being owned by some one, or of being one's own, 'ownness'; the fact of owning something, right of possession or use; ownership, proprietorship. = Property *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

In quot. 1502 *fig.* in spiritual sense. cf. Proprietary *sb.* 2.

1486 *Petition to Hen. VII* in *Materials Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 297 An othre cope, with a cover gilt, .the propriete wherof rightfully belongith to oure .moder, the countesse of Richemond & Derby. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii 230 Stande thou without all proprycte, & thou shalt alway wyn. 1581–90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 412 They. can challenge no more proprietie in that grownde, then may euery seuerall Colledge of that Vniuersitie. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 47 The people..live like Beasts, without propriety so much as in their Wives or Children. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* IV. 9 When men give, they transfer Propriety to another. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iv. (ed. 22) 297 Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute Propriety in his Goods, That no Taxes legally can be imposed upon them, without their own Consent. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II xi. 309 The clergy themselves had never expected that their estates would revert to them in full propriety.

†**b.** The fact of belonging or relating specially to a particular thing or person; peculiarity, particularity, specialty. *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 425 The Doctor of the Gentiles [St. Paul] (the Propriety of whose Vocation, drew him to haue a speciall care of those without) saith [etc.]. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 69 The Sweating Sickness (call'd for the propriety by which it seized on the English Nation chiefly *Sudor Anglicus*).

†**c** *Path.* (Of a pain or disease.) The fact of belonging specially to or originating in, the part affected: see quot. 1657, and cf. Idiopathy 2 a. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 190 The stone of the Kidneyes is knowne or discerned from that of the bladder by The propriety of the paine, by the scituation, and by the dulnesse. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* VII. i. 146 The Breath is hindered by divers Causes, either by sympathy or propriety of parts. The hinderance of breathing by propriety, called *Idiopathica*, comes from the Lungs distempered. 1657 *Physical Dict.* s.v., A pain by propriety is when the cause of the pain is in the part pained, as when the headach comes from the humors in the head it's called a pain by propriety; when it proceeds of vapors sent up from the stomach or any other part it's called head-ach by consent or sympathy.

†**2.** Something owned, a possession: = Property *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (exc. as in b).

1571 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXVII. 70 How þai..yitt posseidis that peoples proprietie. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. xlvi. (ed. 8) 274 How can he have a good conscience..that ..takes away what is anothers just propriety? *a* 1667 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Eph* V. 32-33 Wks. 1831 I. 327 So are the proprieties of a wife to be disposed of by her lord. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 76 'Tis thy Propriety, and not my own.

b. A piece of land owned by some one, a private possession or estate: = Property *sb.* 2 b. *Obs.* exc. in *Amer. Hist.*: cf. Proprietary *sb.* 7.

1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxii. (ed. 8) 365 It is the Hedge .which hinders from breaking into other mens propriety. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 42 The Lands of Widdows and Orphans and other peoples proprieties. 1705 Beverley *Virginia* I. § 92 (1722) 65 The splitting the Colony into Proprieties, contrary to the original Charters. 1889 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 157/1 The lately established propriety of Nova Scotia was to be ceded to that power [France]. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 July 51/1 Early in 1774 he removed to Lenox, Mass., was at once elected clerk of that 'Propriety', and was sent as its delegate to the General Court of the Colony.

3. Proper or particular character; own nature, disposition, idiosyncrasy; essence, individuality; sometimes, proper state or condition. Cf. Property *sb.* 5. Now *rare*.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 29 As sais the maister of proprieteis of bestis, A scorpioun is as a worm of the erde. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F v, I shall telle yow thensample of the lyon and of his propryete. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 32 To paynt ande discriue the origyne ande propriete of the varld. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 176 Silence that dreadfull Bell, it frights the Isle, From her propriety. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 85 It holds a strange and lawlesse propriety from all other works of God under heaven. 1659 Pearson *Creed* V. 511 We are presented with three Particulars: First, the Action itself,.. 'he rose again'. Secondly, The verity, reality, and propriety of that Resurrection, 'he rose from the dead'. 1795 [see Proprium 1 b]. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vii. (1877) 156 This propriety, or characteristic in the individual, which he receives from a Divine source, is a sacred deposit with him.

†**4.** A quality or attribute; esp. an essential or distinctive quality; a characteristic, a peculiarity: = Property *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 63 He was bathe honest and honourable,..and full of all gude proprieteis. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XV. xxxiii. (1886) 383 Salomon ..had full and perfect knowledge of all their proprieties. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 718 A secret propriety of this ground. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. (1614) 5 All the proprieties of God are infinite as they are immanent in Himself. 1678 Hobbes *Decam.* viii. 101 To tell you the several proprieties of the Magnet. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 55 Impatience is as it were a Propriety of Power. 1868 Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj.* 13 Proprieties of the incarnation.

†**5.** The special character, or a special characteristic, of a language; peculiarity of diction, idiom. Often, with mixture of sense 6: Correctness or purity of diction. *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 87 In..Cæs. Commentaries .is seene, the vnspotted proprietie of the Latin tong. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii. (1592) 108 The Punicke tongue was but a kinde of seuerall proprietie of the Hebrew. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 5 A word, which according to the Idiom and propriety of the language wherein he spake, may be translated *liues*. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. iv § 31 'Tis pity the Propriety of the Hebrew Tongue had not used *Fathers of Men*, instead of *Children of Men*. 1739 *Wks. Learned* I. 140 The neglect of acquainting our youth..with the Proprieties and Beauties of their Mother Tongue. 1746–78 (*title*) An Exmoor Scolding, in the Propriety and Decency of Exmoor Language.

†**b.** The proper, strict, or literal sense of a word; strictness of meaning, literalness. *Obs.*

1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 145 In its stricture and propriety, it is onely appliable unto fresh inventions. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. vi. 15 The word ἀπείθεια which in propriety of language signifies mispersuasion. 1656 [J. Sergeant] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 378 God, therefore, cast..a sleep upon Adam: the Propriety is, and He made a sleep fall. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 451 If we add that the propriety of this word Jupiter, does not express a Divine, but only a Humane force.

6. Fitness, appropriateness, aptitude, suitability; appropriateness to the circumstances or conditions; conformity with requirement, rule, or principle; rightness, correctness, justness, accuracy. (Cf. Proper *a.* 4, 9.)

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 69 Displaying resolution in thy eye Courtship in cloths, in speech propriety 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* VII. 40 But that was in the businesse of Absalom,..to which this Psalm hath no propriety. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Pref., Wks. 1874 II. 8, I shall not justify the propriety of preaching. Discourses so abstruse as some of these are. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 429 Propriety of language is the selection of such words as the best usage has appropriated to those ideas, which we intend to express by them 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II I. 223 They appointed a committee to consider the propriety of impeaching Arlington. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) II. App. T 609 In some manuscripts .. the propriety of the title is formally disputed.

7. Conformity with good manners or polite usage; correctness of behaviour or morals; becomingness, decency. *The proprieties*: the things that are considered proper; the details of conventionally correct or proper conduct.

[1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* V. xiii, Such propriety of mind as can only result from the union of good sense with virtue.] 1788 Burns *Addressed to Lady whom Author feared he had offended*, Propriety's cold cautious rules Warm fervour may o'erlook. 1799 Han More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 76 The decorums, the proprieties, the elegancies, and even the graces, as far as they are simple, pure, and honest, would follow as an almost inevitable consequence. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* II. v. 290 She talked of some elderly body, in the shape of an aunt, who was to accompany her, and play Propriety. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* (Bohn) II. 50 The keeping of the proprieties is as indispensable as clean linen. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xi. 118 Her taste for decency of demeanour and propriety of life.

Proprite, obs. form of Property.

‖ **Proprium** (prōuˈpriŏm). Pl. **-ia.** [L., neut. sing. of *proprius* Proper; in sense 1 a rendering Gr. ἴδιον (Aristotle).]

1. a. *Logic.* = Property *sb.* 5 d.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 4 Of the fiue predicables, otherwise called the fiue common wordes, which are spoken of other...*Genus*. The generall worde. *Species*. The kinde, or speciall. *Differentia*. The difference. *Proprium*. The propertie. *Accidens*. The thing chaunsing or cleauing to the substance. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 247/1 *Proprium* is that which declareth, not what a thing is, but is in it only, and Reciprocal with it. 1885 Davidson *Logic Definit.* 46 A logical operation which grasps the essence of a thing (to the exclusion of its accidents and propria).

b. An attribute essentially belonging to something, a distinctive characteristic; essential nature, selfhood.

1795 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 189. IV. (ed. 3) 220 Whosoever worshippeth Nature instead of God, or in Preference to God, and in Consequence of such Worship maketh himself, and his own *Proprium*, the Center and Fountain of his Thoughts. [*Note*] By *Proprium*, as here applied to Man, is meant his own Propriety, or all that he has of himself, when separated from Divine Influence. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* ii. (1864) 57 What we call their character is the majestic proprium of their personality. 1863 H. James *Subst. & Shadow* XV. 256 Religion has had but one legitimate spiritual aim, namely: the softening of the selfhood or *proprium* which man derives from nature.

†**2.** Something given to a person for his own; a perquisite. *Obs.*

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 208 The allowing *propriums* to the attornies, in taxing of costs, was a very great abuse.

Pro-proctor (prōuˈprɒˈktəɹ). [f. Pro-[1] 4 + Proctor.] orig. One who acted for the proctor of a university (see Proctor 3); an officer under the control of the proctors, who assisted them in executing their duties of keeping order, etc. (sometimes specially appointed for the occasion); now, an assistant or deputy proctor in the universities.

1650 in Wood *Life & Times* (O. H. S.) I. 163 At a meeting of the Delegates..Mr. Hancock proprocter the last yeare did certifie the Delegates that one Keblewhite a citizen had served him with a writ out of the Common Pleas for false imprisonment. 1663 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 492 The 24 masters of Art,..that were to be as pro-proctors and exercise procuratorial power over schollers. *Ibid.* 23 Sept., The 24 pro-

proctors placed..the Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity next to Xt. Ch. gate, and the Masters on both sides almost up to the Bull Inne. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* Pref. 20 One of the pro-proctors for the last and the present year. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 229 For the proctorial year 1847 I had acted as proproctor to Green.

Pro-provincial, Pro-provost: see PRO-[1] 4.

Propryete, -tie, Propryte, etc., obs. ff. PROPRIETY, PROPERTY.

Props (prɒps), *sb. pl. Theatrical slang.* [Short for *properties.*] Stage requisites: see PROPERTY 3. See also quot. 1889

1865 *Slang Dict.*, *Props*, stage properties. 1883 *Referee* 6 May 3/2 At the Theatre Royal..the scenery and props were sold by auction. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 32 It was ..the property room, the things therein being properties, or, more commonly 'props', so called, I believe, because they help to support the drama. *Ibid.* 46 Scenery and props were not being used at this, the first, rehearsal. 1889 *New York Trib.* 14 July (Cent.), The property-man, or, as he is always called, props for short.

Props, gambling game with shells: see PROP *sb.*[4]

Propternuptial (prɒptəɹnʌpʃăl), *a. Rom. Law.* [f. L. phr. *propter nupti-ās* on account of marriage + -AL.] That is made or given on account of marriage.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 116 The party who made a causeless repudium,..was punished by pecuniary losses in respect of dos and propternuptial donations.

‖ **Propterygium** (prɒptĕrĭ·dʒĭŭm). *Ichthyol.* [mod.L., f. PRO-[2] + PTERYGIUM.] The anterior cartilaginous portion of the fin in elasmobranch fishes. Hence **Propteryˈgial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the propterygium.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 478 The propterygium and the mesopterygium are evidently derived from rays which still remain attached to the shoulder-girdle 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II. 920 In the pelvic fin of the Selachians the mesopterygium is absent, and the propterygium more or less rudimentary. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Pterygium*, Bearing..the propterygial, mesopterygial, and metapterygial basalia and radialia.

‖ **Proptosis** (prɒptōˈsis). *Path.* [late L. *proptōsis*, a. Gr. *πρόπτωσις* a falling forward, prolapse, f. *προπίπτειν* to fall forwards.] Prolapse or protrusion of some bodily part, esp. of the eye.

1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 713 *Staphyloma*...In its progress it receives several Names, as when the Uvea sticks out above the Cornea: 'tis called *Proptosis*. 1782 E. FORD in *Med. Commun.* I. 95 [She] was brought to me..with a *Proptosis* of the left eye. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 17 During the examination one of the eyes got dislocated forwards, and had to be replaced...The proptosis is probably accounted for by shallowness of the orbits.

So **Proptoˈsed** *ppl. a.*, prolapsed, protruded.

1890 *Lancet* 1 Feb. 246/2 A small portion of the bladder wall was proptosed through the deficient neck 1900 *Ibid.* 12 May 1362/2 An elderly woman whose Right Eye on Stooping became Proptosed.

† **Propuˈdious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prŏpudiōsus* shameful, infamous, f. *prŏpudi-um* a shameful action, f. *prŏ*, PRO-[1] + *pud-ēre* to make ashamed: see -OUS.] Shameful, infamous, disgraceful.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 111 Calling upon Niger ..to vindicate the Roman State, and hasten to free them from that propudious Governour. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Propudious*, (Lat.) shameful, filthy, dishonest.

† **Propugn** (propiūˈn), *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prŏpugn-āre* to go forth to fight; to fight for, defend, f. *prŏ*, PRO-[1] + *pugn-āre* to fight.] *trans.* To contend for; to defend, maintain, champion, vindicate (an opinion, doctrine, or the like). Hence † **Propuˈgning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 48 To stand stiffly..against our adversaries and to propugne our side. 1629 BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 218 Scriptures and Fathers were so strongly propugned and maintained by Luther. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 722 To give a satisfactory answer to all their chiefe Play-propugning Objections. *a* 1660 HAMMOND (J.), For propugning of our faith. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 95 Divinations which they..were highly concern'd to propugn as true.

† **Propuˈgnacle.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *propugnacle* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *prŏpugnācul-um* a defence, bulwark, f. *prŏpugn-āre*: see prec.] A bulwark, rampart; also *fig.* a defence, protection.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 219 (1877) 119 A great strength, propugnacle and bulwarke for the noble realme of Englande. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 61 His propugnacle and defence of Christian religion which no Pontifician durst euer yet attempt to confute. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 48 The Tower of London, it being the prime Fortresse and propugnacle of the City.

Hence **Propuˈgnacled** *a. nonce-wd.*, having ramparts, battlemented.

1875 BLACKMORE *Alice L.* III. xxvii. 341 The smallest of them [opals] is larger and finer than that..which is called 'Troy burning', from the propugnacled flash of its movement.

‖ **Propugnaˈculum.** [L.] = PROPUGNACLE.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 235 No elastic propugnaculum had been interposed between the body and the axle, so that we sat, as it were, on paving-stones. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 158/2 The Roman colonies were..valuable as *propugnacula* of the state.

† **Propuˈgnate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prŏpugnāt-*, ppl. stem of *prŏpugn-āre*: see PROPUGN.] *trans.* = PROPUGN. Hence † **Propugnating** *vbl. sb.*

1637 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 144 If they equally conduce to the propugnating of one affection, and roborating one part.

† **Propugnaˈtion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prŏpugnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prŏpugn-āre*: see PROPUGN.] Defence, protection, vindication.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* II. 62 Signifiyng..that this Scottish Lyon depended wholly upon the propugnation and defence of french lilies. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 136. 1647 HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. vi. 113 Arguments alledged for the propugnation thereof.

Propugnator (prōˈpŭgnēɪtəɹ). [ad. L. *prŏpugnātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *prŏpugn-āre*: see PROPUGN. Cf. obs. F. *propugnateur* (1552 in Godef.).] One who champions; a defender, champion.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1283 Sho offrid a son to be for the Jewes propugnatoure, Marie hire son to be of alle this werld protectoure. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 4 Of them that hes been propugnatours for the libertee of ther cuntre. 1648 CHARLES I *Gracious Mess. Peace* 73 The erectors and propugnators of the Presbyterian Discipline in Scotland. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 42 One of my father's earliest and most able propugnators. 1895 RAMSAY in Mary R. L. Bryce *Mem. Prof. Veitch* (1896) 136 The sturdy, uncompromising propugnator of any question which he took up.

So † **Propuˈgnatrice** *Obs.* [prob. a. OF. fem. of *propugnateur*], a female champion or defender.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3254 Oure swete ladye And als our propugnatrice ouercome the feende oure enemy.

Propugner (propiūˈnəɹ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. PROPUGN *v.* + -ER[1].] A defender, a champion; = PROPUGNATOR.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 570 The daily exclamations of the Donatists in Africke against the Orthodoxe, was, that they were traitours against the holy books, and themselues the propugners of them 1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 96 These were the chief Propugners of this Heresie in the Primitive times. 1841 GALLENGA *Italy* II. v. i. 306 Dante found numberless propugners and disciples.

† **Propulsaˈtion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prŏpulsātiōnem*, n. of action f. *prŏpulsāre*: see PROPULSE. So obs. F. *propulsation* (Cotgr.)]

1. A driving forth; = PROPULSION 1. *rare*[−1].

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 56 As touchyng propulsation of the byrth in women, nature receiueth by them [transverse muscles] a large benefite.

2. A driving away; repelling.

1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1611) 225 The finalle end for which militarie profession is instituted viz. propulsation or reuenge of wrong. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. viii. (1654) 244 The just cause of war is the propulsation of publique injuries. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 73 Two Enquiries offer themselves...One is, concerning the Propulsation or Repelling of Injuries; the other is, concerning the Revenging of Injuries already done.

Propuˈlsatory, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *prŏpulsātor*, agent-n. f. *prŏpulsāre*: see next and -ORY[2].] = PROPULSIVE *a.* 2.

1842 YOUATT *Dog* ii. (1845) 34 It is by the propulsatory efforts of the muscles of the loins and thighs that the race is won.

† **Propuˈlse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prŏpuls-āre*, frequent. of *prŏpellĕre* to PROPEL] *trans.* To drive off, chase away, repel. Hence † **Propuˈlsing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 19 By which craftie ymagened inuencion they might eyther cloke or propulse from them all suspicion. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 10 The same ill humours and fumes are propulsed and dispersed and the brayne is made sincere, stronge and healthfull. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii (1713) 396 Those Reformed Churches that can do that right to themselves by propulsing their Enemies.

Propulsion (propʌˈlʃən). [a. F. *propulsion* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.) or f. L. type * *prŏpulsiōnem*, n. of action f. *prŏpellĕre* to PROPEL]

† **1.** The action of driving forth or away; expulsion, repulsion. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Propulsione*, a repelling, a propulsion. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 715 In joy it worketh it diversely; viz. by propulsion of the moisture, when the spirits dilate, and occupy more room. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 210 Warm bathing promotes the propulsion of noxious matters.

2. The action of driving or pushing forward or onward; the condition of being impelled onward; also, propulsive force or effort.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 434 The materials..are..unceasingly carried forwards by the circulation and propulsion of water into the unfathomable regions of the sea. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 59 To conclude this subject of the propulsion of the sap. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 372 He had succeeded in constructing a rude steam engine, which he pronounced to be an admirable and most forcible instrument of propulsion.

b. *fig.* Impelling influence; impulse.

1800 LAMB *Lett., to Manning* 1 Mar., I set to, with an unconquerable propulsion to write, with a lamentable want of what to write. 1846 WHITTIER *Reformer* XXIV, God works in all things; all obey His first propulsion from the night. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 202 The constant propulsion of an unbending will.

† **Propuˈlsity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as next + -ITY] Propulsive quality; propulsion.

1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* (Grosart) 10/1 Eternity..was e're Time had roome To stirre it selfe, by Heau'ns propulsity.

Propulsive (propʌˈlsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L *prŏpuls-*, ppl. stem of *prŏpellĕre* to PROPEL + -IVE.]

† **1.** Having the power, quality, or tendency to drive off or away; expulsive. *Obs. rare.*

1648 *Regall Apol.* 23 London Treacle is of a temperate nature, and propulsive of Venome from the Heart. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 193 Children..having then no further need for that propulsive cause.

2. Having the quality of propelling, or the tendency to propel; that drives or urges forward or onward.

1758 BATTIE *Madness* v. 30 The propulsive action of the heart. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii § 30 (1879) 30 The propulsive movement of the foot in walking. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* I. II. I. vi. 227 An imminent, yet ever-active, impulsive and propulsive being maintaining his society.

b. *sb.* A propulsive agent or principle.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 38 Misery, fun, folly, fame, honour,.. and all the host of propulsives, which to name even would be to fill divers pages.

Propuˈlsory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY[2].]

† **a.** = prec. 1 (*obs.*). **b.** = prec. 2; propelling.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Propulsory*, that serves to put away or drive back. 1805 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 208, I had reasons propulsory for every one of them; and reasons attractive, for three out of the four.

Propupa, Propygidium: see PRO-[2] 1, 2.

Propur(e, -te(e, -ty, obs. ff. PROPER, -TY.

Propyl (prōˈpil). *Chem.* [f. PROP(IONIC + -YL: so called as being the radical of propionic acid; cf. *propane, propene,* etc.] The hypothetical alcohol radical of the tricarbon series, C_3H_7; also called *Trityl.* Chiefly *attrib.* - PROPYLIC, as *propyl alcohol, aldehyde, bromide, hydride, nitrate, nitrite*; *propyl series,* etc.

Of *propyl alcohol*, C_3H_7OH, there are two isomeric forms, *normal propyl alcohol* $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2OH$, and *iso-* (or *pseudo*) *propyl* or *secondary propyl alcohol* $CH_3.HCOH.CH_3$. So with other propyl derivatives

1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 411 Propylic alcohol, or hydrated oxide of propyl. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 241 The propyl compounds..closely resemble the foregoing ethyl series of bodies. Propyl alcohol, when oxidized, yields propionic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 594 Propyl alcohol was discovered by Chancel in 1853, in the fusel-oil of the residues left in the distillation of brandy from wine. 1873 J. COOKE *Chem.* 1875 313 Propyl hydride [= Propane] is the third in a series of homologous compounds.

Hence **Pro pyl-ace tic** *a.* – VALERIC; thence *propyl-acetate*; **pro pyl-aceˈtylene** = *pentinene* (see PENTANE). **Proˈpylamine,** an amine of propyl, as C_3H_9N, a bright, colourless, highly refracting, very mobile liquid, having a peculiar, strongly ammoniacal odour. **Proˈpylate,** a salt of propylic acid. **Proˈpyl-beˈnzene** = CUMENE.

1860 in *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 414 By adding very cautiously hydrate of lime the *propylamine is obtained. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 891 Sulphate of propylamine is crystalline and deliquescent. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors..have thus prepared aluminic methylate, ethylate, *propylate. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 767 *Propyl benzene is a liquid which boils at 157°.

Propyla, pl. of PROPYLON.

‖ **Propylæum** (prɒpilīˈŏm). Pl. **propylæa.** [L., ad. Gr. *προπύλαιον*, usually in pl. *-αια*, sb. use of neuter of *προπύλαιος* adj. 'before the gate', f. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *πύλη* a gate: see PROPYLON.] The entrance to a temple or other sacred enclosure, esp. when of architectural importance; *spec.* the entrance to the Acropolis at Athens. Hence, A gateway, porch, or vestibule.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Propylæum*, (in *Architect.*) the Porch of a Temple or great Hall; a Gate-House. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. III. x. 161 The propylæum was probably about the third gate, which was built at a great expence 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* iv. 72 These propylaea lead into a large open court. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Auth. in Relig.* I. III. 92 This invulnerable Stoic..lingers still at the propylaeum of the temple of Duty.

b. *fig.* An introduction; *pl.* prolegomena.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hence Propylæum is also used figuratively in matters of learning, for an introduction, apparatus, or prodromus to some greater work. 1893 *Nation* 16 Feb. 128/1 The magnificent propylaea, metaphysical, psychological, historical, through which, in chapter after chapter, he advances to the sacred precincts of his particular themes.

Propylene (prōˈpilēn). *Chem.* [f. PROPYL + -ENE.] The olefine of the tricarbon or propyl series, C_3H_6, a colourless gas; called also *propene* and *tritylene.*

1850 J. W. REYNOLDS in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* III. 114 It is this hydrocarbon..to which I propose to give the name of Propylene. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) 489 *note*, The discovery by Captain Reynolds of another homologue of olefiant gas, namely propylene. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. 116/1 *Propylene.*, or the super-olefiant gas of Dalton and Henry.

Propylic (prōpiˈlik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to propyl, containing propyl, as *propylic* (or propyl) *alcohol*, $C_3H_7.OH$.

1850 J. W. REYNOLDS in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* III. 114 The corresponding alcohol..still unknown, for which the appellation Propylic alcohol has been suggested by Dr. Hofmann. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 126 Trityllic (or propylic) Alcohol. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 Other members of the alcoholic series—amylic, butylic, and propylic alcohol may exert a decidedly toxic action.

Propylite (prōˈpilăit). *Lithol.* [f. Gr. *πρόπυλ-ον* (see next) + -ITE[1]. So named by Richthofen 1867 as opening the Tertiary volcanic epoch] A volcanic rock occurring in and considered to be characteristic of various silver-mining regions; also called *greenstone trachyte.*

Believed to be a product of the metamorphism which

accompanied the formation of the metalliferous deposits. **1867** RICHTHOFEN in *Mem. Calif. Acad. Sci.* I. II. Propylite. **1877** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 167 Propylite. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii 237 Propylites also occur in Transylvania and Hungary. **1889** *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 201, I hope shortly to be able to describe some of the chief types of these rocks,..their altered forms (the 'propylites'), and their Plutonic representatives (diorites and quartz-diorites).

Hence **Propyli·tic** *a.*, pertaining to propylite.

1889 *Quart. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 179 These rocks . exhibiting interesting examples of the so-called propylitic modification.

‖ **Propylon** (prǫ·pilǫn). Pl. **-pylons**, or in Gr. form **-pyla** (-pula). [L., a. Gr. πρόπυλον, f. πρό, PRO-² + πύλη gate.] = PROPYLÆUM. Also *transf.*

1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* vi. (1832) 257 Between these obelisks and the propylon are two colossal statues. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 152/2 Many of them [Pyramids of Nubia] have propyla attached to one side, as if forming the entrance to the building. **1865** FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. I. iv. 113 The cells of the temple have been excavated from the rock, but their courts and propylons are structural buildings added in front. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 4103 O hail, my palace, my hearth's propula! **1880** *Academy* 11 Dec. 418/3 Evisa..looks down between two huge propylons of red rock to the blue expanse of sea.

Propyn(e, variants of PROPINE *Obs.*

Propyr(e, -yrte(e, obs. ff. PROPER, PROPERTY.

‖ **Proquæstor** (prokwī·stǫɪ). *Rom. Antiq.* [Late L. *prōquæstor* (Gloss. Cyril., Gl. Philox.) for earlier *prō quæstōre* (one acting) on behalf of a quæstor.] One acting in place of or on behalf of a quæstor; an officer who was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province after having fulfilled the quæstorship at Rome.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pro-Quæstor*, a Deputy or Vice-Treasurer. **1727** LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 88 Lucius Antonius son of Mark, proquæstor and proprætor, to the magistrates, senate, and people of Sardis, greeting. **1832** GELL *Pompeiana* II. xiii 21 Of sufficient importance to have had a proquæstor.

‖ **Prora** (prō·rǎ). Pl. **-æ**. [L. *prōra* PROW.]

1. The prow of a ship; = PRORE. *rare.*

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 432 Naked, planting the right leg on a rock, a prora or a dolphin, leaning thereon and looking abroad, a victor in combat and ruling over the vanquished

2. *Zool.* Either of the two points of a cymba or C-shaped sponge-spicule.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 s.v. *Sponge*, The back of the 'C' [-shaped spicule] is the *keel* or *tropis*; the points are the *prows* or *proræ*.

Proral (prō·răl), *a.* [f. L. *prōr-a* prow + -AL.] †**a.** *Anat.* in *proral bone*, one of the original elements of the occipital. *Obs. rare.* **b.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the proræ of a cymba: see prec. 2.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 51 At birth the occipital bone..appears to be formed by four centres...These four pieces form at that period so many distinct bones, which have been described as such under the names of the proral or squamous, condyloid and basilar bones. **1887** SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/1 s.v. *Sponge*, By growing towards the equator the opposed proral and pleural pteres may conjoin.

‖ **Pro rata**: see PRO 7.

Pro-rate (prōᵘ,rēɪ·t), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. *pro rata*] *trans.* To divide or assess *pro rata*; to distribute proportionally.

1864 WEBSTER, *Prorate*, to divide or distribute proportionally; to assess *pro rata* (*Corrupt. U.S.*). **1881** *Chicago Times* 17 June, As to the basis for pro-rating business between the subsidized and unsubsidized portions of the railroad. **1892** in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* II. 262 The Baltimore and Ohio [Railroad] to operate and maintain the road..and prorate sixty-five per cent of the gross earnings ..that is to pay the Central Ohio thirty-five per cent of the gross earnings.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To make arrangement or agreement on a basis of proportional distribution.

1867 *Chicago Times* 21 Mar, An act amending the charter of the Hannibal and St. Jo Road, by which the latter is bound to 'pro-rate' with any and all roads coming to Hannibal. **1890** *Tribune* (New York) 6 June (Cent.), The Santa Fe [Railroad] .will hereafter refuse to prorate with them on shipments of grain and live stock.

Hence **Pro-ra·table** *a.*, 'capable of being pro-rated or divided proportionately' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879).

Prore (prōᵊɪ). Now *poet.* and *rare.* Also 5 **prowere**, 6 **proer**. [a. obs F. *prore* (*a* 1527 in Godef.), ad. L *prōra* PROW *sb.*¹] The PROW of a ship or boat.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. ii. 93 The prowere whiche is the foremest partye of the shippe. **1490** — *Eneydos* vi. 29 The prores or forship whiche lay towarde the countre of Thir, tourned anone towarde the Royame of Cypre **1553** BRENDE *Q. Curtius* E e iij, The prores did stricke against the puppes. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 101 They carryed certeine Ordinaunce in the proer of theyr Boates. **1718** POPE *Iliad* II. 773 Twelve galleys with vermillion prores. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xiii, The tall ship, whose lofty prore Shall never stem the billows more. **1866** CONINGTON tr. *Æneid* VI. 5 Toward the sea they turn their prores.

b. *poetically.* A ship.

c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. I ij b (*The Vote*) Now I hope in a successfull prore, The Fates have fix'd me on sweet Englands shore **1813** SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xviii, He.. Must..lag with overloaded prore, While barks unburthened reach the shore.

Pro-rector (prōᵘ,re·ktəɪ). [f. PRO-¹ 4 + RECTOR; also mod.L.; Ger. *prorektor.*] The deputy or substitute of a RECTOR in a university, college, or other educational institution; a vice-rector.

Formerly in use in the Scottish universities; now chiefly in those of Germany, in some of which the king or prince of the state is nominal Rector (RECTOR 4 c), and the professor who executes the duties of the office is pro-rector. (Cf. the positions of Chancellor and Vice-chancellor at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin) Also in some other German institutes of higher education.

c **1618** MORYSON *Itin.* IV. IV. i. (1903) 306 But if it happen that any Baron or Prince be Student in the University, they vse to chuse him Rector for the yeare, and he vseth to chuse for his Prorector or Substitute, him who by order and course should haue otherwise beene Rector that yeare. [**1685** (Feb. 25) *Acta Rectorum Univ. St. Andr.* III. 471 Nomina incorporatorum in Collegio D. Leonardi R. D. D. Waltero Comrio pro Rectore, Collegii Dⁿᵉ Mariae primario.] **1858** (Mar. 1) *Minutes Univ. St. Andrews* XVII. 415 (MS.) The Senatus appointed the ex Rector to act in the meantime as pro-Rector and Promotor **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug 4/2 The pro rectors..of the several [German] universities represented [at Heidelberg] wore their gold chains of office **1896** *Daily News* 12 June 7/1 The Emperor .was received . by the Rector and Pro-Rector of the Polytechnicum, in their long brown gowns and caps **1908** J. MAITLAND ANDERSON *Let. to Editor* 5 Mar., [At St. Andrews] Down to the date of the Ordinances following on the Universities Act of 1858 there was always a pro-Rector, or, as he was sometimes called, a vice-Rector, whose duty it was to act for the Rector in his absence.

Hence **Prore·ctorate**, the office of a pro-rector.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Wm. Howitt). **1863** DOWDING *Life Calixtus* xxii. 203 The duties of the prorectorate have occupied and distracted me.

Pro-regent, Prorenal: see PRO-¹ 2, PRO-² 1.

Pro-re-nascent, pro re nata: see PRO 8.

† **Prore·ption.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-sion.** [n. of action f. L. *prōrēp-ĕre, prōrept-* to creep forward.] A creeping on; a slow advance.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prorepsion*, a creeping forward, a stealing forward by little and little, a growing, spreading, or coming forth. **1658** J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* x. 55 The slow proreption of every Sidus, out of his proper Sign.

‖ **Pro·-rex.** *Obs.* [f. L. *prō*, PRO-¹ + *rex* a king.] A deputy king, a viceroy.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl* I. i, Create him pro-rex of all Africa **1589** NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Epist, As I haue no portion in any mans opinion, so am I the Prorex of my priuate thought. **1649** ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 198 In the 17. year of Jehoshaphat, Jehoram his son began to reign as Pro rex, or Vice-Roy to his father. *a* **1679** T. GOODWIN *Knowledge of God* III. xiii, Whilst the world stands he [Christ] governs it, easeth God of that burden, and is his *prorex* for him.

† **Pro·ritate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōrītāre* to provoke, incite, entice. Cf. PRORITE and IRRITATE *v.*¹] *trans.* To provoke, irritate, incite.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. (1650) 109 By reason of their moyst and calorificall nature, they proritate Venus **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 81 By proritating the gout. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 705 Fontanels. proritate and milk as it were the outer surface of the Skin.

Hence † **Prorita·tion** *Obs.*, provocation, irritation, incitement.

1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* 43 Your Maimonides (after all your proritation) holds no other than faire termes with our Samaritan Chronicle. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 535 It helps such as labour under. the Dysentery, or the frequent proritation of the Belly. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 221 The flux..may be continued by a gentle proritation of the blood.

† **Prori·te,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōrīt-āre*: see above. Cf. obs. F. *proriter* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* = PRORITATE.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 72 It doth prorite and tickle them to expell it.

Prorogate (prōᵘ rogēɪt), *v.* Pa. pple. in Sc. also **prorogate**. Chiefly *Sc.*; now only *Sc. Law.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōrogāre*: see PROROGUE.]

†**1.** *trans.* = PROROGUE 1. *Obs*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 193 In that he had prorogate his office by the space of v. yere. **1552** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 127 With power to thaim to prorogat thair decreit. **1607** EARL STIRLING *Julius Cæsar* Argt., He sent to the Senate to have his government of the Gaules prorogated for five years. **1685** *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VIII. 460/1 The excise of Inland and forraign Commodities Granted to King Charles the Second .. by the fourteenth act of the Parliament 1661..and prorogat by the eight act of þe Parliament 1681 for fyve yeares therafter. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xl. 332, I prorogate,..wyre-draw, and shift off the Time.

2. = PROROGUE 2, 3.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 31 To prorogat the said day of thair meting. **1646** BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 298 He gave order to prorogate it [the Assembly] to another and longer day. **1678** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 290 The Council may prorogat also the Dyets appointed for Execution. **1828-40** TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 66 *note*, The day of assembling was afterwards prorogated to the 2nd of August. **1868** *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 26 It shall not be competent of consent of parties to prorogate the time for complying with any statutory enactment.

3. *Sc.* and *Civil Law.* To extend (the jurisdiction of a judge or court) to a cause in which it would otherwise be incompetent: cf. PROROGATION 4 a.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 25 All Ciuill causes,.. arising betweene or among the brethren .who either may or will prorogate the Iurisdiction of the said Companie, and their court. **1678** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 287 Custome had in this prorogat the power of inferior Judges. **1838** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Prorogation of Jurisdiction*, Where the proper jurisdiction of the judge is confined to causes amounting to a certain value, parties may prorogate the jurisdiction to causes above that value, unless the statute conferring the jurisdiction prohibits it.

¶ **4.** pa. pple. *prorogate*, app. used for 'called, summoned'. *Obs. rare.*

c **1470** HARDING *Chron.* CXVII. i (MS. Arch Seld. B. 10), Edmonde Ireneside..After Ethelrede his fadir was prorogate Vnto the Crowne of alle this roiale land.

Hence **Pro·rogated** *ppl. a.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xviii. (1845) 205 The standing and prorogated intercession and advocation of Jesus Christ. must have a daily use. **1773** ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. ii § 27 Prorogated jurisdiction is that which is, by the consent of parties, conferred on a judge, who, without such consent, would be incompetent. **1850** *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 36 § 2 The original or prorogated period, as the case may be, for lodging a revised condescendence.

Prorogation (prōᵘrogēɪ·ʃən, prǫro-). [ME. a. OF. *prorogacion* (1313 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *-tion*, or ad. L. *prōrogātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōrogāre* to PROROGUE.]

1. The action of lengthening in duration, or causing to last longer; extension of time; prolongation, protraction, further continuance. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in *Sc. Law.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 Thro the prorogacion of his lyfe by oon day. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 278 b, The senate would not geue ne graunte vnto Caesar prorogacion, that is to saie, a longer tyme in his dictature. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 136/1 Distance of life makes time, and the prorogation of life continueth time. **1746-7** *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 21 By virtue of the prorogation of any lease or tack. **1838** W. BELL *Dict Law Scot.*, *Prorogation*, in judicial proceedings, a prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtempering any other judicial order...*Prorogation of a Lease* is the extension of it. **1876** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 253 He himself can count on patriarchal prorogations of existence.

2 The action of proroguing an assembly, esp. Parliament; discontinuance of meetings until the following session, without dissolution.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 31/2 Your Parlement .by dyvers prorogations and adjornamentes, unto the xxi day of Januarii..contynued **1586** BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 13 We..did procure this prorogation for the other ij. causes. [Cf. PROROGUE *v.* 2, quot. 1586.] **1638** DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 48 A great manie of them came to toune to haue protested against the prorogation [of the General Assembly]. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm* I ii 187 A prorogation is the continuance of the parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuation of the session from day to day. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, Bailie Craigdallie..who had advised the prorogation of their civic council to the present place and hour **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVII 271/1 The effect of a prorogation is at once to suspend all business until parliament may be summoned again. *Ibid*, A bill must be renewed after a prorogation, as if it had never been introduced, though the prorogation be for no more than a day. **1878** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 768 III. 480-1 The distinction between adjournment and prorogation . is a modern distinction. The necessary adjournment from day to day, as well as the countermanding of a parliament called, and the longer intermission of the session, was known as prorogation. *Ibid.* note, The word 'prorogation' is constantly used for countermanding or delaying the day of meeting.

b. *transf.* The time during which Parliament stands prorogued; the interval between successive sessions.

a **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 110 b, Duryng whiche prorogacion, the common people saied to the Burgesses, sirs, we heare saie you will graunt .iiii. *s.* of the pound, we aduise you to doo so that you maie go home **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 18 Feb., This day the Parliament met again, after their long prorogation **1724** SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii. Wks. 1755 V. II. 42 It would seem very extraordinary, if an inferiour court in England should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament during a prorogation.

† **3.** The action of deferring to a later time; postponement. *Obs. rare.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Prorogation*, a deferring, or putting off to another time. **1703** KELSEY *Serm.* 73 He often obtained Pardon, or a Prorogation of the Punishment.

4. a. *Sc. Law.* The extension of the jurisdiction of a judge or court to causes which do not properly come within it: allowed in certain cases by consent of the parties.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Prorogation of Jurisdiction*, In order to render prorogation effectual, the judge must have a jurisdiction susceptible of prorogation.

† **b.** *gen.* Extension. *Obs. rare.*

a **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 223 Goodwill is a kind of peace, but..with an extent or prorogation, a kind of peace peculiar to men which the other parts of the earth are not capable of.

Pro·rogator. *rare.* [a. L. *prōrogātor*, agent-n. f. *prōrogāre* to PROROGUE.] One who prorogates.

(In quot. app. a meaningless jingle.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 376 Against all Merlinicall arrogators, prorogators, derogators.

Prorogue (prorōᵘ·g), *v* Forms: 5 7 **proroge**, (5 **-rouge**, 6 **-rog**), 6- **prorogue**. [Late ME. *proroge*, a. F. *proroge-r*, obs. F. *prorogue-r* (both 14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prōrogāre* to prolong, extend, esp. a term of office; to defer; lit. to ask publicly, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ + *rogāre* to ask.

The etymological sense, according to Scheller, was perh. 'to ask the people whether the term of an office or the like

may be prolonged to a person', as if to ask him *on*. But of this no example is extant in Latin.]

†**1.** *trans.* To prolong, lengthen, extend (in time or duration); to cause to last longer; to continue, protract. *Obs.* (exc. as a Latinism).

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 289 The which Graunte was lengthed and proroged att the last Parlement. for other two yeer. *c*1510 More *Picus* Wks. 9/2 If he might haue had ye space of his life proroged. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 91 The truce was eftsoones proroged for a few dayes. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 599 And besides [they] did prorogue the time of his Government five years further. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 896 The States prorogued the space for deliberation. from that present time, until the first of September. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 263 As long as the Spirit prorogues his workings after an obstinate resistance of them. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 337 The command of Scipio was prorogued, not, as on previous occasions, for a fixed period, but till such time as the war should be brought to a conclusion.

†**2.** *trans.* To put off for a time, defer, postpone.

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 233/1 To forbere and proroge, and to putte in suspence, th' execution of leviyng of the fyndyng of the seid.. men Archers. 1494 Hen. VII *Let.* in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) II. 618 Prorouge your said election unto the tyme ye shall have furthre knowlege from us 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 48, I heare thou must and nothing may prorogue it, On Thursday next be married to this Countie. 1632 Pory in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 278 The Kinges journey into Scotland must be prorogued untill another yeare. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. vi. 126 To stop a sinner in his return to God, by persuading his corrupt heart, that he may prorogue that return with safety.

† **b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To delay, procrastinate. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 11 b, Why doost thou proroge till thy wretched life be at his wayes end?

3. To discontinue the meetings of (a legislative or other assembly) for a time, definite or indefinite, without dissolving it; to dismiss by authority until the next session. Originally and chiefly in reference to the British Parliament.

Originally a particular application of sense 2; the meaning being to 'put off, postpone' the assembly or sittings of a parliament which had been summoned or was in session: cf. quot. 1878 in Prorogation 2.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 286/1 This present Parliament to proroge, adjorne, or dissolve. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 344 In this xlii. yere, the kyng helde one parlyament at Westmynster, & another or ellys prorogyd ye same to Wynchestre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 41 Vpon this poynct .. the parliament was prorogued to Westminster. 1586 Burghley in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 13 We had gret reason to prorog our session which is done till the 25th. *c*1615 Bacon *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* ii. § 28 By the king's authority alone, and by his writs are they [the two houses of peers and commons] assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may adjourn itself 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, VII. Wks. 1813 III. 23 The Pope..recalled them and prorogued the Council. 1846 M^c^Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 77 Parliament is called together by the King, who may prorogue or dissolve it at pleasure.

b. *intr.* in *pass.* sense: To be prorogued; to discontinue meeting until the next session.

1642 *View Print Book int. Observat.* 8 He may command them to prorogue, or adjourn for time or place. 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 646, I mind not the Members, and makers of Laws, Let 'em Sit or Prorogue as his Majesty please. 1896 Ld. Londonderry in *Westm. Gaz* 7 Sept. 2/2 No opportunity was afforded..of discussing the question before Parliament prorogued.

Hence **Proro·gued** *ppl. a.*, **Proro·guing** *vbl. sb.*; † **Proro·guement** [cf. AF. *prorogiuement* (1376 in Godef.)] = Prorogation; **Proro·guer**, one who prorogues (in quot., one who puts off or defers).

1552 Huloet, *Prorogued, *prorogatus*. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. § 1 The King..went privately, as if it had been to a return of a prorogued or adjourn'd Parliament. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 257 The day for the convention of the Parliament after their *Prorogueinent. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 5 These *prorogers of wel doinge having wherwith, are here iustly reproved. 1581 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 417 A proclamacion for the *prorogyne of the Parliament. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk* vi. 360 That the cause of the proroging of his induction bee in his owne default. 1680 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 239 The prorogueinge ye parliment for 10 days.

Prorsad (prō·rsæd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *prorsum* forwards + *-ad*: see Dextrad.] Towards the front, forward. So **Pro·rsal** *a.*, forward, anterior.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Prorump**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prōrumpĕre*, f. Pro-[1] + *rumpĕre* to burst.] *intr.* To burst forth.

1602 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, *Cris.* O –ō—prorumped. *Tibu.* Prorumped? what a noise it made! as if his spirit would haue prorumpt with it.

Prorupt (prorʌ·pt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *prōrupt-*, ppl. stem of *prōrumpĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To cause to burst forth: hence **Proru·pted** *ppl. a.* So **Proruption** (prorʌ·pʃən) [ad. late L. *prōruption-em*, n. of action], a bursting forth.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 The latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption anticipate their period of exclusion. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Proruptio*, term for a bursting or breaking forth, as of the blood: proruption. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 430 The Inferno is in the conical pit, the Purgatorio on the prorupted mountain.

Prosaic (prozē·ik), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. med.L. *prōsaic-us* (6th c.), f. *prōsa* Prose: see -ic. So F. *prosaique* (15th c. (adv. *-ment*) in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to prose; consisting of or written in prose; (of an author) writing in prose. Now *rare* or *Obs.*: expressed by Prose 5 *attrib.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Prosaick*, that is in Prose and not in Meeter, pertaining to Prose. 1719 H. Erlbeck (*title*) A Prosaic Translation of.. Persius Flaccus's Six Satyrs. 1780 Harris *Philol. Inq.* II. iii. (1781) 92 In modern Rhythm .. be it Prosaic or Poetic, he [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by Accent 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 13 He [Herder] published many works, chiefly prosaic, which widely extended his literary reputation. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* lxxix, Verse which, born, demands Prosaic ministration.

2. Having the character, style, or diction of prose as opposed to poetry; lacking poetic beauty, feeling, or imagination; plain, matter-of-fact. Hence **b.** *transf.* Unpoetic, unromantic; commonplace, dull, tame. (Of persons and things.)

1746 P. Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iv. 53 'Tis not enough to close the flowing Line, And in ten Syllables your Sense confine. Or write in meer prosaic Rhimes like me, That can deserve the Name of Poetry. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus* III 166 The verses were easy and..prosaic enough to be intelligible to the meanest capacity. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit* (1867) 287 (*Ship of Fools*) The verse being prosaic, preserves its colloquial ease.

b. 1813 H. & J. Smith *Horace in Lond.* 10 When you are flat, prosaic, and insipid (which, under favor, you sometimes are). 1859 Holland *Gold Foil* iii 41 Do you get impatient with the prosaic life around you—the dulness, and the earthliness and the brutishness of men? 1877 Black *Green Past.* vii, Marriage settlements are very prosaic things. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 128 The Chinese are commonly held to be a prosaic people

B. *sb.* †**1.** A prose author: = Prosaist 1. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 56 Which occasioned the story writer to chuse an higher stile fit for his subiect, the Prosaicke in prose, the Poet in meetre.

2. *pl.* Prosaic things or subjects.

1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. viii. 163 She [a ship] hardened rapidly into the familiar prosaics of timber, sailcloth and tackling.

Prosa·ical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

†**1.** = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* v. 10 As we may observe both from their Poets, and Prosaicall writers. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 251 Consider the prosaical works of Milton, you will find them more nervous than elegant. 1808 Dibdin *Sir T. More's Utopia* Introd 73 The first prosaical work with which Rastell's ponderous folio opens is called 'The Life of John Picus'.

2. = prec. 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1699 Bentley *Phal* 218 As familiar and prosaical, as our Censurer would make it. 1848 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) II. 33, I found that now too prosaical for my romantic circumstances. 1859 Kingsley *Misc* I. i. 29 It is the practical, prosaical fanatic who does the work.

Prosa·ically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a prosaic manner.

a 1834 Coleridge *Let. to Pickering* (*Kerslake's Catal.* June 1879), Sir Walter Scott, tho' a poet, .. manages these matters somewhat more prosaically. *i.e.* with more sense and discretion. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit* II. v. § 6. 255 La Bahia [of Tansillo]..contains good advice to mothers .. very prosaically delivered. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 241/2 The violin may be prosaically described as 'a hollow box 13 inches long by 8¼ wide, and weighing about 8¼ ounces'.

Prosa·icalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] = Prosaicness.

1844 L. Hunt *Imag. & Fancy* 47 As to prosaicalness in general, it is sometimes indulged in by young writers on the plea of its being natural. 1876 Miss Yonge *Womankind* xxi. 162 The intense prosaicalness of common life is shown in the Paston letters, where the girls pray for husbands, with apparently perfect indifference as to who they may be.

Prosaicism (prozē·isiz'm). [f. Prosaic *a.* + -ism.] = Prosaism.

1804 Anna Seward *Mem. Darwin* 266 Those long trains of comparative prosaicism, over which we yawn. *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 500 It is the prosaicism of these two writers to which is owing their especial quotability. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 401 People are never weary of inveighing against the prosaicism of our time.

Prosa·icness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Prosaic quality or character.

1887 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Feb. 79 That Dutch picture, in its unadulterated materiality and prosaicness. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 303/3 The vulgarity and prosaicness of these people and their surroundings.

Prosa i-co mi-e·pic, *a. nonce-wd.* Combining the prosaic, comic, and epic.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. i, We have laid it down as a Rule necessary to be observed in all Prosai-comi-epic Writing.

Prosaism (prō·ze,iz'm). [ad. F. *prosaisme*, f. L. *prōsa* Prose: see -ism.]

1. Prosaic character or style. (In quot. 1855, Dull or commonplace condition or prospect.)

1787 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) I. 352 Ever have you found me ready to acknowledge the prosaism of many lines which you have pointed out in my most favourite poets. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 700 Not a picturesque bit of building was to be seen;..nothing but the most arid prosaism. 1865 Lewes in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Dec. 681 Nor could a Frenchman..feel the whole prosaism of Wordsworth's lines—'That adequate provision should be made For all the people to be taught to read'.

2. (with *pl.*) A prosaic phrase or expression.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 185 The existence of prosaisms must..be conceded. *a* 1850 Wordsw. *Prose Wks.* (1876) II. 85 Critics, who, when they stumble upon these prosaisms, as they call them, imagine that they have made a notable discovery. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 10 There are prosaisms and colloquial turns which every now and then remind us of the restraints.

Prosaist (prō·ze,ist). [f. as prec. + -ist.]

1. One who writes in prose; a prose author.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 322 Known to the public as a poet, and a prosaist of eloquence and erudition 1827 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 20 The prosaist is satisfied if he impresses clear and distinct ideas. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* vi. 70 There is no other prosaist who possesses anything like Milton's command over the resources of our language.

2. A prosaic or unpoetic person.

1831 Carlyle *Schiller* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 71 A man who denied that Schiller was a Poet, would himself be, from every side, declared a Prosaist. 1843 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 396 How that first of English prosaists was inspired with them [poetic lines], remains a problem.

† **Pro·sal,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *prōsāl-is* (6th c., Cassiod.), f. L. *prōsa* Prose: see -al. Cf. F. *prosal* (14th c.).] Pertaining to or composed in prose; in quot. 1654, written or printed in the form of prose (not in measured lines like verse).

1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* vi. 137 These Analyses in a prosal method..are plainer. for the vulgar sort, than such as are set in Sections. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* xi. (1683) 177 The Priest not onely or always composed his prosal raptures into Verse.

† **Pro·sapy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōsāpi-a* (also *-ēs*) a stock, race, family. Cf. obs. F. *prosapie* (1507 in Godef.).] Stock, race, lineage.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 281 Soe the linealle descense of the prosapy [L. *prosapiæ*] or kynrede of Feramundus faylede by men, but hyt remaynede in Batildis sustyr to Dagoberte. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 62 Beeyng a manne, and begotten to of a mannes prosapie, in manly wise. 1654 Vilvain *Epit Ess.* II. xxvi. 33 Two Tarquins sprung from Greekish prosapy.

‖ **Prosateur** (prozator). [F. (Ménage 1666), ad. It. *prosatore* (in Florio): cf. med.L. *prōsātor* (Du Cange).] A prose-writer.

1880 E. W. Gosse in *Academy* 4 Sept. 164 Shelley ceased to come before the world as a prosateur just as he began to do so seriously as a poet. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 491 There are few better examples of his charm as *prosateur*.

Also in med.L. form **Prosa·tor.**

1891 Stevenson *Lett.* (1901) II. xi. 221 Not that I set much account by my verses, which are the verses of Prosator.

Proscapula, -ar: see Pro-[2] 2.

† **Prosca·rab.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *prōscarabæ-us*, see Pro-[1] and Scarab; so F. *proscarabée*.] A name of the Oil-beetle, *Meloe Proscarabæus*.

[1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1016 Called *Prosarabeus* in Latine in English it may fitly be called the Oyl-beetle, or the Oyl-clock.] 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 123 Insects..like a Beetle without wings, but seeming to have some little rudiments of wings, noted for being apt upon a touch to send out a yellowish oyly substance from his joynts... Proscarab.

‖ **Proscenium** (prosī·niŏm). Pl. **-a.** [a. L. *proscēnium*, ad. Gr. *προσκήνιον* a proscenium, also in late Gr. a stage-curtain, f. *πρό*, Pro-[2] 2 + *σκηνή* a booth, stage, Scene.]

1. a. In the ancient theatre, The space between the 'scene' or background and the orchestra, on which the action took place; the stage.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 184 These Games he beheld from the top of the *Proscenium* [*margin* The fore stage]. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Proscenium*, the forepart of the Scene, an Edifice as high as the last Portico of the Theater, whose Face or Front was adorned with many ranges of Pillars. 1839 Arnold *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 160 The two marble pillars still standing in the *proscenium* of the theatre, reminded me of the Forum at Rome. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 201 Of..the proscenium there are no remains.

b. In the modern theatre, The space between the curtain or drop-scene and the orchestra; often including the curtain itself and the arch or framework which holds it.

1807 *Director* I. 244 This equivocal proscenium, as it were, dove-tails the house with the stage. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 41. 417 The appearance of the audience, as seen from the proscenium is highly remarkable in its union of vastness with compactness. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 453 The one determining characteristic of the Elizabethan stage..is its lack of anything like a proscenium.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** The front, the foreground.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Upon his Julia*, Lips she has, all rubie red,..And a nose that is the grace And proscenium of her face. 1793 Earl Macartney in J. Barrow *Life*, etc. (1807) II. 272 Several persons passed backwards and forwards, in the proscenium or fore ground of the tent 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. xiv, These thoughts..for a good while ..kept possession of the proscenium of his mind.

b. 'The stage'; dramatic art.

1812 G. Colman *Poet. Vag.* (1818) 16 During his time, from the Proscenium ta'en, Thalia and Melpomene both vanished. 1907 *Edin. Rev* Jan. 197 The Censor is still enthroned above the proscenium

3. *attrib.*, as *proscenium arch, box, door.*

1875 Miss Braddon *Strange World* I. ii. 36 That official ..unlocked a door behind the proscenium box, a door sacred to the manager, and let Penwyn through. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 466/2, I was in the box that used to be built inside the proscenium arch so that the actors themselves could watch the stage during their waits.

Procession, obs. form of Procession.

‖ **Proscholium, -ion** (proskō·liŏm, -iɒn). [med.L. *proscholium*, f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro-[2] 2 + L.

schola, ad. Gr. σχολή school.] The name of a covered court forming the eastern entrance to the Divinity School at Oxford.

1676 in *Wood's Life* 1 July (O.H.S.) II. 351 Bound to be in the Proscholium of the Divinity School during the asking of his grace **1720** HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 192 He did not stand that day in the Proscholion (commonly called Pig-market) of the Divinity School, as he ought to have done

† **Prosci·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōscind-ĕre* to tear open in front, rend, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 f + *scind-ĕre* to cut, rend.] *trans.* To rend, to tear; also *fig.* to revile.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* IV. xx. 573 They did too much proscind and prostitute (as it were) the Imperial purple. **1671** R. MACWARD *True Noncanf.* 58 The Reproaches, wherewith your Clergie during these unhappy wars did not cease continually to proscind the people of God.

† **Proscission** (prosi·ʃən). *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *prōscissiōn-em* breaking up (of land), first ploughing, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *scind-ĕre, sciss-um* to break or tear asunder.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Procission* [error for *proscission*], a cutting up, a tilling, a ploughing, a manuring of land.

Proscolecine, -scolex: see PRO-[2] 1.

‖ **Proscolla** (prǫsˌkǫ·lă). *Bot.* Pl. **-æ**. [mod.L., f. Gr. πρός to + κόλλα glue.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Proscolla*, a viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids, to which the pollen-masses become attached.

Proscribable (proˌskrəi·băb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being proscribed, or placed under legal proscription.

1881 *Echo* 16 Feb. 3/2 The offence had to be committed in a proscribable district; and it was desired that the warrant should be conclusive evidence of the proscription of the district.

Proscribe (proˌskrəi·b), *v.* [ad. L. *prōscrīb-ĕre* to write in front of; to write before the world, publish by writing, offer in writing for sale, etc.; to 'post' a person as condemned to confiscation or outlawry, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 f + *scrīb-ĕre* to write.]

† **I. 1.** *trans.* To write in front; to prefix in writing. *Obs. rare.*

Perhaps a scribal error for *prescribe*: see PRO-[1] 3.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 21 When the compilator [Ranulphus] spekethe, the letter shall be proscribede [L. *præscribitur*] in this forme folowenge [R].

II. 2. To write up or publish the name of (a person) as condemned to death and confiscation of property; to put out of the protection of the law, to outlaw; to banish, exile. Also *fig.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 33 b, He doth condemne, & proscribe him as aucthor of Scismes. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 637/1 Ro. Vere, Earle of Oxford, was..banished the realme and proscribed. **1678** R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 200 He that proscribes me today, shall himself be cast out tomorrow. **1840** THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 226 He was himself outlawed and proscribed in the name of his sovereign. **1842** ALISON *Hist. Europe* X. lxxvii. 840 A declaration was..signed by all the Powers, which..proscribed Napoleon as a public enemy, with whom neither peace nor truce could be concluded.

b. To ostracize, to 'send to Coventry'.

1680 EARL ROSCOM. tr. *Horace's Art Poet.* 31 Then Poetasters in their raging fits..dreaded and proscrib'd by Men of sense.

3. To reject, condemn, denounce (a thing) as useless or dangerous; to prohibit, interdict; to proclaim (a district or practice); = PROCLAIM *v.* 2 e, f.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 319 This Custome is that vncontrouled Lord, that prescribes, and proscribes Lawes at his pleasure. **1768** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. Notes 507 They [plays] have been zealously proscribed by the godly in later ages. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig.* (1782) I. 219 The Stoics..proscribed..Compassion. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. IV. iii. 424 Persons of taste or elegance seem to proscribe it [civet] even from the toilet. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 342 The ecclesiastics in vain proscribed these licentious revelries. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 194 Before their religion was proscribed and their country confiscated.

¶ As a literalism of rendering in Rhemish N. T.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* iii. 1 O sensles Galatians, who hath bewitched you, not to obey the truth, before whose eies Iesus Christ was proscribed [Gr. προεγραφη; *Vulg.* præscriptus est; 1388 WYCLIF exilid; TINDALE, COVERD. described; 1611 euidently set forth; 1881 *R.V.* openly set forth], being crucified among you?

Hence **Proscri·bed** *ppl. a.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i, I hid for thee Thy murder of thy brother,. And writ him in the list of my proscrib'd After thy fact, to save thy little shame. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury F.* II, As the proscribed emperor was by his perfumes betrayd. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 66 A well-known favourer of the proscribed opinions. **1869** RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 447 The property of the proscribed was confiscated.

† **Proscribe,** formerly for PRESCRIBE: see PRO-[1] 3.

1530 PALSGR. 668/1, *I proscrybe* (Lydgate) for *I prescrybe*.

Proscri·ber. [See -ER[1].] One who proscribes.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 219 The triumvir and proscriber had descended to us in a more hideous form than they now appear. **1869** *Daily News* 27 July, Where frequent revolutions have divided parties into proscribers and proscribed.

Proscript, *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *prōscript-us*, pa. pple. of *prōscrīb-ĕre* to PROSCRIBE. So obs. F. *proscript*, F. *proscrit*.]

† **A.** *adj.* (proˌskri·pt). Proscribed: see PROSCRIBE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1825) 29 The disobeyers war maid proscript and forefaltit, to the end he mycht be also anoyntit with the fatnes of thair lands and rents. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* LXXXIX. Epit. 1252 Cn. Domitius, one of the proscript outlawes. **1628** tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 29 A Proscript man who to enioy the goods of his wife, told her that he would kill himselfe, she added that she would accompanie him.

B. *sb.* (prōu·skript). One who is proscribed.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 148 L. Cæsar, her brother, when hee was a proscript or outlawe. **1652–62** HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 240 So high an estimat did they set upon the casual death of this Proscript. **1835** SHOBERL tr. *Chateaubriand's Trav.* Introd. (ed. 3) I. 37 Proscripts never open a public school of philosophy. **1899** *Blackw. Mag.* June 1003/2 No proscript could find a refuge beyond the reach of the Cæsars.

† **Proscript,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōscriptum*, pa. pple. neut. of *prōscrīb-ĕre* to PROSCRIBE.] A prohibition, an interdict.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 374/1 He should be within the daunger of this proscript. *Ibid.*, Princes to auoyd the paine of thys proscript, were ready to do whatsoeuer the pope would haue them..do.

Proscription (proˌskri·pʃən). [ad. L. *prōscriptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōscrīb-ĕre* to PROSCRIBE. Cf. F. *proscription* (1486 in Godef.).]

1. The action of proscribing; the condition or fact of being proscribed; decree of condemnation to death or banishment; outlawry. Also *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 443 In þat tyme [in] Engelond was robberie under kyng William þe Rede, and proscripciouns and excilinges and takynge into [the] kynges hond. **1412–20** LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 159/1 Exile, werre, cheynes, and presoun, Proscripcioun and captiuite. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij, The tyme of Sylla, whan he made the vniuersall proscription agaynste the Marians. **1600** DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 14 This cuntry..was very well quieted by a proscription of the O'Connors made by the erle of Kildare. **1738** BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 16 To hang up the Tables of Proscription, without the Power of sending Centurions to cut off every Head that wears a Face disliked at Court, would be Madness in a Prince. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 8. 675 William ..was resolved that no bloodshed or proscription should follow the revolution.

2. Denunciation, interdiction, prohibition by authority; exclusion or rejection by public order.

1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 284 The saving of their rights is the clear proscription of their rights. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 62 A proscription published by a Colony against the Mother-country. **1854** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. (1864) II. 342 Iconoclasm was a mere negative doctrine, a proscription of those sentiments which had full possession of the popular mind. **1877** C. GEIKIE *Christ* liii. (1879) 627 A land afflicted by social proscription.

Proscriptive (proˌskri·ptiv), *a.* [f. L. *prōscript-*, ppl. stem of *prōscrīb-ĕre* to PROSCRIBE + -IVE.] Characterized by proscribing; tending to proscribe; of the nature or character of proscription.

1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 134 A most noble triumvirate; and..as proscriptive and arbitrary, as the famous Roman one. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxv. (1788) VI. 143 The Imperial ministers pursued with proscriptive laws, and ineffectual arms, the rebels whom they had made. **1853** HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* i. (1854) 23 The powerful and established party..becomes proscriptive towards the new and weaker organizations.

Hence **Proscri·ptively** *adv.*, by way of proscription; **Proscri·ptiveness,** the quality of being proscriptive.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), Proscriptively. **1886** RAVLIN *Progr. Th. Grt. Subj.* v. 70 The proscriptiveness of ecclesiastical intolerance is a characteristic of a dead church.

Proscutal, Proscutellar, etc.: see PRO-[2] 2.

Prose (prōuz), *sb.* Also 6 **proese, proase,** *Sc.* **pross, prois.** [a. F. *prose* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōsa* (*ōrātio*), lit. straightforward discourse, sb. use of fem. of *prōs-us*, for earlier *prors-us* adj. straightforward, straight, direct, contr. from *prōvers-us*, pa. pple. of *prōvert-ĕre* to turn forwards. Hence med.L. *prōsa* an accentual hymn, in which the prose pronunciation and order is used.]

1. The ordinary form of written or spoken language, without metrical structure; esp. as a species or division of literature. Opposed to *poetry, verse, rime,* or *metre.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10975 But ffrensche men wryten hit in prose, Right as he dide, hym for to alose. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* Prol. 19 Gladly quod I by goddes sweete pyne I wol yow telle a litel thyng in prose. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* 3 Two partyes—the fyrst is in prose and the second in verse. **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 15 The thing which heer I report in vnpolisht proez, waz thear pronounced in good meeter and matter. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 468 Monie vther thingis baith in prois and verse he wrote. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 16 Things unattempted yet in Prose or Rhime. **1728** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 July, I..will..continue the rest of my account in plain prose. **1800** WORDSW. *Lyr. Ball.* (ed. 2) Pref. *note*, Much confusion has been introduced into criticism by this contradistinction of Poetry and Prose. ..The only strict antithesis to Prose is Metre. **1833** COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 3 July, The definition of good prose is—proper words in their proper places. **1880** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.*, *Stud. Poet.* (1888) 39 The needful qualities for a fit prose are regularity, uniformity, precision, balance.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A piece of prose, as opp. to a poem; a composition in prose; a prose exercise. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in school or college use.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 The Greekes vsed a manner of speech or writing in their proses, that went by clauses, finishing the words of like tune. **1646** J. HALL *Poems* I. 5 Gently to amble in a York-shire prose. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. viii. V. 607 New Verses or light Proses. **1901** *Punch* 9 Jan. 20/1 When my tutor fond supposes I am writing Latin proses.

¶ **c.** In ME., A (prose) story or narrative.

(The pl. was app. sometimes confounded with *proses, proces*, PROCESS *sb.* 4; this being, as in F., sing. and pl.)

c **1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 6357 He fond her bokes bothe two In siker proses and no romaunce. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 11523 All the pepull in þat presse, þat the prose herd, Afermyt hit as fyn þat þe freike said. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2062 And slike a pas, sais þe prose, to Persy he ridis. *Ibid.* 2397 A croune all of clere gold, clustrid with gemmes, Of fyfty ponde with þe payse, as þe prose tellis.

2. *Eccl.* A piece of rhythmical prose or rimed accentual verse, sung or said between the epistle and gospel at certain masses: also called a *sequence.*

Called *prōsa* in Latin in distinction from *versus* applied to the ancient quantitative metres: see P. Wagner *Introd. Gregorian Melodies* (Eng. transl. 234, etc.).

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) 201 Also in the prose clepid a sequence which is sungun in the Feeste of the Cross is Hiȝing, aftir that manye spechis there ben mad to the cros. **1486** *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 16 Euery persone..syngyng a Respond of Seynte Stephen with the prose therto. **1561** T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. (1634) 427 In all their Letanies, Hymnes, and Proses, where no honour is left ungiven to dead Saints, there is no mention of Christ. **1822** K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* III. (1848) 90 The stanzas of the new worship proposed as more worthy of God than the ancient proses of the Church. **1882** ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 465 In the Middle Ages it [Sequence] was called a Prose; because, though written for the most part in rhymed Latin..the cadence of its syllables was governed, not as in classical Poetry, by quantity, but by accent—a peculiarity which deprived it of all claim to consideration as Verse of any kind. **1885** *Cath. Dict.*, *Sequence*, In the revision of the Roman Missal in the sixteenth century, only four sequences were retained: 'Victimæ Paschali'.., 'Veni, Sancte Spiritus'.., 'Lauda, Sion'.., the 'Dies Iræ' ..A fifth prose, 'Stabat Mater'..must have been added very recently, since neither Le Brun nor Benedict XIV. recognise it.

† **b.** Hence, *in prose* is used in the following instances app., as = in rimed, as opposed to quantitative verse. *Obs.*

1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 Which shall salute the king wt wordes folowing in prose...Most reverend, rightwose regent of this rigalitie, Whos primative patrone I peyre to your presence [*rimes* citie .. prehemynence.]. *Ibid.* 55 Saying the wordes folowing unto the king in prose..Most prudent prince of pruved prevision [etc.].

3. *fig.* (from 1). Plain, simple, matter-of-fact, (and hence) dull or commonplace expression, quality, spirit, etc. (The opposite of POETRY 5.)

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 For the plaine prose hereof is to cleare to be subject to any cauillations at all. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 143 Sitting here below in the cool element of prose. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 645 That Prose of Piety, a lukewarm Praise. **1876** LOWELL *Ode 4th July* III. iii, To see things as they are, or shall be soon, In the frank prose of undissembling noon. **1900** 'SARAH GRAND' *Babs* xv, Mrs. Normanton was a broad embodiment of the prose and commonplace of her class.

4. a. A dull, commonplace, or wearisome discourse or piece of writing; a prosy discourse.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 175/2 Mr. Guillims had not needed to have used such a long prose. **1813** BYRON in *Daily News* (1899) 29 June 6/1, I have sent you a long prose. I hope your answer will be equal in length. **1840** J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 300 All this is a miserable prose. **1897** *Life & Lett. B. Jowett* I. v. 129 He received many a 'prose' from Jowett on the philosophy of law and on the various questions of the hour.

b. *Old colloq.* Familiar talk, chat, gossip; a talk.

1805 MRS. CREEVEY in *C. Papers*, etc. (1904) I. 68, I had a great deal of comfortable prose with her. **1807** EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 385 Long prose with the Duke of Portland till one in the morning. **1825** BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Pross*, talk, conversation—rather of the gossiping kind. 'Let us have a bit of *pross*.' **1848** R. D. HAMPDEN in *Some Mem.* (1871) 162 She does not forget the long friendly proses that you have had together, and she longs to have another talk-out with you.

5. *attrib.* (often hyphened to the following word).

a. Consisting of, composed or written in prose.

(In this and the following, substituted for PROSAIC 1.)

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 254 Which after the manner of my familiar prose-satir I presume to criticize. **1718** POPE *Let. to Dk. Buckhm.* 1 Sept., There had been a very elegant Prose-translation before. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 23 In verse or prose, or in verse-text aided by prose-comment. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xi. 206 Here we have..the prose account. **1875** LOWELL *Spenser* Wks. 1890 IV. 322 Bunyan..is the Ulysses of his own prose-epic.

b. Composing or writing in prose.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i, The prose-wits playing, and the verse-wits rooking. **1711** SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 235 Poets and prose-authors in every kind. **1866** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 172 In..First Principles we have a kind of prose Lucretius.

c. *fig.* Having the character of prose; plain, matter-of-fact, commonplace: = PROSAIC 2.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 194 Poets are not ideal beings; but have their prose-sides. **1864** WEBSTER s. v., The prose duties of life. **1905** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 485 For the poet the aesthetic value of the Gospels is independent of their prose-truth.

6. *Comb.*, as *prose-inditing* sb. and adj., *prose-like* adj.; †**prose-master**, a master of prose, one who excels in prose composition; **prose-poem**, a prose work having the style or character of a poem; so **prose-poet**, **prose-poetry**; †**prose-printer**, a printer of prose (in quot. = prose author); **prose-writer**, one who writes or composes prose, an author who writes in prose; so *prose-writing*.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* Prol., The litle distincciouu that leueth with *prose enditing is wouen. 1742 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace's Art P.* 138 For Telephus or Peleus. must complain In *prose-like Style. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 270 *Prose-Master Major to his Majestie. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 3/4 The so-called *prose-poem is very rarely attempted. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 162 They have vulgarly pass'd for a sort of *prose-poets. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxiii. 42/2 The prose-poet Bunyan's 'Holy War'. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ii. 41 Sidney commits himself..to the pestilent heresy of *prose-poetry, saying that verse is 'only an ornament of poetry'. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 Peculier to Versifiers, and .. not .. among *Prose-printers. 1611 WHITAKER in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses d v, The most peerelesse Poeticall *Prose-writer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Ess. Georg.* (1721) I. 202 Where the Prose writer tells us plainly what ought to be done, the Poet often conceals the Precept in a Description. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. IV. 130 The philosopher Pherekydês of Syros, about 550 B.C., is called by some the earliest prose-writer. 1769 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 60 It is allowed on all hands, that *Prose writing was unknown in Greece, till long after the Poet's time. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 255 A taste in morals, in poetry, and prose-writing.

Prose (prōuz), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *proser* (*a* 1613 in Littré) to turn into or write in prose.]

1. *trans.* To express, compose, or write in prose; to translate or turn into prose.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 41 Al schal passyn þat men prose or ryme. *c* 1450 J. SHIRLEY in *B. M. Addit. MS.* 16,165 lf. 4 Boicius de consolacione prosed in Englische by Chaucier. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. to J. Lapraik* vi, An' if ye winna mak it clink, By Jove I'll prose it! 1893 JACOBS *More Eng. Fairy T.* (1894) p. viii, I have had no scruple in prosing a ballad or softening down over-abundant dialect.

b. *intr.* To compose or write prose. Also *to prose it.*

1805 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 77, I am prosing, not altogether against my will. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* I. (Chandos) 7 I'll prose it here, I'll verse it there, And picturesque it every where. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 378 I've rhymed, I've prosed..In short done everything.

2. *intr.* To discourse in a prosy manner; to talk or write prosily; *old colloq.* and *dial.* to converse familiarly, chat, gossip.

1797 TWEDDELL *Rem.* xxxii. (1815) 171 The time that you and I, my good Mother, used to prose over the parlour-fire, till you drove me away to bed. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag*, etc. (ed. 2) 48 To wait till the Irish affairs were decided—That is, till both houses had prosed and divided. 1819 KEATS *Otho* I. ii. 189 Pray, do not prose, good Ethelbert, but speak What is your purpose. 1879 A. LANG in *Academy* 11 Jan. 25/1 That mythical stage of man's existence when he was eternally prosing about the weather. 1885 FRANCES E. TROLLOPE in *Graphic* 21 Feb. 190/1, I won't keep you here prosing with me.

b. *trans.* with *adv.* or *phr.* To bring into some specified condition by prosing; to talk or lecture *into* or *to* (some state).

1825 R. H. FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 178, I think I must come to you to be prosed and put into a better way. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* II. 192 In spite of my having prosed you to death. 1897 KER *Epic & Rom.* 275 The important things of the story may be made to come with the stroke and flash of present reality, instead of being prosed away by the historian.

Prosect (prosē·kt), *v. rare.* [Formed (after next) on L. *prōsect-*, ppl. stem of *prōsecāre* to cut away or off, cut up, f. PRO-[1] 1 + *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To dissect (a dead body, or part of one) in preparation for anatomical demonstration; *absol.* to perform the office of a prosector. So **Prosection** (prosē·kʃən), dissection for purposes of anatomical demonstration; the function of a prosector.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prosect..Prosection.

Prosector (prosē·ktəɹ). [a. late L. *prōsector* (Tertull.) a cutter up, an anatomist, agent-n. f. L. *prōsec-āre* to cut up. So F. *prosecteur* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*), after which the English designation was prob. introduced.] One whose business is to dissect dead bodies in preparation for anatomical research or demonstration, as assistant to a lecturer on anatomy, a surgeon, or a zoological society.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Prosector*, dissector. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Prosector*, term for an anatomist; applied to one who prepares the subject for the lecturer on anatomy; the same as *Dissector*. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 267 M. Robelin, Prosector to the Faculty of Sciences at Montpellier. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 5/3 The Council of the Zoological Society have decided to employ a prosector, whose chief duty will be that of dissecting animals that may die in the gardens.

Hence **Prosecto·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a prosector; ‖ **Prosecto·rium** [mod.L.: see -ORIUM], a room or building for prosection; the place of operation of a prosector; **Prosecto·rship**, the position or office of prosector.

1881 *Nature* 20 Oct. 579/2 If the Zoological Society had not in 1865 established its prosectorship, we should have seen little of the really solid advances in our knowledge of the anatomy of the two higher classes of vertebrated animals. 1883 *Athenæum* 28 Apr. 544/1 Prof. Garrod, Mr. Forbes's predecessor in the prosectorial office. 1901 *Ibis* Apr. 344 The rich collections of the British Museum, the Zoological Society's Prosectorium, and other leading institutions

Prosecutable (prɒ·sĭkiūtăb'l), *a.* [f. PROSECUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 436 Cases prosecutable in the way of indictment. 1836 CHALMERS *Wks.* V. 377 Its violation shall be made a prosecutable offence. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 230 A claim not prosecutable in any court of law.

Prosecute (prɒ·sĭkiut), *v.* Also 6 **prosequwit**, **-quut**, 6–7 **-quute**; 7 *pa. pple.* (*Sc.*) **prosecute.** [f. L. *prōsecūt-*, ppl. stem of *prōsequī* to follow, pursue, attend, accompany; to honour or present (a person) with; f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 + *sequī* to follow. So obs. F. *prosecuter* (1519 in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To follow up, pursue; to persevere or persist in, follow out, go on with (some action, undertaking, or purpose) with a view to completing or attaining it.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 51 Origenes sende an epistole..preyenge and comfortenge his fader to prosecute [L. *prosequi*] that he hade begunne. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII* A ij, As this honorable audyence now is here assembled to prosecute the funeral obseruaunces [etc.]. 1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 624 Quhill thai renew thair forceis and prosequute thair formair detestabill interpryise. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 102 How the Army came into the Territorie of Synope, and there prosequuted the same purpose. 1643 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 192 That the late articles of the treaty of peace..may be carefully and truly prosecute. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 126 If still you prosecute the same studies and inquiries. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xxvii. (1781) II. 251 Determined to prosecute their intended tour. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* I. 40 The Dutch war, commenced without necessity, and prosecuted..with ill-judged parsimony 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I This inquiry..has not until recently been systematically prosecuted.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To continue, go on.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 158 What shullde I prosecute, Or more of this to clatter? 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 [He] sued. for licence too prosecute on his iourney. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 357 Here hee doth prosecute in things which the saide fathers did see.

2. *trans.* To carry out, perform; to engage in, carry on, practise, exercise, follow.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 342 Those exercises, that are vsually prosequuted in the common schooles. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 141 True repentance .may not be deferred or put off but speedily prosequuted. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 177 It is a piece of great neglect amongst us, that the sowing of them is not more prosecuted. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 307 These privileges..cannot be enjoyed unless the trade may be prosecuted. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U.S* 23 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The salmon and other fisheries of Puget Sound are prosecuted chiefly by the aid of Indian fishermen.

3. To follow out in detail; 'to proceed in consideration or disquisition of' (J.); to go into the particulars of, investigate; to treat of or deal with in greater detail.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 162 Yf I schold particularly prosecute euery thyng..perteynyng to thes materys, we schold not fynysch our communycatyon thys xv. days and more. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 10 The which Josephus hath prosecuted at large in his histories. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 178 Speciall rules and directions giuen, for writing their Theames,..prosecuting the seuerall parts of the Theame. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iii. (1673) 304 This Argument Eusebius particularly prosecutes. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* Pref. 14 As to the Resolution of Problems by infinite Series, I have been more sparing of that, because it has been well prosecuted by others. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (ed. 3) 63, I do not further prosecute this subject.

†**4.** To follow up (an advantage); to improve, take advantage of (an opportunity). *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 27 They prosecuted this good happe of theirs further the next yeare. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 24 The Tartars..prosecute the victory with all quickness and diligence. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. ix. 191 The French Army..left Henry free to prosecute his Advantages against his other Enemies.

†**5.** To follow quickly with hostile intent (a fleeing man or beast); to chase; = PURSUE. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 166 The king..prosecuted Dauid the brother of Lewlyn from towne to towne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 24 These wild asses cast backward with their heels stones with such violence, as they pierce the brests of them that prosecute them. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 Aug. in *Carlyle*, We..prosecuted them home to Warrington Town. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 619 The Mastiffs gen'rous Breed,..who, for the Folds Relief, Will prosecute with Cries the nightly Thief.

absol. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 24 Pharao..what tyme he hard of the passage of Goddes people, ..he did prosecute after, entendyng to destroye them. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 4 The Munkeys..fling stones at them that prosecute to take them.

† **b.** To follow with vengeance; to revenge (injuries, etc.). *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 245 But whether it were righte or wrong, it was with so cruell and mortal warre reuenged... So egerly the Vtopians prosequute the iniuries done to ther frindes, yea, in money matters; and not their owne likewise.

6. *Law.* **a.** To institute legal proceedings against (a person) for some offence; to arraign before a court of justice for some crime or wrong.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 159 To be apprehendit and prosequutit be justice 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 Any Person. who was not either immediately Prosecuted by the Court, or in evident Disfavour there. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 315 If he made his peace with the king, still he might be prosecuted at the suit of the party. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xi § 24 You prosecute him for the cheat. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* xxxi, Are you aware of the law of this country—that if you lodge this charge you will be bound over to prosecute this gang? *Mod.* Notice. Trespassers will be prosecuted as the law directs.

b. with the crime or offence as object.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv, If the offence be found Within my reach..I'd prosecute it with severest Vengeance. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V, View St. Europe* I I. 42 Resentment was almost the sole motive for prosecuting crimes. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. x. 235 The House of Commons had given up the practice of prosecuting state crimes

c. In phrase *to prosecute an action, a claim.* † Formerly also *to prosecute an accusation, the law.*

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II (1636) 12 Hee also then bindeth to appeare those that give testimony and prosecute the accusation. *Ibid* 64 If hee prosecuted the law against the thiefe and convict him of the same felony, he shall have his goods again. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 51 The strange accusation violently prosecuted against Sr Edw. Hyde at the Council Board at Paris. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxiv. 240 They did not put or continue them in prison, nor prosecute the law upon them. 1817 LD. CASTLEREAGH in *Parl. Deb.* 1853 Nothing but a deep sense of the duty which I owed to the public could.. have induced me to prosecute that action. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 242 That the parties included in the exception should have five years clear from every disability there mentioned, to prosecute their claim.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* To institute or carry on a prosecution, to be prosecutor.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* v. vi, When they are done, the laws may prosequute 1657 W. RAND tr *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 2 He durst not prosecute against the party he supposed had stollen them 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I vii. 268 He [the king] is therefore the proper person to prosecute for all public offences and breaches of the peace, being the person injured in the eye of the law. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 418 He had at that time prosecuted for high treason, because he disdained to bring the persons..before a jury for any other crime than that of which he was conscientiously satisfied they were guilty.

†**7.** To seek to gain or bring about; to follow after, strive for. *Obs.*

1595 *Blanchardyn* vii. B iij b, Her beautie hath carryed such prayse and commendation throughout the world, that all the neighbouring Princes haue prosecuted her loue. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iii. 14 Selfe-love inticeth..to prosecute pleasures. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 224 Let peace be prosecuted, and followed, by the safest and surest rule of this pursuit. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat.* ix. (1738) 218 [We] at the same time [shall] prosecute our own proper happiness.

†**8.** To follow (*fig.*) *with* honour, regard, execration, or other feeling or its expression. (A figure from literally following a person with shouts of acclamation, execration, etc.) *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1981 To worshyp one God aboue And hys poore neyber to prosecute with loue. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 206 The Danes didd with honorable sepulture, prosecute the corps of Hubo. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. iii, Prosecuted with the fatal curses Of widows, undone orphans, and what else. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. ii. (1667) 21 Prosecuting the Lord Jesus Christ with a singular honour. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 168 The same Animal was prosecuted, in one place, with divine Honours.

†**9.** To pursue (a person) vindictively or with malice; to persecute. *Obs.*

1588 *Let. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 67 Not maliciously bent to have men prosecuted to death, only for their religion. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 61 The eldest sonne of Aben Babur..who was sadly prosecuted through the power and malice of Mirza Kameron his younger Brother. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I. i. § 24. 44 He acknowledged Dæmons or Angels; declaring that some of these fell from Heaven, and were since prosecuted by a Divine Nemesis. 1704 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 8 Prosecuting this Author with unjust and false accusations.

Hence **Pro·secuting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 194 Godly wars, from prosecuting wherof he was..by his violence withdrawn. 1643 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 208 The prosecuting and effectuating of such a blessed and necessary work. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The prosecuting of a ship's discoveries. 1870 *Standard* 7 Dec., The borough prosecuting solicitor.

Prosecution (prɒsĭkiū·ʃən). Also 6 **prosequutioun**, **-quitioun**, 6–7 **-quution**. [a. OF. *prosecution* (1294 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *prōsecūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōsequī* to PROSECUTE.] The action of prosecuting.

1. The following up, continuing, or carrying out *of* any action, scheme, or purpose, with a view to its accomplishment or attainment.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 529 Proceding still in the prosequutioun of that rychtuous querrell. 1589 *Ibid* IV. 440 The prosequutioun of hir jornay. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 543 The same devises, diligence, labour, prosecution, and observations, are to be used in the hunting of the Boar. 1688 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 13 The Design, in prosecution whereof, they are so zealous. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 142 For the present to lay aside the prosecution of the intended Expedition. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl Faith*

(1853) 198 In the prosecution of their object. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 Nothing was to be gained by the further prosecution of the war.

†**b.** *concr.* A continuation. *In prosecution*, in the sequel, subsequently, in due course. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 255 Antipater his eldest son, of whom we shall heare much in prosecution. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 454/1 This Chapter is a prosecution of the latter end of the foregoing.

2. The carrying on, exercise, performance, or plying *of* a pursuit, occupation, etc.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* To Rdr. 7 In the prosequution of this businesse. 1707 Addison *Pres. St. War* (1708) 1 Their Prosecutions of Commerce, and Pursuits of Universal Monarchy. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* p. xv, The original design of the voyage..was the prosecution of the Whale-Fishery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 76/2 Well calculated for the successful prosecution of ostreoculture.

†**3.** The following out *of* anything minutely or in detail; investigation. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 300 My purpose was onely to touch the heads of things, reseruing my selfe to heereafter for the particular prosecution. 1659 T. Bushell (*title*) Abridgement of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory in Mineral Prosecutions. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 1 It is not here seasonable to make a large prosecution of the particular instances. 17.. in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. (1906) 2/3 Promises..which he design'd certainly to have comply'd with, had not a Tide of new Things flow'd in, and prevented the Method of his Prosecutions.

†**4.** The action of pursuing; a literal pursuit, chase, or hunting. *Obs.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 530 The prosequutioun of the committaris of the said cruell murthour. 1582 *Ibid.* III. 53 In the prosequutioun of the saidis thevis and brokin men. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvi. (1611) 147 Dogges of prosequution, as Beagles Terriers and such like. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp* Exhort. § 16 Let us therefore press after Jesus, as Elisha did after his Master, with an inseparable prosecution, even whithersoever he goes.

fig. 1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 65 When I should see behinde me Th' ineuitable prosecution of disgrace and horror.

†**b.** Action or effort to obtain or get possession *of* property or a benefice. *Obs.*

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 309 Quhilkis gudis the saidis Bonauenture Bodeker and Conradt Van Boekert causit to be persewit. And in the prosequitioun thairof, the materis cumin to that end, that the saidis gudis ar put, be inventure, in the handis of certane cautionaris. 1628 Prynne *Cens. Cozens* 41 These are so taken vp with..the eager prosecution of some fat Benefice.

5. *Law.* **a.** In strict technical language: A proceeding either by way of indictment or information in the criminal courts, in order to put an offender upon his trial; the exhibition of a criminal charge against a person before a court of justice. **b.** In general language: The institution and carrying on of legal proceedings against a person. **c.** Loosely: The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on. Also *attrib.*

1631 Massinger *Beleeve as You List* III. i, [To] commit Unto your abler trust the prosecution Of this impostor. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 268 In criminal proceedings, or prosecutions for offences, it would still be a higher absurdity, if the king personally sate in judgment; because in regard to these he appears in another capacity, that of prosecutor. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xxi. 289 The regular and ordinary method of proceeding in the courts of criminal jurisdiction . may be distributed under twelve general heads...1. Arrest; 2. Commitment and bail; 3. Prosecution; 4. Process; 5 Arraignment, and it's incidents; 6. Plea and issue; 7 Trial, and conviction; [etc.] 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 993 Of the Action on the Case for a Malicious Prosecution, and in what Cases such Action may be maintained. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 243 His third criminal prosecution began, like the two others, with torture. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/5 [He] contended that..two of the prosecution witnesses had really favoured the case of the defendant. 1901 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 7/3 The prosecution's theory was that prisoner wanted to get rid of his wife.

d. *Director of public prosecutions*: an English law officer, appointed in 1879 by Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 22, to institute and conduct criminal proceedings in the public interest. Cf. *Public prosecutor* below.

1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 22 § 2 A Secretary of State may from time to time appoint an officer to be called the Director of Public Prosecutions...It shall be the duty of the Director of Public Prosecutions, under the Superintendence of the Attorney General, to institute, undertake, or carry on such criminal proceedings..as may be..prescribed by regulations under this Act. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict* c. 58 § 2 On and after the passing of this Act. the person for the time holding the office of Solicitor for the affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be Director of Public Prosecutions. 1902 L. L. Shadwell in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 1/2 The director of public prosecutions attends the trial [of election petitions] personally or by representative.

†**6.** = Persecution 1. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* III. § 122 An Instance of as great Animosity, and Indirect Prosecution,. as can be given. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. ii 491 Requiring him..to desist from the farther prosecution of his Queen's party.

†**Prosecutive,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -quutive. [f. as Prosecute *v.* + -ive: cf. obs. F. *prosecutif, -ive* (1569 in Godef.) and *executive.*] Having the quality or function of prosecuting.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 48 The virtues of the prosequutiue part rule not the intellectual, but are ruled rather. 1759 R. Shirra in *Rem.* (1850) 111 Give place to Him in the elective faculty, the will; in the prosecutive faculty, the affections.

Prosecutor (prǫ·sĭkiutəɹ). [a. med.L. *prōsecūtor*, agent-n. f. *prōsequ-ī* to Prosecute.]

1. One who follows up or carries out any action, project, or business.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 83 These Iesuites.. endeavour .to imbreed that fiercenesse and obstinacie in their schollers, as to make them hote prosecutors of their owne opinions. 1632 Spelman *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 193 The Lord Cromwel was conceived to be the principal mover, and prosecutor thereof.

†**2.** A pursuer. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 75 Shooting forth their darts, one against the front of the enemy, and the other against the prosecutors and followers. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 299 She is observed to take her Measures from her Prosecutors, well knowing that she can out-run the Dogs at Pleasure.

3. One who institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law, esp. in a criminal court. (In quot. 1670 = Promoter 3.) *Public prosecutor*, a law officer appointed to conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of the crown or state or in the public interest: *spec.* in Scotland, the Procurator fiscal in each county, etc.; the single officer recently appointed with this function in England is officially styled Director of public prosecutions: see Prosecution 5 d.

1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Prosecutor*, is he that followeth a Cause in an others name. See *Promooters.* 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 268 [see Prosecution 5]. 1769 — *Ibid.* IV. xxvii. 362 On a conviction of larceny in particular, the prosecutor shall have restitution of his goods. 1783 W. Gordon tr. *Livy's Rom. Hist.* (1823) III. lvi. 282 Virginius was pitched on as the first prosecutor. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 759/2 (Scotland) There seems little doubt but that in early times the king was public prosecutor... In process of time. this office of public prosecutor naturally devolved upon the crown counsel. The principal of these is the lord advocate. *Ibid.* 760/1 The procurators fiscal of the county and burgh courts, who are the public prosecutors in their respective districts, may also be regarded as deputies of the lord advocate. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Public prosecutor*, the Queen, in whose name criminals are prosecuted, because all offences are said to be against the Queen's peace, her Crown, and dignity. 1877 E. Robertson in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 590/2 The distinguishing feature of Scotch criminal law is the existence of a public prosecutor. 1907 *Expositor* Feb. 187 Among them appears the Satan, a sort of Prosecutor General.

†**4.** One who prosecutes with malice; a Persecutor. *Obs.*

1704 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 10 His malicious Prosecutors afterwards scandalized him, as being the Author of such Counsels.

Hence **Pro·secutorship,** the office of a (public) prosecutor.

1870 *Echo* 8 Dec., Mr. E. W. C—— has been appointed to the Senior Crown Prosecutorship of County Mayo.

Prosecutrix (prǫsĭkiū·triks). Pl. **-trices** (-trisīz). [a. mod.L. *prōsecūtrix*, fem. agent-n. f. as prec. + -trix.] A female prosecutor.

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxiii, Not one of them had compassion enough to mollify my prosecutrix. 1812 Collinson *Idiots & Lunaticks* I. 530 (Jod) The prosecutrix stated that she was married. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 5/1 One of the prosecutrices..described in detail how she gave the prisoner at different times various sums.

Prosefy: see Prosify.

Proseity (pro₁sī·iti). *Metaph.* [f. L. *prō sē* for oneself + -ity.] The quality or condition of existing for itself, or of having itself for its own end.

1899 A. E. Garvie *Ritschlian Theol.* ii. 48 The isolated thing will be thought of as its own cause (aseity) and its own purpose (proseity). *Ibid.* iii. 98 He [Frank] puts instead of it [the absolute] the expression being through, in, and for self (aseity, inseity, proseity). 1899 P. T. Forsyth in *Speaker* 23 Dec. 319/1 He..calls attention to..the proseity of Christ's work, to its nature as an ethical calling in which everything that he did was done for himself as a personality and not in an official capacity.

Proselachian (prosĭlǣ·kiăn). *Zool.* [Pro-[2] 1.] A hypothetical primitive selachian.

Proselenic (prōᵘsĭlī·nik), *a. rare.* [f. Pro-[2] 1 + Gr. σελήνη moon + -ic.] Existing before the moon.

1641 H. L'Estrange *God's Sabbath* 97 Though Papists inform their disciples of I know not what pro-selenique antiquitie it hath, yet sure we are that..it was not in being above a thousand years after our Saviour.

Proselyta·tion. *rare.* [f. Proselyte *v.* + -ation.] Proselytizing; conversion.

1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 383 For the instruction and proselytation of the English Laity.

Proselyte (prǫ·sĭləit), *sb.* Forms: 4 proselyt, -ilite, 4–8 -elit(e, 7 -ylite, 6- proselyte. [ad. late L. *prosēlyt-us* (fem. *-a*), *a* 200 in Itala, Tertullian, a. Gr. προσήλυτ-ος one who has come to a place, also a convert to Judaism, prop. adj. f. προσηλυθ-, 2nd aorist stem of προσέρχ-εσθαι to come to, approach. Cf. F. *prosélyte*, OF. *proselite* (13th c. in Littré).]

1. One who has come over from one opinion, belief, creed, or party to another; a convert.

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiii. 15 Woo to ȝou, scribis and Pharisees, ypocritis, that cumpasen the se and the lond, that ȝee maken o proselite [*gloss* that is, a conuertid to ȝoure ordre; 1388 prosilite; 1535 Coverdale proselyte]. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 108 Would she begin a Sect, might.. make Proselytes Of who she but bid follow. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 27 The Portugall has preacht Christ, but have few Proselites. *a* 1639 T. Carew *Poems* Wks. (1824) 121 Both rendred Hymen's pros'lits by thy muse. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 492 These difficulties procured the theory of Boerhaave a great number of proselytes. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 16 The Danes were the pupils and proselytes of the English.

2. *spec.* A Gentile convert to the Jewish faith.

Proselyte of righteousness or *of the covenant*: see quot. 1831–3. *Proselyte of the gate*, a proselyte who did not submit to all the ordinances of the law, esp. to circumcision, nor participate in all the privileges of an Israelite.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 1060 He [Herod] is proselit; þat is til vndirstand, þu treu, Of a payane cumyne a Iow. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* ii. 10 Jewis, and proselitis, men of Crete and Arabye. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 879 They were Proselites which were Gentiles borne, and embraced the Jewish Profession. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 8 The Translation of Aquila a Proselite, that is, one that had turned Iew. 1831–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* iv. (1845) 84 The Proselytes of righteousness, i. e. Gentiles who adopted circumcision and every other ordinance of the Mosaic Law. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 139 One who was only a proselyte of the gate, one who held back from the seal of the covenant made to Abraham, would not be regarded as a full Christian any more than he would be regarded as a full Jew.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1646 R. Baillie *Anabaptism* (1647) 135 The right of proselyte infants under the Law to the Covenant and the Sacrament which then did seal it. 1826 J. Gilchrist *Lect.* 33 It is certain that Proselyte Baptism existed among the Jews at and previously to the time of John the Baptist. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 113 How would the effect of this great revolution be described to the proselyte Gentiles?

Proselyte (prǫ·sĭləit), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a proselyte of; to cause to come over or turn from one opinion, belief, creed, or party to another; *esp.* to convert from one religious faith or sect to another; to proselytize.

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* To Rdr., I then delivered unto my neighbour the partie that should have been proselyted. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 133 In whose name they were to baptize and proselyte all nations 1680 *Visor pluckt off R. Thompson* 2 In less than two years he proselyted many Anabaptists and Quakers. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 85 Thus Sichem..was the first place proselyted to the Gospel. 1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 409 [He] endeavoured to proselyte them to his own miserable state of unbelief.

†**b.** *refl.* and *intr.* To become a proselyte. *Obs.*

1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 244 Though many proselyted, yet remains there a part, who would never be recovered to that Church. 1672 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 254 Wee reason'd long; but neither hee proselyted to mee nor I to him. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit* II. 254 The Arian Court-Mongring Bishops persuaded the Emperor Constantius to Proselyte him into their Arian Heterodoxy.

c. *absol.* To make proselytes, to proselytize.

1799 R. Hall *Wks.* (1833) I. 73 They would never disturb the quiet of the world by their attempts to proselyte. 1827 J. J. Gurney in *Memoir* (1854) I. 334 His liberality enables him to proselyte more successfully. 1888 Lea *Hist. Inquisition* I. 242 To carry it out fully, they should have proselyted with the sword.

Hence **Pro·selyted** *ppl. a.*, made or become a proselyte, converted; **Pro·selyting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pro·selyter,** one who proselytizes or makes proselytes.

1652 Evelyn *Diary* 13 Apr., Deane Cosin's proselyted son. 1660 Stillingfl. *Iren.* I. ii. (1662) 67 The use of Baptism in proselyting. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 319 A polemical and proselyting spirit. *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 366 An eager proselyter and intolerant.

Proselytess (prǫ·sĭləitės). [f. Proselyte *sb.* + -ess[1].] A female proselyte; *spec.* a female convert to Judaism.

1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xxii. 19 A virgin an Israelitesse..an heathen that was become a proselytesse.. was free from the mulct. 1711 J. Gale *Refl. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 356 A woman baptiz'd or wash'd, tho for uncleanness only, does nevertheless thereby become a proselytess or Jewess. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 351 Among the women sat a Lydian proselytess.

†**Prosely·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ical. Cf. F. *prosélytique* (Littré).] Of or pertaining to proselytes or to proselytism.

1581 Hanmer *Jesuites Banner* B j b, Who blazed abroad at the beginning of this parliament, to vphold the proselytical Papists, that they stoode in good hope the Romishe religion would bee restored presently in England. 1658–9 Evelyn *Let. to G. Tuke* Jan., We must committ to Providence the successe of tymes & mitigation of Proselytical fervours.

Proselytism (prǫ·sĭləit-, -litiz'm). [In sense 1 f. Proselyte *sb.* + -ism: so F. *prosélytisme* (1721 in Hatz.-Darm.); in sense 2 from Proselytize.]

1. The fact of becoming or being a proselyte; the state or condition of a proselyte.

a 1660 Hammond *Serm. Gen. xxxi.* 13 Wks. 1684 IV. 500 Spiritual Proselytism, to which the Jew was wont to be wash'd, as the Christian is baptized. 1683 Hickes *Case Inf. Baptism* 59 Capable of Proselytism, or entring into the Covenant after the Jewish manner. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* V. 364 The converts laboured to diffuse the new light with all the fervour of proselytism. 1844 — *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 23.

2. The practice of proselytizing.

1763 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1825) VIII. lxxi. 290 Such was his zeal for proselytism, that..he plainly stopped not at toleration and equality. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 226 The spirit of proselytism attends this spirit of fanaticism. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 59 The very word proselytism was scarcely known to the English language, until it was added

to it a few years ago by the barbarous jargon of Catholicism. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., If any religionists..persist in making day schools engines of proselytism.

Proselytist (prǫ·sĭlǝit-, -litist). [f. PROSELYTIZE + -IST.] One who proselytizes; a proselytizer.
1859 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 315 Other proselytists of milder character were for gentler measures. 1876 *New York Evangelist* 22 June (Cent.), The Mormon proselytists report unusual success in their missionary work.

Hence **Proselyti·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to proselytists or proselytism.
1900 B. CHAMPNEYS *Mem. C. Patmore* II. iii. 39 He had resented the proselytistic raids which had been made on him and his first wife.

Pro:selytiza·tion (see next). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or work of proselytizing.
1871 H. MARSHALL *For Very Life* I. v, The parents, regarding the act in the light of proselytization to some damnable heresy, took the silver coin from the child. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., A worthy old lady whose heart is.. devoted to the work of Christian proselytisation there [India].

Proselytize (prǫ·sĭlǝitǝiz, -litǝiz), *v.* [f. PROSELYTE *sb.* + -IZE.]
1. *intr.* To make proselytes; = PROSELYTE *v.* c.
1679 L. ADDISON *Mahumedism* xiv. 71 As he was zealously proselytizing at Medina, news came that Abusophian Ben-Hareth was going into Syria. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii. (1858) 180 Not without some touch of the universal feeling, a wish to proselytise. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* Wks. 1859 X. 286 A sect that proselytized was at any rate a hazardous sect in Judæa.
2. *trans.* To make a proselyte of; = PROSELYTE *v.* a.
1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 51 One of these whom they endeavour to proselytize. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. v, His lordship..was all for proselytising Ireland again. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Characteristics* 85 We do not expect a bigot to live in much harmony with people whom he cannot proselytize.
Hence **Pro·selytizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1828 CARLYLE in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* II. 439 The influence of this proselytizing bigotry. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 98 In our own day, any exhibition of ourselves as a proselytizing Church would unsettle many of our own children. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 504 Proselytising has never been attempted by the Zoroastrians since their arrival on Indian soil. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 269 A proselytising religion was a new phenomenon.

Proselytizer (prǫ·sĭlǝit-, -litǝizǝɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -ER [1].] One who proselytizes; one who makes or endeavours to make proselytes.
1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 280 He is the least in the world of a proselytizer. 1904 SIR R. RODD *Sir W. Raleigh* i. 7 [He] with the zeal of a proselytiser, began to take her to task for carrying beads.

Proseman (prōu·zmǣn). [f. PROSE *sb.* + MAN *sb.*[1]] A man who writes prose, a prose author.
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 202 The figure which the Greeks call Hiperbole..must be vsed very discreetly, ..for although a prayse or other report may be allowed beyond credit, it may not be beyond all measure, specially in the proseman. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 64 Verse-man or Prose-man, term me which you will. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix. (1890) 343 For the meditative reading of instructed persons he [Browne] is perhaps the most delightful of English prosemen.

Proseminary (prose·minări). [f. PRO-[2] 1 + SEMINARY *sb.* So G. *proseminar.*] A preparatory seminary or school.
1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lv. (1840) III. 282 *note*, Merchant-Taylors' school in London ..was then just founded as a proseminary for saint John's college, Oxford. 1893 *Home Miss.* (N.Y.) July 192 The German pro-seminary at Crete .. prepares students for the Chicago Theological Seminary.

† **Prose·minate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōsēmināre* to sow, propagate: see PRO-[1] 1 and SEMINATE.] *trans.* To sow, to propagate; to disseminate.
1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrol.* 36 These errours..procreated and proseminated by Astrologers. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 222 To proseminate his curious cockles, dissensions, and factions..in this goodly plantation.
So † **Prosemina·tion** *Obs.*, propagation by seed; spreading abroad as if sown, dissemination.
1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 4. 38 That first beginning of the vniuersall pro-semination of Mankind. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 79 The eternal succession of the Species, whether of Men, Animals, or Vegetables by natural propagation or prosemination.

‖ **Prosencephalon** (prǫsˌense·fălǫn). *Anat.* Pl. **-a**. [mod.L., f. Gr. πρός toward (but here used as if = πρό, PRO-[2] 2) + ἐγκέφαλον, -ος brain, ENCEPHALON.] The anterior part of the brain, consisting of the cerebral hemispheres and other structures; sometimes including the olfactory lobes (*rhinencephalon*) and the optic thalami and adjacent parts (*thalamencephalon*); the fore-brain.
1846 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* I. 181 *note*, Influenced by the inapplicability of the term 'hemispheres'.. I shall apply the term 'prosencephalon' to the constant division of the brain in question, and prosencephalic lobes or prosencephala to its commonly distinct moieties. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 600 The prosencephalon soon increases in size, and becomes much larger than all the others. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 99 The prosencephalon, mesencephalon, and metencephalon are contiguous.
Hence **Prosencephalic** (prǫsˌensĭfæ·lik) *a.*, pertaining to or connected with the prosencephalon: applied esp. to parts of the skull in animals.
1846 [see above]. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 251 The rhinencephalic fossa..in the lion.. is defined by a well-marked angle..from the prosencephalic compartment. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 86 Prosencephalic arch, composed of pre-sphenoid, orbito-sphenoid, frontal and postfrontal.

Prosenchyma (prǫsˌe·ŋkimă). *Bot.* Also in form **prosenchym.** [mod. f. Gr. πρός to, toward + ἔγχυμα infusion, after PARENCHYMA. So F. *prosenchyme*, Ger. *prosenchym.*] Tissue consisting of elongated cells closely placed with their ends interpenetrating, and often with the terminal partitions obliterated so as to form ducts or vessels; found in different systems of tissues, but most typically in the fibro-vascular tissue (wood, bast, etc.); hence sometimes used as synonymous with 'fibro-vascular tissue'. Also *attrib.*, as *prosenchyma cell.* (Distinguished from PARENCHYMA 2.)
1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 9 Professor Link distinguishes Parenchyma and Prosenchyma [so *ed.* 1835; *ed.* 1848 Prosenchym]. 1849 LANKESTER tr. *Schleiden's Sci. Bot.* 56 Thus originates in the place of parenchyma a peculiar tissue which is called prosenchyma. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 78 If the cells are pointed at the ends, [etc.], then the tissue is termed *Prosenchyma*. *Ibid.* 79 The cells of such a tissue are usually elongated in the direction of its length,.. and we then have Prosenchyma bundles. The most important of these are the Fibro-vascular Bundles.

Prosenchymatous (prǫsˌeŋki·mătǝs), *a.* [f. prec.: cf. PARENCHYMATOUS.] Belonging to, consisting of, or having the nature of prosenchyma.
1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 57 The tubes which stand in contact with prosenchymatous cells. 1861 [see PARENCHYMATOUS 2]. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 281 The ascending and descending lobes dove-tailing in a prosenchymatous manner.

Proseneschal: see PRO-[1] 4.

Prosˌe:nneahe·dral, *a. Cryst. rare.* [f. F. *prosenneaèdre* (Haüy) (f. Gr. πρός approaching to + *enneaèdre*) + -AL, after ENNEAHEDRAL.] (See quot.) Also **Prosˌenneë·drous** *a. rare*—0.
1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 208 *Prosenneahedral*,..having nine faces on two adjacent parts, as in the prosenneahedral tourmaline. ; in which the prism has nine sides, and one of the extremities nine planes, and the other only three. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prosenneædrus*, *Min.*, having nine faces upon two adjacent parts. Applied by Haüy to a variety of tourmaline..: prosenneedrous.

† **Prosˌepi·logism.** *Logic. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. πρός in addition + EPILOGISM. Cf. PROSSYLLOGISM.] (See quot.)
1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 281 The proofe of the premises of the Prossyllogisme, is called an Epilogisme; and the proofe of any part hereof also is called a Prosepilogisme.

Prosequut(e, etc., obs. forms of PROSECUTE, etc.

Proser (prōu·zǝɹ). [f. PROSE *v.* + -ER [1].]
1. A writer of prose; = PROSAIST 1.
1627 DRAYTON *Elegy H. Reynolds* in *Agincourt*, etc. 206 And surely Nashe, though he a Proser were A branch of Lawrell yet deserues to beare. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets*, etc. 14 Such prosers as Johnson, and rhymers as Dryden. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 125 Poets and prosers have alike compared her [Italy] to a beautiful woman.
2. One who proses; one who talks or writes in a prosy, dull, commonplace, or tiresome way.
1769 *St. James's Chron.* 29-31 Aug. 4/2 Bore. .. My Father's Word for this intolerable Animal was a Proser. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* v. 39 The proser who . has tales of three hours' length. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. v. 210 He would find Gisborne a proser, and a sieve through which much learning had passed.

Proses, Prosesioun, -session, etc., obs. forms of PROCESS, PROCESSION.

† **Pro·set.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PROSE *sb.* + -ET.] A little or insignificant piece of prose.
1625 LISLE *Du Bartas' Noe* Pref. 1 Among the sundrie versets or prosets which I have, or shall set out if you find some that savour of my younger time.

‖ **Proseucha** (prǫsiū·kă). Pl. **-æ**; in 7 -a's. [late L. (Juv.), ad. Gr. προσευχή prayer, a place of prayer, f. προσεύχ-εσθαι to offer prayers, f. πρός toward + εὔχ-εσθαι to pray.] A place of prayer in ancient times, an oratory; among the Jews, usually an unroofed place set apart for prayer, as distinct from a synagogue.
a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 66 Proseucha was a plot of ground encompassed with a wall or..other . inclosure, and open above...A Synagogue was..a covered edifice. Synagogues were within the Cities, as Proseucha's were without. 1879 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1880) II. 345 The unadorned proseucha that sufficed for apostolic disciples. 1891 tr. *Father Didon's Jesus Christ* I. 25 [The Jews] built synagogues and proseuchae at the entrances of towns.

Proseys, obs. form of PROCESS.

Prosify (prōu·zifǝi), *v.* Chiefly *humorous.* Also **prosefy.** [f. late L. *prōsa* or PROSE *sb.* + -FY: in sense 2, after *versify.* The spelling *prosefy* is app. after *stupefy*, etc.]
1. *trans.* To turn into prose; to make prosaic.
1774 MISS CARTER *Let. to Mrs. Montagu* 28 June, Either the poetry confounds..the lesson, or the lesson prosifies the poetry. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 882 In such a frozen atmosphere would not eloquence be congealed on the lips of an Ulysses, and poetry prosified on those of an Apollo! 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 547/1 [He] maltreats the glorious lines of Burns, prosefying his poetry and twaddleising his vigour.
2. *intr.* To make or write prose.
1816 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 4 Feb., I cannot write verses in the presence of any person, .. but I can prosify, let who will be present. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 36 Prosifying where there was prose enough before, and poetising what was poetical enough already.
So **Prosification** (prōuzifikēi·ʃǝn), the action of 'prosifying', conversion into prose, making prosaic; **Prosifier** (prōu·zifǝiˌǝɹ), one who or that which 'prosifies'.
1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 12 The *that*'s, the *which*'s, the *who*'s, and the *whom*'s, are prosefiers,..injurious to the melody of verse. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* iv. (1848) 43 This prosification of a fine bit of poetry.

Prosilient (prosi·liĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *prōsilient-em*, pres. pple. of *prōsilīre* to leap forth.] *lit.* Leaping forth; *fig.* outstanding, prominent. So † **Prosi·liate** *v.* [erron. form] *intr.*, to be prominent, project, 'stand out'; **Prosi·liency** [see -ENCY], † the fact of leaping forth (*obs.*); *fig.* prosilient quality, great prominence; † **Prosili·tion** [n. of action f. L. *prōsilīre*: see -TION], the action of leaping or starting out.
1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 173 The minde is..apertly conversant in the eyes.. the minde resolute, the eyes *prosiliate, being humble, they subsidate. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 61 A Repentine *Prosiliency jumping into Being. 1827 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 402 He has given it such prominence, such prosiliency of relief. 1902 GERTR. ATHERTON *Conqueror* V. i, Hamilton,..not excepting Washington, was to Europeans the most *prosilient of Americans 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 485 That the Powder..may pass..without any loss by *prosilition.

Prosily (prōu·zĭli), *adv.* [f. PROSY + -LY [2].] In a prosy manner; with dull and tedious utterance; in a matter-of-fact way, prosaically.
1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxiii, This speech, delivered rather prosily and oracularly. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. ii. 23 Oak knew her as the heroine of the yellow waggon..: prosily, as the woman who owed him twopence.

† **Prosiˌme·trical**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. med. or mod.L. *prōsimetric-us*, f. *prōsa* prose + *metricus* METRICAL.] (See quot.)
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prosimetrical*, consisting partly of Prose, partly of Meeter or Verse.

Prosimian (proˌsi·miăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prōsimia*, generic name (Brisson 1756), *Prosimiæ* pl. (Storr 1780), *Prosimii* pl. (Illiger and Goldfuss 1811) (f. *pro-* (? PRO-[1] 4, or PRO-[2] 1) + *simia* ape) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the group *Prosimiæ* or *Prosimii* of Quadrumana, now reckoned a suborder of *Primates*, comprising the lemurs. **b.** *sb.* An animal belonging to this group, a lemur. So **Prosi·mious** *a.* = a.
1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Prosimius*.. Applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to a Family (*Prosimi*) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which, under different relations, approach the *Simiæ*. prosimious. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prosimian* [adj. and sb.].

Prosiness (prōu·zinės). [f. PROSY + -NESS.] Prosy or prosaic quality; commonplaceness; dullness and tediousness of writing or speech.
1814 SIR G. JACKSON *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) II. 448 Settling down again to the prosiness of their every-day life. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 291 Those well-regulated minds which, during a good part of the last century, found out a way, through rhyme, to snatch a prosiness beyond the reach of prose.

Prosing (prōu·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PROSE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PROSE.
1. Prose-writing, prose composition.
1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 144 Prosing or versing, but chiefly this latter. 1801 MOORE *Morality* 2 Dozing O'er books of rhyme and books of prosing. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 6 Should I ever get beyond prosing, my verses belong to her.
2. Dull or tedious talking; prosy discourse.
1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* G.'s Poems (1775) 139 *note*, But what shall we say..when a writer whom Mr. Gray so justly esteemed as M. Marivaux is now held in such contempt, that *Marivauder* is a fashionable phrase amongst them [the French], and signifies neither more nor less, than our own fashionable phrase of *prosing*? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xix, The unceasing prosing of his worthy companion. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 61 His moral prosings savour of the endless gossip over a dish of chocolate.

Pro·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That proses; talking or writing prosily; also said of a writing or discourse (= PROSY).
1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, *Let.* 24 Apr., Remember how prosing, affected, and very fine he is. 1809 G. ELLIS in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. vii. 159 A dull prosing piece of orthodoxy may have its admirers. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. 125 Prosing beggars, in mean attire and dirt.
Hence **Pro·singly** *adv.*, in a prosing manner.
1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 735 You will not need to hear us prosingly speak of it.

Prosiphon (proˌsǝi·fǫn). *Zool.* [f. PRO-[2] 1 + SIPHON.] The primitive siphon in an embryonic ammonite, a kind of ligament attached to the protoconch. Hence **Prosi·phonal** *a.*, pertaining to the prosiphon.
1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prosiphon, Prosiphonal. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* III. 387 The protoconch is present, and contains a prosiphon.

Prosiphonate (pro,səi·fŏnĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. *prō*, Pro-[1] 1 a + Siphon + -ate[2] 2.] Of a chambered shell: Having the siphonal funnel directed forward, as in the *Prosiphonata*, a primary group of chambered cephalopods now extinct.

Prosis(se, obs. forms of Process.

Prosish (prōu·ziʃ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Prose *sb.* + -ish[1].] Partaking of the nature of prose; somewhat prosaic.

1797 Coleridge *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 223 The five lines are flat and prosish.

Prosist (prōu·zist). *rare.* [f. Prose *sb.* + -ist.] A prose-writer: = Prosaist 1.

1809 Coleridge *Lett., to Southey* 555 Lessing, the best German prosist. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* ix. 154 Imaginative thinkers, whether they be poets or prosists.

‖ **Pros,lambano·menos.** [L. (Vitruv.) a. Gr. προσλαμβανόμενος (sc. τόνος) the note taken in addition, i.e. added below the ὑπάτη, Hypate.] The name of the lowest note, added below the lowest tetrachord, in the later scales or systems of ancient Greek music.

1694 Holder *Harmony* (1731) 104 In this Scale of Disdiapason..the Mese is an Octave below the Nete Hyperbolæon, and an Octave above the Proslambanomenos. *Ibid.* 105 The Hypodorian Mood, the Proslambanomenos whereof was fix'd upon the lowest clear and firm Note of the Voice or Instrument..of the deepest settled Pitch. *Ibid.* 106 The Proslambanomenos of the Hypermixolydian Mood was just an Eighth higher than that of the Hypodorian. 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 86 The proslambanomenos or most grave sound in all their systems. 1894 R. C. Hope *Med. Music* iii. 25 The lesser or conjunct system comprised the scale of Sappho, the proslambanomenos or added note below, with the upper tetrachord of Terpander's.

Pro-slavery, etc.: see Pro-[1] 5.

Prosne, obs. form of Prone *sb.*, a homily.

‖ **Prosneusis** (prǫsniū·sis). *Astron.* [a. Gr. πρόσνευσις a nodding to, inclination towards; in Ptolemy as in **a** below; f. προσνεύειν to nod to, incline towards.] In the Ptolemaic astronomy: **a.** *Prosneusis of the epicycle.* A supposed deviation in the axis of the moon's epicycle, assumed as a correction to the lunar anomaly. **b.** The angle between the ecliptic and the great circle joining the centres of the moon and of the earth's shadow in a lunar eclipse.

1906 Dreyer *Hist. Planetary Syst.* ix. 196 The principle of rigorously uniform motion had been violated both by introducing a point outside the centre of the deferent, with regard to which the angular motion was uniform, and by the prosneusis. *Ibid.* xi. 252 He [Bertrand]..showed that Abu'l Wefa did not add his 'mohazat' to the prosneusis, the latter not being included in his 'second anomaly'. 1908 — *Let. to Editor* 20 Aug., [In reference to sense b] This is the prosneusis of the eclipsed part [of the moon].

Prosobranch (prǫ·sobræŋk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prosōbranchia*, neut. pl., f. Gr. πρόσω forwards + βράγχια gills.] A prosobranchiate gastropod: see next. **b.** *adj.* = next.

1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 50 The sexes are distinct in the most highly organized (or diœcious) mollusca:..the prosobranchs pair. 1861 Carpenter in *Smithsonian Rep.* 171 In the Prosobranchs, the breathing cavity is at the back of the head. 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv. Anim.* viii. 511 No Prosobranch is..symmetrical. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 557 A Contribution to the Embryology of the Prosobranch Gasteropods.

Hence **Pro·sobra·nchism,** the condition of being prosobranchiate.

Prosobranchiate (-bræ·ŋkiĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Prosōbranchiāta* = *Prosōbranchia*: see prec. and -ate[2] 2.] Having the gills in front of the heart, as the aquatic gastropod molluscs of the group or order *Prosōbranchia.* **b.** *sb.* = prec.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 508 Nearly related forms are sometimes opisthobranchiate, sometimes prosobranchiate. 1880 G. W. Tryon *Man. Conchol.* II. 6 An external shell..is common to all the prosobranchiates.

Prosodal (prǫ·sodăl), *a. Zool.* [f. Prosodus + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a prosodus; incurrent.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 (*Sponges*) The extension of the prosodal or adital canals into long tubes.

Prosode (prǫ·soud). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. προσόδιον.] = Prosodion.

1777 R. Potter *Æschylus* (1779) II. 33 Prosode. Supreme of Kings, Jove; and thou friendly night [etc.]. This ode.. begins with a sublime and manly address to Jupiter.

Prosodia, L. = Prosody; pl. of Prosodion.

Prosodiac (prǫsǫ·diæ̆k), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [ad. late L. *prosodiac-us*, ad. Gr. προσοδιακός, f. προσόδιον Prosodion.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Pertaining to or used as a prosodion; processional. **b.** Of or pertaining to the verse described in B. 1850 [see Prosodion].

B. *sb. Anc. Pros.* A verse consisting of three anapæsts, for the first of which a spondee or iambus may be substituted.

Prosodiac (prǫsōu·diæ̆k), *a.*[2] [ad. late L. *prosōdiacus* = Gr. προσῳδιακός (Victorinus and Martianus Capella, 4th and 5th c.) (*p. metrus, numeri*), with sense 'of or pertaining to prosody'. But Gr. προσῳδιακός is, according to Liddell and Scott, an erroneous form of προσοδιακος (f. προσοδιον (μέλος) a processional song), an adj. denoting the metrical foot (‒ ‒ ⏑) in processional songs, and unconnected with προσῳδία, though app. confused with it in Latin (which had only o for Gr. o and ω; hence in the mod. langs. referred to Prosody.)] = Prosodic. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prosodiacal (prǫsodəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to prosody; = Prosodic.

1774 Mitford *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 132 A living writer, whose..criticisms I..admire, tho obliged to combat his prosodiacal tenets. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 429 The measure and rhyme force you to prosodiacal propriety. 1873 Wagner tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* I. 110 The prosodiacal licences of the dramatic poets.

Hence **Prosodi·acally** *adv.* = Prosodically. 1836 in Smart.

Prosodial (prǫsōu·diăl), *a.*[1] [f. L. *prosōdi-a* Prosody + -al.] Of or pertaining to prosody; = Prosodic.

1775 T. Sheridan *Art Reading* 214 The measure.. to speak in the prosodial language, becomes purely amphibrachic. 1789 — (*title*) A complete Dictionary of the English Language,..to which is prefixed a Prosodial Grammar [*ed.* 1 Rhetorical Grammar]...The Second Edition, Revised, Corrected and Enlarged. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 138/2 A poet..not occupied with..prosodial or metrical systems, or traditional models of..style.

Proso·dial, *a.*[2] [f. Prosodi-on + -al.] = Prosodiac *a.*[1]

1874 Symonds *Italy & Greece* 215 Chapleted youths singing the praise of Pallas in prosodial hymns.

Prosodian (prǫsōu·diăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *prosōdia*, Gr. προσῳδία prosody + -an.]

A. *sb.* = Prosodist.

1623 Cockeram ii, The Art of accenting, or the rule of pronouncing wordes truely long or short, *prosodie.* One skild in that Art, *prosodian.* 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. i. 339 That the Forbidden fruit..was an Apple, is commonly beleeved,..and some have been so bad Prosodians, as from thence to derive the Latine word *Malum*; because that fruit was the first occasion of evill. 1852 Blackie *Stud. Lang.* 13 The word *female* is, according to the technical style of Prosodians, a Spondee.

B. *adj.* = next.

1817 Colebrooke *Algebra* iv. vi. 49 *note*, Commentators appear to interpret this as a name of the rule here taught; *sád'hárańa*, or *sád'hárána-ch'handó-gańita*, general rule of prosodian permutation · subject to modification in particular instances; as in music.

Prosodic (prǫsǫ·dik), *a.* [f. L. *prosōdia* Prosody + -ic. Cf. F. *prosodique*. (The reputed Gr. προσῳδικός, is, according to Liddell and Scott, an erroneous spelling of προσοδιακός.)] Of, pertaining or relating to prosody.

1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. ii. p. cvi, The strict..attention of these Latin poets to prosodic rules. 1886 J. Eggeling in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 270/2 The normal instrumental ending *â*, preserved for prosodic reasons. 1906 Saintsbury *Eng. Prosody* I. Pref. 6 To make the book a history of prosodic study as well as of prosodic expression.

Prosodical (prǫsǫ·dikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al: see -ical.] = prec.

1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxxiii. 505 A burlesque Latin poem,..yet not destitute of prosodical harmony. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 554 He has attempted..the 'absolute prosodical reproduction' of the originals.

Hence **Proso·dically** *adv.*, in relation to prosody. 1882 in Ogilvie.

‖ **Prosodiencephalon** (prǫ:so,dəi,ense·fălǫn). *Anat.* Pl. **-ce·phala.** Also in anglicized form **-ce·phal.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πρόσω forward + Diencephalon.] In Wilder's nomenclature, the prosencephalon and diencephalon taken together. Hence **Prosodiencephalic** (-sĭfæ·lik) *a.*, pertaining to the prosodiencephalon.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 130/2 The compacted motor and sensory conductors between the prosodiencephal and the metepencephal. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prosodiencephalic.*

‖ **Prosodion** (prǫsǫ·diǫn). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in L. form **-ium.** Pl. **prosodia.** [a. Gr. προσόδιον (μέλος) a processional song, neut. sing. of προσόδιος adj. processional, f. πρόσοδος an approach, procession: see Prosodus.] A hymn sung in procession at a religious festival in ancient Greece.

1850 Mure *Lit. Greece* III. 73 The prosodion was the hymn sung by the choristers in their procession to the altar or sanctuary. .The prosodion, accordingly, is occasionally classed under the general head of Pæan, by the special title of Prosodiac, or Processional, pæan. *Ibid.*, Such, apparently, was the style of the celebrated Delian prosodium of Eumelus. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 116 Processional hymns, or *Prosodia*, were sung at solemn festivals by troops of men and maidens walking, crowned with olive, myrtle, bay, or oleander, to the shrines.

Prosodist (prǫ·sŏdist). [f. L. *prosōdia* Prosody + -ist.] One skilled or learned in prosody.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 121 Here are the swiftness of the rapid race, and the march of slow-paced majesty, exhibited by the same poet in the same sequence of syllables, except that the exact prosodist will find the line of *swiftness* by one time longer than that of *tardiness*. c 1800 J. Walker *Key to Classical Pronunc.* (ed. 2) Advt., If it convinces future prosodists that it is not worthy of their attention. 1885 Lecky in *Philol. Soc. Proc.* p. iii, Prosodists assumed that the quantity of an English syllable depended on the number of sounds it contained; that, for example, *ask* was longer than *ass* (*vide* Guest).

‖ **Prosodus** (prǫ·sŏdŏs). *Zool.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. πρόσοδος an approach, f. πρός to + ὁδός a way.] An incurrent opening or channel in a sponge.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 (*Sponges*) The prosopyles..may remain unchanged..or at the most be prolonged into very short tubes, each a *prosodus* or *aditus*.

Prosody (prǫ·sŏdi). Also *β.* 6–8 in L. form **proso·dia.** [ad. L. *prosōdia* the accent of a syllable, a. Gr. προσῳδία a song sung to music, an accompaniment; the tone or accent of a syllable, a mark to show it; later also, a mark of quantity; f. πρός to + ᾠδή song, Ode. Cf. F. *prosodie* (1562 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The science of versification; that part of the study of language which deals with the forms of metrical composition; formerly reckoned as a part of grammar (see note s. v. Grammar 1), and including also the study of the pronunciation of words (now called *phonology* or *phonetics*), esp. in relation to versification. Also, a treatise on this.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Amonges alle clerkys we bere the prysse, Of gramer, cadens, and of prosodye. 1580 G. Harvey *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 76, I would gladly be acquainted with M. Drants Prosodye. a 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* i. (tr. Scaliger), Prosody, and orthography, are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 10 There is a very wide Difference between the Latin and English Prosody. And it's in vain to think of introducing the Rules of the former into the latter; since the English Langunge is not so framed as to admit of it. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 345 Prosody consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising accent, quantity, emphasis, pause, and tone; and the latter, the laws of versification. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* Pref. 17, I have bound myself to avoid certain positions forbidden by the laws of ancient prosody.

β. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* Pref. (Arb.) 19 If English Poetrie were truely reformed, and some perfect platforme or *Prosodia* of versifying were..sette downe. *Ibid.* 62 Though our wordes can not well bee forced to abyde the touch of Position and other rules of *Prosodia.* 1693 Dryden *Examen Poeticum* Ded., Ess (ed. Ker) II. 11 For the benefit of those who understand not the Latin *prosodia.* 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* i (1726) 28, I should as soon expect to find the *Prosodia* in a Comb as Poetry in a Medal.

2. Correct pronunciation of words; the utterance of the sounds of a language according to rule; observance of the laws of prosody. *rare.*

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Prosodie*, true pronouncing of wordes. a 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* i, A letter is an indivisible part of a syllabe, whose prosody, or right sounding, is perceived by the power. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. v. ii. 178 She expressed herself with a purity, with a harmony and prosody that made her language like music. 1842 Mrs Gore *Fascin.* 128 He heard a pure and eloquent voice recite with the most elegant and perfect prosody, these verses from the first satire of Persius.

3. *attrib.*

1877 Hales *Spenser* (Globe) p. xxviii, Allying himself with these Latin prosody bigots, Spenser sinned grievously against his better taste.

Prosogaster (prǫso,gæ·stəɹ). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρόσω forward + γαστήρ belly.] The anterior or upper section of the alimentary canal, extending from the pharynx to the pylorus, and including the œsophagus or gullet and the stomach; the foregut.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prosogaster*, syn. for Foregut.

Prosognathous (prǫsǫ·gnăþəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. γνάθος jaw + -ous.] = Prognathous.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Prosoma** (prosōu·mă). *Zool.* Also in anglicized form **prosome** (prōu·sōum). [mod.L., f. Gr. πρό, Pro-[2] + σῶμα body.] The anterior or cephalic segment of the body in certain animals, as cephalopods, lamellibranchs, and cirripeds.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 272 The body in the Cephalopoda is symmetrical..there is a tolerably distinct separation . into an anterior cephalic portion (prosoma) and a posterior portion, enveloped in the mantle..(metasoma). 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 293 The thoracic segments, which succeed the prosoma, gradually taper posteriorly.

Hence **Proso·mal, Prosoma·tic** *adjs.*, belonging to the prosoma or anterior part of the body.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Prosomal, Prosomatic. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 W. H. Gaskell in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* July 465 The Prosomatic Appendages of the Merostomata. *Ibid.* 471 The metastoma represented the fused last pair of prosomatic appendages, and so formed a ventral lip to a prosomatic or oral chamber.

‖ **Prosonoma·sia.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. προσονομασία a naming, appellation, f. προσονομάζειν to call by a name, f. πρός to + ὀνομάζειν to name.] Properly, a calling by a name, a nicknaming. (By Day confused with Paronomasia.)

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 110 Hee is somewhat a foolosopher, for he carries all his possessions about him [*margin* Prosonomasia]. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 212 If any other man can geue him a fitter English name, I will not be angrie, but I am sure mine is very neere the originall sence of the Prosonomasia, and is rather a by-name geuen in sport, than a surname geuen of any earnest purpose. As, Tiberius the Emperor, because he was a great drinker of wine, they called him.. Caldius Biberius Mero, in steade of Claudius Tiberius Nero: and so a iesting frier that wrate against Erasmus, called him..Errans mus, and are mainteined by this figure Prosonomasia, or the Nicknamer.

‖ **Prosopalgia** (prɒsopæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρόσωπ-ον* a face (f. *πρός* to + *ὤψ*, *ὠπ-* eye, face) + *ἄλγος* pain. Cf. F. *prosopalgie.*] Facial neuralgia; face-ache.

1831 South *Otto's Pathol. Anat.* 454 It is not surprising that..prosopalgia, ischias nervosa, &c. should be considered as arising from inflammation of the medullary part and sheaths of the nerves. 1862 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 150 Case of Prosopalgia from a cranial tumour. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 100 Prosopalgia is one of the forms of neuralgia..most frequently met with.

Hence **Prosopalgic** (-æ·ldʒik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with prosopalgia.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Prosopial (prɒsō·piăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. Prosopi-um + -al.] Belonging to the prosopium.

1895 Mivart in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 369 On either side a large aperture, the two forming the posterior prosopial nares.

‖ **Prosopis** (prɒsō·pis). [In sense 1, late L. *prosōpis*, a. Gr. *προσωπίς* (an unidentified plant), applied as generic name (Linnæus 1767); in sense 2, mod.L. generic name (Fabricius 1804).]

1. *Bot.* A tropical and subtropical genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, of the suborder *Mimoseæ*, often prickly or thorny, bearing spicate green or yellow flowers, and usually fleshy pods. *Prosopis juliflora* is the mesquit or honey-locust.

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxxii, Peering cautiously through the leaves of the prosopis.

2. *Zool.* A genus of solitary bees of the family *Andrenidæ*

1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 205, I think there were four species of wild bee at these early flowers, including the great bombus and the small prosopis with orange-yellow band. 1901 Ld. Avebury in *Daily Chron.* 25 May 3/1 On the evolution of the hive bee from the less highly organised Prosopis—which has a short, simple tongue, no brushes or baskets on the legs, and leads a solitary life.

Prosopite (prɒsō·pəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *prosopit* (Th. Scheerer 1853), f. Gr. *πρόσωπον* face, mask: see -ite [1].] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium, occurring in colourless, white, or greyish crystals.

1854 Dana *Min.* 502 Prosopite..occurs at the tin mines of Altenberg. 1899 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. IV. VII. 53 If the assumptions made in the foregoing are justified, the Utah mineral is prosopite.

‖ **Prosopium** (prɒsō·piŭm). *Ornith.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L. (Mivart 1895), ad. Gr. *προσωπεῖον* a mask, f. *πρόσωπον* face.] Term for the whole of the bones and ossifications in front of the cranio-facial articulation in parrots.

1895 Mivart in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 365 The Bony Beak or Prosopium. [*Note*] By this term I intend to denote the whole ossified mass in front of the cranio facial articulation and the articulations of the zygomata and palatines. It includes the premaxillæ, the maxillæ, maxillo-palatine processes, the nasals, and the ethmoidal and turbinal ossifications of the beak. *Ibid.* 369 The greater extension ventrad of the apex of the prosopium

Proso-poetical (prōsōpoe·tikăl), *a. rare.* [f. *proso-*, assumed comb. form of L. *prōsa* Prose (see -o) + Poetical.] Properly 'of the nature of prose poetry'; but in quots. app. taken in the sense 'of the nature of metrical prose or prosaic verse'.

1858 C. A. Cole *Mem. Hen. V*, p. xliii, The present Metrical, or rather Proso-poetical, History. 1895 *Month* June 230 Thomas of Elmham—in his .. proso-poetical History of Henry V.

† **Prosopo·graphy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *πρόσωπον* face, person: see -graphy. Cf. F. *prosopographie.*] A description of the person or personal appearance.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 613 Prosopographie is a picturing or representing of bodily lineaments. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807) II. 110 Thus farre of the acts and deeds of Stephan: now..touching the prosopographie or description of his person. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 212. 1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 330 An historic character, says a German professor, should consist of two parts, the *prosopography*, or description of the person, and the *ethopœa*, or description of the mind and manners.

Prosopolepsy (prɒsō·pŏlepsi, -lēpsi). ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *προσωπολήπτης* (a Hebraism of the N.T.) acceptance of the face or person, f. *προσωπολήπτης* an acceptor of the face or person, f. *πρόσωπον* face + *λαμβάνειν* to take, accept.] Acceptance or 'acception' of the face or person of any one (see Acception 2, Person 13); respect of persons, undue favour shown to a particular person; partiality.

1646 Buck *Rich. III* Ded., The Historiographer, veritable; free from all Prosopolepsyes, or partiall respects. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 567 The Assumption of it was neither Fortuitous nor Partial, or with Prosopolepsie (the Acception of Persons) but bestowed upon it justly for the Merit of its Vertues. 1849 E. B Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 116 The English rule is a model of justice. There is no prosopolepsy in it; no respect of persons. All men are equal, and have equal rights.

Hence † **Prosopole·psian** *Obs.*, one given to 'prosopolepsy'; a 'respecter of persons'.

1647 J. Heydon *Discov. Fairfax* 11 God's no Prosopolepsian, he respects the poore as well as the rich.

Prosopologist (prɒsopŏ·lŏdʒist). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πρόσωπον* face + -logist.] One who studies or treats of the face. So **Prosopo·logy** (*rare*—[0]) the scientific study of the face, physiognomy.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 651 As this author limits his observations to the face, we propose to term him, and all such, prosopologists, discoursers on the face. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex*, *Prosopologia*, term for a dissertation on the countenance: prosopology.

† **Proso·popey.** *Obs.* Also **-eie, -eye.** [ad. L. *prosōpopœia*: see next, and cf. F. *prosopopée* (16th c. in Littré).] = next.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 613 Prosopopeie is wher those are brought in to speake that do not speake. 1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr*, etc 2 He warreth..against poetically or childishlie feigned Prosopopeis, and Chimeres of his owne creation. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 89 The Prophet himselfe.. speaks by Prosopopey concerning them. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. Prol., Who with their very countenance.. express their consent to the Prosopopeie.

‖ **Prosopopœia** (prɒsŏpopē·iă). Also 6 **-oiia,** 6–9 **-oia,** (*erron.* 6–8 **-œa,** 7 **-oia**). [L. (Quintil.), a. Gr. *προσωποποιία* personification, representation in human form or with human attributes, f. *πρόσωπον* face, person + *ποιεῖν* to make.]

1. A rhetorical figure by which an imaginary or absent person is represented as speaking or acting; the introduction of a pretended speaker.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 91 We vnderstand these things to be spoken by a figure called Prosopopeia: that is, by the fayning of a person. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 His notable Prosopopeias, when he maketh you as it were, see God comming in his Maiestie. 1609 R. Barnard *Faithf. Sheph.* 67 Prosopopeia; the feigning of a person: when wee bring in dead men speaking, or our selues doe take their person vpon vs, or giue voice vnto senselesse things. 1787 Gregory tr. *Lowth's Lect.* (1816) I. xiii. 280 Prosopopœia, or Personification. Of this figure there are two kinds, one, when action and character are attributed to fictitious, irrational, or even inanimate objects; the other, when a probable but fictitious speech is assigned to a real character. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 153 This is his one public literary Equivocation..it was resorted to..to give additional weight by means of a harmless prosopopœia to an argument for the noblest of principles.

2. A rhetorical figure by which an inanimate or abstract thing is represented as a person, or with personal characteristics: = Personification 1. (Formerly included in prec. sense: see quots. 1609, 1787 there.)

1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen.* 142 Clemency and gentleness.. is attributed thereto, by a figure called Prosopopeiia. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Biol.* 270 The universall triumph and gladnesse as it were of all creatures (in an elegant Prosopopeia) is intimated. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 22 Sentiments, and vices, which by a marvellous prosopopœia he converts into so many ladies. 1884 A. Lambert in *19th Cent.* June 947 Prosopopœia has no place even in popular science.

b. *transf.* Applied to a person or thing in which some quality or abstraction is as it were embodied; an impersonation, embodiment (*of* something).

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. x, Don't start, and look the very Prosopopeia of Political Economy! 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* iv. (1876) 152 Everywhere at once..the prosopopœia of ubiquity.

Hence **Prosopopœ·ial, Prosopopœ·ic, -ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving prosopopœia.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 622 To this place now doo belong the *Prosopopeiall speeches of God. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292, I could have used..apostrophal and prosopopœial diversions. 1883 Cotterill *Does Science Aid Faith?* (1886) 57 A poetic and *prosopopœic representation of the attribute of Divine wisdom. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 192 He hath a *Prosopopoical speach to his countrie.

Prosopulmonate (prɒsopʊ·lmŏnēt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πρόσω* forward + Pulmonate.] Pulmonate in front: applied to those pulmonate or air-breathing gastropod molluscs which have the pulmonary sac in front (opp. to *opisthopulmonate* (see Opistho-); cf. Prosobranchiate).

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 514 The animal is thus more or less prosopulmonate.

Prosopyle (prɒ·sopəil). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πρόσω* forward + *πύλη* a gate.] A small aperture by which an endodermal chamber in a sponge communicates with the exterior. Hence **Prosopylar** (prɒsɒ·pilăr) *a.*, pertaining to, having, or constituting a prosopyle.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 (*Sponges*) To avoid ambiguity we shall for the future distinguish [this] kind of opening as a prosopyle. 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. xiv, The recesses, known as flagellated chambers, communicate with the cavity of the sac (*paragastes*) each by a single wide mouth (*apopyle*), and with the exterior by a small pore (*prosopyle*). 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prosopylar.*

Prospect (prɒ·spekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *prōspect-us* a look out, view, f. *prōspic-ĕre* to look forward, f. *prō*, Pro- [1] + *specĕre* to look. Cf. F. *prospect* (16th c. in Littré).]

I. 1. The action or fact of looking forth or out, or of seeing to a distance; the condition (of a building, or station of any kind) of facing or being so situated as to have its front in a specified direction; outlook, aspect, exposure. *Obs.* passing into 2.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 147 The water of Cilicia, which hathe prospecte ageyne the yle of Cipresse [L. *sinum qui prospicit contra insulam Cyprum*]. *Ibid.* II. 11 Briteyne is..sette as vn to the prospecte of Spey ne [*ad prospectum Hispaniæ sita est*]. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ezek.* xl. 44 Without the inner gate were the chambers of the singers in the inwarde courte..and their prospect was towarde the South. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 119 [Armenia] confineth vpon the Medians, and hath a prospect to the Caspian sea. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 4 This [erect] Figure is most convenient for Prospect, and looking about one. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 265 The atmosphere tolerably clear,..and the prospect, for the most part, clear and open: this is the autumn, if autumn there be at Dorjeling.

† b. A place which affords an open and extensive view; a look-out. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cii. vi, From the prospect of thy heav'nly hall Thy eye of earth survey did take. 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 164 People may from that place as from a most delectable prospect contemplate and view the parts of the City round about them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 77 Him God beholding from his prospect high,..Thus..spake. 1885 Bible (R. V.) 1 *Kings* vii. 4 And there were prospects [1611 windowes] in three rows, and light was over against light in three ranks.

2. An extensive or commanding sight or view; the view of the landscape afforded by any position.

1538 Elyot, *Prospectus*., a syght farre of, a prospecte. 1594 Norden *Spec. Brit. Pars* (Camden) 23 A..howse of pleasure vpon the topp of a mount..: it is seene farr of, and hath most large and pleasant perspecte [*sic*]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 436 The streets are straite, yeelding prospect from one gate to another. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 216 [St. Helena] giues a large prospect into the Ocean. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig* (1850) I. 28 Take we next a prospect of the earth's surface, and behold from the lofty mountains how the humble valleys are clothed with verdure. 1778 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 68, I had a fine prospect of the whole army as it moved off. 1818 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. ii. 23 There is but one place in all Berkshire which has a really fine commanding prospect. 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 128 A most striking prospect over sea and land. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 49 The prospect was exceedingly fine.

b. *In* (*within*) or *into prospect*: in or into a position making it possible to see or to be seen; within the range or scope of vision; in or into sight or view; within view. Also *fig.* *arch.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 13 Within the prospecte of the begynnynge of Cuba, he founde a commodious hauen. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 231 Euery louely Organ of her life, Shall come..Into the eye and prospect of his soule. 1605 [see 8]. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 486 The Knight..Was now in prospect of the Mansion. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. iv. 8 By all Kingdoms is meant, many that were within prospect. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 5 Nor yet in prospect rose the distant shore. 1800–24 Campbell *Dream* iv, Yon phantom's aspect..would appal thee worse, Held in clearly measured prospect.

3. That which is looked at or seen from any place or point of view; a spectacle, a scene; the visible scene or landscape.

a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 278 What a prospect is a well-furnish'd Table? 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav* 58 The windows of all the houses were beset with Lamps, before which were placed Vessels of Glass fill'd with waters of several colours, which made a very delightful prospect. 1693 *Humours Town* 3, I had rather look up to see the welcome prospect of your House. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Aug, He is ravished with Kent, which was his first prospect when he landed. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1438 Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around, Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires. 1763 Johnson in *Boswell* 6 July, But, Sir, let me tell you, the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England. 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* I. xvi, On a fair prospect some have looked. 1859 Dickens *Lett., to Mrs. Watson* 31 May, A snug room looking over a Kentish prospect.

‖ b. A vista; a long, wide, straight street; an avenue of houses. (Russian, esp. used of the great avenues of St. Petersburg; e. g. *Nevsky Prospekt.*)

† **4.** The appearance presented by anything; aspect. *Obs. rare.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 398 It were a tedious difficulty, I thinke, To bring them to that Prospect. 1709 Mrs. E. Singer *Love & Friendship* 36 in *Prior's Poems*, On the Plain when she no more appears, The Plain a dark and gloomy Prospect wears. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 8 By Prospect is understood the first show or appearance that a Temple makes to such as approach it.. Those which have their Porticos only in front, may be said to have the Prospect *Prostylos.*

† **5.** A pictorial representation of a scene or the like; a view, a picture, a sketch. *Obs.*

1649 Evelyn *Diary* 20 June, I went to Putney and other places on the Thames to take prospects in crayon to carry with me into France, where I thought to have them engrav'd. 1695 E. Bernard *Voy. fr. Aleppo to Tadmor* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 119 We have since procured a Curious Prospect of these Noble Ruins, taken on the Place. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1737) 435 The Prospects of it [the Bass], as represented in Slezer's Theatrum Scotiæ, will sufficiently shew the Difficulty of Access to it. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 180 His works are mentioned in the royal catalogue, particularly prospects of his majesty's houses in Scotland.

II. † **6.** A mental view or survey; a look, inspection, examination; also, an account or description. *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 'To see the Errours..in the vale below'; So alwaies, that this prospect, be with Pitty. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 10 Our King being thus setled in his Throne, took several prospects upon all his neighbouring Princes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 266 Let us now take a Prospect of their Governours, I mean, consider the Manners and Maxims of their Nobility. *a* 1718 Penn

Tracts Wks. 1726 I. 248, I take a Serious Prospect of the Spiritual Nature and Tendency of the Second Covenant. 1764 GOLDSM. (*title*) The Traveller; or, a Prospect of Society.

7. A scene presented to the mental vision, esp. of something future or expected; a mental vista.

1641 DENHAM *Sophy* v. i, Man to himselfe Is a large prospect. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 63 How far soever we go, yet the surmounting of one difficulty is wont still to give us the prospect of another. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. Concl., Wks. 1874 I. 144 All expectation of immortality..opens an unbounded prospect to our hopes and our fears. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 26 True knowledge will perpetually mortify us with the prospect of our own weakness and ignorance. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 The torch which illuminated the path of the youth, and opened new prospects to his eager views.

8. A mental looking forward; consideration or knowledge of, or regard to something future.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 74 To be King Stands not within the prospect of beleefe. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 102 Not.. without Prospect had to the benefit of such as will be glad of instruction. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John xix. 22 The providence of God hath a prospect beyond the understanding of all creatures. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks II. 400 His prospect of the advancement which it [navigation] shall receive from the Royal Society. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 157 It was a Pisgah, not of prospect, but of retrospect.

b. *esp.* Expectation, or reason to look for something to come; that which one has to look forward to. Often *pl.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 281 For the future, nothing remained, but a prospect of Tyranny and slavery. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 If anything be particularly in your prospects,..you will do well to give us timely advice. *c* 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* (1788) I. 259 Our gay prospects have..ended in melancholy retrospects. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 535 The prospect which lay before Monmouth was not a bright one. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 165 Seeing no prospect of fine weather, I descended to Saas. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. iii. 196 He was careless about his personal prospects.

c. *In prospect*: within the range of expectation; expected, or to be expected: now chiefly of something personally advantageous.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 286 Every thing in prospect appears to me so very gloomy. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 55 Allen longed to..forget all that had been done, and all that was in prospect. *Mod.* He has nothing in prospect at present.

III. †9. Short for *prospect-glass*: see II. *Obs.*

1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett., to W. Spang* 28 Sept., The King himself beholding us through a prospect, conjectured us to be about 16 or 18,000 men. 1685 BURNET *Lett.* iii. (1686) 169, I looked at this Statue..through a little prospect that I carried with me. 1743 HUME *Ess., Rise Arts & Sc* (1817) I. 106 A man may as reasonably pretend to cure himself of love, by viewing his mistress through the artificial medium of a microscope or prospect.

IV. 10. *Mining.* **a.** A spot giving prospects of the presence of a mineral deposit.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 129 Finders, who would search all over the country for what they called a good prospect, that is, every appearance on the surface of a good vein of metal. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 180 There are also a number of prospects being opened up in the vicinity. 1895 in *Daily News* 11 July 5/4 This demand [in California] is more for developed properties than for mere 'prospects' which may or may not become mines.

b. An examination or test of the mineral richness of a locality or of the material from which the ore, etc. is extracted.

1855 *Melbourne Argus* 10 Jan. 4/6 The result of a few prospects that have been made at a spot..has been very satisfactory.

c. A sample of ore or 'dirt' for testing; also, the resulting yield of ore.

1879 ATCHERLEY *Boë'land* 115 The thrill of pleasure..with which the digger contemplates his first good 'prospect' in the pan. There they are—some bright and yellow, others inky black, little rounded nuggets of every shape. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 33/1 When the first 'prospect', the first pan of alluvial gold-drift, was sent up to be tested, we stopped work and joined the anxious crowd, who pressed around. 1891 *Melbourne Age* 2 Sept. 5/3 The average prospect will not exceed from 2 to 6 oz. per dish.

V. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (from 1 b) *prospect ground, tower*; (from 10) *prospect hole, operation, pan, shaft, work*; **prospect-glass**, a 'prospective glass', telescope, field-glass.

1617 *Fight at Sea* A iij, Who in a *prospect glasse perceiued them to bee the Turkes Men of Warre. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I. 257 Susan.. had from her windows, with a prospect-glass, singled me out on the..deck of the steamer. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 406 They rushed by the 'prospect-ground and the wind-waving fig-tree. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 303 Most of these are as yet mere *prospect-holes, and can boast of but little rich ore. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 12 He stood up with the dripping *prospect-pan in his hand. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 56 As determined by the *prospect-shafts, the channel falls toward his end on a steep grade. 1900 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/1 The Lord of the Manor determined to restore it to its original purpose of a *prospect-tower. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 290 *Prospect work is all that has thus far been done.

† Pro·spect, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prōspect-us*, pa. pple. of *prōspic-ĕre*: see prec.] Open to view, clearly visible.

a 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Q. Corinth* III. i, I wear a Christall casement 'fore my heart...Let it be prospect unto all the world.

Prospect (see below), *v.* [In branch I, ad. L. *prōspect-āre*, frequent. of *prōspic-ĕre*: see above; in branch II, a new formation from PROSPECT *sb.* IV.]

I. (prəˌspe·kt).

†1. *intr.* To look forth or out; to front or face; to afford a prospect in some direction. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 79 It prospecteth towarde that parte of Aphrike 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-Crafts* 206 Sixteen fair Trees.. Whose equall front in quadran form prospected As if of purpose Nature them erected. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 437 Their houses are low..and prospect into the streets.

†2. *trans.* Of a person: To look out upon or towards; to look at, view, see at a distance. Of a building or the like: To front, face; to lie or be situated towards; to command a view of. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 140 The highest towre of his palaice, from whense they myght prospecte the mayne sea. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 Openyng the window of light, on the clearer side, prospecting the Sunne. 1579 FENTON *Guiciard.* (1618) 223 He cast a mine on that side which prospects Pizifalcona. 1677 [see PROSPECTING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 150 The College of the Carmelites is on an high Mount, prospecting the whole City.

†3. *trans.* To foresee, look for, expect; to anticipate. *Obs. rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 152 How many accidents fall out fatally, that can have no second cause ordinatly assigned to them, much less prospected in them. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xviii. Wks. 1731 II. 52/1 The infinite Wisdom, prospecting all this, ordered that Christ should first be deeply humbled.

II. *Mining*, etc. (prɒˈspekt). Originally *U.S.*

4. *intr.* To explore a region *for* gold or other minerals.

1848 [see PROSPECTING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* ix. (1862) 88 Dr. Gillette came down..with a companion, to 'prospect' for gold among the ravines in the neighborhood. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* iii, 'Went prospecting to Mexico'—'What's prospecting, Dick?' 'Looking for silver'. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* (new ed.) 64 I've sent my mate to prospect for a new claim. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Prospect v.*, to search for gold. In the word, and in all its derivatives, the accent is thrown back on to the first syllable.

b. *fig.* To search about, look out *for* something.

1867 E. NASON in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXI. 5 Mr. Webster..finding himself almost pennyless,..came to Boston, 'prospecting' for employment. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* I. 7, I hope she was prospecting with a view to settlement in our garden. 1872 R. B. MARCY *Border Rem.* 145 A professional mesmerist .'prospecting' for subjects to exercise his powers upon after a lecture. 1884 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVIII. 340, I have prospected in the records, from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth centuries.

5. *trans.* **a.** To explore or examine (a region) for gold or other minerals. **b.** To work (a mine or lode) experimentally so as to test its richness.

1858 *N. York Tribune* 20 Sept. 7/2 [He] left Cherry Creek, near Pike's Peak, on the 27th of July, having satisfactorily 'prospected' a rich gold region. 1865 VISCT. MILTON & CHEADLE *N. W. Passage* XII. (1901) 222 The three miners..discovering that they were close to the Athabasca, had turned back to prospect the sources of the McLeod. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 162 A shaft is being sunk to prospect the ground.

c. *fig.* To survey as to prospects.

1864 D. A. WELLS *Our Burden & Strength* 10 Let us now cautiously prospect the resources of the future. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 264 Prospect the place, look for an open space. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5/5 In prospecting the new year, he saw grounds for caution, but none for alarm.

6. *intr.* Of a mine, reef, or ore: To give (good or bad) indications of future returns; to 'promise' (well or ill). Also, to turn out, prove (rich or poor) on actual trial.

1868 F. WHYMPER *Trav. Alaska* XXV. 282 If a speculation promises well, they may answer, 'It prospects well'. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 60 The dirt on the bedrock is very rich, having prospected from $5 to $10 to the pan. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 9/5 This stone is very rich in places, and some of it prospects fully 20 ounces to the ton.

Prospecting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PROSPECT.

† I. 1. (prəˌspe·ktiŋ) Viewing, seeing. *Obs.*

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 416 The expression..intimates that the way which Satan took was different from common prospecting or beholding.

II. *Mining* (prɒˈspektiŋ).

2. Surveying as to prospects; exploring or examining for minerals; the experimental working of a mine or reef.

1857 J. D. BORTHWICK 3 *Years California* vi. 124 We abandoned it [our claim], and went 'prospecting'. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 283 Little real mining has been carried on, while much prospecting has taken place. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. & Phys. Geog. Victoria* 157 Tracts.. which,..in spite of careful prospecting, failed to yield gold.

b. *attrib.* Used, made, or done in prospecting, as *prospecting drill, mill, shaft, work*; **prospecting claim**, the first claim, marked out by the discoverer of the deposit.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 37 Prospecting-drills will be used..to make a thorough examination of the best-appearing veins on the whole estate. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., Hundreds of men..began to sink what are called 'prospecting shafts', and a vast amount of low grade mineral was brought to bank. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* v, This would be but half the size of the premier or prospecting claim.

fig. 1891 *Athenæum* 23 May 662/2 Nothing could well look less promising..than the first appearances which.. greeted Dr. Atkinson on his prospecting visit to Danby.

Prospecting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

† 1. That looks forward or foresees; provident.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* Ep. to Rdr. 14 Man being a prudent and prospecting creature, hath the advantage of all other creatures in his foreseeing faculty.

2. *Mining* (prɒˈspektiŋ). That prospects or searches for indications of gold, etc.

1848 *N. York Lit. World* 3 June (Bartlett), Two or three men with a bucket, a rope, a pick-axe, and a portable windlass...This, is a prospecting party. 1888 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 213 There must be a prospecting party made up.

Prospection (prəˌspe·kʃən). Now *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *prōspic-ĕre*: see PROSPECT *sb.*]

1. The action of looking forward; anticipation; consideration of or regard to the future; foresight.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ix. (1713) 18 A Principle that has a Prospection for the best, that rules all. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 185 This is great wisdom in prospection; in taking care of the future. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. (1819) 282 That the prospection, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator. 1831 CARLYLE in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 238 Such retrospections and prospections bring to mind an absurd rumour.

b. A seeing or beholding, a view.

1897 in *Chicago Advance* 29 July 135/2 The higher sense gives prospection of a spiritual King and a spiritual Canaan.

2. The action of prospecting for gold or the like: see PROSPECT *v.* II.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar. 11/3 The directors authorised ..the prospection of the swampy land..with a view to ascertaining the possibility of working this.

Prospective (prəˌspe·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj. ad. obs. F. *prospectif, -ive*, or med.L. *prōspectīv-us* belonging to or affording a prospect, f. L. *prōspect-*, ppl. stem of *prōspic-ĕre*: see PROSPECT *sb.* and -IVE. As sb. a. obs. F. *prospective* (1553 in Godef.) a view, prospect; but in senses 1 and 2 short for *prospective glass*. Sometimes corresponding to the earlier PERSPECTIVE, q. v.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Characterized by looking forward into the future; also, †having foresight or care for the future; provident (*obs.*).

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii. 12 By prospective skill I find this day shall fall out ominous. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurts' Surg.* II. xiv. 100 Be moderate, prospective, and cautious in stitching, and not too hasty. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (1694) C vj b, The French King and King of Sweden are circumspect, industrious and prospective too in this Affair. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. IX. 7 He was a retrospective rather than a prospective man.

† 2. Used or suitable for looking forward or viewing at a distance (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Prospective stone*: cf. PROSPECTIVE GLASS 1. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 128 That olde Witch Lamea, who as the Poets frame, had broade prospectiue eyes to pull out and in at pleasure. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg* (Arb.) 60 It seemes nature..to pleasure him the more, borrowed of Argus, so to give unto him a prospective sight. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* Prol. 8 By the Magicall or Prospective Stone it is possible to discover any Person in what part of the World soever.

† 3. Fitted to afford a fine prospect or extensive view. Hence *fig.* Elevated, high, lofty. *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Metamorphosis* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 88 Desirous to heare what the meaning of this monument seated so prospectiue to Neptune, should be. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 139 Being situate on moderate prospectiue heights. *Ibid.* IX. 416 A pleasant and prospectiue Country. *a* 1814 *Apostate* III. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 328 It . cannot be, that one so great, So lofty and prospective in his virtue, Should fall to such perdition. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng*, etc. (1821) II. 106 Above this plain, after ascending a moderate acclivity, lies another: both of them handsome grounds, and the latter finely prospective.

4. That looks or has regard to the future; operative with regard to the future.

1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 112/1 The usages and customs of this country have authorised a certain species of oaths, which he would denominate prospective oaths, as they generally are so. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XIV. § 2 (ed. 2) 275 It is not very easy to conceive a more evidently prospective contrivance, than that which, in all viviparous animals, is found in the milk of the female parent. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1887) 58 A prospective law, however severe,..would have been mercy itself compared with this odious act. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 188 The fellowship should convey a prospective obligation to the prosecution of the studies intended to be promoted by the endowment. 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 354 The language of the 26th section is entirely prospective and not retrospective.

5. That looks forward or is looked forward to; that is in prospect; expected, hoped for; future.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 372 No measure which indicates prospective policy was taken. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xii, All the pupils above fourteen knew of some prospective bridegroom. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iii. 150 Not only a large prospective but even a large immediate profit would be returned. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 376/2 A silly lordling and prospective peer.

B. *sb.* Formerly (prɒˈspektiv).

† 1. A magic mirror: = PROSPECTIVE GLASS 1. Also *fig. Obs.*

[*a* 1430 *Chaucer's Sqr.'s T.* 226: see PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 2.]

1595 DANIEL *Delia* xxii, This heart made now the prospectiue of care. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 76 Highe throne, wherein all vertues made their seate, True prospective of immortalitie. 1604 DANIEL *Vis.* 12 *Goddesses* Ded., And withal delivers her a Prospective, wherein she might behold the Figures of their Deities, and thereby describe them. 1625 BACON *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 215 It is a Ridiculous Thing..to see what shifts these Formalists haue, and what Prospectiues, to make Superficies to seeme Body, that hath Depth and Bulke. 1626 — *Sylva* § 98 Such Superficiall Speculations they have; Like Prospectives, that shew things inward, when they are but Paintings.

†**2** A field-glass, spy-glass, or telescope; *pl.* spectacles; = PROSPECTIVE GLASS 2. Also *fig. Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fennor's Defence* Wks. II. 149/2, I haue look't ouer with my best Prospectiues, And view'd the tenor of thy base Inuectiues. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* 91 Lastly of fingers, glasses we contrive, And every fist is made a prospective. 1657 W. MOHICE *Coena quasi Koινή* ii. 35 Turning the wrong end of the Prospective, to make things at hand seem to be far off. 1674 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 233 To follow his calling..of pollishing glasses for prospectives and specktacles and mycroscopes. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 14 Those on board the Ship, saw, by their Prospectives, what was acted Ashore.

3. The action of looking out (*lit.* or *fig.*); cf. PROSPECT *sb.* 1. †*At prospective*: on the look-out (*obs.*). *In prospective*: in view (*lit.* or *fig.*); in prospect or anticipation. Now *rare.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 79/1 A quarter past eleven, and ne'er a nymph in prospective. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 19 But lo, as Canac stoode at prospective, Her glasse discried from farr a troopes arive. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 217 Now the day is gone, how short it appears! When my fond eye beheld it in prospective, it seemed a very considerable space. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* ix, Four thousand a year now, and six in prospective!

†**4.** A scene, a view: = PROSPECT *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 269 As prospectives, the nearer that they be, Yield better judgment to the judging eye. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 93 The whole Scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France; there now lay the prospective. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 188 When the Canal runs in a strait Line, as they usually do, it makes a Prospective at once stately and agreeable.

†**5.** A pictorial view; *fig.* a description: cf. PROSPECT *sb.* 5, 6. *Obs. rare.*

1658 T. HIGGONS tr. *Busenello* (title), A Prospective of the Naval Triumph of the Venetians over the Turk. 1660 (*title*) A Landskip: or a Brief Prospective of English Episcopacy, Drawn by three skilfull hands in Parliament: Anno 1641.

†**6.** A place for viewing, a look-out: = PROSPECT *sb.* 1 b. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. 145 Be ther placd A prospective vpon the top o' th' mast, Wherin 'tis fitt that carefull diligence Keep evermore his watchfull residence.

† b. A point of view. *Obs.*

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhyme* H iv, Men, standing according to the prospectiue of their owne humour, seeme to see the selfe same things to appeare otherwise to them, than either they doe to other, or are indeede in themselues.

†**7.** The art of drawing in perspective: = PERSPECTIVE *sb.* 3; also, a perspective view. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, I studie architecture too.. I'd haue a house iust of that prospectiue. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 42 The whole Work in Prospective, as when entire. *Ibid.*, The Ruin yet remaining drawn in Prospective. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 5 An Exact Architect must have the Art of Drawing, and Prospective. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. ii. (1699) 22 Those who work in Prospective, will so paint a Room, that the Light entring only through some little Hole, you shall perceive beautiful and perfect Figures and Shapes.

b. *Her.* (See quot.) Also *Comb.* **prospective-wise**, in perspective.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Heraldi.* I. Gloss., *Perspective*, or *Prospective*, is used, in blazon, to express divisional lines forming a kind of pavement with diminishing squares in perspective, as *paly barry*, or *barry bendy, in perspective*, or *prospective wise.*

†**Prospe·ctive glass.** *Obs.*

1. A magic glass or crystal, in which it was supposed that distant or future events could be seen. Also called *glass prospective.* Also *fig.*

a 1584 *Tom Thumbe* 298 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 190 This cunning doctor tooke A fine prospective glasse, with which he did in secret looke Into his sickened body downe. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 110 In a glasse prospective I will shew Whats done this day in merry Fresingfield. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc) 26 If every conjurer had such a prospective glasse of his owne, they would never deale so much with the Divell as they doe. 1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 71 A Sybil old..That..in Times long and dark Prospective Glass Fore-saw what future dayes should bring to pass.

2. A spy-glass, field-glass, telescope. Also *pl.* spectacles, binocular glasses. Cf. PERSPECTIVE *a.* 2.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 33 The Gunners scale is made in brasse at Tower Hill, with prospectiue glasses. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5065 He likewise shew'd his Highness a little Prospective Glass, made according to Mr. Newtons new Invention. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xiii. 168 He frequently observ'd what was done in the City from his Seraglio, by the help of some excellent Prospective-Glasses. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 22 Discovering by prospective glasses that they were coming down to attack him.

fig. 1634 WITHER *Emblemes, Medit. on Pict.*, A glimpes farre off, through Faith's prospective glasse. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 191 These free-spoken, and plaine harted men that are the eyes of their Country, and the prospective glasses of their Prince. 1678 *Donna Olimpia* 150 And with the Prospective Glasses of their Ambition daily surveyed all Italy.

Prospe·ctively, *adv.* [f. PROSPECTIVE + -LY 2.] In a prospective manner.

1. With outlook upon or consideration of the future, with foresight; also, in anticipation or expectation of something to come.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 418 Prospectively maintaining the same harmony between the existing powers of the tree, and the exigencies of its new situation. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 103 An annual outlay, is applied—prospectively as scholarship, or retrospectively as fellowship.

2. With bearing upon or application to the future.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I Rules which, prospectively declare the rights and obligations which the State will enforce. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 168/2 The Judicature Act 1875.. cannot..apply prospectively to the Bankruptcy Act of 1883.

†**3.** = PERSPECTIVELY *adv.* 3 (for which in quot. it may be an error; but cf. PROSPECTIVE *sb.* 7).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* H j, These nombers can not be expressed aptly in flatte, but prospectiuely, as Dice maie be made in protracture.

Prospe·ctiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being prospective.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1882) 172 There is a want of that prospectiveness of mind, that surview, which enables a man to foresee the whole of what he is to convey. 1824 T. E. HOOK *Sayings & Doings* III. 343 The symptomatic prospectiveness of the disease.

Prospectless (prǫ·spektlĕs), *a.* [See -LESS.]

1. Having no prospect or outlook.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 103 Wert thou hous'd in some dark or Prospectless ground room. 1770 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 11 June, A palace as dismal and prospectless as if it stood 'on Stanmore's wintry wild!'

2. Without prospects for the future.

1878 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Seaforth* III. i, Your boys..were born as penniless and as prospectless as mine 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* II. ii. 27 A penniless, prospectless young man.

Prospector (prǫspe·ktǫr, prǫ·spektǫr). Also **-er.** [a. late L. *prōspector* one who looks out, foresees, or provides, agent-n. f. *prōspic-ĕre*: see PROSPECT *sb.*] One who prospects; in quots., one who explores a region for gold or the like: see PROSPECT *v.* 4, 5.

1857 J. D. BORTHWICK *3 Years California* vi. 124 A 'prospecter' goes out with pick and shovel, and a wash-pan; and..digs down till he reaches the dirt in which it may be expected that the gold will be found. 1862 *Times* 8 Apr., Mr. Disraeli may be a good prospecter, and he may make the best of his 'claim', but the result is nil. 1884 *Ibid.* 18 Apr. 8 All the trains..bring in new settlers and prospectors.

Prospectus (prǫspe·ktŭs). Pl. **prospectuses** (rarely in L. form **prospectūs**). [a. L. *prōspectus* (-*ūs*) a view, PROSPECT *sb.* So F. *prospectus* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A description or account of the chief features of a forthcoming work or proposed enterprise, circulated for the purpose of obtaining support or subscriptions.

1777 *Life Goldsmith* G.'s Wks. 1786 I. Pref. 31 A design for executing an universal dictionary of arts and sciences, the *prospectus* of which he actually printed and distributed among his acquaintance. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1747, His 'Dictionary of the English Language', was announced to the world by the publication of its Plan or Prospectus. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv (ed. 2) 02 The extent of injurious influence upon the public mind of certain *prospectūs* of education. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 322 To put forth a lying prospectus announcing a new stock. 1890 SIR R. ROMER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 685/2 The plaintiff applied for shares in this company on the faith of the prospectus. *Mod.* He has obtained the prospectuses of several schools.

attrib. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 July 3/1 A rich specimen,.. though not for prospectus purposes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 9/1 The results..are distinctly disappointing when compared with the prospectus estimates.

†**Prosper,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ME. *prospere*, a. F. *prospère* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *prosper, prosper-us* favourable, fortunate, prosperous: of uncertain origin. The form *prospre* is a. OF. *prospre* (12th c. in Littré).] Prosperous, successful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.) Thilke man..þat maade alwey assawtes ayeins the prospere [*v. r.* prospre] fortunes of poore feeble fookkes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. v. 59 We pray the vissie, that thou may cum heyr Wyth prosper presens and full happy fute. *Ibid.* XI. xiv. 88 The pepill Tuscane..Seand the exempill and prosper chans that tyd Of thar stowt duke.

Prosper (prǫ·spǫr), *v.* [a. F. *prospére-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prosperā re* to cause (a thing) to succeed, to render fortunate, also absol., in late L. also to propitiate (God), in pass. to prosper, f. *prosper* adj.: see prec.]

1. *intr.* Of a person, community, etc.: To be prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to flourish, thrive, succeed, do well.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. (*heading*), How the Romaynes prospered whiles thai hade a grete counsell. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 b, They wente hole togyder, and prospered ryght well in theyr iourney. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 Why wicked men have often prospered in this world. 1786 *Scotch Paraphr.* VII. iii Who, that tries th' unequal strife Shall prosper in the end? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 48 Enoch..so prosper'd that at last A luckier or a bolder fisherman..did not breathe. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 75 No false knight or lying priest ever prospered, I believe, in any age.

b. *intr.* Of things: To flourish; to turn out well.

c 1529 in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII. 51 We will the said religion to prospere according unto the foundacion of the house. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* i. 3 What soeuer he doth, it shal prospere. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 11 If such doings as this ever prosper. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 358 Well did all things prosper in his hand.

c. *intr.* Of plants: To thrive, to flourish.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 41 There were also vynes..planted in this Ilande, where they prosper so wel, that [etc.]. 1628 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 4 Where such Plants grow and prosper.

2. *trans.* To cause to flourish; to promote the prosperity or success of; to be propitious to.

1530 PALSGR. 668/1, I beseche Jhesu prospere you in all your busynesses. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 61 b, God.. cherisht and prosperd them with all the blessings hee could. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com., Ordinance* 13 Apr. 3 For prospering the common cause. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 1024 Whose frown can disappoint the proudest strain, Whose approbation prosper—even mine. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, If Heaven prospered them, they might seize a Spanish ship.

Hence **Pro·spering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xx, This prayth for kinges Good prosperinges, Theyr realmes to have defence. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Paranesis to Pr. Henry* lxxvii, Every State by long experience findes, That greatest blessings prosp'ring Peace imparts. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* xviii. 349 The pastor of a prospering church.

†**Pro·sperable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] **a.** Prosperous, likely to prosper. **b.** Able or inclined to give prosperity; propitious.

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 112 Horrible is thy presence and ful greeuable To him þat yong is strong and prosperable. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX xxiii. § 46 Vnlesse God be prosperable to his purpose.

†**Pro·sperance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *prosperāre* to PROSPER: see -ANCE.] = PROSPERITY.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 162 God the yeuar of all goodnes graunte the prosperaunce and happy encreses.

†**Pro·sperately,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. **prosperate*, ad. late L. *prosperāt-us* prospered + -LY 2.]

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 786 Prosperately, fortunately, with good lucke, *secundis auibus.*

Prosperation (prǫspərē·ʃən). *rare.* Now only *dial.* [ad. late or med.L., *prosperātion-em*, n. of action f. *prosper-āre* to PROSPER. Cf. obs. F. *prosperation* (1512 in Godef.).] Prosperity.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXXVII. xii. (MS. Arch. Seld B. 10) Þe Churche [might haue be] prescrued in greate prosperacioun. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Prosperation*, success, good luck. 1856 HINCHLIFFE *Hist. Barthomley* 145 One old song..was always sung at these meetings [Annual Churchwardens' Dinner], which I insert below..'Come, brave boys, prosperation Be to the Church and Nation!' 1883 BURNE *Shropsh. Folk-Lore* 471 [At Much Wenlock] each of the new burgesses was required to stand up in turn and empty the cup to the toast of 'Prosperation To the Corporation'.

Pro·spered (-ərd), *ppl. a.* [f. PROSPER *v.* + -ED 1.] Caused to prosper, blest with prosperity.

1651 CROMWELL *Let. to Speaker* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, That the fear of the Lord, even for His mercies, may keep an Authority and a People so prospered, and blessed,..humble and faithful. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 230 Wherein her Prospered Sedulousness gave her an Understanding much above her Age and Sex.

Prosperer (prǫ·spərəɹ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] **a.** One who is prosperous or flourishing. **b.** One who causes prosperity.

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat Sacram* I. 161 A man that is no prosperer in grace. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlv. 10 Others render *Shiloh*..The Peace-maker, The Prosperer.

Prosperity (prǫspe·riti). [ME. a. F. *prospérité* (*prosperitet a* 1140 in Littré), ad. L. *prosperitās, -tātem* good fortune, success, prosperity, f. *prosper, prosper-us*: see PROSPER *a.* and -ITY.] The condition of being prosperous, successful, or thriving; good fortune, success, well-being.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Uor þe uttre uondunge is mislicunge in aduersite, & me prosperite þet limpeð to sunne. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* ii. 47 The werk hadde prosperite in her hondis. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La mal. regle* 34 Prosperitee is blynd, & see ne may. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxx. 11 God giue the guid prosperitie, Fair fortoun and felicitie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 188 You haue, I know, petition'd all the Gods for my prosperitie. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 68 A Moderatour in prosperitie; and a guide in adversitie. 1795 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV. 284 Prosperity is not apt to receive good lessons, nor always to give them. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. 143 The prosperity of any nation is in exact proportion to the quantity of labour which it spends in obtaining and employing means of life. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 357 The cause which prosperity had ruined revived in the dark hour of persecution.

b. *pl.* Instances of prosperity, prosperous circumstances.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Þe guodes of hap byeþ hegnesses, richesses, dilices, and prosperites. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. v. (1622) 128 The vitious and bad triumph with so great prosperities. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 231 Shewing all prosperities of the world were but trifles, and counterfet gems, compared with eternall felicitie. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 467 What then, indeed, If mortals are not greater by the head Than any of their prosperities?

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* iv. 17 These are prosperity-proselytes, holy-day servants, neuter passive Christians. 1889 *Standard* 16 Apr., The Budget which Mr. Goschen introduced..might have been a 'Prosperity Budget, had

the requirements of the country been normal. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 655/2 Households, who shall watch the prosperity-bringing fire with mingled joy and awe.

Prosperous (prɒ'spərəs), *a.* [a. obs. F. *prospereus* (15th c. in Godef.) = It. *prosperoso*: see PROSPER *a.* and -OUS.]

1. Having continued success or good fortune; consistently successful; flourishing, thriving.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 30/2 The first yere of your moost prospereux reigne. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 58 Oure brethren were in prosperouser state then we. 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 32 The Battailes of the Lord of Hosts he fought: The Churches Prayers made him so prosperous. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 88 In this same plaine and prosperous way of emulation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. (1820) 260 In the most prosperous state of his fortune he was always the very man he is at present. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 7 Political Economy inquires into the causes which make one nation more rich and prosperous than another.

2. Promoting or conducing to success; bringing prosperity; favourable, auspicious, propitious.

1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 273 While goodis be had in habundaunce & prosperous chaunces be falle. *c* 1460 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 153 Yt ys prosperius that day to pase the see with marchaundyse, and to wedde a wyfe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 247 We sayled euer with prosperous wynde. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 58 To try what kind of flesh-meat was most nutritive and prosperous with a man's body. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1697 We had a prosperous gale, and plenty of provisions. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 237 A prosperous hour shall bring to thee happy returning.

3. *Comb.*, as *prosperous-looking* adj.

1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 31 'But, Lilias, you are well dressed, and prosperous-looking', said the man.

Prosperously (prɒ'spərəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prosperous manner.

1. Successfully, with continued good fortune.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 38 § 2 Your moste noble & royall Estate longe prosperously to endure. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 251 Vpon Friday the eleuenth of October, we sayled prosperously. *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* V. iv. 297 We are willing to trust God with any other concern, so long as that concern goes on prosperously. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 71 For a time the intrigue went on prosperously and secretly.

2. Favourably, propitiously. *rare.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 39 Be now abundant prosp'rously to aide The Pen prepar'd.

Prosperousness (prɒ'spərəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being prosperous; prosperity, success.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* i (1700) 3, I seldom use endeavours, whose prosperousness is more welcome to me, than those that aspire to serve Lindamor. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 459 Yet, was that prosperousness accompanied, by unfavourable exchanges, and several bankruptcies.

Prosphygmic (prɒ,sfi'gmik), *a. Phys.* [f. PRO- 2 + Gr. *σφυγμ-ός* the pulse + -IC: cf. SPHYGMIC.] Preceding the beat of the pulse.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 469 This is the period of 'getting up pressure', the 'prosphygmic interval' as Allbutt terms it. *Ibid* 930 This apparent origin of the murmur is suggested by the great protraction of the 'prosphygmic' interval.

‖ **Prosphysis** (prɒ'sfisis). Pl. **-es** (-īz). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρόσφυσις* a growing on or to something, an attachment, adhesion, f. *πρός* to + *φύσις* growth, cf. *προσφύεσθαι* to grow to or upon.] An adhesion; morbid adhesion of parts.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed 2), *Prosphysis*, a Coalition, or growing together, as when two Fingers are connected to each other. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Adhesion*, Anatomists sometimes observe prosphyses, or Adhesions of the lungs to the sides of the thorax, the pleura, and diaphragm. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Prosphysis*, adhesion. In a more limited sense, this word means morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either between themselves, or with the globe of the eye.

† **Prɒ,spi'cient**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōspiciens*, *-entem*, pr. pple. of *prōspic-ĕre* to look forward.] Having foresight; provident. So † **Prospi'cience** *Obs.*, † **Prospi'ciency** *Obs*, the action or quality of looking forward; foresight.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* xliii. 503 But fortune prospicient to the Original of Rome, did provide a Woolf to give suck to the children. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prospicience*, providence, fore-sight. [So 1775 in ASH; 1828 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.] 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* vii, Well-grounded prospiciencies of hopelessness and helplessness. *Ibid* xvi, The second [reason] is most refined, abstract, prospicient, and canonical.

† **Prɒ,spi'cuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prō spicu-us* that may be seen afar, conspicuous (f. *prōspic-ĕre*: see prec.) + -OUS.] Conspicuous; also, app., distinguished, 'fair to behold'.

1605 A. WARREN *Poore Mans Passions* E iij, Dutifull Loyalty would humbly greete My Person, passing the prospicuous streete. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 499 The incircling Coast a nest of Corporations; and Meandring Forth from tip-toed Snadoun, the prospicuous mirrour for matchlesse Maiesty. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prospicuous*, goodly or fair to see or behold, or which may be seen afar off. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 393/1 An Eagles head ..is an adornment only added to the handle to make it more prospicuous.

Prosporangium: see PRO- 2 1. **Pross**, obs. Sc. and mod. dial. f. PROSE. **Prosse**, obs. erron. f. PROWESS; var. of PRUCE *Obs.* **Prosses(se**, obs. ff. PROCESS. **Prossession**, obs. f. PROCESSION.

† **Prossyllogism.** *Logic. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρός* in addition (added) to + SYLLOGISM. Cf. PROSYLLOGISM.] A syllogism added after either premiss of the principal syllogism, and furnishing the proof of that premiss.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 281 A Prossyllogisme is a reason, or proofe set after the principall Syllogisme, or some part thereof... Here both the proposition, and assumption are prooued by their Prossyllogismes.

Prostaphæresis, etc, obs. erron. ff. PROSTH-.

† **Prostasy.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 proes-. [ad. L. *prostasia* office of a president, a. Gr. *προστασία* a standing before or in front, f. *προστάτης* one who stands in front.] Precedence, pre-eminence.

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 41 [We] shall willingly allow him proestasie in that Art and Practise.

Prostate (prɒ'stēt), *sb.* (*a.*) *Anat.* [ad. med.L. *prostat-a* the prostate, ad. Gr. *προστάτ-ης* one who stands before, agent-n. from *προϊστάναι* to set before: cf. *στατός* placed, standing. (So F. *prostate.*)] A large gland, or each of a number of small glands, accessory to the male generative organs, surrounding the neck of the bladder and the commencement of the urethra, in man and other Mammalia.

(In first quot. app. confounded with the seminal vesicles.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 189 An Horse or Bull may generate after castration, that is, from the stock .. of seminall matter, already prepared and stored up in the Prostates or glandules of generation. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. ii. (1738) 17 There are several glandular bodies situated .. immediately before the seed bladders [in the horse], and are therefore called Prostates. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 234 The chief cases..are those of enlarged prostates. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 146/1 In shape the prostate resembles a Spanish chesnut. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 31 It is in accordance with general usage to speak of both of [the two other] sets of glands [in the male rabbit] as 'prostates', the smaller as the 'anterior' and the larger as the 'posterior prostates'.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, esp. in *prostate gland.*

(In first quot. applied to the gland of Bartholin in the female, the homologue of the Cowperian gland.)

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 94 On each side of the *Meatus urinarius* are two small..openings the tubes of which come from the prostate gland. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 582 The prostate gland..is situated at the front of the pelvis, and near the symphysis pubis.

Hence **Prostata'lgia**, pain in the prostate (Dunglison, 1842); **Prostatectomy** (prɒstăte'ktŏmi) [Gr. *ἐκτομή* cutting out], excision of the prostate, or of part of it; ‖ **Prostatitis** (-əi'tis) [-ITIS], inflammation of the prostate; hence **Prostatitic** (-i'tik) *a.*; **Prosta'tolith** [-LITH], a calculus formed in the prostate; **Prostato'meter** [-METER], 'an instrument for measuring the prostate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ‖ **Prɒ,statorrhœ'a** (-rĭ'ă) [Gr. *ῥοία* flux], a discharge, esp. of mucus, from the prostate; **Prostatotomy** (-ɒ'tŏmi) [Gr. *τομή* cutting], incision of the prostate; **Prɒ,stato-ve'sical** *a.* [L. *vesica* bladder], belonging to the prostate and bladder.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Prostatectomy.* 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1641 Prostates removed by perineal prostatectomy. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Prostatitic.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prostatitic*, belonging to, or affected with, prostatitis. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Prostatitis.* 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. of Prostate* (1868) 53 The morbid anatomy of acute prostatitis. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Prostatolith.* ..**Prostatometer.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Prostatorrhœa.* 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* ix. (ed. 4) 425 Their presence in large numbers..indicates prostatorrhœa. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Prostatotomy.* 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 85 The dumb-bell calculus is usually *prostato-vesical or encysted.

Prostatic (prɒstæ'tik), *a.* [f. as PROSTATE + -IC: cf. F. *prostatique* and Gr. *προστατικός.*] Pertaining to, produced by, or connected with the prostate. *Prostatic body, gland*, the prostate.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 459/1 Very little is known as to the uses of the prostatic body. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 359 The prostatic fluid..mixes with the semen..at the moment of emission. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 54 [Birds have no] accessory glands ..appended to the generative canals.., as .the Cowperian, the prostatic glands, and the vesiculae seminales.

Prostemmate (prɒste'mĕt). *Zool.* [f. PRO- 2 2 + Gr. *στέμμα*, *-ματ-* a wreath: see STEMMA.] An organ of unknown function situated in front of the eyes in some apterous insects of the lowest type of the order *Collembola.* Hence **Prostemma'tic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a prostemmate.

1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 193 Some of the Collembola possess a very curious structure called the prostemmatic or ante-ocular organ...The prostemmate is placed slightly in front of the group of ocelli.

† **Prɒste'rn**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *prosterner* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōsternĕre* to strew in front, throw down, prostrate, f. *prō*, PRO- 1 1 b + *sternĕre* to lay flat.] *trans.* To cast down, lay flat, prostrate. (Chiefly *refl.* or *pass.*) Hence † **Prɒste'rning** *vbl. sb.* = PROSTERNATION.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxv. 93 His doughter Beatryse ..prosterned or casted her self doune byfore her faders feet, on her knees humbly. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 79 We maist humblie and laulie prosterne our selfs. 1612 J. GORDON Εἰρηνοκοινωνία E iij, In..prayers there is a threefold kinde of gesture..: the first is a falling downe or prosterning of the body: the second is..a bowing downe of the head to the ground. The third is kneeling.

Prosternal (prɒ,stɔ'rnăl), *a. Entom.* [f. PROSTERNUM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the prosternum of an insect.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 93 They [*Elateridæ*] extend the prothorax so as to bring the prosternal spine..to the anterior part of the mesosternal cavity.

† **Prɒ'sternate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *prōstern-āre*, collateral form of L. *prōsternĕre*: see PROSTERN.] *trans.* = PROSTERN *v.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 78 Wholy haue I bequeathed my penne and my spirit, to the prosternating and ensorrowing the frontiers of sinne. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 85 Trip up and prosternat our strength. 1653 E. CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 394 Prosternating her lofty Spires, .to the ground.

† **Prɒsterna'tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *prosternation* (1599 in Hatz.-Darm.), n. of action from F. *prosterner* or L. *prōstern-āre*: see prec.] The action of prostrating or condition of being prostrated; prostration. Also *fig.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 93, I shall rise..from the prostration, from the prosternation of Death. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 17 Before the Patient hath suffered too great a prosternation of spirits. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* II. i. (1821) 33 Prosternations, uncouth gestures, and strange rites of worship. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir E. Sapskull* I. xii. 127 To the humiliating attitude of prosternation. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 30 You call the oaks to witness the deceit, In prosternation at their aged feet.

‖ **Prɒsternum** (prɒ,stɔ'rnŭm). *Entom.* [mod.L., f. PRO- 2 2 + STERNUM.] The sternal, ventral, or under segment of the prothorax of an insect.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 544 The *sternum* or breast-bone of insects consists mostly of three distinct pieces..the first of these pieces, the *sternum* of the *antepectus* or *prosternum.* 1833 E. DOUBLEDAY in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 474 The prosternum..occupies the lower part of the prothorax. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 102.

‖ **Prosthaphæresis** (prɒsphăfi'ərĭsis). *Astr.* Pl. **-eses** (-ĭsīz). Also 7–8 *erron.* **prosta-**; 8–9 **-eresis.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *προσθαφαίρεσις* previous subtraction, f. *πρόσθε(ν* before + *ἀφαίρεσις*: see APHÆRESIS.] The correction necessary to find the 'true', i.e. actual apparent, place of a planet, etc. from the mean place; the equation of the centre. (In quot. 1677 in more general sense.)

1633 H. GELLIBRAND in T. James *Voy.* Rij, The Prosthaphæresis of the ☉ orbe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 102 To Rectifie the Tables of the Sun's Declination..by Prostaphæreses. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. I. I. vii. 19 The Months alternatively of 29, and 30 Days, except where necessity did require a Prosthaphæresis, either a Subduction, or else an Adjection of one or more Days. 1810 VINCE *Astron.* x. 96 The difference of these two angles is called the equation of the planet's center, or prosthapheresis. 1882 MORTON *Astronomers* 51 Tables of the prosthapheresis and nychthemeron are given.

Hence **Prosthaphære'tical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or involving prosthaphæresis. *rare* or *Obs.*

1625 GELLIBRAND *Var. Magn. Needle* 5 Its..necessary for the Seaman who sailes by his Compasse, continually to search the variation, that so by the Prosthaphæreticall application thereof, the true point of the compasse..may be rectified. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 813 Called the Prosthaphaeretical Time, because it is wont sometimes to be added to, sometimes..taken from the Time of the middle Syzygy.

‖ **Prostheca** (prɒs|þē'kă). *Entom.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *προσθήκη* an addition, appendage, f. *προστιθέναι* to put to, add. Cf. F. *prosthèque.*] A process on the mandibles in certain coleopterous insects. Hence **Prosthe'cal** *a.*, pertaining to the prostheca.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 356 *Prostheca*.., a subcartilaginous process attached to the inner side, near the base, of the *Mandibulæ* of some *Staphylinidæ.* 1879 J. WOOD-MASON in *Trans. Entomol. Soc. Lond.* 152, I refer to the prostheca of Kirby and Spence, and to the structures homologous with it in beetles other than Staphylinidæ.

Prosthenic (prɒsþe'nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *πρό* (PRO- 2 2) + *σθένος* strength + -IC.] Having preponderance of strength in the anterior limbs or part of the body. *sb. pl. Ent.* Insects so characterized.

1863 DANA [see *Metasthenic* in META- 3].

‖ **Prosthesis** (prɒ'sþĭsis). [L., a. Gr. *πρόσθεσις* addition, f. *προστιθέναι* to put to, add. Cf. F. *prosthèse.*]

1. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word.

(The qualification 'at the beginning' may have arisen from associating *προσ-* with *προ-*.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 180 *Prosthesis.* Of Addition. As thus: He did all to berattle hym. Wherin appeareth that a sillable is added to this woorde (rattle). 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 170 *Prosthesis.*. A figure (contrary to *Aphæresis*) whereby a letter or syllable is added to the beginning of a word. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* 208 'Prosthesis' belongs to a..class of terms .denoting arbitrary processes, whose intrusion into the realm of language should be viewed with..suspicion.

2. *Surg.* That part of surgery which consists in supplying deficiencies, as by artificial limbs or teeth, or by other means.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Surgery *Prosthesis* is taken for that which fills up what is wanting, as is to be seen in fistulous and hollow Ulcers, filled up with Flesh by that Art: Also the making of artificial Legs and Arms, when the natural ones are lost. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 417/2 Dental Prosthesis.

Prosthetic (prɒsθe·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. **prosthetic-us*, ad. Gr. *προσθετικός* of the nature of addition, giving additional power, f. *πρόσθετος* added, vbl. adj. of *προστιθέναι*: see prec. and -IC. Cf. F. *prosthétique*.]

1. *Gram.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter or syllable.

1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 60 Some verbs are found to have Olaph prosthetic. 1852 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 145 A prosthetic *s* in the Norwegian *skrucke*, to shrink. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1873) II. 291 Prosthetic vowels are very common in Greek before certain double consonants. 1875 KENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 63 The prosthetic use of *a* is not confined to words beginning with two consonants.

2. *Surg.* Pertaining to or of the nature of prosthesis: see prec. 2.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 July 180/1 The history of operative and prosthetic dentistry.

Hence **Prosthe·tically** *adv.*, in the way of prosthesis; as a prefix.

1875 KENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 63, *n* is also sometimes used prosthetically.

† **Pro·stibule.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *prōstibul-um* a prostitute, also a brothel, f. *prōstāre* to stand forth publicly as for sale, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ 1 + *stāre* to stand.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Prostibule*, an Harlot, or the Stewes.

† **Prosti·bulous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to a prostitute, meretricious; addicted to the company of prostitutes.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II G v b, The great gouernours, and learned lawers of the world, hath she made in maner of beastlye dronkerdes, witlesse, faythlesse, and gracelesse, by their prostibulous doctrine. *Ibid.* III. A a iv, The aduouterouse cardenals,. the prostibulouse prelates and priestes.

† **Pro·stite.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. App. a shortening, for the sake of rhythm, of PROSTITUTE B. 2 c.

1721 D'URFEY *Athen. Jilt* Operas 184 Fortune..thinking now her Prostite had For Youth's Excursions dearly paid.

† **Pro·stitue,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *prostituer*, ad. L. *prōstituĕre*: see next] = PROSTITUTE *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 324 b/2 Better..to lyue in wedlocke..than thus to prostytue thy selfe and be at commaundement of all comers. 1631 A. WILSON *Swisser* III. iii, I must sue for what You prostitude to him. Am I less worthy?

Prostitute (prɒ·stitiut), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *prōstitūt-us* (fem. *prōstitūta* a prostitute), pa. pple. of *prōstitu-ĕre* to place before, expose publicly, offer for sale, prostitute, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ 1 + *statu-ĕre* to cause to stand, set up, place.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Offered or exposed to lust (as a woman), prostituted; also more generally, abandoned to sensual indulgence, licentious. (Sometimes const. as *pa. pple.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* (exc. as *attrib.* use of B. 1).

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detection Mary Q. Scots* G iij, One of hir awne traine, one past all shame and of prostitute vnchastitie. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches*, IV. ii. (1886) 59 The divell lieth prostitute as *Succubus* to the man. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 118 Shee baits her desires with a million of prostitute countenances and enticements. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii. (1651) 165 Noblemens daughters..were prostitute to every common souldier. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 155 Women of a prostitute character. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 454 Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread. 1756 C. SMART *Horace's Sat.* I. iv. (1826) II. 39 His dissolute son, mad after a prostitute mistress, refuses a wife with a large portion.

2. *fig.* Debased or debasing; abandoned; basely venal, devoted to infamous gain; corrupt. Now *rare.*

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 43 These prostitute images openly sette up in Churches doe this harme, that they doe withdrawe mennes mindes..from the consideration of God's maiestie shewed in his liuely Creatures. 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 229 We might..draw a general contempt and hatred upon the University as men of most prostitute flattery. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Auth. Apol., Illiterate scribblers prostitute in their reputations, vicious in their lives and ruined in their fortunes. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1818) VIII. 236 No courtier, even the most prostitute, could go farther than the parliament itself towards a resignation of their liberties. 1788 A. HAMILTON *Federalist* No 67 II. 226 So shameless and so prostitute an attempt to impose on the citizens of America.

† **3.** Given over, devoted; exposed, subjected (*to* something usually evil). Const. as *pa. pple. Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxvi, Honour delected from that soueraigne state,...Now prostitute to infamy and hate. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 120 The Moone can be eclipsed but at her full, and in her farther posiure from the Sunne: then is she prostitute to obnubilation. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Pref., As a matter of ease, exposed and prostitute to every Mother-wit, and to be attained without any great care or study. 1708 *Erasmus' Life Colet* in *Phenix* II. No. 17. 16 The Dean's table, which..had been too much prostitute to excess, he reduc'd to frugality.

† **b.** Debased by being made common or cheap; hackneyed. *Obs.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn, Ode to Himself* v, Leave things so prostitute, And take the Alcaic lute. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Almer. no Jewes* 19 This is so cheap and prostitute a custome all the World over. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxviii. 318 Yet was not the gracious reception which she gave prostitute and undistinguishing.

¶ **4.** Laid low before some one: perh. confused with PROSTRATE *a.* (Cf. B. 2 c, and next, 4.)

1621 QUARLES *Esther* K iv b, Once more the Queen prefers an earnest suit, Her humble Body lowly prostitute Before his Royal feet. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 627, I your most humble Subject prostitute at your foot, do most humbly beseech your Highness to be my good and gracious Lord.

B. *sb.*

1. A woman who is devoted, or (usually) who offers her body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; a common harlot.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. 627, I haue seene houses as full of such prostitutes, as the schooles in France are full of children. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Feb., [During the Carnival at Rome] The streetes swarm with prostitutes, buffoones, and all man'er of rabble. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v. i, Your friendship as common as a prostitute's favours. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1887) 591 A prostitute, seated on a chair of state in the chancel of Notre Dame.

† **b.** A catamite. *Obs. rare*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr *Justine* XXX. 380 Her Brother Agathocles, a prostitute of an aspiring comeliness. *Ibid.*, Agathocles the Prostitute being joined to the side of the King, did govern the city.

2. A person given over to infamous practices of any kind; an abandoned person. **b.** *esp.* One who debases himself for the sake of gain, a base hireling, a corrupt and venal politician. Now *rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 134 To serve one man, a stranger, and a prostitute to all manner of licentiousness. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. (1697) 407 Base Prostitute, thus dost thou gain thy Bread? Thus dost thou feed their Ears, and thus art fed? 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 50 The faithful and the perfidious, the prostitute and the patriot are confounded together. 1804 CURRIE in *Creevey Papers* (1904) I. i. 30 He [Lord Brougham] is a notorious prostitute, and is setting himself up to sale.

† **c.** A person entirely or abjectly devoted to another; a 'slave'. *Obs.* Cf. PROSTITUTE *v.* 3 a.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* Ep. Ded., Your Highnes most Humble and deuoted prostitute Ab. Darcie. 1634 J. CLAVELL *Recant.* Ded., Your most humbly deuoted prostitute, J. C. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ fil.* No 45 (1754) 241 All this did not satisfy the revengeful president, and the abandon'd prostitutes, his creatures.

Prostitute (prɒ·stitiut), *v.* [f. L. *prōstitūt-*, ppl. stem of *prōstitu-ĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To offer (oneself, or another) to unlawful, esp. indiscriminate, sexual intercourse, usually for hire; to devote or expose to lewdness. (Chiefly *refl.* of a woman.)

1530 PALSGR. 668/1, I prostytute, as a comen woman dothe her self in a bordell house, *je prostitue.* 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, He prostituted his abused body To that great gourmond, fat Apicius; And was the noted pathic of the time. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix 29. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 59 She is an Adulteress, impudent, prostitutes her self publiquely. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1869) II. 563 He recovered his liberty by prostituting the honour of his wife. *fig.* 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 30 Israel, being wedded to God, estranged herself from Him ..and prostituted herself to her idols.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To play the prostitute; to commit whoredom. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 143 Before it have defiled the bed of its reputation by prostituting to the adulterous imbracings of a Citie Scrivener. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 193 Ambitious Chloe prostitutes for fame.

c. *trans.* To seduce, debauch (a woman). *rare.*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. II. ii. 30 It were a hard work for the adulterer to convince her he would prostitute, that the fact is lawful. 1890 M. DAVITT in *Echo* 11 Dec 3/2 [He] will not succeed in prostituting the Irish cause as easily as he prostituted the wife of his friend.

2. *fig.* To surrender or put to an unworthy, vile, or infamous use or purpose; to sell for base gain or hire; to defile, dishonour, profane, corrupt.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38 Thou hadst a Prophecie that thy Sanctuary should not be prostituted. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xiii, When Eve to Sinne her soul did prostitute. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 149 This Argumentation..made a great impression upon all Men who had not prostituted themselves to Cromwell and his Party. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 64 Certain Wits, who prostituted the noble flame of Poetry..to flatter the Lust and Ambition of the Roman Tyrants. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 127 *note*, Posides, in whose favour the emperor prostituted some of the most honourable rewards of military valour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vii. § 1. 340 Justice was prostituted in the ordinary courts to the royal will.

† **3. a.** To offer with complete devotion or self-negation; to devote. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 255 And here mie selfe am preste and readie ethir to prostitute mie bodie as a sacrifice for mie realme, or to throwe mie selfe into the middeste of mine enemies. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 12, I doe honour them, and I doe prostitute my selfe for euer to doe them humble seruice. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. ix. 120 If God should in requital exact, that we..adventure our health and prostitute all our earthly contents to his service.

† **b.** To expose, exhibit, subject, submit (to any destructive agency). *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) Ded., To publish my rude collections, and prostitute to your censuring the depth of my knowledge. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 7 [That] would prostitute the Lives of all his fellow Subjects to the Arbitrary Power of any prevailing Faction.

† **c.** To expose to shame; to expose, in a degrading manner to public view, or for public sale.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. i. (1614) 233 The women couer their faces, contented to see with one eie, rather then to prostitute the whole face. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 68 Are not now all vulgar preparations of Minerals, prostituted in every Apothecaries shop? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 322 To vail their Faces from public View, only to avoid prostituting the Majesty of their Persons to common Eyes.

¶ **4.** Misused for PROSTRATE *v.* (Cf. prec., A. 4.)

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) IV. ix. 69 He flung himself from his Horse, and with great Humility, went to prostitute himself before the Lady Teresa. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xv. 61 Prostituting themselues before the Images. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 94 Places wherein the Quellem is immediately prostituted beneath the Clay.

Hence **Pro·stituting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Abandonnement*, an abandonning..giuing ouer, . prostituting vnto others 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 247 She is plainly termed πορνη, which signifies not an Hostesse, but a pecuniary and prostituting Harlot 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 716 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game,. Marrying or prostituting, as befell.

Prostituted (prɒ·stitiuted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED¹.]

1. Devoted to lewdness, esp. for hire, as a woman.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 123 Make..of professed nonnes prostituted harlots. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II. xviii. (1696) 279 Forced to Banish his Daughter Julia, for her Common, and Prostituted Impudence. 1781 BURKE *Sp. Marr. Act Repeal Bill* Wks. X. 140, I should feel for a son who married a prostituted woman, or a daughter who married a dishonourable and prostituted man.

2. *fig.* Devoted to base or shameful purposes, esp. to infamous gain; degraded, debased, corrupted. Of persons (now *rare*) or things.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63, I woulde..that all the ilfavorid copyes of my nowe prostituted devises were buried. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Wks.* (1673) 284 A too prostituted Familiarity breeds contempt. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* II. 104 The encouragement which his prostituted Ministry had given to vices. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. i, That galaxy of prostituted genius of which Charles II was the centre.

† **Pro·stitutely,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PROSTITUTE *a.* + -LY².] In a 'prostitute' or abandoned manner; lewdly.

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Night* Ded., To think that she should prostitutely show them her secrets, when she will scarcely be looked upon by others.

Prostitution (prɒstitiū·ʃən). [ad. late L. *prōstitūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōstitu-ĕre* to PROSTITUTE. Cf. F. *prostitution* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of prostituting or condition of being prostituted.

1. Of women: The offering of the body to indiscriminate lewdness for hire (esp. as a practice or institution); whoredom, harlotry.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 By whiche common prostitucion of the quene [in Calicut], he may well iudge that the chyldren borne of her are not to be estemed as his owne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 339 The most noble of that Nation there (dedicating shall I say? or) prostituting their daughters; where after long prostitution with their Goddesse, they are giuen in marriage, none refusing such matches. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 4 As if they stood there to sell their Persons to Prostitution. 1878 C. L. WAKE *Evol. Morality* II. 89 Prostitution seems never to have been recognised at Rome as a legal institution.

b. *personified.*

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 60 Till prostitution elbows us aside In all our crowded streets.

† **c.** *transf.* A prostitute, a harlot. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* III. i, I may grace her with the name of a Curtizan, a Backslider, a Prostitution, or such a Toy, but when all comes to al us but a plaine Pung

2. *fig.* Devotion to an unworthy or base use; degradation, debasement, corruption.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 47 Peoples prostrations of.. [Civill Liberties and Proprieties] when they may lawfully helpe it, are prophane prostitutions. 1704 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. Ded. 14 A prostitution of all Manners in contempt of all Government. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 103 ¶ 1 Many Professions of Kindness and Service, are a Prostitution of Speech, seldom intended to mean Any Part of what they express. 1740 JOHNSON *Sir F. Drake* Wks. IV. 457 The honour of knighthood. ; an honour in that illustrious reign not made cheap by prostitution. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 229 They live..on the prostitution of their talents to gratify personal animosities.

¶ **3** app. misused for PROSTRATION, overthrow.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 39 Heauen..shall be made an Artillery-house of Haile-stones, and no Plannet shall reuolue any thing but prostitution and vastity.

Prostitutor (prɒ·stitiūtəɹ). Also 7 **-er.** [a. late L. *prōstitūtor*, agent-n. f. *prōstitu-ĕre* to PROSTITUTE: see -OR. Cf. F. *prostituteur*.] One who prostitutes (usually in *fig.* sense: see the vb.).

1611 COTGR., *Abandonneur*, an abandonner..giuer ouer, prostitutor of. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. viii. (1848) 325 Difference betwixt the Contentment of this calm admirer of Beauty, and that of a greedy and unconfin'd Prostituter of his Heart to it. 1761 HURD *Let. to Warburton* 18 Mar., Lett. (1809) 321 A reproof..of the Prostitutors of the Lord's Supper. 1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 11 June 3/3 They believe they have facts sufficient..to put some of the prostitutors of the ballot behind the bars.

‖ **Prostomium** (prɒstō·miŭm). *Zool.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *προστόμιον*, lit. a fore-mouth, or something before the mouth: see PRO-² and STOMA.] The part of the body situated in front of the mouth in certain invertebrates, as molluscs and worms, and in embryos; the pre-oral region. Hence **Prosto·mial** *a.*, pertaining to, constituting, or situated on the prostomium; **Prosto·miate** *a.*, furnished with or characterized by having a prostomium.

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 149 There is always a considerable portion of the body situated in front of the mouth, constituting the so-called 'præ-oral region', or prostomium. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 639/2 The Mollusca are sharply divided into two great lines of descent or branches, according as the prostomial region is atrophied on the one hand or largely developed on the other. 1886 A. G. BOURNE *ibid* XXI. 6/1 The development of a prostomiate condition 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 484 [Mollusca] Eyes absent on the prostomial region of the adult. *Ibid.* 315 Plate XII. Earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*). The fifteen anterior somites, .. the 'prostomial segment' counting as the first.

Prostrate (prǫ·strĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *prōstrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *prōstern-ĕre*: see PROSTERN.]

1. In strict use, Lying with the face to the ground, in token of submission or humility, as in adoration, worship, or supplication; more loosely, Lying at full length or with the body extended flat (on the ground or other surface), in a horizontal position. Often predicative or quasi-adv. with *lie*, *fall*, etc.

a 1380 *Savinian* 259 in Hortsm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 97 Prostrat heo fel þen to grounde And preyed to God þus in þat stounde. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 36 He fel doun prostrate in his praiers before an auter in þe chirche. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 15 Here we lye prostrate for to offre our prayers to god. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxx. (1541) 48 To them, which haue feeble digestion, it is good to slepe prostrate on their bealies. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. III. i, Whiles we on grassie bed did lie prostrate. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, Finding us all prostrate upon our faces (for so I gave order) they pinioned us. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xv, O'er my prostrate kinsman stood The ruthless murderer. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 27 Some lay prostrate, their foreheads touching the ground.

b. Of things usually erect, as trees, walls, pillars, etc.: Levelled with the ground, overthrown.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 191 Great quantities of subterraneous Woods, lying 10 and 20 Ells below the Superficies of the Ground, prostrate towards the East. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe Ryl.* VII. 340 The mournful waste Of prostrate altars.

†**c.** Sometimes const. as pple. = PROSTRATED.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 558 For loftie type of honour.. is downe in dust prostrate.

2. *fig.* Laid low in mind or spirit; submissive; overcome, overthrown, powerless.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 117 Looke gracious on thy prostrate Thrall. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* V. i, Let us avoid the opposite extremes Of negligence supine, and prostrate fear. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn., Calais*, Ye men of prostrate mind, A seemly reverence may be paid to power. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 278 The violent reaction which had laid the Whig party prostrate. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xvii. (1880) 294 William III took active steps to restore the prostrate industry of the country.

b. In a state of physical exhaustion or complete weakness; unable to rise or exert oneself.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vii. 90 Puts nerve and sinew into the most prostrate arm. 1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Daughter*, etc. 284 'How was she?' 'Very prostrate and at this hour feverish'. 1887 *Sportsman* 25 July 2/1 At the present moment we are so 'prostrate', that we have not strength enough to go to the treasure chamber.

3. *Bot.* In its habit of growth, lying flat upon the ground; procumbent.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II 430 Stem prostrate, striking root. *Ibid* III. 62 Stem and root-leaves prostrate, longer than the branches. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 432/1 C[*erasus*] *prostrata*, the spreading cherry. A small prostrate bush, found on the sea-coast of Candia. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 3 A prostrate stem runs along the ground, and never becomes erect.

b. Closely appressed to the surface; lying flat: as, prostrate hairs or setæ.

B. *sb.* One who is prostrate, or lying flat, as a suppliant, a vanquished foe.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* i. 20 The ancient Prophets and holy men were called *Nephalim procidentes*, or *Prostrantes*, that is prostrates or Fallers downe. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* I. i, To lie a Prostrate at her feet. 1691 HEYRICK *Misc. Poems* 40 'Twill sully all your former glorious Fame To say, You such a Prostrate overcame.

b. = PROSTRATOR 2.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. § 8 Being taken and admitted to the next degree of prostrates, at the feet yet behind the back of that angel representing God, whom the rest saw face to face. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 The Prostrates near the Sacred Desk are plac'd, By Self-humiliations more debas'd.

Prostrate (prǫ·streɪt), *v.* Pa.t. and pple. **prostrated**; also 6 **prostrate.** [f. L. ppl. stem *prōstrāt-*: see prec. Sense 1 may have arisen out of the reflexive sense 3; but the latter has not been found so early. (Formerly stressed *prostra·te*.)]

†**1.** *intr.* To become prostrate; to fall down flat before some person or thing, in token of reverence or submission: = sense 3. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 143 Þan þe nouice sall prostrate downe be-fore þe gree, when 'Kirieleison'. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Prostrate*, to fall downe flat on the ground. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x, When I am Lord of the Universe, the sun shall prostrate and adore me! 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 268 We must even prostrate before the block they call her image.

2. *trans.* To lay flat on the ground, etc.; to throw down, level with the ground, overthrow (something erect, as a house, a tree, a person).

1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* e viij b, He prostratit mony a M. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 To. prostrate and ouerthrowe all suche mylles .. lockes .. hebbinge weares, and other impedimentes. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lvi, A storme, that all things doth prostrate [*rime* ruinate]. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1732) 232 These Trees..were broken down and prostrated by the force of tempestuous Winds. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 581 Heav'n..Shall prostrate to thy sword the Suitor-crowd. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 213 They tied the dogs down..and prostrated themselves to escape being blown off by the violence of the wind. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxxiv, Pebble from sling Prostrates a giant.

†**b.** *fig.* To overthrow (a measure, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 82 My Lord of Newcastle.. would not give any new commission unless some just cause was shown to prostrate yᵗ yᵉ King had given.

3. *refl.* To cast oneself down prostrate; to bow to the ground in reverence or submission.

1530 PALSGR. 668/2 So soone as ever he came byfore the sacrament, he prostrate hym selfe with moost hyghe reverence. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 24 The Moores . prostrated and humbled them selues before the sayde great Master. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 49 When they prostrate themselves, that signifies that they adore God. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II x. 455 Sethos, upon entring, prostrated himself at his feet. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 211 Going the rounds of the sacred place, prostrating himself at every shrine.

4. *trans. fig.* To lay low, overcome; to make submissive or humble; to reduce to helplessness.

1562 EDEN *Let.* 1 Aug. (in *Decades*, etc. (Arb.) p. xliii/1), The greefes of aduerse fortune..dyd so muche prostrate my mynde. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX vi. § 46 Her Adversaries conceive; had she not been laid there, the happiness of England had been prostrated in the same place. *a* 1711 KEN *Man. Prayers* Wks. (1838) 370 When you read any great mystery recorded in holy writ, you are to prostrate your reason to divine revelation. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxx. IV. 159 It was adverse to any treaty which would not completely prostrate Athens under its rule.

b. To reduce to extreme physical weakness or exhaustion: said of disease, fatigue, and the like.

1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* II. III. iii. 368 On calling for a lady, he was told that she was 'quite prostrated', which on explanation proved to be ill in bed. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiii. 145 He appeared exceedingly low and prostrated. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 412 Fever rapidly prostrates the energies.

†**5.** To lay down at the feet of a person; to submit, present, or offer submissively or reverently. *Obs.*

1583 H. D. *Godlie Treat.* 4 Being bold in all humilitie to prostrate this little booke before your honour. 1588 CAVENDISH in Beveridge *Hist. India* (1862) I. I. ix. 210 All which services, with myself, I humbly prostrate at her majestie's feet. 1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 87 This I desire I may have the liberty..to prostrate to the most illustrious Royal Society. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 76 Before them they prostrate Victuals.

†**b.** To let down, lower *to* the level or cognizance of. *Obs. rare.*

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 605 God never prostrates his Secrets to Minds disobedient to what they do already know.

Hence **Pro·strated** *ppl. a.*, **Pro·strating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 96 b, A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be exaspered, and gentle yf the man fal downe naked before him; and except it be in great honger he hurteth not siche humble prostrated proyes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Prostration*, a prostrating, or falling at ones feete. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. viii. (1674) 10 By humble prostrating of their service. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 354 That gentleman reported the prostrated hopes of the over-sanguine goldhunters. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17/2 To fight so long and bravely against the prostrating effects of a wasting illness.

Pro·strately, *adv. rare.* [f. PROSTRATE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a prostrate manner or position.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxviii 189 The hour is cum: wherin the flie must die, For which he weilth, at spiders foote prostratlie. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 183 Those..who prostrately bowed their knees to adore him, now jested at him.

Prostration (prǫstrēɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *prostration* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. late L. *prōstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōstern-ĕre*: see PROSTERN.]

1. The action of prostrating oneself or one's body, esp. as a sign of humility, adoration, or servility; the condition of being prostrated, or lying prostrate.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, And there with genufleccyons or knelynges, inclynacyons, prostracyons, or other reuerence, to aske yᵉ mercy of god. 1622 [see PROSTERNATION]. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxxvi. (1655) 86 The comely prostrations of the body..in time of Divine Service, is very exemplary. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. v. (1673) 369 After his usual Prostrations in the Church as if unworthy either to stand or kneel. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 183 No Prostrations could reduce the Herniæ. 1823 GILLIES tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* I. 178 Among barbarians honour is denoted by humble prostrations of the body. 1879 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 384 Though the loss of power to resist which prostration on the face implies, does not reach the utter defencelessness implied by prostration on the back, yet it is great enough to make it a sign of profound homage. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 5 The villagers..came timidly around and made their humble prostrations.

2. *fig.* The mental attitude which is implied in prostrating the body; veneration; abject submission, adulation; humiliation, abasement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Nor is only a resolved prostration unto Antiquity a powerfull enemy unto knowledge, but also a confident adherence unto any Authority. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 199 For that bountiful grant, what adoration is due? With prostration profound I cannot but adore. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur* (1846) II. xxxii. 341 The prostration of the intellect. 1849 TWEEDIE *Life J. Macdonald* iii. 255 To read the record of his profound prostration and abasement is at once humbling and joyous.

3. *fig.* Debasement of any exalted principle or faculty.

1647 [see PROSTITUTION 2].

4. Extreme physical weakness or exhaustion; also extreme mental depression or dejection.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt., Apol.* 14, I can hardly..speak above an hour without the prostration of my strength. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 358 There is a sudden Prostration of the Strength or Weakness attending this Colick. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 109 Distinguished..by the unusual prostration of strength. 1828 WEBSTER, *Prostration*. 3. Great depression; dejection: as, a prostration of spirits. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, Exhibiting great wretchedness in the shivering stage of prostration from drink. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1377 An appreciable number of the guilty died of nervous prostration.

5. The reduction of a country, party, or organization to a prostrate or powerless condition.

1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 472 The prostration of Greece under the Turkish yoke. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 224 The result of the war was the complete prostration of Persia before the power of Russia. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 295 The exaggerated notions of the utter prostration and dissolution of the empire then prevalent.

Prostrative (prǫ·strĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *prōstrāt-* (see PROSTRATE *v.*) + -IVE.] **a.** Having the quality or faculty of prostrating. **b.** Characterized by prostration or abjectness.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 131 The more palpable the deficiency, the more prostrative, the more irresistible the force. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. xiii. 278 Not much relishing the prostrative nature of the fellow's respectfulness I walked aft.

Prostrator (prǫ·streɪtəɹ, prǫstrēɪ·təɹ). *rare.* [a. late L. *prōstrātor*, agent-n. f. *prōstern-ĕre*: see PROSTERN.]

1. One who overthrows or throws down prostrate.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xii. 189 Common people. are the great and infallible prostrators of all Religion, vertue, honour, order, peace, civility and humanity, if left to themselves. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 165 [The] Bishop of London.. Prostrator-General of understandings and wills.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* Used (chiefly *pl.*) as a rendering of Gr. γονυκλίνοντες, ὑποπίπτοντες, or L. *genuflectentes*, *prostrati*, the third order of penitents in the early Church (see quots.). Cf. KNEELER 2.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 51 Next above the Hearers were the ὑποπίπτοντες, *Prostrators*, so call'd because tho' they were dismissed with the Catechumens, yet not before they had prostrated themselves before Bishop, Clergy, and Communicants. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 303 They put down those..into the station of penitents and prostrators. 1843 HAMMOND *Def. Faith Œcum. Councils* 31 The third order of penitents, called..kneelers or prostrators, because they were allowed to remain and join in certain prayers particularly made for them, whilst they were kneeling, or prostrate on the ground.

Prostyle (prōᵘ·stəɪl), *sb.* and *a. Anc. Arch.* [ad. L. *prostȳlos* adj. having pillars in front, also sb. (Vitruv.) a. Gr. *πρόστυλος: see PRO- [2] and STYLE *sb.* Cf. F. *prostyle* (1691 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* A portico in front of a Greek temple, of which the columns, never more than four in number, stood in front of the building.

1697 EVELYN *Architects & Archit.* (1723) 30 The Prostyle, whose Station being at the Front consisted of only four Columns. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Prostyle*,.. whose Station was in the front of a Temple, or other great Building.

B. *adj.* Having a prostyle.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Prostyle*, that which has Pillars before only; which was one sort of the Temples of the Ancients. 1810 *Rudim. Anc. Archit.* (1821) 125 *Prostyle*,.. according to Vitruvius, the second order of temples. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 288 (ed. 2) 317 Temples are divided into. prostyle, with porticoes on the front, and amphiprostyle, at the two ends. 1883 J. T. CLARKE *Reber's Anc. Art* 200 The next step was the removal of these side walls [*antæ*]. and the prostyle temple was thus obtained.

Pro-substantive, -ly: see PRO- [1] 4.

† **Prosult.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prōsult-um, neut. pa. pple. of *prōsilīre* to leap forth; or f. PRO- [1] after RESULT *sb.*] That which issues forth: the resulting issue.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 35 What is amisse in the mould, will misfashion the prosult.

Prosy (prōᵘ·zi), *a.* [f. PROSE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Resembling, or having the character of, prose. Sometimes = PROSAIC 2, commonplace, matter-of-fact; but usually with emphasis rather on the tiresome effect than on the intrinsic quality: commonplace and tedious; dull and wearisome.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxi, During this prosy statement of the ghost's. *Ibid* xxxi, This address..was of a very prosy character. 1838 MILL *Diss. & Disc., A. de Vigny* (1859) I. 327 If prolix writing is vulgarly called *prosy* writing, a very true feeling of the distinction between verse and prose shows itself in the vulgarism. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxvii, Mrs. Pennythorne..went on talking to his friend in her own quiet, prosy way. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 351/2 To be preferred to the prosy monotony of judicial life.

2. Of persons: Given to talking or writing in a commonplace, dull, or tedious way; prosing.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, A sensible..though uncommonly prosy speaker. 1859 GREEN *Oxf. Stud.* II. xvi. (O. H. S.) 181 The parents are all benevolent, affable and prosy.

Prosylite, obs. form of PROSELYTE.

Prosyllogism (prəʊsi·lŏdʒiz'm). *Logic.* [ad. med.L. *prosyllogism-us* (Boeth.), ad. Gr. *προσυλλογισμός*; see PRO-[2] and SYLLOGISM.] A syllogism of which the conclusion forms the major or minor premiss of another syllogism.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 43 Which reason with the prosilogismes of the antecedent being..reduced vnto a sillogisme,..he answered. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius Logic* II. xiii. 58 A Prosyllogism is then when two Syllogisms are so contained in five Propositions, as, that the Conclusion of the First becomes the Major or Minor of the Following, as, For Example, this; Every living thing is nourished; But every Plant is a living thing; And therefore every Plant is nourished. But no Stones are nourished: And therefore no Stones are Plants. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* § 96 Every conclusion of a syllogism may.. become the major premiss of another syllogism: the first is then called the *prosyllogism* of the second, and each one that follows the *episyllogism* of the one which preceded it.

So **Prosyllogi·stic, Prosyllogi·stical** *adjs.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a prosyllogism.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iii. 19 This nowe is a new and prosyllogisticall argument, fet from the very naturall definition of the argument it selfe. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Mounting the scale of their probation upon the prosyllogistick steps of variously-amplified confirmations.

Prot-, the form of PROTO- used before a vowel.

Prota·ctic, *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *προτακτικ-ός* placed in front, f. *προτάσσειν* to place before or in front.] Placed in front; giving a previous explanation, introductory.

1847 in WEBSTER.

Protagon (prōʊ·tăgŏn). *Physiol. Chem.* [a. G. *protagon* (Liebreich), f. Gr. *πρῶτ-ος* first + *ἄγον*, neut. pres. pple. of *ἄγειν* to lead.] A highly complex crystalline substance, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, found in brain and nerve tissue.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xli. 407 The Brain and other nerve-centres contain a substance termed Protagon. 1871 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. I. v. 83 Fibrous nerve-tissue is chemically distinguished from .. vesicular nerve tissue by the presence, of a substance called *protagon*. 1904 TITCHENER tr. *Wundt's Physiol. Psychol.* I. 54 Protagon, a highly complex body, to which Liebreich [*Ann. Chem. & Phar.* CXXXIV. (1865) 29] has assigned the empirical formula $C_{118}H_{241}N_4PO_{22}$.

Protagonist (prōtæ·gŏnist). [ad. Gr. *πρωταγωνιστ-ης* an actor who plays the first part, f. *πρῶτος* first + *ἀγωνιστής* one who contends for a prize, a combatant, an actor, f. *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*: see AGONIZE. So F. *protagoniste* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. The chief personage in a drama; hence, the principal character in the plot of a story, etc.

1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Pref., Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 141 'Tis charg'd upon me that I make debauch'd Persons..my protagonists, or the chief persons of the drama. 1770 BARETTI *Journ. fr. Lond. to Genoa* III. 27 The Devil in Spanish plays..is generally the protagonist of those in which he is introduced. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 321 The earth-shaker Poseidon, the sea god, appears as a subordinate in many scenes, and as a protagonist in others.

2. A leading personage in any contest; a prominent supporter or champion of any cause.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* xxxv. (ed. 5) 554 Thou the Divine Protagonist of time, The everlasting sacrifice. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Conver sat* Wks. 1860 XIV. 169 The great talker – the protagonist—of the evening. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 53 If social equity is not a chimera, Marie Antoinette was the protagonist of the most..execrable of causes.

Protamine (prōʊ·tămən). *Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- 1, 3 c + AMINE.] One of the simple proteins, a basic organic substance $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_2$.

1895 in *Syd. Soc Lex.* 1907 HOWELL *Textbk. Physiol.* 895–6 Miescher..discovered that the heads [of spermatozoa of salmon] are composed of..nucleic acid united with a basic albuminous body, protamine. ..The protamines differ from most other protein compounds by their relative simplicity.

Protamnion, etc.: see PROTO- 2 b.

Protandrous (prōtæ·ndrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. PROT(O)- + -ANDROUS.] = PROTERANDROUS; opposed to *protogynous*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 812 Dichogamous Flowers are either protandrous or protogynous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VI. § 4 (ed. 6) 219 Dichogamous flowers are Proterandrous (or Protandrous), when the anthers mature and discharge their pollen before the stigma of that blossom is receptive of pollen.

So **Prota·ndric** *a.* = PROTANDROUS (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Prota·ndrism** (Webster 1890), **Prota·ndry** = PROTERANDRY: opposed to *protogyny*.

a 1888 *Nature* (Annandale), The terms protandry and protogyny used by Hildebrand to express, in the one case the development of the stamens before the pistils, in the other case the development of the pistils before the stamens. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl. & Ferns* I. 87 When the pollen is ripe before the stigma ..termed protandry.

Pro tanto: see PRO 9.

Protarch (prōʊ·tāik). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *πρωτάρχ-ης*, f. *πρῶτος* first + *ἀρχός* ruler.] A chief ruler.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 190 In the age of the Apostles.. the highest Order in the Church, under the Apostles, were nationall Protarchs or Patriarchs.

‖ **Protarsus** (prōtā·rsŭs). *Entom.* Pl. **-si** (-səi). [f. PRO-[2] 2 + TARSUS.] The tarsus of the first or fore leg of an insect.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Protasis** (prŏ·tăsis). [Late L., a. Gr. *πρότασις* a stretching forward, a proposition, (major) premiss, a hypothetical clause, a problem, the first part of a play, f. *πρό*, PRO-[2] + *τάσις*, n. of action f. *τείνειν* to stretch.]

1. That which is put forward; a proposition, a maxim. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Protasis*, a Proposition or Declaration. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 210 It is a universally received protasis among grammarians that the first terms of every language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by putting them in action.

2. In the ancient drama, The first part of a play, in which the characters are introduced and the subject entered on, as opposed to the *epitasis* and *catastrophe*. Also *fig.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 111 Thou shalt be both the protasis & catastrophe of my epistle. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, Do you look, master Damplay, for conclusions in a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved [them] to the catastrophe. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. I. 143, I am sick..of the diction, of the protasis, of the epitasis, and the catastrophe.—Alas, what is become of the drama? 1815 *Mr. Decastro* I. 259 Thus far by way of protasis to the matter..the epitasis whereof..comes next.

3. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The first or introductory clause in a sentence, *esp.* the clause which expresses the condition in a conditional sentence; opposed to the *apodosis*.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 77 Let us examine and consider a little of the Protasis, whereof the words I have now read are the Apodosis. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram* IV. § 1025 A subordinate (relative, temporal, causal, concessive, or conditional) sentence is often called the protasis, the principal (i. e. demonstrative, conditioned, &c.) sentence is often called the apodosis.

4. *Ancient Prosody.* The first colon of a dicolic line or period. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protastacine, -astacus: see PROTO- 2 b.

Protatic (prōtæ·tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *protatic-us*, a. Gr. *προτατικ-ός*, f. *πρότασις*: see PROTASIS. Cf. F. *protatique*.] Of or pertaining to the or a protasis; in *protatic character, person,* appearing only in the protasis (sense 2).

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 61 There are indeed some protatick persons in the Ancients, whom they make use of in their plays, either to hear or give the relation. 1881 *Birmingham Daily Post* 20 July 7/4 The protatic character of Davies found a competent representative.

Hence **Prota·tically** *adv.*, in the protasis.

1865 F. HALL in *Reader* 1 Apr. 371/3 He will have made out his case completely on showing that *quha* or *who* was employed, so early as 1556, as equivalent, save protatically, to *he who*, or rather to *whoso, whosoever*.

Protaxonial: see PROTO- 2 b.

‖ **Protea** (prōʊ·tiă). *Bot.* [mod.L., *Prōtea*, generic name (Linnæus 1737), f. *Prōteus* (see PROTEUS), in allusion to the great variety of form of the different species.] A large genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the natural order *Proteaceæ*, chiefly natives of S. Africa, bearing large cone-like heads of flowers; also, a plant of this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Protea*, in the Linnæan system of botany, a genus..which takes in the lepidocarpodendron, and the hypophyllocarpodendron of Boerhaave. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 131 Banksias, proteas, acacias, melaleucas, and a few other Cape and Botany Bay plants. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 19 The splendid protea, whose sweets never fail to attract swarms of the insect tribes.

Proteaceous (prōʊtiā·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Prōtēace-æ*, f. prec.: see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceæ*, a natural order of trees, shrubs, or (rarely) perennial herbs, mainly S. African and Australian, typified by the genus *Protea*.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 123/2 Multitudes of proteaceous plants, with their hard and woody leaves [near Port Jackson, S. Australia]. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* ii. 26 There were cypresses..and proteaceous plants allied to the banksia.

Protead (prōʊ·tiăd). *Bot. rare.* [f. PROTEA: see -AD 1 d.] Lindley's name for a plant of the order *Proteaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 532 A happier name than that of Proteads could not have been devised, for the diversity of appearance presented by the various genera is such as it would be hard to parallel in the same Natural Order. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 398/1 Hakea cucullata and various other Proteads, cultivated in the temperate house.

Protean (prōʊ·tiăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PROTEUS + -AN: cf. F. *Protéen*.] Of or pertaining to Proteus; like that of Proteus; hence, taking or existing in various shapes, variable in form; characterized by variability or variation; variously manifested or expressed; changing, varying.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii, I shall stand in doubt What sex thou art, since such Hermaphrodites Such Protean shadowes so delude our sights. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 793 Hee escaped by his Protean Arts; now appearing like an Eagle, the second time like a Tygre, the third like a Serpent. 1679 *Establ. Test* 3 Their Protean Faculties of Dissimulation, Perjury, and Putting on so many Shapes. 1834–5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 559/2 Its geological relations should always be consulted before deciding on the name of this Protean rock. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 35 Genera which have been called 'protean' or 'polymorphic', in which the species present an inordinate amount of variation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv 97 The scene had time to go through several of its Protean mutations. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 346 General paralysis is of necessity a protean malady.

b. *spec. Zool.* Varying in shape; of or pertaining to the proteus-animalcule; amœboid, amœbiform, proteiform.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 492 The Protean Vibrio...A species which has derived its name from its very singular power of assuming different shapes. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 645/1 The Protean animals..do not undergo ..any further metamorphosis.

B. *sb.* †**1.** One who constantly changes; an inconstant or equivocal person. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii, These same Proteans, whose hipocrisie, Doth still abuse our fond credulity.

b. An actor who takes several parts in the same piece. ? *U. S.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. *Zool.* = PROTEID[2] (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Hence **Pro teanly** *adv. rare*[−1], in a protean manner, with variation of form.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 29. 36 Matter..only Proteanly transformed into different shapes.

Protease (prōʊ·tiēis). *Physiol. Chem.* [f. PROTEO(LYSIS + *-ase* in DIASTASE.] A proteolytic enzyme or ferment.

1904 VINES in *Annals of Bot.* XVIII. 289 (Article) The Proteases of Plants...Hitherto the proteases of both plants and animals have been classified as 'peptic' or as 'tryptic', in accordance with their general resemblance to either the pepsin or the trypsin of the animal body...But with the discovery of erepsin by Cohnheim, this simple classification of the proteases has become inadequate, for erepsin is neither 'peptic' nor 'tryptic' *Ibid.* 316 It appears..that erepsin is present in the onion without any other protease.

†**Protect,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōtect-us*, pa. pple. of *prōteg-ĕre* to cover in front, protect, defend, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *teg-ĕre* to cover.] Protected. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 Like as a doghter is protecte [*orig.* protegitur] of the moder, and subiecte to her. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 41 b, The things by which a man is protect & holpen.

Protect (prote·kt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *prōteg-ĕre*: see prec. Cf. rare obs. F. *protecter* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To defend or guard from injury or danger; to shield from attack or assault; to support, assist, or afford immunity to, esp. against any inimical agency; to preserve intact, or from encroachment, invasion, annoyance, or insult; to keep safe, take care of; to extend patronage to.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Whome god almyghty..protected, defended, saued, and gouerned. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 5 The Lord protect him. Iesu blesse him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 To every man remaineth..the right of protecting himselfe. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xx, These bones from insult to protect. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 183, I trust that Providence protects you and your illustrious brother for some great purpose. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xi. 646 Whenever a government undertakes to protect intellectual pursuits, it will almost always protect them in the wrong place and reward the wrong men. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vii. 96 The simplest forms of spectacles are those used merely to protect the eyes from mechanical injury or excessive light.

b. To act as official or legal protector (PROTECTOR 1) or guardian of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 29, I see no reason, why a King of yeeres should be to be protected like a Child. 1594 — *Rich III*, II. iii. 21 Then the King, Had vertuous Vnkles to protect his Grace.

2. *Pol. Econ.* To assist or guard (a domestic industry) against the competition of foreign productions by means of imposts on the latter.

1827–39 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Catechism Corn Laws* (1839) § 160 If no trade can be 'protected' but at the expense of some other trade first, and of the consumers a second time besides, it will be very difficult to make out a case for 'protection'. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii (1876) 233 If every producer of every kind were protected, foreign trade might cease ..It would be certainly futile, to protect everybody. 1885 LD DUNRAVEN in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept. 2/6 Their industries were protected and ours were not.

3. *Comm.* To provide funds to meet (a commercial draft or bill of exchange); cf. COVER *v.*[1] 17.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 16/1 Please protect the draft as advised above and oblige drawer.

4. a. To furnish with a protective covering; *spec.* in reference to war-ships.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 615 When the gilder has protected the burnished points, he dries the piece. 1884 [see PROTECTED].

b. To provide (machinery, etc.) with devices or appliances to prevent injury from it.

1900 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/5 The different systems of 'safety' or 'protected' rifle ranges in use.

Hence **Prote·cted** *ppl. a.*; **Prote·cting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb; protection.

c 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 275 The curbing of the one sort, and the protecting of the other. 1836 WHEATON *Elem. Internat. Law* I. ii. 63 The sovereignty of the inferior ally or protected state remains, though limited and qualified by the stipulations of the treaties of alliance and protection. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 82 This principle explains..why the 'protected' regions of the world..are of necessity backward. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 22 He keeps only the trumps and perhaps the Kings or at most a protected Queen. 1884 SIR T. SYMONDS in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 1/2 Twenty-three battle ships..(of which four are protected cruisers). 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 433/3 Toul

[was] .. a protected state dependent upon France. 1888 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Dec. 454/1 Whatever increased profits our manufacturers of 'protected' articles get..must come from other classes..the consumers of their products. 1900 [see 4 b].

†**Prote·ctant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. prec. + -ANT.] = PROTECTIVE *a.* 1.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 29 He would be his friend, and would always be graciously protectant of his Majesty.

Protectee (protektī'). [f. PROTECT *v.* + -EE.] One who is under protection. *spec.* a. A protégé. †b. In 16-17th c., An Irishman who had accepted the protection of the English government (*obs.*). c. *Pol. Econ.* A manufacturer or merchant whose trade is protected.

1602 in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 238 By prey-beeues gotten from the Rebels, and good numbers had of the protectees,.. we haue vsed a great kind of sparing of the victuals in the store. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xiii. (1810) 147 If the Protectees had meant in their hearts as they professed with their tongues. 1807 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 198 Your protectee, White, was clerk to my cousin. 1894 J. S. MORTON in *Forum* (U. S.) June, Protection..compels him [the farmer] to be always the chained customer of the protectee.

Protecter: see PROTECTOR.

Prote·ctful, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PROTECT *v.* + -FUL.] Careful to protect.

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 696/1 They are more proud and protectful of them than in most..Dutch towns.

Prote·ctible, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. PROTECT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being protected.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. iii. (1872) III. 89 Not mere fanatic mystics..protectible by no Treaty.

Protecting (prote·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PROTECT *v.* + -ING².] That protects; preserving or shielding from harm or danger; extending patronage.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXI. iii, To thy wings protecting shade My self I carry will. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 194 Saint Denis (the Protecting Saint of the French). 1818 COBBETT *Pol Reg.* XXXIII. 521 Say, whether there be any protecting law for the people. 1821 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 18 Lord Milton and Mr. Wortley both conceive, that a protecting duty of sixpence per lb. on the wool exported will be conceded to the manufacturers if required. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vii. 96 Protecting glasses are not worn nearly so much as they should be.

Hence **Prote·ctingly** *adv.*; **Prote·ctingness.**

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 49 One of Blackie's hands is protectingly placed across her neck. 1869 Miss MULOCK *Woman's Kingd* II. 238 This little .child hovered about her handsome mother with a tender protectingness rather amusing. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asph.* III. 165 Edgar, drawing protectingly near her, as they turned a sharp corner.

Protection (prote·kʃən). Also 4 prott-, 4-5 protecciοun(e,-ione, 5-6 -ion, -yon, (4 -texcion, 6 -texion), 6 protectione, -ioun. [ME. a. F. *protection* (12-13th c.), ad. late L. *prōtectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōteg-ĕre* to PROTECT.]

1. The action of protecting; the fact or condition of being protected; shelter, defence, or preservation from harm, danger, or evil; patronage, tutelage.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 943, I can fynd place na-quhare, þat to me sa gaynand ware, as vndir 3our protectione. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 122 And yᵉ innocence..safely might inhabyte by protexcion of safe conducte. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 267/1 That everyche other persone..stand and be putte oute of youre protection. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 388, I leve this castel in your protecc̃yon & sauff garde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. T.* v. i. 235 Be well aduis'd How you doe leaue me to mine owne protection. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 152 When there is no such Power, there is no protection to be had from the Law. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 313 Ireland, constitutionally, is independent; politically, she can never be so. It is a struggle against nature. She must be protected, and there is no protection to be found for her, but either from France or England. 1809 *Proclam.* 2 Oct. in Hertslet *St. Pa.* III. 251 *note*, We present ourselves to you, Inhabitants of Cephalonia, not as Invaders, with views of conquest, but as Allies who hold forth to you the advantages of British protection. 1809 ROI AND *Fencing* p. vii, Offering the present Work to your kind protection. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 45 The prevailing color of caterpillars is green, like that of leaves. The value of this to the young insect, the protection it affords, are obvious.

b. *euphem.* The keeping of a concubine or mistress in a separate establishment.

1677 H. SAVILE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 43 One Mrs. Johnson a lady of pleasure under his Lordship's protection. 1809 WILBERFORCE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 Mar. in Cobbett *Parl. Deb.* XIII. 590 That which used to be called 'adultery', was now only 'living under protection'. 1874 J. HATTON *Clytie* (ed. 10) 171 While she was living under his lordship's protection at Gloucester Gate.

2. A thing or person that protects.

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 33 It is a comyn protecciοun ayens persecuscioun of prelatis and of summe lordis. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 120 Be yee oure help and our protecciοun. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 Our singular defence and protectioun. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 96 His quiver and his laurel 'Gainst four such eyes were no protection. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 17 We all put on our veils, as a protection from the heat and light.

3. A writing or document that guarantees protection, exemption, or immunity to the person specified in it; a safe-conduct, passport, pass; †*esp.* (also, *letter of protection*) a writing issued by the king granting immunity from arrest or lawsuit to one engaged in his service, or going abroad with his cognizance (*obs.*). In U. S. a certificate of American citizenship issued by the customs authorities to seamen.

[1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 286/1 Par Protections graunteez as gentz qe se feignent d'aler en service le Roi.] *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 665 A proteccion of kyng Richard, worde by worde, after the proteccion of kyng henry afore I-writte. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 40 That our protecions..to ani persones to be made and graunted wᵗ vs to gon and dwellen in our viage from hensforth shul not be allowed in plees of dett for vytayles. bought vpon yᵉ viage, wherof in such proteccions mencion befallith to be made. 1502-3 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 174 It hath pleased the Kings highnes to grant unto your father his letter of protexion. 1595 *Expos. Termes Law* 150 b, *Protection* is a writ, and it lyeth where that a man will passe ouer the Sea in the kings seruice, then..by this writ hee shall be quit of all manner of plees between him & any other person, except plees of dower [etc.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., *Protection*.., in the speciall signification is vsed for an exemption, or an immunitie giuen by the King to a person against suites in lawe, or other vexations, vpon reasonable causes him thereunto moouing. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 1 Moved that the speaker sign protections for such persons as are called before the Committee for inspecting Treasury and Revenue. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. xvi. (1784) 244 Having been detected in selling protections. 1897 KIPLING *Day's Work* (1898) 119 Jan Chinn never broke a protection spoken or written on paper.

4. *Pol. Econ.* The theory or system of fostering or developing home industries by protecting them from the competition of foreign productions, the importation of these being checked or discouraged by the imposition of duties or otherwise.

1828 MCCULLOCH *Adam Smith's W. N.* Notes 364 Without entitling them to a protection from foreign competition. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 194 Suppose then that every individual in the community was a producer of some kind, and that every one had a 'protection' upon his particular trade. 1838 C. P. VILLIERS 15 Mar. in *Free Trade Speeches* (1883) I. i. 7 What is the principle of the Corn Laws? I believe that I adopt the phrase which is current in reply when I say that it is Protection—Protection of the landed interest. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 228 Protection means shutting out the best chapman and the best food. 1875 T. HILL *True Ord. Stud.* 127 Earnest debates.., concerning protection and free trade. 1881 *Oracle* 12 Nov. 311 Protection means the taxing of commodities imported from foreign countries, so that home manufacturers or producers may be protected from being undersold..by foreign manufacturers or producers. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3 The object of protection is to encourage home industries. The means by which it attains that object is by the manipulation of a fiscal system to raise home prices.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, pertaining to, or for protection, as *protection fee, grant, plate, wall, work*; *protection-burdened* adj.; **protection act,** an act of parliament for the protection of classes of persons, of wild birds, etc.

1881 W. E. FORSTER *Let. to Gladstone* 1 Nov., in Reid *Life* (1888) II. viii. 361 We made up our minds to arrest the leaders under the *Protection Act. 1888 REID *Ibid.* II vii. 306 The passing of the Protection Act [1881] had been succeeded by a lull in the progress of the outrages in Ireland. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 2/3 We are afraid that no number of orders under the Wild Birds Protection Act would render them safe. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 11 May 1/7 Contrast between social reform possibilities in Free Trade Britain and *Protection-burdened Germany. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 514 They never once think of paying their *protection-fees. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 9/1 A large number of the claims so abandoned..were not worth protection fees. 1901 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 5/2 The cliff *protection works..have been seriously damaged by the gale.

Hence **Prote·ctional** *a.*, of or pertaining to protection; **Prote·ctionary,** that which provides protection; **Prote·ctionate** *a.*, of or pertaining to the economic theory of protection: = PROTECTIONIST *a.*; *sb.* = PROTECTORATE *sb.*

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* XX. 226 *Protectional Segregation is Segregation from the use of different methods of protection against adverse influences in the environment. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* IV. i. 277 The protectional establishment of national commerce. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi, The bankrupt *Protectionaries of five yeares respit. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 764 What has become of all the *Protectionate croaking about low prices? 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 32 A military occupation of, or British Protectionate over, Egypt.

Protectionism (prote·kʃəniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *protectionnisme* (? from Eng.).] The economic doctrine of protection; the policy or system of protection.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 496/1 Up to the moment when Free-trade triumphed there remained a stolid mass of Protectionism against which argument was hopeless. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 179 The leanings of America towards protectionism. 1889 *Times* 27 Nov. 5/4 Italy is the first Continental country which has had the courage to break with protectionism. 1895 *Ibid.* 10 Jan. 9/4 In the struggle against old-world protectionism..Mr. Villiers did admirable work in the House of Commons.

Protectionist (prote·kʃənist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. mod.F. *protectionniste*.] One who supports the economic theory or system of protection; one who advocates the protection of domestic industries from foreign competition by the imposition of duties on imports, or by other means.

1844 LD. FITZWILLIAM in G. Pryme *Autobiog.* (1870) 306 *Protectionists*, as they are now called, though I do not think it a good name to have given them, as I fear it will be rather a popular title. 1845 *Ann. Rept. U.S. Treasury* 483 The protectionist says, Tax us on, tax us on, until we have a home market for all our agricultural produce. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 34 If there be protectionists who think that the old protection principle can be restored, I am willing that they should vote against me on this occasion. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) III. vii. 393 In America and Australia the great body of the working men are ardent protectionists. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3, I now proceed to say that I individually am not a protectionist... The Conservative party, indeed, after the Peelite split, was a protectionist party. It was based upon protection.

B. as *adj.* Favouring or supporting protection.

1846 SIR R. PEEL *Speech* 27 Jan. (Flügel) My plan will meet the approval of neither the freetrade nor the protectionist party. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. viii. 72 Sir Robert Peel.. ventured in the face of a protectionist Parliament, wholly to abandon the policy of protection. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 6/4 The repeal of protectionist duties is among the wisest measures embraced in our statute book. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xv. 153 The protectionist ministry were to remain in office, and to repeal the corn laws.

Protectionize (prote·kʃənaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render protectionist; to convert to protectionism.

1905 *Westm. Gaz* 7 Sept. 1/3 Mr. Chamberlain..is confident of his ability to complete in Opposition the task of Protectionising the Unionist Party.

Protective (prote·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PROTECT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. med.L. *prōtectīvus*:

a 1259 MATTH. PARIS *Chron. Maiora* anno 1250, Manus regis..que utique manus defensiva esse tenetur et protectiva.]

1. Having the quality or character of protecting; tending to protect; defensive; preservative.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix. (ed. 8) 310 [The] accidents of Life deny us any safety, but what we have from the favour of protective Providence. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 781 The stately-sailing swan..Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier-isle, Protective of his young. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 328 To apply the protective coat, before any rust could be formed. 1833 LAMB *Let. to Serjeant Talfourd* Feb., Those canvas-sleeves protective from ink. 1871 DARWIN *Descr. Man* II. xvi. 224 There are twenty-six species..which manifestly have had their plumage coloured in a protective manner. *Mod.* Examples of protective colouring are numerous among insects.

2. *Pol. Econ.* Of or relating to the economic doctrine or system of protection.

1829 *Edin. Rev.* L. 73 Such was the state of the silk trade under the protective system. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed 5) III. vii. 394 Few can now be found in England, who would favour the re-imposition of protective duties. 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. at Edin.* in *Times* 4 Oct. 4/3 A Protective policy, as I understand it, is a policy which aims at supporting or creating home industries by raising home prices. The raising of prices is a necessary step towards the encouragement of an industry under a Protective system.

b. in comb., as *protective-prohibitive.*

1906 *Month* Jan. 38 By mitigating the protective-prohibitive system he [Canning] promoted commerce

B. *sb.* Anything employed to protect; e. g. in *Surgery*, carbolized oiled silk used for the protection of wounds.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 589 *Protectives*... Those materials used by the physician as external applications to exclude the air and to protect inflamed dermal or other tissues. 1885 CODD *Myths & Dr.* I. ii. 18 The passage.. to the use of charms as protectives against the evil-disposed 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXI. 487 In dressing it is of importance that the raw surfaces be covered by some aseptic non-fibrous protective.

Prote·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a protective or protecting manner; by way of protection; so as to afford protection.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 682 Coachee bows protectively to the man of tickets. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* iv. 37 Butterflies close their wings and display only the outer surface, which is imitatively and protectively coloured. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 5/3 A race of protectively coloured mice that are found on a sandy island in the Bay of Dublin. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 363 She held up a yellow telegram protectively in front of her.

2. *Pol. Econ.* So as to protect from competition; by protective imposts, etc.

1872-3 W. M. WILLIAMS *Sc. in Short Chapters* (1882) 231 Protectively nursed and sickly imitations of English manufactures. 1881 *Times* 3 June 9/5 To maintain..that the passenger duty operates protectively for the competing omnibus and especially for the tramcar traffic.

Protectiveness (prote·ktivnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Protective quality, power, or function.

1847 MISS AGUILAR *Home Influence* III. i. 5 The caressing protectiveness of an elder for a younger. 1857 *Parl. Rep. Hist. Vaccination*, Evidence on the protectiveness of vaccination must now be statistical. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* XXXVII, If he had entered with a pistol in his hand he would scarcely have disturbed her trust in his protectiveness.

Protector (prote·ktəɹ), *sb.* [ME. a. OF. *protectour* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *protecteur*, ad. post-cl. L. *prōtector*, *-ōrem*, a protector, a body-guard, agent-n. f. *prōteg-ĕre* to PROTECT.]

1. One who protects, defends, or shields from injury or harm; a defender; a guardian, a patron.

Cardinal protector, a cardinal who has charge of the interests of a country, or a religious order or college, at Rome.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 21 To þa fel yndis hald þi way; for þi protectour sal I be. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xiii, The wulues kyld the dogges whiche were capytayns and protectours of the sheep. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLIII. i, Judg me, And protector bee Of my cause. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 62 The Cardinals Protectors of the several orders about Rome. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* III. iii,

By my kind Protector kept, Safe I laid me down and slept. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlvi. VI. 61 He had indeed been a useful ally: but he was something more; he was a powerful protector. 1901 in *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 6/5 It will give him [the King] great satisfaction to assume and bear the honorary title of Protector of the University of Wales.

b. A thing that protects; a guard; *esp.* a device or contrivance serving to prevent injury to or from something, the object being often indicated by a prefixed word; e. g. *chest-protector, cuff-protector, ear-protector, point-protector* (for a pencil), etc.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 140 When the metallic protector was from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$, there was no corrosion or decay of the copper. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 265 Such a mass is ..a protector of the ice beneath it. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 8/3 The second item was a head protector. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Dec. 5/4 Footprints showing the marks of boot-protectors were found in the garden. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 The boots had been mended with English protectors. *attrib.* 1901 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/4 Venturing outside upon the framework between the protector arms.

c. *Rom. Antiq.* A member of the life-guard or body-guard. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 57 From the seven schools two companies of horse and foot were selected, of the protectors, whose advantageous station was the hope and reward of the most deserving soldiers.

2. *Eng. Hist.* **a.** One in charge of the kingdom during the minority, absence, or incapacity of the sovereign; a regent.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/1 Yat ye be protectour and defendour of yis Lond, and so named and called. *c* 1450 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 431 The Duke of Gloucestre, to ben Protectour and defendour of the Rewme. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 278 An honorable style [was] geuen him, that he should be called the Protectour of the kyng and his Realme. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 56 My Lord Protector, 'tis his Highnes pleasure, You do prepare to ride vnto S. Albons. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Definition of Protector* Wks. (1687) 343 What's a Protector? He's a stately Thing, That Apes it in the Non-age of a King. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 15 John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, and Protector of England. *a* 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 293 His great patron the protector, Humphry, Duke of Gloucester. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. iii. 623 The appointment of a protector, guardian, or regent, when the heir-apparent of the Crown has been very young.

b. The official title of the head of the executive during part of the period of the Commonwealth; in full *Lord Protector of the Commonwealth*: borne by Oliver Cromwell 1653–8, and by his son Richard 1658–9.

1653 in *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* (1658) 275 From and after the six and twentieth day of December 1653 the Name, Style, Title and Teste of the Lord Protector..of the Commonwealth, of England, Scotland, and Ireland..shall be used. 1653–4 *Weekly Intelligencer* 14–21 Mar., The Privy Lodgings for his Highness the Lord Protector in Whitehall are now in readiness, as also the Lodgings for his Lady Protectoress. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., Saw the superb funerall of the Protector. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 23 The Declaration of the Council of Officers was read, whereby Cromwell was made Protector. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. II. 244 Cromwell's assumption, therefore, of the title of Protector was a necessary and wholesome usurpation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 135 The kingly prerogatives were intrusted to a lord high protector..called not His Majesty but His Highness.

3. *Law. Protector of the settlement*: see quot. 1876.

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 74 § 22 The Person who shall be the Owner of the prior Estate, or the first of such prior Estates if more than One,..shall be the Protector of the Settlement so far as regards the Lands in which such prior Estate shall be subsisting. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1 The renewed collision which is certain to take place between the Liberal and Conservative parties, now that 'the protector of the settlement', as the lawyers say, is gone, will pretty certainly produce the desire for Reform, if it does not now exist. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 2. 219 The Protector of the settlement is usually the tenant for life in possession; but the settlor of the lands may appoint in his place any number of persons not exceeding three to be together Protector during the continuance of the estates preceding the estate tail.

4. A rendering of L. *tutor* in college use.

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 90 The earliest statutable recognition of stranger-students at Oxford is at Magdalen College (1479)...Waynflete's statute is copied at Corpus Christi College (1517) where the number of such students is limited to four, or six at the outside, and a person is named who is to be responsible for them, termed protector (*tutor*) [cf. Statutes of C. C. C. 1517, c. 34, quamdiu sint sub tutoribus et honeste se gerant].

Hence † **Prote·ctordom** *Obs.*, a state under the rule of a Protector.

1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 227 We have been in twelve years a kingdom, commonwealth, protectordom, afterwards under an army, parliament, &c.

Prote·ctor, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* **a.** To treat or deal with as Protector. **b.** To make or proclaim Protector.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 180 When the army see they are yours, they will be protectored by you. 1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Impost.* 25 The then English Army was the remainder of those Souldiers, that not only subverted the Kings Forces, but Protector'd Oliver Crumwell.

Protectoral (prote·ktŏrăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *doctoral, electoral, pastoral.* So F. *protectoral* (16th c. in Littré).] Of or pertaining to a protector, *esp.* in *Hist.* to the Protector of a kingdom or commonwealth.

1657 *Narr. Late Parlt.* 27 Less burthensome and chargable to the people then the instrument of Protectorall Government, or the present Government. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 503 This body, during the civil wars, and during the protectoral republic, fostered an excessive zeal for regal power. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 244 This was the signal for the advance of troops by the Emperor of Russia in his protectoral character. 1885 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 232 The notices of the Commonwealth and Protectoral taxation are good and trustworthy.

† **B.** *sb.* = PROTECTORATE *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 366 With the dissolving of this Parliament was an Exit likewise given to the Protectorall.

Protectorate (prote·ktŏrĕt), *sb.* [f. PROTECTOR *sb.* + -ATE^1; cf. *doctorate*; so F. *protectorat* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = L. type **protectōrāt-us.*]

1. The office, position, or government of the Protector of a kingdom or state; the period of administration of a Protector; *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* the period (1653–9) during which Oliver and Richard Cromwell held the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.

1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. *Fasti* 797 He [Richard Cromwell] being designed to be his Fathers successor in the Protectorate, was..sworn a Privy Counsellour. 1770 GUTHRIE *Geog. Hist. & Comm. Gram.* (1771) 314 During the continuance of his protectorate, he was perpetually distrest for money, to keep the wheels of his government going. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 18 The Short Parliament of 1658-9, summoned after the death of Oliver, during the brief Protectorate of Richard Cromwell. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 379 During the Protectorate the university [of Dublin] was nearly extinct, but was revived again,. according to its previous forms, at the Restoration.

2. The office, position, or function of a protector or guardian; protectorship, guardianship. In *Internat. Law*: **a.** originally, The relation of a strong to a weaker state to which it gives its protection. **b.** The relation of a suzerain to a vassal state; suzerainty. **c.** now *spec.* The relation of a European power to a territory inhabited by native tribes, and not ranking among the nations as a state.

With **a.** cf. PROTECTION 1, quot. 1809; PROTECTED, quot. 1836. In sense **c.** the term acquired international recognition in the proceedings of the Berlin Conference of 1885. See also Ilbert *Govt. India* (1898) vii. 427, *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (1908) XII. 42.

1836 WHEATON *Elem. Internat. Law* 64 The city of Cracow in Poland, with its territory, was declared by the congress of Vienna to be a free, independent, and neutral state, under the protection of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. ..Its sovereignty still remains, except so far as it is affected by the protectorate which may be lawfully asserted over it in pursuance of the treaties of Vienna. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 387 The King of England, it was hoped, would accept the protectorate of the alliance. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* I. 51 Not a word more was said about the high protectorate hitherto exercised by Austria on the minor Italian States. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 64 To request England and France to assume a joint protectorate over the Netherlands. 1864 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* App. II. (1879) 485 The seven Ionian islands —..Great Britain's abandonment of her protectorate having been accepted—are to form a part of the Greek monarchy. 1884 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 The setting up of a British protectorate over south-eastern New Guinea, as announced ..a few days ago. 1885 tr. *Acte Générale Confer. Berlin* 26 Feb. in *Parl. Papers Eng.* (1886) XLVII. 110 In all parts of the territory..where no Power shall exercise rights of sovereignty or Protectorate, the International Navigation Commission of the Congo .shall be charged with supervising the application of the principles proclaimed..by this Declaration.

3. A state or territory placed or taken under the protection of a superior power; *esp.* a protected territory inhabited by native tribes.

1884 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 The coasts even of our new protectorate [in New Guinea] are incompletely known. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 5/2 H.M.S. Egeria has..just completed a remarkable cruise of annexation, formally declaring as protectorates of Great Britain no fewer than thirteen islands in the South Pacific. 1891 *Times* 9 Jan. 3/2 The missionaries appealed to the Governor of the Protectorate. 1899 C. W. C. OMAN *Eng. 19th Cent.* x. 256 The programme sketched out by Mr. Rhodes, of drawing a continuous chain of British protectorates from Cape Colony to the Nile valley. 1908 *Whitaker's Almanack* 557 The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate, and the East Africa Protectorate extends from the Umba to the river Juba.

4. *attrib.* (all in senses 2, 3), as *protectorate force, form, idea, official, ordinance, regiment, system, troops*, etc.

1897 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/2 It was arranged that the Protectorate force should occupy the next place in the marching order. *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 7/5 An extraordinary change in the Benin country owing to the energy of Sir Ralph Moor and the Protectorate officials. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 5/2 A strong body of Protectorate troops has set out for the interior of Benin to capture Ologbosheri. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 Dec. 4/6 Political questions..arising out of the Protectorate Ordinance of 1896.

Hence **Prote·ctorate** *v. trans., nonce-wd.* to assume or annex as a protectorate.

1881 GORDON *Let.* 21 May (in *Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 25), England to Protectorate Egypt, France to do Ditto to Tunis. 1884 W. G. LAWES in *Nonconf. & Indep.* 24 Apr., If we are to be annexed, attached, appropriated, or protectorated, it should be by the Imperial rather than by any Colonial Government.

Protectoress, obs. var. PROTECTRESS.

Protecto·rial, *a.* [f. late L. *prōtectōri-us* PROTECTORY + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a protector, or a protecting state.

1806 NOBLE *Biog. Hist. Eng.* III. 70 He was in some degree, allied to the Protectorial family, by his uncle's.. marriage with Ann, a daughter of Richard Cromwell. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan. 5/3 The fact that we either had or had not protectorial rights over New Guinea.

† **Protecto·rian,** *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Protector (Cromwell), or to the Protectorate; Cromwellian.

1659 J. HARRINGTON *Ways & Means*, etc. Wks. (1700) 540 Now says the Protectorian Family, O that we had set up the equal Commonwealth! *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hereford* (1662) II. 47 During the Tyranny of the Protectorian times. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 13 Witness of late their Protectorian Praise, For which some say, Our Laureat won the Baies.

B. *sb.* A supporter of Cromwell's protectorate; a Cromwellian.

1659 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* XVII. 114 Leint. Coll. Kingwell a greate courtier, and a Protectorian. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civ. Warres* 344 This the Protectorians endeavoured to have made no question.

Prote·ctorless, *a.* [f. PROTECTOR + -LESS.] Having no protector. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Protectorly (prote·ktəli), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY^1.] Befitting or appropriate to a protector, esp. to the Lord Protector.

1654 in *Rump Songs* I. (1662) 365 Enthron'd in his Chair ..He took such Protectorly courses. 1672 T. JORDAN *London Triumphant* 14 The Captain of a Troop of Horse,.. The Crown, King and Kingdom did divorce; And put the Land into a Protectorly course, By Excision.

Protectorship (prote·ktəʃip). [See -SHIP.]

1. The office of Protector of the realm: = PROTECTORATE *sb.* 1; also, with possessive pronoun, as title of a protector.

c 1460 *Brut* 523 þe Duke of Yorke was sent fore to Grenewiche, & þer was dischargied of þe protectorshipp. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. i. 30 *Glost.* As who, my Lord? *Suff.* Why, as you, my Lord, An't like your Lordly Lords Protectorship. 1659 *England's Conf.* 3 The most probable competitor for succession in the Protectorship. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 150 Cromwell's Protectorship was built only upon the authority of the Council of Officers. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 971 Under the 'protectorship' of the Khedive.

2. The position, character, or function of a protector; guardianship, patronage.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 12 The loue of good men, obteined through his behauiour in the protectourship of the people. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 105 Those Kings bestow not those Protectorships upon the Cardinals to receive, but to confer honour upon them. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vii. 282 Not the libidinous mockery of gallantry, nor the insolent condescension of protectorship. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I xii. 51 Minerva, contending with Neptune for the protectorship of Athens. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xx. (1889) 346 Napoleon found that the protectorship of the Church strengthened his position in France.

Protectory (prote·ktəri), *a.* and *sb.* [As adj. ad. late L. *prōtectōri-us* of or belonging to the body-guard, f. *prōtector* (see PROTECTOR and -ORY^2). As *sb.* f. as PROTECT *v.* + -ORY^1: cf. *refectory, reformatory*, etc., and med.L. *prōtectōri-um* protectorship, sb. use of neut. of *prōtectōrius.*]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of protecting; protective.

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks (1687) 471 The King..sends his Letters Protectory to the Abbot in these Words.

B. *sb. E. C. Ch.* An institution for the care and education of destitute or vicious children.

1868 [see quot. 1893]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 8/2 The cardinal was very active in..philanthropic work, having established protectories for destitute children [etc.]. 1888 HURLBERT *Ireland under Coercion* (ed. 2) I. i. 4 The Catholic demand for the endowment of Catholic schools and protectories. 1893 *Tablet* 16 Sept. 450/2 The New York Catholic Protectory, founded in 1868.

Protectress (prote·ktrĕs). Also *β.* 7–8 protectoress. [f. PROTECTOR + -ESS.]

1. A female protector; a patroness.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 660/1 Straightly enioyning you..to worship our Lady Mary the mother of God, and our patronesse and protectresse, euermore in all aduersity. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 505 Pallas, Patronesse of Athens, and Protectresse. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scot.* in 1772, 297 The fair protectress of a fugitive adventurer. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* ii. 19 Athenè, the personal protectress of Achilles, of Odusseus, and of Diomed.

β. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* Ded. 3 In making Choice of such a Protectoresse. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 285 Juno of Samos, the Protectoress of that Island. 1704 *Addr. Devon* 3 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* No 4066/8 A Protectoress of Your own Dominions.

b. Applied to a thing.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 76 Christians: whose powerty is their onely safety and protectresse. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 225 If the Papacy were inherently the protectress of humanity.

2. A female Protector or regent of a kingdom or commonwealth; also, the wife of a Protector.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1081/1 Katharine Par.. was by patent made protectresse of the realme of England, when king Henrie the eight went in person to the wars of Bullongne. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 70

Ferdinand the fourth,..being but a childe when his father Sancho died, was in ward to his mother Queen Mary, his Protectresse. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) III. 125 At Norborough..the Lady Protectress, Widow Elizabeth Cromwell, after the Restoration, found a retreat.

β. 1653-4 [see PROTECTOR 2 b] 1660 TATHAM *Rump* II. i, She will be a Protectoress whether he be a Protector or not.

† **Protectrice.** *Obs.* Also 5 -yse, 5–6 -yce. [ME. a. F. *protectrice*, ad. med.L. *prōtectrix*, *-trīcem* : see next.] = prec.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliv. (*Lucy*) 310 As agatha, my cystire fre, is protectryse of þis cyte. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 255 How gods modire is oure protectrice. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1741 ' Patrones of Chestre ', protectrice of the countre. 1654 in Morley *Cromwell* v. vii. (1900) 451 At the table of my Lady Protectrice dined my Lady N. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 137 She found a Protectrice, the Character she gives of her exactly suited Madame.

‖ **Protectrix** (prōte·ktriks). [med.L., fem. of L. *prōtector*.] = PROTECTRESS.

c 1500 KENNEDY *Poems* (Schipper) iv. 9 Sancta Maria, Virgo virginum ! Protectrix till all pepill penitent. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 39 Preiss ay to be protectrix of þe pure. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* viii. (1675) 152 Hecate was said to be the goddess or protectrix of witches. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 23 England, the mother and the protectrix of heresies. 1883 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVII. 244 The duchess was an eminent protectrix of literary men and scholars.

† **Prote·cture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as PROTECT *v.* + -URE.] The action or office of a protector.

a 1485 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 501 The Churche hath approved him and his reigning by accepting of his Protecture.

‖ **Protégé** *masc.*, **protégée** *fem.* (prote·ʒe). [F., ' (one) protected ', pa. pple. of *protéger*, ad. L. *prōtegĕre* to PROTECT.] One who is under the protection or care of another, esp. of a person of superior position or influence.

1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii, And very *à propos*, here comes your ladyship's *protégée*. 1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 243 She looked upon me as her particular *protegée* 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 206 An immense tray of dried fruits.. which one of his hundred and fifty *protégés* had sent him. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xxv. 178 He may be a protegé of Lady Anne Percival 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, Mrs. Saddletree..distressed about the situation of her unfortunate *protégée*. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 172 The little orphan girl, who had been the protegée of my dear husband. 1908 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 126/1 As a distinguished physician and as the protégé of prominent personages in Church and State.

† **Prote·ic,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. PROTE(IN + -IC.] Of, of the nature of, or consisting of, protein.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 647 The proteic principles have been termed the plastic materials of nutrition. 1867 *N. Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrosp. Med. & Surg.* 30 A newly-formed proteic compound.

Proteid [1] (prō·ti,id). *Chem.* Also **proteide.** [f. PROTE(IN : see -ID [4].] A term applied in England from 1871 to the class of organic compounds previously known as ' protein bodies ' or ' substances '(Ger. *protein-stoffe*), and now by preference called ' proteins ' : see PROTEIN, and Note there.

1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem* XVIII. 252 The term *proteides* is here used in the comprehensive sense, which permits the grouping together of the non-crystallisable nitrogenous animal and vegetable substances possessing reactions in common. 1872 — *Gen. Index* of *Frnl. Chem. Soc.* 1841-72, Proteids 1872 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 68 It is a common and often a very convenient practice to speak of the various albuminoid substances of animals or vegetables as ' proteids '. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 955 Albuminous Principles —Albuminoids or Proteids [*ed.* 10 *Index*, Protein]. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. i. (1879) 14 Proteids..form a large portion of all living bodies and an essential part of all protoplasm. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 6/3 Some months ago Mr. Hankin discovered a class of organisms to which he gave the name of ' Protective Proteids '. These substances..appear to be a sort of natural antiseptic, possessing the power of destroying the bacilli of anthrax and other maladies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 810 The work of this accomplished author [Weir Mitchell] on the venom of the rattlesnake, formed the first step in our knowledge of toxic proteids. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Plants* I. 207 The first downward step in the decomposition of protoplasm into proteids. 1907 *Recommendations of Committee* in *Proc. Physiol. Soc.* 26 Jan p. xviii. 1 The word Proteid—which is used in different senses in this country and in Germany—should be abolished.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* = PROTEIN *attrib.*

1872 HUXLEY *Phys* i 3 That compound known to chemists as proteid matter. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 159 A man confined to a purely proteid diet must eat a prodigious quantity of it. 1883 *American* VI. 173 The crotaline venom contains three distinct proteid bodies. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 130 The more proteid material the body is called upon to metabolize the more likely we are to have an excess of [uric acid, etc.].

Proteid [2] (prō·ti,id). *Zool. rare.* [f. mod.L. generic name *Prōteus* + -ID [3].] An amphibian of the family *Proteidæ*, typified by the genus *Proteus* (PROTEUS 3 b). So **Proteidean** (prōti,i·dĭăn) *a.*, belonging to this group of amphibians.

Proteiform (prō·ti,ifōm), *a.* [f. PROTE-US + -(I)FORM.] Changeable in form, or assuming many various forms, like the fabled Proteus or the ' proteus-animalcule '; protean, multiform, extremely variable or various.

1833 B. G. BABINGTON tr. *Hecker's Black Death* ii. (1888) 20 This violent disease..is proteiform in its varieties. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1224/2 Proteiform expansions of the Amœba and other inferior animals. 1853 H. LUSHINGTON *Ital. War* (1859) 237 [They] must imagine to themselves such a string as never was put together before of all the possible proteiform transformations of an absolute and impartial egotism. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 152 (1875) 414 When we turn from these proteiform specks of living jelly..we find differences of tissue.

Protein (prō·ti,in). Also 9 -ine. *Chem.* [a. F. *protéine* (Mulder 1838), Ger. *protein*, f. Gr. πρωτ-ος primary, prime (so named as a primary substance or fundamental material of the bodies of animals and plants) : see -IN [1].]

† **a.** Name given by Mulder to a complex residual nitrogenous substance, of tolerably constant composition, obtained from casein, fibrin, and egg albumin, to which he assigned the formula $C_{40}H_{62}N_{10}O_{12}$, and which he regarded as the essential constituent of organized bodies, animal or vegetable (*obs.*). **b.** In current use, any one of a class of organic compounds, the *proteins*, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, with a little sulphur, in complex and more or less unstable combination; forming an important part of all living organisms, and the essential nitrogenous constituents of the food of animals; obtained as amorphous solids, differing in solubility and other properties, and usually coagulable by heat. Also called *albuminoids*, and very generally *proteids* (see PROTEID [1]).

When the advance of chemical knowledge showed that there was no such definite compound as Mulder's ' protein ', the albuminoid substances of which he had considered it to be the basis continued to be known as the *protein bodies* or *substances*, Ger *protein-stoffe* (see c). To render the latter, the term *proteids* (at first *proteides*) was used by H. Watts in 1871 in his translation of Gmelin's *Handbook of Chemistry*, also in the Journal of the Chemical Society, and the 11th ed. of Fownes' Chemistry, 1873, and became common (though not universal) in English use. *Proteïd* had however in German been applied to designate compounds still more complex, e.g. hæmoglobin (see Hoppe-Seyler, *Handbch.*, ed. 5, 1883, 290). Thence arose confusion in nomenclature, to remedy which a Committee on Proteid Nomenclature was appointed, and in 1907 recommended the disuse of the term *proteid* in either sense, and the use of *proteins* as the collective name for the *protein-stoffe* or protein bodies. This recommendation was adopted by the International Congress of Physiologists at Heidelberg in the same year.

The simple proteins are the *protamines*, *histones*, *albumins*, and *globulins* (derivatives of which are fibrin and myosin). The combination compounds are the *scleroproteins* (e.g. gelatin and keratin), *phospho proteins* (e.g. vitellin, caseinogen, and casein), *conjugated proteins* (incl. *nucleo proteins*), *gluco-proteins* (e.g. mucin), *chromoprotcins* (e.g. hæmoglobin). Derivatives of protein are *meta-proteins* (acid-albumin, alkali-albumin), improperly called ' albuminates ' : *proteoses* (e.g albumose, globulose, gelatose) ; *peptones*, *polypeptides*. See *Journal of Physiology* XXXV. *Proc.* 26 Jan. 1907, pp. xvii-xx, and *Proc. Chem. Soc.* XXIII. 56

[1838 MULDER in *Bulletin des Sciences Phys. en Néerlande* III La matière organique, étant un principe général de toutes les parties constituantes du corps animal..pourrait se nommer *Protéine* de πρωτεῖος primarius.] 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Protein*, a product of the decomposition of albumen, &c., by potassa. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 9 Proteine and Gelatine are remarkable, not only for containing four elements, but for the very large number of atoms of these components which enter into the single compound atom of each. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 45 According to a view which has excited much attention, these three proximate elements [albumen, fibrine, and caseine] are merely slightly modified forms of the one proximate element, proteine. Mülder [is] the author of this view. 1868 HUXLEY *Phys. Basis of Life* in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. (1869) 135 All forms of protoplasm..yet examined, contain the four elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, in very complex union...To this complex combination, the nature of which has never been determined with exactness, the name of *Protein* has been applied. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 415 In many [foods] the amount of protein is too small. *Ibid.* 520 Of the true chemical character of the enzymes we are ignorant. They are probably proteins. 1907 *Jrnl. Physiol.* XXXV. *Proc.* 26 Jan. *Rept. on Proteid Nomencl.* p. xviii, The word Protein is recommended as the general name of the whole group...It is at present so used both in America and Germany.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem* II. 417 Acetic acid..renders them gelatinous and tough, but takes up no protein-compound. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 104/1 The main element of this material is of protein-basis. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 45 Sort of transition stage between the protein elements and urea. 1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med. & Surg.* 70 The pancreas as well as the stomach secretes a substance capable of transforming protein matters into peptone. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 734 The protein element, crystallin, is at its least quantity. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 250 The ovum is a minute spheroidal mass of protein substance. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Protein*, The term *protein bodies*, or *protein compounds*, is..commonly retained both by physiologists and chemists, as being the most convenient one for representing a class of compounds, which..deserve their name from their constituting the group which form the most essential articles of food. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 890 The fibres become finely granular from the deposition in them of fine protein granules.

Hence **Prote,inaceous** (-ēi·ʃəs), **Prote,inic** (-i·nik), **Proteinous** (prōtī·inəs) *adjs.*, of the nature of, or consisting of, protein.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Proteinaceous*, proteinous. 1868 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. (1869) 135 If we use this term with..caution..it may truly be said that all protoplasm is proteinaceous. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 8 The proteinaceous matter or protoplasm which constitutes the physical basis of life. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 81 Yeast cannot elaborate *proteinic matter under these conditions. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v., A *proteinous alimentary principle. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 301/1 Nucleated cells ; the membranous walls of which consist of a proteinous substance.

Pro tem., pro tempore : see PRO 10.

Protembryo, Protembryonic, Protencephalon : see PROTO- 2 b.

‖ **Protenchyma** (prote·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πρῶτ-ος first + ἔγχυμα infusion, after PARENCHYMA.] A term used by Nägeli for the primary meristem and those tissues (the epidermal and fundamental) which arise immediately from it : contrasted with *epenchyma*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 103 Nägeli says..that he would call the primary meristem and all parts of the tissue which arise immediately from it..Protenchyma (or Proten) ; the cambium, on the other hand, and everything which..originates from it Epenchyma (or Epen)... But..there is no reason for bringing into prominence only the contrast between fibro-vascular and non-fibro-vascular masses (Epenchyma and Protenchyma)..; the protenchyma of Nägeli therefore splits up, according to me, into three kinds [primary meristem, epidermal tissue, fundamental tissue] of equal value with his epenchyma. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 6.

Protend (prote·nd), *v.* Now *rare*. [ME. ad. L. *prōtend-ĕre* to stretch forth, extend : f. PRO-[1] 1 a + *tendĕre* to stretch ; cf. obs. F. *protend-re* (1404 in Godef.) to extend, a variant of *portendre*. see PORTEND.]

I. 1. *trans.* To stretch forth ; to hold out in front of one. Also *fig.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 217 In whiche yere ij. horrible blasynge steires apperede. protendenge [orig. *protendentes*] grete flammes from theym into the northe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Protend*, to set, put, cast, or stretch forth. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. i. (1732) 127 Not stamps or impressions passively printed upon the soul from without, but ideas vitally protended or actively exerted from within it self. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XV. 888 [Ajax] Now shakes his spear, now lifts, and now protends. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxix. IX. 25 The spears were protended, the trumpets sounded.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To stretch forward ; to stick out, protrude.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 66/1 Its two horns or wings protending forwards. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III, Prone, with hands and feet protending.

2. *trans.* To extend in length, or in one dimension of space ; to produce (a line) ; usually *pass.* to extend, stretch, reach (from one point to another). Also *fig.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 The thridde parte, which is Affrica, is protendede from the weste in to the meridien in to the coste of Egipte. *Ibid.* II. 35 Kynge Offa causede a longe diche to be made..whiche protendethe hit vn to the durre of the floode of Dee behynde Chestre. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 126 One entire street..protended in a right line from the Castle to Holy-rood-house. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 3 London is more protended in length. 1876 ALEXANDER *Bampton Lect.* (1877) 9 Whether, and how far, the thought and personality of the Psalmists were protended to, and absorbed by, the Divine object of their contemplation.

b. To extend in magnitude or amount.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 319 Protending and contracting it..according to the rate and assise of the Office. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 244 He begetteth or Principleth the Number next in Nature, and that is Two. ..The Monad is Protended, which begetteth Two.

3. To extend in duration ; to protract, prolong.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 189 Hit awe to be protended unto þe eve of the xxjti day. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 150 All..high Fasts were protended and reached to the evening thereof. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 301 The starry Heaven..protends it also to the illimitable times of their periodic movement.

II. † **4.** To portend, foretoken. (In quot. 1589 *absol.*) *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 22 That Comets did protend at the first blaze. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 205 This protendeth the birth of a beast and not of a man.

Hence **Prote·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Prote·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 267 The protending of the Hand towards the West. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 299 They lie protected there, By her large buckler, and protended spear. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 26 A huge protending rock. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 224 The terrific and protended jaws of the stag-beetle.

† **Prote·nse,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *protens-*, ppl. stem of *prōtendĕre* to PROTEND.] = PROTENSION 3.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 4 By dew degrees, and long protense [*and and later edd.* pretense].

† **Prote·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *prōtens-us*, pa. pple. of *prōtendĕre* to PROTEND + -ED [1].] Stretched forward, extended in length.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 30 The head of the ioynt, after a certaine manner long, and forward protensed.

Protension (prote·nʃən). *rare.* [ad. late L. *prōtensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōtendĕre* to PROTEND.] The action or fact of protending.

1. A stretching or reaching forward. Also *fig.*
1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Protension*, a stretching forth at length. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1870) II. 426 There could be no tendency, no protension of the mind to attain this object as an end. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 9 There are minds whose power is shed, if we may say so, in protension, precipitated forwards in narrow channels with impetuous torrent.

2. Extension in length; linear extent; length.
1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 359 The rays..will be of an unequal protension.

3. Extension in time; duration.
1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* App. i. (A.) (1853) 605 Time, Protension or protensive quantity, called likewise Duration, is a necessary condition of thought.

Prote·nsity. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. **protense*, ad. L. *prōtens-us* (see next) + -ITY.] 'The character of being protensive or of taking up time' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Protensive (protε·nsiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōtens-*, ppl. stem of *prōtend-ĕre* to PROTEND + -IVE.] Having the quality of protending.

1. Extending in time; continuing, lasting, enduring.
1643 [implied in PROTENSIVELY] **1671** FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xxix. Wks. 1731 II. 88 Our Patience is..according to the Will of God, when it is as extensive as intensive, and as protensive as God requires it to be. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 372 Time is a protensive quantity, and, consequently, any part of it, however small, cannot, without a contradiction, be imagined as not divisible into parts. **1870** *Outline Hamilton's Philos.* 217 Examples of the sublime..are manifested in the extensive sublime of Space and in the protensive sublime of Eternity.

2. Extending lengthwise; relating to or expressing linear extension, or magnitude of one dimension.
1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 310 In the study of Mathematics we are accustomed to a protensive, rather than to either an extensive, a comprehensive, or an intensive, application of thought. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 763 Distance in a direction from the percipient or what we should call protensive distance.

Hence **Prote·nsively** *adv.*, (in quots.) in respect of duration or extension in time.
1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* vi. 5 All the thoughts extensively are intensively onely evil, and protensively continually. **1882–3** *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2322 Space cannot be thought of except as extensively, nor time except as protensively, infinite.

Proteolite (prōu·tiǫlait). *Min.* [f. PROTE-US + -LITE.] A synonym of CORNUBIANITE, q. v.

‖**Proteolysis** (prōutiǫ·lisis). *Phys. Chem.* [mod.L., f. **prōteo-*, assumed combining form of PROTEIN + Gr. λύσις a loosening, solution.] A term for **a.** The separation of the proteins from a protein-containing mixture; **b.** The splitting up of proteins by ferments. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)
Although parallel in form to *electrolysis* and *hydrolysis* (decomposition by the agency of electricity and of water), *proteolysis* is not parallel in sense: see quot. 1907.
1880 *Nature* XXIII. 169/1 The second lecture chiefly relates to pepsin and the digestion of proteids; digestive proteolysis; the milk-curdling ferment. **1888** *Lancet* 4 Feb. 234/2 An examination of the contents of the stomach proved that the gastric juice was diminished in quantity, and proteolysis impaired. **1890** BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteolysis*, the separation of proteids from a mixture. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 97 Of these [substances] the more important are ferments, the results of proteolysis. **1907** *Recommendations of Committee* 8 in *Jrnl. Physiol.* XXXV. *Proc.* 26 Jan., Derivatives of Proteins. Of these, the products of protein-hydrolysis (a term preferable to proteolysis) are those which require special attention. (*Note.* Terms such as proteolysis fail to convey a meaning in harmony with that which is conveyed by the terms electrolysis and hydrolysis (on which they are moulded) of decomposition *by*.)

Hence **Proteolyse** (prōu·tiǫlaiz), *v. trans.*, to decompose or split up (proteins).
1902 in *Daily Chron.* 22 Nov. 6/6 These experiments [of Professor Vines] definitely establish the fact..that an enzyme which actively proteolyses the simpler forms of proteid is present in all parts of the plant body. **1904** VINES *Proteases of Plants* in *Ann. Bot.* Apr. 291 The results show that these Fungi can peptolyse Witte-peptone, with formation of leucin and tyrosin, and can proteolyse fibrin.

Proteolytic (prōutiǫli·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. λυτικ-ός able to loose, dissolving.] Having the quality of decomposing proteins.
1877 FOSTER *Phys.* II. iv. (1878) 319 An aqueous solution of the precipitate is both amylolytic and proteolytic, i.e. appears to contain some of both the salivary (pancreatic) ferment and pepsin. **1890** BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteolytic*, having the power to decompose or digest proteids. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 724 The organism at the primary seat of lesion secretes a potent proteolytic enzyme.

Proteose (prōu·tiǫus). *Phys. Chem.* [f. PROTE(IN + -OSE [2].] One of a class of products of protein-hydrolysis: see quots. and PROTEIN.
1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Proteoses*, primary cleavage-products formed in the digestion of proteids with gastric or pancreatic juices or their equivalents, or by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids. They are intermediate between the original proteid and peptone. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 811 Venoms contain proteids which possess..characteristics of the albumins or globulins and ..those of proteoses. **1907** *Recommendations of Committee on Proteid Nomencl.* 8 Derivatives of Proteins..b. Proteoses. This term includes albumose, globulose, gelatose, etc.

Proter-, shorter form of PROTERO-, used before a vowel, as in the words here following.

Proterandrous (prǫtĕræ·ndrəs), *a.* [f. PROTERO- + -ANDROUS: cf. PROTANDROUS. In both senses opp. to PROTEROGYNOUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having the stamens or male organs mature before the pistil or female organ.
1875 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* v. 130 Cross-fertilisation is ..favoured by the flower being proterandrous. **1879** A. W. BENNETT in *Academy* 33 Pentstemon is proterandrous (therefore cross-fertilized).

2. *Zool.* Of a hermaphrodite animal, or a colony of zooids: Having the male organs, or individuals, sexually mature before the female. (Cf. quot. 1887 s. v. PROTERANDRY below.)

Hence **Proteræ·ndrousness,** the quality or fact of being proterandrous; so **Proteræ·ndry.**
1875 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* v. 132 Cross-fertilisation is secured in Echium and Borago by proterandrousness (if I may be permitted to coin the word). **1887** *Nature* 29 Dec. 213/1 If the polypides are unisexual, then the proterandry refers only to the colony as a whole. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Proterandry*, the condition, in a Phanerogam, in which the stamens of the flower mature before the pistil.

Proteranthous (prǫtĕræ·nþəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. ἄνθ-ος flower + -OUS.] Having flowers appearing before the leaves.
1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 401.

† **Prote·rical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. πρῳτερικός early-bearing, precocious (πρῳτερικὴ συκῆ a kind of early fig) + -AL.] Early-bearing.
a **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 73 This great variety of Figg Trees, as precocious, proterical, biferous, triferous, and always-bearing Trees.

Protero- (prǫtĕro), before a vowel **proter-** (prǫtĕr), combining form from Gr. πρότερος fore, former, anterior, in place, time, order, rank; used in a few scientific terms.

Pro·terobase (-bēⁱs) *Min.* [after DIABASE], an eruptive rock resembling diabase, but in a more advanced stage of alteration. **Pro·teroglo·ssate** *a. Zool.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], belonging to Günther's division *Proteroglossa* of batrachians, having the tongue free in front. **Pro·teroglyph** (-glif) *Zool.* [Gr. γλύφειν to carve], a venomous serpent of the group *Proteroglypha*, characterized by having only the anterior maxillary teeth grooved; so **Proteroglyphic, Protero·glyphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Proteroglypha*. **Pro·terosaur** (-sǭɹ) [Gr. σαῦρος lizard], a saurian of the extinct genus *Proterosaurus* or group *Proterosauria*, comprising some of the oldest known reptiles; so **Pro·terosau·rian** *a.*, belonging to the *Proterosauria*; *sb.* a proterosaur. **Pro·terotome** (-toum) *a. Zool.* [Gr. -τομος cutting], applied to mastication in which the molars of the lower jaw move forwards against those of the upper, as in the Carnivora. **Pro·terozo·ic** *a. Geol.* [cf. PROTOZOIC]: see quots. See also PROTERANDROUS, PROTEROGYNOUS, etc.
1895 G. S. WEST in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 813 It is undoubtedly the homologue of that structure present in the Viperine and *Proteroglyphous forms. [**1872** NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 356 In the Permian Rocks the first undoubted Reptilian remains occur, the *Proterosaurus of this period being probably a Lacertilian.] **1896** COPE *Primary Factors Evol.* vi. 318 The inferior molar shears forwards on the superior molar. *Proterotome mastication. **1906** CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY *Geol.* II. iv. 162 To the *Proterozoic era is assigned the time that elapsed between the close of the formation of the igneous complex and the beginning of the lowest system which is now known to contain abundant well preserved fossils. [*Note*] Proterozoic, as here used, is a synonym of *Algonkian* as used by the U. S. Geol. Surv. **1906** *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 191/2 Between the close of this long archæan period and the beginning of the palæozoic ages there was another vast stretch of geological time, distinguished as the Proterozoic era.

Proterogynous (prǫtĕrǫ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. PROTERO- + -GYNOUS. Cf. PROTOGYNOUS. In both senses opposed to PROTERANDROUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having the pistil or female organ mature before the stamens or male organs.
1875 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 51 *Caltha palustris*... The species are said by Hildebrand to be proterogynous. **1877** DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 10 Other individuals, called proterogynous, have their stigma mature before their pollen is ready. **1883** THOMPSON tr. *Müller's Fert. Flowers* 12 *note*, Sprengel calls this species of dichogamy, *female-male*..; Hildebrand, *protogynous*; Delpino, *proterogynous*.

2. *Zool.* Of a hermaphrodite animal, or a colony of zooids: Having the female organs, or individuals, sexually mature before the male.

So **Protero·gyny**, the quality or state of being proterogynous.
1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Proterogyny*, the maturation of the pistil of a flower before the stamens.

† **Prote·rve,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *proterv-us* forward, bold, pert, wanton, impudent; cf. obs. F. *proterve* (*c* 1277 in Godef.).
Etymol. of L. *protervus* doubtful. Walde suggests after Fröhde **pro-pterguos*, f. PRO-[1] 1 + cogn. of Gr. πτερύξ wing.]
Forward, wayward, untoward, stubborn; peevish, petulant. Hence † **Prote·rvely** *adv.*
1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Men schulen be..traitours, proterue [*gloss* or ouerthwert, *Vulg.* protervi]. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 Who so euer by his owne reason or sentence wyll defende proteruely or styfly that thynge yt he loueth. **1567** *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 31 Man of his awin nature is so proterue.

Protervious, erron. form of PROTERVOUS.

Protervity (protɜ·ɹviti). Now *rare.* [ad. obs. F. *protervité*, ad. L. *protervitātem* forwardness, pertness, etc.: see prec.] Waywardness, frowardness, stubbornness; pertness, sauciness, insolence; peevishness, petulance; an instance of this.
?*c* **1500** *Proverbis* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 409 They that of protervite will not tewne well, *Ve, ve, ve*, theyre songe shal be in hell. **1613** DAY *Festivals* viii. (1615) 233 If..we adde Protervitie, Stubbornnesse, and rude Behaviour. **1654** H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 59 The queen, who formerly showed so much waspish protervity and waywardnesse. **1726** C. D'ANVERS *Craftsman* i. (1727) 10 The peevishness and protervity of age. **1838** G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 516 The protervity of heretics in the very efforts of their falsehood. **1882** STEVENSON *Fam. Studies* 36 In his [Hugo's] poems and plays there are the same unaccountable protervities.

† **b.** *fig.* Applied obscurely (or erroneously) to a bodily deformity or disfigurement. *Obs.*
1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. (ed. 8) 183 Some deformity in the mind. (as in certain naturall protervities in the body) they are seldome taking, but often begett a dislike.

† **Prote·rvous,** *a. Obs.* Also *erron.* **protervious.** [f. L. *proterv-us* (see PROTERVE) + -OUS.] = PROTERVE.
1547 BALE *Exam. Anne Askewe* 65 b, Slacke care gaue Pylate to the prestes.. he detected their proteruouse madnesse. **1624** F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 8 No such apparant Victorie was gotten of proteruious Heretiques. *Ibid.* 9 The Scriptures are a meanes to conuict proteruious error.

Protest (prōu·test, formerly prote·st), *sb.* [ME. = OF. *protest* (1479 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *protêt* (= med.L. *prōtest-um*, It., Sp., Pg. *protesto*), f. F. *protester* to PROTEST. Cf. obs. F. *proteste*, It., Sp. *protesta* fem.] An act of protesting.

1. A solemn declaration; an affirmation; an asseveration; an avowal; = PROTESTATION 1.
c **1400** *Beryn* 3905 And in protest opynly, here a-mong vs we all, Halff my good..I graunt it here to Geffrey. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 260 Sweare me..a good mouthfilling Oath: and leaue in sooth, And such protest of Pepper Ginger-bread, To Veluet-Guards, and Sunday-Citizens. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 17 They would cousen their Neighbours with Protests of good Usage. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 19 A statement or protest is, compared with the reality, a poor thing.

2. The action taken to fix the liability for the payment of a dishonoured bill; *spec.* a formal declaration in writing, usually by a notary-public, that a bill has been duly presented and payment or acceptance refused.
1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 399 The Notarie may.. leaue afterwardes the copie of the Protest with some of the house, or throw the same within doores, and keepe a note of it against the next time. **1682** SCARLETT *Exchanges* 71 If a Bill be presented for Acceptance, and the Acceptant refuse absolutely to accept it, then the Possessor of the Bill is obliged instantly without delay to make Protest for Non-Acceptance. **1698** *Act* 9 & 10 *Will. III*, c. 17 Which Protest..shall within Fourteen Days after making thereof, be sent, or otherwise due Notice shall be given thereof, to the Party from whom the said Bill or Bills were received. **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 23, I gave the Protest to Capt. Clipperton in the South-Seas. **1882** *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 61 § 51 (4) When a bill has been duly noted, the protest may be subsequently extended as of the date of the noting. *Ibid.* (7) A protest must contain a copy of the bill, and be signed by the notary making it.

3. A written declaration made by the master of a ship, attested by a justice of the peace or a consul, stating the circumstances under which injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or under which officers or crew have incurred any liability.
1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 87 The Insurers ask for the Protest; which is a Declaration upon Oath, usually made by the Master, and some of his People, before a Justice, Notary or Consul, at any Place where they first arrive. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Protest*,..a writing attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn by a master of a vessel, stating the severity of the voyage by which the ship has suffered, and showing that the damage was not occasioned by his misconduct or neglect.

4. A formal statement or declaration of disapproval of or dissent from, or of consent under certain conditions only to, some action or proceeding; a remonstrance.
1751 *Parl. Hist.* I. 38 This Answer of the Barons to the King [in 1242] being in the Nature of a Protest, is the First of that Kind we meet with in History; we shall, therefore, give it at length as follows. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. x. 221 Protests and counter-protests were taken. **1822** J. HAGGARD *Rep. Consist. Crt.* I. 5 The husband appeared under protest, and prayed to be dismissed on the ground [etc.]. **1846** MᶜCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 291 On the first day (18th May) of the meeting of the general assembly of 1843, the ministers and elders, members of that body, opposed to the right of patronage and in favour of the veto, gave in a Protest, stating..that 'The courts of the church as now established, and members thereof, are liable to be coerced by the civil courts in the exercise of their spiritual functions'. **1885** SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 876 The meaning of paying under protest necessarily is that the party paying the money does not pay it by way of rightful payment, but claims it still as his money in the hands of the person to whom it is paid. **1893** *Times* 30 Dec. 9/4 Meetings of protest began to be held all over Ireland.

b. A written statement of dissent from any motion carried in the House of Lords, recorded and signed by any Peer of the minority. (The earlier term was PROTESTATION 3 b.)

1712 (*title*) The Protest of the L[ord]s, upon A[ddressing] Her M[ajesty] for Her Sp[eech]. With the Names of the L[or]ds. 1721 *Jrnls. Ho. Lords* XXI. 695/2 Ordered, That on Thursday next, this House will take into Consideration the Nature of Protests, and the Manner of entering them. 1721 (*title*) Another Protest of their Lordships, on Sir George Byng's Attacking the Spanish Fleet. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 168 Each peer has also a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons of such dissent; which is usually stiled his protest. 1854 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 16 Some of the most remarkable protests which appear in the journals of the peers were drawn up by him [Atterbury] 1875 ROGERS (*title*) A Complete Collection of the Protests of the Lords.. 1624–1874. *Ibid.* Pref. 13 It was not assumed or acted on before the Long Parliament, though the six Peers who make the first protest, with or without reasons, state that they 'demanded their right of protestation'. *Ibid.* Pref. 15 The first protest with reasons entered in the Journals of the Irish House of Lords was in 1695,..the practice was plainly borrowed from English procedure.

5. *attrib.*, as *protest meeting, resolution.*

1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 209 The protest meetings occurred on the 11th and 18th. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/5 Lord Dunraven did not, as many expected.., hoist the protest flag after the finish. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 8/1 A protest meeting was held at ten o'clock.

Protest (prote·st), *v.* [a. F. *proteste-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prōtest-ārī* (also in late L. *-āre*) to declare formally in public, testify, protest, f. PRO- 1 a + *testārī* to be or speak as a witness, to declare, aver, assert.]

1. *trans.* To declare or state formally or solemnly (something about which a doubt is stated or implied); to affirm, asseverate, or assert in formal or solemn terms. Const. with *subord. cl.*, *compl.*, or *simple obj.*

1440 HUMPHREY DK. GLOUC. *Advice* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 767/1, I Protest, for myn Excuse and my Discharge, that I never was, am, nor never shal be Consentyng ..to his Deliverance. 1530 PALSGR. 668/2, I protest that I wyll nothyng obstynatly affyrme that [etc.]. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 33 Likewise Thomas in protesting nim to be his lord and his God, doth professe that he is that only one God whome he had alway worshipped. 1561 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II 119 Forasmuche as no man speeketh against this thing, you, N., sall protest heere, before God, and his holie congregatioun, that you have taken, and are now contented to have, M., heere present, for your lawfull wife. 1621 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 169 Till then I proteste I can have no joye in the going well of my owin bussienesse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 P 7, I protest to you, the Gentleman has not spoken to me. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 512 She protested in the most solemn manner, that she was innocent of the crime laid to her charge. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 38 She then with dignity and calmness solemnly protested her innocence.

b. *intr.* To make protestation or solemn affirmation.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Kings* ii. 42 Did I not make thee sweare..& protested vnto thee, saying [etc.]? — *Jer.* xi 7, I haue protested vnto your fathers.., rising earely & protesting, saying, Obey my voyce. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 240 *Ham.* Madam, how like you this Play? *Qu.* The Lady protests to much, me thinkes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 3 The man did solemnly protest vnto vs, saying, Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you. — 1 *Sam.* viii. 9 Protest solemnly vnto them, and shew them the maner of the King that shall reigne over them. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 75 Every mother..who ever, by her hope against hope for some profligate, protested for a love deeper and wider than that of society.

c. As a mere asseveration; cf. DECLARE *v.* 6 b.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 136, I lovde, I doe protest, And did of worldlie men account that worthie knight the best. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 313, I will doe it I protest. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1820) 253, I cannot..call you the..basest fellow in the Kingdom. I protest, my lord, I do not think you so.

2. *trans.* To make a formal written declaration of the non-acceptance or non-payment of (a bill of exchange) when duly presented. Also *fig.*

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 194 Permitting a Bill to be protested by Mr Webster. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Dec., If the bill of 200*l*..be not paid and..if I do not help him about it, they have no way but to let it be protested. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 5 The person..who shall have protested such note. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 112 The acceptor may procure the funds necessary to meet the bill, and prevent its being protested.

† **b.** To protest the bill of (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* IV. i, I'm sure 'twould vex your hearts, to be protested; Ye're all fair merchants. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, I must and will have my money, Or I'll protest you first, and, that done, have The statute made for bankrupts served upon you.

c. *Football.* To lodge a protest against (a player); to object to as disqualified. *U. S.*

1905 *McClure's Mag.* June 118/2 Princeton protested Thomas J. Thorp, one of Columbia's best men. Columbia returned the compliment by protesting Davis, Princeton's captain and end-rush.

† **3.** To assert publicly; to proclaim, publish; to declare, show forth. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 In case yt he did refuse so to do, then he [the herald] dyd protest the harme that should ensue, in the forme and maner, that in suche a case is accustumed to be done. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 149 Do me right, or I will protest your cowardise. 1620 [see PROTESTED 2]. 1641 (Sept. 9) in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1875) I. 6 Therefore to acquit ourselves of the dangers and inconveniences that might arise..we do protest our disassents to this vote, and do thus enter it as aforesaid. [Cf. sense 7.] *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xii. 46 Remember thy Creator; O protest His praises to the world.

† **4.** To vow; to promise or undertake solemnly.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 432 That suche [married priests] as by the consent of their wiues, wil proteste to make a diuorsement they do handle more gently. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 89 On Dianaes Altar to protest For aie, austerity, and single life. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 36 As for the Dignitie Imperiall, the Elector Palatine hath alwayes protested to recognize him for Emperor. *c* 1660 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 455 The Scots seriously protested the performance of all these.

† **5.** To make a request in legal form; to demand as a right; to stipulate. Const. with *subord. cl.*, also *intr.* with *for*. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 331 Syne ger Stobo for thy lyf protest. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 410 The said Maister Johnne protestit that the said Lord Robert sould not be haldin to answer to the saidis letters. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xx. § 3 (1699) 230 When Advocats assist Pannels, especially in Treason, they use to protest that no escape of theirs in pleading, may be misconstructed. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 113 Of old, before inclosing the Jury, the Lord Advocate or Prosecutor used to protest for an Assize of Error against the Inquest, if they assoilzied.

† **6.** To call to witness; to appeal to. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 339 Protesting God, that he entended not to tourne aside, or hide..any thing that is another mannes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 480 Unoriginal Night and Chaos wilde.. with clamorous uproare Protesting Fate supreame. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 9 Protest the gods against their injuries; And let the whole assembly know your case.

7. *intr.* To give formal expression to objection, dissent, or disapproval; to make a formal (often written) declaration *against* some proposal, decision, procedure, or action; to remonstrate.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 48 This lusty jester..in fury draws his dagger, and begins to protest 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* Ded. A ij b, Such imprest money I doe not like, but protest against it. 1641 (Dec. 24) in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1875) I. 7, I do protest against the deferring the debate thereof until Monday, to the end to discharge myself of any ill consequence that may happen thereby. 1718 (Feb. 20) *Ibid.* I. 240 We, whose names are subscribed, do protest against the resolution for refusing the other instruction, moved to be given to the same Committee on the Military Lands..for the reasons following: 1st, Because [etc.]. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiii, This I protested against, as being no way Chinese. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. Pref. 12 A minister of religion may fairly protest against being made a politician.

† **Protestancy.** *Obs.* [f. next + -CY.] The condition of being a Protestant; the Protestant religion, system, or principles; = PROTESTANTISM 1. In 17th c., *spec.* the system of the reformed Church of England, as distinguished on the one hand from Popery, on the other from Presbyterianism and Puritanism.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 41 Puritanisme differing from Protestancie in 32 articles of doctrine (as their owne bookes and writings doe witnesse). 1612 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Cr. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 162 He renounced all religions, Papistry, Protestancy, Puritanism, and all other, and took himself only to God. 1655 G. HALL (*title*) The Triumphs of Rome over Despised Protestancie. 1687 *Refl. upon Pax Vobis* 32 Presbytery..would crush Protestancy if it could. 1688 PENN *Let.* Wks. 1726 I. *Life* 137 The Common Protestancy of the Kingdom. 1822 J. MILNER *Vind. Ends Relig. Controv.* 59 Recanting the whole system of Protestancy.

b. The Protestant community: — PROTESTANTISM 2.

1721 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 196 This death miserably contristated the whole Protestancy of the three nations.

Protestant (prǫ·tėstănt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. Ger. or F. *protestant*, in pl. the designation of those who joined in the protest at Spires in 1529, ad. L. *prōtestāns*, pl. *prōtestānt-ēs*, pres. pple. of *prōtest-ārī* to PROTEST. In French also † one who protests in any sense, e. g. who protests devotion, sb. use of pres. pple. of *protester* (cf. sense 3 a).]

A. *sb.* **I.** *Eccles.*

1. *Hist.* usually *pl.* The name given to those German princes and free cities who made a declaration of dissent from the decision of the Diet of Spires (1529), which re-affirmed the edict of the Diet of Worms against the Reformation; hence, a general designation of the adherents of the Reformed doctrines and worship in Germany.

In the 16th c., the name *Protestant* was generally taken in Germany by the Lutherans; while the Swiss and French called themselves *Reformed*.

1539 WYATT *Let. to Cromwell* in *MS. Cotton Vesp. C. vii.* lf. 26 b, The Launsegrave the Duke of Saxone and the other of the Liegue whiche they cal the Protestantes. *Ibid.* lf. 28b, This must be other against the Turk or the Protestantes, or for Geldres. 1540 WOTTON *Let. to Cromwell* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 287 They reken heere that the Protestantes will make no leage nor truecis with thEmperour, but under suche wordes, as shalbe able to ynclude the Duke of Cleves to. 1542 COVERDALE *Actes Disput.* Contents, The namys of all them which are called protestantys. 1551 J. HALES *Let. fr. Augsburg to Cecil* 27 Apr. (S. P. For., Edw. VI, VI. No. 328, P. R. O.), In most places the Papistes and Protestauntes haue ther servyce in one churche, one after thother. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 17 It is declared..that earnest sute was made by the protestantes to have three things graunted and suffered to be practyssed within that realme [of Polonia]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 82 b, Vnto this protestation of Prynces, certen of the chief cities..did subscribe..this is in dede yᵉ first original of the name of Protestauntes, which not only in Germany, but also emonges foreyn nations, is nowe common and famous. 1684 BEDELL *Lett.* ii. 4 *Protestants.* A name first given to the Princes and free Cities of Germany, that sought reformation in the Diet at Spire, Anno 1529. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 547 Which Protestation made by the first public Reformers of our Religion against the Imperial Edicts of Charles the fifth, imposing Church-Traditions without Scripture, gave first beginning to the name of Protestant. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxx. 174 The Lutheran princes ..had combined in a league for their own defence at Smalcalde; and because they protested against the votes passed in the imperial diet, they thenceforth received the appellation of Protestants. 1899 B. J. KIDD 39 *Art.* I. i. § 2. 7 In church ornaments,.. while the Lutherans or Protestants were willing to retain everything that was not expressly forbidden in Scripture, the Swiss or Reformed excluded everything but what was positively enjoined.

2. A member or adherent of any of the Christian churches or bodies which repudiated the papal authority, and separated or were severed from the Roman communion in the Reformation of the sixteenth century, and generally of any of the bodies of Christians descended from them; hence in general language applied to any Western Christian or member of a Christian church outside the Roman communion. Opposed to *Papist, Roman Catholic*, or *Catholic* in the restricted sense.

1553 E. UNDERHILL in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 140 Your honors do knowe thatt in this controversy thatt hathe byn, sume be called papistes and sume protestaynes. 1554 COVERDALE *Lett. Mass* (1564) 345 The more parte doe parte stakes wythe the papistes and protestantes, so that they are become maungye Mongrelles. 1556 M. HUGGARD (*title*) The displaying of the Protestantes, & sondry their practises, with a description of diuers their abuses..frequented within their malignaunte church. 1561 (*title*) The Confession of the Faythe and Doctrine beleued and professed by the Protestantes of the Realme of Scotlande. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 145 Protestandis takis þe freiris auld antetewne, Reddie ressauaris, bot to rander nocht. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 60, I must saie to the shame of vs protestants, if good workes may merit heauen they [Romans] doe them, we talke of them. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 327 William Lambard..was the first Protestant that built an Hospitall. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* Pref. 3 A Protestant is a Christian that holdeth to the holy Scriptures as a sufficient Rule of faith and holy living and protesteth against Popery. 1659 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct., A private Fast was kept by the Church of England Protestants in towne 1678 *Act* 30 *Chas. II*, Stat. II. § 2, *Declar* 3, I do make this Declaration ..in the plain and ordinary Sense of the Words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any Evasion, Equivocation or mental Reservation whatsoever. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Nov., The French persecution of the Protestants raging with the utmost barbarity. 1686 *Ibid.* 5 May, The Duke of Savoy, instigated by the French King to extirpate the Protestants of Piedmont. 1689 SANCROFT in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 447 We are true Englishmen and true Protestants, and heartily love our Religion and our Laws. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T., Young Lady's T.* II. 255 He could not, as a protestant, claim sanctuary with the monks. 1895 LD. ACTON *Stud. Hist.* (1896) 24 The centre of gravity, moving from the Latin to the Teuton, has also passed from the Catholic to the Protestant. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 571 The word 'Protestant', which is rapidly spreading [*c* 1559] from Germany, comes as a welcome name. In the view of an officially inspired apologist of the Elizabethan settlement, those who are not Papists are Protestants.

b. *spec.* In reference to the Church of England the use has varied with time and circumstances. In the 17th c., *Protestant* was generally accepted and used by members of the Established Church, and was even so applied to the exclusion of Presbyterians, Quakers, and Separatists, as is still usual in Ireland, and is still or was lately in some districts of England. In more recent times the name has been disfavoured or disowned by many Anglicans.

In the 17th c., 'protestant' was primarily opposed to 'papist', and thus accepted by English Churchmen generally; in more recent times, being generally opposed to 'Roman Catholic', or (after common Continental and R. C. use) to 'Catholic' (see CATHOLIC A. 7, B. 2, 3), it is viewed with disfavour by those who lay stress on the claim of the Anglican Church to be equally Catholic with the Roman.

1608 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Hoe* v. i, I have had of all sorts of men..under my Keyes; and almost of all religions i' the land, as Papist, Protestant, Puritane, Brownist, Anabaptist,..etc. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 64 Betweene the Catholick and the Protestant, the Protestant and the Puritan, the Puritan and others. 1642 MRS. EURE in *Verney Mem.* (1892) II. v. 96 Neither papist, nor puritan, aye nor protestant, but will be the loosers by it. 1661 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. at Opening Parl. Irel.* 8 May P 11, I hope the presbyterian will join with the protestant, and say, that the papist, and the Socinian, and the independent, and the anabaptist, and the quaker, are guilty of rebellion and disobedience. 1820 tr. *Cosmo's Trav.* 425 The Puritans..sworn enemies of the Catholics, as also of the Protestants. [Cf. p 412 Protestants or those of the Established Religion.] 1830–3 W. CARLETON *Traits & Stories Irish Peasantry* (1860) I. 185 The population of the Catholics on the one side, and of Protestants and Dissenters on the other. 1890 HEALY *Insula Sanctorum*, etc. 291 His memory is cherished not only by Catholics but by Protestants and even by Presbyterians also. 1900 REV. C. B. MOUNT *Let. to Editor*, Forty years back in Dorset, I frequently heard the word 'Protestant' used as distinctive name for members of the Established

Church of England, in distinction from 'Dissenters', 'Chapel-goers', and the like.

1813 A. Knox in *K. & Jebb's Corr.* (1834) II. 122 What perverse influence the nick-name of protestant has had on our church. 1905 A. Cooper-Marsdin *Church or Sect* i. 7, I refuse to call myself a Protestant except..when I wish to declare..that I am not a Papist.

II. *General.* Often stressed (prŏte·stănt).

3. One who protests. **a.** One who makes protestation or declaration; *esp.* one who protests devotion [Fr. *protestant*]; a suitor. *rare.*

1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Anthea, who may command,* etc. i, Bid me to live, and I will live Thy Protestant to be. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 3/3 That is how we find among her 'protestants' Mr. Denis O'Hara, whose love-chase is the theme of this, as of the earlier story.

b. One who protests against error (partly etymological, partly *fig.* from 1 or 2).

1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I. v. 91 We must be protestants, not infidels in philosophy. 1903 G. F. Browne *St. Aldhelm* 297 Abbat Failbe was the first Protestant in these islands, for Adamnan says that he 'protested'..A Protestant is one who asserts his own belief in a definite and positive form.

c. One who makes a protest *against* any decision, proceeding, practice, custom, or the like; a protester. (Often with allusion to senses 1 and 2.)

1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xix. 328 The protestant against sensual and divided worship. 1862 — *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 108. 629 To hope that he would be the effectual protestant against all North West passages. 1885 *Century Mag.* June 328/1 No great moral value can be attached to a protest against evil doing at which the protestant has connived. 1896 Bp. Gore *Rom. Cath. Claims* (1904) App. i. 206 When John the Baptist appeared, he appeared as a protestant against the actual development which the inspired religion had received. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 3/4 Lawrence Rivers, protestant against compulsory games, champion of the right to do with schoolboy leisure as schoolboy pleases.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Protestants or Protestantism. (In the earliest quots., = *protesting*, and, in reference to the Continent, = *Lutheran*.)

1539 Cromwell in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 605 The States Protestantes have geven their petition more then 4 dayes passed, but as yet thEmperours Commissioners have geven no answer therto. 1542 Coverdale *Actes Disput.* 195 These be the Prynces and estates protestantys & all which do stond to the confessyon geuen at Augspurg called the germanys confession. 1584 *Leycesters Commw* (1641) 97 Complaining on all hands of our protestants Bishops and Clergy. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded., D. Gesner..was a Protestant Physician. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Mar., To heare & see the manner of the French Protestant Churches service. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxvii. 277 That scarce any one [of them]..either was, or is a true Lover,..or Practiser of the Protestant Religion, established in England. 1654 (Dec. 7) *Resolution* in *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* VII. 397/2 The True Reformed Protestant, Christian Religion, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures,..shall be asserted and maintained, as the publick Profession of these Nations. 1679 Evelyn *Diary* 28 Nov., This Duke [Monmouth], whom for distinction they call'd the Protestant Duke ., the people made their idol. *c* 1687 Burnet *Orig. Mem.* I. (1902) 153 She does the protestant interest more service than all her ill-affects can do it a prejudice. 1688 Kennett in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 258 There was a Protestant, or rather Providential, wind. 1688 *Act 1 Will. & Mary* c. 6 (Coronation oath), Will you to the utmost of your Power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? 1689 Sancroft in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 447 The Bishops and Clergy of England are unmoveably fixt to the Protestant religion; and absolutely irreconcileable both to Popery and arbitrary power. 1700 Pepys *Let.* 12 Apr., All the King of France does against his Protestant subjects. 1827 Barrington *Personal Sk.* 243 The term 'Protestant ascendancy' was coined by Mr. John Gifford..and became an epithet very fatal to the peace of Ireland. 1828 *Act 9 Geo. IV* c. 17. § 2 (*Declaration*) The Protestant Church as it is by Law established in England. 1854 [see Catholic B. 3]. 1899 Bp. Stubbs *Visitation Charges* (1904) 343 *The Protestant Religion* is, I think, the historical and reasonable expression for collective application. 1903 F. W. Maitland in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 594 That Protestant principle which refers us to the primitive Church.

b. Protestant Dissenter: see Dissenter 2 c. **Protestant Episcopal**, official style of the church in U. S. descended from and in communion with the Church of England.

1672 Dk. Buckhm. *Sp.* in *Proc. Ho. Lords* (1742) I. 165 That you would give me leave to bring in a Bill of Indulgence to all Protestant Dissenters. 1688, 1689, 1826, 1839 [see Dissenter 2 c]. 1780 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Amer. Episcopal Ch.* (1885) II. 21 On motion of the Secretary it was proposed that the Church known in the province as Protestant be called 'the Protestant-Episcopal Church', and it was so adopted.

2. Also (prŏte·stănt). Protesting; making a protest.

1844 Ld. Houghton *Mem. Many Scenes, Tintern Abbey* 182 We of this latter, still protestant age, With priestly ministrations of the sun,..Maintain this consecration. 1890 G. S. Hall in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* Jan. 61 A private protestant tribunal, where personal moral convictions preside. 1899 *Echo* 1 Nov. 1/4 Artlessly protestant against the vicious vanities of smart society.

Hence **Pro·testantdom**, the Protestant communities collectively; **Pro·testantlike** *a.*, like or after the manner of a Protestant; **Pro·testantly** *adv.*, in a Protestant manner; consistently with Protestantism.

1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 739 An argument of authority negatiue, is naught and protestantlike. 1659 Milton *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851 V. 312 To protestants . nothing more protestantly can be permitted then a free and lawful debate. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 21 If there have not been..even in Protestantdom some too, that..give heed to such doctrines. 1896 D. L. Leonard in *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* VII. 98 Probably by most of Christendom, if not also by most of 'Protestantdom', we are as yet unheard of.

†Protesta·ntical, *a Obs.* [f. prec. + -ical.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a Protestant; inclined to or of the nature of Protestantism; = Protestant *a.* 1. (Sometimes with hostile or opprobrious implication.)

1592 Bacon *Observ. Libel* Wks 1879 I. 382/2 A third kind of gospellers called Brownists affirm that the protestantical church of England is not gathered in the name of Christ, but of Antichrist. 1612 T. James *Corrupt. Scripture* iv. 97 They had euery where almost omitted Photius words, being very Protestanticall in this Translation.

Pro·testan·tish, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ish[1].] = prec. Hence **Pro·testa·ntishly** *adv.*

1680 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Litter of Libels* 8 Something..which might give the Protestantish Authour occasion of that flourish. 1685 H. More *Refl. Baxter* 24 As if he insinuated himself Popishly and Protestantishly affected in one Breath. 18 . in Flügel *Eng.-Germ. Dict.* (1891), Louis Philip has been very Protestantish in his predilections.

Protestantism (prŏ·tèstăntiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism. Cf. F. *protestantisme.*]

1. The religion of Protestants, as opposed to Roman Catholicism; the condition of being Protestant; adherence to Protestant principles.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* xv. 142 In the setling of Protestantism, thir [Papists'] aid was both unseemly and suspicious. 1726 Jos. Trapp *Popery* III. 205 There were Schisms..long before Popery, and consequently much longer before Protestantism..was in Being. 1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance: it is the dissidence of dissent, and the protestantism of the protestant religion. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 30 It was still a line of hereditary descent..though an hereditary descent qualified with protestantism. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 54 When the Jesuits came to the rescue of the papacy ..Protestantism..was stopped in its progress, and rapidly beaten back from the foot of the Alps to the shores of the Baltic. 1895 Bp. Gore *Creed of Christian* x. (ed. 7) 60 She [Ch. of Eng.], more than any other branch of the Church Catholic, holds together Church authority, Bible authority, and individual conscience. The Church of Rome makes much of one; Protestantism makes much of the other two.

2. Protestants, or the Protestant churches, collectively.

1662-3 South *Serm.* (1727) V 60 The only thing that makes Protestantism considerable in Christendom, is the Church of England. *a* 1677 J. Harrington *Grounds Monarchy* II. § 108 The slow assistances sent to his Daughter, in whose safety and protection Protestantism was at that time so much concern'd. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 7/3 Protestantism, meaning by that all the non-Roman Catholic persuasions, has held its own, but the Roman Catholics are still steadily dwindling.

3. The condition of protesting; an attitude of protest or objection. *rare.*

1854 H. Spencer in *Westm. Rev* Apr. 388 There, needs, then, a protestantism in social usages. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I 360 How his protestantism against her doctrines should exhibit itself on the tuif.

Protestantize (prŏ·tèstăntəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] **a.** *trans.* To render Protestant; to convert to or permeate with the principles of Protestantism. **b.** *intr.* To follow Protestant practices. Hence **Pro·testanti·zed** *ppl. a.*, **Pro·testanti·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pro·testanti·zer,** one who protestantizes.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 720 The grants which they still retain for the express purpose of Protestantising Ireland. 1851 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng.* 339 Are Protestantizing priests and monks the only evidence of the kind which they could get? 1891 Bp. R. T. Davidson, etc. *Abp. Tait* II. xxiv. 199 He would further 'Protestantise' the Church of England. 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 5/6 He belonged to a Protestantised Jewish family, eminent in the financial world. 1906 W. Walker *Calvin* vii. 203 Another considerable element valued the Protestantising of Geneva more for its political than for its religious results. 1908 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 308 He was a Protestantizer who formed a party of Calvinists in his Church.

Protestation (prŏtèstē·ʃən). [a. F. *protestation* (13th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *prōtestātio* (in Itala, 2 Macc. vii. 6), n. of action f. *prōtest-ārī* to Protest.] The action of protesting; that which is protested.

1. A solemn affirmation of a fact, opinion, or resolution; a formal public assertion or asseveration. *To make protestation,* to protest in a solemn or formal manner.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 9593, I make here a protestacion, þat I wil stand til þe correccion Of ilka rightwyse lered man. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's Prol.* 29 First I make a protestacioun, That I am dronke I knowe it by my soun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 With a meke protestacyon deny it, & clere your selfe. 1559 *Declar. Doctrine* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. viii. 116 Although in our last protestation made before the honourable auditory at Westminster, we sufficiently set forth in few words the sum of our faith. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 133, I know they are stuft with protestations, And full of new-found oathes, which he will breake As easily as I doe teare his paper.

1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Cromwell* (1669) 64 If there had been any faith in mens vows and protestations. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 437 They entered into a solemn Protestation to stand by each other with their lives and fortunes. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* xxviii, Many protestations of friendship, and expressions anticipative of the pleasure which must inevitably flow from so happy an acquaintance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 10/1 The great 'Church of the Protestation', which is being erected at Spires as a memorial of the origin of the name 'Protestant' at the famous Reichstag in that city in 1529.

†b. *By, with, under* (*a*) *protestation,* with the assertion of the reservation or stipulation, under the condition (*that*). Cf. Protest *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 267/2 Yat he myghte speke under protestation, to yat ende. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk* 444 With a protestacion that the seid Priour & Couent may be at their liberte at all tymes to refourme & adde more. *Ibid.* 454 The answeres made to be bill of Compleynt made be be priour of Couentre, be protestacion þat his answer at all tymes hereafter may be altered, added þerto, amended or otherwyse reformed at eny tyme requisite. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 577 Under protestatioun that thay na ways grant the narrative to be of veritie.

2. *Law.* †**a.** In pleading, an affirmation or denial, introduced in form of a protest, of some allegation the truth of which the pleader cannot directly affirm or deny without duplicating his plea, and which he cannot pass over lest he should be held to have tacitly waived or admitted it (see quot. 1628). *Obs.*

By protestation, by way of or in the form of a protestation.

1471-3 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. & Exch.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 Thomas seith, by protestacion, that the mater contened in the seid bill is insufficient to put hym to answer therto. 1551 in Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden) 57 And he beyng thereof so seysed dyed of such estate thereof by protestacion seyzed. 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 162 b/2 *Protestation* is a sauinge to the partie (that so pleadeth by protestation) to bee concluded by any matter alledged or obiected against him, vpon which he cannot ioin issu. 1628 Coke *On Litt* 124 b, Protestation is an exclusion of a conclusion that a party to an action may by pleading incurre, or it is a safegard to the party which keepeth him from being concluded by the plea he is to make, if the issue be found for him. 1797 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v., The use of a Protestation in pleading seems to be this, *viz.* When one party alleges or pleads several matters, and the other party can only offer, or take issue on one of them, he protests against the others.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1838.)

1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 92 Thay will proceid and minster justice alswell be geving of protestationis and decretis. 1633 *Acts of Sederunt* 12 Dec. (1790) 46 Act anent Expences in Protestations. 1739 *Ibid* 7 July 325. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot* s.v., Where a pursuer, advocator or suspender, after having raised an action, fails to insist in it, his opponent, by means of protestation, may compel him either to proceed or to suffer the action to fall... [This] is done by delivering to one of the Outer-house clerks, a note for insertion in the minute book of the Court of Session...This note..is called a protestation.

3. A solemn or formal declaration of dissent or objection; = Protest *sb.* 4.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 104 After a thousand Complaints, Dissertations, Protestations against their Errors. 1661 Wood *Life* 1 Apr. (O.H.S.) I 391 Mr. Brent desir'd them..to read a paper, containing a protestation in the name of all the fellowes, under a public notarie's hand, against the admission of Sir Thomas Clayton to the wardenship of Merton coll. 1793 *Acc. Proc. Camb agst. W. Frend* 194, I Robert Tyrwhitt, a non-regent master of arts, do, within ten days, make this open and legal protestation against the said grace. 1803 Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV. 7 Spain had entered into a protestation against our ratification of the treaty. 1849 Stovel *Introd Canne's Necess.* p. xxxiii, Its burning fetters have provoked protestation, resistance, dissent, in various forms, civil and sacred.

b. = Protest *sb* 4 b.

1624 (May 26) in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1875) I. 2 Therefore the Lords, spiritual and temporal, in the higher House of Parliament, now assembled, do hereby declare and pronounce, and cause this protestation to be entered on record, in the rolls of this Parliament 1641 (Sept. 9) *Ibid.* 6 [The first formal protest with Reasons in the Journals of the House] We whose names are underwritten did dissent, and having, before the putting of the question, demanded our right of protestation, did accordingly make our protestation: That [etc.]. 1700 (April 4) *Ibid* 139 We cannot but enter this our protestation against a second reading of this Bill. 1722 *Jrnls Ho. Lords* XXII 73/1 The restraining the Assertions, used in Protestations, to the Apprehension or Opinion of the Lords protesting.

4. *attrib.*, as *protestation meeting, money* (2 b

1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* (1844) 36, I drew neere the sillie soule whom I found quiuering in two sheetes of protestation paper [alluding to the Marprelate tract 'The Protestation'] 1661 *Acts of Sederunt* 4 July (1790) 78 The supplication of Richard Wairde, lately clerk of the bills, under the usurpers, mentioning him to have in his hands severall sums of money, consigned as protestation-money. 1908 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 June 342/2 Protestation meetings have been held.

Protestator (prŏtèstē·tə). *rare*[—0]. [a. mod.L. *prōtestātor*, agent n. from *prōtestārī* to Protest.] One who protests; a protester.

1847 in Webster.

Protestatory (prŏte·stătəri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōtestāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōtestārī* to Protest + -ory[2]. So F. *protestatoire.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a protest.

a 1624 Bp. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 27 The answere is partly indignatory..partly protestatory. 1887 *Standard* 23 Dec. 3/2 These concessions were not favourably received by the

National Party, who went so far as to threaten further protestatory elections.

Prote·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. Protest *v.* + -ed [1].]

1. Solemnly or † publicly asserted.

1605 Marston *Dutch Courtezan* iv. i, And don all the offices of protested gallantrie for your sake. *c* 1620 Fletcher & Mass. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* i. i, Thou wouldst not willingly Live a protested coward, or be call'd one?

† 2. That has made or joined in a protest or protestation. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1642 Milton *Animadv.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 219 In this age . God hath renewed our protestation against all those yet emaining dregs of superstition. Let us all goe, every true protested Brittaine throughout the 3 Kingdoms, and render thanks to God the Father of light.

3. That is protested against, objected to, or done or given under protest. *Protested bill*: see Protest *v.* 2.

1849 Thackeray *Friendship* Wks. 1900 VI. 626, I will disown you, and cut you off with a protested shilling. 1864 O. W. Holmes *Banker's Secret* Poet. Wks. (1895) 310 The moral market had the usual chills Of Virtue suffering from protested bills.

Protester (prote·stəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er [1].]

1. One who makes a protestation or solemn affirmation.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 74 Were I a common Laugher, or did vse To stale with ordinary Oathes my loue To euery new Protester.

2. One who makes a protest or remonstrance.

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* i. 103 To annex their Religion as a codicill to an appeal of a company of Protesters against a decree at Spira. 1794 Burke *Rep. Lords' Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 601 The reasons against the article, alleged in the protest, were by no means solely bottomed in the practice of the courts below, as if the main reliance of the protesters was upon that usage 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 25 May 322/2 The Grenvilles and other protesters against improper expenses. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 6/1 The motion was carried by 54 to 4, the protesters being [etc.].

b. *Sc. Hist. pl.* Those Presbyterians who in 1650 protested against the union with the Royalists; also applied to those who on various later occasions formally protested against acts or decisions of the church courts.

1660 Douglas in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1721) I. Introd 12 That it may be they were mistaken for some of their Brethren the Protesters, to whom..the King's Return is Matter of Terror. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 630 His pieces he wrote in the debate with the Protesters contain . many things as to the History of this Church. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* v, They had parted at the time when the kingdom of Scotland was divided into Resolutioners and Protesters. 1855 *Summary Principles U. P. Ch.* 2 In May 1733 the Assembly refused to hear fully the reasons which the protesters had to urge 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 409/2 His father .belonged to the extreme Covenanting party of Protesters.

3. One who protests a bill or other commercial document.

1849 De Quincey *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 295 If it is by bills at ninety days after date that you are made unhappy—if noters and protesters are the sort of wretches whose..shadows darken the house of life.

Prote·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Protest *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Protest. **a.** Protestation, solemn declaration; remonstrance. **b.** The formal declaration of the non-payment of a bill when duly presented.

1599 ? Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* vii, Yet in the mids of all her pure protestings, Her faith, her othes, her teares, and all were ieastings. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* i. i. 344 'Twas well my Heart was cautious of believing Thy Vows, and thy Protesting. 1722 *Jrnls. Ho. Lords* XXII. 74/1 The Liberty of Protesting, with Reasons, being an unquestionable Right and essential Privilege of the whole Peerage. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 20 The .act .authorises the protesting of inland bills for non-acceptance.

Prote·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That protests: in various senses of the verb.

1681 Wood *Life* 6 June (O. H. S.) II. 542 The outrage committed on the old lady Lovelace. they pluck'd her out of her coach, and called her 'old protesting bitch'. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* v. i. 1967 A protesting, faithless, villain Friend.

Prote·stingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a protesting manner; by way of protest.

1888 R. Dowling *Miracle Gold* I. vii 125 She looked at him protestingly. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CII. 328 The maid stood protestingly in the background.

Protestor (prote·stəɹ). [Early mod.E. *protestour*, ad. obs. F. *protesteur*, f. *protester*. see Protest *v.* and -or.]

† 1. = Protester 1. *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* i v. 64 The present protestours of the veritie, here liuing in the world. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 493 He was a protestor for a Community of wealth, as well as of women.

2. = Protester 2.

1706 Hearne *Collect.* 5 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 178 Dr. Cawley was the more taken notice of upon Acc[t] of his Being one of the Protestors. 1780 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 121/2 He contended, that the protestors..possessed property equal, if not superior, to the petitioners. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Feb. 5/1 It is asserted by the protestors that three names should have been so forwarded.

b. = Protester 2 b. Also *attrib.*

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 78 They pretend..that the generality of the Godly did adhere to the Protestors, that the Publick Resolutioners had made defection. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* i. (1724) I. 55 A great division followed in the Kirk: Those who adhered to these resolutions were called the Publick Resolutioners: But against these some of those bodies protested, and they, together with those who adhered to them, were called the Protestors. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 110 Urquhart of Cromarty ..had lately 'counterfeited the Protestor'. 1900 *U. P. Mag.* May 209/2 When the foundations of the Protestor Synod were laid [1737–8], he was one of seven.

Protetrarch: see Pro-[1] 1.

‖ **Proteus** (prōu·tiʊs, prōu·tiŏs). [L. *Prōteus*, a. Gr. Πρωτεύς proper name.]

1. *Gr.* and *Rom. Mythol.* A sea-god, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, fabled to assume various shapes.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6319 Protheus, that coude him chaunge In every shap, hoomly and straunge. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 137 More mutable then Proteus. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* a j b, Falsehood is ..capable of more different formes, than the..Proteus of Poets. 1806 Wordsw. *Sonn., The world is too much with us* 13 So might I..Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea; Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn.

2. Hence allusively, One who, or that which, assumes various forms, aspects, or characters; a changing, varying, or inconstant person or thing.

1585 J. Hart *Æsop's Fables* 111 A Protheus..vnstedfast in word and ded. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 28 Such a subtile Protheus hee is, that he can turn himself into all maner of shapes. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 76 He is a wise Proteus that is holy with the holy, serious with the serious, and jovial with the merry. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* 4 Mar. (1810) 17 Being such Proteus's in religion, that no body was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of. 1823 R. Hall *Wks.* (1841) V. 62 Mental phenomena form a Proteus which is constantly changing its aspect.

3. *Zool.* and *Biol.* **a.** A name for the protozoon now called Amœba. (Now disused as a generic name.) Also *proteus animalcule*, † *p. insect*.

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 492 Some..if viewed in a microscope, will be found to contain, among several other animalcules, the Proteus. 1806 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* vi. 85, I shall find plenty of the Proteus insect in it. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 256 *Amœba Proteus* or *A. princeps*, the Proteus animalcule..is to be found in the upper layers of soft ooze at the bottom of still clear lakes, ponds, and ditches.

b. A genus of tailed amphibians with persistent gills, having four short slender legs and a long eel-like body, found in subterranean caves in Austria.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 419 The Proteus is about a foot in length the body is cylindrical. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 188 In the proteus the last segment of the fore-limb divides into three rays. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 76 The proteus, a strange sort of salamander found in the lakes of immense caverns in Illyria.

c. The name given to a group of bacteria, some of which are saprophytes and some pathogenic.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 529 The list of putrefactive organisms includes various forms of proteus (vulgaris, mirabilis, Zenkeri), for which formerly the name bacterium termo had to do duty. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 748 Dr. Booker states that a group which he calls the 'proteus' group of bacteria was represented in fifteen out of nineteen cases.

4. a. *attrib.* Changeable like Proteus, protean. *Proteus animalcule, insect* = sense 3 a. **b.** *Comb.* as *Proteus-like* adj. and adv.

1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* iii. 818 O Proteus Conscience, never to be tied! 1718 *Entertainer* No. 34. 233 Who it is, that Proteus like has so often shifted his Meaning. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* ii. viii. § 4 (1734) 196 In such a Proteus-like Distemper. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 599/1 The fantastic tricks of this Proteus principle, become most amusing. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. (1858) 22 English commerce with its..immeasurable Proteus Steam-demon, makes..all life a bewilderment.

Hence [irreg.] † **Proteu·sian** *a. Obs.* = Protean.

1689 T. Plunket *Char. Gd. Commander* 51 Proteusian pranks, unthought of mysteries.

Protevangel (prōut,ĭvæ·ndʒĕl). Also irreg. **pro:to-eva·ngel** (see Proto-). [ad. next: cf. Evangel [1]. So F. *protévangile.*] = next, 2.

1875 *Expositor* 413 It is entirely absent even from his interpretation of the Protevangel of Gen. iii. 1878 F. Ferguson *Pop. Life Christ* x. 105 The meaning of Eden's protevangel. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 503 The grace under which the patriarchal protevangel manifested itself.

‖ **Protevangelium** (prōut,e·vændʒe·liʊm). Also (after Gr.) **-ion.** [mod.L., f. Gr. πρῶτ-ος first, primitive (see Proto- 1) + L. *evangelium*: see Evangely.] A primitive or original gospel.

1. Name of an apocryphal gospel, attributed to St. James the Less.

1715 Proto-Evangelion [see Pseudepigraphal]. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* iii. *Nativity* Introitus 11 The Nativity of our Lord, As written in the old record Of the Protevangelion.

2. Applied to the promise concerning the seed of the woman implied in the curse upon the serpent (Gen. iii. 15), regarded as the earliest utterance of the gospel. (In quot. 1892 in extended sense.)

1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* ii. 113 Going right back to the protevangelium uttered in paradise. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 186 The whole narrative of the Creation and the Fall, and not one isolated verse, contains, when rightly apprehended, the real Protevangelium, the primitive Gospel of the world.

So **Prot,eva·ngelist**, a first or original evangelist or bringer of good tidings.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. viii. IV. 371 *note*, The true protevangelist of the thing.

Protext (prōu·tekst). *rare.* [f. Pro-[1] 3 or Pro-[2] + Text *sb.*; cf. *context.*] The preceding context of a passage.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* ii. 141 The. alliance that the text hath with the protext, or verse immediately foregoing. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 279/1 See Baring-Gould's 'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages', p. 600 (ed. London, 1881), and the protext.

‖ **Prothalamion** (prōuþălī·miŏn). Also (in mod. Dicts.) **-ium.** [Invented by Spenser, after *epithalamion*, Epithalamium: see Pro-[2].] 'A preliminary nuptial song' (Stanf.).

1597 Spenser (*title*) Prothalamion, or a Spousall Verse. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xv. Argt. 8 At Oxford all the Muses meet her And with a Prothalamion greet her. 1627 — *Miseries Q. Margaret* Poems (1748) 141 Poets write prothalamions in their praise Until men's ears were cloy'd with the report. [1896 *Spectator* 31 Oct. 594/1 'Prothalamion'. Spenser must have invented this word, as it does not exist in either Greek or Latin, to express the idea of a song of greeting to happy lovers before the actual wedding-day had arrived.]

Prothallial (proþæ·liăl), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a prothallium. So **Protha·llic, Protha·lline** *adjs.*

1876 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 160/1 In Ferns the alternation consists of two dissimilar generations,—a sexual or prothallial generation, and an asexual generation. 1882 J. M. Crombie *ibid.* XIV. 555/2 Their fecundating influence is rather exercised on the prothalline elements of the growing thallus. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Prothallic.*

‖ **Prothallium** (proþæ·liʊm). *Bot.* Pl. **prothallia.** [mod.L., f. Pro-[2] 1 + Gr. θαλλίον, dim. of θαλλός: see Prothallus, Thallus.] In vascular cryptogams (ferns, horsetails, club-mosses, etc.), A minute cellular structure or thallus, produced by the germination of the spore, and bearing the sexual organs (antheridia and archegonia); forming the first of the two alternate generations, much simpler than, and as it were introductory to, the fully-developed (asexual) plant. (Sometimes including also the similar Protonema of mosses.)

1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 402 This Marchantia-like expansion has received the name of *prothallium*, and it is on this little membranous body, that the archegonia and pistillidia make their appearance. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* ii. 286 From the germinating spore [of Ferns] arises a small, green, leafy expansion, called a prothallium, which gives off delicate root-fibres from its under surface. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 335 In the Ferns and Equisetaceæ the prothallium resembles the thallus of the lowest Hepaticæ.

Prothalloid (proþæ·loid), *a.* [f. next + -oid.] Resembling, or having the form of, a prothallus.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Naturalist* 178 The brown radicles are a prothalloid growth.

‖ **Prothallus** (proþæ·lŏs). *Bot.* Pl. **prothalli** (-əi). [mod.L., f. Pro-[2] + Gr. θαλλός shoot: see Thallus.] = Prothallium.

1854 J. H. Balfour in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 144/1 *Equisetaceæ*. ..The spore when sprouting, produces a pro-embryo or pro-thallus, which at first appears as a green-lobed leaf supported on a stalk. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 32. 45 The spores germinate and produce a more or less foliaceous mass, which after impregnation bears fruit containing bodies like the original spores, or a plant capable of bearing such spores, in which case it is called a prothallus. 1908 *Athenæum* 16 May 608/1 The fern-plant..is typically a land-plant...But one phase of its life cycle, the small green prothallus or fore-plant, is essentially an aquatic phase.

Prothelminth, -ic, -thelmis: see Proto- 2 b.

‖ **Prothesis** (prǫ·þĭsis). [a. Gr. πρόθεσις a placing before or in public, as in the phrase οἱ ἄρτοι τῆς προθέσεως the showbread (LXX and N.T.), f. Pro-[2] 2 + θέσις placing: cf. προτιθέναι to place before, set out (food, etc.).]

1. *Eccl.* The placing of the elements, etc., in readiness for use in the eucharistic office; hence, the table upon which these are placed, a credence-table, or the part of a church where this stands.

In the Greek Church, the preparation and preliminary oblation of the elements, performed by the priest and deacon (more fully *office of prothesis*); hence, the table upon which this is done (*table* or *altar of prothesis*), or the place where this table stands (*chapel of prothesis*).

1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* i. vi. (1673) 140 The Prothesis, or place where things were prepared in order to the Sacrament. 1711 Hickes *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 322 The use of a Prothesis, or another table from whence he may fetch them [bread and wine]. 1883 Beresf. Hope *Worship & Ord.* 92 We have the Altar with its attendant table of Prothesis.

2. (See quots.)

1812–29 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 93, I would thus class the pentad of operative Christianity:—

Thesis, the Scriptures.	*Prothesis*, Christ, the Word. *Mesothesis*, the Holy Spirit. *Synthesis*, the Preacher.	*Antithesis*, the Church.

1830 *Ibid.* IV. 429 *note*, As a synthesis is a unity that results from the union of two things, so a prothesis is a primary unity that gives itself forth into two things.

3. *Gram.* The addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word: commonly, but less etymologically, called Prosthesis.

1870 March *Ags. Gram.* § 48. 31 Real prothesis is pretty common in Greek.

¶ **4.** *Surg.* Erron. used for Prosthesis 2.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Prothesis* [ed. 1857 adds *Prosthesis*], that part of surgery, whose object is to add to

the human body some artificial part, in place of one that may be wanting.

Prothetic (prǫpe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *προθετικ-ός* having a purpose in view, also of or for prefixing, prepositional, f. *προτιθέναι* to place before.]

1. *Gram.* Prefixed at the beginning of a word; also, less etymologically called PROSTHETIC.

1833 S. KENRICK in *Philol. Museum* II. 348 That the ω in the longer form is merely prothetic and no part of the root. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 704/2 In II. 156 Prof. Sterrett has again misunderstood this prothetic iota; read *ἰσφαγέντι*. 1900 H. HARRISON in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 514/2 Wrayton... Its prothetic *w* is due to false analogy.

2. That is posited before; antecedent. *rare*—¹.

1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (ed. 5) 301 In hope to know the great unknowable, The all prothetic universal I.

¶ 3. *Surg.* Erron. used for PROSTHETIC 2.

1899 *Nature* 23 Nov. 77/1 The introduction of a section upon prothetic appliances.

Prothe·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] ? Having the quality of putting forth into view, or exhibiting.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 91 A poet is necessarily a synthetical, if, indeed, he be not rather a higher, a prothetical agent. *Ibid.* 258 The language of Scripture..the style not being so much symbolical or typical as *prothetical*, if we may coin the word; the natural things which we too generally understand as figures of speech..being used not only as direct exponents of the spiritual,..but as one and the same with them.

Prothe·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. (Cf. prec.)

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 167 The genuine poet works synthetically, or even in higher guise, prothetically, and never analytically.

2. *Gram.* By prothesis or prefixion.

1885 *Trans Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 33 Letters added prothetically.

Prothistorian: see PROTO- 1. **Prothocall, -coll, -gall, -goll,** obs. ff. PROTOCOL.

† Prothodaw. *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *protho-*, PROTO- + DAW *sb.* 2 a.] A prime simpleton, a noodle of the first rank.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 73 That an Arche foole cannot forge a lye for his pleasure, but a prothodawe wyll faine a glose to mainteine his folish fantasie.

Prothonotary, etc, var. PROTONOTARY, etc.

Prothoplasmator, -pla(u)st(e: see PROTO-.

Prothoracic (prōθoræ·sik), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *prothōrax, -thōrācem* (see next) + -IC: cf. PRO-² 2, and *thoracic.*] Of or pertaining to the front of the thorax; pertaining to or situated on the prothorax.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 412 The lower margin of the prothoracic cavity has a notch. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 883 In the Coleoptera. the pro-thoracic.. segments are largely developed. 1887 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 518/1 The existence of prothoracic glands in certain species.

‖ **Prothorax** (prǫpō·ræks). *Entom.* [mod.L.: see PRO-² 2 and THORAX.] The first of the three thoracic somites, or divisions of the thorax of an insect, which bears the first pair of legs. Its upper surface consists of the *pronotum* or central ridge, and the two *propleura*, one on each side.

[1824 AUDOUIN in *Ann. des Sc. Nat.* I. 119 Nous nommerons *Prothorax* le premier segment... Le prothorax, le mésothorax, et le métathorax réunis, constituent le Thorax.] 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 531, I adopt likewise the terms *prothorax, mesothorax, metathorax*, to signify the three segments into which the thorax of Linné, or the upper side of the trunk, is resolvable 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 437 The longicorn Beetles produce a sound by the friction of the tergum of the prothorax upon a process of that of the mesothorax.

Prothyalosomal: see PROTO- 2 b.

Prothyl, -yle, variants of PROTYLE.

‖ **Prothyrum** (prǫ·pi·rǫm). [L. (generally in pl. *prothyra*), ad. Gr. *πρόθυρον* a front-door, a porch, f. *πρό*, PRO- ² + *θύρα* a door.] The porch or vestibule of an ancient Greek or Roman house.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Prothyrum*, a Porch at the outer Door of an House, a Fence of Pales or Rails, to keep off Horses or Carts from the Door. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 53 The Roman Villa after Vitruvius..The principal features noticed are the Prothyrum, vestibule, or lobby.

Prothysteron, Protichnite: see PROTO- 2 b.

‖ **Protime·sis.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *προτίμησις*, n. of action f. *προτιμᾶν* to honour before or above.] Estimation of one thing above another; preference.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 285, 'I will have mercy and not sacrifice'; it is no Antithesis, but a Protimesis, that 'I had rather have mercy than sacrifice'.

Protiodide (protəi·ǫdəid). *Chem.* Also **proto-iodide.** [*prot-*, PROTO- 3.] A combination of iodine with another element or radical, containing the smallest proportion of iodine: opposed to PER-IODIDE. Formerly also called † **Protio·duret.** Now usually otherwise expressed, as *protiodide of iron* = ferrous iodide, FeI_2; *protiodide* or *protioduret of mercury* = mercuric iodide, HgI_2.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 120 Preparation of the Proto-Ioduret of Mercury. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 677 Iodide of Calcium..may also be obtained by digesting hydrate of lime with protiodide of iron. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 499 The protoiodide [of mercury]..is a beautiful red compound.

‖ **Protista** (proti·stă), *sb. pl. Biol.* [mod.L. (= Ger. *Protisten*, Haeckel 1868), a. Gr. *πρώτιστα*, neut. pl. of *πρώτιστ-ος* the very first, superl. of *πρῶτος* first.] A third kingdom of organized beings, proposed by Haeckel to include those of the simplest structure, not definitely distinguished as either animals or plants (thus comprising the Protozoa and Protophyta, with those forms indeterminately assigned to either group); corresponding to the *Primalia* of Wilson and Cassin (see PRIMAL 5).

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 75 The plan of uniting all the lower organisms which cannot be regarded as Animals or Plants into the Kingdom of the Protista. 1908 M. HARTOG in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 486 The physiology of the Protista (organisms which have the character of isolated cells).

Hence **Protist** (prō·tist), an organism of the group *Protista*, a protozoon or protophyte; also *attrib.* = *protistan*; **Proti·stan** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Protista*; *sb.* = *protist*; **Proti·stic** *a.*, of the *Protista.*

1869 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* xii. (1873) 314 Some of the *Monera* acquired tendencies towards the Protistic, others towards the Vegetal, and others towards the Animal modes of life. 1877 F. BAILEMAN *Darwinism* 33 The second group of the Protistic Kingdom—the Amœboida or Protoplasta. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* x. 129 In [Volvox], which is best regarded as a multicellular protist. *Ibid.* xi. 152 Loose protist colonies like Volvox or Ampullina. 1897 *Nat. Science* Oct. 234 The modes of reproduction among Protists are many and various. 1908 M. HARTOG in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 489 The Protistic parent that loses its individuality in its offspring when it divides.

Proto- (prō·tǫ), before a vowel or *h* properly **prot-** (prōt), or with *h* (prōθ), repr. Gr. *πρωτο-*, combining form of *πρῶτος* first, which became *πρωτ-* before a simple, and *πρωθ-* before an aspirated vowel.

In compounds already used in Greek, and many of later formation, the Greek practice (represented by the forms *proto-, prot-, proth-*) is retained, but in modern formations, esp. in group 2 below, the tendency is to leave *proto-* unchanged: e.g. *proto-apostate, proto-hippus.*

Words in *proto-* requiring for any reason individual treatment will be found as main words; those not so treated follow here, in three groups, showing the use of *proto-*, (1) in general language; (2) in terms of zoology and biology; (3) in chemical terminology.

1. In various words of rare occurrence or nonce-words, often self-explaining: *proto-* (which, when prefixed to a word already in English, is usually hyphened) denoting (*a*) 'First in time, earliest, original, primitive', as in † *prot-, proto-historian, proto-apostate, -bishop, -chemistry, -chronicler, -god, -heresiarch, -ideal, -metaphrast, -parent, -pattern, -protestant, -sinner, -tyrant*; (*b*) 'First in rank or importance, chief, principal', as in † *proto-abbaty* (= abbacy), *-architect, -chemist, -devil, -groomship, -justiciaryship, -magnate, rebel, -traitor*; also the following: **Proto-dea·con** (-diacon) [Gr. *πρωτοδιάκονος*], a chief deacon (in the Greek Church). † **Proto-fo·rester** (protho-) [med.L. *protoforestarius*], chief forester. **Proto-go·spel** = PROTEVANGELIUM. **Pro·tograph** [see -GRAPH], a first or original writing. **Proto-histo·ric** *a.*, belonging or relating to primitive history, or the beginnings of historical records. **Proto-Ma·rk,** an assumed original writing which formed the basis of the existing Gospel of Mark; so **Proto-Ma·tthew.** † **Proto-na·tural** *a. Obs.*, primarily natural, belonging to the original nature of a thing. † **Proto-nota·tor,** a first or principal recorder of a court. **Proto-patria·rchal** *a.*, belonging to a chief patriarch. † **Pro·to-plot** *Obs*, an original plot or scheme. **Proto-pre·sbyter** = PROTOPOPE. † **Proto-pri·mitive** *a.*, earliest among the primitive, most primitive. † **Proto-scri·niary** (*erron.* **scrinerary**), a chief keeper of records, etc. **Proto-typo·grapher,** the earliest or chief printer. **Protove·stiary** [med.L. *prōtovestiārius*], the chief keeper of a (royal) wardrobe. **Protoxu·gma** (see quot.). Also PROTOCANONICAL, PROTOMARTYR, PROTOPOPE, PROTOTYPE, etc.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. viii. 63 All Histories and Chronicles..since Moses the † Prothistorian of the world. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset.* (1662) III. 21 Glassenbury being the † Proto-Abbaty then and many years after. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xv. II. 475 *note*, Sir James Montgomery, the false and fickle *proto-apostate of whiggism. 1859 HOBHOUSE *Italy* I 93 Sansovino was *proto-architect to the empire of St. Mark. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 18 James the *Proto-Bishop, the first that ever had a fixt Episcopall Sea, was ordained Bishop of Hierusalem, by Peter, James and John the sonnes of Zebedee. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 34 Anastasius..sent the *proto chemist, Johannes Isthmius, to end his fraudulent career in the Fortress of Petra. 1650 T. VAUGHAN (*title*) Anthroposophia Theomagica: Or a Discourse of the Nature of Man and his state after death; Grounded on his Creator's *Proto-Chimistry. *Ibid.* 9 He that knows how to imitate the Proto-Chymistrie of the Spirit by Separation of the Principles wherein the Life is Imprisoned. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng., Relat. Trial* 61 Though he be the Protestants *Protochronicler. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 314 He hath also a *Proto-Deacon. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 May 6/2 Two archpriests, accompanied by proto-diacons, come forward. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xiii, Oh you Devils,.. *Proto-Devils, Panto-Devils, you would wed a Monk, would you? [1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, **Protoforestarius*, was he whom the auncient Kings of this Realme made cheefe of Winsour Forest.] 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 644 This Hugh was high Iustice, Gardian, or Prothoforester of England. 1900 *Nature* 8 Mar. 437/2 So strangely complex a pantheon was set up that the *protogod was almost whelmed by the sanctifications of himself. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III § 46. 176 If it be admitted that an authentic *protograph of the Bible, with incontestably Divine signature, does not exist. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 342 The *protogroomship of the horse. 1844 W. KAY in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 188 *note*, The words may simply refer to the fact of Simon's being the *proto-heresiarch. 1880 *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.* VIII. 191 The great school of *protohistoric mythology. 1901 *Pilot* 26 Jan. 102/2 Our knowledge of prehistoric and protohistoric times, increases daily. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 40 The same *Proto-Ideal Purpose of drawing out the Primogenial Physick of the Grecians to its first aboriginal Offspring. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix § 31. 588 The Earle of Kent, whom..the King remooued from the *Proto-Iustitiariship (or high office of his Chiefe Iustice). 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 342 Creating him a *protomagnate of Persia. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. xii. lxxix. 600 He used the Hebrew Matthew ..or a lost *proto-Mark. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 13 May 653/3 Billingsley, the English *protometaphrast of Euclid. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 68 This is the *protonatural obligation. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xxviii. 387/1 The Maior's Clerk, together with the Common Clerk of the City, and the Sheriff's Clerks sat before them, to note..all the Matters objected...And one was *Protonotator, from whose Note all the rest took each his Copy of Writing. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 23/1 Since our *Proto-parents' lowest fall, Our wisdome's highest pitch (God wot) is low. *c* 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 218 Aye! here is the *ovum*,. the proto-parent of the whole race of controversies. 1658 BRAMHALL *Schism Guarded* IV. i. x, His *Protopatriarchal power was acknowledged. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 86 We are to..eye Christ beyond them, especially, as the *Proto-Patterne. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 91 Their Architipe or *Proto-plot which they follow (I meane the conspiracy of Northumberland and Suffolke in King Edwards dayes). 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 1942 There is a *proto-presbyter or proto-pope at each cathedral ..in the Græco-Russian Church. 1694 J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 70 Sunday was accounted by the *Protoprimitive Fathers the Seventh day in the order of Creation. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers Eng* 355 One of the first *Protoprotestants of England. 1714 LOCKHART *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 9 His son thence acquired the title of *proto-rebell. 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. iv. 80 Queensberry, now regarded by Cavaliers as 'the proto-rebel', was Privy Seal. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 85 He had under him twelve Scrineraries, and one *Proto-Scrinerary. 1702 *Burlesque L'Estrange's Quevedo* 279 Lucifer, the *Proto-Sinner of Heaven. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 284 Thomas that *Prototraitour and rebell to his Prince. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Prototypographer*, the cheif Printer. 1880 BLADES in *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 814/3 He left Bruges to return to his native country and become its proto-typographer. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* Ep. Ded. 4 Nimrod the mighty Hunter, and *Proto-Tyrant of the world. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng Poetry* (1840) I. iii 132 *Protovestiary or wardrobe keeper of the palace of Antiochus at Constantinople (*c* 1070). 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 180 **Protoxeugma*,..when the Verb or Adjective is expressed in the beginning of the clause or sentence; and omitted after.

2. In numerous modern scientific and technical terms (sbs. and adjs.). The second element is properly of Greek origin, less frequently of Latin.

a. Prefixed to adjs. from names of countries or races, forming adjs. denominating primitive or original tribes, languages, writings, works of art or manufacture, styles of architecture, etc.: as *proto-Arabic, -Babylonian, -Caucasic, -Celtic, -Corinthian, -Doric, -Egyptian, -Elamite, -Greek, -Ionic, -Phœnician, -Semitic.* Also with nouns denoting natives or inhabitants, as *proto-Mede.*

1889 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec 905 An alphabet and language which have been termed *Protoarabic. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* iii. 182 The higher culture of the Semites which again was derived from the *proto-Babylonian people. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prehist Scot.* III. 246 The horned weapons are products of the *proto-Celtic stratum which lies chronologically between the earlier megalithic chambers and the later Gaulish tumuli. 1894 E. ROBINSON in *Nation* (N.Y.) 31 May 405/2 Of the early styles,.. and, most of all, the so-called '*proto-Corinthian'. 1907 *Athenæum* 6 July 20/2 In one of the primitive graves laid bare..in the Forum was found a small vase of the proto-Corinthian class. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 21 The architect invents the *prototodoric column. 1901 A. J. EVANS in *Oxf. Univ Gaz.* 12 Feb. 339/1 A survival of this *Proto-Egyptian class in the Libyan regions. 1902 *Pilot* 26 Jan. 103/1 Hitherto . called 'Mycenæan' or *proto-Greek art 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., [Figure] *Proto-Ionic Capital, discovered in the Troad. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* iii. 184 Non Aryan tribes, such as the *proto-Medes,..the Etruscans, and the Picts. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 38 An expedition of acquisition, a truly *Proto-Phœnician trait!

b. In terms, chiefly of Zoology or Biology: usually designating an (actual or hypothetical) original or primitive form, type, organism, structure, etc. ‖ **Prota·mnion,** a hypothetical primitive amniotic animal, the supposed common

ancestor of mammals, birds, and reptiles. ‖ **Protamœ·ba,** a genus of Protozoa having lobate pseudopodia like the amœba (cf. PROTOGENES); hence **Protamœ·ban,** *a.* belonging to or having the characters of this genus; *sb.* a member of this genus; **Protamœ·boid** *a.*, resembling a protamœba. **Prota·mphirhine,** the ancestral type of the amphirhine or double-nostrilled vertebrates. ‖ **Prota·stacus** [Gr. ἀστακός lobster, crayfish], the ancestral type of the *Astacidæ* or crayfishes; hence **Prota·stacine** (-səin) *a.* **Protaxo·nial** *a.*, in *Morphology*, having the parts arranged about a single primary or main axis; of or pertaining to *Protaxonia*. **Prote·mbryo:** see quot.; hence **Protembryo·nic** *a.* ‖ **Protence·phalon,** the first of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. **Prothe·lminth** [Gr. ἕλμινς, ἑλμινθ- worm], a protozoön of the order *Prothelmintha*, comprising most of the *Infusoria*, regarded as representing an ancestral type of worms; hence **Prothelmi·nthic** *a.*; so ‖ **Prothe·lmis,** a hypothetical ancestral type of worms. **Prothyaloso·mal** (proþəiˌălosōu·măl) *a.*, pertaining to the *prothyalosoma* [Gr. ὕαλος glass + σῶμα body], 'Van Beneden's name (1883) for the envelope of the nucleolus of an ovum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Prothysteron** (proþi·stĕrǫn) *Rhet.* [Gr. πρωθύστερον] = HYSTERON PROTERON. **Protichnite** (-i·knəit), *Palæont.* [see ICHNITE], one of the fossil tracks found in the Potsdam sandstone of Canada, supposed to be those of a trilobite or allied animal. **Pro·toblast** [see -BLAST], (*a*) a cell of a primitive or simple form, consisting of a mass of protoplasm with no investing membrane or cell-wall; (*b*) 'the nucleus of the ovum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Protobla·stic** *a.* = HOLOBLASTIC. **Protobla·stoderm,** the primitive blastoderm or investing layer of the fertilized ovum. **Proto-ca·rinate,** *a.* belonging to those primitive birds having a carinate or keeled breast-bone; *sb.* one of such birds. **Protoce·rcal** *a.*, *Ichth.*, having a tail-fin of the primitive form, continuous with the dorsal and ventral fins. **Pro·tocere** (-sīəɹ) [Gr. κέρας horn], the rudiment of the antler of a deer, the process developed in the first year. ‖ **Protoce·rebrum,** the anterior cerebral vesicle of the embryo, which develops into the cerebrum; hence **Protoce·rebral** *a.* **Protocœlo·mate,** an animal belonging to the *Protocœlo·mata*, a proposed division of *Metazoa* characterized by a primitive enteric cavity with simple cœlomic sacs, as most sponges; hence **Protocœloma·tic** *a.* **Pro·toconch** (-kǫŋk) [see CONCH], the embryonic shell in certain cephalopods; hence **Protoco·nchal** *a.* **Protodi·pnoan,** a hypothetical primitive dipnoan. **Pro·todome** *Cryst.*, a primary DOME. **Protodyna·stic** *a.*, *Anc. Hist.*, belonging to the first or earliest (Egyptian) dynasties. **Protofo:rami·nifer** (pl. -foramini·fera), a primitive foraminifer. ‖ **Protoga·ster** [Gr. γαστήρ stomach]: see quot. **Protoga·stric** *a.* [as prec.], (*a*) a term designating two lobes, one on each side, towards the front of the gastro-hepatic area of the carapace in brachyurous Crustaceans; (*b*) pertaining to the protogaster. **Protole·mur,** a term including various extinct insectivorous mammals as the supposed ancestral types of the lemurs. ‖ **Protoma·la** [L. *māla* jaw], each member of the first pair of jaws or mandibles in the Myriapoda; hence **Protoma·lal, Protoma·lar** *adjs.* **Protome·ristem** *Bot.*, the meristem or generating tissue of the youngest parts of plants; primary meristem (Russow (in Ger.) 1872). **Proto·merite** [Gr. μέρος part], the first or anterior segment of a polycystid gregarine, as distinguished from the larger posterior segment (*deuteromerite* or *deutomerite*); hence **Protomeri·tic** *a.* **Proto·mesal** *a.*, *Entom.* [Gr. μέσος middle], applied to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects; now called the second, third, and fourth submarginal or cubital cells. **Pro·tomorph** [Gr. μορφή form], a primitive or original form; so **Protomo·rphic** *a.*, having the primitive or simplest form or structure. **Protomy·xoid** *a.*, resembling *Protomyxa* [Gr. μύξα slime], a genus of myxopodous Protozoa. ‖ **Protone·phron** [Gr. νεφρός kidney], the primitive kidney in the embryo of vertebrates, consisting of the *pronephron*, *mesonephron*, and *metanephron*; hence **Protone·phric** *a.* **Protonu·cleate** *a.*, having a primitive nucleus; belonging to the *Protonucleata*, a hypothetical group of Protozoa regarded as the ancestors of all other animals. **Proto-o·rganism,** a primitive or unicellular organism, animal or vegetable; a protozoön or protophyte. **Proto-o·rnithoid** *a.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὀρνιθ- bird], of the most ancient or primitive birdlike type. **Protophlo·em** *Bot.*, the tissue from which the phloem is developed; the primitive phloem of a fibro-vascular bundle (Russow (in Ger.) 1872). **Protopo·dial** *a.*, pertaining to a *protopodium*. **Proto·podite** [see PODITE], in Crustacea, the first or basal joint of a limb, which articulates with its somite; hence **Protopodi·tic** *a.* ‖ **Protopo·dium** [see PODIUM 2 b], a primitive or typical foot in Molluscs. **Pro·toprism** *Cryst.*, a primary prism. **Protopy·ramid** *Cryst.*, a primary pyramid. **Protosei·smograph** [see SEISMOGRAPH], an instrument for recording the beginning or first trace of an earthquake shock. **Protosi·phon,** the primitive or rudimentary siphon or siphuncle in the protoconch of certain cephalopods; also ‖ **Protosipho·nula.** **Protoso·mite,** each of the rudimentary somites or segments of the embryo in arthropods and annelids; hence **Protosomi·tic** *a.* **Pro·tospasm** *Path.*, a local spasm preceding a general convulsion. **Protospe·rmatoblast** [see SPERM and -BLAST], term for certain cells from which spermatozoa are formed: see quot. **Protospo·ngian** *a.*, designating a primitive stage in the development of a sponge. **Pro·tospore** *Bot.*, a primary spore or spore-like body in certain fungi, corresponding to the prothallium in higher cryptogams. **Proto·stoma** [Gr. στόμα mouth]: see quot. for *protogaster*. **Protosystema·tic** *a.*, *Cryst.*, belonging to a primary system. **Protote·rgite** *Entom.* [L. *tergum* back], the first dorsal segment of the abdomen of an insect. **Prototo·xin**: see quot.; so **Prototo·xoid** = *protoxoid*: see TOXIN and TOXOID. **Protove·rtebra,** (*a*) *Comp. Anat.* in Carus's nomenclature (1828) applied to the ribs reckoned as the first set of vertebræ; (*b*) *Embryol.* each of the segments, formerly considered as primitive (temporary) vertebræ, in the early embryo of a vertebrate; hence **Protove·rtebral** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a protovertebra. **Protove·rtebrate** *a.*, (*a*) furnished with protovertebræ; (*b*) belonging to the *Protovertebrata*, the hypothetical ancestral forms of vertebrate animals. ‖ **Proto·vum,** an ovum in its first or primitive stage, e.g. before impregnation, or (in the case of a meroblastic ovum) before the formation of the food-yolk (cf. METOVUM). **Protoxylem** (-zəi·lem) *Bot.*, the tissue from which the xylem is developed; the primitive xylem of a fibro-vascular bundle. **Protozo·nite** *Entom.* [Gr. ζώνη girdle], each of the primitive or rudimentary segments of the body of an insect in the embryonic stage. **Protu·reter,** the primitive ureter, the excretory duct of the *protonephron*. See also PROTOHIPPUS, PROTOPHYTE, PROTOZOA, etc.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* xviii. II. 134 This unknown common parent-form is the Primitive Amnion Animal (*Protamnion*). In external appearance the Protamnion was most probably an intermediate form between the Salamanders and the Lizards. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 79 It is open to doubt..whether either *Protamœba*, *Protogenes*, or *Myxodictyum* is anything but one stage of a cycle of forms. 1883 J. E. ADY in *Knowledge* 15 June 355/2 The thousands of other *protamœboid creatures. 1869 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* xii. (1873) 317 From this ''Protamphirhine' were developed, in divergent lines, the true Sharks, Rays, and Chimæræ; the Ganoids, and the Dipneusta. 1880 — *Crayfish* vi. 344 The common *protastacine form is to be sought in the Trias. 1878 — in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 787 A Crustacean which we may call provisionally *Protastacus*. 1887 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 397 The stages of holoblastic ova may be..classified as follows..(1) The ovum or Monoplast. ; (2) the first stage of segmentation..; (3) the second stage of segmentation. We have proposed to classify these stages under the name of *Protembryo. 1887 T. J. PARKER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 37 The .unpaired portion of the *protencephalon (embryonic fore-brain). 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* xvii. II. 76 The common parent-form of the whole Worm tribe (the *Prothelmis*) 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 45 Some of the most ancient sandstones have their surfaces covered with rows of punctured impressions (*Protichnites*, first foot-prints). 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VII. 772 The sandstone beds which contain the protichnites. 1872 PACKARD *Embryol. Stud Hexapodous Insects* (Peabody Acad Sci. I Mem. III.) 6 The primitive blastodermic skin..or as it might be termed, *protoblastoderm. 1901 *Ibis* Apr. 343 That in Rhea we have represented the *proto-carinate wing type of to-day. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* xx. 403 The end of the notochord in the tail is quite straight (protocercal and diphycercal). 1885 WILDER in *N. York Med. Jrnl.* 28 Mar. 354 *Protocerebrum, a monomial..significant equivalent for..cerebral rudiment. 1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 113 Anatomically, the Sponges may be called Metazoa protocœlomata ..We can readily transform a *protocœlomate into a trochocœlomate by destroying the horizontal parts of the partitions. 1888 *Ibid.* XXIII. 542 The *protoconch of Owen, in Cephalopods, is the early shell which precedes the conch, or true shell. Professors Hyatt and Brooks consider the protoconch in cephalous molluscs as . probably derived from the periconch of Scaphopods. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 52 The former [dome] is distinguished as the *protodome. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 6 Oct. 3/1 The period of the first three dynasties ..requires a designation of its own,..the word '*proto-dynastic' appears to be suitable. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* viii. 215 Eozoon [etc.], our *proto-foraminifera. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* viii. I. 194, I shall call the central cavity of the Gastrula-body the primitive intestine (*protogaster*), and its opening the primitive mouth (*protostoma*). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 343 The latter is..subdivided into two epigastric lobes, two *protogastric lobes, a median mesogastric lobe, two metagastric lobes and two urogastric lobes. 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* III. ii. 348 By Trouessart they [certain mammals of tertiary age] are all ranged with the Insectivora as the group of the *protolemurs 1883 PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* June 198 [In *Myriapoda*] the *protomala consists of two portions, the *cardo* and *stipes*, while the hexapodous mandible is invariably composed of but one piece,..which corresponds to the stipes of the myriapodous protomala. *Ibid.* 203 The *protomalal and deutomalal arthromeres. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 288/1 Dr. Jakob Eriksson describes in a lengthened paper the *protomeristem of the roots of Dicotyledons. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 550 The young anther consists at first of a small-celled proto-meristem in which a fibro-vascular bundle becomes differentiated lying in the axis of the connective 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 858 [In] the *Polycystidea* [the body] is divided by two septa into three segments...The first segment is the epimerite; it is the part from which the other two segments bud out. .The second segment is the *protomerite, the third and by far the largest, the deuteromerite. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 632 The medial areolets of the Intermediate Area. form three distinct series; these may be called the *protomesal, deuteromesal, and tritomesal, reckoning from the postcostal areolets. 1876 J. J. G. WILKINSON *Hum. Sc. & Div. Rev.* 58 The growth of evils from their first wicked thoughts or germs, from their true *protomorphs, tiny and unperceived, to monstrous destructions. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 476/1 The integumentary *protomorphic line. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 290 II. 289 A protomorphic layer, which differentiates in opposite directions. 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 846/2 The writer has attempted to explain the forms of free and united cells as specializations of a (*protomyxoid) cycle in which variations of functional activity are accompanied by the assumption of corresponding forms. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* xxv. II. 412 In all low Skulled Animals (*Craniota*), without amnion ..the primitive kidneys (*protonephra*), though much modified, act permanently as urine-secreting glands. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year bk. Med.* 113 Genesis of the *Proto-organisms found in Calcined Air, and in Putrescible Substances that have been heated to 150°. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Protoö·rganism*, one of the simplest of organised beings, capable of being referred either to the animal or vegetable kingdom. 1883 W. SIKES in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 332/2 Slab ..extending the..area of *proto-ornithoid forms of life from longitude 72° to 4°. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 390 The first primitive elements of the phloem, Russow's *protophloem. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. i. 105 In fully-developed vascular bundles the protoxylem and protophloem cease to perform their functions. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 (Common Crayfish) The appendages of the..post abdominal segments consist of a biarticulate '*protopodite' [etc.]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi 273 Two pairs of appendages, composed each of a protopodite, terminated by an endopodite and exopodite. 1880 GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 361 The valve of the siphon [in Cephalopods] is a true foot or *protopodium, and the two lateral folds are pteropodia. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 283 The hexagonal deutero-prism..is identical in features with the *proto-prism . The horizontal sections of the proto- and deutero-prisms are regular hexagons. *Ibid.* 291 The trigonal *proto pyramid may be regarded..as being a limiting case of the ditrigonal proto-pyramid. 1881 *Friends' Intelligencer* XXXVIII. 556 The *protoseismograph and the microseismograph,..with which Professor Palmieri..may detect the first faintest quiver which hints the coming earthquake. 1893 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 103 An aperture through which the *protosiphonula communicated with the protoconch. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 243 Generally, the development of the *protosomites, as these segments might be called, does not occur until some time after the embryo has been hatched. *Ibid.* vi. 250 As with Annelids, the segmentation of the body results from the subdivision of the mesoblast by transverse constrictions into protosomites. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Jacksonian epilepsy* .., epilepsy in which the spasms are local . Such spasms are also called *monospasms*, or, when they are followed by general convulsions, **protospasms*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 289 With this monospasm or protospasm there is often a tendency to generalisation. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Dec. 251 *note*, The spermatozoa of the Decapods studied by him [Sabatier] arise in large cells, the '*protospermatoblasts'. 1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 86 We have not been able to separate the *Protospongian stage of Haeckel from the ascula. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 72 These are sometimes called the *protosystematic planes. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 110. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 567 We have three different toxins with different toxicity and different avidities to the antitoxin, viz. the *prototoxin, the deuterotoxin, and the tritotoxin. *Ibid.* 568 The prototoxin with the greatest avidity for the antitoxin and with the greatest toxicity..but. being comparatively labile it changes after some time into *prototoxoid. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim* v. 225 The mesoblast becomes divided into a series of quadrate masses, like the *protovertebrae of a vertebrate embryo 1881 MIVART *Cat* 325 On each side of the medullary groove and notochord a series of quadrate thickenings appear, termed protovertebræ. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Protovertebra*, primitive segment of the mesoderm; myotome. When the name was given the myotomes were supposed to be the rudiments of the vertebræ. **Protovertebral column* or *plate*, a thick column of cells lying along the medullary groove, from which by segmentation the protovertebræ are formed. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 223 The **protovum* is thus transformed into the *metovum* (after-egg) which is many times larger. but ..is only a single..cell. 1887 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* viii. 86 We have found..in the wood portion (the xylem) of the fibro-vasal bundle, the primary wood, the *Protoxylem, composed of primary wood-parenchyma and of vessels. 1898 *Ibid.* I. i. 105 The protoxylem occupies the innermost, the protophloem the outermost side of a procambium strand. 1871 PACKARD *Embryol. Stud. Diplax* etc. (Peabody Acad. Sci.

I. Mem. II.) 16 The primitive arthromeres, or segments of the body (*protozonites [mispr. *protozoonites*] of Claparède). **1872** — *Hexapodous Insects* (Mem. III.) 6 The cephalic lobes and succeeding protozonites are formed. **1879** tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* xxv. II. 406 We find a long tube, the primitive kidney duct (**proturerter*..), on each side.

3. In Chemistry. **a.** With names of binary compounds in -IDE (formerly *-uret*), designating that in which the element or radical combines in the first or smallest proportion with another element; e. g. PROTOXIDE, PROTOCHLORIDE († *protochloruret*), PROTIODIDE, PROTOSULPHIDE († *protosulphuret*), q.v. So **protobro·mide** († *protobromuret*), **protocarbide** (*-carburet*), **protocyanide** (*-cyanuret*), **protophosphide** (*-phosphuret*), etc., a compound of bromine, carbon, cyanogen, phosphorus, etc., with another element or radical, in which the bromine, etc., is present in the smallest proportion, or in a smaller proportion than in another (designated by *per-*). Also in the generalized term **proto-compound**. Hence, in derived verbs, ppl. adjs., etc., as PROTOXIDATE, PROTOXIDIZE, *proto-ca·rbureted, -pho·sphureted, -su·lphureted*, now rarely used.

This use of *proto-* was introduced in 1804 by Dr. T. Thomson, in his *System of Chemistry*, ed. 2, for combinations of oxygen with a metal; *protoxide* being used to denote the first degree or 'minimum of oxidizement': see quot. s. v. PEROXIDE. It was extended by later chemists to similar combinations of other elements, as in 1815 to PROTOCHLORIDE, and so on. In later chemical nomenclature, names in *proto-* have been to a great extent superseded by others with more definite numerical prefixes, or in which the constitution of the substance is differently expressed (e. g. *protoxide of manganese* by *manganese monoxide*, or *manganous oxide*; *protochloride* and *protoxide of iron*, by *ferrous chloride, ferrous oxide*; *protocarburet of hydrogen* by *light carburetted hydrogen, methyl hydride, or methane*. But the *proto-* forms are retained in some cases, especially when they correspond with *mono-* compounds, and in pharmacy and popular use.

b. In ternary compounds *proto-* was formerly used to designate salts produced from protoxides (cf. PROTOSALT), which thus contain the smallest (or smaller) proportion of the acid radical. Thus, *proto-carbonate* or *proto-chlorate of iron*, = the earlier expressions, 'carbonate' or 'chlorate of the protoxide of iron', i. e. the salts formed by the action of carbonic and chloric acid on the protoxide of iron. The latter is now *ferrous oxide*, and the salts are called *ferrous carbonate* and *ferrous chlorate* respectively. So with organic salts, as *protacetate, protoxalate*; as *protoxalate of tin*, the salt produced by the action of oxalic acid upon the protoxide of tin (*stannous oxide*); now called *stannous oxalate*. So † *proto-hydrochlorate* (*proto-muriate*), † *proto-haloid salt*, a salt formed by the action, on a metallic protoxide, of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid or other haloid acid (see HALOID). † *Proto-hydrate*, the hydrate of a protoxide, as proto-hydrate of lime CO . H_2O. Hence † *Proto-combination*, combination of the protoxide.

These terms are common in chemical writings of the first half of the nineteenth century, but now belong mostly to the history of chemistry.

c. In Organic and Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacy, *proto-* occurs in senses having little or no connexion with a or b, but rather akin to its use in 1 or 2.

Thus in *proto-catechuic acid* ($C_7H_6O_4$) the name was given because the substance has some resemblance to *catechuic* acid or *catechu* (? $C_{19}H_{18}O_8$), but has a simpler composition. *Proto-albumoses* were the albumoses first produced in the process of digestion from the 'acid-albumins', and are now called *primary proteoses*. *Protalbinic acid* is the first product of the action of alkalies upon albumin or protein.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1315 Acetic acid .. forms a well-defined class of salts, *acetates*... Some of the peroxides convert part of this acid into carbonic acid and water, by which they are reduced to a soluble state, and form *protacetates. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 85 The bromine and the iron, in equivalent proportions unite to form a *protobromide of iron. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protobromuret; protocarburet; protochloruret; protocyanuret; protofluoruret; protohydrioduret; protophosphuret; protoseleniuret; protosulphuret. **1876** DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 84 Iron may be prescribed in the form of the *protocarbonate, citrate, pyrophosphate [etc.]. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protocarbonated. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 422 Carbureted Hydrogen Gas. This gas has been distinguished also by the name of..gas of marshes, hydro-carburet, *proto-carburet of hydrogen. **1849** R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 136 *Protocarburetted hydrogen and bicarburetted hydrogen .. are yet sensibly more compressible than air. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 385 Vanillin is the methylic aldehyd of *protocatechuic acid. **1885** REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 303 Protocatechuic acid, $C_6H_3.CO_2H.(OH)_2$, is a frequent product of the fusion of organic substances with caustic potash. **1854** SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 436 In almost every case..this metal [manganese] will be found in the state of *proto-combination,—either as an oxygen salt of the protoxide, or as a *protohaloid salt. *Ibid.* 443 With *proto-compounds of iron it [red prussiate of potash] yields a white, with per-compounds a blue precipitate. *Ibid.* 499 It..is.. the *protocyanide, or *protocyanuret of mercury. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 577 In this compound, the lime is to the water, according..to Berzelius, as 100 to 32·1...It is, therefore, strictly a *proto-hydrate. **1836** J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 17 A solution of *proto-hydrochlorate of tin. **1826** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 100 Corresponding with the two chlorides of copper, we have also a *protomuriate and permuriate. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 63 When this salt is dropt into a solution of *protonitrate of mercury, a copious white precipitate falls. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protophosphoratus*.., applied to hydrogen gas containing the first of the different proportions of phosphorus with which it combines: *protophosphorated. **1854** SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 457 Add carbonate of potash or soda to a *protosolution of zinc. **1836-41** BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1185 The *protoxalate [of iron] crystallizes in green prisms.

Proto-abbaty to **Protoblast-**: see PROTO-.

Protocanonical (prōᵘ tokănǫ·nikăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *prōtŏcanonic-us* (see PROTO- 1 + CANON) + -AL.] See quots.: opp. to DEUTEROCANONICAL.

[**1566** A. F SIXTUS SENENSIS *Bibl. Sancta* I. (1575) 13 Canonici primi ordinis, quos Protocanonicos appellare libet, . de quorum autoritate nulla vnquam in Ecclesia catholica fuit dubitatio, aut controuersia.]

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1862 III. 86 [The Creed] is the word of God,..not protocanonical scripture, yet the key of the holy Scripture. **1684** N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* App. 263 In the first [Classis] he reckons those [Books] which he calls Protocanonical, or Canonical of the first Order. **1727-51** [see DEUTEROCANONICAL]. **1849** W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 49 The proto-canonical [books] are those which are counted in the legitimate and genuine canon.

Protocarbide, etc.: see PROTO- 3 a.

Pro·tochlo·ride. *Chem.* [PROTO- 3 a.] A compound of chlorine with another element or radical, containing the minimum proportion of chlorine; hence, antithetical to *perchloride*. Formerly also called **Protochlo·ruret.** (Now usually otherwise expressed, as *protochloride of iron* = ferrous chloride, $FeCl_2$).

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. xiv. 418 The different compounds of chlorine with one base, might have been designated in the way proposed by Dr. Thomson for the oxides, the first being called proto chloride, the second deuto-chloride, and so of the rest. **1836** J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 169 Exposed to a moderate heat, it passes to the state of proto-chloruret. **1842** PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 89 A solution of protochloride of tin containing a little perchloride of tin.

‖ **Protococcus** (prōᵘtokǫ·kǒs). *Bot.* Pl. **protococci** (-kǫ·ksəi). [f. Gr. πρῶτο-ς first, primary (see PROTO-) + κόκκος grain, seed.] A genus of microscopic unicellular algæ, of spheroidal form.

The common species *P. viridis* is abundant everywhere on trunks of trees, old palings, walls, etc., forming green patches or layers; *P. nivalis* is an alpine species constituting the so-called 'red snow'.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 168/1 A field of green snow.. accompanied..with the Protococcus, giving a red colour. **1860** H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 97. **1875** HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 16 Get some water that is quite green from containing a large quantity of Protococcus.

Hence **Protoco·ccal** *a.*, of or pertaining to *Protococcus*; **Protoco·ccoid** *a.*, having the form of or resembling *Protococcus*.

1879 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* 46 My impression,.. from an examination of many *Amœbæ*, is that they are the results of changes from the Protococcal state.

Protocœlomate, -atic: see PROTO- 2 b.

Protocol (prōᵘ·tokǫl), *sb.* Forms: 6 **prothocoll, protocole**, (**prothogoll**, 6 8 **-gall, -call**, 7 **protocal**), 8 **protocoll**, 7– **protocol**. [Early mod.E. *prothocoll*, a. OF. *prothocole* (*a* 1200 in Godef. *Compl.*), *prothecolle*, mod.F. *protocole* (= Prov. *prothcolle*, It. *protocollo*, Sp. *protocolo*), ad. med.L. *prōtocoll-um*, ad. Gr. πρωτόκολλ-ον the first leaf of a volume, a fly-leaf glued to the case and containing an account of the MS., f. πρωτο-, PROTO- first + κόλλα glue.

The history of the sense-development of this word belongs to mediæval Latin and the Romanic languages, esp. French; in the latter it has received very considerable extensions of meaning: see Du Cange, Cotgr., Littré, Hatz.-Darm., etc. The word does not appear to have at any time formed part of the English legal or general vocabulary; in Sc. from 16th c. probably under French influence; otherwise used only in reference to foreign countries and their institutions, and as a recognized term of international diplomacy in sense 2.]

1. The original note or minute of a transaction, negotiation, agreement or the like, drawn up by a recognized public official, notary, etc. and duly attested, which forms the legal authority for any subsequent deed, agreement, or the like based on it; † sometimes applied to a book or register in which these were written by the official concerned, as they were drawn up by him; = *protocol book*: see 7 (*obs.*).

In the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the name is used for the original record of a grant, transfer, etc. of land; under the Spanish law this was an entry made in his book by the official recorder of such transactions.

1541 [see 7]. **1552** HULOET, *Prothocoll*, loke in wrytynge fyrste drawen. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 309 The prothogoll heirof I wald haif drawin In writ, for cost to be my Vidimus. **1578** in *Maitland Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 6 The prothogall of the chancellarie of France. **1682** SCARLETT *Exchanges* 223 In all Fairs there are but few,..and in some but one Notary Publick allowed of, who is to protest, and must keep a Protocal of every Protest, to which every one must have free access to see and know what Bills for Non acceptance, and what Bills for Non-payment are protested. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 304 An Original is in other Terms stiled the Protocol, or *Scriptura Matrix*; and if the Protocol, which is the Root and Foundation of the Instrument, does not appear, the Instrument is not valid. **1745** in Scott *Wav.* I, A corresponding entry was made in the protocol of the Lord High Chamberlain. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 283 The current Price of the Vellum or Parchment for the Time. For the first Sheet that it fills up of the Clerk's Prothocall as Notary 4 0 0.

b. *fig.* An original authority.

1580 J. HAYE in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 37 Hawing for all learning ane onlie protocole of thair preachings, some Inglishe buikes, quhilks skairshe thay wnderstude thame selwes.

2. *spec.* The original draught, minute, or record of a dispatch, declaration, negotiation, treaty, stipulation or other diplomatic document or instrument; *esp.* a record of the propositions agreed to in a conference, signed by the parties, to be embodied in a formal treaty.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 222 The plenipotentiaries have agreed that point shal be entred in the protocol or register of the mediator. **1700** RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 563 The Minutes or Protocolls of what was propounded. **1711** *Lond. Gaz.* No 4802/2 The Ministers. have given in their Reasons to be entred in the Protocoll. **1815** EARL CATHCART in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1839) X. 119 A copy of the Protocol of the military conference on the 19th Instant which has been signed by all the Field Marshals and general officers who were present. **1829** MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 June, Wks. 1846 III. 515, I consider the protocol as the minutes of conferences, in which the parties verbally agreed on certain important measures, which, being afterwards acted upon by others, became conclusively binding. **1868** *Daily News* 18 Nov., The representatives of all the Powers signed the protocol, whereby the question. is satisfactorily settled. This protocol is to serve as the basis of an international convention. *fig.* *a* **1861** MRS BROWNING *Garibaldi* vii, Men feared this man At Como, where this sword could seal Death's protocol with every stroke.

b. *transf.* (*familiar*) A preamble, a preliminary.

1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* xi 126 When all protocols were settled he went on, 'Can you come in at once?'

3. A formal or official statement of a transaction or proceeding.

1880 *Times* 9 Feb. 11/6 [In] St. Petersburg .all..vehicles which carry lamps..are compelled to light their lamps simultaneously with the lighting of the street lamps. Should the coachman fail to comply with this regulation, the police draw up a 'protocol' of the case, which is handed to a justice of the peace. **1884** [cf quot. in 7]. **1897** *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 104 Autopsy... Made and protocol dictated by Dr. Flexner.

4. An official of police in some foreign countries.

1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv, When taken before the Protokoll at Dabkow.

5. In France, The formulary of the etiquette to be observed by the Head of the State in official ceremonies, relations with ambassadors, foreign sovereigns, etc.; the etiquette department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the office of the Master of the Ceremonies.

1896 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/7 M. Crozier, who fills the, to the public, mysterious office of Director of the Protocol, came up to the President and informed him that Mr. Gladstone, on a visit to Cannes, desired to pay him his respects. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 2/1 This will be a change indeed, for in M. Faure's time the contrary was the rule, thanks largely to the Protocol, to whose flummery the deceased President so weakly surrendered himself. *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 10/1 People interested in French matters have read something about the Protocol, which is virtually the etiquette department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6. *Diplomatics.* The official formulas used at the beginning and end of a charter, papal bull, or other similar instrument, as distinct from the *text*, which contains its subject-matter.

The *initial protocol* consists, according to Giry, of the *Invocation* (e. g. In the name of God, Amen); the *Subscription* or *Superscription* (e. g. We, Edward, by the grace of God King); the *Address* (e. g. To all our faithful subjects), and the *Salutation* (e. g. Greeting). The *final protocol*, sometimes called *eschatocol*, consists of the *Date*, the *Apprecation* (anciently 'feliciter', 'Deo gratias', or 'Amen'), and the *Validation* (signatures and seals of witnesses).

[**1867** DE SICKEL *Acta Karolinorum* I. 208 Das Protokoll oder Formular. **1894** A. GIRY *Manuel de Diplomatique* 528 Le texte et le protocole reunis forment la teneur de l'acte.] **1908** HUBERT HALL *Eng. Official Hist. Doc.* 189 The distinction between the Protocols, or official formulas which occur at the beginning and end of the charter, and the Text, or body of the instrument, is not indicated at all. *Ibid.* 192 The description of the boundaries..is..usually inserted between the Text and the Final Protocol.

7. *attrib.*, as *protocol book*, *register* (one in which protocols were written, a notary's register).

1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 64 Ane.. instrument transsumit out of Master Androu Cheves prothogall buik. **1857** J. PATERSON *Hist. Regality Musselburgh* 31 The burgh had a protocol record. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 6/5 The 'Protocol' King, as German newspapers delighted to call Christian IX, was really and truly the lawful heir and successor of Frederick VII. **1884** *Mind* Jan. 103 A second person sitting at the other side of the table reads off and records in the protocol-book the distance of each excursion. **1899** *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5/3 M. Loubet ..has no taste for those pomps and protocol ceremonies which his predecessor so intensely enjoyed.

Pro·tocol, *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. med.L. *prōtocoll-āre*, Ger. *protokollieren*.]

1. *intr.* To draw up protocols.

1832 [see PROTOCOLLING *vbl. sb.*]. **1835** MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* vii, Lord Palmerston protocol-ed while Marshal Gerard bombard-ed. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. iii, Serene Highnesses, who sit there protocolling, and mani-

festoing. **1871** *Daily News* 17 Jan., The diplomatists..will have an opportunity to prose and protocol over Turkey.

2. *trans.* To bring (into something) as by a protocol, or by diplomatic means. *nonce-use.*

1832 *Examiner* 663/1 [Her] half-coaxing, half-bullying manner of protocolling him into submission was inimitable.

3. To record in a protocol.

1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 286 They succeeded in protocolling their direct descent from the Romans, and even boldly laid claims to hereditary distinctions by the aid of various armorial and heraldic forgeries which they most cunningly devised. **1895** *Daily Chron.* 8 Nov. 4/5 We do not say the whole should be protocolled.

Hence **Pro·tocolling** *vbl. sb.*

1832 *Lincoln Herald* 13 Jan. p iv, That our wise whig ministers were completely over-reached in the art of protocoling in the affair of Belgium. **1864** DK. MANCHESTER *Court & Soc.* I. xxiii. 391 In spite of all this protocolling.. the young people..patiently bided their time.

Protocolic (prōuto̩kǫ·lik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to protocols. So **Protocolist** (prōu·tokǫlist), one who draws up a protocol; **Protocolize** (prōu·tokǫləi z) *v.* **a.** *intr.* to draw up protocols; to diplomatize; = PROTOCOL *v.* 1; **b.** *trans.* (*a*) = PROTOCOL *v.* 2; (*b*) = PROTOCOL *v.* 3; hence **Pro·tocoli zer.**

1836 DISRAELI *Runnymede Lett.* (1885) 152 To learn that his favourite portfolio was now in your Lordship's *protocolic custody. **1828-32** WEBSTER **Protocolist*, in Russia, a register or clerk. TOOKE. **1872** *Daily News* 5 Aug., The second meeting of the Sugar Conference was held at the Foreign-office on Saturday..Mr. F. G. Walpole attended as Secretary, and Mr. H. Austin Lee as Protocolist. **1833** *Westm. Rev.* Jan. (unpaged leaf), Will not the Whigs now *protocolize a little in Portugal? **1836** F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout, Plea Pilgr.* (1859) 35 *note*, The Irish Pozzo di Borgo ..kept protocolising with soft promises and delusive delays. **1854** SARAH AUSTIN *Germany* 141 To protocolize the business of the Counts. **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 507 The hopes and expectations of our great *protocoliser. **1855** *Westm Rev.* Apr. 404 Lord Aberdeen.., the most pacific and *protocolizing of British statesmen.

Proto-combination, Proto-compound, Protocyanide, -uret, *Chem.*: see PROTO- 3.

Protoconch to **Protogastric**: see PROTO-.

Protogenal (proto̩dʒ*ī*năl), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *πρωτογενής*: see PROTOGENES + -AL. (A more etymological form would be **protogeneal*: cf. next.)] First generated; primitive or primordial as an organism.

1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 817 Sarcode or the 'protogenal' jelly speck.

† **Protoge·neous,** *a. Obs. nonce wd.* [f. Gr. *πρωτογενής* (see next) + -OUS. (Cf. *homogeneous.*)] Of the first or highest kind or nature.

1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 68 So Kings and Princes have the same sense correspondent to their several Titles, . and are Homogeneous and Protogeneous in the decreeing of Justice

‖ **Protogenes** (protǫ·dʒ*ĭ*n*ī*z). *Biol.* [mod.L. (Haeckel), a. Gr. *πρωτογεν-ής* first-born, primeval, f. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *γένος, γενε-*, origin, race, nature, kind, f. stem *γεν-* to give birth to.] (See quots.)

1868 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* § 55 In the *Protogenes* of Professor Haeckel, there has been reached a type distinguishable from a fragment of albumen only by its finely-granular character. **1872** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* i. (1873) 8 In the lowest grade of the animal kingdom is a creature *Protogenes*, at once structureless and devoid of any form, as its shape varies like that of Proteus himself. **1884** LAING *Mind in Matter* (1892) 118 All along the line of evolution, from the 'protogenes' to the mammoth, there have been marked deviations to the right and the left.

Protogenetic (prōuto̩dʒ*ĭ*ne·tik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + GENETIC.] = next, c.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 200 The stomata of the epidermis..are a special case of schizogenetic and protogenetic spaces, which usually contain air. *Ibid.* 525 The occurrence of protogenetic secretory passages in the soft-bast has already been..noticed.

Protogenic (prōuto̩dʒe·nik), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *πρωτογεν-ής* first-born, primeval (see PROTOGENES) + -IC.] Primitive, or primitively formed.

a. Of or belonging to an original race or lineage.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 254 The former adheres to the protogenic character of the Celtae.

b. *Geol.* Applied to the primary or originally-formed igneous rocks: opposed to *deuterogenic.*

fig. c **1850** H. REEVE in *Academy* 8 Oct. (1898) 22/1 [Weighing Macaulay against Newton and Bacon, as a mind] essentially of the tertiary formation; [theirs] protogenic.

c. *Bot.* Applied to intercellular spaces, etc. formed in early stages of growth: opp. to HYSTEROGENIC.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 99 *note*, A distinction ..between those intercellular spaces which are formed when the tissues begin to differentiate,—*protogenic*,—and those formed in older tissues, —*hysterogenic.*

Protogine (prōu·tŏdʒin). *Geol.* [a. F. *protogine* (1806, Jurine, *Journ. des Mines*, Paris, XIX. 372), irreg. f. Gr. *πρῶτο-ς* first + *γίν-εσθαι* to be born or produced (intended to express 'first-produced', the rock being assumed to be the most ancient of all).] A variety of granite occurring in the Alps, in which chlorite often takes the place of biotite (secondary white micas being sometimes developed), and in which a foliated structure has frequently been produced by dynamic action. It was for a long time erroneously supposed to contain talc, and called *talcose granite*; its foliated structure also led to its being classed as a variety of gneiss. It abounds esp. in the chain of Mont Blanc, of which mountain it forms the summit.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 37 Crystalline compounds arranged in strata, such as saccharine marble,.. gneiss, protogine, &c. **1849** DANA *Geol.* xiii. (1850) 564 Some of the veins in this Mellaca Hill consist of protogine, or a grayish-white granular compound of feldspar and compact talc. **1869** BRISTOW tr. *Figuier's World Bef. Deluge* ii. 35 Protogine is a talcose granite, composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite, or decomposed mica. **1879** RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 212 Protogine is a gneiss in which, in addition to the ordinary constituents of granite, a greenish, pearly, or silvery, talcose mineral is present.

Proto-god: see PROTO- 1.

Protogonous (proto̩·gŏnəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *πρωτόγον-os* first-born, first-created + -OUS.] First-created, primitive.

1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 140 An obvious attempt to biographize the protogonous and archetypal man.

Proto-gospel, -groomship: see PROTO-.

Protogynous (protǫ·dʒinəs), *a. Bot.* [f. PROTO- + -GYNOUS.] = PROTEROGYNOUS: opp. to PROTANDROUS. Hence **Protogyny** (protǫ·dʒini) = PROTEROGYNY: opp. to PROTANDRY.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 812 Dichogamous Flowers are either protandrous or protogynous. *Ibid.* 813 In protogynous flowers the stigma is receptive before the anthers in the same flower are mature. **1896** *Henslow's Wild Flowers* 56 Sometimes..the stigmas mature first. This is called protogyny.

‖ **Protohippus** (prōuto̩hi·pŏs). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *ἵππος* horse. The Gr. word would have been **πρωθιππος*, **prothippus.*] An extinct genus of quadrupeds, ancestrally related to the horse, whose fossil remains are found in the Pliocene of North America.

1876 *Times* 7 Dec. (Stanf.), In the recent strata was found the common horse: in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Protohippus or Hipparion **1877** LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 500 Next came the *Protohippus* of the United States and allied *Hipparion* of Europe.

Proto-historic to **Protolemur**: see PROTO-.

† **Proto·logy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. Gr. *πρωτολογία* the right of speaking first; see PROTO- and -LOGY.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Protologie*, a preface. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Protologie*, a fore-speech, or Preface.

Protomagnate to **Proto-Mark**: see PROTO-.

Protomartyr (prōuto̩mā·ɹtəɹ). Forms: 5 **prothomartir, -er,** 5–6 **prothomartyr,** 6– **protomartyr.** [Late ME. *prothomartir*, a. OF. *prothomartir* (1326 in Godef.), mod.F. *protomartyr*, or a. med.L. *prōtomartyr* (in Beda), a. eccl. Gr. *πρωτόμαρτυρ*: see PROTO- and MARTYR *sb.*] The first martyr; the earliest of any series of martyrs (for Christianity, or for any cause); *spec.* applied to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 43 The prothomartir seyn Steuene with his stonys. *Ibid.* 58 Seynt Albon Prothomartyr off this regioun. a **1555** RIDLEY in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 73 Agayne I blesse God in our deare brother and of thys tyme protomartyr Rogers, that he was also . a prebendarye preacher of London. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 187 That [declaration] which S. Stephen the Prothomartyr made in his discourse to the Iewes c **1661** *Mrq. Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 508 Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, the Devil's viceroy in the Highlands, and the most sacred covenant's protomartyr in the Low a **1749** BOYSE *Triumphs Nat.* Poems (1810) 537/1 With Hampden firm assertor of her laws, And protomartyr in the glorious cause. **1877** SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 205 As early as the twelfth century Arnold of Brescia, . proto-martyr of civil liberty, had perished.

‖ **Protome** (prǫ·tŏmī). *rare.* [mod L., a. Gr. *προτομή* the foremost or upper part of anything, a bust or half-figure, f. *προτέμν-ειν* to cut off in front; cf. *τομή* cutting.] A bust.

1737 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 57 A very ancient protome of our Saviour's effigies over the south porch. **1868** *Ecclesiologist* XXIX. 72 A finely benignant head, or rather protome of the Saviour.

Protomeristem to **-metaphrast**: see PROTO-.

† **Pro·tomist.** *Obs. rare.* [For **protomyst*, ad. med.L. *prōtomyst-ēs* or *-a* (Sidonius), a. eccl. Gr. *πρωτομύστ-ης* a chief priest, a bishop, f. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *μύστης* one initiated.] A chief priest.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* App. 17 They have a Protomist or Bishop whom they highly reverence. **1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 152 They [Armenians] have two Patriarchs or Protomists. *Ibid.* 261 The Meccan Protomist sends a sanctified Camell by an adopted sonne, who is welcom'd to Spahawn by many thousand Mussulmen.

Protomorph to **Proto-natural**: see PROTO-.

‖ **Proton** (prōu·tǫn). *Biol.* [a. Gr. *πρῶτον*, neut sing. of *πρῶτος* first.] (See quot. 1895.)

1893 *Nation* 11 May 350/2 Mark translates it [Ger. *anlage*] *fundament.* Minot adopts it as an English word...Neither seems to have thought of reverting to Aristotle, whose phrases..*ἡ πρώτη οὐσία, τό πρῶτον*, suggest the short word *proton.* **1895** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* IX. 104 (*note*), This neuter noun [proton] is employed to designate the primitive, undifferentiated mass or rudiment of a part, thus in the sense of *Anlage* of the German embryologists. **1898** *Nature* 15 Dec. 156/2 Dr. Arthur Willey recently suggested in these columns .the word *primordium* as an accurate..rendering of *Anlage.* Prof. B. G. Wilder..thinks the shorter word *proton*, already familiar in numerous compounds, and used by many biologists, is a better equivalent.

‖ **Protonema** (prōuto̩nī·mă). *Bot.* Pl. **-ne·mata.** Also (in mod. Dicts.) in anglicized form **protoneme** (prōu·to̩nīm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *νῆμα* thread.] In mosses (and some liverworts), The confervoid or filamentous thallus which arises from the germination of the spore, and produces the full-grown plant by lateral branching. (Also called *pro-embryo.*)

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 509. 462 This mass. is called the Protonema, and is always distinguished by the cells containing chlorophyl. **1858** CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 738 When the spores of mosses are sown they do not.. directly produce a young moss, but they put forth conferva-like filaments, which are called the *protonema.* **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 150 A new Moss-plant is. constituted by the formation of a leaf-bearing shoot out of a branch of the alga-like Protonema, which branches, strikes root (by root-hairs), and is independently nourished.

Hence **Protone·mal, Protone·matal** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a protonema; **Protone·matoid** *a.*, resembling a protonema.

1900 *Nature* 9 Aug. 340/1 Leaves which,..with greater or less intervention of protonematal filaments give birth to new individuals.

Protonephron, etc.: see PROTO- 2 b.

Protonic (protǫ·nik), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. PRO-[2] + TONIC.] A more etymological form for PRETONIC.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protonotary, prothonotary (prōu to̩·-, prōu·þonǒu·tări; protǫ·n-, proþǫ·nŏtări). Forms: α. 5– **prothonotary**; β. 6– **protonotary**; also 5 **-notur, -nothayr,** (6–7 **-natory, -natary**). [ad. late L. *prōtonotāri-us* (c 400 Ammianus in Du Cange), in med.L. also *protho-* (Hoveden); a. Gr. *πρωτονοτάρι-ος* (in Sophronius c 634), f. *πρωτο-*, PROTO- + *νοτάριος*, ad. L. *notārius* NOTARY *sb.* In 15th c. also after obs. F. *prothonotaire*, mod. *protonotaire.*

The pronunciation *proto·notary* is old in Eng., the absence of stress on *-notary* being shown by the 16th c. spelling *-natary, -natory*; cf. the corresponding spellings of PRENOTARY. It may have originated in the med.L. *proto·notā·rius* and F. *protonotaire*, with the English gradual change of the (accidental) secondary into primary stress. The analytical spelling *proto-notary*, and pronunciation *prō to-nō·tary* are also evidenced from 16th c. Both pronunciations, with the variants *proto-* and *protho-* are now in official use in different quarters.]

1. A principal notary, chief clerk, or recorder of a court: originally, the holder of that office in the Byzantine court; also, applied by early English writers to similar officers in other ancient countries.

(But this latter application may have been suggested by the English use, sense 2.)

α. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 141 Oon Theophyl . Wych prothonotarye was of þat kyngdam [Cappadocia]. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Prothonotary, Protonotarius, Protonotary*,..was anciently the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople.

β. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. xvi. 1166 Shut up and locked all the offices of the Chauncerie, and discharged for the time the publicke clarkes and protonotaries attending upon that court. **1885** *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Protonotary*, in early times this title, which seems to have been first used at Constantinople, meant 'the chief of the notaries', and corresponded to *primicerius notariorum*, the term then in use at Rome. After 800, the title of protonotary was introduced in the West.

2. In England, formerly, The chief clerk or registrar in the Courts of Chancery, of Common Pleas, and of the King's Bench; also, in other courts of law, in some of which the term is still in use: see quots.

α. c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1063 A provincialle, a doctoure devine, or boþe lawes, þus yow lere, A protho notur apertli, or þe popis collectoure, if he be there. **1467-8** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 578/1 Oure Prothonotary in oure Chauncery. **1658** *Practick Part of Law* (ed. 5) 2 The Subordinate Officers [of the Court of Common-Pleas] are..Three Prothonotaries (who by themselves and their Clarks, draw all pleadings and enter them, and exemplifie and record all common Recoveries). **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 385 There are the same judges as in the Marshalsea-court, and a prothonotary, a secondary, and deputy prothonotary. **1825** *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 59 § 4 The..deposit of the price..in the hands of the prothonotary or clerk of such court. **1854** *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 125 § 101 All the Provisions applicable to Masters of the said Courts at Westminster shall apply to the respective Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and Court of Pleas at Durham. **1868** *Lond. Gaz.* 14 July 3937/2 The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Thomas Wylde, Esq., to be Registrar or Prothonotary and Keeper of Records of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

β. **1599** *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1818) II. 147 His Father had procured for him the Protonotaries office of the King's Bench. **1658** BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* iv. 108 Two of them were the Principall Publick Notaries in England, that is, Anthony Huse protonotary of the See of Canterbury, and Thomas Argall Registerer of the Prerogative Court. **1674** G. HUXLEY (*title*) A second Book of Judgements..with Addition of some Notes, by George Townesend Esq; Second Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. Very Useful and Necessary for all Prothonotaries, Secondaries, Students [etc.]. **1707** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xv. (ed. 22) 197 There are three Protonotaries [of the Court of Common Pleas]..; they are chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and enroll all Declarations, Pleadings,..Assizes, Judgments

and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, etc. for all English Counties except Monmouth.

3. *R. C. Ch.* A member of the college of twelve (formerly seven) prelates, called *Protonotaries Apostolic(al*, whose function is to register the papal acts, to make and keep records of beatifications, to direct the canonization of saints, etc. Formerly also a title of certain papal envoys.

a. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 435 Master Godfrey de Plessys, prothonothayr of yᵉ courte of Rome. **1550** BALE *Apol.* 92 Of lykelyhode ye are some prothonotary of Rome. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. viii. 73 Anthony Goosode, Doctor in Divinity, and Apostolick Prothonotary. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. iii. I. 477 How proud and elated was Eck on reappearing in Germany with the new title of papal prothonotary and nuncio

β. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 1 Counsiler to the kyng of Spayne and Protonotarie Apostolicall. **1682** *News fr. France* 36 The most renowned John Baptist Lauri, Protonotary Apostolick, and Auditor of the Apostolick Nunciature in France. **1758** JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 11 The Popes Protonotary of Ireland **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept 1/2 Monsignor Weld ..was the oldest Protonotary Apostolic attached to the Papal household.

b. *Gr. Ch.* The principal secretary of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

1835 F. SHOBERL tr. *Chateaubriand's Trav. Jerus.*, etc. I. Introd. (ed. 3) 19 The first [letter] is addressed in 1575, by Theodore Zygomalas, who styles himself Prothonotary of the great church of Constantinople, 'to the learned Martin Crusius [etc.]'.

4. A chief secretary in some foreign courts; also *transf.* and *fig.*

a. **1502** *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 4 A servaunt of the prothonotarye of Spayn. *c* **1570** *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 70, I wrote never day with prothonotory. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 93 This senate [of Hamburg] consists of four burgomasters, .. twenty-four senators, four syndics, and four secretaries, the chief of whom is called Prothonotary.

β. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 2 They [i.e. the prophets] were the protonotaries of heaven, the registers of the truth, the secretaries of the Holy Ghost. **1852** MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxx. 304 Bayard had come out of his ambush too soon, and only dispersed the suite of secretaries, protonotaries, and all the rest

Hence **Proto-, prothonotarial** (-ē°·riăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to a protonotary; **Proto-, prothonotariat** (-ē°·riæt), the college of protonotaries; **Proto-, prothono·taryship**, the office of a protonotary.

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 517 Sir John Godsalve ..was required to repaire hether to attend his office of the Signete and Protonotorieshipe. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 452/3 Her Majesty who also gave him [George Carew] a Prothonotaryship in the Chancery. **1893** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 2/1 The ancestor drew a profit from the Prothonotaryship, and shared in the subsequent pension.

Proto-notator, Protonucleate: see PROTO-.

Protonym (prōᵘ·tŏnim). *rare.* [f. PROT(O- + Gr. ὄνομα, ὄνυμα name, after *synonym*.] The first person or thing of the name; that from which another is named.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Mar. 667/2 The wrecked canal-boat, the *Evening Star*, .. quenched in the twilight, with its heavenly protonym palpitating in the vapor above it. **1882** *Daily News* 26 June 5/2 Faugh-a-Ballagh a colt of no mean ability..was, like his famous protonym, bred in Ireland.

Proto-organism, -ornithoid: see PROTO- 2 b.

‖ **Protopapas** (prōᵘtopæ·păs). Also 7 **-pappa**. [a. eccl. Gr. πρωτοπαπᾶς chief priest, f. πρωτο-, PROTO- + παπᾶς priest (see POPE *sb.*²); cf. med.L. *prōtopāpa*, and see PROTOPOPE.] = PROTOPOPE.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 32 The Protopappa, or Chief Priest. **1718** OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 274 The Greeks have full 200 Papas subject to a Protopapas. **1820** T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I iv. 141 They inhabit a certain quarter where they have a church called the Catholicon and a protopapas or high-priest.

Protoparent: see PROTO- 1.

Protopathic (prōᵘtopæ·þik), *a.* *Path.* [f. PROTO- + Gr. πάθ-ος suffering, disease + -IC: cf. for form, Gr. παθικ-ός PATHIC.] Of the nature of a primary disease or affection: opp. to *deuteropathic*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protopathicus*, term applied the same as *Primary*, to the symptoms of disease; protopathic **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 738 This primary debility of the heart constitutes the primary or protopathic malignity of the older writers. **1899** *Ibid.* VII. 176 The atrophy was regarded as secondary to the lateral sclerosis, and hence these cases are called deuteropathic, in opposition to the protopathic cases of progressive muscular atrophy.

Protopathy (proto·păþi). *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *prōtopathīa*, a. Gr. πρωτοπάθεια (Galen), a first feeling, f. πρωτοπαθεῖν to suffer or feel first: see PROTO- and -PATHY. So F. *protopathie*.] Primary suffering; pain or other sensation immediately produced; in *Path.* a primary disease or affection, i.e. one not produced by or consequent on another. (Opp. to DEUTEROPATHY and SYMPATHY.)

1636 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 6 The grief and sorrow which in the Garden he [Christ] suffered could not be known by sympathy. The protopathy was in Himself, and no man..could so truly sympathize with Him in this grief, as he had done with them. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 163/2 If any man strike me, I feel immediately; because my soul is united with this body that is struck: and this is protopathy. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protopathia*, term for a first or original suffering, opposed to sympathy: protopathy.

Proto·patriarchal to **-phloem**: see PROTO-.

Protophosphide, -uret: see PROTO- 3.

‖ **Protophyta** (protǫ·fită), *sb. pl.* *Bot.* [mod.L., pl. of *prōtophytum*, f. Gr. πρῶτος first, PROTO- + φυτόν plant.] A primary division of the vegetable kingdom (corresponding to PROTOZOA in the animal kingdom), comprising the most simply organized plants (usually of microscopic size), each individual consisting of a single cell. (Formerly more vaguely used: see quot. 1858.)

1855 [see PROTOZOA]. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protophytum*, applied (*Protophyta*, nom. pl. n.) by Fries to the *Algæ*, which he regarded as the first productions of the vegetable kingdom... Mackay established under this name a division containing the *Mucores* and *Lichenes*, a protophyte. **1860** H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 99 The lowest forms of animal and vegetal life—*Protozoa* and *Protophyta*—are chiefly inhabitants of the water. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 8/2 The oysters thrive best upon the living protophyta and protozoa.

Protophyte (prōᵘ·tofəit). [ad. mod.L. *prōtophytum*: see prec. So F. *protophyte*.] A plant belonging to the division *Protophyta*; a unicellular plant. (Used as the Eng. singular of *Protophyta*.)

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* **1862** DANA *Man. Geol* II i. 270 The plants thus far observed are sea-weeds and Protophytes **1884** *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 78 The protophyte obtains the materials of its nutrition from the air and moisture that surround it.

Protophytic (prōᵘtofi·tik), *a.* [f. PROTOPHYT-A + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, derived from, or having the characters of the *Protophyta*.

1882 *American* V. 122 The protophytic origin of the mineral.

Pro·topine. *Chem.* [f. PROTO- 3 c + OPIUM + -INE⁵.] A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$, occurring in very small quantities in opium.

1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Chem. Dict.* IV. 345.

Protoplasm (prōᵘ·toˌplæz'm). *Biol.* [ad. Ger. *prōtoplasma* (H. von Mohl, 1846), f. Gr. πρωτο-, PROTO- + πλάσμα moulded thing, figure, form. (*Prōtoplasma* was used in late L. by Venantius Fortunatus *a* 600, in sense of 'first created thing, protoplast', and was prob. used in Chr. Greek.)]

A viscid, semifluid, semitransparent, colourless or whitish substance, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen (often with a small amount of some other elements) in extremely complex and unstable combination, and manifesting what are known as vital properties, i.e. irritability, contractility, spontaneous movement, assimilation, and reproduction; constituting 'the physical basis of life' (Huxley) in all plants and animals, and forming the essential substance of the cells (see CELL *sb.*¹ 12) out of which their bodies are built up. Also called BIOPLASM, CYTOPLASM, and (in animals) formerly SARCODE.

[**1846** VON MOHL *Saftbewegungen im Inneren der Zellen* in *Botan. Zeitung* 73 tr. Henfrey (1852) 37 The remainder of the cell is more or less densely filled with an opake, viscid fluid, of a white colour, having granules intermingled in it, which fluid I call protoplasm.] **1848** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 10 The first layer of matter is invariably soft and azotised, and now bears the well-contrived name of *protoplasm*, proposed by Professor Mohl. **1854** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 141 Indicating the way upward from the invisible protoplasm to the highest organisms. **1866** [see CELL *sb.*¹ 12]. **1868** HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. (1869) 129, I have translated the term Protoplasm which is the scientific name of the substance..by the words 'physical basis of life' **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 3 Since..no further process of development can take place in the cells which no longer contain protoplasm, it may be concluded that the latter is the proximate cause of growth. **1903** MYERS *Human Personality* I. 117 In the protoplasm or primary basis of all organic life there must have been an inherent adaptability to the manifestation of all faculties which organic life has in fact manifested.

fig. **1894** H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 189 These [primeval times] were the days of the protoplasm of speech. **1906** D. S. CAIRNS *Chr. Mod. World* iii 150 Here is the true protoplasm of Christianity out of which all the theologies and all the ritual ..have sprung.

c. *Comb.* as *protoplasm-mass*, *-sac*, etc.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 2 The cavity enclosed by the protoplasm-sac is filled with a watery fluid, the Cell-sap. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot* 7 The formation of a new cell always commences with the re-arrangement of a protoplasm-mass round a new centre. **1895** in *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 The protoplasm-containing cells of his brain.

Protopla·smal, *a.* *rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = PROTOPLASMIC. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Protoplasmatic (prōᵘ toˌplæzmæ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. type *πρωτοπλάσματ- + -IC: the etymological derivative after Greek analogies] = PROTOPLASMIC.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 40 By protoplasmatic off-shoots from pre-existing capillaries. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 190 The germinal vesicle, .. like the white yolk, consists of numerous protoplasmatic spherules.

† **Protoplasmator.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **protho-**. [? med.L.: see PROTO- and PLASMATOR, and cf. PROTOPLASM.] First framer or moulder, creator: = PROTOPLAST².

c **1550** R. BIRSTON *Bayte Fortune* A iij, Thou knowest howe god the hygh prothoplasmator Of erth hath formed man after hys owne ymage.

Protoplasmic (prōᵘtoˌplæ·zmik), *a.* [f. PROTOPLASM + -IC. So F. *protoplasmique*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of protoplasm.

1854 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) V. 67/1 The formation of nuclei or cells in a protoplasmic matrix. **1859** *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 217/1 The protoplasmic membrane divides..into particles. **1861** BENTLEY *Man. Bot* 56 All cells originate.. either free in the cavities of older cells, or at least in the protoplasmic fluid elaborated by their agency; or by the division of such cells.

fig. **1888** *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 13 The metrical systems of the banished *régime*..have, no doubt, a primitive and even a protoplasmic simplicity. **1891** *Daily News* 20 Oct 2/6 The barber-surgeon and medicine man of ancient times, who furnished the protoplasmic material out of which the art of medicine and surgery had been evolved.

b. Relating to protoplasm; acting upon or affecting protoplasm.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 148 Quinia is a protoplasmic poison, and arrests the amoebiform movements of the white corpuscles. **1903** MYERS *Human Personality* I. 117 Which.. to avoid the ambiguities of the word Darwinian, I will call the protoplasmic solution.

Pro·topla·smist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who treats of protoplasm.

1884 C. A. BARTOL in *Homilet. Monthly* (N. Y.) July 550 Amid the slime protoplasmists tell of at the bottom of the sea.

Protoplast¹ (prōᵘ toˌplæst). Also 6 **prothoplauste.** [a. F. *protoplaste* (16th c. *prothoplauste*), or ad. late L. *prōtoplast-us* (14th c. *-plaustus*), ad. Gr. πρωτόπλαστ-ος (LXX. *Wisd.* vii. 1), f. πρωτο-, PROTO- + πλαστ-ός moulded, formed, vbl. adj. f. πλάσσ-ειν to form, mould.]

1. That which is first formed, fashioned, or created; the first-made thing or being of its kind; the original, archetype. **a.** The first man; the first created of the human race.

c **1532** DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1049 Comyng from God to the firste father or prothoplauste [Fr. *premiér pére ou prothoplauste*] it goeth and retourne to God from father to the sonne. **1600** W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 202 In Salem citie was Adam our protoplast created. **1794** COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations* 282 Night A heavy unimaginable moan Sent forth, when she the Protoplast beheld. **1888** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 300 The Book [Wisdom of Solomon] has given to modern science the term 'protoplast', which it twice uses of Adam.

† **b.** The first man of some line or series *Obs.*

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn* 1 The originall sinner in this kind was Dutch; Galliobelgicus the Protoplast; and the moderne Mercuries but Hans-en Kelders. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 55 The Pedigree we often lay Claim to would produce a Drummer, as frequently as a Colonel, for his Protoplast.

c. The first example; the original, model.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* viii 67 The first windmilne that the inuentioner euer set vp to grinde corne was the Protoplast and example from whence all other wind-milnes sprange and were deriued. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* ⁋ 238 The protoplast or primitive ordainment of a Cautery, had excretion for its object. **1819** H. BUSK *Vestriad* iv. 172 No more the protoplast of active beauty. **1863** *Macm. Mag.* May 63 If Hebrew was the protoplast of speech.

d. *attrib.* in apposition; or *adj*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 406 Ignatius, the Protoplast Iesuite. **1695** J. SAGE *Article*, etc. Wks. 1844 I 204 Andrew Melville, the Protoplast Presbyterian in Scotland.

2. *Biol.* A unit or mass of protoplasm, such as constitutes a single cell; a bioplast. Sometimes applied to a unicellular organism; *spec.* one of the suborder *Protoplasta* of rhizopods.

[**1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Protoplast*, *Physiol.*, a primary formation.] **1884** *Standard Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 14 The filose protoplasts seem to be in nowise different from the Foraminifera, except that the shells of the latter are usually calcareous. **1898** tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. i. 52 Within the walled protoplasts, the granular protoplasm often exhibits internal flowing movements.

Pro·toplast². Also 6 **prothoplast.** [ad. med.L. *prōtoplast-ēs*, a. Gr. *πρωτοπλάστ-ης, f. πρωτο-, PROTO- + πλάστης, agent-n. f. πλάσσειν: see prec.] The first former, fashioner, or creator.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 100 The followers of a prothoplast or first Author of a profession. [**1650** BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded., The honour and reputation of the great Architect, man's Protoplastes.] **1676** NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 389 Nature, .. became a complete imitator of the copies set her by the protoplast. **1872** BROWNING *Fifine* cxxiv, Those mammoth-stones, piled by the Protoplast Temple-wise in my dream!

Protoplastic (prōᵘtoˌplæ·stik), *a.* [f. PROTOPLAST¹ + -IC. cf. PLASTIC.]

1. Of the nature of a protoplast (see PROTOPLAST¹ 1); first formed; original, archetypal.

a **1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. viii (1821) 170 Which issuing forth from God.. is the protoplastic virtue of our being. **1660** HOWELL *Lexicon* Poems 1 When our Protoplastick sire Lost Paradis. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 7 A more correct Edition of the Protoplastick Copy. **1840** F. BARHAM *Alist* 5 This divine or protoplastic Adam ..is the divine idea or exemplar of humanity.

2. *Biol.* = PROTOPLASMIC

1855 BADEN POWELL *Ess.* 436 *note*, What the author terms the 'primary mucus', 'schleim-substanz', or protoplastic matter. **1898** tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* I. i. 52 Rotation is the more frequent form of protoplastic movement in the cells of water-plants, while in land plants circulation is..the rule.

Proto-plot to **Protopodium**: see PROTO- 1, 2 b.

Protopope (prōᵘ·topōᵘp). [ad. Russ. протопопъ *protopop*ʺ: see PROTO- and POPE *sb.*²; after eccl. Gr. πρωτοπαπᾶς PROTOPAPAS. So F. *protopope*.]

A chief priest, or priest of higher rank, in the Greek Church.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 136 A Protopope of Casanskey, whose name was Juan Neronou, began to inveigh against the honour done to Images. 1784 Coxe *Trav. Poland*, etc. II. 103 The highest dignity to which they can ever attain, as long as they continue married, is that of protopope of a cathedral. 1900 *Pilot* 7 July 6/2 One formerly a playmate, but now the fiercest opponent of Nikon, the protopop Avvakum

Proto-presbyter to **-protestant**: see Proto-.

‖ **Protopterus** (prɒtɒ̨ ptĕrĭs). *Ichth.* [mod.L. generic name (Owen, 1837), f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *πτερ-όν* wing (taken in sense 'fin').] A genus of dipnoan fishes, formerly included in *Lepidosiren*, containing only the African mud-fish (*P. annectens*); characterized by having the pectoral and ventral fins reduced to long fringed filaments; also, a fish of this genus.

1837 (June) Owen in *MS. Catal. Museum of Coll. Surg.* Protopterus 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 59/2. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 186 The protopterus and lepidosiren, which are the most reptile-like of fishes. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 5/4 The biggest protopterus at the Zoo is not more than two feet long.

Hence **Proto·pteran**, *adj.* of the nature of a *Protopterus*; having a primitive or simple type of fin; *sb.* a fish of the order *Protopteri* (a synonym of *Dipnoi*); ‖ **Protopter** (prɒtɒ̨·ptər) [= Fr. *protoptère*] = prec. sb.; **Proto·pterous** = prec. adj.

Protopterygian (prō̆u tɒ̨ptĕri·dʒĭăn), *a. Ichth.* [f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *πτερύγιον* fin + -an.] Introduced by Ryder to designate the first-fin stage when the embryonic fin rays first appear.

1884 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Fish.* (1886) 987 The protopterygian stage of development of the permanent fin-rays.

Protopyramid: see Proto- 2 b.

† **Protoqua·mquam.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Proto- + L. *quamquam* although, albeit, notwithstanding that.] Humorous imitation of Protonotary, referring to the exceptive and concessive conjunctions used in legal documents.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III 180 Who in case of his Unckles exaltation, would be the *Protoquamquam* in Rome.

Protosalt (prō̆u·tɒ̨sɒ̨lt). *Chem.* [f. Proto- 3 + Salt.] A salt formed by combination of an acid with the protoxide of a metal, e. g. a salt of ferrous oxide, FeO, as ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4$.

1820 Faraday [see Persalt]. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed 5) 592 The protosalts of iron are in these cases preferable to those of tin, inasmuch as the resulting peroxide of iron is retained in solution, and the precipitated metal is pure. 1865 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 42 Among paramagnetic substances are proto salts of iron. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 239 The ferrous- or proto-salts are distinguished by their light green colour.

So **Proto-solu·tion**, a solution which contains a protosalt.

1854 Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 457 Add carbonate of potash or soda to a protosolution of zinc.

Proto-scrinerary to **-spasm**: see Proto-.

‖ **Protospatharius** (prō̆u·tɒ̨spā̆pĕ·rĭŭs). Also in Fr. form **protospat(h)aire**. [med.L. *prōtospathārius*, ad. Byzant. Gr. *πρωτοσπαθάριος*, f. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *σπαθάριος* swordsman.] Title of the captain of the guards in the Byzantine empire.

1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* liii. (1846) V. 267 Whilst he exercised the office of *protospathaire*, or captain of the guards, Photius was sent ambassador to the caliph of Bagdad. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* ii, Every one..hath understood this much, that the great Protospathaire..hath me at hatred. 1853 J. Stevenson *Ch. Historians Eng.* I. 648 The protospataire was sent to summon Sergius. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* II. 140 The protospatharius, the officer of the Emperor, was driven with insult from the city.

Protospermato- to **Protostoma**: see Proto-.

Pro·tosu·lphide. *Chem.* [Proto- 3.] A compound of sulphur with another element or radical containing the minimum proportion of sulphur. Formerly also called **Protosu·lphuret.** (Now usually otherwise expressed: as *protosulphide* or *-sulphuret of iron* = ferrous sulphide, FeS.) So † **Protosu·lphate**, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with the protoxide of a metal, as *protosulphate of iron*, = ferrous sulphate, copperas, or green vitriol.

1826 Miller *Elem. Chem.* II. 726 Potassium..combines with this element [sulphur] in..five different proportions, KS, KS_2, KS_3, KS_4, and KS_5. The *protosulphide, KS [New Notation K_2S], etc. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 376/2 The proto-sulphide is produced by passing sulphuretted hydrogen through a solution of a copper salt. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 35 Two compounds of iron and sulphur have been proved to exist, the one with a smaller.. proportion of sulphur..which is distinguished by the property of being magnetic, is the *proto-sulphuret. 1829 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 430 Sulphuretted hydrogen destroys the colour of the red compound of strychnine, as does.. *protosulphate of iron. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 146/1 Protosulphate of iron is well known under the name of green copperas.

Protosystematic to **-tergite**: see Proto-.

‖ **Prototheria** (prō̆u·tɒ̨pĭ·rĭă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Gill, 1872), f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *θηρία* beasts.] The lowest subclass of Mammals (correlative with *Eutheria* and *Metatheria*), comprising the single order *Monotremata*, with their hypothetical ancestors. Sometimes confined to the latter, as the primitive mammalian type. Hence, **Prototh·ere** (prō̆u·tɒ̨pĭə), a member of the *Prototheria*; **Prototherian** (prō̆u·tɒ̨pĭ·rĭăn), *a.* belonging to the *Prototheria*; *sb.* = *prototh·ere.*

1880 Huxley in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 653 It will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Prototheria*, for the group which includes these, at present, hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of the mammalian type, of which the existing Monotremes are the only known representatives. 1881 — in *Nature* XXIII. 229/1 There is no known Monotreme which is not vastly more different from the Prototherian type. 1885 W. K. Parker *Mammalian Desc.* ii. 48 *note*, A thoroughly clear idea of what a primary mammal, an original, ancient 'Prototheire' must have been like. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 65 The asthapotheire and prototheres died out without descendants.

Prototoxin to **Prototraitor**: see Proto-.

Prototypal (prō̆u·tɒ̨ɪpăl), *a.* [f. next + -al.] Of the nature of, or constituting, a prototype; of or pertaining to a prototype; archetypal.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 319 Prototypal and precedenting fool. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 4 The prototypal Schemes and original Ideas of that Præ-Arian primitive Anti-Christianity. 1888 Dawson *Geol. Hist. Plants* ii. 24 Survivors of that prototypal flora. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 262 The mole. is the prototypal navvy.

Prototype (prō̆u·tɒ̨ɪp). Also 7 -tipe. [a. F. *prototype* (Rabelais, 16th c.) f. mod.L. Prototypon, q.v.] The first or primary type of anything; the original (thing or person) of which another is a copy, imitation, representation, or derivative, or to which it conforms or is required to conform; a pattern, model, standard, exemplar, archetype.

1603 Daniel *Panegyric to King* xxiii, There great Exemplare Prototipe of Kings, We finde the good shal dwel within thy Court. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 10 The framing of the Petition having been committed to him, he had yet the Prototype by him. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 90 He and Charles Brandon were the prototypes of those illustrious heroes, with which Mademoiselle Scuderi has enriched the world of chivalry. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 200 The Apteryx, as well as its gigantic extinct prototype the Deinornis, possess only rudimentary representatives of wings. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 284 For the prototype of this tale we must look to the story of 'Brynhildr and Sigurd'.

Pro·totype·mbryo. *Biol. rare.* [f. as prec. + Embryo. (Hyatt.).] Term for a later stage of the embryo, at which it exhibits the essential characters of the group to which it belongs. Hence **Pro·totypembryo·nic** *a.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Prototypic (prō̆u·tɒ̨ɪpi·pik), *a.* [f. Prototype + -ic, after Gr. *τυπικ-ός*; = mod.F. *prototypique.*] = next.

a 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 66 Deviation from the design of St. Stephen's which was at once rectified by adding them to the prototypic building.

Prototypical (prō̆u·tɒ̨ɪpi·pikăl), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ical.] Of the nature of or serving as a prototype; prototypal.

1650 T. Vaughan *Anthroposophia* 45 The Symbollicall exteriour Descent from the Prototypicall planets to the created spheres. 1871 H. Macmillan *True Vine* iii 99 The leaf is the basis of the whole—the essential, and prototypical plant. 1890 E. Johnson *Rise of Christendom* 58 The prototypical myth of Romulus slaying Remus.

Hence **Pro·totypically** *adv.*

1890 E. Johnson *Rise of Christendom* 379 A dramatic scene in which Christ prototypically performs the act [washing of feet].

Proto-typographer: see Proto- 1.

‖ **Proto·typon.** *Obs.* Pl. **proto·typa, -ons.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρωτότυπον* prototype, prop. neut. sing. of *πρωτότυπ-ος* adj. (in med.L. *prōtotypus*) in the first form, original, primitive: see Proto- and Type *sb.*] = Prototype.

1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* (ed. 5) 299/2 The copie of the said letter followeth agreeing with the prototypon or originall. 1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 110 Whether their worship had the terme in the images without reference to the prototypa, the things which their images represented. 1625 Jackson *Creed* v. xxxii § 1 These for the most part delight in pictures for their prototypons sake. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 240 Saxon Prototypons of the Lord's Prayer, according to the different gradual Changes of that Idiom.

Prototyrant to **Protovum**: see Proto-.

Protoxide (prō̆u·tɒ̨ɪksəid). *Chem.* [Prot-, Proto- 3 a.] That compound of oxygen with another element or radical which contains the smallest proportion of oxygen, as *protoxide of hydrogen*, H_2O = water.

Now commonly otherwise named, as *potassium protoxide*, K_2O = potassium oxide (or monoxide); *protoxide of iron*, FeO = ferrous oxide.

1804 T. Thomson [see Peroxide]. 1804 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 323. 1812 Sir H. Davy [see Peroxide]. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 609 Potassium..forms two definite compounds with oxygen, which we may call the *protoxide* and *peroxide*. 1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 190 Water (protoxide of hydrogen). 1865–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III 808 Manganese forms four oxides of definite composition, viz. (1) Protoxide or Manganous oxide MnO... (4) Dioxide or Peroxide MnO_2. The protoxide is a strong base, forming with acids a class of very stable salts. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 61 The composition of protoxides.

Hence † **Proto·xidate, Proto·xidize** *vbs. trans.*, to convert into a protoxide. *rare*—0.

1828–32 Webster, *Protoxydize*, to oxydize in the first degree. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Protoxydatus*, that which is converted into the state of a protoxide, as *Ferrum protoxydatum*: protoxidated.

Pro|toxoid [Pro- 4]: see Toxoid.

Protoxylem, -zeugma: see Proto- 2 b, 1.

‖ **Protozoa** (prō̆u·tɒ̨|zō̆u·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Goldfuss, 1818 in *Isis*, June), f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *ζῷα* animals.] One of the two (or three) great divisions of the animal kingdom, comprising animals of the simplest or most primitive type, each consisting of a single cell, usually of microscopic size: correlated with Metazoa (and Mesozoa). Also in sing. **Protozoon** (-zō̆u·ŏn), a member of the division *Protozoa*, a unicellular animal.

Under his *Protozoa* (= *Urthiere*) Goldfuss included also such higher forms of life as sponges, hydroids, corals, crinoids, *Rotifera*. Von Siebold, *Anatomie d. wirbillosen Thiere*, 1845, restricted it to the *Infusoria* and *Rhizopoda*, excluding the sponges, etc., which are now recognized as *Metazoa*.

a 1834 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* xv. (1839) 64 The lowest class of animals or *protozoa*..have neither brain nor nerves. 1853 Dungison *Med. Lex., Protozoon.* 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* III. v. 377 Those lowest organisms classed as protophyta and protozoa. 1859 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd.* i. *Protozoa* i 1 The sub-kingdom *Protozoa* includes a number of animal beings of simple organisation, many of which have, until recently, been associated with the lower members of the vegetable kingdom. 1869 *Spectator* 24 July 877 The analogy between the development of the species from the original protozoon and of the individual from the germ is quite Spencer's own. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* 28 *note*, The name 'Protozoa' given by Goldfuss, meant the same as Oken's 'Urthiere'. It did not acquire its present significance until 1845, when von Siebold gave it a new meaning.

Protozoal (prō̆u·tɒ̨|zō̆u·ăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with protozoa; in *Path.* caused, as a disease, by a parasitic protozoon.

1890 *Lancet* 8 Feb. 308/2 Butschli's classification of these protozoal forms 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* Introd. 13 In 'fly disease', the protozoal organism which is the direct cause of the disease is carried from one animal to another on the mandibles of the tsetse fly. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 643 Malaria and other protozoal diseases.

Protozoan (prō̆u·tɒ̨|zō̆u·ăn), *a.* and *sb* [f. as prec. + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Protozoa* or a protozoon; also = prec. **b.** *sb.* An animal of the division *Protozoa*; a protozoon.

1864 Dana in Webster s. v., The protozoans..include the rhizopods, sponges, and many of the so-called animalcules. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 822 Conjugation.. is generally if not universally connected with reproductive activity in some Protozoan classes. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 6/2 His contention is that the organism of cancer is undoubtedly a protozoan. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 656 As to the nature of this new protozoan disease.

Protozo·ary. *rare*—0. [ad. mod F. *protozoaire*, f. Proto- + Gr. *ζῳάριον*, dim. of *ζῷον* animal.] A protozoon. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Protozoic (prō̆u·tɒ̨|zō̆u·ik), *a.* [In sense 1, f. Gr. *πρωτο-*, Proto- + *ζωή* life + -ic; in sense 2, f. Protozo-a + -ic.]

1. *Geol.* and *Palæont.* Applied to those strata which contain the earliest remains or traces of living beings; also to fossils found in such strata.

1838 Sedgwick in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* II. 684 Class 1. Primary stratified Groups...Should organic remains appear unequivocally in any parts of this class, they may be described as the *Protozoic System.* 1841 J. Phillips *Palæoz. Foss. Dev. & Cornw.* 160 Mr. Murchison [after Sedgwick] called the part of the series to which his attention was most directed 'Protozoic', for which Professor Sedgwick [subsequently] proposed to substitute Palæozoic. 1854 Murchison *Siluria* i. (1867) 2 To develope the succession of deposits that belong to such protozoic zones. 1859 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Protozoic...* Applied to the earlier fossiliferous epoch and strata; equivalent to Primordial.

2. *Zool.* and *Path.* = Protozoan *a.*

1864 Webster, *Protozoic*, of, or pertaining to, the protozoa. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 47 A similar process takes place in sundry Protozoa and gives rise to a protozoic aggregate, which is strictly comparable to the Morula. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 211 Appearances characteristic of a protozoic life history. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 522 The protozoic origin of malaria.

Protozonite: see Proto- 2 b.

Protozoology (prō̆u·tɒ̨|zō|ɒ̨·lŏdʒi). [f. Protozo-a + -[o]logy.] That department of zoology, or of pathology, which deals with protozoa, esp. with parasitic disease-producing protozoa.

1904 *19th Cent.* Dec. 901 To establish..two new chairs, one for medical protozoology and one for medical helminthology. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 522 The establishment, by the aid of the Quick bequest, of a chair of protozoology.

Protozo·on, sing. of Protozoa.

Protozo·um (*rare*—0), latinized f. Protozoon.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Protracheata** (prɒ|trækĭ|ē·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Pro- 2 + *Trachēata*; so called as representing the supposed ancestral form of all the tracheate *Arthropoda* (i.e. insects, myriapods, and most arachnids).] A class of arthropodous animals, represented by the single genus *Peripatus* (Peri-

patus 2). Hence **Protra·cheate,** *a.* belonging to the *Protracheata*; *sb.* an animal of this class.

1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 255 In the Protracheata the nervous system remains in a lower condition. 1879 *Athenæum* 19 July 83/1 One of his hypothetical animals, a protracheate, may be said to have been actually discovered .. in the primitive air-breathing Arthropod Peripatus.

Protract (proʊtræ·kt), *sb.* [ad. L. *prōtractus* a prolonging, protraction, f. *prōtract-*, ppl. stem of *prōtrah-ĕre*: see next.]

†1. Prolongation or extension (of time); hence, delay, procrastination. *Obs.*

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 298 The doing therof will aske a protracte of tyme. *a* 1640 Sir J. Ogle in *Sir F. Vere's Comm.* (1657) 143 By protract of time, and casualties of war, he found his numbers wasted. 1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng.* 4 The difference would only be in the protract of time, not in the nature of the thing.

†2. A delineation, drawing. Cf. Portrait. *Obs. rare.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xix. 53 b, I made the draughtes and protractes heere represented vnto you [orig. *ie fey les pourtraicts icy representez*].

3. [f. the vb] A 'protracted meeting': see Protracted 1, quot. 1860. *U.S. colloq.*

1908 *Mission Field* Jan. 343 There is always a great religious awakening at the annual revival or 'protract'. When the 'protract' is over their emotions are calmed and every man returns to his own 'vine and fig tree'.

Protract (protræ·kt), *v.* Also 7 **-traicte.** [f. L. *prōtract-*, ppl. stem of *prōtrah-ĕre* to draw forth, to prolong, extend, defer, f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + *trah-ĕre* to draw. With sense 6 cf. Portray, the direct repr. of *prōtrahĕre* through OF. *portraire*.]

I. †1. *trans.* To extend or prolong (time) so as to cause delay; to waste (time). *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 240 b, All these faire wordes wer onely delaies to protracte tyme. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 84 His father would protracte time the best he could. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, II Wks. 1813 V. 296 This they did merely to protract time.

2. To lengthen out (an action); to cause to continue or last longer; to extend in duration; to prolong. (The chief current sense.)

1563 [see Protracting *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen VI*, I. ii. 120 Else ne're could he so long protract his speech. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 439 But, with thy Dayes thy Dolours to protract, Thou shalt from hence vnto Bethulia pack. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guiscardo* 334 But I. Protracting life have liv'd a day too long. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. xxxix. 101 Their stay was protracted for some weeks. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 699 The dance upon the sward was protracted to a late hour.

†3. To put off, defer, postpone (an action). (The date of the first quotation is very doubtful.)

[1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* Introd. in Ashm. (1652) 3 Sin protracts the gifts of Heaven.] 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 16 If any Auditor .willingly protract or delay the taking of the same Accompt. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 369 If the Interview..must needs follow (which yet he wished were protracted). 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* v. (1869) I. 97 He attempted, however, to prevent, or at least to protract, his ruin. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* IV. 219 Lord L.——'s marriage, which had been protracted ..was celebrated in Grosvenor-square.

†b. To put off, defer (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* xi. iv § 4 Desire..to delay and protract the Jews in their zeal.

†4. *intr.* To make delay, to delay. *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Neh.* ix. 30 Yet many yeres diddest thou forbeare [*marg.* protract ouer] them. 1677 *Gov. Venice* 293 They had not lost the Battle of Vaila, had they..protracted but ten days.

II. 5. *trans.* To extend in space or position.

a 1658 J. Durham *Exp. Rev.* vi. (1680) 31 Concerning Christs Body on earth, or ubiquitie of his humanitie, or bodily presence with his churches, or for protracting of his Body. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* v. vii, To save his country, and protract his blaze Of glory, farther still! *a* 1850 Wordsw (Ogilvie), Many a ramble, far And wide protracted, through the tamer ground Of these our unimaginative days.

†b. To extend or amplify the signification of anything; to 'stretch'. *Obs. rare.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 363 If any thing happen to oppose common Sense, they protract the meaning [of the prophecy] Mysteriously or Anagogically.

III. 6. To draw, represent by a drawing [so med.L. *prōtrahĕre*]; *spec.* to draw to scale; to delineate by means of a scale and protractor (lines, angles, a figure); to plot out.

1563 Shute *Archit.* B ij b, An Architecte must .. haue experte knowladg in drawing and protracting the thinge, which he hath conceyued. 1607 [see Protraction 5]. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 6 After you have taken the Angles, You must Protract or lay down the Figure. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying*, How to measure a close, or parcel of land, and to protract it, and give up the content. 1881 E. Hull in *Nature* 22 Dec. 177/2 If we protract to a true scale the outlines of certain tracts of the British Isles.

Protracted (protræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Lengthened, extended, prolonged; **a.** in time.

1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1767) I. 62 (*Tombs*) The divine Redeemer expired in tedious and protracted Torments. 1855 Haliburton *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. I. 2 It's a gentleman that calculates to hold a protracted meeten here to night. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Protracted Meeting*, a name given in New England to a religious meeting, protracted or continued for several days. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv (1875) 354 The miseries of a protracted war.

b. in space.

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 257 Their shaded walks And long protracted bowers.

2. Drawn out; = Prolate *a.* 1.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 662 The protracted or contracted cycloid.

†3. Delayed, tardy. *Obs.*

1838 tr. *Strauss' Early Life Lutheran Clergym.* ii. 12 A cart appeared with the protracted produce of the fields.

4. Drawn to scale; plotted out; see prec. 6.

1696 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 498 The Courses and protracted figure thereof. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* II. App. 51 Lieutenant Wilkinson has copied and carries with him a very elegant protracted sketch of the route.

Hence **Protra·ctedly** *adv*, in a protracted or long-continued way; **Protra·ctedness,** long continuance or extent.

1847 Webster, *Protractedly*. 1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos Syst.* 29 Pursuing it with due heed, continuously, and protractedly. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 122 When.. he told me that he himself had received an order .. I whistled protractedly, and decided offhand on going up to Cairo. 1888 Talmage *Serm.* in *N. Y. Witness* 29 Feb., In regard to what is the protractedness and immensity of influence of one good woman in the church and world.

Protracter, obs. variant of Protractor.

(The only form in Bailey (originally), and in Johnson; also a variant in later Dicts.)

Protra·ctible, *a.* [f. as Protract *v.* + -ible.] Capable of being protracted or lengthened out.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 434 In the infinitely protractible part with which, under his plan,..jury trial is preceded.

Protractile (protræ·ktil, -ail), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ile: cf. *contractile*.] Capable of being lengthened out or extended.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 135 Echidna...Toothless, but the palate aculeated;..tongue protractile. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. 268 A special organ..sometimes internal and protractile. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 298 A narrow coiled continuation of this leads to the protractile ovipositor.

Hence **Protractility,** the quality or fact of being protractile.

1849-52 *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* IV. 1146/2 The Chameleon presents us with the most complete protractility of the organ [the tongue].

Protracting (protræ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Protract *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of Protract *v.*

1. Lengthening out, prolonging, extending (of time, or of action in time); †dilatory action (*obs.*).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 89b, The duke of Bedford.. not content with their whisperynges and protractyng of tyme. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* I. (1565) 31 b, The Galles were now weary with long protracting of the war. 1601 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* (1602) 75 The tedious and odious protracting of suits. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 114 If any danger be likely to ensue by the protracting of time.

†b. The putting off or postponement of an action; deferring. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xx. (1591) 125 More oftentimes profiteth and helpeth hee by protracting, then venturing rashly. 1608 *Mem.* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 76 The protracting of a plantation until the Ward come to years.

2. Extending in space. *rare.*

a 1658 [see Protract *v.* 5].

3. Drawing or plotting out to scale; delineation.

1669 Stavnred *Fortification* Title-p., The Scale, for speedy Protracting of any Fort. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, These squares and long squares need no protracting; for you need only to multiply the chains and links of the length, by the chains and links of the breadth.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, denoting instruments used in protracting (sense 3), as *protracting-bevel*, *-needle*, *-pin*; **protracting quadrant,** a protractor.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xi. 178 To know the Rhomb between any two Places..by a Protracting Quadrant. 1701 Moxon *Math. Instr.* 16 *Protracting Pin*, a taper piece of brass with a Point of Silver, to draw black Lines on Mathematical Paper, and a small Head, which holds a fine Needle to prick off any Degree and part from the Protractor. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, Having drawn lines with the point of the compasses, or a protracting-needle, the intersections represent the angles. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Protracting-bevel*, a plotting-instrument having a protracting sector and a prolongation of one radius, which forms a rule.

Protracting (protræ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That protracts, delays, or defers; delaying, time-consuming.

1600 R. Church *Fumée's Hist. Hungary* 29 He might rather molest them by a protracting fight. 1822 'B Cornwall' *Dram. Scenes, Jul. the Apostate* i, Never! A dull, protracting, melancholy word That in an alien language, talks despair.

Protraction (proʊtræ·kʃən). [a. F. *protraction* (1499 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *prōtractiōn-em*, n. of action from *prōtrah-ĕre*: see Protract *v.*] The action of protracting.

I. 1. The lengthening out or extension of time or of the duration of anything; drawing out, prolongation; †delay, postponement (*obs.*).

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Without longe tariengе and protraction of time. 1608 D. T[uvil] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 112 By reason of his protractions and delayes. 1610 Healey *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 10 That Fabius that ..by his cunning protraction blunted the fury of Hannibal. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 92 As to the fabulous protractions of the age of the World by the Egyptians or others, they are uncertain idle Traditions. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. viii. xiii. 83 Such are his usual protraction, delays, distrusts and fearful precaution. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxi 473 The long protraction of the suit must have been occasioned by difficulties

2. Drawing forth or out.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Protraction*, a drawing forth at length. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Protraction*, extraction; as of a foreign body from a wound

3. A stretching out or extension; the action of a protractor (muscle).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 285 In this area one may distinguish, more or less completely, protraction and retraction of the upper arm

4. The lengthening of a vowel, syllable, or word; = Prolongation 3.

a 1849 Poe *Fancy & Imag.* Wks. 1865 III. 381 He also too frequently draws out the word Heaven into two syllables—a protraction which it never will support.

II. 5. The drawing to scale or laying down of the figure of any surface, esp. of a piece of land.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 128 The difference is only in the protraction: for where the one protracteth the worke, by the degrees, found by the fall of the wandring Index: so the other protracteth from the degree, whereupon the needle falleth. 1669 J. Flamsteed in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 The protraction of the Star's way in this appearance will be facile. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 66 Protract carefully, with a large Protractor, the several Angles written in th. Field-book; and also calculate trigonometrically the most material Distances, judge of the Accuracy of the Protraction by its Agreement with the Calculation. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 268 The distances by protraction, and the estimated distances of five or six headlands,..generally coincided to within 1½ miles. 1866 Livingstone *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. x. 270 By protraction Rua Point was distant 33 miles

b. That which is protracted; a chart or plan drawn or laid down to scale; a survey.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. viii. 73 Any Chart or Protraction whatsoever. 1810 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* II. 62 Employing five years in drawing their protractions of the country..on a vast scale of 3000 feet to an inch.

†Protra·ctive, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *prōtract-* (see Protract *v.*) + -ive.] Characterized by or tending to protraction; lengthening out, delaying.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 20 Our workes,. nought else But the protractiue trials of great Ioue. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 1103 He saw, but suffer'd their Protractive Arts. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 149 By this protractive work, fresh mischief grows. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* IV. 675 Protractive alleys the trim grove deform.

Protractor (proʊtræ·ktəɹ). Also 7-8 **-er.** [a. med.L. *prōtractor*, agent-n. f. *prōtrah-ĕre* to Protract.] One who or that which protracts.

1. One who lengthens out or prolongs time or any action; †one who puts off, delays, or postpones action (*obs.*).

1611 Cotgr., *Delayeur*, a delayer, deferrer, protractor, prolonger, lingerer, wiredrawer. *Prolongeur*, a prolonger, protracter, wyre drawer, delayer. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Protractor* (Lat.), a prolonger or drawer out. 1697 Burghope *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 144 The protractors and delayers of due preparation. 1727 Bailey (vol. II.), *Protracter*, one who protracts. 1737 Bolingbroke *Stud. & Use Hist.* viii. (1777) 277, I know not what part the protractors of the war..intended to take. 1755 Johnson, *Protracter*, one who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. An instrument, generally having the form of a graduated semicircle, used in setting off and measuring angles.

1658 Phillips, *Protractor*, a certain Mathematical instrument made of brasse, consisting of the Scale and Semicircle, used in the surveying of Land. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 4 Feb., This parallelogram is not, as Mr. Sheres would, the other day, have persuaded me, the same as a Protractor. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 92 Measure the Angle marked upon the Plan with the Protractor. 1727 Bailey and 1755 Johnson, *Protracter*. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 421 The application of an ordinary horn protractor will at once show the angle included in every instance.

3. A surgical instrument: see quots.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Protractor*, an instrument used in surgery, to draw out any foreign or disagreeable bodies from a wound or ulcer; in like manner as the forceps. 1731 Bailey, *Protracter*. 1736 *Ibid.* (folio), *Protracter*, *Protractor*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Protractor*, an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds.

4. *Anat.* A muscle which serves to protract or extend a limb or member. Also *protractor muscle.*

1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 276 Four muscles, two of which are protractors, and two retractors. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 96 One pair of protractor muscles may be present. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* 49 The *psoas minor*. is a protractor of the pelvis.

5. (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Protractor*,..an adjustable tailor's pattern, expansible to agree in its proportions with the particular measurements and capable of being secured in the obtained adjustment.

†Protra·cture. *Obs.* Also *errον.* 6-7 **-our, -or.** [f. as Protract *v.* + -ure: cf. *portraiture*.]

1. Representation by a figure; drawing.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Without perspectiue knowledge, it is not easy to iudge truly the formes of them in flatte protracture. 1557 — *Whetst.* G iv, I will. set forth a brief explication of their names, with the protracture of the figures. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 51 Having the formes and protractors of creeping things.. drawne in past-boord. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* II. xx. (1865) 107 They make curious baskets with intermixed colours and protractures of antique Imagerie.

2. Figure, shape, form, outline.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lv, Circles are regulare formes, that is to say, such formes as haue in their protracture a iuste and certaine proportion. 1581 DERRICKE *View Irel.* II. E iij b, His skirtes be verie shorte..And Irishe trouzes more to put their straunge protractours out. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 411 It is her fashion and protracture to lie thus when she [the hamster] is angry.

Protraicte, obs. form of PROTRACT *v.*

Protreptic (protre·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [as adj. ad. Gr. προτρεπτικ-ός fitted to urge on, hortative, instructive, f. πρό, PRO-[2] + τρέπ-ειν to turn, direct the course of; as sb. ad. late L. *protrepticon* (*-um*) = Gr. προτρεπτικόν, neuter of the adj.]

A. *adj.* Directive, instructive, didactic.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Protreptick*, doctrinal, or giving instructions. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1854) I. 47 The discipline of the habit or character he [Clement] would call protreptic.

B. *sb.* A book, writing, or speech intended to exhort or instruct; an exhortation, instruction.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Protreptick*, a book of instruction, a doctrinal. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 125 To rank Anaximander amongst the Divine Philosophers, as he [Clement] doth in his Protreptick to the Greeks. *Ibid.* 371 That this Pythagorick Prayer was directed to the Supreme Numen and King of Gods, Jamblichus thus declares in his Protrepticks. 1899 A. B. COOK in *Classical Rev.* Nov. 418/1 In the mind of Ischomachus' wife the bear-dance.. bulked larger than the protreptics of her husband.

So **Protre·ptical** *a.*, of protreptic nature.

1667–8 BP. WARD *Serm. Infidelity* (1670) 3 The means used ..are partly Didactical, and partly Protreptical. 1895 R. G. MOULTON *Proverbs* p. x, Early proverbs are philosophical, not protreptical.

Protriæne (prōu·trəi,ī·n). *Zool.* [f. PRO-[2] + TRIÆNE.] In sponges, a triæne whose three prongs or cladi project forwards from the shaft.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 (*Sponges*) The arms make different angles with the shaft: when recurved a grapnel or *anatriæne* is produced, when projecting forwards a *protriæne*, and when extended at right angles an *orthotriæne*.

Protribune: see PRO-[1] 4.

† **Protri·te**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *prōtrīt-us* worn away, in late L. trite, vulgar, pa. pple. of *prōter-ĕre* to tread under foot: see PRO-[1] and TRITE *a.*] Worn out, trite, threadbare, hackneyed.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iii. 12 The fourth [Passion] most protrite and manifeste unto the world, is their Inconstancie. *Ibid.* v. 214 What else meane those protrite words of the Psalme. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xv. 195 They are but old and rotten errours, protrite and putid opinions of the ancient Gnosticks.

Protrudable (protrū·dăb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being protruded, protrusible.

1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* (1882) 17 This part corresponds.. with the protrudable trunk or proboscis of other annelids.

Protrude (protrū·d), *v.* [ad. L. *prōtrūd-ĕre* to thrust or push forward or forth, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 a + *trūd-ĕre* to thrust.]

†**1.** *trans.* To thrust forward (some detached body); to push or drive onward. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 112 They protrude and driue downe the meates from the stomacke, before they be digested. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), When the stomach has performed its office upon the food, it protrudes it into the guts. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 284 The arrow is by a single blast of air from the lungs, protruded through the cavity of the reed. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 121 A series of spasmodic contractions..gradually increase in strength..and protrude the child into the world.

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 169 Nothing is more familiar than for several Factions..to protrude and drive on one and the same design.

† **b.** *intr.* To shoot out. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 If the spirits be not merely detained, but protrude a little, and that motion be confused and inordinate, there followeth putrefaction.

2. *trans.* To push or thrust into any position; to thrust forth or stick out (an organ or part) into a projecting position; to cause to project; to extend.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 156 If beholding a candle we protrude either upward or downeward the pupill of one eye, the object will appeare double. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 36 Those black filaments or optick nerves, which are sheathed in her [the snail's] horns which she can retract or protrude. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1311 When young Spring protrudes the bursting gems. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 236 The linen jacket which he wore was protruded by a broken rib. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 131 From each tube a polyp is protruded, of a brilliant grass green colour.

† **b.** *transf.* To bring to the surface, as a rash.

a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 17 Let the physician but remove the fever, and..no miliary eruptions will be protruded.

c. *fig.* To obtrude, put forth obtrusively.

1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 321 Critics, who..protrude their nonsense upon the town. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lviii. 255, I would protrude my opinion to the world.

3. *intr.* To stick out; to project or jut out beyond the surrounding parts.

a 1626 BACON (Webster 1828–32), The parts protrude beyond the skin. 1771 [see PROTRUDING below]. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 219 If the other hand should protrude, it may be encountered by a similar expedient. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 155 The rocks which protrude from the snow at the base of the last spur of the mountain. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* I. vi. (1875) 75 A common soldier had spied a pair of feet protruding from under the curtains.

Hence **Protru·ded**, **Protru·ding** *ppl. adjs.*

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 241 The *P* is kerned, that its propensity may cover the back of the protruding angle of *A*. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II. xi, The protruded brow. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 7 The protruded filaments are able to coalesce. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xxvii. 394 A coiled serpent with raised head and protruding tongue.

Protrudent (protrū·dĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prōtrūdent-em*, pres. pple. of *prōtrūd-ĕre* to PROTRUDE.] Protruding, projecting, protuberant, prominent.

1891 LD. HOUGHTON *Bookworm* in *Stray Verses* 9 Earnest underlip protrudent. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 180/2 The lofty, protrudent corner made by the dropping of the high-road into the curious transverse valley.

Protrusible (protrū·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *prōtrūs-*, ppl. stem of *prōtrūd-ĕre*: see prec. and -IBLE.] Capable of being protruded or thrust out.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 400/1 A sharp horny dart.. readily protrusible through the aperture. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 58 The tongue may be..protrusible, as in other Reptiles.

Protrusile (protrū·sil, -əil), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ILE, after L. type **prōtrūsilis*.] Adapted to be extended or thrust out, as a limb, tentacle, etc.

1847 in WEBSTER citing GARDNER. 1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 366 Mandibles large and protrusile. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 574 The mouth is furnished with a protrusile proboscis.

Protrusion (protrū·ʒən). [a. F. *protrusion*, ad. L. type *prōtrūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōtrūd-ĕre* to PROTRUDE.]

1. The action of protruding (in various senses of the vb.); the fact or condition of being protruded.

† **a.** Thrusting forward or onward. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 381 He was.. not to bee removed by the force or protrusion of three men. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 21 You will finde the Sucker forcibly carryed up to the top of the Cylinder, by the protrusion of the external Air. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cantharides*, Such Motions as are necessary for the Protrusion forwards or Ejectment of the Water.

b. The action of thrusting or pushing out an attached part; the condition of being protruded.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 148 That the distinctive parts of sexes are onely different in position, that is inversion or protrusion. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 13 The falling down or protrusion of some part. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 340 The notion of deluges accompanying the protrusion of mountain-chains. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 62 Shortly before the protrusion of the leaves.

c. The fact of projecting or jutting out.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 56 The protrusion of these abutting faces into the waters of the sound.

2. *concr.* That which protrudes or juts out; a protruded part, a protuberance, a prominence.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. Wks. 1760 I. 123 [They] looked upon all extraordinary dilatations of that member as protrusions of zeal, or spiritual excrescencies. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 19 Between this ridge and the protrusion above-mentioned. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 96 The fantastic gables, pinnacles, and protrusions, which intercepted the light. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 66 They ..are covered by a protrusion of the epidermis.

Protrusive (protrū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *prōtrūs-*, ppl. stem of *prōtrūd-ĕre* to PROTRUDE + -IVE.]

1. Having the power or tendency to thrust forward or onward; propulsive.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 172 Though it add nothing to the elasticity of the Air, seeing it has a pressure and protrusive force in it. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. § 13 The Protrusive Motion of the Bowels. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 144 The protrusive force of the surrounding muscles.

2. Characterized by thrusting oneself forward; obtrusive.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 267 A true English heart breathes, calm and strong, through the whole business; not boisterous, protrusive. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 Nov., His protrusive, unrestrained, ill-regulated idiosyncracies.

3. Protruding, projecting, protuberant.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. iv. (1872) I. 156 The 'Austrian lip'—protrusive underjaw, with heavy lip disinclined to shut. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vii, The chin protrusive, and the cervical vertebræ a trifle more curved.

Hence **Protru·sively** *adv.*, **Protru·siveness**.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, To him thou, with sniffing charity, wilt protrusively proffer thy hand-lamp. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Protrusiveness.

Protrypsin: see PRO-[2] 1.

Prottore, -our, obs. ff. *prouder*, comp. of PROUD.

Protuberance (protiū·bĕrăns). [f. PROTUBERANT: see -ANCE. So F. *protubérance* (1738 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fact or condition of being protuberant; bulging out or projecting in a rounded form.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Protuberance*, a bunching forth above the rest. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vii. 361 The firmness and protuberance of the Muscles in each limb. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 342 His eyes have a sunken appearance, owing to the protuberance of his eye-brows. 1874 *Imperial Gazetteer* s.v. *Australia*, The whole figure.. very well proportioned, but frequently marred by the protuberance of the abdomen.

2. That which is protuberant; a rounded prominence, projection, or swelling; a knob, a bump.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xix. 154 A cartilagineous substance without any spondyles, processes, or protuberance whatsoever. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 The Rhomboidal protuberances in Pineapples maintaining this Quincuncial order unto each other. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 82 Under the throat there is a fleshy protuberance. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 106 On the leaf of the Poplar..large reddish-coloured protuberances.

b. *Solar protuberance* = solar PROMINENCE (2 b).

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 167 The so-called protuberances afforded an instant and crucial test of the truth of Kirchhoff's hypothesis. 1907 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 4 Janssen was in the Malay Peninsula making his observations of the solar 'protuberances', otherwise masses of blazing hydrogen.

Protu·berancy. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.]

1. Protuberant condition; bulging out; = prec. 1.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxii. 276 When.. a protuberancy of the lip should be the certeine signe of the true heir to the Crowne. 1692 RAY *Disc.* I. iii. (1693) 34 The protuberancy of the dry Land above the common Superficies of the Ocean. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xx. § 23 The Earth..is not perfectly globular, but has a greater Protuberancy under the Equator. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 185 The other [cause of squinting arises] from an oblique position and greater protuberancy of the cornea.

†**2.** A rounded projection; = prec. 2. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 72 Why has he four Knees, as also a Protuberancy under his Breast to lean on? 1760 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 537 Small protuberancies sometimes appear, like the knots of trees.

Protuberant (protiū·bĕrănt), *a.* [ad. late L. *prōtūberānt-em*, pres. pple. of *prōtūber-āre* to swell or bulge out, f. L. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *tūber* a hump, swelling. So F. *protubérant* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Bulging or swelling out beyond the surrounding surface; prominent.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 These.. follicles are found in both sexes, though somewhat more protuberant in the male. 1661 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xxvi. (1665) 162 One mans eyes are more protuberant, and swelling out. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 122 Mountains vastly uneven and protuberant. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 292 Eocha III..is remembered for his protuberant nose. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 130 The protuberant northern base of the dome of Vesuvius.

b. *fig.* That forces itself upon notice, prominent.

1822 GALT *Provost* xxxiii, The effect of this, however, was less protuberant in our town than in many others. 1895 R. BURTON in *Forum* (N.Y.) Apr. 251 A foil to the protuberant ugliness of the theory.

†**2.** Moulded or done in the round; figured in relief, or rising above the surface. *Obs.*

1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 109 God.. forbade all images whatsoever, particularly all protuberant ones. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xx. 4 The former was a protuberant Image, or a Statue made of Wood, Stone, &c. *Ibid.* xxviii. (1697) 538 Abarbinel saith the Letters were protuberant as they are upon Coins, or upon Wax.

Hence **Protu·berantly** *adv.*, in a protuberant, bulging, or prominent manner.

1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* cliii Wks. 1846 II. 417/1 They serve as graven images, protuberantly eminent and gorgeously uncouth.

Protuberantial (protiūbĕræ·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. type **prōtūberānti-a* PROTUBERANCE + -AL. So F. *protubérantiel*.] Of the nature of, or belonging to (the solar) protuberances.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 436/2 The mixture of protuberantial vapours in the sun. 1882 *Ibid.* XXVII. 111/1 The spectrum is that of protuberantial gases and of matter still unknown.

Protuberate (protiū·bĕreɪt), *v. rare.* [f. late L. *prōtūberāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōtūberāre*: see PROTUBERANT.] *intr.* To bulge out; to form a rounded prominence.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 The inner region..hath cauities..which on the outer side agayne do protuberate and giue forth. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 11 Hippocrates..writes, That the head sometimes doth more remarkably protuberate at the eares, then either forward or backward. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 126 We see the..Fore-legs half out, and the other just beginning to protuberate through the skin. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 483 Mesenteric enlargement.. felt in the form of knots protuberating in the abdomen.

b. *trans.* To cause to bulge out or project. *rare.*

1884 A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* I. 302 The manly breast protuberated by waistcoats fashioned like a doublet.

Hence **Protu·berated** *ppl. a.*, swollen or bulged out; **Protu·berating** *vbl. sb.*, a swelling; **Protu·berating** *ppl. a.*, bulging out.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* v. xii. (1686) 221 The fourth Bone.. is smooth, not being hollow nor *protuberated as the rest are. 1755 NEDHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 239 The circumference of which was full, and protuberated. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 564 Suffering grievous *Protuberatings of the bones in his Arms. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 977 These Rack-bones haue in the middle *protuberating, round and embowed bodies. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 285 In others, the nectary is blunt, scarcely protuberating.

† **Protubera·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. late L. *prōtūberāre* to PROTUBERATE.] A swollen or bulged part, a protuberance.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 903 The sixt Nerue.. neare the inner protuberation of the arme distributeth many surcles.. into the skinne of the cubit. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 125 A..Souldier..having grievous protuberations of the bones in his armes. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 97 The foremost of which receives the Protuberation of the Stifle bone.

† **Protu·bered,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. late L. *prōtūber-āre* (see PROTUBERANT) + -ED[1].] Swollen or bulged out.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 21 The cauities wherin the protubered heads of the ribbes are setled.

†Protu·berous, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. stem *protuber-* of Protuberant, etc. + -ous, after *tuberous*.] = Protuberant. So **Protubero·sity,** = Protuberance; a rounded bulge or boss. *rare.*

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 183 The one being protuberous, rough, crusty, and hard; the other, round, smooth, spongy, and soft. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The forehead converges to a central protuberosity, where phrenologists locate eventuality.

Protu·rb, *v. humorous nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *prōturb-āre* to drive forth in confusion, f. *prō-*[1] 1 a + *turbāre* to confuse: cf. *perturb, disturb.*] *trans.* To drive forth or chase out.

1845 Stanley in *Life* I. x. 342 Some undergraduates..saw Ward rush out from the Theatre—'proturbed', as they imagined by the Bedell.

Protureter: see Proto- 2 b.

Pro-tutor (prōʊtiū·tər). *Sc. Law.* [f. Pro-[1] + Tutor *sb.* Cf. med.L. *prōtūtor*, F. *protuteur* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] One who acts as 'tutor' or guardian to one in the state of pupillarity, though not legally appointed as such. So **Protu·tory,** the charge of a pro-tutor.

1665 *Acts of Sederunt* 10 June (1790) 93 Whatsoever person or persons shall..intromett with the means and estate of any minor, and shall act in his affairs as pro-tutors, haveing no right of tutory or curatory established in their persons, they shall be lyable. 1681 [see Pro-curator]. *a* 1722 Fountainhall *Decis.* (1759) I. 10 Kilrie had meddled with the charter-chest..which the Lords did not find sufficient to make him protutor. 1773 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* I. vii. § 28 Pro-tutors..may be sued by the minor in an action for accounting, even during the pro-tutory, though proper tutors or curators are not bound to account till their office determine. 1838 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*

‖ **Protyle** (prōʊ·tail). Also **prothyle, -yl.** [irreg. f. Gr. *πρωτ(ο-* first, primary, primitive + *ὕλη* 'timber, material', in philosophical lang. 'matter'; see Hyle, and cf. *πρώτη ὕλη* first matter or substance (Aristotle *Metaph.*).

If a combination of the two words had been made in Greek, it would have been **πρωθύλη*, in Latin form *prōthylē*. Moreover, in Eng., *ὕλη* as second element usually becomes *-yl*, as in *methyl, ethyl, carbonyl*, etc.; thus the regular form would be *prothyl*.]

A name proposed for the hypothetical original undifferentiated matter, of which the chemical substances provisionally regarded as elements may be composed.

1886 W. Crookes *Address* in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 568 Let us picture the very beginnings of time. .Before even the sun himself had consolidated from the original protyle. [*Note*] We require a word analogous to protoplasm to express the idea of the original primal matter existing before the evolution of the chemical elements. The word I have ventured to use for the purpose is compounded of *πρό* (earlier than) and *ὕλη* (the stuff of which things are made). 1891 [F. C. S. Schiller] *Riddles of Sphinx* 189 Protlıyle, the undifferentiated basis of chemical evolution. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Apr. 5/1 That hypothetical substance—the 'prothyl'—of which the entire material universe, suns, planets, comets, and nebulæ, is made. 1905 *Academy* 4 Feb. 108/1 At present theory seems to suggest that this ether, originally 'invented' to account for the phenomena of light, and called the 'luminiferous ether', is really the *prima materia* of the ancients, the *Urstoff* of the Germans, the *protyle* of Sir William Crookes.

‖ **Protypon** (prǫ·tipŏn). *Anc. Arch.* Pl. **-a.** [a. Gr. *πρότυπον*, f. as next.] (See quots.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 552 To set up Gargils or Antiques at the top of a Gavill end, as a finiall to the crest tiles, which in the beginning he called *Protypa*. [*margin*] Moulds or patternes. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 107 These early reliefs, called *protypa*, or bas reliefs, and *ectypa*, or high-reliefs, were also used for decorating houses and halls.

‖ **Protypus** (prǫ·tipŏs). *Obs.* Also in anglicized form **pro·type.** [f. Gr. *πρό*, Pro-[2] + *τύπος* Type.] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Protype...*, that is made for an example or copy; an image or form whereof moulds are made, in which things of mettal or earth are cast. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16 The *protypus* was of wax for efformation.

Prou, obs. f. Prow *sb.*[1] and [2]; var. Prow *v. Obs.*

Proud (praud), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Forms: see below. [Late OE. *prūt, prūd* = ON. *prūð-r* brave, gallant, magnificent, stately (whence Icel. *prūður*, MSw. *prudh*, MDa. *prud*); both prob. a. OF. *prūd, prōd*, nom. *prūz, prōz* (= **prūt-s*, **prōt-s*) valiant, doughty, gallant (11thc. in Godef.), in mod.F. *preux* = Prov. *proz, pro*, Cat. *prou*, It. *prode* valiant, Rhæto-Rom. *prus* pious:—late L. **prōd-is* profitable, advantageous, useful (*prōde* neut. in Itala *a* 200); app. either the source of, or taken from, the first element of L. *prōd-esse* to be of value, be good. See also Preux, Prow *a.*, and cf. Pride.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1–5 **prūt,** 5 **prute,** 3–5 **prout, -e,** 5–6 **prowte.** *Compar.* 4 **prottore, -our,** 5 **prutter, -yr.**

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xlvi. (1889) 152 Pryte heage utawyrpð & wiþerwyrdnyss prute [*sublimes*] zenyþerude. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Eaðe meiht tu beon prut! *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225/197 Oure maister was so prout, Lucefer, for his fairhede, þat he ful sone out. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9539 King stefne was þe boldore & þe prottore [*v.r.* prottour] uor þis cas. *c* 1440 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 57 Ne for no good chaunce, he was not the Pruttyr [*v.r.* prutter]. *Ibid.* 145 Spare the meke, and wreke Ham on the Prowte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 280 (Harl MS.) And when he was this i-hyed, he wex prout. 1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v. vii. 17 Zo thieke prowte howrecop.

β. 1–4 **prúd,** 4–6 **prude,** (4–5 **prode**), 4–6 **proude,** 4–7 **prowd(e,** 4- **proud.** *Compar.* 3 **pruder, prudder,** 5 **prodder.** *Superl.* 3 **prudest,** 4 **pruddest, proddest,** 5 **pruddist.**

c 1000 in Napier *O.E. Gloss.* 226/233 *Arrogantes*, modiz: *vel* prud. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Prud ne wreiere ne beo þu noht. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 He is þinge prudest, and him is scheome loðest. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 289 Þe proude kyng Pharaon, þat chaced Israel. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2942 Þe proddest of hem alle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1300 Þe pruddest of þe province. *Ibid.* 1772 Þe prowde prynce of Perce. 13.. *Cursor M.* 2415 (Cott.) Fra þaa prude folk had hir sen. *Ibid.* 27571 Oft britdes þat man es Bicummen prode for halines. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4375 Þe playne purperyn see full of prode fischis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2743 The pruddist of payone, prise men of honde. *a* 1450 Myrc 1129 Hast þou..þe prodder þe mad, For any ofyce þat þow hast had? 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxv. 12 Because of the wickednesse off proude tyrauntes.

B. Signification.

Senses 6 and 7 come nearest to the OF. and ON. The unfavourable sense, so early in Eng., may be due to the aspect in which a Norman *prud barun* or *prode chevalier* presented himself to the English peasant or townsman. (Cf. the two senses of L. *superbus*.)

I. 1. Having or cherishing a high or lofty opinion of oneself; valuing oneself highly on account of one's position, rank, attainments, possessions, etc.; Usually in a bad sense: Disposed to take an attitude of superiority to and contempt for others; arrogant, haughty, overweening, supercilious.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xvii. (1889) 85 Sawl prutes byð forlueten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ne beo þu þeruore prud ne wilde. *Ibid.* 43 Prud heo wes swiðe and modi. *c* 1290 *Beket* 980 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 134 [He] is proust and conteckor. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III 172 Ne to depraue þi persone with a proud herte. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV. xx, None ought to be prowd agaynst his lord, but ought to humble hym self toward hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Some be as proude as Nabugodonosor. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 They are as bragge and as proude as pecockes. 1613 Sir E. Hoby *Countersnarle* 54 Hee was a proud insolent Delegate. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 20 Nov., Lord Strafford is as proud as Hell. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. vi, They say he's as proud as Lucifer. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 96 Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 210 The vile are only vain; the great are proud. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Lit.* II. 16 Claims not less arrogant than those of the proudest popes in the middle ages. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud.

b. Const. *of* (the thing, quality, action, etc. which constitutes the ground of pride). See also 2.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Prov.* 154 Haue knowynge of thy-selfe, and be not Prute of so hey vyrchipp. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 17/2 If thou haste receiued it: why arte thou prowde therof, as thoughe thou haddst not receiued it. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen VI*, IV. x. 77 Iden farewell, and be proud of thy victory. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III 959 Most of our women are extreamly proud Of their faire lookes. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vii. 317 If a man were to be proud of anything, it should be what the angels were proud of,.. their intellectual endowments. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 140, I should be more inclined to be ashamed than proud of myself if they had. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* ii, An ornament of which she was much prouder than of her red cheeks.

c. Preceded by a sb. in comb. = proud of...

1682, etc. [see Purse-proud]. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* viii. 354, I could make four or five spans of.. good and well-matched oxen and I am now becoming a little ox-proud. 1904 *Globe* 27 Oct. 4/4 No one can prevent the woman who is jewel-proud from bedecking herself with gems on every possible and a few impossible occasions.

2. Highly sensible of, or elated by, some honour done to one; feeling oneself greatly honoured by some act, fact, or relation; taking pride or having high satisfaction in something; in early use (as still in *dial.*) sometimes merely = gratified, pleased, glad. Often const. *of*, or with *inf.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1414 Wið gold, and siluer, and wiþ srud, Dis sonde made ðe mayden prud. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII 59 Pacience was proude of þat propre seruice, And made hym muirth with his mete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 262 Pelleus of the proffer was proude at his hert. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 191 Faire Cousin, you debase your Princely Knee. To make the base Earth prowd with kissing it. 1677 Dryden *Apol. Heroic Poetry* Ess. (Ker) I. 182 The author of the *Plain Dealer*, whom I am proud to call my friend. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 308 A divine ambition, and a zeal, The boldest patriot might be proud to feel. 1784 Burns *'There was a lad'* iv, He'll be a credit to us a', We'll a' be proud o' Robin. 1902 Ld. Kitchener in *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 5/1 This..will, I am sure, be well understood by the Army I have been so proud to command.

3. Having a becoming sense of what is due to or worthy of oneself or one's position; unwilling to stoop to what is beneath one; characterized by lofty self-respect; feeling or showing a proper pride.

1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* II. 205 *F.* You're strangely proud. *P.* So proud, I am no Slave: So impudent, I own myself no Knave. 1761 Gray *Sketch* 1 Too poor for a bribe and too proud to importune. 1828 Carlyle *Misc., Burns* (1857) I. 233 Many a poet has been poorer than Burns; but no one was ever prouder. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* ii, Your pride is yet no mate for mine, Too proud to care from whence I came.

4. *transf.* Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from or indicating pride; arrogant, haughty, presumptuous; arising from lofty self-respect.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 379 Ther was..many a proud word spoke also. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* vi. 17 There be sixe thinges, which the Lorde hateth...A proude loke, a dyssemblynge tonge [etc.]. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.*, *Biog.* 9 This Philosophy [the Stoick] has..charmed a World of People by its Proud and Ostentatious Principles. 1790 Cowper *Mother's Picture* 110 Higher far my proud pretensions rise—The son of parents pass'd into the skies. 1853 tr. *F. Bremer's Homes New World* II. xxvii. 311 The Indians, like the Greenlanders, look down upon the white race with proud contempt.

5. That is a ground or cause of pride; of which one is or may be proud (now usually in good sense); affording high satisfaction or gratification.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xix. 8 Þai eie on heghe, and has þaire delite in proude honurs and vayn. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Herbs, Weeds*, etc. Wks (1587) 304 Not one of these rebuketh avarice And yet procureth prowd pluralities. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxv, Let those..Of publike honour and proud titles bost. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1767) I. 57 (*Tombs*) Where is Honour, with her proud Trophies of Renown? 1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, One proud day to me he took his roast mutton with us in the Temple. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, 'It is a proud sight', said the secretary. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 44 The proud inheritance of their stainless loyalty.

II. 6. As a poetic or rhetorical epithet. **a.** Of persons, their name, etc.: Of exalted station, of high degree, of lofty dignity; lordly.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 5 in *O. E. Misc.* 102 Eorles prute, knyhtes egleche *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 147 A noþere ladye proude and nuwe. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. viii. 1148 Donald-Erchsone Heggebond King wes xiiii. winter provd. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 50 Nature neuer fram'd a womans heart, Of prowder stuffe then that of Beatrice. 1742 Gray *Spring* ii, How low, how little are the Proud. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. i, High though his titles, proud his name, Boundless his wealth as wish can claim. 1854 Chr. G. Rossetti *Poems* (1904) 180/1 In the grave will be no space For the purple of the proud.

b. Of things: Stately, majestic, magnificent, grand, 'gallant', splendid. (Referring to aspect.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 301/41 A noble churche huy founden þare, with walles faire and proute. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3249 Ring and broche war selli prude. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 435 With pelur and pall & mony proude rynges. 1530 Palsgr. 321/2 Prowde or stately, *fier.* 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, 'Tis not yet prowde day: The neat gay mist[r]es of the light's not vp. 1678 Wood *Life* 28 June (O. H. S.) II. 410 The ruins do shew that it hath been a verie statelie and proud fabrick 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xv, And through the waters view on high The proud ships sail, and gay clouds move. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lv. 91 Ecbatana one of the proudest cities of the ancient world.

†c. *transf.* Highly pleasing (to other senses), 'grand'. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 705 Persawand prowd sawoure þare Of sottyne [sodden] flesche.

7. Characterized by great vigour, force, or vitality, such as indicates or suggests pride: in various applications. **†a.** Of warriors (or their acts): Valiant, brave; mighty; esp. in phr. *proud in pres* (*prece*), valiant in conflict (see Press *sb.*[1] 1 b).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 57 To Marke þe king þai went Wiþ knistes proude in pres. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2132 To purvey a pepull pruddest of wene. *Ibid.* 6719 Presct hym with payne, & with proude strokes. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xlvii, Thenne he wente to the dece, Be-fore the pruddust in prece. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccl. 371 The ii squiers within were right hardy and prowde. 1591 Conyngsby *Jrnl. Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* I. 58 Thus have you the most prowd sally that any capten here can tell of to their memorie 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 27 The youthful Prince, with proud allarm, Calls out the vent'rous Colony to swarm.

b. Of animals: Spirited, high-mettled; marked by vigorous and fearless activity; moving with force and dignity. (Chiefly *poet.*)

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 3714 Bestys that be proude As boors, lippardys, and lyouns. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 21, I haue dogges my Lord, Will rouze the proudest Panther in the Chase. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 858 The Fiend repli'd not,.. But like a proud Steed reind, went hautie on, Chaumping his iron curb. 1780 Cowper *Table-Talk* 523 Give me the line that ploughs its stately course Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force

c. Of the sea or a stream: Swelling, swollen, high, strong, in flood.

1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxviii. 11 Here shalt thou laye downe thy proude and hye wawes. 1590 Shaks *Mids. N.* II. i. 91 Which falling in the Land, Hath ouerie petty Riuer made so proud, That they haue ouer-borne their Continents 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxxiv 5 Then the proud waters had gone ouer our soule. 1828 Buchan *Ballads N. Scot.* I. 247 The wind was loud, the stream was proud, And wi' the stream gaed Willie. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec 838/1 In the big rivers of upper Sweden and Norway, the grayling lives in the turmoil and 'proud' water.

d. Of organic structures: Overgrown, exuberant, too luxuriant; swelling or swollen, tumid. (*a*) Said of the sap: Swelling; rising or circulating vigorously; also, said locally of plants, or parts of them, as buds, shoots, grain. (See also Winter-*proud*.) (*b*) Applied to overgrown flesh in a healing wound: see also Proud flesh.

[1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 *Metaphora*...as if we should say..corne by the stately length and weighty eare it carrieth, to be proud.] 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 59 As we..wound the Barke, the skin of our Fruit-trees, Least being ouer-proud with Sap and Blood, With too much riches it confound it selfe. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 219 Used by Physitians for taking down of proud swelling wounds. 1648 Markham *Housew. Gard.* III. x. (1668) 79 Now sap in flowers is strong and proud. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 32 About the beginning of March (when the buds begin to be proud and turgid). 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xxxiv. 152 Ten acres of wheat, which, after Christmas, seemed proud. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Proud*, luxuriant. 'Corn's varra proud.' 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 515 If the winter has been open and mild, the autumn-wheat plant will have grown luxuriantly,..so..that it may have become *proud*, that is, in a precocious state of forwardness for the season.

8. Sensually excited; 'swelling', lascivious. ? *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 26 In ashes and sackcloth he did array His daintie corse, proud humors to abate. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 712 The flesh being proud, Desire doth fight with grace. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* vii. 27 Who having made their flesh proud by pampering, do now..cast off all feare of God.

b. *spec.* Of certain female animals, as bitches, mares, elephants: In a state of sexual excitement; 'in heat'. ? *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* vii. 17 A fayre Bitch..the whiche you may make to goe proude in this wyse. 1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* B iij b, A Brach is..nine daies full proude. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 17 To take them [wild elephants]..they make vse of a female, when shee goeth proud, in her heate [etc.] 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* I. Ee j b/2 Make Broth thereof and of this give her some twice or thrice, and she will infallibly grow proud 1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 62 Watch over the bitches with a cautious eye, and separate such as are going to be proud, before it be too late.

9. *dial.* or *local.* 'Large; projecting in any direction; of a roof: high-pitched'; also 'said of a fulcrum when it is placed too near the lever end' (*E. D. D.*); and in other transferred uses: see quots.

1825 Jamieson, *Proud*, applied to a projection in a hay-stack, during the act of rearing it, whence it needs dressing in a particular quarter. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Comp. 'Oarsman's Guide'* 13 It has been the custom to fill oars very square, to make them row proud; but there are few men capable of enduring proud oars for any length of time..not rowing the stroke out is attributable to these proud fillings. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., 'The nails [in a horseshoe] stand out too proud'; 'The board's a bit too proud, it wants spoke-shaving off.' *Mod.*, 'You are too proud': said of or to a person who, trying to raise something with a crow-bar or other lever, places the point too far under the object to be lifted (= too far beyond the fulcrum).

10. *Phrases.* **a.** *Proud tailor*: a local name for the goldfinch, from its showy plumage.

1770 D. Barrington in *Archæologia* (1775) III. 33 A goldfinch still continues to be called a proud tailor in some parts of England. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 151 *Fringilla Carduelis*, Goldfinch, Thistle-Finch, Proud Tailor. 1876-82 *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) II. 118 *note*, In some of the Midland counties it is termed 'Proud Tailor'.

b. *To do* (a person) *proud* (colloq): to make proud, confer an honour upon, gratify highly.

1819 *Metropolis* I. 220 'You do me proud', said the general. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* i, Madam, you do me proud. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 22 Aug., The people of Milnor have done themselves proud in building a school house. 1899 *Daily News* 1 June 6/4 The sun did himself proud...For once the tents were not actually crammed throughout the afternoon.

†**c.** *To make it proud*: to behave proudly or haughtily. *Obs.* (See Make *v.*[1] 68 b)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 263 She can make it full prowde with iapes and with gynnes. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 486 Þis hogy best..His sette to swolo covetous men Þat in erþe makyȝt hit prowd and towȝe.

†**C.** as *sb. Obs.*

1. A proud person; one of high degree.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13696 Pirrus with that proude presit to Þe temple, Weddit Þat worthi, & as wif held. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 24 Wes neuir proud of sic auctoritie Moir wirschip wan. *a* 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 190 He luifit that prowde in paramouris.

2. Pride. *rare.* (*Prude* (*ü*) was also early southern ME. spelling of *pryde*, Pride.)

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 (Harl. MS.) Alle Þat is in Þe wordle oÞer it is fals couetise of flesch, or fals couetise of yen, or prowde of lif.

D. as *adv.* Proudly, in a proud manner (in various senses).

13 . *Cursor M.* 28515 Lucheri has don me scrud Me-self and bere my bodi prud. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1793 in *Macro Plays* 130 Heyl, prinse, proude prekyd in palle! 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1272/2 Men maye call hym a foole that beareth hymselfe prowde, because he ietteth about in a borowed gown. 1857 [see 9 above].

E. *Comb.* **a.** parasynthetic, as *proud-blooded, -crested, -minded, -paced, -pillared, -quivered, -spirited, -stomached*: see also Proud-hearted. **b.** adverbial, as *proud-blind* (blinded by pride), *-exulting, -glancing,* †*-pied* (proudly or splendidly variegated), †*-pight, -prancing.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ix. 32 Put on your spectacles you purblind and *proud-blind Pharisee. 1759 Mason *Caractacus* Poems (1774) 261 *Proud-crested soldier! 1796 *Poetry* in *New Ann. Reg.* 168 To leave him, *proud-exulting in his pains. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 132, I am as peremptorie as she *proud minded. 1616 *Marlowe's Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 120/2 On a *proud-pac'd steed, as swift as thought. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xcviii, When *proud pide Aprill (drest in all his trim) Hath put a spirit of youth in euery thing. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11191 Many a *proude pight pynacle Stode a-boute that tabernacle. 1901 L. F. Begbie in *Academy* 28 Sept. 258/1 *Proud-prancing Æschylean words. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xiii, *Proud-stomached teachers.

†**Proud,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *prútian*, ME. *prouden*, f. *prút* Proud *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be proud; to behave proudly.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1101 in Napier *O. E. Gloss.* 32/1 *Fastu*, .i. *elatione*, prutunge. *c* 1000 *Corp. Chr. Coll. Cambr. MS.* 191, 29 Þæt hi wyllon modigan oððe prutian. *Ibid.* 168 Hwanon hi modigian magon oððe prutian. *c* 1325 *Deo Gratias* 18 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 A nopur Mon proudeþ as doþ a poo. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xv. 20 Alle his daȝis the vnpitous man proudeth. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Henry Gt.* 117 There prowdeth Pow'r, here Prowesse brighter shines.

b. To be lively or wanton. (Cf. Proud *a.* 8.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 264 Mirie time is Auerille..ȝong man wexeþ jolif, & Þan proudeþ man & wiif.

2. *trans.* To make proud; to puff up with pride.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 153/12 Nor she was depressed wiþ reproues ne prouded wiþ hir preisynges. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cii. 403 Yee whom Nature hath or Fortune prowded. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 1333 As Sin breeds Sin, and Husband mair's the Wife, Sister prouds Sister, Brother hardens Brother, And one Companion doth corrupt another.

Hence †**Prou'ded** *ppl. a.*, made proud, overswollen; †**Prou'der,** ? one who behaves proudly.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. 236 The prouded Flesh from sins excesse to waine. 1565 W. Allen *Def. Cath. Doctr. Purgatory* II. viii. 191 Goddes Churche..hathe by the spirite of God beaten downe your proudders, the Arrians: the Macedonians: the Anabaptistes. 1577 Fulke *Confut. Purg.* 298 [quoting prec.] Our prowders the Arians.

Proudens, obs. form of Prudence

†**Prou'dfall.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Proud *a.* + (?) Fall *sb.*[1]] ? The front hair, the forelock.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 3025 The shede þurghe the shyre here shone as þe lilly, Streght as a strike, straght þurgh the myddes, Depertid the proudfall pertly in two, Atiret in tressis trusset full faire.

Proud flesh. [See Proud *a.* 7 d (*b*).] Overgrown flesh arising from excessive granulation upon, or around the edges of, a healing wound.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 An hori elde wounde þat haþ summe greete crustis, or eilis..sum gret proud fleisch to hize [Lat. *carnem superfluam grossam*]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/2 Aboue the ordinary fluxions, therin engendreth proude fleshe. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* vii. 323 In wounds, proud-flesh, and perhaps funguses, are as well produced and entertained by the aliment brought to the wounded part, as the true and genuine flesh. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 80 If fungus, commonly called proud-flesh, should appear, a dressing of dry lint will mostly soon repress it. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 526 The formation of 'proud flesh' on the edges of the wound.

Hence **Prou'd-flesh** *v. trans.*, to cause a growth of proud flesh upon (in quot. *fig.*).

1876 S. Lanier in *Life & Lett. B. Taylor* (1884) II. xxviii. 693 The additional forcing of such a tendency..becomes positively hurtful through proudfleshing the artistic conscience.

Proudful (prau'dfůl), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. Proud *a.* + -ful: cf. Prideful.] Full of pride; abounding in pride; proud. (In quot. 1900 as *adv.*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 217 Prouduol clopinge ne wynþ naȝt of god. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 81 [They] began to delet [= delate] his proudfull ambitioun and disdainning of the pepill. 1881 W. C. Smith in *Mod. Sc. Poets* III. 243 She leaves his proudfu' mither Draggin through the dowie heather. 1900 'Zack' (Gwen. Keats) *Tales Dunstable Weir* (1901) 135 (Devon dial.) He moved that free and yet that proudful I couldn't but call to mother to mark him.

Prou'd-hea'rted, *a.* Having a proud heart or spirit; proud, haughty.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1491 Proude-herted Narcisus. 14 . in *Harrow. Hell* Introd. 25 The horss hath xxv propertes,. iiii off a lyon. prowd-herted, brod-brestid, iiii good legis, and a stowte stern. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 116 Oft dois hautane proud-hartit men to wyn los in armes, mare for pride na prow. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 98 And so, prowd-hearted Warwicke, I defie thee. *a* 1803 *Young Benjie* iv. in Child *Ballads* iv. (1886) 282/1 And he was stout, and proud-hearted, And thought o't bitterlie. 1861 Trollope *Framley P.* I. xi. 236 It is hardly possible that the proud-hearted should love those who despise them; and Lucy Robarts was very proud-hearted.

So **Prou'd-heart** *sb.*, a name for a proud-hearted person; *a.*, proud-hearted.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v. 45 Pernel proud-herte [C. VII. 3 proute-herte] platte hire to grounde,..And beo-hiȝte to him þat vs alle maade, Heo wolde [etc.]. 1819 Keats *Lamia* II. 285 Leaving thee forlorn..For all thine impious proud-heart sophistries. 1887 Morris *Odyss.* II. 324 Those young and proud-heart lords.

Proudish (prau'dij), *a.* [f. Proud *a.* + -ish[1].] Somewhat proud, rather proud.

1658 Cokaine *Trappolin* IV. i, I do remember my self well enough, yet Eo, Meo, and Areo, have made me something proudish. 1688 Penton *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 44 Especially when they are a little proudish. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i, He said this with a proudish air.

†**Prou'dling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ling[1].] A proud person; a 'son' or 'daughter of pride'.

a 1618 Sylvester *Henry Gt.* 152 Milde to the Meek, to Proudlings sterne and strict. 1628 Sir W. Mure *Doomesday* 196 There, the Ambitious..Of base contempt is made the pryse; The Proudling pestred downe.

†**Prou'dly,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ly[1].] Of proud manner; proud-looking.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2136 Duk Nestor was ful of wratthe and ire Toward Antenor, that proudely sire.

Proudly (prau'dli), *adv.* Forms: see Proud *a.* and -ly[2]. [Late OE. *prútlice*: see -ly[2]; ME. *prudeliche.*] In a proud manner; with pride.

1. With excessive self-esteem; with an attitude or air of superiority; haughtily, arrogantly.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lviii. (1889) 178 Prutlice [*superbe*] witan. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 577 Þa onswerede Þe an swiðe prudeliche, Þus, to Þe prude prince. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 534 Fyrumbras ansuerde him agayn prouteliche & sayde; 'Ich hem wolde wel conquere wiþ my sword trenchaunt'. 14.. *Tourn. Tottenham* 30 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 84 How prudly among vs thy doȝter he craues. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 192 b, He aunswered contemptuously & proudlye. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. x. 178 [She] thinketh the proudlier of herselfe. 1671 Milton *Samson* 55 Proudly secure, yet liable to fall By weakest suttleties. 1788 Cowper *Negro's Compl.* 56 Prove that you have human feelings, Ere you proudly question ours! 1831 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 197 A long and proudly imperious reign of corruption.

b. With lofty satisfaction or self-respect; with a high sense of honour done to one, or of what is worthy of one; with elation or exultation.

1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 23 Rather than drag a feverish Life under an huge Load of Misery, he proudly resolves to put an End to his Sufferings. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xiii III. 290 A rule which, as far back as the days of the Plantagenets, had been proudly declared by the most illustrious sages of Westminster Hall to be a distinguishing feature of the English jurisprudence. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 79 A conquest which is proudly contrasted with the petty exploits of the first Cæsar in the same island.

2. With an aspect or manner suggesting pride; grandly, magnificently, splendidly; †gallantly, valiantly (quot. *c* 1420); with spirited and dignified movement; with vigour or force, exuberantly.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 313 Eac hiȝ prutlice gymaþ þæs miotacismus gefleard. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 107 Ne he ne scal to prudeliche bien isc(r)edd. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3413 (Bodl. MS.) Many stede there proudely lep. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 371 A chamber full choise.., Þat proudly was painted with pure gold ouer. *c* 1420 *Brut* 370 Proutly & manly he quitte hym on his aduersarye. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. (1557) C ij, The pillers eke proudly beset with gold, And with the spoiles of other nations. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 130 The Tide of Blood in me, Hath prowdly flow'd in Vanity, till now. 1670 Capt J. Smith *Eng. Improv. Revived* 73 The best season is when the Sap is ready to stir, not when it is proudly stirring. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 34 An Imperial City..With Towers and Temples proudly elevate On seven small hills. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Way Navy* 40 We swept proudly up to the anchorage off Buncrana.

Proudness (prau'dnės). Now *rare.* [f. Proud *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being proud; pride.

1. Lofty self-esteem, arrogance, haughtiness.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 116, I synnit..In he exaltit arrogance and folye, Prowdnes, derisioun, scorne and vilipentioun. 1552 Latimer *Serm. Gospels* iv. 173 He fell..in suche a hatred and proudenes agaynst God. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Kj, Thair proudnes is intolerable. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 465 Isaiah accumulates words, to express the haughtiness of Moab as if we were to say 'pride, prideful, proudness, pridefulness'. 1902 E. H. Cooper *20th Century Child* xii. (1905) 231 They [crabs] should be kept in a bucket for a week, said a small child firmly, 'to calm down their proudness'.

2. Proud show, splendour, magnificence.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. 401 Nature wrongd by Arte, of Prowdnes more than need.

Proues, -ese, -esse, obs. ff. Proweess.

Prouey(e, obs. f. Purvey. **Prouffer, -ffre,** obs. ff. Proffer. **Prounje,** obs. Sc. form of Prune *v.*[1]

Proustite (prū'stait). *Min.* [a. F. *proustite* (1832), after J. L. Proust, a French chemist, the discoverer: see -ite[1].] Native sulpharsenide of silver, occurring in crystals or granular masses of a cochineal-red colour; also called *ruby silver* or *light-red silver ore.*

1835 C. U. Shepard *Min.* II. II. 120 Proustite. Aphotistic Melacone-Blende. 1872 *Catal. Min. W. Nevill* 20 Proustite in large crystals. 1893 Chapman *Blowpipe Pract.* 156 Proustite..is recognized by its deep or bright red colour.

Prout(e, Prouwis, obs. ff. Proud, Proweess.

Provable, proveable (prū'văb'l), *a.* Also 4-5 **prevable,** (5 -bulle), 6 **proov(e)able.** [a. OF. *pro(u)vable* (*c* 1225 in Godef.) that can be proved, worthy of approbation, ad. L. *probābil-is* Probable. The form *prevable* is f. *preve* (see Prove); *proveable* (usual from 17th to early 19th c.) affects direct formation from Prove *v.*]

1. Capable of being proved; of which the truth or validity can be established; demonstrable.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5414 And if thee thinke it is doutable, It is thurgh argument provable [*orig.* c'est bien par argument prouvable]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 It is not aȝen Þe feiþ, or prouable aȝen Þe trowþ. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. xv. (1634) 79 They seem to say somewhat by reason proveable, yet..there is no stedfast certainty in their reasons. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 272 He makes it fully proveable from Scripture. 1729 Butler *Serm., Hum. Nat.* i. *note*, [This] is a mere question of fact..not proveable immediately by reason. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 280 This being proveable from Scripture. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov., The steady prosecution of every provable case of sanitary neglect.

†**2.** Such as approves itself to the mind; worthy of acceptance or belief; plausible; = Probable 2.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 118 Whenne þou shal fynde dyuers tokenynges & contrary, holde þe alldayes to þe bettyr & more preuable party. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2359 3it is prouable yᵗ crist lufed the Sinagoge wele more. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 327 It is more prooveable to affirme, that he was buried at Horsted here. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 230 The Spaniards did giue their discharge in such prouable maner, that the captaines..were satisfied of the false opinion.

†3. Worthy to be approved; commendable, praiseworthy, meritorious. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlii. 8 Thou shalt ben lerned in alle thingus, and prouable [1388 comendable] in the siȝte of all men. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 135 Of whom are tolde prevable and famous þinges [L. *feruntur fuisse insignia*]. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxvi, As prest knyȝte, and preuabulle, With schild and with spere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/1 He prouefferyd hym to god in al thynges pryuables and wythoute confusyon in his werkys.

†4. That proves or turns out well; that yields a profit. Cf. PROVE *v.* 10. *Obs. rare.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 474 The most proveable pig is the cheapest, though dearest at first cost. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Provable*, said of corn that yields well.

Hence **Provabi'lity, Pro'vableness**, the quality of being provable; demonstrability.

1864 WEBSTER, *Provableness.* 1902 *Month* May 453 The Church affirms the provability of the Divine existence. 1908 SIR F. RUSSELL in *Hibbert Jrnl* July 773 There is at present no such evident provableness in them as can make them effective in motive.

Provably, proveably (prū́ vǎbli), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY². Cf. AF. *provablement* (Act 25 Edw. III. Stat. V. c. 2, 1351–2).] In a provable manner:

†a. so as to approve itself to the mind, with likelihood (*obs.*); **b.** as may be proved; demonstrably.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 77 It semeth preuabli to feithful men that newe determinacioun of fleshli prelatis is suspect of eresie eithir of errour. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 þus prouabli a feiþful man miȝt in ȝering mani messis geit on a day seuenti [*MS.* þewenti] þowzand ȝer of pardoun. 1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 379/1 If eny persone..therof provably be atteinte. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* 26 If thou knowe any man of that maners and vpright lyuinge, that no faulte can prouеably be layed to him. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 119/1 Supposing her to be, provably, Lucy Hamblin. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 392/2 The most provably conservative of all religious rites.

†Proval. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PROVE *v.* + -AL: cf. OF. *prouvaille* proof (in Godef.); also *trial.*] The act of proving or testing; = PROOF *sb.* 4; something that proves or tests.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 325 [A Prison] is..a forced tryall of a mans patience,..a prouall of a mans friends, and a revengement of his enemies.

Provand (prǫ'vănd). Also 4-5 **provande.** [= MLG. and early mod.Du. *provande* (Plantin, Kilian, Hexham 1678); app. ad. F. *provende*: see PROVEND *sb.* In quot. 1481 immediately from Flemish; but in earlier examples perh. from OF.] Food, provisions, provender; *esp.* the food and fodder provided for an army.

c 1341 [see b]. ?*a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 3317 (Fairf.) Prouande [*other MSS.* fodder] and hay þou sal finde boun. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 608 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 319 A pek of prouande on a day; Euery horse schalle so muche haue. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxvii. (Arb.) 60, I wolde ofte sende them for prouande [*orig.* wt seynden om prouande]. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. *** iij b, That their Soldiors, in steade of pay with money, should be payed in Prouand, which was bread and cheese. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 267 Cammels,..haue their Prouand Onely for bearing Burthens. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Provand*, provender. 1890 G. HOOPER *Wellington* 141 The Marshal..got some provand from that unwasted country.

b. *attrib.* Cf. PROVANT 3.

c 1341 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 541 In Canabo empt' pro j Provandpok. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. (10 b), Turning their Prouand money..into their owne purses.

Provang, obs. form of PROBANG.

Provant (prǫ'vănt), *sb.* Also 5-7 **provent**(e. [app. a. M.LG. *provant*, later form of *provande* PROVAND; perh. sometimes confounded with PROVENT *sb.* Formerly *prova'nt.*]

1. Provand, provender; an allowance of food.

c 1450 *Mankind* 61 in *Macro Plays*, The chaff, to horse xall be goode provente; When a man ys for-colde, þe straw may be brent. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 22 From the flesh pots of Egipt, to the Prouant of the Lowe Countreyes. *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, One peaze was a souldier's provant a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 On the Shoulders of the Coolies they load their Provant, and what Moveables necessary. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. viii. (1861) 224 It severed off a deep coat pocket, stored with bread and cheese, which provant rolling among the armies, occasioned a fearful scrambling between the Swedes and Dutchmen. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 96 Then she applied herself to making ready the wants of the way, to wit provaunt and provender.

†2. One who deals in provant; a sutler. *Obs.*

1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One* I. i, Oh, gods of Rome, was Nicodemus To bear these braveries from a poor provant!

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Of or belonging to the provant or soldier's allowance; hence, of common or inferior quality. (Cf. AMMUNITION *sb.* 3.) *arch.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, *Step.*.. He swore it was a Toledo. *Bob.* A poor provant rapier, no better. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 118 The provant wine ordained for the army being frozen, was divided with hatchets. 1628 R. S. *Counter-Scuffle* C j, Commanders, That hither come, compell'd by want, With rustie Swords, and Suits Prouant. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* I. iv, All our provant apparel's torn to rags. [1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, The good wheaten loaves of the Flemings were better than the provant rye-bread of the Swede. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. i. 16 Those that handle the backsword and are quick at finish with the provant rapier.]

†b. That serves or engages for provant; mercenary; also in *Comb.* as **provant-man**, a mercenary.

c 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resurr. Serm.* (1659) 43 Why yet do they say they were asleep? The reason is, they are..mercenary Souldiers, hired to it by the Priests with a large piece of money. The Provantman will undertake to say any thing, yea, to do any thing for money. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* I. i, Hang him, lean, mercenary, provant Rogue.

Hence **†Provant** *v. trans.*, to provision. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6 Yarmouth. should not onely supply her inhabitants with plentifull purueyance of sustenance, but prouant and victuall moreouer this monstrous army of strangers.

†Pro'vant-ma'ster. *Obs.* [f. PROVANT *sb.* + MASTER *sb.*¹: cf. Du. *provand-meester* (Kilian; mod. *proviand-*), G. *proviant-meister.*] The officer in charge of the commissariat; the commissary; also ? a supplier of or dealer in provisions.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 399 When the Scythians understood that Darius with his great Army stood in need of victuals, they sent unto him a Provant-master with these presents or gifts, a Bird, a Mouse, a Frog, and five darts. *a* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. II v. (1903) 244 Agayne our Prouant masters for apparrelling the soldier, dealt as corruptly as the rest, not sending halfe the proportion of Apparrell due to the soldier. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xviii (1668) 97 According to the opinions of antient Husbandmen and other provant Masters.

Prove (prūv), *v.* Forms: **α. prove**, etc.; **β. preove, preve**, etc.: see below. Inflected **proved, proving**; Pa. pple. also (orig. in Sc. legal use) **proven.** [a. OF. *prove-r* (11th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *prouver* = Pr. *proar*, Sp. *probar*, Pg. *provar*, It. *provare*:—L. *probāre* to test (a thing) as to its goodness, to try; to approve; to make good, prove, demonstrate; f *prob-us* good. In OF. the Lat. *o* when unstressed became *o*, later *ou* (*probāre, prover*; so *provant, prové, provons*), but in the stressed syllable, *ue* (*oe, eo, ē*), later *eu* (*probal, prueve*, later *preuve*), as in the sb. *preuve* PROOF. In modern F. all forms of the verb are levelled under *ou* (*prouver, prouve*). In ME. the two OF. inflexional types gave origin to two concurrent forms of the vb., *prove* and *preove, preve.* In Standard Eng. *prove* alone survives; *preve* is seldom found after 1500, but was usual in literary Scotch, and still exists (written *preeve, prieve, preave, preeave*) in Sc. and north. Eng. dialects. Cf. the parallel phonetic history of MOVE *v.* The pa. pple. *proven*, orig. Sc., from *preve*, follows the strong vbs., e. g. *cleave, cloven, weave, woven.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Present stem.

α. 2 3 **prouwe**, 2-7 **proue**, (3 **proui, -y, y-proue**), 4-5 **prof, profe**, 4-6 *north. dial.* and *Sc.* **pruve, prufe, prowe**, 5 *Sc.* **pruff**, 5-6 **prouve, proufe**, 6 (**prooeyve**), *Sc.* **pruiff, proife** (*pa. pple.* **prute**), 6-7 **prooue, proove**, (7 **proov**), 5- **prove.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He..prouwede deð for al moncun. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Proue ech man him seluen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12632 Com to morn, & prof [*v.r.* proue] þy day. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 99 He perceyued and i-proued þe deceyvynge of Edrik. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11665 As prouit is of old. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 23 It may be prowyd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 363 As it mycht weill be prute [*v.r.* mute]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 181 b, Alexander in prouyng maisteries would not bee matched but with kynges. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 222 b, Prophecyes, wherof the ende prooued some trewe. 1576 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 27 Prooeyvinge the saide supplycacion. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Wks. 1873 I. 71 You are come to tempt and proove at full the spirit of my wife. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1235 Experience can proife. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 13 Such .. arguments proov nothing.

β. 3-5 **preoue**, 4-5 **proeue, -ve, prefe**, 4-6 **preue, preve**, 4-8 **prieve**, 5-6 **pref, preiue, preif, prewe**, 6 **preaue, pryve**, *Sc.* **preiff, prief**, 7 (8 *Sc.*) **prive.** See also the contracted form PREE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Hwon heo is ipreoued hit seið. Vor al so preoueð God his icorene. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 120 (Camb. MS.) Ne I ne proeue nat thilke same reson. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 994 Thexperience so preueth euery daie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 88 Which in som cas upon believe Stant more than thei conne prieve. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 39 And putteþ forþ presompcions to preouen þe sothe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Prevyn, or provyn. *a* 1450 *Cursor M.* 5374 (Fairf.) Wele ys him has hap to prefe. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 14 Ffire preueþ golde. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IV. (*Fox's Confess.*) xvii, Or heid, or feit, or paynchis let me preif. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) I. 12 Nane be so pert to prewe..Of thair awin blude to mak ane king agane. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 18 Her countenaunce and her likely hew..do surely prieve That yond same is your daughter. *c* 1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* (1801) II. 186 Priests, prief you men. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* I. ii, in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 272 To prive thy sonne, .. Spaines heire Apparant. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Masque* 184 Skink 't up, and let us prive.

2. *Pa. pple.* Illustration of the form **proven** (also 6 -in). (Properly in passive.)

c 1536 NISBET *New Test. in Scots* (S. T. S.) III. 335 It is evidently knawin ande cleirly provin. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 8 When a number serveth not necessitie, all are proven to be weak. 17.. *Erskine's Princ. Sc. Law* (1890) 598 A verdict of 'not proven' is allowable—and common—in Scotland, and involves acquittal and dismissal from the bar. 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 175 Some who had proven themselves prolific. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Wolfgang & Henry of Melctal* Wks. 1846 I. 317/1 Did not this same..man..call thee a felon? not having proven thee such. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 225 A verdict of Not Proven indicates suspicion, but a want of proof of guilt. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 224 Whatever can be proved from his mouth may be regarded as proven *a fortiori*. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 1390 Being after all their foolish fears..only proven a blooming boy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 247 It is generally assumed..; but this is by no means proven.

B. Signification.

I. To make trial of, try, test.

1. *trans.* To make trial of, put to the test; to try the genuineness or qualities of; to try, test. *arch.* exc. in technical uses (see b, etc.).

c 1200 [see A. 1 α]. *a* 1225 [see A. 1 β]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9373 Þis noblemen..þat in armes iproued beþ binorþe & bisouþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8115 (Cott.) Þe might o þam þou latt vs proue. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 3 The prouyng of youre feith werchith patience. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 43 How þe fadir taght his son for to prufe his frende. 1526 TINDALE *John* vi 6 This he sayde to prove hym, For he hym sylfe knewe what he wolde do. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 27 No flesh nor bone Can preif the honnie we from Pinde distill. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* v. 21 Proue [WYCLIF 1382 prove, 1388 preue ȝe, *Rhem.* prooue, TINDALE to *Geneva* examen] all things: hold fast that which is good. 1704 OLDMIXON *Blenheim* xxii, In vain they prove again the bloody Field. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* III. 340 Nor did he turn aside to prove His Brothers' wisdom or their love. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Crit. & Gosp. Hist.* (ed. 2) 160 To prove all things—to try the Spirits whether they be of God. [The prevailing use in Bible of 1611 (34 instances) and retained in Revised Version 1881–85.]

b. To subject to a testing process (any natural, prepared, or manufactured substance or object).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyre examynd in fire, proued of þe erth, purged seuenfald. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 1 Þat metaill whilk was proved and founden fals. 14 *Ibid* 61 All maner of mesurys..schall be schewed and prevyd. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvii. 165 As golde is proued in the fournes. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 328 He saw a Gentleman cheapning and proving Swords. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 50 This afternoon I proved my rifle gun. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 135 The monster cannon now only requires to be vented and proved.

c. *Arith.* To test the correctness of (a calculation). Also *intr.* in *pass.* sense.

Sometimes understood in sense 5.

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 15 There are three different ways of proving Multiplication. *Ibid.* 16 Multiplication is also very naturally proved by Division. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 542 My friend's moral arithmetic was wrongly squared, and wouldn't prove.

d. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1883.)

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. viii. 124 The coal has been proved, if not worked out, under every part of it. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Prove*, .. to ascertain by boring, driving, etc., the position and character of a coal seam, a fault, &c.. To examine a mine in search of fire-damp, &c, known as proving the pit.

e. To take a proof impression of (composed type or an electro- or stereotype plate).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 590/1 [The engraver] proved a plate in different states, that he might ascertain how far his labours had been successful. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 958 The plate is sent to the printer to prove.

†2. *intr.* To make a trial (*of* something), esp. by tasting; to taste (*of*). Cf. PREE *v. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3656 þou bidd him rise þar-of to proue. 1552 LANDESAY *Monarche* 1113 Geue thay of that tre had preuit, Perpetuallye thay mycht haue leuit. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 30 Some of my company proved of them, and they caused vomits and purging.

3. *trans* To find out, learn, or know by experience; to have experience of, to experience, 'go through', suffer; also with compl., to find by experience (a person or thing) to be (something). Cf. APPROVE *v.*¹ 9. *arch.*

c 1175 [see A. 1 α]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4383 If i liue þou sal me proue An inel freind to þi be houe. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I. 228 That thoughe a man had hym delyvered than The same peryll wolde he have proved agayne. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 10 Other inconueniences which they had proued, and mighte easely fall againe. 1662 COKAINE *Tragedy of Ovid* V. ii, I may prove The like sad destiny Clorina did, Should I become your Wife. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* II. xiii, They only shall his Mercy prove. 18.. M. ARNOLD *Farewell* x, In the world I learnt, what there Thou too wilt surely one day prove, That will, that energy, though rare, Are yet far, far less rare than love.

†4. To try, endeavour, attempt, strive. Usually const. with *inf*, also with *if, whether, how, and.* Cf. APPROVE *v.*¹ 8. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 347 Euer he proued with nithe and ond, To bring him into care. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* XV. 20 Forsoth Macedonye and Achaye proueden for to make sum collacioun. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 183, I shall prove with al my myghte To breke there bothe spere and shelde. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 304. I sall preif the morne..To bring Collis to the Court. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 6 He wyl proue and do the best he can to make the same decree and

his questions to accorde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xix. 487 They within the towne were driven .. to plucke off the lether from their shields & bucklers, and make them soft in skalding water, and prove [*conarr*] how they could eat them. *a* 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 13, I did also prove To winne their handmaids.

†**b.** *intr.* or *absol.* To set oneself to do something; to try, strive, essay. *Obs. rare.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* A j, From any example, either of ancient or modern, that have proved in this kind. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* Wks. (1673) 272 Yet he proved against this inconvenience, with as much caution as a by-past error is capable to admit.

II. To make good, establish.

5. *trans.* To establish (a thing) as true; to make certain; to demonstrate the truth of by evidence or argument. (The subject may be a person, a fact, evidence, etc.)

In this sense the Sc. pa. pple. *proven* is often used, esp. in the verdict 'Not proven', which is admitted, besides 'Guilty' and 'Not guilty', in criminal trials in Sc. Law. See examples in A. 2.

a. With subord. cl., or obj. and compl.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 So þet þe witnesse ne preoue heom ualse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Ha is an hundred degrez ihehet toward heuene hwil ha meidenhad halt, as þat frut preoueð. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 95/98 I-chulle proui þat he ne miȝte a-liue beo. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 259 Þat ooth was i-preved untrewe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 218 Here is I-prowid that the sowle sueth the condycionys of the bodyes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 101 b, He went about also to proue hym selfe a Germayne. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 63 b, Thother goeth about to proue that the world is eternall. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* Introd., I shall take up no time in proving this matter to be a duty. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 137 Able as he proved himself, his task was one of no common difficulty. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 The plaintiff and the surveyor proved that the *I. C. U.* carried proper lights.

b. with simple obj.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 18 Y wyl no þyng seye But þat ys preued by crystes feye. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 300 Who so seyth of trouthe I varye Ibid hym proven the contrarye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 345 As it fil afterward þe sope was i-preoved. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 4 Any thyng agaynst ye kynges pease yat myght be proved apon hym lawfully. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 33 An example is a maner of argumentation, where one thyng is proued by an other. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 33 If they should be forced to proove descent. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 186 A thousand witnesses cannot prove any point more clearly than one testimony of conscience doth. 1782 G. SELWYN in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VI. 563 The endeavour to prove too much has made more Atheists than any book wrote on purpose to establish Infidelity. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXVI. (1866) II. 39 To prove, is to evince the truth of a proposition not admitted to be true, from other propositions the truth of which is already established. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady G.'s Courtship* lxx, When my footstep proved my coming

c. *To fend and prove*: see FEND *v.* 2.

6. To show the existence or reality of; to give demonstration or proof of by action; to evince.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1077 Proued was son his sari pride. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 186 Scho went on to pref hir arte. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3476 No man shall eschef Frome yhow this day, his manhed for to pref. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 105 Ev'ry Knight is proud to prove his Worth. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* i. (1886) 2 They should prove their love of him whom they had not seen, by love of their brothers whom they had seen.

7. To establish the genuineness or validity of (a thing or person); to show to be such as is asserted or claimed.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 41 The holy crosse was provyd by resyng of a Dede man. 1531 in *Sel. Ca. Ct. Requests* (1898) 33 Your seid Orator hath noo especyaltie ne wrytyng prouyng the seid contracte. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. iii. 365 It is very hard to prove a Witch 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 89 If the purple proves the King.

b. *spec.* To establish the genuineness and validity of (a will); to obtain probate of.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 22/1 By the seid Testament yet nought proeved. 1521 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 120 Item in expenses..of the will cowd be proved. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* V. iii, You can proue a Will, master Doctor, you can proue nothing else. 1726 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Mar., I prov'd Elder Preston's Will. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 435 The heir's joining would supply the want of proving the will. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 421 One [executor] alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions.

8. *intr.* for *refl.* To show itself to be (something); to be shown or found by experience or trial to be (so and so); to turn out (to be). **a.** with complement (sb., adj., or infin. phr.).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 704 Wel nyȝe pure paradys most preue no better. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 101 Which offence preveth to be done by the consent [etc.]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 73 A ragged Colte maie proue a good horse. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. vi. (1886) 147 Dreames proove contrarie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 35 If old sawes prove true. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 83 One accident, that might have proved of great consequence. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 63 For Things said false, and never meant, Do oft prove true by accident. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 285 When the disease proves violent. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 107 The land..nearest to us was Wollaston Foreland, which, by my late surveys, proves to lie in latitude 74° 25'. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 1 This gas when collected proves to have the specific gravity of hydrogen.

b. With adv. or advb. phrase, as *to prove well* (obs. or dial.), to turn out well; now only with such advbs. as *how, so, otherwise.*

1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 119 So hit proveth by the seide boke of Domesdey. *c* 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 146 Howe the yere schuld preue, afftyr that Crystmes day fallyth vpon ony day off the weke...Qwydyry[t] schuld preue fayr or foule. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 327 Such marriages seldom or never prove well. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 79 Ships which have proved as well at sea, as those that are made in Spain. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 482 Engineer Richards has proved the .new invented mortars, which proved to admiration 1794 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 98 In case the weather should be then in our favour; but it proving otherwise, we returned to Plymouth. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'How did that beast prove?' is a question often asked of the butcher by the farmer. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 157 Breeders are beginning to understand that it is to their interest to have their sheep prove well.

†**c.** *To prove well*: to be well seen, to be evident. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 547 (Harl. MS.) Ful big he was of braun and eek of boones, That preuede wel, for ouer al þer he cam At wrastlynge he wolde here away þe Ram. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. viii. 425 He is a grete enemy to alle good knyghtes, and that preueth wel, for he hath chaced oute of that Countrey syr Tristram.

9. To come to be, become, grow. *arch.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 This Thomas..went.. after to Paris, and proued best learned of al men in his time. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 Neither..will other races in that soile proue blacke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 814 To Birds their Native Heav'ns contagious prove, From Clouds they fall, and leave their Souls above. 1842 TENNYSON *Lord of Burleigh* 66 Then her countenance all over Pale again as death did prove.

†**10.** *intr.* To turn out well; to prosper; to thrive; to succeed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 659 Ye shul se wel thanne How þat oure bisynesse shal thryue & preeue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Provyn, or chevyn, *prosperor.* 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 Standils or Storers, likely to prove and to be Timber-trees. ?*a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 690 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 55 Inholders that lodge hoores and theues, Seldon theyr getyng ony way preues. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXVI 39 Orpyne proueth wel in moyst shadowy places. 1604 E. HAKE *No Gold, No Goodnesse* in Farr *S. P. Jas I* (1848) 255 Nothing proves where gold is skant. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 376 All the Eggs laid under one Hen do not always prove.

†**11.** *trans.* = APPROVE *v.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 337 Kyng William his dedes,..[beeþ] worþy to be i-preved. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4042 Part of þat pepill prouyt hit for wit. 1545 T. FORSTER *Disc.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 33 He thinketh that that adventure would be proved; for he saith..the cardinal is..smally beloved in Scotland.

12. Prove up. (*U. S.*) To adduce or complete the proof of right to (something); *spec.* to show that one has fulfilled the legal conditions for taking up (a grant of government land), so that a patent may be issued. Also *absol.*

1890 L. C. D'OYLY *Notches* 49 As I had advertised to prove up, I persuaded him to stay a week longer..and be one of my witnesses. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 95/2 As they 'prove up' those claims in the fulness of time, each will get her one hundred dollars 1893 *Kansas Hist. Coll.* (1896) V. 91 'Money to loan to prove up' was the device on many a little board building.

†**Prove,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. PROVE *v.*: cf. obs. F. *prouve* a probe (1549 in Godef.), also PROOF *sb.* 15 a.] A surgeon's probe.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I. iv, The maner to take theym [seames] of is to put the tayle of the proue vnder the fyst, & to cut the threde of the sayd tayle of the proue, and in puttynge the flat of the proue aboue the lyppe wherby ye threde is drawen out, for drede of dyuydynge the wounde.

Proveable, -ably: see PROVABLE, -ABLY.

†**Prove·ct,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōvect-us* advanced, pa. pple. of *prōvehĕre*: see next. Cf. obs. F. *provect* (1545 in Godef.).] Advanced (in years); mature, adult. **b.** *sb.* Something grown or become old.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv, Litle infantes assayeth to folowe.. the faictes and gesture of them that be prouecte in yeres. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* II, Dull Caytife, leaue these abortiue Prouects, And talke in the newest fashion. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* Ep. Ded. A iij, It is the nature of some trees not to bring forth fruite until they come to be provect.

Provect (prove·kt), *v.* [f. L. *prōvect-*, ppl. stem of *prōvehĕre* to carry or conduct forward, to advance, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 + *vehĕre* to carry.]

†**1.** *trans.* To carry forward or onward. *Obs.*

1632 GAULE *Magastrom.* 17 They were miraculously provected, and, as it were, carried along in the ayr. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 103 A continual fever, which..is too often provected to malignity.

2. *Philology.* To change or 'mutate' a consonant in the direction of the sound-shift (*lautverschiebung*) formulated for Teutonic in Grimm's Law (LAW 17); *esp.* in Celtic, to change a voice consonant into a breath consonant of the same series (e. g. *d* to *t*, *v* to *f*).

1861 WHITLEY STOKES *Middle-Cornish Poem* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* App. 83 *G* is provected into *h* after *y* in *y hyller* (*gyller*). 1877 RHŶS *Lect. Welsh Philol.* ii. 85 As an initial, it [*gw* reduced to *w*] was some time or other modified from *w* to *v*, which was subsequently provected into *f*. 1879 RHŶS in *Academy* 23 Aug. 144 Even supposing..that the Teutons were by nature endowed with a sort of a *lautverschiebung* sense, whereby they provected the consonants of other nations.

Prove·ctant. *Math.* [f. L. *prōvect-* (see prec.) + -ANT: cf. *evectant.*] In *Invariant Algebra* (*Quantics*): A covariant considered as the resultant of the operation of a provector on a contravariant.

1858 [see PROVECTOR].

Provection (prove·kʃən). [ad. late L. *prōvectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōveh-ĕre*: see above.]

†**1.** Advance, proficiency; advancement. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 264 Master Duncan Liddel was then of that maturity of age and provection of skil in most of the disciplines mathematical. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 8 He [Clemens Alexandrinus] saith, that here in the Church the provections or proficiencies of Bishops, Presbyters, Deacons, be imitations of the angelical glory.

2. *Philology.* **a.** The sound-shift (*lautverschiebung*) of consonants formulated for Teutonic langs. in Grimm's Law; *esp.* in Celtic, the mutation of voice consonants to breath consonants (e. g. of *g, d, b, v* to *k, t, p, f*), which occurs in certain circumstances in the Celtic languages.

1861 WHITLEY STOKES *Middle-Cornish Poem* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* App. 83 Observe the provection [of *d* to *t*] after *y*; the reason being that *y* stands for *yt*=*ate*; thus: *may trehewys* [from *dreheryv*]. 1873–5 RHŶS in *Revue Celtique* II. 331 Other instances of this kind of provection of mute consonants following *l* or *r*. 1877 — *Lect. Welsh Philol.* ii. 67 When *gg* becomes *cc* and the like: this kind of mutation may, in default of a more appropriate term, be called *provection. Ibid.* vii. 348 When it is said..that the *f* of [*feather*] is the *p* of [πτερον] subjected to provection.

b. The carrying on of the final letter of a word to the succeeding one.

1868 KEY *Philol. Ess.* 177 The *t* [in *tother*] is due to.. Provection, having been transferred from the end of the preceding word, just as in 'for the nonce', in place of 'for then once'. 1872 F. HALL *Rec. Exemp. False Philol.* 6 A like instance of the provection of *n* is seen in the 'no nother cause of varyaunce' of Sir Thomas More.

3. The carrying forward of something into the place of something else; substitution.

1891 RHŶS *Stud Arthur. Leg.* vii. 165 To be explained as a result of another mythological provection, which in some instances thrust the Culture Hero into the place of the more ancient head of the Celtic pantheon.

Prove·ctor. *Math.* [See VECTOR and PROVECT.] **a.** *Quaternions*: see quot. 1853. **b.** Name for a particular kind of operator in the theory of Invariant Algebra.

1853 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Quaternions* (1866) I Successive vectors, such as AB and BC, or B−A and C−B, are occasionally said to be vector and provector. *Ibid.* 4 If a provector BC be added to a vector AB, the sum is the transvector AC; or in symbols, I. (B−A)+A = B; and II..(C−B)+(B−A) = C−A. 1858 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II. 514 The Provector operating upon any contravariant gives rise to a contravariant, which may of course be an invariant. Any such contravariant, or rather such contravariant considered as so generated, may be termed a Provectant.

Proved (prūvd), *ppl. a.* Forms: see PROVE *v.* [f. PROVE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Tried, tested; hence, That has stood a trial or test; approved, trustworthy, trusty.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 25 Þe temptacions of proued men. 1451 CAPGRAVE *St. Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) 14 He, with ful good a-vise, sent hem Austyn, a preued maystir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 36 The best proued men that they coulde finde. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* Title-p., Search herein, and thou shalt find, of prooued remedies quickly. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ix. 176 The saved companies of heaven will be. happy societies of proved men.

2. Shown to be true, or to be as stated; demonstrated. Hence, †Known as such, notorious (*obs.*).

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* 177 in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 Þis is prowyd thinge for þe suth [*MS.* syth]. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 207 [She] said he was 'a provid thief, & all his kinne'; and apon that, he callid her 'provid hoore'. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xi. 326 A custom of proved antiquity.

3. Of which probate has been granted.

1890 *Whitaker's Alm.* 640 (*heading*) Where to find a proved will.

Hence **Pro·vedly** *adv.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II [I.] lxxvii. 221 One would thinke it strange,..yet it is provedly true. 1892 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/2 Having..reverence only for that which was indubitably and provedly stronger than themselves. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 455/1 Of the plays contained in the present volume two only are provedly his.

Proveditor (prove·ditəɹ), also in It. form ‖ **Proveditore** (*proveditōre*). Also **a.** 7 **proveditour, -videto(u)r, -viditor,** 7 **-viditor**; **β.** (as It.) 6–7 **provisitore,** 7 **-vidatore,** 9 **provv-**; *pl.* **-veditori** (7 **-vidatory**). [ad. obs. It. *proved-*, mod. *provveditore*, provider, purveyor, agent-n. from *provedere* to PROVIDE: so in F. *proviteur.*]

1. The title of certain officers of the Venetian republic: e. g. a commissioner or delegate who acted as adviser to the commander of a military force; the governor of a dependency; a governor, overseer, inspector.

a. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 32 We came too an anker vppon good wyll and request of the Proveditor. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 97 With the armie they sende diuers of their gentlemen as legats or prouiditors. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 222/2 The Proveditor of Candia Seignior Lorenzo Pisani. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 216 Joseph..was Grand Proveditor of that country. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 82 Besides these the Venetians have..a common proveditor who takes care of the bridges and keeps the city neat. 1832 tr.

Sismondi's Ital. Rep. xvi. 361 The patriots, warned in time, arrested the proveditor himself.

β. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 82 They create a *Proueditore*, who (out of Venice) is of no lesse authoritee, than the Dictatour was wont to be in Rome. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxvi. 242 Both the City and the Harbour are commanded by a very fine Castle, where the Proveditore.. resides. 1825 SCOTT *Talism* xxiv, 'I protest against such a combat', said the Venetian *proveditore*.

2. A purveyor, caterer, steward. Also *fig.*

a. 1697 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 30 Nor did I ever see any in their Fish-Markets, or one of them brought to the Ambassador's Table by the Providetor for curiosity. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. vii. 164 He..made the liberality of heaven the instrument of his vanity and the very proveditor for his lust. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 163 Our new providitor ordered some of our negroes to plant it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 288 Ready money in open market..being found upon experience to be the best proveditor of any. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii (1862) 130 He..is proud, he says, to be that gentleman's proveditor. 1872 *City Press* 20 Jan., A committee dinner of the Ironmongers' Company took place at the hall, Mr. Webster being the proveditor.

β. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 38 This well meaning *Pater patriæ*, and prouiditore and supporter of Yarmouth [the herring]. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect viii 113 The entertainment, that S. John's Proveditore the Angel gave him. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I 420 Can any one dare to make him [Christ]..his providetore for such things as can only feed his pride, and flush his ambition?

3. Comb. *Proveditor-general* [cf. GENERAL *a.* 10].

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3706/1 Proveditore-General Molino, who has the Chief Command of the Venetian Forces in Italy. 1724 *Briton* No. 23. 100 Vinegar, who is Proveditor-General of Cudgels for the inferior Class of Combatants at the Bear-Garden. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 275 By the help of our proveditor-general we fared very well. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 80 Physician to the Proveditor-General [of Candia].

Provedore (prǫvīdōᵊ·ɹ). Also 6 **proveador, -vedor,** 7 **-vido(u)r,** 7–9 **-vidore,** 8 **-viedore.** [ad. various Romanic forms, as Pg. *provedor*, Sp. *proveedor*, ? Venetian dial. *providore*, all the agent-n. from the vb. repr. L. *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE; cf. prec. and F. *pourvoyeur* PURVEYOR.]

1. A chief officer; a commander, governor, overseer; = PROVEDITOR 1.

1578 in HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1600) III. 701, I talked with the *Prouedor* and the Captaine. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* 4/2 By fauour and good will of the *Proueador*, which is the chiefe officer of the Admiraltie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 6 The Gouernor of the Iland [Zante]..whom they call the Prouidore, with two Consiglieri, all gentlemen of Venice. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Proveditor*, (..as it were a providour) a great Military Officer among the Venetians. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brazil* 130 Till they should obtain the permission also of the provedore of the custom-house.

2. A purveyor, caterer, steward; = PROVEDITOR 2.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II xiv. 355 A Providore, who looks abroad into the Country for the supply of his Charge. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 249 The Proviedore, or Steward of the Monastery, had taken great Care all along. 1814 SCOTT *Swift's Wks.* II. 182 *note*, Mr Richard Estcourt, a player.. was *Providore* of the Beef-steak Club. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* I. xiv. 231 Watching our *provcedor*, as he went about collecting things by ones and twos

fig. 1693 *The Rake, or Libertine's Relig.* Pref. A ij b, [He] considers the whole Creation as only his Garden and Confectionary, and the God of it as no more than his Providore. 1826 T. I. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 151 Jewels and diamonds to be sold by Robert Bell, humble provedore to the sentimentalists.

†**3.** A storehouse, a larder. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem* (1821) 68 To observe.. what stock of provisions is stored in their providors.

Proveist, obs. Sc. form of PROVOST.

Proven (prū·v'n, prōᵘ·v'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. (orig. Sc.) of *preve*, PROVE *v.*, after strong vbs. as †*chese* (*choose*), *chosen*, *cleave*, *cloven*, *weave*, *woven*.]

1. = PROVED 2. (Orig. in *Sc. Law*: see note s. v. PROVE *v.* 5.)

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 63 This is no answer to a proven challenge. 1829 LANDOR *Imag Conv.*, *Penn & Ld. Peterb.* Wks. 1846 I. 534/1 They never abandon a proven falsehood or an iniquitous demand. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 264 We must accept it as a proven fact.

2. = PROVED 1. pseudo-*arch.*

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 150 He..Had got his proven sword into his hand. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & L.* 27 Gawain..Ask'd me to tilt with him, the proven knight.

Provenance (prǫ·vĕnăns). [a. F. *provenance* (prov'nāns) *Dict. Acad.* 1835, f. *provenant*, pres. pple. of *provenir* to come forth, arise, ad. L. *prōvenīre*: see PROVENE.] The fact of coming from some particular source or quarter; origin, derivation.

1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 80 Supposing this statement as to the provenance of the hoard to be essentially true. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 13 He would have some difficulty in guessing its provenance, and naming the race from which it was brought. 1893 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* vi. 204 Beads of doubtful provenance, though some of them may be considered as Egyptian of the Ptolemaic period. 1906 H. B. SWETE *Apocalypse* Introd. ii. § 5. 25 How hard it is to determine the date and provenance of Jewish apocalypses.

Provençal (provănsàl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **provenzal(l,** 7–8 **provencial.** [a. F. *provençal* of Provence:—L. *prōvinciāl-is* PROVINCIAL: see PROVENCE.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Provence and its inhabitants. (See next.)

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Those that are neither prouenzall men, nor are able to distinguish of Articles. 1723 POPE *Let. to Lady* 26 Sept, Pieces of the old provençal poets. 1819 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 14 Dance, and Provençal song, and sunburnt mirth! 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. viii. IV. 220 The high Provençal patriotism of the Troubadour. 1902 *Speaker* 5 Apr. 9/2 The Provençal shepherd does not drive his flock but leads it.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of Provence.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* 31 The Gascoin is hot.. The Prouenciall is haughtie and cannot indure to be reprooued. 1804 C. B BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 136 A collateral wind, called, by the Provençals, the mistral. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii, Her mother was a Provençale. 1902 *Speaker* 5 Apr. 9/1 With all his imagination, the Provençal betrays a curious realism of his own.

2. The Romanic language spoken in Provence.

1671 J. GAILHARD *Pres. St. Italy* (ed. 2) 173 About Piemont..they speak a corrupt Italian, which hath most of the Provenzal in it. 1743 COLLINS *Ep. to Hanmer on Edit. Shaks.* 40 The soft Provencial pass'd to Arno's stream. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 484 One wished that the periodical should be bi-lingual and the other that it should be solely in Provençal.

Hence **Prove·nçalize** *v.*, *trans.* to influence by or assimilate to Provençal modes.

1903 H. LYNCH *G. Paris' Med. Fr. Lit.* 95 It is probable that we have lost the earliest lyric poetry of the Provençalised school.

Provence (‖ provā·ṅs, prǫ·vĕns). [a. F. *Provence*:—L. *prōvincia* PROVINCE.

The southern part of ancient Gallia (*Narbonensis*), which came under Roman rule long before the other parts, was familiarly styled (*nostra*) *Provincia*, 'the (or our) province'.]

The name of a former province in the south-east of France east of the Rhone; used *attrib.*, as in *Provence oil*, olive oil from Provence.

In *Provence rose*, the word is an error for *Provins*, a town in N.E. France, where this rose was cultivated.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. i. 653 The third kind are they which some call Roses of Prouince. 1765 H. ST JOHN *Let. to G. Selwyn* 11 Jan. in Jesse *S. & Contemp.* (1843) I 347 My brother desires you would be so good as to send him some very good Provence oil. 1850 LOUDON *Encycl Gard.* 1053/2, 55 *R[osa] centifolia*..Provence or Cabbage rose. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 10/1 The misnamed Provence rose was first introduced into France by the Crusaders at Provins (Seine and Marne).

†**Provencion,** obs. erron. form of PREVENTION 2 a: cf. PRO-¹ 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 109 Also by his power Legantine he gaue by prouencions, all benefices belongyng to spirituall persones.

Provend (prǫ·vĕnd), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4–6 **provende.** [a. F. *provende* (12th c. in Littré) † a prebend, a supply of food, provender = It. *profenda*, † *provenda*, provender, med.L. *provenda* (13th c. in Du Cange):—Romanic type * *prōvenda* (whence also OSax. *prôvenda*, OHG. *pfrovinta* (G. *pfründe*), MLG., MDu. *proven(d)e*, ON. *próvenda*, *prófenda*, etc.); altered form of L. *præbenda*, *prēbenda*, PREBEND (with *pro-* for *præ-*, *pre-* (see PRO-¹ 3), and Romanic *v* from *b*): cf. PROVOST, and OF. *provoire* for *prevoire*:—*presby·t'rum* priest. See also PROVENDER, and PROVAND, PROVANT, PROVIANT, representing the same word.

(Cf. Tobler in Cohn's *Suffixw.* 81, Korting *Rom. WB.* no. 7360.) Diez (s.v. *prebenda*) suggests that the word has been influenced by L. *prōvid-ēre* to PROVIDE.]

1. = PREBEND 1; also, the portion or allowance of food supplied to each inmate of a monastery; stipend.

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 6 Touz prelatz et religious demaundauntz tenementz estre apurtenauntz a lour eglises ou a lour provendes.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 210 Þei rene þam prouendes, þorgh power þat þei haue. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6931 If we seen hym wynne honour Richesse or preis thurgh his valour Prouende rent or dignyte. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 415/2 The other dayes he gaue his prouende to poure peple. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In monasteries, when the religious go to meals, they are said to go to provend. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. *Monk of Casal-Maggiore* vii, Brother Anthony..Drove him [the ass] before him..Safe with his provend to the convent gate.

2. Food, provisions; *esp.* (in early use always) dry food for horses, as corn and hay; = PROVENDER 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10730 Mete & drynke, & hors prouende. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 65/1 Prouende, *pabulum*, *i.* *a* 1687 COTTON *Winter* xxx, With Hail instead of Provend fed. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 423 He gives us an elaborate account of the provend and *cuisine*. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Tis a proud horse that won't carry its own proven. 1900 CROCKETT *Fitting of Peats* iii. in *Love Idylls* (1901) 24 It shall never be said that Adam Home took another man's horse and provend without asking his leave.

†**Pro·vend,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To supply with provender; to feed, to fodder.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* II. 30 Do throughly prouend wel your Horsse. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 67 I'll fodder an Provon the Tits for the.

Provender (prǫ·vĕndəɹ), *sb.*¹ Also 4–5 **provendre,** 5 **-dour, -dere, -dyr,** 6 **provander, prawnder.** [a. OF. *provendre* (13th c. in Godef.), a phonetic variant of *provende* PROVEND.]

†**1.** A prebend. *Obs.*

[1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 219/1 Le Roi & les ditz Countes & Barons..deivent presenter a les Provendres, & les Eglises Parochieles.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 419 Cathedral chirchis þat han prouendris approprid to hem. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 95 Þe monkes were disparpled, and what þey hadde was i-ordeyned to provendres to clerkes [L. *in præbendas clericorum redactis*]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 32 And porchace ȝow prouendres while ȝoure pans lasteþ. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 167/27 Anoþere..whan hee hadde a prouendour menely sufficient to hym..receyued anoþer prouendere þat was gretter of dignite and rentys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/2 Prouender.. (*K.* provendyr, benyfice, *S.* prebend, benfyce, *P.* probender, benfice), *prebenda*.

2. Food, provisions; *esp.* dry food, as corn or hay, for horses, etc.; fodder, forage. In reference to human beings, now *humorous*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Seruices ulesliche of hors, of carten, oþer prouendres to ham, oþer to hare children. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XIII. 243, I fynde payne for þe pope and prouendre for his palfrey. *a* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 409 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXII, Provandre, corn and hay. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. (1870) 216 The Camel..kneeled downe to haue eaten hys prouender. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 91 b, And in unwilling mouth my meate and yrksome prawnder greene. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 11 They must be dyeted like Mules, And haue their Prouender ty'd to their mouthes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 2 Meat, Drink, Bed, Fire, Provender; with these it must be every ones care to furnish himself. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, The coxswain had examined the provender in the ship. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* iii. 53 He..salutes any flag under which he can win plaudits and provender 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 12/1 The vacant canonry of St. Albans --at present a stall without provender.

3. *Thieves' slang.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.*, *Provender*, he from whom any Money is taken on the Highway. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Provender*, Money taken from any one on the Highway.

†**Provender,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 4 **prouendere, -dre.** [In sense 1, ME. *provendere*, a. OF. *provendier*, *-der* (11th c. in Godef.):—L. *præ-*, *prēbendārius* PREBENDARY, f. *præbenda* prebend: see PROVEND *sb.* In sense 2, perh. for *provander*, f. PROVAND + -ER¹.]

1. A prebendary.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 81 Of þe þan is þis house þat are was prouendere, now is religiouse. *Ibid.* 261 Neuer bisshop, ne person, ne riche prouendere [*printed* perronendere], Ne erle, ne baron, ne knyght, ne squiere. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) l. 50 Nowe is losell for his songes, personer and prouendre alone, with whiche many thriftye shulde encrease.

2. A purveyor, one who provides supplies *rare.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii (1570) B vj b/2 For if thou liue in court, thou must rewarde this rable..Butlers and Butchers, prouenders and Bakers.

†**Provender,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (?) (Perhaps an error of some kind.)

1643 MILTON *Divorce* IV. 9 Even then most unquencht, when the importunity of a provender burning is well anough appeas'd.

Provender (prǫ·vendəɹ), *v.* [f. PROVENDER *sb.*¹ Cf. OF. *provender* to furnish with or to take provender, to provide with a prebend, f. *provende* PROVEND.]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide with a prebend or benefice.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 149 She blesseth þise bisshopes ..Prouendreth persones and prestes meynteneth.

2. To provide (horses, etc.) with provender; to fodder. Also *fig.*

1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 151 The white Paulfrey when hee..is well provendred, is proud and fierce. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 90 Their resolved decree of reducing into Order their usurping and over provender'd Episcopants. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 207 That the Horse be well provender'd, and drink but little over Night. 1905 HOLMAN-HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* I. 438 He had our horses stabled and provendered.

Hence **Pro·vendering** *vbl. sb.*, the providing of provender.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) III xxv. 172 Let me make an End of provendering my Beast. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1630) 183 The provendering of his horse is a dispatching of his Iourney.

†**Pro·vendrer.** *Obs.* [f. PROVENDER *sb.*¹ + -ER¹; cf. PROVENDER *sb.*² 1, also *fruiterer*, *upholsterer*.] The holder of a prebend; a prebendary.

[1347–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 219/1 Thomas de Trillek Provendrer de la Provendre de Matton en Eglise de Welles.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 145 Prouendreres, persuns, Preostes heo meynteneþ. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 211 Alle siche ben symonieris þat occupien bi symonye þe patrimonye of Crist, be þei popis or provendereris.

†**Pro·vendry.** *Obs. rare* [f. PROVEND *sb.* + -RY.] = PREBEND 1, 2; cf. PREBENDRY.

[1327 8 *Year Bk.* 41 *Edw. III* (1600) 5 b, Le roy port Quare impedit vers W. leuesque de Sarum del prouendry appelle Minor pars altaris in ecclesia beate Marie Sarum.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 292/2 A Prouandry [*pr.* Promandry], *prebenda*, *prebendarius qui habet prebenda[m]*. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 469 Provendry in the Church of Sarum, is called the lesser part of the Altar in the Church of St. Mary 41 E. 3. 5. b.

†**Prove·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *provenir*, or ad. L. *prōvenīre* to come forth, arise, originate, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ 1 a + *ven-īre* to come.] *intr.* To come as proceeds or produce; to proceed, arise (*from* any source of revenue or profit).

1505 *Will of W. Clarke* (Somerset Ho), The cropp therof provenyng. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 370/2 To transport þe samin and all vtheris mynerallis and metalles and vtheris thingis provening thairof..beȝond sea 1733 tr. *Renandot's Acc. India & China* 63 The Sums provening

from this great Quantity of Gold are distributed to those of the Royal Household.

Provenience (provī·niĕns). [f. L. *prōvenient-em*, pr. pple. of *prōvenīre* to PROVENE: see -ENCE. Preferred to PROVENANCE by those who object to the French form of the latter: cf. CONVENANCE, CONVENIENCE.] = PROVENANCE.

1882 *Century Mag.* Aug 632/2 Wherever..its *provenience* is stated, I received the information from General Cesnola in person. 1895 A. J. EVANS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* XIV. 276 Engraved stones of other types..of uncertain provenience were obtained in Candia. 1899 R. ELLIS in *Class. Rev.* 131/2 The readings reported as coming from the Gyraldinus were not always to be treated as if we had any certainty of their provenience.

† **Prove·nient**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōvenient-em*: see prec.] Forthcoming.

1554 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II App. 601/1 Wt all þe..Contributionis and taxationis of oure said realme and dominions to be falling or provenientis sen þe deceiss of oure said derrest fathir.

† **Prove·nsion**, obs. erron. form of PREVENTION 2 a: cf. PRO-[1] 3.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 8. 158 The King promised to take order with the Popes Provisions and Provensions, that so learned men might be advanced.

† **Prove·nt.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prōvent-us* a coming forth, produce, supply, increase, f. *prōvent-*, ppl. stem of *prōven-īre* to come forth, PROVENE. So OF. *provent* (1382 in Godef.).] = PROVENUE.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 361 This kynge divided alle his proventes [L. *proventus suos*] into ij. partes. *Ibid.* VIII. 335 He..occupied the wolles of alle men, and the ix^the^ parte of alle cornes, of which proventus he commaunded lordes of townes that were nye to þeym to 3iffe an answere. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 57 Offrynges, and oþer parishall prouentes or profittes. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 47 There greate lordshipps and domynions, with the yerely prouentes of the same. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 26/2 þat hir maiestie is lykwyis infeft in lyverent in all proventis rentis and emolumentis of the same propirtie. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona, Aphorisms Cider* 45 A Neighbour having a good provent of Purelings (an Apple of choice account with us).

Provent(e, obs. variant of PROVANT.

Proventricular (prōventri·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. next + -AR[1].] Pertaining to the proventriculus.

1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 319/1 The secretion of the proventricular or gastric glands is analogous to the gastric juice in man. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 683. 1895 *Athenæum* 30 Mar. 412/3 A description of the proventricular crypts he had found in..the African tantalus.

‖ **Proventriculus** (prōventri·kiŭlŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *ventriculus* VENTRICLE, dim. of *venter* belly.]

a. *Ornith.* The glandular or true stomach of birds, which lies between the crop and the gizzard.

1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 319/1 The proventriculus varies, in form and magnitude in different birds. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 51 In adult Birds, the digestive tract is characterized by the absence of teeth, and by the presence of a horny beak, and of a muscular gizzard placed posteriorly to a glandular proventriculus. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 171/3 The ostrich's proventriculus.

b. A glandular expansion of the lower part of the œsophagus in some Mammalia.

1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 52 The proventriculus of the Dormouse and Beaver.

c. In Invertebrata: in some insects, the crop or ingluvies, an expansion of the œsophagus having thick muscular walls armed with horny prominences; in worms, a muscular crop.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 411 The proventriculus leads posteriorly into a narrow, thick-coated canal 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept 665/2 The intestinal canal [of the larva] commences as a short œsophagus, which ends in a proventriculus.

† **Prove·nue.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *provenu* (1670 in Godef.) produce, revenue, prop. pa. pple. of F. *provenir* to come forth, arise: cf. PROVENT.] The sum arising from something; the proceeds, returns, produce, profit, revenue.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 9/2 The rich and dainty provenues of our gardens and orchards. 1672 HOWL *Van. Man* (ed. Rogers) I 4/4 Born to consume such an estate, and devour the provenue of so many farms and manors. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 25 By the Provenue (or Produce) of the Kersies and Tin, bought with the £1000 lent.

Prover (prū·vəɹ). Also 4 -ere, 5 -ar, -owr, (prower), 5-6 provour; *β.* 4 preuere, 5 prever. [In sense 1, f. PROVE + -ER[1]; = OF. *proveor, prouvour*. In 2 = Anglo-L. *probātor* (Bracton, Fleta II. lii. §§ 42, 44), AF. *provour, pruvour* (Britton).]

I. 1. One who tries, tests, or puts to the proof. In quot. 1686, an assayer of metals. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer* VI. 27 A stalwrthe prouere [1388 preuere, Vulg. *probatorem*] Y 3af thee in my puple, and thou shalt wite, and preue the weie of them. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 67, I am rewarder of all gode men, & a mighty prever of all deuoute men. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vi. 27 The haue I set for a prouer of my harde people, to seke out and to trye their wayes. 1686 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2194/4 Chief Prover (or Assay-Master General of the Empire of Germany).

b. An instrument or apparatus for testing.

1751 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) 18 An instrument useful for examining the size and depth of any diamond, called a prover. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIII. 10 Woollen and linen provers.

c. *Engraving.* A skilled workman employed to print proof impressions: cf. PROVE *v.* 1 e.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 289 In the principal houses there are generally employed from two to six men..whose duty it is to print proof impressions only [of an engraved plate]; they are called *provers*. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 8/4 Process block prover on Albion Press wanted.

II. † **2.** One who confesses a felony and gives evidence against his accomplices in order to secure their conviction; one who turns king's or state's evidence; one who undertakes to prove a criminal accusation against another: = APPROVER[1] 1. *Obs.*

[1235-6 *Bracton's Note-bk.* (1887) III. 174 Appellum unde duellum. inter quemdam probatorem et alium quemdam quem idem probator de societate appelauit contra coronam ..Regis. 1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I* (1st Stat. Westm.) c 15 Ceus queux sont appellez de provurs taunt come le provur vist. 1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 16 Qe les Corouners receyvent les reconisaunces de felonies fetes par provours en presence del viscounte.] *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollard.* 69 Oiþer he schal dampne þe prouar, or..schal iuge þe vngilty. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 111/2 He knowleched diverse Felonies and Tresons, and becam a provowr. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 264 Jugement is done before a juge be a provour and a defendour and witnes. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. 344 A Prouour..must beginne with confession of his owne fault, before he may be permitted to burthen an other man. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XXIV. 851/2 Suffer neither the said prouer, nor defender to take any of their weapons. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. XXV. 330 He is called an approver or prover, *probator*, and the party appealed or accused is called the *appellee*.

3. One who shows something to be true; a demonstrator. *rare.*

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. II. App. 34 He will bring several Testimonies to prove it...And on such Occasions.. he is a most unmerciful Prover. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* iv, Truth remains true, the fault's in the prover.

Proverb (prǫ·vəɹb), *sb.* Also 4-7 **proverbe.** [ME. a. F. *proverbe* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōverbium* an old saying, adage, proverb, in late L. also a byword, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] 1 + *verb-um* word + *-ium*, collective suffix, hence app. 'a (recognized) set of words put forth'; cf. *adāgium* adage.]

1. A short pithy saying in common and recognized use; a concise sentence, often metaphorical or alliterative in form, which is held to express some truth ascertained by experience or observation and familiar to all; an adage, a wise saw.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 250 (299) Prouerbes kanst þi self I-now and woost Aȝens þat vice 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xvi. 44 Loo! eche man that seith euery where, a prouerbe in thee shal take it to. As the modir, so and hir douȝter. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* IV. (Arb.) 7 It is a comyn prouerbe, An Enemyes mouth saith seeld wel. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 122 What neede I heape all these together, seeyng Heiwoddes Prouerbes are in Printe? 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1580) 47 As the Prouerbe in Englande is, Set a Knaue on horsebacke, and you shall see him shoulder a Knight. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 58 For it is merry in Hall, where beards wagge all, according to that olde right English Prouerbe of our Ancestours. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Proverbs* a iv, Proverbs may not improperly be called the Philosophy of the Common People, or, according to Aristotle, the truest Reliques of old Philosophy. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 437 What is a proverb, but the experience and observation of several ages, gathered and summed up into one expression? 1840-1 WRIGHT & HALLIWELL (*title*) The Proverbs of King Alfred. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. IV. XII. 159 Hence it was that those words .passed. into a proverb. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 162 Sambo, with his stock of proverbs, the ready money of human experience.

b. *spec. The Book of Proverbs*, a didactic poetical book of the Old Testament, consisting of maxims ascribed to Solomon and other authors.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11904 Salamon seyþ, þat ys wys, Yn a boke of Prouerbyys. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 48 Of Salomon and the proverbes, Of Macer al the strengthe of herbes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 212 b, Than shall it be verysyed that Salomon sayth in his prouerbes. 1535 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* i. 14 This Book of Proverbs is compared to a great heape of gold rings rich and orient severally; and every one shining with a distinct sense by itselfe. 1880 W. W. NEWTON *Serm. Boys & Girls* (1881) 203 He turned to the third chapter of Proverbs and read it over.

c. Phr. *To a proverb*, to an extent that has become proverbial; proverbially.

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 231 That revengeful disposition, of which your sex have been accused even to a proverb. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. Pref. 7 To depend on foreigners, partial, to a proverb, to their own country. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 482 A country, swampy even to a proverb. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VIII II. 275 The new chief justice, Sir Robert Wright, was ignorant to a proverb.

2. a. A common word or phrase of contempt or reproach, a byword; † hence *transf.* a person or thing to which such a phrase is applied: = BYWORD 2 (*obs.*).

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* ix. 7 And Irael shal be into prouerbe and into fable, to alle puplis [1535 COVERD. shall be come a byworde and fabell amonge all nacions]. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* ii. 6 Shall not all these take vp a prouerbe agaynst him, and mocke him with a byworde..? 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Deut.* xxviii. 37 And thou shalt be a wonder, a prouerbe & a commune talke among all people. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 173 One of the Glories of his Age was become a Proverb. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1851) III. 34 He should take care not to be made a proverb.

b. *transf.* A thing that is proverbial or a matter of common talk.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. III 13 Abdera a Town of Thrace, noted for the simplicity of the Inhabitants which grew even to a proverb. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. iii. (ed. 22) 10 Buckinghamshire Bread and Beef is a Proverb for their Goodness. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 P 8 Mr. Hobson,..when a Man came for a Horse, ..obliged him to take the Horse which stood next to the Stable-Door...From whence it became a Proverb..to say 'Hobson's Choice'. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 61 Siberia goes for a proverb for cold: India is a proverb for heat. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 21 (1864) 212 The mental absorption of Archimedes is a proverb.

† **3.** An oracular or enigmatical saying that requires interpretation; an allegory, a parable. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 25, I haue spokun to ȝou thes thingis in prouerbis [*gloss* or derke saumplis]; the our cometh, whanne now I schal not speke to ȝou in prouerbis, but opynly. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.* 29 His disciples sayd vnto hym: loo nowe speakest thou playnly, and thou vsest no proverbe. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* i. 6 To vnderstand a prouerbe, and the interpretation; the wordes of the wise, and their darke sayings. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* i. (1877) 7 Those are called 'proverbs' in St. John, which, if not strictly parables, yet claim much closer affinity to the parable than to the proverb, being in fact allegories.

4. A play of which a proverb is taken as the foundation of the plot. Called in French *proverbe*; in Eng. chiefly used of French plays so called.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 994/1 *Proverb*..In dramatic literature..the term has been applied to short pieces, in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot...Carmantelli was the most successful writer of proverbs at the time of their highest popularity. 1879 Jos. KNIGHT in *Athenæum* 28 June, [in reference to the *Comédie Française* then in England] The comedies or the proverbs of Musset meanwhile defy the translator, and their representation calls for a class of acting of which our stage knows nothing. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 20 July 50/3 She [Comtesse de Chambrun] was fond of acting in her own private theatre... Sometimes she wrote a 'proverb' herself, and created the principal part.

5. *pl.* A name for various round games played with proverbs or popular sayings.

A common form is the guessing of such a saying by asking questions of the circle of players, whose answers must introduce in order each word of the proverb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *proverb-card, -hunting, -monger, -wisdom*; *proverb-like* adj. and adv.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIV vii, Proverb-like our name is worn. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov & Refl.* (ed. 2) 274 A Pack of Proverb-Cards, lately printed, and curiously engrav'd with Figures. 1857 MRS GATTY *Leg. Tales* (1858) 4 A genuine proverb-monger—he who chills off your enthusiasm by a tame truism. 1902 F. E. HULME *Proverb Lore* 89 Proverb-hunting is a very pleasant recreation.

Proverb (prǫ·vəɹb), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. med.L. *prōverbi-ārī*, It. *proverbiare* to speak in proverbs.]

1. *trans.* To utter in the form of a proverb; to speak of proverbially; to make a byword of.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 244 (293) Þis wise clerkes that ben dede han euere this prouerbed to vs ȝong. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 41 You haue most learnedly prouerbed it, commending the vertue of patience or forbearance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 203 Am I not sung and proverbd for a Fool In every street? 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Philos. Proverbs*, Nations proverb each other; counties flout counties. 1841 LD. J. MANNERS *Eng. Trust* ii. 64 One short month should hear his dastard name Proverbed as emblem of disgrace and shame.

2. To furnish or provide with a proverb. *rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 37, I am prouerb'd with a Grandsier Phrase, Ile be a Candle-holder and looke on.

3. *intr.* To utter or compose proverbs. *rare.*

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 580 All thir pains tak'n to seem so wise in proverbing, serves but to conclude them downright Slaves.

Hence **Pro·verbed** *ppl. a.*

1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 2 Aug, Unlike sage proverb'd wisdom's hard-wrung boon. 1845 S. TURNER *Rich. III*, Pref. 8 A regular story, corresponding with this proverbed King's real story, or rather biography.

Proverbial (prǫvə·bĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *prōverbiāl-is*, f. *prōverbi-um*: see PROVERB *sb.* and -AL. So F. *proverbial* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Resembling, characteristic of, or of the nature of a proverb; expressed in a proverb or proverbs.

1432-50 (implied in PROVERBIALLY 1). 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 507 b, Jesus did vouchsafe to answere hym by a riddle and a prouerbiall saying. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 58 Although proverbs bee popular principles, yet is not all true that is proverbiall. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 P 1 Delivered in his own homely Maxims, and a Kind of Proverbial Simplicity. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 338 Popular expressions of proverbial wisdom.

2. That has passed into a proverb, or into common talk; used or current as a proverb; notorious.

1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xliv. 14 The name of them flew comonly abrode among proverbs all figures in way of reproche. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 71 That grounded tranquilitie, which made it prouerbiall to the world, *No heauen but Arcadie*. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 P 2 What Hudibras says of such Disputants, which is so true, that it is almost Proverbial. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 45 The proverbial London fog owes its density and darkness to the smoke.

† **3.** Addicted to the use of proverbs. *Obs.*

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 138 He was a most Proverbial Jenkin, and could twit his testy Wife with store of such Proverbs as these.

† **B.** *sb.* **a.** One addicted to the use of proverbs. **b.** A proverbial saying, a proverb. *Obs.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 39 Why, what doth this prouerbial with vs? *a* 1673 J. CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ii. 12 In our proverbials, to take a thing in snuff, is to take it in anger. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 157 A few more pretty Proverbials.

Hence **Prove·rbialism,** a proverbial saying.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing *N. Amer. Rev.*

Prove·rbialist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who originates, uses, or records proverbial sayings.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supernum. No. 5. 2/2 He [Solomon] was so celebrated a Proverbialist. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 317 *note*, Luckily for the proverbialist, the good Pope knew nothing of the Greek language. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. II. 430/2 If Ray is the only proverbialist who notes it.

Proverbia·lity. [f. PROVERBIAL *a.* + -ITY.] **a.** The quality of being proverbial. **b.** Addiction to the use of proverbs.

1852 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* 27 Feb (1889) I. 216 To show why Books of that kind are dull: what sort of writers ought to be quoted &c.; proverbial writers: and what constitutes proverbiality. 1892 *Athenæum* 11 June 758/2 Coarseness and 'proverbiality' are the only leading features we can detect in the scanty fragments of Sophron.

Prove·rbialize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make or utter proverbs. Hence **Prove·rbializing** *vbl. sb.*

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 125, I forbear from any farther Proverbializing 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 129 Perhaps the best specimen of Sancho's proverbializing.

2. *trans.* To make or convert into a proverb; to use proverbially; to speak of in a proverb. *rare.*

a 1827 GOOD cited in WEBSTER (1828-32).

Proverbially (provɔ̄·ɹbiăli), *adv.* [See -LY [2].]

1. In a proverbial manner; by way of, by means of, or as a proverb; according to the proverb.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 55 Of whom hit was seide proverbially that his lyfe was lyke to his doctryne, slepenge not in bedde, and tastenge neither wyne ne flesche. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 9 As we say proverbyally in English, to looke uppon one as the divile looketh over Lincoln. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 621 A coward braggart is prouerbially called a Lion of Agla. *a* 1754 FIELDING *1st Olynthiac Demosth.* Wks 1766 IX. 240 It is proverbially said, that if a man preserves the wealth he attains, he is greatly thankful to fortune. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 204 His ancestors , though originally English, were among those early colonists who were proverbially said to have become more Irish than Irishmen.

2. To a degree that has become proverbial, or matter of common talk; notoriously.

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 15 So uncertain and proverbially inconstant a cause as the Winds are. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 313 The name of Benedict Arnold has become proverbially contemptible. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* ii. 96 The argument from silence is proverbially dangerous.

Prove·rbic, *a. rare.* [f. L. *prōverbi-um* or Eng. *proverb* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of proverbs.

1902 F. E. HULME *Proverb-Lore* 123 The Talmud as a mine of proverbic wealth.

Proverbio·logy. [f. L. *prōverbi-um* PROVERB + -O)LOGY.] The scientific study of proverbs; *transf.* proverbs collectively. Hence **Proverbio·logist,** a student or investigator of proverbs.

1868 *Q. Rev.* July 243 The richness of Spanish proverbiology is like 'good wine that needs no bush!' 1893 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 216/1 His excellent book is..sure to meet with a hearty welcome on the part of all proverbiologists.

† **Pro·verbize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. PROVERB *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To style or call proverbially.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 653 For house hold Rules, read not the learned Writs Of the Stagyrian (glory of good Wits): Nor his, whom [*i. e.* Xenophon], for his hony-steeped stile, They proverbiz'd the Attick Muse yer-while.

Provett (pruve·t). *rare.* [Aphetic form of EPROUVETTE.] An eprouvette, an instrument for testing the strength of gunpowder.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* I. 107 Employed by the Board of Ordnance, to make their provetts for ascertaining the strength of gunpowder.

† **Prove·xity.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [Ultimately from L. *prōvect-us* advanced, pa. pple. of *prōvehĕre*: see PROVECTION. For the form, cf. *convex, convexity.*] An advanced condition or state.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Provexity* , greatness of age, the being well grown in years, or well studied in any Art.

† **Provey·**, obs. variant of PURVEY *v.*

† **Proviable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *proveable* (13th c. in Godef.), var. of *por-, pourveable*, 'qui pourvoit à tous les besoins': see PURVEYABLE.] ? Suitable, convenient; or ? get-at-able.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 176, I desyre that and [=if] John Beiney..can mete wyth Dallyng, that fals undre eschetor, in onye place proviable, that he may [be] by force brought to Castre..to be kept yn hold.

† **Provia·nce.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **pruwiance.** [a. OF. *proveance* (13th c. in Godef.), variant of *por-, pourveance, -voyance*, semi-popular representatives of L. *prōvidēntia*: see PURVEYANCE.] Provision; providence.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 213 In þe tyme come a knycht..I treu, of goddis pruwiance—Quhare þe maydine abad hir chance. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6197 Thocht presentlye, be Goddis prouiance, Beistis, fowlis, and fyschis in the seis, Ar necessar, now, for mannis sustenance.

Proviant (prǫ·viănt). Also 7 **proveant,** 9 **proviand.** [a. G. *proviant*, Du. *proviand*, in It. *provianda*, apparently an altered form of *provenda* PROVEND, influenced by OF. *proveant* providing, *proveance* provision. Brought into Eng. by soldiers who served in the Thirty Years' War, 1618-48.

The German word is treated by Kluge as from the It.; but *provianda* is not in Florio 1598-1611, who has only *provenda* 'provander for horses or fodder for cattle'. Diez referred the word to L. *providenda* things to be provided.]

Provision; food supply, esp. for an **army**; commissariat; = PROVAND, PROVANT 1.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 7 Receiving all necessaries fitting for our march, as ammunition, proviant, and waggons, for our baggage. 1647 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 270/1 That all Regiments..be put and kept in equality, either in Money, Proveant, or Provision, according to their strength. 1832 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. xii. 313 We want for nothing in the way of earthly proviant, and have many reasons to be content and diligent. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs* (1894) 135 On one occasion, before Plevna, his imperturbable coolness stood him in good stead in the matter of 'proviand'.

b. *attrib.* = PROVANT 3 a.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 5 We were entertained on proviant bread, beere and bacon. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., It was the wheel of his [own] gig that he had seen stuck on to the proviant waggon. 1880 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 233 Marshall was hustling proviant columns up along the line of communications.

Pro-vicar: see PRO-[1] 4.

Pro:-vice-cha·ncellor. [f. PRO-[1] 4 + VICE-CHANCELLOR.] One of the deputies appointed by the vice-chancellor of a university on his election; an assistant or deputy vice-chancellor.

1660 WOOD *Life* 30 June (O.H S.) I. 320 The same day the doctors and provicechancellor at home put off the Act. 1663 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 492 When they were there the provicecancellor and the 24 proproctors placed them. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 35 (1754) 185 The gentlemen went to Dr. Dobson, president of Trinity college, who was at that time pro-vice-chancellor. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 9/1 The new Vice-Chancellor. appointed as his Pro-Vice-Chancellors the Principal of Hertford, the Provost of Queen's, the Master of University, and the President of Corpus.

Providable (provəi·dăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PROVIDE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being provided.

1891 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXVIII. 224/2 He would have provided for Rousseau had Rousseau been providable for.

Providator, providatory: see PROVEDITOR.

Provide (provəi·d), *v.* Also 5-6 **provyde,** *Sc.* **-wyde, -wide,** 6 **-vyd.** [ad. L. *prōvid-ēre* to see before, foresee, look after, attend to, be cautious, f. *prō*, PRO-[1] + *vidēre* to see. Cf. PURVEY, a doublet of this through OF., in earlier Eng. use. *Provide* was app. introduced in 15th c. as a direct repr. of the L. verb in certain senses, and its use may have been promoted by the fact that *providence* was already in use for *purveyance.*]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To foresee. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* ix, So vncouthly hir werdes sche deuidith, Namly In 3outh, that seildin ought prouidith. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 91 Euident and sufficient signes, whereby maye be prouided & foresene the aborcement before it come. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Seuere and wiser patriots prouiding the hurts these licentious spirits may doe in a state. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 137 Of especiall counsell and advice, in providing and fore-seeing the event of any deepe designes.

2. *intr.* To exercise foresight in taking due measures in view of a possible event; to make provision or adequate preparation. Const. *for, against.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3556 Huge boolys of metal . Brent[en] al that kam be-syde: Ther koude no man hym provyde To save him that he was brent. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 47 Men of Lacedemonia provide for a batelle ageyne men of Micena. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 132/2 Go to Christes gospell & loke on his first miracle, whither he might not haue prouided for wine without miracle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 689 The olde adage, saiyng in tyme of peace, prouide for war, and in tyme of war, prouide for peace. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi. (1848) 131 We may be often sollicitous to provide against many Evils and Dangers that possibly may never reach us. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 393 The first duty of a state is to provide for its own conservation. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* i. § 2. 10 Suffering from misfortunes which could not have been provided against. 1883 F. T. PAYNE in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 An inn or hotel is an establishment, the proprietor of which undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers, especially travellers.

† **b** To see to it or take care beforehand; to make provision (*that* something shall not happen). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 186, I wil be ware and afore provide, That of no fowler I wil no more be japed. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 To..prouyde by her owne commaundement that nothynge sholde lacke. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 181 We must prouyd..that by no prerogatyfe he vsurpe apon the pepul any such authorysyd tyranny. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 801 To prouide that a thing happen not, *præcaueo.* *Ibid.* 803 To prouide that one take no harme, *cauere alicui.*

c. To make it, or lay it down as, a provision or arrangement; to stipulate *that.* Cf. PROVIDED 5, PROVIDING *pr. pple.*, PROVISION 5.

1423 [see PROVIDING *pr. pple.*]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, The Mayers wyfe of the citie prouided in her wyll, that she would be buried without any pompe or noyse. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) 116 Qᵘ sa our lawis provydes, that the eldest succeides. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 13 Another regulation, providing that every person who was found slain should be supposed to be a Frenchman, unless he were proved to be a Saxon. 1891 *Law. Rep., Weekly Notes* 72/2 The clause did not provide that the costs of references..should be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

II. 3. *trans.* To prepare, get ready, or arrange (something) beforehand. Now *rare.*

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 216 What pyne or greef ye for me prouyde, Without any grogyng I shall hit abyde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 620 Wallace in haist prouidyt son his ost. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Of certayne benefytes that god hath prouyded for vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vi. 7 In the sommer she prouideth hir meate, & gathereth hir foode together in yᵉ haruest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 271 The wise Ant her wintry Store provides. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ⁋ 103 He had provided a gown of coarse dark cloth, and a little red horse hair beard.

† **4.** *intr.* To prepare, make preparation, get ready. Const. with *inf.*, or *absol. Obs.*

1493 *Petronilla* (Pynson) 105 Felicula gan afore prouyde, Maugre flaccus, to lyue in maydynhede. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 165 He prouyded to sende men and victualles to strengthen the castels of Flynt and Rutlande. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 195 Let them not thinke to begin anie long warre, much lesse to continue it, unlesse they throughly provide aforehand. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 589 Your respectiue saluting vs, your prouiding to entertaine vs. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iv. i, But stay, my Princesse comes, prouide the while, I'lle call for't anone. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 116 He toyls, provides, and . sets all his Trains and Engines at work by Treachery to ruine Hiempsal. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. I. 231 Very few men live at present, but are providing to live another time.

† **b.** *trans.* with *vbl. sb.* (*provide your going* = prepare or make ready to go). *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 36 Prouide your going, Choose your owne company, and command what cost Your heart ha's mind to.

5. *trans.* To supply or furnish for use; to yield, afford. Const. † *to* (obs.), *for*, or with dative.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 37 Al that longyth to thy necessyte Shal be provydyd be god and me. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 10 Al thyng that God and nature hath prouydyd to hym. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The bread and wyne for the Communion shall be prouyded by the Curate, and the churchwardens, at the charges of the Parishe. 1581 in *Confer* III. (1584) R iv, Prouide me ynke and paper, and I will write. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 186 Such cooling fruit As the kind hospitable Woods provide. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1820) 344 This very act provides a remedy for such persons. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xxvi, The contractors..do honestly provide the convicts the rations prescribed by the Government.

6. To furnish or appoint (an incumbent) *to* a vacant benefice (rarely, a person *to* a pension); *esp.* of the pope: To appoint (a person as successor) *to* a benefice not yet vacant, thus setting aside the right of the patron. Cf. PROVISION *sb.* 4, PROVISOR 1. Now only *Hist.*

[1388 *Act* 12 *Rich. II*, c. 15 Item qe null liege du Roy. passe le meer. pur soy providre ou purchacer ascun benefice de seinte Esglise ove cure ou sanz cure en le dit roialme.] 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25 Ther arn ij. other persones provided to the same bysshopriche yet lyvyng, beforn my seyd adversarie. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 324 His brother german, being lauchfullie providit to ane yeirlie pensioun. , wes slane,. in quhais place the said Alexander, being providit to the said pensioun, bruikit the samin peciabillie. 1593-4 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 393 Johnne Balfour, providit of auld to the chapellanie of Sanct Thomas. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 59 Shevez posted to Rome..and was himself provided to the Archbishoprick. 1887 LUPTON *Life Colet* 121 He was provided, in 1504, to the vacant see of St David's. 1899 TREVELYAN *Eng. Age Wycliffe* 120 The Papal power of 'providing' to benefices.

III. 7. To equip or fit out (a person, etc.) with what is necessary for a certain purpose; to furnish or supply with something implied. In quot. 1628, to provide or furnish with a lodging.

1465 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VII. 321 *note*, Gevin..in parte of sustentacione of him unto the tyme that he be bettir providit, ten poundis. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb*, Payd to Colney for to provide hym selfe away vjd. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 121 They do take so much fish, that they do prouide the whole kingdome for all the yeare. 1628 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 268 Werden tells me he hath provided you not far from the Parliament 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B iv b, The first Builder is sufficiently provided by his workman to testifie his cost. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xlvi, I mean to look out for another situation, so provide yourselves, gentlemen, if you please.

† **b.** *refl.* To equip or prepare oneself, to make oneself ready, prepare (*to do* something, *for* or *against* something). Cf. 3 and 4. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 182 [They] ordeyned & prouyded theym self soo, that they fered but lytyl Subyon or nouȝte. *c* 1594 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl Soc.) 2 A speciall commaundement..that they should generallie provide themselves to goe with him the Sonday followinge. to the church. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii 89 You Neice prouide your selfe. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 7 *King* . Therefore prepare you. *Guild* We will our selues prouide. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x 212 Hence the Sea running Southward, provides itself to entertain a nameless Brook. *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. ii. (1856) 469 If we will provide ourselves against the devil who never misseth any opportunity..to tempt us.

8. To furnish or supply (a person, etc.) with something. Often in indirect passive **a.** Const. *with.*

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 98 With help of her. So prudently with vertu hus to provyde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 3 How that this realme, with nobillis owt of nummer, Gydit, provydit sa mony ȝeris hes bene. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 1 Prouided with all complete prouisions of Warre. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.*, *Yng. Lady's T.*

II. 167 His valet [was] provided with phosphoric matches, by which he had now lit a taper. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 They..provide themselves with sweet cakes, bread, dates. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 151 The waiter then provided me with a ham sandwich.

†b. Const. *of. Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 160 Howbeit the good townes be prouyded of vitels. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P iij, Prouyde you of trew contricion and patience. 1687 W. RAND tr *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 172 Viassius.. providing him of a ship, sent him away. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit* I. 142 When an Architect is not provided of an able Painter fit to manage a Work of this kind.

†c. Const. *in. Sc. Obs.*

1586-7 *Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 61 [He] sall provyid and furneis his majesteis hous and haill tabillis..in naiprie, fyireweschell, and tyneveschell.

9. *intr.* with *for*: to make provision *for* a person, his needs, etc. Often in indirect passive.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 5 Therfore wyl I prouyde for him 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, v. v. 105 His wonted Followers Shall all be very well prouided for. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 194 The old King seeing his sonnes thus well match'd, and Polimero so well provided for and setled. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 202 Thus hath the wisdom of the nation..been employed for ages, in providing properly for the poor, and yet they are not properly provided for. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 44 The essential duty of every man being to provide honestly for himself and his family.

†Pro·vide, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *prōvidus* foreseeing, f. *prōvidēre*: see prec.] Prudent, foreseeing, provident.

c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII 445 He was moderate in cures temporalle, provide in counsaille [WALSINGHAM *Chron* 'In curis temporalibus providus'].

Provided (prəvai·dĕd), *ppl. a.* and quasi-*conj.* [Pa. pple. of PROVIDE *v.*]

I. *ppl. a.* **†1.** Prearranged, preconcerted. *Obs.*

1562 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 4 Oct. (Rec. Soc.) 280 The greit providit slauchteris oppressiones and skaithis done to ws.

2. Prepared, ready; in a state of readiness.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 136 Demosthenes being sent for to declaime amiddest the multitude, stayd and saide, I am not yet prouided. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III i. 138 With what a sharpe prouided wit he reasons. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel* (1633) 89 Hawlaffe came in the night hee hasted to Adelstanes Tent, but he was provided, and in armes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 284 The company was..well armed, and provided for all events.

3. Furnished or equipped (with what is needed).

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 217 *note*, Offering an easy opportunity for a rightly provided collector. 1880 J. E. WATT *Poet. Sk* 45 (E D.D.), I was ance weel providit, an' deemed mysel' thrang, A boukin' an' bleachin' haill wabs o' new sheetin'.

4. That is supplied, furnished, or afforded.

1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 446 Man..makes for the provided room Where the old friends want their fellow. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 3/2 Heligoland..was not..an average tourist's haunt. It was less .in the matter of 'provided' amusements.

b. *Provided school*, a public elementary school provided by the local education authority, under the Education Act of 1902.

[1902 *Act 2 Edw. VII*, c. 42 § 7 A school maintained but not provided by the local education authority. *Ibid.* § 8 Where the local education authority or any other persons propose to provide a new public elementary school. *Ibid.*, That a school provided by the local education authority, or not so provided, as the case may be, is better suited to meet the wants of a district than the school proposed to be provided.] 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 2/2 The House stopped at.. the management of provided schools; the whole question of the Voluntary (or unprovided) schools has still to come. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 5/7 What guarantee is there that they would not turn the school into a 'provided' or Board School?

II. *pa. pple.* and quasi-*conj.*

5. With the provision or condition (that); it being provided, stipulated, or arranged (that): used chiefly in legal and formal statements; also, in general use, more loosely: On the condition, supposition, or understanding (that). **a** with *that*.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 143 Provided alway, that no man be harmyd in the arrerages off such hvelod. 1488 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 3 Provided alwey that this present Acte begyn to take effecte at the fest of Annunciacion of oure Lady next coming, and not afore. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* IV. i. 71, I take your offer, and will liue with you, Prouided that you do no outrages On silly women, or poore passengers 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 15 in *Milton's Areop* (Arb.) 16 Prouided that they exceed not the number of Twentie 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 575 Provided that, if such child should die before 21. the reversion should go to other persons named. 1879 BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram* 113 Provided that all is safe, you may go

b. without *that*: = if only.

[1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 17 Always prouided, if the Turk sent not an armie into Italy] 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 210 (2nd Qo.) Now or whensoeuer, prouided I be so able as now. 1611 — *Cymb.* I iv. 166. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 60 For the common sort of People, provided you'll give them Drink enough, they are wholly at your service. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 30 P 4 Provided there be a Pudding upon the Table, no matter what are the other Dishes. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiv. 761 The circumstances..may always be known, provided the evidence is ample and authentic. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 60 Provided the temperature remain the same the volume which a gas occupies is inversely proportional [etc.].

Providence (prŏ·vidĕns), *sb.* [a. F. *providence* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōvidentia* foresight, precaution, providence, f. *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE: see -ENCE.]

†1. The action of providing; provision, preparation, arrangement; chiefly in phrase *to make providence*, to make provision. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In this sense, and in b, *dial.* also (prŏvə·idĕns).

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8785 Yiff thow lyst maken prouydence Off any konnyng or scyence. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 God schalle make providence [of a king] after hym [TREVISA God schal purveie, L. *providebit Deus*]. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) Riij b, Sodeyn death came to the fathers, and no prouidence made for the doughters. 1547 *Bk. Marchauntes* e v b, That they maye make suche prouidens and remedy that the vengeaunce of God do not fall on the poore peopel. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss., Providance*, a providing of victuals, etc.

†b. That which is provided; a supply, a provision. Cf. PROVIDING *vbl. sb.* b. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 5 Expense pro prouidenciis contra viagium Prucie.] 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 68 Yn every castelle .or towne he wolde hafe grete provydence of vitaille, of cornys, of larde, and beoffes. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Providentia*, Providence. .In some old Records, Provision of Meat or Drink.] 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Providance* (with the *i* long), the matters or supply provided; to wit, the meat and other eatables for a burial entertainment; the cakes, &c. for a tea party.

2. Foresight, prevision; *esp.* anticipation of and preparation for the future; 'timely care' (J.); hence, prudent or wise arrangement, management, government, or guidance. Also, an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 17 In his weis it shal shewe itself to them, and gladsumli in alle prouydence [*gloss* or bifore ordeynyng, 1611 in every thought, *R. V.* purpose], it shal ayen come to them. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 203 He made Edwyn his lieutenant,. and thus be providence Of alle thinges wel begon He tok his leve. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vi. 43 The Archebisshop .. by Merlyns prouydence lete purueye thenne of the best knyghtes that they myghte gete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 189 b, In compassyng and bryngyng greate thynges to passe, there lacked no industrie, nor prouidence. 1622 BACON *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1879 I. 796/1 In this matter the providence of king Henry the seventh was in all men's mouths. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 379 This is not to exclude that providence of tracing premisses into consequences and causes into their effects. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Laws.* vi (1877) 134 The creature who bears His image is intended to exercise providence.

b. Regard to future needs in the management of resources; foreseeing economy, thrift, frugality.

1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* III. v Wks. 1874 V. 209 We must be carefull, and with providence Guide his domestick businesse 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 105 They that spend more then they haue, want gouernment: they that spend all, Prouidence. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xiii. § 1 (1876) 117/2 [It] renders the increase of production no longer exclusively dependent on the thrift or providence of the inhabitants themselves. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 8 When there should have been providence there has been waste. 1885 LD. PEMBROKE in *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 2/1 The providence which is all that is necessary in a rich country like ours to bring material prosperity to the labouring class.

3. In full, *providence of God* (etc.), *divine providence*: The foreknowing and beneficent care and government of God (or of nature, etc.); divine direction, control, or guidance.

13 . *St. Erkenwolde* 161 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 Pe prouidens of pe prince þat paradis weldes. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 3 Thou, fader, governest bi prouydence [Gr. πρόνοια, 1388 purueyaunce]. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 35 Almyzty god, whos prouidence in hys ordinaunce faileþ noȝt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121/2 He was in hys chyldhode sette to studye whereby dyuyne prouydence he floured in double science. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 57 Nature by her prouidence, mindeth vnto vs a certaine immortalitie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 132 What else is Prouidence, than the will of God vttered foorth with Reason, and orderly disposed by vnderstanding? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x. 471 Thy Bookes .. are miraculously Translated by her [i. e. the Virgin Mary's] speciall prouidence. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 36 Creation and providence are the issues of the same Being and Power. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 38 Providence which is..the administration of heaven's government in the world. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vii (1864) II. 150 That the ordinary providence of God gave place to a perpetual interposition of miraculous power.

†b. The lot assigned to one by Providence. *Obs. nonce-use.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Camb.* (1662) I. 152 Stephen de Fulborn..Going over into Ireland to seek his Providence (commonly nicknamed his fortune)..became..Bishop of Waterford.

4. Hence applied to the Deity as exercising prescient and beneficent power and direction.

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. 321 Whom if yee Nature call (saith One) yee call him not amis...Or Prouidence, whose acting power doth all begin and end. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 219 No Man is too little and despicable for the notice of Providence, however he may be overlook'd by his Fellow-Creatures. 1704 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 88 What Providence has reserved for me he only knows. 1842 ALISON *Hist Europe* lxxviii. X. 1013 Moreau expressed a fact of general application, explained according to the irreligious ideas of the French Revolution, when he said, that 'Providence was always on the side of dense battalions'. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of L.* II. 59, I am not one to fly in the face of Providence.

b. *transf.* A person who acts or appears in the character of Providence. *colloq.*

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 'They might be little Providences on earth', said my friend, 'and they are, for the most part, jockeys and fops'. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Tent. Trees* 28 Man is the Providence of the goose and..it is well that we should generously condescend to sympathy with it. 1895 *Daily News* 30 May 6/5 The Providence of the officers who were sent to stay at St. Petersburg was Mlle. Georges.

5. An instance or act of divine intervention; an event or circumstance which indicates divine dispensation. *Special providence*, a particular act of direct divine intervention.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lancash. Valley of Achor* 2 Gods eternall Counsells are in time turned into Prayers, Prayers into Providences, and Providences into Praises. 1652 MRQ. ORMONDE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 279 The King being by an eminent and high providence escaped the bloody hands of the Rebells is arived at Paris. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x. 175 How can he sweeten the bitterest providences! 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 233 Here the event would no doubt be classed by some modern religionists under the head of special providences. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc* (1879) II. ii. 11 The miracle of the Thundering Legion was a special providence.

b. Applied esp. to a disastrous accident, or fatality, regarded as an act of God. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 290, I was informed of an awful providence 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* Ixxxv. III. 292 The phrase a providence..in New England..appears to be more frequently used for that which is disastrous but which is at the same time to be regarded and submitted to as the act of God. 1814 *Connecticut Courant* 1 Mar. 3/2 Distressing Providence.—On Wednesday last as John N Olcott..was seating on Connecticut river..he..broke in and drowned.

Hence **Pro·vidence** *v. nonce-wd., trans.* to act the part of Providence towards; to be a providence to.

1901 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 4/1 She grew up in an obscure country parsonage..providenced by a high-minded..father.

†Pro·vidency. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōvidenti-a*: see prec.] The quality of being provident; foresight and preparation; = prec. 2.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 258, I haue..often doubted whether Saint Ambrose deserued more commendation for his prouidencie in attempting such a matter: or the emperor for his patience and obedience in taking the same in so good part. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 204 Yet we haue not been wanting in our prouidency. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii § 1. 347 Of prescience of future euentes, prouidencies, the knowing of thinges neuer seene before; and such other actions.

Provident (prŏ·vidĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prōvidēns, -ēntem*, pres. pple. of *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE. Cf. F. *provident* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Foreseeing; that has foresight of and makes provision for the future, or for some future event; exercising or characterized by foresight. *Provident society* = *Friendly society* (FRIENDLY *a.* 8).

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 Provident, with Brutus Cassius; Hardy as Hector, whan tyme doth require. 1487 [implied in PROVIDENTLY 1]. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* VI. 67 b, He is like to a prouident and circumspect builder, that buildeth his house, nor for a vain braggue or shewe onely. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 50 By Solomon God sends the Sluggard to school to the Ant, to learn a provident Industry. 1694 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 189 Each provident of cold, in summer flies Thro' fields and woods to seek for new supplies. 1783 BURKE *Affairs India* Wks. XI. 315 The order .was (for its matter) provident and well considered. 1846 *Lit. Gaz* 7 Nov. 957/2 National Provident and Benevolent Institution. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, It was fortunate that Humphrey had been so provident in making so large a quantity of hay.

2. Economical; frugal, thrifty, saving.

1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 133 Let the poore be prouident in a plentifull haruest. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 54 Thou wilt be more provident of thy Time and of thy Talent. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 527 A Prince so gracious and so good, So just, and yet so provident of blood! 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 124 If we are not exceedingly provident in Regard to serving out Provisions, we must all inevitably starve. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. iii, He will always be poor, because he never was a provident man.

Providential (prŏvide·nʃăl), *a.* (*sb*) [f. L. *prōvidentia* PROVIDENCE + -AL. So F. *providentiel* (18-19th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. Of the nature of or characterized by providence or foresight; provident, prudent. *Obs.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. i. 758 Sure some mischief will come of it Unless by providential wit Or force we averruncate it. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vindic. Dutch War* 17 Neither is it providential for a weak Prince..to run Precipitously into a War. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 33, I especially admire..his providential care with respect to future contests. *a* 1845 HOOD *Open Question* xiii, The tender Love Bird—or the filial Stork? The punctual Crane—the providential Raven?

2. Of, pertaining to, or ordained by divine providence. **†** *Providential right*, the 'divine right' of kings (obs.).

1648 *Eikon Bas.* x. 83, I do not think that I can want any thing which providentiall necessity is pleased to take from me. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim Orig. Man.* I. i. 34 The necessity of a Providential Regiment of the parts of the Universe. 1695 J. SAGE *The Article* Wks. 1844 I. 345 Sure I am, here [i. e. in Knox's Letter] is the providential right, so plainly taught that no glosses can obscure it. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 94 A providential disposition of things. 1768 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 277 Unless sickness or other providential accident hinders him. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 187 The existence of a first cause and providential governor.

b. That is, or is thought to be, by special interposition of providence; opportune; lucky, fortunate. (Now the most common use.)

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 264, I knew nothing that night of the supply I was to receive by the providential driving of the ship nearer the land. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 25 [It] was by them considered as a providential escape. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 27 Petersen caught another providential fox.

B. *sb.* A providential occurrence; an interposition of Providence. *rare.*

1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 267 If you consider affairs in the providentials; all providences have rather bent that way. 1893 *Boston Congregationalist* 14 Sept., Providentials... To consider whether certain particular occurrences were specially prepared to fit certain exigencies.

Hence **Provide·ntialist,** *nonce-wd.*, a maintainer of the 'providential' or divine right of sovereigns.

1695 J. Sage *The Article* Wks. 1844 I. 343 [Knox] may chance to be honoured as a Father by the Providentialists.

Provide·ntially, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a providential manner.

†1. With foresight; providently, prudently. *Obs.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. i. § 10. 366 The victuallers, which the Consull Iunius, more hastily than prouidentially, had sent before him towards Lilybæum. 1619 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 184 Enabling himself to live more providentially hereafter.

2. By the ordination of divine providence.

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 64 But there is another Species of accession which is providentially naturall and is made by the cooperation of divine and humane nature from whence a property is acquired. 1654 Cromwell *Speech* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, A desire..to be quit of the power God had most providentially put into my hands, before he called me to lay it down. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 432 ₱ 2 The Geese were providentially ordained to save the Capitol. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 121 Pines and lettuces .don't grow Providentially sweet and large unless we look after them.

b. By special intervention of Providence; by special chance; opportunely, fortunately. (Now the most common use.)

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii 179 Providentially it was so. 1771 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Providentially a happier temper prevailed in general. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xv, Several frowns and winks from Mrs. K., which providentially stopped him. 1888 Burgon *Twelve Good Men* I. i. 34 A great separation was thus providentially averted.

So **Provide·ntialness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Providentialness*, the Happening of a Thing by divine Providence, Providential effect.

Provi·dently, *adv.* [f. Provident + -ly 2.] In a provident manner.

1. With foresight and providing care; prudently.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 403/2 The Kyng..hath been besied..so that [neither] his Grace nor yet his moost Honorable Councill myght..provydently make Leesez [etc.] 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 74 Did he enuie them, or els did he prouidently forsee vnto them bothe, when he tooke them bothe from vs. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 137 He prouidently foresaw in what danger the Oguzian state stood. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd ii 51 Our laws might be providently made, and well executed, but they might not always have the good of the people in view. 1889 Greenwood *Memory's Harkd.* 61 He brought first a clean handkerchief, which his bed-maker had providently supplied.

b. With economy that looks ahead; thriftily.

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 228 The ant..more prouidently employing her paines then the grasshopper. 1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 57 Providenthe to lay out for the schole wants. 1641 *Epitaph* in Hissey *Holiday on Road* (1887) 404 Prudently simple, providently wary, To the world a Martha, and to heaven a Mary. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. Prol., Providently to save Charges.

†2. = Providentially *adv.* 2, 2 b. *Obs.*

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 708 And also prouidently defeated their dangerous and almost ineuitable fire-works. 1681 E. Murphy *State Ireland* § 18 Providently one John Mackeevir going by.

So **Pro·videntness** *rare*, the quality of being provident or foreseeing.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Providentness*, Thriftiness, Savingness. 1761 *Ascham's Wks., Toxoph.* 83 Companions of shotinge, be providentness [*earlier edd.* prouidens], goode heede geving, true meetinge, honest compation.

Provider (provai·dəɹ). Also 6 -or. [f. Provide *v.* + -er 1.] One who provides or supplies; a purveyor. *Lion's provider*: see Lion 2 f.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 34 No purveyor, providor, or taker of victualls for the King's howshould. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. Pref., This chaplayne of the deuyll was a generall prouyder for the oyled fathers there. 1698 G. Thomas *Pensilvania* 41 Gratitude to our Plentiful Provider, the great Creator of Heaven and Earth. 1774–1832 Lion's provider [see Lion 2 f]. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 91 We heard at a distance the Pheâl (commonly called the Lion or Tigers provider) which is a jackal. 1852 Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. viii. 88 Our skilful provider for popular curiosity brought over Buonaparte's coachman. 1879 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 4/7 Mr. Whiteley,..equally well known as the Universal Provider.

Hence **Provi·deress,** a female provider. *rare*—0.

1611 Cotgr., *Pourueyeuse*, a Prouideresse, or Purueyeresse.

Providetor, -our, obs. forms of Proveditor.

Provi·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Provide *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Provide; furnishing, supplying; provision; †preparation (*obs.*).

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 282 Mony enough for the prouiding of all things needfull. 1616 [see Provide 4]. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 122 The auctioneer and bidders proved of Mr. Snack's providing. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 843/2 Little or none of the money has been of English providing.

b. That which is provided; outfit; *spec.* a bride's stock of linen and household requisites (*Sc.*); also, a stock of food or equipments.

1820 *Glenfergus* III. xxxii. 255 Rachel's apparel and 'providing', were packed up in trunks, chests, and boxes 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 614 His sweetheart..has managed..to save money enough to buy what is called her 'providing', which comprises the napery and other household linen. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 3/1 All our providings and personnel were such as in India nobody supposes he can do without. 1900 Crockett *Fitting of Peats* iii. in *Love Idylls* (1901) 23, I will put plenty of providing for man and beast behind the park dyke.

Provi·ding, *pr. ppl.* and quasi-*conj.* [The pr. ppl. of Provide *v.* used absolutely.] a. *pr. ppl.* with *that*. Making the proviso or stipulation *that*, it being provided or stipulated *that*; = Provided 5 a.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/2 Prouydyng euir more that thei..may have [etc.]. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33 Provydyng alwey that she be made sewr of hire levying. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 177 Providing alwyis that the said Andro beir not forther eventure of the said money nor he dois of his awin propir geir and himself. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 246 Hee cared little for our Faith, and Patience, prouiding, that our purses could answere his expectation. 1901 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/6 The owners have unanimously expressed their willingness to proceed to arbitration..providing that all sections..were agreeable to this course.

b. quasi-*conj* (without *that*). On condition that; in case that, if only; = Provided 5 b.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 495 The Woolt..is nothing inferiour to that..of Spaine: providing they had skill to fine, Spin, Weaue, and labour it as they should. 1795 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* III. 198 Freytag proposes a concert, providing somebody will pay for it. 1839 Glo. Eliot in *Life* (1885) I. 50 Always providing our leisure is not circumscribed by duty 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav* xlv. 203 Providing they pay you the fixed rent.

Providitor, Providore: see Proved-.

Province (prɒ·vins). Also 4 (*Sc.*) **prowince,** 5 **prouynse.** [a. F. *province* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *prōvincia* an official duty, a charge, a province. Of uncertain derivation: that which offers itself at first sight, from *prō*, Pro-1 1 + *vincĕre* to conquer (although it may in later times have affected the application of the word) does not explain the earliest known use in Latin. See Walde *Lat. Etym. Wbch.* s. v.

1904 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Oct. 243 A 'Province' to the Roman mind meant literally a 'sphere of duty', and was an administrative, not a geographical fact; the Province of a magistrate might be the stating of law in Rome, or the superintendence of a great road, or the administration of a region or district of the world; but it was not and could not be, except in a loose and derivative way, a tract of country.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A country or territory outside Italy, under Roman dominion, and administered by a governor sent from Rome. (In L. also the official charge or administration of such a territory.)

a 1380 *St. Augustin* 64 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 62 Austin þe doctour..Boren was in þe prouince of African. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii 34 Whanne he hadde rad, and axid, of what prouynce he was, knowinge for he was of Cilice. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 100 Tessaile... A prouynce appropret aperte to Rome. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 144 His Ethnarchy reduced into a Romane Prouince, and the gouernment thereof committed vnto Pontius Pilate by Tyberius Cæsar. 1755 W. Duncan tr. *Sel. Orat. Cicero* xi. (1816) 389 You obtained a consular province. 1904 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Oct. 244 The Province was the aspect in which Rome presented itself to the people of Asia; and conversely the Province was the form under which the people of Asia constituted a part of the Empire.

†b. The country of Provence in South Eastern France, which was one of the earliest Roman provinces. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 140 b, He marched through the myddest of Italye..tyll he came in to prouynce of Fraunce. *Ibid.* 219 Thei be in the French prouince a people called Valdois. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II (1640) 28 Massile, the head Towne of Gallia Narbonensis (now called the Province).

2. An administrative division of a country or state; any principal division of a kingdom or empire, esp. one that has been historically, linguistically, or dialectally distinct, as the provinces of Ireland, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Russia, India, and the old provinces of France. Formerly sometimes applied to the shires of England.

1382 Wyclif *Esther* iii. 13 And the lettris..ben sent bi the coriouris of the king to alle his prouyncis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 259 Franconia is, as it were, þe myddel prouynce of Germania, and hab in þe est side Thuryngia, in þe west Sueuia. *Ibid.* II. 87 The prouince of Yorke extendethe hit oonly now from the arche of the floode of Humbre on to the floode of Teyse *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 þe land..es diuided in xii. prouincez. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. xc. 67 Thenne Hengiste begonne his Lordshyp ouer the Prouynce of Kent. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 12 Anjou and Maine? My selfe did win them both: Those Prouinces, these Armes of mine did conquer. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 182 My perambulation through the Provinces or Shires of Britaine. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 274 The Lord President..left the Prouince of Mounster to meet the Lord Deputy at Galloway in Connaght. 1625 N Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. xv. (1635) 260 Our mountainous Prouinces of Deuon and Cornwall haue not deserued so ill. 1706 Phillips s. v., The United Provinces of the Netherlands, the Seven Northern Provinces of the Low-Countries, that made a firm Alliance at Utrecht, A.D. 1579, by which they united themselves, so as never to be divided. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, On the pleasant banks of the Garonne, in the province of Gascony. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 35/2 They divided the country into four provinces, viz. Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught, each of which had its King. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 383 Corsica..is still a province of that kingdom [France]. 1908 *Whitaker's Alm.* 491/1 The Central Provinces [of India] were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras.

†b. Applied to the North American Colonies of Great Britain, now provinces of the Dominion of Canada; also formerly to several of those which after the War of Independence united to form the United States of America.

Of the latter, chiefly applied to those colonies which were denominated provinces in their charters, some being so termed from the first, others only at a later date. Generally, but not universally, colonies having a royal governor, and some having proprietary governors, were 'provinces'.

1622 (Aug. 10) *Grant* in *Capt. John Mason* (Prince Soc.) 180 All that part of ye maine land in New England..wch the said Sr Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason..intend to name ye Province of Maine. 1682 (Mar. 4) *Charter Chas II to W. Penn* in Poore *Fed. & St. Constit.* II. 1510 We do hereby erect the aforesaid Country and Islands into a Province and Seignore, and doe call it Pensilvania. 1691 I. Mather in *Andros Tracts* II. 289 Now that the Massachusets Colony is made a Province. 1717 *Commission to J. Wentworth* (*N. H. Provl. Pa.* II. 712), We have constituted and appointed Samuel Shute Esq our Captain General and Governor in chief in and over our Province of New Hampshire, in New England, in America. 1758 *Commission to F. Bernard* (*N. J. Docts.* IX. 23), The Division of East and West New Jersey in America, which we have thought fit to reunite into one Province and settle under one entire Government. 1832 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 7) VI. 55 In the year 1791 it [Canada] was divided, by an act of the British parliament, into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. 1878 *Whitaker's Alm* 246 By an act passed in 1867, the provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, were united under the title of 'Dominion of Canada', and provision was made for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. 1898 E. B. Greene *Provincial Govmt. in Eng. Colonies of N. A.* 1, When James Duke of York became king, New York ceased to be a proprietary colony and became a royal province.

c. *fig.* A main division of any 'realm'.

1869 J. Martineau *Ess* II. 172 Our earth is but a province of a wider realm. 1880 Swinburne *Study Shaks.* 73 Their spotted souls hovering for an hour..on the confines of either province of hell.

3. *Eccl.* The district within the jurisdiction of an archbishop or a metropolitan (in quot. 1377 applied to a diocese); formerly, also, that within the jurisdiction of a synod of a Presbyterian church.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xv. 562 Euery bisshop..is holden, Thorw his prouynce to passe and to his peple to shewe hym. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 291/1 Write to the Chirche of York for that Provynce. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 249/1 The Clergie of the Province of Caunterbury. 1580 *Register of Privy Council Scot.* III. 277 The diocie or province of Louthiane. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 181 The Provinciall Synods in both Provinces. 1649 (*title*) An Apologetic Declaration of the conscientious Presbyterians of the Province of London 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* 617. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* xii. 644 To the parochial cities were attached bishops, to the provinces metropolitans, to the dioceses patriarchs.

b. One of the territorial divisions of an ecclesiastical or ecclesiastico-military order, as the Knights Templars, the Franciscans, the Jesuits, or of the Propaganda.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The general of the order has several provinces under him. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 110/2 Although they [the Jesuits] had also their respective generals residing at Rome, yet their authority over the distant convents of the various provinces was very limited. 1848 *Secr. Societies, Templars* 244 Besides these offices of the Order [the Templars] there were the Great-priors, Great preceptors, or Provincial Masters..of the three Provinces of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and Antioch.

4. More vaguely, A country, territory, district, or region; a part of the world or of one of its continents.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 332 His sonne Edward þe prince, & fiftene for his sake, þre hundred of þe prouince, knyghtes wild he make. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV. viii, They came in to the prouynce of the apes 1555 Eden *Decades* 52 Owre men fownde certen trees in this prouince [Cartagena], which bore greate plentie of sweete apples. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. x. 151 Distinct seas, taking their names from the Provinces they bathe. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 142 ₱ 7 The whole province flocks together as to a general festivity. *Ibid.* No. 205 ₱ 14 Some had long moved to distant provinces.

5. *pl.* A comprehensive designation for all parts of a country outside the capital or chief seat of government; e.g. of France apart from Paris, or England apart from London. Cf. Provincial A. 4.

[Of French origin, and referring to the old Provinces of France as distinct from L'Ile de France and its capital Paris. Cf. Littré, *la province* 'all that is in France outside the capital (often with the notion of that which is behind in fashion, manners, or taste)'. Sometimes also in the plural *les provinces* (1671 in Mme. de Sevigné). In reference to England chiefly an expression of the London newspapers, or of London actors who 'star the provinces'.]

[1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 31 This sweete ayre of the wide world, and these dainties of the spirit, which are not common in our Provinces.] 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 168 Those opinions go down by the mail-coach, to regulate all matters of taste for the provinces. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xix, She had..starred the provinces

with great eclat and had come back to London. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* Ser. I. vi. 341 The provinces differ from Paris in the nature of the social warfare. 1882 PEABODY *Eng. Journalism* xii. 88 In the provinces, as in London, Liberal journalists outnumber the Conservatives. 1888 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 80, I have even known a New York paper speak of the rest of the United States as 'the provinces'. — [see PROVINCIAL *a.* 4]. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 442 Mr. Pastor's company all came back from giving pleasure to what English writers would call 'the provinces'. 1896 *Law Times* CI. 573/2 The full force of the Bench is required to deal effectually with the work in London and the provinces.

6. *Nat. Hist.* A faunal or floral area less extensive than a 'region'; a sub-region.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 19 Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants..not found elsewhere...Such areas are termed Provinces of Distribution. 1885 LYELL. *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 96 The sea and land may be divided into distinct areas or provinces, each peopled by a peculiar assemblage of animals and plants.

II. 7. The sphere of action of a person or body of persons; duty, office, business, function, department.

a 1626 BACON *Q. Eliz.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 480 This is not a subject for the pen of a monk, or any such cloistered writer...Certainly this is a province for men of the first rank. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* xxii, This word province signifies a charge, or care of business, which he whose business it is, committeth to another man. 1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* I. Pref. 2 It is a difficult Province to write the History of the Civil Wars of a great and powerful Nation. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 32, I rose softly, and dressed myself, a Province I was grown very alert at. 1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ.* III. 192 (*The Story*) My province was... to carry home the goods. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 149, I presume it is quite out of our Province. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 103 It is neither in my province, nor in my power, to remedy them. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 262 The province of the cook, is to dress the meat according to the modern costume, and to dish it up in an elegant manner. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 657 James had invaded the province of the legislature. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xii, How he had secured an entrance..it is not our province to inquire.

III. *fig.* from I.

8. A department, division, or branch of learning, science, art, government, or any subject.

1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 115 The two distinct provinces of sight and touch. 1710—*Princ. Hum. Knowl* § 101 The two great provinces of speculative science,..Natural Philosophy and Mathematics 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. xi. 262 He early left the more poetical provinces of his art, to become a moral, didactic and satiric poet. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii § 8. 296 In the provinces of erudition and polite letters..some tendency towards a coalition began to appear. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xii. (1879) 505 In the provinces of Æsthetics and Morals.

† **9.** *Zool.* and *Bot.* A sub-kingdom. *Obs. rare.*

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* I. Pref. 9 Illustrations ..will be found in the chapters on the Articulate Province and other parts of the 'Lectures on Invertebrates'.

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of, belonging or pertaining to a (or the) province, as *province cost, man, seal, store*; **province-line**, see quot. 1809.

1648 B. PLANTAGENET *Descr. New Albion* 6 Having obtained under the Province Seal my grant of my Manor of Belvill. 1758 L. LYON in *Milit. Jrnls.* (1855) 14 There was a regiment of province men come up to Schenacata. 1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* (1896) 20 We eat supper and breakfast on Province cost. 1763 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* (1840) 114 Going down the river to the province-store at Shaniokin. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 277 The bay itself is intersected by what is called the province-line; that is, by the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, which is the southern boundary of Lower Canada.

Provincial (prəvi·nʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *provincial* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *prōvinciāl-is*, f. *prōvincia*: see prec. and -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a province or provinces.

1. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical province.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XI. 56 For whiles fortune is þi frende, Freres wil þe louye .. and for þe biseke, To her priour prouyncial a pardoun forto haue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 40 þe mynystris prouyncials, to whom only .. be grauntid leue to resceyue freris. 1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV (1520) 33/1 Yf the cause were shewed in the provyncyall counsel of bysshops. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 109/1 That the clargye of this realme hath..by a constytucion prouincial prohybited any boke of scripture to bee translated into the englyshe tonge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 70 b, It was necessarye to haue a lawfull counsell, eyther prouinciall, or general. 1578 *2nd Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* vii. § 18 Provinciall assemblies we call lawful conventions of the pastors doctors and uther eldaris of a province. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiii. Wks. 1851 III. 444 Not Presbytery but Arch-Presbytery, Classical, Provincial, and Diocesan Presbytery. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* p. xxxvii, A Law made in a Provincial Synod is properly term'd a Provincial Constitution. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 4 He had good reason to appeal from a provincial judgment of his case.

2. Of or belonging to a civil province, *e.g.* an ancient Roman province, or a province of a modern country or state; rarely, of an English county.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 15, I am a poore wretched vnderling, and no prouinciall man, neither warden of my company. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I ii. (1821) 36 By the perswasion of the Provinciall rebells. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 4 In this provincial way of Government of Britain, under the Roman Lieutenants. 1690 TEMPLE *Misc.* II. iv. *Poetry* 36 The common People used that [Latin language] still, but vitiated with the base allay of their Provincial Speech. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 363, I believe that place has more of the stuff of a good provincial capital, than any town in England. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 35/2 At the head of these four provincial Kings [of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught] was placed a supreme Monarch. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 307 The provincial land was tributary to the state. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* II. 283 These round towers, or campaniles of Ravenna seem to constitute a provincial type.

b. Of the American provinces or colonies of European states, *esp.* of the British colonies; colonial. Cf. B. 4 b. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 228 At a Meeting of the Deputy Governor and Provinciall Councill. 1760 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 59/2 The whole regular, and no small part of the provincial force, which remained in Canada. 1764 *Answ. to Queries on Govt. Maryland* 16 Like the provincial rattle-snake coiled up, whose poison is best prevented by a switch. 1776 *N. Jersey Archives* Ser. II. I. 55 Elected..to represent the County of Bergen in Provincial Congress, to be held at Trenton. 1882 FREEMAN *Lect. to Amer. Audiences* II. iv. 320 The word *provincial* was, with a near approach to accuracy, often applied to your Thirteen Colonies, while they were still dependencies of Great Britain. 1898 E. B. GREENE *The Provincial Govnr. in Eng. Colonies of N.A.* Pref. 5 The term 'Provincial Governor' has been chosen to designate the chief executive of the Royal and proprietary colonies.

† **3.** Having the relation of a province to a sovereign state. Also *fig. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 243 He being a Prince of a Prouincial iurisdiction. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 363 As of the aforesaid Countrie called Angel or Angulus, now prouincial to Denmarke. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Ep. Ded. 1 The Argument of it [this Book] is Provinciall to Physick. 1685 DRYDEN *Pref. Albion & Albanius* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 272 The other parts of it..are still as much provincial to Italy, as..in the time of the Roman Empire. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. i. (1737) 2 The whole Provincial Britain..was..divided into Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, and Maxima Cæsariensis.

4. Of or belonging to a province or provinces as distinguished from the nation or state of which it or they form a part; local; hence (inaccurately), of the 'provinces' (see PROVINCE 5) as distinguished from the capital (the usage of which is taken as national); situated in 'the provinces'.

(A French idiom, referring orig. to the provinces of France).

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 190 You know provinciall spirits [orig. (1624) *esprits provinciaux*] are extremely greedy. 1674 DRYDEN *Prol. at Opening New House* 22 That, like the ambitious monarchs of the age, They give the law to our provincial stage. 1772 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 17 Those many barbarisms which characterize a provincial education. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* Pref. 3 Provincial or local words are of three kinds, the first, either Saxon or Danish, in general grown obsolete from disuse. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 154 An article in a provincial paper of recent date. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* IX. § 2 (1862) 120 In Paris and the great provincial towns. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 142 Merchants resident at Bristol and other provincial seaports. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 113 His [Shakspere's] patriotism was too national to be provincial. 1882 FREEMAN *Lect. to Amer. Audiences* II. iv. 320 In Great Britain there are no provinces, for every spot of the land has equal rights with every other. Little Pedlington is no more provincial than London.

b. *transf.* Said of foxhunting outside the 'shires'.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* I. v. 35, I could have made you, now, a particular neat *provincial* boot; but with this pattern it's exceedingly difficult to attain the correct appearance for the flying countries. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 4/2 Good sport has not been confined to the shires. ..Provincial packs have enjoyed their full share.

5. Having the manners or speech of a province or 'the provinces'; exhibiting the character, especially the narrowness of view or interest, associated with or attributed to inhabitants of 'the provinces'; wanting the culture or polish of the capital.

[*a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), A country 'squire having only the provincial accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Provincial*,..rude; unpolished. *a* 1774 HARTE *Eulogius* Poems (1810) 385/2 His mien was awkward; graces he had none; Provincial were his notions and his tone. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* vi. (1852) 136 Christianity is not so paltry and provincial a system as Infidelity presumes it to be. 1864 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1878) II. 126 'Tristram Shandy'. Its mirth is boisterous. It is provincial. 1864 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 77 The provincial spirit, again, exaggerates the value of its ideas for want of a high standard at hand by which to try them.

6. *Provincial Letters*, the collection of letters of Blaise Pascal 1656–7, called (in ed. 1657) *Les Provinciales, ou les Lettres écrites par Louis de Montalte, à un Provincial de ses Amis*, letters written by L. de M. to a provincial of (= among) his friends.

1659 (*title*) An answer to the Provinciall Letters [of B. Pascal] Published by the Jansenists, Under the Name of Lewis Montalt. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 658/1 Whether there may not be something in the *Provincial Letters* of that very spirit which they are attacking.

† **7.** = PROVENÇAL. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 309 A dight vine in prouyntial manere That lyke a bussh vpstont.

† **b.** *erron.* Of roses of Provins: see PROVENCE.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 288 Would not this Sir, and a Forrest of Feathers,..with two Prouincial Roses on my rac'd Shooes, get me a Fellowship in a crie of Players? 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. ii, That I myself..have wrought To crown thy temples, this Provincial garland.

B. *sb.* [Absolute or elliptical uses of the adj.]

† **1.** A variety of the game of backgammon. *Obs.*

13.. *MS. Kings* 13 *A. XVIII* (Brit. Mus.) lf. 159/1 Prouincial. Est etiam alius ludus qui vocatur prouincial.

2. *Eccl.* The ecclesiastical head of a province; the chief of a religious order in a district or province.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 178 A powhe ful [*v. r.* pokeful] of pardoun þer with Prouincials lettres. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 125 To abbotes & priours, mynistris & wardeyns, & to þise provynciales & to þe popes chapileyns. 1412 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 Frere Willyam Cokar, than beande prouincial of the Quite Freris of Scotlande. 1534 LEE in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 41 We receyved your lettres by the provyncial of the Augustyn friers. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 63 These Generalls have under them their Provincialls as Lievtenants in every Province or State of Christendome. 1728 *Entertainer* No. 32. 215 A Hooker in his Country Cottage may be as upright and conscientious as his Provincial invested with his Pastoral Staff. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 111/2 The general [of the Jesuits] receives monthly reports from the provincials, and quarterly ones from the superiors of professed houses.

† **b.** Applied to a procuress (cf. F. *abbesse*). *Obs. slang.*

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* III. i, New yeares guifts From soder'd virgins and their shee provintialls Whose warren must be licenc'd from our office.

† **3.** The governor of a province. *Obs.*

1590 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 59 Those Cities which are vsed to liue free, or accustomed to gouerne themselues by their Prouincialls. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Thou suffredst him..to resist the Romane Prouinciall Florus.

4. A native or inhabitant of a province (Roman or modern); in *pl.* auxiliary troops raised in a province; formerly applied to the native Irish.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 54 They took Roman names when they were provincials. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 118 (Rebell. Earl of Tyrone) So as if the Spaniards should land the Lord President might be enabled to keepe the Prouincials from reuolt. *Ibid.* 274 Lord Barry with 1600 Prouincials vnder him. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 674 The Inhabitants of Arabia Petræa, which were never yet Provincials of the Turkish Empire. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxii. (1869) I. 615 The grateful provincials enjoyed the blessings of his reign. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ* III. (1810) 268 To be sent to America..to discipline and organize the Spanish provincials. 1907 GRIFFITH JOHN *Voice fr. China* xi 245 Mr. Peng was..like most of his fellow provincials bitterly anti-foreign.

b. An inhabitant of the North American Colonies before the revolution; applied esp. to those engaged in military service. Cf. A. 2 b.

1758 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 72/2 He embarked upon Lake George with near 16000 troops, regulars and provincials. 1759 *Ibid.* 33/2 The French..collected all the regular troops and provincials, which they could draw from all their posts about the lakes. 1775 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 49 We obtained an exact account of the number of Provincials that were killed and wounded in the battle [of Lexington] of the 19th ultimo. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xiii. 196 Nine thousand and twenty-four provincials, from New England, New York, and New Jersey, assembled on the shore of Lake George.

5. One who dwells in or comes from the 'provinces' as distinguished from an inhabitant or native of the capital; hence, a 'countrified' person.

1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* (1737) II. II. i. 133 This we may observe in the hardy remote Provincials. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* p. x, By the aid of which all foreigners and provincials may..acquire a just pronunciation. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* II. 153 On the same principle that, in France, the Provincial distrusts the Parisian. 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 73 After that time they sank rapidly into provincials, narrow in thought, in culture, in creed.

† **6.** An ordinance of a provincial synod; also, a rescript addressed to an ecclesiastical province. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hawke* 133 Decrees or decretals .Or els provincials. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* I. 5 And the Kings of Scotland, as appeereth in an antient Roman Provinciall, had next place before Castile. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 317 Considering that Provincial in Lindwood, where the Arch-Deacons are enjoyned in their visitations, diligently to take into their care .. the fabrique of the Church.

† **7.** A provincial synod: cf. PROVINCE 3. *Obs.*

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 25 A partie conceaveing himself wronged by a session, may appeall to the Provinciall and Superintendent, (Presbyteries were not as yit erected). 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 70 At our last Provincall in Glasgow we resolved to be no longer silent. 1654 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitl. Cl.) 81 The fast (appointed by the prouincall of Fyfe, at Kirkekaldie, 1654).

† **8.** A kind of lizard. *Obs. rare.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 301 Take the dung of a Lyzart, (which is called a Provincial) and beate it into powder.

9. In other elliptical uses: e.g. a provincial newspaper.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 2/1 All four men included here are commonly given a full report in the *Times*, and on first-class occasions a full report in the greater provincials.

Provi·ncialate. [f. PROVINCIAL *sb.* 2 + -ATE 1.] The office or period of office of a provincial; ecclesiastical headship.

1906 *Tablet* 29 Sept. 482 It was during his Provincialate that the fourth Congregation of Westminster took place.

Provincialism (prəvi·nʃăliz'm). [f. PROVINCIAL *a.* + -ISM. So mod.F. *provincialisme.*]

1. *Politics.* Attachment to one's own province,

its institutions, interests, etc., before those of the nation or state of which it is a part; provincial patriotism; desire for the autonomy of the province or provinces rather than national unity.

1820 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* I. 245/2 The prevalence of a spirit of provincialism—and the factions into which the capital was split. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1867) III. 27 The inherent view of the Netherland polity was already a tendency to decentralisation and provincialism. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1061/1 The Welsh themselves admit that the meeting tends to maintain their provincialism, their separateness, and their pride of pedigree. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 4/3 The keynote of Spanish life, both in town and country, is provincialism. His *pueblo* and his province are infinitely more to a Spaniard than his mother country.

2. Provincial character or peculiarity; the manner, fashion, mode of thought, etc., which characterize a particular province, or 'the provinces' generally, as distinct from that which is (or is held to be) national, or which is the fashion of the capital; hence, narrowness of view, thought, or interests, roughness of speech or manners as distinct from the polish of the court or capital.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 296 There is a provincialism of mind as well as of accent—a nationality of counties. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 401 It might be said that there was narrowness and provincialism in this. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 204 Perhaps the narrowest provincialism is that of Self. 1872 — *Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 182 Dante was...incapable of intellectual provincialism. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 2/2 This idea was fostered by the London Unionist Press, but that Press was afflicted with a sort of metropolitan provincialism.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A peculiarity confined to a certain area; a local peculiarity or variety.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 127 Ecclesiastical architecture has its provincialisms like dialects. 1848 *Rickman's Goth Archit.* (ed 5) p. xxxvii, Windows of this character are common in the northern part of Oxfordshire, and may be considered as a provincialism

3. *esp.* The manner of speech characteristic of a particular province; with *pl.*, A local word, phrase, or peculiarity of pronunciation which is not part of the standard language of a country.

1793 MARSH *Michaelis' New Test.* I. iv. § 13. 176 Inscriptions of singular service...in explaining the provincialisms and idiotisms. 1798 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem W. Taylor* (1843) I. 221 Perhaps you will find many of the expressions provincialisms, which are familiar to my ears. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* I. iii. ii. 305 The style was thought to be harsh and uncouth; the language full of Lombard provincialisms. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 28 Buchanan, Bellenden, and Johnston had their provincialisms and peculiarities, as Livy the Paduan, and Sallust the Sabine had.

Provincialist (provi·nʃălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A native or inhabitant of a province, or of the 'provinces', as distinct from the capital; = PROVINCIAL *sb.* 4, 5.

Originally in reference to the French provinces.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlv. (1674) 57 Provincialists are more troubled at the immodesty of an Officers favourite, than at a foul insolency committed by a Townsman. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 26 A fact of which the mere Provincialists...do not appear to be yet sufficiently apprized. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 204 Such practical skill comes of itself in condensed masses of population, and it is this which gives the Londoner his advantage over the provincialist. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 969 He thus spared the [ancient Roman] provincialists those burthens which must else have alighted upon them 1871 H. R. HAWEIS *Thoughts for Times* (1872) 44 His ways are inscrutable to small-minded provincialists.

b. (See quot.) *rare*—°.

1882 OGILVIE, *Provincialist*, one who uses provincialisms.

c. An actor in 'provincial' theatres.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 4/3 The grievance at the Théâtre Français might well be aired by our 'provincialists', both male and female.

2. A supporter or advocate of provincialism, or of the rights or claims of a province. Cf. PROVINCIAL *sb.* 4, 4 b.

1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (Bohn) 446 There was only a small party, supported by a few provincialists, in the interest of Abdallah. 1766 *Gazetteer* 11 Feb. 1/2 The latest accounts from New-York. seem to indicate, that a repeal of the Stamp Act will only encrease those provincialists to further demands.

Provinciality (provinʃiæ·lĭti). [f. PROVINCIAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being provincial; the pettiness or narrowness of interests, feeling, or view that is apt to be associated with this; an example of this, a provincial trait.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 243 This Scotch spirit, this provinciality of public zeal, pervades the pamphlet before us. 1864 M. ARNOLD *Ess. in Crit.* ii. (1875) 70 In the bulk of the intellectual work of a nation which has no centre, no intellectual metropolis...there is observable a note of provinciality. Now to get rid of provinciality is a certain stage of culture. 1869 — *Cult. & An.* Pref., In what we call *provinciality* they [the Nonconformists] abound, but in what we may call *totality* they fall short. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 1/1 The petty personalities, the mean ambitions, and narrow provincialities of too many of his opponents.

b. *spec.* in reference to speech or writing.

1782 T. WARTON *Enq. Poems Rowley* 46 That circumstance must have added greatly to the provinciality, and consequently to the unintelligibility, of the poem. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 150 A hardness in sounding the consonants, which mark the provinciality of Derbyshire and Lancashire. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XX. 30 The provinciality of their accent...greatly offends the English ear.

Provincialize (provi·nʃălaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr* To write or speak in a provincial dialect.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 306 As it appears that Peter provincialized and was unlearned, he probably wrote in the vernacular tongue.

2. *trans.* To make provincial; to give a provincial character or name to.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 171 That nothing be done which would have the effect of provincialising the literature. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2392 None of your correspondents have provincialized the names of our water-birds. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec 2/1 Every branch of [Indian] expenditure, in fact, that was not of necessity Imperial...was provincialized.

3. *intr.* To become provincial.

1892 *Black & White* 6 Aug. 150/1 Men's minds do not always widen, they sometimes 'provincialise' with the process of the suns.

Provi·ncially, *adv.* [f. PROVINCIAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a provincial manner or capacity.

1628 J. DOUGHTY *Serm. Church-schismes* 25 About Lent and autumne they ordained councels provincially to be held. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 79 We have the same foundations that all other Aristocracies have, who Govern but one City, and have no Territory but what they Govern Provincially. 1704 *Addr. Durham* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4049/1 We..., the Clergy of this Diocese, having been already Provincially Represented to Your Majesty.

Provi·ncialship. [f. PROVINCIAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of a provincial in an ecclesiastical or religious order.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii 29 His place...was Prefect of the English Mission, which is now by dispensation from the Pope conuerted into a Prouincialll-ship. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 7 The Father General of the Society of Jesus...had conferred the Provincialship upon Thomas White. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 79 The provincialship was made an honorary title.

Provinciate (provi·nʃi,ĕt), *sb.* [f. L. *prōvincia* PROVINCE + -ATE 1.] = prec.

1857 G. OLIVER *Cath. Relig. Cornw.* 465 Filling the office of the provinciate from 1806 to 1810.

† **Provi·nciate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 2.] Reduced to the state of a province.

1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 19 Restoring the jews to their own Land, Religion and Laws, but only with a provinciat liberty.

Provi·nciate, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a province or of provincials. Hence **Provi·nciated** *ppl. a.*

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 209 *note*, He means the Provinciated part of Britaine. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 56 When there was a Designe to Provinciate the whole Kingdome. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 391 The greatest part of Britain becoming provinciated. 1881 W. MARSHALL *Hist. Scenes Perth.* 374 The provinciated Britons were employed to cut down the woods.

Provine (provoi·n), *v.* [ad. F. *provignier* (3rd s. *provigne*), *-vaigner*, *-veignier* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. OF. *provain*, mod.F. *provin*:—L. *prōpāgin-em* young shoot, slip, or layer. See PROPAGATE *v.*] *trans.* To propagate (a vine or the like) by layering. Also *absol.*, and *intr.* in *pass.* sense. Hence **Provi·ning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 31 Now also to prouyne is not the werst [L. *Nunc et propago iure ducitur*]. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. xii. (1589) 14 The father and mother sendeth them out in couples as it were by prouining or propagation. [*Margin*] Prouning, or propagation, is when a man layeth a branch of a...tree into the ground, so that it taketh roote of it self 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 198 This was not the right Cinnamon tree, but...'twas impossible to make it provine. 1866 FLEMING & TIBBINS *Fr. Dict.* II. 844/1 *Provignement*,. provining. *Provigner*, to provine, to lay a branch of a vine in the ground to take root, to layer.

Proving (prū·vin), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see PROVE *v.*; also 3 **preofunge**, 6 **preeving**. [f. PROVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of PROVE *vb.*

1. Testing, trial, probation; † experience. Now *arch.* or *techn.* (See also 6.)

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 335 Man, woltou make a god prouing, Wher þu loue þe heuene king? *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 10 Þai at haf felid the suetnes in þaire saule.., and knawis it be prouynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Jos.* i. 3 The prouyng [1388 preuyng] of 30ure feith werchith pacience. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 18 Hegh preuyng of our fay. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1366 [He] Bad him stay at ease till further preeving. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 287 (*Gun-maker*) Proving...consists in loading each barrel with a ball of its own size upon as much powder as the ball weighs. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. (1862) 112 A proving of men's temperance...in the midst of abundance.

† 2. A proof, a demonstration. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Sutel preofunge is þet heo was muchel one, þe heold so silence.

3. The obtaining probate (of a will).

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 25 For prouyng of testamentys 1633 SPELMAN *Pryb. Wills* Wks. 1723 II. 129 The ancient manner of opening, publishing, or as we call it, proving of Wills.

4. The action of showing to be true, genuine, or valid; demonstration.

a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* 336 The proving of good works doth neither make for purgatory nor against it. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. iii. (ed. 2) 246 One might define Proving, 'the assigning of a reason or argument for the support of a given proposition'. 1898 SIR W. CROOKES in *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/3 It has been said that 'Nothing worth the proving can be proved nor yet disproved'.

† 5. Turning out; issue; thriving (PROVE *v.* 10)

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 185 God gyve it yll preuynge.

6. *attrib.* chiefly in sense 1, in names of things used in some testing process: see quots.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Proving-press*, an apparatus for testing the strength of iron girders, and other castings, by pressure. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Proving-machine*, one for testing the resistance of springs or the strength of materials.. *Proving pump*, a forcing-pump for testing boilers, tubes, etc. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Proving-hole*, a small heading driven to find and follow a coal-seam lost by a dislocation. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 5/2 Experiments are being made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds.

Proving (prū·vin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That proves, in various senses: Trying, testing; affording proof; thriving: see the verb.

1620 *Form of Service* in Sprot *Scott. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) 5 After experience both of thy manifold goodness and proving corrections. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 26 To think, that one such proving lad should make recompense ..for those many weak ones. 1824 H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* Pref. 9 The proving argument was in them.

Provinour. In 5 **provynour.** [a. OF. *provigneur*, agent-n. from *provignier*: see PROVINE *v.*] A propagator. (In quot. app. a multiplier or disseminator of a narrative.)

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 277 Go fforth thow dreme! I sende the By all the placys wher thow hast be; I send the to thy provynours, By all the pathys & the tovrs

† **Provi·sal.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as PROVISE *v.* + -AL.] An arrangement, provision.

1641 EARL MONM tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 28 So were the difficulties of making new provisals wonderfully great.

† **Provi·se,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *prōvīs-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE; cf. PROVISO.] That which is provided or arranged beforehand; a provision, arrangement; a stipulation, proviso.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1 50 Here is the Copye of the provyse for the lyuelode of the churche 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. 22 The grauntour maye make a prouycion in his graunt...And this prouyse had, the landes be charged and the person discharged. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 148/7 A Prouise, *prouisum*, *i.*

† **Provi·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōvīs-*, ppl. stem of *prōvidēre* to foresee, PROVIDE.]

1. *trans.* To foresee; = PROVIDE *v.* 1.

14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citiz. London* (Camden) 178 Men prouysyde be-fore þat the vyntage. shulde come owre Scheters Hylle 1625 WALTER *Diary* (Camden) 84 A fleet of seven or nine Hollanders not far from, provising some disturbance in their ships, drew near.

2. To provide, furnish, or supply beforehand.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* IV, The dogge prouysed and brought with hym fals wytnes.

Provision (provi·ʒən), *sb.* Also 4–6 with *y* for *i*, *c* for *s*, *ou* for *o* (5 *Sc.* **-wisioune**, 6 **-vysshion**, **-vytyon**, *Sc.* **-visiun**, 7 **-vission**). [a. F. *provision* (1320 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōvīsiōn-em* a foreseeing, forethought, precaution, providing, prevention, n. of action f. *prōvidēre* to PROVIDE.]

† 1. Foresight, PREVISION; *esp.* (with trace of sense 2) foresight carefully exercised; looking ahead. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 For all cometh of Jhesu—Conseil, comfort, discrecion, and prudence, Provysion for sight and provydence. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* iv (1570) C vj b/2, But goodly vertue a lady moste ornate Within gouerneth with great prouision. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 276 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 89 Giue with good will, and auoyde thy ennemye with prouisyon.

2. The action of providing; seeing to things beforehand; preparing, or arranging in advance; the fact or condition of being prepared or made ready beforehand.

1456 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 202 Payd to Joh. Wedurby..for þe provicion and makyng of these premisses of the welcomyng of oure Souerayn lady the quene. 1549 *Compl. Scot* Prol. 13 [Phormion] persauand thir tua princis entir in his scule, ..but prouisione, he began to teche the ordour of the veyris. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. (Arb.) 67 Letts both go spend our litle store, In the prouision of due furniture. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 28. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 6 According to occasion given and means afforded, *Ex re natâ*, and no need of Provision before hand. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* i. (1881) 15 Due provision for education...is a right and, indeed, a duty of the state.

b. *esp.* The providing or supplying of necessaries for a household, an expedition, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* v, This thre felawes made so grete prouysyon of flour for to make theyr pylgremage. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* D viij b, Such necessaries and prouisions as are to be made, as of Butter, Cheese, Hering, Wood, Cole, and other whatsoeuer. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 52, I would not have him live at his owne provision, (especially in France) it will hinder his profiting, and onely further him with some few kitchen and market phrases. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 23 It is the same surplus of population above the provision of necessaries, that is available for the promotion...of the arts of peace.

c. Phr. *To make* († *have*, *take*) *provision*, to make previous arrangement or preparation *for*, or for the supply or benefit of; to provide *for*. † *To*

put provision to, to provide against (*obs.*). † *To take provision of*, to have recourse to (*obs.*).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 321 The man imprisonede askede respite that he myghte make ordinaunce and prouision for his wife and childer. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 272 Quhill eft for him prowisioune we may mak. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 435 þe wardeyns shuld..pay for their costes vnto such tyme that provision myght be taken howe such charge & coste shuld be boron. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXVII. 101 But yf thou putte a prouysyon therto shortly, thou shalt, are thre dayes be passed, see thy self beseged wythin the cyte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 241 All this season the kynge of Englande made great prouisyon to come into France. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 111 Some prouysyon for the second bretherne, by the ordur of law, also wold be had. 1628 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 209 If there were not a present surrendry made, England must take provision of arms. 1766 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 358 The more public provisions were made for the poor, the less they provided for themselves. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* viii 125 No provision made for his daughter's residence. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 64/2 Provision should be made for the illustrations of the lectures by monster diagrams.

3. The action of God in providing for his creatures; the divine ordination and over-ruling of events; the providential dealing of the Divine Being; providence; the action of Providence.

c 1460 *Mankind* 188 in *Macro Plays* 8 To..yelde ws wndur Godis prouycyon. 1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 27/1 In his dayes peas was over all the worlde thrugh the prouysyon of the very god. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 90 When the prouysyon of God sendyth vs sesonabul weddur. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 13 The conservatioun, provisioun, protectioun and governans quhilk God hes of all his creaturis. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. x. 32 If we woulde consider all things well, we shall see the provision of God marvellous in it.

4. *Eccl.* Appointment to a see or benefice not yet vacant; *esp.* such appointment made by the pope in derogation of the right of the regular patron: cf. PROVIDE *v.* 6. Also, the document conferring such an appointment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1350–1 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. IV. (Stat. of Provisors), Et en cas qe dascune Erceveschee, Eveschee, dignite ou autre queconque benefice, soit reservacion, collacion, ou provision faite par la courte de Rome, en desturbance des eleccions, collacions ou presentacions [etc.].]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 416 Bigynne we at eleccioun or prouysyouns of þe pope. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 339 þe kyng fordede provisiouns bat þe pope hadde i-graunted, and hoted þat no man schulde brynge suche provisiouns uppon peyne of prisonement. 1538 FITZHERB *Just. Peas* 142 The statute of Kynge Rycharde the seconde..of prouisyon and premunire. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 62 The Bishops of Rome..drew away all the wealth of the realm by their provisions and infinite exactions. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 107 Papal provisions were the previous nomination to such benefices, by a kind of anticipation, before they became actually void; though afterwards indiscriminately applied to any right of patronage exerted or usurped by the pope. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 617. 1899 *Reg. John de Grandisson* III. Pref. 5 He held this Office till his Provision to the Bishoprick of Exeter.

5. Something provided, prepared, or arranged in advance; measures taken beforehand; a preparation, a previous arrangement; a measure provided to meet a need; a precaution.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xcix. 73 Augmentynge his Kyngdome by knyghtly bataylles, and other worldly prouysyons. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 15 Excepte ther be joynyd some gud prouysyon for theyr [the seeds'] spryngyng vp and gud culture. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvii. (1634) 91 Hee hath given us provisions and remedies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 497 By how much less the tender helpless Kind, For their own Ills, can fit Provision find. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 129 It will follow..that a provision which was proper for the time, may not be now effectual. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar* ii. 33 There was no step for a mast, nor provision for a rudder. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 538 Trinity College is not, however, a sufficient provision for the educational needs of Ireland.

6. A supply of necessaries or materials provided; a stock or store of something.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 68 þat þei [monks and nuns] schuld not fayle of here dayly prouysion. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvii. 193 He..hath slayn my men & led awaye all my bestes & prouysyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. 16 He called for a derth vpon the londe and destroyed all the prouysion of bred. 1578 BOURNE *Inventions* 3 He [ship's surgeon] to have all such prouisions as is meete for his purpose in readinesse, to the end to dresse the hurt men. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 59, I stayed here to gett some prouisions, as hoopes, tallow, tarre, pitch, wine, bread. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 27 The Provision of Words is so scanty in respect of that infinite Variety of Thoughts, that Men..will be forc'd often to use the same Word, in somewhat different Senses. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 The Wood, and other numberless Country Provisions. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 202 Here they deposit their provision of nuts and acorns.

† **b.** *transf.* A warrant for such a supply. *rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ffiv b, I sende the a prouision, to the entente that a shyp maie be gyuen the.

7. *spec.* A supply of food; food supplied or provided; now chiefly *pl.* supplies of food, victuals, eatables and drinkables.

[See 1451, *a* 1533 in 6.]

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 394 The English for want of provisions were forced to breake up Siege. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 402 With that Both Table and Provision vanish'd quite. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 35 P 8 She condemns me to live upon salt provision. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 65 A period, wherein the price of provisions is exorbitant. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 75/1 A variety of wholesome and nutritious roots cultivated in [Jamaica] are called by the name of *ground provisions*; such as the yam [etc.]. 1860 NARES *Naval Cadets' Guide* 68 *Wet provisions.* Beef, pork, suet, vinegar, rum and lime juice. *Dry provisions*, Peas, oatmeal, chocolate, tea, flour, raisins, sugar. 1866 *Morn. Star* 8 Mar., Mr. Poland said..he should contend that tea was not 'provisions' within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Baylis said he should contend that it was. If a provision merchant were victualling a ship, and did not put tea amongst his provisions, he would not be considered to have provisioned her.

8. Each of the clauses or divisions of a legal or formal statement, or such a statement itself, providing for some particular matter; also, a clause in such a statement which makes an express stipulation or condition; a proviso.

Applied in English History to certain early statutes or ordinances. *Provisions of Oxford*, ordinances for checking the king's misrule, and for the reformation of the government, drawn up at a meeting of the barons (nicknamed the Mad Parliament) held at Oxford, under the leadership of Sir Simon de Montfort, in 1258 (38 Henry III). Among the chief of these provisions were that parliaments should be held thrice in the year, and that four knights should be chosen by the freeholders of each county to ascertain and lay before parliament all wrongs committed by the royal officers. The refusal of the King to abide by these Provisions led to the Barons' War in 1264.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 74/2 So alwey, that this Provision be not available or beneficiall to the persones aforenamed. 1523 [see PROVISE *sb.*]. [1701 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v., The Acts to restrain the exorbitant abuse of Arbitrary Power made in the Parliament at Oxford 1258, were called *Provisiones*, being to provide against the King's Absolute Will and Pleasure.] 1781 T. GILBERT *Relief Poor* 14, I think some Provisions may be introduced into this Bill, for encouraging the Marriage of Persons who have been placed out by the Parishes as Servants or Apprentices. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 106 The principles and the provisions of the Bill would have shown..precisely what we wanted. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 330 These provisions struck at the heart of the presbyterian party. 1878 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* viii. (1900) 204 The half-brothers of Henry III..had been banished in consequence of their opposition to the Provisions of Oxford.

† **9.** A commission or percentage charged on mercantile transactions by an agent or factor. *rare.*

(So F. *provision*, Ger. *provision*, in same sense.)

1589 WOLTON *Lett.* (see ed. 1907 I. 228), I have two billes of exchaunge to his factor in Stode, there to receive the like summ in the currant money of that Cuntrie, without any manner of provision as the merchantes call it, a pacefied word for it. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 135 For Courtagie of Exchanges, whether in drawing or remitting, usually one *per mille* is allowed for Provisions for drawing and remitting, each half *per cent.* *Ibid.* 170 Provision is the Reward the Factor receives from his Principal..for his trouble.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, mainly in sense 7, as *provision-bag*, *-basket*, *-boat*, *contractor*, *-craft*, *-dealer*, *-depot*, *-merchant*, *-money*, *-sack*, *-trade*; **provision-ant**, the provident ant; **provision-ground**, in the W. Indies, etc., ground allotted for the growing of food-stuffs; **provision-making**, the making of provision; **provision-pay**, pay in kind.

1838 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 379 They were careful like the *provision-ant. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 163 Our *provision-bags were of assorted sizes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 394 One of the principal thieves was..in a *provision-boat along-side. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 27 May 3/2 A *provision contractor of the first eminence. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. XXVIII V. 45 Crews of the *provision-craft and ships of burthen. 1834 *Picture of Liverpool* 73 Mr. Edward Thomas, *provision dealer. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 155/2 Great damage was done to the *provision-grounds. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The 'provision grounds' of the Negros are very interesting. 1564 BECON *Wks.* Gen. Pref. A v, With hospitalitie, or 'prouision making for the poore. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Provision-merchant*, a general dealer in articles of food. 1692 S. SEWALL *Lett. Bk.* (1886) I. 7 Some of the *Provision-Pay was Wheat, which I sold, for Indian Corn. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle & Peat* IV. ii, The latest canons of..retail *provision-trade taste.

Provision (provi ʒən), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *provisionner* (1556 in Godef.)] *trans.* To supply with provisions or stores; *esp.* to supply with a stock of food. **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To supply oneself with provisions; to lay in provisions.

[1805: see PROVISIONED *ppl. a.*]. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 47 Maize..is depended upon, for provisioning the canoes. 1818 TODD, *Provision*, to supply with provision. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 428 Tempted to laugh at the style in which the Wyatts have provisioned. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 203 Every man had to be provisioned for the longer term. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 101 He raised a regiment of horse and provisioned it.

Hence **Provi·sioning** *vbl. sb.*

1868 HELPS *Realmah* XII. (1876) 335 The provisioning of the town for a protracted siege. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiv. 339 An excellent point for the gathering and provisioning of armies.

Provisional (provi ʒənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PROVISION *sb.* + -AL. So obs. F. *provisionnal* (*c* 1485 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *provisionnel.*]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a temporary provision or arrangement; provided or adopted for present needs or for the time being; supplying the place of something regular, permanent, or final; also, accepted or used in default of something better. *Provisional callus*: see quot. 1856.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 41 Hee and they were glad and fayne to come to a prouisionall agreement. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 68 Sir Arthur Sauage..was appointed prouisionall Gouernour of the Prouince of Connaght. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 192 The Church should not be without a provisional Pastor. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 148 Look at the power given to the President by the provisional government of Louisiana. 1856 DRUITT *Surg. Vade Mecum* 217 The formation of what is called a provisional callus, that is to say, a ferrule of new bone encircling both fragments. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. i. (1875) 309 The intellectual spirit does not regard its conclusions as being at any time final, but always provisional. 1893 TUCKEY tr. *Hatschek's Amphioxus* 158 This primary caudal fin..is only a provisional formation.

† **b.** Preparatory, preliminary. *Obs.*

1619 HALES *Gold. Rem* II. (1673) 83 That Sessions consultatory and Provisional shall be private, but Sessions wherein they discuss and conclude shall be publick.

† **2.** Characterized by or exhibiting careful foresight; provident. *Obs. rare.*

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 523 Either from a pressing necessity, or a foreseeing and prouisionall carefulnes. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 370 The Wise God that foresaw this Sin was not wanting in providing a fit provisional Remedy against it. 1763 GOLDSM. *Misc Wks.* (1837) II. 505 This provisional care in every species of quadrupeds, of bringing forth at the fittest seasons.

† **3.** Of, belonging to, or done with a proviso; conditional. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Provisional*,..done by way of *Proviso*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Provisional*..belonging to a Proviso. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 3 There is enough in it to afford an ample justification to the provisional acceptance your Lordship has been pleased to give to it.

4. Of or relating to provisions or supplies. *rare.*

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 228 Both words [plenty and abundance]..are metaphorically applied to the provisional state of the country, to its eatable stock. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 509 From Covent garden..we must take a peep at the other points of provisional concentration about town.

B. *sb.* **1.** Something that is provisional.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 3/1 'Provisional' labels had to be issued while the real stamps were being engraved. The collector treasures a 'provisional' above most things.

† **2.** One for whom provision is made; one provided for. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* II. 316 A Popish Pervert and a Protestant Convert are indeed two different Provisionals.

Hence **Provisiona·lity**, provisionalness.

1821 *Examiner* 821/2 Open your eyes, and you will see that provisionality itself is infused into all the branches of your system. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 765/1 There was a terrible provisionality about the whole business.

Provi·sionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a provisional manner; as a temporary measure.

1602 in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 247 We are content prouisionally to warrant your proceedings in any thing you doe or publish in Our name. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2729/3 The Place is given provisionally to the Count de Clermont, till the arrival of the Elector of Bavaria. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149 His personal virtues..make him the fittest to authorize this arrangement provisionally. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron* III. ii. 266 This hydrogen is always mixed with another substance, provisionally called helium.

Provi·sionalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being provisional.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* 168 It is no reason why [they] should think solely of the utility and forget the equally important element of its provisionalness. 1891 CHEYNE *Bampton Lect.* p. xxvii, Our arguments must for the most part bear the stamp of provisionalness.

Provisionary (provi ʒənări), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. PROVISION *sb.* + -ARY 1.]

1. = PROVISIONAL *a.* 1.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 86 His Lordship..appointed Sir John Barkeley to supplie his place of Prouisionarie Gouernour of the Prouince of Connaght. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xv. I. 456 A provisionary scheme intended to last only till the coming of the Messiah. 1794 HERON *Inform. Powers at War* 30 A provisionary government was appointed. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 58 In practical life probable evidence only raises a provisionary belief.

† **2.** That foresees and provides for the future; provident; = PROVISIONAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lii. (1739) 93 To cast the government of the persons of their Wards out of the view of the Lords provisionary care. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1711) II. II. I. iii. 89 [Nature's] provisionary Care and Concern for the whole Animal. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* XII. (1876) 47 The provisionary methods Demosthenes and Cicero employed to assist their invention.

3. Of or pertaining to papal provisions: see PROVISION *sb.* 4.

1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* II. i. 436 The Archbishop of York..was by the pope's provisionary bulls translated to Canterbury. 1856 MRS. H. O. CONANT *Eng. Transl. Bible* iii. (1881) 19 *note*, The sale of these provisionary grants was a source of large income to the Papal courts.

† **4.** Of or pertaining to provisions or food-supply; = PROVISIONAL *a.* 4. *Obs. rare*—1.

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 41 For his prouisionary reuenues..the Kings Tenants..payd no money at all; but onely Victualls, Wheate, Beifes, Muttons [etc.].

5. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proviso, a provision, or provisions (in a law, etc.).

1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* 8 The preamble of this law..has the lie direct given to it by the provisionary part of the act.

Provi·sioned (-ənd), *ppl. a.* [f. PROVISION *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Supplied with provisions; *esp.* furnished with a stock of food.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 40 We were now pro-

visioned, but were still in want of water. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 414 The ships of war were not half manned or half provisioned. 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 13 Nov. 2/1 We clattered down to the second 'Hospice'—a sort of provisioned hut - and took what luncheon we could get.

Provi·sioner. [f. PROVISION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who provisions; one who supplies or deals in provisions. Hence **Provi·sioneress**, a female provisioner.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. 102 Provisioners who bring fresh milk in bottles 1894 — in *Cosmopolitan* XVII. 58 The display was on either side of the provisioner's door. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 79 Then arose the provisioneress and set the table by the fountain.

Provi·sionless, *a.* [f. PROVISION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no provision; without provisions.

1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 236 The air clipt keen, the night was fanged with frost, And they provisionless! 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 9 June, There is the suffering of those whose interests are directly affected by the strike, the penniless purses and the provisionless pantries.

Provi·sionment. [f. PROVISION *v.* + -MENT.] The supplying or supply of provisions.

1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. xxiii. 363 His last remaining anxiety was for the provisionment of Barcelona. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 42 Profiting by the facilities afforded..towards the provisionment of his capital.

† **Provi·sive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōvīs-*, ppl. stem of *prōvid-ēre* to PROVIDE + -IVE.] a. Conditional, contingent; = PROVISIONAL *a.* 3. b. Prudent, foreseeing; = PROVIDENT *a.* 1.

1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 186 Declarations..concerning Future Actions..Promissive..or Piovisive, as for example, 'If this be done or not done this will follow'. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 443 God therefore is the Maker and Provisor, and his good wil is the effective, contentive and provisive Virtue.

Proviso (prəvəi·zo). Pl. **-oes** (6-7 **-os**). [a. L. *prōvīsō*, abl. neut. sing. pa. pple. of *prōvid-ēre* to PROVIDE, as used in med.L., legal phrase *prōvīsō quod* 'it being provided that' (1350 in Du Cange).]

‖ **1.** The L. ablative absolute = 'it being provided', used conjunctively. *Obs. rare.*

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 47 Not extendable for the debts of the party after his death: *proviso*, not to put away the land from his next heire. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv 350 If this be an excursion, let it be pardoned, *Proviso*, that we remember that the Planets have the great hand in this remarkable Tempest.

2. A clause inserted in a legal or formal document, making some condition, stipulation, exception, or limitation, or upon the observance of which the operation or validity of the instrument depends; a condition; hence, generally, a stipulation, provision.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp* (Roxb.) 421 Item, [the price] for do makenge of provyso is xx*d.* 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 84/2 Grauntes made by us excepte and forprised oute of this proviso. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 Notwithstondyng eny acte ordenance graunt or proviso in this present parliament made. 1489 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 93 With the same condicions and provisoes. *Ibid.* 94. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The seid acte of restitucion wyth the Provysowes conteyned in the same. 1610 *Histrio-m.* VI. 236 Sirs, those provisos will not serve the turn. 1672 PETTY *Pol Anat.* (1691) Advt., The papists *per proviso* were such as had provisoes in that act [the Act of Settlement]. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 260 Lucerne will grow very well in clay land, with proviso the ground works well. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 298 The Major Premise of the sophism is not true except with a proviso or limitation. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 692 There are some other provisoes with which I think it is necessary to guard Austin's analyses of primary legal notions.

† **b.** *Trial by proviso*: a trial at the instance of the defendant in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, did not proceed to trial. *Obs.*

[1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Proviso*, .. if the plaintife or demaundaunt desist in prosecuting an action, by bringing it to a triall, the defendant or tenent may take out the *venire facias* to the Shyreeue: which hath in it these words, *Proviso quod*, &c. to this ende, that if the plaintife take out any writ to that purpose, the shyreeue shall summon but one Iurie vpon them both.] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 357 The defendant..willing to discharge himself from the action, will himself undertake to bring on the trial...Which proceeding is called the trial by *proviso*; by reason of the clause then inserted in the sheriff's *venire*, viz. '*proviso*, that if two writs come to your hands .you shall execute only one of them'.

3. *Naut.* See quot. 1867.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* ix. 45 To more a Prouiso, is to haue one anchor in the riuer, and a hawser a shore, which is mored with her head a shore. 1710 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Proviso*, a stern-fast or hawser carried to the shore to steady by. A ship with one anchor down and a shore fast is moored *a proviso*.

Provisor (prəvəi·zəɹ, -ɒɹ). [ME. *provisour*, a. AF. *provisour* (quot. 1339 in 1) = F *proviseur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *prōvīsōr-em* a provider, agent-n. f. *prōvid-ēre* to PROVIDE.]

I. 1. The holder of a provision or grant (esp. from the pope) giving him the right to be presented to a benefice on the occurrence of the next vacancy. (See PROVISION *sb.* 4.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Statute of Provisors, the act 25 Edw. III, 1350-1, enacted to prevent the granting of these provisions by the pope; subsequent laws to the same effect were also so called.

[1339 *Year Bk. Mich.* 13 *Edw. III*, pl. 3 (Rolls) 5 Et il, nient aresteant la prohibicion, a la request dun provisour,..fist clore le huys del Eglise..en contempt du Roy, et encontre la prohibicion. 1350-1 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. iv, Et en cas qe les presentes le Roi, ou les presentes dautres patrons..soient desturbez per tieles provisours..adonqes soient les ditz provisours attaches per lour corps.]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 142 Heo is priue with þe Pope, Prouisours hit knowen. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 303/1 The penaltee of the Statutes of provisours. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 349 The King..granted them a Pardon for all offences against the Statutes of Provisors. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 111 Sharp and penal laws were enacted against provisors. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 104 Morton had gone beyond the limits of the statute of provisors in receiving powers from Pope Innocent. 1886 L. O. PIKE *Year Bks.* 13 & 14 *Edw. III*, Introd. 61 The Provisor became practically the King's presentee at a time when the Abbey was not vacant.

II. One who provides, purveys, or takes charge.

[In many specific uses in med.L.: cf. Du Cange: *Provisores Ecclesiarum* nuncupati Laici, qui earum bona & possessiones administrabant ..*Provisores Exteriorum*, apud Præmonstratenses .'ad quos pertinet exteriora providere'. ..*Provisor Monasterii*, cui thesaurus Monasterii commissus erat.]

† **2.** One who is in charge; a manager, a supervisor; an agent, a deputy. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 224 There be nou many suche, I gesse, That lich unto the provisours Thei make here prive procurours, To telle hou ther is such a man, Which is worthi to love. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 40 Whan þou hast crist ..he shal be þi prouisour, þy true procutour in all þinges. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii Kiv, That kynge is not wel fortunat that lesith hym to whom his auctorite delegate aperteyneth who .was prouysour of al the royame. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) 154 b, And reson whiche is prouisour declareth.

† **3.** One who provides or cares for another; a provider; a guardian, protector. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Example Virt.* VII. xliv, A kynge to be..Vnto his subiectes a good prouysour. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIX. xiv. (1620) 724 The prouisors are the commanders, as the husband ouer his wife; parents ouer their children and masters ouer their seruants: and they that are prouided for obey. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxvii. 312 The poor Licentiat Gaspar Jorge, who termed himself Auditor Generall of the Indiaes, great Provisor of the deceased and Orphelins, and Superintendent of the Treasure of Malaca. 1677 [see PROVISIVE]. 1730 T. BOSTON *View Covt. Grace* (1771) 162 Their Shepherd, Provisor, Protector, King, Husband, Head.

† **4.** One who has charge of getting provisions; a purveyor; the steward or treasurer of a house, a monastery, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1498 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 390 Item, giffin to the Gray Freris prouisour in Striuelin, to the bigging, lxvj lib. xiij s. iij d. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 304 The saidis ministeris, cedaris, and provisor of oure Soverane Lordis hous. 1578-9 *Ibid.* III. 93 The said Alexander being provisour of the saidis houssis..payment sould have bene maid to him. 1584 *Ibid* 655 Cuikis, and uthiris provisouris of victuellis. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 106 The Catech forsooth, or Provisor generall of Hogs-flesh for the armie. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 142 Provisor General of Pork for the Army. 1848 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. *Luther* 360 John Kestner of Wittenberg, provisor of the Cordeliers.

† **5.** = PROVEDITOR 1. *Obs. rare.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 84 The army but little disposed (specially the prouisors of the Venetians) to put them selues any more in the arbitrement of fortune. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 280 As touching these prouisors whom they send in person with their armies vppon the land.

6. *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastic assisting an archbishop or bishop, and acting in his stead; a vicar-general; a deputy-inquisitor.

[Cf. Du Cange: *Provisor Episcopi*, Qui ejus vices gerit, nostris *Grand-Vicaire*.]

c 1560 FRAMPTON *Narration* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xx. 231, I was sent for, and brought before the Bishop, the two Inquisitors, and the Provizor. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 453 The Bishop of Mexico, and his Prouisor. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 252 The Lord Nicholas Donati Generall Prouisor and Inquisitor in the Kingdome of Candia. 1625 *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquis.* 44 Where all the Inquisitors sit in their seates of Maiestie, and besides them the Prouisor, as they tearme him, or deputy Ordinary of the Diocesse. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 623 D. Francisco Castanedo, Canon of the holy Church of Jaen, Provisor and Vicar-general of that diocese. 1841 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer* (1854) I. 10 A Roman Catholic priest on his way to Guatimala by invitation of the Provisor, by the exile of the Archbishop the head of the church.

Provisorily (prəvəi·zərili), *adv.* [f. PROVISORY + -LY 2.] In a provisory way; provisionally.

1801 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 278/1 The elections must provisorily be suspended. 1836 7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxix. (1870) II. 306 It can only..be admitted provisorily. 1892 *Monist* II. 199, I thus formed provisorily the view that Nature has two sides—a physical and a psychological side.

Provisorship (prəvəi·zəɹʃip). *rare.* [See -SHIP.] The office or position of a provisor.

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* I. i, What's my place? The provisorship o' the horse? 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 122 The King hath no power thereby to confer Church livings by Provisorship.

Provisory (prəvəi·zəri), *a.* [ad. F. *provisoire* or ad. med.L. **prōvīsōri-us*: see PROVISOR, -ORY 2.]

1. Subject to a provision or proviso; conditional.

1611 COTGR., *Provisoire*, prouisorie, conditionall, implying a limitation, including a prouiso. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 442 'Abide in me, and I in you'; if we take it provisory, Abide in me, and know that I shall then abide in you; or let me abide in you, or that I may abide in you. 1857 MAYNE REID *War-Trail* lxv, 'If yet in time'—ay, such provisory parenthesis was in my mind.

† **2.** Granting an ecclesiastical provision. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 744 He was likewise by the Popes prouisorie Bulles, translated to Canterbury.

3. = PROVISIONAL *a.* 1.

1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 540 There remains an expression in the *Arrêt*, that it is provisory only. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 275 Bichat, M. Dupuytren,.. and others, have admitted that these external and internal ossifications are provisory. 1895 *Daily News* 20 June 5/7 It has been resolved .that the nomination of a Provisory Government will be the best way out of the difficulty.

4. That makes provision for eventualities.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 222 To communicate secrets, delivered to her in strictest confidence, and imparted by her again with equal caution and provisory care, was the choicest occupation of her life.

Provo, Provoe (prōvō), a spelling of PROVOST, representing a pronunciation after F. *prévôt* (prevo, formerly prĕvō·): cf. PROVOST *sb.* 7.

c 1675 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Satire Follies Age* Wks. (1752) 112 But if I laugh when the court-coxcombs show, To see the booby Sotus dance provoe;..To me the name of railer strait you give. 1692 *Siege Lymerick* 6 The Prisoners were immediately put into the Provo's Custody. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4183/4 Duncan Robinson..was sent to the Provo's. 1746 M. HUGHES *Jnl Late Rebell.* 7 The Duke ordered that seven Rebels should go down into the Well, take their dead Bodies out and bury them; which the Captain of the Provo saw done.

Provocable (prɒ·vŏkăb'l), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *prōvocābil-is*, f. L. *prōvocāre* to PROVOKE: see -ABLE.] PROVOKABLE.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. xxiii. § 5 Vespasian, scarce provocable to reuenge practice of treason. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 55 Pardoning injuries .and not provocable to injure another. 1770 RAWLINS *Serm. Worcester* 8 An unsteady Man, unmerciful, of a Spirit easily provocable, and revengeful.

Hence **Provocabi·lity.**

1834 *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 174 Cultivate a habit of placidity, in preference to..provocability.

Provocant (prɒ·vŏkănt). *rare.* [a. F. *provocant* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *prōvocānt-em*, pr. pple. of *prōvocāre* to PROVOKE.] One who provokes.

1894 WEYMAN *My Lady Rotha* xviii, It was very evident she was the provocant.

† **Pro·vocate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *provocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *provocāre* to PROVOKE.] Provoked, stimulated, incited. Const. as *pa. pple.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Y, wyllenge to folowe the descriptores of the storye .and as provocate thro the exemple of theim. *Ibid.* 15 Thro whiche labour..grete men schalle be prouocate to exercise.

† **Pro·vocate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *prōvocāt-*, ppl. stem of *prōvocāre* to PROVOKE.] *trans.* To provoke, call forth, incite.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 363 Guiderius did prouocate gretely the hate of the Romanes ageyne him. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41/5 To Prouocate, *provocare*.

Hence † **Pro·vocating** *ppl. a.*, provoking. *rare.*

1774 DIBDIN *Waterman* I. i, What a provocating creature!

Provocation (prɒvŏkē·ʃən). [a. F. *provocation* (12–13th c.), ad. L. *prōvocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōvocāre* to PROVOKE.] The action of provoking.

I. † **1.** The action of invoking the office of a court or judge; *esp.* the action of appealing to a higher ecclesiastical court against a judgement; an appeal.

1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25, I made an appell and a procuracie, and also a provocation, at London. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 6 There to be diffinitiuely adiudged, without any appelacion or prouocacion to any other courte. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 434 This insolent bragg and prouocation to scripture by these artificers. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 72, I shall define such an Appeal to be a Provocation from an Inferiour to a Superiour Judge. *Ibid.*, A Provocation is every Act whereby the Office of the Judge or his Assistance is ask'd and implor'd. [1894 MRS. HOPE *First Divorce Hen. VIII* 337 Bonner repeated his protest, and presented Henry's 'provocation'.]

† **2.** The action of calling out to fight; a challenge, a defiance. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* ix, The frensshman prouoked the Janueye to bataylle...The Januey accepted the prouocacion & came in the day assigned in to the felde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxiv. 44 By meanes of prouocacion on eyther party vsed, lastly the Romaynes Issued oute of the Cytie and gaue Batayl to the Brytons.

3. The action of calling, inviting, or summoning; invitation, summons. *Obs.* exc. as coloured by 4.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* C j, God .Whose callyng & prouocacion, we haue & will followe, to the beste of oure powers. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est* xiii. (1580) 97 Following the prouocation of the Prophete, whiche calleth men to the consideration of God's mercie by this call. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* Pref., I daily expected..a card to drink tea with Misses Fairscribe, or a provocation to breakfast, at least, with my hospitable friend. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 116 The sudden light that leapt At the first word's provocation, from the heart-deeps where it slept.

II. 4. The action of inciting; incitement, impulse; instigation; an incentive, a stimulus.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 2076 Qwhat he did agayn þat nacion, þai made hym provocacion. 1451 CAPGRAVE *St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 71 Whan he was compelled be þe prouocacion of natur to go to bed and to rest. 1511-12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 *Preamble*, The Kyng of Scottis..cruell and haynous provocacions of Werre hath moeved..ayenst your Highnesse. 1602 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Eng.* I. 56 Those common prouocations of vices, namely sumptuous Galleries, hote baths, and exquisite banquetings. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* V. xi. 134 It is a constant Incitement

and Provocation, and lively Incouragement to every Man, to forsake Evil. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xii. (1879) 265 If his statements were true, he had some provocation to call them by some of the hard names which he bestowed upon them. 1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 112 It does not appear that wit was always the provocation to royal laughter.

5. The action or an act of provoking or exciting anger, resentment, or irritation.

1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* xcv. 8 Harden not youre hertes, as in ye prouokacion. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 § 2 To the vtter destruction of their own soules, and the prouocacion of the terrible wrath of god. 1618 Rowlands *Sacred Mem.* 34 Then answered he, O faithlesse generation, How long shall I endure your Prouocation? 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. ii. (1874) 46 Suppositions that he must be incapable of offence and provocation. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* xvii, You ought not to give way to your temper, under whatever provocation.

b. A cause of irritation, anger, or resentment.

1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 40 P 1 Writing is indeed a Provocation to the Envious and an Affront to the Ignorant. 1819 Wordsw. *Waggoner* iv. 178 This complicated provocation A hoard of grievances unsealed 1878 T. L. Cuyler *Pointed Papers* 170 A most irritating provocation is thrown like a torpedo at our feet.

Provocative (prǝvǫ·kătiv), *a* and *sb.* [As adj. a. obs. F. *provocatif* (1486 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *prōvocātīv-us*: see Provocate *ppl. a.* and -ive; as sb. ad. L. *prōvocātīv-um* neut. sing.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the quality of provoking, calling forth, or giving rise to (const. *of*); *spec.* apt or tending to excite or enrage; stimulating, irritating.

1649 Jer Taylor *Gt. Exemplar* II Ad Sect xii. 99 Not to be hasty, rash, provocative, or upbraiding in our language. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 44 The people..accosted him with reviling and provocative language. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 769/1 Hard of digestion or provocative of fever. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep* xv. 331 Pescara.. determined on adopting the part of provocative agent instead of rebel. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org* v 268 Rich endowments have not been found in practice invariably provocative of mental activity.

2. *spec.* Serving to excite appetite or lust.

1621 T. Williamson tr *Goulart's Wits Vveillard* 65 To seeke after meats and provocatiue drugs, to enflame and stirre vp their beastly lustes 1769 E Bancroft *Guiana* 331 Diseases..have been augmented by cookery, with its stimulating provocative arts.

B. *sb.* **1.** That which provokes, excites, or draws forth; an incentive.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 118 The Pagans.. made the fury and anger of the English meere provocatives of scorne and laughter. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 P 5 To examine into the several Provocatives of Laughter in Men of superior Sense and Knowledge. 1874 Blackie *Self Cult.* 60 Vanity is another provocative of lies.

2. *spec.* Anything that excites appetite or lust; *esp.* an aphrodisiac. (The earliest sense.)

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1608 Þei receyuen eeke prouocatyues Tengendre hem luste. *a* 1631 Drayton *David & Goliah* 734 His locks of hayre,..Tost to and fro, did with such pleasure moue, As they had beene prouocatiues for loue 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 127 Swallowing down repeated provocatives of cantharides. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 236 Men of palsied imaginations ..greedy after vicious provocatives.

Hence **Provo·catively** *adv.*, in a provocative manner, provokingly; **Provo·cativeness**, provokingness.

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 59 To convince us, over whom he so provocatively insults 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* II. 192 A red flower set provocatively in her corset. 1682 R. Burthogge *Argt. Infants Bapt.* (1684) 83 Sensible of the great Provokativeness, and of the as great Unfitness and Undecency of it. 1881 Ruskin in *19th Cent.* Oct. 526 It is .only when he has lost his temper that the inherent provocativeness comes out.

Provocatory (prǝvǫ·kătəri), *a.* (*sb*). *rare.* [ad. late L. *prōvocātōri-us*, f. L. *prōvocātor*, agent-n. f. *prōvocāre* to Provoke: see -ory 2. So obs. F. *provocatoire* (Cotgr. 1611).] Calculated or tending to provoke; = Provocative *a.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Bawd* Wks. II. 97/2 Amorous actions, prouocatory gestures, effeminate glances. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 2 It is impossible that provocatory action should be undertaken. 1892 *Times* 2 Feb. 8/6 It is scarcely to be feared that any combative or provocatory course..will be adopted

†**b.** As *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Provocatoire*, a Prouocatorie; a writing, etc., whereby one is prouoked; a challenge

Provocatrix (prǝvǫkē··triks). [a. late L. *prōvocātrix*, fem. of L *prōvocātor*, agent-n. from *prōvocāre* to Provoke. So F. *provocatrice* (Littré).] A female provoker or challenger.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Feb. 4/6 Cries this scribe..it is for England, the provocatrix, that M. Jaurès reserves his favours.

Provokable (prǝvōu·kăb'l), *a.* [f. Provoke *v.* + -able: cf. the earlier Provocable.] Capable of being provoked or excited to anger or impatience.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 188 The inferior gods, .. being also irascible, and therefore provokable by our neglect of them. 1711 Shaftesb *Charac.* (1737) I. 41 An unsteddy, changeable, easily provokable, and revengeful man.

Provoke (prǝvōu·k), *v.* [a. OF. *provoke-r* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *provoquer* (learned word taking the place of the earlier *purvuchier*), ad. L. *prōvocāre* to call forth, challenge, appeal, excite, f. *prō*, Pro- 1 + *vocāre* to call.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To call forth, call upon, call for, invoke; to summon, invite. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 29 The peple..knelid down tofore him and prouoked the goddes vnto his ayde and helpe. 1483 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III (1520) 25 b, Hircanum her sone she prouoked to the bysshopryche. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace ..was..prouoked to be Secretarie of estate to Augustus th' Emperour. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Loud.* 123, I humbly provoke the Nation to humiliation before God. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 771 The Herdsmen..provoke his Health in Goblets crown'd. 1708 Pope *Ode St. Cecilia* 36 But when our Country's cause provokes to Arms, How martial music ev'ry bosom warms!

†**2.** *intr.* To call to a judge or court to take up one's cause; to appeal (*from* a lower *to* a higher ecclesiastical tribunal). *Obs.*

1533 Cranmer *Let. to Boner* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. App. 46, I have provoked from his Holyness to the General Counsell. 1666 J Sergeant *Let. of Thanks* 113 Tertullian is the unlikeliest man in the world to provoke to the Scriptures. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 346 Even Arius and Pelagius durst provoke To what the centuries preceding spoke

†**b.** *trans.* To bring or carry (an appeal). *rare.*

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 3 Where..any of the Kinges Subjectes..haue vsed to pursue provoke or procure any appele to the See of Rome.

†**3.** *trans.* To call out or summon to a fight; to challenge, to defy. *Obs.*

1484 [see Provocation 2]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 258 Them wold he haue prouoked to exarmouche. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 347 Thair was ane combatt of singular battell betuix the laird of Drumlamrik and the laird of Hempsfeild quho provokit vther in barras to fight to deid. 1657 83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 383 Tertullian provokes all the world to contradict it, if they could. 1697 Dryden *Eneid* VI 252 Swoln with applause, and aiming still at more, He now provokes the sea gods from the shore.

II. 4. To incite or urge (a person or animal) *to* some act or *to do* something; to stimulate to action; to excite, rouse, stir up, spur on. Also with *simple obj.* or *absol.* Now *arch.* except as involving mixture of 5.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 45 Bothe Numetor and the ij. brether were provokede in to the dethe off Amulius. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/2 Provokyn, or steryn to good, or badde. 1462 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II 128 Diuers .. Weuers..for ther singuler profit, provokyn and steire diuers marchaunte and othom to bryng in people. not born vndir the Kynges obeisaunce. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* x. 24 Let vs consyder one another to provoke vnto love, and to good workes. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xviii. 28 They cried loude, and prouoked themselues with knyues & bothes. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 112 Beautie prouoketh theeues sooner then gold *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* I, The bloody spurre cannot prouoke him on. 1671 R. MacWard *True Nonconf.* 10 To allcage, that the Prophets did not provock to such courses. 1743 J Morris *Serm.* ii. 46 He..provokes them who are rich to liberality. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org* 1 In the hope that these pages may provoke others to come forward.

b. *transf.* To stir up, agitate.

1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* xii. 167 And with our Oars in hand provok'd the Deep.

5. To incite to anger (a person or animal); to enrage, vex, irritate, exasperate. Also *absol.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 51 Anthiocus Magnus, provokede thro that, had occupiede alle Egipte [Trevisa, Antiochus was wroop]. 1535 Coverdale *Ps* lxxvii[i]. 17 For all this they synned agaynst him, and prouoked the most hyest in the wildernesse. *Ibid.* xciv. [xcv.] 8 Harden not youre hertes, as when ye prouoked in tyme of temptacion in the wildernes. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 231 A shadow provokes the asp. 1715 De Foe *Jam Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 74 You had better let her alone, you will but provoke her. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 90 Mrs. Mourtray, quite out of patience, exclaimed, 'you are really enough to provoke a saint'. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 47 'Don't provoke me', exclaims Netta.

6. To excite, stir up, arouse (feeling, action, etc.); to give rise to, call forth.

1533 Gau *Richt Lay* 16 Thay that prouokis ony ewil desir .. in thair selff or in oders with sangis or wordis. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii 140 My Tale prouokes that question. 1653 Wilkins *Gift Prayer* vi. 51 The meditation of his bounty and goodness will provoke Love and Gratitude. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 301 Their natures are too opposite ever to provoke mutual desire. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 263 The discussions it has provoked, and the train of experiments it has induced. 1881 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. v. 233 The Oxford revivalists had provoked the storm, but had no spell which would allay it.

b. *transf.* To excite, give rise to, induce, bring about (a physical action, condition, etc.).

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. M iv, Saffron..hath the propertye.. to prouoke vryne. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 15 It prouoketh slepe, the temples beynge annoynted with it. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 207 Lukewarm water will not sooner provoke vomiting, then thou dost the Lord to vomit thee out of his mouth. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 262 All things which provoke great Secretions, especially Sweat. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xii. 262 Does the yeast-plant stand alone in its power of provoking alcoholic fermentation?

Hence **Provoked** (prǝvōu·kt), *ppl. a.*, having received provocation; irritated, angry, annoyed.

1552 Huloet, Prouoked, *concitatus, impulsus.* 1698 Vanbrugh (*title*) The Provok'd Wife: a Comedy. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 151 There may be a time when provoked mercy will no longer strive.

Provo·ke, *sb. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. An act of provoking; a provocation; a challenge; a cause of offence.

1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* II. 589 (MS.) By just provoke made ireful. 1824 Scott *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 14 Apr., Were you to consider this letter as a provoke requiring an answer.

2. An invitation.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 375 He regretted to hear that Sunday was our only open day, but finally, summing up courage, he hazarded a provoke for Sunday.

Provokee (prǝvǫkē·). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ee 1.] One who is provoked.

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 130 The provokee, therefore, determined that the plebeian provoker..should never more speak to him.

†**Provo·kement.** *Obs.* [f. Provoke *v.* + -ment. Cf. obs. F. *provoquement* (15–17th c. in Godef.).] The action of provoking; that which provokes, instigates, or excites; a provocation.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* IV 55 b, Thou hast done it without enye peruokement [*ed.* 1570 prouokement] of my parte. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 Speciall prickes and provokementes to sturre vpp such as were fallen. 1597 Heard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 462 Giges .vsurped the crowne at the prouokement of the Queene his mistresse. 1644 Fary *God's Severity* (1645) 20 Notwithstanding the daily provokements and grievances that are done against him by the children of men.

Provoker (prǝvōu·kəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which provokes (in various senses); a challenger, instigator, inciter, irritator, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 435 A noble yonge man, Hew by name,..toke the batelle for the kynge, and did sle his provoker. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. 62 My provokers..That without cause to hurt me do not cease. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. iii. 27 Drinke, Sir, is a great prouoker of three things. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 Fear..is a just provoker of our teers. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 P 11 Men who are such Provokers of Mirth in Conversation, that it is impossible for a Club or Merry-meeting to subsist without them. *a* 1860 J. A. Alexander *Gosp. Christ* xxx. (1861) 401 The foolhardiest provoker of temptation.

Hence **Provo·keress,** a female provoker.

1611 Cotgr., *Concitatrice*, a concitatrix; incitresse, prouokeresse.

Provoking (prǝvōu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Provoke; stirring up, incitement, provocation.

1530 Palsgr. 253/1 Provokyng to angre, *irritation.* 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xv. 30 With ye prouokynge wherwith he displeased the Lorde God of Israel. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Acomamiento*, prouoking, stirring vp.

Provoking (prǝvōu·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That provokes.

1. That incites or instigates; provocative.

1530 Palsgr. 321/2 Provokyng or movyng to a thynge, *incitatif.* 1630 Massinger *Renegado* II. iv. Provoking dishes passing by, to heighten Declined appetite. 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb.) 52 God therefore left him [Adam] free, set before him a provoking object, ever almost in his eyes.

2. Causing anger or irritation; exasperating, irritating.

1642 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 163 As he shall be powerfull, so he will be provoking and cruell. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* Pref (1684) 6 The abuse of mercy, which is of all sins the most provoking. 1710 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I 21 It is a provoking thing to think .we should always be asunder so many dirty miles. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 327 This answer, far more provoking than a direct refusal 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 812 Joseph, unquestionably, must have been a very provoking younger brother.

Hence **Provo·kingness.**

1840 L. Hunt *Leg. Florence* II. ii, You take Ways of refined provokingness to wreak it.

Provo·kingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. In a way that incites, instigates, or tempts.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav* 78 The women did sit, when admitted..: for them to lie along, [was] esteemed too prouokingly lasciuious. 1731 A. Hill *Adv. Poets* Epist. 12 What they daily heard, and saw, so provokingly praised 1887 J Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 221 When rosy lips, like Cupid's bow, Assault provokingly invite.

2. In an irritating manner; so as to cause irritation; exasperatingly; to a provoking degree.

1786 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 28 Nov., He smiled a little provokingly, and said, 'We agree'. 1881 Geikie in *Macm Mag.* XLIV. 238 Your progress becomes provokingly slow and laborious.

†**Provolu·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. type **prōvolūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *prōvolvĕre* to roll or tumble forwards, prostrate oneself (before another).] A tumbling down; prostration.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. xxi. § 5 This Anniversary Provolution therefore of a Penitent upon the floor at the feet of a formal Confessor..is no part of true Christian Discipline.

Provost (prǫ·vǝst), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 pra(?prá)-fost, -uost, -fast, -uast, -fest. *β.* 1 pro(?pró)-fost, 2–6 prouost, 4 prouast, prouos, 4–6 provest, *Sc.* -west, 4, 8 proves, 5 -veste, 5–6 provost, -voste, 6–7 -vist, 7 *Sc.* -veist, 4– provost. See also Prevost, Provo. [Corresponds to OE. *profost* (?*prá-*), beside *prafost* (?*prá-*), and also to early OF. and Anglo-Fr. *provost* (12th c.), found beside *prevost* (mod.F. *prévôt*); representing early med.L. *propositus*, occurring beside and in the sense of *præpositus*, 'a prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander', sb. use of *præpositus*, placed, or set before or over, placed at the head, appointed as chief, pa. pple. of *præpōnĕre*, f. *præ* before + *pōnĕre* to place, put.

As to the etymological and phonetic relations of the OE. and Teutonic forms, see Note below.]

One set or placed over others; a superintendent, president, head, chief; used generally as an equivalent of the uses of PRÆPOSITUS in ancient and med.Latin, and of the descended terms in French and other languages, and *spec.* as the proper title of certain ecclesiastical and secular officers in England and Scotland, or as a rendering of French *prevost, prévôt*, formerly used to designate various officials: see Cotgr. s. v. *Prevost*, and cf. PREVOST.

I. In ecclesiastical and scholastic use.

1. The head or president of a chapter, or of a community of religious persons; in conventual bodies properly the official next in rank to the abbot, = PRIOR 1 (in quot. *c* 1375 the prioress of a body of nuns); also the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church, corresponding to the existing dean (but see DEAN[1] 4). Now chiefly *Hist.*

a. **c 961** ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (MS. *c* 1000) lxv. (1885) 124 Be mynstres prafaste [*MS. F. c* 1100 profaste]... Þurh þæs geendebyrd in profostes [*MS. T. c* 1075 prauostes] misfadunge. **a 1066** *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 233 [Witnesses] Gisa bisceop, and Ælfsie abbod, and Wulgeat abbod, and Ælfnoð mynster prauost

β. **a 900** *Martyrol.* 20 Mar. 42 Þa ondranc se þæs wætres ond sealde hit þæm breðer þe him ætstod, þæs mynstres profoste [*v.r.* prauast]. **970** (Aug. 10) in *MS. 'Ritual of Durham'* lf. 84/2 (ed. 1840 p. 185), Be suðan wudigan gæteæt aclee on west sæxum on laurentius mæssan dægi on wodnes dægi ælfsige ðæm biscope in his getelde aldred se profast ðas feower collectæ on fif næht aldne mona ær underne awrat. **c 1000-1100** [see *a. c* 961]. **a 1122** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1066 Ða cusen þa munecas to abbot, Brand prouost. forðan þæt he wæs swiðe god man. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* x (*Mathou*) 307 Þar dowchtyre..of his hand þe vail scho [Ephigenea] tuk ..& wes mad proves but wene Of twa hu[n]dricht virginis clene. **c 1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 688 Abbotis of ordouris, Prowestis and priouris. **a 1552** LELAND *Itin.* VI. 1 Wyngham .. Ther is a Provoste, vi. Prebendaries, besydes othar Ministers of the Churche. **1561** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 194 All Denis, Archdenis, Subdenis, Chantouris, Subchantouris, Provestis, Personis, Vicaris **1641** *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 520/1 Ane dissolutione made be the proveist and first prebendar of the Colledge kirk of Corstorphine with advyse and consent of George Lord Forrester of Corstorphine vndoubted Patrone of the said Provesterie. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 177/1 (Benedictine Rules) That the Provost or Prepositus be chosen by the Abbot to whom he must be subject **1824** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. III. viii. 307 In place of the nunnery [of Lincluden], he established a collegiate church, consisting of a provost, and twelve canons. **1878** *Clergy List* 458 The Episcopal Church in Scotland..United Diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness . Provost of the Cathedral [Inverness] the Bishop. *Ibid.* 459 St Ninian's Cathedral [Perth] John Burton, Provost. **1898** *Beverley Chapter Act Bk.* (Surtees) I. Introd 40 At York, Hugh the Chanter says, on Thomas rebuilding the Canons' Hall he..'established a Provost [*Præpositum constituit*] to preside over them and provide for them'.

b. In modern use, a rendering of Ger. *propst*, Da. *provst*, etc., as the title of the Protestant clergyman in charge of the principal church (*hauptkirche*) of a town or district.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 414 b, The fellowes or prebends of that Colledge [at Eluange = Elbing] haue authority to chuse the Prouost, as they commonly call him. **1780** tr. *Von Troil's Iceland* 173 The provost and minister of Hiardarholt ..is justly celebrated. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 23 The Danish clergy consists of bishops, provosts, and ministers. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 507 Support. from their two provosts—patricians of Nürnberg—in the appointment of evangelical preachers.

†**c.** Applied by Caxton to a Mohammedan muezzin [mistransl. obs. F. *provoire* a priest].

1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* clxx. 252 On the cornes ben hye towres, vpon whiche the prouostes were woonte to goo vp at certayn howres for to warne and somone the peple to praye.

2. The specific title of the heads of certain educational colleges.

In earlier instances, a survival from the ecclesiastical establishments in which these originated; in later instances an extension of the name to subsequent foundations. The title is borne by the heads of Oriel, Queen's, and Worcester Colleges at Oxford, King's College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin; also of Eton College, and now or formerly of certain other colleges in England, Scotland, the United States, etc.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 45/2 The Provost and the College of the same place [Eton]. **1531-2** *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Archedeacons maisters prouostes presidentes wardens felowes bretherne scholers. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 241 Being himselfe prouost of the kings colledge in Cambridge. **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 47. 270 That D. Potter cannot leave being Provost of Q. Colledge. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 40 There is an University at Dublin..wherein are a Provost and seven Senior and Ruling Fellows. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 45 He..professed Theology in the Coll. of S. Salvator at S. Andrews, whereof he was made Provost. **1812** *Orig. Charter Columbia Coll* (1836) 35 The trustees of Columbia college have, by their petition, prayed that the provost of the said college may be eligible as a trustee of said college. **1838-9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. III. i. § 8. 374 From a press established at Eton by himself, provost of that College. **1846** N. F. MOORE *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* 78 The trustees determined to divide the powers and duties of the presidential office between a president and an officer to be styled Provost.

transf. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ix. 93 He concludes with a Curator or Provist of the whole Discipline [Plato's Sacred College].

II. A secular officer, etc.

†**3.** One appointed to preside over or superintend something; usually the representative of the supreme power in a district or sphere of action; formerly used as a translation of various Latin titles, as *præpositus, prætor, proconsul, procurator*, etc.; also in the sense of viceroy, prime minister, and the like. Sometimes without explicit reference to his delegated or appointed position, = Ruler, chief, head, captain, etc.: see 4. *Obs.*

α. **a 900** *O. E. Martyrol.* 13 Aug. 144 Valerianus, Decies prafest þæs caseres. **c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Exod.* v. 16 Þa comun Israela folces prafostas [Vulg. *præpositi filiorum Israel*] & clypodon to Pharaone & þus cwædon. **a 1100** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 309/33 *Prepositus*, gerefa, oððe prafost.

β. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* VI. (*Thomas*) 9 Gundoforus.. þare kynnge has send his proveste here Abney [*orig.* præpositum Abbanem], bis[i]lly fore to spere A man, þat sic palace can make ?*c* **1400** *Warres of Jewes* (Laud MS 22) in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 105 Pylot was provost under that prynce ryche. **c 1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath* IV 1028 The prouost of perse was there also. **1456** SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 110 A kingis provost may have na mare power na has his maister. **1491** CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) III A Provoste or Capytayne of men of warre. **a 1518** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1480 The prowde prouoste of Turky lande **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xi. 87 He [Darius] send his prouest tasifernes vitht gold and siluer to lacedemonia. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist* I. (1591) 25 Flauius Sabinus they ordeyned Prouost of the citty [L. *urbi præfecere*]. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xi. 289 Their Pretor or Provost [L. *prætor*] named Millionius, spake these words. **1631** T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 145 Free-Schooles. Some of them..are commonly in the gift of the King, or his Provost or Substitute, in that behalfe.

†**b.** *transf.* Applied to the archangel Michael as leader of the heavenly host. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. ii. (1859) 3, I wil bringe hym bifore Mychael the prouost of heuene **14..** HOCCLEVE *Compl. Soule* 267 Wks. 1897 III. p. lix, Sere prouost Michael gracious. **1521** in *Market Harb. Records* (1890) 216 The holy Archangell Mychell, the provest off paradyse.

4. An officer or official in charge of some establishment, undertaking, or body of men; an officer who had the management of a royal or feudal establishment and the collection of dues; a ruler, manager, steward, overseer, keeper. Now *Hist.*

The title *prevost, prévôt* was formerly extensively given in France to officials having administrative and judicial functions: see Cotgrave s. v. *prevost*, and cf. PREVOST 2.

1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Þe greate [thieves] byeþ þe ontrewe reuen, prouos, and bedeles, and serions þet steleþ þe amendes, and wyþdraȝeþ þe rentes of hire lhordes. **c 1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.) Trygwille prouost of the Kynges hows [*regiæ præpositum domus*]. **1382** WYCLIF *Judg.* xx. 28 And Phynees, the sone of Eliazar, sone of Aaron, was prouost of the hows. **1382**— *Isa* xxii 15 Weend in to hym, that dwelleth in the tabernacle, to Sobnam, prouost of the temple. **c 1400** *Rom. Rose* 6812 Taylagiers, and these monyours, Bailifs, bedels, provost, countours. **1570** DEE *Math Pref.* d iv b, The Architect .. is .. the Hed, the Prouost, the Directer. of all Artificiall workes, and all Artificers. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iv. 130 A Prouost ouer the horses which draw the Artillery. **1611** COTGR., *Prevost des Monnoyes*, the Prouost of the Mint; the Iudge of controuersies arising by reason of the Mint, or among Mintmen **1615** BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, *Amir*, *Præses fidelium*, The prouost of the faithfull. **1696** *Lond Gaz.* No. 3219/4 Mr. John Brant, Provost of His Majesty's Mint at the Tower of London. **1766** ENTICK *London* IV 342 (At the Mint) A provost,..blanchers, moniers, &c **1863** H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 727 Relieving them [burgesses] from the interference of Royal provosts in the collection of the King's revenue.

†**5.** The chief magistrate of a town. **a.** In obsolete or historical uses, esp. (*b*) in reference to French, Flemish, or other foreign cities, in which also it sometimes passes into sense 6.

[?**a 1135** *Leges Willelm. Conq.* (MS *c* 1230) I ii. § 1 E si aucuns vescunte u provost mesfait as humes [de sa baillie] [And if any sheriff or provost does wrong to the men of his jurisdiction] *Ibid* v. Cil kis claimed, durrad [al gr(ef)e) s(ive) al provost aveir] pur la rescussiun viii den. [He who claims them shall give to the provost for the recovery 8 pence.] **1200** *Charter Ipswich* in Grose *Gild Merch.* II. 115 Reddendo per annum rectam et solitam firmam ad terminum Sancti Michaelis per manum Gippeswici prepositi ad scaccarium nostrum. [*transl.* I. 7, Paying annually at our Exchequer the right and customary ferm at Michaelmas term, by the hand of the provost of Ipswich] **1292** BRITTON I. iii. § 1 Le provost de chescune vile. **1306** *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 270/1 Le Provost des Villes.] **1485** *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 378/1 The Office of Provost of your Towne of Middelton, in the forsaid Countie [Kent].

(*b*) **c 1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 204 Þe prouest of þe toun [Bruges] a wik traytour & cherle, He þouht to do tresoun vnto his lorde þe erle. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 164 The cristene folk that thurgh the strete wente . hastily..for the Prouost sente. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxi. 263 This foresayde Charlis was sore hated of the prouoste of Brudgys. **a 1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* vii. 15 Than they sent for yᵉ provost of Gerone. **1547** *Bk. Marchauntes* ciij, The hygh prouost of these marchants.. kepeth his bank vnder exchang to all people—conuertynge leade into golde. [**1611** COTGR. s v. *Prevost*, *Prevost des Marchands à Paris*, the Lord Mayor of Paris; different from the Prouost of Iustice, who is called, *Le Prevost de Paris.*] **1706** PHILLIPS, *Provost of Merchants*, the chief Magistrate or Mayor of the City of Paris in France.

b. *spec.* The title of the head of a Scottish municipal corporation or burgh; equivalent to *mayor* in England: cf. MAYOR 1.

The provosts of some of the more important corporations, viz. (in 1908) Edinburgh (since *c* 1486), Glasgow (since 1690), Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, are styled *Lord Provost.*

[**13..** in *Sc. Stat.* (1844) I. 683 [319] Et facto hujusmodi sacramento osculari debet prepositum et vicinos si frater Gilde fuerit.] **1387** *Charters &c of Edinb.* (1871) 35 Androw Yutsoun prowest of the Burgh of Edynburgh ?**1495** *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 219 The provest of the toune beand present. **a 1515** *Interl. Droichis* 21 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 315 Prowest, baillies, officeris, And honerable induellaris, Of all this fair towne **1563** WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest* § 29 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 94 The prouestis and ballies of euiry burgh. **1639** DR HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 70 A letter of yours derected to the prouist and balleifes of Edinburg. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The provost of Edinburgh has the title *lord.* **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 7 Aberdeen ..Its civil government is vested in a provost, denominated lord provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and town clerk, a town-council, and 7 deacons of the incorporated trades. **1882** GRANT *Old & New Edinb.* II. 278/1 In 1377 John of Quhitness first appears as Provost or Prepositus, on the 18th of May. *Ibid.* 278/2 Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hailey [*c* 1486] was the first designated 'my Lord Provost', probably because he was a peer of the realm.

†**6.** An officer charged with the apprehension, custody, and punishment of offenders. *Obs.*

In France many of the officials called *prevost* (*prévôt*) were specially charged with the keeping of public order and the apprehension, custody, trial, and punishment of offenders, for which they had considerable powers of summary jurisdiction: hence the military use in 7.

?**a 1400** *Morte Arth.* 1611 Be teche þam þe proveste [of Paris] in presens of lordez, O payne and o perelle þat pendes there too **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II clxxxv. 564 The kyng commaunded hym and sayd. Prouost, get you men togyther well horsed, and pursewe that traytour syr Peter of Craon. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I ii. 118 Here comes Signior Claudio, led by the Prouost to prison. *Ibid.* III. ii. 219 Prouost,..Claudio must die to morrow: Let him be furnish'd with Diuines, and haue all charitable preparation. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* VII xix. 552 A few dayes after hee sent a provost. to take this Sorcerer. **1611** [see 5 a (*b*)]. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. 289 (Netherlanders Commonwealth) Among the apprehenders, the chiefe are called Prouosts, and they of old had power to hang vagabonds. **1841** JAMES *Brigand* xxvii, 'Fetch the provost', exclaimed another. **1873** J. LEWES *Census* 1871 204 (Guernsey) The provost or Queen's sheriff [cf. PREVOST 2 b].

7. *spec. Milit.* An officer of the military police in a garrison, camp, or the field: see PROVOST-MARSHAL, and *provost-sergeant* in 9.

In this sense usually pronounced provō (after F. *prévôt*) and sometimes written PROVO.

1692-1746 [see PROVO]. **1799** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I 37, I wish you would send the Provost here. Until some of the plunderers are hanged it is vain to expect to stop the plunder **1894** 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-Coats* 44 Perhaps she had less cause for bitterness owing to her superior position as the wife of the Provost.

b. Short for *provost-cell*: see 9.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**8.** An assistant fencing-master. (So F. *prévôt.*)

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 97 Of fence..there is not onely Masters to teache it, wyth his Prouostes [*Wks.* (*ed.* 1761) provosters] Vshers Scholers and other names of arte and Schole. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, We..do giue leave and licence to our provost, Acolastus-Polypragmon Asotus, to play his master's prize, against all masters whatsoever. **1615** in Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vi. § 22 They which desire to be taught at their admission are called scholars, and, as theyr profit they take degrees, and proceed to be provosts of defence.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **provost-cell**, a cell for confining military prisoners; †**provost-place**, in phr. *to sit provost-place*, to preside; †**provost-seal**, the official seal of a provost of a borough; **provost-sergeant**, a sergeant of the military police: cf. sense 7.

1902 WEBSTER Suppl., **Provost cell*, in the British service, a military prison for soldiers confined, by order of the commanding officer or by sentence of court martial, for periods not exceeding forty-two days. **1748** J. WALLIS in *Gentl. Mag.* (1779) XLIX. 405 If the proud gentleman that thinks himself slighted should happen to sit *provost-place as they call it, he sits at the head of his table in all the agonies of concealed ill-nature. **1466** *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I 322 Undre the *Prowost seall of the saide citte. **1868** *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 824 The *Provost Serjeant is to cause the prisoners to wash themselves once a day.

Hence, chiefly *nonce-wds.*, †**Pro·vostage**, some impost duty in some countries; **Pro·vostess**, a female provost; in quot. (after Ger. *propstin*) applied to the prioress of a (Protestant) conventual foundation; **Provosto·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a provost, provostal.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 281 The ship *Jenny* arrives at Bilboa, and there Bradson sells 1640½ quintals of fish .and delivers for *provostage 2½ per cent. in specie of fish **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The dismantled apartments are hung with the portraits of the Abbesses since the Reformation...One looks, instinctively, for Aurora von Königsmark; and she, having been only *provostess, is missing. Certainly she is the lady of Quedlinburg. **1855** J. STRANG *Glasgow & Clubs* (1856) 212 During his *provostorial sovereignty the provost haugh was purchased.

[*Note.* The forms of this word in the cognate continental langs. are ON. *prófastr* (*c* 1160 in Norway), Icel. *prófastur*, Norw. *provast, -est*, MSw. *provast, -est, proast, -est, proost*, Sw. *prost*, MDa. *provest, -est*, Da. *provst* (*propst*); MLG. *provest, pröfst, prost*, MFris., MDu. *provest*, MDu. also *proo(f)st*, Du. *proost* (*provoost*); OHG. *probost, -ist*, MHG. *probest*, Ger. *probst, propst*; all in eccl. sense. It is not clear whether the OE. *profost* was historically connected with any of these, except as representing the same Latin word; *prafost* stands quite alone. The length of the stress vowel in OE. can only be determined by inference; most lexicographers have marked it as long, as in ON.; but

Pogatscher (*Lautl. der Gr. Lat. Lehnworte im Altengl.*) gives reasons for short *a* and *o* (so Sievers and Napier); the *o* in Ger. and Du. appears also to have been short. Pogatscher takes *præfost* as repr. late L. or Romanic *prepost-* from *præpositus*, and *profost*, late L. or Romanic *propost-* from *propositus*; which latter gave OHG. *probost* and all the continental cognate forms. The early 12th c. *prouost* = *provost* might mean either the OF. *provost* or the Anglo-Fr. *provo'st*. While the Teutonic langs. have favoured the *propost-* form, the Romanic have preferred the *prepost* from *præposit-*, though in earlier times they had also forms in *pro-*. Cf. OF. *prevost*, also *provos(t*, *pourvost*, *prouvos(t*, *preuvost*, *proost*, *prost*, *pros* (Godef. *Compl.*), Anglo-Fr. *provost*, mod. F. *prévôt*; Pr. *prebost*, Sp., Pg *preboste*, It. *prevosti*, formerly also *provosto* (Florio).]

Pro·vost, *v. rare.* Also provo' (cf. PROVO). [f. prec. sb. sense 7.] *trans.* To hand over to the provost-marshal to be dealt with summarily and (formerly) to receive corporal punishment. Hence **Pro vosting** *vbl. sb.*

Apparently a short-lived word used *c* 1837.

1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* ix. (ed 2) 241 Men found to be incorrigible, have first been provosted, then marched forth disgracefully by beat of drum from their regiments. **1837** C. SHAW *Mem.* II. xxxv 541 There is a good deal of provosting, of which I rather approve, as it prevents serious punishments. **1839** A. SOMERVILLE *Hist. Brit. Legion* iii. 69 He [an officer] was a decided enemy to provo'ing. *Ibid.* xi. 242 In four months he had been eleven times provosted, and once flogged by sentence of a court-martial.

Provostal (provǫ·stăl), *a. rare.* [f. PROVOST *sb.* + -AL, after obs. F. *prevostal* (Cotgr. 1611), mod.F. *prévôtal*.] Of or pertaining to a provost.

1611 COTGR., *Prevostaire*, prouostall, of a Prouost. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Provostal*, of or pertaining to a Provost. **1706** in PHILLIPS. **1905** *Daily News* 10 Aug 6 It is earnestly to be hoped .that no 'confeesion' will be created in any mayoral or provostal bosom by the selection of such a date as the 13th, and such a day as Friday.

[**Provoster**, error for PROVOST.

The quot. cited in Richardson from Ascham *Toxoph.* is given s. v. PROVOST 8, q. v.

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Buckingh.* (1662) I. 131 Fellow and Provoster of Eaton.]

Provost-marshal. Also 6 **propheest-**, 6, 9 **-martial.** [f. PROVOST *sb.* 6, 7 + MARSHAL *sb.*, commonly held to be an irregular representation of OF. *prevost des mareschaus* (*de France*), 'provost of the marshals (of France)', 15th c. in Littré: see Note below.]

An officer (= PROVOST 6, PREVOST 2) attached to a military or naval force, whose duties and powers have varied at different times and in different countries. Now, in the army: An officer appointed to a force in camp or on active service, as the head of the police, having duties which include the preservation of order, the prevention of pillage, the custody of prisoners charged with offences till trial, the carrying into effect of the punishments awarded, etc. In the navy, the 'Master-at-Arms' of the ship in which a court-martial is to be held (being the Chief Petty Officer in charge of the ship's police) is appointed by warrant Provost-marshal for the occasion.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 237 They wer. arrayned before the propheest marshall and capitannes, and ther, upon ther awne confessions, adjudged to die. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen VIII* 12 b, The lorde Darcie..sent forth his Prouost Marshal, which scarcelie with peyne refrayned the yomen archers. **1571** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 102 Tak the personis, and use thame as presoners, and deliver thame to the Provest Marcheall **1591** *Garrard's Art Warre* 157 They shall by the Provost Martiall be punished. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX. xxix. 731 Amongst whom was Hanno also the Provost Marshall [*præfectus*], a noble young gentleman. *a* **1642** SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 342/1 The Boatswain serves for a Provost-Marshal. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Provost-Marshal*, also an Officer in the Royal Navy, who has charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea. **1809** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) IV 455 The appointment of Assistant Provost Marshals, I am sorry to say, is but too necessary. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxi, I was put under the custody of the provost-martial. **1844** *Regul. & Ord. Army* 275 The Officer appointed to the situation of Provost-Marshal has the rank of Captain in the Army. the appointment is one of great responsibility, and requires the utmost vigilance and activity. **1897** GEN. H. PORTER in *Cent Mag.* June 211 Provost-marshal's guards seized all available citizens..and impressed them into the service. **1908** *Admiralty Memo. on Court-Martial Procedure* 35 The Convening Authority..shall, by warrant. appoint a provost-marshal to take the accused into his custody and safely keep him until he shall have been delivered in due course of law.

b. Used as equivalent of obs. F. *prevost des mareschaux* and of other names of semi-military officers of public order.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn prevost de mareschaulx*, a prouoste Marshall, that hath in charge to hang vp theues. *c* **1620** FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* v. iii, *Provost.* I have been provost-marshal twenty years, And have truss'd up a thousand of these rascals **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, They bore the palm [as the object of fear and execration] over every hangman in France, unless it were their master, Tristan l'Hermite, the renowned Provost-Marshal, or his master, Louis XI. *Ibid. passim.* **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 261 A provost-martial of the name of Aichili traversed Swabia and Franconia..; it is calculated that within a small district, he hung forty evangelical preachers on trees by the roadside.

c. The chief police official of some of the colonies in the West Indies, etc.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 204 Governors and Officers in the West Indies..Peter Forbes Esq.; Provost Marshall. *Ibid* 205 Bermuda George Tucker, Esq.; Secretary and Provost Marshal. [Given also as the title of an official in Barbadoes, Leeward Islands, South Carolina.] **1908** *Whitaker's Alm.* 539 The Bahamas..Provost-Marshal and Commandant of Constabulary. *Ibid.* 542 Barbados.. Provost-Marshal.

[*Note.* The functions of the *prevost des mareschaus de France* in the 15th c. appear to have been those of a military provost-marshal, although they were subsequently extended and changed; thus Cotgrave 1611 explains *Prevost des Mareschaux* as 'A Prouost Marshall (who is often both Informer, Judge, and Executioner) punishes disorderlie Souldiors, Coyners, Free booters, high-way robbers, lazie rogues, or vagabonds, and such as weare forbidden weapons'; Littré has '*prévôt des maréchaux*, an officer appointed to watch over the safety of the highways within the limits of a *généralité*, called also *prévôt de la maréchaussée* [i. e. provost of the marshalcy]'; in which the military functions have disappeared. For these Littré has *prévôt de l'armée*, *prévôt du régiment*, and in the navy, *prévôt général de la marine*, and *prévôt marinier*. The 15th c F. *prevost des mareschaus* might have been rendered 'marshals' provost', but it is not easy to see how it became *provost marshal*, unless perhaps under the influence of *court-martial*, *law martial*, and the 16th c. confusion of *marshal* and *martial*, whereby we find also *law marshal* and *provost martial*, showing that the latter was sometimes at least taken to be 'war provost'.]

Provostry (prǫ·vəstri). Now *Hist.* [f. PROVOST + -RY: cf. F. *Provoterie*, local name (in Godef.), variant of OF. *prevosterie* the tribunal of a *prévôt*.]

†**1.** The office or jurisdiction of a provost. Formerly applied to a Roman prætorship or prefecture; also to the provostship of a Scottish burgh.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 58 (Camb. MS) Certes the dignite of the prouostrye [*prætura*] of Rome was whylom a gret power, now is it nothyng but An Idel name. *Ibid*, What thyng is now more owt cast than thylke prouostrye. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxxix. (1859) 43 He shalle spoylen the thy worshyp and of thy prouostry with grete shame and shendeshyp. **1545** *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 214 His office of prouestry quhilk he had of the said tovnn. *a* **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 383 There had been a long and old emulation betwixt the two Families for the Wardenry of the middle Marches, and the Provostry of Jedburgh.

2. The benefice of a collegiate provost: see PROVOST 1; the revenue derived from such a benefice; rarely, the office of provost of an educational college; = PROVOSTSHIP 1 b. Now *Hist.*

c **1450** T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 164 Amovyd and pryved perpetually frome provestre of the same collage Royall. **1548-9** in E. Green *Somerset Chantries* (1885) 5 The parsonage ther is appropriat to the Provostrie of Wells. **1581** in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II xv. (1876) 446 An Act of Parliament ordaining all provostries and prebends to be given to scholars. **1641** [see PROVOST *sb* 1 β]. **1702** *Angues in Herba* 48 She had conceded to her Luxemburg with its Provostry. **1889** HUNTER-BLAIR tr *Bellesheim's Hist. Cath. Ch. Scot* III. 224 To retain the provostry of St. Mary's and the rectorship of the University. **1898** *Beverley Chapter Act Bk* (Surtees) I. Introd. 38 In the latter part of its existence, the Provostry of Beverley was a peculiar institution.

†**c.** The residence of a provost. *nonce-use.*

1825 LOCKHART *Let.* 18 July in *Life Scott*, A superb *dejeuner* in the Provostry [at Trinity College, Dublin].

Pro·vostship. [f. PROVOST + -SHIP.]

1. The office or position of a provost: e.g. **a.** of a Roman prefect; **b.** of the provost of an ecclesiastical or educational college; **c.** of the provost of a municipal corporation, esp. in Scotland; **d.** of an officer of public order (in quot. as a title).

a. **1546** LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. iii. 38 b, During that office [viz. of Dictator], all other magistrates were abrogated except the Tribunate or Prouostship of the Commons. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XIV. xii. (1622) 213 But whom shall any mans dignitie warrant, seeing the Prouostship [*præfectura*] of the citie auailed not? **1678** WANLEY *Wond Lit World* VI. x. § 12. 579/2 Piso..was advanced to the Provostship of the City of Rome.

b. **1514** in Burton & Raine *Hemingbrough* 381 The preferment of the Priour of Drax..to the provestship of Heminyngburgh. **1549** LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 67 Hauynge the profyt of a Prouestshyp and a Deanry, and a Personage. **1623** in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 390 The provostship of Eton seems not to be so assured to Sir William Beecher. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 199 He was preferred..vnto .the Prouostship of Beuerley. **1714** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5231/1 The Provostship of Oriel-College in Oxford. **1871** FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii. 18 He entered Trinity College in June 1682...He was raised to the Provostship in August 1699.

c. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 150 [She] dischargit the lord Ruthven of his provistschipe and maid the land of Kinphans prowest and captane of the toun. **1820** RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. v. i. 393 The townhall was rebuilt. under the provostship of the celebrated Miron. **1890** GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 23 On Thursday, June 29, the whole community of the borough [Ipswich, an. 1200] elect two bailiffs to take charge of the provostship of the borough.

d. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, 'And it please your noble provostship' answered one of the clowns; 'he was the very first..to cut down the rascal whom his Majesty's justice most deservedly hung up.'

†**2.** A collegiate society, house, or church under a provost. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 201 A little royal town ..containing a collegiate-church or provostship. *Ibid.* 202 Oberndorf, a provostship of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. *Ibid* 324 Coppenberg, a noble provostship of Præmonstratenses, seated on an agreeable eminence.

Pro·vosty. *rare.* Now only *Hist.* [a. OF. *provosté* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), var. of *prevosté*, mod.F. *prévôté*: = med.L. *præpositātus*; also repr. OF. *provostie* (15th c. in Godef.), MLG. *provestie*, MG. *probistie*, G. *prostei*, *propstei*, Du. *proosdij*: see -Y.] = PROVOSTSHIP, in various senses; *esp.* (= F. *prévôté*) the jurisdiction of the *prévôt de Paris*, the supreme officer of the Châtelet, and that of the *prévôt de l'Île de France*, the chief officer who had charge of the safety of the highways of Paris and its environs.

c **1483** CAXTON *Dialogues* 30 Benet the chorle Is lieutenant Of the baylly of amyas And of the prouostye [*de la prevostie*]. **1483** — *Gold. Leg.* 289 b/2 Phelyp hadde taken of the Senate the prouostye of Allexandrye. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 375 The prouosty, or chief rule or offyce, was in yᵉ handes of the cytezeyns of Parys. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 68 One Nicholas Poulin, a Lieutenant in the Provosty of the Isle of France. **1849** SHOBERL tr. *Hugo's Hunchback* 154 Robert d'Estouteville, knight. keeper of the provosty of Paris [*garde de la prévôté de Paris*].

†**Provulgate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *provulgāt-*, ppl. stem of *provulg-āre*: see PROVULGE.] *trans.* To make public, publish, promulgate; to disseminate, propagate.

a **1540** BARNES *Wks* (1573) 331/2 These decrees were prouulgated ouer all Italy. **1586** FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 40 Lyons, Leopards, Beares, Wolfes, Hyens, and such lyke.. afterward being provulgated into these parts of Europe.

†**Provulga·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. L. *provulgāre*: see next and -ATION.] Publication, promulgation.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Ded. A ij b, Some which I deemed most worthy the prouulgation in our natiue tongue.

†**Provu·lge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *provulg-āre* to make known publicly, f. *prō*, PRO-¹ 1 a + *vulgāre* to publish, f. *vulg-us* the people. Cf. obs. F. *provulguer* (16th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To make publicly known, proclaim; = PROMULGE.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 Any outlawrie. had or provulged ageynst any person. **1532-3** *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 12 Any excommengement or any other censures . to be fulminate, prouulged, declared, or put in execucion.

Provysowe, obs. f. PROVISO.

Prow (prau), *sb.*¹ Now chiefly *literary*. Forms: 6 **proo**, 7 **proe**, **pro**; 6-8 **prowe**, 7 **prou**, **-e**, 7- **prow**. [a. F. *proue* (in 14th c. *proe*, *proue*), or ad. the cognate *proa* (Pg., Sp., Cat., Pr., Genoese), in It. *prua*; all prob. ultimately from L. *prōra*, a. Gr. πρῷρα, earlier πρώϊρα prow. For details, and the pronunciation, see Note below.]

1. The fore-part of a boat or ship; the part immediately about the stem.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 231 They had a west and north weste wynd in the proos of theyr shyppe. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 129 To auoid the necessitie of turning about in these seas, the ships haue prows at both ends, and are pointed each way. *Ibid* 232 A shel-fish fashioned with a keele like to a barge or barke, with a poupe embowed and turned vp yea and armed as it were in the proe with a three-forked pike. **1610** — *Camden's Brit.* I. 241 He used the Helme of a Ship for a Seale..like as Pompeie [had] the Stemme or Pro thereof in his coines. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 1?? The brushing oars and brazen prow [*rimes* row, below]. **1757** GRAY *Bard* 74 Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. **1830** TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* v, The sparkling flints beneath the prow [*rimes* low, flow]. **1833** L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 27 The pointed prow and flat bottom of the boats. **1853** SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed 3) 174 From this part it tapers in plan, and rises in section, to the prow and stern. **1887** BOWEN *Æneid* III. 277 Anchors are cast forthwith from the prows, sterns laid on the sand.

†**b.** Formerly sometimes applied specially to the fore gun-deck holding the bow-guns, and hence to a discharge of shot from these. Cf. CHASE *sb.*¹ 6. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 566 They..came vpon our quarter star-boord: and giuing vs fiue cast pieces out of her prowe, they sought to lay vs aboord. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 The Prow is the Decke abaft the Fore castle, whereon lyeth the Prow peeces. *Ibid.* xiii. 60 Giue him..your prow and broad side as before. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Prow* of a Ship, is that part of her Fore-castle which is aloft, and not in the Hold; and is properly that which is between the Chase and the Loofe.

†**c.** Phr. *Prow and poop*, the whole ship; *fig.* the whole. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 691 As if the enclosing of Christ under bread were (as the proverbe is) the prowe and poupe of godlinesse. *a* **1632** in Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 328 Both Proue and puppe, do answere to the Helme.

2. A point or pointed part projecting in front, like the prow of a ship; *spec.* in *Zool.* = PRORA 2.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Prow*, Also a point advancing it self out of a building, as the Prow out of a Ship. **1812-16** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 209 If a prow, in the form of a wedge, be drawn through a fluid [etc.]. **1819** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 232 A guiding power directs the chariot's prow Over its wheelèd clouds. **1887** SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit* XXII. 417/2 (*Sponges*) The back of the 'C' [-shaped spicule] is the *keel* or *tropis*; the points are the *prows* or *proræ*.

3. *transf.* A ship. *poet.* (Cf. KEEL *sb.*¹ 2.)

1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 51 Prows, that late in fierce

Encounter mett. **1819** BYRON *Juan* II. clxxiv, At last her father's prows put out to sea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *prow gun*, *ornament*, *side*; **prow-decked** *a.*, having an ornamental prow; **prow-shaped** *a.*, of the shape of a ship's prow, i. e. projecting in a point in front.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 131 Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights, In braue Vermilion *prow-deckt ships. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 41 The grabs attacked at a distance with their *prow-guns. **1838** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 394/2 High pressure steam, length of stroke, and *prow-shaped bows. are not all necessary for speed. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 200 The small head, with narrow forehead presenting marked interfrontal ridge—the prow-shaped cranium—indicates the worst pathological type. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxvi. 267 Rocks and shelves of sand, which were on the *Prow side.

Hence **Prowed** (praud) *a.*, having a prow.

1884 A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLIX. 46 A wooden bridge..supported on pillars..prowed so as to look like a row of vessels breasting the current. **1895** K. MEYER *Voy. Bran* I. 18 The prowed skiff in which Bran is.

[*Note* The loss of the *r* of L. *prōra* in the Romanic *proa* is unusual, but is said to be exemplified in Genoese, which may be the source of the other Mediterranean forms, and of It. *prua* and F. *proue*. But F. *proue* might also represent a Romanic **prōda* (or **prōta*) preserved in It. *proda* prow, brink, which may have arisen from L. *prōra* by dissimilation, *r* becoming *d* after *r* preceding, as in It. *rado* - L. *rārus* rare. But some would refer It. *proda* to OHG *prort*, *prot* (=OLG. *brood*) prow, brink. See Diez s.v. *prua*, Körting s v. *prora*, and articles there referred to.

The earlier Eng. spellings *proo*, *pro*, *proe* point to the pronunciation (prō); but *proo* may also have meant (prū) = F. *proue*. *Prow*, *prowe*, are ambiguous: Dryden and Scott rime *prow* with *below*, *glow*; Shelley with *flow*, but also with *now*; Tennyson in 1830 with *low*, *flow*, but later with *brow* and *now*. Walker 1791 cites 5 orthoepists for each pronunciation. Smart 1836 gives only (prō). It is possible that there were in 16th c. two forms (prō) and (prū), corresp. to Romanic *proa*, F. *proe*, and to F. *proue* respectively, the form (prū) being in 18th c. diphthongized to (prau); but this pronunciation may also have arisen in the 18th c., as in *prowl*, merely from the ambiguity of the spelling *ow*.]

† **Prow** (prū), *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **pru, pruu, prw,** 3–5 **prou,** 4–6 **prowe,** 4–7 **prow,** (5 **prowȝ**). See also PREW. [ME. *pru*, *prou*, a. OF. *pru*, *prou* (earlier *prod*, *prot*, *prut*, *proul*) profit, advantage (= It. *prode*, Sp., Pg. *pro*), subst. use of OF. *pru*, *prou* (*prod*, *prud*), It. *prode*, adj.: see next. Cf. IMPROVE *v.*²] Advantage, profit, benefit, weal, good.

c **1290** *Beket* 356 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Þe bischopriches fullen boþe, In-to þe kingus hond, For-to onder-fonge al þe prov þare-of. *Ibid.* (Percy Soc.) 302 That he myȝte the more prou afonge. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10717 As weyl haue þe quyke, þe pru, As þe dede. *c* **1330** — *Chron.* (1810) 278 His barons did also for þe comon prow. **13..** *Cursor M.* 29470 (Cott.) Þe neuent es for þin aun pruu [*C. Galba* prow]. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 130, I shal my self to herbes techen yow That shul been for youre hele and for youre prow. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* xcviii. ix, It maye bee for his prowe, To thynke on it. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 144 Dissaitfullie he gart him trow, That he wrocht ay for his plesour and prow. *c* **1570** *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 34 Syr..gladlye would I doon ye prowe, If in this matter I had halfe the skyll.

Prow (prau, bef. 1600 prū), *a. arch.* [ME. a. OF. *prou* adj. (earlier *prod*, *pro*, *prud*, *pru*, nom. *proz*, *prus*), in later OF. *preu*, mod.F. *preux* = It. *prode*, Pr. *proz*, *pro*:—late L. **prōdis*, neut. *prōde* (in Itala), = the first element in L. *prōd-esse* to be useful or profitable, to do good: see PROUD, also the ME. forms PREU, *pru*, *prew*, *preus*, corresp. to later OF.] Good, worthy, valiant, brave, gallant.

(A doublet of the earlier *prūt*, *prūd*, PROUD, introduced anew in the French sense, after *proud* was specialized in its English sense = *superbus*. App. obsolete from 16th c. (cf. PREU), but the superlative *prowest* was much affected by Spenser, whence it has come down in later poets. Some modern writers have also revived the positive *prow*.)

c **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 115 He þat hauys a long nose rechinge to þe mouth, ys prow and hardy. *a* **1555** PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 300 Christ, our most prowest Master, keepeth silence of them. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 41 The prowest knight that ever field did fight. *Ibid.* III. iii. 28 Proofe of thy prow valiaunce Thou then shalt make. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLVI. vii, The noblest, stoutest, and the prowest knight. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* III. 342 Angelica His Daughter, sought by many Prowest Knights Both Paynim, and the Peers of Charlemane. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. I. II. 52 They might claim to be the prowest knights in Europe. **1851** C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. lix, A man more wise of head or prow of hand. **1869** TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 342 From prime to vespers will I chant thy praise As prowest knight and truest lover. **1898** T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 69 Carl Schwartzenberg was in the plot, And Blücher, prompt and prow.

† **Prow**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 **prowe, prou.** [f. PROW *sb.*² or *a.*; possibly, 'to prow', in *him to prow*, *the folk to prow* = 'for advantage to him, to the people', was mistaken for a verb infinitive. Cf.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8820 When þe kyng herde of þer vertu, Þat þey myght falle þe folk to prw, He had longyng for hem to go..Þe stones to Bretaigne for to brynge.]

intr. To be of advantage; to be profitable or beneficial. Const. *to* or *dative*.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 298 Þat no þing suld be left, þat myght to Inglond prowe. **13..** *Cursor M.* 27127 (Cott.) And es he for a fule to trou, þat will noght do þat mai him prou.

Prow, Malay boat: see PROA. **Prowd(e,** obs. f. PROUD. **Prowdence,** obs. f. PRUDENCE.

† **Prower.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **-or, -our.** [ad. OF. *provere-s* nom. (13th c. in Godef.), obl. *proveur*, var. of *porveor* PURVEYOR, f. *por-*, *purveeir* to PURVEY.] 'Purveyor, provider of necessaries' (Skeat, *Notes to P. Pl.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 255 My prowor and my plowman, Piers shal ben on erthe [*v. rr.* prowyour, purveour; C. XXII. 260 prower, *v. rr.* prowour, prouour, puruyour]. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* IV. viii. 467 Crist which was. oure beest prower, ordeyned al that was best for us to haue.

Prowere, obs. f. PRORE, prow of a ship.

Prowess (prau·ės). Now chiefly *literary*. Forms: 3–5 **prouesse,** 3–7 **prowesse, prowes,** 4–5 **pruesse,** 5 **prowez, -is, -ys, prouwis, prouese, -es, proes, -esce,** 5–6 **prosse,** 5–7 **proesse,** 6 **pruice, prowse,** 6– **prowess.** [ME. *prowesse*, a. OF. *proec(c)e*, *-eisse*, *-oise*, in mod.F. *prouesse* = Prov., Sp. *proeza*, Cat. *proesa*, It. *prodezza*: f. *pro*, *prou*, PROW *a.* and -ESS ². (In 15–17th c. often a monosyllable.)]

1. Valour, bravery, gallantry, martial daring; manly courage, active fortitude.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 397/163 More prouesse ne miȝte be þan was of þis kniȝte. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 279 Vor þe noble kinne þat þou art of & vor þi prowesse iwis. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 118 Of pruesse had he fame. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 503 Schir yngerame vmphrevell, that wes Renownit of so hye prowes. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 154 That euery man. sholde haue hope to come to glorie of a Prynce or of an empyre, by prosse and vasselage. **1436** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 200 Science, proesce, devocion, equyté, Of moste estate his magnanimité. *c* **1470** *Gol. & Gaw.* 1207, I aught as prynce him to prise for his prouese. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxix. 109 Thourgh þe..hyghe proesse of Blanchardyn. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 188 His hye prowes was suche that no paynym durst abyde him. *Ibid.* lix. 207 By the prowess of .xiiii. persons. **1567** DRANT *Horace*, *Epist.* II. ii. H ij, Prease on with luckie foote to where thy pruice calleth the. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I v. (1612) 16 Philoctes trustlesse of his prowse. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 209 A mightye, and valiant gentleman of no small power or prowes. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 7 Whom they matched every way in manhood and proesse. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 789 First seen in acts of prowess eminent And great exploits. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. (1869) II. 548 Their prowess was always conspicuous in single combats. **1809** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 538 So glorious a display of the valor and prowess of his troops. **1877** RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 216 Military distinction is no more possible by prowess.

b. An act of bravery; a valiant deed; a daring feat or exploit. (Chiefly in *pl.* = deeds of valour.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Þe zenne of þan þet zuo bleþeliche recordeþ hare dedes and hare prowesses. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 205 Vayne glory of this forsayde proesses. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 13 By these men, worthie prowesses haue been dooen. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. ix. 352 To do those actes and prowesses which shall be spoken of. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. i, If he speaks of his excellencies and prowesses.

† **2.** Moral goodness or excellence; virtue. *Obs.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. (E.E.T.S.) 138 What oþer þing semeþ hele of corages but bounte and prowesse. *c* **1386** — *Wife's T.* 273 (Ellesm.) For god of his goodnesse [6 *texts* prowesse, prouesse] Wole that of hym we clayme oure gentillesse.

† **Prowessed** (prau·ėst), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + *-d* = -ED ², app. through a misunderstanding of the superl. *prowest* (see PROW *a.*) in Spenser and Milton.] Endowed with prowess; valiant.

1717 E. FENTON *Odyss.* XI. Poems 111 Feminine Deceit, To them more fatal than the prowess'd Foe. **1726** POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 139 Our freedom to thy prowess'd arm we owe.

Prow·essful, *a. rare.* [f. PROWESS (in 16–17th c. *prow's*, *prowse*) + -FUL.] Full of prowess; valorous, valiant.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* Argt. 3 Nimrod vsurps: his prow's-full Policy, To gain himselfe the Goal of Soveraignty. **1608** *Ibid.* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 839 But, the brave Prince cleaves quicker then the rest His slender Fir-poles, as more prow's-full prest. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. (1660) 3 Worthy prowesfull exploits performed in Martiall services. **1899** J. H. METCALFE *Earldom Wiltes* 9 The Scropes have been no less distinguished and prowessfull in the battle-field.

Prowl (praul), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **prolle,** (5 **pralle**), 6–8 **proll, prole,** 7 **prool(e.** *β.* 6–7 **proule, prowle,** 7–8 **proul,** 7– **prowl.** [ME. *proll-en*, origin unknown: there is app. no related word outside English. The change to *proul*, *prowl*, was at first merely one of spelling (cf. BOWL *sb.*¹), but has since *c* 1750 perverted the pronunciation from (prǫl, prōul) to (praul).]

1. *intr.* Originally, To go or move about, esp. in search of or looking for something; hence, to go, rove, roam, or wander about, in search of what can be found, esp. of plunder or prey, or with predatory intent. Orig. chiefly of persons; in mod. use (cf. PROWLING *ppl. a.*, quot. 1667), characteristically of wild beasts, or men acting like them.

α. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 859 Though ye prolle ay ye shul it neuere fynde Ye been as boold as is Bayard the blynde That blondreth forth. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Prollyn, as ratchys, *scrutor*. **1530** PALSGR. 667/2, I prolle, I go here and there to seke a thyng, *je tracasse*... The felowe prolleth aboute, but it cometh nat to effecte. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 160 [Wolves] Priuely prolling two and froe. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 655 Some do prole after Wasps, and kill them. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 413 You..range around the realm without controll Among my sons, for Proselytes to prole. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 309 [Robbers] Then proling far and near, whate'er they seize Becomes their Prey.

β. **1538** [see PROWLING *vbl. sb.* β]. **1563** B. GOOGE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 68 Whose gredy Pawes, do neuer ceas, in synfull fluds to prowle [*rime* soule]. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 802 The nightly Wolf, that round th' Enclosure proul'd To leap the Fence; now plots not on the Fold. **1778** MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., I then prowled about to choose some book. **1791** *Ibid.* 1 Aug., We determined..to prowl to the churchyard, and read the tombstone inscriptions. *c* **1850** NEALE *Hymn*, '*Christian, dost thou see them*' i, How the troops of Midian Prowl and prowl around. **1866** ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* I. 20 The leopard prowls through the jungle alone. **1888** BESANT *Inner House* v, We have prowled about the old building.

† **b.** To search, seek *for* something (without moving about). *Obs. rare.*

c **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 280 Youre hed ne bak ye claw, a fleigh as þaughe ye sought, ne youre heere ye stryke, ne pyke, to pralle for a flesche mought. **1687** *New Atlantis* III. 520 Thoughtful and dull, Stood Bavius, proling for his barren Muse.

† **c.** *fig.* To seek for gain or advantage in a mean, grasping, or underhand way; to 'cadge'. *Obs.*

α. **1530** [see PROWLING *vbl. sb.* α]. **1550** CROWLEY *Waie to Wealth* Wks. (1872) 145 Purchaisinge and prollynge for benefices. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 261/1 An other pretie practise of the pope to proll for monie, was this. **1669** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 272 A Corporation of your dignity dos not proll for advantage upon gentlemen your neighbours.

β. **1550** BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. N ij, This legate..went banketynge and prowlynge from bishope to bishope. **1603** H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 129 It is not equall..for a man to liue prowling and shifting by the labours of other men.

† **2.** *trans.* To obtain (something) by stealth, cheating, or petty theft; to get in a clandestine way; to pilfer, to filch. *Obs.*

1530 *Proper Dialogue* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 137 What soeuer we get with sweate and labour That prolle they awaye with their prayour. **1592** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 220 For from my fault could not, as chanst, the Somner prole a fee. **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 134 If we found any breach in any wall of a house, we would prie what we could proule from thence. *a* **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1687 I. 183 By how many tricks did he proll money from all parts of Christendom?

† **b.** *intr.* To plunder, steal, pilfer. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. v. (1633) 84 Surfeited with flesh and acquauitae all the Lent long, prolled and pilled insatiably without neede. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 143 The champion robbeth by night, And prowleth and filcheth by day. **1658** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 4 That he, who hath no hope of another world, be made to shark and prole to get some of this.

† **c.** *trans.* To plunder, rob (a person). *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 503, I overwhelme and contemne it then in great, by retayle it spoyles and proules me. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 111 Were it not for prolling or molesting the People, his Majesty would give Mr. Bayes the Patent for it.

3. To traverse (a place or region) esp. on the look out for prey; to traverse stealthily. † In quot. 1649, to steal in through (*obs.*).

a **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. Poems (Grosart) II. 64 He proules each place, still in new colours deckt, Sucking one's ill, another to infect. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V* cclxxv, The invading Brine Prolls evene Seame. **1750** GRAY *Long Story* 43 Who prowl'd the country far and near. **1879** MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xx. 213 He prowled the streets in disguise.

Prowl (praul), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] An act or the action of prowling; roaming or roving about, esp. in search of plunder or prey. *On* or *upon the prowl*, prowling about.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 54 A poor miserable thief had been all night upon the prowl. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. xxviii. 118 The Crow Indians..are apt to be continually on the prowl about the skirts of the mountains. **1876** 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blotted out* III. 31 Let us clear off this business as soon as we can, and then go out for a prowl. **1895** *19th Cent.* Sept. 482 Through all the intricacies of their hunting prowl we followed them.

Prowler (prau·lǝɹ). Forms: *α.* 6–7 **proller,** 7–8 **proler.** *β.* 6– **prowler,** (6 **prouler**). [f. as prec. + -ER ¹.] One who prowls; one who goes about on the look-out for what he can find or seize; one who sneaks about in search of prey or plunder; also, † one who seeks gain or advantage by any underhand or dishonourable means; a parasite, a 'sponge'; a pilferer, impostor, cheat, plunderer (*obs.*).

α. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 28 b, He is a good proller for the bely. *a* **1520** *Vox Populi Vox Dei* 712 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 292 Customers and comptrollers, Purvyours and prollers. **1550** LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 63 Couetous greedyguttes and ambicious prollers. **1632** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VIII. (ed. 4) 366 No sharkers, no Cunnicatchers, no prolers. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 398 O'er the dank rushy Marsh The sly Goose-footed Proler [the otter] bends his Course.

β. **1557** NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* IV. vii. (1568) 125 b, Greedy gluttons, and shameles prowlers. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. 1851 V. 130 Suttle Prowlers, Pastors in Name, but indeed Wolves. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XV. 714 Some prowler of the wilds. **1861** DICKENS *Tom Tiddler* i, You attract all the disreputable vagabonds and prowlers.

†Prow·lery. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ERY.] The action or practice of a prowler; a mode of plunder or dishonest gain; a swindle.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 51 Before the month of March expir'd, thirty-seven monopolies, with other sharking prouleries, were decried in one proclamation.

Prow·ling, *vbl. sb.* Forms: see PROWL *v.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb PROWL in various senses.

a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Prollynge, or sekynge, *perscrutacio.* 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Prolyng for a promocyon, *ambition* 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxx. 339 Seaueuth Henry..Of his Retriuers Proolings much (as well he might) repented. 1687 *New Atlantis* II. 194 Such proling is unworthy our great Name.

β. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1584 By prowlynge and lyenge ye fryers wolde all haue. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 173 There would not be that insolency of Popish Recusants, that licence of Rogues and wanderers, that prouling of Officers. 1908 *Daily News* 6 July 6 All the odds and ends that he picks up on his prowlings along the coast.

Prow·ling, *ppl. a.* Forms: see PROWL *v.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That prowls, in various senses.

a. 1565 DRANT *Reply to Epit on C. Scotte by R. Shacklock,* No golden Andwerpe, no of truth they seke no gold of thyne, A cheat of thanks for popysh priests to cram their prolling pine. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 137 Prolling pettifoggers. 1710 *Life of Stilling-fleet* 116 The Patent 13th Jacobi to explain it, was called a Proling Patent and of no Effect in Law.

β. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 66 The gredy carle and prowling poller, that is neuer filled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 183 A prowling Wolfe, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 385 There are asking eyes, asserting eyes, prowling eyes; and eyes full of fate. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 4/1 The system of prowling hansoms may be gainful to cabdrivers, and perhaps..convenient to the public.

Hence **Prow·lingly** *adv.* (in mod. dicts).

Prown(e, obs. forms of PRUNE *sb.* and *v.*

Prowor, -our, variants of PROWER *Obs.*

†Prow·ous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PROW *sb.*² or *a.* + -OUS.] Brave, valiant: = PROW *a.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 91 He þat berys it with hym shal be prowous and hardy. 1422 *Ibid., Priv. Priv.* 176 By Speche of the Pepille, a coward may be as Prowos as Ector of troi.

Prowse, Prowte, obs. f. PROWESS, PROUD.

†Prox (prɒks). *U. S. local* (*Rhode Island*). *Obs.* [abbrev. of PROXY: see quot. 1843.] (See quots., and cf. PROXY *sb.* 4.)

1698 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) III. 333 Voted, That Capt'n Nathaniel Coddington, Capt'n Robert Carr, are appointed to open the prox votes on the day of Election 1768 *Ibid.* VI. 551 Upon this plan .only one prox will b printed. 1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.* s.v. *Proxies,* The abbreviation *Prox* is also used in Rhode Island, for the Ticket; that is, the List of Candidates at Elections. 1843 STAPLES *Ann. Providence* 64 Such of the colony as could not attend the General Assembly had the right to send their votes for these officers by some other persons; hence the origin of the terms prox, and proxy votes, as applied to the present mode of voting for state officers in Rhode-Island.

†Prox·enete. *Obs.* Also 7 -et. [a. F. *proxénète* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *proxenēta,* ad. Gr. *προξενητής* a negotiator, agent, agent-n. f. *προξενεῖν* to be one's *πρόξενος* (see next), to manage for another.] One who negotiates something, esp. a marriage; an agent, go-between, match-maker.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. III. xiii. (1662) 203 He being the common proxenet or contractor of all natural matches and marriages betwixt forms and matter. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xli. 341 To supply the place of a Proxenete or Mediator. 1813 F. DOUGLAS *Anc. & Mod. Greeks* 108 He then applies to some respectable matron .who assumes the name and character of the ancient Proxenete.

‖ Proxenus (prɒksē·nŭs). Also in Gr. form **proxenos.** Pl. **proxeni** (-əi). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πρόξενος,* f. *πρό,* PRO-² + *ξένος* a guest, stranger.] In *Gr. Antiq.*, A resident citizen of a state appointed by another state to represent and protect its interests there: see quot. 1842. Hence *transf.*

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxi. 193 Laco son of Aimnestus, was *proxenus* of Sparta. 1842 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq* 491/1 The office of proxenus.. bears great resemblance to that of a modern consul or minister resident. When a state appointed a proxenus, it either sent out one of its own citizens to reside in the other state, or it selected one of the citizens of this state, and conferred upon him the honour of proxenus. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxv. VIII. 375 Nikias.. the friend and proxenus of Sparta at Athens. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 5/1 Mr Childs .has been to them a sort of British proxenos in Philadelphia.

Proxeny (prɒ·ksĕni). [ad. Gr. *προξενία,* f. *πρόξενος* PROXENUS: so F. *proxénie.*] The office or function of a *proxenus*; the system of *proxeni.*

1842 SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 491/2 Privileges..not necessarily included in the proxeny. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II vi. II. 518 No multiplication of proxenies (or standing tickets of hospitality) between the important cities. 1890 *Smith's Dict. Antiq.* I. 979/1 The Delphian decree..conferring the proxeny on the Athenian priestess Chrysis.

Prox·ically, *adv. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. PROXY + -ICAL + -LY².] In the way of a proxy or substitute; as representing another.

1888 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 113, I must thank you on my own part, as well as proxically for Mrs. S.

Proximad (prɒ·ksimæd), *adv. Anat.* [f. as next + *-ad*: see DEXTRAD.] In the direction of its point of attachment: opp. to DISTAD.

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 167 In both kinds of extremities, Proximad will signify towards the proximate aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 395 Where the olecranon is drawn proximad upon the anconal aspect of the humerus. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 536/2 The shoulder is proximad of the elbow, the elbow is proximad of the wrist.

Proximal (prɒ·ksimăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *proxim-us* nearest + -AL.]

1. †**a.** Lying very near or close *to* something: in quot. *fig. Obs.* **b.** Proximate, immediate. *rare.*

1727 *Philip Quarll* 71 Qualifications so proximal and suitable to my Inclinations. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1884 *American* VII. 233 The proximal cause of the glory.

2 *Anat.* Situated towards the centre of the body, or the point of origin or attachment of a limb, bone, or other structure: opp. to DISTAL.

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 7 The first, second, and third, or what I would call the *proximal, medial,* and *distal* phalanxes. *Ibid.* 124 We may..denominate the end [of a limb] which is nearest to the trunk the *Proximal* end, and that which is farthest from it the *Distal.* 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol* 213 A third bone..articulates only with the carpal bones on the proximal and distal sides of it.

b. *transf.*

1882 D. HOOPER in *Standard* 10 Oct. 2/2 The drainage-pipes are..very imperfectly connected at their proximal or house termination. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 650 A brace or bracket made out of an unhewed piece of timber, generally the proximal portion of some big branch.

B. as *sb., ellipt.* for *proximal end* or *part.*

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Hence **Pro·ximally** *adv.*, in a proximal position; towards or near the proximal part or end.

1880 DUNCAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 140 The second is partly hidden proximally, by the meeting of the side armplates. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI 581 The colour change beginning at the tips and advancing proximally.

Proximate (prɒ·ksimĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *proximāt-us,* pa. pple. of *proxim-āre* to draw near, approach, f. *proxim-us* nearest.]

1. Closely neighbouring, immediately adjacent, next, nearest (in space, serial order, quality, etc.); close, intimate (quot. 1864).

1597 [implied in PROXIMATELY 1] 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.* P 48 Words are seldom exactly synonymous. It was then necessary to use the proximate word; for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution. 1836 *Blackw. Mag* XXXIX. 138 Parts of the .valley are distinguished by [the name] of some proximate village. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* i. (1876) 27 Crete, with which both Assyria and Tyre were in proximate intercourse.

b. Coming next or very near in time, closely approaching.

1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 61/1 A distinct form of imperative for the proximate and distant future. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VII. lxiii. 197 In choosing him for their prince, the nobles may have looked to another proximate vacancy. 1889 *Science* 4 Oct 228 The enormous consumption of petroleum and natural gas..raises the question as to the..proximate exhaustion of the supply.

2. Coming next (before or after) in a chain of causation, agency, reasoning, or other relation; immediate: opposed to *remote* or *ultimate.*

Proximate principle, constituent, or *element* (*Chem.*), one of those compounds of which a more complex body is directly made up, and which are therefore first arrived at in the process of analysis: so *proximate analysis.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xii. 114 We hastily conclude that impossible, which we see not in the proximate capacity of its Efficient. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl.* 6 May, The proximate cause of her breach with Sir Ulic Mackilligut. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 271 The proximate principles of vegetable and animal bodies 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 295 Readings that are explicable by the supposition of a common proximate original.

3. Nearly accurate or correct; approximate.

1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 667 The proximate breadth behind the toes. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xiv 281 In searching for a proximate notion of the extent of the carnage 1863, 1902 [implied in PROXIMATELY 3].

†**Proximate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *proximāre*: see prec. and -ATE³.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Proximate,* to aproach or draw neere.

Pro·ximately, *adv.* [f. PROXIMATE *a* + -LY².]

1. In an immediately adjacent situation (in space, serial order, etc.); next; closely.

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 On that parte which nexte and proximately thervnto is situated. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 283, I manifestly drew near..and proximately adored them.

2. In the way of immediate agency, etc.; by direct relation; as the next (preceding or following) term in a series of causes or the like; immediately: opposed to *remotely* or *ultimately.*

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 105 Was it not proximately in my nearer Parents? 1691 — *Nat. Ch.* i. 2 Tho' it meant Christ remotely and eminently, it meant his Successors proximately. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 18 Faith.. is Proximately necessary thereto; Repentance, Remotely. 1878 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Mar. 594 Where our partners ..are both more proximately and more deeply concerned than ourselves.

3. With approach to accuracy; approximately.

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. 361 This .. may proximately be regarded as the amount of gold which England annually requires to maintain her metallic currency. 1902 J. H. ROSE *Napoleon I,* I. xii. 297 The same remark is proximately true of the literary life of the First Empire.

Pro·ximateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact of being proximate; nearness in position.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 217 The question of its remoteness or proximateness to the two extant MSS. remains undecided.

†**Pro·xime, proxim,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *proxim-us* nearest, superl. adj. f. *prope* near.]

1. Next in position, adjacent. = PROXIMATE *a.* 1.

1651 [impl. in PROXIMELY]. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xx. 200 The agitated parts of the Brain begetting a motion in the proxime Æther. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 65 They..Would sit proxime and snatch a stolen kiss.

2. Next in causation, reasoning, etc.: = PROXIMATE *a.* 2.

1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 264 The punishment it self which is the remote term and the obligation to it, which is the proxime term of pardon. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th Earth* I. 46 We must not look after proxim Causes in Nature for it. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. I. § 1 The three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism; and the three propositions the proxime or immediate matter of it.

Hence †**Pro·ximely** *adv. Obs.* = PROXIMATELY.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 295 Although simility doth proximely include familiarity.

‖ **Proxime accessit** (prɒ·ksimi æksē·sit). [Lat. phr. = 'he (or she) has come very near (or next).'] A phrase indicating that the person in question has obtained the next place in merit to the actual winner of a prize, scholarship, etc.; hence as *sb.* applied to the person himself, or his position. Also *colloq.* abbreviated *proxime.*

1878 LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* I xi 224, I..was *proxime accessit* for the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge. 1882 SIR F. LEIGHTON in *Standard* 11 Dec. 3/2 They had.. reserved an honourable mention, as *proxime accessit* 1896 J. S. COTTON in *Academy* 13 June 488/3 He won the Ireland in his second year, though for the Hertford and the Craven he came out only as proxime.

†**Proximio·rity.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *proxim-us* (see PROXIME *a.*) + L. *-ior,* suffix of compar. degree + -ITY. (The correct formation f. L. compar. *propior* nearer, would be **propriority.*)] The fact of being nearer; greater proximity.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. I. vi. 32/1 If to the Proximiority which the Moon has to the Earth, by moving in her Eclipsis, there be added that Proximiority which she hath in her Eccentrick (or opposite Angles).

Proximity (prɒksi·mĭti). [a. F. *proximité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *proximitāt-em* nearness (etymologically, state of being nearest, 'nextness'), f. *proxim-us* nearest: see PROXIME.] The fact, condition, or position of being near or close by; nearness, neighbourhood: **a.** in space.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 16 The proximitie and neighbourhood of Myllan with France. 1628 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 9 Tempt not Contagion by proximity, and hazard not thy self in the shadow of Corruption 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 67 The effect of the proximity was a strong adhesion of the bodies. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 101 Our proximity to Ireland. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 286 Owing to the close proximity to the sea.

b. in abstract relations, as kinship (the earliest use: usually in phr. *proximity of blood*); affinity of nature, nearness in time, etc.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ii, By reson of proxymyte I oughte haue them, syth the cometh none nerrer heyre than I am. 1521 LD. DACRE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 283 Bi reason of the nerenes and proximitie of blood. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 327 Marriages in proximity of blood are amongst us forbidden. 1762 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* Pref., A dark conceit and a dull one have a great proximity in modern wit. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 201 Nor is it to this day decided..whether the order of the stocks, or the proximity of degree, shall take place. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 69 The inferences..are in favour of the Poet's proximity in time to the War of Troy.

Hence **Proxi·mitive** *a.* [irreg., on false analogy], of, belonging to, or arising from proximity.

1888 'H. S MERRIMAN' *Phantom Future* II. vi. 85 To get farther from a proximitive influence which was becoming too strong for her.

‖ **Proximo** (prɒ·ksimo). [L. *proximō* (sc. *mense*) 'in the next month'.] In or of next month. (Following the ordinal numeral denoting the day.) Abbreviated *prox.*

1855 *N. & Q.* ser. I. I. 10 Of the common phrases *ultimo, instant,* and *proximo.* 1864 WEBSTER s.v., On the 3d proximo. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Dec. 4/4 About the 1st proximo.

Proximocephalic (prɒksimosĭfæ·lik), *a. Anat.* [f. *proximo-,* taken as combining form of L. *proximus* nearest + Gr. *κεφαλή* head + -IC: cf. *cephalic.*] *prop.* Nearest or next to the head.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 536/2 In numbering the individual elements [the carpal bones] the first is the most proximo-cephalic, that is the scaphoid.

†**Pro·ximous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *proxim-us* (see PROXIME *a.*) + -OUS.] = PROXIMATE *a.* 2.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 390 This righteousness then is the proximous cause operating to salvation.

Proxy (prɒ·ksi), *sb.* Forms: 5 **procusie, prokecye,** 6 **prockesy**; 5 **proocy, proxci,** 6-7 **proxi, -ie, -ye,** (6 **proxe,** 7 **proosey**), 6- **proxy.** [= *proc'cy,* contracted from PROCURACY, as *Procto-* from *Procurator.*]

I. 1. The agency of one who acts by appoint-

ment instead of another; the action of a substitute or deputy: = PROCURACY 1, PROCURATION 2.

Chiefly in phr. *by proxy*, by the agency of another; by or through a substitute; not in person.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 414/2 Prokecye, *procuracia*. 1530 PALSGR. 258/2 Prockesy, *procuration*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 146 b, [They] by proxie affied the young Lady. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 234 The voice by Proxi hold I not the least. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 155 They..appeared either personally or by proxy. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 193 Not content to acquire glory by proxy. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. IV. xiii. 174 The marriage had taken place by proxy. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 170 Which latter may even vote by proxy.

†**2.** A document empowering a person to represent and act for another; a letter of attorney: = PROCURACY 2, PROCURATION 2 b. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 149 By A procuratour..in whos procusies whas i-conteyned that [etc.]. *c* 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 501 This proccy redde and expressede, syr Iohn Busche, speker .rehersede bese wordes. 1484 *Indenture* in G. T. Clark *Cartæ Glamorgan* (1893) IV. 396 A proxci ofe theire fulle auctorite commyttede to the same Richarde. 1561 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 126 A sufficient proxye or letter of atturney. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 421 The Warrant and Authority..which we in English call a Proxy.

b. *spec.* A writing authorizing a person to vote instead of another, at an election, a meeting of shareholders, etc., or as formerly in the House of Lords; hence, a vote so given. (Cf. also 4.)

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 175 The consent of this [upper] house is giuen by each man seuerallie, first for himselfe..then..for so manie as he hath letters and proxies directed vnto him. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. to 19 Propos. both Ho. Parl.* 25 They shall not be admitted to sit in the House of Peers, but onely to give their Proxies to such Protestant Lords as they shall chuse. 1648 *Art. Peace* xi. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) IV. 517 That no Nobleman or Peer of this Realm ..shall be hereafter capable of more Proxies then two, and that blank Proxies shall be hereafter totally disallowed. 1808 *Hansard's Parl. Debates* X. 1053 The house then divided on lord Arden's motion: Contents 52, Proxies 32—84; Non-contents 45, Proxies 39—84. The numbers .. being equal, the non-contents, according to the usage of the house, carried it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 82 Has not the Duke of Wellington at this moment..the proxies of fifty peers in his pocket? 1868 *Jrnls. Ho. Lords* 31 Mar. 99/2 Standing Order xxxiii *a*. Ordered, That the Practice of calling for Proxies on a Division shall be discontinued.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xii. 97 Representation, in its primary political sense, means..holding another's proxy. 1840 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 201, I cannot hesitate for an instant which side to take, and I will send you my proxy without a moment's hesitation. 1880 *Beeton's Everybody's Lawyer* 1287 Whoever votes upon the authority of an unstamped proxy is liable to the same penalty as the person who executed it. 1900 *Whitaker's Alm.* 433 *Stamps and Taxes* Proxy to vote at a meeting o. o. id.

3. A person appointed or authorized to act instead of another; an attorney, substitute, representative, agent. (Cf. PROCTOR 2, PROCURATOR 2.)

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxxii. § 4 They..thus absolutely betrouth them to his Proxy or principall Agent here on earth. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegie to M. D. Hill* 178 Make mee thy Proxie. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 168 Another privilege is, that every peer..may make another lord of parliament his proxy, to vote for him in his absence. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) IX. 237, I am very much ..flattered by your having been my proxy at the Installation of the Knights of the Bath. 1878 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) I. iv. 181 Don Federigo her uncle as her proxy received the nuptial ring.

b. *fig.* of things.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xiii. (1840) 67 Where the deed could not be present, the desire was a sufficient proxy. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Passion Byblis* Poet. Wks. (1686) 135, I should myself have gone Nor made my pen a Proxy to my Tongue. 1853 PATMORE *Poems, Girl of All Periods* (1906) 422 'Twixt her shapely lips, a violet Perch'd as a proxy for a cigarette.

†**4.** *U. S. local* (*Rhode Isl. and Conn.*). orig. A written vote for the legislative assembly sent by a deputy; hence, loosely applied to the voting-papers or votes generally (cf. quot. 1843 s.v. PROX); and hence to the election or day of election. *Obs.*

1650 (Apr. 11) in *Conn. Col. Rec.* I. 346 The remote Plantations that use to send Proxies at the Election by their Deputies. 1679 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1861) III. 30 Voted,..that Capt'n Samuell Gorton and Mr. Caleb Carr shall open the proxies. 1755 DOUGLASS *Summary* (1760) II. 89 (Rhode I.) Formerly..the proxies or voters never exceeded 1300...and anno 1749, the proxies were only 888. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. v. 32 The written votes or ballots which through a mistake or else abuse of terms, the statutes occasionally call proxies. *a* 1816 *Connecticut Newspr.* (Pickering), Republicans of Connecticut, previous to every proxies you have been assaulted on every side...On the approaching proxies we ask you to attend universally. 1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.* 156 This use of the term *proxies* is not known..in any of the States, except Rhode Island and Connecticut. It is also used sometimes as equivalent to *election*, or *election-day*. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in WORCESTER.

II. †**5.** *Eccl.* Provision or entertainment for a visiting bishop or his representative; an annual payment by incumbents to the ordinary, in commutation of this; = PROCURACY 3, PROCURATION 3. *Obs.*

1534 HEN. VIII in J. Bacon *Liber Regis* (1786) p. xiv, Except only suche annuell and perpetuall rentts, pensions, ..proxis, and fees for officers, as before specyally ys mencyoned. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 37 The Bishop of Meth..had a Proxie of 15*s.* 4*d* payable yearly out of the Commandery of Kells. *Ibid.* 46 'Twas noted that the same which we call Proxie or Procuracy, is termed by the Canonists *Procuratio*, because that in every Visitation the persons visited procured necessary provision for the Visitors. But afterwards .. Proxies [were] reduced to a certain sum of money payable yearly in the nature of a Pension to the Ordinary, who had power of visitation. 1725 SWIFT *Let. to Sheridan* 28 June, The other fifty must go in a curate and visitation charges,—proxies I mean. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* [but see PROCURATION 3, quot. 1895.]

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; done by proxy, as *proxy help, marriage, prayer, vote*; **proxy-man**, = sense 3; **proxy-wedded** *a.*, wedded by proxy.

1696 *Growth Deism* 16 Whether an Oath of Abjuration laid upon the Jacobites Proxy-men, will put an end to this Corruption. 1716 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1801) IV. 208 This act has no reference to proxy votes, which are to be signed according to former custom. 1843 W. R. STAPLES *Ann. Providence* 65. *a* 1845 HOOD *Stag Eyed Lady* vi, And drummed with proxy-prayers Mohammed's ear. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 33 She to me Was proxy-wedded with a bootless calf At eight years old. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 574/1 It all comes of those proxy marriages.

Hence **Pro'xy** *v. intr.*, to act or vote by proxy (*rare*); **Pro'xyhood, Pro'xyship**, the office or function of a proxy or substitute.

a 1832 MACKINTOSH cited in Worcester (1846) for Proxy *v.* 1776 in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) II. xiii. 301 My *proxyhood made a pompous article in the Italian Gazettes. 1674 BREVINI *Saul at Endor* xvi. 394 The same Correspondency, and *Proxiship between these Spirits, and their Images.

Proye, obs. form of PREY.

Proyn(e, obs. form of PREEN *v.*[2], and PRUNE.

Prozoic (prozō'ik), *a. Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO- [2] 1 + *ζωή* life + -IC; cf. F. *prozoïque* (Huet).] Belonging to the period before the appearance of life on the earth.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1877 F. M. ENDLICH in *11th Rep. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Territories* (1879) 66 This occurrence of prozoic rocks is one of great interest...We found that the prozoic granite.. disappeared altogether in the main chain, except northward.

Prozoosporange, -zygapophysis: see PRO-2.

Prozymite (prō'ziməit). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. late Gr. *προζυμίτης*, f. *προζύμιον* leaven, f. *πρό* before, etc. + *ζύμη* leaven.] One who uses leavened bread in the Eucharist: a hostile appellation for members of the Greek Church. (Cf. AZYMITE.)

1850 TORREY *Neander's Ch. Hist.* VI 418 [At Byzantium in 1054] The two parties called each other by the heretical names, Azymites and Prozymites. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) II. 76 The Latins retorted [to the stigma 'azymites'] with 'prozymites'.

Prozymogen (prozəi'mŏdʒen). *Phys. Chem.* [f. Gr. *πρό*, PRO-[2] 1 + ZYMOGEN.] A substance produced by certain cells in the stomach of a newt, afterwards converted into a zymogen.

1900 *Lancet* 11 Aug. 447/2 As the cell parted with its zymogen a new substance—prozymogen—was produced by the nucleus at the expense of the chromatin.

Pru, var. of PROW *sb.*[2] and *v.*, PREU, PROO.

Pruan, -ant, obs. forms of PRUNE *sb.*

†**Pruance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *pru*, PREU, PROW *a.* + -ANCE.] Prowess.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8150, Y no miȝt it nouȝt ful rede, þe pruaunce of Wawaines dede.

†**Pruce.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **pruys**, 4–5 **prus**, 4–8 **pruce**, 5–7 **pruse**, (5 **prewce**, **prews(e**, 8 **pruss**, **pruche**). [ME. *a. Prus*, a. AF. *Pruz*, *Prus*, *Pruys*; *β. Pruce*, a. AF. *Pruce*, mod.F. *Prusse*, Prussia: see PRUSSIAN, and SPRUCE *sb.*]

1. *Geog.* Prussia.

[*a* 1300 in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 238 De c de stokfisshe venaunt del Pruz, quart.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 53 Abouen alle nacions in Pruce. [1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* 1 En les parties de Barbarye et de Pruz. *a* 1440 WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl* (Rolls) II. 197 Dominus Henricus..profectus est in le Pruys.] 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 169 Of the commoditees of Pruse. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 254 In this yere Ser Herry, erl of Derby, sailed into Pruce. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 11 Six Hulks from Hull .Which had them oft accompanied to Pruce.

b. *Of Pruce*: Of or from Prussia; hence, Made (*a*) of Prussian or spruce fir wood, (*b*) of Prussian leather. Cf. SPRUCE *sb.*

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* 109 Presentanti dominum cum j tabula commensali de Prucia.] 1462 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* Bundle 37, No. 4 b, 1 mensa de prewce. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 38 Unam cistam de pruce. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 1307 Some for defence would leathern bucklers use..others shields of Pruce.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Of Prussia, Prussian; comb. *Pruceland, Pruceman*. **b.** Of spruce fir, as *pruce beer*; *pruce chest, coffer, hutch, table* (but in these prob. orig. = Prussian, without specification of the wood).

a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 392 If I sent ouer see my seruauntz to Bruges, Or in-to Pruslonde my prentys [*v. rr.* pruys londe, Pruce lond, spruce land; C. VII. 279 prus, spruce, pruys lond]. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* 51 Per manus Nichel Pruceman [Here app. a surname]. 1402 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 16 Pro cariagio iij^{or} carect[atarum] cum prusware. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet* 7 An hundreth marke of pruce money syne.

b. 1448 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 12, j. pruce hutche. 1463 *Ibid.* 23 As for the prews coffre alwey I wille remayne to my hefd place. 1478 *Maldon, Essex, Court-Rolls* Bundle 50, No. 6 Attachiatus est per 1 pruce tabyll. 1480 *Ibid.* Bundle 51, No. 4 Attachiatus est per 1 pruce chest. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 204 Of colour darke yellowish, like unto pruse Byer. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 379 Turned into pruche or spruss beer.

Prud, prudder, -est, obs. ff. PROUD, *-er, -est.*

Prude (prūd), *a.* and *sb.* [a. mod.F. *prude* adj. and sb., said of a woman in same sense as the Eng. (Molière in Littré), in OF. *prude, prode, preude*, in a laudatory sense, good, virtuous, modest, respectable; either a back-formation from *prudefemme* (cf. PRUDHOMME) or a later fem. form of *prod, pro, pru*: see PREUX, PROW *a.*]

A. *adj.* That maintains or affects extreme propriety of speech and behaviour, especially in regard to the relations of the sexes; excessively modest, demure, or prim; prudish: usually applied adversely. Now *rare.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 318, I can't understand what you and my prude Cousin Aurelia mean by being belov'd. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 449 He is jealous, prude, and scrupulous. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot. 18th C.* (1901) III. ii. 95 The prudest might go and enjoy Vanbrugh's *Provoked Husband*..under guise of innocently listening to Corelli's Sonatas.

B. *sb.* A woman who maintains or affects excessive modesty or propriety in conduct or speech; one who is of extreme propriety: usually applied adversely with implication of affectation.

1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. i, For you I have..stood the little Insults of Disdainful Prudes, that envy'd me perhaps your Friendship. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 102 P 5 *Prudes*, a Courtly Word for Female Hypocrites. 1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., He is an actual male prude! 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 141 If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. x. 195 Prudes and puritans may disapprove our present form.

Hence **Pru'delike** *a.*, of the nature of, or characteristic of, a prude; **Pru'dely** *adv.*, in the manner of a prude.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 145 P 7 The same idle Charms, by which the gay Pamphilus ensnared the prudelike Honoria. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* iii. 22 Scorning Moderation's Prude-like stare. 1883 *Mem. Alex. Maclean* 125 Mock her not, ye prudely pure.

Prude, obs. form of PROUD.

Prudence (prū'dĕns). Also 6 *Sc.* **prowdence**, **proudens**. [a. F. *prudence* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *prūdĕntia* foresight, sagacity, skill, prudence, contr. from *prōvidĕntia* PROVIDENCE.] The quality of being prudent.

1. Ability to discern the most suitable, politic, or profitable course of action, esp. as regards conduct; practical wisdom, discretion.

1340 *Ayenb.* 125 Prudence lokeþ þane scele þet hi ne be becaȝt. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 With a mantelle of prudens clad thou be. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 77 Enarming me, With fortitude, prowdence, and temperance. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 39, I will ..pleiss hir proudens to imprent it. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 102 Prudence is a vertue by which a man doth worke rightly to happinesse. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 3 Beyond all bounds of prudence and discretion. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, You so forget All prudence in your fury. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vii, Prudence, the soul's stern sacristan.

b. An instance of this; a prudent act.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 36 In despight of those wonted prudences, and usual resistances. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 A night when the ordinary prudences and severities of conscience might be placed behind the perceptions.

†**2.** Wisdom; knowledge of or skill in a matter. Cf. JURISPRUDENCE. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1019 For, gif hym wantis sic prudence [to answer questions], he suld nocht cum in 3our presence. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 4 As 3e redinge mown vndirstonde my prudence in the mysterie of Crist. 1388 — *Jas.* Prol., In othere epistolis..hou myche fro oure otheris making discordith, I leue to the prudence of the redere. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Baruch* iii. 9 Harken with your eares, that you may know prudence. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 350/2 He..resigned himself to the most exact prudence of the Magi to be formed. *a* 1859 R. CHOATE *Addresses* (1878) 235 In his [Webster's] profession of politics, nothing..worthy of attention had escaped him; nothing of the ancient or modern prudence.

†**3.** Foresight, providence. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi § 6 (1622) 320 Then must it be, either by Chance, or by Prudence. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 239 'Tis my settled opinion that Divine prudence is often at least conversant in a peculiar manner, about the actions of men.

†**4.** Alleged term for a 'company' of vicars. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Prudens of vikeris.

†**Pru'dency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *prūdĕnti-a*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 8 b, To fense our selfes agaynst the wyly and craftye foxes with columbyne prudencie. 1620 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. x. 360 Change to the better, I call prudency, But to the worse shewes small discretion. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 77 How many Inchantments expect a period from the prudency of my Courage.

Prudent (prū'dĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *prudent* (*c* 1300 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *prūdĕns, -ēntem* foreseeing (very rare), knowing, skilled, experienced, versed in a thing, sagacious, circumspect, contr. from *prōvidĕns* PROVIDENT, with weakening or entire loss of the notion of 'foreseeing'.]

1. Of persons (rarely of inferior animals): Sagacious in adapting means to ends; careful to follow the most politic and profitable course; having or exercising sound judgement in practical affairs; circumspect, discreet, worldly-wise.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 8 The sones of this world ben more prudent [*Vulgate* prudentiores] in her generacioun than the sones of liȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 110 She was so prudent and so bounteuous. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. 246 As a primat most preudent I present here sensyble Buschopys of the lawe with al the cyrcumstawns. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 508 Thai suld..wirk efter hir wordis, that woman wes so prudent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1660) 29 That most prudent Prince King Henry the Seventh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 430 So stears the prudent Crane Her annual Voiage, born on Windes. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 36 All rash adventurers are condemned by the prudent part of mankind. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 415 The prudent partner of his blood..Wearing the rose of womanhood. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 74 A prudent man will avoid sinning against the stranger.

†2. Wise, discerning, sapient. *Obs.* (exc. as included in 1).

a 1425 *Wyclif's Bible* Matt. xi. 25 Thou hast hid these thingis fro wijse men and ware [*MS. New Coll.* 67 prudent]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 13 Be the sentence of prudent Salaman. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 25 Thou hast hyd these thynges from the wyse and prudent, and hast opened them vnto babes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 129 The philosophour socrates, quhilk was iugit to be the maist prudent man in the vniuersal varld. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* Ep. Ded., Salomon the sonne of holy Dauid a prudent Kyng

3. Of conduct, action, etc.: Characterized by, exhibiting, or proceeding from prudence; politic, judicious. *The prudent*: that which is prudent.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. 3707 Þorw her prudent medyacioun .With kyng Thoas she myȝt eschaunged be. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 22 They folowed not theyr fleshe so vycious, But ruled it by prudent gouernaunce. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. i. § 17 'Tis prejudice enough against the prudentest advice, that it comes from their parents. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 57 'Tis the prudenter Way not to know it. 1790 *Bystander* 247 Then touching upon the prudent, he entreated it might remain some little time a secret. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. i. 29 His .prudent and enlightened policy had ever been crowned with ultimate success. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 127 There were those to whom William found it prudent to be gentle.

Prudential (prūdeˈnʃăl), *a* (*adv.*), *sb.* [f. L. *prūdentia* PRUDENCE + -AL. Cf. med.L. *prūdentiālis* (9th c. in *Acta Sanct. Boll.* (1887) 64).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or of the nature of prudence; involving prudence; characterized or prescribed by forethought and careful deliberation.

1641 LD. DIGBY *Sp.* 21 Apr. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 227 We must not piece up .the Defailance of Prudential Fitness, with a Pretence of Legal Justice. 1652 E. WALSINGHAM (*title*) Arcana Aulica: or..Manual of Prudential Maxims for the States-man And the Courtier. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 181 P 7 To this I might add many other religious, as well as many prudential Considerations. 1770 *Junius Lett* xli. (1820) 217 Here, too, we trace the little prudential policy of a Scotchman. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. (1876) 195 The life of a hired labourer can exert no influence .towards cultivating prudential habits.

b. In New England: cf. next sense and B. 1 a.

1644 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 175 Power to order in all the prudentiall affaires of the Towne.

2. Of persons: Exercising prudence; (in New England) Appointed to conduct the affairs of a town, society, etc.: cf. B. 1 a.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxix, Prudentiall men and of a mighty reach. 1648 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 30 It is this day ordered by .the prudentiall men for the affaires of the Towne that [etc.]. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 221 In the year 1661, seven men were chosen to take care of the town affairs, under the denomination of prudential men. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* IV, The side of the Puritans was also deserted at this period by a numerous class of more thinking and prudential persons, who never forsook them till they became unfortunate.

†**3.** as *adv.* = PRUDENTIALLY. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 381 The hoost of Southwork..al thing wrouȝt prudentiall, as sobir man & wise.

B. *sb.* **1.** *pl.* **a.** Matters that fall within the scope or province of prudence; *esp.* (in *U.S.*) matters of local government and administration for which there is no need to go to the law courts: cf. quots. 1644 in A. 1 b. and 1648, 1795 in A. 2.

1646 *Col. Rec. Massachusetts* 4 Nov. II. 180 Every township, or such as are deputed to order the prudentialls thereof, shall have power to prevent to the Quarter Court all idle and unprofitable persons. 1648 T. HILL *Serm. Truth & Love* 32 Divers things may be better, and more safely settled as Prudentials, as Humane Constitutions, then as Divine Constitutions. 1697 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 228 Voted that the prudentials of the town is left to the judgment and discretion of the Selectmen. 1774 E. WHEELOCK in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 263 Agreed with Frederick Earnest..to take the care of the kitchen, and inspect and conduct the prudentials of it. 1891 F. CHASE *ibid.* I. 565 The condition of the College in its prudentials was such as might well have led any one to hesitate to take the helm.

b. Prudential considerations.

1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 23, I hear prudentials much pressed upon us, why we should not call the old Peers. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 322 Prudentials restrain him in all his other actings with mankind. 1838 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 565 As regards the prudentials of such an engagement, there will be additional means more than equal to any additional expenditure.

†**c.** Prudential faculties. *Obs.*

1679 R. MAYHEW in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXXV. 4 Will not a man that is not defective in his prudentials secure his jewels? 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I. 282 He puts forth his prudentials in providing for his safety.

†**2.** A prudential maxim or precept. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 184 Religion joined in with this Prudential, and I was convinced [etc.]. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Inv.* xlii. (1789) 119 The maxims of that philosopher are everlasting truths; and his prudentials will stand the test in all ages.

3. A person who urges prudence. *rare.*

1864 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1889) III. 604, I shall shock all the mathematical prudentials by standing up for the bare unclouded infinitesimals.

Prudeˈntialism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] A system or theory of life based upon, or having chief regard to, prudential considerations; also *pl.* prudential principles.

1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 549 With respect to Paley, and the naked prudentialism of his system, it is true that..Paley disclaims that consequence. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam Utilit. Philos.* II. (1870) 28, I have called utilitarianism .superficial, because..it rests so much on mere prudentialisms. 1898 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor* July 10 It is better far to have the hero with all his drawbacks than to have nothing in human life that rises above prudentialism, commonplace, and humdrum.

So **Prudeˈntialist**, one who is professedly guided by, or acts from, prudential motives.

1833 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 403 Mr. Legality, a prudentialist offering his calculation of consequences as the moral antidote to guilt and crime. *a* 1860 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* XXV. (1881) 318 The dogmas of staich prudentialists.

Prudentiality (prudenʃiæˈlĭti). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being prudential; prudential nature or character.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Being uncapable of operable circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 103 Being more personal and subjective than episcopal prudentiality would allow, at least in public worship.

Prudentially (prudeˈnʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a prudential manner; in accordance with prudence; on prudential grounds.

1641 LD DIGBY *Sp.* 21 Apr. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 227 What is Prudentially and Politickly fit for the good and preservation of the whole. 1710 STRYPE *Life Grindal* I. vii. 71 This he ordered prudentially as well as piously. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev* XXXVII. 572 Marriages..when prudentially deferred. 1893 GLADSTONE in *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 5/2 The manifestation of the opinion may have been prudentially restrained.

Prudentialness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PRUDENTIALITY.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Let. Thanks* 64 The prudentialness of their obligation .was enough to make them miscarry. 1681 *Impartial Acc. Nat. & Tendency late Addresses* 17 They would have esteem'd themselves very..unsufficient Judges of the prudentialness of that exercise of Royal Power.

Prudently (prūˈdĕntli), *adv.* [f. PRUDENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a prudent manner; with prudence, circumspection, discretion, or practical wisdom; discreetly, wisely, judiciously.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 8 The lord preiside the fermour of wickidnesse, for he hadde don prudently. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. ii, He dothe prudently and wysely whiche taketh good hede to the ende 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 143 Remedys prudentely to be applyd to such sorys and dyseasys. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 151 That I may answer..so prudently, as not to prejudice myself. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii I. 365 Constantius had very prudently divided his forces. 1828 DISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 68 It sometimes happens that old officers act more prudently than happily. *Mod.* Others prudently waited for further news.

So **Pruˈdentness**, prudence (Bailey, II. 1727).

Prudery (prūˈdəri, prūˈdri). [ad. F. *pruderie* (Molière 1666), f. *prude* PRUDE: see -ERY.] The characteristic quality of a prude; the character of being prudish; excessive regard for the proprieties in speech or behaviour; extreme or affected modesty or demureness.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 P 2 If she has any Aversion to the Power of inspiring so great a Virtue she .is still in the State of Prudery. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 20 Sept., Good..ladies long since retired to prudery and ratifia. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 49, I intend to have infinite fun with his prudery about this anecdote. 1813 *Salem Gaz.* 2 July 4/1 A lady in the west end of the town has carried her prudery so far, as to separate the writings of male and female authors in her library. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* IV. iv. 174 Ecclesiastical prudery would suffer no woman on the stage.

b. *pl.* Prudish acts or words.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IV, She has stopped my mouth over-long with her pruderies and her scruples.

†**Prudhoˈmme.** Also as Fr. ‖ **prud'homme** (prüdom). [a. F. *prud'homme*:—OF. *prod(h)ome*, oblique case, f. *pros*, obl. *prod*, *pro*, PROW *a.* + *om*, obl. *ome*, *homme* man.]

(The nom. appears to have been orig., as in Prov., *prosom*, *prosom*, i. e. *pros* + (*h*)*om*; but *prosdom*, *prodom*, occur, app. with intrusive *d* from obl. *prodome*. Tobler suggests as the orig., nom. *pros d'ome*, obl. *pro d'ome*, with prep. *de*.)

1. *Hist.* A man of valour and discretion, a 'good man and true'; a knight or freeholder who was summoned to sit on the jury or to serve in the king's council.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxxi. § 6 Tauntost face jurer xii. des plus leaus prudeshommes qe eux verité presenterount des articles. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. § 5 Adounc face le viscounte trier xii. prodeshommes [twelve good men. *Note.* The word *prodehomme*, as well as the similar ..*good and lawful man*, implied the possession of a freehold.] 1702 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Prodes Homes*, this is a Title often given in our old Books to the Barons, or other Military Tenents, who were call'd to the King's Council, and was no more than *Discreti & Fideles Homines*. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii, The chatelain sent word to Baldwin that the newcomer was a prudhomme of no common merit. 1883 W. J. LOFTIE *Hist. London* I. v. 128 The 'prudhommes' were arrayed at every election, at every hustings, against the lesser folk.

‖**2.** A member of a French tribunal appointed to decide labour disputes.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 14/1 The English law .confounds prud'hommes with arbiters, which is a capital fault. The prud'hommes called on to decide certain particular cases deliver what in reality are judgments.

†**Prudhommie.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **preudhommye, prudommye.** [a. OF. *prudhommie* (15th c. in Littré), in mod.F. *prud'homie*, f. *prud'homme* (see prec.) + *-ie*, -Y.] The character of a 'prudhomme'; approved loyalty and discretion.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 b, I put myn armee and my men vnder the conduyte of youre preudhommye and your wysedom. 1490 – *Eneydos* I. 11 Renommed of beaulte, wysedome, and prudommye, scyence, prowesse, valyaunce.

Prudish (prūˈdiʃ), *a.* [f. PRUDE + -ISH 1.]

1. Having the character of a prude; maintaining or affecting extreme propriety of behaviour.

1717 POPE *Challenge* vii, Should you catch the prudish itch. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* XV. 32 A prudish old Maid By Gaiety brought to Despair. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Contrast* (1832) 109 Fanny was neither prudish nor censorious. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* II. 38 We need not be prudish in our judgment of impassioned poetry.

2. *fig.* Of things: Extremely prim, formal, or rigid.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Let. ii, The trees are planted in prudish rows. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* CLXIII. 133 A verse, not fettered in its movements, or prudish in its expressions. 1888 LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story* Poems (1891) 505/2 There was a parlour in the house, a room To make you shudder with its prudish gloom.

Comb 1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 176 The window was..set full of nice, prudish-looking, quaker flowers.

Prudishly (prūˈdiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a prudish manner; with prudery.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 194 Nor wert thou, Isis! wanting to the day, (Though Christ-church long kept prudishly away) 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 199 No yeoman's daughter could have acted more prudishly. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. vi 259 They prudishly despised the anatomic study of the human figure.

Prudishness (prūˈdiʃnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being prudish; prudery.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 68 A shrinking delicate female, with sensitive feelings, nearly akin to prudishness. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* vi, She withdrew herself suddenly from her lover's arm, with a touch of prudishness.

Prudist (prūˈdist). [f. PRUDE + -IST.] One who makes a principle or practice of strict propriety.

1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 111 The prudists are simply blasphemous. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 5/1 Prudists to-day ask severely, 'What are we coming to? Are we again to see the licence of the directoire period?'

Prudity (prūˈditi). *nonce-wd.* [f. PRUDE *a.* + -ITY.] = PRUDERY.

1891 M. MAARTENS *Old Maid's Love* I. ix. 86 He recoiled equally from the one old woman's purity—prudity—and from the other old woman's vulgar innuendos.

Prue, var. PREU *Obs.* **Pruen, pruin(e,** obs. ff. PRUNE *sb.* **Pruesse, pruice,** obs. ff. PROWESS. **Pruf, -e, -ff,** obs. Sc. ff. PROOF, PROVE

Pruinate (prūˈinēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *pruīna* hoar-frost + -ATE 2.] = PRUINOSE.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pruinatus*, *Pruinosus*,..pruinate: pruinous.

Pruinescence (prūĭneˈsĕns). *Nat. Hist. rare*—°. [f. as prec., after *efflorescence*, etc.] The condition of being pruinose. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pruinose (prūˈinōs), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *pruīnōs-us* frosty, f. *pruīn-a* hoar-frost: see -OSE.] Covered with a fine whitish powdery substance giving the appearance of hoar-frost; frosted.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 284 *Pruinose*,..when the splendour of the surface is somewhat obscured by the appearance of a bloom upon it like that of a plum, but which cannot be detached. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 54 Barren stem pruinose. 1861 HAGEN *Synops. Neuropt. N. Amer* 70 Sides yellow pruinose, with a broad superior brassy-brown stripe. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 165 Cup sessile,..chalky white, pruinose.

Pruinous (prūˈinəs), *a.* [ad. L. *pruīnōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to frost; frosty. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 97 Much icie and pruinous cold to be expected. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 284 In a Frosty morning the pruinous Atoms lye floating in the Air.

2. = PRUINOSE. *rare*—°. See PRUINATE.

Prunable (prūˈnăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. PRUNE *v.*2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being pruned.

a 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) I. 248 Of a less grateful and prunable kind. 1801 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 372 The prunable matter would be completed.

†**Prunall.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *prunelle* a sloe, also the pupil of the eye: see PRUNELLA 1.] The pupil of the eye.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* I. xi. (1634) 31 Eyes overwhelmed with some cataract or faye which covereth the prunall, called the windowe of the eye. 1600 Vaughan *Direct. Health* (1646) 89 Some other times the Prunall of the eye is grieued.

Prune (prūn), *sb.* Forms: see below. [a. F. *prune* (13th c. in Littré):—med.L. *prūna*, fem. sing. from *prūnæ*, neut. pl. of L. *prūn-um*, a. Gr. *προῦν-ον*, later form of *προὔμν-ον* a plum.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

4 **prunne**, 4– **prune**; 5–6 **proyne**, 6 **prown**, **preune**, 6–7 **proine**, 7 **prewyn**, **pruine**, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) **pruin**, **pruen**, **pruan**, 8 **pruant**.

1345 6 Prunnes [see B. 2]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Drie prunis [*v. r.* prunes] of damascenes. *c* 1430 Prune [see B. 2]. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 338 On Crystemas even my Lord resseyved be the caryer..iiij. lb proynes. 1519 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 52 Item, ij lb of Prownys. 1530 Prune [see B 1] *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1073 Preunes. 1598 Proines [see B. 2]. 1602 *How to Choose Gd. Wife* III. iii. (1614) G j b, Pies, with Raisins, and with proines. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 93 Longing .. for stewd prewyns. *Ibid* 103. *Ibid.* 110. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 26 The fruit..they..preserue..as Pruines. 1658 Phillips, *Juheb*, a kind of Pruan [1696 Pruen, 1706 Prune]. 1659 Wood *Life* 9 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 277 Lemmons, oranges, prunes. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4700/4, 24 small Barrels of new .Pruants. 1714 *Fr Bk. of Rates* 20 Old Rags, Paper, Cards, Pruens, &c. 1719 *Accomplisht Lady's Delight* (ed. 10) 21 To make Conserve of Pruants. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 94 Wines, Brandies, Pruans, Linins and wrought Silk. 1773 Pruin sauce [see B. 5].

B. Signification.

†**1.** The fruit of the plum-tree; a plum; also, the tree, *Prunus domestica*. *Obs.* (exc. as in c. and 2).

1530 Palsgr. 259/1 Prune a kynde of frute, *prune*. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 Gardens.. filled with..prunes, abricots, dates & oliues. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 319 In Drying of Peares, and Prunes, in the Ouen, and Remouing of them often as they begin to Sweat. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 247 Peach, Apricot, Prunello's, Figs, Prunes,..and all those we call Wall-Fruit.

†**b.** *Damask prune* = Damson: see Damask 2. [*c* 1400, see A.] 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 22 The damaske prune rather bindeth than loweth. 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xvi. 29 Also Medlars, Peaches, Cheries, Grapes,..damaske proynes so they be sweete.

c. *U. S.* A variety of plum suitable for drying.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 12/2 Prunes grow in many countries, and it is said California is 'full of them'...The crop in 1900 was about 140,000,000 pounds. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 5/1 After three years the prunes grow, the deep blue ripe fruit being most plentiful at the end of August and beginning of September.

2. The dried fruit of several varieties of the common plum-tree, produced in France, Germany, Southern Europe, California, etc., and largely used for eating, raw or stewed; a dried plum. Formerly distinguished as *dry prune*.

(The finest kind imported from France are also called *French plums*.)

1345–6 *Ely Sacr. Rolls* (1907) II. 130 In ij lb. de Prunnes empt. 1*s.* 4*d.* *c* 1400 Drie prunis [see A.]. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Do dates perto..and raysyns and prunus also. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 52 Plante þe cofynne a-boue with Prunez, & with Datys. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cv. (1636) 104 The Damasin Plummes are woont to be dried and preserued as figges, and are called in English, Prunes. 1598 *Florio* Bij, Stuffe them with sweet hearbes, dry prones, soure grapes. 1633 Hart *Diet Diseases* I. xvi. 63 In France and Spaine .they drie their plummes these kinds wee commonly call .prunes. 1752 Berkeley *Th. Tar-water* Wks. 1871 III. 503 Stewed prunes, and other diet of an opening kind. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wand. Southern Waters* 295 Upon the sill were plums laid out on wooden trays to dry in the sun and become what English people call prunes.

3. *transf.* The dark reddish purple colour of the juice of prunes; also called *prune-purple*. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Chr. World* 17 Jan. 52/1 All wool Rich Ottoman Dress material..in Prune. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 4/1 Prune and a large variety of greys are likewise on the list of fashionable colours. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 1/3 Miss Debby arrayed in a prune silk gown.

4. Phrase. *Prunes and prism*: see quot. 1855. Thence, applied to a prim and mincing manner of speaking, and to superficial 'accomplishments'.

1855 Dickens *Dorrit* II. v, 'Father is rather vulgar, my dear. .. Papa..gives a pretty form to the lips. Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism, are all very good for the lips: especially prunes and prism. You will find it serviceable in the formation of a demeanour, if you sometimes say to yourself in company or on entering a room, "Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism, prunes and prism."' *Ibid.* vii. *heading*, Mostly, Prunes and Prism. 1888 *Brit. Weekly* 28 Sept. 353/1 He has none of the 'prunes and prism' style, and is, perhaps, addicted to strong language. 1892 W. G. Jenkins in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 91 Surface accomplishments, the prunes and prisms of education.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (see also sense 3), as *prune-packer*, *plum*, *sauce*, *-stone*; **prune-juice**, the juice of prunes; also *attrib.* in reference to its colour (see 3); **prune-tree**, (*a*) a plum-tree (now in sense 1 c); (*b*) *Prunus occidentalis*, a West Indian timber-tree (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1863 Aitken *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (1866) II. 729 The so-called '*prune juice' expectoration characteristic of the third stage of pneumonia. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 91 A rusty or prune-juice colour. 1905 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 6 The French *prune-packers, it is said, often import Californian prunes,..repack them,..and sell them to the Americans. 1891 *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 5/4 *Prune plums, damsons, and bullaces are the principal other fruit. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II, To men that are hungry, pig, with *pruin sauce is very good eating. 1599 Peele *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 500/1 This fear hath made me beray myself with a *prom-stone that was not digested. 1617 *Jonas Ling.* 98 The *prune tree and cherry tree do wither with frost. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 5/1 A peach or apricot seed is planted, and when the little tree is a year old it is cut to the ground, and a piece of live prune-tree fastened to it.

Prune (prūn), *v.*[1] *Obsolescent.* [ME. *prune*, *pruyne*, *proyne*, of uncertain origin, but in its phonetics apparently French; agreeing in form with Prune *v.*[2], of which it has been supposed to be a specialized fig. application. This is not impossible; but Prune *v.*[2] is not found till later, nor was it common till about 1550, and its original, OF. *proignier*, is not used in this sense.

To identify them, it would be necessary to assume that in Anglo-Fr. (in Falconry) the verb had acquired this changed use, and been taken into Eng., long before its original French sense was adopted. Evidence of the vb. in Anglo-Fr. has not been found. There appears to be some relationship between this and the synonymous *preune*, Preen *v.*[1] Cf. the Chaucer quot. *c* 1386 in A β.

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4– **prune**, (5 **prowne**, 6 7 **prewne**).

1390– Prune [see B]. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 Put her oute a-gayn to prowne and spalch herself, and a-non after that proynyng draw her in agayn. 1592, *a* 1625 Prewn(e [see B. 4; Pruning *vbl. sb.*[1] c].

β. 4 **pruyne**, 5–7 **proyne**, 6 **proine**, **proign**, 6–7 **proin**, **proyn**.

a 1380 Pruynen [see B. 1 b]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 768 (*Corp. MS.*) He kembiþ him and proyneþ him and pikeþ [*so Cambr., Petw., Lansd.*; *Ellesm* preyneth, *Heng* prayneth, *Harl.* 7334 pruncth]. 1508 Proyne [see B. 1] 1575 Turberv. *Falconrie* 133 That they may..proine and picke their feathers. 1588 Proign [see Pruning *vbl. sb.*[1] b]. 1623 B. Jonson *Underwoods*, *Celebr. Charis* v, Where I sit and proin my wings After flight.

γ. *Sc.* 5–6 **prunze**, 6 **prunza**, **pronze**, **prounze**, **prwnze**, **prunzie**.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 21 Birdis..Pransand and prunzeand, be pair and be pair. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maritt Wemen* 374, I wald me prunza plesandly in precius wedis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. iii. 50 A standand place quhar skarthis with ther beikis, Forgane the son, gladdlie thaim pronze and bekis. *c* 1560 Prounze [see B 2 b]. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 56 Persaue..þe papingo þat prwnzeis. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 86 As proud as þee prunzie, þour pennes sall be plucked.

B. Signification.

1. Of a bird (or any being so figured): To trim or dress the feathers with the beak: = Preen *v.*[2] 1. **a.** *trans.* (*refl.*, or with the feathers, etc. as *obj.*)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 75 For there he [i. e. the eagle] pruneth him and piketh, As doth an hauk. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 63 As a byrde that pruneth or pyketh her. 1508 Fisher *Pent. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 154 There she proyneth & setteth her feders in ordre. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii. 36 She gins her feathers fowle disfigured Prowdly to prune, and sett on every side. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 235 Friend, said the Bee (having now prun'd himself). 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 186 Where Contemplation prunes her ruffled wings. 1820 Scott *Abbot* VII, The falcon instantly settled on his wrist, and began to prune itself. 1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* V, The pigeon pruned his opal breast.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

a 1380 *Fistill of Suran* 81 Þe popeiayes perken and pruynen for proude. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxiv, The birdis .said, 'wele is vs begone, We proyne and play without dout and dangere'. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV* lxxiv, Harry prunes safe, and brings fresh feathers on T' enlarge his wing.

2. Of a person: To trim, dress up with minute nicety; to prink, deck out, adorn. **a.** *trans.* (or *refl.*): cf. Preen *v.*[2] 2. (In quot. *c* 1450, ironical.)

c 1386 [see A. β]. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xvii (Shaks. Soc.) 164, I xal prune þat paddok and prevyn hym as a pad. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. v. 80 His hair enoynt weill prunzeit ondir that. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* Induct., Another ..with more beard than brain prunes his mustaccio. 1629 Massinger *Picture* IV. ii, The younger Prunes up himself, as if..he were To act a bridegroom's part. 1737 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 220 Adorn thy mind the more within, And prune thy person less. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 13 So Ninon pruned her wither'd charms.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxix. 95 Swa ladeis will not sounze With waistit wowbattis tottin, Bot prowdly thay will prounze, Quhair geir is to be gottin. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* Epil. 13 He grows a fop: Prunes up, and asks his oracle, the glass, If pink or purple best become his face. 1684 Otway *Atheist* III. i, A vain, pert, empty Rogue, That can prune, dance, lisp, or lie very much.

†**3.** *refl. fig.* To plume oneself, pride oneself. *Obs.*

1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xi. 7 He turned Nebuchadnezzar a grazing among beasts, for pruning and priding himself upon this Babel. 1657 W. Blois *Mod Policies*, etc. (ed. 7) E iij b, The Great Turk may justly exsult and prune himself in discourses of this nature. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 43 Divines..who pruned themselves in the peculiar Virulency of their Pens.

†**4.** *trans.* To set in order. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.*, *Æneidos* 195 A hunting was generally appoynted,..the Standes were prewned; the Toyles pitched.

Prune (prūn), *v.*[2] Forms: **α.** 5 **prouyne**, 6–7 **proin(e**, **proyne**; **β.** 7 **pruin(e**, **pruyn(e**, 6– **prune**. [In 15th c. *prouyne*, in 16th c. *proine*, a. OF. *prooing(n)ier*, *proognier*, later *proignier*, in 16th c. *progner*, *prougner*, to prune or cut back (the vine): cf. *L'aultre sa vigne y prougne ou taille* (E. Damernal ed. 1507).

The ulterior history of the OF. is uncertain; it is quite distinct in sense and form from *provaigner*, *provigner* to layer a vine-shoot; Provine *v.*; although in mod. F. dialects the latter is reduced to *preugner*, *progner*.]

1. *trans.* To cut or lop superfluous branches or twigs from (a vine, tree, or shrub), in order to promote fruitfulness, induce regular growth, etc.; to trim.

α. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling fr. God* II (1859) 87 As long as a man doth proine his vines, doth dig at the roots, and doth lay fresh earth to them, he hath a mind to them, he perceiveth some token of fruitfulness. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 40 He is countpted no good Gardener, that.. doeth diligently proine his old Trees, and hath no regard either to ympe or graffe young settes. 1670 W. Hughes *Compl. Vineyard* 15 In Germany..they Proin not their Vines the first year.

β. 1575 Fenton *Gold Epist* (1577) 93 The tree..by the high way giues more shadowe to the passenger, than fruite to the owner that prunes it. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxv. 3 Sixe yeeres thou shalt prune thy Vineyard. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 26 Vines..couered with fruit, though neuer pruined nor manured. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 98 ₱ 1 Like Trees new lopped and pruned. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 76 In France, the vine is pruned down to the size of a gooseberry bush.

b. *absol.*

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches*, IX. ii. (1886) 136 Times and seasons to sowe, to plant, to proine. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* III. 357 Heere set, and there they sowe; here proine, and there they plant. 1648 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 243 What Husbandman would plow and sow and plant and prune if he did not hope..to Inn the fruits? 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men*, *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 347 On the whole, selfishness plants best, prunes best, makes the best commerce, and the best citizen.

2. To cut or lop off (branches, boughs, shoots).

α. 1572 Mascall *Plant & Graff* (1575) 12 Ye must proyne or cut the braunch of commonlye in winter. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. vi. 242 Doe men proyne The straight yong bowes that blush with thousand blossoms? 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 432 A Tree..[with] the lower boughes onely maintained, and the higher continually proined off.

β. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 390 After the dead boughs are pruned off. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 99 [They] should have their bottom side-shoots carefully pruned, cutting them close to their stem.

3. *fig.* To 'cut down', mutilate (quot. 1565); to rob, spoil (quot. 1640); *esp.* to cut down or reduce by rejecting superfluities; also to rid or clear *of* what is superfluous or undesirable.

α. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 244 Many a thyng, yt ys no nay, Mot be prouyned, & kut a-way, And yshape of newe entaylle. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 274 It is neither indifferent, nor true dealing, thus to nip, and to proine the Doctours sayings. 1608 Machin *Dumb Knight* III. i. F j b, Hee proond him well and brought him vp to learning. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 50 They might oppresse, spoyle, rob, peele, proyne, and grubbe them up at pleasure.

β. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 49 Howe they [laws] are to bee pruned and reformed from time to time. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 475/1 When I considered, how difficult it were so to prune it [a treatise], as to please all Persons. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 135 ₱ 10 Some Authors ..began to prune their Words of all superfluous Letters. 1796 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 201 [The lamp] has three branches;..a small pincers to prune it, and a bucket to deposit the snuff in. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xx. 194 Pruning it of all superfluous phrases.

b. To take away or remove (superfluities, deformities).

c 1680 Waller *On Earl of Roscommon* 9 Horace will our superfluous Branches prune. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. v. 77 Even *magna carta* itself .only pruned the luxuriances that had grown out of the military tenures. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 117 Establishing a standard and pruning away deformities [in language].

Pruned (prūnd, poet. prū'ned), *ppl. a.*[1] *arch.* [f. Prune *v.*[1] + -ed 1.] Trimmed, as a bird's feathers with the beak; also *fig.*: see Prune *v.*[1]

1595 Barnfield *Sonn.* VII, My silver Swan is swimming: Against the sunne his pruned feathers trimming. 1641 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Song Sol.* v. iv, Black as the newly pruned Crow.

Pruned, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Prune *v.*[2] + -ed 1.] Trimmed, as a tree or shrub, by cutting off superfluous branches, etc.; cut off, as a superfluous branch; also *fig.*: see Prune *v.*[2]

1552 Huloet, Pruned and cutte, *resar, sectiuus*. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 11 Peace sheds no blood but of the pruned vine. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 8/2 A persecuted cause, they no doubt reflect, flourishes like a pruned fruit tree.

†**Prune-l.** *Obs.* Also 6 -elle, 6–8 -ell. [a. F. *prunelle*, a variant of *brunelle* Brunel; so G. *prunelle* (obs. *brunnelle*), med.L. *brunella*, *prunella*: see Prunella 2.] The herb Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*); formerly often including the Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xc. 132 There be two kindes of Prunell. The first is called Bugle. And the second reteyneth still the name of Prunell. *Ibid.* 133 Prunell..is also a soueraigne remedie against that disease which the Brabanders do name *den Bruynen*, that is, when the tongue is inflamed and waxeth blacke and is much swollen, so that the generall remedies haue gone before. 1597, 1611 [see Brunel]. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 25 The

sowing of the seede of Trefoyle, or Clauers, Melilot, Prunel, Milfoyle, &c...doth much inrich Meddowes. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cut*, Take some prunel or else some nettles, and [apply to a cut]. *Comb.* **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 78/2 Prunelle-water.

Prunelet (prū·nlet). [f. PRUNE *sb.* + -LET (app. arbitrarily).] 'A liquor made from sloes or wild plums' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Prunella[1] (prune·lă). Also 7–9 **prunello**; *β.* 8 **prenel**, 9 prunello. [Of uncertain history: identical with mod.F. *prunelle*, but this is cited by Littré only from 1780, though it may occur earlier. Littré derives the name from *prunelle*, sloe, in reference to its dark colour. The forms *prunella*, *-llo* have the appearance of It. or Sp., but do not occur in dicts. of these langs. in the 17th c.; they may have been merely Eng. grandiose alterations, as in some words in *-ada*, *-ado*, etc. The *β* form *prunelle* follows the French.]

1. A strong stuff, orig. silk, afterwards worsted, formerly used for graduates', clergymen's, and barristers' gowns; later, for the uppers of women's shoes.

Leather and prunella: a misquotation and misapplication of Pope's 'leather or prunella': see LEATHER *sb.* 1 d.

1656 *Bk. Values* in Scobell *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* (1658) 474 Wrought Silks called..Prunellos, broad, the Ell 00. 15. 00 **1670** LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Upon the Queene's Birthday most wore..plaine black skirts of Morella, Mohair, Prunella, and such stuffs. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 199/1 Batchelors of Art..have a full Gown of Stuff, Silk, Prunella, or the like. **1734** POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow; The rest is all but leather or prunella. *a* **1761** CAWTHORN *Poems, Wit & Learning* (1771) 191 He..Gave him a robe of sleek prunella. **1811–1879** [see LEATHER *sb* 1 d]. **1864** SALA *Quite Alone* I. i. 2 Everybody..trips in soft sandalled prunella, or white satin with high heels. **1882** BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Prunella*, *Prunello*, a stuff only rescued from complete oblivion by Pope's famous couplet

β. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/4 For Sale..black Prenels and Russernes. **1840** J. P. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* ix, Agamemnon Flaz in boots of drab prunelle. **1857** JAMES *Hist. Worsted Manuf.* x. 362 There were different sorts of lastings, as prunelles wrought with three healds.

2. (See quot. A modern trade use.)

1904 *Woollen Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug 479/3 *Prunella*, a superior make of doeskin having a fine diagonal twill on it.

3. *attrib.* Made or consisting of prunella.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 41 He wears his Prunella Gown, as chearily as he does his Honesty **1862** RUSSELL *Diary North & South* (1863) II. 20 White jean trousers, strapped under a pair of prunella slippers. **1872–6** VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Lasting Cloth*, a material similar to prunella cloth. **1907** in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 4, I brushed her [Marie Antoinette's] pretty black prunella shoes.

Hence **Prune·lla'd** *a.*, wearing prunella gowns.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xv, Nods the prunella'd bar, attorneys smile.

‖ **Prune·lla**[2]. *Bot.* [Bot. L., alteration of *Brunella*, generic name in Tournefort and Linnæus, recently restored in English Floras. *P. vulgaris* is said to have been so named from being a specific against the disease *brunella* or *prunella*: see BRUNEL, PRUNEL, and Note to next.] A genus of herbaceous labiates, of general distribution in both temperate zones. *P. vulgaris*, Self-heal, is a common weed in Britain. (Formerly also taken to include the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.)

[**1578** LYTE *Dodoens* I. xc. 133 The second kinde is also called *Consolida media*, but most commonly *Prunella* or *Brunella*: in English Prunell.] **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 74/1 This vngvent is also excellent.. for sore throtes, when as we intermixe the same with water of Prunella. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May. Flowers in Prime, . Pansis, Prunella, purple Thalictrum. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Prunella* also the Herb Self-heal, good against a Quinsy, and other Diseases of the Mouth and Jaws. **1844** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. 158 All over the wide fields of earth grows the prunella or self-heal.

‖ **Prune·lla**[3], *Obs.* Also 9 **prunelle**. [mod.L., earlier *brunella*, according to 16th c. writers, orig. the L. name of an infectious epidemic called in Ger. *die braune* or *breune* (Grimm), in Du. *de bruyne*, lit. 'the browns' or 'brownness', in which the tongue was covered with a brown crust. *Brunella* was thus a dim. of med.L. *brūnus* brown: cf. *jaundice*, F. *jaunisse*, and such names of diseases as *whites*, *yellows*, *blues*, etc. The corruption *prunella* may have been due to High German pronunciation, or to a later fancied etymology, taking it as dim. of L. *prūna* 'burning coal'. See also BRUNEL, PRUNEL, PRUNELLA[2], name of the herb reputed as a specific for the disease; and Note below.]

1. *Path.* A name given to the Hungarian or camp-fever which prevailed among the imperial troops in Germany in 1547 and 1566, considered by Hecker to have been petechial. In later times, applied to other disorders of the throat or fauces, esp. to quinsy: see quots. In quot. 1658 app. used for Inflammation.

1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* I. v. 20 Many use Phlebotomy ..supposing to prevent hereby the prunella in wounds. **1669** W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 83 The spaw water avails nothing in..plurisies, prunella's, poysons. **1693** tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Prunella*, is sometimes taken for *Aphtæ*, White, Black or Red, sometimes for a Quinsie or the Hungarick Fever. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prunella*... term for *Angina pectoris*; also, for *Cynanche*; also, for thrush, *Aphthous stomatitis*.

2. *Pharmacy.* Chiefly in comb. **prunella salt**, **prunelle salt**, in mod.L.. *sal prunellæ*, *prunellæ sal*, also *lapis prunellæ* 'prunella stone', SAL-PRUNELLA, name for a preparation of fused nitre.

So called as used for the disorder of the throat.

1627 *Pharmacop. Lond.* (ed. 3) 189 Lapis Prunellæ. **1669** tr. *Schroder's Dispensatory* 254 Lapis Prunellæ, Nitre tabulated or prepared. **1681** [see SAL-PRUNELLA]. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sal Prunellæ*..is sometimes called *Lapis Prunellæ*, and *Crystal Mineral*; being usually given to cool and provoke Urine in Feavers and Quinsies. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 103 Put to it 4 Pounds of Bay Salt,.. 2 Ounces of Prunella Salt. **1830** MAUNDER *Dict.*, *Prunella*, purified saltpetre. **1864** WEBSTER s. v., *Prunella salt*, or *prunella*, fused niter, molded into cakes or balls, and used for chemical purposes. **1866–8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 740 *Prunelle Salt* or *Nitrum tabulatum*, fused saltpetre

[*Note.* For the etymology of *brunella*, and the derivation thence of the name of the herb, cf. quots. under BRUNEL, PRUNEL, and PRUNELLA[2]; also Gerarde *Herbal* (1636) 508.

As to the camp-fever of 1547, 1566, see Hecker *Epidemics of the Middle Ages*, Eng. tr. by Babington, ed. 3, 1859, 277–8. Grimm cites Kirchhof (1602) *Milit. Discipl.* 202 'viel seucht und krankheiten (im lager), sonderlich die breune'. Kilian (1599) has 'Bruyne .oris vitium cum linguæ tumore, exasperatione, siccitate, & nigredine. vnde et nomen teutonicè habet, vulgo *brunella*: quo nomine et herba vocatur quæ huic morbo medetur'. As to *sal prunellæ*, Boerhaave, *Elem. Chemiæ* (1732) 389, says (tr. P. Shaw 1741 II. 245), This has obtained the name of *sal prunellæ* from the Germans, who observing that a certain kind of epidemical camp-fever, attended with a dangerous black quinsey, which they call *die braune*, was happily cured by the use of this powder; they thence called it by that name: and for the same reason they give the same appellation to the plant self-heal or *prunella*, because this cures the same distemper.

Prunella, variant of PRUNELLO.

Prunelle: see PRUNEL, PRUNELLA[1, 3], PRUNELLO.

Prunello (prune·lo). Also 7, 9 **prunella**, 8 **-elle**, 9 **-elloe**. [Altered from obs. It. *prunella* 'any kind of little plumbe or Prune' (Florio), dim. of *pruna* (mod. *prugna*) plum, prune. Cf. F. *prunelle* (*etc c* 1270 in Godef. *Compl.*) a sloe.]

† **a.** Name for a variety of plum or prune, fresh or dried. *Obs.* **b.** The finest kind of prunes or dried plums, made from the greengage and other varieties.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Prunellas*, a fruite like small Figges, good for restoratiue, and to comfort the heart. **1622** FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* III. i, Nor julips, Nor guaiacums, prunellos, camphire pills,..come not near your old woman. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 120 The fruit at first is green..a little bitter, like our Prunelloes. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 168 We sell abundance of Prunes and Prunelles, as the Large and the Small. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iii. 239 Lay them drying till they be as dry as Prunello's. **1786** SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 195 Dined at Brignolle, famous for the *Prunes de Brignolle*, which we have corrupted into Prunellas. **1812** J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 185 Prunelloes are a sort of French Prunes, of which large quantities are annually gathered in Provence. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Prunelloe*, a popular name for the *Prunum brignolense*.

Prunello, variant of PRUNELLA[1].

Pruner (prū·nəɹ). Forms: see PRUNE *v.*[2] [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who prunes trees or shrubs.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 (Virgil *Ecl.* I. 57) Vnder a Rock side here will proyner chaunt [*canet frondator*] merrie ditties. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* XXI. (1592) 322 The inuention .of the proiner of Vines. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xiii. (1614) 25/2 These grafts..were cut downe by the Prumer. **1761** BEATTIE *Hares* 86 An ancient Wood..By pruner's axe yet unprofaned **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* IV. 40 Glebe shall be free from the harrow, the vine no pruner fear.

fig. **a 1763** SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 256 Youth is fair virtue's season, virtue then Requires the pruner's hand. **1876** SPURGEON *Commenting* 4 Calvin..was no trimmer and pruner of texts.

Prung, obs. form of PRONG *sb.*[2]

Pruni·ferous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *prūn-um* PRUNE *sb.* + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing plums or stone-fruits; drupiferous.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 112 Trees may be distinguished according to their Fruit or Seed..Pruniferous. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 119/1 Pruniferous Trees..bear Fruit with Stones in them. **1750** G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 174 Shrubs and plants of the Pruniferous kind.

Pruniform (prū·nifɔm), *a.* [f. mod.L. *prūni-form-is*: see -[I]FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a plum.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pruniformis*, pruniform.

Pruning (prū·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] *arch.* Forms: see PRUNE *v.*[1] [See -ING[1].] The action of PRUNE *v.*[1]; preening. **a.** Of birds.

c **1450** [see PRUNE *v.*[1] A. a]. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* A vj, An hawke wolde not be letted of hir proynyng. **1555** DIGGES *Prognost.* Bijb, If they busy them selues in proyning or washing .looke for rayne. **1611** COTGR., *Onction feable*, the pruining, or annointing which a Hawke giues her feathers, by the moisture she sucks from her Crupper.

b. Of a person: see PRUNE *v.*[1] 2.

1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 256 Those [women] that are faire with that filthy spunging, proigning, painting, and pollishing themselues. *a* **1652** A. WILSON *Inconstant Ladie* II. ii, Your prunings, paintings, and bare necks.

c. *concr. fig.* from use in Falconry.

a **1625** FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* III. ii, Dare she think..My love so fond..I hat I must take her prewnings: stoop at that sh'has tyr'd upon?

Pru·ning, *vbl. sb.*[2] Forms: see PRUNE *v.*[2] [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PRUNE *v.*[2]

1. Of plants: see PRUNE *v.*[2] 1.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Castratio arborum*, the ofte cuttyng or prunyng of trees. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 6 Trees..loaden with wood, for want of proyning. **1706** LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 108 Pruning makes a tree look handsome. **1858** GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 50/2 Pruning is better done in the latter months of the year, when the leaves have fallen.

b. *concr.* (*pl.*) Portions cut off in pruning.

1832 *Planting* 4 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Affording a quicker return of profit in prunings and thinnings. **1884** ROE *Nat Ser. Story* vii, The prunings of the shrubbery.

2. *fig.*: see PRUNE *v.*[2] 3.

a **1603** Q. ELIZ. in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 10, I plucke up the goodlisome herbs of sentences by pruning. **1625** BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 9 Naturall Abilities are like Naturall Plants, that need Proyning by Study. **1907** *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Nov. 271/1 The prunings and chastenings of his fancy.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, esp. in the name of tools or implements used in pruning, as *pruning-bill*, *-chisel*, *-saw*, *-scissors*, *-shears*, PRUNING-HOOK, -KNIFE.

c **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXX iii, Thou..Nor planting care didst slack, nor pruning paines **1822** LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 319 The Pruning-Bill is generally a hooked blade, attached to a handle of from one to four feet in length. *Ibid*, The Pruning-Saw is a blade of steel, serrated in what is called the double manner on one side. *Ibid.* 320 The Pruning-Shears differ from the common sort, in having a moveable centre for the motion of one of the blades, by which means, instead of a crushing-cut, they make a draw-cut.

Pru·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. PRUNE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That prunes (*lit.* or *fig.*): see PRUNE *v.*[2]

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* CCCXXV, Soe stands the vineyard of Humanitye Where pruneing Lawes lye by. *a* **1845** BARHAM *Cousin Nicholas* iv, Under the pruning and training hand of a skilful master.

Pru·ning-hook. *arch.* [f. PRUNING *vbl. sb.*[2] + HOOK *sb.* 3.] A curved cutting implement used for pruning. Also *fig.* (cf. PRUNE *v.*[2] 3).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ii. 4 They shall beate their swords into plow-shares, and their speares into pruning hookes [*marg.* or, sythes]. **1688** SOUTH *Serm* (1727) V. ix. 354 The great Husbandman of Souls takes this Course with his spiritual Vines, to add the Pruning-hook of his Judgments to the more gentle Manurings of his Mercy. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 577 When peaceful Vines from Pruning-hooks are free. **1706** LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 261 The Gard'ner will have Occasion for a Pruning-Hook to trim them.

Pru·ning-knife. A knife used for pruning. Also *fig.* (cf. PRUNE *v.*[2] 3).

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 147 Bacchus [needeth thee] for prewning Knues. *c* **1610** in *Alleyn Papers* (1843) 39 And, if it thee please, use eke thy proinynge knife. **1717** BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV 575 They wear each by his side a broad pruning-knife. **1851** DICKENS *Let. to Miss M. Boyle* 21 Feb., You will not be alarmed by my use of the pruning-knife.

Prunoid (prū·noid), *a.* [f. L. *prūn-um* PRUNE *sb.* + -OID.] Having the shape of a plum; ellipsoidal. So **Prunoi·dean** *a.*, *Zool.*, belonging to the suborder *Prunoidea* of radiolarians, characterized by an ellipsoidal lattice-shell.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 875 A lattice-shell, ..in shape spherical, ellipsoidal (prunoid), discoidal [etc.]. **1895** *Funk's Stand. Dict., Prunoidean.*

Prunt (prunt). [perh. a provincial form of *print*.] A piece of ornamental glass, frequently of the blackberry form, attached or laid on to a body of glass, as a vase: also the tool with which this ornament is moulded or impressed with its pattern. Hence **Pru·nted** *a*, ornamented with prunts.

1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge*, No. 204 Pair of large fluted tools. 205 Three prunts. **1902** *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* Mar. 3 The 'prunts' on early glass. **1907** *Academy* 11 Oct 6/1 The remarkable series of vessels from Anglo-Saxon graves, of which..the prunted vases appear to be the earliest, and to have been imported into England in the latter half of the sixth century.

‖ **Prunus** (prū·nŭs). [L. *prūnus* plum-tree, ad. Gr. *προῦνος* = *προύμνη*; also (*prūnus silvestris*) a sloe-bush.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, containing the common sloe, bullace, plum, apricot, myrobalan, and many other species or sub-species, bearing drupaceous fruits.

1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. In *Oriental Pottery.* A representation of a Chinese and Japanese species, *P. mume*, on porcelain, etc. Hence *prunus decoration.*

1878 A. W. FRANKS *Catal. Coll. Oriental Pottery* (ed. 2) 245 The plum-tree or prunus (Chinese *mei*, Japanese *mume*..) forms the decoration of the pottery, erroneously termed 'may-flower' or 'hawthorn' pattern. **1898** *Daily News* 11 July 10/5 A bowl of fine pale green jade, carved on the exterior with birds and prunus in low relief. **1905** BUSHELL *Chinese*

Art I. 111 The *prunus* because it throws out flowering twigs from its leafless stalks up to extreme old age. **1908** C. F. Bell *Let. to Editor, Prunus decoration* is now more generally understood as decoration with the sprigs of the flowers and thorny stems of the Chinese wild plum.

Prunje, obs. Sc. form of Prune *v.*[1]

Prunjeandlie: see Pronjeand).

Prurience (prūˑriĕns). [f. as Prurient : see -ence.]

1. The physical fact or sensation of itching.

a **1688** Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 83 Pruriences and Titillations of the Body.

2. *fig.* Mental itching or craving.

1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 231 An irresistible prurience asking for the marvellous. **1837** [see Pruriently]. **1879** F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 29 This literary prurience after new print unmans us.

3. = Pruriency 3.

1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 31 There is a prurience in the speech of some, Wrath stays him, or else God would strike them dumb.

Pruriency (prūˑriĕnsi). [f. as prec. : see -ency.]

1. The quality of itching, itchingness. *rare.*

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 164 An incipient putrefaction which begets a pruriency or itching in the blood. **1814** Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 90 Each one Plied quickly his keen nails, through furiousness Of ne'er abated pruriency.

2. *fig.* The quality or condition of mental itching.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 151 ¶ 2 A general Impatience of Thought, and a constant Pruriency of inordinate Desire. **1824-9** Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 149/1 We have scourges in store for the pruriency of dissatisfaction.

3. Liking for or tendency towards impure or lascivious thought; an instance of this.

1795 Roscoe *Lorenzo de Medici* I. i. 51 A pruriency of imagination, not excuseable at any time of life. **1867** Burton *Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. vi. 225 The pruriency that stains the classical mythology. **1880** 'Ouida' *Moths* 40 She will have learned what..the wrapt-up pruriencies intend.

Prurient (prūˑriĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *prūriens, -entem*, pres. pple. of *prūrire* to itch, long, be wanton. Cf. obs. F. *pruriant* (1598 in Godef.).]

1. That itches physically, itching. *rare.*

1639 ['I find the word in use in 1639, but in a passage not worth citing' (Todd 1818)]. **1648** Herrick *Hesper., To Detractor,* Some numbers prurient are, and some of these Are wanton with their itch; scratch, and 'twil please. **1832** Tennyson *Pal. Art* 201 In filthy sloughs they [swine] roll a prurient skin, They graze and wallow.

2. *fig.* Having an itching desire or curiosity, or an uneasy or morbid craving. *rare.*

1653 Gauden *Hieraspl.* Pref. 14 Politick affectations of piety, which grow as scurfe or scabs, over those prurient novelties of opinion. **1664** H. More *Myst. Iniq.* II. i. ii. § 1. 212 Upon which fiery and prurient itch after the knowledge of Futurities Providence has cast this bridle. **1850** Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xiv, The reading public ..in its usual prurient longing after anything like personal gossip. **1859** Tennyson *Vivien* 485.

3. Given to the indulgence of lewd ideas; impure-minded; characterized by lasciviousness of thought or mind.

1746 Smollett *Reproof* 176 Debauch'd from sense, let doubtful meanings run, The vague conundrum, and the prurient pun. **1774** Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxv. (1840) III. 451 Marston gratifies the depravations of a prurient curiosity. **1836** *Johnsoniana* 1. 37 Solitude is the surest nurse of all prurient passions. **1874** L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II vi. 202 His morality is far superior to the prurient sentimentalism of Sterne.

4. Unduly forward or excessive in growth.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 66 The teeth [are sometimes] buried by a prurient growth of the substance of their own gums. **1844** N. Paterson *Manse Gard.* II. 192 By pinching off the prurient bud, good keeping bulbs may be secured. **1850** R. Simpson *Mem. Worth* v. 71 To prune the prurient branches of some promising fir.

5. *Bot.* Applied to plants which cause an itching or slightly stinging sensation. *rare.*

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* **1887** *Nicholson's Dict. Gard., Prurient,* stinging; causing an itching sensation. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Prurient,* see *Pruriens. Pruriens,* applied to certain plants or parts of plants furnished with hairs, because these are readily driven into the skin and then detached, causing considerable itching.

6. *Comb.*, as *prurient-minded* adj.

1899 Kipling *Stalky* iii. 91 But about those three [boys]. Are they so prurient-minded?

Pruˑriently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a prurient manner. **a.** With itching or uneasy desire. **b.** With lascivious inclination or suggestion.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i, All things..are got into hot and hotter prurience; and must go on pruriently fermenting, in continual change. **1840** — *Heroes* vi. (1858) 352 Examine the man who lives in misery because he does not shine above other men;..pruriently anxious about his gifts and claims. **1907** *Academy* 9 Mar. 234/1 Pruriently presenting to the mind pictures which have no merit but their salaciousness.

Pruriginous (prurīˑdʒinəs), *a.* (Also 8 **-genous**, 9 **-ginious**.) [ad. F. *prurigineux* (1495 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *prūrīginōs-us* adj., f. *prūrīgo, -inem* : see next and -ous.]

1. Affected by or liable to prurigo or itching; pertaining to or of the nature of prurigo.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pruriginous,* full of the itch. **1705** Greenhill *Embalming* 164 Their Blood becoming Pruriginous..wou'd..produce Mange, Scabs and Leprosies. **1742** C. Owen *Serpents* II. 151 Its Bite..produces..pruriginous Pain in the Flesh. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 814 A general eruption which was in parts very pruriginous.

†2. Characterized by mental itching, curiosity, or uneasiness; irritable, excitable, fretful. *Obs.*

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 99 [He] hath not yet purged the pruriginous humor of his scoffing braine. **1678** R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* II. ix. (1696) 198 In these [brooding or morose] Dispositions there is a kind of pruriginous Phancy that makes some People take delight in Labour, and Uneasiness.

†3. As a term of abuse; cf. Mangy *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1712 [Oldisworth] *Odes Horace* III. 17/2 Heinsius unfortunately fell into that Prurigenous blunder, by having too much regard for Julius Scaliger. **1885** Hogg in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 113 If thou'rt a Cotquean by my soul, I'll split thy pruriginous nowl.

‖ **Prurigo** (prurəiˑgo). [L., an itching, lasciviousness, f. *prūrīre* to itch.] An itching; *spec.* in *Path.*, a diseased condition of the skin attended by a violent and chronic itching, and characterized by the presence of flat slightly red papules, and a thickening of the part affected. Formerly including other irritant skin diseases. Also *attrib.*

a **1646** J. Gregory *Posthuma* (1650) 102 A Fever hee had, but not of ame acute kinde: an unsufferable Prurigo over all his bodie. **1706** Phillips, *Prurigo,* an itching or tickling, an Itch **1831** J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 144 The skin ..becomes the seat of a very lively pricking, of prurigo, and of an abundant perspiration. **1876** Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 357 According to the latter authority, prurigo is a disease of remarkable intractableness, if not incurable.

Pruˑriousness. *rare.* [f. **prurious*, repr. late L. *prūrīōs-us* adj., f. *prūrīre* to itch (see -ous) + -ness.] = Pruriency 3.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 432 Outraged nature inciting them to avenge the mortification of the body by the pruriousness of the mind.

†Pruˑrit. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *prurit* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *prūrīt-us.*] = Pruritus.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* v. xi. (1634) 146 Vngula..happeneth after Ophthalmies evill cured: it is accompanied with prurit, teares, and rednesse.

†Pruˑritan, *a.* and *sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* Satirical perversion of *puritan,* in allusion to L. *prūrītus* itching.

1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Returne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 95 *Pasq.* ..I frequented the Churches of the Pruritane Preachers.. *Mart.* I pray you, Syr, why doe you call them Pruritanes? *Pasq.* A *pruritu.* They haue an itch in their eares.

†Pruritaˑtion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [n. of action from assumed L. **prūrītāre*, freq. of *prūrīre* to itch.] A continual or recurring itching; *fig.* a restless desire, a craving.

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 9 A pruritation and itch after knowledge (innate to every man).

Pruriticˑ (pruəriˑtik), *a.* [f. next + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pruritus.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 490 It [urticaria] is a frequent complication of many pruritic dermatoses.

‖ **Pruritus** (prurəiˑtŭs). [L. *pruritu-s* (*u*-stem), f. *prūrīre* to itch. In mod.L. sometimes erron. *pruritis* after words in -itis.] Itching; *esp.* itching of the skin without visible eruption. (Sometimes used as synonymous with *prurigo.*) Also *fig.*

[*c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 248 Rubedo *id est* reednes, pruritus *id est* icchinge] **1653** Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xxiii. 299 If there be a *pruritus* or itch of talking, let it be in matters of Religion. **1693** tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pruritus,* the Itch, a dry Unevenness of the Skin, caused by Saline fixed Particles, pricking the Skin. **1799** Hooper *Med. Dict., Pruritis,* a violent itching of the skin. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 606 Hebra protested against the indiscriminate use of the names 'prurigo' and 'pruritus'.

†Pruˑrity. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. stem of L. *prūrīre* (see above) + -ity.] = Pruriency 3.

1600 Thynne *Epigrams* xiii. 1 Pruritie of wemenn, by lecherous direction, Seekes pluritie of men.

Prus, pruse, pruss, obs. variants of Pruce.

‖ **Prusiano** (prūsiāˑno). [Sp., = Prussian.] A finch or bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) of Mexico and Texas, so called from its Prussian blue colour.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†Pruss. *Obs. rare.* [var. of Pruce.] Pruce or spruce beer.

1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist Indies* V 337 A liquor called *Pruss,* which is only an infusion of the bark of a tree.

Prussian (prŭˑshən), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Prussiān-us* adj., f. *Prussi-a*: see Note below. So F. *prussien.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Prussia or its inhabitants; also, designating things actually or reputedly coming from Prussia.

Prussian carp, a smaller form of the common carp, now naturalized in England and other countries.

1702 Toland *Acc. Court of Prussia* (1705) 36 'Tis at Berlin that his Prussian Majesty dos commonly keep his Court. **1754** [W. Faucitt] (*title*) Regulations for the Prussian Infantry. **1796** H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 422 A Prussian Author has lately favoured the World with various productions. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 260/2 The Crucian Carp, or Prussian Carp..is another species of this genus now naturalized. **1844** W. Siborne *Hist. War in 1815* II. (1894) 67 The Commander of the Prussian Army in this memorable campaign, the veteran Marshal Prince Blücher von Wahlstadt. **1852** G. W. Johnson *Cott. Gard. Dict.* 531/2 *Lactuca,* Lettuce..Imperial Grand Admirable, Prussian, Large Roman. **1883** *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 815 This tendency to over-legislation has long been the predominating evil feature of Prussian administration.

2. Prussian blue: a deep blue pigment of great body and covering power, consisting essentially of hydrated ferric ferrocyanide, $Fe'''_4(Fe''Cy_6)_3 \cdot 18(H_2O)$, generally mixed with varying quantities of potassioferrous ferricyanide, $(KFe'')_n Fe'''Cy_6$.

Called *Prussian* from being accidentally discovered by Diesbach, a colour-maker in Berlin, in 1704, and announced as a pigment in the Berlin Miscellanies for 1710. (See T. Thomson *Chemistry* ed. 3, 1807, Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 741.)

Hence the uses of *Prussian* in Chemistry and Colouring, also Prussiate, Prussic, Prussous, etc.

1724 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 17 A Process for making the Prussian blue. **1732** J. Peele *Water-Colours* 45 Prussian Blue is next to the Ultramarine for Beauty. **1807** T. Thomson *Chem* (ed. 3) II. 329 This powder was called Prussian blue; and the method of procuring it remained concealed, because it had become a lucrative article of commerce, till Dr. Woodward published a process in the Philosophical Transactions for 1724. **1838** Mrs. Marcet *Conversations Land & Water* xi. (1848) 104 Prussian blue and carmine are derived from the animal kingdom. **1868** E. L. Ormerod *Brit. Soc Wasps* 14 Prussian-blue, known to washerwomen as stone-blue. *attrib.* **1848** Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxi, Her relations with the Prussian-blue trade.

b. *adj.* and *sb.*, as name of the colour of this substance, sometimes called *royal blue*; also *sb.*, applied to a person dressed in a blue uniform or coat. In Dickens, prob. a variant or intensive of 'true blue'.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiii, 'Vell, Sammy', said the father. 'Vell, my Prooshun Blue', responded the son. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 3/2 We have no doubt that the true solution [of 'my Prooshan blue'] is simple enough. The expression is a reference to a public-house sign common enough in the Pickwickian age, and often pictorially presented, namely, the portrait of the 'King of Prussia' in a blue uniform. *Mod.* The colour varies from azure to Prussian blue.

c. Prussian brown, Prussian green, pigments derived from or allied to Prussian blue.

1842 Francis *Dict. Arts, Prussian Green,* a celebrated pigment, consisting of an imperfect Prussian blue, containing excess of the oxyde of iron, to which the yellow tincture of French berries is added. **1873** E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. (1888) 95 *Prussian Green* —The sediment of the process of making Prussian Blue from bullock's blood or horns, before it has had the hydrochloric acid added to it. **1875** *Ure's Dict. Arts, Prussian brown,* a fine deep brown colour obtained by adding the yellow prussiate of potash (ferrocyanide of potassium) to a solution of sulphate of copper.

†3. Hence, *Chem.* **Prussian acid** = Prussic *acid*; **Prussian alkali**, potassium ferrocyanide

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 134 Yielded a blue precipitate on adding the Prussian Alkali **1796** Kirwan *Elem Min.* (ed. 2) I. 487 *Prussian,* or *Prussiated alkali,* formerly called the phlogisticated alkali, is an alkali united to a particular tinging substance by the intermediation of iron, calcined. *Ibid.* 488 Iron forms, with the Prussian acid, compounds of two different kinds; the one fully saturated, the other unsaturated. **1825** J. Nicholson *Oper at. Mechanic* 757 A determinate quantity of the Prussian alkali must be tried previously.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Prussia (the ethnic territory, the duchy, or the kingdom).

1677 E. Browne *Trav. Germany* 82 To the Classis, or Natio Saxonum, were reduced Saxons, Prussians, Livonians. **1746** H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 112 The King of Sardinia..has made himself as considerable in the scale as the Prussian. **1844** W. Siborne *Hist. War in 1815* II. (1894) 67 He was eminently fitted to be both the representative and the leader of the Prussians **1879** *Smith's Smaller Hist. Eng.* xxxv. 310 The Prussians strained every nerve to reach the field [of Waterloo].

[*Note.* The name *Prussia* (in early writers *Prussia, Pruschia, Prucia, Prusya, Prusia*) was a deriv. of *Prussi, Pruteni, Pruci, Prussi, Prusi,* latinized forms, in the mediæval writers, of the name of a Lithuanic or Baltoslavonic people, who inhabited a territory now included in the provinces of East and West Prussia, which was conquered in the 12th c. by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, and afterwards became a dukedom or duchy, at length under the rule of the elector of Brandenburg, who in 1700 thence assumed the title of *König von Preussen,* King of Prussia.

The German forms are *ein Preusze* a Prussian, *Preuszen* Prussians and Prussia. For the French and ME. forms see Pruce. Other med.L. names were *Borussi,* and *Prut(h)eni,* whence the adj. *Prut(h)enicus* Prutenic.]

†Pruˑssianated, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. Prussian *a.* 3 + -ate[3] + -ed[1].] = Prussiated.

1791 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 321 Prussianated alkali of tartar occasioned no alteration.

Pruˑssianism. [f. Prussian *a.* + -ism.] The national spirit or political system of Prussia.

1856 *Mem. F. Perthes* II. xxiv. 362 Germanism is a noble thing unless it be a synonym for Prussianism. **1896** *Daily News* 11 June, Arrogant, overbearing Prussianism.

Prussianize (prŭˑshənaiz), *v.* [f. Prussian *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To render Prussian or like Prussian in organization or character. Hence **Pruˑssianized** *ppl. a.*, **Pruˑssianizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Prussianizaˑtion,** the action or process of Prussianizing; **Pruˑssianizer,** one who Prussianizes.

1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 167 To Prussianise his people or to Americanise it. **1872** *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1132 The attempted Prussianisation of the separated provinces of France. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 10/1 The very embodiment of didactic bureaucracy and Prussianized pedagogy. **1891** *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 250/2 The recent efforts of Japan to prussianize her institutions. **1893** *Cycl. Rev. Current Hist.* (U. S.) III. 365 The 'Prussianizing' of Germany. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 2/1 The Prussianisers have received a set-back by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lippe-Detmold Regency case in favour of Count Ernest of Lippe Bielefeld.

Prussiate (prʌ's-, prʌ'ʃiĕt), *sb. Chem.* [a. F. *prussiate* (Morveau, etc. *Nomencl. Chim.* 1787), f. *pruss-ique* PRUSSIC + -ATE[1].] A salt of prussic acid; a cyanide. Also, a ferro- or ferri-cyanide, as *yellow prussiate* (of potash) = potassium ferrocyanide, K_4FeCy_6; *red prussiate* (of potash) = potassium ferricyanide, $K_6Fe_2Cy_{12}$.

c 1790 tr. *Lavoisier's etc. Tabl Chem. Nom.* (*Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 598), Names newly invented or adopted..Prussiate of potash..Prussiate of iron. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. 11 The prussiat of alkali. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 360 The prussiates of ammonia, lime, barytes, &c. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 68 The red prussiate of potash is as delicate and characteristic a test for protoxide of iron, as the yellow prussiate of potash is for the peroxide. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 598 Ferrocyanide of potassium or Yellow prussiate of potash.

Pru·ssiate, *v. Chem.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To convert into a prussiate.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 504 They make use of the same sort of Berlin blue in Prussiating their alkali.

Hence **Pru·ssiated** *ppl. a.*, converted into a prussiate; combined with prussic acid.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 356 The prussiated Metals heated to redness. 1800 HENRY *Ept. Chem.* (1808) 334 The prussiated alkalies also precipitate muriate of alumine. 1806 — *Elem. Chem.* II. 537 The prussiated alkalis decompose..all metallic solutions.

Prussic (prʌ'sik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *prussique* ('acide prussique, matière colorante du bleu de Prusse', Morveau, etc. *Nomencl. Chim.* 1787), f. *Prusse* Prussia + *-ique*, -IC. See PRUSSIAN *a.* 2.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from Prussian blue. Chiefly in *Prussic acid* = HYDROCYANIC *acid*, CNH.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem* 121 We are only acquainted with six animal acids..They are, Lactic,..Saccho-lactic,..Bombic,..Formic,..Sebacic,..Prussic acid. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 355 Scheele has shewn that the red oxide of mercury takes the colouring matter from Prussian blue; and this property is employed for obtaining Prussic acid. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 108 The vegetable prussic acid is procured by distilling laurel leaves, or the kernels of the peach, and cherry, or bitter almonds. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 388/2 *Hydrocyanic acid*.. obtained by Scheele in 1782..as it was procured, though intermediately, from Prussian blue, it was originally called prussic acid. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLIX. 23 No more poisonous agent can be found than prussic acid.

†**Pru·ssin.** *Chem. Obs.* Also -ine. [f. PRUSS-IAN *a.* 2 + -INE[5] (as in *chlorine*, etc.).] An early name for CYANOGEN, CN (or a polymer of it), as a derivative of Prussian blue.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII 247/1 Cyanogen..is a gaseous compound sometimes termed *Prussine* or *Prussine gas.* 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 742 *Prussin*, or *Prussian*, a name applied by Graham to a hypothetical radicle, $C_3N_3-Cy_3$ or Pr, polymeric with cyanogen, which may be supposed to exist in the ferro- and ferricyanides.

†**Pru·ssite.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *prussite*, f. *Prusse* Prussia: see -ITE[1] 4 b and PRUSSIAN *a.* 2] **a.** (*a* 1800) = *Prussian alkali*, potassium ferrocyanide. **b.** A sulpho-cyanate, as *prussite of potash*, KCyS. So †**Pru·ssous** *a.*, in *prussous acid*, early name for sulphocyanic acid (CN.HS).

1791 MACIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 388 From this solution Prussite of Tartar..instantly threw down a very copious Prussian blue 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 428 Precipitation by Soda would answer better than by Prussite. 1809 R. PORRETT in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVII. 99 This liquor I have named *prussous acid*, and its salts *prussites*, of which the liquid B contained one in solution, namely the prussite of potash. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 325 Sulphocyanic acid was discovered by Mr Porrett in 1808..he first called it prussous acid.

Prut (prʌt), *int.* and *sb.* Also 4 **tprut,** 8 **prute.** [Echoic, repr. a slight explosive sound, as of breaking wind.]

1. An exclamation of contempt.

c 1300 in Langtoft *Chron* (MS. Fairfax 22, If 4), Tprut! Skot riveling, In unsel timing crope thu out of cage 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3014 And seyþ 'prut for þy cursyng, prest!' *a* 1779 D GRAHAM *Janet Clinker's Oral.* Writ. 1883 II. 150 If they had tell'd me tuts, or prute no, I laid them o'er my knee, and a com'd crack for crack o'er their hurdies. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* viii. 282 From pr, or prut, indicating contempt.

2. The sound of a rifle shot.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 837/2 To the prut of the magazine rifles was added the under chorus of the clicking mechanism. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 2/1 Time passed; the fight, short anyhow, dwindled to prut..prut..prut-prut..prut.

Prut, prute, obs. forms of PROUD.

†**Prutenic** (prute·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Prutenic-us*, f. *Prut(h)en-i* Prussians: see -IC. Cf. F. *pruténique.*] Prussian; in *Prutenic tables*, the Copernican planetary tables published in 1551 by Erasmus Reinhold (*Cœlestium Motuum Prutenicæ Tabulæ*); so named in compliment to Albert, Duke of Prussia. Also as *sb.* in *pl.* **Prute·nics,** the Prutenic tables.

1615-16 H. BRIGGS *Let* 10 Mar. in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 36 Concerning Eclipses..Mullerus in his *Phris. Tabulis* hath mightily discouraged me, for he hath weakned the Prutenicks, my Foundation, in three places of his Book at least. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. Wks. 1851 IV. 22, I trust anon..to perfect such Prutenick tables as shall mend the Astronomy of our wide expositors. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Prutenick Tables*, certain Tables for the finding out of the Celestial motions..First publisht in the year 1551.

So †**Prute·nical** *a.*, in same sense.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. xxix. (1636) 79 Taught by Reinoldus in the beginning of his Prutenicall Tables. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* i. (1707) 152 The Man that calculated the Prutenical Tables from Copernicus his Observations.

Pruu, Prw, var. PROW *sb.*[2] and *v. Obs.*, profit.

Pruwiance, Pruys, var. PROVIANCE, PRUCE.

†**Pry,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **prie.** [Derivation unknown.] A local name of the small-leaved lime or linden (*Tilia parvifolia*). Also *pry-tree.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 79 Lop popler and sallow, elme, maple, and prie. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 355 The wild kind [of Lime-tree] bearing a smaller leaf than the other, by which I suppose, he [Evelyn] means the Tree which they call the Pry-tree, which grows the most plentiful in Essex.

Pry (prəi), *sb.*[2] Now only *dial.* Also 7-8 **prie,** 9 **prye.** [Derivation unknown.] A name given locally to various rigid glaucous grasses and species of *Carex*, esp. *C. panicea.* Also *pry-grass.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 7 Harsh, reddish, blewish spirie and prie-grass bewray a cold, vnkind..soile. *Ibid.* ix. 22 Rushes, ranke sower grasse, Prie and Quitch-grasse. 1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 108 Different species of *Carex*, here called pry, and by Ainsworth interpreted sheer-grass. 1877 Sir W. ELLIOT in *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club* (1879) VIII. 454 *note*, *Prye*, *Pry*, is called 'the bottom of *spret*', which alone is eaten by sheep when the spret gets old and hard. Several plants are included under this term, as:—*Poa trivialis*, *Holcus lanatus*... *Carex panicea* also is considered a prye grass, as are other species of *Carex*.

Pry (prəi), *sb.*[3] [f. PRY *v.*[1]]

1. An act or the action of prying; a peeping or inquisitive glance.

1750 C. SMART *Noon-piece* 50 Secluded from the teizing pry Of Argus Curiosity. 1817 KEATS *To* —— 30 They seldom meet the eye Of the little loves that fly Round about with eager pry.

2. An inquisitive person. Cf. *Paul Pry*, PAUL 3.

a 1845 HOOD *Ode to Rae Wilson* vi, The spy On fellow souls, a Spiritual Pry. 1874 R. BLACK tr. *Guizot's Hist France* III. xxiv. 152 Froissart is an insatiable pry who revels in all the sights of his day.

Pry (prəi), *sb.*[4] Also **pray.** *dial.* and *U. S.* [f. PRIZE, PRISE *sb.*[4], with final *s(e)* lost as in *pea*, *cherry*, etc.: cf. PRY *v.*[2]] An instrument for prying or prizing; a lever or crow-bar; = PRIZE *sb.*[4] 1.

1823, 1828 [see PRY *v.*[2]]. *a* 1825 [see PRIZE *sb.*[4]]. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 45 The enemies of this book have tried to marshal on their side the astronomer's telescope and geologist's pry. 1884 *Science* 22 Feb. 226/2 A dozen strong wooden poles served us as pries over many a lake and river bar of sand, gravel, and mud.

Pry (prəi), *v.*[1] Also 4-6 **prien,** 4-7 **prie, prye,** 5 **pri.** [ME. *prien*, of unknown origin.

The verbs PIRE and PEER, which come near in form and sense, are of later appearance.]

1. *intr.* To look, *esp.* to look closely or curiously; to peep or peer, to look narrowly; to peer inquisitively or impertinently; to spy.

c 1306 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 222 After socour of Scotlond longe he mowe prye, Ant after help of Fraunce wet halt hit to lye? *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 96 At þe last lelly a litel hole he findes. þere pried he in priuely. *Ibid.* 5019 Burgeys with here burdes weyteden out at windowes .to prie on þe puple þat prikked in þe stretes *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 114 Whanne day gan at my wyndowe in to prye 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* lxxii, The longle[r] day thus gan I prye and poure Till phebus endit had his bemes bryght. 1571 *Latimer's Serm. at Stamford* 92 b, Spying, tooting, and looking, watching & prying [*ed* 1550 catching], what they might heare or see against the sea of Rome. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Familye of Loue* 38 b, [They] bryng their wares to the light, and prie, and pore on them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 159 Thus glide obscure, and prie In every Bush and Brake. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 65 They.. Into the Drawers and China pry. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 71 He went prying about into the corners of the hall.

2. *Pry into*: to search inquisitively into (something secret or private); to investigate curiously or impertinently; to make private investigations into.

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 323 To prye into this Arcanum. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 4 To prie into the most profound mysteries of Nature. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii 114 Endeavour to pry into the nature..of the Almighty. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 196 A longing to pry into those mysteries of the grave from which human beings avert their thoughts.

b. *gen.* To inquire into or investigate closely.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II viii. (1660) 92 To occasion them to prie more narrowly into these curious and nice manners or bearing, which numbers of them so sleightly passe over. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1707) 9 Not to be rejected, but rather to be pry'd into with a diligent Enquiry. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I iii 23 If strictly pried into, will be found owing to natural Causes. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 54 He pries into all the stratagems of Camillus.

†**3.** *trans.* To look for, look through, or look at closely; to observe narrowly. *Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* III. iv. 760 What nowe, brother Honestie? what prye ye this waie? Is there eni thing here that ys yours, can ye saie? 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91, I pryed al quarters. 1632 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 276 An horseman of the enemy prying the King steadfastly in the face, said [etc.].

b. *Pry out*: to search or find out by prying.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 b, He secretly sent wise espialles..to searche & prye oute of what progeny thys misnamed Rycharde was dissended. 1760 DODD *Hymn to Gd.-Nature* Poems (1767) 4 Never..to pry out littleness and faults, Where merit claims my praise.

Pry (prəi), *v.*[2] *dial.* and *U. S.* [Shortened from PRIZE, PRISE *v.*[3], app. through confusing the final consonant with the *-s* of the 3rd pers. sing. pres.: cf. PRY *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To raise or move by force of leverage; to force up; = PRIZE *v.*[3] Hence **Pry·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words & Phrases* 292 *Pray*, or *Praise*, or *Prise*, or *Pry*, to lift any thing with a lever. the lever is called a *pray* or *lewer*...To pray a door or lid open, is to open it with a handspike, or lever of any sort. 1828 WEBSTER, *Pry*, to raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of *prise* in America. The lever used is also called a *pry.* 1850 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. iii. 209 This seems to be the only lever to pry them over with. 1858 [see HUB[1] 3]. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 56/2 You must pry it up with a stick or trowel. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER *Campaigning w. Grant* ix. 146 In prying off the cross ties. 1903 [In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Suffolk and Essex. Common with workmen in many parts.]

Pryan, prian (prəi·ăn). *dial.* [a. Corn. *pryan, prian* clayey ground (Jago).] A Cornish miner's term for soft white clay. Also *attrib.*

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Pryan Tin*, is a sort of Tin that is found mix'd with a Gravelly Earth, sometimes White, but usually Red. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Pryan*, ore in small pebbles mixed with clay. 1888 JAGO *Cornw. Gloss.*, *Pryan lode*, a flookan lode, as a soft clayey vein of tin.

Prycate, prycket(te, obs. ff. PRICKET. **Pryce,** obs. f. PRICE, PRISE, PRYSE. **Pryck, Pryde, Pryef,** obs. f. PRICK, PRIDE, PROOF.

†**Pryelle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *prayel, pra(i)el, preël* (mod.F. *préau*):—med.L. *prātell-um*, dim. of *prāt-um* a meadow. Cf. MDu. *pryel, prieel* (mod. *prieel*).] An open space in the middle of a cloister, an open court.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 45 Rolande the handwerker Shall make my pryelle [F. *mon preyel*] An hegge aboute.

Pryer, var. PRIER. **Prygnt,** obs. pa. t. of PRICK *v.* **Prygnatory,** obs. f. PRENOTARY.

Pry·ing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PRY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of PRY *v.*[1]; narrow peering or examination; inquisitive search.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. i. § 9. 377 There with a narrow prying was sought out the fibra, or veine of the heart on the left side. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 238/3 Their prying into every detail of private life.

Pry·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. PRY *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That pries; unduly or impertinently curious; inquisitive; diligently inquiring.

1552 HULOET, Priynge knaues, *limaces uiri.* 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 90 b, A prying eye, a listning eare, and a prating tongue, are all birds of one wing. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 20 Such things as no prying historian is able to discover. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 365 She is as suspicious and prying as a customhouse officer. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 57 Analyzed in turn, by the most dextrous and prying anatomists of England, France, Germany, and Italy, but with no satisfactory result. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* II. iv, They are a sad prying, gossiping race.

Pry·ingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a prying manner; narrowly, closely, inquisitively.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 50 That they will dare pryingly to sift out. 1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 427 Without examining too pryingly and sollicitously into the reasons of so unparallel'd a Transformation. 1853 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XX. 424/2 The writer appears to have wandered pryingly into the alleys and by-places.

Pryis(e, obs. f. PRICE *sb.*[1], PRIZE *v.*[1] **Pryk(e, prykk,** obs. ff. PRICK. **Prykel(le, prykyl,** obs. ff. PRICKLE. **Pryket, -ett(e,** obs ff. PRICKET. **Prylle,** obs. f. BRILL *sb.*[1], PRILL[1].

Pryme, Prymer, obs. ff. PRIME, PRIMER.

Pry·-pole. [f. PRY *v.*[2] or *sb.*[4] + POLE *sb.*[1]] A pole used as a 'pry' or lever.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* (ed. 2) 188, 7. Assists number 3 at the lever, slings and unslings the gun, and lashes it to the pry-pole. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 123 One prypole, fitted with a prypole rope.

Prys, obs. f. PRICE, PRIZE *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], PRYSE.

Prysage, Prysar, obs. ff. PRISAGE[1], PRIZER[1].

†**Prysauntere.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *prisautier, prinsautier* (12th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *primesautier* precipitate in action, presumptuous, f. OF. *prin saut* 'first leap'.] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Partonope* 6842 Comenly suche menne mow not last Prysaunteres suche folke callyth he..Suche last not but lytylle while. [*Fr.* Qui ne sont pas si prinsautier Qui s'espargnent dusqu'al tierc jor.]

Pryse, pryce. *Hunting. arch.* Also 4 **priis,** 5 **prise,** 6 **prys.** [ME. a. OF. or AF. *pris* 'taken', pa. pple. of *prendre* to take, or OF. *prise* 'taking, capture', thence formed: cf. PRISE *sb.*[1], PRIZE *sb.*[3]] In phrase *to blow the pryse*, i.e. to blow 'Taken!' or 'Capture!', to sound a blast on the hunting-horn as a signal that the stag is taken. Also *transf.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2749 Tristrem on huntinge rade,..He blewe priis as he can þre mot o|er mare. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* xxxiv. (1904) 99 Þan shuld..who so is grettest of þe hunters blowe þe pryce at couplyng vp. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. vi. 125 Thenne kynge Arthur blewe the pryse and dyghte the herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xii. 123 And blew the prys triumphall for his [Orodes'] deth. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177, I can mew a sparhawke, and I can chase the herte and the wyld bore, and blowe the pryce.

1808 SCOTT *Cadyow Castle* xvii, Sound, merry huntsmen! sound the pryse!

Pryse, pryss, obs. ff. PRICK, PRISE, PRIZE.

‖ **Prytaneum** (pritănī·ŭm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also 9 **-eium, -eion.** [L. *prytanēum*, a. Gr. *πρυτανεῖον*, f. *πρύτανις*: see next.] The public hall of a Greek state or city, in which the sacred fire was kept burning; *esp.* in ancient Athens, the hall in which those who had done distinguished service to the state (and also foreign ambassadors) were entertained at the public charge, together with the successive presidents of the senate.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. 1108 At Cizicum, he gave freely to the Prytaneum. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* II IX. 335 A Publick House, or *Prytaneum*, wherein they ate on the great Feasts of the publick Games. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiv. I. 380 He assigned to the new hero a consecrated spot in the strongest and most commanding portion of the Sicyonian prytaneum 1865 — *Plato* I. i. 13 Like the public hearth or perpetual fire maintained in the prytaneum of a Grecian city.

b. *transf.* A public hall or house.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 86 Last of all feasts the Professors in the room called the *Prytaneum*, which is now used as the Divinity-Schools. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 27 The hearth and Prytaneion of the English nation. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 July 31/1 The poet and the novelist, the historian and the sage, will then live blithe and blameless in the Prytaneum.

‖ **Prytanis** (pri·tănis). *Gr. Antiq.* Pl. **-nes** (**-nīz**). Also 7 in Anglicized form **prytan, -ane.** [L. *prytanis*, a. Gr. *πρύτανις* a prince, ruler, chief, at Athens a president.]

1. In ancient Athens, A member of that division of the Council of Five Hundred which was presiding at the time.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 79 The Prytans were a Committee or Council sitting in the Great Hall of Pantheon. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All the fifty *prytanes* of the tribe did not govern together during those five weeks; but in companies, ten at a time, chosen by lot; seven days each company. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 372 The prytanes referred their case to the council.

2. The chief magistrate of a Greek state, as of Rhodes, Lycia, or Miletus.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 267 He was Prytane, or Chief Magistrate among them. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. x. § 22 The decree of those of Pergamus:— 'When Cratippus was prytanis, on the first day of the month Desius'. 1868 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Prytaneum*, Officers called *prytanes* (*πρυτάνεις*) were entrusted with the chief magistracy in several states of Greece, as Corcyra, Corinth, Miletus.

3. *transf.* A president, chief.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 101 It is probable also that the functions of that senate [the Areopagus], and those of the prytanes of the naukrari, were of the same double and confused nature. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* xvii. 317 In polytheism that conception is necessarily obscured, showing itself dimly either in the *Prytanis*, or President of the Immortals, such as Zeus; or in Fate.

Hence **Pry·tan** *a. rare*, pertaining to or consisting of prytanes; presiding in the Council of Five Hundred at Athens; **Pry·tanize** *v. intr.*, of a division or individual: to exercise the prytany; whence **Pry·tanizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod Gr* II. i. vi 95 Every prytan body of fifty was divided into five committees of ten each; and its period of office into five of seven days each. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXXVI. IV. 484 *note*, Conformable to their order in prytanising, as drawn by lot for the year. *Ibid.* 485 *note*, First in the order of prytanising tribes for the year.

Prytany (pri·tăni). *Gr. Antiq.* Also **prut-.** [ad. Gr. *πρυτανεία*, f. *πρύτανις* PRYTANIS.]

1. The presidency of the Athenian senate; the office or dignity of a prytanis. Also *transf.*

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. 169 If Schömann's older view is correct, the presiding officer must always belong to the tribe which holds the prytany at the time. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* xv. 286 Modified by a weak reminiscence of the old kingship in the not very effective sovereignty (or *prytany*) of Zeus.

2. Each of the ten divisions of the Athenian Council of Five Hundred during its presidency; also the period of five weeks during which each division presided.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. XXVI. 115 If these officers did not carry their rents before the ninth prytany, they were to pay double 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 163 *note*, The division of the year into ten portions of time, each called by the name of a *prytany*...[does] not belong to the Solonian Athens. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 216/1 A building called a Tholos, in which statues were dedicated and sacrifices were performed by the prutanies.

Pr'ythee, obs. form of PRITHEE.

Pryys, obs. form of PRICE *sb.*[1]

P.S., a common abbreviation of L. *post scriptum*, POSTSCRIPT, often pronounced as written (pī·e's).

1757 J. LIND *Lett Navy* ii. 62 This defect is remedied by a law mentioned in the P.S. 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* XVIII. 221 As a little P.S...we will here note. *Mod.* (At end of a letter.) P S Since writing the above I have received your telegram, and am relieved to know that the missing luggage has turned up. Good-bye!

Ps-. Words beginning with this consonant combination (with the exception of a few interjectional monosyllables, *psa, pshaw, pst*) are all taken or formed from Greek, in which language the combination is frequent, and has been represented from about B.C. 550 by the single letter Ψ, *ψ*.

The only words in *ps-* which go back to Old English times are the ecclesiastical terms *psalm* sb. and vb., and *psalter*. *Psalterion* and *psaltery* appear in the 13th c.; *pseudo*, and some five of its compounds, occur in Wyclif. All the other *ps-* words are of Modern English formation, few before 1600, the great majority of the 19th c. In *psalm* the initial *p* was dropped already in OE., as in OF. and the cognate languages, and in English has never been restored in pronunciation (as it has been in French and German). This appears to have served as a precedent for dropping the *p* in the pronunciation of other words, an unscholarly practice often leading to ambiguity or to a disguising of the composition of the word. As the *p* is now pronounced in French, German, and other languages, as well as by Englishmen in reading Greek, and by many scholars in English also (there being no organic defect in the English mouth to prevent it), it is here marked, except in the *psalm, psalter* group, as an optional pronunciation which is recommended especially in all words that retain their Greek form (e. g. *psora, psyche*), and in scientific terms generally, which have not been irretrievably mutilated by popular use.

Psa: see PSHAW.

Psalidodect (ps-, sælidodekt), *a. Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. *ψαλίς, ψαλιδ-* a pair of shears + *δήκτης* biter, f. *δάκνειν* to bite.] (See quot.)

1896 COPE *Primary Factors Org. Evol.* vi. 318 Inferior molars work within superior molars, but not between them. Psalidodect mastication.

Psalloid (ps-, sæ·loid), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *psalloīdes*, irreg. f. Gr. *ψάλλειν* (see PSALM) + *εἶδος* form: see **-OID.**] Resembling a stringed instrument: applied to a part of the *fornix* of the brain (*corpus psalloides*), from the lines on it suggesting the strings of a musical instrument, whence also called *lyra* (see LYRA 4).

[1756 DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed 4) II. 245 For which reason the Ancients called it Psalloides and Lyra. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Psalloides*...Applied ..to the inner surface of the fornix of the brain.] 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1029/1 Resembling a psalter, harp, or *cithara*: psalloid. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Psalloid*...Resembling a harp in shape.

Psalm (sām), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ad. L. *psalm-us*, a. Gr. *ψαλμ-ός* a twitching (of the strings of the harp), the sound of the cithara or harp, a song sung to the harp, f. *ψάλλ-ειν* to twitch, twang, play (with the fingers), sing to a harp (in LXX and N.T.). The OE. (*p*)*sealm* was cogn. with OHG. *salm, salmo*, also *psalmo, -ma* (MHG. *salm, salme, psalme*, Ger. *psalm*, pl. *-en*, Du. *psalm*), ON. (*p*)*salmr* (mod. Icel. *sálmur*, Norw. *salm*(*e* m. (*salma* f.), MSw. (*p*)*salm*, Sw. *psalm* (*p* mute), Da. *salme* (*psalme*), all from L.; whence also OF. *salme, saume, psalme*, (*p*)*seaume*, F. from 15th c. *psaume* (= psom), Pr. *salme, psalm*(*e*, Cat. *salm*, Sp., It. *salmo*, Pg. *psalmo*. From the early forms in the cognate langs. as well as Eng., it is seen that the initial *p* was often dropped at an early period; in many of the langs. it has been restored after the L. and Gr. original, and in that case is also pronounced. Eng. is almost alone in spelling *ps*, and sounding only *s*. The ME. spelling (*p*)*saume*, and modern pronunciation (sām), are due to F. (*p*)*saume*: cf. *balm, calm*, etc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1- **psalm,** 1 **psealm**; 4-7 **psalme,** 7 *Sc.* **pschalme,** (6 **spalme,** 7 **sphalme**).

c 961 Hu fela psealma [see B. 2]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 129/41 *Canticum*, psalm æfter hæpansang. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Hwose wule mei siggen þesne psalm. 13.. *Cursor M.* 18889 (Cott.) þe psalm [*Gött.* salme] sais, thoru þe haligast. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXII. 9 Þis psalme is songen in þe office of ded men. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXIX. (Bodl. MS.), þe one and fifti psalme is a psalme of penaunce. 1599 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 242 A service booke with spalmes. 1605 *Montgomerie's Poems* (S.T.S.) Notes 388 The xxiij Sphalme translait be Montgumry. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 260 A Psalme of mercy. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 40 Singing of Psalms. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 380 Psalmes with instruments musicall.

β. 1-3 **sealm,** 1-5 **salm,** 2 **selm** (3 Orm. **sallm**).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii[i]. 50 Salm ic cweoðu. *c* 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* Contents 6 [ch.] xix, þa sealmas. *c* 1175 Of þe salm [see B. 1]. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 61 Đe spekð..ðuh ðene selm. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15579 Upponn hiss hallȝhe sallme. 1388 WYCLIF *Jas.* v. 13 Seie he a salm [1382 psalme]. *c* 1400 Saulm [see B. 2]. *c* 1420-30 *Primer* (E.E.T.S.) 31 Y schal seie salm.

γ. 3 **saume,** 3-6 **salme,** (4 **same**), 5 **saulme.**

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 66/447 He bi-gan one saume of euesongue. *c* 1300 Same [see B. 2] *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxvi[i]. 11, I shal synge and saie salme to our Lord. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 441/1 Salme, *psalmus* 1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Salme of saulter, *psaulme*. *c* 1597 HARINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 158 Singing salmes, and himns, and spiritual songs.

B. Signification.

1. In a general sense: Any sacred song that is or may be sung in religious worship; a hymn: esp. in biblical use. (In quot. *c* 1175 applied to the Creed.) Also more generally, any song or ode of a sacred or serious character.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. [xcv.] 2 In salmum wynsumie we him. *c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* iii. in *O. E. Texts* 403, & salmas ure we singað [*Isa.* XXXVIII. 20]. *c* 1000 [see A. *α*]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 75 þe salm þet heo alle þus writen wes ihaten. Credo. efter þan formeste word of þe salm. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxv[i]. 3 [4] Alle land loute þe, and sing to þe sal, And salme sai to þi name with-al. 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* iii. 16 In salmes, and ymnes, and spiritual songis, in grace syngynge in ȝoure hertis to the Lord. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 Hymnes & psalmes & other orasouns haue they. 1645 MILTON *At Solemn Music* 15 Hymns devout and holy Psalms Singing everlastingly. 1838 LONGF. (*title*) A Psalm of Life. What the heart of the young man said to the Psalmist.

2. *spec.* Any one of the sacred songs or hymns of the ancient Hebrews which together form the 'Book of Psalms' (see b); a version or paraphrase of any of these, esp. as sung (or read) in public or private worship. (The prevailing use throughout.)

Psalms for the day: the particular psalms appointed for each day so that the whole Psalter is said or sung in the course of a definite period, e. g. a week or (as in the Church of England), a month. *Proper psalms*: see PROPER *a.* 2. † *Seven Psalms*: (spec.) the seven PENITENTIAL psalms.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* Contents 6 [ch.] x, Hu fela psealma on mhthlcum tidum to singenne synt. xviii, Hu fela sealma þurh þa sylfan tida scealan beon gecwedene. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lvi. 9 Þæt ic Gode swylce sealmas singe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þis witezede dauid þe he salm scop in þe saltere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7969-70 (Cott.) Of al þe psalmes o þe sauter, þis psalme [*Gött., etc.*, salme] o penance has na per. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1084 He seide furst þe set sames [*S. Eng. Leg.* I. 137/1086 þe seuen salmes] and siþþe þe letanye. *a* 1340, 1398 [see A. *α*]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1768 When gloria eſter þe firſt saulm es said. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Table and Kalendar, expressing the Ordre of the Psalmes and Lessons, to bee sayd at Matyns and Euensong. 1660 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 359 The singing of psalmes after supper..on the Lord's day. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 P 6, I had one Day set the Hundredth Psalm. 1856 *Amy Carlton* 35 They now read the psalms for the day, taking each a verse in turn. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 May 7/2 The Psalm [cvii] is usually read as part of the simple services which take place on Sunday on ships at sea. For that reason it is known as the Sailors' Psalm.

b. *The Psalms, the Book of Psalms.* Name of one of the books of the Old Testament, forming the hymn-book of the Jewish church, and used also in Christian worship from the earliest times; the Psalter. Often called *the Psalms of David*, in accordance with the belief that they, or part of them, were composed by David king of Israel.

In Luke xxiv. 44 used for that division of the Old Testament containing the Psalms. = HAGIOGRAPHA.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 44 Alle ða awritteno sindon in æ moses & witgo & salmas of mec. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Alle thingis..whiche ben writun in the lawe of Moyses, and in prophetis, and in salmes, of me. 1581 *Acc.-Bk W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 117 Another boke of St. Chrysostomes upo' the salmes. 1817 D'OYLY & MANT *Bible* II. *Psalms* Introd., The Book of Psalms contains the productions of different writers. These are called however the Psalms of David, because a great part of them were composed by him. 1896 ADENEY *How to read the Bible* II. I. IV. 88 Even in the reading of the Psalms we cannot afford to neglect..the historical method.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *psalm-droner, -expounder, -maker, -poet, -translator*; *psalm-quoting, -saying, -singing* sbs. and adjs.; **psalm-melo dicon** (see quot.); **psa·lm-singer,** one who sings psalms; *spec.* one who maintains the singing of (biblical) psalms (as opposed to hymns) in public worship; † **psa·lm-song** *Obs.*, (*a*) in OE. (*sealmsang*), the singing of psalms; (*b*) in Ormin (*sallmsang*), the Book of Psalms (or the Hagiographa: see 2 b); **psa·lm-tone,** any one of the Gregorian tones or chants to which the Psalms were (or are) sung; **psalm-tune,** a tune set to a metrical version of a psalm. See also PSALM-BOOK, -WRIGHT.

1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv 27 Who gave...Each forfeit crown To *psalm-droners And canting groaners 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 1 A solempne *salm maker of Yrael. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, **Psalm Melodicon*, an instrument invented in 1828 by Schuhmacher Weinrich. It was a wind instrument with keys and ventages, imitating the tone of several orchestral instruments. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV (1721) 208 Hopkins and Sternhold, or the more modern *Psalm-Poets. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1499/1 The *psalmsaying friars brought him to his standing, & there left him. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV 211 He was the best *psalm singer in the whole congregation. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wares* III. 61 At this *psalm singing and these night sermons, tumults were raised in both Cities, between such as favoured and such as hated them. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. xi. 280 The psalm-singing old seamen of the Commonwealth. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 319 Mid *sealmsange godes lof up ahebban. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14491 Þa bokess wærenn Moysæsess boc, & Sallmsang, & Profetess. 1889 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 655/2 The Gregorian *Psalm-Tones are the oldest Melodies now known to be in existence. *Ibid.* 656/2 The Psalm-Tones..are eight in number—one in each of the first eight Modes. 1709 WATTS *Lyric Poems* Pref., Wks. 1813 IX. 224, I have too often fettered my thoughts in the narrow metre of our old *psalm-translators. 1632 (*title*) All the French *Psalm tunes with English words. Being a collection of Psalms accorded to the verses and tunes generally vsed in the Reformed Churches of France and Germany. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 To an American, whose country is whitewashed all over by unmeaning names..or named at a pinch from a psalm-tune. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *St. Thomas of Aquin* I. 549 In the above *psalm-words, three things are touched upon.

Psalm, *v.* Also 1 **salmian**; 4 **salme**. [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to hymn*.]

1. †**a.** *intr.* To sing psalms. *Obs.* **b.** *trans.* To sing or celebrate in psalms.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm., MS. M.) cvii. 1 Ic singe and sealmige [L. *cantabo et psalmum dicam*] *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vii. 18, I sal..salme [L. *psallam*] to name of lauerd heghist es. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xliii, To psalme & synge the louynges of god wyth goostly myrthe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-crafts* 72 That we her subjects .. Psalming his praise, may sound the same the higher. 1628 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 30 He that only sings unto God..he doth but talk of his wondrous workes; but he that Psalmes it..he glories in his holy Name. 1849 tr. *St. Augustine's Expos. Ps.* lxviii. III. 315 He psalmeth to His name, that worketh unto His glory.

2. *trans.* To say or sing a psalm to or over. *rare.*

1800 KEATINGE in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 51 We cured our wounds with oil, and by a soldier called Juan Catalan, who blessed us and psalmed us,..we found our Saviour Jesus Christ was pleased to give us strength. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 342 He who psalms a sick man, or fancies that the oil from his saint's lamp will heal him of all his complaints.

Hence **Psalmed** *ppl. a.* (in quot. ? composed as psalms, or in the form of sacred poetry); **Psa·lming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13 *St. Erkenwolde* 277 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 272 He says in his sothe psalmyde writtes. þe skilfulle & þe vnskathely skeltone ay to me. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. lix, The Psalming Harp was 'bove thy swaying Scepter priz'd. *Ibid.* v. lii, My psalming Tongue Made th' Orbs suspend their vsual Song, To hear Cœlestial Hymns the glist'ring Quires did throng. 1850 *Elder's House* 141 Sweet the psalming, borne on high.

Psa·lm-book. In 1 **sealm-bóc*, 2-3 **salm boc.** [Cf. ON. *psalma-bók*, mod. Icel. *sálma-bók*, Norw. *salmebok*, Sw. *psalmbok*, Da. *salmebog*; Ger. *psalmbuch*, Du. *psalmboek*.] †**a.** The Book of Psalms: see PSALM *sb.* 2 b. *Obs.* **b.** A book or volume containing the Psalms, esp. a metrical version of them for use in public worship.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Bete we gerne, and ben afterward þe edinesse þe be salm boc of specð. 1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 266 That houshaldaris have Bybillis and Psalme buikis. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 40 Every one that can reade is to have a Psalm-book. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, See this bundle of ballads..I wheedled an old woman out of these, who loved them better than her psalm-book. 1842 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. iv. (1874) 42 'Tis Israel's Psalm-book sweet by inspiration wrought.

Psalmic (sælmik, sāmik), *a. rare.* [f. PSALM *sb.* + -IC, or ad. Chr. Gr. *ψαλμικ-ός*, f. *ψαλμός* PSALM: cf. F. *psalmique*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a psalm or psalms.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 581 The sudden ebullition of a psalmic chorus. 1875 J. MORISON in *Expositor* I. 194 Who has a right to say that the wings of the Psalmic bards were so feeble that [etc.]? 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Poetry & Relig. Ps.* xiii. 323 The greater part of the seventh chapter of Micah is quite psalmic in thought and expression.

Psalmist (sā·mist, sæ·lmist). [ad. late L. *psalmista* (5th c. Jerome), f. *psalm-us*: see -IST. In OF. *psalmistre* (12th c.), *psalmiste, salmiste, saumiste, samistre*; mod.F. *psalmiste*. Cf. Ger., Du., Da. *psalmist*.]

1. The author of a psalm or psalms; almost always with def. art. as a title for David considered as the author of the Psalms, or as a designation of the author of any one of them.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G viij b, As the psalmyste sayth. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 2 The noble Psalmist of Israel. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 4 The Psalmist noteth it as a branch of Gods incomparable glory. *a* 1720 J. HUGHES *Div. Poetry* 23 She tun'd to pious notes the psalmist's lyre. 1838 [see PSALM B. 1]. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 103 To say out of the depth of your own experience what the Psalmist said. 1890 KIRKPATRICK *Bk. Psalms* I. Introd. i. 10 The Psalmists celebrate *the moral law* as the guide of human conduct. 1895 *Ibid.* II. xliv. 235 A Maccabaean Psalmist.

2. *Eccl.* A member of one of the minor clerical orders (formerly recognized in some sections of the Church) discharging the functions of a chorister or cantor. *Hist.*

1565 JEWEL *Def Apol.* II. iii. (1567) 98 The Psalmistes or Singers office was, to singe the Psalmes. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 140 As if all that are made Priests among you were Psalmists, Sextens, Readers, Exorcists, Torchbearers, Subdeacons, and Deacons before. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 184 Some in that [*i. e.* the Roman] Church exclude a Bishop; and others therein make nine Orders, by including the Bishop and Psalmist. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IX. ii, Choristers and Monks and Priests And Psalmists there, and Exorcists. 1901 BP. J. WORDSWORTH *Ministry of Grace* 197 Psalmists or choirmen are not mentioned in the Church till the latter half of the fourth century

3. As the title of a book of psalmody, or of a tune-book for use in public worship.

1842 (*title*) The Psalmist. 1858 (*title*) The Congregational Psalmist: a Companion to all the New Hymn-books, providing Tunes, Chorales, and Chants [etc.].

4. *fig.* One who extols or 'sings the praises' of some one or something. *rare.*

1884 *West. Morn. News* 11 Sept. 4/3 The psalmists of the rising diplomatist tell how..he succeeded in Syria.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1).

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvi, A kind of Psalmist solemnity. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* IX. iii. (1872) III. 86 Going out to witness it, with something of a poetic, almost of a psalmist feeling. 1892 ESPINASSE *Voltaire* xi. 177 He breaks forth into almost Psalmist-like praises of the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator.

†**Psalmister.** *Obs.* Also **salm-**. [a. OF. (*p*)*salmistre*: see prec.] **a.** A person appointed to sing psalms: = prec. 2. **b.** = prec. 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 195 Þat .. ȝe have psalmystres [HIGDEN *psalmicines*] or saience of psalmes of þe psawtre fourty nyȝtes. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 58 The salmistere seith to God, 'I am parteneer of alle that dreden thee'. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 6 He may seye with þe psalmystre, 'Torrentes iniquitatis conturbauerunt me'. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/1 A Salmister, *psalmista*.

†**Psa·lmistry.** *Obs.* [f. PSALMIST + -RY.] The office or work of a psalmist in either sense.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 101 In sanctuar for to make ceremonie, Witht..psalmistrie for to be said and sung. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. 10 From such a kind of Psalmistry, or any other verbal Devotion, without the pledge and earnest of sutable deeds. 1650 J. COTTON *Sing. Ps.* 37 He would inspire some or other Member of the Church with such a.. Spirit of Psalmistry.

Psa·lmless, *a. rare.* [f. PSALM *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a psalm; unaccompanied by a psalm.

1623 HOLYDAY *Serm.* (1626) 16 You shall never find him in a Psalmelesse action.

Psalmodic (sælmǫ·dik), *a.* [f. Gr. type **ψαλμῳδικ-ός* (cf. late Gr. *ψαλμῳδικῶς*, Eustathius *c* 1160): see PSALMODY and -IC, and cf. F. *psalmodique*.] Of or pertaining to psalmody; having the style or character of psalmody. *loosely* = PSALMIC.

1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 31 Psalmodic Musick thus improved comes nearer to Recitative. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlv. (1840) III. 148 The design was..to accommodate every part of the service to the psalmodic tone. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. lvii, Pegasus has a psalmodic amble. 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Poetry & Relig. Ps.* xiii. 323 The books of Nahum and Habakkuk have each a chapter entirely psalmodic in construction.

So **Psalmodial** (-ōu diăl), **Psalmodical** (-ǫ d-) *adjs.*

1848 K. H. DIGBY *Compitum* I. 315 Their language became psalmodial. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 170 If Queen Elizabeth patronized Cathedral Music exclusively, she did not interdict Psalmodical. [Cf quot. 1774 above.]

Psalmodist (sā·mŏdist, sæ·lm-). [f. PSALMODY + -IST, or f. PSALMODIZE: see -IST.]

1. One who practises or is skilled in psalmody; a singer of psalms.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. P 2 The Spirits and inflamed Affections, and Voices of Psalmodists. 1740 *Univ. Spectator* 19 July 1/3 A young Man, who was a Member of a Society of Psalmodists. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 370 Like a company of psalmodists in a country church.

b. = PSALMIST 2. ? *Obs.*

1726 J. HEALEY *Prim. Liturgy* 11 Let the Psalmodist say, To the praise of God, let us sing a Part of the — Psalm, verse the — &c. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 400 The Canonists make nine Orders in the Church, reckoning the Psalmodist and the Tonsura into the Number.

†**2.** A writer of psalms: = PSALMIST 1. *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 252 The writers of these Hagiographa might be termed psalmodists. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 15 Plato's Rapsodist seems exactly parallel to..the Jewish Psalmodist. 1886 W. R. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 29/1 He [Solomon] is not recognized as a psalmodist by the most ancient tradition.

b. The author of a metrical version or paraphrase of the Psalms for singing: cf. PSALMODY 1 b.

1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 495 *note*, The English Psalmodists, Cox, Whittingham, Heath, and others, were at work in this reign.

Psalmodize (sā·mŏdəiz, sæ·lm-), *v.* [ad. med.L. *psalmŏdizāre* (Du Cange), f. *psalmŏdi-a*: see -IZE.] *intr.* To practise psalmody; to sing psalms. Hence **Psa·lmodizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II 620 Secular chanons, of great humilitie, To synge and psalmodise oure sauiour vnto. 1759 J. G. COOPER tr. *Gesset's Ver-vert* II. 45 In short, the bird perform'd his part In all the psalmodising art. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) II. VII. 173 A kind of nasal psalmodizing

Psalmody (sā·mŏdi, sæ·lmŏdi), *sb.* Also 5 **salmody**, (6 **salmode**). [ad. late L. *psalmōdia* (4th c. in Jerome), a. Gr. *ψαλμῳδία* singing to the harp, f. *ψαλμῳδός* psalmist, f. *ψαλμός* psalm + *ᾠδή* song; in Chr. Gr., psalm-singing, composing of psalms.]

1. The action, practice, or art of singing psalms (or sacred vocal music in general, including hymns and anthems), esp. in public worship.

Now almost exclusively used of the art or practice.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 1 Lord persayue my wordis þt is þe psalmodye of my mouth. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4051 All þe matyns tyme he stode, And psalmody sange and sayde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/1 A Salmody, *psalmodia*. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2272 In prayer and psalmody for his helthe and solace. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xiv. 26 Let all your Gifts, whether of Psalmody, or Doctrine, or Languages, or Revelation, or Interpretation, be used to Edification. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 363 When God the grace of Psalmody infus'd. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 327 The passion for psalmody itself is a portion of the history of the Reformation.

attrib. 1868 STEVENSON *Let.* July in *Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 31/1 As we went home we heard singing...It was a psalmody class.

b. The arrangement of psalms for singing; hence, psalms and hymns so arranged, collectively.

1554-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 399 Paid for a boke of salmede, ijs. 1718 WATTS (*title*) A Short Essay toward the Improvement of Psalmody. *Ibid.* Wks. 1813 IX. 7 We are to suit part of our psalmody to the gospel-state, as well as borrow part from the Old Testament. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* vii. 89 Milton's paraphrase of the Psalms belongs to history, but to the history of psalmody, not that of poetry.

†**2.** The Book of Psalms. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III iii. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 139 Thus spoken by the Prophet yn the Psalmody.

†**3.** The place where psalms are sung; the choir of a church. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. A vij, It is reported, that he went often into the Psalmody and sung himself.

Psa·lmody, *v. rare.* [In 15th c., ad. F. *psalmodier* (12th c. in Littré); in mod. use f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* = PSALMODIZE. **b.** *trans.* To celebrate as in psalmody; to 'hymn'. Hence **Psa·lmodying** *vbl. sb.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 388 Of qwyche hefne and erthe eche tyme pshalmodyeth. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 260 They herde the sayd Joseph and his bretheren whiche songen and psalmodyed. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1857) IV. 119 The French Revolution ..is an event..still to be celebrated and psalmodied. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* I. 10 My dear household, cease singing and psalmodying; lay aside your fiddles, take out your work-implements, if you have any.

†**Psa·lmograph.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *psalmograph-us*, a. Gr. *ψαλμογράφ-ος*, f. *ψαλμ-ός* psalm, + *-γραφος* writing, a writer. So mod.F. *psalmographe*.] The author of a psalm or psalms: = PSALMIST 1.

1542 BECON *David's Harp* viii. Wks. 1564 I. 159 As the Psalmograph saith. The vngodly hath the ouerhand, and the pore is brent. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 216/1 The sayeng of king Dauid the Psalmograph 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet* 145 The Psalmograph having in the former part of the 2. Psalm spoken of the terrors of Gods indignation

So †**Psalmo·grapher,** †**Psalmo·graphist** *rare*$^{-0}$, in same sense; †**Psalmo·graphy** *rare*$^{-0}$, the writing of psalms.

1611 LOD. *Blisse Bright. Beauty* (1614) 52 (T.) The psalmographer setteth him out, in the person of Solomon, to be of surpassing beauty. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 The Psalmographers Prophecy, if applyed to these times will prove an exact History. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Psalmography*, the writing of Psalms. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Psalmographist*, a Writer of Psalms.

†**Psa·lmonize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. ? after *harmonize*, or error for *psalmodize*.] *intr.* To sing psalms: = PSALMODIZE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 416 b/1 In syngnyng, psalmonysyng, & glorefyeng god.

†**Psa·lmwright.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **psalm-, sealmwyrhta**, 2 **salmwurhta**, 3 **psalm-, salmwurhte, salmwrihte, -wruhte.** [f. PSALM *sb.* + OE. *wyrhta* worker, WRIGHT.] = PSALMIST 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 82 Efne se psalmwyrhta understod on hwilcum ȝedeorfum þis mennisce lif is ȝelogod. *c* 1000 — *On O. & N. Test.* (Grein) 1 Swa swa se sealmwyrhta þus sang. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 For þon cweð þe salmwurhta. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256, & sigge mid te salmwurhte, 'Corripiet me justus [etc.]'. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Dauid þe salmwrihte spekeð ibe sauter. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Þus seið þe salmwruhte dauið ibe sawter.

Psalmy (sā·mi), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PSALM *sb.* + -Y.] Apt or disposed for a psalm.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 113 When once a man feels sermonish or psalmy.

Psa·loid, *a.*, an alteration of PSALLOID, due to an assumed derivation from Gr. *ψαλίς, ψαλιδ-* pair of shears, also a vault (= L. *fornix*): see quots.

Psaloid from *ψαλίς* as incorrectly formed as *psalloid* from *ψαλλειν*; its correct form would be **psalidoid*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Psaloides, adv.* (As if *Psalidoeides*, which, correctly, it ought to be, from *ψαλίς*, an arched work: terminal *-ίδης*.) *Anat.* Resembling an arch; arch like; arched: psa'loid... The *Corpus psaloides* is another term for the *Fornix*, simply meaning the arched body. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psal'oid*, like an arch, arched.

Psalter (sǫ·ltəɹ). Forms: see below. [In OE. (*p*)*saltere* (= OHG. *psalteri, -tare*, mostly *saltari, -târe, -teri*, MHG. *salter*, Ger. *psalter*; ON. (*p*)*saltari*, Icel. *saltari*, Sw. *psaltare*, Da. *salter* (*psalter*)), ad. L. *psaltērium*. In ME. *sauter*, a. AF. *sautier* = OF. *sautier* (*ps-*), *saltier, saultier* (*ps-*), in F. *psautier* (16th c.) = Pr. (*p*)*salteri, sauteri*, Sp., It. *salterio*, Pg. *psalterio*; all:— L. *psaltērium*, a. Gr. *ψαλτήριον* a stringed instrument played by twanging, f. *ψάλλειν* to twang; also in Christian Greek and Latin writers (e.g. Jerome *a* 420) a name for the 'Psalms of David'. The initial *ps-*, rare in OE. and ME. as in OF., frequent from 14th c., has been the established spelling from 16th c., but the *p*, pronounced in Fr., Ger., Du., etc., remains mute in Eng. The *l* was preserved in OE., was inserted occasionally in ME. as in OF., and usually from 15th c.; it is now always pronounced.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *α.* 1-3 **saltere.** *β.* 2-6 **sauter, sawter,** 3-5 **sautere,** 4 **sautre, -tir,** 4-5 **sawtere,** 5 **sauteer, sawtyr, -tre,** 6 **sater.** *γ.* 4-6 **salter, -tere,** 5 **saulter, sawlter.**

α. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xix. [xxvii.] (1890) 242 Þæt æghwelce dæge alne saltere..asunge. *c* 1000, *c* 1175 Saltere [see B. 1]. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 113 Bi ðessere holi mihte is iwriten on ðe saltere.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 On ane stude in þe sauter. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Þus seið .. dauið iþe sawter. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11616 (Cott.) Þan com þe prophet al cler, To dede, þat said es in sauter [*other MSS.* clere, sautere] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A VIII. 47 So seiþ the sauter and sapience boþe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3317 The sexte hade a sawtere semliche bowndene. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* IX. xiv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 420/1 Vpon a veis write in the Sauteer. *c* 1440 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 720/1 *Hoc psalterium*, a sawtyr. 1530 Palsgr. 265/1 Sauter a boke, *psaltier*. 1547–8 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 317 Item, for vj new sawters in englisshe for the quyer.

γ *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 566 A prophet til hym dere, And makare of þe saltere. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 67 Dauyd preyseth moche in the sawlter the trewe labourers. *c* 1540 *Invent.* in *Trans. Lond. & Middx. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 371 Itm on bothe sydes the quyer iij salters.

2. α. 1 **psaltere.** β. 4 **psauter, psawtre,** 4–5 **psautere,** 4–6 **psawter.** γ. 5– **psalter** (5 **psaltyr,** 6 **spaltər**).

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 202 Cimbalan oððe psalteras

β *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 3 Þis boke is cald þe psautere 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 195 þat 3e have psalmystres or saienge of psalmes of þe psawtre fourty nyȝtes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxv. 261 David seythe in the Psautere 1511 Fabyan *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 5 To say oon tyme our Lady psawter.

γ. *c* 1470 Psaltyr [see B. 6]. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 295 Many other prayers & psalters of Dauyd. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2546 And deuoutely say Dauyd spalter holly knelynge with great reuerence. 1530 (*title*) The Psalter of David, in Englishe.

B. Signification.

I. 1. The Book of Psalms, as one of the books of the Old Testament.

a 900 [see A. 1]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *On O. & N. Test.* (Grein) 7 Se saltere ys an boc, þe he [David] gesette þurh god betwux oðrum bocum on þære bibliothecan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Dauid þe þe salm scop in þe saltere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Dauid, iðe sauter, cleopeð hine dogge. *a* 1300, 1362, 1474 [see A. 1 β, γ]. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Introd., The Psalter shalbe red through once euery Moneth. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 The Psalter was compiled, and put into the form it now hath, after the return of the Jews. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr.* II. IX. 152 [Pay] by twenty repetitions of the psalter. 1864 *Reader* II June 740 We put ourselves in a right position towards the Psalter by regarding it as the national Hymn-book of the Jewish people.

b. A translation or particular version (prose or metrical) of the Book of Psalms: e. g. a Latin, English, Chinese Psalter; the Prayer-book Psalter, the Scotch Metrical Psalter, etc.

Roman, Gallican, and *Hebraic Psalters*: the three successive forms of the Latin version of the Psalms, prepared by St. Jerome; the first a slight recension of the Old Latin text, after the LXX; the second a more thorough recension, based on Origen's Hexaplar text of the LXX; the third a new translation by Jerome from the Hebrew. The first was adopted in the Roman liturgy; the second was extensively used in Gaul, and north of the Alps, and was subsequently adopted in the Vulgate, in which Jerome's Hebraic Psalter (which properly belonged to the Vulgate) failed to supersede it. *Prayer-book Psalter*, the English version of the Psalms used in the Book of Common Prayer, and not displaced by the later version in the Bible of 1611.

c 1050 *Charter of Leofric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 Nu ðaer synd..tropere and II. salteras and se þriddan saltere swa man singð on Rome. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 183 Ierom. amended also þe sauter of þe seventy þat was þoo i-used wel nyh in alle chirches, and þat psauter was eft appeyered, and he translated it newe aȝen;..þat sauter [is] i-cleped þe Frensche sawter, psalterium Gallicanum; ȝit he made þe þridde translacioun of þe psawter from word to word. 1549 (*title*) The Psalter or Psalmes of Dauid after the Translacion of the great Bible, poynted as it shall be songe in Churches. 1723 Gibson *Life Spelman* in *S.'s Wks.* Pref. C j b, In the Year 1640 he [John Spelman] publish'd the Saxon Psalter from an ancient MS. of Sir Henry's. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 250 Dr. R...fetched out of his closet a Chinese psalter, sent him as a curiosity by the cardinal de Tournon. 1889 H. E. Wooldridge in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 752 Sternhold's translations [1549], [are] the nucleus of the metrical Psalter which has come down to us. 1905 W. Aldis Wright in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 2/1 Coverdale's first translation of the Bible was published in 1535, and he was employed in producing the Great Bible of 1539, known as Crumwell's, and the edition of April 1540, which first had Cranmer's preface. From the versions of the Psalms which appeared in these three Bibles the Prayer-book Psalter has been formed.

c. A copy of, or a volume containing, the Psalms, esp. as arranged for liturgical or devotional use.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 þa halgan bec, saltere & pistol-boc & godspell-boc & mæsse-boc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Verslunge of hire sautere, redinge of Englichs, oðer of Freinchs, holi meditaciuns. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 431 A sauter held she faste in honde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 41 Deuyn officis..out taken þe sautir, of wheche þei may haue breuyaries, þat is smale sauteris or abreggid. 1431 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 27 Also iiij grayels & iij sawters. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 164 Hauing a Psalter in his hand. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 74 In an old psalter, written and illuminated by Eadwine, a monk, about the time of king Stephen.

†**2.** A selection from, or portion of, the Psalms, said or sung at a particular service or for a particular purpose. *Obs.*

In the quots. applied to the psalms recited in the Office of the Dead.

c 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Aevi Sax.* (1865) 614 Ælc gemænes hades broður [singe] twegen salteras sealma..vi. mæssan oððe .vi. salteras sealma. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 244 Sauteres deden he manie reden, þat god self shulde his soule leden Into heuene 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 26 Euery brother and sister shal payen..a peny to a sauter for ye dedes soule. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3101 Tylle he hadde sayde hurre sawter alle. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w Dunbar* 318 Thow says for thame few psaltris, psalmis, or creidis.

3. *transf. Our Lady's psalter*: a name given to the rosary on account of its containing the same number (150) of Aves as there are psalms in the Psalter; also, a book containing this. *Jesus psalter*: a form of devotion consisting of 15 petitions, each beginning with a tenfold repetition of the name Jesus (which is thus said 150 times).

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS) 220 So myȝt pardoun be gotun to sey yche day a lady sawter. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Alms-ho.* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Say three or two sauters of our lady at the least, that is to say, threies seaven Ave Marias, with xv Pater Nosters, and three credes. 1500 *Will of Odingsells* (Somerset Ho.), A paire of small corall bedys with the hoole psalter of our lady. 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 5 § 25 No person shall bring from beyond the Seas, nor shall print, sell, or buy any Popish Prymers, Ladies Psalters, Manuells, Rosaries, Popishe Catechismes. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 309 That we are as carefull in printeing the Bible as they are of their Jesus' psalter. 1888 *Guardian* 21 Nov. 1766/1 The version in the Anglican manual already mentioned retains the title of *Jesus Psalter*, while by its direction that each principal petition should be said once, instead of ten times, it abolishes the reason for which the name of Psalter was applied.

4. Applied to certain old Irish chronicles in verse (*Psalter of Cashel, Psalter of Tara* or *Temor*).

1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* v. 270 This Psalter of Cashel is one of the most Authentick Histories among them, and so called because done in Verse. 1793 Hely tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 240 A book..which we call the Psalter of Temor, in which are compiled the archives of the Kingdom. 1830–3 W. Carleton *Traits & Stories Irish Peas.* (1860) I. 117 *note*, There were properly only two Psalters, those of Tara and Cashel. The Psalters were collections of genealogical history, partly in verse. 1893 Joyce *Short Hist. Irel.* 31 A book of annals called the Psalter of Cashel was compiled by Cormac Mac Cullenan.

II. 5. A stringed musical instrument: = Psaltery 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 202 Cimbalan oððe psalteras oððe strengas ættrinan saca hit ȝetacnað *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 278/11 *Sambucus*, saltere. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii[i] 4, Y. shal open in þe sauter myn purpose. 14.. *Eger & Grime* 265 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I 362 Shee laid a souter upon her knee Thereon shee plaid full lovesomlye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320/1 A Sawtre (*A.* Sawter), *nablum, organum, psalterium.* 1552 Huloet, *Psalter*...also an instrument of musicke lyke a harpe. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* II. lxxvii, T' one makes the Sermon, t' other tunes the Psalter. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. i 19 The strings of the psalter, The shapes in the marble, Our passing deplore.

†**b.** *Her.* Applied to a kind of wind instrument. *Obs. rare.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 56/2 He beareth Azure, a psalter. .. This may also be termed, a Recorder, or a Shawm, or a Wyate. Note that all these kind of wind Instruments, or any other, which receiueth the sound from the wind of the mouth of a man are euer placed in Armes with their mouth vpwards.

III. 6. *Comb.* **Psalter-book** = senses 1 and 2. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Dauið in þe salter boc. 13.. *S. Eng. Leg* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 308/72 In þe sauter-book it is I-write also. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1393 A Psaltyr buk Wallace had on him euir. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* v. 61 What els is the psalter boke then the glasse of the most holy trinite? 1551–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 96 For a sawter booke, xvj d. 1559 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 411 Payd for iiij sater bookes, xij *s.* 1571 in Nicolson and Burn *Hist. & Antiq. Westmorld. & Cumbld.* (1777) II. 90 Also four psalter books in metre.

†**Psa·lterer.** *Obs.* In 4 **sautreour, sauterer, sawtrer.** [ME. *sautreour*, app. an Anglo-Fr. formation from *sautre*; subseq. conformed to Eng. agent-sbs. in -er.] A player on the psaltery.

In first quot. used as = psaltery, app. for the sake of rime.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11386 Many mynestrales þorow out þe toun, Som blewe trompe and clarioun, Harpes, pypes, and tabours, Ffyþeles, sitoles, sautreours. Belles, chymbes, and symfan. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* iii. 15 Now for-othe bryngith to me an sawtier. And whanne the sawtrer songe [etc.].

Psalterial (psæl-, sɒltī·rĭăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Psalteri-um + -al.] Pertaining to the psalterium (in either sense: see Psalterium 3).

1865 *Reader* No. 120. 429/2 Only the psalterial fibres. 1880 Bastian *Brain* 274 The mode in which the Corpus Callosum and the Fornix are united posteriorly by the psalterial fibres. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Psalterial*, as, the psalterial aperture of the reticulum; the psalterial laminæ.

Psalterian (psæl-, sɒltī·rĭăn), *a.* [f. L. *psaltēri-um* Psaltery, Psalter + -an.] **a.** Of, like, or having a sound like that of, a psaltery. **b.** Pertaining to, or having the style of, the Psalter.

1819 Keats *Lamia* 114 Then once again the charmed God began An oath, and through the serpent's ears it ran Warm, tremulous, devout, psalterian. 1893 A. H. Keane in *Academy* 11 Feb. 121/1 Mrs. Barbauld's *Hymns in Prose for Children* with their psalterian stateliness.

‖ **Psalterion** (psæl-, sɒltī·rĭɒn). Also 3 **salteriun.** [In ME. a. OF. *sal-, sar-, saterion* (Wace 11th c.), mod.F. *psalterion*, ad. L. *psaltērium*; in mod. use a transliteration of Gr. ψαλτήριον Psaltery, Psalter.]

1. = Psaltery 1. Now *poet.*

c 1205 Lay. 7000 Of harpe & of salteriun, of fiðele & of coriun. 1530 Palsgr. 165 *Psalterión*, a psaltrion. 1579 North *Plutarch, Themistocles* (1895) I. 283 He could no skill to tune a harpe, nor a violl, nor to playe of a psalterion. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 275 The only tolerable Instrument they have is the Psalterion. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 5677, I sent the tablets, the psalterion, so Rewarded Sicily. 1897 F. Thompson *New Poems* 31 My fingers thou hast taught to con Thy flame-chorded psalterion.

2. *R. C. Ch.* = Psalter 1 or 2.

1893 *Month* Feb. 221 With regard to Vespers, the Psalterion lays down the law in this way.

Psa·lterist. [f. Psalter + -ist] = Psalterer.

1891 F. Thompson *Sister Songs* (1895) 56 Yon Apollonian harp-player, Yon wandering psalterist of the sky.

‖ **Psalterium** (psæl-, sɒltī·rĭŭm). [L. *psaltērium*, ad. Gr. ψαλτήριον Psaltery, Psalter.]

I. 1. = Psaltery 1. (Not in Eng. use.)

1872 *Sacristy* Aug. I. 201 The *psalterium*, which must not be confounded with the *psalterion* of the 13th century, was a little portable harp. 18.. *S. Kensington Art Handbk.* No. 5. 35 The psalterium was a kind of lyre of an oblong square shape ..It was played with a rather large plectrum

2. = Psalter 1 or 2. (Not in Eng. use.)

1882 in Ogilvie: hence in later Dicts.

II. 3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* **a.** = Lyra 4. Cf Psalloid. **b.** The third stomach of a ruminant; the omasum or manyplies.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Dict., Psalterium*, Lyra. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Psalterium*, another name for the Lyra. 1868 Owen *Vertebr. Anim.* III 473 The muscular walls .close the entry to the first and second cavities, and, drawing that of the psalterium, nearer to the gullet, conduct the remasticated bolus into the third cavity. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* viii. 379 When this portion of the stomach is slit open, longitudinally, the lamellæ fall apart like the leaves of a book, whence it has received the fanciful name of the *Psalterium* from anatomists, while butchers give it that of *Manyplies*. 1879 Wright *Anim. Life* 11 After the mass has been thoroughly ground down by the teeth, it is again swallowed, when it passes along the œsophagus into the third stomach, called the manyplies, or psalterium.

Psaltery (sɒ·ltĕrĭ), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–5 **sautre,** 4 **sawtree, sauteray,** 4–5 **sawtrie, -ye,** 4–6 **sautie,** 5 **sawtre, sautry, -trize,** 5–6 **sawtrey,** 5 (–9) **-try,** 6 **sawtery, saltry**; β. 4 **psautry,** 6 **psautry,** 6 7 **psalterie**; 5– **psaltery.** [a. OF. *saltere, sautere*, and *sauterie, psalterie* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *psaltērium*, ad. Gr. ψαλτήριον; a learned form from L. for the name of the instrument, after *sautter* had become confined to the Psalter; subseq. superseded by *sauterion, psalterion*. Retained in Eng. as the name of the instrument (rarely in error put for *psalter*).]

1. An ancient and mediæval stringed instrument, more or less resembling the dulcimer, but played by plucking the strings with the fingers or a plectrum; differing from the harp in having the sound-board behind and parallel with the strings.

Chiefly in biblical translation or reference (after L. *psaltērium* of the Vulgate, usually rendering Heb. *nēbēl*), or in vague poetic or rhetorical use; mostly coupled with other instruments.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiii[i]. 2 Schriues to lauerd, in harpe and sautre Of ten stringes to him singe yhe. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxii. 2 In psautery of ten cordis syngis til hym. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 27 And all aboue ther lay a gay Sautrie [*v.r.* Sautry, sawtrie] On which he made a nyghtes melodie. ?*c* 1400 *K. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. H. 245 Nas þer noman in londe þat so muche of song coube. Ne of sautrize ne of coriun. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 35 [He] gretlech yaff hym to gle, To harp and to sautre. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 757 The psaltery, the sytholis, the soft sytharist. *a* 1529 Skelton *Replye.* 340 Dauid harped so melodiously..in his decacorde psautry. 1530 Palsgr. 265/1, 2 *Saltry*, ...*Sautrie* an instrument. *a* 1557 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 197 Bothe his harpe and sawtrey he [Apollo] defide 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iv. 52 The Trumpets, Sackbuts, Psalteries, and Fifes, Tabors, and Symboles, and the showting Romans. 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 358 The sawtry, pipe, and hautboi's noisy band. 1808 Scott *Marm.* IV. xxxi, Sackbut deep, and psaltery, And war-pipe with discordant cry. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* i. (1876) 33 The Psaltery, as described by S. Augustine, corresponds with the 'Santour', as recognised on the bas relief of Babylon

†**2.** = Psalter 1, 2. *rare.*

1628 J. Hume *Jewes Deliv.* v. 82 The princely Prophet throughout all his Psalterie makes out onely a generall confession of Gods blessings. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1 *Dream-children*, She knew all the Psaltery by heart, ay, and a great part of the Testament besides. 1890 Healy *Insula Sanctorum* 156 The entire psaltery seems to have been recited during the daily office at least at certain times of the year.

b. = Psalter 4. *rare*$^{-1}$. (*erron.*)

1809 Campbell *O'Connor's Child* vi, Their tribe, they said, their high degree, Was sung in Tara's psaltery.

†**Psa·ltery,** *v. Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 **sautrien.** [ME., prob. repr. an AF. or OF. *sautrier*, f. *sautier*, Psalter.] *intr.* To play on the psaltery.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 208 Ich can..Noþer sailen ne sautrien ne singe with þe giterne.

Psaltress (sɒ·ltrĕs). *rare*; now only *poetic.* [app. short for *psaltreress*, fem. of *psaltrer*, Psalterer.] A female player on the psaltery.

c 1559 R. Hall *Life Fisher* (1655) 3 [John's] Head was beg'd of King Herod, at a banquet of Wine by a Psaltresse, or woman dancer. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* IX. liv, Rare Psaltresse, with Heav'n-drops inebriate. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* V. 666 Earth is a wintry clod: But springtide, like a dancing psaltress, passes Over its breast to waken it. 1875 — *Aristoph. Apol.* 98 Chantress and psaltress, flute-girl, dancing-girl.

Psammite (psæ·məit, sæ·məit). *Min. rare.* [a. F. *psammite*, f. Gr. *ψάμμος* sand + -ITE: cf. Gr. *ψαμμίτης* sandy.] A fine or smooth-grained sandstone: see quot. 1859.

1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* Pref. 9 Other words, used for the purpose of defining substances hitherto classed by us under a more general category..such as 'arenes', 'psammites', &c., I have thought it advisable to convert at once into English terms. *Ibid.* App. 178 The species of sandstone called grey-wackes by the Germans, and psammites by M. Brogniard. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Psammite*, a term in common use among Continental geologists for fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstones, in contradistinction to those which are more siliceous and gritty. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 299.

Hence **Psammitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of psammite; consisting, as a sandstone, of fine rounded grains.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1879 [see PSEPHITIC].

Psammo- (psæmo, sæmo), before a vowel **psamm-**, repr. Gr. *ψαμμο-*, combining form of *ψάμμος* sand, entering into some scientific terms. **Psammobiid** (-ōu·biid), *Zool.*, a bivalve mollusc of the family *Psammobiidæ*, typified by the genus *Psammobia* [Gr. *βίος* life]; so **Psammo·bioid** *a.* ‖ **Psammocarcino·ma**, *Path.* (pl. **-ata**), a carcinoma containing concretions resembling sand (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Psammodontid** (-odǫ·ntid), *Ichth.*, a fish belonging to the extinct *Psammodontidæ*, a family of rays with flat quadrate teeth, typified by the genus *Psammodus* [Gr. *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth]. **Psammolithic** (-li·þik) *a.*, *Geol.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone], consisting of sandstone: used of groups of strata. **Psammophilous** (-ǫ·filəs) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving], sand-loving, frequenting or growing in sandy soil, as an insect or a plant. ‖ **Psa·mmophis** [Gr. *ὄφις* snake, serpent], name of a genus of snakes, a sand-snake or desert-snake; hence **Psa·mmophid**, **Psa·mmophine** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the family *Psammophidæ*, and subfamily *Psammophinæ*, typified by *Psammophis*. ‖ **Psa·mmosarcoma** *Path.* (pl. **-ata**), a sarcoma or fleshy tumour with sand-like calcareous particles.

1869 TRIMEN & DYER *Flora Middlesex* 361 In the list of *psammophilous species the majority do not show a decided bias for any soil. 1901 *Lancet* 26 Jan. 251/1 A *psammosarcoma as large as an orange had grown from the falx cerebri, compressing both prefrontal lobes.

‖ **Psammoma** (psæmōu·mă). *Path.* Pl. **-o·mata.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ψάμμος* sand + *-ōma* as in *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour containing calcareous particles like grains of sand; usually occurring in the membranes or other parts of the brain.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed 6) 433 Psammoma is a for the most part very vascular tumor most often of cellulo-sarcomatous nature..distinguished by the constant occurrence of variously abundant, round or rounded concentrically laminated chalky masses. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 241 Occasionally psammomata are found attached to the choroid plexuses.

† **Psammu·rgical**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *ψάμμο-ς* sand + *-εργός*, *-ουργος*, working, worker + -ICAL: cf. METALLURGICAL.] A word meaning literally 'pertaining to the working of (or in) sand'; an esoteric term in Alchemy: see quot.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonymus* Pref. A ij b, A heauenlye water or rather diuine of the Chymistes..wherof potable gold, and that philosophers stone much spoken of, but not yet fond, consisteth. Hereupon also is the name geuen vnto the art calling it Psammurgicall and mistically, and Annophysiall and holy, and greatest; as thoughe it had certaine secreate letters, and such as it should be conuenient to kepe and restrain the profane commun people from.

Psarolite (psæ·rolait). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *ψάρ* starling (or *ψᾶρός* speckled) + *λίθος* stone (see -LITE); app. rendering G. *starstein*, f. *star* starling + *stein* stone.] Name for the silicified stems of tree-ferns found in the Permian or Lower New Red Sandstone, from the speckled markings which they exhibit in section. Also **Psa·ronite** [f. mod.L. *Psaronius*, the generic name (L. *psārōnius*, name of some precious stone, Pliny) + -ITE].

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Psarolites* or *Psaronites*. From this speckled appearance, which is visible to the naked eye, these fossils have also obtained the popular name of *Staaren-stein*. 1865 *Ibid.*, *Psaronites* also occur in the Upper Coal-measures of France, United States, &c. [1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 129 The stems of the tree-ferns of the Carboniferous [age] strengthened themselves by immense bundles of cord-like aerial roots, which look like enormous fossil brooms, and are known under the name Psaronius.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Psarolite*, *Psaronite*.

Psauter, psawter, -tery, -try, obs. ff. PSALTER, PSALTERY. **Psaw**: see PSHAW.

‖ **Pschent, p-skhent** (psxent). *Egyptol.* [a. Gk. *ψχέντ*, = Egyptian Demotic *p-skhent*, i.e. *p* def. article 'the' + *skhent*:—Hierogl. *sekhen*, *sekhent*, *sekhet*, *sekhte*, the double crown of Egypt.] The double crown of ancient Egypt, combining the white crown of Upper Egypt with the red crown of Lower Egypt, used after the union of the two kingdoms under Menes. (See Budge, *Decrees of Memphis* (1904) II. 32.)

The word came into use through the discovery of the Rosetta Stone in 1798; in this, line 9 of the Egyptian text has a hieroglyph read *sekhet*, line 26 of the Demotic text has *p-skhent*, and line 44 of the Greek text has *ψχεντ*.

[1802 PLUMTRE in *Gentl. Mag.* LXXII. 1108 In the midst of which shall be the crown called *ψοχεντ* (an Egyptian word probably). 1809 PORSON in Clarke *Greek Marbles* 64 The *basileia* called ΨΟΧΕΝΤ.] 1814 T. YOUNG in *Archæologia* XVIII. 69 There shall be placed in the midst of them ..the crown Pschent, which ornament he then wore. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 87 *Mut*, the mother goddess, the companion of Amen-Ra, wearing on her head the *pschent* or Egyptian crown. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvi. 431 The King is crowned with the pschent. 1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 22/2 These are the largest figures of Egyptian sculpture, being 66 feet high from the feet to the *pschent* with which the king's head is covered.

Pselaphognath (ps-, sī·lăfǫgnæþ). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Psēlaphognatha* neut. pl., f. Gr. *ψηλαφᾶν* to grope about + *γνάθος* jaw.] A member of the *Pselaphognatha*, a division of diplopod *Myriapoda*, having the second pair of jaws pediform. So **Pselaphognathous** (-ǫ gnăþəs) *a.*, belonging to this division.

Psellism (ps-, se·liz'm). *Path.* [ad. Gr. *ψελλισμός* stammering, f. *ψελλίζειν* to stammer, f. *ψελλός* stammering. Cf. mod.F. *psellisme* (Littré).] Any defect of enunciation, as stammering, lisping, etc., due either to nervous affection or to malformation of the vocal organs. So **Psellismo·logist, Psellismo·logy**, *nonce-wds.*

[1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Psellismus*, defect of speech. 1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*] 1856 *Househ. Words* Nov. 464 Professors of Psellismology have existed for some time past. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Psellism.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Psephism (ps-, sī·fiz'm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in Gr.-Lat. form **psephi·sma**, pl. **-ata.** [ad. Gr. *ψήφισμα*, f. *ψηφίζειν* to vote, prop. with pebbles, f. *ψῆφος* pebble.] A decree enacted by a vote of a public assembly, esp. of the Athenians.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Psephism* (*psephisma*), a decree, Statute, Law or Ordinance. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 149 No Psephism shall pass to the Commons, before [etc.]. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 41/1 In the Athenian Democracy, .. in the time of its most complete ascendancy, the popular Ecclesia could pass Psephisms (mostly decrees on single matters of policy), but laws, so called, could only be made or altered by..the Nomothetæ.

Psephite (ps-, sī·fait). *Min.* [mod. f. Ger. *psephit*, F. *pséphite*, f. Gr. *ψῆφος* pebble, round stone + -ITE[1] 2 b.] A breccia or conglomerate composed of pebbles or small rounded stones. Hence **Psephitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, of, of the nature of, small pebbles; composed as a conglomerate of small rounded pebbles or stones.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 299 The clastic rocks, which he divides into the psephitic (from *ψῆφος*, a small stone); the psammitic, and the pelitic.

Psephomancy (ps-, sī·fǫmænsi). [f. Gr. *ψῆφος* pebble + -MANCY.] See quot.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Psephomancy*, .. a Divination by Pebble-Stones, distinguished by certain Characters, and put as Lots into a Vessel; which, having made certain Supplications to the Gods to direct them, they drew out, and according to the Characters, conjectured what should happen to them. 1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 511.

† **Psetta·ceous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *psētta* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ψῆττα* a turbot or other flat fish + -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the group of flat fishes.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The Psettaceous, or plain and spinose, have a spine that seemeth to be divided in the midd'st.

Psettine (ps-, se·təin), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Psettinæ* pl., f *Psetta*, name of the typical genus: see prec. and -INE[1].] Belonging to the subfamily *Psettinæ* of flat fishes, including the turbot, brill, etc. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this subfamily.

Pseuchomachy, variant of PSYCHOMACHY *Obs.*

Pseuchrolutist, obs. variant of PSYCHROLUTIST.

Pseud-aconitine to **-axis**: see PSEUDO- 2.

† **Pseu dapo·stle.** *Obs.* Also **pseudo-apostle.** [ad. Gr. *ψευδαπόστολος* (2 Cor. xi. 13), f. *ψευδ-* (see PSEUDO-) + *ἀπόστολος* APOSTLE.] A false or pretended apostle.

[*c* 1449: see PSEUDO.] 1555 LATIMER *Let. Sir E. Baynton* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 1322/1 And what the pseudoapostles [*ed.* 1583 pseudapostles], aduersaries to saynt Paule, woulde so haue taken them. 1624 BP. HALL *Serm. Phil. iii.* 18 Rem. Wks. (1660) 14 For these Philippian Pseudapostles; Two wayes were they enemies to the Cross of Christ. 1709 *Let. to Ld. M[ayor]* 4 This sanguinary Pseudapostle. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Pseudapostle.* [1846 WORCESTER, *Pseudoapostle*.]

So † **Pseu·dapostolical** *a. Obs.*

1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Brief Exam.* 61 An idle declamation in prayse of this pseudapost[o]licall petition.

‖ **Pseudechis** (ps-, siū·dekis). *Zool.* [mod.L. generic name, f. Gr. *ψευδ-*, PSEUD(O- + *ἔχις* viper.] A genus of very venomous snakes of family *Colubridæ*, series *Proteroglyphæ*, subfamily *Elapinæ*, including the Black Snake or Purple Death-adder, *P. porphyriacus* of Australia. Hence attrib. *pseudechis poison, poisoning.* Also **Pseude·chio** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Pseudechis.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 811 The toxic proteids of the poison of pseudechis. *Ibid.* 812 Cobra poison contains proto-albumose, and so does pseudechis poison. *Ibid.* 824 In the case of pseudechis poisoning. *Ibid.* 822 Effects of the injection of pseudechic venom.

Pseudelephant, -elminth: see PSEUDO- 2.

‖ **Pseudepigrapha** (ps-, siūdepi·grăfă), *sb. pl.* [a. Gr. neut. pl. of *ψευδεπίγραφ-ος* 'with false title', f. *ψευδ-*, PSEUD(O- + *ἐπιγράφειν* to inscribe (see EPIGRAPH). Cf. APOCRYPHA.] A collective term for books or writings bearing a false title, or ascribed to another than the true author; spurious writings; *spec.* applied to certain Jewish writings composed about the beginning of the Christian era, but ascribed to various patriarchs and prophets of the Old Testament. Also *sing.* in anglicized form **Pseudepigraph** (e·pigraf).

1692 RAY *Disc.* 37 The Verses now extant under the Name of Sibylline Oracles are all suspected to be false and pseudepigrapha. 1884 C. A. BRIGGS *Bibl. Study* 155 The book of Jubilees of the first century and other pseudepigraphs of the time. 1886 — *Messianic Proph.* viii 412 We have an example of such a pseudepigraph in Ecclesiastes. 1906 H. B. SWETE *Apocalypse* Introd. xv § 1. 170 The Jewish pseudepigrapha bear the names of Old Testament patriarchs, kings, or prophets.

Hence **Pseudepi·graphal, Pseudepigra·phic, -ical** [see EPIGRAPHIC], **Pseudepi·graphous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or having the character of pseudepigrapha; falsely or erroneously ascribed to some author; spurious; **Pseudepi·graphy** [see EPIGRAPHY], false ascription of authorship.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks* (1672) 388, I will not set my rest upon a *Pseudepigraphal Testimony. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 6 Amongst these Pseudo-Epigraphal Pamphlets of such early Pretensions, must be plac'd St James's Proto-Evangelion. 1904 H. A. A. KENNEDY *St Paul's Concept. last Things* ii. 65 The pseudepigraphal literature of Judaism anterior to and contemporary with St. Paul. 1879 J. JACOBS in *19th Cent.* Sept. 498 Its history is obscured by a mass of *pseudepigraphic writings. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar. 408/2 Into the wild chaos of so-called *pseud epigraphical writings..they threw their own gospel. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv § 17 296 To conclude the Orphick Poems to have been *Pseudepigraphous. 1894 G. C. M. DOUGLAS in *Lex Mosaica* 75 [That] the whole of the prophets and historical books are pseudepigraphous or pseudonymous. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., **Pseudepigraphy*, the ascription of false names of authors to works.

† **Pseudepi·scopy.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **pseudepiscopacy.** [f. Gr. *ψευδεπίσκοπος* a spurious bishop: see EPISCOPY.] The rule or existence of a spurious or pretended bishop or bishops.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref. 2 A long usurpation and convicted Pseudepiscopy of Prelates [*altered in* 18*th c. edd. to* pseudepiscopacy].

Pseudeponymous (ps-, siūdèpo·nimәs), *a. Gr. Hist.* [f. Gr. *ψευδεπώνυμος* falsely named after some one (f. *ψευδ-* PSEUDO- + *ἐπώνυμος* given as a name) + -OUS: see EPONYM, EPONYMOUS.] That gives an erroneous name to the year, that is wrongly named (as archon of the year).

1853 GROTE *Greece* II. xc. XI. 673 *note*, This decree.. bears date on the 16th of the month Skirrophorion (June), under the archonship of Nausikles This archon is a wrong or pseud-eponymous archon

Pseudhæmal to **-imago**: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseu·dism. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ψευδ-ής* false + -ISM.] A false statement.

1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 424 Conventional pseudisms have been incessantly meted out to him.

‖ **Pseudisodomon** (psiūdˌәisǫ·dŏmǫn). *Anc. Arch.* [neut. of Gr. *ψευδισόδομος* adj. (Vitruvius), f. *ψευδ-* (see PSEUDO-) + *ἰσόδομος* (see ISODOMON).] A method of building in which the courses were of unequal height, length, or thickness, but the blocks alike in each course. Hence **Pseudisodomous** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to this.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 593 In case they be not euen laid nor ranged streight, but that some part of the wall is thicker than others, they terme it Pseudisodomon. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pseudisodomon*, ..a kind of Building, the Walls of which are made of Stone of an unequal Thickness. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 222 (ed. 2) 219 The walls are isodomous or pseudisodomous, often with oblique joints.

Pseudo (psiū·do, siū do), quasi-*adj.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) [The combining element PSEUDO- as a separate word.] False, counterfeit, pretended, spurious. † Also *absol.* (Now usually hyphened to the following noun: see PSEUDO- 1.) † **b.** *sb.* (with *pl.*) A false person, a pretender. † **c.** *adv.* Falsely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 308 Hou men shal knowe siche pseudoes. *Ibid.* 479 Many pseudois may speke myche wib-oute ground. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 190 It were thanne litel nede Among the men to taken hiede Of that thei hieren Pseudo telle, Which nou is come forto duelle. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 55 Ffor thou and other pseudo han marrid hem in the way. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xi. 342 So manye pseudo or false Apostlis. *Ibid.* 343 What so greet myscheef schulde bi likelihode haue come bi habundaunce of ricches in tho pseudo, as came bi her pouerte in hem, whanne thei diffameden the trewe Apostlis. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 42 Such *Pseudo* apostles was among vs sometimes. 1679 in *Reg. Synod of Dunblane* (1877) 150 By the said Bishop and a committee of his *pseudo* Synod deposed from the exercise of my ministrie. 1810 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 2 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Luxuries which, when long gratified, become a sort of pseudo necessaries. 1854 MRS.

OLIPHANT *M. Hepburn* II. 221 'Your reverent worship has acquaintance with my kinswoman', said the pseudo youth.

Pseudo- (ps-, siūdo), before a vowel usually **pseud-**, repr. the Gr. combining element *ψευδο-*, *ψευδ-*, 'false, falsely', from stem of *ψευδ-ής* adj. false, *ψεῦδ-os* falsity, falsehood, *ψευδ-ειν* to deceive, cheat, *ψευδ-εσθαι* to be false, speak falsely. Forming in Greek many compounds; with sbs., as *ψευδομάρτυς*, *-τυρ* false witness, *ψευδαπόστολος* false apostle or messenger, *ψευδάριθμος* a false number, *ψευδάργυρος* mock-silver; with adjs. or adj. formatives = falsely, as *ψευδολόγος* speaking falsely, *ψευδόπλουτος* feigned to be rich; and sometimes with verbs, as *ψευδοποιεῖν* to falsify.

Some of these Gr. substantives and adjectives were adopted in later Latin, esp. terms of natural history, as *pseudanchūsa* bastard alkanet, *pseudosphĕx* false wasp, *pseudosmaragdus* false emerald, and words of Christianity, as *pseudapostolus*, *pseudochrīstus*, *pseudoprophēta*, etc. In later times, *pseudo-* was prefixed also to L. words, as *pseudoflāvus* bastard yellow, *pseudoliquidus*, *pseudopastor* (Jerome). Thence it became common in med.L., as in *pseudodoctor*, *pseudonuncius*, etc.: see Du Cange.

In English, *pseudo-* appears first in Wyclif, viz. in adaptations of L. words of the Vulgate, as *pseudochrist*, *pseudoprophet*, and in words formed after these, as *pseudo-clerk*, *pseudo-frere* (= friar), *pseudo-priest*. Few examples occur in the 15th and 16th c., and in these *pseudo* was usually written separately, as an adj.: see prec. word. But after 1600 the combination of *pseudo-* with a sb. became common: at least 20 examples appear before 1700, and 20 more before 1800. By 1800 *pseudo-* had become a living element prefixable at will, instead of the adjective *false* or *spurious*, to any sb., and the examples during the 19th c. are very numerous. To adjectives *pseudo-* began to be prefixed in the 17th c.; but examples are not numerous till the 19th c., when the use with an adj. became nearly as free as with a sb.

In this dictionary, words in *pseudo-* are dealt with in three groups: 1. Those in which the two elements have their obvious and ordinary sense, *pseudo-* being thus equivalent to an adj. or adv.

2. Scientific and technical terms, not in general use, in which either the element with which *pseudo-* is combined, is not a separate word in English, or if it is, the combination is a permanent term, with a special meaning.

3. Important combinations and compounds, in general use, or of long history, or having derivatives: these are treated as Main words.

1. Prefixed to any noun or adjective, forming combinations, mostly nonce-wds., with the sense 'false, pretended, counterfeit, spurious, sham, falsely so called or represented; falsely, spuriously, apparently but not really'. Here *pseudo-* is properly hyphened.

As *pseudo-* can be prefixed to any word almost as freely as it can be qualified by 'false' or the like, the possible combinations are unlimited in number, and no purpose would be served by giving a long list. Instead of this, a catena of quotations is given in chronological order to illustrate the use, a. with a substantive, b. with an adjective.

a. Prefixed to sbs.

[*c* 1380: see PSEUDO-CHRIST, PSEUDOPROPHET.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 176 Siche novelties of pseudo fieris shulden prelatis and alle men aȝen stonden. *Ibid.* 200 And so pseudo-clerkes..spuylen symple men as wolves doone sheepe. *Ibid.* II. 173 ȝif pseudo-preestis prechen amys. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 158 Nicephorus mentioneth a Pseudo-Moses of the Iewes..destroied..with his Complices in a like rebellion. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. iv. (ed. 3) 195 So must I needs..bitterly taxe those tyrannising Pseudopolititians. 1649 HELVLIN *Relat. & Observ.* II. To Rdr., A Combination or Faction of Pseudo-Polititians, and Pseudo-Theologitians, Heretics and Schismaticks. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 365 Praestigious sacrificers, and pseudo-presagers. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 130 He deludes the Vanity..of the Pseudomedick. *a* 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* xiv. i. 500 This doctrine was urged against the Pseudo-monodimites. 1674 G. THOMSON (*title*) Ὀρθομέθοδος Ἰατρο-χυμικη..The Character of an Ortho-Chymist and Pseudo-Chymist. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 2 This Rebellious Pseudo-Minister. *Ibid* 70 Twenty six..of these Heroical Pseudo-Zealots. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 165 These may be term'd a sort of pseudo-asceticks. 1743 POPE *Dunc.* Mock-Advt., A certain Pretender, Pseudo-Poet, or Phantom, of the name of Tibbald. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiii. 192 This pseudo-enthusiast proposed to visit the great church. 1753 — *Cnt. Fathom* (1784) 208/2 The pseudo-parson was very much affected by this generous proffer. 1755 *Monitor* No. 1. I. 8 Pseudo-patriots, who under the mask of liberty and public virtue, concealed their self-interested..designs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xvi. 248 The writ of *quare impedit* commands the disturbers, the bishop, the pseudo-patron, and his clerk, to permit the plaintiff to present a proper person..to such a vacant church. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 240 These Pseudo-evangelists pretended to inspiration. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 617 Whether in the character of legislator or pseudo-legislator. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* viii, O'er taste awhile these pseudo-bards prevail. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* 304, I..propose..that we use the term *Pseudo-Gentleman*, to signify gentleman in its..abused sense. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. ix. III. 27 As justly entitled to the name of the Koran as the so called pseudo-bible itself. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. iii. § 18. 13 A dogmatic pseudo-philosophy, like that of Paracelsus. 1844 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1845) I. 347 The pseudo-isle of Purbeck. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 213 Inlaid with mock arcades in pseudo-perspective. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 418 They..have no pseudo-gentility to support. 1859 SAXE *Poems, Progress* 190 The march of Progress let the Muse explore In pseudo-science and empiric lore. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 54 Those who..vented their hatred of Paul in the Pseudo-Clementines. [Cf. *Ibid.* I. 677 The forgeries known as the Clementine Homilies, the Clementine Recognitions.] 1887 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 2/7 The artisans' dwellings, the sites of which were sold to pseudo-philanthropists so cheaply. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 3/7 Pseudo-education is spoiling born workers and stifling thinkers in the birth.

b. Prefixed to adjs.

[1664: see PSEUDO-CHRISTIAN.] 1673 H. MORE *Brief Reply* App. 3, I add superstitious..; and by superstitious, I understand pseudoreligious, if I may so speak, that is, false or depraved religious worship. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 235 A Pseudo perpetual motion made by the descent of several guilt bullets upon an indented declivity. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Feb., A pseudo-politic adherence to the French interest. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 19 Pope's..translation of Homer, which, I do not stand alone in regarding as the main source of our pseudo-poetic diction. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 585 The literary, or rather the pseudo-literary history of the first half of the sixteenth century. 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 604 In a sort of pseudo-military trim. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 503 In one of the Aristotelian or Pseudo-Aristotelian treatises. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 271 As yet..false taste, the pseudo-romantic rage, had not violated the most awful solitudes. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 365 The pseudo-reformed and unbelieving philosophers of those times. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 65 Impertinent details of what we must call the pseudo-dramatic kind. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 113 Too deeply ingrained..to be perverted by any provincial or pseudo-patriotic prepossessions. 1886 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 427 Scholastic fancies..clothed with pseudo-logical forms. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 658 The pseudo-localising symptoms..are apt to lead to an erroneous opinion as to the exact position of the new growth.

2. Special combinations: nearly all terms of modern science, (*a*) indicating close or deceptive resemblance to the thing denoted by the second element, without real identity or affinity with it; or sometimes simply denoting an abnormal or erratic form or kind of the thing; (*b*) denoting something which does not correspond with the reality, or to which no reality corresponds, as false perceptions, errors of judgement or statement.

The second element is properly Greek, but very frequently Latin, and occasionally English; in the last case almost always hyphened, but not so usually in the other two except when the full form *pseudo-* is used before a vowel.

These words, like those in 1, are practically unlimited in number; the more important are entered in their alphabetical places as main words; others of less importance follow here.

Pseud-aco·nitine (formerly **-i·tia**) *Chem.*, a highly poisonous alkaloid occurring in *Aconitum ferox* (also **pseudo-aconitine**). (Improper use of prefix.) ‖ **Pseudæsthe·sia** *Path.* [mod.L.: cf. ANÆSTHESIA], false or depraved sensation, as that occurring apparently in an amputated limb. **Pseudambula·crum** *Zool.* (pl. **-a**), name for each of five spaces or areas resembling ambulacra in certain Crinoids; so **Pseudambula·cral** *a.*, simulating an ambulacrum, or of the nature of a pseudambulacrum (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseudamœ·boid** *a. Zool.*, deceptively resembling an amœba. ‖ **Pseudaphia** (-æ·fiă) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἁφή* touch], false or perverted sense of touch (Mayne 1858, Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pseuda·posema·tic** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ἀπό* away, *σῆμα* sign, mark], applied to deceptive markings or colouring of an animal, having a tendency to repel the attacks of another species, e.g. by suggesting something dangerous or unpleasant. †**Pseudarachnidan** (-ărăe·knidăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to a division of the Tracheate Arachnida, also termed Adelarthrosomata, containing the Pseudo-scorpions, *Solpugidæ*, and Harvestmen; as *sb.* an arachnidan of this order. ‖ **Pseudarthro·sis** *Surg.* (pl. **-oses**) [Gr. *ἄρθρωσις* articulation], the formation of a false joint, as when the two parts of a fractured bone fail to unite. **Pseudata·xic** *a. Path.*, resembling but not really of the nature of ataxy. **Pseuda·xine** *a. Zool.*, applied to a group of *Cervidæ* or deer closely resembling the Axis (AXIS 2). **Pseuda·xis** *Bot.* (also **pseudo-axis**: pl. **-es**), an apparent axis or main shoot formed by the series of stronger branches of the successive bifurcations in dichotomous branching. **Pseude·lephant** *Zool.*, an animal resembling an elephant, as a mastodon. **Pseu·delminth, pseudhelminth,** *Path.* [Gr. *ἕλμις*, *ἑλμινθ-* worm], something deceptively resembling an entoparasitic worm. ‖ **Pseude·lytron** (pl. **-a**) *Entom.*, a spurious or degenerate elytron or wing-sheath in certain insects. **Pseude·mbryo** *Zool.*, a spurious embryo; a term applied to various larval forms in sea-urchins, starfishes, and sponges; hence **Pseudembryo·nic** *a.* ‖ **Pseudence·phalus** *Path.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain], a monster having a vascular tumour in place of the brain (Dunglison 1844). ‖ **Pseudepiploon** (-epi·plo1ŏn) *Ornith.*, a membrane in the abdomen of certain birds, resembling the epiploon in mammals, but not investing the intestines; hence **Pseudepiplo·ic** *a.* **Pseude·pisema·tic** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ἐπί* upon, *σῆμα* sign, mark], applied to markings or colouring deceptively resembling those called *episematic*, which serve to allure or attract other individuals of the species. **Pseudhæ·mal, pseudo-hæmal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], of or pertaining to the circulating fluid in some invertebrates, analogous to but not really blood, and to the vessels which contain it. ‖ **Pseudhalteres** (-hælti·rīz) *sb. pl. Entom.* [see HALTERES], a name for the *pseudelytra* (see above). ‖ **Pseudima·go** *Entom.*, an imperfect imago or winged stage in certain insects, as the *Ephemeridæ*, succeeding the pupal stage: also called *subimago*; hence **Pseudima·ginal** *a.* **Pseudo-aca·cia,** the tree *Robinia Pseudacacia* (= ACACIA 1 2, LOCUST-TREE 2). **Pseudo-aco·nitine** = *pseudaconitine*. **Pseudo-a·lkaloid** *Chem.*, a substance allied to the alkaloids, but not strictly one of them. **Pseu·do-a·ngle** *Geom.*, an angle in non-Euclidean geometry. **Pseudo-apople·ctic** *a. Path.*, simulating apoplexy. **Pseudo-articula·tion** *Zool.*, a structure having the appearance of an articulation but not really forming one. **Pseudo-a·xis** = *pseudaxis* (see above).

(*Continued on next page.*)

[1875 H. C. WOOD *Thirteen* (1879) 171 Bohm and Ewens have physiologically studied the alkaloid of Aconitum ferox under the name of '*pseudaconitia*.] 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 777 The variety of aconitia obtained from this plant has been very improperly termed pseud-aconitine or pseud aconitia. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pseudæsthesia.* 1855 J. R. REYNOLDS *Dis. Brain* viii, Pseudaesthesiae are common. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 133 Each *pseud-ambularum is furrowed by a longitudinal groove. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. iii. 57 [These] can revert at will to a *pseud-amœboid and repent state. 1890 POULTON *Colours Anim.* xvii. 337 *Pseudaposematic colours..are special instances of Procryptic colours..and deceptively resemble Aposematic colours. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 302 *Pseudarachnidan Condylopes. This Class, which is formed from the Tracheary Arachnidans of Latreille, differs from the preceding principally in the organs of Respiration and Circulation. *Ibid.* 303 The most remarkable genus of the second Order of Pseudarachnidans is one described in the Linnean Transactions in which the posterior legs exhibit a raptorious character. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pseudarthrosis.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 290 Extremities of bones in stumps after amputation diminish in pseudarthrosis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 388 There were motor disorders..at first *pseudataxic. 1877 A. H. GARROD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 18 *Dama vulgaris* [etc.] are intimately allied to the *Pseud-axine group. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 157 The apparent primary shoot, which in fact consists of the bases of consecutive bifurcations, may be termed a *Pseud-axis or Sympodium. *Ibid.* 158 Two principal forms of Cyme may be distinguished, according as a Pseud-axis..is formed or not. 1767 HUNTER in *Phil Trans.* LVIII. 38 A *pseud-elephant, or *animal incognitum*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites COUES. 1866 COBBOLD *Tapeworms* Introd. 9 Sometimes these *pseudelminths are really so worm like that a mere naked eye examination is insufficient to determine their nature. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 370 *Pseud-elytra twisted, attached to the anterior leg. 1840 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* II. 204 *note*, The pseudelytra [Mr. Newman] considers as analogous to the tippets of the Lepidoptera. 1877 *Pseud-embryo [see *pseudoproct* below] 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 191 The coalescing amœbiform zooids..form by repeated segmentation a pseud-embryo, or so-called ciliated larva. 1883 W. F. R. WELTON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 640 In all the Anatidæ the representative of the horizontal septum is attached to the ventral abdominal wall, so that it does not cover any of the intestine coils. *Note.* This septum has been mentioned by various authors...From its resemblance to a modified Mammalian mesentery, I would propose to call it '**pseudepiploon*'. 1890 POULTON *Colours Anim.* xvii. 337 *Pseudepisematic colours..are special instances of Anticryptic colours.., and may depend for success upon the deceptive resemblance to Episematic colours. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 562 In the Hirudinidae..a system of vessels homologous with the *pseud-haemal system exists. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 57 In the Arthropoda no segmental organs or pseud-haemal vessels are known. 1840 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* II. 292 These organs have been termed prebalanciers, præhalteres, *pseudhalteres, pseudelytra, or anterior wings. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 880/2 The condition of the insect previously to this change [i.e. after throwing off the pupa-covering, but before ridding themselves of the delicate enveloping membrane] has been called by Mr. Curtis the *pseudimago state. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 195 It is only a half complete insect, and is termed the *pseudimago*, or false image. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav. N. Amer.* 69 It produces..the *pseudo acacia, or locust-tree. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 7/1 The acacia to be tried is the pseudo-acacia introduced from North America, where it is called the locust tree. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 5 They might be some *pseudo-alkaloid, such as kreatine or kreatinine, amides rather than alkalies. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 666 In *pseudo-apoplectic attacks the application of cold to the head, blistering [etc.], are the best remedial measures. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1204 Possibly the last transverse *pseudo-articulation is incorrectly so considered.

Pseudo-, combining form. **2.** Special combinations. *(Continued from preceding page.)*

‖ **Pseudo-baci·llus** (pl. -i), false bacillus, one of the minute fat crystals sometimes found in sputum. ‖ **Pseudo-bacte·rium** (pl. -ia), a formation simulating a bacterium. ‖ **Pseudobasi·dium** *Bot.* (pl. -ia), name for formations resembling and accompanying the basidia in certain fungi. ‖ **Pseudoble·psia** (erron. -**blepsis**) *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *βλέψις* looking, sight], false or perverted vision (= *pseudopsia*). ‖ **Pseudobrachium** (-brē·kiŏm) *Ichth.* (pl. -ia) [mod.L., f. L. *brachium* arm], the elongated base of the pectoral fins, resembling an arm, in pediculate fishes; hence **Pseudobra·nchial** *a.* (Gill cited in *Cent. Dict.*). **Pseu·dobranch** (-brænk), ‖ **Pseudobra·nchia** (pl. -iæ), ‖ **Pseudobra·nchium** (pl. -ia), *Ichth.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], names for an organ or structure in certain fishes, resembling, but not having the function of a gill; hence **Pseudobra·nchial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a pseudobranch, etc.; **Pseudobra·nchiate** *a.*, furnished with or having a pseudobranch, etc. **Pseudobroo·kite** *Min.*, oxide of titanium and iron, occurring in small tabular crystals resembling brookite. **Pseudo-bu·lb** *Bot.*, the enlarged base of the stem (resembling a bulb but solid) in many epiphytic orchids. **Pseudo-bu·lbar** *a. Path.*, applied to a form of paralysis, in symptoms but not in origin, resembling bulbar paralysis (Billings 1890). **Pseudo-bu·lbil** *Bot.*, an outgrowth producing antheridia and archegonia, which sometimes takes the place of the sporangia in ferns. **Pseudo-bu·lbous** *a. Bot.*, apparently but not really bulbous; of the nature of or having a pseudobulb. **Pseudo-ca·rcinoid** *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *καρκίνος* crab], applied to certain macrurous crustaceans which simulate brachyurous ones or crabs (Huxley). **Pseudo-ceratophorus** (-serătǫ·fŏrəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *κέρας, κερατ-* horn, *-φορος* bearing], apparently horn-bearing; resembling the buds of horns. ‖ **Pseudocerca·ria** *Zool.*, a stage in certain *Gregarinida* resembling a *Cercaria*. ‖ **Pseudochromia** (-krōu·miă) *Path.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], false or perverted perception of colour (Dunglison 1857, Billings 1890). **Pseudochronism** (-*ǫ*·krŏnĭz'm) [after ANACHRONISM], a false dating, an error in date. **Pseudochrono·logist**, a false chronologist, one who attributes a false date to some occurrence. **Pseudo-chry·salis** *Entom.* = *pseudopupa* (see below). **Pseudochry·solite** *Min.* [cf. Gr. *ψευδοχρυσόλιθος* (Diodorus Siculus)], a mineral resembling chrysolite. **Pseu·docœle** (-sīl) *Anat.* [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow], (*a*) applied to the body-cavity of certain invertebrates, derived from spaces developed secondarily in the mesoblast, not directly from the blastocœle or original cavity of the embryo; (*b*) applied to the fifth ventricle of the brain; hence **Pseudocœ·lian** *a.* in sense (*b*), **Pseudocœ·lic** *a.* in sense (*a*), **Pseudocœ·lome** [cf. CŒLOME] = sense (*a*). ‖ **Pseu·docolume·lla** *Zool.*, a structure in corals simulating a columella (see quot.); hence **Pseudocolume·llar** *a.* **Pseudo-co·mmissure** *Zool.* [mod.L. *pseudocommissūra*], a kind of commissure, consisting of connective tissue, not of nerve-substance [see COMMISSURE 4], joining the olfactory lobes in certain batrachians; hence **Pseudo-commi·ssural** *a.* ‖ **Pseudoconcha** (-*kǫ*·ŋkă) *Ornith.* [see CONCHA 4 c], a turbinated structure in the nose of birds, in front of and below the turbinal proper. **Pseu·do-cone** *Entom.*, a fluid or gelatinous cone in the eyes of certain *Diptera*, as distinct from the solid crystalline cone in the eyes of other insects; also *attrib.* or *adj.* **Pseudo-co·rneous** *a. Zool.*, composed of a substance simulating true horn, as the base of the horn in the pronghorn antelope, which consists of agglutinated hairs. ‖ **Pseudoco·rtex** *Bot.*, a false cortex, as that formed by the secondary branches closely adpressed to the main branch in certain seaweeds (*Cent. Dict.* 1890, *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). ‖ **Pseudoco·sta** *Zool.* (pl. -æ) [L. *costa* rib], each of the slightly projecting parts between the septa of certain corals. **Pseudoco·state** *a.*, (*a*) *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which the veins are confluent so as to form an apparent marginal or intramarginal vein (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (*b*) *Zool.* having pseudocostæ. † **Pseu·docotyle·don** *Bot. Obs.*, a name for the germinating threads of the spores of cryptogams, formerly considered analogous to the cotyledons of phanerogams (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So ‖ **Pseudocotyle·donæ** (mod.L.) *pl.*, cryptogamous plants. **Pseudo-cri·sis** *Path.* (see quot.).

Pseu·do-croup *Path.*, a disorder simulating croup, as *laryngismus stridulus* (Dunglison 1853). **Pseudo-cu·bic, -cu·bical** *adjs. Cryst.*, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the cubic system. **Pseudocu·mene** *Chem.*, a hydrocarbon isomeric with cumene, being a modification of trimethylbenzene, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_3$, occurring in coal-tar oil. ‖ **Pseudocyclo·sis** *Biol.* [mod.L.: see CYCLOSIS], 'the apparent circulation of food-particles within the body of an amœba' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Pseudocyesis** (-səi,ī·sis) *Phys.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κύησις* conception], spurious conception or pregnancy (Dunglison 1842). **Pseu·docyst** (-sist) [see CYST], (*a*) *Zool.* a protoplasmic body occurring in certain *Gregarinida*; (*b*) *Bot.* each of several protoplasmic bodies formed by the breaking up of the filaments of certain *Protophyta*; (*c*) *Path.* a false cyst, as a part of the peritoneal cavity closed by adhesion of the viscera in peritonitis. ‖ **Pseudodelti·dium** *Zool.*, a simple shelly plate which takes the place of the deltidium in certain brachiopod shells. **Pseu·do-dike** *Geol.*, a fissure filled up with sedimentary or other matter, having the appearance of a dike (DIKE 9, 9 b). ‖ **Pseudodiphthe·ria** *Path.*, a disease simulating diphtheria: also *attrib.* as *pseudodiphtheria bacillus*; so **Pseu·do-diphtheri·tic** *a.* [cf. DIPHTHERITIC]. **Pseudo-di·stance** *Geom.*, distance in non-Euclidean geometry (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseu·dodont** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth], having horny epidermic teeth, as the *Ornithorhynchus*. **Pseudo-erysi·pelas** *Path.*, any inflammatory disease resembling erysipelas; so **Pseu·do-erysipe·latous** *a.* † **Pseudo-erythrin** *Chem.*, 'an old name of ethylic orsellinate' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). ‖ **Pseudofila·ria** *Zool.*, a stage in the development of certain *Gregarinida*, resembling a thread-worm of the genus *Filaria*; hence **Pseudo-fila·rian** *a.* **Pseu·do-folia·ceous** *a. Bot.*, simulating a leaf, leaf-like. **Pseu·do-fruit** *Bot.*, a fruit formed by growth and modification of other parts besides the ovary (e. g. a fig, a strawberry, etc.): = PSEUDOCARP. **Pseudogale·na** *Min.*, native zinc sulphide, resembling lead sulphide or galena: = BLACK JACK 2, BLENDE. ‖ **Pseudoga·ster** *Zool.*, a spurious gastric cavity produced by fusion in sponges. ‖ **Pseudoga·strula** *Embryol.*, an invaginated blastosphere simulating a gastrula. **Pseudo-ge·neral** *a.*, in *Path.* applied to a kind of paralysis simulating general paralysis. **Pseudogene·ric** *a. Nat. Hist.*, apparently but not really generic; having the character of a pseudo-genus. **Pseudo-ge·nus** *Nat. Hist.*, a spurious genus of animals or plants, e. g. one based upon forms which are really stages in the development of some species. ‖ **Pseudogeusia** (-gi·ŭsiă), **-geu·stia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *γεῦσις* taste, *γευστός* to be tasted], false or perverted sense of taste. **Pseudogyne** (-dʒin) *Entom.* [Gr. *γυνή* female], one of the agamic females of aphides and other insects, which reproduce parthenogenetically; so **Pseudogynous** (-*ǫ*·dʒinəs) *a.* **Pseudogyrate** (-*ǫ*·dʒəi·rĕt) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *γῦρος* ring], said of a fern having the annulus confined to the vertex of each sporangium (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Pseudohæ·mal** *a.* = *pseudhæmal* (see above). **Pseu·do-hallucina·tion** *Psychics* (see quot.). **Pseu·do-heart** *Zool.*, each of several tubular organs, formerly described as hearts, forming a communication between the body-cavity and the pallial chamber in brachiopods. **Pseudoherma·phrodite** *a. Biol.*, apparently hermaphrodite but actually unisexual; hence **Pseudoherma·phroditism**, apparent hermaphroditism, as that due to an abnormal structure of the external sexual organs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890; *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pseudo-hexa·gonal** *a. Cryst.*, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the hexagonal system. **Pseudo-hype·rtrophy** *Path.* [see HYPERTROPHY], enlargement of an organ by growth of fat or connective tissue, with atrophy of its proper substance; so **Pseudo-hypertro·phic** *a.*, applied to a form of paralysis caused by pseudo-hypertrophy of the muscles. ‖ **Pseudola·bium** *Zool.*, a part in chilopodous Myriapoda (see quot.); hence **Pseudola·bial** *a.* **Pseudo-la·teral** *a. Bot.*, 'having a tendency to become lateral when it is normally terminal, as the fruit of certain *Hepaticæ*' (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Pseudoleuchæmia** (-liŭkī·miă) (erron. -**leucæmia**, -**leukæmia**), ‖ **Pseu·doleucocythæ·mia**, *Path.* [see LEUCHÆMIA, LEUCOCYTHÆMIA], names for HODGKIN'S DISEASE, as resembling leuchæmia, but not involving increase in the number of leucocytes. **Pseudo-leucocyte** (-liŭ·kŏsəit) *Path.*, a morbid formation resembling a leucocyte. **Pseudo-lichen** (-ləi·kĕn) *Bot.*, a parasitic fungus resembling a lichen, but without the presence of an alga in the thallus. **Pseudo-lo·bar** *a. Path.* (see quot. 1895). **Pseudomalachite** (-mæ·lăkəit) *Min.*, hydrous phosphate of copper, occurring in dark-green masses resembling malachite. **Pseudo-me·mbrane** *Path.*, a false membrane (see MEMBRANE 1 d); hence **Pseudomembra·nous** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by a pseudo-membrane. **Pseudomemory:** see quot. **Pseudo-meta·llic** *a.*, resembling, but not of the nature of, a metal; of lustre: see quot. **Pseudo-mi·ca**, a mineral simulating mica. **Pseu·do-mo·nocotyle·donous** *a. Bot.*, falsely or apparently monocotyledonous, either by union of the cotyledons into one mass, or by abortion of one of them; so **Pseu·do-mo·nocotyle·don**, a pseudo-monocotyledonous plant. **Pseudomo·rphia, -mo·rphine** *Chem.* [see MORPHIA, MORPHINE], one of the alkaloids contained in opium; also called *oxymorphine*. ‖ **Pseudomorula** (-mǫ·rĭălă) *Embryol.*, an aggregate of unicellular organisms or spores resembling a morula; hence **Pseudomo·rular** *a.* **Pseu·do-multilo·cular** *a. Bot.*, apparently but not really multilocular; so **Pseu·do-multise·ptate** *a.* ‖ **Pseu·do-navicel·la, -navi·cula** (pl. -æ) *Zool.* [see quot. 1867], an elliptical spore with pointed ends, forming a stage in the development of certain *Gregarinida*; hence **Pseu·do-navice·llar, -navi·cular** *adjs.* ‖ **Pseu·doneuro·ptera** *sb. pl. Entom.*, an order of insects in some classifications, resembling the *Neuroptera* but with incomplete metamorphosis; hence **Pseu·doneuro·pter** *sb.*, **Pseu·doneuro·pterous** *a.* **Pseudopara·lysis** *Path.*, a disease simulating paralysis; so ‖ **Pseudoparaple·gia.** **Pseudo-pa·rasite** *Biol.*, an organism apparently but not really or strictly parasitic, e. g. an external parasite, a commensal, or a saprophyte; so **Pseu·do-parasi·tic** *a.* ‖ **Pseudoparenchyma** (-părē·ŋkimă) *Bot.*, a tissue in fungi resembling parenchyma, but composed of interlaced and united hyphæ; hence **Pseu·doparenchy·matous** *a.* ‖ **Pseudopa·resis** *Path.*, a disease simulating paresis; an apparent or spurious paresis (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Pseu·do-pa·rthenoge·nesis**, a form of reproduction: see quot. 1870. **Pseudo-pediform** (-pe·difŏm) *a. Zool.* [L. *pes, ped-* foot: see -FORM], having the form of a pseudopodium, pseudopodial. ‖ **Pseudope·rculum** *Zool.*, a secondary lid or operculum closing the aperture of the shell in certain gastropods; hence **Pseudope·rcular** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a pseudoperculum; **Pseudope·rculate** *a.*, furnished with a pseudoperculum. ‖ **Pseudoperi·dium** *Bot.*, that form of peridium or investment occurring in an æcidium (1832 Lindley, *Introd. Bot.* 207). **Pseudo-perio·dic** *a.*, 'quasi-periodic' (*Cent. Dict.*); 'approximately periodic' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*). **Pseu·dophone** (-fōn) *Acoustics* [Gr. *φωνή* sound], an apparatus invented by Dr. S. P. Thompson for investigating the phenomena of hearing, and producing acoustical illusions, esp. as to the direction of sound. **Pseu·do-pigmenta·tion** (see quot.). **Pseu·doplasm** *Path.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*: see PLASMA], a tumour or morbid formation of heterologous tissue. **Pseu·dopore** *Zool.*, a 'false pore' in sponges, connected with a *pseudogaster* (see above). **Pseudo-posse·ssion** *Psychics*, a mental state simulating 'possession' (see POSSESSION 5). **Pseudo-pre·gnancy** *Path.*, a condition or affection simulating pregnancy (1860 Tanner *Pregn.* i. 7). **Pseudo-presentiment** *Psychics* (see quot.). **Pseudo-pri·mitive** *a.*, apparently but not really primitive. **Pseudo-probo·scis** *Entom.*, a structure simulating a proboscis. **Pseu·doproct** *Zool.* [Gr. *πρωκτός* anus], (*a*) the anal opening in the pseudembryo of an echinoderm; (*b*) a term suggested instead of PSEUDOSTOME in relation to sponges; hence **Pseudopro·ctous** *a.* ‖ **Pseudo·psia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὄψις* seeing, vision], false or perverted vision; a hallucination or illusion of sight (Billings 1890). ‖ **Pseudo-pu·pa** *Entom.* (pl. -æ), a name for the 'coarctate pupa' constituting one stage of certain insects, as those which undergo hypermetamorphosis; hence **Pseudopu·pal** *a.* **Pseudo-ramo·se** *a. Bot.* [L. *rāmus* branch], forming false branches, as the filaments of certain algæ, in which the terminal part detaches itself,

and then attaches itself laterally to a special cell (heterocyst) of the filament. **Pseu·do-ray** *Geom.*, a ray or straight line in non-Euclidean geometry (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pseudorga·nic** *a.*, †(*a*) applied to the elements sulphur and phosphorus, as occurring generally but not universally in organized bodies (*obs.*); (*b*) applied to inorganic formations closely resembling organic structures. **Pseudo-rheuma·tic** *a. Path.*, simulating rheumatism. **Pseu·do-rhombohe·dral** *a. Cryst.*, applied to a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the rhombohedral system. **Pseudoscinine** (-ρ·sinain) *a. Ornith.*, belonging to the *Pseudoscines*, an anomalous group of OSCINES, containing the lyre-bird and some other Australian birds. ‖ **Pseudosclero·sis** *Path.*, an affection simulating sclerosis (see quot.). **Pseudo-sco·rpion** *Zool.*, an arachnid or pseudarachnidan of the group *Cheliferidæ* or *Pseudoscorpionidæ*, resembling little scorpions, without tail or poison-glands. ‖ **Pseudo·sculum** *Zool.* [see OSCULUM 3 a], a 'false osculum' in sponges, connected with a *pseudogaster* (see above); = PSEUDOSTOME 2. **Pseudosema·tic** *a. Zool.* [Gr. σῆμα sign, mark], belonging to or characterized by deceptive markings or colouring imitating some other species or object; pertaining to or exhibiting mimicry. **Pseudose·ptate** *a. Nat. Hist.*, (*a*) apparently but not really septate; (*b*) having pseudosepta (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Pseudose·ptum** *Zool.* (pl. -a), a septum in corals not corresponding with or representing a mesentery. **Pseudosi·phon** *Zool.*, name for the vertical trace (continuous with the siphon) in the plug of the shell in certain fossil cephalopods; hence **Pseudosi phonal** *a.*; also **Pseudosiphu·nole** = *pseudosiphon*. † **Pseu·doskink, -scink** *Obs.*, a kind of lizard resembling a skink. ‖ **Pseudo·smia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὀσμή smell], false or perverted sense of smell (Dunglison 1853). ‖ **Pseudospe·rmium** *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. σπέρμα seed: cf. *achænium*], a small indehiscent fruit in which the pericarp invests the seed so closely that the whole fruit resembles a simple seed; so **Pseudospe·rmic, Pseudospe·rmous** *a.*, of the nature of such a fruit. **Pseudosphe·re** *Geom.*, (*a*) a surface having constant negative curvature (as a sphere has positive); (*b*) a sphere in non-Euclidean geometry; so **Pseudosphe·rical** *a.*

(*Continued on next page.*)

1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* ii (ed. 4) 105 In diphtheria the *pseudo-bacillus appears less frequently. 1884 *Science* 13 June 739 *Pseudobacteria were produced by the heating of blood. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, **Pseudoblepsis*. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pseudoblepsia*, a generic name, used by Cullen, for perversion of vision. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pseudoblepsia*, false vision; hallucination of sight. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 43 This gill is not functional—it receives only already aerated blood, and is therefore known as a false gill or pseudobranch. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* iii 161 A *rete mirabile*, which lies in the inner side of the hyomandibular bone, and sometimes has the form of a gill. This is the *pseudobranchia*. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 205 An accessory organ in the form of an opercular gill,..different from a *pseudobranchium. 1878 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XVI. 398 *Pseudobrookite. Occurs in minute tabular crystals. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 58 The *Pseudobulb is an enlarged aerial stem, resembling a tuber, from which it scarcely differs. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI. 477/2 (Orchidaceæ) By degrees large masses of pseudo-bulbs are formed by a single individual. *Ibid.*, Some of the species of Dendrobium are remarkable for having the *pseudo-bulbous form at one end of their stem, and the common state at the other. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 19 *Oncidium pubes*. A pretty little pseudo-bulbous plant; bulbs 2 inches long. 1860 COBBOLD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 105 The existence [in the giraffe] of *pseudoceratophorous epiphyses permanently invested by a hairy integument. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 861 (Gregarinida) A 'pseudofilaria' stage, followed by a '*pseudocercaria' stage, i.e. one with a slender tail and large body like a *Cercaria*. 1683 T. SMITH *Acc. Prusa* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 61 Mahomet..in his Alcoran .is guilty of vile and absurd *Pseudo-chronismes. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 63 Some will needs be such *Pseudo-Chronologists, that they make those three Pastors to have flourished..more than 400 years later. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 187 *Pseudo-chrysolite .occurs as rounded pebbles in sand. 1887 A. SEDGWICK in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Mar. 491 The adult body cavity (in the Cape species of Peripatus] comes entirely from *pseudocœle; the enterocœle has no part in its formation. This statement applies also to the heart and pericardium. These are both *pseudocœlic, and have nothing to do with enterocœle. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 136/1 Three kinds of surfaces..viz: entocœlian, lined by endyma; ectocœlian, covered by pia; and *pseudocœlian, with no distinct membrane. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudocœlom*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudocœlom*,..false cœlom. One of the interstitial spaces found in certain of the *Invertebrata*, not lined with epithelium. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 210 The more prominent septa extend to the centre of the corallite, and then either unite..or curve round each other ..forming a structure to which the name of *pseudocolumella has been given. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudocolumellar*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* [1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 420 In the frog..[the lobes] are united by connective tissue constituting a **pseudo-commissura*.] 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 547 This *pseudoconcha separates the vestibule of the nose from the internal nasal cavity. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 502 The *pseudocone eyes of *Diptera Brachyura*. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 213 *note*, The flattened or rounded interspaces between the septa of these corals, which stand out slightly in relief, are generally termed **pseudo-costæ*. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 308 What green have we in Mosses or Ferns, or other *Pseudocotyledonæ, more intense than in Ulva? 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudocrisis*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudo crisis*, an apparent crisis occurring in the course of acute lobar pneumonia, consisting in a temporary fall of 2° F to 7° F., with a subsequent rebound. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vi. § 166 Complicated structures in which twelve orthorhombic crystals are united into a single *pseudo-cubic combination. 1881 *Nature* 24 Feb. 398 2 The isometry of radiate *pseudocubical groups. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1282 **Pseudocumene*. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 249 Pseudocumene has been made synthetically from brom-para-xylene and methyl iodide. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 860 (*Gregarinida*) The protoplasm not used up [for sporoblasts] in *Stylorhynchus*..collects into a central spherical mass, the *pseudocyst. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 648 The density of the walls of these pseudo-cysts and their very restricted vascularity doubtless explains this retention. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 180 A triangular prominence called a *pseudo-deltidium. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* III. 498 This pseudo-deltidium is a primitive character, and arises in an early stage of the development. 1849 DANA *Geol.* xvii. (1850) 655 Another small *pseudo-dike, six inches wide. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pseudo-diphtheria*, term for membranous pharyngitis or tonsillitis closely resembling diphtheria in its symptoms. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* ii. (ed 4) 105 A micro-organism..named the pseudo-diphtheria-bacillus. 1895 S. T. ARMSTRONG in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb 515 The difficulty of distinguishing..the diphtheritic from the *pseudo-diphtheritic inflammation. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pseudo-erysipelas*...An inexact term for conditions resembling erysipelas. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 340 In so-called phlegmonous, or *pseudo erysipelatous inflammations. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 403 This substance is the result of the action of boiling alcohol on erythrin ..Heeren has distinguished it by the name of **pseudo-erythrin*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii 94 The *pseudo-filaria passes into the condition of the adult Gregarina. 18 . UNDERWOOD in *Bulletin Illinois State Lab.* II. 6 *Pseudo-foliaceous forms, in which the thallus is lobed, the lobes assuming leaf-like forms. 1887 H. M. WARD tr *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* xxviii. 464 The Fig..is a so-called *pseudo-fruit. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 242 As it has much the aspect of Galena, and yet contains little or no lead, it has been called *Pseudo Galena. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 791 (Porifera) Such fusion frequently leads to the enclosure of spaces really external to the sponge-body, which form a false gastric cavity (*pseudogaster) opening by a false osculum (pseudosculum s. pseudostome) and false pores (pseudopores). 1888 SCLATER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc* Feb. 319 The outer layer of the *pseudogastrula forms in later stages the wall of the embryonic vesicle. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 557/2 They occur only in a gonidial or rudimentary state, constituting the *pseudo-genus *Lepraria* of the older botanists 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pseudogeusia*, false taste. 1857 *Ibid.*, **Pseudogeusia*, pseudogeusia. 1884 *Nature* 15 May 69/1 The solitary egg of the female [aphis]..develops into a gall making aphis, the foundress *pseudogyne. This produces ,winged young (emigrant pseudogynes). 1851 *Zoologist* IX. p. cxlii, This class of phenomena might be called *Pseudogynous, that is, falsely or imperfectly female. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I. p. xvii, A *pseudo-hallucination is a quasi-percept not sufficiently externalised to rank as a 'full blown' hallucination. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 465 It is probable that these *pseudo-hearts 'subserve the function both of renal organs and of genital ducts. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudohexagonal*. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 308 Fig. 261 represents a crystal of witherite, and illustrates the pseudo-hexagonal aspect of many crystals in this [the orthorhombic] system. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis*, a rare disease of infancy and childhood...**Pseudohypertrophy*. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 184 Duchenne's paralysis, in which pseudo hypertrophy occurs. 1883 PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XXI. 201 (Chilognaths) The sternite of the sub-basilar plate is usually a very large plate ..with teeth on each side, and forms the 'labium' of Newport. It may..be termed the '*pseudolabium'. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pseudoleukæmia*, enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands with anæmia, or Hodgkin's disease. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pseudoleucæmia*. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 654 The *pseudo leucocytes that are present in the blood in trypanosomiasis. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pseudoleucocythæmia*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Pseudo lobar pneumonia*, a syn. for *Lobular pneumonia*. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 146 The case may have been one of pseudo-lobar or mixed pneumonia. 1835 SHEPARD *Min* II. II. 122 *Pseudo-Malachite. Hemi-prismatic, copper-barite. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 399/2 A consistence little superior to that of mucous *pseudo-membranes. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* (ed. 3) 21 The disease termed *pseudomembranous stomatitis. 1882 tr. *Ribot's Dis. Mem.* 186 *Pseudo-memory.. consists in a belief that a new state has been previously experienced, so that when produced for the first time it seems to be a repetition. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 407 A *pseudo-metallick Substance, by the Miners term'd *Glist*. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., Pseudo metallic luster is that which is perceptible only when held towards the light; as, in minerals. *Phillips*. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 515 The *pseudo-mica was nothing but altered chrysolite. [1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 74 *Pseudomonocotyledones.] 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 188 A cohesion of the cotyledons takes place in those embryos, which Gærtner called *pseudomonocotyledonous, and Richard macrocephalous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. (ed. 6) 26 A Pseudo-monocotyledonous embryo occasionally occurs,..of which one cotyledon is wanting through abortion. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudomorphia*. 1836 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXX. 179 M. Pelletier announces the discovery of two new substances in opium, which he terms Paramorphine and *Pseudomorphine. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 194 Pseudomorphine ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$). 1819 INDEX tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 5 To recognize the true loculation of fruit, above all of those that are *Pseudomultilocular or cellular. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit Discomycetes* 393 Spondia 8, fusoideo-filiform, straight or curved, *pseudo-multiseptate. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc* II ii 367 The Gregarinidæ..multiply by..dividing into a multitude of minute objects called *pseudo-naviculæ from their resemblance in shape to the ship-like diatoms (naviculæ). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* II. 94. 1890 *Cent Dict.*, **Pseudonavicula*. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 245 This condition is permanent in the *Pseudoneuroptera, Neuroptera, and Orthoptera. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudoparalysis*. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudoparalysis*, spurious paralysis A syn for *Dystaxia*. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 37 *Pseudo-paraplegia. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pseudoparasites*, ectozoa. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot* § 1139 *Pseudo-parasitic plants, or Epiphytes 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Pseudo-parasites*, including those plants which only attack dead tissues. . Such plants are pseudo parasitic. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 245 Those Protophytes which contain chlorophyll live chiefly in water, or at least in damp localities, sometimes as pseudo-parasites. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 258 The space between the enveloping layer and the coils of the ascogonium is filled by a *pseudo-parenchyma. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudoparenchymatous*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex* 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol* § 75 I. 214 *Pseudo parthenogenesis. It is the process familiarly exemplified in the *Aphides*. Here, from the fertilized eggs laid by perfect females, there grow up imperfect females, in the pseudo-ovaria of which there are developed pseudo-ova. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd. 112 In a second class of cases, females with a more or less imperfect reproductive apparatus produce either ova, as the 'workers' amongst the social Hymenoptera..; or embryos, as in the case with *Aphis*...This form of asexual genesis is called '*pseudoparthenogenesis'. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. i. 5/2 Body provided with variable *pseudopediform prolongations. 1879 *Engineering* 5 Sept 194/1 A new instrument,..to which he [Dr S. P. Thompson] has given the name '*pseudophone'. 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed 6) 316 *Pseudo-pigmentation or pseudo-melanosis is a gray or blackish coloration, caused by the presence of sulphide of iron. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc) 265 Traumatic influences, .(among which we must reckon the *pseudo plasms) 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE SMITH *Princ. Med* (ed. 2) I. 97 [Certain tumours] were accordingly termed pseudo-plasms or neo-plasms or new growths. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I 65 A duplication of personality..a *pseudo-possession, if you will—determined in a hysterical child by the suggestion of friends *Ibid.* 644 What I shall..call *pseudo-presentiments, i.e.. hallucinations of memory which make it seem to one that something which now astonishes him has been prefigured in a recent dream 1896 *Ibis* Jan. 11 The Ratite shoulder girdle seems more primitive, and it is difficult to suppose that its condition is secondary and due to retrogression, or, in other words, that it is '*pseudo-primitive'. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 430 The *pseudo-proboscis is much shorter than the body. 1877 F. H. BUTLER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII 631/2 The pseudembryo or echinopædium becomes wedge-shaped; at its broad end appears the mouth or pseudostome, and at the other the anus or *pseudoproct. 1887 SOLLAS *ibid.* XXII. 416/1 (Sponges) In one sense the oscule is always a pseudostome; it would be better if the term *pseudoproct* could be substituted. 1899 D. SHARP in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 273 The vesicular larva [of the Bee] changes to a *pseudo-pupa...The majority, wintering as pseudo-pupæ. 1887 *Entomologist's Mag* Dec. 149 The female larva [of the Phengodini] goes through a *pseudo-pupal state prior to the final moult. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 25 In plants and animals, four of the [elements] are universally present, and are called organic; two are found very generally present, and are called *pseud organic. 1898 *Nature* 2 June 118/1 Some of the '*pseudorganic' structures described in rocks might really be the casts or replacements of dried streaks. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* III. 70 To explain the relationship of the *pseudo-rheumatic troubles to the urethral discharge. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* Index, 'Pseudo-rhombohedral crystals. [1880 P. L. SCLATER in *Ibis* Ser. IV. IV. 345 To place the Acromyodi abnormales of Garrod at the end of the Passerine series under the name *Pseudoscines. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pseudosclerosis*, name given by Westphal to cases presenting many of the symptoms of disseminated sclerosis, but in which no anatomical lesions were discovered. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim* II. xix. 303 Two Orders, which may be denominated, *Pseudo-scorpions and Phalangidans. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim.* vii. 378 The Pseudoscorpions resemble the Scorpions. 1890 POULTON *Colours Anim.* xvii. 336 Mimetic Resemblance and Alluring Colouration are called *Pseudosematic Colours, because they usually resemble Sematic or Warning and Signalling Colours. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudosematic*, belonging to protective disguises, as, *e.g.*, the leaf-like appearance of the leaf insect 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* I. xx. 331 Tabulate tubes of two sizes, the larger of these being furnished with radiating *pseudosepta 1883 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 258 The central trace compares with the *pseudosiphon of the plug. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudosiphonal*, **Pseudosiphuncle*. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 603 There are.. certain *Pseudoscinks..sold by Apothecaries, that are nothing else but a kinde of water Lizard. 1835 HENSLOW *Princ. Bot.* II. vi. 277 In *pseudo-spermic Fruits..we may include all fruits whose pericarp is so closely attached to the seed, that it cannot readily be distinguished from one of its integuments. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudospermint* 1895 in *Syd. Soc Lex.* 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 531 Such fruits are called '*pseudo-spermous*..., and are well seen in the grain of wheat. 1883 BALL in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 664/2 Were space really *pseudospherical, then stars would exhibit a real parallax even if they were infinitely distant. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* II. ii. 233 It is clear to us what we are to think of as a spherical or pseudo-spherical surface, but not clear what can be meant by a spherical or pseudo-spherical space, designations which we meet with, without any help being given to us in comprehending their meaning.

Pseudo-, combining form. **2.** Special combinations. (*Continued from preceding page.*)

Pseudo-spi·racle *Zool.*, a structure or marking in certain insects and arachnidans, resembling a spiracle but not perforated. ‖ **Pseudospora·ngium** (also anglicized **-spora·nge**) *Bot.*, an organ resembling a sporangium, but producing gemmæ instead of spores. **Pseu·dospore** *Bot.*, (*a*) a peculiar spore in certain parasitic fungi, also called a Teleutospore; (*b*) a reproductive bud: = Gemma 2 b. **Pseudosqua·mate** *a. Zool.*, apparently but not really squamate or scaly. **Pseu:do-stalacti·tical** *a.*, simulating a stalactite. **Pseudoste·reoscope**, a binocular microscope in which inversion of the image is not corrected; hence **Pseu dostereosco·pic** *a.*, **Pseu:dostereo·scopism.** ‖ **Pseudosti·gma** *Zool.* (pl. **-ata**), each of two respiratory organs resembling stigmata in certain acarids; hence **Pseudostigma·tic** *a.* ‖ **Pseudostra·tum** *Geol.* (pl. **-a**), a mass of rock resembling a stratum but not produced by deposition. **Pseudosy·mmetry** *Cryst.*, simulation of higher symmetry, as in certain composite crystals. **Pseudo-syphilis** (-si·filis) *Path.*, a disease simulating syphilis; hence **Pseu:do-syphili·tic** *a.* **Pseudo-tetra·gonal** *a. Cryst.*, said of a composite crystal of lower symmetry simulating a simple one of the tetragonal system. **Pseu·dotetra·merous** *a. Entom.* [see Tetramerous], belonging to the division *Pseudotetramera* of beetles, having tarsi apparently four-jointed, a fifth joint being very small and hidden. **Pseudotrache·al** *a. Entom.*, simulating a trachea; having a series of rings like those of the trachea. **Pseudotri·merous** *a. Entom.* [see Trimerous], belonging to the division *Pseudotrimera* of beetles, having the tarsi apparently three-jointed, one of the four joints being very small and hidden. **Pseudo-unise·ptate** *a. Nat. Hist.*, apparently but not really uniseptate. **Pseudo-u·ric** *a. Chem.*, an organic acid, $C_5H_6N_4O_4$, in composition allied to uric acid; hence **Pseudo-u·rate**, a salt of pseudo-uric acid. **Pseudo-ve·lum** *Zool.*, a kind of velum in some *Scyphomedusæ*, distinct from the true velum of the *Hydromedusæ*; hence **Pseudo-ve·lar** *a.* **Pseudovi·perine** *a. Zool.*, resembling a viper but not venomous; belonging to the group *Pseudoviperæ* or *Acrochordidæ* of serpents, called in English 'wart-snakes'. **Pseudo-visco·sity**, a property of some solids resembling viscosity; plasticity. **Pseudo-volca·nic** *a.*, apparently but not properly volcanic; belonging to or produced by a pseudo-volcano. **Pseudo-volca·no**, a burning mountain that emits smoke, flame, or gases, but no lava. **Pseu·do-who:rl** *Bot.*, an apparent whorl produced by displacement of leaves or other members, originally arranged spirally, to the same level around the axis. **Pseudoxanthine** (-zæ·nþəin) *Chem.*, a leucomaine resembling xanthine, occurring in muscular tissue.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 714 In spiders..the open ventral spiracles of the scorpion are replaced by *pseudo-spiracles; these..in *Epeira cancriformis*,..are dark red spots with an elevated rim and centre exactly resembling spiracles, except that they are not perforated. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Pseudo-sporange, pseudosporangium, a simulated sporangium. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 71 These *pseudospores are at first produced in chains, but ultimately separate. 1900 *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Pseudospore*,. a gemma or asexual vegetative bud. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 425 Either part is rugate or *pseudo-squamate. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1873) 450 A hard *pseudo-stalactitical stone. 1892 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* July 45 Orthostereoscopism and *pseudostereoscopism. *Ibid.* 51 *note*, The first arrangement when applied to the compound microscope gave *pseudostereoscopic pictures...There was transposition without a cross-over; it was, therefore, a *pseudostereoscope. 1884 Michael *Brit. Oribatidæ* I. ix. 130 The *Pseudo-stigmata... The conspicuous organs ordinarily called stigmata, one on each side. *Ibid.* 131 Each pseudo-stigma has an organ proceeding from it.. which I call a *pseudo stigmatic organ. 1833–4 J. Phillips *Geol* in *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VI. 766/1 The great mass of basalt..lies in a *pseudostratum of most irregular thickness. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pseudosymmetry.* 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* Index, Pseudo-symmetry 1819 Byron *Juan* I. cxxxi, Their real lues, or our *pseudo-syphilis. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 343 Mercury, with its *pseudo-syphilitic cutaneous affections. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* Index, *Pseudo-tetragonal crystals. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 862/2 The third tribe, *Phytophaga*..is composed of *pseudo-tetramerous insects. 1900 Miall & Hammond *Harlequin Fly* ii. 70 The salivary ducts have a ring ('*pseudotracheal') structure. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 407 Sporidia..becoming *pseudo-uniseptate. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 745 The *pseudo-urates are easily obtained by the action of the acid on the corresponding hydrates, carbonates, or acetates. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 140 *Pseudo-uric acid is a recent discovery. 1881 Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/2 The edge of its [the medusa's] disc..is not provided with a velum (hence 'Acraspeda' of Gegenbaur), excepting the rudimentary velum of Aurelia and the well-developed vascular velum (*pseudo-velum) of Charybdæa. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/3 It is this *pseudo-viscosity of ice that enables a glacier to accommodate itself to the bed over which it flows. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 394 The fires from which many minerals derive their form and aggregation are either volcanic or *pseudo-volcanic. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 499 Volcanic Rocks..are divided into true volcanic and pseudo-volcanic;..the second comprehending clays and ironstones, indurated and partially melted by the heat from beds of burning coal. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I. 419 *Pseudo-volcanos are so called, because, like volcanos, they emit smoke, and sometimes flame, but never lava. Most of these are coal mines which have accidentally taken fire. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 368 Each cycle of segments or turn of the spiral produces a whorl, which therefore, strictly speaking, is a *pseudo-whorl, because resulting from subsequent displacement. 1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 87 *Pseudoxanthine, ..whose resemblance to xanthine has led to some confusion. 1890 Billings *Nat. Dict.*, *Pseudoxanthin*...Leucomaine found by Gautier in muscular tissue..resembling xanthin.

Pseudo-apostle: see Pseudapostle.

Pseudo-archaic (ps-, siūdo,āɹkē·ik), *a.* Having the appearance or profession of being ancient, but not really so; artificially archaic in style, language, etc. So **Pseudo-a·rchaism**, false or artificial archaism; **Pseudo-a·rchaist**, one who invents or uses sham archaisms, esp. in language.

1882 Symonds in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 320 These fragments of a genuinely antique composition make the pseudo-archaism of the ballad..more glaring. 1883 C. C. Perkins *Ital. Sculpture* III. iv. 344 *note*, It is possibly a pseudo-archaic work of the fifteenth century. 1895 J. A. H. Murray in *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Oct. 239/1 The 'word' *derring-do* (if it be a word) belongs only to nineteenth-century pseudo-archaists. 1904 H. Bradley *Making of English* 228 Spenser's language, 'pseudo archaic' as it may be called.

Pseudo-articulation, etc.: see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudocarp (ps-, siū·dokāɹp). *Bot.* [mod. f. Pseudo- + Gr. καρπός fruit. In F. *pseudocarpe*, mod.L. *pseudocarpus*, *-carpium*.] Term for a fruit formed by the modification and enlargement of other parts of the flower besides the ovary, or of parts of the plant not belonging to the flower.

a 1835 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 50/1 Of spurious fruits, or pseudocarps.—In *Pollichia* the bracteas are fleshy, and therefore resemble fruit. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 518 Sometimes the..series of..changes induced by fertilisation extends also to parts which do not belong to the ovary, and even to some which have never belonged to the flower..A structure of this kind (such as the fig, strawberry, and mulberry) may be termed a *Pseudocarp*. 1877 Bennett tr. *Thomé's Bot.* (ed. 6) 405 The fleshy calyx-tube..of the rose forms an edible pseudocarp known as the hip.

So **Pseudoca·rpous** *a.* (also **-ca·rpious**), of the nature of or pertaining to a pseudocarp.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1031/2 Pseudocarpious. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pseudocarpous.*

Pseudo-ca·tholic, *a.* and *sb.* [Pseudo- 1.]

A. *adj.* Falsely or erroneously called or claiming to be catholic.

1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 413 The pseudocatholike papists. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. xv. (1614) 918 Not written in hatred of their Nation, because they are Spaniards, but of their Pseudo-catholike Religion. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/3 The..minority who wish to turn the Church of England into a pseudo-Catholic sect.

B. *sb.* A Catholic falsely so called.

In 17th c. a hostile term for Roman Catholic.

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 106 The whole rout of Pseudo-catholikes. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* x. 17. 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 480 Such are the popish pseudo-catholics, who have derived their catholic errors not from the scriptures, but from the inventions of men.

So † **Pseudo-catho·lical** *a.*, **-catho·licism.** *Obs.*

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 17 The whole cluster of Pseudocatholicall scriblers against vs. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* Pref. A j b, That Principle which obliges them..to Advance their Pseudo catholicism, and to extirpate Heresie.

Pseudo-ceratophorus, etc.: see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudo-Christ (ps-, siū do,kraist). [ad. late L. *pseudochrīstus* (Itala *a* 200), Gr. ψευδόχριστος (Mark xiii. 22): see Pseudo- and Christ.] A false Christ; one pretending to be the Christ or Messiah.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 402 Þer shulen rise, seiþ Crist, pseudo-Cristis and pseudo-prophetis. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 123 That absurd pseudochrist Hacket had so many followers. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. III 127 Some Pseudochrist or Antichrist..in the apostles times. 1865 tr. *Lange's Comm. Mark* xiii. 11 (ed. 6) 131/2 Be on your guard against the seductions of the pseudo-Christs.

Pseu·do-Chri·stian, *a.* [= late L. *pseudochristianus*, *c* 360.] Falsely called or professing to be Christian; *sb.* a Christian falsely so called, a pretended Christian. So **Pseu·do-Christia·nity**, false or spurious Christianity; **Pseu·do-Christo·logy**, a false or erroneous Christology.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 158 They questioned how it might be, euen as the Pseudochristians do. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq* 101 The fraudulent End that this pseudo-Christian Church might drive at. 1685 — *Paralip. Prophet.* xlvi. 408 The Earthly Church drunk up the floud by proselyting those Barbarians to its Pseudo-Christianity. 1865 tr. *Lange's Comm. Mark* xiii. 5 (ed. 6) 131/1 Pseudo-Christs, pseudo-Christianities, false prophets. 1877 Schaff *Christ & Christianity* (1885) 172 The..humanitarian pseudo-Christologies of the nineteenth century.

Pseudo-cla·ssic, *a.* That pretends or is mistakenly held to be classic. So **Pseudo-cla·ssical** *a.*; also **Pseu:do-classica·lity**, **Pseudo-cla·ssicism**, false or spurious classical style, sham classicism.

1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd., Poems 1890 II. 202 The impertinence of our pseudo-classicality. 1871 — *Pope* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 8 A pseudo-classicism, a classicism of red heels and periwigs. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 461/3 Given over to rococo triviality or elephantine pseudo-classicism. 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 15 Sept. 3/2 A solid-looking stone mansion, ..built in the pseudo-classic style.

Pseudocœle, etc.: see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudodipteral (ps-, siūdo,di·ptĕrăl), *a. Anc. Arch.* [f. late Gr. ψευδοδίπτερ-ος (Vitruv.) + -al; see Pseudo- and Dipteros: in F. *pseudo-diptère*.] Having, as a temple or other building, a single peristyle or surrounding row of columns, placed at the same distance from the walls as the outer of the two rows in the Dipteros. So † **Pseudo-di·pter**, ‖ **Pseudodi·pteron**, a building of this type; also, **Pseudodi·pterally** *adv.*

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Pseudodipter.* 1706 *Ibid*, *Pseudodipteron*,..a kind of Temple among the Ancients, which was surrounded with but one Row of Pillars; yet the Row from the Wall was set at the Distance of two Rows. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 304 We have pseudodipteral, pseudology, ..and many similar words. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 74/1 The temple of Venus and Roma. This main edifice was.. remarkable as being not only decastyle, but pseudo-dipteral also. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss s v. *Temple*, The pseudo-dipteral temple was constructed with eight columns in front and rear and with fifteen on the sides, including those at the angles. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 471/1 The portico of University College, London, is pseudo-dipterally arranged, the returning columns on the ends or sides not being carried through behind those in front.

Pseudodox (ps-, siū·dǒdǫks), *sb.* [ad. Gr. ψευδόδοξ-ος holding a false opinion, ψευδοδοξία a false opinion or notion; f. ψευδο-, Pseudo- + δόξα opinion.] A false or erroneous opinion. So **Pseu·dodox**, † **Pseudodo·xal** *adjs.*, of the nature of, or holding, a false opinion; **Pseu·dodoxy** [after *orthodoxy*, etc.], the holding of false opinions.

1615 T. Adams *Engl. Sicknesse* ii. Wks. (1629) 337 To maintaine the atheisticall..*pseudodox, which iudgeth evill good and darknesse light. 1631 R. H *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ii. 13 One Proposition, truely Orthodox (though.. it seeme a Paradox, or Pseudodox). 1858 Mayhew *Upper Rhine* Introd. (1860) 8 In this the modern Arcadia, the pseudodox still lingers. 1720 T Gordon *Creed Indep. Whig* p. i, There is not a Tenet which can justly be called *Pseudodox. 1638–48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* ii. 127 Strange *Pseudo doxal fancies. 1651 Howell *Venice* 157 That the new name of blind obedience..is a Pseudo-doxall tenet. 1662 Petty *Taxes* x. § 28 There is no *pseudodoxy so great, but may be muzled from doing much harm. without either death, imprisonment, or mutilation. 1879 M'Clintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 760 Pseudodoxy..designates a false or deceptive opinion, and hence is employed for *superstition* and *error*.

Pseudo-erysipelas, etc.: see Pseudo- 2.

Pseudo-Go·thic, *a.* That pretends or is erroneously held to be Gothic (in style), and is not; sham-Gothic; also as *sb.*

1876 Freeman *Hist. Sk* 201 The Renaissance inherited from the pseudo-Gothic of Italy. 1902 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 136 It is difficult to understand how they could be deceived for a moment by the pseudo-Gothic style of the 'Castle of Otranto'.

Pseudograph (ps-, siū·dograf). [ad. late L. *pseudograph-us* (Cassiod.), a. Gr. ψευδογράφ-ος drawing or writing falsely, a writer of falsehoods: see Pseudo- and -graph.]

†**1.** 'A counterfeit writer' (Cockeram, 1623). *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

2. A spurious writing; a literary work purporting to be by another than the real author. (Cf. Pseudepigrapha.)

1828–32 Webster, *Pseudograph*, *Pseudography*, false writing. 1864 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 274/3 The..cleverest.. people are..deceived by pseudographs. 1866 *Reader* 31 Mar. 317/2 A pseudograph of the thirteenth century. 1905 J. Orr *Probl. O. T.* viii. 249 Views differ as to how the book is to be regarded—whether as a pseudograph (forgery) or as a free composition in the name and spirit of Moses.

Pseudo·grapher. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -er: see -grapher.] A false writer; in quot. one who counterfeits another's handwriting, a forger.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 438 M. Villette, a pseudo-grapher of the greatest eminence, counterfeited the handwriting and signature of Marie Antoinette.

Pseudo·graphize, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as Pseudograph + -ize.] *intr.* To write (in quot. to spell) falsely.

1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 159 If we account this error [*president* for *precedent*] typographical, there must have been a wide-spread conspiracy among old printers to pseudographize.

Pseudography (ps-, siudǫ·grăfi). [ad. Gr. ψευδογραφία false drawing, writing, or description, f. ψευδογράφ-ος: cf. late L. *pseudographia* (*a* 525): see Pseudograph and -graphy.] False writing.

1. The writing of words falsely, i.e. not according to the sound, or not according to usage; false, incorrect, or bad spelling; an instance of this.

1580 G. Harvey *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 104 See what absurdities thys yl fauoured orthographye, or rather Pseudography, hath ingendred. 16.. B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* I. iv,

To add a superfluous letter, as there are too many in our pseudography. 1734 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 May, Shakespeare wanted learning. He was guilty of pseudography, sometimes perhaps designedly. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 408 Those who would make our speech bend to what he justly calls our pseudography.

2. False argument. *rare.*

1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxii. 467 Most absurd Pseudographie is this in Astrologie.

Pseudogyne, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudoism (ps-, sĭū·dŏ,ĭz'm). *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. PSEUDO- + -ISM: cf. PSEUDISM.] (See quot.)

1879 McCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 760 The word *pseudoism* is of recent formation, and means a general inclination to the false, which shows itself in thoughts, words, and doctrines, as well as in acts and in the social intercourse of life.

Pseudolatry (ps-, sĭudŏ·lătri). *rare.* [ad. Chr. Gr. *ψευδολατρεία* (Cyril): see PSEUDO- and -LATRY.] False worship; the worship of false gods.

1879 McCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 760 Pseudolatry has also penetrated into the Christian Church.

Pseudo·loger. [f. Gr. *ψευδολόγ-ος* speaking falsely, a liar + -ER[1].] A maker of false statements, a (systematic) liar. So **Pseudolo·gical** *a.* [cf. Gr. *ψευδολογικ-ός* false], pertaining or relating to pseudology (hence **Pseudolo·gically** *adv.*); **Pseudo·logist** [in Gr. *ψευδολογιστ-ής*], (*a*) = *pseudologer*; (*b*) one versed in pseudology (sense 2).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pseudologer*, a false teacher, a liar. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 77/1 He was hampered by the inferiority of the *pseudological tools of his day. 1867 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) II. 43 *Pseudologically speaking, the first intimation..rested on a miscalculation rather than a direct falsehood. 1805 *Miniature* No. 26 (1806) II. 65, I hear..that a work is in the press, and will speedily be published, entitled The *Pseudologist or Complete Liar, in twenty-one volumes folio, with complete indices. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 10 Everybody..becomes, by the very nature of things, a comparative pseudologist.

Pseudology (ps-, sĭudŏ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. *ψευδολογία* false speaking, f. *ψευδολόγ-ος*: see prec. and -LOGY.]

1. False speaking; the making of false statements, esp. when humorously represented as an art or system; the 'art of lying'.

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 327 That part of cunning where in you are better learned, called *Pseudologia.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pseudologie* (Gr.), a false speaking, or lying. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. I. 119 Not.. according to the sound rules of pseudology. 1805 *Miniature* No. 26 (1806) II. 65 It is not my intention..to enter into a disquisition upon the noble art of Pseudology.

2. The science or subject of false statements; a false or pretended science.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 10 Laying the foundation of the new science of comparative pseudology. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/2 To prevent his further researches in this insanitary section of the field of Pseudology ['occultism'].

Pseudomancy (ps-, sĭū·dŏmænsi). [ad. med.L. *pseudomantia*, a. Chr. Gr. *ψευδομαντεία* (Cyril), f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] False or pretended divination. So **Pseudoma·ntic** *a.*, of or pertaining to pseudomancy; ‖ **Pseudoma·ntis** [a. Gr. *ψευδόμαντις*], **Pseudoma·ntist,** a false prophet or diviner.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 371 Alexander, a pseudomantist, ..rotted loathsomely, and so died, miserably eaten up of worms. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pseudomancy*, a false or counterfeit Divination. 1894 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VI. 358/2 The same..wonderfully pseudomantic remark. 1901 D. SMITH in *Expositor* Aug. 145 A vulgar charlatan, strikingly like the pseudomantis, Alexander of Abonoteichos. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 596 Every kind of pseudo-mantic literature was to be rooted out.

Pseudomania (ps-, sĭūdŏmē·niă). *rare.* [f. PSEUDO- + -MANIA after *kleptomania.*] A mania for lying; an insane tendency to make false statements. Hence **Pseudoma·niac,** a person affected with pseudomania.

1895 W. S. LILLY in *19th Cent.* Oct. 649 Most of us have personally known sufferers from pseudomania. I once heard of a pseudomaniac who excused himself on the ground that he did not care to plagiarise from fact. 1903 — in *Fortn. Rev.* June 1009 There is a class of pseudomaniacs just as there is a class of kleptomaniacs.

Pseudoma·rtyr. [mod. a. Gr. *ψευδομάρτυς*, *-τυρ* false witness, f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *μάρτυς*, *-τυρ*, witness, MARTYR. So in med.L. and F.] A false or pretended martyr; a martyr falsely so called.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1362/1 What trust is to be given to the words of such pseudomartyrs [as Campion]. 1610 DONNE (*title*) Pseudo-Martyr. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pseudomartyr*, a false witness or martyr.

So **Pseu do-ma·rtyrdom.**

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 155 Beware of that dangerous Rock of pseudo-Martyrdome.

Pseudo-membrane, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudomorph (ps-, sĭū·dŏmɔ̄f). [mod. f. Gr. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *μορφή* form: cf. Gr. *ψευδόμορφ-ος* disguising one's form. So in Ger.; F. *pseudomorphe.*] A false or deceptive form; *spec.* in *Min.* a crystal or other body consisting of one mineral but having the form proper to another, in consequence of having been formed by substitution, or by chemical or physical alteration.

1849 DANA *Geol.* App. II. (1850) 731 This author..described certain dolomitic pseudomorphs. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* (1877) 27 We find crystals of Quartz having the exact shape and angles of a rhombohedron of Carbonate of Lime. Such a crystal is called a *Pseudomorph*..of Quartz after Carbonate of Lime. *Ibid.* 185 These crystals [of salt] being afterwards dissolved leave a cast which is filled up by sediment, and so model in sand or mud are formed, known as Pseudomorphs. *attrib.* 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc* XII. 111 Recent analysis of Pseudomorph Corundums.

So **Pseudomo·rphic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pseudomorph; **Pseudomo·rphism,** the formation or occurrence of pseudomorphs, or the condition of a pseudomorph (in quot. 1871 with reference to plants); **Pseudomo·rphose** (*-ōus*) *a.* *pseudomorphic*; **Pseudomo·rphose** (*-ōuz*) *v. trans.*, to convert into a pseudomorph; **Pseudomorpho·sis** (pl. *-o·ses*), conversion into a pseudomorph; **Pseudomo·rphous** *a.* = *pseudomorphic.* [Cf. mod.F. *pseudomorphique, -morphisme, -morphose, -morphoser.*]

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 299 The *pseudomorphique crystals of quartz. 1894 *Thinker Mag.* V. 342 Phenomena like the devitrification of natural glasses oscillate from paramorphic to pseudomorphic. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. II. (1850) 731 An article on *pseudomorphism. 1871 *Trnl. Bot.* IX. 253 The term 'Pseudomorphism' suggested as a convenient substitute for those cases where a plant abandoned the facies of the Natural family to which it belonged, and assumed that of another. *a* 1822 E. D. CLARKE *Cadmium* 7 Stalactites..had coated over the crystals of other bodies, and destroyed them; appearing in hollow *pseudomorphose forms. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* Aug. 452 A crystal of augite . moulded by hornblende and partially *pseudomorphosed. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iii. 45 Most strange and incredible *pseudomorphoses of mineral substances. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (1819) p. xcii, Minerals exhibiting impressions of the forms peculiar to the crystals of other substances are said to be *pseudomorphous. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 40 Fossil shells are often pseudomorphous,—or mere casts..of cavities once occupied by shells.

Pseudo-morphia, -morphine, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudonym (ps-, sĭū·dŏnim). Also **-yme.** [f. med. or mod.L. type **pseudōnymum*, a. Gr. *ψευδώνυμον*, neuter of *ψευδώνυμ-ος* under a false name, falsely named, f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *ὄνομα* name. Cf. HOMONYM, SYNONYM.] A false or fictitious name, *esp.* one assumed by an author.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pseudonyme*, a false name. *Qu. Rev.* 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Aun* § 8 As a Frenchman says.. 'Chance is but the *pseudonyme* of God for those particular cases which he does not choose to subscribe openly with his own sign manual' 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xiv. 234 We would not invade the secret of the musical masculine pseudonym she has assumed. 1880 *Lit. World* 1 Oct. 209/1 Owen Meredith, under which pseudonym the present Lord Lytton first appeared as an author.

b. *Nat. Hist.* A name erroneously applied to some other species than that to which it properly belongs; e. g. *Nasturtium* is a pseudonym of *Tropæolum majus*, or Indian Cress.

1884 COUES in *Auk* Oct. 321 *Pseudonym.*..(In a special zoological sense) A nickname; a vernacular name, inadmissible in onymy.

So † **Pseudo·nymal, Pseudony·mic** *adjs.* [f. as next + -AL, -IC] = PSEUDONYMOUS.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pseudonymal*, that hath a false or counterfeit name. 1837 BEDDOES *Let.* Mar., Poems (1851) p. xcviii, I only print it..for such readers as the pseudonymic lawyer mentioned. 1874 *Supernatural Relig.* II. II. vii. 141 The pseudonymic literature of the first centuries.

Pseudonymity (ps-, sĭūdŏnĭ·mĭti). [f. med. or mod.L. *pseudōnym-us* (see next) + -ITY: cf. *anonymity.*] The character or condition of being pseudonymous; the use of a pseudonym or assumed name.

1877 *World* VII. No. 169. 14 Shielded by the mask and cloak of pseudonimity. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 423/1 The momentary fad for anonymity and pseudonymity.

Pseudonymous (ps-, sĭudŏ·nĭməs), *a.* [f. med. or mod.L. *pseudōnym-us* (a. Gr. *ψευδώνυμ-ος*: see PSEUDONYM) + -OUS. Cf. F. *pseudonyme* adj.]

1. Bearing or assuming, esp. writing under, a false or fictitious name; belonging to or characterizing one who does this.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pseudonymous*, that has a counterfeit Name. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 8 The Pseudonymous Inconsiderableness of those Libelling Insults. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) Advt., Whether the person be of known and established character, anonymous, or pseudonymous. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 532 The pseudonymous refugees of political persecution. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 10 A Parisian has just taken the trouble to write a book..to unmask all his pseudonymous contemporaries.

2. Written under an assumed or fictitious name; bearing the name of another than the real author.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The greater epistles of St. Ignatius, &c., are usually supposed to be pseudonymous. 1882 HALKETT & LAING (*title*) A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain. 1906 H. B. SWETE *Apocalypse* Introd. xv. § 1. 170 A Christian apocalypse, if pseudonymous, would naturally have been attributed to an Apostle.

Hence **Pseudo·nymously** *adv.*, in a pseudonymous manner, under a false or fictitious name.

1836 in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 428/2 Pieces published anonymously or pseudonymously. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, A stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed 'everlasting'. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1276 [Languet's] *Vindiciæ contra tyrannos*, published pseudonymously in 1579.

Pseudonymu·ncle, -u·ncule. [f. L. type **pseudōnymuncul-us*, dim. of *pseudōnymus*: see prec. and -UNCLE.] A petty or insignificant person who writes under a pseudonym.

1875 READE *Wand Heir* Pref. 22 She makes the public believe 'C. F.' is a clue to her whole name; so she is not a Pseudonymuncule. 1875 SWINBURNE *Chapman* 71 The dirty tactics of a verminous pseudonymuncle.

Pseudoparalysis, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

‖ **Pseudoperipteros, -on** (psiūdŏpĕri·ptĕrŏs, -ŏn). *Anc. Arch.* Also 7 (after F.) **pseudoperipter.** [a. late Gr. *ψευδοπερίπτερος* (Vitruv.), f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *περίπτερος* PERIPTER, -EROS. In F. *pseudo-périptère* (Littré).] A form of temple or other building with free columns forming a portico in front (and sometimes in rear) as in a peripteral building, but the rest of the columns engaged in the walls instead of standing free. Hence **Pseudoperi·pteral** *a.*, having the structure of a pseudoperipteros.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pseudoperipter* [1706 *Pseudoperipteron*], a sort of Temple, where the side Pillars were put in the Wall of the inner Side of the Temple. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 288 (ed 2) 317 Temples.. pseudo-peripteral with engaged columns around. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 410/1 There are but two known examples of Greek antiquity of a pseudo-peripteral structure—the gigantic fane of Jupiter Olympius at Agrigentum, and the nine-columned edifice at Pæstum. 1883 CLARKE tr. *Reber's Anc. Art* 219 It would be difficult to decide whether this peculiar pseudo-peripteros [at Agrigentum] owed its conformation to the building-stone at disposal.

Pseudopod (ps-, sĭū·dŏpŏd). *Biol.* Also **-pode.** [In sense 1, ad. mod.L. PSEUDOPODIUM; in sense 2, f. Gr. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot; in sense 3, f. mod.L. *Pseudopoda* neut. pl.]

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PSEUDOPODIUM.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 101 The processes or pseudopods [in *Magosphæra planula*] grow gradually longer, thinner, and more pointed. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 596 Cells with elongated blunt pseudopods.

2. *Zool.* A process or projection serving as a foot in the larvæ of certain insects. (Cf. PRO-LEG.)

1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* ii 33 Pseudopods, or provisional larval feet, occur in most of the families.

3. *Zool.* A member of the former division *Pseudopoda* of Infusorians, comprising those having pseudopodia (now usually classed as Rhizopoda).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pseudopodal (ps-, sĭudŏ·pŏdăl), *a. Biol.* [f. mod.L. *Pseudopod-a* (see prec.) + -AL.] **a.** Belonging to the *Pseudopoda* (see prec. 3); having pseudopodia. **b.** = next

1880 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* I. 236 *Monas obesa*... Body elongate..the periphery usually produced at variable points into one or more pseudopodal prolongations.

Pseudopodial (ps-, sĭudŏpō·dĭăl), *a. Biol.* [f. PSEUDOPODI-UM + -AL.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or connected with a pseudopodium.

1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observer* No. 40. 290 The most delicate pseudopodial threads. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 15 Nucleated corpuscles..which throw out very long pseudopodial prolongations.

So **Pseudopo·dian** *a.*, in same sense; **Pseudopodic** (-pŏ·dik) *a.* = PSEUDOPODAL.

1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 208 Representing the sarcode that filled the chambers, pseudopodian tubules and stolon passages. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pseudopodic.

‖ **Pseudopodium** (ps- sĭudŏpō·dĭŏm). *Biol.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *-podium*, ad. Gr. *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.]

1. *Zool.* In certain Protozoa (esp. Rhizopoda), each of a number of processes temporarily formed by protrusion of any part of the protoplasm of the body, and serving for locomotion, prehension, or ingestion of food. Also, a similar formation in an amœboid cell, as a leucocyte.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. II. (1861) 265 Finger-like processes, called pseudopodia, which it appears to have the power of shooting out from any part of its substance. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 18 Each pseudopodium is evidently, at first, an extension of the denser clear substance (*ectosarc*) only. 1901 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 17 *note*, The term 'pseudopodia' was given by von Siebold to replace Dujardin's more descriptive phrase 'changeable processes' (*expansions variables*).

b. The tapering caudal extremity or 'foot' of a Rotifer, serving for swimming, attachment, etc.

1898 SEDGWICK *Textbk. Zool* I. viii. 209 The posterior end of the body tapers, and is called the foot or pseudopodium; . the joints are often telescopically retractile.

2. *Bot.* A false pedicel or foot-stalk; applied to certain elongations of the stem in mosses, as those supporting the gemmæ in *Aulacomnion*, or the sporogonium in *Sphagnum.*

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 32 Several species of mosses are furnished with gemmæ or pseudopodia, which consist of powdery or granulated heads terminating an elongated and almost leafless portion of the stem. 1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 161/2 In Sphagnum, the sporogonium is fully developed within the epigonal leaves, and when complete the axis beneath it elongates, forming the pseudopodium.

Pseudo-pore, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudoprophet (ps-, siūdoprǫ·fĕt). [ad. late L. *pseudoprophēta* (Itala *a* 200), Gr. *ψευδοπροφήτης* (Matt. xxiv. 11): see PSEUDO- and PROPHET. So F. *pseudo-prophète* (13th c. in Littré).] A false prophet; one who falsely pretends to be a prophet, or who prophesies falsely.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 394 And þes newe ordris.. ben clepid of Crist pseudo-profetis. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 708 Pseudo prophetes, false sodomytes. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 180/1 An heremit, whose name was Peter, dwelling about Yorke .This pseudoprophet or false foreteller of afterclaps. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 At Medina is the Pseudo-prophets Sepulchre. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 203 As soon as a preacher, or pseudo prophet..gets followers enough, he..sets up for an independent chief and 'medicine man'.

So **Pseudopro·phetess,** a false prophetess; **Pseudoprophe·tic, -ical** *adjs.*

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* ii. 21 'Which calleth herself a Prophetess', but is indeed a *Pseudoprophetess .. and seducer of my servants. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. iv. (1713) 400 That Chair of Infallibility that he and his *Pseudoprophetick Body boast they sit in. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl* 45 The fantasticall books of Brigit full fraught with such *pseudoprophetticall wonderments. 1664 H. MORE *Exp* 7 *Epist.* (1669) 130 The Bestian and Pseudoprophetical power ..is burnt and destroyed.

Pseudoprostyle (ps-, siūdoprōu·stəil), *a* and *sb. Arch.* [f. PSEUDO- + PROSTYLE.] (See quot.)

1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Pseudoprostyle,* a portico projecting less than an intercolumniation; a term used by Hosking. 1886 in *Encycl. Dict.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pseudopsia, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudoscope (ps-, siūdŏskǫup). [f. PSEUDO- + -SCOPE.] An optical instrument invented by Wheatstone, containing two reflecting prisms which can be so adjusted as to produce an apparent reversal of the convexity or concavity of an object.

1852 WHEATSTONE *Physiol. Vision* § 23 in *Phil. Trans.* II As this instrument conveys to the mind false perceptions of all external objects, I have called it the Pseudoscope. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III x 380 When looked at through the Pseudoscope, convex objects seem concave. 1879 H. GRUBB in *Proc. Royal Dubl Soc.* 180 If we place it in a pseudoscope—*i. e.* an instrument which enables us to view the right picture with the left eye, and the left with the right—it stands up like a solid body, just the reverse of the effect in the stereoscope.

So **Pseudoscopic** (-skǫ·pik) *a*, pertaining to the pseudoscope; involving apparent reversal of convexity and concavity, or other optical illusion (hence **Pseudosco·pically** *adv.*); **Pseudoscopy** (-ǫ·skŏpi), the use of the pseudoscope; the production of optical illusions such as are caused by it.

1857 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 444 With terrestrial objects the effect of the binocular..is in many instances pseudoscopic 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 411 When we look pseudoscopically at the face of a plaster bust, or at the outside of a mask, it is only after a lengthened gaze that such 'conversion of relief' occurs.

Pseudoscorpion, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseu·dosoph (-sŏf). [ad. Gr. *ψευδόσοφ-ος* falsely wise, f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *σοφός* wise: cf. *philosoph.*] One who falsely affects, or supposes himself, to be wise; a pretender to wisdom. So **Pseudo·sopher, Pseudoso·phical** *a.*, **Pseudo·sophy** [Gr. *ψευδοσοφία*]. (All *nonce-wds.*)

1863 DE MORGAN *From Matter to Spirit* Pref. 25 This will only be done by the pseudosophs. 1884 SWINBURNE *Misc., Wordsw. & Byron* (1886) 112 The excuse which may be pleaded alike for the transatlantic and the cis-atlantic pseudosopher. 1885 *Ibid., Lamb & Wither* 197 Disbelievers in his pseudosophy. 1902 — in *Q. Rev.* July 31 So consummate and pseudosophical a quack.

‖ **Pseudostoma** (psiudǫ·stŏmă). Pl. **pseudostomata** (-ǫstǫ·mătă). [mod.L. Cf. Gr. *ψευδόστομα* the false or blind mouth (of a river), f. *ψευδο-*, PSEUDO- + *στόμα* mouth.]

1. *Anat.* A point on the surface of a serous membrane, regarded by some as the mouth of one of the absorbents or lymphatic vessels which begin in such membranes.

1886 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Pseudostomata, .. Anat.* Flattened connective-tissue corpuscles passing up from the interior to the surface of the serous membranes. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pseudostoma,* one of the deeply-stained areas seen under the microscope in a silver-stained section of endothelium. Klein believes many of them to be the stained processes of connective-tissue cells.

2. *Zool.* = PSEUDOSTOME 1.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pseudostoma* .. Also, the oral opening of an Echinoderm larva (echinopædium).

3. *Zool.* A synonym of *Geomys*, a genus of American rodents with external cheek-pouches (called in Eng. *pocket gophers* or *pouched rats*).

1823 *Long's Exped. to Rocky Mts.* III. 231.

Hence **Pseudosto·matous** *a.*, pertaining to a pseudostoma, or having pseudostomata (sense 1).

Pseudostome (ps-, siūdǫ|stǫum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *pseudostoma*: see prec.]

1. The mouth or oral opening of the pseudembryo of an echinoderm.

1877 [see *pseudoproct* s. v. PSEUDO- 2].

2. In a sponge, a false osculum or excurrent opening, the mouth of a secondary canal arising from fusion; also called *pseudosculum* (see PSEUDO- 2).

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/1 (*Sponges*) The opening..to the exterior being termed a false oscule or pseudostome. The faulty use of the term oscule..is here obvious; for in one sense the oscule is always a pseudostome.

3. A rodent of the genus PSEUDOSTOMA (sense 3).

So **Pseudo·stomine** *a*, belonging or allied to the genus *Pseudostoma*; having external cheek-pouches, as a pocket-rat; **Pseudostomo·sis,** the formation of a pseudostome (sense 2); **Pseudostomo·tic** *a.*, pertaining to or exhibiting pseudostomosis; **Pseudo·stomous** *a.* [Gr. *ψευδόστομ-ος* having false mouths], belonging to a pseudostome, or having pseudostomes (sense 2).

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/1 In some sponges ..secondary independent openings, deceptively like oscules, are added. This pseudostomosis is due to a folding of the entire sponge, so as to produce secondary canals or cavities. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Pseudostomine..Pseudostomotic..Pseudostomous.* 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pseudostomotic..Pseudostomous.*

Pseudostratum, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pseudovary (ps-, siūdǫ·vari). *Zool.* Also in Lat. form **pseudovarium** (-ovē·riŭm), pl. **-ia.** [ad. mod.L. *pseudovārium*, f. Gr. *ψευδ-* (PSEUDO-) + *ovārium* OVARY.] **a.** The ovary or generative gland of certain imperfect female insects which reproduce parthenogenetically, and usually viviparously, as in aphides. **b.** = *Proligerous pellicle*: see PROLIGEROUS *a.* 1. So **Pseudo·val** *a.*, pertaining to or containing pseudova (see below); **Pseudova·rian** *a.*, pertaining to a pseudovary; **Pseudo·viduct,** the duct of a pseudovary; **Pseudo·vum** (pl. -ova), an ovum or egg produced by a pseudovary, and developing without fertilization; a parthenogenetic ovum.

1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 75 I. 214 In the *Aphides* .. from the fertilized eggs laid by perfect females, there grow up imperfect females, in the pseud ovaria of which there are developed pseud-ova. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 112 This form of asexual genesis is called 'pseudo-parthenogenesis', and the reproductive gland a 'pseud-ovarium'. *Ibid.*, The 'pseudovaria' [in certain dipterous larvæ] being destitute of any 'pseudoviduct'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 383 It tears the pseudoval sac. *Ibid.* 417 The young are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females and may be termed pseudovaries. The terminal or anterior chamber of each pseudovarian tube is lined by an epithelium. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 302 The so-called pseudova have been distinguished from the eggs.

Pseudo-velum, etc.: see PSEUDO- 2.

Pshalmody, obs. form of PSALMODY.

Pshaw (pʃǭ, ʃǭ), *int.* and *sb.* Also 8 **pshah, sha, 'pshaw,** 8–9 **psha,** 9 **p'shaw, (psa, psaw).** [A natural expression of rejection.]

A. *int.* An exclamation expressing contempt, impatience, or disgust.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing Master* III, *Mons.* Pshaw! wat do you tell me of the matche! 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec., Why, it seems your packet-boat is not lost; pshah, how silly that is. 1710 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bickerstaff's Burying* 15 Sha, sha; I tell thee thou art mistaken. 1798 FRERE, etc. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 31 (1852) 174 'Pshaw! what, ever blundering'—you drive me from my patience. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 162 P'shaw, exclaims some old sportsman. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xiv, 'Pshaw!' was the peevish ejaculation of Mr. Dare 1887 J. W. GRAHAM *Neæra* I. x. 110 Psa! it is excusable in a woman. *Ibid.* II. v. 168 Psaw!

B. as *sb.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 P 3 Pishes and Pshaws, or other well-bred Interjections 1768 BARETTI *Mann. & Cust. Italy* I. 277 To answer me with an angry pshaw. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her precious Leg* x, She writh'd with impatience more than pain, And uttered 'pshaws!' and 'pishes!' 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 179/1 *Pish* and *pshaw* .. express different shades of contempt, the latter showing more of ill humour and vexation than the former.

Pshaw (pʃǭ, ʃǭ), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To say 'pshaw!' Often with *at.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xvii, My father travelled homewards..in none of the best of moods—pshawing and pishing all the way down. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii, And why pshaw at my Lord Mayor, sweetheart? *a* 1864 [see PISH *v.* 1]. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 455 Don't 'Pshaw!' at me.

2. *trans.* To depreciate or show contempt for by saying 'pshaw!'

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxix. [xxii.], They psha'd the French fleet. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 247/1 He pshawed his melancholy vapours.

Psht, pshut (pʃt, pʃʊt), *int.* [A natural utterance of whispered sound: cf. *pst, whisht.*] An utterance enjoining caution or expressing impatience.

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 84 Pshut!—Somebody's coming. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* I. viii, 'Psht!' said the old gentleman to himself.

Psicho-, Psicro-, erron. ff. PSYCHO-, PSYCHRO-.

Psilanthropic (psəilænθrǫ·pik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC: cf. *philanthropic.*] Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with psilanthropism.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 13 The purport was to give a psilanthropic explanation and solution of the phrases, Son of God and Son of Man.

Psilanthropism (psəilæ·nθrŏpiz'm). [f. eccl. Gr. *ψιλάνθρωπ-ος* merely human (f. *ψιλός* bare, mere + *ἄνθρωπος* man) + -ISM.] The doctrine that Jesus Christ was a mere man.

c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 260 The conclusion is, that between the Homoousian scheme and mere Psilanthropism there is no intelligible medium. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 163 The true designation of their characteristic tenet..is Psilanthropism, or the assertion of the mere humanity of Christ. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 368 He embraced..the 'Psilanthropism' of the sect.

So **Psila·nthropist,** one who holds this doctrine = HUMANITARIAN 1; **Psila·nthropy** = PSILANTHROPISM.

c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 241 Against those 'Psilanthropists who as falsely, as arrogantly, call themselves Unitarians. 1883 *Ch. Q. Rev* XV. 280 Socrates ..says he cannot treat Nestorius as a Psilanthropist. 1864 WEBSTER, **Psilanthropy.* 1876 E. MELTON *Priesth.* vii. 339 To allege that [they] see in the phrase, 'son of man', nothing more than a barren psilanthropy.

Psilo- (psəilo-, səilo-), before a vowel **psil-,** combining form of Gr. *ψιλός* bare, smooth, mere, used in a few scientific terms:

Psiloceratite (-se·rătəit) *Palæont.* [Gr. *κέρας, κερατ-* horn + -ITE 1], a fossil cephalopod of the Jurassic genus *Psiloceras.* **Psilodermatous** (-dəː·mătəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *δέρμα, δερματ-* skin, DERMA + -OUS], having the skin naked or without scales, as an amphibian of the *Psilodermata* **Psilology** (-ǫ·lŏdʒi) *nonce-wd.* [see -LOGY], mere or empty talk. **Psilopædic** (-pī·dik) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *παῖς, παιδ-* a child + -IC], of a bird: hatched naked or without down; opposed to *ptilopædic.* **Psilo·sophy** *nonce-wd.* [see -SOPHY], shallow philosophy; so **Psilo·sopher.**

1888 *Proc Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 22 In studying the *Psiloceratites of Central Europe. 1820-30 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem* (1838) III. 33 Schools of *psilology (the love of empty noise) and misosophy. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 88 A more exact distinction may be drawn by using the terms *ptilopædic* and *psilopædic..respectively for those birds which are hatched feathered or naked. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) Suppl., **Psilosopher,* a would-be or pretended philosopher. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* III (1882) 34 *note,* I was decried as a bigot by the proselytes of French Phi- (or to speak more truly, *Psi-)losophy. *Ibid.* x 85 Their adoption of French morals with French psilosophy

Psilomelane (psəilǫ·mĕlein). *Min.* Also **-melan.** [f. PSILO- + Gr. *μέλαν,* neuter of *μέλας* black.] A common ore of manganese, a hydrated oxide, occurring in smooth black amorphous masses, or in botryoidal or stalactitic shapes.

Chemically it is a mechanical combination of the hydrated dioxide and protoxide, the latter often partly replaced by other protoxides, chiefly baryta and potash

1831 *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* II. 130 The name psilomelane. is formed in allusion to the black colour and smooth hematitic shapes of the mineral. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* III (1872) 367 The principal ores of manganese are *Pyrolusite* and *Psilomelane,* both binoxides, the former anhydrous, the latter containing 1 per cent. of water.

Hence **Psilomela·nic** *a.*, of or of the nature of psilomelane; **Psilome·lanite** = PSILOMELANE.

1883 *Encycl Brit.* XV. 479/2 The writer found [in a manganese nodule dredged up by the 'Challenger' expedition], a total of 21·04 per cent. of the psilomelanic part. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.,* etc. 610 Psilomelanite [is found] at Upton Pyne, and near Launceston. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/1 Psilomelanite and braunite ..are hydrated peroxide and sesquioxide of manganese.

‖ **Psilosis** (psəilōu·sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ψίλωσις,* n. of action from *ψιλοῦν* to strip bare, make bald: see -OSIS.]

1. *Path.* A stripping bare, as of hair or flesh.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 368 In psilosis or sprue, the œsophagus is denuded of epithelium. *Ibid.* 776 'Psilosis' (ψιλός, bare) is suggested by Phin in one of his valuable papers as a substitute for 'sprue'.

2. *Greek Gram.* The substitution of a *tenuis* for an aspirate, as in *pānus* for *pāphus,* or of the *spiritus lenis* instead of the *spiritus asper.*

1904 J. H. MOULTON in *Expositor* May 361 Occasional deaspiration is part of the general tendency towards psilosis which started from Ionic influences and became universal, as modern Greek shows.

Hence **Psilotic** (psəilǫ·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to psilosis.

† **Psi·lother, -othre.** Also 5 **-otre,** 7 **psyl-.** [ad. L. *psilōthrum,* or a. F. *psilothre*: see next.]

1. A substance that removes hair; a depilatory.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 59 A Psilothre..is a paste whiche..doeth foorthwith cause the haires to fall out. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 204 Every Psylother..doth not only attenuate, but evell hairs.

2. *Herb.* Bryony (*Bryonia dioica*), supposed to have a depilatory property.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 917 Wattrid cucumber seed, or comyn grounde, Lupyne, or psilotre, kest on the grounde.

‖ **Psilo·thron.** *Obs.* Also 7 **psylo-, psilothrum.** [L. *psīlōthrum,* a. Gr. *ψίλωθρον* a depilatory, f. *ψιλοῦν* to bare, with instrumental suffix.]

1. = prec. 1.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 294 þou schalt anointe al þe place with psilatro [i. e. *cum psilatro*]. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* 35 *Psilotrum,* depilatorium idem.] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 59 The milk..With the gall of an hedghog, and braine of a Bat, it is a psilothron. *Ibid.* 131 [etc.].

2. = prec. 2.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. i. II. 149 There is a certain wild white vine, which..others [call] Melothron or Psilothrum... This know the curriours well who dresse skins, for they use it much. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Psilothron*, the Herb Briony or white Vine.

Psithurism (psi·þiŭriz'm). *rare.* [irreg. for *psithyrism*, ad. Gr. *ψιθύρισμα* or *ψιθυρισμός*, f. *ψιθυρίζ-ειν* to whisper.] Whispering; a whispering noise, as of leaves moved by the wind.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. xix. 218 Psithurism of multitudinous leaves made ghostly music. 1875 — *Blacksmith & Scholar* (1876) II. 12 The wind wooed them with a whispering psithurism.

Psittac (psi·tæk). *rare.* Also 5 **psitake.** [ad. L. *psittac-us*, a. Gr. *ψιττακός* parrot.] A bird of the genus *Psittacus*; a parrot.

[*c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXVII. 274 And there ben manye Popegayes that thei clepen Psitakes in hire langage.] 1881 *Academy* 1 Oct. 252/1 To him parrots are psittacs.

Psittaceous (psitē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *psittac-us* parrot (see prec.) + -EOUS.] Of or belonging to the parrot family of birds, *Psittacidæ*. So **Psitta·cean, Psi·ttacid** *adjs.* (in mod. dicts.).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 71 The Psittaceous or Parrot tribes.

Psittacine (psi·tăsəin), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *psittacīnus*, f. *psittacus* parrot.] Of or belonging to a parrot or to the parrot family; *fig.* parrot-like. b. *sb.* A bird of this family.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 343/2 The glibness of these psittacine politicians. 1890 A. B. MEYER in *Ibis* Jan. 26 On the Coloration of the Young in the Psittacine Genus *Eclectus*. 1895 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 348/3 Showing that it was completely psittacine.

Psittacinite (psitæ·sinəit). *Min.* [Named 1876; f. as prec. + -ITE[1] 2.] A hydrous vanadate of lead and copper, of a parrot-green colour, occurring as a pulverulent coating on quartz.

1876 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XII. 36 Psittacinite occurs sometimes associated with gold. 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Practice* 197 Psittacinite from Montana.

Psi·ttacoid, *a.* [f. Gr. *ψιττακ-ός*, parrot + -OID.] Like or akin to the *Psittacidæ* or parrots.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

So ‖ **Psittaco·sis** (see quot.).

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 10/1 The *British Medical Journal* sounds a note of warning to those who make pets of parrots. These birds are the source of a disease, psittacosis, which has lately occurred at Genoa. The disease takes the form of malignant pneumonia.

Psoadic (psoæ·dik), *a.* [irreg. f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the psoas muscle.

1885. OWEN (Annandale 1888), The psoadic plexus. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Psoadicus*, of or belonging to the loin, or to the *psoæ* muscles: psoadic.

Psoas (psō·æs). *Anat.* [Properly pl. of *psoa*, a. Gr. *ψόα*, usually in pl. *ψόαι*, acc. *ψόας*, the muscles of the loins. From the rare occurrence of the sing., the pl. *psoas* has been erroneously taken as sing.] The name of two muscles of the hip: (*a*) *Psoas magnus*, a large flexor muscle of the hip-joint which arises from the lumbar vertebræ and sacrum and is inserted along with the iliac into the lesser trochanter of the femur; cf. ILIOPSOAS. (*b*) *Psoas parvus* or *minor*, a muscle (inconstant in man) which in many mammals forms a powerful flexor of the pelvis upon the spine.

a. sing. *psoa*, pl. *psoas.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Psoa*, a great muscle beginning at the 11th rib, and going through the bowels to the privie members. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Psoas*, Muscles of the Loins, which proceed from about the two lowermost Vertebres of the Thorax. 1777 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 610 Where the colon passes over the psoas and iliac vessels.

B. psoas taken as sing.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Psoas Magnus*, or *Lumbalis*.. *Psoas Parvus*. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* ii 49 The *psoas minor*..is a protractor of the pelvis.

b. *attrib.*, as *psoas abscess, muscle*, etc.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 153 The disease called psoas abscess. 1864 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 214, I.. carried it upwards by the side of the psoas muscle. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The two psoas muscles.

Hence **Psoa·tic** *a. rare* [irregular] = PSOADIC; **Psoi·tis** (see quot. 1842).

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Psoitis*, inflammation of the psoas muscles. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVI. 96 Psoitis also occurs..as an independent disease.

‖ **Psora** (psō·ră). [L. *psōra*, a. Gr. *ψώρα* itch, mange, = L. *scabies.*] A contagious skin disease; scabies, the itch.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Psora*, the scabbado, or scabbiness with pustles. 1803 tr. *Heberden's Comment.* XXIII. (1806) 115 There is an appearance exactly like it..yet differs from the true psora by being very little, if at all infectious. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Psora*, the Itch. ..Also, mange, applied to men and beasts. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 551 From his [Celsus'] time down to that of Willan we find the names Psora and Lepra applied loosely to all kinds of squamous diseases.

‖ **Psoriasis** (ps-, sorəi·ăsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ψωρίασις*, f. *ψωριᾶν* to have the itch, f. *ψώρα* itch. The etymological pronunciation is (psōəri·ə·i·sis), but that given is in ordinary use.] A disease of the skin, characterized by the appearance of dry reddish patches covered with glistening imbricated scales.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Psoriasis*, a dry itching Scab. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 324 Psoriasis is not contagious. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 81 The psoriasis commonly appears on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

attrib. & *Comb.* 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 748 A profuse eruption, of a psoriasis character. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives of Surgery* IX. No. 36. 365 Covered with psoriasis-lupoid eruption of a very severe character. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 559 A psoriasis patient.

Hence **Psoriatic** (psōəri,æ·tik) *a.*, of the nature of or affected with psoriasis; *sb.* one who suffers from psoriasis; **Psoria·tiform** *a*, having the form or appearance of psoriasis.

1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 50/2 Applied to the psoriatic patches. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 534 Ichthyosis..is sometimes found in psoriatic families. *Ibid.* 558 There are psoriatiform, gyrate, and popular forms of seborrhœa. *Ibid.* 571 The view which would convert our psoriatics..into a class of neurotics and cripples.

Psoric (psō·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ψωρικ-ός*, f. *ψώρα* PSORA. In F. *psorique*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to psora or itch.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 203 He had psoric excoriations on the legs.

B. *sb.* A remedy for the itch [cf. Gr. *ψωριά*].

[1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Psorica*, Medicines against the Scab.] 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Psoric* a medicine for curing the itch.

So **Pso·roid, Pso·rous** *adjs.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Psorodes*,..having or full of itch: psorous..*Psoroides*,..resembling *psora* or itch: psoroid.

‖ **Psorophthalmia** (psōərɒfθæ·lmiă), also **pso·rophthalmy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ψώρα* itch, or *ψωρός* itching + OPHTHALMIA: cf. F. *psorophthalmie.*] Scurfy inflammation of the eyes.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Psorophthalmy*, scurviness of the brows, with an itch. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Psorophthalmia*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Psorophthalmy*, an Ophthalmy, or Inflammation of the Eyes with itching. 1780 WARE (*title*) Remarks on the Ophthalmy, Psorophthalmy, and purulent Eye. 1803 WITTMAN *Trav. Turkey* 539 Psorophthalmy is common among the Syrians and Egyptians. 1858 in MAYNE.

Hence **Psorophtha·lmic** *a.*

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Psorophthalmic*,..of or belonging to psorophthalmy.

Psoro·ptic, *a. Path.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. *ψώρα* itch, after *sarcoptic.*] Of the nature of psora.

1900 *Field* 7 July 46/3 Sarcoptic mange when the burrowing mites are the invaders, and psoroptic mange when the common surface mite is the cause of the itching and other effects.

Psorosperm (psō·rɒspɔ̄m). [f. as prec. + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] An individual of a group of Sporozoa (*Psorospermiæ*), parasitic protozoa found in the mucous membranes, muscles, and liver of domestic animals, and sometimes in man.

1866 COBBOLD *Tapeworms* 8 The human psorosperm. [1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 253 The disease of silk worms, known by the name of 'pébrine', has been attributed to the development of psorospermiæ.] 1880 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IX. 494 Psorosperms have thus far only been found twice in the liver of man. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1003 The prevalence of a disease caused by psorosperms ..in the lower animals.

So **Psorospe·rmial, Psorospe·rmian, Psorospe·rmic** [= F. *psorospermique*], *adjs.*, of, belonging to, or of the nature of *Psorospermiæ*; **Psorospermo·sis,** the occurrence or development of psorosperms in animals.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 Observations..on the psorospermial sacs obtained from the hair of a peasant. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 655 The Miescherian (or Rainey an or psorospermian) sacs. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 209 Psorospermosis could not be induced..by rubbing in psorospermial material obtained direct from the livers of other rabbits. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 174 The pébrine disease, which is caused by a psorospermial organism. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 879 The disease was a cutaneous psorospermosis.

Pst, *int.* [So in Ger.] A whispered signal for silence.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 576/1, I said, 'Pst, pst'. 'Qui vive?' he whispered.

Psucology, obs. form of PSYCHOLOGY.

Psychagogic (ps-, saikăgɒ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ψυχαγωγικός* attractive to the mind, persuasive, f. *ψύχαγωγία* winning of the mind, persuasion, f. *ψύχαγωγός*: see next. In mod.F. *psychagogique.*]

1. Influencing or leading the mind or soul; persuasive, attractive.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 573 When we examine the psychagogic influences predominant in the society among whom this belief originally grew up. 1871 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 15 Essential conditions of psychagogic quality.

2. (= Gr. *ψυχαγωγός.*) Conjuring up or evoking the spirits of the dead. *rare*[−1].

1892 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXV. 423 In the play of the 'Choëphoræ' [Agamemnon's] royal shade, powerful in the realm of death, is wrought upon by the long psychagogic odes to succour his avengers.

3. *Med.* (See quots.)

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Psychagogic*,..having power to arouse or restore consciousness or mental activity. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Psychagogic*,..epithet applied to restorative medicines.

So **Psychago·gical** *a.*, that leads the mind; hence **Psychago·gically** *adv.*, persuasively.

1822 GROTE *Anal. Inst. Nat. Relig.* II. ii. § 6 139 The mental (or psychagogical [*ed.* 1875 psychological]) machinery of the priest-hood is excellent; but they are unhappily deficient in physical force. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 645 Has any more versed and profound master in criticism, before or since, authentically and authoritatively, ..psychagogically, propounded..the Dogma?

Psy·chagogue (-ăgɒg). [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* PSYCHE + *ἀγωγός* leading, leader; in form = Gr. *ψῡχαγωγός* leader of departed souls, said of Hermes. So mod.F. *psychagogue.*]

1. One who directs or leads the mind. *rare.*

1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 343 All this must be effected and enforced by the physician, as a psychagogue or instructor of the mind.

2. One who calls up departed spirits; a necromancer.

1843 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Grk. Lex.*, Ψυχαγωγός,..as *subst.* a necromancer, psychagogue 1882 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/4 Our modern psychagogues, the members of the Psychical Society, have not been much more fortunate in calling up spirits than their ancient models.

3. *Med.* (See quot.)

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3), *Psychagogues*..,medicines which resuscitate, as in cases of syncope.

Psy·chal, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* PSYCHE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the soul; spiritual; psychical.

1844 POE *Mesmeric Revelation* Wks. 1864 I. 111 Certain psychal impressions which of late have caused me much anxiety and surprise. *a* 1849 — *Marginalia* XXXVI. ibid. III. 505 To reconcile the psychal impossibility of refraining from admiration, with the too hastily attained mental conviction that, critically, there is nothing to admire. 1864 WEBSTER cites BAYNE 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 2/3 Ah God, that loves should roses be! Their thorns our psychal pains.

Psychalgia to Psychasthenia: see PSYCHO-.

Psyche (psəi·ki, səi·ki). [a. Gr. *ψῡχή* (in L. *psȳchē*) breath, f. *ψύχειν* to breathe, to blow, (later) to cool; hence, life (identified with or indicated by the breath); the animating principle in man and other living beings, the source of all vital activities, rational or irrational, the soul or spirit, in distinction from its material vehicle, the *σῶμα* or body; sometimes considered as capable of persisting in a disembodied state after separation from the body at death.

In Mythology, personified as in 1c. By Plato and other philosophers extended to the *anima mundi*, conceived to animate the general system of the universe, as the soul animates the individual organism. By St Paul (developing a current Jewish distinction between *ruax*, *πνεῦμα*, spirit or breath, and *nephesh*, *ψυχή*, soul) used for the lower or merely natural life of man, shared with other animals, in contrast with the *πνεῦμα* or spirit, conceived as a higher element due to divine influence supervening upon the original constitution of unregenerate human nature: see PSYCHIC *a* 2, PSYCHICAL 2. (For this and other developments in pre-Christian Judaism, and the N. T. writings, see R. H. Charles, *Hist. of the Doctrine of a Future Life*, 1899.)]

1. The soul, or spirit, as distinguished from the body; the mind.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* iv. 61 Why the *Psyche* or soul of Tiresias is of the masculine gender. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 270 The two essentials in the composition of all sublunary things were, by the ancient Greeks, termed *psyche* and *hyle*, that is, spiritus et materia, soul and body. 1877 tr. *Virchow* in Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xv. 407 If I explain attraction and repulsion as exhibitions of mind, as psychical phenomena, I simply throw the Psyche out of the window, and the Psyche ceases to be a Psyche. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* 73 The most accredited [ancient] thinkers not only detached Man from Nature, but the Mind from the Organism; they invented a Psyche as the source of all mental phenomena. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* Mar. 272 Psychology is the science of the *psyche* or soul. 1896 P. GARDNER *Sculptured Tombs Hellas* 24 The psyche, to Homer, is not in the least like the Christian Soul, but is a shadowy double of the man, wanting alike in force and wisdom. 1905 E. J. DILLON in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 287 It is difficult to realise the position and to picture the psyche of Rozhdestvensky [the Russian admiral who fired on the North Sea fishing fleet].

† b. The animating principle of the universe as a whole, the soul of the world or *anima mundi.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 138/2 Such is the entrance of Psyche into the body of the Universe, kindling and exciting the dead mist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 21. 388 This is taken by Plotinus to be the Eternal Psyche, that actively produceth All Things, in this Lower World, according to those Divine Ideas. *Ibid.* § 23. 406 But in other places, he frequently asserts, above the Self-moving Psyche an Immovable and Standing Nous or Intellect, which was properly the Demiurgus.

c. In later *Greek Mythology*, personified as the beloved of Eros (Cupid or Love), and represented in works of art as having butterfly wings, or as a butterfly; known in literature as the heroine of the story related in the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius. Hence *attrib.* in sense 'like that of Psyche', as in *Psyche-knot* (of hair), *Psyche-mould, Psyche task.*

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxi, In the Psyche-mould of Mirah's frame there rested a fervid quality of emotion sometimes rashly supposed to require the bulk of a Cleopatra. 1895 S. B. KENNEDY in *Outing* (U. S.) Oct. 8/2 Do you think this Psyche knot suits the special cut of my features? 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/4 After many Psyche tasks Fate-encumbered now unravelled, Hoping there's no more to do. 1904 *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/2, I am not quite sure I know what is

'a Psyche knot', which was what the lady's jet-black hair was transformed to.

2. a. (After Gr.) A butterfly.

1878 EMERSON *Soc. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 373 The poor grub..expands into a beautiful form with rainbow wings... The Greeks called it Psyche, a manifest emblem of the soul. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 396/1 Lovelier than any psyche of the sun floating with moons of velvet jet on wings of heaven's blue.

b. *Entom.* A genus of day-flying bombycid moths, typical of the family *Psychidæ*.

1832 RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & Moths* 44 Psyche (Schrank [1801]). The Brown Muslin (*Psyche fusca*)..; pale greyish-brown, without spots;..the female without wings. 1857 STAINTON *Man. Brit. Butterfl. & Moths* 165 Family xi. Psychidæ...The female of *Psyche*, not only without wings, but deprived of legs or antennæ...The males fly by day in search of the females.

3. *Astron.* Name of one of the asteroids.

1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Planetoids*, No. 16. Psyche, [discovered] 1852, Mar. 17 [by] De Gasparis.

4. A cheval-glass; also *psyche-glass*.

[Mod.F. In *Dict. Acad.* 1835. Said to be so called from Raphael's full-length painting of the fabled Psyche.]

1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. v, 'How low the room is..!' said Caroline;..'And I see no Psyche'. 1887 *Athenæum* 18 June 803/3 A girl combing her fair hair before a psyche.

Hence **Psyche'an** *a. rare*, of or pertaining to Psyche; **Psy'cheism** (see quot. 1895).

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 186 You might have sprained it [your ankle] with more grace in a Psychean quadrille. 1849 J. W. HADDOCK (*title*) Somnolism and Psycheism, otherwise Vital Magnetism, or Mesmerism: considered Physiologically and Philosophically. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psycheism*, the somnolent condition induced by mesmerism; now most commonly termed the hypnotic state.

Psychiater (ps-, səikəi·ătəɹ). [mod. f. Gr. *ψῡχή* PSYCHE + *ἰᾱτήρ*, *ἰατρός* healer, physician. So mod.F. *psychiatre* (Littré).] One who treats mental disease: an alienist.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Psychiater*, one who treats diseases of the mind a Mad-doctor. 1884 *Scotsman* 30 Aug., The psychiater, to whose sympathetic care the unfortunate victim of morbid incitements...is to be committed. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 4/7 Professor Kraft Ebing, the renowned psychiater of the Vienna University.

Psychiatric (-iæ·trik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Gr. *ἰᾱτρικ-ός* of or pertaining to a healer or to medicine.] Of or pertaining to psychiatry.

1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol* (Syd. Soc.) Ed. Pref., He turned his attention to the revival of the study of psychiatric medicine. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* II. 37 [Lombroso] initiated..a psychiatric museum. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 5/2 The introduction of psychiatric institutions under State control.

B. *sb.* **Psychia·trics** (rarely -atric, -atrik). The theory or practice of psychiatry.

1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 1 When we come to the study of psychiatrics proper—the doctrine of the diseases of the mind. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 179 On Psychiatrik in its Legal Relations. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 3/2 Psychology,..sociology, criminology, psychiatrics, have pronounced it guilty.

So **Psychia·trical** *a.*; **Psychia·trically** *adv.*

1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 287 There is in these words ethically and psychiatrically an important intimation of the dangerous weakness of man. 1884 *Scotsman* 30 Aug., Both parties—the psychiatrical and the philanthropic. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 37 [They] work at the subject from the psychiatrical point of view.

Psychiatrist (ps-, səikəi·ătrist). [f. next + -IST.] A student or professor of psychiatry.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 URQUHART in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LII. 320/2 It recalled the attention of psychiatrists to the physical basis of mental aberration.

Psychiatry (-əi·ătri). [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* PSCYHE + *ἰᾱτρεία* healing, medical treatment (f. *ἰᾱτρός* healer). Cf. mod.F. *psychiatrie* (1867 in Littré).] The medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing *Monthly Rev.* 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 167 Reports in Psychiatry. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Element Gosp.* v. 183 A problem in psychology and psychiatry. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 May 1092 The intervention of psychiatry in the reform of criminals.

Psychic (psəi·kik, səi·kik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *ψῡχικ-ός* of the soul or life: in mod.F. *psychique*, as in English.]

1. Of or pertaining to the human soul or mind; mental; = PSYCHICAL *a.* 1.

1873 WAGNER tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* I. 422 In its refined descriptions of psychic events the poem recalls Virgil's manner. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 14 The varied stimuli, psychic and physical. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 131 Among women his psychic balance was so oddly upset that he grew nervous and returned unhappy.

b. Characterized by being susceptible to psychic or spiritual influence.

1905 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 12 The Welsh are what is termed a 'psychic' race—that is, their senses are very highly strung, which gives them a tendency to second sight, or clairvoyance, also clairaudience and telepathy.

c. Physically delicate or frail; 'spirituelle'.

1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 14 The girl was a frail and delicate creature..with tiny, pointed, psychic, rosy-tipped hands.

2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, the 'lower soul' or animal principle, as distinguished from the spirit or 'higher soul'; natural, animal; = PSYCHICAL 2.

After St. Paul's use of *ψυχικός*, 1 Cor. ii. 14, etc.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 259 It was necessary that the Logos..should..by preoccupation have neutralized the action of the natural (or psychic) element throughout all the years of his continuance among men. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jew. Mundi* ix. 376 What St. Paul calls the flesh and the mind, the psychic and the bodily life. 1889 *Bibliotheca Sacra* July 399 The psychic, or animal, man, is the natural man of this present age.

3 = PSYCHICAL *a.* 3.

[1881 *Dr. Gheist, an Autobiogr.* 39 When the 'psychic figure' disappears, or is sucked back into the body of the medium.] 1887 F. JOHNSON *New Psychic Stud.* i. 7 These studies are termed psychic in a modified sense; they pertain not to the ordinary operations of the mind, but to the unusual, such as thought-transference, somnambulism, mesmerism, clairvoyance, spiritualism, apparitions of the living, haunted houses, ghosts (etc.). 1895 MRS. BESANT in *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 5/5 A man..possessing some psychic gifts.

b. *Psychic force*, a supposed force, power, or influence, not physical or mechanical, exhibiting intelligence or volition, and assumed as the cause of certain so-called spiritualistic phenomena.

1871 W. CROOKES in *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* July 17 Respecting the cause of these phenomena, the nature of the force to which ..I have ventured to give the name of *Psychic* [etc.]. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xvi. (1879) 632 The table was actually raised, either by his own 'psychic force', or by the agency of disembodied spirits. 1900 tr. *Flammarion's Unknown* vi. 228 We are compelled to admit the existence of an unknown *psychic force*, emanating from the human being, and capable of making itself felt at great distances. 1908 SIR W. CROOKES *Let. to Editor*, It is not improbable that Sergeant Cox might have suggested the term *psychic force* to me in conversation before June 1871.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who is particularly susceptible to 'psychic' influence (see PSYCHICAL 3); a 'medium'.

1871 E. W. COX *Let. to W. Crookes* in *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* July 19, I venture to suggest that the force be termed the *Psychic Force*; the persons in whom it is manifested in extraordinary power *Psychics*; and the science relating to it *Psychism*, as being a branch of *Psychology*. 1874 — *What am I?* II. II. xviii. 289 He had previously exhibited considerable power as a Psychic. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 507/2 Hypnotisms, mesmerisms, spiritualisms, and spiritisms, the two latter kept rigidly separate by the orthodox psychic.

2. *Ch. Hist.* See quot., and cf. 2 above.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886), *Psychics*, a party name given to the orthodox by the Tertullianists, who called themselves 'Spirituals'...The distinction was drawn from St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, where he writes of the *ψυχικος*..and the *πνευματικος*.

Psychical (ps-, səi·kikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the soul or the mind; mental, as distinguished from *physical*; *spec.* in *Path.*, due to mental affection or influence.

(By Henry More distinguished from intellectual; ? = spiritual.) *Psychical blindness, deafness*, inability of the brain to interpret impressions received by the visual or auditory organs; *psychical paralysis*, see quot. 1893.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xxiii, The first we name Nature Monadicall, The second hight Life Intellectuall, Third Psychicall *Ibid.* Interpr Gen. Qiv, I understand by life Psychicall, such centrall life as is capable of Æon and Ahad. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix. (1858) 36 This physical or psychical infirmity..I have thought right to publish. 1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 18 The proper subject of our inquiries—spirit in its relation to corporeal life, organism in its relation to psychical life. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 28 The psychical symptoms must then inevitably arrest our attention first in the study of Insanity. 1877 FOSTER *Phys.* III ii. (1878) 397 The difficulty of distinguishing between the unconscious or physical and the conscious or psychical factors. 1890 BILLINGS *Med Dict.* s.v., *Psychical blindness*, soul-blindness. *Psychical deafness*, word-deafness. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychical paralysis*, a paralysis dependent upon psychical defect. .. Hysterical paralysis may be considered a psychical paralysis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 566 Such symptoms as hysteria, neurasthenia and psychical over-strain.

b. Dealing with mental phenomena.

1854 BUCKNILL *Crim. Lunacy* 14 The purely psychical school of insanity has scarcely gained a footing in this country.

2. Representing Gr. *ψυχικός*: Of or pertaining to the animal or natural life of man, as opposed to the spiritual (*πνευματικός*). (See PSYCHE, note.)

The Gr. *ψυχικός* in 1 *Cor.* ii. 14, xv. 44, 46, is opposed to *πνευματικος* spiritual, and is rendered in the Vulgate by *animālis* (whence in Wyclif *beestli*), in Tindale, Cranmer, Coverd., Geneva, and 1611 by *naturall*, in Rheims by *sensual* and *naturall*.

1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum Souls* 46 The Psychical Body must be cloathed upon with a Pneumatical Body, must be transformed and transfigured, like the glorious Body of Christ. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iii 92 The word of God is described as having..an analytical efficacy which separates as clearly between the spiritual and psychical elements of man's immaterial nature, as between the life of sensation and the life of motion in his corporeal nature. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 263 A life which, notwithstanding the possession of a spiritual faculty, persists in being animal, or psychical only, is by divine decree transitory and perishable. 1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 128 To try the effect of psychical and carnal methods, because apparent failure attends the use of spiritual methods.

3. Of or pertaining to phenomena and conditions which appear to lie outside the domain of physical law, and are therefore attributed by some to spiritual or hyperphysical agency. *Psychical research*, investigation of such phenomena.

It has been objected that, as these phenomena, etc. are not explained by ordinary known psychical facts and relations, it is an assumption to class them as 'psychical'.

1882 (Feb. 20) *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. (1883) p. v, The name of the Society is..The Society for Psychical Research. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 5 'Psychical' phenomena. [*Note.*] The specific sense which we have given to this word needs apology. But we could find no other convenient term, under which to embrace a group of subjects that lie on or outside the boundaries of recognised science. 1888 BARING-GOULD in *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Apparitions*, In 1882 a Society for Psychical Research was founded for the scientific and systematic investigation of reported apparitions, clairvoyance, haunted houses, hypnotism, thought-reading, and the phenomena called spiritualistic. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 May 3/2 Why, he asks, call the subject matter of their investigation 'psychical research', when it is really, so far as it is a legitimate matter for scientific inquiry, only a branch of morbid psychology?

4. *Psychical moment*: see PSYCHOLOGICAL *a.* 2 b.

1904 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 633 The position of vantage indicated as the psychical moment to strike in.

Psy·chically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a psychic or psychical manner; with reference to the soul or mind; mentally.

1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 76 What is sleep psychically considered? 1856 *Lamps of Temple* (ed. 3) 105 A little Leo IX—more like him personally and psychically than any other pope. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 97 A state psychically or physically abnormal.

Psychicism (ps-, səi·kisiz'm) [f. PSYCHIC *a.* + -ISM.] The theory or study of psychical or so-called spiritualistic phenomena. So **Psy·chicist,** one who studies psychicism or pursues psychical research.

1885 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 247/2 We felt it our duty to submit this extraordinary case to an eminent psychicist. 1887 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* I. 254 We psychicists render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 5/1 More alluring than the theories of Psychicism.

Psychics (ps-, səi·kiks). [f. PSYCHIC *a.*, after earlier sbs. in *-ics* = Gr. *-ικά*: see -IC 2.]

1. The science of psychical or mental phenomena; psychology.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 284/1 Somatology,.. or somatics; psychology, psychognosy, or psychics—to one or other of these denominations will every branch of science, which has for its subject the field of, to us, perceptible existence, be found referable. 1864 WEBSTER, *Psychics*, psychology. 1908 MISS B. HARRADEN *Interplay* 334 The joint researches in psychics and physics.

2. = *Psychical research*: see PSYCHICAL *a.* 3.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Psychism (ps-, səi·kiz'm). [f. Gr. *ψῡχή* PSYCHE + -ISM; in sense 1, ad. F. *psychisme*.]

1. See quot.

1857 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* 407 *Psychism*..is the word chosen by Mons. Quesne (*Lettres sur le Psychisme*, Paris, 1852) to denote the doctrine that there is a fluid, diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference which appears in their actions comes of their particular organization.

2. The attribution of a living soul to the universe, or to inanimate objects and natural phenomena; = ANIMISM.

1890 HATCH *Influence Grk. Ideas* ix. 246 A survival of the primitive psychism which peopled the whole universe with life and animation.

3. The doctrine or theory of the existence of forces unexplainable by physical science in connexion with so-called spiritualistic phenomena.

1871 [see PSYCHIC B. 1]. 1899 GIBIER (*title*) Psychism: Analysis of Things Existing.

4. The character of being psychic or mental.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So **Psy·chist, a.** A psychologist; **b.** One who believes in psychic force, or who engages in psychical research (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886).

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychist*, one who makes a special study of Psychics [= psychology]. 1900 W. W. PEYTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 493 The healing of a leper may be done by suggestion, as the psychists tell us.

Psycho- (psəi·ko-, səi·ko-), before a vowel regularly **psych-**, repr. Gr. *ψῡχο-*, *ψυχ-*, combining form of *ψῡχή* breath, life, soul. In modern use, since the 17th c., taken as a formative in the sense of 'mind', 'psychic organism', 'mental', 'psychical', mainly in scientific compounds, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places. The following are chiefly 19th century formations. (The second element is properly from Greek, but in some cases from Latin.)

Psycha·lgia [Gr. *ἄλγος* pain], (see quot.). † **Psycha·ndric** *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἀνηρ*, *ἀνδρ-* man], ? pertaining to the mind of man. **Psychasthe·nia** [ASTHENIA], (see quot. 1908); hence **Psychasthe·nic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with psychasthenia. **Psycho-au·ditory** *a.*, connected with the mental perception of sound (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Psy·choblast** [-BLAST], the germ from which the psychic organism is (hypothetically) developed. **Psychoce·ntral** *a.*, having its centre in the mind. **Psychoco·ma** [COMA[1]], mental stupor. **Psychodo·meter** [cf. HODOMETER], an instrument proposed for measuring the duration of mental processes. **Psycho-e·thical** *a.*,

of or pertaining to inborn moral ideas. **Psycho·fugal** *a.* [after CENTRIFUGAL], tending away from the mind. **Psychogeusic** (-giū·sik) *a.* [Gr. γεῦσις taste], relating to mental perception of taste. **Psychognosy** (-*ǫ*·gnǭsi), also in mod.L. form **psychognosis** (-*ǫ*gnōu·sis), (*a*) the investigation or knowledge of mental phenomena; (*b*) thought-reading. **Psycho-histo·rical** *a.*, pertaining to the history of the mind or soul. **Psycho-hy·lism** [HYLISM], the belief that the soul is material; so **Psycho-hy·list,** one who holds this belief. **Psycho·latry,** excessive reverence for the soul; worship of departed spirits. **Psy·cholepsy** [Gr. λῆψις seizing], 'possession', ecstasy; so **Psycholeptic** *a.*, characterized by psycholepsy. **Psycho·monism** [MONISM]: see quot. **Psychoneuro·logy,** the division of neurology which deals with psychology. **Psychoneuro·sis,** mental disease, *esp.* without organic lesion or recognized mental weakening. **Psycho·nomy** [see -NOMY], the branch of psychology dealing with the laws of mental action. **Psychonoso·logy** [NOSOLOGY], the branch of medical science which treats of mental disease (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1853). **Psycho-o·ptic** *a.*, relating to the mental perception of sight (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Psycho-o·smic** [Gr. ὀσμή smell], pertaining to mental perception of smell (Billings *Med. D.* 1890). **Psychopa·resis** [PARESIS], mental debility. **Psycho·petal** *a.* [after CENTRIPETAL], tending towards the mind. **Psycho·phony** [Gr. φωνή voice]: see quot. **Psycho·ptic** *a.*, producing vision of the mind or soul. **Psychopy·rism** [Gr. πῦρ fire], the belief that fire is the substance of the soul; so **Psychopy·rist,** one holding this belief. **Psycho-re·flex** *a.*, of or pertaining to 'reflex' action of the mind. **Psycho·rrhagy,** ‖**Psychorrha·gia** [Gr. ῥαγή breaking, rupture], detachment of the soul or psychic element; hence **Psychorrha·gic** *a.* **Psy·chorrhythm,** an alternating or rhythmic psychic condition (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Psychosa·rcous** *a.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκ- flesh], having a spiritual body. **Psy·choscope,** a means or instrument for inspecting the mind or soul. **Psycho-senso·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to percepts not produced by any real action on the senses; so **Psycho-se·nsory** *a.* (Billings 1890). **Psycho-sociolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to sociology as connected with psychology. **Psycho-soma·tic** *a.* [Gr. σῶμα body], pertaining to both mind and body (*Cent. Dict.*). **Psycho·sophy,** the philosophy or metaphysics of mind (*Cent. Dict.*); so **Psycho·sophist. Psychothe·ism** [Gr. θεός God], the doctrine of the absolute spirituality of God. **Psycho-vi·tal** *a.*, pertaining to the mind as connected with life. **Psychozo·ic** *a.*, of or belonging to the geological period of living creatures having souls or minds, i. e. the human period.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Psychalgia*, painful melancholy state of mind. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 21 The great *Psycandrick as well as Somandrick Secret of the Chymical Grand Elixir. **1906** *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 229 All the neuroses should be classified with neurasthenia under one generic title *Psychasthenia. **1908** E. WORCESTER *Relig. & Med.* (N. Y.) 115 Psychasthenia..a form of nervous weakness in which the psychical element is dominant. *Ibid.*, *Psychasthenic patients find it difficult to come to a decision..and this inability troubles them. **1889** *Athenæum* 5 Jan. 12/1 Instead of the association of mental atoms, we are coming to the idea of segmentation of a *psychoblast, if we may invent such a term. **1892** *Monist* II. 293 In experimental psychology, psychopetal, psychofugal, and *psychocentral processes are distinguished. **1883** CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis* i. 18, I can devise no better name than the usual one of Stupor...'*Psychocoma' would express this condition. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, *Psychodometer. **1892** D. HACK TUKE *Dict. Psychol. Med.* II, *Psychodometer*, an instrument for measuring the rapidity of psychic events. **1892** *Psychofugal [see *psycho-central*]. **1890** BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Psychogeusic centre*, supposed centre for perception of taste, in the gyrus uncinatus. **1891** *Daily News* 16 Feb. 3/6 '*Psychognosis' at the Royal Aquarium.—This is the title which M. Guibal has adopted for a new and certainly very remarkable development of the thought-reading process. **1811-31** *Psychognosy [see PSYCHICS 1]. **1840** LOWELL *Lett* (1894) I. 60, I am going to write a tragedy. It will be *psycho-historical. **1682** H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 194 There being nothing absurd in Psychopyrism but so far forth as it includes *Psycho-Hylism, and makes the soul material. *Ibid.* 193 There is no more harshness in calling him Psychopyrist, than if he had called him *Psycho-Hylist. **1868** W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 229 There is that *psycholatry in it which is characteristic of the writer. **1878** MAX MÜLLER *Lect. Orig. & Growth Relig.* ii. 116 Psycholatry. Lastly, great reverence is paid to the spirits of the departed. **1886** MAUDSLEY *Nat. Causes & Supernat. Seemings* 351 Theologian and philosopher alike exhibit the strained functions of a sort of *psycholepsy. *Ibid.* 352 His success in such *psycholeptic sleights of thought. **1904** *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 497 Their *psychomonism asserts. one thing only exists and that is my own mind. **1865** R. T. STOTHARD (*title*) *Psychoneurology: A Treatise on the Mental Faculties, as governed and developed by the Animal Nature. **1895** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **1883** CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* i. 18 The insane temperament or *neurosis insana*, or, to keep up uniformity of the classification, *Psychoneurosis. **1803** J. STEWART *Opus Maximum* Title-p., *Psyconomy: or, the science of the moral powers. **1841** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 76 *Psychonomy*, or the laws of mind, comprising the study of Languages, Metaphysics, Jurisprudence and Religion. **1865** R. BEAMISH (*title*) The Psychonomy of the Hand; or, the Hand an Index of Mental Development. **1883** CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* i. 18 When the morbid condition is one of mental enfeeblement it is called Dementia or Amentia. .It might be called *Psychoparesis. **1892** *Psychopetal [see *psychocentral*]. **1876** A. BLACKWELL *Kardec's Medium's Bk* 447 **Psychophony*, the communication of spirits by the voice of a speaking medium. **1744** 'J. PHILANDER' (*title*) The Golden Calf, the Idol Worship,..with Account of the *Psychoptic Looking Glass, lately invented by the author. **1682** *Psychopyrism [see *psycho-hylism*]. **1681** H. MORE *Answ. Lett. Psychopyrist* To Rdr., in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* (ed. 2), The *Psychopyrists .. make the Essence or Substance of all created Spirits to be Fire. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 338 The doubtful relation of the optic thalamus to *psycho-reflex mimetic movements. **1903** MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 263, I propose to use the Greek word ψυχορραγῶ..'to let the soul break loose', and from which I form the words **psychorrhagy* and **psychorrhagic*. *Ibid.* 270 A clairvoyant excursion (of a more serious type than the mere psychorrhagies already described). *Ibid.* II. 75 Those phantasms of the living which I have already classed as psychorrhagic. **1902** W. M. ALEXANDER *Demonic Possession in N. T.* i. 33 They [demons] are 'half spirits' and are therefore possessed of a semi-sensuous or *psycho-sarcous constitution. **1885** MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* May 61 Somnambulism, double-consciousness, epilepsy, insanity itself, are all of them natural *psychoscopes. **1886** GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 71 The first attempts of his rude psychoscopes to give precision and actuality to thought will grope among 'beggarly elements'. *Ibid.* I. 463 If Baillarger did not carry his view of hallucinations to this length, the whole development exists by implication in the term by which he described them —*psycho-sensorial. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 775 In those patients who experience such *psycho sensory auræ there is a strong tendency to mental derangement. **1903** GREENSTREET tr. *Duprat* (title) Morals. A Treatise on the *Psycho Sociological Bases of Ethics. **1820** L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 176 A part of wisdom which our modern *psychosophists are so apt to forget. **1842** MARG. FULLER in *Mem.* (1862) I. 246 It would seem to approach the faith of some of my friends here, which has been styled *Psychotheism. **1877** LE CONTE *Elem. Geol* (1879) 269 The *Psychozoic era, or era of Mind. *Ibid.* 561 The Neolithic commences the Psychozoic era, or reign of man.

Psychodynamic (ps-, səi kǫ₁dinæ·mik), *a.* [f. PSYCHO- + DYNAMIC *a.*] Of or pertaining to mental powers or activities. Hence **Psychodyna·mics,** the science of the laws of mental action.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 134 *Psychodynamics*. From the biological stand-point our first division of the Organism is into Affective and Active, which division represents the reception of stimulus, and the discharge of force: sensation, and movement. *Ibid.* 142 Here we may note two Psychodynamic laws, 1°, of Irradiation, and, 2°, of Restriction. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 1/3 He was appointed assistant to the Professor of Psycho-Dynamics.

Psychogenesis (ps-, səikǫ₁dʒe·nėsis). [f. PSYCHO- + GENESIS 4.]

1. The genesis or origin of the soul or mind.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII 27 Was there any tradition on the earth, below the earth, or above the earth, of the Psychogenesis? **1874** LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I 226 Psychogenesis..teaches that Instinct is organized Experience, i. e. undiscursive Intelligence. **1889** MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 262 Whether we look to the psychogenesis of the individual or that of the race.

2. Origin or evolution due to the activity of the soul or mind itself.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 526 This mode of origin may—as opposed to the hypothesis of natural selection—be fitly termed Psychogenesis. **188.** — in *Forum* VII. 102 (Cent. Dict.) Specific change must be, above all, due to the action of an organism's innermost life:..it must be a result of a process of psychogenesis.

So **Psychogene·tical** *a.*, of or pertaining to psychogenesis; **Psychogene·tically** *adv.*, in relation to, or in respect of, psychogenesis; **Psychogeny** (-*ǫ*·dʒėni) = PSYCHOGENESIS 1.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 140 All such distinctions are psychological, not psychogenetical. **1874** J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. I. viii. 221 Psychogeny .endeavours to interpret the genesis of intellectual faculties and emotional feelings in the race, and their slow modifications throughout countless generations. **1879** LEWES *Study Psychol* 157 The Psychologist must include Psychogeny in his investigations, as the Physiologist includes Embryogeny. **1881** *Jrnl. Specul. Philos.* XV. 161 Hardly a day passes in which there is not an observation to enter in the diary, which is of value psychogenetically. **1889** *Athenæum* 5 Jan. 12/1 Psychogenetically Mr. Romanes's position is opposed to all we know or can conjecture as to the beginnings of mind in the animal world or in the human individual.

Psychogeusic, etc.: see PSYCHO-.

Psychogony (-*ǫ*·gŏni). [ad. Gr. ψυχογονία generation of the soul, f. ψυχο-, PSYCHO- + -γονία begetting, generating.] = PSYCHOGENESIS 1. So **Psychogo·nic** [ad. Gr. ψυχογονικ-ός], **Psychogo·nical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to psychogony.

[**1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 214 Plutarch. , in his Timæan psychogonia,..does at large industriously maintain the same.] **1874** SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* (1877) 185 The psychogonical question of their origin, and the ethical question of their validity. **1886** *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 235/3 It deals rather with psychogony, or how mind came to be what it is, than with psychology, or the description of mind as it is.

Psy·chogram (ps-, səi·kǫgræm). [f. PSYCHO- + -GRAM.] A 'spirit-writing'; a writing or message supposed to come from a spirit, or to be produced by psychical agency.

1885 in Pember *Earth's Earliest Ages* (1893) Pref. 13 Pains in the lower part of the back, which cease as soon as the psychogram is completed. **1896** *Dublin Rev.* Apr 426 This psychogram, as Mr. Rogers calls it, certainly competes in interest with the now famous skeleton hand of Professor Röntgen.

Psy·chograph. [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] An instrument by means of which psychograms or spirit-writings are written; also = PSYCHOGRAM. So **Psycho·grapher** [see -GRAPHER], an instrument or medium by which spirit-writings are written.

1854 DICKENS *Lett., to Rev. J. White* 7 Mar., A thing called a Psychographer, which writes at the dictation of spirits. **1876** A. BLACKWELL *Kardec's Medium's Bk.* 447 *Psychographer*...A person who writes by psychography; a writing medium. **1882** 'M. A. OXON.' *Psychography* (ed. 2) 11 The book is illustrated by thirty fac-similes of Psychographs thus obtained. *Ibid.* 12 He obtained his Psychographs by the simple process of putting blank paper on the table of his room.

Psychographic (ps-, səikǫ₁græ·fik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to psychography; in quot., in sense 2.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Gladstone has paid a visit to..the spirit-writing medium..witnessing psychographic phenomena of a very high order.

Psychography (ps-, səikǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. ψυχο-, PSYCHO- + -γραφία, -GRAPHY.]

1. The history, description, or delineation of the mind or soul, or of mind in the abstract; the descriptive branch of PSYCHOLOGY.

[*a* **1850**: cf. *Autopsychography* s.v. AUTO-.] **1883** SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 20 Jan. 36/3 This faculty of what may be called psychography, of drawing the landscape of moods with atmosphere and environment suitable and complete. **1895** W. ARCHER in *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 3/1 You aim, then, at a sort of spiritual biography of your subject—what has recently been called a psychography.

2. Supposed 'spirit-writing' by the hand or intervention of a medium; cf. PNEUMATOGRAPHY 1.

1876 A. BLACKWELL *Kardec's Medium's Bk* 447 *Psychography*, the writing of spirits by a medium's hand. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 He laughed at the Psychical Society. .But he would slate-write before anybody. Psychography, he called it.

Psychohylism, etc.: see PSYCHO-.

Psychologer (ps-, səikǫ·lŏdʒəɹ). [f. PSYCHOLOG-Y + -ER[1]; cf. *astrologer*.] = PSYCHOLOGIST.

1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (ed. 2) 44 He..may be a skilful logician or psychologer, but has no claim to the high title of a philosopher. **1851** MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* ii. 52 In the present state of Psychology. no one division having been so universally adopted by philosophers, .as to render imperative its adoption as the division κατ' ἐξοχὴν of psychologers.

Psychologian (-olou·dʒiăn). [f. mod.L. *psȳchologia* PSYCHOLOGY + -AN.] = PSYCHOLOGIST.

1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* I 288 It is commonly held..by psychologians. **1873** — *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 123 We consider that no really profound psychologian can be..a phenomenist.

Psychologic (-olǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. as PSYCHOLOG-Y + -IC.] Of or belonging to psychology.

a **1787** MAIY *Germ. Writers to* 1780 (T.), His psychologic knowledge and experience. **1809** W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. III. XVI. 453 The psychologic part of the commentary. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang* xiv. 304 Force it into a psychologic mould and conduct it by psychologic methods. **1903** MYERS *Human Personality* I. 319 Interesting from a psychologic, as well as clinical point of view.

Hence **Psycholo·gics,** *rare*, psychological matters or doctrines; psychology.

1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell Third* VI. xiv, Five thousand crammed octavo pages Of German psychologics.

Psychological (ps-, səikolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as PSYCHOLOG-Y + -ICAL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of psychology; dealing with or relating to psychology.

1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* Pref. 5, I would paint what has not been unhappily called the psychological character. [*Note*] From the Grecian *Psyche*, or the soul, the Germans have borrowed this expressive term. **1818** COLERIDGE *Diss. Sc. Method* ii. 40 Shakespeare was pursuing two Methods at once; and besides the Psychological Method, he had also to attend to the Poetical. [*Note*] We beg pardon for the use of this insolens verbum: but it is one of which our Language stands in great need. We have no single term to express the Philosophy of the Human Mind. **1873** H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 382 Whether the minds of men and women are or are not alike; are obviously psychological questions. **1879** G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* iii. 27 To trace out a few of the main steps in the evolution of such organs, from the strictly psychological point of view.

2. Loosely used for PSYCHICAL: Of or pertaining to the objects of psychological study, of or pertaining to the mind, mental: opposed to *physical*.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 272 Powers peculiar to that psychological unity which we call the mind. **1823** BENTHAM *Not Paul* 258 Some physical process, to which in so many minds, the psychological effect in question has, by the influence of artifice on weakness, been attached. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 63 The greatest variations, both in structure and in psychological characters. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxxii, Discourse about the Suez Canal..can be carried on without any psychological effort. **1907** ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin* xi. 223 Different generations have lived on very different psychological levels, and with very different degrees of psychological intensity.

b. *Psychological moment*, = F. *moment psychologique*, applied to 'the moment in which the mind is in actual expectation of something that is to happen' (Hatzfeld *Dict. Général*); the psychologically (or rather, *psychically*) appropriate moment; often misused for 'the critical moment', 'the very nick of time', without any reference to psychology or to the mind.

The French expression arose in Paris in December 1870, during the Siege, when it was asserted to have been used by the German *Kreuz Zeitung* in reference to the bombardment of the city, and explained to mean that, as the bombardment had as its aim to act upon the imagination of the Parisians, it was necessary to choose the very moment when this imagination, already shaken by famine and perhaps by civil dissension, was in the fittest state to be effectively acted upon. (Sarcey, *Le Siège de Paris*, 1871, p. 263; Eng. tr. p. 242.) But the phrase with its explanation was due to an error of translation, in which the expression actually used by the German journal, *das psychologische Moment*, the psychological 'momentum', potent element, or factor, in the case (see MOMENTUM 5, MOMENT 9), was mistaken for *der psychologische Moment*, the psychological moment of time. The article in the *Neue Preussische* (Kreuz) *Zeitung* of 10 Dec. 1870, p. 1, col. 3, says that very cogent psychological considerations spoke against opening the bombardment before the hopes built by the Parisians upon the raising of the siege by armies of relief should be overthrown; and continued 'in all considerations the psychological momentum or factor must be allowed to play a prominent part, for without its cooperation there is little to be hoped from the work of the artillery'. Thus attributed to German pedantry, the nonsensical *moment psychologique* was ridiculed by the Parisians, and became a jocular phrase or 'tag' for 'the fitting or proper moment'; and with this connotation it has passed equally nonsensically into English journalese.

1871 tr. *Sarcey's Siege of Paris* x. 243 The phrase became current and even fashionable. One used to say 'I feel hungry; it is the psychological moment for sitting down to table'. **1891** *Daily News* 29 Apr. 3/4 Unless we cable to New York, there is nothing to do but to forego turns and commissions at the very psychological moment. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 2/1 The Prince is always in the background, and turns up at the psychological moment—to use a very hard-worked and sometimes misused phrase. **1901** *Scotsman* 17 Mar. 7/5 This was the psychological moment of the whole operations and .. De Wet took advantage of it. **1907** *Expositor* Sept. 270 'Hour' in this Gospel means..a psychological moment in the evolution of the Messianic consciousness full of significance for the Saviour's purpose.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of adj.: cf. MEDICAL B. 1). A student or professor of psychology.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* II. 355, I have accumulated..a large collection of letters from persons deranged in various degrees, and studied them minutely, more minutely than most Psychologicals study anything but Pounds, Shillings, and Verbiage. *Ibid.* III. 366 Oh, logic of psychologicals!

Hence **Psycholo·gicalism** *nonce-wd.*, a psychological system or practice.

1893 J. REINACH in *Athenæum* 1 July 14/3 Midway between the naturalism of M. Zola and the 'psychologicalism' (the barbarous word must be forgiven) of M. Bourget.

Psycholo·gically, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a psychological manner, in relation to psychology.

1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1840 I. 63 That the whole of Hobbes's system..depended on his political scheme; not indeed logically, as conclusions depend upon premises, but (if the word may be excused) psychologically, as the formation of one opinion may be influenced by a disposition to adapt it to others previously cherished. **1839** *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 712 Which, contemplated historically, psychologically, morally,..holds out..abundant matter. **1873** GLADSTONE *Glean.* I. i. 57 A certain reception of Christ, not easy to describe psychologically.

Psychologism (-ɔ'lŏdʒiz'm). *Philos.* [f. PSYCHOLOG-Y + -ISM.] Idealism as opposed to sensationalism: see IDEALISM 1.

1858 O. A. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 230 The philosophy of old school Presbyterianism in so far as it recognizes the activity of the subject at all is mere psychologism. **1874** MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II. App. II. 479 The philosophic revolution which began with Descartes..manifested itself in the two forms of Psychologism (or Idealism), and Sensualism,—represented by Descartes and Malebranche on the one side, and by Locke and Condillac on the other. **1907** in *Expositor* July 27 The transcendental logical tendency which, excluding all empiricism and psychologism, aims to deduce the fundamental characteristics and categories of knowing from pure concepts.

Psychologist (ps-, səikɔ'lŏdʒist). [f. PSYCHOLOG-Y + -IST: cf. *physiologist*.] One who makes a study of, or is skilled in psychology; a student or teacher of the science of mental phenomena.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Psychologist*, one who treats concerning the soul. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. vi. 113 Many eminent physiologists and psychologists visited the town. **1834** SOUTHEY *Doctor* xi. (1862) 30 A metaphysician, or as some of my contemporaries would affect to say, a psychologist. **1859** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 The real point of separation between the à priori and the à posteriori psychologists.

Psychologize (ps-, səikɔ'lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To study or treat of psychology; to theorize, speculate, or reason psychologically.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 255 *note*, When a man comes to bound the subjects of human enquiry, by showing how in nature the human mind does, and can become possessed of the matter of its knowledge, he is then..psychologizing. **1884** W. JAMES in *Mind* IX. 5 Why, since the feeling has no proper subjective name of its own, we should hesitate to psychologise about it as 'the feeling of that relation'.

2. *trans.* To analyse or describe psychologically.

1856 MASSON *Ess., Milton's Youth* 46 When, by psychologizing a man, it is supposed we can tell what course of life he is fit for. **1891** F. M. WILSON *Primer Browning* 16 He is as interested in psychologising a Paris jeweller as a queen.

3. To render psychological.

[**1811–31**: implied in PSYCHOLOGIZATION: see below.]

4. To subject to 'psychical' influence.

1885 A. P. SINNETT *Karma* II. 11 Quite unaware of the fact that he had been psychologized so as to wish this. **1886** *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 592/1 Is the non-concurrence of the obstinate juryman in a righteous verdict owing to an honest conviction, or has he been unconsciously psychologized by the lawyer who has the biggest fee in his pocket?

Hence **Psycho logizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Psychologisa·tion,** the action of making psychological.

1811–31 BENTHAM *Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 318/2 Spiritualization or psychologization, in so far as any name of any physical substance, operation, or quality [is applied] to any correspondent . psychological substance, operation, or quality. **1860** *Chr. Remembr.* XL. 477 No doubt that psychologizing is dangerous.

Psy·chologue (-ɔlɔg). *rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *psychologue* (Ch. Bonnet 1760 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. type **psȳchologus*: see next.] = PSYCHOLOGIST.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 178 Psychologues like Sulzer might declare that the scourge of right thinking was to be found in 'those philosophers who..assume that they have overthrown by a single smart trope truths only to be known by combining a multitude of observations'.

Psychology (ps-, səikɔ'lŏdʒi). Also (erron.) 7 psuco-, 7–8 psyco-, 8 psicho-. [ad. mod.L. *psȳchologia* (16th c.), f. Gr. *ψῡχο-*, PSYCHO- + -LOGY; in F. and Ger. *psychologie*. See note below.]

The science of the nature, functions, and phenomena of the human soul or mind.

Comparative Psychology, the study of mind or intelligence as developed in man and animals.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) 13/2 *Anthropologia*, the Description of a Man, or the Doctrin concerning him. Bartholine divides it into Two Parts; viz. *Anatomy*, which treats of the Body, and *Psycology*, which treats of the Soul. *Ibid.* 22/1 *Psucologia*, which Treats of the Soul. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 354 Psychology, or the Theory of the human Mind, with that of the intellectual Principles of Brute Animals. **1800** *Med. Journ.* IV. 187 A circumstance very interesting with respect to Psichology. **1836–7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. viii. 129 Psychology..strictly so denominated, is the Science conversant about the phaenomena or modifications, or States of the Mind, or Conscious Subject, or Soul or Spirit, or Self or Ego. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* IV. iv. (1857) I. 241 Hugo de St. Victor . the first of the scholastic writers who made psychology his special study. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 486 Psychology is, with respect to mankind, the history of the mental faculties. **1879** HUXLEY *Hume* II. i. Psychology is a part of the science of life or biology...As the physiologist inquires into the way in which the so called 'functions' of the body are performed, so the psychologist studies the so-called 'faculties' of the mind.

b. A treatise on, or system of, psychology.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 779 He [Mr. John Seymour] had likewise just completed the printing of a volume from the French intituled 'Psychology'. **1866** FERRIER *Grk Philos.* I. x. 231 The doctrine taught in all our logics and psychologies. **1884** J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 110 The Philosophy of Spinoza results in the Psychology of Hume.

[*Note.* Neither this word nor any of the group existed in Greek. *Psychology* began, in the modern Latin form *psychologia*, in Germany in the 16th c. It is said by Volkmann von Volkmar, *Lehrbuch der Psychologie*, 1875, I. 38, to have been used by Melanchthon as title of a prelection, and it was employed by J. T. Freigius in 1575; but was introduced into literature, 1590–97, by Goclenius of Marburg and his pupil Casmann (*Psychologia anthropologica, sive animæ humanæ doctrina*). It was thenceforth usual to consider *Psychologia* and *Somatotomia* or *Somatologia* as the two parts of *Anthropologia*, and in this sense the word is found frequently in the medical writers of the 17th c, as in Blancard's *Lexicon Medicum*, 1679, and in French in Dionis, *Anatomie de l'Homme*, 1690. Our first Eng. quot. of 1693 is from a transl. of Blancard. In French, according to Hatzfeld-Darmesteter, it had been used in the 16th c. by Taillepied in the sense of 'the science of the apparition of spirits'. In a philosophical sense, it was used by some (Latin) writers, as by Thomas Govan (*Ars Sciendi sive Logica*, 1682), by whom *Physica* or Natural Science was divided into the domains of *Pneumatologia* the science of spirits or spiritual beings, and *Somatologia* or *Physiologia* the science of material bodies; *Pneumatologia* contained the three subdivisions, *Theologia* the doctrine of God, *Angelographia* (incl. *Demonologia*) the doctrine of angels (and devils), and *Psychologia* the doctrine of human souls. The modern sense begins with Chr. von Wolff (*Psychologia Empirica* 1732, *Psychologia Rationalis* 1734); followed by Hartley in England 1748, and Bonnet in France 1755. The term was also employed by Kant, but was not much used in the modern languages before the 19th c.]

†**Psychomachy** (ps-, səikɔ'măki). *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *psychomachia* 'conflict of the soul' (title of a poem of Prudentius *c* 400); cf. Gr. *ψυχομαχία* 'fight for life' (Polybius); f. Gr. *ψυχή* life, soul + *μάχη* fight.] Conflict of the soul.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madnesse* 112, I haue propheſied the number, order, and event of a Mysticall Pseuchomachie. **1656** BLOUNT *Glosso., Psychomachy*, a war betwixt the soul and body. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Psychomachy*, a conflict, or war of the Soul.

Psychomancy (ps-, sai'kɔmænsi). [ad. Gr. type **ψυχομαντεία*, f. *ψῡχόμαντις* a necromancer: see PSYCHO- and -MANCY.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Psychomancy, divining by mens souls, affections, wills, religious or morall dispositions.

†2. Divination through communication with the spirits of the dead; necromancy. *Obs.*

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 150, I dare not believe that the Holy God or the true Samuel would seem so far to countenance necromancie or psycomancy as this would be, should the soul of Samuel really return into the world when the witch called for him. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxvii. (1852) 503.

b. Occult intercommunication between souls or with spirits.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 710 American novels. are constantly running off into a strange religious transcendentalism, and psychomancy, and all sorts of mystic extravagances. **1883** *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 11/1 He found so many facts beyond his power of explanation, that..he concluded to start a rational search into psychomancy.

So **Psychoma·ntic** *a.*, of or pertaining to psychomancy. **1890** in *Cent. Dict.*

Psychometer (-ɔ'mĭtəɹ). [f. PSYCHO- + -METER (cf. PSYCHOMETRY: in sense 1 as in *geometer*).]

1. One who has the psychometric faculty, or practises psychometry (sense 1).

1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 97, I have repeatedly tried to influence the minds of Psychometers, when making examinations, and at all times without success. **1878** J. R. BUCHANAN *Psychophysiol Sc.* 72 The psychometer is not allowed even to see the manuscript, which is used by placing it on the centre of his forehead. **1903** *Daily Rec. & Mail* 10 Sept. 5 If you be a good psychometer you will by and bye be able to see as in a mental photograph the person who formerly possessed the object.

2. A means of, or (supposed) instrument for, appreciating the quality and powers of a mind.

1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xiii. (1891) 157 To know whether a minister, young or still in flower, is in safe or dangerous paths, there are two psychometers. **1889** G. HUNTINGTON in *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan., I seriously believe that I have grown an intellectual inch.. Is there such an instrument as a psychometer, do you know?

Psychometric (-me·trik), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of psychometry (in either sense).

1854 J. R. BUCHANAN *Lect. Neurolog. Syst. Anthropol.* 124 Old manuscripts requiring an antiquary to decipher them strange old penmanship, were easily interpreted by the psychometric power. **1878** — *Psychophysiol. Sc.* 73 Physicians who .use their psychometric power for the diagnosis of the condition of patients at a distance. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 22 Mar. 7/7 According to Mr. Brailey, the psychometric influence of relics and charms has been proved.

So **Psychome·trical** *a.* = prec.; **Psychome·trically** *adv.*, according to psychometry, in the manner of a psychometer; **Psycho·metrist,** one who practises psychometry; = PSYCHOMETER 1; **Psycho·metrize** *v., trans.* to practise psychometry upon; to deal with psychometrically.

1868 DIXON *Spir. Wives* II. 253 She was a medium possessed of *psychometrical powers. **1863** DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 130 A lady who, on examining a specimen *psychometrically, not only goes to the spot from which the specimen was obtained, but has the sensation of travelling while doing so. **1900** *Referee* 4 Mar. 2, I enter into rivalry with the palmists and *psychometrists and prophets and prophetesses. **1903** W. T. STEAD in *Review of Rev.* July 32/1 A psychometrist. was to give a demonstration of her capacity. **1863** DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 99 The complete identification at times of the Psychometer with the thing *psychometrized..is one of the remarkable facts developed by our experiments. **1894** P. TYNER in *Boston Arena* June 44 Through the sense of physical touch..one is first brought, on 'psychometrizing' an object, into a vivid perception of an aura or atmosphere surrounding it.

Psychometry (ps-, səikɔ'mĕtri). [f. Gr. *ψῡχο-*, PSYCHO- + *-μετρια* measuring; lit. 'soul-' or 'mind-measuring', but the application in sense 1 does violence to the etymology.]

1. The (alleged) faculty of divining, from physical contact or proximity only, the qualities or properties of an object, or of persons or things that have been in contact with it.

1854 J. R. BUCHANAN *Lect. Neurolog. Syst. Anthropol* 125 The influence of Psychometry will be highly valuable..in the selection from candidates for appointments to important offices. **1863** DENTON *Nature's Secrets* Introd. 9 Mrs. Denton, by means of this science of Psychometry, professes to be able, by putting a piece of matter to her forehead, to see, either with her eyes closed or open, all that that piece of matter, figuratively speaking, ever saw, heard, or experienced. **1903** W. T. STEAD in *Review of Rev.* July 33/2 An experiment in psychometry.

2. The measurement of the duration and intensity of mental states or processes.

1883 *Athenæum* 7 July 20/2 He [Mr. F. Galton] has established by his example and initiation the science of psychometry, and pointed to the line of inquiry on which the scientific portions of psychology can alone become scientific. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 2/1 Dr. Scripture's experiments in the psychometry of time, energy, and space.

Psy·cho-mo·tor, *a.* [f. PSYCHO- + MOTOR.] Inducing movement by psychic or mental action; involving such movement.

1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 699 Neither do I see any advantage to be gained from the use of the term 'psycho-motor' to denote voluntary movements. **1890** BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Psycho-motor centres*, brain-centres producing voluntary movements. *P.-m. nerve-fibres*, cortico-muscular nerve-fibres. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 392 This phenomenon has been described under the name of psycho-motor verbal hallucination.

Psycho-neurology to **-osmic**: see PSYCHO-.

Psychopannychy (psəikɔpæ'niki). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *psȳchopannychia*, f. Gr.

ψῦχο-, comb. f. *ψῦχή* soul + *παννύχιος* lasting all night.] All-night sleep of the soul; a state in which (according to some) the soul sleeps between death and the day of judgement. So **Psy·chopanny·chian** (psəi·kɒpănī·kiăn), **-pa·nnychist, -pa·nnychite,** one holding this doctrine; **Psychopa·nnychism,** the doctrine of the psychopannychists; **Psy·chopannychi·stic** *a.*, pertaining to the psychopannychists or their belief.

[1545 CALVIN (*title*) Psychopannychia, qua refellitur [eorum] error, qui animas post mortem usque ad ultimum iudicium dormire putant.] **1872** tr. *Lange's Comm.* I *Thess.* iv. 13. 73/1 Calvin and others oppose with reason the *Psychopannichians. **1877** SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 195 The first of these views was known as *psychopannychism, or the total sleep of the soul. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears (h.* 283 No more .than the Saducees might deny and overthrow the resurrection against Christ; or the *Psychopannuchists, the souls immortality. **1891** *New Rev.* July 19 Another state, either *psychopannychistic, that is, of sleep till the resurrection; or of reward, punishment, or suspense. **1642** H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I. xii, Go now you *Psychopannychites! **1682** — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 110 Unless we will be so dull as to fall into the drouzie dream of the Psychopannychites **1642** — *Song of Soul* III. I. iii, Plain death's as good as such a *Psychopannychie. **1847** BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 139 A revival of the earlier notion of the death of the soul..under the milder form of the sleep of the soul (*Psychopannychy*).

Psychopath (ps-, səi·kopæþ). [f. PSYCHO- + Gr. *-παθής*, f. *πάθος* suffering. Cf. *neuropath*, etc.] One affected with psychopathy; a mentally deranged person.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 3/2 Psychopathy. .We give M. Balinsky's explanation of the new malady. 'The psychopath..is a type which has only recently come under the notice of medical science...Beside his own person and his own interests, nothing is sacred to the psychopath'. **1890** *Univ. Rev.* 15 Mar. 310 He was what Russians call a 'psychopath', a being whom Russian laws refuse to punish even for murder. **1902** W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exper.* 7 From the point of view of his nervous constitution, Fox was a psychopath or détraqué of the deepest dye

Psychopathic (ps-, səikopæ·þik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. PSYCHOPATHY + -IC.]

1. a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mental disease. **b.** Subject to or affected with mental disease, mentally deranged. **c.** Engaged in the treatment of mental disease.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 65 A public address to the psychopathic physicians of Germany. **1901** *Lancet* 20 Apr. 1126/2 This condition .proves its psychopathic basis. **1902** W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exper.* 157 He [Bunyan] was a typical case of the psychopathic temperament, sensitive of conscience to a diseased degree.

2. Of or pertaining to the treatment of disease by 'psychic' means, as by hypnotism.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *absol.* as *sb.* = PSYCHOPATH.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1896** Miss F. P. COBBE in *Daily News* 13 Apr. 7/7 They are 'psychopathics'—a term which Prof. James, of Harvard University, employs to denote an inborn aptitude to immoral actions in any direction.

Psycho·pathist. [f. PSYCHOPATHY + -IST.] One who studies or treats psychopathy or mental disease; an alienist.

1854 BUCKNILL *Crim. Lunacy* 7 Whether the doctrines of spiritualism or of materialism find favor with psychopathists is of the utmost importance. **1894** tr. *Swedenborg's Spir. Columbus* ix. 147 The Psychopathist and physician are furnished with materials for the treatment of social corruption in all its phases.

Psy·cho-patho·logy. [f. PSYCHO- + PATHOLOGY.] The pathology of the mind; the science of mental disease. Hence **Psy·cho-patholo·gical** *a.*; **Psy·cho-patho·logist,** a student of or expert in psycho-pathology.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd Soc.) 70 Psychopathology has not yet acquired sufficient light respecting these critical processes. **1863** *D. D. Home's Incidents Life* Introd. 15 To the psychopathologist..this detail may serve to advance an important scientific purpose. **1892** *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Sept. 203/3 A volume on saints, in which the whole subject of hagiology will be investigated from a psychopathological point of view. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychopathology*, the science treating of the legal aspect of insanity. Also, the pathology of insanity.

Psychopathy (ps-, səikɒ·păþi). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ψῦχο-*, PSYCHO- + *-πάθεια* from *πάθος* suffering: hence sense 1 is etymologically correct; sense 2 follows *homœopathy, hydropathy*, etc. : see -PATHY.]

1. Mental disease or disorder; 'mental disorder considered apart from cerebral disease' (Billings).

Sexual psychopathy, mental disease connected with sexual disorders.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 343 The cure of the psychopathies..is different according to their several forms. **1885** [see PSYCHOPATH]. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 312 Influenza may set up psychopathy. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 23 Dec. 4/7 Professor Kraft Ebing's fame dates from the publication of his work on sexual psychopathy.

2. The treatment of disease by 'psychical' influence, e. g. by hypnotism.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* 406 Mesmerism is to psychopathy what alchemy was to chemistry. **1893** *Century Mag.* July 435 The importance of adopting psychopathy as a means for the relief of disease.

3. (See quot.)

1863 DENTON *Nature's Secrets* 95 All fossil remains of animals are imbued with the feelings of the animals of which they formed a part, and, under their influence, the Psychometer feels all that was felt by them...This branch of Psychometry may be termed Psychopathy.

Psychopetal, etc.: see PSYCHO-.

Psycho-physic (ps-, səikofi·zik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ψυχο-*, PSYCHO- + *φυσικ-ός* physical.]

A. *adj.* = PSYCHO-PHYSICAL, esp. in *psycho-physic law*, 'the law expressing the relation between a change of intensity in the stimulus and the resulting change in the sensation' (Billings).

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 404 The psychophysic law requires that the just observable difference shall be a constant fraction of the mean of the two stimuli.

B. *sb.* Commonly in pl. **Psycho-phy·sics.** [= Ger. *Psychophysik* (Fechner 1859): see PHYSIC *sb.* I, PHYSICS.] The science of the general relations between mind and body; *spec.* the investigation of the relations between physical stimuli and psychic action in the production of sensations; 'experimental psychology' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1879 LEWES *Stud Psychol.* 184 It has been found possible to introduce quantitative relations between stimuli and sensations, and a new branch of science, called Psychophysics, has arisen. **1893** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 2/3 Mr. F. Galton was to lecture at the Royal Institution on 'The Just-Perceptible Difference'...It turned out to be a discourse on the somewhat vague science known to experts as psychophysics.

Psycho-phy·sical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *physical.*] Of or pertaining to psycho-physics; having to do with psychology and physics, or the connexion of the psychical and the physical.

Psycho physical law = PSYCHO-PHYSIC *law*. *Psycho-physical methods*, 'methods of experimenting in determining the sensibility for small differences of sensation' (Billings). *Psycho physical movement*, 'a hypothetical activity assumed by Fechner to explain the discrepancy between the increase of the stimulus and that of the sensation' (Billings).

1879 in WEBSTER Suppl. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 442 In my eyes, nothing is gained in the way of clearness by the invention of the name 'psycho-physical occurrence', or 'psycho-physical process'. I admit that the expression may have a meaning when applied to a single element, in which, as I said before, we conceive physical and psychical stimulations to exist together. **1886** GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 43 Artificial displacements of the psycho-physical threshold. **1903** MYERS *Hum. Personality* II. 142 The psycho-physical parallelism—which insists that every mental phenomenon must have a physical correlative.

Psycho-phy·sicist. [f. PSYCHO-PHYSIC + -IST.] One versed in psycho-physics.

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 44 We look..for aid to the most recent group of physiological inquirers, to the psycho-physicists. **1901** *Oxford Mag.* 4 Dec. 141/1 The experimental school of the modern psycho-physicists is ignored.

Psy·cho-physio·logy. [f. PSYCHO- + PHYSIOLOGY.] The department of physiology which deals with mental phenomena; physiological or experimental psychology. Hence **Psy·cho-physiolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to psycho-physiology; **Psy·cho-physio·logist,** a student or teacher of psycho-physiology.

1839 S. ADAMS (*title*) Psycho-Physiology, viewed in its connection with Mysteries of Animal Magnetism and other Kindred Phenomena. **1839** *Amer. Bibl. Repos.* Ser. II. I. 367 The great centre of psycho-physiological sympathy. **1865** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 1 How far do numbers alter the case?—we mean from the psycho-physiological point of view. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 3/1 The modern experimental psycho-physiologist shows that the unity of consciousness on which the supposed unity of the ego is based is a mere illusion.

Psy·choplasm (-plæz'm). [f. Gr. *ψυχή* soul, mind + *πλάσμα* anything formed, PLASM.] A name for the basis of consciousness conceived as a substance corresponding and correlative to PROTOPLASM. Hence **Psychopla·smic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of psychoplasm.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 118 The vital organism we have seen to be evolved from the Bioplasm, and we may now see how the psychical organism is evolved from what may be analogically called the Psychoplasm...The movements of the Bioplasm constitute Vitality; the movements of the Psychoplasm constitute Sensibility. **a 1881** A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 219 This leads to the question of the evolution of foci or monads from impersonal consciousness or psychoplasm. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, Psychoplasmic.

Psychopomp (ps-, səi·kɒpɒmp). [ad. Gr. *ψῦχοπομπός*, f. *ψῦχή* soul + *πομπός* conductor, guide.] A conductor of souls to the place of the dead.

In Greek, a name applied to Charon; more commonly to Hermes, the Anubis of Egypt, and to Apollo (Plut. 2. 758 B).

1863 W. K. KELLY *Curios. Indo-Europ. Trad. & Folk Lore* 111 The other Aryan psychopomp, the cow. **1879** M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. II. v. 129 The appearance of mice prognosticated of old the appearance of the præternatural rat-catcher and psychopomp.

Hence **Psychopo·mpal, Psychopo·mpous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a psychopomp. *rare.*

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 8 The god of psychopompous function, round Circling the sun with fourfold force. **1885** STEWART *Twixt Ben Nevis & Glencoe* xxxix. 291 The psychopompal vehicle, the 'fiery chariot' in which the spirit was conveyed.

Psychopyrism to **-sensory**: see PSYCHO-.

‖ **Psychosis** (ps-, səikō·sis). Pl. **-oses** (*-ō·sīz*). [a. late Gr. *ψῦχωσις* animation, principle of life, f. *ψῦχόω* I give soul or life to: but in mod. use taken as = condition of the psyche or mind.]

1. *Path.* Any kind of mental affection or derangement; esp. one which cannot be ascribed to organic lesion or neurosis (cf. NEUROSIS 1).

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 11 The nosography which aims at exhibiting the phenomena, the natural history, and the so called system of psychoses. **1874** MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* I. 33 No wonder that the criminal psychosis, which is the mental side of the neurosis, is for the most part an intractable malady, punishment being of no avail to produce a permanent reformation **1879** LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* 26 Pathologists call it a psychosis, as if it were a lesion of the unknown psyche.

2. *Psychol.* A change in the psychic state; an activity or movement of the psychic organism, as distinguished from neurosis (NEUROSIS 2).

1871, 1882 [see NEUROSIS 2]. **1907** RAMSAY in *Expositor* Sept. 213 Feelings, moods, emotional consciousnesses or psychoses

Psycho-socio- to **-sophy**: see PSYCHO-.

Psychostasy (-pstăsi). Also in Gr. form **Psychostasia** (-stē·ziă). [ad. Gr. *ψῦχοστασία*, f. *ψυχή* life, soul + *στάσις* putting, setting, weighing.] A weighing of souls; in *Anc. Mythol.* supposed to take place during a combat, the combatant having the lighter soul being slain.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 397 (ed. 2) 527 The *Psyche* or *Eidolon* appears floating away from dying persons on the vase..at the psychostasy. **1871** P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* ix. § 21 (1881) 177 The judgement of the dead is often represented on coffins and in the Ritual, under the figure of weighing the souls (*psychostasy*) **1892** W. F. BARNES *Test. Abraham* 71, I have failed to detect any clear description of the Psychostasy in the Apocalyptic literature.

Psychostatics (-stæ·tiks). [f. Gr. *ψῦχή* soul + *στατικ-ός* pertaining to weighing: see prec. and STATICS.] †**a.** = PSYCHOSTASY. *Obs.* **b.** *Psychol.* The study of the conditions of mental phenomena.

1719 *Freethinker* No. 149 P 1 Sufficient to warrant my calling this Paper by the mechanical Term of Psychostaticks; or, in plain English, the Weighing of Souls. **1874** LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 115 The conditions of these [organic] phenomena .. may be classed (by a serviceable extension of the term statics) under the heads of Biostatics and Psychostatics. **1879** W. L. COURTNEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 326 The Criticism of Mr. Lewes on Kant is that he confused a question of Psychogenesis, or the growth of intelligence, with a question of Psycho-statics (if the expression may be allowed), that is, an analysis of the developed human mind.

So **Psychosta·tic, Psychosta·tical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to psychostatics; hence **Psychosta·tically** *adv.*, in reference to psychostatics.

1719 *Freethinker* No 149 P 5 Beneath this Psychostatical Experiment, One may see a mixt multitude, made up of several of the Religious Orders in the Romish Church. **1874** LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 121 Corresponding with the Biostatical laws there are three Psychostatical laws *Ibid.* 216 The Mind, considered psychostatically. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, Psychostatic.

Psychotheism: see PSYCHO-.

Psycho-therapeutic (ps-, səi koperiăpiū·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. PSYCHO- + THERAPEUTIC.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the treatment of disease by 'psychic', i.e. hypnotic, influence.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr 5/2 For the study of mesmerism, hypnotism, and other psychic phenomena and their adaptation to the cure and prevention of disease, the London Psycho-Therapeutic Society was inaugurated yesterday.

B *sb.* in pl. form **Psy·cho-therapeu·tics.** The subject of the treatment of disease by 'psychic', i. e. hypnotic, influence.

1887 Miss F. P. COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 797 Who will step forward and help to clear the way for this science of Psycho-Therapeutics? **1889** C. L. TUCKEY (*title*) Psycho-Therapeutics; or, Treatment by Sleep and Suggestion. **1900** HOPKIRK tr. *Moll* (*title*) Hypnotism: Including a Study of the Chief Points of Psycho-therapeutics and Occultism

So **Psy·cho-therapeu·tical** *a.* = PSYCHO-THERAPEUTIC; **Psy·cho-therapeu·tist,** one skilled in or practising psycho-therapeutics; **Psy·cho-the·rapy** [Gr. *θεραπεία* medical treatment], the treatment of disease by 'psychic' methods.

1902 *Academy* 12 Apr. 388/1 For two and a half centuries a *psycho-therapeutical institution has flourished in hundreds of English towns and villages, but it is usually called a Friends' Meeting. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 5 May 4/4, 'I would suggest', said Mr. Arthur Hallam, of the 'Psychotherapeutists or Mind-Healers, 'that you come and see us at work'. **1904** *Westm. Gaz* 1 June 4/2 Though the word '"Psychotherapy" be new, and popular in America—the land of Faith-Healers—mental therapeutics acting through the 'unconscious mind' is no new thing.

Psychotic (-ɒ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. type **ψῦχωτικ-ός*, f. *ψύχωσις*: see PSYCHOSIS and -OTIC.] **a.** Of or pertaining to psychosis. **b.** = PSYCHAGOGIC *a.* 3.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Psychotic*, psychagogic. **1895** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Psychotic*, belonging to Psychosis Also, used as synonymous with *Psychagogic* or *Analeptic*.

Psycho-vital, -zoic: see PSYCHO-.

Psychrolute (ps-, səi·krŏlūt). [ad. Gr. *ψῦχρολούτ-ης* a bather in cold water, f. *ψῦχρολουσία* bathing in cold water, f. *ψῦχρός* cold + *λούειν* to bathe.] One who bathes in the open air daily throughout the winter; *spec.* a member of a society formed *c* 1840 to promote this practice.

1872 BP. SELWYN in Morgan *Univ. Oars* (1873) 302 Many were also psychrolutes, bathing in winter in all states of the river. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LI. 339/2 [Sir L. Shadwell] was president of the Society of Psychrolutes, the qualification for the membership .being the daily practice of bathing out of doors from November to March.

So † **Psychrolu·tist** *Obs.* (*erron.* **pseuchro-**), an advocate of bathing in cold water.

1702 FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath.* I. iv. (1709) 181 Every Physician will in the next Age be a Pseuchrolutist.

Psychrometer (-ɒ·mĭtəɹ). *Meteorol.* [f. Gr. *ψυχρό-ς* cold + -METER; lit. a measurer of cold, a low-temperature thermometer. Badly employed in current use.] *orig.* A thermometer; now, An instrument for measuring the relative humidity of the air; a wet-and-dry-bulb thermometer; a kind of hygrometer.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Psychrometer*, an instrument for measuring the degree of coldness of the air; more usually called thermometer. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVII. 533/2 Two thermometers are now mounted on the same scale, and the indications of the wet and dry bulbs seen at the same time. This instrument has been termed a psychrometer. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* iv. 219 In it were placed the standard thermometer, the wet and dry bulb psychrometers.

Hence **Psychrome·tric, Psychrome·trical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the psychrometer or to psychrometry; hygrometrical; **Psychro·metry**, the ascertainment of the degree of humidity of the atmosphere by means of a psychrometer.

1864 WEBSTER, Psychrometrical instruments. .Psychrometrical observations. Psychrometry. 1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 406/2 The values deduced .agree with the observed only with a psychrometric difference of 4°.

‖ **Psychrophobia** (ps-, səikrofōu·biă). Also in anglicized form, † **psy·chrophoby.** [mod.L. f. Gr. *ψῦχρό-ς* cold + -PHOBIA.] Dread of or sensitiveness to cold; *esp.* dread of cold water.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Psychrophobia* [*ed.* 1731 Psychrophoby], a Fear of, or an Aversion to cold Things. 1830 MAUNDER *Dict., Psychrophobia*, a dread of anything cold. 1853- in DUNGLISON.

Psychrophore (ps-, səi·krŏfōəɹ). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *ψῦχροφόρ-ος* carrying cold, f. *ψῦχρός* cold + *-φόρος* bearing: see -PHORE] (See quot.)

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict., Psychrophore*, a double-current catheter without an eye; for the application of cold to the urethra, also called refrigerating sound.

† **Psy·chrote·chny.** *Obs.* Also ‖ **-techne.** [f as prec. + Gr. *τέχνη* art.] (See quot. 1730-6.)

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1141 Specious hopes to attempt something in Psychrotechne. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Psychrotechny*, the Art of Distillation by Means of Cold.

Psychurgy (ps-, səi·kəudʒi). [f. Gr. *ψῦχο-*, PSYCHO- + *-εργία* working: cf. AUTURGY.] Mental operation or activity.

1896 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 10 Oct. 4 The Director of the Laboratory of Psychology and Psychurgy at Washington.

Psycology, obs. form of PSYCHOLOGY.

‖ **Psycter** (psi·ktəɹ). *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* Also **psykter.** [a. Gr. *ψυκτήρ* a wine-cooler, agent-n. f. *ψύχειν* to breathe, blow, cool.] A jar for cooling wine.

1849 SMITH *Dict. Gk. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2), *Psycter*, a wine-cooler, sometimes made of bronze .or silver. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 67 The psycter, or cooler to prepare it [wine] for drinking.

Psy·ctic. *rare.* Also *erron.* **psychtic.** [ad. Gr. *ψυκτικ-ός* cooling, sb. pl. *τὰ ψυκτικά* refrigerants.] A cooling medicine; a refrigerant.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Psyctica*, cooling Medicines.] 1846 SMART Suppl., *Psychtics*, refrigerating medicines. 1864 WEBSTER, *Psychtic*, a refrigerating medicine.

‖ **Psydracium** (psidrē·siŭm). Pl. **-ia.** *Path.* [med.L., ad. Gr. *ψυδράκιον* a white blister on the tongue-tip, said to be caused by lying, a he-blister, dim. of *ψύδραξ*, L. *psydrax*, pl. *psydraces*, f. *ψυδρός* lying, false.] (See quots.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Psydracia*, .are little Ulcers of the Skin of the Head, like those which are wont to burn the Skin. [*Ibid.*, *Psydraces*, .are little Pustles or Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, like Bubbles, by reason of the Winter Cold.] 1726 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.*, *Psydracium*, is a pointed white Pustule or Tumor upon the Skin, containing a serous Humour. 1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Hence **Psydra·cious** *a.* (*erron.* **-eous**), pertaining to or of the nature of psydracia.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 473 *note*, Psydracious pustules may accidentally present themselves. 1842 BURGESS tr. *Cazenave's Man. Dis. Skin* 138 The successive development of psydraceous pustules. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Psydracious.*

Psyllic (psi·lik, si·l-), *a. rare.* [f. L. *Psylli*, Gr. Ψύλλοι, an African people, famed as snake-charmers.] Of or pertaining to snake-charming.

1861 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 288 Fatal terminations to these exhibitions of the psyllic art now and then occur.

† **Psy·lly.** *Obs. rare.* Also in L. form ‖ **Psyllium** (psi·liŭm). [ad. L. *psyllium*, a. Gr. *ψύλλιον*, f. *ψύλλα* flea.] The herb *Plantago Psyllium*; = FLEAWORT.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 176 The dropsie-breeding, sorrow-bringing psylly, Here called fleawort. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 239 Psyllium, Fleawort, is good for the vlcers thereof. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Psyllium*, the Herb Flea-bane or Flea-wort.

Pt-. Words beginning with this combination of consonants are all (with the exception of the fancifully mis-spelt *ptarmigan*) from Greek, in which the combination is frequent.

In English, the *p* of initial *pt-* is commonly omitted in pronunciation, so as to confound words in *pt-* with those in *t-*. As the *p* is pronounced in French, German, and other languages, as well as by Englishmen in reading Greek, and by some scholars in English, the full form is here given as an optional pronunciation often to be preferred. Few of the words are in familiar use.

Ptarmacan, -gan, obs. forms of PTARMIGAN.

Ptarmic (ptā·ɹmik, tā·ɹmik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ptarmic-us*, a. Gr. *πταρμικ-ός* causing to sneeze, f. *πταρμός* a sneeze; see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Exciting or causing sneezing; errhine.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptarmicus*, causing to sneeze; sternutatory: ptarmic.

B. *sb.* A substance that excites sneezing.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 66 The use of Ptarmicks does rather encrease..a defluxion of humours from the head. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 203 Those, who have habituated themselves to snuff for years, can hardly be excited to sneeze by the most violent ptarmics.

So ‖ **Pta·rmica** [L., a. Gr. *πταρμική*] name of a plant, sneezewort, now botanically called *Achillæa Ptarmica*; **Pta·rmical** *a.*, ptarmic.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 179 Ptarmicall or neezing powder, when its used for Errhins. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* 97 Ptarmica, or Eternal Flower. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 63 This Sap. becomes..ptarmical, carminative, sudorifick, diuretick. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 397 You have now in Flower..double Ptarmica or Sneezing-wort.

Ptarmigan (tā·ɹmĭgăn). Forms: *α.* 6 **termigan, termigen,** 7 **termigant, termagant, tormichan,** 8 **tormican, tarmichen, tarmachan.** *β.* 7- **ptarmigan,** (9 **ptarmacan, -gan**). [In Lowland Sc. use before 1600; = Gaelic *tàrmachan*; ulterior history and origin unknown; see Note below. Originally with initial *t*; the spelling with *pt* appears first in Sibbald 1684, and was app. pseudo-etymological, after words from Greek, presumably *ptarmic, ptarmical*, then known in medicine. Being unfortunately taken from Sibbald by Pennant in 1768, it has passed into ornithological and general English use.]

A bird of the grouse family (*Lagopus alpinus* or *mutus*) which inhabits high altitudes in Scotland and Northern Europe, the Alps and Pyrenees. The plumage changes from ash-grey and black in summer to white in winter. Also called the White or Rock Grouse. **b.** The name is extended generically to other species of *Lagopus*, as *L. albus* of Europe and Asia, *L. rupestris* of N. America, etc.

α. 1599 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 180/2 They discharge ony persone quhasumeuir..To sell or by ony..partridgis muir foullis blak cokis aithehenis Termigans. 1600 *Ibid.* 236/2 Termigenis. 1621 *Ibid.* 628/2 Termigantis. 1617 JAS. I *Let. to Ld. Tullibardine* in Gray *Birds W. Scotl.* (1871) 230 The known commoditie yee have to provide capercaillies and termigants. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyles Pilgr.* Fj. Capons, Chickins, Partridge, Moorecoots, Heathcocks, Caperkellies and Termagants. 1685 *Sc. Acts Jas. VII* (1820) VIII. 475/2 That all persons forbear to Slay any Muirfoul, Heathfoul, Partridge, Quail, Duck or Mallard, Taile or Ataile or Tormichan from and after the first day of Lent to the first of July. 1726 *Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.* (S. H. S.) I. 222 Black cock, muire fowles, tarmichen. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* xxi. (1754) II. 169 The Tormican is near about the Size of the Moor Fowl (or Grouse). 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 461 Grouse, heath-fowl and Tarmachans in abundance inhabit every hill.

β. 1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* II. iii. iii. 16 Lagopus Avis *Aldrov.* Perdix alba *Sabaudis*..Nostratibus the *Ptarmigan*. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 206 The tail of the Ptarmigan consists of sixteen feathers. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 214 A number of muir fowl, ptarmacans, rats, mice &c. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxv, His eagle eye The ptarmigan in snow could spy. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl* 68 Albert left me to go after Ptarmigan.

b. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 389 It is to [the Willow-Grouse, *Lagopus albus*] that belong, almost without exception, the thousands of birds sold in our markets as 'Ptarmigan'.

Comb. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/1 Ptarmigan-shooting would be tame sport were it not for the savagery of the sublime and sterile surroundings.

[*Note.* The existing Gaelic *tàrmachan* evidently goes back, through the cited *tarmichen* and *tormican*, to *tormichan* in 1685, and prob. much earlier. It has the form of a diminutive of *tàrmach* (cf *balachan*, dim. of *balach* boy, *tulachan*, dim. of *tulach* hillock, etc.); and *tàrmach* is given as a synonym in living use in Armstrong's and the Highland Society's Dictionaries. The word has thus all the appearance of being native; *à priori*, also, it is natural that the name of a bird found only on the Highland mountains should have been Gaelic. But *tarmach* has no obvious derivation in Gaelic; and some Celtic scholars think that it may be a foreign word which has put on a Celtic guise. On the other hand, the word, if not from Gaelic, is without any etymology in Lowland Sc., for *termagant* can only be considered a popular perversion of the 'sparrow-grass' order.]

Ptenoglossate (pt-, tēnoglɒ·sĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *πτηνό-ς* feathered + *γλῶσσα* tongue + -ATE 2.] Of certain molluscs: Having no median teeth on the odontophore, but a large number of lateral teeth resembling the barbs of a feather.

Ptenopleural (pt-, tĭ nopliŭ·răl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Ptēnopleura* (f. Gr. *πτηνό-ς* feathered + *πλευρά* the side) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the *Ptenopleura*, a division of the *Insectivora*, represented by the flying lemurs; having the sides winged or alate; having a flying membrane.

Pteranodont (pt-, tĕræ·nodɒnt), *sb.* (*a.*) *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Pteranodon*, f. Gr. *πτερ-όν* wing + *ἀνώδους*, *-οδοντ-* toothless.] A pterosaur of the genus *Pteranodon*, characterized by the absence of teeth. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to this genus.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. iii. § 1. 811 Pterosaurs have likewise been obtained characterized by an absence of teeth (*Pteranodonts*). 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 202 The great bat-like creature was at one time very common on this continent [America], and was a flying reptile known as the Pteranodon. It differed from the European Pterodactyles in being toothless.

‖ **Pteraspis** (pt-, tĕræ·spis). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *ἀσπίς*, *ἀσπιδ-* shield.] A fossil genus of ganoid fishes of the Devonian age.

1857 in H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 23) 149 *note*, *Cephalaspis rostratus* is a *Pteraspis*; and Prof. Huxley and Mr. Salter describe *Cephalaspis Lewisii* and *Lloydii* as *Pteraspides*. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 351 Pteraspis, with the cephalic shield finely striated or grooved, composed of seven pieces.

Hence **Pteraspi·dian** *a.*, belonging to this genus.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vii. 257 Remains of Pteraspidean fishes. 1887 *Athenæum* 4 June 741/2 A canal system..in the shields of pteraspidian fishes.

Ptere (ptīəɹ, tiəɹ). *Zool.* [a. F. *ptère*, ad. Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing.] A wing-like organ or part; *spec.* in sponges, A lobe of the prora, pleura, or tropis of a cymba.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit* XXII. 418/1 (Sponges) By growing towards the equator the opposed proral and pleural pteres may conjoin.

‖ **Pterichthys** (pt-, tĕri·kθis). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *ἰχθύς* fish.] A fossil genus of fishes of the Devonian period, having a pair of wing-shaped lateral appendages.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 70 There are none of the fossils of the Old Red Sandstone which less resemble anything that now exists than its Pterichthys. *Ibid.* vi. 140 The oar-like arms of the Pterichthys and its tortoise-like plates. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 98.

So **Pteri·chthyid,** a member of the family of fishes typified by the *Pterichthys*.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 279 The Pterichthyids, or 'winged fishes' have no caudal fin for swimming, but, instead, a pair of powerful paddles.

Pterideous (pt-, tĕri·dĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Pterideæ* (f. PTERIS) + -OUS.] Belonging to the tribe *Pterideæ* of ferns, typified by the genus *Pteris*. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pterido- (pt-, tĕri·do), before a vowel **pterid-**, combining form of Gr. *πτερίς*, *πτεριδ-* fern. **Pteri·dography** [-GRAPHY], a description of ferns. **Pteri·dology** [-(o)LOGY], that branch of botany which treats of ferns; hence **Pteridolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to pteridology; **Pteri·dologist,** one versed in the study of ferns. **Pteridoma·nia** *nonce-wd.*, a mania or enthusiasm for ferns. **Pteri·dophilist** [Gr. *φίλ-ος* loving], a lover of ferns; so **Pteri·dophilism,** love of ferns. **Pteridophyte** [ad mod.L. *Pteridophyta* pl., f. Gr. *φυτόν* plant], a member of the *Pteridophyta*, a division of plants including the ferns and their allies; a vascular cryptogam.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 299 The..literature..of *Pteridography and Palæontology. 1854 *Phyto logist* V. 151 The author intends the 'glossary' as a general, not as a *'pteridological one. 1892 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug. 245/1 The British Pteridological Society. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 13 Many ladies have..taken a high stand as Algologists and *Pteridologists. 1866 MOORE in *Treas. Bot.* 917 One of the principal genera into which the old genus *Aspidium* is broken up by modern pteridologists. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 He has studied *pteridology for forty years. 1882 MOORE in *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 672 Mr James Backhouse, who, in the annals of pteridology is not unknown to fame. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (ed. 2) 4 Your daughters..have been seized with the prevailing '*Pteridomania', and are collecting and buying ferns. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 Our own *pteridophilism being of a less pronounced and practical kind. *Ibid.*, *Pteridophilists being, after all, in plain English, nothing but lovers of ferns. 1897 *Nature* 11 Nov. 45/2 The bryophyte-like ancestors of the *pteridophytes.

Pteridoid (pt-, tĕ·ridoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *πτερίς*, *πτεριδ-* fern + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Of the nature of or allied to the ferns, filicoid. **b.** *sb.* A fern-like plant; a pteridophyte.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 His treatise on the culture of pteridoids..Cultivation of the pteridoid forms of life.

‖ **Pterion** (pte·riɒn). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πτερόν* wing (referring to the wing of the sphenoid): one of a series of terms in *-ion* (after *κρανίον*, *ἰνίον*) used in craniology and craniometry.] The H-shaped suture of the wing of the sphenoid with the paricetal, frontal, and temporal bones.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 234 *Pterion*.., the region where the frontal, paricetal, temporal, and sphenoid bones meet, in the form of an H. 1888 FLOWER in *Anthropological Jrnl.* Aug. 7 In the region of the pterion in the

male, the squamosal articulates with the frontal on the right side for a space of 4 mm. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 168 The seat [of temporal headache] is about opposite the pterion on each side.

‖ **Pteris** (pte·ris, tī·ris). *Bot.* [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. *πτέρις* a fern with feathery leaves.] Name of a widely diffused genus of ferns, of which the best known is *P. aquilina*, the common Bracken.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Pteris*, Fern or Brake; the Herb Osmund. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 61 *Pteris* presents a remarkable case of the alternation of generations.

‖ **Pterna** (ptə·rnă). [mod.L., a. Gr. *πτέρνα* heel.] † **a.** *Anat.* The heel-bone, *os calcis*. *Obs.* b *Ornith.* The heel-pad or sole of the foot in birds.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Pterna*, see *Calx*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pterna*, the second Bone of the Foot. 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ptero- (pt-, tero), before a vowel **pter-**, combining form of Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing; an element of many scientific words. **Pterobranchiate** (-bræ·ŋkiĕt) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], of or pertaining to the *Pterobranchia*, an order of pteropods in the classification of J. E. Gray, or a subsection in Lankester's classification of molluscoids; so **Pterobra·nchious** *a.*: see quot. **Pteroca·rdiac** *Zool.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], (*a*) *adj.* denoting an ossicle in the stomach of the crayfish, which is wing-like in shape; (*b*) *sb.* the pterocardiac ossicle. **Pteroca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having winged seeds or fruit (Mayne). ‖ **Pteroca·rpus**, a genus of tropical timber trees, N. O. *Leguminosæ*. **Pterocy·mba**, a cymbate flesh-spicule of a sponge having winged or expanded proræ, giving an anchor like figure; hence **Pterocy·mbate** *a. /Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pteroglo·ssal** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a tongue finely notched or divided like a feather, as a toucan of the genus *Pteroglossus*; so **Pteroglo·ssine** *a.* **Ptero·grapher** [Gr. *-γράφος* writer], a writer on feathers or plumage. **Ptero·graphy** [-GRAPHY], the description of feathers or plumage; hence **Pterogra·phic, Pterogra·phical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pterography. **Pte·rolite** *Min.* [Gr. *λίθος* stone]: see quot. **Ptero·logy** [Gr. *λογία*, -LOGY], the department of entomology which deals with the wings of insects; hence **Pterolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to pterology. ‖ **Pteropæ·des** *sb. pl. Ornith.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *παῖς, παιδ-* child], birds which are fully fledged when hatched; hence **Pterop·ædic**, of or of the nature of the Pteropædes. ‖ **Pterope·gum**, pl. **-a** [mod.L., f. Gr. *πηγός* fastened], the socket of the wing of an insect; hence **Pterope·gal, Pterope·gous** *adjs.* **Pte·rorhine** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥίς, ῥιν-* nose], of or pertaining to the *Pterorhinæ*, a division of *Alcidæ* or auks having the nostrils feathered (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **Pterosti·gma** *Entom.* [Gr. *στίγμα* spot, mark], a peculiar mark or spot on the wings of some insects, esp. Hymenoptera; the stigma; hence **Pterosti·gmal, Pterostigma·tic, Pterostigma·tical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by a pterostigma. ‖ **Pterothe·ca** *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *θηκή* sheath], the wing-case of an insect in the pupa.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 436/1 A serious error has been made in comparing the contractile stalk of the *Pterobranchiate polypide to the 'funiculus' or cord-like mesentery of Eupolyzoa. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pterobranchius*, applied by Blainville to an Order .. of the .. *Pteropoda*, having the *branchiæ* in form of wings or fins: *pterobranchious. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 103 A small ossicle, the '*pterocardiac', articulates with either outer angle of the cardiac. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI. 319 A small curved triangular antero-lateral or pterocardiac ossicle. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls* (1873) I. II 48 One tree of which bark cloth is made, *pterocarpus, is abundant. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 417/2 A common form of anchorate, the **Pterocymba*, results. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 585 Particular styles of imbrication of the cubital coverts with certain structural peculiarities osteological, myological, visceral, and *pterographical. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, **Pterolite*..an altered lepidomelane, found in fan-shaped or feather shaped aggregations. 1885 *Standard Nat. Hist.* IV. 3 A few birds remain so long within the egg that the feathers are developed when the shell bursts,..these might be called *Pteropædes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii 372 **Pteropega* (the Wing-socket), the space in which the organs for flight are planted. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pteropega*, *Entomol.*, applied by Kirby to the portion of the mesothorax and metathorax to which the superior and inferior wings are attached: *pteropegous 1861 HAGEN *Synops. Neuropt. N. Amer.* 9 *Pterostigma triangular. *Ibid.*, Wings with obscure black veins, *pterostigmal spot absent. *Ibid.* 149 Two angulose bands, the one nodal, the other *pterostigmatical. 1886 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 265 The wider venation and .. the brown pterostigma without darker nebula separate this species from all related ones. *Ibid.* 288 Wings pale, yellow in the pterostigmatical part. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 250 The breast (*pectus*) ..from which proceed the wing-cases (**Ptero-theca*) and leg-cases (*Podo-theca*).

Pteroclomorphic (pt-, tĕrŏklomō·rfik), *a. Ornith.* [irreg. f. mod.L. *Pterocles* (f. Gr. *πτερόν*, PTERO- + *κλείς* key) + Gr. *μορφή* form + -IC.] Having the structure and affinities of the *Pteroclidæ*, a family of sand-grouse typified by the genus *Pterocles*.

1868 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool Soc.* 304 The tarso-metatarsus is quite Pteroclomorphic.

Pterodactyl (pt-, terodæ·ktil). *Palæont.* Also **-yle.** [ad. mod.L. *Pterodactylus*, f. Gr. *πτερόν* wing + *δάκτυλος* finger.] A winged reptile or pterosaur of the extinct genus *Pterodactylus*.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 The pterodactyle might flit again through umbrageous groves of tree-ferns. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* VIII. 205 The Pterodactyles, the reptile bats of the Mesozoic. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III iii § 2. 813 The earliest known birds present characters of strong affinity with the Dinosaurs and Pterodactyles *attrib.* 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 201/1 Colossal monsters of the Pterodactyl period.

Hence **Pterodactylian** (pt-, terodæktī·liăn) *a.*, of or belonging to the pterodactyl, or the genus *Pterodactylus*; *sb.* an animal of this genus; **Pterodacty·lic, Pterodac·tylous** *adjs.*, of the nature of a pterodactyl; **Pteroda·ctylid,** an animal of the pterodactyl family; **Pteroda·ctyloid** *a.*, having the form or characters of a pterodactyl.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Pterodactylous. 1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/2 The very pterodactylic looking blue-clad fishers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pterodactylian. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Pterodactylid, -oid.

Pteroid (pt-, te·roid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *πτερόν* feather, wing, or (irreg.) *πτερίς* fern + -OID.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Resembling a wing.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. *Bot.* Resembling a fern; fern-like, PTERIDOID. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *sb.* A slender bone or ossified ligament in the pterodactyl extending from the carpal region towards the humerus. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Pteroma** (ptĕrō·mă). Pl. **-ata.** [L., *pterōma*, a. Gr. *πτέρωμα* the colonnade of a temple.]

1. *Arch.* The walk between the cella and the columns of the peristyle of a Greek temple; the *ambulatio*.

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 72 The walks round the exterior of the body of the temple were called *pteromata*.

2. *Ornith.* Also pterome. (See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pteroma*, applied by Illiger to the internal *tectrices* of the wings, which are generally longer than the others: a pterome.

Pterope, -opid, -opine: see PTEROPUS.

Pteropod (pt-, te·rŏpŏd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pteropoda*: see next.] A mollusc of the class *Pteropoda*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 269 The Pteropods.. having no means of fixing themselves like most of the bivalves, float continually in the ocean. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/1 With what grace the little pteropod Cleodora moves along! *attrib.* 1894 S. J. HICKSON in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 470 The pteropod ooze has only twenty-five per cent. of carbonate of lime.

‖ **Pteropoda** (pt-, tĕrŏ·pŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., = Gr. *πτερόποδα*, neuter pl. of *πτερόπους* wing-footed.] A class or division of *Mollusca*, having the mesopodium or middle part of the foot expanded into a pair of lobes, like wings or flippers (the *pteropodium*), with which the animal swims.

1835 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 113 Pteropoda. Able to swim by means of two lateral musculo-cutaneous finlike expansions. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 7 The pteropoda only inhabit the sea, and swim with a pair of fins, extending outwards from the sides of the head. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 651 The Pteropoda or Wing-footed Molluscs.

Hence **Ptero·podan** *a.*, pertaining to the Pteropoda; *sb.* a pteropod.

‖ **Pteropodium** (pt-, teropō·diŏm). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. as prec. .. see PODIUM 2 b.] The foot, or mesopodium, of a pteropod; see PTEROPODA. Hence **Pteropo·dial** *a.*, of or belonging to the pteropodium.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 673/2 The pteropodial lobes of the foot. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pteropodium.

Pteropodous (pt-, terŏ·pŏdəs), *a.* [f. PTEROPOD-A + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the Pteropoda; pertaining to or characteristic of a pteropod.

a 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 287/2 *Paracephals.* By this term Blainville designates Cuvier's Gasteropodous and Pteropodous Classes of Mollusca. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 121 Mr. Adams observed the pteropodous fry of Cypræa annulus ..adhering in masses to the mantle of the parent

‖ **Pteropus** (pt-, te·rŏpŭs). *Zool.* Pl. **-i.** Also in anglicized form **pte·rope** (-ōp). [mod. L., ad. Gr. *πτερόπους* wing-footed.] A genus of tropical and sub-tropical bats having membranous wings, known as flying foxes or fruit-bats; an animal of this genus. Hence **Pte·ropid, Pte·ropine** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characteristics of the *Pteropidæ* or flying-fox family.

1835 *Proc Zool Soc.* III. 149 Mr. Bennett called the attention of the Meeting to a Pteropine Bat, recently obtained from the neighbourhood of the river Gambia. In one of the two other species of *Pteropi* previously obtained, .. the same backward position of the wings exists. 1887 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 421/1 A new genus of pteropine bats. 1890 *Ibid.* 5 Apr. 438/3 Not unlike a Pteropus or flying fox. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pterope.

Pterosaur (pt-, te·rosɔ̄r). *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *Pterosaurus*, f. PTERO- + Gr. *σαῦρ-ος* (= *σαύρα*) lizard.] A member of the *Pterosauria*, an extinct order of Mesozoic saurian reptiles, having the fifth digit of each fore-foot prolonged to a great length for the purpose of supporting a membrane for flight.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 346 Pterosaurs or Flying Saurians. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. iii. § 1. 810 According to a recent enumeration made by Mr. Cope, there were known 18 species of dinosaurs, 4 pterosaurs, 14 crocodilians.

Hence **Pterosau·rian,** *adj.* of the nature of a pterosaur; of or belonging to the order *Pterosauria*; *sb.* a pterosaur.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. ii. § 1. 778 The pterosaurians or flying reptiles..were likewise peculiar to Mesozoic time. 1888 *Nature* 19 Apr. 599/1 The Pterosaurian skull resembles more the Lacertilian than any other type of Reptile skull.

Pterotic (pt-, terō·tik), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. Gr. *πτερόν* wing, + *-otic* in *periotic, pro-otic*, etc.] Applied to a wing-like expansion of the petrosal bone or periotic capsule, occurring in some vertebrates. b. as *sb.* The pterotic bone or expansion.

1870 FLOWER *Osteol Mammalia* x. 150 A lamelliform expansion of the upper edge of the periotic (*pterotic*, Parker) forms part of the lateral wall of the cranium. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 166 In Fishes, it appears as a bone projecting at the postero-external angle of the roof of the skull. It is called the pterotic. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ptero·tic, *a.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πτερωτός* winged + -IC.] Winged.

1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* II. vi. 89 A frame of unusual elasticity, partaking rather of the pterotic character

‖ **Pterygium** (ptĕri·dʒiŏm). [L., a. Gr. *πτερύγιον* little wing, fin, dim. of *πτέρυξ* wing.]

1. *Anat.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Pterygium*, is the Wing or round Rising of the Nose or Eye, or the Process of the Bone *Sphenoides* which is like a Wing ..Also the Nymphæ of a Womans secret Parts.

2. *Path.* **a.** A diseased condition of the conjunctiva of the eye: see quots.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Pterygium*, or haw in the eyes called unguis. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 144 Pterygium generally grows as a flat triangularly shaped tumour on the ocular conjunctiva, at the inner corner of the eye. 1884 G. TURNER *Samoa* xi. 137 Connected with diseases of the eye, pterygium is common.

b. A growth of the epidermis over the nails.

1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives of Surg.* X. No. 38. 147 The nail-fold over the lunula is prolonged forwards, over the bed, as a fan shaped, fleshy pterygium.

3. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 381 *Pterygium*, in under-wings this is a small wing-like appendage, fixed at the base of the wing in some Lepidoptera.

4. *Bot.* Term applied to petals and other appendages when shaped like wings

1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pterygo- (pt-, te·rigo), before a vowel **pteryg-**, combining form of Gr. *πτέρυξ, πτερυγ-* wing, fin.

1. In general sense of 'wing', 'fin', or 'wing-like appendage'.

Pte·rygobla·st *Ichth.* [Gr. *βλαστός* germ], a germinal fin-ray. **Pte·rygobra·nchiate** (-bræ·ŋkiĕt) *a., Zool.* [see BRANCHIATE], of a group of isopodous crustaceans: having feathery gills. ‖ **Pte·rygopo·dium** *Ichth.* [Gr. *ποῦς, ποδ-* foot], one of the claspers of a shark, etc. **Pte·rygospe·rmous** *a., Bot.*, having winged seeds (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Pterygo·steum** *Entom.* [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone], one of the nervures or veins of an insect's wing. **Pte·rygosto·me** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], the space between the anterior edges of the carapace in crabs and other crustacea; hence **Pterygosto·mial, Pterygosto·mian** *adjs.*

1884 J. A. RYDER in *Rep. U.S. Commission Fish* (1886) 985 The term..*Pterygoblasts refers to the protoplasmic bodies from which the embryonic fin rays are developed. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool* II. 157 In all recent Elasmobranchs the male has, connected with the pelvic fins, a pair of grooved appendages—the claspers or *pterygopodia—which subserve copulation. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 367 The *pterygostome has a smooth channel parallel with the sides of the buccal area. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 341 The edges of the carapace pass completely in front of the bases of the limbs, and then turn suddenly forwards, parallel with one another and with the axis of the body, as the *pterygostomial plates of Milne-Edwards. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 780/1 *Pterygostomian portions of the carapace. 1893 STEBBING *Crustacea* V. 52 On the under side [are] the pterygostomian regions, 'the wings of the mouth'.

2. Used as combining form of PTERYGOID, denoting attachment or relation to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

Pterygo-malar (-mē·lăr) *a.*, belonging to or connected with the pterygoid process of the sphenoid and the malar bone. **Pterygo-ma·xillary** *a.* [L. *maxilla* jaw], belonging to or connected with the pterygoid processes and the superior maxillary bone. **Pterygo-pa·latal, -pa·latine** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the pterygoid and the palatine bones. **Pterygo-pharyngeal** (-fărĭndʒĭ·ăl), **-phary·ngean** *adjs.*, connected with the pterygoid process and the pharynx. **Pterygo-quadrate** (-kwo·drĕt)

a., pertaining to or combining the pterygoid and quadrate bones. **Pterygo-sphe·noid** *a.*, belonging to the pterygoid and the sphenoid bones; sphenopterygoid. **Pterygo-spi·nous** *a.*, pertaining to the pterygoid process and the spine of the sphenoid. **Pterygo-sta·phyline** *a.* [Gr. σταφυλή uvula]: see quot. 1858. **Pterygo-trabe·cular** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pterygoid and the trabeculæ of the skull.

1859 OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVII. 150/1 On the inferior surface the palato-nasal, the pterygo-sphenoid and the *pterygo-malar vacuities. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 68 The constrictor is attached behind the *pterygo-maxillary ligament. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 89 The pterygo-maxillary [fissure] runs up between the posterior border of the maxilla and the adjacent pterygoid process. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 37 The *Pterygo palatine canal, gives passage to vessels, and is completed by a process of the palate bones. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pterygo-pharyngean. 1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 220 The *pterygo-quadrate cartilage..varies considerably in depth at different points. [1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Pterigostaphilinus Externus*, is a Muscle which moves the Uvula]. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pterygostaphylinus*, of or belonging to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and *uvula*. *pterygostaphyline. 1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 222 A well-marked *pterygo-trabecular eminence.

Pterygode (pt-, te·rigōd). *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *pterygōda* pl., f. Gr. πτερυγώδης: see next.] Each of two movable appendages on the pronotum and thorax of certain Lepidoptera; the patagium.

[1834 tr. *Latreille* in *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 336 Before the superior wings of these Insects are two species of epaulettes—*pterygoda*—which extend posteriorly along a portion of the back on which they are laid.] 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 264 The pterygodes are purplish black at base, with a large patch of white before the terminal fringe.

Pterygoid (pt-, te·rigoid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [ad. Gr. πτερυγοειδής, contr. πτερυγώδης like a wing, f. πτέρυξ, -υγ- wing: see -OID.] Having the form or appearance of a wing, wing-like, wing-shaped.

1. *Pterygoid process* (πτερυγοειδὴς ἀπόφυσις, Galen): Each of two processes of bone descending (on each side) from the junction of the body and great wing of the sphenoid bone.

The *external pterygoid process* is a process or extension of the alisphenoid, or great wing of the sphenoid, having no independent centre of ossification, and is in no vertebrate a distinct part. The *internal pterygoid process* is in origin a distinct bone, the *pterygoid bone* proper, which in lower vertebrates remains distinct and freely articulated, but in mammalia is ankylosed with the sphenoid, and sutured with the palatal bone. (In fishes there are several distinct pterygoid bones.) The external and internal pterygoid processes (or bones) are also called the *pterygoid plates*.

1722 QUINCY *Lex Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 12 *Aliformes Musculi*, are Muscles arising from the Pterygoide Bone, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. 1741 MONRO *Anat* (ed. 3) 119 It runs above the inner Wing of the pterygoid Process. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 504 The pterygoid processes of the sphenoides. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 162/1 The auditory bone..and the pterygoid apophyses are fixed to the skull as in the tortoises. 1881 MIVART *Cat* iii. 70 Two complex bony plates:..each of these is called a pterygoid plate.

b. Connected with the pterygoid processes.

Pterygoid fossa, the deep concavity between the external and internal pterygoid plates. *Pterygoid muscles* (external and internal), the muscles of mastication which arise from the respective pterygoid processes, and are inserted into the lower jaw-bone, to effect its forward-and-backward and lateral movements. *Pterygoid ridge*, the ridge traversing the outer surface of the alisphenoid which gives attachment to the external pterygoid muscle. *Pterygoid tubercle*, the rough prominence on the lower jaw for attachment of the internal pterygoid muscle.

1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 4 The external Pterygoide Muscles, and some Fibres of the Masseter, draw the intire inferior Jaw forwards. 1869 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XI. 583 A single pterygoid tooth was found in the matrix. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 44 Bounding the orbit behind, and filling up the wide pterygoid fossa on the side of the skull. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 70 The very small space included between this last and the hamular process, is called the pterygoid fossa.

2 *Pterygoid chest*, a form of the thorax in which the shoulder-blades stick out on each side.

1870 S GEE *Auscult. & Percussion* I. ii. 27 It is instructive to compare the raising of the shoulders and the non-prominence of the shoulder-blades with the opposite conditions in the opposite form of chest, the pterygoid. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 202 The first [abnormal form of chest] named alar or pterygoid by Galen and Arctæus and in our own day by Dr. Gee.

B. *sb.* **a.** The pterygoid bone. **b.** Each of the pterygoid muscles.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pterygoides*, the Processes and Muscles of the Wedge-like Bone.] 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 239 In the substance of a muscle, as in the masseter and pterygoid. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I *Org. Nat.* 179 The palatine and pterygoids forming the roof of the mouth. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 754/2 Each pterygoid is a triradiate bone.

So **Pterygoi·dal** *a.*; **Pterygoi·dean** *a.* (*sb.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Pterigopalatinus*, The Tendon of this passes over the Pterigoidal Process. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 58/2 The descending part of the parietal and pterygoidean bones. *Ibid.* 59/1 The jugal proceeds from the posterior angle of the orbit..touching a little behind and below the pterygoidean. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iii. § 3. 199 Saurians without pterygoidal teeth.

‖ **Pterygota** (pterigō·tă), *sb. pl.* *Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. πτερυγωτός winged.] A primary division of Insects, containing all the winged kinds. Hence **Pte·rygote** *a.*, furnished with wings, winged; belonging to the *Pterygota*.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 245 This indifferent condition of the organisation is developed along two distinct lines in the Pterygota. 1898 PACKARD *Textbk. Entomol.* 83 In the embryo of pterygote insects, an intermaxillary segment has not been yet detected.

‖ **Pteryla** (pt-, te·rilă). *Ornith.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L. (Nitzsch 1833), f. Gr. πτερόν feather + ὕλη wood.] A definite clump, patch, or area of feathers, one of a number on the skin of a bird, separated by *apteria* or featherless spaces.

Of such patches or areas Nitzsch in his System of Pterylography (Halle 1840, Eng. tr. by Dallas 1867) recognized eight, viz. the spinal, ventral, neck-, wing-, tail-, shoulder-, femoral, and crural tracts, to which Prof. Newton adds the head-tract, and tract of the oil-gland. The distinctness of these varies greatly in different orders and groups of birds.

1867 tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylography* (Ray Soc.) 3 The feathered regions of the bodies of birds, to which I give the name of feather-tracts (*pterylæ*, Federnfluren). 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 744 Feathers..are generally restricted to well-defined patches or tracts, which in 1833 received from Nitzsch..the name of *pterylæ*..or 'feather-forests', in opposition to the *apteria*, or featherless spaces, which intervene.

Pterylography (pt-, terilǫ·grăfi). *Ornith.* [f. PTERYLA + -GRAPHY.] The scientific description of, or a treatise on, the pterylosis of birds.

1867 (*title*) Nitzsch's Pterylography, translated from the German. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The ulna carries the 'secondaries'. of pterylography.

Hence **Pte·rylogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pterylography; descriptive of pterylæ; **Pte·rylogra·phically** *adv.*, in respect of pterylography. So **Pte·rylolo·gical** *a.* [as if f. **pterylology*], of or pertaining to pterylosis.

1867 tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylography* (Ray Soc.) 43 The most important pterylographic characters of these [Diurnal Rapacious Birds] consist in the presence of an aftershaft on the contour feathers. *Ibid.* 83 This group, although inferior to the preceding in extent, is nevertheless, much more variable pterylographically. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 69 He [Dr. Cornay] also seems to have been aware of some pterylological differences exhibited in Birds.

Pterylosis (pt-, terilō·sis). *Ornith.* [f. PTERYLA: see -OSIS.] The arrangement or disposition of the pterylæ, or of the feathers, of birds.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 590 Of the pterylosis it may be observed, after Nitzsch, that the general character is perfectly scolopacine. 1885 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 175 The pterylosis of this Cuckoo is not widely different from that of *Cuculus*.

‖ **Ptilinum** (ptĭlī·năm). *Entom.* [mod.L., arbitrarily f. Gr. πτίλ-ον down, a plumelet.] A peculiar structure in some dipterous insects: see quot.

1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 442 About one-half of the Diptera possess a peculiar structure in the form of a head-vesicle called 'ptilinum'. In the fly emerging from the pupa this appears as a bladder-like expansion of the front of the head; being susceptible of great distension, it is useful in rupturing the hard shell in which the creature is then enclosed. In the mature fly, the ptilinum is completely introverted and can be found only by dissection.

Ptilo- (pt-, tilo), before a vowel **ptil-**, combining form of Gr. πτίλον a soft feather, a plumelet.

Ptilocerque (-sēsĭk) *Zool.* [Gr. κέρκος tail], an elephant shrew of the genus *Ptilocercus*, having a long tail with distichous hairs towards the end; the pen-tailed shrew. **Ptiloge·nesis**, the genesis or growth of feathers (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895). **Ptilolite** *Min.* [see -LITE], 'hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and potassium, found in delicate tufts made up of short capillary crystals' (Chester). **Ptilopædic** (-pī·dĭk) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδ- child + -IC], of birds: hatched with a complete covering of down.

1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, *Ptilocerque. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXII. 118 *Ptilolite, derived from πτίλον, down, in reference to the light, downy nature of its aggregates. 1887 *Min. Mag.* VII. 115 Ptilolite is gradually decomposed by strong sulphuric acid. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 88 Probably all præcocial birds are also *ptilopædic, and all psilopædic birds altricial, but..many altrices, as hawks and owls, [are] also ptilopædic. 1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 146/2 The rails and cranes, the typical members of which are præcocial and ptilopædic.

‖ **Ptilosis** [1] (pt-, tilō·sis). *Path. Obs.* [a. Gr. πτίλωσις disease of the eyelids, f. πτίλος sore-eyed: see -OSIS.] A disease of the eyelids, attended with inflammation and loss of the eye-lashes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Ptylosis*, when the Brims of the Eye-lids being grown thick, the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Ptilosis*.

Ptilo·sis [2]. *Ornith. rare.* [f. Gr. πτίλ-ον soft feather, down + -OSIS.] Plumage; also, the arrangement of the feathers, = PTERYLOSIS.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptilosis*..term applied by Illiger to the assemblage of feathers or to the plumage of birds. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 5 All a bird's feathers, of whatever kind and structure, taken together, constitute its *ptilosis* or Plumage.

Ptisan (ti·zăn, tizæ·n), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 **thisan(e, tisanne, tysane**, 5–6 **tysan**, 6 **-ant(e**, 6–8 **tisan**, 6–9 **tisane**, 8 **tissane**. *β.* 6 **ptysan(e, ptisant**, 7 **ptizand, -anne, phtisan**, 8 **ptisen**, 8–9 **ptissan, 9 ptisanne**, 6–9 **ptisane**, 6– **ptisan**. [a. F. *tisane* (14th c. *tizanne*, 16th c. *ptisane*) = Pr. *tisana, tipsana*, Sp. and It. *tisana*, ad. L. *ptisana* (also in med.L. *tipsana*), a. Gr. πτισάνη peeled or pearl barley, also a drink made from this, f. πτίσσειν to peel, to winnow, to crush or bray as in a mortar.]

1. A palatable decoction of nourishing and slightly medicinal quality; originally a drink made of barley, barley-water (simple or with admixture of other ingredients); now often applied more widely.

α. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXV. (Bodl. MS.) Of barlich ischeled and isode in water is a medicinable drinke ymade þat phisicians clepen Thisan. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 In þe v. day he took þikke tizanne [*v. r.* tysan] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 494/2 Tysane, drynke, *ptisana*. 1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs*, etc. 97 b, They will refuse the Tysants taste. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 15 A little of the tysan the Earle had drunke of. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 126 He could not confine himself to Wine and Water, or Tissanes. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 119 Paul of Ægina advises that the patient quaff a light tisane.

β. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II xxi. (1541) 34 b, Ptysane is none other than pure barley, braied in a morter, and sodden in water. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) G j b, Drynke a ptisane made of barley, lyquyryce, prunes, and the rotes of fenel. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 8 b, And of cleane Barly and puer Water, is made that excellente Water called Ptisant. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* II. 237 In the stead of wine, wee must vse Ptizand. 1643 J. STERR tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vii 30 Let his drinke be phtisan. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 15 The benefit I had by the drinking of Ptizanne. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* III. (1700) 36 Thrice happy were those Golden Days of old When dear as Burgundy, Ptisans were sold. 1772 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 327 He had drank about a pint of the ptisan. 1858 [see 2]. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* III. 94 The old woman ceased not to..ply him with ptisanes and diet-drinks.

†**2.** Peeled or husked barley. *Obs. rare.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXX. (Bodl. MS.), Tipsana..is barliche istampid in a morter & furste dried & scheled.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 33 Vnlesse it be taken with Ptisane, or husked Barly alone. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptisana*, barley pounded and made into balls; also, a drink made of farinaceous substances boiled in water and sweetened; a ptisan, tisane, more correctly, perhaps, ptissan.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ptisan-broth, -vender*.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 228 Minister againe Ptisane broth. 1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816, I. 61 Narrow-brimmed hats, fit only for ptisan venders.

Hence **Pti·san** *v. trans.*, to feed with ptisan; **Ptisa·nery** [Fr. *tisanerie*], the making of ptisan; the place in a hospital where ptisan is made.

1844 TUPPER *Twins* xxi, I am obliged to coddle her, and feed her, and ptisan her, like a sick baby. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. vii. 147 He would not allow that anything French could be innocent, not even its ptisannery.

†**Ptish** (ptiʃ), *int.* and *sb. Obs.* = PISH!

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 16 Sundry ptishes, face-makings, shaking of their heads, and diuerse verie disdainfull exclamations.

Ptisic, -ick(e, -ike, -ique, obs. ff. PHTHISIC.

Ptochocracy (pt-, tōukǫ·krăsi). [f. Gr. πτωχός poor, a beggar + -CRACY] Government by beggars, the rule of paupers; a governing body consisting of the poor; *loosely*, the poor as a class.

1774 BURGH *Pol. Disquisitions* I. II. iv. 50 The British government..is neither absolute monarchy nor limited monarchy, nor aristocracy, nor democracy,..but may be called a ptochocracy (the reader will pardon a new word) or government of beggars. 1831 *Examiner* 140/2 Consistently the King has a Pension List for Charity to the Ptochocracy. 1878 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 182 To make its argument good, it should have shown the imminence of a ptochocracy.

Ptochogony (pt-, tōukǫ·gŏni). [f. as prec. + -γονία begetting, generation.] The begetting or production of beggars.

1839 SYD. SMITH *Lett. to Archd. Singleton* iii. P 21 The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a ptochogony—a generation of beggars. He purposes..to create a thousand livings of 130*l* per annum each. 1852 H. L. MANSEL *Let. in Oxford Univ. Commission Evid.* I. 20 It is..desirable that the dark as well as the bright side of academical ptochogony should be fully considered.

Ptocho·logy. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The scientific study of pauperism, unemployment, etc.

1891 W. TUCKWELL in *Review of Churches* 15 Dec. 174 The parson..is, by vertue of his office, an adept in what Dean Mansel used to call ptochology, the science which estimates and classifies pauperage, mendicancy, unemploy.

Ptolemæan (tǫlĕmī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 **-mean.** [f. L. *Ptolemæ-us* (see next) + -AN.] = PTOLEMAIC *a.* 1 and *sb.*

1647 BOYLE *Let. to Hartlib* 8 Apr., Wks. 1744 I. Life 23 The dissenting opinions of the Ptolemeans, the Tychonians, the Copernicans. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* i. 17 Although the Ptolemæan system was a wrong one, yet even from its eccentric point of view, laws were discovered determining the true movements of the heavenly bodies.

Ptolemai·an, *a.* [f. as next + -AN.] = next, A. 2.

1905 *Blackw. Mag.* May 629/1 [An] inscription of the Ptolemaian epoch.

Ptolemaic (tǫlĕmē·ĭk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. Πτολεμαί-ος (L. *Ptolemæus*) Ptolemy + -IC.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ptolemy, a celebrated astronomer who lived at Alexandria in the second century A. D.

Ptolemaic system or *theory*: the astronomical system or theory elaborated by Ptolemy in his Μαθηματικὴ σύνταξις (cf. ALMAGEST), in which the relative motions of the sun, moon, and planets were explained to take place around

the earth, which was supposed to be stationary; it was, with modifications, the accepted theory till the time of Copernicus and Kepler.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. v. 209 After the Ptolemaick number and order of the planets had past uncontradicted for very many ages. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 345 P3 The chief Points in the Ptolemaic and Copernican Hypothesis are described with great Conciseness and Perspicuity. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.* (1898) VII. ix. 45 The doctrine of the Sphere..embraced the exposition of Ptolemaic astronomy.

2. Of or pertaining to the Ptolemies, the Macedonian Greek rulers of ancient Egypt from the death of Alexander the Great to Cleopatra.

1771 RAPER in *Phil Trans.* LXI. 484 The Ptolemaic gold coins in the Pembroke collection. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 65 Those of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. 1904 R. C. JEBB *Bacchylides* (Proc. Brit Acad.) 1 The MS. is a fine uncial, with traits of the Ptolemaic type.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the Ptolemaic theory (see A. 1); a Ptolemaist.

1751 HUME *Ess.* xii. (ed. 2) 251 A Copernican or Ptolemaic, who supports each his different System of Astronomy. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 594 There are left a few Ptolemaics who believe that the earth is the centre of the heavenly host.

Hence (all in reference to A. 1) † **Ptolema·ical** *a.* = A. 1; † **Ptolema·id** *a.*, resembling the arrangement of spheres, etc. in the Ptolemaic theory; **Ptolema·ism,** the Ptolemaic principle; **Ptolema·ist,** one who holds the Ptolemaic theory.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712) 40 The same Argument urged from the *Ptolemaical Hypothesis. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxxxiii, To involve the Stade Within his Sphære, a Structure *Ptolomaid. 1874 MASSON *Milton* (1877) I. 48 The *Ptolemaism of Milton's astronomical scheme. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 Until the Copernicans have convinced the *Ptolemaists.

Ptomaic (pt-, tomē·ik), *a.* [f. PTOMA-INE + -IC. The etymologically correct form would be *ptomatic*: cf. next.] Of or pertaining to ptomaine.

1904 *Daily News* 18 June 3 Some time ago he was seriously ill through ptomaic poisoning.

Ptomaïne (pt-, tōᵘ·meˌəin). *Chem.* [ad. It. *ptomaina*, blunderingly formed by Professor Selmi of Bologna, f. Gr. πτῶμα fallen body, corpse: see -INE 5. As the Gr. combining stem is πτωματ-, the correct form of the word is *ptomatine*.

Prof. Selmi's first paper in *Annali di Chimica* (1876) LXII. 165, announced the body as 'la *potomaina* o prima alcaloide dei cadaveri'; but this was partly corrected in his work of 1878 to *ptomaina*; it is to be regretted that the full correction to *ptomatine* was not made at its reception into English, which would also have prevented the rise of the illiterate pronunciation (tomeⁱ·n) like *domain.*]

The generic name of certain alkaloid bodies found in putrefying animal and vegetable matter, some of which are very poisonous.

1880 *Year bk. Pharmacy* 40 The identification of these alkaloidal substances, or *ptomaines*, is of great interest to toxicologists. 1881 *Pharmaceutical Jrnl.* 28 May 984/2 The discovery of Professor Selmi as to the formation of poisonous alkaloids, which he calls ptomaïnes, in the human body after death. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 534/3 These 'cadaveric' alkaloids, or 'ptomaines' as they have also been called. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 752 The chemical ferments produced in the system, the albumoses or ptomaines which may exercise so disastrous an influence.

b. *attrib.*, as *ptomaine absorption, poisoning.*

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 5/3 All the medical witnesses agreed that death was due to ptomaine poisoning. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 215 Ptomaine erythemas, due to shell-fish, etc., may present considerable resemblance to small-pox initial rashes.

Hence **Pto·maïned** *ppl. a.*, infected with ptomaine; **Ptomaï·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ptomaïne or the ptomaines (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895).

1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartoum* xi. 94 We went to a Greek café and lunched on ptomained sardines.

So **Pto·mato-a·tropine, ptomatropine,** *Chem.* [f. Gr. πτωματ- + ATROPINE], a ptomaine which resembles atropine in its physical action.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ptomatropine.* 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 189 Mention should be made also of ptomato-atropin, a basic compound which has been discovered in the latter [i. e. putrid sausage].

‖ **Ptosis** (ptōᵘ·sis). [a. Gr. πτῶσις falling, fall.] A falling, prolapsus: **a.** *spec.* Drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis of the elevator muscle.

1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1763) I. 390 Of Relaxation and Tumor of the Eye-lids, termed Phalangosis and Ptosis. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 310 Wounds of the lower part of the forehead or eyebrow, are sometimes followed by the disorder named *ptosis*, in which the upper eyelid hangs down. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 681 Ptosis of the right upper eyelid appeared.

b. Prolapsus of any of the viscera. *rare.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 587 To discuss ptosis of the abdominal organs. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. *Epit. Curr. Med. Lit.* 34 The relative frequency and importance of ptosis of the various organs.

Hence **Ptotic** (ptōᵘ·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with ptosis.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ptyalagogue (pt-, təi·ălăgǫg). *Med.* [f. Gr. πτύαλ-ον spittle, saliva (f. πτύ-ειν to spit) + ἀγωγός leading, eliciting.] (See quots.)

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ptyalagoga*, a word used by physicians to express such medicines as promote a copious discharge of the saliva.] 1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ptyalagogue* applied to medicines which promote or increase the flow of saliva. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ptyalagogue*..the same as Sialagogue.

Hence **Ptyalagogic** (-ǫ·dʒik) *a.*, of the nature of a ptyalagogue. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* (mispr. *-ogogic*).

Ptyalin (pt-, təi·ălin). *Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. πτύαλ-ον spittle, saliva + -IN 2.] An amylolytic ferment in saliva, discovered by Leuchs, 1831.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 39 Ptyalin and pyin may be regarded as water-extracts of saliva and pus. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 141 The saliva contains a small quantity of animal matter, called Ptyalin. 1907 A. RAVENHILL *Pract. Hygiene* 188 The ptyalin (the active ferment in the saliva) of which the function is to convert insoluble starch into soluble sugar.

Ptyalism (pt-, təi·ăliz'm). [ad. Gr. πτυαλισμός expectoration, f. πτυαλίζειν to expectorate, f. πτύαλον: see prec.] Excessive secretion or flow of saliva; salivation.

[1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Ptyalismus*, salivation, or a great flux of spitting.] 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 361 Mercury is a cause of the copious secretion of the Saliva, which is the cause of a Ptyalism. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 37 Harrassed by an almost incessant ptyalism. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 202 Moderate use of mercury, short of ptyalism.

So **Pty·alize** *v. trans.*, to induce ptyalism in, to salivate. **Pty·alose** *Chem.*, the sugar formed by the action of ptyalin on starch (*S. S. Lex.* 1895).

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 392 It is not necessary to ptyalize the patient severely.

† **Pty·chode.** *Bot. Obs.* [f. Gr. πτυχώδης in folds or layers, f. πτυχή a fold + -ειδης = -form.] Hartig's name for a supposed membrane lining certain vegetable cells; in reality the contracted protoplasmic layer in contact with the cell-wall.

1849 *Ray Soc. Rep. & Pap. Bot.* 222 He was led to these researches by Hartig's investigations upon the structure of cells, and his assumption of their possessing a more internal membrane which lines their interior, and which he denominated a Ptychode.

Ptychodont (pti·kodǫnt). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. πτυχή fold + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] Having the crowns of the molar teeth folded, as in the fossil genus *Ptychodus.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ptysmagogue (pti·zmăgǫg). *Med. rare.* [f. Gr. πτύσμα spittle, expectoration.] = PTYALAGOGUE.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Ptysmagogue*, a medicine which discharges spittle, whether it amounts quite to a salivation or not. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Ptyxis** (pti·ksis). *Bot.* [a. Gr. πτύξις folding.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 13 *note*, *Ptyxis*..is coming into use as a general term for the folding, etc., of single parts. *Ibid.* 133 The *Ptyxis* (or folding) of an individual leaf..should be distinguished from the arrangement in the bud of the leaves of a circle or spiral in respect to each other.

Pu, pu', Sc. forms of PULL.

† **Pu·ant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *puant*, pres. pple. of *puer* formerly *puir*:—pop. L. *putīre* for L. *pūt-ēre* to stink.] Stinking. Hence † **Pu·antly** *adv.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* III. 143 Your brethe yt ys so felle And so puauntely dothe smelle. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 161 The bodies of rich-men..are more puant and stinking then the bodies of poore men.

Puarpure, variant of PUERPERE *Obs.*

Pub (pɒb), *sb. low colloq.* [Shortened from PUBLIC *sb.* 4.] A public house, an inn.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 155 The wealthy proprietress of a busy 'pub'. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 70 A barmaid from a Waterloo Road pub.

Hence **Pub** *v. intr.* (with *it*), to frequent 'pubs'.

1889 JEROME *Three Men in Boat* ii, We decided that we would..hotel it, and inn it, and pub. it..when it was wet.

Pu·bble, *a.* Now only *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. EFris. *pumpel*, LG. *pumpel* a fat burly person.] Fat, well filled, plump.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* ii. F ij b, Yf they bothe be dreste, The Pecocke, and the pubble hen, the Pecocke tasteth best. 1567 — *Epist.* I. iv. D vij, Thou shalt fynde me fat, and wel fed, as pubble as may be. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 If the wheate bee a pubble, proude and well-skinned corne. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 56 *Pubble*, fat, full.. usually spoken of corn, fruit and the like. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'As pubble as a partridge', broad-breasted, stout.

† **Puber** (piū·bəɹ). *Obs.* [a. L. *pūber*, also *pūbēs, -er-em* adj., that has attained puberty, as sb. a youth, f. *pūbēs* PUBES.] A youth; one who is between the age of puberty and maturity.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1742 Hy beþ icliped puberes, þat hys a word of lawe. 1545 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 86 Thomas Young, puber.

Puberal (piū·bĕrăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *pūberāl-is* (*Gloss. Cyril.* in Quicherat), adj. f. *pūber*: see prec. and -AL.] Of or at the age of puberty.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1870) I. App. 411 They are found in all puberal crania. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 483 The period of puberal development.

Pu·berate, *a. rare.* [f. L. *pūber* (see above) + -ATE 2.] = prec.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Ulpian* viii. § 5 Both males and females, and whether puberate or impuberate, may be adopted.

Pu·bertal, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

1897 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 555 Until the beginning of the pubertal changes, growth is relatively very slow.

Puberty (piū·bəɹti). [ME. *puberte* = F. *puberté* (1474 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pūbertās, -tāt-* the age of maturity, the signs of puberty, f. *pūber* or *pūbēs*: see PUBER.]

1. The state or condition of having become functionally capable of procreating offspring, which is characterized by various symptoms in each sex, as by the appearance of hair on the pubes, and on the face in the male.

In England the legal age of puberty is fourteen in boys and twelve in girls, but the actual time of development varies in different climates and environment and with different individuals.

1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* ii. 14 Bitwixe thee and the wijf of thi pubertee [*gloss*, that is, tyme of mariage]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (Bodl. MS.), Er þei come to þe ȝere of puberte. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 29 Oure ȝong illustir princis be ane tendir pupil, ande nocht entrit in the aige of puberte. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 344 Though hee knew old age he was never acquainted with puberty, youth, or Infancy. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 68 When they arrive near the age of puberty. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 352 In towns, women reach puberty sooner than they do in the country.

b. *attrib.* Connected with the attainment of the age of puberty.

1908 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 444/1 Puberty rites, which are found in full vigour notably in Australia. *Ibid.* 444/2 Dr. Webster supposes these societies to arise on the basis of the puberty institutions.

2. *transf.* Of plants: The state or stage of bearing flowers or fruit. *rare.*

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 454 All Trees have, I think, after they arrive at the age of puberty, more slender shoots at the extremities of the branches. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 224/2 We prevent the full flow of the sap..and thus advance the age of puberty and bring on a fruit-bearing state.

Puberulent (piube·rŭlĕnt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pūber* in the sense 'downy' + -ULENT, after *pulverulent*, etc.] Covered with down; pubescent. So **Pube·rulous** *a.*

a 1864 GRAY cited in WEBSTER for *Puberulent. 1881 BAKER in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 278 A shrub..with puberulent, white..branchlets. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 231 Cranberry peduncles capillary, erect, *puberulous. 1888 — *Flora Brit. India* V. 625 Leaves puberulous or hoary beneath.

‖ **Pubes** (piū·biz). [L. *pūbēs, -is* the pubic hair; the groin, private parts.]

1. The pubic hair.

c 1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 1572 (Brandl) In adolencie when Pubes was springing. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pubes*, the Hair on the Privy Parts. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. The hypogastric region, which in the adult becomes covered with hair.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 7 The Pubes, which in the adult or ripe of age is covered with hair. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 484 The pyramidalis muscle is placed in the abdominal wall close above the pubes.

b. Erron. for *os pubis*, the pubic bone: = PUBIS 1.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 304 The pelvic arch..consists [on each side] of three pieces—the ilium, ischium, and pubes which are usually anchylosed together.

c. Erron. pl. of PUBIS (in sense 1) for *ossa pubis.*

1841 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 29 In the female..the rami of the ischia and pubes are smoother on their inner surface. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 190 In Reptiles we find a pair of separate bones, usually called the pubes.

† **3.** = PUBERTY 1. *Obs.*

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 142 After hee attaines unto the age which they call Pubes.

4. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = PUBESCENCE 2, 3.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 58 The acquisition of certain organs, &c. as of teeth, pubes, feathers, &c. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pubes*..*Bot.*, a term for the kind of down on the leaves..of certain plants: pubescence.

Pubescence (piube·sĕns). [a. F. *pubescence* (= med. L. *pubēscentia* in Du Cange): see PUBESCENT and -ENCE.]

1. The fact or condition of arriving at puberty; also = PUBERTY 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 216 Solon divided it into ten Septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation, in the first is Dedentition or falling of teeth.. in the second Pubescence. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 91 Young men when entering upon or emerging from pubescence.

2. *Bot.* The soft down which grows on the leaves and stems of many plants; the character or condition of being pubescent or downy.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xviii. (1765) 211 *Pubescence*..is an Armature, by which Plants are defended from external Injuries. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 151 Herbaceous plants, ..with a simple pubescence. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 288 *Marrubium*...Hoary, pubescence almost woolly.

3. *Zool.* The soft down which occurs upon certain parts of various animals, esp. insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xliv. 203 In this disease when the animal [flesh-fly] is dead..its almost invisible pubescence grows into long hairs. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 The downy pubescence of the ears.

† **Pube·scency.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *pūbēscentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality or stage of being pubescent, puberty.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 50 Maturation, from crude pubescency unto perfection. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 116 The Genuine Teeth, which first appear before Pubescency.

Pubescent (piube·sĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *pubescent* (1516 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *pūbēscens, -ent-*, pres. pple. of *pūbēsc-ĕre* to become downy or hairy, to attain puberty, to ripen, flourish; inceptive verb f. *pūbēs* PUBES.]

1. Arriving or arrived at the age of puberty.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 210 That women are menstruant, and men pubescent, at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 86 Occurring, not only in pubescent, but even adult males.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having pubescence; covered with short soft hair; downy.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xiv. (1765) 37 *Pubescent*, downy. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 347 Antennæ filiform or setaceous; body pubescent. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 98 A pubescent surface is covered closely with short soft hairs.

B. *sb.* A youth at the age of puberty.

1894 G. S. Hall in *Forum* (U. S.) May 301 The young pubescent often shows signs of many insanities of intellect, will, and especially feeling.

Pubic (piū·bik), *a.* [f. PUBES + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the pubes or pubis.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 115 Forming one of the sides of the pubic arch. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 110 The posterior pubic ligament..uniting the pubic bones posteriorly. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 179 The pubis, or pubic bone, forms the inner part of the thigh-socket.

Pubi·gerous, *a. Anat.* [f. L. *pūbi-*, stem of PUBES + -GEROUS.] Bearing downy hairs.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pubio-, assumed combining form of PUBES (of which the L. stem is actually *pubi-*).

This appears to be the usual form in modern L. anatomical terms, as *pubio femoralis, -prostaticus*, etc., whence also in the English equivalent forms *pubio-femoral* (so mod.F.), *pubio-ischiadic, -ischiatic, -prostatic, -sternal, -umbilical, -urethral* But in Billings' *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890 only the corresponding forms in PUBO are given as Eng., and in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895 most of those in *pubio-* are referred to *pubo-*.

Pubiotomy (piūbi·ptŏmi). *Surg.* [f. PUBIO- + -TOMY.] The operation of section through the *symphysis pubis*, esp. in obstetric practice.

1880 Allbutt & Playfair *Syst. Gynæcology* 634 It is beyond the scope of my article to deal with symphisiotomy, pelviotomy, and pubiotomy.

Pubis (piū·bis). [In sense 1 short for L. *os pūbis* the bone of the groin; in sense 2, variant of PUBES.]

1. That portion of the innominate bone which forms the anterior wall of the pelvis.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 We .. place the Boxes on the bone Pubis in the flanckes. [1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pubis os*, the share Bone. 1706 Phillips s. v. *Coxæ Os*, In Infants it consists of three Bones, viz. Ilium, Ischium, and Os Pubis.] 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Innominatum*, Os Innominatum .. composed of three bones; viz. the ilium, the pubis and the ischium, only connected by cartilages 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 61 The pubis and ischium on each side have coalesced with the ilium to form the lower boundary of the widely-perforated acetabulum

2. Erroneously = PUBES 2.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Pubis*, that part of the privy-parts, where the hair grows. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 164 If I could succeed in bringing the occiput to the pubis. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 18 Applied to the pubis as a poultice.

Puble, obs. variant of PEBBLE.

Publes, -lesch, obs. forms of PUBLISH.

Public (pv·blik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: α. 5–6 **publyke**, 5–7 **-ike, -ique**, 6 **-icque, -ycke, -yque**, 6–7 **-icke**, *Sc.* **-icte**, 6–8 **-ick**, 7 **-iq**, 6– **public**. β. 5 **puplik**, 7 **-icke, -iquo**. [ME. *publike, -ique*, a. F. *public* (1311 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pūblic-us*, in early L. *poplicus*, f. *poplus* (later *popul-us*) PEOPLE. (The change to *pūblicus* appears to have taken place under the influence of *pūbes*, in the sense 'adult men', 'male population'.)]

In general, and in most of the senses, the opposite of PRIVATE.

The varieties of sense are numerous and pass into each other by many intermediate shades of meaning. The exact shade often depends upon the substantive qualified, and in some expressions more than one sense is vaguely present; in others the usage is traditional, and it is difficult to determine in what sense precisely the thing in question was originally called 'public'.

I. Pertaining to the people of a country or locality.

1. Of or pertaining to the people as a whole; that belongs to, affects, or concerns the community or nation; common, national, popular.

1513 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge, An other Balade to auctour* 20 (E. E. T. S.) 201 One of thy clientes. Hath chaunged newly, o mayde..Thy legende latine to our language publique. 1563 Winjet *Wks* (S. T. S.) II. 21 To ..confound all, bayth priuat and publict, bayth hallow it and prophane. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 7 So that they be well employed, both in the publique service, and in their own particular. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* Ep. Ded., Who..can out of private wrongs worke publike good 1657 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* I. ii. 23 The publique Liturgy in the vulgar tongue. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 241 In the month of November there was at Caire a publick Rejoicing, because the Turks had taken two Castles in Hungary. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 9 These may be termed public offences or offences against the State. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 19 At this period there was no taste in the public mind to restrain vague imaginations. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 457/2 It may be said that there are contracts which ought to be declared void for reasons of public policy, or, to use a more correct expression.., reasons of public utility. 1904 *Whitaker's Almanac* 409/2 Public Record Office, Chancery Lane. Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. *Mod.* The event was celebrated by a public holiday.

2. Phrases from 1.

a. In various phrases (mostly obsolete) rendering or suggested by L. *res publica*, as †*public state*, †*thing* (also †*thing public*), the commonwealth or state; *public good, weal* (also †*good* or *weal public*), *public wealth*, the common or national good or well-being; † the commonwealth or state; also †*common public* = common good. Cf. COMMON *a.* 5 b.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* vi. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 195 This was his laboure for the publique thinge. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 445 The gode publique of youre royaumes. 1447 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 137/1 Aynst alle vertue and ordre of welle puplike. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* V. i. 160 The Emperour Lucyus..Dictatour or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* Title, The avaunceyng and preferryng the comyn publique of the Royaumes of England and of Fraunce. 1483 *Grants Edw. V* (Camden) p. xliii, The fyrst institucion of the thynge public there made by Romulus. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vii. 33 He..that for his partyculer wele wyll leue ye publike & comyn wele. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 170 A great occasyon of peace and publyque welth. *a* 1628 F. Grevil *Inquis. Fame & Hon.* viii. Poems (1633) II. 54 It therefore much concernes each publike State To hoyse these costlesse sayles up to the Skye. 1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Matthieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 180 The affaire .. is of so great consequence, that..the weale-publike is either shaken, or confirmed. 1671 Milton *Samson* 867 To the public good Private respects must yield. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* II. Poems (1761) 102 To the public weal Attentive none he [Jason] found.

b. *Public* (formerly *common*) *act, bill, statute*: a parliamentary act or bill which affects the community at large; cf. PRIVATE *a.* 7 b.

1678 Publick Bills [see PRIVATE *a.* 7 b]. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. iii 85 Statutes are either general or special, public or private. A general or public act is an universal rule, that regards the whole community. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iv. 19 Of modern Acts of Parliament, the principal division is into *public* and *private*.

c. *Public office*: a building or set of buildings used for various departments of civic business, including the POLICE OFFICE (q. v.), judicial, police, and coroner's courts, the meeting-place of the local authority, the departments of municipal officials, etc.

1792 *Act 32 Geo. III*, c. 53 § 3 A certain Publick Office within the Liberty of Westminster known by the Name of The Public Office in Bow Street. 1826 *Hone's Every-Day Bk.* I. 768 On the 8th of June, 1825, a publican..was charged at the Public Office, Bow street, by Mr. John Francis Panchaud, a foreigner. 1839 [see POLICE COURT]. 1885 J. T. Bunce *Hist. Corp. Birmingham* II. 547 Formerly, and until the opening of the Council House, the Town Council met at the Public Office, and the Borough Surveyor's department was established there, as also were the offices for the police. 1891 *Birm Daily Gaz.* 2 Mar. 7/8 Birmingham Public Office. Fust Court.—Saturday.

d. († *The*) *public opinion*: the opinion of the mass of the community: see OPINION *sb.* 1 b.

3. Done or made by or on behalf of the community as a whole; authorized by, acting for, or representing, the community.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 61 He should be constrained to stand to the publique judgement appointed by you. 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 248 Those grand duties, and publique performances of Polity, or of Pietie. 1637 *Scotch Prayer Bk., Communion* Rubric, For the decent furnishing of that Church, or the publike relief of their poore. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 515 To return to our public Assemblies.. Nothing can be more inconsistent with the gravity and wisdom of a deliberative Assembly than acclamation. 1839–77 Public prosecutor [see PROSECUTOR 3]. 1879–1902 Public prosecution [see PROSECUTION 5 d]. 1890 Ld. Esher in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 734/1 A public prosecution, ordered by an official of the Crown, for what was considered to be a public object.

b. In the ancient universities: Belonging to, made or authorized by, acting for or on behalf of, the whole university (as distinguished from the colleges or other constituents): as *public disputation, examination, lecture, schools, hall, theatre, library*; *public orator, lecturer, professor, reader*, etc.

In some of these connexions, 'public' has given way to 'University', as *University Library, lecturer, professor, reader*, or to special designations as '*examination schools*', *Bodleian Library, Sheldonian Theatre*, etc. In others the adj. is now often taken to mean 'open to all members of the university' or even 'open to the public generally', as in 4, or 'performed publicly' as in 5.

[1522 *Camb. Univ. Stat.* (*Docums. of Commission*, 1852, I. 431) Statuimus ordinamus et volumus ut unus aliquis orator publicus eligatur.] 1550 Udall tr. P. Martyr (*title*), A discourse or traictise of Petur Martyr..the publyque reader of diuinitee in the Uniuersitee of Oxford. 1614 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 35 There is an intention of erecting a new publique library in Cambridge in imitation of that of Oxford. [1636 *Corpus Statut Univers. Oxon.*, Tit. III. § 1 (1888) Cum..conducat ut Scholares non solum sub publico sed etiam sub privato regimine contineantur; Statutum est quod omnes Scholares..in aliquod Collegium vel Aulam admittantur. *Ibid.* Tit. IV, De Lectoribus Publicis. — Tit. VI. i. § 3 In Scholis Artium publicis Disputationes..habeantur. — Tit. XVII. vii, De Publico Universitatis Oratore.] 1645 Public orator of the University [see ORATOR 5]. 1656 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 205 Dr John Wilson, the public professor [of Music], the best at the lute in all England. 1731 *Ordinationes* in *Laudian Code* (1888) Appx. 320 The Public Librarian. *Ibid.*, The University Orator..to make a Speech in Commemoration of the Benefactors to the University in the Public Theatre once in the year. 1773 [J. Napleton] (*title*) Considerations on the public exercises for First and Second Degrees in the University of Oxford. 1810 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 56 The Public Examinations are held twice a year. *Ibid.*, A testimonial will be given him by one of the Public Examiners. 1814 Dyer *Hist. Univ. Camb.* I. 247 You enter the quadrangle that forms the public schools through the portico of the public library. 1862 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 134 The First Public Examination before the Moderators, ..the Second Public Examination before the Public Examiners. [So 1909.] 1900 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 683 Unless the Fellow hold the office of Professor, Public Orator, Registrary, or Librarian in the University.

4. That is open to, may be used by, or may or must be shared by, all members of the community; not restricted to the private use of any person or persons; generally accessible or available; generally levied (as a rate or tax). Also (in narrower sense), That may be used, enjoyed, shared, or competed for, by all persons legally or properly qualified.

Sometimes involving the sense, Provided or supported at the public expense, and under public control: as in *public elementary school*, and often in *public baths, public library, public park*, and the like. A thing may also be 'public' at once in senses 4 and 5, as *public worship*, or in 1, 3, 4 and 5, as *public meeting*. See also PUBLIC SCHOOL, in various senses.

1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Xenocrates.. readynge a publique lecture in philosophie 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) K iv b, To make great Theatres, and other publique buildings. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 77 Each Church hath a little market place..and a publike Well 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Title-p., The Publique Worship of God. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 11 In publique assemblies, if the weaker party can so subsist as not to be conquered, it conquers in reputation. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. 386 A fair publick Library free for all Strangers in Term-time. 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L.* § 59 His property was sold at public biddings. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 211 There was a public road, right from our place to that of our 'salesman'. 1821–30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* vi. (1856) 346 We were very angry, and had recourse to one of these new things called public meetings... It was held on the 2d of December 1817. 1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 3 In the construction of this Act.. the following terms shall have the respective meanings herein-after assigned to them.. 'Public building' shall mean every building used as a church, chapel, or other place of public worship; also every building used for purposes of public instruction; also every building used as a college, public hall, hospital, theatre, public concert room, public ball room, public lecture room, public exhibition room, or for any other public purposes. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Jan. 5/2 On January 23, 1849, the first public baths in London, those at St Martin's-in-the-Fields, were opened. 1908 Dec. 21 *Act* 8 *Edw. VII*, c. 66 § 1 An act to prevent disturbance of Public Meetings... § 2 This Act may be cited as the Public Meeting Act, 1908.

b. *Public education*, education at school, as opposed to being 'privately educated'; also education at a PUBLIC SCHOOL as distinguished from a private school.

1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 183 Of priuate and publike education, with their generall goods and illes. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. vii. 59 Public education is best for ..a healthful mind. 1835 Arnold *Let.* 15 Apr. in Stanley *Life* (1845) I. 421 Public education is the best where it answers... I should certainly advise anything rather than a private school of above thirty boys.

c. Professionally at the service of the public: as a tradesman, dealer, etc.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 244 A public dealer can always afford to keep up a finer display of plants..than any private gentleman whatever.

d. *Public woman*, † *commoner*: a prostitute; = *common woman* (COMMON *a.* 6 b).

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xix 56 b, [He] caused to be clothed two publique Turkish women, with very rich apparrell. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 73 Oh, thou publicke Commoner. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 287 To banish thence all the publick Women. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 194 The houses of the 'public women' (as they are still styled in modern places).

5. Open to general observation, sight, or cognizance; existing, done, or made in public; manifest; not concealed. Also of an agent: Acting in public.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 28 b, Ther inwarde grudge could not refrayne but crye out in places publike, and also priuate. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* i. 19 A publike exemple of infamie. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. xix. § 2 The Church, by her publike reading of the Booke of God, preacheth onely as a witnesse. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. i, Will you up to the hill-top of sports..? No, that will be too publique for our Recreation. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 P 7 The Count de Mellos..had made his Publick Entry into that City with much State. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 23 A certain awkwardness and difficulty in the public utterance of thought.

†**b.** Easily seen, conspicuous, prominent *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 The ninth [vein] is very publique, lyinge in the necke, and is called the Iugularis vayne.

†**c.** Of a person: That is before the public. *Obs.*

1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 19 He is not so openly manifested to be wicked as the publike profane person. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 287, I was not so public here as to be very well known. 1727 P. Walker *Life Cameron* in *Biog. Presb.* (1827) 294 Mr. George Barclay..was very publick at that Time, and had his Hand at many a good Turn.

d. Of a book, writing, etc.: (chiefly in phr. *made public*) Made accessible to all; published; in print. ? *Obs.*, or merged in 5.

*a*1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. (1642) 159 The Prophets, whose writings were publique, and extant amongst the Jews. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded., Your *Legacy of Husbandry* (and other pieces made publique by your means). 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 264 Dr. South . hath many publick Works extant 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 451 The first of his dispatches has never been made public.

6. Of, pertaining to, or engaged in the affairs or service of the community; *esp.* of a person: occupying an official or professional position; also, holding a position of general influence or authority.

1571 CHILLESTER tr. *Chelidonius' Instit. Chr. Princes* Title-p., A Hystorie . very necessarie to be red not only of all Nobilitie and Gentlemen, but also of euerie publike person. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* i. 5 Men of publike places. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) IV. 178 With how little real superiority of mind men can make an eminent figure in publick life. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 10 July, The community at large, who knew Mr Ponsonby only as a public man. 1861 EARL RUSSELL in *Times* 10 Oct., When I embarked in public life. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 1/3 Public men are made for public affairs, not public affairs for public men.

b. *Public notary, notary public*: see NOTARY *sb.*

7. Of or pertaining to a person in the capacity in which he comes in contact with the community, as opposed to his private capacity; official.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 61 Both in the pryuate and publyke state of euery man. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 307 Two publick servants of the king were there. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 1 Effects..upon the publick and private Actions of Men. 1725 BUTLER *Serm.* v. 80 Every man is to be considered in two capacities, the private and publick. 1864 [see PRIVATE *a.* 6].

8. Devoted or directed to the promotion of the general welfare; public-spirited, patriotic. Now chiefly in **b.** *public spirit.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v 200 Some will be peruerse, and wilful, and hinder the best publike action that is. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 78 Known to be a good Patriot, and of a publike soul. 1665 DRYDEN & HOWARD *Indian Queen* IV. i, Would it not breed Grief in your public heart to see her bleed? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I. 370 Napoleon had been the first man of the world, if his ends had been purely public.

b. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 382 Private Persons with publike Spirits, are of a goodnesse Angelicall. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xix, Men of publick Spirits. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 294 ¶ 1 The greatest Instances of publick Spirit the Age has produced. 1803 *Censor* Sept. 107, I am not influenced by motives of private revenge, but by a public spirit. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii. 167 Discretion, knowledge of mankind, public spirit, a spirit of justice.

II. 9. With extended, international, or universal reference. **a.** Of or pertaining to the nations generally, or to the European, Christian, or civilized nations, regarded as a single community; general; international; esp. in *public law.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 304 A publique war was attempted against the Barbarians. 1581 HAMILTON *Cath. Traictise* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 103 Quhat vther nor the Romane kirk..be publict concilis hes condemnit all heretikes. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. (1848) 274 For almost all the publique Quarrels in Christendome. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks 1826 VII. 99 In contradiction to the whole tenour of the publick law of Europe. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) XIII. xcii. § 68. 552 A declaration was ..signed by all the powers..which..proscribed Napoleon as a public enemy, with whom neither peace nor truce could be concluded. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 9 Races separated from each other by seas and mountains acknowledged a common code of public law.

b. Of, pertaining, or common to the whole human race; = COMMON *a.* 1 b. *rare.*

1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 3 Whereby the guiltinesse of Adams sinne (as the publique Trustee for Man-kind) originally tainteth Children. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I 630 The Sun . In Iron Clouds conceal'd the Publick Light. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 44 Enjoying the public sunshine as if it were their own household fire.

III. 10. *Comb.*, as (from 8) *public-hearted*, *public-minded* (Webster 1828), adjs.; hence *public-heartedness, public-mindedness*; *public-voiced* adj. Also PUBLIC-SPIRITED.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 246 Their publick-heartedness, and joynt concernment in the good Cause. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 412 By the publick-mindedness of particular Persons. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II Poems (1761) 105 Public-hearted Roe, Faithful, sagacious, active, patient, brave.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used absolutely or elliptically).

1. † a. The community or people as an organized body; the nation, the state; the commonwealth; the interest or well-being of the community; = L. *rēs pūblica.* Usually construed as singular. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Whosoeuer attempteth any thing for the publike. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* v vi, Hee's scarce a friend vnto the publike. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 92 For the better furtherance of the service of the publict. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Venice* 154 Though the public be not so rich as it hath been, yet will it soon recover itself. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1711) II. I. III. iii. 63 In a civil State or Publick, we see that a virtuous Administration..is of the highest service. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 209 Sustained, not at the expence of such parish or place, nor of the county,..but of the publick, to be paid out of some such rate as the land tax. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 151 If both these points are against the defendant, the offence against the public is complete.

b. The community as an aggregate, but not in its organized capacity; hence, the members of the community.

In the latter sense now usually const. as plural.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) 9 The favourable Reception that the public has hitherto vouchsafed to what has been presented it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 2 Another Project which..will give the Publick an Equivalent to their full Content. 1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 5 Mar., One would wish, at first setting out, to catch the public by the ear, and hold them by it as fast as possible. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 257 The publick is the theatre for mountebanks and impostors. 1808 *Times* 6 Feb., The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that [etc.]. 1821–30 LD COCKBURN *Mem.* vi. (1856) 371 There was a feeble murmur against the ejection of what the few murmurers termed 'The Public'. 18 E. JESSE *Notice at Hampton Court* in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. (1891) 3/1 'The public is expected to protect what is intended for the public enjoyment.' 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The public and the Profession were alike urgent in calling for sweeping reforms.

† c. The world at large, mankind. Cf. the adj. 9 b. *Obs. rare.*

1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1711) II. I. II. iii. 30 The Mind ..readily discerns the Good and Ill towards the Species or Publick.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A particular section, group, or portion of a community, or of mankind.

1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1711) I. II. III. ii. 111 They. enjoy the common Good and Interest of a more contracted Publick. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. i. (1817) 29 That general disbelief.. which . prevailed amongst the intelligent part of the heathen public. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 30 *note*, They would make no impression on a public accustomed to quartos of original poetry by the month 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* I. iii. 49 A shelf or two of Beauties, elegant Extracts and Anas, form nine-tenths of the reading of the reading public. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 21 There is a separate public for every picture, and for every book. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 3 The British public will not long ask this question without helping itself to the answer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 4/5 The outside public appear disposed to take Mr. C—— at his own valuation. 1894 M. G. TARDE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV. 458 While it is the most capricious of publics it is also the most sheeplike.

3. *In public*: **a.** In a place, situation, condition, or state open to public view or access; openly, publicly: opposed to *in private*; so *into public* (rare). † Also, in or into a published form, in or into print (*obs.*).

*c*1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 916 Nor renne fro house to house to convers in publike [*gloss* in comon place]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 197 Follow vs, We are to speake in publique. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 156 Then helpes in both publique and private, being few. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* To Rdr. (1867) 3, I have . presumed to enter into publique, for these reasons. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17 II. ix. (1669) 204/1 They read it at home, and hear it preacht powerfully in the publick. 1689 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 12 Aug., The roome where he us'd to eate and dine in publiq. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post* 2 Aug., Wks. 1755 III. I. 177 They having of late appeared very much in publick together. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I. xvii. 110 She would never more take me into public 1873 *Act* 30 & 37 *Vict.* c. 89 § 13 The inquiry shall be held in public before an officer.

† b. In a public or collective capacity. *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Persian Wars* I 8 Bestowing many benefits upon their City in publique, and on particular men.

4. Short for PUBLIC HOUSE. *colloq.* Cf. PUB.

1709 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, For the Improvement of its [the newly-planted trees] growth, aiournd to the publick and moistned it to the Root. 1799 SOUTHEY *Let. to T. Southey* 5 Jan., 'What, don't you keep a public?' 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, He is a statesman, though he keeps a public. 1840 ARNOLD *Jrnl* 23 July, in Stanley *Life* (1845) II. App. C 420 Iron foundries and publics have no connexion with mere book literature. 1863 5 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* I. ix, We can take our beer at a public. 1899 SIR A. WEST *Recoll.* I. ii. 67 There was a 'public' called the 'Half-Way House'.

b. *attrib.* Of the public house.

1756 WHITFIELD *Life & Jrnls* 3 My Mother..kept me in my tender Years from intermeddling in the least with the public Business. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* II. 124 He . Felt the poor purse, and sought the public door. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, I suppose it was something in the public line.

† Public, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *publicque-r* (in Godef.) or ad. L. *pūblic-āre*, f. *public-us* PUBLIC.] *trans.* To make public, to publish.

1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 179/1 That nane of þame tak apoune hand to public or vse ouþer bullis or processis purchest or to be purchest. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 424 */2 To publicte þis constitutioune. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 122/37 To publike, *publicare.*

† Pu·blical, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as PUBLIC *a.* + -AL.] PUBLIC *a.*

*c*1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 248 Þer suld all publicall honor and wurshup sese betwix þe fadur & þe son.

Publican (pv·blikăn), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 3–4 **pupp-, puplicane**, 4–5 **-an.** β. 4 **publycan**, 4–7 **publicane**, 5– **publican.** [a. F. *publicain* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pūblicān-us* a farmer-general of the revenues, later a tax-gatherer, f. *pūblicum* the public revenue, neut. of *pūblic-us* PUBLIC. In the ME. form *puplican*, a. OF. *poplican*, a by-form influenced by *pople*, *puple*, PEOPLE *sb.*]

1. *Rom. Hist.* One who farmed the public taxes; hence, a tax-gatherer. (Chiefly in Scriptural quotations or allusions.)

α. *c*1200 ORMIN 9295 Puplicaness comenn þær, Att himm to wurrþenn fullhtnedd. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Schrift schal beon edmod, ase was þe Pupplicanes, & nout ase was þe Pharisewus. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 397 Whi etiþ your Maistir wiþ puplicans? *c*1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 414 Of puplicans sen prince am I.

β. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 Þe farizeus..onworþede þane publycan. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 912 (Harl.) Such was þe confessioun of þe publican [so 3 texts; *Ellesm., Lansd., Seld.* Puplican, etc]. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 12 Publicans, that is to saye, the customers and takers vp of tolles. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* I. iii. 42 How like a fawning publican he lookes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. i 545 The captaine..had beene afore time a Publicane or farmer of the citie reuenues. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 191 The publicans were outcasts among the Jews, because, having accepted the office under the Roman government of collecting the taxes imposed by Rome upon their brethren, they were regarded as traitors to the cause of Israel. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xvi. (1881) 181 A clerk. in the *Officium* of the society of publicans or collectors of *annona.*

b. *transf.* Any collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like. Also *fig.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 Nothing writt'n but what passes through the custom-house of certain Publicans that have the tunaging and the poundaging of all free spok'n truth. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. v. § 4. 122 We are not angry with Searchers and Publicans . , but when they break open trunks, and pierce vessels, and unrip packs, and open sealed letters. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi III. 37 Outrages and exactions such as have, in every age, made the name of publican a proverb for all that is most hateful. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/1 Next to Drink, the greatest Publicans of the British Exchequer are Death and Gambling on the Stock Exchange

† 2. *transf.* One who is regarded as 'a heathen man and a publican' (Matt. xviii. 17); one cut off from the church; an excommunicated person

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11649 A publycan ys, yn oure sawe, A synful man, oute of þe lawe. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 12 Quha in hopyne syne is tane, þe ewangell callis 'publicane' *a*1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 81 We, not one or two, but the whole church, must hold him as a publicane; that is, as one cutt off frome the bodie of Christ.

3. One who keeps a public house; a licensed victualler; a keeper of an ale-house or tavern.

1728 BAILEY, *Publican*,. also a Keeper of a publick House, a Victualler or Alehouse-keeper 1744 N. SALMON *Pres. St. Universities* I. 410 It seems now to be the Business of most Publicans to propagate Vice and Disorder. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1033 An action by a publican, for beer sold. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 536 A profound politician in the eyes of a metropolitan publican. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxi 354 A large proportion of the publicans carried on a respectable trade.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *publican* † *lede* (= race), *sin, state, tenant*; *publican-ridden* adj.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 13292 (Cott.) O puplicane lede was he, And als a man o gret pouste. *a*1652 J SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 382 No extortioner, nor unjust, nor guilty of any publican-sins. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publican* Wks. (1845) 103 Love. did cover with silence this his publican state. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 8/1 'A priest-ridden people is to be pitied, but a publican-ridden people is to be despised.' 1906 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/1 To say that the publican-tenant is in any sense a free agent is absurd

Hence **† Pu·blican** *v. nonce-wd.*, *trans.* to treat or regard as a publican. (Cf. Luke xviii. 10, 11.)

1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 2 To Pharisee themselves, and Publican all the world besides [cf. PHARISEE *v.*].

Pu·blican, *sb.*[2] *Eccl. Hist.* Forms: 5 **Popolican, -quan**, 7 **Poblican**, 6– **Publican.** [ME. *popelican*, a. OF. *popelican*, *publican*, ad. med.L. *Pop(e)licān-us*, *Publicān-us*, altered from med. Gr. Παυλικιαν-ός (υ - v) PAULICIAN, in allusion to, or by confusion with, L. *pūblicānus* PUBLICAN [1].]

A name applied to the Paulicians of the South of France in the 12th c.

[*a*1225 RALPH OF COGGESHALL *Chron.* (Rolls) 122 Temporibus Ludovici regis Franciæ, qui genuit regem Philippum, cum error quorumdam hæreticorum qui vulgo appellantur Publicani, per plures provincias Galliæ proserperet. *c*1250 MATT. PARIS (*ad ann.* 1236), Galnce etiam dicuntur ab aliquibus Popelicani] 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* xli. 80 Nygh by was a castel right strong, wherin alle the popeliquans of the lande were withdrawen. *Ibid.* lii. 94 And there was disputed ayenst this popelican. 1573 STOW *Ann.* (1592) 213 There came into England 30 Germanes,..who called themselues Publicans . They denyed matrimony, and the sacraments of baptisme, and the Lords supper, with other articles. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. IV. 180 The Archbishops of Lyons and Narbonne sate in solemn judgment on some, it should seem, poor and ignorant men called Publicans

Publicanism (pv·blikăniz'm). [f. PUBLICAN [1] + -ISM.] The fact or profession of being a publican: in quot. 1903, antithetic to Pharisaism.

1638 W. SCLATER *Serm. Experimentall* 110 Amos his mean education; Matthew his Publicanisme; Paul his persecution. 1903 D. M'LEAN *Stud. Apostles* x. 145 We believe the utter hollowness of Pharisaism to have been a main cause of the revolt into Publicanism on the part of some Jews.

† Pu·blicate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pūblicāt-*, ppl. stem of *pūblicāre* to PUBLISH.] *trans.* To publish, make publicly known.

1540 in Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1548) 236 b, Many other errors holden, saied, publicated and taught by hym. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* I xiv. 115 Little sins in them [the Clergy], (if publicated) grow great by their scandall and contagion. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* No. 7 Wks. 1775 IX. 300, I have communicated my thoughts to you thereon, which you may suppress or publicate as you think meet 1808

SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II 66 The 'Monthly Review' publicates me and Duppa as being one D. Manuel.

Publication (pʊblɪkēˑʃən). Also **5 pupplicacion.** [ME. *publicacion*, a. OF. *publicacion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in mod.F. *publication*, or ad. L. *pūblicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pūblicāre* to PUBLISH.] The action of publishing, or that which is published.

1. The action of making publicly known; public notification or announcement; promulgation.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 433 Anselme..demede þat Sodomytes schulde be accorsed every Sonday. But afterward he undede þat doynge, for publicacioun [HIGDEN *publicatio*] of vice. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 107, xj ʒer aftir his deth was no gret pupplicacion mad. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 140 To mak publicatioun and intimatioun heirof at the marcatt crossis. 1655 *Providence* (R.I.) *Rec.* (1893) II. 89 Ordred yᵗ ye Publication of mariage shall be vnder ye hand of a Magistrate set upon some eminent Tree in ye Towne streete. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 375 The Publication of the Gospel to us Gentiles. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* II. 577 Who could be allowed to speak of secret publication?

b. *spec.* in *Law.* Notification or communication to those concerned, or to a limited number regarded as representing the public. Cf. PUBLISH *v.* 1 b.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* VI. xiii. 223 The Iudge may not, proceede to the publication of the testament, vnlesse there be lawfull proofe, or sufficient prescription for the testators death. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., In Chancery.. we say a cause is come to Publication, when the Plaintiff hath exhibited his Bill, the Defendant answered, and witnesses are examined. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 150 The communication of a libel to any one person is a publication in the eye of the law. 1837 *Act 1 Vict* c. 26 § 13 Every will executed in manner hereinbefore required shall be valid without any other publication thereof. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 8/3 The Law of Libel. .A man may tell his wife a thing, and that is not publication; or he may tell his next door neighbour, and that is.

2. The issuing, or offering to the public, of a book, map, engraving, photograph, piece of music, or other work of which copies are multiplied by writing, printing, or any other process; also, the work or business of producing and issuing copies of such works.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 216 My bookes,..with the publication of which you charge me as blameable. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Pref. (1848) 29, I should not be destituted of a very just Excuse for the Publication of it [this Treatise]. 1786 COWPER *Let. to W. Churchey* 13 Dec. (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 29 Apr. (1897) 21), I know well that publication is necessary to give an edge to the poetical turn. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, With an author's anxiety to rush into publication. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. 3/2 Some publishers think that to deposit the usual copies required by law at the Public Libraries constitutes publication.

b. A work published; a book or the like printed or otherwise produced and issued for public sale.

The first quotation may belong to 2.

1656 COWLEY *Poems* Pref., I have lost the Copy,..which makes me omit it in this publication 1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1848) 656/2 One instance..of a foreign publication in which mention is made of *Villustre Lockman*. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul* i 7 They were originally separate publications. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* I. 141 Writers in the periodical publications of the day. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 751 The diffusion of books and periodical publications.

†**3.** The making of a thing public or common property; confiscation. (A Latinism.) *Obs. rare.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I i, The rich men proscrib'd And publication made of all their goods. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* IV. viii. 304 To redeem maydens from prostitution and publication of their bodies.

Publicatory (pʊblɪkətəri), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *pūblicātor*, agent-n. f. *pūblicāre* to PUBLISH: see -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to publication; intended for publication.

1702 *Parl. Orig. Rights Lower Ho. Convoc.* 32 A Mandate Publicatory of Archbishop Bancroft. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 131 Byron's Hours of Idleness was not without publicatory enticements.

Publice, obs. Sc. var. of *publis*, PUBLISH.

Public house. (Now often with hyphen.)

1. A building belonging or open to the community at large; one provided for some public use or purpose; a public building. *Obs.* exc. with allusion to sense 2.

1574 HELOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 21 That he was the firste that inuented in Greece to haue publique or common houses founded at the charges of the common welth..where the sick might be cured, and the poore refreshed. 1617–20 [see PUBLIC SCHOOL 2]. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* (1903) 319 The publike house of the Citty, where this and all publike feasts are kept. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1737) 310 The Town of Glasgow have built a new Port, and named it Port-Glasgow, with a large Publick-House. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 10/2 Lord Avebury..said there were now public-houses all over the country, not for the sale of beer, but for the use of books.

2. A house for the entertainment of any member of the community, in consideration of payment.

a. An inn or hostelry providing accommodation (food and lodging, or light refreshments) for travellers or members of the general public; usually licensed for the supply of ale, wines, and spirits. Now commonly merged in *b.*

1669 WOOD *Life* 26 June (O.H.S.) II. 163 He was asham'd to go to a publick house [for his meals], because he was a senior master, and because his relations lived in Oxon. 1679 PRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 12 Not being at home, but at a publique House hard by. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 P 2 Mr. Spectator, I Keep a Coffee-house...Good Mr. Spectator, Say it is possible a Woman may be modest and yet keep a Publick-house. 1715 *Royal Proclam.* 5 Jan in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5292/2 Taverns, Chocolate Houses, Coffee Houses, or other Publick Houses. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 151 Every night they were entertained by private families, there being no public-houses at so remote a distance. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 165 Fattening some of the earliest broods, in order to supply public houses, and such families as require turkeys early in the season.

b. In current restricted application: A house of which the principal business is the sale of alcoholic liquors to be consumed on the premises; a tavern.

1768 FOOTE *Devil on Two Sticks* II. (1778) 33 Step into the first publick-house to refresh you. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lett., to Southey* (1895) 598 A large public house frequented about one o'clock by the lower orders 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 4 Lucky would it be for his wife and her eight children if there were no public-house in the land. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIV. 688/1 In nearly all countries the nature of the trade carried on in public-houses has subjected them to a much more rigorous police supervision than ordinary trades.

†**3.** A brothel. Cf. F. *maison publique*, Ger. *öffentliches Haus. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 87 Who never loses sight of her till she is picked up and taken to a public house.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *public-house club, -keeper, licence, parlour, score, sign, trust*, etc.

1704 in Trott *Laws Brit. Plant. Amer.* (1721) 256 No Publick House-keeper within this Province [New Jersey] shall suffer any Person or Persons to tipple and drink in his House on the Lord's Day. 1725 (*title*) The Publick-House-Keeper's Monitor. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. ii. P 3 The landlord was..overwhelming me with public-house civility 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, They talked about them over their pints of beer at their public-house clubs. 1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 143 Much as public-house scores are kept now. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) 690/1 [In Ireland] Public-house licences are generally held by shopkeepers. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi. 192 [He] wanted to promote himself to some honour or other in the public-house line 1893 J. ASHBY STERRY *Naughty Girl* v, He would have..painted tea-trays and public-house signs.

Publicist (pʊblɪsɪst). [a. F. *publiciste* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), Ger. *publicist*, f. L. (*jus*) *publicum* public law: see -IST.]

1. One who is learned in 'public' or international law (PUBLIC *a.* 9); a writer on the law of nations.

1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 99 The two German courts seem to have as little consulted the publicists of Germany, as their own true interests. 1801 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) I. v. 113 A distinguished publicist, to use the German term, the eminent political writer and statesman Friedrich Gentz. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 307 The cheapness of food is..justly considered by Vattel, and the publicists, as a chief purpose of political association. 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 173 Plato was a publicist when he wrote the Laws and the Republic; Aristotle was a publicist when he wrote the Politics;..Machiavel was a publicist in the Prince, Hobbes in the Leviathan, Montesquieu in the 'Esprit des Lois'. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* x. (1876) 128 Problems which baffle the publicist and amaze the economist.

2. *loosely.* A writer on current public topics; a journalist who makes political matters his speciality.

1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 195 We hear of editors, reporters, writers in newspapers, and sometimes 'publicists', a neological term; but the world..does not assign the definite meanings to these terms. 1863 S. EDWARDS *Polish Captivity* I. 78 Certain German publicists point with an air of triumph to the fact that Prussia has constructed a railroad from Posen to Breslau. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 752 The hacks of Grub Street were superseded by publicists of a high moral temper and literary excellence.

attrib. 1895 P. MILYOUKOV in *Athenæum* 6 July 25/3 The influence of the publicist polemics of the year.

Hence **Publici'stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to publicists. So **Pu'blicism,** the occupation or profession of a publicist; public journalism.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 150 To divide his Biography, as Moser did his Publicistic Materials, into separate letter-boxes. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 127 The political or publicistic elements of *civitas*. 1885 *Society in London* 279 He has taken up publicism as he has taken up many other things. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 634/2 Of publicistic and photographic accounts of Japan..we have more than enough.

Publicity (pʊblɪ'sɪti). [ad. F. *publicité* (*a* 1694 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *pūblicitās, -tātem*, f. L. *pūblic-us* PUBLIC.] The quality of being public; the condition or fact of being open to public observation or knowledge.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 4 The sacrifices it makes by this publicity, are amply compensated by the advantages it derives from it. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Draught of Code* iv. Wks. 1843 IV. 316 Publicity is the very soul of justice. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 611 The studious composed their works without any view to their publicity 1859 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* I. 89 The only guarantee of public honour is publicity, for the only protection rogues have is secrecy.

attrib. 1846 in *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. (1903) 5/1 [Marriott ..in the year 1846 registered as an article of utility an] improved publicity omnibus. 1907 *Instal. News* Sept. 4/1 The..fantastic publicity schemes now in vogue.

Publicly (pʊblɪkli), *adv.* [f. PUBLIC *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a public manner; in the presence or with the knowledge of people generally; with publicity; in public; openly; without concealment.

1567 *Ælfric's Test. Antiquitie* Title-p., The auncient fayth ..here publikely preached, and also receaued in the Saxons tyme. 1569 in Dunlop *Confess.* (1722) II. 637 Thereunto war added secret Prayers publictlie made within the Houses. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 130 Yet once againe proclaime it publikely. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 7 All the Canonicall Books of the Old and New Testament..shall be publiquely read in the vulgar Tongue. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 P 11 The Soldiers murmured publickly for Want of Pay. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 379 Those books were not publicly exposed to sale.

2. By the public or community; by or with public or common action or consent; officially; collectively, as a community; also, † in a way common to all, commonly, generally, universally (*obs.*).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 b, These Sacquas [water carriers]. are waged either publikely, or of som in particular. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 142 The Athenians erected him such a one publiquely in the market place. *a* 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* (1734) III. 88 Able to be publickly beneficial to Mankind. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 2/2 Provisions which will very largely close the door to all publicly-managed elementary schools. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 13 Apr. 4/4 Eventually no publicly-paid teacher would be allowed to give denominational teaching.

Publicness (pʊblɪknés). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being public, in various senses; publicity, notoriety, openness; the fact of pertaining to or affecting the community as a whole; † devotedness to the public interest; † the condition of being commonly accepted, prevalence.

1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 16 The truth of beleefe depends not vpon the publicknes of an exposition, but vpon the soundnesse thereof. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subject* 137 The King may not exact money for passage in and out of his Court gates, because of the publikenesse of his Person. 1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* Ep. Ded., Publiquenesse of dangers calls for publiquenesse of spirits. 1662 BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 68 Pope Alexander VII. not enduring the publiqueness of this Cardinal's amours, sent him legate to Romania. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* viii. 441 Differenc'd from each other by the publickness or privateness of the things taken away. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxix. 173 His objections as to the publicness of the place. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., The publicness of a sale. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 305 The timidity of our public opinion is our disease, or, shall I say, the publicness of opinion, the absence of private opinion. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The publicness of a resort.

Public office: see PUBLIC *a.* 2 c.

Public school. A school which is public, in senses varying with time and place.

The Latin *publica schola* goes back under the Roman Empire to the fourth (and by implication, the first) century A.D., and also appears in the Capitula of Louis the Pious A.D. 829, in the sense of a school maintained at the public expense, national or local.

[381 ST. JEROME *Interpr. Chron. Euseb.* ii. (A.D. 80), Quinctilianus ex Hispania Calagurritanus, qui primus Romæ publicam scholam et salarium e fisco recepit, claruit. 829 *Capitula Hlodovici Pii* (Mon. Germ Hist., Leges 37), Suggerimus ut morem paternum sequentes saltem in tribus congruentissimis imperii vestri locis scolæ publicæ fiant.]

1. In England, originally, A grammar-school founded or endowed for the use or benefit of the public, either generally, or of a particular locality, and carried on under some kind of public management or control; often contrasted with a 'private school' carried on at the risk and for the profit of its master or proprietors. In recent English use (chiefly from the 19th century), applied especially to such of the old endowed grammar-schools as have developed into large boarding-schools, drawing, from the well-to-do classes of all parts of the country or of the empire, pupils, who in the higher forms are prepared mainly for the ancient universities or for the public services, and to some large modern schools established with similar aims. As it is a general characteristic of these large schools that order is maintained and discipline administered to a great extent by the elder pupils themselves, this has come to be a recognized feature of the English public school, and is often the prominent notion in such phrases as 'a public school education' or 'training', 'the English public school system', and the like.

The Latin form appears in the 12th c., and is frequent from the 14th c. as applied to an endowed free grammar-school. The English form *public school* is known from 1580, and was no doubt used earlier. Down to the 18th c. it was very generally opposed to 'private school', and education in a 'public school' was also contrasted with education at home under a tutor. The term was officially used in 1860 in the appointment of a Royal Commission, and in 1867 in 'An Act for the better government and extension of certain Public Schools'. As this act applied to the ancient endowed grammar-schools or colleges of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, Charterhouse, Shrewsbury, these have sometimes been spoken of as 'the Seven Public Schools'; but the name is generally used to include these and more than twenty other large schools, ancient and modern, of similar organization, which are not separated by any definite line from other endowed schools that depend upon a more local constituency.

[*c* 1180 *Hist. Bury St. Edmunds* (Rolls) I. 126 Hic ergo [Canutus rex] tam..benignus..fuisse memoratur ut per urbes et oppida publicas instituens scolas magistris deputatis.. pueros..litteris tradidit imbuendos de ratione fiscali sumpti-

bus constitutis. 1364 (Apr. 7) in *Vict. County Hist. Surrey* II. 155 Hugone de Kingston..pedagogo, ut informacioni et doctrine dictorum puerorum .. in dicta villa intenderet, et scolas publicas gubernaret. 1437 (Feb. 23) in *Vict. County Hist. Lincoln* II. 430 [The Chapter] monuerunt pauperes clericos in persona Prepositi eorundem, quod adeant scolas publicas et addiscant effectualiter. 1558 (*a* Mar. 8) in Wilkins *Concilia* IV. 166 Qui in locis insignioribus publicas scholas salario publico vel privato tenent.]

1580 *Let. Privy Counc.* 18 June, in Strype *Life Grindal* 254 All such schoolmasters as have charge of children and do instruct them either in public schools or private houses. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. 186 In publicke schooles this swaruing in affection from the publicke choice in no case can be. 1604 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 4 § 8 No person shall keepe any schoole .. except it be in some publike or free Grammer Schoole, or in some such noblemans..or gentlemans..house as are not recusants. 1649 in *Perfect Diurnall* 26 Mar., That some Public Schools for the better education and principling of youth in virtue and justice would soberly be considered of and settled. 1663 (Dec. 4) in *Vict. County Hist. Bedford.* II. 165 Wee the Warden and Schollers of . New Colledge [Oxford] have..elected Mr John Allanson, clerke..to bee Schoolemaster of the publique free Grammer Schoole in .. Bedford. 1673 Abp. of Armagh in *Essex P.* (Camden) 113 An Account of the Publique Schooles within the Province of Ulster...There is a free schoole for the Diocesse of Meath, with a Salary according to the Act..of about 40*l.* p. ann. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *St. Eng.* 385 London. (*Heading*) Publick Schools and Colleges. The first is Westminster School...St. Paul's School ..Merchant-Taylors School. .Belonging to Christ's Hospital is another famous Grammar Free-School.. That at Ratcliff was founded by Nicholas Gibson, Grocer of London. 1713 Berkeley *Guard.* No. 62 P 8, I regard our public schools and universities, not only as nurseries of men for the service of the church and state [etc.]. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* Ded. 7 Your Lordship..by Your education in a public School and University, has learnt from Your earliest youth [etc.]. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. v, This worthy man having observed the imperfect institution of our public schools, and the many vices which boys were there liable to learn, had resolved to educate his nephew, as well as the other lad..in his own house. 1760 Foote *Minor* I. i, He has run the gauntlet thro' a public school, where, at sixteen, he had practis'd more vices than he would otherwise have heard of at sixty. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 372. 1820 *F. Westley's Catal.* 1 Dec., Elementary Publications recommended as Reward Books for Sunday and other Public Schools. 1828 Arnold *Let.* 14 Mar in Stanley *Life*, I never ran down public schools in the lump, but grieved that their exceeding capabilities were not turned to better account. *a* 1832 Crabbe *Posth. Tales* xix. 223. 1839 W. Lovett & J. Collins, etc. *Chartism*, To erect public halls or schools for the people throughout the kingdom 1847 (*title*) Fagging: is it hopelessly inseparable from the discipline of a public school? 1848 Moberly *Winchester Serm.* II. Pref., What then. is a public school? and wherein does it essentially differ from a private one?.. A public school is one in which the government is administered, in greater or less degree, with the aid of the pupils themselves: a private school is one in which the government is altogether administered by masters. 1893 *Westm. Gaz* 11 Feb. 4/2 Our Public Schools..(by which phrase we never mean real public schools like the Board schools at all, but merely schools for the upper and middle classes) are in their existing stage primarily great gymnasiums. 1899 A. F. Leach *Hist. Winchester Coll.* ii, The only working definition of a Public School then is that it is an aristocratic or plutocratic school which is wholly or almost wholly a Boarding School, is under some form of more or less public control, and is 'non-local'.—a 'Boarding Academy for young Gentlemen', which draws its pupils from all parts of the Country, and is not a Private Adventure School.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *public school boy, man, system, training*, etc. (esp. connoting the qualities which the discipline and spirit of a public school are held to impart).

c 1843 G. Moberly in Stanley *Arnold* (1845) I. iii. 191 Hardly to be found among public school men. 1844 Stanley *Ibid.* (1845) 112 The peculiarities which distinguish the English public school system from almost every other system of education in Europe. 1874 Burnand *My time* xxiii. 205 He had not had a public-school training. 1899 Kipling *Stalky* 164 Talking..of public-school spirit and the traditions of the ancient seat. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 121/1 The task of estimating public-school influence on the nation at large.

† **2.** Formerly applied to the lecture-room or class of the professor of any faculty in a university or similar institution for advanced study or higher learning. *Obs.*

[1829: see above]. 1582 Allen *Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 6 Thither [to Douai] he went where after a yere's great diligence and many exercises done booth in house and publike scholes, he proceeded bachilier of divinitie. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* i. 88 I'll have them fill the public schools with silk, Wherewith the students shall be bravely clad. 1617-20 Morvson *Itin.* (1903) 319 The publike schoole at Strasburg was not reputed an universitie yet gaue the degrees of Bachelors and Masters of Artes, having a publike house for that purpose, and publike schooles where learned Professors did read. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iv. xlvi. 370 That which is now called an University, is a Joyning together, and an Incorporation under one Government of many Publique Schools, in one and the same Town or City.

3. In Scotland, British colonies and dominions, and the United States of America: A school provided at the public expense and managed by public authority for the use of the community of a defined district, as part of a system of public (and usually free) education.

The term has been used in New England and Pennsylvania from the 17th c., and has been adopted in all States of the American Union. An early synonym was 'free school', and a later one in some States, 'common school', which is now however generally confined to a school of the lowest grade or 'public elementary school'. In Scotland, the name was made official by the Education Act of 1872: see quot. Scottish 'Public' Schools were by the Code of 1908 classed as *Primary, Intermediate*, and *Secondary*, a classification based solely on the extent of their curriculum. In some colonies the division is into First, Second, and Third Class Public Schools

1644 *Acts of United* (New Engl.) *Colonies* (1859) 90 Prompt to extend their care for the good of publike Schooles. 1683 *Pennsylv. Frame of Govmt.* § 10 The Governor and Provincial Council shall erect and order all public Schooles. 1721 (May 9) *Boston Town Records* VIII. 80 [To] be invested and laid out in some Real Estate for the use of the Publick Lattin School. 1785 (May 20) *Ordinance U. S. Congress*, There shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the said township. 1853 tr. *Siljestrom's Educ. Instit. U.S.* 15 Public schools is the name given to all schools which are supported by the public, and which are therefore under public control. 1873 *Pennsylv. Constit.* § 10 The general assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of the commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated. 1894 G. H. Martin (*title*) Evolution of the Massachusetts Public School System. 1903 *Manual of Public Schools of Boston*, [Classified as] Normal, Latin, and High Schools, Grammar Schools, Primary Schools, [and] Kindergartens.

1872 *Act* 35 & 36 *Vict.* (Scotl.) c. 62 § 25 Every school under the management of the school board of a parish shall be deemed a parish school, and every school under the management of the school board of a burgh shall be deemed a burgh school, and all such schools are hereby declared to be public schools within the meaning of this Act. *Ibid.* § 26 There shall be provided for every parish and burgh a sufficient amount of accommodation in public schools available for all persons resident in such parish or burgh [etc.]. 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict* c. 18 § 1 This Act may be cited as the Public-Schools (Scotland) Teachers Act, 1882. 1908 *Scotch Education Code* § 12 An Inspector or sub-Inspector may visit any public school, or any other school subject to inspection at any time without notice. 1909 *Let. to Editor*, In Scotland, apart from the official and legal use of the words 'public school', the term is now generally used in the sense of an elementary day school under a school board.

1904 *Cape of Good Hope C. S. List* 267 Public Schools. Course of Instruction.. Class III. To include at least reading, writing, arithmetic, outlines of history and geography, and lessons on natural objects. *Ibid.* 268 (List of) The First Class Undenominational Public Schools.

Pu'blic-spi'rited, *a.* Characterized by public spirit (Public *a.* 8 b); animated or prompted by zeal for the public good; directed to the common welfare.

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 157 There is one publick spirited Man lately come into that Country. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 442 P 3 Good or Ill-natur'd, Publick-spirited or Selfish. 1783 Burke *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 269 The act..is not only disinterested, but generous, and publick-spirited. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 358 A new nobility of wealth, who were not more farsighted or more public-spirited than their predecessors.

Hence **Pu'blic-spi'ritedly** *adv.*, with public spirit; **Pu'blic-spi'ritedness.**

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 382 The Spirit of Charity, the old Word for publike Spiritednesse. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 22) 50 Many eminent Qualifications, as Dexterity, Sagacity,..Publick spiritedness. 1847 Webster, Public-spiritedly. 1860 Mill *Rep. Govt.* (1865) 74/1 The 'local' or 'middle class' examination for the degree of Associate, so laudably and public-spiritedly established by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. 1883 *Athenæum* 23 Nov. 5/1 The promptings of a noble public-spiritedness.

Publish (pʌ·blɪʃ), *v.* Forms, see below. [ME. *puplise, -ish, poplis*, etc., and *publissche, publisce*, etc., f. OF. *puplier, poploier*, (later) *publier*, ad. L. *publicāre* to make public, publish, confiscate, f. *public-us* Public. The OF. *pup-, pop-* forms either represented a popular L. *popticare* (cf. early L. *poplicus, publicus* = *publicus*, and med.L. *pupplicare* in 15th c. eccles. documents), or were due to later influence of OF. *pople, peuple*, ad. L. *populus* People. The normal Eng. repr. of OF. *publier* was Publy: cf. Carry *v.* *Publish* may repr. an AF. **publir*, **puplir* (not found), but was app. due to imitation of verbs etymologically ending in *-ish* (-ISH 2): cf. *astonish, distinguish, famish, vanquish*. The spelling *publue* may have been influenced by L. *publicare*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4-5 **puplis(e, -lissh(e, -lich(e, poplis, pupplis, -lisch(e,** 4-6 **-lish(e,** 5 **puplyssch, llise, pupples, -lys(s)h(e,** 6 **puplice, lyche.**

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 90 Þe folk þat escaped puplised it fulle wide. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 339 Men of þis world .. wolen haten hem þat puplisshen it. *Ibid.* III. 247 Þus is heresye pupplischid in londis. 1382 — *Matt.* i. 19 Joseph ..wolde not pupliche [1388 puplische] hir. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 29540 (Cott. Galba) He þat poplist it furth. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 911 Als he þe apostil es puplist. *Ibid.* 1953 So þat it be..puplist. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 230 Hit is opunly puply-schid. 1484 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 41 To pupples and declare..the treuth. 1509 *Sel. Cas Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 200 That the abbot of Salop shuld puplice & openly say. *Ibid.* 201 Reportes thus puplished. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 79 To be denownsyd and puplychyd.

β. 4-6 **publice, -lis(s)he, -lis(s)ch(e,** 5 **-lesch, -les(e, -lisce,** 5-6 **-lys(s)h(e,** 6 **-lis,** 5- **publish.**

1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. xi. 101 No þinge þat is pryue publice [C. xiii. 38 publisshe] þow it neuere. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III. 445 Freris wold not here þis publischt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 147 Þat were i-publesched [*v.rr.* puplished, publesed] in þe Synod Nicena. *c* 1400 *Brut* 330 Þis same Piers told & publissed þe trewþe. *c* 1450 *Prov. in Deutsch. Neuphil.* (1906) 55 Hyde and haue publyssh & nouȝt haue. *c* 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 66 Publishing to his connyng your fauour 1480 Publish [see B. 1 b]. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 308 To publysshe the doctryne and fayth of cryste. *c* 1520 Nisbet *N. T. in Scots, Acts* iv. 17 That it be na mare publisit in to the pepile. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech. in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 200 The Pandectis .was publischeit be Iustiniane. 1588 in T. Morris *Provosts of Methven* (1875) 72 To be red and publicit. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 38 Bot the truth of the mater is nocht publised.

B. Signification. To make public.

I. 1. *trans.* To make publicly or generally known; to declare or report openly or publicly; to announce; to tell or noise abroad; also, to propagate, disseminate (a creed or system).

c 1330 [see A α] 14.. *Cursor M.* 24731 (Fairf. MS.) Of þe concepcioun of our lauedi puplist bi an angel on þe see. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 436 When this murder was published, all people cryed vnto God for vengeaunce 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy Ambass.* 219 At the very moment that the Sun came to the Equator, he publish'd the new year. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* V. x, She now resolved to publish her resolution of going..to St. James's-square. 1896 'M. Field' *Attila* IV. 106 Do not publish Your shame, for your own sake.

b. *spec.* in *Law. To publish one's will*: see quot. 1898. *To publish a libel*: to communicate a libel to one or more persons.

1480 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 59 Neuer wyllyng myne seyd mynde, wyll, and intent, so be me published, notified, and declared vpon the seyd ffeoffament, in any maner of wyse to be changyd. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v. *Libell*, A criminous report of any man cast abroad, or otherwise vnlawfully published in writing. 1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 200, I doe publish and declare this to be my last will and testament. 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III. viii. 126 The defendent, on an indictment for publishing a libel, is not allowed to allege the truth of it by way of justification. 1897 *Encycl Laws Eng.* s. v. *Defamation*, The plaintiff establishes a primâ facie case, as soon as he has proved that the defendant published to some third person actionable words. 1898 *Ibid.* s. v. *Publication*, Wills are said to be published when they are properly executed before witnesses.

† **c.** *refl.* To become known, to declare itself; cf. F. *se publier. Obs. rare*[−1].

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 3/2 All badde accidents publishe themselues at the full Moone, more then at other times.

2. *esp.* To announce in a formal or official manner; to pronounce (a judicial sentence), to promulgate (a law or edict); to proclaim. † *To publish war*, to declare war (*obs.*).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 290 Þei maken þe iuge erre and pupplische a sentence contrarie to trewþe. 1485 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 524 That ye doo publisshe this our Commaundement vnto all thinhabitantes of our said Citie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 b, Such Ecclesiastical lawes as.., when they be ons published, shalbe obserued. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 521 Meanwhile, she commanded the sentence against Mary to be published. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 3 125 The Charter was published throughout the whole country.

b. To ask (the banns of marriage); also, † to announce or put up the names of (persons intending marriage) (*obs.*).

1488 in *Poynter* (E. E. T. S.) Introd. 171 The Banys were asked & publisshed the xiij daye of Janyuer. 1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detectioun* Fij b, Theire sche taried with Bothwell, quhile the banes weir publishing. 1651 *Essex Antiquarian* (Mass.) VII. 45 Mr Phillips of Rowley, having been published, writes to the General Court saying that there is no one [clergyman] to marry him. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Saying after the accustomed manner I publish the Banns of Marriage between M of ——, and N of ——. 1678 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 325 John Whipple junr., and Rebecah Scott widdoe..were published in way of Marriage by a writting fixed upon a publick place in the sayd Towne. 1742 Fielding *Jos Andrews* IV. ii, It is my orders..that you publish these banns no more. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, The Banns on her side will be published with equal privacy in a church near the Tower.

† **3.** To proclaim (a person) publicly as something, or in some capacity or connexion; also, (without compl.) to denounce, to 'show up'. *Obs.*

1382 [see A. α]. 1470 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 233/2 They have deserved to be pulysshed as fals Traytours. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist* (1619) 6 Our Saviour..is published by an oath, Christ and Priest. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 98 How will this grieue you,..that You thus haue publish'd me? 1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 124 Mr. Oldenburgh hath published him as a considerable author. 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 59 In this impartial glass, my Muse intends.. to..Publish the present age.

† **b.** To bring under public observation or notice; to give public notice of. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 211/2 It were peraduenture a thinge not conuenient, after those witnesses published, to bring proues a fieshe vpon the principall mater. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 89 Goods found shall be published by the Finder to the Neighbourhood. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 11 While cursed Cham publisht and disclosed the nakedness of their father. 1709-10 Steele *Tatler* No. 142 P 7 [A diamond box] to be published on Monday which will cost Fourscore Guinea's.

c. To expose to public view. *rare.*

a 1860 Arb. Smith *Lond. Med. Stud.* (1861) 73 Having

arrived at the Hall, put your rings and chains in your pocket, and, if practicable, publish a pair of spectacles. 1885 W. W. STORY *Poems, Eng. Hush. to It Wife* vii, I cannot, like Sarto, publish your face In every Madonna, Sibyl, and Saint.

4. *spec.* To issue or cause to be issued for sale to the public (copies of a book, writing, engraving, piece of music, or the like); said of an author, editor, or *spec.* of a professional publisher.

[*c* 1450 PECOCK *MS.* (in *Quaritch's Catal.* (1887) I. No. 54), That no person cristen..after sufficient puplishing of this book to hem schulde have eny excusacioun for this that thei knowe not the lawe..of her lord god.] 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Pref., Wks. 106/1, I am now driuen..to this thirde busynes of publishynge and puttynge my boke in printe my selfe. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 He could no sooner write any thing, but presently it was caught from him, and published, and he could not haue leaue to mend it. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No 115 P 6, I shall here publish a short Letter which I have received from a Well-wisher. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 33/1 Literary productions..when they are circulated abroad and published with the author's consent they become common property. 1908 *Oxford Univ. Gaz.* No. 1255 (*Imprint.*) Printed by Horace Hart, M.A., Controller of the University Press, at his Office in the Press, in the Parish of St. Thomas; and published by him at the Depository, 116 High Street,..in the City of Oxford.

b. To make generally accessible or available for acceptance or use; to place before or offer to the public. *Obs.* exc. as said of doing this by the medium of a book, journal, or the like.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 186 The old Artificers..would not have their workes smoothered up in some private corners, so were they very careful in publishing them. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print* 5 Two Jewish Rabbins were the first who published the Hebrew character in separate types. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 287 Mr. W. assures us that he will publish his medicine as soon as its efficacy is established. 1824 in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 207/1 [A small bust of the Duke of York...On the back are engraved the words] 'Published by T. Hamlet, Aug. 16, 1824'. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 63 The celebrated Leonard Euler had published a somewhat similar theory.

†**5. a.** *trans.* To people, populate (a country, etc.). **b.** *refl.* To propagate itself; to multiply, breed. *Obs.* (Cf. PEOPLISH *v.*)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6485 (Petyt MS.) Forto puplise þe lond & tile. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. XI. 77 (Camb. MS.) How gret is the diligence of nature, ffor alle thinges renouelen and pupplisen hem with seed I-multiplyed. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XXXVIII. 301 Forto pubplysche that Contre [Fr. *pour peupler la terre*]. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 193 This temple [of Peace] in authoritie was most auncient,..with priestes most published, and in deuotion most esteemed.

II. †6. *trans.* To make public property, to confiscate (rendering L. *publicāre*). *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. X. (S. T. S.) I 287 Than was ane law made þat mont aventyne sall be publist and dividit amang þe pepill. *Ibid.* III. XIX. II. 27 Bath þe gudis of appius claudius and Spu. Oppius war confiscate and publist be þe tribunis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 457 His goodes also ought by the ciuile Magistrate to be published.

Publishable (pʊ'blɪʃăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be published or made public; liable to, fit for, or intended for publication.

1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 226 They .would..have been dead before that part of the correspondence was publishable, according to her will. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 317 The two new cantos of Don Juan, which he says have been sent back to Lord Byron, to be softened into something like a publishable shape. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* July 326 It is not a publishable story.

Published (pʊ'blɪʃt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 -isht. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Made generally known; publicly announced or declared; officially promulgated or proclaimed; of a book, etc., issued or offered to the public.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. VI 236 Dar'st thou support a publish'd Traitor? 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 One of your publisht Orders. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med* XI. 117 In my published lectures, I have endeavoured [etc.].

2. Exposed or exhibited to public view. *rare.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* IX. (1852) 109 The published bosom and the crowning smile—The cup excessive. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 3) I. XIV. 245 The proffered Caesar and his long prepared group of Captains—sitting published on the backs of real horses.

Publisher (pʊ'blɪʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who publishes or makes something public; one who declares, announces, or proclaims publicly. Now *rare*

1453 in *Ep. Acad. Oxon.* (O H S) I. 320 The first publisheris of the seide sclandirful noysyng. 1538 ELYOT, *Præco, onis*, a cryar, a publysshar of thynges. 1554 *Let. Q. Mary to Justices in Norfolk* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Rec.* II. No. 14. 259 The Authors and Publishers of these vain Prophesies and untrue Bruits. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 138 Preachers and publishers of peace. 1796 *Look at Home* 13 The Publisher of the Gospel of the Grace of God. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 106 The first publisher of a result or discovery, supposing such result or discovery to be honestly his own, now takes the place of the first inventor.

2. One who publishes a book or literary work: **a.** One who as author, or esp. as editor, gives it to the public; 'one who puts out a book into the world' (J.). Now *rare.*

1654 *Whitlock's Zootomia*, The Publisher [Sir John Birkenhead] to the Reader. 1657 RAWLEY *Bacon's Resuscitatio* (1661) 181 Written by his Lordship in Latin; and Englished by the Publisher. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. XV. (Roxb.) 25/1 Publisher, is one that causeth a booke to be printed after the death of the author. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver*, The Publisher to the Reader. The author of these Travels, Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, is my ancient and intimate friend. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. 1816 VIII. 353, I have yet supposed no imposture but in the publisher.

b. *Comm.* One whose business is the issuing of books, newspapers, music, engravings, or the like, as the agent of the author or owner; one who undertakes the printing or production of copies of such works, and their distribution to the booksellers and other dealers, or to the public. (Without qualification generally understood to mean a *book-publisher.*)

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Publisher*,..among the Booksellers, is one that has his name put at the bottom of pamphlets, news-papers, &c. though the property is in another person, to whom he is accountable for the sale, &c. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 392/1 Petty dealers, or venders of small ware, like our publishers. 1802 MONTEFIORE (*title*) The Law of Copyright, being a Compendium of Acts of Parliament and Adjudged Cases, relative to Authors, Publishers, Printers [etc.]. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXXI. (ed. 3) 315 The Publisher, is a bookseller; he is, in fact, the author's agent. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV*, c. 76 § 20 Be it enacted, That the Printer, Publisher, or Proprietor of every Newspaper shall, within Twenty-eight Days after the last Day of every Calendar Month, pay or cause to be paid the Duty chargeable on all and every Advertisement..contained in or published with such Newspaper. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 1 On learning from my Publisher that in one short fortnight the whole impression of the present work had been taken off his hands. *Mod.* Mr. Henry Frowde is the publisher.

3. One who puts anything into circulation; e.g. one who issues counterfeit paper money or the like; an 'utterer'. *rare.*

1828 in WEBSTER.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *publisher dealer, -fighter.*

1897 *Q. Rev.* July 93 How many of the modern publisher-fighters would work a proud heart to death in paying off a colossal debt? 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Nov. 3/4 The French publisher-dealers of the [eighteenth] century.

Hence *nonce-wds.* **Pu'blisheress,** a female publisher; **Pu'blishership,** the position or function of a publisher.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 27 Authorship and publishership have become so identified in one common interest. 1888 *Bow Bells Weekly* 15 June 376/2 Mrs. Frank Leslie, the American publisher (or publisheress).

Pu'blishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. PUBLISH, in various senses.

1. = PUBLICATION 1.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. 3828 Þat fully thretty dayis Sentens of ded or banyssynge Be haldyn in wryt but publissynge. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 401 Longe afore þe publisshyng or openyng of the statute aforsaid. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. VIII § 5 17 In the very publishing of the law his face did shine. 1660 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) II. 126 It being the first tyme of publishing [of banns]. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 24 Will not the publishing of our crimes trumpet forth your folly?

2. *spec.* The action or business of issuing a book or books, etc.: see PUBLISHER 2 b; = PUBLICATION 2. Also *attrib.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Publication de livres*, a publishing, or setting forth of bookes. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 535 This Author promises the publishing of a Treatise about Insects. 1706 *Lucasse Q. Anne to Tonson*, He hath ..humbly besought Us to grant him Our Royal Privilege and Licence for the sole Printing and Publishing thereof for the Term of Fourteen Years. 1828 SCOTT *Let. to Mrs. Lockhart* 24 Oct. in *Life*, In book shops and publishing houses. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Sept. 407/1 One of the mysteries which surround current French publishing.

†**Pu'blishly,** *adv. Obs.* In 4-5 **publis-, publesly, puplishily.** Irregular form for PUBLICLY.

c 1400 *Sc. Troyan War* II. 1317 Thelamonyus publisly [*v. r.* publesly] Affermand þat he cruelly Of hys hondes suld thole þe ded. *c* 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 349 Than the byshope shewid hyme and my ladye, bothe, the manner, and in hight wordes puplishilye fyaunced aythor other.

Publishment (pʊ'blɪʃmĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. PUBLISH + -MENT.] The action of publishing; publication, proclamation, announcement; *esp.* in *U. S.*, publication of the banns of marriage.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIX. 259 Yᵉ Cardynall made sharpe processe agayn prestys, yᵗ noresshed cristen moyles, & rebuked them by open publysshement. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. (1623) 989 The before-said publishment of assurances at Pauls-Crosse. 1722 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Feb. (1882) III. 303 Went to James, and order'd our Publishment [i. e. of intended marriage]. 1750 *Acts & Laws Connecticut* 144 If any Person..shall presume to Deface or pull down any Publishment set up in Writing, as aforesaid, before the expiration of eight Days, every such Person shall be Fined the Sum of Six Shillings. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* XV, His fourteen days of publishment at last expired. 1887 in *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 5/2, I..must request the publishment of this letter in your next issue.

†**Pu'bly,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **puple.** [a. F. *publie-r*, ad. L. *pūblicāre.*] *trans.* To publish.

13 . *St. Gregory* 309 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 63 Þo was hit pupled, & nouȝt ihud þat al þe eorldom was hire owe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. VI. 101 He made hit to be cryed and publyed thrughe al his oost. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XIX. 64 Whiche name within few dayes was so publyed, that it was knowen thrugh all the land.

Pubo-, assumed combining form of L. *pūbes* (of which the actual stem is *pūbi-*, and the modern L. and F. assumed form PUBIO-). The form *pubo-* is indefensible etymologically, but is recognized in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1895, as the current English form in combinations having the sense 'Of or belonging to the pubes or os pubis, in conjunction with (some other part)'. Such are the adjs. **pubo-femoral,** belonging to the pubes and the femur (as in *pubo-femoral ligament*), **pubo-iliac, pubo-ischiatic** (as in *pubo-ischiatic bone*), **pubo-prostatic** (as in *pubo-prostatic ligaments*), **pubo-tibial, pubo-vesical,** belonging to the pubes and the bladder (as in *pubo-vesical ligaments, muscles*), etc.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict. Ibid.*, *Pubo-ischiatic bone*,..the combined ischium and [os] pubis (Henle). 1895 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Puccinia** (pʊksi'niă). *Bot.* [Named after T. Puccini, an Italian anatomist.] A large genus of minute parasitic fungi, N.O. *Uredineæ*, the species of which are heteroecious. The best-known species, *P. graminis*, grows as an æcidium on the leaves of the barberry, and its spores produce the *Uredo* or rust on wheat, rye, oats, and grass.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 210 A small fungus, the Bramble *Puccinia*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 247 The second form of fruit [produced upon the leaves of Berberis] was at one time considered a distinct genus of Fungi, and described under the name of Æcidium; but this term is now only used to designate a particular form of fruit in the cycle of development of Puccinia.

Hence **Pu'ccinoid** *a.*, allied in form to Puccinia.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 201 The Æcidium which from the same disc produces the puccinoid resting spores.

Puccoon (pʊkū'n). Forms: 7 **pohcoon, pochone, poughkone,** 7-8 *pl.* **pocones,** 8 **pochoon, pecoon, poccoon, puckoon,** 8- **puccoon.** The Virginian Indian name of a North American plant or plants yielding a red dye: originally, as it appears, of the Red Puccoon or Blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, N.O. *Papaveraceæ*, and Hoary Puccoon, *Lithospermum canescens*, N.O. *Boraginaceæ*. Now applied also to the Hairy Puccoon, *L. hirsutum*, and Yellow Puccoon, *Hydrastis canadensis*, N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*, the root of which dyes yellow.

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 13 *Pocones* is a small roote that groweth in the mountaines, which being dryed and beate in powder tuineth red. *c* 1616 STRACHEY *Trav. Virginia* (1849) 64 Their heads and shoulders they paint oftennest, and those red, with the roote pochone. *Ibid.* 192 Poughkone, the red paint or die. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* II iv. (1722) 110 They have the Puccoon and Musquaspen, two Roots, with which the Indians use to paint themselves red. 1714 LAWSON *Hist Carolina* 172 They sometimes use pecoon root, which is of a crimson color. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 243 The blood-root, sanguinaria, or puccoon, as it is termed by some of the native tribes. 1887 T. HEMPSTEAD in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 677 Puccoon, and clematis with plumy locks.

Puce (pūs), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *puce* sb.:—L. *pūlex, -icem* a flea; *couleur puce* flea-colour (17th c.)] **a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* (orig. *puce colour*): Of a flea-colour; purple brown, or brownish purple.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 83 Dip a feather in *aqua fortis*, put it on the ash,, and it will make it a cinnamon, or rather a puce, or flea colour. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. ii. 32 Colours inclining to red on the one hand and black on the other, such as mordoré and puce colour. 1820 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 A rich twilled sarcenet pelisse, of a puce colour. 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 10 The old black gown (which was dyed puce for me at Dumfries). 1893 J. ASHBY STERRY *Naughty Girl* IX. 79 His puce silk suit, his muslin cravat.

b. As *sb.* = puce colour.

1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 260/1 Blooms of..rich dark puce, suffused with maroon. 1897 *Daily News* 25 June 2/6 The mountains had all put on..the purple puce of twilight. 1900 F. H. O'F. in *Lond. Let.* 26 Jan. 133/1 Varying shades ..from palest peach to deepest puce.

c. Comb. *Puce coloured*, adj.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 212 The puce-coloured oxide of lead. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 410 Cochineal yields when crushed a puce coloured powder.

†**Pu'celage.** *Obs.* Also 6 **pusellage,** 7 **pucellage.** [a. F. *pucelage* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *pucellage*: see PUCELLE and -AGE.] The state or condition of being a 'pucelle' or girl; maidenhood, virginity.

a 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* B ij, To inioy your yongh & pusellage. 1569 *Ane Tragedie* 70 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, He brocht agane with vs his pucelage. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 10 The tryall of the Pucellage and Virginity of women. 1783 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/2 Their state of pucelage is denoted by their having rings..on their wrists.

Pucellas, erron. variant of PUCELLO.

Pucelle. Forms: 5-9 **puce'lle;** 5-7 **pucell,** 5-6 **pusell,** 5 **pusshell;** 6-7 **pu'cel,** 6 **pusel, -elle, puzel, -ell, pu'ssel, pussle,** 7 **pusil, pusle, puzzel, puzzle.** [a. F. *pucelle* (püsĕ'l), OF. *pucele*, earlier *pulcele* (11th c.):—*pulcela, pulcella* (*c* 881 *Eulalia*):—late L. *pūlicella* (*a* 511 *Capitul. Chlodwig*, in Pertz IV. 5) a young girl; so Pr. *piucella, pieucela*, OCat. *punceyla*, OSp. *pun-, poncella*, OPg. *pucella* (from F.), Rhæt. *purscella,*

It. *pulzella, pulsella*. With sense 2, cf. LG., EFris. *pussel* (? from F.) a dirty slovenly person, esp. woman, a slattern (Doornk.-Koolman).

For the origin, Diez suggested a late L. **pullicella*, dim. of med.L. *pulla* chicken, pullet, fem. of *pullus* young animal, chicken; the difficulty of which is that the Romanic form of *pulla* is *polla*, which ought to have given OF. **polcele*, F. **poucelle*. Grober *Archiv Lat. Lex.* IV. 451 assumes a popular L. **pūellicella* (cf. *dominicella*), dim. of *pūella*, pop. L. for *puella* (*u* being lengthened as in *fuit, fuisset*, F. *fut*, †*fust, fut*). From **pūellicella*, the forms *pūlicella, pūlcel(l)a, pulcele, pucele, pucelle*, form a regular phonetic and graphic series for F. The late L. *pūlicella* might also be a dim. of L. *pūlex, pūlic-em* flea: but such a derivation is inconsistent with the sense.]

1. A girl, a maid. *Obs.* (exc. as Fr.).

c **1430** LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 54 Medecyne to mischeves, pucelle withouten pere. **1439** in *Archæologia* XXI. 36 In that other partie ys a pusell knelyng wt a lambe. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 144 Whan the pucell vnderstode this worde she was right glad. *c* **1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* (1814) 494 A! gentil pusel! make good chere. **1534** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. xiv. (1573) 77 b, This Girle is a metely good pussel in a house, neuer idle, but euer occupied and busy. **1575** CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 147 Lyke pucell pure, a pearle in peace and warres. **1575** LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 Three prety puzels az bright az a breast of bacon. [**1814** BYRON in Moore *Life* (1830) I. 553 My passion can wait, till the *pucelle* is more harmonious.]

b. *spec.* The Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

(Usually mentioned as her French appellation: in 16th c. sometimes taken as her surname.)

[*c* **1431** HEN. VI in Monstrelet *Chron.* II. IV. cv. 442 Celle femme, qui se faisoit nommer Jehenne la Pucelle.] *c* **1450** *Brut* 439 The wicche of Fraunce that was callid th[e] 'Pusshell'. [*a* **1490** WILL. WORCESTER in *Wars Eng. in Fr.* (Rolls) II. II. 760 Quædam mulier, vocata Pucelle de Dieu, capta est ab Anglis.] **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 641 To shewe vnto you somewhat of yᵉ mayden or pucell, which yᵉ Frenshmen named *La pucele de Dieu*. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 109 Hauyng in his company Ione the Puzel, whom he vsed as an oracle. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 110 Excellent Puzel, if thy name be so. *Ibid.* I. iv. 107 Puzel or Pussel, Dolphin or Dog fish, Your hearts Ile stampe out with my Horses heeles. *Ibid.* III. ii. 38 Pucell that Witch, that damned Sorceresse. **1678** BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 285 Or Joan de Pucel's braver name. **1874** GAIRDNER *Lancaster & York* vii. (1875) 133 The Pucelle..threw herself into the town [of Compiegne].

†**2.** A drab, a slut, a courtesan. *Obs.*

[*c* **1520** *Marr. of London Stone* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 161 Here begynneth the maryage of London Stone and the fayre pusell the bosse of Byllyngesgate.] **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I (1879) 78 Yee shall not haue any Gentle-woman almost, no, nor yet any droye or pussle in the Cuntrey, but they will carye in their hands nosegayes. **1607** tr. *Stephens' Apol. Herodot.* 98 (N.), Some filthy queans, especially our puzzles of Paris. **1617** MINSHEU *Ductor*, A *Pusle*, trull, or stinking wench. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A dirty Quean*, a very Puzzel or Slut.

‖ **Puceron** (pusərɔ̃, pusrɔ̃). [F., deriv. of *puce* flea: cf. CHAPERON.] A plant-louse or aphis. (Applied by Tucker to some insects (Coleoptera or Heteroptera) which dart about on the surface of water; also, erroneously, by Hill to the *Podura* or spring-tail and its allies, *Collembola* of Lubbock.)

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 20 *Podura*...This genus comprehends the Pucerons of Reaumur, and other of the French writers. **1768–74** TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* (1834) I. 358 The little pucerons in water frisking nimbly about, as if delighted with their existence. **1840** HERLMAN *Gardener's Libr.* II 171 Aphis Rosae, Rose Louse..Synonyms.—Brown Rose Louse.—Red puceron.

Pucherite (pū·χĕrəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *pucherit* (1871 Frenzel), after the Pucher mine in Saxony, where it was found.] Vanadate of bismuth found in brilliant reddish-brown crystals.

1872 DANA *Min.* App. i. 12 Named pucherite from the locality. **1892** *Ibid.* 755 Pucherite..in the closed tube decrepitates.

†**Pu·chersum**, *a.* *Obs.* (?)

(The editor suggests 'devilish'; but *poker*, demon, is not found till 250 years later. *Pother, puther*, which might have given *puthersome*, 'troublesome, perplexing, difficult', is also much later.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 2182 (Cott.) Iapheth had suns seuen, Aparti puchersum to neuen [*Gott.* sinful for to neuen], Gomer, madan, iena, magog, Tubal, tiras, and mosog.

Puck (pɒk), **pook** (puk), *sb.*¹ Forms: *α.* 1 **púca**, 3 4 (9 *Sc.*) **puke**, 4–7 **pouke**, 5 **powke**, 6 **pooke**, 9 **pook, pouk**. *β.* 6 7 **pucke**, 7– **puck**. *γ.* 9 *dial.* **poake**. [OE. *púca* = ON. *púki* a mischievous demon. Cf. W. *pwca, pwci*, Ir. *púca* (POOKA). Cf. POKER *sb.*², PUG *sb.*²

The ulterior history of the name and the question whether it was originally Teutonic or Celtic, is unsettled.]

An evil, malicious, or mischievous spirit or demon of popular superstition. **a.** Treated as a unique being, and in middle Eng. (*the pouke*) commonly identified with the biblical devil; from the 16th c. (with capital P) the name of a fancied mischievous or tricksy goblin or sprite, called also Robin Goodfellow and Hobgoblin. (In this last sense commonly *Puck*.)

a. *a* **1000** in Napier *O. E. Glosses* xxiii. 2 *Larbula* [i.e. *larvula*], puca. *c* **1275** *Sinners Beware* 120 in *O. E. Misc.* 76 Hwen deþ schal cume Al hit wurþ heom bi-nume, And he bitauht þe puke [*rime* bruke]. **13..** *St. Gregory* 243 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 62 ȝeo mad þe croiz vppon his brest fforte hit saue fram þe pouke. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 62 Þenne haþ þe Pouke pouwer Sire *Princeps huius mundi*, Ouer suche Mauer Men. *Ibid.* XI. 158 Nigromancye and perimancie þe pouke to Rise makeþ. **1377** *Ibid.* B. XIII. 161 Ne noither hete, ne haille, ne non helle pouke. *Ibid.* XVI. 264 Oute of þe poukes pondfolde no meynprise may vs fecche. **1595** SPENSER *Epithal.* 341 Ne let the Pouke, nor other euill sprights, Fray vs. **1757** W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* xxxiii. 6 Ne let hobgoblin, ne the pouk, profane With shadowy glare the light.

β. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i 40 You are that shrew'd and knauish spirit Cal'd Robin Good-fellow. Are you not hee, That frights the maidens..? Those that Hobgoblin call you, and sweet Pucke, You do their worke, and they shall haue good lucke. *Ibid.* v. i. 438–42 As I am an honest Pucke..We will make amends ere long: Else the Pucke a lyar call.. And Robin shall restore amends. **1627** DRAYTON *Nymphidia* xxxvi, He meeteth Pucke, which most men call Hobgoblin. *Ibid.* xxxvii, This Puck seemes but a dreaming dolt, Still walking like a ragged Colt, And oft out of a Bush doth bolt, Of purpose to deceive us. *a* **1635** CORBET *Iter Bor.* Poems (1647) 11 Turne your clokes Quoth he, for Pucke is busie in these Oakes:. Then turne your Cloakes, for this is Fairie ground. **1637** B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.*, Persons of the play...Puck hairy, or Robin-Goodfellow. *Ibid.* III. iv, O Puck, my Goblin! I have lost my belt. *c* **1745** (?) GRAY *Characters of Christcross row* Wks. 1884 I. 211 Pleased with his Pranks, the Pisgys call him Puck. **1831** RITSON *Fairy T.* 44 Puck, *alias* Robin Goodfellow, is the most active and extraordinary fellow of a fairy that we anywhere meet with. **1834** MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Monkey*, Monkey, little merry fellow, Full of fun, as Puck could be; Harlequin might learn of thee! **1864** LE FANU *Uncle Silas* II. vi 88 And why the puck don't you let her out?

b. with *a* and *pl.* One of a class or number of such demons, goblins, or sprites.

c **1000** *Boulogne Glosses to Prudentius* in *Germania* N. S. XI. 388 *Uagantes demonas*, wandriȝende pucan. **13..** *Coer de L.* 566, I wis, sere kyng, quod Ser Fouke, I wene that knyght was a pouke. *Ibid.* 4326 He is no man, he is a pouke. **1567** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 229 The countrie where Chymæra that same pooke Hath goatish bodie, lyons head and breast, and dragons taile. **1614** *Sco. Venus* (1876) 34 And that they may perceive the heavens frown, The Poukes & Goblins pul the couerings down. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1624) 43 Those which Mizaldus cals *Ambulones*, that walke about midnight on great Heathes and desart places, which..draw men out of the way, and leade them all night a by way; we commonly call them Pucks. **1824** J. MᶜCULLOCH *Highl. Scotl.* II. 350 They are here, water spirits, and pucks, and witches.

c. *transf.* A person having the character or habits attributed to Puck; in ME. a wicked man, a 'devil'; now, one given to mischievous tricks, esp. a mischievous child or youngster.

c **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1922 A deceyour..Good is a man eschewe swich a powke. **1852** MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 192 Sharp and intelligent, but terribly spoilt, nothing could be done..without the interposition of this little meddlesome Puck. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 1/3 How much longer is a political Puck to be allowed to play the very mischief with a national interest of such present magnitude?

d. Often entering into place-names.

946 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 575 Þa land-ȝemæru þe sceotað dun to Pucan wylle. **11..** *Chron. Monast. de Bello* [Battle] (1846) 11 Per Puchehole usque at Westbece, justa terram de Bodeham. **1312** *Close Roll* 5 *Edw. II* m. 3 in *Cal.* 426 Pukenhale [co. York]. **1906** KIPLING (*title*) Puck of Pook's Hill.

e. *Comb.* †**puck-bug**, a bugbear, a malignant spectre; **puck-led** *a.* (*dial.*): cf. PIXY-LED.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 That night in forrest to vs pouke bugs [L. *immania monstra*] gastlye be tendred. **1852** ALLIES *Antiq. Worcestersh.* (ed. 2) 418 The peasantry in Alfric [Worcs.], and those parts, say that they are sometimes what they call Poake ledden; that is, that they are occasionally waylaid in the night by a mischievous sprite whom they call Poake. **1889** GISSING *Both of this Parish* I. xii. 246 To be a puckledden by fancy.

Puck, *sb.*² [Origin uncertain: see Note below.]

1. (Also *puck-bird*.) The nightjar or goatsucker.

1883 SAWYER *Sussex Nat. Hist.* ii. 8 The 'puck' would fly before her, and she did not dare to cross its path. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 97 In many places..it is considered that animals either become blind or are infected with disease after being sucked [by the nightjar]. The country-people in West Sussex call this complaint 'puck' or 'puckeridge'—perhaps from Puck, a malignant spirit—and the bird itself 'puck bird'.

2. A disease in cattle attributed to the nightjar.

1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 362 In some parts of Surrey, under the name of the *puck*, the fore-quarter, or the side, is the part mostly affected. **1879** DALZIEL *Diseases Dogs* (1892) 14 Anthrax,..a disease of cattle, known in the vernacular as..'quarter ill', 'joint ill', 'hasty', 'puck', 'shoot of blood', &c.

[*Note.* *Puck, puck-bird*, and *puckeridge* are all rural names of the Goatsucker or Nightjar: it is not clear whether the two latter are compounds of *puck*, or whether this is itself short for one or other of them. As the bird is the object of much obloquy and even superstitious dread, it is quite possible that its name is derived from PUCK *sb.*¹, either as being 'Puck's bird', or itself a puck or demon-bird; but the composition and meaning of *puckeridge* then remain unexplained. The conjecture of some that the latter may be derived from PUCK *v.* to hit, strike, and *ridge*, OE. *hrycg* back, from the notion of its striking the backs of sheep and cattle and thus inflicting on them a fatal distemper (see PUCKERIDGE, quot. 1789) would app. withdraw the group from any connexion with PUCK *sb.*¹, except as a secondary association. But *-ridge* may be an oral corruption of some other word.]

Puck (pɒk), *sb.*³ [Origin obscure: cf. PUCK *v.*] A flat india-rubber disk used for a ball, in bandy or hockey on the ice in Canada.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 334/3 The ball (or 'puck', as it is called) is a flat piece of india-rubber, circular in shape, about two inches thick, and with a diameter of about four inches. The game is played with, usually, seven a side, and no striking with the stick is allowed, only pushing the 'puck' along the ice. **1894** *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 409/2 These men handle the little innocent rubber puck as Paderewski handles the black keys of a piano.

Puck (pɒk), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? f. root *puk-*: see POKE *v.*¹] *trans.* To hit or strike; to butt.

[? *c* **1640** J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 12 Hee also would to the threshing of the cock, pucke with hens, blindfold, and the like.] **1861** CLAYTON *Frank O'Donnell* 57 The ball was struck here and there, often pucked up in the air, then let again before it reached the ground. **1870** KENNEDY *Fireside Stories Irel.* 37 (E. D. D.) The ram and the cow pucked her with their horns.

Hence **Puck** *sb.*⁴ (*dial.*), a stroke; a stroke at the ball in the Irish game of hurling.

1900 *19th Cent.* XLVIII. 306 The rival hurlers..meet together in wild rivalry for a puck at the ever flying ball. **1906** SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish Yesterdays* 95, I gave William a puck in the chest.

Puck, *sb.*⁵ Short for PUCKFIST 1, q. v.

Puck, dial. var. POOK *sb.*, a haycock.

‖ **Pucka, pakka** (pɒ·kă), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8–9 **pukka, pucker**, 9 **pucca, puckah, pukkha**. [a. Hindī *pakkā* (pɒkkā) cooked, ripe, mature; hence, thorough, substantial, permanent: cf. CUTCHA.] **a.** Applied to the larger of two weights of the same name: Of full weight, full, good; also, genuine, thorough. †**b.** Strong, severe; malignant, as a fever. *Obs.* **c.** Sure, certain, reliable; thorough, out-and-out. **d.** Permanent, esp. as an appointment. **e.** Permanent, as a building; solidly-built, of stone or brick and mortar.

a. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 205 The Maund Pucka at Agra is double as much [as the Surat Maund]. **1803** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 43 It should be in sufficient quantities to give 72 pucca seers for each load. **1857** LD. LAWRENCE in Bosw. Smith *Life* (1883) II. i. 11 Your Lahore men have done nobly..Donald, Roberts, Mac, and Dick are all of them, *pucca* trumps. **1893** G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 44 That's a good word. Is it pucker English, I wonder. **b** **1765** MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* LVII 219 Malignant fevers, here termed *pucker fevers*, meaning (in the natives language) strong fevers. **1774** BARKER *ibid.* LXV. 206 Pucker fevers. **1788** STOCKDALE *Indian Vocab.* (Y.), *Pucka*, a putrid fever. **c** **1776** *Trial of Nundocomar* 102/1 Maha Rajah said it was necessary to witness it to make it pukka. **1858** COL. KEITH YOUNG in *Diary & Corr.* (1902) App. D 329 On receiving pucka information that the Insurgents were at Singpore. **d.** **1800** *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 160/1 Near it the Nurbudda springs from a small pucka coond or well that furnishes a perennial stream. **1866** TREVELYAN in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 215 The Dawk Bungalow, or, Is his Appointment Pucka? **e** **1784** *Calcutta Gaz.* 22 Apr. (Y.), The House, cook-room, bottle connah, godown, etc., are all pucka-built. **1811** MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry & Beaver* 2 A lady, who lived..in a large puckah house near the river. **1862** TORRENS *Trav. Tartary* 321 *Pucka* is an adjective, and when applied to a road, means it is a metalled one; when to a wall, that it is solid masonry. **1897** *Daily News* 17 June 5/7 At Dhubri all pakka buildings have been demolished.

B. *sb.* **a.** A weight or system of weights which is larger than 'cutcha'. **b.** A copper coin not now used; also *pucka piece*. **c.** A building material of permanent nature, such as brick.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* xxxiii II. 9 Fort William was built..of Brick and Morter called Puckah, a Composition of Brick-dust, Lime, Malasses, and cut Hemp. *c* **1813** MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* i. 12 I'll make her a present of two puckah, to purchase cotton for a beginning.

‖ **Puckauly** (pɒkǭ·li). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **buccaly**, 8–9 **puckally**, 9 **puckalie, pacauly.** [a. Hindī *pakhālī* a water-carrier, f. *pakhal* a large water-skin.] A water-carrier; also, a water skin.

1789 MUNRO *Narrative* xiii. 183 Another very necessary establishment..which is two *buccalies* to each company: these are two large leathern bags, for holding water, slung upon the back of a bullock. **1799** *Hull Advertiser* 21 Dec. 4/1 Black doctors, authorised Puckally, Drummers. **1803** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1844) I. 334 A puckalie from each corps of Native infantry in camp. **1803** PERCIVAL *Ceylon* v. 102 Water..brought by means of bullocks in leathern bags, called here puckally bags.

[**Puck-ball**, alleged syn. of PUFF-BALL 1, PUCK-FIST 1: app. a misprint in Bailey's Folio.

[**1708** KERSEY, *Puck-fist* or *Puff ball*, a kind of Mushroom full of Dust. So **1721**– BAILEY (octavo).] **1730** BAILEY (folio), *Puck-ball, Puck fist*, a Kind of Mushroom full of Dust. **1755** JOHNSON, *Puckball* or *puckfist* (from *puck* the fairy, a fairy's ball). Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Pucker (pɒ·kəɹ), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. A ridge, wrinkle, or corrugation of the skin or other substance, or a number of small wrinkles running across and into one another; esp. one caused in sewing together two edges of cloth, etc., by keeping the one edge fuller than the other, or by drawing the thread too tightly, so as to make the seam shorter than the cloth on either side.

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. III. 54 The Tasker does not make use of those sweeping horizontal Strokes..if he does, he will beat up the Straw in Puckers. **1773** JOHNSON, *Ruff*,..2. Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. **1810** BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 146 If, on the bed of roses there be but a single leaf that has a pucker in it. **1836** MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* x, The chin..was drawn in with unnatural seams and puckers. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii, His face..was screwed up to the scrutinising pucker. **1875** *Plain Needlework* 14 If this be done, even by one thread per stitch, a pucker must necessarily ensue.

2. *fig.* A state of agitation or excitement; a flutter, a fuss. *colloq.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 164 Mrs. Jewkes..sat down by me, and seem'd in a great Pucker. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iii, Pe not in a pet or a pucker! 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xiii, The few things that did not agitate Mrs. Sotheran, or, to use her own homely phrase, 'put her into a pucker'. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxix, I told William when we first missed her..and he was in such a pucker about her..that [etc.].

3. *Comb.*, as *pucker-mouthed* adj.

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT 30 *Yrs. Indian Tribes* 377 A tall, not portly, red-mouthed, and pucker-mouthed man.

Pucker (pʊ·kəɹ), *v.* [Evidenced in the end of the 16th c., prob. earlier in colloquial use. The form is that of a frequentative: see -ER 5. The root is prob. to be found in POKE *sb.*[1], *v.*[2] (*dial. pok, pock*), POCKET, the notion being that of forming small bag-like or purse-like gatherings; cf. PURSE *v.* in sense 'to wrinkle up', and F. *pocher, faire des poches* to bag, to pucker. Verbs of this class often shorten or obscure the original vowel: cf. *clutter, flutter, sputter, stutter*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To contract or gather into wrinkles, small folds, cockles, or bulges; to become drawn together into irregular wrinkles or corrugations; to cockle. Often with *up*.

1598 FLORIO, *Saccolare*, to pucker or gather or cockle as some stuffes do being wet. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, May I be numd with horror, and my vaines Pucker with sing'ing torture. 1670 SIR S. CROW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 The silke .beeing ill woven, will shrink and pucker. *a* 1845 HOOD *Two Peacocks of Bedfont* xxv, Ancient lips that puckered up in scorn. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxvi. (1879) 235 His waistcoat..had a propensity to pucker up over his chest. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 368 To ensure a hard film . which will not pucker up.

2. *trans.* To draw together or contract into wrinkles, bulges, or fullnesses; to draw (the skin, lips, etc.) into ridges and furrows; to draw a seam too tight, so as to make the material bag on either side; to gather one side of (a seam) more fully than the other, either as a fault in sewing, or intentionally for some purpose. Often with *up*.

1616 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Cr. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 423 The nether parts..are crumpled and puckered untowardly. 1639 R. YOUNG *Sin Stigmatized* 19 Hee fell downe and not being able to rise againe had his belly puckered together like a sachell, before the chamberlain could come to help him. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 301 ¶ 9 An hideous Spectre,..his Skin puckered up in Wrinkles. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 237 Their dress is very becoming; with jackets, the sleeves puckered and tied in puffs, with coloured ribbons. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 172/1 A continuation of the canal puckered up into numerous folds. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 62 Cynthia had finished her dozen of shirts, without a gusset set awry, a seam puckered, or one deviation from a right line. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* x 116 Your pretty face will not be always puckered into wrinkles.

b. *absol.* To make puckers or bulges in sewing.

1862 FLORENCE WILFORD *Maiden of Our Day* 98 When she observed poor Fan's big stitches and tendency to pucker. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 149, I get my thread entangled, and begin to pucker, and the whole business goes wrong.

c. *trans.* To form by puckering or gathering.

1753 in *Lond. Mag.* Sept. 396 Puff and pucker up knots on your arms and your toes; Make your petticoats short.

Puckered (pʊ kəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Drawn into puckers, wrinkles, or folds, as the skin, or as cloth, purposely or unintentionally, in sewing.

1611 COTGR., *Renfrongné*, furrowed, as an angrie brow; wrimpled, crumpled, puckered 1755 JOHNSON, *Ruff.* a puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. 1796 A. C. BOWER *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 163 My leilack bonnet I have had altered..; it is now made in what they call a puckered bonnet. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. No. 108. 87/1 Innumerable rows of puckered muslin. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 131 He heard the shipmen speaking low With anxious puckered brows.

†Pu·ckerel. *Obs.* Also 6 **puckrel.** [dim. of PUCK *sb.*[1] with suffix *-erel, -rel*: cf. *cockerel.*] A little puck or demon; an imp.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Puckes, puckerels, hob howlard, bygorn and Robin Good-felow. 1593 G. GIFFORD *Dial. conc. Witches* (Percy Soc.) 9 She had three or foure impes, some call them puckrels, one like a grey cat, another like a weasel.

Pu·ckerer. *rare.* [f. PUCKER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which puckers.

1775 in ASH. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Puckeridge (pʊ·kĕridʒ). [Origin obscure: connected with *puck-bird*; see Note s. v. PUCK *sb.*[2]] A name of the nightjar; also, a disease of cattle attributed to the stroke or bite of the nightjar.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne, Fern-Owl* (1875) 334 The country people have a notion that the fern-owl, or churn owl, or eve-jarr, which they also call a puckeridge, is very injurious to weanling calves, by inflicting, as it strikes at them, the fatal distemper, known to cow-leeches by the name of puckeridge. 1885 [see PUCK *sb.*[2] 2].

Puckering (pʊ·kəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUCKER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PUCKER, or its result; a drawing together or gathering of cloth, the skin, etc., into wrinkles or irregular folds.

1611 FLORIO, *Crespatura*, a puckring in any cloth or clothes. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 98 Stricture from the Puckering of the inner Membrane of the Œsophagus. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 115/1 The flower should be circular, without puckering or frilling. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 615/3 How can zinc be laid..without puckering? 1875 *Plain Needlework* 14 Puckering in seaming is caused by the children holding the right elbow close to the right side.

Puckering (pʊ·kəɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That puckers. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* Epil. 287 Where oft, I ween, the Brewer's Cauldron flows With Elder's mawkish Juice, and puckering Sloes. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 380 A double 'puckering string', such as our grandmothers used in their workbags. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 354/1 A puckering frown of ripples upon the pool.

Pucker-needle: see PUCK-NEEDLE.

Puckery (pʊ·kəɹi), *a.* [f. PUCKER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Given to puckering; marked with puckers.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. (L.* v. vi. (1872) II. 110 A..close-fisted old gentleman..with puckery much-inquiring eyes. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* i. 42 The gold-leaf is puckery. 1888 F. M. CRAWFORD *With Immortals* I. iv. 81 A milliard of puckery, peppery, self-satisfied scientists.

2. That draws the mouth together; astringent.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1881) II. 180 These grapes are better than puckery cider apples. 1887 H. P. WELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 451 To the human palate it is dry, insipid, and puckery.

Puckery, obs. form of PUGGREE.

†Pucket. *Obs. dial.* (See quots.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 222 Gather them off in the Winter, taking away the Puckets which cleave about the Branches, and burning them. *Ibid.* 330 *Puckets*, nests of Caterpillars, or such like Vermine. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 74 *Puckets*, nests of Caterpillars, *Suff.* 1787 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* Suppl.

Puckfist (pʊ·kfist). Also 7 **puc-, pukfist, puckfoyst,** 7–9 **puckfoist.** See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [app. f. PUCK *sb.*[1] + FIST *sb.*[2] Cf. PUFFFIST, -FOIST, which appears about the same date.]

1. The Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista.* Also abbreviated *puck.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. v, I'll blow him into aire, when I meet him next: He dares not fight with a puck-fist. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. (1623) Tiij, Next vnto Brimstone [for smoking bees] is the smoake of Bunt or great Pucfists, Tuchwood, or Mushrums. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Bee*, The narcotic, or stupefying fume, is made with the large mushroom, commonly known by the name bunt, puckfist, or frog-cheese. *Ibid.*, Cut off a piece of the puck, as large as a hen's egg, and fix it in the end of a small stick,..which place so that the puck may hang near the middle of an empty hive. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.* s.v., I shud like a drap o' drink, fur I feels as dry as a puck-fyst.

2. A term of contempt for an empty braggart.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I, To be enamour'd on this dusty turf, This clod, a whoreson puck-fist. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 328 Giue me leaue to incounter this puckfist, and if I doe not make him cry *Peccavi* say Dicke Bowyer's a powdered Mackrell. 1637 SHIRLEY *Example* II. i, Lady, he is no man A very puckfist. *Jacinta.* What's that, I pray? *Vain.* A phantom, a mere phantom. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xviii, A base besognio, and a puckfist.

attrib. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* xxiv. Wks. (1630) 3/2 Then loue him; else his puckfoist pompe abhorre.

†3. A close-fist, a niggard. (? an erroneous use.)

1608 R. MIDDLETON *Epigr.* (1840) 13 Old father pukfist knits his arteries, First strikes, then rails on Riot's villanies. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. ii, *Pierce.* A grazier's may— *Fer.* O they are pinching puckfists! *Trun.* And suspicious.

Puckish (pʊ·kiʃ), *a.* [f. PUCK *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of or characteristic of Puck; impish, mischievous, capricious. Hence **Pu·ckishness.**

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 365 Her delight..broke out in a thousand puckish freaks. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. iv. 52 His Puckish fancy jack-o'-lanterning over it. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The jeering sea had puckishness enough to return upon its steps.

†Puckle. *Obs.* [OE. *púcel*, f. *púca*, PUCK *sb.*[1] + *-el*, -LE 1.] A kind of bugbear.

c 1000 *Boulogne Glosses to Prudentius* in *Germania* N. S. XI. 394/242 *Faunos*, wude wæsan. *Priapos*, pucelas. *c* 1450 Poucle [see PUCK-NEEDLE] 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches* VII. xv. 153 The hell waine, the fierdrake, the puckle, Tom thombe, hob gobblin, and such other bugs. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* 180 That Phuca is a Celtic superstition from which the word Pook or Puckle was doubtless derived.

Pucklike (pʊ·kˌlɔik), *a.* [f. PUCK *sb.*[1] + -LIKE.] Like, or in the manner of, Puck; cleverly mischievous, puckish, imp-like.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. xii, There was something of a Puck-like malignity in the temperament of Lord Marney. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 2/1 In a delightful mood of Puck-like satire.

Pu·ckling. *nonce-wd.* [f. PUCK *sb.*[1] + -LING[1].] A little Puck.

1890 N. P. *To Sylvie* in *Life Lewis Carroll* (1898) 289 Though I still shall hold Thee, and that puckling sprite, thy brother, Dear.

Pu·ck-needle. [f. PUCK *sb.*[1] + NEEDLE.] A name for different weeds having needle-like or beaked fruit, as Shepherd's needle (*Scandix Pecten*), and Stork's-bill (*Erodium*). So **Pucker-needle.**

[*c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 2 Acus muscata major, anglice pouclesnedele.] 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 564 *Puck-needle* is a weed that is often abundant on such lands as are hard tilled. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* 27 *Pookneedle*, Cocle, an injurious weed. 1853 *Ibid.* 67 *Pookneedle*, Cockle, or Shepherd's needle... The sharpened end of the seed vessel of the wild geranium, probably fairies' needle;..called *Beggar's needle* in Worcestershire. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 77 Common Shepherd's needle. ..These fruits are bright green..and sharp enough to merit the names applied to the plant of..Pucker-needle [etc.].

Puckoon, variant of PUCCOON.

Pud (pʊd). [Of unknown origin. Cf. PAD *sb.*[3], also Du. *poot* paw.] A nursery word for the hand of a child or fore-foot of some animals.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iv. 14 Excoriation or fleaing the Podes [may be set as an equivalent] for giving leather to the Pudds. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Correspondents*, The Kangaroos..with those little short fore pads. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 296 The child's tiny white puds pat the jolly checks and pull the yellow beard.

Pud, pudde, obs. ff. POOD, a Russian weight.

Pudden, puddening: see PUDDING *sb.* and *v.*

Pudder (pʊ·dəɹ), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Of unknown origin: the quot. from *Ancren Riwle a* 1225 appears to contain the word, which otherwise is not known till near 1600. App. distinct from *pudder*, collateral form of POTHER *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *intr.* To poke or stir about with the hand or a stick; (of an animal) to poke or rout, with bill or snout; to dabble in water, mud, or dust.

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 [He] lið euer iðen asken, & fareð abuten asken & bisiliche stureð him..& bloweð þerinne, & ablent him sulf; paderеð [*MS. T.* puðeres] & makeð þerinne figures of augrim.] 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 175 Fishes..Some almost alwaies pudder in the mud Of sleepy Pools. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. lxxi. I. 306 Some peck and pluck it with their hookt bils, others pudder into their food with their broad nebs. 1611 COTGR., *Bourbetter*,..to paddle, or pudder, in the myre. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horseman* 153 He will not drinke much, but pudder long with his nose in the water. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 2 To pudder in the rubbish, and to raise dust in the eyes of more steady Repayrers.

2. *intr.* To go 'poking' *about*; to potter; to meddle and muddle, to dabble (*in*).

1624 BACON *Let. to Sir H. May*, You may perhaps think me partial to Potycaries, that have been ever puddering in physic all my life. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* II. ii. (1650) 69 Many..who have gone puddring on (as I may so speak) in the use of other meanes. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* XXII. Wks. 1687 I 307 We shall obtain vast benefit, much greater than we can hope to get by puddering in the designs or doings of others. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XVII. 443 Listen to the natural talk of those carriers, puddering about with their lanterns.

Hence **Pu·ddering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, poking, pottering, muddling, meddling; **†***puddering-pole*, a pole to poke with.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 139 In other mens letters they keepe a puddering, they open and reade them. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Leave to lay his eggs in his own nest, which is built beyond the reach of every mans puddering pole. 1811 LAMB *Notes Specimens fr. Fuller* Wks. (1895) 270 One feels the ashes of Wicliffe gliding away out of the reach of the Sumners, Commissaries, Officials, Proctors, Doctors and all the puddering rout of executioners of the impotent rage of the baffled Council.

Pudder, *sb. rare*[−1], archaic or erroneous variant of PUDDLE *sb.*

1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* iii, We found the body of a Christian..lying in a pudder of his blood.

Pudder, obs. or dial. var. of POTHER *sb.* and *v.*

Pudding (pu·diŋ), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **poding,** 4–6 **podyng,** (6 **-ynge**), **puddyng**; 5 **podding, -yng,** (6 **-ynge**); **poodyng**; **puddingh**; 5–6 **puddynge**; 6 **pooding, pooddyng,** *Sc.* **puding**; 6– **pudding,** (6 **-inge,** 6–9 *dial.* and *vulgar* **puddon, -in,** 8 **puden**). [ME. *poding, puddyng*: derivation uncertain: see Note below.]

I. 1. The stomach or one of the entrails of a pig, sheep, or other animal, stuffed with a mixture of minced meat, suet, oatmeal, seasoning, etc., boiled and kept till needed; a kind of sausage: for different varieties, see BLACK, HOG'S, WHITE PUDDING. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 59 Þe pinnes beþ fat podinges Rich met to princez and kinges. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 62 He eet many sondry metes, mortrewes and puddynges. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Puddyng of purpaysse..putte þis in þe Gutte of þe purpays. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/2 Hagas, puddynge (*S.* hakkys, puddyngys). 1530 PALSGR. 259 Puddyng, *boudayn. Ibid.* 265 Sausedge a podyng. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxlix. (1636) 146 Of the inward of beasts are made Puddings, which are best of an hog. 1598 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* (1593) 28 Euery thing hath an end, and a pudding hath two. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 178 Pudding which is called the Haggas or Haggus, of whose goodnesse it is vain to boast. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. iii. 81 In lower Germany they supply the meale with bacon and great dried puddings, which puddings are sauory and so pleasant. 1659 HOWELL *Proverbs, Lett. Advice*, There must be Suet as well as Oatmeal to make a Pudding. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8 He had sent a string of Hogs-puddings..to every poor Family in the Parish. 17..'*Get up & bar the door*' vii, in Herd (1776), And first they ate the white puddings, And then they ate the black. *a* 1801 R. GALL *Elegy Pudding Lissie* vii, The puddings, bairns, are just in season—They're newly made. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 32 In Suffolk, black puddings made in guts are called links.

†b. A stuffing like the above, roasted within the body of the animal. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 498 That rosted Manning Tree Oxe with the Pudding in his Belly. 1771 E. LONG *Trial of Dog 'Porter'* in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* II. 203 His worship had him [a hare] roasted, with a pudding in his belly.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) The bowels, entrails, guts. Now *dial.* and *Sc.* [So OF. *bodeyn*, bowel, 14th c. in Godef.]

1444 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 208 Quod nullus deinceps lavet lez poodynges ad le condites sub consimili pena. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1157 Tak thare, said he, the puddyngis, for thy parte. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist* (1653) 245 The Fox..did bite and scratch the young man so sore, that his puddings gushed out of his side. 1597 LOWE. *Chirurg.* (1634) 107 They [windy tumours] are sometimes in the..capacity betwixt the puddings and periton. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 356 An antient monument in stone, of a Knight lying prostrate in armour, with what they call his puddings, or guts, twisted round his left arm, and hanging down to his belly. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 255 Dar to touch me,—and I'll let the light into your puddens.

† **3. a.** ? Some kind of artificial light or firework. **b.** A kind of fuse for exploding a mine. (Cf. F. *boudin* and *saucisson* in Littré.) *Obs.*

1587 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 185 Payd to hym þat bayre þe podyngs for bothe nyghts..vj d. 1549 *Ibid.*, Payd to þ^e^ boye þat bere þ^e^ podyngs j d. 1691 *Treaty betw. Eng. & Denmark* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 634 Under Contraband Goods are understood..Cannons, Muskets,.. Granadoes, Puddings, Torches, Carriages for Ordnance.

4. *Naut.* **a.** A wreath of plaited cordage placed round the mast and yards of a ship as a support; a dolphin. **b.** A pad to prevent damage to the gunwale of a boat; a fender. **c.** The binding on rings, etc., to prevent the chafing of cables or hawsers. (So F. *boudin.*)

a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl MS. 2301) lf. 59 b, *Puddings*, are Roapes nailde rounde to the Yarde-armes.. close to the ende..to saue the Robbins from galling a sunder vpon ye yards...Also the seruing of the Anchor with Roapes to saue the Clincke of the Cabill from galling against the Iron is called the Pudding of the Anchor. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 80 Shew me the Gentleman, crys he, that can knot or splice, or make a Pudding as it should be. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 149 The bow of such boats is protected by a large fixed fender, or 'pudding' of cocoa-nut fibre rope.

5. *fig.* Applied to a stout thick-set person.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 31 What could possibly have stirred up this pudding of a woman?

II. 6. A preparation of food of a soft or moderately firm consistency, in which the ingredients, animal or vegetable, are either mingled in a farinaceous basis (chiefly of flour), or are enclosed in a farinaceous 'crust' (cf. DUMPLING), and cooked by boiling or steaming. Preparations of batter, milk and eggs, rice, sago, tapioca, and other farinaceous substances, suitably seasoned, and cooked by baking, are now also called puddings.

The earliest use (connecting this with 1) apparently implied the boiling of the composition in a bag or cloth (*pudding-bag* or *-cloth*), as is still often done; but the term has been extended to similar preparations otherwise boiled or steamed, and finally to things baked, so that its meaning and application are now rather indefinite.

a. with *a* and *pl.*, as an individual thing.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1545) 80 b, Take oyle of roses, crumes of bread, yolkes of egges, & cowes mylke, wyth a litle saffron, seeth them togyther a lytle as ye wolde make a pudding. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1162 A pudding made of milke, cheese, and herbs, *moretum, herbosum moretum.* 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* ix. 75 In Puddens it is usual to mix Flower, Eggs, Milk, Raisins or Currants, and sometimes both Spice, Suet, the Fat or Marrow of Flesh, and several other things. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 346 One solid dish his week-day meal affords, An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. 1736-7 LD. CASTLEDURROW *Let. to Swift* 17 Jan., Your puddings..are the best sweet thing I ever eat. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vii. 70 In boiled Puddings, take great Care the Bag or Cloth be very clean...If you boil them in Wooden bowls, or China dishes, butter the Inside before you put in your Batter: And all baked Puddings, butter the Pan or Dish, before the Pudding is put in. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pudding*, a kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. 1851 *Rep. Juries Gt. Exhibition* (1852) 55 *United States.*—Maize-flour, commonly called..'corn-flour' in the U. S...is extensively used for puddings and other purposes in that country.

b. Without *a* or *pl.*, as name of the substance.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 87 Mr. Clerk's Lives of famous men, ..such as Mr. Carter of Norwich, that used to eat such abundance of pudden. 1685 S. WESLEY *Maggots, Tobacco Pipe*, For that can best as you may quickly prove Settle the wit, as Pudding settles Love. 1716 POPE *Let. to Earl Burlington*, If you can dine upon a piece of beef, together with a slice of pudding. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Merry Andrew* 33 Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong, But eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xviii, Our English pudding, a fortuitous concourse of all the sweets in the grocer's shop. *Mod.* Pudding is usually eaten after meat.

c. With defining word, expressing the essential ingredient, as *apple-, bread-, fish-, lemon-, marrow-, meat-, milk-, pease-, plum-, potato-, rice-, sago-, steak-, suet-pudding*, etc. Also *Christmas pudding* (CHRISTMAS 4), *Sussex pudding*, *Yorkshire pudding.* (See also these words.)

1616 [see MARROW *sb.*[1] 5]. 1711 [see PLUM PUDDING]. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 6 The many sorts of Pudding he made, such as Plain Pudding, Plumb Pudding, Marrow Pudding, Oatmeal Pudding, Carrot Pudding, Saucesage Pudding, Bread Pudding, Flower Pudding, Suet Pudding. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vii. 68 Calf's-Foot Pudding. *Ibid.* 697 Stake-Pudding...Let your Stakes be..Beef or Mutton. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 181 To make a Yorkshire Pudding to bake under Meat. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 142 Their having a tansy pudding at Easter. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. iii, A delicious lemon pudding. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 654/1 A Sussex pudding, or great boiled dumpling filled with meat instead of fruit.

d. Proverb. (See also PROOF *sb.* 4.)

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. Argt. 23 The proof of th' Pudding's seen i' th' eating. 1790 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 4 Mar. (1812) I. 189 Let us..apply to the British Constitution a homely adage,..—that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating'. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 July 97/3 After all, the proof of a pudding is in the eating.

7. *fig.* Material reward or advantage: esp. in allit. antithesis to *praise.* (Without *a* or *pl.*)

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 54 Where, in nice balance, truth with gold she weighs, And solid pudding against empty praise. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxix, He turn'd, preferring pudding to *no* praise. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. iv, Your own degree of worth or talent, is it measurable by the conquest of praise or pudding it has brought you to?

8. *transf.* Anything of the consistency or appearance of a pudding (in sense 6).

1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 61 Without the..danger of making what, in the Language of Distillers, is termed a Pudding. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. i. (1760) 5 Danger of coagulating the Malt, or what Distillers call, making a Pudding. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 92 The soaking rains have made a pudding, even of the pasture

b. *spec.* (In recovering oil from waste suds.)

1884 W. S. B. M'LAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 51 Tanks are prepared to receive the suds...The thicker portion at the bottom is..run into a filter-bed of sand and gravel, through which the..water gradually filters, leaving the solid and greasy matter behind. This is laid in cloths and called 'puddings', which are pressed in hydraulic or steam presses till all the oil is squeezed out.

9. *slang.* Poisoned or drugged liver, etc. used by burglars, dog-stealers, etc. to destroy dogs or render them insensible. (Cf. PUDDING *v.*[1] q. 1858.)

1887 HORSLEY *Jottings fr. Jail* I. 17 There was a great tyke lying in front of the door, so I pulled out a piece of pudding..and threw it to him. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 7/1 He was found in possession of a dog collar and lead, a muzzle, and a quantity of prepared liver known as 'pudding'.

† **10.** = JACK-PUDDING. *Obs.*

c 1675 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Sat. Follies Age* Wks. (1752) 111 And play the pudding in a May-day farce. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 163 No Pudding shall be suffer'd to be witty, Unless it be in order to raise Pity.

III. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of a pudding or puddings, as *pudding-eater, -eating, -maker, -manufactory, -race* (RACE *sb.*[2] 9); also *pudding-like* adj. **b.** Used in the making or consumption of pudding, as *pudding-book, -bowl, -cloth, -crock, -dish, -mould, -pan, -plate, -spoon, -stick.*

1865 (*title*) Massey and Son's Comprehensive *Pudding Book, containing above one thousand Recipes. *a* 1584 *Tom Thumbe* 89 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 181 He sate vpon the *Pudding-Boule, the candle for to hold. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk* (ed. Tauchn.) 177 Bylot's Island stands above the ice like a pudding-bowl wrong side up. 1495 *Will of Geffereys* (Somerset Ho.), *Podding crokke. 1829 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 163 The Devil, dressed like a collier, with smutty face and *pudding dish hat. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 23 Let not Englishmen therefore be asham'd of the Name of *Pudding-Eaters. *Ibid.* 6 In the Esteem of this *Pudding-eating Monarch. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* L iij, The pulters, cokes, *puddyng makers. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 5 This John Brand, or Jack Pudding,..his Fame had reached France, whose King would have given the World to have had our Jack for his Pudding-Maker. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 116 If not in the way of your *pudding manufactory. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 19 July 8/5 Laning a *pudding-mould with thin slices of bread and butter. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 116. 190 In an old *pudding pan, or a frying-pan, keep them always stirring. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, The *pudding-plates had been washed in a little tub. 1787 BURNS *To a Haggis* 2 Fair fa' your honest sonsie face, Great chieftain o' the *puddin-race! 17.. F. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (1750) 183 Mix it with a broad *puddingstick; not with your hands.

c. Special Combs.: † **pudding-ale**, cheap ale, probably 'from its being thick like pudding' (Skeat); **pudding bree, broo**, *Sc.*, the water in which puddings (sense 1) have been boiled; **pudding-cake**: see quot.; † **pudding-cart**, an offal or refuse cart (cf. sense 2); **pudding-face**, a large fat face; hence **pudding-faced** *a.*; † **pudding-filler** (from sense 2), one who lives to eat, a glutton; **pudding-fish**, = PUDDING-WIFE 2 (Hamilton *Dict. Terms* 1825); † **pudding-gut**, the entrail or skin used in making puddings (sense 1); **pudding-head**, a stupid person; hence **pudding-headed** *a.*; **pudding-heart**, soft-heart, coward; † **pudding-house**, (*a*) the stomach or belly (*vulgar*); (*b*) an offal house; **pudding-meat**, the meat stuffing for a pudding (sense 1); † **pudding-pack**, = *pudding-tobacco*; **pudding-pipe**, the pod of an Indian tree, *Cassia fistula*, hence called *pudding-pipe tree*; † **pudding-pit**, ? a pit into which offal is thrown; **pudding-poke**, the long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea*; † **pudding-sleeve**, a large bulging sleeve drawn in at the wrist or above; also *attrib.*; hence **pudding-sleeved** *a.*; † **pudding-tobacco**, compressed tobacco, made in rolls resembling a pudding or sausage [cf. F. *boudin de tabac*]; **pudding-turnip**, a variety of turnip; † **pudding-wright**, one who makes puddings. Also PUDDING-BAG, -GRASS, -PIE, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 220 Peny ale and *podyng ale she poured togideres For laboreres and for low folke. 17 . *'Get up & bar the Door'* ix. in Herd (1776) II. 160 What ails ye at the *pudding-broo, That boils into the pan? *Ibid.* x, Will ye kiss my wife before my een, And scald me wi' pudding bree? 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, **Pudding-cake*, a composition of flour and water boiled; differing from a hard dick in shape only, being flat instead of round. 1562 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 411/1 The *Pudding-Cart of the Shambles shall not go afore the Hour of Nine in the Night, or after the Hour of Five in the Morning. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlv. 297 Let me see what a mixture of grief and surprize may be beat up together in thy *puden-face. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* II. (1848) 94 The hatchet or the pudding face. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ii. 23 Four boys going to school, very *pudding-faced. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 69 Sic *pudding-fillaris, discending down frome millaris, Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1598 FLORIO, *Scrizzolto*.., a reede that cookes vse to blow the *pudding guts before they fill them. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 17 O wou'd .this little Attempt of Mine may stir up some *Pudding-headed Antiquary to dig his Way through all the mouldy Records of Antiquity. 1867 in Dickens *Lett., to Miss Hogarth* 16 Dec. (1893) 649 Surely it is time that the pudding-headed Dolby retired into the native gloom from which he has emerged. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Artevelde* III. i. 70 Go, *pudding-heart! Take thy huge offal and white liver hence. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* P iv b, What a commotion there was in his entrayles or *pudding-house for want of food. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 24 His pudding-house at length began to swell. 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 5 The pudding-house at Brooke's wharfe. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq* App. 355 A Kind of *Pudding-Meat, consisting of Blood, Suet, Groats, etc *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 781 Impose so deep a Taxe On all these Ball, Leafe, Cane, and *Pudding-packs. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxvii. 1242 *Cassia fistula* *Pudding Pipe tree... Cassia fistula..may also be Englished Pudding Pipe, because the cod or pipe is like a pudding. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Pudding Pipe-tree, *Cassia.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 233. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 47 The person, that vnder his hand-writing hath stiled him. the bag-pudding of fooles, & the very *pudding-pittes of the wise, or honest. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 239 It [wren's-nest] is otherwise, and more descriptively at least, called a *pudding-poke's nest. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 The P[arus] caudatus is the 'pudding-poke'. 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 120 He sees..About each arm a *pudding-sleeve. 1720 HEARNE *Collect* (O.H.S.) VII. 97 The Whiggs and the Enemies of the Universities, who all go in Pudding-sleeve Gowns. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, He..never.. prayes but for a pipe of *pudding tabacco. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence's Eunuch* II. ii, Cookes, *pudding-wrights.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pu'ddingish** *a.*, of the nature of a pudding; **Pu'ddingize** *v. trans.*, to make a pudding of; **Pu'ddingless** *a.*, without pudding.

1866 R. BUCHANAN in *Academy* 15 June (1901) 506/1 Right stately sat Arnold..With *puddingish England serenely disgusted. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Diss. Dumpling* 20 Physick is only a *Puddingizing or Cookery of Drugs. 1855 *Househ. Words* XII. 168 We went *puddingless that Christmas-day.

[*Note.* ME. *poding*, mod. *pudding*, and F. † *bodin, boudin*, have so many points in common that, but for the difficulties of form, they would at once be identified as the same word They both appear first in the 13th century, had at first exactly the same sense (still retained in Sc.), and agree to a great extent in their transferred uses Even the difference of form is not insuperable; *p* for Fr. or L. *b* occurs also in *purse*, L *bursa*, F. *bourse*, and the existence of Eng. words in *pud-* (see below) might by a species of folk-etymology facilitate the substitution here; final *-in* might be identified with Eng. *-ing*; the interchange of *-ing* and *-in* is actually seen in the later *puddin, pudden.* The identity of the words, though highly probable, cannot however be held to be proved, and the matter is rendered more uncertain by the absence of any certain derivation of the Fr. word. In the same sense, It. has or had *boldone* (Florio), and L. *botulus*; the former appears to be closely akin to F. *boudin*; with the latter connexion is more difficult, though to its stem *bot-* some would refer *boudin* and *bouder* to pout the lips. Leaving the Fr. aside, the origin of the Eng. word has been sought in a stem **pud-* to swell, bulge, inferred from rare OE. *puduc*, 'struma', wen, Westphal. dial *puddek* lump, pudding, LG. *pudde wurst* black pudding, *pudding* thick, stumpy (Brem. Wbch.); cf. also Eng. dial. *pod*, Sc. *pud* belly, *poud* boil, ulcer, and PODGE, PUDGE; but it is not at all certain that the notion of swelling enters into the original sense. Mod F. *pouding* (1754) and *poudingue*, mod. Du. *podding*, mod. LG *pudding, pudden, buddin*, Ger. *pudding*, Da. *budding*, Sw. *pudding*, are all from the Eng. word in its current sense; the Irish *putog* and Gael. *putag* (in this sense) are also from Eng.]

Pudding (pu'diŋ), *v.* Also (*dial.* and *vulgar*) **pudden.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To supply or treat with pudding or a pudding like substance.

? *a* 1600 I. T. *Grim, Collier Croydon* II. i, Now I talk of a Pudding,..I am old dog at it. Come lone, let's away, I'le pudding you. 1858 LEWIS in Youatt *Dog* (N.Y.) v. 175 Thieves..are said to have a method of quieting the fiercest watch-dogs by throwing them a narcotic ball, which they call 'puddening the animal'. [See PUDDING *sb.* 9.] 1882 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 264 So Mrs. Macmillan and her doctor..bathed me and dosed me and puddinged (*i.e.* poulticed] me behind and before.

2. *Naut.* To wrap with tow as a protection against chafing. See PUDDING *sb.* 4.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 To Pudden the Yards, to nail Pieces of old Rope round them, to preserve them from galling. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, He was afraid to pudding an anchor on the fore-castle. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea Painter's Log* 142 'Puddening the anchors',.. or 'clapping a service on the cable'.

Hence **Puddening** (pu'd'niŋ) *vbl. sb.*, *Naut.* etc.: see quots. and cf. PUDDING *sb.* 4.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v. *Anchor*, The ring is..covered with a number of pieces of short rope, . called the puddening, and used to preserve the cable from being..chafed by the iron. *Ibid.*, *Puddening*,..a thick wreath, or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle towards the ends, and fastened about the main-mast and fore mast of a ship, to prevent their yards from falling down, when the ropes by which they are usually suspended are shot away in battle 1866 W. HENDERSON *Folk Lore N. Counties* 12 Much importance attaches to the baby's first visit to another house, on which occasion it is expected that he should receive three things—an egg, salt and white bread or cake. Near Leeds this ceremony is called *Puddening*.

Pu·dding-bag. A bag in which a pudding is boiled. Also *transf* and *fig*. Cf. *pudding-poke*.

1626 in NARES (Halliw.), [A piece of Sail-cloth] about half a yard long, of the breadth of a pudding-bag. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 40. 262 From the purple Bishop and his horned Mitre to the bare-legged Capuchin with his picked Pudding-bag. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks 1812 IV. 207 Turning, like Pudding-bags Men inside out. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 538 The house of this lady is in a pudding-bag without any opening at the bottom. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 32 The pendoline form of the nest [has] obtained for the bird [British Long-Tailed Titmouse] the names of..Poke pudding or Poke bag. . Pudding bag (Norfolk).

† Pu·dding-grass. *Obs.* Pennyroyal.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Origanum*..est herba quam uulgus appellat Peny ryall, aut puddynge gyrse. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 106 b, Puddyng grasse. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 477 Pennyroyall..vsed to be put into puddings, and therefore in diuers places they know it by no other name then Pudding-grasse. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Pudding-grass, *Mentha*.

Pudding-pie. A name for various forms of pastry; *esp.* a dough pudding containing meat, baked in a dish; a tart made with pie-crust and custard: see quot. 1829.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 272 He brought with him a pudding pie, prettie powdered with such hot spices as his countrie .doth afforde. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, Exchange wenches Coming from eating pudding-pies on a Sunday At Pimlico or Islington. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. ii. 547 Some cry'd the Covenant instead Of Pudding-pies and Ginger-bread. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pudding-pie*, a piece of meat plunged in batter and baked in a deep dish, thus partaking of the nature of both pudding and pie, .a 'toad in a hole'. 1829 HONE *Year-bk.* 361 The pudding-pies are from the size of a tea-cup to that of a small tea-saucer They are flat made with a raised crust, to hold a small quantity of custard, with currants slightly sprinkled on the surface *c* 1900 *Beeton's Every-day Cook. Bk.* 402/2 Folkestone Pudding-Pies.

b. *attrib.*, as *pudding-pie man, woman*.

c 1680 *Karb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 77 At every Corner, and in every street, This Pudding-pye-Woman be sure you oft shall meet. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 117 A Pudding Pye man with whose Puddings .. the first Founders of the Society were. pleas'd.

† Pu·dding-prick. *Obs.* A slender wooden skewer (see PRICK *sb.* 14) with which the ends of a gut containing a pudding were fastened. Often in similative phrase: see quots. 1562, 1611.

a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2122 As huksters they hucke and they stycke, And pynche at the payment of a poddynge prycke. *a* 1533 FRITH *Answ More* (1548) I vj, Hys proue shall not be worth a podynge prycke. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* VI. xix, A pooddyng pricke is one, a mylpost is an other. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Arbre*, (We say of one that hath squandered away great wealth) hee hath thwitten a mill-post to a pudding pricke.

Pu·dding-stone. A composite rock consisting of a mass of rounded pebbles cemented together by a siliceous matrix; conglomerate.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Oculatus lapis*, What we call the pudding stone, a stone formed of a great number of pebbles, of a small size, immersed, and formerly bedded, in a flinty cement, little less hard than the stones themselves, [or] not at all so. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 40 Confusedly concreted together, like a pudding stone. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 434/1 Pudding stones differ from breccias, by being composed of rounded fragments, either of marble or hard stones

b. *attrib.*, as *pudding-stone marble, rock, stratum*.

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 295 The pudding stone rocks near the village of Oban. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 799 Puddingstone marbles; a conglomerate of rounded pieces. 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 55 A mere rift between the great puddingstone rocks.

† Pu·dding-time. *Obs* The time when pudding or puddings are to be had; hence *fig.*, a time when one is in luck; a favourable or useful time.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* II. ix. (1867) 80 This geare comth euen in puddyng time rightlie. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* IV, Here he comes in pudding-time to resolve the question. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 P 4 The ordinary Salutation is, Sir, I am glad to see you, you are come in Pudding-time. *a* 1720 *Song, Vicar of Bray*, When George in pudding-time came o'er, And moderate men look'd big, sir. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr., S.W. & by W. & W.*, He came in pudding-time, and was invited to dinner.

Pu·dding-wife.

1. a. A woman who sells puddings or sausages. ? *Obs.* b. A professional or expert maker of puddings (sense 1: *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Now *dial.*

1448 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* Bundle 27 No. 1 b, Cristiana podyngwyf alias fisshwyf vendidit salmones fetidos in mercato. 15.. in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1817) I. 443/2 Sche shall pay for a gown to her grome coke and her podingwief by the yere ij^{s}. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 When Pudding-Wives were launcht in cockquean Stools; For falling foul on Oyster-women's Schools.

2. The Florida blue-fish (*Platyglossus radiatus*); also called *pudding-fish*.

1734 MORTIMER *Carolina & Bahamas* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 The Pudding-Wife. Round the Eye spread seven blue Rays. 1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 17 *Turdus oculo radiato* (the Pudding-Wife) is a young specimen of *Charoynus radiatus*.

Puddingy (pu·dinji), *a.* [f PUDDING *sb.* + -Y.] Having the appearance, shape, or consistency of a pudding; pudding-like.

1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 7 The Spark, in his Puddingy Robes. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 441 A face ruddy, plump and puddingy. 1888 R. S. SURTEES *Hillingdon Hall* 91 A roll puddingy white neckcloth replaced the sea-green silk one. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 3/1 Some soft, puddingy figure, stuffed with sawdust, with something faintly resembling a human face upon the..head.

Puddle (pu·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **podel**, (4 **-elle**, 5-6 **-ell**), 5 **popel**, **pothel**, 5-7 **puddel**, (6 **-elle**, **-il**, 6-7 **-ell**), 6 **poddell**, **podle**, 6 *Sc.* **pwdyll**, 6-7 **pudle**; 6- **puddle**. [ME. *podel*, *puddel*, app. dim. from OE. *pudd* ditch, furrow (*puddas* 'sulcos' in Prudentius Gloss; cf. dial. *pudge*, *pudgell*), = G. dial. *pudel*, *pfudel* a puddle. W. *pwdel* is from Eng. Cf. next, also PLUD.]

1. A small body of standing water, foul with mud, etc. or with a muddy bottom, now always shallow, as those left in depressions of the ground in a road or footpath after rain; a small dirty pool. † Formerly in wider sense, including larger collections of water, as a pond, or a pit full of water, or even an extensive slough or swamp (quot. 1596).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 He did Harald body do drawe vp also tite, & þorgh þe podels it drouh, þat foule were & deppest. *a* 1400 *Cath. Epist.* (MS. Douce 250) 2 *Pet.* ii. 22 (Paues 220) þe sowe þat wascheþ hyre in þe podel wiþ mukke al fyled. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Popel, slothe, or podel (*H.* pothel), *lacuna*. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. clxiv. 173/1 A sowe dooth laye herself in a fowle puddel. *c* 1534 NISBET *N. Test. in Scots, Prol. Rom.* (S.T.S.) III. 347 That thou sulde returne (as anne swynne) vnto thinne auld pwdyll agayinne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 40 His younger sonne in a smal puddel was strangled & drouned. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 The vyllage it selfe, is in a maryshe, and in maner a standynge puddle 1572 HULOET, Podle, or slowe. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 657 Thy sea within a puddels wombe is hersed, And not the puddle in thy sea dispersed. 1596 E. BARTON in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II. VIII. x. 1359 They being intrenched..neere to a long puddle or moorish ground, of some foure miles long, in breadth some seuen or eight Rods. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* Wks. (Rldg.) 308 Every path hath a puddle. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 128 Preferringe the pudle before the pearle. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. v. 90 Every Puddle can . present us with living Wonders. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 130 A way-side puddle which receives the muddy drainage of the road.

b. *transf.* A small pool of any liquid. See also quot. 1726.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5/1 The Air for want of Motion will grow thick and muddy; such a Valley may.. be call'd a Puddle, or Bog of Air. 1883 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* 20 July 35/2 Pale slices of meat spread out in a little puddle of pale, watery liquid.

2. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, esp. with reference to moral defilement, or to false doctrine, etc. regarded as polluting: cf. *sink*.

1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 854/2 The preacher stumbleth at the same stocke, and falleth into the same puddell that Tyndall didde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 The puddle and synke of al myschiefe. 1605 LD. PRESTON *Bosh.* IV. 170 Dost thou see then in what a Puddle of Filth Impiety doth wallow. 1787 J. HOWIE *Plain Reasons for Dissent.* 179 Swimming down the impure puddle of Erastianism. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. vi. (1872) IX. 119 He stalks loftily through this puddle of a world, on terms of his own.

b. *fig.* A confused collection or heap; a state of confusion or embarrassment; a muddle, mess. Now only *colloq.* or *dial.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 135 Seeing that in the middes of that Puddle of humors ech liuing wight hath a Soule dwelling. 1608 DEKKER *2nd Pt Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II 136, I am neuer out of one puddle or another. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 123 This thoughtless jumble of terms, this confused puddle of phrases. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) II. 157 This drawing-room..without her would have been a puddle of wasteful failure.

3. Foul or muddy water such as is found in puddles (= *puddle water* in 6 a). Chiefly *fig.* or in figurative allusion: cf. 2. Now only *dial.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 137, I rather fansie..to folowe the founteines of the first Authours, then the brokes of abredgers, which often bring with them much puddle. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53 b/1 His drinck, foule and impure puddle, yea, & stinckinge water. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, IV. 64 Hard roots my only food, Foul puddle all my drink. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 96 When that monster was obliged to fly with his wife Sporus, and to drink puddle. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VII. ii, One..of a great house; the least drop of whose blood was worth an ocean of plebeian puddle.

4. A preparation of clay, or of clay and sand, mixed with water and tempered, used as a watertight covering for embankments, lining for canals, etc. Also called *puddling*.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 365 *Puddle*, an article of great use in completing canals where the leaky, or unfavourable for holding the water. 1838 *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 29 Water..must be excluded. lining of puddle. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 353 *note*, I is formed by a mixture of well-tempered clay and reduced to a semi-fluid state, and rendered impervi water by manual labour, as by working and chopp about with spades.

attrib. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 21/2 Th formed..with an upright 'puddle wall' in the centre. 109/2 The want of a puddle lining. 1872 *Daily* 13 July, The offices of the contractors, as well as the waggons and working plant, were washed away.

5. *dial.* A muddler, a bungler.

[Eng Dial Dict. has 'One who is slow, dirty, inef or unmethodical at work, a bungler, a muddler'.]

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. v, I remember when quite a boy hearing her called a limping old puddle. CARLYLE *Jrnl.* 1 Jan. in Froude *C.'s Life in Londo* A foot which a puddle of a maid scalded three weeks

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (See also sense 4 PUDDLE *v.* 7) a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (in sense 1 Such as is found in puddles; dirty, muddy, polluted: said esp. of water.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 335 Þei gruc agens þis water, and drunken podel water of þe 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 760 To see Antoni easily to drinke puddle water, and to eat wild Frui Roots. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 12 Hee k how of puddle ale, to make a cup of English wine. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 374 As if one, to put one spot in his face, should wash himself in puddle 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* iii, I would fain let their puddle flow an hour or two longer 1851 BORROW *Lavengr* I would consent to drink puddle-water.

b. *Comb.* as *puddle-hole*; *puddle-deep*, *-like*

† Puddle dock, **† Puddle wharf**, names place on the Thames at Blackfriars (see quots. 1720); **puddle-duck**, the domestic duck; **pu poet**, a contemptuous designation.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov., Ingeniorum discrimina* write a verse as smooth, as soft as cream ..They are bowl, or but *puddle-deep. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at* IV, To surprize her,..pop her in at *Puddle-dock, an her to Gravesend in a paire of oares. 1648 JENKYN *Guide* i. 8 He seems to dip his pen, or rather his pia in puddle-dock. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* (1713) I. 25 To Libel, Calumniate, and throw Puddl Wit in the Face of Superiors 1720 STRYPE *Stow's S* III. 229 On the Banks of the River Thames, are the V of Puddle Dock, used for a Laystall for the Soil Streets; and much frequented by Barges and Li for taking the same away. 1610 *Manchester Com Rec* (1885) II. 252 A *puddle houle which he or his doth vse [as] a privye. 1833 *Boston, Lincoln*, etc 16 Apr. 4/2 Jane Hays..found drowned in a pudd used for washing potatoes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* § 1 It seems the *puddle-poet did hope that the jing his rhymes would drown the sound of his false qu 1598 STOW *Surv.* 297 Then is there..Puddle Wh water gate into the Thames, where horses vse to be w and therfore being filed with their trampeling, and puddle like, it is (as I suppose) called *Puddle Wha

Puddle (pu·d'l), *v.* Forms: see prec. 7 **poodle**. [f. PUDDLE *sb.*; cf. Du. *poedelen*, G. *pud(d)eln* to dabble or splash in water, G. *butteln*, *buddeln* to dabble or paddle in mu F. *puddler*, G. *puddeln*, etc. to puddle (iro from Eng.]

1. *intr.* To dabble or poke about, esp. in or shallow water; to wallow in mire; to through puddles; *fig.* to busy oneself in an u or disorderly way; to 'muddle' or 'mess' al

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 411/2 Popelon, or pothel grubbyn yn the erthe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *C Farme* 78 The drosse of the Riddle or Searce must b about the edges of the Pond: and also within the sa cause them to be pudling in the myre. 1846 THAC *Cornhill to Cairo* v, Children are playing and pu about in the dirt everywhere. 1866 *Routledge's Ev Ann.* 401 The little creatures pass half their day pu about in the water in all the beauty of nakedness.

fig 1591 BRUCE *Serm.* vi. M viij, Tha multitude..l gone to mumchances, mummies, & vnknawin lan wherein they pudled of befoir. 1633 *Pyse Witch T Statist. Acc. Scotl* (1796) XVIII. App. 654 Let hone puddle and work as they like. 1639 R. JUNIUS *Sin St* Pref. (T.), I were very simple, if..I should poodl wasp's nest, and think to purchase ease by it 1 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* To Rdr. (1905) 7, I know pudling in the Cockatrices den. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li* (1834) I. 115 We may puddle about for ever without u up a drop of ink to write with. 1858 CARLYLE *Fre* II. viii. (1872) I. 100 Then they puddled considera the general broils of the Reich. 1864 *Ibid.* XVI. v. V He puddles about, at a great rate.

b. *trans.* To bring or get into some spe state by 'puddling'; in quots. *refl.*

1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 224 Mrs. Lang puddled herself into a minuet. 1862 CARLYLE *Fred* XIV. viii. (1872) V. 255 Men enough did puddle then to death on the clay roads.

2. *trans.* To bemire; to wet with mud or water.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4296, I fell into ane middir I was pudlit thair, God wait Bot with my club I debait. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* viii, Tablecloths sp with melted ice.

3. To make (water) muddy or dirty. Also

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* **ij b, The other neuer puddle or annoy the course of the cleere r water. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 273 It was i ately puddled with the Mud of Heresy. 1870 Ro

Jenny xxi, So the life-blood of this rose, Puddled with shameful knowledge, flows.

b. To muddle, confuse; to sully the purity or clearness of.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 143 Something sure of State,.. Hath pudled his cleare Spirit. **1650** H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri*, etc. (1656) 81 His phansie is pudled so and jumbled in the Limbus or Huddle of the Matter. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 130 Such extremes, I told her, well might harm The woman's cause. 'Not more than now', she said, 'So puddled as it is with favouritism'.

4. To reduce the surface of the ground, earth, clay, etc., into mud or puddle, by trampling and 'poaching' it when wet; hence, *spec.* to knead and temper a mixture of wet clay and sand so as to form a plastic mass impervious to water, used for various purposes. See PUDDLE *sb.* 4.

1762 [see PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 2]. **1796** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 239 The soil dug over and puddled as a base. **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 157 Rendering the surface completely puddled, to use a term employed in ground works, and thereby to retain water equally with any clay. **1837** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 1/1 The soil is then puddled round them. **1861** MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 24 This layer had been levelled to receive a stratum of clay, a yard in thickness, and firmly puddled. **1880** MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 85 The rice crop..needs to be 'puddled' three times, *i.e.* for all the people to turn into the slush, and grub out all the weeds and tangled aquatic plants, which weave themselves from tuft to tuft, and puddle up the mud afresh round the roots.

b. To cover or line with puddle; to render water-tight by the application of puddle.

1810 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 391/2 Mr Tuke.. bequeathed To seven of the oldest navigators, one guinea for *puddling* him up in his grave. **1844** STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 179 It will be necessary to puddle the seams of the rock on that side of the well in which it dips downwards. **1850** *Beck's Florist* 235 If there is a small bog contrived in a shady corner, by puddling the bottom of a basin of stones with some tenacious clay. **1897** BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-growing* 246 Puddling the roots [of trees] .to be shipped any distance..consists in sousing the roots in a thin mud or paste of clay.

5. *Iron Manuf.* To stir about and turn over (molten iron) in a reverberatory furnace, so as to expel the carbon and convert it into malleable iron.

1798 [see PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 3 b]. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 702 The fine metal obtained by the coke is puddled by a continuous operation, which calls for much care and skill. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 253 This iron was.. puddled in some rude fashion into blooms or masses weighing about a hundred.

6. *Gold-mining.* To work (clayey or sticky wash-dirt) with water in a tub so as to separate the ore.

1859 [see PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 4]. **1864** ROGERS *New Rush* II. 26 There, in a row, the tub and cradle stands, The owner puddling with uncharter'd hands. **1869** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 507 These buckets were hoisted up..and their contents emptied into a big tub, where they were puddled.

7. *Comb.* (from sense 5: perh. orig. PUDDLED 4, cf. PUDDLING *vbl. sb.* 3 b): **puddle-ball**, a rounded mass of iron formed in puddling; **puddle-bar**, a flat bar formed by passing a *puddle-ball* between *puddle-rolls*; **puddle-steel**, steel made by puddling. Also, **puddle-roll**: see quot. 1858; **puddle-train**, a train of *puddle-rolls*.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 104/2 Improvements in rolling puddle balls or other masses of iron. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Puddle-rolls*, a pair of large heavy rollers with grooved surfaces, between which [puddled] iron is passed, to be flattened into bars. **1861** FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 108 In this state it is called a puddle bar. **1863** P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 234 Turning out 600 tons of malleable iron and puddle steel weekly.

Puddled (pʊ·d'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Rendered muddy or turbid by stirring, as water in a puddle; dirty, miry, foul. Also *fig.* (formerly sometimes, Muddled, confused, puzzled).

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 17 Fill a great pot with the puddled water. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 173 Great pailes of puddled myre. **1651** H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 221 The reeks and fumes of thy puddled brain. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 5 Spouting out torrents of puddled politics from his mouth. **1839** J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* II. iv. § 2. 172 Better go to the ..pure original spring..than drink from puddled streams.

2. Turned into or filled with puddles.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, One..let the fragment of his torch fall hissing on the puddled ground. **1867** BAKER *Nile Tribut.* III. 67 All were wet from paddling through the puddled ground.

3. Converted into PUDDLE (*sb.* 4); covered or lined with puddled clay so as to be water-tight.

1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 240 Earth in this puddled state becomes so dense as to resist the impression of water, which can by no means penetrate it. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* I. 353 The canal..is confined within a puddled channel to prevent leakage. **1871** *Daily News* 21 Sept., A very considerable quantity of the puddled clay..had been removed.

4. *Iron Manuf.* Purified from carbon and rendered malleable by stirring up and turning over in a reverberatory furnace: see prec. 5, 7.

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 49 The puddled ball to be put under the shingling hammer and rolled into rough bars, by some called 'puddled bars'. **1861** FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 179 The production of puddled steel.

Puddler (pʊ·dləɹ). [f. PUDDLE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who puddles: chiefly in technical senses.

1. A workman employed in puddling iron.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 84 When in this semi-fluid state the puddler introduces an iron rod. **1894** BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 420 The flame may be made oxidising, neutral, or reducing, at the will of the puddler.

b. An implement or machine for puddling iron.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Mechanical puddlers have assumed two forms. 1. The Mechanical Rabble.. 2. The rotary puddling-furnace. **1894** BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 421 The so-called 'puddlers' invented by Mr. Samuel Danks of Cincinnati.

2. One who works clay, etc. into puddle, or who covers or lines something with puddle: see PUDDLE *v.* 4.

1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 251/1 This is smoothed over with 'puddlers' mine' which is a soft hematite made into a paste with water. **1899** *Daily News* 7 June 9/1 The puddlers, who must reach the clay, have had to go down as far as 65ft.

3. One engaged in puddling for gold: see PUDDLE *v.* 6.

1883 KEIGHLEY *Who are You* 55 The puddlers' horses are all at rest. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 285 He was not a miner, a speculator, a reefer, nor an engine-driver, a clerk, or puddler.

Puddler, dial. var. PODLER (young coal-fish).

Puddling (pʊ·dliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUDDLE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PUDDLE; also *concr.* (see 2). **1.** *gen.*: see the verb, sense 1.

1758 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 516 We are well after four hours' walking, wondering, and puddling.

2. The process of converting clay, etc. into puddle, or of lining or covering something with puddle to make it water-tight; also *concr.* = PUDDLE *sb.* 4. Also *attrib.*

1762 J. BRINDLEY in S. Hughes *Mem.* (Weale's Papers Civ. Engin. 1844 I. 47), [It is said that when in his evidence he was making frequent use of the expression] puddling, [some of the members were anxious to know what puddle really was]. **1796** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 238 The system of puddling in embankments made near to the sea. **1834–47** J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 125 To construct the interior of the dam with well-tempered clay, called puddling. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* I. 353 So to work the new layer of puddling stuff as to unite it with the stratum immediately beneath.

3. The process of decarbonizing cast iron by stirring and turning it over continuously in a furnace, so as to render it malleable.

(The operation is described minutely by Dr. Beddoes in *Phil. Trans.* (1791) LXXXI. 173, but the word not used.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 699 The second operation completes the first, and is called *puddling*. **1861** FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 9 In 1783–4, Mr Cort of Gosport introduced the processes of puddling and rolling. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., Silicon and phosphorus are also largely removed by puddling.

b. *attrib.*, as *puddling forge, furnace, process, roll* (= puddle-roll, PUDDLE *v.* 7).

1798 D. MUSHET in *Phil. Mag.* II. 14 One of the principal operations well known by the name of the Puddling Process. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 334 When the cake of metal is broken into lumps of a convenient size, it is taken to the puddling furnace, where it is heated with coals, without the aid of an artificial blast. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 704 Cylinders..which serve to draw out the ball, called puddling rolls, or roughing rolls. **1862** *Edin. Rev.* CXVI. 226 Cinder is the refuse of the puddling forge.

4. In *Gold-mining*: see PUDDLE *v.* 6. Also *attrib.* as *puddling machine, tub.*

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 133 The cradle..proved very ineffectual in liberating it [the gold] from the stiff clay.. which suggested the use of a puddling tub in its stead. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* v, The wash-dirt has to be..subjected to a puddling machine.

Pu·ddling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That puddles, in various senses: see the verb. (In quots., a vague term of contempt: = MUDDLING, PIDDLING *ppl. adjs.*)

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 184 You paltry, puddling puppy. **1777** LADY SARAH LENNOX in *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 260 At a little pudling bathing place of my brother's by the sea. **1803** MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. 105 Rescued..from the absurd and puddling management of its inconsistent mother.

†**Pu·ddlish,** *a. Obs.* [f. PUDDLE *sb.* + -ISH [1].] Partaking of the nature of a puddle; puddly.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 24 Here the colour of the water changed; and was of a puddlelish and sandy red colour. *Ibid.*, Thick puddleish water.

Puddly (pʊ·dli), *a.* Also 6–7 **pudly, -lie,** 7 **pudloy.** [f. PUDDLE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Having the quality of a puddle, or of 'puddle' (*sb.* 3); muddy, turbid, as water or other liquid; more generally, Foul, dirty. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 75 They will drive down the pudly matter to the bottom. **1600** SURFLET *Countrie Farme* IV. xvi. 650 In a pudlie and troubled water. **1734** SWIFT *Let. to Faulkener* Wks. 1841 II. 725/2 Is it not sufficient to see a luminary like this now shining in a meridian lustre, but anon set for ever in a puddly cloud? **1861** CLAYTON *Frank O'Donnell* 69 O to see him tossing in the mud and his fine coat and cap all puddly.

2. Full of or abounding in puddles.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, Plashing in the cold puddly ruts. **1889** J. K. JEROME *Three Men* ii, You find a place..not quite so puddly as other places.

Puddock, Sc. var. PADDOCK *sb.*[1], frog; obs. f. PADDOCK *sb.*[2], enclosure; dial. var. PUTTOCK [1].

Puddy (pʊ·di), *a.* ? *dial.* [cf. PUD, hand, paw; also *pud* Sc., belly.] 'Short, thick-set' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); stumpy; pudgy.

1842 ALB. SMITH in *Punch* II. 24 The olive branches.. poking their little puddy fingers into the creams. **1849** — *Pottleton Leg.* 283 One or two little girls had squeezed the keepsakes..so tightly in their little puddy hands. **1874** JEFFERIES *John Smith's Shanty* in *Toilers of Field* (1892) 196 Their red 'puddy' fists were fat.

Pudency (piū·dĕnsi). [ad. late L. *pudēntia*, f. *pudēns, -ēntem*, pr. pple of *pud-ēre* to make or be ashamed: see -ENCY.] Susceptibility to the feeling of shame; modesty, bashfulness.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 11 She..did it with A pudencie so Rosie..That I thought her As chaste, as vn-Sunn'd Snow. **1794** C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 4 Where Hypocrisy too often puts on the mask of pudency. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 425 There is a pudency about friendship, as about love. **1902** GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XXIII. 135 Unless we are taught to observe, we do not notice the pudencies of Homer.

Pudendal (piude·ndăl), *a.* [f. PUDEND-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the pudenda; pudic.

1799 [see PUDICAL *a.*]. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 395, I have never divided with it the pudendal artery. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxix. 441 It [granuloma] is practically confined to the pudendal region.

Pude·ndous, *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *pudend-us* (see next) + -OUS.] To be ashamed of; shameful.

1680 *Counterplots* 36 Disclosing those pudendous enormities which he had done. **1807** SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* ii. 29 A feeling laughable in a priestess, pudendous [1808 shameful] in a priest!

‖**Pudendum** (piude·ndŏm). Usually in pl. **pudenda.** [L., neuter gerundive of *pudere* to cause shame, ashame, lit. 'that of which one ought to be ashamed', used as sb., commonly in pl.] The privy parts; the external genital organs.

[**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), Also for schame þese partyes hatte *pudenda* þe schameliche parties.] **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 She [Hottentot] will immediately pull by her flap, and discouer her pudenda. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 440 The original Sources of the Shame relating to the Pudenda are probably the Privacy requisite [etc.]. **1841** RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (1855) 33 These parts, closing and surrounding the genital fissure, altogether constitute the pudendum.

†**Puder, Puderer,** obs. ff. PEWTER, PEWTERER.

1507 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 1 Duas parapsides de puder. **1588** *Calr. Laing Charters* (1899) 289 [Twelve] patinarum *lie* puder plaittis. **1598** in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 222 *note*, The plumers, puderers, glaciares, and paynters.

†**Pudeswaie,** obs. form of PADUASOY.

1656 *Bk. Values* in Scobell *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* (1658) 474 Wrought Silks called..Pudeswaies.

Pudge [1] (pʊdʒ). *dial.* and *colloq.* Also *Sc.* **poodge** (pʊdʒ, pudʒ). [Origin obscure; app. to a certain extent identical with PODGE. Not known before 19th c. Connexion with Sc. *pud* belly, and with *pud-* in PUDDING has been conjectured; but the phonetic change would need explanation.] A short thick-set or fat person or animal; anything short and thick.

1808 JAMIESON, *Pudge*, any very small house, a hut, *Perths.* **1880** *Ibid.*, *Pudge* [ed. 1825 *Pudget*], (1) a term applied to a short, thick set animal or person, also, to a person who feeds well; (2) anything short and stout, or small and confined, as a house, a hut. **1892** E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 28 July, The old town has always seemed to wish the glamor of immortality on its own account; for its wigged pudges of rulers, its wicked old slave traders. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 8 May 8/5 The tight shoe ages the face appallingly, the tight glove makes a shapeless 'pudge' of the hand.

Pudge [2] (pʊdʒ). *dial.* [? Connected with OE. *pudd* furrow, ? ditch (see PUDDLE *sb.*). Cf. Sw. *puss* puddle, plash.] A puddle.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 31 While countless swarms of dancing gnats Each water pudge surround. **1821** — *Vill. Minstr.* II. 32 He whisk'd o'er the water pudge flirting and airy. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Pudge*, a ditch or gulp.

Pudgy (pʊ·dʒi), *a.*[1] [In form and sense a deriv. of PUDGE [1], and a doublet of PODGY, both forms being frequent in Thackeray, to whom the current use is app. largely due. If PUDSY, *pudsey* (1754) was the same word, it would be the earliest member of the group, which otherwise appears only in the 19th c.; but its connexion is doubtful.] Short and thick or fat.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* i, The vestry clerk.. is a short, pudgy little man in black. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Their fingers is always so very fat and pudgy. **1840** — *Catherine* ii, A fat, pudgy, pale-haired woman..leaning on the Captain's arm. **1862** *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 403 A very short, pudgy omnibus.

Pudgy (pʊ·dʒi), *a.*[2] *dial.* [f. PUDGE [2] + -Y.] Muddy, miry.

1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 162 And litter'd straw in all the pudgy sloughs.

Pudibund (piū·dibʊnd), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pudibund-us* easily ashamed, bashful, modest, also shameful, f. *pudēre* to make or be ashamed; cf. F. *pudibond* (16th c. in Littré).] †**a.** That is a subject of shame, shameful. *Obs.* **b.** Modest, bashful, prudish. Also †**Pudibu·ndous** *a. Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 253 And yf any man..doth burne in the pudibunde places. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pudibund*, *Pudibundous*, shame-fac'd, bashful, modest, honest. **1888** *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 785/2 To outrage the pudibund soul of their countryman. **1900** A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 363/2 English literature became the most 'pudibund'..the world has ever known.

Hence **Pudibu·ndity** (*pedantic*), **Pu·dibundness**, bashfulness, prudery.

1727 Bailey vol. II, Pudibundness. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 100 Only the pudibundity of the Editor of this Review prevents us from at once vindicating the Great F. B. 1893 *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 126/2 We cannot approve the editor's pudibundity in omitting a few 'indecent words'.

Pudic (piū·dik), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 -ique, -yke, 6 -ick, (*Sc.* -ict), 5-7 -ike. [a. F. *pudique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *pudīc-us* shamefaced, modest, chaste, f. *pud-ēre* to make or be ashamed.]

†1. Having a keen sense of shame; modest, chaste. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vii. 32 To enterteyne hir pudeyque chastyte in perpetuall wydowhed. *Ibid.* ix. 36 To kepe thy pudyke chastyte vnhurte. *Ibid.* 37 Pudike. 1562 Knox *Reasoning Crosmagnell* (1563) B iij, An honest & pudick matron. 1581 N. Burne *Disput.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 172 Modest and pudict behauiour cumlie for vemen 1610 Fovle *Hon. Acad.* III. 141 Modest and pudike Cynthia.

2. *Anat.* = Pudendal.

1807-26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 471 The external pudic branch of the femoral artery. 1863-76 Curling *Dis. Rectum* 25 The pain..deeply seated in the pudic region.

B. *sb. Anat.* The pudic artery.

1827 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 195/2 There was not much bleeding from the divided external pudic. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 3 The arteries come from the internal pudics.

†**Pu·dical,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

A. *adj.* a. = Pudic *a.* 1. b. = Pudic *a.* 2.

1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* II. 224 Blessed Werburge so glorious and pudicall. 1799 Hooper *Med. Dict., Pudical artery*, pudendal artery. A branch of the internal iliac.

B. *sb. Anat.* = Pudic *sb.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 463 The origin and course of the external pudicals are more fully traced.

Pudicity (piudi·sĭti). Now *rare.* [ad. F. *pudicité* (1417 in Godef.), substituted for OF. *pudicicie* (13-15th c.), ad. L. *pudīcitia*, f. *pudic-us*: see Pudic.] Modesty, chastity.

1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* i. (1898) I. 47 Absolute experience of her undoubted pudicitie. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1647) 10 They broke the lawes of all pudicity and honesty. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 109 Her pudicity awed me in the midst of transport. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* iii. 37 The pudicity of his behaviour and language covers a soul tremulous with emotion.

†**Pu·dify,** *v. Obs. rare* [f. L. *pudē-re* to make or be ashamed + -fy: the L. form would have been *pudefacĕre*: cf. *patefacere*, *rubefacere*.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pudify*, to make ashamed, to make to blush, to be ashamed.

Pudisway, obs. form of Paduasoy.

†**Pu·dlay.** *Obs.* See quots.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 171 *Pudlaies*, Pieces of Stuff [= timber] to do the Office of Hand Spikes. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 230 *Pudlays*, Pieces of Stuff to do the Office of Leavers, or Hand-spikes.

†**Pu·dor.** *Obs.* Also 7 -ore, -our. [a. L. *pudor* shame, modesty, f. root of *pud-ēre* to make or be ashamed. So F. *pudeur* (16th c. in Hatz.).] Due sense of shame; bashfulness, modesty.

1623 Cockeram, *Pudor*, shamefastnesse. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* Induct. 12 The Muse..Has sung the beauties of devine Pudore. His second Love, the Darling of his Soule. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 615 There is a Pudor in it, it was kept secret, some great Lords never knew it. 1686 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* III. 121 An Air of Pudour and Sanctity that strikes the Spectator with Respect.

Pudsy (pv·dzi), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 8 **pudsey.** [?Connected with Pud hand, paw. If related to *pudgy*, it is an earlier form.] Plump.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VII. xliii. 211 He.. took the little thing from me, kissed its forehead, its cheek, its lips, its little pudsey hands. 1774 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 27 Oct., I was determined..to kiss one of their little pudsey hands. 1831 Fr. A. Kemble *Record Girlhood* (1878) II. 264 A fat, red, round, staring, pudsy thing! 1869 Mrs. Whitney *Hitherto* v, His pudsy hands upon his dimpled knees.

B. *sb.* A term of endearment (primarily to a baby).

a 1756 Mrs. Haywood *Wife to Lett* III, Here, Pudsy, read this—Read, Pudsy, it's prettily turned.

‖ **Pudu** (pv·dv). [Native Chilian name.] The venada, *Pudua humilis* or *Cervus pudu*, a very small species of deer, native to Chili.

1886 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (1896) 185. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 47 The tiny little pudu-deer of the Chilian Andes.

Pue, obs. f. Pooh, Pew *sb.*1,3, *v.*1; var. Pew *v.*2

‖ **Pueblo** (pwe·blo, pwe·blo). [Sp., = people, population, town, village:—L. *popul-us* People.]

1. A town or village in Spain or Spanish America; esp. a communal village or settlement of Indians.

In American Archæology applied to a communal or tribal dwelling of the aborigines of New Mexico, etc. *Pueblo Indians*, partly civilized and self-governing Indians, dwelling in pueblos, in New Mexico and Arizona.

1818 *Amer. St. Papers, Foreign* (1834) IV. 307 There was in almost every valley a pueblo of peaceful and submissive Indians. 1845 W. H. G. Kingston *Lusitanian Sk.* II. xxvii. 233 Pueblos scattered about in every direction shewed that the land was still the habitation of man. Near each pueblo were numerous horses and colts feeding. 1875 T. W. Higginson *Hist. U. S.* ii. 10 The Pueblo Indians, in New Mexico, seem to have a civilization of their own. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* VII. v. (1881) 346 Reduced to private ownership..as even the pueblo lands of San Francisco.. were reduced. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 86 The Pueblos, or small walled towns that are scattered over this valley, are extremely picturesque.

2. Short for *Pueblo Indian*: see above.

1850 G. A. McCall *Lett. fr. Frontiers* (1868) 497 The Pueblos were admitted to the rights of citizenship by the Mexican government under Iturbide. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 482/1 The Pueblos..are making steady progress in civilisation and education.

†**Puella·rity.** *Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *puellār-is* girlish (f. *puella* a girl) + -ity.] (See quot.) So **Pue·llile, Pue·llular** *adjs.* (*nonce-wds.*), proper to little girls.

1623 Cockeram, *Puellaritie*, girlishnesse. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 123 In many cases [they] are trivial and puellular, if we may be allowed to coin a much-needed feminine for puerile 1891 *Guardian* 29 Apr. 682/2 [The tale] would be too puellile may we coin a word?—for strictures, had not the writer challenged them by her introduction.

Puer, obs. f. Pure *a.*, var. Pure *sb.* (sense 5).

†**Pu·erice.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pueriti-a* boyhood, childhood, f. *puer* a boy, child; cf. obs. F. *puerice* (16th c.).] Boyhood, childhood.

1481 Botoner *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) b iij, They can sey no reason how olde age entrith souner in the man after adolescence, no more than doeth adolescence aftir puerice, callid childhode. 1660 Gauden *Brownrig* 143 He drank in learning not..by drops, but as a sponge.., even in his puerice or minority.

Puericulture (piū·ĕrikv·ltiŭ). [ad. mod.F. *puériculture* (Lattré), f. L. *puer* a child + *cultūra* Culture.] The rearing of children, as an art, or branch of sociology.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 6 Apr. 857/2 The defence of childhood (puericulture, suckling, weaning). 1904 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6 France is realising the enormous importance and the urgency of this question of 'pueri-culture', as the experts call it.

Puerile (piū·ĕrəil), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *puerīl-is* boyish, childish, f. *puer* a boy, child: see -ile. Cf. F. *puéril, -ile* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

1. Of, pertaining or proper to a boy or child; youthful, boyish, juvenile. Now *rare* exc. as in 2.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* To Rdr. (1860) 13 Let the.. reader mend what he sees amiss in these puerill exercises. *a* 1695 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1721) II. 602 [Franciscus Junius] was..educated in puerile Learning at Leyden in Holland. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 458 Our public hives of puerile resort. 1852 Blackie *Stud. Lang.* 7 There is no subject of puerile inculcation that more imperatively calls for a good teacher.

b. Of respiration: Characterized by the louder pulmonary murmur found in children, which in adults is usually a sign of disease.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 526 Distinguished by M. Laennec by the name of puerile or tracheal. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 289 Respiration was inaudible over the whole of the right side, but was puerile on the left. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 131 Should the opposite lung be healthy and free to act, puerile breathing will probably be heard on that side.

2. (*Depreciative.*) Merely boyish or childish, juvenile; immature, trivial.

1685 *Remonstr. to Parl.* in Somers *Tracts* I. 211 Moved with an Itch of being in Print, they publish their own puerile Conceptions. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 78 They are trifling and I had almost said puerile. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 196 It is mere puerile declamation. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* Concl. (1875) 332 The puerile ostentation, which we have had to point out in Seneca.

B. *sb. pl.* (= L. *puerilia*). Childish things, conditions, or productions.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* I. i. 27 Which seek to reduce ancient Churches, of long growth, of tall and manly stature, to their pueriles, their long coats and cradles. [1899 'Anthony Hope' *King's Mirror* II, A man's *puerilia* are to himself not altogether puerile; they are parcel of the complex explanation of his existent self.]

Hence **Pu·erilely** *adv.*, in a puerile fashion; **Pu·erileness,** = Puerility; **Pu·erilise** *v. trans.*, to make puerile.

1727 Bailey vol. II, Puerilely..Puerileness. 1751 *Female Foundling* I. p. v, A Narration of Events which are visibly fictitious,..or puerilely extravagant. 1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 75 Puerileness of things And playful trifles held thee fast. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 322 Its long-puerilized fancy will bear an endless repetition of them. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 2/3 He. is puerilely grateful for the present of a wooden pipe.

Puerility (piūĕri·lĭti). [a. F. *puérilité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *puerīlitās, -tātem*, f. *puerīlis*: see prec.]

1. The condition of being a child; childhood; in *Civil Law*, the age between seven and fourteen.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 34 Seinge the indigent puerylite of them. 1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 259 Puerilitie, being the seconde age, continueth from seuen to fourteene years. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 24 A Reserve of Puerilitie wee have not shaken off from Schoole. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* v. § 3. 139 There would be hope if we could change palsy into puerility.

2. The quality of being puerile; (mere) childishness, triviality.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 282 Who..playeth prancke of puerilitie and childishnesse. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 1 In nothing did Epicurus more discover the weakness and puerility of his judgement. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 523 ¶ 5 Downright Puerility, and unpardonable in a Poet that is past Sixteen. 1827 Macaulay *Ess., Machiavelli* (1887) 45 That a shrewd statesman..should, at nearly sixty years of age, descend to such puerility is utterly inconceivable. 1907 *Academy* 16 Nov. 143/2 The puerility of this attempt is astonishing.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of childishness in behaviour, work, or speech; a thing that embodies or displays childishness. (In quot. 1779, juvenile productions.)

c 1450 *Mankind* 813 in *Macro Plays* 30 Ewyr to offend, & euer to aske mercy, pat ys a puerilite. 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 363 Relaxing sometimes to very great Puerilities. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 5 Those trifling Points and Puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 7 Of the learned puerilities of Cowley there is no doubt, since a volume of his poems was..printed in his thirteenth year. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* iii. 116 The genius of Milton alone could discard all these vulgar puerilities. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 245 Not a vermilion-daubed puerility, with a glory in Dutch leaf but a good, genuine, hearty representative of English flesh and blood.

†**Pue·rper,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *corruptly* **puarpure.** [ad. L. *puerper-us*: see next. Cf. Of. *puerpre* Puerpery.] Parturient.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4978 Thi puarpure wombe childyng godson intacte and cloos.

Puerperal (piu,ĕ·rpĕrăl), *a.* [f. L. *puerper-us* parturient, bringing forth children (f. *puer* a child + *-par-us* bringing forth) + -al. So F. *puerpéral* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Of, pertaining to, accompanying, or ensuing upon parturition.

1768 T. Denman (*title*) Essays on the Puerperal Fever, and on Puerperal Convulsions. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVI. 225 Ilithya, arbitress Of pangs puerperal. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 350 The term Puerperal Insanity, Mania, or Madness, is by different writers employed in a restricted or a comprehensive use.

Hence **Pue·rperally** *adv.* (in *Cent. Dict.*).

†**Puerpe·rial,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *puerperi-um* Puerpery + -al.] Of or pertaining to child-birth. b. As *sb.* (*pl.*) things or matters pertaining to child-birth.

1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 116 What preparation for Puerperials? What ready helpe of a Midwife? 1648 Beaumont *Psyche* XIX. vi, With puerperial pain. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 256 The Tulip. is a blessed..Remedy for Puerperial After-Pains.

Puerperous (piu,ĕ·rpĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. as Puerperal + -ous.] = Puerper.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Puerperous*, that beareth children, or causeth to bear and bring forth, or to be delivered of a child. 1658 in Phillips.

Pue·rpery. *rare.* Also in Lat. form **puerpe·rium.** [ad. L. *puerperi-um*, f. *puerper-us*: see Puerperal.] Child-birth; 'confinement'.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 As there is one conception of two twinnes, so there is one puerperie, though it bee finished at diuers times. 1652 J. Mayer *Comm. Prophets* 56 [They] make it plain that such a puerpery was to be expected 1890 *Lancet* 5 Apr. 750/2 Illustrating the clinical history of nephritis in pregnancy and puerpery.

Puet(t, Pufellow, obs. ff. Pewit, Pew-fellow.

Puff (pvf), *sb.* Forms: 3, 6 **puf,** 3-7 **puffe,** 6 **pufe,** *Sc.* **pwf,** 5- **puff.** [n. of action cognate with Puff *v.* q. v.]

1. An act of puffing; a short impulsive blast of breath or wind; an abrupt emission of air, vapour, or smoke; a whiff. Also *fig.* †*By puffs* (quot. 1579), by fits and starts, intermittently.

(A possible OE. instance of *pyf* has been suggested as the original reading in K. Ælfred's *Boeth.* XX. (1899) 47. Ac seo orsorhnes gæð scyrmælum swæðer windes pyf]; where MS. B has *ðyf* = *þyf*, perh. for *pyf*. See Napier in *P. B. Beitr.* XXIV. 245 Note 1. Others would read *ðys* or *þys* = ON. *þyss* uproar, tumult.)

a 1255 *Ancr. R.* 122 Hwo mule þunchen þeonne wunder of an ancre þet a windes puf of a word auelleð? *Ibid.* 142 Þes deofles puffes, þet leoð temptaciuns. *a* 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W.) II. xviii. (1507) P iv, A lityl puffe of wynde..sholde soone caste hym downe. 1530 Palsgr. 259/1 Puffe of wynde, *bouffee* 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 435/1 It is not inough for a man to teache by puffes, but he must frame himself neuer to bee wearie in taking paines to edifie the Church of God. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Eeche pipling puf doth amaze me. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 60 Like a candle blown out with a puff of breath. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 245 The pipe, with solemn interposing puff, Makes half a sentence at a time enough. 1842 Macaulay *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1887) 605 Between the puffs of the pipe. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 357 Canvases heave and swell with the puff of the South wind gale.

b. An act of puffing as an expression of contempt; a scornful gesture.

1585 Stow *Surv.* (1908) I. p. lxv, We aunswered it was by act of comon counsayle, whereat he made a pufe. 1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* B iv, This is a better purchase then the Italian huffe of the shoulder, or the Dutch puffe with the pot, or the French apishnes, which many Trauellers bring home.

c. The sound of an abrupt or explosive emission of air, or the like.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest.* (ed. 4) 309 The phenomenon which I have termed the auricular puff, simple, or veiled, frequently accompanies the cavernous respiration and cough. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. XXX. 411 [Walrus] rising at intervals through the ice in a body, and breaking it up with an explosive puff that might have been heard for miles. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1021 This murmur ..may be a short systolic 'puff' having a very limited area of audibility.

d. *concr.* A small quantity of vapour, smoke, or the like, emitted at one momentary blast; a whiff.

1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 12/1 Giving to the wind

the puffs of smoke from their pipes of red clay. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* v. 32 Suddenly from her side..Darted a puff of smoke, and floated seaward. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 118 Puffs of vapour were rising at various points.

e. *slang* and *dial.* Breath, 'wind'.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 137 Taking the puff out of most of the nags. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* ix. 387 Sustaining three more savage charges, the last..far from pleasant, as my horse had all the puff taken out of him.

2. A swelling caused by inflation or otherwise; a blister, tumour, protuberance, excrescence.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Hecta*,..a lyttelle puffe, whiche riseth in breadde whanne it is baken. *Ibid.*, *Clauus*,..also puffes growing in the stemmis of great trees. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xvii. (1887) 76 The vehement vpright wrastling..taketh awaie fatnesse, puffes, and swellinges. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 21 Having thus plumed him of that puffe of Feathers, with which he buoy'd himself up in the Aire. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 5 The Iron to be without knots, puffs, or flaws. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 59 Men and women alike wear armlets, and in..the women..you see puffs of flesh growing out from between them.

b. In costume, A rounded soft protuberant mass formed by gathering in the stuff at the edges and leaving it full in the middle as if inflated. Also, a similar mass formed of ribbons or small feathers, or by rolling in the ends of the hair on the head.

a 1601? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 124 Nor doe I enuie Polyphemian puffes, Swizars slopt greatnesse. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* iii. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 52 See my wife.. Busied to starch her French purles, and her puffs. 1617 [see Puffed *ppl. a.* 1 b]. 1666-7 Pepys *Diary* 4 Feb., Mrs. Steward, very fine, with her locks done up with puffes, as my wife calls them. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 98/1 Half Sleeves..are made..with Puffs, or ruffled in the turn-up. 1729 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 244 Her lappets tied with puffs of scarlet ribbon. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 510/2 Bonnets..with velvet flowers and delicious puffs, composed of a mass of small feathers. 1889 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 Puff of muslin, forming a panier. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/2 The beautifully arranged forehead puff that almost all Parisians affect.

3. A kind of fungus; = Puff-ball 1. *dial.*

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Tuber*, a puffe growyng on the ground lyke a musherone or spunge. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iii. i. 313 The rootes be round and swollen like to a Puffe or Turnep. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 133 All the sort of those Puffes and Toadstooles. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Puff*, a puff-ball.

†**b.** Some kind of apple: also called Puffin (² 3).

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 291 Apples be so divers of Form and Substance..; some consist more of Air than Water, as your Puffs called *Mala pulmonea*.

4. †**a.** An instrument like a small bellows, formerly used for blowing powder upon the hair. *Obs.* **b.** A small pad of down or other flossy substance, for applying powder to the hair or skin. More fully Powder-puff.

1658 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 163 To eject powder in your hayre, Here is a pritty puff. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 478 ¶ 13 On the other [side], Powder Baggs, Puffs, Combs and Brushes. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 5 ¶ 11 If the hair has lost its powder, a lady has a puff. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 507 The pediculus pubis is best destroyed by calomel mixed with starch powder, and applied by means of a down puff. 1908 *Lady* 10 Dec. 1100/3 'Beauty Box' containing..one box of face powder, with swansdown puff, is sent post free.

†**c.** A small vessel for sprinkling scent. *Obs.*

1436 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 15 *note*, Unum puff argenti pro aqua rosarum spargenda.

5. A name for various kinds of very light pastry or confectionery; now *esp.* a piece of puff-paste (usually three-cornered), or a light porous cake, inclosing jam or the like; also, a light confection resembling a macaroon. In quot. 1908 = Puff-paste. (So LG. *puffe*, *puffe-brodt*.)

1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 353 Panis levis qui dicitur 'pouf'. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 164 To make German Puffs. 1771 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* 195 Lemon Puffs..Chocolate Puffs..Ratafia Puffs. 1795 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 11 The hostess there had just made some puffs, and begged me to eat one. *a* 1845 Hood *Sweets of Youth* 3, I used to revel in a pie, or puff. 1864 Jam-puffs [see Jam *sb.*² c]. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 7/1 In pastry nothing is so heavy as puff that has failed.

6. *fig.* An inflated speech or piece of display; an empty or vain boast; vainglory or pride; vain show, showy adornment; inflation of style, bombast; brag, bluff. ? *Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Art Poetry* A iij, Put out no puffes, nor thwackyng words. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xix. 331 The Idolatrous Philistins..all in their Puffe, and Iollity, swelling with pompe and pride. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 250 A blind puff of pride and vanity of Mind. 1747 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) II. 166 It's all Puff, he has but a very indifferent Person. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 93 A real or pretended challenge..generally believed, however, to be mere puff. 1819 Scott *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 3 Oct. in Lockhart *Life*, We gave our carriage such additional dignity as a pair of leaders could add, and went to meet him [Prince Leopold] in full puff. 1821 Arnold *Let.* 25 Apr. in Stanley *Life & Corr.* I. 65 Any thing like puff, or verbal ornament, I cannot bring myself to.

†**b.** Anything empty, vain, or unsubstantial; a 'thing of nought'. (Cf. *breath*.) *Obs.*

1580 Babington *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 46 He careth not for the puffes of this world, birth, beautie, wealth or wit. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxciii. 1197 A man would haue thought, that all that euer had beene done in the person of Dauid had been but a puffe. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. *Magnif.* 336 Honour is but a puffe, Life but a vapour.

7. Undue or inflated praise or commendation, uttered or written in order to influence public estimation; an extravagantly laudatory advertisement or review of a book, a performer or performance, a tradesman's goods, or the like.

(In quot. 1602 the inflated praise of a flatterer.)

[1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 46 Blowne up with the flattering puffes Of spungy sycophants.] 1732 *London Mag.* I. 81 Puff is a cant word for the applause that writers and Book-sellers give their own books &c. to promote their sale. 1742 Cibber *Let. to Pope* 5, I am really driven to it (as the Puff in the Play-Bill says) At the Desire of several Persons of Quality. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 110 The puff of a dunce, he mistook it for fame. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* i. ii. 1794 C. Pigot *Female Jockey Club* 78 The amount..is consumed in paying newspaper puffs. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 13 Dec., My name would be only useful in the way of puff, for I really know nothing of the subject. 1889 Ruskin *Præterita* III. iv. 159 The last puffs written for a morning concert.

8. Applied to a person. **a.** One who brags or behaves insolently, or who is puffed up or swollen with pride or vanity; a boaster, a braggart. *arch.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. iii, The one a light voluptuous reueller, The other, a strange arrogating puffe, Both impudent and ignorant inough. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Norfolk* (1662) ii. 253 John Fastolfe, Knight..the Stage hath been overbold with his memory, making him a Thrasonical Puff, and emblem of Mock-valour. 1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 394 The age groaned under a company of lewd, shallow-brained puffs, wretches who seemed to have sinned themselves into another kind of species.

†**b.** One who praises extravagantly or unduly, esp. from interested motives; a writer of puffs: = Puffer 2. *Obs.*

1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* 10 June (1774) III. 199 Lady Hervey, who is your puff and panegyrist, writes me word..that you dance very genteelly. 1764 Foote *Patron* i. Wks. 1799 I. 337 The fellow has got a little in flesh, by being puff to the play-house this winter. 1789 Sheridan *Critic* i. i, [*Name of a character*] Mr. Puff, a gentleman well known in the theatrical world.

c. *slang.* A decoy in a gambling-house.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 25/1 Officers established in the most notorious Gaming-Houses...5. Two Puffs, who have Money given 'em to decoy others to play. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. x. 225, I..now and then ventured a Guinea at the other Banks in Earnest, to prevent any Suspicion of my being a Puff.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Some of these may be from the stem of Puff *v.*) †**a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is like a puff in senses 2-6. Puffed, inflated, swelling (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1472 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 1, j pall of blew puffe feathers in manner of scaloppys. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* i. (1878) 36 Like a Swartrutters hose his puffe thoughts swell, With yeastie ambition. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* ii. vii, Mean'st thou that wasted leg, puffe bumbast boot?

b. *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *puff-roar*, *-wind*; (in sense 5) *puff-tart*; (in sense 7) *puff-master*, *-purveyor*, *-trap*, *-writing*; †**puff-bagged** *a.*, wearing puffed 'bags' or breeches; **puff-box**, a box to hold toilet-powder and a powder-puff; **puff-breeches**, puffed or inflated breeches; †**puff-cole**, a variety of cole or cabbage (see quot.); †**puff-doctrine**, vain or empty doctrine; **puff fish**, a fish of either the *Tetrodontidæ* or *Diodontidæ*; also called, from their habit of inflating themselves with air, *globe-fish*, *swell-fish*, or *puffer*; in quot. a *Tetrodon*; **puff-leg**, a humming-bird of the genus *Eriocnemis*, having tufts of down upon the legs; **puff-netting** = *leaf-netting* (see Leaf *sb.* 17); **puff-pig**, local name in Newfoundland for the porpoise (= *puffing-pig*, s.v. Puffing *ppl. a.* 1); †**puff-ring**, (app.) a counterfeit ring made hollow instead of solid; **puff-shark**, a Californian species of dog-fish, *Catulus uter*; **puff-stone**, local name for the soft porous marlstone of the Middle Lias; **puff-throated** *a.*, having a puffed or inflated throat; **puff-wig**, a puffed or full wig; †**puff-wing**, an inflated or prominent 'wing' or projection on the shoulder of a dress.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* ii. ii, Great drops of water, such as fall from a *puff-bagged man in a top sweat. *c* 1843 Carlyle *Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1898) 200 The huge *puff-breeches of the time. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 135 The top-leaues and heads of Cole that are but a little closed, which we commonly call *Puffe-cole. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 11 This Pontifician *puffe-doctrine of preparatory workes. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 407 There were little *puff-fish, sometimes as round as a puff-ball, sometimes as flat as a pancake. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 318 The Copper-bellied *Puff-leg..The 'puffs'..look like refined swan's down. 1762 *Harangues Celebr. Quack-Doctors* Ed. Let., To the Orator of Orators, and *Puff-Master-General of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. 1882 *Puff Netting [see *leaf-netting* s.v. Leaf *sb.* 17]. 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 91 At the mention of the *puff-pig, the local name for the common porpoise, we indulged ourselves in a childish laugh. 1908 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 442/2 According to Hazlitt,..the rejected *puff-purveyor was none other than Charles Lamb. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1228/1 Like a *puffe rynge of Paris, holowe, lighte and counterfait in deede. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* G j b, Puffe ringes, and quaint conceits. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 57 East, weast and Southwynd, with *pufroare mightelye ramping. 1908 C. F. Holder *Big Game at Sea* 118 (Illustration), The *Puff Shark of California and Its Eggs. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 175 In this towne [Dursley] is a rocke of a strange stone called a *Puffe stone. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 252 That soft, easy-to-be wrought Stone at Great Banington, called Puff-stone, prodigiously strong and lasting. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 100 Tufa, tophus, puff-stone or marl stone is a porous soft stone. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 5/3 Before each man was a *puff tart and a glass of ginger-beer. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* ii. (1864) 36 A species of *puff-throated manikin, a little bird which flies occasionally across the road. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 172 News-paper, *puff-trap, yields supply of game. 1702 Farquhar *Inconstant* i. i, Here, sirrah, here's ten guineas for thee; get thyself a drugget suit and a *puff-wig, and so I dub thee Gentleman-Usher. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 69 Much lyk to a *pufwynd, or nap that vannished hastlye. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* iv. i, You shall see 'hem flock about you with their *puffe wings, and aske you, where you bought your lawne. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* III. 58 *Puff-writing is one of the strange trades in London.

Puff (pɒf), *v.* Forms: 3-5 **puffe(n**, 4-7 **poff(e**, 5 **pouff(e**, 5-7 **puffe**, 7- **puff**. Pa. t. and pple. **puffed** (pɒft); 3, 6 **pufte** (*pa. t.*), 4 **poffed**, 6 **poffte** (*pa. pple.*), 5-9 **puft**. [ME. *puf* sb. and *puffen* vb. appear together in Ancren Riwle, early in 13th c., as well-established words, the verb implying an OE. **puffian*, existing beside the recorded form *pyffan* (imper. *pyf*, pa. t. *pyfte*):—OTeut. **puffōjan* and **puffjan*. (Or OE. *pyffan* might perh. itself give ME. *puffen* in the same way as OE. *kycgel* appears in Ancren R. as *cuggel*, later *cudgel*.) Of onomatopœic origin, representing the action and sound of emitting from the lips a puff of breath. Kindred forms, either from OTeut. or formed afresh, appear in MDu. *puffen* to puff, blow, early mod.Du. *pof* 'bucca, buccarum inflatio bombus, flatus, sclopus' (Kilian); *pof* 'puff', *pof bal* 'ball blown or puffed up' (Hexham); *poffen*, 'flare, sufflare, buccas inflare; turgere, ampullari' (Kilian); 'to puf, blow, swell up, to boast, brag, vaunt' (Hexham).

Other senses of *puffen*, *poffen*, in LG. and Du., and thence in mod.Ger., Da., Sw., as to strike with an audible knock, to pop, thump, bang, crack, or simply to strike, and of the cogn. sb. in the corresponding sense of an audible blow, etc., may have been developed from the same original word, or may be later echoic formations expressive of sudden noise; cf. F. *pouf*, 'an exclamation expressing the noise of something falling', with derived vb. *pouffer*; also F. *soufflet*, from *souffler* to blow.]

1. *intr.* To blow with a short abrupt blast or blasts; to emit a puff of air or breath; to escape as a puff. *To puff out, up*, to issue, arise in puffs.

[Cf. *c* 1000 in Napier *OE. Glosses* i. 1806, *Spirantis, i. sufflantis*, [*gl.*] piffendes. *Ibid.* 4931 *Exalaut*, ut apytte. *Ibid.* xviii. 42 *Efflavit*, pyfte. *c* 1000 in *Techmer's Ztschr.* (1885) II. 121 Pyf on þinne scyte finger.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Vor nouðer ne mei þe wind. fulen þine soule þauh hit puffe on þe, bute ȝif þi sulf hit makie. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* iii. 776 Eolus..toke his blake trumpe faste And gan to puffen and to blaste. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 350 When the windes cease puffing. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 50 Like foggy South, puffing with winde and raine. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Jas.* iv. 14 Thy breath is in thy nostrils, ever ready to puff out. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* i. xi. § 1. 53 The bellows puff until the coal is excited to a furious glow. 1865 Baring-Gould *Werewolves* vii, The air puffing up off the blue twinkling Bay of Biscay.

b. To breathe quick and hard, as when out of breath from running or other exertion; to breathe hard, pant violently; often, *to puff and blow*; hence, to run or go with puffing or panting. Also (*b*) *trans.* with *out*: to utter breathlessly or with panting (quot. 1599); (*c*) *trans.* in *causal* sense: to cause to puff, to put out of breath (chiefly in *pa. pple.*: see Puffed 3).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 87 He shal haue a penaunce in his paunche and puffe at ech a worde. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 To be hoat and chafe, to puffe and blow, to sweat. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 59 [He] came lazily waddling in, and puffed out, Pork, Pork, Pork. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* ii. i. 230 Flamins Doe..puffe To winne a vulgar station. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 165 ¶ 4 Puffing and blowing as if..very much out of Breath. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xvii, After toiling and puffing up to the very top of the building. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 955 They puff after trains.

c. To send forth puffs or whiffs of vapour or smoke, as a steam engine, or a person smoking tobacco; to move *away*, *in*, *out*, with puffing, as a locomotive or steamboat.

1781 Cowper *Conversation* 248 The dozing sages drop the drowsy strain, Then pause and puff—and speak, and pause again. 1849 D. G. Mitchell *Battle Summer* (1850) 2.. The railway engines are puffing out of Paris. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, Sanders..puffed away at his cigar. 1870 Mrs. Riddell *Austin Friars* i, Where the trains now go puffing in and out of Cannon Street Terminus. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 372/1 A light rain was falling as the steamer puffed away from the South Stack Lighthouse.

†**2.** *intr.* To blow abruptly from the lips as an expression of contempt or scorn; to say 'pooh!' or the like; to speak or behave scornfully or insolently, to swagger. *Puff at*, to express contempt of, to defy scornfully, to pooh-pooh. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 25 Yf ye hadde seen hym chaunge his colour, pouff, blowe, as a man cruell prowde and owterageouse. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 42 The King fumed,..Princes puft, Bar[o]nz blustered, Lordz beg..too

loov . 1621 BIBLE *Ps.* x. 5 As for all his enemies, he puffeth at them. *c* 1680 *Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 137 Thus lye they low who did most proudly puff. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, One that frowns, puffs, and looks big at all Mankind.

3. *trans.* To drive, impel, or agitate by puffing; to blow *away, down, off, out, up,* etc. with a quick short blast; to emit (smoke, steam, etc.) in puffs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 ȝif a miracle nere þet puffe adun þene deouel þet set on hire so ueste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 16 Piries and plomtrees were puffed [C. VI. 119 poffed] to þe eithe. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxxi. (W. de W.) Lviij b/1 Powder..hath that name for it is puft wyth þe wynde. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist* II. i. G vj, That huffes it vp and puffes it downe. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 74 In three days sayling wee shal too Candye be puffed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 623 When the clearing North will puff the Clouds away. 1720 GAY *Trivia* II. 191, I thirsty stand.., See them puff off the froth, and gulp amain. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xi, My feelings are not puffed about with every attempt to move them. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xlvi, As he puffed the cigar-smoke out of his mouth. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 138 Bullets which puffed up the white dust all around him.

† **b.** To blow short blasts (with mouth or bellows) upon (a fire) to make it burn up. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffes his coales. 1698 TUTCHIN *Whitehall in Fl.* iii, Embers...Which Fate puffs up unto a blaze. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Colemira* 52 She..Foments the infant flame, and puffs it into life.

c. To blow *out,* extinguish with a puff.

1547 *Bk. Marchauntes* c ij b, Some poore foole. stycketh vp a candell vpon a pyller, and oure marchaunt anone snatcheth and pufferh it out. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 51 This breath shall puff thee out. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, Those That would make kings, and puff them out at pleasure. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 104 Yet we go out, Like candles puffed, not willingly. We die.

d. To smoke (a tobacco-pipe or cigar) in intermittent puffs or whiffs.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. iii. (1820) 179 Here the old burgher would sit..puffing his pipe. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi, The farrier was puffing his pipe rather fiercely. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* i, Rowland..lighted a cigar and puffed it awhile in silence.

e. To apply powder with a powder-puff: with the powder, or the surface, as object. Also *absol.*

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Character* (1851) 5 Job..tried to puff, but his unsteady hand..sent forth the powder above, below, about, but not upon the head. 1909 *Lady* 7 Jan. 34/3 Afterwards puff on a little rice powder. *Ibid.* 21 Jan. 116/1 The skin should then be puffed over with her Beauty Powder.

f. To drive or cause to move with puffing.

1903 *Smart Set* IX. 147/1 He puffed his automobile up the drive.

4. To cause (something) to swell by puffing or blowing air into it; to blow *out* or *up*; to inflate; to distend by inflation, or in any way, as by stuffing or padding, or, in costume, by bunching up the stuff in rounded masses.

1539 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. iii 173 Apparelled in whyte Satten puffed out with crymsen satcenet. 1592 GREENE *Def Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 69 What say you to the Butcher..that hath pollicies to puffe vp his meate to please the eye? 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 11 He should dance, puff up his Cheeks, making therewith a sound. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 561 The Huntsman puffs his Cheeks in vain. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 152 This method of puffing itself up, is similar to that in pigeons, whose crops are sometimes greatly distended with air. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 618 The cheeks drawn in and puffed out by the respiratory movements.

b. *intr.* To swell *up* or become distended or swollen.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lemon,* Should the Lemon-Slips happen to puff or turn sower in the Vessels, wherein they are kept. *Ibid.* s. v. *Sweetmeats,* Wet Sweetmeats are..subject to sour and puff, which proceeds from the moistness of the fruit. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 238 They [wind-galls] will not rise and puff up. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 119 When exposed..to a gradually increased fire, it [opium] begins to melt and to puff up

c. *trans.* To adorn with puffs; to dress the hair in puffs. See PUFF *sb.* 2 b.

1891 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in London* 293 The hairdresser..she puffed and curled me.

5 *fig.* (*trans.*) To 'inflate' or cause to 'swell' with vanity, pride, ambition, or the like; to make vain, proud, or arrogant; to elate, exalt in mind; *rarely,* to cause to swell with anger, to enrage (quots. 1555, 1815). Usually with *up*; most commonly in pa. pple. *puffed up.*

1526 TINDALE *Col.* ii. 18 Causlesse puft vppe with his flesshly mynde. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor.* viii. 2 Knowlege puffeth a man vp, but loue edifyeth. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 240 Kynge Iohn..was puffed vp with anger. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead Lost* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 122 There is no change of Fortune Can puffe me or deiect me. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 480 Not stain'd with cruelty, nor puft with pride. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 257 Victory had not puffed him up. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 156 Being puffed up with rage, they commenced an attack on the temporary paling. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 273 Its tendency is to puff men up with a persuasion of their own greatness.

† **b.** (with *up.*) To exalt unduly in position or authority. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* ix. 11 Shal I leaue my swetnes and my good frute, and go to be puft vp aboue the trees? 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 456 Puffing a Court vp beyond her bounds for their own scrappes and aduantage.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. 44 No more then a speciall endorsement could make to puffe up the foreman of a Jury.

6. To praise, extol, or commend in inflated or extravagant terms, usually from interested motives; *esp.* to advertise with exaggerated or falsified praise. Also with *off* (now *rare* or *obs.*).

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 232 Full-blown Bufo, puff'd by every quill; Fed with soft Dedication all day long. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 27 Sept. (1775) II. 228 Sir Charles Williams has puffed you (as the mob call it) here extremely. 1750 *Ibid.* 12 Oct. (1774) III. 55 Where she will puff you, if I may use so low a word. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 283 The Captain proceeded ..by puffing off himself. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 60 To puff his performances into notice. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 150 The only way a quack-medicine gets very celebrated, is, by its being constantly puffed off in advertisements. 1813 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 29 June, Each puffed the other in alternate compliments, which were mutually accepted. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 7 You may falsely praise, or, as it is vulgarly termed, puff your property.

b. *absol.* (also with dependent clause). To tell or say to the praise of any one.

c 1750 W. STROUD *Mem.* 10 He wanted me to..puff for him (as he called it) that he had a large estate in Warwickshire. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to my Ass* x, I could say such things about myself—But God forbid that I should puff!

c. *intr.* To bid at an auction for the purpose of inflating or raising the price: cf. PUFFER 2 b, PUFFING *vbl. sb.* 4 b.

7. *Comb.,* as † **puff-loaf** *a.,* that 'puffs' loaves, i. e. causes them to swell up. (See also prec. 9 b.)

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 23 The colerake sweeping of a pufloafe baker.

Puff (pʊf), *int.* Also 6 **poff.** [Echoic. So also MDu. *puf.*] A representation of the act of blowing in puffs; also, of blowing abruptly from the lips; hence, an expression of contempt (cf. POOH).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 277 Puf! this smoke dos me mych shame. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxvi. (Arb.) 59 Puf said the foxe,..be ye so sore aferd herof? 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 89 Puffe, is there not a feather in this ayre A man may challenge for her? *c* 1620 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy Knaves* (Hunter. Cl.) 20 I'le teach thee..To take Tobacco like a Caualeere. Thus draw the vapor thorow your nose, and say, Puffe, it is gone, fuming the smoke away. 1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* I. ii. A iv, Puffe, giue me some ayre, I am almost stifled, puffe, Oh, my sides! 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* I. iv. 55, 'I have found it so'—puff, puff [smoking a cigar].

Puff-adder. [a. S. Afr. Du. *pof-adder*: see PUFF *v.*] A large and very venomous African viper (*Bitis* or *Clotho arietans*), which puffs out or inflates the upper part of its body when excited.

1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 469 It is well known in the colony by the name of the *Pof-Adder* (Puff Adder). Its venom is said to be most fatal. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 279 The puff-adder..is a heavy..sluggish animal, very thick in proportion to its length. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* II, But who will call the Puff Adder of the Cape..anything but ugly and horrible? 1896 *Trist. Anim. Pool. Soc.* 643 *Bitis arietans,* Puff-Adder. *Hab.* Africa and Arabia.

Puffatory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. PUFF *v.*, after such words as *laudatory.*] Having the quality of 'puffing', or of a 'puff': see PUFF *v.* 6, *sb.* 7.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 85 Used as a peg to hang a note-puffatory upon. 1854 G. GILFILLAN in Watson *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1890) 395 Authors are better of seeing all reviews, unless the helplessly puffatory or malignantly abusive.

Puff-ball. [f. PUFF *sb.* (sense 3) or *v.* + BALL *sb.*[1]; so Du. *pof-bal*: see PUFF *v.*]

1. A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon* or of some allied genus; so called from the ball-like shape of the ripe spore-case, and its emission of the spores in a cloud of fine powder when broken. (Some of the species are edible in an unripe state.)

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 34 And filleth the Earth with Wind, and makes it swell and rise like a Puff-ball. 1702 *Phil Trans.* XXIII. 1364, I find the Dust of the ..Puff-Ball to be the minutest Powder that I ever saw. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 502 Common Puff ball is roundish, and discharges its dust by a torn aperture in the top. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 25 Intoxicating the bees..by filling the hive with the smoke of an ignited puff-ball. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 199 The giant puff-ball (*Bovista gigantea*)..increases from the size of a pea to that of a melon in a single night.

fig. 1826 PUSEY in Liddon, etc. *Life* (1893) I. iv. 87 [Writing from Berlin..he states that] Tholuck was initiated a few days since,..and that great puff-ball Matheineke delivered addresses in Latin. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 221 A poisonous puff-ball of pride.

b. *collect.* The powdery spores of a species of *Lycoperdon* used as a styptic.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 173 Over which..it will still be right to apply Puff-Ball,..or some such substance,.. to retard the fall of the eschar as long as possible.

2. = POWDER-PUFF 1 a; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1821–2 SWAINSON *Zool. Illustr.* II. Plate 99 The disproportionate size of the head [of the puff-bird] is rendered more conspicuous by the bird raising its feathers so as to appear not unlike a puff ball. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 380/1 The puff-ball of the dandelion. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 396/1 The exquisite little white puff-balls of dogs.

Puff-bird. Any bird of the American family *Bucconidæ* or fissirostral barbets, so called from their habit of puffing out their feathers.

1821–2 SWAINSON *Zool. Illustr.* II. Plate 99 There is something very grotesque in the appearance of all the Puff birds.

1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 144 The Bucconidæ or puff-birds with forty-three species.

Puffed, puft (pʊft), *ppl. a.* [f. PUFF *v.*]

1. Blown up, inflated; distended by inflation.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 38/2 It is as a blowen bladder, or a puffed thing, as ye tearme it here. 1598 FLORIO, *Fogliata,* a kinde of thin light puft paste meate made in Italie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 585 The last is that which is called puft paste, being of all other the most daintiest and pleasantest in taste. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 63 Where with puffed cheek the belted hunter blew His wreathed buglehorn.

b. Swollen or distended in any way; stuffed or padded so as to swell out; gathered in so as to produce a soft swelling mass, as in costume.

1536 in *Archæologia* (1812) XVI. 24 There must be provided..a cast or puffed Ymage of a princesse apparailled in her Robes of Estate. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii 949 Thy huff'd, puff'd, painted, curl'd, purl'd wanton Pride. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 169 They weare great large puffed breeches, gathered close aboue the knees, and each puffe made of a diuers light colour. 1862 *Ladies' Gaz. Fashion* Jan. 8/1 Very small puffed under-sleeves.

2. *fig.* Inflated or swollen with vanity, pride, etc. Also *puffed-up*: cf. PUFF *v.* 5.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 88 b, Puffed presumpcion, passeth not a poynct. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] lxviii, They are but puft minds, that bubble thus above Inferiours. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxiii, Poor sons of puft-up Vanity, not Fame. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 317 The puffed-up agents of great English manufacturers.

b. Inflated or bombastic in language or style.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1363/2 With simplicitie of words, and not with puffed eloquence. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. i. 15 [He] has something of a puffed and uneasy pomp.

3. Put out of breath by exertion; 'blown'.

1813 MOORE *Post-bag* ii. 60 On his Lordship's entering puffed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 246 Fleet I was of foot: behind I heard the puff'd pursuer. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* xviii, You look rather puffed.

Hence **Puffedness** (pʊ'fɪnes); also **Pu'ffed-up-ness** (*nonce wd.*).

1648–60 HEXHAM, *Bolsterachtigheydt,* Puffednesse, or Swolne up in the cheeks. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 14 July 447 A Quaker lady..gave a sermon in a single sentence 'Beware of puffedupness'.

Puffer (pʊ'fəɹ). [f. PUFF *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which puffs.

1. A person or thing that blows in short abrupt blasts, or emits puffs of smoke, steam, etc.: as a tobacco-smoker, a steam-engine or steamboat, etc.

1629 ABP. HARSNETT *Rules Chigwell Sch.* in *Vict. Co. Hist., Essex* (1907) II. 544 [The Latin schoolmaster was to be] a man..of a grave behaviour, of a sober and honest conversation, no tipler nor Haunter of ale houses, no Puffer of Tobacco. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. Wks. (1765) 9 Jove..made him [Æolus] King of all the Puffers. 1801 in *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. (1901) 10/2 [On Christmas Eve, 1801, the first load of passengers ever moved by the force of steam was conveyed by Trevithick's locomotive] 'Captain Dick's Puffer' [as it was called—through Camborne]. 1901 *Scotsman* 19 Dec. 5/4 One of the crew of the puffer had fallen overboard.

b. Local name of various birds: see quots.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 220/1 Among upwards of 160 species of birds, natives of or killed in England, are the following,..a kind of Puffer not described. 18.. ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds,* Puffer, North England for Blue Titmouse, *Parus cærulea.* 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Puffer* . 2. The little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis.* n[orth] Y[or]ks. *Yks. Weekly Post* (Dec. 31, 1898).

c. A puff-fish: see PUFF *sb.* 9 b. (*U. S.*)

1846 WORCESTER, *Puffer,* . a small sea fish. 1864 WEBSTER, *Puffer*..3. A fish of the genus *Diodon*; globe-fish.

d. A porpoise: cf. *puff-pig* (PUFF *sb.* 9 b), *puffing-pig* (PUFFING *ppl. a.* 1). (*U.S.*)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. One who extols a person or thing in inflated terms, and usually for some interested reason; a writer of 'puffs' (see PUFF *sb.* 7).

c 1736 HOGARTH in A. Dobson *Life* iv. (1883) 33 What the puffers in books call *the great style of history-painting.* 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Oct., He is..a prodigious puffer—now of his fortune, now of his family. *a* 1788 N. COTTON *Fable* Poems (1810) 25/1 Now, like the doctors of to day [He] Retains his puffers too in pay. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 273 The gross devices resorted to by puffers of quack medicines.

b. A person employed by the vendor to bid at an auction for the purpose of 'inflating' or running up the price and inciting others to buy.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 213 It is only slipping a puffer or two at them..and they may be raised to any price. 1818–19 LEIGH *New Pict. London* (1823) 101 (Mock Auctions) Associates, called puffers, are in waiting to raise the article beyond its value. 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 48 § 3 'Puffer' shall mean a person appointed to bid on the part of the owner. 1877 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* 168 The sale of real estate by auction is now regulated by an act which renders invalid every such sale where a puffer is employed.

† **c.** A teacher who 'inflates' his pupils with superficial knowledge; a 'crammer'. *Obs.*

1786 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 28 I. 270 The Polishing Puffers..who are endowed with the happy faculty of instilling arts and sciences into their disciples, like fixed air into a vapid menstruum.

3. Something that puffs up or inflates one with pride or the like. Cf. PUFF *v.* 5.

1789 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 141 My knowledge but an accursed puffer up! A murderer of my soul!

4. A bucking-kier: see BUCKING *vbl. sb.*[1] and KIER. Also in comb. *puffer-pipe.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Puffer*, a vat in which goods are boiled in an alkaline solution... *Puffer-pipe*, the vertical axial pipe in a kier in which cotton goods are washed during the bleaching process.

Puffery (pʊ·fəri). [f. Puff *v.* or Puffer: see -ery. Cf. obs. Du. *pofferie* 'boasting, bragging, or vaunting' (Hexham).]

1. The practice of the 'puffer'; inflated laudation, esp. by way of advertisement.

1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) II. lxvi. 46 There would be no partial judgments, no puffery. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. ii, An epoch when Puffery and Quackery have reached a height unexampled in the annals of mankind. 1893 *Times* 10 Feb. 10/2 No puffery and no trickery could beguile either the Bourses or the private investors.

2. Puffs collectively, frills or frilling of puffs: see Puff *sb.* 2 b.

1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Feb. 198/1 All that hoops, powder, and puffery can do for them has been done. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* lx, The whiteness of her neck [was] veiled with white puffery of tulle. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 100 In pufferies of all sizes dressed.

† **Pu·ff-fist, -foist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Puff *sb.* or *vb.* stem + Fist *sb.*², Foist *sb.*³, *crepitus.* Cf. Puckfist of same date.] = Puff-ball 1.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iii. clxii. 1386 Puffes Fistes [*Index* Puffe Fistes], are commonly called in Latine *Lupi crepitus*, or Woolfes Fistes:.. in English Puffes Fistes, and Fussebals in the north. 1634 Wither *Emblemes* xxiii 85 That uncleanly mushrum ball Which in some countries wee a Puffoyst call.

Puffin¹ (pʊ·fin). Forms: 4 **poffoun, -in,** (5 **pophyn**), 6 **puffing,** 4–7 **puffyn,** 7–8 **puffen,** 6– **puffin.** [ME. *poffin, pophyn*; in latinized form, pl. *poffones*; also *puffyn.* Origin unascertained: see Note below.]

A sea-bird of the genus *Fratercula*, of the family *Alcidæ* or Auks; *esp.* the common *F. arctica*, found abundantly on the coasts of the N. Atlantic, having a very large curiously-shaped furrowed and particoloured bill.

Formerly erroneously supposed by some to be wingless, and by others reckoned as a fish, its flesh having a fishy taste and being allowed to be eaten in Lent.

1337 *Caption of Seisin* (of Scilly) 5 May (Duchy of Cornwall), Ran[ulphus] de Albo Monastrio tenet Insulam de Sully et r[eddit] inde ad idem f[estu]m Di[midium] marce vel ccc poffouns. 1366 *Ministers' Acc.* Bundle 823 No. 22 (P.R.O.), Idem respondet de vs de poffon' hoc anno. 1367 *Ibid.*, Exitus chacee cuniculorum et Poffonum. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 98 Insula Rascow inculta cum cuniculis et avibus vocatis pophyns. 1502 *Acc. Ld. High. Treas. Scot.* II. 155 Item..to ane man of the laird of Cesnokkis that brocht puffingis to the King, xxviijs. *a* 1529 Skelton *Ph. Sparowe* 454 The puffin and the tele Money they shall dele To poore folke at large. 1530 Palsgr. 259/1 Puffyn a fysshe lyke a teele. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* VI. 65 Puffins, Birdes less then Dukkes having grey Fethers like Dukkes. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 35 b, The Puffyn.. whose young ones are thence ferretted out, being exceeding fat, kept salted, and reputed for fish, as comming neerest thereto in their taste. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* xviii. 166 Puffins, whom I may call the feathered fishes, are accounted even by the holy fatherhood of Cardinals to be no flesh but rather fish. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Puffin*, a sort of Coot or Seagull, supposed to be so called from its round belly; as it were swelling and puffing out. 1736 Sheridan *Let. to Swift* 12 May in *Swift's Corr.* (1768) IV. 159, I have twenty lambs.. as plump as puffins. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 30 Known by the fishermen as sea parrots or coulternebs; but more generally designated in books as puffins.

b. Erroneously applied to a species of Shearwater (*Puffinus anglorum*, family *Procellariidæ*), found in the Isle of Man and the Scilly Islands.

1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 94 The Puffin or Curviere: Puffinus Anglorum. This bird builds on a little Island called the calf of Man at the South End of the Isle of Man and also upon the Silly Islands, but is nothing such a thing as is described in Aldrovandus: for that is feather'd and can fly swiftly. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 333 The Puffin of the Isle of Man, which I take to be the *Puffinus Anglorum.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 298/2 The Puffin of the Isle of Man, or the Mancks Puffin.. is something less in body than a Tame Pigeon. 1884 *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* IV. 21 The Manx Shearwater is the commonest species of the genus in the British seas... It owes its trivial name to Willughby, who speaks of it as the Puffin of the Isle of Man.

c. Applied locally in Ireland to the Razor-bill.

1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 217 Razor bill (*Alca torda*). Puffin (Antrim).

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *puffin-cock, -hole*; **puffin-auk,** = a.

1796 Charlotte Smith *Marchmont* II. 199 The cries of the sand-piper, the puffin awk; the screaming gull. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 133/1 Absorbed in the pastime of probing puffin-holes in search of eggs. 1902 N. Howard *Kiartan* ii. 32 Nay, they shall fight like puffin-cocks.

[*Note.* Suggestions as to the origin of the name *puffin* have mostly supposed some connexion with the verb or sb. *puff* or the adj. *puffy.* Thus it has been conjectured to refer to the 'puffy' or corpulent appearance of the bird (quot. 1678), or esp. to the plumpness of the young, formerly considered a delicacy (cf. the simile 'as plump as a puffin'); also to the soft downy clothing of the young (Prof. A. Newton). Others have sought an explanation in the remarkable 'puffed-out' beak, or in a puffing sound uttered by the bird or its young when seized. Caius (1570) expressly declares that the name is derived 'a naturali voce *pupin*'. But, as the ME. forms of the name are spelt *poff-*, and the earliest known association of the bird under this name was with Cornwall and Scilly, it is evident that these conjectures rest on insecure bases. The name may even have come from Cornwall, and its change to 'puff-' may be due to 'popular etymology' in English. The erroneous sense b, is due to Ray, who mistook young specimens of the shearwater from the Isle of Man for puffins, and applied to them the name *Puffinus anglorum* (applied by Gesner to the real puffin), which has unhappily been retained in ornithological nomenclature.]

† **Pu·ffin**². *Obs.* [app. f. Puff *v.* or *sb.*: in sense 1, perh. with some notion of connexion with prec., which by 1600 was prob. popularly associated with puffing. The other senses appear to be more or less distinct formations from *puff.*]

1. Applied in contempt or reproach to a person puffed up with vanity or pride.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iii. iv, What shall we doe with this same Puffin [Dapper] here Now hee's o' the spit? 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Neuter* 67 What will this puffin come to in time? 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 7 Before.. that swoln Puffin rose to that growth and immense grandure.

2. Some kind of fish, also called *fork-fish*: see Fork *sb.* 16. Also *puffin-fish.*

1598 Florio, *Bastango*,.. a forke-fish, it is like a ray; some call it a puffin-fish. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 261 The Puffen or Fork-fish.. lieth in await.. ready to strike the fishes that passe by with a sharpe rod or pricke that he hath. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A Puffen, or Forke-fish... Est enim furcatâ caudâ et aculeatâ, vt sagitta.

3. Name of a variety of apple: = Puff *sb.* 3 b. Also *puffin-apple.*

1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* 47 A Puffin, otherwise called an 100. shillings, *Malum pulmoneum.* 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, A puffin apple, *Malum pulmonium.* 1755 in Johnson.

4. = Puff-ball 1. *rare*—⁰. (? error.)

1755 Johnson, *Puffin*... 3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

5. *pl.* ? Some inferior kind of meal or flour: see quot.

1587 J. Hooker *Descr. Exeter* in Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1022/1 In this extremitie the bakers and housholders were driuen to seeke vp their old store of puffins and bran, wherewith they in times past were woont to make horssebread.

Puffiness (pʊ·finės). [f. Puffy + -ness.] The quality or condition of being puffy.

1. Puffed-up or inflated condition (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1668 *H. More's Div. Dial.* i. To Rdr. A iij, The Levity and Puffiness of their Spirits has carried their conceptions.. above the levell of common Sense. *a* 1750 A. Hill (T.), Some of M. Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous puffiness. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 204 (ed. 2) 193 A puffiness in the treatment of the folds is observable in the draperies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 321 The patient's attention is first attracted to the malady by the puffiness of the lower eyelids.

2. Inclination to puff or pant, short-windedness.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 297/2 His breathing puffiness, and inarticulate enunciations.

Puffinet (pʊ·finet). [f. Puffin¹ + -et *dimin.*] A local name of the Black Guillemot.

1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 326, I guess this.. to be the same with the Puffinet of the Farn Islands, which they told us was of the bigness of a Dove. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Black Guillemot... Puffinet (Farn Islands).

Puffing (pʊ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Puff *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Puff: and derived senses.

1. The action of blowing in short blasts, panting as one out of breath, emitting puffs of steam, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* x. v. (Tollem. MS.), A lytel puffynge of wynde quykeþ and tendeþ leye. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* Bij b, So stepe be these bankes on eyther syde and depe.., that who goeth straight doune shalbe in daunger of tumbling, & the commer vp so sure of puffyng & payne. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 To eager walking.. encreaseth puffing and blowing. 1714 *Spect.* No. 558 ¶ 4 Another, after a great deal of puffing, threw down his Luggage. 1849 F. B. Head *Stokers & Pokers* iii. (1851) 41 The loud puffing of an engine announces the approach.. of empty carriages.

† **2.** *concr.* ? A powder-puff. *Obs. rare.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iii. vii. 112 [He] never went without a small Box of Powder, or dried Meale and his Puffings.

3. The action of distending something by blowing; blowing up, inflation. Also *fig.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (W. de W.) k v/2 Puffynge and wyndynge of the guttes. 1530 Palsgr. 259/1 Puffyng up, *inflation.* 1593 [see b]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 431 A Musk-cat.. doth loosen and dissolve all thick puffings or windiness in the interior parts. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 260/1 Thresh not Wheat but as you Eat it, for fear of Pufting and Fustiness.

b. The action of distending anything by stuffing or padding, or by gathering in; esp. in costume, the making of puffs (Puff *sb.* 2 b); also *concr.* a puffed formation.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 It is not.. your floury iaggings, superfluous enterlacings, and puffings vp, that can any way offend God, but the puffing vp of your soules. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Hymn of Alms* 206 The puffing of his Periwig. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. 1. 225 (*Mrs. Mosse*) A satin riband fastened in a peculiar bow, something between a bow and a puffing behind. 1895 A. H. Beavan *Marlbor. Ho.* ix. 162 A black sunshade, edged with a puffing of white chiffon.

4. *fig.* The action of praising or extolling in inflated language for a purpose, esp. by way of advertisement; interested laudation or commendation.

1754 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No 91 The above is not in the ordinary Way of puffing, but to promote the real Benefit of the Community. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 119 In this life of show, puffing, advertisement, and manufacture of public opinion.

b. Bidding at an auction for the purpose of inflating or raising the price.

1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* iv. 22 You may..appoint a person to bid for you at the sale, in order to prevent the estate from being sold at an undervalue. This is generally termed puffing.

attrib. 1901 *Times* 16 Nov. 14 By the Puffing Act, 1867, it is provided [etc.].

5. *attrib.* **Puffing tube,** a blow-pipe.

1883 Day *Indian Fish* 68 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Malabar puffing tube, with darts used for killing fish.

Pu·ffing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That puffs: see the verb.

1. Blowing in puffs; panting violently; sending forth puffs of steam, etc. *Puffing-pig*, a name for a small species of porpoise (U. S.).

a 1618 Sylvester *Panaretus* 707 If the puffing gales Into the Deep transport her huffing sails. 1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 9 From whence comm'st thou in such a puffing heate? 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 167 *Balæna Physeter*.. the puffing, or spouting Whale. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 248 One brawny Smith the puffing Bellows plyes. 1845 J. Coulter *Adv. in Pacific* iii. 28 Shoals of a small kind of porpoise, commonly called puffing pigs.

2. Uttering scornful ejaculations; haughty in demeanour; swaggering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1583 Greene *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 97 A cooling carde of misfortune to pluck down yᵉ puffing peate of prosperitie. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Thou huffing, puffing, sconce-building ruffian.

3. Becoming inflated or swollen; swelling up.

1661 Boyle *Phys.-Chem. Ess. Salt-Petre* § 8 Unless it chance, that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 259 The willows are sappy and puffing.

† **4.** *fig.* Bombastic, 'swelling'. *Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Art Poetry* B vij, He that doth belch out puffinge rymes. *a* 1592 Greene *Vision* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 203 The puffing glorie of the loftie still shadowing wanton conceipts.

† **5.** That puffs up; inspiring pride or arrogance; elating. *Obs.*

1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* iv, Thee whom [Philosophy] hath taught to moderate Thy mounting thought, nor to be eleuate With puffingst fortunes. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xiii. vii, No puffing hopes, no shrinking fears them fright.

6. That praises extravagantly; putting forth 'puffs' or inflated commendations.

1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* Epil., As puffing quacks some caitiff wretch procure, To swear the pill, or drop, has wrought a cure. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 187 Without the quackery of puffing advertisements.

Hence **Pu·ffingly** *adv.*, with puffing.

1598 Florio, *Tremidamente*, swellingly, puffingly. 1611 Cotgr., *Boufement*, puffingly. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 157 Dobson and his dame coming diffidently but puffingly up the avenue. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 98/2 A fat Turkish apothecary puffingly struggles up our ship's side.

† **Pu·ffkin.** *Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 **pufkin.** [f. Puff *sb.* + -kin.] A little puff.. applied to a light or flighty woman.

1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* iii. i, The best.. are but flesh and blood, And now and then.., when the fit's come on 'em, Will prove themselves but flirts, and tirliry pufkins.

Pu·ffless, *a. rare.* [f. Puff *sb.* + -less.]

1. Breathless, out of breath. *slang* and *dial.*

1882 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 151 To sprachel puffless up to these heigh attics, O! what a task.

2. Of dress: Without puffs or fullness.

1899 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 8/5 Flat, high collars without stiff lining, puffless sleeves, and the slight fulness at the waist.

Pu·fflet. *nonce-wd.* [f. Puff *sb.* + -let.] A very little puff or whiff.

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 206 The scarce discernible pufflet of smoke and dust is a revolution. 1883 *Daily News* 24 May, A pufflet or airy stream of.. smoke.

Pu·ff-pa:ste. [f. Puff *sb.* or *vb.*-stem: cf. *puft paste* in Puffed 1.] *Cookery.* A fine kind of flour paste, made very light and flaky by successive rollings and butterings.

1611 Cotgr., *Gasteau feuilleté*, a cake of puffe-past. 1611 Florio, *Foglîâta*, light-paste or puffe paste [1598 puft paste]. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. 65 For the making of puffe-past of the best kind, you shall take the finest wheat flowre [etc.]. 1633 Marmion *Antiquary* iv. i, An artificial hen made of puff-paste. 1747 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* viii. 75 *Puff Paste.* Take a quarter of a Peck of Flour, rub fine half a Pound of Butter, a little Salt,.. roll it up, and roll it out again; and so do nine or ten times, till you have rolled in a Pound and half of Butter. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. 6, I followed up the observations.. and had several practical lessons in the manufacture of puff paste and other laminated confectionery.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons or things of a light, flimsy, or unsubstantial character.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 38 [*To a dandy*] Avoide, puffe paste, avoide. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 169 Such store of this puffe-past of vaine-glory had I swallowed downe my throat. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 266 There is indeed material intellectual Puff-past; Pinners-hall has nothing like it. 1845 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 390/2 It is seldom that Guides.. to what are called Watering-places.. are anything more than *puff*-paste.

Hence **Pu·ff-pa:sted** *a.*, ? baked in or made of puff-paste; so also **Pu·ff-pa:stry,** fine pastry made with puff-paste; † **Pu·ff-pa:sty,** a 'pasty' or pie made of puff-paste.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxviii. 231 Puff-pasted cock. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo, Knight's Epist.* iii, Could you find no body else to beg Puff Pasties of? 1853 Miss Sheppard *Ch. Auchester* xiv, Boiled custards, puff pastry, and our choicest preserves.

Puˈff-puˈff. [Echoic: cf. PUFF *int.*] An imitation of the sound of repeated puffing by a steam-engine; hence, a nursery name for a locomotive, or a railway train.

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. xiv. 307 With a puff-puff the train slowly passed out of Hampton Station. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iii 87 In this present age,..people don't give their children toy bricks, but toy puff-puffs. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idylls* 64 The stillness was broken only by the short sharp puff puff of the engines. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 214 The child who says *moo* for cow,..or *puff-puff* for train, is an authority on the origin of human speech.

Puffy (pʊˈfi), *a.* [f. PUFF *v.* or *sb.* + -Y.]

1. a. Of wind: Blowing in puffs or short intermittent blasts, gusty; also, characterized by such wind. **b.** Of a person or animal: Easily caused to puff, or breathe quick and hard; short-winded. **c.** Of a sound: Dull, muffled.

1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks 1861 I. 486 He lives at a high sail, that the puffy praises of his neighbours may blow him into the enchanted island, vainglory. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 212 The former gives them [horses] better wind; the latter renders them puffy. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IX. (1833) 220 The glass loses its power of ringing..and emits only a disagreeable and puffy sound. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* i, I am too puffy to enjoy hill-climbing. 1894 *Times* 25 July 11 A strong puffy off-shore wind was blowing.

2. Swollen or inclined to swell, by or as by puffing or inflation; turgid, tumid, puffed out; of persons, fat, corpulent: usually also implying soft, flabby, wanting in firmness.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 12 House-Spiders .. have a very puffy light body of an Oval figure. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. xxvii. 143 Emphysema is a light puffy Tumour easily yielding to the pressure of your fingers. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb* vi. 47 Puffy Land, which naturally swells up, instead of subsiding. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 340/2 The oriental train and puffy turban. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xiv, Blanche Harding lounged in the downiest and puffiest chair by the fire in her spacious bedroom. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 278 The [owl's] round, puffy head, the little hooked beak just appearing from the downy plumage. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 0 Apr. 3/2 The shoulder deserted by the puffy sleeve.

b. Having the quality of puffing up, or causing to swell as if inflated. *rare*—¹.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IX. 1348 The puffy Poison spreads, and heaves around, Till all the Man is in the Monster drown'd.

3. *fig.* Having an empty or unsubstantial air of importance; puffed up, vain, swelling, inflated, turgid, bombastic. *rare.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie, Lect. prorsus indignos*, Passe on ye vaine fantasticke troupe Of puffie youths. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. IV. § 18. 321 A puffy conceit and opinion of knowledge. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* Pref., Ess. (Ker) I 224 He distinguished not the blown puffy style from true sublimity 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) Pref., Puffy Pretensions to extraordinary Revelations. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 157 A rather puffy and consequential man.

4. *Comb.*, as *puffy-bodied, -faced* adjs.; † **puffy-light** *v.* (*obs. nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, ? to give a puffy lightness to.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. v. 28 Being..intermedled by the plow with the soyle, it puffie-lights and party colours the same. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 360/2 A puffy-faced little man, with an overgrown body. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 260 One of the puffy-bodied, pasty-faced Sunbury lads.

Pufloafe: see PUFF *v.* 7.

† **Puft.** *Obs.* [An early by-form of PUFF *sb.*: cf. TUFT.] = PUFF *sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII ii. (Tollem. MS.), With a stronge blaste, oper a pufte of wynde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2648 All his [a spider's] webb A puft of wynde away reues. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. XII. 122 With a puft of aynd, the lyfe furth went. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 65 With pace as speedy as a puft of wind. 1785, 1795 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Puft, *ppl. a.*: see PUFFED.

Pug (pʊg), *sb.*¹ Now only *dial.* [Origin unascertained. It occurs much earlier than PUG *sb.*², and does not appear to be connected with it.]

1. The husks of any kind of small seed which are separated in cleaning it; the chaff of wheat or oats, the awns of barley, etc.; the refuse corn separated in winnowing.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III 1079 Mast, chasteyn, yef hem [boars] pugges of thi corn [*orig.* vilia excrementa]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. vii. I. 562 The chaffe and pugs [*palea*] that come of Barly, is supposed to be as good as the best. *Ibid.* vi. 20 The best way to keep onions, is in corn chaf, and such like pugs. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 338 Clean seed, cleared of the black husk, or pug, as we call it. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northants. Gloss.*, *Pug*, the integument or chaff of small seeds, turnips, candy-tuft, &c.

2. The refuse from the cider-press. Hence **pug-drink,** water cider (Grose *Prov. Gloss.* 1787). *dial.*

1893 *Wilts. Gloss.*, *Pug*..the pulp of apples which have been pressed for cider.

Pug (pʊg), *sb.*² [Of unknown origin and history; it is not certain that branches I and II belong to the same word. Exc. in sense 1, the earliest examples of which have *pugges* (? pl. used collectively), not known before 1600; but some senses may have been earlier in colloquial use.]

I. Applied to a person, etc.

† **1.** A term of endearment for a person (rarely an animal); also applied to a bauble or doll. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. G iv, If in a couche, a fyne fleesde lambe a kinge shoulde cause to ryde, And geve it rayments neate and gay .. And call it pugges and prety peate [*Rufam aut Pusillam appellet*]. 1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* I iii, Nay, nay, sayes he (good pugges) no more of this. 1580 SIR G. CAREW in J. H. Jeayes *Catal. Charters Berkeley Castle* (1892) 330 My sweete pugge,.. thi absens will make the returne of thy swete cumpany the more welcum to me. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. i, [To little boy] Hah Catzo, your master.. cals for your diminutive attendance...Good pugge, give me some capon. 1602 — *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, I have had foure husbands my selfe. The first, I called, sweet duck: the second, deare heart: the third, prettie pugge. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *M'amie, Ma belle m'amie*, my prettie Pug (so fooles, hugging their babies, tearme them). *Ibid.*, *Mar-mouselle*, a little puppie, or pug to play with.

† **2.** A courtesan, mistress, harlot, punk. *Obs.*

(Quot. 1600 apparently belongs here.)

1600 SIR R. CECIL *Lett.* 24 Sept. (Camden) 33 If you did ..remember the Lo Admyrall and the Lord Threasurer with a couple of Pugges or some *vscough baugh* or some such toyes, it would shew that you do not neglect them, whoe, I protest, are to you wonderfull kynde. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II. ii. D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 307 The Lob has his Lasse, the Westerne-man his Pug, the Seruing-man his Punke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Gouge, Gouge* as *Vouge*,..a Souldiors Pug, or Punke; a Whore that followes the Camp. *Ibid.*, *Saffi ette*.. a flirt, queane, gixie, pug, punke. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iii, He married Gargamelle,..a jolly pug [orig. *belle gouge*] and well mouthed wench. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Epil. 18 But all the female fry turn pugs, like mine *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pug, Pugnasty, a meer Pug*, a nasty Slut, a sorry Jade, of a Woman. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 16 Who ever knew a Royal Fancy Stoop thus to such a Pug as Nancy? 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 83 If Miss prove peevish, and will not gee, Ne'er pine.. at the wanton Pug.

† **3.** A bargeman. *Western pugs*, men who navigated barges down the Thames to London: cf. *Western bargee* (quot. 1666 s.v. BARGEE). *Obs.*

1591 LYLY *Endym.* IV. ii, In a Westerne barge, when with a good winde and lustie pugges one may goe ten miles in two daies. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* C j, Iack Rhoades, a reformed Man, and a Croshite...I doubte the sandeyde Asse, will kicke like a Westerne Pugge, if I rubbe him on the gaule 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* F iij b. Euen the Westerne Pugs receiuing money there [in plague time], haue tyed it in a bag at the end of their barge, and trailed it through the Thames. 1611 W. AUSTIN in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, Slept in his clothes like Westerne Pugge Sans Monmouth Cap or gowne of Rugge.

† **b.** ? A ship's boy. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILIP *Linschoten* I. XCVI. 179 The officers and most of the sailers were on land, none but pugs [Du. *putgers*] and slaues being in the ships: for .. whersoeuer they anker, presently they goe all on land, and let the shippe lie with a boy or two in it. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 77 [Ulysses] ty'd his deafen'd Sailors..to the Mast,..rather venture drowning, than to wrong The Sea-pugs chaste Ears with a bawdy Song.

4. In servants' vocabulary: An upper servant in a large establishment.

1847-78 HALLIWELL s.v., In large families, the under-servants call the upper ones *pugs*, and the housekeeper's room is known as *pug's-hole*. 1860 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 664 Servants have become a separate estate..with their own distinction of ranks, the 'Pugs' and the 'Tags'. *Mod. Newspr.*, The stillroom-maid, coming up to Pug's Parlour for orders.

II. An imp, a dwarf animal, etc.

[In 5, the word agrees completely in sense with PUCK *sb.*¹, but is not easily accounted for as a mere phonetic variant of that word; senses 6–12 do not occur with PUCK.]

† **5.** A small demon or imp; a sprite; Puck.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* Dram. Pers., *Satan*. The great diuell. *Pug*. The lesse diuell. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 574 Diuels in Sarmatia honored, Call'd *Kottri*, or *Kilaldi*; such as wee Pugs and Hob goblins call. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 615 Agrippa kept a Stygian pug, I' th' garb and habit of a dog, That was his tutor. 1678 *Ibid.* III. i. 1415 This is your Business, good Pug-Robin, And your Diversion, dull dry Bobbing Tentice Fanatics in the Dirt. [1822 W. IRVING *Bracch. Hall* (1823) II. 163 Those sprites which Heywood in his Hierarchie calls pugs or hobgoblins.]

6. A monkey, an ape. Also applied, like 'monkey', to a child. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 Pugs and Baboons may claim a Traduction from Adam as well as these. *c* 1733 D. MALLET *Cupid & Hymen* 102 Those Jack-puddings pug and parret. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VII. xliii. 234 Take away the pug, said I, to the attendants. They rescued the still smiling babe. 1793 *Carlop Green* (1817) 132 Pugs, bears, and dancan' dogs, And raree-showers.

b. As *quasi*-proper name of an ape. (Cf. *Jacko.*)

1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* II. 322 The Monkey by chance came jumping out with them...Poor Pug was had before his betters. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 499 P 4, I heard her call him dear Pugg, and found him to be her favourite monkey. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 218 Pug was on my shoulder 1863 ROBSON *Tyneside Songs* 64 As regard poor pug aw've had my say.

7. Originally *pug-dog*: A dwarf breed of dog, resembling a bull-dog in miniature; on account of its affectionate nature much kept as a pet.

Here there may be some connexion with sense 1: cf. quot. 1611² there.

a. [1731 BAILEY, *Pug*, a Nickname for a Monkey, or Dog.] 1749 GARRICK *Lethe* 22 A fine Lady .. keeps a Pug-dog, and hates the Parsons. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 290 Several others might be added, such as the pug-dog, the black breed, and the pointer. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Hand of Glory*, Then half arose..His little pug-dog with his little pug nose. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* II. 12 You'll be thinking of keeping pug-dogs and parrots next.

b. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 148 The little pug dog or Dutch mastiff has quitted London for Padua, I perceive...Every carriage I meet here has a pug in it. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 7 Portrait of Dutch pugs. 1822 *Joseph the Book-Man* 133 My Lady, in her parlour snug, Is still delighted with her pug. 1876 *World* V. No. 119. 4 A veritable pug of pugs, with large soft loving eyes.

8. A *quasi*-proper name for a fox; = RENARD.

1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* viii, There is a dead silence till pug is well out of cover, and the whole pack well in. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* i, Cunning old farmers rode off ..to some well-known haunts of pug. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* XV, Pug. turns tail, and is very soon in the rear of the hounds

b. Also, in dialectal use, a *quasi*-proper name for a lamb, a hare, a squirrel, a ferret, a salmon.

See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

9. *dial.* Applied to anything short and stumpy; a dwarf.

1837 J. F. PALMER *Dialogues Devon. Dial.* Gloss. 74 Pug. is used for anything short, thick and irregularly orbicular; thus Pug-faced, Pug-nosed [etc.]. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

10. Also *pug-moth*: Collectors' name for geometrid moths of the genus *Eupithecia.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 363 *Geometra* [*Eupithecia* (Curtis)] *rufifasciata*. The red-barred Pug. *Ibid.* 406 *Geometra singulariata*. The grey Pug. *Ibid.* Index, Pug-moth, beautiful. 1832 RENNIE *Conspect Butterfl. & Moths* 132 The Beautiful Pug..the Green Pug. the Brass Pug [etc.: 33 species so named]. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 116/2 The little moths which constitute the genus *Eupithecia*, or, as called by collectors, 'Pugs'.

11. In full *pug-engine*: A small locomotive used chiefly for station or shunting purposes; a contractor's engine.

1880 W. AITKEN *Rodgerson's Doug* Poems (1893) 156 No a shift of the waggons, or shunt with the pug 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 3/1 A pug engine was engaged shunting a number of waggons within the works when it exploded. 1901 *Daily Express* 28 Aug. 6/3 While twenty navvies were returning home on a pug engine..the engine overturned at a curve on the line and fell down the embankment.

† **12.** A short cloak worn by ladies about the middle of the eighteenth century (Planché). *Obs.*

(Doubtful sense: in quot cited it may mean a pug-dog.)

1740 L. WHYTE *Poems* 63 The Cape .. now is grown a demi-cloke,..To keep the Hero warm and snug, As any lady's velvet Pug.

III. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from II): see sense 9, and *pug-dog* (sense 7), *pug-engine* (sense 11), *pug-moth* (sense 10); **pug-face,** a face compared to that of a monkey; a squat flat-nosed face; **pug-fox,** a small-sized, blunt-nosed variety of fox; **pug-peal,** a young grilse or salmon; **pug-slut,** the female of a pug-dog; **pug-trout,** a sea-trout. See also PUG-NOSE, -NOSED.

1897 *Dublin Rev* Oct. 311 The natives grinning with delight at the sight of their 'pug-faces in the mirror. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 10/1 The importers have.. brought over many 'pug foxes, small-sized animals with too great a love for life underground ever to lead hounds far across country. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names.. salmon..peal, herring peal, may peal, 'pugg peal,..or by any other local name. 1817 *Sporting Mag* I. 137 My favourite dog, a small 'pug-slut, about two years and a half old. 1865 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* IV. 211 *Sea Trout.* Grey Trout..'Pugtrout.

Hence **Puˈglet,** a little pug (in quot., monkey); **Puˈgship,** the personality of a pug.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 46 (1713) II. 45 As if he had sent the Lady Apes with a Puglet or two to have squeal'd and scream'd at us. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 3 This sable livery of then pugships is not of long duration—it is merely an ornament of youth.

Pug (pʊg), *sb.*³ [See PUG *v.*²: cf. also PUG-MILL.] Loam or clay comminuted, thoroughly mixed, kneaded, and prepared for brickmaking and other purposes. Also *transf.*: see quot. 1904.

1872 MRS. MILLET *Parsonage* iii. 55 The walls of the house were built of 'pug', which means simply well-pounded mud. 1876 S. WOOD *Cd. Gardening* (ed. 2) 41 Form this compound into a very stout pug or mortar by chopping, treading, &c. 1904 MAJOR A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Public Service* xvii. 236 When by-and-by the 'kerf' thus formed was to be carried on to the 'pug', or raised platform from which the machine was fed, it was duly cut at the bottom of the heap.. I could follow the 'kerf' to the 'pug'.

b. *Comb.* PUG-MILL, q.v.; **pug-cylinder,** the cylinder of a pug-mill. (These may be from PUG *v.*²) Also **pug-hole**: see quot.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 187 There are boxes..upon each side of the pug cylinder containing sand. 1870 SYMONS *Life Draper* vii. 61 Bowden was a great brick-making place. Deep pits from which the clay had been excavated, known as 'pug holes' abounded in every direction.

‖ **Pug** (pʊg), *sb.*⁴ *Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī *pag* foot-print.] The footprint of a beast.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. 7/3 There are not many sensations worth getting up for so early..; but to see the first 'pug' of the tiger's track on the wet path is one of them. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* IV. 114 We with difficulty kept sight of the pugs of a camel which had preceded us. 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 55 The goat has a square pug with blunt points to his toes.

Pug (pʊg), *sb.*⁵ *slang*, abbrev. of PUGILIST.

1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved w. Gold* II. xii. 184 He was known by his brother pugs to be one of the gamest hands

in the ring. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under A.* xx, He was fond of talking about 'pugs' as he'd known intimate.

Pug (pʊg), *v.*[1] Now only *dial.* [Origin obscure: perh. more than one word.]

1. *trans.* To pull, tug.

1575 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 120 What tugging, what lugging, what pugging by the ear. 1717 Marchant *Diary* 30 Mar. in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1873) XXV. 180 George pugg'd clover in the forenoon. 1790 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2). 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 211 Nae thing was prosperin' there and thrivin', But tirlin' roofs and rafter-rivin', And pullin' down and puggin'.

2. To dirty by overmuch handling.

1885 Sharland *Ways Devon. Village* iv. 55 To learn to handle things without pugging and pawing them.

Pug (pʊg), *v.*[2] [Origin obscure: cf. Pug *sb.*[3] and Pug-mill.

If the group began with the vb., and sense 1 is properly put here, the word is prob. onomatopœic, expressing the action and accompanying dull heavy sound of pounding or ramming a stiff but yielding body such as clay.]

I. 1. *trans.* To poke, punch, strike.

1809 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Election* I. xxix, I'd quickly pug their guts.

II. 2. To temper (clay) for brickmaking, by kneading and working it into a soft and plastic condition, as in a pug-mill. Hence **Pugged** (pʊgd), *ppl. a.*; **Pu·gging** *vbl. sb.*

Originally done by treading and stamping with the feet, which was prob. the original 'pugging': cf. Ure *Dict. Arts* (1839) 184 'The next step is to temper the clay, which is generally done by the treading of men or oxen. In the neighbourhood of London, however, this process is performed in a horse-mill. The kneading of the clay is the most laborious but indispensable part of the whole business [of brick-making]... The more it is worked, the den-er, more uniform, and more durable, the bricks which are made of it.'

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 193 The most useful properties of 'ciment', when well pugged or kneaded with the clay, was to hasten the drying, and to diminish the contraction. 1843 Parkes in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 374 It is requisite that the clay be well washed and sieved before pugging. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 348/1 The bricks were all burned in close kilns constructed with soft bricks set in pugged clay. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 105 The compound was pugged, moulded, and strongly pressed.

b. To trample or tread (ground) into a muddy and sticky mass, as is done by cattle near gates or drinking-places; to Poach or *potch*.

1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/5 The pugged and sticky sheep-folds could not be brought by plough and harrow into anything like suitable mould.

III. 3. To pack or fill up (a space) with pug, cement, etc.; *esp.* to pack the space under a floor with earth, old mortar, sawdust, or other substance to prevent the passage of sound: cf. Pugging *sb.*

1823 [implied in Pugging *sb.*]. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 468/1 Will any kind reader inform me of a material that will answer all the purposes of pugging floors? 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) V. 876 Wood, well pugged with cement, is strongly recommended by many architects..for girders and beams. 1906 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 2/3 Residents in semi-detached villas with the usual slender walls, or even in flats with the floors warranted duly 'pugged'.

4. To thrust, poke, or pack into a space. *dial.*

1854 Miss Baker *Northants. Gloss.* s.v., 'That small house is pugged in between two high ones.' 'The two families live pugging together.'

Pug (pʊg), *v.*[3] *Anglo-Ind.* [f. Pug *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To track by footprints. Hence **Pu·gging** *vbl. sb.*

1866 Newall *Eastern Hunters* 6 You never would take the trouble to learn pugging, though it is so essential an acquirement in wood craft. 1882 Flower *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 18 To comment with considerable point on each false move the young man made in his pugging (tracking). 1889 Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 57 We called up the headman of the beat and asked him if he could pug... 'Of course I can pug My work is pugging criminals.'

† **Pu·ggard.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. *? Thieves' Cant.* [perh. f. Pug *v.*[1] + -ard.] A thief.

1611 Middleton *Roaring Girl* v. i, Cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, puggards, curbers.

Puggaree, -ery, var. forms of Puggree.

Pugged (pʊgd), *a.* [f. Pug *sb.*[2] + -ed[2].] Formed like the nose of a pug-dog.

1847 H. Merivale *Omoo* xx, With a viciously pugged nose.

Pugged, *ppl. a.*: see Pug *v.*[2]

Puggee, variant of Puggy *sb.*[2]

† **Pu·ggered,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Perh. a variant of Puckered.

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 73 Nor are we to cavil at the red pugger'd attire of the Turky, and the long Excrescency that hangs down over his Bill 1706 Phillips, *Puggered*, as the red puggered Attire of the Turkey.

Pu·gginess. *dial.* [f. Puggy *a.*[2] + -ness.] Moistness from perspiration; clamminess.

1858 Mrs. Gatty *Aunt Judy's T.* ii. (1859) 26 Whenever ..some active exertion has brought a universal puggyness over the juvenile frame.

Pu·gging, *sb.* [f. Pug *v.*[2] 3 + -ing[1].] See quot. 1823, and Pug *v.*[2] 3.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 392 *Pugging*, the materials composed of bricks and mortar, &c., introduced between the joists of floors, in order to prevent the communication of sound, or to deaden it in the interval from one story to another. 1884 Spon *Mechanic's Own Bk.* (1893) 341 A thick layer of old mortar or plaster, known as 'pugging'.

Pugging, *vbl. sb.*: see Pug *v.*[2], 3.

† **Pu·gging,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Meaning uncertain.

Usually taken as = thieving, thievish; if so, it may be pr. pple. of Pug *v.*[1] as if = pulling down or off; cf. Puggard. But some think it a misprint for Prigging. In Devonsh. dialect *pug-tooth* = eye-tooth (E.D.D.).

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 7 The white sheete bleaching on the hedge,..Doth set my pugging tooth an edge, For a quart of Ale is a dish for a King.

Pu·gging screw. [Pug *v.*[2]] A screw for compressing peat, etc.

1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 634/2 [Mr. Brunton's] process in subjecting freshly-dug peat to the action of a pugging screw, working in a conical case, the bottom of which is pierced by small holes.

Puggish (pʊ·gɪʃ), *a.* [f. Pug *sb.*[2] + -ish[1].] Resembling or characteristic of a pug, in various senses (as monkey, pug-dog), or a pug-nose.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. xxx. 197 The apes of imitation..were wont to hop and skip about, and play a thousand puggish Tricks. 1807-8 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XII. 10, I touch not what concerns them praise, Or wreathes their puggish pates with bays. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. 308 (*Young Gipsy*) Nothing visible but their tails, (the one, the long puggish brush of which I have already made mention, the other a terrier-like stump) 1828 Scott *Diary* June in *Lockhart*, His son, a puggish boy, follows up the theme. *a* 1849 Poe *Wks.* (1864) I. 136 Doomed to perpetual contemplation of their noses—a view puggish and snubby.

Puggle (pʊ·gl), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Freq. from Pug *v.*[2] 1: see -le 3.] *trans.* To push or poke a stick or wire down (a hole, etc.) and work it about in order to clear the hole.

1863 *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* II. 186 *Puggle*, to poke out, as to puggle the ashes, a drain, or anything that is encumbered with rubbish. 1899 *Let. to Rev. C. B. Mount*, The man gave me a wire and told me to puggle the pipe. I have puggled it several times, but the water does not come. 1905 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. IV. 480/2 To get a rat or rabbit out of a hole by inserting a stick and working it about was to 'puggle'.

Puggree, puggaree (pʊ·grɪ, pʊgă·rɪ). Also 7 **puckery,** 8 **pukree,** 9 **pugree, -aree, puggri, -gry, -gery, pagri.** [a. Hind. *pagrī* a turban.]

1. A light turban or head-covering worn by Indian natives.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 140 Eastern People.. such as wear Turbans, Mandils, Dustars, and Puggarees. 1696 Ovington *Voy. Suratt* 314 With a Puggarie, or Turbant upon their Heads. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 93 A Green Vest and Puckery (or Turbat). 1845 Sir W. Napier *Conq. Scinde* II. i. 224 The Mohamedan Beloochs always obeys him who wears the Puggree. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 287 The latter wore voluminous thick puggries round their heads.

2. A scarf of thin muslin or a silk veil wound round the crown of a sun-helmet or hat and falling down behind as a shade.

1859 Dickens in *All Year Round* 30 July 332/1 A 'Puggery' is a long slip of white muslin which is bound round the hat and formed into a fantastic bow, with tails behind. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 741 A silk coat, a puggree, boots, and white cords, adorned the wealthier. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 6/1 Officers and men were attired in red serge tunics,..sun helmets and puggarees. 1901 B. Shaw *Three Plays for Puri t, Capt. Brassbound* I. 215 He wears the sun helmet and pagri, the neutral-tinted spectacles, and the white canvas Spanish sand shoes.

Hence **Pu·gg(a)reed** *a.*, covered with or wearing a puggree.

1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 13 A broad-brimmed puggareed hat. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Aug 3/1 A graceful wave of his green, puggareed soft slouch hat.

Puggy (pʊ·gɪ), *sb.*[1] [f. Pug *sb.*[2] + -y.]

† 1. A term of endearment used to women and children. See Pug *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* III. v, Begon, begon my juggy, my puggy, begon my love, my deere. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 44 My Juggy, my Puggy, My Honey, my Bunny. 1721 Bailey, *Puggy*, a soothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour, as My little Puggy.

2. A monkey; = Pug *sb.*[2] 6. *Sc.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 302/2 'See that wee body sittin' on the man's shouther'... 'That's a puggy, man'. 1897 C. M. Campbell *Deilie Jock* i. 29 I've heard talk o' some missing link, atween men and puggies.

3. Quasi-proper name for a fox: = Pug *sb.*[2] 8.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 134 Puggy, thinking it time to shift, got into a drain.

‖ **Puggy** (pʊ·gɪ), *sb.*[2] Also **puggee.** *Anglo Ind.* [Hindi *pagī*, f. *pag* Pug *sb.*[4]] A tracker.

1879 *Times of India* Overland Suppl 12 May (Y.), Good puggies or trackers should be employed to follow the dacoits. 1883 Ld. Saltoun *Scraps* II. 258 The 'puggy' is one of a caste, who..obtain the name from their skill in following foot-tracks, or 'pugs'. 1889 Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 56 In pugging boars, the usual method is for four or five trackers or 'puggees' to start together.

Puggy (pʊ·gɪ), *a.*[1] [f. Pug *sb.*[2] + -y.] Resembling the face or nose of a monkey or pug-dog; having such a face or nose; squat-faced; pug-nosed.

1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* III. 78 'Tis gowd that maks some great men witty, And puggy lasses fair and pretty. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 110 My affection for my King, God bless the puggy face of him, is under more control. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 6/5 Its puggy little nose has quite a smashed-in appearance, and when the animal looked in a mirror it also must have noticed that, for it smiled an almost cynical smile.

Puggy (pʊ·gɪ), *a.*[2] *dial.* [f. *pug* vb. dial., to perspire (Halliwell).] Moist, clammy.

1814 *S. Pegge's Anecd. Eng. Lang., Suppl. Grose's Gloss.*, *Puggy*, moist, arising from gentle perspiration. A puggy hand. North. 1825 in Brockett *N. C. Gloss* 1896 Harr *Story My Life* III. xv. 329, I remembered being sick as a child from the puggy smell of its hideous interior. It was just as puggy to day, but I was not sick

Pugh, obs form of Pooh.

Pugil[1] (piū dʒɪl). *arch.* [ad. L. *pugill-us* a handful, f. root *pug-* as in *pug-nus* fist.] Etymologically, A handful; but from the 17th century defined as 'as much as can be taken up between the thumb and the next two (or sometimes three) fingers'; a little handful or big pinch.

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 237 b, Gave a certain Phisition. of this salt one lytle handfull or Pugill 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 17 Take Violets, and infuse a good Pugill of them in a Quart of Vineger. 1729 *Inquiry Cause Epid Dis.* 42 Take of Roman Wormwood two Pugils (a Pugil is what two Fingers and a Thumb hold). 1747 Wesley *Prim Physic* (1765) 68 Add two Pugils of dry'd Elder Flowers. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut Breakf.-t.* iv, The old gentleman.. opened it [a snuff-box] and felt for the wonted pugil.

† **Pu·gil**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *pugil* a boxer, f. root *pug-*: see prec.] One who fights with his fists; a boxer, pugilist.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 207 That which expresseth pugills, that is, men fit for combat and the exercise of the fist. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I. § 44 (1692) 37 He was no little one, but *Sagmati corporis bellua*, as Curtius says of Dioxippus the Pugil.

Hence † **Pu·gilar** *a.*, pugilistic.

1636 Sanderson *Serm. on Ps. xix.* 13 P 37 So doth St. Pauls ὑπωπιάζω, 1 Cor 9 which is an athletique pugilar word: as those that beat one another with their fists.

Pu·gilant, *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. late L. *pugilāns, -āntem*, pres. pple. of *pugilārī* to box, f. *pugil*: see prec.] Boxing, fighting.

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 432 Robert Grosseteste, pugilant, he, as well as literary; fighting his way to self-justification in stout English.

† **Pu·gilate.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *pugilātus* boxing, f. *pugilārī*: see prec. Cf. F. *pugilat, -illat* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Boxing.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 37 A pitiful complaisance,.. erected these black guard battles into the dignity of the pugilate of the antients. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 15 *note*, It seems as if this Gymnic exercise were more common in Palestine than the pugilate.

† **Pugilation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *pugilātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pugilārī* to box.] Fighting with the fists, boxing.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pugillation*, the exercise of Champions, or of those that fight with fists. 1718 Ozell *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 108 Very skilful too at boxing, and at that kind of exercise which was called Pugilation.

Pugilism (piū·dʒɪlɪz'm). [f. L. *pugil* boxer, Pugil[2] + -ism.] The art or practice of fighting with fists; boxing. Also *fig.*

1791 Hampson *Mem J. Wesley* III. 48 Pugilism and cock-fighting, and the rest 1812 (*title*) Pancratia, or a History of Pugilism. 1877 Talmage *Serm.* 255 Men have made it the ring in which to display their ecclesiastical pugilism. 1882 Masson in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 250 Feats of strength, pedestrianism, and pugilism. 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug, We do not find him hastening from the dinner-table to the diary, to enter up his last achievement in conversational pugilism He leaves that to a Boswell.

Pugilist (piū·dʒɪlɪst) [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who practises the art of boxing; a boxer, a fighter; *fig.* a vigorous controversialist.

1790 T. Fewtrell (*title*) Boxing Reviewed... Comprehending a complete description of the Principal Pugilists. 1899 R. Munro *Prch. Scot.* VII 238 One scene represents two pugilists with a crested helmet between them.

Pugilistic (piūdʒɪlɪ·stɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to pugilists or pugilism.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII 122 He reached the summit of pugilistic fame. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* iv, He had been engaged..in a pugilistic encounter.

b. as *sb.* A pugilist. *nonce-use.*

1827 Southey *Let. to G. C. Beaford* 10 June, What? will-we, nill-we, are we thrust Among the Calvinistics—The covenanted sons of schism, Rebellion's pugilistics.

So **Pugili·stical** *a. rare*; hence **Pugili·stically** *adv.*, in a pugilistic manner.

1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Her Misery* xvii, Pugilistical knocks, And fighting cocks. 1847 Latton *Lucretia* II. Prol (1855) 142 Sure that it was a proper thing to resent pugilistically so discourteous a monosyllable. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 758/1 They were most pugilistically inclined.

† **Pu·gillary.** *Obs* [f. L. *pugillār* writing-tablet, f. *pugillār-is* adj. that can be held in the hand: see Pugil[1] and -ary[2].] A writing-tablet.

1758 *Phil. Trans* L. 620 Many pugillaries, styles, and stands with ink in them

Pugio·niform, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *pugiōn em* dagger + -(i)form.] Dagger-shaped.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pugioniformis*..pugioniform.

Pu·g-mill. [app. f. Pug *v.*[2] + Mill *sb.*[1]; but the vb. has not yet been found in this sense as early as *pug-mill*, so that the relation may be the reverse.] A machine for comminuting, thoroughly mixing, and working clay and other materials into a plastic state for making bricks and pottery; also, a similar machine for triturating ore, etc.

1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 33. 78 The introduction of machines called pug-mills, into which the prepared earth is wheeled. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 533 [The tread of men and oxen] has of late been superseded by the clay or pug mill, which is a very eligible, though simple machine. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 555 Like the brickmaker's blind horse which goes round and round his pug mill.

Pugnacious (pɒgnēⁱ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *pugnāx*, *-āci-* combative (f. *pugn-āre* to fight, f. *pugn-us* fist) + -OUS: see -ACIOUS.] Disposed to fight; given to fighting; quarrelsome; contentious.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xiv, Plato affirms Idees; But Aristotle with his pugnacious race As idle figments stifly them denies. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 328 [The whitethroat] A shy and wild bird ; seems of a pugnatious disposition. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 10 These pugnacious Florentines, whose personal feuds and hatreds ..were infinitely more real and vivid.

Hence **Pugna·ciously** *adv.*, in a pugnacious manner; **Pugna·ciousness**, pugnacity.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii 64 The strength and pugnaciousness of the Ram well represent Cyrus and his Successours 1829 PALMERSTON *Opinions & Policy* (1852) 102 If the nation is overflowing with so much pugnaciousness. 1847 WEBSTER, Pugnaciously. 1871 E. P. WHIPPLE *Success & its Conditions* 69 A politician weakly and amiably in the right is no match for [one] tenaciously and pugnaciously in the wrong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 334 We valiantly and pugnaciously insist upon the verbal truth.

Pugnacity (pɒgnæ·sĭti). [ad L. *pugnācitās*, f. *pugnāx*: see prec. So mod.F. *pugnacité* (rare).] The condition or character of being pugnacious; tendency or inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. viii. § 4, I like better that entrie of truth which commeth peaceably. then that which commeth with pugnacitie and contention. 1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pugnacitie*, striuing, or contending. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 320 The turbulence and pugnacity of the heroic age. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 133 Bentley had provoked enemies by his intense pugnacity.

† **Pu·gnant,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *pugnāns*, *-āntem*, pres. pple. of *pugn-āre* to fight.] Conflicting, hostile, opposed, repugnant.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 110 Thee fate's are pugnant, God, his ears quight stifned in hardnesse 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 228 Rites of Religion, which are pugnant to God's word. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xix. 552 Governed by..contrariety of pugnant humours.

Hence † **Pu·gnancy,** conflicting quality.

1660 BURNEY Κερδ. Δῶρον (1661) 106, I so..bear rule in these great Courts, that the Ballances of Justice are kept even, Prerogative and priviledge having no pugnancie.

† **Pu·gnant, -aunt,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [An intermediate form between POIGNANT and PUNGENT. Cf. OF. *pongnant*, *puignant*, early variants of *poignant*, from *poindre*, *puindre*, *pugnre*:—L. *pungĕre* to pierce.] Piercing, poignant.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1879 The God of Love an arowe took; Ful sharp it was and pugnaunt 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 224/2 Your wordes .be somewhat pugnant and sharpe.

Pugna·stics, *sb. pl. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pugn-us* fist, after *gymnastics.*] Pugilistic performances.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* II. 65, I soon found my sisters, who were taken into a house during my pugnastics.

Pugna·tic, *a. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. L. *pugnus* (see prec.) after *dramatic.*] = next.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 439 On the 15th, while he employed the pugnatic method, he had a distinct pricking sensation in his thumbs.

Pu·gnatory, *a. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *pugnātōri-us*, f. *pugnātōr-em* fighter, f. *pugnāre* to fight: see -ORY [2].] Of or pertaining to a fighter or fighting.

1656 BLOUNT, *Pugnatory*, of or belonging to a fighter.

† **Pu·gne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pugne-r* (1478 in Godef.), or ad. L. *pugn-āre.*] *intr.* To fight.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13347 Among Gregeis be-gan he [Troilus] pugne, That thei made many a lothely groyne

Pugniard, Pugnicion, -ycion, Pugnisshe, obs. forms of PONIARD, PUNITION, PUNISH.

Pug nose, pug-nose (pɒ g₁nōᵘ·z). [f. PUG *sb.*[2] 6 or 7 + NOSE *sb.*] A short nose with a wide base sloping upward; a short squat or snub nose.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxiii. (1791) I. 132 Perhaps, you may persuade her that her pug nose is all the fashion. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I iv, A pallid wretch with a pug nose..and marked with the small-pox. 1840 [see PUG *sb.*[2] 7 a]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 A squint, a pug-nose, mats of hair,..betray character.

Hence **Pug-nosed** (pɒ g₁nōᵘ zd) *a.*, having a short snub nose; whence **Pugno·sedness.**

Pug-nosed (*pug nose*) *eel*, a deep-sea species of eel, *Simenchelys parasiticus*, found off the Newfoundland bank, having a short and blunt snout.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 39, I well remember Gibbon, a heavy pugnosed fellow. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (1850) I. vi. III. v. 186 It is obvious also that all notions of an ideal form of hollowness or of pugnosedness (we use Aristotle's favourite illustration) must be out of the question. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 232 The Horse-fish .was called by De Kay 'Blunt-nosed Shiner'. .This name, sometimes varied to 'Pugnosed Shiner' [etc.].

† **Pu·gny.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Variant of POYGNÉ, *punȝe*, OF. *poigniée*, L. *pugnāta.*] Fighting.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 116 Suppos he pas to do sum pugny of were that be prouffitable to his lorde.

Pu·g-pile, *sb. Hydr. Engin.* [f. PUG *v.*[2] (? 4) + PILE *sb.*[1] 3. (But the sense of *pug* is not clear.)] One of a series of piles dovetailed into each other.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Pug-piles*, piles mortised into each other by a dovetail joint. They are also called *Dovetailed Piles.* 1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

So **Pu·g-pi·le** *v. trans.*, to plank or line with pug-piles; hence **Pu·g-piling** *vbl. sb.*

1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 23 Sills at the bottom of the River to be pug-piled. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 591 *Pug-piling*, dove-tailed or pile planking.

Pugree, -ry, variants of PUGGREE.

Puh, Puhn, obs. ff. POOH *int.*, POON (a tree).

Puind, obs. f. POIND. **Puinde,** obs. pret. of PING *v.*[1] **Pui'nee, puiney,** obs. ff. PUISNE.

Puir, Sc. form of POOR, PURE.

Puiranis, pureanis = poor ones, poor people.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 371 Syne help the puiranis, as the cause recordis. 1581 *Ibid.* xliii. 50 Pureanis promouit that na man wald presume.

Puirteith, -tith, Sc var. POORTITH.

Puisane, variant of PISANE *Obs.*

Puisne (piū·ni), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **pui'nee, pu'nee, puiney, pusney,** 7–8 **puisny,** 8 **puisnee**: see also PUNY. [a. OF. *puisne* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in mod.F. *puîné* (see PUNY), f. *puis*:—L. *postea*, or Romanic **postius*, *-um*, f. *post* after + *né*:—L. *nāt-us* born.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Born later; younger; junior (in appointment, etc.). Now only in legal use.

[1315 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 357/1 Monsr. Henri de Cobeham le puisne] [1579: see PUNY *a.* 1.] 1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Puiney*, younger borne. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegy on Marg. Wyts* 78 Under her Virgin-sway Her puisne Orphan-sisters to defray. 1705 in Hearne *Collect.* 30 Dec (O.H.S.) I 152 Being his Puisne Chancellor by 7 years. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6307/3 The Poor Knights..began the Procession , the Puisné going foremost.

b. Applied to an inferior or junior judge in the superior courts of common law; for the present official definition, see quot. 1877.

(Not now in common professional use in England, but current in the colonies and dominions beyond the sea.)

[*a* 1577, 1643, etc.: see PUNY *a.* 1.] 1688 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 136 Mr. Serjeant Stringer..is made puisné judge of the King's Bench. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 41 The judges of this court are at present four in number, one chief and three *puisnè* justices 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV v. 55 Sir John, though nearly ninety, still sat as senior puisne judge in the Court of King's Bench. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 9 § 5 A puisne judge of the High Court of Justice means for the purposes of this Act a judge of the High Court other than the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxx. 296 The puisne judges who have occupied the Bench during the last generation. 1907 *India List* 191 Puisne Judges of a High Court.

2. Later, more recent, of subsequent date. Now only in legal use.

[1628: see PUNY *a.* 2] 1655 FULLER *Hist Camb.* 63 No mention in this visitation of Gonvil Hall (the Pusnie House in Cambridge), as if so late and little, that the Commissioners did oversee it. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig Man.* 124 There would upon such a Supposition follow an Eternity that had a beginning, an Eternity that was puisne to some other thing or some other Eternal. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 12 Q B. Div. 430 As regards the further advance they were incumbrancers puisne to the plaintiffs. 1889 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times* LXI. 71/2 Powers of sale are to be found in second and other puisne mortgagees.

† **3.** Small, insignificant, petty. now spelt PUNY.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 46 As a puisny Tilter, yᵗ spurs his horse but on one side. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 158 More cunning then to be ore reacht By puisne coynage. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 281 He ..can not be dismayed at the puisnee threats . of the lesser factions. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxi. 161 Frighten a puisne race of peers.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A junior; an inferior, an underling; a novice; = PUNY *sb. Obs.*

[1548, etc.: see PUNY *sb.*] 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 40 Why thou young puisne art thou yet to learne, A harper from a shilling to discerne? 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, To prey vpon pu'nees and honest citizens for socks, or buskins. 1616 — *Epigr.* xcvi. *To J. Donne*, Let pui'nees', porters', players' praise delight. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 340 Preach to the puisnes of the Inne sobrietie 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 29 Wherein Mr. Pym, Hambden, and other Puisnes with Cromwel, mainly busied themselves.

2. *spec.* A puisne judge: see A 1 b.

[1608: see PUNY *sb.* 4 b.] 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 169 In Pratt's time at least, viz anno 1725, the Puisnes were not in the secret 1907 *Cambr. Mod. Hist. Prospectus* 87 The Lord Chief Justices, the Chief Baron and five puisnes upheld the plea that no patent for sole printing restrained the rights of the University Press.

Hence **Pui·sneship,** the office and function of a puisne judge. Cf. PUNYSHIP.

1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 53 The thousands a year salaries of the minor and common law Chiefships, and Puisneships, and Masterships.

Puissance (piū·isāns, piu₁i·sāns, pwi·sāns). *arch.* Forms: see below. [a. F. *puissance* (12th c. in Littré), f. *puissant*: see PUISSANT and -ANCE.

Not reckoning the final *e*, the Fr is a disyllable (pwi₁sā ns); hence the historical pronunciation in Eng, exemplified from Lydgate to J. M. Neale, is (pwi₁sā·ns), later (pwi sāns); but a trisyllabic (piu₁isā·ns), now (piū·isāns), appears in 16th c., esp. in Spenser, and is found in some later poets, and since 1790 has been favoured by the Dictionaries, although before Walker all orthoepists exc. Sheridan had approved of (pwi·sāns) or (piu₁i sāns); the last is also used by some 19th c. poets. Shaks. and Tennyson have both (pwi·sāns) and (piu₁i·sāns); Milton always the former.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

5 **puiss-, pysauns, puysshaunce, peusawns,** 5 6 **puiss-, puyss-, puis-, puys-, pusaunce,** 6 **puysance, -auns, puissence, pusans,** *Sc.* **pusi-, puss-, pissance, piscence,** 6–7 **puisance,** 5– **puissance.**

1420 G. STOKES *Let. to Hen. V* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 70 The grete manhode myghtynesse and puissaunce. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 139 That his Pusaunce be not emblemyshit. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 60 Oure lorde god most of puysshaunce. 1449 J. METHAM *Amor & Cleopes* 302 Retunnyd to Rome with hys oste & pysauns. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 108 Beistis that bene of moir piscence. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 165 So great and huge of puysaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 79 The pissance quhilk in just battell, Slane in defence of thair kynd countre fell. 1519 *Interlude Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 42 A lorde I am of gretter pusans. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 192 b, Of puyssance sufficient to inuade, and likely to recouer the duchy of Guyen. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 29 Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 94 Albeit he haif wit and pissance thairto. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxv. 15 My pen thy princely pussance sall report. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 215 Such is Loves puisance.

B. Signification.

1. Power, strength, force, might; influence.

1420, 1422 [see A]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 Where been .. Rome and Cartage, moost soverayn of puisaunce? *c* 1507 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 202 She will helpe to promoote me to the uttermost of her puyssaunce. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 33 He spairis no lord for his piscence, Na clerk for his intelligence. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 3 To prove his puissance in battell brave. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II iii. 52 O flye to Scotland, Till that the Nobles, and the armed Commons, Haue of their Puissance made a little taste. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 128 The puissance of the Right Hand proceeds from a veine *fine pari.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v 864 Our puissance is our own, our own right hand Shall teach us highest deeds. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 141 This stroke.. From eyes of too much puissance was shed. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 12 Ah! they little know the Puissance of the Cake of Barley Bread! 1868 LONGF. *Dante's Inf.* v. 36 There they blaspheme the puissance divine.

b. The persons in whom power is vested.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 89 Now to revenge fair Helen, had Argos' chiefs, her puissance, Set them afield.

† **2.** *concr.* An armed force. *Obs.*

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 177/1 If this puyssaunce come into this Reame. 1452 *Acts Privy Council* (1835) VI. 120 To have the leding..of oure saide puissance upon the see. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 201 These two kynges fought one agaynst the other, pusaunce agaynst pusaunce. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i 339 Cosen, goe draw our puissance together.

† **b.** A number, a crowd, a 'power' of people. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 261 Ȝe se weche peusawns of pepyl drawyth hym to, ffor the mervaylys that he hath wrowth. *c* 1502 in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 286 *note*, In is solempnites was a great and a right pleasant puysauns of people.

† **Pui·ssancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being powerful; power, potency.

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 23 b, Some greater, and of more puissancie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 312 Alexander had neuer bin deliuered aliue, but for the puisancy of his horsse.

Puissant (piū·isănt, piu₁i·sănt, pwi·sănt), *a. arch.* Forms: 5 6 **puyss-, puissaunt(e,** 6 **puys-, pus-, -ant, -aunt, -a(u)nte,** *Sc.* **puss-, pissant,** 6–7 **puisant,** 6– **puissant.** [a. F. *puissant*, earlier *poissant*, also *possant*, *pussant*, *poussant* (Godef. *Compl.*):—Romanic type **possent-em*, pr. pple. of L. *posse* to be able, substituted for L. *potent-em.*

Some scholars explain the F. form in *puiss-* as influenced by the verbal forms *puis*, *puisse*: others suppose a Romanic **possient-em* for *possent-em*. The Fr. *puissant* is a disyllable (pwisān), as is also historically the Eng. (pwisā·nt, pwi·sănt), from 15th c to Matthew Arnold; so always in Sidney, Shaks., Drayton, and Milton, while Henry More, Shenstone, and others have (piu₁i·sănt), in 3 syllables; one or other of these was approved by all 18th c. orthoepists except Sheridan and Walker; these, following Spenser, give (piū·isănt), which is generally preferred by later dictionaries]

Possessed of or wielding power; having great authority or influence; mighty, potent, powerful.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 12 A mighti and a puissant woman *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom., Addit. Stories* i. 429 In Rome a puyssaunte Emperour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 65 But quham na thing is worthy nor pissant. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 37 Thys grete and puysant armaye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxviii. 513 Yᵉ sowdan rode on a pusaunt horse, and Huon folowed hym on the pusaunt mare. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II xvi. (S. T. S.) I. 156 Mare pussant þan afore. 1563 WINȜET *To Knox* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 138 A pissant patroun of ȝour cause. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 281 It was greate beautie to beholde theyr puyssant array. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 85 Wise Counsellours, stout Captaines, puissant Kings. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 207 The Queene is comming with a puissant Hoast. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xvi 28 Or who from France a puisant Armie brings? 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. IV. xxxix, And with puissant stroke the head to bruize. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i 351 His puissant Sword unto his side Near his undaunted heart was ty'd. 1750 SHENSTONE *Ode to Indolence* viii, And thou, puissant queen! be kind. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Bacchanalia* 63 The puissant crowned, the weak laid low.

Hence **Pui·ssantness,** puissance, power. *rare*[−1].

1552 J. ASTLEY in *Ascham's Eng. Wks.* (1904) 123 Not by the puisantnes of others who were knowne to be his open enemyes.

uissantly (see prec.), *adv. arch.* [f. prec. + 2.] In a puissant manner; with power, strength, influence.

75 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 45 Whan youre nobille castelle towne of Calix was beseigid..he puissauntly rescued
1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxii. 500 To resyst antly agaynst his enemyes. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 150 ssantly the Frenchmen doth he daunt. 1658 J. Webb *patra* viii. ii. 11 Who most puissantly served the en's resentment.

uit, -e, obs forms of Pewit, Put.

uitternell, obs. Sc. variant of Petronel.

uja, pujah, variants of Poojah.

Puke, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5-6 **pewke,** (5 **pewyke**), **puck(e, pook(e, peuk.** [Late ME. *pewke, ke,* a. MDu. *puuc, puyck,* name of the best sort woollen cloth (1420 in Verdam); in mod.Du. *ik* the best, the most excellent, the choice of thing, also as adj. 'excellent'; so LGer. *puk* in *puke ware* ware of superior quality, as cloth linen), WFris. *puwck,* NFris. *puk*: ulterior gin unknown. Its use to designate a colour is nd only in Eng. Not connected with F. *puce.*]

A superior kind of woollen cloth, of which wns were made. Also *attrib.*

66 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 354 He axsethe for kenge of a longe gowne of pewke, ij.s. 1480 *Wardr. . Edw. IV* (1830) 120, vj pair of hosen of puke. 1545 *nc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 63 A new gowne of ffrenche e lyned withe saten. 1555 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) Item vj yards of black puck, xviij[s]. 1562 *Ibid.* 160 One vne of fyne puke garded with velluett and furred with lge, xxvj[s]. viij[d] 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 257 the Shopp. A sadd coller brod clothe iij yeids xij[s]...a ke viij yeids xliij[s]. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 78 lt thou rob this Leatherne Ierkin, Christall button.. ne stocking, Caddice garter? 1612 Sheiton *Quix.* I. i. 20) 2 The rest and remnant thereof was spent on a kin of fine Puke [orig. *sayo de velarte*].

. A colour formerly used for woollen goods: as was produced by galls and copperas, it must ve been a bluish black or inky colour, but it is riously described: see quots. Also *attrib.*

rob. originally the usual colour of the cloth (sense 1).
30 Palsgr. 253/2 Pewke, a colour, *perse.* 1538 Elyot, *Ilus,* russette, sometyme blacke, but rather puke color, wene russet & black. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* 93) 82 Sume strange coullor or die as french puke. 1577 rrison *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 172 His coat, gowne, and ake of browne, blue, or puke. 1598 Florio, *Paonazzio* o, a deepe darke purple or puke colour. 1607 Topsell *ur-f. Beasts* 92 The colour of this Camell is for the most t browne or puke. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew* II v. 50) 124 To dye wool of a puke colour, take Galls and le your wool or your Cloth therein..halfe an hour, then e them up, and put in your Coperas into the same uor, then put in your wool again. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. t.* s. v. *Mixing colour,* If you would needs have your oth of three Colours, as of two dark and one light, or traly; supposing Crimson, Yellow or Puke.

Puke (piūk), *sb.*[2] [f. Puke *v.* (But the connexion of sense 3 is doubtful.)]

. An act of vomiting, a vomit.

737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 80 This [Pill] ierally begins its Operation with a Puke of yellow slimy tter. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxi. 242 It ve him first a puke, then a fever. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. She..had two pukes, which might have been occasioned increasing the squills to four grains.

. An emetic, a vomit.

743 *London & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 226 Which Comand, one would think, more fit for a Puke, than a grateful, dial, stomachic Bitter. 1775 Abigail Adams in *Fam. tt* (1876) 95 Yesterday Patty was seized, and took a puke. 849 H. Coleridge *Poems* (1850) II. 332 He never once udes to purge or puke.

. *U. S.* a. *slang.* A disgusting person. b. *lgar.* A nickname for a native of Missouri.

838 Haliburton *Clockmaker* Ser. II. xix. 289 The suckers Illinoy, the pukes of Missuri, and the connecrackers of rginia. 1847 Robb *Squatter Life* 152 Captain and all uds are a set of cowardly pukes.

. *Comb.* **Puke-weed** (*U.S.*), *Lobelia inflata,* ployed as an emetic.

853 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.*

Puke (piūk), *v.* [Known first as used by Shaks. 00; but the derivative *pukishness,* which implies adj. **pukish,* and this a sb. or (?) vb. *puke,* is und of date 1581. Origin unknown.

t has been suggested that it might represent an earlier *uke* (unrecorded), from the Indo-Eur. root *spu-, spew*hence OE. and OHG. *spīwan,* to spew, spit, L. *spuĕre,* :), which is app also the origin of a mod.Flem. *spukken,* 3. *spucken* (whence mod.Ger. *spucken*) to spew, spit; but e late appearance of the English word and the absence historical links make this a bare conjecture.]

. *intr.* To eject food from the stomach; to omit.

600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II vii. 144 At first the Infant, ewling, and puking in the Nurses armes. 1623 Webster *uchess of Malfi* II. i, Our duchess Is sick a-days, she pukes, r stomach seethes. 1691 Shadwell *Scourers* I. Wks. 1720 . 311 You puk'd at the sight of her. 1735 Pope *Donne st.* IV. 153 As one of Woodward's patients, sick, and sore, puke, I nauseate,—yet he thrusts in more. 1818 W. ennant *Anster F.* II. li, Their bench'd and gaudy boats, herein some joking and some puking sit. 1822-34 *Good's udy Med.* (ed. 4) I. 486 A most debilitating sickness pervened, with excessive efforts to puke.

. *trans.* To eject by vomiting; to vomit.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 102 It helpeth them that puke vp choler. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* IX. vii. 265 Pewking forth a thin waterish Humor by Salivation. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 19 They run no small risque of puking their gross slimy Humours into their Lungs. 1799 M. Underwood *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 243 After the child had puked-up a great quantity of meconium. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* II. liv. 182 She is bleeding from her mouth, she is puking up all her blood.

3. To cause to vomit, to treat with an emetic.

1739 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 669, I then ordered him..Eight or Ten Grains of Turbith mineral, which scarce puked him. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 536 Inoculating for the chicken pox. and puking infant radicals.

Puke, obs. and dial. form of Puck.

Puker (piū·kəɹ). [f. Puke *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who pukes or vomits.

1846 in Worcester.

†2. A medicine causing puking; an emetic. *Obs.*

1714 Garth *Dispens.* III. 28 The Griper Senna, and the Puker Rue, The Sweetner Sassafras are added too.

Puking (piū kiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Puke; vomiting. Also *attrib.* **puking fever** = *milk-sickness* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* II ii, I feel a horrible puking myself. 1757 Smollett *Reprisal* I. i, To be racked with perpetual puking. 1799 M. Underwood *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 105 This spontaneous puking is not attended with any violence to the stomach.

Puking (piū kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That pukes; also *fig.*

1691 *Weesils* i. 4 If puking Conscience thus can make you squeak. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 534 No evasion sly, Nor sober shift is to the puking wretch Indulged apart. 1799 M. Underwood *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 105 It is a saying with some experienced nurses, that a puking child is a thriving child.

†**Pu·kish,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Puke *sb.*[1] + -ish[1].] Somewhat puke-coloured.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* viii. D viij b, Bare foote, hyr lockes about hyr heade, ytuckde in pukishe frocke [*L. nigra succinctam vadere palla*].

†**Pu·kish,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[0]. [See Puke *v.*] Addicted to puking. Hence †**Pu·kishness.**

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* x. (1887) 56 Such, as be troubled with weaknesse, or pewkishnesse of stomacke.

Pukka, var. Pucka. **Pukree,** obs. f. Puggree.

Puku, variant of Pookoo.

Pu·ky, *a. rare.* [f. Puke *v.* + -y.] Inclined to puke or vomit; sickly.

1864 G. Meredith *Sandra Belloni* xxxiii, He was rendered peaky and puky only by people supposing him so.

Pulane, Sc. var. Polayn, *Obs.*, knee-armour.

Pulas: see Palas, E. Indian tree.

Pulaxe, Pulce, obs. ff. Pole-ax, Pulse.

†**Pulch.** *Obs.* A kind of small fish: see quot.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr* xix. 180 Gulls, Guffs, Pulches, Chevins, and Millers thumbs are a kind of jolt-headed Guiginis.

Pulche, obs. f. Polish *v.*; see also Pulque.

Pulchrify (pv·lkrifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *pulcher, pulcer,* acc. *pulchr-um, pulcr-um* beautiful + -fy.] *trans.* To beautify, adorn, embellish.

1795 Southey *Lett fr. Spain* i. (1797) 3 It was necessary that Senor Don Raimundo Aruspini should pulchrify his person. *Ibid.* viii. 96 [A hat] sent to be pulchrified by a hatter at Corunña.

Pulchritude (pv·lkritiūd). Also 5-7 **pulcri-,** 6 **pulc(h)ry-.** [ad. L. *pulchri-, pulcritūdo,* f. *pulcher, pulcer* beautiful: see -tude.] Beauty.

Rare in British use since 17th c; more used in U. S.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1109 Of som fan lusty lady, þat of pulcritude Were excellent al othir. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 Equalite of complexion.., rectitude of stature, and pulcritude of figure. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 90 b, Your noble persone, so formed and figured in shape and stature with force and pulchritude. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 94 There is great pulchritude and comliness of Proportion in the Leaves. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Acgst. Apion* II. (1755) IV. 388 He represented God as superior to all mortal conceptions in pulchritude. 1804 Southey *Lett.* (1850) I. 275 Both mother and grandmother cried out against me, notwithstanding my present pulchritude. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 408/2 Possessing little or no pulchritude.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A beauty.

1625 Shirley *Love-tricks* III. ii, To make ditties and ferses upon her mistress' beauties and pulchritudes. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 583 It was thought to be a pulchritude in their stile.

So †**Pul·chritudeness** (*erron.*) in same sense.

1547 Boorde *Introd Knowl.* i. (1870) 119 Suche a brydge of pulcritudnes, that in all the worlde there is none lyke. 1547 — *Brev. Health* ccxcvii. 97 b, Beauty, fayrenes, or pulcritudines, the whiche is a deceyvable grace.

†**Pul·chrous,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **pulcrious,** 6 **pulcruse.** [f. L. *pulcher, pulchr-* beautiful + -ous.] Beauteous, fair.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1263 The seffe child Ffiomont..Inly wel formed, pulcrious of face. *c* 1540 Boorde *The boke for to Lerne* A iij b, It.., reioyseth a mannes harte to se..the pulcruse prospecte.

Pulcrow: see *pull-crow* in Pull- 2.

†**Pulder,** obs. Sc. f. Pewter: cf. Puder.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 269 Thre dosane of Flander pulder plaittis.

Pulder, -ir, -re, obs. forms of Powder.

Puldron, obs. form of Pouldron.

Pule (piūl), *v.* Also 6 **pewle, puil, peule.** [In 16th c. also *pewle, peule,* perh. ad. F. *piaule-r* (16th c. *pioler* in Littré), dial. *piouler, piuler,* to cheep, chirp, whine = It *pigolare,* Neap. *piolare* to cheep as a chicken; of echoic origin. But the Eng. may be merely parallel to the French.]

1. *intr.* To cry in a thin or weak voice, as a child; to whine, to cry in a querulous tone.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. xiv. Wks. 1182/2 Yet canne thys peuyshe gyrle neuer ceace whining and pulyng for fear. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 148 Ye soules that lye pewling in the paynles paynes of his pikepurce purgatorie. 1602 Marston *Ant & Mel* III Wks 1856 I. 41 We wring our selves into this wretched world, To pule, and weepe, exclaime, to curse and raile. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* v. ii, Wherefore should I pule, and, like a gul, Put finger in the eye? 1713 Steele *Guardian* No 151 ¶ 1 When he is puling for bohea tea and cream. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 39 Don't come puling to me when it's too late.

2. To pipe plaintively, as a chicken, or the young of any animal; also said of the cry of the kite.

1598 Florio, *Vulpare,* to crie or pule like a kite. 1611 Cotgr., *Pepter,* to peepe, cheepe, or pule, as a young bird in the neast. *Ibid., Piouler,* to pule, or howle (as a young whelpe). 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. 40 Hunger makes the Lyons roare, the Chicke chirpe, the Kite pule. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry,* In case she hears any one pule, she must presently see if the little Animal does not require some Help to get out of the Shell.

3. *trans.* To utter or say (something) in a whining or querulous tone.

1535 *Goodly Primer, Dirige* (1848) 232 We have piteously puled forth, a certain sort of psalms.. for the souls of our Christian brethren and sisters. 1594 Drayton *Lucr* v. 6, I say, You Love, you peule me out a No. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Temple* 43 A second [puppet priest] pules, 'Hence, hence profane'. 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XXXIV. 235 In limbo pent it pules a curse.

†4. *intr.* To pine or waste away. Cf. Puling 2.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 214 All other kinde of Cattell when they are sicke consume and pule away by little and little, onely Goates perish suddenly.

Pule, *sb.* [f. Pule *v.*] The action of puling; whining or plaintive utterance; a whine.

1893 F. Espinasse *Lit. Recoll.* ix. 367 The melancholy book made by Matthew Arnold the theme of some of his melodious pule.

Pule, obs f. Pillow; Sc. var. Pool *sb.*[1]

Puleal, -col, variants of Puliol.

†**Pu·legie.** *Herb Obs* Also 5 **pulegye.** [a. F. *pulège,* L. *pūlegium* (also *pūlerium*), supposed to be f. *pulex* flea.] The herb Pennyroyal: cf. Puliol.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 76 Tak..þe rotys of Pulegye, þat ys pulyol. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) 1, Whan þei pasture of all herbes, þat one is clepid Sorpol [*Serpyl.* and þat other puligin [*var.* pulegium, puligium], þei be stronge and fast ennynge. 1599 A. M tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 364/2 Take Rue, Sentorye, Pulege, Agrimonye, Mintes.

Puler (piū·ləɹ). [f. Pule *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who pules, a whining, weakly person.

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1895) III. 7 When they sawe other..tenderly brought up like pulers. 1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. ii, Flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such piddlers, and such chicken-hearts. 1662 R. Codrington tr. *Knaggle's Ignoramus* v. ii, I am not such a puler as Mistress Katharine to be sea-sick. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 490 The puler at last has qualms.

†2. A young bird, a fledgeling. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Pepeur,* a peeper, cheeper; puler. 1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 50 To leane her, and returne to the Eyas, Brancher, or Puler.

†**Pu·leray.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? Name of an obsolete fabric of silk or silk and worsted.

1719 [Steele] *Spinster* 346 Many woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk, and even silks themselves are laid aside;..some of them are quite lost, and thrown out of sale, such as brillants and pulerays, anthernes and bombazines.

†**Puleyn.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4-5 **poleyne.** [a. OF. *po(u)lain* (1280 in Godef.), transf. use of *poulain* colt.] A slide for lowering casks into a cellar; = Pulley *sb.*[2]

[1236 *Close Roll* 21 *Hen. III* m. 20 Ad iij pulinos faciendos ad discarocanda vina regis ibidem. 1313-14 *Calendar of Inq. post mortem* V. 20 [Rendering 2*s* 9*d.* yearly at the castle of Norwich for a custom called] Pipe and Puleyn.] *c* 1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Et Willo de Stottesyete pro puleyns et aliis necessariis faciendis. xiij d. 1373 in Riley *Lond. Mem* (1868) 369, 20 poleynes, 2 wyndying poleys. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 407/2 Poleyne, *troclea.*

Puliall, variant of Puliol.

Pulica rious, *a. nonce wd* [f. L. *pūlicāri-us* of or belonging to fleas, f. *pūlex, pūlic-em* flea; cf. *pūlicāria* (sc. *herba*) flea-bane, see -ous.] Of the nature of a flea, of the flea kind.

1872 Ruskin *Fors Clav* xvii. 4 Has he multiplied himself into a host of pulicarious dragons—bug dragons?

So †**Pu·licary** *a. Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 358 Psyllium is a pulicary herb so called from its seed.

Pulicat(e, variant of Pullicate.

Pulicine (piū·lisəin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pūlex, pūlic-em* flea + -ine[1].] Of or relating to fleas.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pulicine,* of or pertaining to a Flea. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. p. cxlv, My own pulicine experiences would excite some surprise.

†**Pulick mountain, pulimountayn,** obs. ff. *poly-mountain* (Poly c); cf also Puliol b.

1657 C. Belk *Univ. Charac.* K ij, Pulick mountain. 1562

TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 b, Serpillum that is in gardines is called for the moste parte in Englande creping thyme, and about Charde pulimountayn.

Pulicous (piū·likəs), *a. rare.* Also *erron.* **pulicious.** [ad. L. *pūlicōs-us*, f. *pūlex* flea: see -OUS.] Abounding in fleas; fleay.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pulicous*, full of fleas. **1721–90** in BAILEY. **1843** LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. xviii, A pulicious fever, caused by lying upon an old leathern sofa, prevented me from closing my eyes. **1853** G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 197 We slept in our clothes across a very pulicious mattress.

So **Pu·licose** *a.*, infested with fleas, flea-bitten; *Path.* resembling flea-bites; **Pulico·sity**, the condition of being infested with fleas.

1730 BAILEY (folio), **Pulicose*, abounding with or full of Fleas. [Hence in J., etc.] **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 637 Pulicose or petechial spots were at one time supposed to be in every instance the result of debilitating and putrid fevers. *Ibid.* 638 Simple pulicose scurvy.—Exhibiting from the first a pulicose or flea-bite appearance. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Pulicosity*, abundance of Fleas. **1809** *European Mag.* LX. 20 He could not get a wink of sleep.. from the extreme pulicosity of the beds.

Puling (piū·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PULE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb PULE; whining, plaintive piping; a complaint.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. (1557) 83 The women will ofte complayne and vexe their housbandes, and angre them withe peuysshe puelynge. **1625** BACON *Ess.*, *Masques & Triumphs* (Arb.) 540 Let the Songs be Loud, and Cheerefull, and not Chirpings, or Pulings. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxix, Be a man, Jack, and have no more of this puling.

† **b.** One who pules; a weakling. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) I. 29 Catoes sonne was such a weake pulinge, that he could not away with much hardnesse.

Puling (piū·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PULE *v.* + -ING [2].] **1.** Crying as a child, whining, feebly wailing; weakly querulous. Mostly *contemptuous.*

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 299/2 So much and in suche wise as we sely pore pewling sowles neither can deuise nor vtter. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 185 A wretched puling foole, A whining mammet. **1648** MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 6 The unmaskuline Rhetorick of any puling Priest. **1781** COWPER *Expost.* 474 While yet thou [Britain] wast a grov'ling puling chit. **1857** W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. i, [She] is not one of the puling, sentimental sort.

† **2.** Pining, ailing, weakly, sickly. *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F j b, How weake and pewlyng his childhode. **1641** BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 382 As well as puling stomacks are made strong By eating against Appetite. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1662) II. 126 Lean land will serve for puling pease and faint fetches. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Puling*, sickly, weakly, crazy.

Hence **Pu·lingly** *adv.*

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 42 Mistress, be rul'd by me, and do not speake so pulingly. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Wilts.* (1662) III. 146 An erected soul, disdaining pulingly to submit to an infamous death. **1904** C. L. MARSON *Folk Songs Somerset* I. p. xi, The so-called cultured people lament pulingly that we have been forgotten in the Divine Almonry.

† **Pu·liol.** *Herb. Obs.* Also 5 **pylyol(e, -eol,** 5–6 **pulyol(e,** 5–7 **-iall,** 6 **-ioll, -iole, yall, pilliall,** 7 **puleall.** [a. OF. *puliol, poulieul, poliol* (14th c. in Godef.):—L. type **puleiolum*, dim. of *puleium, pulegium* pennyroyal (or ? ad. L. **poliolum*, dim. of *polium* POLY). Cf. mod.F. *pouliot* (with different suffix) pennyroyal (Littré), also F. dial. *policu, poulieu, pouillu* thyme (Godef.).] The name of some aromatic herbs. **a.** (also **puliol royal**) = PENNYROYAL, *Mentha Pulegium.* **b. Puliol mountain**, perh. the same as *poly mountain* (POLY c); but sometimes identified with Wild Thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*: cf. PELLAMOUNTAIN.

[Cf. **1450** *Alphita* 150/2 *Pulegium regale*, gliconeum idem, simile est calamento minori. *Pulegium ceruinum uel montanum*, serpillum, [herpillum] idem, minora habet folia quam alia, gallice puliol, anglice Brotheruurt. *Pulegium* quando simpliciter ponitur pro regale intelligitur. *Ibid.* 167/1 *Serpillum*.. gallice serpoul uel tymbre uel puliol. *Ibid.* 31/2 s.v. *Calamiten.* *Ibid.* 120/2 s.v. *Montanum serpillum.* **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* 672 Pennie royall [called] *Pulegium regale* for difference sake between it and wilde Time, which of some is called *Pulegium montanum*.]

a. [*c* **1265** *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/1 Chaudes herbes..*Pulegium*, *i.* puliol, *i.* hulwurt. *Ibid.* 557/20 *Origanum*, *i.* puliol real, *i.* wdeminte.] **14..** *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 19 in *Anglia* XVIII. 295 Take eysyl & pulyole ryale And camomylle. *Ibid.* 35, viij [ounces] of puliol reall. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/25 *Pelegum*, *anglice* Pylyole. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pyleol ryal, *origonum.* **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* B ij b, Take puliall and garlek and stampe it wele togeder. *a* **1568** in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 360 Sum bad hir tak erb pilliall. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxv. 232 This herbe is called.. in English Penny Royal, Puliol Royall. **1611** COTGR., *Pouliot*, Penniroyall, Pulial royall. **1706** [see b].

b. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 399/1 Pylyol mounteyne, herbe, *Pulegium.* *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 104 Take puliol montayne, þat is to say hullewort and wasshe hit clene. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvi. (1870) 289 These thynges folowynge doth purge Melancoly: quyckbeme, pulyall mountane. **1545** ELYOT *Dict.*, *Clinopodium*, the herbe whiche is called Puliole mountayne. **1657** C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* K ij, Puleall of the mountain. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Puliol*, or *Puliol-Mountain*, a sort of Herb; *Puliol-Royal*, the same as Penny-Royal.

Pulisch(e, -ish(e, -ysh(e, obs. ff. POLISH *v.*

Pulk [1] (pʊlk). Now *local.* Forms: α. 3–5 **polk,** 5 **polke**; β. 5–7 **pulke,** 7 **pulck,** 5– **pulk.** [ME. *polk*, app. dim. of OE. *pōl*, ME. *pōl(e* (in 15th c. also *pull*) POOL *sb.*[1] Cf. CHINK.] A small pool, especially of standing water; a small pond or water-pit; a shallow well or tank; a puddle, a plash; a small lake or 'broad'.

c **1300** *Havelok* 2685 On þe feld was neuere a polk [*rime* folk] Þat it ne stod of blod so ful, Þat þe strem ran intil þe hul. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2886 Mine hors þe water vp brouȝt, Of o polk in þe way. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Polke or pul yn a watur (*H.* pulk water, *P.* polke, or pulke water), *vortex.* **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 842 It is easie for a woman to goe to a pond or pulke standing neare to her doore. **1674–91** RAY *N. C. Words* 56 A *Pulk*, a Hole of standing Water, is used also for a Slough or Plash of some depth. **1678** *Coll. Conn. Hist. Soc.* VI. 186 The Highway..very chargeable to mayntayne by reason of swamps pulcks and Hoales that lye in the said Highway. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Pulk*, a hole full of mud, or a small muddy pond. Otherwise a *pulk-hole*, a shallow place containing water. **1883** G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* i. (1884) 7 In the little 'pulks' or miniature Broads, which everywhere open off the river, are lilies ..in dazzling abundance.

b. Comb. *pulk-hole.*

a **1825** [see above]. **1887** JESSOPP *Arcady* 55 The turf in the pulk hole or bog lands.

† **Pulk** [2]. *north. dial. Obs.* A chest of drawers; a bureau.

1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 415 A pulke of mazer xxvjs viijd. **1590** *Ibid.* II. 197 Myne uncle Barker's debt book, lyeinge in.. a dresser then, the key whereof is in a pulke in the perlor. **1596** *Ibid.* 297 *note*, The standinge pulke in the hall.

‖ **Pulk** [3], **polk** (pʊlk, pɒlk). [a. F. *pulk*, a. Pol. *polk*, Russ. полкъ *polk*" a regiment, an army.] A regiment of Cossacks. Also *transf.*

1791 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 198/2 It is permitted to all citizens to serve in the army in any regiment or pulk. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 302 Two pulks of cossacks, each pulk consisting of 500 men. **1848** THACKERAY *Contrib. to 'Punch'* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 195 Now charging a pulk of Chartists. **1861** W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 22 Oct., A squadron of cavalry.. whose saddlery accoutrements.. and uniforms would not be tolerated in a polk of Cossacks of the Black Sea.

‖ **Pulka** (pʊ·lkă). Also *erron.* **pulkha, pulk.** [a. Finnish *pulkka*, Lapp. *pulkke*, (acc. to Friis, more purely) *bulkke, bulke.*] A Lapland travelling-sledge in shape like the front half of a boat, drawn by a single reindeer.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 35 Confined in one of those carriages or pulkhas. **1808** ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I. 177 No rein-deer bids her pulkha fly. **1858** B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* ix. 84 These pulks are shaped very much like a canoe; they are about five feet long, one foot deep, and eighteen inches wide, with a sharp bow and a square stern. You sit upright against the stern-board, with your legs stretched out in the bottom. **1881** DU CHAILLU *Land Midn. Sun* II. 79 Numerous pulkas..were scattered around. **1885** S. TROMHOLT *Aurora Borealis* I. 108 The sleigh would capsize quicker than the Pulk.

† **Pull**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *pull*, found beside *pōl*, POOL *sb.*[1] (q. v.); cf. also Welsh *pwll* in same sense: the relations between these forms are obscure. (The Sc. *pule, puil* (pul) is = Eng. *pool.*)] A pool. (In the OE. example, a pool in a stream.) **b.** *Comb.* **pull-reed,** *dial.*: see *pool-reed*, POOL *sb.*[1] 3.

c **1075** *Grant by Offa* (*c* 779) in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I. 326 Of seȝes mere in þæs pulles heafod.. of ðorn brycge in þone pull, & æfter þam pulle in baka brycge..in dodhæma pull, of þam pulle eft in Temede stream. **1199** *Rot. Chart.* (1837) 8/2 Terram de Hunfridehevecl.. et partem polli que dicitur Kierkepolle. *a* **1300** *Joseph & Jacob* 18 Hi floten swiþe rued bi dich & bi pulle. *c* **1440** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1032 A sobur brook amydde or ellis a welle With pullis [L. *lacunis*] faire. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Pull-reed*, a long reed used for ceilings instead of laths. *Somerset.*

Pull (pul), *sb.*[2] [f. PULL *v.*]

I. The act, action, or faculty of pulling.

1. An act of pulling or drawing towards oneself with force: a general term, including both a momentary pluck, wrench, or tug, and a continued exercise of force. Also *fig.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pul, or draȝte.., *tractus.* **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 137 There were two hangemen ready and eche of them a payre of tonges read hote: at the three first pulles he helde his peace. **1609** S. W. *Marie Magd. Fun. Teares* 53 She beheld thy armes and legges racked with violent puls, thy hands and feet boared with nayles. **1681** FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* iv. 82 If the Lord draw not the soul, and that with an omnipotent pull, it can never come from itself to Christ. **1795** MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* I. x. 178 He rang the bell...After waiting..he was about to repeat the pull. **1875** HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* viii. (1883) 77 There is a pull from above, and there is a push from below. **1883** GILMOUR *Mongols* 154 With a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, round goes the wheel.

b. The force expended in pulling or drawing; pulling power or force (with or without the production of motion); draught, traction, strain; the force of attraction. Also *fig.*

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 505/1 If the stock [of an anchor] were very short, the pull of the cable would tend ..to drag the end of the stock along the bottom. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. i. § 1 We may have pressure without motion, or dead pull. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvii. 319 The sides of the glacier are acted upon by an oblique pull towards the centre. **1863** — *Heat* xiv. § 692 (1870) 480 The entire pull of the sun being then exerted upon it. **1900** *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 745/1 The amount of this magnetic pull may be very considerable.

c. The drawing or dragging of a weight; the exertion of carrying one's own weight up a steep ascent against the force of gravity. (Cf. 8.)

1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 70 The next night left.. for Konigsberg, a long pull of fifty-eight hours in a diligence. **1861** SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I. iv. 179 A stiff pull it was that brought us to the top. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vii. 158 The work had been simply a stiff pull against the collar. **1872** JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 209 A good steady pull must necessarily land the tourist on the summit.

2. Specific or technical uses of sense 1.

a. *Printing.* A pull of the bar of the hand-press (see PULL *v.* 14); hence, an impression taken or a page or part of one printed, by this; now *spec.* a rough 'proof', taken without an overlay and the adjustments necessary for a finished impression.

First, second pull, the part of the forme printed at the first or second pull of the bar in the early presses, in which more than one impression of the platen was sometimes necessary to cover a large forme; so *forme of one pull.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 393 When a Form of one Pull comes to the Press. **1771** LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 358 Having Pulled the First Pull,..he turns the Rounce about again,. and then Pulls his second Pull. **1787** *Printer's Gram.* 328 That which causes a Soft Pull is putting in pieces of felt or paste board. **1885** J. COLEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* V. 500 Previous to its suppression, they gave me a 'pull' of it [an article]. **1900** UPWARD *Eben Lobb* 41 Take away that pull and bring me a revise directly. There are five mistakes in one par of 'Talk'. **1909** H. HART in *Let.*, To a printer the difference between 'a pull' and a 'finished impression' is, that the one has no preliminary making-ready, and the other has.

b. A pull at the bridle in order to check a horse; *spec.* in *Racing*, a check dishonestly given to a horse in order to prevent his winning.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 123 He will run thro' at the Speed he begins with, or nearly so, because every Horse..requires to have a Pull. **1840** BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1258 The pull and hustle are effective bridle manipulations...The horse, which ..is so free.. a goer as on no occasion to require the pull and hustle, is the very one that will be benefited by it when running in. **1856** 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. II. ii. § 2 (ed. 2) 381/2 It is easier to go into the saddling enclosure and select a winner of a steeplechase, barring accidents and pulls.

c. A pull at an oar; hence, a short spell at rowing; a passage or journey in a rowing-boat.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 283 We had a hard pull with our oars to get on board the buss. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv, Whalemen make the best boats' crews in the world for a long pull. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, The college eight was to go down ..to the reaches ..for a good training pull. **1892** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 221/2 The oarsman gave a lusty pull.

d. The act of pulling the trigger of a fire-arm; also, the force required to pull the trigger.

1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxxvi, He had never known the pull of a pistol to be so heavy before. **1892** GREENER *Breech-Loader* 186 As the angles given are similar to the action when pulling the trigger with the finger, it is necessary to know this when trying the pulls of guns. **1900** *Daily News* 5 Sept. 3/2 Armed with the Lee straight-pull rifle.

e. The act of drawing a card.

1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basset Table* 52 The Knave won Sonica,..And, the next Pull, my Septleva I lose.

f. *Cricket.* A hit which brings a ball pitched to the off side round to leg. So in *Golf*, a hit which causes the ball to swerve in its flight towards the left (i.e. of a right-handed player).

1892 *Daily News* 29 June 2/7 The veteran E. M. Grace brought off some most alarming pulls. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 3/2 The 'pull', which is simply an artistic method of placing the ball where the field is not. **1903** H. H. HILTON in Low *Concerning Golf* 66 When the wind is coming from the player's right the presence of a slight pull adds many yards to the length of a drive.

g. *Long pull* (in public-house phraseology): the supply to a person of an amount of intoxicating liquor (usually beer) exceeding that for which he asks.

Understood to be so called from the extra pull given by the publican at the beer-pump (cf. sense 6).

1908 *Times* 3 Nov. 4/5 (Parl. Rept.) He [Mr. Asquith] would not say they [licensing bench] actually imposed conditions as to what was called the 'long pull', but they certainly had the power to do so. *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 6/5 (A member of committee) The licensing justices were to be empowered also to attach to the renewal of a licence a prohibition of what was known as 'the long pull'.

† **3.** A turn or bout at pulling each other in wrestling or any struggle; a trial of strength of body, will, determination, argument, etc.; a bout, a set-to; often in *to stand* or *wrestle a pull. Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1809 Þe firste pul so harde was set Þat þeyr brestes to-gyder met...Ilk oþer pulled. *c* **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 164 For manye a man that may nat stonde a pul It likyth hym at wrastelyng for to be. *c* **1400** *Laud Troy Bk.* 7996 Thei [Trojans] vnnethe stode hem a pul. *c* **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4480 At Auerice now haue here a pul. *Ibid.* 5232 Þer-with þis land hath wrastled many a pul. *a* **1568** *O wrechit Man* 39 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 210 Aganis his dynt thow may nocht stand ane pow. **1588** DRAKE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 32 We.. mynd with the Grace of God, to wressell a poull with him. **1747** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1749) II. xxxvi. 243 We have just now had another pull. Upon my word, she is excessively ..unpersuadable.

b. *fig.* A single effort or act likened to pulling; a 'go'.

1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* II. 244 It's of no use my trying to get in more than a word at a pull,..he would only stop me twenty times. 1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 54 The opportunity both desired of having the first 'pull' at their new master.

4. The power or capacity of pulling instead of being pulled; advantage possessed by one party, course, or method over another; esp. in phrase *to have a* or *the pull of, on, upon,* or *over* some one. *The pull of the table*, in gambling games, the advantage possessed by the dealer or banker.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* v. vii. (1886) 82 They have a verie cold pull of this place, which is the speciall peece of scripture alledged of them. 1781 Burgoyne *Ld of Manor* III. i. 61 Oh, you'll have quite the pull of me in employment. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Pull*, an important advantage possessed by one party over another. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xli, That they may know what their chances are, and who naturally has the pull over them. 1890 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II. xv. 255, I think, on the whole, I have the pull of him. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 131 There's no particular pull in it. 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 767 Economy is the unquestionable 'pull' of vegetarianism.

b. *spec.* Personal or private influence capable of being employed to one's advantage. *U. S. slang.*

1889 *Chr. Union* (N. Y.) 17 Jan. 68 The sole difference being that B had a 'pull' on the [excise] Board and A had none. 1894 Stead *If Christ came to Chicago* 31, I have got a pull, and any one who has got a pull can do a great deal. 1897 in *Daily News* 28 May 6/4 Appointed to commissions because, to use an American expression, they had a political pull.

5. A long or deep draught of liquor.

[Perh. in origin a different word: cf. Pull *v.* 12.]

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, And when ye meete at one pot, he shall haue the first pull. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 510 He swallowed down both..at two or three pulls. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 74 He calls for a Quart, and bids the Child take a hearty Pull. 1835-40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 319 Who's for a pull of grog? suppose we have a pull, gentlemen—a good pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, eh! 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* ix. 377 The oxen..seemed to enjoy, not a little, a vigorous pull of good rain water. 1867 Baker *Nile Tribut.* iv. (1872) 61 A long and deep pull at the water-skin.

II. Concrete senses.

6. That part of a mechanism with which a pull is exerted; a handle or the like; often in *comb.*, as *beer-pull* (the handle of a beer-pump), *bell-pull*; also, an instrument or device for pulling.

1810 in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 438 She..laid the pull of the bell over the end of the bed. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 344 There was a parlour, Aye, and a carpet and bell pull too! 1864 Beer pull [see Beer *sb.*[1] 4]. 1896 A. Morrison *Child of the Jago* 43 The landlady hung hysterical on the beer-pulls in the bar. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Apr. 3/5 'Pulls', too, may be procured; rubber pulls, threads, and tubes that run beneath the suave performer's clothes as the pipes and wires run invisibly under London.

†**7.** Some kind of draw-net. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1303 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 40 Duæ sagenæ quæ vocantur 'Tol et Pul'.

8. A part of a road where more than ordinary effort is necessary; *esp.* a steep ascent. (Cf. 1 c.)

1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* IV. 130 This dairy woman was fain to get out to walk up this pull. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 63 If the roads were without pulls, a greater weight might be taken. 1855 Chamier *My Travels* III. iv. 101 The track is a severe pull, and a most disagreeable, fagging one.

9. *Combinations*: see Pull-.

†**Pull**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. F. *poule* fowl, orig. chicken:—late L. *pulla*, fem. of *pullus* young of any animal. Cf. Pullet.] A bird of the poultry kind, a fowl. In comb. *pull-fowl*. Also *pull-bill*, *-roll* (poultry-bill, -list).

1604 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 312 The giveing of allowance of all the Poultry in the Pull-Rowles, Pull Bills, and other particular Breivements of the Household. a 1688 J. Wallace *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 16 Here is plenty both of wild and tame Fowls, Pull-Fowls, Hens, Dukes, Goose, &c.

Pull (pul), *v.* Forms: 1 **pullian**, 4–5 **pullen**, **-yn**, 4–7 **pulle**, **pul**, 4– **pull**, (6 **puyll**, **polle**, **poull**; *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 5–8 **pow**, 8–9 **pou**, **pu'**, 9 **poo**, **poogh**). [OE. *pullian* (with compound *a-pullian*), rare, and of uncertain etymology.

It has been compared with LG. *pûlen* to shell (peas, etc.), husk, decorticate, strip, pick, pluck, pinch, tear (*Bremisches Wbch.* III. 372), also *pulen*, *pulken*, MDu. *polen*, 'decorticare' (Kilian), EFris. (Saterland) *pûlje*, NFris. *pullin*, *pôle*: cf. MLG., LG. *pûle*, Du. *peul* husk, cod, shell. But there are great difficulties both of sense and form. If *pull* and *pluck* both went back to OTeut. a primitive connexion between them would be conceivable, but historical evidence of this is entirely wanting.

The OE. instances known show already three senses or uses; but all belong to the general notion of *pluck*, *snatch* (with fingers, claws, or beak), rather than to that of *draw with sustained force or effort*, as in modern use. The former is therefore assumed as the primary sense.]

I. In senses akin to *pluck*.

1. *trans.* To pluck or take away (anything) by force from where it grows or is set or attached; = Pluck *v.* 1. **a.** To pluck or draw out (feathers, hair, etc.). *Obs.* or *dial.*

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 ʒif þu nimest wulfes mearh and smyrest mid hraðe ða stowe þe þa hær beoð of apullud [*v. r.* -od] ne ʒebafoð seo smyrung þæt hy eft wexen.] c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 200 To the Crowe he stirte and that anon And pulled hise white fetheres euerychon. c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* xxvi. 10 Here federes were pulled, she myght nat fle. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, That Tamburlaine That as I hear, doth mean to pull my plumes. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 7 Wee'le pull his Plumes.

b. To pluck or draw up by the root (plants, e.g. turnips, carrots, flax). See also *pull up* (31 b).

c 1350 *Nom. Gall.-Angl.* 236 *Homme en gardeyn arace nauet*, M[an] in the ʒerde pullith nepus. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 146 How it [flax] shold be sowen, weded, pulled, repeyled, watred, wasshen, dryed, beten. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xii. (1614) 507 The herbe is..sowne as other herbs, in due time pulled and dried. 1785 Burns *Halloween* ii, To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks [cabbages], An' haud their Halloween. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 345 Their tops being of a darker green and stronger, which continued..until they [turnips] were pulled.

c. To pluck, gather, cull, pick (fruit, flowers, or leaves) from the trees or plants on which they grow. Now chiefly *Sc.* (*pu'*, *pou*, *pow*).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 128 Þe sote-sauerende [sweet-savouring] frut sone to pulle. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxi. 5 Thei shul not pulle grapes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 405/2 Plukkyn, or pulle frute, *vellico*, *avello*. c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xliii. 398 To wheche Roser men gon. the flowres to pullen In gret hast. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxi. 26 An ald ʒaid aver, Schott furth..to pull the claver. 1685 Dryden *Hor.*, *Epode* ii. 30 He joys to pull the ripen'd pear. c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 107 Hopp yards where they were at work pulling hopps. 1721 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.*, *Yng Laird & Edin. Katy* iii, We'll pou the daisies on the green. 1724 — *Royal Archers Shooting* viii, Haste to the garden then bedeen, The rose and laurel pow. 1794 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 240, I pulled above 3000 peaches and nectarines. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* vii. (1858) 136 We had delayed..until the better fruit had been pulled.

†**d.** To gather or collect (other produce). *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iv. 3 b, They pul from the said Sapins [fir trees] great abundance of rosin.

e. *intr.* To bear or admit of plucking or pulling.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 57 They [pease] pull the best when they are the most feltered togeather. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Sept. an. 1774, They [beans] may not pull so easily in dry weather.

2. *trans.* **a.** *To pull caps*: to snatch or pull off one another's caps; hence, to scuffle, to quarrel: see Cap *sb.*[1] 9. So *to pull wigs*.

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxiv. 224 If either of you have any inclination to pull caps for the title of Miss Belmont, you must do it with all speed. 1785, etc. [see Cap *sb.*[1] 9]. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* vii. (1824) 120 A pair of Amazons pulling Caps. 1823 J. Simpson *Ricardo the Outlaw* II. 183 A man..for whom half the females of Paris were pulling caps. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 183 Twelve halls of justice might be provided..for the worst of which the judges at Westminster would pull wigs.

b. To snatch, steal, filch. *slang.*

1821 Haggart *Life* (ed. 2) 63, I pulled a scout, and passed it to Graham. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 414/1 We lived by thieving, and I do still—by pulling flesh.

†**3.** *trans.* and *intr.* *Cards.* To draw a card from the pack; hence *fig.* *To pull for prime* (also *to pull prime*), to draw for a card or cards which will make the player 'prime'. (Cf. Pluck *v.* 2 d, Prime *sb.*[2] 6.) In last quot., to draw lots. *Obs.*

1593 Donne *Sat.* ii. 86 Hee..spends as much tyme Wringing each Acre, as men pulling Prime. 1619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* IV. ix, Faith Sir my rest is up, And what I now pull, shall no more afflict me Then if I plaid at span-counter. a 1625 — *Woman's Prize* I. ii, My rest is up, wench, and I pull for that Will make me ever famous. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple*, *Jordan* iii, Riddle who list, for me, and pull for Prime. *Ibid.*, *Ch. Militant* 134 The world came both with hands and purses full To this great lotterie, and all would pull.

4. *intr.* To snatch or tear *at* something; *spec.* of a hawk: To tear or pluck at food; to feed by snatches.

1826 Sir J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* 14 [The young hawk may be] allowed for a short time to pull upon a stump or pinion, from which he can get but little meat. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry Valley Indus* vi. 65 Sometimes she is allowed to pull upon a stump. 1883 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss., *Pull through the hood*, to eat through the aperture in the front of the hood. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. iii, The cattle lingering to pull at a particularly tempting tuft of bush grass growing in the moist ditches which ran along each side of the highway.

5. *trans.* By metathesis of object: To strip (a bird) of feathers, or † (a sheep or other beast) of wool or the like (*obs.*), by plucking; = Pluck *v.* 5. Now *rare* or *dial.*

To pull a crow with another: see Crow *sb.*[1] 3 b.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 176 ʒif him þince þæt he sceap pullige, ne biþ þæt god. c 1350 *Nom. Gall.-Angl.* 310 M[an] pyndith a gray gose..And pulluth [*deplume*] a coppid larke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 17 What Schep that is full of wulle Upon his back, thei [the shepherds] toose and pulle, Whil ther is eny thing to pile. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 Take smale byrdys, an pulle hem an drawe hem clene. c 1450 *Ibid.* 78 Ffesaunte rosted,..pull him dry. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 838 To pull or plucke geese, *deplumare anseres*. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 35 Take an olde Cocke and pull him quicke, bruse him well, and kill him. 1662 [see Crow *sb.*[1] 3 b]. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 17 One cast the Animal, and the other two pull'd the Fowls. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 19 [A labourer says] I'd pull a lot of sparrows, or maybe some blackbirds and thrushes, and then cut 'em down the back, and fill their bodies full of bread.

b. In *Tanning*, To remove the hair or wool from (hides or skins) with a pulling-knife; also, in *Hat-making*, To free (fur) from the long hairs.

1578-9 *Proclam. Q. Eliz.* 28 Feb., From Shroue Tuesday..vntill the last day of June..no maner of person or persons shall pull or clippe, or cause to be pulled or clipped, any maner of wooll fell. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 377/1 The fur..is then 'pulled'—that is, the long hairs or 'kemps' are removed with a curved knife, and sold to upholsterers.

†**6.** *fig.* (or in *fig. phrases*). To strip (a person) of his property or money; to fleece; to despoil, rob, plunder, cheat; = Pluck *v.* 6. *To pull a finch, pigeon, plover*, etc., to fleece a simple or unsuspecting person: see the sbs. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 654 And priuely a fynch eek koude he pulle. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 126 ʒe plucked and pulled hem anon to þe skynnes. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5984 If I may grype a riche man, I shal so pulle him, if I can. c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 972 ʒe princis..That pullis the pure ay. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Returne* Wks. (Grosart) I. 130 The same King Lewes..vrged with extreame necessitie beganne at the last to pull the Church himselfe. 1627 W. Hawkins *Apollo Shroving* II. iv. 33 Hee's a yong fat gosling to pull. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 146 They pull pigeons in gaming houses.

II. To draw with force; to move or try to move or remove by such action.

7. *trans.* To exert upon (anything) a force that tends to snatch, draw, or drag it away; to drag or tug at.

c 1000 *Epist. Alex. ad Aristot.* in *Anglia* IV. 152 Þær eac cwoman hreaþemys..and þa on ure ondwlitan sperdon and us pulledon. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8295 Þai..wold haue led the lord o-lyue to þe towne, But the stoure was so stithe & stedis so thicke, That pullid hym with pyne, but passid þai noght. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* P 835 To pull, or plucke the haire, *vellico*. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi, After they [the shampooers] haue well pulled and stretched your armes. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 6 The sun and the earth mutually pull each other. 1878 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIV. 651, I shall pull your coat-tail. *Mod.* Don't pull my hair; you hurt me. He complains that another boy pulled his ears.

b. *To pull by the ear, nose, sleeve*, etc., orig. perh. to draw or move by pulling at these parts, subseq. to gain attention, or to inflict corporal chastisement or insult, by such means.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1265 Pulden prestes by þe polle & plat of her hedes. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 116 Such is our dulness and forgetfulness, that we must oft be taught and put in remembrance,..and, as it were pulled by the ear. 1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 148 This would pull them by the sleeve, and bid them look on the covetous Gehazi. a 1688 W. Clagett 17 *Serm.* (1699) 330 Their consciences had pulled every one of them for it at certain times. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 2, I very civilly requested him to remove his Hand, for which he pulled me by the Nose. 1793 J. Williams *Life Ld Barrymore* 79 Compelled to pull him by the tail.

c. *To pull a bell*: to pull the bell-rope or handle in order to ring the bell; so *to pull a punkah* (i.e. its rope).

a 1815 in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 438 He put out his hand to pull the bell. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* i. 25, I was engaged to pull a punkah in the house of an English lawyer.

d. *To pull* (also *draw*) *one's leg*: see Leg 2. *To pull the long bow*: see Long-bow 2.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxx, What is it makes him pull the long bow in that wonderful manner? 1901 G. Douglas *Ho. w. Green Shutters* 216 He had pulled his leg as far as he wanted it. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 July 122/3 We suspect that some Irish harper was 'pulling the author's leg' when he gave it.

e. *To pull the strings, wires*: see the sbs.

8. To draw, drag, or haul with force or effort towards oneself (or into some position so viewed or pictured); generally with an adv. or phrase expressing direction. For use with particular advbs., see senses 20–31.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 60 A caudron he let fulle Wiþ seþing oile vol Inouȝ and let him þer-Inne pulle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 219 Tyl pardoneres haued pite and pulled hym in to house. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 15837 (Trin.) And as þei to & fro him pulde: his body was stounde. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 99 As she was goynge for Turves, he..pullid her to bed to hym. 1687 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 581, I did with much difficulty pull Wiggins off the deputy governor. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 58 Holding a Handkerchief about their neck with both hands they pull it sometimes this way, and sometimes that way, as if they were out of their wits with Grief. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxx, He placidly pulled his nightcap over his ears. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 31 She had pulled her blonde perruque all awry in her vexation. 1898 Rowe, etc. *Rowing* (Badm. Libr.) 26 The oarsman [will] meet his oar. By this phrase is meant that he will pull his body to his oar at last instead of his oar to his body, thus very considerably shortening his stroke.

b. *To pull in* or *to pieces*, etc., to separate the parts of (anything) forcibly; to destroy, demolish; also *fig.* to analyse and criticize unfavourably; = *pick to pieces* (Pick *v.*[1] 11). *To pull an old house on one's head*: see House *sb.*[1] 18.

1552 Elyot *Dict.*, *Distraho*..to plucke or pull in peces. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxiii. 10 The Captaine, fearing lest Paul should haue bene pulled in pieces of them, commanded the soldiers [etc.]. 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 88 Wary how they pull an old house upon their owne heads. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* Ded., Public Conversations, where every body pulls and is pulled to pieces. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 251 The complexional disposition of some of your guides to pull every thing in pieces. 1884 H. Smart *From Post to Finish* xx, But what cannot one pull to pieces?

9. *intr.* To perform the action of pulling; to

exert drawing, dragging, or tugging force. Often with *at* = sense 7. Also *fig.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 68 To see hem pulle in þe plow aproche me by-houez. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1607 Sith he pullith at his croke, So fast in to the flesh it toke. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 110 Than pane with passioun me opprest, And ever did Petie on me pow. 1694 *Acc. Scv. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 131 Notwithstanding that the Rope of its own accord doth pull or draw very hard. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 ¶ 3 When Ambition pulls one Way. Interest another, Inclination a third. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, Taking the knot in my hand, [I] began to pull; but not a ship would stir. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 405 The lever at which it [the spring of a watch] pulls is lengthened as it grows weaker. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 179 In double-acting engines . the piston-rod forces upwards as well as pulls. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s. v. *Pou*, 'Poo away me lads'. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. ii. 78 He pulled, but could not draw it up. *Mod.* You want a horse that pulls well

b. *spec.* Of a horse: To strain (esp. habitually and persistently) against the bit.

1791 'G GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 My horse, who pulls like the devil, was off with me in a jiffey. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1258 When the free-going horse is pulling somewhat harder than [his rider] thinks it prudent to indulge him in, he is checked by a steady and firm use of the bit. 1907 *Cavalry Training* (Gen. Staff War Office) iii. § 84 Many horses never pull unless they are going beyond a certain pace, when..they get so excited that they pull very hard or run away.

c. To struggle, wrestle; to exert oneself, work hard. Cf. PULL *sb.*[2] 3 *rare.*

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* xvi. 106 The sweat ran down his limbs; nor could he well, Though mightily for breath he pull'd, respire. 1829 THACKERAY *Let.* in *Pendennis* Introd., I have been pulling away at the Greek play and trigonometry.

d. Phr. *Pull devil, pull baker* (†*parson*), *Pull dog, pull cat*, an incitement to effort in a contest between two persons or parties for the possession of something; hence as *sb.* denoting such a struggle; also *attrib.*

The origin of *pull devil, pull baker*, is unascertained.

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Kien Long* ii. 128 That most important contest then is o'er; Pull Devl, pull Parson, will be seen no more. [1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, Then my mither and her quarrelled, and pu'ed me twa ways at anes, .like Punch and the Deevil rugging about the Baker at the fair.] 1828 ABERNETHY *Lect. Anat. Surg.*, etc. 276 It is such a regular pull-baker pull-devil concern, it is quite shocking. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, 'Pull devil, pull baker!' cried the women. 1905 *Westm. Gaz* 21 Mar 2/1 In practice tariffs are determined by the pull-devil-pull-baker principle. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 22 Mar. 3/4 It's pull dog, pull cat wi' man and woman, ever since the days of the apple.

e. To move, go, go on, or proceed by pulling or by some exertion of force; cf. 28 d.

1877 M. REYNOLDS *Locom. Engine Driving* I viii. (ed. 5) 131 The guard got up on the step of the engine, when they pulled gently down to the scene. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 251 We'll pull out of this place, Bess, and get away as far as ever we can.

†**10.** *trans.* To take away forcibly or with difficulty; to tear off, to wrench away. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7289 His pray [was] fro hym puld, & his pepull slayn. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III vii. 3 Than the soule [is] immedyatly pulled and separate from the body by naturall dethe 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 117 It is hyghe tyme to pull from them that wycked Mammon. 1603 DEKKER *Grisell* (Shaks. Soc.) 10 I, that have .from my father Pull'd more than he could spare. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* I. 322 Subtillie devisd'e only for private gaines, Which you pull from the simple as you list. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 11 To pull the poore mans bread out of his belly.

†**b.** *Arith.* To subtract. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I xiii D iv b, If you haue made two stations, pull the lesse Quotient from the great. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* vii. (1577) 30 You must pul the heigth of the Equinoctiall from the Horizon.

11. *fig.* **a.** To draw or move by force or influence other than physical; to bring forcibly into or out of some state or condition. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10489 Parys full priuely sho pulled into councell. *c* 1483 H. BARADOUN in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 290 Anon ther is some obstacle or thyng That pullyth me thens, magre of my might. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 71 To pull the pride of Gods enemy an axe lower. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 38 When long suffering hath spent it selfe in pulling them to repentance. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-zebe* I i, Thou should'st have pull'd the Secret from my Breast, Torn out the bearded Steel to give me Rest. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 349 Their wrongs and blasphemies ascend the sky, And pull descending vengeance from on high.

†**b.** To bring or draw (evil, calamity) *upon. Obs.* (superseded by DRAW *v.* 31).

1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* B iv b, Bi pulling vpon your self that vengeaunce of God. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. i. (1651) 2 Crying sins which pull these several plagues..upon our heads. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div* I. 333 Sin pulls sickness upon us. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 333 To pull mischief on one's pate.

12. To take a draught or drink of (liquor); to draw or suck (a draught of liquor) into the mouth; to drink from (a vessel); also *pull off.* Also *absol.*

[Perhaps orig. suggested by Du., LG. *pull-en*, EFris. *pull-en* to drink (esp. from a jug or bottle), to tipple, f. obs. Du. *pulle* (mod. *pul*), LG. *pulle*, EFris. *pulle*, *pul* a jug, stone bottle, held by continental etymologists to be a shortening of MDu. *ampulle* AMPUL; but evidently viewed in Eng. as a sense of the native vb.: cf. PULL *sb.*[2] 5.]

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* v. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 169 That twoo Fflemmynges togedere wol undertake..or they rise onys, to drinke a barelle fulle, of gode berkyne: so sore they hale and pulle. *c* 1450 (*cv. Myst.* xiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 142 Syr, in good feyth oo draught I pulle 1595 *Locrine* II. ii. 147 This makes us work for company To pull the tankards cheerfully. 1608 HEALEY *Discov. New World* 59 Now so many stoopes must hee pull of, or else hee is held an vngratefull, vnmannerly fellow. 1751 R. PALLOCK *P. Wilkins* xxviii (1883) 79/2, I set a bowl of punch before them..which they pulled off plentifully. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* 22 Give us the keg, we'll pull a little Deady.

b. *intr.* To draw or suck *at* (a pipe, cigar, etc.).

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xv, Joe..pulled hard at his pipe. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* v, He sat there. and pulled at his empty pipe.

13. *trans.* Uses implying an adv. †**a.** = *pull down* (24) (*obs.*). **b.** *pull off* (26 a).

a. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* III ii. 1 Let them pull all about mine Eares, present me Death on the Wheele. *a* 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. i, I le pull your courage, King *a* 1623 — *Wife for Month* v. iii, His ranke flesh shall be pull'd with daily fasting. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 158 These last fitts of discontent. have soe pulled the Queene that she may want strength to see another sommer.

b. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 641 They pull their coats. The field is worked row by row and hill by hill

III. In technical senses, with specific objects expressed or understood.

14. *trans. Printing.* In the old hand-press, To draw (the bar of the press) towards one, so as to press down the platen upon the sheet or forme; also *intr.* or *absol.* Hence, To print upon (a sheet) or from (a forme) in this way; to make or take (an impression, proof, or copy) by printing; to print off.

a. *trans.* 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 7 Then Running in the Carriage, [he] Pulls that Sheet. *Ibid.*, If the Impression of the last Pulled Side, stands within the Impression of the first Pulled Side. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 336 He lays another sheet.. upon the Tympan-sheet , and Pulls these two sheets. Then he..turns the other side of the Register-Sheet.. and Pulls upon that the second side of the Register-sheet. *Ibid.* 357 The Pressman . Pulls the Bar towards him 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1880) I. 172 The sheets had been pulled 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/6 The remainder of the bitumen film is removed and impressions are pulled from it like any other etched plate. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 418 One of them pulls or works the [hand] press. 1900 *Pall Mall Mag* Oct. 179 A few copies were pulled before the disaster occurred.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. li, He appointed them to pull at the Presses of his Printing-house, which he had set up. 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 7 He turns down the Frisket and Tympan on the Form..and Pulls as before 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 365 His Companion that Pulls casts his eye upon every single sheet.

15. *intr.* or *absol.* To pull an oar so as to move a boat; to row; to transport or convey oneself in a boat; to proceed by rowing.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. 20 Come along, pull away, Boys. Now, my choice Lads. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 498 *Pull away*, an expression usual among English Seamen, when they are Rowing 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 230 They exerted their utmost strength in pulling out to sea 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. IV. 511 He ordered his men to pull for the beach. 1859 GRIEN *Oxf. Stud.* i. (O. H. S.) 17 Familiar to Oxford men pulling lazily on a summer's noon to Godstow. 1907 GRIFFITH JOHN *Voice fr. China* xi. 222 We pulled out and anchored in mid-stream.

b. *trans.* To pull (an oar or sculls); hence, to row, to propel (a boat) by rowing; to transport or convey in a boat by rowing.

To pull one's weight, to row with effect in proportion to one's weight. *To pull stroke*, see STROKE *sb.*

1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 35 And oft on Sundays, scorning land,..I've pulled a girl, with blister'd hand, And bleeding heart, through Chelsea Reach! 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxi, You know old deaf Stapleton, whose wherry we have so often pulled up and down the river? 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv 36 The next day we pulled the agent ashore. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxx, Lady Kew still pulls stroke oar in our boat 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Feb 6/3 In boating phraseology, he 'pulled his weight'.., he was not a mere passenger.

c. Of a boat: (*a*) *intr* with passive sense: To be pulled or rowed. (*b*) trans. *to pull* (*so many*) *oars*, to be fitted for, or be rowed with (so many) oars.

1804 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 496 She should be fitted so as to pull thirty-eight sweeps and two skulls. 1805 J. SMITH in *Naval Chron.* XV. 75 The other [boat], from pulling heavy, not being able to get up. 1829 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 127/1 She pulls six oars. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, The boats pulled in shore.

16. *trans.* To arrest in the name of justice. Also, to make a raid on (a gambling house, etc.). *slang.* Cf. *pull up* (31 d).

1811 *Lex. Balatr.* s. v., To be pulled; to be arrested by a police officer *c* 1812 in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 77 He had twice been pull'd, .but got off by going to sea. 1871 *Figaro* 15 Apr. 5/2 The police 'pulled' every Keno establishment in the city. 'Pulling' is the slang for seizing the instruments, and arresting the players and proprietors. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxxiv, He pulled me, and I was fined two pounds by the beak.

17. *Racing.* To hold in or check (a horse), *esp.* so as to cause him to lose in a race. Also *absol.* In quot. 1906 *fig.* to check, keep back.

c 1800 S. CHIFNEY in H. H Dixon *Post & Paddock* v. (1856) 84 The phrase at Newmarket is, that you should pull your horse to ease him in his running ..He should be enticed to ease himself an inch at a time. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for N.* xxviii, If you were there [at the Derby], you'll agree with me that Belphegor was pulled. 1888 SIR C. RUSSELL in *Times* 26 June 4/4 If jockeys pulled horses in order to prevent them from winning 1889 *Tablet* 6 July 11/2 Whether a jockey rides to win or has been bribed to pull. 1906 R. KIPLING in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 16/1 My point is that the books were 'pulled' simply and solely because they were not sold to the 'Times' on terms which would have enabled the 'Times' to undersell the booksellers.

18. *Cricket.* To strike (a ball) from the off to the leg side; also *transf.* with the bowler as obj. So in *Golf*, to drive a ball widely to the left. Also *absol.* — DRAW *v* 14.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 122 His tendency to pull lost him his wicket more than once. 1892 *Daily News* 17 June 3/7 In trying to pull a ball, he was easily caught at mid on. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 6/2 At 119 Briggs was bowled in attempting to pull Martin. 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* 156 There are players who can pull with great effect. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Aug 3/1 Errors of style which cause you to top, slice, or pull your strokes [at golf] 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 At the fifth Vardon pulled his second under a fence.

IV. Phrases **19. a.** *To pull a face, faces*: to draw the countenance into a grimace, to distort the features: see FACE *sb.* 6 b; *to pull a* (*sanctimonious*, etc.) *face*, to put on an expression of the specified kind; *to pull a long face*: see LONG *a.*[1] 1 c.

1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Pull faces*, to distort the features. *a* 1845 HOOD *T. Trumpet* xxviii, Just suppose.. You see a great fellow a-pulling a face. — *Ode to Rae Wilson* iv, No solemn sanctimonious face I pull. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xi, The Lord Chancellor. pulled a very long face because the prince could not be got to study the Paflagonian laws 1877 MRS FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 102 Don't pull sucht a long face.

b. *To pull foot*, also *to pull it*, to run away, to take to one's heels; to run with all one's might. See FOOT *sb.* 29. *colloq.*

1804 FESSENDEN *Yankee Doodle* Poems 96 She flew straight out of sight As fast as she could pull it. 1818 [see FOOT *sb.* 29]. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1842) 251 The whole crew pulled foot as if Old Nick had held them in chase. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Pull feeat*, 'Thoo'l hae to pull feeat te owertak 'em.'

c. Other phrases mentioned under senses.

Pull caps, wigs: see sense 2; *p. a crow*, 5; *p. by the ear, the nose*, etc., 7 b; *p. a finch*, 6; *p. on one's head*, 8 b; *p. one's leg, p. the long bow*, 7 d; *p. in* or *to pieces*, 8 b; *p. a pigeon, a plover*, 6; *p for prime*, 3; *p. the strings, the wires*, 7 e; *p one's weight*, 15 b.

V. With adverbs.

20. Pull about. *trans.* To pull from side to side, this way and that way; *colloq.* to treat roughly, unceremoniously, or as a subject for arbitrary operations.

17.. *Cock Robin's Courtship*, In came the Cuckoo .. He caught hold of Jenny, and pulled her about. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Pulling-time*, the evening of the fair-day when the wenches are pulled about. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 230 More than three years before, they had pulled him about and called him Hatchetface. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 67 He's hevin' his place pull'd about. 1905 E. F. BENSON *Act in Backwater* xix, If there is one thing I dread, it is being pulled about by a professional man [i. e. a surgeon].

21. Pull apart, asunder. *trans* To separate by pulling.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII 100 And Piers, for puire teone pollede hit a-sonder. 1545 ELYOT *Dict., Distractio*, separacion, alienacion, or pullynge away, or a sunder 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Distrahere cohærentia*, to pull a sunder or seperate thyngs ioyned 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* v. (1813) 68 Either carefully pulled, or cut asunder with a sharp instrument; as the case may require.

22. Pull away. **a.** *trans.* To pluck or snatch away; to withdraw or remove by force.

† *Pull away the shoulder*, to turn away, turn a deaf ear

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 185 Pe grave i-pulled away, he spak to seint Cuthbert 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. vi. (1554) 104 When he gan away the mantel pul. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 152 Pulle euery blacke away that thou may fynde. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 260 The Azamoglans, tribute children, are collected from among the Christians, from whom they are pulled away yeerely perforce. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* vii. 11 They refused to hearken, and pulled away the shoulder. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 187 If men..pull away the shoulder from you, and will not be concerned about your troubles.

b. *intr.* (Cf. 15 and AWAY 7.)

23. Pull back. **a.** See simple senses and BACK *adv.* **b.** *trans.* To draw or keep back (in space or in progress. **c.** To date further back. †**d.** To subtract. † **e.** To remove, withdraw.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 12 Ther be two thinges that do..as it were, pull me backe from speaking 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 51 You must pull backe so much from the poynt that the shippe hath sayled by, as the heygth of the pole doth shewe vnto you. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 298 Then must the beginning of Cyrus raigne be pulled back an 11. yeares. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 217 The cause must be pulled back by opening the Liver Vein. 1701 STANHOPE tr. *Augustine's Medit.* ii. 6 The wickedness of my own heart dismays and pulls me back. *Mod.* He caught cold on the way home, which has pulled him back considerably.

24. Pull down. **a.** See simple senses and DOWN *adv.*

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 73, I prayed pieres to pulle

adown an apple.] 1530 PALSGR. 669/1 Pull hym downe out of the tre. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 554 That temporal punishment which the Corinthians pull'd down upon their heads. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xlvi, He should pull down the blind.

b. *trans.* To demolish, lay in ruins, destroy (a building).

1513 in G. P. Scrope *Castle Combe* (1852) 291 *note*, Saynd hye wold polle don the tyllys of my hos. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 219 The house should be pulled downe. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Luke* xii. 18, I wil pul downe my barnes, and buylde greater. 1677 *Providence Rec.* (1895) VIII. 16 Such as haue set vp fences in ye Common..the Councell shall cause them to be pulled downe. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 294 This Day they began to pull down the Printing House by the Theater. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 78/2 Desirous of pulling the house down and building a new one on its site.

c. To seize and bring to the ground; to overcome (a hunted animal).

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 1 The last Stag that was pull'd down. 1886 HAWLEY SMART *Outsider* i, You weren't within half a field of the fair unknown when they pulled the fox down.

d. To lower or depress in health, spirits, size, strength, value, etc.; also, to 'bring low', to humble, humiliate. † *To pull down a side* = to pluck down a side: see PLUCK *v.* 3 b.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxv. vi, I did pull down my self, fasting for such. 1607 *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 53/2 They haue two tons of sassafras, which if thrown on the market.. will pull down the price for a long time. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* iv. ii, If I hold your card, I shall pull down the side, I am not good at the game. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 260 A fit of common sickness pulls thee down With greater ease. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 9 Mar. 600 Paper-money pulls down the value of gold. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug., To pull down the average.

e. To depose or dethrone (a sovereign) violently; to overthrow (a government) by force.

1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1872) 71 In such times a sovereign like Louis the Fifteenth .would have been pulled down before his misgovernment had lasted for a month. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 442 One at least of the Apostles appears to have lived to see four Emperors pulled down in little more than a year. *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 163 That the author..wished to pull down the existing government there could be little doubt.

25. Pull in. a. See simple senses and IN *adv.* *To pull in one's horns*: see HORN *sb.* 5 b.

† **b.** *trans.* To get into one's possession. *Obs. rare.*

1589 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 2 Whate money pull they yn by probates of testamentes.

† **c.** To withdraw from use or view. *Obs.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 5 You say, pull in the Scriptures, for we will haue no knowledge of Christ. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* III. i, All my spirits .Pull in their powers, and give me up to destiny.

d. To rein in (one's horse); hence *fig.* Also *intr.* or *absol.* To check or bring oneself to a stop in any course.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 42, I pull in Resolution, and begin To doubt th' Equiuocation of the Fiend. 1780 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 78, I must pull in, or my letter will never end. 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 9, I pull in pretty sharply, and slowly descend. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 11 Let us pull in a little, and take it quietly.

26. Pull off. a. See simple senses and OFF *adv.* *To pull off one's hat*, etc., to uncover the head in salutation or reverence.

c 1000 [see sense 1]. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 92 Pul of þe croppes, and clippe hem wyþ a peyre sheris on smale peces. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 157 Thow plukkis the pultre, and scho pullis off the pennis. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 Pull off my bootes and spurres. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 82 Every man has not the good fortune..to pull off his hatt and make a leg with an air. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 57, I pulled off my clothes. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 259 Carefully and slowly pull off the petals. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 42 They pulled off their hats to one another with great civility.

b. *Musketry. To pull off*, to pull the trigger so as to deflect the shot from its true aim.

c. *Sporting.* To win (a prize or contest); hence (*slang*) to secure (some benefit); to succeed in gaining or effecting (something).

1870 *Figaro* 9 Nov. 5/1 These sweepstakes, in which the commissioners are always to 'pull off' the money. 1883 MRS E. KENNARD *Right Sort* v, Now and again . Jack Clinker managed to pull off some 'good thing' on the turf. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 126 We haven't pulled it off this time, mother. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 44 'I've got a fine thing for you, if you can pull it off!'

27. Pull on. a. See simple senses and ON *adv.*

† **b.** *trans.* To induce, promote, cause; *to pull on wine*, to provoke thirst. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* vi. vi, Age, pul'd on with paines, all freshness fretteth. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* G iij, To haue some shooing horne to pull on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poem Sir F. Vere* 282 Punishments that justly pull On death. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 37 For a whetstone, to pull on a cup of wine, we have dryed Neats tongues. 1670 DRYDEN *and Pt. Cong. Granada* iv. iii, That crime thou knowest..Shall an unknown and greater crime pull on. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lx, Boots pulled on without stockings. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* i. 7 He pulled on his large macintosh.

28. Pull out. a. See simple senses and OUT *adv.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1914 Yf þat tre war tite pulled oute..with al þe rotes aboute. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 938 He prekis in-to þe palais to pull out þe quene. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 5 Whiche of you shall haue an asse, or an oxe, fallen into a pit, and will nott straight waye pull him out on the saboth daye? 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 19 We are like to haue biting Statutes Vnlesse his teeth be pull'd out. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 206 The Dogge..will presently flie in ones face, and bee ready if he can to pull out ones throat. 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 Mar. III. 133 He pull'd out a pen-knife & stabb'd Mr. Harley. 1742 P. FRANCIS tr. *Hor. Art Poetry* 626 He fell in on purpose, and..Will hardly thank you if you pull him out.

† **b.** *trans.* To draw the lining out through slashes in (a sleeve or garment) so as to display it. Const. *with*, usually in the pa. pple. See PULLER 2, PULLING *vbl. sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1553 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* (1886) I. 14 Unum par calligarum de panno laneo pulled oute with sarsenett. 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 38 Undersleves of playne yellowe clothe of gowlde pulled oute under the armes with greene golde sarsenet. *a* 1603 *Q. Eliz. Wardr.* in *Leisure Hr.* (1884) 677/2 A pair of sleeves of gold, pulled out with lawn.

† **c.** To extend in length; to draw (a line). *rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. Lij, Pull out from the centre a right line to the like number of degrees.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a locomotive engine or train: To move out of a station; to draw out; hence, of a person: To go away, take one's departure; cf. 9 c; to row out: see 15. Also, to withdraw from an undertaking, to 'get out'. Chiefly *U. S.*

1884 *Missouri Republican* 24 Feb. (Farmer *Amer.*), He knows that if he keeps his money in the..business..he will lose it all, and so he has pulled out. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* viii. 146 For a minute or two they stood looking at one another, and then Doc 'pulled out'. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 18 The train that was to take me on.. was nearly ready to 'pull out', as the phrase goes in America.

29. Pull through.

a. See simple senses and THROUGH *adv.*

b. *trans.* To get (a person) through a difficult, dangerous, or critical condition or situation; to bring (a thing) to a successful issue; to accomplish.

1856 READE *Never too late* li, Youth and a sound constitution began to pull him through. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* viii, 'We shall pull him through, please God', said the Doctor. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 3/2 The work..is now in good hands, and will be pulled through.

c. *intr.* (? for *refl.*) To get through sickness, a trial, or an undertaking with effort or difficulty; to succeed in accomplishing or enduring something difficult or severe. Also with *through* prep.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xxxvii, Bless your heart, I shall be all right. I shall pull through, my dear. 1856 READE *Never too late* xv, You pulled through it, and so will he. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* I. x. 233 She is very ill.. but she may pull through after all. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 2 June 2/3 He is likely to pull through and pay a hundred cents on a dollar. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* 172, I must pull through the business alone.

30. Pull together.

a. *trans.* See sense 8 and TOGETHER.

A rider is said to 'pull his horse together', when, by means of his legs and his reins, he makes it 'collect' or gather itself together.

b. *To pull oneself together*: to gather with an effort one's faculties or energies; to rouse or recover oneself; to rally.

1872 *Punch* 29 June 269/1 The process of pulling myself together and picking myself up. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xiii, I realized this in a moment, and pulled myself together with an effort. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcvi. 349 It [the Republic] can pull itself together in moments of danger.

c. *intr.* To act in unison; to work in harmony; to co-operate; also, to agree, 'get on' together.

1799 *Hist. in Ann Reg* 302/2 In the marine language of admiral Mitchel, they pulled heartily together. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 133 Ye pulled together with one mind. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, It was a ship's company which *pulled every way*, as the saying is, when there was nothing to demand union; but let..danger appear .then they all *pulled together*. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* 14 June 467/2 Where tenants for life and trustees did not pull together, sales could not in such cases be effected.

31. Pull up. a. See simple senses and UP *adv.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10858 And pull vp a port, let hom passe furthe. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Þat same nyth þei pulled up sail & stole þe ship from hir. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 268 To pulhope pylys that was dryuen downe with flodys. 1766 G. WILLIAMS *Let.* in *G. Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) II. 42 After he has pulled up his stockings. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 One by one we pulled up the boats.

b. To drag out of the ground, or from where it is rooted or set, with the object of removal or destruction; to root out, demolish.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* i 10, I haue set thee to dai vp..that thou pulle vp, and destroye, and springe abrod, and waste. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xx, Whanne the flaxe was growen and pulled vp. 1532 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c. 18 The said fishgarthes, piles, stakes,..and other engines.. to be auoyded, and pulled vp. 1668 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1857) VII. 143 Molesting him in pulling vp his fence. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 112 The weeds themselves must be pulled up by the root. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 348 The allusion is to pulling up the stakes of a tent.

† **c.** To lift up, raise with an effort. *To pull up one's head, pull oneself up*, to assume an erect attitude. Also, to pluck up, rouse up (one's heart, spirits, courage). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 219 With that he pulleth up his hed And made riht a glad visage. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2074 Þan pullis him vp þe proude kyng. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 606 Into the churche when thou dost gon, Pulle uppe thy herte to Crist, anon. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 1178 Up he pullede hys herte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 161/2 Now they pull vp their spirits. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Joel* iii. 10 Let those that are weake and fearefull pull up their spirits. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* IV. vi. § 1 The people..pulled up their courage for a while.

d. To cause to stop; to stop; to arrest, to apprehend; *esp.* to apprehend and take before a magistrate; hence, to reprimand, reprove, rebuke.

1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 392 A man, thinking nothing, pulled up his coach, and so made the horse start a little. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 254 A few evenings since I had pulled him up on Hounslow Heath. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Pull* or *pull up*, to accost; stop; apprehend; or take into custody; as to pull up a *Jack*, is to stop a post-chaise on the highway. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 170 He was next day pulled up before the big wigs. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Last Cab-driver*, [He] avowed his unalterable determination to 'pull up' the cabman in the morning. 1864 M. CREIGHTON *Let.* 24 Aug. in *Life & Lett.* (1904) I. i. 12 Fellows won't stand being pulled up for breaking one school rule, when they know you break another. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 119 It is difficult .before the company, to 'pull up' a boy, or to lecture a girl.

e. To tighten (reins) by drawing them towards oneself; to bring (a horse) to a standstill by doing this; also *transf.* to check (a person) in any course of action, esp. a bad course.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 35 Of course you drop the reins entirely on that side, and pull them up sharp, with both hands, on the other. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, Two horsemen pulled up their steeds beneath a wide oak. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 295 Socrates is at once pulled up if he whispers. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 169 Well, I'll go slower; but pull me up if I forget to keep the brake on.

f. *absol.* Of a driver, etc.: To bring a horse or vehicle to a stop; also, of a horse or vehicle: To stop, come to a standstill.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* lv, The coachman pulled up. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxii, He pulled up at an inn. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 314 [The horse] took fright, and galloped off..After he had gone about three-quarters of a mile, he pulled up, and one of the men was sent to secure him. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* x. 86 A carriage pulled up close by the bridge.

g. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To check or stop oneself in any course of action.

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 42 He pulled up now, surely?—No—played upon tick. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xliii, He pulled himself up short, in the fear lest he were going again to be false. 1883 LD. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL *Sp. Edinb.* 20 Dec., It is time, and high time, to pull up. Concede nothing more to Mr Parnell.

h. *intr.* To advance one's position in a race or other contest.

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 155/1 At forty yards Harding invariably led by a yard or more, but from this onward Cary pulled up, passing him at about sixty yards.

Pull-, the stem of PULL *v.* (or PULL *sb.*2) in comb.

1. With advbs., forming sbs. or adjs., as *pull-away*, *-in*, *-off*, *-out*, *-over*, *-through*, *-to*, *-up*, (*a*) *sb.* the act of pulling in the direction specified; (*b*) *adj.* that pulls or is pulled in the direction specified; also **pull-off** (of a gun) = PULL *sb.*2 2 d; **pull-out**, withdrawal from an undertaking or affair; **pull-through**: see quot. 1891; **pull-to**, (*a*) in *Weaving*, = *lay-cap* (see LAY *sb.*8 1 b); (*b*) see quot. 1899. Also PULL-BACK, -DOWN, -OVER, -UP, q.v.

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1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 219 With that he pulleth up his hed And made riht a glad visage. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2074 Þan pullis him vp þe proude kyng. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 606 Into the churche when thou dost gon, Pulle uppe thy herte to Crist, anon. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc* 1178 Up he pullede hys herte. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 161/2 Now they pull vp their spirits. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Joel* iii. 10 Let those that are weake and fearefull pull up their spirits. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* IV. vi. § 1 The people..pulled up their courage for a while.

d. To cause to stop; to stop; to arrest, to apprehend; *esp.* to apprehend and take before a magistrate; hence, to reprimand, reprove, rebuke.

1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 392 A man, thinking nothing, pulled up his coach, and so made the horse start a little. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 254 A few evenings since I had pulled him up on Hounslow Heath. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Pull* or *pull up*, to accost; stop; apprehend; or take into custody; as to pull up a *Jack*, is to stop a post-chaise on the highway. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 170 He was next day pulled up before the big wigs. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Last Cab-driver*, [He] avowed his unalterable determination to 'pull up' the cabman in the morning. 1864 M. CREIGHTON *Let.* 24 Aug. in *Life & Lett.* (1904) I. i. 12 Fellows won't stand being pulled up for breaking one school rule, when they know you break another. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 119 It is difficult .before the company, to 'pull up' a boy, or to lecture a girl.

e. To tighten (reins) by drawing them towards oneself; to bring (a horse) to a standstill by doing this; also *transf.* to check (a person) in any course of action, esp. a bad course.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 35 Of course you drop the reins entirely on that side, and pull them up sharp, with both hands, on the other. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, Two horsemen pulled up their steeds beneath a wide oak. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 295 Socrates is at once pulled up if he whispers. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 169 Well, I'll go slower; but pull me up if I forget to keep the brake on.

f. *absol.* Of a driver, etc.: To bring a horse or vehicle to a stop; also, of a horse or vehicle: To stop, come to a standstill.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* lv, The coachman pulled up. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxii, He pulled up at an inn. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 314 [The horse] took fright, and galloped off..After he had gone about three-quarters of a mile, he pulled up, and one of the men was sent to secure him. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* x. 86 A carriage pulled up close by the bridge.

g. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To check or stop oneself in any course of action.

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 42 He pulled up now, surely?—No—played upon tick. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xliii, He pulled himself up short, in the fear lest he were going again to be false. 1883 LD. RANDOLPH CHURCHILL *Sp. Edinb.* 20 Dec., It is time, and high time, to pull up. Concede nothing more to Mr Parnell.

h. *intr.* To advance one's position in a race or other contest.

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 155/1 At forty yards Harding invariably led by a yard or more, but from this onward Cary pulled up, passing him at about sixty yards.

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crow *a.*, for pulling crows: cf. PULL *v.* 5; **pull-devil**, a bundle of fish-hooks fastened back to back, to be jerked through a shoal of fish (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **pull-drive, pull-stroke,** = PULL *sb.*[2] 2 f; **pull-iron,** (*a*) in a horse-drawn car, the iron tongue by which the swingletree is attached to the car; (*b*) in a railway car, a bolt or lug to which the chain of a draught horse may be attached (*Cent. Dict.*); **pull-piece,** a string or wire by which a clock may be made to strike at will; **pull-tail, pull-tow** (*dial.*): see quots.

1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees No. 97) 53 One litle *puyll bell. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 172/2 It is a treat to see a powerful young Dutchwoman handle a rope on a *pull-boat. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 383/2 Like the hook-stroke and the *pull-drive, it is well illustrated here. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 7/3 He played for runs. Most famous of all his strokes was his pull drive. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pull-iron*, the piece at the hind end of the tongue of a street-car by which it is attached to the car. 1878 M. BROWNE *Pract. Taxidermy* ii. 25 There are..two unattached cords of some strength, called the *pull line and the forked line, which latter is attached..to the two staves nearest the bird catcher at the intersection of the top line. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pull-piece* (*Horology*), the wire or string by pulling which the clock is made to strike. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 296 Look for stretch in the *pull rods, and wear off the braking surfaces. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 7/3 Trott was run out through running a doubtful one off a *pull stroke of his partner's that soared, only to be dropped by Blythe. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xliii, She..reclined on a heap of *pull-tails—the refuse after the straight straw had been drawn—thrown up at the further side of the barn. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Pull-tow, pull-tow-knots*, the coarse and knotty parts of the tow, which are carefully pulled out and thrown aside, before it is fit to be spun into yarn. 1895 *Daily News* 17 July 2/1 The range officers began testing the *pull triggers for all who had made scores of 86 and upwards.

Pullable (pu·läb'l), *a.* [f. PULL *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being pulled.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 1/2 If he and his rivals were wooden crocks sent round by 'pullable' machinery.

‖ **Pu·llace, -ase.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. an erron. variant of PULLEY (perh. founded on the pl. *pulleis*, influenced by *windas, windlass*).] A pulley.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/2 *Pullases*, turning things on the top of the [weaving] Frame, by which with the help of the tradles the Spring-staves are raised up and down. *Ibid.* xviii. (ROXB.) 130/2 Drawing it [a battering ram] higher or letting it lower, by means of chaines and pullaces as it hung in it[s] carriage.

†**Pullai·le, -ay·le.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 **polyle**, 5 **-aile, -ayl(e, -ayll(e, -eyl**, 6 **polell.** *β.* 5 **pullaylle, -aille, -aile, -ayle.** [a. OF. *polaille* (13th c. in Godef.), *poulaille*, f. *poule* chicken, fowl (see PULL *sb.*[3]) + *-aille*, collective suffix:—L. *-ālia*: cf. Pr. *pollayllia*, It. *pollaglia*.] Poultry.

α 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 57 My polyle þat is penne fed & partrykes bope. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 979 (MS. R.) The kyte, That me byreve wolde my polaile [*v.r.* pullaille]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 158 The sleihty fox smal polayl doth oppresse. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 29 How goo your eyen so after the poleyl? 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* I j b, The inwarde yelowe skynne of mawes of the polell.

β. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7045 With calewes, or with pullaille, With coninges, or with fyn vitaille. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) F iv, Grete habondaunce of hennys capons and of othir pullaile. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 17 The diverse kindes of pullayle, conyes, wild fowl & tame.

†**Pullan,** var. of POLAINE, a kind of sail-cloth.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 46 Item, for vj[m] jc xl fut of sarris pullan and plank to the said schip and xiiij pece of barrotis; ilk fut xij deneris.

Pullane, Sc. var. of POLAYN *Obs.*, knee-armour.

Pullao, variant of PILAU.

†**Pulla·rian,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *pullāri-us* (f. *pull-us* young animal, chicken: see PULL *sb.*[3]) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to chickens or fowls (in quot. the sacred chickens used for divination).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 330 Papyrius Cursor oppugning Aquilonia, the pullarian auspicator.

Pullastrine (pulæ·strain), *a. Ornith.* [f. Zool. L. *pullastræ*, pl. of L. *pullastra* young hen, pullet (f. *pullus*: see prec. and -ASTER) + -INE[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Pullastræ*, a group of gallinaceous birds, comprising the Curassows, Mound-builders, and Pigeons (Lilljeborg 1866).

As proposed by Sundevall, 1836, *Pullastræ* included the Curassows, Lyre-bird, Plantain-eaters, and Pigeons.

1875 COPE *Check-list N. Amer. Batrachia* 56 Struthious, Pullastrine, and Clamatorial Birds. 1887 — *Orig. Fittest* I. ii. 114 The Pullastrine birds are a generalized group.

So **Pulla·striform** *a.*, having the pullastrine form; resembling the *Pullastræ*.

1887 COPE *Orig. Fittest* I. ii. 122 Inferior in possessing.. Pullastriform and Struthious Birds.

†**Pulla·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *pullatio* hatching, f. *pull-us* young animal: see -ATION.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pullation*, a hatching of chickins. So 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Pullayle, var. of PULLAILE *Obs.*

†**Pullay·ly.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **polaly.** [a. OF. *pollalie* (1418 in Godef.), var. of *poulaille*, PULLAILE.] Poultry.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pullayly, or pullay (*K.* pullery, *S.* pullayly, or pullayle), *altile, volatile.* 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 269 For purveying of..certain piggs and polaly.

Pu·ll-ba·ck. [f. phr. *to pull back*, PULL *v.* 23.] 1. The action or an act of pulling back.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Epil. 14 In the French stoop, and the pull-back o' the arm. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 146 An occasional wrench and pull-back of the arms gave him considerable pain. 1903 A. MACLAREN *Last Leaves* ii. 21 There is very little conscious check or pull-back when we contemplate doing them again.

2. That which pulls back; that which opposes progress or action; a retarding influence; a check; = BACK-SET *sb.* 1, DRAWBACK *sb.* 4. (Very common in 17th c.) Now *colloq.* and *dial.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm. on 1 Cor.* 12 24, Wks. 1867 II 98 Let us not fear all or any of our adversaries or pull-backs. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 541 There are so many delayes, and so many pul-backs. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., I fear when all is done I must be forced to maintain my father myself.. which will be a very great pull back to me in my fortune. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Oct., Your disorders are a pull-back for your good qualities. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 354 Which (having expended much to relieve her) was a great Pull-back, as the good old Woman called it. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northants Gloss.* s.v., 'He has had so many pull backs, he could not get on'.

3. A contrivance or attachment for pulling something back. **a.** See quot. 1703. **b.** A contivance for pulling the fullness of a woman's skirt to the back, so as to make the front hang quite plain.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 100 Smiths in London ask'd me 6*d.* per Pound for Casements .., if they made them with Turn-bouts .. or Cock-spurs, and Pull backs at the Hind-side to pull them to with. 1885 'TIC ROMA' *St. Peter's Cock* xvi. 210 She laid her scissors on the pull-back. 1890 *Standard* 10 Mar., As for the 'pull-back', it seems to be on the wane, not so much because it was a hindrance to progression, but because it did not suit more than a small minority of figures.

Pull-bell to **Pull-devil:** see PULL-.

Pull-doo (pu·ldū). *U.S.* The American coot.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Pull-doo*, a small black duck found in the bays and inlets of the Gulf of Mexico. The word is probably a corruption of *poule d'eau*, i.e. water hen.

Pu·ll-dow·n. [f. phr. *pull down*, PULL *v.* 24.] 1. The act of pulling down, or fact of being pulled down. In quots. *fig.*

1588 R. BROWNE *New Years Guift* (1903) 33 Yet all theis were the pulldowne of Antichrist. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm. 1 Pet. v.* 5 P 5 Though he have many heart-breaks and pul-downs, and many times no countenance to shew it.

2. In the organ, A wire which pulls down a pallet or valve when the key is depressed, thus admitting wind to the pipe.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 50 The lower part..lying outside the great sound-board, is called the pull-down. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* v. (1878) 39 The pull-down [is] a small piece of wire connected with the tracker by another hook; and which by pulling the pallet down, or open, admits the wind to the pipes. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 49 Holes made .. to accurately fit the pull-down wires.

Pull-drive: see PULL-. **Pulle,** obs. f. POLE *sb.*[1]

Pulled (puld), *ppl. a.* [f. PULL *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Plucked (as feathers, fruit, flowers).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 Bolsters and pillows made.. of scalded feders and drie pulled feders to gedie. 1903 KIPLING *Nations* 40 To a couch of new-pulled hemlock.

2. Denuded of feathers, etc., as a bird; plucked; stripped of wool or hair, as a skin or hide.

Pulled fowl, fowl baked, then skinned and boned, and the flesh cut up and put into a rich white sauce.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 177 He yaf nat of that textа pulled hen. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 516 To suelly the in stede of a pulit hen. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 190 So by old Plato man was once defin'd, Till a pull'd Cock that Notion undermin'd. 1897 *19th Cent.* Nov. 736 The other half is covered with pulled skins waiting to be taken into 'shop'.

3. Drawn; moved, extended, etc., by pulling.

Pulled bread, irregular pieces pulled from the inside of a newly baked loaf, which are put into the oven again, and re-baked till crisp. *Pulled elbow*: see quot. 1902.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 407 Toast or 'pulled' bread or biscuits often well replace bread. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. *Ept. Curr. Lit.* 58 The abnormal condition known as 'pulled elbow'..supposed to be due to subluxation of the head of the radius.

b. *Cricket* and *Golf.* See PULL *v.* 18.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 349/1 'Pulled' balls will invariably meet with punishment in some shape or form. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 387/1 Hoylake may exact a sterner punishment for a 'sliced' or 'pulled' ball.

4. (Also *pulled down.*) Reduced in health and strength, or depressed in spirits; 'dragged'; fagged. Cf. PULL *v.* 24 d.

1801 NELSON *Let.* 2 May (in *Sotheby's Catal.* 15 June (1897) 20), I am dreadfully pulled down. 1831 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 224 Found him looking a good deal pulled. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 334 His leg [is] now really fairly well, but he looks pulled.

Pullein, obs. form of POLLAN.

Pullen (pu·lĕn). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4 **pullan**, 5 **-layne**, 6 **-lain, -lyn, poullayne**, 6–7 **pulleyn, -e, -lein, -e, -lin**, 7 **-lyne, poulen**, 8 *dial.* **pulling**, 6– **pullen.** *β.* 5 **polayn**, 6 **-eyn, pol(l)ayne, polleine, -en.** [Origin obscure; app. a. OF. *poulain, puleyn, polan* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) young of any animal (:—pop. L. *pullān-us, -um*, deriv. of *pullus* young animal), identified in Eng. with *poullaille*, PULLAILE, poultry.]

1. Poultry; barn-door or domestic fowls; the flesh of these as food. Also *attrib.*, as *pullen market.*

α. 1329 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 102, xij pullan prec. 18*d.* *c* 1450 *Two Cookery bks.* 67, v. disson pullayn for Gely. xij. dd. to roste. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I ccccliii. 701 Mylke, chese, pulleyn, and other thynges. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 177 Where pullen vse nightly to pearch in the yard. 1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 10 Hennes, Capons, Geese, and other pullin. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 220 To mingle hens or pullins dung especially with their meat. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Turkey*, They are cur'd in the same manner as Pullen is. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., The Pullen market in Newcastle. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 150 I'm not a goin' to hev' my pullen and lambs run'd away wi'.

β. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C ij b, Take whete..and fede hennys or chykynnes therwith, and fede yowre hawke with thessame polayn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 18 With right good chepe, as well of pollen, as of other vitailes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Gyue thy poleyn meate in the mornynge. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1569) H iij b, Diuers vermine destroye corne, kill Polleine.

2. Chickens collectively; young; rarely, a chicken; *fig.* a child. (Cf. OF. *polle* girl.)

1631 *Celestina* Prol. A vij, Your craven Kites press upon our Pullen, insulting over them even in our own houses, and offring to take them even from under the hens wings. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. IV. iii. 73 Whatever they [Puffins] eat in the day, they disgorge a good part of it in the night into the mouths of their Pullen. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s.v., 'Thoo little uneasy pullen', you tiresome child.

Puller (pu·ləɹ). [f. PULL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which pulls, in various senses of PULL *v.*

1. One who plucks, draws, or drags (often with an adverb, as *puller down, on, out*); a plucker, a drawer; a gatherer or reaper; a rower.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* l. 6 My bodi I 3af to the smyteres, and my chekes to the pulleris. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 157 Proud setter vp, and puller downe of Kings. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i, I was but a pumper, that is, a puller-on of gentlemen's pumps. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xv We were really good pullers [of oars]. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 174 The pullers walk in the furrows, between the ridges. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Stabbed in Dark* iv, It was a heavy climb, even with the pullers and pushers.

b. In specific and technical applications: see quots. (Often with prefixed word indicating the thing pulled, as in *fur-puller* (FUR *sb.*[1] 10), *pole-puller* (POLE *sb.*[1] 5 c), etc.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 15 Though the Puller Lays on Sheets, Lays down the Frisket, Lays down the Tympans and Frisket, Runs in the Carriage, [etc.], Picks the Form, Takes off the Sheet, and Lays it on the Heap, yet all these Operations are in the general mingled and lost in the name of Pulling. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct. 221 To each gang of [hop-]pickers there is appointed a pole-puller. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 7/1 Fur-pulling is hard and dirty work.. At the best, the pullers can only earn 11*s.* or 12*s.* a week. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 258 A rotating trap which simply defies trickery on the part of the trap puller or his assistants. 1894 DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. II. 198 He was his own puller, collater, sewer, forwarder, headbander, coverer, and finisher [in bookbinding]. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 10/6 Saw-mills. - Puller out for bench.

2. An instrument or machine for pulling: see quots.; in quot. 1542–3 †*pullers out* = *pullings-out* (PULLING *vbl. sb.* 4).

1542–3 *Privy Purse Exp. Princess Mary* (1831) 96 A payr of wrought Sleves, & pullers out for an Italian gowne wrought. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 425/2 The Volsella, or Puller, or Tweezers..is an Instrument .by which they take forth a peece of a bone which is corrupt and moueable. 1892 *Daily News* 28 June 5/3 The pullers are stated to be fixed at the end of the rows, in suchwise that each machine is pulling over 50 punkas.

3. A horse that pulls: see PULL *v.* 9 and 9 b.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 125 Mr. Wake rolled the thong of his whip round the stick, to be better able to encounter his puller. 1880 MISS BRADDON in *World* 14 Jan 15 He's one of the best horses I ever rode, but a confounded puller. *Mod.* A capital draught-horse, a willing puller.

†**4.** *Puller on*: a provocative of thirst: see *pull on*, PULL *v.* 27 b. *Obs.*

1608 HEALEY *Discov. New World* 68 A seruice of shooing-hornes .of all sorts, salt-cakes, red-herrings, Anchoues, and Gammons of Bacon,. and aboundance of such pullers on. [1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Drink. Cust.*]

†**Pu·llery.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **pulare**, 6 **pullery, -rye, -rie**, 7 **pullary.** [app. a. F. *poulerie* a place in which fowls are reared = POULTRY 2.] A place where fowls are reared; also, domestic fowls collectively; = POULTRY 2, 3.

1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 90/2, xviij pulare price of þe pece iij d. 1535 BP. GARDINER in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 165 That such pullery and wylde-foule maye passe by Graveling as ye require. 1552 HULOET, Pultrye or pullerye feadynge at large, *pascilis, passalis. Ibid.*, Pullerye keper, *gallinarius.* 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1593) 30 b, They..had in one night..all the whole progenie of their Pullerie taken away. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 59 Thou art afraid of kites for thy pullary.

Pullery, obs. form of PILLORY.

†**Pulleson,** var. PELISSON *Obs.*, a fur gown.

1689 in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 109, 3 halberts and one pulleson with several old..twilled coats.

Pullet (pu·lĕt). Forms: *pl.* 4–5 **poletes, polettes, -ys**, 5 **poullettis, pulettis**, 6 **pullettes**; *sing.* 5–6 **poullet**, 6 **poulet**, 6– **pullet** (7 **pullit**). [a. F. *poulet* young fowl, chicken, dim. of *poule*.

Cf. also F. *poulette* fem. young hen. The early instances, being pl., do not show whether the sing. was then *polet* or *polette*.]

1. A young (domestic) fowl, between the ages of chicken and mature fowl; but formerly often used more loosely; *spec.* and *techn.* a young hen from the time she begins to lay till the first moult, after which she is a full-grown hen or fowl.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 267 'I haue no peny', quod pers, 'Poletes [*v. rr* pulettis, pultys; B. VI. 282 poletes; C IX. 304 polettes] to bugge'. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 38 Take Polettys y-rostyd, & hew hem. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 10 Goo into the pultrie, Bye poullettis, One poullet [Fr. *poulle*] & two chekens, But no capon Ne no cocke bringe not. 1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Poullet, *poulet, poucin.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 b, The yoong Pullets are better for laying then sitting. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 161 A Law, that nothing but Chickens or young Pullits fed in the Camp should be brought to him at his Meals. 1680 WOOD *Life* 18 May (O. H.S.) II. 486 Haill-stones..as big as pullets' eggs. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xviii. (1766) I. 289 Chickens and pullets are extremely meagre. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 217 Pullets commence laying before sitting-hens, as they do not moult the first year.

fig. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Let. viii. (1535) 122 Ye that be auncyent teachynge vs, and we obedient, as olde fathers and yonge pullettes, beinge in the neste of the senate.

2. Name of a bivalve mollusc, *Tapes pullastra*, more fully *Pullet Carpet-shell.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 E. STEP *Shell Life* 136 The Pullet Carpet-shell (*T. pullastra*)...The colouring is in some specimens very suggestive of the plumage of a speckled hen, [whence] probably..the mollusk has got the name of Pullet, which is locally applied to it on parts of the Devon coast. *Ibid.* 137 The Banded, the Pullet, and the Cross-cut are used in different parts..as human food

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pullet-broth*, †*sperm.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 32 *Bard.* With Egges, Sir? *Fal.* Simple of it selfe: Ile no Pullet-Sperme in my brewage. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 176 He may use simple or emulsioned pullet-broth.

Pullet, error in Phillips, etc. for PALLET *sb.*[2] 2.

†**Pulletier.** *Rom. Antiq. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pouletier* poultry-keeper, poultry-dealer, f. *poulet* chicken.] The keeper of the sacred chickens observed for purposes of augury. Cf. PULLARIAN.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. 382 The principall pulletier chaunced to be stricken with a lavelin. 1601 — *Pliny* x. xxi. I. 279 They that by their *tripudium solistimum* (*i.* their heartie feeding) observed by the pullitiers, shew good successe.

Pulletrie, obs. form of POULTRY.

Pulley (pu·li), *sb.*[1] Forms: see below. [ME. a. OF. *polie* (*c* 1150 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *poulie* = Genevese dial. *polie*, Prov. *polieja*, It. *puleggia*, Sp. *polea*, Pg. *polè*; also med.L. *polea, polegia*, orig. a neuter pl. of med.L. *polegium* (Prov. *poulejo*, obs. It. *puleggio*):—Romanic type **polidium*, prob.:—Gr. **πολίδιον* little pivot or axis, dim. of πόλος POLE *sb.*[2] See G. Paris in *Romania* XXVII. 484. Cf. also MLG. *polleie, -eide, -eige, -ege, -eine*, a windlass, the wheel of a well (Lexer). The variant *polyve, polyff* may have been due to mistaken analogy with such words as *hastive*, HASTY, *joliff*, JOLLY, MASTIFF, *masty*, of which the two forms were used together in 14–15th c.

Others have suggested as the source Gr. **πωλίδιον*, dim. of πῶλος a colt; cf. OF. *poulain* a colt, also = PULLEY *sb.*[2], and *poulier* a pulley.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. **4–5 poley, poyle,** *pl.* **poliecs, poylleyes; polye, pole, 5–6 polley, polie, 6 polly.**

1324 *Acc. Exch., K.R.* Bdl 165 No. 2 lf. 17 b, Pro vij Hausseis et aliis cordis ad poleys. *Ibid.* 20 In ij Ruellis seu Poleyis ereis. 1481 Polley [see B. 1]. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Poleis with Stroppes. *Ibid.* 37 Poles of iij sheves and colkes of brasse. 1495 *Ibid.* 201 Polyes. 1495 *Ibid.* 204 Polices with iiij colkes of Brasse. 1497 *Ibid.* 247 Snachepoylleyes & other smale poyles. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 49 Lyke vnto a Polly to drawe water with. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 116 b, To the top of the masts were fastned polies with cordes.

β. **4–5 puly, 5 pulie,** *pl.* **-eis; pouley, pwlly, 5–9 pully, 6 poolly, poully, -ie, powley,** *pl.* **pulleis;** *Sc.* **pillie,** *pl.* **-eis; 6–7 pullie, -ye, 6–8 pooly, 7 pullee,** *pl.* **-eies; 6– pulley.**

1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 Et in ij trendelys.. et mangnum puly, 10*d.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxviii. 140 To euery ladder moost be ordeyned thre pouleyes. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* I. 358 For tua schyffis with xiij puleis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 139 Some fyll the boket with a rope slydyng in a pooly. 1528–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 347 Paide for a pully for the sacrament and for a roppe to the same. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Gij, In forme of a poully. 1545 *Aberdeen Regr.* XIX. (Jam.), Tua pilleis pertening to the wobteris craft. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref, Their Compas, their Carde, their Pulleis, their Aukers, were founde by the skill of witty Geometers. 1568 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 130 To William, torner, for turnynge of the powleys. 1603 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 281 For lainge of a geaste and makinge of the pullee. 1603–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 154 A Candlestake and pullye, 13*s.* 4*d.* 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* ix. (1634) 73 Pulleies and Cranes of all sorts. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plover*, A Pooly or Cord to carry it. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 21 The pulley is the third mechanic power.

γ. **4–5 polyve, -ive, 6 polyff.**

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 176 Ther may no man out of the place it dryue For noon engyn of wyndas ne polyue [*v.rr.* poliue, palyue]. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 201 Item [paid] for iij. grete polyves, ij.s ?*a* 1500 *Debate Carpenters Tools* 155 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 84 Than be-spake the polyff, With gret stronge wordes and styffe.

B. Signification.

1. One of the simple mechanical powers, consisting of a grooved wheel mounted in a block, so that a cord or the like may pass over it; used for changing the direction of power, esp. for raising weights by pulling downward. Also, a combination of such wheels in a BLOCK (*sb.* 5), or system of blocks in a TACKLE, by means of which the power is increased. *Fixed pulley*, a pulley the block of which is fixed. *Frame pulley*, a pulley in which the wheels or sheaves are fixed in a frame.

1324 [see A. α]. *c* 1386 [see A. γ]. 1426–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 465 Pro j puly pro feretro, xijd. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiii. (Arb.) 96 The welle where the two bokettys henge by one corde rennyng thurgh one polley. 1485–6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 45 Sengle poleis with Colkes of brasse. 1574 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 240 Pulleyes for the Clowdes and curteynes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 They haue a Pully..wherwith they hoyse vp the Corne to the very Rafters of the house. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 170 A Basket which they let down by a Rope that runs in a Pully. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 68 In the pulley, as in the lever, time is lost as power is gained.

†**b.** Used as an instrument of torture, or part of one. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches*, II. iii. (1886) 18 The complaint of anie one man of credit is sufficient to bring a poore woman to the racke or pullie. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 15 A little pulley would have stretch't your wise and charitable frame it may be three inches further. *a* 1721 KEN *Blandina* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 520 Then on the Rack the Saint they stretch, Her Limbs with Screws and Pulleys retch.

2. A wheel or drum fixed on a shaft and turned by a belt or the like for the application or transmission of power; usually used so as to increase speed or power.

With specific prefix, as *brake-pulley* (a wheel acting as a brake), *driving-pulley*, etc.; also *cone-pulley* (CONE *sb.*[1] 15), *dead pulley* (DEAD *a.* 23), *differential pulley* (DIFFERENTIAL *a.* 4 b), *fast pulley, fast and loose pulleys* (FAST *a.* 11), *grip pulley* (GRIP *sb.*[1] 9), *guide pulley* (GUIDE *sb.* 13), *loose pulley* (LOOSE *a* 9); also *conical pulley* = *cone-pulley*; *crowning pulley*, a pulley-wheel with convex rim, which tends to keep the belt in place by centrifugal force; *parting pulley, split pulley*, a pulley-wheel made in two parts for convenience in mounting.

1619 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 174 Pd for mendinge the pullies for the bell ropes, viij d. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 323/1 The Struck Wheel, or Pulley [of a Jack], that about which the Chain or Rope goes to turn the Broach about. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 50 They are apt to permit a slipping of the bands on the surface of the driving-drums or pulleys. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 67 The brake pulley must always be placed on the slack side of the belt, where the bottom pulley is the driver. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 164 The driving belt is first taken round a fixed pulley, round a guide pulley, the driving pulley, and finally round another guide pulley. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Sept. 9/4 The cable cars were stopped.. owing to a grip-pulley breaking at the..cable station.

3. *fig.* from senses 1 and 2.

1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 109 The Cauuinist maist bauld of al vil afferme ..that ve be certane pilleis, or ingeynis ar liftit vp to heauin be ane incomprehensibil maner. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 12 They are..pullies to draw on their..destemes. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 41 We must examine all the windings and Labyrinths of our whole Frame, and see, by what Pullies and Wheels all the operations of our Minds are performed. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III 93, I prize the mechanics of conversation. 'Tis pulley and lever and screw.

4. *Anat.* a. The grooved articulating surface of certain joints; a trochlea. b. A cartilaginous loop by which the direction of a tendon passing through it is changed.

5. *attrib.* and *Combinations*, as *pulley-block, -case, -chain, -cord, -rope, -shaft, -shell, -spoke, -stand, -twine, -wheel*; also **pulley-box**, (*a*) a broad pulley-wheel, a drum or cylinder; (*b*) in the draw-loom, a frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pulley-check**, a contrivance which prevents the return of the cord through the block; **pulley-clutch**, (*a*) a clasping device for attaching a pulley-block to an overhead rafter or the like (Knight); (*b*) a clutch by which a loose pulley is connected with the shaft (Funk); **pulley-drum**, the block or shell in which the sheave or sheaves are mounted; **pulley-frame**: see quot.: also called *gallows-frame*; **pulley-gauge**, a tide-gauge in which a cord, having a float at one end and a weight at the other, runs over a wheel connected with the pointer; **pulley-mortise** *sb.*, = *chase-mortise*: see CHASE *sb.*[3] 6 and MORTISE *sb.* 2; hence **pulley-mortised** *a.*; **pulley-piece, stile**, one of the vertical side-pieces of a window sash-frame, in which the pulleys are pivoted; **pulley-sheave** (†*Sc.* **pillie-scheve**), the sheave or grooved roller over which a rope runs in a pulley-block; **pulley-stone**: see quot. 1859.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 311 To the *pulley block V is hung the counterpoise W. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXXI. 22 Wrought-Iron Pulley Block, with cast-brass or iron sheaves. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 364 Cords passing from this *pulley box..over guides,..communicate the motion..to the bobbins. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 293 The *pulley-case is moved in the slide. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 **Pulley-frames*, the gearing above a pit, upon which the pulleys are supported. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 117 Our tide-register was on board the vessel, a simple *pulley-gauge, arranged with a wheel and index. 1842 GWILT *Archit* § 2019 The lower tier of timbers are either notched to them, or are what is called **pulley mortised* into them. 1827 *Fowler Corr.* 577 (MS.) Oak sills and *pulley-pieces. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv. 192 A little Horse at the End of the *Pulley-Rope. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 51 In this way, the *pulley-shaft of the teagle would require too great a speed. 1566 *Inv. K. Wardr.* (1815) 169 (Jam.) Item, fyve *pillie schevis of braiss, ane of thame garnesit with tine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 593 The face of the *pulley-stile of every sash-frame ought to project about three-eighths of an inch beyond the edge of the brick-work. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* i. § 2 84 The curious fossils called, in Derbyshire, Screw, or *Pulley-stones. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Pulley-stones*, a familiar term for the hollow casts or moulds of the joints and stems of encrinites. 1373 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369, 2 wyndyng poleys, 2 skeynes de *poletwyne. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 230 A *pully-wheel, fastened to the arbor or axis of the hand that points to the hour.

Pu·lley, *sb.*[2] [Alteration of PULEYN, a. F. *poulain*, in same sense (1280 in Godef.), transferred use of *poulain* colt; in form confused with PULLEY *sb.*[1] In the same way the Promp. Parv. explains *poleyne* as '*troclea*', a pulley, and Godef. VI. 347 erroneously explains OF. *poulain* as 'poulie', which is corrected in the Compl.]

A kind of ladder used by brewers' draymen in lowering barrels into a cellar; also called a slide or skid, and in the north of England a gantry. Also *attrib.* as *pulley-rope.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v 26 It is a pully; by a pully-rope wine is let down into a cellar. 1901 *Law Jrnl. Rep.* LXX. *Chancery* 680/2 It was necessary to attach to the tailboard of the dray a slide, or what in the trade is called a pulley, down which the cask was slid.

Pu·lley, *v.* [f. PULLEY *sb.*[1]: cf. F. *poulier*]

1. *trans.* To raise or hoist with or as with a pulley. Also *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 41 His hairie tuft, or louelocke he leanes on the top of his crowne, to be pulld vp, or pullied vp to he men by. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 24 A mine of white stone..is between a white clay and chalk at first, but being pulled up, with the open air it receives a crusty kind of hardness. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 15 These of themselves are not sufficient to pully man up to eternal happiness.

2. To furnish or fit with a pulley; to use with or work by means of a pulley. Hence **Pulleyed** (pu·lid) *ppl. a.*

1767 JAGO *Edge-Hill* III. 526 Their heavy Sides th' inflated Bellows heave, Tugg'd by the pulley'd Line. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 164 There is no..hydraulic contrivance nor pulleyed hoist to facilitate the ascent.

Pu·lleyless, *a.* [f. PULLEY *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a pulley or pulleys.

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* vii, Pulleyless windows and lockless doors.

Pulleyn, var. *polen* (see POLEN WAX), PULLEN[1].

Pulleyne (kind of cloth): see POLAINE *Obs.*

†**Pulley-piece**[1]. *Obs.* [*Pulley* here is app. a corruption of POLAYN.] = GENOUILLERE 1.

1611 COTGR., *Pompes*, armour, called Pullie-peeces, for the knees. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 166/1 Pullie peeces or Pulley-pies, Armour for the Knees.

Pulley-piece[2]: see PULLEY *sb.*[1] 5.

Pullicate (pu·likĕt). ? *Obs.* Also 8–9 **pulicat**(e, 9 *dial.* **pollicate.** [From *Pulicat*, name of a town on the Madras coast, in Tamil *pala Vēlkādu* 'old Velkādu'.] a. A coloured handkerchief, originally made at Pulicat. b. Later (from *c* 1785), A material made in imitation of these, woven from dyed yarn; also = *pullicate handkerchief*, a checked coloured handkerchief of this material. Also *attrib.*

a. [Cf. 1519 G. CORREA *Lendas da India* (1860) II. 567 Roupas pintadas e tecidas de côres que se fazem em Paleacate, que he costa de Choramandel. *Yule's transl.* Painted cloths and other coloured goods, such as are made in Paleacate, which is on the coast of Choromandel.] 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVIII 704/2 *Pullicat*...The inhabitants are principally manufacturers and fishermen, who manufactured the handkerchiefs that took their name from this town.

b. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scott* XII 114 Manufactured pullicates of a very superior colour or cotton pullicate handkerchiefs. 1808 *Useful Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 131/2 For drying of dyed yarn and pullicates (a kind of coloured chequed cotton handkerchiefs) a higher temperature is required. 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 95 The same year [1785] pullicate handkerchiefs were begun to be made. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 59, I wrought all that day on his loom, finishing 10 napkins of a 10 too pulicate. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 571 A pulicat or gingham weaver at St. Nicians.

Pulling (pu·lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. PULL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of PULL *v.* in various senses.

1. Plucking, picking, gathering.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 24 Who 3af Jacob in to pulling awei [1388 rauyschyng], and Israel to wasteres? 1530 PALSGR. 259/1 Pullyng awaye, *abstraction.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 84 With often digging, and pulling of the leaues. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 The

best time for pulling of pease is in wette weather. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 78 Holding his way in spite of pullings at his cloak and whisperings in his ear. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 261 It grows naturally in tufts or clumps, and is gathered by pulling. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the* 6 o ii, I fear there will be a great pulling of caps among the housemaids [see PULL *v.* 2 a].

2. Stripping of feathers, wool, etc.; plucking; the freeing of furs from long coarse hairs (in full *fur-pulling*: see FUR *sb.*[1] 10).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pullynge, or plukkynge of fowle, *deplumacio*. 1578–9 *Proclam. Q. Eliz.* 18 Feb., The inordinate pulling of marchantable wooll fels 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 183 The whole [geese] are subjected to the operation of 'pulling'. 1897 *19th Cent.* Nov. 740 After the pulling (that is the removal of the longer and coarser hairs) the skins are again dried.

3. Drawing with force or effort.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pullynge, or drawynge, *traccio, tractus*. 1562 in *Shropsh. Parish Docts.* (1903) 61 For polyng downe of the rode loft iiij[s]. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* ii. 38 What forced pullings and drawings to make proper terms to stretch for the covering and palliating unproper actions. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 374 The pulling of death upon us with our own hands. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. v. 139 He would make the rigours of the sabbath give way to the pulling of an ox or a sheep out of the ditch.

b. In various specific and technical uses: see quots., and senses of PULL *v.*

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 2 The pulling off at the Press. 1869 BLAKE-HUMFREY *Eton Boating Bk.* (1875) 54 *note*, Silver Oars and Steerage [were given] to the winners of the Pulling. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 371 The present system of arbitrary pulling is simply a regulation system under the mask of arbitrary arrest 1899 W. G. GRACE in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/1 They should be severely reprimanded if they show any tendency towards pulling [in cricket].

c. *Racing.* The dishonest checking of a horse.

1861 *Times* 31 Dec., The public 'pulling' of horses is too dangerous a precedent to be frequently resorted to. 1888 *Daily News* 30 June 5/1 He strenuously denied every allegation of pulling.

d. Of a horse: see PULL *v.* 9 b.

1907 *Cavalry Training* (*War Office*) iii. § 84 The usual causes of pulling are:—Excitability, Pain, Fear, Freshness and want of work, Hard mouth, Bad breaking.

4. That which is produced by pulling: see quots. † *Pullings-out*, rich linings drawn out for display, esp. through slashes in the sleeves of a garment: see PULL *v.*[1] 28 b (*obs.*).

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 23 After that agayne translated into lyninge pullinges oute. 1564 in Fairholt *Costume* Gloss. s.v., Two pullingsowte of blake cipers wrought with Venice gold. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Poolins*, the fat which is stripped or pooled off the intestines of a slaughtered animal. 1863 BRIERLEY *Chron. Waverlow, Trevor Hall* iii. 50 Like a pokeful o' pooms ut they couldno' get a single eend eawt on.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pulling-hook, -rope*; 'moved by oars, rowing-', as *pulling launch, pinnace*; also † **pulling clock**, a clock with weights pulling on a barrel; **pulling-jack**, a jack which acts by contraction instead of expansion; **pulling-knife**, a fleshing-knife (FLESHING *vbl. sb.* 7); **pulling-trees** (*dial.*): see quot.

1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I. 37, I do give and devise to Mr. John Mills..my *Pulling Clock in my Bed Chamber. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 A *pulling hooke handsome, for bushes and broome. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 752 The poles [are] drawn up by a tool for the purpose, which is termed a dog or pulling-hook. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pulling-jack*, a hydraulic device for lifting or pulling heavy weights. 1894 *Times* 7 July 7/5 The gun was afterwards put on board an ordinary *pulling pinnace. 1895 KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct., She took the *pulling-rope, and stepped out boldly at the boy's side. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, **Pulling-trees*, the part [of a plough] to which the horses are attached

Pu·lling, *ppl. a.* [See -ING[2].] That pulls.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Familie* i, What do these loud complaints and pulling fears? 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 29 Sometimes it is a pulling jockey. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 6/3 The brew served by the handle-pulling damsel.

† **Pullion,** obs. form of PILLION[1], a saddle, etc., and of BULLION[4], trunk-hose.

1526 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 13 To Elizabeth my doghtour my pullion of wolsted. 1682 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 24 He wore a pair of pullion breeches.

Pull-iron, -line: see PULL-.

Pullisch, -ish, etc., obs. forms of POLISH *v.*

Pu·llisee, -shee. *Sc.* Also **pilly-shee.** [Either var. of *pulley-sheave* (PULLEY *sb.* 5), or the pl. *pullisees* may be for *pullases*, from PULLACE, -ASE.] A pulley.

1728 RAMSAY *To Starrat* 19 Pullisees Can lift on highest roofs the greatest trees. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xix, Having fastened a kinch of ropes beneath her oxters, I let her slide down..by way of a pilly-shee.

Pullman (pu·lmăn). [From the name of the designer, George M. Pullman of Chicago.] In full, *Pullman car* (*saloon*): a railway carriage constructed and arranged as a saloon, and (usually) with special arrangements for use as a sleeping-car.

1874 MISS KINGSLEY in *C. Kingsley's Life & Lett.* (1879) II. 319 On the 15th we left Omaha in the magnificent Pullman car which was our home for the next fortnight. 1875 *Midld. Railw. Co's Time Tables* April, On and after April 1 trains of the celebrated American Pullman Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars will be run between London (St. Pancras) and Liverpool (Central) station. 1876 *World* V. No. 112. 14 One may ask whether the Great Western might not be expected to have a Pullman attached. 1877 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/6, I was as glad to hire it as though I had obtained a Pullman saloon 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railway* 673 1894 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4/5 The locomotives, tenders, and all the front part of the train up to the Pullman were wrecked.

b. *attrib.*

1885 S. BAXTER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 698/2 The traveller ..goes to sleep in his Pullman berth. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 54 The Pullman porter shouts to her to look out. 1896 in *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 2/3 The first Pullman trains were run in this country in 1875...I saw in the summer of that year the very first Pullman train running South through the Trent Valley.

Hence **Pu·llmanize, Pullman-car** *vbs., intr.* to travel in a Pullman car. *nonce-wds.*

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis* (1885) 271 After three or four days' Pullmanising. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 6/1 Caravanning ..finds its parallel in America in Pullman-carring.

† **Pullock,** obs. var. POLLACK, a fish.

1823 T. BOND *E. & W. Looe* 124 Young pullock and conger eels are taken with a rod and line.

Pullock, var. PUT-LOG. **Pullony,** obs. f. POLONY[2] (sausage). **Pullorie,** obs. f. PILLORY.

† **Pu·llous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pullus* dark-coloured + -OUS.] Of a dark colour; blackish.

1698 B. AITEN in *Phil Trans.* XX. 377 The Body is of a Pullous Colour.

Pu·ll-over. [f. phr. *to pull over*: see PULL *v.*] **1.** The action or an act of pulling over of from side to side; also *attrib.* or as *adj.* having the function of pulling over.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 6/1 The overhead line is on one side of the street only, there are no cross or pull-over wires.

2. A gap in the coast sand-hills where vehicles can be pulled over to the beach; a cart-road over a sea-bank. *local* (Eastern counties).

1883 *Lincoln Chron.* 16 Mar., The sea swept over the pull-over at Sutton. *c* 1900 E. PEACOCK in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., There is a broad, but very heavy pull-over opposite the New Inn and Vine Hotels at Skegness.

3. *Hat-making.* A silk or felt cover or nap drawn over a hat body; also, a hat so made.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Pullow, obs. variant of PILAU.

Pull-piece, -rod: see PULL-.

Pulls (pulz), *sb. pl.*[1] *n. dial.* [app. = MDu., MFlem. *pole, peule, puele, pole*, Du. *peul* husk, shell, pod.] The chaff or husks of rapeseed, pulse, or grain.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 40 The seed is cured..in the chaff or pods—provincially, 'pulls'. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Pulls*, the shells or chaff of rape and other pulse. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Pulls*, the husks of oats.

Pulls, *sb. pl.*[2] [f. PULL *v.*] Short straw which falls out when the straight straw is drawn; also called *pull-tails*: see PULL- 2; also, heads of corn broken off from the stalks in threshing.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 268 The straw here weighed..does not include the short and broken, which goes away in what is technically termed 'falls' or pulls. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss., Pulls*, most usually applied to the heads of corn dispersed on a barn-floor, after thrashing.

Pull-stroke to **Pull-trigger:** see PULL-.

Pullulant (pv·liŭlănt), *a.* [ad. L. *pullulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *pullulāre*: see next.] Budding.

1889 *Scots Observer* 4 Jan., Certain pullulant *ebauches* of definition. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 3/1 Where we find a pullulant world of new ambitions and brilliant promises.

Pullulate (pv·liŭlēt), *v.* Also 7 -at. [f. L. *pullulāt-*, ppl. stem of *pullulāre* to sprout out, spring forth, spread, grow, increase, f. *pullul-us*, dim. of *pullus* young of any animal, chick.]

1. *intr.* **a.** Of a growing part, shoot, or bud: To come forth, sprout out, bud.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Yet they, more urgent, while he would conceale, Like Hydra's heads did pullulate, renew. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 253 Beneath the bark of a tree they pullulate into branches. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 723 Otheis whose pinions are but just beginning to pullulate. 1872 T. HINCKS in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* XI. 339 The sexual buds of the zoophyte sometimes pullulate from a portion of the common substance.

b. Of a seed: To sprout, to germinate. Of a plant or animal: To send out shoots or buds, to propagate itself by budding; to breed, to multiply: now usually with the connotation of rapid increase.

1621 T. GRANGER *Exp. Eccles.* vii. 12. 175 The swellings and diseases of the body, whose root remaineth still within, and pullulateth againe after the same, or some other manner. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη xi. 130 Seed doth not pullulate but after some little time. 1891 DU MAURIER *P. Ibbetson* 14 Those rampant, many-footed things that pullulate in damp and darkness under big flat stones.

c. *Path.* To put forth morbid growths.

1775 NOURSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438 The surface of the intestines .began to pullulate, throwing up small grains of flesh from every point.

2. *intr. transf.* and *fig.* **a.** To be developed or produced as offspring, to spring up abundantly.

1657 FITZ-BRIAN *Gd. Old Cause dress'd in prim. Lustre* (1659) 6 Superstition..would in time have pullulated, and budded forth afresh. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1733) I. 89 [They] may..see good spring up and pullulate from evil, as naturally as chickens do from eggs. 1890 *Times* 6 Oct., One of those lower forms of Christianity which pullulate so freely in the religious soil of the United States.

b. *intr.* To teem, to swarm.

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xc. III. 153 The Egyptian mind seems always to have pullulated with superstition. 1883 W. H. RUSSELL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 490 As to the beggars, they pullulate in the place.

Hence **Pu·llulating** *ppl. a.*, budding, sprouting.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. vi. I. 277 Religious liberty which would have stifled this pullulating Evil in the Seed. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 384 In our own evil days of rankly pullulating heresy and blasphemy. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 183 In the fresh pullulating grains of the glume.

Pullulation (pvliulē·ʃən). [n. of action from PULLULATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of pullulating; sprouting, germination; generation, production. Also, the product of this; offspring, progeny.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vi. 87 Some of these Tenets . have beene the base pullulations of spirits enslaved to false ends. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 29 The Generations or Pullulations of the Heavenly and Earthly Nature. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. ii. 257 In some places especially between the Tropicks, such a Pullulation of Men and Beasts may be supposed to be. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 123 Virtues then fructify; in their pullulation, purity of heart is acquired.

b. *spec.* in *Biol.* Generation or reproduction by budding; in *Path.*: see quot. 1897.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II. 22 Granulating pullulations..consist of exudations of coagulating lymph from the vessels. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot.* xiv. 23 The formation of a new cell by pullulation from the walls. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pullulation*, budding, or sprouting. Also, a morbid growth or sprouting of tissue.

Pull-up. [f. vbl. phr. *to pull up*: see PULL *v.* 31 e.] **1.** The act of pulling up a horse or vehicle; a sudden stop; hence *fig.*

1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xviii, All his business plans had received a check, a sudden pull-up. 1883 FR. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxxiv, Next they heard wheels, and the pull up at the door.

2. A place for pulling up; a stopping-place for riders or drivers. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Advertisement*, This inn affords one of the most tempting positions for a pull up house on the road. 1899 *Daily News* 27 May 4/1 A humble little coffee-shop, which is a good pull-up for carmen. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Apr. 8/1 A favourite 'pull up' for cyclists.

Pully-hauly (pu·lihō·li), *a.* and *sb. colloq.* Also **pulley-, -hawl(e)y, pull'e-haul'e.** [f. PULL *v.* + HAUL *v.* + -Y.] **a.** *adj.* Consisting of, or characterized by, pulling and hauling. **b.** *sb.* The action or work of pulling and hauling.

a. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 192 It was a complete pully hawly contest on the part of Martin. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northants. Gloss.* s.v., 'I hate such pully hawly-wark'.

b. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To have a game at pully hawly, to romp with women. 1877 *Q. Rev.* CXLII. 69 The ropes with which the old Norsemen played their favourite game of pully hauly against one another. 1906 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 57 There is the halliard-chanty, sung when the topsail or topgallant yards are being hoisted by pully-hauly or strength of arm.

Hence **Pully-hau·l** *v.*, to pull or haul with all one's strength; **Pu·lly-hau·ling** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. 1872 applied to unskilful bell-ringing).

1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. iii. 225 Hence it is, by way of ridicule, called 'Pully hauling'. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov., Then commenced such a scrimmage for the mastery, such a pully hauling and kicking of shins, as was remembered for months after. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss., Pully-haul*, to pull by main force. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. African Sk.* iii. 79 When the boys are pully-hauling [a tree] down the slope.

Pullyn(e, obs. form of PULLEN[1].

Pullysh(e, -ysshe, obs. forms of POLISH *v.*

† **Pulme.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pulmo.*] The lungs.

1553 UDALL tr. *Geminus' Anat.* A vj/1 Here foloweth of the Pulme, called of some, the Lightes and Lounges. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii 27 Men say that it [Veronica] will heale all vlcers, inflammations and harmes of the Pulme or Lunges.

† **Pu·lment.** *Obs.* Also 4 **polment.** [ad. L. *pulment-um* sauce, condiment; food generally.]

1. Pottage.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 190 Esau fro felde cam, Saȝ ðis pulment, hunger him nam. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 628 At þis ilke poynte sum polment to make. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 45/1 [She] delyueryd to hym brede and the pulmente that she had boyled. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshm* 3 Sterynge the pulment Of peese or frument, a noble meete for lent.

2. A poultice or the like.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 256/1 Take pulverisatede Chalcke, put therto Vineger, and make therof a pulmente, spreade it on a cloth and apply it theron. *Ibid.* 256/2 Boyle Oatenmeale in Vineger, till that resemble a thicke pulmente, or pappe, and applye this thereon.

† **Pulmenta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *pulmentāri-s* of the nature of a relish + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Pulmentarious*, of or belonging to, or made with, Pottage or Gruel.

Pulmo- (pv·lmo), shortened from PULMONI-, combining form of L. *pulmo, pulmon-em* lung; occurring in various terms of zoology, anatomy, etc., as ‖ **Pulmobranchiæ** (-brænki*ī*) *sb. pl.*, lungsacs: see quots.; hence **Pulmobra·nchial, Pulmobra·nchiate** *adjs.*, having, or breathing by means of, pulmobranchiæ. **Pulmo-ca·rdiac** *a.* [CARDIAC], pertaining to the (left) lung and heart (see quot.). **Pulmo-cuta·neous** *a.* [CUTANEOUS], pertaining to

or supplying the lungs and skin: applied to two main arterial trunks in the frog, from each of which arises a pulmonary and a cutaneous artery. **Pulmo-ga·stric** *a.*, pertaining to the (left) lung and stomach (see quot.). **Pulmoga·steropod, -ga·stropod,** *a.* belonging to the *Pulmogastero·poda*, the pulmonate or air-breathing gastropods; *sb.* one of these. **Pu·lmograde** [after PLANTIGRADE, etc.], *a.* belonging to the *Pulmo·grada*, a synonym of *Discophora* or jelly-fishes, so called from their swimming by alternate expansion and contraction of the body, resembling that of the lungs in breathing; *sb.* a pulmograde hydrozoon, a jelly-fish. **Pulmo-hepa·tic** *a.* [HEPATIC], pertaining to the lung and liver (see quot.). **Pulmo·meter** [-METER], an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, a spirometer; so **Pulmo·metry,** measurement of the capacity of the lungs, spirometry. **Pulmo-tra·cheate** *a.*, breathing by means of lung-sacs (or lung-books) as well as tracheal tubes, as the majority of spiders.

1875 CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 272/2 Arachnids breathe by..**pulmo-branchiæ*, said to be a compound of the gill of fish and the lung of mammals. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pulmo-branchiæ*, the modified gills of certain animals (Arachnids, air breathing Mollusca) adapted for air-breathing. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Pulmobranchial.* 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pulmo-branchial.* [1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 119 **Pulmobranchiata*, M. de Blainville's name for his first order of his second subclass of his *Malacozoa.*] 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 403 All the *pulmobranchiate Gasteropoda are not terrestrial; our fresh waters abound with various species that respire air by a similar contrivance. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pulmo-cardiac region*, portion of thorax where the heart is covered by a thin layer of lung. 1872 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* iv. 185 The hindermost, or *pulmo-cutaneous, passage ends in the pulmonary and the cutaneous arteries. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 176 The apparently simple branches into which the *truncus arteriosus* divides, are, in fact, each made up of three separate trunks, the pulmo-cutaneous trunk behind, the aortic arch in the middle and the carotid trunk in front. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pulmo-gastric region*, region of thorax where an edge of the left lung lies over the stomach and spleen. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Pulmogrades* . the name of a tribe of Acalephans. 1843 OWEN *Comp. Anat., Invert.* 106. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 75 The affinities of the Pulmograde Acalephæ. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Pulmo-hepatic region*, region of thorax where an edge of lung covers the liver. 1814 E. KENTISH (*title*) An account of Bathe .. with the Description of a *Pulmometer, and Cases showing its utility in ascertaining the state of the Lungs in Diseases of the Chest. 1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* i. ii. (1893) 33 Instruments which have been invented for registering the respiratory movements and powers:..spirometers, pulmometers, pneumatometers, anapnographs. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Spirometer*, This mode of measurement has been called Spirometry, as it was formerly called *Pulmometry.

Pulmonad (pv·lmŏnæd), *adv. Anat.* [f. L. *pulmo, pulmōn-* lung + *-ad* as in DEXTRAD.] Towards or to the lungs.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 232 That which from the system carries the sanguineous fluid pulmonad, or towards the lungs; and that which from the lungs carries it systemad, or towards the system.

Pulmonal (pv·lmŏnăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pulmōnāl-is* (irreg. for *pulmōnāris*), f. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung: see -AL.] = PULMONARY *a.*

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 571 Respiration in some tracheal, in others pulmonal. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 149 The lung has no pulmonal artery.

Pulmonar (pv·lmŏnăr), *a.* [f. L. type **pulmōnār-is*, f. *pulmo, -mōnem* lung: see -AR.] Having lungs or analogous organs; pulmonate; *spec.* belonging to the arachnid order *Pulmonaria.*

‖ **Pulmonaria** (pvlmonē·riă). *Bot.* [med.L. fem. (sc. *herba*) of L. *pulmōnāri-us* beneficial to the lungs, f. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung; so called from its assumed virtue in curing disease of the lungs, as supposed to be indicated by the spotted leaves resembling the lungs.] A genus of boraginaceous plants; lungwort.

The British species is *P. officinalis*, Bugloss Cowslip.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxv. 125 This herb is called of the Apothecaries .. *Pulmonaria* and *Pulmonalis*, in Latine *Pulmonis herba*, that is to say Lungewurt, or the herbe for the lunges. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The common spotted pulmonaria, or sage of Jerusalem, is esteemed an excellent medicine in many of the disorders of the lungs. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 178 Gromwell, Pulmonaria, Cerinthe, and Viper's Bugloss, have the tube of the corolla naked. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 173/2 The Pulmonarias are amongst our most interesting spring flowers.

† **Pulmona·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pulmonarious*, diseased in the Lungs.

‖ **Pulmonarium** (pvlmonē·riŏm). *Entom.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., neut. of L. *pulmōnārius*: see prec.] A membrane separating the ventral and dorsal parts of the abdomen in some insects, and containing the spiracles or respiratory openings.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxvi. 713 If you examine the abdomen of the mole cricket.., you will easily discover the true spiracles in the folds of the *pulmonarium*, which separates the back of that part from the belly.

Pulmonary (pv·lmŏnări), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pulmōnāri-us*, f. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung: see -ARY 1. Cf. F. *pulmonaire.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, situated in, or connected with the lungs. (Chiefly *Anat.*)

Pulmonary artery, the main artery, or each of its two branches (right and left), which conveys the blood from the heart to the lungs for aeration. *P. circulation*, the course of the blood from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart, as distinguished from the general or *systemic* circulation. *P. valves*, a name for the three semilunar valves at the entrance of the pulmonary artery. *P. veins*, the veins which convey the aerated blood from the lungs to the heart.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pulmonary Vessels*, are those which carry the Blood from the Heart to the Lungs, and back again,..the Pulmonary Vein, and the Pulmonary Artery. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 351 A larger animal imparts a greater quantity of its pulmonary air to the inflammable air. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 306 The blood is first received into the heart on the pulmonary side. 1848 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 5) 1149 Each bronchial tube..enters a distinct pulmonary lobule, within which it undergoes still further division, and at last ends in the small cellular recesses named the air cells or pulmonary cells.

b. Constituting a lung or lung-like organ; of the nature of a lung. *Pulmonary pouch, sac*, a lung-sac.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 232/1 The external apertures of these, termed spiracles, .. are transverse chinks, corresponding in number with the pulmonary pouches [in *Arachnida*]. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 13 Respiration of air by pulmonary sacs is neither universal in man's sub-kingdom, nor unknown out of it.

c. Carried on by means of lungs.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 50 Yet their [birds'] respiration is perfectly pulmonary. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptl. & Birds* Introd. 5 To be succeeded by pulmonary respiration

2. Occurring in or affecting the lungs (chiefly *Path.*); of or pertaining to disease of the lungs.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Pulmonary consumption, or consumption of the lungs. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 119 Giving the pulmonary ulcers an opportunity to heal. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 364 In some pulmonary complaints, the respiration of air slightly tainted by the admixture of chlorine has been resorted to as a stimulant. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 17 The dusky or livid hue of some cardiac and pulmonary diseases.

b. Affected with or subject to lung-disease, esp. consumption; consumptive. Also *transf.* Of the quality associated with the consumptive.

1843 THACKERAY *Jérôme Paturot*, I fond of inventing such suffering angels pale, pious, pulmonary, crossed in love, of course. 1862 — *Philip* ii, If you want a pulmonary romance, the present won't suit you 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 281 Inclined to regard the voyage..as unsuitable to the pulmonary invalid.

3. *Zool.* Having lungs, lung-sacs, or pulmonary organs; distinguished from *tracheary*, as *pulmonary arachnids*; also, distinguished from *branchiate*, as *pulmonary* or pulmonate *molluscs.*

1833 DOUBLEDAY in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 278 We could never separate the Pulmonary from the Tracheal Arachnida, or Branchiferous from the Pulmonary Gasteropod Mollusca.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** = PULMONARIA. [Cf. F. *pulmonaire* (Cotgr.).]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Pulmonary*, the herb Lungwort.

2. *Zool.* A pulmonary arachnidan, as a spider or a scorpion.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 281 Latreille.. divides his Arachnidans into two Orders, *Pulmonaires*, or those that breathe by *gills*, and *Trachearies*, or those that breathe by *spiracles* in connection with *tracheæ*.

Pulmonate (pv·lmŏnĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *pulmonāt-us*, f. *pulmo, -mōn-em* lung: see -ATE 2 2. In F. *pulmoné.*] Having lungs, as the higher vertebrates, or lung-like respiratory organs, as the orders *Pulmonata* of gastropod molluscs and *Pulmonaria* of arachnids. **b.** *sb.* A pulmonate mollusc (or, less usually, arachnid).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Pulmonates*, *Pulmonata*, the name of an order of Gastropodous Mollusks, including those which breathe air. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* III. 363 As late as the Carboniferous period there were only reptiles, insects, and pulmonate mollusks. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 663/2 There is one genus of slug-like Pulmonates which frequent the sea-coast.

So (in same sense) **Pu·lmonated** *a.*

1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 410 In the Snail and the generality of pulmonated Gasteropoda. *a* 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* i. (1855) 22 The absence of pulmonated vertebrata from the older formations should be expected.

Pulmoni- (pvlmō·ni), the full combining form of L. *pulmo, pulmōn-em* lung, as in **Pulmonibra·nchiate, Pulmo·nigrade,** *adjs.* and *sbs.*: see *pulmobranchiate, pulmograde* under PULMO-.

1847 WEBSTER, **Pulmonibranchiate*, having the branchiæ formed for breathing air.. (A term applied to certain molluska.) 1864 *Ibid.*, *Pulmonibranchiata*, one of an order of mollusks having the branchiæ formed for breathing air. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 36 The term *pulmonigrades has been applied to these animals [gelatinous Medusæ].

‖ **Pulmonia** (pvlmō·niă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung. In F. *pulmonie*, in 16th c. *poulmonie.*] A name for disease of the lungs.

1844 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 300 In this state of mind she was attacked by measles and pulmonia. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Pulmonia*, Phthisis pulmonalis, Pneumonia. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulmonia*, old term the same as *Peripneumonia.*

† **Pulmo·niac,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung, after words from Gr., as *cardiac, demoniac.*] = PULMONIC *a.* 3.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* i xiv. 28 Some Medicaments ..corroborate some parts by a specifical virtue, as Cephalick ..the head . Pulmoniack, Hepatick, the Lungs, Liver [etc.].

Pulmonian (pvlmō·niăn). *Zool.* [f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung + -IAN.] A pulmonate gastropod.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1, 1. Nudibranchians...4. Pulmonians without an operculum. 5. Operculated Pulmonians.

Pulmonic (pulmo·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *pulmonique* (Paré 16th c.), f. as prec.: see -IC.]

1. = PULMONARY *a.* 1.

1702 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1183 Liquors.. Injected into the Pulmonick Arteries pass to their Veins. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 265 The pulmonic air..sent forth by respiration. 1799 J. BAILEY in *Med. Jrnl.* (1800) III. 128 The blood is propelled with less energy to the pulmonic system. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 63 This ventricle receives its blood partly from a systemic, partly from a pulmonic auricle.

2. = PULMONARY *a.* 2.

1661 [see PULMONICAL, quot. 1658]. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 68 Pulmonique Consumption, or Consumption of the Lungs. 1725 CHEYNE *Health* i. § 5 (1787) 9 Subject to nervous or pulmonick distempers. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 292 Where pulmonic inflammation was dreaded. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 151 For months together the pulmonic symptoms prevailed.

3. Remedial or curative in disease of the lungs; good for the lungs. ? *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 187/2 Tincture of Guajacum, or Pock-wood..is Pulmonick, and profitable against Catarrhs.

B. *sb.* **1.** A remedy for disease of the lungs; a medicine good for the lungs. ? *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 17/1 It is a good Pulmonick, profitable against the Phthisick, Consumption, Pining. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 273 Our true Pulmonics consist of such Particles as..cannot be..assimulated by it [the blood].

2. A person subject to or affected with disease of the lungs; a consumptive person.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (T.), Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas. 1893 *Edin. Even. Dispatch* 1 Apr. 2/2 Passing the winter at that recruiting ground for pulmonics—the Cape.

† **Pulmo·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 55 b/1 Autumne, enimye to all pulmonicalle woundes. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 105/1 [Recipe for] a Pulmonicall potione. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 40 Half of them who dye in London, dye of phthisicall and pulmonicall distempers [1661 cited by EVELYN *Fumifugium* 1. 13 as 'pulmonic']. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Pulmonical*, belonging to the Lungs or Lights.

Pulmoniferous (pulmoni·fĕrŏs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *pulmōn-em* lung + -FEROUS.] Bearing or having lungs (or lung-like organs); pulmonate; *spec.* belonging to the group *Pulmonifera* (= *Pulmonata*) of gastropod molluscs.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I. 621/2 The pulmoniferous Mollusca. 1851-9 BRODERIP in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 400 The terrestrial or pulmoniferous Mollusca (land shells).

b. Containing the lungs or lung-sacs.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The pulmoniferous somites of an arachnidan.

So **Pulmo·nifer,** a pulmoniferous gastropod.

Pulmono-, irreg. combining form of L. *pulmo, -ōn-em* lung, sometimes used instead of PULMONI- or PULMO-, as in **Pulmonobra·nchiate, -branchous** (-brænjkŏs) *adjs.* = *pulmobranchiate*; **Pulmonoga·stropod** *a.* and *sb.*, *pulmogastropod* (*Cent. Dict.*): see PULMO-.

1824 J. E. GRAY in *Ann. Philos.* Aug. 107 On the Natural Arrangement of the Pulmonobranchous Mollusca. 1849 CRAIG, *Pulmonobranchiate*, belonging to the order Pulmonobranchiata. 1855 *Knight's Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 65 Affording a good character for dividing the Land Pulmonobranchous Mollusca into two families.

Pulp (pvlp), *sb.* [ad. L. *pulpa* the fleshy portion of the animal body; also, the pulp of fruit, the pith of wood: cf. F. *poulpe* (R. Estienne 1539), *polpe, pulpe* (Cotgr. 1611).] A soft, moist, homogeneous or formless substance or mass: in various applications.

1. The fleshy succulent part of a fruit; also, the soft pith in the interior of the stem of a plant.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 154 Gourds without seeds, hauing onely but a soft pulpe within. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxix. 269 The right Fenell hath round knottie stalkes ..filled with a certaine white pithe or light pulpe. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 179 Take the marrow or pulp of cassia. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 338 There is another Sort like a Curan, has a white Pulp. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. (1794) 74 *note*, The apple also has a firmer pulp. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* (ed. 1853) ii, Ambrosial pulps and juices.

2. Any soft muscular or fleshy part of an animal body; the fleshy part of the limbs, hands, fingertips, etc.; the soft substance of internal parts or organs, as the spleen, the intervertebral disks, etc.; the soft nervous substance which fills the interior cavity of a tooth.

(This may have been the earliest sense in Eng., as in L.)

1611 COTGR., *Polpe*, the pulpe; brawne or fleshie part of the bodie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 815 These two together with the fourth doe make the pulpe or calfe of the

Leg. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* 297 If..you carefully stop the upper Orifice with the Pulp of your Finger. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 26 P 6 It is not for me to celebrate the lovely height of her forehead, the soft pulp of her lips. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 311/2 There was a gelatinous pulp, analogous to the pulps which secrete teeth. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 144 The matter composing this little body, which is termed the pulp, is gradually converted into the ivory of the tooth. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1883) 183 He..touched the..corner of his right eye with the pulp of his middle finger.

3. A soft formless mass; esp. of disintegrated organic matter, produced by moistening and trituration or by boiling.

1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 108 One end..may serve to contain the fruit, the other the vessels for the pulp. 1692 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 67 They boyl the bodies of their Dead, and afterwards pound them to a pulpe. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 145 Nine acres of the land .was almost an entire pulp. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 839 A determinate quantity of potatoes was reduced with water to a pulp 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 346 The trodden paths around our ship are in muddy pulp, adhering to the boots. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 161 Beet pulp for fattening cattle.

b. *spec.* The fibrous material, as linen, wood, etc., reduced to a soft uniform mass, from which paper is manufactured; paper-pulp.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, Paper is chiefly made among us of linen or hempen rags, beaten to a pulp in water. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 377 The most eligible mode of adjusting the thickness of the paper would be by varying the proportion of the surface of the cylinder, which is covered with pulp. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 749 The first idea of a machine for converting pulp into paper, originated in France, the inventor being an ingenious workman of the name of Louis Robert. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 637 It is only necessary to put the wood into one end of the machine, and take out at the other the pulp ready for being converted into paper. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 May 9/3 Rags are no longer available in sufficient quantities for paper-making. Hence the resource to vegetable fibres such as wood-pulp...Experts regard the pulp re-made from old newspapers as about equal to calico pulp.

c. Ore pulverized and mixed with water, in which condition the dross is washed out; slimes. *Dry pulp*, dry crushed ore.

1837 J. T. Smith tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 164 Each of these being hollowed in the middle like a funnel, received a fluid pulp, composed .of clay and water. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 137 The bullion, pulp, and tailings were tested by assay. 1877 *Ibid.* 24 Ten pans, holding 1 ton each of dry pulp.

4. *fig.* **a.** Appearance of pulpiness (of texture).

1801 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 383 The beauties of oil-colour, its glow, its juice, its richness, its pulp.

b. Something of a 'pulpy' character, without stability, strength, or 'backbone'.

1878 T. L. Cuyler *Pointed Papers* 164 The difference is clearly marked between the boy who has moral pluck and the boy who is mere pulp.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** esp. in technical terms referring (*a*) to the preparation of pulp for making paper (sense 3 b), as *pulp-chest, factory, industry, -strainer, -ware, pulp-making* sb. and adj., *pulp-made* adj.; or (*b*) to the pulp of the teeth (sense 2), as *pulp-cell, -fissure*, etc.; also *pulp-assay* (sense 3 c), *pulp-hole, -pit*, etc. **b.** Spec. Comb.: **pulp-board**, a kind of millboard made directly from paper-pulp, instead of being made like pasteboard from paper; **pulp-boiler**, = *pulp-digester*; **pulp-canal**, the pulp-cavity in the fang of a tooth; **pulp-capping**, the covering the soft interior of a tooth by artificial means; **pulp-cavity, -chamber**, the space in the interior of a tooth which contains the pulp; **pulp-digester**, a machine for reducing paper-stock and obtaining the fibre free from extraneous matter; **pulp-dresser, -engine, -grinder, -machine**, machines used in the preparation of paper-pulp; **pulp-meter**, an apparatus for measuring the amount of pulp required for a specified thickness of paper; **pulp-mill**, a mill in which wood is reduced to paper-pulp; also, a factory in which pulping is carried on; **pulp-nodule, -stone**, an excrescence of dentine in the pulp-cavity of a tooth; **pulp-washer**, a machine for removing impurities from paper-pulp; **pulp-wood**, wood suitable for making paper-pulp.

1881 Raymond *Mining Glos.*, *Pulp-assay*, the assay of samples taken from the pulp after or during crushing. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 123 Pulp assays averaging about $130 per ton. 1904 *Let. to Editor fr. Jas. Spicer & Sons*, There are strawboards, made, (as the name implies) from straw, and *pulp boards, (white and coloured), various qualities, all made direct from the pulp. — *Let. fr. J. Dickenson & Co.*, A Millboard is a Pulp Board of a dark color, made from old Rope, Bagging, etc, and also finished by mechanical pressure, without the aid of paste. 1845 Owen *Odontography* II. Descr. Plates 16 The large central vascular or *pulp canals. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 507 The success attending *pulp-capping. 1840 Owen *Odontography* I. II. iv. 245 The *pulp-cavity in old teeth becomes occupied by a coarse bone. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 54 Each [tooth] is supplied with blood vessels and nerves, which unite in a common *pulp chamber. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 350 A box kept full of pulp from the *pulp-chest. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 9/1 The Factory Inspectors..never see the *pulp-holes where all the bad jam and lemon-peel are thrown. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 387 From the *pulp-made cartridge paper. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 2/1 Probably in the near future half the sawing-mills and paper- and *pulp-making mills which supply Europe will be transferred to Finland from Norway and Germany. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 350 The *pulp-meter which is driven in connection with the paper machine. 1898 *Daily News* 26 July 5/7 He has started *pulp mills and lumber mills, and he has made other valuable mineral finds. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 132 It is a very hard matter to decide whether *pulp nodules exist or not. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/1 The [coffee-] bean falls over into a sieve below, and the skin is dragged behind the cylinder and escapes by a spout to the *pulp-pit. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 742 Irregular calcification, with the formation of *pulp-stones, frequently leaves some living pulp. 1900 *Montreal Witness* 13 Feb. 4/5 The tariff of dues on *pulpwood. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 6/2 The district contains a great pulpwood forest, besides 3,000,000,000 ft. of pinewood.

Pulp, *v.* [f. Pulp *sb.*, in various senses.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to pulp or to a pulpy mass.

1662 [see Pulping.]. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* xv. (1697) 368 Conserve of Old-Red-Roses pulped. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 122 Some love the Gooseberries only mashed, not pulped through a Sieve. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 327/1 By pulping the roots and mixing them with a full allowance of chaff, every animal gets its fill. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 378 The whole work, of which 10,000 copies had been prepared, was seized by Savary and pulped.

†**2.** To make pulpy, give a pulpy appearance to.

1704 Steele *Lying Lover* III, That [patch] so low on the Cheeks pulps the Flesh too much.

3. To remove the surrounding pulp from (coffee-beans, or the like).

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 180 The saving of time in pulping, peeling, picking it [coffee] clean. 1793 B. Edwards *West Ind.* II. v. iv 295 The other mode is to pulp it [the coffee] immediately as it comes from the tree. 1894 [see Pulper 2].

4. *intr.* To become pulpy, to swell with juice.

1818 Keats *Song*, '*Hush, Hush! tread softly*', My Isabel's eyes, and her lips pulpd with bloom. *a* 1821 — *Extracts fr. Opera*, A kiss should bud upon the tree of love, And pulp and ripen richer every hour. 1852 R. H. Stoddard *Poems* 32 The buried seed begins to pulp and swell In Earth's warm bosom.

Hence **Pulped** (pʌlpt) *ppl. a.*, reduced to pulp.

1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 154 Put the soup into a stew-pan, with..the pulped pease. 1890 *Farmer's Ga.* 4 Jan. 1/1 Crushed oats and cake, mixed with pulped turnips, for a midday feed.

Pulpa·ceous, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pulpa* pulp + -aceous.] Of a pulpy consistency.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 363 Symmetrically embanked round with the pulpaceous material which he had excavated from the ice.

†**Pu·lpament.** *Obs. rare.* Also in L. form, pl. -a [ad. L. *pulpāmentum* the fleshy part or meat of animals, food prepared mainly from bits of meat, f. *pulpa* Pulp *sb.*] **a.** A pulpy preparation of food; in *pl.* delicacies. **b** A pulpified mass, as the chyle.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vii, How now, monsieur Brisk? what! Friday night, and in affliction too, and yet your pulpamenta, your delicate morsels! 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 233 The grosser and more solid Parts..dissolved into minute Particles, so as to mix more equally with the fluid, and with that to make one Pulpament, or chylous Mass.

†**Pulpatoo·n.** *Obs.* [Cf. Sp. *pulpeton*, augm. of *pulpeta*, 'a slice of stuffed meat.'] A dish made of rabbits, fowls, etc., in a crust of forced meat.

1637 Nabbes *Microcosm.* III. 109, I then send forth a fresh supply of Rabits, Pheasant, Kid, Partridge, Quaile,..with a French troope of Pulpatoones, Mackaroones, Kickshawes, grand and excellent. 1728 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* 41 To make a Pulpatoon of Pigeons. Half roast six or eight Pigeons, and lay them in a Crust of Forc'd-meat: Scrape a pound of Veal, and two Pounds of Marrow, and beat it together in a Stone Mortar.

Pulper (pʌ·lpəɹ). [f. Pulp *v.* + -er[1].]

1. A machine for reducing fruit, straw, roots, paper-stock, etc. to pulp; a pulp-machine.

1862 *Times* 12 June, Reaping and grass-mowing machinery with root-slicers, pulpers, chaff-cutters. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1823/2 *Pulper*, a machine for reducing paper stock to pulp. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/1 Great saving can be effected by the use of the root pulper and chaff cutter.

2. A machine for removing the external pulp or rind from the coffee-bean.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 584/1 The berries..pass to the pulpers..The pulper is a stout frame supporting a fly-wheel, shaft, and barrel. 1894 Walsh *Coffee* (Philad.) 92 There are times when it is impossible to pulp coffee; the pulpers may get out of repair.

3. A maker of or worker in paper-pulp.

1884 *Standard* 13 Mar. 5/2 [Articles] 'turned out' of a papier maché pulper's shop by hundreds of thousands.

Pu·lpify, *v.* [f. Pulp *sb.* + -fy.] *trans.* To reduce to a pulp or pulpy condition.

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* viii. 381 These actions [of rumination] are repeated until the greater portion of the grass which has been cropped is pulpified. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 291 Lower forearm much crushed and almost pulpified.

Pulpily (pʌ·lpĭli), *adv.* [f. Pulpy *a.* + -ly 2.] In a pulpy or flabby manner.

1879 W. Collins *Rogue's Life* vi, A smooth double chin resting pulpily on a white cravat.

Pu·lpiness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being pulpy; softness, flabbiness.

1846 Worcester, Pulpiness. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 357 Appreciating critics who write about its [a picture's] fruitiness, and juiciness, and pulpiness, and downiness, and peachiness. 1879 W. Collins *Rogue's Life* ix, There was a delicacy and propriety in the pulpiness of his fat white chin. 1901 *Weekly Reg.* 11 Oct. 442 This elasticity, or rather pulpiness, in regard to religion in boarding schools.

Pulping (pʌ·lpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Pulp *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of Pulp *v.*; reduction to pulp. Also *attrib*, as *pulping-house, -mill, -sieve.*

1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 116. 192 Run it through a pulping Sive, and wash with clean water the still or the Lymbeck. 1793 B. Edwards *West Ind.* II. v. iv. 295 A pulping mill, consisting of a horizontal fluted roller, about eighteen inches long, and eight inches in diameter. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 215 After the coffee is gathered, it is taken to the pulping-mill. 1865 *Times* 15 Apr., Houses for thrashing, grinding, pulping, cooking. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 485 Water agitated by the pulping-engine of a paper manufactory. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 527/2 The pulping-house and other necessary buildings have to be erected.

Pulpit (pu·lpit), *sb.* Also 4 **pulput**, 4-6 **-pitte, -pite**, 4-7 **-pet**, 5-7 **-pitt**, (5 **pol(l)epyt, pulpytte, -pyte**, 6 **-pyt(t, -petto, -pete, poulpet, pilpett**). [ad. L. *pulpit-um* (med.L. *pulpitum*) a scaffold, platform, stage, in med.L. a pulpit in a church; cf. OF. *pulpate*, also *pepistre* (1357 in Godef. *Compl.*), *pulpistre, pupistre, pulpitre, poupitre*, mod.F. *pupitre*]

1. In reference to ancient times: A scaffold, stage, or platform for public representations, speeches, or disputations. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 101 In þat hous poetes and gestoures uppon a pulpet rehersede poysees, gestes, and songes. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* vi. 13 Salomon had made a brasen pulpit [1611 scaffold], vpon the same stode he. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 62 b/1 A pulpit, *suggestus, podium.* 1586 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 241 Herod Agrippa..being gone up into the pulpit appointed for orations was suddenly strooken from heaven. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 229 That I may Produce his body to the Market-place, And in the Pulpit as becomes a Friend, Speake in the Order of his Funerall. 1611 Bible *Neh.* viii. 4 And Ezra the scribe stood vpon a pulpit of wood [*marg. Heb* towre of wood]. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 29 Demosthenes..lost that credit in the Camp which he gained in the Pulpit.

2. A raised structure consisting of an enclosed platform, usually supplied with a desk, seat, and other accessories, from which the preacher in a church or chapel delivers the sermon, and in which in some denominations the officiating minister conducts the service. Hence, *to occupy the pulpit*, to preach, or to conduct divine service.

(The earliest and also the usual sense in Eng.)

[*c* 1200 Joc. in *Cronica* (Camden) 30 Unde et pulpitum jussit fieri in ecclesia et ad utilitatem audiencium et ad decorem ecclesie.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 302 He stode vp in pulpite, þe office forto do. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 574 With preching in the pulpit ther he stood. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 649/20 *Hoc pulpitum*, polepyt. 14 *Nom.* ibid. 719/28 *Hoc pulpitum*, a pollepyt. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxii. 391 (Add. MS.) Sone after come a persone into the pulpite, ande prechide 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 30 That my soule..may be preyd for in the pulpet on the Sunday. *c* 1520 Nisbet *N. Test. in Scots* (S.T.S.) III 275 The first lessoun at the first messe, quhilk is sungin in the pulpet. 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The prieste shal goe into the pulpitte and saye thus. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 291 A certaine minister, at his sermone in Glasgow, was pullit out of the pulpet, and buffittet be the Lord of Minto, for bakbytting and sclaundering. 1650 Evelyn *Diary* 4 Aug., In the afternoone [I] wander'd to divers churches, the pulpits full of novices and novelties. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 31 The doctrines publicly preached in the pulpits. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i, Out of the pulpit I would be the same man I was in it. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 111 In front of this low screen..stands the oak pulpit.

b. In other than Christian places of worship.

1583 W. Harborne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. I. 169 [Sancta Sophia, Constantinople] The pillers on both sides of the church are very costly and rich, their Pulpets seemely and handsome; two are common to preach in. 1718 Lady M. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Bristol* 10 Apr., Mosque of Soly-man...On one side is the pulpit, of white marble.

c. *fig.* The place from which anything of the nature of a sermon, as a moral lecture, is delivered.

a 1616 Beaumont *On Tombes in Westminster*, Thinke how many royall bones Sleep within these heap of stones;..Where from pulpits seal'd with dust, They preach, 'In greatnesse is no trust'. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl., Occas. Medit.* IV. v, The whole World would be a Pulpit, every Creature turn a Preacher. 1868 Lynch *Rivulet* CXLI. i, A boat the pulpit whence He spake.

3. *transf.* The occupants of the pulpit, the preachers; Christian ministers or the Christian ministry as occupied with preaching.

1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 60 Do not the pulpettes of the Pope, perswade this martiall might? 1695 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 50 The Bar, the Pulpit and the Press Nefariously combine To cry up an usurped pow'r And stamp it right divine. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 332, I say the pulpit ..Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall stand, The most important and effectual guard, Support, and ornament of virtue's cause. 1854 Emerson *Lect. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 187 We reckon the bar, the senate, journalism, and the pulpit peaceful professions; but you cannot escape the demand for courage in these. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* xvi. 313 It is the duty of the pulpit to preach politics. 1882, 1901 [see Pew *sb.*[1] 2 c].

b. As title of a collection or periodically published series of sermons.

1823 — (*title*) The Pulpit: a Collection of Sermons by emi-

nent living Ministers. 18.. (*title*) The Christian World Pulpit. 18.. (*title*) The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit.

4. Applied to other places elevated so as to give the occupant a conspicuous position, or enable him to direct or address others.

† **a.** An elevated royal pew or seat in a church.

? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 59 (Vernon MS.) Ye kyng to churche com ful riht..And in his bouht a sleep him tok In his pulput as seiþ þe bok. 1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 22 The King and the Quene..shall retourne to their seages roiall and of estate, in the said pulpitt, wherin when theiare sett, the rulars of the quere shal begynne this postcommon, *Intellige* [etc.].

b. † The poop of a ship, from which directions were given (*obs.*); the harpooner's standing-place on a whaler.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iii. 46 Eneas tho .. Maid ansuer from the pulpit of the schip [L. *puppi ab alta*]. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 250 All vessels regularly engaged in this fishery are supplied with a special apparatus, called a 'rest' or 'pulpit', for the support of the harpooner as he stands on the bowsprit.

c. An auctioneer's desk or platform. Now *local.*

1738 Fielding *Hist. Reg.* II. Wks. 1784 III. 329 Why are you not at the auction? Mr. Hen has been in the pulpit this half-hour. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, Come, get to your pulpit, Mr. Auctioneer. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 9 June 2/2 The Exchange and W. Bell's pulpit are at the service of every broker and auctioneer. 1889 *N. W. Line. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of or belonging to a pulpit, as *pulpit bible, cushion, door, stair,* etc.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 A beaten-out pulpit cushion. 1641 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 531 Payd for the pulpet velvet and the velvet of the carving, *xli.* xvjs. 1848 G. Struthers *Hist. Relief Ch.* v. in *United Presb. Fathers* 278 Mr. Boston heard the pulpit door open. 1900 Crockett *Fitting of Peats* i. in *Love Idylls* (1901) 5 The top of the shut pulpit Bible.

b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the pulpit as the place of preaching, as *pulpit eloquence, key, oratory, service, style, thunder,* etc.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. Another in a rayling pulppet key Drawes through her nose the accent of her voice. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Pref., Wks. 1851 III. 334 The Prelats and thir fellow-teachers..whose Pulpit-stuffe..hath bin the Doctrin and perpetuall infusion of Servility and wretchedness to all thir hearers. *c* 1686 South *Serm., Prov. xxii.* 6 (1727) V. i. 31 Filled with Wind and Noise, empty Notions and Pulpit-tattle. 1751 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charac.* 33 In France, the applauded pulpit eloquence is of the enthusiastic..species. 1895 J. J. Raven *Hist. Suffolk* 204 With caricature as well as pulpit-thunder he carried the war into the enemy's quarters.

c. Referring to the occupant of a pulpit (often uncomplimentary), as *pulpit drone, drum, mountebank, orator*; *pulpit-thumper,* etc.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* II. vii. (1566) I ij, Though this appeere a proper pulpet peece. Yet whan the fox preacheth, then beware your geese. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V* lxx, And Pulpit Drums awake the Iland round; All Boanerges. 1650 Milton *Tenure Kings* (ed. 2) 47 That men may yet more fully know the difference between Protestant divines and these pulpit firebrands. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* II Your weapons of offence..you might have reserv'd for some of your pulpit-officers. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 72 (1713) II. 191 How do they make one of these Pulpit-thumpers? 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-c.* IV. (1721) 226 The Pulpit-prater (that has his Religion in his Tongue and Eyes, I mean, his Sermon Notes). 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 564 Henceforth those Pulpit-Drones ..let not a braggart of a Frenchman praise. 1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* xiii. (1841) 230 Though he [Bp. Pecock] censured these pulpit-brawlers, as he called them. 1828 Webster, *Pulpit-orator,* an eloquent preacher.

d. Special Combs.: **pulpit-cloth,** an ornamented cover of the reading-desk of a pulpit; **pulpit-cross,** a cross set up in a burying-ground or in a place where there was no church, from the steps or raised base of which sermons were often preached; a preaching-cross; † **pulpit-friar,** a preaching friar; **pulpit-glass,** a sand-glass placed on a pulpit to indicate the time to the preacher; † **pulpit-man,** a preacher; † **pulpit-prayer,** a prayer said in the pulpit (as distinguished from those read in the service).

1552 in *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 44 One *pulpit clothe. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 2 He has likewise given a handsome Pulpit-Cloth,..at his own Expence. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1603) 333 About the middest of this [Pauls] Churchyeard is a *Pulpit Crosse of timber, mounted vpon steppes of stone,..in which are sermons preached ..euery Sundaye in the forenoone. 1555 Eden *Decades* 165 Iohn Cacedus the *pulpitte fryer of the order of saynt Frances. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 4 Nov. 4/7 Probably the most modern *pulpit-glass in existence is that which adorns the pulpit of the Chapel Royal, Savoy. It is timed for eighteen minutes only, and was placed in the chapel in 1867. [Cf quots. 1591, 1852, s. v. Hour-glass.] 1582 Allen *Martyrd. Father Campion* (1908) 8 Many Protestantes .. ever afterward contemned their vulgar *pulpit men in comparison of him. 1681 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Nov., Dr. Hooper..is one of ye first rank of pulpit men in the nation. 1684 Baxter *Twelve Argts.* § 20. 35 They have all that you have (*Pulpit Prayer and Sermon, and sometimes a Chapter). 1697 Burghope *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 92 Every pulpit-prayer made by a man's private spirit is valued much above the Common Prayer.

Hence (mainly *nonce-words*) † **Pu·lpitable, Pu·lpital, Pu·lpitary, Pulpi·tic, Pulpi·tical** *adjs.*, connected with, appropriate to, or characteristic of the pulpit as the place of preaching; hence **Pulpi·tically** *adv.*, in a pulpitical manner; **Pu·lpitful,** enough to fill a pulpit; **Pu·lpitish** *a.*, resembling a pulpit performance or preaching; **Pu·lpitism,** a characteristic of language or style of preachers and sermons; **Pu·lpitless** *a.*, lacking a pulpit or a place as preacher; **Pu·lpitly** *adv.*, with regard to the pulpit or preaching; **Pulpito·latry,** 'worship' of the pulpit or of preaching.

1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 84 This the exordium of my *pulpitable functions. *Ibid.* 511 The famous *pulpital performances of..Friar Gerund. 1846 Poe *Colton* Wks. 1864 III. 27 He converses fluently,..but grandiloquently, and with a tone half tragical, half pulpital. 1784 J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. 120 The *pulpitary contention between Popish and Protestant preachers was great. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 117 A slight poetical licence, a mere *pulpitic exaggeration. 1775 Ash, Suppl., *Pulpitical. 1885 Clark Russell *Strange Voy.* I. xvi. 229 Not a little impressed by the pulpitical twang and rattle of his north-country notes. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxlv. 123 To proceed then regularly and *pulpitically; I will first shew you, my beloved [etc.]. 1680 V. Alsop *Mischief of Imposit.* xiii. 99 Whether he gave .any encouragement..to vomit up a whole *Pulpitful of Gall. 1847 Webster, *Pulpitish. 1881 *Ch. Rev.* No. 589. 177 The common-places and *pulpitisms which have gone so far to make volumes of sermons odious. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb, Some of them are *pulpitless, and some..want a change of pulpit. 1872 H. W. Beecher *Lect. Preaching* I. 24 As it is dangerous personally, so it is dangerous *pulpitly. 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 409 The *pulpitolatry of another arrangement is almost incredible.

Pu·lpit, *v.* [f. Pulpit *sb.*] **a.** *trans.* To provide with a pulpit, or place in the pulpit. **b.** *intr.* To officiate in the pulpit, to preach. Hence **Pu·lpited** *ppl. a.*, **Pu·lpiting** *vbl. sb.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 151/1 Yet would thei long to be pulpeted. *c* 1540 *Old Ways* (1892) 39 After he had doone with his pulpityngе. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* (1659) 84 It is not necessarie .. that Men should sit all thir life long at the feet of a pulpited Divine. 1729 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* 19 Feb. (Chetham Soc.) I. II. 330 He said..that he was in priest's orders, but..that he had done with pulpiting. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* vi. 209 Mat and seat the rotunda..; pulpit at the central column of the great buildings such men as her preaching rolls may supply. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* xiii, The young girl sat under his tremendous pulpitings. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* July 147 Orderly, vulgarised, materialised, pulpited, prosperous England.

Pulpitarian (pulpitē·rĭăn), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. Pulpit *sb.* + *-arian,* as in *trinitarian,* etc.] A preacher, a pulpiteer; also, one who regards the pulpit or preaching as the chief feature of worship.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 139 You may take away the Pewes, where all are Pulpitarians. *a* 1670 Hackei *Alp. Williams* I. (1692) 90 Directions, that had netled the aggrieved Pulpitarians. 1860 *Medical Times* 15 Sept. 266/1 Some of the most 'popular' of..modern pulpitarians.

B. *adj.* Savouring of the pulpit; sermonical.

1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 3/6 Some fastidious critics may consider Dr. Bayne's style somewhat pulpitarian.

Pulpiteer (pulpitī·r), *sb.* [f. Pulpit *sb.* + *-eer.*] A preacher by profession; usually with contemptuous implication.

1642 Howell *Twelve Treat., True Inform.* (1661) 16 By the incitement of those fiery pulpiteers. 1679 *Answ. to Appeal fr. Country to City* 15 Against his Over-hot Churchmen we'l set the Mechanique Pulpiteers and Tub preachers. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 464 The mouths of the High Church pulpiteers were encouraged to open as loud as possible. 1860 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 20 A heated pulpiteer, Not preaching simple Christ to simple men. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* i. 27 Travers seemed by far the more clever and successful pulpiteer.

Hence **Pulpitee·r** *v. intr.*, to preach; chiefly in **Pulpitee·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1812 *Religionism* 11 If you men a pulpiteering go. 1877 T. Sinclair *Mount* (1878) 48 A commonplace everyday pulpiteering king. 1883 *Spectator* 23 June 811 A thoughtful Scotchman who has no weakness for pulpiteering.

Pu·lpiter. [f. Pulpit *sb.* or *v.* + -er 1.] A preacher, a Pulpiteer.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 163 O most gentle pulpiter (Spedding's emendation; *Folios* Iupiter), what tedious homilie of Loue haue you wearied your parishioners withall. 1682 Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 4 As some Pulpiters have also had. 1894 *Speaker* 2 June 613/1 The sanitary drain-maker does more for morals than the pulpiter.

Pu·lpitize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Pulpit *sb.* + -ize.] **a.** *intr.* To pulpiteer, to preach. **b.** *trans.* To discuss or deal with in the pulpit. Hence **Pu·lpitizing** *vbl. sb.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 240 Cryed up even to pulpitising. 1798 Coleridge *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 18 Parson Warren did certainly *pulpitize* much better. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 798 The whole subject of how to encounter these enigmas..must be popularised and pulpitised.

Pu·lpitry. [f. Pulpit *sb.* + -ry.] The work or service of the pulpit; preaching; the conventional talk of the pulpit; sermonizing.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XV. xc. (1612) 389 For Fare And greater Ease than Studie them or Pulpetrie can spare. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. ¶ 1 To teach thus were meer pulpitry to them. 1861 K. H. Digby *Chapel St. John* (1863) 55 But perhaps you do not like pulpitry.

Pulpless (pv·lplés), *a.* [-less.] Lacking pulp.

1778 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 268 Barren Strawberry.. the fruit is dry and pulpless. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 521 Ridiculous demands, such as for devitalization of pulps in pulpless teeth.

Pulpose (pv·lpōus), *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *pulpōs-us* fleshy, f. *pulpa* Pulp.] = Pulpous.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pulposus*..of the consistence of pulp; having or full of pulp; pulpy: pulpose.

So † **Pulpo·sity,** pulpousness. *Obs. rare*—°.

1721 Bailey, *Pulposity,* fulness of Pulp, Substance, etc.

Pulpous (pv·lpəs), *a.* [ad. L. *pulpōs-us* (see prec.): cf. F. *poulpeux* (1539 R. Estienne in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of the nature of or consisting of pulp; resembling pulp; pulpy.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 561 The leaues verily that this graine Rice doth beare, be pulpous and fleshy. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 119 A small mass of pulpous substance for the Brain. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pear Tree,* This flower is succeeded by a pulpous fruit. 1796 De Serra in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 503 A soft and pulpous matter, like that which is found in unripe anthers. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav* lxix. 397 The special type of youthful blackguard, more or less blackly pulpous and swollen.

Hence **Pu·lpousness,** *rare,* pulpy consistency.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.; whence 1755 in Johnson; and in mod. Dicts.

Pulpy (pv·lpi), *a.* [f. Pulp *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling pulp; soft, fleshy, succulent; also *fig.* flabby.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 860 Long'st thou for Butter? bite the poulpy part [of coco] And never better came to any Mart. 1694 J. Ray in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The hard-bill'd [birds] touch not pulpy fruits. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 330 Moist, pulpy, incoherent, argillaceous masses. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 417 The pulpy matter of the brain. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xvii, Some score or two of years ago all these were little red-coloured pulpy infants. 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* xxxix, His mind was perhaps a little pulpy from that too exclusive diet. 1905 J. H McCarthy *Dryad* 263 To make its way through ground as muddy and pulpy as a swamp.

‖ **Pulque** (pu·lke). [Sp. Amer. *pulque,* of uncertain origin.

According to F. X. Clavigero *Istoria antica del Messico* 1780–81 (Eng. trans. 1787 I. 435), neither Sp. nor Mexican, but from Araucanian *pulcu,* the generic name for the intoxicating beverages used by the Indians. See J. Platt in N. & Q 9th s. IX. 226 (1902), where other suggestions are also mentioned.]

A fermented drink made in Mexico and some parts of Central America from the sap of the agave or maguey (*Agave americana*).

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2848/1 The Viceroy Commanded, That the Indian Natives should not..consume any Mays in the making of a Drink common among them, called *Pulche.* 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 729 Pulque is the usual wine or beer of the Mexicans, made of the fermented juice of the Maguei. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* I. v. (1850) I. 133 The older guests continued at table, sipping *pulque,* and gossiping about other times. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 619/2 The peon with money only bought pulque or gambled.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **pulque-brandy,** a strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque.

1888 Mrs. M. E. Blake & Mrs. Sullivan *Mexico* 12 A corner cantine has its handful of quiet pulque-drinkers.

Pulsant (pv·lsănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pulsānt-em,* pr. pple. of *pulsāre*: see next.] Pulsating.

1891 H. Tuckley *Under the Queen* 254 An atmosphere which is pulsant still with the mighty issues over which noble women have wept, and great men have bled, for a thousand years.

Pulsate (pv·lsēt), *v.* [f. L. *pulsāt-,* ppl. stem of *pulsāre* to push, strike, beat, freq. of *pellĕre, puls-* to drive, strike, beat.]

1. *intr.* To expand and contract rhythmically, as the heart or an artery; to exhibit a pulse; to beat, throb. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1794 E. Darwin *Zoon.* I. x. 49 The heart of a viper or frog will continue to pulsate long after it is taken from the body. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 215 From the moment the heart begins to pulsate till it ceases to beat, the aeration of the blood is constant. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 239 It has been asserted that the brain cannot pulsate in the closed cranium.

b. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, of life, feeling, etc.

1847 Emerson *Poems, Saadi* vii, Leaves twinkle, flowers like persons be, And life pulsates in rock or tree. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv, What strains and strophes of unwritten verse pulsate through my soul when I open a certain closet in the ancient house where I was born! 1883 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2318 The Punic blood of his descent is visibly pulsating in his style.

2. *intr. gen.* To strike upon something with a rhythmical succession of strokes; to move with a regular alternating motion; to exhibit such a movement; to beat, vibrate, quiver, thrill.

1861 *Times* 22 Oct., The air pulsates with the flash of arms in the sunlight. 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. p. cii, The sensation excited..by that undulation pulsating on our tympanum. 1881 G. Forbes in *Nature* 18 Aug. 361/1 Dr. Bjerknes reproduces this experiment by causing two drums to pulsate in concord, the one above the other. 1884 H. Spencer in *19th Cent.* Jan. 10 The spectroscope proves..that molecules on the Earth pulsate in harmony with molecules in the stars.

3. *trans.* To agitate with a Pulsator (sense 2).

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 The stuff to be pulsated.

Hence **Pu·lsating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.* in sense 3, as *pulsating-pan*); **Pu·lsating** *ppl. a.*, that pulsates, exhibiting a pulsation or pulse.

1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* 247 An aneurism is generally a pulsating tumour, arising from a dilated, ruptured, or wounded artery, and filled with blood. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 312 Heart replaced by pulsating sinuses.

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 We throw marked diamonds into the pulsating-pan, and we never fail to recover them.

Pulsatile (pv'lsătil, -əil), *a.* Also 6 -yle, 7 -il. [f. L. type **pulsātilis*, f. *pulsāre*, *pulsāt-*; see prec. and -ILE.]

1. *Anat.* and *Physiol.* Having the capacity or property of pulsating or throbbing, as the heart, an artery, a tumour, etc.; exhibiting pulsation.

† *Pulsatile vein*, old name for an artery, *spec.* the aorta.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H j b, The braunche of the vayne pulsatyle that commeth fro the left syde. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 11 You could no sooner press this Pulsatile Tumour with your Fingers, but [etc.] 1858 H SPENCER *Ess.* I. 332 Every heart is at first a mere pulsatile sac 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* x. (1873) 432 Such pulsatile structures are called lymphatic hearts.

b. Of, or characterized by, pulsation; pulsatory.

1684 J. P. tr. *Bamberarius' Art Physic* I. 64 Under the Pulsatil Actions are comprehended the Motions of the heart. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans* XXXV. 444 Such a Tumor will rather have a pulsatile Dilatation, than a Pulsation, for its true Diagnostick. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 647 Instances of the common tendency towards 'pulsatile or rhythmic activity' manifested by all living matter.

2. Of a musical instrument: Played by striking or percussion; percussive: see PERCUSSION 2 c.

1769 *Mus. Dict.* 194 (T) The rattle, among the ancients, is a musical instrument of the pulsatile kind. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 102 The Assyrians employed in their musical performances stringed, wind, and pulsatile instruments in combination. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 612/3 The 'pulsatile instruments covered with skin' begin with the hymnal Mridanga, said to be invented by Brahma himself, and its modern form, the Bánya and Tabla.

Hence **Pulsatility** (-i'liti), the quality of being pulsatile (sense 1).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I. 243/1 The distinguishing characteristic of the third form of nævus is its pulsatility. *Ibid.* 460/2 A pulsatility scarcely inferior to that of an aneurism.

‖ **Pulsatilla** (pulsătilă). *Bot., Pharm.* Also anglicized 6 **pulsatill**, 7 -il. [med.L., dim. of *pulsāta* beaten, driven about; according to Linnæus *Philos. Botan.* 166 'from the beating of the flower by the wind': cf. the name ANEMONE.

Cf. also Pena & Lobel *Stirpium Adversaria Nova* (1570) 114 Pulsatilla, an Sylvestris Anemone. Huius comosi et tremuli seminum pappi quia huc atque illuc vel levissimo quoque flatu pultarentur, Pulsatillam barbari vocitarunt, Anemonemque.]

The Pasque-flower, a species of Anemone (*A. Pulsatilla*); in Tournefort, *c* 1700, a generic name; now in *Bot.* the name of a subgenus including this (then called *P. vulgaris*) and other species; also, in pharmacy, the extract or tincture of this plant.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxii. 420 Passe flower is called in Latine *Pulsatilla*.] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxviii. 309 In English Pasque flower...and after the Latin name Pulsatill. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Pulsatilla*, a Plant call'd Pasque-Flower, the distilled Water of which is excellent for cleansing and curing Wounds.] 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 727 Bednar [has recommended] for some cases [of whooping-cough] the extract of pulsatilla. 1890 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 6/2 Take at the same time three drops of tincture of pulsatilla every half hour until relief is obtained. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pulsatilla*, the herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and *A. pratensis*, and of *A. patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, collected soon after flowering...; diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

Pulsation (pulsē'ʃən). [ad. L. *pulsātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *pulsāre*: see PULSATE.]

I. The action, or an act, of pulsating or pulsing.

1. The movement of the pulse in a living animal body; rhythmic dilatation and contraction, as of the heart, an artery, etc.; beating, throbbing.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F ij b, Vf there be all redy vehement pulsacyon, in such wyse that there is no more hope of the curacyon of the sayd partyes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 859 This motion of the Arteries is called *pulsus* or pulsation...which is absolued by dilatation and contraction. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 9 In a greater Louse you might see this pulsation of her heart through her back also. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 229 The pulsatiou of the artery was not felt. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theor. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 501 Dilatation and pulsation of the larger veins.

b. with *pl.* A beat, throb (of the heart, an artery, etc.); = PULSE *sb.*[1] 1 c.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. xxxvii, The Physitians hold, that in every well dispos'd body, ther be above 4000 Pulsations every hour. 1747 H BROOKE *Fables, Female Seducers* Poems (1810) 413/2 Her frame with new pulsations thrill'd. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 659 The affection is distinguished by the pulsations of the heart appearing more audible in the back, than in the region of the heart itself.

c. *fig.* Cf. PULSE *sb.*[1] 2.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xvi, It could neither give fire by pulsation, nor receive it by sympathy. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 327 The pleasure of beholding the pulsations, so to speak, of intellectual life. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Apr. 3/1 A little book...warm with the pulsation of individual thought.

2. *gen.* Rhythmical beating, vibration, or undulation: cf. PULSE *sb.*[1] 4.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1104 They [worms] move from place to place with a certain drawing and pulsation. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xii. As a dove...Some dolorous message knit below The wild pulsation of her wings. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 17 The pulsation of a stretched string or wire gives the ear the pleasure of sweet sound.

b. with *pl.* A beat, a vibration, an undulation; = PULSE *sb.*[1] 4 b.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 243 A low continuous murmuring sound beneath his feet, which gradually changed into pulsations as it became louder. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii. 52 No sound heard but the pulsations of the great Pacific! 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* iii. (1867) 137 The pulsations of the wing in most birds are so rapid that they cannot be counted. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xi. 171 In the open sea, the wave or pulsation is propagated, but the mass of the water...remains stationary.

II. 3. The action of striking, knocking, or beating; with *pl.* A stroke, knock, blow; in quot. 1891 one made by a pulsator (see PULSATOR 2).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pulsation*, a beating, striking, knocking or thumping. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III viii. 120 The Cornelian law *de injuriis* prohibited pulsation as well as verberation; distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 322 A large flap of wood bestows a smart box on the ear,...on the surface of no. 2 pan. I estimated the number of these pulsations at 110 per minute.

Hence **Pulsa'tional** *a.* (*rare*), of, pertaining to, or characterized by pulsation.

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 636 The striations seen athwart the tail...would be explained...as due to the observed pulsational manner in which the envelopes are raised.

Pulsative (pv'lsătiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *pulsāre*: see PULSATE and -ATIVE.]

1. = PULSATILE 1, PULSATORY. Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvi. (Rodl. MS.), Þis veyne hatte pulsatif and is nedefulle to bringe quantite of blood and spurtes to þe lunges. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 It is riȝtful þat an arteric schulde arise vpward from bynebe, for þe blood þat is in him is sutil, & his meuynge is pulsatif. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. vi 4 Great inflamations...doe induce payne, and pulsatiue dolour. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. xii. 348 A pulsative pain of the teeth. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 786 Others...have laid bare to us the very pulsative heart of America.

† **2.** = PULSATILE 2. *Obs.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* iv. 176 All other Musical Instruments...whether Pulsative or Pneumatick.

Hence **Pu'lsatively** *adv.* (in quot., with a blow or ? a series of blows).

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xv, Handling him by the head, against the wall, pulsatively, [he] stirs up the muffled drum of his outer ear.

Pulsator (pvlsē'tər, pv'lsătər). [agent-n. in L. form from *pulsāre*: see PULSATE and -OR.]

1. One who or that which knocks or strikes: see quots.; in quot. 1753 the Death-watch. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pulsator*, one that knocks or strikes. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Pulsa'tor*, the plaintiff or actor. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pulsator*, a name given by some writers to that species of beetle, commonly known among us by the name of the death-watch. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pulsa'tor*, a striker, a beater. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xx, The pulsator, with pointed toe..., would make a progress in a direct line.

2. A machine, working on the principle of the jigger, for separating diamonds from the earth in which they are found.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 2/1 The residue of divers stones of divers sorts and sizes is then jogged about with more water in the 'pulsator'...The machine is a huge framework of graduated sieves and runlets. 1901 *Ibid.* 1 July 8/2 The finer material is graded by the screens of the trommel, and passes direct to the four compartments of a pulsator or jigger of the type used at Kimberley.

3. = PULSOMETER 2.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Pulsator*, a name for the *Pulsometer.*

Pulsatory (pv'lsătəri), *a.* [f. PULSATE: see -ORY[2].] Having the quality of pulsating; characterized by or of the nature of pulsation; acting or moving in intermittent pulses.

1613 WOTTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 27 May, in *Reliq.* (1674) 418 These external evils do not so much trouble us, as an inward pungent and pulsatory ach within the skull. 1747 LANGRISH *Muscular Motion* iii. § 129 in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV, Let us now...examine whether the nervous Æther is transmitted from the Brain to the Heart, in a pulsatory Manner, at equal Distances of Time. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 535 A pulsatory motion is always felt by the fingers when applied to a leaden water-pipe. 1878 G. B. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 206 A merely intermittent or pulsatory current

b. = PULSATILE 1.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 4 A pulsatory swelling at the fore part of the elbow joint. 1868 DUNCAN tr. *Figuier's Insect World* Introd. 17 Malpighi and Swammerdam...discovered in different insects a pulsatory organ occupying the median line of the back, which appeared to them to be a heart.

Pulsche, obs. form of POLISH *v.*

Pulse (pvls), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4-5 **pous**, **powe**, 4-6 **pouce**, 5 **pouse**, **powoe**; *β.* 4-6 **puls**, 6 **poulce**, **poulse**, **pulce**, 5- **pulse**. [ME. *pous*, *pouce*, a. OF. *pous* (*c* 1175 in Godef. *Compl.*), *pousse*:—L. *puls-us* (*vēnārum*) the beating of the veins, f. *puls-*, ppl. stem of *pellĕre* to drive, beat; altered in mod.F. to *pouls*, and in late ME. to *pulse* after L.]

1. The 'beating', throbbing, or rhythmically recurrent dilatation of the arteries as the blood is propelled along them by the contractions of the heart in the living body; esp. as felt in arteries near the surface of the body, e. g. in the wrists and temples; usually in reference to its rate and character as indicating the person's state of health: often in phr. *to feel* († *taste*) one's *pulse*. (A pulse also occurs exceptionally in the veins.)

Formerly sometimes construed erron. as a plural.

α. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 9011 He tasted his pous, saw his vryn, He seide he knew his medycyn. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 822 His pouce es stille, with-outen styringes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 151 A fisician lerneþ diligentli his signes, in veyne, in pows. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 604 He sy hire vryne & eeke felte hir pous. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xv. 712 They felte his pouse to wyte whether there were ony lyf in hym. 1530 PALSGR. 257/1 Pouce of the arme, *pouce.*

β 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (Tollem. MS.), þe arteries takeþ þe spirite of þe herte, and bereþ forþe to make þe puls. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/2 A Pulse, *pulsus.* 1530 PALSGR. 158 The poulce of a mannes arme. *Ibid.* 259/1 Pulce of mannes arme, *pouce.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 95 Phisitions...take counsell at the pulse. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 55 Giue me your hand, and let mee feele your pulse. 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 65 In twenty minutes my pulse rose to 88. In half an hour they sunk to 82. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 155 The average rate of the human pulse or heart-beat is 72 a minute.

b. *Venous pulse*: see quot.

1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[ulse]*, *venous*, a term applied...1. To a pulse carried on from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, *e.g.* in a secreting salivary gland. 2. To the backward propagation of a pulsation, *e.g.* in tricuspid regurgitation, when pulsation is seen in the great veins and the liver. 3. To variations of pressure in the great veins due to the movements of respiration.

c. Each successive beat or throb of the arteries, or of the heart. Usually in *pl.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xlvii (1869) 94, I tastede his pouces, but...i fond nouht, in sinewe ne in condyt ne in veyne. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 92 To take hede to the mutacion of his poulces. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 41 At every pulse of the Auricle you might see the blood passe through this Channel into the heart [of the lumprey] 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 193 If we will be at the Trouble to count how many Pulses of the Artery there are in the first twenty Vibrations. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* II. 726, I, whose pulses stirred not at javelins showered in the fray.

d. As a vague or incidental measure of time.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 32 For the space of ten pulses. *Ibid.* § 366 A Spoonfull of Spirit of Wine, a little heated, was taken, and it burnt as long as came to 116. Pulses.

† e. *concr.* The place where the pulse occurs or is felt; esp. in the wrist; also an artery or 'pulsating vein'. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1065 (1114) Per-with his pous and pawmes of his hondes þei gan to frote. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), The saphire keleþ moche in hete of brennynge feueres yf he is honged nyȝe þe pulses and þe veynes of þe herte [L. *juxta venas cordis pulsatiles*] 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iv b, Wastyng of a brawne, and chyefly of a poulce, so that whan it is pynched it abydeth vpryght. 1614 W. R. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 16 The Arteries...are also called Pulses. 1623 COCKERAM, *Pulse*, a beating veine.

† f. Excessive or violent throbbing, palpitation.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 4 [It] strengthneth the heart, emboldneth it, and driveth away the pulse and pusillanimity thereof.

2. In various figurative or allusive uses, denoting life, vitality, energy, feeling, sentiment, tendency, drift, indication, etc.; with *pl.*, a throb or thrill of life, emotion, etc.

c 1540 [see b]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 92 Thinke you I beare the Sheeres of destiny? Haue I commandement on the pulse of life? 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 201 Setting downe my observations upon the pulse of the affayres which I am neerer to feele. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 91 All this will raise the pulse of the stocks 1804 WORDSW. *'She was a phantom'* iii, And now I see with eye serene The very pulse of the machine. 1865 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 43 Had this instrument [a barometer], the pulse of the storm, been preserved, the crew would have received warning of the...hurricane.

b. Phr. *To feel* († *try*) *the pulse* († *pulses*) *of* (fig.): to try to discover the sentiments, intentions, drift, etc. of; to 'sound'.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 288 Godwinus, having no small confidence, after hee hadd once felte his pulses and perceaued his diet. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* a iv, I have runne over some pieces of them, only as to feele their pulse, and informe my selfe of their language and Country. 1707 FRIEND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 263 With whom my Lord had occasion to talk and to feel his Pulse. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 5 He only who has felt the pulse of an age can tell us how fast or slow its heart really beat towards evil or towards good.

† **3.** A stroke, blow, impact; an attack, assault. (Cf. *impulse*, *repulse*, and PULSE *v.* 3 b.) *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1024/1 The commons...ran all into the towne; and there ioine themselues togither to abide the pulse. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 309 Every bodie that is moved by an externe pulse is inanimate. *a* 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. ii, The quick and effectual pulse of the water upon the Rudder.

4. The rhythmical recurrence of strokes, vibrations, or undulations; beating, vibration.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Kolvń XV. 218 Like the pulse of the flowing Sea. 1660 BOYLE *New Experim. Phys.-Mech.* xxvii. 208 So weak a pulse as that of the ballance of a Watch. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* xvi 100 That there is such a fluid body...which is the *medium*, or Instrument, by which the pulse of Light is convey'd. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvii, The measured pulse of racing oars Among the willows. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 157 Pulse of waters blithely beating, Wave advancing, wave retreating.

b. Each of a rhythmical succession of strokes or undulations; a single vibration or wave; a beat.

1673 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 350 To suppose that there are but two figures, sizes, and degrees of velocity or force, of the ethereal corpuscles or pulses. 1704 — *Optics* (1721) 326 The Vibrations or Pulses of this Medium ..must be swifter than Light. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xi, When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single pulse of the air, which makes the ear-drum and the other membranous parts vibrate. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Evening* i, The last faint pulse of quivering light.

c. *Pros.* and *Mus.* A beat or stress in the rhythm of a verse or piece of music.

1885 J. Lecky in *Philol. Soc. Proc.* p. v, Varieties of metre were caused (*a*) by altering the division and coalescence of pulses, as in passing from dactyl to anapest (*b*) by altering the number of pulses into which the stress-group was divided (substitution of triplets in binary metre, and of duplets in ternary).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (almost all in sense 1 or 2). **a.** attrib., as *pulse-beat, -beating, -place, -rate, -stroke, -throb, -tick.* **b.** objective, etc., as *pulse-counter, -feeling* sb., adj., *pulse-like, -moving, -quickening, -stirring* adjs. **c.** Special Combs.: **pulse-breath** *Path.* (see quots.); **pulse-curve** = *pulse-tracing*; **pulse-glass**, a glass tube with a bulb at each end, or at one end only, containing spirits of wine and rarified air, which when grasped by the hand exhibits a momentary ebullition, which is repeated at each beat of the pulse; †**pulse-pad** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Pad *sb.*2 3], humorous appellation for a medical man; **pulse-tracing**, the curve traced by a sphygmograph, indicating the character of a pulse-wave; †**pulse-vein** *Obs.*, a 'vein' or blood-vessel in which there is a pulse, an artery; †**pulse-watch** *Obs.*, Floyer's name for a sand-glass used for estimating the rate and character of the pulse; **pulse-wave**: see quot. 1897.

1841 Emerson *Addr., Method Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 222 We do not take up a new book, or meet a new man, without a *pulse beat of expectation. 1862 C. R. Hall in *Trans. Med.-Chirurg. Soc.* XLV. 167 By the term "pulse-breath", I wish to signify an audible pulsation communicated to the breath as it issues from the mouth by each beat of the heart. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Breath, pulse*, a term applied to a pulsatile movement of the expired air in cases of phthisis, where there is a large cavity either close to the heart and the aorta, or separated from them only by indurated structures. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. iv. P 3 The little *pulse-counter set himself about reviewing the patient's situation 1890 Buttings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *P[ulse] *curve.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 239 *note*, The pulse curve is usually anacrotic. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. ix. 56 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The instrument called a *pulse-glass is a glass tube with a bulb at each end of the form represented. 1575 Banister *Chyrurg.* I. (1585) 6 The paine [of an abscess] is *pulslike beating mixt with pricking and some itching. 1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 202 These *Pulse-pads, these Bedside Banditti. 1644 G. Platts in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 262 They say, that divers who were esteemed dead have been annointed with old Oyl in the five principal *pulse-places, and revived. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 799 The temperature had fallen to 99°; the *pulse-rate was 110 1832 Motherwell *Poems* (1847) 86 Feel every *pulse-stroke thrill of good. 1855 Browning *Old Pict. in Florence* vi, One whom each fainter *pulse-tick pains. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 314 This change is only maintained during the bath; after it the *pulse tracing returns to its former standard. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* v. 353, I called for help, intreating them to cut the *pulse vein on my left temple. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 17 Dec., Sir Joh. Floyer [is printing] an Invention of a *Pulse-Watch wch being nicely set and adjusted to a Man's Constitution tels him when his Blood & that is out of order. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* Pref., I caused a Pulse-Watch to be made which run 60 Seconds, and I placed it in a Box to be more easily carried, and by this I now feel Pulses. 1753 [see Pulsilogе]. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys* (ed. 2) 348 When the tonicity of the arteries is less than it should be, their walls yield too much to the *pulse-wave. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *P[ulse] *waves*, the component elements of the apparently simple movement of the pulsating artery, as detected by the sphygmograph These are chiefly the summit wave, in which the line of ascent ends; the tidal or first secondary wave, due to the distension of the arteries; and the dicrotic or great secondary wave, produced probably by the aortic recoil.

Pulse (pʌls), *sb.*2 Forms. (3 **pols-**, 4 **pols'**, **puls'**), 5-7 **puls**, 6 **poulse, poults**, *dial.* **pousse**, 7 **powse, pulce**, 8-9 *dial.* **pouse**, 6 **pulse.** [a. OF. *pols, pouls, pous* (Godef.), in mod.Norm. dial. *pouls*, in other dialects *poul, pou* :—L. *puls* pottage made of meal, pulse, etc. See also Pults.]

1. The edible seeds of leguminous plants cultivated for food, as peas, beans, lentils, etc. **a.** *collective singular*: sometimes const. as *pl.*

1297 [see Pulse-corn]. 1355-6 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 6 De j quarterio pols' vendito 1388-9 *Ibid.* 53 Et de xij d. de puls' vendito. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 77 Whiche of it selfe is lest among al pulse. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 644 In Cods the Poulse, the Corn within the Ear. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 570 Pulse (as we call them) that is..such graine as is inclosed in coddes or huskes. 1694 Wesimacotti *Script. Herb.* 22 Field Beans and Powse do feed horses. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 215 Daniel ate pulse by choice—example rare! *a* 1822 *Old Rime* in *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. i. 15/1 Thee eat thy pouse, and I will drink my beer. 1826 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 406 A soup composed merely of a few pulse. 1865 Sir T. Seaton *Cadet to Colonel* ix. 165 To search for and secure all grain, flour, pulse, and food of every description.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A kind or sort of such seeds.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 52 The priest may not loke vpon a beane, for that it is iudged an vncleane puls. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. iv. 505 They sowed their land for bread and pulses, which they vsed. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 47 All sorts of Milkmeats, Sauces, Pulces, Fruits. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 141 There are several other Pulses or Seeds mentioned in many Authors. 1758 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* II. (1760) 86 The least of all pulses is the lentil.

2. a. *collective sing.* (sometimes const. as *pl.*) Plants yielding pulse; esculent leguminous plants.

1388-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 53 Et de xij d. de stramine puls' vendito. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 304 Deriued of the moste vsed Poultz called cicer. 1555 Eden *Decades* 260 All kyndes of pulse, as beanes, peason, tares, and suche other. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 110 Where Vetches, Pulse, and Tares have stood, And Stalks of Lupines grew. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 123 Here are no pulse or pot-herbs of any kind. 1807 Crabbe *Parish Reg.* I. 141 High climb his pulse in many an even row. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 48 Pulse grows everywhere.

b. *individual sing.* (with *pl.*) An esculent leguminous plant, or a species of such.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 55 For fodder now is tyme, and euery puls. **3.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pulse crop*, †*-shell* (*shale*), *-stick* (cf. *pea-stick*), *tribe*; also Pulse-corn.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal, Sat.* XIV, A pulse-shale more I value, than the whole town's praise. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 39 The leguminous or pulse tribe. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 35 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, A luxuriant pulse crop of itself fertilizes the soil 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii, A hook and a bit of worm on it,.. or a blow-fly, hung from a hazel pulse-stick.

Pulse (pʌls), *v.* Also 6 pulce. [ad. L. *pulsāre* to push, drive, strike, beat, freq. of *pellĕre* to drive, strike, beat. In sense 1 prob. in part from F. *pousser*, formerly *polser, poulser* (15th c. in Littré); in other senses more directly connected in use with Pulse *sb.*1, and *pulsate, pulsation*, etc.]

†**1.** *trans.* To drive, impel; to drive *forth*, expel. *Obs.* (exc. as in 4).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* XV. 125 Necessite pulsis and constrenjes me to cry on god *Ibid.* XVI. 139 3our ignorance, inconstance, ande inciuilite, pulcis 3ou to perpetrat intollerabil exactions. 1573 Twyne *Aneid* X. (1584) Q v, Pulst forth through spite from princely throne [L. *Pulsus ob invidiam solio*]. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 111 The Douglassis wes pulsit up to this be thame quha advanceit thameselffs to be farrest in his Hienes secreitis. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1752) 203 The heart..doth.. cast it [the blood] forth, and pulse it to all, even the extremest parts.

2. *intr.* To beat, throb, as the heart, etc.: = Pulsate 1 (but now only in literary use).

1559, 1664 [see Pulsing *ppl. a.*]. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxxvii. 82 For the Umbilical Arteries of a live Child being bound, as yet cleaving to the Mother.. they pulse between the Ligature and the Child. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 35 The Heart, when separated wholly from the Body in some Animals, continues still to pulse for a considerable time. 1864 Dutton Cook *Trials of Tredgolds* II. 118 The heart pulsed very, very feebly; his eyes were closed again. 1895 F. E. Trollope *F. Trollope* I. I. 6 The warm blood pulsed beneath high-waisted gowns.

b. *fig.* or in figurative allusion, in reference to life, energy, influences, feelings, etc.: = Pulsate 1 b: cf. Pulse *sb.*1 2.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 105 The mass Of nature's lives and wonders puls'd tenfold. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 216 The throb of hope and glory which pulsed at its outset.. died into inaction or despair. 1888 *Times* 26 June 9/4 The outward and sensible expression of the never-resting flow of thought, action, and feeling which pulses through it [London]

3. *intr. gen.* To perform or exhibit a rhythmic movement; to beat, vibrate, undulate: = Pulsate 2.

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 88 Playing and pulsing like sunshine or soft lightning. 1873 J. Geikie *Gl. Ice Age* iv. 41 The heat of the sun..pulses through the great piles of ice that cumber the higher elevations of Alpine countries. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 117/1 The thermal water.. pulsed out of the cleft of the rock 1904 M. Hewlett *Queen's Quair* II. vii. 285 You could hear the regular galloping of a horse, pulsing in the dark like some muffled pendulum.

¶ **b.** To make recurrent sallies or attacks.

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 30 His studies were.. pulsing out with impetuous irregularity now on this tract, now on that. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* XX. v. (1872) IX. 89 Such charging and recharging, pulsing and repulsing, has there been. *Ibid.* VII. 140 Broglio, on the other hand, keeps violently pulsing out, round Ferdinand's flanks.

4. *trans.* To drive or send out in or by pulses or rhythmic beats.

1819 Keats *Isabella* vi, The ruddy tide Stifled his voice, and pulsed resolve away. 1861 Lowell *Washers of Shroud* ii, Pale fireflies pulsed within the meadow-mist Their halos, wavering thistledowns of light. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* II. iii. 371 Life is not dead, but living? coming down and out, always; ..pulsed into us, not set outside of us to grasp and define.

†**Pulse-corn.** *Obs. rare.* Also 3 polscorn. [f. Pulse *sb.*2 + Corn *sb.*1] = Pulse *sb.*2 1 a, 2 a.

1297 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) II. 174/2 (Cheddington) Polscorn. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 24 b, All sortes of pulse corne, as Pease, Beanes, Tares, and Fitches.

Pulseful (pʌ'lsɪfūl), *a. rare.* [f. Pulse *sb.*1 + -ful.] Full of pulses, pulsations, or throbbing.

a 1861 D. Gray *Poet. Wks* (1874) 193 The partridge cowers beside thy loamy flow In pulseful tremor.

Pulseless (pʌ'lsɪlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] **1.** Having or exhibiting no pulse or pulsation, as a body in which the heart has ceased to beat.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1810) VIII. xviii. 100 While warm, though pulseless, we pressed each her hand with our lips. 1822 Shelley *Hellas* 142 His cold pale limbs and pulseless arteries. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 302 In shock the injured person lies pale, faint,.. almost pulseless.

2. *fig.* and *gen.* Devoid of life, energy, or movement; void of feeling, unfeeling, pitiless (quot. 1856); motionless; lifeless.

1856 Aytoun *Bothwell* II. ix, There he stood, the pulseless man, The calculating lord. 1861 F. S. Kennedy in *Peaks, Passes*, etc., Ser. II. I. 170 So often as she came, so often there floated on the pulseless air the gentle moan 'Mort Aratsch'. 1873 W. S. Mayo *Never Again* xxxii, Better than Joys of pale and pulseless Life, The agony of Strife.

Hence **Pulselessness.**

1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Pulselessness*, asphyxia. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 85/2 [He] points out the difference between the meanings of the terms asphyxia and apnoea, the former standing for pulselessness and the latter for breathlessness.

‖ **Pulsellum** (pʌlse'lŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **-a.** [mod. L., f. *puls-*, ppl. stem of *pellĕre* to drive, after Flagellum.] A modified form of flagellum found in spermatozoa and certain infusorians, serving to propel the body through a liquid medium.

1880 Kent *Infusoria* I. 429 Among the free swimming monoflagellate Infusoria as at present known, where the locomotive appendage without exception fulfils during natation the rôle of a tractellum, its recognition by such title in contradistinction to a propelling organ or pulsellum is uncalled for. 1885 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit* XIX. 859/1 The flagellum of the Flagellata is totally distinct from the pulsellum of the Bacteria

Pulshe, obs. form of Polish *v.*

†**Pulsidge.** *Obs.* Humorous blunder for Pulse.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, II. iv. 25 You are in an excellent good temperalitie, your Pulsidge beates as extraordinarily, as heart would desire.

Pulsi·fic, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *puls-us* Pulse *sb.*1 + -fic.] Producing or causing the pulse or pulsation of the arteries; also, characterized by pulsation, pulsatory, throbbing.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* VIII. xix. 314 Cruell symptomes doe follow, as pulsifique paine, a feaver, restlessnesse. *Ibid.* xx. vii. 772 The oppression of the vitall and pulsifick faculty by a cloud of grosse vapours 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst* I. iii § 17. 161 A pulsifick corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself, is very unphilosophical and absurd. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 425 The pulsific Motion of the Blood continually thrusting on 1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Pulsific*, that which causes or excites pulsation. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Pu·lsiloge.** *Obs.* [ad. mod L. *pulsilogium*, f. *puls-us* Pulse *sb.*1, after *horologium*, Horologe.] (See quots.)

[1753 Chamber *Cycl. Supp.*, *Pulsilogium*, a name given by authors to a pulse-watch, or instrument to measure the celerity of the pulse.] 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 185 Sanctorio.. applied the pendulum to determine the quickness of the pulse, forming what he called a *pulsiloge*, in which the string suspending a ball was gradually shortened, till its vibrations corresponded with the beats

Pulsimeter (pʌlsi·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *pulsus* Pulse *sb.*1 + -meter. Cf. Pulsometer] An instrument for measuring the rate or force of the pulse. Also *attrib.*, as *pulsimeter watch.*

1842 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 26 May 1132/1 The advantages claimed for the 'Pulsimeter' watch are economy of time, accuracy of record, and the possibility of taking the pulse in the dark without any inconvenience to the patient.

Pu·lsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Pulse *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Pulse: rhythmical beating, throbbing, or flowing.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 281 Ceaseless as the pulsings of the blood. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. xv, The pulsings of his own soul, if he have any soul, alone audible. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 133, I could hear the pulsing of the sea.

Pu·lsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That beats, throbs, or flows with rhythmic cadence.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 359 This oyll anoynted vpon the pulsing veynes, where they appeare moste. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 4 If you divide the Bee..near the necke, you shall see the heart beat most lively, which is a white pulsing vesicle 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 290/2 The pulsing torrent rushes through the arteries.

Pulsion (pʌ'lʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *pulsio, -ōn-em*, n. of action from *pell-ĕre, puls-* to drive, push.] The action of driving or pushing. In first quot., the beating of the pulse.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* V. iii. (1678) 107 There may ensue..a deadly interception of the pulsion of the brain. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 214 One motion is pulsion or driving, another traction or drawing Pulsion, when the movent makes the moved body go before it; and traction, when it makes it follow. 1731 S. Hales *Stat. Ess.* I. 111 If this great quantity [of sap] were carried up by pulsion or trusion. 1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, Pulsion, and prension.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 363 Acquired malformations [of the œsophagus]—Pressure pouches..pharyngeal pouches, pharyngoceles, pulsion diverticula.

Pulsive (pʌ'lsiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. I. *puls-*, ppl. stem of *pell-ĕre* to drive, impel + -ive.]

1. Having the quality of driving or impelling; constraining, compelling; impulsive; propulsive.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, What I here speak is forced from my lips By the pulsive straine of conscience *a* 1687 Petty *Treat. Naval Philos.* I. i. § 85 The Tractive and Pulsive forces upon swimming Bodies. 1788 R. G. H[ill] *Voices in Solitude* 83 The whirl of the wheels went on at length With the pulsive strain of their started strength.

†**2.** Beating or throbbing as the heart, etc. *Obs.*
1621 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Coriat's Commend.* Wks. II. 91/1 Such a straine That shall euen cracke my pulsiue pia mater In warbling thy renowne by land and water. 1630 — *Descr. Eng. Poetry* ibid. 248/2 In end my pulsiue braine no Art affoords, To mint or stamp, or forge new coyned words.

Pulsometer (pʊlsɒ·mĭtəɹ). [irreg. f. L. *pulsus* Pulse *sb.*[1] + -meter, after *barometer*, etc.]
1. = Pulsimeter.
1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulsometrum*, term for an instrument for measuring or calculating the variations of the pulse: a pulsometer.
2. A name for a kind of steam-condensing vacuum-pump, with two chambers so arranged that the steam is condensed in, and the water admitted to each alternately: so called from the pulsatory action of the steam. Also *pulsometer pump.* (Not being a *measuring* instrument, it is preferably called *pulsator.*)
1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Pulsometer*, ..a form of vacuum pump. 1881 *Mechanical World* 24 Dec. Advt., The Pulsometer Engineering Company Limited. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/1 The water is heated by means of a horizontal tubular boiler, a six-horse power engine, a centrifugal pump, and two pulsometer pumps. 1900 F. T. Bullen *Idylls of Sea* 265 My heart worked like a pulsometer.

†**Pu·lsor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [agent-n. from L. *pellĕre, puls-* to drive, impel: see -or **2.**] One who or that which drives or impels.
1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 242 The great artery..is to us the most apparent Pulsor; we can feel the blood to be forced along its Cavity.

Pulsshe, obs. form of Polish *v.*

Pult, parallel form of Pilt *v.* and *sb. Obs.*

Pultaceous (pʊltē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *puls, pultem* pap, pottage + -aceous.]
1. Of the nature or consistency of pap or of a poultice; soft, semi-fluid, pulpy.
1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 751 He first denyeth, that the Testes are glandulous or pultaceous. 1738 Stuart *ibid.* XL. 327 A soft white pultaceous Matter. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I. 71/1 In infancy the brain is extremely soft, almost pultaceous. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 403 Pultaceous or even solid food may be remarkably well borne.
2. Of the nature or class of pulse.
1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 667 Barley, peas and other pultaceous grain.

Pultar, -er, etc., **Pulterer, Pult(e)rie,** obs. forms of Poulter, etc.

Pultas, obs. or dial. form of Poultice.

†**Pu·lter.** *Obs. rare*—[1].
In quot. prob. an error for *pultre*, Poultry, fowls. (The whole passage is composed in the language of falconry, and some of the allusions are obscure.)
1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 165 But þe blernyed boynard bat his bagg stall, Where purraileis pulter was pynnyd ffull ofte, Made þe ffawcon to ffloter and fflussh ffor anger, That þe boy hadd be bounde þat þe bagge kepte.

Pultes, -ess, -ice, obs. or dial. ff. Poultice.

†**Pulti·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *puls, pultem* pottage + -fic + -al.]
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pultifical*,..wherewith Pottage, Pap, or such like meat is made.

Pultis(e, -oss, Pultre, Pultron(e, -oon, -owne, obs. ff. Poultice, Poultry, Poltroon.

†**Pults.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. med.L. *pultes* any victuals prepared by boiling (Du Cange), pl. of L. *puls, pultem* pap, pottage (see Pulse *sb.*[2]): cf. It. *pulta, polta* 'grewell, battre, or pap' (Florio).] Soft boiled food, pap, pottage.
c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* S ij, Geue vnto the pacient.. two pennye weightes of bay beris made to pouder wyth a soft Egge or pults, without doubt the pacyent shalbe made hole.

‖ **Pultun** (pʊ·ltʊn). *E. Ind.* Also **pultan, -on, -oon.** [Hindī *paltan*, ad. Tamil and Telugu *paṭālan*, ad. Eng. *battalion* (the Eng. word having been first adopted in Southern India).] A regiment of infantry in India.
1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1834) I. 21*, I..shall probably destroy some campoos and pultans, which have been indiscreetly pushed across the Kistna. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 294 *Campos* and *pultuns* (battalions) under European adventurers. 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 60, I know lots of Sahibs in a pultoon (i.e. regiment) at Bareilly.

‖ **Pulu** (pū·lū). [Hawaiian.] A fine yellowish silky vegetable wool obtained from the base of the leaf-stalks of the Hawaiian tree-ferns, *Cibotium menziesii, C. chamissoi*, and *C. glaucum.*
1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pu-lu*, a species of brown thistle-down imported from the Sandwich islands, to mix with silk in the manufacture of hats. 1864 in Webster. 1888 Hillebrand *Flora Hawai Is.* 546 The base of the leaf stalks is densely covered with a soft and glossy yellowish wool, which is used for stuffing mattresses and pillows, and under the name of pulu forms a regular article of export to California.

†**Puluere,** obs. f. Pilliver, pillow-case, pillow.
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 681 He wende ful witerly sche were in is armes; ac peter ! it nas but is puluere.

†**Pu·lver,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *pulver-em* (nom. *pulvis*) powder, dust.] Powder, dust.
1508 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. ix. 204 Good lorde, I speke to the of my presumpcion, natwithstandinge that I am but puluer & ashes. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 423 In puluer small gart birne thame euerie one. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 28/1 Mixe these prænominated pulvers..addinge heerunto the Suger.
b. Pulver Wednesday = Ash-Wednesday.
c 1454 Agnes Paston in *P. Lett.* I. 270 Wretyn at Norwyche on Pulver Wedenesday.

†**Pu·lver,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *pulver-āre*, f. *pulver-*: see prec.] *trans.* To reduce to powder, to pulverize. Hence †**Pu·lvered** *ppl. a.*, †**Pu·lvering** *vbl. sb.*, sprinkling of ashes; *pulvering day*, Ash Wednesday.
1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 129 As pulvered flints [*ed.* 1632 lime of flints] infurnest under ground By sprinkled water fire conceive. 1754 T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* 193 On pulvering Days, when Disposition of the said Lands was made, but not confirmed till St. Nicholas's Day. 1778 [implied in Pulverer].

Pulverable (pʊ·lvĕrăb'l), *a.* [f. as prec. vb. + -able.] Capable of being crushed or ground down to powder; pulverizable.
1657 *Physical Dict., Pulverable*, hard things (as oyster-shells) brought to pouder. 1680 Boyle *Produc. Chem. Princ.* IV. 167 Some liquid substances afforded by wounded plants, that..turned into consistent and pulverable bodies. 1789 Nicholson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 274 If a little mercury be added to melted zinc, it renders it easily pulverable. 1869 J. E. Halliday in *Student* II. 228 Trap-rock,..very soft and pulverable.

Pulveraceous (pʊlvĕrē·ɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. L. *pulver-em* powder, dust + -aceous.] Covered or sprinkled with powder; pulverulent.
1864 Gray in Webster.

†**Pulverain.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Fr. *pulvérin* (c 1600 in Littré), = It. *polverino*, f. *polvere*:—L. *pulverem* powder.] A powder-horn, esp. one for priming-powder. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Pu·lveral,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pulver-em* Pulver *sb.* + -al.] In the state of powder.
1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 178 Solid..or pulverall, which must be snuffed up.

†**Pu·lverate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pulverāt-*, ppl. stem of *pulverāre* to powder: cf. Pulver *v.*] *trans.* To reduce to powder, to pulverize.
1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 65 They litter them in their owne dung, first dried in the Sunne and puluerated. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 60 Some cannot be so exactly pulverated by beating.

Pulveration (pʊlvĕrē·ɪʃən). [ad. L. *pulveration-em*, n. of action f. *pulverāre*: see prec.] Reduction to powder or dust; pulverization.
1623 Cockeram, *Pulueration*, a beating into powder. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* v. 43 No further than the Hoe-Plow could turn it up, and help it in its Pulveration. 1866 C. W. Hoskyns *Occas. Ess.* 103 The deep and perfect pulveration of the soil.

‖ **Pulveratores** (pʊlvĕrɛɪtō· rīz), *sb.pl. Ornith.* [mod.L., pl. of *pulverātor*, agent-n. from L. *pulverāre* to powder; in F. *pulvérateurs* (Buffon 1771).] Birds which habitually roll themselves in the dust, as the *Rasores.*

†**Pulveratricious** (pʊlvĕrătrĭ·ʃəs), *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *pulveratrix, -trĭc-em* (sec next) + -ious.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of birds that roll themselves in the dust.
1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, which.. are pulveratricious and wild; as the Peacock, japonian, and turky. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* III. ii. 371 The colour of the feathers ..comes near to that of pulveratricious birds. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 313/1 Pulveratricious [is] an earthly kind of colour, mouse-colour. *Ibid., Pulveratricious*, covered with a dusty colour.

‖ **Pulveratrix** (pʊlvĕrē·ĭtriks). *Ornith. rare.* Pl. **-atri·ces.** [mod.L., fem. of *pulverātor*, agent-n. from *pulverāre* to powder (sc. *avis* bird); in F. *pulvératrice* (Littré).] A bird which cleanses itself by wallowing in dust.
Cf. Aristotle's κονιστικοί, *Hist An.* 9. 49B, 10.
1770 G. White *Selborne* 8 Oct., Ray remarks that birds of the *Gallinæ* order, as cocks and hens, partridges and pheasants, are *pulveratrices*, such as dust themselves. . Common house-sparrows are great *pulveratrices*, being frequently seen grovelling and wallowing in dusty roads.

†**Pulve·reous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *pulvereus* dusty (f. *pulver-em* powder, dust) + -ous.]
1656 Blount, *Pulvereous*, dusty, of dust, full of dust.

†**Pu·lverer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Pulver *v.* + -er[1].] A pulverizer, an instrument for pulverizing the soil.
1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 54 *note*, If used as a Pulverer and Compressor of fallows, this acting Bar ought to be set deeper.

Pulverescence (pʊlvĕre·sĕns). *Bot.* [f. as next + *-escence*: see -ence.] Incipient powderiness; tendency to become powdery.
1828 R. K. Greville *Sc. Cryptog. Flora* VI. 338 Hoary, with a white pulverescence. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pulverescentia*..of a vegetable surface when covered with a kind of *farina*..as in the *Chenopodium purpureum*: pulverescence. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pulverescent (pʊlvĕre·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *pulver-em* dust + -escent.] Tending to fall into powder; becoming powdery.
1805 Mushet in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 168 It was..found to be very fine ore of iron in a pulverescent state.

Pulverilentous, obs. f. Pulverulentous.

Pulverine (pʊ·lvĕrin). Also **-in.** [Cf. It. *polverina* dust, fine powder.] Ashes of barilla.
1836 in Smart. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pulverine*, barilla ashes.

Pulverizable (pʊ·lvĕrəizăb'l), *a.* [f. Pulverize *v.* + -able. So F. *pulvérisable* (Littré).] Capable of being pulverized or reduced to powder.
1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 60 Boil them until they are pulverisable. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos* I. xi 462 An earthy pulverizable matter. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 18/2 Tin becomes pulverisable ..at high temperatures.

†**Pu·lverizate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *pulverizāt-us*, pa. pple. of late L. *pulverizāre* to Pulverize.] Pulverized, reduced to powder.
1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* XI. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 182 Lyke as Saffron when yt ys pulveryzate.

†**Pu·lverizate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *pulverizāre*; see prec.] *trans.* = Pulverize.
1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/1 That all these Poulders be verye diminutlye pulverisated. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 1/2 Pulverisate it verye smalle. 1604-13 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Pulverisated*, beaten or broken into dust, or powder.

Pulverization (pʊlvĕrəizē·ɪʃən). [n. of action f. late L. *pulverizāre* to pulverize: cf. F. *pulvérisation* (Oudin 1642).]
1. The action of pulverizing; reduction to the state of powder or dust.
[1657 *Physical Dict., Pulverication*, bringing to pouder.]
1658 Phillips, *Pulverisation*, a breaking to dust, a reducing into powder. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* II. 197 Brought to that state of pulverization, in which alone plants can thrive well. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 64 Rains, alternate frosts, and thaws, greatly assist its pulverization.
b. *techn.* The separation (of a liquid) into minute particles, as spray.
1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med.* 207 Method of rendering Medicated Liquids Respirable by Pulverisation. 1863 *Ibid.* 421 Pulverization of liquids for Therapeutic Purposes.
c. *fig.* Crushing morally, reducing to nullity, utter demolition (of arguments, statements, etc.).
1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. i. 42 This criticism..marks a beginning of true democracy, as distinguished from the mere pulverisation of aristocracy. 1884 *Chr. World* 13 Mar 192/5 The complete pulverisation of their case by the Minister whom they approached. 1897 *Windsor Mag* Jan. 282/2 That the *Saturday Review* devote to your pulverisation two pages and a 'par'.
2. *concr.* A pulverized product or material.
1896 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 18 Mar. 11/3 The pulverizations gradually find a place on the lowest levels of the ocean.

Pulverizator (pʊ·lvĕrəizē·ɪtəɹ). [Agent-noun from late L. *pulverizāre* to pulverize: so mod.F. *pulvérisateur* (Littré).] An instrument for reducing to powder; also, an apparatus for scattering powder or ejecting liquid in the form of spray.
1890 *Kew Bulletin* 191 It is mixed as a powder..and blown with 'pulverizators' on to the vine leaves. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 433 There have been many patents taken out in Russia for injectors or pulverisators.

Pulverize (pʊ·lvĕrəiz), *v.* [ad. late L. *pulverizāre*, or F. *pulvériser* (Paré 16th c.), †*polveriser* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *pulver-em*: see Pulver *sb.*]
1. *trans.* To reduce to powder or dust; to comminute, to triturate. Also *refl.*
1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 60 b, A drugge..which being puluerised and tempered in water, they rubbe vppon..the bodye. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1142 The zealous Prophet with just fury mov'd..pulveriz'd their Idol. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 69 Let it dry, and then pulverize it. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 154 Cultivable land must be pulverised and watered. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 235 The solid ground of life was pulverizing itself away.
b. *techn.* To divide (a liquid) into minute particles or spray.
1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* VI. 230 Stroke after stroke with doubling force he plied, Foil'd the hoar Fiend and pulverized the tide.
2. *fig.* To demolish or destroy, to break down utterly; to 'smash'.
1631 Massinger *Believe as you List* I. ii, You shall..Feel really that we have iron hammers To pulverize rebellion. 1684 Baxter *Twelve Argts.* Post. M ij, Between both which Truth and Peace is broken, and the Church pulverized. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 313/1 Which, like a clap of thunder, has pulverized..chimerical hopes. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* iii. (1865) 117 The theory of the *Via Media* was absolutely pulverized. 1895 Col. Maurice in *United Service Mag.* July 428 The four battalions..were..pulverised and driven helter-skelter partly among the defendants.
b. To dissipate in minute portions. *rare.*
1834 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 373 The responsibility was so pulverized among a passing multitude of nameless individuals.
3. *intr.* To crumble or fall to dust; to become disintegrated. Also *fig.*
1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 147 If they are ploughed in November or December, the rains, snow, and frost, make them pulverize easily. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 394 The stern old faiths have all pulverized. 1866 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 267 Sometimes these varieties [of limestone] pulverise to a crystalline sand.
4. *intr.* Of a bird: To roll in the dust; to take a dust-bath. *rare.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*
Hence **Pu·lverized** *ppl. a.*; **Pu·lverizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 288 That..pul-

verized Dose. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 29 The man that lived there must be dried up sufficiently for pulverising. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 363 Manures are found to enrich the best pulverised soil. 1832 Carlyle *Misc., Death Goethe* (1857) III. 110 The wrecks and pulverised rubbish of ancient things. 1832 *Planting* 37 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) The pulverizing action of the sun and air.

Pulverizer (pʌ'lvĕrəizəɹ). [f. Pulverize *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which pulverizes; an instrument or machine that reduces to powder; also *techn.* one that reduces a liquid to spray.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 724 The high conservative, Fraser! the pulveriser of Voluntaryism, Radicalism, and Popery! 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 58/1 For the best subsoil pulveriser, £10. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 18 There are also spray-producing douches, absurdly named water pulverizers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 12/1 The crushing of the ores by the pulverizer.

Pulverous (pʌ'lvĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *pulver-em* dust + -ous.] Powdery; dusty.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 24 Soils... are stiff or light; that is, tenacious or pulverous. 1864 Saia in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The trees and the herbage were powdered thick with pulverous particles.

Pulve·rulence. [f. as next, as if from a L. **pulverulentia*: see -ence.] Dustiness, powder.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Pulverulence*, dustiness. 1837 J. T. Smith tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 131 This movement is obliged to be subdivided..into an infinite number of partial contractions, whence arises pulverulence.

Pulverulent (pʌlve·rĭŭlĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *pulverulent-us* dusty, f. *pulver-em* dust, powder: see -lent. So mod.F. *pulvérulent* (1801 in Littré).]

1. Consisting of or having the form of powder or dust; powdery.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pulverulent*, dusty, of dust, full of dust. 1806 Saunders *Mineral Waters* I. 20 The glutinous part of wheat flour, [which is] dry and pulverulent. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 316 In Lycopodium, the pulverulent thecæ occupy the upper ends of the shoots. 1883 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 183/2 The announcement by M. Spring that a pressure of 5,000 atmospheres caused pulverulent matters to aggregate into crystalline masses.

2 Covered with powder or dust; dusty; spec. in *Entom.* and *Bot.*

1744 Akenside *Poet*, On shelves pulverulent, majestic stands His library. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 275 *Pulverulent*, covered with very minute powder-like scales. 1828 R. K. Greville *Sc. Crypt. Flora* VI. 338 Perithecia white and pulverulent.

3. Of very slight cohesion; crumbling to dust.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 500 Calcareous stone is also found in the pulverulent form; and of this kind is chalk. 1811 Pinkerton *Petralogy* II. 381 Ashes, sand, and light pulverulent scoriæ. 1856 Carpenter *Microsc.* 373 A thallus ..which has no very defined limit, and which, in consequence of the very slight adhesion of its component cells, is said to be 'pulverulent'. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. iii. 91 A rock is said to be..pulverulent, when it readily falls to powder.

4. Pulverizing. *rare. erroneous.*

1864 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 260 The pulverulent effect [on masses of stone] of original precipitation to glacier level from two or three thousand feet above.

5. Of birds: Characterized by or addicted to lying or rolling in the dust.

1828 in Webster 1869 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* v. 410 Partridges have, like the Quail, the pulverulent instinct.

Hence **Pulve·rulently** *adv.*, in a powdery or dusty manner. †**Pulverule·ntous** *a.* (in quot. pulveri-), pulverulent. *Obs. rare.*

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 1594 We have many sorts [of myrrh]..., great and small, fat and dry, pulverilentous like, pale and more red. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 113 Corolla pulverulently rough within.

Pulve·rulous, *a. rare.* [From *pulverulent*, with change of suffix.] = Pulverulent.

1841 Brandt *Chem.* (ed. 5) 219 About an ounce of the vitreous acid (not the opaque or pulverulous) should be dissolved in three ounces of the acid.

Pulvil (pʌ'lvil), *sb. arch.* Also 7 polvil, 8 pulville, -ile. [ad. It. *polviglio*: see Pulvilio.] Cosmetic or perfumed powder for powdering the wig or perfuming the person.

1692 *Islington Wells* 13 Saluted by the Fragrancy Of Powder de Orange, Jesmine, Pulvil, or something else. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlvi. 375 Great Ladies, with their..Polvil, Postillo's and Cosmeticks. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* I. i, How many pound of Pulvil must the Fellow use in sweetening himself from the smell of Hops and Tobacco? *a* 1774 Fergusson *Burlesque Elegy* vi, The huge wig, in formal curls arrayed, With pulvile pregnant.

b. *transf.* Applied to snuff; also, any impalpable powder, as magnesia.

1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xix. *Farewell Snuff* i, The precious pulvil from Hibernia's shore. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 117 Adding but a little of the water at a time, and carefully and patiently rubbing it up with the refractory pulvil.

c. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of perfume; perfumed.

1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc) 187 To play at ombre, or basset, She a rich pulvil purse must get.

†**Pu·lvil,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To powder or perfume with pulvil. Hence †**Pu·lvilled** *ppl. a.*

1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. i, Have you pulvill'd the Coachman and Postilion that they may not stink of the Stable when Sir Rowland comes by? *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman* 100 The sooty negro, and the pulvill'd beau.

‖ **Pulvilio, -villio** (pulvi·l'o). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. It. *polviglio* fine or subtile powder, cosmetic powder, deriv. of *polve, polvere* powder.] = Pulvil.

1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* iv. i, I have dressed you ..and spent upon you ounces of essence and pulvillio. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 63 ₱ 3 The Flowers perfumed the Air with Smells of Incense, Amber-greese, and Pulvillios. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* I. i, His vest of silk showing a profusion of frill, slightly sprinkled with the pulvilio of his favourite martinique. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* I. 235 The jewell'd box Wherein he carried his pulvilio.

attrib. 1676 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* II. i, Since you have these two Pulvillio Boxes, these Essence Bottles [etc.]. 1901 Guy Boothby *My Indian Queen* i, The multitude of patch and pulvillio boxes.

Pu·lvilized, *ppl. a.* [f. Pulvil *sb.* + -ize + -ed.] Powdered and perfumed with pulvilio.

1788 Burns *Let. P. Hill* Lett. (1887) 172 The pulvilised, feathered, pert coxcomb, is so disgustful in my nostril that my stomach turns.

Pulvi·llar, *a.* [f. L. *pulvill-us* little cushion + -ar.] Of or pertaining to a pulvillus; cushion-like, pad-like. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pulville, Pulvillio: see Pulvil, Pulvilio.

‖ **Pulvillus** (pʌlvi·lŭs). [L., contr. from *pulvinul-us*, dim. of *pulvīnus* cushion.]

1. A little cushion; in *Surgery*, see quot. 1897.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pulvilli*, the same with *Splenia*.] 1706 Phillips, *Pulvillus*, a little Pillow, or Cushion; also a Bolster us'd by Surgeons in dressing Wounds. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pulvillus*, a small cushion or pillow. In Surgery..a small olive-shaped mass of lint used for plugging deep wounds.

2. *Entom.* A cushion-like process on the feet of an insect, by which it can adhere to a vertical surface as a wall, or in an inverted position to a ceiling or the like; a foot-cushion.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 386 *Pulvilli*, cushions of short hairs very closely set; or of membrane, capable of being inflated, or very soft; or concave plates, which cover the underside, or their apex, of the four first joints of the Manus or Tarsus. *Ibid.* xxxv. 676 These organs are furnished with a sucker or *pulvillus*. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 119 The pulvilli or foot cushions of flies. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 666

Hence **Pulvi·lliform** *a. Entom.*, resembling a pulvillus, cushion-like.

‖ **Pulvinar** (pʌlvəi·nāɹ), *sb.* Also 6 -are. [a. L. *pulvīnar* a couch, orig. neuter *pulvīnāre* of *pulvīnāris* adj., f. *pulvīn-us* cushion, pillow.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A couch or cushioned seat of the gods; also, the cushioned seat in the circus.

1600 Holland *Livy* v. lii. 213 In that one high feast and solemne dinner of Iupiter, can a Pulvinar be celebrated, or a sacred Table be spred and furnished in any place, but in the Capitoll? 1606 — *Sueton.* 60 Himselfe beheilde the Circeian Games..sometime out of the Pulvinar, sitting there with his wife onely and children. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 290 (ed. 2) 323 The ornaments of the spina of the Roman Circus, among others the pulvinar.

2. *Surg.* A small pillow or cushion; sometimes, a medicated cushion or pad. ? *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 53/2 But an hower therafter applye this little pulvinare on thy Eyes. 1811 *Hooper's Med. Dict.*, *Pulvinar*, a medicated cushion. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Anat.* The posterior inner tubercle of the optic thalamus.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 H. Gray *Anat.* (ed. 12) 685 Its posterior extremity, internally forms a well marked prominence, the posterior tubercle or pulvinar. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 337 A case of symmetrical softening of the pulvinar.

b. The cushion of fat by which the non-articular part of the acetabulum is filled up.

Pulvinar (pʌlvəi·nāɹ), *a.* [ad. L. *pulvīnār-is*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to a pulvinus.

1883 *Science* I. 179/1 The pulvinar parenchyma is composed in greater part of finely porous cells.

So **Pulvina·rian** *a.* [f. L. *pulvīnāri-s* or *pulvīnāri-us* + -an], cushion-like, pulvinated.

a 1886 Sir S. Ferguson *Ogham Inscript.* (1887) 31 The casts of these pulvinarian cope-stones..exhibit many imperfections.

Pulvinate (pʌ'lvinĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *pulvīnāt-us* made into or like a cushion, f. *pulvīn-us* cushion: see -ate 2. In F. *pulviné*, Cotgr. 1611.] Pillowy, cushion-like, pulvinar; in *Bot.* and *Entom.*, cushion-shaped, swelling or bulging like a cushion.

1824 R. K. Greville *Flora Edin.* 235 G[*primula*] *pulv. nata*, stems short, pulvinate. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 328 *Pulvinate*, when in consequence of being depressed in one place, it seems to puff out in another. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* Gloss., *Pulvinate*, forming cushion-like masses.

Hence **Pu·lvinately** *adv., Bot.*, in a pulvinate manner. Also **Pulvina·to-** comb. form, as *pulvinato-echinulate* adj., echinulate and partly pulvinate.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pulvinately. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 415 Surface pulvinato-echinulate.

Pulvinated (pʌ'lvinĕtĕd), *a.* [as prec. + -ed.]

1. *Arch.* Swelling or bulging; especially applied to a frieze having a convex face.

1773 J. Noorthouck *Hist London* 598 It has the pulvinated or swelling freeze. 1817 Rickman *Archit.* (1848) 30 It was once the custom to work the Ionic frieze projecting like a torus..When thus formed it is called *pulvinated*. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 The curvilinear, or pulvinated frieze occurs in not a single Grecian example. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 223 (ed. 2) 219 The shaft either diminished in a right line or pulvinated.

2. *Bot.* Having a pulvinus.

1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 113 With pulvinated leaves (i. e. those provided with a pulvinus) their periodical movements depend, on the cells of the pulvinus alternately expanding more quickly on one side than on the other.

3. *Entom.* = Pulvinate *a.*

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex. Pulvinatus... Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the prothorax when, being depressed at one point, it appears swoln out at another..: pulvinated.

Pulviniform (pʌlvi·nifɔɹm), *a.* [ad. mod L. *pulvīniform is*, f. L. *pulvīn-us* cushion + -form. So mod.F. *pulviniforme*.] Cushion-shaped.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pulviniformis*,..pulviniform.

Pulvinule (pʌ'lvinĭul). *Bot.* [ad. L. *pulvinul-us*, dim. of *pulvīn-us* cushion, pillow, bank. (Also used in L. form.)]

1. One of a number of excrescences, sometimes like minute trees, rising from the thallus of lichens.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pulvinula*..term by Acharius for filaments,..often imitating small bushes or cushions, which are raised from the superior surface of the thallus of certain lichens, as the *Parmelia glomulifera*: a pulvinule.

2. A heap of naked spores.

1874 Cooke *Fungi* (1875) 39 There is great variability in the compactness of the spores in the sori, or pulvinules. *Ibid.* 144 The winter spores are in solid pulvinules.

‖ **Pulvinus** (pʌlvəi·nŭs). *Bot.* [L. *pulvīnus* cushion, pillow.] Any cushion-like swelling or expansion of a stem or petiole; *esp.* a protuberance or enlargement at the foot of the petiole of some leaves, when large, turgid, and contractile, forming a special organ for movement of the leaf.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 77 In woody Dicotyledons there is generally a little protuberance under the cicatrix, which is termed the *pulvinus*. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 112 The summit of the petiole is developed into a pulvinus, cushion, or joint (as this organ has been variously called), like that with which many leaves are provided. 1906 *Athenæum* 23 June 768/3 Mimosa..has in its pulvinus a structure which allows of the free play of the leaf.

Pu·lviplume. *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *pulviplūma*, f. L. *pulvi-s* dust + *plūma* plume, feather.] Powder-down.

1890 Coues *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* 129 Such plumulæ, from being always dusted over with dry scurfy exfoliation, are called *powder-down*. I call them *pulviplumes*.

†**Pulvi·scle.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *pulvisculus*, *-um* small dust, dim. of *pulvis* dust.] A fine powder, a dust.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 62/1 Take Rue, Betonye [etc.]..make heerof a fine pulviscle, and use it with your meates.

‖ **Pulwar** (pʊ'lwāɹ). *E. Ind.* Also **pulwaar, pulwah.** [Hindī *palwār*.] A light keelless native boat used on the rivers of Bengal, 'carrying some 12 to 15 tons' (Yule).

1765 Holwell *Hist. Events*, etc. I. 69 We observed a boat ..making for Patna, the commandant dispatched two light pulwaars after her. 1793 W. Hodges *Trav. India* 39 Besides this boat, a gentleman is usually attended by two others; a pulwah for the accommodation of the kitchen, and a smaller boat. 1798 S. Wilcocke in *Naval Chron* (1799) II. 63 They have another kind of boats, which they call *pulwahs*. These are very long, low, and narrow. They are sculled instead of being rowed. 1860 C. Grant *Rural Life Bengal* 7 The Pulwar is a small description of native travelling boat, of neater build, and less rusticity of character.

†**Pulwere,** obs. f. Pilliver, pillow-case, pillow.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 672 He wend to haue laust þat ladi loueli in armes; & clipte to him a pulwere.

Puly (piū·li), *a.* [f. Pule *v.* + -y.] Given to puling; whining; sickly.

a 1688 Bunyan *Solomon's Temple Spiritualized* li. The church of Christ is of herself a very sickly puely thing. 1861 Saia in *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 25 The puly shabby piety which prompts some people..to be perpetually scrawling begging-letters to Heaven.

†**Puly,** *Herb.*, var. of Poly. (Cf. Puliol.)

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 60 Digestiues of fleume. Persely..Sinuy, Puly, Maioram, Penyroyall.

Pulyal, -yol, var. Puliol *Obs.*

†**Pulypyk.** *Obs.* ? Some sort of pickax: cf. *pole-pike* s. v. Pole *sb.*1 5 c

1360-61 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562 In..uno pulypyk empt. pro minera de Heworth.

Pulysh(e, obs. form of Polish *v.*

Pulza-oil (pu·lzā,oil). A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the Physic nut (*Curcas purgans* or *Jatropha Curcas*), a native of Tropical America, but now generally cultivated in all tropical countries for the oil, which is used in medicine as a purgative, as well as for various domestic purposes.

1866 *Trnl. Royal Soc. Arts* 17 Aug. 634/2 *Pulza Oil.*—Under this name, a considerable commerce is carried on in the Cape de Verd Islands, in the oil obtained from the seeds of the *Jatropha Curcas*, a euphorbiaceous plant...About 350,000 bushels of the seed are gathered and exported annually to Portugal, where the oil extracted is called purqueira oil, and is used principally for burning.

Puma (piū·mă). [a. Sp. *puma* (pū·ma), a. Peruv. *puma*.] A large American feline quadruped, *Felis concolor*, also called Cougar.

1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1783) II. 17 The Puma and Jaguar, its [America's] fiercest beasts of prey, which Europeans have inaccurately denominated lions and tigers,

possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 209 The Puma, or South American Lion, is not uncommon. 1898 C. F. LUMMIS *Mexico* xiv. 164 The proper name of the American lion to-day is Puma; and that is an Inca word that Pizarro found in the Fifteen-thirties among the Andes. The animal has a range 5000 miles long; but its Peruvian name .. by now is accepted, not only in all Spanish countries, but wherever English is spoken.

Comb. 1897 MRS E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 72/2 We had been wading a river on a puma-hunt.

b. The flesh of this animal.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1852) 116 It turned out to be Puma; the meat is very white, and remarkably like veal in taste.

Pumblenose, var. POMPELMOOSE *Obs.*, shaddock.

Pumeise, -eyse, obs. ff. PUMICE. **Pumel, -elle**, obs. ff. POMMEL. **Pumelo**, var. POMELO.

‖ **Pu·mex.** *Obs.* [L. *pūmex.*] = PUMICE *sb.*

1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 201 Seeke not vir to wring water out of the pumex. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 471 Expressions .so penetrating as might dissolve an heart as hard as Adamant into waters, and eyes as dry as Pumex into floods of tears. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 319 A Pumex stone fired, and quenched twice in white wine. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 42 There is no appearance of pumex nor vestiges of fire about it.

Pumgarnade, -granad, etc., obs. ff. POMEGRANATE.

† **Pu·micate**, *v. Obs. rare*−⁰. [f. L. *pūmicāt-*, ppl. stem of *pūmicāre*, f. *pūmex.*] *trans.* To smooth with pumice. So † **Pumica·tion**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Pumicate*, to make smoothe. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pumication*, a making smooth with a Pumice-stone.

Pumice (pv·mis), *sb.* Forms: see below. [ME. *pomis, -ys*, a. OF. *pomis* (*a* 1250 in Godef.), *pumis*, ad. late L. *pūmicem*, for cl. L. *pūmex, -icem*, It. *pomice*; a learned form for the popular F. *ponce*: see POUNCE *sb.*² In 16th c. gradually assimilated (*pomis, pomise, pomice, pumice*) to the Latin form; under the influence of which some now pronounce (piū·mis). (So in It., Florio has *pumice* as var. of *pomice*; Cotgr. *pumice* as syn. of *ponce.*) The *β* forms, *pumish* (*pomege*), were perh. due to Ital. influence; but cf. Eng. *-ish* in verbs for F. *-iss. Pumy, pummy*, prob. arose out of the reduction of *pumis stone* to *pumi-stone.* (The L. word had been taken into OE. in the form *pumic*; with this the ME. forms had no historical connexion.)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 5–7 **pomys**; 5 **pomeys, -yce, pumys, -yce**; 6 **pomis, -aise, -ayse, -ice**; **pommes, -ice**; **pumise, -yse, -eise, -eyse**; 6 7 **pomise, pummise**; 7 **pumis**; 7–9 **pummice**; 6– **pumice.**

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 606/12 *Pumex*, pomys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 408/1 Pomeys, or pomyce, *pomex.* 1483 Pumys [see *β*]; Pomyce [see B. 1 b]. 1523 Pommes [see B. 1 c]. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Sj b, That they be blowen out agayne lyght pomissis. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* ¶ v, A pumyse made hote. 1552 HULOET, Pomaise for parchment, .lyke a pomayse. 1579 Pommice [see B. 1 c]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 463 Being more narrowlye examined and vewed, was espyed to be a very pumeyse. 1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Esponja*, a spunge, a pumise. 1591 Pumice [see B. 1 d]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 A Pummise put in wine. *Ibid.* 318 White and crumbly like a Pomys. 1615 Punis [see B. 1 a].

β. 5 **pumysch, -e, pomege**; 6 **poumysshe, pumishe**; 6-7 **pumish.**

1422–3 Pumysch [see B. 1 c]. *c* 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682/29 *Hic pumex*, pomege. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/2 A Pumysche (*A.* Pvmys), *pumex.* 1530 PALSGR. 257/2 Poumysshe for a scryvenar, *pomys.* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Latebrosus*, A pumish full of little holes. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* xx. 407 It makes the bread extream dry, and like a pumish.

γ. 6 **pommie, -y, pummie, pumey, pumi (stone)**; 6–7 **pumie, -y, 7 pummy.**

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1575) 33 b, With flint and Pommy was it wallde by nature halfe about. 1567 *Ibid.* VIII. 105 The walles were made Of Pommy [1593 pummie] hollowed diuersly and ragged Pebble stone. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 93 Pumie stones I..threwe: but..From bough to bough he lepped light, And oft the pumies latched. 1595 PEELE *Anglorum Feriæ* 26 Thetis in her bower Of pumey and tralucent pebble-stones.

B. Signification.

1. a. A light kind of lava, usually consisting of obsidian made spongy or porous by the escape of steam or gas during the process of cooling.

14.., *c* 1440 [see A. *α*]. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* A vij b, Of the seconde sort is the Pumeise [*printed* Pumelse] concrete of froth as Isidore witnesseth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 242 Much ground about it [Ætna] lies waste by meanes of the elected pumis. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 164 Vast quantities of pumice or scoria of different kinds. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 331 The island of Lipari contains a mountain entirely formed of white pumice. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 86 Pumice is a well known volcanic product of a white colour, and so light that it swims upon water.

b. With *pl.* A piece or block of this substance.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 47/21 Goo fecche a pomyce And of the best papier, My penknyf, my sheris. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 63 For foure pumyces to him,.., xij d. *c* 1550, 1581, 1607 [see A. *α*]. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb., In anno 1630, it [Vesuvius] burst out.., throwing out huge stones and fiery pumices 1779 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 82 This curious substance has the lightness of a pumice.

c. As a material used for smoothing or polishing (parchment, etc.), or removing stains; as an absorbent of ink, moisture, etc.; as proverbial for its dryness.

[*a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 100 Of felle ascafen mid pumice.] 1422–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 619 Et in incausto, pumysch, cera rubea, empt. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 142 Penne, paper, ynke, parchment,..pommes,..thou remembre. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 58 The greatest blot is taken off with the Pommice. 1580 *Ibid.* 374 If thou attempt againe to wring water out of the Pommice. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, Could the pummise but hold vp his eyes at other mens happines. 1665 SOUTH *Serm., John* i. 11 (1718) III. 305 To oppress, beggar, and squeeze them as dry as a pumice. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 207 A U-shaped tube filled with sulphuric pumice..to prevent the vapour of the water in the aspirator reaching the desiccating tubes B and C. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VI. liv. 229 *note*, A copy of one book..of Martial, .smoothed with pumice, and elegantly bound, was sold for 3*s.* 4*d.* 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* i. 2 The new, the dainty volume,..fresh with ashy pumice. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xii. (ed. 2) 193 The stone largely used for scouring paint under the name of pumice.

† **d.** *fig.* or *allusively*, esp. in reference to its qualities in c. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Farew. to Folly, Fr. Dante*, The pumice that defaceth memory,.. Is but a stomach overcharged with meats. 1638 COWLEY *Lones Riddle* III. i, For I have Eyes of Pumice. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iii, I cannot weep, mine eyes are pumice. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *On Rom. iv.* 25 Wks. (1677) 166 Marble can weep, whilest we are Pumices.

2. a. *attrib.* Consisting of or resembling pumice; † **pumice hoof**, a 'pumiced' hoof: see PUMICED 2.

b. *Comb.*, as *pumice-like* adj., PUMICE-STONE, q.v.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 20 b, The two..pillars of Porphyre..of a pumish or tawnie colour. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 169 A kinde of white hard substance pumish-like and spungy. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 89/1 Terms used..as to Horse-Shooing..Pomise, or Flat Hoofe. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr., Bahama* (ed. 3) 665 The pumice lands soon imbibe the rain. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 63 A firmly-cemented conglomerate of pumice pebbles.

Pumice (pv·mis), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.: cf. L. *pūmicāre* to smooth with pumice-stone, F. *poncer* POUNCE *v.*³] *trans.* To rub with pumice; to smooth, polish, trim, or clean by rubbing with pumice.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 293/2 To Pumysche (*A.* Pumyce), *pumicare.* 1552 HULOET, Pomaisen or trimme parchment, *pumico.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Esponjar*, to sponge, to pumise. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 58 Pounded Rossin both finely searced and lightly pumniced. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal, Sat.* viii. 154 *note*, The Italians to this day have the fashion of pumicing their skin to get off the haire. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 250 When dry to be pumiced over, so as to make the whole perfectly dry and smooth. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 393/2 The slab is then pumiced to reduce it to a level surface.

Hence **Pu·micing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1552 HULOET, Pomaysynge or trymmynge wyth pomaise, *pumigatio.* 1852 MURPH *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 438 The leather. passes under the pumicing cylinders.

Pumiced (pv·mist), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED¹.]

1. Rubbed smooth with pumice.

1552 HULOET, Pomaysed, *pumigatus.* 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Diogenes & Plato* Wks. I. 456/1 They who have pumiced faces and perfumed hair.

2. Applied to a horse's hoof that has become spongy on account of disease. Hence *transf.* of a horse-shoe adapted to such a hoof.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 324/2 A flat or pomised shooe, having one side thick and the other thin,..is used for flat and pomised Hoofs. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 349 With well-bred hunters, pumiced feet are, nineteen times in twenty, the effect of fever. 1861 WAISH & LUPTON *Horse* xxx. (1877) 542 The sole..is always either flatter than natural, or absolutely convex, and its horn is brittle and spongy, constituting what is termed the 'pumiced foot'.

Pumiceous (piumi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *pūmice-us* (f. *pumex, -icem*) + -OUS.] Consisting of pumice; having the character or texture of pumice.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 10 If one side be pumiceous..and the other metalline, the metalline will gravitate on the pumiceous or spungie side. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 416, I should..call them pumiceous mixtures. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 35 Pompeii was overwhelmed with light coloured pumiceous lapilli.

Pumice-stone (pv·mis,stoun, pv·mistoun), *sb.* Forms: see below and PUMICE *sb.*

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. [1 **pumicstan**]; 7 **pumick(e stone.**

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 148/3 *Pumex*, pumicstan.] 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. To Rdr. E j, The Pumicke stones did flie about mens eares in the open fields. 1648 MACFARLANE *Geog. Collect.* (S.H.S.) II. 516 In this town ther ar aboundance of pumick stonis floating upon the water.

β. 6 **pomise, pummyse stone, 7 pumis stone**; 6– **pumice-stone.**

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 4 What is it..than to desire wool from an Asses backe, or to wryng water out of a Pummyse stone? 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pierre ponce*, a pomise stone. 1590 Pumice stone [see B. d]. 1682 GREW *Museum* RR I. vi. 321 An ash-colour'd Pumis Stone.

γ. 6 **pumishe, 6–7 pumish stone.**

1550 T. HOBY *Trav.* (1902) 52 Pumishe stones which are so light that they flee upp with the flame and so fall in the asshes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. *Scot.* 24 A lighter body and spungeous..in maner of a pumish stone.

δ. 6 **pumistone, pumy stone, 6–7 pumie, pummie, 7 pummy stone.**

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 2 The substance..spongie, not vnlike a thicke Pummie stone. 1579 Pumie stones [see B. a]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 30 A gentle streame, whose murmuring wave did play Emongst the pumy stones. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 183 Like a fast sponge or a smooth pumie-stone. 1662 J. HARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 Small cinders and pummy stones of Mont Aetna.

B. Signification.

a. A stone composed of pumice: = PUMICE 1 b.

1550 [see A. *γ*]. 1576 [see A. *β*]. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 89 Tho pumie stones I hastly hent, And threwe: but nought availed. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 567 By reason of..fistulous porosities therin, like a pumish stone. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. i. 9 The Bones of a Humane Leg and Foot..in some places rarified like a Sponge or Pumice-Stone. 1767 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 6 The pumice-stones, falling upon us like hail. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 409 A plain..strewed with pumice stones and other volcanic reliques.

b. As a substance: = PUMICE *sb.* 1 a.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 153 Repleat with Sulphur, Pitch and Pumy Stone. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxv. 197 Other thicke matter which dissolves into ashes, into pumice stone, or such like substance 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 184 The fire was mixed with prodigious quantities of brimstone, sand, pumice-stone, and ashes. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 162 Filled with fragments of pumice-stone.

c. As a thing of use: = PUMICE *sb.* 1 c.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 857 A Pumish stone vsed to make parchment smooth, *pumex.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 544 To slick, polish, & smooth them again with the pumy stone. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 25 May, Trimming myself ..with a pumice stone. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 350 Scribes offer their pens and ink and pumice-stone to Hermes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 221/2 The body now receives a staining coat, after which it is well rubbed down with pumice-stone.

† **d.** *fig.*: cf. PUMICE *sb.* 1 d. *Obs.*

1583 GREENE *Manillia* II. To Rdrs., Wks. (Grosart) II. 145 Although shee hath not the Pumistone of learning to pollish her words with superficiall eloquence. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) Title-p., Beeing a right Pumice stone, apt to race out idlenes with delight, and follie with admonition. 1622 DONNE *Serm., John xv.* 35 (1640) 160 To weep for other things, and not to weep for sin..this is a spunge dried up into a Pumice stone. 1647 OWEN *Death of D.* Wks. 1852 X. 333 Is not this rather a pumice-stone than a breast of consolation?

e. *attrib.*

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 319 The affected parts thereby assume..a pumice-stone consistency.

Hence **Pu·mice-stone** *v. trans.* = PUMICE *v.*

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 88 Putting up Lining Paper, pumice-stoning,. and sizing. 1887 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 867/1 The parchment..of a still more ancient MS. pumice-stoned to an even surface.

Pumiciform (piū·misifōm), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pūmiciform-is*, f. L. *pūmex, -icem*: see -FORM.] Having the form, appearance, or texture of pumice.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Pumiciformis, Geol.* resembling pumice stone in appearance, as the *Lava pumiciformis*; pumiciform.

Pumicose (piū·mikōus), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *pūmicos-us* (Pliny), like pumice, f. *pūmex, -icem*: see OSE.] Of the nature or appearance of pumice.

1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 504 Fragments amorphous, blunt. Weight, pumicose. 1845 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 435 A pumicose deposit.

† **Pu·micous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -OUS.] = prec.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I 7 b, This Pumicous substaunce, intersited betwene the sayd scales or crustes is the cause that some haue sayd, the scull to be condited and made of two walles.

† **Pu·mil**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *pūmil-us, pūmil-is* dwarfish.] Dwarf, dwarfish, diminutive.

1776 *Evelyn's Sylva* 377 Which is a Pumil dwarf kind, with a smaller leaf slow of growth.

‖ **Pumilio, pumilo.** *Obs. rare.* Also pomilio. [L. *pūmilio, pūmilo* a dwarf, f. *pumilis*: see prec. Cf. obs It. *pomilione* 'a Dwarfe or Pigmey' (Florio 1611).] A dwarf; a diminutive person, or plant.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 237 *margin*, He was (belike) some Pomilio or litle dwarfe. 1776 *Evelyn's Sylva* 36 The warmer regions produce the tallest and goodliest trees and plants. far exceeding those of the same species, born in the cold North, so as what is a giant in the one, becomes a pumilo, and in comparison, but a shrubby dwarf in the other.

Pumill, obs. f. POMMEL. **Pumis, pumish, pummace**, obs. ff. POMACE, PUMICE.

Pummel, *sb.*, a parallel form of POMMEL *sb.*

Pummel (pv·m'l), *v.* Also 6 **pumble, poumle, poumile.** [An alteration of POMMEL *v.*, in accordance with pronunciation now more usual.] *trans.* To beat or strike repeatedly, esp. with the fist; to pound, thump. **b.** *intr.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 44 Thei turne him cleane out of his owne doores, and pumble hym about the pate. *Ibid.* xii. 118 Poumleyng and beating theym. *c* 1563 *Jack Jugler* in *Four Old Plays* (1848) 34 You would poumile him ioylile a-bout the pate. 1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One, Tri. Death* v, Your pate I would pummel. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Ass* Wks. 1792 II. 401 Dragg'd, kick'd, and pummell'd, by a beggar's brat. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv, A desire to pummel and wring the nose of the aforesaid Stiggins. 1878 E. C. G. MURRAY *Russians of To-day* 49 Mujicks continue to pummel one another, and to be pummelled by their superiors.

b. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, 'You villain!'..cried he, pummelling at him as well as he could. 1842 S. LOVER

Handy Andy iii, With Dick fastened on him, pummelling away most unmercifully.

Hence Pummelled *ppl. a.*, **Pummelling** *vbl. sb.*

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 146 Our lot hath been nothing but cudgelling upon cudgelling, pummelling upon pummelling. 1887 TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. viii. 170, I..gave him as good a pummelling as my heart desired. 1902 *Daily Chron* 6 May 7/2 The pampered and pummelled English boys who buy food and fury so dear.

Pummelion, Pummelnose, Pummelo, -low: see POMMELION, POMPELMOOSE, POMELO.

1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 77/1 Water-melons, jack-fruit, pummeloes, and plantains. 1905 SIR J. K. LAUGHTON in *Let.* 19 Mar., I gather that now the name *pummelow* has been partially adopted in the West Indies, and has come thence to England; but..45 or 50 years ago this name was special to China; the Amoy pummelow, with a pink rose flesh, was specially noted.

†Pummet. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *pommette*, in OF. *pumete* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), a little **ball**, dim. of *pomme* apple: see -ETTE.] A ball used in the old game of troll-madam.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 12 They [Ladies] may haue in the ende of a Benche, eleuen holes made, intoo the which to trowle pummetes, or Bowles of leade, bigge, little, or meane, or also, of Copper, Tynne, Woode, eyther vyolent or softe, after their owne discretion; the pastyme Troule in Madame is termed.

Pummice, obs. f. POMACE, PUMICE.

Pummy, Pummyse: see POMMEY, PUMICE.

Pump (pʌmp), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 **pompe, pumpe,** (5–6 **pomp, poompe,** 6 **poumpe**): see also PLUMP *sb.*[2] [Late ME. *pumpe, pompe,* = early mod.Du. *pompe,* Du. *pomp,* LG. *pumpe, pump,* mod.Ger. *pumpe*; whence Da. *pompe,* Sw. *pump*; also Fr. *pompe.*

Machines for raising water were in ancient and mediæval use, but no trace of the name *pump* appears before the 15th c. This is, as yet, known first in Eng. *c* 1440, in the sense of a ship's pump, for pumping out the bilge-water, in which use it was quite common 1450–1500. In Du., LG., HG. not recorded in this sense before the 16th c.; in Fr. cited 1517 in Hatz.-Darm.; in Du. *a* 1556 in Verwijs & Verdam, in Ger. *c* 1550 (Hans Sachs in Grimm). Plantijn 1573 gives for Du. only the sense 'bilge', *de pomp des schips,* 'Possec de la navire, sentina', *pompen, uytpompen,* 'vuider l'ossec, sentinam expurgare'; but Kilian 1599 has *pompe* in sense both of a ship's pump, and a pump generally. In Du dialects, *pompe* is found *a* 1463 in sense of a pipe or tube of wood or metal, or a stone conduit, for the conveyance of water under ground, a sense also found in Frisian, and in some Low German dialects. In view of these dates and various senses, it is not easy to form any inference as to the language in which the word arose; but the probability lies between English and Dutch (or Low German); in either case it was prob. first in nautical use. The primary sense seems to be between that of 'pipe, tube', and an echoic formation from the sound of the plunger striking the water. In favour of the latter cf. the collateral form *plumpe,* PLUMP *sb.*[2], found as early as 1477, also LG. *plumpe* pump; and conversely Ger. *pump* the hollow sound of a blow, *pumpen* to make such a sound (Grimm), admittedly echoic. The Cat., Sp., Pg. *bomba* (pump), viewed by Diez as the source of the French, may have been derived from F. *pompe,* but is more prob. an independent though analogous echoic formation. The It. is *tromba,* orig. = trumpet, tube; but Venetian, and some other north It. dialects have *pompa* from Fr. or Ger.]

I. 1. A mechanical device, commonly consisting of a tube or cylinder in which a piston, sucker, or plunger is moved up and down by means of a rod, or rod and lever, so as to raise water by lifting, suction, or pressure, the movement of the water being regulated by a suitable arrangement of valves or clacks; from early times used on board ship to remove bilge-water; also, from 16th c., for raising water from mines, wells, etc.; now, a generic term for a great variety of machines and mechanical devices for the raising or moving of liquids, compressing or rarefying of gases, etc.

Pumps are variously qualified according to the principle of action, manner of construction, means of operating, purpose, etc., as *force, lift, lifting, suction pump*; *burr-, centrifugal, centripetal, chain-, double-acting, jigger-, oscillating, post-, rope, rotary, spiral pump*; *hand-, steam-pump*; *air-, beer-, bicycle-, bilge-, bi cast-, circulating, dental, donkey-, dredging, feed-, gas-, mining, oil-, pneumatic, saliva, stomach pump,* etc.; for many of which see the specific words.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Pumpe of a schyppe, or oþer lyke, *hauritorium.* 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 205 For a pompe .. for the spynas. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 41 Toppe sailes .j, pumps .ij. 1495 *Ibid.* 259 Poompes by the mayne meste j & by the mayne meson maste j. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 137 Item, payit for carying of tua treis quhilk suld be pompes to the schip. 1507 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 562/4 (Sion) 1 pompe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 b, As the whele gothe .. to blowe the bales or to dray any water lyke a pompe, as there be in Cornwall and dyuers other places. 1530 PALSGR. 256/2, 259/1 Pompe .. Pumpe of a shyppe, *pompe.* 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The Pumpe, the pumpes-well, the pumpes brake, the pumpes can, the pumpes chaine, the spindle, the botes, the clap. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 191 Their actions doe not come as water from a spring but as water from a pompe, that is forced and extorted. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* v. 4 The putting of a little water into a Pumpe makes way to the drawing out of a great deale more. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xli. (1663) 162 Cannons of Wood, made like unto the Pumps of Ships. 1688 The Bur-Pump, or Bildge-Pump [see BURR-PUMP]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Pump,* The forcing Pump..acts by mere impulse or protrusion, and raises water to any height at pleasure. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 143 New river water and that of Couvent-garden pump. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 2 The mines..are kept free from water by means of pumps. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 122/1 All hands were called to the pumps, which were kept working continually. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I *Hydraulics* ii. 10 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Of pumps..the simplest and most common is the ordinary lift, or Household Pump. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 85 To repair the feeding pump. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 11/1 The composition..is taken up by a little instrument called a 'pump', which afterwards throws it out in a compressed state.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 54 The Pumpe of Witt beats faire and younge, And trills a Coppie. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 12 Put his hand to the pump, and stop the leaks of the great vessell of the State.

b. In figurative or allusive phrases.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 70 When I arriue within the ile of Dogges, Don Phœbus I will make thee kisse the pumpe. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Descr. Holland* in *Rem.* (1759) I. 270 That always ply the Pump, and never think They can be safe, but at the Rate they stink. *a* 1754 Draught on Aldgate Pump [see DRAUGHT *sb.* 35 b]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Put 'em under the pump', suggested a hot-pie man. [Cf. PUMP *v.* 4.] 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* iii, If he don't tip the cole without more ado, give him a taste of the pump, that's all. 1860 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 137, I am very dull, somehow out of spirits and the pump off the fang. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of Silcotes* xxxi, You might as well have argued with the pump. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 149 *Draft on Aldgate Pump,* an old mercantile phrase for a fictitious banknote or fraudulent bill.

c. As employed in medical treatment, esp. at a place where a mineral spring is used: cf. PUMP *v.* 4 b, PUMP-ROOM, etc. †*Dry-pump*: see quot. 1631 and cf. PUMPING *vbl. sb.* (*obs.*).

1631 JORDEN *Nat. Baths* xvii. (1632) 135 Wee haue a Pump out of the hot Bath, which wee call the dry Pump, where one may sit in a chaire in his cloathes, and haue his head, or foot, or knee pumped. 1676 [see 3]. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 13 (At Bath) The hot pumpe that persons are pumpt at for Lameness. 1758 (*title*) tr. Limbourg's Dissertation sur les Bains, etc., or A Dissertation on Baths of Simple Water by Immersion, the Pump and Vapour. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 295, I advised the Patient to go to Bourbon to try the Hot Pump. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 241 It should be had fresh from the pump, and then there cannot exist a doubt of its being superior in strength to the celebrated Tunbridge chalybeate. 1806 Dry Pump [see PUMPING *vbl. sb.* a]. *c* 1900 [see PUMP-ROOM].

d. *transf.* Applied to the heart, the sucker or proboscis of an insect, the lachrymal glands (as shedding tears: cf. PUMP *v.* 6).

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 205 A proboscis, which is at once an awl proper for piercing the flesh of animals, and a pump by which it sucks out their blood. 1825 BUCKSTONE *Bear Hunters* I. ii, Your pumps have been at work—you've been crying, girl. 1832 BRYANT *To Mosquito* xi, On well-filled skins Fix thy light pump, and press thy freckled feet. 1885 A. W. BLYTH in *Leisure Hour* Jan. 24/1 Parts of Bios sleep, but never the whole; the central pump ever goes. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 345 The action of the lymphatic pump depends upon the respiratory movements. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 249 Whenever the power of the cardiac and respiratory pumps is not sufficient to raise the blood from the splanchnic area.

†2. The 'well' or 'sink' of a ship where the bilge-water collects, and whence it is pumped out.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj, The stynche of the pumpe in shippes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Sentina,* the pumpe of a shyp, a place where all fylthe is receyued. 1562 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref., The pompe of the shyppe if it be not annoyded is noyous to the shippe & all that are therein. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 290 The spyces are so corrupted by thinfection of the pompe and other filthinesse of the shyppes.

†b. *fig.* = 'SINK'. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. xviii. (1821) I. 67 The tyrane Gillus, pump of every vice [orig. *tot malorum sentina*] is vincust. *Ibid.* II. 19 Uncouth lust, the pomp of all mischeif, amang the pepil. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 138 The king [drove out the Jews]..and they (as the poompe of all skurumes, not knowing wher to become) laye cowring vnder hedges.

†c. In the following perh. = Du. dial. and Fris. *pompe,* a pipe or conduit for conveying water. *Obs.* (But the sense may be 1.)

1535–6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 370 Paid..ffor a pompe yat lythe to brynge the water owt of y^e^ diche into y^e^ ponde.

II. [from the vb.]

3. An act of pumping; a stroke of a pump. Also *transf.*

1676 WOOD *Life* 23 June (O.H.S.) II. 350, I went to the Bath for the recovery of my hearing..I received at the drie pump in the King's bath nine thousand two hundred and odd pumps on my head in about a fourtnight's time. 1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 16 In an air Pump,.. the Cat died after 16 Pumps. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, I came to my corner, when the round was over, with very hard pumps in my chest. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 2/1 Lying sideways..he hears the pump, pump, of his heart.

4. a. An attempt at extracting information from any one, by exhaustive or skilful questioning: cf. PUMP *v.* 7 b, 8 b. **b.** One who is clever at this.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 204, I was the easier indeed; because, for all her Pumps, she gave no Hints of the Key [etc.]. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/5 Forbes had Scotch inquisitiveness. He was truly a pump. But when one was tired of being pumped, one could set him talking about events he had witnessed.

5. A representation of the action of or sound accompanying pumping.

1883 E. THRING *Theory & Pract. Teaching* v. 53 It is useless pumping on a kettle with the lid on. Pump, pump, pump. The pump-handle goes vigorously..but the kettle remains empty.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General: attributive, as *pump gear, lift, machinery, pit, station, stroke, work*; forming part of or belonging to a pump, esp. on board ship, as *pump-bolt, -bore, -bucket* (= BUCKET *sb.*[1] 2), *-carling, -cistern, -cheeks* (= CHEEK *sb.* 13 d), *-clack* (= CLACK *sb.* 5), *-cylinder, -dale* (= DALE[3] 1), *-foot, -leather, -nail, -piston, -plunger* (= PLUNGER 2 a), *-shoe, -spindle, -switch, -tube, -valve*; used in making, working, etc. pumps, as *pump-augur, -bit, -boat, -can, -log, -shaft, -trough*; objective, as *pump-clip, -holder* (of a pneumatic tire pump), *-maker, -making, -scraper, -sinker, -sinking*; also *pump-driven, -like* adjs.; **b.** Special combs.: **pump-back,** a wooden casing over a chain-pump to receive the water when raised (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **pump-barrel,** the tube or cylinder of a pump; **†pump-bathing,** bathing in which the water is pumped on the body or part of it: cf. sense 1 c; **pump-bob,** the mechanism by which the motive power is applied to the action of the pump-rod at the top of the pump-shaft of a mine; **pump-borer,** †(*a*) a borer of tree-trunks for pump-barrels; (*b*) local name of the Spotted Woodpecker; **pump-box,** (*a*) the casing or cap of a pump; (*b*) the casing or box in a pump containing one of the valves; **pump-cart,** an irrigation cart carrying a pump; **pump-chain,** the chain holding the disks of a chain-pump; **pump-coat,** a canvas covering round a pump on the deck of a ship to prevent water getting through into the hold; **pump-head, -hood**: see quots.; **pump-hook**: see quot.; **pump-house,** (*a*) the pump-room of a spa; (*b*) a place in which pumps are made; (*c*) a pumping station; **pump-kettle,** 'a convex perforated diaphragm placed at the bottom of a pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matters; a strainer' (Knight); **pump-lug,** an appendage (cf. LUG *sb.*[2] 3 a) on the cross-head of a locomotive by which the plunger of the feed-pump is worked; **†Pump Parliament,** a nick-name for the Long or Pension Parliament of Charles II: see quot.; **pump-spear, -staff,** a pump-rod; **pump-stock,** the body of a pump (Webster 1847); **pump-stopper,** *Naut.,* a plug for stopping a pump-barrel; **pump-thunder,** a bird, the American bittern; the stake-driver; **pump-vale** = *pump dale.* See also PUMP-BRAKE, etc., and cf. verbal combinations in PUMP *v.* 14.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 57 Cylindrical cavities for the *pump-barrels. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 226/1 The ether.. being discharged therefrom as fast as received, like as the water is in *pump-bathing. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 207, I brought to the assistance of her commanding officer two heavy *pump-boats. 1789 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Cheville de potence de pompe,* a long *pump-bolt. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. M., Pump bolts,*..are two pieces of iron,..one serves to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon. 1756 BLAKE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 6 Without incurring the inconvenience of enlarging the *pump-bores. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4487/3 A Wharf fronting the River of Thames, ..called the *Pump-boarer's Wharf. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2191 The greater and lesser spotted woodpecker are known by the most appropriate name of 'pump-borer'. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 443 The two hollow sides were made big enough to contain a *Pump box in the midst of them both. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 41/1 The valves upon the *pump bucket. *a* 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) lf. 60 b, *Ye *Pump-Can,* is the Cann which they drawe water in to poure in to the pumpes and this is a greate Can. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Pump-cat lines,* the framing of partners on the upper deck, between which the pumps pass into the wells. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 972 The water is drawn off in a spout to the nearest *pump-cistern. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 190/2 The common *pump chack, moving on a leather joint. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 204 This tube is continued down to the *pump cylinder. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* viii, A rusty pump cylinder gurgled, and chicked, and bubbled. *a* 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) lf. 60 b, *Ye *Pump-dale* is as it were the Frough wherein the water doth run alongst the Deck out to the skupper holes. 1800, *c* 1850 [see DALE[3] 1]. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. M.*, **Pump-gears,* any materials requisite for fitting or repairing the pump. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pump-head,* an arrangement for causing all the water raised by a chain-pump to be directed into the discharge-spout instead of permitting a part to be thrown off by centrifugal force. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 6 June 8/3 The Lea Francis [bicycle] carries the abolition of clips to the extent of brazing the *pump-holders to the down tube. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. M.*, **Pump-hood,* a short semi-cylindrical frame of wood, serving to cover the upper wheel of a chain-pump. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, **Pump-hook,* an iron rod with an eye and a hook, used for drawing out the lower pump-box when requisite. 1742–9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) II. III v. 269 The Conduits..three are enclosed within Rooms; the chief of which is, for its Eminence, stiled the *Pump House. 1802 R. WARNER *Hist. Bath* v. v. 327 Building a pump-house or pump-room, in which the invalids might be supplied with water from a covered pump. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 114 The Portsmouth pump-house..supplied 1,236 feet of hand pumps. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 329 Expensive

machinery of the *pump kind. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 322 Payed..for a pompe to the seid Ship—iiijs. & for a Clampte iiijs. & a *pompe lether—injd. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 972 Although from 20 to 30 fathoms be the common length of a *pump-lift, it sometimes becomes necessary to make it much longer. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 39 The sufferer's screams had a *pump-like regularity. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. v. 16 That men in fine weather throw away their storm-sails, and heave overboard their *pump-machinery. [*a* 1490 *Plump-maker: see PLUMP *sb.*²]. 1623 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Poole of Canterbury, pompemaker. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1042 The worshipful company of pump-makers. 1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 235 For tua hundreth *pomp nale *xvd.* 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 The Carpenter . is to haue the..pumpe-nailes, skupper-nailes, and leather. 1677 J. VERNEY 19 May in *V. Mem.* 469 The people about town call this the *Pump Parliament', alluding, as a little water put into a pump fetches up a good deal, so [etc.]. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 61 To give the *pump-plunger a travel of ⅞ in. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Pump-scraper*, a round plate used for cleaning out the pump-barrel. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 36 Three summers were consumed in sinking the *pump shaft. 1534 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 509/2 (Richmond), 2 *pump shoes /4. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 38 Uds my life! is their father a *pump-sinker? 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXX. 418 In draining, *pump-sinking, and other similar occupations. 1789 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* G iv, The *pump-spear..draws up the box, or piston, charged with the water. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Sept. 6/1 We..punctured tyres six times, and sustained one half-hour's delay through a broken *pump spindle. *a* 1600 *'Now, Gossop, I must neidis begon'* 25 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Cl.) 1080 If she be laik it may be soon espyed, The *pompstaff and the maner holls will try it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 164 The steam is conducted along the *pump-station from the main pipe to the pump. 1836 T. WICKSTEED in *Trans. Inst. Civ. Engin.* I. 118 The cylinder was 80 inches, the *pump stroke 91 feet. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Stake-driver*, the American bittern: called from its cry..pile-driver, *pump-thunder, thunder-pumper, etc. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 212 Putting him into the *pump-trough, Straw came and pumped upon him. *c* 1635 CAPT. N. BOTELER *Dial Sea Services* (1685) 96 The *Pump-vale which is the Trough, wherein the Water that is pumped out runs along the Ship sides and so out of the Scoper holes. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 190/2 A model, showing the principal *pump valves used by mining engineers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Pump-valve*, the moveable interior part or lid of a pump. 1679-88 *Scr. Scot. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 112 For *pump work and water carriage in Hyde Park.

Pump (pʌmp), *sb.*² Also 6 **poumpe, pompe,** 6–7 **pumpe.** [Of obscure origin; no word similar in form and sense has been found in other languages. Suggestions have been offered of its identity with prec., and with POMP *sb.*, but without satisfactory grounds. The Ger. *pumpstiefel* and *pumphosen*, which have been compared, are so called from their tubular or pipe-like legs: and there does not appear in the early use of *pumps* any clear connexion with *pomp* or show. It may have been an echoic word, suggested by the dull flapping sound made by slippers, as distinct from the stamp of heavy shoes.]

A kind of light shoe, originally often of delicate material and colour, kept on the foot by its close fit, and having no fastening; a slipper for indoor wear; hence (in 17–18th c.) applied to a more substantial low-heeled shoe of this character, esp. one worn where freedom of movement was required, as by dancers, courtiers, acrobats, duellists, etc.; now *spec.*, a light, low-heeled shoe, usually of patent leather and without fastening, worn with evening dress and for dancing. See also PINSON².

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 124 Their shoes are not fastened on with lachettes, but lyke a poumpe close aboute the foote. 1578 FLORIO *1st Frutes* 26 I wil buye me a payre of Pantofles and Pumpes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 66 Thy Pump..when the single sole of it is worne. 1598 FLORIO, *Scarpini*...Also dancing pumps or little shooes. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. ii, The gallant'st courtiers kissing ladies' pumps. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pumps are shooes with single soles and no heels. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Pumps*, a sort of Shooes without Heels us'd by Rope-dancers, Running Foot-men, &c. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 172 They were not like our English Shoes..; being rather what we call Pumps, than Shoes 1728 W. STARRAT *Epistle* 8 in Ramsay *Poems* (1877) II. 274 Well hap'd with bountith hose and twa-sol'd pumps. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 The flat-heel'd drudges now are thrown aside For the high pumps with toes of peeked pride. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. x, He was a very tall man, standing in his pumps six feet three inches. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 Slippers, called pumps, which have only one sole and no insole, are also sewed in the old-fashioned way.

b. In Phrases (esp. in alliterative conjunction with *pantofle*: cf. PANTOFLE b). *To keep toe in pump* (*dial.*), to keep quiet or calm, not to get excited.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 23 One standing all vpon his pumps and pantables will be aboue a Shomaker. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 55 Not in the pantofles of his prosperitie..but in the single-soald pumpes of his aduersitie. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* I. ii, To it shall be bidden..All pump and pantofle, foot-cloth riders. 1831-4 S. LOVER *Leg. Irel.* 172 So keep your tongue in your jaw, and your toe in your pump. 1863 TROLLOPE *Rachel Ray* xxiv, Keep your toe in your pump, and say nothing.

c. *attrib.*, as *pump shoe, tie.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2484/4 Charles Russel, aged 14 years, ..Woolen Stockins, Pitch'd and Tarr'd, Pump Shooes..; went away from his Master., about 10 weeks since. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 8/4 The new pump tie is the generally accepted shoe.

Pump (pʌmp), *v.* Also 6 **pompe, poump,** 6-7 **pomp.** [I. PUMP *sb.*¹; cf. Du. *pompen*, G. *pumpen*, F. *pomper*, etc.]

I. Literal senses.

1. *intr.* To work a pump (in early use, always a ship's pump); to raise or move water or other fluid by means of a pump.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w Dunbar* 463 Thow spewit, and kest out mony a lathlly lomp, Fastar than all the marynaris coud pomp. 1530 PALSGR. 670/2 Pumpe a pace, for our shyppe leaketh. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (1840) 12 The men .told me that I..was as well able to pump as another. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 207 A good engine for hoisting and pumping is on the ground.

2. *trans.* To raise or remove (water or other fluid) by means of a pump. Chiefly with *out*, *up*.

1530 PALSGR. 670/2, I pumpe up water by a pompe. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Sentino*, to pumpe vp water out of a shyppe. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 560 Thou hast many a leake, and a great deale of water in thee .pump it out at thine eyes, ere thy ship sink. 1742-9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. I. viii. 70 If the hot Waters are kept from the Air, and pumped up directly from the Spring. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 15 If this part of the apparatus be air-tight, the mercury may be pumped up into the tube. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 274 A 9-inch pipe through which they pump the water. *Mod.* To pump the air out of a receiver.

3. To free from water, etc. by means of a pump or pumps. Said simply in reference to a ship; of other things usually with extension, as *to pump dry* or *empty*.

c 1650 DENHAM *Old Age* 132 In a ship..some sweep the deck, some pump the hold. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 34 Pumping a leaky Vessel 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *To pump a ship*, to free it from water by means of a pump 1890 *Ib. ed.* s.v., They pumped the well dry.

4. To put (any one) under a stream of water from a pump: a. as a rough arbitrary punishment (in quot. 1838 *intr.* with *upon*); b. in medical treatment; cf. also PUMPING *vbl. sb.* ? *Obs.*

a. 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. iv, A Divell in a most gentlewomanlike apparition It had been well to have pumpd her. Is shee gone? 1642 *Ord. & Declar. both Ho., Lords Day* 8 They conveyed him to the pump and pumpt him. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II Wks. 1720 I. 345 Pump him soundly, impudent fellow! 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 19/1 Publicly admonished for having been concerned in a riot, and in pumping a bailiff. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* I viii. 251 Warn't you once pumped upon? Nor never in the Stone Jug?

b. 1631 [see PUMP *sb.*¹ 1 c]. 1631, 1797, 1840 [see PUMPING *vbl. sb.*]. 1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 511 Advised him to go to the Bath to have his hip pumped.

5. *To pump up*: to inflate (a pneumatic tire, or the like) by pumping air into it.

c 1892 *colloq* I must pump up my bicycle first. 1903 *Motor Ann.* 302 These tyres..are pumped up like an ordinary pneumatic.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

6. To draw or force up or out, in a manner likened to the working of a pump; to move up, draw out, pour forth, or eject: said of the shedding of tears, the motion of the blood, the ejection of projectiles from a gun (especially a machine-gun), etc.

1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* xiii. Wks 1873 II 72 Sheel pumpe water from her eyes..in faster showers, Then Aprill when he raines downe flowers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 152 The waters, which the Sun is there incessantly pumping up. 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *Brit. Columbia* xxx, Unmindful of the rifle-shots which Cardie..would keep pumping at them [geese] 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 614 The blood is then pumped [by the heart] into the soft brain tissue. 1901 ST. J. BRODRICK in *Daily Graphic* 14 Nov. 6/2 Undiluted censure has been pumped upon us for the burning of Boer houses

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* iv, She vow'd she was so happy that she pump'd with both her eyes. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 7/5 Our men were exposed to fearful odds, especially with two quick-firers pumping at them.

7. *trans.* To subject (a person or thing) to a process likened to pumping, with the object of extracting something; to obtain something from by persistent effort; also, to drain, exhaust.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iii, You shall be emptied, Don; pumped, and drawne Drie, as they say. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 137 Others must pump their memories. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd., The author, tired of pumping his own brains. 1881 W. B. JONES in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 128 The farm is clean pumped out of capital once in every generation.

b. *spec.* To subject (a person) to such a process in order to elicit information; to ply with questions in an artful or persistent manner.

1656 *St. Papers, Dom.* CXXX. 49 (P.R.O.), I know not what Mr Provost means by his directions to you; I have been pumping of him, but he..will tell me no more. 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 300 Fleetwood sent Deane ..to Sir Art Haslewrigg to pumpe him. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 398, I am going to pump Mr. Bentley for designs. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxx, Pumping the old lady, who willingly told all she knew.

8. To extract, raise, or bring forth by means likened to the working of a pump, i.e. by persistent or factitious effort or art. Cf. PUMPED *ppl. a.* 1.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 763 These words of Venom base Which thou hast from their native Place, Thy stomach, pump'd to fling on me. 1742 YOUNG *Night Th.* VIII. 1322 O how laborious is their Gaiety! They scarce can..Pump sad Laughter, till the Curtain falls. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. v. P 6, I was no longer in a situation for him to pump anything out of me. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/2 After a good deal of pumping-up of indignation we reach the climax of the argument.

b. To elicit (information, etc.) by such means. Const. *out of* a person.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. iii, I'll stand aside whilst thou pump'st out of him His business. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 Jan. (O.H.S.) I. 174 The whole design..was.. to pump and Fish some things out of them. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xiv, It..occurred to him, that he might pump something out of the servant about the family.

9. *intr.* To work or exert oneself in a way likened to pumping, to labour or strive a. *for* the obtaining or gaining of something.

1633 MARMION *Antiquary* II. i, Not to feed you With further hopes, or pump for more excuses. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John v. 43 [They should] rest satisfied in the secret testimony and silent applause of their own consciences, without pumping for popular applause. 1844 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII 213 In endeavouring to account for his admiration, the critic pumps for words in vain.

b. for the eliciting of information.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 211 Expecting a..lecture of their disease to be read thereon [on urine] which many physicians make a shift to do, pumping with a few considerable previous queries. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 158 (1740) 119 So he goes on with his Friend Booth, pumping about this same Reward, but nothing, in certain, came out 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II ix, 'Well, are you in a hurry?' said Lord Eskdale, gaining time, and pumping.

10. To work with action like that of the handle or piston of a pump: see quots. a. *trans.*

1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 400 (*Clock-making*) The upper detent G being pumped off with the locking piece F, from the pins in the wheel A.

b. *intr.*

1887 M. ROBERTS *West. Avernus* 241 A hand-car coming along. with some section hands working it along by means of the lever, 'pumping', as it is commonly called. 1888 AMÉLIE RIVES *Quick or Dead* XX. (1889) 234 She found the organ unlocked, and thought she would see if she could get the sexton to pump for her. 1908 C. F. HOLDER *Big Game at Sea* VII. 118 This is known as 'pumping' from the up-and-down motion of the rod..; after some practice the motion is readily acquired, and the fish brought in with astonishing celerity.

11. *trans.* (in quot. *refl.*) To work *up* as with a pump; to excite. (Cf. 5.)

1844 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch, Punch in Fast* III, I heard him roar out praises of, and pump himself up into enthusiasm for, certain Greek poetry.

12. To cause to pant violently for breath from excessive exertion; to put completely out of breath. Also with *out*. Usually in *passive*.

1858 [see PUMPED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1880 in MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* (1881) 317 A Mexican senora, whose favourite pace is a stretching gallop without cessation until her steed is perfectly pumped out 1887 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* July 177/1 Their patience, which is already showing manifest signs of distress, will be completely 'pumped' before long. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Spot E.C. Africa* iii. 36 Although pumped after our climb, we hurried across the plateau.

13. *intr.* Of the mercury in a barometer: To rise and fall instantaneously in the tube as a result of sudden local alterations of pressure or of mechanical disturbance.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 79 *note*, Minute changes, unobservable, owing to the pumping of the quicksilver, when the motion of the ship is violent. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 230 When the wind rises in a typhoon, it blows in gusts and the mercury heaves in the barometer ('pumps' is the more usual expression).

III. 14. *Comb. Pump-* is used to qualify names of mechanical contrivances in which an essential part moves out and in, like the plunger of a force-pump, as *pump-centre*, *-cylinder*, *-drill*, *-screw*, *-spring*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 497, M, the pump spring to the detent. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* IX. 243 A curious little contrivance, known to English toolmakers as the 'pump-drill'. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 83 Although the plate may be set true with the pump centre, it is liable to be drawn a little in fixing. *Ibid.* 216 [The] Pump Cylinder..[is] a sliding telescopic gauge used by chronometer makers for taking heights. 1901 *Y. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 52 Two sets of uprights are used, one set having pump screws and the other being provided with wedges.

Pump, *int.* [Echoic.] A sound so represented; *adv.*, with this sound: see quot.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 2/1 A certain number [of bullets] with great regularity went pum—pum—pump into the earth-work.

Pu·mpable, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. PUMP *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being pumped. Hence **Pumpabi·lity.**

1881 W. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 5. 88 The pumpability of the air from the receiver shows that [etc.].

Pumpage (pʌ·mpédʒ). [f. PUMP *v.* + -AGE.] The work done at pumping, the quantity pumped.

1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 361 The pumpage for last year amounted to 21,120,792,786 gallons. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 6 Nov., The total average pumpage is given as 9,071,835 gallons.

Pump-ball, obs. synonym of PUMPET, PUMPING-BALL: see the latter.

Pu·mp-bra·ke. The handle of a (ship's) pump, esp. one having a transverse bar for several persons to work at it; = BRAKE *sb.*[4] 1 b.

a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) lf. 60b, *Ye Pump-brake* Is the handle theie pumpe by in the ordinary sort of pumpes. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s v. *Pump*, The *Pump-Brake*, by which the People pump up Water. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 683/2 As the captain came on deck .. the cook struck him over the head with a pump brake, knocking him down.

Pumpe, obs. form of POMP, PUMP.

Pumped (pʊmpt), *a.* [f. PUMP *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Wearing pumps; having pumps on.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 345 Some dames are pumpt, because they liue in pompe, That with Herodias they might nimbly dance, Some in their pantophels too stately stompe. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 48 Splay feet [of a sailor] pumped and festooned on the instep with a bunch of ribbon. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, New Year.* As if we were duly dress-coated and pumped, and had just been announced at the drawing-room door.

Pumped (pʊmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. PUMP *v.* + -ED[1].] 1. Obtained by pumping. *Pumped-up* (*fig.*), raised by an effort likened to pumping; artificially worked up; laboured: cf. PUMP *v.* 8.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 209 Lover-like phrases of pumped up passion. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, A basin of fresh pumped water. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 6/2 The mob orator, with his sham indignation and pumped-up enthusiasm.

2. *Pumped-out* (also *pumped*), exhausted or out of breath with exertion; winded: cf. PUMP *v.* 12.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* liii, The first thing that attracted his attention was his own pumped-out steed.

Pumpee·. *nonce-wd.* [f. PUMP *v.* + -EE[1] 2.] One who is pumped upon: see PUMP *v.* 4 a.

1834 [see PUMPER[1] 1].

Pumpelmousse, variant of POMPELMOOSE *Obs.*

Pumper[1] (pʊ·mpəɹ). [f. PUMP *v.* + -ER[1].] 1. One who or that which pumps or works a pump; *spec.* † (*a*) the official in charge of the pump-room (at a spa) (*obs.*); (*b*) one in charge of the pumping-machinery in a mine, etc.; a pumpman; (*c*) one engaged in a business in which pumping is the characteristic operation, e g. *brine-pumper.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* v, The flame lasted about two minutes from the time the pumper began to draw out the air. 1723 *Lond. Gaz* No. 6127/3 The Mayor, .of the City of Bath having appointed Carew Davis .. Pumper of all the Bath-waters. 1742-9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. II. xii. 224 The Pump House was immediately put under the Care of an Officer that bore the name of the Pumper. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr., The pumper [at Bath], with his wife and servant, attend within a bar; and the glasses, of different sizes, stand ranged in order before them. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 647 To have gone and assisted at the ceremony of immersion,—whether as pumper or pumpee, I should not have cared. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug 6/7 The accounts .. show that during the past year a rate of 2*d.* upon all brine pumpers realised £3,921.

b. An exertion, race, or the like which pumps or puts one out of breath. *colloq.*

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

2. *U. S.* An oil-well from which the oil is pumped up, as distinguished from a natural spring.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Pumper**[2]. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PUMP *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].] (See quot.)

1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i, I was but a pumper, that is, a puller-on of gentlemen's pumps.

‖ **Pumpernickel** (pu·mpəɹnik'l). [G., also + *pompernickel* (in use 1663); also (earlier) a lout, a booby. Origin uncertain.] Bread made (in Germany) from coarsely ground unbolted rye; wholemeal rye bread: associated esp. with Westphalia.

[The name was app. unknown in F. Moryson's time: cf. *Itin.* (1617) III. 50 That West-Phalians deuoure browne bread (vulgarly *cranck brout*, that is, sicke bread).]

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germ.* II. 80 Their bread is of the very coarsest kind, ill baked, and as black as a coal, for they never sift their flour. The people of the country call it *Pompernickel.* 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* ii, The devil take you, and your Westphalian ham, and pumpernickel! 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 604/1 It [dhurra] makes a coarse but not unpleasant bread rather resembling pumpernickel.

† **Pu·mpet, po·mpet.** *Typogr. Obs.* Also 7 **pompett.** [a. obs. F. *pompette* a puff of ribbons, etc. in dress, = med. L. *pompeta* (1485 in Du Cange); also 'a pumple, or pimple on the nose, . . *pompette d'imprimeur*, a Printers Pumpet-ball' (Cotgr.). Ulterior origin uncertain; prob. connected with *pompon*, of which in some senses it was a synonym: cf. also PUMPING-BALL.]

Usually **pumpet-ball**: The ball, originally covered with sheep-skin, formerly used by printers for inking the type; an ink-ball. Cf. BALL *sb.*[1] 13. Also called *pump-ball, pumping-ball.*

[1598. cf. PUMPING-BALL.] 1611 COTGR., *Pompette d'imprimeur*, a Printers Pumpet-ball . wherewith he beates, or layes Inke on, the Formes. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xii, If . they did not sacrifice the Printers pumpet-balls [*Files pompettes*] at Moreb, with a new edge set upon them by text letters. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pumpet-bal.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pompet*, a printer's inking-ball.

Pu·mp-ha·ndle, *sb.* The handle by which a pump, esp. the ordinary hand- or house-pump, is worked; also *transf.* (see quot. 1794).

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Pump* or *Plow Handles*, the long projecting timbers, on the hind part of the Carriages, on which the foot-board is placed. *Ibid.* I. 121. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 252 The quantity of water raised by each stroke of the pump-handle is just as much as fills that part of the bore in which the piston works. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxi, He ceased swinging [his] . arms to and fro like a pump-handle. 1883 [see PUMP *sb.*[1] 5].

b. *attrib.* Applied to movement resembling the working of the handle of a pump.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 108 The pump handle shake [of hands] is the first which deserves notice. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* I. ix, One after the other gave him her hand, which Sam accepted with a pump handle movement.

Hence **Pu·mp-handle** *v. trans.* (*colloq.*), to shake in greeting (a person's hand, or a person by the hand) as if working a pump-handle; to move (an arm, etc.) in such a manner; also *intr.*; **Pu·mp-handler,** a hand-shake of this nature.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi, Exchanged the salute for a most hearty old English pump-handle. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxii, In an instant the four were pump-handling each other's arms as if they were going into ecstasies. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xx, He and Sir Henry were pump-handling away at each other.

Pu·mping, *vbl. sb.* [f. PUMP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PUMP in various senses.

† *Dry pumping*, pumping water on any particular part for curative purposes, without immersing the body. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 421 Notwithstanding their pumping with 3 pumps, heauing out water with buckets, the shippe was halfe full of water ere the leake could be found and stopt. 1632 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* xvii. (1632) 132 The vse [of Bath waters] is either generall to the whole body, as in bathing; or particular to some one part, as in bucketing or pumping. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 154 And oh! (he cry'd) what street, what lane, but knows Our purgings, pumpings, blankettings, and blows? 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 509 To pour water on those who practised what we term medical pumping. 1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 27 Pumping in the King's and Queen's bath, 2*d.* each hundred strokes; at the dry pump, 4*d.* each hundred strokes. 1840 *Orig. Bath Guide* 39 An apartment . for *douching* or dry pumping, *i. e.* pumping on any particular part of the body. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 3/2 The harsher sound of the pumping of the Maxims, Hotchkiss, and machine guns in general. *Ibid.* 27 July 8/5 Great Damage by Brine Pumping

b. *fig.* See PUMP *v.* 7.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 91 Can Patience itselfe indure their tedious pumping for improper phrases. 1678 *Quack's Academy* 7 A Previous pumping, by apt and wary Questions. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xiii. P 5, I got out of her, though by hard pumping, that Don Ambrosio's castle was but a short league from Ponte de Mula. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* II, By a judicious course of pumping, I shall find out exactly how I'm situated.

c *concr. pl.* Proceeds of pumping.

1800 *Hull Advertiser* 27 Sept. 2/1 For sale by the candle, . .7 casks olive pumpings.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pumping-trough, -well*; esp. in reference to the machinery used in raising or moving water in mines, water-works, or sewage-systems, air in refrigerators, etc., as *pumping-chamber, -engine, -plant, -shaft, -station.*

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 47 It may be drained dry by Pumping, or other Engines. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 213 The plaintiff was pulled out of the pumping-trough. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* I. 289/2 Being deprived of the pumping well and drain from Wapping. 1868 *Daily News* 31 July, All the sewage has to be lifted, and for this purpose there are four pumping stations. 1893 *Ibid.* 5 July 5/7 The Wheatley seam . . access to it is obtained from the pumping shaft by a cage. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 5/3 He went to the pumping-room . . to ask when the refrigerator would be started.

Pu·mping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That pumps; in quot. 1812, issuing as from a pump; in 1856, resembling the working of a pump.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ix, The firemen terrified are slow To bid the pumping torrent flow. 1856 A. R. WALLACE in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* July 27, A female Mias . . uttering at intervals a loud, pumping grunt.

† **Pu·mping-ball.** *Obs.* [History obscure. As obs. F. *pompette* was synonymous with *pompon*, it seems possible that *pumping-ball* was corrupted from **pompon-ball* = pumpet-ball.]

= PUMPET-*ball*; also called by Florio *pump-ball.*

1598 FLORIO, *Tudice*, a printers inke bals, called pumping bals, wherewith they beat the letters in the forme lying vpon the presse. [1611 a Printers inke-balles or pump-balles.]

So † **Pu·mping-nail,** a nail used in fastening the leather on a printer's ink-ball, or 'pumping-ball' to the stock.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. vi. P 21 For Pelts or Leather, Ball-Nails or Pumping-Nails, Wool or Hair . . the Press-man generally eases the Master-Printer of the trouble of choosing. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/1 Pumping Nails, with round Heads. [Cf. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 6 Ball nails, tacks or clouts used for fastening on the coverings of the old ink-balls.]

Pumpion, variant of POMPION, pumpkin.

Pumpkin (pʊ·mpkin). Also 7-9 **pompkin,** 8-9 **punkin,** 9 (*U. S.*) **punkin.** [An altered form of *pumpion* (see POMPION), with the ending conformed to the suffix -KIN. In U. S. the *m* is often further assimilated to the *k*, the word being pronounced (pʊ·ŋkin), and sometimes spelt *punkin*, esp. in comb.]

1. The large fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucurbita Pepo*), egg-shaped or nearly globular with flattened ends; widely cultivated for the fleshy edible layer next to the rind, which is used in cookery, esp. for pies, and as a food for cattle; in *U. S.* applied *spec.* to particular varieties in distinction from the *squash.*

[1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 67 He would come over to us, to helpe recruite our pumpkin blasted braines.] 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 3 Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, Pumpkins, Melons, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pompion* or *Pumpkin*, a sort of Fruit of the nature of Melons. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 155 Cotton-Seeds, made like those of Pumkins. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 63 A single pumpkin could furnish a fortnight's pottage. 1852 CARLYLE *Misc. Etc., The Opera* VII. 127 A born nigger with mere appetite for pumpkin.

b. The plant producing this fruit; a trailing annual, growing often to a great length, having heart-shaped five-lobed leaves, and flowers of a deep yellow. Also called *pumpkin-vine.*

1698 FRYER *E. India & P.* 105 Planted with . Pompkins, Cucumbers, Gourds. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III 455 *Great Pumkin*, its fruit striated, round, but somewhat flattish, mixt with white and red, but within yellow. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvii. 463 A wall of enclosure overgrown with wild pumpkins.

2. *fig.* a. Applied contemptuously to the body or person; hence 'a stupid, self-important person' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*). Cf. POMPION 3.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II i, But I ain't a pumpkin, the Squire he knows that. 1878 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* (1898) II. ix 332, I wish to rid myself of this pumpkin of a body. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* II i, I'll let Rome know how pumpkin Claudius died [cf. *pumpkinification* below].

b. *U. S. slang.* A person or matter of importance; esp. in phrase *some pumpkins* (or *punkins*).

a 1848 RUXTON *Far West* 178 Afore I left the settlement I know'd a white gal, and she was some punkins. 1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thousand* 216 We being punkins were of course among the invited. [*Note*] A slang expression of young New York for people of value and consequence. 1887 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 3/1 Driving from Piccadilly to Hammersmith, he [H. W. Beecher] quaintly said, 'London is some punkins, I tell you'—a profound Americanism, which is supposed to convey a wholly unutterable approbation and surprise.

3. A sea-cucumber. (Eastern U. S. *local.*)

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iv. 102 Stripping the sea-cucumbers that they called pumpkins.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pumpkin-chip* (CHIP *sb.*[1] 2 b), *ground, kind, -shell, -vine, pumpkin-coloured, -purple* adjs.; **pumpkin gourd** = sense 1; **pumpkin lantern,** a lantern made of the rind of a pumpkin hollowed out so as to be translucent; **pumpkin-pie,** a pie of which pumpkin is a chief ingredient; in U.S. considered especially appropriate to Thanksgiving day; **pumpkin-pine,** a variety of the White Pine: see quot.

1862 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 21 Preserves made of *pumpkin chips. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at Sch.* 12 She saw a big, *pumkin-coloured house. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 515 *Cucurbita Pepo*, Pompion, or *Pumpkin Gourd. 1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 223 The large lot . . is to have oats sown on the potato and *pumpkin ground. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. 181 A dish of the *pumkin kind, dressed after their way. 1847 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I v, Something more than a *pumpkin-lantern is required to scare manifest and inevitable Destiny out of her path. 1817 J. PALMER *Jrnl. Trav. U.S.* (1818) 241 Two dishes . . peculiar to New England, . . toast dipped in cream and *pumpkin pie. 1844 WHITTIER *Pumpkin* 24 Ah! on Thanksgiving day What calls back the past, like the rich Pumpkin pie? 1894 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6 3 A very favourite dish, especially among the poorer classes of America, is pumpkin pie—pronounced 'punkin'. 1809 KENDALL *Travels* III 145 Of the white pine the lumberers distinguish two varieties, one of which they call *punkin pine. . . The name punkin (pompion) they employ on account of the softness and fine grain of the wood. 1898 C. K. PAUL tr. *Huysman's En Route* ii. 27 Clad in robes of gamboge, gooseberry-red, *pumpkin-purple and wine lees. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I v. 81 Crop it [hair] forthwith, and that in the true *pumpkin-shell fashion. 1844 WHITTIER *Pumpkin* 32 Telling tales of the fairy who travelled like steam, In a pumpkin-shell coach, with two rats for her team! 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv (1872) 142 He had patches upon his cranium as bald as a pumpkin shell. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 67 Weeds, potato and *pumpkin vines, and other vegetable matters.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pu·mpkinish** *a.*, resembling or akin to a pumpkin; **Pu·mpkinism,** ? pompous behaviour or language; **Pumpki·nity,** the nature or quality of a pumpkin (after *divinity*); also **Pumpkinifica·tion** [suggested by the travesty (ascribed to Seneca) of the apotheosis of the Roman emperor Claudius Cæsar under the title of 'apocolocyntosis', Gr. ἀποκολοκύντωσις transformation into a pumpkin, f. κολοκύνθη pumpkin], **Pu·mpkinify** *v.*, **Pu·mpkinize** *v.*, to make a pumpkin of, dyslogistic terms for extravagant or absurdly uncritical glorification.

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. I 602 *note*, Seneca wrote a satire on the deification of Claudius to which he gave the name of *Apocolocyntosis* (or *pumpkinification*). 1904 *Spectator* 15 Oct 559 1 The writer . . has given us, not an apotheosis, but a pumpkinification of the Emperor William II. 1899 *Athenæum* 8 July 71/3 The unhappy Emperor Claudius, who has gone down to posterity as mercilessly 'pumpkinified' by Seneca. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Dec. 721/1 The phrases whereby the *pumpkinifier constructs

his pumpkin. 1849 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Nigger Question* (1872) VII. 101 All this fruit..so far beyond the merely *pumpkinish and grossly terrene, lies in the West India lands. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS in H. F. Chorley *Mem.* (1837) II. 18 There will be an outpouring of spirit of *Pumpkinism upon me the moment I get back. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. l. 601 The senate decreed his divinity, Seneca translated it into *pumpkinity.

Pu·mpkin-head. *U.S. colloq.* **a.** A head having the hair cut short all round: see quot. 1781. **b.** A big head like a pumpkin. **c.** A person having a pumpkin-head (cf. *Round-head*). **d.** A man with a head compared to a pumpkin, a stupid fellow, a dolt.

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 195 Newhaven is celebrated for having given the name of pumkin-head to all the New-Englanders. It originated from the Blue Laws, which enjoin every male to have his hair cut round by a cap. When caps were not to be had, they substituted the hard shell of a pumkin, which being put on the head, .the hair is cut by the shell all round the head. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. iii. 70 Children. with great pumpkin heads.

Hence **Pu·mpkin-hea:ded** *a.*, having a head compared to a pumpkin, stupid.

[1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 126 Like pumpion headed Solonists they looke.] 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 244 They ain't got two ideas to bless themselves with, the stupid, punkin-headed, consaited blockheads!

Pumpkinification, etc.: see PUMPKIN.

Pu·mpkin-seed. **a.** The flattish oval seed of the pumpkin. **b.** A fresh-water fish of North America, *Lepomis gibbosus*, the sun-fish, pond-perch. **c.** Applied locally in *U.S.* to a yacht-built sailing-boat, and to a row-boat having the shape of a pumpkin seed.

1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 243 Maize..is planted in hillocks three feet apart, five kernels and two pumkin-seeds in a hillock. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 8 In the pumpkin-seed, it is less than an eighth of an inch long. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Pumpkin-Seed*,.. common in fresh-water ponds and lakes. They are so called from their form. In the river St. Lawrence I have seen them from six to eight inches in length. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 243 The bream, Whose on'y business is to head up-stream, (We call 'em punkin-seed). 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 64 The 'Pumpkin seed' and the perch are the first trophies of the boy angler.

Pumple, obs. and dial. variant of PIMPLE.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxx. (1539) 51 Except they haue many small pumples and springes about the rotes. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 252 Like a pumple the childes age of a sore. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin, New Morality* 296 Flaming cheek and pumple nose.

Pumplemousse, -mus, -nose, var. POMPELMOOSE *Obs.*

Pu·mpless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Without a pump.

1899 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 8/1 The majority depend upon pumpless wells.

Pu·mpman. Also **pumpsman.** A man who works a pump; *spec.* one who attends to the pumps in a coal or other mine.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 45 That subterraneous Water..never failed..to contribute greatly to the increase of the Pump-mens Labour. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 8/2 The Pennsylvania coal strikers threaten to call out the engineers and pump-men, which would result in the flooding of the mines. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 191/1 [He] speculates on which of his two pumpsmen will prove the weaker.

Pu·mp-rod. A rod (ROD *sb.* 9 a) connecting the piston or plunger of a pump with the motive power; in mines a heavy iron or wooden beam or system of beams.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 178 A pull at both ends of the beam, at the one end by the weight of the pump-rod. 1834–6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 101/1 The beam and pump-rods, sometimes weighing many tons. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 192 The whole column of pumps in a shaft is worked by a single pump-rod.

Pu·mp-room. A room or building where a pump is worked; *spec.* a place at a spa where the medicinal water is dispensed for drinking, etc.

The latter use arose at the King's Bath in Bath (England) where early in the 18th c. a building was erected for the shelter of the users (drinkers and bathers) of the water, which was supplied from the cisterns by pumping; the buildings were in course of time elaborated, features of the *Kursaal* being added; the name has been adopted and applied to buildings serving the same purpose at other spas.

[1707 W. OLIVER *Pract. Diss. Bath-Waters* v. (1719) 68 The Inconveniencies [at Bath] are much less, since the erecting a new Pump, and a convenient warm and dry Gallery to walk in.] 1742–9 J. WOOD *Descr. Bath* (1765) I. II. xi. 222 As the Passage on that Side the Bath was no more than nine Feet broad, the Corporation resolved [*c* 1704] to place the Pump Room over it. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr. i, The pump-room which is crowded like a Welsh fair. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 68/2 (Bath) At the King's bath is a handsome pump-room, where the gentlemen and ladies go in a morning to drink the waters. 1828 *Orig. Bath Guide* 26 The Great Pump-room is 60 feet long... In the centre of the south-side is the pump. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 407/2 Dr. Struve's establishment [at Dresden]..consists of baths and a pump-room. *c* 1900 *Guide Buxton* 12 The chalybeate water is also obtained at the Pump Room. At the western end of the Pump Room is the Public Pump, which is supplied from the same spring.

Pu·mp-tree. A length of tree-trunk used as the body or stock of a hand-pump, or as a water-pipe; the stock, barrel, or cylinder of a pump.

1617 in Earwaker *Sandbach* (1890) 136 Item a Levill and a staffe vj^d..pumptree v^s. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pump*, The *Pump-Tree*, which is that Part that stands more above the Earth, or Top of the Well. 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 306 Employed..for boring the wooden pipes or pumptrees, used to convey water. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 352/2 In Cornwall the cast iron pump-trees exposed to the action of mine water were very speedily destroyed.

Pu·mp-water. Water obtained from below the surface of the soil by means of a pump, as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, etc.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 115 Very many Pump-waters will not bear Soap, as Rain-waters..will do. 1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 142 Some I put into very hard pump-water. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 169 The coldest pump-water that can be procured.

Pu·mp-well. **a.** A casing or compartment in a ship in which the pumps work; the 'well' of a ship. **b.** A well having a pump combined with it; a receptacle in which water is collected to be removed by pumping.

a. [1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The Pumpe, the pumpes-well.] 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Archipompe*, the pump-well. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 3/3 The unhappy man was found suspended in the pump-well of the ship.

b. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 358 If a running stream cannot be obtained..a pump-well..may supply its place. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii, A nose like the handle of a pumpwell. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. on Prec. Metals of U.S.* 652 The rest..is. collected by pipes into the pump-well, whence it is pumped up back to the supply tanks, near the pans. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xiii. 197 A pump-well that ran poison.

Pumy, pumyce, etc.: see PUMICE, -STONE.

Pun (pɒn), *sb.*¹ Also 7–8 **punn.** [Appears first, with its cognate PUN *v.*¹, soon after 1660. Of unascertained origin: see Note below.]

The use of a word in such a way as to suggest two or more meanings or different associations, or the use of two or more words of the same or nearly the same sound with different meanings, so as to produce a humorous effect; a play on words.

1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* I. i, A bare Clinch will serve the turn; a Carwichet, a Quarterquibble, or a Punn. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 37 Wits both ancient and modern ..that never..received their improvements by employing their time in puns and quibbles. 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 92 If this..be no quibble, but a pun. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 What of Whims and Shams, Punns and Flams, Stultiloquious Dialogs? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 6 Having pursued the History of a Punn,..I shall here define it to be a Conceit arising from the use of two Words that agree in the Sound, but differ in the Sense. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* x. 97 The Paronomasia or Pun, where a word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being split. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 176 Debauch'd from sense, let doubtful meanings run The vague conundrum and the prurient pun. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 74 Laud..turned out Archy, the King's fool, for a pun [viz. for saying as grace 'Great praise be to God, and little Laud to the devil', or words to that effect]. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 157 Even Shakespeare's magic is not proof against the artillery of puns.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pun hater*, *-trap*; *pun-abhorring*, *-admiring*, *-proof*, *-provoking* adjs.

1721–2 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 39. 204 It is no wonder that a punning monarch produced a race of punning and pun-admiring liege subjects. 1742 SHENSTONE *School-mistress* xi, The tufted basil, pun-provoking thyme. 1830 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Rem. Freshman* (1872) 448 The intolerant pun hater. 1839 MORIARTY *Husband Hunter* III. 202 [He] frequently laid pun-traps and quibble-springes of which he took advantage. 1884 W. E. HENLEY in Ward *Eng. Poets* III. 230 A good and cheerful talker, whose piety was not always pun-proof.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Pu·nless** *a.*, void of puns; **Pu·nlet**, a little pun; **Pu·nnage**, punning; **Pu·nnic, Pu·nnical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by puns; **Pu·nnigram** [after *epigram*], a punning saying or *mot*; **Punno·logy**, the subject or study of puns.

1716 SWIFT (folio broadsheet), God's Revenge against Punning. [Signed] 'the *Punless and Penyless J. Baker, Knight'. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 8 Let our ingenious dramatists try their hands at a punless burlesque with some real fun and interest in it. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 287 The *punlet, or pun-maggot, or pun intentional. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 564 Such chapters of *punnage as Hood was in the daily practice of committing to paper. 1713 BIRCH *Guard.* No. 36 *heading*, What Rebuses exalt the *Punnic fame! 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxix. (1754) 204 Punning is not intirely banish'd from the pulpit.. Some persons have alledged..that this pun-ick art is of divine institution. 1780 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* II. 150 *Punnical. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 420 Much that is merry and wise, punnical and entertaining. 1888 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xiii. 211 You..have already made all possible epigrams and *punnigrams on the topic. *a* 1744 POPE (Jod.), He might have been better instructed in the Greek *punnology. 1826 *Examiner* 179/2 The extreme antiquity of some of the described incidents and punnology.

[Note. *Pun* was prob. one of the clipped words, such as *cit*, *mob*, *nob*, *snob*, which came into fashionable slang at or after the Restoration. Longer equivalents, found *a* 1676, were PUNNET and PUNDIGRION; the former app. a dim. of *pun*. It has been suggested that *pun* might originally be an abbreviation of It. *puntiglio*, small or fine point, formerly also a cavil or quibble ('cavillazione, sottigliezza nel ragionare, o nel disputare', *Vocab. Della Crusca*), a pun being akin to a quibble; and that *pundigrion* might perh. be a perversion, illiterate or humorous, of *puntiglio*. This appears not impossible, but nothing has been found in the early history of *pun*, or in the English uses of *punctilio*, to confirm the conjecture.]

Pun, *sb.*² Also 8 **punn.** [Related to PUN *v.*²]

1. A layer or bed of clay to prevent leakage. ?*Obs.*

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 365 A bed (technically a *punn*) of clay, to prevent the water weeping through the arches.

2. A punner, a pounder, a rammer. *local.*

1905 J. T. MICKLETHWAITE *Let.* 15 Sept. (MS.), *Pun*, a sort of great pestle for beating mortar.

Pun (pɒn), *v.*¹ [Goes with PUN *sb.*¹]

1. *intr.* To make puns; to play on words.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 33 Whether or no punning, quibling, and that which they call joquing, and such other delicacies of wit..might not be very conveniently omitted? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pun*, to quibble or play with words. 1727 SWIFT *God's Rev. agst. Punning* Wks. 1755 III. I. 171 One Samuel an Irishman, for his forward attempt to pun, was stunted in his stature. 1729 in Pope *Dunc.* I. 63 *note*, A great Critick formerly..declared He that would pun would pick a Pocket. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1819) 292 Edgar in Lear, who, in imitation of the gipsy incantations, puns on the old word *mair*, a hag. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, I punned and jested.

fig. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. ii, Here, here, master; how it [wine] puns and quibbles in the glass!

2. *trans.* To bring or drive by punning.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 The Sermons of Bishop Andrews..are full of them [puns]. The Sinner was punned into Repentance. 1888 CRAWFORD *With Immortals* II. xii. 131 To be punned to death, sir, would be equally horrible.

Pun, *v.*² [Early and dial. var. of POUND *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* = POUND *v.*¹ in various senses.

1559–1903 [see POUND *v.*¹ 1 β, 2 β].

2. *spec.* (in technical use). To consolidate by pounding or ramming down (as earth or rubble, in setting poles, etc., or making a roadway); = POUND *v.*¹ 6.

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 8 The materials shall be..well punned, rammed and beaten down. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 196 Too much stress cannot be laid upon good sound punning. The earth, as it is thrown in, should be thoroughly well punned at every stage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 95 The material used for the puddle..should be carefully punned in thin layers so as to secure that no vacuities are left in any part.

b. To work *up* to a proper consistency with a punner.

1885 W. PARSONS in *Fowler Corr.* (*priv. printed* 1907) 534 Barrow lime mortar and washed sand made through a fine riddle and punned up to a proper consistency, using as little water as possible. (1907 *Note*, Well worked up with a 'pun', a wooden implement something like a great pestle.)

Hence **Pu·nning** *vbl. sb.*; also in comb. **pu·nning-block**, a mechanical rammer.

1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 33 The operation of punning or packing performed, until the brickwork is complete. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 190 No matter how well the punning and ramming may be done after the pole is planted,. a considerable time will always elapse before the earth settles back to its former condition.

‖**Puna** (pū·nă). [Peruvian, in sense 1.]

1. A high bleak plateau in the Peruvian Andes; *spec.* the table-land lying between the two great chains of the Cordilleras at an elevation of more than 10,500 feet.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. i. (1614) 721 There are other Deserts in Peru, called Punas, where the Ayre cutteth off mans life without feeling. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 93 *Vicunnas*,. breeding..in cold and desert-Places, which they call *Punas*. 1860 GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* 50 It snuffs the thin air..in those loftier ridges which the Peruvians term *punas*, where the elements appear to have concentrated all their sternness. 1885 J. BALL in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 6, I am inclined to place the lower limit of the Alpine zone on the *puna* at about 12,000 feet.

2. Difficulty of breathing arising from a too rarefied atmosphere; mountain sickness.

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Puna*, a sickness common in the elevated districts of S. America. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 322 The short breathing from the rarified atmosphere is called by the Chilenos 'puna'. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* July 218 José..was suffering from puna.

3. *Comb.* **Pu·na-wi·nd**, a cold dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across the Puna.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Puna, Punahlite, var. POON, POONAHLITE.

Punai·se, pune·se. *Obs.* exc. as Fr. Forms: α. 6– **punaise** (piunē·z); also 6 **punayse**, 6–8 **punese** (piunī·z), 7–8 **puneze, punice**, 8 **punaize.** β. 6–8 **punie**, 7 **puny, -ee** (piū·ni). [a. F. *punaise* (pünē·z) a bed-bug, prop. fem. of the adj. *punais* stinking, fetid. The form *punee*, *punie* arose as a false singular of *punese*: cf. *cherry*, *Chinee*.] A bed-bug. Also, with defining words, applied to other noxious insects.

α. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) B vj/2 Make thee readye For lise, for fleas, punaises, mise and rattes. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 138 Gnates, puneses, flies. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lx. 402 The leaues..driueth away the stinking punayses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 356 The said punices ought to be lapped in a reddish clout of a carnation colour. 1669 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i, They sleep so soundly that Puneses cannot wake 'em. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 437 His Flea, his Morpion, and Punese, H' had gotten for his proper ease. 1712 COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 61 Nor..will it so much as suffer any Punaises, or Bugs, .to live. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 142 On dissecting the brain of a woman there were found in it abundance of vermicles and punaises.

β. 1598 Florio, *Cimici*, a kinde of vermin in Italie that.. biteth sore, called punies or wall-lise. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. xxix. iv, Punies or wall lice, the most ill-favored and filthie vermine of all other, and which we loth and abhorre at the verie naming of them. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* clxvi, Called a wall-louse or puny in English. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. vii. ii. 171 The Great Winged Punee. *Cimex sylvestris alatus major.* 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rasberry bush*, The Strawberry-Bushes are infested with Field-Punies.

‖ **Punatoo** (pʊnätū·). [Cingalese.] The preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra palm, used as food. 1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*

Punay, variant of Punye *Obs.*

† **Punce,** obs. var. Pounce *sb.*[1] 4.

1660 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Brytel*, a Punce to engrave with.

Punce, dial. var. Pounce *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; obs. f. Punch *sb.*[1] 2 c; var. Punse *Obs.*, var. Pulse *sb.*[1]

Punch (pʊnʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 5-6 **punche,** 6 **ponche.** [app. a collateral form of Pounce *sb.*[1], used in certain senses, chiefly related to uses of Punch *v.*[1]; or shortened from Puncheon[1], with which it is synonymous in nearly every sense.]

† **1.** A dagger; = Puncheon[1] 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 474 (*Stage direction*, Here shalle y^e iiij lewys pryk y^re daggeris in iiij quarters y^us sayng).. W^t thys punche I shalle hym pryke.

2. An instrument or tool for pricking, piercing, perforating, or making a hole in anything; esp. for making holes or cutting out pieces of a particular shape; also for enlarging a hole already made, driving a bolt, etc. out of a hole (*starting punch*), or forcing a nail beneath the surface after it has been driven (*driving punch*). The name is also extended from the simple instrument to an appliance or machine of which it forms the essential part.

A punch may be actuated by percussion or by pressure; and, according to its purpose, the working end may be sharp, pointed, blunt, or hollow with a cutting edge; a punch for cutting out pieces of a particular shape may also impress a design upon these, and thus combine senses 2 and 3.

1505 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 100, j. hamer de ferro; j. punche. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 139 To graffe bytwene the barke and the tree..thou must haue made redy a ponche of harde wode with a stoppe and a tenaunt on the one syde. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 43 Item v ponchys, one ponce with a stame iij^d. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 The Squire the Lyne the Shaue the Pricker or Punche were diuysed by Theodor a Samian. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 189/1 A Punche, *punctorium, pugio.* 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 6 Drills are used for the making such Holes as Punches will not conveniently serve for. *Ibid.* 11 You must then make a Steel Punch to the size and shape of the hole you are to strike,..place the point of the Punch where the hole must be, and with the Hand-hammer..punch the hole. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 214 The punch used in cutting nails consists of a cube of steel. 1833 *Ibid.* II. 340 Far from becoming brittle, it will yield to the blows of the hammer and to the punch, which is used to enlarge the holes. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 660 In each of these apertures, there is a punch for the purpose of piercing the cards, slips, or pasteboards with holes. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 27 Taking care to cut by a circular punch of an inch diameter, a hole in each bill. 1886 J. M Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 8, 2 Punches, 1 Starting, 1 Driving

b. Often with a prefixed defining word indicating (*a*) the user or use, as *conductor's p.*, *cooper's p.*, *hand p.*, *punking p.*, *pipe slotting p.*; or (*b*) the substance punched or the nature of the hole or impression made, as Bill *p.*, *buttonhole p.*, *eyelet p.*, *leather p.*, *nail p.*, *paper p.*, *rail p.*, *sheet-metal p.*, *ticket-p.*, *wad p.*, *wadding-p.* (But any of these, or of the following, may, when its kind is known from the context, be called simply 'punch'.) Also **bell punch,** a conductor's or ticket punch having a signal-bell which announces the punching of a ticket; **centre** or **centering-p.**: see Centre *sb.* 19; **cold-p.,** a punch used for perforating cold metal; **duplex p.,** (*a*) a punch having a counter die on the opposite jaw; (*b*) one whose force is derived from the rolling action of two levers on a common fulcrum; **gang p.,** a number of punches arranged in a single stock; **hollow p.,** a hollow circular chisel-edged punch used for cutting smooth holes in yielding material; **rasp p.**: see Rasp *sb.*[1] 5; **ratchet p.,** a screw punching machine operated by a lever, pawl, and ratchet-wheel; **sheriff's p.,** an instrument formerly used by sheriffs in some ancient cities and boroughs for punching a mark on a freeman's copy or certificate of freedom at the time when he recorded his vote; **spring p.,** a punch which is drawn back after each stroke by means of a spring.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 22 Smiths call all Punches they use upon cold Iron, Cold-Punches. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, The hollow punch is employed to make holes for rivets in leather..and on other occasions where a smooth, round hole is to be cut out of a yielding material. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 50 Deeply-cut furrows and meaningless scratches, put on by the dozen with a shading-punch. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 5/2 Upon entering the flesh the front of the bullet acts like a wadding-punch.

c. *Surgery.* An instrument formerly used for extracting the stumps of teeth. (Also, in 8 **punce.**)

1748 *Edin. Med. Ess.* V. 1. 461 The Punce has much better Effect in pushing from within outwards than in the common Way it is employ'd to thrust the Roots of Teeth from without inwards. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Punch*, a surgical instrument, used for extracting the stumps of teeth. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Punch*,..name for a now obsolete form of dental elevator.

3. A tool or machine for impressing a design or stamping a die upon or into some material; in *Coining* and *Die-sinking*, a hardened steel cameo for forming a die; in *Type-founding*, a steel die having a letter cut in relief on its face, for making the intaglio impression in the copper matrix from which types are cast; in *Plastic Art*, a rod, handle, or wheel-rim having a figure or pattern upon it in relief for impressing a design on clay or any plastic material.

1628 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 81 Patternes for the punches and stampes for his majesties coyne in the mynt. 1638 in *Dom. St. Papers* CCCLXXII. Nos. 13 & 14 Cutting the Punches and Matrices belonginge to the Castinge of one sorte of letters. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 97 Number and Mark every piece..with a small iron or steel Punch. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 264/2 He [Punchard] beareth vert, a Punch, or Letter Punch, Argent... These are steele on the end whereof the letters are cut so that they are punched into the Matrice. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 59 Crests on silver and seals of various kinds, for which I made all the new steel punches and letters. 1853 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man* iii. (1876) 27 The idea of making the punch itself the vehicle of an ornamental design, as well as the die, marks another epoch in the art [of coinage]. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 436/*b* [In printing music] zinc has been of late used instead of pewter: the punches make a clearer impression. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. No. 3 *Punch*, the top half of the prints in which bolsters [of knives] are made. 1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 656/2 A passage from the 42-line (Mazarin) Bible is closely imitated by types cast in leaden matrices produced by punches of hardened lead, obtained from wooden punches.

4. A mason's chipping tool; = Puncheon[1] 2 b. ? *U. S.* 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

5. a. A post supporting the roof in a coal-mine: cf. *punch-prop* III 7. **b.** See quot. 1875. Cf. Puncheon[1] 4.

1462 *Anct. Deed B.* 3217 (P.R.O.) Cum idem Willelmus . dederit eisdem..omnia ligna sua boscum et subboscum.. pro *punches* et *proppes* faciendis. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1833/1 *Punch* 5 *Carpentry*, Studding used to support a roof.

6. *Hydraulic Engin.* A lengthening block or extension piece placed on a pile that has been driven too low to be reached by the ram; a dolly.

Evidently derived from the *driving-punch* in sense 2.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *punch cutter, -holder, -projector, -receiver*; *punch-struck* adj.; **punch-mark,** a mark punched on metal, a coin, etc.; **punch-plate, punch-prop,** † **punch-rod**: see quots.

1789 (*title*) A Specimen of Printing Types...By William Colman, Regulator, And Richard Austin, *Punch-Cutter. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 595/1 Types..can be obtained by means of punch-cutters and letter-founders. 1896 T. L. De Vinne *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 403 The leading punch-cutter of his time. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 660 This plate *g*, shown also in section, is call'd the *punch-holder. 1853 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man* ii. (1876) 18 The back has a *punch mark in four rough compartments. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Coins* 1 The earliest of all known coins exhibit on the reverse only a shapeless punch-mark. 1888 Haslück *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 90 A hole drilled through the point of intersection of these two scratches and through centre punch-mark on opposite side, will be both at right angles to the axis of, and exactly diametrically across the piston-rod. 1834-6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 334/2 This *punch plate prepared for making a single row of holes, has a number of holes drilled in it in one line, at such distances apart as are suitable to the nature of the work to be executed. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 660 These wires are called the *punch-projectors. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 40 *Punch-prop*, a short prop, set upon a crowntree or balk, where it does not support the middle of the roof, on account of the place having fallen before the timber was set. Also, a short prop, about 14 or 15 inches long, placed by a hewer under his sump or back-end, when he is under apprehension of its dropping down before he has got it knved sufficiently far. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 88/1 *Punch-rod*, is [a] With or Wreathen stick turned about the Head of a fire punch, to hold it on to the hot Iron. 1900 H. Hart *Cent. Typogr. Oxf.* 141 Each of these sets consists of 24 *punch-struck matrices for Greek Alphabets, of which I have only cast..example types of the alphas and omegas.

Punch (pʊnʃ), *sb.*[2] [f. Punch *v.*[1]] An act of punching; a straight or thrusting blow, in mod. usage generally one delivered with the fist; also (*obs.* or *dial.*) a kick; cf. Pounce *sb.*[1] 7.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Horion*, a blow, as *je te bailleray vn tel horion que, &c.* I will giue thee such a punch, that, &c. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 75 No sooner had he let go his Foot, but he gave him a punch on the Belly. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 18 [He] aimed a punch at Harry's stomach. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, By a punch on the ribs [he] conveyed to Rory Bean it was his rider's pleasure that he should forthwith proceed homewards. 1820 Byron *Morg. Mag.* lxiv, He gave him such a punch upon the head. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 47, I couldn't help making a punch at the fellow's head.

Punch (pʊnʃ), *sb.*[3] (Also 7 **punce, paunch.**) [Origin uncertain; stated by Fryer, who travelled in Western India 1672–81, to be the Marāṭhi (and Hindī) word *pānch* (Skr. *pañchan*, Pers. *panj*) five, from its five ingredients, which may show an explanation then current in the East: but see Note below. The name is evidenced as early as 1632. Beside it, in 17th c., foreign writers have a name with a second element apparently representing *punch* (Du. *palepunts, -ponts*, Ger. *palepunz, -bunze*, Fr. *bolle-, bouleponge*), which is not explained by any eastern lang., but which appears to be an imperfect (perh. originally native) echo of the Eng. 'bowl o' punch', a phrase already very common in the 17th century. Mod Du. *pons, punch*, Ger., Da., Sw. *punsch*, Fr. *punch*, in 18th c. *poncke*, Sp., Pg *ponche*, are all from Eng. See Note below.]

1. A beverage now generally composed of wine or spirits mixed with hot water or milk and flavoured with sugar, lemons, and some spice or cordial; but varying greatly in composition with time and place. Usually qualified by the name of a principal constituent, as *arrack, brandy, claret, gin, milk, rum, tea, whisky, wine punch.*

How to mix Drinks (New York, 1862) describes 68 kinds.

1632 (Sept. 28) R. Addams *Let. to T. Colley, Merchant at Pattapoli* (Ind. Off. Rec. O.C. 1449), I am very glad you have so good compani to be with all as Mr Cartwright, I hop you will keep a good house together and drincke punch by no allowanc. 1658 Phillips, *Punch*, a kind of Indian drink [1696 (ed. 5) *adds* made of Lime-Juice, Brandy, and other Ingredients]. 1662 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Jan., I accompanied the Duke to an East India vessell that lay at Blackwall, where we had entertainment..Amongst other spirituous drinks, as punch, etc. they gave us [etc.]. 1665 R. Head *Eng. Rogue* I. lxxv, Going into China-row, (a street so called in Bantam) to drink Punce and tea. *Ibid.*, I never came ashore, but I drank very immoderately of *Punce, Rack, Tea*, &c. which was brought up in great China-Jugs holding at least two Quarts. 1672 W. Hughes *Amer. Phys.* 34 Rum..is ordinarily drank amongst the Planters, as well alone, as made into Punch. 1679 Locke in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. viii. 420 *note*, Punch, a compounded drink, (to be had) on board some West India Ships. 1683 W. Hedges *Diary in Bengal* 8 Oct., Our owne people and mariners.. are now very numerous and (by reason of Punch) every day give disturbance. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 192 Their [sea-faring men's] drinking of that Liquor called Punch is also very Inimical to Health; For the Lime-Juice, which is one of the Ingredients .., is in its Nature, fierce, sharp and Astringent, apt to create griping Pains in the Belly. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 589/1 Make a pleasant and grateful sort of Punch .. with the following quantities. ℞ Fair Water· Brandy A. a Quart; choice pure Lime-juice a Pint· double refined Sugar lb j. mix and dissolve, and if you so please, add one Nutmeg grated 1698 Fryer *Acc. E India & P.* 157 At Nerule is made the best Arach or Nepa de Goa, with which the English on this Coast make that enervating Liquor called *Paunch* (which is Indostan for Five) from Five Ingredients 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 9 We went the old way of all Sailors, the Punch was made, and I was made drunk with it. 1725 N Robinson *Th. Physick* 216 Punch. ..The Ingredients are Brandy, Rack, or Rum, Water warm or cold, Lemon-juice, Sugar, and sometimes a little Milk is added, which denotes it Milk-Punch. 1739 Elton in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. I. v. 15 We treated them with punch till our brandy was expended 1811 R. Elnion *Four Quest Genealogy* 13 Punch, whose basis was strong green tea, richly inspissated with jellies.

b. In phr. *bowl of punch.*

1658 T. Aldworth *Let. to T. Davies* in *W. Hedges' Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) III. App. 194 Your Company, which wee haue often remembered in a bowle of the clearest punch, hauing noe better Liquor. 1671 Kirkman *Eng. Rogue* III. xxii, We had good sport over a bowl of Punch. 1675 Penge *Diary* (1825) 4 [On board the Ship *Assistance.*] I dranke part of 3 boules of punch, (a liquor very strainge to me). 1685 J. Dunton *Lett fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 14 That which was the most esteem'd by every one was a large Bowl of Punch, a Liquor of that Noble and Divine Original that all the Gods and Goddesses..contributed to its Composition. 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. 1. 6, I set a bowl of punch before them, made with my treacle and sour rum's horn juice. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 462 The captain..promising to regale him with a bowl of rum punch in the kitchen. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxx, A bowl of punch was carried up.. and a grand carouse held in honour of his safety.

β. Foreign adaptations app. of *bowl o' punch.*

[1653 Boullaye-le Gouz *Voy.* & *Obs.* 516 Bolleponge est vn mot Anglois, qui signifie vne boisson dont les Anglois vsent aux Indes faite de sucre, sue de limon, eau de vie, fleur de nu cade, & biscuit rosty.] 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 18 [In 1638 at Surat] every man was at liberty..to drink *Palepuntz*, which is a kind of drink consisting of Aquavitæ, Rose-water, juice of Citrons and Sugar. 1671 H. O. tr. *Bernier's Relat. Voy. in 1664* in *Voy. & Trav.* (1745) II. 241 Since that they have taken care..that their people shall not drink so much *Bouleponges.* 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* § 6 *Palepuntz*, here [England] vulgarly known by the name of Punch; a Drink very usual amongst those that frequent the Sea, where a Bowl of Punch is an usual Beverage. 1684 J. Morrison tr. *Struys' Voy* xxxvi, There are many Strangers who destroy themselvs with drinking of a Liquor much in use there, called *Palpunshen*, being compounded of Arak, Sugar, and Raisins. [1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 66 The Francks use a Beverage there [in Persia], which they call a Bowl of Punch, and is cooling [*orig.* (1682) Les Francs y usent d'un breuvage qu'ils appellent Bolponze, qui rafraichit.]

† **2.** Applied in Barbados to a drink fermented from sugar. *Obs.*

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 32 [Besides strong drinks made from potatoes, cassavie, and plantine] Punch is a fourth sort: and of that I have drunke: it is made of water and sugar put together: which in tenne dayes standing will be very strong. 1660 in Howell *Lex. Tetraglotton.*

3. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** A bowl or drink of punch. **b.** A party at which punch is drunk.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 156 Brontin..Bethought himself, A Punch of Nappy Liquor In a Cold Winters Night was no false Latine. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., There was a committee-room, which..had been converted into a bar, and there the consumption of rum-punches was enormous. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., One battalion invites another to what they call a punch. 1888 *Scott. Leader*

26 Oct. 3 A 'punch' was given at Cherbourg on Wednesday night in honour of the officers of the Russian fleet. 1901 W. Churchill *Rich. Carvell* i, He mixed a punch or a posset as well as any one in our colony

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *punch-club, -glass, -kettle, -ladle, -maker.* See also Punch-bowl, etc.

1807 E. S. Barrett *Rising Sun* III. 125 The Premier armed himself with the punch-ladle. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 230 Frequents punch-clubs too frequently. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xvii, A house..where the punch-kettle is never allowed to cool. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* v, Was it the punch, or the punch-maker who intoxicated him?

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Pu'nchery** [after *brewery*, etc.], a place where punch is prepared; **Pu'nchifier**, a punch-maker; **Pu'nchless** *a.*, without punch; **Pu'nchy** *a.*, of the nature of punch.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 119, I have..made it a standing order, that the punch be made in the *punchery. 1824 *Ibid.* XV 706 Our youthful friend is a promising *punchifier. 1821 *Ibid.* X. 562 Breakfastless, milkless, tealess, soupless, *punchless. 1843 Dickens *To Felton* 2 Mar. *Lett.* (1880) III. 47 A complication of *punchy smells.

[*Note.* As to the origin of the name *punch*, Yule thought that 'there is something of Indian idiom in the suggestion of Fryer'. But there are serious difficulties. The word for 'five' in the Indian vernaculars, Hindī, Guzarātī, Marāṭhi, etc., is *pāṅch* (in Anglo-Indian formerly spelt *paunch*), while the drink has uniformly been *punch*, and was by Fryer spelt *paunch* app. only to support the alleged derivation. The combining form of *pāṅch*, however, is *pancha-* with short *ă* (= Eng. *ŭ* in *but*), as in Hindī *panchāmrit* a mixture of five substances, *panchbhodra* a sauce of five ingredients, *panchgāvya* the five products of the cow, etc.; and it has been suggested that *punch* may have been short for some such compound, as, in fact, *panchāyat* 'a council of five' has been colloquially shortened to *panch*, Punch *sb.*[6] But the history of English pronunciation shows that *punch* was in the early 17th c. pronounced not with the *u* in *pull*, but with the *u* in *pull*, *put*, as it still is in the north of England, and was by Dr. Johnson ('Who's for Poonsh?' see Punch-bowl quot. 1791); which is confirmed by the 17th c. foreign renderings *punts*, *puntz*, *punsch*, etc. Now *punch*, so pronounced, does not represent either *pāṅch* or *panch* in Indian languages; which makes its origin from that source improbable. Moreover, the number of ingredients does not seem to have been at any time so fixed as to give origin to a name; some early writers give four, some only three, some six; since Fryer's time it has been usual to say 'five', but the fifth has been very variously specified. As several early passages show that punch was especially a seaman's drink, the Rev. C. B. Mount has suggested that the name originated not in India, but on the way thither, and may have been a sailors' shortening of *puncheon*, as that to which sailors would look for their allowance of liquor. See *N. & Q.* 10th s. IV. 401, 18 Nov. 1905, and subseq. articles to 27 Jan. 1906.]

Punch (pʌnʃ), *sb.*[4] and *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* [Of uncertain origin. No words certainly related are found outside English.

It has been suggested that it is short for Puncheon[2]; cf. Bav. dial. *punzen* a cask, also a short thick person or thing (Wedgwood); also that it is connected with Bunch. But as Pepys, in quots. 1669 in Punchinello 2, and in A here, records the use of both *Punchinello* and *Punch* as appellations for a short and thick person or thing, it is highly probable that *Punch* in this sense, as well as in the next word, was in its origin short for Punchinello. As it is not certain whether the sb. or adj. was the original, the senses are here arranged chronologically, on the hypothesis that the adj. B was an attrib. use of the sb. A, and that an elliptical use of the adj. gave rise to the much later sb. C.]

A. *sb.* A name for a short fat man, or for anything short and thick. Cf. Punchinello 2. ? *Obs.*

1669 Pepys *Diary* 30 Apr., Staying among poor people there in the ally, did hear them call their fat child Punch, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Punch*, a thick short Man. 1836 T. D. Fosbroke in *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 241/2 A juvenile figure of the best height, 5 f. 10 inch.; taller or shorter men being generally ill-made, knock kneed, or Punches.

B. *adj.* Short and thick, stout. Now only *dial.* Said esp. of horses, and so leading to use in C.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1418/4 Taken away from two Grooms on Monday,..a little gray punch Stoned Horse, hath all his paces,..about 14 hands. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1476/4 A strong punch Nag, with a star, trots all. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3855/4 He is a short punch Man. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., In the Manage, a Punch Horse, is a well-set, well-knit Horse; short-back'd, and thick-shoulder'd, with a broad Neck, and well lined with Flesh. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 195 Garrick was..'a short punch man, very lively and bustling'. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Punch*, short, fat.

C. *sb.* One of a breed of heavy draught horses (in full *Suffolk Punches*), characterized by a short and very thick-set body and neck, and short legs.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 37 The breed of horses, denominated Suffolk Punches. 1831 Youatt *The Horse* 38 The Suffolk Punch, so called from his round punchy make. *Ibid.* 39 The Punch is not what he was. 1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 261 Riding..not on hunters or blood mares, but on sturdy Suffolk punches.

Hence **† Punch'd**, **† Pu'nching**, **† Pu'nchion** *adjs.*, of horses = Punch *a.*: see B. above. *Obs.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3881/4 A thick punching Horse between 5 and 6 years old. *Ibid.* No. 3959/4 A bright bay Nag,..short Punch'd, well Barrell'd. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4523/4 Stoln.., a bright Bay Nag, near 14 hands high, a very strong Punchion Horse.

Punch (pʌnʃ), *sb.*[5] [Short for Punchinello.]

1. The name of the principal character, a grotesque hump-backed figure, in the puppet-show called Punch and Judy. (The name *Judy* for 'Punch's wife' appears to be later.) Also *attrib.* in *Punch and Judy show*, etc.: see also 3.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 16 P 2 When we came to Noah's Flood in the Show, Punch and his Wife were introduced dancing in the Ark. *Ibid.* No. 44 P 5 He makes a prophane lewd Jester, whom he calls Punch, speak to the Dishonour of Isaac Bickerstaff. 1733 Swift *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 193 Some fam'd for numbers soft and smooth, By lovers spoke in punch's booth. *a* 1790 in Hone *Every Day Bk.* II. 504 Can't you see by my hunch, sir,..I am master Punch, sir. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* i, Remaining behind the curtain unseen, like the ingenious manager of Punch and his wife Joan. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *English Spy* II. 65 Old Punch with his Judy. 1828 [J. P. Collier] (*title*) Punch and Judy,.. Accompanied by the Dialogue of the Puppet-show [etc.]. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. i. 25 At the best a Punch and Judy play. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xi, There were picturesque beggars, Punch-and-Judy shows. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *London of To-day* xix. (ed. 3) 192 Ramsgate 'sands', a rendezvous of Punch and Judy men, nigger minstrels, donkey-drivers, and the like

b. In allusive phrases, e. g. *as pleased as Punch.*

1813 Moore *Let to Lady Donegal* in *Diary* VIII. 137, I was (as the poet says) as pleased as Punch. 1818 — *Fudge Fam. Paris* ii. 78 While Saxony's as pleased as Punch. *Ibid.* vi. 82 Give me the useful peaching Rat; Not things as mute as Punch, when bought. 1873 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 102, I am as pleased as Punch at the thought of having a kind of denizenship, if nothing more, at Oxford. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 287, I was proud as Punch, for then I was trusted to ride a journey by my own little self.

c. *Punch's voice* [F. *voix de Polichinelle*]: see quot.

1894 Gould *Dict. Med.* etc. *Sci., Punch's Voice*, a peculiar bell like, or ringing tone of voice, like that assumed by Punch in the Punch and Judy shows. It is sometimes heard among the insane, and has [etc.].

2. The title of a well-known comic weekly journal, published in London, of which 'Mr. Punch' is the assumed editor. Also *attrib.*

1841 (July 17) (*title*) Punch, or the London Charivari. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Coventry* viii, She with her knitting and I with the last Punch. 1856 *Men of the Time* 543 One of his younger brothers is on the 'Punch' staff.

3. *Comb.*: **punch-man**, the owner or operator of a **punch-show**, or Punch and Judy show.

1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 47 'How are you getting on?' I might say to another Punchman. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* v, Little punch-shows on the Riva.

‖ **Punch** (pʊntʃ), *sb.*[6] *East Indies.* Short for Panchayat; a council of five persons.

1862 Braybridge *Hist. India* III. viii. vii. 487 All real power was usurped by the army, who exercised it by means of delegates called punches. 1864 C. W. King *Gnostics* 109 In our times, with the Sikhs, to hold a Punch, or council of five was the formal mode of deliberating. 1867 J. C. Marshman *Mem. Havelock* (1890) IV. 115 Their movements were regulated by punches or councils of five.

Punch *a*: see Punch *sb.*[1]

Punch (pʌnʃ), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **puncbe**, 5–6 **pounch**, 6 **ponch**(e, **7 punsh**, *Sc.* **punsche**. [app. a collateral form of Pounce *v.*[1]; cf. the two forms *ponson* (or *punson*) and *punchon* in Puncheon[1]. Perhaps also regarded as a by-form of Punge *v.*]

I. † 1. *trans.* To stab, prick, puncture with or as with a pointed instrument; = Pounce *v.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/1 Punchyn, idem quod prykkyn. 1535 *Treviza's Barth. De P. R.* IV. x 31/2 A hote fume, that poncheth [*ed.* 1582 puncheth, L. *pungent*.] and nyppeth the senowes of the stomake. 1621 Motte *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. vii. 346 That they might punch him with bodkins. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 A Proboscis..by which he [the flea] both punches the skin, and sucks the blood through it.

† **b.** *fig.* To pierce, prick (the heart, conscience, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 57 Euer punched, stimulated and pricked with the scrupulous stynges of domesticall sedicion and ciuile commocion. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii. 13 The same sweorde.. whose edge hath punched and stricken the Jewes hertes. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Does thy hart With punching anguish spur thy galled ribs?

2. To poke or prod, esp. with a stick or other blunt implement. Now in U. S. and Colonial use. To drive cattle (by prodding them on).

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxiv. 21 For that that 3e punchiden [1388 hurliden, Vulg *impingebatis*] with sydis, and shuldris, and with 3our hornis wynewiden alle seek beestis. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. cxxvii, Diogenes,..beholding a young springal as he slept.., he pounched the same with his staffe. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 22 Pounching me with the butt end of his speare. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VI. 120 With a goad he punch'd each furious dame. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 313, 2 other lords [were] puncht with the butt ends of muskets. 1833 J. A. Roebuck *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 13 June, The police..punched with their staves, women [etc.]. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 40 He..with his elbow punched the maid. 1872 C. D. Warner *Backlog Studies* 21 (U.S.) It is time to punch the backlog and put on a new forestick. 1886 Kendall *Poems* 207 At punching oxen, you may guess There's nothing out can 'camp' him. 1894 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) June 68 In the end of each stick is a sharp iron spike, with which they punch the beasts and force them into the cars. Hence the cowboy is sometimes called the 'cow-puncher'.

b. To put *out*, or stir *up* by punching or poking.

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vii. 189 To punch out the eyes of an adversary. 1867 F. H. Ludlow *Brace of Boys* 275 They became galvanically active the moment they were punched up, and fell flat the moment the punching was remitted. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 281 A..beadle..punched up a kneeling peasant.

3. To deliver a sharp blow or forward thrust at; *sp.* to strike with the closed fist; to beat, thump. *To punch the ball*: to take exercise with the punching-ball.

1530 Palsgr. 670/2, I punche, *je boulle, je pousse*...Whye punchest thou me with thy fyste on this facyon: *pour quoy me boulles tu*, or *pour quoy me pousses tu de ton poyng en ce paynt?* [Cf. *Ibid.* 472/2, I bunche, I beate, *je pousse*. He buncheth me and beateth me: *il me pousse et me bat.*] 1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. ii. ii. App. 11 The Defendants..kick'd and punch'd the Plaintiff's Wife. *a* 1690 G. Fox *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 166 They rudely haled me out, and struck and punched me. 1823 W. S. Rose tr. *Ariosto* VI. lxv, Now grappl'd from behind, now punch'd before, He stands and plies the crowd with warfare sore. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vi, A fourth was busily engaged in patting and punching the pillows..arranged for her support. *Ibid.* xix, [He] eased his mind by punching the head of the inventive youth. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* v. 233 Punching their opponents on the nose. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 3/7 During the early morning walking and punching the ball occupied the attention of the crew.

b. To strike with the foot; to kick; = Bunch *v.*[1] b. *north. dial.*

Cf. Sc. *punce*, to strike or thrust with the sole of the foot, not to kick with the toe: said of a person in bed, or a child in the lap; see Pounce *v.*[1] 4.

1538 [see Punching *vbl. sb.*]. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Punch*, to kick or strike with the foot. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Punch*, to kick with the feet, not with the fist, as explained by Dr. Johnson. 1889 Westall *Birch Dene* II. ii. 15 If he ever comes to Birch Dene he'll get his shins punched.

II. 4. To pierce or cut (anything) in the manner of a punch (see Punch *sb.*[1] 2) so as to make a hole or holes in or through it; to perforate or make holes in (a plate of metal, a sheet of cloth or paper, etc.).

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v iii. 125 My Annointed body By thee was punched full of holes. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script* 218 To punch the lap of the ear, and to hang some ornament there. 1713 J. Warder *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 106 A piece of Tin Plate punched full of Holes. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 271, 18th plate was easily punched by a charge of two and a half drachms coarse or three drachms fine. *Mod.* A railway official came to punch our tickets.

b. With the hole or perforation as object.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 7 A piece of..Iron hath an hole punched a little way into it. *Ibid.* 12 With the Hand-hammer..punch the hole. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* ii (ed. 3) 22 The method of punching holes in iron plates. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 183 All these scorings would seem to have been punch with a sharp tool.

c. *Telegraphy*: see quots.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 116 The Perforator, which prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon. *Ibid.* 132 The messages are punched and transmitted in batches of five or six. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 4/6 The message is previously 'punched' out on a paper ribbon, and once the ribbon is placed on the transmitting machine the message reproduces itself at the receiving office at great speed on another ribbon there. 1901 H. M'Hugh *John Henry* 79 I've just punched out a parcel of paragraphs which I shall turn in to Tommy.

d. To take *out* (a piece) by punching.

1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xv. 358 They are..punched out of boot or shoe leather. 1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 333/2 In some cases the part punched out is the object in view, as in cutting the blanks for coin, buttons, &c.

5. *intr* To penetrate, pierce, cut (as a punch).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 1 To manage and command it while it is Punching into the Copper. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1974. 270/3 In 'punching' through the armour of an ironclad.

Punch, *v.*[2] *colloq. rare*—[1]. [f. Punch *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To drink punch.

1804 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 412, I dined and punched at Lamb's.

Punch, *v.*[3], obs. form of Punish *v.*

Pu'nchable, *a.* [f. Punch *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being punched: † *spec.* of coin.

(Act 7 & 8 Will. & M. c. 1 for improving the coinage enacted in § 9 that hammered coins at the time in circulation and not damaged by clipping should be 'struck through.. with a solid Punch' before being passed further in circulation, as a means of preventing clipping: to this regulation the quots. refer.)

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3236/4 They will..take in Payment Old Hammer'd Money that is Punchable. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 60 An information against some goldsmiths in Lumbard street for offering clipt money not punchable since 4th of May. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Punchable*, old passable Money.

Punchayet, variant of Panchayat.

Pu'nch-bowl. [f. Punch *sb.*[3] + Bowl *sb.*[1]]

1. A bowl in which the ingredients of punch are mixed, and from which it is served with a ladle.

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 624 Subscriptions are making in the city for a gold punch bowle of good value, to be presented to admirall Russell. 1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 134 A Valley, in form of something shap'd like a Punch-bole. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1776, 23 Mar., Garrick sometimes used to take him [Johnson] off, squeezing a lemon into a punch-bowl, with uncouth gesticulations, looking round the company, and crying 'Who's for Poonsh?' 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii, They..get what pleasure they can out of a punch-bowl.

2. *attrib.* Resembling a punch-bowl. Hence *sb.* (*a*) A round deep hollow between hills or in a hillside: cf. Bowl *sb.*[1] 3 c. † (*b*) A kind of wide river-boat.

1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 27 The whole business is confined to the interior of the punch-bowl hollow. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 289 Among hills, the unhealthy spots are enclosed valleys, punch-bowls. 1902

Words of Eyewitness 251 On the high ridges..more Boers, ..scanning the punchbowl below them with field-glasses. 1870 Daily *Annals* I. xii. 140 Then there was the water, and the funnies, cutters, wherries, punchbowls, and half-deckers that thronged the river daily.

Punch'd, *a.* (of a horse): see Punch *sb.*[4]

Punched (pʊnʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Punch *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Of metal-work: Beaten, hammered, wrought; *repoussé*; = Pounced *ppl. a.*[1] 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1415 *Mandate of Hen. V to Corporation of York* in Drake *Eboracum* (1736) App. 17 Item 2 petitz ewers d'argent, d'orrez, l'une chased et l'autre pounched. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 85 Item, a cop with a couir ouregilt and punchit. 1861 W. R. Wilde *Catal. Antiq. R. Irish Acad.* 631 The details of the punched or hammered-up ornament.

2. Perforated or pierced with a punch.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 122 The two lines of larger holes in the punched paper. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 July 8/4 Small punched holes, overcast with button-hole stitch. 1904 *Ibid.* 28 July 8/5 Broderie Anglaise, which we call punched or eyelet-hole embroidery.

b. *Bot.* = Perforated 1 c.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot., Punched* leaf.

3. *Punched out*: said of a wound with a defined edge.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Surg.* II. 616 Edges [of ulcer] punched out, perpendicular, irregular. 1898 Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* IX. No. 34. 129 He described the sore as 'punched out'. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 3/4 The wounds both of entrance and of exit [of Mauser bullets] were small, and presented a clean punched-out appearance.

Puncheon[1] (pʊnʃən). Forms: *a.* 4 **ponson**, 5 **-syon**, 6 **-sion**; 5 *Sc.* **pouncioun**, **pownsown**, 7 **pounceon**; 4–5, 7 **punson**, 5 **-soune**, **-sion**, 6 **-cion**. *β.* 4 **ponchong**, 5 **-choun**, 5–6 **-chon**, 6–7 **-chion**; 5 **pounchion**, 5–6 **-eon**, 6 **pownchion**; 5 *Sc.* **pwncheon**, 5–6 **punchon**, **-oun**, 5–8 **-chion**, 6 *Sc.* **-schion**, **-scheown**, 6–8 **-chin**, 7 **-tion**, **-ction**, 6– **puncheon**. [a. OF. *poinçon*, *poinchon* (13th c. in Godef.), *ponçon*, *ponchon*, *poinson*, mod.F. *poinçon*, a boring, graving, or stamping tool, an awl, punch, stamp; also, a king-post, a strut in a builder's centre, etc.; = Pr. *pounchoun*, Sp. *punzon*, Pg. *punção*, It. *punzone*, †*ponzone* a bodkin or any sharp-pointed thing, 'a pounce, a pouncer, a little stamp or printer's letter' (Florio): all masc.:—late L. or Com. Rom. **punctiōn-em*, a deriv. of *puncta* point, or late L. **punctiāre* (Sp. *punzar*, OSp. and Pg. *punçar*) to prick, punch, work with a punch. Generally held to be a distinct word from cl. L. *punctiōnem* fem., pricking, punction. Hence also Ger. *punzen*, *hunzen* a metal-worker's punch.]

I. Name of various pointed or piercing instruments. †1. A short piercing weapon; a dagger.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 545 Syne in hys capitole wes he [Cæsar]..Slayne with a pu[n]soune rycht to the ded. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy bk.* 9352 Some In his body bar a tronchoun, As it were put In with a ponchoun. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Chron.* IV. xxv. 2339 Pai stekyt hym [Cæsar] .. Withe scharpe pvnsionnys [*v. rr.* pownsownys, etc.]. 1558 Phaer *Æneid.* VII. iv, Their .. puncheons close in staues they beare. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* V. x. 45 Poinadoes, Skenes, Penknives, Puncheons.

2. A pointed tool for piercing; a bodkin. b. A marble-worker's tool, ? a mason's pointed chisel. Now *rare*. †c. A graving tool, a burin; = Pounce *sb.*[1] 4 (*obs.*).

1367–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 571 In operacione iiij petr. et di. in calibem pro dictis secur., ponsones, chissels. *Ibid.* 574 Pro reparacione viij punsons cum calibe. 1397 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p. cxix, Instrumenta operariorum. Item ij haks et j pyk...Item ij ponchong' cum j craw. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Punchoun, *stimulus*, *punctorium* 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174, iiij pounchions of Iron & Steele. *Ibid.* 215, iiij pownchions. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 121 b, Bored or stricken through with many strokes of a small punchin or small nayle. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Poinson de fer*, an yron bodkin or ponsion. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 63 He with a punchion of steele in a table of white alablaster engraved this. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* III. viii. 74 Having first loosed the pith of either of them with a wooden puncheon. 1659 Torriano, *Burino*, a graving-toole, a pounceon. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 (Bk. Rates), Punsons & Gravers for Goldsmithes. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 4 Those who Carve with the cheezil, or work in Bosse with the Puntion, as our Statuaries do. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 413 Swedish Ships..loaded with Awls, Punchins and such Tools. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 386/2 The pieces..are thickly grooved, bolstered with the puncheon.

3. An instrument for punching or stamping figures, letters, etc. on plate or other material; also, for making dies for coining and matrices for casting type; = Punch *sb.*[1] 3. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* II. 222 For the cunze irnis and the punschionis for the samyn. 1562–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 The tursell .. togidder with twa punscheownis, the ane berand the saidis letteris..and the uther berand the saidis crescentis and thirsell. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 21 To make Characters for imprinting, it is requisite first to haue ponchions of steel, softned by the fire, on the which they graue with counter-ponchions hardned. 1604 in Devon *Iss. Exchequer Jas. I* 352 For making and graving certain puncheons for the shaping of his Majesty's picture upon the said pieces of largess. 1670 in Hart *Cent. Print. Oxf.* (1900) 163, I can furnish ye Latin Matrices, but the Greek Punctions are not found together. 1677 in A. Ryland *Assay Gold & S.* 41 The Company of Goldsmiths have caused to be made..punchions of steel, and marks at the end of them, both great and small, of these several sorts following. 1728 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. 287 (Oxford, Clarendon Printing-House) An Office for the Letter-founder, furnished with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds [etc.]. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 346 The puncheon makes the dye, and the counter-puncheon is the dye when it is made; the machines produced are puncheons, but not puncheons made at the Mint. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 330 The matrix and puncheon had not made his heart callous

II. In building and carpentry.

4. A short upright piece of timber in a wooden framing which serves to stiffen one or more long timbers or to support or transmit a load; a supporting post; a post supporting the roof in a coal-mine; formerly also a door-post.

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 With a purloyn on..the said sparres with punchions fro the bemes to bere the same. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1140 Mynouris sone thai gert perss throw the wall, Syn pouncions fyryt, and to the ground kest all. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 142 b, The dore felle of from the pouncheon, *fores cardini ceciderunt*. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 The particians shall bee maide with .. punchions and studds of oake. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 7 Jambs, Posts, or Puncheons of Doors. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. *Punchins*, in Architecture, are short pieces of Timber placed to support some considerable Weight: They commonly stand upright between the Posts. .Those that stand on each side of a Door are called Door Punchins. 1729 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 204 The 7th Figure represents the Crane with the walking Wheel, the whole turning round upon the strong Post or Puncheon S. 1815 W. Marshall *Rev.* IV. 132 The principal appropriation of the Underwood is to Puncheons or Supporters for the Coal-Pits. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 572 *Puncheons*; short transverse pieces of timber, fixed between two others for supporting them equally..sometimes called *studs*.

5. A piece of timber with one face roughly dressed, or a split trunk, used for flooring and rough building. *U. S.*

1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 61 A floor of puncheons or split plank were laid, and covered with grass and clay. 1855 W. Sargent *Braddock's Exp.* 84 A roof of puncheons, rudely shaped with the broad axe. 1892 *Review of Rev.* July 22/2 The cabin was an odd little structure, whose floor was of puncheon.

III. 6. *attrib.* †a. Armed with a sharp point like a puncheon (sense 1), as *puncheon pole*, *spear*, *staff. Obs.* b. Made of puncheons (sense 5), as *puncheon floor*, *stool*, etc. (*U. S.*)

a. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 82 Euery one in his hande a Punchion spere, wherewith..foyned and lashed alwayes one at another, two for two. 1577 Punchion staffe [see Push *sb.*[1] 3]. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 130 He did teach his Souldiers to carry long Javelins or Punchion-staves 1600 Holland *Livy* XXVII. xxviii. 650 Others from the turrets of the gate pelted the enemies with stones, and pushed at them with punchion poles [L. *sudibus*].

b. 1850 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v., Split logs, with their faces a little smoothed with an axe or hatchet..laid upon sleepers, make a puncheon floor. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 316/2 The rude home of the plantation darky—a home with log walls, a puncheon floor. 1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 99 Suddenly she swung her fat body about on the puncheon stool and gave a tremendous snort.

c. **puncheon iron** = sense 3.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* II 358 Ane hammyr, turcas, and othir punschioun irnis.

Puncheon[2] (pʊnʃən). Now *rare* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **poncion**, **pwncion**, 6–8 **punchion**, (6 **ponchion**, **-cheon**, **punshion**, **-chon**, *Sc.* **pontioune**, **puncioune**, **-cheoun**, **-sion**, **-s(i)oun**, **-schioun**, **-tion**, 6–7 **punshon**), 8– **puncheon**. [a. OF. *ponçon* (13th c.), *poinchon* (13–14th c.), *ponchon*, *poinçon* (13–16th c.), also *ponson* (14th c.), *poinson* (14–16th c.) in Godef. The forms both in OF. and Eng. are identical with those of Puncheon[1]; Italian also has *punzone* for both; but connexion of sense has not been found, and Fr. lexicographers treat them as separate words.] A large cask for liquids, fish, etc.; *spec.* one of a definite capacity, varying for different liquids and commodities.

As a liquid measure it varied from 72 (beer) to 120 (whisky) gallons.

1479 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* I. 134 Gevin..to John of Tyre to by a pwncion of wyne. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 384 For the fraucht..of ane pipe and ane punschioun brocht hame with stuf for the King. 1532 *Ibid.* VI. 156 For ane puncioune of wyne iiij*l.* vs. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 In the Parliament holden..in the first yere of the reign of Kyng Richarde the thirde . it was established that .. every tercyan or poncheon [of wine should contain] lxxxiij galons. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 53 Ane part of the punsionis of the saidis wynis are full of salt watter. 1554 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt Admt.* (Selden) II. 61, xv tonne ij ponchions of wyne. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. Riv, Sundrie kindes of wine vessels, as the tunne, the pipe, the punshion, hogsheads, buttes, barrels. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 190 Ane punsoun of talloun. 1576–7 *Ibid.* 603 Ane punsioun of salmond. 1593–4 *Exch. Rolls Scott.* XXII. 401 Tua tunnis, tua puntionis, and twa bunnis of Inglis beir. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 122 Andro Bartayne..slew sa mony piratis, that mony puncheounis full of thair powis he sent to Scotland, in gifte, to the king. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 45 As much Salt..as filled a Punchion. 1706 Phillips s.v., Punchion..of Prunes from 10 to 12 Hundred Weight. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* XXXII, She had a puncheon of otto of roses on board.

Puncher (pʊ·nʃəɹ). [f. Punch *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which punches, thumps, perforates, or stamps; an instrument for doing this.

1681 Grew *Museum* I. v. i. 95 In the upper Jaw, five before; not Incisors, or Cutters, but thick Punchers. 1691 A. Haig in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1881) 332 When the chartour came to the Great Seall it cost to the Chauncellour 12 lib., and to the punschearis 4 lib., and to the keaper of the seall four rex-dollars. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. 250 He was a rival..who used puncheons for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a puncher, not a graver. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 56 The puncher, a steel instrument. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 132 When a wire is kept going at its full speed two punchers, one adjuster or sender, and three writers, are employed. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 355 The very next puncher of our tickets. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 140/2 Puncher.—This instrument is used for beating or punching those articles which are too heavy to be taken in the hands and rubbed. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 Aug. 7/1 Palmer, a powerful 'puncher' of the over-tossed ball, made some splendid drives to the off.

b. *U. S.* Short for *cow-puncher*: cf. Punch *v.*[1] 2.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 355 In the handling of these savage animals the punchers are brave to recklessness 1905 S. E. White *Rawhide* viii, The punchers in their daily rides gathered in the range ponies.

Punchery, Punchifier: see Punch *sb.*[3]

Pu·nch-house. [f. Punch *sb.*[3]; cf. *ale-house*.] A tavern where punch is supplied; *esp.* in India, an inn or tavern frequented by sailors.

1671–2 in Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) III. 423 It is .. enordeid and declared hereby that no Victullar, Punch-house or other house of Entertainment shall be permitted to make stoppage at the pay day of their wages 1697 *Ibid.* I. xiv. 320 Having in a Punch house upon a quarrel of words drawn his sword. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv 298 The English have Punch-houses, where the European Soldiers make Oblations to Bacchus. *a* 1805 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* (1861) 307 A company of seven or eight, all clergymen, supped at a punch-house in the Bow, kept by an old servant of his. 1859 J. W. Palmer *New & Old* 264 (Cassell's), Sailors, British and American, Malay and Lascar, [belong] to Flag Street, the quarter of punch-houses.

Punchinello (pʊnʧine·lo). Forms: *α.* 7 **polichinello**, 7–9 **polichinelle**, 9 **policinello**, **pulc(h)inello**. *β.* 7 **puntionella**, **punchonello**, 7–8 **punch(i)anello**, 7–9 **punci-**, 8–9 **ponchi-**, 7– **punchinello**. *γ.* 7 **pugenello**. [In the form *polichinello*, app. ad. Neapolitan dial. *Polecenella* (whence also F. *Polichinelle*, 1680 in Hatz.-Darm.) name of a character of the puppet theatre; = It. *Pulcinella*. Origin uncertain. See Note below.]

1. Name of the principal character in a puppet show of Italian origin, the prototype of Punch; hence applied to the show (and quot. 1666 in *β*, to the exhibitor); sometimes to a living performer.

[Cf. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 8 Oct., The King, before whom the puppet plays I saw this summer in Covent garden are acted this night.]

α. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 22 Aug., I with my wife..by coach to Moorefields, and there saw 'Polichinello', which pleases me mightily. 1668 *Ibid.* 2 May, [At the Duke of York's playhouse] A little boy, for a farce, do dance Polichinelli 1668 *Ibid.* 31 Aug., Thence to the Fayre, and saw 'Polichinelle'. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 195 Sanky went off without calling when he heard of a workbox and Polichinelle. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. iv, A long grinning wooden figure, with great staring eyes, and the parrot nose of a pulcinello. 1880 Warren *Book-plates* x. 110 Garnished about with festoons of roses, a branch of oak, mask and pulchinello, quiver and pan-pipe. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 They are simply Judy-puppets in the Policinello of conventionality.

β. 1666 *Overseers' Bks., St. Martins in-the-fields* 29 Mar., Rec. of Punchinello, ye Italian popet-player, for his booth at Charing Crosse £2 12 6. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial., Schol.* (1713) 570, I question not but the Quakers. would play the part of the Puppet or Punchinello in the Antelude of the Pageant. *a* 1680 Butler *Sat. on Imit. French* 101 And the worst Drols of Punchinellos Were much th' ingeniouser Fellows. 1683 *Norwich Crt. Bks.* 22 Dec. (1905) 173 Peter Dolman has leave to show a motion called his Majesty's Puntionella, at the Angel. 1709 *Kambl. Fuddle-Cups* 7 A Barthol'mew-Fair Punchinello. 1728 Swift *Mullinix & Tim.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 211 The world consists of puppet-shows; Where petulant conceited fellows Perform the part of Punchinelloes 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxii, See signor, there is Punchinello. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. xx. 142 Punchinello squeaked and beat his mistress at every corner. [1860 *Once a Week* 24 Mar. 281/1 (Stanf.) Harlequins, mysterious-looking dominoes, punchinelli, and dresses of all periods.]

γ. 1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. ii, *Rose*. I know no way so proper for you, as to turn Poet to Pugenello. 1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* v. 96 Enter a boy in the habit of Pugenello, and traverses the Stage.

2. *transf.* Applied to any person, animal, or thing, thought to resemble the puppet, esp. in being short and stout. Cf. Punch *sb.*[4]

1669 Pepys *Diary* 20 Apr., Going away with extraordinary report of the proof of his gun, which, from the shortness and bigness, they do call Punchinello. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 478 We have no fatted Swine, fatted Oxen or Punchonello's amongst us: neither have we any of Pharoah's lean Kine. *a* 1769 Johnson in Boswell *Life* (Maxwell's Recollections), [Being told that Gilbert Cowper (who was short and very stout) called him the Caliban of literature] 'Well' [said he], 'I must dub him the Punchinello'. 1834 Mary Howitt *Sk. Nat. Hist., Monkey*, Monkey, little merry fellow, Thou art Nature's Punchinello. *c* 1835 *Comic song*, '*The great Mogul*', The great Mogul, as I've heard people say, Was a fat little Punchinello.

3. *attrib.*

Punchinello voice = *Punch's voice* (PUNCH *sb.*[3] 1 c).

1797 BURKE *Let. Mrs. Crewe* Corr. (1844) IV. 417 The shame and misfortune of our country would make one almost mad, if these punchinello statesmen did not sometimes come out to make us laugh. 1853 W. O. MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 283 The intensity of the râles..; the punchinello voice accompanying the pectoriloquy.

[*Note.* There is every probability that the Eng. *polichinello* and F. *polichinelle* are derived from the Neapolitan word, and that *Punchinello*, although evidenced somewhat earlier, and actually given (prob. in error) as the name of the puppet-showman, was an English alteration. The Italian word is said in the *Vocabolario Napoletano* of 1789, to be a corruption of the name of a comedian *Puccio d'Aniello*, originally a peasant of Acerra, whose uncouth physiognomy is said to have served as the model for the mask of the character; another conjecture cites the name of one *Paulo Cinella*, said to have been a buffoon at Naples. Setting aside these legends or conjectures, it has been pointed out that It. *pulcinella* is dim. of *pulcina* chicken, and according to Quadrio and Barretti, cited by Pianigiani *Vocab. Etimol. della lingua Ital.*, 1907, in the Neapolitan dial. *pollecenella* is dim. of *pollecena*, the young of the turkey-cock, to the hooked bill of which the nose of the mask bears a resemblance.]

Pu·nchiness. [f. PUNCHY *a*.[1]] Squatness.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 116 The other master..was a short stout man, inclining to punchiness.

Punching (pʊ·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUNCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PUNCH in various senses; also, a marking produced by punching.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Punchynge, or bu(n)chynge (S. prykkynge), *stimulacio, trusio.* 1535 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. 1236/2 Cause of hurtynge and of punchynge [L. *punctionis*; 1398 styngynge] of mans bodye. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), For the..punching of him with his feytt in the wame. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 18 Punching is not applicable to cast iron, nor to small and deep, or very large, holes in any metal. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 2/1 A patent leather shoe is ornamented round the top with perforated punchings.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; in names of tools used for making holes, as *punching bear* (= BEAR *sb.*[1] 7), *iron, machine, nippers*, etc.; **punching-ball**, an inflated ball held in position by elastic bands or supported on a flexible rod, which is punched with the fists as an athletic exercise; so **punching bag, punching block; punching match**, a boxing match, a fight; **punching room**, the cutting room in a glove manufactory; †**punching staff** - *puncheon-staff* (PUNCHEON *sb.*[1] 6 a): a lance, a spear.

1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 182/2 Dumb-bells,..traveling-rings and *punching-bag, may be taken to develop different groups of muscles. 1900 CONAN DOYLE *Green Flag*, etc. 118, I turned it into a gymnasium...You'll find all you want there: clubs, *punching ball, bars, dumb-bells, everything. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Punching-bear*, a machine for making holes in sheet-metal, operated by simple lever power or by hydraulic pressure. 1594 T. NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 87 Pritch-aule, spunge, blacking tub, and *punching yron. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 77 At the late *punching match. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 869 The markings are confined to the ears, and consist of..holes made with *punching-nippers. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 17 b, Manye layde holde of the Pikes and *punchinge staves of theyr enemies. 1590 BARWICK *Breefe Disc.* 2 b, For horsemen, a Launce, a punching staffe, Pistoll or mace

Pu·nching, *ppl. a.* [f. PUNCH *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That punches: see the verb.

1602 [see PUNCH *v.*[1] 1 b]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P2 The Counter-Punch of A ought to be Forged Triangularly, especially towards the Punching End.

Punching, Punchion, *adjs* (of a horse): see PUNCH *sb.*[4] **Punchion,** obs. f. PUNCHEON[1] and [2].

†**Punchite,** obs. form of PANCHAYAT.

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 141 Accustomed to decide their disputes by punchite.

Puncho, -chon, obs. ff. PONCHO, PUNCHEON.

Punchy (pʊ·nʃi), *a.*[1] [f. PUNCH *sb.*[4] + -Y.] Short and stout, thick-set, squat, stumpy.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* viii. (1809) 102 If your horse is of the short punchy kind. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 40 The plaintiff being short and punchy. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 330 A beautiful punchy little pony.

Punchy, *a.*[2]: see PUNCH *sb.*[3]

Punck, obs. form of PUNK *sb.*[1]

†**Punct,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **punt.** [ad. L. *punct-um* point.] = POINT *sb.*[1] in various senses.

1. A dot, spot, speck: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Marble purpurites..is rodye wiþ punctis amonge. 1516 *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 24 Ane saferon with punctis of gold.

2. A stop in punctuation: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 3 a.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 34 The round punct concludes an assertion... The tailed punct concludes an interrogation.

3. a. *Sc.* An item, detail: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 5. **b.** A particle, jot: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 6.

1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 393 The Punctis to be Inquirit at the Inqueist. 1563-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 263 The saidis Lordis ordinis Johne Johnestoun to insert thir puntis in the saidis bukis. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 172 He fulfillit not the punctis and clausis contenit in the said infeftment. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 270 Exact in the least punct of the measure thereof.

4. As a measure of time, or of the magnitude of an eclipse: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 10, 11.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. lix. lf. 94/1 (Bodl. MS.) A quadraunt conteyneþ sixe houres and an houre foure punctes, and a puncte ten momentes. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. viii. 35 For the quantitie of these Eclipses, the Astronomers deuide into .xii. equall partes, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And these partes they call fyngers, puncte or prickes.

5. *Geom.* = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 18.

1639 NABBES *Encomium on Steeple at Worc.* Wks. 1887 II. 239 Infinite in shew As those small puncts, from whose concretion grow What else may be divided. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 273 As number [depends] on a unite, and a line upon a punct or point.

6. A moment, instant: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 23.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 29 Now is cum the extreme lattir punct. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref., At the same instant & punct of time it maketh day in one place & nyght on the opposite parte. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 34 At the same punct of time.

†**Punct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Collateral form of POINT *v.*[1] and [2], after med.L. *punctāre*.]

1. *trans.* To appoint: = POINT *v.*[2] 2. *Sc.*

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 169 With all vthyr condecionis as it is punctyt in Thomas Kantis tak.

2. To prick, pierce: = POINT *v.*[1] 1.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 b, Her breste she puncted, her fayre here she tare.

Puncta, pl. of PUNCTUM.

Punctal (pʊ·ŋktăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [In quot. *c* 1400, perh. an error for PUNCTUAL *a.* 1. In quot. 1897, rendering med.L. *punctālis* (Wyclif), f. *punct-um* point: see -AL.]

A. *adj.* †**a.** Of the nature of a point or puncture (*obs.*). **b.** Occupying a point in space.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 104 Make smale cauteries punctale, þat is to seie as smal as þe eende of a pricke, bitwene eech whirlebon of þe necke. 1897 M. DZIEWICKI *Wyclif's De Logica* III. (1899) p. xviii, If every punctal atom is and remains eternally the same, then the elements would remain in their compounds. *Ibid.* p. xxiii, His idea of the universe—one material being, made up of punctal atoms, filling all possible space.

B. †*sb.* A dot, speck, small spot. *Obs. rare.*

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 The white Owl all the Feathers upon her Breast and Back being Snow-white, and tipp'd with a Punctal of Jet-black.

Punctate (pʊ·ŋktḗt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *punctātus*, f. *punct-um* point: see -ATE[2] 2. Cf. It. *puntato*, F. *pointé*.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* Marked or studded with points or dots; having minute rounded spots, or (esp.) depressions resembling punctures, scattered over the surface; of the nature of or characterized by such markings.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 183 *Punctate, dotted*; when it is besprinkled with hollow Points or Dots. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 270 *Punctate*, beset with many points. 1847 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 253 Elytra..very thickly and finely punctate. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* ix. (ed. 4) 52 The mucous membrane..has often a punctate appearance.

b. In advb comb. with other adjs, as **pu·nctate-sca·brous,** scabrous with minute dots or points; **pu·nctate-stri·ate** (**-stri·ated**), having striæ or streaks marked with dots, or formed of dots arranged in rows; **pu·nctate-su·lcate,** having furrows marked with dots. (Cf. PUNCTATO-.)

1833 G. R. WATERHOUSE in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 210 Elytra delicately punctate-striated. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 196 Glumes..slightly punctate-scabrous. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 181 Shell..smooth or punctate-striate.

2. *Path.* Having or coming to a definite point.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 390 The impulse [of an aneurysm] is rarely punctate.

†**3.** *Geom.* = PUNCTATED 1. *Obs.*

[1704 NEWTON *Enumer. Linearum* (1711) 74 Punctatam, quæ conjugatam habet Ovalem infinite parvam id est punctum.] 1860 TALBOT tr. *Newton's Enumer.* 13 That which has an infinitely small conjugate oval, i. e. a conjugate point, the punctate hyperbola

4. Having or ending in a point; pointed. *rare*—[0].

1828 WEBSTER, *Punctate, Punctated.* [1.] Pointed. 1847 — *Punctate, Punctated.* 1. Pointed; ending in a point or points. Hence in later Dicts.

Pu·nctated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

†**1.** *Geom.* Having a conjugate point or acnode: see CONJUGATE *a.* 6 a. *Obs. rare.*

[1704: see prec. 3.] 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Punctated Hyperbola*, is an Hyperbola whose Oval Conjugate is infinitely small, that is, a *Point*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

2. = PUNCTATE 1.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 544 The Cat-a-Mountain, ..with the upper spots virgated, the lower punctated. 1781-5 J. LATHAM *Hist. Birds* II. 541 Punctated Cuckow. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 84 Small punctated opacities on the posterior surface of the cornea.

3. = PUNCTATE 4. *rare*—[0].

1775 ASH, *Punctated*, drawn into a point. 1828 [see PUNCTATE 4].

‖ **Punctatim** (pʊŋktḗ·tim), *adv. nonce-wd.* [L. in form, f. *punct-um* point, after *verbātim*. Cf. late L. *punctātim* briefly, concisely.] Point for point; = PUNCTUATIM b.

1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 346 We shall give our extracts verbatim, literatim, and, if we may use the expression, punctatim.

Punctation (pʊŋktḗ·ʃən), [ad. L. type **punctātion-em*, n. of action from med.L. *punctāre* (It. *puntare*) to point.]

1. †**a.** = PUNCTUATION 3, 3 b. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 536 Let the Reader be carefull of reading these..words..with due punctation of them. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 26 There is..so much Irregularity introduced, into the modern Method of Punctation, that it is become a very imperfect Rule to direct a just Pronunciation.

†**b.** *Heb. Gram.* The insertion of the vowel-points and accents; = POINTING *vbl sb.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1642 CUDWORTH *Lord's Supper* 38 In the Hebrew the words..according to a severall Punctation..may be expounded severall ways. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 225 The true punctation of the proper Name.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. The action of marking or fact of being marked with points or dots; the condition of being punctate; also *concr.* one of such dots, a series of such dots.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 154 Two minute punctations. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 482 The woody fibres do not exhibit punctations. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 242 It lacks the punctations of the rash of scarlet fever.

‖ **3.** [repr. Ger. *punktation.*] A laying down of points; a stipulation; a contract or agreement.

1864 EDERSHEIM tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* III. 221 The Electors of Mayence, Triers, and Cologne, together with the Archbishop of Salzburg..assembled together in a spiritual congress at Ems (1756), and resolved upon the restoration of a German Roman Catholic National Church, independent of Rome, in the so-called Emser Punctation. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 332 The 'punctation of Olmutz' as it was called was signed 29 Nov. 1850.

Punctato- (pʊŋktḗ·tō), combining advb. form of mod.L. *punctātus*, with other adjs. = PUNCTATE 1 b; as **punctato-stri·ate, -sulcate.**

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi 303 The terms punctato-striate, or punctato-sulcate, signify that striæ or furrows are drawn with puncta in them.

Punctator. *Heb. Gram.* [Agent-n. f. med.L. *punctāre* to point.] One who inserts the vowel (and other) points in writing; applied esp. to the Masoretes, who invented the points.

1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 294 The punctators used to point Scheva under Thau in the word Aschith.

Punctic·ular, *a. rare.* [f. med. or mod.L. **punctĭculum* a minute point + -AR.]

†**1.** Of the size or appearance of a small point or dot; extremely minute. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 51 Water in glasses, wherein a watchfull eye may..discover the punctricular Originals of Periwincles and Gnats.

2. Characterized by small dots or specks.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Punctic·ularis*, having small points; applied to fevers, etc.: punctricular.

So **Punctic·ulate** *a.* = PUNCTULATE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Punctiform (pʊ·ŋktifɔ̀m), *a. Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* [ad. L. type **punctiformis*, f. *punct-um* point: see -FORM.]

1. Having the form of a point, puncture, or dot.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 301 The female [thread-worm] has a small punctiform aperture a little below the head. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 143 A small, black, punctiform Fungus.

2. Formed of, or presenting the appearance of, a number of points or dots; punctate: esp. in pathology, of eruptions, etc.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 601/2 These animals appear as a punctiform homogeneous mass. 1861 HAGEN *Syn. Neuropt. N. Amer.* 11 A band upon the middle and punctiform lines at the eyes. 1886 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* I. 208 Instead of being punctiform [the rash of Scarlatina] may in rare cases consist of large, irregular, slightly raised maculæ.

Punctigerous (pʊŋkti·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *punct-um* point + *-ger-* bearing + -OUS.] Applied to the eyes of some molluscs, and other invertebrates: Consisting of mere eye-spots without a lens: opp. to *lentigerous.*

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 680/2 We have in one sub-class the extremes of the two lines of development of the Molluscan eye, those two lines being the punctigerous and the lentigerous.

Punctilio (pʊŋkti·lio). Forms: α. 6-7 **puntilio,** 7 **-illo, -illio, -iglio.** β. 7 **punctiglio,** 7-8 **-illo, -illio,** 7- **punctilio.** [a. It. *puntiglio* and Sp. *puntillo*, dim. of *punto* point; = L. type **punctĭculum*; later with *punct-* after Latin. Cf. F. *pointille* (ad. It.) *c* 1560.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Prol., Standing upon the puntilio of honour hauing been challenged. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 61 *note*, Who stands on the puntiglio of his honour. 1626 T. H. *Causin's Holy Crt.* 290 Animosityes, reuenges, quarrels, puntilloes. 1626, etc. Punctilio [see B. 5]. 1630 EARL STRAFFORD in Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 324 Concerning that Punctillo. 1642 Puntillo's [see B. 4]. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 207 As for the little cavills and punctiglios, concerning the receiving of Giovanni Joakim and the like. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XI. Wks. 1851 III. 420 With reason, conscience, honour, policy, or puntilios. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 23. 423 [To] descend..from their punctilioes. 1666 TEMPLE *Let. Godolphin* 1 Apr., Wks. 1757 I. 257 To lay by the puntiglio. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Reg.* (ed. 2) 181 Tim'd according to the nice Punctillo's of nicking the Opportunity. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. XXXVIII. 28 The noble Lord talks of Spanish punctillios.

B. Signification.

†**1.** A small or fine point or mark, esp. one of those on a dial (with play on sense 5). *Obs. rare.*

1596 HARINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* Cv b, He shall finde the

Puntilio of his honour blunted. 1599 B. JONSON *Em. Man out of Hum.* II. i. (1600) E j b, To the perfection of Complement (which is the dyall of the thought..) are requirde these three Prolects: the Gnomon, the Puntilios, and the Superficies: the Superficies is that we call Place; the Puntilios, Circumstance: and the Gnomon, Ceremonie.

†**2.** The highest point, acme, apex; a high projecting point or tip (sometimes with mixture of sense 4). *Obs. rare.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii. (1601) D 3 b, He that is yet in..his Course..& hath not toucht the Puntillio or point of hopes. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 1 A three-fold knowledge of religion of pinacles or punctilio's, high and curious points in the building.

†**3.** A minute point of time, a moment, an instant; = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 7. *Obs.*

1620 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 24 *Mar.* 23 Let no man..tye him to canonicall houres, and atomes, and puntilio's of time, *tempus, tempus, statutum tempus.* 1659 *Unhappy Marksman* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 4 In that punctilio of time wherein the bullets struck him..he is in an instant disanimated. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 235 To leave the pointing out of this punctilio of time to God only.

†**4.** A minute point, detail, or particular; a particle, whit, jot; a trifling point; a thing of no importance, a trifle. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 323 He is zealous of the least puntillo's of his Masters honour. 1642 CHAS. I *Treaty at Oxford* Wks. 1662 II. 257 If every Punctilio must be forced to be sent forwards and backwards a hundred miles. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 330 When one of the parties..will not..abate a single punctilio. 1815 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 131 We have never..lost any one punctilio of those rights or liberties.

5. A minute detail of action or conduct; a nice point of behaviour, ceremony, or honour; a small or petty formality. Formerly sometimes, A fine-drawn or fastidious objection, a scruple.

1599 [see 1]. 1626 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 245 The Bishop stood upon his punctilios. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* I. ii, Guzman..observes the full punctilios of his nation. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 50 He professes a mortal Hatred to Ceremonies, and yet has more Punctilios than a Jew. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. ii, To trifle with me at such a juncture as this!—now to stand on punctilios! 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 248 In consequence of some punctilio, as to whose business it was to pay the compliment of the first call. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* II. (1803) 17 He [Laud] was ready to visit the omission of the most trifling ecclesiastical punctilios with relentless severity.

b. (without *pl.*) Strict observance of or insistence upon minutiæ of action or conduct; petty formality in behaviour; punctiliousness. ? *Obs.*

1596, 1615 [see A]. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* I. i, My Lord was as unmannerly a Fellow as I ever saw,. Ha, ha, ha—He a Noble man, and punctilio no better. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 P 2 [She] takes the Whole of this Life to consist in understanding Punctilio and Decorum. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 271 People of birth stood a little too much on punctilio. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Spectre Bridegr.*, The preliminaries [of the marriage] had been conducted with proper punctilio.

†c. (?) A punctilious person. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 47 A Mule-content standing upon his worth like some of our high Puntilios scorned to sort himselfe with any of his ranke.

†**6.** A (or the) precise point or fact. *Obs. rare.*

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 76 By their doctrin al depends on the peremptory punctilio of Gods..Decree. 1683 F. HODDLESTON in *Lond Gaz.* No. 1860/5 Treasonable Practices to a Punctillio of Rebellion, contriving the Murder of Your Person.

7. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) and *Comb.*

1660 MILTON *On Griffiths Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 396 Should they who were left sitting, break up, or not dare enact aught..for the punctilio wanting of a full number? 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i, The injury's too great for a punctilio satisfaction. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems (1769) I. 40 The nice punctilio-mongers of this age, The grand minute reformers of the stage.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Punctilionist,** one who is scrupulous about punctilios, a stickler about small points of behaviour or proceeding; **Punctilioship,** punctilious performance (= sense 5 b).

1714 SAVAGE *Art of Prudence* 183 Punctilioship is tiresome. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 200 A compliance which we could wish to see more frequent with other punctilionists of the drama.

Punctilio·sity. *rare.* [f. next: see -OSITY.] = PUNCTILIOUSNESS.

1858 MASSON *Milton* (1859) I. 454 A kind of sweet, modest punctiliosity is the virtue he strives to paint.

Punctilious (pʊŋktiˈliəs), *a.* Also 7 **puntillious,** 7–8 **punctillious.** [ad. F. *pointilleux, -euse,* f. *pointille,* ad. It. *puntiglio*: = mod.It. *puntiglioso.*] Attentive to punctilios; strictly observant of nice points or details of action or behaviour.

1634 ROWLEY *Noble Souldier* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 307 His deeds were so Puntillious. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* lxv. (1663) 263 These Jacas are the most punctillious..Nation of the world. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 425 On each punctilious pique of pride, Or gloom of humour. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 585 The punctilious honour of a Spanish gentleman has passed into a byeword. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 225 The punctilious if not pedantic precision which has reformed the whole scheme of punctuation.

Punctiliously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a punctilious manner; with precise or scrupulous attention to minute points of action or conduct.

1770 JOHNSON *False Alarm* Wks. (1787) X. 20, I have thus punctiliously and minutely pursued this disquisition. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lvi, Sternly and punctiliously greeting each other, like two duellists before they take their ground. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 10 So conspicuous an example of good faith punctiliously observed.

Punctiliousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being punctilious; scrupulous attentiveness to small points of conduct.

1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 168 Punctiliousness is tiresome. There are whole Nations sick of that Nicety. 1838 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. fr. Madras* XXI. (1843) 218 He is a good man, but gives great offence by his punctiliousness about minor matters 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. vi. 252 They had their periods of outward repentance and ceremonial punctiliousness.

†**Punctille.** *Obs. rare.* Also **puntille.** [ad. F. *pointille*: see PUNCTILIO; influenced by L. *punctum* and med.L. dim. *punctillum.*] = PUNCTILIO 5, 5 b.

1610 J. MORE in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 87 It was a hard matter to give them contentment in such punctilles. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 277 Their first meeting, was not without some of that Emulation and Puntille which is ordinary in their Sex.

†**Pu·nction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *punctiōn-em,* n. of action from *pungĕre, punct-* to prick. Cf. F. *ponction* (16th c. Calvin, Paré), Sp. *punzion,* It. *punzione.*] The action or an act of pricking or puncturing; a prick, a puncture. Also *fig.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. I. xv. 106 For the cure of synnowes hurte by punction. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 53 b, A punccion and pricke of hys synfull conscyence. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 254 Its Emetick quality..can proceed from nothing but a punction made in the stomach 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 99 The Punction of Plants, and the Pruning of Vines.

b. A pricking sensation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 With bitinge payn, with continuall punctions 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 202 Goats cheese also represseth all dolors and punctions. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 387/2 A Punction, or Punctious feeling.

†**Pu·nctious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec.: see -OUS.] Of the nature of a 'punction'; pricking.

1688 [see prec. b].

Punctist (pʊˈŋktist). [f. L. *punctum* POINT + -IST.] One who holds the vowel-points in the Hebrew Scriptures to be authoritative.

1859 T. S. HENDERSON *Mem. F. Henderson* iii. 118 *note,* Mr. Henderson..had become a punctist before 1811, though he never went to the full-length of the writer above-mentioned, who vindicated even for the pause-accents 'the signature of a divine hand'.

Punctiuncle. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *punctiuncula,* dim. of *punctio.*] A very minute or trifling point.

1874 F. HALL in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 328 All the punctiuncles of the Quinquarticular Controversy.

†**Pu·nctive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. L. *punctum* point + -IVE.] In quot. app. Making straight for a point.

1612 R. DABORNE *Chr. turn'd Turke* I. i, Who like a ship vnman'd..doth seeme to make a course Direct and punctiue, till we see it dash Against some prouder Sylla.

Puncto, obs. var. of PUNTO[1].

Punctograph (pʊˈŋktǒgraf). *Surg.* [ad. G. *punktograph,* f. L. *punct-um* point: see -GRAPH.] An instrument for ascertaining the precise position of a foreign body imbedded in the bodily tissues.

[1902 *Lancet* 4 May 1292/1 For the surgical localisation of foreign bodies, such as bullets embedded in the tissues, he [Dr. Rosenthal of Munich] had, in conjunction with Surgeon-General Professor von Angerer, devised an instrument called the 'punktograph'.]

Punctorious (pʊŋktōˈrĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. **punctōri-us* (in *punctōrium* a piercing instrument) + -OUS.] Having the quality or property of pricking or puncturing. So †**Pu·nctory** *a. Obs.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 273 Sting not punctorious. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 432 Paine if punctory, is in the membranes; if pulsatorie in the arteries.

Punctual (pʊˈŋktuăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *punctuāl-is* (Grosseteste *c* 1210), f. L. *punctu-s* (*u-* stem) a pricking, a point: see -AL. Cf. F. *ponctuel* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. †**1.** *Surg.* **a.** Of the nature of a point or puncture: = PUNCTAL *a.* a. **b.** Used for making punctures, sharp-pointed, as a cautery or other surgical instrument. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 271 Sum men maken punctual cauterijs in þe maner of a cros vpon dindimum, & þan afterward helib it vp. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P iij, The fourth [cautery] is named punctuall, which hath the poynte sclendre and rounde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b/1 We may, in steade of the crooked lancet, vse our punctuall instrument.

II. †**2.** Of, pertaining to, or made by, a point or dot; of or belonging to punctuation. *Obs. rare.*

1609 J. DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 54 If you finde two Semibreefe Rests after a perfect Breefe, it shall remaine perfect, vnlesse punctuall Diuision come betweene. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. Introd. § 2 His days, months, and years, as the stops and punctual marks in the records of duties performed.

b. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to a point: as *punctual co-ordinates,* the co-ordinates of a point.

†**3.** Of the nature of or resembling a point or speck; small, minute (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 8 Many may be well seene in the passages of government and policie, which are to seeke in little and punctuall occasions. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Punctuall,* small, or of no great force. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1647) 154 The infinitenesse of punctuall occurrences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII 23 This Earth a spot, a graine, An Atom, with the Firmament compar'd And all her numberd Starrs, that seem to rowle Spaces incomprehensible..meerly to officiate light Round this opacous Earth, this punctual spot.

†b. as *sb.* A minute point, a subtlety. *rare.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Tri. over Death* xii, Let the..schools these punctualls Of wills, all good, or bad, or neuter diss.

III. †**4.** Bearing directly on the point; to the point, to the purpose, apposite, apt. *Obs.*

1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels* Wks. 1879 I. 680/2 It is so punctual, and hath such reference and respect unto the received conceits. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Punctuall,..*short, and direct to the purpose 1629 PRYNNE *Ch. Eng.* 59 Nothing can be more full and punctuall to our present conclusion. 1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 347 If a man would compile a story..for the demonstration of Providence, could he frame a more punctuall one?

b. Express, direct; explicit, definite. *arch.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 33 The sea is full of monsters. Innumerable and almost incredible are the relations of Travellers in this punctuall demonstration 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg.* Pref. 5 Saint Augustine is punctuall, that the severall Latine Translations in his time, could not be numbred. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 179 A plain and punctual testimony. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. I. III. 169 The Polack King..left his Dominions shared by punctual bequest among his five sons.

IV. **5.** Exact in every point; precise, accurate. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 536 If any do not find so punctual an agreement as hee expects 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* IV. H 2 b, Be nimble then: and tell me punctuall truth. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 8 Those predictions have had their punctuall accomplishment. 1752 SIR H. BEAUMONT *Crito* 5, I should as soon think of dissecting a Rainbow, as of forming grave and punctual Notions of Beauty. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss. Philos.*, etc. 436 The punctual accuracy of our statement.

b. Of time or date: Exact or precise. Now *rare* or *arch.* Cf. 8.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ix. (1647) 183 About this time (though we find not the punctuall date thereof) happened the death of Reinoldus Fredericks. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινη* II. 130 We doe not binde..ourselves to a precise and punctual instant. 1720 WHEATLEY *Ch. of Eng. Man's Comp.* § 23 As to the punctual time when the posture of kneeling [at Holy Communion] first began, it is hard to determine. 1826-7 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 258 Nothing obliges the poet (like the painter) to concentrate his picture into one punctual instant of time.

c. Occurring at a precise point of time; exactly or aptly timed; timely *rare.*

1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX. xx. (1623) 974 Sir William Stanley Lord Chamberlain to King Henry (by whose punctuall reuolt from K. Richard he had principally achieued the crown). 1816 WORDSW. *Ode Thanksgiving Day* I, Hail, orient Conqueror of gloomy Night! Whether thy punctual visitations smite The haughty towers where monarchs dwell; Or [etc.].

d. Of or belonging to a precise place. *rare.*

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 610 The human nature unto which I felt That I belonged..Was not a punctual presence, but a spirit Diffused through time and space. 1843 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. 1859 XII. 10 Whereas human nature has ever been prone to the superstition of local consecrations..it is the usage of God to hallow such remembrances by removing..all traces of their punctual identities.

†**6.** Dealing with a matter point by point; minute, detailed, circumstantial. (Often with mixture of sense 5.) *Obs.*

1628 P. SMART (*title*) The Vanitie and Downe-fall of Svperstitious Popish Ceremonies, A Sermon containing not onely an Historical relation of all those severall Popish Ceremonies and practises.., But likewise a punctual confutation of them. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) 40 A punctual relation of all the circumstances. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund.* IV. v. 108 Having given a punctual topographical description of Anthony Zote's house.

V. **7.** (Of persons, or their actions or attributes.) Attentive to, or insisting upon, points or details of conduct; punctilious.

a. Strictly or minutely observant of ceremony or convention; formal, ceremonious. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1609 [implied in PUNCTUALLY *adv.* 5]. 1618 WITHER *Motto Nec Curo* Juvenil. (1633) 560 Stand upon their points of honour so As if their Credit had an overthrow ..if in ought they misse Wherein the accomplisht Gallant punctuall is. 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. 1. III. 280 It was one of the most punctual coronations since the Conquest. 1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Pict. Lov* D v, [He] gives his words such a punctuall stiffe pronunciation 1702 *Eng. Theophrast* 110 To have to do with a punctual, finical fop. 1725 C. PITT *Vida's Art Poetry* II. (1726) 39 So much on punctual niceties they stand. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Serapion* Poems 344 A hard cold man of punctual face.

b. Strictly or minutely observant of rule, principle, or obligation; attentive to duty; strict, precise, particular, scrupulous. Now *rare* or *arch.* exc. as implied in 8.

1598 [implied in PUNCTUALLY *adv.* 5]. 1625 BACON *Apophth.* § 294 A gentleman that was punctual of his word 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 44 We are not altogether so punctual as the French, in observing the lawes of Comedy 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 373 What these command, Those execute with Speed, and punctual Care. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv 37 His punctual discharge of his duties.

c. Precise, accurate, exact, careful of details (in statement or action). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. I. 332 Cid Hamete, the most punctuall Searcher of the very moats of this true History. 1636 POCKLINGTON *Sunday no Sabbath* (1637) 22 S. Nyssen is more punctuall and cleere: the Lords day (saith he) begins at cockcrowing. 1728 POPE *Dunc.*, *M. Scriblerus on Title* (1743) I. 39 *n*, That accurate and punctual man of letters. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. I. 190 *n.*, The punctual contemporaneous Collector has named him with his pen.

8. *spec.* Exactly observant of an appointed time; up to time, in good time; not late. (Also of actions.) The prevailing current sense.

In *punctual to* this sense is a contextual use of 7 b.

1675 NEVILE tr. *Machiavelli's Marr. Belphegor* Wks. 527 He borrowed mony ..but he was not over-punctual to his day. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. x, *Mask.* Madam, you will be ready? *Cyn.* I will be punctual to the minute. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1766) II. 41 He [Sir E. Godfrey] was a punctual man to good hours: so his servants were amazed when he did not come home. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 127 The undeviating and punctual sun. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i, Every body was punctual, every body in their best looks. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I. 54, I do wish you would be more punctual.

†**Pu·nctualist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who discusses or treats of points of conduct or ceremony.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. i. Wks. 1851 III. 152 Bilson hath decipher'd us all the galanteries of Signore and Monsignore, and Monsieur as circumstantially as any punctualist of Casteel, Naples, or Fountain Bleau could have don.

Punctuality (pɒŋktiu,æ·lĭti). [f. PUNCTUAL + -ITY. Cf. med.L. *punctuālitās* (Wyclif 1361); F. *ponctualité* (1629 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. The quality or character of being punctual (in various senses), or an instance of this.

1. Exactness, accuracy, precision; regularity; minuteness; preciseness; circumstantialness. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlvii. 313 To recount with all the punctualitie, & truth that he vsually doth. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, I have..With curious punctuality set down, To a hair's-breadth, how low a new-stamp'd courtier May vail to a country gentleman. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 62 ¶ 9, I can relate, with great punctuality, the lives of all the last race of wits and beauties. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v, St. Mark, with his usual punctuality, notes that they [the Gadarene swine] were 'about two thousand'.

†**b.** (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of precision or accuracy; a small point, a nicety, a detail. *Obs.*

1661 FELL *Dr. Hammond* 95 His Memory, 'twas..faithful to things and business, but unwillingly retaining the contexture and punctualities of words. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. i. 140 Which Punctualities..did not so much conduce to preserve the Text. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 12 She understands good Breeding to a Punctuality. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 44, I kept no Journal... Therefore I am sensible that many Punctualities are here wanting.

2. Formality, ceremoniousness; formal style: = PUNCTILIO 5 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, The state were miserable if the Court had none Of her owne breede..With forme and punctuallity to receiue Stranger Embassadours. 1742 AKENSIDE *Let. to Dyson* Poems (1845) 15 Those precisenesses of form and punctuality. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to B. Langton* 6 May in *Boswell*, Your own elegance of manners, and punctuality of complaisance.

†**b.** (with *pl.*) = PUNCTILIO 5. *Obs.*

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 88 All punctuallities are vaine if unusefull, and foolish if harmfull. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 ¶ 1 He that too long observes nice punctualities.

3. Precise observance of rule or obligation; strictness in the performance of duty; scrupulousness. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 169 Those that..hereafter should serve other Princes with that punctuality as Sophronio had done. 1689 D. GRANVILLE in *Surtees Misc.* (1858) 95, I did faithfully, and with as much punctuallity as I was able, discharge those trusts. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III. x. 406 The resolution of the English at the fire, and their trustiness and punctuality elsewhere, was the general subject of conversation. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* II. ix. 185 Scrupulous punctuality in all his engagements.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of strictness in conduct; a point of duty or right. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 74 There were so many circumstances that might tempt and lead them from the exact punctualities of a sincere conveyer. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 70 ¶ 5 Ready to exact the utmost punctualities of right, and to consider every man that fails in any part of his duty, as without conscience. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 131 What..must have been the feelings of the Hebrew, when told that all his punctualities had been thrown away?

4. Exact observance of an appointed time; the fact or habit of being in good time. (The prevailing current sense.)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, *Joseph.* O, madam, punctuality is a species of constancy—a very unfashionable custom among ladies. 1849–50 W. IRVING *Mahomet* viii. (1853) 29 The troops..summoned..arrived at the appointed time with a punctuality recorded by the Arabian chroniclers as miraculous. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xlv, She is always a pattern of punctuality.

5. The character of a geometrical point; the fact of having position but no magnitude. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Cult.* 230 The very possibility of unspaciality or punctuality must be inferred as negative instances from indeterminate extension and movement.

II. 6. *pl.* Particulars or characteristics of punctuation. *nonce-use.*

1825 LAMB *Let. old Gentlem.* Wks. 1870 III. 306 He must be a thorough master of vernacular orthography, with an insight into the accentualities and punctualities of modern Saxon, or English.

Punctually (pɒ·ŋktiuăli), *adv.* [f. PUNCTUAL + -LY [2].] In a punctual manner.

†**1.** By or as by pricking; in the way of puncture, or (*fig.*) of compunction. *Obs. rare.*

1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* 134 'They were pricked in their heart'. *Marg.* The word in the originall signifieth to vexe, rent, and wound punctually. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* ii. 37 Punctually pricked and pierced.

†**2.** To the point, directly; explicitly, expressly; definitely, with direct aim, point-blank. *Obs.*

Quot. 1570 appears to belong here.

1570 BP. LESLEY *Let.* 15 Jan. in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. 67 For the retiring of her forces puntyvally for lack of aid. 1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Colos.* ii. 19 It is a most happy ability to speak punctually, directly to the point. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 152 Christ our Master punctually and expressly doth call for excellent Fruits of his Desciples. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Pref., This pestilent and perilous Libel, which punctually leveleth at the ruin and fate of his Highness. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 68 Shooting punctually, Levill by a dispart 206. Paces.

3. Precisely, exactly, accurately, in every point or detail. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. viii. 450 A kinde of writing with small stones, by meanes whereof, they learne punctually the words they desire to know by heart. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 240 The Question is so punctually stated..that there is no possibility of any subterfuge left. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* App., M.'s Wks. I. 69 Had the Memorandum been punctually dated. 1887 STEVENSON *Bks. which influenced me* Wks. 1895 III. 284 To understand that he is not punctually right, nor those from whom he differs absolutely wrong.

†**4.** Point by point; in detail; minutely, circumstantially. (Often with mixture of sense 3.)

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 533, I should now punctually search the seuerall Authors, and Inuenters of Lawes, amongst different Nations..but that would bee too long. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xx, This Chapter cannot punctually be answer'd without more repetitions than now can be excusable. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 31 The Papal Brief being read, and Jetzer Examined punctually of all his Confession. *a* 1741 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 26 He told me this Dream so punctually.

5. With careful attention to, or insistence upon, points or details of conduct; with strict observance of rule or obligation; strictly, scrupulously, carefully, punctiliously. Now *rare* exc. as in 6.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 117 The other officers will more punctuallie performe their dutie. 1609 OVERBURY *St. France* (1626) 28 No men stand more punctually vpon their Honours in matter of Valour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 251 The people..dealt very fairly and punctually with us in all their agreements and bargains. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 538 Never was resolution more punctually observed. 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 78 Cæsar..found..that his orders for preparations had been punctually obeyed.

6. With strict observance of the appointed time; at the precise time. (Now the prevailing sense.)

In the early quots. contextual, the sense being really 3 or 5.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 161 All those..who were sent for, appeared punctually at the hour that was assigned them. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 54 The Heavenly Bodies ..punctually come about in the same Periods to the hundredth part of a Minute. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* II. (1845) I. 18 [He] sends them up punctually by the time. 1896 SIR J. RIGBY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 614/2 If the instalments were not punctually paid, the building society would come down on the property. *Mod.* You can't expect the trains to arrive punctually on Christmas Eve.

Pu·nctualness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = PUNCTUALITY (in quots., in senses 1, 3).

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlviii. 318 That you may see the punctualnesse and good maners of my Husband. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. viii. (1821) 265, I will not here dispute the punctualness of these traditions..though I doubt not but the main scope of them is true. 1690 MARLBOROUGH in Wolseley *Life* (1894) II. 165 Nobody..shall with more punctuallness observe them [orders]. 1711 FELTON *On Classics* (1718) 94 The most Literal Translation of the Scriptures..is generally the best; and the same Punctualness which debaseth other Writings, preserveth the Spirit and Majesty of the Sacred Text.

†**Pu·nctuary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late or med.L. *punctuārius*, f. *punctu-s* pointing, point + -ARY.] Depending upon the Masoretic or other pointing of the Hebrew text of Scripture.

[1575 SIXTUS SENENSIS *Biblioth. Sancta* I. 168/1 Στιγματικη, sine Punctuaria exponendi Methodus.] 1657 W. MORICE *Cœna quasi* Κοινη II. 129, I perceive Sixtus Senensis ..was deceived, when telling us of a Stygmatical or punctuary interpretation of Scripture, he addes, that it is peculiar to the Hebrews.

Punctuate (pɒ·ŋktiu,eˈt), *v.* [f. med L. *punctuāre* (Du Cange) to prick, point, appoint, etc., whence It. *puntuare*, F. *ponctuer* (*c* 1500), f. L. *punctu-s* (*u*-stem) pointing, point.]

†**1.** *trans.* (?) To point out, note. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* IV. ix. (vol. I) 331 You haue set such a luster upon that great City, and haue punctuated vnto me so many remarkeable things, and nouelties thereof, in the Letter you pleased to send me.

2. *Nat. Hist.* To mark with points or dots, esp. with small depressions resembling punctures. (? Usually in pa. pple.: see also PUNCTUATED 1, and PUNCTATE, -ED.) *rare.*

(?) 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 105 A large white flower, the base and centre of which is..punctuated on the top with little..cavities, in which the seeds grow.

3. To insert the stops or punctuation-marks in (a sentence, etc.); to mark or divide with points or stops. Formerly *to point* (POINT *v.*[1] 3). Also *absol.*

1818 TODD, *To Punctuate*, to distinguish by pointing. 1841 [see PUNCTUATED 2]. 1848 *Where to Stop, and Why* 3 Some men punctuate according to vague ideas of sense [etc.]. 1884 P. ALLARDYCE *How to Punctuate* 52 All rhetorical questions are not thus punctuated. 1902 DE VINNE *Correct Compos.* 246 A knowledge of grammar is of great value in enabling a compositor to punctuate properly.

b. *fig.* †(*a*) To put a 'period' or stop to; to interrupt so as to bring to a close (*obs.*). (*b*) To interrupt at intervals (as a speech) by exclamations, etc.; to intersperse or 'dot' *with.*

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 29 June, I am glad you have come in to punctuate my discourse, which I fear has gone on for an hour without any stop at all. 1882 *Standard* 17 Mar. 3/1 That speech [Mr. Forster's] was..punctuated throughout with cries of 'Release the suspects'. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 111 Mr. Gladstone's speech was an expansion of his postcard, punctuated by cheers. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9/4 The Miramar links are long and well punctuated with difficult hazards.

4. To give point to; to emphasize, accentuate.

1883 TALMAGE in *Chr. Globe* 829/2 Telling the Custom House officer, 'There is nothing in that trunk but wearing apparel', and putting a 5 dol. gold piece in his hand to punctuate the statement. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Dec. 501 To punctuate his perjury he added this remark.

Pu·nctuate, *a. Nat. Hist.* = next, 1.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pu·nctuated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED [1].]

1. Marked with, or composed of, dots; dotted: = PUNCTATE 1. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.*)

1818 [see PUNCTUATE *v.* 2]. 1821–34 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) III. i. 393 The pleura in the state of acute inflammation presents a punctuated redness. 1893 TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 173 The mesoblastic somite boundaries indicated with punctuated lines.

2. Having the punctuation marks or stops inserted.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 128/1 It must not be supposed that those [stops] which are usually inserted even in well punctuated books are sufficient [as a guide to reading].

‖**Punctuatim** (pɒŋktiu,ēˈ·tim), *adv.* [mod. L., f. *punctu-s* point, after *verbatim*, *literatim*.] **a.** 'Point for point'; with exact agreement in every point or detail; **b.** with exact correspondence of punctuation.

1623 T. POWELL *Attourn. Acad.* 166 The Originall must..be so exactly set downe and drawn, that all the following Processe and proceeding, may be tyed to agree with it *punctuatim.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim*, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point.

Punctuation (pɒŋktiu,ēˈ·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *punctuātiōn-em*, n. of action from *punctuāre* to PUNCTUATE. Cf. F. *ponctuation* (1540 in Hatz.-D.).]

†**1.** The pointing of the psalms; the pause at the mediation. *Obs. rare.*

a 1539 in *Archaeologia* XLVII. 56 Your dyvyne seruice to be treateably song..with good pause and punctuation. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 18 *note*, The punctuation of the Psalms in the English Psalter, where a colon is constantly placed in the middle of a verse,..expresses this *Mediatio*, or breath-place.

2. The insertion of the vowel (and other) points in writing Hebrew and other Semitic languages (or those using a Semitic alphabet); the system of such points: = POINTING *vbl sb.*[1] 2 b.

1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 230 The punctuation of the Hebrew Text was an invention of the Masorites. *Ibid.* 272. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 93/1 It is now generally considered..that the whole system of punctuation was first introduced by the Masorites. 1870 J. F. SMITH *Ewald's Heb. Gram.* 37 There was formed gradually in the Massoretic schools..a set of reading signs..the so-called punctuation. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 600/1 A means of preserving not merely the consonants of this text but the exact punctuation and intonation of the synagogue.

3. The practice, art, method, or system of inserting points or 'stops' to aid the sense, in writing or printing; division of written or printed matter into sentences, clauses, etc. by means of points or stops. The ordinary sense.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref. (1675) 13 That there pass no mistakes of the punctuation. For..if the stops be omitted, or misplaced, it does..oftentimes quite spoil the sense. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 263 The expectation of a settled Punctuation is in vain, since no rules of prevailing authority have been yet established. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 389 Punctuation is a modern art. The ancients were entirely unacquainted with the use of our commas, colons, &c. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 248 *note*, On the punctuation of this..verse [Rom. ix. 5] a great controversy has arisen. 1895 W. A. COPINGER *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. ii. 113 As to punctuation..the *Lactantius*, printed at Subiaco in 1465, has a full point, colon, and note of interrogation.

b. *transf.* Observance, in reading or speaking, of the pauses, as indicated by the points or stops.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* V. xvi. 489 They were enjoined to pay the most scrupulous attention to punctuation...They often read the Fables of Æsop. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. ii. 25 The good woman's talk ..rambled on in an unintermitting stream, unbroken by much punctuation.

†**4.** The action (or result) of marking by pricking or puncturing. *Obs. rare.*

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 390 The punctuation which the natives call tattow.

5. *Nat. Hist.* = PUNCTATION 2.

1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 107 The elytra exhibit very coarse punctuation.

6. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *punctuation mark.*

1860 PRESCOTT *Elect. Telegr.* 88 Forty-one indications, corresponding to the letters in the alphabet, the numerals, and punctuation-marks.

Hence **Punctua·tionist,** one who practises, studies, or treats of punctuation (sense 3).

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xii. 553 The line..may end in the middle of a phrase where the most lavish punctuationist could not bestow a comma.

Punctuative (pʊ·ŋktiuˌētiv), *a.* [f. as PUNCTUATE *v.* + -IVE: see -ATIVE.] Of, pertaining to, or serving for punctuation (sense 3).

1855 J. RUSH *Philos. Hum. Voice* viii. (ed. 4) 154 The nature, or, if I may so call it, the punctuative intonation of this feeble cadence is such, that the ear allows a speaker either to pause after it, or to proceed in his discourse. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* II. ii. 45 The note of interrogation is unknown in their punctuative system. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 187 The punctuative particles [in Corean]..giving in words the force of the comma, the colon, and the period.

Punctuator (pʊ ŋktiuˌētəɹ). [a. med.L. *punctuātor*, agent-n. f. *punctuāre* to PUNCTUATE.] One who punctuates.

1. *Heb. Gram.* = PUNCTATOR.

1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 255 The word..being without points was ambiguous, or capable of two significations, of which the one was followed by the translator, the other by the punctuators. 1880 W. ROBERTSON SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 600/1 (*Hebrew Lang.*) The work of the punctuators was perhaps completed in the 7th century.

2. One who inserts the points or stops in writing or printing.

1846 WORCESTER, *Punctuator*, one who punctuates; punctuist. *S. Phelps.* 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 713/2 The sadly unintelligent punctuator of the *Times*.

†**Pu·nctuist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *punctu-s* pointing + -IST.] = prec.

1836 SMART, *Punctuist*, one skilled in punctuation. 1853 J. OWEN (of Thrussington) *Comm. Hebr.* App. 372 To connect 'forty years' with 'grieved', was the work of the Punctuists, and this mistake the Apostle corrected.

Punctulate (pʊ ŋktiŭlēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *punctulāt-us*, f. *punctulum* (see PUNCTULE), after *punctum*, *punctāt-us*.] Marked or studded with punctules; minutely punctate.

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 237 Thorax quadrate, disk punctulate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 309 Fruit black, punctulate.

Pu·nctulated (-ētėd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] †**a.** Consisting of small points or dots; dotted. *Obs.* **b.** *Nat. Hist*, etc. = prec.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xxxi. 280 A perpetual *Porticus*, noted with three Lines, of which the middle is punctulated or made by points. *Ibid.* 281 The middle line, viz. that which is punctulated drawn through the midst of this walk. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 140 The Basis of this [stone] is flat and striated, the Ridges between the Striæ being punctulated. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 242 Elytra..thickly, finely, and distinctly punctulated.

Punctulation (pʊŋktiulē·ʃən). *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [f. mod.L. *punctulāt-us* after prec. ppl. adj. + -ATION.] The condition of being punctulate; minute punctation; also *concr.* a number or mass of punctules.

1801 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 292 The..darker coloured places in the punctulations. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 244 The..less opacity of the elytra and abdomen, and the deeper and wider punctulation of the latter. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vii. 119 Glossy scales..ornamented with a very minute punctulation.

Punctule (pʊ·ŋktiul). Also in Lat. form **punctulum** (pʊ·ŋktiŭlŏm), pl. **-a.** [ad. L. *punctul-um*, dim. of *punctum* point.] A small point; *Nat. Hist.*, etc., a small punctum.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 82 What is this unto the vast frame of the whole Vniverse, but *punctulum*, such an insensible Point? 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. v iii. 405 And what is the earth and the ambient air with respect to the immensity of the universe? It is a point, a punctule.

‖ **Punctum** (pʊ·ŋktŏm). Pl. **puncta.** [L. 'point', orig. neuter of *punctus*, pa. pple. of *pungĕre* to prick: cf. POINT *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A point, in various figurative senses. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 33 Mongst the quadruplicitie Of elementall essence, *Terra* is but thought To be a *punctum* squared to the rest. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 4 (1622) 298 God is that *Punctum*,. from whom, euery Creature. doth proceede; .and vnto whom, they be destinated. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Knowl. God* II v, The punctum of which [assertion] lies in this, that in our Christ, God and man are become one person. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 95 Which sentence is a Species of discrete Quantity, that has no permanent *punctum*.

†**2.** A (geometrical) point: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 18.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxii, Like a Piramide, lessening it selfe by degrees, till it grows at last to a *punctum*, to a nothing. 1735 H. WALPOLE *Let. to R. West* 9 Nov., They plod on in the same eternal round, with their whole view confined to a punctum, *cujus nulla est pars*.

†**b.** A mere point of time, an instant: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 7. *Obs.*

1682 BOYLE *2nd Pt. Contn. New Exp.* v. viii, I cast a flie into it, which died in one punctum of time.

†**3.** A chief or main point (see POINT *sb.*[1] A. 5), as opposed to *punctilio* (PUNCTILIO 4). *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 2 Though not the Punctilio's, yet the Puncta's the full points.

4. *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* A minute rounded mark or visible object; a speck, dot; a minute rounded spot of colour, or of elevation or depression (esp. the latter), upon a surface: = POINT *sb.*[1] A. 2.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicina* 195 The least Creature that we can see without the help of Art, is a Mite, it resembling a little white *Punctum* or Point. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 104 The dark puncta of the petals and capsules afford this essential oil. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 245 In many of the hawkmoths..it [the skin of the pupa] is covered with impressed puncta. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 478 These papules..often disclose a central punctum.

b. *Punctum lachrymale*, pl. *puncta lachrymālia* (also *lachrymal punctum*, or simply *punctum*), the minute orifice of each of the two lachrymal canals at the corner of the eye. *Punctum saliens* (cf. SALIENT *a.* 3), the first trace of the heart in an embryo, appearing as a pulsating point or speck.

For the origin of the latter cf. Aristotle *Hist. Anim.* VI. iii. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ σημεῖον πηδᾷ καὶ κινεῖται.

[1651 HARVEY *De Generat. Animalium* 49 Apparet punctum sanguineum saliens, quod jam movetur (ait Aristoteles).]

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Lachrymale punctum*, an Hole made in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes to the Nostrils. *Ibid.* s.v., In the growth of an Egg you see a little Speck or Cloud, . which growing gradually thicker, acquires a kind of slimy Matter, in the middle whereof you see first this *Punctum saliens* (a little Speck that seems to leap). 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 243 The steel pipe was passed into the inferior punctum. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* July 169 To discover the origin of the *punctum saliens* in the incubated egg.

5. In mediæval music. **a.** (See quots.)

[1879 HELMORE *Plainsong* 8 The Point (Punctum), having the value of a short note (*i. e.* a Semibreve).] 1901 H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 116 The *punctum* or old grave accent, which signified a descending note, and the *virga* or old acute accent, which was used when the note ascended..The *virga* became the *longa*..and the *punctum* the *brevis*..of Discant. 1905 *Gram. Plainsong* 12 There are three forms of the single note: the square note or punctum, the tailed note, or virga, and the diamond.

b. A kind of inflexion used in singing collects, etc.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Rom. Rite* 304 When the Prayer concludes with *Qui vivis* or *Qui tecum*, the Punctum only is used, as above in *Spiritus Sancte Deus*.

†**Punctuo·sity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as if from a L. **punctuō-sus* or Eng. **punctuous* (cf. Sp. *puntuoso*) + -ITY.] = PUNCTUALITY 1.

1733 *Shelton's Quix.* IV. vi. 43 (Dublin ed.) To recount with all the Punctuosity [*edd.* 1620, 1652, etc., punctualitie; Sp. *puntualidad*] and Truth that he usually doth.

Puncturation (pʊŋktiŭrē·ʃən). [n. of action f. PUNCTURE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. The action or operation of puncturing; in quot. 1733 in reference to a pricking sensation.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 5 (1734) 197 Headachs either behind or over the Eyes, like a Puncturation. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 167 Mr. Squire, in place of the puncturation of Volckmann..prefers to scarify the skin with regular linear parallel incisions.

2. *Nat. Hist.* The condition of being punctured, pitted, or dotted; = PUNCTATION 2, PUNCTUATION 5. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Puncture (pʊ·ŋktiŭɹ), *sb.* [ad. L. *punctūra* prick, puncture (Celsus), f. *punct-*, ppl. stem of *pungĕre* to prick: see -URE.]

1. An act, or the action, of pricking; a prick; perforation with a sharp-pointed instrument or object; in recent use *spec.* an accidental perforation of a pneumatic tire, as of a bicycle.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 If þat he be woundid in þe heed eiþer haue ony puncture of ony senewe. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 98 The pressure of my haires, or the puncture of my heart, stands at the seruice of your sollide perfections. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II iii. 75 The Loadstone of Laurentius Guascus, wherewith..whatsoever needles..were touched, the wounds and punctures made thereby, were never felt. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg.* 157 The king of Denmark,..afflicted with a dropsical disorder, underwent..the operation of the puncture. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. v. xxiii, A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladders. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 153 The galls were the produce of the puncture of an insect. 1893 *Cycling* 28 Jan 48/3 The specially thick outer cover renders burst or puncture practically impossible.

b. *fig.* A 'pricking'.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* II. ii. 132 Although he feels no sensual punctures and natural sharpnesses of desire. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) III. 114 Henry felt the puncture of a want which even Emma could not accommodate.

†**c.** A sensation of pricking; a pricking pain. *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 ¶ 4 Our Africanus lives in the continual Puncture of aching Bones and poisoned Juices.

2. A mark, hole, or wound made by pricking.

1565 J. HALLE tr. *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 4 If there be any Puncture in the sinewes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xii. 251 The female Aspe hath foure, but the male two teeth, whereby it left this impression, or double puncture behinde it. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 391 His corpulence, his colour, and his punctures [tattoo-marks]..were very distinguishing marks of his rank. 1821 CRAIG in *Lect. Drawing* vii. 398 Making new scratches or punctures with the etching-needle. 1896 *Daily News* 27 June 8/4 The cyclist wrestling with a compound puncture and a refractory lamp.

†**b.** *Bot.* A prickly point on a surface. *Obs.*

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 385 *Scabrum*, rough, covered with rigid Punctures raised above the Surface.

c. *Zool.* A minute rounded pit or depression in a surface, as if made by pricking: cf. PUNCTUM 4.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**3.** The pricking part, the point. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 A hollowe knife...The puncture or poyncte of the same.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in reference to pneumatic tires, or to surgery).

1893 *Cycling* 15 July 445/3 The Puncture-Proof Pneumatic Company's trade-mark. *Ibid.* 448/2 By all means have puncture proof tubes. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 160 The study of puncture pyrexia [i.e pyrexia produced by puncture of certain portions of the cerebral cortex]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Aug. 377 The puncture needle is then passed through the skin. 1907 *Daily Chron* 12 Oct. 9/4 As an outcome of the plethora of cheap tyres attention has been re-directed towards puncture-preventing devices.

Hence **Pu·nctureless** *a*, free from punctures; that cannot be punctured.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Punctureless*, in *entom*, without punctures; smooth. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 7 May 7/5 He rides a peculiar wheel with punctureless tyre.

Pu·ncture, *v.* [f. prec sb.]

1. *trans.* To subject to puncture; to pierce with a sharp point; to prick; to perforate: esp. in *Surgery.* Also said of the instrument.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* V. 350 With that he drew a lancet in his rage, To puncture the still supplicating sage. 1793 WELDON (*title*) On puncturing the bladder. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 112 When a large artery is only punctured, and not completely cut through. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 2/1, I punctured the tire within one mile of the start.

b. *spec.* To mark (the skin) with punctures; to tattoo.

1784 *Cook's Voy.* II ix. 176 They differ in being of a darker colour, with a fiercer aspect, and differently punctured. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. vi, His bare, brawny throat was punctured with sundry devices. 1859 J. C. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* (1874) 5 All the Britons punctured their bodies.

c. *Nat. Hist.* To mark with spots or dots resembling punctures: chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1847 [see *puncturing* below]. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* vi. 82 The Narwal. is of a grey-white colour, punctured with many white spots.

d. *fig.* To 'prick'.

1896 *Nation* (N.Y) 25 June 497/2 A few of the fallacies.. which Prof. Nicholson punctures. 1908 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 633 [He] may touch [him]. with satire and even puncture him with epithet.

2. To make (a hole, etc.) by pricking.

1831, 1865 [see PUNCTURED 2]. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 701 If a hole is punctured by a fine needle in the bladder.

3. *pass.* and *intr.* or *absol.* To get a puncture: said of a pneumatic tire, or *transf.* of the cycle or rider. *colloq.*

1893 *Cycling* 15 Apr. 226/3 It was agreed that whoever punctured stood drinks round. *Ibid.* 1 July 401 I'm punctured! Have you got a repairing outfit? 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 3/2 During the last few years I have only punctured twice on the road.

Hence **Pu·ncturing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot., marking as with punctures, punctation), and *ppl. a.*

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 233 Variable..in the more or less frequent puncturing of the thorax. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 385 Keeping up a little pressure on the wound after the puncturing instrument has been withdrawn

Punctured (pʊ ŋktiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Pricked, pierced, perforated. Also *fig.*

1672 R. VEEL *New Court Songs* 6 In vain the Surgeon does apply Soft Balsom to a punctur'd Heart. 1797 ABERNETHY *Surg. & Phys. Ess.* III 97 One of the punctured places ulcerated. 1896 WELLS *Wheels Chance* ix. 62 Just then the other man in brown appeared. wheeling his punctured machine. 1898 BURR *Bicycle Repairing* ix. 135 To fix a burst casing and a punctured tube.

2. Made by puncturing; composed of punctures.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 301 A punctured wound, penetrating the side of the œsophagus. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* III. (1833) 43 The punctured pattern usually worked..round the edges of that garment [a shroud]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* i. *note*, William of Malmesbury, sub anno 1066..says that the English 'adorned their skins with punctured designs'. 1908 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 516/3 The ornamentation of these beakers consists of small punctured dots arranged in parallel lines.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Marked with dots resembling punctures; punctate. 1860 [see PUNCTURE *v.* 1 c].

Pund, Pundar, obs. ff. POIND, POINDER.

Pund, -age, obs. or dial. ff. POUND, -AGE.

Punder, obs. f. PONDER, POUNDER.

Pundfald, obs. Sc. form of PINFOLD.

†**Pundela·n.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. Derivation and sense unknown: app. some kind of strong place.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 159 Sekyrly now may 3e se Be tane the starkest pundelan, That ewyr 3our lyff-tyme 3e saw tane.

†**Pundi·grion.** *Obs. rare.* [app. related, either as earlier form or derivative, to PUN *sb.*[1], q. v.] A pun, a quibble.

1676 R. L'ESTRANGE *Counsellor Manner's Last Legacy* xvi. (1710) 23 Quibble, pun, punnet, pundigrion, of which fifteen will not make up one single jest. [Cf. *c* 1680–90 W. BLUNDELL in *Cavalier's Note Book* (1880) 185 Quibble, pun, punnet, pundigrion...I find these words in Counsellor Manners' last legacy, printed 1676.] 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 103 Many..will lose their friend rather than their jest, or their quibble, pun, punnet or pundigrion. 1820 — *Wesley* I.

493 Thomas Adams had as honest a love of quips, quirks, puns, punnets, and pundigrions as Fuller the Worthy himself.

‖ **Pundit** (pʊ'ndit). Also 7 **pendet**, 8 **pundeet**, 9 **pundet**, **pandit**. [a. Hindī *paṇḍit*:—Skr. *paṇḍita* learned, skilled; as sb., a learned man. So Pg. *pandito*, *pŏdito* (16–17th c.), F. *pandit*, formerly *pandite*, *-decte*.] A learned Hindu; one versed in Sanskrit and in the philosophy, religion, and jurisprudence of India.

The *Pundit of the Supreme Court* (in India) was a Hindu Law-Officer, whose duty it was to advise the English Judges when needful on questions of Hindu Law. The office became extinct on the constitution of the 'High Court' in 1862. In Anglo-Indian use, *pundit* is applied also to a native Indian, trained in the use of instruments, and employed to survey regions beyond the British frontier and inaccessible to Europeans. 'The *Pundit* who brought so much fame on the title was the late Nain Singh, C.S.I.' (Yule.)

1672 H. O. tr. *Coutn. Bernier's Emp. Mogol* III. 159 Their first study is of the Hanscrit, which, is a Language..not known but by the Pendets. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 146 Into Places of Trust and Authority he puts only Brachmins, or their Substitutes, viz. Pundits..for Physicians. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 60 The Pundits or Bramin lawyers, still speak the original language in which these ordinances were composed. 1792 T. Maurice *Ind. Antiq.* I. Pref. 87 In an ancient Shaster..translated by Colonel Dow's pundeet. 1837 Miss Maitland *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 86 Then there is the Pundit, or principal Hindoo law expounder—a Bramin. 1882 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. v. 119 All our great Sanskrit Scholars..used to work..with a Pandit at each elbow, instead of the grammar and dictionary.

b. *transf.* A learned expert or teacher. (*colloq.* and *humorous.*)

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* III. 73 For English pundets condescend Th' observatory to ascend. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 296 A point upon which the doctors of etiquette and the pundits of refinement will differ. 1896 Saintsbury *Hist. 19th Cent. Lit.* v. 213 Hallam..an honoured pundit and champion of the Whig party.

Hence **Pu'nditly** *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), in the manner of a pundit, in a learned way; **Pu'nditship**, the position or office of a pundit; Hindu scholarship.

1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 94 Also punditly, theoretically, by a careful comparison of all the Staverows. 1873 F. Hall in *Scribner's Mag.* VI. 464 The shallowness of contemporary Punditship.

Pundlar[1], *local.* Also 7 **poundlar**, 7–9 **pundler**. [Altered form of ON. *pundari* steelyard, f. *pund* Pound *sb.*[1] (weight).] The name given in Orkney and Shetland to the steelyard or Danish balance with movable fulcrum.

1628 in G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* App. (1805) 473 That every pundlar be justed and made equal with the King's pundlar. 1693 Wallace *Orkney* 93 *Pundler*, a Beam marked with the marks of their weight, which hath a stone on the one end, and a Hook at the other end for hinging up the Cassie [basket]. 1898 *Shetl. News* 26 Mar. (E. D. D.) From very early times it [the Bysmar] was with the Pundlar the universal steelyard, or weighing machine of Scandinavia.

Pundlar[2], variant of Poindlar *Sc. Obs.*

Pundle (pʊ'nd'l). [Origin obscure: cf. *bundle*.]

†**1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*, *? dial.*

1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Pundle*, as 'She is a very Pundle', *i. e.* an ill shap'd and ill dress'd Creature. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, *Pundle*, a short and fat woman. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.]

2. Local name for the wigeon. *? Obs.*

[Cf. *Pandle-whew*, s. v. Pandle.]

Pundler, var. Poindlar *Sc. Obs.*, Pundlar[1].

‖ **Pundonor** (*pundonō r*). [Sp. *pundonor*, contr. of *punto de honor* point of honour.]

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 205 The Spaniards do so much stand upon their pundonores. *a* 1648 — *Hen. VIII* (1683) 234 And this was the end of the Cartels and Pundonnores betwixt these two great Princes. 1829 W. Irving *Granada* I. xxxvi. 330 They stood not much upon the pundonor and high punctilio.

Pundre, obs. form of Ponder, Pounder.

Pune, var. Poon, East Indian tree.

Punee, pu'nee, puney, obs. ff. Puisne, Puny.

Punee, punese, -eze, obs. ff. Punaise.

†**Pung**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [OE. *pung* = NFris. *pung*, MLG. *punge*, MDu. *pong*, *pongh*, LG., Du. dial. *pung*, Flem. *ponk*; OHG. **pfung*, *fung* (in *scazfung*); ON. *pungr* (Sw., Da. *pung*); Goth. *puggs* a purse; cf. also med.L. *punga*, med Gr. πουγγή, πουγγίον a purse. See Bung *sb.*[2], and Spung.] A purse.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 391 *Cassidele*, pung. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1728, Y have the y-sent,..with gold a litel punge [*so also Laud MS.*], For thow hast yeris yonge.

Pung (pʊŋ), *sb.*[2] *U. S.* [Shortened from *tompung*, or (?) *tow-pung*, corruptions of an Indian word akin to Chippeway *odāhān*, *odābānak*, Montagnais *utāpān*, Abnaki *uda*ⁿ*ba*ⁿ*gan* 'instrument for drawing' or 'that on which something is drawn', the rude sledge on which Indians transport their goods. The same word in a northern Algonkin dialect has given the Canadian *tarbogin*, *tarbognay*, whence Toboggan.

See Trumbull in *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 1872, 25; Klein in *Herrig's Archiv*, 1876, LV. 455.]

A one-horse sleigh or sledge used in New England; also, a toboggan. (Loosely applied also to a two-horse sleigh.)

[1798 *Dennie's Farmer's Museum*, Roxbury..that famed town which sends to Boston Mart The gliding Tom Pung and the rattling cart.] 1840 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 359, I drove on to Hartford, sitting on top of the mail-bags, which were piled in an uncovered pung. 1851 F. Cooper *Pioneers* i. 15 *note*, The 'pung', or 'tow-pung', which is driven with a pole. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 24 Aug. 33/2 The wheeler..wound up by turning the pung upside down in a snowdrift.

b. (See quot.)

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 503/1 This old pung [here = boat: cf. Pungy] 'll do to carry home fish in a pinch.

Hence **Pung** *v. intr.*, to 'coast' on a sleigh, to toboggan.

1898 Howells *Mercy* I. xii, A gait which..exposed him to the ridicule of such small boys as observed his haste, in their intervals of punging...One who dropped from the runner of a sleigh..jeered him for the awkwardness with which he floundered out of its way in the deep snow.

Pung, Pungar, obs. ff. Punk *sb.*[1], Punger.

†**Punge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *pung-ĕre* to prick, puncture. Cf. *punje*, Punye *v.*]

1. *trans.* To prick, pierce; to push or drive with a pointed instrument, to goad.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 567 Þey punged hym furþe þurgh euery slogh. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* IX. 88 A pyk is in þe potent to punge a-doun þe wikkede. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* i. 7 Thei that pungeden [*gloss* or prickeden] him. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 502/1 This byrde..punged them with her beacke, plucked them by the skynne and fethers, and in all places hurted them.

2. To affect pungently; to cause to smart; to sting. Also *absol.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 295 [A nettle] by the Greeks sometimes called *Cnide*, because it punges mordaciously. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 7000 The smoak and soot of herbs and wood punge the eye.

Hence †**Pu'nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 5 In spittynge buffetynge and pungynge with the thornes. 1670 Maynwaring *Physician's Repos.* 90 Mixing alkalyes with acids, the acidity is destroyed, the punging quality is taken away.

Pungence (pʊ'nd*ʒ*ĕns). *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *pungent-em* Pungent: see -ence.] = next, 2.

1810 Crabbe *Borough* I. 86 Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far Bear the warm pungence of o'er-boiling tar.

Pungency (pʊ'nd*ʒ*ĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ency.] The quality of being pungent.

1. The quality or property of pricking; the fact of having a sharp point or points. *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Pungency*, a pricking, grieving or nipping. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 52 Oblong particles, angular and pointed, which may perchance exstimulate the Stomach, (by its netling pungency) like a heap of needles. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 407 Any Substance which by its Pungency can wound the Worms.

2. The quality of having a pungent smell or taste; such smell or taste itself; in more general sense, a stinging, irritant, or caustic property.

1676 Grew *Luctation Menstruums* i. § 11 The pungency of Ginger lyeth in a sulphureous and volatile Salt. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 295 The violent pungency of the slimy substance...If the smallest quantity but touch the skin..it burns it like hot oil. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 155 The air had a perceptible pungency upon inspiration. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 126 Carbonate of Ammonia should be..combined with syrup of tolu, liquorice or treacle, to soften its pungency.

b. *transf.* A stinging sensation, esp. of taste.

1792 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) III. 295 [*Agaricus lactifluus*] abounding with white milky juice, at first mild, but at length leaving a slight pungency in the throat.

3. *fig.* in various senses (see Pungent 2, 3): Keenness; eagerness, intensity of desire or other feeling; intense painfulness, poignancy; severity, incisiveness, causticity; piquancy.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 19 The pungency of forbidden lust is truely a thorne in the flesh. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 526 The pricks of conscience will..stimulate our resolution..; and their repeated pungency will produce effects that could not have been worked by strength. 1800 *Charac.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 37/1 Camoens beheld it with a pungency of grief which (etc.). *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 110 The large amount of truth contained in this bitter taunt increased its pungency.

Pungent (pʊ'nd*ʒ*ĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *pungent-em*, pr. pple. of *pung-ĕre* to pierce, prick; substituted for the earlier Poignant in many of its senses; cf. the intermediate Pugna(u)nt[2].]

1. Pricking, piercing, sharp-pointed. Now only in *Nat. Hist.*, e.g. of leaves having stiff sharp points or prickles, or of a part or organ having a sharp point or serving for puncture.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. i, Beneath it a blouddie Toe, betweene three Thornes pungent. 1606 Chapman *Gentleman Usher* II. i, A Rush which now your heeles doe lie on here..Was whilome vsed for a pungent speare. 1750 tr. *Mem. R. Acad. Surg. Paris* I. 75 Cutting or pungent instruments. 1787 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 359 Terminating in a very sharp-pointed pungent leaf. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 563 The pectoral [fin] has a pungent spine.

2. *fig.* (of pain or grief). Sharp, keen, acute, poignant; causing or inflicting sharp pain; keenly painful or distressing.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/2 The dolour not so pungent and sharp. 1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 325 Intolerably pungent grief and sorrow. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 5 With pungent Colic Pangs distress'd he'll roar. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 216 A very pungent Domestick Affliction. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s. v., Pain is said to be pungent, when it seems as if a pointed instrument were being forced into the..part.

b. Of appetite or desire: Keen, eager; piercing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1710 Bp. Bull *Serm.* IX. Wks. 1827 I. 226 To gratify a present pungent, languishing appetite. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 240 Hunger keen, and pungent Thirst of Blood. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* CXXXV, Burns, with pungent passionings Set in his eyes.

3. Keenly or strongly affecting the mind or feelings: with various shades of meaning (now usually with allusion to sense 4). †a. Pointed, telling, convincing. *Obs.*

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 194 Throw unwillingness to heare so pungent arguments, they were not insisted upon. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 25 Aug., A very good and pungent sermon..discoursing the necessity of restitution. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. vii. (1840) 260 That which is still more pungent in the case.

b. Sharp in reproof, trenchant, severe; biting, caustic, incisive, acrimonious, sarcastic, satirical.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wilts* (1840) III. 324 No author..hath so pungent passages against the pride and covetousness of the court of Rome. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 100 Satire..consisting..chiefly in a sharp and pungent manner of speech. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. viii. 266 His conversations and his letters..seem to have been occasionally free and pungent. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 363 A few pungent epigrams.

c. Exciting keen interest or curiosity; mentally stimulating; piquant.

1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 118 Every amusement and all literature become more pungent. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxiii, She was pungent, and had taste, and spirit, and flavour in her.

d. Exciting or stimulating to the senses. *rare.*

1879 G. Allen *Col. Sense* xii. 232 Red is the pungent and stimulative colour,..green is the restful and reparative colour.

4. Affecting the organs of smell or taste (or the skin, etc.) with a sensation resembling that produced by pricking; of the nature of such smell, taste, or sensation; penetrating and irritant.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 92 Ground-pine..a small creeping plant..of a pungent sent. 1675 Grew *Disc. Tasts* iii. § 11 *Cortex Winteranus*..is very Pungent upon the Tongue. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* 102 Pungent radish, biting infant's tongue. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 103 A white vapour, exceedingly acrid and pungent. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 36 Chlorine and sodium are elements, the former a pungent gas.

b. (*Path.*) Said of the fevered skin.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 722 If..the skin be still hotter..and more pungent to the touch. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 93 The skin [in pneumonia] is dry and pungent.

5. as *sb.* (or *absol.*) A pungent substance; an irritant, esp. of the nerves of taste.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 447 External and internal pungents. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* iv. (1864) 85 Capsicum-pepper bushes, and lemon-trees; the one supplying the pungent, the other the acid, for sauce to..fish.

Hence **Pungently** *adv.*, in a pungent manner; with pungency; **Pungentness**, pungency (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* ii, As you very properly and pungently remark, poor Egan is a spoon. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Mother Rigby's Pipe* i, The pungently aromatic smoke. 1883 Villari *Machiavelli* IV. x. 207 His verses are often satirical and pungently vivacious.

Punger (pʊ'ŋ*ʒ*əɹ). Now *dial.* Also 7 **pungar**. [Of uncertain origin: has been conjectured to represent, in some way, Gr. πάγουρος, L. *pagūrus*, Fr. *pagure* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The large edible crab, *Cancer pagurus.*

1586 Bright *Melanch.* vi. 28 The softer shel, or crustie are cray fish, the crab, the lobster, the punger. 1611 Cotgr., *Carbasse*, the Crab-fish tearmed a Pungar. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. v. iv. 120 The Claw of the Punger, or the Velvet-Crab, called Pagurus. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph., Com.* I. 215 Their food was young pungers. 1830 tr. *Aristoph., Knights* 76 They ate pungers instead of medic grass.

Pungi, Hindu nose-flute: see Poogye.

†**Pu'ngitive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *pungitīv-us* (Du Cange), irreg. f. L. *pung-ĕre* to prick, after *fugitīv-us*, etc., instead of the regular L. form **punctīv-us*, not found. So F. *pongitif*, 16th c. in Paré (Littré).] Having a pricking or stinging quality; sharp, keen, pungent.

c 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 229 Angrie as ony Serpent venemous, Richt pungitiue with wordis odious. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. v, Thame to reserue fra rewmes pungitiue. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 93 The pungitiue pricke of necessity. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* iv. 48 Through their acidity they are rendred vellicating and pungitive. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 133 It abounds with a smart pungitive, volatile Salt.

Hence †**Pu'ngitively** *adv. Obs.*, in a stimulating manner.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 400 The priest was to be possessed of a copy of the law, that he might observe it punctually for his owne selfe. Not onely so, Sir, but pungitively for others.

Pungled (pʊ ŋg'ld), *a. dial.* [Origin uncertain.] **a.** Shrivelled or shrunken, as grain.

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 297 Wheat, from mildew, or other cause, not being plump grained, is said to be pungled —sometimes pingled. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. East Ang.*, *Pungled*, shrivelled and become tough; as winter fruit overkept, but not turned rotten; also grain shrivelled with heat or disease. *a* 1856 T. W. Harris *Insects injur. to Veg.* (1862) 235 The *Thrips cerealium*, sometimes infests wheat,

in Europe, to a great extent... It is supposed to suck out the juices of the seed, thus causing the latter to shrink, and become what the English farmers call pungled.

b. Pinched, or pecuniarily embarrassed.

1881 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-Bk., Pungled*, embarrassed in money matters. 'If Mr. — had a large income he would not be so pungled as he is'.

Pungy (pʌ·ŋi). *U. S. local.* [Origin obscure: cf. Pung *sb.*²] In Massachusetts, 'A small boat like a sharpey'; in Chesapeake Bay, A kind of fast-sailing schooner used in the oyster-trade; also, a canoe used in oyster-dredging. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1880 G. A. Townsend *T. Chesapeake* 29 They launched the pungy, not alone. 1891 W. K. Brooks *Amer. Oyster Cult* 166 The vast fleet of pungies and canoes. 1899 W. Churchill *R. Carvel* xi, The big ship was already sliding in the water as I leaped into my pungy.

Puniard, obs. form of Poniard.

Punic (piū·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **-yk**, 6 **-ik**, 7 **-ike**, **-icke**, **-ique**, **-icque**, 7–8 **-ick**. [ad. L. *Pūnicus*, earlier *Pœnicus*, f. *Pœnus* a Carthaginian; f. Gr. *Φοῖνιξ* Phœnician, Carthaginian; also purple. Cf. F. *punique* (15th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian. *Punic Wars*, the three wars between the Romans and Carthaginians waged between B.C. 264 and 146.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 46 Efter þe end of þe first punyk batall. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 89 Our countreymen name it Tartessos, the Carthaginians Gadir [*margin* Or Gadiz], which in the Punicke language signifieth the number of seven. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. v. 302 Complete dissolution of Roman morals began shortly after the Punic wars. 1908 P. E. More in *Hibbert Jrnl* Apr. 608 The Punic language was still spoken by the lower order.

b. † *Punic apple* (L. *Pūnicum mālum*, also absol. *Pūnicum*), the pomegranate; so † *punic-tree*. *Punic wax*: see quot. 1848.

[c 1440: see B. 1]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 398 The territorie of Carthage challengeth to it selfe the Punicke apple: some call it the Pomegranat. 1641 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Song Sol.* iv. i, Thy Cheeks like Punicke Apples are 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* x. 373 Soon as the punic-tree... Itself shall with its bloody blossoms cloathe. 1848 Wornum in *Lect. Paint.* 350 *note*, Punic wax (*cera Punica*) was the common yellow wax, purified and bleached by being boiled three times in sea-water, with a small quantity of nitre... This wax was the Greek substitute for oil in painters' colours.

c. Having the character attributed by the Romans to the Carthaginians; treacherous, perfidious. *Punic faith*: see Faith *sb.* 11 b.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. iv, Crueltie most savage and inhumane, falshood and trecherie more than Punicke. 1738 H. Brooke *Tasso's Jerus. Del.* II. (1810) 376/1 Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own; 'Tis Punic all, and to a proverb known! 1796 Burke *Reg. Peace* I Wks. VIII. 125 An invective against the ministry of Great Britain, their habitual frauds, their proverbial punick perfidy. 1853 W. Stirling *Cloister Life Chas. V* 237 Astonished that a commander of so much experience should have put any trust in the Punic promises of a Moor.

† 2. Purple; = Punicous. *Obs.*

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvi, Purpour colour, punik and skarlote hewis. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of W.* 296 A punick colour, that is, yellow drawing to a red.

B. *sb.* † 1. = *Punic apple*: see A. 1 b. *rare.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 951 Graffyng is tassure In hem of euery fruit—punyk & serue.

† 2. An inhabitant of Carthage, a Carthaginian.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 The Punikes called God, Bal, (from whence came those names Hannibal, Adherbal, and such like). 1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 13 The Punicks, the Sons of Cham, put in a Caveat.

3. The Carthaginian tongue, a Semitic language, an offshoot of Phœnician and allied to Hebrew.

1813 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 269 The Maltese is immediately derived from the modern Arabic, without any intervention from the Punic. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 646/2 Plautus... inserts in the *Pœnulus* whole passages in Punic.

† **Pu·nical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as Punic *a.* + -al.] = Punic *a.* In quot 1606 = Punic *a.* 2.

Punical pome = Punic apple: see Punic *a.* 1 b.

c 1430 Punical pome [see Pome *sb.* 1]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 21 From whiche tyme the batelles punicalle began to sprynge. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* Pref., Put in wryting by men that used the Punicall or els the Arabicke tonge. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 10 Men ranking themselves under stately standerts and punicall pinsels displayed.

So † **Pu·nican** [cf. L. *Pūnicānus*] = Punic *sb.* 2.

1595 *Polimanteia*, etc., sign. Y, You who haue surpassed the false punicane, gaining that brand of trecherie which once was Carthage due.

Punice, obs. f. Punaise (bed-bug), Punish.

Punicean (piuni·s-, -i·ʃĭən), *a.* [f. L. *pūnice-us* (see next) + -an.] = next: cf. Phœnician.

But in first quot. *fruit punicean* app. = *Punic apple.*

1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* v. 142 Fruit punicean From bended bough with maiden hand [she] had ta'en And eaten seven grains. *Ibid.* VIII. 212 Nisus, who, midst his hairs of honoured grey, One only tress punicean had. *Ibid.* 398 Forth from the rock welled the punicean blood.

Puniceous (piuni·ʃĭəs), *a.* Also 8 *erron.* **-ious**. [f. L. *pūnice-us* Punic; also red, purple-coloured (f. *Pūnic-us* Punic, with suffix *-eus*) + -ous.] Of a bright red, purplish-red, or reddish-yellow colour: cf. Phœniceous.

1730 Bailey (folio) *Punceous* (in Botan. Writ.) of a scarlet Colour. 1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxv. 212 To stimulate the flavour of the punicious fluid. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Puniceous*, in *entom.*, purplish-red or crimson; having the color of a pomegranate.

Punicin (piū·nisin). *Chem.* [See -in 1.]

† 1. [f. L. *pūnicum* pomegranate.] (See quots.)

1855 Garrod *Mat. Med.* 154 The root-bark [of the Granaceæ] contains... tannin, and a principle called *Punicine* has also been detected. 1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 746 *Punicin*, an acrid uncrystallisable substance obtained from the bark of the pomegranate tree.

2. [f. L. *pūnicus* purple.] The colouring matter obtained from the purple whelk (Purple *sb.* 3); the purple of the ancients.

1879 Schunck in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXV. 595 This colouring matter [formed by insolation from the chromogen of the mollusc] is not identical with indirubin or any known member of the indigo group, and it being, as I think, a substance *sui generis*, I propose to call it *Punicin*.

Punie, obs. form of Punaise, Puny.

Punily (piū·nili), *adv.* [f. Puny *a.* + -ly 2.] In a puny manner; weakly.

1775 H. Walpole *Let. to Conway* 22 Jan., Lord Rockingham, very punily, and the Duke of Richmond joined and supported the motion. 1827 W. Kennedy *Pitful Fancies* 85 The narrow shell In which the creeping creature man Loves punily to dwell.

Puniness (piū·ninės). Also 8 **punyness**. [f. Puny *a.* + -ness.] The state or quality of being puny; littleness and feebleness; pettiness.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Puniness*, Weakliness, Tenderness, Unthrivingness, spoken of Children. 1740 Cheyne *Eng. Regimen* 66 The Frequency of nervous... Distempers now, the Stuntedness, Punyness and Feebleness, so conspicuous among the better Sort. 1871 Morley *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1 (1878) 175 The same sense of the puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe.

Punish (pʌ·niʃ), *v.* Forms: see below. [a. F. *puniss-*, extended stem (in *punisse*, *punissant*, etc.: see -ish 2) of F. *punir*:—L. *pūnīre* to punish, in earlier L. *pœnīre*, f. *pœna* = Gr. *ποινή* fine, penalty, requital, punishment, Pain *sb.*¹]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4 **puniss-en**, **-yss-en**, **punyes**, **punich**, **punyzsh**, 4–5 **punysch(e**, **punnishe**, 4–6 **puny(s(e**, **-yssh(e**; 5 **punice**, **-yce**, **-ych**, **-es(c)h**, **pugnysshe**, *Sc.* **pwnys**, 5–6 **punysh**, 6 **punnysch**, **punis**, *Sc.* **punise**, **-isse**, **-eise**, **-eish**, **-eis(s**, **-ische**, **-yss**, **pwnis**, 6–**punish** (7 **punnich**).

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Hou he ssel his broþer chasti .oþer his seriont .. punissi. 1340 Ypunyssed [see B. 1 b]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 6 A sorowful gast, punyschand þe self for synne. *Ibid.* xxvi. 14 Suffire me noght forto fall swa that thou punyes me in hell. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4068 Punched at þe hardest. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A* III. 69 To punisschen [1377 punyschen] on pillories... Brewesters, Bakers. *c* 1375 Punyst [see B. 1]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 445 [Thei] moten be punyxshid. 1380 Punysshe [see B. 1 b]; punnishe [see B. 1 c]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7235 Therfore god shal him punyce; But me ne rekketh of no vyce 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 525 My lord of York hath dyvers straunge commissions fro the Kyng... to punych them by the fawtes to the Kyngs lawys. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 1264 Wallace with force pwnyst [thaim] rygorusly. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. xv. 40 That suche men be pugnysshed. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 22 Puness him for his deid culpabile. 1530 Palsgr. 670/2 That God punissheth them for their great vyce. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 257 For the whiche synnes he hath ben by me sore punyshyd. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 51 To punis al his inimis. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 90 And when hyt plesyth hym other wyse to punnysch vs, then we must lake. 1544 Punish [see B. 1]. 1562 Punisses [see B. 1 c]. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 9 He sal punyss... the writar. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 191 Without God puneis thair cruell vice. 1582 J. Hamilton *Cath. Traict. Epist.*, in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 78 The leuing God puneishit thame. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S.T.S.) I. 127 To punise offenderis. 1612 Pr. Chas. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 104, I deserve to be punniched for my ill fortune.

β. 4 **ponis**, **-esche**, 4–5 **-ysch(e**, 5 **-ysse**, **-yssh(e**, 5 6 **ponysh**, 6 **poynysse**.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 86 Bettir is þat þu For þis trespace be punyst nov, þan þar-fore þu be punyste sare, Quhare pardone sal be neuir mare 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 162 Alle thoo malefactores were punchid with iii. maner peynis; for thei were first drawe, than hange, and last brent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b, Crucifye and punysshe thy body with werkes of penaunce. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 8 Tenant in taile after possibylity of yssue extinct shall never bee punished of wast. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 144 'Tis against the Law of Nature, To punish the Innocent. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* II. xxxi. 306 The violators of the social duties are frequently punished by the success of their own wishes. 1884 S. R. Gardiner *Hist. Eng.* IX. lxxxviii. 12 The King was not without hope that some legal means of punishing them might be found.

b. To requite or visit (an offence, etc.) with a penalty inflicted on the offender; to inflict a penalty for (something).

1340 *Ayenb.* 74 Al þet hit vint ine þe zaule of gelte of dede, of speche, of þoȝte..., al uorbernþ and clenzeþ and þer byeþ ypunyssed, and awreke. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 408 God may not forȝete þis trespas but punysshe it in his tyme. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. Pref., The Athenyens...wold haue demaunded a kynge for to punysshe alle the euyll. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 56 Throw him was . Piracie puneist. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. i. 7 It is clear, that the right of punishing crimes against the law of nature... is in a state of mere nature vested in every individual. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 484 The spirit of the law ..was that no misdemeanour should be punished more severely than the most atrocious felonies.

c. *absol.* To inflict punishment.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 40 Upon þe ferþe synne God ceessiþ never to punnishe. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractats* i. (S.T.S.) I. 8 God punissis oftymes in ye samyn thing quhairin man offendis. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv 16 But I will punish home. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 9 God does not punish that way. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. vi. 180 To punish is properly an act of a superior to an inferior.

† 2. a. To fine (a person). b. To exact (money due) *from* a person. *Obs.*

1572 Huloet, To punish, *pecunia multare.* 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc. No. 18) App. 289 A desperate debte owinge by the chauncelere Shalkan was violentely puneshed from him and payd the Companye. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 819 He whose Dog..shall be found Unlawed, shall be punished Three Shillings.

3. *transf.* To handle severely; to inflict heavy damage, injury, or loss on. Also *absol.*

In various slang, colloquial, or jocular uses: as, To inflict severe blows upon (an opponent in a boxing match); to thrash, belabour, maul; extended to handling severely in other forms of contest (e. g. foothall, cricket, boat-racing); also, jocularly, to make a heavy 'inroad' on (a stock of provisions, wine, etc.), to consume or diminish severely; to urge (a horse) by severe application of whip or spur; in *dial.* or *colloquial* use, to cause pain or suffering to, to hurt; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 22 He lost his science after he had been a good deal punished *Ibid.* XLVIII. 187 In his prime no one could punish him. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 242 We..drank freely—punished his claret. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* xii. We punished her cellar too. 1848 — *Van. Fair* liii, He punished my champagne. 1856 H. H. Dixon *Post & Paddock* xii. 209 If a foolish lad punishes his beaten horse unnecessarily. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr Hunting* i 16 They [sc. sjamboks] are very tough and supple..and punish tremendously. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 384/3 Phlox divaricata is very pretty, but how the slugs and snails do punish it! 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The Oxonian's [bowling] was..severely punished, both batsmen scoring a 3 hit off one over. 1896 Doyle *Rodney Stone* xix, The smith, although he laughed at his own injuries, had none the less been severely punished.

Hence **Punished** (pʌ·niʃt) *ppl. a.*

c 1806 Sir R. Wilson *Cape Gd. Hope* in *Life* (1862) I. App. ix. 375 It is also remarked..that the backs of punished men require all the care and skill of the surgeon. 1866 S. B. James *Duty & Doctr.* (1871) 32 Evil is personified in a punished Satan.

Punishability (pʌnĭʃabi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity. So mod.F. *punissabilité* (in Littré).] The quality or fact of being punishable; punishableness.

1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* IV. xi. 404 Granting these two postulates, Punishability is amply vindicated. 1876 *Westm. Rev.* No. 98. 442 To inquire how the notion of Right and Wrong is linked to that of punishability.

Punishable (pʌ·niʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Punish *v.* + -able. Cf. F. *punissable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.] Liable to punishment; capable of being punished. a. Of a person.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. i, Tenauntes for terme of lyfe..be punysshable of waste by the statute...but at the comon lawe before that statute they were nat punysshable. 1699 Burnet *39 Art.* x. (1700) 117 No man is accountable, rewardable or punishable, but for that in which he acts freely. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 94, I think it is a pity these hags are not punishable by law. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* IV. iii. 408, I should be legally punishable if I omitted the act.

b. Of an offence: Entailing punishment.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 24 b, Wherfore emonge the Jewes, onely periury is punyshable. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* I. i, 'Tis more punishable in our house Than *scandalum magnatum*. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xvii. 278 It is not an offence punishable in a criminal way at the common law. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 637 An attempt was made to repress it, by treating it as a punishable offence.

Hence **Pu·nishableness**, the quality of being punishable; **Pu·nishably** *adv.*, in a punishable manner or to a punishable degree.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Punishableness*, Capableness or liableness to be punished. 1786 A. Gib *Sacr. Contempl.* 272 In respect of guilt or of punishableness. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 173 The guiltily and punishably poor. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph., Amos* v. 20 The soul is a witness to its own deathlessness, its own accountableness, its own punishableness.

Punisher (pʌ·niʃəɹ). Forms: 4 **punysere**, 6 *Sc.* **punissar**, **-er**; 4 **punyscher**, **-are**, 4–6

-ysher(e, 6– **punisher**; 4 **punser, punscher.** [f. PUNISH *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *punisseur* (14th c.), in OF. *punissere*, which may be the source.] One who punishes, one who inflicts a penalty.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 36 Noght trowand god punyschare of synnes. *Ibid.* l. 5 Rightwise punysere of syn. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 23 Helper, punscher [*v.rr.* punser, punyscher] of trespas. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 59 Ane rygorous punissar of our synnis. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 17/2 A Punisher of Impiety. **1747** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlv. 353 Not to say anything about my poor sister—she is her own punisher. **1861** LYTTON *Str. Story* xxii, He received the blow, drew forth his school-boy knife, and stabbed the punisher.

b. *Boxing slang.* A hard hitter.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 71 Smith was the heaviest man and a right-handed punisher. **1817** *Ibid.* L. 38 They are both active punishers, and a good battle is expected. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlvii, A fine fellow!—a severe punisher.

c. *transf.* A thing that hits one hard; a heavy or severe task.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 138, I had nearly fifty miles' road-work this day, which is a punisher.

Punishing (pɒ·niʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PUNISH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. PUNISH; an instance of this; punishment.

c **1375** *XI Pains of Hell* 222 in *O. E. Misc.* 217 Þis schal be here ponyschyng. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 737 Fore-þi I thole þis punysing. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 2 The punysshinges of god ben as abysmes without bottom. **1630** EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 271 The punishing of rogues and idle persons. **1659** MILTON *Civil Power* Wks. 1851 V. 317 He himself uses it to thir punishing. **1835** MARRYAT *Pirate* vi, You will see what effect your punishing may have upon him.

Punishing (pɒ·niʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PUNISH *v.* + -ING[2].] That punishes; chastising, punitive.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 8 Thi pouste punyesand be funden til all thi faas. **1624** T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 114 That the punishing Angell might passe over them. **1659** HAMMOND *On Ps. ciii.* 9, 10 Par. 506 He takes off his punishing hand again.

b. *slang* or *colloq.* Hard-hitting.

1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 69 With. clenched hands, firm, and of punishing size. **1866** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 427 Some punishing hitter of the opposite side has come in. **1894** *Daily News* 24 May 5/4 An accomplished wicket-keeper..and a punishing batsman.

Puniship, variant of PUNYSHIP *Obs.*

Punishment (pɒ·niʃmĕnt). Forms: see PUNISH *v.* [a. AF. *punisement* (13th c. in Britton) = OF. *punissement*, f. *punir* to PUNISH: see -MENT.]

1. The action of punishing or the fact of being punished; the infliction of a penalty in retribution for an offence; also, that which is inflicted as a penalty; a penalty imposed to ensure the application and enforcement of a law.

[**1292** BRITTON I. ix. § 1 Aukun plus simple punisement, solum la manere del fet.] **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. ix. 62 A wonder greuous thynge it semeth to me that.. he that hath mysdone shalle passe withoute punysshement. *c* **1450** *Cov. Myst.* xi. (Shaks. Soc.) 108 His endles punchement may nevyr sees. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 53 He was takyn to the vtmest peynys and ponissement of dethe. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. 7 He is the Lorde oure God, whose punyshmentes are thorow out all the worlde. *c* **1550** CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 29 How can ie flie from helles ponischment? **1631** MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 313 He desired that that Army..should take punishment of him for deceiuing the King. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. (1695) 192 We must, wherever we suppose a Law, suppose also some Reward or Punishment annexed to that Rule. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 40 Divine punishment is what men chiefly object against, and are most unwilling to allow. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 817 The rule now laid down is, that it is the crime and not the punishment, which makes a man infamous. **1875** J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* x. (1878) 31 There are punishments that are inflicted from without, and punishments that naturally and of necessity grow out of offences.

2. *slang* and *colloq.* Severe handling; belabouring, mauling; orig. that inflicted by a pugilist upon his opponent; extended to football, cricket, and other contests; pain, damage, or loss inflicted (without any retributive or judicial character) as in PUNISH *v.* 3; also *dial.* and *colloq.*, pain, suffering, misery: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 209 The heavy punishment in which Clift and some of the old school delighted, is very much gone out. **1860** *Times* 18 Apr. 9/4 After these tremendous rounds Sayers still came up fresh, and showed not half the awful marks of punishment visible all over Heenan. **1862** THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* iv, Tom Sayers could not take punishment more gaily than they do. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, Stopping to examine his arms and hands, as if to see what punishment he has received in the Fight. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 19 May, The punishment Hill [the bowler] was receiving caused Bates to relieve him at 26. **1884** *St. James' Gaz.* 11 Dec. 10/1 He can ride horse or camel from early morning till late at night without showing punishment. **1885** LD. WOLSELEY in *Times* 22 Jan. 5/4 While severe punishment was being inflicted on enemy by all other parts of square.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 120 All punishment drill is to be carried on in the Barrack-Yard or Drill-Ground. **1897** MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 35/2 He remembered the 'punishment cell', and descended the ladder, shrugging his shoulders. **1905** *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 34 The rule that a punishment-book should be kept was established in the Navy. *Ibid.*, Croker..told a young captain that the Admiralty did not like officers who had a long punishment-list.

† **Punishworthy,** *a. rare.* [irreg. f. PUNISH *v.* + WORTHY.] Deserving of punishment.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 403 All of you.. merit punishment.., but you indeed most..being the greatest, and therfore most vnfit to be ill, but ill beeing most punishworthy.

Punition (piunɪ·ʃən). Now *rare.* Forms: 5– **puni-**, (5 **pugny-**), 5–6 **puny-**, (6 *Sc.* **pwni-**); 5–6 **-cio(u)n, -cyon, -ssion, -ssyon,** (5 **-sshon**), 6 **sion,** etc., 6– **-tion.** [a. F. *punition* punishment (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *pūnītiōn-em*, n. of action from *pūnīre* to PUNISH.] The action of punishing; infliction of chastisement; punishment.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 276/1 The said merchantz, shall paie double the value of the Subsidee. wyth outen any other punicion. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 98 God shewed her gret punissyon for her pride. **1471** CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 449 Why amendest the not..for the pugnycion that thou hast suffred. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 23 Sair pwnitioun of Greikis dred scho. **1549** CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1576 Yet se if thou can cause him feare Goddes terrible punission. **1615** SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 109 The time after this life is for punition, not for purgation. **1657–83** EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 85 Means for the punition of tyrants, and the vices of men. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* II. 391 The doom of restitution and punition.

Hence **Puni·tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to or of the nature of punishment; whence **Puni·tionally** *adv.*

1824 BENTHAM *Mem.* Wks. 1843 X. 548 There should be no responsibility, punitional or compensational. **1826** — in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 494 Every lawyer. might and should be made punitionally and compensationally responsible.

Punitive (piū·nitiv), *a.* [a. F. *punitif, -ive* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *pūnītīv-us* (Bonaventura *c* 1260), f. L. *pūnīt-*, ppl. stem of *pūnīre* to PUNISH: see -IVE.] Awarding, inflicting, or involving punishment; retributive, punitory.

In early quots. freq. with *justice*; since 1880, commonly of a military expedition to chastise a savage people.

1624 BP. HALL *Serm. on Is.* xxxii. 17, Woe bee to them.. that, by the dam of their bribes, labour to stop the due course of punitive Iustice! **1695** J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 95 This punitive way of dealing with Achan. **1739** J. TRAPP *Right. over-much* (1758) 6 The utmost rigour of punitive justice. **1839** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. iv. § 2 ¶ 67 The legislative, punitive, and judiciary powers. **1881** *Times* 26 Sept. 5/1 Probably a punitive expedition will be undertaken next winter. **1897** *Lit. World* 22 Oct. 312/1 A British Punitive Expedition captured Benin City.

Hence **Pu·nitively** *adv.*, by way of punishment; **Pu·nitiveness,** punitive quality.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. i. (1868) 478 As if Christ were somehow punitively handled in our place. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Punitiveness*, punishing Nature or Quality. **1908** H. R. MACKINTOSH in *Hibbert Jrnl.* July 920 A similar inference as to the punitiveness of God.

Punitory (piū·nitəri), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **pūnītōrius*, f. L. *pūnītor* a punisher: see -ORY[2].] Inflicting or involving punishment; = PUNITIVE.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Punitory Interest*, is a Term in the Civil Law, for such Interest of Money as is given for Delay, or Breach of Trust. **1768** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 43 Of avoidable evils..some are prudential, such as labour, troubles, self-denials..; others punitory, which we draw upon ourselves by our ill conduct and wilful mismanagement. **1859** MILL *Liberty* v. 172 The preventive function of government..is far more liable to be abused, to the prejudice of liberty, than the punitory function. **1880** *Times* 31 Jan., It had been originally intended that the punitory expedition should have started in October.

Punk (pɒŋk), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *rare arch.* Forms: 6–7 **punck(e, 7 punke, punque,** (**pung**), 7–9 **punk.** [Appears *c* 1600; of unknown origin.] A prostitute, strumpet, harlot.

1596 LODGE *Incarn. Deuils* Wks. (Hunter. Soc.) IV. 69 He hath a Punck (as the pleasant Singer cals her). **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 179 She may be a Puncke: for many of them, are neither Maid, Widow, nor Wife. **1607** MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* III. i. E ij b, I may grace her with the name of a Curtizan, a Backslider, a Prostitution, or such a Toy, but when all comes to al tis but a plaine Pung. **1785** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R.A.'s* iii. Wks 1812 I. 84 Like a poor pilloried Punk he bawled. **1894** GLADSTONE *Horace's Odes* I. xxxv. 25 The fickle herd, the perjured punk, Fall off.

Comb. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iii, This is a trauell'd punque-master. **1789** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expostul. Ode* xvi. Wks. II. 249 If Empresses will Punk-like kiss and drink.

Hence † **Punk** *v. intr.*, to have to do with punks.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 212 We scorn to Punk, or to be drunk.

† **Punk,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. connected with PUNCH *sb.*[1] and *puncture.*] A punch.

1670 E. BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1198 They cut them out into round pieces with an Instrument like a Shomakers Punk.

Punk (pɒŋk), *sb.*[3] Chiefly *U.S.* [Of obscure origin. For the senses cf. FUNK *sb.*[1] 2, SPUNK.

Perh. N. Amer. Indian: cf. PUNKY *sb.* Some conjecture a clipt form of *spunk* 'touchwood, tinder' (in Stanyhurst 1582).]

1. Rotten wood, or a fungus growing on wood, used in a dry state for tinder; touchwood, amadou.

c **1707** J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 149 As the East-Indians use Moxa [in blistering], so these burn with Punk, which is the inward Part of the Excrescence or Exuberance of an Oak. **1756** J. BARTRAM in Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 206 They [Indians]..shoot red-hot iron slugs, or punk, into the roof, and fire the house. **1908** E. T. SETON *Two Little Sav.* III. viii. 321 Caleb worked on the hollow log.. With the hatchet he cleared out all the punk and splinters inside.

2. A composition that will smoulder when ignited, used to touch off fireworks.

1869 ALDRICH *Story of Bad Boy* 92 The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-headers, and punk warranted not to go out.

3. Chinese incense: cf. *joss-stick* (JOSS 3).

1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 10 May 5/8 The burning of innumerable sticks of bamboo punk, which sent forth a faint, sickening odor.

4. *Comb.*: **punk-box,** a tinder-box; **punk-knot,** a protuberance in wood, indicating inward decay (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **punk-oak,** the water oak, *Quercus aquatica*; **punk-wood** = sense 1.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 46 As soon would you be tempted to pull out your meerschaum and punk-box in a cathedral. **1883** E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 427/2 She opened a flint-and-tinder box, and struck a spark into the punk-wood.

‖ **Punkah, punka** (pɒ·ŋkă), *sb.* *E. Indies.* Forms: 7 **punkaw, panhah, panha,** (8 *erron.* **punker, -ar**), 9 (**pankah, phoonka**), **punk-ha, punkah, punka.** [a. Hindī *pankhā* a fan, orig. a hand-fan:—Skr. *pakshaka* fan, f. *paksha* wing.]

1. 'A portable fan, generally made from the leaf of the palmyra' (Yule and Burnell).

In first quot. erron., an attendant who fans with a punkah.

a **1625** W. FINCH *Observ.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* IV. IV. vi. 430 The King sits in his chaire of State, accompanied with his Children and chiefe Vizier. no other without calling daring to goe vp to him, saue only two Punkaw's to gather wind. **1672** H. O. tr. *Bernier's Gt. Mogul* III. *Dehli & Agra* 4 Having a servant or two to fan one by turns, with their great Panhahs or Fans. **1800** *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 336/2 Over her head was held a punkar. **1828** *Asiat. Costumes* 45 The punk-ha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra. **1834** [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* II. viii. 140 Fair hands were gently waving a punkah over my face. **1903** G. W. FORREST *Cities of India* v. 132 Punkas and water were brought.

2. A large swinging fan made of cloth stretched on a rectangular frame, suspended from the ceiling or rafters, and worked by a cord so as to agitate and freshen the air in hot weather.

Mentioned under the Arabic name *khaish* خيش or *mirwahat-al-khaish*, in 12th c., referred to 8th or 9th c.

1807 (Sept. 15) LD. MINTO in *Life & Lett.* (1880) 27 The punkah vibrates gently over my eyes. **1812** MAR. GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. India* 29 The punka (a large frame of wood covered with cloth)..is suspended over every table, and kept swinging, in order to freshen the air. **1842** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V 153/1 Strong brass hinge-hooks for punkahs. **1879** MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 41 The punkah is a straight board some two feet in width, and is put up diagonally across the centre of the room, hung from the ceiling or rafters by stout ropes: to this board is attached, by means of rings, a deep frill, or vallance, about eighteen inches in depth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *punkah-board, -cord, -fan, -fringe, -pulling, -rope*; **punkah-coolie,** a native Indian servant who works a punkah; also **punkah-wallah** [cf. *competition-wallah*, s.v. COMPETITION 3]; whence **punkah-wallahing** (*nonce-wd.*), the occupation of a punkah-wallah.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 245 The idea of the poor men paying for punkah coolies! **1864** TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 118 What well-regulated female can make dress an object in a society of a dozen people..; or music, when her audience consists of a Punkah-wallah and a Portuguese Ayah? **1870** J. W. KAYE *Sepoy War* v ii. II. 273 There were..none to pull the punkah-ropes. **1879** MRS. A. F. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 41 Punkah fringes, 20 R[upees]. *Ibid.*, The punkah boards and ropes are landlords' property. **1890** SARAH J. DUNCAN *Social Depart.* 259 He had never, in the whole course of his punkah-wallahing, been told to stop before. **1896** 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Flotsam* x, The servant..resumed his place at the punkah-cord **1904** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 637 There is no class of native here to accept punkah-pulling as an occupation.

Hence **Pu·nkah** *v.*, to fan with a punkah (*trans.* and *absol.*).

a **1625** W. FINCH *Observ.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* IV. IV. vi. 433 Portraitures of the King in state sitting amongst his women,..behind one punkawing, another holding his sword. **1859** LANG *Wand. India* 245 What would it cost to punkah the whole regiment during the hot season?

† **Punkatee·ro.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. PUNK *sb.*[1]; after such Sp. words as *mulatero* muleteer.] A purveyor of punks; a procurer, pander.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* IV. i. F ij, Punckes, punkateeroes, nags, hags, I will ban.

† **Pu·nker.** *Obs.* [f. PUNK *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ER[1].] One who frequents the company of punks.

1736 ADDISON tr. *Petronius Arbiter* 87 He was a great Punker, and nothing that wore a Cap came amiss to him.

Punker, obs. erron. f. PUNKAH.

† **Punke·tto.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. an arbitrary formation from *puncto*, PUNTO[1], with It. dim. ending *-etto.*] A minute point of behaviour.

1608 BEAUM. & FL. *Tri. Hon.* i, No more standing on your punctilios and punkettos of honour.

Punk-fist, corruption of PUCKFIST, associated with PUNK *sb.*[3] **1890** in *Cent. Dict.*

Punkin, U. S. dial. f. PUMPKIN.

† **Punkish,** *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PUNK *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Resembling a punk; meretricious.

1616 T. ADAMS *Plain-Dealing* (1861) I. 28 These punkish outsides beguile the needy traveller...Such a house is like a painted whore; it hath a fair cheek, but rotten lungs.

† **Pu·nkling.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -LING[1].] A little or young punk.

a 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Squiring puncks and punckstings up and down the city.

Punky (pʌ·ŋki), *sb. U.S. local.* Also **punkie.** [See quot. 1794, and cf. Lenape, *ponk, punk,* light ashes, dust, powder, *pongus* sand-fly, *ponxu* full of sand-flies.] A minute fly or midge, common in some parts of the north-eastern States of America, which bites severely. Also *attrib.*

[1794 G. H. LOSKIEL *Mission Indians N. Amer.* III. 79 The most troublesome plague..especially in passing thro' the woods, was a kind of insect, called by the Indians *Ponk*, or Living Ashes.] 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 308/2 Hands tingling from punkie bites. 1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 642 Sandy beaches or gravelly points are liable to swarm with midges or punkies.

Punky (pʌ·ŋki), *a.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. PUNK *sb.*[3] + -Y.] Containing, or of the nature of, punk or touchwood; of fire, smouldering.

a 1876 H. BUSHNELL in *Life & Lett.* x. (1880) 209 The fire is punky and only smokes. 1880 *Northwest. Lumberman* 24 Jan., For punky knots the general rule is to allow the whole scale of the log for defects. *Ibid.*, A buyer should be allowed .one-half the scale of the punky log.

Punler, variant of POINDLAR *Sc. Obs.*

Punless, Punlet: see after PUN *sb.*[1]

Pu·nnable, *a.* [f. PUN *v.*[1]] Capable of being punned upon; susceptible of puns.

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* I. xv, It was a punable word, but he could not make it tell. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 2/1 The Browns, Whites, Blacks, Greens, Longs, Shorts, Smiths, Finches, and all the hosts who own punnable names.

Punnage: see after PUN *sb.*[1]

Punne, obs. form of *pun,* POUND *v.*[1]

Punner[1] (pʌ·nəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. PUN *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who makes puns; a punster.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, A paltry old fashion'd wit and punner of the last age. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 561 Alsop..hath been Quibler and Punner in ordinary to the dissenting party. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Oct., The greatest punner of this town next myself.

Punner[2] (pʌ·nəɹ). [f. PUN *v.*[2]: a variant of POUNDER *sb.*[2]] One who or that which puns or rams earth, etc.; *spec.* a tool for ramming earth about a post or the like. Hence **punner-bar,** a punner and crow-bar combined.

1611 [see POUNDER *sb.*[1] 2]. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 193 The 'punner bar' should invariably accompany Marshall's borer. *Ibid.* 194 The upper end of this is tapered down to the form of a chisel, with the point tempered to deal with stones,. the lower end,..shaped like a punner, is employed for ramming and consolidating the soil around the pole. *Ibid.* 196 The hole [in which a pole is set] should not be hastily filled up, but ample time be given to the punners to do their share of the work.

† Punnet[1]. *Obs. rare.* [app. a dim. of PUN *sb.*[1]] ? A little pun. 1676-1820 [see PUNDIGRION]

Punnet[2] (pʌ·nɛt). *local.* Also **punnit.** [Of obscure origin: perh. f. *pun,* dial. for POUND *sb.*[1] + ET.] A small round shallow chip basket, used chiefly for fruit or vegetables. Less correctly = POTTLE[1] 2.

1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* Index, *Punnet,* a small flat basket from four to twelve inches in diameter, and one to two inches deep, formed of split wood or shavings of timber. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxxix, Baskets of flowers—being punnets borrowed from the market-garden. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 The high and conical [bonnets]..suggest strawberry punnets turned upside down upon the head. 1906 *Spectator* 29 Sept. 437/1 Thin paper lining a frail punnet where Bay filberts woodland-brown.

b. *Comb.,* as *punnet-crowned, -shaped* adjs.

1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/4 Some of the new hats have high, punnet-shaped crowns. *Ibid.* 4 July 9/2 Punnet-crowned bonnets were the principal wear.

Hence **Pu·nneted** *ppl. a.,* packed in punnets.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 12/1 The Perth strawberry crops are heavy, and for the first time large quantities of punneted berries are to be sent down South.

Punnic, -ical, Punnigram: see PUN *sb.*[1]

Punning (pʌ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PUN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The making of puns.

1670 [see PUN *v.*[1] 1]. 1690 NORRIS *Refl. Cond. Hum. Life* (1691) 58 This great Mystery of Disputation is nothing else but a meer Tossing of Words backward and forward, sometimes without any meaning, which is Canting; and sometimes with more Meanings than one, which is Punning. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P 1 That [false wit] which consists in a Jingle of Words, and is comprehended under the general Name of Punning. 1719 SWIFT *Art of Punning* Wks. (1841) II. 413 Punning is a virtue that most effectually promotes the end of good fellowship, which is laughing. 1791 *Gentl Mag.* 26/1 During the reigns of James and .. Charles, punning was the language of the Pulpit as well as of the Court. 1864 *Round Table* 18 June 12/1 Philadelphia has a world-wide reputation for punning. To be a Philadelphian is to be a born punster.

Punning, *vbl. sb.*[2], stamping: see PUN *v.*[2]

Punning (pʌ·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PUN *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That puns or makes puns.

1683 DRYDEN & SOAME tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* II. *Epigram,* A Corporation of dull Punning Drolls. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 378 Such as have nothing to recommend them but a punning jingle of words. 1879 A. H. SAYCE in *Academy* 23 The Tyrrhenians, whom only a punning etymology made Tyrseni.

Hence **Pu·nningly** *adv.,* in a punning manner; with a pun or play on words.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 32/2 Endemon punningly demands from what information Mr. Steevens has framed his dogmatic opinion. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iii, The Plebeian 'Court of Cassation', as Camille might punningly name it, has done its work. 1893 *Times* 6 May 17/1 A picture punningly named 'Reflections'—shows a wide stretch of shore—with a donkey standing in the midst.

Punnology: see after PUN *sb.*[1]

Punque, obs. form of PUNK *sb.*[1]

† Punquette. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *punque,* PUNK *sb.*[1]] ? A little or young punk. So † Punquetto. (One of the forms may be a misprint.)

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, To his Cocatrice or Punquetto, halfe a dozen Taffata gownes or Sattin Kirtles. 1610 — *Alch.* II. i, You shall start vp yong Vice-royes, And haue your punques, and punquettes [*printed* punquettees].

Punsch(e, obs. form of PUNCH *v.*[1]

Punscheown, -ion, obs. ff. PUNCHEON[1].

† Punse. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **punce.** [Variant of PULSE *sb.*[1]; ? through association with *punse,* POUNCE *v.,* to beat.] = PULSE *sb.*[1]

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 274 My vaines with brangling like to brek—My punsis lap with pith. *Ibid.* 977 Thy punsis renuncis All kynd of quiet rest. *a* 1600 — *Misc. Poems* xliv. 31, I quake for feir—my puncis lope.

Punse, punss, obs. (Sc.) and dial. ff. POUNCE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Punsh, Punsh(i)on, -s(i)oun, -son, -soune, obs. ff. PUNCH *v.*[1], PUNCHEON[1] and [2].

Punster (pʌ·nstəɹ). [f. PUN *v.*[1] + -STER.] A professed maker of puns; one addicted to or skilled in punning. (In first quot., a quibbler.)

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, To be a Theme for legal Punsters, and Quibblers by the Statute. to discompose the gravity of the Bench. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 P 2 That learned Monarch [James I] was himself a tolerable Punnster. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 471 [Jane, the King's Professor of Divinity] was so unfortunate as to have a name which was an excellent mark for the learned punsters of his University. Several epigrams were written on the double-faced Janus.

Hence **Pu·nstress** (*nonce-wd.*), a female punster.

1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xxi. 279 Anne..is a decided punstress.

Punt (pʌnt), *sb.*[1] [OE. *punt* (in 10–11th c. glossaries), ad. L. *ponto* a kind of Gallic transport (Caes. *B. C.* III. 29), also a floating bridge, a pontoon (Gellius *a* 175, Ausonius, Digest); in later sense referred to L. *pons, pontem* bridge. Cf. also MDu. *ponte,* Du. *pont* fem., 'ferry-boat, pontoon', MLG. *punte, punto,* LG. *punte, piunto* ferry-boat, mud-boat, repr. the same L. word.

OE. *punt* was, from its vocalization, prob. an ancient word, representing a survival of the Latin word in Britain; but it may have been only in local use, in which also it seems to have continued during the ME. period, though no example has yet been noted. But *punt-boat* is found in the Maldon (Essex) Records of date 1500 as a current word, and it is noteworthy that the literary use begins with Phil. Holland, a native of that county, who in his translations uses it, evidently as a familiar term, to render various L. words, e.g. *linter, navis, ratis, alveus, arbor cavata.*]

1. A flat-bottomed shallow boat, broad and square at both ends; formerly used widely as a name for a raft, dug-out, river ferry-boat, float, lighter, etc.; also = PONTOON 2; now *spec.,* a boat of this kind propelled by means of a long pole thrust against the bottom of the river, or shallow water (see quot. 1892).

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 166/2 *Pontonium,* punt. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* ibid 181/31 *Pontonium,* flyte. *Caudex,* punt...*Trabaria,* anbyme scip. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 287/33 *Pontonium,* flyte. *Trabaria,* i. *caudex,* punt, *i. pontonium.*

1500, 1552 [in *pontebots,* etc.: see 3]. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 10 a/2 *Lintres sunt nauiculæ fluuiales, ex arbore cauata factæ,* as puntes or troughes be. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. ix. 589 Much ado he [Fulvius] had, for the great scarcitie of timber & wood, to make punts [*rates*] and boats for to set over his armie. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1294 She searched for them in a bote or punt made of papyr reed [*ἐν βαρίδι παπυρίνῃ*]. 1615 J. R. *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 Fishing, which now we use in crayers and punts. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 40 The Emperour (who yet had never greater vessell than a Punt or Yaugh upon the Danuby). 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 322 One large float with sides to it, like a punt or ferry-boat. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv b, Punts are a sort of oblong flat-bottomed boats ..used by shipwrights and caulkers. 1789 PORTLOCK *Voy.* xi, 228 The carpenter, assisted by the cooper and three other hands, began to build a punt of twelve feet long, six feet wide, and about three feet deep. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* I. 14 Lighters, Barges, and Punts employed in the trade of the river Thames. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor,* etc. 156 Procuring a boat, usually called a punt, and fixing it at some little distance from the shore, they fling their lines and quietly seize the finny prey. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 28 The ships, so called, of Philippe de Valois' fleet were little else than punts of very great length, carrying one mast and a sail, but about fifteen hundred men. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, A man cutting sedges in a punt in the lode. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xx. 289 It was a fine day, and we resolved to go out in a punt. 1892 *Rowing Almanac* 206 (Rules for Punting, Thames Punting Club) A punt is a flat-bottomed craft without stem, keel, or stern-post, and the width at each end must be at least one-half of the width at the widest part.

† 2. An ingot, shaped with two square ends like a punt. *Obs.*

1895 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 2/1 'Punts' [of silver]..weighing upwards of 4629 ounces, and of the value of about £700.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *punt-boat, -builder;* **punt-fisher,** one who fishes from a punt; so **punt-fishing; punt-gun,** a gun used for shooting water-fowl from a punt; so **punt-gunner, punt-gunning; punt-pole,** the long pole used in propelling a punt; **punt-shooter, -shooting** = *punt-gunner, -gunning*; **punt-stick** (*U.S.*) = *punt-pole*; **punt-well,** a well in a fishing-punt in which to deposit fish.

1500 *Maldon Crt.-rolls* (Bundle 59, No. 3), De Roberto Jacobbe pro custum. 11 *pontebots et pro bigis xiid. 1552 (Dec. 4) *Admir. Court, Libels,* Bundle 21, No. 64 (Valuation at Lowestoft) Finding there flowr punte boots and a cocke bote .. did .. vallew the sayed puncte boote[s] and cocke bote at twelve pounds tenn shillings. 1849 J. FORBES *Phys. Holiday.* i. (1850) 3 He sins .. worse than the *punt-fisher. 1816 COL. HAWKER *Instr. Sportsmen* (1824) 354 The barrel of a *punt-gun .. should . be about seventy or eighty pounds weight. 1886 WAINGHAM & GALLWEY *Shooting* (Badminton) II. 276 Double-barrelled Punt Gun Bore 1¼ in ; weight, 200 lbs.; length 9 ft. 6 in. 1892 C. R. B. BARRETT *Essex* 29 The punt-gun was hoisted out from the little cabin. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2754 Colonel Hawker was the first *punt gunner in Great Britain. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 2/2 A man needs to be uncommonly strong and hardy to pursue *punt-gunning without endangering his health. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xx. (1894) 165 Unable to reach the bottom with the spear she had used as a *punt-pole in the shallower water. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/1 *Punt sailing is becoming quite a popular pastime on the Upper Thames, so much so that a Thames Punt Sailing Club has been started. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 8/3 These *punt-shooters are not as a rule naturalists ..Their object is to kill wild fowl for the market. 1816 COL. HAWKER *Instr. Sportsmen* (1824) 367 Those, who fancy *punt-shooting such a dangerous amusement. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl Rur. Sports* § 2754 (*heading*) Hampshire Coast Punt Shooting. 1905 W. E. GEIL *Yankee in Pigmy Land* xiii. 194 The crossing of the swift Semleki in native dugouts propelled by *punt sticks. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 10/1 Anglers attribute the absence of trout in their baskets and *punt-wells to the cold winds.

Punt (pʌnt), *sb.*[2] [ad. F. *ponte* (in both senses), 1718 in *Dict. Acad.,* or Sp. *punto* point.

The connexion of the two senses is obscure and disputed. Littré treats them as the same word, and refers both to Sp. *punto.* But Hatz.-Darm. treats the two senses as distinct words, taking *ponte* 'point' as ad. Sp. *punto,* but *ponte* 'the player against the bank' as a deriv. of *ponter,* PUNT *v.*[1], app. unconnected with *punto,* and of unknown origin. English writers have in general identified them.]

1. = PUNTER[1] 1.

1704 D'URFEY *Hell beyond Hell* 94 Th' Assembly meets, and on the board, Scatters, like Jove, the dazling hoard; Salutes the Punts with Bows and Dops. [1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 44 Each ponte is furnished with a livret or book, containing a suit of thirteen cards.] 1850 [see sense 2].

2. In the game of faro: A point.

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 338 Terms used at Faro. *Ponte* or *Punt,* a Point. The punter or player.

Punt, *sb.*[3] [Goes with PUNT *v.*[3]] An act of punting.

1. *Football* (Rugby). A kick given to the ball dropped from the hands, before it reaches the ground. (Cf. DROP-KICK, PLACE-KICK.)

1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* § 7 Kick out must not be from more than .. twenty-five yards [out of goal] if a punt, drop, or knock on. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v. 109 The mysteries of 'off your side', 'drop kicks', 'punts', 'places', and the other intricacies of the great science of foot-ball. 1881 *Laws Rugby Union* § 28 A Fair Catch is a catch made direct from a kick or a throw forward, or a knock on by one of the opposite side, or from a punt out or a punt on.

2. *transf.* An upward jerk. *rare.*

1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* iv. 85 A grunt and squeal of the windlass; a yaw, a punt, and a kick, and the *We're Here* gathered herself together to repeat the motions.

Punt, *sb.*[4] *Glass-making.* = PUNTY 1, PONTIL.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 171 At this stage another implement, called a punt or pontil is brought into use. This is a solid iron rod of a cylindrical form smaller and lighter than the tube used for blowing

Punt, *sb.*[5] [cf. PUNTY 2.] The hollow at the bottom of a wine-bottle: = KICK *sb.*[2] 1.

1863 T. G. SHAW *Wine, Vine, & Cellar* xxiii. 363 To label each bottle .in large letters,..on a piece of paper, gummed into the punt or hollow part of the bottom of the bottle.

Punt (pʌnt), *v.*[1] [ad. F. *ponter,* in same sense (in *Dict. Acad.* 1718); according to Hatz.-Darm., of unknown origin. Cf. PUNT *sb.*[2]] *intr.* At certain card-games, as basset, faro, and baccarat: To lay a stake against the bank.

1706 [implied in PUNTER[1]]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 P 12 From Eleven at Night to Eight in the Morning Dream'd that I punted to Mr. Froth. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basset-table* 68 Wretch that I was! how often have I swore, When Winnall tallied, I would punt no more. 1738 9 *Act* 12 *Geo. II,* c. 28 § 3 Every person .who shall ..play, set at, stake, or punt at..ace of hearts, pharaoh, basset, and hazard. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 360 Punting for half crowns at a neighbouring hall. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. xi, I shall punt low, and never lose more than a guinea a night.

b. *slang* and *colloq.* To bet upon a horse, etc.

1873 [implied in PUNTER[1] 2]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 2/1 Resolving to punt, I selected a horse which was given as the favourite. 1898 *Referee* 4 Sept. 11/4 (Farmer) While Paul is punting with the outside book-makers.

Hence **Pu·nting** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 332 The information charged her with unlawfully playing, staking and punting at the game of Faro. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* x, What must have been the venerable Queen Charlotte's mind when she heard ..of his punting at gaming-tables?

Punt, *v.*[2] [f. PUNT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To propel (a punt or other boat) by thrusting a pole against the bottom of the river, etc.; to propel or shove off, in the manner of a punt. Formerly called *poling*: see POLE *v.* 6.

1826 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 45 The pontoons are rowed or punted to their respective stations. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 116 She [*sc.* a raft] got aground, and had to be punted off with poles. 1885 *Athenæum* 16 May 637/1 A young lady standing in a boat, which she punts from bank to bank.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To propel a punt, or any boat in the manner of a punt; = POLE *v.* 6 b.

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 274 Will Shakespeare and another were sitting in the middle, the third punted. 1847 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 275, I . punted up to a single goose . . and killed him. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* IV. 100 Others are punting over the small intersecting streams.

2. *trans.* To convey in a punt, or by punting.

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. ix, They had just been punted over the river. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 334 Two Makubas punted me several miles up the river.

Hence **Pu·nting** *vbl. sb.*[2]; also *attrib.*

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 418 They preferred punting to paddling. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., 50 years ago, when it was not the fashion to regard . the Nile as a punting and canoeing stream. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xx. 290 The punter, very nearly got upset, holding on stoutly to his punting-pole when it stuck in the mud. 1888 *Rowing Almanack* 189 Rules and Regulations for Punting, by the Thames Punting Club.

Punt, *v.*[3] [Goes with PUNT *sb.*[3] History obscure: prob. in origin a dialect word.

In Northamptonsh., *punt* appears as a variant or modification of *bunt*, a word widely used in midland and southern dialects, from Cheshire to Kent, and Devon to E. Anglia, in the sense 'to push, butt, strike with the head, horns, or feet, to bump, raise, lift up'. Miss Baker's *Gloss. Northamptonsh. Words*, 1854, has *bunt* 'to kick or strike with the feet', *punt* 'to push with force, to raise by a push; to push with the head as a calf does a cow'. These words appear to be nasalized variations of BUTT and PUT (in its original sense), prob. of onomatopœic origin or modification.]

1. *Football* (Rugby). *trans.* To kick (the ball), after dropping it from the hands, before it reaches the ground. Also *absol.*

1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* § 5 *Try at goal.*. The ball when punted must be within, when caught without, the line of goal. 1885 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/8 Bowen secured [the ball] and punted it into touch in the home twenty-five. 1889 *Pastime* VIII. 36 From the scrummage . . Houseman obtained the ball and . . passed to Turner, who punted into touch.

b. To get (a goal) by punting: see PUNTED *ppl. a.*[2]

2. To strike, hit, knock. *rare.*

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 52 To see a stout Flamand of fifty or thereabouts solemnly punting, by the aid of a small tambourine, a minute india-rubber ball, to another burgher of similar aspect, which is the favourite way in which all ages and sexes take exercise on the *digue*. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 174 M'Turk's knee in the small of his back cannoned him into Stalky, who punted him back.

Hence **Pu·nting** *vbl. sb.*[4]

1893 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 Cambridge . . got further towards the Oxford line by the aid of Neilson's punting. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 250/1 This 'punting into touch' is a very favorite means of gaining ground.

Pu·nt-about. *Football.* [f. PUNT *v.*[3] + ABOUT *adv.*] The kicking of a ball about for practice at odd times; also, a football used for this.

1845 *Rugby Misc.* 178 The impatience with which place-kicking is regarded at punt-about. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, 'Hurrah! here's the punt-about,—come along and try your hand at a kick'. The punt-about is the practice ball, which is just brought out and kicked about anyhow from one boy to another.

‖ Punta'l. *Obs.* Also 6 (*anglicized*) **Pointall.** [a. Sp. *puntal*, f. *punto* point.] Properly, the name of a block-house on a point of sand at the entrance into the harbour of Cadiz; extended to a similar defensive work elsewhere; in Eng. usually plural, and treated as a common noun.

1587 *Spanish War* 1585–7 (Navy Records Soc. XI. 163) The White Lion being commanded . . to ride as near to Puntales [*MS.* Pointall] as might be. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3845/2 There were in Cadiz Bay 3 or 4 French Men of War . . , who retired above the Puntals before the Entrance. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 197 To ride without the town of Callao, out of the command of the puntals or castles there. 1745 TINDAL *Contin. Rapin* III. xxvi. 569/1 The French men of war, and the gallies, that lay in the bay [of Cadiz], retired within the puntals.

Punted (pu·nted), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. PUNT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -ED.] **a.** Frequented by punts. **b.** Propelled as, or conveyed in, a punt.

1847 ALB. SMITH in *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 June 374 Upon the punted Thames a fisher wight Is watching where his float is idly dangling. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 23 And as the white sail passed along, A punted Poet sang this song!

Pu·nted, *ppl. a.*[2] *Football.* [f. PUNT *v.*[3] + -ED[1].] Obtained by punting: see PUNT *v.*[3] 1 b.

1864 *Field* 3 Dec. 386/3 The School claimed a 'punted' goal, which, by the rules of High House is not allowed to count.

Puntee, variant of PUNTY 1.

Puntel, var. PONTIL [cf. Sp. *puntel*].

1864 in WEBSTER s.v. *Pontee.*

Punter[1] (pu·ntəɹ). [f. PUNT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A player who 'punts' or plays against the bank at certain card-games: see PUNT *v.*[1]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Punter*, a Term us'd at the Game of Cards call'd *Basset*. 1781 G. SELWYN *Diary* 22 June, I . . called in at Brooks's . . Hare in the chair: the General chief Punter, who lost a 1000. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (Faro) 335 The banker turns up the cards . . The punter may at his option set any number of stakes . . upon one or more cards chosen out of his livret [a suit of 13 cards, with four others called *Figures*]. 1891 HOFFMANN *Baccarat* 13 The player on his [the croupier's] right, who for the time being is dealer, or 'banker'. The other players are punters.

2. *transf.* A small professional backer of horses; also, a gambler in stocks and shares.

1873 in *Slang Dict.* 1884 *Graphic* 15 Nov. 507/2 Many 'punters' anxious to retrieve past losses. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 6/1 The punter, having no longer the company's daily traffic returns . . to play with. 1903 M'NEILL *Egregious English* 185 Round it there has grown up a specious and parasitical finance which is rapidly transforming the English into a nation of punters.

Pu·nter[2]. [f. PUNT *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] In earlier use, one who goes fishing or shooting in a punt; often = *punt-gunner*; later, one who punts or manages a punt.

1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 91 All over Poole harbour . . according to report of punters . . the same . . scarcity prevailed. 1886 WATSINGHAM & GALLWEY *Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 243 The wildfowl shooter who uses a punt and swivel-gun is known as a 'punter' or 'puntsman'. 1906 *Daily News* 16 Sept 6 Pangbourne, the sylvan haunt of the Thames angler, the summer retreat of the Saturday-to-Monday punter.

Puntiglio, -illio, etc., obs. ff. PUNCTILIO.

Puntil, variant (in Dicts.) of PONTIL.

† Puntilion. *Glass-making. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. obs. It. *pontiglio, punteglio*: cf. PUNCTILIO.] = PONTIL, PUNTY 1.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 42 Small . . bubbles of glass . . being crack'd off from the Puntilion whilst very hot.

Punting, *vbl. sb.*: see PUNT *v.*[1], [2], [3].

Puntion, obs. form of PUNCHEON[2].

Puntist (pu·ntist). [f. PUNT *sb.*[1] + -IST.] One who practises punting; = PUNTER[2].

1894 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/4 Our leading amateur lady puntist. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 7/6 The ever-increasing number of puntists to be seen afloat . . on the Thames.

Puntman (pu·ntmæn). Pl. **-men.** [f. PUNT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]] = PUNTSMAN, PUNTER[2].

1863 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) I. 94 A puntman . . stalking to a flock of wild-ducks in the twilight. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/2 In the early part of the eighteenth century a puntman named John Reeves, at Essex Stairs, near the Temple, gained a good living by taking anglers out in his boat.

Punto[1] (pu·nto). Also 6–8 (in senses 1–3) **puncto.** [a. It. or Sp. *punto*:—L. PUNCTUM.]

† 1. A small point or detail; an atom, particle, jot; a moment, instant. (In first quot. with play on sense 3). *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii, It must be done like lightning.. 'Tis nothing, and 't be not done in a—*punto*! 1623 ABP. WILLIAMS *Let. to Buckhm.* in Hacket *Life* (1692) I. 150 This . . is expected to the utmost *punto*. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 82 He will no more surpass one Puncto of Time.

† 2. A small point of behaviour: = PUNCTILIO 5.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 69 Amongst souldiers that stand much upon their Punctos. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 3 Where that [reputacion] is not, it must be supplied by Puntos and Complementes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xiv, The Neapolitane Gentry, who stand so on the puntoes of their honour, that they preferre robbery before industry. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 119 Every body . . begged I would not put a meer puncto to orders in the balance against such a prospect. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xv. I. 249 Establishing a punto, founded in diametrical opposition to common sense and humanity.

b. Phr. *In punto* = in point (POINT *sb.*[1] I) 4 a).

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, And do they weare Cioppino's all? *Wit.* If they be drest in *punto*, Madame.

† 3. *Fencing.* A stroke or thrust with the point of the sword or foil. *Punto dritto*, a direct thrust. *Punto riverso*, a back-handed thrust; also adverbially = in the position for such a thrust. *Obs.*

[1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* I. K ij, Your dagger commaunding his Rapier, you maie giue him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or *riversa*.] 1596 LODGE *Incarn. Diuels* Wks. (Hunter. Soc.) IV. 23 His hat without a band, his hose vngartered, his Rapier *punto r'enverso*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii 26. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. in Hum.* IV. vii, I would teach these nineteene, the speciall rules, as your *Punto*, your *Reuerso*, your *Stoccata* . . till they could all play very neare, or altogether as well as my selfe. 1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* I. ii, My rapier, swash Ile put you to the Puncto presently. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* II. i, I'll drill you how to give the lie, and stab in the punto.

† 4. A pricking pain: = PUNCTION b. *Obs.*

1617 COCKS *Diary* 8 Feb. (Hakl. Soc.) 235 Mr. Totton fell into an extreme payne of puntos (or stitches).

5. *Glass-making.* = PONTIL, PUNTY 1.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 582 (*Glass-making*) Another workman now applies the end of a solid iron rod tipped with melted glass, called a *punto*, to the nipple or prominence . . and thus attaches it to the centre of the globe. *Ibid.*, An assistant nips it off from the *punto* with a pair of long iron shears, or cracks it off with a touch of cold iron.

† 6. attrib. *Punto beard*, a pointed beard. *Obs.*

1639 SHIRLEY *Hon. & Mammon* I. ii, I can looke upon your buffe And punto beard.

Punto[2] (pu·nto). *Cards.* Also **ponto** (pɒ·nto). [a. Sp. *punto* point.] (See quots.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ombre*, If either of the red Suits be Trump, the Ace of that Suit, call'd *Punto*, [is] the fourth [trump]. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 616 *Punto* is the Spanish Ace [in Quadrille]. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 120 Fourth, if the trump suit be red, comes the ace of the trump suit, called *Ponto*; if black there is no Ponto. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 13 In Diamonds and Hearts, when trumps, the Ace takes rank before the King It is called Punto (pronounced Poon'to) in Spanish and English. Quadrille players sometimes call it, corruptly, Ponto.

Puntsman (pu·ntsmæn). Pl. **-men.** [f. *punt's*, gen. of PUNT *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]; cf. *batsman*, etc.] = PUNTER[2].

1881 GREENER *Gun* 531 It being the desire of puntsmen to pot as many birds as possible by one shot. 1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* II. 30 The puntsman being too idle to bale till compelled, the space between the real and the false bottom was full of water. 1886 [see PUNTER[2]]. 1904 LD. ROSEBERY *Sp. at Glasgow* 5 Dec., In the history of every puntsman there comes a critical moment . when he has to make a decisive choice whether he will go overboard with the pole, or whether he will remain in the punt without the pole.

Punty, ponty (pu·nti). *Glass-making.* Forms: 7 **ponte**, 7–9 **-ee**, 9 **punty**, **-ee, ponty.** [app. ad. F. *pontil*: see PONTIL.]

1. An iron rod used in glass-blowing: see quots. Called also PUNT, PUNTO, POINTEL, PONTIL.

1662 MERRETT in App. to tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 *Ponte* is the Iron to stick the Glass at the bottom for the more convenient fashioning the neck of it. *Ibid.* 365 *Tower* is the Iron on which they rest their Pontee when they scald the Glass. 1843 G. DODD *Days at Factories* 269 The whole was transferred from the tube to a rod called the 'punty'. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 483 A long iron rod called a ponty. 1876 BARFF *Glass & Silicates* 90 The workman sits during this operation in a seat with arms, laying the pontee on them. 1883 H. J. POWELL *Glass-Making* x. 56 The working rod or 'puntee' . . is used for holding a vessel during the later stages of manipulation, by means of a seal of glass. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 133 A lad standing ready with an iron-holder, called a 'punty', slips it on to the end of the bottle . . Held by the punty the bottle is taken to the leader of the party.

2. A round hollow made on a glass object to remove the mark made in breaking it off the punty-rod; hence, a small circular or oval hollow made as an ornamentation on glass.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp. s. v., A glass decanter . . is said to be cut in punties when the ornamentation consists of dots or cup-like depressions, usually circular but sometimes oval.

3. *Comb.*, as *punty-mark*; **punty-iron, -rod, † punty-stake,** see quots.; **punty-sticker,** a workman who sticks a quantity of melted glass on the punty.

1662 MERRETT in App. to tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 *Pontee stake* is the Iron whereon the Servitors place the Irons from the Masters when they have knock'd off the broken pieces of Glass. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 582 The workman having taken possession of the globe by its bottom or knobbed pole attached to his punty rod, . . carries it to another circular opening, where he exposes it to the action of moderate flame. 1849 PELLATT *Glass Making* 101 Another workman then gathers upon a ponty-iron a small piece of Glass. 1890 *Cent Dict.*, *Ponty-sticker*. 1909 JULIAN A. OSLER in *Let.* 3 Mar., To finish the glass neatly, a round hollow is made—not primarily as an ornament, but to remove the punty-mark.

Puntyvally, obs. (Sc.) f. PUNCTUALLY (sense 2).

Puny (piū·ni), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **puney**, 6–7 **punie, punye**, 7 **punay, punee.** [Phonetic spelling of PUISNE, q.v.]

A. *adj.* **† 1.** Junior; inferior in rank, subordinate: = PUISNE *a.* 1, 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 64 The officer before whom the Clerke is to take the essoyne, is the puny Justice in the common pleas. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 296 Appealing from the lower house of punys Burgesses to the higher house of auncient Barons. 1701. in CELIA FIENNES *Diary* 278 The Lord High Steward askes ye Lords one by one beginning with the puny Lord, so to the highest. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 191 Put on the critick's brow, and sit At Will's the puny judge of wit.

† 2. Later, recent: = PUISNE *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Mr. Cozens* 29 Composed by some vaine and illiterate Monkes of punie times. 1648 — *Plea for Lords* 373 No precedents of puny date within time of memory. 1661 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. Pref. A 2 b, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Parliament . . were not knowne nor heard of till punier times than these.

† 3. Raw, inexperienced; that is a novice or tyro.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 36 How the yong whelpe of Talbots raging wood, Did flesh his punie-sword in Frenchmens blood. 1602 HERRING tr. *Oberndoerffer's Anat.* A iij b, No Commander will prefer the punee and fresh-water Souldier before the auncient and well-disciplined Warriour. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 21 These terrors may disturb some small pretenders and puny novices. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 244 Neither do I think it half so bad as these puny marriners tell us.

4. Of inferior size, force, or importance; minor; petty, weak, feeble; small, diminutive, tiny.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 86 Arme, arme my Name: a punie subiect strikes At thy great glory 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. iv. 74 And twentie of these punie lies Ile tell, That men shall sweare I haue discontinued schoole Aboue a twelue moneth. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Enchir.* viii, The puny loss shall not disturb your mind. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1739 (1831) I. 113 Some puny scribbler invidiously attempted to found upon it a charge of inconsistency. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 208 The great

idea, and the puny execution. 1898 G. W. Steevens *With Kitchener to Khartum* 139 The River was punier than ever and the belt of bush thin.

b. esp. of human beings and animals: Of small growth and feeble vitality; undersized and weakly. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 244 Euery Punie whipster gets my Sword. 1647 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Tim.* v. 1 Lash him not with the scourge of the tongue, as a puny-boy. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 28 Muffet calls this Insect *Locustellum* or a puny-Locust. 1693 C. Mather *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 125 He was a very Puny Man, yet he had often done things beyond the strength of a Giant. 1728 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 2203 Each flow'r, each leaf, with its small people swarm'd, (Those puny vouchers of Omnipotence!). 1875 Jowett *Plato, Rep* Introd. (ed. 2) III. 39 They..did not wish to preserve useless lives, or raise up a puny offspring.

†**B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. One younger or more recent than another or others; a junior.

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 94 Therefore S. Augustine saith, Deus docuit Petrum per posteriorem Paulum...Thus God instructed Peter by Paul his punie, that was called after him. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 324 The eldest..child shall succeed and inherit all; where nothing is reserved for Punies, but obedience. 1628 Jackson *Creed* ix. xviii. § 3 Much less did the ancient poets borrow their fancies..from the Jewish rabbins, who were their punies.

2. A junior or recently admitted pupil or student in a school or university, or in the Inns of Court; a freshman. Also *fig.* or *allusively* (leading to sense 3).

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* L vj Like ye play in Robin Cooks skole, whear bicaus the punies may lerne thei strike fewe strokes, but by assent & appointement. 1590 J. Stockwood *Accidence* A j b, The Booke to the Punies and Petits of the Grammar Schoole. 1607 *Christmas Prince* (1816) 1 They whome they call Fresh-menn, Punies of the first yeare. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 19 As if vice now disdain'd to have any punies in its school.

3. A raw or inexperienced person; a novice, tyro.

1589 Nashe in Greene *Menaphon* Pref. (Arb.) 8 The idle vsage of our vnexperienst and illiterated punies. 1607 Tournkur *Rev. Trag.* I. iii, I see thou'rt but a puny in the subtill Mistery of a woman. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 23. 204 Punies in Logick, know that universall affirmatives are not simply converted. 1688 H. Wharton *Euthus. Ch. Rome* 55 He was no puny in this Art.

4. An inferior, a subordinate; a person of small account.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 [To reap] displeasure of my worshipfullist dearist frendes. .Contempte and disdayne of my punyes and underlings. 1626 C. More *Sir T. More* 2, I..who know my selfe a verie puney in comparison of so manie famous men. 1658 Osborne *Jas. I*, 23 The Swis, though owners of brave actions, are yet so farre their Punies in the learning of trade. 1711 *Countrey-Man's Lrt. to Curat* 4 Sacheverell Himself is but a puny for an oculist in comparison of him.

b. A junior judge; = Puisne *sb.* 2.

1608 A. Willet *Hexapla in Exod.* 526 That the punies and inferiour Iudges should deliuer their opinion first.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) †**Pu·ny** *v. trans.*, to make puny or insignificant, to dwarf; **Pu·nyish** *a.*, somewhat puny; **Pu·nyism**, puny character.

1649 Cleveland *Epitaph* ii, To puny the Records of time By one grand Gygantick Crime. 1832 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 865 Feeblish faces that must frown, punyish figures that must strut. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 70 The punyism of a senseless word like Duke, or Count, or Earl, has ceased to please.

Puny, obs. form of Punaise, bed-bug.

Punyard, obs. form of Poniard.

†**Pu·nye, punze,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **poiné, punay.** [a. F. *poignée*, in OF. also *puinnie, pugnie, puignie, -nee, puygnye*, etc. handful: = Pr. *ponhada*:—L. type **pugnāta*, f. L. *pugnus*, F. *poing* fist: see Poigne and -ade.] A handful of men (soldiers).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3241 Þe kinges seyd, gret schame hem was bifalle, þat Arthour wiþ a litel punay Hadde ydriuen hem oway. *Ibid.* 5905 Michel wonder had Leodegan, þat swiche a litel poine of man So fele in so litel þrawe So manliche had yslawe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. viii 129 Thai mycht on fors dissevyr that punze, Quhilk thairne assaljeit thekyt with pavys hie.

Punye, punze, -zie (pu·nɪe), *v. Sc.* [ad. F. *poign-*, pres. stem of *poindre* to pierce: see Poin *v.*, Punge, and for the form cf. Sc. *cunze, cunzie*, Coin.] *trans.* To prick, pierce; to spur.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 606 The prent off luff him punzeit at the last. *Ibid.* VII. 1198 The punzeand hed the plattis persyt rycht. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 164 His steed he punzied wi' his heel.

Hence **Pu·nzie** *sb. Sc.*, a prick, a stab.

1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* 175 Strange! that ae punzie on the back Should sooner bring that carl to wrack.

Punze, Sc. var. Poygné *Obs.*, fight, skirmish.

Punzet, var. Poignet *Obs.*, a bracelet.

Punyness, variant of Puniness.

†**Pu·nyship.** *Obs.* Also 6 **punie-, 6–7 puni-.** [f. Puny + -ship.] The position, status, or character of a 'puny'; juniority; inferiority. Also with possessive as a mock title.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 32 Reading..must needes acknowledge and confesse her puniship to writing. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 51 In the punieship or nonage of Cerdicke Sandes, when the best houses and walles there were of mudde. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 18 Shall wee believe your Puniship or them? 1680 Hickeringill *Refl. Late Libel on Curse-ye-Meros* 5 Undermining other mens good name, lest they should shine to eclipse and benight their twinckling Puny-ships.

Puoy, variant of Poy *sb.*[1] and 2.

Puozzolana, variant of Pozzolana.

Pup (pʊp), *sb.*[1] Also 8 **pupp.** [Shortened form of Puppy *sb.* Cf. Pup *v.*[1]

(Hence, *pup, puppy* are not parallel to *babe, baby, Tom, Tommy*, in which the form in *-y* is later and diminutive.)]

1. A young dog, a whelp, a young puppy. *In pup, with pup*: (of a bitch) pregnant.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 219 A Pupp with two mouths and one head. 1820 J. H. Reynolds *Fancy* (1906) 35 Farewell to bull, and stake, and pup. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 A fine, promising pup, with four white paws. 1854 E. Mayhew *Dogs* (1862) 195 To discover whether a bitch is in pup. 1873 E. A. Freeman *Let* 21 Dec. in Stephens *Life* (1895) II. vii. 78 We have also a big Newfoundland pup growing up.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a person.

In quot. app. with some allusion to Liripoop 2 (see also Lurry and Poop *sb.*[2]).

1589 R. Harvey *Pl Perc.* (1590) 16 Why haue you not taught some of those Puppes their lerrie?

3. Applied to the young of the fur seal.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pup*,. a young seal. 1886 F. H. H. Guillemard *Cruise Marchesa* I. 196 The lamb like bleat of a pup is audible above the rest. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 23/2 An inexperienced hunter started out to kill his first seal and in some way managed to steal a hood pup, without alarming its parents.

4. (See quot.)

1904 Eliz. Robins *Magn. North* xvi. 285 'That's the pup where my claim is'. 'The what?' 'Little creek; call 'em pups here [on the Yukon in Alaska]'. *Ibid.* xvii. 297 Above the pup, on the right, there's a bed of gravel.

5. Phrase. *To sell* (any one) *a pup*, to swindle by selling something on its prospective value.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 5/2 There is a poetical phrase in our language, 'to sell a man a pup'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 6/2 The consensus of military opinion is..that Colonel Swayne's disaster was due to the native levies 'selling him a pup'.

6. *Comb.*, as *pup-breeder.*

1905 Theodora Wilson (*title*) Our Joshua,. Octogenarian, Celebrity, and Pup-Breeder, According to me, his Wife.

Pup, *sb.*[2] *College slang.* Abbreviation of Pupil, humorously associated with Pup *sb.*[1] Cf. Cub *sb.*[1] 3.

1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 343 He rushed off exultant to his Coach, whom he discovered surrounded by 'pups'.

Pup, *v.*[1] [Shortened f. Puppy *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To bring forth pups, to litter. Hence **Pu·pping** *vbl. sb*, also *attrib.*

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Dog*, If they are all over white; that is, pupp'd without any Spot upon them 1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 260 She pupped on the 24th of February 1787, and had six puppies. 1845 Youatt *Dog* xiii, The pupping usually takes place from the sixty-second to the sixty-fourth day. 1877 F. Whymper *Sea* I. ii. 40 The seals were landing in the coast, it being the pupping season.

Pup (pʊp), *int.* and *v.*[2] [Cf. *pup pup* in med.L., 8–9th c. (Du Cange).] Imitation of an inarticulate sound made with the lips; in quot. 1560 as a verb: = Pooh, Pooh-pooh.

1560 Nevile *Let to Throgmorton* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VII. iv. 294 The queen would pup with her lips; she would not marry a subject. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, *Eugenia.* 'Slight! an you laugh too loud, we are all discovered. *Simonides.* Nay, an I should be hanged, I cannot leave it. Pup! there 'tis. (Bursts into a laugh.)

Pup, obs. f. Poop *sb.*[1]; dial. f. Poop *v.*[1]

‖ **Pupa** (piū·pă). Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L. (Linnæus *Syst. Nat.* 1758 I. 340), a use of L. *pūpa* girl, doll. Cf. Ger., Da. *puppe*, Sw. *puppa*, Du. †*poppe, pop, popje*, doll, nymph, chrysalis, = Romanic *puppa* doll.]

1. An insect in the third and usually quiescent state (of complete metamorphosis), preceding that of the imago or perfect insect; a chrysalis.

1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. I. 67 The states through which insects pass are four, the egg; the larva; the pupa; and the imago. 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* viii. 154 A mummy, in their apprehension, was simply a human pupa, waiting the period of its enlargement. 1868 Duncan tr. *Figuier's Insect World* i. 32 In another fortnight these pupæ become perfect insects.

b. A stage in the development of some other invertebrates, as cirripeds, holothurians.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 298 Other important alterations take place, during the passage of the locomotive pupa into the fixed young Cirripede. 1900 E. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* iii. 5 When the Auricularia assumes a barrel shape, before changing into a Holothurian.. the mouth has again passed up to the anterior pole, and the anus down to the posterior. This form is called the Pupa.

2. *Conch.* Name of a genus of pulmonate molluscs: a chrysalis-shell.

3. *attrib.* (See also Pupa-case.)

1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. I. 68 Linné has called it the *pupa* state, and an insect when under this form a *pupa* 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 527 This is particularly the case in the Pupa state 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 8 It assumes the pupa form, and is enclosed in a hard case, remaining motionless and to all appearance inanimate.

Hence **Pu·padom, Pu·pahood** (*nonce-wds.*), the condition of a pupa.

1893 E. A. Butler *Househ. Insects* 39 The grub.. passes very rapidly through the resting-stage of pupadom. *Ibid.* 169 It would..be just as devoid of influence as if it had died in pupahood.

Pu·pa-case. [f. prec. + Case *sb.*[2] 2 b.] The horny case or sheath of a pupa or chrysalis.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 241 The wings.. remain attached to the puparium or pupa-case. 1841 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* xv. 300 The imprisoned dragon-fly splits its pupa-case along the back. 1895 Miall *Aquatic Insects* 176 The pupa-cases are fixed to the rocks in clusters, which resemble small wasps' nests.

Pupal (piū·păl), *a.* [f. Pupa + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pupa; nymphal.

1866 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (ed 4) 530 The caterpillar or maggot, and cocoon or pupal stages 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 449 A quiescent pupal condition is interposed between the active larval and the active imaginal states. 1907 *Athenæum* 22 June 764/2 For seventeen years the pupæ of this species [of locust] remain underneath the ground...This long subterranean vigil is not necessarily one of usual pupal inaction.

Puparial (piupē·riăl), *a.* [f. next + -al.] Of or pertaining to a puparium.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 665 The duration of the puparial stage is from a fortnight to three weeks.

‖ **Puparium** (piupē·riŏm). [mod.L., f. Pupa + -arium, after *herbarium, vivarium*, etc.] The coarctate pupa of some Diptera and other insects, the case of which is formed by the last larval skin.

1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* iii I. 71 The envelope of cased-nymphs, which is formed of the skin of the larva.. may be conveniently called the puparium. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept 665 The puparium is a dark brown or black, cylindrical segmented body.

Pupate (piū·pēt), *v.* [f. Pupa + -ate[3] 1.] *intr.* To become a pupa or chrysalis.

1879 in Webster Suppl. 1881 Et. A. Ormerod *Man. Injurious Ins.* 15 Commonly they quit the leaves and pupate in the ground. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 394 If they lived long enough to pupate, the pupa perished.

Pupation (piupē·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.] The formation of the pupa.

1892 *Circular Board Agric.* (*Raspberry Moth*), When the time arrives for pupation, the caterpillar scoops out a hole in the pith of the canes in which it turns to a chrysalis. 1893 E. A. Butler *Househ. Insects* 29 After several moults, the time for pupation arrives.

†**Pu·p-barn.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [app. f. MLG. *puppe, pup*, MDu., MFris. *poppe*, Du., Fris. *pop* doll (ad. L. *puppa, pūpa* girl, doll, puppet) + *barn* Bairn.] ? A doll.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/1 A Puppe barne (*v. r.* Pwbarne) *popa, pupa, pupula.*

†**Pupe.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pupe* pupa.] = Pupa 1.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pupe*, the name of the oviform nymphs of Lepidopterous insects. *Ibid.*, *Pupa*, a genus of land snails, so called from the resemblance of the shell to the pupe, or chrysalis of an insect. [Hence in Dicts.]

Pupelo (piupī·lo, piu·pĭlo). *U.S. local.* A name in New England for cider-brandy.

1851 S. Judd *Margaret* I. vii, There were five distilleries for the manufacture of cider-brandy, or what was familiarly known as pupelo. *Ibid.* viii, They drink pupelo and rum.

Pupiform (piū·pifŏrm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pūpiformis*, f. Pupa: see -form.]

1. Having the form or appearance of a pupa.

1897 *Naturalist* 75 The almost exactly pupiform [*printed* pupæform] shape of the typical *A*[*ræa*] *tridens.*

2. Resembling in shape a shell of the genus *Pupa.*

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 166 *Cylindrella cylindrus*: ..shell cylindrical or pupiform, sometimes sinistral.

Pupigenous (piupi·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *pūpa* + *-genous*, f. -gen 1 + -ous.] = Pupiparous.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pupigerous (piupi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. Pupa: see -gerous.] Of a larva: Forming a Puparium; having the pupa enclosed within the last larval skin.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 406 In the other group [of dipteria], which are always pupigerous, the perfect insect escapes from the larval skin through a circular opening.

Pupil (piū·pil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **pupille,** 6 **-yll,** 6–7 **-ill, pupile,** 7– **pupil.** [a. F. *pupille* masc. and fem. (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pūpillus, pūpilla* orphan, ward, minor.]

1. An orphan who is a minor and hence a ward; in *Civil* and *Sc. Law*, a person below the age of puberty who is under the care of a guardian.

1382 Wyclif *Jas* i. 27 To visite pupilles [*gloss* that is, fadirles or modirles, or bothe], and widewes in her tribulacioun. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 177/2 Accioun & complaintis made be kirkmen wedowis orphanis & pupillis. 1530 Palsgr. 259/2 Puple within age, *pupille.* a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 The French kyng.. claymed to haue the order and mariage of the yonge lady, as a pupille ward and orphane. 1615 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* xxiv, They pluck the Pupill from the tender Brest. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. viii 168 The chancellor..was the guardian of all such minors and pupils as were the king's tenants. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 3 (Scotland) The judicial factor appointed to such pupil, minor, or lunatic.

2. One who is under a teacher or instructor; one who is taught by another; a scholar; a disciple.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1543 There is but one in al thuniuersitie, that when he was a young man was my pupill. 1605 *Stow's Ann.* 1427 The Earle of Worcester and the Lord Zouche who had beene his puples when they were brought vp in Cambridge. 1700 Wallis in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 314 Every tutor with his pupills. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos* 6 This distinguished teacher..is said to have had a class of 2000 pupils. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II v. 161 The ordinance requiring the pupils of the grammar school

of Glasgow to speak Latin only. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 120 He took pupils to increase his income. 1894 Fowler *Adamnan* Intr. p. 78 Laisren was a pupil of St. Columba.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *appositive* (in sense 1): In the state of pupilage or nonage; under age, infant; also *fig.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX. xxiv. § 26 Francis the yong King was taken away by death, and another pupill King crowned, euen Charles his younger brother, and ninth of that name. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg.* (Arb.) 27 Espying his time fitting, and the Soveraignty in the hands of a pupil Prince. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 57, I hate a pupil teacher, I endure not an instructer that comes to me under the wardship of an overseeing fist. 1659 Torriano, *Pupilla*, a pupil-woman. 1700 J. A. Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 255 Fear was a necessary Tutor to this Pupil People. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* Sept. 103 The custody of his pupil children.

b. in sense 2, as *pupil-master*; *pupil-like* adj. and adv.; **pupil-room** (at Eton), the room in which a tutor takes his pupils; also, the preparation and other work done there by a pupil. See also Pupil-monger, -teacher.

1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, v. i. 31 Wilt thou, Pupill-like, Take thy Correction mildly, kisse the Rodde? 1766 *Let.* in *Hist. Hawtrey Fam.* (190.) I, Mr. Norbury used to sleep in his pupil-room in a press bed. 1850 J. Struthers *Life* in *Poet. Wks.* I. p. xxxvii, The pupil-master was a remarkably quiet man. *c* 1860 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 577 He has done a good deal of extra work for me in pupil-room. 1899 A. Lubbock *Mem. Eton* i. 5 [He] was..allowed to roast them [chestnuts] over the pupil-room fire while pupil-room was going on.

Hence (from sense 2) **Pu·pildom, Pu·pilhood,** the condition of a pupil; **†Pu·piless,** a female pupil; **Pu·pilless** *a.*[1], without pupils.

a 1849 Poe *E. B. Browning* Wks. 1864 III. 424 During the epoch of his *pupildom in that school. *a* 1785 T. Potter *Moralist* II. 221 The *pupiless, the friend, the sensible and accomplished companion. 1854 E. Forbes *Opening Disc. in Nat. H. Chair* in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xv. (1861) 551 None who remained constant to the beautiful studies of his *pupilhood. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. x, Sometimes accompanied by his hopeful pupil; oftener, *pupil-less.

Pupil (piū·pĭl), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 -ill; and in L. form. [a. OF. *pupille* fem. (14th c. in Godef.) = It., Pr. *pupilla*, Sp. *pupila*; ad. L. *pūpilla* pupil of the eye, the same word as *pūpilla* female child (see prec.). Cf. Baby *sb.* 3.]

1. The circular opening (appearing as a black spot) in the centre of the iris of the eye, which expands or contracts in regulating the passage of light through it to the retina; the apple of the eye.

a. in Latin form.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. vii. (1495) 112 The blacke of theye..is callyd Pupilla in latyn for smalle ymages ben seen therin. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 249 þe place þat is clepid pupilla, þat is þe poynt of þe iȝe.]

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1027 They contract much their pupilla or sight-hole of the Eye 1718 J. Chamberlaynk *Relig. Philos.* I. xii. § 23 The Number of them [*sc.* rays] is much fewer than if they were immediately received in a greater Opening of the Pupilla without this hole.

β. in English form.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 5 It [the Carbuncle] so warreth with the pupill or the eiesight, that it sheweth manifolde reflexions. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 156 If beholding a candle we protrude either upward or downeward the pupill of one eye, the object will appeare double. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* vii. Wks. 1772 V. 232, I consider then that what is called the pupil or apple of the eye, is not (as it is known) a substantial part of the organ, but only a round hole or window made in the uvea, at which the modified beams of light enter, to fall upon the chrystalline humour. 1806 *Med Jrnl.* XV. 388 The pupils of the eyes were much dilated. 1877 Black *Green Past.* ii, [Her eyes] were large and they had dark pupils.

2. *fig.* and *transf.*; in *Entom.* The dark central spot of an ocellus.

1599 Davies *Immort. Soul* 49 The Wit, the pupill of the soules clear eye. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 79 Beloculus is a white stone, having a black pupil. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 286 *Ocellus*, an eye-like spot in the Wings of many Lepidoptera, consisting of annuli of different colours, inclosing a central spot or pupil.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pupil change, contractor, dilator, reaction*; *pupil-contracting, -dilating* adjs.

1868 Garrod *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 415 Medicines which act upon the eyes. Pupil Dilators (Mydriatics). Pupil Contractors (Myositics). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 775 The course of the pupil-dilating fibres is more circuitous. *Ibid.* VII. 87 Optic atrophy, failure of pupil reaction. 1904 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 1644 Such concomitant affections as muscular palsies and pupil changes.

Hence **Pu·pilless** *a.*[2], (of an eye) having no pupil.

a 1849 Poe *Berenice* Wks. 1864 I. 442 The eyes were lifeless and lustreless, and seemingly pupilless. 1881 E. Warren *Laughing Eyes* (1890) 81 The pupilless eyes of marble busts.

†Pupil (piū·pĭl), *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -ell. [f. Pupil *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To treat as a pupil; to teach.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Haue I seene thee Pupell such greene young things, and with thy counsell Tutor their wits? 1612 Heywood *Apol. Actors* I. 30 It becomes my juniority rather to be pupil'd my selfe then to instruct others.

Pupilabi·lity. *nonce-wd.* ? Pupillary nature.

In quot. with punning allusion to the pupils of the eyes.

1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. i, What can he mean by the lambent pupilability of slow, low, dry chat, five notes below the natural tone..unless..the voice..forces the eyes to approach not only within six inches of each other—but to look into the pupils?

Pupilage, pupillage (piū·pĭlĕdʒ). [f. Pupil *sb.*[1] or L. *pūpill-us* + -age.]

1. The condition of being a minor or ward; the period of this condition; nonage, minority.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 64 By meanes whereof their uncle Vortigere Usurpt the crowne during their pupillage. 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. viii. § 105 The Father..might thereby punish his transgressing Children even when they were Men, and out of their Pupilage. 1783 Burke *Affairs India* Wks. XI. 258 A measure..professing to relieve the Nabob from a state of perpetual pupilage. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iii. 103 This protracted pupilage is needed by his moral nature.

b. *fig.* Said of the world, a country, etc.

1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 183 They live as if still in the golden Age, When as the World was in its Pupillage. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv, Moses Law, by which we were kept in pupillage and minority. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 269 Thus the colonies are kept in a state of perpetual pupillage. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 329 The period when our language was in a state of pupillage.

2. The condition or position of being a pupil or scholar; pupilship.

a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 61 Come all the Brats of this Expounding Age To whom the Spirit is in Pupilage. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 10 To raise themselves from pupillage by disputing the propositions of their teacher. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. ii, At the period of the Duke's pupillage at Westminster school, there were annual town-and-gown conflicts between the scholars and the boys of Tothill Fields. 1882 Carpenter in *19th Cent.* Apr. 543 In the days of my medical pupillage the brewers' draymen were the terror of every hospital surgeon in London.

Pupil age. [f. Pupil *sb.*[1] 1 + Age *sb.*; app. due to erron. analysis of prec.] The age during which one is a pupil; minority; nonage.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 106 Since the old dayes of goodman Adam, to the pupill age of this present twelue a clock at midnight. 1607 — *Cor.* II. ii. 102 His Pupill age Man entred thus, he waxed like a Sea. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* II. i, Your pupill age is pass'd, and manly actions Are now expected from you. 1817 Godwin *Mandeville* II. 92 You were..prepared at the pupil age of seventeen to play the part of a fox.

Pupilar, -ary, -ate: see Pupillar, etc.

Pupildom, -ess, -hood: see Pupil *sb.*[1]

Pupiled, Pupilize: see Pupilled, Pupillize.

Pupillage: see Pupilage.

Pupillar, pupilar (piū·pĭlăi), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *pūpillār-is* belonging to a pupil, orphan, or minor. Cf. F. *pupillaire.*] = Pupillary *a.*[1]

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 577 Charles I..estimated a House of Commons by its ancient standard, when—at best—in a pupilar and elementary state of transition. 1888 R. Garnett *Emerson* ii. 56 The young schoolmaster..for a season retrograded into the pupilar condition.

Pu·pillar, pu·pilar, *a.*[2] = Pupillary *a.*[2]

1887 A. M. Brown *Anim Alkaloids* 53 In injecting them hypodermically, they determined pupilar dilatation.

Pupillarity, pupilarity (piūpilæ·rĭti). *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* [a. F. *pupillarité* (14th c.), ad. med.L. **pūpillāritās*, f. L. *pūpillār-is* Pupillar *a.*[1]: see -ity.] The state of being below the age of puberty; the period during which a person remains in this state.

1583–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 641 His tutour..during the yeiris of his pupillaritie. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I* 29 Be reason the heire is within age (within the yeares of pupillaritie). 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 83 The stages of life principally distinguished in law are, *pupillarity, puberty* or *minority*, and *majority*. A child is under pupillarity from the birth till fourteen years of age, if a male, and till twelve, if a female. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, 'Very true, gudewife, . we are *in loco parentis* to him during his years of pupillarity.' 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 (Scotland) Demand..intimated to the Grantor, whether of full age or in pupillarity or minority. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I § 197 A minor who has passed the years of pupillarity shall have the assistance of a curator.

b. *loosely.* Childhood. *rare.*

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 666 The deep-seated mischief of ..mispronunciation in a Cockney whose years of pupilarity have been passed on the spot of his birth.

Pupillary, pupilary (piū·pĭlări), *a.*[1] [ad. F. *pupillaire* (1409 in Godef.), or L. *pūpillāris* Pupillar *a.*[1]] **a.** Of or pertaining to a person in pupillarity. **b.** Belonging to a pupil or scholar.

Pupillary substitution (Rom. Law): nomination of a substitute to take on the death in pupillarity of an institute who had succeeded; in effect, a testament made by a father for his child living or posthumous, to take effect in the event of the latter dying under puberty and before he could make one for himself. (Muirhead *Inst. Gains*, etc. 597.)

a. 1611 Cotgr., *Pupilaire*, Pupillarie, of or belonging to a Pupill. 1756 Nugent tr. *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* I. xix. xxiv. (1878) 329 The testator may leave the vulgar substitution..and put the pupillary into a part of the testament, which cannot be opened till after a certain time. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* lxv, Rosey was in a pupillary state..her duty was to obey the wishes of her dear Mamma. 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* xxiii. § 8 A parent may make a pupillary substitution even to his disinherited children.

b. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 2, I behold how those strains. bewitch the pupillary legs, nor leave to the pedagogic an entire self-control. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* iv 56 Scholarships and exhibitions are stipends enjoyed by students in the pupillary state.

Pu·pillary, pu·pilary, *a.*[2] [f. L. *pūpilla* Pupil *sb.*[2] + -ary: cf. prec. So mod.F. *pupillaire.*] Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

1793 Young in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 178 The lateral parts of the pupillary margin of the uvea. 1807 — in *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 405 A brownish grey, which is of the deepest colour in the Pupilary Ring. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 836 The pupillary diameter is subject to a considerable range of variation.

Pupillate (piū·pĭlĕt), *a. rare.* Also **pupilate.** [ad. mod.L. *pūpillāt-us*, f. *pūpilla* Pupil *sb.*[2]: see -ate[2] 2.] = Pupilled.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Pupillātus*, applied to the wings of birds and of butterflies when they present circular spots of divers colours, representing..an eye, and in the centre of which exists a black spot resembling a pupil: pupillate.

†Pu·pillate, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *pūpillāre* + -ate[3].] *intr.* (See quot.) So **†Pupillo·nian** [L. *pūpillōn-em*], one who cries like a peacock.

1623 Cockeram, *Pupillate*, to cry like a Peacocke. 1600 Nashe *Summers last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 132 This *Pupillonian* in the fooles coate shall haue a cast of martins, & a whiffe.

Pupilled, pupiled (piū·pĭld), *a.* [f. Pupil *sb.*[2] + -ed[2].] Having a central spot in the ocellus resembling a pupil; pupillate.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 421 *Noctua pupillata.* The pupilled Dart. 1895 A. G. Butler in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 19 Mar. 254 Small ocelli..touched with black, and pupilled with blue.

Pupilless [1, 2]: see Pupil *sb.*[1, 2].

Pupillize, pupilize (piū·pĭləiz), *v.* [f. L. *pūpill-us* Pupil *sb.*[1] + -ize.] *intr.* and *trans.* To teach a pupil or pupils; to take pupils; to 'coach'. Hence **Pu·pillizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1822 J. Power *Let. to J. Lynes* 17 Jan. in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 634 He still continues at Clare Hall, and has been much engaged in pupillizing (as they call it at C.). 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xiii, Private pupilising was in vogue at that period. 1856 J. H. Newman *Callista* viii. 65, I am his bully, and shall pupilize him some day.

Pupillometer (piūpilo·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *pūpilla* Pupil *sb.*[2] + -o)meter.] An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of the eye. So **Pupillo·metry,** the measurement of the pupil of the eye.

1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Pupillometer. 1899 *Nature* 18 May 72/1 Method for rapidly measuring the dimensions of small objects independently of their distance. Application to pupillometry and to laryngometry.

†Pu·pil-mo·nger. *Obs.* [f. Pupil *sb.*[1] + Monger.] One who makes it his business to take pupils; *esp.* a tutor at Cambridge University.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northampt.* (1662) II. 291 He [J. Preston] was the greatest Pupil-monger in England in mans memory. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pupil-mongers*, tutors at the Universities, that have many Pupils, and make a Penny of them. 1773 W. Cole in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 1 My learned Friend, Mr. Farmer, Fellow and Pupilmonger of Emanuel College.

So **†Pu·pil-mo·ngering** *vbl. sb.*

1833 Wordsw. *Let.* 17 June in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) II. 264 You are at an age when the blossom of the mind are setting, to make fruit; and the practice of pupil-mongering is an absolute blight for this process.

Pupilship (piū·pĭlʃip). [f. Pupil *sb.*[1] + -ship.]

1. The condition or position of being a pupil.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 616 The Church of Israel was vnder the lawe..vnto the time of Christ, when she waxed strong, and then hir pupilship ended. 1879 W. Senior *Trav. & Trout in Antipodes* (1880) 84 To-day you commence your pupilship to me. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/3 Time was when pupilship at this school was by nomination.

2. A fund for the education of a pupil: see quot.

1861 J. E. Philipps *Mission. Pupils* 10 We require in addition to these missionary studentships, what I would call missionary pupilships—means for supporting and educating lads, in the time intervening between School and College.

Pupil teacher (piū·pĭl,tī·tʃəɹ). A boy or girl preparing to be a teacher, who spends part of the period of preliminary education in employment as a teacher in an elementary school under the supervision of the head teacher, and concurrently receives general education either from him or in some place of higher education.

The system was introduced into England from Holland in 1839–40, the pupil teachers being originally bound as apprentices, a plan which came to an end after 1870. The system has undergone many changes; its history up to 1907 is told at length in a *Memorandum on the history and prospects of the Pupil-Teacher system*, issued by the Board of Education in that year.

1838 Dr. Kay in *4th Ann. Rep. Poor Law Comm.* App. B. No. 3. 250 In the normal school at Haarlem..certain of the most intelligent scholars. were selected to be trained to the occupation of teachers...Those pupil teachers would constantly acquire a greater degree of skill and knowledge. 1846 *Min. Comm. Counc. Educ.* 21 Dec., To carry into execution the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 25th day of August 1846, respecting the Apprenticeship of Pupil Teachers. [In the Minute of 25 Aug. called 'Apprentices'.] 1858 J. Payn *Foster Brothers* x, The plan of pupil teachers was then in its infancy. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 108 Pupil-teachers—the sinews of English primary instruction, whose institution is the grand merit of our English State system, and its chief title to public respect. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/2 The pupil-teacher, as a rule, we fear, learns little and teaches less. 1907 [see b].

b. *attrib.*, as *pupil-teacher system*, etc.; **pupil-teacher centre,** a central institution where the pupil-teachers of a town or locality may receive

their general education. (Introduced as '*Central Classes*' about 1874; much developed 1888–98.)

1897 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/3 A Committee to inquire into the working of the pupil-teacher system in England and Wales. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 2/2 It should be noted that the London School Board have just had surcharged the cost of their pupil-teacher training-centres. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 6/6 A compulsory subject..for pupil-teacher candidates. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 2/1 There are, at this moment, some 20,000 pupil-teachers, of the ages 16 to 18, attending institutions called pupil-teachers' centres. 1907 *Memo. on Pupil-Teacher syst.* § 50 Obviously it would not be possible to drop the Pupil Teacher system as a source for the supply of adult teachers.

¶ 'Pupil teacher' in Milton: see PUPIL *sb.*1 3 a.

Hence **Pupil-tea'cherdom,** the body or institution of pupil-teachers; **Pupil-tea'chership,** the post or office of a pupil-teacher; **Pupil-tea'chery,** the work or position of a pupil-teacher.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 3/1 How can you complain about the teachers, now that we've opened 'pupil-teacherdom to all alike? 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 122 If I could not get a 'pupil-teachership in some London school.. I could stay with you and be governess to Georgina and Myrtle. 1890 W. E. HENLEY *Views & Rev.* (1892) 132 Herself [George Eliot], too, has been variously described: as 'Apotheosis of 'Pupil-Teachery'.

‖ **Pupipara** (piupi'pără), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. L., neuter pl. of *pūpipar-us* bringing forth pupæ (f. *parĕre* to bring forth).] A division of *Diptera* in which the young are born in, or ready to pass into, the pupal state. Also called *Nymphipara.*

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 41 The case of the so-called Pupipara not constituting a true exception. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 259 The complete fusion of the ventral chord into one somewhat long knot, in the parasitic Pupipara.

Hence **Pupiparous** (piupi'părəs) *a*, of or pertaining to the *Pupipara*; producing or bringing forth young already advanced to the pupal state.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 65 *Pupiparous*, continuing in the matrix of the mother during the larva state, and coming forth in that of *pupa.* 1835, 1844 [see NYMPHIPAROUS]. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 311 Pupiparous insects suck the blood of mammals and birds.

‖ **Pupivora** (piupi'vŏră), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod. L. neuter pl. of *pūpivor-us* devouring pupæ.] A division of hymenopterous insects containing those, such as the Ichneumon flies, which deposit their eggs in the larvæ of other insects, chiefly *Lepidoptera.* Hence **Pu'pivore** [as in F.], a member of the *Pupivora*; **Pupivorous** (piupi'vŏrəs) *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Pupivora*; devouring the pupæ of other insects; parasitic on pupæ.

The name *Pupivora* was introduced by Latreille 1806–9, as that of his second family of Hymenoptera. They correspond nearly to the *Entomophaga* of Westwood.

1836 SMART, Pupivorous. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., Pu'pivores, *Pupivora.*

Puple, obs. form of PEOPLE, PUPIL *sb.*2

Puplich(e, -is(e, -ish(e, etc., obs. ff. PUBLISH.

Publicke, -ik, -ique, obs. ff. PUBLIC.

Pupoid (piū'poid), *a. Conch.* [f. PUPA + -OID.] = PUPIFORM 2; akin to the genus *Pupa.*

Puppe: see PUP *sb.*1 2; obs. form of POOR *sb.*1

Puppet (pu'pĕt), *sb.* Also 6 **pupette, puppette,** 6–8 **puppit,** 7 **pupet.** [A later form of POPPET, q. v., which has lost some senses and developed others, and has generally a more contemptuous connotation.]

1. A contemptuous term for a person (usually a woman): cf. POPPET *sb.* 1; but in sense app. associated with 2 or 3 below: a dressed up 'mere doll' or figure of a woman.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 69 If she be faire, then a spectacle to gaze on; if foule, then a simpring puppet to wonder on. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 3 Is it not a shame, that women should make themselves such pictures puppets and peacocks as they do? 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 11 A Fregat newly rigg'd kept not half such a clatter in a storme, as this Puppets Streamers did when the Wind was in his Shrouds. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, A pretended .to the favour of the scornful puppet [Catharine]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 102 But tell me now, ye cursèd puppets, Why do ye stir the porridge so?

2. A figure (usually small) representing a human being; a child's doll; = POPPET *sb.* 2. With quot. 1837, cf. POPPET *sb.* 2 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 The rootes are..made like litle puppettes and mammettes which come to be sold in England in boxes. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D viij, Puppets or Babies for Children the grose vis viijd. 1654 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. II. xxi, Having noted how Lactantius compared the Idols of the Heathen to the little Puppets that little Girls used to play with, and that the said Idols were but great Puppets for old Fools to play with. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 500 ¶ 4 The motherly airs of my little daughters when they are playing with their puppets. 1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Leech of Folkest.*, Where did you get this pretty doll . ? asked Susan, turning over the puppet. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, I looked upon it as a sort of doll —a puppet.

†**b.** Contemptuously applied to an image or other material object which is worshipped; an idol; = POPPET *sb.* 2 c. Also *fig. Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 215 Thei [Tartars] make theim selues litle pupettes of silke or of felte, ..and do them muche reuerence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 56 At each end [of the tomb] was placed a Puppet or Pagod to protect it. 1664 [see 2]. 1809 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, Tombless Epitaph*, The hollow puppets of a hollow age, Ever idolatrous, and changing ever Its worthless idols.

3. A human figure, with jointed limbs, moved by means of strings or wires; *esp.* one of the figures in a puppet-show; a marionette; = POPPET *sb.* 3.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Gesticulator*, he that playith with puppettes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 931 Like as a Puppit placed in a play, Whose part once past all men bid take away. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 257, I could interpret betweene you and your loue: if I could see the Puppets dallying. 1667 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 61 They are but as your *Automata*, those artificial Machines or Images called Puppits. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, You look like a puppet moved by clockwork! 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. (1819) 70 The adjustment of the wires and strings by which a puppet is moved.

b. *fig.* A person (usually one set up in a prominent position) whose acts, while ostensibly his own, are suggested and controlled by another; = POPPET *sb.* 3 b. (Cf. 9 a, below.)

[1550, see POPPET *sb.* 3 b.] 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1621) E iv, Those Puppets..that speake from our mouths, those Anticks garnisht in our colours. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 25 To make the people see, that their Plantagenet was indeed but a puppet, or a Counterfeit. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 81 He hoped by keeping the memory of Simnel's imposture, to discredit the true duke of York, as another puppet, when ever he should really appear. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Introd. 194 God's puppets, best and worst, Are we. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. § 3. 206 Charles remained for some while a puppet in the hands of Herbert.

†**c.** A living personator in dramatic action; an actor in a pantomime. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* Induct., *Bohan.* What were those Puppits that hopt and skipt about me year whayle [=erewhile]? *Ober.* My subiects. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii 39 You come with Letters against the King, and take Vanitie the puppets part, against the Royalties of her Father. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Play-Ho. to Lett* I, All the dry old Fools of Bartholomew Fair are come to hire our house,..numberless Jack-puddings: the new motion men of Norwich, Op'ra-Puppets. [1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. § 19 All the absurdities of the puppet show, except the discourses, are retained in the pantomimes, the difference consisting principally in the substitution of living puppets for wooden ones.]

†**4.** A little dog; a whelp; = PUPPY 1, 2. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 147 The great curres..the litle puppets. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 336 She replied, Persa was dead; meaning her whelp or puppet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 183/2 Whelpes, or Puppits, are .whelped blind.

†**5.** = POPPET *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

a 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* II. ii, A maide makes conscience of halfe a Crowne a weeke for pinnes and puppits.

6. A lathe-head; = POPPET *sb.* 5.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Turning* I. 207 Then set your Puppets, and wedge them tight up. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 356/2 The Puppets, are the square peeces of wood .which have the .Iron Pinns in, upon which the work is turned. 1831 J. HOLTAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 208 Upon a strong table of wood..are fixed three cast-iron puppets or uprights.

†**7.** *Naut.* (See quot.) (Cf. POPPET *sb.* 6.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 8 *Screws*, bed or barrel, for raising the heads of large masts.., are made of elm, and consist of two puppets, a bed, and a sole: the puppets are four feet nine inches long, have their lower parts round.., and are cut with a screw; their .head, is larger, and is either eight-square or round.

†**8.** A pupa. (Employed to render Du. *popken.*)

1670 *Phil. Trans* 2079 (Acct. of Swammerdam's *Hist. Insect. Generalis*, Utrecht, 1669) The manner how the Worms and Caterpillars turn into Puppets [Swammerdam 24, De maner op welke de Wurmen ende de Rupsen in Popkens veranderen]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Puppets.. the name given by Swammerdam to the nymphæ of animals, which he distinguishes from the chrysalises by this simple name, calling these the *gilt puppets*, from their golden colour.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Appositive (in senses 3 and 3 b): That is a puppet, *lit.* and *fig.*; managed by the will of another.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 196 He is but a Puppet Saint, that moves he knows not how. 1715 ROWE *Lady J. Grey* IV. i, Their puppet queen reigns here. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. 286 She very much reminds us of those puppet heroines, for whom the showman contrives to dialogue without any skill in ventriloquism. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii III. 299 Scotland would have been a smaller Poland, with a puppet sovereign, a turbulent diet, and an enslaved people.

b. General attrib. uses and Combs. (chiefly in sense 3): 'of a puppet or puppets', as *puppet-body, -drama, -fight, -land, -maker, -mover, -prompter, -stage, -string, -teacher, -theatre, -work*; *puppet-like* adj. and adv.; **puppet-man, -master,** the manager of a puppet-show. Also PUPPET-SHOW, PUPPET-VALVE, etc.

1870 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* (1898) 62 What silly *puppet-bodies danced on strings. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. § 19 The subjects of the *puppet-dramas were formerly taken from some well-known and popular stories. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* 265 The dolls threw stones behind them, and other dolls forthwith arose to people *puppetland. 1611 COTGR., *Poupetier*, a babe-maker, or *puppet-maker. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 285 From yonder *puppet man inquire, Who wisely hides his wood and wire. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. v. (1631) 96 Fidlers, Rushers, *Puppet-masters, Juglers. 1745 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. vi, The landlady.. fell foul on both her husband and the poor *puppet-mover. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 312 With limbs of British oak and nerves of wire, And wit that *puppet-prompters might inspire. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 236 Comes some superfluous humour of ours..and erects a *puppet-stage, or some such ridiculous idle childish invention. 1842 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 857 [The human understanding] is destined to higher ends than to be a sort of *puppet string in the hands of state ecclesiastics. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* 93 Hold, silence, the *puppet-teacher speakes. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 224 The rude transportable *puppet theatres in which Goethe first saw Faust represented. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 102 Th'are very Men, not Things That move by *Puppet-work and Springs.

Hence † **Pu'ppet** *v.*, (*a*) *intr.* to play the puppet (sense 1 or 3 c); (*b*) *trans.* to dress like a puppet (? sense 1); **Pu'ppetdom, Pu'ppethood, Pu'ppetism** (*nonce-wds.*), the condition of a puppet (sense 3 b), **Puppe'tical** *a.*, pertaining to a puppet.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trag. Barnavelt* II. ii, Good Ladies, no more Councells: This is no time to *puppet in. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. viii. (1718) 277 Whom thy fond indulgence decks And puppets up in soft, in silken weeds. 1891 ELIZ. R. PENNELL in *Mary Wollstonecr.'s Rights Wom.* Introd. 23 Not to substitute for the old sham sensibility of *puppetdom the new sham sexlessness of emancipation. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept 369/2 The dethronement or reduction to *puppethood of native dynasties. 1759 *Compl. Let.-writer* (ed. 6) 225 My Punch (to use a *puppetical expression). 1801 LD. CAMPBELL *Let.* Apr in *Life & Corr.* (1881) I. 69 The intimacy between him [Addington] and Pitt continues as great as ever, and no doubt of his *puppetism any longer remains. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 120 It was then..that the idea of puppetism came into his mind.

Pu'ppet-clack. [Cf. CLACK *sb.* 5.] = PUPPET-VALVE.

1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 472 If the Steam is stronger than you want, it may lift up the Valve, and go out. This is commonly call'd the *Puppet Clack.* 1829 R. STUART *Anced Steam Engines* I. 188 The return of the water is prevented by the usual means of a puppet-clack or valve. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 275/2 Stop the engine, open the puppet clack, and fill the boiler.

Puppet-head, variant of POPPET-HEAD.

Pu'ppetish, *a. rare.* Also 6 **popetish.** [f. PUPPET *sb.* + -ISH1.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a puppet. (Cf. PUPPET 2 b.)

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. H iv, Holye water makyng, for procession and sensinge with other Popetish gaudes. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxvi. 174 He began to raine strokes upon the Puppetish Moorisme, ouerthrowing some, and beheading others.

†**Pu'ppetly,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **popetly, puppitly.** [f. as prec. + -LY1.] = prec.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 17 You, Clargy,..With your latyne howls, scimonyes, & popetly playes. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 267 This puppitly and peasantly cur [the Spaniel gentle]. 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspist.* 448 Puppetly Idols lately consecrated to vulgar adoration.

Pu'ppet-play, *sb.* Also 7 **poppet-play.**

1. A play or dramatic performance acted by means, or with the aid, of puppets; usually with dialogue spoken by a concealed person or persons.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 292 My inuective hath relation to such as count al Artes puppet-playes, and pretty rattles to please children, in comparison of their confused barbarous lawe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii, And blow vp gamster, after gamster, As they doe crackers, in a puppet-play. 1633 R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacraments* I. 131 They make a mere apish Pageant and Poppet play of this Sacrament. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. v, What he lost to sharpers, and spent upon country dances and puppet-plays. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* xii. 339 Every stage, every table, every puppet-play scoffed at the puritans.

2. The playing or acting of puppets.

1591 NASHE *Pref. Sidney's Astr. & Stella* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess* (1904) II. 223 Let not your surfeted sight, now come from such puppet play, think scorne to turn aside into this Theater of pleasure. 1849 WHITTIER *Calef in Boston* 21 Of your spectral puppet play I have traced the cunning wires.

Hence **Pu'ppet-play** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to bring or drive by means of puppet-play or jugglery.

1649 *Trag. Massenello* 75 Do you not see yourselves puppet plaid into a new war?

Pu'ppet-play·er. Also 6-8 **poppet-.** [f. PUPPET *sb.* + PLAYER.] †**a.** A performer in a pantomime (*obs.*). **b.** One who manages or exhibits a puppet-play.

1552 HULOET, Puppet plaier, *Circulator, Gesticulator.* 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb, The Isle du Palais..The front looking on the greate bridge is possess'd by Mountebanks, Operators, and Puppet-players. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Presbyt. Meeting-Ho.* (1709) 14 The Wire in the Finger of the Poppet-Player. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 124 Italy, the native land of modern puppetry, must.. at a very early period have sent her puppet-players abroad.

So **Pu'ppet-play ing,** the performance of puppet-plays.

Puppetry (pu'pĕtri). Also 6 **popatrye, popetry(e, -ie,** 7 **puppettry.** [f. PUPPET + -RY.]

1. Mimic action or representation as of puppets; masquerade, mummery; false semblance, make-believe; artificial or unreal action; *spec.* applied to idolatrous or superstitious observances (in 16th c. often in form *popetry*, with play on *popery*).

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man, Duty of Kings*, 53 b, Let not oure most holy father make them no moare dronken with vayne names, with cappes of mayntenaunce, and like babels, as it were popetry for children. 1530 — *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 256/1 No dumme popetrie or superstitious Mahometrie, but signes of the testament of God. 1549

LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl..his office is to hinder religion..to teach al kynde of popetrie. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 24–5 Dec., The pupetry in the Church of the Minerva (in Rome), representing the Nativity. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 233 Whoe'er Turn with mild sorrow from the victor's car And the low puppetry of thrones, to muse On that blest triumph. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 55 Preconcerted pathos and puppetry of passion done to order.

2. Puppet-play; debased dramatic action.

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* I. C j b, Nay, we must now haue nothing brought on Stages, But puppetry, and pide ridiculous Antickes. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 252 The pageantries and puppetries of Bartholmew Faire. 1857 [see PUPPET-PLAYER]. 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. (1895) 182 Remove[Iago]..and we have but the eternal and vulgar figures of jealousy and innocence, newly vamped and veneered and padded and patched up for the stalest purposes of puppetry.

†**3.** 'Get-up' or dress as of a puppet. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 216 Now doth the body led by senceless will..Raue, talke idely as 'twere some deity Adorning female painted puppetry 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, With this language, Bold man of arms, shalt win upon her, doubt not, Beyond all silken puppetry.

4. Something compared to a puppet or set of puppets. †**a.** *pl.* False or pretended divinities. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV ii. 157 The true God did vouchsafe them [the Romans] that increase of their Empire, when their own puppettries [*hii quos deos putant*] never did them a penyworth of good.

b. An unreal or artificial character in literary fiction; a set of such characters.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif. Comedy Last Cent.*, What was it to you if that..half-reality the husband was overreached by the puppetry—or the thin thing..was persuaded it was dying of a plethory? 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* i, A great modern writer..groaned over his puppetry, that he dared not animate them..with the fires of positive brain-stuff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 3/1 Fully furnished with the stage properties and puppetry of a Highland romance, but..singularly destitute of romantic atmosphere and colour.

Pu·ppet-show. Also 7 poppit-, 8 poppet-. [f. PUPPET *sb.* 3 + SHOW *sb.*] A show, display, or exhibition of puppets; *esp.* a dramatic performance with or of puppets; a puppet-play.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 138 The devil may buy his soul for a Poppit-shew. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., Here was 'Bartholomew Fayre', with the puppet-showe, acted to-day. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 16 P 2 Prudentia..had bespoke on the same Evening the Poppet-Show of The Creation of the World. 1818 SCOTT *Let.* 10 Sept., I would much sooner write an opera for Punch's puppet-show. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) II. 351, I..saw a fair, with puppet-shows, booths of penny actors, merry-go-rounds, clowns, boxers.

attrib. 1742 FIELDING *Miss Lucy in Town* (1762) 180 You must strip yourself of your poppet-shew dress. 1749 — *Tom Jones* XII. vi, The puppet-show man ran out to punish his Merry Andrew.

Hence **Pu·ppet-show·er, Pu·ppet-show·man,** a man who exhibits or manages a puppet-show.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5329/3 Rope Dancers, Poppet Shewers. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 278 The puppet-showman at a Venetian Carnival. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 347 Tumblers, hand-organists, puppet-showmen,..and all such vagrant mirth makers.

Pu·ppet-va·lve. Also **poppet-valve.** [f. PUPPET *sb.* + VALVE; in allusion to its movement.] A disk valve which is opened by being bodily lifted from its seat, not by turning upon a hinge. Earlier called *puppet-clack.*

1829 [see PUPPET-CLACK]. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 41 The engines are fitted with puppet-valves and 'cross variable cut-off', which is worked by the engineer. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 108 Sketches showing the construction of a conical metal lift or puppet valve and seating. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Poppet-valve*, same as *Puppet-valve.*

†**Pu·ppify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. PUPPY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make a puppy of; to befool.

1642 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 91 Never was there a poor people so purblinded and Puppified, if I may say so, as I finde them to be. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* 29 Never any who did fool and puppifie themselfs into such a perfect slavery and confusion.

†**Pu·ppily,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Characteristic of a puppy; puppy-like.

1688 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 67 (1713) II. 168 He has found out a new Tory Popish-Plot upon his Puppily Courant; some body or other, if he don't lie, made his Printer tipsie. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 355 This impertinent heart is more troublesome to me than my conscience...I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice and roughen my character, to keep up with its puppily dancings. 1795 R. CUMBERLAND *First Love* in *Brit. Theat.* XVIII. 46, I wish you would..not insult my ears with that puppily word honour.

†**Pu·pping,** obs. var. PIPPIN 2 (early mod.Du. *puppingh*).

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 9783 A pupping-apple or Pippin.

Pupplich(e, -is(e, -isch(e, obs. ff. PUBLISH.

†**Pu·pprelle.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. next + -REL: cf. *cockerel, pickerel.*] A little puppy.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 130 Gentlewomen were driuen to eate their little puppprelles, in whom before they took great pleasure.

Puppy (pʊ·pi), *sb.* Also 5–6 popi(e, 6 pup(p)ee, 6–7 puppie. [Corresponds in form, and, to a certain extent in sense, to F. *poupée* (in 13th c. *popee*, Littré) a doll, a woman likened to a doll as a dressed-up inanity, a lay figure used in dressmaking or as a butt in shooting; also, contextually, a plaything, hobby, toy (e. g. *il en fait sa poupée*), whence app. in Eng. 'a dog used as a plaything, a toy dog', a sense unknown to French. The *doll-* and *woman-*senses of F. *poupée* are usually represented in Eng. by PUPPET *sb.* 1, 2. But *puppet* and *puppy* are not always distinct; *puppet* (sense 4) was in early use synonymous with *puppy* (sense 1 or 2), and in dialects *puppy* is still widely used in the sense of *puppet*, esp. in *puppy show* for *puppet-show.*

F. *poupée* has no cognate form in the other Romanic langs.; it appears to have been an anomalous French formation on the stem of Romanic *pupp-a* for L. *pūpa* girl, doll, puppet, but the use of L. and Rom. *-ăta*, F. *-ée* in such a sense is apparently unparalleled.]

†**1.** A small dog used as a lady's pet or plaything; a toy dog. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f iv b, Smale ladies popis that heere a way the flees. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 277 Lytel popies, that serueth for ladies, weere sumtyme bellis, sumtyme colers ful of prickis for theyr defence. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. cxl, Of doggues there ben diuerse sortes...There ben litle minxes, or pupees that ladies keepe in their chaumbers..to playe withall. *Ibid.* II. xviii. 271 When he sawe in Roome straungiers carrye young puppees in their armes to plaie withall. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* S iii, Of the Spaniel gentle,..Melitæus... These puppies the smaller they be, the more pleasure they prouoke. 1655 CAPEL *Tentations* 15 A foolish woman may in her foolish affection dote upon a puppy more than on her gold.

2. A young dog, a whelp.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 3 One that I brought vp of a puppy, one that I sau'd from drowning, when three or foure of his blinde brothers and sisters went to it. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. v. 11. *c* 1680 EARL DORSET *To Edw. Howard on his plays* 30 And though 'tis late if justice could be found, Thy plays, like blind-born puppies, should be drown'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 302 In less than a month the puppy begins to use all its senses. 1858 YOUATT *Dog* xiii. 348 A bitch that was often brought to my house was suckling a litter of puppies.

b. By extension, A young seal; = PUP *sb.*1 2. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. Applied to a person as a term of contempt; especially, in modern use, a vain, empty-headed, impertinent young man; a fop, a coxcomb.

In quot. *a* 1613 perh. = F. *poupée* a lay figure or dressed-up person.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 404 Pappe with an hatchet for such a puppie. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* 1 To the polypragmaticall .. Puppie Thomas Nashe. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A wife, &c.* (1638) 179 There is a confederacy between him and his clothes, to be made a puppy. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) IV. vii. 19 That opinion of a poor shallow-brain'd puppy, who [etc.]. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Nov., Sir Richard Cox, they say, is sure of going over lord chancellor, who is as arrant a puppy as ever eat bread. 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* 110, I did a very foolish thing yesterday, and was a great Puppy for my Pains. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 342, I should be a most affected puppy if I did so. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 17 June 3/6 There are only two classes amongst street smokers—namely puppies and blackguards. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* II, A clever, sensible young man; has no conceit about him like the puppies of our day.

†**b.** Applied to a woman in sense of F. *poupée*: a (mere) doll. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 Who..hath no wittie, but a clownish dull flegmatike puppie to his mistres.

†**c.** Applied to women in various figurative senses from 1 or 2. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Hee & Shee Conny-Catcher* Wks. (Grosart) X. 241 Holding such Maidens as were modest, fooles, and such as were not, as wilfully wanton as my selfe, puppies, ill brought vppe and without manners. 1602 *2nd Pt. Ret. fr. Parnass.* I. vi, 471 You light skirt starres..By glomy light perke out your doutfull heads: But when Don Phœbus showes his flashing snout, You are skie puppies [*i. e.* lesser dog-stars] straight your light is out. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiv, Other such like Queanish flurting Harlots..and such like Puppies [Fr. *telles mastines*].

4. †**a.** = PUPPET 2, PUPPET 2. *Obs.*

1659 TORRIANO *It.-Eng. Dict.*, *Pupa*..a childs babby, puppy, or puppet to play withal.

b. A north and east country equivalent of PUPPET *sb.* 3; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

5. A white bowl or buoy used in the herring-fishery to mark the position of the net nearest the fishing-boat (*Cent. Dict.*).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *puppy-clumsiness, -cup* (see CUP *sb.* 2 b), *-hunting, -pertness, -picture, -play, -stage, stake, style*; *puppy-like, -looking* adjs.; **puppy-biscuit,** a finer kind of dog-biscuit; **puppy-drum,** a young or small-sized drum-fish; **puppy-fish,** a name of the angel-fish, *Squatina Angelus*; **puppy-god,** a puerile divinity; **puppy-headed** *a.*, stupid; **puppy-love** (*contemptuous*): cf. *calf-love*; **puppy-peeping** *a.*, looking with half-closed eyes like a puppy; †**puppy-snatch,** a snare; **puppy walker,** one who takes hound-puppies to 'walk'; so *puppy walking*; **puppy-water,** the urine of a puppy, formerly used as a cosmetic.

1895 F. ANSTEY *Lyre & Lancet* xi. 111 Ought a schipperke to have meat? Mine won't touch *puppy bi-cuits. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* i. 6 The characteristic *puppy-clumsiness of their limbs. *Ibid.* ii. 35 It seems. to be agreed that no dog or bitch can qualify for a *puppy cup after two years of age. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 94/2 Small drum from eight to twelve inches in length are caught in set nets in the shoal waters of Pamlico Sound about Hatteras,..They are called '*puppy-drum' by the natives. 1883 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 347 *Rhina squatina*, Names,—Angel-fish. Fiddle-fish, from its shape. Puppy-fish. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. xxxiv. 195 They. were brought up without any of these *puppy-gods helpes [*sine tot diis puerilibus*]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 107 A tame Cheater, hee: you may stroake him as gently, as a *Puppie Greyhound. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 159, I shall laugh my selfe to death at this *puppi-headed Monster. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II. ii, Let me catch you no more *Puppy hunting about my Doors. 1839 KING LEOPOLD *Let. to Q. Vict.* in *Daily News* 10 Feb. (1899) 5/7 Without that *puppy-like affectation which is so often found with young gentlemen of rank. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 256 The *puppy-looking animal who came with her. 1907 *Black Cat* June 4 He adored her with all the fatuous idolatry of 'puppy love. 1895 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* xvi, [A prize fighter] sat on the knee of a succouring seconder,.. *puppy-peeping, inconsolably comforted. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 390 With *puppy-pertness, pretty pleasant prig. 1692 J. SMYTH *Scarron., Travesty 2nd Bk Virgil's Æneis* 10 So he by either means might catch Us Trojans in a *Puppy-snatch. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. III. iv. § 2. 174/2 Those who do not care for *puppy stakes. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/7 Four dogs are now left in for the Puppy Stakes. 1887 *Field* 27 Aug. 302/2 The toast 'Success to fox-hunting, and the *puppy walkers of England'. 1900 *Daily News* 13 June 8/4 The events of the hunting man's year, beginning with *puppy walking, the training of the hunter, and cub-hunting. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* I Wks. 1722 II. 93 You spend it him in Coach-hire, *Puppy-water and Paint, every day of your Life. 1730 SWIFT *Misc., Lady's Dressing Room*, With Puppy-water, Beauty's Help, Distill'd from Tripsey's darling Whelp.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Pu·ppycide,** the killing of a puppy or puppies; **Pu·ppyess,** a female puppy (sense 3).

1791 *Bon Ton Mag.* Mar., Title-p. 2, 1 Portrait of a Modern Puppy. 2. Portrait of a Modern Puppeyess. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 9/2 It is to be hoped that the crime of puppycide may be checked.

Puppy (pʊ·pi), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* and *trans.* To bring forth puppies; to whelp, litter; to pup.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 83 Bitches that puppie in hast bring forth blind whelpes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 355 A young whelpe..such an one as the bitch puppied the same morning. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 51 A Bitch that had newly puppied. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Pup*, to bring forth puppies, to puppy.

Pu·ppy-dog. A child's word for PUPPY *sb.* 1, 2. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i 460 Here's a large mouth..That.. Talkes as familiarly of roaring Lyons, As maids of thirteene do of puppi-dogges. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. iii. 934 Of Monkeys, Puppy-Dogs, and Cats. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* IV. 262 A Puppy-Dog, that's within a few Hours of the Age of Seeing, is as blind as another that's newly whelp'd. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 428 Like puppy dogs, they delight to..pull at all who come near them.

†**b.** *Puppy-dog water puppy-water* (PUPPY 6). 1663–4 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., Up with some little discontent with my wife upon her saying that she had got and used some puppy-dog water, being put upon it by my Aunt Wight..who hath a mind..to get some for her ugly face.

Puppydom (pʊ·pidəm). [f. PUPPY *sb.* + -DOM.] **a.** = PUPPYHOOD. **b.** Puppies collectively.

1857 READE *White Lies* iii, The fate of this is to outgrow his puppydom, and be an average man. 1891 HANNAH LYNCH *G. Meredith* 5 The bites and barks of literary puppydom at his heels. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 2/1 Mrs. B...nurses them through all the troubles of puppydom to old age.

Puppyhood (pʊ·pihud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.]

1. The state of being a puppy (sense 2); the early period of a dog's life.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Lit.* I. iii. (1785) 11/2 The puppyhood of little Pompey. 1848 J. MILLS *Life Foxhound* i, When I was at walk at the home of my puppyhood, the hospitable farm-house. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* 185 When a dog has once been brought up from puppyhood under a master.

2. The quality or character of a puppy (sense 3). 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xiv, That six feet of puppyhood makes a perpetually recurring eclipse of our friendship.

Puppyish (pʊ·pi,ɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH 1.] Of the nature or character of a puppy (sense 3).

1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Let* 14 Apr., He is conceited, self-sufficient, and puppyish. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 34 Your stage fops are to be..silly in stays, puppyish in pantaloons.

Puppyism (pʊ·pi,ɪz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character, style, or manners of a puppy (sense 3); impertinent conceit, affectation, 'side'.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 21 6 There was a grand display of puppyism. The front boxes were much crowded with beardless young fellows. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* II. 123 The affectation and puppyism of literature are less tolerable and more ridiculous than the puppyism of all other puppies in the world. 1862 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xl, What do you know of him, with his monstrous puppyism and arrogance?

Pupsie, pupsy, a nursery or playful alteration of PUPPY: cf. *Betsy, Popsy.*

1611 COTGR., *Chien de damoiselle*, a pupsie, little dogge.

Pur 1, *dial.* Also 8 purr. [OE. in *pur lamb*, of uncertain origin.] **a.** A ram or wether lamb; also *pur-lamb, pur-hog.* **b.** *transf.* A male child, a boy.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xii. 5 Nyme ælc mann an lamb..pæt lamb sceal beon anwintre pur lamb clæne and unwemme. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* Gloss., *Pur-lamb*, male lamb. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s v., In Dorsetshire a purr signifies a boy, also a male lamb. 1817 W. STEVENSON *Agric. Dorset* 411 Pur-

lambs are sold to dealers, etc. from Somersetshire, and other districts, where breeding flocks are not so generally kept as in the upland parts of Dorsetshire. 1883 *Standard* 21 Apr. 5/8 The lambs..are nearly all purs. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Pur*, a male lamb. .Seldom used in W. Som., but is the regular term in E. Som. and Dorset. *Ram* or *wether* is the common term in W. S.

†**Pur**[2], **purr.** *Cards. Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A name given to the knave or Jack in the game of post and pair (see Post *sb.*[4]). Also *attrib.* **pur-chop, pur-dog,** ? a card which would take the knave.

1592 Lyly *Midas* v. ii, Mine armes are all armarie, gules, sables, azure, or, vert, pur, post, pare, &c. 1616 B. Jonson *Masque Christmas*, Enter .. Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garments all done ouer with Pairs and Purs. *Ibid.*, Post and Pair wants his pur-chops, and his pur dogs. *a* 1618 Davies *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. 1878 II. 38/1 Some, hauing lost the double Paire and Post, Make their aduantage on the Purrs they haue: Whereby the Winners winnings all are lost, Although, at best the other's but a Knaue.

Pur, obs. f. Poor, Porr, Purr, Purre.

Pur-, *prefix.* The usual AF. form of OF. *por-, pur-*, mod.F. *pour-* :—L. *pōr-, prō-*, prep. and prefix (see Pro- *prefix*[1]). The form in which this prefix came into early ME. through OF., still retained in numerous words as *purchase, purfle, purlieu, purloin, purport, purpose, purpresture, pursue, purvey*, and their derivatives, as well as in the earlier forms of some words in which it has been since altered to the L. form, as *promenade*, etc. See the individual words.

Puraill, -rale, -rall, var. of Porail *Obs.*, poor people.

†**Puralé, puralee.** *Old Law.* Forms: 3–4 **purale, pouralee,** 4 **puralee, puraley, porale,** 5 *Sc.* **pureale,** (*Hist.* 6–7 **pur-,** 6–8 **pourallee,** 7 **purallie**). [AF. *purale*(*e* (latinized *puralea*) = OF. *por-, puralee* a going through, f. OF. *por-, pur-, pouraler* to go through, traverse, f. *por-, pur-* :—L. *prō-*, forth; here interchanging with *par-* (:—L. *per-*) in OF. *paraler* to go through. Taken as AF. and ME. equivalent of L. *perambulātio*, Perambulation, sense 3. (See also Pourallee.)]

1. A perambulation made to determine the boundaries of a county, manor, parish, or district; *esp.* one made to ascertain the boundaries of a royal forest and to disafforest lands encroached upon by the crown.

[1201–2 *Rotulus Cancell. ann.* 3 *Johan.* (1833) 49 Willelmus Ruff' reddit compotum de c. s. ne faciet puralea bosci de Waleshale. 1292 Britton II. xvii. § 9 Et en mesme la manere soit fete puralee pur contek des parties. [*transl.* In the same manner perambulation shall be made in case of a difference between the parties. Cf. Bracton III. 402 Item cadit assisa in perambulationem propter incertitudinem, de consensu partium prædicto modo.] 1305 *Anc. Petit.* 13200 in *Mem. de Parl.* (Rolls) 9 La ou la purale fut fete par comaundement nostre seigneur le Roy en Ingelwode. 1305 *Ordinacio Foreste* 33 *Edw. I*, En droit de ceux qui terres & tenemenz sount deaforester par la dite puralee, & qui demaundent davoir commun denz les boundes des forestes. 1323–4 *Tower Roll* (Manwood *L. Forest* xx. 134 b), Ici comence le proces de la puraley de Winsor, fait en le Countie de Surrey. *c* 1330 *Ann. London*, an. 1306 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 146 Super absolutione iuramenti domini regis Angliæ de foresta, quæ vulgariter et Anglice dicebatur *porale*. *Ibid.* an. 1310, *ib.* I. 175 Richerus de Reffham eligitur in maiorem. ..Fecit etiam cum suis aldermannis *la purale* in civitate.]

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 307 Þe erle for þam alle with luf bisouht þe kyng [Edw. I.]..Withoute any delay do mak þe purale Be a certeyn day; Sir, þat pray we þe. *Ibid.*, He swore on his fayth..To mak þe purale, it suld not be delaied, With sulk men suld it be, þat þer suld hald þam paied. *Ibid.* 309 First þe nemnid alle þo, þe purale suld make, þat þorgh þe reame suld go, þe boundes forto stake. *Ibid* 314, & for þe purale, set with certeyn bounde, þorgh þe lond suld be delaied no lengere stounde. 14.. *Ass. William* (an. 1184) in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1844) I. 379 Sua þat fra þin furth wyth breyff of pureale na wyth nayn oþir breyff he may tyn oþir al or part of þe sayd land bot gif it war throu a breyff of rycht. *a* 1634 Coke *Inst. ii.* iv. lxxiii. *Courts Forest* (1797) 304 Some Letters Patents of the perambulations or purallies of forests made by king E. 3.. which we have seen.

2. From the middle of the 14th c., sometimes applied (in Law French) to the piece or tract of land between the wider bounds of a forest and the restricted bounds as fixed by perambulation, and thus passing into the sense of Purlieu, q.v.

The exact history of this transfer of sense is not evidenced; it was prob. at first an incorrect popular use of the term; but it appears to have been already established before 1344 (when the L. *perambulatio* appears in the same sense), and thus within ten years of the date at which Robert of Brunne used *puralé* in the original sense. *English* examples have not yet been found before 1482, when the word evidently appears as Purlieu; but *purallee, pourallee*, was used by Manwood and by other legal writers as identical with *purlieu*, and the form *purley* has come down from the 16th c. to modern times in the comb. *purleyman* as variant and spoken form of Purlieu-man, q.v.

1344 *Inqt. conc. Whittlewood Forest* (*For. Proc. Tr. of Rec.*, No. 281, skin 7), Et quod R. le B. est communis malefactor de uenacione domini regis effugans feras a foresta in perambulacionem, et sic effugatis feris facit stabilias inter forestam et perambulacionem. 1370 *Cartulary of Eynsham* (O. H. S.) II. 107 Quod quidam Thomas de Langeley..fecit quandam perambulacionem citra forestam de Wychewode, elargando bundas predictas: et..quod predictus hamelettus [Haneberghe] est infra les pural[ees] eiusdem foreste. 1378 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 313/1 (46 Edw. III) Sur qoi supplie la dite Commune..qe gentz de pays purront chaser le Purale sanz reez ou stableye faire, sanz estre attache, endite, ou empesche par Forester ou autre Ministre. 1377 *Ibid.* 368/1 (51 Edw. III), Item supplient qe nul homme soit empeche ne greve en temps a vener, par cause q'il ad chace ou chacera dedeinz le Poralee, ou ailloms hors de le bounde du Forest. 1378 *Ibid.* III. 43/2 (2 Rich. II), Item supplient les Communes, q'ils puissent avoir lour Porales come y soloit avant ces heures, selonc le purport del Grande Chartre..; & qe Perambulation ent soit faite, com il fuist en temps du Roy Henry.

1598 Manwood *Lawes of Forest*: (*title-p.*) a Treatise declaring what Purallee is *Ibid.* xx. § 1. 127 Purlieu, or Pourallee, is a certain Territorie of ground adioining vnto the Forest..which Territorie of ground was also once Forrest, and afterwards disafforrested againe by the perambulations made for the seuering of the new Forrestes from the old. 1726 C. Kirkham (*title*) Two Letters to a Friend, the First Shewing and Demonstrating by Law the Rights and Privileges of Pourallees or Free-Hey. [1909: see Purlieu-man.]

‖**Purāna** (purā·nă). Forms: 7 **poran(e,** 9 **pooraun, poorána,** 8– **purāna.** [Skr. *purāṇá* belonging to former times, f. *purā* formerly. Cf. F. *pourana*, formerly *pouran, puran.*] One of a class of sacred poetical works in Sanskrit, containing the mythology of the Hindus. Also *attrib.*

1696 Toland *Christianity not Myst.* 31 To say it bears witness to itself, is equally to establish the Alcoran or the Poran 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 275 In which Language are written the Porane, or Sacred History. 1798 *Brit. Critic* XI. 120 From the numerous *puranas* and ancient *dramas* of India, many scattered rays of information are to be collected. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Christ & Krishna* vii. 25 He disputes the point as to the early existence of literature of the Purâna order.

Hence **Pura·nism,** the religious system taught in the Puranas.

1882 Pidgeon *Engineer's Holiday* II. 225 Buddhism has been replaced in India by Puranism, a religion based on an immense extension and perversion of the early Vedas.

Puranic (purā·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **pauranic, -ik** (paurā·nik), **pooranic.** [f. prec. + -ic. *Pauranic* follows the Skr. *paurāṇika.*] Of or pertaining to the Puranas.

1809 Colebrooke *Jains* in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 295 The Jainas, with whom the legendary story of their saints also seems to be engrafted on the Pauranic tales of the orthodox sect. 1869 Max Müller *Rig Veda* I. 244 In the epic and pauranic literature this Dûti has grown into a definite person. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Christ & Krishna* xii. 59 The Krishna Birth-Festival here departs from the Purânic legend.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* (*a*) A Puranic work or author. (*b*) A believer in the Puranas.

1808 Wilford *Sacr. Isles* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 350, I shall give a few specimens..in the very words of the Pauranics. 1878 G. Smith *Life J. Wilson* iv. 103 Rama Chundra, formerly a Pooranik, would defend the Christian religion.

†**Pu·rantism.** Altered form of Puritanism.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. liv. 242 It is but part of Maiestie, through Purantisme declynde.

Puraventure, erron. var. of Peradventure.

Purbeck (pə··bek). Name of a peninsula on the Dorsetshire coast; in full, Isle of Purbeck; used *attrib.* to designate the stone quarried there, or things made of this, and the geological formation there typically developed.

Purbeck beds *Geol*, the three strata of the Purbeck series, reckoned as the uppermost members of the Oolite formation, or the lowest of the Wealden. **Purbeck marble,** the finer qualities of Purbeck stone, formerly much used in ornamental architecture. **Purbeck stone,** a hard limestone obtained from Purbeck, and used in building and paving.

[1205 *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (1835) I. 1 53/2 Dedimus licenciam..S. Cicestr' Episcopo quod possit ducere marmor suum de Purbic'. 1410 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* (1866) III. 401/3 Purbrick stone. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1908) I. 272 The next yeare [1423, they gave] fifteene pound to the saide pauement [of the Guildhall], with hard stone of Purbecke.] *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 207 A very experienced mason informed me that the Cathedral of Salisbury is made of Purbeck-stone, which in the air will moulder away. 1812 *Monthly Mag.* 1 Dec. 396/1 The Purbeck strata are 410 feet. 1828 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (ed. 3) xii. 274 The Purbeck beds are by some geologists classed with the oolites. 1845 J. Phillips in *Encycl Metrop.* VI. 632/1 Columns, chimney-pieces, and other architectural uses for which the 'Purbeck marble' is celebrated. 1850 Forbes in *Mem. Geol. Surv., Orig. Com.* III. Pl. v. 3 New forms of marine Purbeck mollusca. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 113 A trefoil-headed niche with Purbeck angle-shafts.

b. *absol.* (*a*) = *Purbeck stone*; a Purbeck paving-stone. (*b*) Any one of the Purbeck strata

1766 Entick *London* IV. 82 The floor is paved with Purbeck. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 319 The Press-Stone should be marble, though sometimes Master Printers make shift with purbeck. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* iv, Savile had been polishing the purbecks of Portland-place. 1871 Lyell *Elem. Geol* xx. (1885) 286 Thick beds of chert occur in the Middle Purbeck. *Ibid* 289 Between forty and fifty mandibles..have been found in the Purbecks.

Hence **Purbe·ckian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Isle of Purbeck, or to the Purbeck beds.

1885 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* (ed 2) 788 Upper or Portland Oolites—Purbeckian, Portlandian, Kimmeridgian. *Ibid.* 799 The Purbeckian group has been divided into three sub-groups.

Purblind (pə··blaind), *a.* Forms: α. 3 **pur blind,** 4 **pure blynde,** 6 **pour, poure,** 6–7 **pore, poare, poore blind** (etc.), 8 **pur blind.** β. 6 **poore-blynd,** 6–7 **pur-blinde,** 7 **pore-, poare-, pure-blinde,** 7–8 **pur-blind.** γ. 3, 6–7 **purblinde,** 5–6 **purblynde,** 6–7 **purblynd,** 6–**purblind**; 6–7 **purreblind**; 6 **poore-, poureblind,** 6–7 **pourblind(e**; 6–8 **poreblind,** (6 **purblinde, purblynde,** 9 **perblind**). See also Spurblind. [In 13th c., and sometimes later, as two words, *pur, pure blind*, perh. *pure* adv. entirely, quite, or, as some suggest, OF. *pur-, pour-* intensive. But if this sense (which appears in the first quotation) was the original, it had come before 1400 to mean something less than blind, and was soon written as one word, the first element of which was in the 16th c. variously represented as *poor, pore, pour.*]

†**1.** Quite or totally blind. *Obs. rare.*

The sense appears certain in quot. 1297; in those of the 16th and 17th c. it is doubtful.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7713 Wo so bi king willames daye slou hert oþer hind Me ssolde pulte out boþe is eye & makye him pur blind. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 181 This wimpled, whyning, purblinde waiward Boy,. don Cupid. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* II i. 12 Speake to my goship Venus one faire word, One Nickname for her purblind Sonne and her. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado*, etc., *Love's Labyrinth* 63 But we by Cupids meanes, that pur blind boy, obtaine by death we could not earst enioy.

2. Of impaired or defective vision, in various senses: †**a.** Blind of one eye (*obs.*). **b.** Short-sighted, near-sighted. **c.** (Sometimes app.) Long-sighted, dim-sighted from age. **d.** Partially blind; almost blind; dim-sighted, generally, or without particularization.

a. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxi. 26 If eny man smyte the eye of his seruaunt, or of hondmayden, and make hem pure blynde [1388 makith hem oon iyed; Vulg. *et luscos eos fecerit*; LXX καὶ ἐκτυφλώσῃ,], he shal leeue hem free for the eye that he hath drawun out *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purblynde, *luscus.* 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. 16 The French haue a good Prouerbe, Entre les aueugles, les borgnes sont les Roys. Among the blinde, the pore blind are the Kings.

b. 1523 Lp. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxi. 83 In the chase, sir Olphert of Guystels, was taken, for he was purblynde [orig. *car il auoit courte veue*]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 367 The dung .is singular good for those that be poreblind or short sighted. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 870 Pore-blinde Men ..haue their Sight Stronger neare hand, than those that are not Poreblinde; And can Reade and Write smaller Letters. 1735-6 in *Swift's Lett.* 10 Feb. (1766) II. 227, I was in hopes you would have mended, like my purblind eyes, with old age. 1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Purblind*, myopic.

c. 1621 Moliz *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. xvii. 202 Eies that are turned, that are poare-blind. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 308 The apparent paradox of the pur blind, or those who can scarcely see a small object at arm's length, yet discovering those that are very remote.

d. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III iii, But a weighty or heuy cloke, fresshely glitteringe in the eyen of them that be poreblynde. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Agst. Contention* II, It is more shame for hym that is whole blynd, to call hym blinkerd, that is but pore blynd. 1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 308 Her eyes ..dull and heauie, which made her poore blind, or to looke a squint. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 56 Some are borne starke blinde, and some purblinde. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* lxxiv. (1779) III 13 Reconnoitering the company through a glass, for no other reason but because it was fashionable to be pur-blind. 1868 Miss Braddon *Charlotte's Inher.* I i, Old Nanon the cook, purblind, stone-deaf, and all but imbecile.

†**e.** Applied to the hare. *Obs.*

c 1280 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant* I. 133 He shal saien on oreisoun In þe worshipe of þe hare..þe brodlokere, þe bromkat, þe purblinde, þe fursecat. 1592 Shaks *Ven. & Ad.* 679 And when thou hast on foote the purblind hare, Marke the poore wretch.

f. *fig.* Of things: Dimly lighted.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 66 He was hir'd, To light the Purblind Skies. 1898 J. Hollingshead *Gaiety Chron.* i. 17 Small .. windows, blinking purblind at the busy .. thoroughfare.

3. *fig.* Having imperfect perception or discernment; lacking or incapable of clear mental, moral, or spiritual vision; stupid, obtuse, dull.

1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1078/2 Maister Masker .is not so pore blinde but that he seeth well in dede, that y' meate which Christ speaketh of here, is our sauiour Christ himselfe 1596 Drayton *Leg* iv. 84 Which their dull purblind Ignorance not saw. 1629 Prynne *God no Impostor* 31 Mans darke, or purblinde carnall reason. 1660 W. Secker *Nonsuch Prof* 313 Man is such a pur-blind creature, that he cannot unerringly see a day before him 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 118 Foresight as short and as purblind as that of the British farmer.

Purblind (pə·blaind), *v.* [f. prec.: cf. *to blind*] *trans.* To make purblind; to impair the sight of. Also *fig.* Hence **Purbli·nded** *ppl. a.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* iv. 16 Poare blynded men whome the Greekes call Μύωπες. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 31 A. purblinded Argus, all eyes and no sight 1652 Howell *Venice* 175 This Signory doth not admit the falshood of any interessed opinion to purblind Her own proper understanding. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* III. iii. Were he not as has been said, purblinded by enchantment. 1874 W. Jones *N. Test. Illustr.* 505 The eagle .can, by frightening and purblinding the animal [chamois], make it leap the precipice.

Pu·rblindly, *adv. rare.* [f. as next + -ly[2].] In a purblind manner.

1847 in Webster, citing Scott. 1909 *Dundee Advertiser* 24 Feb. 6/2 To advance purblindly upon the problem..is to intensify the mischief.

Purblindness. [f. PURBLIND *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being purblind (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1552 HULOET, Purblindnes, *Luscio.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 903 [They] cure the dulnesse or purblindnesse of their eyes with the powder of wilde Marjoram. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 22 A thin plate of gold.. cures bleared eyes, or purblindness. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, The Professor's keen philosophic perspicacity is somewhat marred by a certain mixture of almost owlish purblindness. 1859 C. LYELL in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 207 To believe the eye to have been brought to perfection, from a state of blindness or purblindness.

Purcatorie, -y, obs. ff. PURGATORY. **Purce, -er,** obs. ff. PURSE, -ER. **Purcelain(e, -lan(e, -line, -llan,** etc., obs. ff. PORCELAIN, PURSLANE. **Purceynt,** var. PURCINCT *Obs.*

†**Pur charite** [Anglo-Fr.], var. *par charity*: see PAR *prep.* 1.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 169 Ich praye þe..pur charite.. Awreke me of þese wastours.

Purchasable (pə̄·rtʃesăb'l), *a.* Also **purchaseable.** [f. PURCHASE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be purchased. †**a.** That may be obtained in any way; acquirable; procurable (*obs.*). **b.** Capable of being or liable to be bought for money.

1611 FLORIO, *Acquistéuole*, acquirable, purchasable. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 43 Money being the Counter-ballance to all other Things purchasable by it. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 371 (France) No public office is henceforth hereditary or purchaseable. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. i. § 2 I. 516 [The] exchange value of a thing,..the command which its possession gives over purchaseable commodities in general. 1879 S. HIGHLEY *Magic Lantern* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 234/1 The stock article of the shops..purchasable for about three guineas.

Purchase (pə̄·rtʃĕs, -ăs), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 **porchas, 5 -ches.** β. 4 **pourchas, -chees, 7 -chace.** γ. 3–6 **purchas,** 4 *Sc.* **chass,** 4– **purchase,** (4–6 **-ches,** 4–7 **-chace,** 5 **-ches**(**s**)**e,** 5–7 **-chase,** 6 **-chas**). [ME., a. OF. *por-, pur-,* later *pourchas* masc. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *porchacier, por-, pur-, pourchassier* to PURCHASE. The 15th c. *purchace* is merely a graphic alteration of *purchas* (cf. *ace, ice, mice*), whence mod. *purchase* after the vb.; but the 17th c. *pourchace, purchasse,* were prob. influenced by F. *pourchasse,* OF. *porchace* fem., a parallel form to *porchas* masc.]

I. The act or action of purchasing.

†**1.** The action of hunting; the chase; the catching or seizing of prey; hence, seizing or taking forcibly or with violence; pillage, plunder, robbery, capture. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1745 So þat men of porchas come to him so gret route. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 331 Forthi to maken his pourchas He [Covoitise,as a robber] lith awaitende on the pas. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 1946 Poems (S. T. S.) II. 145 Ane reuand wolf, that leuit vpoun purches On bestiall. 1596 Z. J. tr. *Lavardin's Scanderbeg* iii. 91 [The Turks] being scattered and dispersed..here and there about purchase and pillage. 16.. *Robin Hood* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 110 Being overjoyed at the great purchase he had made. 1703 M. MARTIN *West. Isl. Scot.* 299 They [two eagles] commonly make their purchase in the adjacent isles and continent, and never take so much as a lamb or a hen from the place of their abode. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 216 We were bound now upon traffick, and not for purchase...They told us they were come into the South Seas for purchase, but that they had made little of it.

†**2.** Attempt or effort to obtain, procure, bring about, effect, or cause something; endeavour; attempted instigation; machination; contrivance, management. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 695 Yif thou him slest, bi hire purchas, On the falle swich a cas, As fel [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 534 The king, throu goddis grace, Gat hale vittering of his purchass. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2389 Alle pleyes be deuysed By his avys and his purchace. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxvii. 50 Desyryng them, that they wolde make no yuell purchase agaynst hym. *Ibid.* 375 Ye Kynge of England made moche purchace to have the doughter of therle of F. to haue been married to his son Edward. *a* 1533 — *Huon* cxliii. 533 His nephue and..his men, who were newly slayne by the purches of the abbot of Cluney.

†**b.** Hence, The actual bringing about or procurement of any deed or event. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 27 Ouer grete haste thou makest to the purchas of thy deth. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1832 Diuers maydens louyng a chaste mynde From vilany ben saued by her purchase.

†**3.** The action or process of procuring, obtaining, or acquiring for oneself in any way; acquisition, gain, attainment. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 12039 Sir henri of alemaine..Wende to þe court of rome, to make som purchas. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6051 Yn alle 3oure moste purchace Comþ 3oure deþ sunnest yn place. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 53 It ys no purchas of no good lose, but of enuye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purchase, *adquisicio.* 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 45 Many faders & moders ben moche desyrous..to make purchases, & to gader goodes for the bodyes of theyr children. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 No doubt the shepheards ..trade [was] the first art of lawfull acquisition or purchase, for at those daies robbery was a manner of purchase.

†**b.** Concubinage. *Obs.*

[Cf. OF. *enfant, fils de porchas,* bastard child, 13th c.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26284 Bot he be yong o suilkin state þat he mai wijf forbere na-gate Oþer o spous or o purches. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 72 Son to the bustuus nobill Sarpedon, In purches get a Thebane wenche apon.

4. The action of making one's profit or gaining one's sustenance in any way; esp. of doing this in an irregular way, as by begging, or by shifts of any kind; shifting for oneself.

Quots. 1570, 1571 are obscure. To live *on one's purchase,* i. e. on what one can make in any way. To leave one *to his purchase,* i. e. to shift for himself, to his own resources. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 256 His purchas was wel bettre than his rente. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6840 To winne is alwey myn entent; My purchas is better than my rent. 1570 *Exning Par. Reg.,* The 4 of Februarye was buryed one Fookes a pore man that cam to the towne of his purchase. 1571 *Boxford Par. Reg., Buryinges,* 3 Tho. Walle yᵗ wente of his purchase the xijth of Maye. 1710 RUDDIMAN in Douglas *Æneis* Gloss. s. v., He lives upon his purchase as well as others on their set rent. 1808 JAMIESON s. v., We still say, *He lives on his purchase,* of one who has no visible or fixed means of sustenance. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, Dousterswivel's brow grew very dark at this proposal of leaving him to his 'ain purchase'. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., *To Live on one's Purchase,* to support oneself by expedients or shifts. It had originally signified living by depredation.

†**b.** A pursuit by which gain or livelihood is obtained; an occupation. *Obs.*

1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 14 b, If euery Oyster had pearle in them, it [oyster-fishing] would be a very good purchase, but there is very many that haue no pearles in them. 1623–33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night Walker* I. i, Thou hast no Land, Stealing is thy own purchase. 1658 SLINGSBY *Father's Leg.* in *Diary* (1836) 208 It were very strange for them who practise that Trade long, to gain by the purchase.

5. *Law.* The acquirement of property by one's personal action, as distinct from inheritance. Also *fig.*

[1292 BRITTON II. ii. § 4 Purchaz pora estre en plusours maneres.] *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Monarchy* ix, The grete lordis off þe lande..by reason. off Mariages, purchasses, and oþer titles, shall often tymes growe to be gretter than thai be now. 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 201 Euery creature that I haue hadde lande of. as well that which came by inheritaunce as by porches. 1523 FITZHERB *Surv.* Prol., If the owner make a true pee degre or conueyaunce by discente or by purchace. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 4 Purchase is called the possession of landes or tenementes that a man hath by his dede or by his agreemente. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii 215 These three princes therefore, king William, queen Mary, and queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or purchase, as the lawyers call it. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex, Purchase,..* an acquisition of land in any lawful manner, other than by descent, or the mere act of law, and includes escheat, occupancy, prescription, forfeiture, and alienation.

6. *spec.* Acquisition by payment of money or of some other valuable equivalent; buying. (Now the ordinary sense.)

[1560 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxii. 8 Bye my field, I praie thee..: for the right of the possession is thine, and the purchase belongeth vnto thee.] 1611 *Ibid.* 11, I bought the field..and weighed him the money...So I tooke the euidence of the purchase. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 337 He would make his first Purchases of little Jewels. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 459 To sell it, and to apply the money in the purchase of other lands. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii, We turned into Miss Black's shop, where I wanted to make a purchase. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. ii, She had only stopped her caprices and her purchases when the room would not hold another thing of beauty.

b. The action, practice, or system of buying commissions in the army; payment made for an appointment or promotion in the commissioned ranks.

The system was finally abolished in 1871.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. i. 4 An ensign's commission, presented me without purchase, in one of the Scots brigade regiments in the pay of Holland. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 400/2 In the navy, in the regiment of artillery, and in the corps of engineers and marines, the commissions are conferred without purchase. 1871 *Punch* 29 July 31/2 The Queen, by Royal Warrant, will put an end to all Purchase in the army.

7. *fig.* Acquisition at the cost of something immaterial, as effort, suffering, or sacrifice.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 195 Our Senses and Experience..are the Talents,..to be..employed in the purchase of Justice, Peace, and true Religion. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii § 21 (1687) 65 They that pay thus dear for damnation well deserve to enjoy the purchace. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 515 But if the purchase costs so dear a price, As soothing Folly or exalting Vice. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 58 Has the Son of God..made a compleat purchase of all the blessings of salvation for us?

II. The produce of the action: that which is purchased or acquired.

†**8.** That which is obtained, gained, or acquired; gains, winnings, acquisitions; *esp.* that which is taken in the chase, in pillage, robbery, or thieving, or in war; the prey of an animal or hunter; spoil, booty, plunder; a prize; in later use, chiefly, a prize, or booty, taken by a privateer. Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1738 Of willeuol men [he] him gaderede a gret route, & bi het hom god inou of porchas þat god hom sende. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3759 Geve off thy gold and off thy purchase To eerl, baroun, knyght, and servaunt off mace. *Ibid.* 6462 He gaff the ryche and the lowe, Off hys pourchas, good inowe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 213 Y-temptid to geddyr mony or Purchas of the placis wyche he is sende to. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* III. vii. 187 A Beautie-waining, and distressed Widow,.. Made prize and purchase of his wanton Eye. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii, Pack vp all the goods and purchase, That we can carry i' the two trunkes. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 106/2 A Dutch Caper..having it seems been ten months at sea without meeting with any purchase. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 1 Dec. (1857) III. 406, 36 of their privateers are laid up at St. Malloes, finding little purchace of late. 1721 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (Bohn) 313 Several other jobs I told him of by which I made pretty good purchase. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 3 To go anywhere that the advantage of trade, or hopes of purchase should guide us.

†**b.** An advantage gained or possessed. *Obs.*

c 1450 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* II. 1333 Perfor, madame, taketh heed her to, I pray, Lese not 3our holde, lese not 3our purchase, Lete mekenesse dwelle wyth swych a fresch may! *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 65 A best hath a mothe, but he spekkyt not, Of God we have that fayre purches. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 89 Jewellers..have made good Purchase by buying Jewels here, and carrying them into Europe to be Cut and Set, and returning sell them here.

†**c.** *spec.* A vessel falling to a pilot's turn to conduct; also, the sum earned as pilotage. *Obs. rare.*

1550 *Egerton MSS.* 2118 lf. 3 [If a ship wanting a pilot fire a gun when passing Dover, the pilot] who oweth the tourne may follow his purchase into the Downes & there shall not be denyed lett ne disturbed [by other pilots]. 1609 *Cinque Ports Crt. Loadmonage* ibid. lf. 35 The said John is to paye the one halfe of the purchase unto the fellowshipp of the Trinity House of Dover.

†**9.** Property acquired or obtained by one's own action or effort. *Obs.* (So in Anglo-L. and AF.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 We se alle day in place þing þat a man wynnes, It is told purchace, whedir he it hold or tuynnes. 1444 *Maldon, Essex* A. lf. 32 b, It shall be leefull to euery man that purchasith eny hous or londe with in the Burgh for to devyse his purchas.

10. The annual return or rent from land; in the phrase *at so many years' purchase,* used in stating the price of land. Also *fig.*, in phrase *not to be worth (an hour's, a day's,* etc.) *purchase,* not to be likely to last the length of time mentioned.

1584 WHETSTONE *Mirour for Mag.* 29 b, The most pernicious Broaker..he helpeth him to sell free land at fiue yeres purchase. 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 545 Land purchased at Sixteene yeares Purchase, wil yeeld Six in the Hundred. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 21 A Lease for a single life is generally valued at seven years Purchase. *a* 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 11 The Earl was ordained to sell these lands at nine years purchase. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, The doctor says that, with his short neck, his life is not worth two years' purchase. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 246 The life of General Walpole would not have been worth half an hour's purchase.

11. That which is purchased or bought.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* II. ix. (1877) I. 204 Now all the wealth of the land dooth flow vnto our common lawiers, of whome, some one hauing practised little aboue thirteene or fourteene yeares is able to buie a purchase of so manie 1000 pounds. 1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 117 A Lawyer... Will his Vouchers vouch him no more of his Purchases, and double ones too, then the length and breadth of a paire of Indentures? 1816 *Niles' Reg.* 3 June 334/2 The whole of that fine tract in Indiana territory, generally called Harrison's purchase, is now surveyed, and will be offered for sale. 1884 PAR EUSTACE *Outcast* 22 With a proud and swelling heart he entered in possession of his purchase.

b. *fig.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxvii. § 1 Are not soules the purchase of Jesus Christ? 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 53 Here lies the purchase, here the wretched spoil Of painful years and persevering toil. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 158 The precious fruit or purchase of each moral victory.

c. A (good, bad, dear, etc.) bargain. ? *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 17 Too deare a purchase for so short a breath. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 382 Who now but Arcite mourns his bitter fate, Finds his dear purchase, and repents too late? 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 147 The total loss of the besiegers..amounted to upwards of 4850. This might perhaps be thought a dear purchase. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* vi, She could not pronounce her words,..so I thought she was no very high purchase.

†**12.** The price at which anything is or may be purchased or bought; purchase-money. Also *fig.*

a 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks 1726 I. 844 The Purchase [of this Treatise] is small. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 366 Insolvent worlds the purchase cannot pay.

III. [f. PURCHASE *v.* 7. Cf. also 8 b above.]

13. Hold or position for advantageously exerting or applying power; the advantage gained by the application of one of the mechanical powers; mechanical advantage, leverage, fulcrum.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Fix..the Post ..with such a regard always to the Weight, that the Purchase and Security may be an Overballance for it. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 54 The further it goes the more Power it will gain, and thereby increase its own Purchase. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 The weight..was gaining more and more purchase upon the mast, as it heeled more outward. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. § 1 The head of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight, acting at the end of a long lever, consequently with a great purchase. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 339 The streets of Florence, being flagged instead of paved, are..dangerous for riding—the horses having no purchase for their hoofs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 If I could have calculated on a safe purchase for my foot. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 142 He might be enabled to bend his bow with a greater purchase. 1883 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 5/2 Unfilled door and window-spaces allowing entrance and purchase to the gale.

14. A device or appliance by means of which power may be brought to bear with advantage; any contrivance for increasing applied power; *esp. Naut.* such a device consisting of a rope, pulley, windlass, or the like.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 37 That the Angles of the Purchase may be as obtuse as possible for

the Facility of gaining the same with smaller Force. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 241 When we came to make purchases to raise her again,..[we] found she did not hang so heavy. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 198 The compound purchase, called the Runner and Tackle. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 455 We had no other means of performing this singular evolution than by attaching purchases to the ice from the ship. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 47 A derrick was rigged over the main-hatch with a double chain purchase attached.

15. *fig.* A 'hold', 'fulcrum', or position of advantage for accomplishing something; a means by which one's power or influence is increased.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 232 A politician, to do great things, looks for a power, what our workmen call a purchase; and if he finds that power, in politics as in mechanics, he cannot be at a loss to apply it. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 547 This may give us a purchase, by which we may gain over people, from irreligion, to religion. 1853 MIALL *Bases Belief* II. xvii. (1861) 97 They diminish the amount of evil to be contended with, and they provide a firmer purchase for the power which contends with it. 1868 LIDDON *Serm. Spec. Occas.* vii. (1897) 150 The will has a subtle but strong purchase over the understanding in matters of belief.

IV. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 6, as *purchase-book, -deed, -making, -price, -sum*; in sense 6 b, as *purchase officer, system*; in sense 13, as *purchase-block* (BLOCK *sb.* 5), *-fall* (FALL *sb.*[1] 26), *gear, power, -tackle*; also **purchase-land,** land acquired by purchase. See also PURCHASE-MONEY.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 148/2 With the assistance of double and single *purchase-blocks. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 36 Purchase or shoulder blocks are used for masting, dismasting, or heaving down, or heaving off vessels on shore, or anything where immense strain is required. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Purchase-book*, the name given to a book containing an account of all the purchases made. 1907 *Expositor* Dec. 498 The description of *purchase-deeds in the time of Jeremiah is suggestive of Babylonian usage. 1898 C. BRIGHT *Submar. Telegraphs* iv. 150 Not only can the cable be cut in shallow water near the coast by any small steamer with *purchase gear that will raise an anchor, but [etc.]. 1485 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 254, I bequethe to Henry, my sonne, all my *purchesse londes that I haue purchessed oute of the manor of Comtone. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 3/5 That they should re-open the whole question of purchase and the terms granted to *purchase officers. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Feb. 49 Jesus paid the *purchase-price. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 7/2 To issue 370,000 fully paid shares to the old company as purchase price for the undertaking. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 122 *note*, The term *Purchase-Tackle has of late years been applied to this kind of block.

Purchase (pə̄·ɹtʃəs, -ăs), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3 **porchas(s)i, -chasy,** 3-4 **-chacy, -i, -e(n,** 3-6 **-chase.** *β.* 4 **pourchase,** 4-6 **-chace, -chasse,** 5 **-chasshe, -chaas.** *γ.* 3 **purchaci, -chasy,** 3-5 **-chacen,** 4-5 **-chasen,** 4 **-chasce, -chaysse, -chaise, -chece,** 4-6 **-chas, -chass(e, -chess,** 4-7 **-ches,** 4-8 **-chace,** 5 **-chese,** 4- **purchase**; (5 **perchess**). [ME. a. AF. *purchacer*, = OF. *por-, pur-, pourchacier, -chassier, -chasser* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to seek for, seek to obtain, procure, or bring about, f. *por, pur, pour*:—L. *prō* for + *chacier, chassier, chasser*:—pop. L. *captiāre* to catch, hunt, CHASE; cf. It. *procacciare* to endeavour to get, to procure. (The ONF. dialect forms *porcachier*, and *por-, purcacier, pourkacier, pourkachier*, do not appear to be represented in Eng.)]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To try to procure or bring about; to contrive or devise (esp. something evil) *to* or *for* a person. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9685 Þat hii ne ssolde purchasy non uvel þe king ne non of his. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 He..þet deþ oþer por|haceþ ssame oþer harm to oþren. 1422 in E. Déprez *Études de diplomat. angl.* (1908) 37 Yat the saide Johan Moreau ne purchase ne do no noyowse thyng..to owre seide rewme. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* 76 Wel they apperceyued certaynly that thempereur purchassed for them alle the euyl that he myght. 1483 — *Cato* g j b, Whan they seken and purchasen the losse and the dethe of yonge chyldren. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 ȝe, vndir the cullour of frendschip, purchessis my final exterminatione.

†**b.** With subordinate clause or infinitive. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 162 Wherof thou thenkest to deserve Thi princes thonk, and to pourchace Hou thou myht stonden in his grace. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4231 Wher thow..dist purchace Thy temptacioun to enchace. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 408b/1, I shalle soo pourchaas to sette suche a clothe in thy lommes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. 168 Duke Johan of Brabant, purchased greatly that y^e^ erle of Flaunders shulde haue his doughter in maryage. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 73 My mortal enemeis purchessis to raif my liberte.

†**2.** To exert oneself for the attainment of some object; to endeavour; to strive. *Obs.* **a.** *refl.*

[= OF. *se porchacier* 's'efforcer, s'activer' (11th c.).]

[1292 BRITTON v. xii. § 3 Le tenaunt se purchace de amesurer la dowarie [*transl.* let the tenant proceed for admeasurement of the dower)] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7344 Þey..byddem go purchace þem best, To seke oþer lond & lede. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* li 331 Pharans purchased him that ilke day..that he hadde geten hym An Asse.

b. *intr.*

1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* 191, I wote not how many poure pylgryms that wente pourchasshyng yf they myght fynde ony vytaylles in the countre. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 177 The Cardynall..purchased somoche that a truse was taken bytwene ye kynges of Englande and of Fraunce. *a* 1533 — *Huon* lxxxii. 253 He purchaseth for your deth. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 52 That I shold Purchase..for a little part, and vndo a great deale of Honour. 1674 EARL ESSEX *Let.* 17 Mar. (1770) 104 Mr. justice Jones purchased hard for it [to be made chief Justice].

†**3.** *trans.* To bring about, cause, effect, produce; to obtain, procure, manage. Const. *to* or *for* a person, or with dative. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 216 Nil Ich me nothing auentour, To purchas a fole gret honour. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 496 And went..to hunt & play, Forto purchase thame venysoun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 129 The werre wol no pes purchace. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix 232 None ought not to complayne my deth, sith that I have purchaced it myself. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 231 Ye haue founde here an yll brother, syn he hath purchased for you so moche yll. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 176 As a Priest, he did earne, and purchace peace. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. *Acts Convict.* (1699) 285 Accused, and pursued be vertue of Crimes purchast be him.

†**b.** *intr.* To arrange, make provision, provide. Const. *for. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 775 Ffor wynd and weder almyghty god purchace And brynge hire hoom. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 176 In every fleship so for thysilf purchace. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lxxxiii, Lyke the lyonesse..of all her fuons she loueth best hym that best can purchace for hym self. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxii. 93, I trust I shall purchase for suche a capitayne, that ye shal be all reconforted.

II. †**4.** *trans.* To procure for oneself, acquire, obtain, get possession of; to gain. *Obs.*

[*a* 1135 *Leges Wilhelm. Conq.* (MS. *c* 1230) I. xiv, Li apelur jurra sur lui..que pur haur nel fait ne pur auter chose, se pur sun dreit nun purchacer.] *c* 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 87/32 Þat huy [Ursula] þe purchace clene maidenes; with þe to habbe in þi boure. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 360 Corineus wende alond to honti. Vor to porchassi hom mete. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14463 He purchased hym, þorow robberye, Men ynowe, & fair nauye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 992 He hopeth for to lyue longe and for to purchacen muche richesse for his delit. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 38 All thynges þe which the church of Saynte Marye..lawfully hath purchased [L. *adepta est*]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xii. 100 It sal be ane lang tyme or the romans can purches sa grit ane armye contrar 30u. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. iv 11 The water.. purchaseth from the lead an euill qualitie. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 314 If two or three united Cantons purchase any bootie by their peculiar Armes. 1703 M. MARTIN *Western Isles* 287 With these rude hooks, and a few sorry fishing lines, they purchas'd fish for their maintenance.

b. To obtain from a constituted authority (a mandatory or permissive instrument, as a brief, a licence, etc); *spec.* in *Law, To purchase a writ*, to sue out, to obtain and issue a writ; hence, to commence an action. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 4 Si le bref fust purchacé avaunt la disseisine] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19606 And par-on purchest he þar breue For to seke..Cristen men. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ire.* 6 Whan Macmorgh hade the kynges letteres thus y-purchasede. 1553 BRCON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 238 b, All thoe y^t^ purchasen letters of any Lordes court. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 153 He could not alienate one acre without purchasing a licence. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 2. 222 *note*, 'Purchasing' a writ was the usual expression for commencing an action by suing out a writ, for which the usual fees must be paid, notwithstanding the provision of Magna Carta (c. 40), 'Nulli vendemus..justitiam'.

†**c.** To gain, get to, reach (a port). *Obs. rare*—[1].

?1587 R. TOMSON *Voy. W. Ind.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 582 One of the shippes of our company went that night with the land: thinking in the morning to purchase the port of S. John de Vllua.

5. *spec. Law.* To acquire (property, esp. land) otherwise than by inheritance or descent; sometimes, to get by conquest in war. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 10/2 Pur ceo qe la terre est de ancient demene le Roy u nul neste put purchaser par la commune ley] 1303 [implied in PURCHASER 2]. *c* 1330 [see PURCHASED *ppl. a.* 1]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 433 Ga purches land quhar euir he may, For tharoff haffys he nane perfay. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VI. xiv. (Bodl. MS.), Þe fadir..purchaseth lond and heritage for his children alwey [L. *acq irere. non desistit*]. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ire.* 30 Al hys thoght & all hys wylle, was nyghte & day, wyth all hys myȝht to wend in-to Irland..to do hym yn adventur, lond to purchace yn vnked land. 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 487/1 The Manoirs, Londes,..and Possessions, purchased or amortised. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 § 4 Yf eny bondeman purches eny landes..in fee symple. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 14 His faults in him..Hereditarie, Rather then purchaste. 1682 [see PURCHASED].

†**b.** *intr.* To acquire possessions; to become rich. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1342 Swilk men purchaces and gaders fast, And fares als þis lyfe suld ay last. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 608 He [the Reve] koude bettre than his lord purchace; fful riche he was astored pryuely. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 194 Riht so is Covoitise afaited To loke where he mai pourchace. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-case* IV. i, Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers Would not purchase half so fast. 1623-33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker* I. i, Why should that Scrivener..Purchase perpetually, and I a rascal?

6. *trans.* To acquire by the payment of money or its equivalent; to buy. (Now the chief sense.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 252 And purchace al þe pardoun of Pampiloun & Rome. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IV. 32 And porchace 30w prouendres while 3oure pans lasteþ. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/18 *Perimo*, to purchase. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXV. 10 The field which Abraham purchased of the sonnes of Heth. 1611 COTGR., *Acheter*, to buy, to purchase. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* v. (1728) 319 He that received money of the People for purchasing things for the Sacrifices. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 214 To buy wool for her majesty's use, to purchase oyl for her lamps. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'We must purchase our tickets,' said Mr. Tupman.

b. *fig.* To obtain, acquire, or gain (something immaterial) at the cost or as the result of something figured as the price paid; *esp.* to acquire by toil, suffering, danger, or the like; to earn, win; to bring upon oneself, incur (mischief).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 51 He þat gyues his good to hem þat hauys no myster, he purchases no louynge þerof. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xliii. 476 For be that deth he hym Ouercam, And purchaced lif to Every Cristen Man. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 405, I..do purchasse malgre to remembre of evidenses lakkyng by negligence. 1521-2 *Wolsey in* Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 335 Þat þou may purches hevyn to mede. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* Ep. Ded. (1888) 6 [They] purchased eternal prayse by their study and cunning in Phisicke and Surgery. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. i, The Honours he has gain'd are justly his; He purchas'd them in War. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68 P 4 He that commends himself, never purchases our Applause; nor he who bewails himself, our Pity. 1741 tr. *D'Argen's Chinese Lett.* xx. 141 At length they all perish'd, and made the Japonese purchase their Death by the Loss of 30000 of their Soldiers. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxx. 180 Dearly, indeed, do I purchase experience! 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 183 The victory was purchased by the death of Rhiwallon.

III. 7. *Naut.* To haul in, draw in (a rope or cable); *spec.* to haul up (the anchor) by means of the capstan; hence, to haul up, hoist, or raise (anything) by the aid of a mechanical power, as by the wheel-and-axle, pulley, or lever. Cf. PURCHASE *sb.* III.

From quot. *a* 1625 this appears to have arisen as a nautical use of sense 4, with the notion of 'gaining', applied at first to hauling in a rope with the two hands so as to 'gain' one portion after another, and to have been extended to hauling with the capstan, and so at length to the advantage gained by any mechanical power.

1567 *Admiralty Crt. Act* XII., 29 May, [Commission is awarded] ..to recover, purchase, wey and bring to lande one sonken or wrecked shipp. *a* 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) lf. 60 b, To Purchase Wee Call the gaining or Coming in of a Roape by our haling of it in with our handes, or heauing of it in at ye Capstaine or otherwise Purchasing; as the Capstaine doth purchase apace that is it drawes in the Cabell apace, or the Tackles doe purchase, and the Contrarie where wee cannot purchase with the Roape, Tackle, or the like Neate 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. (1692) 80. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1711 W SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist* 141 Pendants of the Main and Foremast ought to be as big as the Shrowds, since they purchase a great Weight of Boats and Anchors. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 180 In purchasing the anchor, the cable parted, and I lost it. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 28 We were usually obliged to purchase such things as were within reach by means of large hooks fastened to poles. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 In this situation a strong hawser, being passed under one of the arms of the anchor,..the whole suspension was in that manner purchased. *Ibid., note*, A piece of strong timber overlaying the bows of a vessel, containing sheaves, or a roller for purchasing the anchor. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* ii, Purchase the anchor I could not; I therefore slipped the cable. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xxiv, After one or two attempts, he lowered down the steps and contrived to bump her [an old lady] on the first, from the first he purchased her on the second, and from the second he at last seated her at the door of the carriage.

Purchased (pə̄·ɹtʃəst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

†**1.** Obtained by effort, entreaty, or the like; acquired, procured, gotten; of land, Acquired otherwise than by inheritance. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 Heritage þat lyues & leues to þe eldest sonne, Purchaced þing men gyues, woman weddyng to mone, Or tille a man is straunge for his seruise oftsone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/1 Purchessyde, *adeptus*. 1568 BIBLE (Bishop's) *Eph.* i. 14 Unto the redemption of the purchased possession. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 90 You haue among you many a purchast slaue. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist Guernsey* (1822) 90 Purchased estates, acquêt or conquêt.. Strictly, acquet is such as is purchased before marriage

†**b.** Incurred by one's act or conduct. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* IV. iii, He is dead, Grief of your purchas'd anger broke his heart.

2. Bought with money or other equivalent.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxvi, An English autumn, though it hath no vines. Hath yet a purchased choice of choicest wines. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* (Colburn) 44 Purchased roses decked her furrowed cheeks.

Purchase-money. The sum for which anything is or may be purchased. Also *fig.*

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) II. 293, I would part with the purchase-money, for which I have less regard. 1818 COBBETT *Pol Reg.* XXXIII. 57 The purchase money of farms is estimated upon the amount of rent. 1832 HARE. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* IX, Labour is still the purchase-money of everything here. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 259 He retained the proceeds..with which to pay off his purchase-money.

Purchaser (pə̄·ɹtʃəsəɹ). Forms: 4 **purchasour,** 5 **-oure, -owre, purchesur,** 6 **-asser,** 6-8 **-asor,** 6- **purchaser.** [ME., a. AF. *purchasour*, = OF. *porchaceor*, later *pur-, pourchaseur*, agent-n. from *porchacier, pourchasser* to PURCHASE.]

†**1.** One who acquires or aims at acquiring possessions; one who 'feathers his nest'. *Obs.*

In quot. *c* 1386, many explain *purchasour* as 'conveyancer',

which is possible; but cf. quot. 1591 and PURCHASE *v.* 5 b, quot. 1623-33.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1105, Y se men þat purchasours are, þat coueyte catel with sorwe & kare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 318 A Sergeant of the Lawe..Of fees and robes hadde he many oon, So greet a purchasour was nowher noon; Al was fee symple to hym in effect; His purchasyng myghte nat been infect. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6427, I haue lyued as a sowdyor A poure man but no purchasoure. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 21 Think you some lawyers coulde be such purchasers, if al their pleas were short, and their proceedinges iustice and conscience?

† **b.** One who procures or brings something about. *Obs. rare*—1.

1653 WHITFIELD *Treat. Sinf. Men* vi. 25 Is he not the Author and purchasor of peace?

† **c.** *Mining.* See quot. 1747; cf. CAVER. *Obs.*

? 1556 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 95 That no Purchasors shall let or stop any Miners from any Wash-trough at any time. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Mineral time*, Purcassers [are] Poor People that daily go to the Mines, with their Hammers, Bags, or Penny-wiskets, searching in the Deads that are daily drawn and tem'd on the Hillocks, for any Bits of Ore that they can find therein. *Ibid*, Also Purchasers are all to go away from the Works when that time is expired.

2. *Law.* One who acquires land or property in any way other than by inheritance.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9453 Also with purchasours ryȝt so hyt fareþ, Alle þat þey bygge, here eyres bareþ. *c* 1540 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 71 Yf anye suche inherytor or purchessor absent them selfes [etc.]. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* viii. § 539. 235 If husband and wife be joynt purchasers unto them and unto the heires of the husband of lands. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 220 The first purchasor..is he who first acquired the estate to his family, whether the same was transferred to him by sale, or by gift, or by any other method, except only that of descent *Ibid.* xv. 241 If I give land freely to another, he is in the eye of the law a purchasor. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c 106 § 1 (Act for Amendment of Law of Inheritance), The Words 'the Purchaser' shall mean the Person who last acquired the Land otherwise than by Descent, or than by any Escheat, Partition, or Inclosure.

3. One who purchases for money; a buyer.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* ii. i, I must have all men sellers, and I the only purchaser. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 P 4 The Purchaser..pays down her Price very chearfully. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 371 He was instantly discerned to be a fit purchaser of every thing that nobody else would buy. 1902 E. L. BANKS *Newsp. Girl* 129 Plenty of things are not for sale until a purchaser comes.

Purchasing (pə·ɹtʃesiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb PURCHASE in various senses. In quot. 1747, the gathering of ore from the waste heap: cf. PURCHASER 1 c.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5197 In water and londe [is] his purchaceyng. Boþe hij eteth flesshe and fysshe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 579 And swa thar purchesyng maid thai. 1386 [see PURCHASER 1]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI clxx. 164 As they wente in purchasynge of prayes. 1595 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 733 Monye .. for the purchasing of some competent landes. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxxvi. (1674) 188 The purchasing of Eternity to her name. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* 53, Sauntle [is] the first pee or bit of Ore that the Cavers find in a morning by Purchassing. 1800 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 193 A fund..for the purchasing Potatoes.

b. *attrib.*, as *purchasing power, value.*

1675 EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 221, I am not in a purchasing condition. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 640/1 If we could suddenly double the whole quantity of sovereigns and their equivalents in England, the purchasing value of each coin would ..be reduced to exactly one half of its former amount. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. (1876) 137 The cost of living is augmented, and wages possess less purchasing power.

Purcholis, -ious, obs. forms of PORTCULLIS.

Pur-chop: see PUR 2.

† **Purcinct,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **pursaunt, pourseont,** 4-5 **purseynt,** 5 **-cynct.** [a. AF. *purceynt* (*e* = OF. *porceinte*, sb. fem., *porceint*, sb. masc., from *porceindre*:—L. *prōcingĕre, prōcinctus*: see next and PROCINCT.] = PRECINCT *sb.*, PROCINCT *sb.*[1]; compass.

[1292 BRITTON VI. v. § 3 Hors de la purceynte del Counté ne est nul tenu a receyvere somounse. 1304 *Year Bk.* 32 *Edw. I*, Trin. Term (Rolls) 261 Dens la purceynt de meisme le bois.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1034 Vch pane of þat place [the new Jerusalem, *Rev.* xxi. 12] had þre ȝates, So twelue in poursent I con asspye. [Some read *poursut*, and explain as 'pursuit, sequence, order'.] 13 . *Ibid.* B. 1385 Þe place, þat plyed þe pursaunt wyth-inne, Was longe & ful large. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xi. 8 3if eny man comme with in the purseynt of the temple, be he slayn. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 503/1 The suburbes and the Purseynt of ye same citee. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 § 1 Viewe of fraunciplegge within the purcynct of the seid Manoir.

† **Purcinct, purseynt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. OF. *porceint, -saint* (:—L. *procinctus*), pa. pple. of *porceindre*:—L. *prōcingĕre*: see PROCINCT.] Girt about, enclosed; = PRECINCT *ppl. a.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8014 Ne quest take of endytement Yn holy cherche, oþer ȝerde purseynt.

Purcoloys, -culleis, obs. ff. PORTCULLIS.

Purcy, Purcyfant, obs. ff. PURSY, PURSUIVANT.

‖ **Purdah** (pə·ɹdă). *E. Indies.* Also **purda, pardah, parda** (*erron.* **purdow, purder**). [a. Urdū and Pers. پردہ *pardah* veil, curtain.]

1. A curtain; *esp.* one serving to screen women from the sight of men or strangers.

1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 64/1 A purdow, or skreen, of a yellow kind of gauze, being dropt before the door. 1809 LD. VALENTIA *Trav.* I. 100 He led me to a small couch close to the purdah, and seated me on his right hand ..between his mother and himself, though she was invisible. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* i, They passed through no door, but only by the yielding folds of a purder. *a* 1858 D. WILSON in *Life* (1860) II. xv. 126 Purdahs or curtains of all colours hung from the crenated arches.

b. As typical of the seclusion of Indian women of rank; hence *fig.* the system of such seclusion.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Nov. 8/6 As an Occidental, she will not like that tame bird's life inside the lattice cage and the purdah which Oriental wives must bear 1893 W. S. BURRELL & EDITH E. CUTHELL *Indian Mem.* 23 The veil of the purdah hangs less heavily over Mahommedan than over Bengali women. 1905 *19th Cent.* Mar. 486 The purdah has been hardly any drawback to the women born with any talent for ruling.

2. A striped cotton cloth, or other material, of which curtains are made.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Purdah*, an Indian cotton cloth, with white and blue stripes, used for curtains, etc.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in reference to sense 1 b, as *purdah lady, walla* [see WALLAH], *woman*; *purdah party, system*; *purdah-like* adj.

1847 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1854) 356 Amina was.. particularly dark for a purdah walla, or one, according to the Eastern custom, who is supposed always to sit behind a purdah, or curtain. 1894 S. S. THORBURN *Asiat. Neighbours* iv. 68 Of all his [Peter the Great's] social reforms, the greatest was the abolition of the purdah system for Russian ladies. 1902 *19th Cent.* Nov. 818 Purdah women are a comparatively small proportion of their sex.

Hence **Purdahed** (pə·ɹdăd) *a.*, screened or secluded by a purdah; curtained; 'cloistered'.

1832 MRS. MEER ALI *Observ. Mussalmans India* I. xiv. 380 The hour is passed in lively dialogues with the several purdahed dames.

Pur-dog: see PUR 2.

Purdo·nian. Also **-ion, -ium.** [f. *Purdon*, name of the introducer.] Trade-name of a form of coal-scuttle.

1851 W. S. BURTON *Trade Catal., Lond. Internat. Exh.*, Purdonion. 1856 H. LOVERIDGE *Trade Catal.*, Purdonian. 1870 *Auction Catalogue* 29 Apr, A cocoanut mat, cinder sifter, japanned purdonium and scoop. 1901 *Ibid.*, An iron curb fender and oak coal purdonium with scoop and liner.

Purdy (pə·ɹdi), *a. rare.* Now *dial.* Surly, ill-humoured.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lover* v, 'Slife, one shan't speak to you one of these days, you are grown so purdy. 1672 — *Miser* iv, Why you saucy fellow you, what's to do with you? Ha, are you so purdy? *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Purdy*, surly; ill-humoured; self-important.

Pure (piūəɹ), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Forms: 3-5 **pur,** 4- **pure.** (Also 4 **puȝr, por(e,** 4 (6 *Sc.*) **puyr(e, puir(e,** 5 **poure,** 5-6 **pewr(e, puor,** 6 **peur**) [a. OF. *pur*, fem. *pure* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *pur*, Sp., It. *puro*:—L. *pūru-s* clean, clear, unmixed, pure, chaste, etc.]

I. In physical sense.

1. a. Not mixed with anything else; free from admixture or adulteration; unmixed, unalloyed; often qualifying names of colours. **b.** *esp.* Not mixed with, or not having in or upon it, anything that defiles, corrupts, or impairs; unsullied, untainted, clean. **c.** Visibly or optically clear, spotless, stainless; in quots. 1481, 1652, clear, transparent. Rarely const. *from.*

(There is a wide range of sense here, but lines of division cannot well be drawn among the quotations, many of which unite more than one shade of meaning.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 184 So clene is al so þat lond & mannes blod so pur [*v. rr.* puir, pure] *Ibid.* 3178 O cler leom wiþoute mo þer stod fram him wel pur. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 313 Caliz and cruetz, pur cler crestal. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 227 So was hit clene & cler & pure, þat precios perle þer hit was pyȝt. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 82 A present al of pure Red gold. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. ii. (Bodl. MS.), To make pitte water clene and pure. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. vi. 140 The mone is not so pure that the sonne may shyne..thurgh her as thurgh an other sterre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 15 At the well-head the purest streames arise. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 42 To have his minde..like unto a pure, bright looking-glasse. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 7 One reads them with the pure glass of Gods word: the other by his own false and fallacious perspicils. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 53 Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 508 To filter off a crystal draught Pure from the lees. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 33/1 There can be but one proper species of red; .all other shades being adulterations of that pure colour, with yellow, brown, &c. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 308 If alcohol be re-distilled, and reduced to two-thirds, you will obtain it very pure. This is what is called Rectified Alcohol. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 42 The morning air pure from the city's smoke. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 414 A mixture of prussian blue and cochineal pink..in preference to a pure blue. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem* (ed. 3) 74 In consequence of the great solvent power of water, it is never found pure in nature. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 187 The snow was of the purest white.

† **d.** Intact, unbroken, perfect, entire. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 716 Twenty of these hornes pure, and so many broken.

e. Of a musical sound or voice: Free from roughness, harshness, or discordant quality; smooth, clear: *spec.* in *Mus.* and *Acoustics*, said of tones that are perfectly in tune, i. e. whose vibration-ratios are mathematically exact, so as to give no beats: esp. as opp. to *tempered.*

1872 F. JACOX *Aspects Authorship* iii. 44 The pure and most tuneful voice of Miss Clara Novello. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 49 The voice was a perfectly clear and pure tenor. 1889 J. LECKY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 70/2 If..all the consonant intervals are made perfectly smooth and pure, so as to give no beats, the tuning is then called Just Intonation.

II. In non-physical or general sense.

2. Without foreign or extraneous admixture; free from anything not properly pertaining to it; simple, homogeneous, unmixed, unalloyed.

Pure naturals: see NATURAL *sb.* 5.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 166 Pere nys neyther..Pope, ne patriarch þat puyre reson ne schal make þe meyster of alle þo men. 1487 in *Surrey Archæol. Soc. Collect.* III. 163, I Elizabeth Uvedale..in my pure widowhood make and ordain my will. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ix. (ed. 2) 47 In the time of Elisa or Dido, the Phœnicean or Punike, which she carried into Africa, was pure Hebrew, as were also their letters. 1642 *Answ. Observ agst. King* 23 'Tis Adams pure naturalls, impure nature that makes a Subject covet to be a King. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 81 The Sadducees profess'd to follow the pure text of Scripture, or to interpret it according to the literal sense. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. (1870) 148, I know at once, or by Immediate Inference,—that is, by an act of Pure Thought. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 130 The strain at a point is said to be pure strain if the principal axes (axes of the strain ellipse) are not rotated by the strain.

b. In reference to descent or lineage: Of unmixed descent, pure-blooded.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 20 In point thay war to parische, thay proudest men and pure. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 286 To people the towne with pure Englishe men. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy Centr. Amer.* 137 He was an Indian of pure blood. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 24, I consider Attila to have been a pure Hun. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXVII, That horse..is very nearly a pure Arab.

c. *Law.* Having no condition annexed; absolute, unconditional. *Pure alms*: cf. ALMOIGN 2.

[Cf. cl. L. *pūrus*, unconditional, absolute; med.L. *pūra* (*et perpetua*) *eleemosyna* (*a* 1100), AF. *pure* (*et perpetuele*) *almoigne*; also F. *pur et simple* (Montesquieu 1747).]

1536-7 *Award conc St. Bartholomew's Hosp., Oxford* 3 Feb., The which said Hospital, King Edward the third.. gave and granted unto the predecessors of the said Provost and Scholars [of Oriel] in free pure and perpetual alms. 1713 *Act* 13 *Anne*, c. 6 § 8 To have and to hold the said Canonship or Prebend to the said Colwell Brickenden..and his Successors in pure and perpetual Alms. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 151 [If] one be conditional or deferred for a term, while the other is a pure and simple engagement. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 244 Sabinus and Cassius think that a conditional legacy to him is valid, but not a pure one.

d. Of a subject of study or practice: Restricted to that which essentially belongs to it; not including its relations with kindred or connected subjects. (Often denoting the simply theoretical part of a subject, apart from its practical applications, as in *pure mathematics*; opp. to APPLIED 2, MIXED 7.) Also said of a student or practitioner who confines himself to one particular subject or branch of a subject.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ii. (1648) 12 Mathematicks ..is usually divided into pure and mixed; and though the pure doe handle only abstract quantity that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 P 5 The difference between pure science, which has to do only with ideas, and the application of its laws to the use of life. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v., In England..the profession is ostensibly divided into three distinct branches, viz. *pure* physicians, or those who profess to act only in medical cases; *pure* surgeons, or those who practise surgery alone; and surgeon-apothecaries, or general practitioners. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 752/2 Pure Mechanism, or Applied Kinematics: being the theory of machines considered simply as modifying motion. 1903 R. B. CARTER *Doctors & Work* I. 4 A small number of operating, or so-called 'pure' surgeons. *Mod.* He is a pure physicist; he does not know chemistry.

e. *Logic.* Of a proposition or syllogism: opp. to MODAL *a.* 4.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. XXVIII. 112 A Pure Enunciation is that in which it is not express'd how the Parts cohere ..Modal, in which it is. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 60 A Pure [Syllogism] is that which consists of Propositions pure. ..Modal either of one or both Modal. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 4 When a proposition merely expresses that the predicate is connected with the subject, it is called a *pure proposition*; as, every true christian is an honest man: But when it includes also the way and manner wherein the predicate is connected with the subject, it is called a *modal proposition*; as, when I say, it is necessary that a true christian should be an honest man. 1827, 1870 [see MODAL *a.* 4].

f. *Gram.* (*a*) In Greek (*καθαρός*), of a vowel: Preceded by another vowel. Of the stem of a word: Ending in a vowel. Of a consonant (as *s*): Not accompanied by another consonant. (*b*) In Arabic, etc., of a syllable: Ending in a vowel, open.

1650 E. REEVE *Introd. Gr. Tongue* 24 Nounes ending in δα, θα, ρα, or pure α, do make the Genitive in ας. *Ibid.*, Adjectives in ις, having ος not pure [e. g. *εὐπάρις, εὐπάριδος*]. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* v. 14 [Syllables] are divided into *pure* and *mixed*; the pure consisting only of one consonant and one vowel,..the mixed of two consonants joined by a vowel. 1818 BLOMFIELD tr. *Matthiæ's Gr. Gram.* I. 218 Verbs pure, whose final syllable -ω is preceded by a diphthong. 1870 E. ABBOTT tr. *Curtius' Gr. Gram.* I. vi. 57 In the formation of the acc. sing. of Masc. and Fem., the

true vowel-nature of the stem declares itself, πόλι-ν, πολύ-ν; and the voc. sing...contains the pure vowel stem.

3. Taken by itself, with nothing added; . . . and nothing else; nothing but . . ., nothing besides . . ., no more than . . .; mere, simple.

Often in phr. *pure and simple*, following the sb. (cf. 2 c).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 794 He isei þat he moste attenende Vor pur meseise vorfare. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 1026 For pure pytte & loy þai gret. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 144 Many .. diez for pure elde withouten sekeness. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cvii. 81 The .ii. sonnes of Mordred were constrayned of pure force to seche stronge holdes for theyr refuge. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 157 Alas Sir, we did it for pure need. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xix, Knowing no more how to sway a sceptre then a pure clown to manage a sword. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 79 This distinction is the pure invention of those who make the objection. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 29 That of which we are speaking is knowledge pure and simple.

b. In emphatic or intensive sense: Nothing short of . . ., absolute, sheer, thorough, utter, perfect, complete.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1917 He was..pur mesel þo & he bicom in is baptizinge hol of al is wo. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1817 Pelleus..sourdit into soure greme, And Priam reprouyt as a pure fole. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 36/1 Contynuyng alwey in his pure malice and envy. 1611 Chapman *May-Day* v. Plays (1889) 303/1 His master hath such a pure belief in his wife, that he's apt to believe any good of her. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 182, I believed that misery more pure than that which I now endured had never fallen to the lot of a human being. 1870 Ruskin *Let.* in *Athenæum* 30 Sept. (1905) 428/3 Dickens was a pure modernist—a leader of the steam-whistle party *par excellence*. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 145 A lot of pure nonsense.

†**c.** That is the thing itself, not something else; true, real, genuine; very. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2308 He..sede he was purost eyr to be ircrouned to kinge. *Ibid.* 8609 In a toun in barcessire.. out of þe erþe pur blod sprong ywis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 704 Wel nyȝe pure paradys moȝt preue no better *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 421 The pure fettres of his shynes grete Weren of his bittre salte teeres wete. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6656 He .. persed his Armure,..That it come to his fflesche pure. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1162/2 Til the pure panges of death pulled their heart fro their play.

III. Free from corruption or defilement.

4. Free from admixture of anything debasing or deteriorating; unadulterated, uncorrupted, uncontaminated; conforming accurately to a standard of quality or style; faultless, correct.

13.. *K. Alis.* 84 Thus he asaied the regiouns, That him cam for to asaile;—In puyr maner of bataile. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 214 Mi ladi..is the pure hed and welle And Mirour and ensample of goode. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* i. 27 Pure devocion and undefiled. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* Ep. to King A iij b, In suche places of your realme as the pureste englyshe is spoken. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 182 At Geneua many French Gentlemen and Students comming thither..did speake pure French. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. (1838) V. 21 The purest disciples of Zoroaster escaped from the contagion of idolatry. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 165 They had been oppressed, and oppression had kept them a pure body. 1882 Peabody *Eng. Journalism* xvi. 124 His taste, if severe, was pure.

5. Free from moral defilement or corruption; of unblemished character or nature; unstained or untainted with evil; guiltless, innocent; guileless, sincere. Rarely const. †*of* (obs.), *from* (arch.). Often absol., *the pure* (*sc.* persons).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiii. 4 He..þat is pure in werkis and clen in thoghtis. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiv. 48 To saue his sowle whiche God hath lent to hym pure and clene to thende that he shold rendre it such agayn. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 8 Blessed are the pure in herte. *Ibid.*, *Acts* xx. 26, I am pure from the bloud of all men. *Ibid.*, *Titus* i. 15 Unto the pure are all thynges pure. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 506 Nature her self, though pure of sinful thought. 1719 Watts *Hymns* I. lxxxvi, How should the sons of Adam's race Be pure before their God? 1790 Palky *Horæ Paul.* Concl., His morality is everywhere calm, pure, and rational. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii II. 171 A friendship as warm and pure as any that ancient or modern history records. 1851 Tennyson *To Queen* vii, Her court was pure; her life serene. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 265 He protested that his hands were pure from the blood of the persecuted Covenanters.

†**b.** Applied mockingly to Puritans; also to Quakers. *Obs.*

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. i, Lucia, new set thy ruffe; tut, thou art pure, Canst thou not lispe 'good brother', look demure? 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* iv. i, To helpe 'hem to some pure landresses, out of the citie. 1785 C. A. Bellamy *Apology* II. 45 My mother, from being one of the pure ones, had changed her religion to that of a methodist.

6. Sexually undefiled; chaste.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 Alle clad in white, in tokyn of clennes, Lyke pure virgines. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 209 That blissit Marie remaines still puir virgine. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 83 And yet forsooth she is a Virgin pure. 1672 Milton *P. R.* I. 134. 1772 tr. *Horstius' Parad. Soul* App. 21 Hail you, the Sea's bright Star, Who God's pure Mother are. 1904 *Hymns A. & M.* No. 55 A maiden pure and undefiled Is by the Spirit great with child.

7. Free from ceremonial defilement; fit for sacred service or use; 'clean'.

1611 Bible *Ezra* vi. 20 The Priestes and the Leuites were purified together, all of them were pure, and killed the Passeouer. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. xvi. (1614) 199 His [a Jew's] wife hath prepared his dinner, pure meats purely dressed.

IV. 8. *slang* or *colloq.* (? orig. *ironical*). A general term of appreciation: Fine, excellent, capital, jolly, nice, splendid. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* III. i, I was quiet enough till my husband told me what pure lives the London ladies live abroad with their dancing, meeting and junketing. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. ii, O I have pure news, I can tell you, pure news. *a* 1720 Vanbrugh *Journ. to London* I. ii, A slice of it [goose pie] before supper to-night would have been pure. 1734 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 508 Well, is it not pure that we shall meet in a fortnight? 1747 Garrick *Miss in her Teens* II, The door's double locked, and I have the key in my pocket. *Biddy.* That's pure. 1884 Henley & Stevenson *Deacon Brodie* I. iii. Sc. 3 (1892) 35 O, such manners are pure, pure, pure!

b. In conjunction with another adj.: *Pure and . . .* = nice and . . ., fine and . . .; excellently, satisfactorily; thoroughly (= C. 1: cf. 2 above). Now *dial.* (See And *conj.* 4.)

1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* II. xiv, They [*sc.* hogs] were all pure and fat. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 271 You would have been pure and happy to drive about in a one-horse chaise. 1769 Romaine *Let.* 27 Oct. (1795) xxvii. 122, I saw Lady H— —, who was pure and well. 1865 *Let. to Editor*, In answer to the question 'How do you do?' in Cornwall..they say 'Pure and well, thank you'.

c. *dial.* Quite well, in good health: = Purely 4 b.

1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 527/1 The word pure is commonly used in Gloucestershire to express being in good health... 'I hope, Zur, the ladies be all pure' 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

B. *sb.* (or *absol.*)

1. That which is pure; purity. *poet.*

a 1625 Lodge *Misc. Pieces* ii. Wks. 1883 IV, Her eies shrowd pitie, pietie, and pure. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 627 Union of Pure with Pure. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 735 How heaven's own pure may seem To blush. 1874 Tennyson *Vivien* 35 The mask of pure Worn by this court. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 6 Earth's warrior Best To win Heaven's Pure.

†**2.** 'Pured' fur; see Pured 2, Puree[1]. *Obs.*

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 215 For lyning of the said Tanne weluus goune within with puyr.

†**3.** A kept mistress. *Obs. slang.*

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, Where's..the Blowing, that is to be my Natural, my Convenient, my Pure. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pure*, a Mistress. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

4. A 'pure' physician or surgeon: see the adj., sense 3 d. *Med. colloq.*

1827 *Lancet* 15 Dec. 434/2 Do the Pures profess a kind of surgery in the abstract? 1843 Sir J. Paget *Let.* 19 Dec. in *Mem.* vi. (1901) 148 The election of the pures in London was not I am told general. [*Note*, The 'pures' were the surgeons in consulting practice.]

†**5.** [Cf. Pure *v.* 1 b.] *Tanning.* Dogs' dung or other substance used as an alkaline lye for steeping hides. Also in *comb.* as *pure-collector*, *-finder*, *-finding*. (Also spelt *pewer*, *puer*.)

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 147 Dogs'-dung is called 'Pure', from its cleansing and purifying properties. *Ibid.*, The name of 'Pure-finders' has been applied to the men engaged in collecting dogs'-dung from the..streets. *Ibid.*, There are about 30 tanyards..and these all have their regular Pure collectors. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Puer*, a tanner's name for dogs' dung. *Ibid*, *Pure*, *Pewer*.

C. *adv.*

1. Absolutely, entirely, thoroughly, quite.

In early use from sense 3 b of the adj.; in 18th c *slang* or *colloq.*, from sense 8 b; now *dial.* or *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1542 He bicom sone þer after pur gidy & wod. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2499 He says 'our ille dedys er pur ille wroght, Bot our gud dedis pur gud er noght'. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 170 Þe pris of a plou3-lond.. To aparaile þat pyler were pure lytel. *c* 1491 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 89 It is pure easy..to folow god and serue hym in tyme of tranquylite. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 This yere [1522] departed Reucline, a pure aged man [*ætate gravis*]. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Sept., Ballygall will be a pure good place for air. 1750 *Let.* 29 May in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 548 Your amiable and worthy sister is pure well. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 78 The course will be pure swampy in some parts.

2. Purely, in various senses; simply, merely; rightly; chastely. *poet. rare.*

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 590 A kynge shude be right besy and studious To goueine his Roiaulme & his people pure. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 86 For his sake, Did I expose my selfe (pure for his loue) Into the danger. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 158 O throw away the worser part of it, And liue the purer with the other halfe.

3. Qualifying an adj. of colour (chiefly *white*): Purely, with no admixture of any other colour.

(Not always clearly distinguishable from *pure* adj.: cf. a pure white rose: a rose whose colour is a pure white.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 182 So clene & vair & pur 3wit among oþere men hii beþ. 1530 Palsgr. 259/2 Pure white sylke, *soye bissine*. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii 22. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Spectacles* xxxiv, The Lily (first) pure-whitest Flow'r of any. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 256 Gold is distinguished by its pure yellow colour.

D. *Comb.*: **a.** parasynthetic, as *pure-blooded*, *-bosomed*, *-coloured*, *-eyed*, *-mannered*, *-minded*, *-sighted*, etc. **b.** adverbial and complemental, as *pure-bred*, *-driven*, *-living*, *-washed*.

1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 157 Breeding *pure-blooded rams for sale. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 10 Specimens of *pure-bred domestic fowls. 1634 Milton *Comus* 213 O welcom *pure-ey'd Faith, white-handed Hope, ..And thou unblemish't form of Chastity. 1896 Abp. Benson in *Nat. Church* Feb. 51/2 Pray we for a temperate, a *pure-living people. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* VI. xxxiv, The most sublime, religious, *Pure-minded poet. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heavenly Love* 276 All earthes glorie.. [will] Seeme durt and drosse in thy *pure-sighted eye. 1801 Bloomfield *Rural T.* 86 On the *pure-wash'd sand.

Pure, *v.* [a. OF. *purer*:—L. *pūrāre* to purify (with religious rites), f. *pūrus* Pure.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make pure; to cleanse, purify, refine (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 16 Þat saule þat es purede in þe fyre of lufe of Godd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1116 Þou may..pure þe with penaunce tyl þou a perle worþe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Þe whilk pissemyres kepez bisily and pures þe gold and disseuerez þe fyne gold fra þe vnfyne. *c* 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 90 Ye must pure youre selfe fyrst withoute blame. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 217 As fyre by heate the Golde doth fine and pure. 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* III. iii, If you be unclean..you may pure yourself. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* v. 242 The Light, pur'd and refin'd.

b. *Tanning.* To cleanse (hides) by steeping them in a bate or alkaline lye. (Cf. Pure *sb.* 5.)

1883 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 366/2 They [calf-skins] are then unhaired and fleshed in the usual manner, pured with a bate of dog's dung. 1907 *Camb. Mod. Hist. Prospectus* 100 Bating or puring as it is called, is a process by which all but a very small amount of the natural grease is removed from the skin.

†**2.** (?) *intr.* To become pure. *rare.*

c 1315 Shorham *Poems* i. 67 And aldey he to senne falleþ, Her ne moze nauȝt pury Of seruenessche.

Pure, obs. form of Pore *v.*, Poor.

Pureanis, i. e. *pure anis*: see Puiranis.

Pure-blind(e, obs. forms of Purblind.

†**Pured,** *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 5 **purid**, **-yd.** [f. Pure *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Purified, cleansed; refined.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 633 Gawan was for gode knawen, & as golde pured. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xx. 217 Bordured alle aboute with pured Gold. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 173 Wedyde the cokkelle frome the puryd corne. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvii. K j b, Mercury..About the ayre castinge his pured lyght. 1513 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge, Balade to Auctour* (E.E.T.S.) 200 This delicious werke Thus surely sette by pured science.

2. Of fur: Trimmed or cut down so as to show one colour only. (Cf. Pure *a.* 1 a.)

Pured gris or *grey*, the grey fur of the back of the squirrel in winter, without any of the white of the belly. *Pured calabre*, *minever*, the white belly part of these furs, with the dark or grey sides trimmed off. (Cf. also b, and Puree.)

Beside pured miniver (*minutus varius puratus*, *menever puree*), the 14–16th c. records have also *m. v. dimidio puratus*, half-pured miniver, in which a narrow strip of the grey colour was left at the edges. (John Hodgkin.)

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 154 With pelure pured apert þe pane ful clene. *Ibid.* 1738 In a mery mantyle..furred ful fyne with fellez, wel pured. [1363 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 279 Et q'ilz ne usent..Cloche, Mantel, ne Goune, fururez de menevoir purez.] *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* ccclxxxi, Þe mantyl þt was furuyd wt puryd gray *c* 1450 *Brut* 434 Thanne was don on the Bisshop an abbite of fyne Scarlet furrid with purid werke. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505 Then wyfes, may use and were the forseid Furres of Mattrones, Fines, Letyce, pured Grey, or pured Menyver. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 221 Payit to Pyeris Maimlyng, Maister of the Quenis wardrob, for vj tymir of pured calabar to the samyn, ilk tymir xxxiiijs. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 43 For xvj bakkis of pured gray; ilk pece xvjd.

b. *ellipt.* as *sb.* 'Pured' miniver: cf. next.

c 1435 *Chron. London* (1905) 95 Ther was putte vpon the bisshop a cardynall habyte off Skarlette furred with puredd *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 131 A ffrerys coope of ffyne scarlett ffurred with puryd. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 4460 In the kynges tyme ..that after the schal regnen in pured & palle.

‖ **Puree[1], purray.** *Obs.* Also 4 **purree**, 5 **purry.** [a. AF. *purée*, for F. *puré*, pa. pple. of F. *purer*: see Pure *v.*] = Pured 2 b, i. e. pured or pure white miniver, the belly fur of the grey squirrel in winter, used in the furring of garments.

(In the London Letter Bks. in AF. form *puree*; in 15th c. Sc. as *purray*, *purray*.)

1351 *Lett. Bk. F. Lond.* lf. 208 Furree de Pellure come de meneueyr, Gris, Purree, Destranlyng, Popell' Desquirels, Bys des Conyns des leures. 1365 *Lett. Bk. G. Lond.* lf. 162 b, Item q' nul del mister entremelle ventres de calabre en furours de puree [in Lett. Bk. H. lf. 39 *in fururis puratis*] ne de menever ne de Bissh [tr. in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 329 No one of the trade shall mingle bellies of calabre with furs of puree, or of minever, or of bisshes]. 1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 18 Þat na man sal weir clathis of silk na furringis of mertrikis, funȝeis, puray, na grece, na nane oþir riche furring bot allanirly knychtis [etc.]. 1455 *Sc. Acts Jas II* ibid. 43 The vþir lordis of parliament to haif ane mantill of rede rycht sa oppinnit befor and lynyt with silk or furryt with cristy gray, grece, or purray, togiddin with ane hude of the sammyn clath, and furryt as saide is.

‖ **Purée[2]** (pūrē). Rarely in anglicized form **pu'ry.** [F. *purée* (*puree de pois* pea-soup, 1314 in Hatz.-Darm.), of uncertain and disputed origin. Hatz.-Darm. take *purée* as the ppl sb from the OF. vb *purer*, in sense 'to squeeze, press out'. Others would identify it with OF. *porée* (see Porray), from which it cannot always be separated in sense: cf. med.L *purea*, *pureya*, as well as *porea* (1231 in Du Cange), in sense 'pea-soup'. See Scheler, Littré, Brachet.]

A kind of broth or soup made of vegetables, meat, or fish, boiled to a pulp and passed through a sieve. Also *fig.*

1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxxi, Alas! I must leave undescribed the gibier, The salmi, the consommé, the *purée* [*rime* way]. 18.. — *Let. to Bowles* Wks. (1846) 603/2 *note*, This stanza contains the *purée* of the whole philosophy of Epi-

curus. 1887 G. R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* 84 Mutton cutlets fried in cod liver oil with pury. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 392 Pounded fish may be cautiously given, pounded mutton or beef in purée. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 521 A purée of potato.

Purel(l, Sc. var. PORAIL *Obs.*, poor people.

Purely (piū·rli), *adv.* [f. PURE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a pure manner or degree: in various senses.

1. Without (physical) admixture, esp. of anything that stains or impairs; cleanly, clearly, spotlessly.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. (Percy Soc.) 97 The fayre carbuncle, so ful of clerenes, That in thee truely dyd moost purely shyne. *c* 1600 DRAYTON *Elegy to Lady J. S.* 65 The Sunnes rayes..Bent on some object, which is purely white. 1884 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 120 The purely grey rouleau..showed its mixture of black and white. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 458 The soft river-breeze..on him breathed Far purelier in his rushings to and fro.

† **b.** So as to make pure or clean; so as to cleanse. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 232 b, Washe dilygentlye and purelie the bodie. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* i. 25, I will..purely purge away thy drosse. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 27 It may be purely separated from its Husk by a Mill. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 15 These Ribs must be purely Smooth-fil'd and Pollish'd.

2. Without mixture of anything different (in non-physical or general sense); simply, merely; exclusively, solely; . . . and nothing else: often implying 'entirely' (cf. b, and ENTIRELY 3).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4219 We alle .neuer-more for no man mowe be deliuered but purli þourh ȝour help. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 47 Þat þei putte not glosis vnto þe reule..but..sympliche and purelich to seie & to write þe reule. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. v. 45 Lete no þyng be gret or hye or acceptable to þe, but purely god. 1552 HULOET, Purely, *liquido, mere, pure, puriter, Syncere.* 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 5 Whether they had been..set there in the air purely for show. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 122 Reasonings and controversies purely verbal. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 362 The Government duty they have to perform seems to be purely formal 1890 *Academy* 8 Nov. 415/2 There were .. no children of origin purely Egyptian.

† **b.** Of degree or extent: Absolutely, thoroughly, perfectly, completely, fully, utterly, entirely. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1512 Þe king louede is wif anon so purliche & so vaste þat al is herte onliche on hire on he caste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 260 Ne [may] masse make pees amonges cristene peple, Tyl pruyde be purelich fordo. *c* 1400–50 *Alexander* 187 And þe province of Persee purely distruye. 1585 J. HILTON *Recant.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* (1655) x. vi. § 27 The said Errours..I utterly abjure, forsake, and purely renounce. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. *Serm.*, etc. (1673) 44 A Gentleman .. purely ignorant, yet greatly desirous to seem learned.

† **c.** Really, actually, truly, genuinely. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3323 Icholle make þi sulue. Abbe al þe fourme of þe erl as þou were purliche he. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 226 He haþ the power þat seynt peter hadde, He haþ pureliche þe pot with þe same salue.

d. *Law.* Without conditions, unconditionally.

1427 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 327/1 Vᵉ open declaration..subscribed pureli and simply. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I. 183 This his gift was a gift indeed, purely bestowed on the colledge, as loded with no detrimentall Conditions. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 113 If I have stipulated purely, he may stipulate conditionally.

3. Without mixture of anything deteriorating or debasing; without blemish, corruption, baseness, or uncleanness; faultlessly; properly, rightly, correctly; guilelessly, innocently, chastely.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 To behaue you purely, & .to apply yourselfe to labour in the seruyce of god. 1537 (*title*) The Byble, whych is all the holy Scripture. In whych are contayned the Olde and Newe Testament truelye and purely translated into Englishe by Thomas Matthewe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 169 Faith and troth, Strain'd purely from all hollow bias drawing. 1674 T. FLATMAN *To Mr. Faithorn* 6 One line speaks purelier Thee, than my best strain. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. xcii, Or Germany, where people *purely* kiss.

b. So as to be ceremonially clean.

1613 [see PURE *a.* 7].

4. *slang* or *colloq.* Finely, excellently, capitally; nicely, satisfactorily, very well. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. ii, You can keep your countenance purely, you'd make an admirable player. 1712–13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Jan., Am I not purely handled between a couple of puppies? 1756 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* II. ii, That will do purely. *a* 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxi, To see me so purely drest.

b. *dial.* Quite well, in good health. (Used predicatively like an adj.; cf. *well, ill, poorly.*)

1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* XVI. (*Tales* 1825 X. 321), If the ladies' prayers are of any avail, you ought to be purely. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s v., 'How's thy mam?' 'Purely, thank ye.' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, Well I never! you do look purely. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* XXXIV, 'I hope the dear ladies are well, sir?' 'The ladies are purely.'

Pureness (piū·rnés). [f. PURE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being pure; purity.

1. Freedom from admixture; simplicity, homogeneity.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 322 Þis soft metell led, nat of so gret puernesse. *a* 1618 RALEIGH (J.), An essence..of absolute pureness and simplicity. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 14 A proof of the pureness of the metal. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 240 His knowledg..remaineth in the Pureness & Simplicity of its Presence.

2. Freedom from defilement or blemish; cleanness; faultlessness, correctness.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* O ij b, Many fynnes and skales betoken the purenes of the fyshes substance. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 144 In all this good proprietie of wordes, and purenesse of phrases which be in Terence. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. A. & M. Learn.* Wks. 1760 I. 157 Great Pureness of Air, and Equality of Climate.

3. Freedom from moral blemish; innocence; sincerity; chastity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. XXXV. (1495) 480 Mount Synay hyghte the mount of purenesse and of clennesse, for none myght come to the mount but those that were clene in bodi and in soule. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* i. 12 With godly purenes. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* XXX, She in purenesse heauen it self did pas. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* XV. 7 Virgin pureness. 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 149 To manage all Disputes with .Pureness from Humane Passions. 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* I. ii. 41 And thou, clear heaven, Look pureness back into me.

4. Ceremonial cleanness.

[Cf. quot. 1398 in 3.] 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 78 Holy purenes from all communion with vncleane Gentiles. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II vi. Wks. 1851 IV. 77 Inflicting death..for the mark of a circumstantiall purenes omitted.

Purete, -ty, obs. forms of PURITY.

Purfle (pə·ɪf'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 **porfyl, -fil, purf(i)el,** 4–5 **purfil**(e, -fyle, 4–6 **-fyl**, 5–6 **-fell, -full**, 6 **-ful, -fyll, -fele, -phell**, 6– **purfle.** Also (in sense 2) 6 **purflue**; (in sense 3) 7 **porfil**(e, **-phile**, 7–8 **pourfil.** See also PROFILE. [a. OF. *porfil* (*c* 1215 in Godef.), later *pourfil* (1316, and 1611 in Cotgr. in sense 2), a border or edge; = Pr. *perfil*, Sp. *perfilo*, med.L. *perfilum*, It. *profilo*, PROFILE; prob. verbal sb. from *profilare, perfilare*, etc.: see PURFLE *v.*]

1. A border; *esp.* a wrought or decorated border; the embroidered border or edge of a garment.

In ordinary use app. obs. after 1610; revived as an archaism in 19th c. (But cf. quot. *c* 1758 in PURFLE *v.* 1.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 216 Of precios perle in porfyl pyȝte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 102 Til. perneles porfyl [*v.r.* purfil, purfyl] be put in heore whucche. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 57 A lewde wretche to were a skarlet gowne, Withe a blac lamb furre without purfile of sable. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purfyle of a clothe, *limbus.* *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 30 This astate that ye use of gret purfiles and slitte cotes. 1530 PALSGR. 259/2 Purfyll or hemme of a gowne, *bort.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 2 b, The Trapper of his Horse, Damaske gold, with a depe purfell of Armyns. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vi. 10 Inner garments..beset with long jagges and purfles. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. *Iscl.* 148 They cast ouer these their mantells or shagge Rugges..with a deep fringed purfle. 1730 BAILEY, *Purfile*, a Sort of antient Trimming for Womens Gowns, made of Tinsel, Thread, &c., called also Bobbin-Work. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 292 Furnaced pillars..upright ranged in horrid array, With purfle of green o'er the darksome gray. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* Concl, Betty's skill Leaves her in purfle, furbelow, or frill, No whit behind. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 571/2 The portrait of the gracious court lady in her ruff and purfles.

b. = PURFLING 1 c (as of a violin).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Purfle*...Also a kind of Ornamentation about the Edges of Musical Instruments, particularly of Viols, Violins, &c. 1905 HAWEIS *Old Violins* 125 He runs his purfle into his monogram with attendant flourishes.

† **2.** *Her.* A bordering line. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 90 b, This pale was giuen after it had a chiefe; because they were both of one colour, there goeth no purfle betweene. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 27 That terme is so frequented, because two colors, or any mettal or colour, be gradately inferred one into the other, that no partition but onely the Purflue maie be seene betwene them.

† **3.** The contour or outline of anything; a representation of the outline; = PROFILE *sb.* 1, 3. *Obs.*

In this sense app. a new adoption from Fr., and there from It. Soon superseded by *profile.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. x. II. 535 Hee woon the prise and praise from them all in making up the pourfils and extenuities of his lineaments. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. 42 The naked and bare proportion of the outward lineaments thereof, or the outward Tract, Purfle, or shadow of a thing. *Ibid*, The Portraicting out of any thing vmbrated, is nothing else but a sleight and single draught or Purfle, traced out with a Pensill. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 83 Draw the lines of porphile (i. e. the outmost stroak) of a Face with lake and white.

† **b.** *In purfle*, as seen from one side; = *in profile* (PROFILE *sb.* 2). *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness*, The backs of some were seen; some in purfle, or side; others in face. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* 132 Cimabue his Picture is yet to be seen,..made in Porfil. *Ibid.* 268 All the left Side was seen in Porfile. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pourfil*, (a Term in Painting) as A Face drawn in Pourfil, i. e. side-way; a Side-face.

Purfle (pə·ɪf'l), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **purfile, -fyle**, 5 **-fill**, 5–6 **-fell, -fyll**, 5–7 **-fel**, 6 **-fyl, -fulle, -phle**, 6– **purfle.** Also 7 (sense 5) **pourfil**(l, **pourfle.** [a. OF. *porfiler* (1371 in Godef.), later *porphyler, pourfiler* to border, adorn the border of, adorn, = Pr., Sp. *perfilar*, It. *profilare*, med.L. *perfilāre* (Du Cange), f. L. *prō* or *per* + *filum* thread: see PROFILE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To border; to decorate with a wrought or ornamental border; *esp.* to adorn (a robe) with a border of thread work or embroidery; to trim with gold or silver lace, pearls, fur, etc. *arch.*

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 19 Hir wede, Purfiled with pellour doun to the teon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 193, I seigh his sleues ypurfiled at the hond With grys. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* Stage Dir., in *Macro Plays* 36 A mayde, in a wyght clothe of golde..purfyled with menyver. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. XXVII. 74 Kyng Ryons had purfyled a mantel with kynges berdes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXV. 240 Robes of cloth of gold, & fourred with Ermynes, & purfylled all with precyous stones. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 83 Item for blake crewle to purfulle the tosys vjd. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 214 The knightes of the bath in violet gounes with hoddes purfeled with Miniuer lyke doctors. 1611 COTGR., *Pourfiler d'or*, to purfle, tinsell, or ouercast with gold thread, etc. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. ii, Line the gown through with plush perfumed, and purfle All the sleeves down with pearl! *c* 1758 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* ix, A silken canus..Purfled by Nature's hand! 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 332 Like a garment embroidered in chenille, and purfled with beads, and spangles, and foil. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond.* (1864) 4 The Bishop of Ely, who, in his character of lord high chancellor, wore a robe of scarlet, open before, and purfled with miniever.

fig. 1607 *Lingua* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 417 This [*Tragedius*] gorgeous-broider'd with rich sentences, That [*Comedus*] fair and purfled round with merriments.

† **b.** To work (a design) in embroidery. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xi. I. 392 To weave and purfle letters in their cloths, after the manner of embroiderie.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To do purfling; 'to hem a border', *Cent. Dict.*

† **2.** *trans.* To give to (leaves, flowers, etc.) a border or edge of a particular kind; to ornament with such a border: in *pa. pple.*, denoting the outline, contour, or distinctive colouring of the edge.

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 49 b, Leaues .. purfled aboute with iagges, or small teeth like a sawe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. iii. 212 The great Tulpia, or rather Tulipa ..of colour very diuers..and purfled about the edges or brimmes with yellowe, white, or red. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* IV. v. 428 Flower..consisting of five small pure white leaues, pointed at the ends, and sometimes a little purfled about the brims, and with a wash of purple.

3. In technical applications. † **a.** *Her.*, etc. To border or edge with a line of a different colour or tincture. (See also PURFLED *ppl. a.*1 2.) *Obs.*

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. XXVI. 91 A faire blew deepned with lake, and purfled with liquid gold.

b. *Arch.*, etc. To ornament (the edge or ridge of any structure) *with* crockets, etc.; cf. PURFLED 3.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 108 All the edges [of the mitre] were purfled with a border of exquisitely-wrought crockets in silver gilt. 1852 *Ibid.* III. i. 390 To this chest [shrine] the goldsmith..gave an architectural form: it had ..its tall crest purfled with knobs of sparkling jewels to run along the ridge of its steeply-pitched roof.

c. To adorn (the back or belly of a violin or other instrument) with a border of inlaid work: see PURFLER, PURFLING 1 c.

4. In vague or extended sense: To adorn, ornament, beautify.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII, *Preach. Swallow* ix, Flouris..Quhilk..Phebus with his goldin hemis gent Hes purfellit and payntit plesandly. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D ij, A nose, Autem nose, purphled pretiouslie with pearle and stone like a counterfait worke. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 94 The close Meshes whereof, are purfled with curled veines. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* i. 2 Who shall take thee, the new, the dainty volume, Purfled glossily, fresh with ashy pumice [*arida modo pumice expolitum*]?

† **5.** *trans.* To draw in profile, to outline; to draw. Also *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. x. (1634) II. 539 Apelles, had no sooner pourfiled a little about the visage, but the king presently tooke knowledge there by of the partie that had played this pranke by him. *Ibid.* xii. 551 [She] used ordinarily to marke upon the wall the shaddow of her lovers face by candle light and to pourfill the same afterwards deeper, that so shee might enjoy his visage yet in his absence.

Purfled (pə·ɪf'ld), *ppl. a.*1 [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Bordered; *esp.* having a decorative or ornamental border; bordered with embroidery, gold lace, fur, etc.; fringed; in vaguer use, embroidered, decorated. Also *fig.*

c 1470 *Compl. Christ* 284 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 178 What shalle thau prophyte þi gowne purfylled? 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* 141 So many purfled garmentes furred with non sequitur With so many penyles purses hath no man sawe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. i. 250 All of the Patritij, sitting like Consuls, with their purfled and pourpled long robes in yvorie chaires of estate. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 995 Flowers of more mingled hew Then her purfl'd scarf can shew. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Misc.* (1807) 30 The purfled border deck'd the floor with gold. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems, Jenny* 117 But must your roses die, and those Their purfled buds that should unclose?

b. *transf.* Of a person: Decorated with purfling.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 9 Penne was I war of a wommon wonderliche cloped, Purfylet with pelure þe richest vppon corþe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 30 Thus she shall be beter purfiled and furred thanne other ladies and gentill women. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 2/1 The Austrian knights with mace and battle-axe, the plumed and purfled *Landvogts* from Bern.

† **c.** *transf.* Applied as a border. *Obs.*

1652 COLLIER in *Benlowes' Theoph.* Pref. Verses, But brighter Theophil behold, Whose Vest is wrought with purfled Gold.

† **2.** *Her.* Said of a charge having a bordering line, or a border or edging of another tincture: see also quot. 1868, and cf. PURFLEWE. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 91 The Fesse was first, & then the Cantone was giuen in rewarde. Being of one colour,

they are not purfled. *Ibid.* 180 b, iii Cheuernes, Humettes, counterchanged, Purfled Argent. Ye cannot say bordured, because nothinge may be bordured, that is Humette wth ye Escocheon. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1882) 129 *Purfled*: when applied to a Mantle, implies that it is lined or guarded with fur; and when to Armour, that the studs and rims are of another metal.

3. *Arch.*, etc. (See quots.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 591 *Purfled*, ornamented in a manner resembling drapery, embroidery, or lace-work. 1842–72 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Purfled.* 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 12 b, The tall and narrow south transept, with its .. flying and attached buttresses, perforated parapets, and purfled pinnacles.

†**4.** *vaguely.* Variegated. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 110 b, So thou dost line the earth With purfeld streames of blew and white

Pu·rfled, *ppl. a.*[2] *Sc. rare.* 'Short-winded, esp. in consequence of being too lusty' (Jamieson 1808-24); plethoric.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 15 The language is out of condition—fat and fozy, thick-winded, purfled and plethoric.

Purfler (pə·ɹfləɹ). [f. PURFLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who purfles; *spec.* one who inlays the ornamentation in violins.

1883 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* III. 53 The prince of purflers was Stradivarius.

†**Pu·rflewe,** *a. Her. Obs.* Also 6 -flew, 7–8 -flew. [Obscurely f. PURFLE *v.* or *sb.*; app. orig. *purflewé.*] Having a bordure of a fur.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 190 b, The first is plaine,..commonly called embordured..The vii is termed purfflew, which is, when that the bordure is occupied with anye of the nine furres afore rehersed. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 19 A bordure purflewe, Verrey. Note heere that this terme purflewe is common to all the furres before handled so often as they are vsed in bordures. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bordure*, If the Bordure consists of Ermins, Vairy or any of the Furs, the Term is, Purflew of Ermins.

So † **Pu·rflewed** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1882) 68 Armorists formerly used several distinctive terms in blazoning a charged Bordure, to signify the nature of such a charge: as *Enaluron*, if charged with Birds;..and *Purflewed*, if composed of a Fur. This method is now obsolete.

Pu·rfling, *vbl. sb.* [f. PURFLE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Bordering, *esp.* the ornamenting of the edge or border of anything; also *concr.* ornamental bordering work, trimming, furring, fringing, etc.

1388 *Calverley Charters* (1904) 204 Pur j furrure de gray pur mesme la goune oue la perfulyng du mesme et la lynure du chaperon. 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 45 To the furring of every harneys and purfiling of every sadell. ?*a* 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 527 The coller and the vent, Lyk as ermyne is mad in purfeling. 1611 COTGR., *Pourfileure*, purfling; a purfling lace or work; baudkin-worke; tinselling. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* III. xii. 236 Especially where slashings and purfling. are out of symmetry. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 13/2 Where is the hood and the volupere, Wimple and coif with their purfilings?

b. *Arch.* The ornamentation of an edge or ridge: see PURFLE *v.* 3 b.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 106 A purfling of crockets in silver.

c. The inlaid bordering or marginal decoration with which the backs and bellies of violins and the like are often finished.

1848 J. BISHOP tr. *Otto's Violin* i. *note*, Some authors mention only two strips for the purfling, in which case the number of pieces would be reduced to 12. 1884 HAWEIS *Musical Life* I. 228 The purfling, more or less deeply embedded, emphasizes the outline of the violin. It is composed of three thin strips of wood, ebony, sometimes whalebone, the centre of two white strips. 1892 W. H. C[UMMINGS] in *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 457/3 A seventeenth century viol di gamba..remarkable for its beautiful 'purfling' of ebony and ivory. *attrib.* 1908 MISS HARRADEN *Interplay* 265, I noticed how well he used the purfling chisel.

†**d.** *vaguely.* ? Decking, adornment. *Obs.*

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 150 Pritty-fac'd diuell ..that infects the heart, With painting, purfling and a face of Art. 1630 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 60 To spend the whole Morne till the Mid-day in tricking, trimming, painting and purfling.

†**2.** *Her.* A border or contour line. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xi. 120 They be not incorporated one with another, but are diuidedly seuered by interposing the purflings. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 148/2 Purfling, Hatching with a Pencill, as Herald Painters finish up their Work.

†**3.** Drawing in outline, outlining. Cf. PROFILE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 525 As for the Greeke writers,.. they all doe jointly agree in this, That the first pourtrait was nothing els but the bare pourfling and drawing onely the shaddow of a person.

Purflue, obs. var. PURFLE *sb.* (sense 2).

Pu·rfly, *a.* ? *Sc. rare.* = PURFLED *ppl. a.*[2]

1832 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Johnson* (1872) IV. 94 The puffy, sandblind lubber and blubber, with his open mouth, and face of bruised honeycomb; yet already dominant, imperial, irresistible! 1832 — *Note Bk.* 18 Jan., in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 231 A very large, purfly, flabby man.

†**Pu·rgable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *purgābilis*, f. *purgāre* to PURGE: see -BLE. Cf. PURGEABLE.] Capable of being, or that has to be, purged.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* iii. 13 *note*, Whosoever hath any impute matter of Venial sins or such other dettes to Gods iustice paiable & purgable, must into that fire.

†**Pu·rgament.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *purgāment-um*, f. *purgāre* to cleanse, PURGE: see -MENT.]

1. That which is removed or rejected in the process of cleansing; *spec.* that which is excreted from an animal; excrement; filth, offscourings.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 295 In the..bowells of the fish,.. where what nutriment hee [Jonah] had amiddest those purgaments and superfluities, the Lord knoweth. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. IX. § 5 For the humors, they are commonly passed ouer in Anatomies, as purgaments, whereas [etc.]. 1609 J. RAWLINSON *Fishermen* 38 The very paring, and filth, and purgament, and off-scouring of all things. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 298 And then Atrides th' army purify'd, And threw into the sea the purgament.

b. *transf.* An outgrowth; = EXCREMENT[2] 1.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. 48 These calumnies..that hairs are a Purgament of the body altogether unprofitable.

2. = PURGATION 1 b. *rare.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xii. 131 The Beard..serves not for ornament..nor for a covering, nor for purgament.

3. That which purges; a purge, purgative. *rare*[-0].

1828 WEBSTER, *Purgament*, a cathartic. *Bacon.* [Prob. due to a misunderstanding of quot. 1605 in 1.]

†**Pu·rgate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. L. *purgāt-*, ppl. stem of *purgāre*: see PURGE *v.*[1] and -ATE[3] 5.] *trans.* To purge, purify.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 122 It is by means of fear and pity that the passions are to be purgated.

Purgation (pɔɹgē·ʃən). Also 6 pour-; 4–6 -acion. [a. OF. *purgacion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *purgātiōn-em*, n. of action from *purgāre* to PURGE.] The action of purging.

1. The clearing away of impurities; the cleansing of anything from impure or extraneous matter; purification.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 749 Þat it [*sc.* the river Xanthus] made a ful purgacioun Of al ordure & fylþes in þe toun. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** IV b, You woulde make a purgation of these thynges. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Purgation like to separation, is the clarification of impure liquor, having a thick sedement and spume by decoction. 1756 *Monitor* No. 74 II. 215 Such a total purgation of Augeas's stable..might possibly excite too great a noise. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 237 A century will pass before Lyons will recover itself from this Jacobin purgation.

b. *spec.* The discharge of waste matter from the body; excretion or evacuation; now only the evacuation of the bowels, esp. by means of a cathartic; the administration of cathartics; purging.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 482 Alsa It is lyk to poycion men takis fore purgacione. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 120 Maade for purgacioun Of vryne. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xx. 110 Other waters..the whiche..make grete purgacions to somme peple. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 194 b, For very feblenes of nature caused by purgacions and vomites. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 426 Purgations is defined by the Physitians, to be the emptying or voiding of superfluous humors, annoying the body with their evill quality. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 474 Promoting purgation and diuresis.

†**c.** Menstruation; *pl.* catamenia. In quot. 1555 applied to the lochia. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 208 When they are delyuered of theyr children, they go to the ryuer and washe them. Which doone, theyr bludde and purgation ceaseth immediatly. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, The roote..is good against..strangurie, and restraint of womens Purgations. 1645–52 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist* (1860) 141 Among the women there are severall found, who do retain not only their customary purgations, but even their fruitfulness, above the age of fifty yeares. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* I. xix. 30 Rachel..said that her natural purgation hindred her rising up.

2. Ceremonial or ritual cleansing from defilement or uncleanness; = PURIFICATION 3.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 22 Aftir that the dayes of purgacioun of Marie weren fulfild, vp Moyses lawe. 14.. *Hymn to Virgin* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 127 The dayes passed of thi purgacion To fullfyll the precept of the law. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 63 The All-wise God..Ordain'd Purgation Ritual, to show That nothing Clean cou'd from Uncleanness flow. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 187 Even the slaughter of enemies required a solemn purgation among the Jews.

3. Moral or spiritual cleansing; purification by the destruction or removal of sin, guilt, or any evil; freeing from moral defilement or corruption, from the taint of heresy, etc.; *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.*, the purification of the soul in PURGATORY.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* i. 3 The which..makynge purgacioun of synnes, sittith on the riȝthalf vp mageste in hiȝ thingis. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxii. 101 A praier for purgacion of herte and hevenly wisdom. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 64 A regyon where the soulys the whiche hadd done her purgacyon in purgatorye ioyfully restyd. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 174 The pourgacion therof [from sin] with the fyre of Pourgatory. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* VI. (1603) 599 Hierocles saith that religion is the studie of wisdome, consisting in the purgation and perfection of life. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 89 The former is effected by the purgation of Opinion. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Luke* xi. 40 The inward purgation of their hearts and consciences from sin and uncleanness. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vii. 325 The purgation of the land from heresy.

4. The action of clearing oneself from the accusation or suspicion of crime or guilt. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Canonical purgation (i.e. as prescribed by the canon law), the affirmation on oath of his innocence by the accused in a spiritual court, confirmed by the oaths of several of his peers. *Vulgar purgation*, a test by the ordeal of fire or water, or by wager of battle.

[*c* 1325 *Mirac. St. Willelmi* in *Hist. Ch. York* (Rolls) II. 542 Adjudicata fuit et purgatio ferri candentis, secundum consuetudinem regni.] ?*c* 1400 *Ploughman's Tale* 347 If a man be falsly famed, And wolde make purgacioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCX. (1516) 130 b/2 She [Queen Emma] was blyndefelde and lad vnto the place bytwene .iii. men, where ye Iron laye glowynge hote, and passed the .ix. sharys vnhurte Than at laste she sayd good Lorde, whan shall I come to the place of my purgacion? 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 9 [To] mak his purgatioun of the suspicioun that tha have aganis him. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 45 If any man doubt that, let him put mee to my purgation. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 7 We..Proceed in Iustice, which shall haue due course, Euen to the Guilt, or the Purgation. 1637 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Purgation is either Canonicall or vulgar. 1657 LD. STRICKLAND in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 149 [He] said indeed it was more than the Inquisition, which puts a man upon his own purgation. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 342. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlviii. 361 The oath of purgation was substituted in the place of battle. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. H 695 If she [Queen Emma] will make a double purgation, if she will walk over four burning shares for herself, and five for the Bishop, her innocence shall be allowed.

†**5.** An agent or means of purging or cleansing.

a. An aperient medicine; a purgative. *Obs.*

14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 195 The body most purget ben..with summe gode purgacion That is of hot complexion. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* D j, After that they shall take a stronge purgacyon. 1542 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 33 Ye would..geue me a purgacion. But I am laxatiue inough. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 403 She Recovered by Emetiques and Purgations

†**b.** That which cleanses from sin or defilement, or from anything evil or noxious. *Obs.*

a 1533 FRITH *Answ. to Gardiner* Wks. (1573) 55 But our perfite purgation is the pure bloud of Christ. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii 275 To giue schooles a purgation to voide them of some great inconueniences.

6. *attrib.*, as *purgation-house*: see quot.

1642 DAVENANT *Unfort. Lovers* I. i (1643) 4 The Lady ..was Arrested . by the Officers Of the Purgation house, and thither sent To suffer for unchastity. *Ibid.* 6 The new purgation house, where witnesses Have severally depos'd she was unchaste.

Purgative (pū·ɹgătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *purgatif, -ive* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *purgātīv-us* purgative, f. ppl. stem of L. *purgāre* to cleanse, PURGE: see -IVE, -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of purging.

1. *Med.* Causing evacuation of the bowels; cathartic, aperient.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Strengthe digestyf, and purgatyf. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Cathartica*, purgatiue medicines. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. iii. 55 What Rubarb, Cyme, or what Purgatiue drugge Would scowre these English hence. 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* vii. (1669) 48 The purgative faculty of Medicines. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 248 The Juice of an unripe Cucumber is purgative. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin Med.* XXX. 416 A purgative pill was administered.

2. Cleansing or freeing from defilement, evil, sin, or guilt; † of or pertaining to purgatory (1605).

1605 BELL *Motives Romish Faith* 102 The great perplexitie of papistes, concerning this their purgatiue imagination. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 254 Among the vertues some are purgative, and some are perfective. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. IX. ii. 128 A certain time-honoured division of the mystical process into Purgative, Illuminative, and Unitive. 1896 C. K. PAUL tr. *Huysmans' En Route* II. v. 240 This idea of a purgative life after death is so natural..that all religions assume it

B. *sb.* **1.** A cathartic or aperient medicine which provokes evacuation.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 491 Setting stronger poysons, or purgatives, by them. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 401 Small quantities of salt and water, or some other mild purgative. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 433 We prefer cold drawn castor-oil as a purgative.

2. Any cleansing or purifying agent or means.

1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I. 230 Civil Wars, the common Purgative Which always use to make the Nation thrive. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 P 1 Plato has called Mathematical Demonstrations the Catharticks, or Purgatives of the Soul.

Hence **Pu·rgatively** *adv.*, **Pu·rgativeness.**

1847 WEBSTER, Purgatively. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Purgativeness*, purging, purifying, or cleansing Quality.

†**Pu·rgator.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. late L. *purgātor* a cleanser, agent-n. from L. *purgāre* to PURGE. Cf. F. *purgateur* (16th c.).] A purifier.

1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 197 He .. is our great purgator in the primary and most principal sense of the word.

Purgatorial (pɔɹgătō·ɹriăl), *a.* [f. late L. *purgātōri-us* or med.L. *purgātōri-um* (see PURGATORY *a.*, *sb.*) + -AL.] Of a spiritually cleansing or purifying quality; also, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of purgatory.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3026 So differences fire werldly fro thilk purgatoriale. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 500 Now leaning Prodigalls to their Purgatoriall Postings. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. v. 258 If any class needed pungent, purgatorial test, the publicans required it. 1880 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* II. 105/1 His [Augustine's] own view of a purgatorial punishment for the baptized

Purgatorian (pɔɹgătō·ɹriăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. med.L. *purgātōri-um* PURGATORY *sb.* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to purgatory; purgatorial.

a 1624 CRAKANTHORP *Vigil. Dorm.* (1631) 314 Their Purgatorian fire, their five new-found proper Sacraments, condignity of workes, yea Supererogation, and an armie of like heresies. 1687 *Advise to Testholders* xi. in *Third Coll.*

Poems (1689) 21/2 When all the Purgatorian flames have past. **1841** J. H. NEWMAN *Tract XC* 25 Another doctrine, purgatorian, but not Romish, is that said to be maintained by the Greeks at Florence.

B. *sb.* A believer in purgatory.

a **1550** *Image Ipocr.* IV. 191 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 441 So be ther Sophians,.. Purgatorians, Chalomerians, And Ambrosians. **1772** (Mar.) JOHNSON in *Boswell*, We must either suppose that passage to be metaphorical, or hold, with many divines and all the Purgatorians, that departed souls do not all at once arrive at the utmost perfection. **1839** J. ROGERS *Antipapopr.* 272 Important to be upheld by the rigid purgatorian.

b. A soul in purgatory.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 304 The soules of those poore Purgatorians returned backe.

†**Purgato·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Belonging to or connected with purgatory.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 372 To som such purgatorious and superstitious Uses.

Purgatory (pɔ̄·ɹgătəri), *sb.* Forms: α. 3-7 **purgatorie**, 4-5 **-tori**, 5-6 **-torye**, 4- **purgatory**; (also 4 **purcatorie**, 4-6 **-ory**, 6 **pourgatory**). β. 4 **purgatore**, 4-6 **-toire**, 5 **-tor**. [ad. med.L. *purgātōri-um* (in St. Bernard *c* 1130, in sense 'a means of cleansing'), absol. use of neuter of *purgātōri-us* adj. cleansing, purifying, f. *purgāre* to cleanse, PURGE. Perh. immed. a. AF. *purgatorie* (Godef. *Compl.*) = OF. *purgatoire*, whence the β forms.]

1. A condition or place of spiritual purging and purification; *spec.* in Roman Catholic belief, a state 'in which souls who depart this life in the grace of God suffer for a time, because they still need to be cleansed from venial sins, or have still to pay the temporal punishment due to mortal sins, the guilt and the eternal punishment of which have been remitted' (*Cath. Dict.*).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 126 Anhonged, oðer ine purgatorie, oðer iðe pine of helle. *a* **1300** [see FIRE A. 1 c]. **1340** *Ayenb.* 73 Purgatorie þe ssel seawy hou god clenzeþ vemel zenne. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI 248, I shal punisshen in purcatory or in þe put of helle Eche man for his misdede. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I. 207 The man which lith in purgatoire. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xiv. 5510 Morys askyt in his prayere Þat he sulde noucht de befor Þat her he tholit his purgator. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22876 Prayer abreggeth purgatory. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 207 Aboue this lowest hell there is another hell called purgatory. **1534** in *Lett. Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 36 He wold prove purcatory by a certayne vers in the Saulter. **1562** *Articles of Religion* xxii, The Romish doctrine concerning purgatory ..is a fond thing vainly inuented. **1626** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (ed. 2) 522 Purgatory, Limbus Patrum, Infantum, and all that subterranean Geography. **1661** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s.v., The Council of Trent, Sect. 15, defines, that there is a Purgatory, and that the souls detained there, are benefitted by the prayers of the faithful. **1768** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 352 The doctrine of a purgatory seems innocent in itself, or, rather, salubrious ... it is only the absurd notion of praying or buying souls out of purgatory, that renders it a heresy repugnant to reason, to religion, and to common sense. **1853** FABER *All for Jesus* 357 That the name of Purgatory was first authoritatively given to the Intermediate State in 1284 by Innocent IV. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 702/2 All the souls in Purgatory have died in the love of God, and are certain to enter heaven. **1898** A. G MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* II. 352 The comparison of the differences between the Eastern and Western doctrines of Purgatory .. strongly inclines one to the Western view.

b. *Saint Patrick's Purgatory*:

A name given to a cavern on an island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, where, according to legend, Christ appeared to St. Patrick and showed him a deep pit wherein whoever spent a day and a night could behold the torments of hell and the joys of heaven.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 199/2 Seint patrik..makede ane put in Irlonde, Þat seint patrike purgatorie is icleoped ȝeot. **1432-50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V 305 The thrydde thynge of the Purgatory of Seynte Patrikke is ascribede to Seynte Patricke the secunde. **1703** *Irish Act 2 Anne* c. 6 § 26 Whereas, the Superstitions of Popery are greatly increased and upheld by the pretended Sanctity ..of a place called St. Patrick's Purgatory in the County of Donegall [etc.]. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ii. 430 The Purgatory of St Patrick, the Purgatory of Owen Miles,..were among the most popular and widespread legends of the ages preceding Dante.

2. *fig.* Any condition, place, or thing having the characteristics ascribed to purgatory; a place or state of temporary suffering, expiation, etc.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 489 By god in erthe I was his purgatorie For which I hope his soule be in glorie. **1490** CAXTON *How to Die* (1491) 7 The Infyrmyte tofore the deth is lyke as a purgatore. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 2 We that ar heir in hevins glory [at Court], To ȝow that ar in purgatory [at Surling in distress]. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. vii 19 Those who first called England the Purgatory of servants, sure did us much wrong. **1725** T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 98 Half way to North Allerton is a very bad piece of road which goes by the name of Purgatory. **1756** FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 105 And you really think Paris a kind of purgatory. **1807** W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 186 We have toiled through the purgatory of an election. **1880** 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 199 The paradise of other women was her purgatory.

†**b.** That which purges from sin; an expiation.

1563-4 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Pref., We knew not Christ's most precious blood to be a sufficient purgatory for all our sins. **1639** N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. G j, Women are so late ere they fall to devotion, and take it ordinarily but as a Purgatory of the offences of their youth.

†**3.** A purgation, a cleaning out. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 75 The fire of Alchumie hath wrought such a purgation or purgatory in a great number of mens purses in England, that it hath clean fir'd them out of al they haue.

4. *U.S.* **a.** A cavern (cf. sense 1 b). **b.** A deep narrow gorge or ravine, with vertical or steep sides; also, a brook flowing through such a gorge. Usually as a place-name.

1766 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 12 Hunted in Purgatory with Mr. Dean and Mr. Penniman [for botanical specimens] this afternoon, but found nothing. **1787** MORSE *Amer. Gazetteer*, *Sutton*, a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts... The cavern, commonly called Purgatory, is a natural curiosity. **1888** J. D. WHITNEY *Names & Places* 16 Along the coast of New England, and in the interior, narrow ravines with nearly perpendicular walls are called 'purgatories'. **1902** A. MATTHEWS *Purgatory River* 1 note, There are in New England several small brooks to which the name of Purgatory is given, either because they drain swamps, or flow through or near rock chasms which are called Purgatories.

5. A hole under a fire-place, covered with a grating through which the ashes may fall; also, the grating which covers it. *local.*

1866 MRS H. WOOD *Elster's Folly* iii, The 'purgatory' in Mr. Jabez Gum's kitchen consisted of a hole, two feet square, under the hearth, covered with a grating, through which the ashes and the small cinders fell. **1874** -- *Mast. Greylands* xxiii, Sister Ann, in taking one of the irons from between the bars of the grate, let it fall with a crash upon the purgatory. **1897** R. M. GILCHRIST *Peakland Faggot* ii. 20 Et's onpossible, wi' them purgatories on th' harstone, to keep ashes fro' flyin.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *purgatory fire*, *legend*, *pain*, *-raker*, *suffering*, etc; **purgatory hammer**, popular name of stone axes found in prehistoric graves in Ireland; **purgatory hole** (*local*) = sense 5.

c **1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 472 Til alle in purgatory pyne, þis messe be mede & medicyne. *c* **1425** *St. Mary of Oignies* I. xii. in *Anglia* VIII. 148/18 She gat graunt ..at she shulde passe to paradys wiþ-outen purgatory peyne. **1553** BECON *Reliques of Rome* Wks. (1563) 198 Where thys place of Purgatorye is, none of oure purgatorye rakers or proctoures thereof is able to declare. **1596** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 247 The great yeare of Iubile in Edward the thirds time three hundred thousand people romed to Rome for purgatorie pils and paternal veniall benedictions. **1692** BP. OF ELY *Answ. Touchstone* 27 Purgatory-fire; which.. they have kindled already, and would have us believe Souls are now frying therein. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann. Scot* vi. 135 The stone hammer.. popularly known in Scotland almost till the close of last century [as] the Purgatory Hammer. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* viii. 224 Purgatory Hammers, for the dead to knock with at the gates. **1895** [T. PINNOCK] *T. Brown's Black Country Ann.* (E. D. D.), What bad luck to drap yer weddin ring in the purgatory hole.

Hence **Pu·rgatory** *v. trans.*, *nonce-wd.*, to put into purgatory or a situation of pain.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxi, Blanche Creamer..was purgatoried between the two old Doctors.

Purgatory (pɔ̄·ɹgătəri), *a.* [ad. post-cl. L. *purgātōri-us*, f. *purgātōr-em* cleanser: see PURGATOR and -ORY².] Having the quality of cleansing or purifying; = PURGATIVE *a.*; of or pertaining to purgation. *Purgatory prison* = PURGATORY *sb.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 390 Thei shul be clensed clereliche & wasshen of her synnes In my prisoun purgatorie. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 33 Þi sorowe is satisfactory and purgatory. **1579** W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* B iv, Clensing whiche he calleth Purgatorie. **1675** R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 21 Plutarch..tells us, that Infernal Punishments are Purgatory and Medicinal. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 339 Every man who has served in an assembly is ineligible for two years after. .This purgatory interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative. *a* **1834** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1854) 256 *note*, Remorse is no Purgatory Angel.

Purge (pɔ̄ɹdʒ), *sb.* [f. PURGE *v.*¹, or (in sense 2) a. F. *purge* (14th c in Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Sp. *purga*. Sense 1 is not cited in Fr. before 1690.]

1. That which purges; *spec.* an aperient medicine, a purgative.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 164 Rubarbe, Scamonie,.. and such like purges. **1641** HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxvii 116 The Physitian that gave him a gentle purg so wisely, and the patient that took it so well. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 173 Vomits and Purges are so much alike in their Operations. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* IV. 301 The complaint was peculiarly obstinate and resisted the use of purges.

fig. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. v, Ben Jonson ..brought vp Horace giuing the Poets a pill, but our fellow Shakespeare hath giuen him a purge that made him beray his credit.

2. The act of purging; purgation; ridding of objectionable or hostile elements.

1598 FLORIO, *Purga*, a purge, a purgation, a cleansing. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 38 The preparative for the purge of paganism out of the kingdom of Northumberland. **1893** S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Gt. Civil War* IV. lxviii. 272 The adoption of a purge in place of a dissolution [of Parliament].

b. *spec. Pride's Purge*, a name given in *Eng. Hist.* to the exclusion of those members of the Long Parliament who were suspected of Presbyterian and Royalist leanings, by Colonel Pride, on the 6th of December, 1648.

1730 OLDMIXON *Hist. Eng.* 354 Every act of the governing powers, from Prides Purge to the death of the King, is illegal. **1756** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1841) V. 274 This invasion of the Parliament commonly passed under the name of Colonel Pride's Purge. **1893** S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Gt. Civil War* IV. lxviii. 273 One hundred and forty-three [members of Parliament] affected by Pride's Purge.

3. *Comb.* (partly from the verb-stem): **purge-cock**, **purge-flax** = *purging cock*, *flax* (PURGING *ppl. a.* 2 b); † **purge-humors**, that which purges humours.

188. *Sci. Amer.* Supp. 8897 When it becomes necessary to empty the receiver, use is made of a *purge-cock. **1853** *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 36/1 Mill Mountain or *Purge Flax. **1606** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Magnif.* 1053 Fasting, ..Quick healths preserver, curbing Cupids fits, Watchfull, *purge-humors, and refining wits.

Purge (pɔ̄ɹdʒ), *v.*¹ Forms: 3-4 **puyrgi**, 4 **purgi**, **-gen**, **porgy**, 4-5 **purche**, **porge**, 5 **pur-**, **por-**, **poorgyn**, **powrg**, 5-6 **pourge**, 4- **purge**. [a. OF. *purgier*, *-ger* (12th c. in Littré) = It. *purgare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *purgar*:—L. *purgāre* to cleanse, in early L. *pūr-igare*, f. *pūr-us* PURE (cf. *cast-īgāre*, *nāv-igāre*).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

c **1290** *Beket* 425 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 118 He ne miȝte him puyrgi nouȝt. **13..** *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 408/40 Hou ic myȝt I-porged be. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyre ..purged seuenfald. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 459 He purchede and clensede þe covetise of his fadir. *a* **1400-50** *Stockh. Med. MS.* 122 A medicine for to porgyn þe stomak. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 240 Whan the stomake is purchet and clenset. **1434** MISYN *Mending of Life* v. 115 Fro all filth of mynde & body hym-self powrg. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 409/2 Poorgyn, or clensyn, *purgo*. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 106 There the Pope porged himself of certeyn crimes. **1495** *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. 36 That they maye pourge theym that they may pourge other. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 Well picked and pourged.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To make physically pure or clean; to cleanse; to rid of whatever is impure or extraneous; to clear or free *of*, *from*.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 4 Þe fournas þat purges metall. *a* **1400-50** *Stockh. Med. MS.* 145 A good watir to purgyn a mannys face of sprotys. **1473** *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 167 To syft it and purge it [the seed] sa that al thing be put to profit. **1526** TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 12 He.. will pourge his floore. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 64 When Augea saw that his stable was purged by art, and not by labour. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* III. x. § 5 They purge the barley from the bran. **1780** A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 317 Purging the yarn, one halfpenny a hank. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 355 If water be thoroughly purged of its air.

†**b.** To prune (a tree); to snuff (a candle). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *John* xv. 2 Every braunche that beareth frute will he pourge [1611 he purgeth it, Gr. καθαίρει, L. *purgabit*] that it maye bringe moare frute. **1574** HELLOWES tr. *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 73 Dresse the vines, purge the trees. **1608** WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 591 Snuffers wherewith the lampe was purged. **1620** THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Averrunco*, to purge vines with a vinehooke.

†**c.** *humorously.* To clear or 'clean' out; to empty. *Obs.*

1604 HIERON *Preachers Plea* Wks. I. 493 [They] beguile the people and cozen them of their money, purging their purses and scouring their bags.

2. To make figuratively or ideally pure or clean, to free from moral or spiritual defilement; to rid *of* or free *from* sin, guilt, fault, error, or evil of any kind; to rid of objectionable, alien, or extraneous elements or members; = PURIFY 2, 4.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 6 Þou has purged my hert. **1415** HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 32 Ryse vp & pourge thee of thy trespas. *a* **1533** FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* III. Wks. (1573) 55 Yet was not Lazarus caried into purgatory to be purged of his sinnes. *a* **1582** BUCHANAN *Let. to Randolph* Wks. (1892) 58, I am besy wᵗ our story of Scotland to purge it of sum Inglis lyis and Scottis vanite. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. vi, Let's cleanse our hands, Purge hearts of hatred. **1624** *More's Utopia* (title-p.), Translated from the Latin by Raphe Robinson,..newly corrected and purged of all Errors. **1798** *Anti-Jacobin, New Morality* 1 From mental mists to purge a nation's eyes. **1871** H. MONCRIEFF *Pract. Free Ch. Scot.* (1877) i. 15 The Kirk-session may revise or purge the [communion] roll at any period. **1873** EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxxiii. § 8 As the Parliament seemed likely to come to an agreement with him [Charles], it was 'purged',.. more than a hundred members opposed to the army party were thus shut out. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 60 He insisted that the Senate must be purged of its corrupt members. **1885** S. COX *Expos.* ser. I. xiii. 157 A truth which will purge and raise the tone of our moral life.

†**b.** To free from ceremonial uncleanness or defilement; = PURIFY 3. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 77 Whan the Prestes weren dede, The temple of thilke horrible dede Thei thoghten purge. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 36 When mourning altars, purgd with enimies life, The black infernall Furies doen aslake. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXI xlvi. 419 Which straunge tokens being purged and cleered by an expiatorie sacrifice.

3. *transf.* To remove by some cleansing or purifying process or operation (*lit.* or *fig.*); to clear *away*, *off*, *out*; to expel or exclude; to void.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 22 Þat oure synnes swa be purged. **1340** *Ayenb.* 132 Bliþe he is huanne þet he may his [kueade humours] purgi and keste out. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 134 To purge vryne. **1526** TINDALE *1 Cor.* v. 7 Pourge [1560 (Genev.) Purge out] therfore the olde leven. **1568** BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* i. 25, I shal..purely purge away thy drosse. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 4 Nature ..will help it self by purging the contused blood through the orifice. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* v. 150 From thine eye the darkness purge. **1873** EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxxiv.

P 11 The Presbyterian members, who had been 'purged' out by Pride, again took their seats. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 312 To purge away the crime appears to him..a duty.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1805 SOUTHEY *Let. to C. W. W. Wynne* in *Life* (1850) II. 346 This sort of leaven soon purges off.

4. *Med.* Said of a medicine, or of one who administers it: To empty (the stomach, bowels, etc.); to deplete or relieve (the body or, now only, the bowels) by evacuation.

a 1400-50, 1422 [see A]. [1483 CAXTON *Cato* e viij b, Hit [mustard] purgeth and maketh clene the brayne.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. xiv. (1614) 908 When they were to sacrifice, they purged themselues first,..and by vomit emptied their bodies. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 210 Palmeto Wine..purges the belly and helpes obstructions. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 139 The next Day the Patient must be Purg'd, and a Paregorick given him that Night. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 175 On the second morning he was again purged 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 262 Cheadle speaks of cases being 'purged to death'.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* (In quot. *c* 1645, to vomit.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x, He must nedes go purge hym. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 213 Hee purged continually. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 33, I did purge so violently at sea. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 86 The Boy may do well again; but he must purge and Vomit. 1778 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 45 He awaked sick, vomited and purged considerably.

c. *absol.* To induce purgation; (of a drug) to act as a purge.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 27 The roote is that, whereof is made our sneesing powder. It purgeth extreemely by vomit. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Rose* v, What is fairer then a rose? What is sweeter? yet it purgeth. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 285 In the quick and frequent Pulse we Purge little, because Purging accelerates the Pulse. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 190 Larger doses purge. 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 446 Medicines which purge actively.

5. To clear (oneself or another, one's character, etc.) of a charge or suspicion of guilt; to establish the innocence of; to exculpate; *spec.* in *Law*, by assertion on oath, with the support of compurgators, or by wager of battle. **a.** *refl.*; **b.** *trans.*

a. *c* 1290 *Beket* 423 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 118 I-loked him was to puyrgi him þoruȝ clergie, ȝif he miȝte. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 67 Knowe þi synne to vs, ȝif þou be gylty, or ellys pourge þe þere-of lawfully. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* IV. viii. 249 This man .offreth to deffende and purge himself by champ of bataylle 1555 EDEN *Decades* 18 To purge him of such crimes as they shuld ley to his charge. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 393 He so well purged himself, that he was again restored to his Office. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 26 They were required to purge themselves by oath. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 48 Archbishop Arundel had to purge himself from a like suspicion. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men, Bp. Wilberforce* II v. 15 Full opportunity [was] given him [Dr. Hampden] to purge himself of all suspicion of false doctrine.

b. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12640 He plesit the prince, & purgit his fame. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 42 Purgyng and declaryng his innocencie concernyng the murther of his nephewes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62 Yet I speake not this to defende or pourge the Magistrates. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1113/1 What did purge me that I knew nothing of his stirre. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 101 That Reason ought to purge me from being the Author of the publick misery. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 437 When facts. rest only in the knowledge of the party, a court of equity applies itself to his conscience, and purges him upon oath with regard to the truth of the transaction.

6. *Law.* To atone for (an offence, etc.) by expiation and submission, in order to relief from penalties; to 'wipe out' (the offence or sentence).

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* (1693) I. xiii. § 14. 122 By payment at the Barr, it was allowed to be purged. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 196 That is only true where the Violence is not purged, but here the violence is purged by obtaining the Pope's Grant. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxi. 486 A plain direct act of bankruptcy once committed cannot be purged, or explained away by any subsequent conduct. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 373 The Court said, that justification for heriot service on seisin of the ancestor, was an acceptance of the heir as tenant, and purged the forfeiture. 1894 *Daily News* 10 May 2/3 [The accused has] taken steps to purge the sentence of outlawry passed upon him in consequence of his non-appearance at the Justiciary Court, Edinburgh, for trial. 1897 *Encycl. Law* s.v. *Contempt of Court*, It is necessary for a person judged to be in contempt to clear or purge his contempt.

b. *Sc. Law.* To call upon (a witness) to clear himself by oath or affirmation of any implication of malice or interest before giving evidence; usually in passive *to be purged.*

1753 in *Stewart's Trial* App. 27 Katharine Maccoll, servant to the pannel,..being solemnly sworn,..purged of malice and partial council, and examined and interrogate, depones, That [etc]. 1829 *Evans & Ruffy's Farmer's Jrnl.* 14 Sept. 294 The witnesses were sworn and purged according to the Scotch form. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 97 Witnesses are brought into court upon a diligence, and before they can be examined, they must be purged.

7. *refl.* and *intr.* (also *pass.*). Of a liquid: To clear itself, to become or be made clear or pure by settlement or defecation. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 38 Some warm excesses.. Were construed youth that purged by boiling o'er. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 5 b, Water not well purged, but heavy and ill-tasted. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 45 After it [the water] has been in the cask a day or two it begins to purge itself. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 309 Every current charged with sediment must purge itself in the first deep cavity which it traverses, as does a turbid river in a lake.

8. Combs. of the vb. stem: see PURGE *sb.* 3.

† **Purge,** *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [app. for *porge, ad. L. *porgĕre*, contr. form of *porrigĕre* to reach out, extend, put forth, f. *por-* = *prō* forth + *regĕre* to lead straight.] *intr.* To issue forth.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxi. (Bodl. MS.) 30 b/1 Þe veynes purgeþ oute of the lyuour as þe arteries and woosen out of þe herte and þe senewes oute of þe brayne. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xlii, Thear are but two wayes for this soule to haue, When parting from the body, forth it purges.

Purgeable (pɜ̄·ɹdʒăb'l), *a.* [f. PURGE *v.*¹ + -ABLE. Cf. PURGABLE.] Capable of being purged.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxiv. § 7. 292 When the Physitian giueth a purge, it worketh two thinges; the one is, to make some certaine humour more liquid and purgeable then the rest. 1678 in Fountainhall *Decis.* (1759) I. 10 The Lords declared that they will find that *mora* purgeable at the bar. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 188 An interest not purgeable by release.

Purged (pɜ̄ɹdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. PURGE *v.*¹ + -ED ¹.]

1. Cleansed, clarified, purified; freed from impurity or defilement.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c vij, Take a quantyte of poorke..and porgede grece. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. Prol. 56 The purgit air with new engendrit heit. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 24 High, & purged Soules Leaue Time & Place, to dull earthporing fooles. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. i. 107 They write not to the people, but to the purged ear of a few speculatists. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* I. xviii, My purged, once human heart.

† **2.** Washed away (as sin). *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 433 That saved I hope fully to be For purged synnes that were in me.

† **Pu·rgement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *purgement* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *purgāmentum*: see PURGAMENT.] Purgation, purification.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/1 Thys purgemente or wasshyng may sygnefye the purete and clennesse that the preest oughte to haue.

Purger (pɜ̄·ɹdʒəɹ). [f. PURGE *v.*¹ + -ER ¹.] One who or that which purges. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1460 *Wisdom* 966 in *Macro Plays* 67 Very contrycyon.. þat ys purger & clenser of synne. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii Wks. (1876) 72 Penaunce whiche is the very purger of synne. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 180 We shall be call'd Purgers, not Murderers. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 138 Such men doe continually vomit choller, and are called ..purgers of choller vpward. *Ibid.*, Purgers of choller downward. 1641 S. MARSHALL *Fast Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* 40 Bee yee purgers and preservers of our Religion. 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. ii. 35 The purgers of the Kirk were not subjected to the approval of the Privy Council.

† **b.** *spec.* A purgative, a cathartic. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Baths* 10 Let the sicke purge him selfe with cassia fistula or suche..lenitiue or gentell purger. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 2 This purger is the only scammony, the rest somewhat milder simples. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gangrene*, Briony..being a great Purger it must be corrected

† **c.** An expurgator of books. *Obs.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 39 The Popish purgers authorised to maine and mangle Authors.

Pu·rgery. [a. F. *purgerie* (1838 in Littré), f. *purger* to PURGE: see -ERY.] (See quots.)

[1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Purgerie*, a bleaching or refining room for sugar.] 1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Purgery*, the portion of a sugar house where the sugar from the coolers is..allowed to drain off its molasses.

Purging (pɜ̄·ɹdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PURGE *v.*¹ + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb PURGE.

1. Purgation; cleansing, removal of impurities, faults, or errors.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xix. 21 Eche that towchith the watris of purgynge, shal be vnclene vnto the euen. — *2 Pet.* i. 9 Receyuynge forȝetingnes of the purgynge of his olde trespassis *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* F vj, Wherfore shuld theyr inuencyon of purgatorye serue but to be a place of purgynge, punishment, and penaunce. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 90 b, Therupon thei fel to weaping and purging of them selues. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lx, Any other Engine for the purging the River of Thames from Obstructions. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 165 The purging and washing of Yarn is now pretty well understood. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot* I. viii. 270 Purging of the lists of saints

† **b.** *concr.* That which is washed away, or removed as refuse. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cliv. (1495) 705 The codde of all manere of codware and pourgynge: wyth the whyche swyne ben fed. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann., Germanie* vi. (1622) 271 It lay as nought worth, like other purging of the sea.

2. *spec.* The excretion or evacuation of refuse matter, esp. (now always) from the bowels, generally by means of a purgative; = PURGATION 1 b.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Counsel* i, Cordials of Pity give me now, For I too weak for Purgings grow. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 122 Purging was continual with decoction of Mallows, Fennel,..Rheubarb, Senna, made like Claret. 1818 20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 225 Vomiting and frequent purging of a bilious humour. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 908 Recurrent purging and vomiting.

3. Clearing from a charge or suspicion; exculpation; = PURGATION 4.

1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 21 They are ..obliged to swear themselves innocent, or endure the shame and punishment...This they call purging.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *purging day*, *faculty*, etc.: **purging-cock,** a cock for discharging sediment, dregs, or refuse from a steam-boiler, etc.; † **purging place,** (*a*) purgatory, (*b*) a privy.

1553 *Epit. on Gray* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 435 Nor fferynge ones the porgynge plase Devysed by the pope 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 29 He buylt in all streetes in Rome publique purging places. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 34 The feast of Lupercalia . on the vnfortunate daies of the moneth of Februarie, which are called the purging daies. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 21 Supping warm brothes, helps the purging faculty.

Purging (pɜ̄·ɹdʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That purges.

1. Cleansing, purifying.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. ii. (1622) 157 That punishment and purging sacrifices of incest should bee sought. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth*, etc. 264 The purging sacrament of pain.

2. *spec.* That induces purgation of the alimentary canal; purgative, aperient, cathartic.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 79 b, So haue the old autores gyuen vnto diuerse herbes a purgyng vertue. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 113 Let your purging Medicines be such as purge downward onely. 1696 SALMON *Fam. Dict.* 203 Purge with Mecoacan Ale, or some such-like easie Purging-Ale. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 235 Purging Waters—There is no County scarce in England, but discovers some of these Springs. 1729 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Foss.* I. 73 A like flat Body. was found in sinking the Purging-Well at New-Cross, near Deptford. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Richmond, Surry*,. On the ascent of the hill are wells of purging mineral water, to which a great deal of company resort. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 338 The purging mixture of Epsom salts.

b. In names of plants having purgative qualities: **Purging agaric,** a fungus, *Polyporus officinalis*; **purging broom,** *Spartium purgans*; **purging buckthorn,** *Rhamnus catharticus*; **purging cassia,** *Cassia Fistula*; **purging flax,** *Linum catharticum*; **purging grain,** *Sesamum*; **purging nut,** the seed of *Curcas purgans* (*Jatropha Curcas*) or Barbadoes nut; also, the seed of *Croton Tiglium*; **purging thorn,** *Rhamnus catharticus.*

1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 223 S[*partium*] *Purgans.* *Purging Broom. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 256 *Purging Buckthorn. Woods and hedges near Norwich. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1789) 174 *Linum catharticum*, *Purging-flax. *Anglis.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 *Purging Grain, Oily, *Sesamum. Ibid* 320 *Purging Nut, *Croton. Ibid.* 324 Purging Nut, *Jatropha.* 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 151 It appears..that the croton plant is the same which produces the seeds known in commerce as the Indian purging-nut. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 5/2 The Jatropha Curcas, or purging-nut of the Philippine Islands.

Purgunnah, variant of PERGUNNAH.

† **Pu·rgy,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PURGE *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.] Of purging quality; purgative.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 79 Later writers haue founde..a purgy vertu in diuerse herbes.

† **Purie.** *Obs.* [? early ad. F. *purée*, or var. of PORRAY, *porrey*: cf. also Sc. *purry* pottage.] ? Broth or ? pottage.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 136 Nowe will I..pull out that I have in my poke, and a pigges foote from pudding purie.

† **Purifa·ction.** *Obs. rare.* Also **purefaction.** [irreg. f. PURIFY: see PETRIFACTION.] = next.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* i. § 3 39 The ceremoniall emundations or purifactions which they prescribe. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6129 Of the Sea waters capableness of Purefaction.

Purification (piūəːrifikēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *purification* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *pūrificātion-em* (Pliny), n. of action from *pūrificāre* to PURIFY.] The action or process of purifying.

1. Freeing from dirt or defilement; cleansing; separation of dross, dregs, refuse, or other debasing or deteriorating matter, so as to obtain the substance in a pure condition.

1598 FLORIO, *Purificatione*, a purification, a clensing, a scouring, a clearing. 1651 FRENCH *Distil.* i. 11 *Purification*, is a separation of any Liquor from its feces. 1661 BOYLE *Unsuccessfulness of Exp.* I. Wks. 1772 I. 327, I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of salt petre even after purification. 1802 *Med Jrnl.* VIII. 465 He is minute in his directions for its purification and preparation. 1835 URE *Phil. Manuf.* 66 The art of the tallow-chandler. Purification of spermaceti.

b. *Eccl.* See quots., and cf. PURIFY 1 b.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 49 He..takes the purification and ablution as usual, cleanses the chalice.. with a purificator. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) App., *Purification*, as distinct from ablution, is the pouring of wine into the chalice after the priest's communion, the wine being drunk by the priest. This purification is not of ancient date.

2. Ceremonial or ritual cleansing; freeing of a person or thing from uncleanness by appropriate rites; *spec.* the observances enjoined upon a woman after child-birth by the Jewish law; hence formerly applied to the churching of women.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 147 A question was maad of Joones disciplis of purificacioun, þat men hadden of baptim. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.) Þe lawe was þat tyme, that eche woman shuld go to chirche, in tyme of hire purificacion. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 31 Our ladies purificacion that she made in the temple as the vsage was than. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Order of the Purificacion of weomen. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 34 The feast of Lupercalia..is ordeined for a purification. 1789 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 103 The Mahometan, as well as the Jewish religion, enjoins various bathings, washings, and purifications. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. I. iv. 83 More than half of one book of the [Brahminical] Code is filled with rules about purification.

b. *The Purification of St. Mary* (*of our Lady*,

etc.), also simply *the Purification*: a name in the Western Church for the festival (Feb. 2) of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple (see PRESENTATION 1) by the Virgin Mary on the completion of 'the days of her purification' (Luke ii. 22); also called CANDLEMAS.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 49 Þe secunde morspeche shal bene aftir þe Purificacioun of our leuedy. Þe thred, aftir þe feste of Phelip and Iacob. 1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 50 Wretyn .the Wednesday next to forc ȝe Fest of the Purificacion of Our Lady at London. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 22 b, After the Purification of our Lady, the Kyng created Sir Charles Brandon Viscount Lisle. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 18 To hold from the Feast of the Purification next, for 40 years. 1880 F. MEYRICK in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1140/2 The Purification .As first instituted, this was not a Festival of St. Mary, but of our Lord; and so it has always remained in the Eastern church.

c. *attrib.* **purification flower** (see quot.).

1866 *Aunt Judy's Mag.* I. 116 Annie asked about its [the snow-drop's] names, and she mentioned..'the morning star of flowers', 'fair maid of February', 'purification flower'.

3. Moral or spiritual cleansing; freeing from moral defilement or corruption; clearing from taint of guilt.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* iii. 62 Water [in baptism] is the symbol of purification of the soul from sin. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* II. 131 A person who, for the purification of his soul, ought to remain in Purgatory a hundred thousand years. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. ii. 50. 168 [Rousseau's essay] on the question 'Have the arts and sciences contributed to the corruption or purification of morals?' 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 34/1 To make his prison a place of purification and improvement, not of demoralisation and corruption.

4. Freeing from fault or blemish (in ideal or general sense); the action of clearing from debasing or corrupting elements.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* i. (1784) 12/2 You, are one of those consummate connoisseurs, who, in their purifications, let humour evaporate, while they endeavour to preserve decorum. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Demonstr. Evid.* 132 The purification of the Greek grammar from a few of its absurdities. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref.* III. 395 Zwingli demanded the purification of the council from the ungodly. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiv. 59 The invention of printing..contributed towards the final purification of the English language.

Purificative (piŭ·rĭfĭkĕ·tĭv), *a. rare.* [a F. *purificatif, -ive* purificatory (14th c.), f. *purificr* to PURIFY: see -IVE.] = PURIFICATORY *a.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. i 3 b/2 The body is puryfyed and wasshyd by the nytree whyche is a spece of Salte puryfycatyff. 1611 COTGR., *Purificatif*, purificatiue, purifying.

Purificator (piŭ·rĭfĭkē·tə). [Agent-n. in L. form, f. L. *pūrificāre* to purify: see -OR. In sense 1 identified with PURIFICATORY *sb.*: see -OR 3.]

1. *Eccl.* A cloth used at communion for wiping the chalice and paten, and the fingers and lips of the celebrant.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 23 The Subdeacon cleanses the chalice with the purificator. 1890 *Ch. Times* 5 Sept. 844 The purificator, or napkin, used for cleansing the chalice and paten after the ablutions is laid on the chalice.

2. One who purifies: = PURIFIER 1; in quot., one who performs magical purifications. *rare.*

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. ii. vi 414 The conjurers, purificators, mountebanks, and charlatans.

3. An apparatus for purifying gases or other substances: = PURIFIER 3. *rare.*

1898 H. R. HAWEIS in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 2/1 This admirable purificator receives all the vapours, gases, and impurities which escape from the first fire-chamber.

Purificatory (piŭ·rĭfĭkē·tŏrĭ), *sb.* [ad. med. L. *pūrificātōrium*, subst. use of neut. of late L. *pūrificātōrius*: see next and -ORY 1.] = prec. 1.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Purificatory*, the little linen cloth with which the Priest wipes the Chalice. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3). *Mundatory* or Purificatory, a cloth of linen or hemp..used for cleansing the chalice.

Pu·rificatory, *a.* [ad. late L. *pūrificātōrius* adj. (*c* 375 in Ambrose) cleansing, f. ppl. stem of L. *pūrificāre* to PURIFY: see -ORY.] Having the quality of purifying; tending to purification.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. xvi. 856 If he be washed in the fountaine of regeneration..he is .freed from all paynes, eternall and purificatory. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 220 His vertues are arranged as physical, moral, purificatory, theoretic, and theurgic. 1881 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 511 For use in purificatory ceremonies. 1882 WESTCOTT in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* (1887) IV. 139/2 A vast scheme of purificatory chastisement.

Purified (piŭ·rĭfəid), *ppl. a.* [f. PURIFY + -ED 1.] Made pure; freed from admixture or defilement; cleansed: see the verb.

a 1515 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 41 Hail, purifyet perle! 1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 325/2 This purifyed Gold is more estimed then the minerall. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* 495 The specific gravity of purified coal-gas is liable to much variation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 27 That purified religion..of which he speaks.

Purifier (piŭ·rĭfəiəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. A person who purifies (in various senses); a cleanser; a refiner.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. i. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 O pitewouse puryfyer of Soules. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 3 He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of siluer. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 91 The predicted Shilo, who is to be their purifier, king, prophet, and high-priest. 1826 [HALLAM] in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 5 *note*, One of the earliest purifiers of English style from pedantry. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* 284 Addison the noblest purifier of English literature.

2. A thing that purifies (in various senses).

1660–2 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Jas. ii.* 24 Faith is a great purger and purifier of the soul. 1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 70 Oxygene air, which .. deserves to be considered as the true sweetner or purifier of the blood. 1893 in Barlows *Purl. Relig.* II. 914 [Zoroastrianism] considers the sun as the greatest purifier.

3. An apparatus or contrivance for purifying; *spec.* a. An apparatus in which coal-gas is purified by passing it through or over lime or other substance; a gas-purifier. b. A separator to remove bran scales and flour from grits or middlings.

1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 354/1 (Gas-light) A series of purifiers. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* 495 The gaseous products [of coal]..are passed through or over hydrate of lime, or through a mixture of quicklime and water, in vessels called purifiers, by which the sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases are absorbed. 1856 in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 504 The gas is .. made to pass through a set of vessels..the purifiers. These contain milk of lime, or lime that has been recently slaked. In the former case it is named a wet-lime purifier, and in the latter a dry. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 [In a flour-mill] the most important machines are the 'purifiers'.

Puriform (piŭ·rĭfɔm), *a. Path.* [f. L. *pūs, pūr-*, PUS + -(I)FORM; cf. F. *puriforme.*] Having the form or character of pus; resembling pus.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 153 Puriform effusion and exudation take place. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* I. 203 Muco-gelatinous matter, which..resembled thick milk or a puriform fluid. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 466 Vesications..whose contents may become sanguineous or puriform.

Purify (piŭ·rĭfəi), *v.* Also 4 -yfie, 4–7 -ifie, 5 -efie, 5–6 -yfy(e; 6 *pa. pple.* (*Sc.*) **purifit, -feit.** [a. F. *purifi-er* (12th c.), ad. late L. *pūrificāre*, f. L. *pūr-us* pure: see -FY.]

I. *trans.* To make pure, in various senses.

1. To free from admixture of extraneous matter, esp. such as pollutes or deteriorates; to rid of (material) defilement or taint; to cleanse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Puryfyyn, clensyn, or make clene. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 54 The ayer purifyeth and clenseth hym selfe for to receyue the Impressyons of influences of this god. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 340, I duk ely drank of eloquence the fontayne, Quhen it was purifit with frost, and flowit cleir. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 327 To puirifie or pourge it [the metall] from drosse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 243 There used to be fires made..to purifie the aire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 541 Th' officious Nymphs,..With Waters..From earthly dregs his Body purifie. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* 71 This sulphur may be purified..by washing it. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 205 The mode of generating and purifying the oxygen gas. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* xxviii. 567 The air required for purifying the blood is, of course, continually changed.

b. *Eccl.* See quots. and cf. PURIFICATION 1 b.

1858 PURCHAS *Direct. Anglic.* 62 The Celebrant .. first purifies the corporal .. and then purifies the paten. 1876 SCUDAMORE *Not. Euch.* 806 In the Roman rite the Minister first 'pours into the Chalice a little wine for the Priest to purify himself'. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) App. s. v. *Purification*, Innocent III...laid it down that the priest should always use wine to purify the chalice, and drink it, unless he was going to say another Mass.

2. To cleanse from moral or spiritual defilement; to rid of base motive or feeling; to free from taint of guilt or sin.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* l[i.] 8 Þou shalt purifie me, and y shal be made whyȝte vp snowe. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 When þe will and þe affeccyone es puryfiede and clensede fra all fleschely lustes. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 624 He shal be pourged cleene & purified, And disposid the glorie of god to see. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 By this gyfte of goostly scyence, the tonge of man or woman is purifyed & fyled. 1611 BIBLE 1 *John* iii. 3 Euery man that hath this hope in him, purifieth himselfe, euen as he is pure. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xxi. 420 Purifying his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every error and defect in his life. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to..purify the spiritual self-respect of mankind.

3. To make ceremonially clean; to free from ceremonial uncleanness. Formerly *spec.* of the churching of women (mostly in *pass.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 Þe quene Margerete with childe þan was sche,..þe kyng..went way, to se hir & hir barn, & with hir he soiorned, tille sho was purified. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 101 No man durste neyhe [to Mount Sinai], but he were purified and i-made all clene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75/2 Chyrchyn, or puryfyen, *purifico.* 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Purif. Weomen*, The woman that is purifyed, must offer her Crysome. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 74 In the Consecrated stream..to wash off sin, and fit them so Purified to receive him pure. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxviii, The holy places [have been] purified from pollution by the blood of those infidels who defiled them. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 138 Their priests washed and purified the altars where the Latin priests had said mass.

4. To free from blemish or corruption (in ideal or general sense); to clear of foreign or alien elements, esp. of anything that contaminates or debases.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 59 The kynge hauynge peace as well with foreyne princes,..as disburdened and purified of all domesticall sedicion. 1665 SPRAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* I. 40 He saw the French Tongue abundantly purifi'd. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 373 The country communes determined (April, 1530) that these churches too should be purified. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Dec., The desire of the Russian Government to 'purify' Poland of Germans.

5. *Law.* To make (a contract or obligation) 'pure' by freeing it from conditions; also, to fulfil (a condition) so as to render the obligation 'pure': see PURE *a.* 2 c.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 133 If he die, then is the condition said to be purified or extant, and so thou art to bee admitted, otherwise not. *a* 1624 — *Spousals* (1686) 130 Whether in this Case the conditional Contract be purified and made perfect Matrimony, is a Question. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Obligation*, A conditional obligation, dependent on an event which may never happen, has no obligatory force until the condition be purified.

6. *transf.* with the thing removed as obj.: To cleanse or clear away. *rare.*

1399 GOWER *To Hen. IV*, 349 Al his lepre it hath so purified. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 2 He, who shineth in darkness, will..purify your pollutions.

II. 7. *intr.* for *refl.* To become pure.

1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* ix. (1672) 247 Water, if it stand, it putrifies: if it run, it purifies. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 580 He does not put it in water to purify. 1805 SOUTHEY *Let. to C. W. W. Wynn* in *Life* (1850) II. 347 Send them to new settlements, and let the old ones purify. 1852 MANNING *Gr. Faith* i. 21 Of the intermediate state of departed souls, purifying for the kingdom of God.

Pu·rifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PURIFY; cleansing, purification.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxi. 26 The fulfilling of dayes of purifying. 1526 TINDALE *John* iii. 25 There a rose a question betwene Jhons disciples and the iewes a bout purifiynge. 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 This purifing of wit,.. which .. we call learning. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi, Those ceremonies, those purifyings and offrings at the Altar. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 105 Without a long purifying in the Furnace of Affliction. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 25 Charcoal intended for purifying.

attrib. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 352/1 The last step of the purifying process to which coal-gas is submitted. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/1 About 150 men were at work in one of the purifying sheds.

Pu·rifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That purifies; cleansing.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 We must, with puryfyinge medicamentes, purifye that. 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Direct* xxi. (1831) 137 A purifying disposition .. detests sin and strives against it. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. XXX, The sight Of Heaven may kindle in the penitent The strong and purifying fire of hope. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) X. 352/1 (Gas-light) Fresh portions of the purifying material are supplied.

‖ Purim (piŭ·rim, ‖pūrīm). [Heb. פוּרִים *pūrīm*, pl. of פּוּר *pūr*, a foreign word (perh. Assyrian or Persian) explained in Esther iii. 7, ix. 24, as = Heb. גּוֹרָל *gōrāl* lot.] A Jewish festival observed on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar, in commemoration of the defeat of Haman's plot to massacre the Jews: see Esther ix.

There are also several special or local Purims, in imitation of the original feast.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ix. 26 Fro that time these daȝis be clepid Furim [1388 Phurym], that is, of lotis, forthi that fur, that is, lot, in to a pot was put. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* 28 They are the dayes of Purim, which are not to be ouerslipte amonge the Iewes. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 523 As if we might consign A Purim, or a Feast to celebrate Some Victory. 1908 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 4 In a Jewish Leap Year Adar is doubled and Purim falls in Adar the Second, which is the thirteenth month. *attrib.* 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. vii. 183, I must go to the Purim ball with him and Leah.

Purine (piŭ·rəin). *Phys. Chem.* Also *unsystematically* **purin.** [ad. Ger. *purin*, according to the inventor, Emil Fischer, 'combined from the L. words *pūrum* pure, and *ūricum* uric (acid)'. By the Chemical Society spelt *purine*, as a base: see -INE 5.] A white crystalline basic substance $C_5H_4N_4$, of very complicated structure, which when oxidized forms uric acid ($C_5H_4N_4O_3$), and of which adenine, caffeine, xanthine, etc, are also derivatives, and known as *the purines* or members of the *purine group.* Also *attrib.*

(The group $C_5N_4H_4$ was so named by Fischer in 1884 as the source of derivatives then prepared and named by him, *methyl-purin* and *trichlor-methylpurin*; the substance itself was not isolated by him till 1898, 14 years after it had been named. See *Berichte d. deutsch. chem. Gesellsch.* XVII. 329 (1884), and XXXI. 2564 (1898).

1899 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXVI. I. 175 *Purine*, .. is a readily soluble, well crystallised substance, which forms salts both with acids and with bases, and as regards its character in general falls naturally in the series uric acid, xanthine, hypoxanthine, purine. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2163, 14 June 1461 Under the term 'purin' all the substances that contain the nucleus C_5N_4 may be included. *Ibid.*, The Estimation of Purin Bodies in food-stuffs... By the use of purin-free foods they ascertained the average amount of urinary purin in various individuals.

‖ Puriri (pū·rĭrĭ). [Native Maori name.] A New Zealand tree, *Vitex littoralis* (N.O. *Verbenaceæ*), which yields very hard and durable timber. So *puriri tree.*

1842 W. R. WADE *Journ. N. Zealand* 200 *note*, Puriri, misnamed *vitex littoralis*, as it is not found near the seacoast. 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 1 June 2/2 The land is.. finely sheltered by pretty clumps of puriri and other bush.

Purism (piūˑriz'm). [ad. F. *purisme*, f. *pur* PURE: see -ISM.] Scrupulous or exaggerated observance of, or insistence upon, purity or correctness, esp. in language or style.

1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 392 Before we attempt to exercise on our language the spirit of what the French used to call purism. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 236 The purism of modern times and your fastidious delicacy..would not allow me to give this story at full length. 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* xxvii. 598 The spirit of nationality and linguistic purism. has..purged and renovated so many decayed and corrupted European languages. 1869 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* 247 The strictest pureism in the ethics of costume. 1905 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 269/2 The works and views of the writers on [French] grammar who upheld purism.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this; a scrupulously or excessively pure expression or principle.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 254 The glory of illuminating his countrymen in purisms. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI 144 The purisms of political delinquency had little share..in any remorse which Shah Soojah might ever feel.

Purist (piūˑrist). [ad. F. *puriste* (1586, applied to the Puritans), f. *pur* PURE; or (sense 2) f. L. *pūr-us* PURE + -IST.]

1. One who aims at, affects, or insists on scrupulous or excessive purity, esp. in language or style; a stickler for purity or correctness.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Purist*, one that affects to speak or write neatly and properly. [1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 185 English, in which you are certainly no *puriste*.] 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 443 Some Italian Purists, who scrupled to make use of any word or phrase, which was not to be found in Cicero. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 14 The greatest purists (hypocrisy apart) are often free-livers. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 143 The use of quotations in a different language, which some purists in French style had in horror. 1842 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Italy* 25/2 The cortile is a fine example of..the architecture which purists term *impure*—columns encircled by bands, story above story. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* II. ii. ii. 275 The Macedonians were not acknowledged as genuine Greeks by the purists of Sparta and Athens. 1870 LOWELL *Lett., To C. E. Norton* 15 Oct. (1894) II. 74 As to words, I am something of a purist, though I like best the word that best says the thing.

2. One who maintained that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

1835 MOSES STUART, 1907 *Expositor* Nov. 428 In the controversy of the Purists and Hebraists in the seventeenth century.

Hence **Puriˑstic, Puriˑstical** *adjs.*, characteristic of a purist; characterized by purism.

a 1872 MAURICE (Ogilvie *Supp.*), Bentham's puristical wisdom. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in It., Reviv. Learn.* (1897) II vii. 319 The imitation of the ancients grew more puristic and precise. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* 15 This national Italian drama, unnoticed by the puristic eighteenth century. 1882 *Athenæum* 15 Apr. 474/3 He complains. that the Persian language is flooded .by Arabic words and phrases; and the whole book is a practical illustration of his puristic theory. 1908 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 460 Her puristical vanity.

Puritan (piūˑritān), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *pūr-us* pure, or *pūritās* PURITY + -AN. Perh. formed in French or mod.Latin: cf. F. *puritain* (Ronsard 1564), mod.L. *pūritānī* (in Du Cange). The appellation appears to have been intended to suggest that of the Καθαροί, Catharans, or Catharists, assumed by the Novatian heretics, and thus to convey an odious imputation.]

A. *sb*

1. *Hist.* A member of that party of English Protestants who regarded the reformation of the church under Elizabeth as incomplete, and called for its further 'purification' from what they considered to be unscriptural and corrupt forms and ceremonies retained from the unreformed church; subsequently, often applied to any who separated from the established church on points of ritual, polity, or doctrine, held by them to be at variance with 'pure' New Testament principles.

According to Stow (see quot. 15) the name was (? originally) assumed by congregations of Anabaptists in London; but this is probably an error, for otherwise it appears in early use always as a term of reproach used by opponents, and resented by those to whom it was applied: see quot. from Fuller 1655. Its application changed with time and the course of events. Originally, it was applied to those within the Church of England who demanded further reformation, especially in the direction of Presbyterianism; afterwards, naturally, to the same party when they were separated from the Church, and became the anti-episcopal Presbyterians, Independents, or Baptists, and consequently to the typical 'Roundheads' of the Commonwealth period, whose puritanism was sometimes little more than political. In later times, the term has become historical, without any opprobrious connotation, and has even, from its association with *purity* and *pure*, come to be treated, by those who in opinion agree more or less with the early Puritans, as a name of honour.

[15.. STOW in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden) 143 About that tyme [1567] were many congregations of the Anabaptysts in London, who cawlyd themselvs Puritans or Unspottyd Lambs of the Lord.] 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* III. 24 Puritanes are they named, pure I wold they wer. *Ibid.* [see PRECISIAN]. 1572 [FIELD & WILCOX] *Admonition to Parlt.* Pref. A 1 b, They lincke in togither & slaunderously charge pore men..with greeuous faults, calling them Puritanes, worse than the Donatistes. 1572 WHITGIFT *Answ. to Admonition* 18 This name Puritane is very aptely giuen to these men, not bicause they be pure no more than were the Heretikes called *Cathari*, but bicause they think them selues to be *mundiores ceteris*, more pure than others, as *Cathari* did, and seperate them selues from all other Churches and congregations as spotted and defyled. 1573 T. CARTWRIGHT *Reply to Whitgift* 13 If you meane, that those are Puritanes or Catharans, which do set forth a true and perfect patern or platforme of reforming the church, then the marke of thys heresie reacheth vnto those, which made the booke of common prayer. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camd.) 29 Alleging, that I had greatly commendid thos whitch men call præcisions and puritanes. 1589 *Hay, any Worke for Cooper* 25 The Ministers maintenance by tithe no Puritan denieth to be unlawful. For Martin..,you must understand, doth account no Brownist to be a Puritan. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Ket.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 94, I knowe they are commonly called Puritans, and not amisse...They take themselues to be pure, when they are filthy in Gods sight. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 98 Though honestie be no Puritan, yet it will doe no hurt, it will weare the Surplis of humilitie ouer the blacke-Gowne of a bigge heart. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 46 The shearers (three man song-men, all, and very good ones) but one Puritan amongst them, and he sings Psalmes to horne-pipes. 1618 *King's Decl. conc. Sports* 6 (republ. 1633 10) Our pleasure likewise is, That the Bishop of that Diocesse take the like straight order with all the Puritans and Precisians .. either constraining them to conforme themselues, or to leave the Countrey. *a* 1625 J. ROBINSON in Drysdale *Hist. Presbyt. in Eng.* (1589) 5 *note*, The Papists plant the ruling power of Christ in the Pope; the Protestants in the Bishops; the Puritans in the Presbytery; we [Independents] in the body of the Congregation of the multitude called the Church. 1641 MILTON *Reform. Ch. Disc.* I. 16 All those that found fault with the Decrees of the Convocation strait were branded with the Name of Puritans. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 66 The English Bishops..began..urging the Clergy to subscribe to the Liturgie, Ceremonies, and Discipline of the Church, and such as refused..were branded with the odious name of Puritanes, a name which in this notion first began in this year [1564]. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) 17 The Puritans..put on external appearances of great strictness and gravity. They took more pains in their parishes than those who adhered to the bishops. 1732-8 NEAL (*title*) The History of the Puritans or Protestant Non-Conformists. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & St.* III. iii, Those prudent and honest men, gave it as their deliberate judgment, 'That the Puritans ought to conform, rather than make a schism; and that the church men ought to indulge the others' scruples, rather than hazard one'. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 23 The Puritans, the most remarkable body of men, perhaps, which the world has ever produced. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table t.* 10 June, Is it not..an historical error to call the Puritans dissenters? Before St. Bartholomew's day they were essentially a part of the Church. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* II, His master was a rigid man, a Puritan of the most severe cast. 1859 BP. RYLE *Light fr. Old Times* (1903) 339 This saintly old Puritan [BAXTER]. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 500 Those who strove for a worship purified from all taint of popery (and who therefore were known as 'Puritans') 'scrupled' the cap and gown..,and 'scrupled' the surplice.

b. *transf.* A member of any religious sect or party that advocates or aspires to special purity of doctrine or practice. (Cf. CATHARAN, CATHARIST.)

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VI. xliii. (1663) 116 Novatus ..became himself the author and ringleader of his own heretical sect, to wit, of such as through their swelling pride do call themselves Puritans. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. viii. (1614) 378 The Persians are a kinde of Catharists or Puritans in their impure Muhammedrie. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* II. v. 24 The old Waldenses .were also named by their adversaries, Cathares or Puritanes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 67 We need not speak of the ancient Cathari or Primitive Puritans. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 48 By the Puritans we are to understand the Novatians, who would not commune with the Catholic church under pretence that her communion was polluted. 1871 SIR W. W. HUNTER *Ind. Musalmans* 58 The Wahábis form..an advanced division of the Sunnis—the Puritans of Islám.

c. A member of any (non-religious) party or school who practises or advocates strict or extreme adherence to its principles; a purist.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 1/1 The Crofters Holdings Bill has been received very quietly by the Puritans of 'economic principle'.

2. Applied, chiefly in reproach or ridicule, to one who is, affects to be, or is accounted extremely strict, precise, or scrupulous in religion or morals.

The early Puritans were in many cases characterized by the prominence which they attached to personal religion, and by strictness and gravity of behaviour, with plainness of dress and manners; hence it was easy to look upon a 'puritan' as one who professed a higher standard of personal religion and morality than was usual.

1592 GREENE *Repentance* Wks. (Grosart) XII 176 When I had discouered that I sorrowed for my wickednesse they fell vpon me in iesting manner, calling me Puritane and Presizian. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 55 He that hath not for euery word an oath they say hee is a puritan, a precise foole, not fitte to hold a gentleman company. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 67 (an. 1564) *Puritan* here was taken for the Opposers of the Hierarchie and Church-Service, as resenting of Superstition. But prophane mouths quickly improved this Nick name, therewith on every occasion to abuse pious people. 1696 M. SYLVESTER *Life & Times Baxter* 32 When they had been called by that name awhile, the vicious Multitude of the Ungodly called all Puritans that were strict and serious in a Holy Life, were they ever so conformable! 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos* III. 26 Brought up among the strait-laced..puritans of the United States.

B. *adj.* a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Puritans; strict and scrupulous in religious observances. b. That is a Puritan. (In quot. 1607 satirically used as = hypocritical, dissembling.)

1589 *Marprel. Tr., Epit.* A ij, The Puritans are angrie with me, I meane the puritane preachers. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, I'll after him And. seeme to beare a part In all his ills, but with a Puritane heart. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 30 If a man would seeme (as I may say) a Puritan Papist, ..there is danger to fall into the suspition of an Hypocrite. 1638 LAUD *Diary* 29 Apr, There's a great concurrence between them [in Scotland] and the Puritan party in England. 1652 SANDERSON *Cases of Consc.* (1678) 192 To discover the weakness of the Puritan principles and tenents. 1806 in J. Thacher *Hist. Plymouth* (1832) 232 This is the 186th anniversary of the first landing of our puritan fathers. 1832 *Ibid.* 324 The venerable pastor of the pilgrims, and his puritan associates. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXVII, He was no less frugal in his repasts than in his Puritan attire. 1857 C. KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Life* (1879) II. 52, I am full of old Puritan blood. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 40 Singing the hundredth Psalm, the grand old Puritan anthem.

Hence **Puˑritaness** (*nonce-wd.*), a female puritan; † **Puˑritanian** (-eˑan) *a.* = PURITANICAL; Presbyterian; **Puˑritanly** *adv.*, in a puritan manner, towards Puritanism; † **Puˑritano-paˑpist** *nonce-wd.*, a strict or austere papist, esp a Jesuit.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 4 June 9/1 If our fair *Puritanesses press us much further. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 13 A blind conceit and opinion of their [Iesuits'] *puritanian holinesse. *Ibid* 224 The Puritanean Consistorie, representing the ecclesiasticall state in Scotland. 1897 W. WALKER *Hist. Congregat. Ch. U.S.* 89 The see of London, the most *Puritanly inclined. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 107 The *Puritano papiste, Loyala.

Puritanic (piūˑritæˑnik), *a.* [f. PURITAN + -IC; after *Satanic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to the Puritans, = PURITAN *a* (now *rare*); having the character or manner of a puritan; = next.

1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 214 That nose of his (according to the Puritannick cut) hauing a narrow bridge. 1782 W. MASON *Eng. Gard.* IV. 54/622 Too dark a stole Was o'er Religion's decent features drawn By Puritanic zeal. 1794 *Mass. Mag.* (U.S.) May 288 When those venerable puritanic sages landed at Plymouth. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 35 The puritanic party..starting up among all ranks of society. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II 157 A puritanic simplicity and unworldliness. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps xv. 5 The Puritanic divines are almost all of them against the taking of any interest upon money.

Puritanical (piūˑritæˑnikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Puritans, or of puritans generally; having the character of a puritan; marked by the strictness, plainness, or other quality of puritans. (Chiefly in disparagement. In quot. 1882-3 used as = PURITAN *a*.)

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I i, His wiues puritanicall coynesse. 1624 in RYMER *Fœdera* XVII. 616 Seditious Puritanical books and pamphlets, scandalous to our person or state, such as have been lately vented by some Puritanical spirits. *c* 1683 BURNET *Orig Mem.* I. (1902) 71 The duke [of York] complained of this [insertion in the Bk. of Comm Prayer] much to me as a puritanical thing. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. ejb. That Sect..was in Mahometanism the most Puritanical of all the Sects of the East. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 458 P 6 Every Appearance of Devotion was looked upon as Puritannical. 1878 T. CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 162, I do not want to be thought queer or puritanical. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* III. 84 That Fielding in his hatred for humbug should have condemned purity as puritanical, is clearly lamentable. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 430/2 Pastor of a puritanical Calvinistic Congregation in..Boston.

Hence **Puritaˑnically** *adv.*, in a puritanical way; after the manner of the Puritans.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III D 3 Wks. 1873 III 41 Shee would do it so puritannically, so secretly I meane, that no body should heare of it. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 221 [He] was a little Puritannically in clin'd. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. xvii, The forehead, over which that stiff, harsh hair was so puritanically parted.

Puritanism (piūˑrităniz'm). [f. PURITAN + -ISM.]

1. The Puritan system; the doctrines and principles of the Puritans; Puritan opinion or practice.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30 I et M. Phisician .shew..that ever I have maintanid anie od point of puritanism, or præcisionism. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 220 Leaue praying for dead. 'Tis no good Caluianisme, Puritanisme. 1624 LAUD *Diary* 21 Dec, The same day I delivered my L. a little tract about Doctrinal Puritanism. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Sept., 'Bartholomew Fayre', with the puppet-showe,. which had not been [acted] these forty yeares (it being so satyricall against Puritanism). 1736 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & St.* III. iii, At one season it [the danger] might arise from Popery, at another from Puritanism. 1900 MORLEY *O. Cromwell* V. v. 409 Militant Puritanism was often only half-Christian. 1908 P. T. FORSYTH in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 159 Puritanism is the mother church of Western democracy.

b. *transf.* (Cf. PURITAN A. 1 b, c.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 132, I could wishe . that we all could direct the course of our lyfe. accordyng to this Puritanisme of Osorius. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* iii. 73 This Puritanism in the worship of beauty, though sometimes weak, is always honourable and amiable.

2. Excessive (or affected) strictness or precisenes like that observed by or attributed to the Puritans; puritanical behaviour or principles; precisianism.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 100 Vnder hypocrisie [I comprehend] al Machiauilisme, puritanisme, & outward gloasing with a mans enemie. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* I. ii. 25 Licentious Christians, who make their will and lusts their law, may deeme it Puritanisme, or brand it for ouerstrict precisenesse. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 772 Scruples which grow out of excessive puritanism in style. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 175 That moderate austerity..which may, without puritanism, be recommended.

Puritanize (piŭ·ritănəiz), *v.* [as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* (with *it*). To act the puritan; to practise, conform to, or affect puritanism.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 270 He faine would puritanize it.

2. *trans.* To make puritan, imbue with puritanism.

1648 *Persecutio Undecima* 13 So generally peevish and puritanized were the people. 1838 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* II. i. 55 *note*, Leicester succeeded in puritanizing, as Wood thought, the University. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* iii, He has been puritanized till he is good for nothing.

Hence **Pu·ritani·zed**, **Pu·ritani·zing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Pu·ritani·zer**, one who puritanizes.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 99 St. Paul's was a puritanized prosaic imitation of St. Peter's. 1847 BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. x. 408, I cannot effectually guard the purity of the faith from dishonesty of subscription on the side of Romanizers, if I wink at a like sin on the side of Puritanizers. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 173 The continued struggle between the Puritanising and the Catholicising extremes of the Reformation. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 162 Cranmer and the Puritanizing party.

Puritanly, etc.: see after PURITAN.

† Pu·ritant. *Obs. rare.* Alteration of PURITAN, after *Protestant*.

1604 HIERON *Popish Rime* Wks. I. 553 Many sundry sects ..The Caluinist, the Protestant, The Zwinglian, the Puritant. 1607 T. SPARKE *Brotherly Persuasion* 81 To burie and extinguish for euer the odious name of Puritants.

Purity (piŭ·ritĭ). Forms: 3-6 **purete**, 4-5 **purte**, 4-6 **puryte**, 6 **purite**, **purety**, 6-7 **puritie**, 6- **purity**. [ME. *purte* (rare), a. OF. *purte* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); but usually, from the beginning of 13th c. in the later F. form *purete*, mod.F. *pureté*, and at length more fully conformed, as *purite*, *-itie*, *-ity*, to L. *pūritās*, *-tātem* (f. *pur-us* PURE: see -ITY). Cf. Pr. *purtat*, *-etat*, *-itat*, It. *purità*, Sp. *puridad*.] The quality or condition of being pure, in various senses.

1. In physical sense: The state of being unmixed; freedom from admixture of any foreign substance or matter; absence of any other ingredient; *esp.* freedom from matter that contaminates, defiles, corrupts, or debases; physical cleanness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 This corruptible body shall be indued with purite & incorupcyon. 1550 *Acts Privy Counc.* (1890) II. 430 French crownes .of the goodnes, purety, and waight, as they be curraunt in Fraunce. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii 327 To Sully the puritie and whitenesse of my Sheetes. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1267 This [bathing] is the purest exercise of health...Even from the body's purity the mind Receives a secret sympathetic aid. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 164 To insure the absolute purity of the ingredients. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 138 Snow of perfect purity.

b. quasi-*concr.* Pure substance or part.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 þe purete of þe quinte essencie schal be sublymed aboue, & þe groste schal abide bynebe. *c* 1720 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callimachus* 147 The nymphs .. from little urns Pour streams select, and purity of waters.

2. In non-physical or general sense: The state of being unmixed; freedom from any foreign or extraneous element, esp. from such as corrupt or debase; unalloyed or unadulterated condition; faultlessness, correctness.

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm* i C iiij, To abolish al superstitions, yᵗ the true religion mai be set in her own puritie & holines. 1563 NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 21 The purity of the Latine tongue. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov., He shew'd that the Church of England was for purity of doctrine .the most perfect under Heaven. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., in *Ess.* (ed. Ker) II. 254 From Chaucer the purity of the English tongue began. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 182 The metaphysical purity .. of thought is the immateriality of its object. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. I. i. 35 The daughters of such connections, if they go on marrying Brahmins for seven generations, restore their progeny to the original purity of the sacerdotal class. 1875 FREEMAN *Venice* (1881) 257 The slight touch of *Renaissance* in some of the capitals in no sort takes away from the general purity of the style.

3. Of persons, their faculties, actions, attributes, etc.: Freedom from moral corruption, from ceremonial or sexual uncleanness, or pollution; stainless condition or character; innocence, chastity, ceremonial cleanness. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 All muwen & owen holden one riwle onont purete of heorte. 1340 *Ayenb* 202 Þis chastete, þis clennesse, þis purte aseþ þet me loki þe herte uram euele þoȝtes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2985 Whanne it is songe off good entente, In clennesse and in purete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 145 b, Whan we be gyuen .. to clennesse of vertue & purite of lyfe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 258, I could driue her then from the ward of her purity, her reputation, her marriage-vow. 1611 BIBLE *1 Tim.* v. 2 Intreate..The elder women as mothers, the yonger as sisters with all puritie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 427 No savage fierce ..Will dare to soyl her Virgin purity. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY (J.), Is it the purity of a linen vesture, which some so fear would defile the purity of the priest? 1729 LAW *Serious Call* vii. 109 Every thing about her resembles the purity of her soul. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxi, 'Tis said the lion will turn and flee From a maid in the pride of her purity. 1827 HEBER *Hymn 'Holy, holy, holy'* iii, Perfect in power, in love, and purity. 1905 W. SANDAY *Crit. 4th Gosp.* IV. 120 The strictest ritualistic purity was required of those who took part in the feast.

b. quasi-*concr.* An embodiment of purity; a stainless being. *nonce-use.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 She comes: creations puritie, admir'd, Ador'd amazing raritie.

Purkinjean (pəɹkĭ·ndʒiăn), *a. Anat.* and *Phys.* Also erron. **-gian.** [f. *Purkinje*, name of a Bohemian physiologist (1787–1869) + -AN.] Pertaining to or named after Purkinje: applied to various anatomical structures, etc., as the *Purkinjean capsules* in the cement of a tooth (see quot. 1854); *Purkinjean vesicle*, the nucleus of the ovum, discovered by Purkinje in 1825, also called *germinal vesicle* or *Purkinje's vesicle*.

So *Purkinje's cells*, large branching cells in the cortex of the brain; *Purkinje's fibres*, certain fibres in the ventricles of the heart, esp. in the fœtus; *Purkinje's figures*, visual figures produced by the shadows of the retinal blood-vessels cast by light (e.g. from a candle) entering the eye laterally.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 785/1 During the last stage of its continuance in the ovary the vesicle of Purkinje disappears. 1836-9 *Ibid.* II. 452/1 The Purkinjean or germinal vesicle. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 292 (Elephant's grinders) The cells..become confluent ..their primitive distinctness being indicated only by their persistent granular nuclei, which now form the radiated Purkingian capsules. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. (ed. 3) 248 If you go into a dark room with a single candle, and..allow the light to fall very obliquely into the eye, one of what are called Purkinje's figures is seen. This is a vision of a series of diverging, branched, red lines on a dark field. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Purkinje's cells..Purkinje's fibres..Purkinje's figures..Purkinje's vesicle.

Purl (pəːl), *sb.*¹ Forms: 6 **pyrl(e**, 6-9 **purle**, 7- **purl** (9, *in senses* 2, 5, *also* **pearl**: see PEARL *sb.*⁴). [In sense 1, app. orig. *pyrl(e*, f. *pyrl(e*, PIRL *v.* to twist ('I pyrle wyer of golde or sylner' Palsgr.). As to the other senses see Note below.]

I. 1. Thread or cord made of twisted gold or silver wire, used for bordering and embroidering. *Pearl purl*: see quot. 1882. *Silk purl*: see quot. 1899.

1535 *Rep. Dk. Rutland's Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 277 For vj plightes of fyne lawne for sleves for the Quene with bandes of pyrles of golde, besides workinge the same by my Lady. *a* 1586 SIDNEY (Webster), A triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with purl and pearl. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 502 One Frenche gowne of blacke vellat, with an edge of purle, and pipes of golde. 1611 COTGR., *Canetille*, (Gold, or siluer) Purle. [Cf. mod.F. *cannetille*, ribbon-wire, gold or silver thread, 'petite lame très-fine d'or ou d'argent tortillé' Littré.] 1621 in Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (1870) 141 They granted I should make purle upon condicion to be bound in 100ˡⁱ to give up an accompt of every parcell of gould and silver purle I should sell..; that through feare I was forced to condescend to seale the bond for not making any gold thread for this 2 yeares. 1797 *Boyer's Fr. Dict.*, *Cannetille*,. purl or purfled gold or silver embroidery. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.*, *Pearl-purl* is a gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. Used for the edging of Bullion Embroidery. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* v. 82 (*Gold Threads*, etc.) *Bullion.*—The largest size of 'purl'...*Purl* may be either in gold or silver. It is made in a series of continuous rings rather like a corkscrew. *Ibid.* vi. 106 Purl is made of the finest gold wire twisted to form a round tube. *Ibid.*, *Silk purl* in a variety of colours is made (over wire)... It is worked in the same way as the gold. 1900 DAY & BUCKLE *Art Needlework* xxix. (1901) 245 Flat gold wire is known by the name of 'plate', and various twisted threads by the name of 'purl'. [See esp. the two works last quoted here.]

attrib. 1620 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 145 Two ounces of gould and silver purle for making a purle drissing for Mrs. Marie. 1899 W. G. P. TOWNSEND *Embroidery* vi. 108 Horse-tail silk for purl embroidery should be well waxed.

2. Each of the minute loops or twists with a row of which the edges of lace, braid, ribbon, and the like, are ornamented (in Fr. *picot*); hence, collectively, a series or chain of such loops. In the machine-made lace trade, a twisted loop on the edge of a piece of lace, net, or braid; also, a similar twisted loop in the fabric (not on the edge) of lace. Hence laces and braids characterized by such loops are known as *purl laces*, *purl braids*, and elliptically as 'purls'. (Cf. also PEARL *sb.*⁴)

1611 COTGR., *Canetille*, (Gold, or siluer) Purle; also, a small purle of needle-worke; or, a small edging (bone) lace. *Ibid.*, *Canetillé*, set, wrought, or inriched, with purle; also, edged with a small (needleworke) purle, or bone lace. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* II, Purl, *engrélure petite bande à jour au bout de la dentelle.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Purl*, a kind of edging for Bone-lace. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Purle*, a narrow list, border, fringe, or edging. 1865 *Patent Specif.* No. 801 These extra warp threads thereby become warp weft threads, and they also form the purls...Intermediate weft threads..are caused to twist with the warp weft threads to produce combined twisted purl. To which the warp lacing threads attach the purls formed by the warp weft threads. 1867 W. FELKIN *Machine-Wrought Hosiery* 393 [A machine] producing, if wished, pearls either on one or both sides of the weaving edges. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 386/2 The loops that decorate the edges of Pillow Lace are called Pearls or Purls, and are made to any parts of the design that are disconnected in any way from the main body of the work. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 2/6 *Market Reports*... Business in Honiton braids and purls is far from being in a satisfactory condition. 1891 *Patent Specif.* No. 9483 A 'curl purl' is produced by the ordinary 'lap and press' process.

attrib. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Pearl-edge*, otherwise written Purl-edge. A narrow kind of thread edging made to be sewn upon lace as a finish to the edge; or projecting loops of silk at the sides of ribbons formed by making some of the threads of the weft protrude beyond the selvedge.

II. † 3. 'The pleat or fold of a ruff or band' (Fairholt), as worn about 1600; a frill. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 72 Your pinches, your purles, your floury laggings. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, It graz'd on my shoulder, takes me away sixe purles of an Italian cut-worke band I wore. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* in Bullen *O. P.* VIII. 91 Many puffs and purls lay in a miserable case for want of stiffening. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 173 For working in curious Italian purles, or French borders, it is not worth the while. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, My lord, one of the purls of your band is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank. 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* I. Wks. (1672) 9 Our Powders and our Purls Are now out of fashion.

4. *transf.* **a.** A minute 'frilling' on the edge of a petal or leaf. **b.** A frill of feathers on the breast of some fancy varieties of pigeon.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 590 The jagging of pinks and gilly-flowers [is] like the inequality of oak leaves or vine leaves, ..but they seldom or never have any small purls. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 126 The feathers on the breast open, and reflect both ways, expanding itself something like a rose, which is called the purle by some, and by others the frill. *Ibid.* 127 The feathers on the breast (like that of the owl) open, and reflect both ways, standing out almost like a fringe, or the frill of a shirt; and the Bird is valued in proportion to the goodness of the frill or purle.

III. 5. *Knitting.* (Often *pearl.*) An inversion of the stitches, producing a ribbed appearance of the surface. (See PURL *v.*¹ 4.) Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *purl-knitting*, *purl-stitch*.

Purl-edge, an edge made by 'taking off' the end stitches purl-wise; i. e. by turning the wires as in purl-stitch.

1825 JAMIESON, *Pearl*, the seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. *To cast up a pearl*, to cast up a stitch on the right side in place of the wrong; *Purl*, Teviotd[ale]. *Ibid.*, *Purl*, the seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. *Edtr. For.* 1885 MISSES BRIETZCKE & ROOPER *Needlew. & Knitting* II. 99 In *purl* knitting the needle is put through the upper part of the stitch towards the lower..Purl knitting is also called seamed knitting *Ribbed* knitting is when plain and purl knitting is worked alternately. *Ibid.*, Let them knit alternately 2 stitches plain and 2 purl. *Ibid.*, The purl stitches.

[*Note.* The various senses above have been treated together rather for convenience, as all relating to the decoration of apparel, than from any certainty that they are all uses of the same word. The derivation of sense 1 seems clear. That sense 2 had the same origin is possible, if the *twist* given to the minute loops was the characteristic. Or it may be that, as the purl edging of lace, etc. had a similar ornamental use to that of gold and silver purl, the name was extended from the one to the other; the possibility of this appears to be shown by Cotgrave's inclusion of both as meanings of F. *canetille*, in quot 1611. The connexion of branches II and III. is much more difficult to explain, and their inclusion must be considered as merely provisional; the latter may very well be a distinct word, and perhaps better spelt (as it often is) *pearl*. Minsheu in his *Ductor* suggested that *purle* was the same word as PURFLE, but this is historically as well as phonetically unlikely.]

Purl (pəːl), *sb.*² Forms: 6-7 **pirle**, **purle**, 7 **perle**, 7- **purl**. See also PRILL *sb.*² [In earliest form *pirle*, mod. dial. *prill*: possibly connected with PIRL *v.* to whirl, twist; but certainly akin to PURL *v.*², and the Norse vb. there mentioned.]

† 1. A small rill in which the particles of water are in a whirl of agitation. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1744-5) II. 79 Ther is a litle pirle of water. *Ibid.*, Thorowgh this wood rennith a pirle of water cumming out of an hil therby. 1584 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 231 They came nere a little becke or pirle of water called Slabecke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 666 Receiving sundry pirles to it and many a running rill.

β. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 137 If the water at the well-head be corrupted, the streame, or perle running from the same, will not be wholesome.

γ. 1596 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* Q, Whose streame..Which on the sparkling grauell runns in purles, As though the waues had been of siluer curles. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm. C'tess of Carbery* 2 Watered with the purles flowing from the fountain of life. 1651 — *Serm. for Year* XVI. 204 So have I seen the little purles of a spring sweat thorow the bottom of a bank, and intenerate the stubborn pavement.

2. The action or sound of purling as a rill.

1650 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Idle Verse*, The Purles of youthful blood. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* II. 251 How fraught with life the gentle purl is Of her sweet breath. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 180 The pleasant lake, the purl of the weir, the rudimentary lawns, shrubberies, and avenue, had changed their character quite. 1886 — *Mayor of Casterbr.* XXXVIII, The purl of waters through the weirs.

Purl (pəːl), *sb.*³ ? *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **purle**. [Origin unascertained (? related to prec.).]

a. Formerly, A liquor made by infusing wormwood or other bitter herbs in ale or beer. *Purl-royal*, a similar infusion of wormwood in wine. **b.** Later, A mixture of hot beer with gin (also called *dog's nose*), sometimes also with ginger and sugar: in repute as a morning draught.

1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Feb., To Mr. Harper's to drink a draft of Purle. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 341 As grateful to the Stomach as the best Purl-Royal, or Wormwood Wine. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 317 Friday..Twelve a-Clock...Drank a Glass of Purl to recover Appetite. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Epist.*, O Purl! all hail. Mum, Porter, Stingo, Mild and Stale. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, The landlady made us some purl. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, For, it would seem that Purl must always be taken early. 1903 *Licensed Traders' Dict.*, *Purl*, hot beer with a glass of gin in it, re-christened 'dog nose' in later days.

c. *Comb.*: **purl-house**, a public house at which purl is sold and drunk (so **purl-boat**); **purl-man**, a man who sells purl.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 126 The 'Jolly Gardeners' was stuck up at a Purl-house. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 93/2 The river beer-sellers, or purl-men, as they are more commonly called. 1902 A. Morrison *Hole in Wall* 70 The men were purlmen..selling liquor—hot beer chiefly, in the cold mornings—to the men on the colliers. *Ibid.* 102 The purl-boat swung round and shot off.

Purl, *sb.*^{4} *slang.* or *colloq.* [Goes with Purl *v.*^{4}, sense 3, of which (notwithstanding the want of earlier instances of the verb) it is prob. the derivative sb. naming the act.] An act of whirling, hurling, or pitching head-over-heels or head-foremost; a header or cropper in the hunting-field; a spill, a heavy fall; an overturn, upset, capsize.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 387 The purl was tremendous. 1829 *Ibid.* XXIV. 52 Mr. Tollemarsh got an awful purl over a gate. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 248 Spite of numerous tumbles..I still kept ahead; but Piggy..was soon close at my heels; and, at every purl I got, I fancied I felt his tusks. 1856 Reade *Never too late* xxxviii, They [canoes] went a tremendous pace—with occasional stoppages when a purl occurred. 1861 G. Meredith *E. Harrington* xx, There's a purl: somebody's down.

Purl, *sb.*^{5} *Sc.* Also **purle**. A hard nodule of the dung of an animal, esp. of horse or sheep; also, 'dried cow-dung used for fuel' (Jam.).

1704 A. Pitcairne in Graham *Soc. Life Scot. in 18th C.* (1901) I. vi. 51 A handful of sheep's purles. 1799 *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot.* II. 218 (Jam.) The dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard purls. 1825 Jamieson s.v., The auld woman was gathering horse-purls.

Purl, *sb.*^{6} [Echoic, from the bird's cry; cf. Pirr *sb.*^{2}, Purre *sb.*^{1}] A local name of the tern.

1885 Swainson *Provinc. Names Birds* 202 Common Tern..Great purl (Norfolk). *Ibid.* 203 Little Tern..Small purl (Norfolk).

Purl, *v.*^{1} Also 6 **pyrl(e, pirl(e**. [f. *pyrle* Purl *sb.*^{1}]

†**1.** *trans.* To embroider with gold or silver thread (Purl *sb.*^{1} 1); to edge embroidered figures with gold or silver thread. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*

1526 in *Inv. Goods Dk. Richmond* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 14 Item, ij Copes of clothe of golde of damask paned with crymsen velvet pirled. 1527 *Inv. T. Cromwell's Goods* (Public Rec. Office), A purse of black vellet pyrled with golde threde. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII* 73 b, Cloth of Tissue..poudered with redde Roses purled with fine gold. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1947/2 The lord maior, recorder, and aldermen,..who had crosses of veluet or satin pirled with gold. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* x, A baldrick, purl'd with silver. a 1622 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* xlv. 14 Purled workes or grounds, closures of gold, such as precious stones are set in. 1688 Holme *Armory* iv. xii. (Roxb.) 504/1, 4 cushions of cloth of gold Freezed and purled. *fig.* 1622 Fletcher *Sea Voy.* i. iii, Is thy skin whole? art thou not purl'd with scabs?

2. *absol.* To border or edge with or as with purls (Purl *sb.*^{1} 2). Chiefly in **Purled** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*, ornamented with or as with an edging of minute twisted loops.

1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 430, 10 yards plain purled gauze. 1865 *Patent Specif.* No. 801 The manufacture in twist lace machinery of plain or ornamental fabrics having purled edges obtained from warp threads. *Ibid.*, As I am about to purl on the sides of this weaving, I must suppose that I have six carriages, the two outside ones being for the time being ordinary twisting or fabric carriages to which the warp lacing threads attach the purls formed by the warp weft threads.

†**3.** To pleat or frill like a ruff; to frill the edge of; also *transf.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. xix. 29 Small, narrow, long and round, ragged or purled leaues. *Ibid.* xx. 31 The leaues..be ..a little cut, or purlde about the edges. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. ii. 59 Thy huff'd, puff'd, painted, curl'd purl'd wanton Pride. 1649 W. M. *Wand. Jew* (1857) 16 By his slash'd doublet, high galloshes, and Italian purld band [hee should be] a Frenchman. 1649 Lovelace *Lucasta* 147 (T.) The officious wind her loose hayre curles, The dewe her happy linnen purles. a 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* 116 Wrought Pillow's bring Pownc'd Law, Stitched Common-wealth, and purled King.

4. *Knitting.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To invert the stitches so as to produce a furrow or 'seam'. (See Purl *sb.*^{1} 5.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Purle*, a term in knitting. It means an inversion of the stitches. The seams of stockings, the alternate ribs, and what are called the clocks, are purled. 1825 Jamieson, *To Purl*, to form that stitch in knitting, or weaving stockings, which produces the hollow or fur. This is called the Purled or Purlin steek, and the stockings themselves Purled Stockings...It is to be observed, however, that *Purl* is merely a provincialism, *Pearl* being the common pronunciation of the S[cotch] term. 1885 Misses Brietzcke & Rooper *Needlework & Knitting* ii. 99 As soon as the children can purl with ease. 1902 Barnes Grundy *Thames Camp* 299 Knitting her 'primrose edging', counting 'knit three, purl three'.

Purl (pə̄ɹl), *v.*^{2} See also Pirl *v.* [Goes with Purl *sb.*^{2}: cf. also Norw. *purla* (Aasen, Ross) to bubble up, gush out as water, Sw. dial. *porla* to purl, murmur, ripple, gurgle (Bjorkeman).]

1. *intr.* Of water, a brook, etc.: To flow with whirling motion of its particles, or twisting round small obstacles: often with reference to the murmuring sound of a rill.

a 1586 [see Purling *ppl. a.*]. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. iii. 81 From dry Rocks abundant Rivers purld. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* xi, From the rock a spring With streames of Lethe softly murmuring, Purles on the pebbles, and invites repose. 1706 Phillips (ed. 6), To *Purl*, to run with a murmuring Noise, as a Stream does. 1720 Pope *Iliad* xxi. 296 Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills, Louder and louder purl the falling rills. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 19 The gravel-paved brook..He often sat to see it purl along. 1830 Tennyson *Ode to Memory* iv, The brook that loves To purl o'er matted cress and ribbed sand.

2. *transf.* Said of a stream of air, breath, wind, the sound of a wind instrument or a voice, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Lucrece* 1407 From his lips did flie, Thin winding breath which purl'd vp to the skie. 1626, 1863 [see Purling *vbl. sb.*^{2}]. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Beucolick* iii, The soft, the sweet, the mellow note That gently purles from eithers Oat. 1847 *Whistle Binkie* (1890) II. 249 The saft wins pirlin through the trees.

b. *trans.* To utter with 'purling'.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Ecl. betw. End. Porter & Lycidas H.* i, Tell me why Thy whilome merry Oate By thee doth so neglected lye And never purls a note.

Purl, *v.*^{3} Now *s. w. dial.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To purr, as a cat.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 301 A Noise much the same as a Cat when she purls. 1866 'Nathan Hogg' (H. Baird) *New Ser. Poems Dev. Dial.* 71 Za zhure ez hur ole cat wid purdle, Ha wid'n du et in tother wurdle.

Purl *v.*^{4} [In sense 1, app. a (? dialectal) variant spelling of Pirl *v.* (sense 2), and thus in origin closely related to Purl *v.*^{1}, but with a different sense-development.]

1. *intr.* To revolve or whirl round rapidly, as a wheel; to spin round, as a peg-top, a whirligig, etc.; = Pirl *v.* 2.

1791–1808 (in form *pirl*): see Pirl *v.* 2. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 104 In Wilts a shuttlecock is said to 'purl' when it spins in the air, after being thrown up in the air. 1881 *I. of Wight Words* (E.D.S.) s.v., He purled round like a top. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., [Warwicksh.] How that wheel goes purling round!

2. *intr.* To wheel *round* suddenly, as a horse.

1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 360 All on a sudden a light glared upon the horse's face, who purled round in great terror, and flung me out of the saddle.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To turn upside down, overturn, upset, capsize; to turn heels over head, turn a somersault. *dial.* and *colloq.*

1856 Reade *Never too late* xxxviii, They [natives] commonly paddle in companies of three; so that whenever one is purled, the other two come on each side of him, each takes a hand, and..they reseat him in his cocked hat [canoe], which never sinks, only purls. 1874 'S. Beauchamp' *Grantly Grange* II. xii. 267 A good pleached hedge will purl you like a wall; turn you right over..unless you slant it. *Ibid.* 268 (E.D.D.) He hit the fence, and then purled over.

†**Purl**, *v.*^{5} *Obs.* Variant of Prowl *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 415/1 Prollyn, as ratchys (or purlyn), *scrutor.* *Ibid.* 417/1 Purlyn, idem quod prollyn.

Purl, var. Pirl *v.*, to twist, spin.

Purled, *ppl. a.*: see Purl *v.*^{1}

Purleiw, -lew(e, -ley, obs. ff. Purlieu.

Purler (pə̄ɹləɹ). *colloq.* [f. Purl *v.*^{4} + -er^1.] A throw or blow that hurls any one head-foremost; a knock-down blow; cf. Purl *sb.*^{4}

1869 E. Farmer *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 77 A 'purler' went Maxwell. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* ix, Swung his gun round, and fetched him a purler on the back of his head. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 378 You were lucky if..you escaped the purler that stopped [his]..forward career. a 1903 H. S. Merriman *Tomaso's Fortune*, etc. (1904) 154 It was precisely the attitude of one who has had a purler at football.

Purley-man, variant of Purlieu-man.

Purlicue (pə̄ɹlikiū), *sb.* *Sc.* Now *rare.* Also **parlicue, -lecue, -leycue, perlecue, -leque, -likew, pirlicue, -liecue, -liquey, purleycue.** [Origin and etymological form unascertained. See Note below.]

1. 'A dash or flourish at the end of a word in writing; a school-term, Aberd.' (Jamieson 1808.)

b. *pl.* 'Whims, particularities of conduct, trifling oddities, Angus.' (Jam. 1808.)

2. 'The peroration, or conclusion of a discourse; also used to denote the discourse itself, Strathmore, Roxb.' (Jam. 1825.)

3. See quot. 1825. (The practice is now obsolete.)

1825 Jamieson, *Purlicue, Pirlicue, Parlicue*...The recapitulation made by the pastor of a congregation, of the heads of the discourses, which have been delivered by his assistants, on the Saturday preceding the dispensation of the sacrament of the Supper. *Scot. Orient* pron[ounced] Pirlicue. Also, the exhortations which were wont to be given by him, on Monday, at what was called 'the close of the work', were thus denominated in other parts of S[cotland]. (I have been informed that the term has been sometimes extended to all the services on Monday.) 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxiv, If you distaste the sermon, I doubt the pirliecue will please you as little. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxxvi, She would ware her life upon teaching them how to worship God properly, for that they were an ignorant wicked pack! A pirlicue which pleased them but little.

4. 'The space enclosed by the extended fore-finger and thumb' (E. D. D.).

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., 'A spang and a purlicue' is a measure allowed in a certain game at marbles.

Hence **Pu·rlicue** *v.*, *trans.* and *intr.* (In the Presbyterian Churches): to give a résumé of the preceding sermons at the close of a sacrament season.

1825 Jamieson, To *Purlicue, Pirlicue, Parlicue.* 1860 J. Wilson *Presbytery of Perth* 53 He kept up to the last the now all but obsolete custom of pirliecuing;..going up to the pulpit at the close of the service, and giving his people an abstract of the sermons preached by his assistants on Communion occasions, with any remarks thereon which he thought necessary. 1876 W. M. Taylor *Ministry of Word* 177 They have been content to 'say away' on the passage, or, to use an expressive, Scotch word, they have 'perlikewed' awhile. 1867 [Jas. Hunter] *Remin. Quinquagenarian* (Annandale), At the close it was the custom of our minister to parleycue the addresses of the clergymen who had preceded him. 1896 H. M. B. Reid *Cameronian Apostle* vi. 96 *note*, Dugald Williamson..was in his time reckoned the best purleycueing member of the Presbytery.

[*Note.* It is generally assumed that the last part of this curious word is *cue* or F. *queue* a tail; the first part has been conjecturally referred to F. *parler* 'to speak', *par la* 'by the', and *pour la* 'for the', each being supposed to yield a plausible sense. The word is not known before Jamieson; and it is noteworthy that in his Dictionary of 1808, he recognized only senses 1 and 1 b; although a Scottish clergyman, sense 3 was app. unknown to him both then and when he prepared his 8vo ed. of 1818, and was added only in the Supplement of 1825.]

Purlieu (pə̄ɹliū). Forms: 5 **purlewe**, 5–7 **purlew**, 6 **-liue**, 6–8 **-lue**, 7 **-lieue, -liew, -leiw; purly, -lie; pourlieu, -liew**; 8 **purleue, perlew**; 6– **purlieu**; also, *in comb.* 6 **purle, purley.** [Exemplified in 1482 in the form *purlew(e*, app. an erroneous alteration of *purley* syncopated from *pu·raley*, the natural Eng. spelling (cf. *alley*, *city*, *army*) in the 15th c. of AF. *puralé*, *-alée*, taken in its transferred sense (Puralé 2).

For the history of *puralé, -alee* (puralē) in English between c 1330 and 1482 written evidence is wanting; in Anglo-Fr. legal documents it continued to be written *puralé, poralee* (examples of which, of 1370–78, in the sense 'purlieu' appear under Puralé 2); but, as an English word, it would naturally become *puraley, puraly* (pu·răle, pu·răli), and easily be syncopated to *purley, purly*, as still seen in the 16th c. and later, esp. in the comb. *purleyman*, which shows that this was the pronunciation even after the spelling was changed. *Purlew* may have originated in a scribal error, or as a pseudo-etymological spelling, erroneously associating the word with *lew, leu*, Lieu, place; app. it did not appear in law Fr. till later, when it was prob. taken over from Eng., and Gallicized as *purlieu*: see quot. 1574^1.]

1. A piece or tract of land on the fringe or border of a forest; originally, one that, after having been (wrongly, as was thought) included within the bounds of the forest, was disafforested by a new perambulation, but still remained in some respects, especially as to the hunting or killing of game, subject to provisions of the Forest Laws.

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224/1 Within his Forest of Rokyngham, and other Forests, Chaces within his Reame of Englond, or Purlews of the same. *Ibid.*, To the likly destruction of the same Forest, Chaces and Purlewes. 1533 J. Heywood *Play Weather* (1903) 414 Rangers and kepers of certayne places, As forests, parkes, purlews and chasys. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 21 Large fieldes, with medowes fayre and townes and parks and purlues large. [1574 in J. Dyer *Reports* (1592) 327 En le manor dun Fortescue de S. adjoynont al dit chace, come en le purlieu del chase ..le libertie del purlieu remayna unextincted.] 1574 in *Hist. Fortescue Fam.* (1880) 321 The next day..comes the boy that was wont to hunt that purliue. 1574 [see Purley-man.] 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 77 Pray you (if you know), Where in the Purlews of this Forrest, stands A sheep-coat, fenc'd about with Oliue-trees? 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Purlue*, a place neere ioining to a Forrest, where it is lawful for the owner of the ground to hunt, if hee can dispend fortie shillings by the yeere of freeland. a 1634 Coke *Inst.* iv. lxxiii. *Courts Forests* (1648) 303 Purlieu containeth such grounds which H. 2. R. 1. or King John added to their ancient Forests over other mens grounds, and which were disafforested by force of the statute of *Carta de foresta*, cap. 1 and cap. 3, and the perambulations and grants thereupon. *Ibid.* 305 (2 R. 2 No. 48) The Commons made Petition that men might enjoy their purlieus freely [*orig.* F. q'ils puissent avoir lour Porales], and that perambulations might be made as was in the time of King H[enry] 2. c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1688) IV. xvi. 455 In Henry the third's time..ther was much Land disafforested, which hath bin call'd pourlieus ever since. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* 126 How far did the Purlews of this Forrest extend? 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 412 The King's officers were frequently attempting to recover the purlieus, or those lands adjoining the forests which had originally belonged to them, but had been disafforested by the charter of forests.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A place where one has the right to range at large; a place where one is free to come and go, or which one habitually frequents; a haunt; one's bounds, limits, beat.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 51 Surely, though we place Hell under earth, the Devils walke and purlue is about it. a 1680 Butler *Rem.*, *Cat & Puss* 31 Wing'd with Passion, through his known Purlieu, Swift as an Arrow from a Bow, he flew. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Pref., Wit has its walks and its purlieus, out of which it may not stray the breadth of an hair. 1744 *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees) I. 368, I design to enter upon winter quarters, and travel chiefly the perlews of my garden. 1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 348 At the village of Hailstone, I got into the purlieu, as they call it in Hampshire, of a person well known in the Wen. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah*, *Bean-Stripe* 155 There's the palm-aphis, and his world's the palm-frond,..An inch of green for cradle, pasture-ground, Purlieu and grave.

†**b.** Phrase. *To hunt, follow one's game in purlieu, in the purlieus*, to pursue illicit love. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. i, He Hunts too much in the Purlues, would he would leave off Poaching. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-glasse* IV. iii, To such as hunt in Purly; this is something With mine own Game reserv'd. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I. i, He is weary of hunting in the spacious Forest of a Wife, and is following his Game *incognito*, in some little Purliew here at Thebes.

3. *pl.* **a.** *transf.* The parts about the border of any place; the outskirts. *arch.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 44 It had some fertile intervalls, especially in the skirts, and purlews thereof, as about mount Horeb. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 833 A place of bliss In the Pourlieues of Heav'n 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (1786) 52 Venus, which in the purlieus of the sun Does now above him, now beneath him run. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xi, A wolf..was skulking about the purlieus of the camp. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxviii. 12 They pleased him, fresh from brawling courts And dusty purlieus of the law.

b. *fig.* The region forming the outlying part of anything abstract. Cf. PALE *sb.*[1] 5. *arch.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 7 Rather to live within the pale of Truth where they may bee quiet, than in the purlievs, where they are sure to bee hunted ever and anon. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Comical Rev.* I. iii, I walk within the purlieus of the law. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶4 To understand all the Purleues of this Game the better..I must venture my self, with my Friend Will. into the Haunts of Beauty and Gallantry.

4. An outlying district of a city or town, a suburb (*obs.*); also, the meaner streets about some main thoroughfare; a mean, squalid, or disreputable street or quarter. Also *attrib.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 79 Sicilia was now become a purleiw, or suburbe-province of the Roman State. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* I. vi, Sure he's gone home: I have beaten all the purlieus, But cannot bolt him. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlix, Two tatterdemalions whom he had engaged..about the purlieus of St. Giles's. *a* 1834 LAMB *Sir J. Dunstan* Misc Wks (1871) 390 A wretched shed in the most beggarly purlieu of Bethnal Green.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*purlieu dinner* (sense 4), *purley-hunter*; **purlieu-wood**: see quot.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. v. i, As a purly hunter, I haue hitherto beaten about the circuit of the forrest of this Microcosme. 1794 in Jas. Donaldson *Agric. Surv. Northampt.* 37 *Purlieu woods* are those woods which are situate immediately in the vicinity of the forest. 1815 BYRON *Let.* Wks (1899) III. 204 Murray has been cruelly cudgelled in his way home from a purlieu dinner, and robbed.

Purlieu-man, † purley-man (pɔ̄·ɹlimæ̆n). Also 6 **purle-**, 7 **purlie-man.** [f. prec. + MAN *sb.*[1]] The owner of freehold land within the purlieu of a forest; *spec.* see quot. 1607.

1574 SIR J. FORTESCUE in *S. P. Dom. Eliz* XCII, No. 34 (cf. *Hist. Fortescue Fam* (1880) 315), I answered that I wold not myselfe..hunt my groundes, nor yet suffre anie purlemen to hunte them at anie tyme. *Ibid* 316 Neyther myselfe, nor anie purleymen shall hunte anie of my groundes. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest*, title-p., What a Purallee man may doe, how he may hunt and vse his owne Purallee. 1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Purlie man* is he that hath lands within the purlieu, and being able to dispend forty shillings by the yeare of freehold, is upon these two points licensed to hunt in his owne purlieu. *a* 1634 COKE *Inst.* IV. lxxiii *Courts Forest* (1648) 304 Seeing the wilde Beasts doe belong to the purlieu man *ratione soli*, so long as they remain in his grounds, he may kill them, for the property *ratione soli* is in him 1793-4 CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* II. xxvii. 419 *note*, If deer come out of the forest into the purlieu, the purlieu-man may hunt and kill them, provided he does it fairly and without forestalling. 1909 R. W. RAPER *Let. to Editor* 29 Mar., I am or claim to be a Purlieu man or Purley man. Having a little land and a Cottage in a Purlieu lying between the Bishop's Chase, Colwall, Herefordshire, and the Kings Chase, Worcestershire (Old Malvern Forest). ..My Purlieu is so written, but always pronounced Purley.

Purlin (pɔ̄·ɹlin). *Carpentry.* Forms: 5 (**perlion**), **purlyn, -lyon,** 6 **-lyne,** 7 **-lain, -linge,** 7-9 **purline,** 8- **-lin,** (9 **purling, perling**); 5-7 **purloyn(e,** 8-9 **-loin.** [History unascertained; the forms suggest a Fr. origin, with the prefix *por-*, *pour-*, in AF. *pur-*.] A horizontal beam, usually one of two or more, which run along the length of a roof, resting upon the principal rafters (which they cross at right angles), and lending support to the common rafters or boards of the roof.

1447 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 183 It. in perlionebus emptis ad idem opus. 1448-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 The principalles shalbe.. x inch thik with a purlyn in the Myddes from one principall to a nother. 1484 *Indenture Waynflete* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* s.v., The lower doobyll purlyon pece, .and the over purloyn for the seid floor. 1527 *Repairs at Drayton Manor* (Public Rec. Office), For sawynge of spars and syderasons and purlynes ij days. ijs. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 45 The Purlains for the Roof. *Ibid.* 72 Purloyns the same. *Ibid.* 73 The Purloynes the same. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 86 Four Purlines, being between eighteen and one and twenty foot long, and twelve and nine inches in thickness. 1714 S. SEWALL *Diary* 16 July, Split the principal Rafter next that end, to the purloin. 1864 in Brighton *Sir P. Wallis* (1892) 154 The purloins of the deck were about twelve feet long. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1328 Common rafters..are notched slightly on the under side to fit over the purlins.

b. *attrib.*, as *purlin piece*, *post*, *rafter*.

1484 *Indenture Waynflete* in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* s.v., The lower doobyll purlyon pece. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Purlin-post*, a strut supporting a purlin. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2046 Purline rafters.

Purlin: see PEARLING *sb.*, quot. *a* 1700.

Pu·rling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. PURL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

†1. In sense 1 of the vb. *attrib.* as *purling wire.*

1545 *Rates of Customs* C ij, Purlynge wyer the dossen pounde iiiis. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. x. 21 The Persian, Spanish, or Italian working of silks, as spinning, twisting, weuing sowing, imbroydring, aresing, counterfeyting, drawing, rasing, purling, buttoning, &c. *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* I. ii, If he live..to your years, shall he spend his time in pinning, painting, purling, and perfuming as you do?

2. *Knitting*: see sense 4 of the vb.

1880 *Plain knitting*, etc. 11 Purling or knitting backwards should be the next step, as this is necessary for the completion of muffatees and stocking heels. 1902 BARNES GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 299 The knitting and purling may be made very easy.

Pu·rling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. PURL *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of PURL *v.*[2]: chiefly referring to the sound.

1598 FLORIO, *Sorgimento*, a rising..a mounting, a purling, a billowing. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 230 A pipe a little moistned on the inside,..maketh a more solemn sound, than if the pipe were dry: but yet with a sweet degree of sibilation or purling. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 17 The purlings of Streams. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Chron. Carl.* I. *Salem Ch.* vi, He..heard vaguely the polite purling of Masters's voice. 1891 — *Jerusalem* II. ii. 258 The purling of the little river under the olive-trees.

Pu·rling, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. PURL *v.*[4] + -ING[1].] The fact of being capsized or thrown headlong.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 91 And with 'purling' and 'pumping' the field gets select.

Pu·rling, *ppl. a.* [f. PURL *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That purls, as a rivulet or stream; rippling, undulating; murmuring.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xv. 1 Euery purling spring Which from the ribs of old Parnassus flowes. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep* xxii. 97 With ev'ry little perling breath that blowes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 170 All instruments that have either returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as sackbuts; have a purling sound. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* II. i. E 3 Exceeding calme, By reason of a purling winde that flyes Off from the shore each morning. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Ps.* lxv, The fruitful flocks fill every dale, And purling corn doth cloath the vale. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 204 The whispering zephyr, and the purling rill. 1867 MISS YONGE *Sir Cushions* xvi, The pathetic purling flow of talk. 1888 F. COWPER *Capt. of Wight* (1889) 293 The evening star flickered its glinting light across the purling water.

Purloin (pɔɹloi·n), *v.* Forms: 5-6 **perloyn(e,** 5-7 **purloyn(e,** (5 **pourloigne**), 7 **purloine,** 6- **purloin.** [a. AF. *purloigner* OF. *porloigner*, *-lognier*, *-lunier*, *purloigner*, *-luignier*, *-lunier*, later *pourloign(i)er*, *-longnier*, f. *por-*, *pur-* :—L. *prō-* + *loing*, *loin* :—L. *longe* far; hence, 'to put far off or far away, to put away, do away with'. The sense 'make away with, steal' appears to be of English development.

The OF. *por- purloigner* tended to be confused in use with *porlongier*, and the learned *prolonger*, representatives of L. *prōlongare* to PROLONG. In Eng *prolong* is rarely found in the sense 'purloin', but the obs. PROLOYN *v.* combined the senses of both verbs.]

†1. *trans.* To put far away; to remove; to put away; to do away with; make of none effect. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 31 My duke doughty, demar of dampnacion, To princes and prelatis þat youre preceptis perloyned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 394/2 Perloynyn, *idem quod* purloynyn. [*Ibid.* 417/1 Purlongyn, or prolongyn, or put fer a-wey, *prolongo*, *alieno.*] 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 494/1 The seid Enditementz and Presentementz been purloyned, embesiled and put away. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 123 A Prince commands a Judge to execute the known Laws uprightly; he becomes corrupt, and sells, or otherwise purloyns judgment.

†b. To put out of the way, conceal. *Obs.*

1489 HEN. VII in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) II. 559 The sayde bachelar hath g[r]evously offendyd unto us in concellyng and pourloignyng þe sayde Thomas.

2. To make away with, misappropriate, or take dishonestly; to steal, esp. under circumstances which involve a breach of trust; to pilfer, filch.

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Yf any souldier..doe sell give awaie or willfullie purloyne or otherwise exchaunge alter or putt awaye anye horse. 1594 DRAYTON *Ideas* lviii, For feare that some their Treasure should purloyne. 1684 WOOD *Life* III. 103 A.W...made 2 such exact catalogues of his books that nothing could be purloyn'd thence. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, I took..an opportunity of purloining his key from his breeches-pocket. 1880 *Chamb. Jrnl.* CCII. 367 Epileptics have an irresistible impulse to purloin whatever they can secretly lay their hands upon.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To commit petty theft.

1611 BIBLE *Tit.* ii. 10 Not purloynyng, but shewing all good fidelitie. *a* 1635 BP. CORBET *Poems* (1807) 28 Thence goes he to their present, And there he doth purloyne.

†c. *trans.* To steal from, to rob (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vi. (1633) 19 If neighbours and friends send their Catars to purloyne one another.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1651 Euidence to sweare That my poore beautie had purloin'd his eyes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 653 If they [weeds] be suffered to grow vp, sucke, purloine, and carrie away the sap and substance of the earth. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, I Galleries purloined from the first floor of each house. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 12 Slaves, kings, adventurers, envious of his name, Enjoy'd his labours, and purloin'd his fame. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Reviewers* 326 Lo! the Sabbath bard..Perverts the Prophets, and purloins the Psalms.

Hence **Purloi·ned** *ppl. a.*

1907 *Nation* 5 Oct. 13/1 Hermit crabs thrusting sharp nippers from the shelter of purloined whelk-shells.

Purloin, variant of PURLIN.

Purloiner (pɔɹloi·nəɹ). [f. PURLOIN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who purloins; a petty thief, a pilferer.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm. on Jas.* iv. 8 (Parker Soc.) 135 Gleaners of other men's goods, and pillers, and purloiners. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxviii. 93 It may seem..Hard..to see Publique Purloyners..sit..upon the Lives of the Little Ones, that go to the Gallows. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 29 Wks. 1841 I. 325/1 Why these purloiners of the public cause such a clutter to be made about their reputations. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Literary filchers*, We have both forgers and purloiners..in the republic of letters. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 3 It is not only in nude statues that we English are for the most part mere prosaic purloiners from the antique.

Purloi·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PURLOIN; making away with; pilfering, filching.

1583 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Soc.* XVII. 256 For perloynynge of wreckes or goodes stollen upon the sea. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. vi. 63 Hee is also to discouer all manner of thefts or purloynings (whether of victualls or other matter). *a* 1827 J. WHYTE *Serm. Doctr. & Pract. Subj* xiii. (1831) 231 The allowable purloining of your earlier days.

Purloi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That purloins; pilfering, filching

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 283 Thinking it safe from yᵉ purloyning robber. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. (Arb.) 17 Let vs run through all the lewd formes of lime-twig purloyning villanies.

Purloyn(e, -lyn(e, -lyon, obs. ff. PURLIN.

Purly, obs. form of PURLIEU.

† Purmein, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *pourmene-r* (*-meine-*), earlier form of *promener*: see PROMENADE *v.*] *intr.* To walk about, take a walk.

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 147 In privat conference purmeineing in the fields.

Purmenade, -ado, obs. Sc. ff. PROMENADE.

Purnancie, Purnele, Purnor: see PERNANCY, PARNEL, PERNOR.

Puro- (piūᵊ·ro), used as combining form from L. *pūs, pūr-* PUS, in a few pathological terms, instead of the more usual PYO- of Greek origin. **Pu·ro-hepati·tis,** suppurative hepatitis. **Pu·ro-lymph,** lymph containing pus-corpuscles, pyo-lymph. **Pu·ro-mu·cous** *a.*, consisting of or containing both pus and mucus, muco-purulent.

1857 DUNGLISON, *Puro-hepatitis..Puro-mucous.* 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 85 The iris at first appears hazy..; its surface then becomes partially or entirely coated with a film of puro-lymph. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 497 There was greenish yellow puro-lymph along the vessels up to the vertex.

Purpa·rley. *rare.* [app. alteration of POURPARLER after PARLEY.] = POURPARLER.

1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. iv. 50 After some purparley, at a privy audience, he came to what he called 'close quarters'.

† Purpart. *Law. Obs.* or *arch.* [= med.L. *prōpars*, *perpars* (in *Fleta*), *purpars* (1366) 'portio hæreditaria, seu divisio hæreditatis per partes' (Du Cange), f. *prō-* (OF. *por-*, *pur-*), or *per-* + *pars* part, portion: cf. *proportion.*] = PURPARTY.

1492 *Will Starky* (Somerset Ho.), Havendele or purpart. 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App xc. 250, I wyl that Margery my wyfe shal have one egal part to her own propre use, in name of her purpart. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 335 There is a proviso, that euery one shall haue in her purpart, parcell of the lands holden in chiefe. 1790 *Dallas' Amer. Law Rep.* I. 354 The purparts of the valuation are not specified. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 511 If..the tenants or persons concerned, admitting the demandant's title parts and purparts, shall show to the Court an inequality in the partition.

Hence **† Purpa·rture** *Obs.*, in same sense.

1643 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 99 Goods set out by the Collonells of this County for Mris ffarington of Wordet, purparture or fyft.

Purpa·rty. *Law. arch.* Forms: 4 **porpartie,** 4-5 **pour-, purpartie,** 5 **-ye,** 6-8 **purparty,** 7 **pourparty.** [a. AF. *purpartie* (Britton 1292) = OF. *por-* (1255 in Godef., in med. Anglo-L. *purpartia, propertia*), f. *por- pour-* :—L. *prō-* for, forth, etc. + *partie* division, part: see PARTY; cf. prec.] A proportion, a share, esp in an inheritance.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl.* B. 520 lf. 7 b, þe writ of nouele deseisine aut of purpartie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 184 That ech of hem as Heritage His porpartie hath underfonge. *Ibid.* 364 Pourpartie. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 40 *Preamble*, The seid Manoris..were allotted to the purpartie and particion therof of the seid John Howard. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. xxiii, If three Coparceners be, and one of them alien her purparty. 1658 PHILLIPS, *To make Pourparty*, to sever the Lands that fall to partners, which before partition they held joyntly. 1793 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss M. Berry* 6 Oct., I am forced to eat all the game of your purparties, as well as my own thirds. 1856 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 405 To make purparty is to divide and sever the lands which fall to parceners. 1882 C. SWEET *Dict. Eng. Law* 659 Purparty is an old word for share or portion,..to hold land in purparty with a person is to hold it jointly with him.

† Purpayne, variant of PORT-PAIN *Obs.*

1513 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 270 Than knele on your knee tyll the purpayne passe eyght loues.

Purpays(se, -pess, -peys, obs. ff. PORPOISE.

† Purpe·nse, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **pour-.** [a. OF. *purpenser* (11th c.) f. *pur-*, *pour-* (:—L. *prō*

forth) + *penser* to think. Superseded in 16th c. by PREPENSE, so as to emphasize the notion of 'beforehand'.] *trans.* To think of, meditate or deliberate upon; to determine beforehand; to premeditate.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2214 A Cachepoll..so was he ful ensensid How he hym wold engyne, as he had purpensid. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 177/2 Purpensyng [in *Paston L.* I. 100 printed *prepensing*] that your said grete Ennemye and Adversarie Charles shuld conquere and gete by power and myght youre seid Reame of Fraunce. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 7 James Grame..wilfully assentid and purpensed the murdre of oon Richard Tracy Gentilman, then his maister. 1512 *Hellyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 27 The said iniury (bi her commised and purpensed).

Hence †**Purpe·nsed** *ppl. a.* [after OF. *purpensé*], resolved, premeditated, planned, deliberate; esp. in *malice purpensed, purpensed malice*, the original form of *malice prepensed* or PREPENSE, q. v.

[*a* 1170 *Laws Will. I*, i. § 1 (Liebermann) 492 Autresi de agwait purpensé [*v.r.* purpensed, prepensed]. 1404 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 541/1 Si soit trovee qe ce soit fait par malice purpense.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/1 William Pulle in awayte lyggyng, by assaute purpensed, .. the saide Isabell felonousely there than toke..and fro thens ledde. 1459 *Ibid.* V. 348/1 Contynuyng in their purpensed malicious and dampnable opynions. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 193/1 Of the moost extreme purpensed malice. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 238/2 In such a wilfull purpensed haynous cruell dede. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 106 b, Mourdour, by chaunce medley, and not of malyce pourpensed. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* III. 30 A purpensed malice againste the goodnesse of God.

Also †**Purpe·nsedly**, †**Purpe·nsely** *adv.* = PREPENSELY.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51/2 The yates of the same.. willfully and purpensely with fyere..[the Rioters] brent. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 7 If any laie persone hereaftir purpensidly murder their Lord Maister or Sovereign immediate, that they hereaftir be not admytted to their Clergie.

† **Pu·rpie,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *porpié* (13th c. in Godef.), later *pourpié, pourpied*, altered from *polpié, poulpied*, ad. med.L. *pulliped-em*, acc. of *pulli pes* or *pes pulli* (i.c. colt's foot), in mediæval lists of plant-names a regular synonym of *portulaca*: see *Sinon. Barthol., Alphita.*] = PURSLANE.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 25 Latice, Cichorie, Purpie, Sourak. 1596 in *Analecta Scotica* II. 13 The seid of al sort of mawes, purpie, and sorrelis or sourochis. 1681 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 352 Purpie half ane vnce.

Pu·rpie, *a.* A Scottish variant of PURPLE.

1661 LAMONT *Diary* 6 Aug. (1810) 173 He dyed of a purpie feaver. 1669 *Rec. Edin. Justic. Crt.* (1905) 1 She attended her brother who lay sick of a Purpie ffeuer. 1844 J. LEMON *Lays St. Mungo* 49 We laiggart a' our cheeks Wi' the bonnie purpie dye.

† **Pu·rpit,** obs. abbrev. PERPETUANA; cf. PERPET.

1727 URING *Voy. & Trav.* 150 The goods they received was purpits, old sheets, caggs of tallow,..and powder.

† **Pu·rpitle.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **purpytyl, purpetill.** [app. a metathesis of OF. *pulpitre*, med. L. *pulpitrum*, var. of *pulpitum*, staging, scaffolding, raised platform, PULPIT: cf. quot. in Du Cange 'magnum pulpitrum fieri in altum ex traverso dicte ecclesie, in quo sunt aliquando cantores ad Missam'.] A choir-screen or organ-screen.

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 91 In j clave cum una plate emp. pro hostio cameræ in le Purpitle, 8*d.* 1408 *Ibid.* 137 Pro j fundo in le purpytyl et pro hostio ibidem ad magnas organas, 18*d.* 1453 *Ibid.* 162 Rob. Wright operanti super le Purpetill dict[arum] organic[arum].

Purple (pə·ɹp'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 3 **purpel**, 4-5 **purpul**, 4-6 **-pyl**, 5 **-pyll**, 5-6 **-pylle**, **-pull**, **-e**, **-pil(l.** [ONorthumb. *purple*, early ME. *purpel, purpul*, altered from *purpre, purper* PURPUR, with *l* for *r* after preceding *r*, as in *marbre, marble.*

In the OE. *purpure*, ME. *purpre, purper*, PURPUR, the sb. use was the original, the adj. or attrib. use being later and derivative; but the form *purple, purpel*, appeared first in adj. or attrib. use, and only in the 15th c. supplanted *purpur* as the sb. But this adjective use of *purple* itself arose from the OE. sb.; the ONorthumb. *purple hræzle* showing, like the *purpe reaf* of the Hatton Gospels, a weakened form either of the OE. genitive *purp(u)ran* 'of purple', or of the derivative adjective *purpuren*. See also PURPUR.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the distinguishing colour of the dress of emperors, kings, etc.; = L. *purpureus*, Gr. πορφύρεος, in early use meaning crimson; hence, imperial, royal.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xix. 5 Eode forðon ðe hælend berende ðyrnenne beȝ & purple [*Lindisf. G.* purhple] hrægle [*Ags. Gosp.* purpuren reaf, *Hatton Gosp.* purpre reaf; L. *purpureum vestimentum*]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* xxvii, Ciclatoun ant purpel pal scaltou haue to wede. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 364 In cloth of riche purpel palle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 His purpul mantel his garnementis royalle. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 2 They did put on hym a purple garment. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXI. 144 Telemachus..Cast off His purple cloak.

b. Of persons: Clad in purple; of imperial or royal rank. *poet.* or *rhet.*

a 1704 T. BROWN tr. *Æneas Sylvius' Death Lucretia* Wks. 1709 III. II 88 Shou'd my passive Body be pregnant by the purple Villain. 1742 GRAY *Adversity* 7 Purple tyrants vainly groan.

2. Of the colour described in B. 1, in its mediæval and modern acceptations.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xciv. (1495) 585 Purpyl salt in Pathmos is so bryght and clere that ymages ben seen therin. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 38, j hole vestment of rede purpyl silke. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvi. (Percy Soc.) 115 Wyth purple colour the floures enhewed. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 172 b, He consecrated Anthony..Cardinall of Medone, setting upon his head a purple hatte. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* P 879 The Purple, or violet colour, *conchylium.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXXVII. 55 That [pimpernel] whiche beareth the purple floures [of Adonis]. 1696 J. AUBREY *Misc., Appar.* (1784) 117 This Stranger was in a purple-shag gown. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 382 Lousewort..Blossoms purple, much slenderer than the calyx. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 71 When purple evening tinged the west. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v, Heath-bell with her purple bloom. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 280 Purple...Equal parts of blue and red. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 305 Beneath a purple canopy. 1879 O. N. ROOD *Mod. Chromatics* ii. 28 In the prismatic spectrum and in our normal spectrum we found no representative of purple, or purplish tints. This sensation can not be produced by one set of waves alone, whatever their length may be: it needs the joint action of the red and violet waves, or the red and blue.

b. Preceded by an adj. or sb. indicating the shade of colour, as *amethyst, bluish, dahlia, dark, dun purple*, etc. (for other instances of which, see the first element). See also B. 1 d.

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 182 The three upright leaves are not so smoakie, yet of a dun purple colour. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 497 Her whole skin was always more or less of a bluish purple colour. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* v. 202 That lovely dark purple colour of our Welsh and Highland hills is owing, not to their distance merely, but to their rocks. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 210/3 The varieties..sent are.. rosy purple..dark livid purple deep rose purple..venous purple. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 8/2 Made in dahlia-purple crêpe de chine.

c. Of this colour as being the hue of mourning (esp. royal or ecclesiastical mourning), or of penitence.

1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 38 Item j nother purpyll chesebyll for gode fryday. 1493 *Fetonilla* 119 With purple wede to the heuenly mancyon Hir soule went up the last day of may. 1542 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. I. 46 Item a vestement purpull silke for good frydaye. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* 174 The vestments..oftentimes are purple, in times of fast, because of our mourning in respect of sin.

d. Used *poet.* to describe the colour of blood. (Properly said of the crimson venous blood, the colour of arterial blood being scarlet.) Hence, Bloody, blood-stained.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 A large purple streame adowne their giambeux falles. *Ibid.* viii. 36 The red blood flowed fresh, That underneath his feet soone made a purple plesh. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 64 See how my sword weepes for the poore Kings death. O may such purple teares be alway shed From those that wish the downfall of our house. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1901) II. v, And by that slaue this purple act was done. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 417 There purple Vengeance bathed in gore retires. *c* 1764 GRAY *Owen* 33 Where he points his purple spear, Hasty, hasty Rout is there. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. x, When Mathouse-burn to Melrose ran All purple with their blood. 1819 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xvi, A thought came like a full-blown rose, Flushing his brow, and in his pained heart Made purple riot.

3. *Rhetorically.* With reference to the qualities of this colour: bright-hued, brilliant, splendid, gaudy, gay; (of sin) deep-dyed, grave, heinous.

Purple patch, passage, piece, a brilliant or ornate passage in a literary composition (after L. *purpureus pannus*, HOR. *De Arte Poet.* 15). So *purple patchwork.*

1598 Q. ELIZ. *Horace* 20 (E. E. T. S.) 142 Oft to beginnings graue and shewes of great is sowed A purple pace, one or more for vewe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 62 All the Glories of the Purple Spring. 1742 GRAY *Ode Spring* 4 The rosy-bosom'd Hours..wake the purple year! 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace* II 379 One or two verses of purple patchwork, that may make a great shew. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 51 Places once flaunting with purple prosperity. 1881 *Academy* 9 Apr. 256/2 A few of the purple patches scattered through the book may serve as a sample of the rest. 1895 E. GOSSE in *Cent. Mag.* July 431/2 Emphasizing the purpler passages with lifted voice and gesticulating finger. 1905 H. A. VACHELL *The Hill* vii. 147, I never said bridge was a purple sin.

b. *colloq.* 'Gorgeous', 'splendid', 'royal'.

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Dec. 3/2 Who should I see, having a purple time of it but Padishah and Potter. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 6/3 You had one purple moment in your life—a sackful of coins, and scrambling them among boys.

B. *sb.*

1. The name of a colour. **a.** Anciently, that of the dye obtained from species of gastropod molluscs (*Purpura* and *Murex*), commonly called *Tyrian purple*, which was actually a crimson; **b.** in the middle ages applied vaguely to many shades of red; cf. PURPUR *sb.* 3; **c.** now applied to mixtures of red and blue in various proportions, usually containing also some black or white, or both, approaching on the one side to crimson and on the other to violet.

The various tints are frequently distinguished by the names of flowers, fruits, etc. in which they occur, as *auricula, dahlia, heliotrope, plum, pomegranate, wine purple*; also by special names, as *Indian, royal purple*; *magenta, mauve, solferino*, etc.: see these words.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purpul, *purpura.* 1530 PALSGR. 321/2 Purpylle, *pourpre.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/35 Purpil, *purpura, æ. a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 447 Not that purple which we now haue but of the right Tyrian purple, which was nearest to a colour betwixt our murry and scarlet. 1614 CHAPMAN in C. Brooke *Ghost Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 49 What does then Thy purple in graine, with these red-oker men? *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mem. St.* Wks. (1711) 131 As the rose, at the fair appearing of the morning sun, displayeth and spreadeth her purples. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. VII. 422 The first Prætor of Rome..was allowed the Prætexta, or Robe edged with Purple. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 347 Their plumage is glossed with a rich purple. 1815 BYRON *Destr. Sennacherib* i, His cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at Sch.* xiii. 221 Painted in soft purples and grays. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 474 In the genera *Purpura* and *Murex* the secretion [of the hypobranchial gland], at first colourless, changes in sunlight to a purple or violet, used as a dye by the ancients, and known as 'Tyrian purple'.

d. The Tyrian dye, or any pigment of the above-mentioned colours.

With many defining words, expressing the composition, source, inventor, etc., as *alizarin, aniline, ethyl, madder, mineral, orchil* or *archil purple*; *French, Indian, London purple*; *Field's, Perkins's, regina purple*, etc. *Purple of Cassius* (also *purple powder of Cassius* C. 2) = *gold-purple* (GOLD[1] 10); named after Andreas Cassius (died 1673).

1638-56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. Note 26 The Purple of the Ancients was taken out of a kind of Shell-fish called Purpura. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Purple of Cassius*, gold purple, is a vitrifiable pigment, which stains glass and porcelain of a beautiful red or purple hue. *Ibid., Purple of mollusca*, is a viscid liquor, secreted by certain shell-fish, the *Buccinum lapillus*, and others, which dyes wool, &c. of a purple colour, and is supposed to be the substance of the Tyrian dye. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 220 With solutions of gold, salts of protoxide of tin produce a purple precipitate, the purple of Cassius.

2. Purple cloth or clothing; a purple robe; = PURPUR *sb.* 1. *Purple and pall*: see PURPUR *sb.* 1.

Now only in imitations of Latin or Greek, or of biblical language.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 273 Marie wroght purpyll 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 281 b, The ryche gloton, whiche was clothed in purpull & cloth of reynes. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XVI. 14 Lidia a seller off purple. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 173 Yclad in purple and pall. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 13 The rich glutton, clothed in purple and byss. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* i. Poet. Wks (1875) I. 8 She wraps the purple round her outraged breast. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* II. XVIII, No well-born maidens, my poor doors within, Laconian purples spin.

b. As the distinguishing dress of emperors, kings, consuls, and chief magistrates; hence *fig.*; spec. *the purple*, imperial, royal, or consular rank, power, or office. Also the colour of imperial and royal mourning.

c 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 15 Of purpill rede was his mall clothing This agnus dei born of a pure virgine 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* Ded. (Arb.) 5 No lesse confoundinge the order of thinges, than he whiche clotheth an ape in purple, and a king in sackecloth 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Esdras* iii. 2 King Darius made a great supper to al that weare purple, and to the praetors 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 271 Constantine..laid aside the Purple [and] became a Priest. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit* 320 A vile conceit in pompous words express'd, Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist Persec.* III They worship not God, but the Purple. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XIV. I. 400 As soon as Diocletian and Maximian had resigned the purple. 1869 SEELEY *Lect & Ess* (1870) 67 The ablest generals are still frequently invested with the purple.

c. *The purple*: in reference to the scarlet colour of the official dress of a cardinal; hence the rank, state, or office of a cardinal; the cardinalate.

1685 BURNET *Trav.* 8 Dec. (1686) 231 He retains the unaffected simplicity and humility of a Frier, amidst all the dignity of the Purple. 1695 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3046/1 We are told that the present Duke of Modena, intends to quit the Purple, and to send back his Cardinals Cap to the Pope. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1839) 321 The necessity of exchanging the ease of former familiarity for those ceremonies of respect which were due to the purple. The presence of the cardinal was uneasy to him. 1898 VILLARI *Life & Times Machiav.* II. VI. 227 He was raised to the purple.

d. In phrase *born, cradled in (the) purple*: said of a child of an imperial or royal reigning family; or by extension, of a noble or wealthy family, or of the highest or most privileged rank of any organization. (Commonly associated with sense 2; but, see, as to the origin, PORPHYROGENITE *a.*)

1790 BURKE *Let. M. Dupont* in *Corr.* (1844) III. 161 He was born in purple, and of course was not made to a situation which would have tried a virtue most fully perfected. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 268 [Richard Cromwell] would probably have reigned as well as most of those who are born in the purple. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. lv. 438 The old Whig party reserved the highest places for those cradled in the purple. 1884 LABOUCHERE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb 208 True Liberals who have not had the good fortune to be born in the Whig purple.

3. Any of the species of molluscs which yielded the Tyrian purple (see 1), or any allied species; in mod. use, a mollusc of the genus *Purpura.* Also called PURPLE-FISH.

The species which yielded the Tyrian dye are believed to have been *Murex brandaris, M. trunculus*, and *Purpura hæmostoma* (see *Proc. Royal Soc.* X. 579); but all species of *Murex* and *Purpura* secrete the fluid to some extent.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pourpre*, .. a shell fish called a Purple. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 306 Purples also be caught by means of some stinking bait. 1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* VI. 1072 The Purples blood gives Wool so deep a stain That we can never wash it out again. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. i. 5 The Tyrians, by taking away the Shells of the greater Purples, do come at that noble Juice. 1755 *Gentl Mag.* XXV. 32 It belongs to yet another tribe, and is a Purple. 1901 STEP *Shell Life* 254 The Purple (*Purpura lapillus*), commonly known as Dog-

winkle, and in Ireland as Horse-winkle, is one of the commonest of marine snails.

4. † **a.** A purple or livid spot, botch, or pustule; also, the bubo of the plague (*obs.*). **b.** *pl.* A disease characterized by an eruption of purplish pustules; esp. PURPURA, but formerly often vaguely used.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purplys, sorys, *morbuli purpurei dicuntur.* **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 294/2 A Purpylle, *papula.* *c* **1530** *Hickscorner* (1905) 146 God punisheth..with great sickness As pox, pestilence, purple and axes. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 83 b, Whan they [children] waxe elder, than be they greved with kernelles,..swellynges under the chynne, and in England commonly purpyls, measels, and small pockes. **1638** R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 194, I am glad at heart to hear the Duke of Feria is dead of the Purples. **1660** WOOD *Life* 3 Dec (O.H.S.) I. 349 It is thought it is the spotted feaver or purples. **1755** JOHNSON, *Purples* (without a singular) spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers. **1772** tr. *Life Lady Guion* II. 33 My daughter had the small-pox and the purples. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 857 The term purpura, or the purples, denotes an affection characterized by a truly petechial eruption, or petechiæ.

c. *Purples*: swine fever.

1887 *Times* 1 Feb. 9/6 Swine fever..being known in different parts of Great Britain by the names of pig typhoid, pig distemper, purples, swine plague [etc.]. **1897** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Purples*, a common name..for Swine fever.

d. *Purples*: a disease in wheat caused by *Vibrio tritici* (see quots.).

1808 *Ann. Agric.* XLV. 236 *Purples, the*, 'ear-cockle' in wheat. *Ess.* **1881** EL. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 104 'Cockle galls' or 'Purples' are the small roundish or distorted growths sometimes found in wheat which give to the ear an appearance much as if purplish or dark-coloured peppercorns had taken the place of wheat-grains.

5. A purple flower. *Long purples*: see LONG *a.*[1] 17 c.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 295 Plucking purples in Goito's moss. **1905** *Academy* 18 Nov. 1198/1, I took his bunch of purples, and I charmed his heart away.

6. With *the*, applied to blood: cf. A. 2 d.

1804 R. COUPER *Poetry* II. 61 Tibb snyted Madge's muckle nizz, Till out the purple sprang.

C. Combinations and collocations.

I. Of the adjective.

1. General combinations: **a.** Parasynthetic, as *purple-berried* (having purple berries), *-eyed, -faced, -flowered, -headed, -hued, -leaved, -nosed, -robed, -skirted, -spiked, -tailed, -tipped, -topped, -veined, -vested*, etc. adjs.: freq. in specific names of animals and plants, e.g. *purple-berried bay, purple-tailed parakeet.* Hence such forms as **purple-back**, the purple-backed humming bird.

1430 LYDG. *St. Margarete* 25 This daysye with leves rede and white, Purpul-hewed. **1754** *Catesby's Nat. Hist. Carol.* I. 61 The Purple-berried Bay. **1759** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Leaf*, The Cockscomb, the purple leaved Amaranth. *Ibid.* s v. *Turnep*, The round red or purple topped turnip. **1781** LATHAM *Hist. Birds* I. 315 Purple-tailed Parrakeet **1822** *Hortus Angl.* II. 260 Purple-spiked Milk Vetch. *Ibid.* 333 Purple-eyed Succory Hawk Weed. **1841** LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxviii, A large purple-faced old major. **1841** BRYANT *Walk at Sunset* Wks. 44 Purple-skirted clouds curtain the crimson air. **1868** M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. 241 The golden-fruited and purple-berried leafage. **1887** R. B. SHARPE *Gould's Trochilidæ* Suppl. Pl. 38 *Zodalia Ortoni.* Quito Purpleback.

b. Qualifying the names of other colours, as *purple-black, -blue, -brown, -crimson, -green, -rose, -yellow* adjs.; also as sbs. See also PURPLE-RED.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* xi, At length appeared Clad in purple blacke Sweete Somnus. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 Shell fishes that yeeld the purple crimson colour. **1835–6** *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 553/1 A layer of a dark purple-brown pigment. **1882** *Garden* 22 July 65/2 Varying in colour from a deep purple rose to a delicate rose-pink. *Ibid.* 2 Sept. 207/3 Agaricus violaceus, a splendid purple-yellow, growing among dead leaves. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 529 The surface of the spleen. is often found to be of a black or purple-green colour.

c. Adverbial, as *purple-beaming, -dawning, -dyeing, -glowing, -staining, -streaming* adjs.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. War* II. cxxii, Riuers dide With purple streaming wounds of her owne rage. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Trumpet-shell*, The purple-dying liquor of the *buccinum.* **1760** FAWKES tr. *Anacreon, Odes* lxiv. 4 Safely shroud Me in a purple-beaming Cloud. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 465 The purple-staining whelk. **1898** *Month* Nov. 458 The purple-glowing heather.

2. Special collocations: **purple chamber**: see PORPHYROGENITE, and cf. B. 2 d; **purple-coat**, a person dressed in a purple coat; cf. RED-COAT; so **purple-coated** *a.*; **purple copper (ore)** *Min.*, a native sulphide of copper and iron; = ERUBESCITE; **purple fly**, a kind of anglers' artificial fly; **purple-man**, an Irish party name for one who has reached a certain degree or rank in the 'Orange' system; cf. ORANGEMAN; so **purple meeting**; **purple powder of Cassius**: see B. 1 d; **purple quartz**, the amethyst; also, a local name for fluor-spar; **purple rash**, an eruption of purple pustules. See also PURPLE FEVER.

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* iii, An imperial princess *porphyrogenita*, or born in the sacred purple chamber itself. *Ibid* xxi, You are a child of the purple chamber. **1644** VICARS *God in Mount* 200 The Lord Brooke his *Purple-coats..did most singular good service all this fight. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 1/3 The scarlet- or *purple-coated seminarists pause for breath. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 374 *Purple Copper Ore. **1881** RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining, Copper-ores*,.. purple copper (variegated or peacock ore, bornite, sulphide of copper and iron). **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 311 *Purple-fly. Dubbing, of purple wool, and a little bear's hair mixed [etc.]. **1830–3** W. CARLETON *Traits & Stor. Irish Peasantry* Ser. II. (1843) I. 199, I am a true blue, sir,—a *purple man. **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 393 The very names of 'Orange-man' and 'Purpleman' are beneath the real elevation of their high and noble cause. **1906** *Daily News* 10 Feb. 8/2 Injuries inflicted on the roadside..after a '*purple' meeting in the Bush Side Orange Hall. **1823** URE *Dict. Chem.* 492/2 A plate of tin, immersed in a solution of gold, affords a purple powder, called the *purple powder of Cassius, which is used to paint in enamel. **1836** BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 1028 *note*, *Purple quartz or amethyst, is tinged with a little iron and manganese. **1896** *Cosmopolitan* XX. 450 The fluor-spar is locally known as 'purple quartz'. **1818–20** E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 326 Purpura; *Purple, or Scorbutic Rash.

b. In names of species or varieties of animals characterized by a purple or purplish colouring, as *purple grackle, heron, kaleege, martin, sandpiper, sea-anemone, urchin*, etc.; **purple-bird, purple coot**, the purple gallinule of Europe: see PORPHYRIO; **purple-bullfinch** = *purple-finch*; **purple crow**, one of several species of small glossy E. Indian crows, as *Corvusenca, C. orru*, and *C. violacea* (*Cent. Dict.*); **purple-egg**, a purple sea-urchin, as *Arbacia punctulata*; **purple-emperor**, a butterfly: see EMPEROR 4; **purple-finch**, a common American bird, *Fringilla purpurea*: see FINCH 1 b; **purple gallinule**, (*a*) the bird *Porphyrio cæruleus* (PORPHYRIO); (*b*) of N. Amer., *Ionornis martinica*; **purple-shell**, (*a*) = B. 3; (*b*) an ocean snail of the genus *Ianthina*; **purple water-hen**, a water-hen of the genus *Porphyrio*; **purple wholk** = B. 3.

1775 *Purple Emperor [see EMPEROR *sb.* 4]. **1810** CRABBE *Borough* viii. 78 Above the sovereign oak a sovereign skims, The purple Emp'ror, strong in wing and limbs. **1754** *Catesby's Nat. Hist. Carol.* I. 41 The *Purple Finch. **1782** LATHAM *Hist. Birds* II. 462 *Purple Grakle. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 28 Apr. 11/2 Orioles, crows, blackbirds, purple-grackles, redwing blackbirds, bobolinks, and terns make very pretty ornaments. **1837** GOULD *Birds Eur.* IV. Pl. 274 The food of the Purple *Heron consists of fish, frogs, mice, and insects. **1883** NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 581/2 The *Purple Martin of America, *Hirundo* or *Progne purpurea*, being such a favourite bird in Canada and in the United States. **1837** GOULD *Birds Eur.* IV. Pl. 334 The Purple *Sandpiper. **1884** *Standard Nat. Hist.* I. 325 *Ianthina*, *purple shell, with the float supporting the eggs. **1855** P. H. GOSSE *Mar. Zool.* I. 61 The *Purple Urchin (*E[c]hinus*] *lividus*) excavates hollows for itself in limestone rock, in which it resides. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 591 The genus *Porphyrio*, including the bird so named by classical writers, and perhaps a dozen other species often called Sultanas and *Purple Water-hens. **1681** GREW *Museum* I. vi. i. 129 The *Purple Wilk with long plated Spikes.

c. As a distinguishing prefix in names of species or varieties of plants having purple flowers, leaves, etc., as *purple amaranth, beech, broomrape, camomile, cone-flower, cow wheat, gromwell, groundsel, loosestrife, medick, melic, mullein, ragwort, spurge, willow*, etc.; † **purple apple**, the genus *Anona*; **purple bottle**, a moss, *Splachnum ampullaceum*, from the reddish pitcher-shaped apophysis; **purple grass**, (*a*) a garden variety of *Trifolium repens*: see quot. 1640; (*b*) *Medicago maculata*, Heart-clover or Spotted Clover (Deering *Catalog. Stirpium* 1738); **purple-heart** (-tree), of Guiana, *Copaifera bracteata* or *C. pubiflora*; of Trinidad, *Peltogyne paniculata*; of the W. Indies, *Copaifera officinalis*, yielding copaiba balsam (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **purple lily**, (*a*) = MARTAGON; (*b*) an Australian genus (*Patersonia*) of flag-like plants, bearing showy blue or purple flowers; native lily (Miller); **purple-tassels** = *purse-tassels* (PURSE *sb.* 11); **purple-velvet flower**, Love-lies-bleeding (*Amaranthus caudatus*); **purple-wood** = *purple-heart*, the timber of this; **purple-wort**, one of various plants of which the flowers, leaves, or stems are purple; as, a dark-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens*; also, *Comarum palustre*; **purple wreath**, a tropical American twining shrub (*Petræa volubilis*) bearing violet flowers (*Treas. Bot.*).

1788 LEE *Bot.* App., *Purple apple, *Annona.* **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 486/2 Ornamental varieties of the common Beech..as the *Purple Beech, with purple leaves. **1796** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 792 S[*plachnum*] *ampullaceum*.. *Purple Bottle-moss. **1640** PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1112 The *purple grasse spreadeth on the ground, the leaves are in some three in others foure or five on a stalke, of a sad greene colour, with a shadow of darke purple cast over them. **1796** STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 17 The *purple-heart-tree grows sometimes to the height of fourscore feet..; the wood is of a beautiful purple colour. **1845** LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1846) 550 The Purple Heart, a Guiana timber tree of great toughness, whose timber is found invaluable for resisting the shock of artillery discharges. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. xliii. 201 The small *purple Lillie. *Ibid.* 202 The red purple Lillie.. Some call the greatest kinde *Martagon.* **1629** PARKINSON *Paradisus* 118 Called..the purple faire haired Iacinth and..of diuers Gentlewomen, *purple tassels. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. xviii. 168 Called..in English floure Gentill..*Purple veluet floure. **1640** PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* Index **1743** *Purple wort or Purple grasse. **1736** AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I. s.v. *Purple*, Purple wort, *Trifolium purpureum.*

II. Of the substantive.

3. General combinations: objective or obj. genitive, as *purple-dyer, -seller, -wearer*; *purple-producing*, adj.; instrumental, as *purple-clad, -dusted, -dyed, -edged, -lined, -stained, -tinged*, etc. adjs.; locative, as *purple-born* adj.; † **purple-father**, a cardinal: cf. B. 2 c; **purple gland**, the gland in some gastropods which yields the purple dye.

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxxiv, The hero of many a victory, achieved, says the *purple-born [Anna Comnena], in..her history, sometimes by his arms and sometimes by his prudence. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 45 Heare me, O you *purple-Clad Magistrates, You civill Rulers. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 383 The *purple-dusted butterfly. **1581** PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 125 b, Not perceiuing her owne *purple died face. **1904** W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xxix. 421 The Jews were organised in trade-guilds, the *purple-dyers, the carpet makers, and perhaps others. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* I com. (ed. 2) 90 The *purple-edged praetexta was generally laid aside by boys along with the bulla aurea..on the first Liberalia, ..after the completion of their fourteenth year. **1615** BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 47 A purple sin..Since *purple-fathers oft-times go vnto it. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 483 *Purple gland = hypobranchial gland of Purpura **1819** KEATS *Lamia* II. 31 The *purple-lined palace of sweet sin. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* Argt. AA a j, In this citie was also Lydia the *purpleseller. **1819** KEATS *Ode Nightingale* ii, With..*purple-stained mouth. **1726** POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 275 A mantle *purple ting'd, and radiant vest. **1880** T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv.* III. v. II. 426 The courtiers still contended for the smile of 'the *Purple wearer'.

Purple (pɒ̄·ɹp'l), *v.* [f. PURPLE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make purple; to colour, stain, tinge, or dye with purple. Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 In so moche that y schalle purpulle the mariantes [*margines purpurabo*] nye the hedes of þe gestes with a dowble ordre of yeres. *c* **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 138 Blood did purple ov'r the grasse **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 30 Yet not alone, while thou Visit'st my slumbers Nightly, or when Morn Purples the East **1783** JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 395 Was it then to be reserved for this ignominy, that we purpled the seas with our blood? **1831** J. WILSON *Unimore* VI. 5 The heather bloom. purples The Moors and Mountains.

2. *intr.* To become purple.

1646, etc. [see PURPLING *ppl. a.*]. **1816** BYRON *Siege Cor.* i, The landmark to the double tide That purpling rolls on either side. **1885** MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* v, The heather was purpling on the hills. **1893** E. H. BARKER *Wand. Southern Waters* 87 It purpled and died away in grayness and mournful shadow.

Hence **Pu·rpling** *vbl. sb.*

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 125 The deep purpling of an agitated sea.

Pu·rple-co:loured, *a.* [f. PURPLE *sb.* + COLOURED, or parasynth. f. *purple colour* + -ED [2].] Of the colour of, or coloured with, purple.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 1 b, It is Princes among those Gemes that be Purple coloured. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1 The sunne with purple-colourd face, Had tane his last leaue of the weeping morne. **1800** HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 526 The purple-coloured glass stops 903 rays of light. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 466 At the bottom. we find a purple-coloured resin.

Purpled (pɒ̄·ɹp'ld), *ppl. a.* Also 5 **perpulid**. [f. PURPLE *a.*, *sb.*, and *v.* + -ED. cf. L. *purpurātus.*] Coloured, stained, tinged, or dyed purple; hence, blood-stained, dyed with blood; clothed in purple. Also *fig.*

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 44 Not to be gilt bridils, peyntid sadels, ne siluern spors, nor perpulid aray. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 184 A Princely Senate of proude purpled Cardinals. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 322 All with purpled hands, Dide in the dying slaughter of their foes. **1712–14** POPE *Rape Lock* II. 2 Not with more glories in th' etherial plain, The Sun first rises o'er the purpled main. **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 9/2 Oh England! England! wash thy purpled hands Of this foul sin. **1811** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 201 Purpled Creeper. **1889** C. EDWARDES *Sardinia* 231 A cluster of bold purpled peaks.

† **Pu·rple fe·ver.** *Obs.* An old name for PURPURA; but also applied vaguely to other fevers attended with purplish cutaneous eruptions.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 804 The Lesser Infections, of the small Pocks, Purple Feavers, Agues, in the summer Precedent, and hovering all winter, do portend a great Pestilence in the summer following. **1666** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 61/2 We are in..great fear of the Plague, several persons being lately dead of a very malignant Purple-Feavor. **1728–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Purple*, The *purple fever*..is a kind of plague, or a malignant fever discovering itself in eruptions on the skin like the bites of bugs or fleas, or like grains of millet, or the small-pox; whence it is sometimes also called the *spotted* and *miliary* fever. *Ibid.* s. v. *Fever*, Eruptive Fevers are..attended with cutaneous eruptions. Such are those of the small-pox, meazles, the petechial, the purple or scarlet fever, and the miliary fever. **1890** BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Purple fever*, cerebro-spinal fever.

Pu·rple-fish. Now *rare.* [f. PURPLE *sb.* + FISH *sb.*[1]] A mollusc that yields a purple dye; = PURPLE *sb.* 3.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Bozina*, a trumpet,..a purple fish, *Buccina, purpura, murex.* **1601** CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxxxii, The Purple-fish, whose liquor vsually, A violet colour on the cloth doth die. **1686** W. COLE *Purpura Ang.* (1689) 1 The Purple-Fish, which I found..on the Sea Coasts of Somerset-shire, and the shores of South-Wales opposite to it. **1820** W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 454 *note*, The murex, a species of shellfish, called also the purple-fish.

Pu·rplely, *adv.* [irreg. f. PURPLE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a purple manner, with purple. So **Pu·rpleness**, the quality or condition of being purple.

c **1825** BEDDOES *Torrismond* I. i, The young lord..Like a young dragon on Hesperian berries Purplely fed, who dashes through the air. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 2/1 Standing on an unsubstantial purpleness of the unwavering furrows, were a host of monoliths.

Pu·rple-re·d. **a.** *adj.* Red inclining to or tinged with purple. **b.** *sb.* A purple-red colour.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxiv. 230 Wilde Tyme. The floures ..most commonly of a purple red colour. **1624** GATAKER *Transubst.* 67 The people are all died purplered in it with Christs blood. **1832** G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 271 Imparting to glass almost exquisite purple-red colour resembling the ruby **1879** ROOD *Chromatics* xiv. 214 Every kind of pure red, from purple-red to orange-red.

Pu·rpling, *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poetic.* [f. PURPLE *v.* + -ING [2].] Becoming purple.

1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* 29 Th' Babe's bright face, the purpling Bud And Rosy dawn of the right Royall blood. **1652** — *Mary Magd.* Wks. (1904) 261 The maiden gemme By the purpling vine put on. **1786** BURNS *To Mount. Daisy* ii, Upward-springing, blythe, to greet The purpling east. **1826** WORDSW. *Ode May Morning* i, From the purpling east departs The star that led the dawn.

Purplish (pɜ̄·ɹpliʃ), *a.* [f. PURPLE *a.* + -ISH [1].] Somewhat purple; tinged with purple.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 54 Mint..hath in yᵉ top of the stalkes a purplishe flour. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 665 These Caterpillers are blackish-red, with spots or streaks going overthwart their sides, being half white, and half purpelish. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II 137 If you put a piece of gold between two cards and expose it to a strong electric shock, you will obtain it in the state of a purplish oxide. **1886** *Century Mag.* XXXII. 274/1 The eggs..are greenish blue, with faint brown or purplish markings.

b. Qualifying adjs. and sbs. of colour.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Service-tree*, The branches, while young, have a purplish brown bark. **1828** SIR W. J. HOOKER *J. E. Smith's Eng. Flora* II. 14 Seed purplish-black. **1848** *Chambers' Inform. People* I. 368/1 Amethyst is a pure rock-crystal, of a purplish-violet colour. **1882** *Garden* 27 May 366/1 Spikes of purplish green flowers.

Purply (pɜ̄·ɹpli), *a.* [f. PURPLE *a.* or *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by a purple colour or tint; purplish; also in *comb.* as *purply-brown*, *-gold*, *-grey*.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *May blossom*, That Part which is purply in the Flower. is good against the Squincy. **1842** G. DARLING in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 4 He took Smelts of the salmon with their..dark purply fins. **1895** *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 774/1 The warmth of the soft sienna browns, and the rich purity of the purply grays.

Purpoint, -pont, variants of POURPOINT.

Purport (pɜ̄·ɹpoɹt), *sb.* Also 5 **purpurt.** (See also PROPORT *sb.*[2]) [a. AF. = OF. *por-*, *purport* (13th c. in Godef.) produce, contents, f. *purporter*: see next. Formerly stressed *purpo·rt.*]

1. That which is conveyed or expressed, esp. by a formal document; bearing, tenor, import, effect; meaning, substance, sense.

[**1278** *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 10/1 Solum le purport de lur chartres.] **1455** *Ibid.* V. 306/2 Aftir the purportez and tenours of the same. **1466** in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 51 Our seyde graunt and lettres patentes accordyng to theffecte tenour and purport therof be and stond **1495** *Stat.* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 54 § 2 Lettres patentes. [shall be] effectuell in the lawe aftir the tenures and purpurtis of the same. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 26 High over his head There written was the purport of his sin. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 82 And with a looke so pitious in purport, As if he had been loosed out of hell. **1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. ii. 578 To tell thee then the purport of my Thoughts. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, She resolved to acquaint Madame La Motte with the purport of the late conversation. **1881** JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. xxii, I endeavoured..to give the general purport of what was actually said.

†**b.** Outward bearing. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 52 For shee her sexe under that straunge purport Did use to hide.

2. That which is intended to be done or effected by something; meaning, object, purpose, design, intention. Now *rare.*

1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. (in *Carlyle*), What was the purport of it but to make the Tenant as liberal a fortune as the Landlord? **1751** EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 133 Writings of that sort, framed to serve particular views, fulfill the purport of their creation, and then perish. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 127 The whole purport of the present remaining season, was nothing more than cutting the rock to a shape. for the reception of any structure whatever. **1863** MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 95 The purport of our steamer's visit to these shores is to promote exchange of commodities and commerce.

Purport (pəɹpōᵊ·ɹt, pɜ̄·ɹpŏɹt), *v.* Also 6 **pour-.** [a. AF. = OF. *pur-*, *porporter* (*c* 1160 in Godef.), later *pourporter* to embody, extend:—late pop. L. **prōportāre* to carry or bear forth; cf. med.L. *prōportāre* (*præ-*, *por-*) to extend (12th c. in Du Cange). OF. had also the variant *proporter*, whence the Sc. form PROPORT, q.v.]

1. *trans.* To have as its purport, bearing, or tenor; to convey to the mind; to bear as its meaning; to express, set forth, state; to mean, imply.

[**1300** *Lib. Custum.* I. 124, 28 Ed. I, Solom ceo qe lour chartre roiale le purporte.]

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xliv. 84 Like as our letters sent from Lyones..did purport. **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 955/1 This coniunccion, if, purporteth alway a doute. ? **1561** T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 173 Your grace's message came to me, Your will purporting forth. **1676** *Ancaster MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1907) 458 [A silver cup] purporting a woman carrying a bucket on her head. **1693** *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* III. 2 The Declaration also purported, That from the 15th of February, those Malecontents..should find the Emperor's Commissioners at Presbourg. **1780** D. BRODHEAD in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 120, I..inclose copies of letters..purporting some of the above facts. **1858** MASSON *Milton* (1859) I. 5 It purports that some one from Oxfordshire..applied to the College of Arms to have his title recognised.

b. Followed by *inf.* (of a picture, statue, document, book, or the like; rarely of a person): To profess or claim by its tenor. (Said without pronouncing as to the truth or validity of the claim.)

1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 10 This epistle purports to be written after St. Paul had been at Corinth. **1808** COLEBROOKE *Vedas* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 377 A transcript of what purported to be a complete copy of the Védas. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 232 The Declaration which purported to give them entire freedom of conscience. **1879** TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxxiii. 220 A letter purporting to have been written by you. **1884** J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 359 Jack Downing..who purported to accompany the presidential party and to chronicle its doings.

2. To mean, intend, purpose. *rare.*

1803 SOUTHEY *Let. to Coleridge* 3 Aug., After all, this is really nearer the actual design of what I purport by a bibliotheca than yours would be. **1814** — *Roderick* x. 348 That even in the extremity of guilt No guilt he purported. **1817** HAZLITT *Char. Shaks.* (1838) 107 Where he alters the letters which Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are taking with them ..purporting his death. **1872** ROBINSON *Bridge of Glass* II. II. iv. 47 What Matthew purports doing, I don't know.

Hence **Purported** *ppl. a.*, professed, alleged.

1894 F. B. SHAWE in *Daily News* 19 June 6/2 Your readers will now be able to form an opinion as to the authenticity of this purported discovery.

Purportless (pɜ̄·ɹpŏɹtlės), *a.* [See -LESS.] Having no purport; meaningless, objectless.

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr. Waterloo* II. xx, The central storms which shake the solid earth,..Are not more vague and purportless and blind, Than is the course of things among mankind! **1865** W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. i. 24 A fourth asks purportless or impertinent questions.

Purpose (pɜ̄·ɹpəs), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **porpos**, (4 **perpos**, 6 **porpose, -puse**); 4–6 **pourpos**, (4–5 **pourpoos**, 5–7 **-pose**, 6 **-poose**); 4–7 **purpos**, (4–5 *Sc.* **-poss**, 5 **-poos, -pas, -passe**, 6 **-post**, *Sc.* **-pois, -o, -pes**), (4–5) 6– **purpose.** [a. AF. = OF. *porpos*, *purpos*, *pourpos* (12th c. in Godef.) (later *propos*, after L. *prōpositum*), f. *porposer* to PURPOSE. With the forms in *-e* cf. OF. *por-*, *purpose* = *purpos* in Godef. (See also PROPOSE *sb.*)]

I. Simple senses.

1. That which one sets before oneself as a thing to be done or attained; the object which one has in view.

To answer or *serve one's purpose*, to be of use or service in effecting one's object, to do what one wants †*To put one beside his purpose*, to disappoint or defeat him in his aim (*obs.*). See also CROSS-PURPOSE 1.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 362/8 And seide, 'mi porpos and mi wei is nouþe to ende i-brouȝt!' *c* **1300** *Exec. Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 Al here purpos y-come hit ys to naht. *c* **1325** *Coer de Lion* 1367 Now frendes what is your perpos? **13..** *Cursor M.* 8402 (Gott.) Neyder i kepe to gabb ne glose, Bot say þe soth es my purpose. *c* **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* 377 Who-so to knowe hit hath purpos [*v.r.* purpoos, purpose] Rede Virgile in Eneydos. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 184 That he his pourpos myhte atteigne. *c* **1450** *Merlin* iii. 46, I warned hym of Aungiers purpos. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 27 Purpois dois change as wynd or rane. **1513** MOORE *Rich. III* 7 Oftner for ambition and to serve his purpose. **1526** TINDALE *Mark* vi. 26 For their sakes which sate att supper also he wolde not put her besyde her purpost. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. ii, It would be answering no purpose. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 137 Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs. **1857** MAURICE *Ep. St. John* i. 2 Either will serve our purpose.

†**b.** with vb. of motion implied (cf. PURPOSE *v.* 4). *Obs.*

1401 J. HANARD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II I. 15 Oweyn was in porpos to Kedewelly. so Oweyn changed is purpos and rode to ȝens the Baron. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 166 My Lord, faire Helen told me of their stealth, Of this their purpose hither. **1596** — *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 102 A-while we must neglect Our holy purpose to Ierusalem.

2. Without *a* or *pl.* The action or fact of intending or meaning to do something; intention, resolution, determination.

c **1315** SHOREHAM i. 2040 Þay hy nolde by goud purpos Ine hare flesche werche. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2055 Persiueraunse of purpos may quit you to lure, Your landys to lose, & langur for euer. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xi 23 He .exhorted them all, thatt with purpose off hertt they wolde continually cleave vnto the lorde. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 219 If thou hast..purpose, Courage, and Valour. **1605** — *Macb.* II. ii. 52 Infirme of purpose. Giue me the Daggers. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 89 If nothing more than purpose in thy power; Thy purpose firm is equal to the deed. **1858** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 183 Honesty of purpose is no security for soundness of understanding. **1907** J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trinity* i. 10 No such thing as blind or unconscious purpose is conceivable.

†**b.** *To take purpose*: to determine, resolve. *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 143 He. left purpos that he had tane. **1559–66** *Hist. Est. Scotl.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 78 Suddenly shee tooke purpose to pass to the Castle. *a* **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 230 Thei took purpose to devid thame selfis..and to go in sindrie partes.

3. The object for which anything is done or made, or for which it exists; the result or effect intended or sought; end, aim.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 100 To this pourpos and to this ende This king is redy for to wende. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxcv. 231 So he taryed on that purpose tyll the ryuer of Marne was lowe. **1563** WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* (S. T. S.) I. 71 *marg.*, Wtheris tractatis for this porpose. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xxvi. 8 To what purpose is this waste? *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 3 This was the Purpose of their meeting. **1764** BURN *Poor Laws* 197 That the laws for relieving their distresses..have not answered their purposes. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 334 In all feoffments and grants the word heirs is absolutely necessary for that purpose, and cannot be supplied by any other word whatever. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 52 Are these differences merely casual and accidental or have they a meaning and a purpose? **1900** F. H. STODDARD *Evol. Eng Novel* v. 153 The novel of purpose. [Cf. *purpose-novel* in 14.]

†**4.** That which one propounds; a proposition, question, or argument; a riddle; *pl.*, a game consisting of questions and answers (cf. CROSS-PURPOSE 2, CROSS-QUESTION *sb.* c). *Obs.*

a **1325** *Prose Psalter* xlviii [xlix]. 4 Y. shal open in þe sauter myn purpose [*aperiam propositionem meam*]. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 115, I..putte forþ sum purpos to preuen his wittes. **1548** *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 13 It is the nature of ane man that hes. ane ripe ingyne, that euerye purpos ande questione is familiar tyl hym. **1556** T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1561) A iv b, Manye tymes they fell into pourposes, as we nowe a dayes terme them. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 8 Oft purposes, oft riddles, he devysd, And thousands like With which he fed her fancy. **1611** COTGR., *Opinion*. Opinion..also, the prettie game which we call Purposes.

†**b.** Discourse, conversation: = F. *propos. Obs.*

a **1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks 1846 I. 137 He called for Johne Knox, with whome he began to enter in purpose, 'that he weryed of the world:' for he perceaved that men begane to weary of God. **1587** GREENE *Tritam.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 128 He thought it very fit to passe away the morning with such profitable purposes. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 12 There will she hide her, To listen our purpose.

5. That which forms or ought to form the subject of discourse; the matter in hand; the point at issue. Now only in phr. *to the purpose* (formerly †*to purpose*): see 12 a; *from the purpose*, away from the point (*arch.*).

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 72 But now to purpos lat vs turne agayn. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 39 Thairfor in haist will I hens To the purposs. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 90 It shall not be impertinent nor out of my purpose, if I do speak of the kitchin of the great Turke. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 78 To talke of these proportions is in this place out of purpose. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 120 Come: you are a tedious foole: to the purpose. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 92 He answered him so far from the purpose like a man that had lost his judgment. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 3 Oct., J. Minnes..said two or three words from the purpose, but to do hurt. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 32 For that I did not mention it there, I thought fit (since the Purpose required it) to do it here. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Purpose*, . subject Matter of Discourse. **1868** [see 12 a].

†**6.** Import, effect, meaning (of words); = PURPORT *sb.* 1; in phrase *to this*, *that*, etc. *purpose.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 264 He bad me take a Trumpet, And to this purpose speake. **1611** BIBLE *Judith* xiii 3 She spake to Bagoas according to the same purpose [1895 *R. V.* words] **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv, There were several old contracts to that purpose. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, With other common topics to the same purpose. **1789** BELSHAM *Ess.* I 5 The advocates for philosophical liberty..reply to the following purpose —'As all mankind' [etc.].

II. Phrases with prepositions.

7. A purpose, a-purpose (**o' purpose**), = *on purpose*, *of purpose.* (See A *prep.*[2] 2.) Now *dial.*

1530 A. BAYNTON in *Palsgr.* Introd. 11 He hath willyngly and a purpose..taken the greattar paynes vpon him. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* 21 Which had been brought a purpose from Mexico. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclvii. (ed. 6) 496, I came yesterday a purpose to tell you the Story. **1876** MRS. G. L. BANKS *Manch. Man* xiv, 'An accident done a-purpose,' chimed in Mrs Clowes.

†**8. For the purpose**: for instance, for example.

a **1704** R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'Tis common for double-dealers to be taken in their own snares, as, for the purpose, in the matter of power.

9. In purpose. **a.** *To be in purpose*: to be minded or disposed, to intend (*to do* something). Also occas. *to have in purpose. arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 115 He is ine wylle and ine porpos uor to uoryeuene..yef me him misdeþ. *c* **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 202 How he was in purpos to destroy hys realm. **1517** TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 47 The Sawdon was in porpuse to a removyd those pyllers. *a* **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 3 We were sometimes in purpose to turn back. **1630** EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 271 We are in purpose to have a commission to send Councillors and Judges. **1856** J. H. NEWMAN *Off. Universities* i. 1, I have it in purpose to commit to paper..various thoughts of my own, seasonable, as I conceive.

†**b.** With the design, in order (*to do* something); = *on purpose*, 11 b. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 2643 If Parys past into Grese, In purpas to pray or profet to gete. **1573** L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 213 Certain Souldiers came. in purpose to kill his master.

10. Of purpose. **a.** (Also †*out of purpose* (obs.), *of* (*a*) *set purpose.*) Purposely, designedly; = *on purpose*, 11 a. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 417 As wele with wynde dryven,

as of purpos to come..to the saide Havenes. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* ii. 1 (1573) 393 Whosoeuer sinneth of purpose after the knowledge of truth. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 24 b, Whiche was thought to be done of a set porpose. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxvi 371 A thousand horsemen of Capua, chosen out of purpose for that warre. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 16 Let fall also some of the handfuls of purpose for her. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) Pref. 5, I.. of Purpose omitted many. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr. (Leader), The whole of the arrangements .have been wrapped up, evidently of set purpose, in a cloud of ambiguities.

†**b.** With *inf.* or *that*: = *on purpose*, 11 b. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xviii. (*heading*), Saul geueth him his doughter of purpose, that the Philistynes mighte destroye him. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 301 In gaming with a Prince it is decent to let him sometimes win of purpose, to keepe him pleasant. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-Div.* 167 The Scripture is written in such words as men use, of purpose that they may understand it.

11. On purpose. a. (Also †*on set purpose.*) By design, as opposed to chance or accident; purposely, designedly, intentionally.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 92 Belike his wife..On purpose shut the doores against his way. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref 4 While one is looked for on set purpose many more will be gained.. by-the-by. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Illustr. Pol. Econ., Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 13 They had come out early on purpose. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* XXX, 'He has been accidentally shot.' 'Who by?' 'Mrs. Quest.' 'Then she did it on purpose.'

b. With *inf.* or *that*: With the express purpose mentioned; in order *to do* something; with the particular design or aim *that*. Also with *for*, †*to*: Expressly for. So †*upon purpose*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 41 How still the euening is, As husht on purpose to grace harmonie. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft Consc.* v. 133 Upon purpose, that he may more solemly vow, and resolve. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 Treasur'd up on purpose to a life beyond life. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1736 III. 161 When there is a society pensioned and set apart on purpose for the designing of them. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 166 [He] had thrust himself among our Friends, on purpose to be sent to Prison with them. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 251, I may be placed where I am, on purpose that I may render essential help to the cause of God.

12. To (the) purpose. a. With relevancy to the subject or point at issue; *(to be) to the purpose*, (to be) pertinent, apposite, to the point. (See also 5.)

1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* (*Dido*) 954 Of his auentoures .. Tis nat to purpos for to speke of heyre. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 517 He no word wol to that purpos seye. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 34 As for Iob he hath nether spoken to the purpose ner wysely. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1949/1 She .receiued him with manie apt words and thanks, as was most to purpose. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 58 I'll tell you a story to the purpose. 1868 KEY *Philol. Ess.* 261 The examples..quoted by Bopp, are at first sight more to the purpose.

b. *To one's purpose*: useful or serviceable for one's purpose or ends.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 598 Whan it cam hym to purpos for to reste.] 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A iij b, Tis not to purpos for to speke of heyre. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 517 He no word wol to that purpos seye. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 34 As for Iob he hath nether spoken to the purpose ner wysely. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1949/1 She .receiued him with manie apt words and thanks, as was most to purpose. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 58 I'll tell you a story to the purpose. 1868 KEY *Philol. Ess.* 261 The examples..quoted by Bopp, are at first sight more to the purpose.

c. *To* (†*unto*) *purpose, to the purpose, to good, great, some, any*, etc. *purpose*: so as to secure the result or effect desired; with (a certain) effect; in an effective manner, effectively; *To little* or *no purpose*: with little or no effect or result; in vain. Also as adj. phr. predicatively.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 46 Unto purpos by cleer experyence, Beute wol shewe, thogh hornys wer away. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 159 By an order we deuise, we..frame our doynges to good purpose. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 237 b, In hys opynion, a generall counsel shuld be to little porpos. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 127 It was not the great multitude of ships..that could stand them to purpose, against noble harts. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iv. § 6 Although it serve you to purpose with the ignorant and vulgar sort. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 106 *Leo.* Hermione .thou neuer spoak'st To better purpose. *Her.* Why lo-you now; I haue spoke to th' purpose twice. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 These .were worthily and to great purpose compiled together by Origen. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v xiv. 411 Yet perchance he may get some almes of learning, .but nothing to purpose. 1677 MARVELL *Reason. Argum*, etc., Wks. 1776 II. 562 He feathered his nest to some purpose. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 132, I wrote a letter to the best purpose I could. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 59. 25 His Letter may be made Publick to Good Purpose. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* iii, I prithee be plain, man,.. or fetch some one who can speak to purpose. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Illustr. Pol. Econ., T. Tyne* vii. 129, I used to insist on this..but to no purpose. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vii. 230 Another young draughtsman in Florence, who lessoned me to purpose.

†**d.** *To purpose that*: in order that; to the end that. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 17 This was done, to purpose, that vppon Sunday, they would haere Masse on lande,..and receiue the Sacrament.

†**e.** *To bring, come, fall to purpose*: to bring or reduce to effect. *To come to one purpose*, to have the same effect, to come to the same thing.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 263 To stand agayne thar fayis mycht,..And ay think to cum to purpos. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 2, I wyll shewe you ..remedies with some other maters, that lightly wyll falle to purpose. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 205 It maketh nothing to thys matter, whether yow saye that sickenes is a griefe, or that in sickenes is griefe; for all cummeth to one purpose. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iv b, I haue begonne this order or rule, first with the Pedestale, (..Vitruuius. beginneth first with the pillor, neuertheles they come to one purpose in the parfection).

13. From the purpose: see 5. **Out of, unto, upon purpose**: see 10 a, 12 c, 11 b.

III. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Simple attrib. = adj., 'done, made, etc., with a purpose or object', as *purpose-episode, -journey, -work*; obj. genitive, as *purpose-breaker, -changer*; instrumental, as *purpose-directed* adj.; †**purpose messenger**, a messenger sent on purpose or express; **purpose-novel**, a novel written with a specific purpose, e.g. to defend or attack some doctrine, custom, or the like.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 124 Wo is me that so many let-games, and *purpose-brekers ben maked wayters. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 567 With that same *purpose-changer, that slye diuel,..Commoditie. 1899 G. TYRRELL in *Month* May 497 Not in obedience to any *purpose-directed law. 1900 STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 188 It is not..the *purpose-episodes in the novels of Dickens that are the strongest pages. 1860 *Luck Ladysmede* (1862) I. 10 It was the abbot of Rivelsby who made a *purpose journey to Westminster. 1702 E. LLUYD *Let.* in E. Owen *Catal. MSS relating to Wales* 506, I have been obliged to send *purpose messengers 60 or 70 miles for votes. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. ii. (Rtldg.) 313 As Don Alphonso's patent was made out, I sent it by a purpose messenger. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD in *Forum* (N. Y.) XIV. 594 The *purpose-novel is an odious attempt to lecture people who hate lectures, to preach at people who prefer their own Church. 1900 STODDARD *Evol. Eng. Novel* 177 The direction of the *purpose-work of the hero.

Purpose (pə·rpəs), *v.* Forms: 4- **purpose**; also 4–5 **purpos, 5 purpoos, perpos**(**e**, 5–6 **pourpose, 6 porpose**; *pa. t.* 5 **purpast**, 6 **-post.** [a. OF. *porposer, purposer*, also later *pourposer*, parallel forms of *proposer* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to PROPOSE, with *por-, pur-, pour-* for L. *prō-*. PURPOSE is thus a doublet of PROPOSE.]

I. To put forth, propose, present.

†**1.** *trans.* To put forward for consideration, discussion, or treatment; to set forth, present to the mind of another; = PROPOSE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 1 Issi qe les excepciouns al bref abatre soint purposez avaunt la excepcioun a la persone le pleyntif.] 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XXX. 15 Bihold that to day I have purposid in thi sigt lijf and good, and a3enward deth and 3uel. *Ibid., Judg.* xiv. 13 Purpos the problemes that we heren. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. viii. To maken his compleynt, and purpoos his askynge. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxix, Merely purposynge to them some feigned question. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. iii, Mortality Creeps on the dung of earth, and cannot reach The riddles which are purposed by the gods.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To put forth remarks, questions, etc.; to discourse, converse, talk. Also with *it*. Cf. PROPOSE *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 16 Whom overtaking, she in merry sort Them gan to bord, and purpose diversly. 1598 MARSTON *Satyres* I. 138 He that can purpose it in dainty rimes Can set his face, and with his eye can speake.

†**2.** To put forward for acceptance; to offer, proffer, present; = PROPOSE *v.* 3 a, c. *Obs. rare.*

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 (Anc. Pet. 997) Nichol Brembre wyth his upberers, purposed hym the 3ere next after Johan Northamptone Mair of the same Citee. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 287 This universall communion of the heavenly grace, whiche is porposed unto all [*mortalibus omnibus proposita*].

II. To set before *oneself* for accomplishment.

3. *trans.* To place before oneself as a thing to be done or attained; to form a purpose of doing (something); to design or resolve upon the performance of. Const. chiefly *inf.* (formerly with *for to*); also *that* and *clause, vbl. sb.*, and ordinary *sb.* Cf. PROPOSE *v.* 2 c, 4 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* i 8 Forsothe Danyel purposide in his herte, that he were not defoulid of the borde of the kyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 5 Thus I..Purpose forto wryte a bok. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* Prol. 1, I purpose to teche the a certein nombre of conclusiouns. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12296 Pirrus, full prest, þat purpost hom skathe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 39 Off Kyrkcubre he purpost his passage; Semen he feyt. 1504 CHESS RICHMOND tr. *De Imitatione* IV. vii. 269 So often pourposynge many good thynges. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 77 Thow purpest for to vndo our Lordis cheif In Paislay, with ane poysone. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 618/1 It is a capitall crime to devise or purpose the death of the King. 1623 GOUGH *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 10 A man may with himselfe plot and purpose this and that. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 12 P 13 My friend purposes to open an office. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trin.* xi. 211 His mother purposed that he should be a preacher, and his own heart purposed it too. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 16, I purpose .keeping a sort of journal. 1873 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 156 The Artists whom it is purposed to employ.

†**b.** *refl.* To determine, make up one's mind, resolve. Const. *inf.* Also *intr.*, to determine *upon*.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* x. 38 Than þei ordeyned and purposed hem anoon with grete and riche 3iftes..to go seke and worschipp þe lord. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 88 When any of þam purposez him to sla him self. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 132 in *Macro Plays* 81 Þese parcellis in propyrtes we purpose us to playe þis day seuenenyt. ? 1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) A iij, Thou purposed the daye by daye To set my people in synnynge. 1574 tr. *Marbrat's Apocalips* xiii. 8 Euen from the beginning God purposed vppon thys sacrifice.

c. *passive.* To have as one's purpose; to be resolved or determined. (Cf. PURPOSED *ppl. a.* 2.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1868, I am not purpast plainly his prayer to here. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 70 The Emperour was purposed to send his ambassadors with vs. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. iii. (1647) 46 Peter Bishop of Aragnia in Italy was purposed here to lead his life. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, I am purposed instantly to return. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. § 1. 263 The whole nation was.. fully purposed that the next brood of Æthelings..should be..Englishmen.

†**4.** *intr., refl.*, and *pass.* ellipt. for *to purpose* or *be purposed to go*: To be bound *for* a place. *Obs.*

1467 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett* II. 309, I shall purpose me thederward. 1473 SIR J. PASTON *ibid.* III. 88 The Erle of Oxenford..is purposyd into Skotlond. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. xxxiii. (1604) 179 For Civilis also purposed thitherward. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 35 He purposeth to Athens. 1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* III 92, I could get passage.., being purposed for Constantinople.

†**5.** *absol.* or *intr.* To have a purpose, plan, or design; esp. in the proverbial phrase *Man purposes* (now *proposes*), *God disposes*: see DISPOSE *v.* 7. (Cf. also PROPOSE *v.* 4 c, PROPONE *v.* 5.) Also, To mean (well or ill) *to* any one. *Obs.*

c 1450 [see DISPOSE *v.* 7]. 1530 PALSGR. 670/2 Man purposeth and God disposeth, *homme propose et Dieu dispose.* 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* III. 38 But homo proponit, Deus disponit: the Pope purposed, and God so disposed it 1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophetess* IV. i, Nor did he e'er purpose To me but nobly. *c* 1634 [see DISPOSE *v.* 7]. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 164 Lord, it is from thee, that I purposed well.

†**6.** *trans.* To design or intend for some purpose. Only in *pass.*: To be intended. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 121 Hem that tofore werne purposed to be saintes. 1553 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14 My choise of quietnes is not purposed to lye in idleness. *a* 1568 — *Scholem.* (title-p.), Specially purposed for the priuate brynging vp of youth in lentlemen and Noble mens houses 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 200 [Domitian] sending a successor caused withall a bruit to be spred, that the prouince of Syria ..was purposed vnto him. 1676 WOOD *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I (1694) 152 Merchandize, such as was Reasonably purposed to Vend on the Coast of Tartaria.

†**7.** To imagine to oneself, fancy, suppose: cf. PROPOSE *v.* 2 d. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvi, Whan the Kynge had vnfolde the letter, and radde a parte therof, he smyled; wherof the lordes beynge ware, purposed the Kyng to haue receyued some iewellys or ioyous nouellys out of Englande.

¶**8.** *trans.* To place before, prefer.

(App. a literalism of translation.)

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. x. K iij, By the vertue of prudence we purpose [Fr. *proposons*] the delytes spyrytuall vnto the temporalles and carnalles.

Purpose, obs. form of PORPOISE.

Pu·rposed (-əst), *ppl. a.* [f. PURPOSE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. a. Done or made of set purpose; intentional.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 84 Nocht be deliberacioun of purposit vertu. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V cxvi. 91 That this chylde was slayne by poyson, or by some other purposyd malice. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1882) II. 13 Although it be wilfull and purposed murther. 1605 WILKET *Hexapla Gen.* 403 Much lesse was it a purposed lie. 1656–7 BURTON *Diary* (1828) I. 333 To..make the people believe it was only a purposed plot to try men's spirits. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch* 31 There was..a purposed vagueness in the first edition.

b. Proposed to be done or attained; intended; aimed at.

1474 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 409 To serue vs, in the same oure viage & purposed enterprise 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 15 The purposed, chief, and perfect vse of Geometrie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 110 Prouiding pales, posts and railes, to impale his purposed new town. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IX. 564 Forc'd round and round, she quits her purpos'd Way. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel*, We, we have chosen our path—Path to a clear-purposed goal.

2. Possessed with a purpose; having a settled object. (Cf. PURPOSE *v.* 3 c.)

1530 PALSGR. 321/2 Purposed or full set upon a purpose, *resolu.* 1894 W. J. DAWSON *Making Manhood* 39 The surrendered soul is the purposed soul.

Hence † **Pu·rposedly** *adv.*, = PURPOSELY 1.

1548 RECORD *Urin. Physick* Pref. 1, I will wittingly, and purposedly passe them over. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 178 The Capitol being set on fire, whether casually, or purposedly, it was not knowne. 1796 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6 The real motive was purposedly kept out of sight.

Purposeful (pə·rpəsfŭl), *a.* [f. PURPOSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Having a purpose or meaning; indicating purpose or plan; designed, intentional.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 24. 43 The purposeful variation of width in the border .. admits of no dispute. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 290 A singularly perfect and purposeful cosmic myth. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 207 The framework of the earth by its purposeful conformation evinces control in its establishment.

b. Having a definite purpose in view.

1865 *Spectator* 19 Aug. 930 A collection of anecdotes.. unworthy of the purposeful nation [the Scotch]. 1880 *Cornhill Mag.* XLII. 649 He had been happy, and purposeful, and hard-working 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highways Derbysh.* xxx. 446 The smile..upon her shrewd, purposeful face.

Hence **Pu·rposefully** *adv.*; **Pu·rposefulness.**

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* V. 240 It is much more pardonable to slay heedlessly than purposefully. 1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* xviii, Her feet pattering most purposefully along the flagged passages. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1879) 148 He must not fix his vanity upon the thing

attempted, only his intention and his purposefulness. 1890 G. A. Smith *Isaiah* II. 226 This intellectual sense of righteousness, as reasonableness or purposefulness.

Purposeless (pə̄·rpəsles), *a.* (*adv.*). [f. Purpose *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of purpose. **a.** Done, made, or produced without purpose or design.

1552 Huloet, Purposeles, *absurdus*. Purposeles, or wythout purpose or reason, *absurde*. 1622 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* xvi. *Death Absalom*, There are busie spirits that love to cary newes though thanklesse, though purposelesse. *a* 1656 — *Serm. on Eccl.* iii. 4 Wks. 1837 V. 552 Prayer is ever joined with fasting in all our humiliations; without which, the emptiness of our maws were but a vain and purposeless ceremony. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 80 A purposeless waste of time.

b. Having no purposes, plans, or aims.

1868 *Daily News* 22 July, He looked limp and purposeless as a broken puppet. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* i. (1876) 12 Without a certain degree of practical efficient force..life will be indefinite and purposeless.

Hence **Pu·rposelessly** *adv.*, in a purposeless manner; aimlessly; **Pu·rposelessness**, lack of purpose, object, or use; aimlessness, uselessness.

1859 *Chamb. Jrnl* XI. 82 She was..purposelessly unsympathetic. 1867 Miss Braddon *Run to Earth* (1868) II. xiii. 221 [He] would lounge purposelessly about, sullen and gloomy. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 267 Repeating the same silly jingle of words with happy purposelessness. 1874-9 Purposelessness [see Dysteleology].

Pu·rpose-like, *a.* [f. Purpose *sb.* + -like.]

1. Having the appearance of being efficient, fit, or suitable for a purpose. *Sc.*

1456 Sir G. Hayr *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 302 Devisit and dytit, be wis clerkis, and men of counsale, and expert in the lawis, and purposlyke. 1782 Sir J. Sinclair *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 16 A purpose-like person..a person seemingly well qualified for any particular business. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxviii, [She] should make a bed up for him at the house, mair purpose-like and comfortable than the like o' them could gie him. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xv, Mrs. Dods ..seeing what she called a decent, purpose like body.

2. Having a definite purpose; purposed.

1604 Bacon *Apol.* 60 [She] turned away from me with express and purpose-like discountenance. 1855 Hr. Martineau *Autobiog.* I. 315 In conversation no speaker could be more absolutely clear and purpose-like [than Browning].

Purposely (pə̄·rpəsli), *adv.* [f. Purpose *sb.* + -ly[2]; cf. Partly.]

1. Of set purpose; on purpose; by design; designedly; intentionally; deliberately.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 17 It is ordyned..that no man take any Eyre[r], Gossehauke [etc.] nor purposly drive them oute of their covertes. 1551 R. Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. v. (1895) 165 They gladly here also the yong men; yea and do purposly prouoke them to talke. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 123 A rude fellow spat purposely in his face. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 427 If the throng By chance go right, they [the learned] purposely go wrong. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love Agst. World* 87 He had purposely waylaid her.

2. With the particular object specified; for the express purpose; on purpose; expressly.

1528 Knight *Let. to Wolsey* MS. Cott. Vitell. B. x. 32 (cf. Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxviii. 57 To enduce his holynes to send a legat purposly for hyt. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. ii. 73 As if it were the Moore, Come hither purposely to poyson me. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 369 A fine new yatch built purposely for his majestie. 1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Jan., The Queen herself came also, purposely to see him. 1882 Pitman *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 175 He left Titus in Crete, purposely to ordain elders.

†**3.** To good purpose; effectively. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 416 To the intent the matter may the more easely and purposelye [orig. *facilius et majori cum fructu*] be broughte to passe.

Purposer (pə̄·rpəsəɹ). [f. Purpose *v.* + -er[1].] One who purposes. †**a.** One who states a proposition or propounds a question or argument. *Obs. rare*[−1]. **b.** One who has a purpose; one who intends or plans anything.

1481 Botoner *Tully on Old Age* (Caxton) I. ii (R. Suppl.), How Caton was lerned in the lawe—a pleder and a purposer in the courtys. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 23 The bloody Purposer of determined Vengeance. 1841 Arnold *Lect. Mod. Hist.* Inaug. (1842) 5 Perhaps I ought not to press the word 'purpose'; because purpose implies consciousness in the purposer. 1884 *American* VIII. 344 The persistent determination of its purposers.

Pu·rposing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Purpose *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Purpose; designing, planning; meaning, intention.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 326 Even as it was in purposynge, Right so was it after I-do *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xlvii. 153 Thus, be here fals purposing,..[they] beheveded On Aftyr Anothir, As wel the soster as the brother. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1199/2 In the shooting of this arowe of pryde, ther be diuers purposinges and apoyntinges.

Pu·rposing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That purposes; having a purpose; designing.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 73 The rancoure of purposinge enuie. 1835 Chalmers *Nat. Theol.* I. II. i. 223 A living and purposing agent who moulded the forms. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 92 Plainly the result of purposing will effecting its ends.

Purpo·sitive, *a. rare.* [An alteration of next to assimilate the suffix to its etymological form as in *positive*.] = Purposive 2.

1890 B. Kidd in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 506 The searching or feeling movements of the processes have a significantly purpositive effect.

Purposive (pə̄·rpəsiv), *a.* [f. Purpose *sb.* or *vb.* + -ive. (An anomalous form.)]

1. Characterized by being adapted to some purpose or end; serving or tending to serve some purpose in the constitution of things, esp. in the animal or vegetable economy.

1855 Sir J. Paget in *Lett. Educ.* 240 Things that we call inorganic, when we would distinguish them from living organisms—are yet purposive, and mutually adapted to cooperate in the fulfilment of design. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 717 Its final outcome will be a purposive structure,—that is to say, a structure specially adapted to its peculiar function. 1894 G. Allen in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 2/1 The stings of nettles are purposive, as stings. They act as protectors.

2. Acting or performed with conscious purpose or design.

1863 Owen *Lect., Power of God* (1864) 5 Admiring the rare degree of constructive skill, foresight and purposive adaption, in many artificial machines. *Ibid.* 6 To exemplify the purposive or adaptive principle in creation. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 19 (1879) 20 The most purely Volitional movements—those which are prompted by a distinct purposive effort. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Mar. 283 In this work [Romanes 'Evolution in Animals'] we have purposive intelligence distinctly opposed to natural selection.

3. Of or pertaining to purpose.

1899 J. Smith *Chr. Charac. as Soc. Power* 216 There is not a causal, but there is a purposive, connection here. 1905 *Outlook* 23 Sept. 390/1 The purposive aspect of Crabbe's writing.

4. Characterized by purpose and resolution.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 4/4 They are strong in mind and body, truthful and purposive, excellent leaders of the people of lower races. 1904 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 6 They have become aware of his practical talent,..his lucidity, integrity, and calmly purposive steadfastness.

Hence **Pu·rposively** *adv.*, in a purposive manner; purposely; **Pu·rposiveness**, the quality or fact of being purposive.

1908 *Westm. Gaz* 11 Dec. 2/1 Thus the subject community as a whole is definitely, even if not *purposively, shut out from the kind of political evolution which has gone and goes on in the dominant one. 1876 E. R. Lankester tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. i. 19 [One] must necessarily come to the conclus on that this "purposiveness" no more exists than the much talked-of 'beneficence' of the Creator. 1876 Bastian in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 248 Its movements, instead of being wholly at random, show more and more signs of purposiveness. 1909 J. W. Jenkinson *Experim. Embryology* 286 Purposiveness..is a characteristic of all organic functions and cannot be ignored.

Purpoure, -powr, -pre, obs. ff. Purpur.

Purpoynt, obs. form of Pourpoint.

†**Purpre·ss**, *v. Sc. Law. Obs. rare.* [Another form of Purprise *v.*, app. influenced by *purpresture*.] *intr.* To commit purprestures; to encroach on another man's land, etc.

a 1575 in Balfour *Pract.* (1754) 441 Sic ane man, beand my tenent and vassal, purpressis and usurpis aganis me, that is his over-lord of sic landis, in sa far as he has cauist eare, teill, and saw my landis of N., or has biggit upon thame in sic ane place.

†**Purpressour.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 -ure. [In form an agent-n. from Purpress or F. *pourpresure* (see Purpresture), but the sense in the quotation is peculiar.] Apparently, A person appointed to inquire into purprestures.

1477 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 That the purpressures come in this day xiiij day, to gyf their presentment bilongyng to their office.

†**Purprestor.** *Obs. Law.* [a. AF. *purprestour* one who encroaches, f. *purpresture* (see next), with agent-suffix *-our*, -or.] (See quot. 1865.)

[1292 Britton I. xix. § 6 Et ceux qi serrount presentez deforceours et purprestours.] 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 379 *Purprestour*, a purprestor, one who usurps or encroaches.

Purpresture (pəɹpre·stiŭ). *Law.* Also (*erron.*) 6 -tour, 7 -tor; 7-8 pour-. [a. OF. *por-, pur-, pourpresture* (13th c.), altered from *por-, pourpresure*, f. *por-, pur-, pourprendre* to occupy, seize, usurp, appropriate, environ, enclose, encroach upon, etc., f. *por-, pour-* (:—L. *prō-*), here intensive + *prendre* (:—L. *prehendĕre*) to seize, take. Cf. med.L. *pur-, prōpresтūra, purprisūra*, etc. (from Fr.), in Du Cange.] An illegal enclosure of or encroachment upon the land or property of another or (now only) of the public; as by an enclosure or building in royal, manorial, or common lands, or in the royal forests, an encroachment on a highway, public water-way, etc.

[*a* 1290 Glanvile *Tract. de Leg. Angl.* IX. xi (1776) 521 De Purpresturis. 1292 Britton I. xix. § 6 Et ausi soit enquis de totes maneres de purprestures fetes sur nous de terres et de fraunchises.] 1421 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 30 Allso we commaund..þat no man make noo purprestur ne stoppyng with trees ne stones ne with no othur filthe in the forseid Ryver, up the peyn aforsaid. 1598 Stow *Surv.* x. (1603) 84 Purprestures, or enchrochmentes on the Highwayes, lanes, and common groundes, in and aboute this cittie. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* II. lxxiv. § 1 Purpresture is, quhen ane man occupies vnjustlie anie thing against the King, as in the Kings domain..or in stoppin the Kings publick wayis, or passages, as in waters turned fra the richt course. *a* 1634 Coke *Inst. IV*, lxxiii. *Courts of Forest* (1648) 291 To be quit of asserts, and purprestures. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 176 Purprestuie draws likewise a forfeiture of the whole feu after it, and is incurred by the vassal's encroaching upon any part of his superior's property. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 36 note 2 To account for the essarts and purprestures made in the forests of Hampshire. 1879 E. Robertson in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 409/2 The offence of 'purpresture'..was an encroachment on the forest rights, by building a house within the forest, and it made no difference whether the land belonged to the builder or not.

b. A payment or rent paid to a feudal superior for liberty to enclose land or erect any building upon it.

c 1384 *Charter Rich. II*, ciii. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1502) D j b/2 Of alle maner custumes vsagis and ympositions and also prepresturs and other thinges what so they bee that fall with in the fraunches of the forsaid cite. *c* 1450 *Oseney Reg.* 29, I haue i-geue to þe forsaide chanons..in-to perpetuell almys, ffre and quite for all seruice and purpresture of here Gardeyne of Cudelynton. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 461 Be suffraunce of þe Meire & Comenalte, which be poynt of Charter & tyme out of mynde haue had profit of purprestures.

Purpris, -ise, var. of Pourprise *Obs.*

†**Purpri·se**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. F. *por-, purprendre* (see Purpresture, and cf. Pourprise *v.*] *intr.* To make a purpresture or illegal encroachment; *trans.* To enclose or encroach upon. Hence **Purprising** = Purprision.

1480 *Acta Dom. Concil.* 74/2 Forfating of him..of his tennandry of Wester Corswod. for þe purprising apone þe said Schir Johne. in þe raising & vptakin of þe malis of þe said landis. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* II. xxii. 159 He quha commits purpresture within the kings burgh, times that quhilk he wrangouslie bigges, or purprises.

So †**Purprise** *sb.* [cf. Pourprise *sb.*], an illegal enclosure, an encroachment; = next.

1448 Perpriss [see next]. 1531 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 100 To enquere of the purpresture and purpryses w^t other comen noysauns.

†**Purpri·sion.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 6 -prusioun. [a.OF. *porprison* (in med.L. *porprension-em* occupation, usurpation), n. of action f OF. *por-, purprendre*: see Purpresture.] = Purpresture.

1448 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I 401 Quhar thai find perpriss [to] merke it and put in writ and charge thame to reforme it within xi dais, and forberne vnder payne of perprisioune of the king. 1479 *Act. Audit.* 16 Oct. 91/1 The actioune ..aganis elizabeth nesbit..anent þe halding of a court of purprisione vppone þe landis of Raufburne wrangwisly haldin. 1497 *Reg Privy Seal Scotl.* I. 171 Land..pertenyng to the kingis hienes be ressoun of eschet be purprision apon his hienes. 1545 *Acc. Ld H. Treas Scot.* VIII. 384 To Barre, messinger, lettres of purprusioun vpoun the laird of Glenkirk ..chargeing them baith to compeir in Edinburght. 1600 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 228/1.

Purpur *Obs.*, **purpure** (pə̄·rpiŭɹ), *arch. sb.* and *a.* Forms: see below. [In OE. *purpure, -an* (weak fem.), ad. L. *purpura* sb. fem.; thence in early ME. *purpre*, coinciding with OF. *purpre* (*porpre*, later *pourpre* = Pr. *porpra, polpra*, It. *porpora*:—L. *purpura*, whence learned F. *purpure*); also in ME. *purper, purpur*, and in 14th c. *purpure*, orig. with *-e* otiose, but at length associated with the suffix -ure, which has attracted various endings, as in *moisture, pleasure, vulture*. Cf. OHG. *purpura*, ON. *purpuri*, Goth. *paurpaura, -pura*, all from L.; thence MHG., MLG., Du. *purper*, Ger., Da., Sw. *purpur*. L. *purpura* was an early ad. Gr. *πορφύρα* name of the shell-fish or whelk which yielded the Tyrian purple, hence the purple dye, and cloth dyed with it. The last is the earliest sense in Eng. (Cf. also Porphyry.)

OE. *purpure* was only a sb., the adj. or attrib. use being expressed by its genitive *purpuran*, or later by a deriv. adj. *purpuren*: cf. OHG. *purpurîn* in Otfrid. The wearing down of either of these gave the 12th c. *purpre* and ONorthumb. *purple*, as attrib. and, at length, adj. forms. A similar phenomenon appeared in OHG. in the tendency to treat the genitive *purpurîn* as an adj.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1 **purpure, -an, 2 purpre, -en.**

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xxx. § 3 Hie woldon..þa purpuran aleggan þa hie weredon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xv. 17 Hi..scryddon hine mid purpuran [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* purpren].

β. 3 *pl.* **purpras**, 3-6 **purpre**, 3-5 *pl.* **-es**, 4 **porpre**, 4-5 **pourpre.**

c 1205 Lay. 2368, & cladeð inowe pælles & purpras [*c* 1275 purpres]. *Ibid.* 5928 Þa palles & þa purpres. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 8 Wið purpre wið pal 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1568 Ful gaye in gounes of porpre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 229 Hi ham cloþeþ mid pourpre and mid uayre robes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 38 (Harl MS.) Y-clothid alle in purpre & bisse. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 169 b/1 In roobes of pourpre. 1605 [see B. II. 1].

γ. 4-5 **purper, -pir(e, porpere, 5 purpere, -pyr(e.**

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliv. 11 Þis quene is attirid wiþ.. purpire. 13 *Cursor M.* 25465 (Cott.), Ne purperpall, nee pride o pane. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 654 (Gg. 4. 27), Fleth ek the queen withal hire porpere [*v. rr.* purpre, purpyr, purpur] sayl. 1478 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 88 Cum tribus robis de purpyre. 1488 *Inv.* in *Tytler's Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 Item a coverling of variand purpir tarter.

δ. 4-7 **purpur**, (4 **-powr**, 4-5 **porpor**, 5-6 **purpour, -e, pourpour, -e**, 6 *Sc.* **purpoir**).

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1743 Penne sone was danyel dubbed in ful dere porpor. 1382 Wyclif *John* xix. 5 A clooth of purpur. *c* 1420 Purpour [see B. I. 1]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 40 Cled With purpour silk. 1649 Ecliston tr. Behmen *Ep.* I. 29 Cloathed with Christs Purpur-Mantle.

ε. 4- **purpure.**

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Vii Sleperis*) 192 Þis gud emperoure [Theodosius]..putand a-way purpure & chare. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1288 Palaisez proudliche pyghte, þat palyd ware ryche, Of palle and of purpure. 1494-1894: see B.

B. Signification.

I. *sb.* †**1.** Purple cloth or clothing; in earliest use, a purple robe or garment; *spec.* as the dress of an emperor or king; = PURPLE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

Purpur (*purple*) *and pall*, also †*pall and purpur*, a favourite alliterative collocation (see also in A.), which prob. arose when *pall*, OE. *pæll*, began to lose the spec. sense of 'purple cloth', and to be used in the more general sense of 'rich clothing': see PALL *sb.* 1. Cf. also the variation *purper pall*: quot. 13.. in A. γ.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. iv. § 4 Hit næs þeaw mid him þæt æniȝ oþer purpuran werede buton cyningum. *c* 1205 Pælles & purpras [see A. β]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1461 Ischrud & iprud ba wið pel & wið purpre. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4744 Desgysede in pourpre & bys. *c* 1375 [see A. ε]. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 19 Sum man was rich, and was clothid in purpur. *c* 1420? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 306 Clad all in purpur was she more & lesse. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 443 With purpour and palle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxiii. 42 This Carauclus had taken vpon hym to were the purpure. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 14 Ourspred with carpetis of the fyne purpour. 1614 BARCLAY *Nepenthes* (Arb.) 116 When in a robe of purpure I wedded the metamorphosed Daphne.

†**2.** The mollusc whence the purple dye was obtained; = PURPLE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

(The original sense of the word in Gr. and L.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. viii. (Camb. MS.) 64 Men ..knowen whych water habowndeth most of Rede purpre, þat is..of a manere shelle fysh with whych men dyen purpre.

†**3.** A deep crimson or scarlet colour; = PURPLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 125 So Jesus..baar a crowne of þornes, and cloiþ of purpur. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii 280 Purpre that we calle red representeth the fire the moost noble of all iiii elementes. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* Comm. VIII. viii. 331/2 The chesyble betokeneth the cloth of purpure in whiche the knyghtes clothed hym in scorne.

b. *Her.* Purple as a colour or tincture; in engraving represented by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1856) I. 585 With baneris braid, and standertis in the air, Palit with purpoir, plesand and preclair. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 17 b, The whiche colour in armes, is Purple, and is blazed by this word Purpure, which is a princelye colour. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Purpure*, the Heralds Term for a Colour consisting of much Red and a little Black. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Herald.*, *Purpure*..this colour, as it is considered by some, but tincture as it is allowed to be by others, is found but rarely in early rolls of arms.

II. *adj.* †**1.** = PURPLE *a.* 2: often as the distinctive colour of imperial and royal dress; = PURPLE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

[*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xix. 5 Purpre reaf [*Ags. Gosp.* purpuren reaf].]

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1016 Þe amatyst purpre with ynde blente. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bertholom.*) 56 Sete with stanis of purpure hew. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Preich. Swallow* 33 Thir Iolie flouris,..Sum grene, sum blew, sum purpour, quhyte & red. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Sylke of Purpoure Coloure. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 84 Those birdes with purpre [edd. 1623-9 purple, 1657 purpure] neckes called Penelopes. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 19 With purpure blush, soone as the morne displayes Heaven's cristall gates.

†**b.** Qualifying another adj. of colour. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Lion & Mouse* Prol. v, His chemeis was of chambelet pourpour broun. 1503 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* II. 209 For x elne wellus purpur violet.

2. *Her.* Of the colour called purpure: see I. 3 b.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 84 b, He beareth Purpure on a pale Sable, three imperial crownes, Or. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 393 Two eagles, purpure, beaked. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) xiv. § 1. 153 Sometimes blazoned purpure instead of gules.

‖**Purpura** (pɔ̄·ɹpiŭră). [L. *purpura* purple, ad. Gr. πορφύρα purple shell-fish, purple.]

1. *Path.* A disease due to a morbid state of the blood or blood-vessels, characterized by purple or livid spots scattered irregularly over the skin, with great debility and depression, and sometimes hæmorrhage.

Usually divided into *Purpura simplex*, the mild form, and *P. hæmorrhagica* or *maligna*, the severer form. Formerly used more widely, with many defining words.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Purpurea*, The going back of the eruptions in the white purpura is very often fatal. *Ibid.*, The red purpura, when the eruptions are struck back, is not attended with such sudden danger. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 234 The rash was succeeded by numerous livid spots, diffused over almost the whole body, and resembling those of the purpura, or the petechiæ sine febre, in their most dangerous form. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Purpura Hæmorrhagica*,..petechial fever. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 252 Purpura is due to a peculiar unhealthy condition of the blood and tissues.

2. *Zool.* A large genus of gastropods, including some of those which secrete the fluid whence the ancient purple dye was derived; a mollusc of this genus.

The common British and North Atlantic species is *P. lapillus*, which secretes a small quantity of the dye-liquid.

[1686 W. COLE (*title*) Purpura Anglicana, being a Discovery of a Shell-fish Found on the Shores of the Severn, in which there is a Vein containing a Juice, giving the delicate and durable Tincture of the Antient, Rich, Tyrian Purple.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Purpura*, It has been usual with most authors to confound together the genera of the murex and purpura. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 924 The *Purpura*, a shell of comparatively small size,..very abundant..on our own coast.

Purpuraceous (pɔ̄ɹpiŭrēⁱ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.]

1. Purple-coloured. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897.)

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Purpuraceæ*, a family of gastropods of which *Purpura* is the typical genus. 1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

So **Purpura·cean** *a.* = prec. 2; *sb.* one of the *Purpuraceæ* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Pu·rpuramide. *Chem.* = PURPUREIN.

†**Pu·rpurare.** *Sc. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *purpurāria* a female dyer in purple.] = PURPURESS.

c 1520 NISBET *Sc. N. T.*, *Acts* xvi. 14 A woman, Lydda be name, a purpurare [Vulg. *purpuraria*, WYCLIF purpuresse] of the citee of Thiathyrenis.

Purpura·scent, *a. Zool.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *purpurascĕre* to become purple, f. *purpurāre*: see PURPURATE *v.*] Passing into purple.

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 549 Purpurascent Snake. *Coluber purpurascens*. .Violaceous-green Snake, with a pale line on each side the abdomen.

Purpurate (pɔ̄·ɹpiŭrēⁱt), *sb. Chem.* [f. as PURPUR-IC + -ATE¹ 1 c.] A salt of purpuric acid.

1818 PROUT in *Phil. Trans.* CVIII. 423 On the supposition then, that it be named the *purpuric acid*, its compounds with different bases must be denominated *purpurates*. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 747 Purpurates are all distinguished by their splendid purple colour; many are gold-green by reflected light.

Purpurate (pɔ̄·ɹpiŭrět), *a.* Also 5-6 purpurat. [ad. L. *purpurāt-us*, pa. pple. of *purpurāre*: see next.]

1. Purple-coloured, purple; also, 'purpled', clothed in purple. Also *fig. Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die*, *Joys Heaven* Min. Poems 214 The shynynges of martirs with purpurat corones of victorie. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii, Vitellius..Used a garment that was purpurate. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 16 Aurora..In crammysin cled and granit violat, With sanguyne cape, the selvage purpurat. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 280 His Senate of purpurate Cardinals.

†**b.** Born in the purple; of illustrious origin.

1669 *Address to hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* Ep. Ded. A iv, Not their [the Nobles'] purpurate descent alone, but the unquestionable verity that the bloud is the vitals of the creature, warrants my assertion.

2. Of or pertaining to the disease *purpura*.

1846 in WORCESTER and in mod. Dicts.

†**Pu·rpurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *purpurāre* to make purple, to clothe in purple, f. *purpura* PURPUR.] *trans.* To make purple, empurple. Hence †**Pu·rpurated** *ppl. a.*

1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerun. Rev.* 15 The concavities of his Liver greene, his stomach in some places a little purpurated with a blew clammy water. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 183 Those purpurated and elated Cardinals. 1804 *Miniature* No. 4 (1806) I. 57 Ode to Rainbow (*mock-sentimental*), Offspring of yonder ambient cloud, That purpurates the air.

Purpure: see PURPUR.

Purpureal (pɔɹpiū·rĭăl), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. L. *purpure-us* (ad. Gr. πορφύρεος purple) + -AL.] Of purple colour; purple.

a 1712 W. KING *Art of Love* 1043 If by her the purpureal velvet 's worn, Think that she rises like the blush of morn. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodamia* 106 Fields invested with purpureal gleams. 1831 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 964 That purpureal dye Which gave the Tyrian loom such old renown. 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 221 Meadows with purpureal roses bright.

Purpurean (pɔɹpiū·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

c 1615 SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* ix, Some ar transported wᵗ pur[pur]cayn dyes, And some most value greene about ye light. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Purpurean*, of purple, fair like purple, blewish. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 170 She twines the white and the purpurean threads.

†**Pu·rpured,** *a. Obs.* [f. PURPUR + -ED².] Clothed in purple; coloured or dyed purple; empurpled; = PURPURATE *a.* 1; also as *pa. pple.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* iv. 33 Thanne the king and the purprid men beheelden either in to other. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xli (Br. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 284) Þay [the Romans] halwede..hors of dyuers colours and purpurede [*purpureos*] to þe reynbowe. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 120 Now corpses hide the purpurde soyl with blood. 1557-75 *Diurnal of Occurr.* (Bann. Club) 68 Ane psalme buik, coverit with fyne purpourit veluot. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. ii, Euerie bush lay deepely purpured With violets.

Purpureïn (pɔɹpiū·rĭ,in). *Chem.* [f. L. *purpure-us* (see PURPUREAL) + -IN; named after *orcein*.] A product of the action of ammonia on purpurin, which dyes a fine rose-red or amaranth-red. Also called *purpuramide*.

1863 STENHOUSE in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XIII. 145 This compound being in its mode of formation and physical properties very analogous to orceine, I have called it purpureine. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 749 Purpureïn or purpuramide is nearly insoluble in sulphide of carbon.

Purpureo- (pɔɹpiū·rĭo), combining form from L. *purpureus* adj. purple = PURPLE-; as *purpureo-cobalt*, *-cobaltic* adj.

1857 *Chem. Gaz.* XV. 188 The salts of purpureocobalt are often found among the direct products of the oxidation of ammoniacal solutions of cobalt. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1052 Pentammonio-cobaltic Salts..may be divided into two groups, the *Roseo-cobaltic salts*, which have a red colour, varying from brick to rose-red, and the *Purpureo-cobaltic salts*, which are purple, or violet-red. *Ibid.*, Purpureo-cobaltic chloride, $Co_2Cl_3.5NH_3$.

Purpu·reous, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *purpure-us* adj. purple + -OUS.] = PURPLE *a.* Hence **Purpu·reously** *adv.*, purply, with purple colour.

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacrene Dunelm.* 54 As purpureously red as our genuine and best coloured Claret.

Purpurescent (pɔ̄ɹpiŭre·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple + -ESCENT. (The L. was *purpurāscens*: see PURPURASCENT.)] Inclining to or tinged with purple; turning purple. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Pu·rpuress.** *Obs.* Also 4 -iresse, 7 -urisse. [f. L. *purpura* purple + -ESS; transl. late L. *purpurāria*.] A female seller of purple.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 14 Lidda.., purpuresse of the citee of Tiatirens [*v. r.*, a purpiresse, either womman makinge purpur; 1611 a seller of purple]. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 634 Paul cannot finde the purpurisse, nor Peter the Tanner.

Purpuric (pɔɹpiū·rik), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* PURPLE + -IC: cf. F. *purpurique*.]

1. *Chem.* Applied to a hypothetical acid $(C_8H_5N_5O_6)$, the salts of which are purple or red.

1818 PROUT in *Phil. Trans.* CVIII. 421, I shall..call this principle the purpuric acid, a name suggested by Dr. Wollaston, from its remarkable property of forming compounds with most bases of a red or purple colour. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 747 Purpuric acid has never been isolated, being decomposed when its salts are treated with a stronger acid.

2. *Path.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of purpura or purples; marked by a purple rash (as a disease). (*Malignant*) *purpuric fever*, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 56/2 The kidneys were found..with some purpuric..spots on their surface. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv (1856) 311 Purpuric extravasations appeared on his legs. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 191 One patient labouring under a severe purpuric Small-pox. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 577.

Purpuriferous (pɔɹpiŭri·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple dye + -FEROUS: in F. *purpurifère*.] Producing purple; also *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Purpurifera*, a division of gastropods containing those which yield the purple dye.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Purpuriferus*, ..applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Purpurifera*..) of the Trachelipoda..: purpuriferous. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* vii. (1876) 75 The class mollusca and purpurifera family.

Purpuriform (pɔ̄·ɹpiŭrifǭɹm), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Purpura* + -FORM.] = PURPUROID.

Purpurigenous (pɔ̄ɹpiŭri·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple dye + *-genus* or -GEN¹ + -OUS.] = PURPURIPAROUS; as in *purpurigenous gland*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purpurin (pɔ̄·ɹpiŭrin). *Chem.* Also (in commercial use) **-ine.** [f. L. *purpur-a* purple + -IN¹.] A red colouring matter, $C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_3$, used in dyeing, orig. extracted from madder, hence called *madder-purple*; also prepared artificially by the oxidation of alizarin.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 785 Purpurine, the crude substance from which they profess to extract alizarine, is a richer dye than this pure substance itself. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 421/2 Other principles may be extracted from madder, such as purpurine, alizarine, xanthine. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 749 Purpurin.

b. *Path.* (See quots.)

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Purpurin*, Prout's name for the red coloring matter found in the urine of some rheumatic patients. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Purpurin*, 2. A red colouring-matter sometimes present in the urine, and supposed by some to be indicative of rheumatism or hepatic derangement.

†**Pu·rpurine,** *a. Obs.* Forms: (1 **purpuren**), 3-4 **purprin**, 5 **purperyn**, 6 **purpuryng**, 8 **purpurine**. [OE. had *purpuren* adj., from *purpur*; ME. *purprin*, a. OF. *porprin*, *purprin* (12th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *purpurin* (15th c.), conformed to L. type **purpurīn-us*, f. *purpura* purple.] Of purple colour.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 151/24 *Clauus*, *uel purpura*, purpuren bræȝel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16201 A purprin [*later texts* purpur(e)] clath þai on him kest, And gain to pilate broght. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4375 Þe playne purperyn see full of prode fischis. 1530 PALSGR. 321/2 Purpuryng of the colour of purpyll, *purpurin*. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 369 This fruit is very thin upon bunches which are branch'd and purpurine.

Purpuriparous (pɔ̄ɹpiŭri·părəs), *a.* [f. L. *purpura* purple + -PAROUS.] Producing or secreting purple, as a gland of some gastropods; see PURPURA 2.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 Adrectal purpuriparous gland.

†**Purpurisse.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *purpuriss-um* (Pliny).] A kind of red or purple colouring matter, used by the ancients.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 They whyte theyr face..with cerusse: And theyr lyppis and ruddis with purpurisse.

†**Pu·rpurize,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *purpura* purple + -IZE.] *trans.* To make purple.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 53 A shadow, purpurized under the obscuritie of veiles. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 99 So being scarlet purpurized, it might be termed by either, and both appellations.

Purpuroid (pɔ̄·ɹpiŭroid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Purpura*, generic name + -OID.] Akin in form or structure to the genus *Purpura* of gastropod molluscs.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purpurous (pɔ̄·ɹpiŭrəs), *a. Path.* [f. PURPURA 1 + -OUS.] Of the nature of purpura.

1882 J. EDMUNDS in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 112 If fresh vegetable juices are not regularly administered there arises a purpurous tendency.

Purpyr, -e, obs. forms of PURPUR.

Purr (pɔ̄ɹ), *sb.*¹ Also 7 **purre**, 7–9 **pur**. [Cognate with PURR *v.*] An act of purring; the soft murmuring sound made by a cat or other animal when pleased; also, any similar sound.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 20 Heere is a purre of Fortunes sir, or of Fortunes Cat. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 70 The Cat amid the ashes purr'd, For purs to cats belong. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 146 [The] voice [of the acouchi] is a short, rather sharp, plaintive pur. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* v. 129 The purr of satisfaction, which is made during both inspiration and expiration. 1898 *Daily News* 3 May 8/5 The heavier boom of the guns, and the cloth-tearing purr of the Maxims.

† **Purr** (pɔ̄ɹ), *sb.*² *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A small edible bivalve, *Tapes decussata*; also called PULLET. Also applied to allied species.

*c*1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* viii. lxxiii, Marbled Smyrna Purr. . A beautiful Bivalve finely latticed and marbled. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 275 *Chamæ*, Purrs, or Gapers.

† **Purr**, *sb.*³ [Manx *purr* wild mountain boar (J. Kelly).] Name of a breed of wild pigs formerly found in the Isle of Man.

1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 30 The purrs, an odd looking race of pigs, which are also dying out. 1890 A. W. MOORE *Surnames*, etc. *Isle of Man* 193 A curious breed of wild pigs, called purrs, which is now extinct.

Purr, var. PORR *sb.* (a thrust, etc.), PURRE ¹, ².

Purr, purre, ? *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [Of uncertain origin.] In **purre** (also 6 **pour**, 9 **poor**) **oats**, wild oats; so **purr barley**: see quots.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xiii. 467 Also there is a barren Ote, of some called the purre Otes, of others wilde Otes. *Ibid.*, The Purwottes or wilde Otes. *Ibid.* xvi. 470 Pour Otes or wilde Otes, are in leaues and knottie strawes like vnto common Otes. 1847 HALLIW., *Purr-barley*, wild barley. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss.*, *Poor oats*, wild oats. *Avena fatua.*

Purr (pɔ̄ɹ), *v.* Also 7–9 **pur**. [Echoic.]

1. *intr.* Of a cat or (occasionally) other feline beasts: To make a low continuous vibratory sound expressive of satisfaction or pleasure.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlvi. 304 But the Cat, carelesse of these threats, purred, and held fast. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxii. (1789) 62 That its [goat-sucker's] notes are formed.. by the powers of the parts of its wind-pipe, formed for sound, just as cats purr. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. II. 231 An English lady once made me observe, that a cat never purs when she is alone. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* v. 129 The puma, cheetah, and ocelot likewise purr.. it is said that the lion, jaguar, and leopard do not purr.

b. Said of other than feline animals.

1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd* (1855) 148 The young hens pur and leap. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 172 How these fish manage to purr in the deep, and by means of what organ they communicate the sound to the external air, is wholly unknown. 1899 G. A. B. DEWAR in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 155 A night-jar is still 'purring', as Tom Hughes expressed it, from a belt of trees.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of persons: To show satisfaction by low murmuring sounds, or by one's behaviour or attitude; also, to talk on in a quiet self-satisfied way.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, We love to get our mistresses, and purr over them. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 204 The Doctor Who purring for preferment, slily mouses. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iii. 19, I never saw an author..that did not purr as audibly as a full-grown domestic cat on having his fur smoothed in the right way by a skilful hand. 1889 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. xxiii. 337 His audience purred with sympathetic tenderness.

b. Of things: To make a sound suggestive of the purring of a cat, as that caused by rapid vibrations, the boiling or bubbling of a liquid, etc.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 61 The huming Bird .. never sitting, but purring with her wings, all the time she staies with the flower. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 51 He.. blesses his good Fortune, if no frightful Sound purred at his Heels. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, Mary placed it [the kettle] over the stove, where it was soon purring and steaming. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* xvi. 304 The soft-coal fire in the grate purred and flickered.

3. *trans.* To utter or express by purring.

1740 MARY GRANVILLE *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 117 Jenny Tic purred out what consolation she could. *a* 1771 GRAY *Death Favourite Cat* ii, She [the cat] saw; and purr'd applause. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 70 'You said he was not to be murdered', purred Chapel.

Purr, *v.*², var. PORR *v. dial.*, to thrust, prod, etc.

Purr, *int.* Also 6 **pyr, purre**, 9 *dial.* **pur**. A call to pigs, and to turkeys.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 98 They say in my contrye, when they cal theyr hogges to the swyne troughe. Come to thy myngle mangle, come pyr, come pyr. 1560 T. BECON *Displ. Popish Mass* Wks. (1560) III. 50 Ye tarry for no man; but, having a boye to help you say Masse, ye go to your myngle mangle, and never call purre to you. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 289 Some discourses of mine, which were a mingle mangle cum purre, and I knew not what to make of my selfe. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Call-words to poultry*,.. Turkeys,..pur, pur, pur.

Purray, variant of PUREE ¹.

Purre ¹ (pɔ̄ɹ). Also 8–9 **purr**. [From the voice of the bird, whence also called *churre*. Cf. PIRR *sb.*², PIRR-MAW.] A local name of the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis*), esp. in its winter plumage.

It is doubtful whether the name is historically connected with late OE. *pur* glossing Latin names of some birds.

[*c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 116/41 *Bucca*, hæferblæte, *uel* pur [? = snipe]. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 285/10 *Onagratulus*, raradumbla, þæt his pur [? = bittern].] 1611 COTGR., *Alouette de mer*, the little sea foule called, a Purre. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* III. xiii. § 1 These Birds live about the Sea shores, and fly together in flocks. At Westchester they call them Purres. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 279/2 In Chester we call..the Stint, or Junco . Purres; they fly together by the Sea and Water side, in great flocks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. VI. x. 190 Small birds of the crane kind,. the Dunlin, the Purre, and the Stint. 1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Orkney & Shetl.* 88 In consequence of their change of plumage, they [dunlins] are considered to be a distinct species, and are then called the Purre or Stint.

† **Purre** ², **purr**. *Obs.* Also 7 **pur**. [Origin unascertained.] Water cider, ciderkin, perkin. (But see also quot. 1725.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 142 The Feces..will not be lost, if you put it upon the Chaff, for then it meliorates your Pur, or Water-Cider, if you make any. 1676 — *Cyder* (1691) 113 Your cider will then be the worse, and so will your purre or ciderkin. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Ciderkin or Purre, a Drink for the meaner Sort of People. *Ibid.* s.v. *Seminary*, After having made any Cyder, Verjuice or Perry, they take the Must or Purr, which is the Substance of the Fruit, after the Juice is press'd out. *c* 1791 [see PERKIN ²].

Purre, obs. form of PURR *sb.*¹, *a.*, *int.*

Purre, Purre-maw, dial. var. PIRR *sb.*², PIRR-MAW, the tern. **Purree**, obs. f. PUREE ¹.

‖ **Purree** (pʊ·ri). Also **purrhee, piuri**.

A yellow colouring matter imported from India and China, from which the pigment INDIAN *yellow* is prepared. It is essentially the magnesium salt of purreic or euxanthic acid: see below.

1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 582 Purree, or Indian yellow, a body of unknown origin, used in water-colour painting, according to the researches of Stenhouse and Erdmann, is a compound of magnesia with a substance termed *purreic* or *euxanthic acid*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 669 Purree . is said to be formed from the urine of camels, elephants, and buffaloes, after the animals have eaten the fruit of the mangosteen. 1890 *Kew Bulletin* 49 Piuri is a yellow dye used chiefly in painting walls of houses, doors, and railings.

Hence **Purre·ic** *a. Chem.*, in *purreic acid*, an acid, $C_{19}H_{16}O_{10}$, obtained in pale yellow needles, which forms deep yellow compounds with the alkalis and earths. **Purrenone** [-ONE a]: see quot. 1857.

1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 582 Purreic acid [see above]. *Ibid.*, A neutral crystalline sublimate, purrenone or euxanthone. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 518 When euxanthic acid is heated.. a little above 212°, it melts, and a yellow sublimate of *purrenone* or *euxanthone* ($C_{40}H_{12}O_{12}$) is formed.

† **Purrell**. *Obs.* [Etymology unascertained; possibly = F. *burelle*, a barry stripe or barulet, in Heraldry.] A transverse stripe, or bar, made by one or several coloured weft threads, in a web of cloth (cf. LIST *sb.*³ 4); ordered by Act 35 Eliz. c. 10 to be woven at the beginning and end of a piece, as evidence of its full length, and to prevent its subsequent fraudulent shortening.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 584/6 *Forago*, a lyste, or a purrel. [Cf. *Forago*, 'a dividing thread (in a web)', Lewis & Short, 'a thread inserted to distinguish a day's work', Riddle.] 1592 *Proclam.* 20 Jan., We also straightly charge and command all the said Weauers, that euery of them.. shall also shut one purrell through both the ends of the same [cloth], of some coloured yarne, euery such purrell to be three quarters of an inch breadth at the least. 1592–3 *Act 35 Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 Eiche Weavor.. shall also at eche end of everie of the same Kersies weave one Purrell likewise of coloured Yarne of the bredthe of Thre Quarters of an Ynche at the leaste.

Purrer (pɔ̄·rəɹ). [f. PURR *v.* + -ER ¹.] One who purrs, as a cat.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 561 The feline purrer of the hearth.

Purring (pɔ̄·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. PURR *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb PURR.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Scholia 162 The purring of catts. 1816 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 17 July, Their hymns are the purring of kittens. 1888 ABP. BENSON in A. C. Benson *Life* (1899) II. 209 The night-jar fills up his [the nightingale's] intervals with the softest purring.

b. attrib. *Purring thrill, tremor, vibration*: a peculiar thrill (like that felt in a cat when purring), present in certain conditions of the heart and great vessels, as aneurysm, and valvular lesions.

1833 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (1834) 657 These symptoms are still more marked, if the purring-thrill accompanies the bellows-sound. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Purring Tremor.* 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 151 Marked pulsation being visible in the second, third and fourth left intercostal spaces, over which also a well-pronounced purring thrill was felt. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 127 In palpating the finger feels a purring vibration over the cardiac apex.

Purring (pɔ̄·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. PURR *v.* + -ING ².] That purrs: in various senses of the vb.

1699 POMFRET *Fortunate Complaint* 40, I would not change my chains For all the trophies purring Mævius gains. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xxi. 18 She saw that, if his trade went on, The purring race must be undone. 1827 DARLEY *Sylvia* 17 His Hostess..Who at her purring wheel had been. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 354 He mellowed down into an amiable purring old gentleman.

Purrock, obs. dial. form of PARROCK.

† **Pu·rsable**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PURSE *sb.* + -ABLE.] Possessed of money; financially able.

1610 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 12 If a worke ..proue verie likely to be profitable, he that discouereth it associateth himselfe with some pursable person to counterbeare the charge with equall profit.

Pursaunt, variant of PURCINCT *Obs.*

Purse (pɔ̄ɹs), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE. and ME. *purs*, app. ad. late L. *bursa* purse (whence OF. *borse* (12th c.), F. *bourse*, Pr., It. *borsa*, Sp., Pg. *bolsa*); the later forms *pors*, *pours*, and those with final *e*, *porse*, *pourse*, *purse*, were evidently influenced by the Fr. word.

The initial *p* for *b* is not certainly explained; influence of OE. *pusa*, *posa*, ON. *posi* bag, has been suggested. As to the loss of the final vowel, if the word was taken as a strong feminine, it would naturally have the form *purs*, in oblique cases *purse*. L. *bursa* (*byrsa*), a. Gr. βύρσα hide, leather, appears in the grammarians Servius and Donatus *c* 385, and appears to be confined to glossaries before A.D. 600; it is glossed *corium*. For history see Körting s.v.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1, 3–6 **purs**, 3–4 **pors**, 4 **pours**.

a 1100 *Gloss Aldhelm* in Napier *OE. Glosses* (1900) 187/36 *Fiscus*, Purs *vel* Seod. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 62/293 Þe pors al amti was and peni bi-lefte non. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 110 Lyk a leþerne pors lullede his chekes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 249 This Ring..Out of his Pours awey he dede. *Ibid.* II. 298 Bot crepe into mi purs ayein. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purs, or burs, *bursa*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 10 Dooe ye after him that beareth the purs.

β. 3 (*in oblique case*), 4– **purse**, (4–6 **porse**, **pourse**, 5 **porce**, 5–7 **purce**, 6 **pursse**).

c 1250 *Lutel Soth Sermun* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Euer of þe purse þat seluer heo tulleþ. 1340 Porse [see B. 1]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 Seelde þey bereþ purse aboute. *c* 1440 Porce [see B. 8 b]. 1530 PALSGR. 657/1 Whyle I talked with the one of them, the other pyked my purce. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c ij, Porses for chyldren. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 26 He lay.. sore sicke of the fluxe of ye pursse. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 88 Had they a standynge at shooters hyll..to take a pourse? 1611 Purce-emptier [see B. 10].

B. Signification.

I. A money-bag or -receptacle and its contents.

1. A small pouch or bag of leather or other flexible material, used for carrying money on the person; originally a small bag drawn together at the mouth with a thong or strings, now of various shapes and fastened in various ways.

a 1100 [see A. α]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Hit is beggares rihte uorte beren bagge on bac, & burgeises for to beren purses. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15967 (Cott.) Moder, i haf my maister sald,. And in mi purs þe pris i bere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Þanne ssolle we betuene þe porse and þe wombe of þe glotoune.. habbe a uayr strif. Þe wombe zayþ 'ich wylle by uol'. Þe purs zayþ 'ich wylle by uol'. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 301 Pors of possessioun in purse and in coffre. *c* 1399 CHAUCER *Purse* 1 To yow my purse.. Complayn I, for ye be my lady dere; I am so sory now that ye been lyght. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 His purs full of gold. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 22 There is nothing in this worlde that agreeth wurs, Then dooeth a Ladies hert and a beggers purs. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 195 Preistis, keip no gold, Siluer nor cunȝe in ȝour purs. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 345 Put Money in thy purse. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, A heavy purse makes a light heart. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* clxiv. (1743) IX. 389 He is an impudent villain in deed, that will venture to cut a purse in the presence of the judge. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* iv, The kind old man opened his purse, and gave all its contents to his pupil.

fig. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/1 The rather hard saying [attributed to Bp. Stubbs] that London has always been the purse, seldom the head, never the heart of England.

b. *transf.* Something drawn together tightly like a purse: cf. PURSE *v.* 4.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1729) II. iv. 170 We are forc'd to draw our Mouth into a Purse,..bite our Lips, or squeeze them close together.

2. A purse with its contents; hence *transf.* money, funds; esp. with qualifications, as *a common purse*, funds possessed and shared by a number of people in common; *a heavy* or *long purse*, wealth; *a light purse*, poverty; *the public purse*, the national treasury or wealth. *Privy purse*: see PRIVY *a.* 9.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* 357 For commune profyȝt vp-on þe commune porse. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 49 My purs was falle in grete rerage. 1432–43 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* I. (1827) Introd. 23 He and other of his craft have made a comyn purce to wythstond us. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/2 Kyngys purs, or burs, *fiscus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 14 Cast in thy lott amonge us, we shal haue all one purse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8, I build my house.. according to my purse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 59 The report goes, she has all the rule of her husbands Purse. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 157 Who steales my purse, steales trash. 1624 *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 34/1 Adversaries too potent in purse and friends for her to wage law with. 1640 *Ibid.* 81/2 To remain in France upon your own purse. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IX. 212 It was enough to let their Purses blood. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 87 If she make a private purse, which we are told by anti-matrimonialists,

all wives love to do. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1820) 308 Let bounties be increased as far as the public purse can support them. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 124 It requires a very considerable political developement for a nation to feel that the power of the purse is the surest safeguard of freedom.

b. Phrases (often in collocation with *person*): † *by* or *in the purse*, by fine (*obs.*); *purse and person*, one's money and oneself; † *to be out of purse*, to be the loser, to be out of pocket (*obs.*).

13.. *K. Alis.* 1798 That he wol you bete, and chast. By the top, and by the purs. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 657 In his purs he sholde ypunysshed be. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* IV. § 3. 16 [He] was twise taken Prisoner, wherby he was much punished by the Purse. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 69 Thee yoonger Troians Round to me dyd cluster, with purse and person. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 138 My purse, my person, my extreamest meanes Lye all vnlock'd to your occasions. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arber *Garner* III. 635 The Owner and Adventurer of such a Buss shall not be out of purse. 1702 *Guide Constables* 8 Constables..which are out of purse for their charges. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, You feel so keenly in your own purse and person the consequences of inattention to business. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 261 (Forest Laws) Where the offender could not pay in purse, he had to pay in person.

3. A sum of money collected as a present or the like; a sum subscribed as a prize for the winner in a race or other contest.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VII. 77 The same Merchants making a Purse..bought great store of Victuall, and therewith lading a Ship sent it to the Poore at Mechlin. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 496 His Friends made a Purse for him, when he was to travel to Ægypt. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6292/2 No Horse..shall be admitted to Run for this Purse, that ever won the Value of 10 l. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 11/1 Few racing stables do pay their expenses in the money won in purses. 1891 *Sporting Life* 3 Apr. (Farmer), If any club or gentleman will give a purse for him to face the victorious one in the match referred to. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 8/1 Payment of £500 per annum to [the] former mayor of the borough, [as] a mayoral purse to reimburse him for the expenses connected with the office.

4. A rendering of Arab., Pers., Turkish كيسة *kīsah*, *kīseh* 'purse', used in the Turkish empire for a definite sum of money.

The purse (*of silver*) is = 500 piastres; *the purse of gold* was = 10,000 piastres.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2198/1 The Sultana [offers] 4000 Purses, of 500 Crowns each. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 67 When they say a Purse, they understand five hundred Piastres, or fourty five thousand Aspres. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. VIII. iii 195 *note*, Garouche or purses, each of five hundred dollars of four shillings value. 1796 J. MORSE *Am. Geog.* II. 462 The public revenue amounts to 89955 purses, at 500 piastres each. 1880 E. SCHUYLER in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 435/1 The sum of 15,000 purses (900,000*l.*) was paid to Russia as a war indemnity.

5. A fragment of live coal starting out of the fire with a report: regarded as a prognostic of good fortune.

(According to some, it is a 'purse' when it rings or rattles, a 'coffin' when it falls dead.)

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, The girls..had their omens,.. purses bounced from the fire, and true love-knots lurked in the bottom of every teacup. 1863 SALA *Purse or Coffin* 49 One of those red-hot cinders we call, from the ringing sound they make when cold, 'purses', and sometimes, from their odd, long shape, 'coffins'.

II. A bag or bag-like receptacle generally.

† **6.** A bag carried for any purpose; a wallet, scrip, pouch. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 311 'Hastow auȝte in þi purs any hote spices?' 'I haue peper and pionès', quod she 'and a pounde of garlike'. 14.. *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 50 Take heede to [the threshers] þat þey haue no poketes nor grete purses where as þey myght stelle and bere away your corne. 1466 in *Archæol.* (1887) L. I. 41 Item j lytill purse of yollowe and dyuers relekes within hyt. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* 88 A purce to bere the comunyon in. 1771 *Antig. Sarish.* 189 One chest containing relicks of the eleven thousand Virgins in four purses.

† **b.** *spec.* One of the official insignia of the Lord High Chancellor of England; = BURSE 1.

1677 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 Some mischievous persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellour crept through a window of his house .and stole the mace and the two purses. 1901 [see PURSE-BEARER 2].

† **c.** The *sporan* of the Highland dress. *Obs.*

1779 *Ann. Reg.* 230 The mutiny..was occasioned by Lord Frederick Campbell's having purchased at London purses for his regiment, which constitute a part of the Highland dress, and ..3*s.* 6*d.* was stopped from each man for his purse.

† **d.** *fig.* Cf. POCKET *sb.* 3 c. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 308 What men þei [freris] shulden kulle, oþer þer breþeren or aliens, þei holden ȝit in þeir purs. 1531 *Pilgr. Perf.* 117 b, Whiche .at theyr deth fyndeth nothynge but vanite in the purse of theyr conscyence.

7. *transf.* **a.** *Organ-building.* A small leather bag formerly used in connexion with the pull-downs which passed through the bottom board of the wind-chest, to prevent the escape of wind.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 28 To lead, instead of using the purse, the wire through the plates of steel or brass. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ Build.* v. 66 This was formerly effected by 'purses' (French, *boursettes*), little leather bags, tied or otherwise attached to the pull-downs.

b. = COD *sb.*[1] 5; also a purse-net.

1879 HOLDSWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 247/1 The body of the net tapers away to the entrance to the purse. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 126 A rabbit goes rolling over and over, entangled in the purse.

8. Applied to various natural receptacles (in animals or plants) resembling a bag or pocket; e. g. a pouch, a marsupium, a cyst, an ovicapsule.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* b iij b, The parte that gothe to the purse of the galle. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xiv. 816 With a naturall purse vnder her belly, wherein she putteth her young. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* III. x (1678) 94 The Pericardium, or Purse of the Heart 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 28 Stamina..terminated at their Tops by small Caps or Purses called Apices. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III 63 The females [of the skate] begin to cast their *purses* as the fishermen call them (the bags in which the young are included). 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 55 All fowls have..a..black triangular purse rising from the bottom of their eye just at the entry of the optic nerve. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 152 Each convolution is a kind of small purse or canal, closed externally by a double layer of cineritious and medullary matter.

b. *spec.* The scrotum.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 740 Knytte hym fast in his porce. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secrets* IV. i. 29 To remedie the itche of the purse of the testicles. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Stoppage*, A Fomentation..which you are to apply to the Purse of the Beast.

† **9.** *Mining.* A small cavity filled with gold or other ore; = POCKET *sb.* 7 a. *Obs. rare.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 220 Mines of mettall..which were found as it were in purses, and not in fixed or continued veines.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. a. Simple attrib., as *purse clasp, snap*; in sense 'that is like a purse, pursed up', as *purse lip, mouth*; **b.** objective or obj. genitive, as *purse-maker, -sewer*; esp. in colloq. and slang terms for a pickpocket or a swindler, as *purse-catcher, -emptier, -lifter, -snatcher*; so *purse-milking, -snatching* adjs.; **c.** locative, similative, parasynth., etc., as *purse-eyed* (see 1782 in 8), *purse-like, -lined, -lipped, -mad, -pinched, -shaped, -swollen* adjs.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 8 A *pursecatcher vpon the high-way, & a common horse stealer. 1611 FLORIO, *Vnotahorse*, a nicke-name giuen to Lawyers or Phisicians, a *purce-emptier. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/1 Worthy of ranking with Turpin, Paul Clifford, and the other celebrated purse emptiers. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 599 Purse-eyed Mackrel, *Scomber Crumenophthalmus*. 1900 tr. Janssen *Hist. Germ. People* IV. 288 *Purse-lifters, loafers, depredators and thieves of all sorts. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 71 Body short, *purse-like. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Pref 4 Thrust the beggar out of dores That is not *Purse lyn'd. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 185 A *purse lip [forespeaks] a scraping sneak; and a blabber lip, a nasty slut. 1629 — *Holy Madn.* 324 Beetle-brow'd, *Purse-lip't. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 245 The Dane, whom he described as a fool, *purse-mad. 1630 *Canterbury Marr. Licences* (MS.), Mathew Holt of All Saints', Canterbury, *purse-maker. 1907 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 2 [He] had bought the purses from Hayes in the belief that he was a master purse-maker. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv, Such a *purse-milking nation. Gown'd vultures, theeues, and a litigious rout Of cosoners. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xviii, Maud with her sweet *purse-mouth when my father dangled the grapes. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* 14 *Purse-pinched and soule-pain'd. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan. 6/3 Mother keeps him by going out to work as a *purse-sewer. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 85 The fruit terminating, and *purse-shaped. 1902 MCNEILL *Egreg. Eng.* 160 Gang of daylight robbers, *purse-snatchers, watch-snatchers. 1906 WHITEING *King in New* 44 Two youths having been put away for a *purse-snatching case. 1823 *Coll. Poems* (ed. Joanna Baillie) 210 *Purse-swol'n neighbours.

11. Special Combinations: **purse-board**: see quot. and 7 a; **purse-boat**, a large boat used in fishing with a purse-seine for menhaden, mackerel, etc.; **purse-bouncer** (*slang*), a species of swindler; **purse-club**, a subscription club or guild; **purse-crab**, a crab of the genus *Birgus* living in burrows on the East Indian islands; **purse crew**, the crew of a purse-boat (*U.S.*); † **purse-cross**, a pecuniary loss or reverse; **purse davit**, a short strong davit attached to the gunwale and thwart of a purse-boat, to support the pursing blocks of a purse-seine; **purse-famine**, a scarcity of money; **purse gang** = *purse crew*; **purse-gill**, a marsipobranchiate fish; hence **purse-gilled** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **purse-girdle**, a girdle containing a receptacle for money, etc.; **purse-holder**, one who has charge or control of the funds of a society, party, nation, etc.; † **purse-hood**, a hood drawn together at the neck like the mouth of a purse; † **purse-leech**, a person greedy for money; **purse-line** = *purse-rope*; † **purse-mulgent** *a.*, draining or 'milking' the purse; **purse-penance**, a fine; **purse-penny**, *Sc.*, a penny retained in the purse for luck; also *fig.*; **purse-rope**, the cord used to close up the mouth of a purse-seine; **purse silk**, silk thread used for knitting purses, and embroidering; **purse spider** = PURSE-WEB *spider*; **purse-sucker** = *purse-leech*; **purse-tassel**, (*a*) a purse-string; (*b*) the Tassel-hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; **purse-trick**, a species of swindling trick; **purse twist** = *purse silk*; **purse-weight**, the weight or sinker of a purse-seine; **purse-wire**, † (*a*) ? wire used in making purses; (*b*) the wire which passes through a purse in an organ (see 7 a).

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 50 That part of the bottom of the great sound-board, upon which these bags or purses are glued, is called the *purse-board. 1879 *U. S. Comm. Fish & Fisheries* V. 126 Besides these there are the 'purse' and 'mate' boats from which the seine is worked..The captain of the gang is in charge of the '*purse-boat'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 9/1 Described as 'the king of *purse-bouncers'—people who practised the 'purse-trick'. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 176 The guilds, or *purse-clubs, of the different companies of tradesmen are not modern inventions, but of Syriac origin. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amboinæ* 1, *Cancer Crumenatus*..*Purse-Crab. 1589 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) I. 233 Notwithstanding these *purse-crosses I find myself..able to carry the state of a gentleman with sufficiency. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* III. i, Well, a plague and *purse-famine light on the law! 1559 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 83 My *purse gyrdell. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 88 The two sea-powers as *purse-holders. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1623) C ij, For the safeguard of your face..prouide a *purs-hood made of course boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1085 Proud *Purse-Leaches, Harpies of Westminster. 1648 *Brit. Bellman* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 625 So long as you harpyes, you sucking purse-leeches, and your implements be our masters. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* 364 In like manner this *purse mulgent physician not long since dealt with a gentlewoman. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol Brownists* xliii. Wks. (1629) 590 You send me to Sheet-penances and *Purse-penances 1708 M. BRUCE *Good News* 38 If I had these three *purse-pennies, I wad think nothing to go thorow all the world with them. 1671 MAYNWARING *Pract Phys.* 62 Such that make a prey of Patients, and are *Purse-suckers. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 116 The whole stalke with the flowers vpon it, doth somewhat resemble a long *Purse tassel, and thereupon diuers Gentlewomen haue so named it. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Purse-tassels, *Muscari comosum*. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 6/7 The boundless impertinence of the *purse-trick man. 1545 *Rates of Customs* C ij b, *Pursewyer the dossen pounde *vs* 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 50 The wire going through the purse is called the purse-wire.

Purse (pɜːs), *v.* [f. PURSE *sb.*: cf. *to pocket.*]

1. *trans.* To put into one's purse; to pocket. Also with *up*. Now *rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6148 For shal y neuer, aftyr þys day, Purs pens, ȝyf þat y may. *c* 1400 *Plowmans T.* 178 Many be marchauntes of woll And to purs pennies wol come thrall. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 120 It is not lawfull to play for money, to wynne it, and purse it vp. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 642, I purs't it up, but little reck'ning made, Till now that this extremity compell'd 1659 NOEL in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 416, I never purse one penny of it. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xxiii, Sum thanes thair tennants pykt and squeist, And purst up all thair rent. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xix. 177 I've not allow'd me time To purse the pieces.

† **2.** *fig.* In various senses: To pocket (an affront); to withdraw or keep back (a boast); to take possession of, shut up, confine. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1277 His prowd wordes er now al purst, For, in fayth, ful ill he durst Anes luke opon that knyght, That he made bost with to fyght. 1570 G. BUCHANAN *Detect. Q. Mary* (1572) K iij, He [Darnley] was constrainit in silence to purse vp his passit iniuries. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 192 When she first met Marke Anthony, she purst vp his heart vpon the Riuer of Sidnis. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 314 A man is vtterly disgraced, if either he purse vp a disgrace, or else decline the fight when he is challenged. 1691 DRYDEN *King Arthur* III. ii, I am spell-caught by Philidel, And pursed within a net.

† **3.** *pass.* To be (well or ill) provided with money. *Obs.* (Cf. PURSED *ppl. a.* 2.)

c 1550 BALE *K. Iohan* (Camden) 71 With Iudas we love wele to be purste. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu quoque* D 4 b, *Purse.* The butcher and the baker then shall stay *Spend.* They must till I am some what stronger purst. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* II. iii, How is she purs'd, Jack? is she strong that way?

4. *trans.* To contract, to draw together (the lips, brow, etc.) in wrinkles or puckers, suggesting the tightly drawn-in mouth of a purse. Often with *up*.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 113 Thou..didd'st contract, and purse thy brow together. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. v. 9 If you cut a Muscle it purses it self round and draws it self into it self like a ball. 1746 J. PARSONS *Hum. Physiog.* I. in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 14 Their Action is only to purse up the Mouth, as in whistling and blowing. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 117/1, I have thus seen the superior aperture of the glottis..pursed up and closed. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mount-Royal* I. viii, Lady Cumberbridge..pursed her lips and elevated her eyebrows.

b. *fig.* To collect, concentrate.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. i. P 6, I looked hard at my master..and pursed up all my penetration to remark upon the effect of my intelligence.

c. *intr.* and *absol.* To become wrinkled, to pucker.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 285 Her Brows purs'd, she wrinkled her Forehead. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. viii. (1811) 106 The maiden fanned away, and primmed, and pursed. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VI. 183 His eyelids stiffened and pursed up.

5. *trans.* To close *up* like a purse. *rare.*

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xxiii. *Decay Beggars*, Was this a story to purse up people's hearts, and pennies, against giving an alms to the blind?

† **6.** *intr.* To steal purses, to rob. *Obs.*

1592 LYLY *Galathea* I. iv. 229 The trade of pursing neare shal faile Until the hangman cryes *strike saile*. *a* 1616 BEAUMONT & FLETCHER *Scornf. Lady* I. i, I'll purse; if that raise me not, I'll bet at bowling-alleys.

7. *U.S. trans.* To draw a purse-seine into the shape of a bag so as to close it. Chiefly in *vbl. sb.* and *pr. pple.* Hence, **Pursing** *vbl. sb.* (also attrib.) and *ppl. a.*, as **pursing-block, -gear,**

-line, -weight, the block, etc., used in working a purse-seine.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xiv. 555 The forbering of the bare touche ther of [money] and the forbering of the pursing or bodili bering ther of. *a* 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 270 Abigail..describeth the same safety by a metaphor of safe binding or safe pursing. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June, Supp., Her rowlocks, pursing-gear &c. are nickel-plated. 188. *Bulletin U. S. Nat. Museum* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.), The pursing weight varies from 100 to 150 pounds. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Purse-line*, the line by means of which a purse-seine is pursed.

Pu·rse-bea:rer.

1. The bearer or carrier of a purse; one who has charge of the money of another or of a company; a treasurer, bursar.

c 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 114 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 Siþþe oure louerd him makede apostle: to fondi his mod And siþþe pursberer of his pans: to spene al his god. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 804/39 *Hic naucherus*, a pursberer. 1598 *Ord. for Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 681 D. Bagshaw, the Pope's Judas or purse-bearer. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 58 The money which wee deliuered vnto him being our purse-bearer. 1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 320 There is Mr. James Fraser, our employer, master, publisher, purse-bearer, and friend.

2. *spec.* The official who carries the Great Seal in front of the Lord Chancellor in a receptacle called 'purse' or 'burse'.

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. (1857) 429 The lord chancellor hath turn'd out Mr. Harris, his pursebearer. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 28 Oct. (O.H.S.) I. 60 Mr. Wullaston made Purse-Bearer to the..Ld. Keeper. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 467 The Lord Chancellor..is preceded on his entry to the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the Mace, the Purse-bearer carrying the Purse, which is supposed to contain the Great Seal, and his train is borne by a Trainbearer.

3. A pouched animal, a marsupial.

1851 BRODERIP *Note Bk. Naturalist* (1852) 161 The marsupiates, or purse-bearers.

So **Pu·rse-bea:ring** *a.*, pouched, marsupiate.

† **Pu·rse-bound,** *a.* Keeping one's purse tightly closed; averse to spending money; stingy.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* Ep. Rdr. b, Nor was I purse-bound when I had occasion to see any of those Rarities, Reliques, and matters of more true antiquity.

† **Pu·rse-ca:rver.** *Obs.* = PURSE-CUTTER.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 320 Most cursed of clipperis and purse-kerveris. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 181 A purske[r]vere [*bursarum incisor*] in kuttinge of purses werþ i-cliȝt in his hondes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purskeruare.., *bursida*.

Pu·rse-cu:tter. A thief who cuts purses and abstracts their contents; a cutpurse.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 697 Tyburne coloppys, and pursekytters. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorells B.* 11 Players, purse cutters, money baterers. 1690 [see PURSELESS]. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II, Footpads and purse-cutters no longer infest the streets.

So **Pu·rse-cu·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1621 Bp. SANDERSON *Serm. on 1 Cor. vii.* 24 § 27 Such as live by Stealing, and Robbing, and Piracy, and Purse-cutting.

Pursed (pɒ̄ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. PURSE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Drawn into close folds or wrinkles; drawn together, puckered. Usually with *up*.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 148 The other..was usually purs'd or wrinckled in the bending of the knee. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 4 His large light blue eyes and pursed-up mouth. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvii, Mr. Brownlow looked apprehensively at Mr. Bumble's pursed-up countenance. 1891 S. BARING-GOULD *Troubadour Land* ii. 28 She sat scowling, with pursed lips.

2. Supplied with money. (See also PURSE *v.* 3.)

1893 'A. HOPE' *Change of Air* xv, The unending talks with fellows like-minded and like-pursed.

Purseful (pɒ̄·ɹsful). [f. PURSE *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as fills a purse.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 62/283 A porsful of panes bi þe weie he fond. 1693 J. DRYDEN jun. in Dryden *Juvenal's Sat.* (1697) 364 Thy Teeth..a Purseful of dear Gold, The last Remains of all thy Treasure, hold. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 7 The unthrifty, who had flung about pursefulls of those bits of tin, began to hoard the new issue of the mint, as having more significance.

Pu·rse-fu·ll, *a. nonce-wd.* That has a full purse, opulent, wealthy.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* xix, Dr. Percy's next difficulty was how to supply the purse-full and purse-proud citizen with motive and occupation.

Purselain, -lan, obs. ff. PORCELAIN, PURSLANE.

Pu·rseless, *a.* [f. PURSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no purse; without a purse.

1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I. 346 The purseless traveller fears not the purse-cutter. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 3 As purseless, scripless and shoeless as the seventy-two disciples of Christ.

† **Pu·rse-ma:ster.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* A purse-bearer, treasurer, bursar.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 43 Judas..was purs-mayster..& receyvyd in-to þe purs all þe monye. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 110 Þis clerk..went with hym, & he made hym his purs-maister. 1554 KNOX *Faythf. Admon.* C 7 b, Iudas was pursemaister with Christ Jesus. 1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (1905) 218 The year after he entered his pursemaster.

Purse-net (pɒ̄·ɹsˌnet).

1. A bag-shaped net, the mouth of which can be drawn together with cords; used especially for catching rabbits, also as a fishing net.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vii, Men taketh hem with houndes, with grehoundes, with heyes, and with pursnettes. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 179 Set purse-nettes upon al the holes, or as many of them as you can finde. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, I twist lines and weave purse-nets, wherein to catch coneys. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Rabbit*, The ferret is sent into a hole to force them out, and the purse-net, being spread over the hole, takes them, as they come out. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 15 There are purse-nets and bag-nets, some with, others without, pockets. *fig.* 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* iv. ii, We shopkeepers, when all's done, are sure to have 'em in our purse nets at length. 1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-sozzo* iii. 109 If he has not got us into such a Cramp and Purse-nett that we shall never escape without loss of Bag and Baggage.

† **2.** See quot. *Obs. slang.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pursenets*, goods taken upon Trust by young Unthrifts at treble the Value; also a little Purse.

3. *Comb.*: † **pu·rse-not-fish**, a basket-fish.

1671 WINTHROP [see *net-fish*, NET *sb.*[1] 5].

† **Pu·rsepick.** *Sc. Obs.* = next: cf. PICKPURSE.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 247 Herretyk, lunatyk, purspyk, carlingis pet. 15.. — *Musing allone* 12 Every pelour and purspyk Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me.

† **Pu·rsepi:cker.** *Obs.* A thief who picks purses; a pickpocket. So † **Pu·rse-picking.**

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 41 They have all their life after an unsavory smack thereof, and smell still toward day-sleepers, pursse-pickers. 1571 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 34 Sufferis..purspykaris..to exercise thift and reif as ane craft. *Ibid.* Dishonour..to thevis in purspyking. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Thief* Wks. (1630) II. 121/1 He.. may rob the pot, Steale himselfe drunke, and be his owne Purspicker, And chimically turnes his coyne to liquor.

Pu·rse-pride. Pride of purse or wealth; the self-esteem or arrogance of the wealthy.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Sel. Th.*, *Supernum.* iv. Wks. 1808 VI. 311 Even purse-pride is quarrellous, domineering over the humble neighbourhood. 1753 MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 62 The Insolence of Purse-pride. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. i.i. 55 The infection of vulgar purse-pride.

Pu·rse-proud, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up on account of one's wealth.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* b, Having great Interest, and great Power, and withal, Purse-proud. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlii. (1841) II. 149, I think a purseproud tradesman one of the most troublesome and intolerable of all Men. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 18 The rich grow poor, the poor become purse proud. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. ii, I..could live happy in a garret, if this purse-proud England would but allow one to exist within one's income.

Purser (pɒ̄·ɹsəɹ). Also 5 pursser, porser, pursor, 6 -our, 5–6 pursar, 5–7 purcer. [f. PURSE *sb.* + -ER[1]: cf. *miller*, *banker*, and F. *boursier*, med.L. *bursārius* BURSAR.]

† **1.** A maker of purses. *Obs.*

? 1475 in *Coventry Leet Bk.* 479 Joh. Smyth..Taillour; Joh. Denton..laborer..; Will. Banburgh..purser. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 41/4 Lyon the pursser [F. *bourssier*] Hath pursses and pauteners. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorells B.* 10 Sylke women, pursers, and garnysshers. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 107 Where be thy masters? fellows? scholers? bursers? O Stamford! to thy shame, they'r all turn'd pursers. [Referring to its defunct university.]

† **2.** An officer charged with managing money matters and keeping accounts; a purse-bearer, treasurer. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 136 [*Judas loq.*] Of his penys purser was I. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 294/2 A Purser, *bursarius*. 1530 PALSGR. 259/2 Purser, *boursier*. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 444 Rich men are but God's pursers; they do but 'carry the bag', and what is put therein, for public uses. 1816 MUIR *Clydesd. Minstrelsy* 2 To rouse the clerk and purser wi' their sang.

b. The officer on board a ship who keeps the accounts, and usually has charge of the provisions.

In the Royal Navy the purser was originally the commissariat officer of the ship, but not the paymaster of the crew (who were paid at the end of the voyage or commission). In 1825, by Act 6 Geo. IV, c. 18, a portion of the wages of the crew was permitted to be paid to them monthly, and the duty of making these payments was assigned to the purser, who in 1842 was officially designated 'Paymaster and Purser'. In 1852 the title was changed to 'Paymaster', and the officer's duties in regard to money transactions on board ship were largely extended. In modern passenger-ships, the purser is the head of the stewards' department, and has general superintendence of the passengers and their comfort and requirements, checks their tickets, issues those taken on board, etc.

1458 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 300 All maysterys, owenerys, pursery s of al maner schyppys. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 21 Also paid William Peny then Pursor of the same ship for the vittell of the said..marriners for a weke. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The owners maisters and pursers of Englyshe shyppes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 A man of Warre hath onely a Purser. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Aug., I..did begin to-night.. to look into the nature of a purser's account, and the business of victualling. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Purser*, an Officer in a King's Ship, who receives her Victuals from the Victualler, and is to take care that it be in good Condition, and well laid up and stowed. His Office is also to keep a List of the Men and Boys belonging to the Ship, and to set down exactly the Days of each Man's admittance into Pay. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. ii. (ed. 4) 191 Our former Purser had neglected to take on board large quantities of several kinds of provisions. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, An old friend of his, a purser in the navy, who lived at Southsea. 1852 Apr. 5 *Order in Council*, Paymasters and Pursers to be designated Paymasters of the Navy. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Purser*, a kind of cabin steward or providore in a passenger ship.

c. In Cornwall, The treasurer or cashier of a mine, esp. one worked on the cost-book principle.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 The Purser and Book-keeper manage the accounts. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 566 In the generality of mines the purser is the chief officer. 1846 ADDISON *Law Contracts* I. i. § 1 (1883) 103 In mining companies carried on on the cost-book principle..the shareholders..are not liable upon bills..drawn..by the purser..of the company.

† **d.** *Purser-general*, the head of a body of pursers, in a district, or department of service.

1633 G. GOSNELL *Let.* 4 July (Ind. Off. Rec. O. C. 1509), Mr. Turnour, Purser-Generall att Suratt, comends his love to you. 1657 T. MAYNARD in Thurloe *St. Papers* VI. 118 If somebody were joined with the purser-general by an order from his highness,. there would be much money saved.

† **3.** One who steals or cuts purses; a cutpurse, a pickpocket. *Obs.*

1649 W. M. *Wand. Jew* (1857) 64 § 3 All Executors that rob Orphans of their portions, are Theeves, and deserve more to be hanged then a Purser.

Hence **Pu·rsership,** the office of purser.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* E 3 b, He haue the purse for a-yeere, you the Hat..& when my pursourship ends, Ile resigne, and cap you. 1864 in WEBSTER (citing TODD); and in mod. Dicts.

Pu·rse-ring.

1. A ring, or one of the two sliding rings, closing a silk or leather purse.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xiv. (1847) 236 Like a purse-ring of Paris, hollow, light and counterfeit indeed.

2. The ring of a purse-seine, through which the pursing line runs. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Purse-seine (pɒ̄·ɹsˌsēⁱn). A fishing-net or seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag, used for catching shoal fish. Also *attrib.* **purse-seine-net**; *purse-seine fishery*, etc.

1883 *Fish. Exh. Catal.* 196 Model of mackerel purse-seine. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U.S.* 66 There is..reason to believe that our great purse-seine fisheries for menhaden and mackerel, though perhaps not causing a decrease in the numbers of the fish, have kept them farther from the shore. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 9/1 To enable our fishermen to see the practical working of the celebrated purse seine net, as used by the United States fishermen for the capture of mackerel, herring, and other fish usually caught by the drift net. 1889 *Nature* XLI. 180/1 The purse seine first came into general use in 1850.

Hence **Purse-seiner,** a vessel employed in purse-seine fishing. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pu·rse-string. Usually in *pl.*: The two threaded strings by drawing which the mouth of a purse is closed; hence in various *fig.* phrases, as *to hold the purse-strings*, to control the expenditure of money; *to tighten* or *loosen the purse-strings*, to be sparing, or generous, in spending money.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4369 So haue I plukked at my purse strynges, And made hem often for to gape & gane. *c* 1530 *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) XX p. lx, I shall brynge them to heuen gate..And lede them thyther by purse stringes. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* II. i, Those whom Fathers Purse-strings hoise up to honour. *a* 1659 Bp. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. v. 71 He endeavours to corrupt him..and so to tie the Holy Ghost to his Purs-strings. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 239 Cleon now finds it necessary to open his purse strings. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 20 The House of Commons..has to look after the purse-strings of the people. 1902 BRENAN *House Percy* II. ii. 58 Refusing to loosen his purse-strings any further.

b. *attrib.* That is drawn like a purse-string.

1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 July 15 The stump (of the appendix) being buried by a purse string suture of catgut.

† **Pu·rset.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. PURSE *sb.* + -ET. Cf. F. *boursette* (15th c.).] A small purse or bag.

1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens*, 8 *Hagloq.*, The blood of the frog..I have been getting; and made of his skin A purset, to keep sir Cranion in.

† **Pu·rse-ta:ker.** *Obs.* A highwayman or robber who deprived persons of their purses.

1611 COTGR., *Batre les chemins*, to belay the way, as purse-takers and boothalers doe. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 147 Murdrers, mixt with pyrates, and purse-takers, Run-away slaves, hangmen, and coffin makers. 1649 W. M. *Wand. Jew* (1857) 64 § 2 A brave Purse-taker is the Great-Turke of Cavileroes, to such bastardly Handy-Crafts.

So † **Pu·rse-ta:king.**

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 115, I see a good amendment of life in thee. From Praying, to Purse-taking.

Pursevant, -want, obs. Sc. ff. PURSUIVANT.

Pu·rse-web. A (spider's) web of the form of a purse. *attrib.* **Purse-web spider**, a spider of the genus *Atypus* which spins a close web against a tree; esp. the American species *A. abbatti*.

1888 MᶜCOOK *Amer. Spiders* I. 325 The characteristic tube of the Purseweb spider is spun against the trunk of a tree, extending several inches above the surface of the ground and about an equal distance beneath it.

† **Pu·rsewort.** *Obs.* An old name for the weed Shepherd's purse.

a 1450 *Alphita* 34/1 *Capsellula, herba sanguinaria*, .. *bursa pastoris idem*,..pursewurt. *Ibid.* 81/1 Purs[e]-uu[o]rt.

Pursey, Purseynt, var. PURSY, PURCINCT.

† **Pu·rsick,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. PURSIVE with suffix substitution: possibly influenced by SICK.]

A. *adj.* Of a horse: = PURSIVE, PURSY *a.*[1] 1.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xlviii. 99 Of the broken winded or Pursicke Horse. *Ibid.* ciii. 205 Looke he be not pursicke.

B. *sb.* Shortness of wind in a horse; pursiness.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. beasts* (1658) 292 If it continue, it will either grow to the Pursick, or else break his winde altogether. *Ibid.* 293 Of the Pursick. This is a shortness of

breath, and the Horse that is so diseased is called of the Italians, *Cavallo pulsivo*, or *Bolso*. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 151/2 The shortness of Breath..[of a Horse], of some termed pur-sick.

Hence † **Pu·rsickness**, pursiness.

1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 490 Dry figges.. are good for pursicknesse, coughes, and diseases of the lungs.

Pu·rsie. Sc. dim. of PURSE *sb.*: see -IE.

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recit. iv, For mony a pursie she had hooked.

Pursiness (pŭ·rsinés). [f. PURSY *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The state or condition of being pursy; short-windedness, breathlessness, dyspnœa.

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wulcker 708/37 (*Nomina morborum*) *Hec sinaa, -cis*, pursenes. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 294/2 A Pursynes, *cardia, cardiaca*. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 123 Rue .. is good .. agaynst pursines & shortnes of breath. **1611** COTGR., *Pousse*, short wind, pursinesse. **1681** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rusticum* (1726) s. v., This Pursiness or shortness of Breath in Sheep is cur'd by cutting their Ears and changing their Pasture. **1834** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 464 Corpulent dyspnœa. Pursiness.

† **b.** Flatulence; internal stuffiness. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 649 [It] doth help the shortnesse of the breath, and ease the pursines of the stomacke. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval* III. (1617) 20 As he is outwardly full of vnsound fatness, so hee is inwardly stuft with much glut and pursines.

Pursing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see PURSE *v.*

Pursive (pŭ·rsiv), *a. arch.* Also 5-6 **-syf(e, 6 -sife, -oyfe.** [a. (?) AF. *porsif*, app. phonetic var. of OF. *polsif*, in Cotgr. *poulsif*, mod.F. *poussif* (L. type **pulsīv-um*), f. OF. *polser*, F. *pousser* in sense 'to breathe with labour or difficulty':—L. *pulsāre* to drive or agitate violently, freq. of *pellĕre* to drive. *Porsif* is given as Fr. in quot. 12.., and *pourcif* in Palsgr. 1530, but there is no evidence of its use in continental Fr., and the substitution of *r* for *l* was prob. English, perh. from some association with *purse*, which becomes evident in the later form PURSY.] Short-winded, broken-winded, asthmatic: originally said esp. of a horse.

(Cf. F. *cheval poussif*; *pousse* 'maladie des chevaux caractérisée par l'essoufflement, par le battement des flancs, et particulièrement par une interruption de l'inspiration.')

[**12**.. *Miracula S. de Montfort* (Camden) 68 Comitissa Gloverniæ habuit palefridum asmaticum, gall[ice] porsif'.] **1398** [see PIERRE]. **1530** PALSGR. 321/2 Purcyfe, shorte wynded or stuffed aboute the stomacke, *pourcif*. **1552** HULOET, Pursyfe manne, *anhelator, anhelus*. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xiii. II. 58 For the curing of foure footed beasts..broken winded and pursive. **1707** FLOYER *Phys. Pulse-Watch* 157 If my Pulse be 90, I am always Pursive, but 95 makes me Asthmatick. **1831-43** YOUATT *Horse* XII. 278 The pursive or broken-winded horse should not stand idle.. a single day.

Pursiveness (pŭ·rsivnés). *arch.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = PURSINESS.

1552 HULOET, Pursifenes, *dipsnœa*. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. (1634) 247 Hyssop is commended..for pursiuenesse and shortnesse of wind. **1602** MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 10 There is pursivenes in the Pease and fulsomnes in the Beanes. **1754** J. BARTLETT *Farriery* 63 Distinguished in their symptoms from that pursiveness .we see in some horses.

Purslaine, -lan(e, obs. ff. PORCELAIN.

Purslane (pŭ·rslĕn). Forms: *α.* 4-5 **purcelan(e, 6 -laine, -layne, -lline, -llyne, perseline, purselane,** 6 7 **-lain(e, 7 -lan, -lyn, purcellane.** *β.* 5 **porsulaigne, porcelеyne,** 6 **-laine, -lene, -layn(e, -line, -llyne,** 6–7 **-lane.** *γ.* 5– **purslane**; also (5 **poslane**), 6 **purslayne, -lin, -land, pourslane,** 7 **purslan, -lein, purslen,** 6–9 **purslain(e.** [a. OF. *porcelaine* (*a* 1300 in Godef.), *pourcelaine* (still in Cotgr.), = It. *porcellana* (Florio); identical in form with the Fr. and It. words for PORCELAIN, q. v., and app. altered, by assimilation to that word, from L. *porcil(l)āca*, used by Pliny for the more usual L. *portulāca* (which is taken in botany as the name of the genus).]

1. A low succulent herb, *Portulaca oleracea*, widely distributed throughout tropical and warmer temperate regions, used in salads, and sometimes as a pot-herb, or for pickling. Also called *Common* or *Garden Purslane*. Formerly cultivated in English kitchen gardens, but now rarely met with.

α. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 34/1 *Portulaca* .. purcelan. *c* **1400** *Lanfranc's Cyrurg.* 95 (Ashm. MS.) Wip ius of purcelane [*Add. MS.* poslane] or of sum opere cold eerbe. **1563** HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 122 The Purselaine is much harmed by a long drought. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I. (1586) 31 Leaues..not much vnlike to Purcelaine. **1590** SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 199 Fat Colworts, and comforting Perseline **1620** J. MASON *New-found-land* (1887) 149 Of herbes there are likewise lettise, purselyn, etc. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp* 36 P 72 If Purselan or some other herbe were observed to do the like.

β. *a* **1450** *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon.) 10/2 *Andrago*, .*portacla, portulaca idem*, g°. et angl. porceleyne. *Ibid.* 149/2 *Portulaca uel portacla*, porsulaigne. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Biv, Water of porcelayn .is good for a person that spetteth blod. **1538** TURNER *Libellus, Portulaca*, .ab anglis Porcellyne dicitur. **1551** — *Herbal* II. 103 Som vse porcellayn as a meat. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 17 Let the same drincke water of Buglosse and Porcelene. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* cxl. § 2. 419 Called..in English Purslane and Porcelaine.

γ. *c* **1400** Poslane [see *α*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 417/1 Purslane, herbe, *portulaca*. **1530** PALSGR. 259 Purslayne., *pourselayne*. **1533** ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 23 b, Pourslane dothe mitigate the great heat in al the inward partes of the bodye. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 53 b, The Cucumber and the Gourd [come] the fifth daie, Purslin [is] longer ere it come. **1633** in *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* 319 To Mrs. Orfeur's maide bringinge pursslen to my Ladie, 1*d*. **1634** R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 145 To destroy Warts, nothing is better then to rubbe them with Purslaine. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 64 Sow also Lettuce, Purslan, Radish. **1693** — *De la Quint. Compl Gard.* II. 199 Purslain is one of the prettiest Plants in Kitchen-gardens, which is principally used in Sallets, and sometimes in Pottages. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* (1813) xvi. 272 Purslane is a low growing succulent herb. **1864** HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 355 Rose ate her frugal dinner (consisting chiefly of purslain, and some other garden herbs). **1887** GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 15 Sometimes the embryo is coiled around the outside, in the form of a ring, as in the Purslane.

2. With qualification, denoting other species of *Portulaca*; also other plants similar in appearance or qualities to the Garden Purslane.

a Crimson-flowered Purslane, *P. Thellussoni*; **Red-flowered P.**, *P. splendens*; **Yellow-flowered P.**, *P. aurea*. **b. Black Purslane** of N. America, *Euphorbia Preslii*; **Horse-P.** of the West Indies, *Trianthema monogyna*; **Milk-P.**, *Euphorbia maculata*; **Mud-P.**, *Elatine americana*; **Rock-P.**, the genus *Calandrinia*; **Sea-P.**, *Atriplex portulacoides*, and *Arenaria peploides*; (of the West Indies), *Sesuvium Portulacastrum*; **Siberian P.**, *Claytonia sibirica*; **Water-P.**, *Peplis Portula*, and *Isnardia palustris*; (of America), *Ludwigia palustris*; **Winter-P.**, *Claytonia perfoliata*; **Wild-P.**, *Euphorbia Peplis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xx. 575 Sea Purcelayne groweth vpon bankes..adioyning to the sea. *Ibid.* 575 The garden & wilde Purcelayne, do flower from after the moneth of June, vntill September. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* cxl. P 1. 418 There be diuers sortes or kindes of Purslane; one of the garden, and another wilde: and also two of the sea. **1678** PHILLIPS s. v., Besides the common sort there are two others, viz. The Sea Purslane, called *Halimus*, and the Water Purslane, called *Alsine*. **1760** J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Horse Purslane, *Trianthema*. *Ibid.*, Tree Sea Purslane, *Atriplex*. *Ibid.*, Water Purslane, *Peplis*. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1844 A considerable quantity of wild purslain, long-wort, pease, &c. **1857** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 198 The Sea Purslane (*Arenaria peploides*). *Ibid.* IV. 277 *A[triplex] portulacoides* (Shrubby Orache, or Sea Purslane)..is a plant having a woody stem, and foliage of silvery whiteness, and much succulence.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *purslane leaf, -leaved* adj., *poultice, seed*, etc.; **purslane-moth, a** zygænid moth (*Copidryas gloveri*) of North America; **purslane sphinx**, an American moth (*Deilephila lineata*) which feeds upon the leaves of purslane, etc.; **purslane-tree,** † (*a*) ? the wild arbutus (after Gr. *ἀνδράχνη* purslane, also arbutus); (*b*) a South African shrub, *Portulacaria afra*; **purslane-worm**, the larva of the purslane moth, which feeds on wild purslane.

1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1860) 134 In proportion as the traveller approaches the German frontier, the more *purslane-leaves will he find in his vegetable soups. **1822** *Hortus Angl.* II. 15 *C. Halimifolius*. *Purslane-leaved Cistus. **1818** *Art Preserv. Feet* 50 A third ensures you a happy relief from *purslain poultices chopped up with vinegar. *c* **1550** LLOYD *Treas. Health* I. vij, *Pursland sede ..kylleth the wormes. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* 61 An even Bed, which being made of fine earth, clap down with your Spade, as Gard'ners do for Purselain-seed. **1878** T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* 638 *Purslane sphinx. **1604** B. JONSON *Cornwallis's Entertainm.* 60 Under yond' *purslane tree stood sometime my cradle. **1773** JOHNSON (ed. 4), *Purslan-tree*, a shrub proper to hedge with. **1794** T. TAYLOR *Pausanias's Descr. Greece* III. 48 In the temple of Promachos the remains of a purslain-tree are dedicated.

Purslet (pŭ·rslĕt). [f. PURSE *sb.* + -LET.] A small or tiny purse or bag.

1869 A. HUME *Brit. Antiq.* 94 Another purse..has two smaller purslets attached to it, and opening from the interior, like the thumb and little finger of a glove.

Pursuable (pŭsiū·ăb'l), *a.* [f. PURSUE *v.* + -ABLE: cf. F. *poursuivable* (16th c. in Littré).] Capable of being pursued or prosecuted.

1611 COTGR., *Poursuivable*, pursuable. **1678** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot* I. xix. § 14 (1699) 104 By the Common Law this was not pursuable. **1784** J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 187 An infinity of resource for adjusting the composition;..and this is equally pursuable in the lights and darks, in the middle tint, and in the reflexes.

Pursual (pŭsiū·ăl). *rare.* [f. PURSUE *v.* + -AL.] The action or fact of pursuing; pursuance.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiv. 117 The busy spirit, who, with powerful call Rousing Pelayo's people, led them on In quick pursual. **1878** VILLARI *Machiavelli* (1898) II. v. 216 [Their] constant pursual of certain wise maxims of government.

Pursuance (pŭsiū·ăns). Also 7 **pour-**, 7–8 **persuance.** [f. as PURSUANT: see -ANCE. Cf. OF. *pour-, prosuiance, poursivance* (Godef.).] The action, or fact, of pursuing, in various senses.

† **1.** The action of pursuing in order to catch or kill; chase: = PURSUIT **2**. *Obs.*

1648 (Sept. 20) CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) II. 55 In pursuance of the remaining part of the enemy. *a* **1656** USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 243 Hoping .. to make him desist from any further pursuance after them. **1693** *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 62 Altho' orders had been given for a speedy pursuance of them, they could overtake but some few.

2. The seeking after or aiming at something; endeavour to attain; search; = PURSUIT 6. (Now with *end, object*, or the like; formerly more widely.)

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* X. 84 The love of both which is then onely Regular, when it is..Humble in the manner of pursuance, without swelling and curiositie. **1648** MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 43 In the pursuance of fame and dominion. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Yorks.* (1840) III. 421 He [Ripley]..studied twenty years together in pursuance of the Philosopher's stone. **1710** NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* viii. 391 As diligent in prosecuting our true and great End, as they are in the pursuance of their false and little ones. **1878** STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 50. 69 To start in pursuance of that object.

† **3.** The action or fact of following; that which follows or is consequent, a consequence. *Obs. rare.*

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* viii. (1630) 40 Any accessory before the fact is subiect to all the contingencies pregnant of the fact, if they bee pursuances of the same fact.

4. The action of following out (a process); following on with or continuance of something; continuation, prosecution.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 10 A man would thinke of the dayly visitations of the Phisitians, that there were a poursuance in the cure **1638** CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Ep. Ded. 2 It is..nothing else, but a pursuance of, and a superstruction upon that blessed Doctrine. **1713** STEELE *Englishm.* No. 56. 363, I write to you in pursuance of my Letter which you printed on the Ninth. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 7 A great assistance to us in the pursuance of our present enquiry. **1859** MISS CARY *Country Life* i. (1876) 29 In pursuance of some train of thought.

† **b.** That in which any process is continued; the course, sequence, sequel.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Prose Wks. (1847) 220/1 What book hath he ever met with..maintaining either in the title, or in the whole pursuance, 'Divorce at pleasure'? **1704** NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 330 The train and pursuance of our discourse requires that we should say [etc.].

5. The action of proceeding in accordance or compliance with a plan, direction, or order; prosecution, following out, carrying out. (The chief current sense.)

1660 *Trial Regic.* 46 In pursuance of that Order, I did receive, among other things [etc.]. **1672** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 35 We have publisht a proclamation in pursuance to his Maj[ties] Letter prohibiting all persons to commence any suits [etc.]. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* I. 35 He freely offered himself, in pursuance of some oracle, to be sacrificed. **1816** *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 553 General Chartrand has been shot at Lille, in pursuance of his sentence, for having joined Buonaparte. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, When they reached London in pursuance of their little plan, they took coach and drove westward.

† **Pursu·and,** *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. PURSUE *v.* + -AND suffix; prob. identified with *pursuant* from OF.] Pursuing, conformable; also quasi-*sb.*, one pursuing, a pursuer: = PURSUANT *sb.*

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* xliii. [xliv.] 18 Fram þe voice of þe reproceand and þe oziains spekand, fram þe face of þe enemy and of þe pursuand. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 5028 Bope kinges & quenes & oþer kud lordes, perteli in alle a-parailе pursewend. ? *a* **1600** *Rules* in Drake *Eboracum* (1736) I. vi. 196 That corn brought to the market be pursuand, i. e. as good beneath in the sack as above.

Pursuant (pŭsiū·ănt), *sb.* and *a.* Also 4 **poursuiant.** [ME. a. OF. *por-, poursuiant*, pr. pple. of *por-, poursuir*, also *-suivir*, mod.F. *poursuivre* to PURSUE, q. v. Subseq. conformed to AF. *pursuer* and *pursue* vb.]

† **A.** *sb.* One who prosecutes an action (at law); a suitor; a prosecutor. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 167 These lovers..for that point which thei coveite Ben poursuiantz fro yeer to yere In loves Court. *Ibid.* 245 He, which was a poursuiant Worschipe of armes to atteigne. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* CLVIII. ii, At whiche parliament the pursuantes theim bond, At his decree and iudgement to stond. **1542** 3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 113 The pursuantes in euery suche writte of errour.. do pay like fees therfore. *a* **1657** W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plantations* 8 (1602-6) Vexed with apparators, and pursuants, and ye comissarie courts.

B. *adj.* † **1.** Prosecuting (in a court of law). *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 77 At libertie of the partie pursuant.

2. With *to*, rarely *upon*: Following upon, consequent and conformable to; in accordance with. *Obs.* or merged in b.

1648 *Art. Peace* xiii. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II, That the Proceedings .shall be pursuant and according to his Majesties printed Book of Instructions. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 P 4 They determined, pursuant to the Resolution they had taken.., to retire. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 154 If the fine is levied pursuant to the deed.

b. quasi-*adv.* = PURSUANTLY.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 1 Pursuant to our method, we have concluded it necessary. **1712-13** SWIFT *Let. to Mrs. Dingley* 4 Jan. Lett. (1767) I. 215 The bishop of Clogher and Dr. Pratt made me dine with them to-day at lord Mountjoy's, pursuant to an engagement which I had forgot. **1847** C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* I. i. § 1 (1883) 8 If the act has been performed pursuant to the previous request of the party making the promise. **1885** *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 15 Every monition..served on him pursuant to any of the provisions of the first-mentioned Act.

3. Going in pursuit; following after, pursuing.

1691 J. NORRIS *Practical Disc.* 347 Nothing but what is pursuant of the End for which he Created us. **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 648 Whom varnished fiction vainly woos, Of stern reality pursuant. **1906** *Daily Chron.* 12 Mar. 3/4 There is..the landing of the noble lord, the pursuant lady,.. and several other people, on an island.

Pursu·antly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a way that is pursuant or consequent; accordantly. Const. *to*.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. 153 b, It folowyth

pursueantlye that yt belongyth to the lawe of man. 1675 J. Howe *Living Temple* (1845) 167 We are here, pursuantly to the drift and design of the present discourse, to affirm a necessity. 1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 31 Pursuantly.., 'It may be made appear, that [etc.]'. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 872 Pursuantly, one morning—knock at door.. broke startlingly On household slumber.

Pursue (pŏisiū', -syū'), *v.* Forms: see below. [ME. a. AF. *pursiwe-r, pursue-r* (also *pursu-re*) = OF. *porsievre, porsieure, -sivre, -suire*, etc. (see Sue *v.*), mod.F. *poursuivre* = Pr. *perseguir, persegre*, Sp. *perseguir* and *proseguir*, It. *proseguire* and *perseguire*:—L. *prosequĕre, -īre, persequĕre, -īre*, popular forms of *prōsequī* and *persequī*, compounds of *sequī* to follow, which to a great extent ran together in Romanic. In ME. the L. form of the prefix, *prō-*, was sometimes, and *per-* frequently, substituted.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3 pursiwe(n, 4–5 -suwe, -sewe, 4–6 -sew, 5 -siewe, -syewe, -sywe, -suie, -suye, -su, -swe; 4– pursue.

c 1290 *Beket* 945 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 133 3wane..lubere men pursiweden me: louerd, min help þov beo! 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4450 Þan sal antierist bygyn felly To pursue men thurgh tyrauntry. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 19618 (Fairf.) Saule saule..qui pursewes þou me. *a* 1400 Pursywed [see B. 11 b]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1150 Pollux with his pupull pursu on the laste. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* (E.E.T.S.) 506/3889 Þat with al his myȝt My deth pursuwet[h]. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 251 Heeryng this voys, after I shal pursue [*rime* remwe = remue]. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 150/1 At the sute of him whiche in this cas will pursuye. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* Table II. v. 7 How Balyn was pursyewed. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 206 They were so hastyd and pursewyd.

β. 4 poursuie, 4–6 -sewe, 5 -syewe, -sue, -su.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 117 Thei. lesen hope forto spede And stinten love to poursewe [*rime* hewe]. *Ibid.* [see B. 5 poursuie]. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 119 To poursu bataill. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 150 Knowyng that he was poursyewed. 1487 Hen. VII in *Ep. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) II. 524 To be poursued unto us hereafter. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vii. 30 Whom seeing flie she speedily poursewed.

γ. 4–5 porsewe, -sue.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2474 Al þe puple .þat him porsewed hadde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 167 And porsuede to haue be pope pryns of holychurche.

δ. ? 4 persywe, 5–7 perrew(e, 5–8 persue, 6 -seu, -schew.

? *a* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 (MS. γ) Persywed, *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 Wan men schal..persew 30w. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 How that I persuede diverse billes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 To resyst and persewe the kynge. 1588 in *Lib. Offi..S. Andree* (Abbotsf.) 170 Þat we nor nane..in our nayme sall perschew nor follow [etc.]. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 22 To persew his clame. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxx, Pekuah..entreated the princess not to persue so dreadful a purpose *Ibid.* xxxii, Rasselas prepared to persue the robbers. 1779 Persued [see B. 10].

ε. 5 prosew(e.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 133 Anthiocus..prosewede [1387 Trevisa pursuede] Triphon.

B. Signification. **I.** Transitive uses.

1. To follow with hostility or enmity; to seek to injure (a person); to persecute; to harass, worry, torment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as implied in **2.**

c 1290, etc. [see A. a]. 1382 Wyclif *Matth.* v. 11 3ee shulen be blessid, when men shulen curse 30u, and shulen pursue 30u. *Ibid.*, *Acts* ix. 4, 5 'Saul, Saul, what pursuest thou me?'..'I am Jhesu of Nazareth, whom thou pursuest'. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 Loue your ennemyes, . praye for them that persueth you. 1693 Pepys in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 212 To pursue you in the matter of the Prints soe farr beyond what in good manners I..would have done. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 79 P 12 Those may justly be pursued as enemies to the community of nature. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 415 To expel, or to pursue to death, a large part..of their subjects.

†**b.** To avenge, to follow with punishment. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 111 Thocht thair war nane his deith that wald persew, The michtie God he wald Reuenge his blude. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 109 That with such vehemency he should pursue Faults proper to himselfe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 654 No vulgar God Pursues thy Crimes, nor with a common Rod.

2. To follow with intent to overtake and capture or kill; to chase, to hunt.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 241 Þe pekok, and men pursue hym may nouȝte fleighe heighe; For þe traillyngof his taille. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Kyng Pharao persued þam. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ps.* lxxi. 11 Pursue and take him, for there is none to deliuer him. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 314 Boreas in his Race..with impetuous roar Pursues the foaming Surges to the Shoar. 1783 Cowper *Epitaph on Hare* 1 Here lies, whom hound did ne'er pursue, Nor swifter greyhound follow. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* VIII. vii, To rout their other wing of horse as it returned breathless from pursuing the Scots.

b. *fig.* Said of the action of things evil or hurtful.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 79 Ay quhen temptatioun dois zow persew. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 25 So went to bed; where eagerly his sicknesse Pursu'd him still. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 261 The worst inconvenience that pursued us. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* viii. 47 The cold still pursued me. 1895 Salmond *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* VI. iii. 647 The penalties of a selfish life and wasted opportunity pursue one beyond death.

3. To prosecute in a court of law, to sue (a person). Chiefly *Sc.*

1580 *Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 548 Persewing the said Alexander for mair nor ten thousand pundis. 1643 *Declar. Com., Reb. Irel.* 58 The Lords of his Majesties Privy Councell have given order that Nithisdail and Aboyne be cited, and criminally pursued of high Treason. 1688 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 102 All such Person or Persons shall be pursued with the utmost Severities and the greatest Rigor. 1876 *World* V. 8 She cannot be pursued in Germany, for there she has committed no crime. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 403 She 'pursued' him in the Scottish courts in November 1703 for the sum of 500*l.*

4. To follow, as an attendant; to come after in order, or in time. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 120 Schyr Jhon the Grayme,.. To Laynrik come, gud Wallace to persew. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 26 Fortune pursue thee. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* iii. 74 Here we see..how al things do pursue one another. 1700 Dryden *Meleager & Atalanta* 339 My son requires my death, and mine shall his pursue. 1755 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 64 Her track, where'er the Goddess roves, Glory pursue, and generous Shame. 1789 W. Gilpin *Wye* (ed. 2) 119 Grand woody promontories, pursuing each other, all rich to profusion.

b. To follow the course of (in description, etc.); to trace. *poetic.* In quot. 1883 = Follow *v.* 10.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 1 The Gifts of Heav'n my foll'wing Song pursues. 1712 Addison *Hymn*, '*When all thy mercies*' xi, Through every Period of my Life Thy Goodness I'll pursue. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* vii, Said Lady Molyneux, pursuing them with her eye-glass.

5. To sue for, to seek after; to try to obtain or accomplish, to aim at.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 154 In Rome, to poursuie his riht. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 152 Oþer iles þare er, wha so wald pursue þam, by þe whilk men myght ga all aboute þe erthe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* v. 29 Þat he may noȝt defendyn hym þere, ne pursewyn his ryȝt. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 7 For euer that wych ys best ys not of al men..to be persuyd. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* III. iii. 83 He murdred Pompey that pursu'd his death. 1611 Bible *Ps* xxxiv. 14 Seeke peace and pursue it. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 462 P 4 He pursued Pleasure more than Ambition. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. vii. (1879) 318 The mind instinctively pursues what is pleasurable.

†**b.** To make it one's aim or endeavour, to try (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 82 Such Sorcerie..I schal eschuie, That so ne wol I noght poursuie Mi lust of love forto seche. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67, I counsaile thow pursue all thy lyve To lyve in peas. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 Þi foote þou holde, And pursue for to passe þe beest. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxxix. 308 People and men of warre, that wolde pursue to go into Castell.

†**6.** To seek to reach or attain to, to make one's way to. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 190 Than Cartlane craggis thai persewit full fast. 1508 Dunbar *Twa Maryit Wemen* 478 All my luffaris lele, my lugeing persewis. *a* 1520 — *Poems* IX. 84 To keipe the festuall and the fasting day, The mess on Sonday, the parroche kirk persew. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* II. i, Dianae's Cloyster I will next pursue. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 855 Here stop, my Muse..No Pinions can pursue Immortal height.

†**b.** To attack, assail, besiege. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 498 Sotheroun marueld giff it suld be Wallace, With out souerance come to persew that place. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 81 Our auld ynemeis intendis to cum and persew the said house..to recover the samyn furth of the said lordis handis. 1583 *Ibid.* III. 567 A greit nowmer of wickit and seditious personis .persewit the houssis of the provest and ane of the baillies.

7. To follow (a path, way, course); to proceed along; = Follow *v.* 1 b. Now chiefly *fig.* In quot. 1390, to go through in reading, to peruse.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III 46 For full enformacioun The Scole which Honorious Wrot, he poursuieth. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 120 They could not choose but chearefully pursue the same way of Art. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 449 We too far the pleasing Path pursue. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 97 P 2 To consider what Course of Life he ought to pursue. 1788 Jefferson *Writ* (1859) II. 369, I..shall pursue the course of the Rhine as far as the roads will permit me. 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii. 72 The Sage..pursues the heavenly way without the slightest deflection.

8. To proceed in compliance or accordance with; = Follow *v.* 8. Now only with *method, plan, scheme, system*, and the like: see quots. 1817–79.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9039 Al hys desyris thow pursues. ? 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* VI 241 This is not to alter the Institutions..of generall Councells..but..to tread in their steppes, and to pursue their grounds. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XI. 192 The king's example all his Greeks pursue. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xiv, As we were going to pursue this advice. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. V i. 315 The following scheme was invented and pursued. 1879 *Techn. Drawing* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 69/2 The same system is now to be pursued.

9. To follow up, carry on further, proceed with, continue (a course of action, etc. begun).

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 119 Nocht all men that pursewis bataill is nocht cled with that vertu of force. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* (1823) cxv. iv, Israel pursue Thy trust in God. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. xxxvi. (S.T.S.) I. 191 Thay drew to pairties, and began to pe[r]sew the mater wt swordes. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV ii. 76, I cannot pursue with any safety this sport [to] the vppershot. 1668 Dryden *Evening's Love* IV. i, This is the Folly of a bleeding Gamester, who will obstinately pursue a losing Hand. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 99 The Earl was resolved to pursue this good Success. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxv, The Princess persues her enquiry. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xxx, The subject was pursued no farther. 1802 E. Forster tr. *Arab. Nts.* (1815) II. 355 The brothers then pursued their journey.

b. *Law.* To carry on (an action); to lay (information); to present (a libel). Chiefly *Sc.* (Cf. 3 and 13 b.)

1478 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 3/1 Þe accioun and cause persewit be William of Cavers. on þe ta part again Andro broun.. one þe tother part. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The moytee thereof to be to him that pursueth the informacion for the same. *c* 1750 *Interlocutor* in J. Louthian *Process* (ed. 2) 152 The Lords Justice-Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary, having considered the Libel pursued at the Instance of *A. B.* of —— [etc.].

10. To follow as an occupation or profession; to carry on, practise; to make a pursuit of.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxx. 735, I have..pursewed myne offyce, to the honoure of you and of your people. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 25 When we enterprise any affair with hopes well conceived we pursue it with all perseverance 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 363 He persued.. his studies, or his amusements without persecution, molestation or insult. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* i. (1874) 2 Others may pursue science or art.

II. Absolute and intransitive uses.

11. To go in chase or pursuit.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2196 Þe puple þanne porsewed forþ & of here prey þei missed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 236 The womman fleth and he poursuieth. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxviii. 1 The wicked flee when no man pursueth. 1755 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 32 Now pursuing, now retreating, Now in circling troops. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar Gypsy* xxii, Far on the forest-skirts, where none pursue.

b. *To pursue after*, to follow in pursuit, to chase; = sense 2. Also with *indirect passive.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 158 Peter..pursued after, Bothe iames & Iohan, Ihesu for to seke. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 574 Arthour on gret haste Pursywed after hym faste. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Exod.* xiv. 9 And the Egyptians pursued after them 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 15 Left to be pursued after by hunger and cold. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 66 To take every horse he had.. and to pursue after the fugitives.

†**c.** *To pursue for*, to seek or 'hunt' after.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. 1892 Þei pursue ay for pluralite.

†**12.** To proceed with hostile intent against some one; with *on, upon, to*, to attack, assail. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1177 He pur-sued in to palastyn with proude men mony. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2773 To pursew On hom þat hir holdis, & vs harme dyd. *Ibid.* 4853 All þis wale pepull Are comyn to þis cost..And pursuyt to þis prouynse in purpos to venge Of harmys. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 158 Þan þe Romans..wold suffre it no langer, & rase & pursewid opon hym, & drafe hym oute of þe cetie. 1480 Caxton *Cron. Eng.* clxiv. 148 Kyng edward .. ordeyned men to pursue vpon hym- and dauyd ferselich hym defended. *c* 1500 *New Not-b. Mayd* (Percy Soc.) 33 Yet yf that shrewe To hym pursue.

†**13.** To make one's suit; to sue, entreat. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 13 For after that a man poursuieth To love, so fortune suieth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11431 Þai ..chosyn Antenor. with the grekes to trete, And pursew for pes. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* 25 To thi mercy I will pursewe, Wyth 'Ne reminiscaris, Domine!' *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xi. 7 3e may wt honesty persew, Gif 3e be constant, trest, & trew.

b. *spec.* To sue in a court of law; to make suit as plaintiff or pursuer. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 302 For þere þat partye pursueth þe pele is so huge, þat be kynge may do no mercy. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 71 Yei shul pursu for her Catelle in qwat cowrte yat hem liste. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 29 Wherby þe man is lettyd of his ryȝt, be cause he may noȝt pursewe in holy cherch-lawe. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* clviii, That al Scottes, and other that were pursuyng Might there appere, their titles claimyng *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 55 If they should happen to die intestate, it was made lawful to their nearest kinsmen to call and pursue for the same. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Journey* (1842) 226 He was bred a papist, but his mother..set on the protestant heir to pursue for his estate.

†**14.** To follow as an attendant or supporter. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 197 He thaim comandyt ay next him to persew; For he thaim kend rycht hardye, wis and trew. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 1292 Heir I mak yow ane grant, ..Ay to your presence to persew, with al my seruice.

†**15.** To follow or come after in order. *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 332/2 The Dede and Fyne, wherof the tenoure persueth. 1529 More *Dyaloge* IV xvii. Wks. 284/2 Rewarde or punishement, pursuing vpon all our dooinges. 1688 Holme *Armoury* I ii. 2 Lest..scandal do arise and effusion of blood do persue.

†**16.** To proceed continuously. In quot. *a* 1651, to go or come forth, issue. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv 6 In to 3our garthe this day I did persew. *a* 1651 *Life Humphrey* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II 92 Those weighty words which pleasantly pursued out of his mouth. 1652 Lovrday tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 189 But we pursued on our way, resigning our selves to the protection and guidance of the Gods.

17. To continue (to do or say something); to go on (speaking). Also with *on.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 12 Quhair did, vpone the tothair syd, persew A nychtingall, with suggurit notis new. 1583 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* (Arb.) 129 In the other two staffes following, the Authour pursueth on his matter. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reff.* IV. xi, But, (pursues Eusebius) this may supply us with another Reflection. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* I. § 33. 58 Notwithstanding this he persued on with all the Meekness of Wisdom 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 17 'And I have buried the poor cat', pursued Forester: 'and I hope [etc.]'. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. ii. § 2 'Something of this', he pursues, 'may be seen in language'.

Hence **Pursued** *ppl. a.*, **Pursuing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Pursuingly** *adv.*

1716 *Macfarlane's Geneal. Collect.* (1901) I. 136 He was

obliged to give his bond for the *pursued Sum. **1742** J. WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* (1800) xv. 197 Pursued shelterless sinners hearken to Christ's voice. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 206 How hise martirs shulen do in tyme of her *pursuynge. *c* **1380** — *Wks.* (1880) 138 Bi strong pursuynge to deþ of alle trewe men. **1651** G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 58 If a swarm of Bees forsake my hive, they are said to be mine so long as they continue in my sight and that the persuing of them becomes not impossible. **1864** LONGF. *Wind over Chimney* x, No endeavor is in vain; Its reward is in the doing, And the rapture of pursuing Is the prize the vanquished gain. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 282 As a wall against the *pursuing enemy. **1686** HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xviii. 520 The pursuing judgment of God. **1855** *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 422 Many women do love as eagerly..as *pursuingly—as Caroline Helstone is said to have done.

Pu·rsue, *sb.* (in *draw pursue*, etc.): see PERSUE.

†**Pursue·ment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. PURSUE *v.* + -MENT.] Pursuing; = PURSUIT 2.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 48 The seuerall vses, agreeing with their fights, their flights, or pursuements.

Pursuer (pǝ̆ɹsiū·ǝɹ). Forms: 4 **pursuwer, -suere,** 5 **-suour,** 5–6 **persewar, -er,** 6 **perssouar,** 4– **pursuer.** [f. PURSUE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who pursues. †**1.** A persecutor. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 138 Þei ben manquelleris & pursueris of crist. **1382** — 1 *Tim.* i. 13, I first was a blasfeme, or dispiser of God, and pursuwer [**1388** pursuere], and ful of wrongis. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ii. 22 Nor Juno, Troianis persewar expres, Sall nevir mair failȝe in ȝour contrary. **1545** JOYE *Exp. Dan.* i. 16 b, So cruel persewers of cryst in his members. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 106 Desperate opposites and pursuers of all grace, of Christ and Christians.

†**2.** = PURSUIVANT 1. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1384–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 594, j pursuer de armes.

3. *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* A suitor; a plaintiff, a petitioner; a prosecutor.

c **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1534, Ful many swyche pursuours þere ben, þat for vs take, & ȝeue vs nat a myte. *c* **1470** HARDING *Chron.* clviii. i, Florence therle of Holand, and his compeers That claymed then the croune of Scotland..as pursuers, Came to kyng Edward. **1503–4** *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c. 31 The demaundantes pleyntyffes or pursuers of the same accions. **1564–5** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 318 The saidis Gilbert Millar, persewar, and the said Johnne Hammiltoun comperand bayth personalie. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. (1737) 375 The Lord Advocate ..is the Pursuer of all Capital Crimes before the Justiciary. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 317 What is your suit, Euthyphro? are you the pursuer or the defendant? **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 37 There is the same fiction if he be either pursuer or defender in an action on the Aquilian law for wrongful damage to property.

†**4.** A besieger, an assailant. *Sc. Obs.* Cf. PURSUE *v.* 6 b.

a **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. xxx. I. 143 The seige lastit langer nor the perssouaris expectatioun was. *Ibid.*, The persewaris war all maist tint in the lang seiging.

5. One who follows after or chases with intent to capture; in quot. 1824, a suitor, wooer.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Josh.* ii. 16 Gett you into the mountayne, lest the pursuers mete you. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 21 Quhill a persewar is following ony thing he wantis. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 284 Above 40,000 died by the Weapons of their merciless Pursuers, the Spanish Cavalry. **1824** BYRON *Don Juan* XII. xxxvii, Sometimes they accept some long pursuer, Worn out with importunity. **1875** W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 The fox turns with savage fury on his pursuer.

6. One who pursues some object or aim.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiv. 70 A Generosity too rarely found to be presumed on, especially in the pursuers of Wealth. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 318, I [am] an eager pursuer of Truth. *a* **1745** SWIFT *Enq. Behav. Queen's Last Ministry* Wks. 1841 I. 499/1 Of his pleasures of which he had indeed been too great and criminal a pursuer.

Pursuing, Pursuingly: see PURSUE *v.*

Pursuit (pǝ̆ɹsiū·t). Forms: α. 4 **pursut,** 4–5 **-suet,** 4–6 **-suyt(e,** 4–7 **-sute,** 5 **-suette,** 5–6 **-sewt,** 5–7 **-suite,** 6 **-suete, -syewte,** 5– **pursuit.** β. 4 **pourseut,** 4–7 **-suite,** 7 **-suyte.** γ. (mainly *Sc.*) 6 **persuyt, -sut, -sewt,** 6–7 **-sute, -suit.** [a. AF. *purseute, pursute,* OF. *por-, poursieute, poursuite* (1326 in Godef.), deriv. of *poursuivre,* after *suite* (:—pop. L. **sequita*) from *suivre.*] The action or an act of pursuing, in various senses.

I. †**1.** Persecution, annoyance, ill-treatment. *Obs.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 44 [To] haue mekenesse & pacience in pursuyt and to loue hem þat pursuen vs. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 195 His suster, þat fleiȝ þe malice and pursuet of here stepdame. **1425** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 304/2 Whiche þing shuld be to þe Merchantz..full grete hyndryng, and a poursuite infinite. **1629–39** SIR W. MURE *Ps.* cix. 31 Hee..The poore-man's right hand..from persute of such as wold Condemne his soule, setts free.

2. The action of pursuing, chasing, or following, with intent to overtake and catch or kill, a fleeing object, as a hunted animal or an enemy.

Curve of pursuit: see CURVE *sb.* 1.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 1783 So longe laste þe pursute and þe chas. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 155 The other that had be at the pursyewte & chaas of the paynemys. **1584** POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 81 The Danes fled as sheepe before him [Edmund Ironside], but he staied the Pursute by the wicked read of the traitor Edric. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 454 He..makes his Escape, and flies beyond Persuit of Huon-cries. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 240 All and each that passed that way Did join in the pursuit. **1809** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 565, I have been on the pursuit, or rather chace of Soult out of Portugal. **1890** S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* I. iv. 51 The Marquis gave hot pursuit.

b. *In pursuit* (*of*): said of the pursuer; *in pursuit* formerly sometimes of the pursued, = in flight.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 128 My hounds..Slow in pursuit. **1660** *Chas. II's Escape fr. Worcester* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 379 [He] enquired of his brother Yates, what news from Worcester? who told him, that the king was defeated, and in pursuit. **1681** FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xiii. 270 Like children in pursuit of a painted butterfly. **1847** DE QUINCEY *Span. Milit. Nun* Wks. 1854 III. 59 In pursuit of some flying game, [they] had wandered far.

†**3.** The action of suing or entreating; a suit, request, petition, instance. *Obs.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 34 Ffor which oppression was swich clamour And swich pursute vn-to the kyng Arthour. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 8882 Syn I with prayer, ne with pursuet, preset not þeraftur. **1455** *Paston Lett.* I. 361 After long pursewts made to the Kyng and his conseill. **1503–4** *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 *Preamble*, Meny persones..made instaunte & diligente pursuyte..to his Highnesse. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i, Thy Mellida is chaste; Onely to frustrate thy pursuite in love, Is blaz'd unchaste. **1701** SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 41 When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small concessions.

4. *Law.* An action at law; a suit; prosecution. In later use chiefly *Sc.*

[**1349–50** SIR T. GRENEVILLE in Bp. Grandison *Reg.* (1897) II. 1086 Par queux torceuouses pursutes..vous avetz este sovent grevez de cuer.] **1414** *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 To graunte me durynge my pursuyte..to walken at large. **1512** *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 *Preamble*, To have made pursuete of their severall atteynders to be reversed. **1575** in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 419/1 The lang trubill..the laird of Lekky hes sustinet be the persewt of the Erll of Menteithe. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III vi. § 26 That pursuit for Tythes ought, and of ancient time did pertain to the spiritual Court. **1678** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xvii. § 6 (1699) 89 Such a Criminal pursuit, as was intented. **1737** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. 375 The Lord Advocate ..concurs in all Pursuits before Sovereign Courts for Breaches of the Peace. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xvii. 417 It is often thought expedient to convert the offence into a crime. That is to say the pursuit of it is not left to the discretion of the injured party.

†**5.** Attack, assault, siege. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 182 Dissymilance scho bad go mak persute, At all powere to perse the Goldyn Targe. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 152 To be stout and deliegent in the persuit of the said castell. **1590** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 533 For defens of the said burgh in tyme of foreyne persute. *a* **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 259 The toun of Edinbrughe stellit cannonis on ilk ane of thir montis for persute of the castell.

II. 6. The action of seeking, or striving to obtain, attain, or accomplish something; search; †endeavour, attempt (*to do* something).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 142 Paris should ne're retract what he hath done, Nor faint in the pursuite. **1636** W. BOSWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 152, I am in dayly poursuite of more [Medals]. **1700** DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 294 One soul should both inspire, and neither prove His fellow's hindrance in pursuit of love. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 ¶ 2 An immoderate Pursuit after Wealth and Riches. **1836** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) II. xxviii. 395 You may hear men talk as if the pursuit of wealth was the business of life.

b. *transf.* The object aimed at; aim. ? *Obs.*

c **1592** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. iii, Hard-hearted father,..Was this the pursuit of thy policy? *a* **1732** GAY *Fables* II. xi. 8 Be virtue then your first pursuit. **1742** GRAY *Propertius* II. 52 Be love my youth's pursuit, and science crown my Age.

7. The action of following or engaging in something, as a profession, business, recreation, etc.; that which one engages in or follows.

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 That expedicion be usyd in my persuts, the delay wherof so replenyshyth my herte with hevynes. **1600** W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 97 Yet ceassed they not to follow the pursuite of their impietie in persecuting his happie memorie. **1774** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 489 Your constitution of mind is such, that you must have a pursuit. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref., Those..who follow Nautical Pursuits. **1862** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 2 In our daily pursuits we found much that served to illustrate our former speculations. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ix § 1 (1882) 591 The pursuit of Physical Science became a passion.

†**8.** The pursuing or following out *of* a plan, design, etc. *Obs.* (replaced by PURSUANCE 4.).

a **1631** DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 68 Towards the pursuite of any worthy design. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath* II. xxiv. 128 The doing of many things in pursuit of their Passions. **1655** tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 30 He made answer..in pursute of the Instructions which he had received.

†**9.** The action of going on with something already begun; a continuation, a sequel. *Obs.*

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 103 We shall see all these truths in the pursuit of this discourse. **1668** OWEN *Exp. Heb.* (1790) I. 131 Unless we look on the words as a pursuit of the first promise. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 15, I return now to the pursuit of our voyage.

†**10.** Succession, sequence, serial order.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 10 It is order, poursuite, sequence, and interchange of application, which is mightie in nature. *Ibid.* xix. § 1 That men may know in what order or pursuit to read.

†**Pursui·te**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [In 6 *persuite* for *pursuite*, f. prec.: cf. PERSECUTE.] *trans.* To persecute: = PURSUE *v.* 1.

1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* (S.T.S.) I. 67 We ar ..iniustlie persuitit, with sa grete rigour, as we war heretikis or apostatis. *Ibid.* 95 King Saull..persuitand the said Dauid iniustlie to the deth.

†**Pursui·ter.** *Obs.* Also 6 **poursuter.** [f. as prec. vb. + -ER [1], or f. *pursue, pursuit*, after *suitor.*] = PURSUER.

1542 PAGET *Let.* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 229 The poursuters here of these matyers..hath bene Deformes and thAdmiralles Secretarye. **1556** *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Bj, Love doth not equally love all his pursuiters.

Pursuivant (pǝ̄·ɹswivǎnt), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–5 **purs[eu]aunt,** 5–8 **purseu-, -sevant,** (5 **-syaunt,** 5–6 **-cyvaunt,** 6 **-ceu-, -ceva(u)nt, -civant, -suiaunt, -siuant, -syvant,** 6–7 **-suyvant,** 6–8 **-sueuant, -vant,** 7 **-suvant, -sivant**); 6– **pursuivant,** (7–8 **pour-**). Also *Sc.* 5 **pursevand, -sewand, -ant, -sephant, -siwant, -syfant, -cyfant,** 5–6 **persevand.** [ME. a. OF. *por-, pur-, poursivant*, etc., mod.F. *poursuivant*, pr. pple. of *porsivre, poursuivre* 'to pursue, follow after', also used subst., = follower, suitor, pursuivant-at-arms, etc.]

1. Formerly, A junior heraldic officer attendant on the heralds; also one attached to a particular nobleman. Now, an officer of the College of Arms, ranking below a Herald.

In the English College of Arms there are three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants, styled respectively: Rouge Croix, Bluemantle, Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis; in the court of the Lyon King of Arms in Scotland there are three Heralds, and three (down to 1867, six) Pursuivants: Carrick, Unicorn, and March (formerly Bute), formerly also Dingwall, Ormond, and Kintyre; in the court of the Ulster King of Arms in Ireland there are two Heralds and four Pursuivants: Athlone, and St. Patrick nos. 1, 2, and 3.

c **1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1321 Pursevantes and heraudes That crien ryche folkes laudes. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purcyvawnte (*K.* purciwant). **1456** SIR G. HAYE *Law of Arms* (S.T.S.) 278 [He] has first tane sik a beste..to bere in his schelde..or in blasoun apon his heraulde or persevandis brest. *c* **1480** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vi. *Father Wer* 49 Ane Unicorne..ane bill in breist he bure, Ane Pursephant semelie, I ȝow assure. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 64 It was proclamyd opynly with the kynges shreffe and two harraldes and two pursevanttes and a trumpet. **1572–3** *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II. 190 Johnne Calder, Bute Pursevant. **1583** *Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 560, I Robert Campbell, Carrik pursuevant..charged Maister Patrik Vaus..to content and pay. **1607** DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyatt* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 85 Send for Heralds, call me Purseuants, Wher's the King at armes? **1766** ENTICK *London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants..are also created by the earl-marshal. **1866** *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 24/2 In ancient times, any great nobleman might institute his own pursuivant with his own hands and by his single authority. The Dukes of Norfolk had a pursuivant, called *Blanch-lyon*, from the white lion in their arms. **1902** *Westm. Gaz* 24 May 10/1 He held the office of his Majesty's Unicorn Pursuivant for Scotland.

b. Also *pursuivant at* (*of*) *arms.*

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Any henche man, heralde, or purcevant at armes. **1658** PHILLIPS s v., The four Pursuivants at Arms are those that attend the Heralds, and are called Bluemantle, Rougecrosse, Rougedragon, and Percullis. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxxii, The pursuivant-at-arms..Before the castle took his stand. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 19 Two Pursuivants at Arms, properly attired.

†**2.** A royal or state messenger with power to execute warrants; a warrant-officer. *Obs.*

In Scotland, the heraldic pursuivants usually served summonses of treason, thus connecting senses 1 and 2.

1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 87 A purcevaunt belonging to my lord the Kinges Chambrelain. **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 31 One purseuaunt shal mete another, yee one poste shal come by another, to bringe the kinge of Babilon tydinges. **1569** *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 A pursyuant that brought the proclamasyon. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xli. 581 There was a speedie pursuivant or courrier sent throughout the battailons. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokeshire* vi. (1892) 50 These were sent for by lettres by a purcephant to make their repaire to the Counsell of the marches. **1628** tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 526 Men, taking upon them the Authority and Badges of the Queen's Pursivants, rambled up and down all over England with counterfeit Warrants. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 67 To let them still hale us, and worrey us with their band-dogs, and Pursivants. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* 206, One of the State-Officers, a Pursevant. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* vi, If he falls in with the pursuivant fellow who carries the warrant of the Privy Council.

†**b.** *transf.* and *fig.* = 'messenger'. *Obs.*

c **1530** tr. *Erasm. Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 10 That great purseuaunt, Johan Baptist. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. x. 301 Her feet be Purseuants from Cupid sent, With whose fine steps all loues and ioyes conspire. **1631** DEKKER *Match Mee* v. Wks. 1873 IV. 212 Vnlesse he sent his Purseuant death for her.

3. A follower; an attendant. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 133 Ane Butes..That pursevant tofor and squyer had be To Troiane Anchyses, fader of Enee. **1845** LONGF. *To a Child* xiii, Fear, the pursuivant of Hope. **1854** CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. vi. 167 Proposed to be captain of a body of armed pursuivants picked out for their savageness and hatred of Christians. **1863** LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Falcon of Ser Federigo* 130 The sole pursuivant of this poor knight. **1885–94** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. 17 But sleep, the gracious pursuivant of toil, Came swiftly down.

†**4.** A suitor (for a lady's hand). *Obs. rare.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel*, Then to this lady and souerayne of this palace, Of pursevantis ther presid in with many a diverse tale.

†**B.** *adj.* Pursuing, prosecuting. *Obs. rare.*

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 92 The party pursuiuant giueth good ensignes.

†**Pursuivant,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.] *trans.* To send a pursuivant after; to pursue; to summon or arrest by a pursuivant. Also *fig.* Hence **Pursuivanting** *vbl. sb.*

1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim.* Ded. (1661) 17 The late suspending,..pursevanting, vexing,..crushing of many learned Ministers. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xxviii. 218 Their navie was pursuivanted after with a horrible tempest. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 197 Divers of them had been pursevanted for Printing of orthodox Books. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Brief Hist. Times* I. 84 Pursuivanting, Messengering, Sergeanting, Cooping-up, Squeezing, Rifling, Plundering, and Oppressing. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 199 He was pursevanted up to London .and was committed Prisoner to the Fleet.

Pursy (pɔ̄·rsi), *a.*[1] Also 5 **purcy,** 6 **poursye, porzy,** 6–8 **pursie,** 7 **purcie,** 7–9 **pursey.** [Later form of *pursif* Pursive, with the ending *-if* reduced to *-i*, *-y* as in *hasty, jolly, tardy,* etc.]

1. Short-winded, asthmatic, puffy; = Pursive.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 416/2 Purcy, in wynd drawynge, *cardiacus.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 84 Pursy is a dysease in an horses bodye, and maketh hym to blowe shorte, and appereth at his nosethrilles, and commeth of colde. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* D ij, We ought to take good hede .that we make not our selfe poursye. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 885 A pursie man, or that fetcheth his breath often, as it were almost windlesse. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 89 Thy pamper'd Steeds are pursie, drive away. 1712 tr. *Tomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 51 Good Medicine to cure.. short winded or pursy Horses.

2. Fat, corpulent.

[Due to the close association of short-windedness with fatness, and of this with the notion of a swollen purse or bag, as in Pursy *a.*[2]]

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 133 They that bee by nature very porzy and grosse, live as long as they that be slender bodied. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 1 (1664) 9 [He] was grown so pursie, that his fatness would not suffer him to fetch his breath. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. (1776) 76 The neck, thick and pursy, is joined to the head. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Christm. Day* § 20 A short pursy man, stooping and labouring at a bass-viol, so as to show nothing but the top of a round bald head, like the egg of an ostrich. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. i. (1865) V. 145 An elderly fat gentleman, pursy, scant of breath.

fig. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 153 In the fatnesse of this pursie times, Vertue it selfe, of Vice must pardon begge. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Neh.* i. 9 (1657) II. 43 Our short legges and pursie hearts cannot hold out here.

Pursy (pɔ̄·rsi), *a.*[2] [f. Purse *sb.* + -y.]

1. **a.** Of cloth, the skin, etc.: Having puckers, puckered; drawn together like a purse-mouth.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 27 If .Cloth..prove either pursie, baudy, squally by Warp or Woof. 1613 J. May *Declar. Est. Clothing* v. 27 The mill leaues them shamefull in cockelles, baudes, pursey, narrower in some places than in other. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. xxi. 234 His heavy, oily black eyes twinkled in their pursy recesses. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* I. 4 Her pursy mouth softened.

b. Of clouds, ? Bagging, swollen; heavy.

1650 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint., Dawning* 21 The pursie Clouds disband, and scatter, All expect some sudden matter.

2. Having a full purse; rich, wealthy; purse-proud.

1602 Manningham *Diary* (Camden) 48 One said, yong Mr. Leake was verry rich, and fatt, 'True', said B. Reid, 'pursy men are fatt for the most part'. 1839 *Times* 21 Sept., Their pursy pride has been signally humbled. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, ix. *Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 The pursy man means by freedom the right to do as he pleases. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 4/4 He is the precise antithesis of the conventional 'moneyed man'. A less 'pursey' man it would be impossible to imagine.

†**Purtaunte.** *Cards. Obs. rare.* Also **paire taunt.** [app. f. Pair *sb.*[1] + F. *tant* so much, as much; i. e. scoring as much again as *pair-royal.* For reduction of *pair* to *pur-* cf. *peroyal* = Pair-royal.] In cribbage, Double pair-royal; four cards of the same denomination.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 72/1 Cribbidge. ..The Value of the cards is thus;..a paire Royall is 6, a double paire Royall or a purtaunte is 12. *Ibid.* 72/2 Noddy, and Cribbidge-Noddy... Each person has 3 cards and one turned up... They are thus markett,..a paire 4, paire Riall 12, a paire Taunt 24.

Purte, obs. f. Purity; obs. Sc. f. Poverty.

Purtenance (pɔ̄·rtĭnăns). *arch.* Also 4 **purteyn-,** 4–6 **purten-, purtynaunce, -ans,** 5 **pourtynans,** 5–7 **purtin-, portin-, portenaunce, -ance, -anse,** 7 **purt'nance** (**purtenants**). [ME. a. AF. **purtinaunce,* with change of prefix, for OF. *parten-, pertinence* (cf. *purtinaunt,* 1278, in Pertinent *a.* 1); thus an earlier form of Pertinence, corresp. in vocalization to Appurtenance, of which in later times it may have been taken as an aphetic form.] That which pertains or appertains, or forms an appendage, to that which is the principal thing; an Appurtenance.

†**1. a.** *Law.* That which pertains or is an appendage to a possession or estate. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 251, I Jon Baliol þe Scottis King, I bicom þi man for Scotlond þing, With alle þe purtenance þertille. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 396/2 The Maner of Helston, with the Bourgh of the same, with the purtenauncz. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 62 § 1 The Maner or Lordshippe of Huntingfield with the purtenauncis in the Countie of Kent. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxcviii. (R.), That the duke of Lancastre shulde haue for euer..all the countrey of Acquitayne, with the purtenaunces.

†**b.** *fig.* and *gen.* = Appurtenance 2. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 72 To habben and to holden.. Wip þe purtinaunce of purgatorie in-to þe pyne of helle. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 128 þo soule with his purtenaunses is better þen þo body. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xiii. 226 The tabernacle, the temple, alle the vessellis and purtenaunces ther to weren clepid holi.

2. The 'inwards' of an animal; = Pluck *sb.*[1] 6.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Portenaunce, of a thynge, *pertinencia, in plurali excidit.* 1530 Palsgr. 257/1 Portenaunce of a beest, *fressevre.* 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The heades, neckes, inwardes, puttynaunces, legges, nor feete, shall be counted no parte of the carcases. 1539 Bible (Great) *Exod.* xii. 8 Se that ye eate theref..rost wt fire: the head, fete, & purtenance therof. [So 1611; 1885 (R.V.) the inwards.] 1592 Lyly *Midas* I. ii, I will only handle the head and purtenance. 1662 J. Wilson *Cheats* v. i, To dream .. Of a Calves head, and Purtenants [betokens] a Foreman, and his Fellows! 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. xi, May he be damn'd in his heart and purtenance, down to the very stomach! 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* v. 71 How she can dress and dish up—lordly dish Fit for a duke, lamb's head and purtenance.

Purtract, -trai(c)t, -trayt, -e, obs. ff. Portrait. **Purtraie, -tray, -treie, -trey, -e,** obs. ff. Portray *v.* **Purtraiture, -trato(w)re, -tra(y)ture, -tre(a)ture,** etc., obs. ff. Portraiture. **Purtred, -tured,** pa. ppples. of Porture *v. Obs.* **Purtye,** obs. Sc. f. Poverty.

Purulage (pīū·rĭlēdʒ). *rare.* [From next, with change of suffix: see -age.] Applied to the contents of a liver abscess, in which there are other elements than purulent matter.

1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 363 Liver purulage has always a peculiar mawkish odour.

Purulence (pīū·rĭlĕns). [ad. post-cl. L. *pūrulentia,* f. *pūrulent-us* Purulent: see -ence. So in Fr.] **a.** The fact of being purulent; the formation of pus; suppuration, festering. **b.** Purulent matter, pus.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4 b/1 The purulence, or matter, is not engendred the first daye. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 316/2 If the wounde will yeelde no purulence. 1755 Johnson *Dict., Purulence, Purulency,* generation of pus or matter.

Purulency (pīū·rĭlĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ency.] The quality or state of being purulent.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 175 If with these ulcers there be purulency and rottenness. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 115 The gall dropped into the eare with Womans milk, helps the purulencie thereof. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* iv. in *Aliments,* etc. (R.), Consumptions are induced by purulency in any of the other viscera. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 773 The nearest approach to purulency.

Purulent (pīū·rĭlĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *pūrulent-us,* f. *pūs, pūr-* Pus: see -lent. So in Fr.]

1. Consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling pus, or corrupt matter; also *gen.* corrupt, putrid (*rare*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3/2 The purulent matter was suncke to the grownde off the wounde. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 88 Streams and rivulets of sulphureous liquors, and purulent melted matter. 1713 Swift *Salamander* 53 Wks. 1755 III. II. 77 It spews a filthy froth Of matter purulent and white. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xii. (1818) I. 387 Some of the (Estri regale themselves on a purulent secretion with which they are surrounded. 1880 W. MacCormac *Antisept. Surg.* 226 During the whole time was no purulent discharge.

b. *fig.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi 77 Lord Fauconbridge is sent to sound their affections, and to draw the purulent matter to an head. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 75 A discharge of the peccant humour in exceeding purulent metre. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 506 Deal forth assertions purulent of slander.

2. Full of, forming, or discharging pus; suppurating, festering.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 387 If any small braunch of these vesselles be broken the Lungs become purulent and yeeld matter vp in coughing. 1688 South *Serm.* Matt. xxii. 12 (1729) II. viii. 297 To probe and search a purulent old sore to the bottom. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 443 The treatment of simple, purulent, or healthy ulcers.

b. Characterized by or accompanied with the formation of pus.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 185 Purulent infiltration. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* v. 50 Purulent ophthalmia is one of the most dangerous diseases to which the eye is subject.

Hence **Pu·rulently** *adv.*, in a purulent manner; **Pu·rulentness,** purulency.

1727 Bailey vol II, *Purulentness,* fulness of Matter or Corruption. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 137 He shall be allowed to abuse as much and as purulently as he likes. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 425 Surrounding the purulently infiltrated part.

Purulo- (pīū·rĭlo), combining form from assumed stem of L. *pūrul-entus* Purulent.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 285 The..purulent or purulo-fibrinous exudation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 421 We recognise two forms of dysentery—the purulo-gangrenous and the fibrinous or pseudo-diphtheritic.

Puruloid (pīū·rĭloid), *a. Path.* [irreg. f. as prec. + -oid.] Resembling or having the appearance of purulent matter; pyoid.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 201 Presenting a purulent or puruloid appearance. 1880 Barwell *Aneurism* 99 'Cribriform cavities' containing..puruloid matter.

†**Purvey** (pɔ̄·rvē), *sb.* Also 6 **pervaie.** [f. next.]

1. The provision of a statute; = Purview 1.

1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. II. c. 7 § 1 Proclamations should have been made, according to the Purvey of the same Estatute. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 Promoters.. have..taken away by Virtue and Purvey of the said Estatute from divers poor Men..their Horse.

2. An arrangement, provision. *rare*—[1].

a 1535 More *How Sergeaunt wolde leme,* etc. 70 in Hazl. *E. P.* III. 122 He made a good pervaie For euery whit by his owne wit, And tooke another waie.

3. The act of providing or supplying; that which is provided or supplied; *pl.* provisions.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XVII. 216 Those that used to furnish that purvey. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 771 And when y' are furnish'd with all Purveys, I shall be ready, at your service.

4. A sum provided to meet current expenses: for specific use see quot. 1908. *local.*

1742 *Addingham* (Cumberld.) *Par. Bk.,* Collected by the Church Wardens two Purveys thro the whole Parish 2l 7s 0d. 1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberld.* I. 224 The rate assessed by purvey, about 50l. a year. 1838 *Addingham* (Cumberld.) *Par. Bk.,* 5 purvays Collected. 1839 *Ibid.,* 8 purvas Collected. 1908 C. C. Hodgson *Private Let.* 5 Nov., In this county [Cumberland], and it may be in others, the county rate used to be levied by 'purveys'. A Purvey was a sum of £100 and according as £100, £200 or £300 was required the Qr. Sessions ordered one, two, or three purveys to be levied. A certain sum was fixed against each Parish as its contribution to the purvey... This system was found in time to operate unfairly, and in 1810 a special Act of Parliament was obtained abolishing Purveys.

Purvey (pɔ̄rvē·), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 **porvai(en, -vay(e;** 3–5 **-vei(en, -vey(e;** **purvei(en, -vey(en,** 3–6 **-vai(en,** 4 6 **-vaye,** 4–7 **-vei(e, -veye, -vay,** (4–5 *Sc.* **-way, -wey**), 5– **purvey,** (6–7 **-veigh, -veyghe;** 4–6 **pourveie, -vey(e;** 6 **poorvey**). (*Pa. t.* and *pple.* **purveyed:** in 5 *Sc.* **purvat, -vait, -voit, -ved, -vyde, -vyid.**) *β.* 4 **provei,** (*pa. pple.* **proveyd, -vyde**), 6 *Sc.* **provay,** *pa. pple.* **-uuait, -wyd.** *γ.* 4–5 **pervei(e, -vey(e.** (In all forms before 1620, *u* was commonly written for *v.*) [ME. a. AF. *por-, purveier, purveeir* = OF. *porveeir, -veoir, -veioir* (*je porveie, porvoie*), mod.F. *pourvoir,* = Pr. *provezir,* Cat. *provehir,* Sp. *proveer,* It. *provvedere*:—L. *prōvidēre* to Provide, f. *prō-* for + *vidēre* to see. The forms in *pro-, per-,* were assimilated to the L. prepositions. In ME. often stressed *purvey.*]

I. †1. *trans.* To foresee; = Provide *v.* 1. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter, Song Moses* 42 God gif thai.. puruayd thaire laste, that thai myght dye sikyrly. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 120 (Camb. MS.) It by-houeth nedes þat thinges þat ben to comyn ben yporueyid. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* IV. 1038 (1066) þat god purueieth thynge þat is to come. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 605/36 *Provideo,* to purveye, or to see by fore.

†**b.** To see before or in front of one; to have in view. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xv. 8, I poruayd god ay in my sight..i puruaid him ay in my syght.

II. †2. To see to, attend to (something) in advance; to order, arrange beforehand; to foreordain; to bring (something) about by previous planning; = Provide *v.* 3. *Obs.*

[1292 Britton I. v. § 2 Qe il eynt tels de purveer lour respounse.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8311 (Cott.) þis wark ..þou sal it purtuai [*other texts,* deuise, ordaine] in þi thoght, Thoru salamon it sal be wroght. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 977 He gert purway..A mangery with glad chere. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 40, I shal pourueye somme Iewels and money for our necessyte. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. ii. 54 To mak reddy for weyr, Purvay thar schippis, provyde armour and geyr. 1521 *Irish Act* 13 *Hen VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 73 According unto the statutes in that behalfe purveyed. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 131 b, What vitale was purueyed for this greate enterprise.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 After þis God schal purveie [L. *prouidebit Deus*]. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xi. 51 To horsbak wente all the hoost, as Arthur had afore purueyed.

†**3.** *intr.* To take measures, arrange, or prepare beforehand. Const. *inf.* or *that.* Cf. Provide *v.* 4.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 74 þe Norreis [Northern people] purueied, to do him a despite. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 2 (Harl. MS.) How þat his wif was a strompet, and which purveith in þat day that hire husbond shuld be ded. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. vi. 5 Than the quene secretly dyd purueye to go in to Fraunce. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K v b, The good emperour purueyed, that all they of his palais shoulde depart. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 1187 In mercy, let thy mightinesse purvay, To ransome from this eminent Decay. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* iii. 213 So nature hath purued'd, that during all her raigne The Pathes their natiue power for euer shall retaine.

†**4.** *intr.* To make provision or adequate preparation for some event or action, or for the supply of something needed. Const. *for, of* (*against, to*). Cf. Provide *v.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11700 Full priestly þe prest hase puruayet þerfore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6788 But the maryner vp yede To purvey of that thei had nede. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 75 That it may be purveied for by so dew meens that [etc.] 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Yf I had well thoughte to haue fallen in [this] inconuenyent ..I wolde haue purueied therto. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 291 The Chaunceler entendyng to purvey there ayenst. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* P 889 To Purueigh for things

necessarie. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* Pref. 3 'Tis forward to purvey for pleasures and delights for us.

III. 5. *trans.* To provide, furnish, supply (something); = PROVIDE *v.* 5. **a.** Const. †*to* a person, etc., or with dative. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 348/97 Heo porueide hire riȝt feolonliche A poysun, strong i-nouȝ, For-to ȝiue þis ȝongue child to slen him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1739 Þis false man..porueiede hom gode ssipes & in to þe se wende. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5566 Ther whiles the clerk Merlin Hem hadde y-puruaid a riche in. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxii. 8 God shal puruey to hym, my sone, the sacrifice. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 42 To purway the a plas In heywyn to dweylle. 1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 25 Go, purvey us a dinner..Of all manner of dishes. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, Get thy wounds healed, purvey thee a better horse.

b. (*simply.*) Now in reference to articles of food, and as the act of a purveyor: cf. sense 9 and PURVEYOR 2.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7921 (E.E.T.S.) 448 'Frende Youn', seyd þe king, 'Wiltow fiȝt for mi þing? Oþer y schal anoþer puruay.' 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* viii. 21 We purueyen goode thingis, not oonli bifore God, but also bifore alle men. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 75 Wherfore a remedy puruey in hast. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 Being prouident in purueying victuals for her nourishment. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 15 The late Queene, Anno 1567. caused by Warrant of privie Seale a great quantity of Beere to be purveyed, transported and sold to her owne use beyond the seas. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 619 Such is all the mental food purvey'd. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xii. 234 The provisions..had been excellently purveyed under Ralegh's contract.

6. To furnish or supply (a person, etc.) *with* (†*of*) something; = PROVIDE *v.* 8. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 911 Þe kyng him porueide of poer inou. 13.. *Cursor M.* 25912 (Fairf.) Ilkan agh..puruay ham wiþ al þing fare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 591 But for þat I was purueyed of a make I wepte but smal and that I vndertake. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Þare he refreschez him and puruays him of vitailes. 1446 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 339 Vnto such tyme as he be pourveyd of a place. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 465 Had thai bene prouuait [*v.r.* prowydit] sa of schote of gyne..but perile thay had past. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 15 Give no ods to your foes, but doe purvay Your selfe of sword before that bloody day. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 940 His House with all convenience was purvey'd. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* viii, Thence he went back to London, was purveyed with a spy [etc.].

†**b.** Const. *for* (a purpose, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks* 386 Þat þe clergy was sufficyently purveyed for lyfelode. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii. 38 Merlin..said Syr ye must puruey yow for the nourisshyng of your child. *Ibid.* xxviii. 75 Thenne was he [Ryons] woode oute of mesure, and purveyed hym for a grete hoost.

†**7.** To furnish (a person, etc.) with what is necessary, to equip; = PROVIDE *v.* 7. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincentius*) 77 Bot god þane purvoit þo þat he ferlyt quheyne þat cumyne mycht be. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Graal* xliv. 447 We scholen hem fynden most besy, And wers I-purveyed in Eche degre Thanne here Aftyr that they scholen be. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 205 b, The erle hoped, and nothyng lesse mistrusted, then to be assured and purueyed in that place.

†**8.** *refl.* (and *pass.*). To prepare or equip oneself; to take measures, get ready (*to do* something, *for* some event); = PROVIDE *v.* 7 b. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 481 A morewe the justes was i-set, The King him purueid wel the bet. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* III. 14 He bad his men tham purvay, Withowten lenger delay. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2264 He purveyd hym anon, To wend over the see fome. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 21 b, God sent hym [Pharaoh] a fayre warnynge to purvey hym before that sholde come after.

9. *intr.* (or *absol.* of sense 5 b). To furnish or procure material necessaries or the like; to act as purveyor (see PURVEYOR 2); *esp.* to make provision *for* a person, his needs, etc.; = PROVIDE *v.* 9. From 17th c. used chiefly or only of supplying victuals, and *fig.* from this.

c 1440 *Generydes* 5421, I will purvey for you another waye. 1480 CAXTON *Higden* VIII. ii. (Rolls) VIII. 525 By lycence of kyng Edward his fader he pourveyed for his ayde and helpe. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 56 To th' entent that every of them may provyde and purvey for hymselff wᵗin the said halff year. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1021, I [Adam] the praise Yeild thee, so well this day thou hast purvey'd. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 121 This for his lust insatiably purveys. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 838 Dantzic reaped great advantages in purveying for the troops during the Seven Years' war. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 44 Frequented..by ten or twelve Connecticut smacks, which purvey for the New York market.

b. Const. *to.* *rare.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Þe court of Rome..ordeyniþ..traytors of þis world, þat it peruey to þe temporal lif of sum man. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C vij b, A good ensample how God purueyeth to them that haue deuocion in hym. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* 4 Their turpitude purveys to their malice. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii, Lute and lay espoused In adoration that purveys to sense.

Purvey·able, *a. rare.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ABLE.] †**a.** Provident, foreseeing, prudent. *Obs.* **b.** Procurable, obtainable.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ii. 53 (Camb. MS.) How þat nature..fitteth the gouernementz of thinges and by whyche lawes she purueyable [L. *provida*] kepith the grete world. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. xi. 286 b, And so, the physician abandoned, he tooke hym to meates purveiable.

Purveyal (pǒɹvēⁱ·ăl). *rare*⁻¹. [f. PURVEY *v.* + -AL.] The action of purveying or supplying; purveyance, supply.

1887 *Hour Glass* June 181 What may be called the purveyal of lecturers was a task surrounded with difficulties.

Purveyance (pǒɹvēⁱ·ăns). Forms: 3–4 (5) **por-**, 3–8 **pour-**, 3- **pur-**; 3–6 **-vea(u)nce**, (4 **-ans**), 3–6 **-via(u)nce**, (**-ans**), 4–6 **-vya(u)nce**, (**-a(u)ns**); 4 **-veyonce**, 4–6 **-veya(u)nce**, 4–7 **-veia(u)nce**, 5–6 **-voyance**, 5- **purveyance**, (6 **-veigh-**, **-veygha(u)nce**). Also 5 **perveaunce**, **-viance**; *Sc.* **perwyans**, **pourwiance**, **purweans**, **-wians**. (Bef. *c* 1620 commonly with *u* for *v.*) [ME. a. OF. *por-*, *purvea(u)nce*:—L. *prōvidēntia*: see PROVIDENCE. Subsequently conformed to the vb. *purveeir*, *pourvoir*, PURVEY, as F. *purvei-*, *pourvoyance*; in Eng., with shift of stress from *purvea·nce*, *pu·rviance*, to *purvei·-*, *purvey·ance*.]

†**1.** Foresight; foreknowledge of and provision for the future; = PROVIDENCE 2. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9387 Fol hardi he is inou ac al wiþoute rede, Hastif wiþoute porveance. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xciii. 8 Fulis withouten puruyaunce of þe toþer warld. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Wyþ-oute wyt and wyþ-oute porueyonce. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. vi. 83 (Camb. MS.) For which it nis nat yclepyd preuydence, but it sholde rather ben clepyd puruyaunce [*non prævidentia sed providentia potius dicitur*] þat byhooldeth from a-fer alle thinges. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 17 Thou maist with thi purveaunce and forsight helpe thi sugetis. 1567 *Test. Hen. Stewart* 130 in *Scot. Sat. Poems* I. 43 Quhair Venus anis gettis in hir gouernance..Wisdome is exilit and prudent puruoyance. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 166 For youth..while it rometh without purueyaunce, makes maruellous a doe before it will die.

†**2.** The action of preparing, arranging, or ordaining; preparation, pre-arrangement; ordination, direction, government, management; = PROVIDENCE 1; PROVISION *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11556 (Cott.) Qua herd euer ani slik Purueance sa ful of suike. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 666, & alle winter þe king of Fraunce, Lette maken his purueianse. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 241 He made perviaunce for meytes and drynkes and oþer thynges. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 200, I pray..that ye will make such purveyaunce therfor that it may be to myn delyveraunce. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 577 In-to þe sete I woll a-pere ffor my gestes to make porvyawns. *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 434 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 299 He had witt of all hir purveance to. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 67/2 The citizens of Dublin..made the best purueiance they could to defend their citie. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xii. (1664) 132 The sweet sleepe of the senses, The fountain of sage Advice and good Purveyance.

†**3.** In full, *purveyance of God, divine purveyance*: = PROVIDENCE 3. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 137 Eterne god that thurgh thy purueiaunce Ledest the world by certein gouernaunce. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 23 The hyhe almyhti pourveance, In whos eterne remembrance Fro ferst was every thing present. 1497 BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* D ij 2 Dispeyred on the purueaunce of almyghty god how they sholde be fedde. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1902 This yle of Ely by deuyne purueaunce With muddy waters is compased aboute. *a* 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & W.* (Parker Soc.) 116 He was..born into this world by the divine purveyance.

†**4.** That which is ordained; an ordinance or statute, or a clause in one: cf. PROVISION *sb.* 8. In quot. 1632 = PURVIEW 1. *Obs.*

[1261 *Patent* 46 *Hen. III* m. 19 in *Rymer's Fœdera* (1816) I. 411 Diuers ordeinemens, purveaunces, e establisemens fez a Oxinford.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11007 So þat atte laste hii broȝte him þer to To makie a porueance amendement to do. Imad it was at Oxenford þut lond uor to seyte. *Ibid.* 11047 Þe quene was ek biȝonde se & þe kinges breþeren al so, & euere þoȝte hou hii miȝte þe purueance vndo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11551 He made a purueance in hi, Þat mani saccles suld it bij. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 439/1 Yhe yeerly moste renne in much gretter Dette, oo lesse than other purveance wer made. 1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 2 Every Piece so calendred against the Ordinances and Purveyances aforesaid. 1632 *Womens Rights* 391 The count had recited the whole purueyance of the act.

5. The providing or furnishing (of some necessary), *esp.* the purveying or provision of victuals.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 123 Me made grete purveaunce of vitailles for hym. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1737 Of vitayles þai made na purueance. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* B vj b, They are greatte and longe purviaunce for a lyttell and short lyfe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 75 b, He made greate purveighance of all thynges necessary for the coronacion of his Quene. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. 439 For purueyance of forage and fewell. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xxxi. 233 The way of collecting the rents, both in money and purveyances of victuals, &c. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 119 All along the coast..there was busy baking of biscuits and purveyance of provender.

6. *spec.* The requisition and collection of provisions, etc., as a right or prerogative; *esp.* the right formerly appertaining to the crown of buying whatever was needed for the royal household at a price fixed by the PURVEYOR, and of exacting the use of horses and vehicles for the king's journeys.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 32/2 Thabuse of the said purveaunce. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 40 He rewardid fifty thousande sak wolle for perveaunce. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* d v b, Therfore she counceylled unto the kynge..that he sholde make pourueaunce and store of it. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 47 (1876) 29 A vallet of mestier purveiour of ale, who shal make the purveiance of ale. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 189 He established the composition of the Pale, in lieu of purveyance and sess of soldiers. 1668 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* (1669) 113 The King by his Prerogative hath had at all times the Right of Purveyance or Pre-emption of all sorts of Victuals neer the Court. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 288 By degrees the powers of purveyance have declined, in foreign countries as well as our own. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. ii. I. 477 Great Britain is..the only monarchy in Europe where the oppression of purveyance has been entirely abolished. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. (1877) 538 The prerogative of purveyance included, besides the right of preemption of victuals, the compulsory use of horses and carts and even the enforcement of personal labour.

†**7.** That which is purveyed; a supply, stock, provision (of victuals, arms, or other necessaries). Cf. PROVIDENCE 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11677 Vr water purueance es gan. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 176 A gardyn..In which that they hadde maad hir ordinance Of vitaille and of oother purueiance. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1004 Breid, ayll and wyn, with othir purweans. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vi. 5 In a nother ship they had put all theyr purueyaunce. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6 How Yarmouth..should..supply her inhabitants with plentifull purueyance of sustenance.

†**b.** An armed force fitted out; armament; array. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 125 The ȝere next on hand ȝede þe Kyng of France To þe holy land, with his purueiance. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5734 He scholde withoute distaunce Come with alle his puruyaunce, That were lefft with-Inne the walles.

Hence **Purvey·ancer** *nonce-wd.*, purveyor.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* II. xiv, Did the Duke make any of these provisos..when he gave you the office of army purveyancer?

†**Purvey·ant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ANT.] Foreseeing, provident.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 138 A kynge..sholde be Purveyaunt and Pensyfe of thynges that may come aftyrwarde. *Ibid.* 234 Who so hath the voice meene betwen grete and smale, he is wise, Purueyaunt, veritable.

Purveyed (-vēⁱ·d), *ppl. a.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. *ppl. adj.* †**a.** Pre-arranged, foreordained. †**b.** Equipped, prepared. **c.** Furnished, provided.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 141 Practique..techeth hou and in what wise Thurgh hih pourveied ordinance A king schal sette in governance His Realme. 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 491/1 Wherfore, like it to your purveyed discretions, to pray [etc.]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. ix. 86 But syr are ye purueyed, said Merlyn, for to morne the hooste of Nero..wille sette on yow. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxii. 146 We be nat as nowe purueyed to gyue you a full answere.

†**2** *pa. pple. Purveyed that*, provided that: see PROVIDED II. *Obs.*

1398 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VIII. 61/1 Purvait that Heritages on bathe the Syds stand in the fourme and vertue as is compris'd within the Trewes. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/1 Purveied also, that noo man havyng any Graunte of..the King..of any Castels..bee stopped or prejudiced.

Purveyer, Purveyeress: see PURVEYOR.

Purvey·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PURVEY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PURVEY.

†**1.** Foreseeing, foresight; providence, prudence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 958 (986) If ther myght ben a variaunce To wrythen out fro goddes purueynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* x. 23 Wisdam forsothe is to a man purueing [1388 Wisdom is prudence to a man].

†**2.** Preparation, arrangement, management; = PURVEYANCE 2. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8170 Than he lete make purveing ..Into Ynde to take werre on hond. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 27 That which others have tak'n so strictly, and so unalterably into their own purveying.

3. The providing or procuring of supplies; foraging; = PURVEYANCE 5, 6.

1552 HULOET, Purueyghinge of corne or grayne, *frumentatio.* 1623 COCKERAM, *Lignation*, a hewing or purueying of wood. 1804 GILLESPIE in Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 220 The attention paid..to the victualling and purveying for the fleet. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxviii. 235 His own household had neither wages, clothes, nor food, except what they obtained by purveying, in their case only a licence to rob.

Purvey·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That purveys; that manages the provisioning.

1789 B. RUSH *Med. Enq.* 70 The union of the purveying and directing departments of hospitals in the same persons.

Purveyor (pǒɹvēⁱ·əɹ). Forms: see below. [a. AF. *purveür*, *-our*, = OF. *por-*, *pur-*, *pour-*, *proveor*, *-veour*, *-v(e)eur*, *-voieor* (13th c. in Godef.), in mod.F. *pourvoyeur*, agent-n. from OF. *porveeir*, mod.F. *pourvoir*: see PURVEY *v.* and -OR. The forms in *pro-* were assimilated to L. *prōvidēre*. Orig. stressed *purveou·r*, whence *pu·rveour*, *pu·rvior*; later conformed to *purvey* as *purvey·or*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a.[1] 4 **purveür, -vaour,** 4–5 **pur-, pourveou·r.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4607 (Cott.) Do gett þe a god purueur [*F.* puruaour, *G.* purueour]. *Ibid.* [see B. 1]. 1390 Pourveour [see B. 3]. 1448 Purueour [see B. 1].

a.[2] 4 **porveyou·r, purveyowr, -va(y)our,** 4–7 **-veyour, -e,** 5–7 **-veiour, -e, -veior,** (7 **pourveyour, -veyor**), 6- **purvey·or.**

1340 *Ayenb.* 100 He ys uader, he is diȝtere and gouernour and porueyour to his mayne. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 4337 (Fairf.) Joseph þat noble puruayour. *a* 1430 *Ibid.* 11003 (Laud) Right was that the purveyoure Shuld come by-fore the

Sauyoure. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 287 Pompeius beeyng declared in woordes & in title the purveiour of corne. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 164 As the purveior compounded. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm. on Matt. xxi.* 12 § 13 God is no purueyor for theeues and robbers. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* ii. 64 The Pourveyor of the expence of the army. 1658 Phillips, *Pourveyour*,..an Officer of the King, or other great personage.

α. 4–5 pu·rvyour, 5 -viowre, 5–6 -viour, 6 vior, *Sc.* **-vyar.**

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 13 To paie þe pore peple þat his puruyours toke, withoute preiere at a parlement. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/2 Purviowre, *provisor, procurator.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 161 Like a spedy purvior, whiche slacketh not tyme. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 Gevyn..to the Quen of Scottes purvyar ij s.

β. 4 purvayer, 5–7 -veier, -veyer, 7 pur-, pourvoyer.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 13208 (Fairf.) For-þi is he calde cristis puruayer. *c* 1449 Purueier [see B. 2]. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Marius* (1895) III. 217 Purveyer for all necessarie provision. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 81 They haue certaine Caters and purueiers among them. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 186 The Carribbians were as it were the Pourvoyers of the French. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 27 His Purvoyer could find no room for him in the Castle.

γ. 4–5 provyour, -wyour, -weour, -wour, -uour, -wor, -wer.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 255 My prowor & my plowman Piers shal ben on erthe [*v.rr.* proweour, pourveour, prowyour; 1393 C. xxii. 260 prowour, prouour]. 1387 Provyour [see B. 1]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iv. viii. 468 Crist..oure beest prower ordeyned al that was best for us to haue.

B. Signification.

†**1.** One who makes preparation or prearrangement; a manager, director, steward. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4337 (Cott.) Joseph, þat was god purueur [*v.rr.* -uayour, -ueour] A dai he went in to þe bour. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 147 As it were to þe comoun provyour of alle [L. *communi cunctorum provisori*]. 1448 Hen. VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 378 For .ij. purueours either of theym at .vj.d. by day.

2. One who procures or supplies anything necessary, or something specified, *to* or *for* others.

In *commercial use*; One who makes it his business to provide or supply victuals, etc., esp. one who provides luncheons, dinners, etc., on a large scale or for a large number; also in such denominations as 'Purveyor to their Majesties', or 'to the Royal Household', 'Universal Purveyor', etc.

1340 [see A. α 2]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 468 The wijsist purueier and tendirist louer. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 461 This man served the parson as Purveyour of his poultrie. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. vi. 14 (1718) 269, I love the sea; she is my fellow-creature, My careful purveyor; she provides me store. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 312 The Spaniard..was their guide himself, and their purveyor also. 1815 W. H Ireland *Scribbleomania* 127 b, Mr. Allingham has not proved himself an indolent purveyor for the dramatic corps. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 240 A shoemaker, or perhaps some other purveyor to our bodily wants. 1891 *Daily News* 15 July 3/3 Mr. Morton moved to reduce the vote by 50*l.* allowance to the purveyor of luncheons.

b. An official charged with the supply of requisites or of some necessary to a garrison, army, city, or the like; † in quots. 1787–91 an officer who provided timber for the navy (*obs.*).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 68, I fynde by hys bokes of hys purveours how yn every castelle, forteresse, and cyte or towne he wolde hafe grete providence of vitaille. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 175 To heare of the Treasurer and purveiour generall of the armie in Armenia. 1787 G. White *Selborne* i, The oaks of Temple and Blackmoor stand high in the estimation of purveyors, and have furnished much naval timber. 1791 Gilpin *Forest Scenery* ii. 22 Besides these ancient officers of the forest, there is one of later institution. ..He is called the *purveyor*, and is appointed by the commissioner of the dock at Portsmouth. His business is to assign timber for the use of the navy. 1809 Wellington *Let.* 13 Dec. in Gurwood *Desp.* V. 305 The usual allowances, which the Purveyor General of the British Army will pay. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xii. 232 Both Essex and Ralegh acted as purveyors of the fleet. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 122 The Purveyor-in-Chief was to furnish everything required for the hospital service.

3. A domestic officer who made purveyance of necessaries, lodging, transport, and the like for the sovereign (*king's* or *queen's purveyor*), or for some other great personage. Also *transf.* one who exacts supplies or contributions. Now *Hist.*

[1360 *Act* 36 *Edw. III*, c. 2 Que le heignous noun de purveour soit chaunge & nome achatour.] 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 194 He is overal A pourveour and an aspie. 1399 [see A. α 3]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 581/17 *Exactor*, a Puruyour. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 189 As a purveyour goth be-forn to takyn an jn for his mayster. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV.* iii. ii, I must needes haue your maisters horses...I am the Kings Purueyer, and I tell thee I will haue them. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Purveyor*, an Officer of the King or other great Personage, that provides Corn and other Victual for the house of him whose Officer he is. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxv, The Queen's purveyors had been abroad, sweeping the farms and villages of those articles usually exacted during a royal Progress. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 415 The hated name of purveyor was [1360] to be exchanged for that of buyer.

Hence **Purvey·oress**, a female purveyor.

1611 Cotgr., *Pourvoyeuse*, a Prouideresse, or Purueyeresse.

Purview (pṻ·ıviu). Forms: 5 **purveu, -vewe, 5–7 -vieu, 6 -vew, 7– purview.** [a. AF. *por-, purveu, purview* provided = OF. *porveu* (= OIt. *proveduto*), in mod.F. *pourvu*, pa. pple. of *porveeir*: see Purvey). The word was used in the AF. statutes (*a*) in the phrase *purveu est* 'it is provided', to introduce that which is provided or enacted by the statute, and (*b*) in the phrase *purveu que* 'provided that', to introduce a special proviso, condition, or saving clause; hence as sb., the clause so introduced, the provision or proviso.

(*a*) 1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 1 Purveu est que nul y vengne manger, herbiger, ne gisir en meson de religion, al cust de la meson. *Ibid.*, Et est porveu que les poinz avaundiz lient ausi bien nos Conseillers, come autre gent.

(*b*) 1377 *Act* 1 *Rich. II*, c. 15 Purveue toutfoitz que les dites gentz de seint eglise ne se tiegnent deinz les eglises ou sanctuaries par fraude ou collusion. 1423 *Act* 2 *Hen. VI*, c. 11 Purveux toutfoitz que laverrement soit receu par nostre Sr le Roy que le Capitain est en plein vie.]

1. The body of a statute, following next after the preamble, and beginning with the words 'Be it enacted'; the enacting clauses; that which is provided or enacted by a statute; hence, the provision, scope, or intention of an act or bill.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 468/1 Noo purvewe, provision, ne other thyng in this present Parlement made,..in any wise be hurtyng..vnto the Abbes and Convent aforeseid. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII* c. 17 § 11 Provyded also that yf any person or persones hereafter..doo contrary to the purvew and remedy of this Acte. *a* 1677 Hale *Com. Law* iii. (1716) 51 Many Times the Purview of an Act is larger than the Preamble or the Petition; and so 'tis here: For the Body of the Act prohibits all Appeals. 1706 Phillips (ed. 6) s. v., Thus a Statute is said to stand upon a Preamble and upon a Purview. 1850 Gladstone *Glean.* V. xlv. 200 We will assume then that the Statute intended..to include in its purview all the circumstances of the consecration of Parker.

†**b.** A provisional clause; a proviso. *Obs.*

1442 *Petit. for Ld. Scrop* in *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 41, 42 Ensuyngly uppon which endosement was added a clause of Purveu, in this fourme that foloweth. Purveu toutz foitz, qe si trove soit a present [etc.]. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 309/1 Soo alwey that Richard erle of Salisbury..be not in eny wise by force or colour of this purvieu or exception hurt. 1755 Johnson, *Purview*, proviso, providing clause. [With quot. from Hale, *a* 1677 above.]

2. By extension, The scope or limits of any document, statement, scheme, subject, book, or the like; the purpose or intent; also, the range, sphere, or field of a person's labour or occupation.

1788 Madison *Federalist* (Webster 1828), In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the purview of that authority. 1811 Knox *Corr. w. Jebb* (1834) II. 30 Christianity..takes mankind as it is, and, in its purview, leaves out nothing. 1881 J. G. Fitch *Lect. Teach.* (ed. 3) 38 If we seek to classify the objects of instruction, so far as they lie within the purview of a school-teacher. 1884 J. Sharman *Hist. Swearing* i. 12 Questions that have influenced the mind of the writer in considering the purview of his book.

3. Influenced by View: Range of vision, physical or mental; outlook; range of experience or thought; contemplation, consideration.

1837 Richardson *Dict.*, *Purview*, the view forward: the forecast, the contemplation. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. I. viii. 247 There is a delusion, too, in this width of purview. You see the extent of horizon, but do not make out the roads. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Inspiration* ix. 222 A glimpse, a point of view that by its brightness excludes the purview, is granted, but no panorama. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan., How was it that none of these facts seem to have come within the purview of her Majesty's Office of Works? 1904 S. J. Weyman *Abbess of Vlaye* xxii, In a twinkling she was hidden by the turn [of the road] from the purview of the castle.

† **Purvision**, obs. variant of Provision, influenced by Purvey.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 2080 Letters..from the Pallatine of Vilna and the Kyng of Poole offering them large curtesie. This puruison [*later edd.* puruision] vnlooked for, greatly reuiued theyr heauye spirites.

‖ **Purwanah, parwānah** (pɒıwā·nă). *East Ind.* Also 7 **pher-**, 8–9 **per-**; 7–8 **-wanna**, 8–9 **-wannah**, 9 **-wanah, -wunah.** [a. Urdū and Pers. پروانه *parwanah*, a royal patent or diploma, warrant, commission.] A letter of authority; an order, licence, pass.

1682 Sir W. Hedges *Diary* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 34 If we did not procure a Pherwanna from the Duan of Decca to excuse us from it. 1693 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old T.* (1861) I. 281 (Y.), Egmore and Pursewaukum were lately granted us by the Nabob's purwannas. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 191 The late perwannahs..granting..exemption of all duties..shall be reversed. 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 250/2 My servant returned..with the Rajah's acknowledgment of my letter, and a purwannah or pass through his dominions, written in the ancient Hindu character. 1849 E. B Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 218 *note*, One of these officers..signed a parwánah for a merchant to transport goods through Sindh to Cábul free of toll.

Purwinkle, -wynkle, obs. ff. Periwinkle 2.

Pury, *a.* *Obs.*: see Putry, rotten, putrid.

Pus (pɒs). *Path.* Also 8 **puss.** [a. L. *pūs*, stem *pūr-*, viscous matter of a sore: cf. Purulent.] A yellowish-white, opaque, somewhat viscid matter, produced by suppuration; it consists of a colourless fluid in which white corpuscles are suspended.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F ij b, Hyppocrates teacheth vs that pus or suppuracyon is made wt some putrefaction. 1651 N. Biggs *New Disp.* 243 The Pus is materially produced of bloud. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ulcer*, A puss or corruption which retards the consolidating of the parts. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 123 The termination by suppuration is that process in animal bodies, by which the matter of sores or pus is formed. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 240 Pus is opaque, less viscid than mucus,..and in water sinks to the bottom.

fig. 1831 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) II. 105 A William infuses spirit of Reform, as a George..would have infused pus of Boroughmongery.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pus-cell, -corpuscle, -production, -serum*; *pus-containing, -forming, -like, -producing* adjs.

1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* ii. 58 It would seem, that cancer-cells, like pus globules, usually, if not always, become arrested in the liver, and do not pass through to become the germs of cancerous tumors in other organs. *Ibid* 89. 1873 Rolle *Phys. Chem.* 169 The pus-corpuscles are spherical irregular bodies about 1/2500 to 1/3500 of an inch in diameter 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 247 The extent of pus-formation will depend upon the severity of the inflammatory process. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 177 Discharge less in quantity and more pus like. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 432 Disintegrated pus-cells. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 279 The pus cavity extended within two centimetres of the apex of the frontal gyrus.

Pusane, pusen, pusca, variants of Pisane, Posca (vinegar-water). **Puscle, puscull, pusel, -ell(e**, obs. ff. Pustule, Pucelle.

† **Pusesoun**, erron. obs. form of Poison *sb.*

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 297 And of þe smoc of þat toun, Mani takeþ þer of pusesoun, And dyeþ in michel wo.

Puseyism (piū·zi,iz'm). [f. the name of Dr. E. B. Pusey, 1800–82, professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church at Oxford + -ism.] A name given by opponents to the theological and ecclesiastical principles and doctrines of Dr. Pusey and those with whom he was associated in the 'Oxford Movement' for the revival of Catholic doctrine and observance in the Church of England which began about 1833; more formally and courteously called Tractarianism. Now little used.

Dr. Pusey's initials were appended to No. 18 (21 Dec. 1833, on Fasting) of the *Tracts for the Times*, and, of the ninety, seven were written by him. His academic and ecclesiastical position gave great weight to his support of the movement, and specially associated his name with it.

1838 Sterling in *Ess. & T.* I. (1848) cvii, Calvert an Oriel man, a contemporary and friend of Froude's, but quite opposed to Puseyism. 1840 Mrs. Car. Wilson *Listener in Oxford* vi. 171 The acquiescence..in even the external peculiarities of Puseyism. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* ii. xv. (1891) 101 O Heavens, what shall we say of Puseyism, in comparison to Twelfth-Century Catholicism? 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 424 Puseyism is very far from being at one in principle with Romanism It is only a conservative movement towards ancient doctrine—while Romanism has a principle, a life, an idea of its own 1893 Liddon, etc. *Life Pusey* II. 139 It was apparently during the year 1840 that the use of the word 'Puseyism' became widely popular.

So **Pu·seyist** = Puseyite; also **Puseyi·stic, Puseyi·stical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Puseyites or Puseyism. (All hostile terms.)

1849 *Eclectic Rev.* Jan. XXV. 27 Alloyed with..general Puseyistical religious leaven. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Lett.* 13 Nov., Robert says it is as well to have the eyeteeth and the Puseyistical crisis over together 1864 Webster, *Puseyistic.* 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxi. 6 More than Romanists and Puseyists deserve.

Puseyite (piū·zi,əit). [f. as prec. + -ite.] A follower of Pusey; a supporter or promoter of the Oxford or Tractarian Movement: see prec.

1838 Whately in *Life* (1875) 163 Oxford..has at present two-thirds of the steady reading men, Rabbinists, i.e. Puseyites. 1839 Ld. Blachford *Let.* 21 Jan., I heard the words 'Newmanite' and 'Puseyite' (a new and sonorous compound) from two passers-by. 1850 Disraeli *Let.* 16 Nov. in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 250 Riding the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Puseyites the scape-goats.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

a 1847 J. B. White in Newman *Apol.* ii. (1904) 30/1 The most active and influential member of that association called the Puseyite party. 1851 Dickens *Househ. Wds.* Xmas No. 5 A spruce young Puseyite Curate.

Hence **Puseyi·tical** *a.* = Puseyistical.

1844 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 139, I have exercised the children's minds greatly on the doctrine of Puseyitical reticence. 1845 *Bachelor Albany* (1848) 5 A man of much learning, eccentric habits, and Puseyitical opinions.

Push (puʃ), *sb* 1 Also 6 **pussh(e**, 6–7 **pushe**, 8 *Sc.* **pouse.** [f. Push *v.*: cf. F. *pousse* (15th c.).]

1. An act of pushing; a continued application of force or pressure to move a body away from the agent; a shove, thrust. In early quotations, A blow, stroke, knock (*obs.*).

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii (Arb.) 59 Pyrrhus with fast wrought twibbil in handling Downe beats with pealing thee doors...A broad gap yawning with theese great pusshes is opned. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* ii. x (1614) 156 Here might you see the strong walls shaking and falling, with the pushes of the yron ramme. 1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* i. i, When his spacious hand Had rounded this huge ball of Earth and Seas To give it the first push, and see it roll Along the vast abyss. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 3 She gives him a Push with her Hand in jest, and calls him an impudent Dog. *a* 1796 Burns *Answ. Ep. fr. Tailor* ii, I gi'e their wames a random pouse. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 66 Just at the edge of the well, he gave him a push and threw him into it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/1 [It] is on the edge of a precipice, and..it needs but a push to send it toppling into the gulf below.

b. *spec.* in *Billiards.* A stroke in which the ball is pushed instead of being struck with the cue, or

in which the cue, the cue ball, and the object ball are all in contact at the time the stroke is made; also, in *Cricket* and *Golf*, a stroke in which the ball is pushed instead of being hit; a push-stroke.

1873 'Cavendish' & Bennett *Billiards* 309 Push strokes may be divided into the half-push and the push. 1893 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/5 He would prohibit what is called the 'push', and he would enact a rule by which the red ball on being put down from the billiard spot during a break should be placed on the pyramid spot.

c. *fig.* An exertion of influence to promote a person's advancement by one who is 'at his back'.

1655 Ld Norwich *Let.* 1 June in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 318, I shall say much more to you..concerning this pushe (give me leave soe to call it) For whoe is there y^t^ now pusheth not for his interest? 1793 Capt. Bentinck in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 48 Your Lordship will judge whether in this you can give me a push. 1889 *Century* XXXVIII. 156 It is money or 'push' which secured the place that should have been awarded to merit.

2. A thrust of a weapon, or of the horn of a beast. Also *fig.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 1835/2 At the Tourney xiij. strokes, wyth the sword, three pushes with the punchion staffe. 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* 27 Being charged by ours they stood..euen to the push of the pike, in which charge and at the push, Captaine Robert Piew was slaine. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 35 So great was the puissance of his push, That from his sadle quite he did him beare. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 209 Repaire the Achelaian horne of your Dilemma how you can, against the next push. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4966/2 He Attack'd the Enemy with push of Bayonet. 1849 James *Woodman* iv, It was nothing but push and thrust. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 170 He..will not suffer them to go on a hunting party, where there would be risk of a push from a stag's horn. 1907 *Athenæum* 13 July 47/2 'All the fine pushes were caught in the wood,' or hide, of the shields.

†3. An attack, a vigorous onset. Also *fig. Obs.*

1563 Golding *Cæsar* iii. xix. (1565) 77 They were not able to abyde one pushe [*unum impetum*] of us, but by and by turned their backs 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* II i, I will not stay the push. They come! 1677 Earl Orrery *Art of War* 27 If the Push be vigorous, and the Resistance considerable. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 264 The Irish army consisted of near 30,000 men, and 'twas believ'd would try one push. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 706 The push And feeble onset of a pigmy rush. 1800 *Hist. Ind.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 24/2 The Major determined..to make one push at them, that their escape, at least, might be prevented.

4. An effort, a vigorous attempt; a turn, bout, 'go'; chiefly in phrases *at one push, at the first push, to make a push* (*at, for, to do* something), *upon the push.* Now *rare.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 40 Many men that are able to pay their debts doo not..pay them presently at one push. 1641 Milton *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 10 Exact Reformation is not perfited at the first push. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 80 A great Number of Hands..wanting to make a Push as it was call'd, to turn the Tides out of the Levels. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 168 All their Art cannot make a thick-winded Horse run as long Pushes as one with..a better Wind. 1746 Chesterf. *Let.* 8 Feb., He [Demosthenes]..at last made his strong push at the passions of his hearers. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* iv, The consciousness of having made a push,—of having thrown a die. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 21 The Rump made a grand push to make over the City of Westminster to the Whigs.

b. A determined advance; a pushing forward; in phr. *to make a push.* Const. *at* or *for.*

1803 Nelson in Nicolas *Dispatches* (1845) V. 192, I wish I could know to a certainty where they are bound I think they will make a push at Messina. 1828 Sir W. Napier *Penins. War* vi. iii. (Rtldg.) I. 282 Making a 'push' of 400 miles. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 557 Argyle resolved to make a bold push for Glasgow. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* iii. 64 We made a push for the lake.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1873 *Slang Dict., Push*, a robbery or swindle. 'I'm in this push', the notice given by one magsman to another that he means to 'stand in'.

5. Pressure; *esp.* in *Building*, the thrust of an arch or the like.

1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 29 The Air that was in the Room had been driven away up the Chimney, by the Push of the External Air. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 99 *Push*, of an arch, the same as drift, shoot, &c 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 269 The area of the triangular bank of earth is increased in the same proportion as its horizontal push is decreased. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 167/1 The 'push' is thrown upon the cast-iron abutting piece. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 633 There is no forward push of the rib.

6. *fig.* The pressure of affairs or circumstances; the condition of being 'pushed'; a case or time of stress or urgency; a critical juncture, an extremity, a 'pinch'; esp. in phrases *at* (†*for*) *a push*, in an emergency; *to come, put, bring to the push*, i. e. to an extremity, hence to actual trial; cf. Point *sb.*[1] 22 b. Sometimes fig. from 3.

1570–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 729/1 He. closely kept himselfe betweene both, till the pushe came that his helpe might serue at a pinch. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 202 To what a miserable push have they driven the World 1644 in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 102 The extreame push of affaires that the associated Countyes are now put to. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 470 If thou wilt prolong All to the push of Fate. 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* II. 22 Chillingworth ..was a subtile and quick Disputant, and would several times put the Kings Professor to a push. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, At a Push*, at a pinch or strait. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 187 Till it came to the solemn push. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 146 When a push comes, he procures additional hands to get the hay up, or the oats in, or the potatoes planted. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 325 It was a hard push to make a newspaper pay.

7. Determined effort to get on; persevering energy; enterprise, esp. that which is inconsiderate of the rights of others.

1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 31 Like what is called 'push' in a practical man, Sydney Smith's style goes straight to its object. 1881 in Nodal & Milner *Lancs. Gloss.* (1882), *Push*, energy, determination. He'll never make nowt on it—he's no push in him. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 56 The stolid indifference and want of push and enterprise which has characterised agriculturists.

II. Concrete senses.

8. A 'press' of people; a crowd, throng. Now *rare* exc. as in 9.

1718 C. Higgin *True Disc.* 13 He is a..thieves' watchman, that lies scouting, when and where there is a push, alias an accidental crowd of people. 1754 J. Poulter *Discov.* 30 In order to be out of the push or throng. 1830 Moncrieff *Hist. London* II. 1 He's as quiet as a dummy-hunter [pickpocket] in a push by Houndsditch. 1866 G. Meredith *Vittoria* xxix, A great push of men emerged from one of the close courts.

b. A moving school or shoal of fish. *dial.*

1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Skooal*, or *Push*, a shoal of fish pursuing their course.

9. *slang.* A 'crowd' or band of thieves; a gang of convicts at penal labour (Farmer); *esp.* in *Australia*, A gang of larrikins; hence, Any company or party; a 'crowd', 'set', 'lot'.

1884 Davitt *Prison Diary* (1885) I. x. 95 The stocking-knitting party [in prison]..became known as the 'upper ten push'. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 July 4/3 'Doolan's push' were a party of larrikins working, or supposed to be working, in a potato paddock near by. 1893 *Sydney Morn. Herald* 26 June 8/7 Day by day the new 'push' has become more daring. From chaffing drunken men and insulting defenceless women, the company has taken to assault, to daylight robbery. 1898 E. E. Morris *Austral Eng.* s. v., Its use began with the larrikins, and spread, until now it often means clique, set, party, and even jocularly so far as 'the Government House Push'. 1901 J. Flynt *World of Graft* 16, I like him, an' the push likes him, 'cause he gives us rope. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* July 40/1, I was recruiting for my 'push' down in Durban. I used to go and get the fellows off the ships as they came in.

10. A flush of water. *dial.*

1886 Cole *S. W. Lincs. Gloss., Push* (pronounced short, as Rush), a pool or puddle. The watter all stood in pushes. We'd such a push of watter agen our door, we had to let it off. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 3/5 The heavy push of water, which had long been looked forward to by anglers. 1895 *Ibid.* 7 Oct. 9/3 The heavy downpour in the early hours of yesterday morning ought to cause a 'push' of land water.

11. A contrivance or part which is pushed or simply pressed in order to operate a mechanism; a push-button.

1889 *Sci. Amer.* 18 May 313/1 The spring push, which was secured higher up on the door,..could be tampered with by patients so inclined. *c* 1890 F. E. Powell *Electric Bells* 43 A push might be described as an automatic switch, as it is self-stopping when the pressure is removed. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 2/6 Push-tap valves..do not require a key, the driver simply having to press the push and the water runs off.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: see Push-.

Push (puʃ), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **poushe, powsh**(e, **pushe**, 6–7 **pussh**(e. [Origin obscure.

Possibly a use of Push *sb.*[1], with the sense 'something that pushes or is pushed out or up'; But it occurs 30 years earlier than any of the known senses of that word, as well as with spellings not found there, though occurring in the verb; and it is difficult to separate it entirely from MDu. and MLG. *pûst*, mod.Du. *puist*, pimple, blister, E.Fris. *pûske* (dim. of **pûs*) pustule, pock, blister, and many related words, from an app. onomatopoeic stem *pûs-* or *pûst-* to inflate, swell up; coinciding also in form with the stem of L. *pust-ula, pus-ula*, blister, pimple, pustule. If the word entered Eng. from any source at an early date as *puss*, or *pousse*, it might share the phonetic history of F. *pousser*, and become *push*, like Push *v.*]

A pustule, pimple, boil.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* III. vii. (1541) 59 b, Sometyme blacke poushes or boyles, with inflamation and moch peyne. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 71 Ἔξανθήματα, that is, litle pymples or pushes. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xxxv. 18 b, Asaphati is the greke worde In Englyshe they be named whelkes or pushes the which be read. 1552 Huloet, Byle, botch, or powsh. *Ibid.*, Powshe, *Atheroma, Epinyctides.. Tuberculum*..a little powshe. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i. iii. *Furies* (1641) 98/2 The pining Phthisik fils them all with pushes Whence a slow spowt of cor'sie matter gushes. 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 4 Risings like blisters, or small tumors and pushes, some red, others yellow. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 422 Very useful for Pushes, Pimples, and Blemishes in the Face. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 41 In vernacular language, this species [a common phlegmon] is denominated a *push*. 1843 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Physic* II. 796 A very common ..pustular disease of the skin, usually called boil, in some parts of England a *push*, and by the learned *furunculus*.

Push (puʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 ?**pusse**, *pa. t.* **puste**; 4–5 **possh**e(n; 5–6 **pusshe**, 6 **pusssh**e, **pushe, powshe**, 7– **push**. *β.* 6–9 *Sc.* **pouss**, 7–9 *Sc.* **pouse**, 9 *dial.* **poose** (puːs), **powse** (puːs). See also Poss *v.* [a. F. *pousser*, with palatalization of *s* (cf. *brush, cuish, quash*, with F. *brosse, cuisse, casser*); in OF. *polser, poulser* (:—L. *pulsāre*, freq. of *pellĕre* to drive, push, beat), which gradually supplanted *bouter*, in OF. to strike, thrust, push (see Butt *v.*[1], and cf. sense 3 below), as in Eng. *push* has supplanted Put *v.*[1] in its early senses 'thrust, butt'.]

I. Of physical action.

1. *trans.* To exert force upon or against (a body) so as to move it away; to move by such exertion of force; to shove, thrust, drive (the opposite of *to draw* or *pull*). In early use comprehending the force of impact as well as of pressure, but now spec. applied to the communication of force by pressure in contact.

a 1300 *K. Horn* (Harl. MS) 1079 Horn þe wyket puste, þat hit open fluste. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4625, I..that was posshed in every side, That I nist where I might abyde. [Cf. *ibid.* 4479 s. v. Poss *v.* 1.] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 38 Þei lusshed hym, þei lasshed hym, þei pusshed hym, þei passhed hym. 1562 Rowbothum *Playe of Cheastes* E v, If he pushe his Paune one steppe more. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. v. 25 It is more worthy, to leape in our selues, Then tarry till they push vs. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. iii. 125 *Paul.* I pray you doe not push me, Ile be gone. 1755 Johnson s.v. *Push-pin*, A child's game in which pins are pushed alternately. 1833 *Manuf. Metal* (Cab. Cycl.) II. 269 Any one of them..being pushed the least degree too much or too little. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii, The hindermost pushing the front ones faster than they would have gone of themselves. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 1122 The door, Push'd from without, drave backward to the wall. 1893 *Labour Commission*, Glossary 65/2 The tram containing the coal is sometimes pushed by the boy, and sometimes pulled by a pony. *Mod.* The nurse was pushing the perambulator and met the gardener pushing a wheel-barrow. The gradient being steep, an additional locomotive is here put on behind to push the train

b. with an adverb or advb. phrase, expressing the direction, or way, in which the thing is moved, e. g. *to push back, down, in, out, onward, open*, etc.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 262 If any..schofte, pusche, or sperne any suster from her withe armes or scholders. 1530 Palsgr. 671/1 He pusshed me awaye as harde as he coulde .. *il me rebouta*, or *me repulsa darriere luy tant quil peut.* 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 73 Will you not push her out? 1611 Bible *Ps.* xliv. 5 Through thee will wee push downe our enemies. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* xiii. (1685) 126 The Rose being pous'd up by the salt nitre which makes it vegetative. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, He was turning to go out when the man suddenly pushed him back, and he heard the door locked upon him. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 131 As the liquid became heated its vapour pushed the mercury before it along the tube. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 812 The mercury is pushed through the system much quicker than under ordinary circumstances. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* I. i, She turned the key and pushed open the door. *fig.* 1781 Cowper *Hope* 659 To parry and push by God's word With senseless noise. — *Expost.* 690 The word of prophesy, those truths divine..Are never long vouchsaf'd, if push'd aside With cold disgust or philosophic pride.

c. To drive or repulse by force of arms; to drive in the chase.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 27 The Mallabars pushing them [our skiff.] and throwing fire-balls at vs. 1709 *London Gaz.* 4585/2 They charged our Horse, and broke in upon us; we rallied, and pushed them. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 238 After we had thus pushed the enemy's cavalry. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 492 The tenacious Crew Hang on the Track,..And push him [the fox] many a League.

d. To move, throw forward, or advance (a force) against opposition or difficulty.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 254 He intended to have pusht two hundred of his men on shore in his boats. *Ibid.* xiv. 286 To hinder us from pushing our men on shore. 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1834) I. 21 Some campoos and pultans, which have been indiscreetly pushed across the Kistna. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. xv. 158 Henry pushed his scouts along the road towards Windsor.

e. *absol.* To thrust others out (of one's way); to jostle, shove.

1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 236 Alternate they preside, and justling push To guide the dubious Scent. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 13 Rather than pay three-pence to one of the men on the quays, they stumbled, and panted, and pushed, under a load which was heavier than it need to have been.

f. *To push round the ale*, etc., *to push the bottle*, to pass the liquor from one to another in convivial drinking.

1829 Lytton *Disowned* 7 Come, Mim, push round the ale. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 55 Thomson could push the bottle like a regular *bon vivant.*

g. *trans* or *absol.*, in *Billiards.* To make a push-stroke: see Push *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1873 'Cavendish' & Bennett *Billiards* 314 To push, the cue must be placed all but touching the player's ball.

h. *absol. Push off*: Of a person in a boat (and *transf.* of the boat), To push oneself away from the bank or the like; to shove off. *fig.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) To begin a game, etc. So to *push out* i.e. into the open water.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. x, Then, getting into my Canoo, I pushed off from Shore. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 227 As M'Kenzie's canoes were about to push off. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 119 The two Athenian galleys suddenly pushed out. 1865 J. Thomson *Sunday up River* ii, We push off from the bank. *Mod.* We're all ready to play; push off!

i. (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., To Push*, to move a vessel by poles.

j. *intr.* To sit abaft an oar and propel a boat with forward strokes: as, to push down a stream.

2. *intr.* To thrust with a pointed weapon, stick, or the like (const. *at*); to tilt, fence; to use a spear, short sword, poniard, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[**1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 96 Mi plouh-pote schal be my pyk and posshen atte Rootes, And helpe my coltre to kerue.] **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 103 As manhood shal compound: push home. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xxviii 650 Others ..pushed at them with punchion poles. **1698** FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. ii, The Duke of Burgundy pushes the finest of any man in France. **1700** DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc* III. 511 That none shall dare With shortned Sword to stab in closer War:.. Nor push with biting Point, but strike at length. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* IV. 383 Let the green In years Push with the lance. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* V. 522 But Arac rode him down: And Cyril seeing it, push'd against the Prince.

fig. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* an. 1674 (1823) II. 57 When duke Lauderdale was hotly pushed at, he then promised that he would avoid all former errors. **1738** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 577 A bold and forward man, who pushed at every thing that might ruin the Church.

†**b.** *trans.* To stab with a weapon; to 'strike'. Also *fig.* (cf. PUT *v.*[1] 3 b). *Obs*

1694 *Martens' Voy Spitzbergen* IV. in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 160 For the most part they do not much mind where they launce or push them [whales]. **1728** VANBRUGH & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, *Man.* Right! there you push'd him home.

3. *intr.* To thrust or butt with the horns: chiefly biblical. Also *trans.* = PUT *v.*[1] 1 b. Now *dial.*

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxi. 29 Yf the oxe haue bene vsed to push in tymes past. [So 1611; 1885 *R. V.* gore.] *Ibid.*, *2 Chron.* xviii 10 With these [horns] shalt thou puszshe at the Syrians [1611 push the Syrians], tyll thou brynge them to naughte. **1611** BIBLE *Exod.* xxi 32 If the ox shall push [COVERDALE gorre] a manservant or a maidservant. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 343 They fence, they push, and pushing, loudly roar. **1888** E. LAWS *Little Eng.* App. 421 *Push*, to butt like a cow.

4. *trans.* To thrust (a weapon); to thrust (a limb, organ, root, etc.) into some position; to put (anything) out in a projecting manner. *To push a face*: see FACE *sb.* 7 b.

1692 *Diary Siege Lymerick* Pref. A ij b, With so poor a Handful to push so bold a Sword, and carry so intire a Victory. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 115 Some kinds of weeds push their roots very far down... If there are any stones in the land, they push their roots among the stones. **1778** JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 Oct., I never could get anything from her but by pushing a face. **1894** R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* I. 376 What has he to do to push his nose into our affairs?

5. *trans.* To thrust *out*, stick *out* (an organ or part). Of a plant: To send forth (a shoot, runner, root); also, to put *forth* (fruit).

1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiv.* xxvii 340 Some like Snailes push out their hornes till they be touched. **1768** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 405 [To] manifest its vigour by continual efforts to push forth more fruit of good works. **1786** ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* Feb. 32 In melon plants pushing runners: pinch off the end of the runners. **1849** *Florist* 252 To encourage the plants to push fresh roots.

b. *intr.* To stick out, project. Of a plant or stem: = PUT *v.*[1] 9.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iii, A..cape..pushing out a long way into the sea. **1855** BROWNING *Childe Roland* xii, If there pushed any ragged thistle-stalk Above its mates, the head was chopped. **1858** GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 80/2 Those plants which are pushing strongly will do all the better if the ground is forked between them.

6. *intr.* To exert pressure upon something in the way described in 1.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. iv. 16 We may as well push against Powles as stirre 'em. **1855** TENNYSON *Brook* 83, I..push'd at Philip's garden-gate. *Mod.* Do not push against me. The fence is weak; if you push against it it will give way. Push with all your might; all push at once!

7. *intr.* To make one's way with force or persistence (as against difficulty or opposition). With various adverbs and preps.; esp. *to push on*, to press forward, to advance with continued effort.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* VI. 269 Now push we on, disdain we now to fear, A thousand Wounds let ev'ry Bosom bear. **1768** BYRON *Narr. Loss Wager* 122, I pushed into the next wigwam upon my hands and knees. **1804** MONSON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 526 The enemy pushed after and many were either killed or wounded. **1806** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. xi, Pushing through the very narrow path of a very long field of very high corn. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* liii, For fear divine Philosophy Should push beyond her mark. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 222 Cæsar, after a short rest, pushed on and came under their walls. **1892** GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 11 He pushed inland to the Kentish Stour. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 600 Both the horny and granular layers push downwards wherever they can.

b. *To push one's way*, to make one's way by thrusting obstacles or opponents aside.

1781 COWPER *Expost.* 17 Whom fiery suns .. Forbid in vain to push his daring way To darker climes. **1884** R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 61 The shrewd and supple lawyers who unscrupulously pushed their way to preferment. *Mod.* He pushed his way to the front of the crowd.

II. Of action other than physical.

8. *intr.* To put forth vigorous effort or endeavour; to press, be urgent in request or persuasion; to aim *at* with endeavour to attain; to try or work strenuously *for*, press *for*; to seek actively, labour *after*. Now *rare*.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxv. 30 Glory won in great exploits his mind did elevate..Which made him push at what his issue gate. **1601** in Moryson *Itin.* II. II. ii. (1617) 171 The King of Spaine meanes to make this place [Kinsale] the seate of the Warre..[in order] to push for England. **1700** CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, Will he be Importunate, Foible, and push? **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xv. 319, I had no occasion to push at a winter journey of this kind. **1728** RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* 150 Macsomno pushes after praise. **1738** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 88 While the Presbyterians were pushing for their Covenant uniformity. **1765** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxviii, By pushing at something beyond that, I have brought myself into such a situation as [etc.]. **1844** G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 13 The manner in which the manufacturers 'pushed' for orders.

9. *trans.* To urge, press, incite, impel, drive (a person, etc.) *to do* something, or *to* († *upon*) some course; to urge or egg *on*.

a **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 95 His wickit and ewill consall..allurit him and pusht [*v. r.* poussit] him fast fordwart to fight witht Inglischemen. **1640** R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 48 Nothing but that which conscience would pouse any man upon all hazards to avow. **1705** tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 332 Pushed on by the King of Ardra, he marched against the People of Fida. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 128 Apprehensions that desperation should push the People upon Tumults. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 249 Then might the Wild-Beasts be seen pushed on to fight. **1761** HUME *Hist Eng.* II. xxviii. 138 He pushed his master to seek an occasion of quarrel with that monarch. **1812** JOANNA BAILLIE *Siege* III. ii, 'Tis a strange thing that women, who can't fight themselves, should so eagerly push us to the work. **1862** GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. xi. (1873) 347 Shrinking from being pushed to greater lengths in Religion than we are prepared to go.

10. To impel (a horse, etc.) to greater speed; to urge *on*; *spec.* to urge (it) forward beyond its natural speed or endurance; also in reference to other animals, a steam-ship, etc.

1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II, To push (or put) on a Horse, *Pousser, lancer, piquer un Cheval.* **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 445 As I behold Each lovely nymph Push on the gen'rous steed. **1832** STANDISH *Maid of Jaen* 18 The steeds with urgent speed were push'd 'Till lost in distance all was hush'd. **1845** MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* iv, The car-driver managed to push his poor starveling to a canter. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 14 Sept. 5/2 Mr. Cunard denied that there had been any effort whatever to push the vessel [the Lusitania].

b. To force (a thing) into more intense action. Now *rare*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 41 Orpiment when pushed by a strong fire yields a great quantity of acrid volatile particles. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 603 By pushing the heat after the oil comes over. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 805 The fire, at first moderate, is pushed till the cucurbits are red hot.

11. To press forward, prosecute, or follow up, press with vigour and insistence (some action or operation); to urge, press (a claim, etc.); chiefly with advb. extension, esp. *to push on*; *to push it*, to press one's suit.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i 179 Camillo's flight ..doth push-on this proceeding. **1701** W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* iii. 52 Marcus was for pushing on his Blow. *a* **1720** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv 365 Since the churchmen pushed on so wicked a business. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xiii. 136 If the Spanish commander..had pushed his operations with proper rigour, he must have made himself master of the town. **1827** *Examiner* 275/2 Such pupils..as chose to push their studies. **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii, They say Tom's pushing it strong there. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 85 So..Push'd he his onward journey to Minos' haughty dominion.

b. Phr. *To push one's* († *a*) *fortune*, to engage actively in making one's fortune. Cf. FORTUNE *sb.* 5.

1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist.* 251 A man wittie and hardie, fit for pouseing a fortoune in these times. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (1721) I. 190 You push'd not your Fortune to rise in either. **1719** RAMSAY *3rd Answ. to Hamilton* xiv, We man to the bent, And pouse our fortune. **1749** SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* I. i, It is high time for a brisk lad of seventeen, like thee, to push thy fortune in the world. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiii. 214 To glance at the operations of a small knot of middle-aged men who were pushing their fortunes in Paris. **1886** [see FORTUNE *sb.* 5].

c. To extend operations vigorously forward in space, or to more distant places.

1842 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* lxvi. § 83 (1848) XIV. 285 The approaches were pushed with great rapidity. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 94 They pushed their trade to still more distant parts. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 Hitherto Russia has been pushing her conquests in a region where there is no well-established authority and no clear boundaries.

12. To carry out (a matter, action, principle, etc.) to a farther point, or to the farthest limit. *To push through*, to press or carry by force to a conclusion.

1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 137 ¶ 1, I think they have pushed this matter a little too far. **1779** *Mirror* No. 45 ¶ 7 He must push to excess every species of extravagant dissipation. **1839** J. YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 4 If we push our investigations to an earlier period. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 Individual right is pushed to the uttermost bound compatible with public order. **1876** GREEN *Stray Stud.* 7 That peculiar temper.. which declines to push conclusions to extremes. **1888** BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxxii. 489 If it [*viz.* a measure] is not pressing, neither party..cares to take it up and push it through.

13. To advance or try to advance or promote; to urge or press the adoption, use, practice, sale, etc. of (a thing); to exert oneself for the advancement or promotion of (a person); also with *forward*, *on*.

1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 31 Journalists [are] employ'd to push and forward it. **1748** H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 12 Jan., There is a transaction going on to send Sir Charles Williams to Turin; he has asked it, and it is pushed. **1758** JOHNSON *Let. to Burney* 8 Mar. in *Boswell*, Not that I mean to impose upon you the trouble of pushing them with more importunity than may seem proper. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, Every one who had a son whom he wanted to push forward in the world [etc.]. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 11/1 Pushing the sale of British goods. **1894** *Times* 28 Nov. 4/2 To correct your correspondent's misconception of the phrase 'pushing' a book.

b. To press, force, or thrust (something) *on* or *upon* a person for attention, acceptance, or adoption.

1723 R. WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III 90 They were not fond of having one that was in the family, and on that score pushed on them. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 91 Physicians are too apt to push their prescriptions upon the healthy. **1889** 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Ct. K. Arthur* xx. (1905) 210 There was another fact, which he never pushed upon anybody unasked.

14. To press or bear hard upon (a person) in dealing with him, to put to straits; *esp.* in *passive*, To be hard pressed or put to straits, as by lack of time, means, etc.; often with *for*.

1761 HUME *Hist Eng* I. viii. 171 Henry laying hold of so plausible a pretence, resolved to push the clergy with regard to all their privileges. **1867** J. R. BROWNE *Land of Thor* iii. 43 It is dreadful to see people so hard pushed to live. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 258 I'm a little pushed for time. **1893** RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* ii, I'm a little pushed and I thought perhaps you'd let me have a small matter of fifteen pound.

Hence **Pushed** (puʃt), *ppl. a.*

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xii, Would not God, in the Law, accept of any but pushed, and dissected, and burned sacrifices?

†**Push,** *int.* (*sb.*). *Obs.* = PISH, TUSH, *int.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III 294 Push! meet me. Ferdinand, I will. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi 119, 2, Know you the quality of Lord Timons fury? 3 Push, did you see my Cap? **1624** *Trag. Nero* I. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1882) I. 18 Push, it could not be like to this.

B. *sb.* An exclamation of 'push'; = PISH *sb.* *To make a push at*, to treat with disdain.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. i. 38 There was neuer yet Philosopher, That could endure the tooth-ake patiently, How euer they haue writ the stile of gods, And made a push at chance and sufferance.

Push-, the stem of PUSH *v.*, or PUSH *sb.*[1], in combination. **a.** General: in the senses (*a*) moved or actuated by a push, or by pushing, as *push-bar*, *-pick*, *-tap*; (*b*) used for pushing, communicating a push, as *push-pedal*, *-piece*, *-rod*, *-work*. **b.** Special Combs: **push-ball**, a game in which a very large ball is pushed by the hands and bodies of the players towards the opponents' goal; also *attrib.*; **push-barred** *a.*, (*Billiards*) in which a PUSH (1 b) is barred or forbidden; **push-battle**, a game; **push-bicycle, -cycle**, an ordinary bicycle, propelled by the rider, as distinguished from one driven by a motor; **push-board**, some parlour game: see quot.; **push-button**, a button in an electric switch, which, when pushed, closes or opens the circuit; **push-car** *U. S.*, (*a*) a hand-car; (*b*) a bogie car used to connect an engine with a train which is on a ferry-boat; (*c*) a plate-layers' trolley; **push-cart**, a hand-cart; **push-halfpenny**, a game in which coins are pushed over a mark on a level surface; shove-halfpenny; **push-hole**, see quot.; **push-off**, the act of pushing a boat from the land; hence, an effective send-off in starting on any course; **push-plough** = BREAST-PLOUGH; **push-stroke**, in *Billiards*, *Cricket*, and *Golf* = PUSH *sb.* 1 b; **push-through**, a narrow passage through a boundary wall, etc.

1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168/2 *Pushball was developed out of mere experiments into an organised game about the year 1895 by the Newtown Athletic Club near Boston U.S.A. The ball used is made after the same fashion as the ordinary round football used in the English Association game, but has a diameter of about 6 feet. **1895** *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Push-bar, a bar that sustains a pushing stress. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8/1 Pointing to the extra push-bar exits and elaborate fire appliances. **1898** *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 7/2 A new *push-barred record of 679. **1898** B. GREGORY *Side Lights Confl. Meth.* 520 In our all-including games, like *push battle. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 9/5 Spring forks, which are considered debatable points on a *push bicycle, are now recognised as absolute essentials on the motor cycle. **1906** *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 6/1 Playing a kind of bagatelle or *push-board. **1878** G. B. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 376 The *push button or key used in short circuits serves to close the latter in a very simple manner. **1901** *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 367/2 The subscriber presses a push button, and the two numbers to be connected are 'rung up' simultaneously. **1899** MORROW *Bohem. Paris* 274 Street hawkers with their heavy *push-carts. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 1 June 3/6 Anyone who has tried it, knows that a motor-cycle is as comfortable as a '*push cycle' over the same piece of road, at double the speed. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Push-hole (*Glass-making*), a hole in the flattening-furnace for annealing and flattening plate glass. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 8 May 5/2 He was the right person to give a *push-off to this newest venture of the Christian Social Union. **1907** *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 16/2 Multiple disc-clutch, *push-pedals, foot-accelerator. **1908** *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 4/2 The two push-pedals performing the usual functions of disconnecting the clutch and putting on the brake. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 108/1 (Repeating Watch), P is the pendant-shank or *push-piece. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 132 For setting the hands a push piece.. is pressed with the thumb nail. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 115 The turf..they cut in the Moorelands in the Spring time

with an instrument call'd a *push-plow, being a sort of spade, shod somewhat in the form of an arrow. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 11 Aug. 5/5 *Push-pole, and the inevitable negotiation of the greasy pole. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 4/2 The inlet-valves are..placed immediately above the exhaust-valves, and actuated by rockers and vertical *push-rods. 1873 *Push stroke [see PUSH *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1884 W. COOK *Billiards* 64 In order to play the push stroke successfully, it is necessary to hold the cue [etc.]. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 8/7 When the Prince was holing a short put at the home green, he cautioned his Royal Highness against giving the ball a push stroke. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/1 Drives between the off-side fielders, and push-strokes between the bowler and mid-on, and past mid-on. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 2/6 To provide *push-tap valves to the several troughs in this borough. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Feb. 217 The side pieces of a Derbyshire stile or '*push through' in the churchyard wall. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 36 The *pushwork for setting the hands.

Pusher (pu·ʃəɹ). [f. PUSH *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which pushes (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also in various technical uses.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Corneador*, a pusher with the hornes 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, The beggarly Pusher of his Fortune has all he has about him still only to shew. 1849 SALA *Tw. Round Clock* (1861) 135 The pushers of invalid perambulators. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. *Fate*, Everything is pusher or pushed: and matter and mind are in perpetual tilt and balance so. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 87 Brickmaking: Clamp Process:.. Pusher-out. *Ibid.* 89 Flattening Glass Making..Pusher. 1884 A. M. MAYER in *Sport in Amer. Woods* II. 751 Boats . with a broad stern in which was a roomy seat for the pusher to stand on while he plied his 'gaff'. This is the name given to the pushing-pole 1885 [see PULLER 1]. 1895 *Nebraska State Jrnl.* 23 June 5/1 As a student he was known as a 'pusher'; a man who was first in his classes and first in all the doings of the college.

† b. (See quots.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pushers*, Canary-birds new Flown that cannot Feed themselves. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Canary bird.*

2. A part of a machine having or communicating a thrusting action; a machine having such parts.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 261 A pusher now acts behind the staple, and drives it home into the leather. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 38 Between the two shanks a strong ledge, called the pusher, can be drawn. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pusher*, a form of bobbin-net machine..having independent pushers to propel the bobbins and carriages from front to back. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 484 The bobbins were acted on separately by a 'pusher' or governor.

Pu·shery. *nonce-wd.* [f. PUSH *v.* + -ERY; cf. *jobbery*, *puffery*, etc.] The practice of pushing.

1788 TWINING *Let.* 20 Jan. in Mme. D'Arblay *Diary*, I actually asked for this dab of preferment; it is the first piece of pushery I ever was guilty of.

Pushful (pu·ʃfŭl), *a.* [f. PUSH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of 'push' (see PUSH *sb.*[1] 7); active and energetic in prosecuting one's affairs; self-assertive; pushing; aggressively enterprising.

1896 CH.-JUST. ALVEY (U. S.) in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 5/2, I suppose Mr. Chamberlain, more than Lord Salisbury, is the present representative of that pushful spirit which makes England's attempts to advance her lines and extend her Empire on this continent a subject of national sensitiveness. 1896 *Gentlewoman* 23 May 692/3 The Pushful Woman. 1899 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 550/2 A little pushful perhaps, and in danger of being a little vulgar.

Hence **Pu·shfully** *adv.*, **Pu·shfulness.**

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2 It is little like pushfulness to rely in this way on someone's book. 1907 *Academy* 17 Aug 800/1 Be pushful and your nose will obtrude on society pushfully.

Pu·shing, *vbl. sb.* [f. PUSH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb PUSH in various senses.

1530 PALSGR. 259 Pusshyng, thrustyng, *rebouternent.* 1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Answ. to Immod. Queries* To Rdr 2 May we not take these bold disputes and questionings, as pushings at the feet of his present Highness? 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 244 With the same earnest pushing on to continual progress. 1885 MISS C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 471/2 With some pushing he made his way within.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pushing-pole*; **pushing-jack**, a form of jack (JACK *sb.*[1] 10) for moving or pushing a heavy object, as a railway-truck or the like, a short distance; † **pushing-master**, a teacher of fencing; **pushing-net**, ? = POUT-NET; † **pushing-school**, see quot *a* 1700.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. i, He appeared crowded about with a dancing-master, pushing-master, music-master, and all the throng of beau-makers. *Ibid.* II. ii, Sir, here comes the pushing-master. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Pushing-School*, a Fencing School. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 254 Two Bag Nets. Casting Net. Beach Net... Pushing Net 1884 Pushing-pole [see PUSHER 1].

Pu·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. PUSH *v.* + -ING[2].] That pushes. **a.** Thrusting, shoving, driving.

1693 T. POWER in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) xii. 305 A Steer .. Forward he bounds his Rope's extended length, With pushing front. 1854 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 182 With pushing horns and clawed and clutching hands.

b. *fig.* That pushes forward; active, energetic, enterprising, keen to do business; also, intrusively forward, self-assertive, officious.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess* Pref. 8 As for personal Courage, that of Augustus was not pushing 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* I. (1740) I. 33 Nimrod, a bold and pushing man. 1755 JOHNSON, *Pushing*, enterprising, vigorous 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 167 A pushing rising family. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/3 Assurance..Pushing Man Wanted.

Hence **Pu·shingly** *adv.*, **Pu·shingness.**

1847 WEBSTER, *Pushingly.* 1881 *Daily News* Leader 23 Mar., Avarice, ambition, and social pushingness.

Push-pin (pu·ʃpin). [f. PUSH- + PIN *sb.*[1] See also PUT-PIN.] A child's game, in which each player pushes or fillips his pin with the object of crossing that of another player.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 169 To see..Nestor play at push-pin with the boyes, And Critticke Tymon laugh at idle toyes. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 60 Conditions made By Boyes, or Girles, at Push-pin, or at Cat. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper, Love's Play at Push-pin*, Love and my selfe (beleeve me) on a day At childish Push-pin (for our sport) did play: I put, he pusht, and heedless of my skin Love prickt my finger with a golden pin. 1775 ASH, *Pushpin*, a child's play in which pins are pushed with an endeavour to cross them. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 206 Prejudice apart, the game of push pin is of equal value with the arts and sciences of music and poetry. 1906 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 350 It was poetry and not push-pin that comforted Mill when he fell into despondency.

b. *fig.* As the type of trivial or insignificant occupation; child's play, triviality.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 15 Our Authors Divinity might have gone to Push-Pin with the Bishop. 1788 COWPER *Let.* 21 Feb. in *Davey's Catal.* (1895) 20 Everything that we do is in reality important: though half that we do seems to be push-pin. 1820 *Examiner* No. 623. 191/2 This is the push-pin of literary reading.

c. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* in fig. sense.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 256 Come, let's hear a little of his Pushpin Labours. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 36 A meer childrens play and a worse than Push-pin diversion. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 547 Every effort ends in push-pin play.

‖ **Pushtoo, -tu** (pu·ʃtū), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Pashto.** [a. Pers. پشتو *paštō*, Afghan *pāχtō*.

(The second consonant, written as *sin* with dot above and below, is pronounced by Western Afghans nearly as Pers. *shin* (*ʃ* or *sh*), by Eastern Afghans nearly as *χ* or *kh*; hence the name has been also transliterated as *Pukhto*, *Pakhtu*, *Pukshto*, and in many other ways. See Lepsius *Standard Alphabet*, and the Grammars and Dictionaries of Raverty, Trumpff, Bellew, Lorimer, etc.)]

The native name of the language of the Afghans, intermediate in character between the Iranian and Sanskritic families of the Aryan languages.

1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* II. ii. 168 The principal person present repeats a Pushtoo verse, importing that 'Events are with God, but deliberation is allowed to man'. 1841 J. WILSON in G. Smith *Life* VII. (1878) 153 He talks nothing but Persian and Pushtoo. 1859 C. FORSTER *New Key for Recov. Lost Ten Tribes* 242 *note*, The Dictionary of the Pushtoo language. 1878 R. N. CUST *Lang. E. Indies* 29 The Pushtu, or Pakhtu, is the Language of the Afghans or Putáns.

Pusill (piū·sil), *a.* and *sb*[1] *rare.* [ad. L. *pusillus* very small; cf. F. *pusil* feeble (16th c.).]

† **A.** *adj.* Small, insignificant, petty. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Pusill*, small. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. iii. § 3 To be enquired, by what efforts such a pusill and a thin-soft aire should put in motion such solid and hard bodies.

B. *sb.* † 1. A variety of pear. *Obs.*

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 170 Heere the Plum, the Damsen there The Pusill, and the Katherins peare.

2. A little or weak one, a child. *rare*—[1].

1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* V, He has not doubted to encounter..the foes of the pusill committed to his charge.

Hence † **Pu·sillage** *Obs.*, littleness, smallness, insignificance; **Pu·silling** *rare*—[1] [cf. *weakling*], a small person, a dwarf.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Author to Wk. 8 Thy abortiue Limbes I rather chose In close concealement from this captious Age To smoother, ay, than rashly thus t'expose thy Pusilage. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 107 Stand out of the way, you pusilling of a dwarf, you.

† **Pusill,** *sb.*[2], obs. var. of PUCELLE.

c 1610 B. JONSON *To Fletcher on Faithf. Shepherdess*, Lady, or Pusill, that wears mask or fan. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* I. i. 282 To invite the like obedience In other pusills by our meek example.

† **Pu·sillanime,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *pusillanime* or ad. L. *pusillanimis.*] = PUSILLANIMOUS.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1128/2 It were farre from reason, to thinke that he which hetherto for his estate hath liued in such abundance, should be so pusillanime. 1577 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* (1602) 46 We discouer our selues..to be of a pusillanime, base, and feeble heart.

Pusillanimity (piūsilănimĭti). Also 4–5 **pusillamite,** 5 **-animite.** [a. F. *pusillanimité* (14th c. in Godef., *pusillamité* 14th c. in Gower, *Mirour de l'omme*), ad. eccl. L. *pusillanimitās* (4th c.), f. *pusillanimis*: see next.]

The quality or character of being pusillanimous; lack of courage or fortitude; pettiness of spirit; cowardliness, timidity.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 210 Bot it is Pusillamite, Which every Prince scholde flee. *Ibid.* II. 12, 25. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* i. in *Anglia* X. 334/27 So þat sumtyme for þe pusillanimite and febelnesse of spiryte he wote neyþer whebene hit comeþ or wheder hit goþ. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. xiii. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 114 The Blood · which..left the Liuer white, and pale; which is the Badge of Pusillanimitie, and Cowardize. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 529 It is a great weakness and pusillanimity to be soon angry. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad.* VII. 313 *note*, The..pusillanimity with which they have long submitted to the oppressions of a few Arabs. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. vii. (1864) IX. 251 The shame of Germany at the pusillanimity of Louis of Bavaria wrought more strongly on German pride.

Pusillanimous (piūsilæ·nimǝs), *a.* [f. eccl. L. *pusillanimis* (in Itala *a* 150, rendering Gr. ὀλιγόψυχος) f. *pusillus* very small, petty + *animus* soul, mind + -OUS. Cf. F. *pusillanime.*]

1. Lacking in courage and strength of mind; faint-hearted, mean-spirited, cowardly.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 194 A scoffe is the reward of shamefast and pusillanimous persons. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 296 Where didst thou learne to be so agueish, so pusillanimous? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. Wks. (1831) 576/2 An indignity which no prince, how inconsiderable or pusillanimous soever, could tamely endure. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii, Nature remains to the bad, to the selfish and the pusillanimous forever a sealed book.

2. Of qualities, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or manifesting a want of courage.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. Com., Who can deny, that there are teares of manlinesse and magnanimity, as well as womanish and pusillanimous? 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* ix (1851) 110 What a cowardly and pusillanimous disowning of his power and goodness! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiv, You are now anxious to form excuses to yourself for a conduct so pusillanimous. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 76 [Nero's] end, perhaps the meanest and most pusillanimous which has ever been recorded.

Hence **Pusilla·nimously** *adv.*; **Pusilla·nimousness** = PUSILLANIMITY.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 91 The rebells *pusillanimously opposing that new torrent of destruction, gaze awhile. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 87 He [John of Cappadocia] pusillanimously fled to the sanctuary of the church. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxxii, I was tormented by the delusion that I had behaved pusillanimously. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Pusillanimousness*, want of Courage. 1889 J. PEARSON in *Our Day* (U. S.) Sept., A veritable pusillanimousness had taken possession of that part of the people that really wanted the law enforced.

† **Pusi·llity.** *Obs.* [ad post-cl. L *pusillitās*, f. *pusill-us* little, petty.] Littleness, pettiness.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 18 Mans most contemptible pusillitie & baseness. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiii, Without lessening God to the Pusillity of Man.

† **Pusk.** *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *posque.*] = POSCA.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* IV. 526 Suspence in rewle, hem kepe with pusk condite, Ypuld in myddis of a day serene.

Pusle, Pusley: see PUCELLE, PUSSLEY.

Pusney, Pusoun, obs. ff. PUISNE, POISON.

Puss (pus). Also 6–7 **pus, pusse.** [A word common to several Teutonic langs., usually as a call-name for the cat (rarely becoming as in Eng. a synonym of 'cat'): cf. Du. *poes*, LG. *puus*, *puus-katte*, *puus-man*, Sw. dial. *pus*, *katte-pus*, Norw. *puse*, *puus*; also, Lith. *puĩ*, *puĩz*, Ir. and Gael. *pus.* Etymology unknown: perh. originally merely a call to attract a cat.]

1. A conventional proper name of a cat; usually, a call-name.

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Johan & Tyb* (Brandl) 590, I haue sene the day that pus my cat Hath had in a yere kytlyns eyghtene. 1565 *K. Daryus* (ibid.) 181, I can fere the knaues with my grannams Cat. Pusse pusse, where art thou? 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iv. in Hazlitt *Dodsley* II. 223 Esau left not so much [of the pottage] as a lick for puss, our cat. 1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Miça*, the terme to call a cat, as we saie 'pusse'. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., His Age* 89 Foretelling..weather by our aches...True Calenders, as Pusses eare Washt o're, to tell what change is neare 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 214 The Spaniards, when they call them, say Miz, as we do Puss 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* XXXVI, 'Poor puss!' he exclaimed, stroking her.

b. Hence a nursery synonym or pet-name for 'cat'. Now mostly superseded by PUSSY.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* IV. i, When the famous fable of Whittington and his pusse shal be forgotten 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xvii. (1737) 71 The Bite of a She Puss [F. *chatte*)..was the Cause of his Death. 1744–5 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr* (1862) 342 Have I told you of a pretty tortoise hell puss I have? *c* 1840 W. E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* (1888) I. v. 135 A most delightful black kitten..; a most refined, graceful, intellectual, amusing puss.

2. Applied to other animals. **a.** A hare. In recent use only as a quasi-proper name.

1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* IV ii, If a leveret be better meat than an old puss. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* III. ii, Ah sir, that one who has follow'd the game so long.. shou'd let a Mungril Cur chop in, and run away with the Puss. 1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 289 Makes a Hare of the one, and a Hound of the other, and only takes Puss's Part, to set the Dog after her. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 536 Now Puss in circling mazes flies. What glorious peals of musick rise! 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* XXXVIII, After scudding up the hill, puss stopped to listen and ascertain the quality of her pursuers.

b. As quasi-proper name for a tiger.

1837 *Heath's Bk. Beauty* 156 Puss—a remarkably fine animal..had fastened on the trunk of Falkiner's elephant.

3. Applied to a girl or woman; † **a.** Formerly, as a term of contempt or reproach (*obs.*); b. in current use, playfully, as a familiar term of endearment, often connoting slyness.

1608 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 111 This wench (your new Wife)..This Shee-cat will haue more liues then your last Pusse had. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* V. iii, The bawdy Doctor, and the cosening Captaine And Pvs my suster. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug., His wife, an ugly pusse, but brought him money. 1732 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* IV. iv, I think her an ugly, ungenteel, squinting, flirting, impudent, odious, dirty puss. 1753 *School of Man* 95 The ingratitude, the villainy, says he, of the little Puss. 1846

DICKENS *Battle of Life* i, 'Somebody's birth-day, Puss', replied the Doctor. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. v. 102 To think that the little puss should defend herself so coolly. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Ch. Fleet* II. ix, They could not have believed their daughter so sly and deceitful a puss.

4. Short for PUSS-MOTH.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 431 *Cerura Vinula.* The Puss.

5. Puss in the corner: a game played by children, of whom one stands in the centre and tries to capture one of the 'dens' or 'bases' as the others change places; also, in a more elaborate form, a sailors' game in the British Navy.

1714 POPE *Mart. Scriblerus* I. v, I will permit my son to play at Apodidascinda, which can be no other than our Puss in a corner. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 81 The favourite one was Puss in the Corner...In this play, four Boys or Girls post themselves at the four corners of the room and the fifth in the middle, who keeps himself on the watch to slip into one of the corner places when the present possessors are endeavouring to supplant one another. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 34 The King caught Fanny Burney playing at puss-in-the corner. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 4/4 The necessities which frequently compel a Premier to make the reorganisation of his Cabinet a game of Puss-in-the Corner.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *puss-faced*, *puss-like* adjs.; **puss-gentleman**, a gentleman perfumed with civet (cf. *cat* = *civet-cat*, CAT *sb.*[1] 4).

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 284, I cannot talk with civit in the room, A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 59 The cobras are puss-like in their habits, and like petting. 1883 BESANT *Let Nothing You Dismay* ii, No poor puss-faced swab to fear fair fighting.

Puss, obs. form of PUS.

Pu·ss-cat. = PUSSY-CAT.

1565 *K. Daryus* (Brandl) 304 He shall go play with my mothers pussecat. 1598 FLORIO, *Micia*, a pusse-kat, a kitlin. 1604 W. TERILO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 171 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 274 The Pus-Cat and the Dogge, For safegard from the stealth Of Rats, and Mise, and Wolfe, and Foxe.

Pu·ss-clo:ver. *U. S.* The hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*: so named from its silky heads.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pussel, pussle, obs. forms of PUCELLE.

Pussley, -ly (pʊ·sli). Also **pusley.** A corruption of PURSLANE, common in U. S.

1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. Wales in Canada & U. S.* 309 The instant the land is ploughed a weed called 'Pussley' makes its appearance...This, when boiled, is a most delicious and wholesome vegetable, the leaves being like spinach, and the branches in taste resembling sea-kale. In prairie settlements pussley is always a standing dish. 1870 C. D. WARNER *Summer in Gard.* (1886) 150, I doubt if any one has raised more 'pusley' this year than I have. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 778 To select the most offensive among the worst weeds..among the annuals, especially in gardens, the purslane or 'pusley' perhaps takes the lead.

Pu·ss-moth. [f. PUSS + MOTH: see quot. 1806.] A large European bombycid moth, *Cerura* (*Dicranura*) *vinula*, having the fore-wings of a whitish or light grey colour with darker markings and spots.

1806 SHAW *Gen. Zool* VI. 228 This moth [*Phalæna Vinula*], from its unusually downy appearance, has obtained the popular title of the Puss Moth. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. xxii. 289 The caterpillar of the puss-moth.. and some others, instead of the anal prolegs, have two tails or horns. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 216 When the caterpillars of the Puss-moth are about..to form their cocoons, the whole ground colour changes to a dull brown. 1881 EL. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 266.

Pusso-, combining form of PUSS, in humorous nonce-words: **Pussoma·niac**, one with a mania for cats; **Pusso·philist**, a lover of cats.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 76/1 His master..is the reverse of a pussomaniac. 1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 252/3 Cat lovers—pussophilists as J. S Mill used to call them.

† **Pu·ssock.** *Obs. rare.* [f. PUSS + -OCK.] A term for an old maid; an 'old tabby'.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 26, I haue knowne since some old Maids Pussockes in comparison of her [my Mother] of greater yeeres and lesse Handsomnesse, that would call themselues..Girles and little pretty Maidens.

Pussoun, obs. Sc. and dial. form of POISON.

Pu·ss-tail. [f. PUSS + TAIL.] A popular name in U. S. for a common grass of the genus *Setaria* or Bristle-grass, in England sometimes called Foxtail. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pussy (pu·si), *sb.* Also 6-8 **-ie**, 8 **-ey**; *Sc.* **poussie, poosie.** [f. PUSS + -Y dim. suffix.]

1. A cat: used much in the same way as PUSS, but more as a common noun and less as a call-word.

1726 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 124 My new pussey is..white,..with black spots. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.*, *Sorrows Fav. Cat* vi, Ah mice, rejoice!..'Tis yours to triumph, mine's the woe, Now pussy's dead. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III. 144 A saucer of milk put on the rug for pussy. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 119 He strokes the cat quite gently, and calls it 'poor pussy'.

2. Used as a proper name for the hare: cf. PUSS 2.

1785 BURNS *1st Ep. J. Lepraik* 3 Paitricks scraichan loud at e'en, And morning Poosie [*v. r.* poussie] whiddan seen. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 195 As open pussie's mortal foes, When, pop! she starts before their nose. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.*, *Autumn* xxxii, Poor pussy through the stubble flies. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 15 Away went pussy for her home.

b. A humorous name for a tiger: cf. PUSS 2 b.

1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* 535, I should have liked to have potted a pussy, particularly such a bloodthirsty brute as this one seems to be.

3. Applied to a girl or woman: cf. PUSS 3.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) I. 97 You shall haue euery sawcy boy..to catch vp a woman & marie her...So he haue his pretie pussie to huggle withall, it forceth not. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, 'What do you think, pussy?' said her father to Eva. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, I'd Pussy you, young man, if I was Pussy, as you call her.

b. A person who lives in another's house as an inmate; a 'house-cat'.

1904 MARIE CORELLI *God's Good Man* xxi, I shall invite Roxmouth and his tame pussy, Mr. Marius Longford.

4. In childish speech applied to something soft and furry, as a fur necklet, a willow or hazel catkin, etc.

1858 *Zoologist* XVI. 5858 Little children call their warm neck comforters by the name of 'pussies'. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 77/1 These catkins, 'pussies', and 'lambs'-tails', as the country people call them

5. *Pussy-wants-a-corner*, an American name for *Puss in the corner*: see PUSS 5.

1897 GEN. H. PORTER *Campaigning w. Grant* in *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 349/2 [The manœuvres] now became more like the play of *pussy-wants-a-corner*.

6. a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Soft and furry like a cat: cf. 4. **b.** *Comb.*, as *pussy-baudrons* (*Sc.*); **pussy-footed** *a.*, having a cat-like tread.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. (1886) 236 She was the most nice, soft,..pussy, cuddly, delicious creature who ever nursed a baby. *Ibid.* 241 Little boys ..who have kind pussy mammas to cuddle them. 1893 *Scribner's Mag* Nov. 653 Men who were beginning to walk pussy-footed and shy at shadows. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 52 Innocent as pussy-bawdrons thinking on the cream-jug.

Pussy (pʊ·si), *a.* [f. PUS *sb.* + -Y.] Full of pus.

18.. *Med. News* LIII. 695 The most pussy gland ruptured during extrication.

Pu·ssy-ca:t. A nursery word for a cat; also used in other senses of PUSSY *sb.*

1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xl, The term pussy cat may be considered tautological. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 169 Every boy knows the 'pussy-cats' of the willow. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 1 What a purblind old pussy-cat, instead of the light and agile kitten we imagined was tripping before us! 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* ix, 'What a wild pussy-cat she is!' said her father, looking fondly at her, as she dashed abruptly from his side.

Comb. 1881 J. E. H. THOMSON *Upland Tarn* 26 Her noiseless pussy-cat-like ways.

Pu·ssy-wi:llow. A popular name in U. S. of the American glaucous willow, *Salix discolor*, in reference to its silky catkins.

1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, He pressed through them to look for ..pussy willows. 1897 W. D. HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 364 He begged her to let him keep one switch of the pussy-willows.

† **Pust, puyst.** *Obs.* [In quot. 1527 a. Du. *puist*, MDu. *pûst*; in quot. 1677 perh. a misreading of *push*.] A pustule; = PUSH *sb.*[2]

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* L iv, Good for scabbes, puystes, and other impostumyng on the body. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 43 The..nurse keepers ..laid ceres to a pust under the arme which drive the malignity of it to the heart.

Pustle, obs. form of PUSTULE. Hence † **Pustled** *a. Obs. rare*[−1] = PUSTULATE.

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xxviii, Her hands with scabbes array'd, Her pust'led skin with ulcer'd excrements.

Pustulant (pʊ·stiŭlănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *pustulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *pustulāre* to PUSTULATE.] **a** *adj.* Giving rise to the formation of pustules (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **b.** *sb.* An irritant affecting the skin and causing pustulation, as a solution of silver nitrate, croton oil, etc.

1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* 417 The pustulants induce deeper action, and are sometimes of greater value than vesicants.

Pustular (pʊ·stiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *pustulār-is*, f. *pustula* PUSTULE: see -AR.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of pustules; characterized by pustules.

1739 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 669 The pustular and leprous Eruptions increased daily. 1800 WOODVILLE in *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 256, I differ in opinion from Dr. Jenner in not imputing the pustular eruptions..to any adulteration of the vaccine matter employed in the inoculations 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 329 The five genera of pustular diseases. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 572 Petechial or pustular rashes.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having low glandular excrescences like blisters or pustules.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 393 *Sphæria fraxinea* [Fungus]. Black; roundish, convex, dotted... Nearly sitting, pustular.

Pustulate (pʊ·stiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *pustulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *pustulāre*: see next.] Furnished with, or having pustules; pustulous, pustular.

(In quot. 1607, perh an error for *pustulant*.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 615 If the worme bee cut asunder in the wound, there issueth out of her such a venemous pustulate matter, that poysoneth the wound 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 126 The smooth exterior sometimes graduates into the pustulate 1852 — *Crust.* I. 90 Surface seriately pustulate, and pustules setigerous.

Pustulate (pʊ·stiŭleᵗt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *pustulāre*, trans. and intr., f. *pustula* PUSTULE.] **a.** *trans.* To form into pustules. **b.** *intr.* To break out into or form pustules.

1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* III. iv. (1749) 364/2 Besides the blains pustulated to afflict his [Job's] body, the devil instigated his wife to grieve his mind. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 560 Sometimes the little vesicles [of prickly heat] may pustulate.

Pustulation (pʊstiŭlēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *pustulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *pustulāre*: see prec.] The action of pustulating; formation of pustules; sometimes, also, blistering.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 155 Peculiar burning or tingling pain, which is very shortly followed by pustulation. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 540 The pustulation of the chest with croton-oil or tartar-emetic ointment is rarely if ever justifiable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 610 It is often necessary to await the healing of the pustulation. *Ibid.* 870 The slightest appearance of pustulation or blistering should be..treated on antiseptic lines.

Pustulatous (pʊstiŭlēⁱ·təs), *a.* [f. PUSTULATE *a.* + -OUS.] = PUSTULATE *a.* *Pustulatous moss*: see quots.

1856 W. LAUDER LINDSAY *Pop. Hist Brit. Lichens* 91 The 'Mosses' [i.e. crustaceous or foliaceous dye-lichens] are irregularly designated, the specific name in some being due..to their physical characters, as 'Tartareous or Pustulatous moss'. *Ibid.* 177 *Umbilicaria pustulata*..is largely imported by the London orchill-makers..under the commercial designation of Pustulatous Moss.

Pustule (pʊ·stiul). Also 6 **puscull, -cle**; 6-8 **pustle**, 7 **pustel.** [ad. L. *pustula* blister, pimple, pustule. Cf. F. *pustule* (13-14th c.)]

1. A small conical or rounded elevation of the cuticle, with erosion of the cutis, inflammatory at the base and containing pus; a pimple; formerly, sometimes, a blister.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxi. (1495) 276 Pustules ben callyd gaderynges of postumes and superfluyte in the vtter partyes of the body. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 190 Cossi ben litil pustulis & harde þat ben engendrid in þe face, & principali about þe nose. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxviii. 354 The same..cureth the sores and pustules of the gummes. 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp.* 91 Of manifest Service in ripening the Small Pox, where the Pustules rise with a pellucid Humour. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 168 The pustules of discrete small-pox are always larger than those of the other variety.

a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 555 Wythe here and there a puscull Lyke a scabbyd muscull. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 41 With the continuall moystnes, they engender & bring forth certaine Puscles like Mushromps. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 32 To cool and heal any moist pustles. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vii. 27 Pustels or blisters are raised. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 46 It will there raise little Pustles or Blisters.

b. *Malignant pustule*, the carbuncular disease produced by the anthrax bacillus; = ANTHRAX 2.

[1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 29 Anthrax is a malygne pustle.] 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 158 Anthrax (malignant pustule, carbuncular fever). 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 443 Anthrax of the lips has nothing in common with malignant pustule.

2 a. *Bot.* A small wart or swelling, natural or caused by parasitic influences. **b.** *Zool.* A warty excrescence of the skin, as in the toad; a pimple.

1776 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) IV. 392 *Sphæria maxima* [Fungus]. Large, thick, black, marked above with pustules. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 433 On the leaves of pears and gooseberry trees, it exhibits itself at first in small yellow pustules, increasing in size until they effloresce in clusters of various shapes. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* i 25 Toads, in colour are usually of a livid grey, spotted with brown and yellow, and disfigured by a number of pustules or warts.

3. *transf.* An eruptive swelling of the ground.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvi. 404 These subaerial volcanos ..are nothing more than superficial pustules. 1861 E. T. HOLLAND in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 95 Steaming excrescences of clay. The approach ..is over beds of sand and clay, out of which they rise in variegated blotches and pustules of blue, white, red, and yellow.

4. *Comb.*, as *pustule-like* adj.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 87 They are produced in the flesh in small pustule-like tumours. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 37 Peculiar to this plant is the property of producing pale pustule-like callosities on the branches

Pustuliform (pʊ·stiŭlifǫɹm), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *pustuliform-is*, f. *pustula* PUSTULE + -FORM.] Having the form of a pustule.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 654 The pustuliform verrucæ are rounded and unequal.

Pu.stulo,crusta·ceous, *a.* [f. *pustulo-*, combining form of L. *pustula* pustule + CRUSTACEOUS.] Covered with a pustulous crust or scab.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pu·stulose, *a.* [ad. post-cl. L. *pustulōs-us*, f. *pustula* pustule: see -OSE.] = next.

1882 J. T. CARRINGTON in *Zoologist* Mar. 107 *Portunus tuberculatus* is distinguished by its tubercular pustulose carapace.

Pustulous (pʊ·stiŭləs), *a.* [ad. L. *pustulōsus*: see prec. and -OUS. Cf. F. *pustuleux* (1549 in Godef.), perh. the immediate source.] Abounding in or characterized by pustules; pustular.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. i. 161 Anoynt the pustulous place wyth a lyniment folowing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Pustulous*, full of Pustules, *i.* blisters, blaines, or wheales. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II 352 A prescription 'for the great pustulous eruption and its degrees'. 1804 *Ibid* XII. 536 That the pustulous disease produced in the vaccine patients in the Small-pox Hospital was the small pox, I can safely aver. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 707 Surface either smooth or somewhat

pustulous. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 109 Carapax..tubercular or pustulous above.

Put (put), *sb.*[1] Also 5-8 **putt** (see also next). [f. PUT *v.*[1]] An act of putting, in various senses.

1. An act of thrusting or pushing; a thrust; a push, a shove. Also *fig* (with quot. 1748 cf. PUT *v.*[1] 3 b). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* — BUTT *sb.*[9]

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4588 In his sadle he held him still, And smote Darel with so goodewill In middes of the sheld ful butt That Darel fell doun with that putt. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 231 A tender peronall, that myght na put thole. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1644) 117 When it begins at us, God knows ..who shall bide the next put. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Sel. Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 511 He will come and give them a putt, with sharpness and mercy. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 104 To help you to bear your burden, and to come in behind you, and give you and your burdens a put up the mountain. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1811 IV. 316 The dear creature..wanted to instruct me how to answer the Captain's home put. 1869 E. FARMER *Scrap. Bk.* (ed. 6) 60 The pig made a put at the closed..door.

2. The act of casting a heavy stone or weight overhand, as a trial of strength; a throw, a cast. (In this sense pronounced (pʊt) in Sc., and identified with PUT, PUTT *sb.*[2])

c 1300 *Havelok* 1055 Þe chaunpiouns þat put sowen, Shuldreden he ile oþer, and lowen. *c* 1340 *Hymns Virg.*, etc. 73 Þe put of þe stoon þou maist not teche, To litil myȝte is in þi sleue. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/2 After each put has been marked the ground is smoothed over. *Ibid.*, I noticed..the puts on several occasions knocked out the pegs of previous marks.

3. In phr. *forced put*: see FORCE-PUT.

The precise sense of *put* in this phrase is obscure.

4. In *Stock-jobbing* and *Speculation*: The option of delivering a specified amount of a particular stock or produce at a certain price within a specified time: see OPTION 4, and cf. PUT *v.*[1] 10 h.

1717 MRS CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* IV. i, Are you a bull or a bear to-day, Abraham? *3rd Stockbroker.* A bull faith; but I have a good putt for next week. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng Spy* II. 139 For the call or put. *a* 1860 C. FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 127 A 'Put' is an option of delivering stock at a certain time, the price and date being fixed at the time the option-money is given. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-H. Dict.* s. v. *Options*, When money is paid for the option of buying at a given price, the operation is called 'giving for the call'. When it is paid for the option of selling, it is called 'giving for the put'. Sometimes both operations are combined, and then it is called 'giving for the put and call'.

Put, putt (pʊt), *sb.*[2] [A differentiated pronunciation of prec.; of Scotch origin.]

1. *Sc.* = prec., sense 2.

2. *Golf.* (orig. *Sc.*) An act of 'putting': see PUT *v.*[2] 3; a gentle stroke given to the ball so as to make it roll along the putting-green, with the purpose of getting it into the hole.

1743 MATHIESON *Goff* in *Poems on Golf* (1867) 58 With putt well directed plump into the hole. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. for People* 694/1 One who can gain a full stroke on his opponent between two far-distant holes, frequently loses his advantage by missing a 'put' within a yard of the hole! 1863 in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 137 The first hole was halved. Drumwhalloch holin' a lang putt. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 On the next green he got down his putt from a distance of.. twenty yards.

3. *fig.* in phr. *To make one's putt good* (Sc.), to succeed in one's attempt, gain what one aims at.

1661 RUTHERFORD in *Life* (1881) 28 Fearing I should not make my putt good. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* ix. (1850) 230 The mistress..made her putt good, and the satin dress was obligated to be sent to her. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 389 A man is said to have made his *putt gude*, when he obtains what his ambition panted for.

Put, putt (pʊt), *sb.*[3] *Obs. or arch.* [app. f. PUT *v.*[1]: cf. sense 22 d; but the history is not clear.] An old game at cards for two, three, or four players, somewhat resembling Nap, three cards being dealt to each player; the score at this game.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xv. 92 Putt is the ordinary rooking Game of every place. *Ibid.*, If you play at two handed Putt (or if you please you may play at three hands) the best Putt-Card deals. *Ibid.* 93 Five up or a Putt is commonly the Game. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* IX. 99 Where day by day they us'd to sot, At All-fours, Cribidge, or at Put. 1725 YOUNG *Univ. Pass.* IV, *To Sir S. Compton* 30 Since Apes can roast the choice castanian nut; Since Steeds of genius are expert at Put. *c* 1778 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 192 Jack, thinking of cribbage, all fours, or of put, With a dextrous hand, he did shuffle and cut. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 267/1 He had heard an old tailor say that in his youth..'put' was a common public house game. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xxiv, Bess..could play All-fours, Put, Snip-snap-snorum.

b. Comb. *Putt-card*, a card used in this game.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xv. 93 The best Putt-Cards are first the Tray, next the Deuce, then the Ace. 1711 J. PUCKLE *Club* 21 *note*, Bending one, to know where to cut a good Putt-card. *Ibid.* 23 Marking Putt-cards on the edge with the nail as they come to hand.

Put (pʊt), *sb.*[4] *Obs.* or *arch.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) Also **putt**. [Arose in 17th c. slang; origin unascertained.] A stupid man, silly fellow, blockhead, 'duffer'; *country put*, a lout, a bumpkin.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, O fy, cousin; a company of Putts, meer Putts! *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Country-Put*, a silly, shallow-pated Fellow. 1710 *Tatler* No. 230 P 7 The Third Refinement..consists in the Choice of certain Words invented by some pretty Fellows, such as *Banter*, *Bamboozle*, *Country Put* and *Kidney*. 1721-2 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 46. 247 They were metamorphosed into compleat smarts, and damn'd the old country putts, their fathers. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 100 P 2 Peculiarities which would have denominated me a Green Horn, or in other words, a country put very green. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 215 The buck, who scorns the city puts, And thinks all rich men noodles. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 92 The footmen of the House of Lords..keep clear of the borough-mongers and country puts of the lower house. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xliv, Look at that old putt in the chair: did you ever see such an old quiz? 1886 F. HARRISON *Ess.* 168 What droll puts the citizens seem in it all!

Put (put), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **put** (put). Forms: see below. [Late OE. *putian* (?*pūtian*), represented *c* 1050 by the vbl. sb. *putung* (?*pūt-*), PUTTING; thence early ME. *pūten* and ?*puten*, later *putten*, *putt*, *put*. Beside this, late OE. had *potian* (11th c.), ME. *pōten* (see POTE *v.*), and *potten*; also, OE. *pȳtan* (repr. by *pȳtan út* in the OE. Chron., MS. F. (12th c.), anno 796, and *út ápȳtan*, put out, thrust out, Numbers xvi. 14), which app. gave southern ME. *puiten*, *puyte* (= *pūte*), and may even have been the source of the late ME. *pytten*, *pitten*, *pyt*, *pit*. Prof. Sievers thinks that the stem-vowel in OE. *pȳtan* (:—**pūtjan*) was certainly long, and in *putian* probably so, and suggests that the ME. shortening of the vowel was carried over from the pa. t. and pa. pple. *pytte*, *putte* from *pȳt-te*, *pūt-te*. The normal conjugation was pa. t. *put-te*, now *put* (cf. *cut*), in ME. and early mod. Eng. also *puttede*, *putted*; pa. pple. ME. *yput*, *iputte* and *putt*, now *put*, also in 14-16th c. *putted*. But in Sc. and north Eng. dialects, *put* (or rather its northern form *pyt*, *pit*), has been from the 15-16th c. conjugated as a strong vb., with pa. t. *pat*, pa. pple. *putten* or *pitten* (also in Eng. dialects *potten*); and perhaps the southern *ipitte* also arose out of **ipitten*. With these compare the northern inflexion of HIT, *hat*, *hutten* or *hitten*. The variant *pot*, *pott*, occurs as an existing dialect form, besides surviving in a differentiated form and sense as POTE. The differentiated vb. PUT [2], PUTT (pʊt), used in golf, and in Sc. also in 'putting the stone', is conjugated *putt*, *putted*, *putted*, and is thus quite distinct in Sc. from *pit*, *pat*, *putten*, as well as from the ordinary Eng. *put*, *put*, *put*.

For the earlier history evidence is wanting, but the various forms appear to be parallel formations from a stem *pūt-*, *pŏt-*, whence app. also Da. *putte* to put, put in; but this appears in Kalkar only from the 17th c. Rietz gives a southern Swedish *putta* (with variants *pötta*, *potta*) in two senses: (1) = slå, stöta, knuffa til lindrigt (to strike, knock or push gently); (2) = sticka undan, ställa bort, 'putta i lomman' (to put out of the way (or conceal), put away, 'put in the pocket'). The Welsh *putio* and Gaelic *put* are from Eng. ME. had also a vb. *pulten*, *pilten* (see PILT), which was synonymous with *put*, and even occurs as a variant reading in 15th c. MSS, but could not be formally related. It became obs. (at least in the senses in question) before 1500. In the sense 'strike with the head or horns', ME. *putten* was in early use synonymous with *butten*, BUTT *v.*[1], by which it has been superseded in literary English; but some dialects retain *put* in this sense.]

A. Illustration of Forms and Inflexions.

I. From OE. *pŭtian*, ME. *pŭte-n*, *putt-en*, mod. *put*.

1. *Inf.* and *Present tense.* 1 ***putian**, 2-4 **pute(n**, 2-5 **putten**, 3-6 **putte**, 4-6 (also 7-9 in special senses: see PUT *v.*[2]) **putt**; 5 (-6 *Sc.*) **pwt**, 6 *Sc.* **powt**; 4- **put**.

c 1050 *Rule of Chrodegang* 99 Þuh deofles putunge.. an belæd. *c* 1175 Puttest [see B. 1]. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 669 A ȝungling rađe to him luteđ, his snute him under puteđ. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xv. 13 That ony man putte his soule for his frendis. *a* 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Petyt MS.) 8880 Now makes assay, To putte þis stones doun [*Lamb. MS.* potte þe stones] if ȝe may. 14.. LYDG. *Lyke thyr Audience* 30 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 48 Thy lyfe to putt in morgage. 1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 265, I must pwt me in God, for her must I be for a season. 1528 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XV. 584 Tak the rentall of Fyf fra the Arsdan and powt in thes berar and his wyf. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 12 Thay quhilk..pwtis noth al thair traist ..in hime. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 236 Thou indeed puttest me bard to it.

2. *Past tense.* *a.* 3-6 **putte**, (4 **pudt**, 5 **pute**), 5-7 **putt**; 4- **put**.

c 1205 LAY. 18092 He smat hine uuenen þat hæued. And þat sweord putte in his muđ. *a* 1300 Put [see B. 16 b]. 13. Pudt, putte, put [see B. 1, 25]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 101 The worthi Scottis..putt thair hors thaim fra. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* Y b, Peleus and his neuewe putte hem to poynte in armes. 1785 Put [see B. 1 d].

β. 4 **puttede**, **-ide**, 5 **-id**, **-yd**, 6 *Sc.* **puttit**, 6- **putted** (see PUT *v.*[2]).

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 66 And alle men that herden puttedyn in her herte. 1388 — *Matt.* xxvii. 29 And thei foldiden a coroun of thoornes, and putten [*v.r.* (*c* 1390-1420) puttiden] on his heed. *c* 1449, 14.. Puttid, -yd [see B. 10 d, 25]. 1520 NISBET *Sc. N. T., Acts* xxviii 10 (S.T.S.) III. 124 Quhilkis..puttit [1388 WYCLIF puttiden] quhat thingis war necessarie. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 28 Than putted he in his hostes hande other. v. thousande guldens.

3. *Past pple.* *a.* 4 **y-put**, **i-put(te**, **pute**, 4-7 **putte**, **putt**, 4- **put**.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1258 (Cott.) Quen we war put o paradis. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6135 To be putt til pastur stinyt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 207 Þere þe pore is put bihynde [1393 C. XVII. 50 yput, *v.r.* putte]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 9 His feet þat he hadde with i-putte [*v.r.* yput] seint Odo his tombe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/2 Putte oute, *expulsus*. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Justine* G g 4 His corpes was..putte into the sepulchre. 16.. SIR W. MURE *Sonn.* xii. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 58 Thy epitaph sall then be putt in prent. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xii, We might have put the royals on her.

β. 4-5 **putted**, 5 **putet**, **puttid**, **-yd**. See also PUT *v.*[2]

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2055 Þus sal þai..be putted til endeles pyne. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3063 The folk.. in to the lake hadde puttid Daniel. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. de P. R.* VI. ii. (W. de W.) 187 He is putet [*MSS.* iput, iputte, put] asyde and buryed.

II. From OE. *potian*, ME. *pote*, *poote*, *potte*, mod. dial. *pot*.

1. *Present.* *a.* 1 **potian**, 4-5 **poten**, 6 **pote**, **poote**.

c 1000 Potedon [see POTE *v.* 1]. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xix. 18 To the slaȝter of hym ne poote [*Vulg.* ne ponas] thou thi soule. — *Isa.* lv. 2 Whi poote ȝee vp siluer not in loeues? — *Mark* v. 10 He preide hym..that he shulde nat put [*v.r.* poten] hym out of the cuntreie. 1435-1530 [see POTE *v.* 1].

β. 4-5 **potte(n**, **pot**, **pott**.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8885 Ropes to drawe, tres to potte, þey schouued, þey þuiste, þey stode o strot. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 909 To pottyn [*v.rr.* putten, puten] hire in swich an aventure. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 183 þey putteþ þeire lif [MS. ȳ a potteþ here lyf] for wommen. *Ibid.* 313 þat he wolde putte [MS. ȳ potte] of þe fevere by deeþ. *Ibid.* 333 To putte [MS. ȳ pot] of alle manere lett of his speche. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1131 in *Macro Plays* 111 Speke þi neybour mekyl schame; pot on hem sum fals fame. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xliii. 348 But ȝif ȝe potten þerto Consaille. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III, *Mary Magd.* 1554 Pott don þe pryd of mamentes violatt!

2. *Past tense.* 4-5 **potte**, 5, 9 *dial.* **pot**.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 51 Þe senatoures..putte [MS. ȳ potte] hym..out of his kyngdom. *a* 1417 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz* (1827) I. Introd. 13 Whethe Johan pot my land to ferme. 1881 J. SARGUSSON *Joe Scoap's Journey* 16 (Cumbld. Gloss.), T' girt injin screamt, an off we pot.

3. *Past pple.* 4-5, 9 *dial.* **pot**, 5 **poot**.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 187 After þat Tarquinius was put [MS. ȳ pot] out of Rome. 1480 *Newcastle Merch. Vent.* (Surtees) I. 2 At the mony of the said fines.. be poot in the said box. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Pot*, *Pat*, has put, did put.

III. From OE. *pȳtan*, ME. *puite*, *puyt(e*.

Present. 1 **pýtan**, 4 **puite**, **puyt(e**.

12.. *OE. Chron.* an. 796 (MS. F) Ceolwulf..let him pytan ut his eaȝan & ceorfan of his handa. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 923 Þin almesse þu shalt forþ puite [*rime* luite]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 100 And puiteþ forþ pruide to preisen þi-seluen. *Ibid.* XI. 42 And puyteþ forþ presumpciun. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 598/527 Auyse þe wel in þi þouȝt, Puyt þi strengþe in-to prou.

IV. From ME. *pytte(n*, *pitte(n*, *pyt*, mod. dial. *pyt*, *pit*. (With *putte* and *pitte*, cf. *cutte* and *kitte*: CUT *v.*)

1. *Present.* Now only *north. dial.* and *Sc.* 4-5 **pitt**, 5 **pyt**, 7 **pitte**, 6- **pit**.

c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Luke xii. 25 Who of ȝou.. may adde [*v. r.* pitt] o cubite to his stature? *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 In erþyne pot þou shalt hit pyt [*rime* hit]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* I viij, Pitting sic men in thair kallendar for sanctes. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 32 Hammer to pitte the strickle with to make it keepe. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 69 What poor cot-folk pit their painch in. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxviii, If we didna pit hand til't oursell. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 2, I jist dinna like to pit the lid ower him.

2. *Past tense.* *a.* 4 **pitte**; 9 *Sc.* **pit** (in E.D.D.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 369 As he pitte forth his hond Upon my body, wher I lay.

β. 6- *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **pat**.

1533 GAU *Richt Way* 48 The halie spreit. the quilk..pat in thaime the luiff of god. 1549 [see B. 10]. *c* 1650 in Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* (1813) 242 The messingers .. pat them all in such a fray. 1787 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* vi, Something..That pat me in an eerie swither. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Pat*, ..did put.

3. *Past pple.* *a.* 4-5 **ipit**, **ypitte** (4 ? **pett**), 5-6 *Sc.* **pit**.

[13.. *K. Alis.* 7495 Þou art ful of þewes pett.] *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 268 Hou þi fairnisse is bi-spit, Hou þi swetnisse is i-betin and ipit. *c* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Luke xii. 19 Thou hast many goodis kept [*v.r.* pit vp]. *c* 1440 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 1119 With brymstoon resolute ypitte [*rime* slitte]. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 128 Ane masoun in Faukland that wes pit fra the werk.

β. 5, 7-9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **putten**, (5 **-yn**), 9 **pitten**, **potten** (in Eng. Dial. Dict.).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11434 Braunches..of bright Olyue.. puttyn O lofte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 18 As touchynge this that is putten on my moder. ?*a* 1700 *Edom o' Gordon* iii. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 430 She had nae sooner buskit her sell Nor putten on her gown. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 113 A chubby-fea'd angel o' top on't they've putten. 1827 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* I. 52 (Northumbld. Gloss.) Aa've hewed and putten twee and twenty. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Putten*, put or placed.

B. Signification.

I. To thrust, push, and allied senses, in which the application of force is expressed.

†**1.** *trans.* To thrust, push (with or without resulting change of position), to shove; to knock. *Obs.*

In literary use after the 16th c. the sense 'thrust' occurs in contexts which make it indistinguishable from sense 10.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 ȝif þu me puttest in þet eȝe, ic þin alswa, dunt a-ȝein dunt. *c* 1205 LAY. 30780 Þe an hine putte hiderward, and þe oðer hine putte ȝeondward. 13..

Cursor M. 12292 (Gött.) Leue sun, me say, queþer þu pudt [*Cott.* putte] þe child or nai? 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 359 3if eny mon a-gult aȝeynes þe, Smyteþ or elles puiteþ þe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/2 Puttyn, or schowwyn,..*impello, trudo, pello.*

b. To butt with the head or horns. Now *n. dial.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 10, j shulde putte and hustle þe yuel folk with myne hornes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 The beastes with theyr hornes wyll put bothe horses and the shepe, and gore them in theyr bellyes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Put*, to push with the horns.

†**c.** *fig.* To urge, incite, instigate. *Obs.* See PUTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1 b.

†**d.** *absol.* or *intr.* To deal a thrust or blow, to give a push or knock; to push, knock (*at*, *on*, etc.). Now *north. dial.* To butt.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8890 When þey ofte hadde put & þryst & ilk man do what hym do lyst. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 11817 (Fairf.) Þe parlesi puttis in his side [*Trin.* smoot his oon side]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. iv. (Tollem. MS.), When þe body..fongeþ soule, and lyf, and begynneþ to meue it selfe, and sprawle and putteþ with feet and hondis [orig. *manibus et pedibus calcitrare*]. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1357 The wyf fonde the dore faste,..Scho pute at the dore in hye. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6250 With' his croche on him he putt. 1504 *Sel. Cases Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden) 212 [Men on boats] with hookis & sparris of iron .puttith at the seid Brigge & greetly Fretith lowsith .& castyth downe the stones. 1684 [MERITON] *Yorksh. Dial.* 12 (E.D.S.) Whaugh, Mother, how she rowts! Ise varra Arfe, Shee'l put, and rive my good Prunella Scarfe. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 17 They say she yance hed horns and put furiously.

†**e.** *intr. fig.* To make a push, to exert oneself.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i. (1905) 7 Stay i' your place..and put not Beyond the spheare of your actiuity. 1619 FLETCHER *False One* iv. iii, If it be possible That an arch-villain may ever be recover'd, This penitent rascal will put hard.

2. *trans.* To propel (a stone or weight) mainly by the swing of the body from the right hand raised and placed close to the shoulder: as an athletic exercise. Usually in phr. *putting the stone* (*shot*, *weight*). See also PUT, PUTT *v.*[2] 2.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1044 For neuere yete ne saw he or Putten þe stone, or þanne þor. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 406 They haue made me here to put the stone. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. (1737) I. 223 He did cast the dart, throw the bar, put the stone. 1724, 1816 [see PUT *v.*[2] 2]. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 25 Lifting heavy weights, throwing the hammer and putting the stone. 1884 H. C. BUNNER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/1 The Scottish-Americans will teach you to put the shot. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/1 The same plan can be adopted for both putting the weight and the broad jump.

b. *intr.* Also *to put at* (or *with*) *the stone.*

For the later Sc. absolute use of this, see PUT *v.*[2] 2 b.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1033 Hwo so mithe putten þore Biforn a-noþer, an inch or more. He was for a kempe told. *Ibid.* 1051 Þat heui ston, þat he sholde puten wiþe. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* I. 763 As well in wrestyllyng as puttyng at þe ston. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 14 To leape, to daunce, & to put at ye stone.

3. *trans.* To thrust or plunge (a weapon) + *home*, or *into* a body; to drive or send a missile *through*. Phr. *To put a* (*one's*) *knife into*, to stab; *to put a bullet through*, to shoot.

Now felt as a euphemistic use of sense 10.

c 1205 [see A. I. 2]. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 37 Thei schulen se in to whom they piȝten [*v.r.* putteden, putten; Vulg. *transfixerunt*] thorw. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 16838 (Trin.) Þe iewes made him þourȝe his side to put hit [a spear] sone anone. 1590 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scotl.* IV. 486 Threittnyt to put twa bullettis throw his heid. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 2 Weare thy good Rapier bare, and put it home. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 51 Mistresses, as a Man would desire to put his Knife into. 1894 [see KNIFE *sb.* 1 b].

†**b.** *fig.* (Cf. HOME-THRUST.)

1603 BEN JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii, That trick was well put home; and had succeeded too, But that [etc.]. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) I. 1 Their hypocrisie he putteth home to them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II xii. 257, I should..find an opportunity to put it home to them.

4. *Coal-mining.* To propel (a tram or barrow of coal), orig. by pushing behind; now also by means of a pony, a stationary engine, etc. (Cf. PUTTER *sb.*[1] 6.) Also *absol.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* 36 These Persons..put or pull away the full Curves of Coals. *Ibid.* 39 [see CORF 2]. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 159 They are employed..in putting or drawing the coals. 1812 [see PUTTER *sb.*[1] 6]. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 7 The average day's work of a barrow-man,..when putting alone,..is equal..to..3·0580 tons pushed a distance of one mile. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Put*, to haul coal, etc underground.

†**5.** To drive; to send by force or command. *To put again*: to drive back, repel. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 355 And how at thai war put agane And part of thair gud men wes slane. *Ibid.* XVII. 396 The defendouris can thame payne Till put thair fais fors agane. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 13 Be thou not to gredi, lest thou be put aȝeen [Vulg. *ne impingaris*]. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 303 Paul primus heremita put vs him-selue Awey into wildernes þe werlde to dispisen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1796 Fro Priam full prist put am I hider, As a messynger made at þis mene tyme. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 210 He hath..chasyd & put fro him all noble men.

b. *Naut.* Of the wind or a storm: To drive or cast (a ship) on or from shore, to sea, etc. ? *Obs.*

1569 SIR J. HAWKINS *2nd Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) III. 515 The ordinary Brise taking us,..put us, the 24th [June] from the shoare. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Romulus* (1595) 20 Certaine Troians, which..were by windes put to the Thvscane shore. 1612 DABORNE *Chr. turned Turke* B 2 b, Nay, then we are put from shore. 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 229 One..on her voyage was put ashore at Black Sod.

6. *trans.* To launch (persons, a boat, a fleet, etc.).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxviii. 75 All were put in a ship to the see. 1639, 1892 [see *put off* 45 n (c)]. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xv. 132 He put a fleet to sea.

†**7.** *refl.* To embark on a sea voyage (*to*, *into*, *or in the sea*, *to sail*); = 8 a. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 441 In hy thai put thame to the se, And rowit fast with all thare mayn. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (1896) 134 He put hym to saylle at Melyford. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 39 Thai put thame in the see, and thocht to passe in Lombardye. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 178 They were in nombre six knightes and þeire companye, which putte them in to the see.

8. *Naut. intr.* To set out, set forth, proceed, take one's course (to sea, into harbour, etc.).

See also *put back*, 39 f; *put forth*, 42 k; *put in*, 44 f; *put off*, 45 n; *put out*, 47 j; *put over*, 49 e; *put to*, 51 e.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 21 My honest friend, Who but for staying on our Controuersie, Had hoisted saile, and put to sea to day. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 We putting for the shore of the Canaries. found a great seege. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 42 Insteed of goinge to the ilande of Trinidado, putt into a bay of the maine. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 312 Thou putst into a Sea, thou canst not sound. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 379 With a view of preventing them from putting before the wind. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxviii. 57 Clearchus..after having put into Delos for shelter, returned to Miletus. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 180 He stepped into a fishing-boat and put to land. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct 5/1 *Erin*..was among the first vessels to put down the bay this morning.

b. *intr.* To set out; to start; to pass, make one's way. *Obs.* exc. *U. S. colloq.*, to make off, be off, 'clear out'. Cf. *put off* 45 n (*b*), *put out* 47 j (*c*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8987 Deffibus drogh furth..Then Paris with prise put next after. *a* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1330 Foly hath a rome, I say, in euery route; To put where he lyst, Foly hath fre chace. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 231 Clear out, quit, and put—all mean 'be off'. 'Captain, now, you hush or put'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 176/1 The pair..glanced apprehensively at me, then they put for home like a tandem team.

c. *intr.* Of a stream, etc.: To make its way, to flow (*into* or *out of* a larger piece of water). *U. S.* Also of sap: to flow (in some direction). *Obs.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* 37 Where you take any thing away, the sap the next summer will be putting. *a* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 616 In the fibrous [roots], the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore putteth downward. 1755 *N. Jersey Archives* XIX. 532 One Mile from Shrewsbury River, and about three Quarters of a Mile from a good Landing that puts out of said River. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 172 A small river which puts into a large bay on the south side of the Columbia.

9. *intr.* Of a plant: To shoot out or grow; to send forth shoots or sprouts; to sprout, bud; cf. *put forth* (42 g). Now *dial.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 29 Some [graffes]..keeping proud and greene, will not put till the second yeere. *a* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 653 The roots of trees do some of them put downwards deep into the ground. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 367 The one arm..still shows life, and puts into leaf, and produces acorns. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Put*, to vegetate, as when a plant begins to show the first sign of buds. 'Aa see its aall reet; it's puttin'.

II. To move (a thing or person) physically into or out of some place or local position.

A weakening of the sense 'thrust' or 'push', with elimination of the notion of dynamic force; which is, however, often still traceable in senses 10 and 10 b.

10. *trans.* To move (a thing) so as to place it in some situation (with reference to the result rather than the process); to cause to get into or be in some place or position expressed or implied (see also the phrases with preps. and advs., 31–53); to place, lay, set.

The most general word for this sense, which cannot be so simply expressed by any other word or phrase, and which is more or less implied, literally or metaphorically, in nearly all the other senses that are still in use. The original notion of 'thrust', 'set or insert with some force' is still traceable in some contexts, esp. when followed by *into* or *in*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þis fuȝe folc..speket alse feire bi-foren heore euencristene alse heo heom walde in to heore bosme puten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Nout one monglinde honden, auh puten honden utward. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4762 (Cott.) Soruful war þai, þat had noght to put in þair mouth. *Ibid* 15797 In þe forel þou pute þi suerd. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 10 For now the axe is putt [1388 put] to the rote of the tree. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xxii. 235 Putteth ȝoure honde vpon ȝoure hede. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102/10 A litel cofur to putte in his smale thynges. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 5 The duc of guise..pat aue garnison of tua thousand men vithe in the toune of sanct quintyne. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 370 As he was putting the pot to his lips ready to drinke. 1623 B. JONSON *On Portrait Shaks.*, This Figure, that thou here seest put, It was for gentle Shakespeare cut. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 336 Put your Hand to your Heart and tell me fairly. *a* 1756 ELIZA HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 43 Put about an ounce of butter into a frying-pan. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 269 Bread, greens, potatoes, and a leg of mutton, A better sure a table ne'er was put on. 1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 Putting some ornamental Clumps of Trees or Shrubs to break the line. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXXI 422 The patient..had an issue put into the top of the head. 1844 R. M. BEVERLEY *Ch. Eng. Exam.* (ed. 2) 150 When they are thus put on the rails..the train will go forward. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 37 A sealed packet was put into his hands. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 35 You have put a railroad bridge over the fall of Schaffhausen. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* viii, Somebody put a drop under a magnifying glass 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Mr. Cave put his next ball to leg for 2. *Mod.* He put the key in his pocket.

b. To remove, dismiss, expel, send away; to turn away, or divert *from*. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also *to put..off*: to divert from, cause to give up. So *to put* BESIDE, BESIDES (B. 4 c), and BY (A. 16 c).

The original notion of 'thrust' or 'push' is often traceable; see also *put away* (38), *put off* (45), *put out* (47)

13.. *Cursor M.* 29355 Fra sacrament þai sal be put bot þai repent. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 267 Fortune..will put hym fro purpos þat he presys after. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 93 He puttiþ his hauke fro his fist. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 93 To putte a good man from his right. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxi. 537 Ye putte me from my worship now. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xliii. 2 Why hast thou put thee from me? 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. viij b, Vppon the occasion of anie battaile, to put their horses from them. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subject* v. ii, Rashly I thought her false, and put her from me. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 118 Princess Elizabeth..was led in by the Traitor's gate; her own servants being put from her. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 331 Don't be put off this by any consideration of weight or expense. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish Hilly* xix, She could not put from her some feeling of pride.

c. To place (an article of apparel or an ornament) *on*, *upon* (also †*off*) the body. See also *put on*, *put off* (46 c, 45 d).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xi. 12 He brouȝt forthe the sone of the kyng, and putte vpon hym a dyademe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 200 He..Put of hym his clothis and hym clothyd in Sake. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xv, None ought to were and putte on hym the gowne of other. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 He putteth also a rynge on his Fynger. *Ibid.* 43 a, He hath put vpon him an albe and a Vestement. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xv. 22 Bring foorth the best robe, and put it on him, and put a ring on his hand, and shooes on his feete.

d. *spec.* To place upon or affix *to* a writing or document (a title, seal, signature, name, etc.).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ii, Whenne to a certein book which y have mad y puttid this name, The rule of Cristen religioun. 1762 *North Briton* No. 12 To bring the name into contempt by putting it to two insipid tragedies. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 22/2 He put his seal to letters. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. (1904) 132/1 To this number. I also put my initials. *Mod.* It seems to be in his handwriting, but he hasn't put his name to it. Put a tick against the names you know. Put a cross against the name of the candidate you approve.

e. To harness (a draught animal) *to* a vehicle; to place *in* the shafts of a cart, etc.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Iungo*, To couple or put horses in the carte.. To put lions to draw the chariote...To put the horses to the carte. 1716 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5461/2 The Ammunition-Waggons should have the Horses put to them. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II 29 Whilst fresh horses were putting [= being put] to his chariot. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, He..put Billy [the pony] in the cart to draw him home.

f. To introduce (a male animal *to* a female, or *vice versa*) for breeding.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 37 What tyme of the yere the rammes shulde be put to the ewes 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 120 b, Neither must you put him to a yoong mare. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 88 If two males be put to one female, they fight fiercely. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 21 They are put to the bull about July. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. I. 221 The mares..if put to a good thoroughbred horse would produce good hunters.

g. To convey (a person, etc.) across a river, etc.; to transport; to set down on the other side.

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 184 Cattle which came late, and could not be put over the river, lived very well all the winter without any hay. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 204, I went to the ferryman and told him if he would put me across that..I would pay him when I came back again. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S.E. Africa* 61 He at once agreed to put me across the river in one of his large boats.

h. *Stock-jobbing.* To deliver (stock or produce) at a specified price within a specified time: cf. PUT *sb.*[1] 4.

1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* Gloss., *Put their Bears*, selling to put more to it, if the seller choose on a certain day at the same price 1885 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 2/1 Those who desire to buy the option of 'putting'—i. e. delivering—Russian stock on the present basis of prices during the next six weeks. 1895 *Illustr. Lond. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 6/1 If his tone with regard to the political outlook is favourable operators will 'call' the stock; if otherwise, they hope to be able to 'put' it.

i. with abstract obj., in various shades of meaning: see quots. (See also the phrases mentioned under 54.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 229 He that wroght her..That put suche beaute in her face That made me coueten and purchace. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3563 (Trin.) Whenne þat he bicome þolde Vnwelde putt at him a pulle. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 131 Let me put in your mindes, if you forget, What you haue beene ere this, and what you are 1598 [see LIFE *sb.* 4]. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp* 219 You Excellencies..conduct..has..put new lives into the Ministers. 1812 CHALMERS *Jrnl.* 12 Mar. in *Life* (1851) I. 277, I..am greatly struck with the quantity of business which he [Doddridge] put through his hands. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Mask* II xiv. 78 The thing had been put before her in such vivid reality.

III. To place or bring (a thing or person) in or into some relation, or into some condition, state, mode, or form.

* *Where the notion of motion in space is subordinated to that of relation.*

11. To place (a thing or person) *in* or *into* the hands or power of, *in* or *under* the care of a person; †formerly also *in*, *to*, *unto* the person; †to commit or entrust *to* a person, to be dealt with, protected, etc. Often *refl.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 20795 (Fairf.) Putte al in him þat is of miȝt. *Ibid.* 25353 For-þi putte al in goddis hande. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 78, I put me in his power. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2861 Let ane dryue to Dary & bede him dryffe sone, Or put him to my powere. 1429 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 330 The said William putt him to grace. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 207 All þe gudis att he had, he putt þaim vnto þe bisshopp. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIX. v. 778 Now I put me holy in to your grace. 1553 *Respublica* II. ii. 507 Will ye putte yourselfe nowe wholye into my handes? 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xv. 90 Let vs put ourselues to his protection. 1588 Allen *Admon.* 38 A prince that was put to him for an ostage. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 26 Builders put their design to Master-Workmen by the Great, or have it Wrought by the Day. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 366 A very fine healthy young man put himself under my care for chancre. 1882 R. G. Wilberforce *Life Bp. Wilberf.* III. xv. 424 He wished 'to put himself in my hands' for our journey to Holmbury.

†**b.** To commit (a person) *to* another for the purpose of being educated or trained in a business; to place with; to apprentice *to*. *Obs.*

1632 Brome *Crt. Beggar* I. i, To put you to some Tellers Clearke to teach you Ambo-dexterity in telling money. 1716–20 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 184 Tom was put Clerk to an Attorney in the Temple. 1772 Johnson 5 Apr. in *Boswell*, I would not put a boy to him, whom I intended for a man of learning.

12. To place, set, or cause to be in some place or position, in a general or figurative sense, or when the name of a thing or place stands for its purpose, as *to put* a person *to bed*, *to school*, *in ward*, *in prison*, *to put* a thing *to sale*, *on the market*, *on the stage*, etc.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 323 þe Kyng of Engelond..was i-putte in ward, in þe castel of Kelynsworþe. 1416 *Satir. Proclam.* in *Pol. Rel. & L. P.* 13 For my curtesie I was put to the Soudenys house & was made vssher of halle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/2 Puttyn a thynge to syllyn. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 117 Yong women, maydenes, shulde be putte vnto scole to lerne vertuous thinges of the scripture. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 453 To put the kinges sonne or his brother in to the possession of Scotlande. 1561 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 7 Putand in the place of godly ministeris.. dum doggis. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 106 That haue not been by any casualtie, or accident put behinde hand in the world. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 374 His goods were put to port sale. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 122 Having others put over their heads. 1850 J. H. Newman *Serm. Var. Occas.* xii. (1881) 229 He was ever putting himself in the background. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 283 The landlords even strongly objected to their serfs putting their children to school. 1897 *Tit-Bits* 4 Dec. 172/2 If..some new patent is being put on the market, it is an opportunity that our traveller will not miss.

13. To place with or in, by way of addition; to add. Const. *to* (†*unto*), *in*. **a.** with material obj.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 32 Take halfe a dosyn Chykonys ..þen putte þer-to a gode gobet of freysshe Beef. *Ibid* 40 þen put pouder Pepir, & þrow it þer-on. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 33 Put thereto a gallon of Milk. *Ibid.* 61 Then take 8 gallons of Soot and put to it. 1764 Eliz. Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 82 Take twelve eggs, beat them well, put to them a pint of cream. *a* 1849 E. Elliott *More Verse & Prose* I. 21 Said Death to Pol Sly, 'Put no rum in thy tea'. 1891 *Gd. Words* Aug. 532/2 They put water to their wine.

b. with immaterial obj.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xxii. 18 If ony man shal put to to thes [Vulg. *apposuerit ad hæc*], God shal putte vpon him [*apponet super illum*] the plages writun in this book. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xviii. 6 There maye nothinge be taken from them, nothinge maye be put vnto them. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 4 The invention of a thing..is very hard and rare: yet easie is it for a man to eeke and put somewhat thereto.

14. To place, insert, or enter (a name or an item) in a list, account, or table. Now more usually (esp. in certain connexions) *put down* (see 41 i).

1513–25 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* (K. O.), Put me in his wylle. 1611 Shaks *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 131 Let me be vnrold, and my name put in the booke of Vertue. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 24 Neither was the number put in the account of the Chronicles of King Dauid. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 27 The poorest Scrivitour in the University would tell him that putting so much upon a mans name, had signified placing so much to his account. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 535 Assure your selves, you are like to be put in the black List. 1735 J. Hughes tr. *Fontenelle's Dial.* II. i. (ed. 3) 62 They could not all be put into a Panegyrick, but into a Satyr they might. 1828 *J. H. Moore's Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 138 Those are generally put in a table, against the names of their respective places in an alphabetical order.

** *Where there is no notion of physical motion.*

15. To place (a thing or person) in a scale of estimation or a classification; to allot a place to in thought, opinion, or statement; †also, to regard or suppose (a thing) to be (so-and-so) (*obs.*).

To put..at: to estimate or price at (a certain value). † *To put at no reverence*: to hold in no esteem. † *To put before*: to give the precedence to; so † *to put behind*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 207 þe riche is reuerenced by resoun of his richchesse, þere þe pore is put behynde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 390 Matheu..takiþ two bigynneris, Davið and Abraham;..Davið was putt bifore for worshipe and acordaunce, alþif Abraham was bifore. *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 31 No man owiþ to putt by-hynde goddis biddynge and þe byddynge of a synful man bifore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4874, I put not vnpossible yon place for to take. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 134 þe bodyes and þe Reliqes of .iij. holy kyngis were put at [*v. r.* had in] no reuerence. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* v. XIV. 103 If A be put equall to C, then C.B :: eA. Bf :: C.D.g. 1803 [see Income-tax]. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 288 The rental of this field is put too high at 50*s*. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. No. 8 § 5 There are three weighty matters of the law—justice, mercy, and truth; and of these the Teacher puts truth last...But men put, in all their efforts, truth first. 1865 — *Sesame* i. § 5 Whether you think I am putting the motives of popular action too low. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 79 A circulation which a competent authority puts at three millions.

16. To convert or change *into* something else (*obs.*); *esp.* to translate or render *into* another language or form of expression.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) Prol. 5, I haue put this boke out of latyn into frensch, and translated it agen out of frensch into englyssch. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 487 If a man would change any part of his Horses hair, as take away the black hairs and put them into white. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* III. iii, We..put our small fortune [invested in effects] into money. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 129 Put these Equations into Fluxions. 1893 Liddon, etc., *Life Pusey* I. i. 32, 'I never knew', Keble once said, 'how Pindar might be put into English until I heard Pusey construe him in his examination'.

b. To express (something) *in* spoken or written words; to turn *into* speech or writing, or *into* some particular form of speech or writing.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xi. in *F. E. P.* (1862) 154 Sleiȝ he was..þat þis lore put in writte. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 54 Fables That..other poetes put in ryme. 1542 Sir N. Uvtlagon *Lam. & Pit. Treat.* Addr. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I, Put in writing the ordre and estate of my voyage. 1668 9 Pepys *Diary* 14 Feb., I do purpose to put in writing that which shall make the Treasurers ashamed. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xix. 185 Henry's principal plans.. were put into writing *Ibid.* xxii. 218 Thoughts which they did not know how to put into words.

c. To express or state (in a particular way).

1699 Bentley *Phal.* xv. 481 Was ever any Declamator's Theme so extravagantly put? 1729 Butler *Serm. Forgiven. Injuries* Wks. 1874 II. 116 This natural notion of equity the son of Sirach has put in the strongest way. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* lxxiii, This new feature of the case, so aptly put by the old lawyer. 1867 *Gd. Words* 597/2 The French have such a brilliant, graceful, and ingenious way of 'putting things'. 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* i. 13 One thing..I have never seen fairly put as accounting for the complete royalization of nearly the whole people. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 751/2 This was putting it strong. 1889 F. Pigot *Str. Journ.* 301 He heard a good story well put.

17. To assign or attribute one thing to another in some relation.

a. To assign or set (a quality, meaning, value, price) *on*, *upon*, *to* (†*in*) a thing.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 3 It is a fendis pride a synful creature to putte defaute in þe ordynaunce of crist. 1519 *Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 24 For physic putteth this reason thereto. 1530 [see Fault *sb.* 7 a]. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 338 Our Sauiour reproueth the Pharisees for washing of their hands..because they put holinesse therein. 1657 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 79 That high esteem which is deservedly put upon the Roman Affairs. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 25 Nov., I do see that he do continue to put a value on my advice. *a* 1708 Bp. Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 155 Putting the best construction upon all men's words and actions. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 P 2 That was the Interpretation which the Neighbourhood put upon it. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. § 2, 31 This too we need not doubt, at least in the sense which the great Survey enables us to put upon it. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 463 A gloss is put upon these documents which they will not bear. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 493 Watteau sometimes put ridiculously low prices upon his work.

b. To assign or ascribe (a thing) to something else as cause, reason, or basis; to regard or represent as based upon or arising from; to base, found, rest *upon*.

1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 222, I reflect upon no Man for putting the Reason of those Things upon the immediate Hand of God. 1729 Butler *Serm* Wks. 1874 II. 155 A plain rule of life..has..put the principle of virtue upon the love of our neighbour. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 597 It was said generally, and was not put upon any custom. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* ii. (1904) 29/2, I would have no dealings with my brother, and I put my conduct upon a syllogism. 1884 Sir J. Stephen in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 282, I wish to put my judgment on the plain and broad ground already stated.

18. To apply *to* a use or purpose.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) Prol. 3 The comoun peple, þat wolde putte here bodyes and here catell, for to conquere oure heritage. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* H iij b, To put remedye therto. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 263 They put all their goodes vnto the Englishmens pleasures. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xv. 463 The Indians tilled and put to profite the Inguas lands. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* XIV. (Arb.) 35 No man puts his Braine to more vse than hee. 1671 Milton *Samson* 37 O glorious strength Put to the labour of a Beast. *a* 1700 Locke (J.) The great difference in the notions of mankind is from the different use they put their faculties to. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* viii, To what uses are they to be put?

19. To set mentally or conceptually *in the place of* (something else); to substitute (one thing) *for* another, in thought or expression.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/2 To Putte a thinge for a noder, *reciprocare*. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Isa.* v. 20 Which put darknes for light, and light for darkenesse. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. § 47. 83 Figuratively..a speciall put for the generall, it signifieth the pestilence. 1659 Sir A. A. Cooper in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 284 It is clearly a putting others in their place, and is setting up a thing that is quite contrary. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. 2 In Pliny, Purple is often put for the Chief Magistrate. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* i. § 25 Putting ourselves always in the author's place. 1870 Reade (*title*) Put yourself in his place.

20. To establish or introduce and bring to bear (a state, condition, relation, or alteration) *in*, *on*, or *to* an existing thing, action, or state of things. Chiefly, now only, in special phrases.

† *To put* (*no*) *doubt* (obs.): to raise or 'make' (no) doubt. † *To put order to* (obs.): to take measures for (cf. *to take order* s. v. Order *sb.* 14). *To put an end, stop, period to*: to bring to an end, to stop, to cause to cease: see the sbs. So *to put a check, stopper, veto on* (= to check, stop, or forbid), and similar phrases.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iii. 15 Enemyte I shal put bitwix thee and the woman. *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 761 They hym comfortyd & bad hym put no dowte, Hys vttyr enemy Vyce to ouerthrow. 1485 Caxton *Chas. G.* III. i. xiv. 227 After that he had put and sette good estate..in spayne. 1526 Tindale *Acts* XV. 9 And he putt no difference betwene them and vs. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Lj, He ordennede, soddainely that..one put ordre to the deathe of his doughter. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) c. 114 To put ordour to all maters and causes Ecclesiastical. 1601 [see Period *sb.* 5]. 1647 [see End *sb.* 22 c]. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 403 P 10 This Intelligence put a Stop to my Travels. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. iii I. 14 [This] put a sudden damp to their zeal. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 137/2 Infamous and damnable laws..which have been put an end to by him. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 213 To solicit the Lords to put some check on the violence of the Commons. 1889 H. D. Traill *Strafford* viii. 101 These indecencies were speedily put a stop to. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxvi, 'What were you thinking of doing?' he enquired. 'Of putting an end to myself'.

b. To place, repose (trust, confidence, etc.) *in* (†*to*).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 25 Over grete favoure and trust put to youre adversaries. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Puttynge theyr trust onely in spirituall or heuenly thynges. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 121/1 Those nygromancers..that put theyr confydence in the roundell and cercle on the grounde. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxlv[ii.] 3 Put not youre trust in prynces. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, Of course I put implicit confidence in you. 1888 G. R. Gissing *Nether World* (1889) III. v. 94 He put no faith in Sidney's assertion.

21. To commit (the fate of something) *to* a risk or hazard; to stake *on*, *upon*.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv 133 Would I had put my Estate, and my Neighbors on th' approbation of what I haue spoke. 16.. Bacon (J.), They durst not put it to a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprize. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 190 So farre as my interest in Religion goeth..I shall willingly put it wholly upon this issue. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 239 When our universal state Was put to hazard. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 129 The resolution had been taken of putting all upon a battle. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg* 53/2 [It] obliged him, at no small hazard, to put all at the issue. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 17 June 2/4 A Frenchman who had patriotically put his money on Reluisant.

b. To invest or venture (one's money) in.

1604 Mouffet *Will* in *Health's Impr.* (1746) Life 27, I give thirtie Shillings, to be put into a Ringe. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. de Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 29 He put what was left, together with my little Stock, into that unfortunate Bottom. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 184/2 The poor people had put their substance into purchases of land.

c. *refl. To put oneself on* or *upon*: to entrust or commit oneself to the ruling or verdict of.

1660– [see Country 7]. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* App. iii, So Jack resolved; but he had done more wisely to have put himself upon the trial of his country. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1682 (1823) II. 330 The king being now resolved to live on his revenue, without putting himself on a parliament, he was forced on a great reduction of expenses. 1869 W. Longman *Hist. Edw. III*, I. ii. 39 Thomas de Berkeley, accused..'put himself on his country', and was consequently tried by a jury of twelve men.

*** *Where a thing* (*usually non-material*) *is put in some relation to a person* (*or agent*).

22. To propose to or place before a person for consideration or answer; to propound (a question, supposition, etc.); † in first quot., to address *to* a person (*obs.*). *Put* (*the*) *case*: see Case *sb.*1 12. See also *put forth* (42 c), *put forward* (43 c).

Used with indirect (dative) and direct obj. in *to put one a question*.

c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 To love y putte pleyntes mo. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxvi. 174 But I putte þis cas; þou art contryte & sory in herte for þi synne [etc.]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V* 9 Put the case that we neither loued her nor her kynne, yet there were no cause why [etc.]. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* 85 The Queen, put hard and weighty questions to him. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 267 Whatever others assert who may have put the question. 1888 G. Gissing *Life's Morn.* II. ix. 73 He did not put to himself the plain alternative. 1888 Farjeon *Miser Farebrother* xvii, You are putting a riddle to me. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24/1 He put me too hard a question.

b. *spec.* To submit (a point for decision) formally to the vote of an assembly.

1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 57 The question was putt whether the Ballott should be used in all cases? 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 14 The Counsel..put it to the Vote who shall be their General. 1700–15 [see Previous a 2].

1792–3 Gibbon *Autobiog.* (1896) 15 On the question being put, it was carried without a division. 1830 *Examiner* 778/1 The resolution was put and carried. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xlv, Let us put it to the vote.

c. *To put it*: to present or submit a question, statement, etc. *to* a person for consideration or by way of appeal.

1747 Richardson *Clarissa* I. vi. 33 My aunt Hervey has put it to my mother, whether it were not best [etc.]. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 35 B—— put it to me if I should like to see Spenser as well as Chaucer. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* I. ix. 183, I appeal to you; I put it to you to be frank with yourself. *Mod.* (Counsel cross-examining) 'I put it to you that you were not there at the time.'

†**d.** *Cards.* (*intr.*) In the game of Put (*sb.*3): app. To put it to the other player whether he will play out the hand; to challenge one's antagonist. (Also spelt *putt.*) *Obs.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xv. 93 The eldest [hand] if he hath a good Game, and thinks it better than his Adversaries, puts to him, if the other will not or dare not see him, he then wins one, but if he will see him they play it out. *Ibid.* 96 Who would not put at such Cards?

23. To impose (something) *on, upon* (†*to*, †*unto*) a person, etc.

a. as a burden, charge, or obligation.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 134 Þei putten grete penaunce unto men þere Cristis charge is liȝt. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xii. 4 Thi fader putte [1388 puttide] to vs moost hard ȝok. *Ibid.* 2 *Kings* xviii. 14 Al that thou puttist on to me, I schale beren. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 10 Þe charge..þat is put vnto me. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 254 Put I nocht sylence to the, schiphird knaif? 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 87 To putt inhibitioun to the capitanis. 1568 [see Impost *sb.*1 1]. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 When God hath.. giuen vs the vpper hand of all assaulties that could be put vnto vs. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 7 We were very sensible of the obligation he had put upon us. 1735 Ld. Lyttelton *Lett. Persian* xxxi, The constraint that was put upon him. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 84, I have ..declared myself against putting any more Grammar upon Boys. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 427/1 Heavy dues were put on cattle.

b. as an indignity, insult, censure, etc.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 We mai not pynche at þis lawe þat God himsilf ordeynede first, but ȝif we putten blasphemye on God þat he ordeynede folily. 1536 *Primer Eng. & Lat.* 85 b, Smytynge the and many other greuous paynes puttynge to the. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Mal. 1. 8 Will they..not..think that you put a scorne upon them? 1687 Burnet *Repl. Varillas* 21 A severe censure I had put on his works. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* v. 204 Putting indignities upon one another. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* III. 332 The contempt which lyric poets put upon instrumental music. 1870 J. E. T. Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II 121 One humiliation after another would be put on the unhappy king.

c. as something unwelcome or unpleasant; sometimes, to saddle a person with. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Used occas. with favourable application (quot. 1718).

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Rom. vii. 8 Sinne had not had such force to put itself upon us. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 23 Dec, Sir D. Gauden is mightily troubled at Pen's being put upon him, by the Duke of York. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xvi 466 *note*, We have Virtue put upon us by Surprize, and are pleas'd to find a thing where we should never have look'd to meet with it. 1727 Swift *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1751 VI. 179 There wants nothing to be put upon the publick, but a false Author, or a false Cause. 1752 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 1 She put herself upon him for a saint. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 418 Putting upon you gifts of no real value.

d. something false or delusive, as a deception or trick.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. v. 63 If I put any trickes vpon em. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* iii. iii, You ha' there now Some Bristo-stone, or Cornish counterfeit You'ld put vpon vs. 1650, 1823 [see Cheat *sb.*1 4 b]. 1688 Burnet *Lett. St. Italy* 115 They see such gross Deceptions put upon the World. 1853 Hawthorne *Tanglewood T.* (Chandos ed.) 252 C. suspected..that he was putting a joke upon him.

e. *To put the ass* or *fool upon*: to impose the name or character of ass or fool upon; to call or account an ass or fool. ? *Obs.* (See also Fool *sb.*1 3.)

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 50 If any German will put the Asse vpon another cunningly, he will say, that the other was neuer in Silesia. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 40 Who merrily in familiar discourse was pleased to put the fool upon me for it. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 144 The public..have put the fool on me from my birth.

f. *absol. To put upon*: †(*a*) to play a trick upon, befool, impose upon (*obs.*); (*b*) to impose unfair or excessive tasks upon; to exact over-much from; to oppress, victimize. Chiefly in indirect passive.

1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* III. viii, Sir Joseph has found out your trick, and does not care to be put upon. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* III. vii, [He] advised him not to carry the jest too far, for he would not endure being put upon. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* I. ii. 54 'I should not have fancied Miss Harvey the sort of person to set up herself in defiance of me'. 'The more reason, Sir, if you'll forgive me, for your not putting upon her'. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 158 Sharp little women, who evidently could not be 'put upon'. 1890 Mrs. H. Wood *Ho. Halliwell* II. iii. 58 You remember..how she used to put upon me.

24. To lay the blame of (something) *on* or *upon*; to lay (crime or fault) to a person's charge, tax with; to charge *against*, impute *to*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 174 Þou puttes here on Crist consense of mayntenynge of þefte. 1382 — *Acts* xxv. 7 Jewis stooden aboute him..puttinge aȝens [him] manye and greuouse causis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 15 þat Cristene men schulde nouȝt be dampned wiþ oute treȝpass i-put aȝenst hem, and i-previd. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 40 Þe Jewes..put appone hym þat he had saide blaseſeme. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxi. 89 He dide me gret harme, & puttid þinges up on me þat I neuere þouȝte. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 74 Tharfore suld men be wele avisit, or thai put crime till a man. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 30 The whiche delyuerest Susanne from the infamye yt of wronge unto her was put. 1530 Palsgr. 671/2 You put upon me that I have hurte hym. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vii. 70 What cannot you and I performe vpon Th' vnguarded Duncan? What not put vpon His spungie Officers? 1702 Steele *Grief A-la-Mode* v. i, I'll try you for his Murder, which I find you'd put on me, thou hellish Engine! 1904 Weyman *Abb. Vlaye* iv, Because it [the mishap] was within a league of his castle, you put it on him?

**** *Where a person (or thing) is put to some condition, suffering, or action.*

25. To place *in*, bring *into*, or reduce (a person or thing) *to* some state or condition; as,

To put at ease, at rest; to put in doubt, fear, †*hope, mind, remembrance, trust; to put in* (or *into*, occas. †*to*) *action, adventure, communication, competition, execution, force, motion, order,* †*peace, play, possession, one's power, practice, print, readiness,* †*respite, shape,* †*suspense, tune, use,* †*work*, etc.; *to put on one's guard, on one's honour, on one's oath, on record,* † *to life, to rights, to silence, to sleep, in the wrong*, etc.: see also the sbs.

13.. *Cursor M.* 2425 (Gött.) Qui put þu vs in were, þat said þi wijf þi sister were? *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 275 To..putte yowe in sclaundre nowe and blame. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 767 A lewed man in this That he wol putte his wyf in Iupartie. 14.. *Gosp. Nicodemus* (A.) 54 He..puttyd to lyfe þat ded lay. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/1 Desiryng to be putte in certainete of certain Articles. 1526 Tindale 2 *Tim.* ii. 14 Of these thynges put them in remembrauce. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* ix. 20 Put them in feare. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 30 This rule will I put in practise. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, We had putte our gallies in order, with theyr flagges, banners [etc.]. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 389 Put Jove in mind of this. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 51/2 The Lords..are not like a Jury, put upon their Oaths, but do it upon their Honor. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* an. 1685 (1823) II. 463 She was put upon the secret, and spoke of it to no person alive but to her confessor. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. i 6 This put my mother into a great passion. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xvi, You have put me under an obligation which I never can repay. 1866 W. Collins *Armadale* III. xiv, It was decided that the servants should be put on board wages. 1892 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 2 Q. B. D. 540 The person deputed ..to receive the proposal and to put it into shape.

b. With complement: To cause to be or become something; to make, render so-and-so: †(*a*) with sb.; (*b*) with adj. (usually *to put right* or *wrong*).

In Wyclif a freq. literalism of translation fr. Lat. *ponere.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 61 Pouerte pursued me and put me lowe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 þat men..putte þe pope here heierste iuge. 1382 — *Lam.* iii. 11 He putte me desolat [Vulg. *posuit me desolatam*]. 1651 *Life Musculus* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 303 Musculus was put void of his church. 1790 A. Wilson *Pack*, To think how aft I'm putten wud. 1835 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 138 He and Keble both being away puts everything wrong. 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 74/2 All that the tenants complained of could undoubtedly have been put right in a very few hours. 1892 H. R. Mill *Realm Nat.* ii 20 The least mistake would put the calculation all wrong. *Mod.* Haven't you put the clock fast?

26. To subject (a person, etc.) *to* the suffering or endurance of something; as,

To put to †*pain,* †*pine, punishment, torture; to put to death, destruction, execution,* †*mischief; to put to* †*finance,* †*fine, ransom; to put to charge, expense, loss, straits, trouble; to put to* †*judgement, (the) proof, test, touch, trial; to put to the halter, the horn, the rack, the sword; to put to confusion, rebuke, shame; to put to the worse* or *worst*, etc.; *to put upon one's trial*, etc.: see also the sbs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10072 (Cott.) Þa[t] he ne him put til hel pin. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 87 Whane þe pore pleyned that put were to wrongis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8852 All the pepull to pyne put, and dethe at oure lust? *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 722 Ye se the Scottis puttis feill to confusioun. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xv. 15 The kyng.. was deposed..and certayne of his counsellours..put to distruction. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xxiv. 9 Then shal they put you to trouble. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 32 No..persone..for Murther or Felony, shalbe put to his fyne. 1611 Bible *Heb.* vi. 6 They crucifie..the Sonne of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. 1678 Butler *Hud* III. i. 1148 Soon as they had him at their mercy, They put him to the cudgel fiercely. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, She had put herself to the expense of a long hood. 1832 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* III. xlvii. 606 Foy .. put the defenders to the bayonet without distinction. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 99/1 Most of the insect and worm feeders are put to sore straits.

b. *spec.* To subject (a piece of ground) to the plough, or to the raising of a particular crop. Const. *to, into, under* the crop, etc. Cf. 18.

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 423 The field was put into potatoes. *Ibid.* 524, I put the ground .. under early potatoes. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. i. 112 It is stocked with cattle or put under the plough. 1861 *Ibid.* XXII. ii. 294 The oat-stubbles being put to winter vetches. *Ibid.*, The land can be put to wheat.

27. To set (a person or animal) to do something, or upon some course of action. † Formerly sometimes with the notion of inciting, urging, or persuading. (*a*) with infin. or *to*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 289 Selden is any pore yput to punysshen any peple. 1393 *Ibid.* C. viii. 191 In alle kynne craftes..he putte me to lerne. 1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 To the great hurte of the Kynges true Subjectes puttynge their Childe to be prentyse. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xl 132 She to be put to your doughter to teche hyr to speake ..the language of frenche. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 21 How can they aduise, and put their Minister to sue Husbandmen for Tithes? 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 50 If we did put Horses to perform Things which Nature never designed them for. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc.* V. i. 54 Horses..are put to work at three years old. 1889 Philips & Willis *Sybil Ross's Marr.* xx, I suppose they'll put me to herd the swine.

(*b*) with *on, upon*.

1605 Shaks *Lear* II. i 101 'Tis they haue put him on the old mans death. 1645 T. Coleman *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 30 July 14 His folly might put him on the same way of resistance. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen § 6 He can neither hit upon a right sense of things himself ..or rightly pursue it, when he is put upon it by another. 1674 Ray *Coll. Words* Ded P. Courthope, You were the first that Contributed to it, and indeed the Person that put me upon it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 396 The strong addiction..to lucre often ..puts them on defrauding the authority that protects them 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 467/2 He had notice of facts which ought to have put him on inquiry. 1890 *Chamb Jrnl.* 13 Sept. 580/2 The disappointment..might..put them upon some wild scheme.

b. *refl.* To set oneself *to*; to set about an action or course of action, etc.; to betake or apply oneself *to. arch.* or *dial.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 20 Summe putten hem to þe plouȝ and pleiden hem ful seldene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 33 Sum poyetis full prist þat put hom þerto. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1483 Ilka bodi þat in þe burȝe lengis, Putt þam to prayris & penaunce enduris. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. viii. 174 Alle the Romayns with all their hoost put them to flyght. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/2 Whan the Vnicorne hath put hym to rest at a tree. 1853 Hawthorne *Tanglewood T.* (Chandos ed.) 256 Looking as queerly as cows generally do, while putting themselves to their speed. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar Sacr.* II. i. (1866) 96 Christ put Himself to His works of healing for this purpose.

c. To set to learn, study, or practise. Const. *to*, †*on*, †*upon* (something).

1389 R. Wimbeldon *Serm. Luke* xvi. 2 (1584) A viij, Why, I pray you, doe men put their sonnes to the Ciuill Law. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 30 Thys onest craft he putte hem to. 1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 23 They which are put to learning must not be *non proficientes.* 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Hos. x. 11, I will put Ephraim to the saddle, Judah to the plow. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 113 Since the generality of Gentlemen, and some Noblemen, do put their youngersons to Merchandize 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 58 This Custom of putting Boys upon the Greek Tongue, before they understand any Thing of the Latin. *Ibid.* 63 They are..put upon Versifying.

d. To direct or urge (a horse) towards something, esp. an obstacle to be cleared; also, to cause (a horse) to perform a particular pace, a leap, etc.: const. *to, at*, etc. *To put through*: to cause (a horse) to perform (a particular movement); *transf.* to cause (a person) to go through an exercise, course of study, etc.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 4 A Rancke rider hath put his horse to a hedge, and lay in the ditch. 1766 [see Pack *sb.*1 6]. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. xxxix, Which puts my Pegasus to these grave paces 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 38 The Major..will put the regiment through the 'Manual' and 'Platoon Exercise'. *Ibid.* 84 He [a horse] may be put to the leap. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* viii, Edward put the pony to a trot. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* IX, Mr. Pumblechook then put me through my pence table. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 406 He was not put through a course of searching educational inquiries. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. viii 258 My father had himself put me through the two first books of Livy. 1891 'Annie Thomas' *That Affair* II. ii. 23 She..puts the cob up the hill.

e. To set (cattle) to feed upon; to restrict (a person) to a diet or regimen of. Const. *to, on, upon.*

1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* xxii. (1668) 125 In the month of December, put your sheep and swine to the pease Reeks, and fat them for the..market. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 315, I..changed the food, and put the sheep on bran and oats. 1845 *Ibid* VI. ii. 364 All my ewes were put to turnips. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 585 To put the garrison on rations of horse flesh 1888 *Times* 21 June 10/3 He was put upon bread and water. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 643, I put her on red medulla tabloids.

28. To force or drive (a person, etc.) to the performance of some action, e.g. of making a choice, playing a certain card; as,

To put to flight, to the run, to one's jumps, plunges, shifts, trumps, etc: see also the sbs.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 271/2 Such possession..ought not to be..affermed, ne putte my seid Lord..to his action. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D vij b, God dyde putte her to reason askynge to her why she had trespaced his commaundement. 1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* L ij b, Englande was put to a sore plunge through his wylfulnes. 1563 *Homilies* II *Prayer* III, Salomon beyng put to his choyse. 1651 H. L'Estrange *Smectymnuus-mastix* 27 When Smectymnuus are put to instance they can onely tell us, that [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 386 Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat* IX 207 If at the end of their course they were put to their option, whether [etc.]

†**b.** Const. *inf.* To oblige, compel, force, require, call upon *to do* something. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 5 Since I am put to know, that [etc.]. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 110 You put me to forget a Ladies manners By being so verball. 1635 Sir H. Blount *Voy. Levant* (1637) 102, I have divers times beene put to defend myselfe with my knife. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 22 The Father was never put to provide for himself while he was under the care of this good old man. 1654

Bramhall *Just Vind.* v. (1661) 97 Men are not put to prove negatives. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 305 He .. is reckon'd a great Master of his Sword. God grant he may never be put to use it! 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* vii, Put me not .. to dishonour myself by striking thee with this weapon.

c. *To put* (a person) *to it.* (*a*) To force, urge, challenge, or call upon (him) to do what is indicated by the context. Chiefly in *passive.*

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) A vj, A pleasant Gentleman (who could haue spoken sufficiently, if he had bene put to it). 1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* II. 38 When they are put to it, they come far short of some principall pointes required. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 146 I'le put him to't, before the play be plaide. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 245 Pride is no more put to't to obey, than humility is to govern. 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* xviii, There is nothing a man of the world can't do when he's put to it.

(*b*) *spec.* To force (one) to do one's utmost; to reduce to straits; to drive to extremities; to hamper or embarrass. Now always in the passive and usually with an adv. of degree, as *hard, sorely, sadly, greatly put to it.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 101 Lord Angelo Dukes it well in his absence: he puts transgression too 't. 1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 179, I know this is difficult, and puts a man to it 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ* (1659) 286 Thou didst pose heaven it self and put God to it. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 66 *margin* The Hill puts the Pilgrims to it. 1699 Swift *Ballads* Wks 1755 III. II. 63 [He] was sorely put to't in the midst of a verse, Because he could find no word to come pat in. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 138, I was sadly put to it for a Scythe or a Sickle to cut it down. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 575 You see how we are put to it. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiii, We were hard put to it . to get it done in so short a time.

***** *To put a thing*: in pregnant senses of L. *ponere.*

†**29.** To posit, suppose, assume. With obj. cl. (= *put case* in 22) or simple obj. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 511 But lat vs now putte that ye haue leue to venge yow. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logicke* 95 And one being put, the other is put. 1626 W. Fenner *Hidden Manna* (1652) 74 Put that Christ did not dye for them. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 7 An End in Arts not conjectural, must be put when the means are put.

†**30. a.** To lay down (one's life) *for*, or *on behalf of. Obs.*

(A Latinism: *animam suam ponere pro...*)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Crist puttide his lyf for his sneep. [Cf. Vulg. John x. 15 *Animam meam pono pro ovibus meis.*] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 183 Whanne Kynges comeþ to strengþe þey putteþ [*v.r.* potteþ] þeire lif for wommen [Higden, *animas pro uxoribus exponunt*]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xciii. 423 (Add. MS.) If the housbond be myghty and good, he oweth to deffende here, and putt his life for here life. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. viii. 323 Redi forto putte her lijfis for witnessing of trouthe.

†**b.** To 'lay down'; to state, assert, affirm, declare as a fact. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1016 As poyetis han put, plainly þo two Were getyn by a gode on a grete lady. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 29 b/1 Sayntt Bernard putteth iiii maners of love. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 183/2 Yᵉ holders of yᵗ oppinion do put, yᵗ no man maye for all yᵗ take vpon him to preache or medle as priest, til he be chosen by the congregacion. 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* iv. II. Wks. (1573) 324/2 The true faith putteth the resurrection, which we be warned to looke for euery houre. 1607 Shaks *Timon* v. i. 196 As common bruite doth put it.

†**c.** To lay down as a rule or law; to ordain. (With *obj. cl.*) *Obs.*

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 105 And forthermore ordeyneth, puttethe and stabylysshethe .that all statutys ordenaunces [etc.]. 1678 *Min. Bar. Ct Stitchill* (1905) 83 Therefor the Judge .. putts inacts and decernes for futur trouble in tyme cummeng that every persons grasse [etc.].

IV. In combination or construction of the intransitive use with prepositions.

31. Put at —. *intr.* To strike at, proceed against, take measures against; to attack; to prosecute. [*fig.* from 1 d.] *Sc.* With *indirect passive.*

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 63 The autorite to putt at thame baith in thair personis, landis, and gudis, quhill tha cum to obedience. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 284 Gif the authoritie wald putt at me and my house, according to civile and cannon lawes. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 322 The Douglassis pat sair at the Lord Lyndsay. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 599 I hay ar persewit and put at for the said publict act. 1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 248 Sir Robert Rich puts hard at them for the extent of his land. 1866 Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss., Pit-at*, to dun; as 'the banker's beginnin' t'pit-at him for the bill'. [1907 A. Lang *Hist. Scot.* IV. iii. 73 Argyle advised Carstares that Simon should not be put at for this.]

†**32. Put for —.** *intr.* **a.** To make an attempt or effort to obtain; to try for; to strive to do or attain. *Obs.* Cf. *push for*, Push *v.* 8.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 139 Let them looke after it, or the man in the Moone put for it. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* i. 587 Henry againe doth hotly put for all. 1613 Daniel *Hist. Eng.* I. (1621) 5 Many .. were proclaimed Cæsars and put for the whole empire. 1646 Fuller *Good Th.* etc., *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 279 Now Satan being no less cunning .. will put hard for our souls. 1676 C. Hatton in *H. Corr.* (1878) 122 Some of my Lᵈ Treasurer's creatures .. put for Sr. John Ernley['s] place, as commissioner of yᵉ Navy. 1739 *Encour. Sea-f. People* 39 The Superbe putting for it to lay the Admiral aboard, fell on his Weather Quarter.

†**b.** *Put fair for*: to 'bid fair' for; to be in a fair way of attaining. *Obs.*

1595 Maynarde *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 Had wee lanced under the forte at our first cominge to anchor, wee had put fayre to bee possessors of the towne. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 135 Those Nations whose Historians put fair for the greatest Antiquity, are the Romans [etc.].

†**c.** To make for, argue for. *Obs.*

1624 Br. Mountagu *Gagg* 52 It would put for Hebrew or Syriacke, their mother tongue.

Put out of: see 48. **Put upon:** see 23 f.

V. Combined with adverbs, forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages.

†**33. Put aback.** *trans.* = *put back*, 39 a, b *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 332 It semeþ þat antecrist bi þis puttiþ cristis ordynaunce aback. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 181/2 True maters .were hyndred and put abakke 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV. viii, The men of trouthe ben set alowe and put aback. 1530 Palsgr. 671/2 To put a backe from promocyon. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 34 The saidis personis .. was put abak be the lordis Ruthven, [etc.].

34. Put about.

a. See simple senses and About.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* xv. 36 Fillinge a sponge with vynegre, and puttinge aboute [Vulg. *circumponens*] to a reede. 1766 Amory *Buncle* (1825) III. 78 The bottle after dinner I put about pretty quick. 1768 Lady M. Coke *Jrnl.* 28 Aug., That Strange Girl that you remember was used to put herself about upon the Stage, almost all her Cloaths off.

b. *Naut. trans.* To lay or place (a sailing vessel) on the opposite tack. Also *transf.* to cause (a horse, a body of men, etc.) to turn round so as to face in another direction.

1771 Smollett *Humph Cl.* 8 Aug. i, Every time the vessel was put about, we shipped a sea. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 83 The..wing is..to be put about by Threes. 1842 Marryat *Percival K.* xix, The Stella was then put about, and the other broadside given. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxi, Put your horses' heads about and ride for Spalding.

c. *Naut. absol.* or *intr.* To turn on to the other tack; to go about. Also *transf.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas, run from one of these Islands to the other and back again without ever putting about 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 338 The main interests of my voyage obliged me to put about, and return to the northward. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 251 Down with the helm, and let us put about.

d. *trans.* To circulate, publish (a statement).

1781 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* May (1842) II. 34 Is it what she [Mrs. Thrale] put about in the morning? 1851 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng.* 313 This has been put about as a discovery. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* II. v. 102 Who has put this lie about?

e. To trouble; to put to inconvenience, embarrass; to distress. (Orig. and still chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*) Cf. *put out*, 47 f (*b*), (*c*), (*d*).

1825 Jamieson, *To Put about*, to subject to inconvenience or difficulty; ..as, 'I was sair put about to get that siller'. 1843 F. E. Paget *Warden of Berkingholt* 149 You see I don't let a thoughtless word put me about, and you must'na neither. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* Introd. 6, I would not have been much put about, though my offer had been rejected. 1866 Reade *G. Gaunt* (ed. 2) II. 297 Oh, don't put yourself about for me. 1890 Doyle *Capt. Polestar, Little Sq. Box* 152 What's put you about, Hammond? You look as white as a sheet.

†**35. Put abroad.** *trans.* To spread abroad, unfurl, display. *Obs.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 68 When in him shall be .the prime Of youth's spring put abroad. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 3 To giue notice..by putting abroad his flag. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 She puts aboard [1683 abroad] her Waste-clothes; she will fight us.

Put again: see 46. **Put apart** = *put aside*, 36 a.

36. Put aside.

a. See simple senses and Aside.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. ii. (Br. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 67 b/2) He hatte sepultus iburied, for he is iput aside iburyed vndir þerþe. 1535 Coverdale *Susanna* 51 Put these two asyde one from another.

b. To lay aside out of use, etc.; = *put away*, 38 c; also to bury = 38 f (*d*).

1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* ii, She told him he must put aside his uniform while in England. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 80/1 The salesman, seeing that the meat was bad, did not expose it for sale, but put it aside 1892 Tennyson *Charity* viii, They put him aside for ever, and after a week .. a widow came to my door.

37. Put asunder. *trans.* To separate.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xix. 6 Let not man therfore put asunder, that which god hath cuppled togedder. 1530 (see 52 b). 1611 Cotgr., *Separer*, to separate, sever, part, .. put asunder.

38. Put away.

a. See simple senses and Away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5700 (Cott.) He put þe hirdes all a-wai. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxii. (Br. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 202/2) The magnas draweþ to iren in o cornere and putteþ it away in another corner. 1530 Palsgr. 671/2, I dyd put hym awaye as harde as I coulde. 1592 Shaks *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 209 Two may keepe counsell putting one away. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 9 Vexing this little creature, by threatning to put her away from the Prince. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Veer*, The head of the vessel is put away from the wind. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* July 29/1, I had .. put away the picture in despair.

b. *trans.* To send away, dismiss, get rid of; to reject; *spec.* to divorce. Somewhat *arch.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Þei semen alle Antecristis proctours to putte awey Cristis ordenaunce. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 269 Þe kyng putte away his laweful wif. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/2 Puttyn a-wey, or refusyn, *repudio, refuto.* 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xix. 9 Whosoever putteth awaye his wyfe (except hit be for fornicacion) and maryeth another, breaketh wedlocke. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xliii. 143 Put awaye thy dyspleasure and perdon me. 1599 *Aycliffe Reg.* in Sir C. Sharp *Chron. Mirab.* (1841) 36 A publycke admonition. for all maysters and dames to put away such servants..as wyll not usually come to churche. 1816 Byron *Pris. Chillon* vii, He loathed and put away his food. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 204 That is the last vanity that man learns to put away.

†**c.** To drive away, dispel; to do away with, abolish, put an end to. *Obs.*

a 1349 Hampole *Comm. Love to God* Wks. 1896 I. 70 It..puttes a-wey wykked dredes & vices, & clenses þe thoght. *c* 1400 *Brut* 300 Philip of Valeys..cast & purposed .. to put awey þe sege. *a* 1450 Myrc *Festial* 49 The ensens he brent to put away þe stench of þe stabull þer scho lay. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 It [shall] be laufull to ij of the Justices..to rejecte and put awey comen ale selling in Tounes. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 108 It putteth awaye cleane the Canker. 1873 Mrs. Oliphant *Innocent* xxviii, Ask God to put it away out of your mind

†**d.** To part with, dispose of, sell; = *put off*, 45 j.

1574 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XX. 467 To sell..and put away his landis, heretagis [etc.]. 1607 *Stat.* in *Hist Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 61 To sell give or putt away anye part of the landes. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1825) II. 348 He took two skins and a half..which he carried to Mr. Cutting's ship, and put it away there for twenty-four shillings.

e. To put (out of one's hands or immediate use) into a receptacle for safe keeping; to stow away; also, to lay by for future use (money, etc.); = *put by*, 40 g.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 398 The fruit should be.. carefully put away in bins. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxxix, I've put away money, only for you to spend. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 330/1 Searching for the spectacles he had put away overnight. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Mar. 373 She had put away her books, writing materials [etc.].

f. *slang* or *colloq.* (*a*) To consume as food or drink, take into the stomach. (*b*) To put in jail, to imprison. (*c*) To put in pawn, to pawn. (*d*) *dial.* To put in the grave, to bury.

1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xlviii, I never saw a man put away such an enormous quantity of provisions at one time. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. 2/1 Having been 'put away' since the previous October .. and only just now released. 1887 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 3/3 They have clothes and household effects..which, if need be, they can 'put away' during the winter. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xvi, He could put away more spruce beer than you would care to pay for. 1896 Mrs. H. Ward *Sir G. Tressady* 148 It's three weeks now sen they put him away.

g. *slang.* To inform against, 'give away', betray.

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/3 It's all right, mate; I won't put you away. 1891 N. Gould *Double Event* 184, I had an idea you put me away over the Derby.

39. Put back.

†**a.** *trans.* To thrust or force back, repulse; to refuse, reject. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xxv. 460 Thourgh his prowesse thei were putte bakke and chaced to the town. 1530 Palsgr. 671/1 He had thought to take orders at this tyme, but he was put backe. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* iii. 16 As for Iacob thou didest chose him and put backe Esau. 1599 ? Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* 334 Be thou not slack To proffer, though she put thee back.

b. To reduce to a lower position or condition; to retard, or check the advance of; †to revoke (*obs.*).

1535 Coverdale *Hos.* iv. 17 Their dronckennesse hath put them backe, & brought them to whordome. 1616 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 468 All subsidies and sault conducts .. whatsoever shallbe put back and extinguished. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 354 An ouerdrie nourishment in childhood putteth back stature. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 Their one mistake. should not have..put them back to second place.

c. To move (the hands of a clock) back to an earlier position; to set back; also *fig.*

a 1745 Swift *Adv. Servants, Cook* § 28 When you find that you cannot get dinner ready at the time appointed, put the clock back. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* III. iv. 157 She had put back her age ten years at the least. 1889 — *Thro' Long Night* I. xvii, Nor tears nor prayer can..put back the hand of time.

d. To prevent from coming on at the time appointed or expected; to defer; = *put off*, 45 c.

1885 J. Payn *Luck Darrells* III. xlii. 184, I have taken upon myself to put the dinner back for an hour. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng fr.* 1689, 189 The defeat of the former at Novara put back the unity of Italy.

e. To restore to its former place or position.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxv, I'll pit back the pick and shule whar I got them. *Mod.* When you've done with the book, please put it back on the shelf.

f. *intr. Naut.* To reverse one's course; to return to the port which one has left. (Cf. sense 8.)

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. i, My aunt desired her brother to order the boatman to put back to Kinghorn. 1859 Cornwallis *Panorama New World* I. Introd. 6 The latter vessel..having a few days previously been compelled to 'put back', owing to..having sprung a leak. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 27 Feb. 136/2 The *Kate*..put back to Salcombe.

40. Put by. (See also By *adv.* 2.)

a. *trans.* To thrust or set aside (*lit.* and *fig.*); to reject; to neglect, let alone; †to leave out, except (quot. 1594); †to give up, desist from.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 448 He wexid so fond on hur . and evur sho putt hym bye. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxx. 30 Cum on thairfoir annone, All circumstance put by and excusationis. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1716 Shal thys baggage put by the word of God? 1594 Nashe *Christ's T.* (ed. 2) To Rdr., Euen of the meanest and basest..I desire to bee

thought fauorably of, onely the bloud of the Harueys put by. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 221 A Crowne .. being offer'd him, he put it by with the backe of his hand. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 172 For Christian shame, put by this barbarous Brawle. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 24 He will be discouraged, put by, or trampled on. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 90 There is no putting by that crown; queens you must always be.

b. To turn aside, ward off, divert, avert (a blow, or *fig.* a calamity, etc.). Also *absol.* ? *Obs.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lit. Brit.* 271 He stept asyde, and well and warely put the stroke by. 1647 W BROWNE *Pole.* II. 104 Almanzor .. charg'd him with so much vigour .. that he scarce gave him leasure to put by, or avenge himselfe. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 10 An imminent .. evil, which we see not how to escape or put by. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxvii. 195, I was aware of his thrust, and put it by. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. vii. P 10, I had the good fortune to put by all his thrusts.

c. To turn aside, evade (a question, argument, etc.); to put off (a person) with an excuse or evasion: = *put off*, 45 g.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 42 When they were prest with any reason they could not put by. 1688 BURNET *Lett. St. Italy* 114 The Pope put it by in some general Answers. 1779 *Sylph* I. 241 How long will they remain satisfied with being repeatedly put by with empty promises? 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream, The Revival* iv, The chancellor smiling, put the question by. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* xv. 159 The medical men .. tried to make him give up his novel-writing. But he smiled and put them by.

†d. To prevent (a person) *from* attaining or carrying out something; to divert *from*. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 38 Which put by their young cosin from that expectation. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xi, Put by from this, the Duke of Yorke dessynes Another course to bring his hopes about. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 25 Considering .. whether they should march to the relief of Casal, but the chimera of the Germans put them by. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 177 The well-considered remonstrances of some of his nearest friends put him by from his resolve.

†e. To drive out, dislodge (an enemy). *Obs.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* II. 84 Cæsar went out of his campe .. put by the garrison [*deiecto praesidio*], and possessed himselfe of the place.

†f. To remove, dispel; to rid one of. *Obs.*

1643 TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* iv. 14 This makes .. others [call] for other of the Devills anodynes to put by the pangs of their wounded spirits. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. vi. 61 A Fright alone hath put by an Ague-fit, And mitigated a Fit of the Gout.

g. To lay aside (something out of use); to stow away; to lay by, save (esp. money) for future use.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 142 A slate, which .. the little girl had put by very carefully. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xx, The old gentleman had put by a little money that nobody knew of. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. v, They had better wait a few years .. until they shall have put by something. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Aug. 170/1 Herbs and roots and apples put by for the winter.

41. Put down.

a. See simple senses and DOWN *adv.* *To put one's foot down*: see FOOT *sb.* 28.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/1 To Putte downe, *calare, commergere, deponere, deprimere.* 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, As buckets are put downe into a well. 17.. *Laws of Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 14 He that runs for ye Wicket that is put down is out. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conr.* II. vi, Whereabouts .. do you want me to put you down? 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* xviii, She put down her needlework. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 142 The new rooms were left .. uncarpeted; there were thin rugs put down.

b. *trans.* To put an end to by force or authority, to suppress, repress, crush; † to bring into disuse, abolish (*obs.*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 818 But, he [the Pope] may, þurgh no resun, þe sunday puttyn vp no downn. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4084 Alle haly kyrk sal be put doun 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128, This gyfte suppresseth & putteth downe all carnalytees. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 111 It is impossible to extirpe it quite, Frier, till eating and drinking be put downe. 1636 SHERLEY in Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 345 Here is no trading, carriors from most places put downe. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Sir Peter is such an enemy to scandal, I believe he would have it put down by parliament. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 65 Putting down a riot. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 121 The determination to put down opposition. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 32/2 Putting down the fraudulent devices by means of which the pockets of .. investors are .. picked.

c. To depose from office, authority, or dignity; to dethrone, degrade. Somewhat *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 52 He puttide doun myȝty men fro seete. *c* 1400 *Brut* 247 His fader was in warde in þe castel of Kenylworþ, and eke was put doun of his realte. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 Hyldericus kyng off Ffraunce .. was putt doune by Pepyne son of Carollus Marcellus. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 38 Inspired with the spirit of putting down Kings and Princes. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlvii. 477 Judges .. were almost tools of the king, who could set them up and put them down at his pleasure.

d. To lower the presumption, pride, or self-esteem of; to 'take down'; to snub; to refute, put to silence.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 28 þe toþer es tribulacyone, to putt hym downe with many scharpnes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 143 Lord, Lord, how the Ladies and I haue put him downe. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 65, I scorne .. To let a Bowe-bell Cockney put me downe. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Johnson* (1887) 181 With what stately contempt she put down his impertinence. 1888 KNOX LITTLE *Child Stafferton* xiv, The peremptoriness with which Lady Dorothy put him down.

†e. To overthrow, subdue, defeat (a person, an enemy). *Obs.* (merged in 'suppress' in b).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6672 This Celidis, forsothe, fought with a speire, Polidamas to put doun, & his pride felle. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1886 We shall put downe all that dare contest With vs. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i 93 To mount vp on a joynt-stoole, with a lewes-trumpe, To put downe Cokeley. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* VI, The Levellers had opposed Cromwell, and he had put them down with the other troops.

†f. To lower in estimation; to excel, surpass, 'beat', etc., by comparison. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 14 Ready to .. die for griefe if he be put down in brauery neuer so litle. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 477 Lucullus wardrope is put down by our ordinary Citizens. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apol. 134 Holy Writ, Which for its Stile, and Phrase puts down all Wit. 1713 COUNTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 209 Her Rooms, anew at ev'ry Christ'ning drest, Put down the Court, and vex the City-Guest. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. x. 56 Your brother is indeed enough to put all other men down.

g. To make away with, put to death, kill. Now chiefly *dial.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 535 Lufe slais the saull, and puttis the bodie down. 1589 *Pap. Reg.* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 674 Alice Stokoe .. did put downe herself in her maisters house in her own belt. ?*a* 1800 *Queen's Marie* xv. in Scott *Minstrel. Scot. Bord.*, Little wist Marie Hamilton .. That she was ga'en to Edinburgh town And a' to be put down. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 446 Word came that Eppy Telefer had 'put down' herself over night, and was found hanging dead in her own little cottage at daybreak. 1899 H. D. RAWNSLEY *Life & Nat. Engl. Lakes* 173 A dog that shows signs of worrying [sheep] is 'put down' at once.

h. To cease to keep up (something expensive); to stop the expense of, give up the use of.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 120 In vain does he put down the carriage, dismiss the footman, and block up windows. 1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* II. vi, Since they had put down their carriage, .. she had been able to go about so little.

i. To set down in writing, write down; to enter in a written account, list, etc.

(In first quot., ? to state in writing, or ? to lay down.)

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* 26 b, Dauid George first put downe the principles of this sect. 1824 *Examiner* 397/2 Mr. Bolton put down his name for 200*l.* 1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 480, I have put you down in my will for a ring. 18.. MRS. CAMERON *Little Dog Flora* 5 They talked to each other in the way I shall put down. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* iv. 47 Milton consented to put down his thoughts on paper. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* x, She was going to put herself down at a registry office. 1890 *Graphic* 9 Aug. 143/2 [Amendments] had been put down by members of the Opposition.

j. *fig.* To account or reckon; to estimate *as*, *at*; to take *for*; to count or attribute *to*

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* ix, I should have put you down for eighteen or nineteen at least. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Par. Hilby* xvii. 205 It was put down to his credit that he never complained. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen* iv, She mentally put him down at thirty five. *Ibid.* v, Don't put it all down to pure Christian good feeling. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 June 358/1, I should .. have put him down as a Yankee but for his accent.

k. To sink (a shaft, pit, etc.).

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Haines' Winding Mach.* 1 We found that we ought to put down an entirely fresh drawing pit. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 325/2 The searcher for brine put down a hole four hundred feet, and, instead of salt water, it discharged vast quantities of petroleum or .. Seneca Oil.

l. In technical sporting use: (*a*) To cause (a fish) to swim low down; (*b*) To cause (a pointer or setter) to lie down.

1891 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 389 The descent of the mist .. 'puts down' the trout and prevents them from feeding. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/3 Doon, who was put down by hand, moved a little as the gun was fired

42. Put forth.

a. *trans.* To stretch forth, stretch out, extend (the hand or other member of the body, or a thing held in the hand). Now *rare* or *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 28 'Peter!' quod a Plouȝ-man and putte forþ his hed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. vii. (Bodl. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 70) The modir .. puttiþ and profreþ forþ þe brest to bede þe child. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 33 Thyn hand foorth putte & helpe my distresse. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 27 He put forth his staff that he had in his hande. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 244 A little rivelet .. that putteth forth his head neere unto the Castle De Vies. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 57 The hoary Majesty of Spades appears, Puts forth one manly leg. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxi, 'You are very unwell', the visitor said, putting forth her hand to take Amelia's.

b. To set forth; † to expose for sale (*obs.*); *fig.* to display, exhibit.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 42 þanne telleþ þei of þe Trinite hou two slowen þe þridde .. And puyteþ forþ presumpciun to preue þe sope. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 Thei .. puttiden forth in thi fayris bawm, and hony, and oyle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 641 His Regal State Put forth at full, but still his strength conceal'd. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 Light by light puts forth Geneva.

c. To set forth in words, propound, state, assert; † in quot. 1535, to utter (*obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 115 To putte forþ sum purpos to preuen his wittes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 24 Another parable Jhesus putte forth [Vulg. *proposuit*] to hem. 1388 — *Judg.* xiv. 12 Y schal putte forth [1611 put forth] to you a probleme. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 230 The kynges nedes were put forth and promoted as touchyng the kyngdom of Fraunce. 1535 COVERDALE *Iob* x. 1 Now will I put forth my wordes. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 330 Such were the opinions put forth by Sir Thomas Browne. 1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 352 The Theory put forth by our brethren in the United States.

†d. To thrust, push, or send into view or prominence, out of concealment, retirement, or privacy; to put out to service, etc.; in quot. 1482, to expose *to* something; *refl.* to push or put oneself forward, come forward; to offer oneself. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 40 Tho put hym forth a piloure bifor pilat, & seyde [etc.]. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 There we sawe .. men and women put forth to the gretnes of dyuers and inenarrabulle peynes. 1530 PALSGR. 672/2 Let hym alone, he can put forthe hym selfe as well as any man in this courte. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C viii, The Thresorer .. shall put forth any of the children of this Howse to seruice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 171 Though I uncircumscrib'd my self retire, And put not forth my goodness. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money* (Camden) 97 To Margaret Marshall, bounty. to put her children forth apprentices.

e. To put in operation, to bring into play; to exert (one's strength), lift up (one's voice); also † *to put it forth*, and † *refl.* to exert oneself (*obs.*).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, If þe hunters here þat þe houndes renne wele and putte it lustely forth. *c* 1420 ? LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 963 Put the forthe boldly to cuerthrow Vertew 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxiv. 544 Whanne sire Tristram wold put forth his strengthe and his manhode. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* viii. 1 Doth not wysdome crie? doth not vnderstondinge put forth hir voice? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 3 When Virgil putteth himself forth to attribute to Augustus Cæsar the best of human honours. 1674 PLAY LORD *Skill Mus.* I. ii. 42 A good way of putting forth the Voice gracefully. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iv. 64 If men would be serious, and put forth themselves. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv I. 434 It was to no purpose, however, that the good Bishop now put forth all his eloquence. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 81/1 They put forth their best pace.

f. To issue, publish, put in circulation.

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* To P. Giles (1895) 8 If he be mynded to publysshe and put forth his owne labours. 1669 in Sir J. Picton *Lpool Munic Rec.* (1883) I. 313 Puttinge forth halfe-penys without the townes lycense. 1826 *Examiner* 11/2 'John' .. is about to put forth a new daily Morning Paper. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 455 Jeffreys .. advised James to put forth an edict declaring it to be his majesty's will and pleasure that the customs should continue to be paid. 1876 F. G. FLEAY *Shaks. Man.* II. ix. 242, I put forth in the year 1874 a chronological table of Shakespeare's plays.

g. (*a*) Of a plant: To send out (buds or leaves). Also *intr.* or *absol.*: To shoot, sprout, burst forth into bud, leaf, or blossom. Sometimes, of an animal: To produce (feathers, etc.); † also, to develop (a morbid growth).

1530 PALSGR. 672/1 This eglantyne tre putteth forthe very tymely. *Ibid.*, This peare tre putteth forthe all redye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 44 Hei Hedges .. Put forth disorder'd Twigs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 407 The standard [rose-tree] did put forth a fair green leaf .. It is likely that if it had been in the spring time, it would have put forth with greater strength. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 310 Let th' Earth Put forth the verdant Grass. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 215 A two year old Colt, that put forth a Bog-Spavin. 1865 TENNYSON *On Mourner* iii, The beech and lime Put forth and feel a gladder clime. 1884 BROWNING *Fershtah, Family* 77, I may put forth angel's plumage.

(*b*) *intr.* for *refl.* Of buds, leaves, etc.: To sprout out, shoot out, come out.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 416 Who plucks the bud before one leafe put forth? 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, In Acornes, Almonds, .. the germ puts forth at the remotest part of the pulp. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 146 When flowers put forth, and budding branches shoot.

†h. *trans.* To thrust out; = *put out*, 47 b; (*b*) to put out (the eyes); (*c*) to extinguish (fire or light): = *put out*, 47 b (*b*), e (*b*). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix 25 As sone as the people were put forthe a dores [1611 put foorth]. 1530 PALSGR. 672/2, I shall put hym forthe at all adventures, put hym in afterwarde who wyll. *a* 1547 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 88 All them that putethe furthe anye mens or womens ees. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 31 [Phineus] put forth the eyes of his children had by his first wife. 1631 WEEVER *Fun. Mon.* 493 By the negligence of a Scholler forgetting to put forth the Lights of this Chappell .. [it was] burnt to ashes.

†i. To turn out, dismiss from possession, fellowship, or service; to discharge, expel. *Obs.*

1545 in J. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (1898) 81 They [tenants] were dryuen to take copies of the Abbot for feare of puttyng forthe. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VIII. xviii, Certain legions .. he dismiste & put forthe of wages. 1589 [see PUTTING *vbl. sb.*1 9]. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 445 He put him forth of pay, & tooke his horse from him by force.

†j. To lay out (money) to profit: cf. *put out*, 47 m (*b*). *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pound, to be paid me five for one, upon the return of myself, my wife, and my dog from the Turk's court. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXXIV, Thou vsurer that put'st forth all to vse.

k. *intr.* To set out, start on one's way, esp. to sea; to make one's way forward. (Cf. *put out*, 47 j.) Now somewhat *arch.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 155 If any Barke put forth, come to the Mart, Where I will walke till thou returne to

me. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 18 Cyrus putting forth a little before the rest, viewed both Armies at a good distance. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 241 Hugo de Moncada..puts forth with a few Galleys. 1821 Shelley *Time* 9 Who shall put forth on thee, Unfathomable Sea? 1843 Wordsw. *Grace Darling* 50 Together they put forth, Father and Child! Each grasps an oar.

43. Put forward.

†**a.** *trans.* To cause to 'go forward' or make progress; to further, advance. *Obs.*

1635 Cromwell *Let* 11 Jan., in *Carlyle* (1873) I. 77 It only remains now that He who first moved you to this, put you forward in the continuance thereof. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 288 Being wanted at Plymouth, to put forward the work of..the lantern.

b. To push into view or prominence, to make conspicuous; = *put forth*, 42 d. Also *refl.*

1611 Bible *Acts* xix. 33 And they drew Alexander out of the multitude, the Iewes putting [Tindale, etc, thrustyng] him forward. 17 . Swift (J.), When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and put their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will. 1849 [see Forward *adv.* 5]. 1886 Ad. Sergeant *No Saint* xi, People don't like to put themselves forward. 1888 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' Long Night* I. ii, He wanted him.. to put himself forward and make a dash.

c. To advance for consideration or acceptance; to propound, advance, urge; to set forth, allege; to represent *as*: see Forward *adv.* 5.

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 678 The Duke put forward a claim which..might have been fatal to the expedition. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xx, The girl put forward all manner of entreaties in vain. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 5/5 Showing the groundlessness of the argument put forward by the Economist. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 792 A spurious child whom she puts forward as the child of her husband. 1889 H. D. Traill *Strafford* iv. 32 Several theories have been put forward to account for Wentworth's apostasy.

d. *intr.* To press forward, advance, hasten on; to put oneself forward, come forward. ? *Obs.*

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* iv. ii, Put forward, man! thou art most sure to have me. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 1 Cor. ix. 24. 217 Many make a profession and put forward to an holy conversation. 1745 Fielding *Tom Jones* xii. xii, Jones put forwards as fast as he could, notwithstanding all these Hints and Cautions, and poor Partridge was obliged to follow. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* xix, Always putting forward to prevent Harriet's being obliged to say a word.

44. Put in. (Cf. Input *v.*)

a. *trans.* To thrust into or place within a receptacle or containing space; to insert, introduce: see simple senses and In *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5823 (Cott.) He put his hand in, fair in hele, And vte he drogh it als mesel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 151 To fulfille þe wounde wiþ hoote oile of rosis & to putte in a tente. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 236 Thei putt in fier, and brent hem ther-ynne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xl. 130 When ther shypp was garnysshed, they put in theyr horses and ther armure. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV i. 43 And now about the Cauldron sing, .In chanting all that you put in. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* iv. vi, Come put in his legge in the middle roundell. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 329 A Gardener putting in a graff. 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* xii, The old gentleman puts in his head at the door.

spec. (*b*) To put (a letter) in the post.

1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Dec., I put in my letter this evening myself. 1814 *Owen's New Bk. Roads* 191 Letters and Packets..are..to pay, at the Office where they are put in, the full postage to London.

(*c*) To put into the ground (seed or plants); to sow or plant.

1805 Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 474 Drills..for putting in bean, pea, and turnip crops. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 425 Oats..are put in with the grass seeds in one ploughing.

(*d*) To place (a horse) between the shafts; to harness to a vehicle. Cf. *put to*, 51 c (*c*).

1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxi, The horse was accordingly put in, and the chaise brought round. 1891 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 90/2 Tell them to put the horses in at once.

b. To install in or appoint to an office or position; sometimes with mixture of literal sense, as *to put in a caretaker, a bailiff*; so *to put in a distress, an execution.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 7 Whanne Odo was dede þis Elsinus. gat slyliche a maundmente of þe kyng, and was i-put in at Cauntelbury. 1596 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 92 You..Hane caus'd him by new Act of Parliament, To blot out me, and put his owne Sonne in. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. i. iv. viii. 267 The archbishop is put in by the patriarch of Constantinople. 1829 *Examiner* 716/2 The conduct of Mr. Mores, in putting in an execution under these circumstances. 1833 Nyren *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 118 Whenever a man is put out, and if the bowling have become loose, put in a resolute hard hitter. 1836 [see Distress *sb.* 3] 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* xxii, She..had to put in a couple, as caretakers, at so much per week.

c. To present, or formally tender, as in a law court (a document, evidence, a plea, a claim, surety, Bail, an Appearance, etc.).

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 499 There be many and diverse particuler billes put inne. 1557 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 265 Putying yn suffycyent suirty for the payment. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 286 *Kin.* To prison with her...*Dia.* Ile put in baile my liedge. 1654 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 11 The Court ordered him a coppie thereof, and 14 dayes time to putt in his answere. 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* iv. ii, If they have put in the bans, I desire you will publish them no more without my orders. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 281 Colette may put in a claim. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 335 Gray hair No. 19 has just put in an appearance. 1886 *Times* 19 Apr. 12/3, I received..a letter from Mr. T. M. Kelly... (Letter put in.) 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 733/1 At the trial..the plaintiff..put in an information sworn by the defendant.

d. *intr.* To make a claim, plea, or offer: (*a*) to present or advance one's own claim, to apply *for*; to offer oneself as a candidate, to enter *for*, bid *for*; †to claim or profess to be, to set up *for* (*obs.*); (*b*) to interpose on behalf of some one or something, to plead or intercede *for* (quot. 1603).

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I ii. 103 They had gon down to, but that a wise Burger put in for them. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 85 *Lucil.* Put in now, Titus. *Tit.* My Lord, heere is my Bill. 1622 Fletcher & Massinger *Span. Curate* I. i, A Woman..whose all-excelling Forme Disdaines comparison with any She That puts in for a fair one. 1627 Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 376 Many most unfit Persons are now putting in for that place. 1712-3 Steele *Guard.* No. 6 P 5 He puts in for the Queen's plate every year. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 530 Clodius was putting in at the same time for the Prætorship. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 65/1 Opposition without mercy to every Minister who puts in for re-election.

e. *trans.* To drive in, cause or compel to go in: (*a*) *Naut.* (a ship) into a port or haven; (*b*) *Falconry*, (the game) into covert. Cf. 5.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* (J.), Whom storines put in there, are with stay embrac't 1795 Nelson *Let. to McArthur* 25 July, in *Pearson's Catal.* No. 9 (1886) 29 The Agamemnon is put in here by bad weather. 1826 Sir J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 25 If the bird is put in, the second may be in the right style, as the hawk will then have time to get up to his pitch. 1852 Burton *Falconry Valley Indus* viii. 78 They compare..her conduct, after she has 'put in' her quarry, to a cat's. [*Footnote*] To 'put in' the quarry is to drive it into a bush.

f. *intr.* To go in, enter:

spec. (*a*) *Naut.* to enter a port or harbour, esp. by turning aside from the regular course for shelter, provisions, repairs, etc.; (*b*) to make a call at a house for entertainment, or on a chance visit (now *? rare* or *obs.*); (*c*) to fly into covert for safety, as a bird pursued by a hawk. In quot. 1612, to join, unite *with*.

1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten.* I. i, Lisbone, where some of our Fleet put in, and left vs. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i 65 *Cassio.* How now? Who ha's put in? *Gent.* 'Tis one Iago. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* xi. 99 When Peever with the helpe of Pickmere, make apace To put-in with those streames. 1667-8 Pepys *Diary* 16 Feb., Mr. Holliard put in, and dined with my wife and me 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 168 Here I put in. 1883 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss. 152 The place..where the quarry has 'put in'.

g. *trans.* To interpose (a blow, shot, etc.; a word or remark; also with the actual words as obj., usually preceding); to intervene with; to get in (a word). *To put in one's oar*: see Oar *sb.* 5 a.

16.. Digby (J.), A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. 1693 *Humours Town* 30 A Man can no more put in a word with you, than with..some of our Coffee-House Holders-forth 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 145 At last the Seaman put in a Hint that determin'd it. 1822 Byron *Juan* IV. xlix, The third..took The blows upon his cutlass, and then put His own well in 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* hi, My father..complicates the whole concern by puttin' his oar in. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 493 Wallop sate down; and Baxter himself attempted to put in a word. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* I. xi. 157 'Gently, Tom!' put in Mr. Channing. 1889 C. Larking *Everything agst. her* III. v. 97 You may depend upon my putting in a word for you whenever I can.

h. *intr.* or *absol.* To intervene. ? *Obs.*

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* Induct., He has..kick'd me three or four times..for but offering to put in with my experience. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 122 Unless your Majesty put in betwixt my misery, and my Creditors rage. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 254 [A Man] of a Temper so throughly Peaceable, that he had not hitherto put in at all.

i. *trans.* To furnish in addition, to 'throw in'; to insert as an addition or supplement.

1632 Massinger *City Madam* II. ii, These are arts Would not misbecome you, tho' you should put-in Obedience and duty. 1643 [Angier] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 But when God put the work into their hands, he put in skill. *a* 1708 [see 47 e (*a*)]. 1858 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' Long Night* II. v, He..put in an untrained bass to her well-taught soprano. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 209 The Lords put in amendments which the Commons would not accept. 1891 Mrs. L. Adams *Bonnie Kate* i, As though a painter had touched them with a brush fresh from 'putting in' a sunset.

j. To contribute as one's share of work or duty; to perform (a piece of work, etc.) as part of a whole, or in the midst of other occupations.

1890 *Standard* 14 Feb. 2/8 The Dark Blues resumed work yesterday..and put in some useful practice. 1891 *Gd. Words* May 338/2 He had to 'put in' his term of military service. 1892 *Pict. World* 9 Apr. 670/2 Nothing could induce that man to put in more than four chapels a week. *Mod.* I may be able to put in an hour's work in the evening.

k. *colloq.* To pass, spend, use up (a portion or period of time), usually by means of some occupation.

1863 C. B. Gibson *Life among Convicts* II. viii. 105 A man with a sentence of twelve years, no matter how exemplary his conduct, must put in nine years. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Stud. Men & B.* 308 If he had to wait for a dish of poached eggs, he must put in the time by playing on the flageolet. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* xliii, I couldn't do anything with the letters after I had written them. But it put in the time. 1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 893/1 They..'put in' the summer at some fashionable resort.

45. Put off.

a. See simple senses and Off *adv.*

[1885: implied in Put-off 3.] 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* viii. 125 Where..conductors and brakesmen..have nothing to do but hunt for dead-beats and put them off [i.e. off the train]. *Mod.* To save time, I had them put me off [from the steamer] at Gravesend. We took him in our boat and put him off at Godstow.

†**b.** *trans.* To drive off, repulse, repel; to dispel, drive away. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.) How ofte ek haue I put of or cast owt [orig. *dejeci*] hym..of þe wronges [etc.]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 369 He ves sa fortravalit To put of thame that hym assalit. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8582 Telamon..þe Troienis pursuet; Paris hym put of, & preset hym sore. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 To put theym of at theire landyng. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 If we be put off, charge them with all your great and small shot.

c. To postpone to a later time; to defer. Also *absol.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (Brit. Mus. Add. 27944 f. 12 b), [Angels] doþ his hestes..in an instant and puttiþ nouȝt of for to a morwe. 1530 Palsgr. 673/2 It is put of for this tyme. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1882) II. 9 Farre from delaieng, or putting of poore mens causes. 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* I. ii, All things are now in Readiness, and must not Be put off. 1699 Bentley *Phal. Pref.* 105, I am oblig'd to put off the Others to another opportunity. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 254 The departure of the galeon was put off. 1889 Mrs. R. Jocelyn *Distracting Guest* II. xv. 227, I shall assuredly put out wedding off.

d. To remove or take off (clothes, or other things worn); to doff; to divest oneself (rarely another) of. (The opposite of *put on*, 46 c.)

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxx. 261 He put syr Gawayne to the werse, for he put of his helme. 1530 Palsgr. 673/2 Put of his bridell and gyve hym a locke of haye. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* v. 3, I haue put off my cote, how can I do it on agayne? 1698 J. Crull *Muscovy* 152 Their Way of Saluting is by putting off their Caps. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 4 July i. § 10 Should he be so weak or ill as to require a servant to put off and on his clothes. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Jan. 281 The hawthorn put off her bridal veil.

(*b*) *fig.* To divest oneself of (a character, habit, or manner).

1526 Tindale *Col.* iii. 9 Ye haue put off the olde man with his workes, and haue putt on the nue. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* vi. P 9 Putting off the courtier, he now puts on the philosopher. 1713 [see f]. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* I. iv. 51 She met him very kindly. .Certainly she had put off the scornful princess for the day.

e. To 'put out of the way', make away with, kill. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 158 It war than spedefull that sik a man war put off for the better. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v., Hev ye heared at au'd Mally at t' work'us has putten herself off?

†**f.** To dismiss, put away: (*a*) from one's mind or thought; (*b*) from one's service or employment. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2664 Hedis to hat, And puttis of hat purpos: let paris not wend. *Ibid.* 11416 To put of hat purpos he paynet him sore. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 32 The Clothiers all not able to maintaine The many to them longing, haue put off The Spinsters, Carders, Fullers, Weauers. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 58 Having put off his Husbandry, he had put off with it most of his Servants

g. To dismiss or get rid of (as an importunate person or demand) by evasion or the like; to baffle or balk of his desire by giving something inferior or less acceptable (const. *with*).

Sometimes with mixture of sense c: to dismiss till a later time, bid to wait.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 141 The king put them of for that Season, and warned them to sue him about Mighelmas. 1630 Sanderson *Serm. on Prov.* a xiv. 10 § 8 Let no man think to put off this duty with the Lawyers question,—But who is my neighbour? 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 16 P 2 You may put them off with Shells, and Pebbles, or any Trumpery. 1846 Jerrold *Mrs. Caudle's Lect.* xv, Of course you've some story to put me off with. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 2 Psychology has been put off with complimentary acknowledgments.

h. To divert *from* one's purpose; to hinder, debar; to dissuade *from* doing something. Now usually (without const.), to hinder (a person) from performing some act by diverting his attention.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* I. iv, Nor can his mirth, With whom I make 'hem, put me off. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 646. 276 This exception shall not put off the grauntee of the pisc arie in the same poole. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 276 We could not by any means put off the second Brother out of an Humour [that] had taken him to accompany us. 1890 Fenn *Double Knot* II. vi. 114 Millet was put off from resuming the subject.

i. To pass, spend, get through (time). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 376, I am here, Sir, putting off a part of my inch of time. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Dial. Dead, Reas. Oaths* Wks. 1711 IV. 95 But what will serve the turn full as well, to put off half an Hour or so of Conversation. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxvii, I am as stupid as he, to put off my time in speaking to such an old cabbage-stock. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 727/2, I have purposely put off time, in order that if anybody was coming forward they might have an opportunity.

j. To dispose or get rid of (a commodity) by sale; to make to 'go off', to sell (? now *dial.* and *slang*); †to dispose of (a woman) in marriage.

1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 308 The middlemost called Callinice, which was likeliest to be put off, remained in the world to expect when her beauty..would purchase her a husband. 1654 Howell *Let. to Sir E.*

Spencer 24 Jan., Of all Dowries exceeding £100 there should be two out of every cent deducted, for putting off hard-favour'd and poor Maids. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* xlv[i.] § 1 (1669) 404/1 As if it were of little more importance to marry a child, than it is to put off a horse or cow at a fair. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 390 He may put off every Pipe for the worth of Twopence. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 295 As to oxen, I put off two lots in the year, one from the grass and the other from the yards.

k. To dispose of deceptively or fraudulently; to pass off for what it is not; to palm off (? *obs.*); to impose unwarrantably, foist *upon* some one.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. i. § 4 To sophisticate metals, and then put them off for true Gold and Silver. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. 187 A plagiary is a man who steals other people's thoughts and puts them off for his own. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 79 Great part of this counterfeit money was put off at country-fairs. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 243/2 Do you think it was quite right..to put him off on your uncle, if you didn't like him yourself?

†**l.** To set off; to make attractive, as food, etc.

1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 326 Riding the great horse..is the expedient for putting-off the great house to good advantage. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 234 A Mackrel, dressed as soon as taken,..requires no Goosberries or rich Sauce to put it off.

†**m.** *Farriery.* To discharge, pass. *Obs.*

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 84 Low Feeding ..causes a Horse to put off his Meat before it has been sufficiently acted upon by the Stomach. *Ibid.* 103.

n. (*a*) *intr. Naut.* To leave the land; to set out or start on a voyage; also, to leave a ship, as a boat. (*b*) *intr.* To depart, leave a place, make off. *rare*, ? now only *U.S.* (cf. 8 b). (*c*) *trans.* To push off, send off (a boat) from the land, or from a ship. (= *put out*, 47 j.)

(*a*) 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. lxxix. 162 They did shoote such abundance of arrowes..y^t they made our men put off. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 78 Let me cut the Cable, And when we are put off, fall to their throates. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 90 When the ship is putting off. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 66 A boat put off from one of the ships. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 153 The six, who remained in the barge, put off with her to sea. 1890 S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* I. ix. 98 In the summer..Barbarossa put off to sea.

(*b*) 1858 *Nat. Intelligencer* 22 July (Bartlett) Over fifteen thousand persons have deserted their homes in California, and put off by every means of conveyance for Fraser's river.

(*c*) 1639 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 312 He caused the boatsmen to put off the boat. 1892 *Black & White* 2 Jan. 25/2 It was too rough to put a boat off.

o. *slang* or *colloq.* = *put out* (47 f (*c*)).

1909 *Spectator* 12 June 927/1 People..forget that a horse can be 'put off' as easily as a man.

46. Put on.

***a.** *lit.* To place on or upon something; to superimpose: see simple senses and ON *adv.*: often with special implication, e. g. to put (a cooking-vessel) on the fire, (a play) on the stage, (a card) on another card already played; also, to fix or attach (a part) to some structure.

1711 *Milit. & Sea. Dict.* (ed. 4), The putting on of the Rudder is call'd, Hanging of it. 18.. *Nursery Rime*, Polly, put the kettle on, We'll all have tea. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 33 His head is not well put on. 1885 J. PAYN *Luck Darrells* II. xviii. 137 It is possible..to get a through carriage put on at St Pancras. 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Ainslie's Courtship* II. vi. 63 A gorgeous spectacular piece ..put on with a reckless disregard of expense.

b. *trans.* To impose or inflict as a burden or charge. In quot. 1588, ? to 'lay on as a blow' (Schmidt). *To put it on*, to add to the price, to overcharge.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xii. 4 The moost greuous 3ok that he hath putte on to vs. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 116 Finely put on indeede. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxi. 210 The fines were not fixed sums; the king could put on just what he liked. 1891 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 5/3 If any 'brother' comes out with profane language we put on a nominal fine. *Mod. colloq.* Half-a-crown for that job! They know how to put it on!

c. To place (apparel or an ornament) upon one's person; to don; to clothe oneself (or another) with. Also *fig.* in scriptural language (cf. d); of a plant, to 'clothe itself' with (leaves or blossoms).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 226 He did on his maister clothyng, & putt on his ryng on hys fynger. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiii. 14 Put ye on the lorde Jesus Christ [Gr. *ἐνδύσασθε*]. *Ibid., Ephes.* vi. 11 Put on the armour of god. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xx. (Arb) 41 Hee has not put on the quaint Garbe of the Age. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, Pray put on your hat. 1846 MRS. MURCER *Seasons* I. 8 You must ask Ann to put you on a great coat. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. iv, Mrs. Venn has got up, and is going away to put on her things. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish Hilby* xv, The wife had washed him up and put him on a clean jacket.

†(*b*) *absol.* To put on one's hat, to 'be covered'; also, to put on one's clothes, dress oneself (*Sc.*). *Obs.*

1612 CHAPMAN *May Day* II. i. Plays 1873 II. 344 *Tem.* When your yong man came to me: I pray let him put on, vnlesse it be for your pleasure. *Leo.* He..can endure the cold well enough bare-headed. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* I. i, Nay, pray you, guardian, and good sir, put on. 1788 SHIRREFS *Jamie & Bess* II. ii, I thank you Branky, what's the news in town? Pit on, pit on; How's Simon? ? *a* 1800 *Queen's Marie* xii. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.*, O slowly, slowly raise she up, And slowly put she on.

d. *fig.* To take upon oneself, adopt, assume (a character or quality, real or feigned).

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 10 [see 45 d (*b*)]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 33 This kyng. determined with hymself to put on the shape of a new man. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii, In Italy I put my Knighthood on. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 187 The Duke hath put on a Religious life. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks* II. 113 A young stripling..who puts on airs of gravity. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. i. P 8 Whim..determined her to put on the stranger, and receive my compliments with coldness 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 20/1 The streets had put on their holiday look.

e. In mod. emphatic use: To assume deceptively or falsely; to affect, feign, pretend. *To put it on*, to pretend to something in excess of the fact.

1621 [see PUT-ON *ppl. a.* 2.] 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* III. i, 'Twas all put on that I might hear and rave. 1806 LADY JERNINGHAM in *J. Lett.* (1896) I. 270 The first days the Duke supposed the illness a little Put on. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* x, I wonder if he puts it on or if he deceives himself. 1891 *Pict. World* 8 Aug. 166/1 That voice is put on. *Mod.* He is not so tired as all that; he is putting it on. The horse is putting it on with him; he knows the man can't ride.

f. To add, make an addition of. (*a*) To develop additional (flesh or weight). (*b*) To add (so much) to the charge or price.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 580 [They] put on no meat until they were put up to feed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 4 The woman returned..in a state of robust health, having put on a stone in weight. 1900 MARIE CORELLI *Boy* II, I can never take sugar I put on flesh directly. *Mod. colloq.* How much have they put on to the price?

(*c*) To add (runs, a goal) to the score at cricket, football, etc.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Five wickets were at this point disposed of for 258 runs. Of these Giffen had put on 43. 1891 *Standard* 6 Nov. 6/5 After crossing over the visitors could only put on one more goal.

g. To lay, stake, bet (a sum of money).

[1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxii, Altamont put the pot on at the Derby, and won a good bit of money. *Ibid.* 'I put on the pot, sir'. 'You did what?' 'I laid my money on'.] 1890 *Standard* 21 July 4/4 The Defendant 'put on' for her 10*l.* upon Oberon for the Lincolnshire Handicap.

****†h.** To urge onward, encourage; to incite, impel (*lit.* and *fig.*); to promote (a state of things).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 408 He was likely, had he beene put on To haue prou'd most royally. 1605 — *Lear* I. iv. 227 That you protect this course, and put it on By your allowance. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 170 They haue put them on to the shedding of blood. 1689 G. BUKETTY in *Andros Tracts* II. 86 Tis onely..my reall desire of the Common good which puts me on.

i. *intr.* To go faster, go ahead; to push on, hasten onward; to go on, proceed. ? *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 217 When none, though many kings put on [orig. *πολλῶν περ ἐόντων*], could make his vaunt. 1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 12, I am clearly of opinion he will now very speedily put on to make himself or some other. to be elected K. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. § 3 (1669) 252/2 No stop nor halt in their way, but ever putting on. 1746 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 548, I came up with Othniel Taylor, on horseback, and ordered him to put on faster. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 447 If she walks, put on; if she puts on, run.

j. *trans.* To push forward (the hands of a clock, the time) so as to make it appear later. Also in fig. allusion.

1865 G. MERREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xl, My belief, sir, is the clerks at Mortimer and Pennycuick's put on the time. 1885 C. H. EDEN *G. Donnington* I, Heigh-oh, I wish some good fairy would put the clock on. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* V. i, We can afford to put on the hands of the clock a few more weeks.

*****k.** To bring into action or operation; to cause to act; to apply; to exert. With various objects, as a screw, brake, or other part of mechanism; steam, gas; force, pressure; pace, speed, etc.; often implying increase of force or velocity. Also in fig. applications: see PRESSURE, SCREW, STEAM, etc.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xlii 171 When we were within five miles of Harlowe-place, I put on a hand gallop. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vii. 238 They [giraffes] do not put on the steam until you get within about sixty [yards of them]. 1867 *Gd. Words* 68/2 Now and then he even put on 'a spurt', as rowers say. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* III. xxxviii 62 The driver put on the brake quick and hard. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Bestminster* vii, Ann would soon make me bankrupt if I didn't put on the screw occasionally. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xvii, He put on a fine turn of speed, and rang the bell. 1897 [see PRESSURE 7].

l. To set or appoint (a person) to some work or occupation, or to do something; in *Cricket*, to set (a person) on to bowl; to set or appoint (a train, steamer, etc.) to make regular journeys or voyages; to lay (a hound) on the scent.

1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* (1869) II. xxx. 354 They say he's not very good at talking English, but put him on in Greek and he never stops. 1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ. my Life* 142 He put on good masters in subjects of which he only had a smattering himself. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 410/1 The Pacific Railway are putting on a line of powerful vessels to the East. 1891 *Standard* 12 Mar. 3/3 It was only when the day was well advanced that men were put on to clean it up. 1897 'TIVOLI' (H. W. Bleakley) *Short Innings* VI. 95 'I can't bowl slows', expostulated Tuckett. 'Then put someone else on', returned the inexorable senior.

47. Put out. (Cf. OUT-PUT *v.*)

***a.** See simple senses and OUT *adv.* 1–6.

1530 PALSGR. 675/2, I wene he be deed, he putteth out no breathe. 1693 LYDE *Retaking 'Friends Adventure'* 4 He ..then put out French Colours and fired a Gun, whereby we knew he was a Frenchman. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl. in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 68 Having put out my dresses for my favourite Portia for to-night 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess., Clay's Decis.*, etc. 69 He put out four cards and took in the stock

b. To thrust, drive, or send out of a place; to expel, eject, turn out; †to discharge (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 943 (Cott.) He put him oute..Vnto þe werld þar he was made. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* IX. 25 Whanne the folc was put out, he wente in, and helde hir hond. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* II. vii 169 To helpe putte out þe feces & wijnd & vrine. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 295/2 To Putte oute, *depellere*. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* V. 40 Then he put them all out and entred in. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 He is..put out by the constables.

(*b*) To destroy the sight of, to blind (an eye), either by literally gouging it out, or by burning or other means. (See OUT *adv.* 4.)

11.. [see A. III]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21451 (Cott.) His eien first put vte i sal. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 194, I shal..also put out thyn eyen. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 56 Will you put out mine eyes?.. *Hub.* I haue sworne to do it. And with hot Irons must I burne them out. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 33 Betray'd, Captiv'd, and both my Eyes put out.

†(*c*) To expel, dismiss, put away. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 129 By þis word he puttide out slouþe, whanne he preiede his God. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii C vj, Hym [the man chylde] lyketh to put out all thy fraudes and deceipcyons

(*d*) To put out of joint; to dislocate. (OUT *adv.* 19.)

c 1820 MRS. SHERWOOD *Penny Tract* 8 (Houlston's Juv. Tr.) Francis had the misfortune to put out his ancle. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 567/2 He put out his shoulder in one of the most dangerous deadlocks.

c. To remove or turn out of office, dignity, possession, etc.; to depose, dismiss. (See OUT *adv.* 4 b.) Now *rare* or *arch.*, exc. in sense 'to put out of play', in games, athletic contests, or the like; *esp.* in *Cricket*, to cause (a batsman) to be 'out'. (OUT *adv.* 4 c, 19 c.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 403 Pelias dredde lest Iason. wolde werre in his londes and putte hym out *c* 1420 *Brut* 345 He deposid & put out the Mayre of London. 1530 PALSGR 675/1 He was baylyffe of the towne, but the lorde hath put hym out. 1694 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Nov., The same day, that Abp. Sancroft was put out. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 77 If a man puts out his lessee for years, or disseises his lessee for life

1735 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 9 Upon London's second innings four of them were put out before they headed the county. 1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* III. (1754) Argt., Bryan is put out by Kips. 1890 *Field* 24 May 776/2 Although nearly put out. in the fifth round, his steady shooting eventually enabled him to win. 1890 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Aug. 830/2 So easily fielded as to result in putting out the batsman.

d. To extinguish, do away with, put an end to, destroy, abolish. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), His [goottes] galle puttep oute dymnes of y3en. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX. iii, Their renoune..Thou dost put out. *c* 1650 FULLER *Life H. Smith* S.'s Wks. 1866 I. 7 Those who bury their talents in the ground, putting them out, because they will not put them out, extinguishing their abilities because they will not employ them. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 180 An odour which put out the former perfume. 1890 *Field* 24 May 776/3 A sharp left-hander put out Mr. Ellis's chance.

e. †(*a*) To strike out or delete (a writing, drawing, etc.); to expunge, erase, efface. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 675/1 There was a writynge upon his grave, but the weather hath put it out. *Ibid.*, Here was a horse properly paynted, but all his heed is put out. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 9 Turne thy face fro my synnes, and put out all my mysdedes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 103 He sent to the foure Bishops againe, that they should put out that poynt of restitution. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 356 When he portraiteth the picture he putteth out the first lines [= outlines]. *a* 1708 BLYTHERGL. *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 312 The Constantinopolitan Bishops put *a patre* into the Creed, the Western Churches *filioque*..; Leo III. put it out, and Nicolaus put it in again, and so arose the schism.

(*b*) To extinguish (fire or light, or a burning or luminous body). (See OUT *adv.* 6, 22 a.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 No wynde ne rayne coude quenche it ne put it out. 1530 PALSGR. 675/1 Rake up the fyre and put out the candell. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded., It is your Glory, that you like not so to shine, as to put out the least Star. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 P 1 All my idle Flames are extinguish'd, as you may observe, ordinary Fires are often put out by the Sunshine. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 546 Water was used to put the fire out. 1889 AD. SERGEANT *Esther Denison* I. x, A draught from the door put out the candles.

f. (With person as obj.) (OUT *adv.* 5, 20.)

†(*a*) To baffle, foil, defeat. *Obs. rare.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 218 He beyng put out alle fro hys purpose, toke leue of the kyng.

(*b*) To cause to lose one's self-possession; to disconcert, discompose, confuse, embarrass.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 102 Euer and anon they made a doubt, Presence maiesticall would put him out. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. to R. F. Wilson* 15 June, You must not be at all surprised or put out at feeling the difficulties you describe. *a* 1849 POE *Diddling* Wks. 1864 IV. 268 He is never seduced into a flurry. He is never put out. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen* II. xiii. 203 You are so cool and composed, and nothing puts you out.

(*c*) To disconcert, disturb, or 'upset' (any one) in the course of his action, speech, calculation, etc.;

to interrupt or distract (an actor, orator, reciter, musician, or performer), so as to cause him to lose the 'thread' of his subject: see OUT *adv.* 5, 20.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* IV. i, My aunt is here, and she will put me out: you know I cannot dance before her. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 53 They put us out terribly in one scene by forgetting the bench on which I have to sit down. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 165/1 The bill-brokers..are therefore put out in their calculations. *Mod.* I had learned my speech carefully, but she put me out by giggling.

(*d*) To cause to lose one's equanimity; to distress, 'upset' (mentally); in mod. use, to put out of temper, annoy, irritate, vex.

1822 LAMB *Let. to Wordsworth* 20 Mar, Deaths overset one, and put one out long after the recent grief. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXVI, He was a little put out for a moment, but then recovered himself. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* XXX, Sir Dene [was]..thoroughly put out with the captain. 1876 DORAN *'Mann' & Manners* I. Introd. 10 Mr. Fane was a very particular person, and was very easily put out.

(*e*) To put any one out of his way; to put to inconvenience.

1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 154 Stephen..was not the man to 'put himself out'—that is to say, to make the least sacrifice of independence.

**g. † To utter, pronounce, give forth (words, the voice). *Obs.* (*b*) To vent (in words, etc.). *rare.*

c 1340 *E. E. Psalter* xliv[v.] 1 Myn hert put out gode worde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e v b, The first worde to the houndis that the hunt shall owt pit Is at the kenell doore when he openys it. 1888 S. TYTLER *Blackhall Ghosts* II. xix. 120 All his anger was put out on poor me.

h. To put in exercise, exert; = *put forth*, 42 e.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/2 To Putt out voce or strenght. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v 124 Pray you put vp your Dagger, and put out your wit. 1659 GUTHRIE *Chr. Ct. Interest* II. iv. (1724) 171 Unless a Man put out Faith in Christ Jesus..he cannot be saved. 1856 *Titan Mag.* July 4/1 I'm not putting out my strength. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 302 When she puts herself out to please.

i. To publish, issue, put in circulation; = *put forth*, 42 f. Now *rare*.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 223/1 Tyndal hath put out in hys own name another booke entitled Mammona. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 280 To peruse those books of Cities, put out by Braunus, and Hogenbergius. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 141 There is a Primmer put out for the Quaker Children, by W. Smith. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Misc. Wks. 1736 III. 163 He put out a Coin, that on the reverse of it had a ship tossed on the waves to represent the Church. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 279 To put out a new Edition. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xiv. 150 Injunctions were put out this winter..against carrying candles on Candlemas Day.

j. (*a*) *Naut.* To send or take (a vessel) out to sea. *rare.* (*b*) *intr.* To go out to sea; to set out on a voyage. (Said of a vessel, or person.) (*c*) *intr.* To depart, make off, go away; to set out. (Chiefly *U. S.*) (= *put off*, 45 n.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 190 If any ship put out, then straight away. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 225 As when We first put out to Sea. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* II 14 Through the deep brine ye fearless may put out Your vessel. 1835 *Niles' Reg.* 22 Aug. 436 Apprehending judge Lynch's law, he put out in a hurry. He was pursued and caught. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Armada* 11 Many a light fishing boat put out to pry along the coast. 1856 G. D. BREWERTON *War in Kansas* 42 We 'put out' in search of fire and a shelter. 1889 TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* i, And may there be no moaning of the bar, When I put out to sea.

k. To stretch forth, extend, protrude (the hand or other member of the body); to extend from within an enclosing space; to cause to stick out or project; to display, exhibit, hang out (also *fig.*).

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXVIII. 28 The one put out his hande. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 b, The port, at the entring wherof were put out all the flags..of our gallies. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 28 Let each take some: Nay put out all your hands. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 14 When he had put out the Colours of St. Mark, we shewed ours. 1889 F M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* I. vii. 203 Putting out his hand to prevent the act. 1905 — *Soprano* V, As if he were going to feel her pulse, and tell her to put out her tongue.

l. = *put forth*, 42 g. Also *absol.* Now *rare.*

1686 BACON *Sylva* § 653 They forsake their first root, and put out another more towards the top of the earth. 1688 BURNET *Lett. St. Italy* 138 The Trees had not yet put out their Leaves 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 259 If the Sore seem to put out fungous or spungy Flesh. 1856 *Titan Mag* Aug. 161/2 Roses..too sickly to put out their flowers. *absol.* 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 227 The grass and plants here are just putting out.

m. (*a*) To place (a person) away from home under the care of some one, or in some employment; to turn out (a beast) to graze or feed; to plant out (seedlings, young plants).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, As some weake breasted dame Giveth her infant, puts it out to nurse. 1639 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 65 Every Swyne that shalbe put out at liberty shalbe well and sufficiently Ringed. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Bromsgrove*, A charity school for teaching, cloathing, and putting out 12 boys apprentices. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. i. 25 In the morning she [cow] was put out to grass. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xix. 343 Their children were often put out to wet nurse with the native Irish. 1892 *Field* 17 Sept. 442/2 To raise plants from seed, and..[have] a vigorous healthy stock to put out annually.

(*b*) To lend (money) at interest, or lay it out to profit; to invest; also *fig.* to employ to advantage. Also (*U. S.*) To expend, lay out.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* XV. 5 He that putteth not out his money to vsury. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III IV, With purpose, yet, to put him out I hope To his best vse? *c* 1650 [see d]. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 230 The said Dowry..is put out to Rent, and assurance given for it. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 248 Employing it to do good is to put it out to the highest interest. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Sept., If the opposing candidate did not have a rich father-in-law, who will put out money freely. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 5 Aug. 290/1 The pound was put out to multiply itself.

(*c*) To give (work) to be done off the premises, or by some one not in one's regular employment.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 226 Being..unaccommodated of a Lathe of my own, I intended to put them out to be Turned. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 117 The farmer has availed himself of the power, to put out, as it is termed, the reaping of his wheat. 1846 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* VII. i. 124 To let or put out the job at a certain rate per acre. 1884 MRS. G. I. BANKS *Sybilla*, etc. III. 49 Mrs. Price did not put out her washing. *Mod.* All work is done on the premises; nothing put out.

48. Put out of. (See OUT OF.)

a. *trans.* To remove or expel from (a place, or a status conceived as a place). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3047 (Cott.) Oute of pe hus was pute agar, Hir sun a-pon hir bak sco bar. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 361 Pei puttiden men out of chirche, and persueden hem in Cristis tyme. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, God made her to become lepre in soo moche that she was put oute of the town. 1530 PALSGR. 675/2 And I were as you, I wolde put my selfe out of the waye for a whyle. 1611 BIBLE *John* xvi. 2 They shall put you out of the Synagogues. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Remise Door* iii, It will oblige you to have a third horse, which will put twenty livres out of your pocket. 1779 G. KEATE *Sk. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 92 The new India silk handkerchief..which ..he had forgot to put out of his pocket.

†**b.** To expel or dismiss from the possession or occupation of property, office, etc.; to do out of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7340 Pai wit-in a tuel-moth stage War put vte o pair heritage. 13 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1206 Thai sschal..Put the out of thi kinges sete. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 45/1 Robbed..and put oute of his lande and godys. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 4 When I am put out of my stewardshippe. 1530 PALSGR. 675/2 All the crewe that was at Guynes is put out of wages. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 102. 468/2 The King of Bohemia is proscribed and put out of his Electorship. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1679 (1823) II. 232 [The Duke of York] moved that the duke of Monmouth should be put out of all command.

c. To expel from one's thoughts, memory, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Þet heo pute euerich worldlich þing..ut of hire heorte. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 15 (Camb. MS.) Thou..by-weptest þat oonly men weren put owt of the cure of god. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxvii. 457 He putte all that oute of his thoughte. 1535 [see REMEMBRANCE 1]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 29 b, To obliterate and put oute of memorie that note of infamie. 1816 [see HEAD *sb.* 53].

d. To remove, liberate, or extricate from a condition of.

To put out of misery or *pain* (euphem.), to dispatch or kill a wounded or suffering man or beast; also, to put an end to a state of mental suspense (by an unfavourable decision), to let one know the worst.

c 1480 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 287 To be put owt of dystress. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi 154 His grete youthe put hym out of his sorow.

e. To remove from the region or sphere of; to cause to be out of the condition of.

To put out of joint: see JOINT *sb.* 2.

1530 PALSGR. 675/2 To put you out of doute it is so in dede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 235 To put the matter out of doubt. *a* 1586 [see JOINT *sb.* 2]. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Mar, I made a promise..to drink no strong drink this week, for I find that it puts me quite out of order. 1686 [see PATIENCE *sb.* 1 f]. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 10 Mar., I will not work you up into a fright, only to have the pleasure of putting you out of it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 685 The English Commons had sometimes put him out of temper. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/4 The opposition of the Board of Trade..put that out of the question.

49. Put over.

a. *trans. Falconry.* Of a hawk: To pass (the food) on from the 'gorge' or crop to the stomach; to swallow. Also *transf.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij, An hawke puttith ouer when she remeuith the mete from hir goorge in to hir bowillis. 1575 TURBERV. *Falcourie* 332 Sometimes..a hawke cannot well indew nor put over his meate. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 66 Death did but taste of Him, could not devour him, much less put him over. [1880 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* s. v., Tak some milk to put owre your bite.]

†**b.** To defer, postpone: = *put off*, 45 c. (Cf. *carry over*, *hold over*.) *Obs.*

1528 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II Rec. xix, [If you] do thus delay, protract and put over the accomplishment of the Kings so instant desire. 1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 16 Both these questions were put over to the next Session. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 210, I heard last weeke the day was putt over till Wensday last. 1828 WEBSTER, *To put over*..(2) To defer; to postpone. The court put over the cause to the next term.

c. To get over; *esp.* to get through (time); *absol.*, to get over the time, 'get along'. Now *dial.*

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 79 Which bad beginning was carelesly put ouer with the conceiued ioy of his presence. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1865) I. 541 To engage him in discourse, and so put over the time. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* iv. 11/2 The stranger offered..money; but she..said they could all put over very well till their father was set free. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iv. (1872) 118 There..he might put over the rigorous period of this present year.

d. To convey or take across or to the other side; to transport: see OVER *adv.* 5

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 36 To give them a faire gale to putt them over to the maine. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 49 By swimming they put the horses over. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II xvi. 71 The helm was put over and the yacht's head fell off.

e. *intr. Naut.* To sail or go across, to cross.

1617 ABP. ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 283 Carthagena, a City in the maineland, to which he put over. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 391 He put over from thence to Phocaea.

†**f.** *trans.* To hand over, to refer. *Obs. rare.*

1595 SHAKS. *K. John* I i 62 For the certaine knowledge of that truth, I put you ore to heauen, and to my mother.

†**g.** To transfer, make over. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* VII. (1642) 432 To put over their wealth and possession unto their friends. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 381 It were good he paid his sister her £100 which he promised when I put over his land to him.

h. To knock over (with a shot). *colloq.*

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXXVII, That pistol..I've put over a parrot at twenty yards with it.

50. Put through.

†**a.** *trans.* (?) To get through, traverse, penetrate, cross. (Cf. 3.)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 Quick-Sands (if not to thick) are often put through by Deals or Timber.

b. To cause to pass through any process; to carry (successfully) through; to carry out, bring to a finish; to get done with. Chiefly *U. S.*

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXI, I rayther think she's sickly, but I shall put her through for what she's worth. She may last a year or two. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xliv. 163 Becoming accomplices in the jobs or 'steals' which these members were 'putting through'. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 379 Taking prompt action, to 'put through' a certain nefarious design.

c. In literal sense, as To put a telegram or telephonic call through between points; to place a person in telephonic connexion with another through one or more exchanges.

Mod. I have a call put through to Mr. X. Will you put me through to Birmingham, No. 1000?

51. Put to.

†**a.** *trans.* To add (actually or mentally). Also *absol.* Cf. 13. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 27 Who of 30u thenkinge may putte to [Vulg. *adjicere*] to his stature oo cubite? *c* 1460 ROS tr. *Belle Dame sans Mercy* 500, I may not put to, nor take away. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xvi. 124 Blessyde the .x. commaundementes of god..holy chyrche hath put to fyue. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 70 Pulling away some things, and putting to other some. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 7 When he cometh to a particular he shall have nothing to do, but to put to names, and, times, and places.

b. To exert, apply, put forth. *To put to one's hand*: to set to work at something; to render assistance. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 10 The men putten to hoonde, and broujten into hem Loth. *c* 1450 *Merlin* IV. 70 Ye must put to grete besynesse to take the Duke 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 134 Putting to their diligence and industrie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1115 Whereunto also Clement..put to his helping hand. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 173 That so all Parties concerned may put to their fires at the same time. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxviii. 33 People think of the government as a great machine which will go on, whether they put their hand to or not.

†(*b*) *intr.* for *refl.*, or *absol.* To go to work, 'set to'. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 277 [She] deserues a Name As ranke as any Flax-Wench, that puts to Before her troth-plight.

†**c.** *trans.* To attach, affix, 'set to' (as a seal or signature to a document). *Obs.*

1415 HEN. V in Madox *Form. Angl.* (1702) 16 Wee have, to these Vowes afore written, putto our sealles. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 145 Both partyes maade hit stronge by puttyng to þere seelys, euerych to oþer. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 2 In wittenes wherof..we..to thes presents interchaungeabli have putto our handes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* vii. 36 They semed not to be engraven, but put to round about.

(*b*) To place (a male animal) with a female for breeding. Cf. 10 f. ? *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 37 Euery man maye not put to theyr rammes all at one tyme.

(*c*) To attach (a horse, etc.) to a vehicle (cf. 10 e); *transf.* (an engine) to a train.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Montriul* iv, I..bid him..get the horses put to. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* XXVI, You know how impossible my father would deem it that James should put to for such a purpose. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, Tell the post-boy to put-to the horses immediately. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 142 A Scotch engine was being put to at Berwick.

d. To shut. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 82 (Harl. MS.) Anon he put to the dore ayen. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 23 Ehud gat him out at the backe dore, & put to [1611 shut] ye dore after him, and lockte it. 1775 R. CUMBERLAND *Choleric Man* V. iii, I'll put the shutters to. 1828 *Examiner* 588/1 Shut the door and put to the window shutters. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Put to the door, put the door to.* [Many localities: Scotland to Huntingdon and Devon].

e. *Naut. intr.* To put in to shore; to turn in, take shelter.

1797 F. Baily *Jrnl. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 195 We pushed off..and after going about twenty miles, were obliged to put-to on account of the wind. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 163 We put to at a branch of fresh water, under high cliffs.

f. *pass.* To be reduced to straits: = *to be put to it*: see 28 c (*b*).

1803 *Pic Nic* No. 6 (1806) I. 221 He is,..like myself, hard put to at times for a little money. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* iv, We must needs be put-to for want of a wholesome crust. 1889 M. Gray *Reproach Annesley* II. ii, Terble hard putt to they be to beat out the time.

52. Put together. a. See simple senses and Together.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 417/2 Put to-geder, but not onyd, *contiguus*. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. ii. 9 Upon the first Occasion that shall make him put together those Ideas in his Mind and observe whether they agree or disagree.

b. *trans.* To combine, unite (parts) into a whole; to join, e.g. in marriage.

c 1440 [see a]. 1530 Palsgr. 671/2 Sythe they be ones put togyther by the lawes of holy churche, I wyll never put them asonder. 1651 H. More *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 218 It is you that have put things together so ill-favouredly. 1687 Abp. Wake *Prep. for Death* 10 That those few directions I have here put together, may be as truly useful to you. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 271 Every thing was ready in the yard for putting together.

† c. *refl.* To join, combine, unite. *Obs. rare.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P v, The Quene and the ladies put them againe together for to geve Affranio a very bitter sopper.

d. To form (a whole) by combination of parts; to construct, compile, compose, compound.

1530 Palsgr. 676/1 He can spell, but he can nat put to gyther. 1638 Junius *Paint. Antients* 18 Our mind putteth the whole figure out of those visible parts together. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 212/2 This figure can be taken to pieces and put together with the greatest ease. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 404, I put together some account of a series of incidents. 1889 Fr. A. Kemble *Far Away & Long Ago* xii, His figure was ill put together.

e. To combine mentally; to add or reckon together, to sum; often in *pa. pple.*, taken or considered together, in a body, collectively.

To put this and that together: to consider two facts or circumstances together and draw a conclusion from them. So *to put two and two together*: see Two.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 195 All this put together..was nothing, being compared with her retirednesse of life. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 51 Put that and that together. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* VII. (1810) 70 All these things put together, excited their curiosity. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 408 He knew more than all the old school put together. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, He puts this and that together.

f. *Cricket.* To make up, 'compile', as a 'score'.

1890 *Field* 31 May 784/3 Webbe and O'Brien..put together thirty-nine runs for the third wicket. *Ibid.* 21 June 919/3 The largest score they have ever put together in a first-class engagement.

53. Put up.

*a. *trans.* To put into a higher position; to raise; to lift: see simple senses and Up *adv.*, also the sbs. Back, Hair, Shutter, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5833 (Cott.) Þe water o þe flum þou ta And put it vp apon þe land. *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* 3040 Beues wiste wel and sede, Put vp a pensell, lest Saber vs drede *a* 1500 *MS. Ashm.* 344 lf. 19 (Chess) And must he nedis put vp his pon & mated in c. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 54 The pui pour sone ..Throw goldin skyis putting vp his heid. 1605 Shaks. *Mach* IV. ii. 78 Why then (alas) Do I put vp that womanly defence? 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 75 Married Women put up their hair within their Caps or Coifs. 1851 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix, There were others sneering..and that puts a fellow's back up. 1889 M. Gray *Reproach Annesley* v. i, Shopkeepers had hastily put up their shutters. 1897 Fitor. Montgomery *Tony* (1898) 17 You will put up the windows in the tunnels, won't you?

spec. (*b*) To fix up for public view, to post up. Hence, of a cricketer: To score (so many runs); orig. to have them put up on the scoring board.

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 113 Such rules shall..be put up, either in print or in writing, on such place as the council shall think proper. 1860 *Baily's Mag.* I. 428 Grundy put up 11 and 16. 1890 *Globe* 7 June 1/4 He put up notices requesting visitors to leave the plants alone.

(*c*) To set up or mount (a person, esp. a jockey) on horseback; to employ as a jockey.

1888 *Times* 26 June 4/5 Would they put up a jockey they believed to be dishonest? 1893 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 15 Apr. 183/1 Some trainers believe in putting up stable boys instead of jockeys.

(*d*) To put or bring (a play, etc.) on the stage for performance. Cf. *put on*, 46 a.

1890 F. Barrett *Between Life & Death* II. xxvi, 148 A new spectacle was..put up for rehearsal after Christmas. 1891 *New Rev.* Dec. 506 A manager..may 'put up' the 'Midsummer Night's Dream'.

b. *Hunting.* To cause (game) to rise from cover; to rouse, start.

c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 112, V wylle ryde and putt her vp. 1575 Turbery. *Falconrie* 131 Let him which hath the Hearoner (that is the make Hawke) put up the Hearon. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 308 A spaniell ..puts vp many a foule. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 131 § 2 In Town, ..I. put up such a Variety of odd Creatures, that they foil the Scent. 1805 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 345 Camp is in good health, and put up a hare. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* June 222 We put up a couple of tigers.

(*b*) *intr.* for *refl.* To rise: (in *Angling*) of a fish.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. liv, When as the sappe putteth vp and commeth to the barke. 1890 *Field* 31 May 799/1 The trout that put up here and there were after a tiny speck of midge-like character.

c. *trans.* To cause to spring up or grow; of a beast, to develop or 'cut' (a tooth).

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 549 It is reported, that hartshorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung and watered, putteth up mushrooms. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 321 These teeth are put up when the calf is six months old.

d. *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) so that it rises high.

1845 W. Denison *Cricketer's Compan.* p. ix, Had the chances from the ball being put up been taken advantage of. 1890 *Field* 31 May 790/2 Holden next put a ball up to long-on.

e. To 'raise' (a shout). *rare.*

1892 *Quiver* Mar. 359/1 They put up a great shout of admiration.

f. To raise in amount.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 758/1 His governor..had quite lately put his allowance up a hundred pounds. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 617/2 Making preparations to put up the price still higher.

g. *colloq.* To show, exhibit (a game, play). *To put up an appearance* (*north. dial.* and *Sc.*), to make one's appearance.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Tales Pol. Econ.* II. iv, *Demerara* i. 10 A few of the sluggards who had not put up their appearance at the proper hour. 1892 *Field* 30 Jan. 133/3 Pettitt put up a good game, but it was not severe enough for the English champion. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 431/1 Able to put up a game at golf that the youngster will find hard to beat.

**h. †(*a*) To send or hand up to a superior for consideration; to present (a petition, etc.). *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 34 þene Pees com to parlement and put vp a Bille, Hou þat Wrong ageyn his wille his wyf hedde I take. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 9/1 In a Petition putte up to the Kyng. 1530 Palsgr. 676/1, I wyll put up a complaynt agaynst the. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C iij b, The reuerend Elders of Martinisme had neuer put vppe any Billes of endightment against her the last Parliament.

(*b*) To offer (prayer or worship) to God or a divine being 'on high'; to present a petition to any exalted personage.

1641 [see Putting *vbl. sb.*1 9]. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvi. 502 Our church..put up prayers to God in the behalf of it. 1757 Hume *Ess., Nat. Hist. Relig.* § 4 (1788) II. 377 The Lacedemonians always during war, put up their petitions very early in the morning, in order to be beforehand with their enemies. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lix, The coarse tyrant..to whom she had been forced to put up petitions for time, when the rent was overdue. 1889 F. C. Philips *Ainslie's Courtsh.* xiii, Prayers for fine weather were put up. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxv, At dinner I heard him put up thanks for what he was to receive.

†i. To bring (a person) up before a magistrate; to bring into court on some charge; to accuse formally. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 121 On a tyme he was ferd to be putt vp at þe sene [*in synodo accusari*]. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* x. 19 When they put you vp, take no thought howe or what ye shall speake. 1541 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) II. 1194/2 All these were put up for railing against the Sacraments and Ceremonies.

j. To propose for election or adoption.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 Sine mi grace amongst the rest was put up in the hous. *Ibid.* 3. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 31 [They] both put up and Voted for Sir Humphrey Nicolson, and Mr. Box. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cxvi, The Beasts Met in Council to Chuse a King. There were Several Put up. *a* 1859 Macaulay in *Encycl. Brit.* (1885) XIX. 737/1 Soon after this debate Pitt's name was put up by Fox at Brookes's.

(*b*) *intr.* for *refl.* To offer oneself for election; to stand as a candidate.

1705 Hearne *Collect.* 20 Dec., He..modestly declin'd it. The like did also Dr. Hudson, who was desir'd by divers to put up. 1890 Doyle *Firm Girdlestone* xviii, He put up at Murphytown in the Conservative interest.

(*c*) *fig.* To 'set up' *for*, offer (to do something). 1892 *Quiver* Sept. 872/2, I am not master enough of the occult sciences to put up for defending Dan's character as a charmer.

(*d*) *trans.* (with mixture of lit. sense): To bring forward (a person) to stand up and speak.

1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxxv, What use to put a witness up, when he was shouted down..and threatened by the Chief Justice? 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 597/1 He was the only speaker the Conservatives could put up to answer or criticise Mr. Gladstone.

k. To send or hand in (a communication) to be published in a church in the course of the service; esp. in reference to banns; also, to publish (banns).

1685 S. Sewall *Diary* 26 Mar., I put up a note to pray for the Indians. 1830 *Examiner* 396/2, I then went and put up the banns. 1842 Markyatt *Perc. Keene* xxxii, We are to be put up in church next Sunday, and it takes three Sundays. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 46 Their banns had been put up in the East End parish.

l. To offer for sale by auction, or for competition.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4287/3 The Buyer to pay down 2 Guineas each Lot, or to be put up again. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 279/2 The lot was put up again, to be knocked down for six and threepence. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 773/2 Oughtn't the post to have been put up for public competition? 1899 Goldw. Smith *United Kingd.* I. 108 He [Richard I] put everything up to sale.

m. †(*a*) *intr.* ? To advance *to*, approach; or ? to make up *to*, address oneself *to* a person (*obs.*). (*b*) *trans.* To submit (a question, etc.) *to* a person: cf. 22, 22 b. *rare.*

?1728 Swift *Discovery* 17 Wks. 1755 IV. I 298 With this he put up to my lord, The courtiers kept their distance due. 1906 *Harper's Mag.* June 68/1 When he finally put it up to me what I would do,—'It would depend', I answered, 'on what it was the woman has done'.

***n. To place in a receptacle for safe keeping; to stow away; to put into a bag, pocket, box, or the like; to lay aside out of use, put by (somewhat *arch.*); to lay up in store, lay by for future use (now *rare* or *obs.*); to pack up, do up, make up into a parcel, or place in small vessels or receptacles so as to be kept ready for use.

To put up one's pipes: see Pipe *sb.*1 1 e. (Cf. *put away*, 38 e; *put by*, 40 g.)

c 1368 Chaucer *Compl. Pite* 54, I haue put my compleynt vp agayne, ffor to my foos my bille I dar not shewe. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xii. 19 Soule, thou hast many goodis kept [*v. r.* put vp] in to ful manye 3eeris. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 109 Thou hast mistaken his letter..Here, sweete, put up this. 1637 Gataker *Serm., On 1 Tim. vi.* 6, I. 134 They might not pocket or put up ought to carry away with them. 1651 French. *Distill.* v. 125 Put it up in bottles. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 406/1 It will keep sweet a very long time put up in good flour barrels. 1883 Mrs. F. Mann *Parish Hubby* iv, If you aren't for any more whist,..we may as well put up the cards. 1889 F. Barrett *Under Str. Mask* II. xiv. 76, I took the money..and put it up in the pocket-book. 1892 *Field* 21 May 778/1 The housekeeper..had put us up plenty of edibles and drinkables.

(*b*) To put into the sheath, to sheathe (a sword); also *absol.* to sheathe one's sword (cf. Draw *v.* 33 b). Also *fig. arch.*

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1123 Thai..Put up thair brandis sa braid, burly and ban. 1526 Tindale *John* xviii. 11 Put vppe thy swearde into the sheath [Gk. θήκη, Vulg. *mittе*]. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 72, I do but keepe the peace, put vp thy Sword. 1602 Middleton *Blurt Master Constable* v. ii, *Font* I'm arm'd: let him come in.. *Imp* Goe, goe, put vp. 1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* 164 To be wary how we carry our tongues, that they be safely put up from doing of hurt, and never unsheathed. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, Put up, Jack, put up —how came you in a duel? 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxv, None shall fight duellos here...Put up, both of you.

(*c*) To shut up, enclose (a beast for fattening, a meadow for hay).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 517 They put up a Hog to fatting. 1799 Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 225 Before the period arrives for putting them up as porkers. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 401 The stall beasts are ..put up in sheds in October. 1892 J. C. Blomfield *Hist. Hosford* 2 'Ings', or meadows put up for hay.

(*d*) To settle (any one) to rest or repose; to settle (a patient) in bed.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 36, I just applied simple dressing, ..putting him up in blankets, with no hope of his recovery. 1860–6 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* 39 Everything you do in a patient's room, after he is 'put up' for the night, increases tenfold the risk of his having a bad night.

(*e*) To deposit, stake (a sum of money); to pay up. Also *absol.* U.S. and *Colonial.*

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 16 Aug., A wealthy Bostonian yesterday wagered $2000, and put-up the money, that Mr. Blaine's majority in New York State would exceed 40,000. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 126, I will pick you up if you choose to put up a couple of dollars.

o. (*a*) To lodge and entertain (man or beast).

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxii, The hired horse that we rode was to be put up that night at the inn. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 375 Mr. Hunt was 'put up' in the ground-floor of his Lordship's house. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* xv, Mr. Robarts went to the inn, put up his horse, and then ..sauntered back up the street. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* (1891) 129 Can you put us up for the night?

(*b*) *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* To take up one's lodging, to 'stop' (at an inn, etc.).

1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 32 We put up at the first cottage. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 483/1 The inns where their waggons put up. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxv, Let's either go on to London, sir, or put up at once. 1884 D. C. Murray in *Graphic* Xmas No. 5/3 Would it not be better..to put up here for the night?

p. *fig.* †(*a*) *trans.* To 'pocket', submit to, endure, suffer quietly, patiently, or tamely (an affront or injury); 'to pass unrevenged' (J.) *Obs.* (now displaced by *put up with*: see (*b*)).

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 All this I put up quietly. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 91 Abuses, which, with honour, he can neuer put vp at their hands. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 181. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* lv. (Arb.) 79 He can put vp any iniury sooner then this. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* IX. iii, He who would put up an affront, would put up a slap in the face. 1832 *Philol. Museum* I. 477 The ridicule which the minister might put up from his jocose friend.

(*b*) *To put up with*: to submit to (an injury), 'to suffer without resentment' (J., 1765): = (*a*); in wider sense, To bear, endure, tolerate, do with (anything inconvenient or disagreeable); 'to take without dissatisfaction' (T., 1818).

1755 P. Supple in *Connoisseur* No. 100, 605 All these indignities I very patiently put up with. 1761 Colman *Genius* No. 9 in *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 90 This loss ..would have been the least, and most easily to be put up with. 1839 De Quincey *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. 1854 III. 280 Whether Pope ever put up with four o'clock dinners again, I have vainly sought to fathom. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* viii. 235 [An] organ grinder..hunted out of London streets, where they will not put up with him.

**** q. *trans. To put* (a person) *up to* (colloq.): (*a*) To make conversant with or aware of; to

inform of, instruct in (something, originally some artifice or expedient).

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., To suggest to another, the means of committing a depredation,..is termed, putting him up to it. 1824 *Hist. Gaming*, etc. 18 Those who had been 'put up' to the secrets, or made acquainted with the manner of doing the flats. 1828 *Examiner* 589/1, I want you to put the people at the inn up to my not coming. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 357 He put me up to one or two things worth knowing.

(*b*) To stir up, instigate, incite, induce, persuade (*to* some action, etc., or *to do* something).

1824 in G. T. Curtis *D. Webster* (1870) I. 266 'You find it hard work enough this morning, I think', said Mr. Webster. 'Yes, Sir', said the boatman, 'it puts a man up to all he knows, I assure you'. 1849 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 193 You must not believe however that it is only chance which puts me up to this exertion. 1889 M. Gray *Reproach Annesley* iv. i, Always putting them up to mischief. 1892 *Gd. Words* Sept. 584/1 He put me up to try to get into Harris's secrets.

***** **r.** To erect, set up (a building or other structure); to construct, build.

1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 The making a Bridge and putting up the Gates at the end of that walk. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* xii. 102 A building which ..God put up carpenter-fashion. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 287 Here are lighthouses we have put up to prevent shipwrecks. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* i. 58 A bust to his memory was put up in Westminster Abbey.

s. To make up or compose by union of individuals or parts; *spec.* in *Angling*, to make up or construct (an artificial fly).

1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 870/1 Prussia, together with the remaining states, puts up sixteen army corps. 1892 *Field* 17 Sept. 454/1 When putting up a new fly, the wings, hackle, and body are painted over with the paraffin. *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 901/2 Our guest put up a cast of midges.

t. *fig.* To concoct or plan in combination with others; to prearrange, preconcert (a robbery, or any iniquitous or underhand piece of work). Orig. and chiefly *Thieves' slang*: see also Put-up *ppl. a.* 1.

1810–38 [see Put up *ppl. a* 1]. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 542/2 Her account..affords a good example of the style of 'putting up' a house robbery. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 13 Aug. 790/1 Barclay put up a job to ruin old Overton.

VI. 54. In numerous idiomatic, proverbial, and other phrases, as *to put to the* Blush, *to the* Push; *to put in one's* Pocket, *in* Requisition, *into* (*out of*) *one's* Head, *into one's* Mouth, *out of* Countenance, *out of* Court, *out of* Joint, *out of the* Way; *to put the* Change *upon*, *a* (*good*, etc.) Face *upon*, *one's* Foot *in it*, *too fine a point upon it* (Point *sb.*[1] B. 1 d), *one's* Shoulder *to*, Spurs *to*; *to put a* Bone *in any one's hood*, *the* Cart *before the horse*, *the finger in the* Eye, *one's best* Foot *foremost*, *one's* Nose *out of joint*, *one's hand to the* Plough, *pen to* Paper, *a* Spoke *in one's wheel*, etc., etc., for which see the sbs.

Put, putt (pʊt), *v.*[2] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **putted** (pʊ·tĕd). [The same word as prec., used in particular senses differentiated by pronunciation and by the use of the regular weak conjugation.

This is not merely the Sc pronunciation of Put *v.*[1], which in Sc. is conjugated *pit*, *pat*, *putten* or *pitten*; while this is *putt*, *putit*, *puttit*, and in current use felt as a distinct verb. But the regular weak conjugation formerly occurred in Eng. with senses belonging to Put *v.*[1]

†**1.** *intr.* To push, shove, butt; = Put *v.*[1] 1 d. *To put on*: to push gently, nudge. *Sc. Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. x. 91 The beste..Can allreddy wyth hornis fuyn and put. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 477 How everie wyfe on vther puttis, Bidding the bischop pay for his guttis. 1630 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. vii. 54 It were time for us, by prayer, to put upon our master-pilot Jesus, and to cry, 'Master, save us: we perish'. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 436 He sent one who, putting on me, awakened me. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 38 (Jam.), I putted o' you for to set you free.

2. *trans.* To throw or hurl (a stone or weight) from the shoulder, as an athletic exercise; = Put *v.*[1] 2. *Sc.*

[c 1300–: see Put *v.*[1] 2.] 1724 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iv, When thou ran, or wrestled, or putted the stane. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxix, Auld Edie, that kens the rules of a' country games better than ony man that ever drave a bowl, or threw an axle-tree, or putted a stane. 1816 — *Old Mort.* iv, Would the bumpkins but wrestle, or pitch the bar, or putt the stone.

b. *intr.* = Put *v.*[1] 2 b.

[c 1300–1535: see Put *v.*[1] 2 b.] ? *a* 1800 *Rose the Red & White Lilly* xviii. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.*, O it fell anes, upon a time, They putted at the stane. 1820 [see Putter *sb.*[2] 1]. *Mod. Sc.* Let's try who can putt farthest!

3. *Golf.* To strike the ball gently and carefully (with the Putter), so as to make it roll along the surface of the Putting-*green*, with the object of getting it into the hole. Usually *intr.*; also *trans.* with the ball as obj. *orig. Sc.*

1743 [implied in Putter *sb.*[2] 2 a]. 1833 G. F. Carnegie *Golfiana* in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 150 Well he plays the spoon and iron, but He fails a little when he comes to putt. 1857 *Golfer's Man.* in *Chambers's Inform for People* 696/1 Some golfers put almost exclusively with a metal club, an iron or cleek. 1892 *English Illustr. Mag.* X. 59 It seems a little matter..to drive your ball up in one and 'put' into the hole in two more. 1894 *Times* 16 June 16/1 He..approached with his iron with great effect, and putted in most deadly style.

Put (put), *ppl. a.* Also 7 *Sc.* **putt**. [pa. pple. of Put *v.*[1]] Placed, set, appointed, etc.: see Put *v.*[1] Usually with an adverb, as **put-aside** (in quot. *absol.*); **put-away** (Put *v.* 38 e); **put-down** (41: in quot., degraded, 41 e); **put-off** (45: in quots., †cast away, abject (*obs.*); deferred, postponed, 45 c); **put-out** (47: in quots., 47 f (*d*), m (*c*)). See also Put-on, Put-up *ppl. adjs.*

1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* I. viii, The *put-aside and rejected of Gilbert Lloyd. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 261 It was this *put-away treasure that he was trying to find. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt. Part.* III. cxliii. 126 It ought to be asked in parliament, if parliament was not a *put-down thing and a plaything of the minister. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov., Princeps*, I am a wretch and *put of man, if I doe not reverence and honour him. 1871 Mrs. H. Wood *Dene Hollow* xxxix, A put-off wedding sometimes brings ill luck. 1899 F. V. Kirby *Sport & C. Afr.* xi. 118 Grunting in a *put-out sort of way. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 10/3 The put-out work of some West End tailors.

Put, obs. f. Pit *sb.*[1], Pith; var. Putt *sb.*[1]

Put- (put), the stem of Put *v.*[1] in combination with adverbs, forming sbs. derived from adverbial combinations of the verb (see Put *v.*[1] V.): as **put-back**, an act of putting back, or something that puts back; a set-back; **put-by**, an act of putting by or setting aside; †**put-forth**, an act of putting forth, or ? one who puts forth; in quot. an imposture, pretence, or ? an impostor, pretender; **put-out**, an act of putting out (in quot., of putting a player 'out' at baseball); **put-up**, a place to 'put up' in, a lodging, 'quarters'. Also rarely with a preposition, as **put-upon**, an act of 'putting upon' any one, or fact of being 'put upon' (see Put *v.*[1] 23 f); an imposition. See also Put-off *sb.*

a 1697 J. Aubrey *Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I. 333 For ten yeares together his thoughts were..chiefly intent on his 'De Cive', and .his 'Leviathan', which was a great *putt-back to his mathematicall improvement. 1549 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 36 There be so manie put offes, so many *put byes, so many respectes, and considerations of worldly wisedome. 1549 [see Put-off 1]. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* Ser. II. lvi. (1647) 175 The cast of the eye, and the put-by of the turning hand. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. 205 Learning empouerished in purses, though replenished in *putfurthes by such interceptours. 1896 Knowles & Morton *Baseball* 83 Every base that was run was ticked off .and every '*put-out' and every 'assist' was shown on the painted plan. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 564 We must get a *put-up at Queen's Gate. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* iv, The presence of your husband's cheeses in her house she would regard as a '*put upon'.

†**Putage.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *putage* (Godef.), f. *pute* harlot, Pute + -age.] Fornication on the part of a woman; whoredom. (Cf. Putery.)

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xii. iii, Yt pleseth me better that men saye that Helayne is a good wyf than she had doon putage. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Putage*, fornicatio ex parte feminæ. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

†**Putaile,-ayle.** *Obs.* [In form = OF. *putaille* (Godef.) a body of harlots, a harlotry; but the sense appears to be that of Pedaile, q. v.] Rabble; (?) foot-soldiers.

13 . *Coer de L.* 1286 They slowe knyghtes and gret putayle Off Sarezynys that mys-beleevyd. *Ibid.* 4291 Folk of armes .fyffty thousent With other smal putayle, That ther com into the batayle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 192 The sarsnes .. were well x ml. of horse-men, with-oute the putaile that ronne vp and down and robbed the peple.

†**Putain.** *Obs.* Also 4 **-aine**, (**-eyn**), 4–5 **-ayn**, 6 **-ane**, 7 **pewtene**. [a. OF. *putain*:—late popular L. **puttānem*, acc. of *putta*:—L. *pūtida* stinking, disgusting. (See Schwan *Gram. Altfr.* ed. 2, § 341, 352.)] A whore, a prostitute, a strumpet.

Fitz-a-putain (Anglo-Fr.) = whoreson: see Fitz.

a 1300, etc. [see Fitz]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 27 Puplicans and puteyns trowiden to him. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sag.* Prol. iii, Ane prydfull pure Putane, At quhais wordis men wald tak small disdane. 1603 *Philotus* lxxxiii, Fals pewtene, hes scho playit that sport, Hes scho me handlit in this sort?

‖ **Putamen** (piūtē·mĕn). [L. *putāmen* that which falls off in pruning or trimming, husk, shell, f. *putāre* to prune.]

1. *Bot.* The endocarp of a fruit when hard and woody, as the 'stone' of a plum, etc.; rarely applied to the shell of a nut.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 84 Fruit a drupe, with the putamen sometimes separating spontaneously from the sarcocarp. 1885 Goodall *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 176 A fragment of the hard shell of a nut or of the putamen of a drupe.

2. *Anat.* The outer zone or segment of the extraventricular portion of the grey matter of the brain (*nucleus lenticularis*).

1890 in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 334 [Certain lesions] in the lenticular nucleus in its outer segment or putamen.

3. The tough membrane or skin which lines the inside of the shell of an egg.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Putaminous (piutæ·minŏs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *putāmen* (*-min-*) + -ous.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a shell, husk, or putamen.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 Some putaminous substance chaunced to be theron [the teeth] hardened. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 28 The outward crust, or putaminous husk, being broken, appears full of little kernells, or nuts. Also in mod. Dicts.

†**Putanie.** *Obs.* [Cf. It. *puttana.*] = Putain (for which the instances may be misprints).

1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 28 Some are called Celestines,.. other Carmilitanes, and some Putanies also. *Ibid.*, *note*, Putanies be those Nunes that we call the greene Friers on strawbery banke.

†**Putanism.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. Putain + -ism: cf. F. *putanisme*, It. *puttanismo.*] (See quot.)

1696 Phillips, *Putanism*, the Trade and Living of a Whore. 1721 in Bailey, and in later Dicts.

†**Putation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *putātiōn-em*, n. of action from *putāre* to cleanse, prune, reckon, consider, think.]

1. The pruning or trimming of trees.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 50 Putacioun autumnal celebrate Is now in vyne & tre ther nys no coold. 1623 Cockeram, *Putation*, a lopping of trees.

2. The action of considering or reckoning; supposition, estimation.

1658 Phillips, *Putation*,..a thinking, reputing, or esteeming. 1670 Baxter *Life Faith* III. viii 322 It is not possible ..by any putation, estimation, or misjudging whatsoever.

Hence †**Putationary** *a.*, based on hypothesis or theory, suppositional; †**Putationer**, a theorizer.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 86 An insufferable task for an old Putationer. 1658 — *Pyrotechny* III. ii, A lazie person, or a conceited Putationer. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 207 In a putationary and consequently deceitful philosophy.

†**Putatitious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *putāt-us*, thought, supposed, pa. pple. of *putāre* to think: see prec. and -itious 1.] Of a supposed, reputed, or imaginary sort.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 50 An inhibition might be imposed on such putatitious, imaginary Physicians. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xxix. 380 The putatitious transmutation of Iron doth otherwise not happen. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 145, I found neither Truth nor Knowledge in my Putatitious Doctrine.

Hence †**Putatitiously** *adv.*, supposedly, reputedly, in reckoning merely.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VIII. iv. 375 Even as Christ was righteous, who was not putatitiously and imaginarily righteous, but really so indeed.

Putative (piū·tătiv), *a.* [a. F. *putatif* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *putātīv-us* (Tertullian *c* 200), f. *putāt-us*: see prec. and -ive.] That is such by supposition or by repute; commonly thought or deemed; reputed, supposed.

Putative marriage, in *Canon law*, a marriage which though legally invalid was contracted in good faith by at least one of the parties.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 331 Philippus,..fader putatiue of the noble conquerour Alexander. 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 92 John Beilbie, my sone putative. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 196 Of all hys other putatyue (I dare not say fayned) frendes, he had bene clerely abandoned. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 608 Neither is the Scripture it selfe ashamed, to call Marie .. not the putatiue or supposed, but the true and naturall mother. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* vi. 130 Let their blasphemous mouths call it in derision putative righteousness, (*i. e.*) a mere fancied or conceited righteousness; yet we know assuredly Christ's righteousness is imputed to us, and that in the way of faith. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xvi. 458 If such putative father, or lewd mother, run away from the parish, the overseers..may seize their rents, goods, and chattels, in order to bring up the said bastard child. 1858 Sears *Athan* II. xi. 240 He [Christ] imparts not a putative, but a subjective, righteousness to the believer.

1811 (Febr.) Ld. Meadowbank in *Brymner v. Riddell* (Ct. of Session), Here there was a putative marriage, acknowledged by all the friends of both parties, and by the general admission..of the legality of that marriage. 1825 Rt. Bell (*title*) Report of a case of legitimacy under a putative marriage [Brymner v. Riddell] tried . 1811. 1876 P. Fraser *Husb. & Wife Law Scotl.* (ed. 2) I. 152 The children born of such a putative marriage are, by the law of Scotland legitimate, though the marriage be null.

Hence **Putatively** *adv.*, in a putative way or manner; supposedly, reputedly.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 220 He subjoin'd also that Christ did not really suffer, but only Putatively in people's Fancies. 1851 P. Colquhoun *Rom. Civ. Law* II. § 1078 Putatively married persons have the same privilege. 1903 McNeill *Egregious English* 109 Mr. Davidson is a Scot, and Mr. Yeats, putatively at any rate, an Irishman.

†**Putatory,** *a Obs. rare*—°. [ad. late L. *putātōrius*, f. *putāre* to prune.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Putatory*, of or belonging to cutting, dressing or pruning of Trees.

†**Put-bone.** ? The knuckle-bone or astragalus.

1664 E. Browne in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1836) I. 45 Mr Osborne sent my father a calf, whereof I observed the knee joynt, and the neat articulation of the put bone, which was here very perfect. I dissected another bull's heart. *Ibid.* 48 In a putbone the unfortunate casts are outward, the fortunate inward.

Put-card: see Put *sb.*[3]

†**Put-case.** *Obs.* [f. the phrase *put case*: Put *v.*[1] 22.]

1. The act of putting a case; a supposition or hypothesis.

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* iv. ix. § 3 What a foolishe putcase, and what a fond whatif is that, to saie, What if a Pirate inuade the Arke of Noe? 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 282 They with their innumerable perchances and put-cases do make the treatise of restitution so tedious.

2. A person skilled in putting cases; one who states or argues hypothetical cases.

a 1734 North *Lives, Ld. Guildford* I. 20 He used to say that no man could be a good lawyer that was not a put-case.

Putchamin, early form of Persimmon.

Putcher (pʊ·tʃəɹ). *local.* [The same as *putchen, -eon, -in*, recorded in the Eng. Dial. Dict. from Shropsh., Worcester, Warwick, Gloucestersh., in sense 'eel-basket, wicker eel-trap'. Origin unknown. Cf. Putt *sb.*[2]] A conical basket or wicker trap for catching salmon (see quot. 1885).

1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic.* c. 71 § 21 (1) Licenses for fishing weirs, fishing mill dams, putts, putchers, fixed nets, and other fixed instruments or devices. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 Models of Salmon Nets.. Weirs with fish-passes.. Putchers, [etc.]. 1884 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/7 In the [Severn] estuary large hauls were made with the nets and putchers in July and August. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug., Putchers.. are funnel-shaped baskets of wicker-work set at right angles to the shore, into which the salmon press themselves in trying to press through, and are unable to return.

‖ **Putchuk, putchock** (pʊ·tʃʊk). Also 7 **pochok**, 8-9 **putchick**, 9 **patchuk**. [Dukhnī or Southern Hindustānī پچك *pachak*; origin doubtful: widely prevalent as a trade name.] The root of the plant *Aplotaxis auriculata* (*Aucklandia Costus* of Falconer), a native of Kashmīr, exported to China and other Eastern countries, and used as a medicine and for making the Chinese joss-sticks.

(*Native*) *green putchuk*, a name for the root of the Chinese *Aristolochia recurvilabra*, used in medicine.

[1588 T. Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 5 Aboundaunce of Opioum, Assa Fetida, Puchio, with many other sorts of drugs.] 1617 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 294, 5 hampers pochok. 1704 in C. Lockyer *Trade Ind.* (1711) 77 Putchuck or Costus dulcis. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 126 Nothing of it is usefull but the Root, called Putchock, or Radix dulcis. 1802 Capt. Elmore *Brit. Mariner's Direct.* 129 Putchick, shark fins, olibanum. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 34 Bombay..supplies..grain, oils, putchock, seeds, tobacco, and soap, from the northern coast. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod.*, Putchuk.

† **Pute**, *sb. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *pute* = Pr., Sp. *puta*, It. *putta*, late pop. L. *pūtta*:—L. *pūtida* stinking: cf. Putain.] A whore, strumpet, prostitute.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 293 þei ben foule putis.

Pute (piūt), *a.* Now *rare* or *arch.* [ad. L. *putus* clean, pure, used in the phrase *purus* (*ac*) *putus* = *purissimus*.] In phrases *pure pute, pure and pute*, pure, clean, mere.

c 1619 Bp. Hall *Via Media* § 5 Arminius .. acknowledges faith to be the pure pute gift of God. 1657 Sanderson *Serm.* Pref. § 24 A pure pute Christian. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 49 (1740) 256 Dangerfield had the Honour to be a single Discoverer of a pure and pute Sham-plot, Name and Thing. 1906 R. Kipling *Puck of Pook's Hill, Hal o' Draft* 240 Only you and I chance to be pure pute asses.

Pute, obs. form of Pit *sb.*[1]

Puteal (piū·tiăl), *sb. Rom. Antiq.* [a. L. *puteal*, (*-āle*), orig. neuter of *puteālis*: see next.] The stone curb surrounding the mouth of a well.

[1832 Gell *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 27 A marble mouth or *puteale*.] 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 379 *note*, The Capitoline puteal has adopted a younger figure of Hermes. 1862 E. Falkener *Ephesus* I. iv. 63 Vestiges of a circular building, the small size of which renders it probable that it formed a puteal.

† **Pu·teal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *puteālis*, f. *puteus* pit, well.] Of or pertaining to a well or pit.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Puteal*, of or belonging to a pit or well. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 219 The best water, therefore, is fontane, fluvial, and puteal water.

Puteanic (piūtī,æ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *puteān-us* pertaining to a well (f. *puteus* well) + -ic.] In *puteanic acid*: see quot.

[1834 Haenle in *Kastner's Archiv*, Nurnberg, XXVI. 399 Ich bezeichne sie daher .. mit dem Namen Brunnensaure (*Acidum puteanum*).] 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 156 Puteanic acid..discovered, in 1835, by M. Haenlé, apothecary at Lahr, in the ochre which deposits abundantly in the wells of that neighbourhood... It is a resinous-looking body, transparent when in thin crusts, having a strong lustre, and a brown colour. It has no smell.

Puten, error for Petun, q. v., quot. 1600–14.

Puter, obs. form of Pewter.

† **Pu·tery.** *Obs.* Also 4 **putrie**, 4-5 **-erie**, 5 **putrye, -ree, -erye.** [a. OF. *put(e)rie* whoredom, f. *pute*: see Pute *sb.*: -ery 1.] Unchastity (properly in a woman); harlotry, prostitution.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 10 þes pharisees geten hem moo holderis vp for here putrie þan for here trewe prechyng. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 812 What seye we eek of Putouns þat lyuen by the horrible synne of putrie, and constreyne wommen to yelden to hem a certeyn rente of hire bodily puterie? *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 30 We haue hir tane with putry playne. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* lj, In puterye and in synne mortalle or dedely he [the deuylle] hath grete power.

Putfalle, obs. form of Pitfall.

† **Put-gallary, putt-,** var. of Pot-gallery, *Obs.*

1658 *Lease* in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. (1908) IX. 212/2, 4 Putt Gallaries, or shedds, built over the mill stream upon the wharfe thereof, in Paris Garden.

† **Put-gally.** *Obs.* Also 6 **putt-**. [ad. Du. and Fl. *put-galg* a bascule to raise water from a well, in Hexham *put-galge* 'a swipe to drawe up water out of a well', in Kilian *put-galghe*, 'tollenon, pertica putealis'; f. *put* well, pit + *galge*, gallows, post of a draw-well.] A bascule or lever fixed on a high fulcrum and having a counterpoise on the handle, by means of which water is lifted from a well or pit; a swipe or sweep.

1584–5 *Indenture* 27 *Eliz.* in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1894) V. 348/2 With free egresse and regresse thorowe the same waye, and with free accesse, egresse and regresse to the Putt gally, findinge wherewith to drawe and carrye the same water aweye, And together also withe like accesse egresse and regresse to the litle well there. 1611 Cotgr., *Bascule*, a swipe, scoope, or put-gally to draw vp water withall.

† **Puther**[1], obs. form of Pewter.

1562 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 206 A litle brasse pott, two puther dublers, two dishes of puther.

Puther[2], obs. and dial. form of Pother.

Putid (piū·tid), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *pūtid-us* stinking, foul, f. *pūtē-re* to stink: see -id[1].]

† **1.** Stinking, rotten, putrid. *Obs.*

1659 Gauden *Slight Healers* (1660) 21 Some putid or corrupt humors in the body.

2. *fig.* Foul, base; morally or intellectually 'rotten' or worthless. (Often merely a term of contempt or execration.)

1580 Fulke *Dang. Rock* xviii. Wks (Parker Soc.) II. 391 O putid and absurd slanders! 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Notes, Wks. (1669) 28 Made up by the putid officiousness of some Grammarians. 1681 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 28 A chain of forgeries or putid falshoods. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. § 70 (1740) 550 He hath framed so putid a Libel upon his Lordship. 1818 J. C. Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* (ed 2) 216 To reject this narration as a putid fable.

Hence **Puti·dity** [ad. med.L. *pūtiditās*, *c* 1150 in Thomas *Thesaur.*], **Pu·tidness**, the quality of being putid, rottenness; **Pu·tidly** *adv.*

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* II. xvi. 199 High-tasted sawces.. applied to tainted meats, to make their putidness less perceptible. 1864 Webster, Putidity, Putidness. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 7 May 552/2 What we most feebly and putidly nowadays call a lady-doctor.

Putlog, putlock (pʊ·tlɒg, -lɒk), *sb.* [The form *putlock* appears to have been the earlier; derivation obscure; ? from *put*, pa. pple. of Put *v.*[1]]

One of the short horizontal timbers of a scaffolding, on which the scaffold-boards rest; one end is inserted at right angles in a hole left in the wall for that purpose (*putlog-hole*), the other being supported by the ledger.

a. 1645 *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 143, Putlocks for scaffolding 3763. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 262/1 Putlocks, pieces of Spar put into the Sides of the Wall to lay Boards on for the Bricklayer to stand and work up high Walls. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Putlogs*, or *Putlocks*, in building. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 591 Putlogs or Putlocks; in scaffolding, the transverse pieces, at right angles to the wall. 1866 *Standard* 12 June 7/2 The putlock came away, and a bricklayer .. was precipitated from a considerable height to the ground.

β. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 251 *Putlogs* .. pieces of Timber, or short Poles, about 7 Foot long. 1862 E. Falkener *Ephesus* iv. 85 The walls are for the most part disfigured by small square holes (like those left by putlogs). 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffold.* 89 Scaffold poles, putlogs, and boards are rented .. most largely to builders.

b. *Comb.* **Putlog-, putlock-hole,** one of a series of small square holes left in the brickwork or stonework of a wall to receive the ends of the putlogs.

1757 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* L. 702 Putlock-holes for the scaffolding. 1878 M'Vittie *Christ Ch. Cathedral* 61 Small holes were found running through the wall at different heights, resembling putlock holes.

Hence **Pu·tlog** *v. trans.*, to insert in the manner of a putlog.

1908 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. VII. 483/1 A beam putlogged into the north and south walls.

Put-off (pʊtɒ·f), *sb.* Pl. **put-offs.** [f. the verbal phrase *put off* (Put *v.* 45).] An act of putting off, in various senses.

1. An act of dismissing a question, argument, etc., or the person propounding it, by evasion or the like; a pretext for not doing something, or for deferring it till later (cf. **2**); an evasion, a shift.

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 70 Nowe they haue their shyftes, and their putofs sainge, we maye not go before a lawe, we maye breake no order. 1549 E. Becke *Bible* (Matthew's) Prol., Then should neyther Goddes cause nor poore mans matters haue so many putoffes, so many put byes & delayes. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Dial. Dead, Friendship* Wks. 1711 IV. 59 He .. repay'd my past Services with .. base Put-offs. 1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 42 Promises, put-offs, evasions—and, after all, no performance. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxii, I think I would have asked farther, but Alan gave me the put-off. 'I am rather wearied', he said.

2. An act of deferring or postponing something; postponement, delay, procrastination; a putting a person off to a later time.

1623 R. Carpenter *Conscionable Christian* 28 Instantly, as the occasion is giuen, without put-offs to aftertimes, or any tedious protraction. ? 1625 Jas. I in *Waller's Poems* (1711) p. ix, No Put offs, my Lord, answer me presently. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 425 What the governor's set-off could not effect, was to be reattempted by this put-off. 1827 Moore *Mem.* (1854) V. 157 Expecting .. to receive a put-off from Lady Holland for the evening.

3. *lit.* A putting off or setting down a person from a vehicle or a vessel, esp. a boat. *rare.*

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 603 This delay .. is occasioned by 'laying to' for 'put offs' of single persons and parties, in Thames wherries.

Put-off, *ppl. a.*: see Put *ppl. a.*

Put-on (pʊtɒ·n; stress var.), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *to put on*: see Put *v.* 46.]

1. Placed upon the person, as clothing.

1894 Miss Broughton *Beginner* xii, The Russian net of her accurately put-on veil.

b. *transf.* of the person: Clothed, dressed (with qualifying adv., as *well* or *ill*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1815 Scott *Guy M.* I, I'm no just that weel put on. 1887 Mabel Wetherall *Two North-Country Maids* xxiii, It changes lassies when they look so trim, and well put on. 1896 Barrie *Marg. Ogilvy* ix. (1897) 167 The first thing I want to know about her is whether she was good-looking, and the second how she was put on.

2. *fig.* Assumed, affected, feigned, pretended.

1821 Fletcher *Wildgoose Chase* III. i, With such a reverend put on Reservation Which could not miss. 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 28 Feb., He assumed no manner of superiority; nor yet affected a certain put-on equality. 1884 Church *Bacon* in. 58 He put on and worldly life.

† **Pu·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *pūtor* stench, f. *putēre* to stink.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Putor*, a stink or ill savor.

† **Putour.** *Obs.* [app. AF. *putour*, collateral form of OF. *putier* Putier.] A whoremonger; a pimp; a fornicator.

c 1386 [see Putery]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 172 Lady, to þy leue sone lowte for me nouthe, That he haue pyte on me putour [*v. r.* putroun] of hus pure grace and mercy.

Put-out, *sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Put-, Put *ppl. a.*

† **Pu·t-pin.** *Obs.* [f. Put *v.*[1] + Pin.] = Push-pin.

1592 Nashe *Foure Ielt Conjur.* (1593) 52, I will play at put-pinne with thee for all that thou art woorth. 1658 J. Harrington *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. ix. (1700) 269 His Put pin is pretty: The Emperor puts Power into the hands of the Electors; and the King of Poland puts Power into the hands of the Gentlemen. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xxiii. 178 He will not leave the Throne to play with Beggars at Put-pin, or be fond of Tops and Cherry-stones.

Putred, obs. erron. form of Putrid.

† **Pu·trede.** *Obs. rare.* Also **-ride.** [ad. L. *putrēdo*: see below.] Rotting, putridity.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If þat þe membre be drie.. & þei han greet putride [MS. B. putrede] & rotschipe.

† **Putre·dinal,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **putri-.** [a. F. *putrédinal* (16th c. in Godef.), f. late L. *putrēdo, -inem*: see Putredo and -al.] Proceeding from or characterized by putrefaction.

1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 18 It is the naturall heate, become putredinall or rotten. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xv. 178 Lice.. engendred out of their clammy sweat, by a putredinal heat that attends them.

† **Putre·dinous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *putrédineux* (Cotgr. 1611), f. as prec.: see -ous.] = prec.; also *fig.* filthy, abominable.

1641 Burges *Serm. bef. Ho. Com* 5 Nov. 60 All putredinous vermine of bold Schismaticks and frantick Sectaries glory in her ashes. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 35. 3/2 From Putredinous Humours this ill doth proceed. 1711 G. Cary *Phys. Phylactick* 209 Most Putredinous Sectaries.

‖ **Putredo** (pʊtrī·dō). *Obs.* [Late L. *putrēdo* rottenness, putridity, f. *putrēre* to rot: cf. *torpēdo* f. *torpēre*.] Putrefaction, *spec.* in *Path.*, hospital gangrene (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 161 Accounting for things by Occult Qualities, Putredo's and the like.

Putrefacient (piūtrĭfē·ʃĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *putrefacient-em*, pres. pple. of *putrefacĕre* to make rotten: see next.] = Putrefactive.

1883 *American* VI. 173 One of which is..a putrefacient poison. 188. *Alienist & Neurol* IX. 363 Putrefacient action on the blood and tissues after the lapse of some hours.

B. *sb.* A putrefactive agent or substance.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Putrefa·ct,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **putri-.** [f. L. *putrefact-*, ppl. stem of *putrefacĕre* to make rotten, f. *putrēre* to be rotten (f. *puter*, *putr-* rotten) + *facĕre* to make.] *trans.* To make rotten, to putrefy.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33 b/2 To prevente the same [bone] to be..putrefacted and corrupted.

Hence † **Putrefa·cted** *ppl. a.*, putrefied; † **Putrefa·ctible** *a.*, capable of putrefaction; putrescible.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, Vermine bred of putrifacted slime. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xviii. 60 Grosse and putrefacted vapours, that issue from the eyes. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 287 As often as any putrefactible or cadaverizable thing is ingested in the stomack.

Putrefaction (piūtrĭfæ·kʃən). Forms: 5-9 (*erron.*) **putri-**, 6 **putry-**, 5- **putre-**; 5 **-faccio(u)n, -faccyon, -factioun**, 6- **-faction.** [a. OF. *putrefaction* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *putrefaction-em*, n. of action f. *putrefacĕre*: see prec.]

1. The action or process of putrefying; the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, with its attendant unwholesome loathsomeness of smell and appearance; rotting, corruption.

In quot. 1432–50, applied to a corrupting pestilence.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 339 A grete dragon, thro the pestilente putrefaccion of whom moche peple diede in the cite. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* III. xv. (1541) 72 b, It shal be necessary for them .. to be circumspecte in eatyng meate yᵗ shortly will receiue putrifaction. 1661 J. Chudrey *Brit. Baconica* 55 Heat and moisture are the greater disposers to putrifaction. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.*

(1790) 63 Animal substances have a constant tendency to putrefaction. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxx, The body is never allowed to remain many hours unburied in the tropical climates, where putrefaction is so rapid. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 26 All the forms of putrefaction which are undergone by animal and vegetable matters are fermentations set up by Bacteria of different kinds.

b. Decomposition of tissues or fluids in a living body, as in ulceration, suppuration, or gangrene.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Þe which quytture schulde corrupte þilke lyme [= limb] & bryngе him to putrifaccioun [*v. r.* putrefactioun]. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 21 Alle philosophoris seyn þat þe feuere contynuele is gendrid of putrifaccioun of blood and of corrupcioun of humouris in it. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 403 Mirthe preserueth from putrifaction, both the intrals and all outward sores, wounds, and vlcers. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 9 That putrefaction is more contagious before maturitie than after. 1756 Gray *Let. to Wharton* 25 Mar., I maintain that one sick rich patient has more of pestilence and putrefaction about him than a whole ward of sick poor. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 492 It is attended with great debility, and there is frequently a great tendency to putrefaction and mortification.

†2. In reference to inorganic matter, esp. in *Alchemy*: The disintegration or decomposition of a substance by chemical or other action; also, the oxidation or corrosion of metals, etc. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. iii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 148 And Putrefaccyon may thus defyned be After Philosophers sayings it is of Bodyes the fleyng, And in our compound a dyuysyon of thyngs thre. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. v, Name the vexations, and the martyrizations of Mettalls..Sir, Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution, Sublimation [etc.]. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 291 Metals give Orient and Fine colours in Dissolutions likewise in their Putrefactions or Rusts. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* viii 128 A certain metallick body..that is of an easie solution and putrefaction.

3. *concr.* Decomposed or putrid matter.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi § 11 The mosse vppon the wall, which is but a radiment betweene putrefaction, and an hearbe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 39 In the midst is a hole, discending to the bottome, which receiues that putrefaction and vncleannesse, issuing from the melting bodies, which are laid there naked..exposed to the sunnes fiery rage. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 They would readily [deposit their eggs] in all Putrefaction, even in a muckage of bruised spiders.

4. *fig.* Moral corruption and decay.

a 1631 Donne *Select* (1840) 164 We bring elements of our own; earth of covetousness, water of unsteadfastness, air of putrefaction, and fire of licentiousness. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 47 ¶ 14 Sorrow..is the putrefaction of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and motion. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. ix. 148 Rome, and the other cities of the Empire, had fallen into moral putrefaction. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 22, It is thanks to heretics that orthodoxy has been kept from putrefaction.

Hence †**Putrefa·ctious** (putri-) *a. Obs.*, of the nature of, or full of putrefaction; putrefying, putrid.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* D iij, Your complexion shall be of a saffron colour; your cheekes, thinne; your nosethrils putrifactious; your breath, noysome. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2178 Drunkennesse, whose putrefactious slime Darkens the splendour of our common wealth

Putrefactive (piūtrĭfæ·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 putri-. [a. F. *putréfactif, -ive* (14th c. in Littré), f. L. *putrefact-*: see Putrefact and -ive.]

1. Causing or inducing putrefaction; putrefying.

1545 Elyot *Dict.* H h vj b/1, *Septicus*, .. putrifactife, or corrosife. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxviii. ix. II. 321 Their blood is corrosiue by nature, and putrifactiue. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clvi. 460 The medicines are either corrosiue, putrifactiue, or caustick. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 69 Where the obstruction is attended with a putrefactive alkali. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 99 The existence of some putrefactive ferment. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 Putrid softening is due to the invasion of putrefactive bacteria.

2. Of, pertaining to, produced or characterized by putrefaction; indicative of putrefaction. *Putrefactive fermentation*, putrefaction scientifically viewed as a species of fermentation.

1646 Sir T. Brown *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi 95 Making putrifactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions ..when the Oxe corrupteth into Bees, or the Horses into hornets. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg Treat.* (J.), If the bone be corrupted, the putrefactive smell will discover it. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 111 The third generates an alkaline salt; this last sort takes the name of the Putrid or Putrefactive Fermentation. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 87 The author had mistaken for lice some other species of insects, which are not unfrequently found in putrefactive sores. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 237/2 Fermentation is of three kinds, the vinous, producing alcohol; the acetous, yielding vinegar; and the putrefactive, of which the products are very variable and usually fetid.

†3. Undergoing or subject to putrefaction; putrefying; corruptible. *Obs*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii 487 It cleanseth al putrifactiue humors. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. xvii. Wks. (1677) 194 If momentary and putrefactive man can undiscerned and unburthen'd bear so much about him.

†B. *sb.* A substance which causes putrefaction; a putrefactive agent. *Obs.*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clvi. 461 The corrosiues are weaker then the putrifactiues, and the putrifactiues are weaker then the caustickes.

Hence **Putrefa·ctiveness**, the quality of being putrefactive. 1864 in Webster.

†**Putrefa·ctory**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also putri-. [f. as prec. + -ory 2.] = Putrefactive *a.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 251 Their way is, to cut a man in pieces, and then put him into a Putrifactory Vessel.

Putrefiable (piū·trĭfəi,ăb'l), *a.* [f. Putrefy + -able.] Capable of being putrefied; putrescible.

1883 W. T. Belfield *Relat. Micro Org. to Disease* 60 For absorption of putrefiable materials. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 325 Some epidemic agent..which converts putrefiable impurities into a specific poison.

Putrefied (piū·trĭfəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Putrefy + -ed 1.] Rendered putrid; rotten.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, Many other beestes and wormes be gendred of the erth onely, or other putrefyed matter. *a* 1640 J. Ball *Answ. to Canne* II. (1642) 55 As rotten and putrified stuffe to be cast out. 1724 R. Welton *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 359 Their hearts are filthy and corrupt like those putrefied carcasses. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 370 The dung..is still to be considered as vegetables in a putrefied state.

Putrefier (piū·trĭfəi,əi). [f. Putrefy + -er 1.] A putrefying agent. Also *fig.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* § 118 Putrefyers of the bloud. 1883 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 190/2 A series of experiments upon putrefiers and antiseptics. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 9 May 5/4 Who are the putrefiers of society to-day?

Putrefy (piū·trĭfəi), *v.* Also 5–6 putry-, 6–9 putrify. [a. F. *putréfi-er*, ad. L. *putrefacĕre* (see Putrefact), with the ending *-fy*, as if from a L. **putrificāre* (whence the spelling *putrify*): see Putrification and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To render putrid; to cause to rot or decay with a fetid smell. Now *rare*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 117 This Galerius..hade the partes interialle of his breste and exterialle putrefiede [*putrefacto pectore*] and corrupte so soore .that [etc.]. 1528 Roy *Rede me* Epist. (Arb.) 25 For one rotten apple lytell and lytell putrifieth an whole heape. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. vii 90 They would but stinke, and putrifie the ayre. 1659 Pearson *Creed* iv. (1662) 242 The bodies were often left upon the Crosse till the sun and rain had putrified and consumed them. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 184 God .. bids a plague Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin, And putrefy the breath of blooming health. 1863 *Intell Observ* IV. 103 (tr. *Pasteur's Researches*) Let us putrefy lactate of lime sheltered from air.

†b. *Alchemy* and *Old Chem.* To decompose chemically; to subject to any decomposing or destructive process; e. g. to oxidize. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. li. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 160, I have the tought How thou the Bodys must Putrefy. 1651 French *Distill.* i. 14 Things are sooner putrefied in cloudy weather then in faire. *Ibid.* v. 118 Putrefie them together in Balneo the space of three dayes.

†c. *fig.* To corrupt morally or socially; to destroy the purity or soundness of; to render corrupt. *Obs.*

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1927 We charge you no more thys lawe to putryfye. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II 260 Out vpon ranke and lothsome ribaldry that putrifieth where it should purify. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 13 The World is putrified with the corruption of all sin.

2. *intr.* To become putrid; to decay with an offensive smell; to decompose, rot, 'go bad'.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii, Aboue the grounde if the body lye That by all reason it must putryfye. 1539 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 37 Suche is the nature of hony, that it suffreth not the bodies to putrifie. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* iv. 134 He suffer'd those things to putrefy in Hermetically sealed glasses. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 314 In the cold arctic regions, animal substances, during their winter, are never known to putrefy. 1838 Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1010 Albumen and fibrin putrefy very quickly.

b. Of the tissues or fluids in a living body: To become putrid or gangrenous; to fester, suppurate.

c 1500 [see Putrefying *vbl sb.*]. 1540–54 Croke *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Myne old sores do breake out agayn, And are corrupte and putrefie 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 170 No Physitian can rightly cure any disease or wound until the venemous matter which putrifies, inwardly be drawn out. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 176 The blood would putrefy and become fetid.

c. *fig.* To become corrupt or decay, morally, socially, or in any non-physical sense.

1526 Tindale *1 Pet.* i. 4 An inheritaunce immortall and vndefiled, and that putrifieth not. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 4 The name of vnrighteous persons shall putrifie. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 29 Raising up some persons thereby to be like salt among corrupted men, least all should putrifie and perish. 1720 T. Boston *Hum. Nat. Fourfold St.* (1797) 114 We putrified in Adam as our root.

Putrefying, (piū·trĭfəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Putrefy; putrefaction.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch* III. xvi. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 113 And hete of Askys and balnys for putrefying. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xviii. 157 The venym that was within the wounde caused grete putrefyeng & rotyng of his flesshe.

Putrefying, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That putrefies. a. *intr.* Undergoing putrefaction; rotting. Also *fig.*

1611 Bible *Isa.* i. 6 Wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 157 Alas! a mass of putrefying clay. 1839 Darwin *Voy. Beagle* xi. 231 The ground is concealed by a mass of slowly putrefying vegetable matter. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 789 These 'putrefactive' bacteria are..present..in putrefying liquids.

b. *trans.* = Putrefactive *a.* 1. *rare.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 298 From a continual Use of putrefying Medicines.

†**Pu·trer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *putrie*, Putery + -er 1] A whoremonger; a fornicator.

c 1393 [see Putour]. ?14.. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 90 Ye shall enquyre yf there bee putrer comon hasurdur contiary mayntener of quarels..or other comon mysdoers be dwellyng wythin the warde.

Putrescence (piutre·sĕns). [f. L. *putrēscent-em* Putrescent: see -ence. Cf. F. *putrescence* (18th c. in Littré).] The action or process of rotting or becoming putrid; incipient or advancing rottenness.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 202 They prevent.. putrescence of humors. 1783 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 Sept, You would not have me for fear of pain perish in putrescence. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 165 As soon as a great degree of putrescence has taken place, the luminous property of the fishes is destroyed. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 213 Having always a putrescence *per se*, or tendency to putrify. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 197 (*Preserved Meats*) How did this putrescence arise?

b. *concr.* Putrescent or rotting matter.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. x, Nameless masses of putrescence, useful only for turnip-manure. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 2/3 The sanitary inspector described one of the lots as 'perished, diseased, and rotten'..Is the only penalty..the carting away of the putrescence and the burying of it at the bottom of the sea?

c. *fig.*; esp. Moral rottenness or corruption.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes, Luther*, The European World was asking him. Am I to sink ever lower into falsehood, stagnant putrescence, loathsome accursed death? 1865 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 141 A putrescence through the constitution of the people is indicated by this galled place.

Putrescency (piutre·sĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ency.] The state or condition of being putrescent.

1756 C. Lucas *Ess Waters* III. 151 This..corrects the putrescency, blunts the acidity. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I 148 When these bodies are only at the commencement of putrescency. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 33 Putrescency is no blemish, in the opinion of many nations..The inhabitants of Terra del Fuego find the putrid flesh of the whale and seal quite agreeable.

Putrescent (piutre·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *putrēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *putrēsc-ĕre* to grow rotten, inceptive of *putrēre* to be rotten. Cf. F. *putrescent* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Becoming putrid; in process of putrefaction.

1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments* 257 The State of a putrescent Alkali. 1818–20 E. Thompson *Cullen's Nosol Method.* (ed. 3) 240 Scorbutus. In cold countries occurring after living on putrescent, salted animal food. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 225 Putrescent manures .all animal and vegetable substances which can be reduced through decomposition, fermentation, and putrefaction, into such a state as will render them fit to assist the melioration of the land. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter Air* 67 Bacteria were numerous in the exposed tubes, and soon afterwards all three of them became thickly muddy and putrescent.

2. Of, pertaining to, or accompanying putrescence.

1775 Sir E. Barry *Obs. Wines Ancients* 10 Stronger Wines are more apt to degenerate..into a vapid, ropy, and at length a putrescent state. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 862/1 We find game, in a putrescent state, eaten as a luxury *fig.* 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 40 He saw God's features, in the dim putrescent light Of his own sick imaginings.

Putrescible (piutre·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. *putrēsc-ĕre* to grow rotten + -ible. Cf. F. *putrescible* (14th c. in Godef.), and Putrible.] Liable to rot or become putrid; subject to putrefaction.

1797 Pearson in *Phil. Trans* LXXXVIII. 28 It does not appear to be putrescible, nor form a viscid solution with water. 1815 Millard *Time's Telesc.* (1825) 87 The white cabbage is the most putrescible. 1878 Tyndall in *19th Century* Mar. 505 The substances after having been superheated remain putrescible, though they do not putrefy.

Hence **Putrescibi·lity** [cf. F. *putrescibilité* (Littré)], the quality of being putrescible.

1800 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 393, I..suspect, that strong .muscular fibre..is not of easy putrescibility. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter Air* 101 The putrescibility of pheasant..was exceeded by that of snipe, pattridge, and plover.

Putrescine (piutre·sĭin). *Physiol. Chem.* Also erron. -in. [f. as prec. + -ine 5.] One of the ptomaines or cadaveric alkaloids: see quots.

1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 36 Putrescine $C^4H^{12}N^2$.—Like the preceding ptomaines is obtained from the flesh of the mammifera and herring brines. It is a limpid, slightly oily liquid, the odour of which resembles that of sperm. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 588 Brieger ..has isolated and named a number of these ptomaines, such as putrescine, cadaverine, neurine, &c. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 788 Some [alkaloids] such as cadaverine, putrescine, and choline are but slightly poisonous 1899 Cagney *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 188 These observers..established the identity of Brieger's putrescin with tetramethylendiamine.

†**Pu·trible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *putribilis* corruptible, f. *putrēre* to rot: see -ible.] Liable to become putrid; = Putrescible.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 97 Olives..breed a putrible and vnwholsome nourishment. *Ibid.* vii. 122 They..fill the body with crude and putrible humours.

Putrid (piū·trid), *a.* (In 6–7 *erron.* **putred.**) [a. L. *putrid-us* rotten, f. *putrēre* to rot, f. *puter* rotten. Cf. F. *putride* (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of organic bodies or substances: In a state of decomposition; rotten.

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. Proem. (1599) 171 Quake guzzell dogs, that hue on putred slime, Skud from the lashes of my yerking rime. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. 133 [He] made innumerable trials with the putrid Flesh of all sorts of Beasts and Fowls. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr.*

Stones 83 Coral cleanses putrid sores. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 234 Stagnant sea-water, like fresh, soon grows putrid. **1777** Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. x. 130 Only vegetable and animal substances ever become properly putrid and offensive. **1862** Burton *Bk. Hunter* 350 Glad to appease their hunger on putrid horse-flesh.

2. Pertaining to, causing, proceeding from, accompanying, or infected with putrefaction; foul. **1610** Healey *Vive's Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* x. xi. 377 Whole heauen (perforce) shall see thy putred hew. **1612** Drayton *Poly-olb.* xviii. 50 From her there yet proceeds unwholesome putrid air, *c* **1750** Shenstone *Elegies* xviii. 24 Avoid the putrid moisture of the mead. **1813** Shelley *Q. Mab* iv. 87 Their bones Bleaching unburied in the putrid blast. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 351 Symptoms which are called typhoid or putrid, and which are indicative of septic infection of the whole body.

b. *Putrid fever*, a name for typhus fever; pythogenic fever; *putrid sore throat*, gangrenous pharyngitis; sometimes applied to diphtheria.

[*a* **1412** Lydg. *Two Merch.* 295 And putrida is caus'd gladly thus] **1651** French *Distill.* iii. 64 Spirit of Salt is very good in Feavers putrid. **1771** *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 471/2 Mr. Poole, his wife, daughter and mother, who all died a few days ago of a putrid sore throat. **1774** Pennant *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 305 Putrid fever, the epidemic of the coasts, originating from unwholsome food. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 682 The diseases called the putrid fever, and putrid sore throat are but of late date.

3. *fig.* (*a*) Morally, socially, or politically corrupt; æsthetically abominable. (*b*) Corrupting, noxious, noisome.

[**1602** Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. iv, Yon putred ulcer of my roiall bloode.] **1628** Feltham *Resolves* I. xii. Wks. (1677) 18 The sedulous Bee, ..working that to honey which the putri'd Spider would convert to poyson. **1649** Milton *Eikon.* xxvii, Teaching to his Son all those putrid and pernicious documents, both of State and Religion. **1766** C. O'Conor *Dissert. Hist. Scot* 64 Quoting and ridiculing also, Some putrid Lines which he ascribes to Irish Bards. **1893** *Scotsman* 28 June 6 In respect to electoral morality Pontefract is putrid.

†**4.** Of soil (rendering L. *putris* in Vergil): Loose, crumbling, friable, mellow. *Obs.*

1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* iv. 708 Here with sharp neighs the warlike Horses sound; And with proud prancings beat the putrid ground [*putrem quatit ungula campum*]. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II 281 Fat crumbling Earth [*putris glæba*] is fitter for the Plough, Putrid and loose above, and black below. **1780** A. Young *Tour Ire.* (Nat. Libr. ed.) 161 A mellow, putrid, friable loam.

Hence **Pu·tridly** *adv*, in a putrid manner; **Pu·tridness**, putrid condition, rottenness.

1889 J. M. Duncan *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* x. (ed. 4) 60 A putridly decomposing bit of decidua, or of placental tissue. **1669** W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 371 To begin to undergo a putridness. **1698** Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 68 An Infecundity in the Earth, and a Putridness in the Air. **1903** *Daily Record & Mail* 2 June 4 The excuse made..was that the stores had revealed a tendency to putridness.

Putridity (piutri·diti). Also 7–8 *erron.* **putredity.** [f. as prec. + -ITY; cf. med.L. *putriditās* (*c* 1150 in Thomas *Thesaur. Nov. Lat.*), F. *putridité* (1794 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality or condition of being putrid or rotten; rottenness; loathsome decay.

a **1639** Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. iv. (1651) 202 The whole malady proceeds from that inflammation, putredity, black smoky vapours. **1777** G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 92 The degree of freshness or of putridity. **1801** *Med. Jrnl.* V. 145 A true typhus, with symptoms of putridity. **1866** Bright *Sp., Reform* 16 Oct. (1876) 380 General corruption and putridity are the destruction of most bodies which they affect. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 34 According to some bacteriologists putridity is mainly due to the influence of micro-organisms.

b. *fig.* Moral or metaphorical rottenness.

1823 Southey *Lett.* 31 Oct. (1856) III. 408 Not against the principle of the government..but against the stagnation and putridity. **1873** 'Ouida' *Pascarel* I. 8 We—whose whole year-long course is one Dance of Death over the putridity of our pleasures. **1877** J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 183 The emblem of purity and preservation from putridity.

2. *concr.* Putrid matter.

1790 Cath. M. Graham *Lett. Educ.* 356 As we find the Deity has made putridity agreeable and wholesome to several of the animals, he might have made it so to all. **1799** J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 448 The smoke and putridities, which taint the air of large cities. **1859** Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1860) 197 The naked skin on the head of a vulture is considered as a direct adaptation for wallowing in putridity.

Putrifaction, obs. form of Putrefaction.

†**Putri·ficat**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. type **putrificāt-us*, pa. pple. of **putrificāre*: see next.] Putrefied, become putrid.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* VI. xxx. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 168 The Bodys be Putryfycat.

†**Putrifica·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. type **putrificāre*, f. **putrific-us*, f. L. *putri-s* rotten: substituted for the actual L. *putrefactio* to make to rot: see Putrefy.] = Putrefaction.

1548 R. Crowley *Confut. Shaxton* D vij b, Seynge..that the putrification muste nedes be in a bodye, and that the qualities be no bodyes. **1608** Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 245 The manna ..kept without any putrification vntill the sabbath. **1612** T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 16 (1619) 321 Like the graues full of putrification and rottennes.

Putriform, *a. rare.* [f. L. *putri-s* rotten + -form.] Of putrid form or appearance.

1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 72 It is also subject to other changes which render it liable to putrefy with rapidity. This is noticed in bilious, albuminous and putriform saliva.

Putrify: see Putrefy.

Putrilage (piū·trilēdz). Also 7 *erron.* **putre-.** [ad. L. *putrilāgo, -lāginem* rottenness, f. *puter, putri-s* rotten: cf. *cartilage*. So in mod.F. (Littré).] Putrid matter.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 485 Roots and herbs cocted to putrelage. **1669** W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 201 The other humours..are forthwith transmuted into a slimy putrilage. **1756** P. Browne *Jamaica* p. cclxxvii, These [insects] were for a long time considered as the mere productions of filth and putrilage. **1874** Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* (1880) 257 The septic fever produced artificially in dogs by the injection of putrilage into their veins.

Putrilaginous (piūtrilæ·dʒinəs), *a.* (Also 7 *erron.* **putre-.**) [f. L. *putrilāgin-em* (see prec.) + -ous: perh. through F. *putrilagineux* (16th c. in Littré).] Of the nature or character of putrilage.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33/1 First, the corrupted bone waxeth fatty e, then blacke or put[r]ilaginous, that is, corroded. **1620** Venner *Via Recta* vii. 129 They . expectorate the putrilaginous matter. **1669** W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 99 A putrelaginous corrupt matter. **1853** *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 694 The oil began to run apace from the putrilaginous mass.

†**Pu·trilency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *puter, putris* rotten + -ency, after a type **putrilentia*: cf. *pestilentia* pestilence, f. *pestis* plague.] = Putrilage.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 200 Softened stalks cocted to a putrilency.

†**Pu·tritude.** *Obs.* Also 7 **putre-.** [ad. L. type **putritūdo*, f. *puter, putri-s* rotten: see -tude.] The quality or condition of being putrid; putridity.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 76 Coperas .. keepeth the flesh moist and from putritude. **1657** Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 160 That they may be long conserved without putrefaction and marcour. **1658** R. Holme *Armoury* III. 446/1 Putrifaction is the resolution of a naturall Putritude to make it more excellent.

†**Pu·triture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. assumed ppl. stem *putrit-* of L. *putrēre* + -ure; cf. F. *pourriture*, OF. *purreture*, f. **pourrir*:—L. *putrire* for *putrēre* to rot.] Rotting; rottenness; putrefaction.

1569 Stocker tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xliv. 100 It [asphalt] is very excellent..to preserue dead bodies from ..putriture. **1579–80** North *Plutarch, Sylla* (1898) III. 313 The chaunging of his flesh into this putriture wanne it straight againe.

†**Putry, pury,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Form and etymology uncertain.

Putry, if correct, was app. ad. L. *puter, -tris, -tre*, rotten, decaying, putrid; *pury*, if correct, may have been ad. F. *pourri* rotten, decomposed.]

Rotten, decomposed, formed by decomposition.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii (Wks. 1633) H j b, Howle not thou putry [ed. 1602 pury] mould, groane not yee graues!

Putrye: see Putery *Obs.*

Putt[1] (pvt). *local.* Also 6 **putte**, 9 **put.** [Variant of Butt *sb.*[1,3]; cf. also Pot *sb.*[1] 5.] A small cart used on a farm, esp. for manure: = Butt *sb.*[13] Also *attrib.* Hence **Pu·ttful.**

1508 *Fulton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 56 It. a putteful of erth..iij d. **1766** Willy in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnep*, I pulled them [turnips] before Christmas, and had fifteen putt loads. **1850** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 739 A low single-horse cart like a large wheelbarrow, called a three-wheel put, is common in the [Somerset] hills. **1888** Elworthy *W. Som. Wds., Putt*, ..a heavy, broad-wheeled tipping cart, for manure. This is the 'fine' form of what is known as a *butt* or dung-*butt*. I never heard a labourer say *putt*.

Putt[2] (pvt). *local.* Also 7 **putte.** [Variant of Butt *sb.*[12]; cf. also Pot *sb.*[1] 5 b.] A basket-trap for catching fish: cf. Putcher.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. xi. (1611) 219 The skill of fishing..sometimes with nets, and sometimes with Ginnes, with puttes, Wheels, &c. *a* **1676** Hale *De Jure Maris* I. vi. in Hargrave *Law Tracts* (1787) I. 35 They had, granted these fishing-places,..at their several manors, by the names of rocks, weares, stakes, boraches, putts. **1688** R. Holme *Armoury* II. xvi. (Roxb.) 70/2. **1873** [see Putcher]. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Putts,..are used..for taking salmon, shrimps, and various kinds of fish.

†**Putt**[3], Sc. var. Poot *sb.*[1], Poult, young bird.

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 236 (Jam.) Be ressone of the great slauchter of thair puttis and youngeanes.

Putt, var. form of Put *sb.*[2, 3, 4, 7].

Putt, obs. form, or variant, of Put *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; obs. form of Pit *sb.*[1]

Puttargo, obs. variant of Botargo, a relish.

‖ **Puttee** (pv·ti). Also **putti, puttie, putty.** [Hindī *paṭṭī* band, bandage; cf. Skr. *paṭṭa* strip of cloth, bandage.] A long strip of cloth wound spirally round the leg from the ankle to the knee, worn as a protection and support to the leg by sportsmen, soldiers, etc. Also *attrib.*

[**1875** F. Drew *Jummoo & Kashmir Territ.* 175 Leggings of a peculiar sort, a bandage about six inches wide and four yards long...This, which is called 'patāwa', is a much-cherished article of dress, and without doubt is a very good thing for mountain work.] **1886** Guillemard *Cruise Marchesa* II. 193 The perspiring sportsman can now .. recover his breath and shake the gravel out of his putties. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr 2/3, I would infinitely prefer the 'puttie', or long, light serge or flannel bandage wrapped tightly round the leg. **1900** *Daily Mail* 3 Dec. 4/6 To protect the legs [of the dog] from the strong needles of the thick gorse, he was provided with puttees. **1900** *Times* 24 Dec. (Yule), The Puttee leggings are excellent for peace or war, on foot or on horseback.

Hence **Pu·tteed, puttied** *a.*, clothed in or wearing puttees.

1900 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 2/4 One [soldier] with his puttied legs kicking aimlessly over the side, was singing.

Putter (pu·tər), *sb.*[1] [f. Put *v.*[1] + -er[1].] A person or thing that puts, in various senses.

1. A beast that pushes or butts with the head or horns; cf. Put *v.*[1] 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* (pv·tər).

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxi. 29 If an oxe be an hornputter fro 3isterday and the thridde day hens. **1388** *Ibid* 36 The oxe was a putteie. **1825** Jamieson, *Putter*. 2. An animal that butts with the head or horns.

2. One who or that which puts (in current senses of the vb., *lit.* and *fig.*); one who or that which places or sets; one who propounds a question, etc. Also with extension, as *putter to death, to flight*, etc.: see also 8.

c **1425** *Cursor M.* 3744 (Trin.) Skilful is iacob his nome þat is to say in riȝt langage Putter out of heritage. *a* **1515** Dunbar *Poems* lxxxv. 29 Haill, puttar to flicht Of fendis in battale! **1581** Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* III. lxxiii. 160 Euery man was a commaunder, and no man a putter in execution. **1587** Golding *De Mornay* xxxii 509 The putters of Iesus and of his disciples to death. *a* **1704** R. L'Estrange (J.), The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and putters of cases. **1821** Lamb *Elia, Mackery End*, The putter of the said question. **1847** L. Hunt *Men, Women & B., Lying* (1876) 133 O love of truth!..putter of security into the heart.

†**3.** 'Prob., the horn or erector of the *cheffroun* or head-dress' (*Jamieson's Dict.* 1880). *Obs.*

1516 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 27 Item, ane cheffroun with ane putter with settis of perle sichik send to the quene in Ingland.

†**4.** An instrument for crimping a ruff; also called *putting stick* or *poting-stick* (see Pote *v.*).

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 36 This instrument [must] be heated in the fire, the better to stiffen the ruffe.. And if you would know the name of this goodly toole, forsooth the deuill hath giuen it to name a putter, or else a putting sticke. [**1602** .. see Pooter.]

†**5.** See quot. and cf. Putterling. *Obs. rare.*

a **1670** Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 297 He had about 800 men .. and six puttairis or schort peices of ordinans.

6. *Coal-mining.* A man or boy employed in 'putting' or propelling the trams or barrows of coal from the workings; a haulier; orig. one who pushed the tram or barrow from behind: see Put *v.*[1] 4. Also *attrib.*, as *putter boy, lad.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1848) 36 Barrow-Men, or Coal-Putters .put or pull away the full Corves of Coals. **1812** J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 This work was done by putters and barrow-men, the latter pulling before, and the former putting or thrusting behind. **1880** *Daily News* 17 Sept. 6/3 Two putter lads were found jammed against some broken tubs. **1893** *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v., The tram containing the coal is sometimes pushed by the boy, and sometimes pulled by a pony, hence the terms *hand-putters* and *pony-putters*.

†**7.** See quot. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

1807 Sir R. Wilson in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 374 The road.. being made of putters or young trees.

8. With adverbs, forming compound agent-nouns corresponding to adverbial combinations of Put *v.*[1] (branch V.): as *putter away, back, down, forth, forward, in, together*; **putter off,** † (*a*) one who shoots off or discharges a missile (*obs*); (*b*) one who passes off something fraudulently (? *obs.*); (*c*) one who defers or postpones; **putter on,** † (*a*) one who urges on, an instigator, inciter; (*b*) one who puts something on, or affixes it to, something else, *esp.* a workman employed in doing this in various manufactures, etc.; **putter out,** (*a*) one who extinguishes; (*b*) one who deposits or lends money at interest; (*c*) one who puts an animal out to graze or feed; (*d*) see quot. 1865; **putter up,** (*a*) one who puts something up, in various senses (see Put *v.*[1] 53); (*b*) *spec.* one who prearranges a robbery or other criminal proceeding (*slang*).

1552 Huloet, *Putter awaye, expulsor.* *Putter backe, *repulsor.* **1701** Stanhope *St. Jug. Medit.* (1720) ix. 22 Come, thou *putter down of the proud and teacher of the Meek. **1869** Trollope *He was right* xxxv. A republican, a putter-down of the Church, a hater of the Throne. **1824** *Examiner* 724/2 The fabricators and *putters-forth of such 'Narratives'. **1886** *Eng. Hist. Rev.* I. 740 William Squire, the putter-forth of the 'Squire Papers', was before their issue concerned in two hoaxes. **1632** Brome *Novella* v. i, The Chambermayde, a kind of *putter-forwards, Sir, to the businesse. **1881** *Instr. Census Clerks* (1851) 97 Bolt Making: .*Putter-in. **1615** Chapman *Odyss.* xviii. 370 Troy trames vp approued sonnes In deeds of armes: braue *putters off of shaftes. *a* **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queere-cole-fencer*, a Receiver and putter off [of] false Money. **1803** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 227 *note*, Fabius is the patron saint of delayers and putters-off. **1611** Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 141 You are abus'd, and by some *putter on, That will be damn'd for't. **1613** – *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 24 My good Lord Cardinall, they vent reproches Most bitterly on you, as putter on Of these exactions. **1864** A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 254 He was a putter-on in a printwork. *a* **1586** Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 470 O know him, and become not the *putters out of the worlds light. **1610** Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 48 Men Whose heads stood in their brests? which now we finde Each putter out of fiue for one, will bring vs Good warrant of. [Cf. quot. s.v. Put *v.*[1] 42 j.] **1639** *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 65 After the sayd owner or putter out of ye same Swyne shall haue knoweledge theirof. **1795** J. Aikin *Manchester* 230 A number of hands are also employed by the putters-out on account of the merchants in Manchester. **1865** Brierley

Irkdale I. 125, I succeeded in obtaining a situation as putterout to a firm in Manchester. *Ibid. note*, Putterout is a term applied to the person who gives out the work to handloom weavers. 1767 *Misc.* in *Ann Reg.* 220/1 Many a *putter together of long and short verse in Latin. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* 45 Scissors Putter Together. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Putter up*, the projector or planner of a put-up affair, as a servant in a gentleman's family, who proposes to a gang of housebreakers the robbery of his master's house. 1859 Sala *Two, round Clock* (1861) 137 The chief swineherd and I were friends. He was my 'putter-up' at skittles. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hosiery Manufacture:.. Putter-up. *Ibid.* 76 Boot and Shoe Making:..Putter-up. *Ibid.* 88 China, Porcelain, Manufacture:..Putter-up. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 2/3 [The bull] is..a beast of burden, or a putter-up of flesh for the benefit of the Madrid butchers.

Putter (pʊ·tər; in sense 1 also pu·tər), *sb.*[2] [f. Put, Putt *v.*[2] + -er 1.]

1. One who 'puts' or throws a heavy stone or other weight: see Put *v.*[1] 2, *v.*[2] 2. Chiefly *Sc.*

1820 Hogg *Wint. Even. T.* I. 265 'Thou's naething of a putter', said Meg,..; 'an thou saw my billy Rwob put, he wad send it till here'. 1884 H. C. Bunner in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 303/1 The champion..putter of the ponderous weight. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 915 Sprint-runners, putters of weights, wrestlers and the like.

2. *Golf.* **a.** A club used in 'putting': cf. Put *v.*[2] 3. *Driving putter*: see quot. 1881 and Driving *vbl. sb.* 3 b.

1743 Mathieson *Golf* in *Poems on Golf* (1807) 59 Let each social soul Drink to the putter, the balls, and the hole. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scott.* I. 84 The putter is used where a short stroke is intended. 1833 G. F. Carnegie *Golfiana* in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 151, I see Mount-Melville stand Erect, his driving putter in his hand. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* 693/2 The putter..is a short-shafted, stiff club, with a large, flattish head, and square face; it is used when the ball arrives within close proximity to the hole. 1877 Mar. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* ix, The 'putter' has expelled the mallet. 1881 Forgan *Golfer's Handbk.* 11 The two varieties of Putters are used for very different purposes. They are the most 'upright' fellows in the set...The 'Green Putter'..is employed on the putting-green...One function of the Driving-Putter..is to force a ball out of long grass .. The Driving-Putter is fast falling into disuse.

b. A player who 'puts' (well or ill).

1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* 694/1 To be a good putter, is what all golfers aim at, and comparatively few ever attain. 1895 W. T. Linskill *Golf* (ed. 3) 21 A player who is a really good putter is often more than a match for the longest driver.

Putter (pʊ·tər), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [An onomatopœic word, akin to *patter* and *mutter*. Cf. the parallel Sw. *puttra* to mutter.] *intr.* To mutter; to grumble.

1611 Cotgr., *Brimboter*, to mumble, putter, mutter, grumble, or babble vnto himselfe. *c* 1903 J. H. in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Norf.) s. v. *Puter*, She putters all day long.

Pu·tter, *v.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* var. of Potter *v.*: cf. Pudder. Hence **Pu·tterer, Pu·ttering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Pu·tteringly** *adv.* (all *U. S.*).

1882 *Century* XXV. 202 The aged grandfather of this group was usually absent after wood, or else puttering near the fire-place. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 479 So wanderingly, putteringly benevolent are some of his letters. 1894 Mrs. Alden in *Chicago Advance* 27 Dec. 448/3 If you two girls would stop your everlasting puttering over paint and embroidery, and do something. 1895 Sarah M. H. Gardner *Quaker Idyls* v. 85 He was a hard-workin' kind of a putterer. 1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* iii. 82 But it's a putterin' job all the same.

† **Pu·tterling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Putter *sb.*[1] + -ling 1.] See quot.; ? = Putter *sb.*[1] 5, or a smaller form of it.

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) II. 353 They war weill furneschit..With pistollis, puterhinges, and vther armes.

‖ **Putti,** pl. of Putto. **Puttie, Puttied:** see Putter, Putty *sb.* and *v.* **Puttier:** see Putty *v.*

† **Puttine.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *puttin-o* little boy, dim. of *putto* boy.] = Putto.

1612 Peacham *Graphice* 117 Captive Fame is drawn as a Lady in a long black Robe painted with *Puttines*, or little Images with black wings, a Trumpet in her hand.

Putting (pu·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 1 **putung,** 4 **pottyng.** [f. OE. **putian*, Put *v.*[1] + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Put, in various senses.

1. Pushing, shoving, thrusting. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8891 And left þer pottying many on, 3it stirede þey nought þe leste ston. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xii. 5, I sett noght by þaire stiryng na mare þan a geaunte dos at þe puttynge of a waik man. 14.. *R. Glouc.'s Chron.* (Rolls) 4313 Þer was pultinge & ssouinge [*MS. B.* puttynge & schowynge] & stroc mony on. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/1 Puttynge, or schowynge, *pulsus*.

† **b.** *fig.* Instigation, incitement; urging, driving.

c 1050 *Rule of Chrodegang* (E. E. T. S.) 99 Hation þæt þurh deofles putunge wæs an belæd, & lufian þæt þurh Godes godnysse gesceapon wæs. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxv. 12 Þe hand of þe synful, þat is, þe puttynge of þe fende, stire me not till syn. 1599 H. Holland *Wks. R. Greenham* 2 He thought all afflictions to be puttings of him to God from slothfulnes.

† **c.** Driving out, expulsion, emission. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), Þe pacient trauaileþ..muche in drawing and putting of breeþ.

2. Sprouting, germination.

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 20 The growth of the Tree, couering of wounds, putting of buds. *Ibid.* 29 The first shew of putting is no sure signe of growth.

3. *Coal-mining.* The pushing or propelling of the trams or barrows of coal: see Put *v.*[1] 4.

1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 150 The more the actual present workings are hampered by lowness and want of room, the higher will be the expenses of putting, &c. 1894 *Times* 11 Oct. 4/6 From putting, the lad, now recognized as a full-grown and properly-trained miner, passes to hewing.

4. *Naut.* The action of setting out or taking one's course (to sea, into harbour, etc.).

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Wks. (Grosart) I. 247 This is euen at the first putting into harbour, to cast away the Shyp. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 328 The day of their putting to sea.

5. Placing, laying, setting, etc.: see Put *v.*[1] 10, 13.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/1 Puttynge, or leyynge, *posicio, collocacio*. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 39 At his [a corpse's] putting into the Sea the Captain of our Ship honoured his Funeral with the rending clamour of four Culverins. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 338 The time of putting of your Spirits into your Cyder. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. vi. 109 We..were earnest only in the putting of cakes.

6. In various general and figurative senses: see Put *v.*[1] 10i, 11, 12, 15-28.

1488 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 87 With the image of his puttinge to death. 1613 Sir T. Lake in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 149 At their first putting into the world. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 32 It is by this act of putting that there is constituted the very intelligible though not further analysable idea of an objectivity which can be ascribed only to that which is, not to nothing.

† **7.** *Cards.* In the game of 'put' or 'putt': see Put *v.*[1] 22 e. *Obs.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xv. 93 Sometimes they play without putting, and then the winner is he that wins most tricks. *Ibid.*, He that once hath the confidence to putt on bad Cards cannot recall his putting.

8. The exercise of throwing a heavy stone or weight from the shoulder: see Put *v.*[1] 2. In *Sc.* (pʊ·tiŋ).

c 1300 *Havelok* 1042 Hauelok stod, and lokede þer-til; And of puttingge he was ful wil. *Ibid.* 1324 Wrastling with laddes, putting of ston. *c* 1440 [see Put *v.*[1] 2 b]. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) ii. 47 There is wrestling and putting of weights and dancing on holidays.

9. With adverbs, expressing the action of the adverbial combinations s.v. Put *v.*[1] V.: as *putting away, back, by, down, forth, in, off, on, out, to, together, up* (in various senses general and technical: see under the verb).

1382 Wyclif *1 Pet.* iii. 21 The *puttinge awey of flesch of filthis. 1659 Ld. Lambert in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 473 It is not a putting it away but taking it in. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 580 Tired and heated with final packings and puttings away. 1530 Palsgr. 259/2 *Puttyng backe, *repulce*. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 28 A myrrour of euerlastyng durynge without ony *puttyng betwene. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Interposement*, a putting or setting betwene. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 231 At euery *putting by, mine honest Neighbors showted. 1530 Tindale *Exact. Prel. Expos. & Notes* (Parker Soc.) II. 334 Concerning the Cardinal's *putting down, I consider many things. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 30 I'le Exhibit a Bill in the Parliament for the putting downe of men. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xcv. 841 The serpent crepyth wyth preuy *puttynges for the of scales. 1589 *Acts Privy Counc.* (1898) XVII. 353 His putting furth of their Society without ane just cause should be noe prejudice unto him. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 261 Their every putting forth has a lying character. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Gram.* 78 With a certaine disdaine and *putting-from with the hand. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 249/1 After the retourne or *puttyng in of any suche Offices. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 18 This putting in of the Sunday in sted of the Sabbat day. 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 19 Feb., I did propose to him my putting in to serve in Parliament. 1867 Ruskin *Time & Tide* ix. § 44 (1904) 53, I write you my letter straightforward, and let you see all my scratchings out and puttings in. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Delay*, a delay, a *putting off. *c* 1680 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 332 The putting off of the motion. 1803 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 229 Wilt thou never yet have done With puttings-off eternal? 1842 Manning *Serm., Obedience* (1848) I. 136 What a putting off of this lower life shall there be at that day! 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 120 Lord Angelo. awakens mee With this vnwonted *putting on. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 914 Honour is, like a Widow, won With brisk Attempt and putting on. 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm. Abb.* i. 7 A putting on of the armour of light. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 288 A [=on] payn of *puttyng oute of bothe his een. 1613–39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 72 The putting out of the Lauding-place of the Stairs farther than the Range of the Rooms. 1630 Earl Manch. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 271 The putting out of apprentices. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 197 He strengthed hyt with þe *puttynge to of hys seele. 1579 J. Loud in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. 388 At the first putting to of the fire. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 545/2 Putting-to is managed very differently, according to whether the horse is going in shafts or with a pole. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 287 The volunteers who had assisted at the ticklish business of putting to. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 821 In the first *putting up it cooleth in little portions. 1641 Milton *Animadvers.* ii. 18 The putting up of our Praiers. 1834 M'Culloch *Dict. Comm.* 1082 Employed..in embroidering, mending, bleaching, dyeing,..putting-up, &c.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **putting-road,** a road along which coal is 'put' (see sense 3) in a mine; also **putting-stick,** = Putter *sb.*[1] 4, *poting-stick* (see Pote *v.*).

1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 21 [The pit] has been stopped for some years, not because the '*putting roads' had become too far, or too heavy for the putters;..but because the seam had become utterly flooded with water. 1583 *Putting sticke [see Putter *sb.*[1] 4].

Putting (pʊ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Put, Putt *v.*[2]] **1.** *Golf.* The action of striking the ball with the putter in order to get it into the hole.

1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scott.* I. 84 The art..of so proportioning the force and direction of the stroke, or putting as it is called, that the ball may with few strokes be driven into the hole. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* 695/1 It is only by careful judgment that nicety in putting is arrived at. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 58 All golf..is divided into three parts—driving, iron play, and putting.

b. *Comb.* **Putting cleek,** a cleek used in putting; **putting-green,** the part of the ground, usually kept smooth and clear of obstacles, around each **putting-hole,** where the ball is 'putted'; **putting-iron,** an iron putter (Putter *sb.*[2] 2 a).

1881 Forgan *Golfer's Handbk.* 13 The '*Putting Cleek'..is employed on the putting-green, but is a very treacherous weapon. 1905 Vardon *Compl. Golfer* 146 Whether it is a plain gun-metal instrument, a crooked-necked affair, a putting cleek, an ordinary aluminium, [or] a wooden putter. 1841 *Links o' Innerleven* iii in *Poems on Golf* (1867) 61 Yet oft upon the *putting-green He'll rest to gaze upon the scene That lies round Innerleven. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* 695/1 Your ball. lies on the sward, or 'putting-green', within a dozen yards from the hole. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/1 Finding nothing to reward them in that, they [jackdaws] left it, to visit the *putting-hole of the clock-golf. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* 695/1 Should you be advised to substitute a *putting-iron for the *bonâ-fide* tool, shun the advice, and stick to the putter.

2. = prec. 8, which in Sc. is (pʊ·tiŋ).

Putting (pu·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Put *v.*[1] + -ing 2.] That puts: see the verb. Usually with adverbs, as † **putting-forth,** putting oneself forward, self-assertive, presumptuous (*obs.*); **putting-on,** employed in placing something on something else (in manufactures, etc.).

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 28 Whatsoever we are we doe not vaunt: nor *φαντιᾶν* [*misspr. φαιντιᾶν*], as many putting-forth fellowes use to doe. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 128 What is so selfe putting forth, as an handmaid affecting the place of her mistresse? 1839 *Guide to Trade, Printer* 40 Putting-on Boys.

Putting-stone (pu·tiŋ-, *Sc.* pʊ·tiŋstōun). [f. Putting *vbl. sb.*[1] 8.] A heavy stone used in the athletic exercise of putting.

17.. Pope (J.), In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call putting stones, for trials of strength. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1769, 214 Antient sports of the Highlanders..retained are, throwing the putting-stone, or stone of strength (*Clach neart*), as they call it, which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 221 Played quoits and got through the time with the putting-stone.

† **Puttish** (pʊ·tiʃ), *a. Obs.* [f. Put *sb.*[4] + -ish 1.] Of the character of a 'put': see Put *sb.*[4]

1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 157/2 The rural squire, that puttish spark, Shines signal by the barber's mark.

‖ **Putto** (pu·tto). Usually in pl. **putti** (pu·tti), also 7 **puti.** [It. *putto*, pl. *putti*, boy, lad, stripling, ad. L. *putus* boy, child.] In *pl.*, Representations of children, nude or in swaddling bands, used in art, esp. in Italy in the 15th–17th c.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Nov., That stupendous canopy of Corinthian brasse [in St. Peter's]; it consists of 4 wreath'd columns..inchas'd with vines, on which hang little putti, birds and bees. 1649 — *Ibid.* 7 Sept., The staire-case and the ornaments of Putti about it. 1894 B. Berenson in *Nation* (N. Y.) 30 Aug. 157/2 It was his passion, for the expression of the joyful feeling that led Correggio to seize every chance to paint putti.

Puttock[1] (pʊ·tək). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **puttok(e, potok,** 5 7 **puttocke,** 9 *dial.* **puttick, puddock.** [Found early in the 15th c. Origin uncertain; the ending seems to be the dim. -ock, OE. *-oc, -uc*, as in *bullock, hillock*.

The stem has been conjectured to be the **putt-* of OE. *pyttel*, Pittel, a name applied to the same birds, of which the ulterior etymology is obscure. Some have suggested derivation from L. *buteo* buzzard, or a kind of hawk, which might have given an OE. **bŷta*, and perh. a dim. **byttoc*.]

A bird of prey; usually applied to the Kite or Glede (*Milvus ictinus* or *regalis*); sometimes to the Common Buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

Also, according to Swainson (*Prov. Names Brit. Birds*), sometimes incorrectly applied to the Marsh Harrier or Moor Buzzard, *Circus æruginosus*.

? *c* 1400 Lydg. *Æsop's Fab.* iii. 81 The hound..Witnesse tweyne brought in Jugement, The wolf and the puttok. *c* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 1338 Gledes and bosardes weren hem by; Whyt molles and puttokes token hir place. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 370 (Add. MS.) The puttok come flyeng, and houyd ouer the henne and hire briddes. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 762/5 *Hic milvus*, a potok. 1496 *Dives & Pau.* (W. de W.) I. xlvi. 87/2 Yf the kyte or the puttoke flee ouer the waye afore them. 1575 Gascoigne *To D. Dine*, A puttocke set on pearch Fast by a falcons side Will quickly shew it selfe a kight. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 65 *Accipiter Milvus regalis* .. the long-winged Kite, or Puttock. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* II. viii. § 2 Of the common Buzzard or Puttock, called in Latine *Buteo*. 1817 J. Mayer *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 184 The Grey Bob-tailed Buzzard or Puttock. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 87 A shrilly noise of puddocks' feeble wail. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 The kite, or glead, or puttock, is almost extinct.

† **b.** *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a person, as having some attribute of the kite (e. g. ignobleness, greed): cf. Hawk *sb.*[1] 3; *esp.* (from the kite's preying on chickens) a catchpole. *Obs.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 290 Peter, dost see this sword?..Whorson puttock, no garbage serve you but this? have at you. 1611 Dekker *Roar. Girle* II. iii, *Adam.* Who comes yonder? *S. Davy.* They looke like puttocks, these should be they. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* I. i. Plays 1873 III. 128 And such a flocke of Puttocks follow Cæsar. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Puttock*, a cormorant, a greedy fellow.

c. *Comb.*, as *puttock-grey, -hued, -like* adjs.

1447 *Crt.-Roll Gt. Waltham Manor, Essex* 26 July, Unus equus *puttokhewed* provenit de extranea infra istud dominium. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 14 The clawes of the Puttock-like Catch-poles. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2092/4 Stolen.., a large strong grey Gelding,..a kind of Puttock grey, low in flesh. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5854/3 Stolen, .a Puttock coloured Horse.

† **Puttock**[2], *Naut. Obs.* [Origin obscure: see below.] The original name of the small or short shrouds connecting the lower shrouds with the top; also, where there is a top-gallant mast, the similar set connecting the topmast shrouds with the top-gallant top. After 1700 usually called **puttock shrouds**, and now *futtock-shrouds*, from an erroneous confusion of the word with Futtock in the latter half of the 18th c.

a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) 100 *Puttocks*, are the small Shrowdes which goo from the Shrowdes of the Main, Fore and Missen masts and also to the Topmast shrowdes, if the Topmast have a topp gallant topp, the use whereof is to goo of the shrowdes into the Topp, for when the shrowdes come neare upp to the mast they fall in so much that otherwise they could not gett into the Topp from them. The Puttocks goo..above to a plate of Iron or to a Deadman-eie to which the Lanniers of the Topmast [MS. Foremast] Shrowdes doe come. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 The top-Masts shrouds..are fastened with Lanniers and dead mens eyes to the Puttocks or plats of iron belonging to them, aloft ouer the head of the Mast. *Ibid* 20 [as in *Nomencl. Navl.*]. *c* 1635 Capt. N. Botelер *Dial. Sea Services* [as in *Nomencl. Navl.*]. 1658 in Phillips. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Puttocks* or *Puttock Shrowds* [as in *Nomencl Nav.*] 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 113 The Puttock Shrowds binding the main Shrowds and Top-mast Shrowds together. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 81 One of the .dead-eyes was broke, as was also a main-shroud and puttock-shroud. [1769 Falconer *Mar. Dict.* s. v. *Shrouds*, The topmast-shrouds are extended from the topmast-heads to the edges of the tops...The lower deadeye..is fitted with an iron band, called the foothook-plate, which passes through a hole in the edge of the top and communicates with a rope called the foothook-shroud, whose lower end is attached to the shrouds of the lower mast.] 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. M.*, *Puttock* or *Foot-hook Plates*..are narrow plates of iron attached to the dead-eyes of the topmast shrouds. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Puttock-shrouds*, synonymous with *futtock*; a word in use, but not warranted.

fig. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lxxiii, Expressing his hope that..he should be able to surmount the puttock-shrouds of despair, and get aloft to the cross-trees of God's good favour.

[*Note.* The form *puttock* was regularly used down to 1750 at least; but after that date it appears to have been, from similarity of sound, confused with Futtock, the name of the middle timbers of the ship's frame, with which the *puttocks* had no manner of connexion. Hence in Falconer's *Marine Dict.* 1769, and app. in all later works, *puttock* is replaced by *futtock*; in the combinations given in Futtock 2, *futtock hole, hoop, plate, rigging, shroud, staff, stave* belong to this erroneous substitution of *futtock* for *puttock*. As *futtock* was perh. orig. *foot hook*, it has been suggested that *puttock* was – *pothook* (of which a form *pottock* occurs in 1707): but nothing in the sense appears to confirm this suggestion. Some allusive use of Puttock[1] has also been conjectured. More probable is a connexion with Du. *putting*, applied in 1673 to the chains of the main shrouds, while *mars-putting* in 1702 renders F. *gambes de hune*, the puttock-shrouds. Cf. Ettis *putting* (pl. -s, -en), Ger. *putting* or *putting* (-s, -en), Da. *pytting* (-er), Sw. *putting*, the iron links or chains by which the shrouds of the masts are secured to the ship's sides, the chains of the dead eye; Ger. *puttingtaue*, Da. *pytting vanter*, Sw. *puttingsvant* = 'puttock-shrouds'. But the source of *putting* or *pütting* is unknown.]

Puttock[3] (pv·tək). Chiefly *north. dial.* Now *Obs.* or *rare.* [Derivation unascertained.] A make-weight; chiefly in comb. *puttock candle.*

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* (1691) 56 A Puttock-Candle; the least in the Pound, put in to make weight. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, Puttock-candle. 1876 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Puttocks, Inses*, or *Mak-weights*, small portions.. put into the scale to make up the required weight. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kentish Gloss.*, *Puttock-candle*, the smallest candle in a pound, put in to make the weight.

‖ **Puttoo** (pv·tu). *East Indies.* [a. Hindī (Panjābī and allied langs.) *paṭṭū*, a. Old Kashmīrī *paṭu*, allied to Skr. *paṭa* woven stuff, cloth.] A fabric made of the coarse refuse hair of the Cashmere goat. Also *attrib.*

1857 Col. Keith Young *Diary, Siege of Delhi* (1902) 110 A puttoo coat and equally warm continuations, as Seymour calls them. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Puttoo*, a coarse thick fabric made of the refuse wool and long hair from the shawl goat, *Capra changra*. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 263/2 A coat (Norfolk jacket style) and loose knickerbockers of puttoo.

Putty (pv·ti), *sb.* Also 7 **puttey, -ie, -ee,** 8–9 *Sc.* **potty.** [a. F. *potée* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), used in senses 1, 5 a, b, below; orig. a potful, or the contents of a pot, f. *pot* Pot *sb.*[1]]

1. A powder of calcined tin (amorphous stannic oxide), or of calcined tin and lead, used for polishing glass or metals; distinctively called *jewellers' putty*, also *putty of tin, putty powder.* (So F. *potée.*)

1663 Boyle *Exp. Hist. Colours* II. xiii, The common putty, that is sold and used so much in shops, instead of being, as it is pretended and ought to be, only the calx of tin, is by the artificers that make it, to save the charge of tin, made.. but of half tin and half lead, if not far more lead than tin. 1670 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 93, I intend to grind with ordinary sand fine dressed, and polish first with chalk, after with putty. 1763 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 58 Fine powder, called putty prepared by calcining a mixture of lead and tin. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1241 When [tin is] heated to redness, with free access of air, it absorbs oxygen with rapidity, and changes first into a pulverulent gray protoxide, and by longer ignition, into a yellow-white powder, called putty of tin.

2. A fine mortar or cement made of lime and water without sand; distinctively called *plasterers' putty* or 'fine stuff'.

1633 Gerard *Somerset* (1900) 131 With them putte was soft dyett, which name wee still conserve in a wett and liquid morter for cementing stones together by Masons called Puttey. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 138 To mingle water and lime, and not to temper it too thicke, but to make it thinne like unto puttie. 1759 Colebrooke in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 47 What the bricklayers call fine stuff, or putty. *Note*, Putty is lime slacked, and, while warm, dissolved in water, and strained through a sieve. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 612 A thin and smooth coat spread over it, consisting of lime only, or, as the workmen call it, *putty*, or set. 1881 Young *Ev. Man His Own Mechanic* § 1201 The mortar used for the white lines [in pointing] is what is technically called 'putty', that is to say, plasterer's putty, and not glazier's putty.

3. A cement composed of powdered whiting made into a stiff paste with raw linseed oil or occasionally other ingredients, used in fixing panes of glass, and for making up inequalities in woodwork, etc. before painting; distinctively, *glaziers' putty.*

1706 Phillips (ed. 6), *Putty*,..also a kind of Composition that Painters make use of to stop up Holes in Wood, &c. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Putty*, in its popular sense, denotes a cinerilious kind of paste, compounded of whiting and linseed-oil beaten together to the consistence of a tough dough. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 258 The nails are driven in a little below the surface of these boards, and the cavity is filled with glazier's putty. *Ibid.* 221 A mixture of oil-putty. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., Some trades employ glue-putty, in which hot melted glue is substituted for the oil.

† **4.** *Med.* Lead-plaster, diachylon. *Obs. rare*–[1].

1828 *Lancet* 28 June 388/1 *Plaster*, or *putty*, is a composition of oil and oxide of lead..it is sometimes called *lead plaster.*

5. In various transferred senses.

(a. and b are senses of F. *potée*; they are given in Ogilvie's *Imperial Dict.* 1882, but have not been found in English or Scottish use.)

† **a.** *Pottery.* Glaze or glazing-slip for earthenware. † **b.** *Foundry.* The 'loam' of which moulds are made; a mixture of clay, horse-dung, and sand.

c. (*slang* or *colloq.*) Sticky mud at the bottom of a body of water.

1890 P. H. Emerson *Wild Life* 60 My punt..may stick in the putty. 1902 *Work. Men's Coll. Jrnl.* VII 367 The tide was running down, and the quant had to be used a good deal, the yacht sticking 'on the putty' more than once.

d. As the name of a colour, esp. in dress-materials: A light shade of yellowish grey; in full *putty-colour.*

1886 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/3 Another pretty colour with an ugly name is that called 'putty'. It is really a very sweet tone of grey with a touch of fawn in it.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *putty bed, colour* (hence *putty-coloured* adj.), *joint, mark, shade, state*; also *putty-faced, -like, -looking, -stopped* adjs.; **putty-blower**, a blow-tube for shooting pellets of putty (sense 3); **putty-cement**, = sense 2; **putty-oye**, a pigeon's eye having a thick fleshy cere; **putty-knife**, a knife with a blunt flexible spatulate blade for spreading putty (sense 3); **putty-powder**, = sense 1; **putty-root**, a rare N. American orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*), the corm of which contains a glutinous matter sometimes used as a cement; **putty-work**, decorative work executed in a putty-like composition which hardens after it is moulded.

1902 *How to make Things* 33/2 [In bird-stuffing] the insertion of the artificial eyes, in a *putty bed, follows the operation of pinning the wings to the body. 1878 B. Harte *Man on Beach* 96 The boot-black drew a tin *putty-blower from his pocket, and took unerring aim. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 538 *Putty cement will stand longer than most stones. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 The Baroness..wore *putty-coloured silk with trimmings of handsome gold and fawn embroidery. 1906 H. Begbie *Priest* ii. 8 At one end was a great spread of folding doors putty coloured. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 330/1 A fine brick .to be..laid in what is called a close *putty joint. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Putty-Knife*, used by glaziers and painters, to spread putty. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Useful Recipes* 51 Take a sharp-edged putty-knife.. and cut the paint off as low as you can without scratching the glass. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/4 Leaving a huge *putty-like cake of clay at the bottom. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1009/1 The *putty looking chalky matter often observed in the lungs. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* x. 245 The outer surface being then covered with washed *putty powder, which is a combination of the oxides of tin and lead. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 817 Amorphous stannic oxide..is hard, and is therefore used for polishing stone and glass, and for sharpening and polishing steel, etc. The oxide used for this purpose is called *putty-powder*; it is sometimes a mixture of the oxides of tin and lead. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 598/2 The artist..next develops the figure with very delicate tools of steel wire..finally polishing with putty powder. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 411 *Aplectrum hyemale*, the North American *Putty-root, is used for making a cement for china. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 561 They could not be *putty-stopped well enough.

Putty (pv·ti), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or smear with putty; to fix, mend, or join with putty; to fill up (a hole, woodwork, etc.) with putty.

1734 Curtis in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 267, I..stopt the Holes at the Bottoms with Corks; and..puttyed the Corks, that no Water could filtrate through them. 1771 J. Adams *Diary* 4 June, A glass mug broken to pieces and puttied together again. 1879 *Eng. Carriage Build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 221/2 Any joints..are carefully puttied up with oil putty.

Hence **Pu·ttied** *ppl. a.*, **Pu·ttying** *vbl. sb.*; also **Pu·ttier**, one who putties, a glazier.

1775 Jefferson *Writ.* (1892) I. 450 To detain them about a month to harden the puttying. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* ii, Cracked old houses where the painters and plumbers and puttyers are always at work. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 39 Fix the lens..and focus on a large sheet of puttied or ground glass.

Put-up, *sb.*: see Put-.

Put-up (pu·tˌvp), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *to put up*: see Put *v.*[1] 53.]

1. (orig. *Thieves' slang.*) Arranged or concocted beforehand, as a burglary, by conspiracy with other persons, as servants in the house; preconcerted, planned in an underhand manner: see Put *v.*[1] 53 t. Often in phr. *a put-up job.*

1810 *Ann. Reg.* 296 The police officers are of opinion, that the robbery of the above cathedral is what is called, in the slang language, *a put-up robbery.* 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xix, At least it can't be a put-up job, as we expected. *Ibid.* xxxi, We call it a put-up robbery,..when the servants is in it. 1893 G. J. Goschen in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 3/1 Your acceptance of one amendment is part and parcel of your rejection of the other. It is a put-up job.

2. Rarely in other senses of *put up*, as 'a put-up statue' (Put *v.*[1] 53 r), 'a put-up candidate' (53 j), 'put-up drugs' (53 n), 'put-up goods' (53 l).

b. *transf. Put-up price*, the up-set price at or above which something will be sold at an auction (see Put *v.*[1] 53 l).

1895 *Daily News* 17 Aug 5/3 The put-up prices are very low.

† **Pu·ture, pu·lture.** *Obs.* [a. AF. *puture* = ONF. *pulture* (Ph. de Thaun *Best.* 294), OF. *peuture, poture, pouture* (Godef.), food, nourishment, mod.F. dial *pouture* food for horses, cattle, or pigs:–late L. type *pultūra*, in med.L. also *putūra* (Du Cange), supposed to be an irreg. deriv. of *puls, pultem* pap, porridge.] Food for man or beast; *esp.* in Forest Law, that meat and drink for themselves and their attendants, and food for their horses, hawks, and hounds, claimed by the foresters from every one within the bounds of the forest, and sometimes by other officers on an official circuit; also *ellipt.* the custom of giving or the right of demanding such entertainment.

In the ME period common in the L. form *putura*, in Latin records; rare as an English word.

[*c* 1280 *Placita Coronæ* (1818) 219 Bene cognoscitur] quod forestarii sui capiunt puturam de omnibus et singulis tenentibus terras infra metas chacearum suarum 1343 *Placita apud Preston* 17 *Edw. III* (Blount), Johannes de Radecliffe clamat unam Puturam in Prioratu de Penwortham pro se et Ministris, equis, et garcionibus suis, per unum diem et duas noctes, de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, *viz.* de victualibus, ut in esculentis, et poculentis. 1390–91 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 64 Pro putura pulletrie. *Ibid.* 96 Pro xxx multonibus. et pro putura eorundem.] 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 57 (1876) 44 He shal take for each doges puture jd. ob. a day. *Ibid.* § 59. 45 He shal have for each doges puture ob. a daye. [*a* 1634 Coke *Inst.* IV lxxiii. *Courts Forest* (1797) 308 And after they claimed the same for all victuals for themselves, their servants, horses, and dogs, which was called *putura*. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Putura*] 1881 W. Beamont *Acc. Frodsham* v. 31 Puture was the right to exact food and lodging for the lord's peace officers whenever they were making an official circuit through the district.

‖ **Putwary** (pvtwā·ri). *East Ind.* Also **pat-, -war(r)ee.** [Hindī *paṭwārī*, f. *paṭṭā*: cf. Pottah.] A village registrar or accountant under a zemindar.

1801 R. Patton *Asiat. Mon.* 118 Officers who have been denominated *canongoes* and *putwarries*. The canongoe was the principal, and the putwary the subsidiary officer, in the department of control. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Putwarree*, a registrar or collector under an Indian zemindar, or land-holder. 1907 *19th Cent* Nov. 714 As village putwaris they have almost the monopoly.

† **Pu·tyer.** *Obs.* Also 5 **puttyer.** [a. OF. *putier*: cf. *pute* (13th c. in Littré): see Pute *sb.*] A whoremonger; = Putour.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xii. iii, Ha what comyth this wenche here wyth this putyer in this contree? 1483 – *Cato* ev b, Somme ben kynges or dukes and the other are puttyers and ryght wycked and euyl.

Puwe, Puwit, obs. forms of Pew, Pewit.

‖ **Puy** (pwī). [F. *puy*, in OF. *pui, poi* hill, mount, hillock:–L. *podium* elevation, height, in med. (Franco-) L. *podium, pogium* hill, peak.] A small volcanic cone; *spec.* one of those in Auvergne, France; also, in *Geol.*, generalized.

1858 G. P. Scrope *Geol. Centr. France* 180 Among the puys of the Monts Dome we are enabled..to trace almost every stream of lava to the crater which marks the spot of its emission. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 203 There the traveller may see hundreds of volcanic cones, known locally as 'puys'. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man* iv. 74 Clusters of small lateral cones or puys sprang up on their flank, like those on Mount Etna.

Puy, variant of Poy *sb.*[1], a punt-pole.

Puy-: see Pui-.

Puynt, obs. form of Point *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Puyste, variant of Puist *Obs.*, pustule.

Puyt(e, obs. form of Put *v.*[1]

Pusel, puzzel, puzzle, obs. ff. Pucelle.

Puzzle (pʊ·z'l), *sb.* Also 7 **pusle.** [Goes with Puzzle *v.*, q. v.]

1. The state of being puzzled or bewildered; bewilderment; confusion; perplexity how to act or decide.

1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb) 280 While they are in the pusle of businesse, they haue noe tyme to tend theire health, either of body, or minde. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxviii. [I. xxvii], Beyond them wee meete with nothing but the puzzle of the soul, and the dazle of the minds dimme eyes. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 59 Later Philosophers were at a great puzzle about it. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 112 The puzzle and obscurity, which must unavoidably arise from arguing upon so absurd a supposition as that of universal Necessity. 1767 G. White *Selborne* x, Linnæus seems to be in a puzzle about his *mus amphibius*. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 139 The result would be.. utter puzzle and bewilderment.

2. A puzzling or perplexing question; a poser, 'problem', 'enigma'.

1655 H. More *Antid. Ath.* App. xi. § 9 To the last puzzle propounded, whether these Archei [or seminal forms] be so many sprigs of the common soul of the world, or particular subsistences of themselves; there is no great inconvenience in acknowledging that it may be either way. 1760 Gray *Wks.* (1884) I. 306 About the painting I have a great puzzle in my head between Vertue, Mr. D'Urry, and Bishop Tanner. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Poor Relations,* He is a puzzle to the servants, who are fearful of being too obsequious, or not civil enough, to him. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix 397 It is a puzzle of some interest where they have retreated to.

3. Something contrived or made for the purpose of puzzling, or exercising one's ingenuity and patience; a toy or problem of this kind.

1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, He looked not unlike that ingenious puzzle, called *a reel in a bottle,* the marvel of children, (and of some grown people too, myself for one,) who can neither comprehend the mystery how it has got in or how it is to be taken out. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Puzzles,* various articles of turnery ware and carving; dissecting maps, and pictures for children. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 652 Like a puzzle chest in chest. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* Suppl. ix. 269 At p. 34 of *Devonshire Bells,* I have mentioned where some A B C puzzles are to be found 1895 (*title*) The Puzzle Box. Containing six distinct puzzles.

b. *Chinese puzzle*: one of the ingenious puzzles made by the Chinese, in which the problem is to fit together the dissected pieces of a geometrical or other figure, to disentangle interlocked rings, to remove a string from an object without untying it, etc., etc. The name was app. first applied to the dissected square called *tangram.* Hence, *fig.* Any specially intricate puzzle or problem.

c 1815 [Pamphlet, *Brit. Mus.* No. 15,257 d. 18, containing upwards of 330 figures, formed out of the seven pieces of the 'tangram'] (*title*) A Grand Eastern Puzzle. The following Chinese puzzle is recommended to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, being superior to any hitherto invented for the amusement of the Juvenile World. 1844 *Juv. Missionary Mag. L. M. S.* I. 90 A real Chinese Puzzle. Young people are fond of puzzles, and have often puzzled for hours over bits of wood called Chinese Puzzles, to very little purpose. 1859 Mrs. Gatty *Aunt Judy's Tales* 60 Putting Chinese puzzles together into stupid patterns. 1874 S. W. Williams *Syllabic Dict. Chinese Lang.* 987 [*Ch'i ch'iao t'u*] The Chinese puzzle of seven pieces, the tangram. 1895 *Gentl. Mag.* vol. 278, p. 279 The Chinese religion may be said to be a Chinese puzzle. 1906 *Times* 1 Feb. (*Article*) Faulty Legislation: A statute is by this process converted into a sort of Chinese puzzle.

c. Short for Puzzle-peg.

1845 Youatt *Dog* v. 113 There was the puzzle and the check-collar [as a punishment] for killing other dogs.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: attrib., 'of a puzzle', or appositive, 'that is or involves a puzzle', as *puzzle-poetry, -question, -solving, -word, -work*; in names of various mechanical contrivances presenting a puzzle or operated by some trick, as *puzzle-cup, -jug, -locket, -piece* (hence *puzzle-piecing*), *-ring*; **puzzle-lock**: see quot.; **puzzle-path, puzzle-walk,** a maze (Maze *sb.* 4). Cf. also Puzzle *v.* 5.

1882 *Hamilton Sale Catal.* No. 806 A two-handled *puzzle-cup painted with flowers. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Puzzle-jug. 1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 316/2 The *puzzle or combination lock. 1882 Sir E. Beckett in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 746 It used to be supposed that locks which could only be opened by setting a number of rings or disks to a particular combination of letters could not possibly be opened by anybody who was not in possession of the secret; and hence they were also called puzzle-locks. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/5 Mr. T. had just been explaining to Mr. D. the secret of how to open a certain *puzzle locket. 1879 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1134/2 We maintain that anything like a final reliance on anatomical *puzzle-piecing and dissection, on the part of the artist, would be a perfect illustration..of the instructive fable of the goose which was anatomised for the sake of her golden eggs. 1883 Simcox *Hist. Lat. Lit.* II. 447 The natural interest of Ennodius lay in the direction of *puzzle poetry. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 2 Apr. 4/7 The General Knowledge inquiry..has a tendency to produce the, rather unfair, *puzzle-question. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 321 Some curious specimens of linked or *puzzle rings'. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 4/4 Another *puzzle word competition was described at the North London Police-court. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 543/1 It is all *puzzle-work that to me.

Puzzle (pʊ·z'l), *v.* Forms: 6–7 **pusle, puzzell, 7 puzel, pussell, 7–8 puzzel, puzle, 7– puzzle.** [Appears in the end of the 16th c.; the cognate Puzzle *sb.* is not known till somewhat later (*a* 1612), and appears from its sense to have been a derivative from the verb. Their etymology is obscure: see Note below.]

1. *trans.* †**a.** *orig.* To cause (any one) to be at a loss what to do or how to turn; to embarrass with difficulties; to put to a non-plus; to perplex, bewilder, confound: said of circumstances, material obstacles, etc. *Obs.*

(The quotations in brackets show transition to the modern sense c.)

[*a* 1380: see Posteet.] *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 41 The passage verie troublesome by reason of whole trunckes and bodies of trees lyinge cross the mouth of that narrow ryver, over which men weare forced to carrie the bote upon theire shoulders by maine strength. And whilst wee weare theare pusled.. Baltizar.. dropped overborde with his companion and sodenlie gott into the thicketts. *Ibid*, Here will I leave our Captaine and his companie pusled in the bote and returne to speake of our conceipts aborde the shipp. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 48 Thou art more puzel'd then the Ægyptians in their fogge 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 34 [Certain signs] assured us we were neere the shoare (the last storme had puzled us). 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* IV. xiv. 144 Their ships stood jumbled together like so many baskets.. and thus puzzelling one another, they were the cheifest cause of the Enemies victory. 1735 Somervile *Chase* III. 188 The panting Throng In their own Footsteps puzzled, foil'd, and lost.

[1598 Barret *Theor Warres* I. i. 6 Then commeth he to cast them into a ring now there is he puzzelled 1639 N. N tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 19 So many great personages were pusled in a great uncertainty. 1641 Brome *Jov Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 405, I am pussell'd in the choice. 1697 Dampier *Voy. round World* (1699) 105 A large green Turtle, with her weight and strugglinz, will puzzle two Men to turn her. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* IV. § 2 This sort of arguments..may perhaps puzzle, but never will convince me.]

b. To perplex or bewilder (the brain, mind, understanding, will, wit): in late use passing into c.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i 80 (Qo. 1) A hope of something after death? Which pusles the braine and doth confound the sence. 1604 *Ibid.* (Qo. 2), The dread of something after death..Puzels the will. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 7 They do far more puzzle our understandings than when we conceive them to be in God. 1666 Sancroft *Let Ignea* 29 All our Wit was puzzeld, and all our Industry tir'd out 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 42 Reveal Mysteries merely to puzzle the Minds of Men. 1831 *Society* I. 152 Fanny was puzzling her brain to think where she had heard the name before.

c. To perplex, put to a non-plus, or embarrass mentally, as or by a difficult problem or question; to pose. The current sense.

a 1634 Randolph *Muse's Looking-gl.* III. iv. (R.), I very much fear there be some languages That would go near to puzzle me. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. xv. 54 It would puzzle men to conceive a way of expression of sufficient honour..for such a wonder-working Priesthood. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* (J.), A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in puzzling others. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 273, I know these words have much puzzled interpreters. 1771 *Junius' Lett.* lxi. 319 He did it with a view to puzzle them with some perplexing questions. 1787 Burns *Let. to Moore* 2 Aug., I..used..to puzzle Calvinism with so much heat and indiscretion, that I raised a hue and cry of heresy against me. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 14 Poor Will Honeycomb..even with his half century of experience, would have been puzzled to point out the humours of a lady by her prevailing colours. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 247 The disconsolate little cupola, with its flag of red bunting..may puzzle conjectures for our English brethren. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 35 Like a schoolmaster puzzled by a hard sum. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 407 Men are annoyed at what puzzles them. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 164 The question has always puzzled me.

d. *refl.* To bewilder or perplex oneself; to exercise oneself with difficult problems.

1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* Pref. 37 We are apt to puzzle our selves with obscure Marks of Grace and doubtful Signs of our good State. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 316 After they had puzzled themselves here two or three days. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 405 When he was young he had puzzled himself with physics. 1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revis.* iii. 48 Many readers have doubtless puzzled themselves with the two different forms of the same word.

2. *intr.* (? for *refl.*) To be at a loss how to act or decide; to be bewildered; to be perplexed for a solution; to ponder perplexedly; to exercise oneself with the solution of a puzzle. Const. *about, over, upon.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 93, I my selfe..have pored and pusled vpon many an old Record. 1611 Cotgr., *Metagrabolliser,* to dunce vpon, to puzzle, or (too much) beat the braines about. 1690 tr. *Five Lett. Inspiration* 115 Contradictions which the Divines..have not been able to reconcile, after puzling about it above three thousand Years. 1742 Warburton *Rem. Tillard* Wks. 1811 XI. 180 Our Advocate,.. puzzling on between his true and false Gods, hangs, like a false teacher as he is, between heaven and earth. 1803 Beddoes *Hygëia* IX. 205, I dare say they would puzzle long before guessing what pattern I mean to propose to them. 1833 *Sporting Mag.* Jan. 210 Whenever the dog puzzles over the scent.

b. To search in a bewildered or perplexed way; to fumble, grope *for* something; to get *through* by perplexed searching.

1817 H. T. Colebrooke *Algebra,* etc. 27 Which dull smatterers in algebra labor to excruciate, puzzling for it in the six-fold method of discovery there taught. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* i, Are you puzzling in your pockets to seek your only memorial among old play-bills? 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) V. xlvii. 437 After puzzling through the floes, we reached a large berg. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 17 Oct. 6/1 The dogs are puzzling about for a bird or a rabbit in cover.

3. *trans.* To make puzzling; to complicate, involve, entangle (some matter or subject); to put into confusion, mix up, confound; to confuse or muddle (drawing). Now *rare.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 76 His parts were most prevalent in puzzling and perplexing that discourse he meant to cross. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 63 Let me think Thou art the judg, that I may not..pervert or puzzle right. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. i, The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate, Puzzled in mazes. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 702/2 He [an artist] is never obliged to resort to trick or device, or to employ meretricious effects. He never has to 'puzzle' bad or doubtful drawing.

4. *To puzzle out*: to make out by the exercise of ingenuity and patience.

1781 Cowper *Charity* 473 While the clerk just puzzles out the psalm. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 221 The inscriptions..were not sufficiently legible to induce us to puzzle them out. 1889 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 190 The bloodhound..can puzzle out a cold scent under the most adverse conditions.

5. Combinations of the verb-stem: **pu·zzle-brain,** (*a*) *adj.*, that puzzles the brain, brain-puzzling; (*b*) *sb.*, one who puzzles his brain about a subject; **pu·zzle-cap,** that which puzzles the cap or the head; a cap (*fig.*) which bespeaks a puzzled head; **pu·zzle-monkey,** a familiar name of the Chilian tree *Araucaria imbricata,* from the difficulty which a monkey would have in climbing it (also called *monkey-puzzle*); **pu·zzle-text,** one who makes a puzzle of a scripture text; **pu·zzle-wit** *a.*, that puzzles or would puzzle one's wit. Cf. also Puzzle *sb.* 4.

1870 Thornbury *Tour Eng.* I. v. 108 After all these *puzzle-brain theories, the result is no great enlargement of knowledge. 1873 Blackie *Self-Cult* 60 They are mostly crotchet-mongers and puzzle-brains. 1889 Grettan *Memory's Harkb.* 231 Another *puzzle-cap to me with regard to the hunting-field. *Ibid.* 275 This entirely put the puzzle-cap upon him as to my actual whereabouts 1883 Mrs. Riddell *Haunted River* I. A garden..adorned probably by a *puzzle-monkey and a stone vase. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 11/1 To see and paint the old forests of Araucaria imbricata, known in England as the puzzle monkey tree, rather unreasonably, as there are no monkeys here to puzzle. 1837 *Gambler's Dream* I. 269 The petticoat *puzzletext curtsied to her young master and retired. 1861 White Melville *Mkt. Harb* xviii, What is called a 'monogram' – a thing not unlike the *puzzle-wit look on a gate

[*Note.* For the etymology of *puzzle* the first question is the relation of the sb. and vb. The vb has been held to be derived from the sb, and the latter viewed as an aphetic form of Apposal or Opposal. But the chronology of the words, and still more the consideration of their sense-history, seem to make it clear that the verb came first, and that the sb. was its derivative. In the light of this, the vb. has been referred to Pose *v.*[2], as a diminutive (or other derivative formation), as in *suck, suckle.* This is phonetically possible: cf. *unzzle* from *nose.* But there are serious difficulties in the signification. Of the earlier sense of *puzzle,* as seen in the examples under 1 a above, no trace appears in the original sense of *pose* and *oppose* 'to examine by putting questions', and it is only the derivative senses 2 of *pose* and 1 c of *puzzle* that come into contact. Thus their relation seems to be that of two words originally distinct, which (as in some other cases) have subsequently attracted each other. *Puzzle* was possibly the same verb of which the pa. pple. Posteet occurs late in the 14th c., app. in the sense 'bewildered, confused, confounded', and which, riming with *hoselet,* i. e. *hüselet,* Housled, was prob. pronounced (pʊ·zĕlet), which would regularly give by 1600 (pu·zzled), later (pʊ·zled). The non appearance of the verb during the intervening 200 years might be owing to its being one of the colloquial words which came into literary use in the 16th c. This is however conjectural and, even if true, leaves the ulterior derivation still to seek. (A verb of similar form appears in late OE. *pusilian* 'to pick out best pieces of food' (Sweet), = Du. *peuzelen* to pick, to piddle, LG. *pöseln, pusseln,* Norw. *pusla*; but it is difficult to see in its sense any connexion with that of 'puzzle'.)]

Puzzle·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ation.] Puzzled condition; state of perplexity.

1773 Foote *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 133 They have got the old gentleman into such puzzleation, that I don't believe he knows what he wishes himself.

Puzzle-brain, -cap: see Puzzle *v.* 5.

Puzzled (pʊ·z'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Puzzle *v.* + -ed[1].] **a.** Of a person, the mind, head, etc.: Non-plussed, bewildered, confused; perplexed to find a solution. **b.** Of a thing: Made puzzling; involved, complicated, intricate; †tangled (*obs.*).

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 17 Coyned by Schoole-men, and pusled Philosophers. 1656–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 130 *note,* If there were any, it was but a puzzled

nomination, and that very dark and imperfect. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1742) III. 167 Like a puzzled lump of silk, so that the man cannot draw out a thought to any length. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 145 They disentangle from the puzzled skein, In which obscurity has wrapp'd them up, The threads of politic and shrewd design. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 297 Their puzzled situation, under two sovereigns, over neither of whom they have any influence. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiv, There came across his face a puzzled, dubious look.

Hence **Pu'zzledly** *adv.*, **Pu'zzledness.**

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. iii. Summ. (1662) 6 Several instances of the puzzledness of Phansy in the firm conclusions of Sense, and of Reason. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 182 Her eyes meet his, looking at her curiously, interestedly, puzzledly.

Puzzledom (pʊ'zldəm). [f. PUZZLE *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm of puzzle; the state of being puzzled; perplexity, bewilderment.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* lxxiv. (1810) VI. 377, I was resolved to travel with him into the land of puzzledom. 1851 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 577 Placing the reader in puzzledom. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* iii, He could not make out in the depths of his puzzledom what had gone wrong.

Pu'zzle-hea'ded, *a.* [f. PUZZLE *sb.*, or put for *puzzled* + HEAD *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a puzzled head; having confused ideas.

a 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Mattaire..seems to have been a puzzle-headed man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logick in his head. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 465 He [Harley] was really a dull puzzle-headed man. 1906 *Outlook* 14 July 40/1 A singularly puzzle-headed sentimentalism.

Hence **Puzzlehea'dedness**; so also **Pu'zzle-head,** a puzzle-headed person.

1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* v, To survey the flames with open eyes of dull puzzleheadedness. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* v. (1885) 167 This anomaly can only be accounted for by a certain puzzle-headedness on the part of the Professor. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xli, 'They don't see it in that light themselves'. .. 'No, .. because most men are puzzleheads'.

Puzzlement (pʊ'zlmĕnt). [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact or condition of being puzzled; perplexity, bewilderment, confusion.

1822 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 350 Four invitations to dinner on my list to-day, but, owing to some puzzlement about Holland House, lost all. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 839 His mind between the two must be in a queer puzzlement. 1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 8 The puzzlement I have had to force that sentence into grammar! 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. lxv. 472 To avoid the possibility of any historical misunderstanding or puzzlement hereafter.

b. Anything that puzzles; a puzzle.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 78 In short, Dr. Todd's ingenious puzzlement works altogether upon the false principle, that no more than four horns came up. 1881 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1368 A puzzlement for some of the wisest antiquarian heads of Europe. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 313/2 Examiners in our own day are not always innocent of similar sprightly puzzlements.

Puzzle-monkey: see PUZZLE *v.* 5.

Pu'zzle-pate. [f. PUZZLE *v.* + PATE 1.] One who puzzles his pate; one who is puzzle-headed.

1775 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man his own Broker* 88 *note*, Two or three puzzlepates said I had too much Divinity. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinburgh* (1886) 220 A great scheme of philosophy which attracts those puzzle-pates who are much given to the habit of ultimate thinking.

So **Pu'zzle-pa'ted** *a*, puzzle-headed; hence **Pu'zzle-pa'tedness.**

1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply 2nd Pt. Paine* 12 This said Thomas Paine..shews himself but a puzzle-pated fellow. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 251 Monteith really has a very good heart, which excuses a little accidental puzzle-patedness. 1857 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xix, He was very ignorant,—puzzle-pated as you may call it.

Pu'zzle-peg. [f. PUZZLE *sb.* or *v.* + PEG *sb.*1] A piece of wood, about a foot in length, pointed at one end and flattened towards the other, fastened to the lower jaw of a dog so that the pointed end projects a few inches in front, and prevents him from putting his nose close to the ground.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 264 The principal use of the puzzle-peg, appears to be that of worrying and fretting the animal to no purpose. 1870 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. iii. § 7. 56 By the constant use of this puzzle-peg..the dog loses, by habit, the tendency to stoop.

b. *fig.* A puzzling subject, a puzzle.

1845 *Zoologist* III. 947 This last insect, to use the term of its late describer, has always been a 'puzzle-peg'.

Puzzler (pʊ'zlə1). [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which puzzles; also, one who occupies himself with puzzles.

a 1652 BROME *Elegy on Schoolm.*, Hebrew the general puzzler of old heads. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* Pref. 4 No marvel if many of the Puzlers here be not so wel planed.. or perfected as is expected. 1762 J. H. STEVENSON *Crasy Tales* 93 Lawyers..these puzzlers and confounders..who embroil and complicate what should be simple. 1872 (*title*) The Puzzler's Manual, or monthly journal of enigmatical amusements. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ix, My question..seems to me to be a puzzler.

Puzzle-text, -wit: see PUZZLE *v.* 5.

Pu'zzling, *vbl. sb.* [f PUZZLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PUZZLE in its various senses.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. 6 He will neuer ranke them aright without helpe: and (God knoweth) with what puzzeling and toyle. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 28 You can find out for yourself by a little puzzling why the three angles of a triangle..must be equal to two right angles. 1907 *Athenæum* 1 June 662/1 The puzzling of the Russians by rumour that the turning-flank-march of the Japanese was first by the Russian left, then by the Russian right.

Pu'zzling, *ppl. a.* [f. PUZZLE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Bewildering, confusing, perplexing; that puzzles one to solve or answer.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual.* i. Wks. 1772 III. 50 A more puzzling question it may be to some. 1705 BERKELEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 428 The grand puzzling question, whether I sleep or wake? 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 60 The various Turnings of this Labyrinth, render it extremely intricate and puzzling. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argonauts* 176 This is a puzzling matter. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 204 The summit of the mountain is most puzzling and dangerous.

2. Bewildering oneself; laboriously trying to puzzle something out.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lii, The Servant, says he, is a Puzzling Fool that heeds nothing 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 202 The puzzling Pack unravel Wile by Wile, Maze within Maze 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 96 Certain precise and puzzling minds.

Hence **Pu'zzlingly** *adv.*, in a way that puzzles one; **Pu'zzlingness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Puzzlingness*, perplexedness, embarrassing Quality. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* III. 87 A puzzlingly unamiable trait in her friend's character. 1894 *Naturalist* 58 Shade-grown forms .. puzzlingly simulated the orange-flowered Plancheon's furze.

Puzzolana, -ane, -ano, etc., var. POZZOLANA.

Pwdyll, Pwf, Pwir, pwr, pwyr, Pwll, Pwn, Pwnt, Pwnzhe, Pwt, Pwynd, etc., obs. Sc. forms of PUDDLE, PUFF, POOR, POOL, PUN, POINT, POYGNÉ, POYNE, PUT, POIND, etc.

Py, var. PEE *sb.*1 *Obs.*, kind of coat; obs. f. PIE.

Pya, variant of PIA 2.

‖ **Pyæmia** (pəi,ī'miă). *Path.* Also **pyemia,** and less correctly **pyohæmia.** [mod. L., f. Gr. *πύ-ον* pus, matter + *αἷμα* blood: see quot. 1880.] A condition of blood-poisoning accompanied by fever, caused by the presence in the blood of pathogenic bacteria and their toxic products, and characterized by the formation of multiple pus-foci in different parts of the body; septicæmia.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Pyæmia*, pyohæmia. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 156 Hospital wards where death was rampant from pyæmia. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theor. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 264 Pyæmia occurring after parturition constitutes one of the most common and fatal forms of so-called 'puerperal fever'. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 267 Pyemia is most liable to occur in broken-down persons. 1880 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 85 As the name denotes, pyæmia originally was supposed to be due to the entrance of pus into the blood. The disease is no longer attributed to the direct absorption, by the blood, of pus-corpuscles.

Pyæmic (pəi,ī'mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pyæmia; affected with pyæmia.

1859 J. Y. SIMPSON in *Nat. Encycl.* I. 149 The dangers of pyæmic poisoning. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 123 Almost complete exposure of pyæmic patients to the open air. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theor. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 270 The feebleness of the pyæmic pulse is remarkable.

‖ **Pyal** (pəi'ăl), *a. E. Indies.* Also **pyall, pial.** [South Indian ad. Pg. *poyal* a jossing block or mounting stone, deriv. of Pg. and Sp. *poyo* a bench by the door:—L. *podium* raised place: see PODIUM.] 'A raised platform on which people sit, usually under the veranda, or on either side of the door of the house' (Yule). Also *attrib.* **pyal school.**

1873 E. C. GOVER in *Ind. Antiq.* II. 52 (heading) Pyal Schools in Madras. 1896 *Indian Mag. & Rev.* Jan. 39 Every village has its self-supporting pyall school, where boys and girls are taught simple lessons. 1898 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Apr. 153 In front of an earthen pial where I might sit.

Pyan, pyany, obs. forms of PEONY.

Pyanit, pyannet, -ot, obs. forms of PIANNET.

‖ **Pyarthrosis** (pəi,ɑ:þrō'sis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πύ-ον* pus + *ἄρθρωσις* jointing.] The formation of pus in a joint; suppurative arthritis.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pyaster, obs. f. PIASTRE. **Pyat,** var. PIET, magpie, etc. **Pybald,** obs. f. PIEBALD.

Pybble, pyble, obs. forms of PEBBLE.

Pycar(d, variants of PICARD *Obs.*, a sailing boat.

Pycche, pych(e, Pycele, Pyce, Pychar, -er, obs. forms of PITCH, PICKLE, PICE, PITCHER.

Pyche (pəitʃ). *n. dial.* Also 6 **picho,** 8–9 **poich,** 9 **pytch.** [? Phonetic variant of *pike*: cf. PIKE *sb.*2 2.] A bee-hive.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 115/29 Piche, *corbiculus.* 1775 J. WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 544 *Poich*, an Hive to take bees in after they have swarmed. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed 2), *Pyche*, a bee-hive. 1888 *Lanc. Gloss*, *Pytch*, a hive for bees.

Pychel, obs. form of PIGHTLE, a small field.

Pycht, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of PITCH *v.*1

Pyck, Pyckage, obs. ff. PIQUE *sb.*1, PITCH *sb.*1, PICKAGE. **Pyckard, pycker,** var. ff. PICARD *Obs.*

Pycke, Pyckerylle, Pyclet, obs. ff. PIKE, PICK, PICKEREL, PIKELET.

Pycnaspideæ, Pycnaster: see PYCNO-.

Pycnid, -ide. *Bot.* [mod.F. *pycnide*] = next.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* (ed 6) II. i. 305. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot. Terms*, Pycnid, Pycnide, Pycnidium.

‖ **Pycnidium** (pikni'diŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *πυκνός* thick, dense + dim. suff. *-ίδιον*.] The special receptacle in certain ascomycetous fungi in which the stylospores are produced.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 280 In *Erysiphe* the pycnidia appear frequently to arise from the transformation of one of the joints of the moniliform threads 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 308. 1887 GARNSEY *De Bary's Comp. Morph. & Biol. Fungi* 225 Receptacles resembling perithecia, have been termed by Tulaine *pycnidia*, and the spores or gonidia formed in them *stylospores*

Hence **Pycni'dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a pycnidium; **Pycni'diophore** [-PHORE], a compound sporophore bearing pycnidia; **Pycni'diospore** [Gr. *σπόρος* seed], a stylospore developed inside a pycnidium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Py'cnis.** *Bot.* Pl. **pycnides.** [mod.L.] A rare synonym of PYCNIDIUM.

Pycnite (pi'knəit). *Min.* [mod. (Haüy 1801) f. Gr. *πυκν-ός* thick, dense + -ITE 1.] A variety of topaz occurring in columnar aggregations.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 321 The stone called *schorlartiger beryl* by Werner (the *pycnite* of the Abbé Hauy). 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 31 Pycnite is a fibrous variety of topaz.

Pycno- (pikno), before a vowel **pycn-**, combining form of Gr. *πυκνό-ς* 'thick, dense', forming various terms. (Occasionally spelt *pykno-*; erron. *picno-*.)

‖ **Pycnaspi'dean** *Ornith.* [Gr. *ἀσπίς, ἀσπιδ-* shield], in Sundevall's classification, a cohort of scutelliplantar passerine birds, having the planta or back of the tarsus studded with small irregular scales or plates; hence **Pycnaspi'dean** *a.*, belonging to the *Pycnaspideæ*. **Pycna'ster** [Gr. *ἀστήρ* star], a kind of sponge spicule. **Pycnoconi'dium** *Bot.* [CONIDIUM] = PYCNOSPORE. **Py'cnodont** *Ichthyol.* [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth], *a.* pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Pycnodontidæ*, an extinct family of ganoid fishes typified by the genus *Pycnodus*, so called from the obtuse teeth on the palate and sides of the jaw; *sb.* a pycnodont fish; so **Pycnodo'ntoid** *a.* and *sb.* **Pycno'gonid** *Zool.* [Gr. *γόνυ* knee], a marine arthropod of the group *Pycnogonida*, somewhat intermediate between *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*, typified by the parasitic genus *Pycnogonum*; a sea-spider.

‖ **Py cnogoni'dium** *Bot.* [GONIDIUM] = PYCNOSPORE. **Pycno'gonoid** *Zool.* [-OID] *a.*, resembling or belonging to the *Pycnogonida*; *sb.* a pycnogonid. **Py cnohydro'meter**: see quot. **Pycno'meter** [-METER], a specific gravity flask; see GRAVITY 4 d. ‖ **Py'cnometo'chia** (-p'kiă) *Gram.* [Gr. *μετοχή* participle], the close connexion or frequent use of participles or participial phrases; polymetochia; so **Py cnometo'chic** (-p'kik) *a.*, containing or using many participles. **Pycnomo'rphic** *a.*, *Biol.* [Gr. *μορφή* shape, form], exhibiting dense formation or structure. **Pycnono'tine** *a.*, *Ornith.* [Gr. *νῶτος* back], belonging to a sub-family of passerine birds, *Pycnonotinæ*, the bulbuls or rock-thrushes, typified by the genus *Pycnonōtus*. **Py'cnospore** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπόρος* seed], = PYCNIDIOSPORE.

1899 EVANS *Birds* in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 479 The metatarsus scutellated in front, and usually covered with small round scales behind (*'pycnaspidean*) is especially strong in Pyrodrus and Rupicola. 1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV. p. lxiv, *'Pycnaster*, a minute aster with short conical strongylate actines. This..might be regarded as a variety of the chaster. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 281 The habits of the family of *Pycnodonts appear to have been omnivorous. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 526 The Pycnodont group is now extinct. 1881 *Times* 6 Jan. 4/6 We are promised very shortly similar volumes .. on the *Pycnogonids or nobody-crabs, on the seaweeds, and on certain groups of worms. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy Challenger* II. 349 The Pycnogonida attained an enormous size in cold Arctic and Antarctic water. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II 1383 Of this last class are nearly all the Entomostraca, and with them the *Pycnogonoids 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *'Picnohydrometer*, a combination of the picnometer and hydrometer. .. Described in *Scientific American*, XXXIV. 340. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 33 The weight of the urine required to fill the *pycnometer is then ascertained. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 294 The specific gravity bottle or pyknometer. 1900 *Lancet* 30 June 1849/2 The cell shows a distinct *pyknomorphic condition. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Text-bk. Bot.* (1903) 352 Conidia..termed *pycnospores or pycnoconidia.

Pycnostyle (pi'knəstəil), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* [ad. L. *pycnostȳlos* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. *πυκνόστῠλος*, f. *πυκνός* dense + *στῦλος* column.] **a.** *adj.* Having close intercolumniation; having the space between the columns equal to one diameter and a half of a column. **b.** *sb.* A building having such intercolumniation.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F j b, Picnostylos whose .. pillers standeth distant from echeother a Diameter, & a halfe or .2 at ye furdest.] 1697 EVELYN *Acc. Archit.* Misc. Wks (1825) 391 The rest [of the columns] plac'd as the pycnostyle closer to one another. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 406.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 315/2 Within the court the colonnades were pycnostyle. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 319 The wide intercolumniations of the later Grecian edifices probably came nearer to the primitive model than the old Doric pycnostyle.

Pycnotic (pikno·tik), *a.* In quots. **pyk-**. [ad. Gr. *πυκνωτικός*, f. *πυκνόειν* to condense.] Pertaining or relating to condensation: applied to a theory of the formation of matter.

1900 tr. *Haeckel's Riddle Univ.* 222 In fundamental opposition to the theory of vibration, or the kinetic theory of substance, we have the modern 'theory of condensation', or the pyknotic theory of substance. It is most ably established in the suggestive work of J. C. Vogt on The Nature of Electricity and Magnetism on the Basis of a Simplified Conception of Substance (1891). 1904 R. CHRISTIE in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 504 The pyknotic theory of substance differs from the kinetic theory, we are informed, in so far as the centres of condensation of the primitive ether are endowed with sensation and will.

Pycos(s, pycows, pycoys(e, obs. ff. PICKAX. **Pyctes, Pyctoure, -ure**: see PICT *sb.*, PICTURE. **Py'd, pyde, Pydgion**, obs. ff. PIED, PIGEON.

Pye, obs. f. or var. of PIE *sb.* and *v.* (in quot. 1547 = PIE *sb.*3 2); var. PEE *sb.*1, *Obs.*, a coat.

1536 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl* (1905) VI. 257 Deliverit ..to be ane rydyng pye and ane pair of hois to the Kingis Grace. 1547 in 35*th Dep. Kpr.'s Rep.* (1874) 195 A pye of all the names of such Balives as been to accompte pro anno regni regis Edwardi sexti primo.

Pyeannet, obs. f. PIANNET. **Pyebald, pyed-ball**, obs. ff. PIEBALD. **Pyece, Pyed**, obs. ff. PIECE, PIED. **Pyedema**, variant of PYŒDEMA.

Pye-dog, pie-dog (pəi·dɒg). *Anglo-Ind.* Also shortened **pye**. [f. Anglo-Ind. *pye, paë*, Hindī *pâhī* outsider.] An ownerless dog, a PARIAH-*dog*.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug., In India..pariahs, or 'pye-dogs' as they are called, wander all the land over ownerless. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson, Pye*, a familiar designation among British soldiers and young officers for a Pariah-dog. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 665 In the corner of the hut was the usual small fire and a sleeping pye-dog.

†**Pyela·rge.** *Obs. rare.* [Corrupt ad. F. *pelarge*, ad. Gr. *πελαργός* stork.] A stork.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI ix. C j b, The ix fable is of the labourer and of the pyelarge...Amonge a grete mey ny of ghees and cranes he took a pyelarge.

‖ **Pyelitis** (pəi,ėlə·itis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πύελος* trough, pan, taken in sense 'pelvis' + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 81/2 Renal calculi, produce such atrophy of the kidney with pyelitis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 50. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 444 If there is calculous pyelitis .. nephrotomy and extraction of the stone are the necessary measures.

Hence **Pyelitic** (-i·tik) *a.*, of, relating to, or of the nature of pyelitis.

1865-85 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Ren. Dis.* III. v. (ed. 4) 521 Existence of a pyelitic tumour.

Pyell, obs. form of PILE *sb.*4

Pyelo- (pəi,ėlo), combining form from Gr. *πύελος* trough, taken in sense 'pelvis'; in pathological and other terms, as ‖ **Pyelocysti·tis**, pyelitis accompanied by cystitis (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pyelolitho·tomy**, the removal of a renal calculus by incision into the pelvis of the kidney (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Pyelo·meter**, = PELVIMETER (Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 1844). ‖ **Pyelonephri·tis**, 'inflammation of the kidney and of the pelvis and calices' (ibid. 1842); hence **Pyelonephri·tic** *a.*

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 895 Suppurative nephritis ..called ., when there is coincident inflammation of the renal pelvis, pyelo-nephritis. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pyelonephritic.

Pyement, Pyemia, var. PIMENT *Obs.*, PYÆMIA. **Pyep, Pyepowder, Pyere, Pyerre, Pyerrerye**, obs. forms or variants of PEEP *v.*1, PIEPOWDER, PEER *sb.*, PIER2, PIERRERIE.

Pyet, var. PIET; obs. Sc. f. PIED. **Pyetous**, var. PIETOUS *Obs.* **Pyf, Pyfle**, obs. or dial. var. PITH, PIFFLE. **Pyg**, obs. f. PIG.

Pygal (pəi·găl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. *πυγή* rump + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the rump or hinder quarters of an animal.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 469/1 Pygal callosities large. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 217 [In the tortoise] the ninth, tenth, and pygal plates, with the marginal plates of the carapace, do not coalesce with any parts of the endo-skeleton.

b. *sb.* (Short for *pygal plate* or *shield.*) The posterior median plate of the carapace of a turtle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 45 In front the series is completed by a large nuchal plate, while behind it terminates in one or two pygals.

Pygarg (pəi·gaɪg). Forms: 4 **phigarg, (figarde)**, 6 **pygarge**, 7 **pygargue, pigarge**, 7- **pygarg**. Also in L. form **pygargus** (4 **pigargus**). [ad. L. *pygarg-us* (Pliny), a. Gr. *πύγαργος* lit. 'white-rump', applied to a kind of antelope, a white-tailed eagle, and a sandpiper; f. *πυγή* rump + *ἀργός* white.]

1. A kind of antelope mentioned by Herodotus and Pliny: by some supposed to be the addax. In the LXX and Vulgate, whence in Wyclif, Douay, and Bible of 1611, used to render Heb. דישון *dîshôn*.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 5 This is the beest that ȝe owen to eete; oxe, and sheep, and..phigarg [1388, figarde; 1609 (Douay), pygargue; 1611 and R.V., Pygarg]. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 b, The fielde is Veneris, a Pygarge, of the Sunne. This is an horne beaste, like a Goate bucke, but yet greater, and lesse then the Harte. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pygargus*, a wild Beast like a Fallow Deer, so call'd because its back Parts are white.

2. (In L. form.) The osprey or sea-eagle.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxv. (Bodl. MS.) 282/2 Huguicione seiþ þat pigargus is a litel lowe brid. 1587 HARRISON *England* III v. (1878) II. 32 Of hawkes and rauenous foules...Neither haue we the pygargus or gripe. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 331 The pygargus, the falco, with the tailfeathers white and black at the end.

Pygeon, Pygg(e, obs ff. PIGEON, PIG. **Pygges nye, pyggysny**, var. PIGSNEY *Obs.* **Pyght, pyȝt, Pyghtell, Pyghtur**, obs. forms of PIGHT, PIGHTLE, PICTURE.

‖ **Pygidium** (pəidʒi·diŏm, pəigi·diŏm). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *πυγή* rump + dim. suff. *-ίδιον.*] The posterior part of the body in certain invertebrates, chiefly insects, crustaceans, and worms, when forming a distinct segment or division; the caudal or pygal segment.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App I. 545 *Pygidium*, or tail of some minute entomostraca. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 188 *note*, The posterior [segment of a trilobite] when shield-shaped and combining two or more segments [is] the pygidium. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont* 161 The crust exhibits three regions.—1, a cephalic shield; 2, a variable number of movable 'body-rings' or thoracic segments; and 3, a caudal shield or pygidium. 1899 D. SHARP in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 187 The last of such exposed dorsal plates [in Beetles] is termed pygidium.

Hence **Pygi·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pygidium.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 234 The hindermost segment of the body..divided at the end into two supports for the pygidial cirri

†**Pygist.** *Obs. rare*—0. [f. Gr. *πυγή* rump + -IST; cf. Gr. *πυγίζειν, pædicare*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Pygist*, one that useth buggerie.

Pyglyng, var. PICKLING *Obs.*, kind of cloth.

†**Py·gmachy.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. Gr. *πυγμαχία* boxing, f. *πύξ* (stem *πυγ-*) with clenched fist, or *πυγμή* fist + *μάχη* fight.] Boxing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Pygmachy*, a fighting with Hurl-bats or Clubs. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Pygmæan, -mean (pigmī·ăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6- **pig-**. [f. L. *pygmæus* (see PIGMY) + -AN.]

†**A.** *sb.* = PIGMY *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 85, I nowe compare a Pigmean or a dwarfte to a giant. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 191 Ther are also Pygmeans (men but a cubite in height) which riding on Goates and Rammes, do kepe warre with Cranes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. XII. (1636) 558 They are meere lyes that are wont to be told of the Pigmeans. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. ii. I. 156 Aristotle writeth, That these Pygmæans liue in hollow caues & holes under the ground.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pygmies; of the nature or size of a pygmy; diminutive, dwarfish.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 780 Now less then smallest Dwarfs, in narrow room Throng numberless, like that Pigmean Race Beyond the Indian mount. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* III. (1677) 37 Or like the cranes, when from the north they fly, The army of pygmæan men to charge. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 139 The tall, plump, brawny Youth Curses his cumbrous Bulk; and envies now The short Pygmean Race. 1904 *Speaker* 21 May 173/1 The expenditure of Japan..has been on a pigmean scale compared with that of Russia.

†**Py·gman.** *Obs.* Also 5 **pigmen.** [a. OF. *pigmain, pigman* (Godef.).] = PIGMY *sb.* 1.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXII. 103 þe land of þe Pigmens [Fr. *pigmenez*], whilk er men of litill statiure. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. v. 69 Peple that ben horned, and ar but ii cubits hye...This peple is callyd pygmans.

Pygment, obs. form of PIGMENT.

Pygmy, pigmy (pi·gmi), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4-7 **pigmey** (4-6 *pl.* **-eis**), 5 *pl.* **pigmez**, 5-7 **pygmey** (*pl.* 5-6 **-eis, -eyes**, 7 **-eys**), **pygme**, 6 **pigmay, -mé**, 6-7 **pigmie**, 7 **pigmee, pygmie**, 6 **pigmy**, 8- **pygmy**. *β.* 5 **pygmew**, 5-6 **pigmew**. [In *a* form, ad. L. *pygmæ-us*, a. Gr. *πυγμαῖ-ος* adj. dwarfish, sb. a dwarf, a pygmy, f. *πυγμή* a measure of length from the elbow to the knuckles, also the fist (the pl. *pigmeis* in Wyclif being directly ad. L. *pygmæi*); cf. F. *pygmée*, Rabelais. In the *β* form, *pygmew*, ad. med.L. *pygmeu-s*, L. *pygmæus*, cf. *Andrew*, †*Grew, Hebrew, Jew, Matthew*, †*Pharisew*, also OF. *pigmeau* (Godef.), *pimeau* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.*

1. One of a race (or several races) of men of very small size, mentioned in ancient history and tradition as inhabiting parts of Ethiopia or India; in later times generally supposed to be fabulous. In the last quarter of the 19th c. dwarf races were ascertained to exist in equatorial Africa, who may be the Πυγμαῖοι of Homer and Herodotus, and are now commonly spoken of as 'the Pygmies'.

1382 WYCLIF *Esek.* xxvii. 11 Pigmeis that weren in thi touris hangiden her arewgirdlis in thi wallis bi cumpas. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. CXX. (1495) 534 Pigmea is a countree in Vnde towarde the eest in mountaynes afore the occean. Therin dwelled the Pigmeis: men lytyll of body: vneth two cubytes longe, they gendre in the fourth yere and aege in the seuenth. Thyse..fyghte wyth cranes and destroyen theyr nestes, and breke theyr egges, that theyr enmyes be not multyplyed. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXII. 100 þai er sumwhat mare þan pigmez [*MS. C.* pygmeyes; Fr. *pigmeis*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 395/2 Pygmew [*S.* pygme], *pigmeus*. *c* 1520 L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* II ij b, Pigmeis be men & women, & but one cubite longe, dwellinge in the mountaynes of ynde. They be full growen at their third yere, & at their seuen yere they be olde. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 278, I will ..fetch you a hayre off the great Chams beard: doe you any embassage to the Pigmies. 1675 J. BARNES *Gerania* 21 Eucompsus had by this time pretty well confirmed us all in the opinion, that these were Pygmies. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Pigmy*, a sort of People, if there be any such, said to be not above a Cubit high. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 P 2 That part of India which is said to be inhabited by the Pigmies. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. 1808 IX. 42 That the battle of Marignan was the battle of the Giants, that all the rest..were those of the Cranes and Pygmies. 1887 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* (1890) I. 251 A march of nine and a half miles on the 9th of November took us to a Pigmies' camp. 1898 G. BURROWS *Land of Pigmies* viii 176 The term Akka, by which the Pigmies are known.

†b. Formerly applied to the chimpanzee and other anthropoid apes as the assumed originals of the pygmies of ancient story. *Obs.*

1699 E. TYSON *Orang-outang* 1 That the Pygmies of the Antients were a sort of Apes, and not of Humane Race, I shall endeavour to prove in the following Essay...A Puny Race of Mankind, call'd to this day, *Homo Sylvestris*, The Wild Man: Orang Outang, or a Man of the Woods. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i 491 The Troglodyte of Bontius, the Drill of Purchas, and the Pigmy of Tyson, have all received this general name—oran outang, or wild man of the woods. 1778 CAMPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 144 As the celebrated Dr. Tyson had found the organ of voice so similar to that of men in his Pigmy. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* I. 8 This 'Pygmie', Tyson tells us, 'was brought from Angola'; .sufficient to prove his 'Pygmie' to be a young chimpanzee.

2. *gen.* A person of very small stature; a dwarf.

1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 17 A case of wode covered w' sylver..havyng a man and a woman called pygmeis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 731/2 As very a manne is he that hath little stature, as hee that hathe a greate, and a Pigmay as a Geaunt. 1640 J. STOUGHTON *Def. & Distrib. Div.*, etc. ii. 67 Though a Gyant be taller then a Pygme, yet a Pygme upon his shoulders hath advantage of him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 P 2 A Woman, who was but a Pygmy without her Head-dress, appear'd like a Colossus upon putting it on. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 28 By her in stature the tall Amazon Had stood a pigmy's height.

b. *fig.* A person (or something personified) of very small importance, or having some specified quality in a very small degree. (Cf. GIANT A. 3.)

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II. ii. 91 He send some Crane to combate with the Pigmew. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 14 Though Giants in Wealth and Dignity, we are but Dwarfs and Pygmies in Humanity. 1760 DODD *Hymn Gd.-Nature* Poems (1767) 6 We stood Mere pigmies on the strand. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxiv, These are heathen arts, and we but pigmies at them. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. viii. 110 They were intellectual pigmies beside the real leaders of that generation—Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.

c. *transf.* A thing that is very small of its kind.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 967 The plant..does not cease to vegetate, but it continues always a mere pigmy. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x (1874) 181 They took their place..among the pigmies and abortions of creation. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* II. 49 Venus contains mountain ridges upwards of 25 miles in height, in comparison with which our giant Himalayas would appear like pygmies. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 12/1 Since the application of the dry process to photography..the detection of these planetary pigmies [asteroids] has been rendered much easier.

3. An elf, puck, pixy.

1611 COTGR., *Pygmée*, a Pigmey, dwarfe,..elfe, twattle. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi, The Pygmies of Paracelsus, that is, his non-Adamicall men, or middle natures betwixt men and spirits. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 350 The Greek and Roman Poets reduced the character of this Deity [Eros] to that of a wanton mischievous pigmy. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* IV. 123 All tribes of Celtic origin assigned to these silvan pigmies, more social habits. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XVIII. 7 They the fairies, and the pigmies, Plotted and conspired against him.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the race of pygmies: see A. 1. (Partly attrib. use of the sb.)

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* XIII. 240 The pygmie-warriour runs to fight In his dwarf-armour. 1704-5 POPE *Jan & May* 461 Their pigmy king, and little fairy queen, In circling dances gamboll'd on the green. 1749 COLLINS *Ode, Pop. Superstit. Highl.* 143 In whose small vaults a pigmy-folk is found. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. III. 80 Bring fearful battle to the pigmy race, Bloodshed and death.

2. a. Of persons and animals: Of very small size or stature, dwarf.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 76 As a rare Painter draws..Here a huge Cyclop, there a Pigmé Elf. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 65 Thou great baboune, thou Pigmie Braggart, thou Pamph[l]eter of nothing but peans. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 22-24 May, A pigmy sort of spaniels. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 261 The pigmy Brood in ev'ry Furrow swims. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXIII, 'You have him before you, young man', said the pigmy tenant of the cell, with an air of dignity. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. x. 153 The old showman..stirred up the souls of the pygmy people with one of the quickest tunes in the music book.

b. *gen.* Very small, diminutive, tiny. In *Nat. Hist.* often used in the names of species of animals that are very small of their kind. Also *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 135 Prepar'd To whip this dwarfish warie, this Pigmy Armes From out the circle of his Territories. *a* 1678 MARVELL in *Cosquet of Lit.* (1873) I. 309/2 An arrow hurtel'd ere so high .Goes but a pigmy length. 1763 CHURCHILL *Epist. to W. Hogarth* 438 Bid the Deep Hush at thy pigmy voice her waves to sleep. 1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadr.* 98 Pygmy Ape. 1781 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* I. 256 Pygmy Parrakeet. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* vii, A six years' Darling of a pigmy size. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XIII. 399/2 *P[ithecus] sylvanus.* The Pigmy ape inhabits Africa, the East Indies, and Ceylon, ..and, when standing on its hinder legs, measures about two feet in height. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 358 The smallest of all the pigs is, however, the pigmy hog (*Sus salvanianus*). 1898 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 6/2 The pigmy shrew..which really is the smallest mammal we have, and the least but one in all Europe.

C. *Comb.* as *pygmy minded* adj.; **pygmy-weed,** an annual weed, *Tillæa simplex,* an inch or two high, found in the eastern United States.

1835 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xiii. 320 One point in the plan did strike me as less pigmy-minded.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Py·gmy, pi·gmy** *v. trans.*, to make a pygmy of, to reduce to insignificance, to dwarf; **Py·gmydom,** the realm of pygmies; **Py·gmyhood, Py·gmyism, Py·gmyship,** the condition, position, or character of a pygmy.

1658 SAM. AUSTIN *Naps Parnass.* E ij, Stand off thou Poetaster from the Press, Who *pygmi'st Martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 They were pigmied to nothing in such a lordly neighbourhood. 1909 *Church Times* 23 July 120/3 This great..church towers high above everything. It pigmies the parish church. 1892 BOOTH-TUCKER *Catherine Booth* lxxvii. II. 162 Lilliputian nobodies from the land of *pigmydom strutted out 1892 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 231 What we do not understand, we declare, from the height of our *pigmyhood, to be useless. 1837 BP. INGLIS *Let.* in E. Churton *Mem. J. Watson* (1861) II. 99 Do not laugh at our *pigmyism. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 288 His *pigmyship.

Pygo- (pəigo), repr. Gr. *πῡγο-*, combining form of *πῡγή* rump, used in the formation of zoological terms. **Pygobra·nchiate** [Gr. *βράγχια* gills] *a.*, belonging to the *Pygobranchia*, a group of gastropods having the gills arranged round the anus; so **Pygobra·nchious** *a.* **Pygome·lian** [Gr. *μέλος* limb] *a.*, pertaining to or connected with a *pygo·melus*, a monster having a supernumerary limb behind or between the normal posterior pair; *sb.* a pygomelian animal. **Py·gopage** [ad. mod.L. *pygopagus*, f. Gr. *πάγος* that which is fixed or firmly set, f. *πήγνυναι* to fix, fasten], a monster consisting of twins united in the region of the buttocks; so **Pygo·pagous** *a.* **Py·gopod** [Gr. *πούς, ποδ-* foot], a *adj.* of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*, an order of aquatic birds, including the auks, grebes, and loons, having the legs set very far back; b. *adj.* of or belonging to the genus *Pygopus* or family *Pygopodidæ* of Australian lizards having rudimentary hind legs; *sb.* a lizard of this family; hence **Pygo·podous** *a.* **Py·gostyle** [Gr. *στῦλος* column], the vomer or triangular plate formed of the fused caudal vertebræ, which supports the tail-feathers in most birds; hence **Py·gostyled** *a.*, furnished with or forming a pygostyle.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pygobranchius*, ..applied by Gray to an order (*Pygobranchia*) of the *Gasteropodophora* ..; *pygobranchious. 1894 BATESON *Variation* 401 *note*, *Pygomelian geese are often recorded. 1891 *Amer. Nat.* Oct. 894 The case of Rosa-Josepha is not entirely analogous and comparable to the two other *pygopages. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Apr. 850 *Pygopagous twins ..united together in the region of the nates and having each its own pelvis. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* II. 226 The heat of such homothermous animals as the whale, the seal, the walrus, and the *pygopodous birds. 1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit* III. 719/2 A ploughshare-shaped bone or *pygostyle. 1899 EVANS *Birds* in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* IX. 47 The tail [of Hesperornis] was fairly long and broad, but had no pygostyle. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 238 Tail short (as to its vertebræ, which are *pygostyled).

Pygrall, Pygsnye, Pygymast, Pygyn : see PEGRALL, PIGSNEY, PEGGYMAST, PIGEON.

†Pygyn, obs. form of PIGGIN.

1334 *Black Bk. Denbigh* lf. 429 Reddendo domino per annum vj vasa et pygyn butiri.

†Py·hy, *int. Obs.* A representation of laughter; cf. TEE-HEE.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 10, I cannot but laugh, *py hy hy hy.* 1589 *Martins Months Minde* Nashe's Wks. (Grosart) I. 198 Ha, he, tse, tse, py, hy, see fortunes wheeles, So how, Mad Martin hath turnde vp his heeles.

Pyic (pəi·ik), *a. rare*—°. [f. Gr. *πύ-ον* pus + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pus; purulent.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Pyin (pəi·in). *Phys. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN 1.] An albuminoid substance found in pus.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 51 It is..stated, that the element which may be obtained from the young cells of areolar tissue is pyine. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 752 Pyin closely resembles mucin. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 39 Pyin can be obtained by agitating recently drawn pus with a 10 per cent. solution of sodium chloride.

†Py·ing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. implied **pie* vb. (f. PIE *sb.*3) + -ING 1.] The alphabetical indexing of rolls and records: see PIE *sb.*3 2.

1658 *Practick Part Law* (ed. 5) 283 The keepers of the files of Declarations Hath for the filing, pying, and shewing the files of every Clerke for every Terme, 2*s.*

Pyione, obs. form of PEONY.

Pyjamas, pajamas (pəidʒā·măz, pă-), *sb. pl.* Also 9 **peijammahs, pie-, pyjamahs.** [a. Pers. and Urdū پائی جامہ *pāë* (*pāy*) *jāmah*, f. Pers. پائی *pāë, pāy* foot, leg + جامہ *jāmah* clothing, garment. In Persian, a sb. singular; in Eng. made plural with *-s*, after *breeches, drawers, trousers*, etc.] Loose drawers or trousers, usually of silk or cotton, tied round the waist, worn by both sexes amongst the Mohammedans, and adopted by Europeans, especially for night wear; in England often in trade use inaccurately applied to a sleeping suit of loose trousers and jacket.

1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 342/2 Memorandum relative to Tippoo Sultaun's wardrobe. 3d, pai jamahs, or drawers. *Ibid.*, Pai Jamahs. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 188 In a pair of 'pigammahs' and a shirt 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iii, I stripped him of his.. peijammahs. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports for. Lands* II. v. 156 Equipped in our broad straw hats, shirts, light silk or muslin 'piejamahs'. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 108 He usually undresses, puts on his pajamas (the loose Turkish trouser). 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 360 Pyjamahs of red silk trimmed with gold lace. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 277 They wore the usual short blue silk cloak and loose white pyjamas. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 122/1 I'd as lief be seen in my pajamas.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sing. form), as *pyjama-suit, -trousers*; *pyjama-clad* adj.

1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* v. 188 It has the disadvantage over the pyjama suit of being more difficult to change. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerby* 42 To make your pyjama-trousers look like trunk-hose. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 Apr. 6/4 The spectacle presented by the learned counsel, and the officials of the court, arranged in front of the pyjama-clad judge.

Hence **Pyja·maed** *a.*, clad in pyjamas.

1883 *World* 28 Nov. 18/2 Ten pyjamahed and betowelled unfortunates are standing..outside. 1890 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept 2/3 A stranger who strolled into (say) the Lord Chief Justice's Court, pyjama-ed and not ashamed.

Pyjon, obs. form of PIGEON.

Pyk, -e, pykke, obs. ff. *pick*, north. f. PITCH *sb.*1

Pyk, Pykage, Pykar, Pykarelle, obs. ff. PICK, PIKE, PICKAGE, PICARD, PIKER 1, PICKEREL.

Pykas, -ax, pykeax(e, pykeis, pykes, obs. ff. PICKAX. **Pyke,** obs. f. PECK *v.*1, PICK *v.*1, PIKE, PIQUE. **Pykefork,** obs. f. PICKFORK.

Pykeled, var. PICKLED *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.*, speckled.

Pyker, Pykerel, -elle, Pykery, obs. ff. PICARD, PIKER 1, PICKEREL, PICKERY.

†Pykestole, -olle. *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] Name of a play or sport formerly engaged in at Ripon on Easter Monday.

1439 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 235 Et in pane et cerevisio emptis pro ludentibus le Pykestolle in crastino Paschæ..*id.* 1447 *Ibid* 240 Et in solucione facta xv ministris ludentibus in crastino festi Paschæ..1*d.* Et in pane et cervis emptis pro le Pykestole ludentibus ibidem eodem die, 1½*d.*

Pykfork, Pykid, Pyking, Pykit, obs. ff. PICKFORK, PIKED, PICKING, PICKED, PIKED.

Pykk, -e, Pykkert, Pykkyll, Pykle, -let, obs. ff. PICK, PICARD, PIGHTLE, PICKLE, PIKELET.

Pykois(e, -oys, Pykrelle, Pykrie, -ry(e, Pykulle, -yl, Pyl, obs. ff. PICKAX, PICKEREL, PICKERY, PICKLE, PILE *sb.*, PILL *sb.* and *v.*

‖ Pyla (pəi·lă). *Anat.* Pl. **pylæ.** [mod.L., ad. Gr. *πύλη* a gate.] Each of the openings forming a communication between the cavities of the optic lobes of the brain and the iter.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pylagore (pi·lăgō·ə). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in Gr. form **pylagoras.** [ad. Gr. Πυλαγόρας, f. Πύλαι, Thermopylæ (the older place of assembly of the Pythian Amphictyony) + *ἄγορα* assembly.] The title of one of the two deputies sent by each constituent tribe to the Amphictyonic Council.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Pylagore. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph., Com.* II. 76 Every Grecian state..sent to its meetings two deputies, one of whom bore the name of Pylagore, the other the appellation of Hieromnemon. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 380 At Athens three pylagores were annually elected. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. II. 325 Æschines, himself a Pylagore sent to Delphi by Athens.

‖ Pylangium (pəilændʒəi·ŏm). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *πύλη* gate + *ἀγγεῖον* vessel.] The undivided portion of the arterial trunk next the ventricle in the lower vertebrates.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 763/1 *Pylangium* and *synangium*, together, are the equivalents of that portion of the heart which lies between the ventricle and the anterior wall of the pericardium. 1900 *Nature* 16 Aug. 365/1 Figures of the frog's heart, which, as regards the detailed structure of the pylangium..are wholly unconventional.

Hence **Pyla·ngial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the pylangium.

Pylar (pəi·lăr), *a. Biol. rare.* [f. Gr. *πύλη* (see PYLA) + -AR.] Pertaining to a pyla or pyle.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pylar, -ard, -aster, obs. ff. PILLAR, PILASTER.

Pylche, Pylcherd, obs. ff. PILCH, PILCHARD.

Pylcraft(e, obs variant of PILCROW.

Pyle (pəil). *Biol. rare.* [ad. Gr. *πύλη* gate.] A small orifice, a pore; generally used in combination, as in MICROPYLE.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites COUES

Pyle, obs. f. PEEL *sb.*2, PILE, PILL, PILLOW.

Pyle-, bef. a vowel **pyl-,** ad. Gr. *πύλη* gate, orifice, applied to the portal vein; irreg. used as combining form instead of the regular *pylo-*. **Pylemphraxis** (pəilemfræ·ksis) [Gr. *ἔμφραξις* stoppage, obstruction], obstruction of the portal vein (Mayne 1858). **Pylephlebitis** (pəilfli-bəi·tis) [PHLEBITIS], inflammation of the portal vein; hence **Pylephlebi·tic** *a.* **Pylethrombosis** (pəilfrɒmbō·sis), thrombosis of the portal vein.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 430 *Pylephlebitic abscesses in the liver. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pylophlebitis. 1880 R. C. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct 8, Cases of pylephlebitis of adhesive type due to alcohol. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pylethrombosis. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 64 To diagnose pylethrombosis.

Pyleol ryal, pennyroyal: see PULIOL.

Pyler(e, Pylery, obs. ff. PILLAR, PILLORY.

Pylet, Pylewer, obs. ff. PELLET *sb.*2, PILLIVER.

Pylfer, Pylfry, obs. ff. PILFER, PILFERY.

Pylgreme, -grime, -grym(e, obs. ff. PILGRIM.

Pylie, Pylion, Pyliwe, obs. forms of PILY *a.*2, PILLION, PILLOW.

Pyll, Pyllar, -er, Pyllary, Pyllaster, obs. ff. PILE, PILL, PILLAR, PILLER, PILLORY, PILASTER.

Pylle, Pyllery, obs. ff. PILE, PILL, PILLORY.

†Pylletori, -ory, obs. forms of PELLITORY.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 107 b, The other new kynde of pylletori. *Ibid.*, Pylletoris is good for the tuth ach.

Pyllory(e, Pyllow(e, Pyllyon, obs. forms of PILLORY, PILLOW, PILLION.

‖ Pylon (pəi·lɒn). *Arch.* [a. Gr. *πυλών* a gateway, f. *πύλη* gate.] A gateway, a gate-tower; *spec.* in recent use, the monumental gateway to an Egyptian temple, usually formed by two truncated pyramidal towers connected by a lower architectural member containing the gate.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 220 (ed. 2) 217 The principal structures begin with a pylon, that is, pyramidal double towers or wings (Strabo's πτερα) which flank the gateway. 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* (1863) 406 A square panel in the entry of the great pylon records the visit of the French General Desait and his myrmidons in 1799. 1893 BUDGE *Mummy* 33 The names of the places conquered by Thothmes were inscribed ..on some of the pylons at Karnak.

transf. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 May 4/1 At each end of the bridge [over the Thames at Vauxhall], according to the design, there were two 'pylons'...The Bridges Committee recommended that these pylons should be omitted.

fig. 1905 W. SANDAY *Crit. Fourth Gosp* vi. 185 The pylon of the Fourth Gospel is of course the prologue.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pylon-shaped* adj.

1890 RIDER HAGGARD & A. LANG *World's Desire* II. i, There on the pylon brow stood..Hathor's self. 1904 BUDGE *Guide 3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 70 Head-rest on a support, with a pylon-shaped opening in it.

Pyloric (pəilo·rik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. PYLORUS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the pylorus.

1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 145 Two cavities; one large, which I shall call the cardiac portion, the other small, which I shall call the pyloric. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 29 The pyloric orifice is on the posterior dorsal side. 1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 9 A pyloric valve. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 131 These unite with a cross-piece, the 'pyloric' ossicle, which arches over the roof of the pyloric division of the stomach.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) The pyloric glands.

1885 *Field* 26 Dec. 896/1 When ascending into fresh water with their ova nearly ready for extrusion, their pylorics are loaded with fat.

Pyloro- (pəilō·ro), before a vowel **pylor-,** stem of Gr. *πυλωρός* (see next); a formative element in various pathological and surgical terms. **Pylore·ctomy** [ECTOMY], excision of the pylorus. **Pylo·roplasty** [see -PLASTY], plastic surgery of the pylorus. **‖ Pylo·rosci·rrhus,** scirrhus of the pylorus.

1895 MORISON in *Lancet* 16 Feb. (*title*) A successful case of Pyloroplasty. 1900 *Brit Med Jrnl.* No. 2040 257 Of his last 11 cases..2 were pylorectomies.

‖ Pylorus (pəilō·rŭs). *Anat.* [Late L., *pylōrus* the lower orifice of the stomach (Cæl. Aurel. 5th c.), a. Gr. *πυλωρός, πυλουρός* gatekeeper, porter, f. *πύλη* gate + *οὖρος* watcher, warder.] The opening from the stomach into the duodenum, which is guarded by a strong sphincter muscle; also, that part of the stomach where it is situated.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* III. v. (1631) 105 The guts are continued with the stomack at the right Orifice called the Pylorus. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 394 Its superior orifice, called also the cardiac, is on the left, and the inferior or pylorus, on the right side of this organ. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 543 The pylorus opens into the intestine. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 198 At the pylorus there is an annular membranous valve, near which the gall-duct opens.

b. An analogous part in invertebrates; e. g. the posterior opening of the stomach in insects; also,

the valvular structure which separates the gastric from the somatic cavity in the siphonophorous hydrozoans (the *pyloric valve* of Huxley).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 99 The stomach...At its posterior end it terminates in the pylorus, a fleshy ring or sphincter formed of annular muscular fibres.

Pylot, -ott(e, Pylote, obs. ff. PILOT, PELLET [1].

Pylour, -owre, Pylowe, -lu, -lwe, Pylt(e, Pylwere, Pylyol, Pylyon, obs. ff. PILLAR, PILLER, PILLOW, PILT, PILLIVER, PULIOL, PILLION.

Pym-, Pyn- were, for the sake of greater legibility, usually written by ME. scribes instead of *pim-, pin-*; for all such forms not found here, see the corresponding words in PIM-, PIN-.

Pymander, Pymentarie, -ye, Pyn, obs. ff. POMANDER, PIGMENTARY, PIN, PINE.

Pynacle (Caxton), erron. f. PIACLE, expiation.

Puncheon, Pyncon, obs. ff. PINSON [1] and [2].

Pynd(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of PIN *v.*, PINE *v.*; var. of PIND *v. Obs.*, to impound. **Pyndare, -er(e, Pyndfold(e,** obs. ff. PINDER, PINFOLD.

Pyne, obs. f. PEEN *v.* (to beat thin), PIN, PINE.

†**Pyne doublet.** *Sc. Obs.* [First element is obscure; cf. *py-* or *pee-doublet*, PEE *sb.*[1]] Supposed to be the same as JACK *sb.*[2] 1 b, a quilted and sometimes iron-plated doublet or coat of fence.

1713 EARL CROMERTY *Hist. Acc. Conspir. Earl Gowry* 61 Mr Alexander [Ruthven] being almost on his Knees, had his Hand upon His Majesty's Face and Mouth; and his Majesty seeing the Deponent, cry'd, Fy! strike him laigh, because he has a Pyne Doublet upon him. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* iv. 35 A breastplate, a jack or pyne doublet were usual parts of everyday attire.

Pyneable, Pyneon, Pynesse, -ice, obs. ff. PINE-APPLE, PINION, PINNACE.

†**Py·nepeny.** *Obs.* [f. (?)PINE *v.* + PENNY; cf. PINCHPENNY.] A niggard.

*c*1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4095 Thow pynepeny [*v.r.* pynchepeny], ther ay mot þou slepe!

Pyne pig. *Sc.* [First element uncertain (? the same as in prec.); the second is PIG *sb.*[2]] A pot or an earthenware vessel (or sometimes one of tin or other material) for the keeping of money; a savings box. (Cf. *Penny-pig* s. v. PENNY *sb.* 12.)

1488 [see PIG *sb.*[2]]. 1825 JAMIESON, *Pyne Pig*, a vessel used for keeping money. 1881 J. LONGMUIR in *Mod. Scot. Poets* II. 45 [Why] keep your Savings' pyne-pig toom o' white or yellow?

Pynn-: see PINN-, PIN-.

Pynok, Pyno(u)n(e, Pyno(u)r, -owr, obs. ff. PINNOCK [1], PENNON, PINION, PINER [1]. **Pynot,** dial. f. PIANNET. **Pynote,** obs. f. PINE-NUT.

Pynsal, Pynsell, -il, obs. ff. PENCEL, PENCIL.

Pynsen, -son, -soun, var. PINSON [1] and [2] *Obs.*

Pynshe, Pynsor(e)s, -sours, obs. ff. PINCH, PINCERS. **Pynstal,** obs. f. *pine-stall* (PINE *sb.*[1] 6).

Pyntche, Pynt(e, Pyntil, -ul, etc., obs. ff. PINCH, PAINT *v.*[1], PINT, PINTLE.

Pynun, pynyo(u)n, obs. ff. PINION, PENNON.

Pyo- (pəiˌo), before a vowel **py-**, repr. Gr. *πυο-*, combining form of *πύον* pus; used to form medical and pathological terms. **Pyococcal** *a.* [Gr. *κοκκος* grain], pertaining to the ‖**Pyoco·ccus,** a microbe or coccus causing suppuration. ‖**Pyocœ·lia** [Gr. *κοιλία* cavity], the presence of pus in the abdominal cavity (Dunglison 1853). **Pyo·ctanin(e** [Gr. *κτείνειν* to kill], name given to methyl violet from its alleged power of checking suppuration. **Pyocy·anin** [CYANIN], a blue colouring matter, $C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$, obtained from blue or lead-coloured pus; so **Pyocya·nic** *a.* **Py·ocyst,** an encysted collection of pus, esp. in the lung. **Pyode·rmic** *a.* [DERMIC], of or pertaining to ‖**Pyode·rmia,** a purulent state of the skin. ‖**Pyodia·thesis,** a purulent diathesis. ‖**Pyœde·ma** [ŒDEMA], œdema caused by purulent infiltration (Dunglison 1853). **Pyoge·nesis,** the formation of pus, suppuration; so **Pyogene·tic, Pyoge·nic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to pyogenesis; producing pus. †**Pyohæ·mia,** = PYÆMIA (Dunglison 1842); hence †**Pyohæ·mic** *a.* = PYÆMIC (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Pyohæmotho·rax,** presence of pus and blood in the pleural cavities. **Py·olymph,** lymph containing pus corpuscles. ‖**Pyometra** (-mī·trā) [Gr. *μήτρα* womb]: see quot. **Pyonephri·tis** [NEPHRITIS], suppurative inflammation of the kidney; hence **Pyonephri·tic** *a.* ‖**Pyonephro·sis** [Gr. *νεφρός* kidney: see -OSIS], the presence of pus in the kidney; hence **Pyonephro·tic** *a.* ‖**Pyopericardium,** the presence or a collection of pus in the pericardium. ‖**Pyophtha·lmia,** production of pus in the eye (Dunglison 1853). ‖**Pyopneumoperica·rdium** [PNEUMOPERICARDIUM], the presence of pus together with air or gas in the pericardium. ‖**Pyopneumotho·rax** [PNEUMOTHORAX], the presence of pus and air in the pleural cavities; = PNEUMOPYOTHORAX. ‖**Pyo·ptysis** [Gr. *πτύσις* spitting], expectoration of pus (Dunglison 1842). ‖**Pyorrhœ·a** [Gr. *ῥοία* flux], discharge of pus. ‖**Pyosa·lpinx** [Gr. *σάλπιγξ* a tube], the presence of pus in the Fallopian tube. ‖**Pyosepticæ·mia,** pyæmia together with septicæmia; hence **Pyosepticæ·mic** *a.* ‖**Pyotho·rax** [THORAX], collection of pus in the pleural cavities. **Pyoxa·nthin, Pyoxa·nthose** [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow], a yellow colouring matter found with pyocyanin in blue suppuration.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 726 Potent also against the *pyococcal infections. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 715 Due to the *pyococci contained in the sputum they swallow. 1890 *Lancet* 11 Oct. 783/2 [He] has tried **pyoktanin*, the new aniline antiseptic, in several cases of suppurative ear disease. 1891 *Standard* 2 Feb. 5/2 Experiments with solutions of methyl violet, also called pyoctanine, a new pigment manufactured at Darmstadt. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 163 The *pyocyanic disease..is an extremely interesting form of infection with bacillus pyocyaneus. 1860 *Chem. News* II. 119/1 M. Fordos has.. succeeded in extracting..blue matter to which he gives the name of *pyocyanine. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 752 Pyocyanin crystallises in needles or in rectangular flakes. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 40 A blue colour is often noticed on the dry bandages and linen which have been in contact with pus; this is due to pyo-cyanin. [1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Pyocystis*, vomica.] 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyocystis*, term for a cyst of pus, especially in the lung; a *vomica*: a pyocyst. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 911 Certain other clinical forms of *pyodermia have received special names. *Ibid.* 918 Impetiginous and other *pyodermic disorders. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pyodiathesis*. 1847 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 116 The true doctrine of *Pyogenesis is a modification of that of 'secretion'. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 55 *note*, Pyogenesis must not be confounded with inflammation. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyogeneticus*, ..*pyogenetic. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 70 The pyogenetic inflammation. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 86 Pyogenetic bacteria are as a rule present in varying numbers. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 754/2 *note*, The *pyogenic membrane lines the cavity of an abscess. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 137 On the Pyogenic or Suppurative Diathesis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 73 Conditions of great virulence of the pyogenic microbes. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pyohemothorax; *Pyolymph. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 333 If a scalpel is passed over the surface, it removes a little pyo-lymph. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* iii. 181 The collection..of pus—*pyometra—in the [uterus]. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 831 The cholesterine was traced to a *pyonephritic cyst. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 308 Abscess of the kidney, with or without perinephritic abscess, and pyelitis, leading to *pyonephrosis. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. v. (ed. 4) 514 Contracted from the pressure of a *pyonephrotic tumour. 1853 DUNGLISON, **Pyopericardia*, a collection of pus in the pericardium. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 125 Successful cases of draining the pyo-pericardium have been published. *Ibid* 776 Pyopericardium is occasionally acute in its manifestations. 1878 tr. *Von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII 124 *Pyopneumopericardium has thus far been observed only a few times. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 214 In a few recorded cases a pulmonary cavity has perforated the pericardium and produced pyopneumopericardium. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1033 The right side of the chest gave the physical signs of a *pyopneumothorax. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 537 Pyopneumothorax or gangrene of the lung. 1811 HOOPER *Dict.*, **Pyorrhœa*, a purulent discharge from the belly. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 777 The treatment of chronic pyorrhœa. *Ibid.* X. 345 The accumulation of pus in the tube—*pyosalpinx—may even lead to ulceration of the mucous membrane. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 132 Other symptoms significant of a general *pyosepticæmic infection of the system are present. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 319 Effusions of blood, or pus—Hæmothorax-*Pyothorax—into the pleural cavity. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* IV. 611 Purulent pleuritis (pyothorax, empyema). 1873 RALFE *Phys Chem.* 40 Minute yellow crystals of *pyoxanthin 1866 8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 752 After the separation of the pyocyanin, the chloroform retains in solution a yellow substance called *pyoxanthose.

Pyoid (pəi·oid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *πυοειδής* like pus, f. *πύ-ον* pus: see -OID.] Of the nature of or resembling pus; purulent.

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v., Pyoid corpuscles or globules. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 136 The cells are converted into pus, or pyoid cells. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 514 Soft, greasy, pyoid material.

Pyoine, pyon(e, -onie, etc., obs. ff. PEONY.

Pyonar, -eer, -er, -ier, obs. ff. PIONEER.

Pyone, obs. f. PEON. **Pyoning**: see PION *v. Obs.*

‖**Pyosis** (pəiˌōu·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *πύωσις.*] Formation of pus, suppuration.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyosis*, a Collection of Pus in any part of the Body. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. 6). 1842 in DUNGLISON. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyosis*, the process of pus-formation.

Pyot, Pyot(t)y, a magpie: see PIET.

†**Pype,** obs. f. PEEP *sb.*[2], *v.*[2], PIP, PIPE.

*c*1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) xxvi, It is ane side of salmond, as it wair, And callour, pypand like ane pertrik ee.

Pyp-grass (pəi·pˌgrɑs). [app. f. Du. *pijp*, formerly *pyp* pipe + GRASS.] A tall-growing South African species of grass, *Ehrharta gigantea.*

1854 P. L. SIMMONDS in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 421 Something must be sown with the berry [of the Myrica] to screen its shoot...Pyp grass seed should..be prepared for the purpose. 1880 *S. Africa* (Silver & Co.), Of indigenous grasses which may be usefully employed to arrest drifting sands none are better than the Pyp grass.

Pypkin, obs. form of PIPKIN. **Pypoudre, pypowder,** etc., var. PIEPOWDER. **Pyppe,** obs. f. PIP, PIPE. **Pyppen, Pypyn(e,** obs. ff. PIPPIN. **Pypple,** obs. f. PEBBLE, PIPPLE. **Pypryge,** obs. f. PIPPERIDGE. **Pyquoys,** obs. f. PICKAX.

Pyr, variant of PURR *int.* (call to pigs).

Pyracanth (pəi·răkænþ), ‖**pyracantha** (pəi·răkæ·nþă). Also 8 **pyracanthe, piracanthy,** 9 **pyracanthus.** [ad. L. *pyracantha*, a. Gr. *πυράκανθα*, name of an unidentified shrub or plant, casually mentioned (but not described) by Dioscorides (I. xviii); applied by 16th c. botanists to the shrub here noted, and adopted by Linnæus as its specific name. See Note below.]

An evergreen thorny shrub, *Cratægus Pyracantha*, a native of southern Europe, bearing clusters of white flowers and scarlet berries; in England often trained against walls as an ornamental shrub; also called Christ's, Egyptian, or Evergreen Thorn.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xx. ¶9 Some Pyracanths which I have removed to a Northern dripping shade. 1705 tr. *Cowley's Plants* Wks. 1711 III. 458 Phyllyrea here and Pyracantha rise, Whose Beauty only gratifies the Eyes. 1775 R. GOUGH in Nichols *Lit. Anecd. 18th C.* (1814) VIII. 614, I can talk only of Pyracanthas and Syringas. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* vi, The long low parsonage house half-covered with China-roses and pyracanthus. 1878 T. HARDY *Return Native* II. v, A huge pyracanth now darkened the greater portion [of a house front].

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pyracantha seed*; *pyracantha-leaved* adj.; **pyracanth-medlar,** the pyracanth (reckoned as a species of *Mespilus*).

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 *Celastrus Pyracanthus*, pyracantha-leaved Staff-tree, a low tree also from the Cape. 1834 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Old fashioned Winter* 66 And the finches in their need Picked the pyracantha seed. 1842 J. B. FRASER *Mesopot. & Assyria* xv. 353 On the flanks of forests..there appear..*Mespilus Pyracantha*... Pyracanth medlar [etc.].

Hence **Pyraca·nthine** *a.* [-INE [1]], of or belonging to the pyracanth.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III 255 Lips as red as pyracanthine berries.

[*Note.* The numerous Latin versions of Dioscorides left *πυράκανθα* unidentified, and merely latinized as *pyracantha*. According to Lobel *Adversaria* 438 (1576), this was derived from L. *pyrus* pear + Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the wild pear ('arbusta cui facies et folium Pyrastri. propter foliorum similitudinem nonnulli Pyracantham vocant'). But this hybrid origin was, of course, impossible for the Greek word, and the name has been commonly taken as meaning 'fire-thorn', f. *πῦρ* fire + *ἄκανθα* thorn, and considered to be appropriate to the modern pyracanth, from its profusion of scarlet or flame-coloured berries. For the identity of this with the *πυράκανθα* of Dioscorides there is no other evidence.]

Pyracid, variant form of PYRO-ACID.

Pyracie, -acy(e, obsolete forms of PIRACY.

Pyrage, obs. erron. form of PIROGUE.

Pyral (pəi·răl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *pyra* PYRE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a pyre.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 57 After the pyrall combustion. *Ibid.* 61 More inflammable, and unctuously constituted for the better pyrall combustion. 1888 *Science* XII. 40 In connection with each house..was what the explorer calls a pyral mound. On this the bodies and effects of the dead were consigned to fire.

‖**Pyralis** (pi·rălis). Pl. **pyralides** (piræ·lidīz). Also (in sense 1) in anglicized form (from Fr.) **pyralide.** [ad. Gr. *πυραλίς* a winged insect supposed to live in fire, f. *πῦρ* fire; also a. obs. F. *pyralide* 'a fire-fly or worme bred in the fire' (Cotgr.).]

†**1.** A fabulous fly supposed to live in or be generated by fire. *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Planetom. Venus Trag.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 60 As the flie Pyralis cannot liue out of the flame. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvii 41 His pain wes lyk the pyralide, A beist in birning that does breid 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. vii. (1699) 212 Place us in the Light and Bright One [i.e. flame] of thy Love; where like Pyralides and sacred Salamanders we shall live happy without Pain or Torment.

2. *Entom.* [mod.L., Schrank 1801.] A genus of moths typical of the family *Pyralidæ*. So **Py·ralid,** *a.* resembling or belonging to the *Pyralidæ*; *sb.* a moth of this family; **Pyrali·deous** *a.* = PYRALID *a.*; **Pyra·lidiform** *a.*, resembling the *Pyralidæ* in form or structure; **Pyra·lidine** *a.* = PYRALID *a.*

1859 STAINTON *Man. Brit. Butterfl. & Moths* II. 124 The Pyralidina are divided into two main groups:—1. The Pyralideous group. 2. The Crambideous group. The Pyralideous group is further divided into two main sections: 1. The Deltoides. 2. The Pyralites. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 12/2 In some of the vineyards..in France..great havoc has been wrought by the pyralis.

Pyrallolite: see PYRO- 2.

†**Py·rame.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **piram, -e,** 7 **piramee.** [Shortened from L. *pȳramis* PYRAMID, perh. by taking *piramis, pirames* as a pl.]

1. Applied by Trevisa to the cone or pencil of rays entering the eye from any object; see PYRAMID *sb.* 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Harl. MS.) lf. 14 b/2 [Al þe lynes þat ben y-drawe from alle þe partyes of þe þing þat is i-seon, he makeþ a piramis [L. *faciunt piramidem*] in schape as a top [*Tollemache MS.* trompe]

& þe poynt þerof is in þe blak of þe eyȝe]. *Ibid.* 15/1 Þerfor nedes yt nedeþ to have a piram [*ed.* 1495 pyrame] a schelde oþer a toppe of liȝt, & al þe piramis þo poyntes be in þe eyȝen & þe brode endes in þe þinges þat ben i-seyen. *Ibid.* (Add. MS.), Whanne þe liknes of þe þing comeþ to þe siȝt upon þese pirames [*ed.* 1495 piramis], þenne þe liknes of liȝt & colour passiþ by þe smale curtiles & humoures of þe eiȝe.

2. A pyramid, spire, or steeple: see PYRAMID 3.

1604 HIERON *Papists Rime Answ.* Wks. 1620 I. 574 Well may the heathen people boast Of piramees & churches cost.

†**Pyra·mical**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *pȳramis*, a. Gr. πῦραμίς PYRAMID + -ICAL. The etymological form is PYRAMIDICAL.] = PYRAMIDAL *a.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xvii, That Great All, This His work's glory, made pyramicall. **1656** W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 167 Of a pyramical Figure, and not unlike to a Pine Apple.

Pyramid (pi·rămid), *sb.* Forms: see below. [Originally in form *pi·r-*, *py·ramis*, pl. *pir-*, *pyra·mides* (piræ·midīz), later *pyra·mids*, a. L. *pȳramis* (med.L. also *pīramis*), pl. *pȳra·nidēs*, a. Gr. πῦραμίς, pl. πῦραμίδες (perh. of Egyptian origin, but anciently explained by some as a deriv. of πῦρ, πυρ- fire, by others as f. πῦρός wheat, grain, as if a granary). The later form *py·r-*, *pi·ramide*, *py·ramid* was app. after F. *pyramide* (in 12th c. *piramide*, Hatz.-Darm.). The pl. *pyramisis*, *pyramidies*, and sing. *pyr-*, *pyramidis*, *-es*, were popular or illiterate analogical formations.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 4–7 **pi·ramis**, 6–8 **py·ramis**; *pl.* (4 syll.) 6–7 **pira·mides**, **pyra·mides**; (7 **pyra·midis**, **pyra·misis**, 8 **pira·midies**); also (3 syll.) 6–7 **pyra·mides** (*e* mute), **pyra·mids**.

The 3-syll plurals *pyra·mides* (*e* mute), *pyra·mids*, retained the stress of *pyra·mi-des*; but it is only in verse that they can be distinguished from the 3-syll. *py·ra-mides*, *py·ra-mids*, with stress on first syllable, in *β*.

1398 Piramis [see PYRAME 1]. **1555**, **1586** Pyramides, piramides [see B. 1]. **1570**, **1651** Pyramis [see B. 2, 4]. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 105 The Spire or taper, called piramis. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 40 *Lepidus.* I haue heard the Ptolomies Pyramisis are very goodly things. *Ibid.* v. ii. 61 Rather make My Countries high pyramides my Gibbet. **1619** *Pasquil's Palin.* xxxviii, To cast your tall Piramides to ground. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* 30 His Figures and Statues Colosses, his Pyramidis like those of Ægypt. *c* **1710** CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 73 Two piramidies full of pipes spouting water. **1716** HEARNE *Collect.* V. 256 The Church hath a Pyramis or Spire.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* ii, Greece will the olde Ephesian buildings blaze, And Nylus nurslings their Pyramides faire. **1595** — *Sonn.* iii, Their huge Pyramids, which do heauen threat. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, Make it rich..Like the Pyramides: lay on epitaphs.

β. 6–7 **pyramido**, **piramido**, 7 **piramid**, 7– **pyramid**; *pl.* 7 **pi·r-**, **py·ramides**, **pi·ramids**, **py·ramyds**, 7– **py·ramids**.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xv b/1 The Pyramide which passeth cleane through the Trepane. *Ibid.* 7 b/1 The poynt a piramide of a Trepane. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 57 (1623) Though Pallaces, and Pyramids do slope Their heads to their Foundations. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 21 They take the flow o'th'Nyle By certaine scales i'th'Pyramid. **1632** W. LYNNESAY in Lithgow *Trav.* Biij, Memphis, in parch'd Ægypts soyle: Flank'd with old Piramides, and melting Nyle. **1638–56** COWLEY *Davideis* I. 752 Numbers which still encrease more high and wide From One, the root of their turn'd Pyramide. *a* **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 10 My heart a living pyramide I raise. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* cccxxxvi, Th' intent Stood, a true Piramid, in Government. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 1013 Satan..Springs upward like a Pyramid of fire, Into the wilde Expanse. **1823** BYRON *Juan* VIII. cxxxvii, Guessing at what shall happily be hid As the real purpose of a pyramid.

γ. *sing.* 6–7 **piramidis**, 7 **pyr-**, **piramides**; *pl.* 6 **piramidesses**.

1595 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Coll.* III. Introd. 38 The free mazons finishing .four of the topstones for the piramidesses. *Ibid.*, The base and spire of a piramidis. **1600** W. WATSON *Decacordon* Pref. (1602) A ij b, He also was cast off from the highest Pyramides of fortunes wheele. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 306 A certaine tower built like a piramidis. **1642** VICARS *God in Mount* (title-p.), A Panegyrick Piramides, erected to the everlasting high honour of England's God.

B. Signification.

1. A monumental structure built of stone or the like, with a polygonal (usually square) base, and sloping sides meeting at an apex; *orig.* and *esp.* one of the ancient structures of this kind in Egypt.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 49 The hugious heapes of stones of the Pyramides of Egypt. **1586** T. FORSTER *Pilgr. Mecca* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. I. 201 Without the Citie, sixe miles higher into the land, are to be seene neere vnto the riuer diuerse Piramides, among which are three maruellous great, and very artificially wrought. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. iv, Place me, some god, upon a Piramis, Higher than hills of earth. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 129 Cheops, a King of Ægypt, & the builder of this *pyramis.* **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 4, I made a Voyage to Grand Cairo, on purpose to take the Measure of a Pyramid. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 129 Nile shall pursue his changeless way: Those pyramids shall fall. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lvi, By Coblentz..There is a small and simple pyramid;..Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid. **1842** GWILT *Archit.* (1876) 48 The great pyramid of Cholula, the largest and most sacred temple in Mexico. **1843** PRESCOTT *Mexico* IV. vii. (1864) 253 [A Mexican *teocalli*] A stone building on the usual pyramidal basis; and the ascent was by a flight of steep steps on one of the faces of the pyramid. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 19 The Great Pyramid..towers close above one's head.

2. The form of a pyramid; in *Geom.* a solid figure bounded by plane surfaces, of which one (the base) is a polygon of any number of sides, and the other surfaces triangles having as bases the sides of the polygon, and meeting at a point (the vertex) outside the plane of the polygon.

Formerly sometimes extended to include the CONE, which differs in having a circular (or other curved) base, and a continuous curved surface between the base and the apex.

1398 Piramis [see PYRAME 1]. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. def. x. 314 A Pyramis is a solide figure contained vnder many playne superficieces set vpon one playne superficies, and gathered together to one point. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1322 The shadow of the earth being round, groweth point-wise or sharp at the end, in maner of a cone or pyramis. **1620–55** I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 70 That Fire hath the Form of a Pyramis is evident. **1672** TEMPLE *Ess. Govt* Wks. 1731 I. 105 The Rules of Architecture, .teach us that the Pyramid is of all Figures the firmest. **1795** HUTTON *Dict Math.* s v., A cone is a round Pyramid, or one having an infinite number of sides...The *axis* of the Pyramid, is the line drawn from the vertex to the centre of the base. When this axis is perpendicular to the base, the Pyramid is said to be a *right* one; otherwise it is *oblique*. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 367 The apical cell has..the form of an inverted triangular pyramid.

†**b.** Erroneously used for the vertex or point of a pyramid or similar figure. (Cf. CONE *sb.*[1] 14.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. ii. § 21 A great Body of Light transmitting his rayes through a narrow hollownesse does by that small Pyramis represent all the parts of the magnitude. *Ibid.* v. § 6 The rayes of light passing through the thin air, end in a small and undiscerned pyramis.

†**3.** *Arch.* Any structure of pyramidal form, as a spire, pinnacle, obelisk, etc. Also applied to a gable. (Cf. PEDIMENT 1.) *Obs.* exc. as in 1.

[*c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 397 Pykewalle (or gabyl), *Murus Conalis, piramis, vel piramidalis.*]

a **1552** LELAND *Itin.* (1710) I. 77 Ther be 3 great old Toures with pyramides on them. **1595** [see A. γ]. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy, Martianus' Topogr. Rome* VIII. xi. 1401 There stood a Pyramis or steeple in times past, under which they say P. Scipio Africanus lay enterred. **1610** — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 585 [Lichfield Cathedral Church] doth mount on high with three pyramids or spires of stone. **1625** T. BROWNE in Darcie *Ann. Q. Eliz.* I. 82 A most rare Piramide of the Cathedrall Church of Saint Paul, in London, was strucken.. with fire from heaven. **1630** MILTON *On Shakespear* 4 What needs my Shakespear. that his hallow'd reliques should be hid Under a Star-ypointing Pyramid? **1632** in E. P. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 302 The Carpenters.. have allwaies vsed to have the Cutting of. ballesters, hauces, tafferrells, pendants and piramides. **1634** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 699 The piramides upon the little gable ends. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 60, I could observe..a square Minaret that spires into a Pyramid. *c* **1710**, **1716** [see A. α].

4. Any material thing or object of pyramidal form; a number of things arranged or heaped up in this form, a pyramidal pile.

1570 DEE *Mathemat. Preface* 29 Make of Copper plates,.. a foursquare vpright Pyramis, or a Cone. **1597** [see A. β]. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 4 The top of this Peake or Pyramide [Teneriffe] seldome without Snow. **1651** STANLEY *Poems* 77 Or when one flame twined with another is They both ascend in one bright pyramis. **1727** SWIFT *Gulliver, Pref. Let.* § 3 Smithfield blazing with pyramids of law-books. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 425 On each side of the altar, stands a pyramid of bones. **1831** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 257 Among the remarkable exhibitions of mechanical strength and dexterity, we may enumerate that of supporting pyramids of men. **1886** C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xvi. (ed. 3) 137 Horse-chestnuts with massive pyramids of white blossom.

b. *Gardening.* Applied (orig. *attrib.*, hence also *simply*) to a tree, esp. a fruit-tree, trained in a pyramidal form. So *pyramid-trained* adj., *-training.*

[**1646** EVELYN *Diary* Apr.–June, At the entrance of this garden growes the goodliest cypresse I fancy in Europ, cut in pyramid.] **1712** BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. I. 17 The pyramid yew trees are set in the nursery. **1882** *Garden* 14 Jan. 19/3 Long lines of pyramid Apples and Pears. **1887** NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard.* III. 47/1 Pyramid training is largely practised with Pear-trees...Pyramids may be procured worked either on the Pear stock or on the Quince. **1890** *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/1 A pyramid trained tree consists essentially of an upright stem, and as many side branches as can be..trained without overcrowding.

5. *fig.* or *allusively* (from prec. senses).

1593 DRAYTON *Past.* IV. vi, He that to worlds pyramides will build On those great heroes..Should have a pen. **1600** [see A. γ]. *a* **1628** F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 129 An unsteddy and sharp pointed Pyramis of power. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 313 The most glorious Act of his life,..which.. ought to be plac'd on the highest Pyramis of his Fame. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, The apex of the pyramid of his ambition was at length visible. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 488 To me the whole theory looks like an inverted pyramid of inference tottering about upon its extremely narrow apex.

6. *Cryst.* A set of faces belonging to a single crystallographic form and, if symmetrically developed, meeting in a point; also, a form consisting of two such sets of faces on opposite sides of a common base.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Fossils* 154 Crystal..consisting..of eighteen sides, dispos'd in order of an hexangular column, terminated by an hexangular pyramid at each end. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 190 A salt, under the form of a solid with eighteen sides, terminated at each extremity by a pyramid of six faces. **1836–41** BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 663 Large right rectangular prisms, terminated by a four-sided pyramid. **1878** GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 51 A group of triangular faces meeting in one point is called a pyramid. **1895** STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 201 The terms proto- and deutero-pyramid have been applied by various writers somewhat ambiguously to the diplo-pyramidal figures, or, in crystallographic language, pyramids, which have been here termed isosceles octahedra.

7. *Anat.* Applied to various parts or structures of more or less pyramidal form; *spec.* (*a*) a mass of longitudinal nerve-fibres on each side of the medulla oblongata (some of which cross from one side to the other in the *decussation of the pyramids*); (*b*) each of the conical-shaped masses (distinctively called MALPIGHIAN *pyramids*) constituting the medullary substance of the kidney, projecting, and opening at the apices by papillæ, into the pelvis of the kidney; (*c*) see quot. 1842.

1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 329 The most important..pair of nerves is what was hitherto called the pyramids, this fascicle of nerves is the origin of the cerebrum, or the *hemisphæria cerebri.* **1842** DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Pyramid*, a small, bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is excavated to lodge the muscle of the stapes. **1869** HUXLEY *Phys.* v. (ed. 3) 124 Into this [*pelvis* of the kidney], sundry conical elevations, called the *Pyramids*, project; their summits present multitudes of minute openings – the final terminations of the *tubuli*. *Ibid.* xi. 303 At the lower and front part of the medulla oblongata, these [efferent impulses] .cross over; and the white fibres which convey them are seen passing obliquely from left to right and from right to left in what is called the *decussation of the anterior pyramids*. **1881** BEHNKE *Mechanism Hum. Voice* (ed. 2) 36 The remaining two cartilages [of the larynx] are the Pyramids, so called because of their shape. **1890** BILLINGS *Nat. Med Dict.* s.v., *P[yramid] of cerebellum*, lobule of inferior surface of vermis of cerebellum...*P.s. of Ferrein.. P. of thyroid gland.. P. of tympanum*, a small bony eminence in the tympanum, behind the fenestra ovalis, enclosing the stapedius muscle. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 355 Paralysis of the limbs and tongue.., due to softening in the left olive and pyramid.

8. *loosely.* A plane figure suggesting the profile of a pyramid; a triangular or cuneiform figure or formation, as a wedge-shaped body of men; a poem the successive lines of which increase or decrease in length; etc. (Cf. the sense 'gable' in 3.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 108 Of the Spire or Taper called Pyramis...In metrifying his base can not well be larger then a meetre of six,..neare the toppe [of the Pyramis] there wilbe roome litle inough for a meetre of two sillables, and sometimes of one to finish the point. ? **1650** *Don Bellianis* 194 The Emperor gathering his men in form of Pyramids. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 10 In Chesse-boards and Tables we yet finde Pyramids and Squares. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 120 As for Altars and Pyramids in Poetry, he [Benlows] has out done all Men that Way; for he has made a Gridiron, and a Frying-Pan in Verse. **1869** TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 104 When the sun rose, the shadow of the peak was projected over sea and land..in a distinctly marked pyramid.

b. *Billiards. pl.* A game played (usually) with fifteen coloured balls arranged in a triangle, and one cue-ball: see quot. 1850, and *pyramid-spot.*

1850 *Bohn's Handbk Games* 554 Pyramid.- This game can be played with any number of balls, but the usual number is sixteen, viz. fifteen coloured, and one white. The fifteen coloured balls are placed on the table in the form of a triangle, the first, or point, being on the winning spot. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 1 June, I had played at pyramids by myself in the deserted billiard-room of the hotel.

†**9.** *pl.* (in form *piramides*). Name of some textile fabric: see quot. *c* 1605. *Obs.*

c **1605** *Allegations of Worsted Weavers* (B.M. Add. MS. 12504 art. 64), This Cloath [a Say] hath continewed his name and fashion till this day; but now lately by putting the same into coullours and twistering one thridd of one coullour with another of another coullour, beinge made narrowe, yt is now called Piramides. **1640** in Entick *London* (1766) II. 178 Piramides or Maramuffe, the piece, narrow.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pyramid-builder*, *-fashion*; *pyramid-like* adj.; **pyramid-rest** (*Billiards*), a cue-rest the head of which is arched so as to allow it to be placed over a ball which would otherwise be in the way; **pyramid-shell**, a gastropod shell of the family *Pyramidellidæ*; **pyramid-spot**, the spot on a billiard table where the apex of the pyramid is placed, between the centre and the top spot; **pyramid-text**, any ancient Egyptian text found in the Pyramids; **pyramid-wise** *adv.*, in the manner or form of a pyramid, pyramidally. (See also 4 b.)

1877 W. R. COOPER *Egypt Obelisks* iii (1878) 13 Deified *pyramid builders of the Vth dynasty. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. 670 A mount of earth and stone fiftie fadome long every way, built *Pyram de-fashion. **1838** *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 133 This gateway is the *pyramid like building that one sees outside. *a* **1618** SYLVESTER *Woodmans Bear* xliv, Like a pale *Pyramid pillar. **1821** BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 65 Regal halls of *pyramid proportions. **1873** BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 28 The *pyramid or spider-rest is cut out at the bottom. *Ibid* 83 Place the red again six inches nearer the *pyramid spot. **1894** MAHAFFY in *19th Cent.* XXXVI. 270 The study of the *Pyramid texts, the documents of the Old Empire. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* XV. xxxiv, Whose top *Pyramide-wise did pointed shew High, narrow, sharp, the sides yet more out-spred. *a* **1722** LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 494 The haycocks..are made with a broad bottom and sharp top, pyramidwise.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Py·ramid** *v. intr.*, of a group in a painting: to be disposed in a form suggesting

a pyramid, i.e. symmetrically about a central figure in an elevated position; **Pyramidaire** [after *millionaire*], a person to whom a pyramid is erected as a monument.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 418 It contributes to the goodness of the picture if by means of it [the light] the groups pyramid and unite well. *Note*, Fuseli objects that the principal figure and chief action in the *Raising of Lazarus* are crowded into a corner. He would have had them 'pyramid'. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* xi. *Immortality*, Every palace was a door to a pyramid; a king or rich man was a pyramidaire.

Pyramidal (pirăm·idăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. L. *pȳramidālis* (Du Cange): see prec. and -AL. Cf. F. *pyramidal* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a pyramid; sloping, as an edge or face of a pyramid. *rare.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. viii R j b, The Pyramidall side HB. 1597 R. Wrag *Iov, Constantinople* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 208 Two hils rising in a pramidall forme. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 90 Some were made of glass in a pyramidal shape. 1857 J. G. Wilkinson *Egypt. Pharaohs* 151 The pyramidal, or sloping, line was intended to insure the durability of a wall.

2. Of the nature or shape of a pyramid; resembling a pyramid.

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 45 A Pyramidall and most steepe hil. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 61 High Pyramidall Cypresse-trees. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 53 Plato..would compound the Earth of Cubical, and Fire of Pyramidal Atoms, and the like. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 159 The Lilac various in array,..With purple spikes pyramidal. 1816 Shelley *Let.* 22 July, Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 349 Conic and pyramidal crystallizations. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* II. xxi. 335 One tall pyramidal gable of ancient grey brickwork.

fig. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt* vi Wks 1851 III. 118 Prelaty if she will seek to close up divisions in the Church, must be forc't to dissolve and unmake her own pyramidal figure. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* II v. 368 That the most stable government is the pyramidal,—that rests on the widest basis of popular confidence.

b. *fig.* In recent journalistic use (after F. *pyramidal*): Astonishingly huge, colossal.

[1827 Ctess Granville *Lett.* (1891) I. 432 Madame de Montjoie has just told me that Miss Foote's success is *pyramidale*.] 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/2 The pyramidal ignorance of the average Englishman concerning the great Republic and her institutions.

3. Specific technical applications.

a. *Anat.* Applied to certain structures of more or less pyramid-like form, esp. to certain muscles in the abdomen, and in the nose (both often denoted by the L. *pyramidalis* used absol., sc. *musculus*). Also, Pertaining to or connected with the pyramids of the medulla oblongata, as in *pyramidal tract*, a tract of motor nerve-fibres in the spinal cord. Also *Path.* applied to a form of cataract in which the capsule of the crystalline lens is opaque and prominent at its centre.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v., Muscles of the Nostrils and of the Abdomen called Pyramidales, or of a Pyramidical Figure.] 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Nose*, The Nostrils are dilated by six Muscles, three on each Side, viz. the pyramidal, oblique Ascendant or Myrtiforms, and the oblique descendant. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* VII. 190 The pyramidal muscle serves to draw down the skin of the forehead between the eyebrows, together with their inner extremities. 1879 Caldwood *Mind & Br.* ii. 26 The most important of the cells are known as pyramidal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 732 Sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts.

b. *Cryst.* Used in senses 1 and 2; also applied to the Tetragonal system, of which the square pyramid is a characteristic form.

1789 J. K[ir] *1st Pt. Dict. Chem.* 69/1 A brown salt, which forms white, pyramidal crystals. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 482 Fundamental forms of minerals. The Pyramidal, in which the crystals assume the form of an isosceles four-sided pyramid. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* v. 97 The Pyramidal includes the octohedron with a square base, and the right square prism.

c. Applied to particular species of plants having the flowers in a pyramid-like spike or cluster (often translating the specific name *pyramidalis*); also to fishes or other animals having the body or some part of a pyramid-like form.

1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xix. (1798) 355 Saxifrage plants are usually potted to move into the house as indeed the pyramidal in particular should be. 1804 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* V. 390 Pyramidal Sucker. *Ibid.* 425 Pyramidal Trunk-fish. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 83/1 Other native Orchises, such as the Pyramidal Orchis, live and flower in a garden, but do not increase or improve.

4. *Arith.* Applied to the several series of numbers, each beginning with unity, obtained by continued summation of the several series of Polygonal numbers; so called because each of these numbers, represented (e.g.) by balls, can be arranged according to a certain rule in the form of the corresponding pyramid (on a triangular, square, or polygonal base).

Thus the series of *triangular* numbers, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21.. gives, by summation of successive terms, the series of *triangular pyramidal* numbers 1, 4, 10, 20, 35, 56..Similarly from the series of square, pentagonal, etc. numbers are obtained corresponding series of pyramidal numbers. The pyramidal numbers constitute the second (sometimes called the *third*) order of figurate numbers: see Figurate *ppl. a.* 3 b. The term was formerly extended (with ordinal numeral) to the succeeding orders of figurate numbers, each obtained similarly from the preceding by continued summation: see 1795 in b. (In quot. 1674 erroneously used.)

1674 Jake *Arith.* (1696) 663 Six is called the first Pyramidal Number; for the Units therein may be so placed, as to represent a Pyramis. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict., Pyramidal Numbers*, are the sums of polygonal numbers, collected after the same manner as the polygonal numbers themselves are found from arithmetical progressions. 1806 — *Course Math.* I. 224 Column c contains the sum of the triangular numbers, that is, the shot contained in a triangular pile, commonly called pyramidal numbers.

b. (as *sb.*) A pyramidal number.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Mathescos* 165 Pyramidals having their Names from their Number of Sides. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Pyramidal Numbers*, These are particularly called First Pyramidals. The sums of First Pyramidals are called Second Pyramidals;..and so on. Particularly, those arising from triangular numbers, are called Prime Triangular Pyramidals.

5. *Comb.*, as *pyramidal-shaped* adj.

1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 108 The Yew forms a pyramidal-shaped tree. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 202 A weeping, pyramidal-shaped plant.

Hence **Pyramidalist** = Pyramidist; *spec.* one who holds certain theories or beliefs about the pyramids of Egypt. So **Pyramidalism**, the body of theories or beliefs held by pyramidalists.

1877 Proctor *Myths & Marvels Astron.* 52 The facts most confidently urged by pyramidalists in support of their views. 1882 — *Gt. Pyramid* I. 11 Taylor, Smyth, and the Pyramidalists generally, consider this sufficient to prove that the pyramid was erected for some purpose connected with religion.

Pyramidally (piræ·midăli), *adv.* [f. Pyramidal + -ly 2.] In a pyramidal manner; in the form of a pyramid.

1561 Eden *Arte of Nauig.* II. viii 34 The shadowe of the earth is piramidallye shape. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 51 Vpon a base a too foot square, & hy, a square pilaster rizing pyramidally of a fyfteen foote hy. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* II. § 9 They stand both together pyramidally. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 84 Rising pyramidally at least five hundred and forty feet above the sea. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 7/1 The shoots of a pyramidally trained tree.

†**b.** *fig.* in allusion to the embalmed bodies of the dead preserved in the pyramids. After the manner of a mummy. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 366 A man may be happy without the apprehension thereof, surely in that sence he is pyramidally happy. 1658 — *Hydriot.* v. 72 But to subsist in bones, and be but Pyramidally extant, is a fallacy in duration.

c. *fig.* Hugely, colossally: cf. Pyramidal 2 b.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Feb. 273/1 So pyramidally ignorant is the British newspaper-man.

Pyramidate (piræ·midĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *pȳramidāt-us*, f. *pyramid-em*: see -ate 2.] Fashioned as a pyramid; = Pyramidal 2.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. XIX. 258 Experiments may be seene in diverse sorts of [perspective] glasses; as in the hollowe, the plaine, the embossed, the columnarie, the pyramidate or piked the turbinall, the bounched. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* XLVI. IV. 289 *Pyramidate fascia*, a band which juts out into an angle on one side.

So **Pyramidated** *a.*, formed with pyramids, or into a pyramid.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 106 A crystal is named pyramidated, when the primitive form is a prism, and has a pyramid on each extremity. 1903 *Nature* 1 Oct. 530/2 Some of the pyramidated summits among the South American volcanoes.

Pyramides, pl. of *pyramis*: see Pyramid.

Pyramidia, pl. of Pyramidion.

Pyramidic (pirămi·dik), *a. rare.* [f. Pyramid + -ic; perh. after Gr. *πυραμιδικός*.] Of, like, or proper to a pyramid; heaped up, or lofty and massive, like a pyramid.

1743 Shenstone *Elegies* XIV. 50 Their gold in pyramidic plenty pil'd. 1821 Byron *Juan* v. lxxxvii, The enormous gate which rose O'er them in almost pyramidic pride.

Pyramidical (pirămi·dikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = Pyramidal; in quot. 1628, enduring like a pyramid: cf. Monumental 4.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv. (1651) 18 [The heart] of a pyramidical forme, and not much unlike to a Pine-apple. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxv, Though the Athenians demolished his Statues yet they could not extinguish his more pyramidicall vertues. 1693 [see Pyramidal 3 a]. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 322 They set six or eight Waggon Loads of Coal in a pyramidical Heap. 1867 Baker *Axle Tribut.* XV. (1872) 270 The pyramidical hill beneath which I had fixed our camp. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 8/2 After the Switchback and the Great Wheel comes the Pyramidical Railway, which is being erected at the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton...The idea is to build a tower of varying height, round which a spiral track will carry a car from the top to the bottom.

Pyramidically (pirămi·dikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a pyramidical manner or form; pyramidally. (In quot. 1886 = Pyramidally c.)

1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* 28 Oct. (1857) IV. 298 A very noble bonefire..consisting of about 140 pitcht barrels, placed pyramidically on 7 scaffolds. 1871 Nesbitt *Catal. Slade Coll. Glass* 70 Pyramidically-clipped trees. 1886 D. C. Murray *First Pers. Singular* xxiii, She is terribly rich. Awfully, colossally, pyramidically rich.

So **Pyramidicalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

‖ **Pyramidion** (pirămi·dĭon). Pl. **-ia, -ions.** [mod.L., a. Gr. type **πυραμίδιον*, dim. of *πυραμίς* Pyramid. Cf. F. *pyramidion* (Littré).] A small pyramid; *spec.* in *Arch.*, the pointed pyramidal portion forming the apex of an obelisk.

1840 Bonomi in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* (1843) **Ser.** II. I. 161 The height of the pyramidion should be about a tenth of the whole length. 1850 J. Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 224 Four-sided pillars on a low base, which diminish upwards and end in a pyramidion, usually of granite. 1877 W. R. Cooper *Egypt. Obelisks* i. (1878) 2 Its apex is abruptly terminated by a small pyramidion, whose faces are inclined at about an angle of sixty degrees.

b. *Cryst.* Used by Story-Maskelyne in naming figures formed from other solid figures by constructing a small pyramid upon each face of the original.

1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 167 Holo-symmetrical forms of this [the cubic] system:..2. The trigonal-octahedron or the octahedrid pyramidion...4. The tetrakis-hexahedron or the cube-pyramidion. The term pyramidion being employed in the case of forms in which a pyramidion or small pyramid composed of similar isosceles triangles surmounts every face of a simpler figure:..such a figure is then an isoscelohedron. *Ibid.* § 172 The figure presents the aspect of a cube each face of which is surmounted by an obtuse pyramid, and it may, on this account, be termed the cube pyramidion.

Pyramidist (pirămidist, piræ·m-). [See -ist.] One who investigates or is specially versed in the structure and history of the Egyptian pyramids.

1874 P. Smyth *Our Inher. in Gt. Pyramid* v. xxi. 41 A scientific pyramidist..confines himself to stating..that the Great Pyramid was erected in the times of the Fourth Dynasty. 1883 Proctor *Great Pyramid* App. A. 187 The length of the earth's polar axis is assumed by pyramidists to be 500,000,000 pyramid inches.

Pyramidize, *v.* [f. Pyramid *sb.* + -ize.] *intr.* To form a pyramid; to converge towards a summit or apex: cf. Pyramid *v.* Hence **Pyramidizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1831 T. Hope *Hist. Ess. Archit* (1840) I. xi. 388 The gradual contraction and pyramidizing, as they rose higher, of the indispensable arches, and buttresses, and pinnacles and roofs. 1850 Inkersley *Roman & Pointed Archit. in France* 325 A very graceful pyramidising composition of two distinct portions.

Pyramido-, combining form from Gr. *πυραμίς, πυραμιδ-*, Pyramid, as in **Pyramido-attenuate** *a.*, pyramidally attenuated; †**Pyramido-prismatic** *a.*, of a form due to a combination of pyramid and prism.

1821 R. Jameson *Man. Mineral.* 165 Pyramido-Prismatic Augite. 1846 Dana *Zoöph.* (1848) 478 Summit branchlets.., arcuate and pyramido-attenuate.

†**Pyramidography** (also in L. form **pyramidographia**). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -graphy.] A description of, or dissertation on, the pyramids.

1646 Greaves (*title*) Pyramidographia or a description of the Pyramids of Egypt. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pyramidographia.* 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2001 By whom the Pyramidographia, the Roman Foot and Denarius are..traced out.

Pyramidoid (piræ·midoid). *Geom. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pȳramidōides* (sc. *schēma*): see Pyramid and -oid.] A solid figure in form approaching a pyramid, but of which the edges that meet or intersect at the vertex are curves, instead of straight lines as in a pyramid; as the *parabolic pyramidoid*, in which the vertical sections through the edges are parabolas instead of triangles.

[1655 J. Wallis *De Sectionibus Conicis* Prop. IX, De Conoide et Pyramidoide Parabolico. *Ibid.* XIV, De Elliptico Pyramidoide et Conoide. 1656 — *Arithmetica Infinitorum* Prop. IV, Item, Pyramidoides vel Conoides Paraboliconum ad Prisma vel Cylindrum (super æquali base æquealtum) est ut 1 ad 2.] 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Parabolick Pyramidoid* so named by Dr. Wallis from its Genesis, or Formation. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Parabola.*

¶ Erroneously identified with a *parabolic spindle.*

1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* (ed. 2) II s. v.; thence 1727 in Bailey vol. II, and 1730 *folio*; 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 746/2; and some recent Dicts.

So **Pyramidoi·dal** *a.*, **a.** Of or pertaining to a pyramidoid. **b.** Of the general figure of a pyramid upon a base of any shape.

1807 T. Young *Nat. Philos.* II. 20 All pyramidoidal solids are equal to one third of the circumscribing prismatic or cylindroidal solids of the same height.

Pyramidon (, piræ·midŏn). [f. Pyramid, after *accordion, harmonicon*, etc.] A pedal organ-stop having wooden pipes in the form of an inverted pyramid and producing very deep tones.

1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* ix (1878) 63 Pyramidon, a Pedal stop of 16 or 32 feet-tone. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 156 [The] Pyramidon has been mentioned in some works, but it was found impracticable to make this stop answer throughout the entire scale, and it therefore is abandoned.

†**Pyramidy.** *Obs. rare.* ? Illiterate form of Pyramid (from pl. *piramidies* in Pyramid A. *a*), used *attrib*: or ? derived adj. = Pyramidal.

1627 Speed *England, Scot* i § 15 A Well, whose trickling drops turne (in Piramidy-wise) into hard stone. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 33 Manborn hills are in a Pirramidy fashion on y^e^ top. *Ibid.* 179 With four pirramidy spires on Each Corner.

Pyramis: earliest form of Pyramid, q.v.

Pyramoid (pirămoid). *Geom. rare*−°. [ad. Gr. *πυραμοειδής* pyramid-shaped, f. *πυραμίς* Pyramid: see -oid.] = Pyramidoid (Webster 1864). So **Pyramoi·dal** *a.* = Pyramidoidal b.

1883 Heddle in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 354/2 Producing in the hexagonal system 'pyramoidal' and 'gyroidal' forms.

Pyrantimonite, Pyrargillite, Pyrargyrite: see Pyro- 2.

Pyrate, Pyratic, etc.: see Pirate, etc.

† **Pyraugue**, obs. form of Pirogue.

‖ Pyrau·sta. *Obs. rare.* [L. (Pliny = *pyralis*), ad. Gr. πῑραύστης a moth that gets singed in the flame; in obs. F. *pirauste* (Cotgr. 1611).] A fabulous insect supposed to live in fire.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 1121 So of the fire in burning furnace springs The fly Pyrausta with the flaming wings. 1706 Phillips (ed 6), *Pyrausta* or *Pyrogonus*, the Fire-Fly or Salamander Fly; an Insect.

Pyrauxite: see Pyro- 2.

Pyrazine, Pyrazole: see Pyro- 3 c.

Pyre (pəɪəɹ). [ad. L. *pyra*, a. Gr. πυρά a hearth, a place where fire is kindled, the place of a funeral fire, a funeral pile.] A pile or heap of combustible material, esp. wood; usually, a funeral pile for burning a dead body: see Pile *sb.*3 3 d.

1658 Browne *Hydriot.*, Ep. Ded., When the Funeral Pyre was out, and the last Valediction over, Men took a lasting Adieu of their Interred Friends. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 41 With tender Billet-doux he lights the pyre. 1715 — *Iliad* I. 72 For nine long nights through all the dusky air The pyres thick-flaming shot a dismal glare. 1810 Southey *Kehama* I. xiv, I then hand in hand the victim band Roll in the dance around the funeral pyre. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxix. 4 Near the pyre they mourn Where weeps a mother o'er the lost, the kind one son.

attrib. 1848 Hamilton *Sabbath* iv. 100 The fabled Phoenix was only reborn amidst its pyre-nest of incense

Pyre, obs. f. Pear, Peer, Pier[2]; var. Pire *v.*

Pyre·ctic, *a.* [a. Gr. πυρεκτικ-ός feverish, f. πυρέσσ-ειν to be feverish: cf. Pyretic] Of, pertaining to, or affected with fever, feverish.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 153 Thus shell-fish . will sometimes excite great uneasiness with pyrectic heat. *Ibid* IV. 291 The thirst and general irritation and pyrectic symptoms increase.

† **Pyree.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pyrée* (Littré), f. Gr. πῦρ fire: cf. πυρεῖον a pan for coals.] The altar of fire in the religion of the ancient Persians.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 186 Albors..infamous in the Pyree or Temple of Idolatrous Fyre, which is never gone out for fifty Ages. *Ibid.* 277 The Pyree he incinerated, and made other common fire be commixt with that they boasted they had from heaven.

† **Pyren,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Pȳrēnē*, Gr. Πῠρήνη the Pyrenees.] Pyrenean *a.*

1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 179 White as the garden lilly, pyren snow, Or rocks of Christall. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* X. 183 He, to his Moore..o're the Pyren mountains jaunts.

‖ Pyrenæ·mia. *Path.* [mod.L. f. Gr. πῑρήν fruit-stone, nucleus + αἷμα blood + -ia.] The presence of nucleated red corpuscles in the blood.

1890 in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Hence **Pyrenæ·matous** *a.*, having nucleated red blood corpuscles. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ Pyrena·rium. *Bot.* [mod.L. f. *pȳrēna* Pyrene[1] + -arium.] A drupaceous pome: i. e. a pome containing pyrenes or 'stones', as those of the medlar and hawthorn. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrene[1] (pəɪəɹī·n). *Bot.* Also in L. form pyrena, pl. -æ. [ad. mod.L. *pȳrēna*, f. Gr. πῑρήν fruit-stone] The stone of a fruit; *esp.* one of those in a drupaceous pome.

1827 Keith *Bot. Lex.* s. v., If a putamen is composed of several cells, each cell takes the name of pyrena, as in *Cornus.* 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 296 The pyrenæ or stony inner portion of such carpels when drupaceous or composing a drupe of 2 or more stones. 1882 Ogilvie, Pyrene.

Pyrene[2] (pəɪəɹī·n). *Chem.* (Also 9 **pyren.**) [f. Gr. πυρ fire + -ene] A solid hydrocarbon ($C_{16}H_{10}$) obtained from the dry distillation of coal, crystallizing in microscopic laminæ.

1839 R. D. Thomson in *Brit. Ann.* 356 Pyren, was prepared from the last process by taking the ether which was employed for the purification of the chrysen, mixing it [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Nitrate of pyrenase; nitric acid forms with pyren a thick oily substance, which is purified by boiling with water and alcohol. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* III. 552 Pyrene is soluble in hot ether, and may be separated from chrysene by means of this solvent, which at a low temperature deposits it in microscopic rhomboidal plates. This hydrocarbon appears to have been first observed by Laurent. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* II. 592 Pyrene $C_{16}H_{10}$ and Chrysene are contained in the portion of coal-tar boiling above 360° (boiling point of anthracene).

b. *Comb.* as *pyrene ketone*, *-quinone*, etc.

1895 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 350.

Hence **Pyre·nic** *a.*, of, belonging to, or derived from pyrene, as *pyrenic acid*, $C_{16}H_8O_6$, forming pale yellow plates.

Pyrenean, -æan (pirĕnɪ·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Perennean, Pirenean.** [ad. F. *Pyrénéen*, or f. L. *Pȳrēnæ-us* (f. *Pȳrēnē*, a. Gr. Πῠρήνη, name of the daughter of Bebryx, beloved of Hercules, said to be buried on these mountains) + -an.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Pyrenees. **B.** *sb.* **a.** A native of the Pyrenees. † **b.** *pl.* The Pyrenees.

1592 *Survay of France* To Rdr., The Pyrenæan mountaines towardes Spaine. 1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 201 Talking of the Alpes and Appenines, The Perennean and the riuer Poe. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, Pyrenæan Mountains. 1693 Morden *Geogr. Rect.* (ed. 3) 178 The Province of Artois.. united to the Crown of France by the Pyrenæan Treaty [between France and Spain, 1659]. 1768 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 35 At fifteen posts from Bayonne you discover the Pyreneans. 1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geog.* I. 275 The Pyrenean chain. *a* 1861 A. H. Clough *Poems* (1862) 245 My Pyrenean Verses will you hear. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept 8/5 Long circular capes in Pyrenean wool fabrics.

Pyrenees (pirĕnī·z), *sb. pl.* Also 7 **Pyrenes, Pir-, Pyreneys, Pirhonese.** [a. F. *Pyrénées*, ad. L. *Pȳrēnæi* (sc. *montes*): see prec.] Name of the range of mountains separating France and Spain.

[1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 In the mountaines named Pyrinei th[e] inhabitantes burnt vp the wooddes.] 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 440 The South Pendicles of the high Pirhenese. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 27 These parts of the Pyreneys that border upon the Mediterranean are never without Theeves. 1693 Morden *Geogr. Rect.* (ed. 3) 206 Extending from the Pyrenes.. Southwards. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 683/2 Pyrenean Mountains, or Pyrenees. 1837 Alison *Hist. Europe* VI. xlix. 510 Napoleon..felt with Louis XIV, that it was necessary there should be no longer any Pyrenees.

† **b.** *attrib.* (in sing. form **Pyrenee, -ey**). *Obs.* 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 598 A Serpent in the Pirency Mountains *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 27, I pass'd between som of the Pyreney Hills.

Pyreneite (pirĕnī·ait). *Min.* Also **-aïte.** [ad. Ger. *pyreneit* (Werner 1812), f. as prec.: see -ite[1]] A variety of iron-lime garnet, greyish-black and of semi-metallic lustre.

1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.*, *Pyreneite*. occurs in primitive limestone, in the Pic of Fres-Lads, near Bareges, in the French Pyrenees. 1854 Dana *Syst. Min* (ed. 4) II. 192. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 754 Pyrenaite.

Pyr nic: see Pyrene[2].

Pyrenin (pəɪī·nɪn). *Phys., Chem.* [f. as Pyrene[1] + -in[1].] Schwartz's name for the substance composing the nucleolus of a cell.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ Pyrenium (pəɪī·nĭəm). *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. πῠρήνιον, dim. of πῠρήν: see Pyrene[1].] The hypothecium of a nucleiform or angiocarpous apothecium, i. e. that of an angiocarpous lichen.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Pyrenium*, (when the receptacle or perithecium of certain fungi is). 1882 J. M. Crombie in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 534/2 (Lichens) When the pyrenium quite covers the nucleus it is said to be entire.

Pyrenocarp (pəɪī·nokāɹp). *Bot.* [f. Gr. πῠρην (see Pyrene[1]) + καρπός fruit.] **a.** 'Any drupaceous fruit' (*Cent. Dict.*). **b** = Perithecium.

1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot* 365 The *Pyrenomycetes*, with pyrenocarps or perithecia (hymenia within flask-shaped bodies open at the neck).

Hence **Pyrenoca·rpous** *a*, resembling, pertaining to, or having a pyrenocarp.

1871 Leighton *Lichen-flora* 36 Apothecia pyrenocarpous verrucarioid.

Pyreno deus, *a. Bot.* = next, A. So **Pyre·nodine** *a.*

1871 Leighton *Lichen flora* 4 Apothecia pyrenodine. *Ibid.* 36 Apothecia pyrenodeous.

Pyrenoid (pəɪī·noid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. πῠρήν (see Pyrene[1]): see -oid.]

A. *adj.* Resembling in form the stone of a fruit: see quots. *rare*—0.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Pyrenoides processus*, the Tooth of the second Vertebra.] 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrenoid, s.*..pyrenoid. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrenoid*, kernel-shaped. *Anat.* Epithet formerly applied to the odontoid process of the axis vertebra.

B. *sb.* A small colourless proteid body, resembling a nucleus, found in certain algæ and protozoa.

1883 *Science* I. 148/2 Schmitz finds in the chromatophors of many algæ more or less spherical bodies to which he gives the name of pyrenoids. 1895 Oliver tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 6 9 The exact part played by the pyrenoids is very obscure, but there can be no doubt that it influences in some way the formation or deposition of starch by the protoplasm. 1901 G. N. Calkins *Protozoa* 117 Chromatophores in which one or more deeply staining bodies—the *pyrenoids*—may be found.

‖ Pyrenomycetes (pəɪī·nomaisī·tī). *pl. Bot.* [mod.L. *Pȳrēnomycētes*, f. as prec. + μύκης, pl. μύκητες mushroom] An order of ascomycetous fungi, characterized by the asci being formed in flask-shaped receptacles or perithecia. So **Pyre nomyce·tous** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of the *Pyrenomycetes*.

1874 Cooke *Fungi* 56 The hard, or carbonaceous Ascomycetes, sometimes called the Pyrenomycetes. 1882 J. M. Crombie in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 559 (Lichens) Distinguishing them from certain pyrenomycetous fungi.

Pyrenous (pəɪī·nəs), *a. Bot. rare*—0. [f. as Pyrene[1] + -ous.] Containing pyrenes or 'stones'; chiefly in comb. with a numeral.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrenous*, having or full of fruit stones: pyrenous. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Pyrenous*, in *bot.*, containing pyrenes: used only in composition with a numeral, as 2 *pyrenous*, 5 *pyrenous*, etc.

† **Py·rergy.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. πῦρ, πυρ- fire + ἔργον work; properly **pyru gy*: cf. Pyrurgian] Working in or with fire.

1652 Noah Biggs *New Dispens.* 220 P 297 She can perfect nothing without Pyrergy.

Pyretætiology: see Pyreto-.

Pyrethrine (pəɪre·þrəin). *Chem.* Also 9 **-in.** [ad. F. *pyrèthrine* (Parisel, 1833): see Pyrethrum and -ine[5].] The substance to which the sialagogic action of pyrethrum root is due; it appears, when pure, to be a white crystalline alkaloid. Hence **Pyre·thric** *a*, in *pyrethric acid*, a substance obtained by the action of potassium hydroxide on pyrethrine.

1838 Thomson *Organic Bodies* 815 To the acrid substance M. Parisel has given the name of pyrethrin. But it appears ..that it is not a simple vegetable principle as he supposed, but a compound of two oils and a resin. 1881 Watts *Dict Chem.* VIII. 1699 s.v. *Pyrethrum*, R. Buchheim, by evaporating to dryness the alcoholic extract of *kadia pyrethri*, and exhausting the residue with ether, obtained a crystalline substance, *pyrethrin*, which melted at the heat of the body, and was resolved by alcoholic potash into pyrethric acid and piperidine. 1895 Dunstan & Garnett in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVII. 101 We propose provisionally to name it *pellitorine*. It is very probable that it is the same substance as that isolated..by Buchheim, in 1876, and named by him *pyrethrine*.

‖ Pyrethrum (pəɪre·þrŭm, -ī þrŭm). Also 6–7 (from Fr.) pyrethre. [L. *pyrethrum, -on* (Pliny) = sense 1, a. Gr. πῠρε θρον fever-few: cf. πυρετός fever. In F. *pyrèthre*, in OF. *piretre* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). Cf. Pellitory, Pellitory.]

1. Originally, The name of the plant *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, N.O. *Compositæ*, also called Pellitory of Spain, a native of Barbary, Arabia, and Syria, having a pungent root (*radix pyrethri*) used in medicine. Now so called only in pharmacy.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 107 b, Pyrethrum, hath a stalk & lenes like vnto fenell 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xix. 342 The roote of Pyrethre is hoate and dry in the thirde degree. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij, Pirethrum [sic] the pounde ijd. 1607 Topsell *Four f Beasts* 350 To provoke him to neese, by blowing Pepper and Pyrethre beaten to powder, up into his nostrils 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 422 Take pyrethrum (wild or bastard pellitory) boil it in strong vinegar, so as to prevent the steam from having any vent. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrethrum*, The pharmacopœial name for the root of the plant *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or.. *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, or pellitory of Spain.

2 *Bot.* A genus of composite plants, now often made a subdivision of *Chrysanthemum*; a plant of this genus, a feverfew.

As a current florists' name, usually applied to *Pyrethrum* (or *Chrysanthemum*) *roseum*, now grown in many colours, single and double, in summer gardens in England; also to *P. parthenifolium aureum*, a free growing hardy dwarf annual or biennial, extensively used for carpet bedding and edging, having white flowers with yellow disks. Both species are natives of the Caucasus, Armenia, and Persia, and were introduced into England *c* 1800.

1882 *Garden* 13 May 327/3 There seems to be a growing taste for single-flowered Pyrethrums. 1907 *Outlook* 9 Nov. 596/1 New sorts which combine the virtues of the pyrethrum and daisy with the peculiar quality of the chrysanthemum.

b. In full, *Pyrethrum powder*: an insecticide made of the powdered flower-heads of *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium* of Dalmatia, and of *P. roseum* and *P. carneum* of the Caucasus.

1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 599 The best preventives against bugs in beds are corrosive sublimate [and] pyrethrum powder. [1905 *Westm. Gaz* 15 Apr. 2/3 Another product [of Montenegro] is the 'pyrethrum' flower, which is dried and exported to Italy..for use as insect powder.]

Pyretic (pair-, pire tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *pyretic-us*, f. Gr. πυρετ-ός fever: see -ic. Cf. Gr. πυρεκτικός Pyrectic.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to fever; producing feverish symptoms; tending to raise the bodily temperature.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyretics*, of or belonging to fever; pyretic. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 650 Whenever the bodily temperature falls below normal, pyretic treatment is demanded. 1894 Blackmore *Pedagogus* xiii, If..pyretic action does not supervene, we shall save her life.

2. Used for the cure of fever, antipyretic

1858 *Pharm. Jrnl.* Ser. II. IX. 347 An effervescing preparation, called 'Pyretic Salts', and also..'Effervescing Pyretic Saline'.

B *sb.* A remedy for fever; a febrifuge, an antipyretic. *rare*—0.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Pyretica*, Medicines that cure Fevers.] 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pyretics*, medicines good against Fevers 1836 in Smart.

Pyreto- (pəɪəɹī·to-, pīreto), before a vowel **pyret-**, combining form of Gr. πυρετος fever, entering into a few scientific terms. **Pyretætio·logy** [*Aetiology*], the ætiology of fevers (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **‖ Py retogene·sia, -ge·nesis** [Gr. γένεσις production], the production of fever (ibid.). **Pyretogene·tic, Pyreto·genous** *adjs.*, breeding or producing fever. **Pyreto graphy** [-graphy], a description of fevers (Mayne). **Pyreto logy** [mod.L. *pyretologia* (R. Morton 1692): see -logy], the branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 253 The absorption of *pyretogenetic substances. 1885–8 Pagel & Pye-Smith *Prine. Med.* I. 44 The '*pyretogenous' material in symptomatic fever. 1799 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, **Pyretology*, a discourse or doctrine on fevers. 1898 P. Masson *Trop. Diseases* xiii. 214 The study of the pyretology of the tropics.

Pyretoid (pəiə·r-, pi·rėtoid), *a.* [f. Gr. πυρετ-ός fever + -OID.] Resembling or simulating fever.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 461 Pseudo-pyretic, or pyretoid erythemata. *Ibid.* 464 A number of erythrodermias which are pyretoid.

Pyrewinkes: see PILLIWINKS.

‖ **Pyrexia** (pəir-, pire·ksiă). *Path.* Pl. **-iæ**. Also anglicized **py·rexy**. [mod.L., f. Gr. πύρεξις, f. πυρέσσειν (see PYRECTIC). So F. *pyrexie*.] Febrile disease; fever.

1769 W. CULLEN *Nosol. Method.* Init. Synopsis, Class I. Pyrexiæ. Order i Febres 1776 — *First Lines* I §6 Wks. 1827 I. 479 Pyrexiae, or febrile diseases..beginning with some degree of cold shivering, they shew some increase of heat. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 36 There is heat, thirst, and other concomitants of pyrexy. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 3/1 On Saturday there was moderate pyrexia, with loss of appetite and intestinal irritation.

Hence **Pyre·xial, Pyre·xic, Pyre·xical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyrexia; febrile.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pyrexical*, relating to fever; febrile. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pyrexial*, relating to fevers. 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* 141 A pleasant drink in pyrexial conditions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 144 During the pyrexial stage. 1890 *Cent Dict*, *Pyrexic*, same as *pyrexial*.

Pyrgocephalic (pɔ̄ɹgo,sĭ,æ lik), *a.* [f. Gr. πύργο-ς tower + κεφαλή head + -IC, after *brachycephalic*, etc.] 'Tower-headed', an epithet descriptive of a form of skull having a highly arched vertex. So **Pyrgoce·phaly** (-se·făli), the condition of being pyrgocephalic.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 176 Pyrgocephalic, elevated skull. 1897 *Syd Soc Lex.*, *Pyrgocephaly*.

Pyrgoi·dal, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. Gr. πυργο-ειδής, πυργώδης tower-like (f. πύργος tower: see -OID) + -AL.] Tower-shaped; consisting of a prism having a pyramid of corresponding base on one of its ends. (Cf. PYRAMIDATED.) 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrgo·logist. *nonce wd.* [f. Gr. πύργος tower, after *geologist*, etc.] One versed in the structure and history of towers.

1877 *Athenæum* 18 Aug 218 Those who had the advantage of hearing what fell from the lips of the great 'castellan' and pyrgologist.

Pyrgom (pɔ̄·ɹgǫm). *Min.* [ad. (by Breithaupt 1830) Gr. πύργωμα, that which is furnished with towers, a fenced city, f. πύργος tower; 'alluding to the grouping of its crystals', Chester.] An aluminous variety of pyroxene allied to sahlite: = FASSAITE b.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I 190.

† **Pyrgopo·linize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *Pyrgopolinīcēs*, name of a swaggering soldier in the 'Miles Gloriosus' of Plautus, f. Gr. πύργος tower + πόλις city + -νικης conquering: see -IZE.] *intr.* To swagger, hector.

1605 G. POWEL *Refut. Epist. Puritan-Papist* To Rdr. 3 His Maiestie need not feare these pyrgopolinizing Champions, for all their desperate threats and big lookes.

Pyrheliometer (pəɹhīlip·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. πῦρ fire + ἥλιος sun + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of heat given off by the sun, by allowing the rays to fall perpendicularly for a given time upon water or mercury in a blackened closed shallow cylindrical vessel, and observing the consequent rise of temperature in the liquid.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xiii. 391 The radiation from the pyrheliometer is often intercepted, when no cloud is seen. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 398 Instruments for measuring the intensity of the sun's radiant heat have been devised by Herschel and Pouillet. The instrument of the latter he calls a *pyrheliometer.* 1883 *Science* I. 254/1 The new method of deducing the solar constant from pyrheliometer observations at the earth's surface.

Hence **Pyrheliome·tric** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or conducted by a pyrheliometer, as *pyrheliometric experiments.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyridine (pi·ridəin, pəiə·r-). *Chem.* [f. Gr. πῦρ, πυρ- fire + -ID[4] + -INE[5].] A colourless volatile liquid alkaloid (C_5H_5N) of offensive odour and poisonous quality, produced in the dry distillation of bone-oil and other bituminous matter. The inhalation of its vapour is said to be beneficial in asthma, etc.

Pyridine bases, the series of alkaloids, of composition $C_nH_{2n-5}N$, of which pyridine is the lowest member, and picoline, lutidine, collidine, parvoline, etc, other examples.

1851 T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1853) XX. 253 The first of these [pyrrol bases], to which I give the name of pyridine 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 755 Pyridine is a colourless mobile liquid, having a most powerful and peculiar odour closely resembling that of picoline, and, like that alkaloid, causing a bitter taste in the mouth and back of the throat. 1881 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 1699 Pyridine may be regarded as benzine having one of its CH groups replaced by nitrogen. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June, 7/7 The latest practice adopted by the German Government,. is that of mingling with the [methylated] spirit 'pyridine', an essence which gives the 'peculiarly offensive and characteristic odour' to a refuse of the gas-works which the men call 'devil water'.

b. *Comb.* as *pyridine-carboxylic acid*, a name for picolinic and nicotinic acids.

Hence **Pyri·dic** *a.*, of or related to pyridine; *pyridic group* or *series*, the series of pyridine bases: see above; **Py·ridone** = oxy-pyridine, C_5H_5NO; **Py·ridyl**, the radical C_5H_4N of pyridine.

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* Introd. 11 Those.. which are constantly present in prolonged putrefactive fermentations, belong to the pyridic and hydropyridic series; they do not differ widely from the poisonous bases of hemlock and tobacco. *Ibid.* 93 A base which seems to belong to the pyridic group.

Pyrie, variant of PERRY[1] *Obs.*, a pear-tree; obs. form of PIRRIE, a squall.

Pyriform (pəiə·ri-, pi·rifǭɹm), *a.* Also **piri-**. [ad. mod.L. *pyriformis*, f. *pyrum*, erron. med.L. spelling of *pirum* pear + -FORM.] Of the shape of a pear, pear-shaped; obconic; differing from *oviform* in having a slight stricture at or near the narrow end. (Only in scientific or technical use.)

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 77 The *Recep'taculum Chyli* is a..somewhat pyriform Bag. 1757 JOHNSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 546 This calculus..was of a pyriform shape. 1863 *Wand. W. Africa* II. 36 The fruit. is a pyriform pod with crimson skin enclosing black brown seeds.

b. *Anat.* Denoting a muscle of the hip. Usually in L. form *pyriformis*, also *absol* (sc. *musculus*).

1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pyriformis, seu Iliacus Externus*, is a Muscle of the Thigh. 1841 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (1855) 4 The sciatic and pudic nerves, and the pyriform muscle. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 301 The Pyriformis arises from the front of the sacrum. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 859 The anterior wall of the pyriform sinus.

c. In comb. with another adj. expressing form.

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 117 Root pyriform-bulbous. *Ibid.* 118 Germ pyriform-triangular.

So **Py·riformed** *a. rare*, = prec.

1874 *Archæol Assoc. Jrnl.* Dec. 433 Both spoons are of the sixteenth century... The pyriformed bowl is stamped with the maker's mark, a rose.

Pyritaceous (pəiər-, piritēɪ·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. PYRITES + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or containing pyrites

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 448 Sprinkled with yellow, bright pyritaceous specks or streaks. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 104 Pyritaceous limestone gives a grey powder, is not magnetic..detonates with nitre.

Pyrite (pəiə·rəit). Also 6 **pyrit**, 6-7 **pirrite**. [f. L. *pyrītēs*: see next. In F. *pyrite* (12th c.).]

†**1.** In early use (often *pyrit(e stone* = Gr. πυρίτης λίθος) = PYRITES 1; fire-stone. Later, in general sense of PYRITES 2. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 17 b, The Pirrite must with easie hand. enholden be. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 62 Resembling the Pyrite stone. 1589 — *Tullies Love* ibid. 107 A Pyrit stone, which handled softly is as colde as ice, but pressed betweene the fingers burneth as fire. 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) 34 Like the pyrit stone, that is, fire without, and frost within. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/2 The Pirrite is a kind of stone yellow. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I ii. 350 Hence sable Coal his massy couch extends And stars of gold the sparkling Pyrite blends.

2. *Min.* Native disulphide of iron (FeS_2), crystallizing in isometric forms, esp. in cubes and pyritohedra: one of the forms of *iron pyrites* (next, 2).

1868 DANA *Min.* 63 The pyrite of most gold regions is auriferous. Pyrite occurs abundantly in rocks of all ages, from the oldest crystalline to the most recent alluvial deposits. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.* s. v., Pyrite ..is now only applied to the disulphide of iron which crystallizes in isometric forms.

‖ **Pyrites** (pirəi·tīz). Pl. (rare) †**pyri·tæ**. Also 6 **pirrites**. [L *pyrītēs* (Pliny) fire-stone, flint, pyrites, a. Gr. πυρίτης 'of or in fire' (f. πῦρ fire), πυρίτης (sc. λίθος) 'a mineral which strikes fire, the copper pyrites of mineralogists' (L & Sc.).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 301 Pyrites (ita dictus, vel quod ex eo ignis excutiatur; vel quod ignei sit coloris) Arabibus Marcasita et Zeq nigrum.]

†**1.** In early use, vaguely, a 'fire-stone' or mineral capable of being used for striking fire. *Obs.*

Formerly the subject of fabulous statements.

1588 GREENE *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 45 As the stone Pyrites once set on fire burneth in the water. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. v. (1620) 788 The Persian Pyrites pressed hard in the hand burneth it, whereupon it hath the name. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pyritis*, a precious Stone, which burns the Fingers, if one holds it hard. 1750 *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 220 In a large Sense, all Stones that strike Fire may be called Pyrites. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 75 Pyrites is a name antiently given to any Metallic compound that gave fire with steel, exhaling at the same time, a Sulphurious or Arsenical smell.

2. In modern use: Either of the two common sulphides of iron (FeS_2), pyrite and marcasite, also called distinctively *iron pyrites*; also, the double sulphide of copper and iron ($Cu_2S.Fe_2S_3$), chalcopyrite or *copper pyrites*.

Used also generically to include many related sulphides and arsenides of iron, cobalt, nickel, etc., or of iron with another metal; e.g **arsenical p.**, including Leucopyrite $FeAs_2$, and Mispickel $FeAs_2.FeS_2$; **capillary p.**, native sulphide of nickel = MILLERITE[2]; **magnetic p.**, Fe_7S_8 = PYRRHOTITE; **spear p., white iron p.**, varieties of MARCASITE; **tin p.**, $Cu_2S(SnS_3.Fe_2S_3)$; **variegated p**, $FeS.2Cu_2S$, = ERUBESCITE. Also COBALT, COCKSCOMB, HEPATIC *Pyrites*.

[1555 EDEN *Decades* 133 *margin*, These colers or floures are cauled Marchesites, Pyrites.] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 17 b, Pirrites is a kinde of stone, yealow, like to the fire his flame. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 588 There is another fire stone going vnder the name of Pyrites or Marcasin, that resembleth brasse ore in the mine. 1694 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 218 He engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone to himself. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 615 The most common of all the species of striated Pyritæ. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 381 The heated Bath waters..owe their origin to the contact of common water with pyritæ, whose composition is iron, sulphur, and the vitriolic principle. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1852) 260 The Chilian miners were so convinced that copper pyrites contained not a particle of copper, that [etc.]. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 354 Pyrites sometimes contains gold, and it is then called auriferous pyrites. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* x. 358 Fire was obtained in the Bronze age by striking a flint flake against a piece of iron pyrites 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 128/2 By modern mineralogists the term 'pyrites' has been extended to a number of metallic sulphides, and it is..now used rather as a group-name than as the specific designation of a mineral.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1864 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XVII. 118 The flue-dust of Pyrites-burners. 1896 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 11/1 Pyrites lodes..carrying over an ounce of gold to the ton, are now being opened up

Pyritic (pəi-, piri·tik), *a.* [f. PYRIT-ES + -IC.] Of or pertaining to pyrites, containing or resembling pyrites.

1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 179 Bright shining spiculæ, of a metallic or pyritic nature. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 104 Yorkshire slate..is sometimes covered with thin pyritic configurations resembling trees, hence called 'dendritical'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/1 The deep levels..where the ore becomes pyritic.

Pyritical (pəi-, piri·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 58 A green copper ore in a pyritical matrix. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 419 The pyritical or marcasitical yellow copper ores. 1845 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 673/1 Striped loam and plastic clay, containing a few pyritical casts of shells.

Pyritiferous (pəiər-, piriti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. PYRITES + -FEROUS.] Yielding pyrites.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1847 8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xii. (1857) 188 Here it trickles..through a pyritiferous shale. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 391 All the siliceous pyritiferous ores are selected for this purpose.

Pyritify (pəi-, piri·tifəi), *v.* [f. PYRITES, after *petrify*.] *trans.* = PYRITIZE. So **Pyritifica·tion** PYRITIZATION.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol* 94 Nature finds materials..as grounds and foundations for a pyritification. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* i § 2. 27 fig, Stem of a young plant, pyritified.

† **Pyritish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. PYRITE or PYRITES + -ISH[1].] Resembling that of pyrite or pyrites.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 133 A pyritish smell arises about the well.

Pyritize (pəiə·r-, pi·ritəiz), *v.* [f. PYRIT-ES + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into pyrites (as wood by replacement of the original substance by iron pyrites); to impregnate with pyrites. Hence **Py·ritized** *ppl. a.*; also **Pyritiza·tion,** conversion into pyrites.

1804 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 115 Professor Lampadius, in distilling some pyritized wood,. obtained the same substance. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst* I. xxvi. 334, I use the term *pyritized* in reference to these altered rocks in contact with the trap which contain numerous and large crystals of iron pyrites. 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* Feb. 124 Rarity of fossil Radiolaria...Their pyritization would tend to their ready destruction.

Pyrito- (pirəi·to, pəiə·rito), combining form of PYRITES, occurring in a few scientific terms. **Pyrito-bitu·minous** *a.*, containing pyrites and bitumen. **Pyritohedron** (-hī·drǫn, -he·drǫn), pl. **-hedra**, *Cryst.* [Gr. ἕδρα side, after *tetrahedron*, etc.], a form of pentagonal dodecahedron, or solid contained by twelve pentagons, common in crystals of pyrite; hence **Pyritohe·dral** *a.*, pertaining to or of the form of a pyritohedron. **Pyrito·logy** [ad. mod.L. *pyrītologia*: see -LOGY], a treatise on, or the study of, pyrites.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 17 The Ores in which Allum owes its origin to the decomposition of Pyrites...1st. The purely pyritous. 2d. The *Pyrito Bituminous. 1868 DANA *Min.* 62 Pyrite. Isometric; *pyritohedral.. The cube..most common; the *pyritohedron..and related forms ..very common. Cubic faces often striated 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 190. 229 A remarkable combination of pyritohedron and octahedron is a not uncommon form of pyrites and cobaltite. .The eight faces of the octahedron are equilateral triangles, and the twelve faces of the pyritohedron assume also a triangular form. [1725 J. F HENCKEL (*title*) *Pyritologia, oder Kiesz Historie. 1757 (*title*) Pyritologia, or a History of the Pyrites.] 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Pyritology*, a discourse or treatise on pyrites.

Pyritoid (pirəi·toid), *a.* [f. PYRIT-ES + -OID.] Resembling or allied to pyrites.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vii. § 190 Pyro-electricity has no place in the case of the pyritoid minerals. *Ibid*, Of the different pentagonohedra known on the pyritoid minerals the only one that is self existent is the 'pyritohedron'.

Pyritose (pəiə·r-, pi·ritǭ͡us), *a.* [f. PYRIT-ES + -OSE: cf. next.] = next.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 382 When the ore to be smelted is pyritose and refractory, it may be roasted at first with a much stronger degree of fire than is used for ores that are fusible. 1842 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXVI. 294 In Great Britain, where sulphate of iron from refuse pyritose coal and gypsum may be had almost for nothing.

Pyritous (pəiə·ritəs, pirəi·təs), *a.* [f. PYRIT-ES + -OUS; in F. *pyriteux.*] Of, of the nature of, or containing pyrites; characterizing, or characterized by the presence of, pyrites.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 180 More or less of the

pyritous smell is generally perceptible. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 112 All pit coal is more or less pyritous. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 337 Pyritous Copper; Kupferkies; a metallic looking substance, of a bronze-yellow colour. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 235 Ravines, of which the pyritous strata have borne for ages the imposing names of 'Minas de oro!' 1881 BODDY *Hist. Salt* iv. 34 Those sulphates so prevalent in the pyritous beds of the Lias.

† **Pyˑrity,** *a. Obs.* [f. PYRITE + -Y.] Containing pyrite or pyrites.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 175 Small or poor ores, which are commonly quartzy, mock-leady, and pyrity. *Ibid.* 302 Neither pyrity nor vitriolic.

Pyrk e, obs. forms of PERK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Pyrl(e, obs. forms of PIRL, PURL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Pyro (pəiˑro). *Photogr.* Abbreviation of PYROGALLIC *acid* or PYROGALLOL, extensively used as a developing agent. Often *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as in *pyro-developer, -solution*, etc.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* III. 294 The proper developing agent for collodio-bromide plates is..known as the alkaline pyro-developer. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 376/2 Take enough of the pyro solution in your developing tray to well cover the plate. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 44 Pyro and other photo chemicals are violent poisons. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 747 Pyro is used in conjunction with sodium sulphate. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 14/2 One of the chief merits of the pyro-developed negative.

b. *Comb.*, indicating a mixture of pyrogallic acid with another substance, as a developer: e. g. *pyro-ammonia, -lime, -metol, -potash, -soda*; **pyro-carbonate,** pyrogallic acid with carbonate of soda.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 357/1 The pyro-lime developer becomes violet and brown in use. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 108 Now a word about developers. I have tried them all...Ferrous oxalate pyro-soda, pyro-potash, hydroquinone, etc. *Ibid.* 312, I have developed a good many dozens of exposures, and with pyro-ammonia or pyro carbonate I have not yet got an unevenly developed film. 1907 *Westm. Gaz* 2 Mar. 18/2 A green-brown or brown-black colour, such as is given by a pyro-metol developer or pyro-soda not too heavily dosed with sulphite.

Pyro- (pəiˑro, piro), before a vowel or *h* sometimes **pyr-** (but more freq. *pyro-*), repr. Gr. πυρο-, combining form of πῦρ fire, forming the first element in many terms belonging to various arts and sciences. (The second element is properly of Greek, but sometimes of Latin or English origin.)

1. In various terms, chiefly scientific or technical, in the sense Of, relating to, done with, caused or produced by fire.

Pyroclaˑstic *a. Geol.* [Gr. κλαστός broken: cf. CLASTIC], consisting of fragments broken through the action of volcanic fire, or comminuted in the process of eruption. **Pyˑrocone,** a cone of flame, as in the blow-pipe flame. **Pyˑro-engraˑver,** an artist who practises PYROGRAVURE or poker-work. **Pyrognomic** (-gnɒˑmik, -gnōˑmik) *a.* [Gr. γνώμη means of knowing, mark, token]: see quot. **Pyrognostic** (-gnɒˑstik) *a. Min.* [Gr. γνωστικός pertaining to knowledge: after *diagnostic, prognostic*, etc.], applied to, or relating to, those characters of a mineral that are ascertained by means of the flame of a blow-pipe or of a Bunsen burner; so **Pyrognoˑstics** *sb. pl.*, pyrognostic characters, or the branch of mineralogy that deals with them. † **Pyroˑmachy,** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [cf. Gr. πυρομαχεῖν to contend with fire], fighting with fire. **Pyromagneˑtic** *a.*, applied to a dynamo invented by Edison, the working of which depends on the diminution of the magnetization of iron with increase of temperature. **Pyromaˑnia,** insanity characterized by an impulse to set things on fire, incendiary mania; so **Pyromaˑniac** *sb.*, one affected with pyromania; *adj.*, pertaining to or affected with pyromania; also **Pyromaniˑacal** *a.* **Pyˑrometamoˑrphism** *Geol.*, metamorphism resulting from the action of heat; so **Pyˑrometamoˑrphic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyrometamorphism. **Pyromoˑrphous** *a. Min.* [Gr. μορφή form], having the property of crystallizing after fusion by heat (cf. *pyromorphite* in 2). **Pyronaˑphtha,** an illuminant made from the waste products of the distillation of Baku petroleum. † **Pyronomics** (-nɒˑmiks), † **Pyroˑnomy** (-ɒˑnŏmi) [? after *economics, economy*], the phenomena and laws of the action of fire or heat. **Pyrophanous** (pəirɒˑfănəs) *a. Min.* [Gr. -φανης appearing; cf. *diaphanous*], having the property of becoming transparent or translucent when heated (cf. *pyrophane* in 2). ‖ **Pyrophoˑbia** *Path.* [see -PHOBIA], 'morbid dread of fire' (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890). **Pyˑrophone** (-fōn) [Gr. φωνή voice, sound], a musical instrument devised by Kastner, having a series of glass tubes each containing two hydrogen flames burning close together, which by pressing down a key are caused to separate, and then produce a sound. **Pyropuˑncture** *Surg.*, 'puncturing with red-hot needles' (Billings); a puncture so made. **Pyˑroscope** [see -SCOPE], an instrument invented by Leslie, *c* 1825, for measuring the intensity of radiant heat, consisting of a differential thermometer having one bulb covered with silver. **Pyrosiˑlver,** a trade name for electro-plated goods in which the silver is 'burnt in', i. e. fixed more firmly by means of heat. **Pyrosophy** (-ɒˑsŏfi) [Gr. σοφία wisdom], 'the knowledge of the nature and properties of fire or heat' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Pyˑrostat** [Gr. στατός standing: cf. *heliostat, thermostat*], 'an automatic draft-regulator for chimneys, smoke-pipes, and smoke-stacks' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Pyrosteˑreotype,** a printing plate in relief cast from an intaglio burnt in a wooden block by means of a blade, or of steel plugs, heated by a gas-flame; used esp. for printing music; also, short for *pyrostereotype process* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875-84). † **Pyrotheoˑlogy,** the part of natural theology which is founded on the laws and phenomena of fire. **Pyrothonide** (-ɒˑθənəid) [Gr. ὀθόνη linen, sail-cloth], an empyreumatic oil, formerly used in medicine, obtained by burning linen, hemp, or cotton in a closed vessel.

1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 124 Breccias and tuffs, whether of 'pyroclastic origin or not. 1897 GEIKIE *Ann. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 14 All kinds of pyroclastic detritus discharged from volcanic vents. 1880 W. A. ROSS in *Nature* XXI. 275/1 The blue 'pyrocone produced by the blowpipe from an ordinary gas-burner. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 6/7 Henri Guénard, the eminent draughtsman, painter, aquafortist, 'pyro-engraver, and engraver in colours. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), '*Pyrognomic*, applied to certain minerals which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit a glow of incandescence, probably arising from a new disposition of their molecules. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 207 *note*, 'Pyrognostic Characters.—In an open tube gives off a small quantity of water. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 76 Bromel, a French mineralogist,..being the first who classified mineral substances according to their pyrognostic qualities. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 66, I looke for Agrippas dreadfull 'Pyromachy: for Cardans multiplied matter, that shall delude the force of the Canon. 1887 *Times* 9 Sept. 14/5 The 'pyro-magnetic dynamo will allow of the waste heat being utilized for other purposes. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, '*Pyromania.* 1847 tr. *von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 293 An irresistible impulse to incendiarism (pyromania). 1867 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* 273 Instances of..homicidal monomania, kleptomania, pyromania, and suicidal monomania. 1887 *Amer. Jrnl Psychol.* I. 191 'Pyromaniacs rarely incriminate themselves. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 7/2 A dangerous pyromaniac has been discovered in Brooklyn..[who] has set over twenty tenements on fire.., simply for the pleasure of seeing them burn. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 208 Commonly called metamorphic action, but which might more properly be designated 'pyro-metamorphic action *Ibid.*, 'Pyro-metamorphism, by which rocks originally stratified..come to be subsequently acted on by heat, and so transformed into what are commonly called the metamorphic rocks. 1847 WEBSTER, '*Pyromorphous*, in mineralogy, having the property of crystallization by fire. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 39 'Pyronomics, hydrostatics, phrenology,..and other crabbed sciences. 1601 GILL *Treat. Trinitie* Wks. (1635) 220 They which understand the rules of 'Pyronomie, know what I say. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Pyronomia*, term for the doctrine of the nature and use of fire: pyronomy. 1836 SMART, '*Pyrophanous*, rendered transparent by heat. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 304/1 This phenomenon, which Kastner called the interference of flames, was the..starting-point of Kastner's 'Pyrophone or Flame-Organ, which he patented in 1873. 1828 WEBSTER, '*Pyroscope.* 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Therm. & Pyrom.* iv. 44 (U. K. S.) When one ball of the differential thermometer is smoothly covered with thick silver leaf, or inclosed in a polished sphere of silver, and the other ball is naked, it forms the pyroscope. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Neal's Patent 'Pyro-Silver Cutlery. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 244, I would willingly elude the experiment, and take the wings of the ancient 'pyrosophy. 1846 J. C. BROWN tr. *Arbousset's Narr.* xxi. (1852) 309 Who can tell all the ingredients which may enter into the product of a pyrosophy so new? 1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist.* Pref. 7 That circumstantial examination ..which hath been undertaken and executed by Fabricius, in his 'pyro- and hydro-theology. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, '*Pyrothonide.*

2. In names of minerals and rocks, usually indicating some property exhibited or alteration produced by the action of fire or heat; sometimes denoting a fiery red or yellow colour.

Pyrallolite (-æˑlŏləit) [Gr. ἄλλος other; Nordenskiold 1820, in Ger.: see -LITE], an altered form of pyroxene, usually of a whitish or green colour, which changes colour when heated. † **Pyraˑntimonite,** obs. synonym of KERMESITE. **Pyrargillite** (-ɑːˑɑdʒiləit) [Gr. ἄργιλλος clay; Nordenskiold 1833, in Ger.], an alteration product of iolite, which has a clayey smell when heated. **Pyrargyrite** (-ɑːˑɑdʒirəit) [Gr. ἄργυρον silver; Glöcker 1831, in Ger.], a dark red silver ore, a native sulphide of silver and antimony. † **Pyrauˑxite,** obs. synonym of *pyrophyllite.* **Pyroaurite** (-ɔˑrəit) [L. *aurum* gold; Igelström 1865, in Sw.], hydrate of magnesium and iron, which has a golden-yellow colour when heated. **Pyˑrochlore** (-klōəi) [Gr. χλωρός greenish-yellow; Wöhler 1826, in Ger.], a niobo-titanate of calcium, cerium, and other bases, occurring in octahedral crystals of a brown colour, becoming greenish-yellow when strongly heated. **Pyrochroite** (-krōˑəit) [Gr. χροιά colour; Igelstrom 1864, in Ger.], a pearly-white foliated hydrate of manganese, which becomes coloured when heated. † **Pyrochroˑtite,** obs. synonym of *pyrostilpnite.* **Pyro clasite** [Gr. κλάσις fracture], **Pyroguaˑnite** [GUANO], names given to hard guano. **Pyroˑmelane** [Gr. μέλας black; C. U. Shepard 1856, 'because it turns black when heated', Chester *Names Min.*], a reddish mineral (prob. titanite), found in the gold sands of N Carolina. **Pyromeˑline** [Gr. μήλινος yellow; Kobell 1852, in Ger.], hydrous sulphate of nickel, pale yellow or greenish white. **Pyroˑmeride** [Gr. μέρος part], a granitoid rock containing felspathic spherules thickly disseminated (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). **Pyroˑmorphite** [Gr. μορφή form; Hausmann 1813, in Ger.], chlorophosphate of lead, occurring in green, yellow, or brown crystals; so called because the globule produced by melting assumes a crystalline form on cooling. † **Pyˑrophane** (-fēn) [Gr. -φανης appearing], a variety of opal which absorbs melted wax, and consequently becomes translucent when heated (cf. HYDROPHANE); also sometimes = FIRE-*opal.* **Pyroˑphanite** [Gr. φανός bright; A. Hamberg 1890], titanate of manganese found in brilliant red crystals and scales. **Pyrophyllite** (-fiˑlăit) [Gr. φύλλον leaf; R. Hermann 1829, in Ger.], a hydrous silicate of aluminium, occurring in foliated masses which exfoliate when heated. **Pyrophysalite** (-fiˑsălăit) [Gr. φυσαλλίς bubble; Berzelius 1806, in Sw.], a coarse, nearly opaque variety of topaz, which swells up when heated. **Pyropiˑssite** [Gr. πίσσα pitch; Kenngott 1853, in Ger.], a greyish-brown earthy friable substance, consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, which when heated melts into a mass resembling pitch. **Pyroreˑtin** [Gr. ῥητίνη resin; Reuss 1854], a resin occurring in masses in brown coal, in the vicinity of basaltic dykes, in Bohemia; hence **Pyroreˑtinite,** 'the part of pyroretin which dissolves in hot alcohol and deposits in cooling' (Chester *Names Min.*). **Pyroˑrthite** [ORTHITE; Berzelius 1818] an impure mineral resembling orthite, but containing carbonaceous matter, and hence burning when strongly heated. **Pyˑroschist** (-ʃist), a highly bituminous schist or shale, which burns or yields inflammable gas when heated. **Pyrosclerite** (-sklīˑrəit) [Gr. σκληρός hard; Kobell 1834, in Ger.], a green mineral allied to the chlorites, forming seams in serpentine: so called 'because a fragment becomes very hard when heated before the blow-pipe' (Chester *Names Min.*). **Pyrosideriteˑ** see PYRRHOSIDERITE. **Pyrosmalite** (-pˑzmăləit) [orig. (in Ger.) *pirodmalit* (Hausmann 1808), f. Gr. ὀδμαλέος stinking; altered by Karsten 1808, after Gr. ὀσμή smell], a chlorosilicate of iron and manganese, occurring in dark green or brown crystals, which when heated give off an odour of chlorine. † **Pyrostiˑbite,** obs. synonym of KERMESITE. **Pyrostiˑlpnite** [Gr. στιλπνός shining; Dana 1868], a sulphantimonide of silver, occurring in minute bright red crystals; also called *fire-blende.* † **Pyroteˑchnite,** obs. synonym of THENARDITE.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 426 '*Pyrallolite*, this new mineral occurs both massive, and in crystals...This mineral has received its name, in allusion to its changes of color from white to dark, and from dark to white, before the blowpipe. 1837 DANA *Min.* 256 Pyrallolite. Tersilicate of Magnesia. 1866 8 WAITS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 753 *Pyrallolite*, name of a series of decomposition-products of augite and occasionally of hornblende, consisting mainly of magnesian hydrosilicates. They blacken when heated, then burn white if in contact with the air. 1834 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* July 387 '*Pyrargillite.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 153/1 *Pyrargillite* occurs in four-sided prisms, with bevelled edges and massive. 1849 NICOL *Min.* 500 Dark pyrargyrite or antimonial silver-blende. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 753 Pyrargyrite. Dark-red silver ore. Ruby silver.., occurring in rhombohedral crystals. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 179 'Pyroaurite...Perfectly soluble in muriatic acid. 1830 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XVIII. 392 'Pyrochlore from Norway in zircon syenite. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 39 Pyrochlore occurs as an accessory in granite and syenite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 177 'Pyrochroite. Occurs in veins, 1 to 2 lines broad. 1856 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* Ser. II. XXII. 97 The altered guano is composed..of two mineral species, which I have called 'pyroclasite and glaubapatite. *Ibid.* 96 'Pyro-guanite minerals. The three following species occur at Mong's Island. *Ibid.* 96 'Pyromelane. Found in crystalline grains of the size of kernels of Indian corn. 1866-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 762 '*Pyromelin.* 1865 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 218 'Pyromeride in addition to the usual quartz crystals, contains balls of felsite. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 29 Brown and green lead ore..'pyromorphit. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Pyromorphite*, native phosphate of lead. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.*

(ed. 2) I. 291 It is said that some *pyrophanes are found in Armenia which are transparent while exposed to the sun, and opake at night. **1830** *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.* VIII. 183 The name *pyrophyllite is given to it on account of its exfoliation on exposure to heat. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* § 67. 62 Pyrophyllite, a mineral resembling talc in appearance and soapy feel. **1808** *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XIX. 33 Mineralogical Description of a Stone, called *Pyrophysalite. **1866** BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s.v. *Mineralogy* 531/2 *Pyropissite. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 344 **Pyroretinite*, part of *Pyroretin of Reuss. **1881** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 350 Four resins belonging to the retinite group, viz., Pyroretin, Reussinite, Leucopetrite, and Euosmite. **1828** WEBSTER s.v., *Pyrorthite is in black plates, thin and almost parallel. **1866** LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 330 *Pyroschist is..very bituminous and..dark-brown or black coloured argillaceous shale. **1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* § 8 82 They [nickel and chrome] occur also in the pyrosclerite and Williamsite of Chester Co. Pa. **1896** CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Pyrosclerite*,..a micaceous mineral, one of the uncertain alteration products classed with vermiculite. **1816** R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 311 *Pyrosmalite or native Muriate of Iron. **1852** SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 160 Pyrosmalite..heated in a tube yields water. **1868** DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 93 *Pyrostilpnite...Fireblende...Lustre pearly-adamantine. Color hyacinth-red.

3. In Chemistry, *pyro-* is prefixed to the name of a substance or to an adjective forming part thereof, in order to name a new substance formed by destructive distillation or other application of heat.

Names thus formed appeared first in the *Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique* of De Morveau, Lavoisier, etc. 1787. Many of the substances originally so called have subsequently received other names.

a. Prefixed to the adj. denominating an acid (†sometimes an ether or spirit), to form the name of a new acid, etc. The substances properly so denominated were themselves mostly acids, but sometimes anhydrides or other derivatives. †**Pyroace·tic** *acid* = PYROLIGNEOUS *acid*; †**pyro-acetic** *ether* or *spirit*, early name of ACETONE. **Pyroaliza·ric** *acid*, $C_8H_4O_3$ = PHTHALIC *anhydride*. **Pyro-arse·nic** *acid*, $H_4As_2O_7$, an acid produced by the action of heat on arsenic acid expelling H_2O. **Pyrocamphre·tic** *acid*, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$. **Pyrocatechu·ic** *acid* = *pyrocatechin*: see b. †**Pyroci·tric** = CITRACONIC. †**Pyrocome·nic** = PYROMECONIC. **Pyrofe·llic** = *pyrolithofellic*. †**Pyroglu·cic** *acid* = *pyrodextrin*: see b. †**Pyroguaia·cic** *acid* = GUAIACOL. †**Pyroki·nic** *acid* = QUINIDE. †**Pyrole·ic** = SEBACIC. †**Pyroli·thic** = *pyro-uric*, CYANURIC. **Pyrolithofe·llic** *acid*, $C_{20}H_{34}O_3$: see quot. **Pyrolivi·lic** *acid* [OLIVIL], $C_{20}H_{26}O_5$. †**Pyroma·lic** = MALEIC. **Pyroma·ric** *acid*: see quot. 1866-8. **Pyromelli·tic** *acid*, $C_{10}H_6O_8$. **Pyrope·ctic** *acid*: see quot. **Pyrophospha·mic** *acid*, $P_2NH_5O_6$. **Pyrophospho·ric** *acid*, $H_4P_2O_7$, a tetrabasic acid, produced as a glass-like solid, by the action of heat on phosphoric acid. **Pyrorace·mic** *acid* = PYRUVIC *acid*. †**Pyroso·rbic** = *pyromalic*, MALEIC. **Pyrosulphu·ric** *acid*, $H_2S_2O_7 = (HSO_3)_2 + O$: see quots. **Pyrotere·bic** *acid*, $C_6H_{10}O_2$; also called *hexenoic acid*. **Pyro-u·ric** = CYANURIC. Also in the names of salts of these acids, as **Pyroarsenate, -citrate, -phosphamate, -sulphate,** etc. See also PYROGALLIC, PYROMECONIC, PYROMUCIC, PYROTARTARIC, PYRUVIC.

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 281 The peculiar fluid, which Derosne has termed *pyro acetic ether, but to which Mr. Chenevix is of opinion, the less definite name of pyro-acetic spirit will be better adapted. **1859** FOWNES *Man. Chem.* (ed. 7) 396 Acetone; pyroacetic spirit. A peculiar inflammable volatile liquid, designated by the above names. **1858** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 115 A volatile inflammable fluid called pyro acetic spirit. **1876** *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 296 *Pyroarsenate of soda, isomorphous with the pyrophosphate of that base. **1882** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 91/2 The methylated gallic ether or *pyrocatechuic acid. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 62 Dumas subjected the pyrocitric acid in *pyrocitrate of lead to an ultimate analysis by means of oxide of copper. **1810-26** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 216 **Pyro-citric Acid.* M. Lassaigne has given this name to an acid, produced by the destructive distillation of citric acid. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 338 Of pyrocitric and pyrotartaric ethers. **1863-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 992 Citraconic acid (Pyrocitric acid), $C_5H_6O_4$. (Lassaigne, 1822.) **1873** WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 739 *Pyrocomenic acid is a weak acid. **1873** RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 59 Submitted to dry distillation, lithofellic acid loses 1 atom of water and is converted into *pyrofellic acid. **1843** *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 725 *Pyroguaiacic Acid obtained by the Distillation of Guaiacum Resin. **1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Pyrokinate*,..a combination of pyrokinic acid with a salifiable base. **1832** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 430/1 *Pyrokinic acid is formed when kinic acid is distilled in a retort. **1836** SMART, **Pyrolithic*, an epithet applied to an acid obtained from uric acid. **1897** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrolithic acid*, the same as Pyro-uric acid. **1866-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 760 **Pyrolithofellic acid*,..an acid oil produced by the dry distillation of lithofellic acid, the chief constituent of some kinds of oriental bezoar. **1847** WEBSTER, **Pyromalate* [citing URE]. **1810-26** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 225 When malic acid is heated out of the contact of air, it sublimes, and the sublimed crystals possess characters differing from those of the original acid. When thus altered, it has been called **pyromalic acid.* **1865-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 784 Maleic Acid. (Pyromalic acid, Pyrosorbic acid.) **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 501 *Pyromaric acid. **1866-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 760 Pyromaric acid..obtained by subjecting pimaric acid to dry distillation. **1882** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLII. 850 Crystals of ammonium *pyromellate. *Ibid.* 851 *Pyromellic acid. **1851** *Chem. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 341 A new acid, to which he [Erdmann] has given the name of *pyromellitic acid. **1866-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 369 When pectin..is heated to 200°, water and carbonic anhydride are evolved, and *pyropectic acid remains in the form of a black substance, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline liquids..Fremy deduces the formula $C_{11}H_{18}O_9$. **1864** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XVII. 237 It seems preferable to adopt the names given by Laurent... These are *pyrophosphamic and pyrophosphodiamic acids. **1866-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 766 Laurent (1850) suggested that these acids were amic acids derived from pyrophosphoric acid, the first being *pyrophosphamic acid*, $P_2NH_5O_6$, and the second *pyrophosphodiamic acid*, $P_2N_2H_6O_5$, and these formulæ have been confirmed by the more recent analyses. *Ibid.*, *Pyrophosphamate of Ammonium is obtained as a gummy mass. **1836-41** BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 492 Phosphoric acid, after it has been exposed for some time to heat, yields, when saturated with bases, salts possessed of certain peculiarities, which have hence been termed *pyrophosphates. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 159 If common sodium phosphate be heated to redness, water is driven off, sodium pyrophosphate remains. **1832** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 380/1 Mr Clarke..called the newly modified acid *pyrophosphoric acid. **1850** DAUBENY *Atom. The.* x. 334. **1865-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 539 Pyrophosphoric acid is converted into metaphosphoric acid when heated to redness, and into orthophosphoric acid when boiled with water. *Ibid.* 537 Intermediate between ortho- and meta-phosphates there are at least three distinct classes of salts, the most important of which are *pyrophosphates* or *paraphosphates.* **1837** R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 339 *Pyroracemic acid. **1866-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 770 Pyroracemic acid is a liquid having a faint yellowish colour, smelling like acetic acid. **1894** MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 363 Pyroracemic or Pyruvic acid, $C_3H_4O_3 = CH_3.CO.CO_2H$. **1865-8** *Pyrosorbic: see *Pyromalic*. **1872** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXV. 660 Proofs that sulphuric and *pyrosulphuric acids are really distinct compounds. **1875** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1140 Disulphuric, Pyrosulphuric, or Anhydrosulphuric Acid; Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid. **1894** MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 582 Potassium pyrosulphate, $K_2S_2O_7$, is formed by heating K_2SO_4 with half its weight of H_2SO_4 till acid ceases to come off at an incipient red heat. **1866-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 776 **Pyroterebic Acid*..belonging to the acrylic series..is a liquid boiling at 210°, and smelling of butyric acid. *Ibid.*, **Pyroterebrate of silver*, $C_6H_9AgO_2$, crystallises with difficulty, and blackens on exposure to light. **1810-26** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 413 The liquid, when filtered and evaporated, yielded small white needles which were pure *pyro-uric acid. **1836-41** BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 564 Cyanuric Acid..Scheele first described this acid under the name of *pyrouric acid.*

b. Prefixed to a sb. (Now often superseded by other names.)

†**Pyrobe·nzoline** = LOPHINE, $C_{21}H_{16}N_2$. **Pyrocatechin** (pəiroˌkæ·tĭtʃin), also called *catechol*, *pyro-catechuic acid*, and *oxyphenic acid*, $C_6H_6O_2$, produced by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other substances, forming broad white strongly shining laminæ, and rhombic or small rectangular prisms. **Py·rocoll** [Gr. κόλλα glue]: see quot. **Pyrode·xtrin,** a product of the action of a high temperature upon starch. **Pyrogly·cerin,** diglycerin = $C_3H_5(OH)_2.O.C_3H_5(OH)_2$. **Pyrogly·cide,** diglycide, $C_3H_5(OH).O_2.C_3H_5(OH)$. **Pyroguai·acin,** a crystalline substance, $C_{19}H_{18}O_3$, produced by the dry distillation of gum guaiacum. †**Pyroqui·nol** = HYDROQUINONE. †**Pyroste·arin**: see quot. See also PYROXANTHIN, -XANTHOGEN, and PYROXYLIN.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 263 *Pyrobenzoline (lophine). *Ibid.* 319 Catechin..yields a crystallizable substance termed *pyrocatechin, or oxyphenic acid. **1878** KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 236 Pyrocatechin was discovered in human urine by Muller and Ebstein. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 555 Muhlmann has put forward the view that the symptoms of Addison's disease are due to chronic poisoning with pyrocatechin. **1881** *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 295 The authors propose to call it *pyrocoll, because of its mode of formation from gelatin. **1894** MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 359 Pyrocoll, $C_{10}H_6N_2O_2$, a product of the distillation of gelatin when free from fat but containing albumen, casein or gluten. **1858** *Chem. Gaz.* 1 May 178 *Pyrodextrine..is precipitated by baryta. **1866-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 758 Pyrodextrin is a solid, brown, friable mass, shining and tough when moist. Inodorous and tasteless...[It] dissolves readily in water, forming a brown adhesive gum. **1861** *Chem. News* III. 111/2 *Pyroglycerine oxidises phosphorus, potassium, and copper. **1864-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 894 The hypothetical body glycide, $C_3H_6O_2$..is the alcohol of the glycidic ethers, and is related to glycerin in the same manner as *pyroglycide to pyroglycerin. **1866-8** *Ibid.* IV. 771 **Pyrostearin*, the name applied by Berzelius to the less fusible portion of the distillate obtained by distilling empyreumatic oils with water.

c. Also in the derivative names of certain hydrocarbon compounds and groups: **Py·razine** [AZO- + -INE], a ring-group; **Py·razole** [AZO- + L. *oleum* oil], a compound; **Py·rone** [-ONE], a ring-group; the analytical formulæ of which respectively are

N<(CH : CH / CH : CH)>N, <(CH : N / CH : CH)>NH, CO<(CH : CH / CH : CH)>O.

Hence *Pyrazoleblue*, a dye substance ($C_{20}H_{16}N_4O_2$).

1895 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 349.

Pyro-acetic to **-arsenic**: see PYRO- 3 a.

Pyro-acid (pəi·roˌæ·sid). *Chem.* Also 9 †**pyracid.** An acid formed from another acid by dry or destructive distillation: see PYRO- 3.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 47/1 The other animal acids..are artificially produced...Such as the..animal pyroacids. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 11 Sometimes the saturating power of a vegetable acid is not altered by converting it into a pyroacid. **1866-8** [see PYROGEN b].

Pyro-aurite, etc.: see PYRO- 2.

†**Pyroba·llogy.** *Obs.* [Altered from PYROBOLOGY, after Gr. βάλλειν, to throw.] The study of the art of casting fire, i.e. of artillery.

1738 [see PYROBOLOGY, quot. 1728]. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. i, He was enabled, by the help of Gobesius's military architecture and pyroballogy, translated from the Flemish, to form his discourse with passable perspicuity.

Pyro-benzoline: see PYRO- 3 b.

†**Pyrobo·lic,** *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. PYRO- + Gr. βολή a throw + -IC.] (See quot.)

(Perh. due to a misunderstanding of *parabolic*.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 12/1 A pyrobolick Mirrour is such a Glass that casts forth fire in a moment of tyme by the suns heat.

†**Pyrobo·lical,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to the art of casting fire, i.e. ? to artillery, or ? to fireworks. So †**Pyro·bolist** [F. *pyroboliste*, Ger. *pyroballist*], one who makes or manages artillery or fireworks; †**Pyrobo·logy** [F. *pyrobologie*, 18th c.], †**Py·roboly,** the art of making or managing fireworks, pyrotechny.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pyrotechny*, Some call Pyrotechny by the name Artillery; Others chuse to call it Pyrobology [*ed.* 1738 *adds* or rather pyroballogy], *q.v.* the Art of Missile Fires. **1729** SHELVOCKE *Artillery* III. 165 To fire several Pyrobolical Machines, which are used upon Rejoicing Occasions. *Ibid.* 169 Nothing..that may be of Use to the diligent and expert Pyrobolist. **1732** *Hist. Litteraria* III. 110 He called together the most expert of the Fire-workers and Pyrobolists. *Ibid.* IV. 114 If the Chinese have been so ancient in the Mystery of Pyroboly and Pyrotechnics.

Pyro-camphretic, etc.: see PYRO- 1, 2, 3 a, b.

Pyro-carbonate: see PYRO- b.

Pyro-che·mical, *a.* *rare.* [f. med. or early mod.L. *pyrochymia*, *-icus*, in F. *pyrochimie*, *-chimique*, see PYRO- 1 and CHEMICAL.] Pertaining to the chemical action of fire. Hence **Pyro-che·mically** *adv.*, by the chemical action of fire.

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, Pyro chemically formed..through the instrumentality of fire, as crystals of prismatic felspar on the walls of a furnace in which copper slate and ore have been melted.

Pyrodin (pəirŏ·ədin). *Med.* [f. Gr. πυρώδης like fire + -IN[1].] A crystalline substance consisting essentially of acetyl-phenyl-hydrazine, $C_6H_5N_2H_2(C_2H_3O)$, used as an antipyretic.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Pyrodine*. **1897** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrodin*. **1899** CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 352 Observed in cases of poisoning by naphthol, carbolic acid, pyrodin, and chinin.

Py:ro-ele·ctric, *a.* *Min.* [PYRO- 1.] Applied to certain crystals which on being heated become electrically polar, i.e. exhibit positive and negative electricity at opposite ends (the effects being reversed while cooling). Hence **Py·ro-electri·city,** the property of being pyro-electric.

1834 in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 505/1 Pyro-electricity. **1853** *Pharm. Jrnl.* XIII. 112 The crystals..are..pyroelectric. **1864-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 411 In Crystals.—Pyro-electricity. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* § 167 Hauy was the first to remark that those crystals are pyroelectric which are deficient in symmetry. **1895** [see PYRITOID]. **1899** O. LODGE *Mod. Views Electr.* § 63 (heading) Pyro-electricity.

Pyro-engraver, -fellic: see PYRO- 1, 3 a.

Pyroet, Pyrog, obs. ff. PIROUETTE, PIROGUE.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 206 The Savages..transport Plants in their Pyrogs.

Pyrogallic (pəiro͜gæ·lik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. PYRO- 3 + GALLIC *a.*[2]] Produced from gallic acid by the action of heat: in *pyrogallic acid*, an acid substance, $C_6H_6O_3$ (strictly a trihydric phenol, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, hence systematically named *pyrogallol*), which crystallizes in long flat colourless prisms, soluble in water; much used as a reducing agent in photography (see PYRO) and otherwise. Hence *pyrogallic developer*, etc.

1836 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 933 Pyrogallic acid has been analyzed by Berzelius under the name of gallic acid. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 86 Braconnot..showed that when gallic acid is sublimed, it is converted into a substance possessing quite different properties.. He therefore gave it the name of pyrogallic acid. **1856** F. A. HADOW in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 194 After the pyrogallic solution has apparently done its utmost. **1861** *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) I. 160/1 There are two methods of development; with pyrogallic acid and with gallic acid. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 417 On heating, gallic acid splits up into carbon dioxide and pyro gallic acid or trihydroxyl benzol. **1878** ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 103 A pyrogallic-acid developer.

Hence **Pyroga·llate,** a salt of pyrogallic acid; **Pyroga·llein,** a product of the action of air on an ammoniacal solution of pyrogallic acid; †**Pyroga·llin** (*rare*), **Pyroga·llol,** synonyms of pyrogallic acid.

1836 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 933 Ammonia, soda, and potassa, form soluble *pyrogallates. **1878** ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 98 The alkaline pyrogallates have..an affinity for the halogens. **1866-8** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 758 *Pyrogallein, an uncrystallisable product. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 422 Heated to 410°, gallic acid is..converted

into *pyro-gallin and carbonic anhydride. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 564/2 Trihydric phenols comprising . . pyrogallic acid (or *pyrogallol). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 580 The remedies . . found most useful are tar, chrysarobin, and pyrogallol.

Pyrogen (pəi·rŏdʒen). *rare.* [f. PYRO- + -GEN; lit. 'fire-producer', or 'fire-produced'.] A term proposed in various senses. † a. A name for electricity considered as a material substance; the 'electric fluid'. † b. (See quot 1866–8.) c. A substance which, when introduced into the blood, produces fever; a pyrogenetic agent.

a. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrogen*, a term proposed for electricity considered as a material substance possessing weight. 1834 in WEBSTER.

b. 1865–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 759 *Pyrogen*, a name applied by Dumas to pyro-acids and other products of the action of heat on organic bodies.

c. 1895 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 157 In 1875 I prepared a substance, which I ventured to call pyrogen, from putrid extract of flesh.

Pyrogeneous, erron. form of PYROGENOUS.

‖ **Pyroge·nesis.** [f. PYRO- 1 + GENESIS.] The generation of fire or heat.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrogenetic (pəi·rŏdʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. PYRO- 1 + -GENETIC.] a. Having the property of producing heat, esp. in the body; thermogenetic. b. Having the property of producing fever.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Pyrogenetic. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 255 What the chemical natures of these pyrogenetic processes may be, we have never learnt. 1885 *Buck's Ref. Handbk. Med. Sc.* II. 226 Not the least curious phenomenon of the pyrogenetic mechanism is the influence that increases the resistance to cold. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 155 Artificial fever produced by the introduction of pyrogenetic substances.

Pyrogenic (-dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. as PYROGEN + -IC.]

† 1. *Geol.* PYROGENOUS 1 a. *Obs. rare.*

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 370 The ancient pyrogenic rocks which I found near Parapara.

† 2. *Chem.* Name for a supposed peculiar acid, now identified with formic acid. *Obs.*

1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 684 Tunnermann (Pogg. Ann. xv. 307) thought that he had discovered two peculiar acids, to which he gave the names of *pyrogenic* and *amylenic acids*.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* = PYROGENETIC b.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 80 Dr. Burdon-Sanderson found . . that by injecting certains fluids – which he terms 'pyrogenic'— . . fever could be excited. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 157 The pyrogenic substance was perhaps a body analogous to the unformed ferments.

Pyrogenous (-ŏdʒĭnŏs), *a.* Erron. -**geneous**. [f. as PYROGEN + -OUS.]

1. Produced by fire or heat. a. *Geol.* Of rocks: = IGNEOUS *a.* 2. b. *Chem.* Applied to a substance produced by the combustion of another substance.

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol., Pyrogenous*, . . produced by the agency of fire. 1845 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 76/1 The phenomena of pyrogenous rocks. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyrogeneus*, . . pyrogeneous. Applied by Berzelius to empyreumatic oils and resins, i.e. those produced by distillation of organic substances.

2. Producing fire, heat, or fever: = PYROGENETIC.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Pyrogenous action in the blood. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyrogenous*. . . 2. *Med.* Fever-producing, pyrogenetic.

Pyroglucic to **-gnostics**: see PYRO- 1, 3 a, b.

Pyro·graphy. [f. PYRO- 1 + -GRAPHY.]

† 1. A description of fire-arms. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xxii. 67 The several varieties of Guns and Fire-vomiting Engines, of which lately my self have written a . . Treatise, Entituled *Pyrographie*.

2. a. A method of wood-carving by means of heated metallic plates or cylinders in relief, by which the design is burned into the substance of the wood (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. The art of making drawings or designs on wood, bone, etc. by means of a heated metallic point: = POKER-WORK.

1891 MRS. MAUDE *Pyrography* iii. 43 Bone and Ivory form very delicate grounds for Pyrography in small work. 1895 MRS. STEVENS in *Proc. 14th Convent. Teach. Deaf* 366 The 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow', done in pyrography on the wood-work of a fire-place.

So **Pyrograph** *v. intr.*, to practise pyrography or poker-work; **Pyrographer, Pyrographist,** one who practises or is skilled in pyrography; **Pyrographic** *a.*, pertaining to, done by, or using pyrography; **Pyrogravure** (pəi·rŏgrăvĭūr) = PYROGRAPHY 2 b, poker-work.

1891 MRS. MAUDE *Pyrography* iv. 56 The general tones of the animal to be *Pyrographed. *Ibid.* v. 80 Pyrographed frames for sepia drawings. 1811 JOS. SMITH in *Fowler Corr.* (1906) 204 To send you the *Pyrographic Picture you ordered of me. 1895 MRS. STEVENS in *Proc. 14th Convent. Teach. Deaf* 366 Some very fine specimens of pyrographic work. 1891 MRS. MAUDE *Pyrography* ii. 28 A very clever lady *Pyrographist. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 9 June 353 *Pyrogravure is a new method of engraving in black, reddish brown, bister, etc., by the use of a red hot metallic point. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev. Adv.* Feb. 2 This panel and the rest of the wood-work are in pyrogravure.

Pyroguaiacic to **-kinic**: see PYRO- 2, 3 a, b.

Pyrogue, obs. form of PIROGUE.

Pyroheliometer: = PYRHELIOMETER.

‖ **Pyrola** (pi·rŏlă). *Bot.* Also 7 **pirola**; and in anglicized form 6 **pyrole**, 7 **pyrol**. [med. or mod.L. dim. of *pyrus*, med.L. for *pirus* pear-tree; in F. *pirole*. So called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the pear-tree.] A genus of plants, type of the N.O. *Pyrolaceæ*, often viewed as a sub-order of the *Ericaceæ*, consisting of smooth herbs, with running underground stems, evergreen usually entire and rounded leaves, and simple racemes of flowers; several of the species are known as *wintergreen*.

Formerly including some allied plants now removed to other genera, as *Monotropa grandiflora* (*Pyrola uniflora*) and *Chimaphila* (*Pyrola*) *umbellata*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcii. 134 Pyrola groweth in shadowy places, and moyst wooddes. *Ibid.* 135 Greene Pyrole is also good to be layde vpon woundes, vlcers, & burninges. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. vii. iii, New wounds such, As balm nor juice of pyrol never heals. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 67 Pirola, or Winter Green, that kind which grows with us in England is common in New-England, but there is another plant which I judge to be a kind of Pirola, and proper to this Country. 1834 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist., The Garden* xii, I found within another wood The rare Pyrola blowing.

Hence **Pyrolaceous** (-ē·ʃəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Pyrolaceæ* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, 1858).

Pyrolatry (pəiro·lătri). [f. PYRO- + Gr. λατρεία service, worship: cf. IDOLATRY.] The worship of fire, fire-worship.

1669 GALE *Ct. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 144 Their Pyrolatrie, or fire-worship, which they learnt from the Chaldeans. 1839 MOORE *Hist. Irel.* I. ii. 26 The Pyrolatry, or Fire-worship, of the early Irish. 1891 MAX MÜLLER *Phys. Relig.* 241 Anything like pyrolatry or worship of fire, as a mere element, is foreign to the character of the Greeks.

Hence **Pyro·later** (-or), [cf. IDOLATER], a fire-worshipper.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. *note*, The fires having too near an analogy to the religion of the pyrolators.

Pyroleter (pəiro·lĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. πῦρ fire + ὀλετήρ destroyer.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, consisting of a double pump by which solutions of hydrochloric acid and sodium bicarbonate are mixed in a cylinder, and the carbonic acid generated by the reaction is projected upon the fire.

1878 *Ure's Dict.* IV. 712 The pyrolcter is a small double pump worked by hand, which sucks up from tubes on either side muriatic acid and a solution of carbonate of soda.

Pyroligneous (pəiro|lĭgnĭŏs), *a.* [a. F. *pyro-ligneux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), f. PYRO- + L. *lignum* wood.] Produced by the action of fire or heat upon wood. *Pyroligneous acid*, a crude acetic acid (wood vinegar) obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. So *pyroligneous alcohol, ether, spirit*, methyl alcohol.

[1787 DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, etc. *Nomencl.* 150 Noms nouveaux: *Acide pyro-ligneux*. Esprit acide empyreumatique du bois.] *c* 1790 tr. *De Morveau's*, etc., *Table Chem. Nom. (Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 598) 21 Pyro-ligneous acid. Spirit of wood. 1810 26 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 340 Liquid products of value are collected, an impure vinegar called pyroligneous acid. 1822 P. TAYLOR in *Philos. Mag.* 31 Oct. 316 This spirit, which, from its greater resemblance to æther than to any other substance, I have called pyroligneous æther. 1861 *Photogr. News* 3 May 211/2 Pyroligneous Spirit, known also as pyroxylic spirit, wood alcohol, and wood naphtha. 1873 F. SIDEN *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 64/1 Some turpentine being drawn from green trees abound[s] with a pyroligneous acid. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 336 Pyroligneous æther or wood naphtha,—a fluid quite distinct from mineral naphtha, which is a simple hydrocarbon.

So † **Pyroli gnic,** † **Pyroli·gnous** *adjs.* in same sense; **Pyroli gnate,** † **Pyroli·gnite** [so in Fr.; see -ITE[1] 4 b], a salt of pyroligneous acid, an impure or crude acetate.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 92 Acetate of Lime. Sometimes termed *Pyrolignate of Lime. *a* 1799 J. BLACK *Lect. Elem. Chem.* (1803) II. 374 An acid now called *pyro-lignic (pyro-xylic). 1805 NISBET *Dict. Chem., Table Nomencl.* i. 359 *Pyroligni radical*, basis of acid distilled from birch and other woods. [1787 DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, etc. *Nomencl.* 208 Pyro-lignite de chaux, etc.] *c* 1790 tr. *De Morveau's*, etc., *Tabl. Chem. Nom. (Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 598) 21 Pyro-lignite of lime, Pyrolignite of zinc, etc. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 223 The pyrolignite of iron called iron liquor in this country, is the only mordant used in calico printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. 1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 260 The Combinations of Pyro-lignous Acid with the Salifiable Bases. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 Pyroligneous acid, about twice the strength of vinegar. . possesses a dull, acidulous, offensive smack.

Pyroline, *Chem.*, var. of PYRROLINE.

Pyrolithic to **Pyrolivilic**: see PYRO- 3 a.

Pyrology (pəirŏ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *pyrologia*: see PYRO- 1 and -LOGY.] The science or study of fire or heat; now *spec.* that branch of chemistry which deals with the application of fire to chemical analysis, etc.

[1669 R. WITTIE (*title*) Pyrologia Mimica; or an Answer to Hydrologia Chymica of W. Simpson . . In Defence of Scarborough-Spaw. 1698 D. BOTTONI (*title*) Pyrologia Topographica, id est, de Igni dissertatio, juxta loca cum eorum descriptionibus.] 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 348 The Discoveries made by the modern Philosophers in Pneumaticks, Hydrology, Pyrology, &c. 1797 W. OKELY (*title*) Pyrology; or the Connection between Natural and Moral Philosophy. 1875 W. A. ROSS (*title*) Pyrology or Fire Chemistry.

Hence **Pyrological** *a.*, pertaining to or involving pyrology; **Pyro·logist,** one versed in pyrology.

a 1799 BLACK is cited by Webster (1828) for *Pyrologist*. 1881 W. A. ROSS in *Knowledge* No. 7. 137 The young 'pyrologist', or blowpipe chemist. 1881 *Engng. Mechanic* 27 May 284/1 Even with his pyrological methods, he would have difficulty in determining the carbonic acid in a pinch of soot. 1883 *Ibid.* 29 July (*title*) Easy Lessons in Blowpipe Analysis and Pyrological Mineralogy.

Pyrolusite (pəirŏlū·səit) *Min.* [ad. Ger. *pyrolusit* (Haidinger 1827), f. Gr. πῦρο- (PYRO-) + λοῦσ-ις washing + -ITE[1]: from its use, when heated, for discharging colour from glass.] Native dioxide of manganese, MnO_2, a common ore of black or dark-grey colour and metallic lustre.

1828 *Edin. Jrnl. Sc.* IX. 304 An account of pyrolusite or prismatic manganese ore. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 610 Pyrolusite, or grey and black ore, containing from 70 to 90 per cent of peroxide of manganese. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 166 Pyrolusite parts with its oxygen at a red heat, and is extensively employed for discharging the brown and green tints of glass. Hence . . whimsically entitled by the French *le savon des verriers*.

Pyromachy to **-malic**: see PYRO- 1, 3 a.

Pyromancy (pəi·rŏmansi, pĭro-). Now *rare.* Forms: 4 **piromance**, **-aunce**, (**pe·rimancie**), 5–6 **piromancy**, (5 **cye**, 6 **-cie**), 5 **pyromancy**, (5 **-cye**, 6–7 **-cie**, 7 **-ty**). [a. OF. *piromance*, *pyromancie* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *pyromantīa*, a. Gr. πυρομαντεία: see PYRO- and -MANCY.] Divination by fire, or by signs derived from fire.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 158 Nigromancye and perimancie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 The craft . . That Geomancie cleped is, And of the flod his Ydromance, And of the fyr the Piromance. *c* 1400 [see HYDROMANCY]. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxxvi. 77/1 Pyromancye, that is wytchecrafte done in the fyre. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 15 Thou art read in Magicks mystery, In Pyromancy, to diuine by flames. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water Cormorant* Wks. III. 12/2 By Fire he hath the skill of Pyromanty. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 291 Pyromancy, by which conjectures were made from the motions of the sacrificial flame.

So **Py·romancer,** one who divines by fire; **Pyroma·ntic** *a.*, pertaining to or practising pyromancy; † *sb.* = *pyromancer*.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 96 Pus are callid . piromauncers þat wirkun bi þe fire. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 71 The Pyromanticke Genij. 1608 DAY *Law Tricks* iv, Skill in pyromantique rules. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 215 Many Witches, Sorcerors, Inchanters, Hydro and Pyromantiques, and other Diaboliques.

Pyromania to **-maric**: see PYRO- 1, 3 a.

Pyromeco nic, *a Chem.* [f. PYRO- 3 + MECONIC.] In *pyromeconic acid*, a crystalline bitter acid, $C_5H_4O_2$, occurring in large transparent tables; it is obtained by the dry distillation of meconic or of comenic acid. Hence **Pyrome conate,** a salt of this acid.

1836 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 1013 Pyromeconic Acid. This acid is among the products of the destructive distillation of the meconic acid; it is a crystalline sublimate, which fuses at a temperature of about 250°. *Ibid.* The neutral pyromeconate of lead. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 87 Pyromeconic acid was first examined by Robiquet in 1832. 1866 8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 761 With bromine water it yields bromopyromeconic acid ($C_5H_2BrO_3$). Chloride of iodine converts it into iodopyromeconic acid (C_5HIO_3).

† **Py·romel.** *Obs.* [f. PYRO- + L. *-mel* honey.] An old name for treacle.

1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Pyromelane to **-metamorphism**: see PYRO-.

Pyrometer (pəirŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. PYRO- + -METER.] † a. *orig.* An instrument for measuring the expansion of solid bodies under the influence of heat. *Obs.* b. Any instrument for measuring high temperatures, usually those higher than can be measured by the mercurial thermometer.

Such instruments have been made on a variety of principles, depending on the expansion, contraction, or fusion of solids, the radiation, conduction, etc. of heat, the production of electrical or chemical action, etc.

1749 *Gentl. Mag.* XIX. 361/2 The Draught of an accurate Pyrometer or Instrument to measure the Extension or Contraction, of Metal, or other Rods, . . invented by Mr. Withurst of Derby. 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical*, etc. *Instr.* 8 Pyrometers, shewing the expansion of metals. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 10, I examined their fusibility in various degrees of heat by the help of Mr. Wedgewood's pyrometer. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 73 Clay contracts considerably in dimensions by a very intense heat, and on the measure of its contractions the pyrometer of Wedgwood is founded. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 4/2 Special furnaces which are controlled by the assistance of electrical pyrometers. 1907 *Athenæum* 18 May 609/3 A modification of Prof. Féry's radiation pyrometer, which in principle consists of receiving in a concave mirror the total radiation of a hot plate.

Hence **Pyrome·tric, Pyrome·trical** *adjs*, pertaining to a pyrometer or to pyrometry; of the nature of, or measurable by, a pyrometer; formerly said of effects due to the expansive power of great heat; **Pyrome·trically** *adv.*, in the manner of, or by means of, a pyrometer; **Pyro·metry,** the measurement of very high temperatures.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 20 This pyrometer [Wedgewood's] consists of two parts, one of which, called the Gage, serves to measure the degrees of diminution or contraction: the other consists of small cylinders of clay, called ∗Pyrometric Pieces. 1837 Herschel in Babbage *Bridgew. Treat.* App. i. 237 The elevation of strata by pyrometric expansion of the subjacent columns of rock. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1016 Pyrometric balls of red clay, coated with a very fusible lead enamel, are employed in the English potteries to ascertain the temperature of the glaze kilns. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 107 The substances employed must have been influenced in their length by ∗pyrometrical and hygrometrical effects. 1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 460/2 *Pyrometrical beads*, technically called *trials*, ..are made in the form of small hoops, of Egyptian black clay. 1865 Miss Meteyard *Wedgwood* II. 160 Thos. and John Wedgwood about 1740 introduced what they termed pyrometrical beads. formed of prepared clay. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 419 (heading) An Essay on ∗Pyrometry and Areometry. *Ibid.* 421 The occasion which led me to Pyrometry. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 319 The dilatation of bodies by heat forms the subject of pyrometry. 1897 Rose in *Mining Jrnl.* 30 Jan. 143/3 Pyrometry and the testing..of alloys continue to receive much attention.

Pyromorphite, -morphous: see Pyro- 2, 1.

Pyromucic (pəiˑroˌmiūˑsik), *a. Chem.* [f. Pyro- 3 + Mucic: cf. F. *pyromucique* substituted for *pyromuqueux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier 1787).] In *pyromucic acid*, an acid, $C_5H_4O_3$, metameric with pyromeconic acid, produced by the dry distillation of mucic acid, and occurring in white glistening scales or needles. So *pyromucic alcohol, chloride, ether*, etc.

1794 G. Pearson tr. *De Morveau*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* 22 Radical Pyro mucic. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 284 Pyromucic acid has been lately discovered by M. Hontou Labillardière. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1072 When mucic acid is subjected to destructive distillation it yields..pyromucic acid.

Hence **Pyromuˑcamide**, an amide of pyromucic acid, $C_5H_5NO_2$; *Dipyromucamide*, $C_5H_6N_2O$; **Pyromuˑcate**, a salt of pyromucic acid; **Pyromuˑcyl**, the radical $C_5H_3O_2$ of pyromucic acid; also †**Pyromucous** *a.* = *pyromucic*, †**Pyromucite** = *pyromucate*.

1790 Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 263 Table of the Combinations of Pyro mucous Acid with the Salifiable Bases. *Ibid.* 260 Pyro-mucite of lime. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 284 Pyromucate of barya is composed of acid 57.7 barya 42.2. 1847 *Chem. Gaz.* V. 85 Pyromucamide differs essentially from this body. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 763 The pyromucates of the alkali-metals are..difficult to crystallise. *Ibid.* 765 Dipyromucamide forms white, shining laminæ, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, less soluble in water. 1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 715 Ethylamine pyromucate when distilled with phosphorus pentachloride yields pyromucyl chloride.

Pyronaphtha to **Pyronomy**: see Pyro- 1.

Pyrone: see Pyro- 3 c.

Pyrope (pəiˑrōup). Forms: 4 **pirope**, 7 **pirop**, 7–9 **pyrop**, 9 **pyrope**; also in Lat. form 6 **piroˑpus**, 7–9 **pyroˑpus**, (*pl.* -i). [a. OF. *pirope* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *pyrōpus* gold-bronze, also a kind of gem, a. Gr. πυρωπός gold-bronze, lit. 'fiery-eyed', f. πῦρ, πυρ- fire + ὤψ eye, face.]

†**1.** In early use applied vaguely to a red or fiery gem, as ruby or carbuncle. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5682 Jacynkte, Piropes, Crisolites. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 *Piropi* (whiche are a kind of Rubies or Carbuncles). 1602 Campion *Eng. Poesie* vii. in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 345 The glossy Pirop faines to blaze, But toucht cold appeares, and an earthy stone. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 154 Two pyrops are her eyes Or flaming carbuncles. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* ii. 84 Rubies and amethysts..With the gay topaz,..and the emerald's hue, And bright pyropus.

2. *Min.* Applied by Werner, 1803 (*Pyrop*), to the Bohemian garnet or fire-garnet, a deep-red gem.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 301 The pyrop, which has lately exfoliated from the class of garnets, has no difference but superior beauty. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min* (ed. 3) 91 Precious garnet, pyrope and iron-sand. 1840 Browning *Sordello* vi. 411 Cool citrine-crystals, fierce pyropus-stone. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 267 The original pyrope is the kind containing chrome. 1888 Rutley *Rock-Forming Min.* 112 Pyrope, or magnesia-alumina garnet.

Pyropectic to **Pyrophone**: see Pyro-.

Pyrophore (pəiˑrŏfoəɹ). *rare.* [a. F. *pyrophore* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. mod.L. *pyrophorus*.]

1. = Pyrophorus 1; also applied to a substance which takes fire on contact with water.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Pyrophore*. a body which has the faculty of inflaming by contact with air or water.

‖**2.** [prop. Fr.] A fire-fly of the genus *Pyrophorus*: see Pyrophorus 2.

1885 *B'ham Weekly Post* 26 Dec. 1/4 These insects had been brought from Mexico, where they are to be found in the forests. Their scientific name is the pyrophore.

Pyrophoric (-fǫˑrik), *a.* [f. next + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pyrophorus; having the property of taking fire on exposure to air. Also **Pyrophorous** (-ǫˑfŏrəs), *a.*

1828 Webster, *Pyrophorous*, pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus. 1836 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 1119 A residue..which burns like tinder when heated, and at a high temperature is pyrophoric. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 766 The pyrophoric character is exhibited by all the more easily oxidable metals. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 247 At a higher temperature this is completely decomposed, leaving a pyrophoric mixture of lead and carbon.

‖**Pyrophorus** (pəirǫˑfŏrŏs). Pl. -i (-əi). [mod. L., ad. Gr. πυροφόρος fire-bearing.]

1. *Chem.* Any substance capable (esp. in a finely divided state) of taking fire spontaneously on exposure to air. In early use applied *spec.* to *Homberg's pyrophorus*, a substance made by heating alum with lamp-black, starch, sugar, or flour.

1778 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 204 That these acids may produce such appearances is probable from the easy experiment of Pyrophorus. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* Jan. 20/1 There is a particular composition, known to chemists by the name of pyrophorus, because it possesses the property of being liable to spontaneous inflammation in the open air. It was composed by Homberg. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 345 The metallic cobalt thus obtained acts as a pyrophorus when it comes in contact with the air. c 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat.* iv. 109 *note*, Lead Pyrophorous..is a tartrate of lead which has been heated in a glass tube to dull redness as long as vapours are emitted.

2. *Entom.* A genus of beetles (named by Illiger, 1809) of the family *Elateridæ* (see Elater[1] 2), found in tropical and subtropical America, containing the most brilliantly luminous 'fire-flies'.

Pyrophosphamic, -phoric: see Pyro- 3 a.

Pyro-photograph (pəiˑroˌfōuˑtŏgraf). [f. Pyro- 1 + Photograph.] A photographic picture burnt in on glass or porcelain. Hence **Pyro-photograˑphic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pyro-photograph, or of pyro-photography. **Pyro-photoˑgraphy**, a process in which heat is used to fix a photographic picture.

1869 *Photogr. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 136 Pyro-photography, or fire-proof photography, is the production of transparent glass photographs by means of fusible pigments, the latter being attached to a film rendered sensitive to the action of light. *Ibid.*, The pigments of the pyro-photographic pictures. *Ibid.* 137 It is this almost incredibly delicate graduation of hygroscopic power, imparted to the film by exposure..to light, that is utilized for the production of pyro-photographs. 1875 H. Vogel *Chem. Light* xiv. 213 We shall see..that there are other means of producing such pyro-photographs. *Ibid.* xv. 257 Section ix.—Pyro-Photography with Salts of Chromium.

Pyrophyllite to **Pyrosilver**: see Pyro-.

Pyropus, L. form of Pyrope; var. Peropus *Obs.*

‖**Pyrosis** (pəirōuˑsis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. πύρωσις setting on fire, burning, f. πυροῦν to set on fire.] An affection characterized by a burning sensation in the stomach and œsophagus, with eructation of watery fluid; water-brash.

1789 Cullen *Mat. Med.* II. 248 The pyrosis, frequent in this country under the name of the Water-brash. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 32 The preparation of bismuth used in pyrosis. 1847 E. J. Seymour *Severe Dis.* I. 9 The next morbid condition of the stomach is what is called pyrosis or water-brash.

Pyrosmalite: see Pyro- 2.

Pyrosome (pəiˑrosōum). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Pyrosōma* (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. πῦρ fire (Pyro-) + σῶμα body.] An animal of the genus *Pyrosōma*, consisting of highly phosphorescent compound ascidians, the individuals being united into a free-swimming colony in the form of a hollow cylinder closed at one end.

1812 tr. *Peron's Voy. S. Lands* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* XI. 760 What..of those Pyrosomes shaped like an enormous finger of a glove..which cover the sea with their innumerable hosts? 1834 *Lancet* 20 Sept. 1013/2 Compound tunicata, as the pyrosoma and the botryllus. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* iii. 344 The Pyrosomes are often gregarious in vast numbers. 1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 The most glorious fire bodies of the sea, the salpa and pyrosoma, the latter a pelagic aggregation of individuals, forming a hollow cylinder, closed at one end, from five inches to five feet in length.

Pyrosophy to **Pyrosulphuric**: see Pyro-.

Pyrotartaric (pəiˑroˌtaɹtæˑrik), *a. Chem.* [f. Pyro- 3 a + Tartaric: cf. F. *pyrotartarique*, substituted for *pyrotartareux* (De Morveau and Lavoisier 1787).] In *pyrotartaric acid*, $C_5H_8O_4$, a colourless crystalline substance, obtained by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. So *pyrotartaric anhydride*, $C_5H_6O_3$; *pyrotartaric ether*, etc.

1794 G. Pearson tr. *De Morveau*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* 15 Basis of Pyro-tartaric Acid. 1815 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 208 From the experiments of Fourcroy and Vauquelin, it appears that the pyrotartaric acid is a peculiar species. 1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 280 Pyrotartaric acid..is solid, extremely acid to the taste, and reddens vegetable blues strongly. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 36 Diatomic Fatty Acid Series: $C_5H_8O_4$ Pyrotartric.

Hence **Pyrotaˑrtranil**, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$, formed by heating aniline with the acid; **Pyrotartraniˑlic** *acid*, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$ (hence **Pyrotartraˑnilate**, a salt of this); **Pyrotaˑrtrate**, a salt of pyrotartaric acid; **Pyrotaˑrtrimide**, the imide of this acid; and other derivatives. Also †**Pyro-taˑrtarous**, **-tartaˑreous** *a.* = *pyrotartaric*; †**Pyrotaˑrtarite**, **-taˑrtrite** = *pyrotartrate*.

1790 Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 261 The name of Pyro tartarous acid is given to a dilute empyreumatic acid obtained from purified acidulous tartarite of potash by distillation in a naked fire. c 1790 tr. *De Morveau's*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* (*Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 598) Pyro-tartareous acid. *Ibid.*, Pyro-tartarite of lime. 1805 Nisbet *Dict. Chem.*, *Table Nomencl.* i, Pyrotartareous, Pyrotartrites. 1817 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 5) II. 150 The French chemists distinguished them by the names of *tartarous* and *pyrotartarous* acids; which were afterwards changed into those of *tartaric* and *pyrotartaric* acids. 1836 Brande *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 990 The pyrotartrates of ammonia, potassa, ..and lime, are very soluble. 1856 *Jrnl. Chem Soc.* VIII. 172 Pyrotartanil. *Ibid.* 173 Pyrotartanilic acid is a very stable though rather weak acid. *Ibid.*, Pyrotartanilate of ammonia. 1866–8 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 775 Pyrotartranil..is easily soluble in..aqueous alkalis, by which when heated it is converted into pyrotartranilic acid *Ibid.*, Pyrotartrimide forms small needles or hexagonal plates belonging to the trimetric system.

Pyrote, obs. form of Pirate.

Pyroteˑchnian. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. Pyrotechny + -an] = Pyrotechnist.

1731 Bailey vol. II, *Pyrotechnian, Pyrotechnician*, a maker of fire works, one skill'd in Pyrotechny.

Pyrotechnic (pəiˑroˌteˑknik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. πυρο-, Pyro- + τεχνικ-ός, f. τέχνη art; or f. Pyrotechny + -ic.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to pyrotechny.

†**1.** Of or pertaining to the use of fire in chemistry, metallurgy, or gunnery. *Obs.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pyrotechnick-Art*, is the Art of Chymistry, so called..because Fire is the chief Instrument the Chymist makes use of in the separating..the purer Substances of mixt Bodies. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Pyrotechnick, Pyrotechnical*, of or pertaining to Pyrotechny [1736 (folio) *adds* or the art of gunnery].

2. Of or pertaining to fireworks, or the art of making or managing them; of the nature of a firework.

1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 64 The pyrotechnic artiste. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 11 The pyrotechnic cases in which the powder is to be contained. 1869 H. Ainsworth *Hilary St. Ives* ii. xviii, The glories of extinct Vauxhall pale the modern pyrotechnic displays. 1873 *Board of Trade Notice* in Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (1875) 68 The Pyrotechnic Light, commonly known as a Blue Light, every 15 minutes.

b. *fig.* Resembling or suggesting fireworks; esp. said of a brilliant or sensational display of wit, rhetoric, etc.

1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xxiv, Sending forth his bon-mots in a perfect shower of scintillations, so that his conversation became quite a pyrotechnic display. 1897 'Ian Maclaren' (J. Watson) *Bonnie Brier Bush, Dr. Old School* iv. 133 This was considered to be rather a pyrotechnic display of Elspeth's superior memory than a serious statement.

B. *sb.* **1.** = Pyrotechnist. *rare.*

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 Like the fiery wheel of some skilful Pyrotechnic.

2. *pl.* **Pyrotechnics.** **a.** = Pyrotechny 1, 3.

1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* iii. 169 The whole Excellence..of Pyrotechnics doth not consist in the Construction of Rockets. 1834 De Quincey *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 41 All subjects..from the Thirty-nine Articles..down to pyrotechnics, legerdemain. thaumaturgy and necromancy.

b. A display of fireworks; also *transf.* of lightning; in quot. 1840, the juggler's trick of pretending to eat fire.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i. *Leech Folkest.*, He was eating fire!..the attention of the multitude was absorbed by the pyrotechnics of Mr. Merryman. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* i. (1862) 10 Broad scarlet flashes of lightning, surpassing any celestial pyrotechnics I ever witnessed. 1861 N. A. Woods *Pr. Wales in Canada* 108 The long deferred fireworks for the people came off at last. The pyrotechnics were very fine. 1884 Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* ix, A great black cloud. was the background for the electric pyrotechnics.

c. *fig.* Brilliant displays. (Cf. A. 2 b.)

1901 *Spectator* 17 Aug. 220/1 Orchestral pyrotechnics can be infinitely more exciting. 1905 *Daily Chron* 16 Aug. 3/1 An Edinburgh graduate, in the period illuminated there by the kindling pyrotechnics of Professor Blackie.

Pyroteˑchnical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

†**1.** = Pyrotechnic A. 1. *Obs.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 169 The warlike artes were Minerva's charge, the pyrotecknicall, or such as worke in fire,..Vulcans. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp.*, *Ball*, in the military and pyrotechnical arts, is a composition of the combustible kinds, serving to burn and destroy, give light, smoak, stench, or the like. 1800 T. Green *Diary L. Lit.* (1810) 233 Count Rumford, with all his pyrotechnical devices.

2. = Pyrotechnic A. 2.

1755 Johnson, *Pyrotechnical*, engaged or skilful in fireworks. 1765 R. Jones *Fireworks* vi. 254 A variety of pyrotechnical representations. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* iv. iii. 334 Some of the actors concerned in the pyrotechnical shows. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 99 The pyrotechnical display created..the greatest astonishment.

b. *fig.* = Pyrotechnic A. 2 b.

1825 *Eng. Life* I. 194 All the warmth of her nature was exhausted by her manner: there was a sort of pyrotechnical blaze, without any real heat. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 17 Feb. 211/2 The hysterical and pyrotechnical fashion of the French.

Hence **Pyroteˑchnically** *adv.*, in a pyrotechnical manner; by means of fireworks; *fig.* like fireworks.

1867 E. Dowden *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 51 He can mention 1789 without exploding pyrotechnically. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/1 Gala nights with Chinese lanterns and 'the mouse ran up the clock' done pyrotechnically.

†**Pyrotechniˑcian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Pyrotechnic + -ian, after *mechanician, physician*, etc.] One skilled in pyrotechny; a maker of gunpowder, etc., or of fireworks (= next).

1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* iii. 169 To consult able Pyrotechnicians. 1731 [see Pyrotechnian].

Pyrotechnist (pəiˑroteˑknist). [f. next + -IST: cf. *botanist*, etc.] One employed or skilled in pyrotechny; a maker or displayer of fireworks.

a 1791 STEEVENS in Boswell *Johnson* (1888) IV. 325 The authour of *The Rambler*..may be considered, on this occasion, as the ringleader of a successful riot, though not as a skilful pyrotechnist. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 613 The whole skill of the pyrotechnists..was employed to produce a display of fireworks which might vie with any that had been seen in the gardens of Versailles. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquarian Nat.* 47 The azure, gold, and silver rain of the pyrotechnist.

b. *fig.* (Cf. PYROTECHNIC A. 2 b.)

1826 SCOTT *Diary* 2 Mar., The bankers will be persuaded that it is a squib which may burn their own fingers, and will curse the poor pyrotechnist that compounded it. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. x. 164 To hear the new preacher, the pyrotechnist of human logic and eloquence.

Pyrotechnite: see PYRO- 2.

Pyrotechny (pəiˑroˑtekni). [a. F. *pyrotechnie* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.) or mod.L. **pyrotechnia** (also formerly in English use), f. Gr. πυρο- PYRO- + τέχνη art.] The art of employing fire: with various connotations.

†**1.** (*Military pyrotechny.*) The manufacture and use of gunpowder, bombs, fire-arms, etc. *Obs.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* title p., Whereto he hath also adioyned certaine Questions of great Ordinaunce, resolued in his other Treatise of Pyrotechny and great Artillerie, hereafter to be published. 1591 — *Pantom.* (ed. 2) 176 Certaine Diffinitions, taken out of my thirde Booke of Pyrotechnie Militarie, and great Artillerie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 89 Some as Beringuccio in his Pyrotechny affirmeth, have promised to make it red. 1696, 1728 [see 2].

†**2.** The use of fire in chemical operations or in metallurgy. *Obs.*

1592 DEE *Compend. Rehears* vii. (Chetham Soc. Misc. I) 30 My three laboratories serving for Pyrotechnia. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* § 80 Mechanick experiments of Pyrotechny. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v., Military Pyrotechny teaches the Art of making all sorts of Fire-Arms: Chymical Pyrotechny teaches the Art of managing Fire in Chymical Operations. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pyrotechny is of two kinds, Military, and Chymical...Some reckon a third kind..viz. the Art of fusing, refining, and preparing Metals.

3. The making and managing of fireworks for scenic display, for military use, or as signals, etc.

1635 J. BABINGTON (*title*) Pyrotechnia or a discourse of Artificiall Fireworkes for Pleasure, in which the true grounds of yᵉ Art are plainely and perspicuously laid downe. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rocket*, In pyrotechny, an artificial fire-work. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 176 All the fireworkers of Lahore seemed to be exerting their talents in pyrotechny. 1864 MOORE *Brit Ferns* 94 The powdery spores [of *Lycopodium*] are highly inflammable, and used in pyrotechny under the name of vegetable brimstone.

b. *fig.* (Cf. PYROTECHNIC A 2 b, B. 2 c.)

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 328 [They] make such a noise in the world..with artificial volcanoes and puerile pyrotechny of all kinds. 1855 E. L. YOUMANS in *N. Y. Tribune* 23 Oct., Brilliant coruscations of thought, and a blaze of imaginative pyrotechny. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 277 A notable example of mystical pyrotechny.

Pyˑrotect. *nonce-wd.* [After *architect.*] A maker of fireworks, a pyrotechnist.

1851 LANDOR *Popery* 53 The premises of many a pyrotect have been blown up into the air, together with his crackers and serpents, and wheels and rockets.

Pyroterebic to **Pyrothonide**: see PYRO-.

†**Pyroˑtic,** *a.* and *sb.* *Med. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *pyrōtic-us*, a. Gr. πυρωτικός burning, f. πυροῦν to burn.] = CAUSTIC A. 1, B. 1.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xviii. (1678) 640 That medicine is said to be Pyrotick or Caustick, which by its acrimony and biting burns and consumes the skin and flesh. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 205 Not unlike the impression of an actual Pyrotick. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pyrotics*,..remedies either actually, or potentially hot; and which, accordingly, will burn the Flesh, and raise an Eschar. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyroticus*,..having power to burn; caustic: pyrotic.

Pyro-uric: see PYRO- 3 a.

Pyroxanthin (pəiˑrǫksæˑnþin). *Chem.* [f. PYRO- 3 b + Gr. ξανθ-ός yellow + -IN [1].] A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$, contained in crude wood-spirit, and produced by the action of potash on one of the constituents of the heavy oil of wood-tar.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 331 Eblanin or pyroxanthin. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 776 Pyroxanthin crystallises in long yellow needles.

Hence **Pyroxaˑnthogen** *Chem.*, the constituent of wood-tar from which pyroxanthin is supposed to be formed (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1866–8).

Pyroxene (pəiˑrǫksīn). *Min.* [f. Gr. πῦρ, πυρο- fire + ξένος stranger: so named by Haüy 1796, because he thought it 'a stranger in the domain of fire' or alien to igneous rocks.] A species including a large variety of minerals, all bisilicates of lime with one or more of various other bases, most usually magnesia and iron oxide, but also manganese, potash, soda, and zinc, or two or more of these.

Often identified with AUGITE, q. v.; but, according to Dana, *pyroxene* 'is properly the name of the species, while *augite* is only entitled to be used for one of its varieties'.

1800 *Philos. Mag.* VII. 254 He [Vauquelin] has analysed the pyroxene of Ætna. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 475 Few fragments of augite or pyroxene. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 63 The modern Lavas of Vesuvius are characterised by a large proportion of augite (or pyroxene). 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 108 White pyroxene, an anhydrous silicate of lime and magnesia.

attrib. 1862 [see PYROXENITE]. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* ii. 28 Pyroxene rock or pyrallolite.

Hence **Pyroxenic** (-eˑnik) *a.*, pertaining to, having the character of, consisting of, or containing pyroxene; **Pyroxenite** (-ǫˑksenəit), also **-yte** [see -ITE [1] 2 b], a metamorphic rock consisting chiefly of pyroxene.

1828 WEBSTER, **Pyroxenic*, pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 328 Violent explosions, like those which, in 1822, launched from Vesuvius a mass of pyroxenic lava, of many tons weight, to the distance of three miles. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 July 71/1 Bunsen's theory of pyroxenic and trachytic magmas forms the starting-point for all theories for the differentiation of magmas. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 8. 78 'Pyroxenite. ..Coarse or fine granular pyroxene rock, consisting of granular pyroxene of a grayish green or brown color. 1868 — *Min.* (ed. 5) 220 *Pyroxenyte* is a metamorphic rock consisting mainly of compact pyroxene of the Sahlite section.

Pyroxyle (pəirǫˑksil). *Chem.* Also erron. **-ile.** [a. F. *pyroxyle*, f. Gr. πυρ(ο- PYRO- + ξύλον wood (Pelouze, 1846; *Comptes Rendus* 23, 893).] = PYROXYLIN: chiefly as the Fr. name of gun-cotton.

1847 [see PYROXYLIN 2]. 1870 *Echo* 8 Nov., A chemical manufactory at Grenelle blew to pieces, with four men, who were making pyroxile for the Government. 1881 tr. *Verne's Myst. Isl.* III. 55 Our guns would bear the expansion of the pyroxile gas. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug 4/3 The heavy rains hindered the pyroxyle from acting as the conspirators designed.

Pyroxylic (pəiˑrǫksiˑlik), *a.* *Chem.* Also erron. **-ilic.** [f. as prec. + -IC.] Obtained from wood by means of fire, i.e. by dry distillation; chiefly in *pyroxylic spirit*, an early name for methyl alcohol (CH_4O), also called *wood-spirit*.

a 1799 [see PYROLIGNIC] 1824 *Ann. Philos.* July 69 Pyroxylic spirit is obtained during the rectification of pyroligneous acid. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 346 When wood is distilled for the purpose of obtaining acetic acid, the pyroxylic spirit is formed, and found in the aqueous liquid which comes over 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 125 Methylic Alcohol, Methylic Hydrate, Wood Spirit, or Pyroxylic Spirit.—This alcohol .. was first observed by Taylor in 1812 amongst the products of the destructive distillation of wood. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 175 Creasote is also obtained from oil of tar, or pyroxylic oil, and is contained in the smoke from wood.

Pyroxylin (pəirǫˑksilin). *Chem.* Also improp. **-ine.** [In 1, f. PYRO- + Gr. ξύλ-ον wood + -IN [1]; in 2, ad. F. *pyroxyline* (Pelouze 1846), f. as PYROXYLE + *ine*, -IN [1].]

†**1.** = PYROXANTHIN. *Obs.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1053 Pyroxiline is a name which I have ventured to give to a substance detected by Mr. Scanlan and. called by him Eblanin [cf. PYROXANTHIN, quot. 1838].

2. Any one of the class of explosive compounds, including gun-cotton, produced by treating vegetable fibre with nitric acid, or with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids; chemically, they are nitrates of cellulose, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, in which a varying number of OH groups are replaced by ONO_2 groups. Thus, gun cotton is *cellulose trinitrate* $\{C_6H_7(NO_3)_3O_2\}_n$. A solution of soluble pyroxylin forms COLLODION.

1847 DANA in WEBSTER, *Pyroxyline, Pyroxyle*, a term embracing gun cotton and all other explosive substances which are obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric acid, or a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid, and then suffering it to dry. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 777 The term 'pyroxylin' is sometimes applied especially to the more highly nitrated compounds; but it is much better to use this term as a generic name for all the substitution-compounds formed by the action of nitric acid on cellulose, and to designate as 'gun-cotton' the most highly nitrated compound, trinitrocellulose,..the only one adapted for use in gunnery. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 80 Photographic Pyroxyline is prepared with hot acids, heat being found remarkably to modify the products. *Ibid.* 158 In preparing a Pyroxyline for fluid and adhesive Collodion.

Pyrozone (pəiˑrǫˑzōun). *Pharm.* [f. PYRO- + OZONE.] An antiseptic substance containing three parts of hydrogen peroxide in a hundred parts of water.

1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Pyrre**, obs. form of PIRR *sb.*[1], a fit of temper or pettish humour.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. 280 One displeased parent will do more harme vpon a head, if he take a pyrre at some toy, neuer conferring with any, but with his owne cholere, then a thousand of the thankfullest will euer do good.

Pyrré, variant of PERRIE *Obs.*, jewellery.

Pyrrey, obs. form of PERRY [2], pear-cider.

Pyrrhic (piˑrik), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] *Greek Antiq.* Forms: 6–7 **pir(r)hicke**, 7–8 **pyrrhick**, 8 **pyrric(k**, 8– **pyrrhic**. [ad. L. *pyrrhicha* or Gr. πυρρίχη a dance in armour, said to have been so named from one Πύρριχος the inventor; prop. an adj. qualifying ὄρχησις dance. Perh. through F. *pyrrique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *sb.* The war-dance of the ancient Greeks, in which the motions of actual warfare were gone through, in armour, to a musical accompaniment.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 266 Or dance a sober pirrhicke in the field. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vi. 67 Proper for military dances called Pyrrhics in which the dancers are armed. 1906 *19th Cent.* Mar. 450 In Sparta.. all who were above five years of age learnt the Pyrrhic.

B. *adj.* Epithet of this dance; of or pertaining to this dance.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. iii, Do they not still Learn there .The Pyrrhic gestures, both to dance and spring In armour, to be active in the wars? 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 306 Musicke strike A pirhicke straine. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett* 11 Oct. II xxxix, I now plainly see the prelude to the pyrrick dance in the north, which I have long foretold. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 81 Their amusements are listening to songs..and dancing a sort of Pyrrhic dance, in which they go through some warlike attitudes, and leap about, flourishing their swords. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxvi. x (*Isles of Greece*), You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet: Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?

So †**Pyˑrrhical** *a.* *Obs. rare* = B.; **Pyˑrrhicist** [ad. Gr. πυρριχιστής], a dancer of the pyrrhic.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 109 Dancing in such Antick Dances as resemble the Pyrrhical Saltation. 1842 SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* s. v. *Saltatio*, Three Pyrrhicists, two of whom are engaged in the dance.

Pyrrhic (piˑrik), *sb.*[2] and *a.*[2] *Prosody.* Forms: 7–8 **pyrrhick**, 7– **pyrrhic**, 9 **pyrr(h)ich**. [ad. L. *pyrrhichius*, a. Gr. πυρρίχιος of or pertaining to the πυρρίχη or Pyrrhic (dance); as sb., short for *pes pyrrhichius*, ποὺς πυρρίχιος pyrrhic foot, a metrical foot used in the war-song: see prec.]

A. *sb.* A metrical foot in ancient Greek and Latin verse, consisting of two short syllables. Sometimes applied to a group of two unstressed syllables in modern accentual verse: see quots.

1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. iv, His Hyper, and his Brachy-Catalecticks, His Pyrrhicks, Epitrites and Choriambicks. 1749 J. MASON *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 43 A Pyrrhic may possess any Place of the Verse except the last But wherever it is, it gives a brisk Movement to the Measure. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I IV. II. 372 A Pyrrhic has both the words or syllables unaccented, as, 'ŏn thĕ tall tree'. 1871 ROBY *Lat Gram* I. xii. § 289 Of words ending in ă or ŏ a pyrrich or dactyl is rarely elided before a short syllable, except (1) in proper names; or (2) in first foot [etc.]. 1886 MAYOR *Eng Metre* ii. 31 They intended to vary the ordinary rhythm by introducing an accentual pyrrhic. 1907 ORMOND *English Metrists* 175 A trochee he [Ruskin] prefers to name choreus, keeping the former term for what most writers call pyrrhic or dibrach.

B. *adj.* Consisting of two short syllables; composed of or pertaining to pyrrhics.

1749 J. MASON *Numb. Poet. Comp.* 16, I have exemplified the Pyrrhic, which contains two short Times, by two short Monosyllables, because every Word of two Syllables hath in the Pronunciation an Accent upon one of them, and in English Metre every accented Syllable is long; and therefore no English Word of two Syllables can properly exemplify a Pyrrhic Foot, which consists of two short ones.

Pyrrhic (piˑrik), *a.*[3] [ad. Gr. πυρρικός, f. Πυρρός, L. *Pyrrhus*, name of a king of Epirus.] Of, pertaining to, or like that of Pyrrhus.

Pyrrhic victory, a victory gained at too great a cost; in allusion to the exclamation attributed to Pyrrhus after the battle of Asculum in Apulia (in which he routed the Romans, but with the loss of the flower of his army), 'One more such victory and we are lost'.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec, Although its acceptance might secure for the moment the triumph of a party division, it would be indeed a Pyrrhic victory.

‖**Pyrrhichius** (piriˑkiǒs). *Pros.* Forms: 6 **pirr-**, 6–8 **pyrrichius**, 7 **-ychius**, 8– **pyrrhichius**. The Latin form of PYRRHIC *sb.*[2]

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Two short [syllables] called *Pyrrichius* as ⏑⏑ *hyther* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb.) 133 For your foote *pyrrichius* or of two short silables ye haue these words [*mănĕ*] [*mōnĕy*] [*pĕnĭ*] [*sĭlĭĕ*] and others of that constitution or the like 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1730 I. 429 'My barber has often combed my head in dactyls and spondees. . Nay', says he, 'I have known him sometimes run even into pyrrhichius's and anapæstus's'. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. I. (1868) 589 *Hodie* is used as a pyrrhichius.

Pyrrhite (piˑrəit). *Min.* [Named in Ger. 1840, f. Gr. πυρρός reddish + -ITE [1].] A rare mineral, occurring in minute orange-yellow octahedral crystals: see quots.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2), *Pyrrhite*, Primary form the regular octahedron. 1866–8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 783 *Pyrrhite*, is the name given by G. Rose to a mineral occurring at Mursinsk in the Ural, in small orange-yellow octahedrons. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Pyrrhite*, small, orange red, octahedral crystals, not fully examined Probably a columbate near pyrochlore.

Pyrrho-arsenite (pirǫ,āˑɹsĕnəit). *Min.* [Named 1886, f. Gr. πυρρός reddish + ARSENITE.] An orange-red variety of BERZELIITE.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

‖**Pyrrhocorax** (pirǫˑkǒræks). *Ornith.* [L. *pyrrhocorax* (Pliny), a. Gr. πυρροκόραξ a red-beaked crow, f. πυρρός reddish + κόραξ crow.] A genus of crows, typical of the subfamily *Pyrrhocoracinæ*; the choughs; sometimes confined to the Alpine Chough, *P. alpinus*. Hence **Pyrrhocoˑracine** *a.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Pyrrhocorax*, the Cornish Chough, a Bird having a red Bill. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, It feeds on very hard fruits, as the Nutcracker and the Pyrrhocorax.

Pyrrholite (pi·rŏləit). *Min.* [Named 1862 (in Fr.), f. Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + -LITE.] An altered anorthite similar to polyargite.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 480 The name Pyrrholite has been given to a reddish lamellar mineral from Tunaberg [Sweden], which is very similar to polyargite.

Pyrrhonian (pirō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-ien**, 8 **-ean.** [a. F. *pyrrhonien* (Rabelais, 16th c.), f. L. *pyrrhōnius*, *-eus* adj. and sb. (f. *Pyrrho*, Gr. *Πύρρων*, name of a sceptic philosopher of Elis: see definition s. v. PYRRHONISM): see -AN.]

A. *adj.* = PYRRHONIC *a.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 159 The most pyrrhonian incredulity may be evinced. 1678 MANTON *Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1871 II. 321 The Pyrrhonian conceit that the whole world is but a fantasy. 1751 HUME *Ess. Hum. Underst.* (ed. 2) xii. III. 254 The natural Result of the Pyrrhonian Doubts and Scruples. 1908 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr 586 The form of consolation offered us by the Pyrrhonian writers of the day.

B. *sb.* = PYRRHONIST.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 38. 356 If he be a true Aristotelian, or Platonist, or Pyrrhonian, or Epicurean. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* in *Pl.'s Lives* (1700) I. 18 The Pyrrhonians..who bring all certainty in Question. 1751 HUME *Ess Hum Underst.* (ed. 2) xii. II. 252 A Pyrrhonian cannot propose that his Philosophy will have any constant Influence on the Mind. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 432 If one has the misfortune not to be a Christian, it is wise to be a Pyrrhonian.

Pyrrhonic (pirǫ·nik), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **Pironik.** [f. Gr. *Πύρρων* (see prec.) + -IC.] **a.** *sb.* = PYRRHONIST. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sceptic philosopher Pyrrho, or to his doctrines (see next); purely sceptical.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 120 They followe the Pironiks, whose position and opinion it is, that there is not hel or misery but opinion. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Treat. Spirits* (1672) 155, I am no Sceptick or Pyrrhonick. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 7 After these arose the sect of Pyrrhonics. 1831 I. TAYLOR *Pref. Ess. to Edwards' Freed Will* 32 Such doctrines as the Pyrrhonic or the Stoic..have a claim to be listened to. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 Oct. 274/1 The inquiring, pyrrhonic spirit of the age is fatal to presumptions of this sort.

Pyrrhonism (pi·rŏniz'm). Also 8 **pyrro-.** [f. as prec. + -ISM. In F. *pyrrhonisme* (Pascal, 17th c.).] A system of sceptic philosophy taught by Pyrrho of Elis (*c* 300 B.C.), founder of the first school of Greek sceptic philosophy; the doctrine of the impossibility of attaining certainty of knowledge; absolute or universal scepticism; hence *generally*, scepticism, incredulity, philosophic doubt.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Pyrrhonism*, the Doctrine or tenets of Pyrrho. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.*, *Moralists* III. i, You,..tho you disown philosophy, are yet so true a Proselyte to Pyrrhonism. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 116 Driven into arrant pyrrhonism, as being wholly uncertain whether we know anything or not. 1863 F. JACOX in *Bentley's Misc.* LIV. 241 Another noble lord .. avows his disposition to extend his pyrrhonism .. to historical facts themselves. 1893 J. B. BROWN *Stoics & Saints* 12 A misinterpretation of the Socratic method was at the root of Pyrrhonism. 1899 S. L. WILSON *Theol. Mod Lit* 359 To lapse into the unreasoning pyrrhonism which would treat all history in the light of 'a laborious deception skilfully concocted'.

Pyrrhonist (pi·rŏnist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A follower or disciple of Pyrrho; a professor of Pyrrhonism; one who doubts everything; a sceptic.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. i. B viii, Fye Gallus, what, a skeptick Pyrrhonist? 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 49/2 The distinguishing tenet of the Pyrrhonists was their asserting an absolute acatalepsy in regard to every thing. 1893 LIDDON, etc *Life Pusey* (1894) I. ii 45 Now he ..was too much of a Pyrrhonist to think that any opinions, even when entirely negative, were certainly true.

Hence **Pyrrhoni·stic** *a. rare*, of the nature of a Pyrrhonist or of Pyrrhonism.

1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 146 Disciples of a radically and essentially Pyrrhonistic system of theosophy.

Pyrrhonize (pi·rŏnəiz), *v rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] **a.** *intr.* To practise Pyrrhonism; to doubt of everything. **b.** *trans.* To treat or transform sceptically.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II xii (1632) 322 It had beene to Pyrrhonize a thousand yeares agoe, had any man gone about to make a question of the art of Cosmography. 1838 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 145 Any half-believing, half-rejecting, interpreter, who has pyrrhonised them into a series of myths.

Pyrrhosiderite (-səidīə·rəit, -si·dĕrəit). *Min.* Also (erron.) **pyrosiderite.** [ad. Ger. *pyrrhosiderit* (Ullmann *a* 1813), f. Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + *σίδηρος* iron + -ITE [1].] A synonym of GOETHITE.

1830 J H BROOKE in *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VI. 495/1 Goethite; Pyrosiderite; Iron Froth. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.* etc. I 439 Pyrosiderite. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 129 Pyrrhosiderite. 1868 *Ibid* (ed. 5) 170 In thin scale-like or tabular crystals, usually attached by one edge. Such is the original Gothite (Pyrrhosiderite) of Siegen.

Pyrrhotine (pi·rŏtəin). *Min.* [Named 1835 f. Gr. *πυρρότης* redness + -INE [5].] PYRRHOTITE.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 452 *Pyrrhotine*, Breithaupt; magnetic iron pyrites. 1881 *Metal World* No 21. 323 The ore of the Gap Mine is..a nickeliferous pyrrhotine,..and is extremely difficult to work.

Pyrrhotite (pi·rŏtəit). *Min.* [Altered by Dana, 1868, from prec.: see -ITE [1] 2 b.] A widely distributed magnetic sulphide of iron, occurring massive and amorphous, having a granular structure, and a colour between bronze and copper-red.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 59 The niccoliferous Pyrrhotite is the one that affords most of the nickel of commerce. 1900 in *Daily News* 25 July 2/1 The first cross-cut which had entered a body of solid pyrrhotite 11ft., was continued until it had passed through the vein, here 27ft. 5in. wide.

Pyrrhous (pi·rəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + -OUS.] Reddish. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrrhuline (pi·rlŭləin), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Pyrrhula*, generic name + -INE [1].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pyrrhula* or to the subfamily *Pyrrhulinæ*, the bullfinches. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pyrrie, -y(e: see PERRY [1], [2], PIRRIE.

Pyrrol (pi·rǫl). *Chem.* Also **-ole, pyrrhol.** [f. Gr. *πυρρός* reddish + L. *oleum* oil.] A feebly basic, colourless transparent liquid, C_4H_5N, contained in bone-oil and coal tar, having an odour like chloroform. Hence *Pyrrol-red*: see quot. 1877.

1835 F. F RUNGE in *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sc.* I 48 Pyrrol (red oil) in a pure state is a gaseous body possessing the odour of turnips. 1842 *E. Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed 7) 1180 Runge has described under the names of carbolic acid,. pyrrole, and cyanol, . compounds derived from coal tar. 1851 T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Roy Soc. Edin.* (1853) XX. 249 A series of bases..which I designate provisionally by the name of pyrrol bases. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1035 Pyrrol-bases appear to be present, together with bases of the pyridine series, in tobacco smoke. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* II. 375 By heating an acid solution of pyrrol, a red, flaky substance, pyrrol-red, is produced, containing $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O$.

Pyrroline (pi·rŏləin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE [5], as an alkaloid.] = PYRROL.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. II. 1728 *Pyrroline* (commonly called *Pyrrol*), C_4H_5N = NH CH:CH:CH CH. *Ibid.* 1729 Pyrroline is a perfectly colourless, highly dispersive liquid, which, when quite pure, remains colourless for several days. 1895 MUIR & MORLEY *ibid.* IV. 300/2.

Pyruline (pi·riŭləin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Pyrula*, generic name (f. L. *pirum*, *pyrum* pear) + -INE [1].] Related to the gastropod genus *Pyrula* or subfamily *Pyrulinæ*, having a pear-shaped shell, the pear-shells or fig-shells. So **Py·rulid** *sb.*, a gastropod of the family *Pyrulidæ*; **Py·ruloid** *a.*, resembling the *Pyrulidæ* in general form.

† **Pyru·rgian.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *πυρο-* fire, after *chirurgian*, CHIRURGEON: cf. Gr. *πυροεργής* working in fire.] One who treats wounds, etc. with caustic applications.

1684 *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 34 Above all things Hippocrates his Golden Rule is to be observed by our Pyrurgian.

Pyruric, var. PYRO-URIC = CYANURIC.

‖ **Pyrus** (pəiə·rŭs). *Bot.* [med. and mod.L. erroneous spelling of L. *pirus* pear-tree.] The genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs which includes the pear, apple, and their congeners; sometimes used as the English name of foreign species, esp. the scarlet pyrus, *Pyrus japonica.*

1894 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 4/7 Garden borders, bright with belts of daffodil, with sheets of crocus white and blue, with scarlet pyrus all ablaze against the whitewashed wall. 1897 MRS. E L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 87/1 The blossoming pyrus japonica that hung over the garden wall looked dark in the fading light. 1904 FARRER *Garden Asia* 42 The intense and glowing rubies of the creeping pyrus.

Pyruvic (pəirū·vik), *a. Chem.* [f. PYR(O- 3 a + L. *uva* grape + -IC.] In *pyruvic acid*, $C_3H_4O_3$ = $CH_3.CO.CO_2H$, also called *pyroracemic acid*, produced by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid; a liquid smelling like acetic acid, and boiling at about 165° C. So *pyruvic alcohol* = acetyl carbinol, $CH_3.CO\ CH_2OH$; *pyruvic aldehyde* = methyl glycoxal, $CH_3.CO\ CHO$.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 65 Pyruvic acid is a yellowish, somewhat thick liquid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem* III. 332 A new acid termed pyruvic or pyroracemic acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 707 Ordinary lactic acid is also produced..by the action of nascent hydrogen on pyruvic acid.

Hence **Pyru·vate**, a salt of pyruvic acid; **Pyru·vin**, or *glycide pyruvate*, $C_6H_8O_4$, a white crystalline substance obtained by distilling glycerin with tartaric acid.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 357 The pyruvates crystallize well, provided that heat is avoided in their preparation. 1872 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXV. 400 When glycerin is heated in a retort with tartaric acid, crystals of pyruvin are formed in the neck of the receiver.

Pyrwykes: see PILLIWINKS.

Pyrwynke, obs. f. PERIWINKLE [1], the plant.

Pyry, Pyrye: see PERRY [1], PIRRIE.

Pys, obs. f. PISS. **Pysan**, obs pl. of PEASE *sb.* **Pysan(e**, var. PISANE *Obs.*, breast-armour. **Pysangh, Pysauns**, obs. ff. PISANG, PUISSANCE. **Pysche, pyse**, obs. ff. PISS. **Pyse**, obs. f. PEASE *sb.*, PICE. **Pysell**, obs. f. PIZZLE. **Pysemer, pysmar, pysmere**, etc., obs. ff. PISMIRE.

† **Pysma·tic**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *πυσματικ-ός* f. *πύσμα* question.] Interrogatory.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Dialogismes, displaying their interrogatory part with communicatively pysmatick and sustentative flourishes.

Pyss(e, obs. ff. PIECE, PISS. **Pyssan(e**, var. PISANE *Obs.*, breast-armour. **Pyssell, Pyssemere, pyssmowre**, obs. ff. PIZZLE, PISMIRE. **Pystace**, obs. f. PISTACHIO. **Pystel, Pystell, -il(l, -le**, etc., obs. ff. PESTLE, PISTLE. **Pystelade**: see PASTELADE. **Pystiller, Pystolet, -ett(e**, var. PISTLER, PISTOLET *Obs.*

Pyt, Pytagru, -rwe, obs. ff. PIT, PUT *v.*, PEDIGREE. **Pytaille**, var. PEDAILE *Obs.*, foot-soldiery.

Pytch(e, Pytcher, obs. ff. PITCH, PITCHER.

Pyte, obs. var. *pight*, pa. t. of PITCH *v.*[1]

Pyte, pytee, pytell, obs. ff. PITY, PIGHTLE.

Pyteous, -evous, -ewous, etc., obs. ff. PITEOUS.

Pyth, obs. f. PITH; obs. pa. t. of PITCH *v.*[1]

Pythagorean (piþægŏrī·ăn, pəi-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **Pytha·goran**, 6-7 **Pythago·rian.** [f. L. *Pȳthagorē-us*, *-ī-us*, a. Gr. *Πυθαγόρειος*, f. proper name *Πυθαγόρας* Pythagoras + -AN.

At first spelt and pronounced *Pythago·rian*; the spelling was changed *c* 1600–34, but the pronunciation was still used by Cowley and Dryden. Bailey 1731 (vol. II) has *Pythago·rian*, in 1736 (folio) *Pythagore·an*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras, an ancient Greek philosopher and mathematician of Samos (6th c. B.C.), or to his system or school.

In early quots. often with allusion to the belief in the transmigration of souls, attributed to Pythagoras (whence the *transf.* use in b); sometimes to the consequent practice of his school of abstaining from animal flesh as food.

Pythagorean bean: see quot. 1858, and cf. BEAN *sb.* 4. *Pythagorean comma*: see COMMA 3. *Pythagorean letter*, the Greek Y, used by P. as a symbol of the two divergent paths of virtue and of vice. *Pythagorean lyre*, a lyre of eight strings said to have been invented by Pythagoras. *Pythagorean proposition* or *theorem*, the 47th of the 1st book of Euclid, namely, that the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides: said to have been discovered by Pythagoras. *Pythagorean scale*, a scale of musical notes (nearly corresponding to the modern diatonic scale) attributed to Pythagoras: hence applied to the intervals of this scale, as *Pythagorean semitone, third*, etc. *Pythagorean system* (of Astronomy): see quot. 1704.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Dion* (1896) vi 143 Archytas the Pythagorian Philosopher. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, If Pythagorian Axiomes be true, Of spirits transmigration. 1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* IV. (1684) 116 *note*, Upon this Pythagorean Opinion, 'That Bees derive from a Celestial strain'. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* III. 373 There, love the Fork, thy Garden cultivate, And give thy frugal Friends a Pythagorean Treat. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 116 The Pythagoreans, not using Tone Minor, but two equal Tones Major, in a Fourth, were forced to take a lesser Interval for the Hemitone; which is call'd their Limma, or Pythagorean Hemitone. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pythagorean System*, is the same with the Copernican,. being maintained by Pythagoras and his Followers, and therefore is the most ancient of any. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* IV. ii, The Platonic system of ideas was the invention of the Pythagorean school. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* I. 322 Desirous of imitating the Pythagorean abstinence and chastity. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Nelumbiaceæ*, The 'faba Ægyptiaca', the Pythagorean bean,. is supposed by many to be the celebrated lotus of antiquity. 1878 W H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 52 The third of the Greek scale was made by four fifths taken upwards, and is still called a Pythagorean third.

b. *transf.* Metamorphosed, transformed.

a 1667 COWLEY *Verses, on Chair made fr. Sir F. Drake's Ship*, This Pythagorean Ship (for it may claim Without presumption so deserv'd a Name, By knowledge once, and transformation now).

B. *sb.* A disciple or follower of Pythagoras.

1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 37 The Pythagorians taughte their doctrines priuatly amonge themselues. 1598-9 MARSTON *Sat.* I. iii, Giue him his fiddle once againe Or he's more mute then a Pythagoran. *a* 1612 SIR J. HARINGTON *Epigr* I. lxviii, An use there was among some Pythagoreans, If we give credit to the best Historians, How they ..Did keep a wondrous strict and sparing diet. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* (1812) II. XV. x. 368 These men [Essenes] live the same kind of life as do those whom the Greeks call Pythagoreans. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S.* I. i. 5 Nearly three centuries before the Christian era, Aristotle following the lessons of the Pythagoreans, had taught that the earth is a sphere.

b. *transf.* or *allusively* A person whose doctrine or practice agrees with that attributed to Pythagoras.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 31 The Rhomish rotten Pythagoreans or Carthusian friers, that mumpe on nothing but fishe. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 134 P 1 This ancient Pythagorean, who has as much Honesty as any Man living, but good Nature to an Excess. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid U. S.* (1822) 207 Nor have even the Pythagoreans a much better battery against us. Sir Richard Phillips ..does, indeed, eat neither flesh, fish, nor fowl.. But his shoes and breeches and gloves are made of the skins of animals.

Hence **Pythagore·anism**, the Pythagorean philosophy; **Pythagore·anize** *v. intr.*, = PYTHAGORIZE *v* 1 (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **Pythagore·anly** *adv.*, in a Pythagorean manner.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Pythagoreanism*, the Doctrine or Principles of the Pythagoreans. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Nov. 577 There is, by the way, a slight sniff of Pythagoreanism about the phrase 'appreciative numbers'. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., I will tutour thee so *Pythagoreanly how to husband them in al companies.

Pythagoric (piþægǫ·rik, pəi-), *a* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [ad. L. *Pȳthagoric-us*, a. Gr. *Πυθαγορικός*, f. *Πυθαγόρας*: see prec. So F. *pythagorique* (Rabelais, 16th c.).] = PYTHAGOREAN *a.*

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 38 It may be a question, whether in that Pythagorick Oath. *Οὐ μα τον*, &c. they did not swear by God. *a* 1704 T. Brown tr. *Æneas Sylvius' Lett.* lxxxii, With more than Pythagorick Silence, you pass your melancholy Hours. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 70 Ennius..Forgets his Promise, now secure of Fame, And heeds no more his Pythagoric Dream. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xvii, An ethereal sort of body—to use the Pythagoric phrase.

†**B.** *sb.* = Pythagorean *sb. Obs. rare.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, That..which the Pythagoricks did assert. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 28 An Ancient Opinion..delivered down by some..Pythagoricks.

†Pythago·rical, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al: see -ical.] = Pythagoric *a.* In quot. 1608 *allusively* (cf. Pythagorean A. b).

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 17 in h, The Pythagoricall, and Platonicall perfect scholer.. may (like the Bee) gather, hereby, both wax and hony. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* iv. v, Pythagorical rascal! Ay, he changes his cloak when he meets a sergeant. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 19 Apollonius Tyaneus..In his Dyet Pythagoricall; A great Traveller; Much Renowned. 1696 Edwards *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* I. 68 The Pythagorical Musick of the spheres.

Pythago·rically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a Pythagorical manner; like a Pythagorean, or according to Pythagorean doctrine.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 198 Pythagorically peremptorie without yeelding reason. 1683 J. Barnard *True Life Heylyn* 23 The Soul of St. Augustine (say the Schools) was Pythagorically transfused into the corps of Aquin.

Pythagorician (piþæ:gŏri·ʃăn, pai-). Now *rare.* [f. Pythagoric + -ian: cf. *arithmetician, logician,* etc. So F. *Pythagoricien* (Voltaire, 1768), perh. the immediate source.] = Pythagorean *sb.*

1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat., Fine Arts & Sc.* (1768) 71 Those sects of Stoics and Epicureans, Platonists and Pythagoricians could never regain any credit. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 334 Plato and the Pythagoricians asserted the eternity of ideas and forms. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 336/1 The symbols of the Pythagoricians.

†**Pythago·ricism.** [f. as prec. + -ism.] = next.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Pythagoricism,* the Tenets, or opinion of Pythagoras.

Pytha·gorism. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. Πυθαγορισμός, f. Πυθαγορίζειν to Pythagorize.] The principles and practice of Pythagoras; Pythagoreanism.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 156 Though Platonism be derived from Pythagorism, yet it has left out the Theory of the Earth's Motion. 1662 — *Philos. Wks.* Pref. Gen. ¶ 5 To make for the discovering that Pythagorisme had relation to the Text of Moses.

Pytha·gorist. ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. Πυθαγορισ-τής, f. Πυθαγορίζειν: see prec.] One who follows the principles or practice of Pythagoras; a Pythagorean.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 223 *margin,* Declare your selfe to be a right Pythagorist. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, The sottilegious Pythagorist will suppute for me unlucky numbers. 1785 Polwhele tr. *Theocritus' Idyllia,* etc. II. 28 The absurd mortifications of the Pythagorists.

†**Pytha·gorite.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *Pythagor-as* + -ite¹.] A disciple of Pythagoras.

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. *Pythagoras* xvi. (1687) 503/2 Calling upon this account, some Pythagoreans (those of the System), some Pythagorites (those of the Homacoeion [ὁμακοεῖον the school of Pythagoras]).

Pythagorize (piþæ·gŏrəiz, pai-), *v.* [ad. Gr. πυθαγορίζειν to be a disciple of Pythagoras; L. *pȳthagorissāre* to imitate Pythagoras. Cf. F. *pythagoriser* (Cholieres 1587) in sense 1.]

1. *intr.* To follow Pythagoras; to speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

1610 Healey *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* x. xxx. (1620) 381 Plato Pythagorizing held that the Soules after death passed into other bodies. 1666 Bp. S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 48 The latter Platonists .especially those of them that did most Pythagorize.

†**2.** To pass by transmigration. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 184 Peradventure the Shop of choler from the very threshold of life hath Pythagorized into the private ware-house of the head.

†**3.** *trans.* To change (one person or thing) into another as by transmigration of souls. *Obs.*

1631 J. Donne *Polydoron* 211 If our godlesse dainty Gallants were but so Pythagorized, how they would wish they had lived better. 1721 Ramsay *Morn. Interview* 253 O happiest of herbs! who would not be Pythagoriz'd into the form of thee, And with high transports act the part of tea!

Hence **Py·hagorizing** *ppl. a.*; also **Pytha·gorizer,** one who Pythagorizes, or follows the doctrine or practice of Pythagoras.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 19 These Pythagorising Gnostics..were professed enemies to Pietie. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* 146 Satirised..as 'pythagorizers', in other words as total abstainers and vegetarians.

‖**Pythia** (pi·þiă, pəi·-). [a. Gr. Πία (sc. *lέρεια*) the priestess of Pythian Apollo at Delphi, fem. of Πύθιος adj. Delphic, f. Πυθώ, a place-name (see Pythian). In F. *Pythie* (Rabelais).]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles.

1842 L. Schmitz in Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 668/2 When Greece was in its most flourishing state,..there were always two Pythias who took their seat on the tripod alternately. *Ibid.* 669/2 Over this chasm there stood a high tripod, on which the Pythia..took her seat whenever the oracle was to be consulted. *Ibid* 671/1 In the days of Plutarch one Pythia was, as of old, sufficient to do all the work. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* xxx, Pythia staggered, feeling o'er her Her lost god's forsaking look.

2. *Zool.* A genus of gastropod molluscs.

Pythiad (pi·þiăd, pəi-). [a. Gr. Πυθιάς, Πυθιαδ-, f. Πύθια, pl. (sc. *lερά*) the Pythian games.] The period between two celebrations of the Pythian games. (Cf. Olympiad.)

1842 L. Schmitz in Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 811/1 The chariot race with four horses was not introduced till the second Pythiad. *Ibid.* 811, 2 A Pythiad ever since the time that it was used as an æra, comprehended a space of four years, commencing with the third year of every Olympiad.

Pythiambic, *a.* (*sb.*) *Ancient Pros.* [ad. mod.L. *pythiambic-us,* f. *Pȳthius* Pythian (versus *Pythius* hexameter verse) + *iambicus* Iambic.] The epithet or name of an episynthetic or composite metre consisting of a dactylic hexameter (Pythian verse) followed by an iambic colon.

There are two varieties according as the hexameter is followed (1) by an iambic dimeter, as in Horace *Epod.* 14 and 15; (2) by an iambic trimeter, as in *Epod.* 16.

1832 Peeble *Hora ii Opera* p. xii, The First Pythiambic is a couplet consisting of the common Dactylic Hexameter and an Iambic Quaternarius. The Second Pythiambic is a couplet of the Dactylic Hexameter and Iambic Senarius. 1877-94 Gildersleeve *Lat. Gram.* 409. 1877 Wickham *Horace* I. 385.

Pythian (pi·þiăn, pəi·-), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Pȳthi-us* (a. Gr. Πύθιος of Delphi, or the Delphic Apollo) + -an.

Πύθιος is now generally held to have been derived from Πύθω or Πύθων, the older name of Delphi and the surrounding region; but it was in ancient times connected with the legend of the *πυθων* or monstrous snake said to have been slain there by Apollo: see Python¹.]

Of or pertaining to Delphi, or to the oracle and priestess of Apollo there; also, of or pertaining to the games held near Delphi.

Pythian Apollo, Apollo in his legendary and oracular connexion with Delphi. *Pythian games,* one of the four national festivals of the Greeks, held near Delphi. *Pythian meter* or *verse* (L. *versus Pythius*), the dactylic hexameter; said to be so called either from its use in the Pythian oracles, or from the first song of triumph to Apollo on his victory over the Python.

1603 Pythian games [see Pythic]. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. *Socrates* v. (1687) 75/1 The Pythian Oracle. 1660 *Ibid.* IX. *Pythagoras* xiii. 507/1 To Discourse in the Temple of Pythian Apollo to the Boys. 1667 [see Python¹ 1]. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxiv. 430 Pindar mentions this victory in his first Pythian hymn. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* II. xxii, The Pythian Games were celebrated in honor of Apollo near Delphi..The most common opinion is that Apollo himself was the author of them after he had overcome Python, a serpent or cruel tyrant. 1842 L. Schmitz in Smith *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Pythia,* Previous to Ol[ympiad] 48 the Pythian games ..had been celebrated at the end of every eighth year, but [after Ol. 48 ,] they were held at the end of every fourth year. 1879 P. Brooks *Influence Jesus* iv. 268 The self-excitement of the Pythian damsel on her tripod. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 255 The Pythian deliverances became very intermittent after the birth of Christ, and ceased finally in the time of the Apostles.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Delphi; *spec.* the Delphic priestess; hence, one who is ecstatic or frenzied like the priestess; also, an appellation of the Delphic Apollo; hence *transf.*

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. (1599) 201 But when I sawe him read my fustian, And heard him sweare I was a Pythian. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxviii, How they fled, When like Apollo, from his golden bow, The Pythian of the age one arrow sped And smiled! 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* clxxvi, If poets on the tripod must Writhe like the Pythian to make just Their oracles and merit trust. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. XI. § 10. 327 That Contest of Apollo with the Python..the victor deity..took his great name from it..the Pythian.

Pythic (pi·þik), *a.* [ad. L. *Pythic-us,* Gr. Πυθικός, f. Πυθώ or Πύθων: see prec.] = Pythian *a.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explan. Wds., Pythick or Pythian games, were celebrated to the honour of Apollo Pythius, ne re the city Delphos, with great solemnity. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Art Poetry* 559 A Youth..Who sings the Pythic Song. 1860 E. Falkner *Dædalus, Inc. Art* ii. 61 Conquerors in the Olympic and Pythic games.

b. Like or of the nature of the Pythian priestess; ecstatic, phrenetic.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. i, Count. d'Aintigues..rises into furor almost Pythic. 1850 Masson *Ess., Wordsw.* (1856) 386 There was no tremendousness, nothing of the Pythic, in the nature of Wordsworth.

Pythogenic (pəiþŏdʒe·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. πύθειν to rot + -γεν- producing + -ic.] Generated by or from corruption or filth; esp. in *pythogenic fever,* a name for typhoid or enteric fever.

1862 C. Murchison *Contin. Fevers Gr. Brit.* iv 385 Pythogenic or Enteric Fever. *Ibid.* 388 These considerations induced me to suggest a few years ago, the name Pythogenic Fever derived from what I endeavoured to show was the cause of the fever. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter Air* i. 15 It was no problematical pythogenic gas—that killed the worms, but a definite organism. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* x. 179 Malta fever—a disease probably of pythogenic origin.

So **Pythoge·nesis,** production or generation by or from filth; **Pythogene·tic** *a.* = Pythogenic.

1881 Ogilvie, Pythogenesis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 702 The pythogenetic theory of Murchison..became untenable.

Python¹ (pəi·þŏn, pi·þŏn). [a. L. *Pȳthōn,* a. Gr. Πύθων, name of the serpent fabled to have been slain near Delphi by Apollo. So F. *python.*

The Gr. word is supposed to have been connected in some way with Πύθω or Πύθων, the ancient name of the locality; and both, according to some, with *πυθειν* to rot, *πύθεσθαι* to be rotten, because the serpent was said to have rotted there. According to one form of the legend, the oracle originally belonged to or was guarded by the serpent, and, on the extermination of the latter, became the oracle of Apollo.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.* The huge serpent or monster fabled to have been slain near Delphi by Apollo; hence *poet.* any monster or pestilential scourge.

1590 Peele *Polyhymnia* Wks. (1861) 571 Entering the lists, like Titan arm'd with fire When in the queachy plot Python he slew. 1603 Holland *Plutarch* Explanation of Words, Apollo Pythius,..who tooke that name of Python there slaine by him and lying putrified. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 531 [Satan] Now Dragon grown, larger then whom the Sun Ingendr'd in the Pythian Vale on slime, Huge Python. 1757 Akenside *Pl. Imag.* I. (Ald.) 94 The laurel boughs That crown'd young Phœbus for the Python slain. 1851 C. L. Smith *Tasso* IV. v, Hydras hiss, and Pythons whistling wail.

2. *Zool.* A genus of large non-venomous snakes inhabiting the tropical regions of the Old World, which kill their prey by constriction; the rock-snakes; popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey; loosely including the Boas of tropical America, etc. *Diamond python*: see quot. 1896.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 19/2 The murderous power and voracity of the Indian boas or Pythons. 1841 *Ibid.* XIX. 176/1 The size to which the Pythons grow is fully equal to that attained by the Boæ. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 508 The true Boas are restricted to America; the name of Python being given to the large Serpents of Africa and India. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* iv 89 Two pythons were observed coiled together among the branches of a large tree. 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 605 *Python spilotes,* ..Diamond-Python. *Hab.* Australia.

3. *Comb.* as *python-like* adj., *python-slayer.*

1874 Geo Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 320 As Python-slayer of the present age. 1898 C. Reynolds in *Wide World Mag.* Oct 93/1 The boy is knocked over by a blow from his [a conger's] python-like head.

Python² (pəi·þŏn, pi·þŏn). Also 7 **pithon(e.** [ad. late L. *pȳthō, -ōnem* (Vulg.) or late Gr. *πύθων* (New Test.), a familiar spirit, the demon possessing a soothsayer; in pl. *πύθωνες* persons speaking by professed divine inspiration, ventriloquists (Plutarch). In Gr. the same word in form as ¹ rec, but the sematology is not clear; in sense obviously related to *πύθιος,* Πύθια Pythia, and their derivatives.] A familiar or possessing spirit; also, one possessed by such a spirit and acting as its mouthpiece.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1327 Those spirits speaking within the bellies of possessed folkes, such as in old time they called Engastrimuthi [ventriloquists], and be now termed Pythons, entred into the bodies of Prophets. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Deut.* xviii 11 Neither let there be a sorcerer, nor inchanter, nor that consulteth with pithone, or diviners [Vulg *nec qui pythones consulat,* LXX ἐγγαστρίμυθος, Wyclif 1388 hem that han a feend spekynge in the wombe] *Ibid., Isa.* xix. 3 They shal aske their idols, and their diviners, and Pythons, and Southsayers [Vulg. *pythones et ariolos,* LXX τοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ φωνοῦντος, καὶ τοὺς ἐγγαστριμύθους] *Ibid.* Index II, Saul.. In distresse he consulted a Pithon spirite. 1611 Bible *Acts* xvi. 16 A certaine Damosell possessed with a spirit of diuination [*marg. or,* of Python; 1881 R V *marg. or,* a spirit, a Python, Gr. πνεῦμα Πύθωνα (*v.r.* -ωνος), Vulg. *spiritum pythonem*]. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Python* also a familiar or prophesying Spirit, or one possessed with it. 1880 W. E. Scudamore in Smith & Cheetham *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* s.v. *Python,* The attributes of the demon and the serpent were interchanged. ..The python slain by Apollo at Delphi was thought to have inspired the oracle before the god took his place. Hence.. both in Jewish and Christian antiquity the name of python was given to prophesying spirits.

†**Py·thoner.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **phitoner.** [f. **phiton,* Python², or f. OF. *philonie* art of divination + -er¹: cf. next.] A soothsayer, a diviner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 If þey sey to 30w, seek of Phitoneris and of diuineris, þat gnasten wiþ þer teþ in her chauntingis. *Ibid.* 95 Enchaunters are Joo þat in callun fendis to ken hem þingis. And swilk we callen phitoners.

Pythoness (pəi·-, pi·þŏnes). Forms: α. 4-6 **phiton-,** 5 **phyton-, phetonesse, (fetonass),** 5-6 **phitones, phetonysse,** 7 **phytonisse.** β. 6-7 **pythonisse,** 7 **python-, pithonesse,** 6- **pythoness.** [a. OF. *philonisse* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *philonissa* (Du Cange); later F. *pythonisse,* ad. late L. Pythonissa, q. v.]

A woman supposed, or professing, to have a 'familiar spirit', and to utter his words; a woman having the power of divination or soothsaying; a witch. In the early examples, applied (after the Vulgate) to the witch of Endor (1 *Sam.* xxviii. 7). cf. also Pythonissa. In quot. 1823 applied to the Delphic Pythia.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 753 That quhilom did the Philones [*MS. C* fetonass; *ed.* 1616 Pythonesse] That Rasit, throu hyr mekill slycht, Samuell spreit als tit. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1261 Iugelours, Magiciens and tregetours And Phitonesses [*Bodl. MS.* Phytonessys, *Cx.t., Th.* phetonysses] charmeresses. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 212 Lyke as the spreit of Samuell, I ges, Rasit to King Saul was by the Phitones. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xx. (1592) 245 In a Pythoness or in a possessed person. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 23 Asking counsel of a Pytho-

nisse. 1708 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 287 They were often followed by a Pythoness, a maid servant actuated by a spirit of divination [cf. Acts xvi. 16]. 1808 RANKEN *Hist. France* IV. i. 49 He employed the abbot..to consult a famous Pythoness or witch of these times. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. cvii, She stood a moment as a Pythoness Stands on her tripod. 1835 MISS SEDGWICK *Linwoods* (1873) I. 20 The pythoness Effie turned her art to good account.

Pythonic (pəi-, piþǫ·nik), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *pȳthŏnic-us*, a. Gr. πυθωνικός prophetic, f. Πύθων PYTHON[2]. Cf. OF. *phitonique* in same sense.] Of or pertaining to divination; prophetic, oracular.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 70 They sought counsel of them that prophesie of future things, by a Pythonick or divellish spirit. 1825 T. M. HARRIS *Nat. Hist. Bible* s.v. *Asp*, A young woman [Acts xvi. 16] who had *a pythonic spirit*. 1906 G. G. COULTON *St. Francis to Dante* 82 Which was as much as to consult a pythonic spirit.

Pythonic (pəi-, piþǫ·nik), *a.*[2] [f. PYTHON[1] + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling (*a*) the python of mythology, or (*b*) the pythons of natural history; python-like, monstrous, huge.

1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 85 Wrestling with some Pythonic wrongs. 18.. *Science* VII. 242 (Cent.) A new species of reptile..almost pythonic in structure. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 504/1 Huge wooden sheds and pythonic iron pipes.

Pytho·nical, *a.* Now *rare*. [f. as PYTHONIC *a.*[1] + -AL: see -ICAL.] = PYTHONIC *a.*[1]

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xvi. 16 A certaine wenche hauing a Pythónical spirit. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xx. 27 Man or woman, in whom is a pithonical or divining spirite .. they shal stone them. *Ibid.* 1 *Kings* xxviii. 7 There is a woman that hath a pithonical spirite in Endor [Vulg. *est mulier pythonem habens in Endor*]. *a* 1872 J. D. AYLWARD in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. III. (1874) 71 Revealing in his natural character the makings of an ecstatic saint, or of a pythonical medium.

Pythonid (pəi·þǫnid). *Zool.* [f. PYTHON[1] + -ID.] A snake of the family *Pythonidæ* or Pythons.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

So **Py·thoniform** *a.*, of the form or structure of the pythons; **Py·thonine** *a.*, of or belonging to the subfamily *Pythoninæ*, typified by the genus *Python*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Py·thonism. *rare.* [f. PYTHON[2] + -ISM.] Intercourse with or possession by a pythonic spirit; occult power thence derived; divination.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 16. 202 This is much like what another of their Doctors sayes,..that Elisha his raising the child to life, and curing Naamans leprosie [etc.] ..might all come to pass by the influence of the stars, or by Pythonisme. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Pythonism*, the art of prophecying by a divelish spirit.

‖**Pythoni·ssa.** Now *rare*. Forms: 4-5 **phitonissa, -yssa**, 5-7 **-essa**, 6 **phætonissa**, 7- **pythonissa**. [Late L. *pȳthōnissa* (Vulgate), med.L. *phitonissa* (Du Cange), fem. of *pȳthō* PYTHON[2].] = PYTHONESS. (Often treated as proper name of the witch of Endor.)

[Cf. *Vulg.* 1 Chron. x. 13 Eo quod..insuper etiam pythonissam consuluerit: LXX ἐν τῷ ἐγγαστριμύθῳ.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 210 Speke as renably..As to the Phitonissa [*v.rr.* -yssa, -essa] dide Samuel. 1586 *Tri. Trophes* 73 in Bond *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 430 In Phætonissa schoole, at Endor they were taught. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. iv, What heauenly breath of Phitonessaes powre (That rays'd the dead corpes of her friend to life). 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Prophecies* (Arb.) 535 Saith the Pythonissa to Saul; To Morrow thou and thy sonne shall be with me. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 216/2 The oracles of the humble Pythonissa [Mme. Krudener] were declared seditious.

†**Py·thonist.** *Obs.* Also 6 **phitonist**, 7 **pithonist**. [f. PYTHON[2] + -IST.] One who professes to be possessed with, and to speak by the inspiration of, a familiar spirit; a soothsayer; a conjurer: a deceiving ventriloquist.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. ii. 104 How the lewd practise of the Pythonist of Westwell came to light. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* Ep. Ded. A ij, The professions of the Phitonists, Sorcerers, Soothsaiers, Wissardes. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 126 That was cunningly deliuered by the Witch alone in her cell, she being a cunning Ventriloquist, as all Pythonistes are. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 100 His belly swell'd like Sybils raptur'd Priest, With hollow sounding noise like Pythonist.

Py·thonize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cf. med.L. *pȳthōnizāre* (Du Cange).] *intr.* To act as a python, to soothsay.

1852-5 LYTTON in *Life*, etc. (1883) I. 99, I might have been a much smaller [man] if the poor maniac had never pythonised of my future.

Pythonoid (pəi·þǫnoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. PYTHON[1,2] + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Having the form or characters of a python; belonging to the sub-order *Pythonoidea* (the peropodous snakes), including the families *Pythonidæ*, *Boidæ*, and *Charinidæ*. **b.** *sb.* A snake of this division. Hence **Pythonoi·dean**, a pythonoid. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Pythonomorph (pəiþǭ·nomǭɹf). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Pȳthōnomorpha* pl., f. PYTHON[1,2] + Gr. μορφή form.] One of the *Pythonomorpha*, a division of extinct reptiles allied to the existing *Pythonoidea*; a MOSASAURIAN. So **Pythonomo·rphic, Pythonomo·rphous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of a pythonomorph.

1880 NICHOLSON *Zoology* (ed. 6) 558 To regard the *Mosasauridae* (= the *Pythonomorpha* of Cope [1875-8]) as an extinct group of the *Lacertilia*. 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* 327 Whether or not they are..descendants of the lacertilian pythonomorphs..still remains to be determined. 1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 189/1 The former [order, Ophidians] is probably merely a specialized descendant of the latter [Lacertilians] or of the pythonomorphous reptiles, or perhaps of both. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Pythonomorphic. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 12/2 The latest fossil skeleton discovered in Wyoming is one of the pythonomorphic saurians.

Pythy, obs. form of PITHY.

Pytis, -os, -ous(e, Pytoyable, obs. ff. PITEOUS, PITIABLE. **Pytt(e, Pyttel**, obs. ff. PIT, PITTEL. **Pytte, pyttye**, obs. ff. PITY. **Pytterpattour, pytyr-patyr**, obs. ff. PITTER-PATTER. **Pytthe**, obs. f. PITH. **Pytuose, -ouse**, obs. var. PITEOUS. **Pytyable, Pytye, Pytyows**, obs. ff. PITIABLE, PITY, PITEOUS.

Pyuria (pəi,ŭ̄ə·riă). *Path.* [f. PYO- + -URIA.] Discharge of pus with the urine.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Pyoturia*, *Pyuria*, a mucous or purulent urine. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed. 3) 302 Local diseases...Of the Secretions and Excretions..81 Pyuria. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1141 The hydatid may suppurate and then burst into the pelvis and cause pyuria.

Pyx (piks), *sb.* Also 5-7 **pixe, pyxe**, (5-6 **pixt**, 6 **pixte, pyxk**), 5-9 **pix**. See also PYXIS. [ad. L. *pyxis*, a. Gr. πυξίς a box, f. πύξος box-tree.

The specific senses 2 and 3 were the earliest in Eng.; the general sense 'box' being late and only literary. Cf. PYXIS.]

1. A box; a coffer; a vase. *rare*.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Pyxe*, a boxe. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pyx* (*pyxis*) a box, properly made of Box-tree. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 588 Some pyx to screen The full grown pest, some lid to shut upon The goblin. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Jan. ix, 'This box', and in her hands she took a pyx Square-cut, of dark obsidian's rarest green, 'Take'.

2. *Eccl.* The vessel in which the host or consecrated bread of the sacrament is reserved.

?*c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 When þe preste passez by vs with þe pyxe [*over an erasure*; *Cott. MS.* as wee don to Corpus domini; Fr. *contre Corpus Domini*]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 491 The pix [TREVISA, box] in whom the sacramente was contenede, brekynge the chene, did falle, whiche was a pronosticacion contrary to the victory of the kynge [Stephen]. 1482 *Will Marg. Paston* in *P. Lett.* III. 287 Item, I bequeth to Margery Paston.. my pixt of silver with ij. silver cruettes and my massebook. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. cxix, They tell of kynge Steuen, that..the pixte fell out of hys tabernacle, at his coronacyon. 1554 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 166 For tassells for ye pyxk. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxiii. (1612) 115 We kisse the Pix, we creepe the Crosse, our Beades we ouerrunne. 1605-6 *Act 3 Jas. I*, c. 5 § 15 Any Altar Pix Beades Pictures or suche like Popish Reliques. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 325 The pyx in which the host is kept, is made of lapis lazuli. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 286 Clara..took from the altar the pix of ivory and silver which contained the Host. 1903 J. H. MATTHEWS *Mass & Folklore* iv. 63 A dove-shaped pyx of precious metal, suspended over the altar by a chain from the roof.

fig. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Bianca* xii, She lied,..And spat into my love's pure pyx The rank saliva of her soul.

3. At the Royal Mint, London, the box or chest in which specimen gold and silver coins are deposited to be tested at the *trial of the pyx*, i.e. the final official trial of the purity and weight of the coins, now conducted annually by a jury of the Goldsmiths' Company, under the direction of the King's Remembrancer.

1598 STOWE *Surv.* (1603) 55 To receyue them with an account, what summe had been coyned, and also their Pix, or Boxe of Assay. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* xxii, For gouerning the pix, A say-master hath studied all the tricks Of fineness and alloy. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 311 This solemn weighing, by a word of art, they called the pix. 1745 LEAKE *Nummi Brit. Hist.* (ed. 2) 105 The trial or assay of the pix was established, as a check upon the master of the mint. 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 230/2 Tuesday was held a trial of the pix of moneys coined at the Mint in the Tower of London. 1808 R. RUDING in *Archæol.* XVI. 165 The earliest notice of the pix which I have met with in any modern foreign mint is in the reign of Philip VI of France. 1870 *Act 33 & 34 Vict.* c. 10 § 12 A trial of the pyx shall be held at least once in every year in which coins have been issued from the Mint. 1871 (29 June) *Order in Council*, To make regulations respecting the trial of the Pyx. 1900 *Times* 5 July 7/3 The jurors' being [this year] called upon to examine not only the Pyx of the Mint of London, but that of the branch Mint of Perth, Western Australia, as well. 1901 (30 Jan.) (*title*) Trial of the Pyx Order in Council, 1901. *Ibid.* § 4 The coins to be set apart for the trial of the Pyx shall consist, in the case of gold coins, of one from every two thousand pieces ready for issue, instead of one from each journey weight as provided by 'the Trial of the Pyx Order in Council, 1871'.

†**4.** The mariner's compass, = PYXIS 3: cf. BOX *sb.*[2] 15 a. *Obs. rare*.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 61, I see not that Natural Knowledge requires so exact a Pyx as Navigation useth. *c* 1710 BENTLEY in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 460 Truth mix'd with error, shade with rays, Like Whiston, wanting pyx or stars, In ocean wide or sinks or strays.

5. *Anat.* The acetabulum; = PYXIS 2.

1864 in WEBSTER.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as, in sense 2, *pyx-canopy*; **pyx-cloth, -kerchief, -veil**, a cloth used to veil the pyx; in sense 3, *pyx-box*, *-chest*; **pyx-dinner, -feast**, an entertainment on the occasion of the trial of the pyx.

1833 R. MUSHET in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VII. 53/1 The other piece is ensealed in a packet, and put into a box, called a *pix box,..there to remain until the final trial of the pix by jury before the king. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 107 There were two hundred and sixty three pyxes or deposits of gold coin in the Mint pyx-box. 1908 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 21/3 A 'sacrament-house', which is supposed to have formerly swung as a kind of gigantic *pyx canopy over the high altar. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 July 7/1 The *Pyx chest is brought to the hall and opened in the presence of a jury of goldsmiths, who examine the coins in regard to their number, weight, and fineness. 1496-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 31 Item, a *pyx clothe for the hight auter, of Siper frenged with gold. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 108 To make this pyx-cloth a piece of thick linen, about two feet square, was chosen. 1900 *Times* 5 July 7/3 The Goldsmiths' Company entertained in the evening all the officers engaged on the trial, together with the jurors and numerous other guests..at a banquet known as the '*Pyx Dinner'. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 13 July (1857) IV. 251 Thursday next will be the *pix feast at Westminster, there being a jury of goldsmiths sworn to try all our money coyned in the Tower this last year.

Pyx (piks), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To place in a pyx. **a.** To reserve (the host) in a pyx. **b.** To deposit (specimen coins) in the pyx (PYX *sb.* 3); hence, To test (coin) by weight and assay. Hence **Pyxed** (pikst) *ppl. a.*, **Py·xing** *vbl. sb.*

a. 1546 BALE *First Exam. Anne Askewe* D ij, In al the xij. hondred yeares afore that was it neyther boxed nor pixed, honoured nor sensed unyuersallye. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* x. Pref. 890/2 Christ ordeined the supper to be a taking matter:..our masse men make it a matter not of taking, but of gasing, peping, pixing, boxing [etc.].

b 1561 in *Rep. Comm. Roy. Mint* (1849) App. 22 After that the pyxed moneys is tolde by the teller. 1833 R. MUSHET in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VII. 52/2 This money..is carried to the mint office to undergo inspection, and to be pixed. 1866 *St. James' Mag.* Jan. 203 The finished and perfect coins are put up in bags of a given weight, ready for the final process of pyxing.

Pyxidate (pi·ksidelt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *pyxidāt-us*, f. *pyxis*, *pyxidem* box: see -ATE[2] 2.] Having the form of a pyxis or pyxidium: opening, as a capsule, with a transverse slit; also, bearing pyxidia. Also, in same sense, **Py·xidated** *a.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Heath-moss*, These [varieties of cup-mosses] are but very lightly pixidated, and the first of the two scarce distinguishably so. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pyxidatus*, having the form of a little box, as *Scyphorus pyxidatus*: pyxidate. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Pyxidium** (piksi·diǝm). *Bot.* Pl. **pyxidia**. [mod.L., ad. Gr. πυξίδιον, dim. of πυξίς a box: see PYX.] A capsule opening by transverse dehiscence, so that the top comes off like the lid of a box.

1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 42/1 When a capsule opens transversely, it is called a pyxidium. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 123 Pimpernel... Fruit a pyxidium. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 143 The *Pyxidium* is a one- or more-celled, many-seeded fruit, the upper part of which falls off like a lid by circumscissile dehiscence.

‖**Pyxis** (pi·ksis). Also 5, 8 **pixis**. Pl. **pyxides** (pi·ksidīz). [L. *pyxis*: see PYX.]

1. A small box or vase; a casket; = PYX 1, 2.

[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 222 Item pro j pixide et tunder, fyryren et broches, j duc. xx s.]

1536 *Regr. Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 190 Divers Pyxides of Ivory with clasps and without them, of silver, with many holy relicks. 1842 J. YATES in *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 812/2 Nero deposited his beard in a valuable pyxis, when he shaved for the first time. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pyxis*, a small box for holding salves, medicines, etc. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 470 In ivory there is a cylindrical pyxis, pagan work of about the fourth century.

2. *Anat.* The acetabulum or socket of the hip-bone, into which the head of the thigh-bone is inserted.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Eueri of hem haþ a box þat is clepid pixis, haunche & vertebrum sit þeron. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Pyxis*, the Cavity of the Hip-bone, which is called *Acetabulum*. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Pyxis*,..also, the acetabulum.

3. (In full *pyxis nautica*.) The mariner's compass. Also, the name of one of the southern constellations, often considered as part of Argo.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 61, I had not the accomodation of the Pyxis, nor any Horizontal Plate divided into more points of the Compass. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 177/2 *Pyxis nautica* (the Mariner's Compass), a southern constellation of Lacaille, placed in Argo.

4. *Bot.* **a.** = PYXIDIUM. †**b.** The theca of a moss. *Obs.* **c.** A cup like dilatation of the podetium in lichens, having shields on its edge.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 17 The *pyxis*, which throws off a cap, as in the Henbane. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 293 A Pyxis or Pyxidium is a dry fruit which opens by a circular line, cutting off the upper part as a lid.

5. *Zool.* **a.** A genus of land-tortoises, having as the only known species *Pyxis arachnoides* (Gray) of Madagascar and Mauritius. **b.** A genus of coleopterous insects, containing about 8 species (Dejean, 1834). †**c.** A synonym of *Productus*, a genus of Brachiopods (Chemnitz, 1784).

Pyynte, Pyzel(l, obs. ff. PINT, PIZZLE.

Q.

Q (kiū), the seventeenth letter of the modern and the sixteenth of the ancient Roman alphabet, was in the latter an adoption of the Ϙ (*κόππα*, *koppa*) of some of the early Greek alphabets. The Phœnician letter from which this was derived had the forms ϙ, φ, ϟ, and was used as the sign for the deeper or more guttural of the two *k*-sounds which exist in the Semitic tongues (Hebrew ק, Arabic ق). Though this sound had no real equivalent in Greek, Ϙ is found in early inscriptions, e. g. as the initial of *Κόρινθος* Corinth, but was not accepted as a letter of the Athenian alphabet, being retained only as a numerical symbol = 90. In Latin, however, Q was regularly employed, in combination with V, in representing the double sound (kw) which arose partly from the labialized velar guttural, as in *quis*, *quattuor*, and partly from a palatal *k* followed by the labial semi-vowel, as in *equus*. In the Romanic tongues this Latin combination was either retained with its original value, or in certain cases (esp. in Fr.) was modified to a simple *k*-sound. In the former case the spelling with *qu-* has commonly been retained, even where the sound has at a later period been reduced to (k).

The Latin *qu-* might naturally have been adopted in OE. orthography to represent the Common Teutonic initial combination *kw-* (for which Wulfila employed the special sign ᵾ); but though *qu-* is found in the earliest glosses and occas. in the Rushworth gospels, the ordinary OE. symbol for the sound was *cw-* (in early use also *cu-*). After the Conquest *qu-* was again introduced, though at first sparingly employed; *quarterne* appears in the Laud MS. of the OE. Chron., an. 1137, the *Lambeth Hom.* have *quic*, *quiken* (but *cweð*, *cwiðe*), and Ormin has *quarrterrne* once, though regularly using *cw-* except in *quaþþrigan*. In the 13th c. the usage varies in different MSS., and sometimes even in the same text. The earlier version of Layamon has regularly *qu-*, the later *cw-*; the *Leg. St. Kath.* and *Jul.* have *cw-*, but *qu-* in *quoð*; and the *Ancren Riwle* usually *cw-*, even in French words, but also *qu-*, esp. in French words. In *Gen. & Exod.* there is no *cw-*, only *qu-* or *quu-* being used. By the end of the 13th c. *cw-* was entirely discontinued, and *qu-* (or its variants *qv-*, *qw-*) was the established spelling for all cases of the sound (kw), whether of English, French, or Latin origin. The author of the *Ayenbite*, however, also writes *ku-*, and this, as well as *kw-*, is occas. found in other MSS. of the 14–15th c.

In certain dialects of ME., however, the combination *qu-* (*quu-*, *qv-*, *qw-*) was not confined to words in which it represented OE. *cw-* or Romanic *qu-*, but also took the place of ordinary ME. *wh-* (OE. *hw-*), as in *quan*, *quat*, *qvele*, *qwelpe* = when, what, wheel, whelp. The earliest occurrence of these spellings is in *Gen. & Exod.*, where they are exclusively employed; in later use they are characteristically northern, and are found as late as 1570, Levins having *quilome*, *quip* = whilome, whip. In the 14–15th c. the combinations *qh-* and *qhw-* are similarly employed in MSS. written in the NE. midlands. Scottish scribes preferred *quh-* (*qvh-*, *qwh-*), which is also, though more rarely, used in northern English MSS.; this orthography survived till the 17th c., and is defended by A. Hume (*Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* 18) as a more correct method of representing the sound than *wh-*. On the other hand *wh-* was freq. written by northern scribes in the 14–15th c. in place of *qu-*, as *whik*, *wheme*, *white* = quick, queme, quite; and alliteration of original *qu-* with *wh-* is not infrequent in some poems, as the *Wars of Alexander*, *Destr. Troy*, and *Morte Arthure*. The pron. implied by this is still current in the northern and north-midland counties (not in Scotland): see esp. the words QUAINT, QUEME, QUEY, QUICK.

In certain words of French origin, *qu-* varies with *c-* in ME. and early mod.E. As in OF., this is most common when *oi* or *ui* follows: see the forms given under *coif*, *coil*, *coin* (*quoin*), *coyn*, *quoit*, *cuirass*, *cuir-bouilli*, *cuisse*, *cushion*, *custron*, and *quaint*. More rarely *que-* replaces original *co-* or *cu-*, as in *quengeoun* congeoun, *quenger* conjure, *quenquest* conquest, *queral* coral, *querch* curch, *quesing* cousin, *questrel* custrel; with these cf. the Norman *quemander*, *quemencher*, *quemodité*, *quemun*, etc. (Godef. and Moisy). In a few cases the *qu-* forms survive in western dial., as *querd* cord, *quile* coil, *quine* coin, *quirt* court. A similar variation of *c* and *q* in native words is rare, but *quo-* is sometimes found for *co-*, as in *quod* cod, *quodgel* cudgel, *quore* core, *quorn* corn: see also QUEEST, QUITCH *sb.*[1] and COUCH *sb.*[2], QUID *sb.*[3]

In ordinary mod.Engl. words Q is employed only in the combination *qu*, whether this is initial as in *quake*, *quality*, medial as in *equal*, *sequence*, or forming a final consonant (k) as in *cheque*, *pique*, *grotesque*. There is, however, a growing tendency among scholars to use Q by itself to transliterate the Semitic *kōph*, writing, e.g., *Qabbala*, *Qaraite*, *Qurân* for *Cabbala*, *Karaite*, *Koran*.

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

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii (Z.) 6, *h* and *k* ȝeendiað on *a* æfter rihte. *q* ȝeendað on *u*. **1530** PALSGR. 9 Whan *v* followeth *q* in a frenche worde..than shall *u* be left unsounded. *a* **1637** B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv, The English Saxons knew not this halting *Q*, with her waiting-woman *u* after her. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Many grammarians, in imitation of the Greeks, banish the *Q*, as a superfluous letter. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 724/2 The q is never sounded alone, but in conjunction with u..and never ends any English word. **1872** MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* 61 From this table of consonants we have omitted..*q*, because this is equivalent to *kw*.

2. Used to denote serial order, as 'Q Battery', 'Section Q', etc., or as a symbol of some thing or person, a point in a diagram, etc.

†**3.** *Q in the corner.* ? = puss in the corner. *Obs.*

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. 41, I will either hide or seek with any boy in the parish; and for a Q in the corner, there is none more celebrated.

II. Abbreviations.

1. Of Latin words or phrases. †**a.** Q (in mediæval notation) = 500; q, qu. = QUASI, as if; q. = *quadrans* farthing. *Obs.* **b.** †q. d. = *quasi dictum* 'as if said', *quasi dicat* 'as if one should say', etc.; †q. e. = *quod est* 'which is'; q. v. = *quod vide* 'which see'. †**c.** From the language of medical prescriptions: q. l. = *quantum libet*, q. pl. = *quantum placet* 'as much as one pleases'; q. s. = QUANTUM SUFFICIT; q. v. = *quantum vis* 'as much as you wish'. **d.** Formulæ placed at the end of mathematical problems, etc.: Q.E.D., Q.E.F., Q.E.I., = *quod erat demonstrandum*, *faciendum*, *inveniendum*, 'which was to be demonstrated, done, found'.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 29, q a farthing the iiij part of a penny. **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 240 Worth 1412 *l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* ob. q. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Alfreton* q. *Alfred's* Town. **1678** *Ibid.* (ed. 4), *Bangle-eared* (*qu.* Bendle-eared). **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/2 The Ballance .. amounting to 71019*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* 2*q.* has been..credited to the Publick. **1721** BAILEY, *Gossip*, of *God*, and *Syb*,. a Kinsman, *q. d.* Kindred in God. **1722** QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* 69/2, *q. s.* A sufficient Quantity. **1818** MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* ii. 127 The argument's quite new, you see, And proves exactly Q. E. D. **1848** MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* (1882) 86/2 [My thoughts] don't follow each other like the Q. E. D. of a Proposition.

2. Of English words or phrases. **a.** Q. = Queen; Q., q. = query, question; q. (in a ship's log) = squalls; †q. = quod, QUOTH. *Sc. Obs.* **b.** Q.B. = Queen's Bench; Q.C. = Queen's Counsel (hence Q.C.-dom); Q.M. = Quartermaster; Q.M.G. = Quartermaster-General; Q. T., q. t. = quiet. *slang.* **c.** †qd. = quod, QUOTH. *Obs.*; qr. = quarter, quire; qt. = quart, quantity; qu. = query.

c **1525** *Douglas' Æneis* (Small) IV. 231 Qd. Gawinus Douglas. **1568** *Bann. MS.* in *Poems A. Scott* (S. T. S.) iii. 18 finis q. Alex^r. Scott. *Ibid.* xviii 52, q. Scott off þe Mr. of Erskyn. **1625** BACON *Ess.*, *Prophecies* (Arb.) 536 The Q. Mother..caused the King her Husbands Natiuitie to be calculated. **1721** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4845/4, 4 Bales qt. each 3 c. of Coffee. **1734** WARD *Young Math. Guide* (ed. 6) 90 A Grocer bought 3 c. 1 qr. 14 lb. Weight of Cloves. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 144 The hard struggle was over, the comparative table-land of Q. C.-dom gained. **1884** G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 99 It will be possible to have one spree on the strict q. t. **1892** MRS. CLIFFORD *Aunt Anne* II. 293 She is sister of an eminent Q. C.

Q, obs. form of CUE *sb.*[2]; see also QU.

Qhat, Qheche, Qhom, qhwom, Qhythsontyd, obs. ff. WHAT, WHICH, WHOM, WHITSUNTIDE.

†**Qu, Q,** var. of CUE *sb.*[1], half-a-farthing. *Obs.*

c **1440, 1617** [see CUE]. **1594** LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* in *Old Pl.* (1814) I. 264 [To Halfpenny] Rather pray there be no fall of money for then wilt thou go for a q. **1597** *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i 434 Adew single beare and three qus of breade. **1674** JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 77 Some. divide the Farthing into 2 Ques, the Q into 2 Cees.

‖ **Qua** (kwē), *adv.* Also **quà, quâ.** [L., the abl. sing. fem. of *qui* who.] In so far as; in the capacity of.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 56 Every man was as good a man as your Selfe, *qua* man. **1649** *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 90 The Apostle commands Wives to submit to their Husbands, surely *quâ* Husbands, not *quâ* men. **1776** *Claim Roy Rada Churn* 17/1 (Stant.) A body corporate, *quâ* corporate, cannot make an affidavit. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 4 Apr. 4/6 Their censures are not directed against the Church *quâ* Church, but against the Church *quâ* Establishment.

†**Qua,** abbrev. of L. *quadrans* farthing; cf. QUADRANT *sb.*[1] 2 b. *Obs.*

1631 WELVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 766 It was valued at. three pounds foure shillings, pennie, halfe penny qua.

Qua, obs. northern form of WHO.

Quaa, variant of QUAW, bog. *Sc.*

Quaake, obs. var. of QUACK *v.*[2]

†**Quab,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **quabbe,** 8 **quobb(e.** [a. MDu. (and MLG.) *quabbe* (Du. *kwab*, *kwabbe*, (L)G. *quabbe*, Da. *kvabbe*, Sw. *qvabba*), burbot or eelpout, goby, tadpole; var. of *quappe*, OLG. *quappa*.]

1. a. A sea-slug (see HOLOTHURIAN *sb.*). **b.** An eelpout or burbot. **c.** (See QUABLING.)

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quabbe, a kinde of fish..*Holothuria*. *Ibid.*, A Quabbe, or Eele-powt *Mustela fluviatilis*. **1748** *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 174 An extraordinary Fish in that Country [Russia], called the Quab, which is reported to be first a Tadpole, then a Frog, and at last a Fish. **1799** W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 113 Quobbs are likewise in the Irtysh in surprising numbers.

2. *fig.* A crude or shapeless thing.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. iii, I will show your highness

A trifle of mine own brain .. a scholar's fancy, A quab; 'tis nothing else, a very quab.

Quab, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (quob). Also 7 **quabbe.** [= Du. *kwabbe* a boggy place; cf. MLG. *quabbel* slime, and see QUAG.] A marshy spot, a bog. Cf. QUABMIRE.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quabbe, or quagmire. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 596 Defended by the Mæotis and those quabs. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Quob*, a quicksand or bog. *West.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Quob*, a marshy spot in a field; a quagmire.

Quab, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (quob). [var. of QUAP *v.*; cf. G. *quabbeln* in same sense.] *intr.* To beat, throb, quiver. Hence **Quabbing** *ppl. a.*

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 123 A dangerous impostume [*printed* -ure] of ambition, whose quabbing, beating pains gaue them no rest. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Quob*, to quiver, like jelly. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Quob*, to throb.

Qua-bird (kwā·bɔ̈d). *U.S.* Also 8 **quaw-**. [f. *qua*, imitative of its note + BIRD.] The Night Heron of North America, *Nycticorax nævius* or *Gardeni*.

1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 212 Quaw-bird or Frog Catcher. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 471 The Night Heron or Qua Bird..is found in both the old and new world. 1890 E. GOSSE *Life P. H. Gosse* 115 Thompson's Point, the former residence of the night-heron or qua-bird.

† **Qua·bling.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. QUAB *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A goby or gudgeon.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quabling, or little Quabbe,.. *gobio.*

Quabmire. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (quob-). [f. QUAB *sb.*[2] or *v.*, but found earlier.] A quagmire.

1597 BROUGHTON *Ep. Nobil. Eng.* Wks. 570 Oversights, which for a dry causie bring us to quabmyres. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss. 539 *Quobmire*, a quagmire.

Quacha, obs. form of QUAGGA.

† **Qua·cham.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (?)

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C. iv. b/2 We other Shepherdes .. Of common sortes, leane, ragged and rent, Fed with rude prowise, with quacham, or with crudd.

Quacia, obs. form of QUASSIA.

Quack (kwæk), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **quacke.** [Abbrev. of QUACKSALVER.]

1. An ignorant pretender to medical or surgical skill; one who boasts to have a knowledge of wonderful remedies; an empiric or impostor in medicine. = CHARLATAN 2.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 145 Sir Quack his Patient told, nothing could cure The stubborn Feaver. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 47 All these hard named fellows cannot make So great a figure as a single Quacke. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 36 Running after Quacks and Mountebanks..for Medicines and Remedies. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. A potent quack, long versed in human ills, Who first insults the victim whom he kills. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 127 He who has once been under the hands of a quack, is for ever after prone to dabble in drugs 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 22 Persons would be easily influenced by what the quack says.

2. *transf.* One who professes a knowledge or skill concerning subjects of which he is ignorant. = CHARLATAN 3.

1638 FORD *Fancies* III. i, There he sits..The very quack [*ed.* quaik, quake] of fashions 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 P 2 Rules for knowing the Quacks in both Professions [Law and Physic]. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err* 474 Church quacks, with passions under no command, Who fill the world with doctrines contraband. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 249 There is scarcely an instance of a lord rector having been a clamorous quack or a canting fanatic.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quack-advertisement*, *-bill*, *-bookseller*, *-doctor*, *-medicine*, etc.; also *quack-adoring*, *-ridden* adjs.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. § 2 (*Schol.*) Principles that no .. pert Saucy Quack-Theologist can any way enervate. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. Put out* Title-p., The Base Imposture of his Quack Medicines. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk* in *Coll. Poems* (1705) 130 A Chymist .. put out a Quack-Bill. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 65 Mr. Bolton, now a quack-Physitian in London. 1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks.* IV. 18 The bills of Quack-Doctors and Quack-Booksellers being usually pasted together on the same posts. 1785 *Europ. Mag.* VIII. 469 A dialogue between the doctor and his clerk satirizes quack advertisements. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 138 Europe lay pining,.. quack-ridden, hag-ridden. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram* 366 Quack-nonsense about crowns, And..The vague idea of setting things to rights. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 26 A puffing, advertising, quack-adoring world.

Quack (kwæk), *sb.*[2] [Imitative: cf. Du. *kwak*, G. *quack*, Sw. *qvack* (of ducks or frogs), Icel. *kvak* twittering of birds. See also QUAKE *int.*] The harsh cry characteristic of a duck; a sound resembling, or imitating this. b. *humorously.* A duck.

1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 290 Showing his teeth, and uttering a loud quack! 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, He gave me a look from his one little eye .. and then a loud quack to second it. *a* 1897 *Bird o' Freedom* (Barrère & Leland), I send her herewith a couple of quacks. 1901 A. R CONDER *Seal Silence* 211 The voice of the footman rose high above the general quack of conversation.

† **Quack,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* In 5 **quakke**, 6 **quacke.** [Imitative: cf. QUACKLE *v.*[1] and LG. *quakken* to moan, groan.] A state of hoarseness or croaking in the throat.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 232 He yexeth, and he speketh thurgh the nose As he were on the quakke, or on the pose.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 338 The smoke ..was reputed a far better medicine to keepe the goodman and his familie from the quacke or pose.

Quack (kwæk), *v.*[1] [f. QUACK *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To play the quack. a. To pretend to have medical knowledge; to dabble ignorantly in medicine. b. To talk pretentiously and ignorantly, like a quack. † Also with *of.*

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 362 In quacking for Patients he is so kind and free of his service. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 330 To quack of universal cures. *Ibid.* 364 A Virtuoso, able To smatter, quack, and cant, and dabble. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg) 45 Ignorant Fellows; quacking and tampering in Physick. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., Enlighten then their understandings .. and who then will venture to quack, or be quacked? 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Caree* III. i 29 A wiseacre who went quacking about the country, expecting to upset the order of things.

2. *trans.* To advertise, puff, or palm off with fraudulent and boastful pretensions, as a quack-medicine or means of cure. † Also with *forth.* † *To quack titles*: to invent new titles for old books in order to make them sell.

1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 9 To be Quacked forth in Bartholmew-Fayr. 1652 CLEVELAND *Poems* 33 Could I (in Sir Emp'ricks tone) Speak pills in phrase, and quack destruction. 1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Elect.* I, My third Son is a bookseller he has an admirable knack at quacking Titles. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Gill ale*, A notorious Imposition, which is quack'd upon the World .. to be a great Restorative and Curer of Consumptions. 1830 *Examiner* 610/2 The Politician must be quacked, paragraphed, ..and cotcried into notoriety.

3. To treat after the fashion of a quack; to administer quack medicines to; to seek to remedy or put right by empirical or ignorant treatment. Also with *up.*

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1833) II. 124 If he has any skill in quacking madmen, his art may perhaps be of service now. 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 84, I am..as 'hoarse as bondage'. I shall therefore stay here to-night, and quack myself. 1778 *Sketches for Tabernacle Frames* 17 For quacking Souls you cannot be attack'd. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 144 Epitaph on a Valetudinarian, who quacked himself to death. 1820 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 195, I tried with bricks, baskets and everything..to quack up one of them [defective chimneys]. *a* 1876 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 147 The less its condition is quacked..the better for the mind's health.

Hence **Quacked** *ppl. a.*

a 1876 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 461 Such exhortations are too low for even the .. quacked morality of a time of theological suspense.

Quack (kwæk), *v.*[2] Also 8 **quaake.** [Imitative: cf. Du. *kwakken*, G. *quacken* to croak, quack. Older variants are QUACKLE, QUAKE, QUECK, q.v.]

1. *intr.* Of a duck: To utter its characteristic note. Also with cognate obj.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, To Quacke as a ducke,. *coaxare.* *a* 1718 W. KING (J.), Wild ducks quack where grasshoppers did sing. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Quacking* [*ed.* 1731 *Quaaking*], making a Noise, as ducks do. 1755 JOHNSON, *Quack*. .. This word is often written *quaake*, to represent the sound better. 1815 [see QUACKING *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1862 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* ix. (1863) 222 [The duck] no sooner recognized the aviary .. than he quacked vehemently. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, There were thirteen ducks . and .. they all quacked very movingly. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 185 They [some ducks] .. quacked the quack of derision at us.

b. Of a raven or frog: To croak. *rare.*

1727 BOYER *Anglo-Fr. Dict*, To Quack (*or* to croak, as Ravens do), *croasser.* 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* II. ii. 97 My frog that used to quack When I vaulted on his back.

2. *transf.* To make a harsh sound like the note of a duck; to make a noisy outcry.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 136 An example to all busie-bodyes, that will dare..to quacke against their betters. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 265 He puffed till his lips quacked, though the pipe gave out no smoke.

Quack, Quack-belly, -breech, -myre, Quacker: see QUAKE *v.*[1], QUAKER.

Quackery[1] (kwæ·kəri). [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] The characteristic practices or methods of a quack; charlatanry.

1709–12 J. SPINKE (*title*) Quackery Unmask'd. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr., I know you Condemn the quackery as much as you revere the..truths, in which we both agree. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 190 All the nostrums offered..are mere quackery. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 187 Quackery and dupery do abound; in religions .. they have fearfully abounded. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 273 The old quackery of charms and incantations. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* June 908 Theosophy [is] ..one of the least interesting of spiritual quackeries.

Quackery[2] (kwæ·kəri). *nonce-wd.* [f. QUACK *v.*[2] + -ERY.] The quacking of a number of ducks.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 293 A sort of low, thick, gurling, .. nor unmusical quackery. 1831 *Ibid.* XXX. 966 The quackery of a startled storm of wild ducks.

Quackhood (kwæ·khud). [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] = QUACKERY[1].

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xiii, To worship new and ever-new forms of Quackhood.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. QUACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action or practice of playing the quack; ignorant dabbling in medicine.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Colmenero's Treat. Chocolate* Introd. Verses. Leave Quacking; and Enucleate The vertues of Chocolate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 34 Quacking is not my trade: I speak only here as a plain Husband-man. 1702 DE FOE *Mock Mourners* in *Misc.* (1703) 46 All other Remedies..Are Tampering and Quacking with the State. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. Introd. (1734) 265 The Medicines I have only hinted at to prevent the Quacking of Patients themselves. 1827 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 7 Aug. (1884), They found .. the patient so reduced by .. alternate quacking and indulgence.

attrib. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 210 Some State-Physicians..on thee..would try some quacking trick.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. QUACK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The uttering of the harsh sound denoted by the vb.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* I The sage waddling goose, Whose quacking you'll own is the very repeater Of my famous Muse. 1880 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 491 The barking of a dog or the quacking of a duck. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Trag. Cæsars* I. 218 Being incommoded by the quacking of frogs he ordered them to be silent.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. QUACK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That acts or practises as a quack.

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 357 To .. reject the counsell of any quacking Physician. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 39 These quacking sort of Fellows rais'd great Gains out of the miserable People. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II I. xiv. 31 A more quacking race .. does not exist, and they are always swallowing some kind of medicine.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. QUACK *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That quacks or makes a sound as a duck.

1620 DEKKER *Villanies Disc.* xvii, *A Quacking cheate*, a Ducke. 1898 R. HICHENS *The Londoners* 82 The quacking voice hurled out these last three words with impressive emphasis.

Quackish (kwæ·kiʃ), *a.* [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Of the nature of a quack or quackery.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 558 To complete his quackish Farce [he] spread printed Bills all over Paris. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 198 All the arts of quackish parade. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 131 Regular, not quackish innovating practitioners. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* Nov. 570 Another .. confounds preaching the Gospel with a quackish interpretation of prophecies.

Hence **Qua·ckishly** *adv.*

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 119 Do not let them ..quackishly boast of new light and great discovery.

Quackism (kwæ·kiz'm). [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] Quackery, charlatanism.

1720–21 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 22, I understand that is exploded as Quackism by the Judicious. 1762 LLOYD *St. James's Mag.* I. iv, Others, in the true spirit of Quackism, circulate their intentions by handbills. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro* (1899) 274 What unmeasured masses of Quackism were set fire to.

Quackle (kwæ·k'l), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Imitative: cf. QUACK *sb.*[3]] *trans.* and *intr.* To choke.

1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 22 The drinke or something in the cup quackled him, stucke so in his throat, that .. [it] strangled him presently. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1665) 72 God knowes, thou art almost quackled with thy teares. 1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 221 Some quack'ling cried, 'let go your hold'; The farmers held the faster. 1865 *Standard* 19 Sept., The verb 'to quackle' is used in Suffolk in reference to suffocation, when caused by 'drink going the wrong way', or by smoke. 1895 RYE *Gloss. E. Anglia*, s. v. 'My cough quackles me'. 'He fanged her by the throat and nearly quackled her'.

Quackle (kwæ·k'l), *v.*[2] [In form a deriv. of QUACK *v.*[2], but found earlier.] *intr.* To quack, as a duck. Hence **Qua·ckling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 64 Vpon a tyme when quacklyng Duckes did speake and caklyng hennes could talke. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 534 The loud.. quackling of ducks..is a sign of rain. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. i, Simple ducks, quackle for crumbs from young royal fingers. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 11 Underneath, splashed and quackled the ducks.

Quackmire, variant of QUAKEMIRE.

Quack-quack (kwæk|kwæk). [Imitative: see QUACK *sb.*[2]] An imitation of the note of a duck; a nursery name for a duck.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, Mew says the cat, Quack-quack says the duck. 1869 OUIDA *Puck* XXXVIII. (1873) 491 [They] could not themselves tell for their lives .. a canvas-back duck from a quack-quack of the gutter. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 226 'Quack-quack' and 'gee-gee' are just as good abstract universal terms as 'duck' and 'horse'.

Hence **Quack-quacking** *vbl. sb.*

1824 CARLYLE tr. *Wilhelm Meister* (1864) II. 257 As the duck on the pond..to the future quack-quacking and gibble-gabbling of his life.

Quacksalver (kwæ·ksælvəɹ). Also 6–7 **quack(e)-**, 7 **quaksaluer.** [a. early mod.Du. (16th c.) *quacksalver* (Kilian; mod.Du. *kwakzalver*), whence also G. *quacksalber*, Sw. *qvacksalfvare*: the second element is f. *salf*, *zalf* salve, ointment, and the first is commonly regarded as the stem of *quacken* (mod.Du. *kwakken*) to quack.

On this view a quacksalver is one who 'quacks' or boasts about the virtues of his salves; it has however been suggested that *quack-* or *kwak-* may mean 'to work in a feeble bungling fashion' (Franck).]

1. An ignorant person who pretends to a knowledge of medicine or of wonderful remedies: = QUACK *sb.*[1] 1.

Very common in 17th c.; in later times largely superseded by the abbreviation QUACK *sb.*[1]

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 A quacke-saluers Budget of filthy receites. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, They are quack-saluers, Fellowes, that liue by senting oyles, and

drugs. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theatr. Ins.* 1074 One accidental rash cure of a disease .. makes a Quacksalver a great Physician. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 87 Come you Quack-salvers that do kill Sometimes a Patient by your skill. 1856 Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ix. 98 What a gulf between the high personage our romance imagines and .. that shuffling quacksalver which our matter-of-fact research discovers.

attrib. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 544 St. Peter had no such Quacksalver tricks in Divinity.

2. *transf.* = Quack 2.

1611 W. Baker *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, The Anatomie dissection or cutting up of that great Quacksalver of words Mr. Thomas Coryate our British Mercurie. 1889 Swinburne *Stud. B. Jonson* 43 Brother Zeal-of-the-land is no vulgar impostor, no mere religious quacksalver.

Hence **Quacksalverism, †-salvery,** quackery.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Quacksaluerie. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 392 Sublime quacksalverism.

†Quacksalving (kwæ·ksælvɪŋ), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. **quacksalve* vb. (inferred from Quacksalver) + -ing².] Quackish.

1. Of things: Belonging to, or characteristic of, a quacksalver.

1608 Middleton *Mad World* II. vi, Any quacksalving terms will serve for this purpose. *a* 1691 Br. Croft in *Somers Tracts* (ed. Scott) VII. 290 Generals and particulars, the *quid*, the *quale*, the *quantum*, and such-like quacksalving forms.

2. Of persons: Resembling, acting like, a quack.

1608 Dekker *Lanth. & Cand.* k. Quack-saluing Empericks. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 18 If you should kill three hundred, you would still remain but a Quack-saluing Physician. 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart.* IV. i, Quacksalving, cheating mountebanks! 1649 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* II. 207 A Quack-salving Doctor of Phisick.

Hence **†Quacksalvingly** *adv.*, in the manner of a quack. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 105 An experiment in physick or medicine, sc., brought to effect, many times, empirically, quacksalvingly, ignorantly.

†Qua·ckster. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Quack *v.*¹ + -ster.] A quack, quacksalver.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 44. 3/1 The Quackster .. with Death signs our Quietus.

Quacky (kwæ·ki), *a.*¹ [f. Quack *sb.*¹ + -y¹.] Inclined to quackery.

1846 Poe *Criticism* Wks. 1863 III. 23 Who although a little quacky per se has..a whole legion of active quacks at his control.

Quacky (kwæ·ki), *a.*² [f. Quack *sb.*² + -y¹.] Of voices: Having the harsh quality characteristic of the cry of a duck. Hence **Qua·ckiness.**

1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) June 502 Our women's voices are.. hardened..into an habitual 'quacky' or metallic quality... 'Quackiness' and shrillness prevail less in the Southern States than in the Northern and Western.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*¹, abbrev. (orig. in Oxford slang) of Quadrangle *sb.* 2.

1820 in *Brasenose Ale* 8 When first thy Quad, O Brasenose, sprung from earth. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 70 Mr. Protheroe once met me in 'Quad' during the frost. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, The rooms ain't half so large or good in the inner quad. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 3/2 Pump Court—the dreariest of all the Temple quads.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*², abbrev. of Quadrat *sb.* 2.

1880 in Webster Suppl. 1884 *Western Morn. News* 17 July 4/6 A quad is a compositor's instrument for the filling up of blanks. 1884 Tuer (*title*) Quads within Quads, for Authors, Editors, and Devils. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 4/2 'Quads' in the present case are a trade term applicable to printers' jokes.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*³, abbrev. of Quadruplet 3.

1896 *Daily News* 2 June 9/2 Stocks was paced by five triplets and a quad. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 641/2 A quad team did a flying quarter in 24 6 secs.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*⁴, abbrev. of Quadruped 1 b.

1894 Astley *Fifty Years Life* I. 97 He was mounted on a sorry old quad. *Ibid.* II. 88, I stuck to my quad and rode into the paddock.

Quad (kwɒd), *a*, abbrev. of Quadruple *a* d.

1888 in Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 1891 *Star* 12 Nov. 1/1 Printing Plant, including..quad crown perfecting machine, quad demy and double demy machines.

Quad (kwɒd), *v.*¹, abbrev. of Quadruplex *v.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 11/1 Some lines are 'quadded' or quadruplexed.

Quad (kwɒd), *v.*² *Printing.* [f. Quad *sb.*²] To insert quadrats in (a line of type); to fill with quadrats. Also *to quad out.*

1888 in Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*

Quad, var. Quod *sb.*, prison; Qued(e *a.*, bad.

Quad, obs. form of Quoth *v.*

†Quade, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. *quade*, var. of Qued(e *a.*, bad.] ? To destroy, deface.

1565 J. Hall *Hist. Expost.* 34 If thou in chirurgery e, Alone wylte walke and wade; Thine errores will thy worke confounde, And all thine honoure quade.

†Qua·der, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5–6 quadr-. [ad. L. *quadrāre*: see Quadrate *v.*, and cf. F. *cadrer*, *quadrer* (16th c.).] **a.** *trans.* To square (a number). **b.** *trans.* and *intr.* = Quadrate *v.* 3.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 16 [A given number] to be quadrede. 1588 Kyd *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 269 In the quadering and making euen of the enteries with the expences 1593 — in *Fortn. Rev.* (1899) LXV. 220 Nor wold indeed the forme of devyne praiers vsed duelie in his Lordship's house have quadred with such reprobates. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. iv. vii 91 The *A* doth not quader well with him because it sounds harshly.

Quadern, a square: see Quadran *sb.*¹

Quadle, obs. variant of Coddle *v.*¹, to boil.

1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* I. xvii. 66 Raw Apples before they be ripe, if used, are best quadled. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 105 Thus wee sett you out Perboyled Kinges and Quadled Crownes.

Quadling, obs variant of Codling².

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* c. (1612) 87 Rawe Apples and Quadlings. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 173 Let them boil till they be as tender as Quadlings.

†Quadmire. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Quagmire, q.v.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* lxviii. *comm.*, I am as one intangled with quicke-sand or quadmyre in the bottom of a great water.

‖**Quadra** (kwɒ·drä). *Arch.* [L. *quadra* a square, used by Vitruvius in sense 1.]

1. a. The plinth or socle of a podium. **b.** A platband or fillet, *esp.* that above or below the scotia in the Ionic base.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 131 Pilæ, and their Quadra's or Tables..were employ'd for Inscriptions. 1842–76 in Gwilt *Archit.* (Hence in recent dicts.)

2. A square border or frame round a bas-relief, panel, etc.; also, loosely, a border or frame of any form.

1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1842–76 in Gwilt *Archit.* (Hence in recent Dicts.)

Quadra-, occas. erron. form of Quadri-.

Quadrable (kwɒ·drăb'l), *a. Math.* Also 8 -ible. [ad. L. type **quadrābilis*, f. *quadrāre* to square: see Quadrate *v.* and -able.] Capable of being represented by an equivalent square, or of being expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms.

1695 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 111 The Spaces in the Cycloid, which are perfectly Quadrable. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 196 Here the Curve is not quadrable in this Form. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 260 The areas of any parabolic segments..are geometrically quadrable. 1872 Loomis *Calculus* vi. 253 When the area limited by a curve can be expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms, the surface is said to be quadrable.

Hence **Quadrabi·lity,** the quality or condition of being quadrable.

1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 194 In Curves of more Terms, there are several Conditions requisite to their exact Quadrability.

Quadragenarian (kwɒ drădʒĭnē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also *erron.* **quadri-.** [f. L. *quadrāgēnārī-us* (f. *quadrāgēnī* distrib. of *quadrāgintā* forty) + -an.] **a.** *adj.* Forty years old. **b.** *sb.* A person forty years of age.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 752 The quadrigenarians may reasonably object, that as Lord Byron only lived to seven-and-thirty, he could not be a competent judge on this matter. 1892 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* xix. (1895) 184 A stalwart well-oiled quadragenarian. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Feb. 195/2 Quadrigenarian critics.

So **Qua·dragena·rious** *a.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Quadragenarious*, of or belonging to forty years. 1719 Boyer *Fr.-Eng. Dict.*, *Quadragenaire*, quadragenarious, forty years old. 1895 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* Feb. 337/2 One of these plumply mellow quadrigenarious bodies.

†Quadragene. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *quadrāgēna*, neut. of *quadrāgēnī* forty each, forty.] An indulgence for forty days.

1664 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* ii. § 4 You have .. purchased your self so many Quadragenes or Lents of pardon; that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days.

‖**Quadragesima** (kwɒdrădʒe·sĭmă). *Eccl.* [med.L., fem. (sc. *dies* day) of L. *quadrāgēsimus* fortieth, f. *quadrāgintā* forty; hence also It., Pg. *quadragesima* (Sp. *cuad-*), F. *quadragésime* (1487). The popular Romanic forms are It. *quaresima*, Pg. *quaresma*, Sp. *cuaresma*, OF. *quaresme*, *caresme*, F. *carême*; cf. also Ir. *corghas*, *cairghios*, Gael. *carghus*, W. *garawys* from pop. Lat. **quarages-ima.*]

†a. The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* **b.** (Also *Quadragesima Sunday.*) The first Sunday in Lent.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxx. (1495) 364 Lente hyghte Quadragesima.] 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Tables, Quadragesima, before Easter, vi weekes 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Quadragesima Sunday, or the first Sunday in Lent. *Ibid.*, Quadragesima is the first Sunday in Lent. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Tables, Quadragesima, six weeks before Easter. 1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 167 A Quadragesima all call'd it. 1665 Evelyn *Corr.* 9 Feb. (1872) III. 151, I have always esteemed abstinence *a tanto* beyond the fulfilling of periods and quadragesimas. 1794 W. Tindal *Fresham* 34 He was on Quadragesima Sunday confirmed Abbot.

Quadragesimal (kwɒdrădʒe·sĭmăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **quadrigess-.** [ad. late L. *quadrāgēsimāl-is*: see prec. and -al. Cf. F. *quadragésimal* (15–16th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of a fast (*esp.* that of Lent): Lasting for forty days.

1654 Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* ii. § 2. 38 The Quadrigessimal Fast was observed in the Church to commemorate both these. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl Hist* 17th *C.* I. v. 171 The Quadragesimal Fast was also regarded as Penance. 1844 W. H. Mill *Serm. Tempt. Christ* i. 12 That quadragesimal Fast and retirement of our Lord. 1855 — *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 111 The retirement and quadragesimal fast of Elijah.

2. Belonging or appropriate to the period of Lent; Lenten.

1689 Mabbe tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* title-p., Two and Fortie Sermons upon all ye Quadragesimall Gospells. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 359 Quadragesimal Disputations were publickly performed in the Schools. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Quadragesima*, Hence some monks are said to lead a quadragesimal life; or to live on quadragesimal food all the year. 1882 J. W. Legg *Hist. Liturg. Colours* III. 40 The colour of the Quadragesimal ornaments.

fig. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 268 But quadragesimal wits, and fancies lean As ember weeks.

3. Consisting of forty.

1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 50 The Quadragesimal number not constituted of men, but consecrated from God.

†B. *sb.* **a.** A fast, properly one of forty days. **b.** A set of forty. **c.** A Lent sermon. **d.** *pl.* Lent offerings (see quot. 1721). *Obs.*

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. Rule xiii. § 17 It is no wonder..that all the set and stationary fasts of the Primitive Christians were called Quadragesimals. *Ibid.* § 18 A quadragesimal of hours is as proper as a quadragesimal of days. 1691 tr. *Emiliannе's Frauds Romish Monks* 284 They who print their Quadragesimals and their Advent Sermons, .. never print the Second part of them. 1721 Bailey, *Quadragesimals*, Mid-Lent contributions, Offerings made by People to their Mother Church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

‖**Quadragesima·lia.** *rare.* [neut. pl. of late L. *quadrāgēsimālis*: see prec.] = prec. B. d.

1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1876 *Prayer-book Interleaved* 103 Taking Quadragesimalia or Lent-offerings.

†Quadragesimarian. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Quadragesima.] An observer of Lent.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. vii. § 74 Otherwise it is suspicious that the Quartadecimans were no good Quadragesimarians.

†Quadragesime, -gesme. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrāgēsim-a*: see above.] = Quadragesima.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxii. 266 (Harl MS.) A goode cristyn man that wele blessidly hath fast all the quadragesme. 1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 5 To proportion my discourse to the season, when we all are making a Quadragesime, or fortieth, as a parasceue of Christ his death and passion. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly olb.* XI. 207 Wks. 1876 II. 91 You will lose therein forty days, and the common name of Quadragesime.

Qua draginte·simal, *a. rare*⁻¹. [For Quadragesimal, after L. *quadrāgintā*.] Forty-fold; having forty parts.

1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III i. 75 Twelve bars of universal chorus in quadragintesimal harmony.

Quadragi·ntireme. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quadrāgintā* forty: cf. *quadrireme*, etc.] (See quot.)

1799 Charnock in *Naval Chron.* I. 132 Quadragintiremes, or vessels .. described as having forty ranks .. of oars.

Quadrain, a square: see Quadran *sb.*¹

Quadrain, obs. variant of Quatrain.

Quadral (kwɒ·drăl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Quadr(i)- + -al.] By four, into four parts.

1891 W. Tuckwell *Tongues in Trees* 146 They held to the quadral division of time, distributing the day-night into four, eight or sixteen parts.

†Qua·dran, *sb.* (and *a*). *Obs.* Forms: 6 **quadron,** 6–7 **quadrain,** 7 **quadran, -ren, quadern.** [Alteration of Quadrant *sb.*², with dropping of the *-t* and assimilation to other endings.]

1. A square.

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* VI lxxi, These ornaments .. All are enrich't with stones of great estate, . In parted quadrons. 1595 B. Barnes *Spir. Sonn.* lxxxiii, Bright soldiours muster up .. Raungde into quadraines and triumphant rings. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 51 In the midst of this Quadern stood a mount of earth and stone square likewise. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 153, I erected this Figure, and thereupon made certain Quadrains and Resolutions, that my Friends might understand the significations of the said Figure.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Square.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-Crafts* 206 Sixteen fair Trees..Whose equall front in quadran form prospected. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxvii. (1614) 73/1 In a long Quadren-wise the walls doe incompasse the citie.

Quadran, obs. var. Quadrant *sb.*¹ (sense 3), Quatrain.

Quadrangle (kwɒ·drængˈl), *sb.* [a. F. *quadrangle* (13th c.), ad. late L. *quadrangulum*, neut. of *quadrangulus* (see next), f. *quadr-* Quadri- + *angulus* Angle. The stressing *quadra·ngle*, which appears in some of the quots., is given by Bailey, Ash, and Sheridan, and is still the constant Sc. use.]

1. *Geom.* A figure having four angles and therefore four sides.

In *mod. Geom.* a quadrangle is regarded as a figure formed by four points (vertices), three of which are not in the same straight line, and by the six straight lines which join the four points two by two. (Cf Quadrilateral.) In ordinary use the term commonly denotes a square or other rectangular figure. cf. quot. 1884 and senses 2 and 3

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 14 ffor dyvisioun write by vnytes, hathe .4. sides even as a quadrangille. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 112 Of the Quadrangle make ye a Figure round. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. *Defin.*, Thus haue I done with triangled figures, and nowe followeth quadrangles. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 58 The Quadrangle is between the Table-line, the middle natural, that of the Sun, and that of Saturn, when there are four angles. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 141 Eight stars forming two similar quadrangles. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 130 Nothing is commoner than for a person who speaks of a

quadrangle to mean really a parallelogram or often even a square.

2. A square or rectangular space or court, the sides of which are entirely or mainly occupied by parts of a large building, as a college, palace, etc. (See also QUAD *sb.*[1], and cf. QUADRANT *sb.*[2])

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 156 My choller being ouer-blowne, With walking once about the Quadrangle. 1642 *Caval. Adv. Majesty* 7 Our men..went in at the back Gate opposite to Oriall Colledge, and through Canterbury quadrangle. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xi. iii. 103 These quadrangles or courts are paved .. with marble. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, A lofty vaulted entrance led through this eastern front into the quadrangle. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 112 We passed through an archway into a large quadrangle.

3. A rectangular building or block of buildings; a building containing a quadrangle.

1600 T. PEYTON *Paradise* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 179 Like a quadrangle seated on a hill With twelue braue gates. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 217 They [the Schools] are fairly built in quadrangle, with cloisters beneath. 1712 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 5 (1754) 24, I would not have them set their minds too much upon new quadrangles, and empty libraries, and spacious halls. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 383 The buildings of Trinity College [Dublin]..consist of three quadrangles. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 64 Beadwell [has] an additional quadrangle of houses.

b. A square block (in quot., an iceberg).

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 461 A second quadrangle stood out from the shore at the same rate.

4. *Comb.*, (? of the adj.) as *quadrangle-wise* adv.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rev.* xxi. 16 The citie is situated quadrangle-wise. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ireland* (1633) 189 The walles foure square, or quadrangle wise.

† **Quadrangle,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *quadrangulus* four-cornered: see prec. and cf. obs. F. *quadrangle* (Godef.).] **a.** = QUADRANGULAR. **b.** *Astron.* = QUADRATE *a.* 2.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 47 b, The garden Madder, with quadrangle stalks. 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 39/2 The Greeke letter χ rather betokeneth the quadrangle figure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 13 In the quadrangle aspect of the Sun she [the Moon] appeareth diuided in halfe: in the triangle she is well neere inuironed.

Quadrangled (kwɒ·drængˈld, kwɒ̈dræ·ŋgˈld), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[2].]

1. = QUADRANGULAR. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1552 in HULOET. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxii. 42 The angles of euery quadrangled figure are equall to 4 right angles. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 30 Those quadrangled haile-stones, which..Kill teemes and plowmen. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 175 The other Species of Quadrangled Figures are an Oblong .. and a Rhomboide 1800 J. HURDIS *Favourite Village* 155 The quadrangled tube Into a pipe monotonous converts

2. Furnished with a quadrangle.

1880 SIR J. B. PHEAR *Aryan Village* 86 There will be the brick-built, quadrangled house.

Quadrangular (kwɒ̈dræ·ŋgiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. late L. *quadrangulāris* (Boethius), f. *quadrangulum*: see QUADRANGLE and -AR, and cf. F. *quadrangulaire* (1542).] Shaped like a quadrangle; having four angles; of four-cornered base or section.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 20 The Ægyptian Mercury .. his Image in Athens was quadrangular. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 250 A company of Horses set like a Tower in a Quadrangular form in a field, was called Pergus. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 169 It hath a prety quadrangular Court adjoyning to it. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2216 It was a very dark Spot almost of a quadrangular form. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 396 The form was quadrangular, flanked with sixteen towers. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 217 With spots quadrangular of diamond form. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. VII. 227 The lower part was left as a quadrangular pillar. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. iii. 47 The little quadrangular garden.

Comb. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 74 A house built quadrangular wise.

Hence **Quadra·ngularly** *adv.*, in the manner of a quadrangle; with four corners. **Quadra·ngularness,** the state or fact of being quadrangular (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. (1730) 125 An inverted Cone .Sharp pointed, and quadrangularly long. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 322 Quadrangularly prismatic crystals.

† **Quadra·ngulate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quadrangulāt-us* (Tertull., Vulg.); see QUADRANGLE *sb.* and -ATE[2].] Made quadrangular; squared.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 5 b, The pointed quadrangulate Corner stones. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* H iv, A certaine squared and quadrangulate circle.

Hence † **Quadra·ngulateness,** the state or condition of having four corners. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/2 Through the quadrangulatenes therof it cutteth .. al that wheron it glanceth.

† **Quadranguled,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. prec.] = QUADRANGLED.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 4 b, Hir charmes and quadranguled plaints. [A mistranslation].

Quadrant (kwɒ·drănt), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 -ent, 7 -an. [ad. L. *quadrans, quadrant-* fourth part, quarter (*spec.* of an as, an acre, a foot, a pound, a sextarius, a day; cf. the senses below), f. *quadr-* four-: see QUADRI-.]

† **1.** A quarter of a day; six hours. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 A day conteynyth foure quadrantes, and a quadrant conteynyth syxe houres. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *End his Majesty's 1st Yeare* (R.), The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes A daye's full quadrant from th' ensuing yeere. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 219 The intercalation of one day every fourth yeare, allowed for this quadrant, or 6 houres supernumerary.

† **2.** The fourth part of a Roman as. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (1901) 270 Ilk man went to Valerius hous, and left ane quadrent in it, to caus him be the more richely buryit. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 518 A small piece of brasse coin, although it be no more than a Quadrant. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 191 They were highly esteemed, being sold every Dishfull for fourscore Quadrants.

† **b.** A farthing. (So med.L. *quadrans*, AF. *quadrant.*) *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 123 b (*Burgh Lawes* c. 40), Hee ..sall giue ane quadrant (farding). *Ibid.* 26 b (*Burgh Lawes* c. 66), The maister..sall haue ane pennie for his Ouen; the twa servants ane pennie, and the boy ane quadrant.

† **c.** *attrib.* in contemptuous sense. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Ded.* to *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Our quadrant Crepundios, that spit *ergo* in the mouth of euerie one they meete.

† **3.** The fourth part of a sextarius or Roman pint. *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 267 One of their shels ordinarily would containe 80 measures called Quadrants. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/1 Gill or Quadran, is 4 to a pint.

4. A quarter of a circle or circular body, viz. (*a*) an arc of a circle, forming one fourth of the circumference; (*b*) one fourth of the area of a circle, contained within two radii at right angles.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B iv, A Quadrant is the fourth part of a Circle, included with two Semidiameters. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi (1635) 123 A circle is diuided into foure quadrants. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI. 33 *cor.* As the arch *BC* is to four quadrants, that is, the whole circumference. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Trine* (J.), In each quadrant of the circle of the ecliptick. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quarter-round*, Any projecting moulding, whose contour is a perfect quadrant. 1822 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 6 *PQ, Pq* [are] quadrants containing 90 degrees. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 682 In each quadrant of the kiln, there is an opening. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 74 The north-western quadrant of the sky. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* (No. 2046) 622 An insignificant nebula in the lower-inner quadrant of the left cornea.

b. A thing having the form of a quarter-circle.

Quadrant of Altitude, a graduated strip of brass on an artificial globe, fixed at one end to some point of the meridian, round which it revolves, and extending round one fourth of the circumference.

1638 CHILMEAD tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* (1889) 33 Then fasten the quadrant of Altitude to the Vertical point. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 269 With the Quadrant of Altitude, find that Point of the Ecliptic which is elevated 12 Degrees above the Western Part of the Horizon. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 717 A sliding piece N, (much like the nut of the quadrant of altitude belonging to a common globe). 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 114 The inclined shaft..working in the toothed quadrant Z, elevates or depresses the sluice 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 107 *Quadrant*, a small crescent-shaped piece of iron or steel used for the movement of the vibrating roller on a platen machine.

c. A quarter of a sphere or spherical body.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 300 In each of the four quadrants [of a cell] a third division takes place.

5. An instrument, properly having the form of a graduated quarter-circle, used for making angular measurements, *esp.* for taking altitudes in astronomy and navigation.

Various kinds of quadrants (some being improperly so called) have been employed for different purposes, but are now to a great extent superseded by more perfect instruments. The distinctive names are derived either from the inventors (as *Adams's, Coles's, Collins's, Davis's, Godfrey's* or *Hadley's, Gunter's, Sutton's quadrant*), from those by whom it is used (as *gunner's, surveyor's quadrant*), or from some property, use, etc., of the instrument (as *horodictical, mural, sinical quadrant*).

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathematica* (1841) 58 Til .. þe threde whereon þe plumbe henges falle vpon þe mydel lyne of þe quadrant, þat es to say þe 45 degre. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 129 Quadrentis [*MS.* In adrentis] corven all of quyte siluyre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 With my quadrant and Astrolabie instrumentes of Astronomie. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 The Gunners quadrant is to leuell a Peece or mount her to any randon. 1638 CHILMEAD tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* (1889) 102 Observe the Meridian Altitude of the Sunne with the crosse staffe, quadrant, or other like instrument. 1656 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *David's* [1706 *Davis's*] *Quadrant*, an Instrument us'd by Seamen, wherewith they observe the height of the Sun with their Backs toward it. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 10 With a Theodolite, or Hadley's Quadrant .. take the Angles YXA, YXB, YXC. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The stock in trade of this old gentleman comprised .. sextants, and quadrants. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 100 Anything .. more out of date than his 'hog-yoke', or quadrant, I have never seen.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quadrant cell, lever*; *quadrant-like, -shaped* adjs.; **quadrant-compass,** a carpenter's compass with an arc to which one leg may be screwed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **quadrant-electrometer,** an electrometer in which the index moves through a quarter of a circle; **quadrant steam-engine,** an engine in which the piston oscillates through a sector of a circle, instead of sliding along a cylinder (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 247 This conductor should be furnished with a quadrant electrometer. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 278 The principle [of Strutt's lock] .. consists in a number of quadrant levers. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 163 The mediæval quadrant-shaped cope-chests. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 20 Each quadrant cell is again divided into two unequal parts. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 525/1 The quadrant-like part of the shutter.

† **Quadrant,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [App. an alteration of QUADRAT or QUADRATE *sb.*[1], through assoc. with prec. See also QUADRAN *sb.*]

1. = QUADRANGLE *sb.* 2, 3.

1443 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 389 Werkemen and labor' dryving the berne in to the quadrant of the College. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 143 The abbot send for me, .. he beyng under the ellme in the quadrant. 1588 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 118 Dido affrighted..Too the inner quadrant runneth. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 412 A faire large Chappell on the East side of the Quadrant. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* v. § 29 The present quadrant of the Schools.

2. A square; a square thing or piece (also *fig.*): a square picture.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 140 The kyng..is sette in the iiij quadrante or poynt of theschequer. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 587 Since the time they did receiue the catholicke faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, as a most perfect quadrant. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 440 The quadrants or square cantons of the old Tuny fish, burnt to a cole..are thought to be good for the tooth-ach. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 22 A portable quadrant of Christ in the Garden.

b. One side of a square. (Cf. QUADRATURE 2.)

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 856/2 A palace, the which was quadrant, and euerie quadrant of the same palace was three hundred and twentie eight foot long.

Quadrant, *sb.*[3]: see QUADRATE *sb.*[3]

† **Qua·drant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *quadrant-em*, pres. pple. of *quadrāre* to square: in sense 1 perh. an alteration of *quadrat* QUADRATE *a.* (cf. prec. and QUADRAN 2).]

1. Square; of a square form.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III. (Percy Soc.) 15 The craggy rocke, whiche quadrant did appeare. 1535 R. LAYTON *Let. to Cromwell* 12 Sept. in Wood *Ann.* 62 Wee found all the great Quadrant Court [of New College] full of the leaves of Dunce. 1577–87 [see prec. 2 b] 1592 GARRARD *Art Warre* 161 Taking from the quotient ye roote of the quadrant number. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 105 The quadrant stones of Salomons building. 1603 T. M. *Progr. Jas. I* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 501 A goodly edifice of free stone, built in quadrant manner. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol* E b, The truth resembles, right, the right Cubes figure; .. Whose quadrant flatness neuer doth disfigure.

b. *Astron.* = QUADRATE *a.* 2.

The form in this case may be due to association with QUADRANT *sb.*[1] 4.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. x. (1636) 662 Characters .. Whereof the first signifieth a conjunction .. the fourth a quadrant aspect.

2. Agreeing, consonant, or conformable (*to* or *with*). Cf. QUADRATE *a.* 4. (So obs. F. *quadrant.*)

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 521 Perceyving that your opinion and advise is quadrant with the same; We haue sent..a pardon to our Cousin. 1598 YONG *Diana* 241 To do the contrarie..were..not quadrant to that, which is expected at your hands. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xx. 567 Thou art content with the Sincerity and Uprightness of my Inclinations, tho' they should not be so exactly Conformable and Quadrant to Thine Own.

Quadrantal (kwɒ̈dræ·ntăl), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *quadrantālis*: see QUADRANT *sb.*[1] and -AL.] Having the shape of, consisting of, connected with, a quadrant or quarter-circle; esp. *quadrantal arc* († *arch*).

1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ad. fin., Wks. 1845 VII. 180 A straight line equal to the quadrantal arc BLD. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 14 A Quadrantal Casement, rising from its Plain. 1797 HELLINS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 529 The length of a quadrantal arch of the circle. 1867 G. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* iv. 116 The central building with quadrantal corridors. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 71 A quadrantal arc of a meridian on the earth's surface.

b. *Quadrantal deviation, error, triangle* (see quots.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Quadrantal Triangle*, a Spherick Triangle, that has at least a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one Angle Right. 1788 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans* LXXVIII. 374 We may resolve the quadrantal triangle *q c n*. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 528 The magnetic effect of the iron in a ship may be regarded as producing two kinds of deviation [of a ship's compass] . a 'polar-magnet deviation', .. and a quadrantal deviation, which changes from positive to negative as the keel turns from quadrant to quadrant. 1865 *Q. Rev.* 358 The quadrantal error which depends only on the position of the horizontal soft iron of the ship.

† **Quadra·ntal,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. QUADRANT *sb.*[2] + -AL.] **a.** Square; having a square base. **b.** *Astron.* = QUADRANT *a.* 1 b.

1665 J. GADBURY *Lond. Deliv. Predicted* i. 4 The Conjunctional, Opposite, or Quadrantal Rays of Jupiter. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 317 Let *ABCDE* be a Quadrantal Pyramis, (for a Pyramis is denominated from the number of the equal Sides of the Base thereof, as here four..).

† **Quadra·ntal,** *a.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *quadrantāl-is* of a quarter-foot, f. *quadrant-* QUADRANT *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quadrantal*..used Adjectively.. four fingers thick, or three inches.

Quadrantid (kwɒ̈dræ·ntid). [f. L. *quadrant-* stem of *quadrans* + -ID.] One of a shower of

meteors falling on Jan. 2 and 3, and having its radiant point in the constellation *Quadrans muralis*. (Usu. in *pl.*) 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799.

Quadrantile, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. QUADRANT *sb.*^{1} + -ILE.] = QUADRANTAL *a.* 1.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 585/2 On this pin are two moveable collets..to which are fixed the quadrantile wires.

†**Qua·drantly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. QUADRANT *a.* + -LY^{2}.] Squarely; in a square form. *To multiply quadrantly*, to square.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 33 In the midle of the Toun . is a House buildid quadrantly. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 108 An order to imbattell 12. C men quadrantlie at the sodaine. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxvi. (1636) 62 You must multiply the said 4 in it selfe Quadrantly, which maketh 16

Quadrapertite, obs. form of QUADRIPARTITE.

Quadrat (kwǫ·drăt). Also 8 **quadrate.** [var. of QUADRATE *sb.*^{1}, in special senses.]

†1. An instrument formerly used for measuring altitudes or distances, consisting of a square plate with two graduated sides, sights, etc. *Obs.*

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathematica* (1841) 65 When.. þou wolde mesure þe heght..make a quadrat..þat es to sey a table even foure square of wode or brasse. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quadrat, or Geometricall instrument, whereby the distance and height of a place is knowne afarre off by looking thorow a certaine little hole therein,..*dioptra*.

†b. Two graduated sides of a square, marked in the rectangular corner of a quadrant to facilitate its use. *Obs.*

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathematica* (1841) 59 þe quadrat .. whilk es descryvede .. in þe quadrant has tuo sides. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Quadrate* and *Line of Shadows* (on a Quadrant) is a line of natural Tangents. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quadrat.* called also *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*, is an additional member on the face of the common Gunter's and Sutton's quadrants.

2. *Printing.* A small block of metal, lower than the face of the type, used by printers for spacing; abbrev. QUAD *sb.*^{2}

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 5 If his Title ..make three or more Lines, he Indents the first with an m Quadrat. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are quadrats of divers sizes, as m quadrats, n quadrats, &c. which are respectively of the dimensions of such letters. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 65 An m-quadrat is the square of the letter to whatever fount it may belong; an n-quadrat is half that size. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 455/1 Larger quadrats, equal in body to two, three, or four m's.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* viii, Head sticks .. are Quadrat high. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing* s.v., To throw all the pi and broken letter .. into the quadrat box.

Quadrat, obs. form of QUADRATE.

†**Qua·dratary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *quadrātāri-us*: see QUADRATE *sb.*^{1} and -ARY 1.] Relating to a square.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 328 The Proportions Cubatory and Quadratary, in relation to a Sphere's.. Periphery.

Quadrate (kwǫ·dre^{i}t), *sb.*^{1} Also 6-8 **quadrat.** [ad. L. *quadrāt-um* sb., neut. sing. of *quadrātus* QUADRATE *a.*^{1}: cf. QUADRANT *sb.*^{2} and QUADRAT.]

†1. A square; a square area or space; also, a rectangle or rectangular space. *Obs.*

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 17 What brede eche towr takythe within iche corner off the quadrate ovyithwert the dorys. 1483 [see QUADRATE *a.* 1]. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxi, When any two quadrates be set forth, howe to make a squire about the one quadrate, whiche shall be equall to the other quadrate. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 46 A Quadrat of ground will bee of men two times and one third more broade then long. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 45 The Labyrinth of Crete, built upon a long quadrate, containing five large squares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 62 The Powers Militant, That stood for Heav'n, in mighty Quadrate joyn'd. 1680 T. LAWSON *Mite Treas.* 33 Their .. Cone, Cylinder, Parallelogram, Quadrat [etc.].

†b. A square number, the square *of* a number.

1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 575 That number is called a Quadrate, which is made by the multiplication of two equal numbers. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 217 The life of man, whose Period .. he placed in the Quadrate of 9 or 9. times 9. that is, 81.

†c. A group of four things. = QUATERNION 1.

1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebius' Life Constantine* 139 By the number of twice two, hee invented the quadrate of the foure Elements.

2. A square or rectangular plate or block. *rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. cxliii, A leaden Quadrate swayes hard on that part That's fit for burdens. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 50 It was constructed of huge quadrats of ice hewn in the manner of free-stone. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, His person was a quadrate, his step massy and elephantine.

†3. *Astron.* a. Quadrate aspect; quadrature. *Obs.*

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 5 This Comet .. Having been in Quadrat with the Sun it should still descend. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 22 The Moon, on the day of the Last Quadrate decreasing, makes as high a Water, sometimes higher than at the first in the Increase. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. v, Can judge .. of sextiles, quadrates, trines and oppositions.

†b. A right angle. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 18 In the one the Moon is conjoin'd with the Sun in diameter-line making no Angle, in the Other making a Quadrate, the utmost distance from the Conjunction and Opposition.

4. *Anat.* a. The quadrate bone. b. A quadrate muscle.

1872 MIVART *Anat.* 121 Other bones, the lowest of which is termed the Quadrate. 1878 [see QUADRATO- 2]. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* II. 103 The quadrates, projecting ventrally and forward and bearing the articular facets for the mandible.

†**Quadrate,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Also **quadrat.** [App. an alteration of QUADRANT *sb.*^{1}, through assoc. with prec., or through misreading of *quadrāt* = *quadrant.*]

1. A quarter; *spec.* of a circle. = QUADRANT *sb.*^{1} 4.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The quarter of a circle, named a quadrate. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Quadrate*, a quarter.

2. = QUADRANT 5.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., The arte of Measuryng by the quadrate geometricall, and the disorders committed in vsyng the same. *Ibid.*, A newe quadrate newely inuented by the author hereof. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 163 The use of the shipmans quadrat, whose inventor was worthy D. Gemma. *Ibid.* 164 The hier part of the Quadrate.

†**Quadrate,** *sb.*^{3} *Her. Obs.* Also 5 **quadrant,** 5-6 **quadrat.** [Prob. identical with one or other of the prec. sbs., but the precise origin is not clear.] (See quots. 1486.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij, In blasyng of armys be ix. quadrattis that is to say v. quadrate finiall and iiij. Royall. *Ibid.* B iv, Quadrat is calde in armys whan the felde is set with sum tokyn of armys. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 77 b, The Crosse thus charged, is called of olde Heraultes, the first quadrate royall. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 206-209.

Quadrate (kwǫ·dre^{i}t), *a.* Also 5-7 **quadrat.** [ad. L. *quadrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *quadrāre* to square: see QUADRATE *v.*]

1. Square, rectangular. Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXVIII. (1495) 922 Quadrate shape and square is moost stedfaste and stable. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 332 b/2 For whanne euery beest was quadrate as we may ymagyne In a quadrate ben foure corners and euery corner was a penne. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 44 A strong Castel quadrate having at eche corner a great Round Tower. 1566 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 139 Tabletis of gold, bayth quadrate als & round. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. 35 The form of the building is quadrate. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. iv. 437 And circular appears the quadrate pile. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 137 The quadrate pelvis is that which is compressed .. so that the brim is almost quadrangular. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 77 These two pairs of ganglia .. are combined into one quadrate mass in Hyalea.

Comb. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 85 This is termed Quarter pierced, quasi, Quadrate pierced, for that the piercing is square as a Trencher.

†b. *Math.* Of numbers or roots. = SQUARE. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 14, 4. is the first nombre quadrat, and 2. is his rote. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XXV. Hj, These two ioyned together make 43600, whose Quadrate roote being about 208 pace 3 foote is the Hypothenusall line *AC*. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 31. 552 The Rings Roundnesse must remember the King of Eternitie; the Quadrat number of Constancy. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 215 Consisting of square and quadrate numbers [viz. 49 and 81]. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Phil.* (1687) 527/2 The Tetrad..being quadrate .. is divided into Equals

c. *Anat.* in the distinctive names of certain parts of the body having an approximately square shape. *Quadrate bone*, a special bone in the head of birds and reptiles, by which the lower jaw is articulated to the skull. *Quadrate muscle*, the name of several muscles, esp. the *quadratus lumborum* (of the loins), *q. femoris* (of the thigh), and *q. pronator* (in the forearm): see QUADRATUS.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 334 The quadrate bone of birds is..divided above into two arms.

†2. *Astron.* = QUARTILE *a. Obs.*

This use of *quadrate* is due to the fact that the lines joining four equidistant points on a circle form a square; hence also the sign for 'quartile aspect' is □, as that for 'trine' is △. Cf. QUADRATURE 4.

1552 HULOET, Quadrate aspecte of the planettes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. pr. 43 (1636) 501 And they [two Planets] are said .. to be in a quadrat aspect when they are distant one from another, by three signes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 12 The planet of Mars..maketh station but in quadrate aspect, as for Iupiter, in triangle aspect. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* V. 126 At some time She and the Sun should have a Trine, or a Quadrate Aspect.

†3. *fig.* Complete, perfect. *Obs.*

1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 7 There yet remaineth a fourth point to make vp a quadrate and perfitt honor of the King. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. (1650) 253 The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise man should . be still the same. 1679 HARBY *Key Script.* II. 45 That future quadrate Righteousness of Gospel-Promise.

†4. Conformable, corresponding (*to* or *with*). Cf. QUADRANT *a.* 2. *Obs.*

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 68 To construe me right, and believe my meaning quadrate to my words. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 99 His word and his meaning are quadrate, and never shake hands and part. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 112 Whose State of Life is Quadrate and Concentrick with the Low and Humble Poverty of their Redeemer.

5. *Her. Cross quadrate*, a cross which expands into a square at the junction of the arms.

1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* I. [See of] *Litchfield.* Per pale gu. and ar. a cross potent quadrat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 452/1.

Quadrate (kwǫ·dre^{i}t), *v.* Also 7-9 (6 *Sc. pa. pple.*) **quadrat.** [f. L. *quadrāt-*, ppl. stem of *quadrāre* to square.]

1. *trans.* To make (a thing) square. *rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 586 With subtill wark it was sa roborat Properlie alswa with kirnalis weill quadrat. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 151 The winding stream quadrated into fishponds. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 197/2 The materials .. are there quadrated or formed into rectangular blocks.

b. *Math.* To square (a circle, etc.). *rare.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 26 The hardest things in the world were; To quadrate a circle, to find out the philosopher's stone. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. viii. § 9 399 It had long been acknowledged by the best geometers impossible to quadrate by a direct process any curve surface.

†2. To square (a number or amount). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. § III. iv. 388 The Pharisees..did as it were quadrate the measure of Proselytes sinnes; multiplying Gentilisme by Pharisaisme.

3. *intr.* To square, agree, correspond, conform *with* (rarely *to*).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1611) 265 This forme of Helmet..doth best quadrate with the dignity of a Knight. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 18 That it exactly quadrates to the case of our Controversie is apparent. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 273 When their Lives Quadrate with their Doctrine, their Words Become of weight. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. i. (1817) 10 The description quadrates with no part of the Jewish history with which we are acquainted. 1876 J. PARKER *Paract.* II. xviii 325 He had to make a creed which would quadrate with his immorality.

b. Without const.. To be fitting, suitable, or consistent. Also of two things: To harmonize with each other. Now *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 516 The same arguments do not Quadrate in trees. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 44 P 7 The Compliment..of comparing a Beauty to a Star, will now quadrate in every Respect . 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. Interl. 84 The similies of Homer..do not quadrate, or go upon all fours. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. vi. 256 That the natural .. and the legal or political . should quadrate as much as possible.

c. *trans.* To make conformable (*to*). *rare.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 296 Therefore I desire all such that expect any success to their Observations, that they quadrate the Rules to the places where they live 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* XXV, He quadrates his practice as nearly as he can to his theory.

4. *Artillery.* a. *trans.* To adjust (a gun) on its carriage (see quots.). b. *intr.* Of a gun: To lie properly on the carriage.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Gunnery, to quadrate or square a Piece, is to see whether it be duly plac'd, or well pois'd on the Carriage and Wheels. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 53 A gun quadrates, or hangs well in her carriage. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quaarate*, to trim a gun on its carriage and its trucks, to adjust it for firing on a level range.

5. In *pa. pple.*: Placed in quadrate aspect.

1829 POE *Poems, Al Aaraf* (1859) 192 What time the moon is quadrated in heaven.

Qua·drated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] a. Made square, squared. *? Obs.* b. Quartered. *rare*$^{-1}$.

a. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 A nerue..is at length implanted to the quadrated or foure squared Muscle. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Little quadrated pieces of metal, called quotations.

b. 1819 MOOR *Hindu Pantheon* 249 The quadrated lozenge, on the breast and in the palm of this image, is also unaccounted for, and singular.

†**Quadrateness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Squareness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/1 Malleate ..with the broadest hammers..till it be about thre quart. in the quadratnes therof.

Quadratic (kwǫdræ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **quadrātic-us*: see QUADRATE *sb.*^{1} and -IC, and cf. F. *quadratique.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Square. *rare.*

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 115 They first assume the quadratic form at a distance of one metre behind the head. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 107 One epidermal cell which appears in surface view rounded and quadratic.

b. *Cryst.* Of square section through the lateral or secondary axes; characterized by this form.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 On boiling this solution the salt is formed, and may be crystallized in quadratic prisms. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 66 The calcium oxalate..crystallises in the quadratic system.

2. *Math.* Involving the second and no higher power of an unknown quantity or of a variable; esp. in *quadratic equation*: see EQUATION 6.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vii. 181 Those Algebraical notions of Absolute, Lineary, Quadratic, Cubic. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math* 317 All Quadratick Aequations of this kind .. have two Roots. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 128 All Quadratic Equations are reducible to one of these Forms. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 247 A simple quadratic equation, is that which involves the square of the unknown quantity only. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 169 If we express every e in terms of the potentials by means of equations.. E will be a quadratic function of the potentials.

B. *sb.* a. A quadratic equation. b. *pl.* The branch of algebra dealing with quadratic equations.

1684 BAKER *Geometr. Key* Title-p., Of linears, qvadratics, cubics [etc.]. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 337 The three sorts of Mixed Aequations above expressed, are all that can happen in Quadraticks. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are several methods of extracting the roots of adfected quadratics. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 256 *note*, Cubic equations, when occurring in pairs, may usually be reduced to quadratics, by extermination. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 41 By turns, as Thought or Pleasure wills, Quadratics struggle with quadrilles. 1870 [see ADFECTED].

Quadra·tical, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = QUADRATIC *a.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 645 The Quotient shall be squaredly Quadratical. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 343 To receive as many Cubical Points, as the Co-efficient doth Quadratical. 1880 GILBERT *Pirates Penzance*, I understand equations, both the simple and quadratical.

Hence **Quadra·tically** *adv.* (*Cent. Dict.*)

Quadrato- (kwǒdrē̆·to), mod. comb. form of L. *quadrātus* or *quadrātum*, QUADRATE *a.* or *sb.*[1]; used in some scientific terms.

†**1.** *Math.* **Quadrato-cubic** *a.*, of the fifth power or degree. **Quadrato-quadrat(e**, the fourth power. **Quadrato-quadratic, -quadratical** *adjs.*, of the fourth power; biquadratic. *Obs.*

1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 67 There be some numbers called plane .. others *quadrato-cubic. 1787 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII 81 Biquadratic and quadrato-cubic equations. 1684 T. BAKER *Geometr Key* d. 2 The *quadrato-quadrat of x, x^4. 1728 CLARKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 387 The Cube, or the quadrato-quadrate, or any other Power. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 45 To have like Vessels .. equally strong, the Timber of which they consist must be *Quadrato-quadr: tic. 16– BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 18 The [illegible] .rical constructions of all cubic, and quadrato-quadra[illegible] equations. 1668 BARROW *ibid.* 63 When the equations are *quadrato-quadratical.

2. *Zool.* Connected with or pertaining to the quadrate together with some other bone, as **Quadra·to-ju·gal** *a.* and *sb.* (see quot. 1878), **-mandi·bular, -(meta)pte·rygoid, -squamo·sal** *adjs.* (see the second element).

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 18 The quadratojugal rod. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 462 In Birds the quadrato-jugal is a slender piece of bone, which arises from the side of the mandibular joint of the quadrate. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 338 The quadrate or in Teleostei .the quadrato-metapterygoid.

3. *Cryst.* **Qua:dratoctahe·dron**, an eight-sided crystal of square section through the secondary axes.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 137 The fundamental form of the crystals belonging to the quadratic system is the quadratoctahedron.

Quadratrix (kwǒdrē̆·triks). Pl. **quadratrices.** [mod.L., fem. agent-n. from *quadrāre* to QUADRATE; cf. F. *quadratrice* (17th c.).] A curve used in the process of squaring other curves.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 316 The ancient geometricians .. who made use of the quadratrix for the finding out of a strait line equal to the arch of a circle. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The most eminent of these *quadratrices* are, that of Dinostrates [etc]. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff & Int Calculus* 662 The Quadratrix, a curve formerly celebrated for its apparent connection with the quadrature of the circle. 1898 tr. H. Schubert *Math. Essays* 124 The solution of the quadrature of the circle founded on the construction of the quadratrix.

Quadrature (kwǫ·drătiŭɹ). [ad. L. *quadrātūra* a square, the act of squaring: see QUADRATE *v.* and -URE. Cf. F. *quadrature* (1529).]

†**1.** Square shape, squareness. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1670 The maruellous quadrature of the same, I take to signifie the vniuersal agreement in the same. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xxiii. 565 One of the Romans .. counted the stones .. and made estimate to himselfe of their quadrature and proportion. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 60 When the Quadrangle is broad, and well-proportioned in its quadrature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X 380 Parted by th' Empyreal bounds, His Quadrature, from thy Orbicular World.

†**2.** One side of a square. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Euery quadrature or syde of the wall hath in it thre principal portes or gates.

3. *Math.* The action or process of squaring; *spec.* the expression of an area bounded by a curve, esp. a circle, by means of an equivalent square.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 22 As much time. .as a man might haue found out the quadrature of the circle in. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. xxxvii, As hard to find thy cure As circles puzling Quadrature. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 15 A method for the Quadrature of Parabola's of all degrees. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* p. iii, Drawing Tangents to Curves, finding their Curvatures, their Lengths, and Quadratures. 1829 MRQ. ANGLESEA *Let.* 28 Feb. in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 278, I am as incapable of making a rhyme as of effecting the quadrature of the circle. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 36 The attention which the problem of the quadrature of the circle has attracted.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quadrature-lines*, or *lines of Quadrature*, are two lines frequently placed on Gunter's sector. [Description follows.]

4. *Astron.* †**a.** One of the four cardinal points. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (See note on QUADRATE *a.* 2.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 37 When this concurrence [of the planets with the sun] is about the quadratures of the heaven. [L. *circa quadrata mundi.*]

b. One of the two points (in space or time) at which the moon is 90° distant from the sun, or midway between the points of conjunction and opposition.

1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* vii. 256 When the Moon is in Opposition to the Sun..that Part of Her Body which respects the Earth, is more Enlightned than at the New Moon, or at either of the Quadratures. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 126 The Passage of the Body L from the Quadratures to the Syzygies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 91 The tides are greatest in the syzigies and least in the quadratures. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 39 After starting from conjunction with the Sun it successively reaches its Eastern quadrature [etc.].

c. The position of one heavenly body relative to another when they are 90° apart, *esp.* of the moon to the sun when at the quadratures (see prec.). † Also *Quadrature aspect.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 185 The Quadrature Aspect is from the first to the fourth, or from the first to the tenth. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 508/2 Thus the sun and moon, .. or any two planets, may be in conjunction, opposition, or quadrature. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* vii. 44 The Sun is said to be in quadrature with a star, or planet, when the difference of their longitudes is 90° or 270°. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvi. 236 The rays reflected from them when the planets are in quadrature.

†**d.** *Her.* *In quadrature*, at intervals of a quarter-circle. *Obs.*

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 188 A circular Wreath, Pearl and Diamond [= Argent and Sable] with four Hawk's Bells joined thereto in quadrature Topaz [= Or].

†**5.** A division into four parts (? cf. QUADRATE *sb.*[2]). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxix. 759 Foure straight lines running alongst the young shutes or branches, the which do make a quadrature, or a diuision of the said young branches into foure square partes or cliftes.

‖**Quadratus** (kwǒdrē̆·tǒs). *Anat.* [L.: see QUADRATE *sb.*[1] and *a.*] A quadrate muscle. *Quadratus femoris, lumborum*, etc. (see QUADRATE *a.* 1 c).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Quadratus*. a name applied to several muscles, in respect of their square figure; as the palmaris, and pronators. 1756 WINSLOW *Anat.* (ed. 4) I. 211 A tendon .. inserted between the Gemelli and Quadratus. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 60 Some of the before mentioned muscles: these are the triangulares and quadratus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The two psoas muscles and the quadratus lumborum.

Quadreble, var. QUATREBLE, quadruple.

Quadred, pa. pple. of QUADER *v. Obs.*

Quadrefoil, obs. form of QUATREFOIL.

Quadrein, obs. variant of QUATRAIN.

†**Quadrel.** *Obs.* Also 7 -ell. [ad. It. *quadrello* (med.L. *quadrellus*, OF. *quarrel*, F. *carreau*) square stone or brick, dim. of *quadro* a square: cf. QUARREL *sb*[1]] A square block, esp. of brick, and *spec.* of a kind of brick used in Italy (see quot. 1703). Also *attrib.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 358 Their Quadrells of peat, are made into that fashion by the spade that cutts them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 A Quadrell Wall, that is a wall of Artificiall Stone, as Brick, Tyle, etc. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 232 Quadrels, a sort of artificial Stones ..made of a chalky, whitish and pliable Earth, and dry'd in the Shade. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 80 A sort of Bricks larger than Quadrels, or common ones.

Quadren, square: see QUADRAN.

Quadrennial (kwǒdre·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also (correctly) **quadriennial**, (7 -ennal). [ad. L. type **quadrienniāl-is, -ennāl-is*: see QUADRENNIUM and -AL, and cf. F. *quatriennal.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Occurring every fourth year.

1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* iii. 46 Their Accounts of Time were reckoned by the Quadriennial Returns of the Grand Games. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxviii. IV. 92 Peisistratus .. first added the quadrennial or greater Panathenæa to the ancient annual or lesser Panathenæa. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 8/1 The Archbishop of Canterbury . continuing his quadrennial visitation of his diocese. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 745/2 Its statutes only demanded quadrennial residence.

2. Lasting for four years.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quadriennial*, of four years. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Quadrennial*, of the Space of four Years. 1881 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 6/2 Biennial Budgets and quadrennial Parliaments.

B. *sb.* †**a.** A period of four years. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. **b.** An event happening every four years. **c.** A fourth anniversary, or its celebration (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, De Æris et Epochis* (1650) 163 The Egyptians called everie daie in the year by the Name of som God..and everie year of their Lustrums or Quadriennals in like manner. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Nov. 625/2 The great quadrennial—the Presidential election—is the 'Derby Day' of America.

Hence **Quadre·nnially** *adv.*, every fourth year.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 626 The senate [of Virginia] chosen quadrennially.

‖**Quadrennium** (kwǒdre·niǒm). Also (correctly) **quadriennium.** [a. L. *quadriennium*, f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + *annus* year.] A period of four years; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1823).

1823 CRABB, *Quadriennium utile*, .. the term of four years allowed..to a minor after his majority, during which he may by suit, or action, endeavour to annul any deed granted to his prejudice during his minority. 1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Hist. Cath. Relig. Cornwall* 482 Francis Watmough .. is known to have filled several quadrienniums before his death. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. ii. 52 In taking his bachelor's degree..Locke abridged the old quadrennium..by one term.

Quadri- (kwǫ·dri), a first element used in combs. with the sense 'having, consisting of, connected with, etc. four (things specified)'. The L. *quadri-* was so employed in a few words during the classical period, as in the sbs. *quadriduum*, *quadriennium*, *quadrirēmis*, *quadrivium*, the adjs. *quadrifidus*, *quadrijugus*, and the pple. *quadripartītus*. In the post-classical and later language such compounds are much more numerous, esp. adj. forms, as *quadriangulus*, *-ennis*, *-formis*, *-gamus*, *-laterus*, etc. (See also QUADRU-.)

The earliest examples in English are *quadrangle*, *quadripartite*, *quadrivial*, which are as old as the 15th c.; others, as *quadrifid*, *quadriform*, *quadrilateral*, *quadrireme* were introduced later, esp. in the 17th c. By far the greater number of *quadri-* compounds, however, belong to the language of modern science, the employment of the prefix in popular words being much rarer than that of *bi-* and *tri-*. A considerable number of those given in the following lists are self-explanatory, and in these cases the definition is omitted.

I. Adjectives with the sense 'having or consisting of four —', 'characterized by the number four', as **quadriba·sic** *Chem.*, applied to certain acids containing four atoms of displaceable hydrogen (Webster, 1864); **qua:dricente·nnial**, consisting of, connected with, a period of four centuries (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **quadrifa·rious** [L. *-farius*], fourfold, having four parts; **quadrifo·cal**, having four foci (*Cent. Dict.*); **quadrifro·ntal** [L. *-frons*], having four faces; **quadriga·bled**; **quadriju·gal** [L. *-jugus*], four-horsed, belonging to a four-horse chariot; **quadrili·bral** [L. *-lībris*], containing four pounds; **quadrili·ngual** [late L. *-linguis*], using, written in, etc., four languages; **quadri·manous** = QUADRUMANOUS; †**quadrimood** (see quot.); **quadrino·mial, -no·mical, -no·minal**, consisting of four (algebraic) terms; **quadri·parous** *Ornith.*, laying only four eggs; **quadripla·nar**; **quadri·plicate(d)**, having four folds or pleats (Craig, 1848); **quadrisylla·bic(al)**, †**-sy·llable, -sy·llabous** [late L. *-syllabus*]; **quadri·valent** *Chem.*, capable of combining with four univalent atoms.

a 1745 SWIFT *To George-Nim-Dan-Dean Esq.* Wks. 1841 I. 762 Hail human compound *quadrifarious..Invincible as wight Briareus. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 235 All the quadrifarious virtue of the scholastic ethics. 1886 *Academy* 25 Apr. 288/1 The famous *Quadrifrontal Roman Arch [at Tripoli]. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 69 On the north is a staircase, the angles are of brick; *quadrigabled. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 636 Aurora's neighing steeds .. draw on her *quadrijugal car. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 91 Some mention a Triple Choenix, as Bilibral, *Quadrilibral, and Quinquelibral. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 41 A *quadrilingual stele at Suez, in Egyptian hieroglyphs, Persian, Median, and Babylonian cuneiform. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 18 Diapente .. is the leaping of one Voyce to another by a fift, consisting of three Tones, and a semitone .. Therefore Pontifex cals it the *Quadri-moode Interuall. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Quadrinomial*, consisting of four Denominations or Names. 1866–99 W. R. HAMILTON *Elem. Quatern.* (ed 2) I. 245 The principal use which we shall here make of the standard quadrinomial form. 1882 SALMON *Anal. Geom.* 3 *Dimens.* (ed. 4) 23 We shall use these *quadriplanar coordinates, whenever..our equations can be materially simplified. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 938 The old absurdity of reading everything possible into *quadrisyllabic feet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, **Quadrisyllable*,..that hath four syllables. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *List Barbarous Words*, **Quadrisyllabous*, consisting of four syllables. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 198/3 The elements are classified as. tetratomic or *quadrivalent, having four attractions. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 283 Carbon is quadrivalent and oxygen bivalent.

b. *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as **quadria·late**, having four alæ or wing-like processes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); **quadria·nnulate**, having or consisting of four rings; **quadriarti·culate(d)**, having four joints; **quadrica·psular, -ca·psulate**; **quadrica·rinate**, having four carinæ or keel-shaped lines, *spec.* of an orthopterous insect (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **quadrice·llular**; **quadrici·liate**, having four cilia or hairs; **quadrici·pital**, having four heads or points of origin, as the quadriceps muscle; **qua·dricorn**, having four horns (*ibid.*); so **-cornous** (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656); **quadrico·state**, having four costæ or ribs; **quadricotyle·donous**, having two deeply divided (and thus apparently four) cotyledons; **qua:dricresce·ntic, -toid**, having four crescents; of teeth: having four crescentic folds; **quadricu·spid, -cu·spidate**, of teeth: having four cusps or points; **quadride·ntate(d)**, having four serrations or indentations; **quadridi·gitate**, having four digits or similar divisions; **quadrifo·liate**, consisting of four leaves; also = **quadrifo·liolate**, of a compound leaf: having four leaflets growing from the same point; **quadrifu·rcate(d)**, having four forks or branches; **quadrige·minal, -ous**, belonging to the *corpora quadrigemina* at the base of the brain; also = **quadrige·minate**, formed of four similar parts, fourfold; **quadrigla·ndular**; **quadrihi·late** (see quot.); **quadriju·gate, -ju·gous**, of a leaf: having four pairs of leaflets (Martyn, 1793); **quadrila·minar, -ate**; **quadrilo·bate, -lobed**; **quadrilo·cular, -ate**, having four compartments; **quadrime·mbral**; **quadrino·dal**;

quadrinu·cleate; **quadripe·nnate**, having four wings (Worcester, 1846); †**quadriphy·llous** (see quot.); **quadripi·nnate**, having four pinnæ or side leaflets; **quadripo·lar**, having four poles or centres of division in a cell; **quadripu·lmonary**, of spiders: having two pairs of pulmonary sacs (*Cent. Dict.*); **quadrira·diate** (see quot.); **quadrise·ptate**, having four septa or dissepiments; **quadrise·rial**, arranged in four series or rows; **quadrise·tose**, having four setæ or bristles (*Cent. Dict.*); **quadrispi·ral**; †**quadrisulc** [late L. *-sulcus*], **quadrisu·lcate(d)**, having four grooves or furrows, having a four-parted hoof; **quadritube·rcular**, **-tube·rculate**; **qua·drivalve**, **-va·lvular**.

1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 321 Abdomen *quadriannulate, oval. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Quadriarticulate. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 361 The Insects .. are remarkable .. for their short *quadriarticulated tarsi. 1731 Bailey vol. II, **Quadricapsular*, . having a seed pod divided into four partitions. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* 163 The biciliate spores .. do not arise .. from the same tissue as the *quadriciliate. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 299 The three true molars are *quadricuspid. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 264/2 The three *quadricuspidate grinders of the upper jaw. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* i. xv. (1765) 39 *Quadridentate, split into four segments. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 159 Body covered with a reddish down, .. front quadridentate. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Quadridigitatus*, .. applied to a leaf, the petiole of which terminates in four folioles .. *quadridigitate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 947/1 **Quadrifoliate*. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 341 The leaves .. are ranged in alternating, usually quadrifoliate whorls. 1777 Pennant *Zool* IV. 7 Cr. with a *quadri-furcated snout. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 686/1 The *quadrigeminal bodies rest upon two processes of fibrous matter. 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 39 From the quadrigeminal tubercles to the chiasma. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 947/1 **Quadrihilate*, having four apertures, as is the case in certain kinds of pollen. 1819 *Pantologia* X, **Quadrilobate leaf*. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 607/2 These cords .. encircle the œsophagus above which they develope a quadrilobate ganglion. 1775 Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus Brit. Plants* 255 **Quadrilocular*. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) I. 176 The anther could not originally be quadrilocular, because it opens by two fissures only. 1731 Bailey vol II, **Quadriphyllous*, .. Plants whose flowers have [four] leaves or petals. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 685 The fronds are *quadripinnate in the lower and more compound portions 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 400 Some Smyrna sponges, and species of Geodia, have four rays—*quadriradiate. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 149 Pallid; cups clavate, substipitate; margin incurved; sporidia .. long, *quadriseptate. 1839 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 199 Suckers of the .. tentacula *quadriserial. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 934 Musk he takes to be .. secreted in its proper Cystis near the Navil of a *Quadrisulc Animal like a Deer. 1775 Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus Brit. Plants* 255 **Quadrisulcated*. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 753 The two other true molars *quadrituberculate. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 199 The capsule is *quadrivalve [*ed.* 1794 quadrivalvular] or opens into four parts. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 268 Readily distinguished by its .. quadrivalve spinescent capsules. 1762 Russell in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 556 What appeared to be the mouth, was situated a little below the apex, and was *quadrivalvular.

II. Sbs., vbs., and advs., chiefly from adjs. in I: **quadricente·nnial**, a four hundredth anniversary; **quadriceps** (extensor) [cf. Biceps], a large muscle of the leg, having four heads; **qua·drichord** [late L. *-chordum*] = Tetrachord; **qua·dricorn**, an animal with four horns or antennæ (Brande *Dict. Sci.* 1842); **qua·dricycle**, a four-wheeled cycle; **quadrifa·riously** *adv.*, in a fourfold manner; **qua·drifoil** = Quatrefoil; **qua·drifurca·tion**, a division into four branches; **quadri·gamist** [L. *-gamus*], one four times married; **qua·drilogue**, an account by four persons; a dialogue between four; **quadri·logy**, a tetralogy; **quadripe·nnate**, a four-winged insect (Brande, 1842); **quadripo·rticus**, a colonnade or peristyle round a quadrangular building or space; **qua·drisacrame·ntalist**, **-sacramenta·rian**, a name applied to some 16th c. German reformers who held Baptism, the Eucharist, Confession and Orders to be sacraments (Blunt *Dict. Sects* 1874); **qua·drisect** *v.*, to divide into four equal parts; hence **quadrise·ction**; **quadrisu·lcate**, a four-toed animal (Brande, 1842); **quadrisy·llable**, a word of four syllables; **quadri·valence**, the power of an atom or radical to combine with four univalent atoms; **quadri·valent**, a quadrivalent element; **qua·drivalve**, a plant with a quadrivalvular seed-pod; an instrument, *esp.* a speculum, with four valves; †**quadri·virate**, a union of four men.

1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/1 To celebrate their *quadricentennial with a banquet 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 636 They separate the *quadriceps extensor muscle from the others. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 42 Terpandre the famous Musition, which joined the seventh string to the *quadricord. 1728 R. North *Mem. Music* (1846) 34 That these might augment the voice is certain, but then they must be tuned to the quadrichord. 1884 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Mar. 86/1 A *quadricycle of the form of the Coventry. 1882 T. Taylor *Apuleius, On God of Socrates* 300 There are four most known elements, nature being as it were *quadrifariously separated into large parts. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 198 The scholar .. stuffs his volume with firstling violets, roses, and *quadrifoils. 1884 Blackmore *Tommy Upm.* II. 316 A convenient *quadrifurcation. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Quadrigamist*. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 5/2 The swindler bigamist or quadrigamist, we forget the precise number of his marriages. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 66 Your wise dialogue, or *quadrilogue, between the curious questioner, the foolish answerer, your wise catholic man standing by, and the mediator. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 358 The Quadriloge of Beckets life. *a* 1656 Ussher in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 46 Thomas Becket (as we read in the Quadrilogue, or Quadripartite History of his Life). 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1950. 355/3 His *quadrilogy of Nibelungen operas. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 276 The form of Amru's mosque .. being a mere *quadriporticus round an open space. 1865 C. R. Weld *Last Winter Rome* 97 Among the most remarkable features of this building are the Atrium and quadriporticus. 1809 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 227 In *quadrisecting, the error of the middle point = 2*e*. 1673 Wallis in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 571 We find, by the *quadrisection of an arch or angle, a biquadratic equation of four roots. 1809 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 227 In the method of continued bisection, the two opposite points must be found by quadrisection. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). **Quadrisyllable*, a Word made up of four Syllables. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 109 Our dignity will not condescend to enter into any thing short of a quadrisyllable. 1884 Traill in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 444/1, I will end the sentence with ignoramus .. a quadrisyllable. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 211 Carbon is therefore a *quadrivalent. 1731 Bailey vol. II, **Quadrivalves*, .. those Plants whose seed pods open in four valves or partitions. 1872 F. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 76 Of valvular specula the bivalve of Ricord .. and the quadrivalve of Charrière have long been popular. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii 258 This bloodlesse victory, over a *Quadrivirate of Mummers.

b. *Math.* Chiefly in sense 'quadric', 'of the second degree or order', as **qua·dricone**, **-cova·riant**, **-deri·vative**, **quadrinva·riant**; also **quadrino·mial**, an expression consisting of four terms.

1856 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 272 No. 9 is the *quadricovariant, or Hessian. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 171 To raise any .. *Quadri-nomial .. to any given Power. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 167 When the compound quantity consists of two terms, it is called a Binomial, . when of four terms a Quadrinomial. 1856 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 271 No. 1 is the quadric itself; no 2 is the *quadrinvariant. 1884 W. R. W. Roberts in *Hermathena* X. 182 Functions .. expressed by the quadrinvariants of the quantics [etc.].

c. *Chem.* In the names of chemical compounds, denoting the presence of four atoms or equivalents of an element or radical in a compound, as *quadrioxalate*, *-phosphate*, *-stearate*, *-sulphide*. Now superseded by Tetra-.

1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1067 Then ether would be a compound of 1 atom of *quadrihydrocarbon and 1 of water. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 591 *Quadriphosphate of lime. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 685 The phosphoric glass .. is considered by Dr. Thomson as a definite compound, which he has termed quadriphosphate of lime. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 299 *Quadrisulphide of molybdenum, MoS_4. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 293 It [uric acid] is present in the urine in the form of a *quadriurate.

Quadri-, occas. erron. form of Quadru-.

Quadrible, obs. variant of Quadrable *a.*

Quadrible, variant of Quatreble *a.* and *v.*

Quadric (kwɒ·drik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [ad. L. type **quadric-us*, f. *quadra* square: see -ic.]

A. *adj.* Of the second degree. (Used in solid geometry, and where the variables are more than two.)

1858 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 497 The case of any quadric function of *n* variables. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1950. 352/2 Quadric Inversion. 1884 A. S. Hart in *Hermathena* X. 164 Such curves .. can be traced on a quadric surface. *Ibid.* 166 Two of the given equations will represent quadric cones.

B. *sb.* A quantic or surface of the second degree.

1856 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 271 The tables Nos. 1 and 2 are the covariants of a binary quadric. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 215 A variable parameter, which we shall distinguish by a suffix for the species of quadric. 1884 A. S. Hart in *Hermathena* X. 164 There are many such [twisted algebraic] curves which do not lie on any quadric.

Quadriennial, **-ium**: see Quadrennial, -ium.

Quadrifid (kwɒ·drifid), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **quadrifide**. [ad. L. *quadrifid-us*, f. Quadri- + *fid-* root of *findĕre* to cleave. Cf. mod.F. *quadrifide*.] Cleft into four divisions or lobes.

1662 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 109 Claws like a Cow; but quadrifide. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1769) III. 320 The tail is naturally bifid, but in many is trifid, and in some even quadrifid. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 52 Distinguished by .. the quadrifid calyx. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 326 The quadrifid processes on the outer parts of the lobes.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* A quadrifid process.

1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 326 On the broad outer surfaces of the lobes where the quadrifids are situated.

Quadriform (kwɒ·drifɔ̄m), *a.*[1] [ad. late L. *quadriformis*: see Quadri- and -form. Cf. obs. F. *quadriforme*.] Having four forms or aspects.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* v. x. (1713) 440 This quadriform aspect of the Cherubims. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 109 Quadriform His Acts, which writing They produce before our eyes. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Quadriformis*, .. applied to a crystal which presents the combination of four distinct forms. quadriform. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. iii. ii. 476 Quadriform is the Gospel, and quadriform the course of the Lord.

Qua·driform, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. **quadri-* comb. form of *quadra* square + -form.] Square-shaped. † Also *fig.*: Perfect (cf. Quadrate *a.* 3).

1679 Harby *Key Script.* II 34 It principally intends .. that true quadriform Righteousness of Gospel-Promise. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 10/1 On the extreme end of the scabbard is a large quadriform mace head.

‖ **Quadriga** (kwɒ·drəigă). [L.; later sing. form for pl. *quadrigæ* contr. of *quadrijugæ*, f. *quadri-* Quadri- + *jugum* yoke. Cf. F. *quadrige* (17th c.), and see Quathrigan.]

1. A chariot drawn by four horses harnessed abreast; esp. as represented in sculpture or on coins.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., On the reverses of medals we frequently see Victory, or the emperor, in a *quadriga*, holding the reins of the horses. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 454 Apollo, guides a quadriga, in which he is carrying off a lofty and noble female form. 1884 *Chr. World* 14 Aug. 612/5 A quadriga in bronze carrying a figure of Victory

2. A form of surgical bandage for the sternum and ribs. ? *Obs.*

1743 Heister *Surgery* (1768) II. iii. iv. 371 The Generality of Surgeons make use of a peculiar and stronger Bandage for this purpose, which they call the *Quadriga* or *Catapharcta*. [Hence in Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. (App.), and some later dicts.]

Hence † **Quadriga·rious** *a.*, 'of or belonging to a Charriot-man' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Quadrigate**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrīgāt-us*: see prec.] Of a coin: Stamped with the figure of a quadriga. b. *sb.* A coin so stamped.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxii. iii. 464 To pay 300 quadrigate pieces of silver. *Ibid.* liv. 465 *note*, A Quadrigate . is a piece of silver coyne among the Romanes, the same that Denarius: called so of Quadriga.

† **Quadrilater**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quadrilater-us*, f. *quadri-* Quadri- + *later-* stem of *latus* side. Cf. F. *quadrilatère* (*a* 1554).] = next.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. xxi. 31 Wherefore this present figure .. is a quadrilater triangle. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xvii. O ij b, The figure signified by the quadrilater superficies ABGF.

Quadrilateral (kwɒdrilæ·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **quadrilaterall**. [ad. L. type **quadri-lateralis*, f. *quadrilater-us* + -al. See prec. and cf. F. *quadrilatéral*.]

A. *adj.* Four-sided; having a four-sided base or section.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 162/2 The Altar .. was no longer a Cube, but .. a quadrilateral Pillar. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvi. 63 The whole form seems to be like a quadrilaterall house. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 33 In common Salt we plainly discover Quadrilateral Pyramids, with square Bases. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1125 Carbazotate of Potassa crystallizes in long yellow quadrilateral needles. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 38 Nails are rounded or quadrilateral bodies.

b. *Bot.* Of a stem: (see quot.).

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 184 The principal sections of all the leaves may lie in two planes, crossing one another at right angles, when the shoot is quadrilateral.

B. *sb.* A figure bounded by four straight lines; a space or area having four sides.

In *mod. Geom.* A figure formed by four straight lines, no three of which pass through the same point, and by the six points (vertices) forming the intersections of these lines, taken two by two (Cf. Quadrangle).

1650 T. Rudd *Euclide* 45 To forme a .. Quadrilaterall, about which a circle may be circumscribed. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 282 A Diagonal is a line joining any two opposite angles of a quadrilateral. 1866 R. A. Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 16 The intermediate figures are quadrilaterals of varying form. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wanderings by Southern Waters* 301 Four .. towers occupying the angles of a small quadrilateral.

b. The space lying between, and defended by, four fortresses; *spec.* that in North Italy formed by the fortresses of Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, and Legnano.

1859 *Times* 1 July 8/5 Such fortresses as compose the famous 'Quadrilateral'. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 July 66/1 The Quadrilateral and Venice still remain in the hands of the Austrians. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 2 He has four fortresses around him .. but upon twelve square miles of territory .. he cannot play at quadrilaterals.

fig. 1888 J.D. Rosebery in *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/5 Am overjoyed .. that Edinburgh is once more the quadrilateral of Liberalism.

Hence **Quadrila·teralness**, 'the property of having four sides' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Quadriliteral (kwɒdrili·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Quadri- + Literal.]

A. *adj.* Consisting of four letters; *spec.* of Semitic roots which have four consonants instead of the usual three (see *triliteral*).

1771 W. Jones *Zool. Eth* 102 It must be deemed a quadriliteral word, and as such compounded of a double radix. 1793 T. Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 133 They assume triliteral and quadriliteral as well as biliteral roots. 1837 Phillips *Syriac Gramm.* 96 Quadriliteral verbs. 1869 B. Davies tr. *Gesenius' Hebrew Gram.* 86 Such lengthened forms .. are not regarded as quadriliteral.

B. *sb.* A word of four letters: a (Semitic) root containing four consonants.

1787 Sir W. Jones *Disc. Arabs* Wks. 1799 I. 40 If we suppose ten thousand of them [Arabic roots] (without

reckoning *quadriliterals*) to exist [etc.]. 1839 PAULI *Anal. Hebr.* xxviii. 205 The so-called Quadri- and Quinti- literals are compounds [etc.]. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 566 On the principle of reducing the words to quadriliterals. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 78 Quadriliterals..for the most part have extended a vowel into a liquid.

Quadrille (see next), *sb.*[1] Also 8 **quadrill.** [a. F. *quadrille* (1725); referred by Littré to It. *quadriglio* of the same meaning, but by Hatz.-Darm. said to be ad. Sp. *cuartillo*, the form in F. being due to association with *quadrille*, Sp. *cuadrilla* (see next).] A card-game played by four persons with forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens of the ordinary pack being discarded. † Also *pl.*

Quadrille began to take the place of ombre as the fashionable card game about 1726, and was in turn superseded by whist.

1726 in *Suffolk Corr.* (1824) I. 257 Sir T. Coke [etc.]..made a party at quadrille..The game being new, drew many spectators. 1727 SWIFT *On a Woman's Mind* Misc. 1735 V. 113 Improving hourly in her Skill, To cheat and wrangle at Quadrille. 1768 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 161, I preferred a sober game of quadrilles with Miss Chudleigh. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I. 22 The petty pleasures of sixpenny quadrille. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 51 Quadrille, she has often told me, was her first love, but whist had engaged her maturer esteem. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxiii. 198 Amongst the winter evening's amusements were two forms of quadrille: the old-fashioned game of cards, and the more recently fashionable dance.

attrib. 1731 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* I. ii, Bring the Quadrille book hither; see whether I am engaged. 1732 GAY *Distr. Wife* iv, Lady Rampant depends upon your ladyship to make up her quadrille party. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. I. xiv. 44 The old Countess sat down to the quadrille table with three other ladies.

Quadrille (kwŏdri·l, kwă-, kă-), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *quadrille* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. Sp. *cuadrilla*, Pg. *quadrilha*, It. *quadriglia*, a band, troop, company, 'a Squadron containing 25 (or fewer) Souldiers' (Cotgr.), app. f. *cuadra*, *quadra* square; cf. Sp. *escuadra*, It. *squadra*, *squadrone* SQUADRON.]

1. One of four groups of horsemen taking part in a tournament or carousel, each being distinguished by special costume or colours.

1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. 389 The first Quadrille, led on by their Chief, the Duke of Weissenfels. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 118/1 The four quadrilles representing four different nations. 1777 J. CARTER *King Zayde* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) III. xviii. 182 Two of the four quadrilles,..Take lances in their hands.

transf. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxvii, The four quadrilles of masquers..drew up in their several ranks.

2. A square dance, of French origin, usually performed by four couples, and containing five sections or figures, each of which is a complete dance in itself. Also called 'a set of quadrilles'.

1773 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 269 A few evenings ago some company were rehearsing quadrilles at Mrs. Hobart's in St. James' Square. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. lxx, Dissolving in the waltz..Or proudlier prancing with mercurial skill Where Science marshals forth her own quadrille. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. iv. 64 A twang of the fiddle called her up for her first quadrille. 1862 GRONOW *Remin.* 44, I recollect the persons who formed the first quadrille that was ever danced at Almack's were Lady Jersey [etc.].

attrib. and *Comb.* 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 36 There was some pretty quadrille-dancing. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. viii, I disappointed her in not searching for her at every drum and quadrille-party.

b. A piece of music to which a quadrille may be danced.

Quadri·lle, *sb.*[3] *rare*$^{-1}$. [?ad. It. *quadrello* pack-needle, assimilated to prec.] A square needle.

1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 68 Scratching it with the point of the quadrille or squared bodkin.

† **Quadri·lle,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. QUADRILLE *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To play at the game of quadrille.

1734 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. A. Granville* 508 They quadrilled after dinner till ten, and I dozed by them..losing at cards infallibly lulls me to sleep.

Quadrille (kwŏdri·l, kwă-, kă-), *v.*[2] [f. QUADRILLE *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To dance quadrilles. Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj., and *trans.* in *nonce-use.*

1828 *Light & Shade* II. 195 His uses are..to quadrille with young [ladies]. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête*, These gay things, born but to quadrille, The circle of their doom fulfil. 18..— *Country Dance & Quad.* xxvii, Men..Quadrilled on one side into fops, And drilled on t'other into slaves! 1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 93, I waltzed one waltz, and quadrilled one quadrille, but it was hard work.

Hence **Quadri·ller; Quadri·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 521 Her husband was formerly one of the gayest..quadrillers, waltzers [etc.]. 1820 PRAED *County Ball* 399 Upon our waltzing and quadrilling. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* i, They were the most indefatigable of quadrillers. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 99 Dancing reels, with heart and soul, is not quadrilling.

‖ **Quadrillé** (kadrĭye), *a.* [F.; f. *quadrille* a small square, ad. Sp. *cuadrillo* QUADREL.] = next.

1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 313/1 The new lace is called 'quadrillé'. It has large square meshes [etc.].

Quadrilled (kwŏdri·ld), *a.* [ad. F. *quadrillé*: see prec.] Marked with squares; having a pattern composed of small squares.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xvii/2 The prettiest of these is he quadrilled gros de Naples, with a white ground, and a flower in each square. 1899 *B'ham Weekly Post* 2 Sept. 20/3 The second [tie] is of red silk quadrilled with black.

Quadrillion (kwŏdri·lyən). [a. F. *quadrillion* (16th c.), f. *quadri-* + (*m*)*illion*: see BILLION.] **a.** In Great Britain: The fourth power of a million, represented by 1 followed by twenty-four ciphers. **b.** In U.S. (as in France): The fifth power of a thousand, or 1 followed by fifteen ciphers.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 14 Others..call the twenty-fifth place Quadrillion. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 8 Then the 4th point from Units stands under Quadrillions. 1795–8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. iv. 142 Two quadrillions..of lunar years. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 3/2, I wonder how many quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions there are of them [locusts].

Hence **Quadri·llionai·re** (after MILLIONAIRE), one who possesses a quadrillion of the standard unit of money in any country. **Quadri·llionth** *a.*, the ordinal numeral corresponding to quadrillion; *sb.*, a quadrillionth part (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 172 A millionaire (we shall soon have billionaires, trillionaires, quadrillionaires). 1882 SAIA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 174 Silver-mine millionnaires and Wall-street quadrillionnaires.

Quadrimanous, obs. var. QUADRUMANOUS.

† **Quadri·mular,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *quadrīm-us* (f. *quadri-* + *hiem-s* winter) + -ULAR.] Lasting for four years.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 341 This quadrimular antichrist shall not onely over-run Christendom, but subdue the Grand Signior.

Quadrin, variant of QUADRINE[1].

Quadrinate (kwŏ·drinĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. QUADRIN- on anal. of BINATE.] Having four leaflets; quadrifoliate.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 164.

† **Quadrine**[1]. *Obs. rare.* Also -in. [a. obs. F. *quadrin* (It. *quadrino*), var. of *quatrin* QUATRINE.] A small copper coin; a farthing.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xii. 42 And there came a certayne poore wydow, and she threw in two mytes which make a quadrin. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 722 (R.) One of her paramours sent her a purse full of quadrines (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver.

† **Quadrine**[2]. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [For QUADRAN or QUADRANT, on anal. of TRINE.] Quartile aspect.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1050 In Sextile, or in Quadrine, or in Trine.

† **Quadringena·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *quadringēnāri-us*, f. *quadringēnī* four hundred each.] 'That contains four hundred' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Quadripartite (kwŏdripā·rtəit), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-partit**; 6 **quadri-**, 6–7 **quadrapertite**; 6–8 **quadrupartite**, (6 **-pertite**). [ad. L. *quadripartīt-us*, f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + pa. pple. of *partīrī* to divide, PART.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Divided into, or consisting of, four parts. Now chiefly in *Bot.*, *Zool.*, and *Arch.*

Quadripartite vault, one divided into four converging compartments; so *quadriparte groining.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 111 That kynge Nabugodonosor hade a dreame of a quadripartite ymage. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/43 Quadripartite, *quadripartitus.* 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 215 Wks. 1876 I. 115 Frederic III's institution of the quadripartite Society of S. George's shield. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 464 The quadripartite discourse upon Phil. ii. 6. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 246 The aisles of large churches are almost always covered with plain quadripartite vaulting. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 584 The tubular receptacle..is even quadripartite, corresponding to the four perianth-leaves and to the four stamens.

b. *spec.* Of a contract, indenture, etc.: Drawn up in four corresponding parts, one for each party.

1527 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1854) 33 A declaracion of my will mynde and testament quadripertite therunto annexed. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 47 These deedes indented are not only bypartite..but also may be made..quadrupartite. 1650 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 224 As in the said indenture quadrapertite fully appeareth. 1874 MACRAY in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 461/1 Extract from the will of Hugh Falstolf..made in the form of a quadripartite indenture.

2. Divided among or shared by four persons or parties.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. ii, They commit the matter to our quadrapertite wit. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 434 Your reconciliation is now effected; a friendship quadrupartite is commenced. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 44 They..formed a quadripartite alliance.

3. *Quadripartite division* († *distinction*), division into four parts, classes, etc.; *spec.* in *Eccl.* a four-fold division of tithes (see quot. 1855).

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 383 The quadripartit distinction of Ciuilians which they haue. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 10 Making a quadripartite division of good wine. 1727 T. JENKINS tr. *Father Paul's Eccl. Benef.* (1736) 28 The Quadripartite division came to be arbitrary. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 116 *note*, The quadripartite division, to the bishop, the clergy, the fabric and services of the church, and the poor, generally prevailed in the West. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 724 The quadripartite division of theology, into exegetical, dogmatical, historical, and practical theology.

B. *sb.* The Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 21 In his Quadripartite made of Astrologie, Of Physique, and of this Arte of Alkimy, And also of Magique naturall. 1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 133 Ptolomæus maketh mention of them in his quadripartite. 1822 J. M. ASHMAND (*title*) Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos or Quadripartite, being Four Books of the Influence of the Stars.

Hence **Quadripa·rtitely** *adv.*, into four parts. Also † **Quadripa·rtite** *v.*, to divide into four.

1552 HULOET, Quadripartitlye. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 177 The year [is divided] quadripartitely into Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith* 3 Division..Its kinds are, Halving or Bipartiting,..Quadripartiting, &c.

Quadripartition (kwŏdripărti·shən). Also 7 **quadru-**. [ad. L. *quadripartītio* (Varro): see prec. and PARTITION.] Division into or by four.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. § 3 The quadripartition of the Greek empire into four parts. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 144 The..Rules..of Logarithms, whereby..the Square Root [is] extracted by Bipartition..the Biquadrate Root by Quadrupartition, &c. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 528 This convenient quadri-partition of the month.

Quadrireme (kwŏ·drirēm), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quadrirēm-is*, f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + *rēmus* oar.]

A. *adj.* Of ancient ships: Having four banks of oars.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xxiii. 957 Now of the Rhodians there were 32 quadrireme Gallies and 4 other triremes besides. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xiv. (1715) 134 Trireme, quadrireme, and quinquereme Gallies, which exceeded one another by a Bank of Oars. [Hence in Robinson *Archæol. Græca* IV. xiii. (1807) 387.]

B. *sb.* A vessel having four banks of oars.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 286 There were often sea fights..between the Triremes, and the Quadriremes. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1799 CHARNOCK in *Naval Chron.* I. 132 Ancient galleys, called Triremes, Quadriremes, Quinquiremes. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxii. (1856) X. 667 Dionysius or his naval architects now struck out the plan of building..quadriremes or quinqueremes, instead of triremes.

Quadrivial (kwŏdri·viăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **quadrivialle, -vall**, 5–6 **quatrivial, quadryuyall(e**, 7 **quadruviall.** [ad. med.L. *quadriviālis*; see QUADRIVIUM, and -AL. Cf. OF. *quadruvial* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having four roads or ways meeting in a point. Of roads: Leading in four directions.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 177 Wythynne the yate iiii quadryvyalle weyes. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *To Inigo Marquis* He [may] draw a forum with quadrivial streets. 1862 THOREAU *Excurs.* (1863) 171 A trivial or quadrivial place. 1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round the Calendar in Portugal* 303 Passing one day through the quadrivial square that lies beneath the clerigos tower.

† **2.** Belonging to the QUADRIVIUM. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Proem 76 The philosophre..thus prompt to profie Vche art quadriuiial. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton), Light sciences called trivals, as be grammar, logyk, and rethorik in comparison of the quadrivall sciences. *c* 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 390 Frendely him fostered quatriuial aliaunce.

† **3.** Quadrilateral. *Obs. rare.*

1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B iij, Deuyde the lodgynges by the cyrcuyte of the quadryuyall courte. *Ibid.*, If there be an vtter courte made, make it quadryuyall with howses of easementes.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A group of four. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 The triualle of the vertues theologicalle and quadriualle [L. *quadrivium*] of the cardinalle vertues.

2. *pl.* The four sciences constituting the QUADRIVIUM. Now only *Hist.*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 511 A poore maister of arte..had lytell parte Of the quatriuials Nor yet of triuials. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 78 The quadriuials..(I meane arethmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie). *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 357 Trivials and Quadrivials as old clerks were wont to name them. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 92 Edward Seymour..was educated in Trivials, and partly in Quadrivials in Oxon. 1886 BRODRICK *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 64 These seven sciences were no other than the old Trivials and Quadrivials.

Quadrivious (kwŏdri·viəs), *a. rare.* [cf. prec. and -OUS.] Going in four directions.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 34 Denys..pretended to shoot them all dead: they fled quadrivious, shrieking.

‖ **Quadrivium** (kwŏdri·viŭm). [L. (f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + *via* way), a place where four ways meet; in late L., the four branches of mathematics (Boethius).] In the Middle Ages, the higher division of the seven liberal arts, comprising the mathematical sciences (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music).

1804 RANKIN *Hist. France* III. iv. 308 Arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy formed Quadrivium. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 123 The trivium and quadrivium of the schools. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 124 There can be no doubt that he went through the trivium..and the quadrivium..of the then ordinary university course.

‖ **Quadro.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [It. *quadro*, a square, a picture.] ? A square of tapestry.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 273 Her Palace was with glorious Quadro's lin'd, Made by her Virgins, by herself design'd.

Quadro-. A less correct form of QUADRI-.

† **Quadro·bulary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. App. = 'fourfold', with suggestion of TRIOBOLAR(Y *a.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 There is a quadrobulary saying, which passes current in the Westerne World [etc.].

† **Quadrohydrate.** *Chem. Obs.* A compound containing four times as much water as a simple hydrate.

1825 T. THOMSON *1st Princ. Chem.* II. 303 Berzelius considers it as a compound of 3 atoms carbonate of magnesia and of 1 atom of quadrohydrate.

Quadron, a square: see QUADRAN *sb.*

Quadroon (kwŏdrūˑn). Forms: *α.* 8 **quarteron**, (9 -oon), **quatron**, 8–9 **-eron**, 9 **-roon**. *β.* 8 **quaderoon**, 9 **quadroon**. [ad. Sp. *cuarteron* (hence F. *quarteron*), f. *cuarto* fourth, quarter; the mod. form may be due to assoc. with other words in *quadr-*.]

1. **a.** One who is the offspring of a white person and a mulatto; one who has a quarter of negro blood. **b.** *rarely.* One who is fourth in descent from a negro, one of the parents in each generation being white.

In early Sp. use chiefly applied to the offspring of a white and a mestizo, or half-breed Indian. When it is used to denote one who is fourth in descent from a negro, the previous stage is called a *terceron*: see the transl. of Juan and Ulloa's *Voyage* (1772) I. 30, and cf. QUINTROON.

α. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xlvi, The inhabitants of Jamaica are for the most part Europeans .. who are the Masters, and Indians, Negros, Mulatos, Alcatrazes, Mestises, Quarterons, &c. who are the Slaves. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 98 Castaing is described as a small dark mulatto, and La Chaise as a Quateron. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* 295 Europeans and Tercerons produce Quarterons or Quadroons. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Your pale-white Creoles, ..and your yellow Quarteroons. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 The least drop of Spanish blood, if it be only of quatroon or octoon.

β. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 296 The Samboe dark, and the Mulatto brown, The Mæsti fair, the well-limbed Quaderoon. 1819 [see *α*]. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 228 The progeny of a white and a negro is a mulatto, or half and half—of a white and mulatto, a quadroon, or one quarter black. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 178 That brute goes with a quadroon to a restaurant.

Comb. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxi. (1891) 292 How could he ever come to fancy such a quadroon-looking thing as that?

c. *transf.* Applied to the offspring resulting from similar admixture of blood in the case of other races, or from crossing in the case of animals or plants.

1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 346 Whether a man were a half-new Christian, or a quateron, or a half-quateron..the Hebrew leaven was in the blood. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages Hum. Spec.* 72 Koelreuter artificially fertilised hybrid flowers .. and thus obtained a vegetable quadroon. 1892 *Daily News* 17 June 5/3 The offspring of these crosses [of rabbits] did not in any instance produce a 'quadroon'.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* *Quadroon black*, the offspring of a pure negro and a quadroon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 240 Quatron Indians, born of Whites and Mestizos. *Ibid.*, Quatron Negroes, born of Whites and Mulattos. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vi. 126 A young and beautiful Quadroon girl. *Ibid.* II. xviii. 56 A female quaderoon slave. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 14 A marriage between a white planter and a quadroon girl. 1893 F. C. SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 60 A pretty . mulatto, or rather quadroon girl.

Quadroxalate (kwŏdrǫˑksălĕt). *Chem.* [f. QUADR(I)- + OXALATE.] A compound containing four equivalents of oxalic acid; esp. *quadroxalate of potash.*

1808 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 101 The quadroxalate as 1 and 2, or 2 particles potash with 4, acid. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The* iii. (ed. 2) 112 Binoxalate of potass is a compound of 2 of acid and of 1 of base; quadroxalate of 4 of the former to 1 of the latter. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 316 Quadroxalate of Potash, erroneously called 'Salt of Lemons'.

Quadro·xide. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + OXIDE.] = TETROXIDE. 1860 WORCESTER cites Graham.

Quadru- (kwǫˑdrʊ), a variant of QUADRI-; in L. restricted to a few formations in which the second element begins with *p*, as *quadrupēs*, *quadruplex*, *quadruplus*, and their derivatives. Apart from words based on these L. forms, mod. Eng. has *quadru-* only in *quadrumanous* etc. (after *quadruped*), but a few other examples are found in 16-17th c., as **quadrucorn**, a four-horned animal; **quadrulapse**, a fourth lapse or fall; **quadrupart(ed)** = QUADRIPARTITE *a.* Also **quadru-pawed** *nonce-wd.*, having four paws.

1575 SIR T. GRESHAM in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 64 The said indenture quadrupartted dated the saide xxth day of Maie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 203 The quadrupart monarchie began in Babylon vnder Nabuchodonosor. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 546 The Oryx..which Aristotle and Pliny call a unicorn, Aelianus a quadrucorn. 1663 in Cramond *Annals of Banff* (1893) II. 43 Helen Morrison is ordained to appear .. in Sackcloth, it being a quadrulapse. 1685 *Rec. Dingwall Presb.* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 357 [A] quadrulapse in fornication. 1828 STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) II. 35 A quadru-pawed monster.

‖ **Quadrumana** (kwŏdrūˑmănă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [neut. pl. (sc. *animālia*) of mod.L. *quadrumanus* four-handed, f. *quadru-* QUADRU- + *manus* hand. Cf. BIMANA.] An order of mammals, including monkeys, apes, baboons, and lemurs, of which the hind as well as the fore feet have an opposable digit, so that they can be used as hands.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* 175 The crania of all the quadrumana .. are distinguished from the human skull by the comparative size .. of the jaws. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 18 If we describe the hand as [etc.] .. we embrace in the definition the extremities of the quadrumana or monkeys. 1863 LYELL. *Antiq. Man* xix. 375 Those species of the anthropoid quadrumana which are most akin to him [man] in structure. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 67 This tooth .. is the last of the permanent set of teeth to be fully developed in the Quadrumana.

Quadrumanal (kwŏdrūˑmănăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = QUADRUMANOUS.

1871 *Daily News* 17 Mar., The habitation of our quadrumanal relatives. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 67 The lowest .. variety of the Bimanal order differs from the Quadrumanal one in the order of appearance..of the second or 'permanent' set [of teeth].

Quadrumane (kwǫˑdrʊmeˑn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **quadruman** (-mæn). [a. F. *quadrumane* (Buffon): see QUADRUMANA, and next.]

A. *adj.* = QUADRUMANOUS.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 213 Cuvier's second Order of Mammalians, which he names Quadrumane or four-handed. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 650 The lemurine —and consequently quadrumane .. affinities of Chiromys. 1867 H. BUSHNELL *Moral Uses Dark Things* 303 What now shall we say of these quadruman people?

B. *sb.* One of the QUADRUMANA.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 71 What Zoologists call the Quadrumanes, or Four-handed beasts. 1856 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 605 The Quadrumanes and Ruminants. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 66 Points of approximation in cranial and dental structure of the highest Quadrumane to the lowest Bimane.

Quadrumanous (kwŏdrūˑmănəs), *a.* Also 8 **quadri-**. [f. mod.L. *quadruman-us* (see QUADRUMANA) + -OUS.] Belonging to the order of QUADRUMANA; four-handed.

[1699 TYSON *Orang-Outang.* 91 Our Pygmie is..tho' a Biped, yet of the Quadrumanus-kind. *Ibid.* 94 The Orang-Outang .. being Quadrumanus, like the Ape-kind.] 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* 128 All the simiæ, and the lemurs likewise, are quadrumanous. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 152 Not a single bone of a quadrumanous animal has ever yet been discovered in a fossil state. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 317 He betrays his relation to what is below him—small-brained, fishy, quadrumanous quadruped. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 2 The Quadrumanous, or Four-handed animals, are familiarly known by the titles of Apes, Baboons, and Monkeys.

b. Ape-like (in destructiveness).

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 308 At this malicious game they display the whole of their quadrimanous activity.

†Quadru·mvirate. *Obs. rare.* [for **quattuorvirate*, on anal. of *duum-*, *triumvirate*.] A union of four men. So **†Quadru·mvir**, one of four men.

1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 21 Mar., This quadrumvirate called themselves 'The Wits'. 1790 *Bystander* 38 A quadrumvirate appeared almost at the same time. *Ibid.*, Taking a seat as a quadrumvir.

[Quadrune: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Quadrupartite, -pertite, obs. variants of QUADRIPARTITE.

Quadruped (kwǫˑdrʊped), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7-8 **-pede**. [ad. L. *quadrupēs*, *-ped-is*, four-footed, a four-footed beast, f. *quadru-* QUADRU- + *pēs* foot.]

1. An animal which has four feet. (Usually confined to mammals, and excluding four-footed reptiles.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 104 Quadrupedes, Volatills and Fishes..have distinct and prominent organs of motion, legs, wings, and fins. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 The knees or flexure of his fore legs forwards (as in most quadrupeds). 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. ii. 21 Quadrupedes of the Serpentine Breed. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 105 The arms of men but very little resemble the fore feet of quadrupedes. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 25 In quadrupeds, the ear is nearly as large in the young as in the full grown animal. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 123 The fishes, upon which nearly all the aquatic quadrupeds almost entirely subsist.

Comb. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* vi. (1875) 258 If .. we compare .. serpent worship with quadruped-worship .. we shall find that it has no exceptionally wide area.

b. Applied *spec.* to the horse: cf. QUAD *sb.*4

1660 BOND *Scut. Reg* 7 Even I..can hardly restrain the unbridled fierceness of the Quadrupedes. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 Others, with Swift..look on the noble quadrupede as superior to the man. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 220 The long straggling line of soldiers.. with their quadrupeds and baggage.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Four-footed.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind.* I. xvi. § 2 (1) The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprised at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 622 Learn we might, if not too proud to stoop To quadruped instructors. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* vi. 65 This herd of quadruped giants was only at a short distance from us. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys* 68 The Mammalia are for the most part quadruped.

b. Belonging to, connected with, or appropriate to four-footed animals.

a 1835 MCCULLOCH *Attributes* (1843) II. 21 The Kangaroo labours under an invention which is an infringement upon the general simple and effectual one for quadruped motion. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 346, I do not press the scepticism of the materialist. I know the quadruped opinion will not prevail.

3. A verse of four feet. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 328 The French.. make no difference between an anapaestic quadruped and a six-foot iambic.

Hence (or directly from stem of L. *quadrupēs*) **Quadru·pedan, †Quadrupeded, †Quadrupe·dial, †-pe·dian, Quadrupe·dic, Quadrupe·dical** *adjs.* = QUADRUPEDAL. **Qua·drupedism**, the fact of being a quadruped. **Quadru·pedous** *a*, quadrupedal (Bailey Vol. II, 1731).

1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 37 The human character may undergo strange mutations from *quadrupedan sympathy. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 272 So great murren or syckenes to any *quadrypedyd beste. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No 64 2/2 Quadrupeded Brutes. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 136 **Quadrupedial Signs* 1647 *App Almanak for* 1386, 74 Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, and Capricorn, are called bestial or *quadrupedian signes, having representation of four-footed creatures. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 9/1 The episcopal bacon which..roams, *quadrupedic, among the potato beds. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 681 Devoured or mutilated by (apparently) some hungry *quadrupedical animal. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxcix. (1862) 530 Among the Mahometans also, *quadrupedism is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonisation.

Quadrupedal (kwŏdrūˑpĭdăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **quadrupedall**. [ad. late L. *quadrupedālis* (Bæda), f. *quadrupēs*: see prec. and -AL. Cf. obs. F. *quadrupedal* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of animals: Four-footed. Also *transf.* of things.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 54 It [veal] is of an excellent ..nutriture exceeding all quadrupedall creatures. 1715 *Hist. Reg.* (1724) Chron. Diary 57 Even the Quadrupedal Animals were strangely terrify'd. 1821-5 BARHAM in *Life & Lett.* I. ii. 80 According as he found them more or less intelligent than his quadrupedal companion. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. (1868) 6 Shafts through which the quadrupedal miner ejects the materials which it has scooped out. 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* VIII. 510 Beasts quadrupedal, mammiferous, Do credit to their beasthood. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 696 Two forces riding quadrupedal stools.

2. Of, belonging, or appropriate to, a quadruped. *Quadrupedal signs*, zodiacal signs named after quadrupeds (PHILLIPS 1696; cf. *quadrupedian* above, and BESTIAL 1)

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 480 Worms of various kinds are bred in animal bodies, quadrupedal as well as human. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 149 The round ligament in the head of the quadrupedal thigh-bone. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. XXXIV. 261 The natural tendency in man to resume the quadrupedal state.

†3. 'Four foot long' (Phillips 1678). *Obs.*—o

†**B.** *sb.* A quadruped. *Obs. rare.*

1643 NETHERSOLE *Parables refl. on Times* 12 The Eagle, the King of Volatills,. the Lyon, King of Quadrupedals. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 11 My bloud..I confess to be the coldest of any Quadrupedals.

Quadru·pedant, *a* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrupedans* adj and sb., f. *quadrupes* QUADRUPED.] **a.** *adj.* Quadrupedal. **b.** *sb.* A horse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quadrupedant*, ..that goeth on four feet. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* iv. (1876) 70 The huge nails which enter into the hoofs of the quadrupedants.

So †**Quadrupedant** *v.*, to use the four feet. †**Quadrupedate** *v.*, *intr.* to act as a quadruped; *trans.* to convert into a quadruped. **Quadruped-a·tion**, stamping with the four feet.

1792 *Bar. Munchausen's Trav.* XXIX. 130 At which, *quadrupedanting, plunged the steed. 1623 COCKERAM, **Quadrupedate*, to goe on foure legs. 1629 T. ADAMS *England's Sickness* in *Wks.* 306 We were. quadrupedated with an earthly, stooping, groueling couetousnesse. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* III. xvi, A carriage and pair pulled sharply up at the door, with more than the usual amount of *quadrupedation.

†**Quadruplate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quatriplate**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quadruplāre*: see QUADRUPLE and -ATE^3.] To multiply by four.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Evij, Ther be certan nobull men the wich bere theys tractis triplatit. and sum bere hit quatriplatit. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xi. Diij, Then quadruplate the distance. 1611 COTGR., *Quadrupler* .. to quadruplate, or make foure times as much. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

So †**Quadruplate** *ppl. a.*, quadruple. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Orph. & Eur.* 228 Thair leirit he tonis.. As duplare, triplare, and..the quadruplait.

†**Quadruplator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *quadruplātor*, (1) a public informer, (2) one who multiplies by four (see prec.). The exact origin of sense 1 is not certain, though there is probably some connexion with *quadruplum* a fourfold penalty.] **a.** A public informer. **b.** One who restores fourfold.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 109 Our prouling informers, like those old sycophants in Athens, or the quadruplators in Rome. *Ibid.* 114 Zacheus..imposed upon himself..a fourfold restitution. .Here was a right quadruplator indeed; and in the best sence. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* viii. 32 A cunning fetch of an old quadruplator.

So †**Quadruplation,** multiplying by four. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* N niv b, That must be doen by that quadriplation as you taught before. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Quadruple (kwǫˑdrʊpˈl), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also 6 **quadriple**, 8 **quadruble**. [a. F. *quadruple* (13th c., OF. also *quadruble*), ad. L. *quadruplus*, f. *quadru-* QUADRU- + *-plus* as in *duplus* DOUBLE. An earlier form in Eng. was QUATREBLE, q. v. The stressing *quadru·ple* (see quots. *a* 1745 and 1820 in A) is usual in Sc.]

A. *adj.* Fourfold; consisting of four parts; four times as great or as many as. Const. *of*, *to*, or without prep.

1557 [see b]. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. x. § 3 A law that

..doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution. 1628 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 268 The quadruple strength which they have prepared against our fleet. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 9 [A sum] quadruple to so much in this age. *a* 1745 SWIFT *To George-Nim-Dan-Dean, Esq.* (R.), How I joy to see thee wander..In circling mazes, smooth and supple, And ending in a clink quadruple. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 269 To receive light and heat quadruple to that of the earth. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 146 A quadruple wrath Unhinges the poor world. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Machiavelli* (1887) 34 When the value of silver was more than quadruple of what it now is. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 576 Single, triple, or quadruple concentric series of narrow elements.

b. In various special applications.

Quadruple algebra, algebra in which four independent units are used. *Quadruple counterpoint*, four-part counterpoint in which the parts may be interchanged without breaking the rules of counterpoint. *Quadruple pistole* = sb. 2 b. †*Quadruple proportion* = quadruple ratio. *Quadruple quaver*, a hemidemisemiquaver. *Quadruple ratio*, the ratio of four to one. *Quadruple rhythm, time*, in *Mus.*, rhythm or time having four beats in a measure.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B j b, If it containe it .4. tymes, then is it [the proportion] quadrupla, or quadruple. *Ibid.* C j, Proportion..Doble, Triple, Quadriple. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pistole*..has its augmentations, and diminutions; which are *quadruple pistoles, double pistoles*, and *half pistoles*. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xvii. 134 Triple and quadruple counterpoints . consist of three or four melodies so interwoven that any of them may become a correct bass to the others. 1898 J. HAMMOND *Let.* 22 Dec., Hamilton's Quaternions is a quadruple algebra, the 4 independent units being his i, j, k, and the unit of quantity.

c. *Hist. Quadruple alliance*, an alliance of four powers, *esp.* that of Britain, France, Germany and Holland in 1718, and of Britain, France, Spain and Portugal in 1834.

1735 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 3, I believe you will guess there is no quadruple alliance 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 76 She [France] secretly engaged, also, in negotiations with Russia, Austria, and Spain, to form a quadruple alliance. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xv. § 2 (1874) 304 France, England, and the United Provinces presently joined the Emperor in the Quadruple Alliance against Spain.

fig. 1787 BURNS *Let. to Miss Chalmers* 12 Dec., Misfortune, bodily constitution, hell, and myself, have formed a 'quadruple alliance' to guarantee the other

d. Applied to printing-papers which are four times the usual size, as *quadruple crown, -demy, -foolscap*, etc. Cf. QUAD *a.*

B. *sb.* **1.** Anything fourfold; a sum or quantity four times as great as another.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 61 Now if we place these Triples..in the vpper ranke we shall produce Quadruples. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 149 The quadruple of the pryce of the inch of the best sort of schoes. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 309, I believe, if he had laid them [the damages] at quadruple, the jury would have given him every cent.

2. *spec.* †**a.** A tooth having a quadruple root. *Obs.* †**b.** A coin of the value of four pistoles (so in French; cf. A. b, quot. 1727). *Obs.* †**c.** A fourfold fine. *Obs.* **d.** A printing machine which prints four copies at once.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Two donales two quadruples .viij. molares and two cassalles. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 20 See here his Quadruples which I never touched before. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* II. i, No transitory Sum, three hundred Quadruples in your own Country Gold. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1784/4 A considerable Sum of Money was stolen, among which were several Quadruples, or Four-Pistol-Pieces 1695 *Sc. Acts Will. III*, c. 55 (1822) IX. 453/1 Incurring the Quadruples appointed by the said Act by way of penalty. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 203 It was Mr. Lloyd who had the first of these new Quadruples at work on a London daily newspaper.

C. *adv.* in *Comb.* In a fourfold manner.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, Places of distrust and cruelty, and restraint, they would have left quadruple-locked for ever. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/1 Blundell's Patent Duplex (quadruple acting) portable Fire Engines.

Quadruple (kwŏ·drŭp'l), *v.* Also 6 **quadriple**, 7 **-ruble.** [ad. F. *quadrupler* (1404) or L. *quadrupl-āre*, f. *quadrupl-us*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make four times as great or as many as before; to multiply by four.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 30 He suld fecht that day, Thouch Tryplit or quadruplit war thai 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* F iij, Therfore I doe quadriple .195. and it maketh .780. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 129 Yet we all, all losse thou sufferst thus, Will treble; quadruple in gaine. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 Double the howers above twelve in the longest solstitiall day, and the product will shew the climat, quadruble them 'twill shew the parallell. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 439, I am confident. that the mass of human wretchedness is quadrupled by their influence. 1828 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* XXIII. 178 The Press, by reporting the speeches of these men, quadrupled their power in Parliament. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The import of raw cotton..has more than quadrupled itself in two years.

2. To amount to four times as many as.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 92 The number of females..probably more than quadrupled that of the male governors.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To grow to four times the former number, amount, or size.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 296 The trade of Scotland has more than quadrupled since the first erection of the two publick banks at Scotland. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 97 The exports..have quadrupled since the relaxation of the monopoly. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* XIX. 145 Mr. Levy reduced the price of the paper...The circulation doubled, trebled, quadrupled.

Hence **Qua·drupled** *ppl. a.* = QUADRUPLE *a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 99 The Harts of Briletum and Ibarne, have their reins quadrupled or fourfold. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 465 A quadrupled salt with a single molecule of adjunct.

Quadruplet (kwŏ·drŭplet). [f. QUADRUPLE + -ET; after *triplet*.]

1. *pl.* Four children born at a birth.

1787 GARTHSHORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 355 These are the only cases of quadruplets. he had ever heard of as born in Scotland. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 736/1 An instance of quadruplets consisting of three boys and a girl. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 Huller ventured on the assertion..that quadruplets were born once in 20,000 cases.

2. Any combination of four things or parts united or working together, *esp.* four combined springs (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.).

1852 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Hamilton* (1889) III. 338 We have then an harmonic quadruplet and sextuplet, and we might have octuplets, &c.

3. A bicycle for four riders. Cf. QUAD *sb.*3 Also *attrib.*

1895 *Daily News* 27 July 5/3 Professional riders on tandems, triplets, and quadruplets. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 641/2 A quadruplet team covered a flying quarter in 25.2 secs

Quadruplex (kwŏ·drŭpleks), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *quadruplex* fourfold, f. QUADRU- + *plic-*, to fold.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Electric Telegraphy.* Applied to a system by which four messages can be sent over one wire at the same time.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1842/1 *Quadruplex Telegraph.* 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii, In 1874 Edison invented a quadruplex system for the simultaneous transmission of four communications over the same conductor. 1881 LUBBOCK *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Duplex and quadruplex telegraphy, one of the most striking achievements of modern telegraphy.

2. *Engineering.* Applied to an engine in which the expansion of the steam is used four times in cylinders of increasing diameter.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 10/2 A steamer, fitted with five-crank quadruplex engines.

B. *sb.* A telegraphic instrument by means of which four simultaneous messages can be sent over the same wire.

Hence **Qua·druplex** *v.*, to make (a telegraph circuit, etc.) quadruplex. Cf. QUAD *v.*

1887 *Brit. Merc. Gaz.* 15 June 43/2 The multiplication of wires soon attracted attention to methods of duplexing and quadruplexing the circuits. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/2 If the line is already duplexed..the addition of the phonophore will quadruplex it.

Quadruplicate (kwŏdrū·plikĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quadruplicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *quadruplicāre* to quadruple, f. *quadruplex*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Fourfold; four times repeated. *Quadruplicate proportion, ratio*, the proportion or ratio of fourth powers in relation to that of the radical quantities.

1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 378 An infinite row of Arithmetically proportionals, in proportion quadruplicate. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 269 The efforts tending to destroy the adhesion of beams from their gravity only, increase in the quadruplicate ratio of their lengths. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 169 The same [probability] is increased in a quadruplicate ratio, from considering the phenomena of all these four superior planets.

2. Forming four exactly corresponding copies.

1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 72, I have directed the formula for you to sign of four corresponding quadruplicate receipts.

B. *sb.* **1.** *In quadruplicate*: In four exactly corresponding copies or transcripts.

1790 W. HASTINGS *Let. to Boswell* 2 Dec. in *B's Johnson* an. 1781 Of these [letters], one which was written in quadruplicate..has already been made publick. 1900 *Rules* (25 Oct.) *under Money-Lenders Act* vi, The order shall be signed in quadruplicate by the permanent Secretary.

fig. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 47 Four times Cupid's debtor I—Bankrupt in quadruplicate.

2. *pl.* Four things exactly alike; *esp.* four exactly corresponding copies of a document.

1883 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 342 The..conveniences which merchants. believed to be afforded by the system of triplicates or quadruplicates.

Quadruplicate (kwŏdrū·plikĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *quadruplicāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To multiply by four; to make four times as many or as great; to quadruple.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2). 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 56 Or else duplicate,..quadruplicate, &c. the Fraction according to the given Integer. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 327/2 Sometimes the Proportion is to be quadruplicated. 1861 *Under the Spell* III. 220 Prices 'were "quadruplicated",' the demand for places being great. 1888 G. W. CABLE in *Amer. Missionary* Apr. 90 If you knew the national value of this work,..you would quadruplicate it before the year is out.

2. To make or provide in quadruplicate; to provide four (things) exactly alike.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. iii. 64 We are in danger of duplicating and triplicating and quadruplicating [wedding presents].

Hence **Quadru·plicating** *vbl. sb.* (Ash *Suppl.* 1775).

Quadruplication (kwŏdrū·plikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *quadruplicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *quadruplicāre* to make fourfold: see prec.]

1. The action or process of making fourfold, of multiplying by four; also, the result of this; a thing folded four times.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 78 It [the vein] is admitted into the quadruplication of Dura mater. 1611 COTGR., *Quadruplication*, a quadruplication. 1616 in BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos* [Hence in COCKERAM, BLOUNT, etc.] 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 Quadruplication..is to double the Duplication. 1839 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) VII. xli. § 15. 19 Twenty-eight years; the well-known period of the quadruplication of the Sum at compound interest of five per cent.

2. *Civil* and *Canon Law.* A pleading on the part of the defendant, corresponding to the rebutter at common law. Cf. QUADRUPLY *sb.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 243 After a Triplication [follows] a Quadruplication. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 251 Quad[r]uplications, which the Defendant propounds to the Plaintiffs Triplications.

Quadru·plicature. [f. QUADRUPLICATE *v.* + -URE.] = prec., sense 1. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Quadruplicity (kwŏdrŭpli·sĭti) [ad. L. *quadruplicitās*, n. of quality f. *quadruplex*: see QUADRUPLEX and -ITY.] Fourfold nature; the condition of being fourfold, or of forming a set of four.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 31 The quadruplicity Of elemental essence. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* 1. 44 King Canutus the Dane,..in regard of his quadruplicitie of kingdomes, esteemed himselfe more then a man mortall. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 37 Dr. Brown..hath ranked this conceit of the eyes of a snail (and especially their quadruplicity) amongst the vulgar errors. 1825 S. T. COLERIDGE *Aids Reflect.* App. C. (1858) I. 395 The universal quadruplicity, or four elemental forms of power. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* iii. 41 The origin of the term [final causes] lies in the Aristotelian quadruplicity of causes as such.

†**Quadruplify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quadruplus* QUADRUPLE + -(I)FY.] = QUADRUPLE *v.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 99 In the hynder part of the head these Membranes are Quadruplified.

Quadrupling (kwŏ·drŭplĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUADRUPLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.

1694 *Phil. Trans* XVIII. 70 The doubling, trebling, quadrupling, &c. of Rations is performed by squaring, cubing, biquadrating, &c. of the terms 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Mar. 1/1 Supplemented, say, by the quadrupling of our field artillery.

†**Qua·druply,** *sb. Sc. Law. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *quadruplique* (16th c. in Littré *Suppl.*); cf. DUPLY.] = QUADRUPLICATION 2.

1695 *Sc. Acts Will. III*, c. 6 (1822) IX. 365/2 The Clerks writing of the Defences, Duplyes, Triplyes, Quadruplyes, and so furth for the defender and pursuer. 1762 (*title*) Quadruplies for..R. Graham..J. Bakie [etc.] to the triplies for P. Honeymoon [etc.], Feb. 10. 1820 [see DUPLY *b*].

Quadruply (kwŏ drŭpli), *adv.* [f. QUADRUPLE *a.* + -LY 2.] Four times; in a fourfold degree or manner.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The innocent person is quadruply recompensed. for the danger he underwent. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* p. lxvi, Thy orb quadruply intersects these worlds. 1857 GEO ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 4 The poet's [Young's] father was quadruply clerical, being at once rector, prebendary, court chaplain, and dean.

Quadruviall, obs. form of QUADRIVIAL.

Quadrypedyd: see after QUADRUPED.

Quadundrum, obs. variant of CONUNDRUM.

‖ **Quæ·dam.** *Obs. rare.* [L., fem. sing. and pl. of *quīdam* some one, QUIDAM.] A woman, female (in disparaging sense). Also as *pl.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I (1692) 35 Vain attire, wherein wanton Quædams in those days came to. excess. *Ibid.* II. 128 He..settles in Bugden-House for three Summers with a Seraglia of Quædam.

Quaem, obs. form of QUALM *sb.*

Quaer, obs. form of QUIRE *sb.*, WHERE *adv.*

‖ **Quære** (kwī·ərī), *v. imper.* and *sb.* Also 6-9 **quere**, (7 **queer, quire**). [L., imper. of *quærĕre* (med.L. *querere*) to ask, inquire. Now usually in anglicized form, QUERY.]

1. *v. imper.* Introducing a question or subject of inquiry: Ask, inquire; hence, 'one may ask', 'it is a question' (*whether*, etc.).

1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 18 b (Stanf.) Quere the dyuersite. 1548 STAUNFORD *Kinges Prerog.* (1567) 54 b, But *quere* whether his highnes may bee brought in possession in those cases by a clayme or not. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 135 Notwithstanding, quære, whether a causlesse ambition..turned not rather Golunt into Gallant. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 131 Quaere more about this. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam Lett.* (1876) 3 David Sewall. has no ambition nor avarice, they say (however, *quaere*). 1823 J. BADLOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 52 *Quere*, whether the natural influence of light and heat occasions this apparent coincidence. 1860 O'DONOVAN *Three Fragm.* 126 *Quære*, is *Conung* an Hibernicized form of the Teutonic . *koenung*, king?

2. *sb.* A question, QUERY.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 150 Thy bad doth passe by probate, but a Quere is for mee. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 54 It would be thought a quære at the beste. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 282 The greater Quere is, when he will come again, and yet indeed it is no Quere at all. 1736 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 25 Mar., I wondered a little at your quaere who Cheselden was?

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 254 'The quere itself is its own reply' said I. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw. I* Pref. 26 *note*, This appears to answer Mr. Booth's quaere..as to the reason for the tender of the demy-mark.

Hence † **Quære, quere** *v.*, to query. *Obs.*

1627 W. SLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 131 It might be quæred. 1663 *Aron-Cimn.* 101 He quæres what it is that renders a people blessed. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 23 (1713) I. 153 Nay, let 'em consider of it; and let us Quere about the matter. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. 137 Should not one quere whether he had not those proofs in his hands antecedent to the cabinet?

Quæree, -rie, Quærent, obs. ff. QUERY, QUERENT.

† **Quæ·ritate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quæritāre*, freq. of *quærĕre* to ask, inquire.] *trans.* To inquire or search into.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 387 Apothecaryes quæritate its Medicinall use, which Mithridates knew.

Quæry, obs. form of QUERY.

† **Quæsite,** anglicized f. QUÆSITUM. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1655 OUGHTRED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 83 Your fourth quæsite is, why the equation whereby it is solved is the very same in both?

‖ **Quæsitum** (kwĭsəi·tŏm). Pl. **quæsita.** [L., neut. sing. of *quæsīt-us*, pa. pple. of *quærĕre* to seek: see QUESITED.] That which is sought for; an object of search; the answer to a problem.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Introd., So as to proceed intirely from the Data to the Quæsita, from things known to such as are unknown. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 176 A series of careful and exact measures in every different state of the datum and quæsitum. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 229 In the Analytic order the Conclusion would be more properly called the Quæsitum.

Quæstor (kwī·stŏr). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 4–7 **questor.** [a. L. *quæstor*, agent-n. from *quærĕre* to seek, inquire.] **a.** One of a number of Roman officials who had charge of the public revenue and expenditure, acting as treasurers of state, paymasters of the troops, etc. **b.** In early times: A public prosecutor in certain criminal cases.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 49 Caton þe questor brouȝte hym [Ennius] to Rome. Questor is he þat gadreþ tribut to Rome, and þe domesman was somtyme i-cleped questor. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 80 Adrian was made Questor, that is to say, he had charge to prouide victuals and furniture for the campe. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 12 (1653) 45 Tiberius granted a Questors dignitie unto a Bishop for his eloquence. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II 53 In the course of nine centuries, the office of quæstor had experienced a very singular revolution. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 339 The two quæstors who judged in cases of blood, were also chosen from the patricians.

transf. and *fig.* 1850 S. DOBELL *The Roman* v. Poet. Wks. (1875) 63, I, her [Pity's] quæstor, Claim tribute from you. A few tears will pay it. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 124 Our modern quæstors are every whit as grasping and venal as the satellites of Verres and Dolabella.

Quæstor, variant of QUESTOR *sb.*[1]

Quæstorial (kwĭstō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *quæstōri-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a quæstor or his position in the state

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* I. (1865) VI. 197 Narcissus had received the quaestorial ornaments as the reward of his services 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* I. v. (1875) 67 Men of consular and quaestorial parentage.

So † **Quæsto·rian** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 335 Consular, Prætorian, Questorian or Equestrian officers.

Quæstorship (kwĭ·stŏrʃip). [f. QUÆSTOR + -SHIP.] The office of quæstor.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 141/5 Y^e^ Questorship, *quæstura.* 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 186 After his Questorship till he [Agricola] was created Tribune of the people. 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 94, I, five years after, at Tarentum wan The Quæstorship. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iv, Your petty thirst for fasces and quæstorships. 1871 SEELEY *Livy* I. Introd. 90 Of all the great magistracies, the quaestorship was the lowest in dignity.

So † **Quæ·story** (in 6 **questorie**). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 382 The small pepill had sic victorie, that thay belevit the questorie nocht to be the end of this honoure.

Quæstuary (kwī·stiu,ări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **quest-.** [ad. L. *quæstuāri-us*, f. *quæstus* gain: see -ARY. Cf. obs. F. *questuaire* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* Connected or concerned with gain; money-making.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 125 If they be poore, they applie themselues to questuarie, or gainfull arts; whereby to haue meanes to liue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 Although lapidaries, and questuary enquirers affirme it, yet the Writers of Mineralls .are of another beliefe. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 454 The Lawyers, the Divines, and all quæstuary professions. *a* 1864 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. xii. 352 This..may be termed the quæstuary class,..this being the end which they aim at.

† **B.** *sb.* One who seeks for gain; *spec.* = QUESTOR *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 12 Not giuen by the popes, but lewdly deuised by some of his base questuaries for an aduantage. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. § 3 Gerson and Dominicus à Soto are asham'd of these prodigious indulgences, and suppose that the Pope's Quæstuaries onely did procure them.

† **Quæsture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 **questure.** [ad. L. *quæstūra.*] = QUÆSTORSHIP.

1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 96 A great many Noble persons who stood in competition for the Questure.

† **Quafer,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Onomatopœic.] (See quot.).

1693 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 A Duck has larger Nerves that come into their Bills than Geese or any other Bird that I have seen and therefore quafer and grope out their Meat the most. [Copied as *quaffer* by Derham *Physico-Theol.* IV. xi. 192, and Bell *On the Hand* 150.]

Quaff (kwŏf), *sb.* [f. QUAFF *v.*] An act of quaffing, or the liquor quaffed; a deep draught.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 512/2 They thinke that a sermon costeth no more then a quaffe wil them. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G 3's Wks. (Rtldg.) 141 Now Alvida begins her quaff, And drinks a full carouse unto her King. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I lxxxiv. 129 Proteas gaue him a quaff of two gallons. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* I. v. 97 Each guest having taken a quaff of ale.

Quaff (kwŏf), *v.* Also 6 **quaft, quaf,** 6–7 **quaffe.** [Of obscure origin; prob. onomatopœic (cf. QUAFER and QUASS *v.*).

The date and history of the word are against any connection with *quaff*, var. of QUAICH, which has been suggested as the source. (Vigfusson's ON. *kveyfa* 'to quaff' is an error, the correct form being *kneyfa*). The precise relationship of the earliest form *quaft* to Palsgrave's QUAUGHT and Sc. WAUCHT is obscure.]

1. *intr.* To drink deeply; to take a long draught; also, to drink repeatedly in this manner. Const. *of* († *in*).

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 331/2 The dregges of olde poysoned heresies in whiche they fell a quaffing with the deuill. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 In Holand..many of the men..wyll quaf tyl they ben dronk. 1577 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 77 Eate softly, and drinke manerly, take heede you doe not quaffe. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 47 Poyson must alwayes be administred in golden Challices, else none wille quaffe. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iii. 35 To day we feast, and quaffe in frolique Bowles; To morrow fast. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. xv, We laugh, and we quaff, and we banter. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iv, She had that day quaffed more copiously of the bowl than usual. 1876 BROWNING *Epilogue to Pacchiarotto*, Have faith, give thanks, but—quaff.

2. *trans.* To drink (liquor) copiously or in a large draught.

1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* III. G iv, Wyne in plenty great they quaff. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Lyrick to Mirth*, Let us sit and quaffe our wine. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xliv, Merry swains, who quaff the nut-brown ale. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 74 They quaffed the liquor in profound silence. 1878 *Masque Poets* 31 Now with back-flung head she quaffs The odorous white Mareotic wine.

fig. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* Wks. 1874 III. 216 I'le rather at some banquet poyson him, And quaffe to him his death. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* v. 638 (ed. 2) They drink, and in communion sweet Quaff immortalitie and joy. 1820 LANDOR *Heroic Idylls, Thrasymedes & Eunoe* 38 Let my lips quaff purity From thy fair open brow.

b. With advbs. as *down, off, out, round, up.* (Cf. DRINK *v.*)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 174 Hee calls for wine.. quaft off the Muscadell. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxvii, Oh let them in their gold quaffe dropsies down. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 593 In helmets they quaff round the welcome flood.

3. To drain (a cup, etc.) in a copious draught or draughts. Also with *off, out, up.*

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) O iij, To quaft of two cannes or tankardes of wine. 1607 DEKKER *Wk. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II 198, I quaffe full bowles of strong enchanting wines. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 152 Why do not I..quaff up that bitter cup of affliction. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* viii, As one who quaffs Some potent wine-cup. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii, Your cup, filled with right good wine, I have just now quaffed off. 1868 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xliii. (1899) 98 And proffering his Cup, invites your Soul Forth to your Lips to quaff it.

4. To drive *away*, to bring *down to* or *into* (a certain state), by copious drinking. *rare.*

1714 *Love's Relief* in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 42 Be brisk and gay, And quaff this sneaking Form away 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 442 When..I have quaff'd me down to their abasement. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 147 The room in which he quaffs, guzzles, and smokes himself into stupidity.

Quaff, obs. var. QUAICH; see also QUAYFE.

Quaffer (kwɑ·fəɹ), *sb.* [f. QUAFF *v.* + -ER[1].] One that quaffs or drinks deeply.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 b, He is a quaffer namely of swete wyne. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 82 A company of honest good fellowes, and reasnable honeste quaffers. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 278 What a grief it was to Novellus Torquatus.. that his sonne was such a quaffer. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 346 Pouring it out and calling so lustily for quaffers.

Quaffer, *v.* : see QUAFER.

Quaffing (kwɑ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUAFF *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.; copious drinking.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 687/2 By bibbing, & sipping, & quaffing. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 34 We haue robbed Greece of Gluttome .. and Dutchland of quaffing. 1664 MRS. WORC. in Dircks *Life* xviii (1865) 325 Frivolous discourse tending to quarrels and quaffing. 1812 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Picturesque Tour* XII, The Doctor talk'd nor ceased his quaffing. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 39 The unremitted quaffing of wine.

attrib. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 144 A quaffing cup, Wherein he tooke delight To bouse at boorde. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 123 Causing the Vessels of God's House to be made his Quaffing-bowls. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 35 Their quaffing liquors are Rum-Punch and Brandy-punch.

Quaffing (kwɑ·fiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quaffs. Hence **Qua·ffingly** *adv.*

a 1693 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* III. xxxi. 255 The Lubbardly quaffing Monks. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 275 At evening empty a bottle or two, Quaffingly, quaffingly.

† **Quaff-tide.** *Obs.* The season for drinking.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb) 105 Bacchus third yeers feasting, when quaftyde aproacheth.

† **Qua·ffy,** *a. Obs.* Of the nature of quaffing.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Theyre panch with venison they franck and quaffye carousing.

Quaft, obs. variant of QUAFF *v.*

Quag (kwæg), *sb.* Also 6, 8 **quage,** 7 **quagg(e.** [Related to QUAG *v.*; cf. QUAB, QUAW, and see QUAGMIRE.] A marshy or boggy spot, *esp* one covered with a layer of turf which shakes or yields when walked on.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 16 Where you finde quicke sands, quages, and such like. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 342 Moorfields, which in former times, was but a fenny quagge, or moore. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 143 The latter walk upon a bottomless Quag into which unawares they may slump. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 253 We keep the road, Crooked or straight, through quags or thorny dells. 1883 BESANT *All in a Garden fair* I. ii. (1885) 19 There are pools in the forest. there are marshy places and quags.

fig. 1888 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 68/3 All who are trying to find a way out of the Vatican quag, without turning Protestants.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quag-brain, -kind, -water.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 244 Tho' Law and Justice were of slender growth Within his quag Brain. 1772 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 124 It was mostly of the quag kind, which is a sort of moss covered at top with a turf of heath and coarse aquatic grasses. *a* 1870 D. G. ROSSETTI *Poems* (1870) 252, I. fouled my feet in quag-water.

Quag (kwæg), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Onomatopœic. cf. *wag, swag.* Some dialects have also *quaggle* corresp. to *waggle.*] *intr.* To shake; said of something soft or flabby.

1611 COTGR., *Brimbaler*, . to shake, swag, or quag, as a great dug, or th' vnsound flesh of a foggie person. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 337 That To him a strutting panch may quagge with fat. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 35 The earth being uncertaine and quagging. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xlviii, Many a poor head will ache, and many a poor belly quag, if it is so bad as they tell me.

Quag, *v.*[2] *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. QUAG *sb.*] *trans.* To submerge or fix in a quag.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. 1776 II. 502 Unfortunately .. you sink deeper and quag yourself in your Roman Empire.

Quagga (kwæ·gă). Also 8–9 **quacha,** 9 **-echa, kwagga.** [South African. The earliest authorities give it as a Hottentot word, writing it *quacha* (Juncker, 1710), *quaiha* (Kolbe, 1719, prob. a misprint), or *quagga* (Sparrman, 1783), but it is now current in Xosa-Kaffir in the form *iqwara*, with clicking *q* and guttural *r*. (J. Platt, in *Athenæum*, 19 May, 1901).] **a.** A South African equine quadruped (*Equus* or *Hippotigris Quagga*), related to the ass and zebra, but less fully striped than the latter. **b.** Burchell's zebra.

The true quagga is believed to have been exterminated about 1873.

1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* I. 223 One of the animals called quaggas by the Hottentots and colonists. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) VI. 713 The quacha, or quagga. 1815 SIR J. BARROW *Travels* 300 The Qua-cha, which was long thought to be the female Zebra, is now known to be of a species entirely different. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 274 The poor quagga..is a timid animal with a gait and figure much resembling those of an ass. 1839 DARWIN *Jrnl. Beagle* v. 100 Two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes. 1859 — *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 128 The quagga, though so plainly barred like a zebra over the body, is without bars on the legs.

attrib. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 412 The quagga hybrid was less striped than many dun-coloured horses.

Quaggy (kwæ·gi), *a.* [f. QUAG *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of ground: That shakes under the foot; full of quags; boggy, soft. Also of streams: Flowing through boggy soil.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 499 Certaine uneven and quaggie miry plots. *a* 1756 COLLINS *Ode Superst. Highl.* 59 O'er the watery strath or quaggy moss. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi. The path .was rough, broken, and in many places quaggy and unsound. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XI. 188 A plain.. with quaggy brooks cleft through.

2. Of things, esp. of the body or flesh: Soft, yielding, flabby. Also of persons in respect of their flesh, and *fig.*

?16.. *Time's Storehouse* 26 (L.) Heate and travaile are yrkesome to the Gaules' quaggy bodies. 1611 COTGR., *Mollasse*, quaggie, swagging [etc.]. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. ix. (1737) 37 A female called *Pear* .. said to be quaggy and flabby. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 158 Behold her, then, spreading the whole troubled bed with her huge quaggy carcase 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. 120 O the quaggy rascal!.. I'd have given him a little bone to his fat. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 680 The cells [of dead bone] being filled with a corrupt sanies or spongy caruncles, so that the whole assumes a quaggy appearance. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* XXV. 125 A mature man who uses hair-oil ..has probably got a quaggy spot on him.

Comb. 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 343 May she turn quaggy fat.

Hence **Qua·gginess,** quaggy condition.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot Jer.* 85 Considering the unsoundnesse and qagginesse of their [Astrologers'] grounds.

Quaȝte, obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.*

Quagmire (kwæ·gməi₂). [app. f. QUAG *sb.* or *v.*[1] (but evidenced a little earlier) + MIRE. Numerous synonyms, with a first element of similar form, were in use in the 16th and 17th cents., as *qua-*, *quab-*, *quad-*, *quake-*, *qual-*, *quave-*, *quaw-mire*, which will be found in their alphabetical places: cf. also *bog-*, *gog-* and *wag-mire*. The precise relationship of these to each other is not clear: all, or most, may be independent attempts to express the same idea (cf. etym. note to QUAKE *v.*).]

1. A piece of wet and boggy ground, too soft to sustain the weight of men or the larger animals; a quaking bog; a fen, marsh.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 530 There was a certain quagmire before him, that ran with a swift running stream. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 26 They come to bogs and quagmyres, much like to them in Ireland. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 120 [Holland is] the greatest Bogg of Europe, and Quagmire of Christendom. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 131 The quagmire being pierced .. is found no where above two feet deep. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xiv. 121 The excessive rains .. had converted the whole country into a mere quagmire. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 47 To reach the mountain crest without sinking miserably in a quagmire.

Comb. 1611 COTGR., *Mollasse*,.. quagmire-like.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Anything soft, flabby, or yielding.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xii. (1718) 50 Thy flesh a trembling bog, a quagmire full of humours. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I 100 The rich are corpulent, drown'd in foggy quagmires of fat and dropsy. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 488 The indurated patches seem, in some cases, to be fixed upon a quagmire of offensive fluid.

b. A position or situation from which extrication is difficult.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, I have followed Cupid's Jack a-lantern, and find myself in a quagmire at last. 1851 BRIGHT *Sp., Eccl. Titles Bill* 12 May, The noble Lord .. is in a quagmire, and he knows it well 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. (1875) 178 Many a fine intellect has been driven into the deep quagmire.

Hence **Qua·gmire** *v.*, in *pass.* to be sunk or stuck in a quagmire; also *fig.* †**Qua·gmirist**, one who makes a quagmire of himself. **Qua·gmiry** *a.*, of the nature of a quagmire; boggy.

1637 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 233 A most hideous swamp, so thick with bushes and so quagmiry [etc.]. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 4 These drunken drones, these gut-mongers, these Quagmirists. 1701 *Laconics* 120 (L.) When a reader has been quagmired in a dull heavy book. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 42 A man is never quagmired till he stops.

†**Quagswag**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. QUAG and SWAG, both used by Cotgr. in rendering F. *brimbaler*.] *intr.* To shake to and fro.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi. 78 Advised her not to put her selfe into the hazard of quagswagging in the Lee.

Quahaug, quahog (kwähō·g, kwō·hɒg). *U.S.* Also **quau-, quohog**. [Narragansett Indian, given by Roger Williams as *poquauhock*: *-k* or *-g* is the plural ending in Algonquian tongues.] The common round clam (*Venus mercenaria*) of the Atlantic coast of North America: = HEN *sb.* 6.

[1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Lang. Amer.* 107 Poquauhock, this the English call Hens, a little thick shel-fish, which the Indians wade deepe and dive for.] 1828 in WEBSTER. 1851 MELVILLE *Whale* xiv. 70 They first caught crabs and quohogs in the sand. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 656/1 So seemingly impregnable a victim [of the star-fish] as the quahaug 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 In every hotel bill of fare the clam or quahog .. figures in a variety of shapes.

Quahte, obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.* **Quahis**, obs. f. WHOSE. **Quai**, variant of QUAY.

Quaich, quaigh (kwē·χ). *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 7-8 **quech**, 7, 9 **queich**, 8- **quegh**, 9 **quaigh, quaich**, (**quoich**). *β.* 8 **quaff, queff, coif**. [a. Gael. *cuach* cup, OIr. *cúach*, prob. ad. L. *caucus* (Gr. *καῦκα*), whence also W. *cawg*. The *β*-forms are peculiar, as there is no general tendency in Sc. to substitute *f* for *ch*.] A kind of shallow drinking-cup formerly common in Scotland, usually made of small wooden staves hooped together and having two ears or handles, but sometimes fitted with a silver rim, or even made entirely of that metal.

α. 1673 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 14 A quech weighting 18 unce and 10 drop 1697 *Inv.* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 90/2 Three round queichs without luggs. 1715 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale*, etc. II. 71 A great Quech, which they were made to Drink out of. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxvi, The quaighs were deep, the liquor strong. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 61 Passing a cooper's shop .. I stept in and bought two little quaighs. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 142 A silver quaich out of which Prince Charles Edward had drunk.

attrib. 1703 *Inv.* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 90/2 A big quech cup with three lugs.

β. 1711 RAMBAY *On Maggy Johnstoun* ix, Sae brawly did a pease-scon toast Biz i' the queff. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 157 It is often drank .. out of a cap, or coif as they call it; this is a woodden dish [etc.] 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The spirits were drunk out of a silver quaff.

Quaid, var. QUED *a.*; see also QUAY *v.* **Quaier**, obs. f. QUIRE. **Quaife, -ff(e**, obs. Sc. ff. COIF. **Quaik**, obs. Sc. f. QUAKE *v.*; var. Sc. *quhaik*, WHAIK.

Quail (kwēl), *sb.* Forms: 4 **quaille**, 4-5 **quaylle**, 4-6 **quayle**, 4-7 **quaile**, 5 **qwayle, qwyle**, 6 **quale**, *Sc.* **qua(i)l3e**, (7 **-3ie**), 6- **quail**. [a. OF. *quaille* (F. *caille*) = Prov. *calha*, It. *quaglia*, OSp. *coalla*, med.L. *qualia*, *qualea* and *quaquila*, *quacula*; the source is prob. Teutonic, cf. MDu., MLG. *quackele* (Du. *kwakkel*) and OHG. *quatala*, of imitative origin.]

1. A migratory bird allied to the partridge (family *Perdicidæ*), found in the Old World and Australia; *esp.* the European species, *Coturnix communis* or *dactylisonans*, the flesh of which is much esteemed for the table.

The Australian quails are chiefly hemipods (*Turnix*), esp. the Painted Quail, *T. varius*, or *Hemipodius melinatus*. The single New Zealand species (*Coturnix Novæ-Zelandiæ*) is almost extinct.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1084, I stod as stylle as dased quayle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1150 Thou shalt make him couche as doth a quaille. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219 Geyn Phebus uprist syngen wyl the quaylle. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xvi. 13 At euen the quayles came vp. -- *Ps.* civ. 40 At their desyre, there came quales. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 53 Quaill, and mallard, are not but for the richer sorte. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. (1631) 284 The fighting game at Quailes was Anthonies overthrowe. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, Do you dispise your own Manna..and long after Quails? 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1657 While the quail clamours for his running mate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 212 The quail is by all known to be a bird of passage. 1846 STOKES *Disc. Australia* II. vii. 259 It is known to the colonists as the Painted Quail. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 296 Close within the long grass lies the quail.

2. *dial.* **a.** The corn-crake. (First quot. dub.)

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxiii, The quaille craikand in the corne. 1881 *Leicest. Gloss., Quail*, the land-rail or corn-crake.

b. The small spotted water-hen.

1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) II. 504 In Lincolnshire it is known by the name of quail.

3. One of several American gallinaceous birds resembling the European quail, *esp.* the Virginian Quail or colin (*Ortyx virginianus*), and the Californian or Crested Quail (*Lophortyx californicus*).

1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 43, Chickens .. as big as American Partridges (misnamed quails). 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 440 *Ortyx Virginianus*,..the Quail of the inhabitants of New England, the Partridge of the Pennsylvanians. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* XI. 185 A brace of what the Americans call quail.

†**4.** *fig.* A courtesan. *Obs.* (So F. *caille coiffée*.) An allusion to the supposed amorous disposition of the bird: see the passages cited by Nares.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 57 Heere's Agamemnon,.. one that loues Quails. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. Prol. (1737) 83 Several coated Quails, and lac'd Mutton.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quail-basket*, *-feeding*, *-fight*, *-fighter*, *-fighting*, *-net*, *-pit*, *-potage*, etc.; *quail-surfeited* adj.; **quail-call** = QUAIL-PIPE; **quail-dove**, a dove of the West Indies and Florida (*Starnænas cyanocephalus*); **quail-hawk**, a New Zealand species of falcon; **quail-pigeon**, a pigeon of the genus *Geophaps*; **quail-snipe**, a South American plover of the genus *Thinocorys*. Also QUAIL-PIPE.

1598 FLORIO, *Quagliere*, .. a *quaile basket. 1822 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* I. 99 A Quailpipe or *Quailcall. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 147/1 In old days they were taken in England in a net, attracted thereto by means of a Quail call. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lxiii, When a mania took place in Athens .. for *quail-feeding or philosophy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xviii. (1887) 78 Cokfights and *quailefightes. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* I. iv. *note*, The Athenians .. were great cock-fighters and *quail-fighters. 1776 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1790) V. 214 *Quail-fighting was a favourite amusement among the Athenians. 1873 BULLER *Birds N. Zeal.* (1888) I. 217 The *Quail-Hawk exhibits great perseverance in pursuit of its prey. 1598 FLORIO, *Quagliera*, a *quaile-net. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 56 Quails .. kept in your own *quail-pit and well fed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quail*, You may also have a *Quail-Potage in the Form of an Oil. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CXXV, And hang a Nose to Leekes, *Quaile-Surfetted.

Quail (kwēl), *v.*[1] Forms: 5-6 **quayll**, 5-7 **quayle**, (5 **whayle**), **quaile**, 6-7 **quale**, 7 **quaille**, 6- **quail**. See also QUEAL. [Of uncertain origin. The early spelling and rimes prove a ME. *quailen* (with diphthongal *ai*), for which there is no obvious source. Phonology, sense, and date are against any connexion with early ME. *quelen* QUELE.

In literary use the word is very common from about 1520 to 1650, after which it practically disappears until its revival, app. by Scott, in the early part of the 19th c.]

I. *intr.*

1. Of material things, as persons, plants, etc.: To decline from a natural or flourishing condition; to fail or give way; to fade, wither, etc. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1775 Ewery thyng .. that maketh resistens Ageyn nature, ful soone wil it quayle. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1071 Better were a thing never to [be] had Than in handes to quaile & to be badde. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 24 Length of time, causeth man and beast to quaile. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 91 The braunch once dead, the budde eke needes must quaile. 1602 J. RHODES *Answ. Rom. Rhyme, Sp. touch. Heretics*, Christ's word .. that heauen and earth should quaile, Before his word one iote should faile. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.), *Quail*, to grow ill. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Quail*, to fail, to fall sick, to faint. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Quail*, to languish; to fail; to fall sick. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss* s. v., *Quail*, to wither; ..'These flowers soon quail'.

2. Of immaterial things.

a. Of an action, undertaking, state of things, etc.: To fail, break down, come to nothing. *Obs.* In mod. use (transf. from 3): To give way, yield *to* or *before*.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1019 Whan moost nede is, his resons will quayll [*v r.* whayle]. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 197 Thei fynally concludyd .. ther shold lack 2 or 3 voyces, wherby the election shold quayle 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 23 b, They toyle and moyle least that his state by talke of tongue should quaile. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. XXI. 194 After great massaker and execution committed, the fight began to quaile. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. IX. § 23. 585 The Kings Ambassadours returne out of France, without hauing effected that which they went about, so that the whole enterprize quailed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXV, Roderick Dhu's renown .. [should] quail to that of Malcolm Græme. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. IV. § 9. 117 The name of William himself quailed before that of Abelard.

b. Of courage, †hope, †faith, etc.: To fail, give way, become faint or feeble.

1557 POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) III. App. lxviii. 246 The faythe of the sacraments began to quayle in so many hartes. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 1869 I. 43 Since courage quayles, and commes behind, Go sleepe. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 89 If..the hope began to quaile, forthwith courage failed withall. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 408, I perceiue your zeale quales shrewdly in this Laodicean age. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 212 Perils, which make the courage of the hardiest quail.

3. Of persons: To lose heart, be cowed or discouraged; to give way through fear (*to* or *before* a formidable person or thing).

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) III. App. xliii. 122 He made them this faithful promise to the intent that they should not quaile. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1212/1 The comming forward of these forces caused the rebels..to quaile in courage. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vi. 23 Braggers..vaunt much at the beginning, but quaile commonly in the middle of the fray. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 222 All the Lords quailing, and Appuleius tyrannizing. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* XXXV, I have not quail'd to danger's brow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 137 The Earl of Chester .. who had risen in armed rebellion, quailed before the march of Hubert.

b. Of the heart or spirit; also of the eyes.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* I. (1859) 531 Mens hearts do quail and faint, if they once perceive that they travail in vaine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. IX. 924 Seeing many of the defendants..hurt and wounded, their hearts began to quaile. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 149 Thy daughter For whom my heart drops blood, and my false spirits Quaile to remember. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 225 [They] felt their hearts quailing under their multiplied hardships. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. 1. 26 Their sharp eyes quailed quickly before his savage glances. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 249 In Gethsemane, the brave spirit of Jesus quailed.

II. *trans.*

†**4.** To affect injuriously, to spoil, impair; to overpower, destroy, put an end to. *Obs.* **a.** a thing.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith, Of the Presence* 60 The truthe of that place hindreth and qualeth in maner all the booke. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Climact. Years* 11 Nature in the meane time is strengthened with good foods, and the humour either purged or quailed with phisicke. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II *Time's Book* iv, As some meek night-piece which day quails To candle light unveils. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 66 The Apricocks were flaccid or quailed as if they had been dry or withered.

absol. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* V. i. 292 O Fates! .. Cut thred and thrum, Quaile, crush, conclude, and quell.

b. an action, state, quality, feeling, etc.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 805/2 If he believe saynt Austine than is his own fond ymaginacion quayled. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. Cecil (1895) 20 Mine old good wil and hartye affection towardes you is not..at all quayled and diminished. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist.* (1619) 75 Quailing the cheerefulnesse of others. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 350 The taking of cold drink doth suddenly quaile the heat. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 5 Their antient. warlike Spirit, which the pleasures..of that Country had quailed and tamed.

5. To daunt or cow (a person), to bring into subjection by fear; to cause to quail.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 126 b, Some power of the soule shall quayle & trouble them. 1569 GOLDING *Heminge's Post.* 22 Paul was not quayled with the hugenesse of persecutions. 1642 BRIDGE *Serm. Norfolk Volunteers* 9 He is a stout man whom adversity doth not quaile. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 23 You Roaring Boys, who everyone quails. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 49 As thunder quails Th' inferior creatures of the air and earth. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* II. (1859) 55 Splinter did not like it, I saw, and that quailed me.

b. To daunt, depress (the heart, courage) with fear or dejection.

1567 TURBERV. *Rayling Route* 26 My courage is not quailde by cruell Fo. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XCV. 1253 Ouerthrowes in warre and misfortunes..at sea, wherewith his heart was quailed. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 204 Am not I here to take thy part? Then what has quail'd thy stubborn heart? 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. ii, It..quailed the heart of Taper, crushed all the rising hopes.

Hence **Quai·ler**, one who, or that which, quails.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 193 Avarice..the quailer of all manly executions.

Quail, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–6 **quayle,** 7 **quaile.** [a. OF. *quailler* (F. *cailler* = It. *quagliare*, Pg. *coalhar*, Sp. *cuajar*) :—L. *coāgulāre* to COAGULATE.]

1. *intr.* To curdle, coagulate.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Caste on whyte Wyne or Venegre, & make it quayle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Quaylyn, as mylke, and other lycowre, *coagulo.* 1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quayle, as mylke dothe, *je quaillabotte.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 323 It is no better than poison, especially the first beestings, if it quaile and cruddle in the stomacke. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1881 *Leicest. Gloss., Quail,* to 'turn' or curdle; go flat or sour.

b. *To be quailed,* to be curdled.

1530 PALSGR. 676/2 This mylke is quayled. 1809 BATCHELOR *Orthoep. Anal.* 140 The cream is said to be quailed, when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.

2. *trans.* To cause to curdle. *rare*—[1].

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iv. (1495) 83 The more boystous .. partyes of the grayne the erth takyth .. and quaylyth theym by heete.

Hence **Quailed** *ppl. a.*, curdled. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/1 Quaylyd, as mylke, and oþer lyke, *coagulatus.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, etc., þe lyuer .. is the substaunce of flesshe, and red as quaylled blode. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 134 Such as haue .. drunk quailed milke, that is cluttered within their stomack.

Quai·lery. [f. QUAIL *sb.* + -ERY.] A place where quails are kept, esp. to be fattened for food.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 387/2 The native caught the birds alive for the quaileries of Anglo-Indians.

Quailing (kwē·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. QUAIL *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of giving way, failing, losing heart, etc.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* Ded. 1 Seyng Paule was so afrayed of their quayling, whome he had instructed. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 39 There is no quailing now, Because the King is certainely possest Of all our purposes. 1687 G. HAKEWILL *Power & Prov. God* II. i. § 1. 65 The quailing and withering of all things by the recesse of the Sunne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 557 So farre from quailing of judgement. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew Quailing of the Stomack,* beginning to be qualmish or uneasy. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 245, I bore with her feeble minded quailings.

†Quai·ling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. QUAIL *v.*[2]] Curdling, coagulation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Quaylynge, of lycoure, *coagulacio.* 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlix. 310 To stay the quailing of the milke in their stomacks.

Quailing (kwē·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. QUAIL *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] Diminishing, becoming weak; losing hope or courage, etc.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 215 To quicken up the quailing love. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxi[i] (1612) 105 Did quicken Englands quailing plowes. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 158 Her father's unwonted harshness suggested the question to her quailing nature. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 34 Shrinking, quailing, agonised victims.

Quail-pipe. [f. QUAIL *sb.* + PIPE.]

1. A pipe or whistle on which the note of the quail (usually the female) can be imitated, in order to lure the birds into a net; a quail-call. Also used allusively, or *fig.*

For a full description of the calls used to imitate the notes of the cock and hen, see *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XV. 733/2.

?*a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 9 The quayle pype can most falsely calle Tyl the quayle under the nette doth crepe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7261 High shoos knopped with dagges, That frouncen lyke a quaile pipe. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* III. i. 110 Those Echoes and quailpipes amongst vs, who catch friends by imitating their voice. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 5 A late Invention of Will's for improving the Quail-pipe. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* vii, Master Varney, you can sound the quailpipe most daintily to wile wantons into his nets. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Apr. 6/2 In France they are commonly captured on the ground; a 'quail-pipe' .. being employed.

attrib. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. i. 17 A gallant that hides his small-timbered legs with a quail-pipe boot. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* F iij b, He .. cryed out in that quaile-pipe voice.

†2. *transf.* The throat or vocal organs. *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 120 The Rich to Buy him, will refuse no Price; And stretch his Quail-pipe till they crack his Voice. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quail-pipe,* a Woman's Tongue. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 383 Squeaking inwardly .. from contracted quail-pipes.

Hence **Quai·lpiping** *vbl. sb.*

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *State Divinity* 14 To give over .. their Quailpiping in a Pulpit to catch silly women.

Quaime, obs. form of QUALM *sb.*

†Quain, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *kveina* = OE. *cwānian,* Goth. *qainôn*: an ablaut-var. appears in MDu. and MLG. *quînen* (Du. *kwijnen*) to complain, be ill (cf. MHG. *verquînen,* OE. *dewînan* to waste away).] *intr.* (also *refl.*) and *trans.* To lament, bewail, bemoan. Hence **Quaining** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10488 Sco quainid eft on þis maner, Oft sco said, 'allas! allas!' *Ibid.* 10495 To quils sco quainid þus hir care. *Ibid.* 12495 Quen iesus herd þis quaining gret. *Ibid.* 21886 Parof him quaines iesu crist. [A possible instance of *quain* sb. (cf. ON. *kvein*) occurs in line 11577.]

Quain, obs. variant of QUOIN *sb.*

†Quaint, *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **queynt(e.** [? f. the adj.] (See quot 1598.)

c 1380 *Sir Tristr.* 2254 Hir queynt abouen hir kne Naked þe knistes knewe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 90 Pryvely he caught hir by the queynte. 1598 FLORIO, *Becchina,* a womans quaint or priuities.

Quaint (kwē·nt), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: **a.** 3–4 **cointe,** (3 **kointe,** 4 **coint(t, coynte, koynt(e),** **quoynte,** (3 **cwointe,** 4 **quointe, quoynt),** 4–5 **coynt, quynte,** (4 **quinte,** 6 **quyent**). **β.** 3–6 **queynte,** (4 **qweynt(e),** 4–6 **queynt, queinte,** 4–8 **queint,** 6 **quent, qwent**; 4–5 **quaynt,** (4 **qwaynt, qwaint**), **quante,** (5 **qwantte**), 4–6 **quaynte,** (5 **qwaynte**), **quainte,** 4– **quaint.** **γ.** 4–5 **waynt,** 5 **wheynte, quhaynte, whaynt(e;** *dial.* 7 **wheint,** 8–9 **whaint, whent,** 9 **wheant.** [a. OF. *cointe* (*quointe, cuinte,* etc.), *queinte* :—L. *cognitum* known, pa. pple. of *cognoscĕre* to ascertain. The development of the main senses took place in OF., and is not free from obscurity (cf., however, COUTH and KNOWN).

In its older senses the Eng. word seems to have been in ordinary use down to the 17th c., though in many 16–17th c. examples the exact meaning is difficult to determine. After 1700 it occurs more sparingly (chiefly in sense 6), until its revival in sense 8, which is very frequent after 1800.]

A. *adj.*

I. †1. Of persons: Wise, knowing; skilled, clever, ingenious. In later use chiefly with ref. to the employment of fine language (cf. sense 6). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Leg. Kath.* 580 (Cott. MS.) Hei! hwuch wis read Of se cointe [*v.r.* icudd] keiser. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 381/165 Þe beste Carpenter And þe quoynteste þat ich euere i-knev. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 98 Thou madest me quainte [L. *prudentem*] vp myn enemis to þi comaundement. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1531 Wise wrightis to wale .. qwaint men of wit. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxv, Þit clerkis bene in subtell wordis quent, And in the deid als schairp as ony snaillis. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 274 To shew how queint an Orator you are. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 149 Wee'll ouerreach .. The quaint Musician. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 273 If you would preach as other men do, and be curious and quaint of Oratory. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 698 Talk on ye quaint Haranguers of the Crowd. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 176 The Arabs in general are quaint, bold, hospitable, and generous, excessive Lovers of Eloquence and Poesy.

†b. In bad sense: Cunning, crafty, given to scheming or plotting. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Þeos kointe harlot þet scheaweð forð hore gutefestre. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 739 (Fairf.) Þe nedder þat ys so quaynt of gyle. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 482 'Dere broþer' quaþ Peres 'þe devell is ful queynte'. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 152 Sly, queynt, and fals in al vnthrift coupable. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. i. 59 Knaw ȝe nocht bettir the quent Vlexes slycht? 1674-91 RAY *N.-C. Words* (E.D.S.), 'A wheint lad', q. queint; a fine lad: *ironice dictum.* Also, cunning, subtle. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. iv. 864 The quaint smooth Rogue, that sins against his Reason.

†2. Of actions, schemes, devices, etc.: Marked by ingenuity, cleverness, or cunning. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Ure Louerd .. brouhte so to grunde his kointe kuluertschipe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4447 (Kölbing) Morgein .. þat wiþ hir queint gin Bigiled þe gode clerk Merlin. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Iosephus .. fonde up a queynte craft, and heng wete clopes uppon þe toun walles. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 593 This was a qwantte gawde, and a far cast, It was a hee frawde. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 245, I can many a quaint game. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 10 When traitor meets, these quaint deceits he had. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 378, I over-heard you in your queint designe, to new create your selves.

†3. Of things: Ingeniously or cunningly designed or contrived; made with skill or art; elaborate. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 88/62 He liet heom makien a quoynte schip. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1555 Hii ȝeue him an quointe [*v.r.* koynte] drench, mid childe vor to be. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 835 And evermo .. This queynte hous aboute wente, That never-mo hit stille stente. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4275 Have we no cures of courte ne na cointe sewes. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* lxix, He told the arming of each joint, In every piece how neat and quaint. 1631 SHIRLEY *Traitor* IV. ii, Who knows But he may marry her, and discharge his Duchess With a quaint salad?

†4. Of things: Skilfully made, so as to have a good appearance; hence, beautiful, pretty, fine, dainty. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1382 With koynt carneles aboue, coruen ful clene. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.t.* 877 Whyssynes vpon queldepoyntes, þat koynt wer boþe. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 98 A sylvre nedle forth I droughe, Out of an aguler queynt ynoughe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 777 An ymage full nobill .. þat qwaint was & qwem, all of white siluer. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 22 Nor hart could wish for any queint device, But there it present was, and did fraile sense entice. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1303 In his hand A Scepter or quaint staff he bears.

†b. Of dress: Fine, fashionable, elegant. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 65 The ground .. maketh so queynt his robe and fayr That it hath hewes an hundred payr. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb MS.) 1221 Ne worschipe not men for here fayre clopes, ne for here qweynte schappis þat sum men usen. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvi, In vestures quent of mony sindrie gyse. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 223 Costly attire, curious and quaint apparell is the spur that prickes them forward. 1627 FLETCHER *Locusts* I. xiii, All lovely drest In beauties livery, and quaint devise.

†5. Of persons: Beautiful or handsome in appearance; finely or fashionably dressed; elegant, foppish. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28015 Yee leuedis .. studis .. hu to mak yow semle and quaint. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 Coynte ase columbine, such hire cunde ys. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 14 A wommon wonderliche clothed .. Ther nis no qweene qweyntore. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 Folke shulde not have thaire herte on the worlde, nor make hem queint, to plese it. 1590 GREENE *Never Too Late* Wks. 1882 VIII. 82 He made himselfe as neate and quaint as might be. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 41 Quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 317 Fine apparision: my queint Ariel, Hearke in thine eare. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 461 A body so fantastic, trim, And queint in its deportment and attire.

†6. Of speech, language, modes of expression, etc.: Carefully or ingeniously elaborated; highly elegant or refined; clever, smart; full of fancies or conceits; affected. *Obs.* (now merged in 8).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 346 To hir he spac .. Wiþ a wel queynt steuen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 199 We semen wonder wise, Oure termes been so clergial and so queynte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 255 The quent and curious castis poeticall. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 807 Pleasaunt songes .. To queynt and hard for me to understand. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* XII. 232 The Persian there is spoken as their more quaint and Court-tongue. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* K iv, A good life is a Clergy man's best Syllogism, and the quaintest Oratory. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ₱ 1 A new Thought or Conceit dressed up in smooth quaint Language. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 76 A style, .. full of quaint terms and idiomatick phrases, which strongly bespeak English habits in the way of thinking.

†7. Strange, unusual, unfamiliar, odd, curious (in character or appearance). *Obs.* (now merged in 8).

13.. *Coer de L.* 216 Thou schalt se a queynte brayd. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1330 This is so queynt a sweuyn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7715 There come with this kyng a coynt mon of shappe. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1637 Right vnsemely on queynte manere He hym dight. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 12 Now moist I write Wyld auentouris, monstreis and qwent affrayis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 114 With queint Bellona in her equipage. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 194 A drear, and dying sound Affrights the Flamins at their service quaint. 1714 POPE *Wife of Bath* 259 How quaint an appetite in woman reigns! Free gifts we scorn, and love what costs us pains. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xx, Came forth—a quaint and fearful sight.

8. Unusual or uncommon in character or appearance, but at the same time having some attractive or agreeable feature, esp., having an old-fashioned prettiness or daintiness.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 234 He for the wintry hour Knew many a merry ballad and quaint tale. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. iii, For this, with carving rare and quaint, She decked the chapel of the saint. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 91 The streaks of light and shadow thrown among the quaint articles of furniture. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 202 The device is full of a quaint humour which marks its antiquity. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 434/2 The herdsmen were much quainter and more entertaining than our city-born muleteers.

II. †9. Proud, haughty. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Þet fleshs is her et home .. ant for þui hit is cwointe & cwiuer. 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Þo þet makeþ ham zuo quaynte of þe ilke poure noblesse þet hi habbeþ of hare moder þe erþe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cvii. 115, I hatte orgoill, the queynte [F. *la bobanciere*], the feerce hornede beste. [1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. liv, Queint Pride Hath taught her sonnes to wound their mother's side.]

†10. Dainty, fastidious, nice; prim. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128 b/1 She chastysed them that were nyce and queynte. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 The rest in a manner ar .. overstale for so queynte and queasye a worlde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III vii. 10 She nothing quaint Nor 'sdeignfull of so homely fashion. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. vii Wks. 1873 III. 167 Your new infusion of pure blood, by your queint feeding on delicate meates and drinks. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Rdr., Fabius, taxes him, for being too Queint and Finical in his Expressions.

†11. *To make it quaint,* to act quaintly, in various senses, *esp.* to behave proudly, disdainfully, or deceitfully. *Obs*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 531 Lo! how goodly spak this knight .. He made hyt nouther tough ne queynte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 462 (II. 282) O traiteresse .. Thou hast gret peine wel deserved, That thou canst maken it so queinte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2038, I .. kneled doun with hondis Ioynt, And made it in my port ful queynt. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 642 He thoghte not to make it qweynte and tow. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cvi. (1869) 115 With alle myne ioyntes stiryinge and with alle my sinewes ȝ make it queynte [F. *je marche si fierement.*]

†B. *adv.* Skilfully, cunningly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5511 (Fairf.) Ȝou be-houys to wirke ful quaynte and þaire dedis ham attaynt. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 245 What shulde I speke more queynte, Or peyne me my wordes peynte? 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 180 Fresche flora spred furth hir tapestrie, Wrocht be dame Nature queint and curiouslie.

C. *Comb.,* as *quaint-eyed, -felt, -shaped, -stomached, -witty, -worded* adjs.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 Thou arte so queyntefelt In thy rondelett. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* I. 140 Like no quaint stomack't man [he] Eates vp his armes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxvi. (1632) 115 A quaint-wittie, and lofiie conceit. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 250 Where'er the pow'r of ridicule displays Her quaint-ey'd visage. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorrel* (1860) I. 2 This tall quaint-shaped window. 1863 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 17 Their quaint-worded dispositions and distinctions.

Quaint, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **coynt,** 4–6 **quaynt.** [See ACQUAINT *v.*, and cf. OF. *cointier* in Godef.] = To acquaint, in various uses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5707 (Gött.) Quen þai war quaintid..þis moyses and sir Raguell [etc.]. *c* 1330 [see ACQUAINT *v.* 3]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4644 He coynted him queyntli with þo tvo ladies. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 213 Now sall ȝe here How he .. quayntid him with ladis. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 81 Spede your pace, To quaynt your selfe and company with grace. 1591 NASHE *Prognost.* 1 To quaint my selfe with the art of Nauigation. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xciv. (1612) 378 God quaints not with Baal. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Quaint*, to acquaint, inform.

Hence † **Quai·nted** *ppl. a.*[1], familiar. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Heere by the quainted floodes and springs most holie remaining.

† **Quaint,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **coynt(e.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *cointier, cointer*, f. *cointe* quaint; in sense 2, f. QUAINT *a.* 10.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, to make fine or beautiful.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* (1868) 167 Thus loste..theldest doughter her maryage bycause she coynted her self. *Ibid.* 168 He thenne hadde..coynted hym self of a scarlatte gowne.

2. *To quaint it*, to assume a prim air.

c 1585 *Faire Em.* III. 1281 Let Mistress nice go saint it where she list, And coyly quaint it with dissembling face.

Hence † **Quai·nted** *ppl. a.*[2] (in 5 **coynted**).

c 1500 *Melusine* 315 In an euyl heure sawe I euer thy coynted body, thy facion, & thy fayre fygure.

† **Quai·ntance.** *Obs.* In 4 **quoynt-**, 4–6 **queynt-**, (5 **qw-**), 6 **quaynta(u)nce**; 5–7 *Sc.* **quentance,** (5 **quyntans**). [Cf. QUAINT *v.*[1]] = ACQUAINTANCE, q. v.

c 1300 [see ACQUAINTANCE 2]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodera*) 85 He come to þis theodera & mad his quyntans ..with hyr. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XX. 67 Sore harde was his queyntaunce to her. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXX. 92 One toke queyntance of an other. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 28 For all þi quentance with þe quene. 1603 [see ACQUAINTANCE 2].

† **Quaintise,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 **koint-, quointise, quoyntis(e, quint-, quynt-, qwyntis(e,** 4–5 **coyntise, koyntis.** *β.* 4 **qwayntyse, qwaintis,** 4–5 **quayntyse, quantyse, qwantis(e;** **queintise, queyntyse, qweyntise,** 4–6 **quentise** (+ variations of suffix, as **-ice, -ese, -yse,** etc.). [a. OF. *cointise, cuint-, quentise*, etc., f. *cointe, queinte*: see QUAINT *a.* and -ISE[2].]

1. Wisdom, cleverness, skill, ingenuity.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1872 He ladde is kinedom Riȝtuolliche & suiþe wel wiþ quoyntise & wisdom. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 303 Pere is euere ioye inouh .. Wit and kunning and kointise. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Cant.* 519 Genge withouten counsayl it is and withouten quayntis. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 378 Fondys..For to holde my lyf a day With qweyntys of clergye.

b. Cunning, craft, underhand dealing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 740 (Gött.) Þe nedder þat es of suilk a schaft, Mast of quantise es in [*v.r.* and of] craft. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 72 This ypocrite of his queintise Awaiteth evere til she slepte. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1847 Þe deuel with his quayntys Will be aboute ȝow to suppryse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liii. 37 Vortiger .. thought priuely in his herte thurgh queyntyse to bee kyng.

2. An instance of cleverness, cunning, or craft; a device, stratagem, trick.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 445 Brut & Corineus an quointise hom bi-þouȝte. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2769 Thai ne might hit no lenger defende, But ase thai dede a fair queintise. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 359 She hyr bythought on a queyntyse, To wete, where of he were come. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij, Suche coyntyses..were to compare to the Copspin that made his nette to take the flyes.

3. Cunning or skilful construction. *rare.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3566 (Kölbing) Pere þo men miȝt yhere þe queintise of þe spere, Of þe sonne, of mone & ster.

4. Fine or curious dress; fineness, elegance, or fancifulness in dress.

13.. *K. Alis.* 173 Ladies, and damoselis, Maken heom redy..In faire atire, in divers coyntise. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 54 Pay..schulde .in comly quoyntis to com to his feste. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2250 He that loveth trewely Shulde.. him disgysen in queyntyse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 146 The queintise, the plesaunt folyes, and the foule delytis that haue be used for..worldely plesaunce. [1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 148/10 A Quentise, *modus, mos insolitus.*]

5. A device, cognizance, badge, armorial bearing; a coat of arms, or any cloth bearing a heraldic device. Cf. COINTISE.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5657 A queyntyse off the kynges owen, Upon hys hors was i-throwen. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8671 (Kölbing) Þai [the helmets] hadde aboue riche queintise Of beten gold. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 183 Armoris and quyntis that thai bare.

† **Quaintise,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **queintise,** 5 **queyntise, coyntise.** [? f. prec., or a. OF. *cointiss-*, lengthened stem of *cointir.*] *trans.* To beautify, adorn, dress finely.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 358 Sondri thinges wel devised, I sih, wherof thei ben queintised. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. iii. (1869) 77 He weeneth he be now wel arayed and queyntised! 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iij, They haue so many gownes wherof they coyntyse and araye their bodyes.

Hence † **Quaintising** *vbl. sb.*, adornment, decoration. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113 Garnementes of velewet beten with gold and siluer and oothere queyntisinges.

Quaintish (kwē·ntiʃ), *a.* [f. QUAINT *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat quaint.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 53 Your quaintish quirkes can want no mate. 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* in *Final Mem.* i. 195 The concluding simile is far-fetched—'temperhonoured' is a quaintish phrase. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 449 The laureate has alluded to the present effect..in some happy but quaintish lines.

So **Quai·ntlike** *a.*

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 159 Good and quaintlike old gentle rhymes they are.

Quaintly (kwē·ntli), *adv.* Forms: as QUAINT *a.* + 3–5 **-liche(, -lych(e, -li,** 4–6 **-lye,** 4– **-ly.** *Comp.* 4 **queyntlyer,** 7 **quaintlier.** *Sup.* 4 **queyntlokest, quoyntelucst.** [f. QUAINT *a.* + -LY[2].]

† **1.** Skilfully, cleverly, ingeniously, so as to accomplish some act or attain some end. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2324 Þo biþouȝte vortiger .. hou he miȝte do quoyntelucst [*v.r.* queyntlokest] þat he him self were king. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1128 Þe kynges brother & y Ar skaped out fol queyntely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 164 Thus coyntly it kept was all with clene art. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv* 167 A newe Payne he founde, by the whyche fals Iuges queyntly he chastid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xi. *heading*, Juno rycht quayntly causis Turnus to flee. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 He and his surveyed it quantitatively and queintly to the purpose. 1612 DEKKER *Lond. Triumph.* Wks. 1873 III. 253 A song is heard; the musicke being queintly conueyed in a priuate room, and not a person discouered. ?1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 263 Those points, indeed, you quaintly prove, But logic is no friend to love. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* I. 79, I queintly stole a kiss.

† **b.** Cunningly, craftily. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 741 (Gott.) Quaintli taght he him þe ginne, Hu he suld at þe wijf bigine. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 137 Some men tolde þat þis Harold was a sowter sone, and queyntly [L. *dolose*] underput by þe forseide Elgiue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11228 Cast is hit cointly by thies kene traytours..pryam to lose.

† **2.** With ingenious art, so as to produce something artistic, curious, or elaborate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 30 (Ashm.) Salomon it let velle and hewe as queinteliche as he miȝte. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1387 He leet mak a tour ful strong, That queyntly engynours made. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 833 Domus Dedali .. Nas maad so wonderliche, y-wis, Ne half so queynteliche y-wrought. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1641 He .. shove hym bothe byhynd & byfore, Queyntly endentyd oute and in. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 125 A riche schield, wrocht quentlie. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. v. 24 To carue out Dialls queintly, point by point. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lvii. I. 248 They could speak five or sixe several languages, and compose in them all very quaintly.

† **3.** Finely, elegantly; in a pretty and attractive manner. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Hy sseaweþ and diȝteþ ham þe more quaynteliche .. uor to maki musi þe foles to ham. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 783 Her-of lyth no remembraunce, How that they daunced queyntely. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxix. (1869) 72 She hadde now arayed me queyntliche and nobleche. 1490 CAXTON *Encydos* X. 40 Wyth the ladyes he byhaued him soo queyntli swete .. and curtoys. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247 A murrey cloth gowne .. which he quaintly bare vp, to shew his white taffata hose. *c* 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 31 The quaintly suted Courtier in attyre.

4. In a curious, odd, or old-fashioned, but pleasing or attractive manner.

1782 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Nov., A tale ridiculous in itself and quaintly told. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 176 One quaintly apparell'd like a surpliced priest Led the procession. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. ix. 129 His anger, as his secretary quaintly remarks, was more than was good for his health. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 11 She had added the date in quaintly formed figures. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iv. (1875) 178 A father's sister, quaintly enough, is called father.

Quaintness (kwē·ntnés). Also 4 **queyntness,** 5 **qwhayntnes,** 6 **queint-, queyntnesse.** [f. QUAINT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being quaint, in various senses of the adj.

13 .. *Coer de L.* 1836 Al we should us venge fond, With queyntness and with strength of hond. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/1 A Qwhayntnes; *vbi* wylynes. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* IX. 133 The easie turnes and queyntnesse of the Song. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 80 All niceness and quaintnesse in clothing. 1620 T. V. tr. *Serm. du Moulin* 11 A vulgar stile, destitute of quaintnesse and eloquence. 1702 *Engl. Theophrast.* 234 Some make the quaintness of their wit, to consist in employing bad Instruments. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 72 Coke; a man of infinite learning .. though not a little infected with the pedantry and quaintness of the times he lived in. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxiii. 122 There's a simplicity and quaintness about the letter which rather pleases me.

b. A particular instance of this.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. Wks. (1851) 313 Which .. must needs be a strange quaintnesse in ordinary prayer. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 90 The indecorums and quaintnesses with which Homer may be reproached. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* Pref. 15 The occasional quaintnesses ..which formerly disfigured the story of Rimini.

† **Quaintrelle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **queynt-.** [a. OF. (**queint-*) *cointerelle* fem. of *cointerel* beau, fop, f. *cointe* QUAINT *a.*] A finely-dressed woman.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlvii. (1869) 160 It folweth nouht that thouh j be thus wel kembt, and a litel make the queyntrelle [F. *me monstre cointerelle*] that for swich cause j am fair.

† **Quai·ntry.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **queynterye.** [a. OF. *queint-, cointerie* f. as prec.] Finery.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iv, The tenthe parte of your queynteryes and noblesses myght refresshe .. moo than xl persones ageynst the cold.

Quair(e, obs. form of QUIRE *sb.*, WHERE *adv.*

Quaire, variant of QUARRY *a.*

Quairn, dial. variant of QUERN.

Quaisie, quaisy, obs. forms of QUEASY.

Quait, dial. var. QUIET *a.*; obs. f. QUOIT *sb.* and *v.*

† **Quait,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **qwaite.** [Of obscure origin: the *qw-* may represent *wh-*.] ? To wait, await.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1109 Quen ne in quat time sal qwaite [*Dubl. MS.* falle] þe þis aunter Enquire me noȝt þat question. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13245 There the qwene with hir qwaintis qwaitid me to cacche.

Quaives, pl. of *quaif*, obs. var. COIF.

Quake (kwēk), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act of quaking or trembling; *spec.* in mod. use, an earthquake.

Rare as an independent sb., except in very recent use, but not infrequent as the second element in combs., as *church-, house-, ice-, kingdom-, state-quake*, EARTH-QUAKE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27362 Þe dai o wreth, o quak, and soru. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 927 (Trin) Til þou turne aȝeyn in quake To þat erþe þou were of take. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 2 The quakes and shakes of Fortune. *a* 1643 SUCKLING *Love's World* in *Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 11 As the Earth may sometimes shake, (For winds shut up will cause a quake). 1812 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 35, I have some quakes for the poor country. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 362 The great shock consisted of two quakes and several smaller, but distinct, vibrations.

2. A stretch of quake-ooze.

1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 770 They rose in a body and made for the quakes.

Quake (kwēk), *v.*[1] Forms: *Inf.* 1 **cwacian,** (**cwaec-, cuaec-**), 2–3 **quakie(n,** (2 **kwak-,** 3 **cwak-,** 4 **quakiȝen,** 4 **quaky**), 4–5 **quaken,** (5 **qvakyn, whakyn**), 4–6 **qwake,** 4– **quake,** (4 **quak, quack,** 5 **qvake,** 5– *north.* **whake,** 5–6 *Sc.* **quaik,** 9 *Sc.* **quack, quauk**). *Pa. t.* 1 **cwœcde, cwaecade, cwacode,** 3 **cwakede,** 3–4 **quakede,** 4– **quaked,** (4 **-id,** 6 *Sc.* **-et**); also *north.* 4–5 **quok,** (4 **qwok, quock**), 4–6 **quoke, quook, qwooke,** 5 *Sc.* **quouk, quowke,** 6 **quooke,** *Sc.* **qu(h)oik, quuik,** 7 *dial.* **whook't.** [OE. *cwacian*, not found in the cognate langs.; the stem *cwac-* is also the base of OE. *cwęccan* QUETCH, and the same initial combination occurs in other words implying agitation or instability, as *quave, quap, quag* (cf. note to QUAGMIRE). The strong form of the pa. t. in northern dialects is on anal. of *shake, shook.*]

1. *intr.* Of things: To shake, tremble, be agitated, as the result of external shock, internal convulsion, or natural instability.

Most frequently used, from the earliest period, with ref. to the earth (cf. EARTHQUAKE), and now somewhat rare even in this connexion.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii. 32 Se ȝelocað in eorðan & doeð hie cwaecian. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. vi. § 3 Ofer eall Romana rice seo eorþe wæs cwaciende & berstende *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Eorþe scal kwakien on his ecsene. *c* 1205 LAY. 27111 Þa wal of stanen [sculden] quakien and fallen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7260 He it scok, Sua fast þat al þe hus quok. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clix. (1495) 708 The Byrche..meuyth and quakith wyth a ryght softe blaste of wynde. 1422–30 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. (1513) E v, I fele also My penne quake, and tremble in my honde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 34 The land all haill of Itaile trumbillit and quhoik. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 129 Erdquakes, war hard, kirkes quaket and trimblet vehementlie. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xii, With boughs that quaked at every breath, Grey birch and aspen wept beneath. 1871 ROSSETTI *Love's Nocturn* vii, Quakes the pall, And the funeral goes by.

2. Of persons or animals, or parts of the body: To shake, tremble. **a.** By reason of cold or other physical cause. Now *rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 132 Ða teð cwaciað on swiðlicum cyle. *Ibid.* II. 312 Ic..cwacode eal on fefore. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 21 [He] inwið bearnde of brune..& cwakede as of calde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5196 Israel wit þis vplepp .. þat quak [*v.r.* quake] wit ilka lim was won. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 46 Carful mon may crien .. Bothe of hungur and of thurst, and for chele quake. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII. 70 When I for care and colde qwoke by a fyre burnyng full bright. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lviii, Skrymmorie fery gaue me mony a clowre For Chyppynutie ful oft my chaftis quuik. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 Suche as inhabyte the mountaynes, syt quakynge for coulde in the wynter season. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 5, [I] quake in the present winters state, and wish That warmer dayes would come. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 385 [She] Retires, content to quake so they be warm'd. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVII. (1856) 338 Came back again, dinnerless, with legs quaking.

b. Through fear. Freq. *to quake for fear* or *dread*; also *to quake at,* † *for* (the object of dread), and *for* (a thing or person in danger).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 797 Þonne cene cwacaþ, ȝehyreð cyning mæðlan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 47 Þæt wif ..cuaccende [*Rushw.* cwacende] cuom, & ȝefeall fore fotum his. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1534 Þe king..bigon to cwakien & nuste hwet seggen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12837 For drednes ilk lim him quok. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10726 Tounes, castels, for hym þey quok. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 132 For verray feere so wolde hir herte quake That on hire feet she myghte nat sustene. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* VII. 182 Euery man shall whake and gryse Agans that ilk dome. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 32 They reuerence them, and qwake at their presence. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Yoong children .. With

cold hert moothers, for Greekish victorye quaking. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lxxxvii, That ne'er quayles me, at which your greatest quake. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvii. 154 At which time..the Devill will quake, yea he doth quake for feare now. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 1 The sounding of the Clock in *Venice Preserved*, makes the Hearts of the whole Audience quake. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VIII. Wks. 1813 II. 52 The fellow in the study stood quaking and trembling 1800 WELLINGTON *Let. to Lieut. Col. Close* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 103, I quake for the fort at Munserabad. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 22 Our heart quaked too desperately to suffer us to shriek. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 18 His name was a terror that made the dead quake in their graves.

refl. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19633 (Gött.) Saul him quok, sua was he rad.

†**c.** With anger. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 292 Þe kyng his wordes toke wraþefully tille herte, For ire nere he quoke. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) Yif he be distempre and quakith for Ire, men shal weene þat he bereþ the corage of a lyon.

†**3.** *trans.* To cause to quake. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. v. (1495) 377 A full lytyll puffynge of wynde quakyth and styryth flamme. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I ix. 6 Where ladies shall be frighted, And gladly quak'd, heare more. 1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Deliv.* 468 The property of the Law is to humble and quake us for our sins. 1639 HEYWOOD *Lond. peaceable Est.* Wks. 1874 V. 372 Cannon..Quaking the bellowing Ayre.

4. *Comb.*, as †**quake-belly**, a fat-bellied person; †**quake-breech,-buttock**, one wanting in courage; †**quakeful** *a.*, causing fear or quaking; †**quake-mire**, a quagmire; also as *vb.*, to quagmire; **quake-ooze**, soft trembling ooze; **quake-tail** *Ornith.* (see quot. 1894).

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 223 They will all forsooth be alike, the tall man as the short, the *Quack-belly as the Scranio. *c* 1590 in Drake *Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 118, I shall surely be *Quack-breech and think every Bush a Boggle. 1616 WITHALS *Dict.* 400 *Lexors*, . . a faint hearted fellow, a quake-breech. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. i, Stand putting in one foot, and shiver, . . like a *quake-buttock. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIII. xxxii, All imbrude in fight, His *Quakefull hand and sword so often rearing. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807-8) VI 21 He was forced to fasten the *quakemire with hurdels, and upon them to build the citie. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 70 a, His horse was gotten into a quackmyre. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 73 Howe nowe my liege! what, quackemyred in Philosophie. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/2 Over a lot of *quake-ooze flats, where a boat could not get. 1855 OGILVIE *Imp. Dict.* Suppl. **Quake-tail.* 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Quake tail*, a book-name invented for the Yellow Wagtail and its allies, after they had been generically separated from *Motacilla* as *Budytes*.

†**Quake,** *int.* and *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also *Sc.* 6 **quaik,** 8 **-ok.** [Imitative: see QUACK, and cf. Du. *kwaken*, G. *quaken* to croak, quack.] = QUACK *int.* and *v.*

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 506 Quake, quake, sayd the duck. 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi. 39 The dukis cryit quaik 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 A quakinge chete or a red shanke, a drake or ducke. 1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil* viii, An eldritch, stoor quaick, quaick.

Quaker (kwē·kəɹ). [f. QUAKE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, quakes.

1. *pl.* = QUAKING-GRASS. *Midl. dial.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lvii. 81 *Phalaris pratensis* is called in Cheshire about Namptwich, Quakers and Shakers. 1611 COTGR., *Amourettes*, the grasse tearmed, Quakers, and Shakers, or quaking grasse. 1617 MINSHEU *Doctor*, Quackers, or quaking grasse. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.* 1890 *Glouc Gloss.*

2. With capital Q: A member of the religious society (the Society of Friends) founded by George Fox in 1648-50, distinguished by peaceful principles and plainness of dress and manners.

Acc. to Fox (*Jrnl.* I. 38) the name was first given to himself and his followers by Justice Bennet at Derby in 1650, 'because I bid them, Tremble at the Word of the Lord'. It appears, however, from a letter of intelligence, written at London on Oct. 14, 1647, that the name had previously been applied to the members of some foreign religious sect: 'I heare of a Sect of woemen (they are at Southworke) come from beyond Sea, called Quakers, and these swell, shiver, and shake, and when they come to themselves (for in all this fitt Mahomett's holy-ghost hath bin conversing with them) they begin to preache what hath bin delivered to them by the Spiritt' (*Clarendon MSS.* No. 2624). It thus seems probable that Bennet merely employed a term already familiar, and quite appropriate as descriptive of Fox's earlier adherents (cf. quots. 1654, 1694, and see QUAKING, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 2). The name has never been adopted by the Friends themselves, but is not now regarded as a term of reproach.

1653 H. R. (*title*) A Brief Relation of the Irreligion of the Northern Quakers. 1654 E. TERRILL in R. Barclay's *Inner Life* (1876) 317 Thus, they coming as foretold, they were not known, but afterwards they were called by the name of 'Quakers', from people's shaking and quaking that received them and their doctrine. 1656 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 332, I had the curiosity to visit some Quakers here in prison: a new fanatic sect, of dangerous principles, who shew no respect to any man, magistrate, or other. 1679 *Trial of Langhorn* 53 He is no Quaker, for he hath got a Perriwig on. 1694 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 53 The Quakers . . do not now quake, and howl, and foam with their mouths, as they did formerly. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 60 The practice of the people called Quakers, who maintain none of their poor in idleness that are able to work. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, By his garb, one would have taken him for a quaker, but he had none of the stiffness of that sect. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 183 In one respect, their religion partakes of the pacific doctrines of the Quakers. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. x. 363 The early Quakers in New England displayed little of the mild philosophy..of Penn.

b. *transf.* Applied to various plain-coloured birds and moths, with allusion to the colour of the dress usually worn by Quakers.

(*a*) A small bird of the Falkland Islands. (*b*) The sooty albatross. (*c*) The nankeen-bird, or Australian night-heron. (*d*) One of several noctuid moths, esp. *Agrotis castanea*.

1775 CLAYTON *Falkland Islands* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 105 Of small birds there are several sorts; the red breast, . . the white throat; the quaker, from its plumage being of the colour those people wear. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Quaker*, a sailor's name for the Dusky Albatross, *Phæbetria fuliginosa*.

c. *elliptical* for *quaker-gun*, *-hat*.

c 1754 GARRICK *Epil to Fielding's Fathers*, The high-cocked, half-cocked quaker, and the slouch, Have at ye all! 1829 J. SHIPP *Mem.* IX. (1890) 139 The man of authority in size not much larger than a quaker. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 88 A Russian government bark, . . mounting eight guns (four of which we found to be quakers).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 2). **a.** simple attrib.: Of or pertaining to the Society of Friends or its members; as *quaker* (or *Quaker*) *bonnet*, *doctrine*, *dress*, *meditation*, *pride*, etc. **b.** similative, as *quaker-like* adj. and adv., *-looking* adj. **c.** special combs.: **quaker-bird**, the sooty albatross; **quaker-buttons** (*U.S.*), the seeds of nux vomica; **quaker-colour**, a drab or grey colour; so *quaker-coloured* adj.; **quaker-grass**, quaking-grass (Halliwell); **quaker gun** (*U.S.*), a dummy gun in a ship or fort; **quaker-ladies** (*U.S.*), the small pale-blue flowers of the American plant *Houstonia cærulea*; **quaker-linen** (see quot. 1788); **quaker-meeting** (also **Quakers'**), a religious meeting of the Society of Friends; *transf.* a silent meeting (alluding to the Friends' custom of remaining silent until moved by the spirit); **quaker moth** (see 2 b); **quaker string**, a form of string for a stair.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iii, Dinah had taken off her little *quaker bonnet again. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 406 Solemn suits Of customary snuff or *quaker-colour. *c* 1770 T. ERSKINE *Barber* in *Poet. Reg.* (1810) 331 Simplicity . . Waves in the eye of Heav'n her *Quaker-colour'd wings. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. xi ii. 222 The *Quaker doctrine concerning stillness and quiet. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* ix. Wks. (1834) V. 13 Young Zelinda, in her *quaker-dress. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* iii. (1820) 240 A formidable battery of *quaker guns. 1680 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* II. (1682) 103 He . . *Quaker-like, thou'd and thee'd Oliver. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, Her love of and veneration for truth was almost quaker-like. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. i, A stiff cap of quaker-like simplicity. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 24 Let there be no *Quaker-linen, —proverbially so called, for their exquisite fineness. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Irony* Wks. 1812 III. 39 Who laughest not, thou *Quaker-looking wight. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. I. 95 After sitting awhile in *quaker meditation. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 32 The finest speaker . . would in vain point the thunder of his eloquence on a *quaker-meeting. 1821 [see QUAKRESS]. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxvi, Isn't it very ridiculous..that we four should be standing here in a sort of Quakers' meeting. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 363 *Quaker moth. 1776 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 77 That *quaker pride, which is the most disgusting thing in the world. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 598 Sometimes the risers are mitred to the brackets, and sometimes mitred with *quaker strings.

Hence **Qua·kerdom**, Quakers as a class, Quakerism. **Quake·rian, Quakeric,** †**Quakeri·stical** *adjs.*, Quakerly, Quakerish. **Quakeriza·tion**, the action of Quakerizing. **Qua·kerize** *v.*, to convert into a Quaker; to affect with qualities characteristic of a Quaker. **Qua·kership**, the condition of being a Quaker. †**Qua·kery**, Quakerism.

1839 CAROLINE FOX *Jrnls.* (1882) 42 He spoke very civilly of modern *Quakerdom. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 445 Ellwood was a convert to Quakerdom. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 132 The Jacobinical metonomatosis of the months.. might be looked upon as a parody of the *Quakerian. 1847 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* II. 215 Translate the following passage into the *Quakeric dialect. 1685 *Answ. Dk. Buckhm. on Lib. Consc.* 12, I should suspect the Pensilvanian had Tutor'd him with this *Quakeristical Divinity. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec., No amount of *quakerisation could render the car uncomfortable. 1825 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 198 She is all over *Quakerized, as you of course know. 1826 B. BARTON *Select.*, etc. (1849) 6 'Twould be cook-ship versus *Quaker-ship 1673 HALLYWELL *Acc. Familism* iv. 75 *Quakery, though it pretend high, is mere Sadducism at the Bottom. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 156 Thou may'st stumble and fall, . . both in ranting and quakery.

Quakeress (kwē·kərés). [f. QUAKER + -ESS.] A female Quaker.

1764 STEWARDSON (*title*) Spiritual Courtship, or, The Rival Quakeresses. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Quakers' Meeting*, Every Quakeress is a lily. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 110 Three young quakeresses had a sort of semi-bathing. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 116 A burst of joy from the little Quakeress interrupted the speech.

Quakerish (kwē·kəriʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] **a.** Of persons: Resembling Quakers in character or manners. **b.** Of things: Characteristic of, appropriate to, Quakers.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 210 We were very Quakerish, every man attending close to the business of eating, without uttering scarcely a word. 1822 LAMB *Lett., to Bernard Barton* xii. 113 Your plain Quakerish beauty has captivated me. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxiv, I am your plain, Quakerish governess. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 354 A motherly figure of quakerish neatness.

Hence **Qua·kerishly** *adv.*

1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxxiii, So quaintly and quakerishly pretty.

Quakerism (kwē·kərizm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principles or practice of the Quakers or Society of Friends.

1656 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 235 A great apostacy..to popery, quakerisme and all manner of heresy. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cccxxi, Plainness, simplicity, and Quakerism, either in dress or manners. 1776–91 PAINE *Com. Sense* App. *Addr. Quakers* 81 The love and desire of peace is not confined to Quakerism. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. i. 214 The elements of Quakerism lie all complete in the personal history of Fox.

Quakerly (kwē·kəɹli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY[1].] Like a Quaker; befitting a Quaker.

1684 GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 247 A malapert quakerly humour. 1797 LOUISA GURNEY *Diary* in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earlham* (1895) I. 66, I am quite sorry to see him grow so Quakerly. 1829 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 284 They therefore affect a quakerly plainness.

Quakerly (kwē·kəɹli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] After the fashion of a Quaker.

1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 368 What Quaker, or Quakerly-Affected Council drew up this Answer for him? 1826 LAMB *Let. to B. Barton* in *Final Mem.* viii. 259 Do I write quakerly and simply, 'tis my intention to do it. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 6 If 'you feel a stop' (Quakerly speaking), best to let it have way.

Quakery: see under QUAKER.

Qua·kiness. [f. QUAKY *a.*] The condition of being quaky (Webster, 1864).

Quaking (kwē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUAKE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. QUAKE in various senses.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 6 Eze & cwaecung cwomun ofer mec. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 504 Wæs se munt Garganus bifigende mid ormæte cwacunge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6894 Þat heo. stepte mid folle vot wiþoute quakinge. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arv.* 214 Turnid is in quakynge all my daunce. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1652 Rennyng affter mete and also rydyng, . . cause wyl a seknesse callyd quakyng. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 199 b, He and the Quene, and the Ladyes, fled out of their Palace .. and sodeinly the quakyng seassed. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 136 The Symptoms, as quaking, nauseating, do shew .. new matter is recollected. 1855 BAIN *Sens. & Int.* II. iv. § 18 (1864) 285 A tremulous quaking is the characteristic of Fear. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II II. xxviii. 107 The incessant quaking of the ground for several successive months.

†**2.** *spec.* with ref. to the behaviour of the early Quakers; hence, Quakerism. *Obs.*

1653 H. R. *Brief Rel Irrelig. North Quakers* 17 Their Quakings are very like the Fits of that Child mentioned, *Mark* 9. 1669 (*title*) Truth Triumphant, in a Dialogue between a Papist and a Quaker..Wherein (I suppose) is made Manifest that Quaking is the Off-Spring of Popery. 1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* II. xxxii. 307 Falling from Ranting to Quaking.

Quaking (kwē·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That quakes, in senses of the vb.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 32 Seo cwacigende swustor. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1018 Ȝeit þan with quaquand voice said he [etc.]. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 334 With quakyng penne my conseyt to expresse. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 156 Schamefull Abaising, And quaking Drede. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. v. (1612) 16 The queaking heards-man scarce had said thus much. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 292 Slow circles dimpled o'er The quaking mud, that clos'd, and op'd no more. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Science* 1008 *Quaking bog*, peat bog..so saturated with water that a considerable extent of surface will quake or shake, when pressed on by the foot. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliv. 510 Cattle venturing on a 'quaking moss' are often mired.

†**2.** That is, or befits, a Quaker; Quaker-. *Obs.*

1654 BURROUGH & HOWGIL *Answ Queries in Farmer Myst. Godl. & Ungodl.* 37 A paper which was directed to Rich. Roper, and to his Quaking friend [etc.]. 1673 HALLYWELL *Acc Familism* v. 94 If the Quaking Generation shall object and say, that this was under the Law. 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for a Wife* Dram. Pers., Simon Pure, a quaking preacher. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 191 He . . put it off with some quaking quibble. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 310 Lydia's misfortunes commence from the source of quaking probity.

Qua·king-gra·ss. [f. prec.] A popular name for grasses of the genus *Briza*, esp. *B. media*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lvii. 80 Shakers, or quaking grasse, groweth to the height of halfe a foote. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 136 A loose panicle, the footstalks of which are so slender as to be moved by every wind; whence they have obtained the name of Quaking-grasses. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 294 *Briza minor*, Small Quaking-grass, is one of the most elegant of the British grasses. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 28/3 Briza maxima and gracilis are two of the best of the Quaking grasses.

Quakingly (kwē·kiŋli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] Tremblingly; with quaking or fear.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A iij, What vayles it the so quakinglye to grubbe and grip the moulde *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 232 Neuer pen did more quakingly performe his office. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xii. 63 Joan went rather quakingly..to prefer her petition.

Quakke: see QUACK *sb.*[3]

Quaky (kwē·ki), *a.* [f. QUAKE *v.*[1] + -Y[1].] Inclined to quake; of the nature of quaking.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 July, *King Pam.* I feel quite quaky. *Brand.* Nay, my good lord, be not at shadows shaky. 1869 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* xxix. 326

So old and toothless and quaky that she can't sing a bit. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 88 A curious quaky sensation which had for a moment oppressed me.

Qual, obs. form of WHALE *sb.*

†Quale [1], *Obs.* [OE. *cwalu* = ON. *kvǫl* (stem *kval-*) torment, torture, f. **kwal-* ablaut-var. of **kwel-*: see QUELE, QUELL. The vowel is long in OS. *quâla* (MDu. *quâle*, Du. *kwaal*, LG. *quaal*), OHG. *quâla, chwâla*, etc. (MHG. *quâle, quâl*, etc., G. *qual*).] Death, destruction, mortality.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 138 Se cyning mid arleasre cwale of slezen wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxix. 8 Drihten, hu nyt is þe min slæxe, oþþe min cwalu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 God ne sparede na his ajene berne; ac 3ef hine to cwale for us alle. *c* 1205 LAY. 31807 Þat quale com on orue vnimete swiðe.

b. *Comb.*, as **quale-house**, house of torture: **quale-sithe**, death from pestilence.

c 1205 LAY. 727 Vt of þon quarterne, of þan quale-huse [*c* 1275 cwal-huse]. *Ibid.* 3769. *Ibid.* 31900 Heo .. cudden heore cunne of heore quale-siðe.

‖ Quale [2] (kwē·lē). [L., neut. sing. of *quālis* of what kind.] The quality of a thing; a thing having certain qualities.

1675 [BP. CROFT] *Naked Truth* 25 The *quid*, the *quale*, the *quantum*, and such-like quacksalving forms. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Govt. Ch. Christ* xi. Wks. 1697 IV. 94 The Quale, or what sort of Bodies..Christ hath instituted, is to be afterward discussed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 462 Qualities..cannot actually subsist, though they may be thought of, without a qualе to possess them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 270 When I do not know the 'quid' of anything how can I know the 'quale'?

Quale, obs. f. QUAIL *sb.* and *v.*, WHALE *sb.*

Qualifiable, *a. rare.* [f. QUALIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be qualified or modified.

1611 COTGR., *Modifiable*, modifiable, qualifiable. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III 296 As to that..Excision of the Canaanites..we may find it qualifiable, if we consider ..the Trespasses which procured it.

Qualification (kwǫ·lifikē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *qualificātio*, n. of action from *qualificāre*: see QUALIFY and -ATION, and cf. F. *qualification* (1573 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of qualifying; the condition or fact of being qualified; that which qualifies.

1. Modification, limitation, restriction; a modifying or limiting element or circumstance.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 (*Title*) An acte concerning the qualification of the statute of the syxe articles. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 190 There can be no true closing with Christ in a promise that hath a qualification or condition expressed. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. iv, The removal or qualification of pleasure has no resemblance to positive pain. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* X. 776 There is however some qualification to be admitted in this general statement. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names without any qualification.

†**2.** The determining or distinctive quality *of* a person or thing; condition, character, nature. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 282 Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to Mutiny. Whose qualification shall come into no true taste againe, but by the displanting of Cassio. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. § 11 The commissioners . notwithstanding their qualification .. were imprisoned by the Parliament. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 3 Having thus described..the English Tradesman, it is needful to inquire into his qualification.

†**3.** A quality, attribute, or property (*of*). *Obs.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 107 Plato laies down as qualifications of true Oratorie [etc.]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 435 ¶ 7 Liveliness and Assurance are .. the Qualifications of the French Nation. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 118 The useless Branches, whether it be because they are worn or spent, or because they have no good Qualifications. 1799 I. MILNER in *Life* xi. § 18 (1842) 194 Whatever may be their views of justifying faith, that is, whether they think it consists in qualifications or in appropriation.

†**b.** An accomplishment. *Obs.*

1715 SIR J. CLERK *Mem.* (1895) 87, I thought it would be an additional Qualification to him that he understood the English Language. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 70 The pleasures of grown persons..founded like music, painting, &c. upon any qualification of their own acquiring. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 161 Every qualification is raised at times..to more than its real value; and she was sometimes worried down . to rate good-breeding as more indispensable to comfort than good-nature.

†**4.** The action of qualifying, or process of being qualified (for a position, etc.); also, the result of this action or process. *Obs.*

1589–92 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 535 Being informit of the qualification, literature, and gude conversation of .. N. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 308 The death of Christ [was] necessary .. in reference to the Priest himself .. both in regard of the qualification of himself, and consummation of his office. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 6, I must speak a word or two concerning John's qualification, whereby he was enabled to behold this City.

5. A quality, accomplishment, etc., which qualifies or fits a person *for* some office or function.

1669 DR. YORK in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 111 Besides his general qualifications for that trust. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 15 A qualification for a canon of Strasbourg. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 276 Even a failure in it [law] stands almost as a sort of qualification for other things. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 242 This vehement hatred of Popery was..the first of all qualifications for command. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. vii. (1875) 37 Even to taste and smell properly, are most important qualifications for the pursuit of literature, art, and science.

b. *absol.*

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 27 The bishops are still in law the judges of the qualifications of those who are presented to them. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 37 The preceptor..whatever his other qualifications may have been, had not earned his promotion by his Latin style. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. i. 29 A sturdy truthfulness was one of her best qualifications.

6. A necessary condition, imposed by law or custom, which must be fulfilled or complied with before a certain right can be acquired or exercised, an office held, or the like.

1723 *Act of Pennsylvania*, Every brewer..shall be qualified by oath..which said qualification shall be taken by all persons who brew..for sale. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 171 The true reason of requiring any qualification, with regard to property, in voters. 1819 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 215 A representative assembly, elected by a low uniform qualification. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 440 A law which fixes a sum of money as the qualification of citizenship.

b. A document attesting that a person is qualified.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xviii, I carry my qualification to the Navy-office. [*Ibid.*, We must deliver our letters of qualification at the Navy-office before one a-clock.]

7. The act of determining the quality or nature of a thing; *spec.* **a.** The determining whether a book or proposition merits theological censure as heretical. Cf. QUALIFICATOR.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 336 His Catechism and other works were submitted for qualification to Melchior Cano, his denouncer.

b. *Logic.* The expression of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, in a proposition. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *qualification-ticket*; **qualification shares**, shares which one must hold in order to be qualified for a directorship of a company.

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 100 A gentleman .. applied .. for a qualification-ticket. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 8/3 The money had been given on account of that gentleman's qualification shares.

Hence **Qualification-lessness** *a.*, having no qualification.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 8/3 The new Bill evidently contemplated the possibility of qualificationless directors.

Qualificative (kwǫ·lifikē·tiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. QUALIFY *v.*: see prec. and -ATIVE. Cf. F. *qualificatif, -ive* (18th c.).] **a.** *adj.* Qualifying; denoting some quality. b. *sb.* A qualifying word or phrase.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 59 An Apology for Qualificatives used, and Blanks left in this History. 1860 F. WINSLOW *Obscure Dis Brain* 361 Adjectives or qualificatives disappear last. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vii. 148 His name..is usually followed by a qualificative adjunct.

Qualificator (kwǫ·lifikē·tə1). [a. med.L. agent-n. from *qualificāre* to QUALIFY.] One of a board of theologians attached to the Holy Office, who report on the character (heretical or otherwise) of propositions submitted to them. Cf. QUALIFIER 3.

1688 BURNET *Lett. St. Italy* 20 One of the Qualificators of the Inquisition. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist Persec.* 178 The decision in such affairs belongs to the Divines, who are thence called Qualificators. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 76 The whole, is then transferred by the Inquisitors to Theologians, Qualificators of the Holy Office.

Qualificatory (kwǫ·lifikē·tərі), *a.* [ad. L. type **qualificātōri-us*: cf. prec. and -ORY.]

1. Having the character of qualifying, modifying, or limiting; tending to qualify.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 That evasive, Jesuitic, qualificatory extenuation. 1830 JAMES *De L'Orme* xlvi. 319 The Count would hardly hear of any qualificatory measures. 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selections*, etc. (1869) II. 247 A qualificatory commonplace.

2. Such as to confer a qualification: (sense 6)

1889 *Academy* 12 Oct. 233/2 Some teachers urge .. that examinations should be solely qualificatory.

Qualified (kwǫ·litəid), *ppl. a.* [f. QUALIFY *v.* + -ED [1].]

I. †1. In predicative use: Furnished with, possessed of (certain) qualities. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 66 She is..so qualified as may beseeme The Spouse of any noble Gentleman. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 158 A certaine Gentlewoman .. more honourably borne, than honestly qualified. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 45 All Stones are not Qualified alike; some are hard .. some soft. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 75 The moderate sort of men, thus qualified, Inclined the balance to the better side.

†**b.** Attributively: Possessed of good qualities; accomplished, perfect. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 25 b, The fine qualified Gentleman .. should carie it clean away from the lazie clownish droane. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 286 Such a qualified yong gentleman. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 238 Reverenced amongst them for his..descent from a race of qualified saints. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Qualified*, Accomplisht Statesman, Soldier, Scholar.

2. Endowed with qualities, or possessed of accomplishments, which fit one for a certain end, office, or function; fit, competent.

a. In predicative use: const. *for* (†*in*), or *to* with inf.

1589–92 in *Wodrow. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 535 Gif he beis fundin hable, meit, and sufficientlie qualifeit thairfoir. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 37 That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* I. vii. (1848) 89 Him that is qualify'd for such Employments. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 274 A government qualified only to rule such a people. 1755 J. MILLS tr. *Crevier's Rom. Emp.* I. 107 That great man, equally qualified for war or peace. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 83 A commune was not qualified to dispute concerning things of this kind. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 33 In every way highly qualified for the task.

b. Used attributively.

1558 Q. KENNEDY in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 152 Than sulde be qualifeit men in all the estaitis of the kirk. 1693 CAPT. G. ST. LO (*title*) England's Safety..proposing a sure method for .. raising qualified Seamen, for manning their Majesties Fleet. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 86, I have heard qualified persons say, that the..police there, are the finest armed and drilled men in Ireland. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 72, I am..a qualified witness of his resurrection. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 93 The plan .. was to make a collection of plants and seeds .. through the instrumentality of qualified agents.

3. Legally, properly, or by custom, capable of doing or being something specified or implied.

1559 Q. KENNEDY in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 267 That I was nocht qualifiet to ressone with Willok, because .. I wes bot ane meyne man in our estait. 1656 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 267 Sundry Persons not being qualified according to the said Custome. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The next winning Horse that is duly qualified to run for this Plate. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, No person should be permitted to kill characters .. but qualified old maids. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 292 The king..had no right to force on them even a qualified candidate.

b. *Eccl.* Entitled to hold two benefices at once (Minsheu *Ductor* 1617: cf. QUALIFY *v.* 4, quot. 1667).

4. Belonging to the upper classes of society; 'of quality'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xix. 380 If any Indian qualified, or of the common sorte were sicke. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 481 These personall wrongs are .. of persons not qualified but of common and ordinarie persons. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 116 If you be behind, and must pass after the qualify'd Person. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Qualified*, in good circumstances. A rich man would be said to be *qualified*.

II. 5. Limited, modified, or restricted in some respect; *spec.* in *qualified acceptance, endorsement, estate, fee* (see quot. 1818), *negative, oath, property.*

1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 130 Delivering this qualified answer to the Kinge. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VI. § 2 (1643) 196 If it be taken in a qualified sense, it is not much amisse. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 211 Every object, a little while ago, glared with light, but now all appears under a more qualified lustre. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 235 Animals, in which there is no property either absolute or qualified. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 79 Where an estate limited to a person and his heirs has a qualification annexed to it, by which it is provided that it must determine whenever that qualification is at an end; it is then called a qualified or base fee. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 1/2 Unfit for more than a limited and qualified freedom. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 432 Narcissa gave a qualified reply.

Hence **Qualifiedly** *adv.*, in a qualified fashion; **Qualifiedness**, the state of being qualified.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* I. 23 Cæsar had nothing to commend him to the Electors, but his qualifiedness for that function, by the worth of his parts. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 308 A force independent and qualifiedly sovereign. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vii. (1876) 98 We cannot be truthful as we may be benevolent, less or more, or qualifiedly.

Qualifier (kwǫ·lifəiə1). [f. QUALIFY + -ER [1].]

1. One who, or that which, qualifies, in various senses of the vb.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 719 Away with these qualifiers, that cover one sacrilege with so many sacrileges. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 79 Qualifiers and alayers of the heat of blood. 1638 R. YOUNGE *Drunkard's Character* 269 Tobacco, being hot and dry, must have a qualifier of cold and moist from the pot. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxvi. 183 Sir Charles is no qualifier, Sir, when he stakes his honour. 1796 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) I. 55, I was unwilling to let my last night's letter go off without this qualifier. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 5/1 Our qualifiers of beer have recently been [catching it].

2. *Gram.* A word, as an adjective or adverb, attached to another word to qualify it.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 Your Epitheton or qualifier..must be apt and proper for the thing he is added vnto. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 103 Formal correspondence between a substantive and its qualifier or representative.

3. *R.C.Ch.* = QUALIFICATOR.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 670 Approved and licensed by Qualifiers. 1888 G. SALMON *Infall. Church* xiv. 235 The question of law is referred to a special Board of skilled theologians, under the title of Qualifiers.

Qualify (kwǫ·lifəi), *v.* Also 6 **qualyfy**, **-fie**, (6–7 **qualle-**, **qualli-**, **quale-**, **-fye**, **-flie**), 6–8 **qualifie**. [a. F. *qualifi-er* (15th c.), or ad. med.L. *qualificāre* to attribute a quality to, f. *qualis* of such a kind + *-ficāre*: see -FY.]

I. To invest with a quality or qualities.

1. *trans.* To attribute a certain quality or qualities to. **a.** To describe or designate in a particular way; to characterize, entitle, name. (†Const. *with.*)

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 107 S. Paule in hys epistle qualifyeth a bishop, and saith that he must be ..apte to teache and to confute all maner of false doctryne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xii. 37, I will favor thee as a Vassal, and not as a brother, as thou qualifiest thyself. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 21 Two of the Eldest Colonels were qualified with a Title between a Major General and a Colonel. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxxxi, The 'Devil's drawing-room', As some have qualified that wondrous place. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 77 The propositions referred to the theologians have been qualified as heretical. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 253 Madame Muhlhausen, - whom good taste forbids We qualify as do these documents.

b. *Gram.* Of an adj.: To express some quality belonging to (a noun). Of an adv.: To modify.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 Sometimes wordes suffered to go single, do giue greater sence and grace then words qualified by attributions do.] 1837 M. GREEN *Engl. Gramm.* 14 [Adjectives] are added to nouns to define, qualify, describe, or limit the signification of the noun. 1887 ROGET *Introd. Old French* 176 [The Adjective] qualifying two or more Substantives. 1888 H. A STRONG tr. *Paul's Princ. Hist. Lang.* 424 [The adjective] bears the same relation to the substantive as an adverb to the adjective which it qualifies.

†2. To impart a certain quality to (a thing); to make (a thing) what it is. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 221 Is..not rather true nobility a mind excellently qualified with rare vertues? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* Comm., Then shal the bodies be qualified according to the state of the soules, happie or miserable for ever. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* III. 71 But thou hast tainted that immortall breath, Which qualifi'd thy life, and made thee free Of heav'n and earth. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vi. 344 The Divine Will, determined or qualified (if we may use that improper word) with the highest..Wisdom and Power.

†b. *absol.* To bring it about *that*. *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 60 It qualified also, that no detection could be made..that he bought this greatness.

3. To invest (a person) with proper or essential qualities or accomplishments (*for* being something). Also *refl.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXVVI. (1887) 134 Set to schoole, to qualifie themselues, to learne how to be religious. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* i, A Typographer ought to be equally qualified with all the Sciences that becomes an Architect. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 22 Those Properties .. will qualify a Man for a compleat Architect. ?1788 COWPER *Parrot* 11 To qualify him more at large, And make him quite a wit.

b. To make fit or competent *for* doing (or *to do*) something, or *for* some sphere of action, existence, etc. Chiefly *refl.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* VI. iv. (1848) 353 He whose parts are too mean to qualifie him to govern others. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ¶ 5 To refresh and otherwise qualify themselves for their journey. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. iii, Moderation ..can qualify us to taste many pleasures. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, Qualifying myself for my new calling. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXXVIII, I am qualifying myself to give lessons. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. i. (1875) 77 Men are qualified for their work by knowledge.

absol. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 575 That strength, Which best may qualify for final joy.

4. To make legally capable; to endow with legal power or capacity; to give a recognized status to (a person).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 113 Would God all Ecclesiastical persons .. would nowe .. quallifie themselues, shewe obedience to Princes lawes. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) V. 350 Is made one of the Duke's Chaplains, which qualifies him for two livings. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 418 These game laws .. do indeed qualify nobody, except .. a gamekeeper, to kill game. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. XXXVII. 291 He qualified others, by adding to their fortunes from his own bounty. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 5/1 A Royal Charter enabling it to 'qualify' nurses as doctors are 'qualified'.

b. *spec.* by the administration of an oath. *U.S.*

[1723 *Act of Pennsylvania*, Every brewer..shall be qualified by oath..that he will not use any molasses, etc.] 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 100 The court said they would order the jury to be qualified. 1800 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 37 He [the Governor of Mass.] met the two Houses at 12, and was qualified.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To make oneself competent *for* something, or capable of holding some office, exercising some function, etc., *by* fulfilling some necessary condition; *spec.* by taking an oath, and hence *U.S.*: To make oath, to swear *to* something (Bartlett, 1848).

a 1588 TARLTON *Jests* (1844) p. XXV, Presently he can Qualifie for a mule or a mare, Or for an Alderman. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 384 All the ministers of state must qualify, and take this test. 1885 C. R. H. in Hone *Everyday Bk.* I. 1334 His lordship goes to church to qualify. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 27 He could not legally continue to employ officers who refused to qualify. 1891 *Law Reports*, Weekly Notes 118/1 It was his duty to qualify for the office of director by taking forty shares.

†6. *trans. Sc. Law.* To establish by evidence. *Obs.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 333 Hay compeired, and nothing being qualified against him, was upon suspicion confined. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub.* (1850) I. 358 The vther half [of the forfeited goods] to be givin to him who dilates the recepteris, and qualefeis the samen. 1776 LD. THURLOW in *Boswell's Johnson* (1848) App. 817/2 If the individual could qualify a wrong, and a damage arising from it.

II. To modify in some respect.

7. To modify (a statement, opinion, etc.) by any limitation or reservation; to make less strong or positive.

1533 MORE *Apol.* XXVII. Wks. 893/2 He hathe circumspectly ..qualyfyed and modered hys tale wyth thys woord (all). 1551 PRINCESS MARY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 177 The promise made..by your Majesties counsell. although they seeme now to qualifefye and deny the thing. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 8 Whilst a prince he was undutiful to his father; or to qualify the matter, over dutiful to his mother, whose domestic quarrels he always espoused. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY (J.), My proposition I have qualified with the word, often; thereby making allowance [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 296 To observe whether. I might not find reasons to change or to qualify some of my first sentiments. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 146 Elizabeth received the offer of Philip's hand, qualified as it was, in the most gracious manner. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 49 An avowal, which he qualifies by a subtle after-thought.

absol. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* XI. v, The surgeon .. began to apologize—to qualify.

8. To moderate or mitigate, so as to reduce to a more satisfactory or normal condition; *esp.* to render less violent, severe or unpleasant; to lessen the force or effect of (something disagreeable).

Extremely common in the 16–17th c., with a great variety of objects; now somewhat rare in comparison with 12 b.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The greate peril and dangier of the kynges maiesties subiectes, if the same statute shulde not .. be tempered qualified or refourmed. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 170 Qualyfie the heate of the Lyuer .. with the confection of Acetose. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 229 Our men stoode in great perill .. if this war and mutenie had not soone bene qualified. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 688 The incense was..burned to qualifie the smell .. from the sacrifices of flesh. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew. Gard.* III. viii. (1668) 68 Camomile .. is sweet smelling, qualifying head-ach. 1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 Something .. that will abate and qualifie the rigour of this Conception. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 51 This Civility of the Turks does in some measure qualify the Hardship of those who are confin'd Prisoners in that Castle. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 147 Though they still are held at the will of the lord,..yet that will is qualified, restrained, and limited. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* V, A voice in which the authority of the mother was qualified by her tenderness. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* V, Qualifying every line which vice .. writes on the brow. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. V. i. 116 His sincere piety, his large heart,..always qualify, and seem sometimes to redeem, his errors.

†b. To make less wrong or reprehensible. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xii, The frame of her mind was too delicate to bear the thought of having been guilty of a falsehood, however qualified by circumstances. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* 76 It is..the invasion of our country.. which conscientiously qualifies the use of arms.

†c. To make proportionate *to*; to reduce *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. (R.), The Highest ..tempering and qualifying his infinite power and vertue to the measure and capacitie of mannes nature. 1604 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 272, 20 li. fyne was ymposed..which fyne was afterwardes .. qualefied to iiij li. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. 43 How to qualifie, and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks.

†9. To appease, calm, pacify (a person). *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 210 Withowt much adoe they began to mollyfy hir .. Whan the quene was thus qualyfyed [etc.]. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 488 Sertorius..did qualifie him the best he could, and made him more mild and tractable. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, When you have left him in a chafe, then I'll qualify the rascal. 1679 *Trials Green, Berry, &c.* 16 You being a Justice of the Peace may qualifie them [two men fighting].

†10. To bring into, or keep in, a proper condition; to control, regulate, modulate. *Obs.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 624 The decoction of the roots..doth qualifie the Liuer. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 118 Is your blood So madly hot, that no discourse of reason..Can qualifie the same? 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 30 This Election was qualified under a stipulation or covenant. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 15 The practice of these Rules will help qualifie a Life of Action such as yours must be.

11. To modify the strength or flavour of (a liquid).

1591 NASHE *Prognostication* Wks. 1883–4 II. 152 A Cuppe of Sack,..so qualified with Suger, that they proue not rewmatick. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 Poison may be qualified, and become medicinal. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 43 Having tasted the water,..we mixed it with a little Aqua vitæ, which we had brought with us instead of Wine, to qualifie it. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lvi, The Squire .. called for his tea, which he drank .. qualified with brandy. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. liii, Tea and coffee leave us much more serious, Unless when qualified with thee, Cogniac! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XIV, [He] qualified his mug of water with a plentiful infusion of the liquor.

fig. 1697 DRYDEN *Ess. Georgics* in *Virgil* (1721) I. 199 Greek..rightly mixt and qualified with the Doric Dialect.

12. **†a.** To affect (a person or thing) injuriously. Const. *with*. *Obs.* **b.** To abate or diminish (something good); to make less perfect or complete.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. (1886) 50 Foure old witches, who with their charms so qualified the Danes as they were thereby disabled. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 114 Loue is begun by Time: And .. Time qualifies the sparke and fire of it. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xvii. (1840) 72 To qualify the Christians' joy for this good success, Joceline .. was conquered and taken prisoner. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 52 The standers by heartily wish their Hands qualified with some Chiragracall prohibition. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 209 Thoughts which tended to qualify the pleasure. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* VIII, We had better not qualify our good understanding.

†13. *intr. To qualify on*, to submit quietly to. *To qualify with*, to come to terms with. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. XXXIII. 230 What a slave had I been in spirit, could I have qualified on such villainous treatment. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 494 He. qualifies with any passion which it is vicious to indulge.

Qualifying (kwǫ·lifai,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. QUALIFY, in various senses.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) Epistle, To deuise argument of priuate profit, to the qualifying of your charges. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 135 The qualifying and allaying of the scorching heat of burning Agues. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 124, I once thought a little qualifying among such violent spirits was not amiss. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc 14 To suppose us knowing heat by any other means, besides its effect in the qualifying of bodies.

Qualifying (kwǫ·lifai,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That qualifies, in senses of the vb.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 9 My loue admits no qualifying crosse [*Johns. emend.* drosse]. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 192 Something so peculiarly qualifying and distinguishing. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 160 A qualifying measure would not be accepted. 1812 SCOTT *Ham. Lett.* (1894) I. viii. 241 The good we meet with, is always blended with qualifying bitterness. 1890 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 525/3 To pass a qualifying examination and to become a teacher.

Hence **Qua·lifyingly** *adv.*

1831 BLAKEY *Theol. Scroll* 109 They qualifyingly admit its force, by calling it a difficulty.

†Qua·litated, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **qualitāt-us* + -ED¹.] = QUALITIED.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 167 Moystness, and dryness are rather very Bodies themselves qualitated or endowed with qualities.

Qualitative (kwǫ·litătiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *qualitātīv-us* (Cassiodorus): see QUALITY and -IVE. Cf. F. *qualitatif, -ive* (15th c.).] Relating to, connected or concerned with, quality or qualities. Now usually in implied or expressed opposition to QUANTITATIVE.

1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 5 Fourthly, qualitative, from the dispositions of the persons themselves. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 49 What have the qualitative influxes of the planets.. there to doe? *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. xii. 2 This conversion and renovation is not a substantial, but a qualitative change. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 2 An examination.. which does not develope more than the nature or quality of the constituents, is termed a qualitative analysis. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 44 A numerical preponderance may have rightly to yield to a qualitative preponderance.

Hence **Qua·litatively** *adv.*, in respect of quality.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* vi 128 Faith may be considered qualitatively, as a saving grace 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 321 The composition of the blood is here qualitatively changed. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 90 In consciousness the Unlimited and the Indivisible are qualitatively distinct.

Qualitied (kwǫ·litid), *a.* or *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 **qualited**. [f. QUALITY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with a quality or qualities, in various senses of the sb. (Freq. in 17th c.; chiefly as predicate, and with qualifying adv.).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 194 They were so well qualited in courage, experience, and discretion. 1616 T. SCOT *Christs Politician* 11 Those men .. are conditioned and qualited like sheepe, innocent, harmelesse, simple. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VIII. 112 In things properly qualited there is augmentation and diminution. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 286 The mildest, the best qualited .. Prince that ever existed. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 23 Mar., Lord Southwell was the highest-bred man .. the most qualited I ever saw. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 187 The mind is a qualitied unity. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 184/2 A dainty hand, and small,..and qualitied Divinely.

Hence **Qua·litiedness** *rare*⁻¹.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 110 Form of the higher description..quality or qualitiedness.

Qualitive, erron. f. QUALITATIVE. *rare*⁻¹.

1846 J. BAXTER *Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 48 The one is called qualitive, .The other is quantitive.

Quality (kwǫ·liti), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **-ite**, 4–5 **-itee**, 6 **-yte**, **-itye**, 6–7 **-itie**, 7 **quall-**, 6– **quality**. [ME. *qualite*, a. F. *qualité* (12th c.), ad. L. *qualitāt-em* (formed by CICERO to render Gr. ποιότης), f. *quālis* of what kind: see -ITY.]

I. Of persons (in 1 and 2 occas. of animals).

1. Character, disposition, nature. Now *rare*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/433 Pe planetes..ȝiuen him also qualite to don so and so. *Ibid.* 435 Swuch qualite..to beon lechor obur schrewe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. Prol. 35 Thus of his propre qualite The man..Is as a wold. 1535 LYNDSAY *Satyre* 247, I knaw, be ȝour qualitie ȝe want the gift of chastitie. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 25 He vsed to euery nacion sondry exhortacions as he thought mete for their disposicions and qualitie. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 10 Knawin[g] of wemen .. That thay are not constant in thair quallitie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 298 A Dromidore, and Camel differ much in quality. 1639 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. iii, He deserves no wife Of worthy quality, who dares not trust Her virtue in. any danger. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 94 They her heralds be, Steeped in her quality. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 268 Her quality was, caterpillar-like, To..select a leaf And..feed her fill.

b. Capacity, ability, or skill, in some respect.

In mod. use as an echo of Shaks., who prob. intended the word in sense 5.

[1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 452 Come giue vs a taste of your quality: come, a passionate speech.] 1856 KANE *Arct.*

Expl. I. ii. 24 Hans had given me a touch of his quality by spearing a bird on the wing. 1863 Doran *Ann. Stage* 369 Thomas .. gave the stranger a hearty welcome, .. asked for a taste of his quality. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1165 Can't you contrive to operate at once, .. to shew Your quality i' the world.

c. Without article or poss. pron.: Excellence of disposition; good natural gifts. (Cf. 9 c.)

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 78 The Grecian youths are full of qualitie, Their louing well compos'd, with guift of nature. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Killed* II. i, O, sir, disparage not your worth too much; You are full of quality and faire desert. 1889 Tyrwhitt in *Universal Rev* 15 Feb. 251 One sharp temptation well resisted..shows real moral quality. 1894 Sir Ev. Wood in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/2 [Capt. Peel] had a singularly striking appearance, showing both in face and figure what is termed, in describing well-bred horses, as 'quality'.

2. A mental or moral attribute, trait, or characteristic; a feature of one's character; † a habit.

1533 Frith *Answ. More* To Rdr., Wks. (1573) 4 A frende beholdeth all qualities and circumstaunces, his byrth, bringyng vp, and what feates hee hath done all hys lyfe long. 1552 R. Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. Cecil (Arb.) 15 Youre godlye dysposytyon, and vertuous qualytyes. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 43, I hate not man, but man's lewd qualities. 1689–90 Temple *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 208 Particular Qualities have been observed..in the same Families for several hundred Years, as Goodness, Clemency [etc.]. 1783 Cowper *Valediction* 31 In thee some virtuous qualities combine To fit thee for a nobler part. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 163 Nature had largely endowed William with the qualities of a great ruler. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. [II] i. i. 30 The subtlety and perfidy, which .. were the qualities of his..countrymen.

b. An accomplishment or attainment.

1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. i, *Diog.* What can thy sons do? *Syl.* You shall see their qualities. Dance, sirrah! 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i 125, I haue bred her at my deerest cost In Qualities of the best. *a* 1674 Clarendon (J.), He had those qualities of horsemanship, dancing and fencing which accompany a good breeding. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 423 A just deportment, manners graced with ease, .. Are qualities that seem to comprehend [etc.]. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, The fielding..justified the high reputation for this quality which the..colonial teams .have enjoyed.

c. *Law.* A special or characteristic feature.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 155 A tenant in tail .. has eight qualities or privileges.

3. Rank or position in (a) society. Now *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3303 Lo! so þe quele of qwistsumnes my qualite has changid. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 162 To consider..the state and the qualitee of the persouns. 1571 G. Buchanan *Admonition* (S. T. S.) 21 It may seame .. that I .. pas myne estait, being of sa meane qualitie. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 350 Sometimes this minister had other different habites, according to the qualitie of the dead. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 2, Readers of Poesie (which are commonly Persons of the best Quality). 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II v. (1840) 235 The priests of Apollo were sometimes of no mean quality. 1823 Scott *Peveril* i, A gentleman of middling quality. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1528 What quality, what style and title, eh?

fig 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 453 Hunger..Is reckon'd now a fellow of bad quality. Not deem'd a gentleman.

† b. *concr.* A body of persons of a certain rank. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 16 It was compos'd only of two of these forenamed qualities, that is to say, of the Principality and Nobility.

4. Nobility, high birth or rank, good social position; chiefly in phr. *man, woman, gentleman, lady, person, people of quality.* Now *arch.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 875 He had all the men of qualitie his sworne enemies. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Trav.* (Arb.) 523 Let him .. procure Recommendation, to some person of Quality. 1671 Lady Mary Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 There are no men of quality but the Duke of Monmouth; all the rest are gentlemen. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 18 My new friend was a thief of quality, and a pickpocket above the ordinary rank. 1771 Mackenzie *Man. Feel.* xl. (1803) 85 The count, for he was of quality, was solicitous to return the obligation. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 273 Many persons of quality sate the whole day in their carriages. 1871 Morley *Vauvenargues* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 9 High enough to command the admiration of people of quality.

b. *concr.* People of good social position. Now *arch.* or *vulgar* and *dial.*

1693 *Humours Town* 114 Walk Bare-headed to his Master's Daughter, in imitation of Quality. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example.* v i, Did not you tell me .. that you was acquainted with all the Quality. 1753 Richardson *Sir C. Grandison* III. ii. (1781) 15, I have looked out among the quality for a future husband for her. 1769 Wesley in *Wks.* 1872 III. 370 A large company of Quality (as they called them) came. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. lxiv, She was country born and bred And knew no better..Than to wax white—for blushes are for quality. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xl, I was standing .. among all the grand generals and the quality. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 142/2 He was fond of quality, and quality was very fond o' him.

† **5.** Profession, occupation, business, *esp.* that of an actor. b. Fraternity; those of the same profession; *esp.* actors as a body. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 88 The rest of craftis gryt aithis swair..Ilk ane into thair qualitie. 1592 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 58 A Linguist, and a man of such perfection, As we doe in our quality much want. 1603 J. Davies *Microcosmos* 215 Players, I love yee, and your Qualitie. 1625 Fletcher *Fair Maid of Inn* v. ii, I am weary of this trade of fortune-telling, ..it is a very ticklish quality. 1626 Massinger *Renn. Actor* I. iii, In thee, as being the chief of thy profession, I do accuse the quality of treason. 1633 in A. W. Ward *Hist. Dram. Lit.* II. 324 It may serve .. for the improvement of the quality, which hath received some brushings of late.

† c. Party, side. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 36 Because you are not of our qualitie, But stand against vs like an Enemie.

6. Title, description, character, capacity. Freq. in phr. *in (the) quality of.* Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26682 Man agh to telle hir qualite, sib or freind or quat sco be. *a* 1626 Bacon *Advice to Villiers* (J.), The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney general. *a* 1648 Ld Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 38 Maximilian .. came to the King, in the quality of his Soldier. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 338 He serv'd his Master In quality of Poetaster. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 1 Such Packets as I receive under the Quality of Spectator. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 66 They paid respect to his quality of deputy. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxx, Leicester ..rode on her Majesty's right hand..in quality of her host. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 82 To understand that I had come in the professed quality of Consul.

† b. A part or character (acted). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 109 When the people was desirous to see me play qualities, they caused the gates to be shutte, and such as entred in shoulde pay.

II. Of things.

7. An attribute, property, special feature or characteristic. *Primary, secondary,* etc. *qualities*: see the adjs. Of a ship: (see quot. 1867).

1340 *Ayenb.* 153 To þe bodye of man comeþ alle eueles uor þe destempringe of þise uour qualites oþer of þise uour humours. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 33 a, But nowe to the qualities of water. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. A iv b, The qualites of it answer nothing unto the qualyties of wormwode pontyke in Galene. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiii. 459 According to the qualities and wealth of the Countrie. 1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 165 The judgment to be made concerning the Qualitys of Winds, is very various and fallible. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. iii. § 4 Ideas, with Regard to their Qualities, .. are either clear and distinct, or obscure and confused [etc.]. 1854 L. Lloyd *Scandinavian Adv.* I 231 The eatable qualities of the Bothnian salmon. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Qualities,* the register of the ship's trim, sailing, stowage, &c., all of which are necessary to her *behaviour.* 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 236 Every high quality of art consists either in some expression of what is decent .or of what is bright.

† b. A manner, style. (Cf. 9 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii 6 Hate counsailes not in such a qualitie. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Cowper* (1867) II. 307 The parishioners..built and adorned the church in as good a quality as any round about it.

† c. A habit; a power or faculty. *Obs. rare.*

1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 98 Jordan had a quality in the first month to overflow all his banks. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* b iij a, If it had a speaking quality, your Grace would hear its..Alembick sing the Gold its joy.

† d. Concretely: A substance of a certain nature; an essence. *Obs. rare.*

1704 Swift *Batt. Bk.* Misc. (1711) 257 An atramentous Quality, of most malignant Nature, was seen to distil from his Lips. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 21 The wood.. throws out its volatile qualities, aqueous and acidulous, into the respective tubes.

8. The nature, kind, or character (*of* something). Now restricted to cases in which there is comparison (expressed or implied) with other things of the same kind; hence, the degree or grade of excellence, etc. possessed by a thing. † *In the quality of*: (cf. 6).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. Prol. 31 Ye knowe al þilke couered qualite Of þing which þat folk on wondren so. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 59 A man may gyffe no couenable penaunce bot if he knawe þe qualitee and þe quantitee of þe synne. 1509 Hawes *Past. Plea.* XXIII. (Percy Soc.) 106 After the qualyte it doth take effecte. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref* 8 An other liquid Medicine I haue: whose Qualitie is heate, in the first degree. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* I. iv. (1662) 22 It is so little I know of mine own soul, either its quiddity or quality. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 237 This flying Plague (to mark its quality;) Oestros the Grecians call. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light,* etc. 272 This principle of fire moves, in the quality of light, with the most amazing velocity. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 95 There is more difference in the quality of our pleasures than in the amount. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 The perfection of cunning is to conceal its own quality. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 114 It is on account of the quality, rather than the size, of English print, that it is usually so much pleasanter to read than American.

† b. Nature, with reference to origin; hence, cause, occasion. *Obs. rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. i. 44 Giue him note of our approach, With the whole quality whereof, I feare We shall be much vnwelcome. 1607 — *Timon* III. vi. 117 Know you the quality of Lord Timons fury?

9. Without article: a. That aspect of things under which they are considered in thinking or speaking of their nature, condition, or properties.

The notion of quality includes all the attributes of a thing, except those of relation and quantity. 'Quality' is the third of the Aristotelian categories.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 16 b, Qualitie..is the state thereof, as Hotte or cold, moist or dry. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. v. 70 If quality be void of matter, it must likewise be void of corporeity. 1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The antient school-philosophers distinguish quality in the general..into essential and accidental. 1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. II. 60 Quality is used as the generical name of every thing in objects, for which a separate notation is required. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 45 The question is renewed as to the actual essence which..lies behind this surface of Quality.

b. *Gram.* Manner of action (cf. 7 b), as denoted by an adverb; chiefly in phr. *adverb of quality.*

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 38 The frenche men .. forme theyr adverbes of qualite by addynge to of *ment. Ibid.* 144 Some [adverbs] betoken qualite, and serve to declare .. howe a dede is done. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* I. xxi, All adverbs of quality..being formed from nouns, for the most part, by adding *ly.* 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 122/1 There is no difference in grammatical use between .. an adverb of quantity, and an adverb of quality. 1872 Morris *Engl. Accid.* xiv. 193.

c. Peculiar excellence or superiority. (Cf. 1 c.)

1874 Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 255 Quality of colour means purity or truth of hue. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book..has..more quality and distinction than four-fifths of the novels which come under our notice.

10. In special uses (of senses 8 and 9).

a. *Logic.* Of propositions: The condition of being affirmative or negative. Of concepts: Comparative clearness or distinctness.

1594 Blundevil *Arte Logicke* III. i. (Cent.), How is a simple proposition divided according to qualitie? Into an affirmative and negative proposition. 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxx. 117 In Regard of Quality, it is that an Enunciation is divided..into Affirming and Denying. 1725 Watts *Logic* (1726) 156 If two Universals differ in Quality they are Contraries. 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Logic* ix. (1860) I. 158 It is this perfection or imperfection which constitutes the logical Quality of a concept. 1843 Mill *Logic* II. ii. § 1 (1856) 189 What are called the quantity and quality of the propositions. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 120 We thus ascertain the Quality of the Judgment, or whether it is affirmative or negative.

b. *Law.* Of an estate: The manner in which it is to be held or enjoyed.

1818 Cruise. *Digest* (ed. 2) II 354 The alteration in the particular estate, which would destroy a contingent remainder, must amount to an alteration in its quantity, and not in its quality. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 46/1.

c. *Physics.* That which distinguishes sounds quantitatively the same; timbre.

1865 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* 592 Though [certain sounds are] the same for musical purposes, in all other respects the quality is different. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 183 The quality of a voice—treble, bass, tenor, &c. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 77 The most uncultivated ear would perceive a difference of quality.

11. A particular class, kind, or grade of anything, as determined by its quality.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 324, 2*s.* 5*d.* for spinning the same quality. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 253 A quality of dialogue which indicated thought.

III. † **12.** = Qualification 1. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1622 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spald. Cl.) II. 375 The said Mr. James Ross .. acceptit of the said stipend with the qualitie and conditioun aboue mentioned. 1714 W. Forbes *Jrnl Sess* Pref. 7 Advocates admitted with a quality that they should not take in hand to plead in any..difficult cause without..assistance.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 4), as *quality-acquaintance, -air, -blood, -end, -friend, horse, lady, living, -pride,* etc.; *quality-like, -mad,* adjs.; **quality-binding,** a kind of worsted tape for binding carpets (Jam. 1808).

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 77 Neither the vnderstanding, nor any other accident, can be qualitilike. 1702 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg) 545, I thought something was the matter; I wanted of quality-air. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example,* I. i. 10 Your Quality Lady, when she speaks, 'tis thus. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxvii. 238 The influence of Peregrine's new quality-friends. *Ibid.* III. lxxxii. 274 Peregrine found some ladies of his quality-acquaintance. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 134 She is so stark quality-mad. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 233 My Lady's passion for quality living. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 149 The quality-end of the town. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. II. ii, Young .. men, with quality-blood in them, poisoned with quality-pride. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 334/2 Quite a quality horse is Gratian.

Hence **Qua'lityless** *a.*, having no quality or qualities; **Qua'lityship,** social position (*nonce-wd.*).

1859 Mozley *Ess., Indian Convers.* (1878) II. 313 Brahm is a motionless, characterless, qualityless, colourless essence. 1865 *Dublin University Mag.* I. 6 He dressed with regard to his qualityship. 1893 J. Orr *Chr. View God & W.* iv. 146 An absolutely qualityless matter..is unthinkable.

Quality, *v. rare.* Also 6 **qualit-.** [f. prec.] *trans.* † a. To furnish with a quality or qualities. *Obs.* b. To rate at a certain quality or value.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ep. Ded 2 By these three they be all qualited. Motion ingendreth, Light shapeth and sheweth, Influence disposeth or qualiteth. 1813 Batchelor *Agric. Surv. Bedfordsh.* 236 The warren contained 878 acres, much of which was qualitied at 9*s.* to 10*s.* per acre.

Qualiver, -vre, qualliver, obs. ff. Caliver.

Quall(e, obs. forms of Whale.

Quallefy, -ify, obs. forms of Qualify.

† **Quallmire** = Quagmire (q. v.). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1553 Bale *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* B viij b, Who so euer..goeth about to fette it [truth] out of mennes puddles and quallmyres [*v.r.* qualmires].

† **Qua'lly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Of wine: Turbid, cloudy.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Qually-Wines,* Turbulent and Foul. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 22 Without good Fermentation, they become Qually, (i. e. Cloudy).

† **Qualm,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **cwealm,** 2–3 cwalm, (3 cu-), 2–4 qualm, 3 **quelme,** 4 qw-, qualme, 6 *Sc.* quhalm, qualim. [OE. *cwealm* death, slaughter, pestilence, = OS. *qualm,* OHG.

qu-, *chualm* (MHG. *qualm* anguish); f. **kwal-*, ablaut-var. of **kwel-* to die: see QUELE, QUELL.]

1. General or widespread mortality of men or animals; plague, pestilence.

In OE. also used of the (violent) death of a single person.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 122 Micel cwealm wearð þæs folces. *Ibid.* 192 Cwealm on heora orfe. *c* 1125 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1125 Hunger & cwealm on men & on eruc. *c* 1205 LAY. 31877 Þe qualm muchele þe wes on moncunne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1155 Thu bodest cualm of orwe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cv. 29 And finees stode & quemyd & þe qualm left. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1156 A thousand slayn and nat oon of qualm ystorue.

b. Loss or damage.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 357 Ywys, great qualme [F. *grant morie*] ne were it noon, Ne synne, although her lyf were gon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 31 Quhen the fers burgh of Cartage To Romys boundis .. Ane huge mysscheif and gret quhalm [*ed.* 1553 qualim] send sall.

2. *attrib.*, as *qualm-house*, *-stow*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 2 *Calvariae locus*, cualmstou. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 254 Da cempan hine gelæddon to ðære cwealm-stowe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Þe munt of Caluarie .. was þe cwalmsteou. *Ibid.* 140 Iput in one prisune, & bitund ase in one cwalm huse.

† **Qualm,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [App. imitative; cf. G. *galm* sound, noise.] Croak.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 382 Augurye of thise foweles.. As ravenes qualm, or schrychynge of thise owles.

Qualm (kwām, kwǭm), *sb.*[3] Forms: 6 **quamme** (?**calme**), 6–7 **qualme, quaume, qua(i)me,** 7 **quawme, quaem,** 6– **qualm.** [Of obscure origin; in form and sense identical with Da. *kvalme*, † *kvalm*, Sw. *qvalm*, but these are app. not native words. Cf. G. (now dial.) *qualm* (*kalm*) swoon, faint, unconscious state (:—MHG. *twalm*: see DWALM *sb.*), and G. *qualm* (whence Da. *kvalm*, Sw. *qvalm*) vapour, steam, close air.

OE. *cwealm* QUALM *sb.*[1] had the sense 'pain', 'torment', (see quots. in Bosw.-Toller), and some instances of *qualm* in 16–17th c. use might conceivably mean 'pain', 'pang'; but historical evidence of connexion is wanting, and the sense of 'sick fit', 'sickness' is possible in all the cases.]

1. A (sudden) feeling or fit of faintness, illness, or sickness. (Now restricted to cases in which the seat of the disorder is in the stomach, but formerly in somewhat wider use.)

c 1530 R. COPLAND *Jyl of Brentfords Test* 233 With qualmes & stytches it doth me torment, That all my body is torne and rent. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 52 If any quame or sicknesse happen to fall vpon him. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 139 Such as haue some quaume about their heart, so that they faint and sowne. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 27 It makes the Stomach sick..and sickish Qualms to arise 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III 219 The sickly Qualms That grieve her Soul. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v, Has the bottle bequeathed thee a qualm or a head-ache. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xxxii. 326 Breeze enough for sailing, . no qualms to interfere with appetite.

2. *transf.* **a.** A fit of sickening fear, misgiving, or depression; a sudden sinking or faintness of heart. Now *rare*.

a 1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* III. (1596) 446 The weake manne of God..will haue now and then such thoughtes and quaumes (as they call them) to runne ouer his hart. 1624 LD. KEEPER WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 203 A certayne qualme came over his stomacke to be of a Judge noe Judge. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, Many a doubt, many a qualm, overspread his clouded imagination. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 236, [I] soon heard, with the sickly qualm of disappointed hope..that she was no more. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 636 Apt to leave qualms and misgivings on the sensitive .. temperament.

b. A strong scruple of conscience; a painful doubt or consciousness of acting wrongly.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxviii. 240 Unedified consciences apt to engage their Leaders in great affaires and then, upon a sudden qualm and swimming of their conscience, betray them. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 So strangely troubled with qualms of conscience 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI xiii, It was absurd to affect any qualms about this trifle. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 55 One qualm of principle .. I do feel. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xiv. 241 It was natural that some of the members of the Government should have qualms.

c. A fit or sudden access *of* some quality, principle, etc. (Now only with suggestion of prec.)

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm., Repent. & Fasting* (1661) 170, I doubt ours hath been rather a flash, a qualme, a brunt than otherwise. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 55 Although this qualm of Loyalty took this Church for the present. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 125 If the Fit or Qualm of my Devotion holds out longer. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 282 Immediately after one of these fits of extravagance, he will be taken with violent qualms of economy. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 269 Had he a devotion-fit? Clara grew serious with like qualm.

3. *Comb.*, as *qualm-sick* adj.

1728 *Entertainer* No. 30. 202 [They] grew qualm-sick at the Common Prayer. 1758 *Mickmakis & Maricheets* 55 She .. blows the smoak towards his nostrils, even sometimes so violently, as to make him qualm-sick. 1880 BURTON *Queen Anne* II. xi. 189 Qualm-sick stomachs of . self-conceited hypocrites.

† **Qualm,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of WALM, perh. after G. *qualm* steam.] The act of boiling.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/1 Let it seeth on the fyer one qualme or two.

Qualm, *v.*[1] [Connected with QUALM *sb.*[3] Cf. Da. *kvalme* to have a qualm, and G. (now dial.) *qualmen* (*kalmen*) to swoon, be unconscious.]

† **1.** *intr.* To have a qualm or qualms. (Cf. QUALMING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*) *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Deficere*, I faynte, sounde, or qualme for heate. 1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1897) VI. 253 My stomacke begins to qualme, my head feeleth a violent aking.

2. **a.** *trans.* To make sick. **b.** *absol.* To induce qualms. *rare.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* IV. i, How I grew qualm'd in love. 1713 *Gentleman Instructed* III. viii 434 Envy qualms on his Bowels, Prodigality on his Purse. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 701/1 If one is .. qualmed by the show of confectionery.

† **Qualm,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of WALM, perh. after G. *qualmen* to steam.] To boil.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 8/2 Take thre quartes of Lye..and let it qualme a little on the fyer.

Qua'lminess. [f. QUALMY + -NESS.] The condition of being qualmy; nausea.

1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 19 Feb., Wks. 1851 III. 98 The smell of the ship..or any other offensive smell will increase the qualminess. 1884 MISS DILLWYN *Jill* II. xi. 181 The swell made my qualminess increase.

† **Qua'lming,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. QUALM *v.*[1]] The fact of having a qualm or qualms.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Defectio*, .. the qualmyng or sowning of women after conception. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 450 It taketh away qualming and ouercasting of the hart.

† **Qua'lming,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec.] **a.** That has a qualm or qualms. **b.** Of the nature of a fit or sudden access (cf. QUALM *sb.*[3] 2 c).

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 267 To succour and strengthen quailing and qualming stomachs. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ii. 36 Let Iesses sov'raigne Flow'r perfume my qualming brest. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 6 Till they get a little cordial sobriety to settle their qualming zeal.

Qualmire: see QUALLMIRE.

Qualmish (kwā·miʃ, kwǭ·miʃ), *a.* [f. QUALM *sb.*[3] + -ISH[1].]

1. Of persons: Affected with a qualm or qualms; tending, or liable, to be so affected.

1548 UDALL. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 3 Our soule is qualmishe ouer this meate. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, v. i. 22, I am qualmish at the smell of Leeke. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* IV. i, Qualmish and loathing all you had before: Yet with a sickly Appetite to more. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxix, My dear angel has been qualmish of late. 1816 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 25 Dec. (1894) I. xii. 388 The . dog arrived .. a little lean and qualmish however after his sea voyage. 1860 MOILEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii 521 Elizabeth was not desirous of peace..she was qualmish at the very suggestion.

2. Of feelings, etc.: Of the nature of a qualm.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 195, I began to feel some very qualmish symptoms. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 217 Our qualmish sickness drown In Caecuban divine!

3. Of things: Apt to produce qualms. *rare.*

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, It is like a qualmish liqueur in the midst of a bottle of wine.

Hence **Qua'lmishly** *adv.*; **Qua'lmishness.**

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 105 She would be as leacherous as the Mountaine-Goate, had not Natures qualmishnesse proved a strong contradiction to her desire. 1844 ATR. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* ii. (1886) 8 On approaching the Foreland the first sensations of qualmishness became apparent. 1845 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 32 Thinking about it keenly and qualmishly.

Qualmy (kwā·mi, kwǭ·mi), *a.* Also 6 **quamie.** [f. QUALM *sb.*[3] + -Y.] = QUALMISH.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 129 Neyther abounding in hote desire, neither oppressed with quamie colde. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 38 Astonisht in a qualmy traunce. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 274, I myself did feel queerish and qualmy. 1884 MISS DILLWYN *Jill* II. xi. 178 The mere smell of it makes one feel qualmy.

Hence **Qua'lmyish** *a.*, somewhat qualmy.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 975 With a queerish and qualmyish feeling.

‖ **Qualtagh** (kwā·ltăχ). [Manx, also written *quaaltagh*, f. *quaail* (= Ir. and Gael. *comhdháil*) meeting.] The first person one meets after leaving home on some special occasion; also, the first person entering a house on New Year's Day, the first-foot.

1891 MOORE *Folk-lore Isle of Man* 103 It was considered fortunate if the *qualtagh* were a person .. of dark complexion. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 59, I should be first-foot here, only I'm no use as a qualtagh.

Quam, obs. form of WHOM.

Quamash (kwāmæʃ, kwǭ·mæʃ). See also CAMAS. [N. American Indian.] A North American liliaceous plant (*Camassia esculenta*), the bulbs of which are used for food by the American Indians. *Eastern quamash* (see quot. 1868).

1814 *Lewis & Clarke's Exp.* (1893) 958 The Chopunnish are now dispersed in villages .for the purpose of collecting quamash. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 452 The plant [Camus] is otherwise known as the eastern quamash, or wild hyacinth, and in botanical nomenclature is *Scilla Fraseri*. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/3 The white Camassia..[is] not nearly so showy as the blue Quamash.

Quame, var. of QUEME, *v.*; obs. f. QUALM *sb.*

† **Quamire.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-myre, -mier,** 8 *dial.* **whamire.** [? var. of *quall-* or *quavemire*: see QUAGMIRE, and cf. Sc. *quaw-mire* s.v. QUAW.] A quagmire, bog. Also *fig.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 99 Muddy maryssh̄es full of suche quamyres that men are oftentymes swalowed vp in them.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 75 For quamier get bootes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 32 If we wil get out of the Quamyre of our sinnes. *Ibid.* xix. 302 Orpheus .. as for the wicked ..burieth them in a quamire. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* 27 Apr. (E. D. S.), *Whamire*, a quagmire.

Quamoclit (kwæ·mǒklit). [Corruption of Mexican *quamo·chitl* (*ch* = tʃ), f. *qua-*, comb. form of *quaiutl* tree, + *-mochitl*, of unknown meaning. The erroneous form *quamoclit*, found as early as 1689 in Tournefort's *Schola botanica*, is the basis of imaginary etymologies from Greek and Sanskrit.]

A sub-genus of climbing plants with brilliant flowers found in the tropical parts of America and Asia, belonging to the genus *Ipomœa*. (Formerly regarded as a distinct genus.)

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v., Quamoclit with very fine, cut, winged Leaves, .. called in Barbadoes Sweet-William. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The species of quamoclit, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Quamoclit differs from bindweed, or convolvulus, in the shape of the flower. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 408 As to specimens I sent you of the bastard quamoclit [*printed* quarnoclit]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 193/1 Quamoclit .. vulgaris is common in every part of India 1892 BENTHAM & HOOKER *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6) 305 The exotic genus Ipomœa, including *Pharbitis* and *Quamoclit*..supplies some of our most beautiful greenhouse and hothouse climbers.

Quan, obs. form of GUAN, WHEN.

Quandary (kwǫ̈ndɛ·ri, kwǫ·ndări), *sb.* Also 6 **quandare, -arye,** 6–7 **-arie,** 8–9 **quondary.** [Of unknown origin; in common use from *c* 1580.

Possibly a corruption of some term of scholastic Latin. The suggestions that it is ad.F. *qu'en dirai-je* 'what shall I say of it?' that it represents ME *wandreth*, or is an abbrev. of *hypochondry*, are (apart from other considerations) condemned by the fact that the original stressing is *quanda'ry*. Recent dicts. favour *qua ndary*, given by Johnson (who calls it 'a low word') and Webster, but not accepted by Sheridan, Walker, or Smart.]

A state of extreme perplexity or uncertainty; a dilemma causing (great) mental agitation or distress; † a ticklish plight. Freq. in phr. *in a* (*great, sad*, etc.) *quandary.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 45 Euphues..departed, leaving this olde gentleman in a great quandarie. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 94 The Queene in meane while with carks quandare deepe anguisht [etc.]. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Nt. Burn. Pestle* I. i, Much I fear, forsaking of my diet, Will bring me presently to that quandary, I shall bid all adieu. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XVI. 135 The Nobles, Gentry, Souldiers in quandaries .. To Turret tops he fetches more Vagaries. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1729) 201 Apollo now driv'n to a cursed Quandary was wishing for Swift, or for fam'd Lady Mary. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 9 Thof he be sometimes thrown into perilous passions and quandaries. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. iv, All his quandaries terminated in the same catastrophe; a compromise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 229 Now I was in a great quandary at having to answer this question.

† **Quandary,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] **a.** *trans.* To perplex, put in a quandary. **b.** *intr.* To be in a quandary.

1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 505 He quandaries, whether to goe forward to God, or, with Demas, to turne backe to the world. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, Methinks I am quandary'd like one going with a Party to discover the Enemy's Camp, but had lost his Guide upon the Mountains.

Quandong (kwæ·ndǫŋ, kwǫ·n-). Also **quandang, -dung, quon(g)dong, quantong.** [Aboriginal Australian.] **a.** An Australian tree of the sandal-wood order (*Fusanus acuminatus* or *Santalum acuminatum*), or its edible drupaceous fruit, which is of a blue colour and about the size of a cherry; also called *native peach*(*tree*). **b.** A large Australian scrub-tree (*Elæocarpus grandis*), or its fruit. Also *attrib.*, as *quandong-nut, -tree.*

1839 T. L. MITCHELL *3 Exped.* 135 (MORRIS) In all these scrubs on the Murray the *Fusanus acuminatus* is common, and produces the quandang nut. 1850 CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* II. 30 The indigenous Quandang. is the only really palatable fruit that grows in the wilds of Port Phillip. 1857 W. HOWITT *Tallangetta* I. 41 (MORRIS) Abundance of fig .. trees, cherries, loquots, quondongs. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxx. (1894) 279 Such quantongs, such raspberries, surpassing imagination. 1887 FARRELL *How he Died* 20 Where barren fig-tree and. quandong Bloom on lone roads.

Quann(e, obs. forms of WHEN.

Quannet (kwǫ·nĕt). Also **quonet.** [Of obscure origin.] A flat file set in a frame, and used as a plane in filing flat surfaces, as in comb-making.

1842 WHITTOCK *Complete Book of Trades* 225 The comb-makers use a tool..called a quonet, having coarse single teeth, to the number of about seven or eight to an inch. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1842/1 *Quannet.*

Quanon, variant of KANOON.

Quant (kwænt, kwǫnt), *sb.* Also 5 **quante,** (**qv-**), **whante,** 9 **quont.** [? ad. L. *contus* (Gr. κοντός) **boat-pole.** Current in E. Anglia and Kent (in the latter also 'a young oak-sapling, a walking-stick'); the northern equivalent is KENT *sb.*[1]] A pole for propelling a boat, esp. one with a flat cap to prevent it sinking in the mud, used by bargemen on the east coast.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Quante, or sprete, rodde . , *contus. Ibid* 523/2 Whante, or qvante. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 38 *Contus* signifies a Quant or Sprett, with which they shove Boats. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1883 G. C.

DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iv. 25 When the wind fails, the men betake themselves to the 'quant', which is a long slender pole with a knob at one end and a spike and shoulder at the other. 1893 DOUGHTY *Wherry in Wend. Lands* 167 To get all sail off her, and undertake a tough job with the quants.

Quant (kwænt, kwɒnt), *v.* [f. prec.] **a.** *trans.* To propel (a boat) with a quant. Also *absol.* **b.** *intr.* Of a boat: To be propelled with a quant.

1865 [implied in QUANTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* v. 37 The water was too deep for us to quant our punt. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* p. ii, Great disinclinations to quant or scull. 1893 *Toynbee Rec.* 90 Now her stern, now a broadside, is toward us..as she quants against the breeze.

Hence **Qua·nting** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* I. 84 Wherry men, to whom the operation of 'quanting' is very familiar. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* x. 77 There may be a quanting-match. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 39 We and the wherry, by dint of very hard quanting, managed to get as far as the ruins.

† **Qua·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [f. as next + -AL.] = ALIQUANT.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 177 A Quantal part measures not the whole: but repeated is either less or greater than it.

† **Quantative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [For *quantitative*, as if f. L. *quant-us* + -ATIVE: cf. QUANTITIVE. (But perh. a misprint in both quots.)] = QUANTITATIVE.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iii. 30 In compounding and diuiding of bodies according to quantatiue [1669 quantitive] partes. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 29 Motion cannot be received but by quantative dimension.

Quantic (kwɒ·ntik). *Math.* [f. L. *quant-us* how much + -IC.] A rational, integral, homogeneous function of two or more variables.

A quantic according to its dimensions is a quadric, cubic, quartic, etc. according as it is of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. degree; and is binary, ternary, quaternary, etc according as it has two, three, four, etc. variables.

1854 A. CAYLEY *Wks.* (1887) II. 224 We may instead of a single quantic consider two or more quantics. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Th. Equat.* Introd. p. 4 A polynomial is sometimes called a quantic. 1896 E. B. ELLIOTT (*title*) An Introduction to the Algebra of Quantics.

Hence **Qua·ntical** *a.*, relating to quantics.

Quantifiable (kwɒ·ntifəi ăb'l), *a.* [f. QUANTIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be conceived or treated as a quantity; that may be measured with regard to quantity.

1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* p. xxv, Those mutual relations of conscious centres which are measurable and quantifiable. 1893 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 667/2 It is the latter kind only [of feeling] which is immediately and necessarily quantifiable.

Quantification (kwɒ·ntifikē·i ʃən). [f. QUANTIFY *v.*: see -FICATION.] The action of quantifying.

Quantification of the predicate: the expression of the logical quantity of the predicate of a proposition, by applying to the predicate the sign *all*, or *some*, or an equivalent; a device introduced chiefly by Sir W. Hamilton, and intended to simplify logical processes.

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) II. 297 Because the universal quantification of the predicate is, in this instance, materially false, is such quantification, therefore, always formally illegal? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 181 It is enough that the quantifications of the Middle Term in both Premises, added together, should exceed unity. 1882 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* XXVI. 552 All that we require for the..quantification of watery vapour.

Qua·ntified, *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED1.] Possessing or endowed with quantity; measured or determined with respect to quantity.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 87 To make it, at ane time,.. a bodie and not a bodie, quantified and not quantified. *c* 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 259 The real terms compared in the Convertend..are not the naked, but the quantified. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 481 The discovery of precise quantities proves the objectivity of something quantified. 1870 JEVONS *Logic* 186 Immediate inference by added determinant..can also be applied..to quantified propositions.

Quantify (kwɒ·ntifəi), *v.* [ad. med.L. *quantificāre* (Du Cange), f. *quant-us* how great: see QUANTITY and -FY.]

1. *Logic.* To make explicit the extent to which a term is referred to in a proposition, by prefixing *all* or *some* or an equivalent word to the term.

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 261 Ordinary language quantifies the Predicate so often as this determination becomes of the smallest import. *Ibid.* 272 Let us.. overtly quantify the subject and say, *All men are animals.* 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 127 They further maintain, that the Predicate is never quantified particularly in a Negative Judgment. 1887 [see INDEFINITE *a.* 4].

2. To determine the quantity of, to measure.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 152 The magnification .., of space, which enables minute portions of it to be most accurately quantified. 1882 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* XXVI. 551 A meteorological spectroscope .. may also .., be able to quantify..the proportions of such aerial supply of water-gas.

Hence **Qua·ntifying** *ppl. a.*

1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let. to A. de Morgan* 43 Logicians..have referred the quantifying predesignations *plurimi*, and the like, to the most opposite heads.

Quantitative (kwɒ·ntitătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *quantitātīvus*: see QUANTITY and -IVE. Cf. F. *quantitatif* (1586 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. 1. Possessing quantity, magnitude, or spatial extent. Now *rare.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 40 [Angels occupy] no bodilie place, no severall nor quantitative place. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxvi. § 5 The world in the original doth not signify this visible or quantitative world. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 22 The Body, only which (and not the Soul) is Quantitative. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 481 The fact that we discover quantitative space and time.

2. That is, or may be, considered with respect to the quantity or quantities involved; estimated or estimable by quantity.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 44 This Quantitative Adultery which .. makes far more grosse alterations, & substantiall changes of nature. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 221 The colour of mens eyes is various, nor is there less diversity in their quantitative proportions. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys For.* (ed. 6) 142 An invariable quantitative relation to each other. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 160 Not as its quantitative equal .. but as a moral equivalent. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 43 The enormous error that man .. can win by quantitative goodness his entrance into the Kingdom of God.

3. Relating to, concerned with, quantity or its measurement; ascertaining or expressing quantity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. vii. 325 Relative and Quantitative Pronouns. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 123 It is a character of all the higher laws of nature to assume the form of precise quantitative statement. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* Pref. 4 Tables for assisting in the calculations of quantitative analysis. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 125 The quantitative conceptions of Jewish formalism

4. Pertaining to, based on, vowel-quantity.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 49 The quantitative accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 241 The best quantitative verses in our language are to be found in Mother Goose.

B. *sb.* † **a.** A sign that indicates quantity. *Obs.*

b. That which possesses or involves quantity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ii. 305 Of all which [pronouns] it is to be observed, that they are in some kind or other, Quantitatives. 1846 SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* (1847) I. 179 An effort .. to investigate the quantitative in the laws of one of the great phænomena of nature.

Qua·ntitatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a quantitative manner; in respect of quantity.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 He and his surveyed it quantitatively. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 115 With quantitie, but not quantitatively. 1644 DIGBY *Of Man's Soul* x. 423 One pure simple substance, peraduenture Metaphysically, or formally diuisible; .. but not quantitatiuely. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 347 The magnesia and silica were not determined quantitatively. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The brain holds a more favorable relation quantitatively to the body and to the spinal cord.

So **Qua·ntitativeness,** the quality or condition of being quantitative.

1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 225 The more specific characteristic of scientific previsions .. their quantitativeness. 1873 — *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 45 Where they are quantitative, their quantitativeness.. is mostly very indefinite.

† **Qua·ntitied,** *a. Obs.* [f. QUANTITY + -ED2.] Endowed with quantity or spatial magnitude.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Abraham* 1115 Alwaies in some place are Angels .. selfly limited, And joyn'd to place, yet not as quantiti'd.

Quantitive (kwɒ·ntitiv), *a.* [f. QUANTITY + -IVE: cf. *qualitive.*] = QUANTITATIVE.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 159/2 Neither equal, nor certain, nor quantitive, nor qualitative. 1669 [see QUANTATIVE]. 1827 G. S. FABER *Expiat. Sacrif.* 148 By what intelligible process can we estimate the quantitive proportions of two dissimilar oblations? 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1553 He can make no other distinction between them .. than a quantitive one.

Hence **Qua·ntitively** *adv.* = QUANTITATIVELY.

1827 G. S. FABER *Expiat. Sacrif.* 149 The only mode..in which things dissimilar can be quantitively compared. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 402 To estimate either temperature or hardness quantitively.

Quantity (kwɒ·ntiti). Forms: 4-6 **quantite,** -**yte,** (4 -itee, -ytee, 5 **whantite**), 6 **quauntit,** 6-7 **quantitie,** (6 -etie), 6- **quantity.** [a. OF. *quantité*, ad. L. *quantitās, -ātem*, f. *quant-us* how much, how great: see -ITY.]

I. 1. Size, magnitude, dimensions. In widest sense implying magnitude in three dimensions, but sometimes contextually limited to (*a*) thickness or stoutness, (*b*) extent of surface, area, (*c*) linear extension, length, height. *Obs.* exc. *Math.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 Asia is most in quantite, Europa is lasse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 Pare er oþer also of less quantitee, as it ware of þe mykill of a mannes thee. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5845 Sawh thow euere .. Off manhys herte the quantyte? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, A grete gyaunt..whiche was a man of an huge quantyte and heyghte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxix. 102 The roote is long, of the quantite of one's fingar. *Ibid.* II. v. 153 White huskes .. of the quantitie of a groote, or Testerne. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 298 A Dromidore, and Camel differ..not in quantity, being of one height, bredth, and length. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 17 How to find the just Quantity or Content of any Piece of Ground. 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Curios.* (1684) 30 Diamonds are found in many places,..their quantity is from a Pease to a Walnut. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* i. 4 The quantity of a surface is called its area; and the quantity of a line .. its length.

† **b.** A dimension. *Obs. rare* −1.

1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Constr.* 48 Whether the word of measure do signifie the depth, height, length, thicknes, or any such quantitie of a thing.

† **c.** An amount equal to the volume *of*. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, Taking..on a knife's point, The quantity of a grain of mustard. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 151/1 Of this Balsam .. the Patient may take the Quantity of a pretty large Chestnut.

2. Amount, sum. **a.** Of material things not subject to, or not usually estimated by, spatial measurement.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 Of þaim þai gader boumbe in grete quantitee. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 36 a, Ale and bere . do ingender more grosse vapours, and corrupt humors, than wine doth, beinge drunke in lyke excesse of quantitie. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* (1697) 705 Of the Quantity of Children's Food. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 64 Fern, which formerly grew in great Quantity there. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 188 The quantity of the Electric current bears a relation to the size of the plates.

b. Of immaterial things.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 576 Nothire for þe ennoumyte of þe syne, na þe quantyte. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 Chese a sotell man .. to shewe þe quantyte of þy hynes. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 403/1 There should no man ben amerced bote after the quantite of his trespas. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 621 After the whantite of sorofull remembrance. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 17, I loue thee. How much the quantity, the waight as much, As I do loue my Father. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 Fine and Pledges shall be according to the quantity of the offence. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 15 Any punishment is subservient to reformation in proportion to its quantity. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VIII, He prayed by quantity.

† **c.** Of money, payment, etc. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 The iiijth or the vth parte of the quantite of his expenses. 1528 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 403 That some or quauntit of such monye as they playe for. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 223 b, The fees of canonizyng of a kyng, wer of so great a quantitie at Rome [etc.]. 1600 HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 219 The qualitie and quantitie of the oblation. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 48 The Lord was to forfeit 30*s.* which was then near as much in Quantity as 5*l.* now

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 15 The quantity of this payment.

† **d.** Number, numbers. (Cf. 9.) *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 10 The cristin men..war all perswit and put to dede in grete quantitee. 1581 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 135 To mak Chalices of gold and siluer in mair quantitie and abound-ance nor befoir.

3. Length or duration in time. Now only in the legal phrase *Quantity of estate*, the length of time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate is to continue.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 7 Rekne thanne the quantite of tyme in the bordure by-twixe bothe prikkes. *Ibid.* § 9 To knowe the quantite of the day vulgare. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius* G vij, According to the quantitie of the yere, obserued in that age to contene 304 dayes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 354 The alteration in the particular estate .. must amount to an alteration in its quantity. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX 46/1 Where the word Estate is used in its technical sense, it .. [means] the quantity and quality of enjoyment of the thing.

b. *Pros.* Length or shortness of sounds or syllables, determined by the time required to pronounce them. Chiefly used with reference to Greek and Latin verse, in which the metres are based on quantity. *False quantity*: see FALSE *a.* 2.

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 9 Thys classe sal reid sum buik of Ouide, and the quantiteis of syllabes. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 As for the quantity of our wordes, therein lyeth great difficultye. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iii, All our vowels are .. In quantity (which is time) long or short. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The quantity of the syllables is but little fixed in the modern tongues. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. ii. 108 King Chilperic..wrote two books of Latin verses .. without any idea of the common quantities. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* v, George knew much more Latin .. than his master, and caught him in perpetual .. false quantities. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 275 A rightly bred scholar who knew his grammar and his quantities.

c. *Mus.* Length or duration of notes.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9 The quantitie of euery note and rest in the song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 24 Measure in this Science is a Quantity of the length and shortness of Time. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., Quantity, in music..does not signify the number of notes, or syllables, but their relative duration.

4. In the most abstract sense, *esp.* as the subject of mathematics: That property of things which is involved in the questions 'how great?' or 'how much?' and is determinable, or regarded as being so, by measurement of some kind.

In this sense *continuous* and *discrete quantity* are distinguished, see DISCRETE 2. 'Quantity' is the second of the ten Aristotelian categories.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 144 Some [adverbs] betoken quantite. 1570, 1687, etc. [see DISCRETE]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. (1695) 314 The Ideas of Quantity are not those alone that are capable of Demonstration and Knowledge. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. ii, All proportions, every arrangement of quantity, is alike to the understanding. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XV. 741/1 Mathematics is..employed in discovering and stating many relations of quantity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 185 Mathematics is the science of pure quantity.

5. *Logic.* **a.** The extension or intension of a term, distinguished as *extensive* and *intensive quantity* (see the adjs.). **b.** The degree of extension which a proposition gives to the term forming its subject, and according to which it is said to be *universal, particular, singular,* and *indefinite* or *indeterminate* (see these words).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. 306 Another, A certain one, Some one, are for their Quantities, Singulars or Particulars indeterminate. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxix. 115 In Respect to Quantity, an Enunciation is divided into Universal, Particular, Indefinite, and Singular. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1726) 160 Both particular and universal Propositions which agree in Quality but not in Quantity are call'd Subaltern. 1836-8 [see INTENSION 5, EXTENSIVE 5]. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. II ii. § 1 According to what are called the quantity and quality of propositions. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v 120 We may inquire concerning the number of objects about which we judge, and thus determine the Quantity, or Extension, of the Judgment. [See also EXTENSION 8 b.]

†**6.** Relative or proportional size or amount, proportion. *Obs. rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 146 Euery darke body giueth shadowe according to the quantitie that it beareth to that shyning body, which giueth the light. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 177 For womens Feare and Loue, holds quantitie, In neither ought, or in extremity: .. And as my Loue is siz'd, my Feare is so.

7. Great or considerable amount or bulk.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 29 Windsor castle is a noble instance of the effect of quantity. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 175 Only the smelting-ores have been extracted in quantity.

II. 8. A (specified) portion or amount *of* an article or commodity. Also *transf.* of immaterial things. (Cf. 2 above.)

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xlii, Give the goodman to drink A gode quantite. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) viii. 31 Of þis liquour þai giffe a lytill quantitee til pilgrimes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xi, A grete dele or quantite of mostard. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 A lytell quantite of sande in an other lytell bagge. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i 293 Fortie thousand Brothers Could not (with all there quantitie of Loue) Make up my summe. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 4 Having received great quantities of broad money from Exeter in order to clip it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ⁋ 10 A certain quantity or measure of renown. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 223 A small quantity of azotic air. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, A sufficient quantity of illusion for the purposes of dramatic interest. 1863 *Q. Rev.* July 78 A certain quantity of snow.

b. An indefinite (usually a fair or considerable) portion or amount; † a small piece, fragment.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Of his strengþe he leost a quantite. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 585 Offred them every chon a quantite of gold. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Take a quantyte of poorke..and butter. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxx. 12 They..gaue him a quantite of fygges, & two quantities of rasyns 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 112 Away thou Ragge, thou quantitie, thou remnant. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 77 If I were saw'de into Quantities I should make foure dozen of such bearded Hermites staues. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* VI. vii. § 2 (1735) 182 Warm antiscorbutical Plants taken in Quantities will occasion stinking Breath. 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 209 Taking a quantity of cotton from her basket, she placed it in his. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4/7 Yesterday .. a quantity of wreckage was cast up at Southport.

c. With def. article: The portion or amount (*of* something) present in a particular thing or instance.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* iv. 50 As the fire is greater then the smoke .. so the quantity which is past, did more exceede. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, I resolv'd to sow just the same Quantity every Year. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 44 The quantity of sensible heat in a human body. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 343 The total quantity of electricity in the charge of an electrised body. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 2 We can speak of the quantity of sound caused by the explosion of a cannon. *Ibid.*, The force of attraction is found to increase with the quantity of electricity present.

9. A specified, or indefinite (= fair, considerable), number of persons or things.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 235 [He] slew of thame a quantite. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 36 Gadyr a good quantyte of snayles. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 57 Almaist mycht nane persave that ony quantitee of peple eschapit fra the bataill. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 3 The moost quantyte of the people vnderstonde not latyn. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 169 There is a farre greater quantity of buildings in this [the Rialto] then in ours. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 8 A quantity of small marshy isles. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 198 Four chairs and a quantity of pillows. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 241, I..find in it a quantity of pools.

10. A certain space or surface; a portion *of* something having superficial extent. Now *rare*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 30 Swych a quantite of latitude as [sheweth] by thyn Almykanteras. 1464 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 519/2 A Graunte..of a pece or a quantite of Lande. 1611 COTGR., *Quartellée*, a certaine quantitie of, or measure for, ground. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiv. 408 In a race there is a quantity of ground laid out. 1792 BURKE *Let. to R. Burke* Corr. IV. 26 You would make them a grant of a sufficient quantity of your land. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 214 A fixed star..occupies exactly the same place..within a quantity so small as to be hardly measurable.

†**11.** In adverbial phrases: *Great quantity*, by or to a large amount or extent; to a great distance. *A quantity*, to some extent, considerably. *A little quantity*, a little way. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8816 Vp þai lifted oft-sith þe tre, It was to scort gret quantite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 76 Endlang the vattir than ȝeid he On aithir syde gret quantite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 372 Þere nas no crystene creature þat kynde witte hadde,..That he ne halpe a quantite holynesse to wexe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 253 Thei leyn upon the hors gold and silver gret quantytee. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 137 Ek lyfte her plaunte a litel quantite.

12. *Math.* A thing having quantity (see 4 above); a figure or symbol standing for such a thing. *Imaginary quantity*: see the adj. 1 c.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. i. 312 A superficies is a quantitie of greater perfection then is a line. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 So doe the Geometrician, and Arithmetician, in their diuerse sorts of quantities. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 133 Those Quantities are said to be commensurable, which have one Aliquot part..but Incommensurable Quantities have no Aliquot parts 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 201 Range the quantities according to the dimensions of some letter. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 11 He considered quantities not as composed of indivisibles, but as generated by motion. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 11 There are certain cases in which a quantity may be measured with reference to a line as well as with reference to an area.

transf. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xi. (1872) IV. 245 This Holy Romish Reich .. has been more and ever more becoming an imaginary quantity. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gl. an-ings* Ser. II. 9 Such a monarchy was a mere geographical quantity. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 134 Her husband was an unknown quantity.

III. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in terms relating to quantity of electricity, as *quantity armature, battery, effect, fuse, galvanometer, inductor*; also **quantity-mark**, a mark indicating the quantity of a vowel or syllable; **quantity-surveyor**, a surveyor who estimates the quantities of the materials required for any work.

1838 *Morn. Chron.* in Noad's *Electricity* (1849) 401 The decomposing power of the quantity inductor. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 397 One .. is used for quantity effects, such as igniting platinum wire. *Ibid.* 309 The quantity armature is constructed of stout iron. 1883 JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* (ed. 7) 190 The term .. 'quantity galvanometer' [is used to signify] an instrument with few turns of thick wire [in its coil]. 1884 H. SWEET *13th Pres. Addr. Philol. Soc.* 93 When .. quantity and accent-marks are neglected. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 0/5 The plans of the buildings. will be now submitted to the quantity surveyor, with a view to the quantities being taken out.

Quantivalence (kwǫntiˈvălĕns). [f. L. *quanti-* comb. form of *quantum* how much + *-valence* after *equi-valence*.]

1. Of a chemical element: The extent to which one of its atoms can hold other atoms in combination; valence; atomicity.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 172 This difference of combining power is termed Quantivalence of the elements. 1882 STALLO *Concepts Mod. Phys.* 36 Dyads..and other elements of still higher quantivalence.

2. Mechanical equivalence.

1890 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Aug. 310/2 It shows that the quantivalence of nerve force is exceedingly small.

So **Quantiˈvalency** = prec.; **Quantiˈvalent** *a.* pertaining or relating to quantivalence.

Quantong, variant of QUANDONG.

Quant. suff., abbrev. of QUANTUM SUFFICIT.

†**Quaˈntulate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quantus* how great (? after *calculate*).] *trans.* To calculate the magnitude of.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 53 Quantulate the angle betwixt the marke and second station.

‖**Quantulum** (kwǫˈntiŭlŏm). [L., neut. of *quantulus* how small.] A small quantum.

1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 260 The quantulum at which Oxenstern admired would be a large allowance now.

‖**Quantum** (kwǫˈntŏm). Pl. **quanta** (*rare*). [L., neut. of *quantus* how much, how great.]

1. Sum, amount. = QUANTITY 2.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxxii. 302 To set The true *Quantum*, the true poize and price vpon himselfe. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* iii. 43 To vote in the first Place, that the King should be supplied; in the next Place, the Quantum of the Supply. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 179 The momentum of bodies depends on the quantum of their velocity multiplied into that of their matter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 427 If the union and accession of the two estates were the cause of the merger, the quantum of the thing granted would be the measure of that merger.

b. = QUANTITY 7.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 33 His study has not been for quantum to strive, But with beauties to keep the attention alive.

2. = QUANTITY 12.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. lv, Each quantum's infinite, straight will be said. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 783 Though it be an Absolute Contradiction, for a Body, or Quantum, to be .All of it in every Part of that Space, which the Whole is in. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 442 All phenomena, as perceived, are extensive quanta.

3. One's share or portion.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 94 Poverty is her portion, and her quantum is but food and raiment. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 60 He will double his present quantum by stealth as soon as he can. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 421 A Parish, in which the quantum of this soul-saving Mammon rises as high as 12,000*l.* a year. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 167 Having completed our quantum of wood, water, and fresh provisions.

4. A (specified) amount. = QUANTITY 8.

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. ii. 19 Is there not a sufficient quantum of distress and misfortune? 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 113 Some smaller quantum of earthly enjoyment. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xii. 137 Imbued with a moderate quantum of worldly wisdom.

b. = QUANTITY 8 c.

1735 BERKELEY *Querist* I. § 215 Such a bank .. was faulty in not limiting the quantum of bills. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* II. 69 The mind ..has always a tendency to possess the same quantum of ideas. 1879 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Sc.* (1890) 14 A struggle among all those born for the possession of the small quantum of food.

‖**Quantum sufficit** (kwǫˈntŏm sɒˈfisit). Also abbrev. **quantum suff., quant. suff.** (**suf.**). [L., a formula used in medical prescriptions.] 'As much as suffices'; hence, a sufficient quantity, a sufficiency; to a sufficient extent, etc.

1699 *Honour of Gout* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 45 We lead sedentary lives, feed heartily, drink *quantum sufficit*, but sleep immoderately. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 58 Scolding at me quantum sufficit for not taking his advice. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 5) II. 238 With numbers though rough, Yet with rage *quantum suff.* 1837 LOCKHART *Scott.* (1839) VII. 405 Cabinets china and mirrors *quantum suff.*, and some portraits. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 69 The amount of alcohol required is invariably shown as 'quant. suf.'

b. With article or possessive pron.

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 To provide them a *Quantum sufficit* before they enter into that Service. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv Wks. IX. 20 What dose is to be the *quantum sufficit*? *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 515 They have always a quantum sufficit of money. 1843 DARWIN *Let. to Henslow* 25 Jan., My Coral Volume.. has received its quant suff. of praise.

Quantuplicity (kwǫntiuˈpliˑsĭti). [f. L. *quantus* how much, on anal. of *quadruplicity*, etc.] The relative magnitude of a quantity.

1836 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calc.* Introd. 17 The proportions of figures . depend .. upon what Euclid terms the ratio which he says is (if we may coin such an English word) the number-of-times-ness or quantuplicity of one quantity, considered with respect to another.

†**Quap**, *sb. Obs rare*⁻¹. ? variant of QUAB *sb.*[1]

1598 FLORIO, *Gô, goi*, a fish called a quap [1611 a quap-fish], which is poison to man, and man to him.

†**Quap**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **quappe**, 5 **qwappe**, (7 **quapp**). See also QUOP. [Imitative; cf. G. *quappen* to flop, *quappeln* to quiver. A later form is QUAB *v.*] *intr.* To beat, throb, palpitate, quiver.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 8 (57) And lord how þat his herte gan to quappe, Heryng her come. 1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* vi 4 He droȝ it [the fish] in to the drie, and it began to quappe befor his feet. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5938 His hert gan qwappe, his coloure gan change. 1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* 67 Even as the sea doth shake and trembling quappe, When with a gentle gale it is enforst. [*a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. II, My heart gan quapp full oft.]

Hence †**Quaˈpping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII lix (1495) 273 The tokens of a Flegmon or postume ben .. quappynge and lepynge of ventosytee. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 7 Beating, or quapping [paine] cometh of a hot Aposteme.

Quap, obs. form of WHAP *v.*

†**Quaquadrate.** *Math. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUA(DRI-) + QUADRATE.] A sixteenth power.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 Some to shorten. the long Names of .. Higher Powers, .. call 33 a Biquadrate, .. 3333 a Quaquadrate, 33333 a Quinquadrate [etc.].

Quaquaversal (kwēˈkwăvəˈɹsăl), *a.* Also **quâquâ-**, **quâ quâ-versal**. [f. late L. *quāquā-versus, -versum*, f. *quāquā* where-, whithersoever + *versus* towards.] Turned or pointing in every direction; chiefly *Geol.* in phr. *quaquaversal dip* (see quot. 1877).

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans* XXXV. 442 The quaquaversal Pressure of the Blood will be controll'd by the Pressure on the Artery. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 394 The slope and quâquâ-versal dip of the beds. 1862 LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol.* 126 The affinities of the Lap are one-sided, those of the Turk (to borrow an expression from the geologists) quaquaversal. 1877 A H GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. § 3. 347 If the beds dip away in all directions from a centre they are said to have a quaquaversal dip.

Hence **Quaquaveˈrsally** *adv.*

1875 R. F. BURTON *Ultima Thule* I. 38 The strata all incline gradually and quaquaversally. towards the centre of the island. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 76 A central boss .. with lines radiating quaquaversally.

Quaquiner, erron. form of QUAVIVER.

†**Quar**, *sb.*[1], abbrev. of QUARRY *sb*[1] *Obs.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. E e ij, What murthring quarres of men, what heapes downe throwne, king Turnus then did giue. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. (*Lawe*) 643 The Falcon .shall strike; And with the stroke make on the sense-less ground The gut-less Quar..re-bound.

Quar, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-7 **quarre**, 7 **quarr**, 8 **quaar**. [Abbrev. of QUARRY *sb.*[2]; still current in W. Midland and S. W. dialects.] A stone quarry.

a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Quarere (*S.* quar), *lapidicina*. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 105 Stonys owte of anny quarre, or rokk. 1566 STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 61 Stedfaster than any Rocke or Quarre of what euer stone it be. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. (1748) 372 She mill-stones from the quarr with sharpen'd picks could get. 1672 W. S. *Poems B. Johnson Jr.*, To Ld. Aston. Aston, a Stone cut from the marble Quar. *a* 1800 *Song* in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890) 203 The stwons that built George Ridler's Oven..keum from the Bleakeney's Quaar.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quarman, -pit*; **quar-martin**, the sand-martin. *dial.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. II. (*Magnificence*) 1110 The sturdy Quar-man with steel-headed Cones And massie Sledges slenteth out the stones. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 169 These birds are called by the labourers 'quar-martins', because they breed in holes drilled in the face of the sandy precipices of quarries. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Quar-man*, labourer in a quarry; also the proprietor or lessee of a quarry. *Quar-pit*, a quarry, usually a small one.

† **Quar**, *sb.*³, abbrev. of QUARRY *sb.*³ *Obs. rare.*
1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (*Magnificence*) 1149 What mightie Rowlers, and what massie Cars Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars? [F. *quarreaux*]. *Ibid.* 1158 The whole, a whole Quar [F. *quarreau*] one might rightly tearm. 1617 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 73 Item xix quarres mendid in the other windowes.

Quar, *v.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **querre**, 7 **quarre**. [Of obscure origin: ? cf. OE. *á-cweorran* to glut.] **a.** *trans.* To choke or block up (a channel or passage). **b.** *intr.* Of a channel: To silt or fill up. Hence **Qua·rring** *vbl. sb.*
1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 The mouth and hole channell of the saide hauen is so heaped and quarred with stones and robull of balastes of the shippes. 1584–5 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 20 § 1 Where also the said hauen of Plymmouth..doth dayly querre and fill with the sand of the Tinne-workes and Mynes. 1628 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 257 Provided .he do nothing to the preiudice of my yron worcks, or stopping or quarreing vp of the River.

Quar, *v.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of unknown origin: cf. QUARL *v.*] *intr.* To curdle, coagulate.
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxiv. 246 It..keepeth the mylke from quarring and crudding in the brest. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Engrumecer*, to clot, to quar like cold blood.

Quar, obs. north. f. WHERE and *were* (see BE *v.*).

Quarancy: see QUARANTY.

† **Quarantain.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-aine**, 8 **-ane**. [ad. F. *quarantaine* (= It. *quarantana*), f. *quarante* forty: see next.]
1. A set of forty (nights). *rare*⁻¹.
1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. i. 1 It is above fourty quarantaines, or fourty times fourty nights, according to the supputation of the ancient Druids.
2. = QUARANTINE 2.
1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 452 After having made their quarantaine and aired their goods. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2211/1 The Prince of Brunswicke keeps his Quarantain in the Island Lazaro. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 47 Those who come from infected Places, there to pass their Quarantain.
attrib. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 236 Anchorage, ordinary Quarantain Charges, and such like.
b. *fig.* = QUARANTINE 2 b.
1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I xvii, There let him languish a long Quarantain. 1714 *Let. fr. Layman* (ed. 2) 23 This Crime..is never to be purged away; no not by performing a Quarantain for a Twelve-month in the Church. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Pref. p. xiv, The Calumnies of his Enemies obliged him to a kind of Quarantane.
3. *King's quarantain* (tr. F. *quarantaine du roi*): see quots.
1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quarantain of the King*, in France, denotes a truce of forty days appointed by St. Louis, during which it was expresly forbid to take any revenge [etc.]. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* IV. III. i. 233 Forty days, called the King's quarantain, were allowed the friends or relations of a principal in a private war to grant or find security.

† **Quarante**, var. COURANTE, a kind of dance. *Obs.*
1598 R. DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* V ij, Euery poore draggletayle can Dance all your Quarantes, Leualties, Bransles, and other Dances.

Quarantinable, *a.* *rare.* [f. QUARANTINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Subject or liable to quarantine.
1894 *Harper's Weekly* 7 Apr. 315 The protection against cholera and other quarantinable diseases..is secured.

Quarantine (kwǫ·răntīn), *sb.* Also 7 **quarantene**, 8 **-in**, 7–8 **quarentine**. [In sense 1 ad. med.L. *quarentēna*; in sense 2 prob. ad. It. *quarant-*, *quarentina*, f. *quaranta* forty.
The source of the *-ine* spelling in sense 1 is not clear: in the *Stasyons of Jerusalem* (Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* Neue F., 365) the form *Quaryntyne* (riming with *wyne*) is used to render med.L. *Quarentena*, the name given to the desert where Christ fasted for forty days. In sense 1 the prevailing form in 17–18th c. was *quarentine*, while *quarantine* has always been the usual form in sense 2.]
1. *Law.* A period of forty days during which a widow, entitled to dower, had the right to remain in the chief mansion-house of her deceased husband; hence, the right of a widow to remain in the house during this period.
1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 56 (*Acts Robt. III*, c. 20) Anent widowes, quha..can not haue their quarantene without pley. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 32 b, If she marry within the forty days she loseth her quarentine. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 135 These forty days are called the widow's quarentine. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 247 Some other decent house shall be provided for their dwelling, where they may keep their quarantine.
2. A period (orig. of forty days) during which persons who might serve to spread a contagious disease are kept isolated from the rest of the community; *esp.* a period of detention imposed on travellers or voyagers before they are allowed to enter a country or town, and mix with the inhabitants; commonly, the period during which a ship, capable of carrying contagion, is kept isolated on its arrival at a port. Hence, the fact or practice of isolating such persons or ships, or of being isolated in this way.
1663 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Nov., Making of all ships coming from thence..to perform their 'quarantine for thirty days', as Sir Richard Browne expressed it..contrary to the import of the word (though, in the general acceptation, it signifies now the thing, not the time spent in doing it). 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 185 Those that come from Naples..are obliged to perform a quarantine before they come to Rome, because of the plague in that Kingdom. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 204 The Family were oblig'd to begin their Quarantine anew. 1799 E. STANLEY in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 112 Having finished their quarantine of thirteen days. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xlii, As soon as their quarantine at the Mother-bank was over, they disembarked. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 77 The lepers often sought a voluntary death as the only escape from their perpetual quarantine. 1867 *Even. Standard* 6 Aug. 6 A Royal order has been issued imposing forty days' quarantine upon all arrivals in Spanish ports from Algeria, Morocco, and the Roman States.
b. *fig.* Any period, instance, etc., of detention or seclusion compared to the above. † *Free quarantine*, exemption from quarantine.
a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 209 Where she denies Admission, to intrude.. Unless they have free Quarentine from her. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1046 Deists! perform your quarentine; and then Fall prostrate, ere you touch it, lest you die. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. (1866) 132 Nor could bigotry devise an effective quarantine to exclude the religious pest which lurked in every bale of merchandise.
c. A place where quarantine is kept or enforced.
1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 His quarantines and grottos, where He slowly cures decrepit flesh. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 171 Somnolent Inverkeithing, once the quarantine of Leith.
3. A period of forty days, in other connexions than the above; a set of forty (days).
1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxii. 147 When their quarantine, or fourty dayes service, was expired. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 235 Not a Quarentine of Days only, but Soixantine, not only 40 Days but 60 Days or longer. 1883–97 *Catholic Dict.* 772/1 Indulgences of seven years and seven quarantines are often granted for certain devotions.
4. *attrib.* (sense 2), as *quarantine camp*, *flag*, *hospital*, *law*, *officer*, *regulation*, *station*, etc.
1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 507 The recent extension of the quarantine laws. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 193/2 The most important disease, with reference to quarantine regulations, is the plague of the Levant. *Ibid.* 195/1 A quarantine station on a land-frontier. 1861 2 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac. Tour.* 87 Accommodation..for the director or quarantine-officer. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 200 The yellow quarantine flag was hoisted.

Quarantine (kwǫ·ræntīn), *v.* Also 9 **quaranteen**. [f. the sb.]
1. *trans.* To put in quarantine.
1804 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. v. 89 Where I should be detained, quarantined, smoked, and vinegared. 1860 TROLLOPE *W. Ind.* xxiii. 365 In going to Cuba I had been becalmed..and very nearly quaranteened. 1891 *Cath. News* 2 May 5/3 The Comte de Paris was quarantined for a short time at Southampton.
b. To prevent by quarantine. In quot. *fig.*
1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 49 Did any moral taint hang about me that quarantined my entrance into its circle?
2. *intr.* To institute quarantine.
1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 738/1 Only two cases had been reported when every neighboring British colony quarantined against Martinique.
Hence **Qua·rantined**, **Qua·rantining** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Qua·rantiner**, one who puts, or is put, into quarantine.
1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 444 The guardians, who attend to take care that we quarantiners do not kill the people whom we meet. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 5/4 The..block in which the quarantined person is located. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 777 Egypt..always has been..a quarantining country.

Quarantine (apple), variant of QUARENDEN.

† **Quaranty.** *Obs.* Also **-ancy**. [ad. It. *quarantia*, f. *quaranta* forty: cf. F. *quarantie*.] A former court of judicature at Venice, consisting of forty members.
1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 198 They have ordained the Quarantie, or counsell of forty. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* III. i. (1700) 439 After the manner of the Venetian Quarancys. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 446 On his Right was one Chief of the Quarantie.

† **Quardecu**(e, variants of CARDECU. *Obs.*
1611 COTGR., *Quart d'escu*, a Teston or Quardecue; a siluer peece of coyne worth 18*d.* sterl. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 372 There comes not a Quardecu in every Crown clearly to the Kings Coffers, which is but the fourth part.

Quardeel: see CARDEL.

Quare, obs. form of QUIRE, WHERE.

† **Quare**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quarer* (F. *carrer*):—L. *quadrāre* QUADRATE *v.*] To square. Hence **Quared** *ppl. a.*, **Qua·ring** *vbl. sb.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1664 (Gött.) A vessel..sal be mad of quarid tre. 1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for hewing and quaring of the tymber.

Quarefour, variant of CARFOUR.

‖ **Quare impedit** (kwēᵊ·ri i·mpĕdit). *Law.* [L., 'why he impedes or hinders'.] A form of writ issued in cases of disputed presentation to a benefice, requiring the defendant to state why he hinders the plaintiff from making the presentation.
[1292 BRITTON IV. vi. § 2 Si acun, qi ad dreit de presenter.. voille presenter, et autre i mette destourbaunce..adounc tient proprement lu cest bref *Quare impedit*.] 1498–9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 133 The best remedy for your Incumbent was..to suy a quare Impedit at the comon law. 1548 STAUNFORD *Kinges Prerog.* (1567) 54 b, If his highnes bringe his Quare impedit or accion of trespas. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 79 In matters ecclesiastical, as Advousons, Presentations, Quare-impedits, etc. 1705 BURNET *Own Time* v. (1734) II. 27 The actions of *Quare Impedit*, that they would be liable to, if they did not admit the Clerks presented to them. 1804 BP. OF LINCOLN in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 88 A *caveat* or a *quare impedit* may be advised. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 636 Both parties are said to be equally plaintiffs and equally defendants in the actions..Quare impedit and Replevin.

Quarel(e, **-ell**(e, obs. forms of QUARREL *sb.*

Quarelet: see QUARRELET.

Quarenden, quarender (kwǫ·rĕnd'n, -dəɹ). Also 5 **quaryndo**(**u**)**n**, 7, 9 **quarrington**, 9 **quarantine**, **quarren**(**d**)**er**, **quarendel**, **-don**, **-ten**. [Of obscure origin: the L. equivalents given in first quot. seem to be otherwise unknown.] A variety of apple (see quot. 1886) common in Somerset and Devon. Also *attrib.*
14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574/34 *Conduum*, a Quaryndoun. *Conduus*, a Quaryndon tre. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 206 The Devonshire Quarrington is also a very fine early Apple. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* i, 'Red quarrenders' and mazard cherries. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1891) 125 As he took the large oxhorn of our quarantine apple cider. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xxvii. 299 Some tall, gaunt costard, or quarrington. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Quarrener*,..an oblate shaped, deep red, early apple; also known as suck-apple.

† **Quarental.** *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. It. *quaranta* (F. *quarante*) forty, after TRENTAL.] A set of forty requiem masses.
1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 89 These false Prophets..that deceyue thy people with Trentals and Quarentals.

Qua·renten(e. *Hist. rare.* [ad. med.L. *quarentēna* (AF. *quarenteyne*): see QUARANTINE.] A lineal or square measure containing forty poles; a furlong or rood.
1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 14 Wood pasture four quarentens long and the same broad. 1869 PEARSON *Hist. Maps Eng.* (1870) 51 A wood ten leagues long by six and two quarentenes broad.

Quarentine, obs. variant of QUARANTINE.

Quarer(e, variants of QUARRER, quarry.

† **Quarester**, obs. form of CHORISTER.
1436 *E. E. Wills* 105 To euery secundary & clerc of the chirch iiijᵈ, and to euery quarester ijᵈ. 1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 188/1, xii Quaresters, and a maister to teche hem.

Quarfe, Quarfour, obs. ff. WHARF, CARFOUR.

† **Quarfoxe**, obs. form of CARFAX, cross-roads.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 89/2 Whan he cam to the quarfoxe the deuyl caught the chylde.

Quarfulle, var. QUARTFUL *a.* **Quarie**, var. QUARRY *a.*, coagulated. **Quarier**(e, obs. ff. QUARRIER. **Quarilous**, var. QUARRELLOUS.

† **Quarion**, var. QUARRIER², candle. *Obs.*
1512 *Househ. Bk. Dk. Northumbld.* 3 Wax wrought in Quarions j lb. [1860 *Our Eng. Home* 91 Quarions and morters..for burning in the chambers at night; the former were square lumps of wax with a wick in the centre.]

Quark (kwǭɹk), *v.* [Imitative, or a. G. *quarken*.] To croak. Hence **Qua·rking** *vbl. sb.*
1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Pop. T. W. Highl.* II. 145 The gurgling and quarking of spring frogs in a pond. 1893 [D. JORDAN] *Forest Tithes*, etc. 186 Rooks cawing and quarking. *Ibid.* 190 The herons quarked harshly.

Quarken, variant of QUERKEN, to choke.

Quarl, quarle (kwǭ·ɹl), *sb.*¹ [var. of QUARREL *sb.*¹] A large brick or tile; *esp.* a fire-brick, curved like part of a cylinder, used to form supports for melting-pots, retort-covers, etc.
1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 67 (s.v. *Lead*) The erection of nine six-ton pots requires..160 feet of quarles. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/2 Making passages below the oven floor, and laying upon these passages perforated quarles or recessed bricks. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Under the term 'brick' are included sizes up to twelve inches long by six inches wide. Above this area it is called a quarl or tile.

Quarl, *sb.*² *rare.* [? ad. G. *qualle*, Du. *kwal*.] The jelly-fish, medusa.
1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 156/1 And momently athwart her track The quarl upreared his island back.

† **Quarl**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **quarrel**. [Cf. QUAR *v.*²] To curdle, ?turn sour. Hence † **Quarled** *ppl. a.* (Cf. QUARRED *ppl. a.*)
1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. H ij, *Moth.* Are you so barbarous to set Iron nipples Vpon the brest that gaue you suck. *Vind.* That brest Is turnd to Quarled poyson. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 68 Take 2 pennyworth of Rice..and 2 pennyworth of Alum; this will keep your Wine from quarrelling, and make it fine.

Quarl(e, **Quar'le**, **Quarled**: see QUARL *sb.*¹, QUARREL *sb.*¹, QUARRELLED *a.* **Quar-man**, **-martin**: see QUAR *sb.*² **Quarn**, obs. f. QUERN.

† **Quarnell**, *a.* *Sc.* *Obs. rare.* Also **quernell**. [App. var. of QUARREL *sb.*¹ or *sb.*² (used *attrib.*), perh. after CARNEL or CORNEL.] Square, squared. So also **Qua·rnelled** (in 6 **quernallit**).
1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x (1901) 62 This virgine horacia was buryit. in ane sepulture of quernell [*v.r.* quarnell] stanis. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 64 Item, ane small chene with thrawin and quernallit linkis. [1808–25 JAMIESON, *Quarnell*, cornered, having angles. *Fife*.]

Quarner(e, **Quarof**, **Quarquenet**, **Quarre**, obs. ff. CORNER *sb.*¹, WHEREOF, CARCANET, QUARRY.

Quarreaus, obs. pl. of QUARREL *sb.*¹

Qua·rred, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. QUAR *v.*² + -ED¹.] Clotted, curdled; soured.
1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 341/1 When we haue fallen, and we feare we haue quarred bloode in our

bodye. 1871 WISE *New Forest* in *Hampsh. Gloss.*, Beer is said to be quarred, when it drinks hard or rough.

Quarrefour, var. CARFOUR.

Quarrel (kwǫ·rĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 *pl.* **quarreaus**, 4–5 **quarelle**, 4-6 **quarel**, (4 **qwarel**, 5 **quarele**, **-eyll**, **wharle**, 6 **quar'le**), 5–6 **quarell**, (6 **quer-**), 6–7 **quarrell**, (6 **-elle**), 6– **quarrel**. [a. OF. *quarel*, *quarrel* (*quaral*, *caral*, etc., pl. *quarriaus*, *quareus*), later *quarriau*, *-eau*, mod.F. *carreau*, = Prov. *cairel*, It. *quadrello*, Sp. *cuadrillo*, med.L. *quadrellus*, dim. of Prov. *caire*, It. *quadro*, (Sp. *cu-*), med.L. *quadrus* a square: cf. QUADREL.]

1. A short, heavy, square-headed arrow or bolt, formerly used in shooting with the cross-bow or arbalest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Þeo hwile þet me mit quarreaus .. asailed þone castel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Al hit ys ywent wel rabre þan .. quarel of arblaste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4743 The Grekes .. Whappet in wharles, whellit the pepull. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 314 b/2 A sowne lyke as a quarel had be shotte out of Arbalaste or a crosse bowe. 1540 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Crossebowes .. ready furnished with quarelles. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 33 Now had the Carle his hands Discharged of his bow and deadly quar'le. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 463 The Genoese .. let fly their quarrels when they imagined themselves to be within a proper distance. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 4 It is said of the cross-bow, that a quarrel could be projected from them 200 yards.

attrib. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Dartes daggers .. And quarrelheades sharpe & square yground. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xi. 400 Ordinance of quarell shot, brakes, and other artillerie.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1840 SPURDENS *East-Anglian Words* (E. D. S.), *Quarrel*, a kind of bird-bolt, with a lozenge-shaped head; now only used by rook-bolters for beating down rooks' nests.

†2. A square needle. Also *attrib. Obs. rare.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* H iij, For smalle fysshe ye shall make your hokes of the smalest quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of stele, & in this wyse. Ye shall put the quarell in a redde charkcole fyre [etc.].

3. A square or (more usually) diamond-shaped pane of glass, of the kind used in making lattice-windows. Now *rare* exc. *dial.* (Cf. QUARRY *sb.*[3] 2.)

1447 in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 200 Every windowe conteineth vi lights . Item all the katurs, quarrells, and oylements. 1507 in Gage *Suffolk* 143 Setting vp of white Normandy glas, oon rowe of quarrells white. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 240 Let your skynner cut both .. the skynnes in smale peces tryangle wyse, lyke halfe a quarel of a glase wyndow. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 106 The Lozange is .. a quadrangle reuerst, with his point vpward like to a quarrell of glasse. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 25 Some plates of glass such as are used for making the Quarrels of Windows. 1721 C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* vi. 164 Oyster-shells fixt Diamond-wise in wooden Frames, instead of Glass, which look something like our small, old fashion'd Quarrels. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Quarrel*, a square of glass. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 145/2 The colour .. of the quarrels in the original window is a light bluish-green.

attrib. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiv, A quarrel pane of glass in the turret window.

†4. A square tile. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. QUARRY *sb.*[3] 3.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 596 The manner of pauing with smal tiles or quarrels ingrauen. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 511 The pauements wrought Checker wise with small square quarels.

5. *techn.* a. A glazier's diamond (1807 Douce *Illustr. Shaksp.* I. 181). b. A four-sided graver (Ogilvie, 1882). c. A stonemason's chisel (*ibid.*).

Quarrel, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **qwaryle**, **qvar-**, **qverello**, **qwharrell**, 5–6 **quarel**, (5 **-ell**), 6 **qwarrel**, *Sc.* **querill**, **querrell**, 7, 9 **quarrel**, 9 **wharrel**, **wharl**. [Alteration of *quarer*, QUARRER, perh. after prec.]

1. A place from which stone, etc., is obtained. = QUARRY *sb.*[2]

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 737/3 *Hoc saxifragium*, a qwaryle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/1 A Qvarelle of stone (*A.* Querelle of stane), *lapidicina*. 1500–18 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 71 Riding to the quarel for stone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 22 Wtheris .. the huge pillaris greit Out of the querillis can to hew and beit. 1802 *Louth Corpor. Acc.* (1891) 55 That the Market for Sheep and Pigs shall be removed .. to some place in the Quarrell. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Quarrel*, a quarry. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Wharrel*, a quarry. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss., Wharl*, a stone quarry; a disused quarry. Seldom heard.

†b. *Sc.* The stone or other material obtained by quarrying. Also *pl. Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 251 He thirllit thaim . to win mettellis, querrellis, and to mak tild. 1661–73 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 535 (Jam.) To dig, win, work, and carry away coals, lime-stone, clay, quarrell.

2. *attrib.* as *quarrel head*, *hole*, *man*, *mell*, *stone*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 367 When I am dede, bery me in gudeboure at the quarell hede. 1472 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 245, j qwharrellmell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 149 All kynd of wapynnis .. Wyth branchis rent of treis, and quarrell stanis Of huge wecht. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3061, I lent my gossop my mear .. And he hir drounit into the querrell hollis. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 379 At the Querrell Hollis, betuix Leyth and Edinburght. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 351 John Heworthe of gatisheid .. Quarelman.

Quarrel (kwǫ·rĕl), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4 **querele**, 4–5 (6) **querel**, 5 **qwerell(e**, 6 **querel(l**, 6–7 *Sc.* **quer(r)ell**; 4–5 **quarele**, 5 **qv-**, **quarelle**, 5–6 **quarell**, (5 **qw-**), 5–7 **quarel**, 6 **quarrel**, (6–7 **-ell**).

[a. OF. *querele*, *-elle*:—L. *querēla*, *-ella* complaint, f. *querī* to complain. The spelling *quar(r)-* was the prevailing one by Caxton's time; later examples of *quer(r)-* are chiefly Sc.: see also QUERELE.]

†1. A complaint; esp. a complaint against a person; hence in *Law*: an accusation or charge; an action or suit. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) For whennes comyn elles alle thyse foreyne compleyntes or quereles of pletynges [L. *forenses querimoniæ*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. *heading*, Of the Qwerell of Kyng Priam for his Fader dethe. 1454 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 258/2 In all maner Actions .. suytes, quereles and demandes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/2 They snyd wyth swete and deuout quarelles why she suffred her deuoute seruaunte to dye wythout confessyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XXV. 7 Yͤ Iewes .. broughte vp many and greuous quarels agaynst Paul. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 13 None of them have been sought hitherto to be impeached in any point or quarrel of Treason. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 230 b, Qvarels .. extendeth not onely to actions .. but also to the causes of actions & suits.

2. A ground or occasion of complaint against a person, leading to hostile feeling or action; a cause for which one person has unfriendly or unfavourable feelings towards another; also, the state or course of hostility resulting from such ground of complaint. Const. *against*, †*to*, later *with*. Now *rare*. *To pick a quarrel*: see PICK *v.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Ine oþre quereles huanne me mysnymþ [it may be amended] .. ac errour ine batayle ne may nazt by amended. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 Love hath mad him a querele Ayein hire youthe friissh and fiele. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1763 To qwit claym all querels, & be qweme fryndes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xviii. 52 What theyre herte sayth of the quarell and what wylle they haue for to fyght. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 13 Forgevynge one another (if eny man have a quarrell to a nother). 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 306 Although they be in number moe than you, yet are they in hope, quarrell and strength, farre inferiour. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 249 The Devill hath the same Quarrell to us Men, that hee had to Christ. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 43 Ethelred .. with whom Dunstan had a quarrel from his cradle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. vii, All the quarrel the squire hath to me is for taking your part. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 32, I have no quarrel, I cried, to the high and mighty.

b. With possessive pron., or genitive: One's cause, side, or party in a complaint or contest; †one's claim to a thing.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 1287 Heitely in godes querel to withstonde .. in al þat we may. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 29 That he wol take the querele Of holy cherche in his defence. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3536 Off all this land I geve vppe my quarell. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxiv. 126 He was aduertysed . of the cause & quarelle of Blanchardyn. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 233 Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his Quarrell iust. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 318 When their Sov'reign's Quarrel calls 'em out, His Foes to mortal Combat they defie. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 174 The .. heart commands the .. head, to fight its unjust quarrel, and say it is its own. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* in *D.'s Wks.* (1882) I. 172 Were a nobleman to have recourse to hired bravoes to avenge his personal quarrel against any one. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* xii. 313 In our own quarrel we can see nothing truly.

c. With adjs., specifying the justice or other aspect of the cause or ground of contention. †*Of great quarrel*: of importance.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 323 Alle my sdoeris .. meyntenen a fals quarele agenst God and his seyntis. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 73 Oft tymes .. he that has gude rycht tynis the felde, and the wrang querele wynnis. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlix. 164 By a just quarell ye may go and make warre vpon hym. 1590 T. HENEAGE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 48 Her Highness dowteth that yt may breed discredyt to dyvers of great quarrell. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 97 Sufficient provision being taken, against all just quarrell. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* III. 309 Perhaps their swords some nobler quarrel draws. *a* 1806 K. WHITE *Christmas-Day* 10 Me higher quarrel calls, with loudest song. 1863 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 25, I would have the country go to war, with haste, in a good quarrel.

†d. *transf.* Cause, reason, ground, plea. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 184 The King of France has querele to mak were apon the King of Ungary. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 164 Then he shold be swer that I shold not be flyttyng, and I had syche a qwarell to kepe me at home. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 20 A fletcher hath euen as good a quarell to be angry with an archer. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 270 So as a Man may haue a quarrell to marrye when he will. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 142 Judas of Galilee, .. upon the quarrell of the Taxes laid by Cæsar .. made an insurrection.

†3. An objection, opposition, dislike or aversion *to* a thing. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* Pref, I haue indeuoured in fewe wordes to answere certayne quarells and obiections dayly and ordinarily occurrent in the talke of sundry men. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 249 In the disease Tinesmus (which is an inordinat quarrell to the stool). 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 567 It created a general quarrel to Fortune. 1720 LADY LANDSDOWN in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 70, I .. shall be tempted to have a quarrel to matrimony.

b. Const. *with* (as in 2 and 4).

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, What quarrel I had with the dress or looks of his domestics?

4. A violent contention or altercation *between* persons, or of one person *with* another; a rupture of friendly relations.

1572 HULOET, Quarell, *controuersia*, *contentio*, *jurgium* [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 238, I am th'vnhappy subiect of these quarrels. — *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 27 Rise Grumio rise, we will compound this quarrell. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 211 A man very valiant of his hands, but hot brained, he had had many quarrels. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., I was very uneasy till they were parted, fearing some quarrel might arise. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 191 If upon a sudden quarrel two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, He will take care to avoid a quarrel .. with any of the natives. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 265 The quarrels between the Phocians and their Locrian neighbours. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* x. (1877) 204 People rush into quarrels from simple violence and impetuosity of temper.

†b. Quarrelling; quarrelsomeness *Obs. rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 52 He'l be as full of Quarrell, and offence As my yong Mistris dogge. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 2 All beasts .. forgetting their severall appetites; some of pray, some of game, some of quarrell.

5. *Comb.* as *quarrel breeder*.

1611 COTGR., *Sursemeur de noises*, a make-bate, firebrand of contention, quarrell-breeder.

Quarrel (kwǫ·rĕl), *v.* Forms: 4 **querele**, 6 **-el(l**, **quarel**, 6–7 **quar(r)ell**, (7 *Sc.* **querrell**), 7– **quarrel**. [In Gower, a. OF. *quereler* (F. *quereller*), f. *querele* (see prec.): in later use prob. f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To raise a complaint, protest, or objection; to find fault; to take exception.

a. Const. *with*. Phr. *To quarrel with one's bread and butter*: to give up a means of livelihood for insufficient reasons.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 With that word the king quereleth And seith: Non is above me. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. 6 If you take out every axiom .. one by one, you may quarrel with them at your pleasure. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 60, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest dispensation. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iv 81, I cannot see why any should quarrel with our translation. 1780 CRAIG *Mirror* No. 69 P 1 How did she show superior sense by thus quarrelling with her bread and butter? 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 265 We cannot quarrel with the principle in .. Nature which condemns to death the worst.

transf. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 82 It [the Chesnut] quarrels with no soil assigned to it.

†b. Const. *at*. *Obs.*

1585 W. LAMBARD in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 29 This is all that I can quarrel at; and yet have I pried so far as I could. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 142 Which Clause .. was now quarrel'd at by the Puritan Faction. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 26 The whole weight of their resentment seemed to tend to quarrelling at my command.

†c. *absol.* or with *that*. *Obs. rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 125 For all this were not the enemies satisfyed: quereliнge that this thynge was doone by sum slyght. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) 865 To thintent to appeale, and to querell vnder the moste effectuall way.

2. *intr.* To contend violently, fall out, break off friendly relations, become inimical or hostile. Const. *with* (a person), *for* or *about* (a thing).

1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quarell with one, I pycke a mater to hym to fall out with hym. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 1 Those [heretiques] which doe nothing else but quarrell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 638 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train, Thro' Wine they quarrell'd. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 41 Quarrel for your Mince-meat, and refuse the Lullaby. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v, She quarrelled with me for supping with St. John. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 48 Having abundance of pasture .. they would have nothing to quarrel about.

fig. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 45 Some defect in her Did quarrell with the noblest grace she ow'd.

†3. *trans.* To claim contentiously. *Obs. rare.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 252 Ferdinand had alwayes secretly quarrelled that title as lawfully appertaining to the crowne of Aragon. 1596 DANETT tr *Comines* (1614) 241 The Emperors daughter was restored vnto him, and the countie of Artois together with all the townes he quarrelled.

†4. To dispute, call in question, object to (an act, word, etc); to challenge the validity or correctness of. *Obs.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1609 TOURNEUR *Fun. Poeme Sir F. Vere* 491 If malignant censure quarrels it 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Brownes's Trial* 4 The Lords Orders being not only quarrelled, but contemned by those who were to bail him. 1699 COLLIER *2nd Def.* (1730) 326 This fine Phrase puts me in mind of his quarrelling a Sentence of mine for want . of Syntax. 1745 RUDDIMAN *Vind. Buchanan* 310 (Jam.), I hope you will not quarrel the words, for they are all Virgil's. 1786 BURNS *On Naething* v, Some quarrel the Presbyter gown, Some quarrel Episcopal graithing.

5. To find fault with (a person); to reprove angrily. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, I had quarrell'd My brother purposely. 1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Rev. agst. Murder* I. i 5 Quarelling his taylor for the fashion of his clothes. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 47 Quarrelling the poor man for not coming sooner. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 363 He ought not to be quarrelled for his opinions. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) III. 344 They might kill a good many without being quarrelled for it. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xiii. 140 It was my fault .. I quarrelled her, I angered her.

†6. With complement: To force or bring by quarrelling. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iv, You must quarrel him out o' the house. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xi. § 2 Many English Bishops .. fearing by degrees they should all be quarrelled out of their places .. fled into Scotland. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 159 How easy was it for covetousness, in those ticklish times, to quarrel the College lands into superstition? 1678 *Vng. Mans Call.* 167 There are many .. that quarrel themselves carnally to hell.

Hence **Quarrelled** *ppl. a.* Also †**Quarrellable** *a.*, capable of being called in question.

16.. in Peterkin *Rentals Orkney* iii. (1820) 14 (Jam. Suppl.) Quhilk gift is not confirmed .. and so his right is most quarrallable 1673 Ld. Fountainhall in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 14 The said act of Parliament appoints these deeds to be quarrellable. 1820 J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* II. App. 7 The Antiburghers still continue upon their quarrelled constitution of Synod.

†**Qua·rrelet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 **quarelet.** [f. Quarrel *sb.*¹ 3 or 4 + -et.] A small square.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., Rock of Rubies* (1869) 32 Some ask'd how pearls did grow, and where? Then spoke I to my girle, To part her lips, and shew'd them there The quarelets of pearl.

Quarrelled (kwo·rĕld), *a.* Also **quarled.** [f. Quarrel *sb.*¹ 3 + -ed².] **a.** Of windows: Made of quarrels. **b.** Of glass: Formed into quarrels.

1868 J. G. Miall *Congreg. Yorksh.* 103 The shutters which protected the quarreled windows from injury. 1889 Hissey *Tour in Phaeton* 26 Mullioned windows, so pleasantly varied by transom and quarrelled glass. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 142 The light from a long quarled window.

Quarreller (kwo·rĕlə). Also 5 **querelour,** 6-7 **quarellor,** (7 **-or, -our**). [f. Quarrel *v.* + -er¹.] One who quarrels, in senses of the vb.

c 1450 *Aristotle's ABC* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 66 Quenche fals querelour; þe quene of heven þe will quite. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F vij b, No quarellers, but sufferers. 1566 T. Stapleton *Ref. Unw. Jewel* ii. 46 Such a wrangler and Childish quareller as you be. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 58 No riuer hath lesse liberty .. yet he is no quarreller, nor much harm doeth he. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Wars with Spain* (1682) 3 It were better to keep company with a Coward than a Quarreller. 176. Wesley *Husb. & Wives* iii. 6 Wks. 1811 IX. 66 Away then with .. this quarreller, suspicion. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* viii, Quarrellers do not usually live long. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 103 The big albatross .. scattering the quarrellers, seizes the tempting morsel for himself.

† **b.** With pun on Quarrel *sb.*¹ 3. *Obs.*

1630 *Conceits, Clinches* etc. (Halliw. 1860) 5 One said it was unfit a glasier should be a constable, because he was a common quareller. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 163 Glasiers .. are constant Quarrellers.

Quarrelling (kwo·rĕliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quarrel *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Quarrel.

1546 Bale *Eng Votaries* i. 72 They wolde .. styll vexe hym with olde quarellynges. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 54 The mind is oppressed with idle thoughts which spurreth on the tongue to contentious quarrelling. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 452 Seimour and he had fallen into some quarrellings. 1734 T. Watt *Vocab. Eng. Lat.* 38 You are always making a Quarrelling about nothing. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 30 There was no fear of family coolness or quarrelling on this side.

attrib. 1625 Massinger *New Way* v. i, Make not My house your quarrelling scene.

Qua·rrelling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That quarrels; quarrelsome.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 That quarrelling kinde of verse. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 30 The quarreling mate shall not complaine. 1670 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 166 A froward, proud and quarreling conscience. 1822 B. Cornwall *Two Dreams* 11 The loud quarrelling elements cast out Their sheeted fires.

Hence † **Qua·rrellingly** *adv. Obs.*

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxix. 11 They stryve with them quarrellingly, and wythout meeldnesse. 1586 Holinshed *Chron. Eng.* III. 20/2 He caused the bishop to be sued, quarelinglie charging him that [etc.].

† **Qua·rrellous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **querelous(e, quarelouse,** 6 **quaril-, quarel(l)-,** 6-7 **quarrel-,** 6-7 **quarrellous.** [a. OF. *querelous* (F. *querelleux*): see Quarrel *sb.*³ and -ous. In later use perh. a new formation.] **a.** Given to complaining; querulous. **b.** Quarrelsome, contentious; fault-finding. (In common use from about 1560 to 1650.)

c 1400 *Beryn* 2070 They were so querelouse of al myȝt com in mynde Thouȝe it were nevir indede I-do. *c* 1475 *Lerne or be Lewde in Babees Bk.* 10 [Be not] To Queynt, to Querelous, and Queme welle thy maistre. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 80 Grete wepynges and quarellouse plaintes. 1556 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xxxiv. 84 To scape theyr foes so quarilous. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 83 His Maiesties speech .. might haue staied the course of your quarrelous pen. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 66 This Gentleman had been in former times very quarrellous and turbulent. *a* 1656 Hall *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 113 This quarrellous and fighting humour.

Hence † **Qua·rrellously** *adv.*

1580 A. Munday in *John a Kent*, etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 78 Everie desperate Dick that can .. behave him selfe so quarrelously.

† **Quarrel-picker, -piker.** *Obs.* [f. the phr. *to pick a quarrel*: cf. Quarrel *sb.*³ 2 and Pick *v.*]

1. One who picks quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

1547 Coverdale *Old Faith* To Rdr. A vij, Then shall we be no Quarrellpykers. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 46 These quarelpickers, these roysters, and fighters. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 780 A company of corner-creepers, spider-catchers, fault-finders, and quarrell-pickers.

2. *Slang.* (With pun on Quarrel *sb.*¹ 3; cf. Quarreller b.) A glazier.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

So **Quarrel-picking, -piking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xvii. 7 *note*, Like quarelpiking they vsed against Christe. 1591 R. Turnbull *Exp. James* Ep. Ded. A iv b, Reprochfull censure, .. without quarrell-picking. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/2 A .. dining, quarrel-picking, and duelling club.

Quarrelsome (kwo·rĕlsŭm), *a.* [f. Quarrel *sb.*³ + -some.]

1. Inclined to quarrel; given to, or characterized by, quarrelling. † Const. *at.*

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 13 My Mr is growne quarrelsome. 1616 W. Sclater *Serm.* 10 Weigh well how .. quarrelsome at the liues of magistrates the people are. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 161 A quarrelsome fellow, still brawling and falling out. 1681 Anne Wyndham *King's Concealm.* 78 This quarrelsom Gossipping was a most seasonable diversion. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. ix, Men who are ill-natured and quarrelsome when they are drunk. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xii, The wine rendered me loquacious, disputatious and quarrelsome. 1879 Mrs. Seguin *Blk. Forest* viii. 115 The lords of Windeck .. were of a specially quarrelsome temper.

2. Offensive, disagreeable. *nonce-use.*

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* App. i. (1836) 35 Technical terms, hard to be remembered, and alike quarrelsome to the ear and the tongue.

Hence **Qua·rrelsomely** *adv.*

1755 in Johnson. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 132 In an aggressively loud voice, as if he were quarrelsomely anxious to be overheard. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* II. vii. 147 The crowd grew .. quarrelsomely drunk.

Qua·rrelsomeness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The condition or character of being quarrelsome; contentious disposition.

1611 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 32 God giveth not his Children .. valour, and then leaveth them to a spirit of Quarrelsomeness. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem.* 77 (T.) The giddiness of some, others' quarrelsomeness. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* Wks. 1843 I. 76 *note*, Although a man, by his quarrelsomeness, should for once have been engaged in a bad action [etc.]. 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii. 88 In manhood .. he avoided quarrelsomeness.

Quarrender, variant of Quarenden.

† **Quarrer.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **quarer(e,** 4 **quarrer(e, quariere.** [a. OF. *quarriere* f. (12th c.; mod.F. *carrière*), *quarrier* m. = med.L. *quar(r)er(i)a, quarraria, quadrāria,* f. *quadrāre* to square (stones).] = Quarry *sb.*²

13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig *Archiv* LVII. 259 Ffer fro þe Abbey was a quarere. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2232 Þei saie .. a semliche quariere under an heiȝ hel al holwe newe diked. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 In Gallia beþ many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quariere, or quarere of stone, (*K.* quarer) .. *lapidicina.*

† **Quarreure.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quarreure* (*quarrure,* mod.F. *carrure*): —L. *quadrātūra* Quadrature.] Quadrature.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 112 Loke þat þe mone be noght in þe entree of þe way, in þe quarteure of þe sonne, or els yn his contrary.

† **Quarreyor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Quarry *v.*¹] ? A bird proper to be the quarry of a hawk.

1575 Turbery. *Faulconrie* 130 This you shall doe .. vntill your Hawke be well entred and quarreyed and that she knowe a quarreyor sufficiently.

Qua·rriable, *a. rare.* [f. Quarry *v.*² + -able.] Capable of being quarried.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* iii. 40 The arable soil, the quarriable rock. 1880 Ruskin *Fathers Have Told Us* I. i. 16 Quarriable banks above well-watered meadow.

† **Qua·rried,** *ppl. a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. Quarry *v.*¹] *Well-quarried,* properly trained to fly at quarry.

1575 Turbery. *Faulconrie* 154 Then shall you first cast off a well quarried or make Hawke, and let hir stoupe a fowle.

Qua·rried, *ppl. a.*² [f. Quarry *v.*² + -ed¹.] Dug out of, or as out of, a quarry.

1747 H. Brooke *Fables, Female Seducers* Wks. (1810) 414 He .. Of pearl and quarry'd diamond dreams. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 35 One leap of Ocean scatters on the sand The quarried bulwarks of the loosening land.

Quarrier¹ (kwo·riəɹ). Forms: *a.* 5 **quarre-, qwari-, qvary-, querrour,** *Sc.* **quereour,** 5-6 **quarriour.** *β.* **quaryere,** 6 **quarryer,** 7- **quarrier.** [a. OF. *quarreour, -ieur, quarrier* (mod.F. *carrier*), agent-n. to *quarrer* (mod.F. *carrer*): —L. *quadrāre* to square (stones): cf. late L. *quadrātor, quadrātārius,* in same sense, and see Quarry *sb.*²] One who quarries stone; a quarryman.

a. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 212 Quereouris gadryt sone stanis to wyne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1531 Masons full mony; .. qwariours qweme. 1424 *E. E. Wills* 59 Paied to Fairchild, quarriour, xiijs. and iiijd. for freestone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/2 A Qvaryour, *lapidicius.* 1500 *Serpent of Devis.* C iij, There was found by quarriours .. a rich tombe of stone.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quarryere, *lapidicidius.* 1500–18 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 71 William Bennet, quarryer. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 531 A certaine number of workmen, as Masons and Quarriers. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 57 Pillars and Galleries made by Quarriers. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 498 Where the gypsum once bore a prismatic form, now destroyed by the progress of the quarriers. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* xxxi, Everybody in the parish who was not a boatman was a quarrier.

fig. 1885 Hon. *Every-day Bk* I. 274 He was the quarrier, and architect, and builder-up of his own greatness.

† **Qua·rrier**². *Obs.* Forms: 6 **quarier(e,** 6-7 **quarrier,** (6 **-iere, -iour**). [App. an alteration of Quarry *sb.*⁴; see also Quarion.] A large square candle.

c 1550 *Document* (N.), To cause the groomes to delyver to the groom porter all the remaynes of torches and quarriers. 1581 Stward *Mart. Discipl.* I. 24 Their quariers and their cressets being light euerie one by it selfe. 1604 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 305 Mortores, Torchetts, Torches, Quarriours. 1659 Torriano, *Doppione,* a great torch of wax, which in Court is called a Standard, or a quarrier.

Quarring, *vbl. sb.*: see Quar *v.*¹

Quarrington, variant of Quarenden.

† **Quarromes, quarron.** *Obs. Cant.* The body.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 84 Bene Lightmans to thy quarromes .. God morrowe to thy body. 1641 Brome *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplars of Yairum To fill up the Crib and to comfort the Quarron.

Quarry (kwo·ri), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-5 **quirre, quyrre,** 5 **kirre, kyrre, whirry,** 6 **quyrry;** 4-5 **querrye, querre** (also 7), 7 **querry;** 5 **quarre,** 6 **quarie,** 6-7 **quarrie,** (6-7 **-ey**), 6- **quarry.** [a. OF. *cuirée, curée,* f. *cuir* (:—L. *corium*) skin: see sense 1.]

† **1.** Certain parts of a deer placed on the hide and given to the hounds as a reward; also, the reward given to a hawk which has killed a bird (see quot. *c* 1350). *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 499 Hert, liuer and liȝtes, And blod tille his quirre, Houndes on hyde he diȝtes. *c* 1350 *Pearl, Three Ages* 233 [The falconer] puttis owte .. þe maryo [*v.r.* marow] one his gloue And quotes thaym [the hawks] to the querrye [*v.r.* whirry] that quelled hym to þe dethe. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* Prol. (MS. Digby 182), And after whann the hert is spaied and dede, he vndothe hym, and maketh his kirre and enquirreth or rewardeþ his houndes. *c* 1420 *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 153 The houndes shal be rewardid with the nekke and with the bewellis .. and thei shal be etyn under the skyn, and therfore it is clepid the quarre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F iv, That callid is Iwis The quyrre, a boue the skyn for it etyn is. 1576 Turbery. *Venerie* 34 How a man should enter his yong houndes to hunte the Harte, and of the quaries and rewardes that he shall giue them. [1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 188/1 Quarry .. is a gift or reward given the Hounds, being some part of the thing hunted.]

† **b.** *To blow the quarry*: To sound a horn to call the hounds to the quarry. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) 70, I ma no lenger tarry, I must nedis hense go. I here them blowe the quarry.

† **2.** A collection or heap made of the deer killed at a hunting. *Obs.*

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1324, & quykly of þe quelled dere a querré þay maked. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* xxxv. (MS. Digby 182), Alle þe while that þe huntynge lasteth shulde þe cartes go aboute fro place to place, to brynge deer to þe quirre. *Ibid.*, Þen shulde þe maistre of þe game leede þe kynge to þe querre, and shewe it hym. *c* 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) 31 He that me helpeth to the quarry bringe I wyll that he haue mi necke, for a shorte repaste. *a* 1550 *Hunting of Cheviot* 8 in Child *Ballads* III. 307 To the quyrry then the Perse went, To se the bryttlynge off the deare. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. E, The carkases of the deade, like a quarrie of Deare at a general hunting, [shall be] hurled vppon a heape. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. iii. 206 To relate the manner Were on the Quarry of these murther'd Deere To adde the death of you.

† **b.** *transf.* A heap of dead men; a pile of dead bodies. *Obs.*

1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) p. xxiii, Till to the quirry, a number out of count, Were brought to reape the iust reward at last. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 308 All fowly foiled with blood, and the quarrey of the dead. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii § 50. 410 Then went they in haste to the quarry of the dead, but by no meanes could finde the body of the King.

fig. 1633 Herbert *Temple, Sinner* 30, I finde there quarries of pil'd vanities.

3. a. The bird flown at or killed by a hawk or other bird of prey.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, Yowre hawke fleeth to the querre. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 43 As when Joue's .. bird from hye Stoupes at a flying heron .. The stone dead quarrey falls. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. ii, Hooded like a hawk, to sieze at first sight upon the quarry. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxv. 166 Wrens and sparrows are not too ignoble a quarry for this villanous gos-hawk. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iii. viii. 352 A falcon swooping on its quarry. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* II. v 84 There wheels a vulture seeking other quarry.

b. The animal pursued or taken by hounds or hunters (see also quot. 1867).

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 215 No beast shall prove thy Quarries heere, Save those the best of chase. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl., Disc. Occas. Mrd.* (1848) 22 One [Rabbit] sets him a running, and another proves his Quarry. 1695 Temple *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 180 The Game, which it was their Interest to preserve, both for their Sport and the Quarry. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. Introd., The startled quarry bounds amain, As fast the gallant greyhounds strain. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quarry,* the prey taken by whalers. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 206 The pack pressed their sinking quarry into and through the coverts.

c. *fig.* Any object of chase, aim, or attack; an intended prey or victim.

1615 Tomkins *Albumazar* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 404 When they counter Upon one quarry, break that league, as we do. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Pref. (1697) 61 Folly was the proper Quarry of Horace, and not Vice. 1740 Somervile *Hobbinol* III. 362 If from some small Creek, A lurking Corsair the rich Quarry Spies. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii, Count Mirabeau .. scents or descries richer quarry from afar. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 29 The archbishop dared not at once strike so large a quarry.

† **4.** The attack or swoop made by a hawk upon a bird; the act of seizing or tearing the quarry. *Obs.*

1607 Heywood *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 My Hawke kill'd too. *Char.* I, but 'twas at the querre,—Not at the mount, like mine. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 27 These kindes of Hawkes .. will be presently wonne with two or three quarries. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 16 Prometheus's vultur begins her quarry in this life.

5. *Comb.*, as *quarry-overtaking, -scorning* adjs.

1647 FANSHAWE tr. *Pastor Fido* (1676) 7 Within whose Quarry-scorning mind had place The pleasure or the glory of the Chase. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 400 Forward, the firm foot! Onward the quarry-overtaking eye!

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **quar(r)ey, querry, 6 quarye, 6–7 quarrie, (7 -ey, quarie), 6- quarry,** (9 *dial.* **wharry**). [a. med.L. *quareia* (1266 in Du Cange), var. of *quareria*, etc. QUARRER, q.v. See also QUAR *sb.*[2], QUARREL *sb.*[2]]

1. An open-air excavation from which stone for building or other purposes is obtained by cutting, blasting, or the like; a place where the rock has been, or is being, cut away in order to be utilized.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3657 W[t] an hors..He ladde stones from þe quarey to þe chirche. 1458 R. FANNANDE *Inscr. St. Helen's, Abingdon* in Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 Than crafti men for the querry made crowes of yre. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 5 Quareyes of marble of diuerse maner stones. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 3 The Rubbish or smallest broken stones of any Quarry. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Diving* (1843) 135 Let him be punished and cast.. in the quarries to digge stones. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II. i, If thou wouldst offer both the Indies to me, The Eastern Quarries, and the Western Mines. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* I. 168 Belus.. builds himself a name; and, to be great, Sinks in a quarry an immense estate! 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVII, Walls supply stones more easily than quarries. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xv. II. 320 The quarries were filled with these unfortunate captives. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* VII. 165 An ancient quarry from which the stone has been cut out in smooth masses.

fig. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Thraldom* v, Others with sad and tedious art, Labour i' the Quarries of a stony Heart. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* XVII. (1685) 152 Each sentence seems a quarry of rich meditations. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 60 The whole quarry of legends, ceremonies and superstitions which Rome.. employed in the structure of .the church of the middle ages.

b. *transf.* Any place from which stones may be obtained as from a quarry.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 364 Houses, temples, the monuments of the dead, were the quarries from which they drew. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 48 Its walls were a quarry of precious stones. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 220 The ruins of the Roman town still remained as a quarry; where all who would might seek materials for their own buildings.

† **2.** A large mass of stone or rock in its natural state, capable of being quarried. *Obs.*

c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 46 On the softned Quarry would I score My plaining vers. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* v. i, As some huge rock, Rent from its quarry, does the waves divide. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 107 When they meet with Rocks or Quarries, they make use of Gun-powder to blow them up. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxviii. 272 Where lucern is planted upon a quarry, if the stone hath not many interstices.. the length of the roots will be impeded.

fig. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* v. iv, Though I am none of those Flinty fathers, yet.. All are not of my quarry.

† **3.** The hard granular part of a pear. *Obs. rare*[−1]. (So F. *carrière*.)

1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 47 Besides these Pairs, a Pear has one called the Quarry, which is a little heap of stony Knobs.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quarry-cart, -district, -ground, -hole, -land, -mason, -master, -owner, -pit, -rid* (refuse), *-slave, -stone*, etc.; *quarrylike* adj.; **quarry-faced** *a.*, rough-faced, as taken from the quarry; **quarry-stone bond**, rubble masonry; **quarry-sap, -water**, the moisture contained in newly quarried stone.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 62 The *quarry-cart, a strong low cart for the loading and carrying of heavy stones. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 337 Where the rocks and *quarrie grounds are. 1891 G. NEILSON *Per Lineam Valli* 32 Hundreds of *quarry-holes, mere surface pitmarks on the hill sides. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 289 Rock and 'quarry-land, with sandy gravels, abound there. 1856 MRS. H. B. STOWE. *Dred* II. vi. 76 They are quarry-masters, that quarry out marble enough for a generation to work up. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 955 Dionysius.. sent him forthwith to dig in the *Quarry-pit. 1862 *Min. Proc. Inst. C. E.* XXI. 482 Covered with a layer of puddled clay..*quarry rid' and broken stone. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., So that.. the *quarry sap might be thoroughly dried out of them, and the stone .fit for use. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 271 An iron crow.. appears to have been left there by some ancient *quarry-slave. 1856 BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 77 Like the quarry-slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 22 Stone when freshly taken from the quarry usually holds moisture, known to the workman as '*quarry water'.

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **-ey**, 7 **-ie.** [Later form of QUARREL *sb.*[1], perh. after QUARRY *a.* or F. *quarré* sb. (see next).]

† **1.** A square-headed arrow. = QUARREL 1. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xlix, The shafts and quarries from their engins flie. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 20 Out of the Towne come quaries thick as haile.

2. A pane of glass. = QUARREL 3.

1611 COTGR., *Rhombe*,..a figure that hath equall sides, and vnequall angles; as a quarrie of glasse, etc. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 145 They only open a little quarry of Glass, and presently shut it close again. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quarry*, Quarries, or quarrels, of glass, are of two kinds: viz. square and long;.. the acute angle being 77° 19′ in the square quarries, and 67° 22′ in the long ones. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 234 He took down a quarry or two in a quiet and peaceable manner. 1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Within Precincts* (Tauchn.) I. iv. 62 This window was filled with old painted glass in..quarries.

attrib. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 158 For taking down Quarry-glass, Scouring it.. and setting up again, the usual Price is 1½*d.* per Foot.

3. A square stone, tile, or brick. = QUARREL 4.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 329 Al matters of hard compositions as quarreys and stones. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 379 Lying not..as the quarries of a Pavement, but as the scales of Fishes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 8 What Ground remains.. is flagged with large Quarries of white Marble. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvi, Scoured deal, red quarries, and white-wash.

fig. 1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* 68 In a verse, when a worde of three sillables cannot thrust in but sideling, to ioynt him euen, we are oftentimes faine to borrowe some lesser quarry of elocution from the Latine.

Comb. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 87 Brick-, Tile-maker.. Quarry Layer, Presser, Maker.

† **Quarry,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a. F. *quarré* (now *carré*) a square piece, sb. use of *quarré* QUARRY *a.* See also QUARION, QUARRIER.] A square candle.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 157 One of the groomes..to carry to the chaundrie all the remaine of morters, torches, quarries, pricketts.

† **Qua·rry,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 quarre, (4 **-ee, -ey, quare, ?quaire**), 6 **quarye**, 7 **quarrie**. [a. OF. *quarré* (mod.F. *carré*):—L. *quadrāt-us* square, QUADRATE *a.*] Square; squarely built, stout.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8527 Quarre [*v.r.* quarry, quare] he was & wel ymad vor to be strong. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10310 Þat lough ys here yn Þys contre, Corneid as a cheker quarre. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1072 Brode scholdres had he with-alle; & brustes ful quarree. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Anoþer [plant].. whos braunche is quarre, whos leuys er round. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quarry, thykk mann, or womann,.. *corpulentus, grossus.* 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 They are so quarry bigge and righte Babylonian like. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 490 To make his images of a quarry and square stature. 1611 COTGR., *Corpulent*, grosse, big-bodied, quarrie, fat.

† **Qua·rry,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 6–7 **quar(r)ie.** [f. QUAR *v.*[2] + -Y[1].] Clotted, coagulated.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheepe* (1627) 241 Put the fine powder of rozen into the cod, and that will dry vp the quarie bloud. 1638 FEATLEY *Transubst.* 76 You touch no soft flesh with your hand, nor quarrie blood with your lips.

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *v.*[1] [f. QUARRY *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* **a.** To teach (a hawk) to seize its quarry. **b.** To supply with a quarry (in quot. *fig.*)

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 121 At the beginning rewarde hir and feede hir well vpon the quarrey... When she is well in bloude, and well quarried, then let hir flee with other hawkes. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* III. iii, 'Tis pity Thou shouldst not be well quarred at thy entr'ing Thou art so high flown for him. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 117 Hauing a good make Hawke, you shall wel quarrie her, and then she will bee worthy the accounting of.

† **2.** *intr.* To pounce or seize *on*, as a hawk on its quarry; to prey or feed *on*. *Obs.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxi. 38 She quarries on the prey she meets withal. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems, To Protector* (1677) 144 Can your Towring Spirit, which hath quarried upon Kingdoms, make a stoop at us? 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 9 (1713) I. 58 Though Eagles do not quarry upon Flies. 1709 JER. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* IV. 39 He has quarry'ed upon the whole, and master'd the Men, as well as the Money.

3. *trans.* To hunt down or kill (a beast of chase).

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 402 Nor turn aside to strike at such a prey, Till nobler game is quarried.

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *v.*[2] [f. QUARRY *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To obtain (stone, etc.) by the processes employed in a quarry. Also with *out*.

1774 GOLDSMITH *Hist. Earth* V, In the mountains of Castravan..they quarry out a white stone. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 57 It is quarried at Vulpino, 15 leagues from Milan. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 258 Now we had to quarry out the blocks [of ice] in flinty, glassy lumps. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 39 Higher up the river valley were quarried the massive syenite slabs used in the erection of their temples

b. *fig.* To obtain or extract by laborious methods.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* X. (Low) § 465 Materials which a certain kind of insect quarried from the sea water. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 361 His only object was to quarry gold and silver out of the monastic treasuries.

2. To form a quarry in, to cut into (rock, etc.).

1847 EMERSON *Poems, The House*, She ransacks mines and ledges, And quarries every rock. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* i. (1875) 34 The rocky hillside is no longer beautiful when it has been quarried. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* V. 120 The rocky barrier.. quarried here and there in dazzling gaps of snow-white cuttings

3. *intr.* To cut or dig in, or as in, a quarry.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. x, Something did strike my heart..Which quarries daily there with dead dull pain. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 345 The industrious will find..waste paper in which they may quarry to their heart's content.

Hence **Qua·rrying** *vbl. sb.* Also *pl.* and *attrib.*

1823 CRABB, *Quarryings*, pieces that are broken off from the different materials that are wrought in quarries. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1860) 138 On first commencing our quarrying operations. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Orchard* 33 No quarrying now the corner-stone is hewn.

Qua·rry, *v.*[3] *rare*[−1]. [f. QUARRY *sb.*[3] 2 or 3.] *trans.* To glaze or lay with quarries.

1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. v. 246 To whitewash and quarry the King's chamber.

Qua·rryman (kwǫ·rimăn). [f. QUARRY *sb.*[2]] One employed in quarrying; one who works in a quarry.

1611 COTGR., *Quarrieur*, a Quarrier, or Quarrey-man.

a 1728 WOODWARD (J.), The quarryman assured me [it] was flat. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 284 His father, a quarryman,.. lived at Rusty Anchor. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. App. B (ed. 2) 570 In Guernsey, six hundred and fifty-three were quarry men. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/2 The whole Welsh people, from the aristocracy down to the collier and quarryman, are agreed.

† **Quart, quert,** *a* and *sb*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **quarte, quert(e, qwert(e, 5 qwarte, -tt, whert, whart(e, 4–6 quart.** [app. a. ON. **kwert-r* (of which the recorded forms are Icel. *kyrr*, ONorw. *kvirr*, Da. *qver*, Sw. *qvar*) quiet, still = MHG. *kirre* (G. *kirre*), Goth. *qairrus* gentle, mild. For the retention of the neuter ending cf. *thwart*. In Engl. the word is chiefly poetic.]

A. *adj.* Healthy; in good condition; whole and sound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26119 (Cott.) Opins to your lauerd your hert, And riues it, to mak it quert. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 771 The cradel turnd up so doun.. The stapeles hit upheld al quert *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 146 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Þis drinke xal..makyn hym hwngry for to ete As a qwert man al maner mete. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1061 Be thou riche or poor, or sike or quert. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthb.* 4215 On one his eye was hale and whart 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxiii. 203 Their paunches ful: their helth so quart.

B. *sb.* Health; healthy or sound condition; the state of being alive and well. Chiefly in phr. *in quart* (freq. in 14–15th c.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1803 Þof þat noe was in quert, He was noght al at es in hert. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9990 Ouer al was wo, & no whar quert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6941 [Þai] fayn were..þat þai had hym at hond & in holl qwert. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* 3958 Bischop Edbart Wex full seke and oute of whart. 1522 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 80/1 Ye would recken your belly not in good quart. 1559 MORWYNG *Evronym.* 149 It preserveth it in good health and in good quart.

b. That which gives health or soundness. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21354 Þe rode..Gains al ur care it es ur quert. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1488 My leman swete,..My joy, my comforth, and my quert.

Quart (kwɔ̄t), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **qwh-, qvarte,** 5–7 **quarte,** (7 *dial.* **whart**), 4- **quart.** [a. F. *quarte* fem. (13th c. in sense 1) and *quart* masc. (= It. *quarta, quarto*, Sp. *cuarta, cuarto*), repr. L. *quarta, -tum*, fem. and neut. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. An English measure of capacity, one-fourth of a gallon, or two pints.

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II*, xxix, He wil drawe at a draw3t A gode quart other more Of gode ale. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 311 This Carpenter.. broghte ot myghty Ale a large quart. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Of hony a qwharte thou take. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 27 They drank twa quartis, sowp and sowp. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 197 They take for euery man two or three quartes of water. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 401 An ale quarte for a penye. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 506 Your wines shalbe sold by hogs heads, pipes or buttes, but not by quartes nor pintes. 1709 PRIOR *Eng. Gentlm. in Love* 58 He..drank a Quart of Milk and Tea. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 782 Four ounces of Brazil-wood.. in a quart of water. 1896 SIR M. HICKS-BEACH in *Daily News* 23 July 4/3 What he might describe in homely phrase as putting a quart into a pint pot.

fig. 1797 COLMAN *Heir at Law* III. ii, He can ladle you out Latin by the quart.

b. A vessel holding a quart; a quart-pot or quart-bottle.

c 1450 MARC *Par. Pr.* 712 False measures, bus-shelles, galones,..quartes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 95 Mony fowll drunckart, With can and collep, cop and quart. 1535 LANDSAY *Satyre* 1373 To fill the Quart I sall rin to the toun. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 89 Because she brought stone-Iugs, and no seal'd quarts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 294, 3 Quarts, their lids open,.. born by Quaffer. *c* 1800 [see GILL *sb.*[3] 2]. 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Austral* 111 A tin quart of water is set down by the fire.

c. *attrib.*, as *quart-ale, bottle, flagon, -measure, retort* (see quot.). See also QUART-POT.

1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 210 I. 307 To sende hom wyn and ij. quart botelys. 1611 FLORIO, *Quarta*,..a quart measure. *c* 1650 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 167 Thence to Lonesdale, where were at it Boyes that scorned quart-ale by statute. 1764 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) II. 51 To see a man get into a Quart Bottle. 1767 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 521 *note*, What goes by the name of a quart retort holds better than two gallons of water. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XVI, He filled a quart flagon.

† **2.** [F. *quart* m.] A quarter *of* something. *Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 201 I. 278 Be the space of on qaurte [quarte] of an houre. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth* 9 Take a quarte of an vnce.

† **b.** A quarter of a pound. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1496 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 10 Take..a lytyll iuce of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym.

† **c.** 'Prob., the fourth part of the great tithes' (Jam.). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1630 GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherld.* (1813) 32 Ther peculiar landward (or rurall) churches, together with the particular tithes, crofts, manses, glebs, and quartes, ar severallie appoynted to everie one of the dignites and chanonrs.

† **3. a.** A quarter of the horizon. **b.** A quarter, region. *Obs. rare.*

1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 154 Betwixt either of these quartes, two other windes brost out. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 14 Albanact had all the Northerne part.. And Camber did possesse the Westerne quart.

† **4.** [ad. Sp. *cuarto.*] A Spanish copper coin, worth four maravedis. *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* IV. 52, I never wanted .. a Quarte, that is the eighth part of sixepence to send for wine. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxviii, An officer of the customs, demanded a toll, each horse paying three quarts.

5. *Mus.* The interval of a fourth. *rare.*

1890 *Academy* 18 Jan. 51 A succession of parallel quarts, quints, and octaves,..intolerable to modern ears.

Quart (kāt), *sb.*[3] [ad. F *quarte*: see prec.]

I. A position in fencing (see quot. 1692) = QUARTE, CARTE[2]. *Quart and tierce*, practice between fencers who thrust and parry in quart and tierce alternately; also *fig.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 4 When a Man holdeth the Nails of his Sword-hand quite upwards, he is said to hold his hand in Quart. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. ii, A Frenchman is bounded on the North with Quart, on the South with Tierce. 1727 BOYER *Angl.-Fr. Dict.*, *Quarte*, a Quart, a Pass in Fencing. 1809 MALKIN tr. *Gil Blas* IV. vii. (1881) II. 13 The assassin stab of time was parried by the quart and tierce of art. 1889 TENNYSON *Demeter*, etc. 173 Subtle at tierce and quart of mind with mind.

attrib. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 22 The Quart Parade, or the Parade within the Sword. *Ibid.* 105 Keeping this Quart Guard with a streight point. 1794 *Hope's new Meth. Fencing* 13 Supplying the defect of the Ordinary Quart Guard.

2. A sequence of four cards, in piquet and other card-games. *Quart major*, the sequence of ace, king, queen, knave.

1727 BOYER *Angl.-Fr. Dict.*, *Quarte*, a Quart, or fourth, at Picket. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 26 Suppose you have . a Quart from a King; .. your Partner has a Quart-major. 1806 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 342 [She] never dealt the right number of cards. did not know a quart from a quint. 1860 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* Pref. 12 Lead the highest of a sequence, but if you have a quart .. to a King, lead the lowest. *Ibid.* II. 45 A suit of which your partner has a quart-major.

† **Quart,** *sb.*[4], obs. variant of CARTE[1], chart.

1589 RASTELL *Pastyme* Prol. (1811) 5 As they may well perceyue by the syght of the quart or Mappa mundi.

Quart, *a.*: see *sb.*[1] above.

Quart (kārt), *v.*[1] [ad. F. *quarter* (Molière), f. *quarte* QUART *sb.*[3]] **a.** *intr.* To use the position 'quart' in fencing. **b.** *trans.* To draw back (the head and shoulders) in doing so. Hence **Quarting** *vbl. sb.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 4 You must give it with your Nails in Quart, and Quart your head well. *Ibid.* 31 The Quarting of your head preserveth you from being hit in the face. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Quarting upon the streight line*, keeping the Head and Shoulders very much back from the Adversary's Sword, when one thrusts with his own. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 343 He quarts and tierces for twenty minutes.

Quart, *v.*[2], variant of QUARTER *v.* 11 b. *rare*[−1].

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 136 The coachman on quarting out as usual, and finding himself thus borne down upon, poured forth a volley of abuse.

Quartan (kwō·rtăn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **quartaine,** 4, 7 **-ain,** 5–6 **-ayn(e;** 4–6 **quarteyn(e,** (4 **-en,** 5 **-ein**); 5–7 **quartane,** (6 **cart-**), 6– **quartan.** See also QUARTERN, *a.* [Orig. a. F. (*fièvre*) *quartaine*, ad. L. (*febris*) *quartān-a* fem. of *quartān-us*, f. *quartus* fourth. The mod. form is directly based on the L.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Path.* Of a fever or ague: Characterized by the occurrence of a paroxysm every fourth (in mod. reckoning, every third) day.

In early use placed after the sb., as in F.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11828 He..þar-wit had feuer quartain. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 954 in *Anglia* XVIII. 330 Ageyn feuerys quarteyn It is medicyn souereyn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 520 The appellaunt .. was sore vexyd with a feuer quarteyne. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CXXXIX. 51 A fever quartayne. doth infeste a man every thyrd day, that is to say two dayes whole and one sycke. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 52 b, The quartan ague and such other sicknesse greate. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Salern's Regim.* (1634) 25 Cow flesh, Harts flesh,. doe engender fever Quartaines. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 73 Taken with wine, it drives away quartan agues. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxiii. 339 Quartan ague had seized on the enfeebled frame of her father 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 670 A quartan fever, which can with difficulty be shaken off.

† **2.** Belonging to the fourth place or degree. *Obs.*

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) IV. 185 The tertian or quartan links of associate motions are actuated by direct sympathy.

B. *sb.* A (*or* the) quartan ague or fever.

Double quartan, one in which there are two sets of paroxysms, each recurring every fourth (third) day.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 249 Portius..slowȝ hym self for noye and sorwe of a double quarteyn. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 32 He shalle haue no dowte of flewme. and he shalle haue no quarteyne. *c* 1491 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 23 Of this quarteyn some men falle in to another feuer that is cleped double quartein. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ciii. § 2. 170 A roote or two is a good remedie against old quartaines. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 147 The quartan hath of old been justly styled the shame of physicians. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spider*, The Spider it self will cure Quartans. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 607 The tertian [has] a longer paroxysm and a shorter interval than the quartan. 1858 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 In quartans and tertians, but especially in the former, sporulating rosette forms are seen occasionally. *fig.* 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B iij, He that hath such a dubble quartane of curiositie..will proove passing treacherous.

Quartan: see QUARTERN *sb.*[2] 5.

† **Quartana·rian** = next *sb.* a. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 472 Formerly they gave not the cortex to quartanarians, before they had been ill a considerable time.

† **Quartanary,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 5 **quartenare,** 7 **-ainary.** [ad. late L. *quartānāri-us* (in sense A. a): see prec. and -ARY.]

A. *sb.* **a.** One who has a quartan fever or ague. **b.** = QUARTAN *sb. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quartenare, or þat hathe þe quarteyne. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 223 Quartanaries, gather much crude humours.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, a quartan fever or ague; characterized by quartans.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. 176 An odd Quartainary Distemper, that I slighted so long, as to give it time to take Root. 1679 LOCKE *Jrnl.* 15 Nov. in Bourne *Life* (1876) I. viii. 451 The constitution of this autumn was intermittent and quartanary, though many of the fevers .. were continued and several made so by ill management.

Quartar(e, obs. forms of QUARTER *sb.*

Quartary (kwō·rtări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *quartāri-us*, the fourth part of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, f. *quartus*: see QUART *sb.*[2]] † **a.** *sb.* (See quot. 1656.) *Obs. rare*[−0]. **b.** *adj.* Fourth. *rare*[−1].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quartary*, the fourth part of a Sextary; also a quarter of a pound. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* x. ii. 255 Where to go to find the fourth or quartary set of mediators.

Quartation (kwōrtē·ĭ·ʃən). [f. L. *quart-us* fourth + -ATION.] The operation of combining silver with gold so that the latter metal forms one quarter of the whole; the gold is then separated from the silver, and at the same time freed from its impurities, by means of nitric acid.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Quartation is the separation of Gold and Silver mixt together, by four unequal parts 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 144 That Operation that Refiners call Quartation, which they employ to purifie Gold. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 149 The gold .. is frequently alloyed with more or less silver, from which it is to be separated by quartation. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 219 Fine Gold may also be assayed without Quartation.

‖ **Quarte** (kart, kārt). [a. F. *quarte*: see QUART *sb.*[3]] A position in fencing. = QUART *sb.*[3] 1.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Quarte*, Nails of the Sword-Hand quite up. *c* 1830 G. ROLAND *Introd. Course Fencing* 16 The parade of quarte is made by offering, with the nails turned upwards, the fort of your blade to the foible of your adversary's. 1885 E. CASTLE *Sch. hence* 133 A heavy sweep in seconde from a high quarte at arm's length. *fig.* 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xvi, Words urged in vain .. You waste your quarte and tierce.

† **Quarteer, -ier.** *Obs. rare.* [? for *quartereer*: see -EER, -IER.] = QUARTERMASTER 1.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 305 The Quartier must Con, Whilst the foremast-man steers. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quarter-master*, The quarter-master, or quarteer, is also to mind the ship's loading; which is the business he is chiefly employed about.

† **Quartelet.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quartelette*, dim. of *quarte* QUART *sb.*[2]] A small quart.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 191 Item ij pottis quartelettis of siluer couered. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* No. 336 I. 488 Item, j. quartelet for wine.

Quartenare, variant of QUARTANARY.

Quarter (kwō·rtəɹ), *sb.* Also 4 **quartare, qwattoer,** 4–6 **quartre,** 5 **quartere, -yer, wharter, qwarter,** 5 6 **qwartter,** (7 **coter**). [a. OF. *quarter, -ier* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *quartār-ius* a fourth part (of a measure), f. *quartus* fourth: see QUART *sb.*[2] and -ER[2] 2.]

I. One of four equal or corresponding parts into which anything is or may be divided.

1. Of things generally.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 1497 Gwichard smot Gij .. Opon þe helme .. þat a quarter out fleye. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 737 Nere þe quartare of a myl *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3184 Non herte may thenke .. A quarter of my wo and peyne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 979 Than off the day thre quartaris was went. 1564 *Child Marriages* 124 About a quarter of a yere ago. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 215 Diuide your happy England into foure, Whereof, take you one quarter into France. 1650 B. *Disolliminium* 49 And now I am 3 quarters Presbyterian, I keep one quarter still Independent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 349 The four quarters of the rolling year. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 79 Garnish with a Seville orange cut in quarters. 1841 *Q. Rev.* LXVII. 358 Some quarter of a century ago. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* I. 29 Exactly a quarter of a circle, or 90°.

b. Phr. *A bad* (etc.) *quarter of an hour* [tr. F. *un mauvais quart d'heure*], a short but very unpleasant period of time.

[1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 110 Rablais's Quarter of an Hour, that is, when the Reckoning is to be paid.] 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 338 When I reached the station .. I had an unpleasant quarter of an hour. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Marietta's Marr.* xxxi. 225, I hope he will have a rather nasty quarter of an hour.

c. Qualifying an adv. or advb. phrase (cf. HALF *adv.* 1 d); † formerly also without *a.*

1528 SIR T. CHEYNE in *State Papers* (1849) VI. 88 He had rather ryde into England..then to ryde a quarter so farre to eny other Prince living. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 157 Sumtyme ful side wynde, sumtyme quarter with hym and more. 1818 BUSBY *Gramm. Mus.* 69 A quaver is only one quarter as long as a Minim.

d. Const. with sbs. without *of* (cf. HALF *a.* 1 b).

1866 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* (Tauchn.) I. xiv. 184 She had not..a quarter the pleasures you have. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 663 There is not one-quarter the amount of drunkenness.

e. *elliptic.* in various contextual uses, as (*a*) † a quarter-barge; (*b*) a 'quarter-note' or crotchet in Music (*U. S.*); (*c*) a quarter-mile race.

1508 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 325 Noo boote shal bring woode butt only half barges and quarters...And every quarter to have iiii. men. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 637/1 Harrison also won the 'Quarter' by a foot.

2. One of the four parts, each including a leg, into which the carcases of quadrupeds are commonly divided; also of fowls, a part containing a leg or wing. *Fifth quarter*: the hide and fat of a slaughtered animal (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 1893). See also FORE 3, HIND *a.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 453 Bestes þai brac and bare, In quarters þai hem wrouȝt. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 8 Hew hom [chickens] in quarteres and lay hom inne. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1 6 Take fayre beef of þe rybbys of þe fore quarterys. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 Ane quartar of mouton. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 17 July, They bought a Quarter of Lamb. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 P 3 A Butcher's Daughter..sometimes brings a Quarter of Mutton. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. 1. (1869) I. 160 The four quarters of an ox weighing six hundred pounds. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 147 Place a quarter of lamb in a saucepan.

b. *pl.* The four parts, each containing a limb, of a human body similarly divided, as was commonly done in the case of those executed for treason.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10875 A four half engelond is quarters isend were. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 His hede þei of smyten .. þe quarters wer sent to henge at four citez *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1971 Brittonet [shuld be] þi body into bare qwarters. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Oct., This morning Mr. Carew was hanged and quartered. but his quarters .. are not to be hanged up. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxi. (1809) 217 The quarters of a number of robbers were hung up upon hooks. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 207 Their heads and quarters were still rotting on poles.

c. Of a live person or animal, esp. of a horse; also freq. = hind-quarter, haunch.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3389 Aboute scho whirles the whele.. Tille alle my qwarters..ware qwaste. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 16 Is not enough fowre quarters of a man, Withouten sword or shield, an hoste to quayle? 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. Chaucer* (1901) 84 She had unnimbly rushed down upon her four Quarters, and .. done her Reverence. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i 1150 They put him to the Cudgel They stoutly on his Quarters laid. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 35 Two of his .. servants walked at each side of the horse's quarter. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. vi, Down came the staff on the quarters of the donkey.

3. *Her.* One of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering (see QUARTER *v.* 3 b).

The four quarters are: 1 dexter chief; 2 sinister chief; 3 dexter base; 4 sinister base. When one of these is again divided, and the sub-divisions occupied by several coats, it is termed a 'grand quarter'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* D ij b, In the right side of the shelde in the first quarter she bare tharmys of fraunce 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* V. i. 238 Without any charge occupying the quarters of the Escocheon. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quarter* is also applied to the parts, or members, of the first division of a coat that is quartered, or divided into four quarters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 443/1 A perpendicular and horizontal line, which, crossing each other at the centre of the field, divide it into four equal parts called quarters. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XV. (ed. 3) 205 The third quarter of his shield. [See also QUARTERLY *adv.* 2 b.] 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 165 The second quarter of the Royal Arms of England. *Ibid.* 168 Second and Third grand Quarters, quarterly quartered.

b. A charge occupying one fourth of the shield, placed in chief.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld Chandos* 41 In gold Lord Basset dight Three Rubie piles, a quarter ermins bright. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. 61 The Quarter is an Ordinary of like composition with the Canton,..the quarter comprehendeth the full fourth. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Franc-quarter* is a quarter single or alone; which is to possess one-fourth part of the field. This makes one of the honourable ordinaries of a coat. 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII. 141/2 The Quarter is, as its name imports, the fourth part of the shield, and is always placed in chief. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 66 The Quarter is formed by two straight lines, drawn in the direction of the Fess and the Pale, and meeting at the Fess-point. Examples of this charge are very rarely to be met with.

c. = QUARTERING *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are sixteen quarters required to prove nobility; in companies, or orders, where none but nobles are admitted. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, A baron of sixteen quarters. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 61 A duke's son that only knew there were two-and-thirty quarters on the family-coach.

II. The fourth part of some usual measure or standard.

4. As a measure of capacity for grain, etc. **a.** The British imperial quarter = 8 bushels; the fifth (? originally the fourth) part of a wey or load; also, local variations of this, containing more or less than 8 bushels. † Formerly sometimes const. without *of*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 244/130 Ane hondret quarters of þat corn. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1424 A ston gret, þat wey3 seue quarters of whet. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 þe hungre was so grete .. þat a quarter whete was at twenty mark. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 255 A! yif that covent half a quarter otes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* CXXXVI. 122 A quarter of whete was worth .ii. marks and a halfe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 Foure London busshelles [of beans] fullye, and that is half a quarter. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson

Waskingtons (1860) App. 48 For 3 coters of rye bought at Harleston. 1663 Cowley *Ess., Avarice* 129 In thy vast Barns Millions of Quarters store. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 74 Wheat will one year sell for 5 l. a load (that is, five quarters). 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 49 A farm which produces 100 quarters of wheat. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. (ed. 2) App. A. 567 The Jersey quarter (thirty-four gallons and three quarts) [contains] a little more than half an imperial quarter. *Ibid.*, The English imperial quarter is equivalent to about two Guernsey quarters.

b. In the Channel Islands (cf. quot. 1862 in prec.) used as a unit of value for land.

1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 94 He that has occasion to take up money on his estate, sells so many quarters. 1694 Falle *Jersey* ii. 85 The way of reckoning an Estate with us, is not by Pounds, but by Quarters of Wheat. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiv. (ed. 2) 550 The Guernsey 'quarter of rent' is estimated as worth, on an average, twenty pounds currency.

c. The fourth part of a chaldron.

1434 *E. E. Wills* 101, I bequethe to John Wodrof .. v quarteres of coles. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quarter* .. In Measure .. the fourth part of a Chaldron. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Quarter* is also a dry measure, containing .. of coals the fourth part of a chaldron. 1858 Greenleaf *National Arithm.* (*U.S.*), cited by Worcester.

†**d.** The fourth part of a peck. *Obs. rare*—1.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 26 The ringis of golde..were.. mesurid to the quantite of mesure of .xij. quarters or more.

†**5.** The fourth part of a cask or barrel. *Obs.*—1

1579 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 400 Martine Colepeper setteth the pryce of a quarter of the best stronge ale at iij^s iiij^d.

6. As a weight. †**a.** The fourth part of a pound. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 43 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 A quarter of vergyn-wax þou take. *a* 1450 *Fyssshynge w. Angle* (1883) 9 Take smalle ale a potell and stampe it with iij handful of walnot levys and a quarter of alom. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Take a quarter of clarefied honey, iij vnces of pouder peper.

b. The fourth part of a hundredweight = 28 lbs. (*U. S.* commonly 25 lbs.)

Ordinarily used only where the hundredweight is also mentioned, and usually abbreviated 'qr'

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 203 The halfe hundred is 56: the quarter 28 [pounde]. 1588 *Bk. of Charges* in *Dom. St. Papers* CCXV. 88, 4 quille of ropes wayeinge sixe hundred, a quarter, and one pound. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Quarter*, in weights, is a fourth part of the quintal, or hundred weight. The quarter is 28 pounds avoirdupois. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 410 Iron, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lb.

†**c.** 'The fourth part of a Dram' (Phillips, 1706).

7. As a measure of length or area. **a.** The fourth part of a yard: nine inches. Also *fig.*

1433 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 451/2 Clothe of colour sholde conteigne .. in brede vi quarteis di. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 359 in *Babees Bk.*, A stafe, a fyngur gret, two wharters long. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 *Preamble*, Some of the same Clothes .. ben drawen out .. in Brede from .vii. Quarters unto the Brede of .ii. Yerdys. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 109 Thou yard, three quarters, halfe yard, quarter, naile. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 25 His arrowes were fiue quarters long. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 16 The 3 Quarter Coal [is] about 3 Quarters thick or more. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Witney*, Blankets..from 10 to 12 quarters wide.

b. *Naut.* The fourth part of a fathom.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Mm iv b, If he judges it to be a quarter .. more than any particular number, he calls, 'And a quarter five!' *Ibid.*, At four fathoms and 3-quarters he calls 'A quarter less five!' 1855 *English-woman in Russia* I 'By the quarter seven' sang out .. the sailor .. engaged in heaving the lead.

c. An Irish land-measure (tr. Ir. *ceathramhadh*, sometimes anglicized as *carrow*): see quots.

1607 Davies *1st Let. to Ld. Salisbury* (1787) 215 Every ballibetagh is divided into four quarters of lands, and every quarter into four taths. 1683 J. Keogh *Acct. Roscommon* in O'Donovan *Hy Fiachraich* (1844) 453 These countries were subdivided into townlands .. which were called Ballys ..and each townland was divided again into quarters. *Ibid.*, I have been sometimes perplexed to know how many acres a quarter contains, but I have learned it is an uncertain measure. 1883 Seebohm *Eng. Village Comm.* vii. 223 Annexed is an example of an ancient bally divided into quarters. ..Two of the quarters, now townlands, still bear the names of 'Cartron' and 'Carrow', or 'Quarter'. 1892 Emily Lawless *Grania* II. 3 Mishmaan possesses but two townlands, containing six quarters each.

8. As a measure of time.

a. The fourth part of a year, esp. as divided by the recognized Quarter-days. Also (esp. in Scotland), the fourth part of the school-year, or of the period during which instruction is usually given, containing about eleven weeks. (See also 11.)

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 What man is take in to be brother, schal paie..cueri quarter..iij. d. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 762 My greyhondes ranne not þis quarter. 1536 Boorde *Lett.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 53 To come to yow ons in a qwartter. 1591 Nashe *Prognost.* Wks 1883-4 II. 164 The predominant qualities of this quarter [summer] is heate and drynesse. *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 40 A quarters rent of his house. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 41 To the hoggheard for a cote's wages. 1731 Swift *On his Death*, He must .. change his comrades once a quarter. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* VI. iii, Then *seriatim*, month and quarter, Appeared such mad tirades. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 238 For a commercial education, a guinea a quarter is charged. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, The gentleman proposes to take your apartments by the quarter.

b. A fourth part of the lunar period. Also, the moon's position when between the first and second or third and fourth quarters; quadrature.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 þe moone may noȝt be sene bare, bot in þe secund quartere. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. i, His sheepshearing .. Is in every quarter of the moon, and constant. 1694 W. Holder *Time* v. 82 How near she is to her Quarters, Full, or next New-moon. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 201 But .in the quarters the moon .. will be made to approach it [the earth]. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xi. 189 We sometimes see the moon in her first quarter with one bright luminous border. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., When the moon appears exactly as a half-moon, 90° from the sun towards the east, she is in the first quarter.

fig. 1806 Lamb *Let. to Hazlitt* 15 Jan Wks. 1852. 77/1 Prudentia is in the last quarter of her tutelary shining over me.

c. The fourth part of an hour; the space of fifteen minutes. Also, the moment, as denoted by a mark on the dial, the sound of a bell, etc., at which one quarter of an hour (cf. Hour 3) ends and the next begins; chiefly used of the quarter after or before an hour, as 'a quarter *past* nine', 'a quarter *to* ten'.

[1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 85 An hower in clamour and a quarter in rhewme.] 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 31 In the upper part of the clocke are ..statuaes, which strike the quarters of the houre. 1659 Mayne *City Match* II. iii. 27 A fellow that turnes upon his toe In a steeple, and strikes quarters. 1727 Bailey vol. II, Quarters [in a *Clock* or *Movement*] are little Bells which sound the Quarters or other Parts of an Hour. 1822 Byron *Vis. Judgm.* lxxxvii, I've scarcely been ten minutes .. At least a quarter it can hardly be. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 218, I shall die to-night, A quarter before twelve. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiv, 'The quarter's gone!' cried Mr. Tapley.

In attrib. phrases. 1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 77, I was up to leaving .. by the quarter-after-eight train. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii. 192 The quarter-to-ten bell. rang.

†**d.** The fourth part of the night, or of the period between two canonical hours. *Obs. rare.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 198 Ther-as she lay, Right even a quarter before day. 1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, She .. founde a quarter passed after pryme.

9. Of coins. †**a.** A farthing. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 60 Euery broyer and syster shal offeryn ij. qtre and j. qr to ye almes. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 140 Harrowers have usually 3*d.*, or 3½*d.* two quarters.

b. *U. S.* A silver coin = one fourth of a dollar

[1799 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1803 XIV 150 It ought not to be larger than would cover a quarter of a dollar.] 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 4 Here's a quarter for you. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 950/2 Twenty. oranges for a quarter.

10. *Naut.* †**a.** (See first quot.) *Obs.*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A quarter of a point, wind, or rhumb, is the fourth part of a cardinal point wind, or rhumb; or of the distance between two cardinal points, winds, etc. The quarter contains an arch of 11 degrees 15 minutes. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 156 The highest Tide..set in from east-quarter-north.

b. The fourth part of a point on the compass; 2° 48′ 45″. Also *quarter-point* (see 30).

1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 319.

11. *ellipt.* (from 8 a). A quarterly instalment of an allowance or payment.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 63 Interest and gratuity for advancing the Dutchess of Portsmouth's quarter when she went into France. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lviii, Pay me down the first quarter now.

III. Senses denoting locality, and transferred uses of these.

12. The region lying about or under one of the four principal points of the compass or divisions of the horizon; the point or division itself. Also *spec.* in *Astrol.* (see quot. 1696).

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 5 The 4 principals plages or quarters of the firmament. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xx. 8 The people which are in the foure quarters [Gr. γωνιαις] of the erth. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xliv. 34 Vpon Elam I wil bringe the foure wyndes from ye foure quarters of heauen. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* ix. 24 In foure quarters were the Porters: toward the East, West, North, and South. 1696 Phillips, *Quarters of Heaven* .. in Astronomy, the [1706 Among Astrologers, certain] Intersections of the Spheres as well in the World as in the Zodiack [1706 of which two are termed Oriental, and counted Masculine; the other two being Occidental and Feminine]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 136 We espied a sail in the northern quarter. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* ii, Joceline .. looked .. to the four quarters of the horizon. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy* xv 231 Venus was also seen in the southern quarter 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, The Four Quarters of the World came out of the globe.

transf. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 197 The rose .. is enuironed on the 4 quarters with 4 floure deluce.

†**b.** Boundary or limit towards one of the cardinal points; side. *Obs.*

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 78 A drie diche .. goeth about thre sides or quarters of the city. To the fourth side the riuer it selfe serueth for a ditche. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) I. 2, I wil first .. descriue the quarteris and boundes of Scotland. 1611 Bible *Josh.* xviii. 14, 15 This was the West quarter. And the South quarter was from the end of Kiriath-iearim.

c. A direction or point of the compass, when more than four are mentioned or may be implied.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. v. 132 They reckon but twoo and thirty quarters of the windes, for that more would confound the memorie. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 16 How speedily they [oaks] spread, and dilate themselves to all quarters. 1674 Grew *Veget. Trunks* vi. § 7 Setting down the respect it..hath to any Quarter in the Heavens. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 373 Winds from all quarters agitate the air. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xiii, From every quarter of the compass to which you turn for refuge. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* viii, 'Whew' sits the wind in that quarter?' enquired the justice.

13. Region, district, place, locality.

The pl. is sometimes used in much the same sense as the sing. With the preps. *from, in, to*, this sense cannot always be clearly distinguished from 12 c.

13.. *K. Alis* 1092 Sixty cities, in that quarter, Heo forbrente. 1471 E. Paston in *P. Lett* III. 27, I trow sche be in 3our quarters. 1534 More *Comf agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1214/1 In this quarter here about vs. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 157 Suche commodities as the quarter beareth..wher they dwelle. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 686 Where we possess The Quarters of the North. 1734 Sale *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § 1 (Chandos ed.) 1 In which quarter they dwelt in respect to the Jews. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. 377 There were in that single quarter [of France] above one hundred acres of transplanted cole-seed. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. vi. (1857) 270 The marquis..had left the place on a visit to a distant quarter. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 383 Troops flocked to him from all quarters.

b. Indicating a certain portion or member of a community, or some thing or things, without reference to actual locality.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I was hurt.. to learn, from the same quarter, that.. Sir Peter and Lady Teazle have not agreed lately. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II v. viii 668 The quarter from which this proposition proceeded .. was no secret to him. 1821 J. W. Croker in *Diary* (1884) June 6 This is erroneous in fact, .. but T. insisted he had it from a good quarter 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 136 A suspicion that even in the highest quarters justice had ceased to be much considered. 1886 E. Miller *Textual Guide* 27 This deference to B.. leads the two learned Professors to follow it whenever it is supported by only slight testimony from other quarters.

14. A particular division or district of a town or city, *esp.* that appropriated to a particular class or race of people, as *the Jewish quarter*, etc.

1526 Tindale *Luke* xiv. 21 Goo out quickly into the stretes and quarters [1611 lanes] of the citie. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The said sainctuarymen .. enter in euery parte and quarter of the same towne. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv, What newes with you in this quarter of the City? 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 1 The several Shows that are exhibited in different Quarters of the Town. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 467 Rome is divided into fourteen *rioni* or quarters. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 121 In the most dark and dingy quarters of the city. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *New. Stor* 214 A narrow court .. which leads into a moldering quarter of the city.

†**b.** A particular place or point (in a building, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 69 Þis wose of pride has viij. corneres, or viij. quarteys ?1449 *Paston Lett.* No. 67 I. 83 They have made wykets on every quarter of the hwse to schote owte atte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1051 At a quartar, quhar fyr had nocht ourtayn, Thai tuk thaim out fra that castell. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 That ye ennemy may fynde in vs no quarter to entre.

†**c.** A part of a gathering or assembly, army, camp, etc. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II i. 63 Had all your Quarters been as safely kept As that whereof I had the gouernement, We had not beene..surpriz'd. 1596 *Edward III*, IV. iv. 50 These quarters, squadrons, and these regiments. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 137 It is a thing almost impossible, at any your Faires or publique assemblies to finde any quarter thereof sober.

†**d.** *To keep good quarter*: To keep good watch; to preserve good order. *Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* v. v. 20 Well: keepe good quarter, & good care to night. 1653 H. More *Antid Ath.* II. viii. § 2 (1712) 63 To have made Man that he might be a Lord over the rest of the Creation and keep good quarter among them.

†**e.** *To keep a . . . quarter*: To maintain a (bad) state of things, to behave in a (bad) way; hence, even without adj., to make a noise or disturbance.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 88 The Souldiers kept a bloody quarter among themselues. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 81 They keep a huge quarter when they carry it into the Cellar. 1659 *Commw Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 150 For all you kept such a quarter, you are out of the councell of state. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 29 Jan, They had fiddlers, and danced, and kept a quarter, which pleased me though it disturbed me. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, What a quarter they keep in the market. 1760 Baretti *Engl.-Ital. Dict*, To keep a heavy quarter, *fare un grande strepito.*

15. Place of stay or residence; dwelling-place, lodgings, *esp.* of soldiers. Now usu. in *pl.*

Free quarter(s): see Free-quarter. *Head-, home-, out-, summer-, winter-quarters*: see the first element. *Quarters of refreshment* (see quot. 1702-11). *To beat up the quarters of*: see Beat *v.*^{1} 28. *To take up one's quarters*: to establish oneself (in a place).

sing. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 77 Let him remember.. to bring backe again into his Quarter those souldiers hee hath led foorth to any enterprise. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxxiv, The Lords who must in state Lodge at the Crowne .. Defray their Quarter at a Double Rate 1679 *Establ. Test.* 25 In a place remote from his quarter, he rendevouzes with his fellow adventurers. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. vi, I went from their quarter. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. v, The grate which led to our quarter opened anew. 1897 Hughes *Medit. Fever* ii. 62 The staff-sergeant..occupied a two-room quarter a few yards away.

pl. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. v, Turnbull, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, which were then my quarters. 1645 W. Browne *Let. to Wood* 9 Sept. in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 122 *note*, Our horse from Oxon. fell on the enemies quarters at Thame. 1660 Sancroft *Serm.* 18 Nov. in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 320 God and his church pay their quarters wherever they come. 1702-11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) 1, *Quarters of Refreshment*, the Place or Places, where Troops that have been much harass'd, are put in to recover

themselues, during some time of the Summer or Season for the Campaign. 1728 De For *Moll Flanders* (1840) 355, I found we must shift our quarters. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 21 P 3, I wandered with the regiment as the quarters were changed. 1807 De Quincey in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) I. vii. 125 Mrs. Koster did me the honour to call at my quarters. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 35 We had a rough time in working to our present quarters. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. vi. (1883) 51 Where .. robbers of the road had their customary quarters.

† b. The compulsory provision by private persons of lodging for troops. *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 142 The Clergy are charged with Quarter, Cart-Service, and Purveying. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 45 The most flourishing cities were oppressed by the intolerable weight of quarters.

c. *U. S.* (South). The cabins in which the negroes on a plantation live.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 19/1, I walked away to the Quarter. [*Note.* The place of abode for the negroes.] 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 111 Several cabins are placed near together, and they are called 'the quarters'. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 253 Let us go out to the quarters, grandpa; they will be dancing by now.

d. A place of exercise for dogs.

1844 *Sporting Rev.* XI. 209 If you have sufficient walks or quarters, as they are sometimes called, to enable you to bring your own [hounds], begin with a good stock at first

16. Assigned or appropriate position. † *To keep quarter*: to keep one's own place. † *To hold quarter with*: to remain beside. *Quarter of assembly* (see quot. 1802). See also Close quarters.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Gunnaris, cum heir and stand by 30ur artailȝee, euyrie gunnar til his anen quartar. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iii. 22 Follow the noyse so farre as we haue quarter. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II. ii, Let me hold quarter with you; we'll talk an hour Out quickly 1618 Bacon *Ess., Love* (Arb.) 446 They doe best that make this affection keepe quarter, and seuer it wholly from their serious affaires. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 714 Swift to thin several Quarters hasted then The cumbrous Elements, Earth, Flood, Aire, Fire. 1702 11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed 4) I. s.v., A Quarter at a Siege, An Incampment upon any of the principal Avenues of the Place. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarters*, a name given, at sea, to the several stations where the officers and crew of the ship of war are posted in action. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Quarter of Assembly*, the place where the troops meet to march from in body, and is the same as the place of rendezvous. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, 'Call the drummer', said Captain Wilson, 'and let him beat to quarters'.

† 17. Relations with, or conduct towards, another; *esp.* in phr. *to keep good* (or *fair*) *quarter(s) with*.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 108 So he would keepe faire quarter with his bed. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 180 Friends all .. In Quarter, and in termes like Bride, and Groome 1625 Bacon *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 433 Two, that were Competitors, .yet kept good Quarter betweene themselues. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 207, I find it to be hard wrestling to play fair with Christ and to keep good quarters with Him. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviathan* (1676) 153 The two next Kings..kept very fair quarter with Paschal.

† b. (Good or fair) treatment or terms. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1648 *Eikon Bas.* iv. 25, I never had any thoughts of going from my House at Whitehall, if I could have had but any reasonable fair Quarter. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 319 Lucian should have no better Quarter from him. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 268 No other Person must expect fair Quarter. 1735 Bolingbroke *On Parties* Ded. (1738) 7 He would deserve certainly much better Quarter [etc.]. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxiii, Neither I nor my fellows will deliver it up but upon good quarter and conditions. *Ibid.*, They will give thee fair quarter.

18. Exemption from being immediately put to death, granted to a vanquished opponent by the victor in a battle or fight; clemency or mercy shown in sparing the life of one who surrenders. † Formerly also *pl.* † *To cry quarter*: to call for quarter.

The precise origin of this sense is obscure, but it may be derived from 17, or even from 15 on the supposition that *to give quarter* originally meant to provide prisoners with quarters. The assertion of De Brieux (1672 *Origines .. de plusieurs façons de parler*, 16) that it arose in an agreement between the Dutch and Spaniards, by which the ransom of an officer or private was to be a quarter of his pay, is at variance with the constant sense of the phrases *give* and *receive quarter*.

1611 Cotgr., *Quartier* .. Quarter, or faire war, wherein souldiers are taken prisoners and ransomed at a certaine rate. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) I. 231 He suffered Tilly to take that great Town with so much effusion of blood, because they wood receine no quarter. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 308 Many were cut down, the Swedes giving no quarter. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 89 As this was not a War of Quarter, they defended themselves desperately. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 188 The Portuguese cry quarter. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist* v. lxii. 494 Civil wars are also peculiarly bloody, because less quarter is expected in them. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xxiv, Cry For quarter, or for victory 1841 James *Brigand* iii, Several of them uttered a cry of 'Quarter quarter'. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* vii, Hereward bid his men give quarter.

pl. c 1644 *MS. Hist. Somerville Fam.* in *Scott's Rokeby*, Having refused quarters, every man fell in the same order and ranke wherin he had foughten. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 91 There was no Quarters given during the heat of the fight. 1726 Sherlocke *Voy. round World* 129 They instantly came to, and call'd for quarters. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 486 Near 7 at night she [the Terrible] called out for quarters. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., *Quarters* is also an exclamation to implore mercy from a victorious enemy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 72 He shewes more true fortitude, that prayes quarter of .. Truth. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 51 Nor was there any quarter given to the Wine-Cellars of the Emperor's Ministers. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 55 The tradesman can expect no quarter from his creditors. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xix. (1833) 344 Mere witticisms, which ought to have no quarter. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* Pref., There is no quarter given to Revenge, or Envy, or Prejudice. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Vauvenargues* (1878) 25 The Trappist theory of the conditions of virtue found no quarter with him.

IV. Technical uses, in most of which the original sense is much obscured.

19. *Carpentry.* A piece of wood, four inches wide by two or four inches thick (see quot. 1703), used as an upright stud or scantling in partitions and other framing. Chiefly in *pl.*

[1331 in J. T. Smith *Antiq. Westminster* (1807) 207 Two pieces of timber eight feet long called quarters.] 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 235 Sawyng of tymbre into plankes quarters Bourde and other necessaries. 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Clostrum*, .. a rayle or other like thinge made of quarters. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A quarter, a peece of timber commonly foure square, and foure inches thicke, as it were a quarter or fourth part of a beame. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 21 Sept., The posts and quarters in the walls. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 163 Single Quarters are..two Inches thick, and four Inches broad. The Double Quarters are sawen to Four Inches square. 1811 *Self Instructor* 141 Plastering .. between the quarters in partitioning. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 627 If the workman find materials for rendering between quarters, one-fifth must be added for quarters. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1843/2 The English rule is to place the quarters at a distance not exceeding 14 inches.

20. a. *Farriery.* One side of a horse's hoof; one half of the coffin, extending between heel and toe; sometimes, the part of this immediately in front of the heel. *False quarter*: see False *a.* 7. b. The corresponding part of a horse-shoe.

1523 etc. [see False *a.* 7]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 You shall easily perceive whether his grief be in the inward quarter or in the outward quarter; the quarter is to be understood, from the mid hoof to the heel. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/4 A Brown Dun Mare ..with a false quarter in one of her fore Feet. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cut*, If .. the Horse Cuts himself, or interferes, thicken the inner Quarters or Spunges of his Shoes. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Prelim. Treat.* (U.K.S.) 37 The frog coming down in the middle between the quarters, adds greatly to the elasticity. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1843/2 *Quarter*, ..the rear or heel portion of a horseshoe

c. That part of a shoe or boot lying immediately in front of the back-line, on either side of the foot; the piece of leather, or other stuff, forming this part of the shoe from the heel to the vamp.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. i. 228 They wear slippers like women's shoes, without quarters. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* vi, A slipper, with a heel so high, and a quarter so low. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 315 The shoes were worn with longer quarters and larger buckles. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 280/2 The small quarter and button piece are 'closed' on the large quarter.

† 21. A bed or plot in a garden. *Obs.*

Possibly due, in part at least, to confusion between 'quarter' and 'square' (as in the case of *quadrant*, *quadrate*): cf. F. *carré*, Sp. *cuadro* square, garden-plot.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Area in hortis*, .. a platte or quarter. 1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 8 Ye may plant or set all your Nuttes in one square or quarter together. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 118/1 Statues or Figures cut in Stone [are proper] to be in the quarters of the Garden. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard'ner* 12 Dig out of the Walks all the good Earth, and wheel or throw it into the Quarters. *1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xvi. 73 This year they began to attack a large quarter of new-grafted apples.

22. *Naut.* a. The upper part of a ship's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern. *On the quarter*, in a direction about midway between astern and on the beam.

1599 [see After *a.* 4 b]. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 10 Otherwise the bow and quarter will utterly spoile her sayling. 1624 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Brave Sea fight* Wks. (1630) III. 39/2 To clap the Portugall aboord on the Larboord quarter. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xiii, All the stern and quarter of her was beaten to pieces with the sea. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v., If we were to divide the ship's sides into five equal portions..the first, from the stern, would be the quarter. *Ibid.*, s. v. *Bearing*. These bearings .which may be called mechanical, are on the beam, .. on the quarter [etc.]. 1805 *Log of H.M.S. Tonnant* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 167 *note*, The French Admiral's Ship under our quarter had lost her foremast. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iv. 8 Leaving the land on our quarter. 1878 *Masque Poets* 120 The sea that came over her quarter.

b. Of a yard: The part between the slings and the yard-arm (see also quot. 1769).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Yard*, The distance between the slings and the yard-arms on each side is .. divided into quarters, which are distinguished into the first, second, third quarters, and yard-arms. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 25 The quarter of the mainyard. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 41 The truss strop on the quarter of the yard.

† 23. The skirt of a coat or other garment. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxii 12 Thou shalt make gardes vpon the foure quarters of thy garment. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Falda*, the lap of a coate, the skirtes, the quarters of a coate. *c* 1658 *Wit Restored* 167 Chill put on my zunday parrell That's lac't about the quarters.

b. Of a saddle: (see quot.).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Quarters of a saddle are the pieces of leather or stuff made fast to the lower part of the sides of a saddle, and hanging down below the saddle.

24. One of the four parts into which a road is divided by the horse-track and the wheel-ruts.

1767 A. Young *Lett. to People* (1771) I. 445 A road..upon which the tracks may vary, without having quarters a yard high to cross. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 204 Gravelled roads,..where quarters are formed by carriages following in one continued track. 1805 Dickson *Practical Agric.* I. Plate xxxvii, It is drawn by two horses abreast, the outside horse on the outer quarter, and the other in the path. .. Thus an inside and outside quarter are taken in going, and the others in returning. 1879 in *Norfolk Arch.* VIII. 172.

25. *dial.* One of the four teats of a cow (cf. Quarter-evil 2). *False quarter* (see quot. 1797).

1797 J. Billingsley *View Agric. Somerset* 249 This disorder frequently affects the udder, and brings on a false quarter, that is, a deprivation of milk in one teat. 1886 Holland *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., When a cow..ceases to give milk from one teat, she is said to have lost a quarter.

26. Miscellaneous uses.

a. *Fencing.* Some kind of stroke or blow (cf. *quarter-blow*, *-stroke* in 30). † b. ? A square space. *Obs.* † c. ? A square block. *Obs.* † d. *Typog.* One of the divisions of a form (see quot.). *Obs.* † e. In the manege (see quot.). *Obs.* † f. *pl.* In the old style of Rugby football (see quot.) *Obs.* g. *Arch.* A portion of a Gothic arch (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). h. *Carpentry.* A section of a winding stair (*ibid.*). i. A section of a mill-stone dress (*ibid.*). j. That part of the side of a cask which lies between the chime and bulge (*ibid.*). k. An angular piece of cork, ready for rounding (*ibid.*).

a. *c* 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I 309 Thy rakys, thy rowndis, thy quarters abowte. b. 1454 in Dugdale *Antiq. Warwicksh.* 356 Under every principall housing a goodly quarter for a Scutcheon of coppei and gilt to be set in. c. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 602 In Portugall .. there be found great crystal quarters or masses of a wonderful weight. d. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 388 Quarto's, Octavo's and Twelves Forms are Imposed in Quarters. They are called Quarters, not from their equal divisions; but because they are Imposed and Lockt up apart. Thus half the Short-Cross in a Twelves Form is called a Quarter, though it be indeed but one Sixth part of the Form. e. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *To work from Quarter, to Quarter*, is to ride a Horse three Times an End upon the first of the four Lines of a Square, and then changing Hands to ride him three Times upon the second, and so to do upon the third and fourth. f. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v. 114 The captain of quarters .. spread his men..half way between their own goal and the body of their own players-up.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb*

27. General combs. (sense 1), as *quarter-barrel*, *-ebb*, *-face*, *-flood*, *-hogshead*, *-inch*, *-look*, *-mile*, *pay*, *-pint*, *-rations*, *-size*, *-yard*, etc.; *quarter-faced* adj.; *quarter-yearly* adv.

1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 245 There is a trifle of oil, a *quarter barrel. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 46 Whepir it be ..half or *quarter ebbe. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. yng. Seamen* 17 A spring tide, ebbe, a quarter ebbe, half ebbe. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 251 Measured from the sea at quarter-ebb tide. 1616 B. Jonson *Forest* xii, Let them still Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 33 Remain *quarter-faced to the right. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 46 Half flode or *quarter flode. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. yng. Sea-men* 17 [The sea] flowes quarter floud, high water, or a still water. 1801 Nelson 15 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 460 At last quarter-flood, at the Pier-head. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxviii, The washing tub stood..on the same old *quarter-hogshead. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 58 Nearly all of them are to a *quarter-inch scale. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* I. i, Observe his posture But with a *quarter-look. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 5/2 A *quarter-mile straight race for professionals. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 275 The seamen shall be .. kept in *quarter pay till spring. 1744 Berkeley *Let. to Hanmer* 21 Aug. in Fraser *Life* viii. (1871) 299 You may take this quantity either in half-pint or *quarter-pint glasses. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 201 A shipwrecked crew reduced to *quarter-rations. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 3 A *quarter-size 'detective' camera. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 657 in *Anglia* XVIII. 323 His stalke is *quarter 3erde longe. 1795 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 95 His allowance is at the rate of 25,000 dollars per annum, 6,250 dollars *quarter-yearly.

b. With names of coins, as *quarter-angel*, *-dollar*, *-ducat*, *-eagle*, *-florin*, *-guinea*, *-noble*, *-pound*, *-shekel*, *-shilling*, *-sovereign*, etc.

1866 *Crump Banking* x 223 *Quarter-angel. 1837 Hr. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 89 The lowest price .. was a *quarter-dollar per acre. 1639 Ford *Lady's Trial* v. i, Pistol a straggler for a *quarter-ducat. 1874 Raymond *6th Rep. Mines* 524 Eagles .. Half-eagles .. *Quarter eagles. 1707 Fleetwood *Chron. Prec.* 21 The *Quarter Floren he [Fabian] calls a Farthing, val is. viiid. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 140 *Quarter guineas more deficient in weight than..1 dwt. 8 grs. 1803 Hatchett in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 137 George I. a quarter-guinea. 1866 *Crump Banking* x. 222 *Quarter-noble. *Ibid.* 223 *Quarter-pound. 1708 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* VI. v. (1733) 136 The Servants told him that he had a *Quarter-Sicle left yet. 1561 *Pract. Abassing Coynes* in Stafford *Exam. Complaints* (1876) 101 The *Quarter shilling That was curraunt for iij *d* shalbe curraunt for ij *d*.

† c. *Artillery*, denoting small sizes of certain pieces, as *quarter-cannon*, *-culverin*, *-slang*, *-sling*. *Obs.* (Cf. Half- II. d.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak reddy 30ur . slangis, & half slangis, quarter slangis. 1570 Drout *Gunfv. & Barn.* (1844) C 2 Thy roaring cannons .Yea bases, foulers, quarter-slings. 1611 Florio, *Quarto cannone*, a quarter Cannon, which is but weakely fortifide or mettalled. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 111 Quarter Cannon, each 12 pound 306. *Ibid.* 109 Quarter Culverin..26.

d. With names of persons, as *quarter-carrier*, *-fairy*, *-ruler*, *-tyrant*. Also Quartermaster 3.

1612 Shaks. & Fl. *Two Noble K.* I. ii. 108 Were he a

*quarter carrier of that honour which His enemy comes in. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* v. 6 They do caper Like *quarter Fairies at the least. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. xi. (1620) 160 A *quarter ruler with his brethren and sisters. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 116 The Lawes..as some have written, were as *quarter-tirants.

† 28. (Sense 8 a) = 'quarter's', 'quarterly', as *quarter-allowance, -almoner, -feast, -fee, -salary, -sermon, -service, -supper.* Also QUARTER-DAY, -SESSIONS, -WAITER.

1727 BOYER *Dict. Fr.-Angl., Quartier*, .. *Quarter-allowance. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* 9 With an eye perhaps that themselves would be his *quarter Almoners. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Woman* II. ii, It is his *quarter-feast, sir. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 11 Clearkes and other knaves .Will take a pention or a *quarter fee. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 77 Preaching their *quarter sermons themselues. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 243 Any services in your churches, either trental, *quarter-service, or other. 1592 in *Acts Priv. Counc* N. S. XXII. 564 Irysche customes as .. *Quartersupers called Quidraighe.

29. *Naut.* (sense 22 a) as *quarter-badge, -bitt, -boat, -check, -davits, -fast, -netting, -port, -rail, -railing, -stanchions* (cf. quots.). See also *quarter-board, -cloth, -ladder, -timbers* in 30, and QUARTER-GALLERY, -LINE, -PIECE, -WIND.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. xiv. 390 To the ἀκροστόλια in the prow answered the ἄφλαστα, *quarter-badges, in the stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quarter-badge*, artificial galleries; a carved ornament near the stern of those vessels which have no quarter-galleries. 1805 Sir E. BERRY 13 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 118 *note*, I ordered the weather *quarter-boat to be cut away. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vi. 13 The watch on deck were lowering away the quarter-boat 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 41 Request that he will cast off the *quarter check. 1898 J. CONRAD *Nigger of Narcissus* 246 Let go your quarter-checks!..The ropes splashed heavily, falling in the water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quarter-davits*, pieces of iron or timber with sheaves or blocks at their outer ends, projecting from a vessel's quarters, to hoist boats up to. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 117 *Fast*, a rope or chain by which a vessel is secured to a wharf or quay. They are called bow, head, *quarter, and stern fasts. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-Netting*, a sort of net-work, extended along the rails on the upper part of a ship's quarter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quarter-Nettings*, the place alloted on the quarters for the stowage of hammocks. *Ibid.*, *Quarter-ports*, those made in the after side-timbers and especially in round-stern vessels. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-rails*, are narrow-moulded planks, generally of fir, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *Quarter-rails*, rails fixed into stanchions from the stern to the gangway, and serving as a fence. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 200 Anthony..was leaning over the *quarter-railing of the galley. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* XX, He sat concealed,..behind the quarter-railing. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 243 *Quarter-stanchions*, strong stanchions in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one of which forms the outmost boundary of the stern on either side: it connects the main rail with the taffrail; [etc.].

30. Special combs., as **quarter-ail** = QUARTERILL; **† quarter-ale**, an 'ale' or festival held by the people of a certain quarter (? or quarterly); **quarter-angled** *a.*, at a quarter of a right angle; also *Her.* = QUADRATE *a.* 5; **quarter-aspect**, quartile-aspect (Worcester 1860, citing Brande); **quarter-back**, in American football, a player stationed between the forwards and half-backs; (see also quot. 1895); **† quarter-basin**, *Sc.* (?); **quarter-bell**, a bell in a clock which sounds the quarters; **quarter-bend**, a section of pipe bent into a quarter-circle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **quarter-bill**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **quarter-binding**, a style of bookbinding with narrow leather back and no leather corners; **quarter-blanket**, a small blanket for a horse's back (Knight); **quarter-block**, *Naut.* a block fitted under the quarter of a yard; **† quarter-blow** (cf. QUARTER 26 a, and *quarter-stroke*); **quarter-board**, † some kind of board used in carpentry; also *Naut.* in *pl.* (see quot. 1846); **† quarter-book**, ? a book containing quarterly accounts; **quarter-boot**, a leather boot used to protect the heels of a horse's fore-feet from being injured by the hind feet (Knight); **quarter-bound** *a.*, in Bookbinding (see *quarter-binding*); **quarter-boy**, a quarter-jack in the form of a boy; **quarter-bred**, of animals: having one fourth good blood (Ogilvie, 1882); **† quarter-bullet** (see quot.); **quarter-butt**, in Billiards, a cue smaller than the HALF-BUTT; **quarter-cask**, (*a*) a quarter-hogshead; (*b*) a quarter-butt; **† quarter-cast**, *a.* of a horse (see quot.); **quarter-clock**, a clock that strikes the quarters; **quarter-cloth**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see quot.); (*b*) = *quarter-blanket*; **quarter-coal**, a periodical allowance of coal made to miners (Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 1883); **quarter-column**, *Mil.* (see quots.); **† quarter-cord**, *Mining* (see quot. 1747); **quarter-course**, *U.S.*, a quarter-mile racing-course; **quarter-crack**, a crack on the inner quarter of a horse's fore-hoof (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); **† quarter-curtsey**, a slight curtsey; **quarter-cut**, plank cut to a quarter of an inch in thickness; **quarter-distance**, *Mil.* a distance intermediate between half and close distance; **quarter-fishes** [FISH *sb* 2], *Naut.* 'stout pieces of wood hooped on to a mast to strengthen it' (*Cent. Dict.*); **† quarter-foot** = *quarter-hoof*; **† quarter-four**, (?); **quarter-galley**, *Naut.* 'a Barbary cruiser' (Smyth); **quarter-grain**, the grain of wood in the plane of the medullary fibres and radially from the centre, shown when a log is quartered; **† quarter-ground** (Isle of Man) = QUARTERLAND; **† quarter-head**, a brad or flat-nail with a bill or projection at the head; **† quarter-heel** = QUARTER 20 c; **quarter-hollow**, a concave moulding, having an arc which is approximately a quadrant; also *attrib.*, or *adj.*, as in *quarter-hollow tool* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **† quarter-hoof**, ? a hoof with one of the quarters cut (cf. *quarter-cast*); **quarter-hoop**, a hoop on the quarter of a cask; also *attrib.*; **quarter-hung** *a.*, of a gun: having trunnions with their axis below the line of bore (Knight); **quarter-iron**, a boom-iron on the quarter of a yard; **quarter-ladder**, *Naut.* (see quots.); **quarter-left**, *Mil.* one quarter of a right-angle towards the left; **quarter-light**, a side-window in the body of a close carriage, as distinct from the door-light; **quarter-miler**, one who is good at running a quarter-mile race; **† quarter-moon**, (*a*) a crescent moon; (*b*) = QUADRATURE 4 b; **† quarter-night**, the time when a quarter of the night has passed; **quarter-note**, *Mus.* a crotchet; also *attrib.* as *quarter-note rest*; **quarter-pace**, a resting-place or landing on a stair, containing a quadrant or 'quarter-turn'; **quarter-partition**, a partition whose framework is made of quarters; **quarter-pierced** *a.*, *Her.* (see quots.); **quarter-plate**, a photographic plate measuring $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; also, a photograph taken on a plate of this size; also *attrib.*; **quarter-ply** *a.* (?); **quarter-point**, *Naut.* – QUARTER 10 b; **quarter-pointed** *a.*, *Her.* (see quot.); **quarter-pole**, a pole marking the quarter-mile on a race-course; **quarter-quibble**, ? a poor or weak quibble; **quarter-race**, *U.S.*, a quarter-mile race; **quarter-rack**, a rack which regulates the striking of the quarters in a clock; **† quarter-ranger**, ? the ranger or keeper of a certain quarter; **quarter-repeater**, a repeater-watch which strikes the quarters; **quarter-rest**, *Mus.* a rest equal in time to a quarter-note, a crotchet-rest (*Cent. Dict.*); **quarter-right**, *Mil.* one quarter of a right angle towards the right; **† quarter-road**, an ordinary road with quarters separated by horse-track and ruts; **quarter-round**, a convex moulding having an outline of a quarter-circle, an ovolo or echinus; also *attrib.*, or *adj.*, as *quarter-round tool*; **† quarter-sack**, a sack capable of holding a quarter of grain; **quarter-sawed** *a*, of wood: quartered; **quarter-screw**, one of the four screws in a compensation balance by which the watch is regulated; **quarter-seal**, a seal pertaining to the Chancery of Scotland, having the shape and impression of a fourth part of the Great Seal; **quarter-section** (U. S. and Canada), a quarter of a square mile of land, 160 acres; **quarter-sights**, sights engraved on the base-ring of a cannon in quarter degrees (Smyth); **quarter-slings**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **quarter-snail** (see quot.); **quarter-space** = *quarter-pace* (Nicholson, 1823); **† quarter-spells**, some game; **quarter-square**, the fourth part of the square of a number; **quarter-stroke**, † (*a*) = *quarter-blow*; (*b*) the stroke with which a clock marks the quarters; **quarter-stuff**, (*a*) = *quarter-timber* b; (*b*) = *quarter-cut* (Knight); **quarter-tackle**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **† quarter-tale**, reckoning (grain) by quarters; **quarter-timber**, † (*a*) quartered timber; (*b*) timber in the form of quarters (sense 19); (*c*) *Naut.* in *pl.* (see quot. 1846); **quarter-tone**, *Mus.* one half of a semitone; **quarter-track** = *quarter-course*; **quarter-turn**, (*a*) a rifle in which the shot makes a quarter of a revolution in the length of the barrel; (*b*) a bend of a quarter of a circle; also *attrib.*; **quarter-twist** = prec. a; **quarter-vine**, an American vine (*Bignonia capreolata*), the stem of which readily divides into quarters (*Cent. Dict.*); **† quarter-voided** *a.*, *Her.* = *quarter-pierced*; **quarter-watch**, *Naut.* a ship's watch composed of one-fourth of the crew; **quarter-wheeling**, turning through a quarter of a circle; **† quarter-wood** = *quarter-timber.*

1797 J. BILLINGSLEY *View Agric., Somerset* 249 A disorder provincially called the *quarter-sail, which is a mortification beginning at the hock. 1574 *Proviso in Lease* in Worsley *Hist. Isle Wight* 210 If the Quarter shall need .. to make a *Quarter-Ale, or Church-Ale. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 269 Rushed off with impetuous violence, on a *quarter-angled course. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 2/1 Your '*quarter-backs', as half-backs were then called, waited for the ball to roll out. 1899 W. CAMP in Badminton *Football* XXII. 286 Seven rushers or forwards, .. a quarter-back, who stands just behind this line; two half-backs [etc.]. 1791 BURNS *Lass Ecclefechan*, A mickle *quarter basin. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch* in *Ch. Bells Devon* viii. 393 The four *quarter bells were cast. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-Bill*, a roll, or list, containing the different stations, to which all the officers and crew of the ship are quartered, in the time of battle, and the names of all the persons appointed to those stations. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 157 *Thick and thin*, or *Quarter block*, is a double block .. used to lead down the topsail-sheets and clue-lines. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 38 Topsail sheets when made of chain are rove through gins instead of quarter blocks. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 221 Thei [Tartares] lighte all with a *quarter blow, and neither right downe, ne foyning. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 Breaking a few quarter blowes with such countrey glances as they coulde. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* IV. Wks. 1874 V. 330, I had my wards, and foynes, and quarter-blowes 1452 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The selyng boord .. shalbe *quartere borde an inche thyk. 1497 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 296 Sawyng of certeyn tymbre into plankes [&] quarterbordes. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Quarter board, iij[m]. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 242 *Quarter-Boards* or *Topgallant Quarter-Boards*, a thin bulwark boarding, forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after part of a vessel. They also get the name of *Topgallant bulwarks*. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 136 His allowance for returning the *quarter books to Sr Edmund Turner. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 260 The machinery by which his own *quarter-boys in Fleet-street perform their office. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The grotesque 'quarter-boys'—corpulent cherubs on either side of the clock—beat the quarters on the dial. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XIV. 69 *Quarter Bullets is .. any bullet quartered in foure or eight parts. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 27 The cue-butt or *quarter-butt is larger in diameter than the cue, about 5 feet long, and feathered at the bottom. 1711-2 *Advt.* in *Spectator* (1891) 904, 22 Hogsheads and 3 *quarter Casks of new Bene-Carlos Barcelona Wine..at..5*l.* per Hogshead and 25*s* per Quarter Cask. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Quarter cast* (with Horsemen), a Horse is said to cast his Quarter, where for any Disorder in the Coffin, there is a Necessity to cut one of the Quarters of the Hoof. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxviii. 748 There was never heard *Quarter clock to strike. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 217 [A] Quarter Clock. [is] a clock that strikes or chimes at the quarter hours. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-cloths*, long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway. 1894 *Field* 9 June 828/3 The names of his two horses embroidered on the quarter cloths. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 218/2 The *quarter-column is the formation..most employed when large bodies of troops are working together. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Aug. 5/2 A battalion of eight companies in quarter-column, that is, in column of companies one behind the other. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Qij b, *Quartercord* [is] a Measure used in laying out of Flats, 'tis a superficial Measure, and one fourth part of a Mear; it is a Square, each side being seven Yards and one Quarter long. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. Mining Terms* (E. D. S.), s.v., So long as a mine is wrought .. everything upon the quarter cord belongs to the miner. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 397/2 '*Quarter-courses' usually consisted of two parallel paths, and were run by two horses at a time. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 147/1 A *quarter curtsey, or slight inclination of the head. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/1 The skin of..all kinds of racing eights, is known as '*quarter cut'. 1796 *Instr. & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 164 The rear .. [divisions] quicken their march, and close up to *quarter distance. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XIV. xciv. § 7. 7 They were drawn up in two lines, but the enemy chiefly in quarter-distance columns. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4888/4 A *quarter Foot the near Foot behind. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 A nine Foot Pantile-lath or a *Quarter-four. 1745 P. THOMAS *Voy. S. Seas* 58 We found here in the Road .. two *Quarter Galleys. 1867 [see HALF-GALLEY]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 187 The *Quarter-grain, is that Grain which is seen to run in straight Lines towards the Pitch. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 Clear them [laths] into thicknesses by the quarter grain 1593 *Statutes Isle Man* (1821) 76 To pay for every *Quarter Ground in respect of their .. Custom Turves 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 35 *Quarter-heads, or Bill-brads for soft Wood-floors. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 67 Their Shoes..very low and stiff at the *Quarter-heels. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5148/12 A *Quarter hoof on one of his hind Feet. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Quarter Hoop Maker, Bender, Shaver. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 On each quarter is a *quarter-iron that opens with a hinge to allow the topmast studding sail booms to be raised or lowered. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Quarter-Ladders*, two ladders of rope, depending from the right and left side of a ship's stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quarter-Ladder*, from the quarter-deck to the poop. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 93 The .. command will be given, Squadrons . *Quarter or Half Left. 1881 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/2 The engine..struck the side of the three last carriages..smashed a number of the '*quarter lights'. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 157 The thick glass in the quarter-lights, the thinner plate in the door-lights, are not bought for nothing. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 6/5 The *quarter-miler was only just leading. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 121 With horned points like to a *quarter moone. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 55 The Course of irregular Tides about the Quartermoons. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 330 A Monday next, at *quarter-night, Shall fall a reyn. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 63 *Quarter-Notes;..an Interval which no human Ear can precisely distinguish. 1773 BARRINGTON *Singing of Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 264 Such a minute interval .. when a quarter-note for example might be required. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 594 Where the height of a story is considerable, resting places are necessary, which go under the name of *quarter-paces, and half-paces, according as the passenger .. has to describe a quadrant or semi-circle. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 13 The Plates and Braces in *Quarter Partitions must be added. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 2024 The scant-

lings of the timbers of a quarter partition should vary according to the extent of bearing. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Quarter Pierced*, in Heraldry is when there is a hole of a square form made in the middle of a Cross. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 63 The Cross..If..that part where the limbs are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly-pierced. A Cross with a square aperture in its centre, smaller than the last example, is Quarter-pierced. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 273 A 'half-plate' or a '*quarter-plate' lens. *Ibid.*, A beginner buying his first quarter-plate outfit. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 3 Three yards of ragged and faded *quarter-ply carpeting. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Point*, Half of that, or 2° 48′ ¾, [is] a *quarter point. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), The quarter-points of the Compass .. are distinguished..by the word *by*. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* III. 26 How was it possible that a man could navigate a ship with only one quarter point of the compass in his head? 1825–9 W. BERRY *Encycl. Her.*, **Quarter-pointed*, extending from dexter chief towards the base, and terminated in the fesse point. It..is just one-fourth part of a partition per saltier. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 142/2 Held his place until the *quarter-pole was reached. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i. Wks. 1882 II. 35 A bare clinch will serve the turn; a carwichet, a *quarter-quibble, or a pun. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 96 Quarter-quibbles made his Heart right glad. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 12 His time is employed in *quarter-races, cock-fights. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 397/2 In North Carolina..quarter-races were much esteemed. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 219 The *quarter rack falls against the bent arm of the hour rack hook. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Sergeant* Wks. (1856) 163 The gallowses are his purlues, in which the hangman and hee are the *Quarter-rangers. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 224 In a *quarter repeater the last hour is struck, and afterwards the number of quarters that have elapsed since. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 72 The Troops..wheel *quarter right. *Ibid* 90 The previous command is given, Squadrons quarter or half-right. 1767 A. YOUNG *Lett. to People* 282 A broad-wheel waggon will go in any *quarter-road. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Echinus*..is termed..Ovolo by the Italians; but the English Workmen commonly call it the *Quarter-round. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 171 Let us observe the 'ovolo', or quarter-round, in a cornice. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. vi. 272 The arches and purlins are well moulded, with the quarter round and fillet. 15.. *Merie Tales of Skelton* S.'s Wks. 1843 I. p. lxx, The miller hauying a great *quarter sacke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridge* I. (1662) 156 Quarter-sacks were here first used, men commonly carrying..eight bushels of Barly. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 25 Drawing out the *quarter screws of the balance nearest the fast position..and setting in the ones nearest to slow position. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 11 Art. xxiv, The privy seal..*quarter seal and seals of Courts now used in Scotland. 1879 LD. BEACONSFIELD *Sp.* 18 Sept. 2/3 Every man of fair character who comes to Canada, has a right..to obtain what is called a *quarter-section of land. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug 233 Each township, section, and quarter-section..marked off by mounds and posts. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 385/2 In smooth-bore guns, *quarter-sights are cut on the upper quarter of the base ring, and numbered up to 30. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Quarter-Slings*, are supports attached to a yard or other spar at one or both sides of (but not in) its centre. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 219 [The] *Quarter Snail..[is] the snail used in the quarter part of clocks and repeating watches. 1448 in Bacon *Ann. Ipswich* 105 John Lackford accused for cheating at Games called Whistilds, Prelleds, and *Quarter spells. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 199/2 A table which gives the squares of the halves of numbers will, by the addition of the squares of the halves or *quarter-squares, give the product. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* H, They must know their *quarter strookes, and the waye how to defende their head. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* D ij, Such a precher..as this, would quickly with his quarter strokes, ouerturne al religion. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 531 The clock-work tintinnabulum of rhyme,.. such mere quarter-strokes are not for me. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 71 They make use of *Quarter-Stuff for large Plinths and Facias. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 389 Timber.., blocks, quarterstuff, candles. 1815 *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* (ed. Burney), **Quarter-tackle*, a strong tackle fixed occasionally upon the quarter of the main- or fore-yard, to hoist boats and heavy packages into and out of the ship. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 132 For burying of Corne by *Quarter-tayle .. to have 6*d.* a quarter for barley, 4*d.* a quarter for oates. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 488 The *quarter timber, or that which runneth with foure grains, is simply the best. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 243 *Quarter-timbers*, the framing timbers in a vessel's quarter. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. ii. 23 A Diesis or *Quarter-tone. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The Quarter-tone is of two kinds, viz the major-enharmonic .. and the enharmonic minor. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* ii. 45 The seven intervals of the Hindu Scale, are subdivided into twenty-two *srooti*, corresponding to quarter-tones. 1888 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. 10 There was a *quarter-track,..if he chose..horse racing. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 272 A *quarter turn, which is the kind of rifle the line uses. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 29 Or..a Crosse *quarter-voided azure 1702–11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed 4) II, **Quarter-Watch* is when a Quarter of the Ship's Company watches, which is us'd in Harbour, when there is no Danger. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Faire la petite Bordee*, to set the quarter-watch. 1887 G. B. GOODE *Fisheries U. S.* V. ii. 229 On the whaling ground.. they stand 'quarter-watches'. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Quarter-wheeling*..in the military art, is a motion whereby the front of a body of men is turned round to where the flank was. 1611 in *Cheshire Gloss.* 275 *Quarter wood att the wiche bowses.

Quarter (kwō·ɹtəɹ), *v.* Also 4–6 **quartre**. [f. QUARTER *sb.* AF. *quarterer* is found *c* 1350.]

1. *trans.* To cut into quarters; to divide into four equal or equivalent parts. Also with *out* (cf. 2 b). **a.** things in general.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take a Capoun..quarter hym. *c* 1500 in *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 171 Take a penyworthe of hyt, and quarter hyt in fowre. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vii, The streets..Quarter the town in four Equivalents. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 284 As for the divisions of the yeare, and the quartering out this remarkable standard of time [etc.]. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 136 He knows.. Whose place is quarter'd out, three parts in four. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 260 Pare and quarter your apples and take out the cores. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lvi, So [to] halve their land instead of quartering it.

b. the body of a person, *esp.* of a traitor or criminal. (Cf. quots. for HANG *v.* 3, DRAW *v.* 4.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 291 His body was i-quartred and i-sent into dyvers places of Engelonde. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 23 The said hongman smot of thare hedes, and there quartard hem. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 416 Hang Dunbar, Quarter and draw. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 268 Infants quartered with the hands of Warre. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 292 Being discovered, betrayed,.. hanged, quartered, &c. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 614 A few.. were set apart for the hideous office of quartering the captives.

transf. and *fig.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 506 Hang'd in the frowning wrinkle of her brow!–And quarter'd in her heart. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 2 The very Gospell it selfe, .. is quartered, mangled, and reiected. 1824 8 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 259 At present the one hangs property, the other quarters it.

c. *Mech.* To fix cranks on (a shaft), to make wrist-pin holes in (a driving-wheel), a quarter of a circle apart (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

2. To divide into parts fewer or more than four. Also with *out*.

14.. *Sir Beues* (M.) 4239 Dede bodyes quarterrid in thre. 1552 HULOET, Quarter or trymme a garden, *deformare aream*. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 44 Clad all in gilden armes, with azure band Quartred athwart. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 55 Send Witte the knife to quarter out their meate as need requires. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XIV. 69 Quarter Bullets is .. any bullet quartered in foure or eight parts. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 29 This Ile. He quarters to his blu-hair'd deities. *a* 1800 *K. Malcolm & Sir Colvin* in Child *Ballads* II. 62/2 Here is a sword..Will quarter you in three.

† **b.** *To quarter out*: To mark out, outline. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxvii. 484 The iuice [of the fig] doth constraine the skin to fall into wreathes and to quarter out a thousand shapes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 158 You shall quarter out a bed for Leekes.

3. *Her.* **a.** To place or bear (charges or coats of arms) quarterly upon a shield; to add (another's coat) to one's hereditary arms; to place in alternate quarters *with*.

14.. *Tournam. Tottenham* 153 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 89 The chefe was of a ploo mell,.. Quartered with the mone liȝt. 1571 GASCOIGNE *Deuise of Maske* Wks. (Roxb.) I. 85 Confessing that he .. bare the selfe same armes that I dyd quarter in my Scute. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Rythmes* 25 King Edward the third when he first quartered the Armes of France with England. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref, This faire descended Family de Littleton,.. quartereth many faire Coates. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 152 [Henry's] sacrificing the gallant earl of Surrey for quartering the arms of England, as he undoubtedly had a right to quarter them. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 493 The royal banner of England, quartering the lion, the leopard, and the harp. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. ix. 89 Norfolk..had quartered his wife's arms.

absol. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quartering*, The King of Great Britain quarters with Great Britain, France, Ireland, Brunswick, &c. 1893 CUSSANS *Heraldry* (ed. 4) 171 Neither would their issue—being unable to quarter—be permitted to bear their maternal coat.

b. To divide (a shield) into quarters, or into any number of divisions formed by vertical and horizontal lines.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 18 In his silver shield He bore a bloodie Crosse that quartred all the field. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-quartered*.. denotes the escutcheon, after being quartered, to have each quarter divided again into two. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 237 Our arms are those of Fiesole itself, The shield quartered with white and red.

4. To put (soldiers or others) into quarters; to station, place or lodge in a particular place. Also *pass.* = to have one's abode, lodging, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 34 Where is Lord Stanley quarter'd, do you know? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 221 The Duke of Parma all this Winter, quarter'd his men in the village of Brabant. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 233 After this campaign I was quartered at Cremona. 1795 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 2 The 33rd Regiment was landed and quartered at Poole. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracceb. Hall* I. 4, I am again quartered in the panelled chamber. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. i. 5 He was then quartered in Edinburgh as a lieutenant.

b. With *on*, *upon*: To impose (soldiers) upon (a householder, town, etc.), to be lodged and fed.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 29 He quartered his Men upon those of the Protestant Religion. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 14 July (1884), Blucher has quartered a guard of Prussians on him. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 485 Soldiers were quartered on recalcitrant boroughs.

transf. and *fig.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii 274 He'd suck his Claws And quarter himself upon his Paws. 1724 *Spect.* No. 595 P 6 You have Quartered all the foul Language upon me, that could be raked out of the Air of Billingsgate. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/1 Those upon whom the Attorney-General is pleased to quarter his attentions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 Italian clergy were quartered on the best livings of the Church.

5. *intr.* To take up (one's) quarters; to stay, reside, lodge. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1582 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. lxvi. (1591) 91 That they and the cohorts of Batauians should quarter together. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ii. 49 That night they quarterd in the woods. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 482 The whole army .. will quarter there for some time. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 240 The man in whose house I quartered was exceedingly civil to me.

1781 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 44, I quarter, at present, by a..warm invitation, with General Lincoln. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 262 An atmosphere of manner belonging to those who have quartered in various countries.

transf. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Manual I. v. 312 A remarkable Vein about the Heart .. quartering on the one side, without another on the other side.

b. With *on* or *upon*. (Cf. 4 b.) *? Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 122 The Canaanites quartered ..hard on the men of Asher 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1583/4 A body of men should be sent to quarter upon the Country.

6. To give quarters to; to furnish with quarters or lodgings. *? Obs.*

1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1040 To quarter, *hospitio accipere*. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 177 They had called his soldiers into the town [and] coveted who should quarter the most of them.

absol. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 [Certain] inhabitants of the said towne, refuse to quarter or pay the allowances for quartering.

7. *Naut.* To assign (men) to a particular quarter on board ship; to place or station for action.

1695 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 6 The Captain quartered his Men, and the Decks were cleared. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 378 He had not hands enough remaining to quarter a sufficient number to each great gun. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) G g ij, The marines are generally quartered on the poop and forecastle. 1809 J. DALE in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 78 The Europeans .. had been quartered to the upper deck guns.

8. *Naut.* **a.** *intr.* To sail with the wind on the quarter, *i. e.* between beam and stern.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 When you goe before the wind, or quartering. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit* (1868) 83 Quartering with one tacke aboord till you gett your chace vpon your beame. 1725 DE SAUMAREZ in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 424 Sometimes sailing right before the Wind, then quartering.

b. *intr.* Of wind: To blow on a ship's quarter.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 194 She came down upon us with the wind quartering.

c. Of a sea: To strike (a ship) on the quarter.

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. v. 94 The sea had quartered her and swept..along her lustrous bends.

9. *Build.* To construct (a wall or partition) with quarters of wood.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 278 The Walls being quarter'd and Lathed between the Timber. 1848 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 570 The former [circle] above the brickwork being quartered and plastered.

10. To range or traverse (ground, etc.) in every direction. Said esp. of dogs in search of game.

1700 J. COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 118 He has rang'd over a great deal of Ground, and Quarter'd the Fields of Greece and Italy. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 139 They crossed and quartered the country at pleasure. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) II. 235 Who pass over the fields and quarter the ground as a setting dog. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sir J. Banks & Emp. of Morocco* Wks. 1812 II. 94 Just like a Pointer quartering well his ground. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii 143 To traverse and quarter these ruins is a good day's work. 1888 *Antipod. Notes* 6 Two boats are ..quartering the sea, as a..pointer quarters a turnip-field.

b. *intr.* To range to and fro; to shift from point to point.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, They quarter over the ground again and again, Tom always on the defensive. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* x. 76 The hounds quartered to and fro.

c. *intr.* To drive from side to side of the road. In quot. 1834 app. a misinterpretation of sense 11.

1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1862 XIV. 296 The postillion .was employed..eternally, in *quartering, i. e.*, in crossing from side to side, according to the casualties of the ground. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Quarter* to drive uphill in such a way that the horse crosses the road backwards and forwards so as to diminish the gradient.

d. *intr.* To move in a slanting direction.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 387/1 The bird quartered past the Judge who had only cut a bunch of feathers from it. 1895 *Ibid.* XXVI. 401/1 We..changed our direction so as to 'quarter' by them.

11. *intr.* To drive a cart or carriage so that the right and left wheels are on (two of) the quarters of a road, with a rut between. Also, of a horse: To walk with the feet thus placed; hence, to walk in front of the wheel.

This is also the sense of F. *cartayer*, Walloon *quateler* (Littré), which are etymologically related to the Engl. word.

1800 TUKE *Agric.* 300 Two-horse carts should be drawn by the horses abreast..by which means they would be enabled to quarter or stride the ruts. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxvii, A rugged narrow lane in which the ruts refuse to fit your wheels and yet there is no room to quarter. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 277 The carting off the cabbages .. is done with a quarter-cart, as it is termed in Suffolk, having the shafts so placed that the horse walks before the right hand wheel; in other words, it 'quarters'. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 20 We had to quarter, as Randal called it, nearly all the way along the deep-rutted miry lanes. 1879– In dialect glossaries (Shropsh., Chesh., etc.).

b. *intr.* To drive to the side in order to allow another vehicle to pass. (Cf. QUART *v.*2)

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 334 Every creature that met us would rely upon us for quartering 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I Elderly gentlemen in pony-chaises, quartering nervously to make way [etc.].

c. To set (the shafts of a cart) so that the horse walks in front of one of the wheels.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 268 The shafts are quartered, so that the horses (usually two) walk in the furrow followed by one wheel.

12. *intr.* Of the moon: To begin a fresh quarter. Also with *in*.

1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 227 They would have had weather until the moon quartered. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 157 The new moon's quartered in with foul weather.

Quarterage (kwō·ɪtərēdʒ). Also 4 qwarter-, 5 quater-, 6 quartrage, -errage, querterage, 6–8 quartridge, (6 -redge), 7–8 -eridge, (7 -erid, 8 -erridge). [f. Quarter *sb.* + -age; perh. a. OF. *quarterage* (Godef.).]

1. A contribution, subscription, tax, or other charge paid by a person every quarter; a quarterly payment made by one.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Which wardeins schul gadere be qwarterage of bretheren & sustren. 1452 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 69 All maner fynnys, amercyments & quarteragys. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 251 So Alweys that the sayde quarterage be lawfullye demaunded. 1601 Dekker *Satiromm.* Wks. 1873 I. 262 You shall not brag that your Vizeroves or Tributorie kings have done homage to you, or paide quarterage. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 42. 1 Most of our subscribers having paid their Quarterridges [etc.]. 1795 Burke *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 434 They trade and work in their own native towns as aliens, paying, as such, quarterage, and other charges and impositions. 1887 *Times* 20 Jan. 4/3 The plaintiff had not paid his quarterages.

2. A sum paid to, or received by, a person every quarter; a quarter's wages, allowance, pension, etc.

1423 *Leet Bk.* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 207 Thei shall have ij men of every ward, every quarter, to help them to gather þer Quarterage. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 4 Than came a pardoner with his boke, His quarterage of euery man he toke. 1590 Tarlton *News Purgat.* (1844) 82 He, being then bare of pence, because his quarterage was not come in. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 8 Jan., My uncle Thomas with me to receive his quarterage. 1727 Swift *Richmond Lodge & Marble Hill*, An idle Rogue, who spends his Quartridge In tippling at the Dog and Partridge. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. xvii. 370 A half-starved Clerk, eked out his lean quarterage, by these merry perquisites. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 27 He must wait till his new quarterage came before he could pay.

3. Quarters, place of abode; quartering of troops, or the expense of this. *rare.*

1577 Holinshed *Chron., Scot.* I. 485 The Scots that lay in Kelso, and other places keeping their quarterrage on the bordures. 1647 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 143 Agreed that a Ley..be imposed upon the Towne for payeing of the Quarterage of the horse. *Ibid.*, These burdens of quarterage. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 562 Common sense is driven out of her native quarterage in the brain. 1873 O'Curry *Lect. Ancient Irish* I. xvi. 336 Any noble residence at which they [great stewards] intended to claim the free quarterage due to their official dignity.

4. *attrib.*, as *quarterage-bill, -book, -day, -fee.*

1533 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 214 Paid to the mynstrell at quarterage day..viijd. 1692 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2799/4 A large Folio Book..called the Carmens Quarteridg-Book. 1771-2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II 192 The Quarterage-bill, like all others, must pass through both houses of parliament. 1894 *Times* 19 Oct. 6/2 The 'quarterage' fees of 4*s.* per annum per member.

Quarter-cart: see Quarter *v.* 11 (quot. 1847).

Quarter-cleft, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 -cliff, 9 -clift. [See Cleft *sb.* and *ppl. a.*]

A. *adj.* (See quots.) *rare*—0.

1850 Ogilvie, *Quarter-cleft Rod*, a rod cleft at one end, the cleft extending to one-fourth of its length. 1882 *Ibid.*, *Quarter-cleft*, said of timber cut from the centre to the circumference.

B. *sb.* 1. Wood cleft in four; quartered wood; also, one of the pieces produced by cleaving in four.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 Wee gette the biggest of [the willows] riven with iron wedges into quarter-cliffe. *Ibid.*, Shorte forke-shaftes, made of seasoned ashe, and quarter cliffe. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 21 Sept. 6 A large stick known in Tipperary as a 'quarter-clift'.

2. A slightly-crazed or 'half-cracked' person.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 327 A mere nincompoop, or quarter-cliff or what else you will that implies feebleness of intellect. 1856 *Chambers' Jrnl.* V. 139 (*Ulster Proverbs*, etc.) An eccentric person..is said..to 'want a square of being round'. The next degree of aberration constitutes a 'quarter cliff'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Quarter cleft*, a crazy person.

Quarter-co(u)sen, -cozin, corrupt varr. of Cater-cousin.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1681 in W. Robertson *Phraseol. General* (1693) 1040.

Quarter-day. [Quarter *sb.* 8 a.] One of the four days fixed by custom as marking off the quarters of the year, on which tenancy of houses usually begins and ends, and the payment of rent and other quarterly charges falls due.

In England and Ireland the quarter-days are Lady Day (March 25), Midsummer Day (June 24), Michaelmas (Sept. 29), and Christmas (Dec. 25). The name is also sometimes applied to the Scottish terms of Candlemas (Feb. 2), Whitsunday (May 15), Lammas (Aug. 1), and Martinmas (Nov. 11).

1480 in *Eng. Gilds* 315 Ther shall be iiij quarter dayys that euery Brother..shall assemble at oure comen hall. 1566 Harvngton in *Leisure H.* (1884) 630/2 All which sommes shal be duly paide each quarter-day. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. ii, What, is it quarter-day, that you remove, And carry bag and baggage too? 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 197 A gentleman had two tenants, whereof one,..repaired to his landlord on the quarter-day. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 124 Rent..for the occupation of the land since the last quarter day. 1805 Southey *Ball. & Metr. T.* Poet. Wks. VI. 80, I was idle, and quarter-day came on, And I had not the rent in store. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xiii, The twenty-fifth of March,..one of those unpleasant epochs termed quarter-days.

fig. 1642 Brome *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 382 If ever any just or charitable Steward was commended, sure thou shalt be at the last Quarter-day. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1876) 174 [They] had..a happy quarter-day coming round for them.

Qu'arter-deck. *Naut.* †a. Originally, a smaller deck situated above the Half-deck (q. v.), covering about a quarter of the vessel. *Obs.* b. In later use: That part of the upper or spar-deck which extends between the stern and after-mast, and is used as a promenade by the superior officers or cabin-passengers.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The halfe Decke is from the maine mast to the steareage, and the quarter Decke from that to the Masters Cabin called the round house, wch is the vtmost of all. 1667 Denham *Direct. Paint.* 1. 55 Each Captain from his Quarter-deck commands. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 29 Many of the principal Officers were on the quarter-deck, indulging in the freshness of the night air. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 67 The chief mate walking the quarter-deck, and keeping a general supervision. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 67 I'd have you to remember that you are not on the quarter-deck just now.

fig 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. x, Too old a sailor to think that the State..should admit Jack upon quarterdeck.

attrib. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 167 Each Ship is to answer the other with a Quarter-Deck Gun. 1797 Nelson in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 42 A Spanish officer looked over the quarter-deck rail. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 209 When surgeon of a brig of war, my quarter-deck promenade was confined to eight paces. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* ix. 19 The quarter-deck dignity and eloquence of the captain.

Hence **Qua'rter-decker, -deckish** (see quots.).

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quarter-Deckers*, those officers more remarkable for etiquette than for a knowledge of seamanship. *Ibid.*, *Quarter-Deckish*, punctilious, severe. 1889 A. Conan Doyle *Micah Clarke* 244 It's your blue-coated, gold-braided..quarter-deckers that talk of canes.

Quartere, obs. form of Quarter *sb.*

Quartered (kwō·ɪtərd), *ppl. a.* [f. Quarter *v.*]

1. Cut into quarters; divided in four; *spec.* of quarter-cleft timber, which being afterwards cut into planks shows the grain to advantage.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 74 For twoo quartred bourdes with vysys. 1601 Yarington *Two Lament. Tray.* IV. iii in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Bull always strips all quartered traitors quite. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 32 Musquet shot, Colyuer shot, quartred shot. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 187 The most convenient..is a Lattice of quarter'd Wood, or Heart of Oak. 1805 Wordsworth *Prelude* II. 83 Through three divisions of the quartered year. 1854 P. B. St. John *Amy Moss* 21 These palisades were formed of quartered oak.

b. *Her.* Of a shield or arms: Divided or arranged quarterly. Of a cross: Quarterly-piereed.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D ij b, Certan armys ther be quarterit and irrasit as here appetis, the Wich ar called quarterit armys irrasit. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvi. 235 He assumed the quartered arms on his accession to the ducal dignity. 1893 Cussans *Heraldry* (ed. 4) 166 The earliest known example of a quartered shield occurs on the monument of Eleanor..wife of Edward the First.

†c. Of a building: Cruciform. *Obs. rare*—1.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Cru-ero en edeficio*, a kinde of quartered building, *Structura quadriviata.*

2. *Mil.* Lodged in or belonging to quarters.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 18 When they heare their Roman horses neigh, Behold their quarter'd Fires. 1824 Wiffen *Tasso* I. vi, To breme winter's wing The quartered hosts give place.

3. Belonging to a quarter or part of the horizon.

1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 202 And on the earth Nations besides from all the quarter'd winds.

4. Having quarters of a specified character.

The sense in first quot. is not clear: the F. orig. has *quarrés* 'square'.

[1481 Caxton *Godefroy* 286 His armes grete and wel quartred.] 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 The lambes that forbeare grasse the longest prove..the straightest, and best quartered. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s v., A short-quartered horse. *Ibid.*, Low-quartered shoes.

5. *Carpentry.* Made of quarters.

1842-59 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 2024 The framework of timber used for dividing the internal parts of a house into rooms is called a partition or quartered partition.

Quarterer (kwō·ɪtərəɹ). [f. Quarter *v.* + -er 1.] One who quarters, in various senses of the verb; *esp.* one who takes up quarters, a lodger.

1648 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* I. 66 If these quarterers offer violence..they are protected. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1040 A quarterer or hang-man. *a* 1802 *Pk. Atholc's Nurse* ix. in Child *Ballads* IV. 152 Had you a quarterer here last night,..We are come to clear his lawing. 1881 Gregor *Folk-lore* 57 Now and again there was a quarterer [a class of beggar] in the family.

†**Qua'rteret.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Quarter *sb.* 14 or 15 + -et.] A small quarter or allotted space.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iv, The 3000 launciers are deuided and allodged into 6 quarterets. *Ibid.* Gloss. 252 *Quarteret*, is the diminutiue of quarter.

Quarter-evil. 1. = Quarter-ill.

a 1722 Lisle *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 290 The joint-murrain in calves..by others is called the quarter-evil. 1800 Tuke *Agric.* 259 A complaint very prevalent amongst calves, when a year old, is called the..quarter evil. The calves are first seized in one quarter, and are lame. 1841 Dick *Man. Vet. Science* (1862) 148 In two or three hours the animal is dead, from the Quarter-evil. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 548 Rabbits, which are relatively refractory to quarter-evil.

2. [Quarter *sb.* 25.] An inflammation of part of the udder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

Quarterfoil, †**-foyle,** erron. ff. Quatrefoil.

Quarter-gallery. *Naut.* [Quarter *sb.* 22.]

1. A kind of balcony with windows, projecting from the quarter of a large vessel; cf. Gallery 2 d.

1769 in Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) D ij. 1796 Nelson 10 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. xxxvii, The very heavy gales..carried away the starboard quarter-gallery. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* x. 363 He saw that the captain had thrown himself into the sea from the quarter-gallery. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiii, Pulled them out of the quarter gallery. 1867 [see *Quarter-badge*, in Quarter *sb.* 29].

attrib. 1797 Nelson Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 342 A soldier..having broke the upper quarter-gallery window.

2. A small projection on the quarter of a ship, containing lavatory accommodation (*Cent. Dict.*).

Quarter-guard. *Mil.* [Quarter *sb.* 14 c.] A small guard mounted in front of each battalion in a camp, at about eighty paces distant.

1741 S. Speed in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 399 Col. Cockran's and Brigadier Lowther's Regiments..were not able to give more than nine men for their quarter-guard. 1758 Watson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5) s v. *Guard*, Quarter Guards are more for preserving the Peace and Tranquillity within the Regiment..than for a Security against the Enemy. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 32 On these occasions, the Tents of the Quarter Guards are to be struck. 1892 R. Kipling *Ball., East & West* 89 When they drew to the Quarter-Guard, full twenty swords flew clear.

Quarter-gunner. *Naut.* An officer subordinate to the gunner, whom he assists in all departments of his work (cf. quots. 1769, 1846).

1627 Capt. Smith *Sea-man's Gram.* viii. 35 The Master Gunner hath charge of the ordnance..the rest of the Gunners, or quarter Gunners to receive their charge from him. 1702 *Royal Declar.* 1 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/2 The Trumpeter, Quarter Gunners, Carpenters Crew [etc.]. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v., The number of quarter-gunners in any ship is always in proportion to the number of her artillery, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four cannon. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 476 One of his Majesty's frigates, on board of which her husband served in the quality of a quarter-gunner. 1846 A. Young *Nant. Dict.* 242 *Quarter-Gunner*, in a ship of war, an able seaman, generally one of the gunner's crew, appointed to act as his assistant under the gunner's mates.

Quarter-ill. An inflammatory disease of cattle and sheep (*symptomatic anthrax*), causing putrefaction in one or more of the quarters. Called also *quarter-evil, black-quarter*, etc.

1797 Bailey & Culley *View Agric. Northumb.* 130 The loss of lambs is sometimes very considerable..from the 'quarter ill'. 1834 Youatt *Cattle* 362 The first symptoms are those of quarter ill. 1855 Stephens *Book Farm* (ed. 2) II. 185 Another effect of the same febrile affection in calves in autumn is the quarter ill or evil. 1881 Gregor *Folk-lore* 186 When the quarter-ill made its appearance [etc.].

Quartering (kwō·ɪtərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quarter *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb.

1. Division into four equal parts; also, division in general.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. ix. 23 The quartering of the sweard of Ant-hils, casting their ballas't, and playning their Plots for pasture. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 The halving, trisecting, quartering, &c. is performed by extracting the Square Root,..&c. of the Terms. 1727-41 [see Quarterization]. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Jan 10/3 Even in 'quartering' the term for breaking up the great nodules of flint—it is not muscle, but eye, that tells.

2. *Her.* The dividing of a shield into quarters; the marshalling or bringing in of various coats upon one shield, to denote the alliances of one family with the heiresses of others.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 4 An other thing that is amisse..is the quartering of many marks in one shield, coate, or banner. 1595 *Blanchardyn* II. (1890) 15 Then questioned he with his Master, of the blazonry of armes, and ye quartering of these coates. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1636) 225 Quartering of Coates, beganne, first in Spaine in the Armes of Castile and Leon. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Quartering, in heraldry, the act of dividing a coat into four or more quarters, by parting couping, &c. *Ibid.*, Colombiere reckons twelve sorts of quarterings. 1893 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 3) 166 Quartering..was not generally adopted until the end of the Fourteenth Century. The manner in which various coats are brought in, and marshalled by Quartering [etc.].

b. *pl.* The various coats marshalled upon a shield; rarely *sing.*, one of these coats.

1719 Ashmole *Berkshire* II. 214 A Surcoat..of the Quarterings impaled with Fetiplace. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* II. 55, I have nine quarterings more than he. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. iv, He did nothing but..think of the quarterings of his immaculate shield. 1879 Geo Eliot *Theo. Such* ii. 42 Some of them..belong to families with many quarterings.

transf. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 229 The pride of colour is very great in the West Indies, and they have as many quarterings as a German prince in his coat of arms.

3. The assigning of quarters to a person; the action of taking up quarters; †a place in which one is or may be quartered.

1625 Br. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* xviii. 236 Heaven..is not..so narrowed..that there cannot bee divers Designations, Regions, Habitations, Mansions, or Quarterings there. 1747 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 177 A motion for inquiring into useless places and quarterings.

b. *spec.* The billeting of soldiers; the fact of having soldiers quartered upon one; the provision of quarters for soldiers.

1646 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 68 Your Honours frends at Winterborne are well, but much oppressed with quarteringe. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist.*

MSS. Comm. App. v. 58 Your petitioner was heretofore charged with the quartering of two private souldiers. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4098/2 The Inhabitants .much impoverished by the Quartering of Soldiers. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* xii. (1880) 205 In anticipation of the quartering of the dragoons on the family, his wife had gone into concealment.

4. *Build.* **a.** The placing or using of quarters in construction. **b.** Work formed of quarters. **c.** Wood in the form, or of the size, of quarters.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 2 Quartering..signifies the putting in of Quarters. Sometimes 'tis us'd to signifie the Quarters themselves. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 580 The braces should be rated .. at a superior price to that of the quarterings. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 255 Farms..built of quartering and weather boarding.

5. Driving on the quarters of a road.

1815 Scott *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 207 The French postilions ..contrived, by dint of quartering and tugging, to drag us safe through. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 313 No ruts or quarterings now.

6. The moon's passage from one quarter to another; also = Quarter 8 b.

1854 L. Tomlinson tr. *Arago's Astron.* 67 Changes of weather are not more frequent at the moon's quarterings than at any other period. 1880 I. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 234 Before the new moon .. passes into its next quartering.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quartering-block, -knife*; **quartering-belt**, a belt connecting pulleys which have their axles at right angles to each other (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **quartering-hammer**, a steel-hammer with which the rough masses of flint are shaped for flaking (*ibid.*); **quartering-machine**, a machine for boring the wrist-pin holes in driving-wheels a quarter of a circle apart (*ibid.*); † **quartering-money**, money paid in lieu of giving quarters to soldiers.

1688 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1721) I. 283 Exacting Cess or Quartering-money for more Soldiers than were actually present. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 425 Why do they..resort to gags, dungeons, halters, axes, and quartering-knives? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 218 Those who were doomed to the gallows and the quartering block.

Quartering (kwɔ̄·ɹtəɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Quarter *v.* + -ing 2.] That quarters, in senses of the vb.

1592 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 11 You tempt the fury of my three attendants, Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and climbing Fire. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 76 *The Ship goes Lasking, Quartering, Veering, or Large*; are terms of the same signification, viz. that she neither goes by a Wind nor before the Wind, but betwixt both. 1702–11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) II, *Quartering*, is when a Gun lies so, and may be so travers'd, that it will shoot on the same Line, or Point of the Compass as the Quarter bears. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. 341 The track was just of a proper breadth for post-chaises and all quartering carriages to run in. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Vent Largue*, a large, or quartering wind. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xx. § 815 Through the former [ocean] the wind is aft; through the latter quartering. 1893 *Times* 13 June 12/1 Sheets trimmed for a quartering breeze.

† **Quarterization.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. (See quot.)

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Quarterization*, *Quartering*, part of the punishment of a traitor, by dividing his body into four quarters.

Quarter-jack.

1. [Jack *sb.*¹ 6.] A jack of the clock which strikes the quarters.

1604 Middleton *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 54 The quarter-jacks in Paul's, that are up with their elbows four times an hour. 1771 [see Jack *sb.*¹ 6]. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xvi. 190 A little canopy with a quarter-jack and small bell beneath it.

2. [Jack *sb.*⁷] A jack-boot cut down.

1809 A. *Sir Frantic the Reformer* 75 His first born Long with these boots did's shanks adorn, Until..He made them into quarter-jacks.

Quarterland. A certain division of land in the Isle of Man, originally the fourth part of a *treen* or *balla*; also the class of lands included in such divisions.

Called 'Quarter of Land' in 1593 (*Statutes* 78); see also *quarter-ground* s.v. Quarter *sb.* 30.

1645 *Statutes Isle Man* (1821) 107 Lands and Tenements in the said Island called Farme Lands or Quarter Lands. 1798 J. Feltham *Tour Isl. Mann* iv. 46 Divisions of land prevail here, termed Quarterlands. It is uncertain how they obtained the name. 1845 Train *Isle Man* I. 51 For each four quarterlands he made a chapel. 1865 *Notes & Queries* Ser. 3 VIII. 310/2 Treens .. usually contain from three to four quarterlands. *Ibid.*, Quarterlands, which are estates of inheritance, vary in size, and contain from 120 to 140 acres. 1890 A. W. Moore *Surnames Isle Man* 211 The lowlands about the church are still intack, not quarterland. 1900 — *Hist. Isle Man* II. vii. 873.

Quarter-line. *Naut.*

1. The position of ships in a column when each successive vessel has its bows abaft the beam of the one in front, and a little to one side.

1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* i. (ed. 2) 22 A Column is said to be in Quarter Line when the ships are ranged in one line abaft each others' beam, but not right astern.

2. a. A line from a vessel's quarter.

1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* vii. 146 The quarter-line is cast overboard.

b. An additional line fastened to the underside of a seine to assist in drawing it in (*Cent. Dict.*).

Quarterly (kwɔ̄·ɹtəɹli), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -lie. [f. Quarter *sb.* + -ly 1.] **A.** *adj.*

1. That takes place, is done, etc., every quarter of a year; relating to, or covering, a quarter of a year. † *Quarterly waiter* = Quarter-waiter.

1563 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1833) 32 Takand ilk quarter 225*li.* As the capitane of the said Gardis quarterlie acquittances proportis. 1688 Miege s.v., The quarterly Seasons of Devotion, called the Ember-weeks. 1727 Boyer *Fr.-Angl. Dict.* s.v. *Quartier, Officier de Quartier*, a quarterly Waiter. 1750 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 205 We had a Quarterly Meeting. 1802 Miss Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 158 Quarterly and half-yearly payments. 1862 Sala *Ship-chandler* 37 Mine is a quarterly hiring, and my quarter is out to-morrow. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 191/1 The necessity of having a quarterly gaol delivery.

transf. 1694 W. Holder *On Time* i. 22 The Moon. makes also four Quarterly Seasons within her little Year.

2. Pertaining or relating to a quarter (in other senses). † *Quarterly book*: (see quot. 1776). *Quarterly wind*, a wind on the quarter.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Vent de quartier*, a quarterly, or quartering wind. 1776 Johnson *Let. to Wetherell* 12 Mar. in *Boswell* II. 14 We must .. superadd what is called the quarterly-book, or for every hundred books so charged we must deliver an hundred and four. 1889 *Standard* 16 Mar. 3/8 The wind was..quarterly.

B. *sb.* A quarterly review, magazine, etc.

1855 in Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1871 Besant & Rice *Ready-money Mort.* iv, He had written papers for what were vaguely called the Quarterlies. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. i. 10 'Oh, there are the new Quarterlies', seeing a package on the table.

Quarterly (kwɔ̄·ɹtəɹli), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*) [-ly 2.]

1. Every quarter of a year; once in a quarter.

1458 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 208 To go with þe wayts to gader their wages quarterly. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII* c. 13 § 28 Chaplains .. daily or quarterly attending. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 234 That there were no admission into schooles, but foure times in the yeare quarterly. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 254 They be Times that Quarterly bring us in Revenew for our temporall profit. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 1 She should have 40*li.* a Year for Pin-money, which I obliged my self to pay Quarterly. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 53 Managers, officers, secretaries, and others, are paid quarterly, or sometimes half-yearly.

2. *Her.* In the four divisions of a shield formed by a vertical and a horizontal line drawn through the fess point; usu. with reference to two tinctures, charges, or coats of arms, placed in the diagonally opposite quarters.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 591 He bare quarterly..the armes of the Dowglass. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxviii. 191 He bare sylver and sables quarterly. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 91 Sir Neal Loring, who fairly Arms put on Quarterly white and red. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1952/4 The Arms of the said Count, being in an Escutcheon Four Coats quarterly. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* iii. (1798) 51 A banner with the arms of Vicenza and Otranto quarterly. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xviii, A white lion for Mowbray, to be borne quarterly, with three stunted or scrog-bushes for Scrogie. 1893 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 3) 168 Their daughter is entitled to bear both her Father's and her Mother's Arms quarterly.

b. With ref. to the division of the shield into quarters, or to blazoning it by quarters. *Quarterly-quartered*, having one or more quarters divided in four; so *quarterly-quartering*.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* v. i. (1611) 238 If they be charged, then I hold it best blazoned quarterly. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 21 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 136 His Arms, quarte[r]ly parted per Cross. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* Introd. i. 8 This [shield] impaled quarterly, 1. The arms of Scotland. 2. The arms of England. The third as the second. The fourth as the first. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* iii. (ed. 3) 16 The Grand Quarters of which the first and the fourth .. are Quarterly-quartered. *Ibid.* xiv. 142 The Marshalling now proceeds by Quarterly Quartering.

c. *ellipt.* as *adj.* = divided quarterly, or (by extension) into any number of parts by lines at right angles to each other, as *quarterly of eight*; also as *sb.* = a shield divided or charged quarterly.

1869 W. S. Ellis *Antiq. Her.* x. 228 Aubrey de Vere . transmitted his. coat of Quarterly to his descendants.

d. *Quarterly-pierced*: (see quots.).

1780 Edmondson *Body Her., Gloss.* II, Quarterly Pierced, is used to express a square hole in a saltire, a cross millrine, &c. through which aperture the field is seen. 1893 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 3) 63 If..that part where the limbs [of the cross] are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly-pierced.

† **3. a.** Into four parts. **b.** At four equidistant points on a circle. **c.** Through each quarter of a town. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 107 They tore in peces quarterly The corps. **b.** 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 167 A Wing with these foure Letters, *F. E. L. D.* quarterly about it. **c.** *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub.* (1828) I. 199 The baillies went quarterly about, to cause ilk inhabitant subscrive.

Quarterman.

† **1.** ? One of the quarter-guard. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 in *Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ* (ed. Park 1804) I. 274 The deathes of our captaines were revenged by our quartermen and scoutemen, who .. slewe 7 of the rebells, whiche assaied to force the quarter.

2. A foreman-shipwright.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 62 That species of foreman shipwright, called a Quarter-man in Plymouth dock. 1803 R. Pering in *Naval Chron.* XV. 155 The quartermen..give an account of the work performed to the job office. *Ibid.* 157 Quartermen of shipwrights and caulkers..have apprentices. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 30 [He] was then a foreman of shipwrights, called a quarterman, in Plymouth Dock.

Quartermaster (kwɔ̄·ɹtəɹmɑ:stəɹ). [In sense 1 app. from Quarter *sb.*¹ 16; sense 2 (from Quarter *sb.* 15) is app. the original meaning of F. *quartier-maître*, Du. *kwartier-meester*, G. *quartier-meister*, etc., and may have been adopted from one or other of these languages.]

1. *Naut.* A petty officer who attends to the steering of the ship, the binnacle, signals, stowing of the hold, etc.

1442 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 60/1 The Maisters of the Shippes, Quarter Maisters, Shipmen and Soudeours. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) P⁹ iij, Purser and Captayne, Quarter master, Lodesman. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Euery quartar master til his auen quartar. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The *quarter Maisters* hath the charge of the hold for stowage, rommageing, and trimming the shippe; and of their squadrons for their watch. 1643 *Declar. Commons. Reb. Irel.* 50 He is one of the Quarter-masters of the Dunkirke Frigot. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 The Midshipmen, .. Quarter-Master, Quarter-Masters Mates,..and Serjeants of Marines. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, Up with the helm, quarter-master.

b. *transf.* Steering-gear.

1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 2/2 She will have a brigantine rig, ..and [be] steered by a steam 'quartermaster'. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Way Navy* 37 Like everything else in this giant vessel, the steam quartermaster is on an immense scale.

2. *Mil.* An officer, ranking as lieutenant, attached to each regiment, with the duties of providing quarters for the soldiers, laying out the camp, and looking after the rations, ammunition and other supplies of the regiment.

1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 33 The small losse we susteyned..was multiplied upon the rebell by our quarter and skoutmasters. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* vi. 18 A quarter-master, who goeth before hand to prepare quarters for souldiers. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 The king ..made him a quarter-master to a troop of Cuirassiers. 1803 Wellington *Let. to Col. Stevenson* 16 Sept. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 348, I rather believe that your Quarter Masters have 1000 bullocks for each regiment. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 150 Our quartermaster divided among us a lot of shirts and underclothing.

b. Quartermaster-general, a staff-officer who is chief of the department exercising control over all matters relating to the quartering, encamping, marching and equipment of troops.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3732/1 The said Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General Baron Riedt were sent out to view the Ground. 1813 Wellington *Let. to Sir G. Collier* 19 Aug. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 15, I enclose a letter to the Quarter Master General directing that the Infantry now in the horse ships at Bilbao may be removed. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xliv. 35 Mifflin, who in August had been appointed quartermaster-general.

c. Quartermaster-sergeant, a non-commissioned officer, ranking as a staff-sergeant, who assists the quartermaster in his duties.

1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 309 The Serjeant-major and Quarter-master-serjeant are entitled to two rooms and a kitchen.

† **3.** One who shares authority with another to the extent of a fourth. *Obs.*

Prob. *transf.* from sense 1, with pun on *quarter* = one fourth; cf. Quarter *sb.* 27 d.

1550 Latimer *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* 111 They do it, because they will be quarter maister with their husbandes: Quarter maister? nay halfe maisters: yea some of them will be whole maisters. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* i. i. 7 Discerne you no better betweene Popes and Councels, which are the Church in effect? or shall these play quarter-masters with the Pope? 1685 R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 28 The English Nation..might have made themselves Quarter-Masters, at least with the Spaniards.

† **4.** A gild-official, having charge of the gildsmen in a quarter of the town. *Obs.*

1646 in G. Tate *Alnwick* II. xvii. 338 It is agreed that none of the wood shall be sould but with the consent of the four quartermaisters. [1868–9 G. Tate *Alnwick* II. xvii. 338 Wood and bark were therefore bought for the whole company, by officers called quartermasters, who allotted to each tanner a proportional share of every purchase.]

Hence **Quartermaster** *v.*, to perform the duties of a quartermaster (hence *quartermastering* vbl. sb.); **Quartermasteriveness**, the qualities of a quartermaster (*nonce-wd.*); **Quartermastership**, the office of quartermaster (so also *Quartermaster-generalship*).

1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 44 Sales of Ensignships, Adjutancies, Quarter-Master-ships, &c. 1824 McCulloch *Scotland* I. 370 His organ of quarter-masteriveness must have been woefully in arrear. 1862 *Times* 8 Jan. 8/6 Questions of massing, manœuvring, or quartermastering. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Nov., The quartermastership..of the district around Metz. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 553 [Greene] resigns [the] quartermaster-generalship abruptly.

† **Quartern**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 **cweartern, -en, cwert-, cwiertern, 1–2 cwart-, quartern, 3 cwarrt-, quarrterrne, cwart-, quarterne.** [Of obscure origin, poss. an alteration of OE. *carcærn, carcern*, ad. L. *carcer*.] A prison.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 39 Hwonne we þe segun untrymne oþðe in quartern? *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xl. 3 Þa dyde hiz man on cweartern..and þæs cwearternes hirde betæhte hiz losepe. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi dyden heom in quarterne. *c* 1200 Ormin 6168 Himm þatt i cwarrterrne liþ Forrbundenn. *Ibid.* 18187 Inntill quarrterrne worrpenn. *c* 1205 [see Quale¹ b]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 670 Al þe cwarterne of his cume leitede o leie.

Quartern (kwɔ̄·ɹtəɹn), *sb.*² Forms: 3–7 **quartron**, (4 **-run, -roun, -eroun, quaterone**, 6 **-eren**), 5–7 **quarteron**, (5 **-eren, -rone**), 6–7 **quarterne**, (7 **coterne**), 7–9 *Ir.* **cartron**, 9 **quar-**

tan, *dial.* **wartern, 6– quartern.** [a. AF. *quartrun*, OF. *quart(e)ron, quat(te)ron*, used in most of the senses of the E. word (see Godef.) f. *quart(e*, fourth, fourth part.]

1. A quarter *of* anything. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 476/510 With-inne a quartron of þe ȝere huy comen to Marcilie. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 455 A quartrone of a pounde of pynes. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* 20 Take of . greate reasons..a quartron of a pounde. 1587 Harrison *England* ii. vi. (1877) i. 159 She addeth .. halfe a quarterne of an ounce of baiberries. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Take of Hony a quartern of a pinte. 1647 *Will of John Clarke of Scawthorpe* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), Three quatrans of one oxgange of land. *a* 1796 in Pegge *Derbicisms*. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Quartern*, a quarter of anything.

†2. *ellipt.* A quarter of something (*esp.* a weight or measure) already specified. *Obs.* Cf. 3.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 131 The pound that heo peysede by peisede a quartrun [*v.r.* quarteroun] more then myn auncel dude. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx. 301 There is not the Mone seyn in alle the Lunacioun, saf only the seconde quarteroun. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 130 Sylk j lb. an unce and j quarteron. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 A Chalder and a quarteron of Smythes Coles. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) App. 42, 2 barrells of neates tongues weight 100 and a coterne. *Ibid.* 45 For 3 pintes wanting di. a coterne of aquavitæ. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* ii. xxix. 187 Weighing nine thousand seven hundred kintals and two quarterons

3. A quarter of various weights and measures.

a. of a pound. Now *rare.* **b.** of an ounce. **c.** of a chalder, hundredweight, etc. Now only *dial.* **†d.** = Quarter 4 a. **e.** of a stone or peck. **†f.** of some measure of land; in Ireland = Quarter 7 c, or the fourth part of this. **g.** of a pint.

a. [1326 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 15 In uno quarteroun croci, 16*d.*] *c* 1400 *Master of Game* xii. (MS. Digby 182), Take ye vi poundes of hony, and a quartron of vert-grece. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 173 Tak þre quarterons of clene rosyn, & a quateron of good perrosyn, & half a pounde of good oile de olyue. 1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 12 b, Bye me a halfe pounde of saffron, a quarteren of cynamon. 1754–6 *Connoisseur* No 76 At every petty Chandler's shop in town, while the half quarterns of tea are weighed out. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* iv, He dispensed tea and coffee by the quartern, retailed sugar by the ounce. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Quartern*, a quarter of a pound of flax ready for being spun.

b. 1607 T. Cocks *Diary* (1901) 5/6 Paide for a quartern of sylke 4*d.* 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* (1864) II. viii 193 That surly old foreman says..'What d'ye leave for silk?. There's two quarterns down'.

c. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230, iiij quarterons salte. 1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Arts* (1646) 134 There bee greater weights, which are called a hundred, halfe a hundred, and a quarterne, and also a halfe quarterne. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Wartern*, i e. a quartern, a weight of woolen warp which is, when complete, twenty-four or twenty five pounds.

d. 1583 in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 234, 53 quarterns, 3 bushells of malt.

e. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* iv, Applicants for..half-quarterns of bread.

f 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 3 Each [bondman] held one Messuage, and one Quartron of Land. 1683 J. Keogh *Acc. Roscommon* in O'Donovan *Tribes Hy-Fiachrach* (1844) 454 The lands here are generally set and let. by the name of quarters, cartrons, and gnieves, a quarter being the fourth part of a townland . and a cartron .. the fourth part of a quarter. 1883 [see Quarter 7 c].

g. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quartern*, a sort of Measure, the fourth part of a Pint. 1762 Smollett *Launcelot Greaves* (1793) II. xvii. 90 The waiter .. returned with a quartern of brandy. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxii, There is my mother with a quartern of gin before her. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. 132 Liquid Madness [Gin] sold at ten-pence the quartern.

†4. A quarter of a hundred; twenty-five. *Quartern-book*: (see quot. 1584). *Obs.*

1472–3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 37/2 Item, C of Milwell and Lyng drye; Item, a quartern of Mersaunce Lyng. 1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 12 The xxv orders of Knaves, otherwise called a quarterne of Knaves. 1584 *Star Chamb. Decree* (1863) 15 Any Stationer that shall bye a quarterne at ones or more; which quartern is xxv bokes, in which case the byer hath alwaie a quarterne boke given him freely, that is to saie, one boke for everie xxv that he byeth. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *T.'s Water worke* Ded., A Quarterne of new-catcht Epigrams caught the last Fishing-tide. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* xvii. 4 The Catholikes follow the Bible (saith Hill, in his quartern of Reasons).

5. A quarter of a sheet of paper.

1821 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 249 During the last year.. at Westminster, one imposition served me: .. it lasted till the appearance of the quartan might have betrayed its history. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* 232 This message, written on a 'quartern', that is, on a quarter of a sheet of ruled paper, on which we wrote our exercises.

6. A quartern-loaf.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* viii, That..loaf which is known to housekeepers as a slack-baked crummy quartern.

7. *Comb.*, as **†quartern-book** (see 4); **quartern-loaf**, a loaf made of a quartern of flour, a four-pound loaf; **†quartern-wind**, a quarter-wind.

1592 Greene *Disput.* 1 Thinke you a quarterne winde cannot make a quicke saile. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/1 The price of the Quartern Loaf still continues at 1*s.* 8*d.* 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vi. 176 Ben has been seen to eat two quartern loaves at a sitting.

†Quartern(e *a.*, erron. forms of Quartan, through assimilation to prec. *Obs.*

1548 Hooper *Ten Commandm.* ix Wks. (Parker Soc.) 373 Those..that bid the pestilence, the fever quartern,..or such other execrations. 1588 J. Read *Compend. Meth.* 64 b, The dropsie, quarterne fluxes and strangurie.

Quarteron, -oon, variants of Quadroon.

Quarter-piece.

†1. A quarter of a standard coin. *Obs.* $rare^{-1}$.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* i. xii. 38 Some English coines, being quarter-peices, cannot be put away in payment without loss, except four of them be joyned together.

2. *Naut.* **†a.** A piece of ordnance placed on the quarter of a vessel. *Obs.* $rare^{-1}$.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. yng. Sea-men* 31 The peeces in the prow,..in the sterne, the quarter peeces [etc.].

b. (See quots.)

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 Quarter-pieces; large carved Pieces fixed to terminate the Quarter with the Stern. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) Gg, The quarter-pieces, which limit and form the outlines of the stern. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 408/2 The taffarel and quarter pieces, which terminate the ship abaft, the former above and the latter on each side. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 243 If there be a quarter-gallery, the quarter-piece forms its after end.

c. 'Projections beyond the quarters of a ship for additional cabin accommodation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

†3. = Quarter 19 and 20 c. *Obs.* $rare^{-0}$.

1688 Miege *Grt. Fr. Dict.* ii, Quarter-piece, *quartier.* The two Quarter-pieces of a Shoe. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, A double quarter piece, *trabs crassior.*

Quarter-sessions. [Quarter *sb.* 8 a.]

1. In England and Ireland: A court of limited criminal and civil jurisdiction, and of appeal, held quarterly by the justices of peace in the counties (in Ireland by county-court judges), and by the recorder in boroughs.

1577 Harrison *England* ii. iv. (1877) i. 100 They haue finallie their quarter sessions, wherein they are assisted by the justices and gentlemen of the countrie. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 233 Justices of Peace in their Quarter-sessions, have power to hear and determine the offences aforesaid. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 4 There is not one in the Town where he lives that he has not sued at a Quarter-Sessions. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 375 Much of the criminal business of England is transacted by the quarter-sessions. 1901 L. Courtney *Working Const. U. K.* ii. 218 Prisoners apprehended under charge of crime are .. committed for trial at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions.

attrib. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 90 A quarter-sessions chairman, abler none.

2. In Scotland: A court of review and appeal held quarterly by the Justices of the Peace on days appointed by statute (1661).

1661 *Sc. Acts Parl.* c. xxxviii. (1681), The Justices of Peace ..shall appoint at the Quarter Sessions .the ordinary Hire and Wages of Labourers. 1679 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 17 With Power. to call the remanent Justices of Peace to the Quarter-sessions. 1773 J. Erskine *Inst. Laws Scot.* i. iv. 60 Constables . are appointed by them in their quarter-sessions. 1898 *Green's Encycl. Law Scot.* VII. 268 A judgment in Quarter Sessions cannot be reviewed by a later Quarter Sessions.

Qua·rterstaff. **1.** A stout pole, from six to eight feet long and tipped with iron, formerly used as a weapon by the English peasantry.

The exact sense of *quarter* is not clear: quot. 1589 suggests that the staff may have been made from a tree of a certain size cleft in four; cf. Quarter-cleft B. 1.

a 1550 *Play of Robin Hood* 7 in Child *Ballads* III. 127 With a stout frere I met, And a quarter-staffe in his hande. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Plodding through Aldersgate, all armed as I was, with a quarter Ashe staffe on my shoulder. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* iv. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 81 My owne Country weapon. What? A Quarter staffe. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 82 His quarter-staff .. Hung half before and half behind his back. 1745 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 121 A cane about eight foot long and an inch and a half in diameter much like a quarter-staff. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxv, Their rude drivers..began to debate precedence with their waggon-whips and quarter-staves. 1887 Besant *The World went* xv. 128 [He] took the quarterstaff,. poised it in his hands, and turned a smiling face to his adversary.

attrib. 1890 *Daily News* 19 June 6/4 Dumb bell and quarter-staff drill.

2. Fighting or exercise with the quarterstaff.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* i. ii, He had acquir'd immense Riches, which he used to squander away at Back-Sword, Quarter-Staff, and Cudgell-Play. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* iv. i, If you wanted a bout at boxing, quarter staff, or short-staff. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 252 He .. wrestled, played at quarterstaff, and won footraces.

Hence **Qua·rterstaff** *v.*, to beat with a quarter-staff.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 5, 400 Senators .. thought it an Honour to be cudgelled and quarterstaffed.

Quarter-tense, corrupt f. Quatre-temps (q. v.).

1869 T. Arnold in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* I. 377 'Quatuor Tempora', or, as it is called in Ireland, Quarter Tense.

†Qua·rterth, *a. Obs.* [f. Quarter *sb.* + -th.] Fourth (part).

1658 *Capel's Rem.* To Rdr., His recipees amounted not to the half nor quarterth part of a common Apothecaries Bill.

Quarter-waiter. [Quarter *sb.* 8 a.] One belonging to the lower class of Gentlemen-Ushers, who remained in waiting for a quarter of a year.

a 1522 in *Rutland Papers* (Camd.) 102 Gentilmen ushers quarter wayters. *c* 1600 Sir J. Davies *Dialogue* (Tanner MS. 79 lf. 15), *Gentleman Usher.* I should know something that have beene a quarter-wayter these 15 yeares. 1610 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 338 The gentlemen ushers, daily waiters, and quarter waiters. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 225 They gave to the hand of a Gentleman Usher Quarter-waiter 10 Peeces. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 126 One of the .. Quarter-waiters in ordinary to his Majesty.

Quarter-wind. **a.** A wind blowing on a vessel's quarter. **†b.** A wind from one of the cardinal points. *Obs.*

a. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Aorça*, with a quarter winde. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 Few ships will steare vpon quarter winds with one saile. 1692 *Ibid.* i. xvi. 80 *Quarter Winds*, are when the Wind comes in abaft the main-mast-shrouds even with the Quarter. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The quarter-wind is the best of all winds, as bearing into all the sails. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 243.

b. 1598 Florio, *Quarta*, .. a quarter winde of the compasse.

†Quartessence. *Obs.* $rare^{-1}$. [f. L *quarta* fourth, after Quintessence.] An essence one degree less pure than a quintessence.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* i. xi 48 It is called a quintessence, but more truly and properly a quartessence.

Quartet, quartette (kwǫːteˑt). Also 9 **-tett.** [a. F. *quartette*, ad. It. *quartetto*: see next.]

1. *Mus.* A composition for four voices or instruments, *esp.* one for four stringed instruments.

1790 Coleridge *Inside the Coach*, We snore quartettes in ecstasy of nose. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 245 A single quartet for stringed instruments. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 14 Beethoven's Quartet in A, &c. *attrib.* 1872 Browning *Fifine* cxvi, Inspect this quartett-score!

fig. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxix, A quartette of 'Shameful!' with which the Dianas concluded.

2. a. *Mus.* A set of four singers or players who render a quartet. **b.** *transf.* A set of four persons.

1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 304 We are a quartett of miserables. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* I. 294 The parties are arranged in messes of four, each of which quartets has its piece of beef. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* ii. xv, When the quartette of gentlemen. met on the terrace.

3. A set of four things; e.g., of lines in a sonnet, or runs at cricket, etc.

1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. v. § 44. 208 The first lines or quartets of the sonnet excite a soft expectation, which is harmoniously filled by the tercets, or last six lines. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Shaw, letting out at that bowler's next delivery, drove it to the boundary for a quartette 1889 Grove *Dict. Mus* IV. 341 A glass case containing two quartets of stringed instruments.

‖**Quartetto** (kwǫːteˑto). ? *Obs.* [a. It. *quartetto*, f. *quarto* fourth: see prec.]

1. *Mus.* = Quartet 1.

1775 in Ash *Suppl.* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. Introd. 9 In 1752, Quantz classed Quartettos at the head of Instrumental Music. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. ii. 89 Playing the solo part for the flute in a quartetto. 1835 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 201 Every song was at least a quartetto.

2. = Quartet 2 and 3.

1790 Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1836 VI 340 Wishing much that you could change our trio into a quartetto. 1807 Sir R. C Hoare *Tour Irel.* 235 Potatoes, oats, flax, and bog, the almost inseparable quartetto. 1819 T. Hope *Anastasius* III. xiv. (1820) 362 The quartetto..consisted of a poet, a scene-painter, a musical composer and a ballet-master.

attrib. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 173 A large soul .. containing sundry Queen Anne's men, one within another, like quartetto tables.

[**Quarteus,** an error for Cerceaus, q.v.

1340 *Ayenb.* 159 Yef þe onderstondinge .. wyþwent ayen ase deþ þe quarteus, al þe inwyt ssel by þyestre.]

Quarteyn, obs. form of Quartan.

Qua·rtful, *sb. rare.* [f. Quart $sb.^2$ + -ful.] As much as a quart-vessel will hold.

1745 Swift *Direct. to Servants* Wks. (1869) 571/1 Carry two quartsful [of ale] to the stable.

†Qua·rtful, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **qwar(t)-, quarfulle, quarty-,** 5–6 **whart-.** [f. Quart $sb.^1$ + -ful.] Sound, healthy; safe, prosperous.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 29 Whartfull shall I make thi gate, I shal the help erly and late. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/2 Quartyfulle (*A.* Qwartfulle), *compos, prosper, sospes.* *Ibid.* 297/1 To make Quarfulle, *prosperare* 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 290 Whartfull the mynd and compleit in remembrance. 1537 *Will of Agnes Bell* (Somerset Ho.), Heyll and quartfull in mynde.

Hence **†Quar(t)fulness,** health, prosperity. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/1 A Quarfullnes, *prosperitas.*

Quartic (kwǭˑɹtik), *a* and *sb. Math.* [f. L. *quart-us* fourth + -ic.] **a.** *adj.* Of the fourth degree. **b.** *sb.* A quantic, curve, or surface of the fourth degree

1856 Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 263 We have for the quartic the following irreducible covariants, viz the quartic itself *U* [etc.]. 1885 Salmon *Mod. Higher Algebra* 345 Sylvester proved that every invariant of a quartic is a rational function of *S* and *T.*

Quartier, variant of Quarteer.

Quartile (kwǭˑɹtil), *a.* and *sb. Astr.* and *Astrol.* [ad. med.L. *quartilis*, f. *quartus* fourth: cf. *quintile, sextile.*]

A. *adj. Quartile aspect*, the aspect of two heavenly bodies which are 90° distant from each other. (Cf. Quadrate *a.* 2.) **b.** Connected with, relating to, a quartile aspect.

1585 Lupton *Thous. Notable Th.* viii. § 43 (1660) 201 If the Aspect be .. by a Quartile or Opposite Aspect, he shall get it with tediousness. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* i. 26 When two Planets are ninety degrees distant one from another, wee call that Aspect a Quartile Aspect, and write it thus, □. 1768 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 166 If the quartile observations are made when the planets are considerably to the east or west of the meridian. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 51 To think that he must toil in obscurity like a gnome, calculating aspects, sextile and quartile.

B. *sb.* A quartile aspect; a quadrature.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. (Percy Soc.) 188 When fyve bodies above on the heaven Wente retrogarde. With divers quartils. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. i. i, The Heauens threaten vs with their oppositions, quartiles, and such vnfriendly aspects. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 22 The Full Moon, the Interlunia, and the Quartiles. 1768 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 163 Let the place of Mars be observed when the Moon is nearest her quartile with Mars. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* IX. (1852) 121 Your partile quartiles, and your plastic trines, And all your Heavenly houses and effects.

Quartine (kwɔ̃·ɹtəin). *rare.* [f. L. *quart-us* fourth + -INE[4] and *5*.]

1. *Bot.* Mirbel's name for a fourth integument supposed by him to occur in some ovules.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 158 [Quoting Mirbel], I have only discovered the quartine in ovula of which the tercine is incorporated at an early period with the secondine.

2. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xviii, Triads. Glycerin Series. Quartine or Crotonylene C_4H_6.

Quartinvariant. *Math.* [f. as prec. + INVARIANT.] An invariant of the fourth degree.

1884 W. R. W. ROBERTS in *Hermathena* X. 182 The evectants of the quartinvariants of the quantics. 1885 SALMON *Mod. Higher Algebra* Index, Quartinvariant of odd quantic.

†**Quartlé,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quartelé*, pa. pple. of *quart-, carteler* to quarter.] Quartered.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Take fyggus quartle, and raysyns, tho Hole dates, almondes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 Quartle (*S.* quarteryd), *quadripartitus*.

So †**Quartled,** *Her.* quartered. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 231 The kynges armes of fraunce quartled with the armes of englond.

Quart-major: see QUART *sb.*[3] 2.

Quarto (kwɔ̃·ɹto). Also written 4to, 4°. [L. (*in*) *quarto*, (in) the fourth (of a sheet), abl. sing. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. The size of paper obtained by folding a whole sheet twice, so as to form four leaves, in which as a rule the height is not markedly in excess of the breadth. Orig. and chiefly in phr. *in quarto.*

Quarto-sizes range from 15×11 inches (*imperial quarto*) to 7⅞×6¼ (*pot quarto*), according to the size of the original sheet.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, All his works bound close, are at least sixe sheetes in quarto. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* To Chr. Rdr., Some Play-bookes .. are growne from Quarto into Folio. 1679 [see FOLIO 5]. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5851/4 Sets of his Homer in large or small Paper, or Quarto Royal may be had. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* Pref. 2nd ed., These I have ordered to be printed separately in quarto. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 148 250 The Psalter of 1457, and the Donatus of the same year, are in quarto. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xix. (ed. 3) 299 In 1616 there had been printed in quarto seven editions of his 'Venus and Adonis'.

attrib. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 85 Small-quarto size, part print part manuscript.

fig. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* II. Wks. 1874 I. 195 The rest were made But fooles in Quarto, but I finde myselfe An asse in Folio.

2. A book composed of paper in this form; a quarto-volume.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXV. 228 Those which they bought in Folio shrink quickly into Quarto's. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 141 Quarto's, octavo's, shape the less'ning pyre. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XX. 90 The form and magnitude of a quarto imposes upon the mind. 1839 VEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. (1847) 7 His writings..contain more matter than would be comprised in twenty modern quartos. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xix. (ed. 3) 301 These sixteen quartos were publishers' ventures.

Comb. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 638 Of all scribblers these agricultural quarto-mongers are the vilest.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of paper: Folded so as to form four leaves out of the original sheet; having the size or shape of a quarter-sheet. Of books: Printed on paper thus folded or having this form. Of works: Published in quarto.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* To Chr. Rdr. 1 b, Farre better paper than most Octavo or Quarto Bibles. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 248 Where others go before In Quarto Pages. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 131 These verses I have transcrib'd in a Qto. paper. .. He has also lent me a Quarto Vol. 1789 DR. LEEDS *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 137 It consisted of three sheets of Quarto Paper. 1807 *Life Fielding* in *Tom Jones*, Every thing .. in the London quarto edition .. is included in this new edition. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxvi, He would write..a six canto quarto tale.

Quartodeciman (kwɔ̃·ɹtodesimăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 -decuman. [ad. med.L. *quarta-, quarto-decimān-us*, f. *quartus decimus* fourteenth.]

A. *sb.* One of those early Christians who celebrated Easter on the day of the Jewish Passover (the 14th of Nisan), whether this was a Sunday or not.

The practice (chiefly observed in Proconsular Asia) was condemned by the Council of Nice, A.D. 325.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* viii. 31 The Phrygian Montanists condemne the Quartodecumans. 1642 HALES *Schism* 7 Why might not it be lawful .. to celebrate Easter with the Quartodeciman. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. p. CXV, When Austin came first to this Island, the Christians he found here were Quartodecimans. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 13. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Church* II. XII. lxxxiii. 706 There is no evidence at all that the apostle John celebrated Easter with the Quarto-decimans.

B. *adj.* Of or relating to the Quartodecimans, or their method of observing Easter.

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 478 The Quartodeciman controversie .. between the Eastern and Western churches. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 38 The quartodeciman schism as it was called. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 13 Polycrates, who was primate of the Quarto-deciman churches. 1879 MACFAR *Celts* xi. 180 The quarto-deciman view of the earlier Asiatics of Asia Minor.

Hence **Quartode·cimanism,** the views or practice of the Quartodecimans.

1880 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 463/2 The quartodecimanism of John. 1885 G. SALMON in *Academy* 5 Dec. 367/2 The Ignatian letters have not a word about Quartodecimanism.

So † **Quartodecimarian** *a. Obs. rare*[−1].

1666 BP. SAM. PARKER *Free Censure* 90 That early and unhappy Quartodecimarian Schism.

Quart-pot. A pot capable of containing the measure of a quart.

1422–3 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 94 Item j quartpot. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A quart pot of pewter. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 363 Go fyll me thys quarte pot. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 6 Many a time .. it hath seru'd me insteede of a quart pot to drinke in. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. v. 240 Sometime in reuenge the quart-pot flies. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 22 P 5, I came in with a Tub about me, that Tub hung with Quart-pots. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXV, A quart-pot .. filled with gin and water. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 47 Quartpots are for muddier liquor than nectar.

b. *attrib.*, as **quart-pot tea,** *Austral.* (see quot. 1885).

1878 MRS. H. JONES *Long Years in Australia* 87 Taking a long draught of the quart-pot tea. 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Austral.* III 'Quart-pot tea', as tea made in the Bush is always called. ..A tin quart of water is set down by the fire, and when it is boiling hard a handful of tea is thrown in.

Quartre, Quartrage, -redge, -ridge, Quarteron(e, -r(o)un, obs. ff. QUARTER *sb.* and *v.*, QUARTERAGE, QUARTERN.

†**Quart-saw.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (?)

1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 414 In the Ireon Seller. Eighte qwarte sawes xvj^{s}.—thre whope sawes xx^{s}.

Quartu·mvirate. *rare*[−1]. [Cf. QUADRUM-, QUATRUMVIRATE.] = QUATUORVIRATE.

1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 282/1 The noble quartumvirate, in all matters of foreign policy, have a veto on the king's decisions.

Quartyer, obs. form of QUARTER *sb.*

Quartz (kwɔ̃ɹts). *Min.* [a. G. *quarz* (first in MHG.) of uncertain origin: hence also Du. *kwarts*, F. *quartz*, It. *quarzo*.]

1. A widely diffused mineral, massive or crystallizing in hexagonal prisms; in a pure form consisting of silica or silicon dioxide (SiO_2), but varying greatly in colour, lustre, etc., according to the different impurities it contains.

Quartz forms the rocks quartzite and sandstone, and is an important constituent in granite, gneiss, and other rocks. It frequently contains gold, and is largely mined and crushed for the purpose of extracting this metal (cf. quots. in 2). The numerous varieties are chiefly denoted by adjs. descriptive of their structure or colour, as (1) *amorphous, asteriated* (star-quartz), *capped, cavernous, compact, (crypto-) crystalline, fibrous, grained, radiated, sagenitic, sparry*, etc., (2) *blue* (siderite or sapphire-quartz), *brown* or *smoky* (cairngorm, morion), *green* (chrysoprase, prase), *milky* (milk-quartz), *purple* (amethyst), *red, rose, yellow* (citrine), etc.; also *Babel* or *Babylonian quartz*, found in Devonshire, showing on its under-surface the impression of the crystals of fluor-spar on which it was deposited. The colourless crystalline variety is known as ROCK-CRYSTAL.

1756 *Observ. Isl. Scilly* 71 White debas'd Crystal (which the Germans call Quartz). 1772 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 57, I shall adopt this name of quartz in English as it has already gained access into other European languages. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XVII § 94. 151/2 Among the crystals best fitted for exhibiting the phenomena of positive double refraction is rock crystal or quartz. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 107 Boulders of primitive formation, streaked with snow-white quartz. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 150 Quartz is infusible before the blowpipe, insoluble in all acids except fluoric acid.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attrib. in sense 'consisting of quartz', or 'containing quartz', as *quartz-boil* (see quot. 1869), *-crystal, -gritstone, -lode, -pebble, -porphyry, -reef, -rock, -sand, -schist, -slate, -vein*, etc.

1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 82 It is known to mineralists in that state by the name of quartz gritstone. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 167 Vertical strata much intersected by quartz veins. *Ibid.* 326 Granites containing quartz-crystals. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 367 Beds of pure quartz rock. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 170 Mica slate passing into quartz slate. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold Fields Victoria* 283 Quartz reefs are richer as they increase in depth. *Ibid.* 618 Quartz-boil, an outcrop of a quartz reef on the surface, or an outburst or extension in width of the reef beneath it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 218 Very little work has been done..on quartz-lodes.

b. attrib. in other senses, obj., and obj. gen., chiefly in terms relating to the extraction of gold from quartz, as *quartz-battery, -crusher, -crushing* adj., *-gold* (see quot. 1874), *-mill, -mining, -prospecting, -reefing* (= mining), etc.

1861 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* IV. 133 Quartz-reefin's the payinest game, now. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 17 Some gold quartz-mining enterprises have been in operation. 1874 *Ibid.* 317 It is largely 'quartz gold', that is, not rounded and water-worn, but irregular and frequently twisted in form, usually very bright, and always of fine quality, as is the gold of the quartz-veins. 1877 *Ibid.* 220 The discovery .. of quartz-claims in the district. This action gave an impetus to quartz-prospecting. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 596 Quartz-crushing machines yet to be invented.

Quartziferous (kwɔ̃ɹtsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or containing quartz.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 403 The pieces of quartziferous porphyry..have better resisted attrition. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iii. 49 The Quartziferous breccias .. of the Caernarvon peninsula. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 242 A..number of diorites are quartziferous.

Qua·rtzine, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -INE[1].] Quartzose, quartzy.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. 40 Gneiss .. was the basis material, the quartzine element greatly predominating.

Quartzite (kwɔ̃·ɹtsəit). *Min.* Also **-yte.** [f. as prec. + -ITE.] An extremely compact, granular rock, consisting essentially of quartz.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 167 The quartzites of the west are manifestly altered sandstones. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* App. 479 A boulder of quartzite .. was found embedded in a seam of coal.

attrib. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 4 The stag is formed of white quartzite stones. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* vii. 181 There were also quartzite flakes and implements.

Hence **Quartzi·tic** *a.*, of the nature of quartzite.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 191 This remarkable yellowish and quartzitic conglomerate. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 155 Bands of quartzitic rock.

Qua·rtzless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of quartz.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 235 Some of these rocks are very poor in quartz, and they then pass into the quartzless hornblende andesites. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 July 73/2 This widely distributed andesite is highly basic, in many cases being almost quartzless.

Qua·rtzoid. [f. as prec. + -OID.] A crystal having the form of a double six-sided pyramid.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA 1882 DANA *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 47.

Quartzose (kwɔ̃·ɹtsōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Mainly or entirely composed of quartz; of the nature of quartz.

1757 DA COSTA *Fossils* 275 Pellucid quartzose grains it has none. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 332 Some varieties of this ware are filled with quartzose sand. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc *Coal* ii. 47 Thick masses of very coarse quartzose conglomerate.

So † **Qua·rtzous** *a. Obs.*

1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 547 It appears, that hard quartzous and silicious stones give a reddish light. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 540 The sand..is quartzous.

Quartzy (kwɔ̃·ɹtsi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] Of the nature of quartz; resembling quartz.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 218 The stones of this mountain are white--quartzy and composed of small grains. 1836 MACCULLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 256 The bottom, which consists of white quartzy sand, is usually visible. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind Art* II. 4 The iron ore is .. separated from its granitic or quartzy matrix by washing.

fig. 1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 42 He .. avows his inability to find Another lyric in his quartzy mind.

Quarved, ? error for *quarred*: see QUAR *v.*[1]

1627 JACKSON *Creed* VI. xii § 9 This current of life, the more it is dammed or quarued by opposition of the sonnes of darknesse, the more plentifully it ouerflowes the sons of light.

†**Qua·ry.** *Obs.*[−1]. [? ad. L. *quārē* wherefore.]

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 With quibes and quaryes Of inventaryes.

Quaryndo(u)n, obs. forms of QUARENDEN.

Quas, variant of KVASS.

Quas(e, obs. northern forms of WHOSE.

Quash, *sb.*[1] *rare.* A squash or pumpkin.

1687 MILLE *Grt. Jr. Dict.* II. Quash. *See* Pompion. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A quash, or pompion, *pepo*. [Hence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.] 1823 T. ROUGHLEY *Jamaica Planter's Guide* 74 The Indian kale, ochro, quash, peppers, akys, and a variety of pulse, being natural to the climate.

Quash, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [Cf. WASH.] ? A stretch of shallow water.

1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 69 From the report made by those who sounded the quash opposite the town.. there was not found water sufficient to enable them to undertake the enterprize.

Quash (kwɒʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **quasse,** (5 **qwas-**), 4 **quasche,** 5 **qv-, quaschyn, quassh-, quaysch-,** 6 **quash.** [In branch I, ad. OF. *quasser* = *casser* to annul, ad. late L. *cassāre* (med.L. also *quassāre*), f. *cassus* null, void; in branch II, ad. OF. *quasser, casser* to break, smash, etc.:—L. *quassāre*, freq. of *quatĕre* to shake. In later F. the form in all senses is *casser*. Senses 2 and 3 may be partly derived from 4, and the later examples in 5 may be partly of onomatopœic origin. Cf. SQUASH *v.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To annul, to make null or void (a law, decision, election, etc.); to throw out or reject (a writ, indictment, etc.) as invalid; to put an end to, stop completely (legal proceedings). † Also with *down.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 Þe pape at his dome þer Elites quassed doun. *Ibid.* 217 Þo purueiance .. He quassed it ilk dele þorgh jugement *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxvi. (1869) 44 Michel it displeseth hire that ye quassen thus hire ordinaunces. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 151 Phœbus his plainte did quash. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 521 All the then Judges did agree, that if a Writ of that Form should be brought unto them.. they would immediately quash it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 303 Praying 'judgment of the writ, or declaration, and that the same may be quashed', *cassetur*, made void, or abated. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 335 The Lord Advocate..

quashed all farther procedure. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* iv. 43 My clients were completely exonerated and the conviction was quashed.

b. Used adverbially with *go* (suggesting sense 4). 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 406 Down comes the money, quash goes the conviction, like a snail under our feet.

2. To bring to nothing; to crush or destroy; to put down or suppress completely; to stifle (*esp.* a feeling, idea, scheme, undertaking, proceeding, etc.). Also with *down*.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* vi. 2 Extol not thyself .. lest perhaps thy strength be quashed. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* v. 366 Balaam had faire hopes before him .. but all was quasht in a moment. 1717 Tabor in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 552 When the Ground about the Pavement was dug, all these Suppositions were quash'd. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 34 The sound seemed at last quashed in a bed of water. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* 316 Every such attempt had heretofore been .. quashed by the .. authorities. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 313, I wanted to scream, but the physical weariness had quashed down that nonsense. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xviii. 305 The preparations for the election were quashed.

3. To crush, quell, or utterly subdue (a person); to squash. Now *rare*.

1539 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xxxv. 50 His Arme Shall Quash the Cruell, and prevent their harme. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* I. v. 128 They did not stay the building of the wall of Jerusalem, till all their adversaries were quashed. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. vii. ii. 168 This .. resolution .. would in all probability have quashed their enemies. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 182 When, by Logic's iron rule, I've quashed each briskly babbling fool

II. †**4.** To break or dash in pieces; to smash; also, to crush, squeeze, squash. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 439 Panne þe secounde wal was i-quasched [*v.r.* yquaysched]. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3389 Abowte scho whirles the whele .. Tille alle my qwarters .. ware qwaste al to peces. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 310/2 A mightie stone .. able to haue quashed him in peeces. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 628 Then, shepheard, take both stone in hand, and blade, To quash his swelling neck. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 12 The Fathers and Mothers never faile to quash, or flat down that part of the face which is between the eyes and mouth. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 85 (E. D. S.) [Boys] rejoice when they find a nest of eggs to quash with their feet.

†**b.** To dash or smash *on* or *against* something. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 99 The eiuill spirit that was in hym tooke hym, quashyng the chylde on the grounde. 1620 Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 19 A man falleth from his horse and quasheth his head against a blocke. *c* 1645 Walker *Batt. Summer-Isl.* II. 25 The whales Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels quash'd .. are in pieces dash'd.

†**5.** *intr.* To shake; to splash, to make a splashing noise. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 64 The erthe quook and quashte as hit quyke were. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 12 A thin and fine Membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from quashing and shaking. 1739 Sharp *Surg.* xxiv. 122 The water by a sudden Jirk may be heard to quash. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* III i. 130 (E. D. S.) When the butter is come, which you may know by its quashing.

Hence **Quashed** (kwɒʃt) *ppl. a.*; **Qua·shing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 107 A notion .. of a dangerous and quashing import to the spirit of all signal excellency. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 408 A rare trade, this quashing trade. 1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 35 These are called stratous clouds from their sinking quashed appearance. 1846 J. Hamilton *Mt. of Olives* viii. 196 With quashed delight and bitter fancies. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 270 A factitious quashing of any sensibility.

Quash, obs. variant of Kvass.

Quashee (kwɒ·ʃi), **quashie** (kwɒ·ʃi). [Ashantee or Fantee *Kwasi*, a name commonly given to a child born on Sunday.] A negro personal name, adopted as a general name for any negro.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* (1862) 246 Then Quashie himself, or a company of free blacks. 1850 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 122 A certain sympathy with Quashee! 1889 Clark Russell *Marooned* (1890) 275 The same Quashee whom I had supposed dead.

Quashey. *rare*—1. (See quot. and cf. Quash *sb.*1)

1823 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 391 With regard to these said quasheys (which, I believe, is their name,—first cousins to the squash pumpkin).

Quasi (kwē·ˈsəi), *adv.* and *pref.* [L. *quasi* as if, as it were, almost.] **I.** In limiting sense.

1. Used parenthetically = 'as it were', 'almost', 'virtually'. *rare.*

In Caxton after F. *quasi* (15th c., from It. or L.).

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 30 Whereof he was moche angry, and quasi half in despair. — *Chas. Gt.* 204 After that charles had the domynacyon quasi in al espayne. 1692 T. Watson *Body of Div.* 97 Men come quasi armed in Court of Male, that the Sword of the Word will not enter. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 184 This devolution .. is *quasi* a descent *per formam doni*.

2. In close connexion with the following; hence usually treated as a prefix and hyphened.

a. With sbs.: (A) kind of; resembling or simulating, but not really the same as, that properly so termed.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 49 An Empyriall Heaven, a *quasi vacuitie*. 1676 R. Dixon *Two Testaments* 30 The reason why God confirmed his Testament .. is, because this was an act of his Quasi-dying. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In a quasi-contract, one party may be bound .. without having given his consent. *Ibid.*, The reparation of quasi-crimes. 1815 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 151 A .. plot .. to draw me into a decided instead of a quasi war with France. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iv, The art, or quasi-art, of standing in tail. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 91 Romans, with Greek names who become quasi-emperors. 1889 Swinburne *Stud. Jonson* 47 The epithalamium of these quasi-nuptials is fine.

b. With adjs., more rarely with advbs. or vbs.: Seemingly, or in appearance, but not really; almost, nearly, virtually.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 149 Falsehood in this quasi-colloquial shape, as well as in the shape of ordinary discourse. 1826 Southey *Ymd. Eccl. Angl.* 394 We neither deify nor quasi-deify the head of our Church. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* viii. 50 His functions in these cases are quasi-judicial. 1861 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 80 The independent and quasi-Episcopal position of the rector. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxxiv. 610 Public or quasi-public organisms.

II. 3. Introducing an etymological explanation of a word: 'As if it were'. (Abbreviated *q.*, *qu.*: see Q. II. 1.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 85 Master person, *quasi* Person. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 82 (1810) 81 *Culme*, so called, as some say, *quasi* Calme. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 419 They are more properly call'd Almanacks, quasi Almon-aght. 1826 Scott *Woodstock* Note 3 Rere-suppers (*quasi arrière*) belonged to a species of luxury [etc.]. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Wks. (1880) 181/2 The Earls of Wilbraham (*quasi* wild boar ham).

Quasi, Quasie, Quass, obs. ff. Quassia, Queasy, Kvass.

†**Quass,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **quasse.** [a. MLG. *quassen* (*quasen*, *quatzen*: see Grimm) to eat or drink immoderately: prob. of onomatopœic origin.] *intr.* To drink copiously or in excess; to quaff. Hence †**Qua·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm on Folly* E iv, Remembre the law of quassyng, 'Other drinke thy drinke, or rise, and goe thy waie'. *c* 1572 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* lxxxvii, Hope brings the boll wherein they all must quasse [*rime* passe]. 1607 Marston *What You Will* II. i, Sing, sing, or stay weele quasse or any thing.

Quassa·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *quassātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *quassâre* to shake: see Quash *v.*] A shaking, beating, pounding.

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* III. i. 68 Solidated by continual contusions, threshings, and quassations. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 15 By quassation and constant compressure of such flexible grounds. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Quassation*, .. in *Pharmacy*, .. reducing roots and tough bark to pieces, to facilitate the extraction of their chief active principles.

†**Quassative,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quassāre* (see prec.) + -ive.] Inclined to shake.

1626 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* III. ii, A Frenchman's heart is more quassative and subject to tremor than an Englishman's.

Quassia (kwæ·siă, kwa·ʃ-, kwǫ ʃiă). Also 8 **quassi, quassy, quasi,** (**quaciæ**). [Named by Linnæus, about 1761, after a Surinam negro, Graman (= grand man) Quassi or Quacy (= Quashee), who discovered the virtues of the root in 1730.

Quassi communicated his discovery to C. G. Dahlberg, by whom it was made known to Linnæus: see C. M. Blom in *C. Linnæi Amœnitates Academicæ* VI (1764) 420, and Stedman *Surinam* II xxix.]

1. The wood, bark, or root of a South American tree (*Quassia amara*), found esp. in Surinam, and of some other trees, esp. the bitter ash (*Picræna excelsa*) of Jamaica, and the bitter damson (*Simaruba amara*) of the West Indies and S. America. **b.** The bitter decoction prepared from this, used for medicinal and other purposes.

The quassia now in use is chiefly that obtained from the bitter ash, commonly sold in the form of chips.

1765 [cf. 3]. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 227 The quasi was administered in decoction. 1803 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 268 The infusions of quassia .. are scarcely affected by muriate of tin. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat Phil.* 86 An intense and pure bitter like quassia. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 59 An enema of some bitter vegetable infusion, such as quassia.

2. Any of the trees yielding quassia, esp. the *Quassia amara* of Surinam.

1766 [cf. 3]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 753/1 Dr. Wright found this tree to be a species of quassia. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 127 Why not .. cultivate quassia, which is such a handsome shrub? 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 673 Quassia bears some resemblance to the common ash, attains a height of 50, 60, or even 100 feet.

3. *attrib*, as *quassia-bark*, *-chips*, *-root*, *-tree*, *-wood*; **quassia cup,** a drinking cup made of quassia wood, a 'bitter cup'.

1765 *Ann. Reg.* 114 Linnæus has lately recommended, a new medicine, called quassi-wood. 1766 *Ibid.* 76 They write from Pensacola that the true Quassi medicinal tree has lately been discovered in the western parts of that province. 1767 Harley in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 81 At last I tryed the Quassi Root. 1834 T. J. Graham *Dom. Med.* (ed 6) 70 Quassia wood comes from Jamaica and the Caribbean islands. 1860 Pirsse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 171 The purest bitter principle is yielded by the quassia tree.

Quassin (kwæ·sin). [f. Quass-ia + -in1.] The bitter principle of quassia.

1819 in J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 288. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 340/2 Quassin dissolves readily in alcohol and in æther. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 675 A neutral, odourless, crystallisable principle, termed quassin.

Also **Qua·ssite,** in same sense.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 705 Quassite has been given by Wiggers to the bitter principle of the *quassia amara* and *excelsa*. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 26/1 Its chief constituents are quassite, resin [etc.].

Quassing, *vbl. sb.*: see Quass *v.*

Qua-sum, north. variant of Who-some.

Quasy, obs. form of Queasy.

Quat (kwɒt), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8–9 **quot.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. A pimple or pustule; a small boil; a stye.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* 153 Inflammations and soft swellings, burnings and impostumes, and choleric sores or quats. 1752–3 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 15 A Quat, or Quot, being a small Heat or Pimple. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., He was rubbing his throat, and he broke the head of his quot. 1896 *Warwick Gloss*, *Quat*, a sty or poke.

†**2.** *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a (young) person. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 11, I haue rub'd this yong Quat almost to the sense, And he growes angry. 1609 Dekker *Gvlls Horne-bk.* 151 Whether he be a young quat of the first year's revenue, or some austere and sullen-faced steward. 1623 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* II. i, O young quat, incontinence is plagu'd In all the creatures of the world.

†**Quat,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **quatte.** [f. Quat *v.*1] The act or state of squatting.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 475 The doggs haue putt the hare from quatte. 1612 Webster *White Devil* Wks. (Rtldg.) 31/2 A full cry for a quarter of an hour, And then .. put to the dead quat.

Quat (kwɒt), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **quot.** [Related to prec. and next; cf. Squat *a.*, and It. *quatto* 'squatting, cowering, quiet, still' (Baretti).]

1. Squatted, close, still, quiet, in hiding.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxv. 463 The x traitoris that were quatte in the gardin vnder an ympe. *Ibid.*, Bretell and Vlfin .. weren quat vnder the steyres. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 310 The rest lay so quat and close that they could not be apprehended. 1685 — *Bk. Boys & Girls* 21 My lying quat, until the Fly is catcht Shews [etc.]. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Quat*, close, still, as a hare on her form. 1886 in Elworthy *W. Som. Wd.-bk.*

2. Low and broad; squat.

1863 Barnes *Dorset Gloss.*, 'There's a little quot rick'.

Quat (kwɒt), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **qwat(te,** 8 **quatt,** 9 **quot.** [a. OF. *quaitir*, *quatir* to beat or press down, to force in, to hide (mod.F. *catir* to press), f. OF. **quait*, Prov. *quait*, It. *quatto* (see prec.):—L. *coactus* pressed together, Coact.]

1. *trans.* To beat or press down; to squash, flatten, extinguish Also *absol.*

c 1400–50 *Alexander* 560 All flames þe flode .. And þan ouer-qwelmys in a qwirre & qwatis euer e-like. 1589 Greene *Tullies Love* (1609) F iij, Her resolution .. quatted the conceit of his former hope. 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) K 4 The renowne of her chastity .. almost quatted those sparks that heated him on to such lawlesse affection. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Quat*, *qwot*, .. to flatten, to squash flat.

b. To load, sate, glut (the stomach). See also Quot *pa. pple.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 To the stomack quatted with dainties, al delicates seeme queasie. 1606 J. Hynd *Eliosto Libid.* 58 Amazias having quatted the quesy stomaks of the rebels .. returned with safety to Famagosta.

2. *intr.* To crouch down or lie close, as an animal in hiding; to squat. (= OF. *se quatir.*)

c 1400 *Master of Game* ii. (MS. Digby 182), þen he shall ruse oute of þe wey for to stalle or qwatte to rest hym. 1602–12 [implied in Quat *sb.*]. 1757 Foote *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 149 You grow tir'd at last and quat, Then I catch you. 1781 W. Blane *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 125 She will only leap off a few rods, and quat. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 222 The crake .. will then .. if still hunted, 'quat' in the thickest bunch of grass or weeds he can find.

†**b.** To sink, subside. *Obs. rare.*

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 118 If rain in the interim should come, such ground will quatt, and the furrow will fill up.

Hence **Qua·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1757 Foote *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 149 Begin and start me, that I may come the sooner to quatting.

Quat, *v.*2 Sc. var. (also pa. t. and pa. pple) of Quit *v.* (Cf. Quated.)

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 54 So had the cause bene quat, wer not for shame. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1179 Thou .. Gars courage quat them. 1637–50 J. Row *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 254 So he quat his ministrie. 1714 Ramsay *Elegy John Cowper* xii. (1877) I. 168 To quat the grip he was right laith. 1786 Burns *To James Smith* xxix, I shall say nae mair, But quat my sang. 1836 M. Macintosh *Cottager's Daughter* 49 For your threats ae truth I winna quat.

Quat, obs. f. Quoth, What; Sc. var. Quit *a.*

Quata, var. of Coaita.

†**Quatch**1. *Obs.* [f. *quatch*, var. Quetch *v.*: cf. Quinch *sb.*] A word, a sound.

a 1635 Bp. Corbet *Poems* (1807) 114 Noe; not a quatch, sad poets; doubt you, There is not greife enough without you? 1783 Nichols *Bibl. Top.* (1790) IV. 57 (*Berks*) A quatch is a word. (Hence in Grose and Halliwell.)

†**Quatch**2. *Obs. rare*—1. (Meaning uncertain.)

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. ii. 18 A Barber's chaire, that fits all buttockes, the pin buttocke, the quatch-buttocke [etc.].

Quatch, variant of Quetch.

Quate, variant of What, fortune. *Obs.*

Quated, obs. Sc. var. *quited*: see Quit *v.*

a 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xlv. 27 Alace! suld my treu service thus be quated? (*rime* hated).

‖ **Quatenus** (kwēi·ˈtēnŭs), *adv.* [L., 'how far', 'to what extent', f. *quā* where + *tenus* up to.] In so far as; in the quality or capacity of; Qua.

1652 N. Culverwel *Lt. Nature* xi. (1661) 78 An innate power of the Soul, that is fitted, and fashioned for the receiving of spirituals, *quatenus* Spirituals. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 277 A broken Oath is, quat'nus Oath, As sound t' all purposes of Troth. 1673 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 274 That every canon of Ch. Ch. should (quatenus as a member of the university) preach at St. Marie's, and (quatenus canon) at Ch. Ch. 1697 J. Dennis *Plot and no Plot* 52 Tho the Viscount be my superiour, quatenus Viscount, yet he does esteem himself my equal.

Quater, obs. form of Quatre.

Quater-centenary. *rare.* [f L. *quater* four times; cf. *tercentenary.*] A four-hundredth anniversary, or the celebration of this

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 479/1 The forthcoming celebration of the Luther quater-centenary.

Quater-co(u)sin, obs. ff. of Cater-cousin.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1755– in Johnson, etc.

Quaterime: see Quatreme.

Quate·rn, *sb. rare.* [a. F. *quaterne* set of four numbers, †quire (Godef.), ad. L. *quaternus*: see Quaternion and Quire.]

†**1.** *Sc.* A quire of paper. *Obs.*

1578 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 12 Tuentie fyve countis and quaternis of the Q. and Q. regent.

2. A set of four numbers in a lottery.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XII. 158 But that he forbid The Lottery, why, Twelve were Tern Quatern!

†**Quate·rn,** *a Bot. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *quaterni* four together, by fours.] Arranged in fours.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot* III. xxiii. (1765) 235 In respect to Opposition, opposite Leaves will sometimes become tern, quatern or quine, growing by Threes, Fours, or Fives.

Quate·rnal, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] **a.** = Quaternary *a.* 1. **b.** *erron.* = Quadrennial.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* Cert. Poems (1871) 150 His first Advent yeilds a quaternall section, His birth, his life, his death, his resurrection. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 161 The Carthaginians, whose famous quaternal Feast consisted only of four Dishes. 1813 J. C. Hobhouse *Journey* (ed. 2) 581 Prizes distributed at each quaternal celebration of the Olympian games.

Quaterna·rian, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -an.] = Quaternary *a.* 1.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* I. vi. 55 A quaternarian number, as four beasts, and four wheels. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 108 Arrangement of parts usually quaternarian.

Quaternary (kwŏtə·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quaternāri-us*, f. *quaternī* four together, by fours. Cf. F. *quaternaire* (1515).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Consisting of four things or parts; characterized by the number four. Now chiefly *Chem* in *quaternary compound*, a combination of four elements or radicals.

Quaternary number, usually = 4, but sometimes taken as = 10 (see B).

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xi. 45 To appoynt a quaternarie number of elements, out of the quaternary number of the fower qualities. 1695 F. Gregory *Doctr. Trin.* 63 We read what great respect Pythagoras and his sect had for their quaternary number. 1825 T. Thomson *1st Princ. Chem.* I. 37 Ammonia is a quaternary compound, consisting of 1 atom azote and 3 atoms hydrogen. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 14 The quaternary number of the divisions of the flower. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. ii. 17 The nitrogen occurs combined with the same three elements, forming a quaternary compound.

2. *Geol.* Used, with the sense of 'fourth in order', as an epithet of the most recent of the geological periods (following on the Tertiary), and of the deposits, animals, etc, belonging to it.

1843 W. Humble *Dict. Geol.* 216 Quaternary formations. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 198 The instruments of the Drift, or Quaternary deposits. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. vii. 237 The quaternary race of the caverns of Belgium. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl Life* xxi. 448 Deposits which may be of Quaternary or even of Pliocene age.

B. *sb.* A set of four (things); the number four.

Quaternary of numbers, the Pythagorean τετρακτύς, or 1+2+3+4 = 10.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 8 Withdraw ther-for the quaternary, of the article of his denominacion twies, of 40, And ther remaynethe 32. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1310 The quaternarie is the first square or quadrate number. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 654 In which Quaternary of Kingdoms..the Roman, being the Last of the Four, is the Last Kingdom. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 438 According to quaternaries, or septenaries [of days] after the nature of the disease. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 44 They are regarded with as much veneration as were the disciples of Pythagoras..when initiated into the sacred quaternary of numbers. 1845 Day *An. Chem.* I. 141 Thus quaternary compounds may be split into several quaternaries with the same or a different radical.

Quaternate (kwŏtə·nĕt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ate2: cf. F. *quaterné.*] Arranged in, or forming, a set or sets of four; composed of four parts.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp* s.v. *Leaf.* 1857 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 295 The *Sarcina ventriculi*, with its remarkable-looking quaternate spores. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 391 With a long stalk and a quaternate lamina. *Comb.* 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* Gloss 1103/2 *Quaternate pinnate*, pinnate, the pinnæ being arranged in fours.

‖ **Quaternio.** *rare.* = next.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 9. 111 Aristotle in his Metaphysicks, speaking of the Quaternio of Causes [etc.]. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* ii. 25 These are the Four Winds of Heaven, The Quaternio of the Angelical Ministers of Divine Providence. 1872 D. Brown *Life John Duncan* v. 87 Watson broke up the quaternio by going to Edinburgh.

Quaternion (kwŏtə·nĭən). [ad. late L. *quaternio, -ion-em*, f. *quaternī* four together: cf. obs. F. *quaternion* (Godef.).]

1. A group or set of four persons or things.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xii. 4 Bitakinge [him] to foure quaternyouns of Knyȝtis .. for to kepe him. [Tindale *and later versions*, quaternions of soudiers (souldiers).] 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. (Masque i), The fitter to conduct this quaternion [= these four fair virgins]. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* Pref. A iij, He puts his whole Booke under a quaternion of topicks. 1695 Tryon *Dreams & Vis.* x. 185 This..Elementary Quaternion of Earth, Air, Water and Fire. 1745 tr *Columella's Husb.* III. xx, So let us be content with a certain Quaternion as it were of chosen vines. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* xii. 329 His great quaternion of English writers, Shakspeare, Hooker, Bacon, Jeremy Taylor.

b. A quatrain. *rare*—1.

1846 Landor *Pentam.* iv. Wks. 1876 III. 517 You have given me a noble quaternion.

2. Of paper or parchment: **a.** A quire of four sheets folded in two. †**b.** A sheet folded twice.

1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 398 The quaternion..in which I transcribed these things out of my table-booke. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Quaternion*,.. a Quire with four sheets, or a sheet foulded into four parts. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 167 Before they had completed the third quaternion (or gathering of four sheets) 4000 florins were expended. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 268 The books were mostly made up of quaternions, i e. quires of four sheets, doubled so as to make sixteen pages.

3. The number 4 or 10 (cf. Quaternary).

1637 Heywood *Loud. Spec.* Wks. 1874 IV. 310 The Pythagoreans expresse their holy oath in the quaternion. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 462 Adore the sacred quaternion: the quaternion containeth under it one, two, and three...The quaternion four alone is one and uncompounded.

4. *Math.* **a.** The quotient of two vectors, or the operator which changes one vector into another, so called as depending on four geometrical elements, and capable of being expressed by the quadrinomial formula $w + xi + yj + zk$, in which w, x, y, z are scalars, and i, j, k are mutually perpendicular vectors whose squares are -1. **b.** *pl.* That form of the calculus of vectors in which this operator is employed, invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton in 1843.

1843 Sir W. R. Hamilton *Let.* in *Philos. Mag.* XXV. 493 We have, then, this first law for the multiplication of two quaternions together. 1858 — *Let.* 15 Oct. *ibid.* 436 To-morrow will be the 15th birthday of the Quaternions. They started into life, or light, full grown on the 16th of October, 1843. 1866 — (*Title*) Elements of Quaternions 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 7 The value of Quaternions for pursuing researches in physics.

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Consisting of four persons, things, or parts.

1814 Cary *Dante, Purgatory* XXXIII. 3 The trinal now, and now the virgin band Quaternion, their sweet psalmody began. 1849 Ticknor *Span. Lit.* I. 27 When and where this quaternion rhyme, as it is used by Berceo, was first introduced, cannot be determined.

Hence †**Quate·rnion** *v.*, to arrange in quaternions (only in *pa. pple.* **Quate·rnioned**); **Quaternio·nic** *a.*, pertaining to quaternions; **Quate·rnionist,** one who studies quaternions.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. i, Yea, the Angels themselves.. are distinguish'd and quaternion'd into their Celestial Princedoms, and Satrapies. 1873 Tait *Quaternions* (ed. 2) 266 It would be easy to give this a more strictly quaternionic form. 1881 J. Venn *Symbolic Logic* 91 Do we depart wider from the primary traditions of arithmetic than the Quaternionist does?

Quate·rnita·rian. *rare.* [f. next, after *uni-, trinitarian.*] One who believes that there are four persons in the Godhead.

1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 72 We should all have been Quaternitarians, and Quaternitarians would have been the orthodox. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 328 The Jansenists .. are, without thinking or intending it, Quaternitarians.

Quaternity (kwŏtə·nĭti). [ad. late L. *quaternitās* (Augustine, etc.), f. *quaternī* four together: see -ty. Cf. F. *quaternité.*]

1. A set of four persons (*esp.* in the Godhead, in contrast to the Trinity) or of four things.

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/1 He is bounden to beleue in yᵉ trinite. And yᵉ felowe beleueth in a quaternitie. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 405 Antiquitie did deuide the elements into a treble quaternitie. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 557 Not a Trinity, but a Quaternity, or Four Ranks and Degrees of Beings. 1708 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* 349 [The Marcosians] instead of a Trinity..held a Quaternity composed of Ineffability, of Silence, of the Father, and of the Truth. 1830 J. Douglas *Truths Relig.* iv. (1832) 185 Plato may be argued to have held either a trinity or a quaternity. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 475/1 A remarkable quaternity of great-grandmamma, grandmamma, mamma, and little daughter.

2. The fact or condition of being four in number, or an aggregate of four.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 287 Some [held] that in mystical quaternity all Deity existed.

†**3.** *erron.* A quarter. *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. xii, The first with divers ..turnings wries, Cutting the town in four quaternities.

Quateron, obs. variant of Quadroon.

†**Quaterpetal.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *quater* four times.] A plant whose flowers have four petals.

1715 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 274 *Herbæ Tetrapetalæ*, Quaterpetals.

†**Quater-pierced.** *Her.* Var. of *quarter-pierced*: see Quarter *sb.* 30. *Obs.*

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 71 He beareth azure a crosse moline, Quater-pierced, or.. This is termed Quater-pierced, quasi Quadrate pierced, for that the piercing is square as a Trencher.

†**Quater-temper, -temps.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quatior-, quatuortempre* (ad. L. *quatuor tempora*) and *quatretemps*, f. *quatre* four + *temps* time. Cf. Quarter-tense.] The four fasting-periods of the year: see Ember2.

1535 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 205 All crysten sowles contynually remembryd in the fraternyte of yᵉ quater temp. of yᵉ same. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 53 They appoynted the laye people to fast yᵉ Lent, .. aduent, rogacyon dayes, and quatertemper.

†**Quatervois.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **quatrefois.** [Refashioning of Carfax, after F. *quatre* four + *voie* way.] A place where four ways meet.

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 108 In the Tetrampodus or Quatrefois of that City .. there stood a marble statue of Venus. 1687 Wood *Life* Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 230 When he came to Quatervois he was entertaind with the wind musick or waits belonging to the city and Universitie

Quateryme: see Quatreme.

Quath(e, obs. variants of Quoth.

†**Qua·thrigan.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrīga.*] = Quadriga (by Ormin supposed to be a four-*wheeled* chariot); also *fig.* the four gospels.

c 1200 Ormin Pref. 3 Þiss boc..iss wrohht off quaþþigan, Off goddspell bokess fowwre. *Ibid.* 21 Þatt waȝȝn iss nemmnedd quaþþrigan þat hafeþþ fowwre wheless.

Quatkin, obs. form of Whatkin.

Quatorzain (kæ·tɒizēin). Also 6 **quaterzayn,** 7 **quatorzen,** 9 **quatuorsain.** See also Quatorziem. [a. F. *quatorzaine* a set of fourteen (persons, days, etc.), f. *quatorze*: see next.] A piece of verse consisting of fourteen lines; a sonnet. In mod. use *spec.* A poem of fourteen lines resembling a sonnet, but without strict observance of sonnet-rules.

1583 G. Bucke *Commend. Verses* in *T. Watson's Centurie of Loue* (Arb.) 33 The Thuscan's poesie, Who skald [= scaled] the skies in lofty Quatorzain. 1591 Nashe *Pref. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, Put out your rush candles you poets and rimers and bequeath your quaterzayns to chandlers. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* II. i. 174 Sonnets in Doozens or your Quatorzaines [*printed* -anies]. 1818 Lofft (*title*) Laura: or, an Anthology of Sonnets (on the Petrarcan model), and Elegiac Quatuorzains. 1836 H. F. Chorley *Mrs. Hemans* (1837) II. 276 This volume .. contains also many beautiful sonnets, or more strictly speaking, quatuorzains. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Mar. 421 The sonnet became..as incorrect as in Cowper's exquisite quatorzain to Mrs. Unwin.

‖ **Quatorze** (kătō·rz). [F. *quatorze*:—L *quatuordecim* fourteen.] In piquet, a set of four similar cards (either aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens) held by one player, which count as fourteen.

1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* v. iv, Show for it, my lord! I showed quint and quatorze for it. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 127 Let us suppose the Younger-hand to have two Quatorze against him. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Mrs. Battle on Whist*, I love to get a tierce or a quatorze, though they mean nothing. 1868 Pardon *Card Player* 31 You are to call a quatorze preferably to three aces.

Quatorziem, -sime, obs. Sc. varr. Quatorzain. For the change of ending, cf. Quinziéme 2.

1615 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S. T. S.) Introd. 51 The Cheirrie and the Slae..Newly altered, perfyted and divided into 114 Quatorziems. [c 1724 Ramsay *Some Contents Evergreen* ix, Montgomery's quatorsimes sall evir pleis.]

Quatrain (kwɒtrē·in). Also 6 **quadrain, -rein(e, -reyne,** 7 **-ren, -rin, -ran.** [a. F. *quatrain*, †*quadrain* (Cotgr.), f. *quatre* four.]

1. A stanza of four lines, usually with alternate rimes; four lines of verse.

α. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 13 Ane qvadrain of Alexandrin verse. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. ii. (Arb.) 81 It is not a huitane or a staffe of eight, but two quadreins. 1611 Florio, *Quartetto*,..a quadren of a Sonnet, or staffe of foure verses. 1651 Delaune (*title*) A Legacie to his Sonnes. Digested into Quadrins.

β. 1666 Dryden *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 38, I have chosen to write my poem in quatrains or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 478 A Quatrain recited out of *Nostredamus*. 1823 Roscoe tr. *Simonde's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. iv. 102 The beautiful stanza of ten lines, in one quatrain and two tercets. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 7 There are many terse and happy couplets and quatrains in the Wanderer.

b. A set of four persons. *nonce-use.*

1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 289 There were four English men of letters .. of this stately quatrain Swift and Dryden are the only two he has encountered in his history.

2. = Quartern 5. *rare*—1.

1819 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 120 Did I send you the opening of 'Oliver Newman', in a small square size .. or in half quatrain form?

‖ **Quatre** (katr, kā·tə). Also 6 **quatter,** 6, 8 **quater.** [F. *quatre* four.] The number four; the four in dice. = Cater *sb.*2

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iv. in *Skelton's Wks.* II. 442/1 Swordemen and knightes, That for the faith fightes With sise, sinke, and quatter. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 73 All for a matter deer of quater ase. 1611 Florio, *Quaderni*, two quaters or foures at dice. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. x. (1737) 37 Cinques, Quaters, Treys. 1772 Foote *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 301 Cinque and quater: you're out. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* v. 59 Included, as the quatre in the sise. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 383 Should two quatres be thrown, any of the following moves may be played.

Hence **Quatre-crested** *a.*, having four crests.
1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 48 His helmet quatre-crested. [*Note.* Quatre-crested. So I have rendered τετραφάληρον.]

†**Quatreble,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **-trebil, -tribill,** 6 **-treple, quadreble, -ible.** [Alteration of F. *quadruple* on anal. of *triple* TREBLE.]

A. *adj.* = QUADRUPLE.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXV. (1495) 925 Thre is treble to one; and fowre is quatreble to one. [See also QUINIBLE.] *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 82 Treble or quatreblee [odours]. 1454 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 273 The quatreble value of Wolles..so shippid. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edinb. MS.) XVIII. 30 He suld techt that day Thocht tribill and quatribill war thai. 1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) II. III. 4 Ye, double knave youe, will ye never be other? .. Ye, quadrible knave [etc.]. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XCVI. 8 Double or treble (yea quatreble) cause. [1735 W. HAWKINS *Stat. at Large* I. 425 The same Hostler shall incur the quatreble Value of that which he hath taken.]

B. *sb.* **1.** A fourfold amount.
14.. *Lansdowne MS.* 763 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. (1870) VI. 117/1 The same proportion that is betwene twoe small numberis, the same is betwene doubles and treblis, and quatrebils and quiniblis. 1429 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 349/1 Ye parte pleynyng shal have ye quatreble of his damages. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 51 If they had dooen euill, they shuld paie the quatreple or foure tymes so much as they receiued.

2. *Mus.* A note higher than the treble, being an octave above the mean. (Cf. QUINIBLE.)
1528 [see next quot.]. 1855–7 W. CHAPPELL *Pop. Mus. Olden Time* I. 34 To sing a 'quatrible' [means] to descant by fourths. The..term is used by Cornish in his Treatise between Trowthe and Enformacion, 1528. 1870 .. in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. VI. 117/1 The quatreble began and ended a twelfth above [the plain song] and the quinible a fifteenth.

Hence †**Quatreble** (**quadrible**) *v.*, to quadruple; also *Mus.*, to sing a quatreble.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. IX. (1495) 759 Some serpentes haue many hedys, for some ben dowble and some treblyd and some quatrebled. *c* 1500 *Prov.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 He that quadribilithe to hy, his voice is variable. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 67 The profite was twice quadrebled.

Quatrefoil (kæ·trəfoil), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 **quaterfoile, -foyl(e, katir-, katerfoil, quarterfoyle,** (9 **-foil**), 6 **quaterfoille, -foyle, -fold. caterfoyle,** 7 **-foile,** 8– **quadre-, quatrefoil,** (9 **-feuil-le**). [a. OF. type **quatrefoil*, f. *quatre* four + *foil* leaf, FOIL *sb.*[1] Cf. CINQUEFOIL.]

†**A.** *adj.* Having four leaves. *Obs. rare.*
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 57 Whan whete is quaterfoyle [L. *quatuor foliorum*] and barley fyue..hit is to wede hem. *Ibid.* XI. 118 And katerfoil, when thai beth vp ysprongе, Transplaunte hem.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A set of four leaves. *Obs. rare*—[1].
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 623 Let grounden glas go syfte on hem..When theyr trefoyl or quaterfoyl is owte.

2. A compound leaf or flower consisting of four (usually rounded) leaflets or petals radiating from a common centre; also, a representation or conventional imitation of this, *esp.* as a charge in Heraldry. **b.** *Arch.* An opening or ornament, having its outline so divided by cusps as to give it the appearance of four radiating leaflets or petals.
Double quatrefoil, an ornament, etc., having eight divisions similarly disposed.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 600 Quynces in compost. Blaund lure, powderyd with quarter foyles gylt. 1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 19 A crosse sylver and gylte like a quaterfold. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 110 b, He beareth .. a double Caterfoyle. .. He beareth the quaterfoyle double .. because he is the viij from the heire. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. VI. (1611) 26 The Crosse Moline, and the Double Cater-foile. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 191 A little cross .. like a quaterfoille. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. IX, The key-stone, that lock'd each ribbed aisle, Was a fleur-de-lys, or a quatre-feuille. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 360 We .. find in Early Gothic the head of a couplet filled with a circle, a quatrefoil [etc.].

Hence **Qua·trefoiled** *a.*, having the form of a quatrefoil, divided into four parts by cusps.
1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 62 The side lights having quatrefoiled circles in their heads. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 295 A taller column, quatrefoiled in section. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. III. 133/1 A brass seal with a quatrefoiled handle.

So **Quatrefo·liated** *a.*
1850 T. INKERSLEY *Ing. Rom. & Pointed Archit. France* 309 Sustaining two quatrefoliated circles.

Quatrefois, variant of QUATERVOIS.

†**Quatreme, -ime.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **quaterime, -(e)ryme, katereme.** [a. OF. *quatrieme, -esme* (14th c. in Godef.), subst. use of *quatrième* fourth.] A duty or tax of a fourth part levied on certain commodities.
c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* X. (1885) 131 The gabell off the salt, and the quaterimes of the wynes, were graunted to the kynge by the iij estates of France. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 48 Alle maner custumez, fe fermez, and quatrymez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* VII. (1520) 149/2 All maner customes and fee fermes and kateremes.

Quatreple, -trible, variants of QUATREBLE.

†**Quatri·dual,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *quatridu-um* + -AL.] Lasting for four days.
1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 34 This is the fruit of their quatridual fastings.

Qua·trin. Now *rare.* Also 5 **katereyn,** 6 **-in, -yn,** 6–7 **quatrine.** [a. OF. *quatrin, quadrin* (Godef.), or It. *quattrino*, f. *quattro* four.] A small piece of money; a farthing. Cf. QUADRINE[1].
c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 Þou schalt ȝeue me foure floreynis.. And he ansuerid, Soþli, I haue but foure katereynis. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXIII. (1870) 179 (Italy) In bras they haue kateryns, and byokes, and denares. 1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 202 Supping so well as I coulde, with two quatrines woorth of leekes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 92 From hence [Bologna] we hired a boat for foure bolinei and foure quatrines. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 2/2 Does it refer to the Pope who had not a quatrin, or to St. Martin?

Quatriplate, Quatrivial, Quatron(e, Quatroon, varr. or obs. ff. QUADRUPLATE, QUADRIVIAL, QUARTERN, QUADROON.

†**Quatrumvirate.** *Obs.*—[1] = QUATUORVIRATE.
1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 53 The whole Triumvirate, or if you will, Quatrumvirate are included.

Quat-so-(euer), Quatt, obs. ff. WHAT-SO(EVER), WHAT. **Quatter,** obs. f. QUATRE.

‖ **Quattrocento** (kwattrotʃento). [It., lit. 'four hundred', but used for 'fourteen hundred': cf. CINQUECENTO.] The fifteenth century (14..), as a period of Italian art, architecture, etc.
1875 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furn.* 61 The better known Italian furniture of the quattrocento .. is gilt and painted. 1882–3 J. L. CORNING in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2139 We may include both of these—the quatrocento [sic] and the cinquecento—in the third great period of Christian sculpture.

Hence **Quattroce·ntist,** ‖ **-centi·sta** (It., with pl. **-isti**), **-centists** (F.), an Italian artist, author, etc. of the 15th c.; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*
1855 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 182 The wonderful Quattro Centisti of Florence, the painters, I mean, of the fifteenth century. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 66 He would bring out from its corner his little old quattrocentiste viol. 1886 HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIX. 476, I began to trace the purity of work in the quattrocentists, to this drilling of undeviating manipulation. *Ibid.* 477 The quattrocentist work..became dearer to me as I progressed.

Qua·tuor. *Mus.* [L. 'four'.] = QUARTET I. The current term in Fr., but not now in Eng. use.
1726 BAILEY, *Quatuor* (in Musick Books) signifies Musick composed for 4 Voices. 1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3).

†**Quatuordecangle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *quatuor* four + *dec-em* ten + ANGLE.] A figure having fourteen angles.
1667 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 128 The side of a regular quatuordecangle inscribed in a circle.

Quatuo·rvirate. *rare*—[1]. [ad. L., *quatuorvirāt-us*, f. *quatuor* four + *vir* man. Cf. QUADRUM-, QUARTUM-, QUATRUMVIRATE.] A body of four men.
1856 W. C. LAKE in *Life* (1901) 195 Lending his religious influence to the Triumvirate or Quatuorvirate.

†**Quaught,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [var. of *quaft*, QUAFF *v.* or of Sc. WAUCHT.] To drink deeply.
1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quaught, I drinke all out. *Je boys dautant.* Wyll you quawght with me?

Quauk, Sc. form of QUAKE *v.*

†**Quave,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] A shake, tremble, etc. [see EARTH-QUAVE]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 Quaue, of a myre (*K.*, *P.* quaue, as of a myre), *labina.* 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 196 A quave of the earth swallowed a middle part of the city Misia.

†**Quave,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 **cwauien,** 4, 6 **quaue,** 5 **qvavyn,** 6 **queaue.** [Early ME. *cwavien*, prob. repr. an OE. **cwafian*, of parallel formation to *cwacian* QUAKE; for the stem cf. QUIVER *v.*]
1. *intr.* To quake, shake, tremble.
a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Al þe eorðe .. bigon to cwakien [*B.* ant to cwauien]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 61 The wal wagged and clef, and al the worlde quaued. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XXVIII. 5 And Saul..dradde, and his herte quauyde ful myche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 Qvavyn, as myre, *tremo.* 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. c. 22 Now vnderstande ye .. how the erthe quaueth and shaketh. 1509 *Parl. Devyles* lvi, The erthe quaued .. Valeys and stones brest asonder. 1687 MIEGE *Grt. Br. Dict.* II, To Quave. As to quave with fat. [1825 see *Quaving* ppl. a.]
2. *intr.* To beat, palpitate; to throb with life.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 37 Þe place at Schaftesbury þere his longes ȝit quaveþ al fresche and sound. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 223 Is he alue, Is he as I left him queauing and quick.

Hence †**Qua·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 324, I schal..quelle alle þat is quik with quauende flodez. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XIX. 11 After the wynde, quauynge; not in the quauyng the Lord. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* I. ii, That body is called fleumatike, wherein water hath pre-eminence, and is perceiued by these signes: fatnesse, quaving, and soft. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 530 So quaving soft and moist the Bases were. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts* III. 8 In the valley, are some quagmires, called by the inhabitants quaving-gogs.

†**Qua·vemire.** *Obs.* [f. QUAVE *v.* + MIRE.] = QUAGMIRE (q.v.).
1530 PALSGR., Quave myre, *foundriere, crouliere.* 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 404 Pooles, Marishes,..and Quauemires. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 221 Dyonisius was forced to leaue his horse sticking fast in a quaue-mire. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* 529 The Lower [part] hath in it foule and slabby quave mires, yea and most troublesome fennes. *fig.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 206 They do winne nothing by thys distinction: seeing that they fall back into the same quavemire.

Quaver (kwē·vəɹ), *sb.* [f. the vb.]
1. *Mus.* A note, equal in length to half a crotchet or one-eighth of a semibreve.
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76/18 A Quauer, *octaua pars mensuræ.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Who inuented the Crotchet, Quauer and Semiquauer is vncertaine. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 31 Demi-crochets or Quavers, whereof there are sixteen in one measure. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 165 The greatest Part. is sung in Short Notes, and are Prickt with Quavers. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 60 And then the third on four concordant lines, Prints the lone crotchet, and the quaver joins. 1866 ENGL. *Nat. Mus.* iii. 90 A slight alteration of the melody, such as a substitution of two quavers for a crotchet.
fig. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 327, I will not strictly examine euery crochet and quauer.

2. *Mus.* A shake or trill in singing.
1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 27, I heard a certaine French man who sung very melodiously with curious quauers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 11 A Voice so full of Shakes and Quavers, that I should have thought the Murmurs of a Country Brook the much more agreeable Musick. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 The people..attend solely to their quavers, without heeding the substance of what they sing. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* ii, There are songs and quavers, roaring, humming. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* V. XXIII, A sailor's song, with a droop and a quaver at the end of every verse.

b. in instrumental music. *rare.*
1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II XXXVII 234 Unlike a quaver on an Instrument, it is not there a grace, but a jar in Music.
1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 361 ¶ 6 Whether we consider the Instrument [the Cat call] itself, or those several Quavers and Graces which are thrown into the playing of it.

3. A shake or tremble in the voice; a tremulous voice or cry.
1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xiii. 86 [She] drew a sigh into two or three but just audible quavers. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* III. 53 There was a quaver of the voice which belied what he said. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 63 Silas, with a quaver, admitted that he had done so.

4. A quivering or tremulous movement. Also *fig.*
1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* V. 136 Tissu'd wing its folded membrane frees, And with blithe quavers fans the gath'ring breeze. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque, Eng. Admirals* 208 The worth of such actions is not a thing to be decided in a quaver of sensibility.

Quaver (kwē·vəɹ), *v.* Also 5 **qwaver.** [f. QUAVE *v.* + -ER[5]. Cf. QUIVER *v.*]
1. *intr.* To vibrate, tremble, quiver. Now *rare.*
1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. viii. (1558) fol. vi, Whose double whele quauereth euer in dout. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 174 It semythe that the worlde is alle qwaveryng. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, Their fingers made to quaver on a lute. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 206 Tongue stammers, lips quauer. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 571 The earthquake was so severe, that the streets quavered like the waves of the sea. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* IX. (1852) 125 Like rivers over reeds Which quaver in the current. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* ii. 4 The breeze..set the flames of the street-lamps quavering.

b. Of the voice: To shake, tremble.
1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 43 That melodious Voice praying for me..still hangs upon my Ears, and quavers upon my Memory. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 401 His fine voice quavered. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* I. (1878) 2 When my voice quavers.

2. *intr.* To use trills or shakes in singing.
1538 ELYOT, *Vibrisso*, To quauer in syngynge. *a* 1592 H. SMITH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXXVI 1 Like a nightingale, which .. quavers and capers, and trebles upon it. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. 2 Tales* 23 He quavers in his musical Aires melodiously. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* liv. 147 In Singing also the Italians Bleat, the Spaniards Whine, the Germans Howl, and the French Quaver. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 413 Now sportive Youth Carol incondite Rhythms with suiting Notes, And quaver unharmonious. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. XII, One poor singer quavering like Orpheus of old to the trees. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* (1858) 403 Jock laboured hard to keep up with his guide; quavering and semi-quavering, as his breath served.

3. *trans.* To sing (a note, song, etc.) with trills or quavers. Also with *forth, out.*
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/43 To Quauer a note, *vibrare.* 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* I. 43 The Larke .. Quaver'd her cleare Notes in the quiet Ayre. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 49 Can a groan Be quaver'd out by soft division? 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 94 Th' am'rous youth .. Quavers the choicest of his sonnets. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* (1859) 150 He quavered forth a quaint old ditty. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* XIV. (1883) 118 The song which Jack..liked most to quaver was Alice Gray

4. *trans.* To drive *away* by playing quavers.
1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 127 With wire and catgut .. Quavering and semiquavering care away.

Hence **Qua·vered** *ppl. a.* Also **Qua·verer,** one who quavers.
1611 COTGR., *Gringuenoteur*, A warbler, shaker, quauerer. 1762 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* 164 His tune so various and uncouth he made, That..not a nymph [could] the quaver'd notes approve. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 224 Italia sends us home Three quaverers together.

Quaver, obs. Sc. form of QUIVER *sb.*[1]

Quavering (kwē·vəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUAVER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb., in various senses.
1552 HULOET, Quauerynge, *vibratio.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 932 A Hymne .. may bee humblie vttered without quauering of the voice. 1634 WITHER *Embl.* 82 T'will cause a thousand quaverings in your breast. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* VII 158 *Tebhir*.. may denote a Shake or Quavering of the Voice. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, The .. Mayor then interrupted the quavering of .. the clerk. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 222 A buzzing, humming sound..with quaverings on its sharp and flat.

Quavering (kwē·vəɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quavers, in senses of the vb.
1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. XX (1554) 119 In al such quauering perseuerance Thinke on Lisymachus. 1561 HOLLYBUSH

Hom. Apoth. 22 S. Ihons beries. be good for the quauering harte. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 272 Such passing sweet musick as that his fine quavering hand could sometime make. 1725 Pope *Odyss* xx. 222 With quavering cries the vaulted roofs resound. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnic.* xxi. 340 A voice quite unnatural in its quavering sharpness.

Hence **Qua·veringly** *adv.*, in a quavering manner; with a quaver in the voice.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 185 Iarring on them quaueringly with his hammer. 1882a J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xiii, 'I don't want to have you go, Jack!' said she, quaveringly.

Quavery (kwē·ɪvəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y¹.] Apt to quaver; somewhat quavering.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 240 A quauery or maris and vnstable foundacion, must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe. 1866 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* 35 Quavery old sextons. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* III. iv, He began to sing. in his hoarse and quavery voice.

So **Qua·very-ma·very**, in an uncertain or precarious condition. *rare.*

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. ii. P 3 Your father is standing, as a body may say, quavery-mavery between life and death. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Quavery-mavery*, undecided; and hesitating how to decide.

Quaving, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Quave *v.*

†**Quaviver.** *Obs.* Also 7 quaui(u)er, **quawiuer.** [app. f. Viver; the first element is obscure.] The fish called sea-dragon or dragonet.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Scholast.* 1723 A quauiuer, a kind of sea fish, *araneus draco*. 1611 Cotgr., *Traigne*, the sea Dragon, Viuer, Quauiuer. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 258 Quawiuers, for so the Scots and Northern English term them, are very subtile and crafty Fishes. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fish*, Your Quaviuers or Perches must be boiled in Water with Salt. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Draco*, . . a fish called a quaviver.

†**Qua·vy**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quauie, qwauy.** [f. Quave *v.* + -Y¹.] Soft, flabby.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollem. MS.), Dull of witte . . nesche of flesche and quauy. *Ibid.* VI. iv. (1495) 191 The chyldes flesshe that is newe borne is tendre, nesshe, qwauy and vnsadde

Quavyr, obs. Sc. var. of Quiver *sb.*¹

Quaw (kwǭ). *Sc.* Also 9 **qua(a, quah.** [Of obscure origin, poss. repr. an earlier **quall*: cf. *quallmire* and the forms cited s.v. Quagmire.] A quag, quag**mire.** Also **Quawmire.**

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 837 (Laing) Lyk ane quaw myre. 1595 Duncan *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Vorago*, a gulfe, or quaw-myre. 1824 Maclaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Quakin-quaws*—or *Quaws*, or moving quagmire bogs. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Quaa, quah*, a marsh; a quagmire, or shaking bog. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 167 Green, deceitful 'quakkin-qua's', covered with a scum that looked like tender young grass.

Quaw-bird, variant of Qua-bird.

Quawght, variant of Quaught. *Obs.*

Quawk (kwǭk), *v. dial.* [Imitative; cf. Cawk *sb.*²] *intr.* To caw. Hence **Quawking** *vbl. sb.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Rous'd by quawking of the flopping crows. *Ibid.* II. 121 The rooks Quawk clamorous to the spring's approach. 1879 – In dial. glossaries (Leic., Shropsh., etc.).

†**Quax,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [? var. Quass *v.*] To quaff.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 261 Some drynkes: some quaxes the canykyn halfe full.

Quay (kī), *sb.* [Later spelling of *kay*, Key *sb.*², after F. *quai*. The pron. is that of *key*; cf. however quots. 1723 and 1850.] An artificial bank or landing-place, built of stone or other solid material, lying along or projecting into a navigable water for convenience of loading and unloading ships.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Quay* or *Kay*, a broad Space pav'd upon the Shore of a River, Haven or Port, for the loading and unloading of Goods. 1723 Swift *Stella at Wood-Park* 46 But now arrives the dismal day, She must return to Ormond-quay. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 382 Repairs and improvement of the ancient quay. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. & Pol. Thames* i. 26 The small Vessels land their Goods at the Quays. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xiv, If . . I went down unto the quay [*rime* to-day], And found thee lying in the port. 1884 Pae *Eustace* xviii. 233 A small quay ran along the north of the little harbour.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quay-berth, charges, -dues, -edge, -head, -holder, -labourer, -like* adj., *-man, -master, -room, -side* (hence *-sider*), *-space, -stone, -wall*, etc.

1798 R. Dodd *Port Lond.* 7 Regular quay-walls on both sides the river. *Ibid* 9 The legal quay-holders and wharfingers. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 224 His galley now Grated the quay-stones. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Como* 28 A quay-like scene, glittering and full of life 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 40 The quay-room was extremely narrow and restricted. 1889 P. H. Emerson *Eng. Idyls* 128 Paddling to a quay-head, they landed.

Hence **Quay** *v.*¹ *trans.*, to provide with a quay. Also **Quayed** (kīd) *ppl. a.*

1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 256 The whole extent of the left-hand bank, Catharine the second caused to be quayed with granite. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* iv. 592 Quay the calm ports and dike the lawns I lave. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 175 The quayed and purified Thames.

†**Quay,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Alteration of Quail *v.*] *trans.* To depress, subdue, daunt.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 14 Therewith his sturdie corage soon was quayd, And all his sences were with suddein dread dismayd.

Quay, obs. form of Whey.

Quayage (kī·ĕdʒ). [In sense 1 for earlier *kay-*, Keyage, q.v.; in sense 2 f. Quay *sb.* + -age.]

1. Dues levied on goods landed or shipped at a quay, or on ships using the quay.

1756 in Rolt *Dict. Trade.* 1778 *Engl. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Truro*, The quayage of goods laden or unladen there. 1894 J. H. Wylie *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV*, II. 475 A quayage of 6*d.* was levied on every ship bringing articles alongside.

2. Quay-room, quay-space.

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 29 You have allotted considerable room for quayage. 1881 W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 32 We strolled by the quayage and bridges. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 891/2 A hundred years ago, the quayage of the harbour [Glasgow] measured 382 yards.

Quayer(e, obs. forms of Quire *sb.*¹

†**Quayf(e, quaff,** obs. ff. Coif. (In quots. = 'omentum'; cf. Coif 6, and Cotgr. s.v. *Coiffe.*)

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 223 The cure [of tumor in the Navel] is . . reduce the pudding and Quaffe [etc.] 1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. 195 On his right side; but it touch't neither his bowels nor quayfe.

Quay·ful. [f. Quay *sb.* + -ful.] A quantity sufficient to fill a quay.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 181 Much like a gang of stevedores going to work over a quayful of broken cargo.

Quayl(e, Quaym, obs. ff. Quail *sb.* and *v.*, Whom **Quaynt(e,** obs. f. Quaint *a.*; obs. pa. pple. of Quench *v.* **Quayntance**: see Quaintance. **Quayre, Quays,** obs. ff. Quire, Whose.

Que, obs. f. Cue *sb.*¹ and *sb.*², Quey.

Queach (kwĭtʃ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **quech(e,** 7 **queich.** [Of obscure etym.] A dense growth of bushes; a thicket (see also quot. 1825).

c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 540 Thei rode so longe till thei com in to a thikke queche in a depe valey. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j, When ye come to a wode or a quech of bushus. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Their houses were the thicks, And bushie queaches. 1653 Sir W. Denny *Pelecamedium* III. ix. 7 Through furzie Queaches thou must goe. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Queach*, a plat of ground adjoining arable land, and left unploughed, because full of bushes or roots of trees. 1832 L. Hunt *Poems* 198 Wood, copse, or queach.

Queachy kwĭ·tʃi, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-7 **quechy,** 9 (*dial.*) **queechy.** [f. prec. + -Y².] For the connexion between senses 1 and 2, cf. Carr².]

†1. Forming a dense growth or thicket. *Obs.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* To Rdr. (1593) 1 Eche queachie grove, eche cragged cliffe, the name of Godhead tooke. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 76 Neuer againe shall I See ye in queachie briers . . clambring on a high hill.

2. Of ground: Swampy, boggy. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1593 Peele *Edw. I* E iv, The dampes that rise from out the quechy [1590 quesie] plots. 1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 100 Aime them at yon fiend, Den'd in the quechy bogge. 1631 Chettle *Hoffmann* I b, Nor doth the sun sucke from the quechy plot The rankes . . of the Earth. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Queechy*, . . Applied to land—wet; sodden; swampy.

3. *dial.* Feeble, weak, small.

1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, They're poor queechy things, gells is. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Queechy*, sickly, feeble, queasy.

Quead, variant of Qued, bad. *Obs.*

Queal, queel (kwīl), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Later form of Quail *v.*; for the change of vowel, cf. Queasy.] *intr.* and *trans.* = Quail *v.*

1515 Barclay *Egloges* ii. (1570) B v, Their matters quealeth, for solde is all Justice 1550 Hooper *Serm. Jonas* vii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 552 He bringeth forth a young tree. . But the Lord queeleth it again straightway. 1622 W. Yonge *Diary* 19 Aug. (Camden) 63 The wind . . quealed all hedges towards the south. 1847-78 Halliwell, *Queal*, to faint away. *Devon. Ibid., Queel*, to grow flabby. *Devon.* 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, Queel*, to extinguish. 'He could not queel the fire'.

Queale, obs. form of Wheal.

Quealy (?), *a.*: see Queasy 2 c, quot. 1649.

Quean kwēn). Forms: 1, 3 **cwene,** (1 **cwyne**), 3-6 **quene,** (5 **qw-**), 4-5 **quen, queyne,** 5 **qw-, queyn,** 4-6 **queine,** 7 **queene,** 7-8 **queen,** (8 *north.* **whein**); 6-7 **queane,** (8 **quane,** 8-9 *north.* **whoan**), 6- **quean**; 8-9 *Sc.* **quine.** [OE. *cwene* wk. fem. = OS. *quena* (MDu. *quene*, Du. *kween* a barren cow), OHG. *quena, quena, ch(w)ena*, ON. *kvenna, kvinna* (gen. pl.), Goth. *qino* woman:—OTeut. **kwenōn-*, a lengthened form of the stem which appears in Zend *genā*, Gr. γυνή, OSl. and Russ. *ženā*, Olr. *ben*, repr. a common Aryan type **gwenā*: cf Queen.

In ME. the word was distinguished from Queen by its open *e*, which in the 14-15th c. was sometimes denoted by the spelling with *ei* or *ey*, and later (as in other words of the class) by *ea.*]

1. A woman, a female; from early ME. a term of disparagement or abuse, hence: A bold impudent, or ill-behaved woman; a jade, hussy; and *spec.* a harlot, strumpet (esp. in 16-17th c.).

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 1 Ic wæs fæmne geong, feaxhar cwene. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xxiii. (1883) 161 *note*, Þæt . . ane cwenan gemænum ceape bicgað . . and wið þa ane fylðe adreogað. *c* 1205 Lay. 12872 Whær swa heo funden æine mon. þa quenen [*c* 1275 cwenes] lude lozen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 194/6 An old quene þare was biside, strong hore and baudestrote. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 46 At churche in the charnel cheorles aren vuel to knowe . . other a queyne fro a queene. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 The fowle olde quenes wold fayne haue beten vs. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 618/1 Tyll he . . catch him a queane & cal her his wife. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 17 b, All spent in a Tauerne amongst a consort of queanes and fidlers. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 361 The common queanes, which got their maintenance by that trade. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 98 A certain paultry Queen in mans apparel, that would pass for a Lady. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, Here's to the flaunting extravagant quean And here's to the housewife that's thrifty. 1823 Byron *Juan* VI. xcvi, This martial scold, This modern Amazon and queen of queans. 1880 Webb *Goethe's Faust* III. ii. 190 The dame's a most commodious quean, A gypsy born and go-between!

transf. a 1845 Hood *Flowers* i, The tulip is a courtly quean, whom, therefore, I will shun.

2. *Sc.* A young woman, girl, lass; usually denoting one of a healthy and robust appearance.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 782 A stalwart queyne, forsuth, yon semys to be. 1728 W. Starkat *Ep. to Ramsay* 13 Blaw up my heart-strings, ye Pierian quines. 1787 Burns *Guidwife Wauchope* III, I see her yet, the sonsie quean, That lighted up my jingle. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, It shews a kind heart . . in sae young a quean; Mattie's a carefu' lass. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 215, I notices brawly that the quine hed been greetin.

Hence †**Quea·ning,** associating with immodest women; †**Quea·nish** *a.*, of the nature of, characteristic of, a quean; †**Quea·nry** – *Queaning.*

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 124 Quhair hurdome ay vnhappis, With quenry, canis, and coppis. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 119 b, In feastinge, queaninge, huntinge, fowlinge and attiringe. 1596 Cotse *Penelope* (1880) 167 Thy giggish tricke, thy queanish trade, A thousand Bridewel birds hath made. 1618 Rowlands *Night Raven* (1620) 25 If she would seeke to mend her queanish life. *a* 1693 Motieux *Rabelais* III xxxiv. 284 Queanish flirting Harlots.

Queare, obs. form of Choir *sb.*

†**Quease,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **qveyse,** 6 **queash.** [See Squeeze *v.*] To press, squeeze.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 302 Take mellfoyle and stamp it . . then after take al togedere, and put in a lynnyn cloth, and qveyse out the jus. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) F iij, Presse the holowe ulcere, so that the rottenness may be queashed or crushed out. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 168 Their chiefest sustenance is milke dried in the sunne after the butter is queased out.

†**Quease,** *v.*² *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. In 5 **qweasse.** (Of obscure origin and meaning.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 487, I may not well qweasse. Ich tote that ye trede goys thorow my nese.

Quea·sily, *adv.* [f. as next + -ly².] In a queasy manner. (In quot. used as adj.; cf. *badly.*)

1845 Browning *Flight Duchess* xii. Wks. (1896) I. 416/2 Since, before breakfast, a man feels but queasily.

Queasiness (kwī·zines). Also 6 **quesi-,** 7 **queisi-, que(e)zi-.** [f. Queasy *a.* + -ness.] The state or condition of being queasy (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Their slibber sawces, whiche bring quesinesse to the stomacke. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 44 Then queisinesse and gnawing of the stomacke doth very much trouble him. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 29 A pretended queziness of Conscience. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 120 It is prevalent against . . Queasiness. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* viii. 78 [He] felt an odd queasiness in his throat, and could say nothing. 1898 Stevenson *St. Ives* xxxiv, Captain Colenso perceived my queasiness, and advised me to seek my berth and lie down.

Quea·som, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **quesomen, queazen,** 9 *dial.* **quessom, quezzen.** [Of obscure origin.] **a.** *trans.* To choke, stifle. **b.** *intr.* To be choked or smothered.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 99 Without breathing and cooling, men must needes wither and be quesomened and choked vp. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 57 The spirable odor and pestilent steame . . would haue queazened him. 1616 Hayward *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. iii. (1620) 46 Behold (O Lord) how my conscience lyeth queasomed vnder the multitude of my offences. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Quezzen*, (1) To suffocate with noxious vapour. (2) To smother away without flame. If the fuel be damp, the fire quezzens out.

Queasy (kwī·zi), *a.* Forms: 5-6 **coisy, coysy**; 5 **qweysye,** 5-6 **queysy,** (6 **-se, -sie**), 6 **quaisie, -sy,** 6-7 **queisie**; 5-6 **quasy,** (6 **-ie, -ye**); 5 **qwesye,** 6 **quesie, -y**(e, 6-7 **queasie,** (6 **-ye**), **queazie, -y,** 7 **queasy.** [Of obscure history.

The early forms *coisy* and *queisy* prob. indicate a F. origin, and connexion with OF. *coister* to hurt, wound (Godef.), seems possible, if the original sense was 'wounded', 'bruised' and hence 'tender', 'uneasy', but of this there is no clear evidence. A similar development of sense is implied in the usual etym. from ON. *kveisa* boil (see Cweise), whence perh. Icel. *kveistinn* tender, touchy, but there is little evidence for this as an Eng. word, and the form *coisy* would remain unexplained. The change from *queisy* or *quaisy* to *queasy* is parallel to *quail*: *queal* and *quair*: *quear*, Quire.]

†1. Of the times or state of affairs: Unsettled, troublous, ticklish. *Obs.* (Cf. also 5 b.)

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 497 Be my feyth, here is a coysy werd. 1471 Sir J. Paston *ibid.* III. 4 The worlde I ensur yow is ryght qwesye. *c* 1563 *Jack Juggler* l. 66 The time is so quesie That he that speaketh best, is lest thanke worthie. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 136/2 So manie of hir maiesties priuie councell, as could in that quesie time be assembled. 1612 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 47. 965 The times being queasie, the King wisely forbare to take any seuere reuenge.

†b. Of a matter: Uncertain, hazardous. *Obs.*

1589 Cooper *Admon.* 203, I must . . protest it is a queisie & dangerous matter. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 19, I haue one thing of a queazie question Which I must act.

2. Of articles of diet: Unsettling the stomach or health; causing sickness or nausea. Now *rare*.

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 24 The barbyll .. is a quasy meete & a peryllous for mannys body. 15.. *Piers of Fullham* 19 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 3 Kodlynges, konger, or suche queyse [*v.r.* coisy] fysche. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) N viij b, In this disease ye maye eate no queasie meates, as eles, gese, duckes. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 To the stomacke sated with dainties, all delicates seeme queasie. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 21 Like a hot morsel or queasy bit, it was soon given up again. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 225 Their flesh is queasy, corruptible, and aguish. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xiv. 210 The .. queasy brew .. which she calls by the innocent name of tea.

† **b.** Of seasons: Unhealthy; in which sickness is prevalent. Also of days of ill-health. *Obs.*

1510–20 *Compl. them that ben to late maryed* (Collier 1862) 16, I haue passed full many quasy dayes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 732 Infection taken in the campe in strange aire, and a most queasie time of the yeare.

† **c.** Of land: Unfavourable to growth. *Obs. rare.*

1599 [see QUEACHY 2]. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* xiv. 80 It was great Lands .. full of your soft Rushes .. and lay very wet .. it was so Weake and Barren, so cold and queasy. [Cf. *ibid.* xxiv. 149 The coldest and most quealiest (? *misprint*) parts of thy Lands.]

3. Of the stomach: Easily upset; unable to digest strong food; inclined to sickness or nausea. (In 16–17th c. freq. *fig.* and in fig. context.) Hence of the body, heart, health, etc.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* fol. 142 She shall better digest and lyke her meate; her stomacke nothyng so quesy ne feable. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 26 It is better for .. stronge Stomackes then for Quasie and weake bodies. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 46 He gird it close, As if my health were queazy. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 468 A divine philosophy; which .. as men grew worse, their queasy stomachs began to loathe it. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1830) I. 42 A full table, but a sickly body and queasy stomach. 1839 J. FUME '*Paper on Tobacco*' 70 Not digested without grumbling by certain queasy stomachs. 1889 C. KEENE *Let.* in *Life* xiii. (1892) 409 My stomach is in such a queasy state, that a gram in excess puts me all wrong.

† **b.** *transf.* Of the mind, feelings, etc.: Delicate, fastidious, nice. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 40 These Instrumentes make a mannes wit .. so tender and quaisie that they be lesse able to brooke strong and tough studie. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 130 Eyes are dissemblers, and fancy is but queasy. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 565 Beware then of a sullen, queazy, coy and proud heart. 1659 EEDES *Wisdom's Justif.* 40 The queasie soul that receives not the Word.

c. Of conscience, etc.: Tender, scrupulous.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 76 The thinges themselves .. ar not so offensive to quesy consciences. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 374 The ambition of Boniface made no scruple thereof; nor of more queasie resolutions have been their Successors ever since. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 447 When queasy conscience has its qualms. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. iv. 223 Ignatius recommended fishers of souls to humour queasy consciences.

4. Of pains, etc.: Of the nature of sickness; uneasy, uncomfortable.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 13 O what queasie girds were they towards the fall of the leafe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 158 To return by Art their queasie paine upon women, to the great reproach of Nature. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 114, I had a queasy sense that I wore my last dry clothes upon my body.

5. Of persons: Having a queasy stomach; liable to turn sick; subject to, or affected with, nausea. Also *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 20 [The Romans] queazie with his insolence already, Will their good thoughts call from him. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* III. ii, Your queazie young wiues That perish undelivered, I am vext with. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. Argt., Thus Queasie Madams meat forbear Untill they read, The Bill of Fare. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vii, The Reverend Doctor Gaster found himself rather queasy in the morning. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Funeral* 64 Even to the crumbs I'd fain eat up the feast, Ay, nor feel queasy.

b. *transf.* (with earlier quots. cf. sense 1).

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 Over-stale for so quaynte and queasye a worlde. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 22 O that the stomack of this queasie age Digestes, or brookes such raw unseasoned gobs. 1641 S. MARSHALL *Fast Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* Ep. Ded. 3 A time so queasie and distempered as can hardly beare that Food or Physicke which is needfull. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 113 The queasy river could not hold Its swallowed Jonas, but discharged the meal.

6. *Comb.* **queasy-stomached** *a.* (see sense 3).

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 757 Antonius .. being queasie stomacked with his Surfeit. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 6 The World, queasie stomackt as one fed with the earth's nectar, and delicates. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xiv. (1718) 181 Look, sister, how the queazy-stomach'd graves Vomit their dead.

Queat(e, Queatch(e, Queave, Queazen: see QUIET, WHEAT, QUETCH, QUAVE, QUEASOM.

† **Quebas.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Some kind of a game.

1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* III. iii, Did I associate myself with the Gaming Madams, and were every afternoon at my Lady Briefes .. at Umbre and Quebas.

‖ **Quebracho** (kebrā·tʃo). [Sp. *quebracho*, also *quiebra-hacha*, f. *quebrar* to break + *hacha* axe.] The name of several American trees, having extremely hard timber and medicinal bark; esp. the white quebracho of S. America (*Aspidosperma Quebracho*) and the red quebracho of Mexico (*Schinopsis Lorentzii*). Also *attrib.* as *quebracho bark, gum.* **b.** = Quebracho-bark. Hence **Quebra·chamine, Quebra·chine,** alkaloids found in quebracho-bark.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 916, 1731. 1891 W. MARTINDALE *Extra Pharmacop.* (ed. 6) 325 White Quebracho Bark .. imported from the Argentine Republic. *Ibid.*, Quebracho contains six alkaloids, .. Quebrachine, Quebrachamine [etc.]. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Quebracho is a valuable remedy for dyspnœa.

Quecchen, Quech(e, obs. forms of QUETCH.

Quech(e, obs. forms of QUEACH, WHICH.

† **Queck,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? A knock, whack.

1554 *Enterl. Youth* A ij, If I fal I catche a quecke, I may fortune to breke my necke.

† **Queck,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.* Also 4–5 queke. [Imitative: cf. Du. *kwekken*, and see QUACK *v.*^{2}] *intr.* To quack, as a duck. Hence **Que·cking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 79 [The gander] queke*z*, *taroile.* Quekine, *taroil.* 1492 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 285 He toke a gose fast by the nek, And the goose thoo began to quek. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Dd iv, Whom stars of heauen obeyen at beck .. and chattring birds with tong that queck. *a* 1693 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The .. pioling of Pelicanes, quecking of Ducks, .. and wailing of Turtles.

† **Queck,** *v.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? = QUETCH *v.*

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* III. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 436/2 Not for his life to quecke [*rime* necke] But stande vpp, like a bosse. [1755 in JOHNSON (and hence in some later dicts.), with quot. from Bacon *Ess.*, in which however the correct reading is *quecking*.]

Queck: see QUEK(E.

† **Qued, quede,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **cwead,** 3–4 **quead,** 4 **kuead**; 3 **cwed,** 3–5 **qued, quede,** 4 **kued, quet,** 4–6 **queed,** (5 **qw-**), 5 **queyd, quethe, qweþe**; 3–4 (6 *Sc.*) **quad,** 4 (6 *Sc.*) 7 **quade,** 6 *Sc.* **quaid.** [Early ME. *cwead, cwed, cwad* = OFris. *quad* (mod.Fris. *quaad, quae'*), MDu. *quaet, quaed-* (Du. *kwaad*), MLG. *quât, quâd-*, of uncertain origin. OHG. *quât* (MHG. *quât, kât, kôt*, G. *kot, koth*), filth, is usually regarded as a subst. use of the same adj., but the vowel of the corresp. OE. *cwéad* presents difficulties.]

A. *adj.* Evil, wicked, bad.

c 1205–25 [implied in QUEDSHIP]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 536 Wapmen bigunnen quad mester. *a* 1300 *Fox & Wolf* 200 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 64 Ich habbe ben qued al mi lifdaie. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1498 (Kolbing) Þat oþer dragoun .. clowes he hadde qued. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe uerste is kuead, þo oþer worse, þe þridde alþerworst. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' Prol.* 4 God yeue this monk a thousand last quade yeer. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Þou take gode ale, þat is not quede. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxii, This inordinate court, and proces quaid [*rime* braid, laid] I will obiect. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 161 The quader was his weird. *Ibid.* 333 Quad knaif, thow was ouir negligent. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 'How Wind you?' 'East'. A bad quade Wind.

b. Hostile, inimical *to. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8535 (Gott.) Þe cyte of cartage, þat to Rome was euer quede. 1418–20 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 65 Owre men gaff ham sum off here brede, Thow thay to us ware now so quede.

B. *sb.* **1.** A bad or wicked person.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 205 Ðowgte ðis quead, 'hu ma it ben [etc.]'. *Ibid.* 4063 Balaam, ðat ille quad [*rime* dead]. *c* 1300 *Prov. Hending* xxvi. in Kemble *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 277 Ant himself is þe meste qued Þat may breke eny bred. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8596 Kyng of Amalek was that qued, A ful fers kyng. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 589/440 Kep, and saue þi gode los, And beo I-holden no qued. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 117, I am fulle bowne To spyr and spy .. After that wykkyd queyd.

b. *spec.* The evil one; the Devil.

c 1250 *Death* 246 in *O. E. Misc.* 183 Ne mai no tunge telle hu lodlich is þe cwed. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6429 Hii bitoke þe qued hor soule, þe kunde eir to bitraye. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 210 in *Ritson*, Tho thes maister was ded, Anon he wende to the qued. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 189 He shulde take the acquitance .. and to the qued schewe it. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 634 He [Jesus] travailled .. Man-kynde to byen from the qwed.

2. Evil, mischief, harm.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Moni mon weneð to don wel þ he deð alto cweade. *a* 1300 *Fox & Wolf* 210 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 65 Forȝef hit me, Ich habbe ofte sehid qued bi the. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5508 (Kolbing) Com we nouȝt hider for þi qued .. ac for þi gode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þe kueades of oþren he hise moreþ and arereþ be his miȝte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 417 At Penbrook in a stede Fendes dooþ ofte quede. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Epithaphe* 4 This knaues be deade, Full of myschiefe and queed.

Hence † **Quedful** *a.*, full of evil or wickedness; **Quedhead** [= OFris. *quadhed*, Du. *kwaadheid*] = *Quedship*; **Quedly** *adv.* [= OFris. *qua(de)like*], wickedly; **Quedness, Quedship,** evil, wickedness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 6 Þaȝles þe wone is *kueadvol and may wel wende to zenne dyadliche. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 541 To quem quedfulle godeis þat quenchen your blisse. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 151 O justyse .. [that] dampneth theves for to ordeyne Peys in londe .. Ne for *queadhevede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Þet þou hatye zenne and uoulhedes and kueadhedes. *c* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 22 (Harl. MS.), I ȝhemed waies of Laverd wel, Ne *quedlic bare I fra mi God na del. 1340 *Ayenb.* 2 Naȝt kueadliche ake liȝtliche and wyþoute sklaundre. *c* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* x. 6 Þat loues *quednes, his saule hates he. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Ofte lyese þe guode playntes be hare kueadnesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 5067 Ne sculde na cniht .. on his cubðe *quedschipe wurchen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 387 Fox is hire to name for hire queðsipe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Al Sodomes cweadschipe com of idelnesse & of ful wombe.

Quede, var. QUIDE *sb.* **Queðen,** var. QUETHE *v.*, WHETHEN *adv.* **Queðer, Quedir, -ur,** obs. ff. WHETHER, WHITHER. **Quee, Queece, Queech,** varr. QUEY, QUEEST, QUETCH. **Queed,** var. QUED(E *a.*; dial. var. CUD. **Queel,** var. QUEAL *v.*

Queen (kwīn), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cwœn, cwæn, cwénn,** 1–3 **cwén,** (1 **cu-**), 2–3 **cwene, kwene**; 2–4 **quen,** (3 **quu-,** 4 **qw-**), 2–6 **quene,** (4–6 **qw-,** 5 **qv-**), 3 **quiene, quyene,** 4 **qwhene,** 4–5 **whene, queyn,** 4–6 **queyne,** 4–7 **queene,** 6 **quein(e,** 4– **queen.** [OE. *cwén* str. fem. = OS. *quân* (once in Hel.), ON. *kvæn* (also *kván*), Goth. *qêns* woman :—OTeut. **kwæ̂ni-z* f., an ablaut-var. of the stem represented by OE. *cwene* QUEAN. The gen. sing. *quene* (OE. *cwéne*) is occas. found in ME.]

1. A (king's) wife or consort; a lady who is wife *to* a king.

Even in OE., *cwén* was app. not an ordinary term for 'wife', but was applied only to the wife of a king or (in poetry) some famous person; in later use the only distinction between this sense and 2 a is that here the relationship of the queen to her husband is formally expressed.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii § 2 Æfter his deaðe Sameramis his cwen [L. *uxor*] fenge to þam rice. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2259 Ða wearð unbliðe Abrahames cwen. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 Þa forlet se cyng þa hlæfdian seo wæs gehalgod him to cwene. *a* 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1115 Willelme þe he be his cwene hæfde. *c* 1205 LAY. 43 Ælienor þe wes Henries quene. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1123 Erlys and barouns come hym to, And his quene dede alsoo. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 117 He vndertake to make thee Henries Queene. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 12 Hermione, Queene to the worthy Leontes, King of Sicilia. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1215 As Arthur's Queen I move and rule.

2. a. The wife or consort of a king. **b.** A woman who is the chief ruler of a state, having the same rank and position as a king.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliv. 10 Ætstod cwoen [L. *regina*] to swiðran ðine. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 584 Sum cwen wæs on ðam dagum on suðdæle, Saba gehaten. *c* 1205 LAY. 24555 Þe king .. to his mete uerde .. þa quene [*c* 1275 cweane] on oðer halue hire hereberwe isohte. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 2/41 Bifore þe quyene huy come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 608 Þe quene fader Corineus. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2492 Þe kyng kysseȝ þe knyȝt, & þe whene alce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3163 Menelai wife, Lady of þis lond .. and a gai qwhene. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, Hit is atte the quene wille. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 9 The Lorde Scales, the Quenes brother, was sent thedere. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 32 Dew obedience .. to kingis, quenis, princes, and prelatis. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 19 The King doth keepe his Reuels here to night, Take heed the Queene come not within his sight. 1628 MILTON *Vacat. Exerc.* 47 Then sing of secret things .. And last of Kings and Queens and Hero's old. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 29 My memorial which was given to the queen. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 385 His sister waited in Vittoria .. in order to enter France as queen.

c. With additions, as *queen-consort, -dowager,* † *-dowrier, -rectrix, -regent, -regnant, -widow*: see CONSORT, etc.; also QUEEN-MOTHER.

1555 [see DOWRIER]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Mor & Hist. Wks. (Bohn, 1860) 311 To remain with the queen dowager her mother. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 198 A late Queen-Rectrix. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 42 The queen dowager was with child, and would bring forth a prince. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 212 The queen of England is either queen regent, queen consort, or queen dowager. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Since Margaret of Anjou, no queen-consort had exercised such weight in the political affairs of England. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidem. Brit.* 288 The queen-widow (mother of Edward V) had died of the plague.

3. As a title, placed immediately before a personal name († in OE. immediately after it); also *the queen*, before or after the name (now *arch.*). See also QUEEN ANNE.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 3 Þær wearð Marsepia sio cwen ofslagen. *c* 893 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 888 Æþelswiþ cuen, sio wæs Ælfredes sweostor cyninges. *a* 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1007 Malcomes sunu cynges & Margarite þære cwenan. *c* 1205 LAY. 2122 Hit is icleped Wales for þere quen Galoes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 74 Whene Guenore ful gay, grayþed in þe myddes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 Þan þe queene Emme gaf unto seynt Swithyn nyne maneres. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (1851) 4 Lasheles, where lyethe quene Elyanour of Englonde. 1572 *Memorial* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 23 Young Quein Marie. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing-Master* v. i. 95 You must .. furnish as becomes one of my Quality; for don't you think we'll take up with your old Queen Elizabeth Furniture. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Queen Elizabeth's Pocket-pistol*, a Brass-Cannon of a prodigious Length at Dover-Castle. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i, News? Why, Madam, Queen Elizabeth's dead. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvii. 270 We will leave the modern world to themselves; and be Queen Elizabeth's women. 1847 WORDSW. *Ode Install. Pr. Albert* ad fin., The pride of the islands, Victoria the Queen. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 733/2 Queen Charlotte's ware, now known by the contracted title [Queensware].

4. With specification of the people, country, etc. ruled over by a queen or by the king her consort, as *Queen of Scots, of France.* Also *Queen of Spain* (see quot. 1866 and FRITILLARY 2).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 42 Cuen suð-dæles arises .. in dom. *c* 1205 LAY. 4570 He þohte to habben Delgan to quene of Denemarke. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 296 Hu ma it ben, Adam ben king and eue quuen Of alle ðe ðinge in

werlde ben. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 63, I..wolde she were of all Europe the queene. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 17 His doughter quene of Inde. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 2 The maist excellent and gracius Souerane, Marie Quene of Scottis. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 11 He .. made her Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia, absolute Queene. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 13 One speaks the glory of the British Queen. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 102 Died lately, at her hut at Norwood, Bridget, the Queen of the Gipseys. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III 200 Her Majesty or her successors, kings or queens of the realm. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxx, If by the 'Queen of Spain' you mean that common brown little butterfly.

5. *transf.* A female whose rank or pre-eminence is comparable to that of a queen.

a. Applied to the Virgin Mary, esp. in phr. as *Queen of glory, grace, heaven, paradise, women*, etc.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 276 Seo clæneste cwen ofer eorþan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 105 Þa ealra fæmnena cwen cende þone soþan scyppend. *a* 1240 *Ureisun in Cott Hom.* 195 Ich ðe bidde holi heouene kwene. *c* 1325 *Song Virg* 33 in *O. E. Misc* 195 Leuedi quene of parays. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 26 Þat he in weding borne was of mary, þe quene of grace. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 2 O blisful queene, of queenes Emperice. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 261 Quhen scho him saw scho thankit hewynnis queyn. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 37 Haile, qwene serene! Haile, mosteamene! 1604 E.G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xxvii. 582 The favour which the Queene of glorie did to our men. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar.* v. i, To Mary-queen the praise be yeven. 1840 I. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* (1842) II. ii. 169 Our Queen, though the Queen of heaven as well as of earth [etc.].

b. Applied to the goddesses of ancient religions or mythologies; also in phrases, as *queen of heaven, love, marriage*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* vii. 18 That thei make sweete cakis to the queen of heuene. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 73 Thare saw I Nature, and [als dame] Venus quene. 1500-20 — *Poems* xlviii. 63 Haill princes Natur, haill Venus luvis quene. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 251 Poor queen of love, in thine own law forlorn! 1608 — *Per.* II. iii. 30 By Juno, that is queen of marriage. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 201 Mooned Ashtaroth, Heavn's Queen and Mother both. 1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1810) XIII. 328 O Venus, Queen of Drury Lane. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Venus* 13 Diana, golden-shafted queen.

c. Applied to a woman as a term of endearment and honour.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii 41 O Queene of Queenes, how farre dost thou excell, No thought can thinke. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. i. 12, I would not change this hue, Except to steale your thoughts, my gentle Queene. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 185 Queens you must always be; queens to your lovers; queens to your husbands and your sons.

d. A woman who has pre-eminence or authority in a specified sphere. † *Queen of the Bean*: see BEAN 6 c. *Queen of Hearts* (cf. 8 b). *Queen of the May*: see MAY.

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* III. ii. 171, I was the lord of this fair mansion .. Queen o'er myself. 1608 — *Per.* II. iii. 17 Come, queen o' the feast, For, daughter, so you are. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xii. (1650) 13 The Lady Elizabeth, which .. is called .. for her winning Princely comportment, the Queen of Hearts. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 53 Shee thought to triumph over all her Competitors and be Queen of the Bean. 1816 KEATS *To my Brother George* 87 Upon a morn in May .. that lovely lass Who chosen is their queen. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 394 The Twelfth-night Queen of Hearts. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* ii, Isabel.. The queen of marriage, a most perfect wife. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. xiv, Lady Selina Vipont was one of the queens of London.

6. Applied to things: **a.** Anything personified as a woman and looked upon as the chief, *esp.* the most excellent or beautiful, of its class.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xvii. (1889) 84 Ealdorlicra lealtra cwen and modor ofermodignyss ys. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Meiðhad þe is cwen of alle mihtes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Þe kuen of uirtues, dame charite. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 82 There saw I May, of myrthfull monethis quene. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 333/2 That noble ground and quene of prouinces. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 93 This river (which in my opinion, deserves well the name of Empresse and Queene of all floods). *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 6 Paris, the queen of cities. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 286 The 'lady fern' .. sometimes called the 'Queen of Ferns'. 1886 E. MILLER *Text. Guide* 75 The Peshito has been called 'The Queen of Versions'.

b. That which in a particular sphere has pre-eminence comparable to that of a queen.

Queen of heaven, night, the tides, the moon. *Queen of the meadows*, MEADOW-SWEET. *Queen of the prairie*, an American herbaceous plant, *Spiræa lobata* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*).

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* Prol 153 Synthea, the hornit nychtis quene. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxix. (1633) 1043 Called in English Meadow Sweet and Queene of the Medowes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 146 Each your doing .Crowne what you are doing .That all your Actes, are Queenes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 45 Great and glorious Rome, Queen of the Earth. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxx, The Queen of tides on high consenting shone. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* li. § 52 The Emperor travelled .. to Venice: he there admired the marble palaces of the Queen of the Adriatic. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 9 Destined .. to become the Queen of the Mediterranean. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* ii. 18 Bushes of meadow-sweet, or queen-of-the-meadow, as it is called in Scotland.

7. The perfect female of bees, wasps, or ants.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* 1 Of the nature and properties of Bees, and of their Queene. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 352 The same Tune..In which the Bees..For their Dismission to their Queen entreat. 1724 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 54 The Male Wasps are lesser than the Queens. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 124 The working ants having..deposed their queens. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 39 Around them both Sweet thoughts would swarm as bees about their queen. 1892 LUBBOCK *Beaut. Nat.* 60 The working Ants and Bees always turn their heads towards the Queen.

8. In games. **a.** In chess: The piece which has greatest freedom of movement, and hence is most effective for defending the king, next to which it is placed at the beginning of the game. Also, the position on the board attained by a pawn when it is queened (see QUEEN *v.* 4).

Queen's bishop, knight, pawn, etc: cf. KING 9 a. *Queen's gambit*: see GAMBIT. † *To make a Queen* = QUEEN *v.* 4.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) The fifthe [piece] is þe quene, that goth fro blak to blak, or fro white to white, and is yset beside þe kyng. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. B iij b, Thus ought the Quene be maad; She ought to be a fayr lady sittyng in a chayer [etc.]. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* C v, Thou shalte playe thy queenes Paune one steppe geuing him checke by discouery of thy queenes Bishoppe. 1597 G. B. *Ludus Schacciæ* A 4 When he [the pawn] can..attiue at the last ranke of his enemies he is chosen and made .the Queene. *a* 1689 *Yng. Statesmen* vi. in *Coll. Poems Popery* 8/2 So have I seen a King on Chess ..His Queen and Bishops in distress. 1735 BERTIN *Chess* 38 The Queens Gambet, which gives a Pawn with a design to catch her adversary's Queen's Rook. 1762 HOYLE *Chess* 51 The exact Number of Moves, before you can make a Queen. 1773 PHILIDOR *Chess Analysed* 13 The King's Pawn makes a Queen, and wins the Game. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640 He should take the adversary's pawns, and move the others to queen. 1822 W. LEWIS *Elem. Game Chess* 149 If a Pawn be on a Rook's file it will go to Queen. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 169, I think I will take the queen's pawn. 1894 J. MASON *Principles Chess* 77 Just as the foremost [Pawn] is but a square from Queen.

b. In ordinary playing-cards: A card bearing the figure of a queen, of which there are four in each pack, ranking next to the kings.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. ii. 29 There is five trumps beside the queene. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 123 This Queene I haue more then my owne..Giue me the stocke. 1712-4 POPE *Rape of Lock* III. 88 The Knave of Diamonds .. wins .. the Queen of Hearts. 1791 *Gent. Mag.* 141 The Queen of Clubs is called in Northamptonshire, Queen Bess. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 30 Like the Italians and Germans, they [the Spaniards] have no Queen in the Pack. 1885 R. A. PROCTOR *Whist* 5, I lead Ace, and follow with Queen of my best suit.

9. Technical uses. **a.** *pl.* One of the classes into which fullers' teasels are sorted (see quot.).

1813 T. RUDGE *Gen. View Agric. Glouc.* 156 The produce of the second and subsequent cuttings are sorted, according to their size, into Queens, which are the best teazles; Middlings..and Scrubs.

b. A roofing-slate, measuring three feet by two.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 622 Slaters class the Welsh slates in the following order: Doubles, Ladies, .. Queens. 1893 J. BROWN *Open. Railw. to Delabole* xxiii, We've countess, duchess, queens and rags.

c. *pl.* A class of apples, the rennets (q.v.).

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 426 Apples are classed as pippins or seedlings, ..rennets or queens, specked fruits.

10. **a.** A name of the scallop and cockle. = QUIN.

1803 G. MONTAGU *Testacea Brit.* I. 146 *Pecten opercularis* ..in Devonshire and Cornwall is..known by the name of Frills or Queens. 1883 N. JOLY *Man before Metals* II. i. 200 Several molluscs, especially oysters, .. mussels, queens, whelks, and snails.

b. A local name for the smear-dab.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Sea Fishes* 100 *Queens*: a Fish thinner than a Plaise. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/1 The .lemon-dab or queen.

11. A female cat. (Cf. *queen-cat* in 13.)

1898 *Bishopsgate Cats* in *Ladies' Field* 6 Aug. 378/1 A few outdoor houses for the queens are used.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. General combs. **a.** appositive, as *queen-bride, -county, -galley, -moon, -rose, -spirit, -spouse, -strumpet.* **b.** attrib., as *queen-craft, -features.* **c.** objective, as *queen-killing.*

1606 *Proc. agst. late Traitors* 105 That King-killing and Queen-killing was not indeed a doctrine of theirs. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* III. ii, This new queen-bride must henceforth be no more My daughter. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) I. 67 She [Q. Elizabeth] was well skilled in the Queen-craft. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 36 Haply the Queen-Moon is on her throne. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* 16 June (1899) II. 241 You must..add the queen-rose to his garland. 1863 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 502 The queen-strumpet of modern history. 1880 HAY *Pike County Ball.* 113 The still queen-features glorious In the dawn of love's first gleams. 1888 TH. WATTS in *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 224/2 See how the four queen-galleys ride.

13. Special combs.: **queen-apple**, an early variety of apple; **queen-bee**, a fully developed female bee; also *transf.*; **queen-bird**, a swan; **queen-cage**, an apparatus for conveying or transferring a queen-bee to a hive; **queen-cake**, a small currant-cake, usually heart-shaped; **queen-cat** = QUEEN 11; **queen-cell**, a cell in a bee-hive, in which the queen is reared; **queen closer**, a quarter of a brick, used in building to 'close' the end of a course (see CLOSER[2] 3); **queen-conch**, a large marine shell, *Strombus gigas*; **queen-excluder**, a device in a bee-hive to prevent the passage of the queen without excluding the workers (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*); **queen-fish**, a small edible fish (*Seriphus politus*) found along the Pacific coast of America (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); † **queen-gold**, a former revenue of the king's consort, consisting of one-tenth on certain fines paid to the king; **queen-lily**, a Peruvian ornamental flowering plant of the genus *Phædranassa* (*Cent. Dict.*); **queen-pigeon** = *queen's pigeon* (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*); **queen-stitch**, a fancy stitch in embroidery; † **queen-suit**, a set of cards belonging to one suit, of which the queen is the highest; **queen-truss**, a roof-truss in which there are QUEEN-POSTS; **queen-wasp**, a perfect female wasp; **queenwood**, an Australian timber tree, *Davidsonia pruriens* (see also quot.).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 43 Tho would I seeke for *Queene apples vnrype. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 511 Few Fruits are coloured Red within; The Queen apple is. 1707 MORTIMER *Husbandry* 537 The Queen Apple, those..of the Summer kind, are good Cyder Apples, mix'd with others. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i A 3 The *Q[u]eene-bee is a Bee of a comely and stately shape. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Queen-bee*, a term given by late writers to what used to be called the *king-bee*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xiii, Sweet Adeline, amidst the gay world's hum, Was the Queen-Bee. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 286 Repeating .as we met the *Queen-birds, 'The swans on fair St. Mary's lake'. 1875 J. HUNTER *Manual Bee-keeping* 82 There are many more *Queen cages in use, and .. there is no reason why any Bee-keeper should not make modifications. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 271 To make *Queen Cakes. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xii, When I've done eating this one queen-cake more. 1691 RAY *N.-C. Words, Wheen-cat*, a *queen-cat. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 158, I had the satisfaction of seeing that one *queen-cell had been commenced. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 1896 It becomes necessary near the angles to interpose a quarter brick..called a *queen closer. 1813 *Sketches Character* (ed. 2) I. 130 That *Queen Conch wants only colouring to persuade us it is a real one. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 303 Some years ago the queen-conch (a shell with a delicate pink lining) was in great demand 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 36 *Queen-gold is a Royal duty of Ten in the Hundred. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 221 The queen .is intitled to an antient perquisite called queen-gold or *aurum reginae* 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv 218 *note*, In 1255 the citizens refused to pay queen-gold. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 192 *Queen Stitch.—Also known as Double Square. [Description follows.] 1744 HOYLE *Piquet* 9 The younger-hand is generally to carry Guards to his *Queen-suits. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 71. 1784 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans* XXXIII 59 The *Queen-Wasps..were weak, and did not buz long. 1827 E. BEVAN *Honey-Bee* 187 The queen-wasps were unusually numerous in the spring of that year. 1882 OGILVIE (citing Weale), *Queen-wood*, a name sometimes given to woods of the greenheart and cocoa-wood character, imported from the Brazils.

14. Combinations with **queen's.** **a.** In titles or appellations, with the sense of 'belonging to, in the service of, the queen', 'royal' (cf. KING's), as *Queen's advocate, bench, counsel, English, evidence, highway, keys, letter, messenger, pay, peace, prison, servant, wardrobe*: see these words.

In these terms, as in many of those given under b, the use of *queen's* in place of *king's* is largely or entirely a result of the long reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901).

b. **queen's allowance** (see quot.); **queen's arm**, a musket; † **queen's cloth** (?); **queen's colours**, one of the pair of colours carried by a regiment, the royal colours; **queen's cushion**, a seat (for a girl) made by the crossed hands of two persons (Jamieson, 1808); † **queen's evil** = king's evil, scrofula; **queen's gambit**: see GAMBIT; **queen's game**: see DOUBLET 3 b; † **queen's head**, a postage stamp; **queen's metal**, an alloy of tin, antimony, bismuth, and lead; **queen's own**, Government property or provisions (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **queen's parade**, the quarter-deck (*ibid.*); **queen's pigeon**, a large and beautiful crested pigeon of the Papuan region, *Gaura Victoriæ*; **queen's pipe**, a furnace formerly used for destroying smuggled or damaged tobacco; **queen's shilling**, a shilling formerly given to a recruit when enlisting; † **queen's stuff** (?); **queen's tobacco pipe** = *queen's pipe*; **queen's ware**, (*a*) a cream-coloured kind of Wedgwood ware; (*b*) a kind of stone-ware; **queen's weather**, fine weather; **queen's yellow**, turpeth mineral, used as a yellow pigment.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 320/2 **Queen's allowance*, an allowance in aid of the expenses of the officers' mess. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. *The Courtin'*, The ole *queen's-arm that gran'ther Young Fetched back from Concord busted. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 607/19 *Regilla*, a *Queenyscloth. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 The curinge of *Queenes evil. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xii. 58 For the Queenes euill [*margin* The Kinges euill]. *c* 1554 *Interlude of Youth* C iij, I can teache you to play at the dice, At the *quenes game and at the Iryshe. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* (1878) 32 (D.) Here Love at tick-tack plaies, or at Queen's-game, But Irish hates. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* XV. (1886) 45 Notes it would not do to stick a penny *Queen's Head upon. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* I. (1861) 16, I must have a queen's head to write to Mamma. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 952 *Queen's metal .. serves also for teapots and other domestic utensils. 1856 MILLER *Inorg. Chem.* II. 930 Another alloy, which is intermediate in properties between pewter and Britannia metal, is called Queen's metal. 1882 *B'ham Weekly Post* 2 Jan. 8/4 Abolition of the '*Queen's Pipe'. 1882 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* II. 203 The *Queen's shilling once being taken..there was no help for the recruit, unless

he was bought out 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 428, 16 fine brocaded *queens stuffs. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17 The damaged tobacco thus removed is consumed in a furnace ,jocularly termed the '*queen's tobacco-pipe'. 1782 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 320 Delft ware is fired by a heat of 40 or 41°; cream-coloured or *Queen's ware, by 86°. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 79 English goods .. hard and queen's ware; cloths and cottons. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 40/2 Sanitary appliances in action, and general Queen's Ware. 1899 *Johannesburg Star* (weekly ed.) 22 Apr., Although the wind is rather high, *Queen's weather prevails. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1054 **Queen's Yellow* is an antient name of Turbith Mineral, or yellow subsulphate of mercury. 1851–61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 70 When canaries are 'a bad colour'..they are re-dyed, by the application of..'Queen's Yellow'.

c. in names of plants, as †**queen's balm**, alyssum; **queen's berry**, the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*; **queen's cushion**, cut-leaved saxifrage (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **queen's delight**, an American euphorbiaceous plant, *Stillingia sylvatica* (*ibid.*); **queen's flower**, an Indian tree (*Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginæ*) with beautiful rose-coloured flowers (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **queen's gilliflower** or **July-flower**, dame's violet, *Hesperis Matronalis*; †**queen's herb**, tobacco (see Queen-mother 4); **queen's pincushion**, the flowers of the guelder rose (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **queen's root** = *queen's delight* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); **queen's violet** = *queen's gilliflower*.

1767 Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 735/1 List of Hardy Annuals. *Alysson*, or mad-wort, **Queen's Balm*. 1861 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 221 It is the cloud-berry or *queen's-berry. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots. *Queenes gilleflowers. 1597 Gerarde *Herball* II. cxxii (1633) 461 Dames Violets or Queenes Gilloflowres. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Queen's July-flower. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. lxxvi 42 Some haue called this Hearbe the *Queenes herbe, because it was firste sente vnto her. [1894 S. J. Weyman *Man in Black* 60 You take the Queen's herb, you sneeze.] 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* Index (1733) *Queen's Violet, *vide* Hesperis.

Queen (kwīn), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *To queen it*: To be a queen; to act or rule as queen; to have pre-eminence like a queen.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 460 Ile Queene it no inch farther, But milke my Ewes, and weepe 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 37 A threepence bow'd would hire me Old as I am, to Queene it 1790 Burns *Prol. Theatre Dumfries* 2 Yon great city That queens it o'er our taste. 1818 Milman *Samor* 7 Her milk-white neck embour'd in arching spray, Queens it along the waters. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* XXVI, The imperious Vashti is left to queen it in solitude. 1894 Mrs. F. Elliot *Roman Gossip* vi. 181 Josephine was queening it at the Tuileries.

b. *absol.* in same sense. *rare.*

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. ii, 'I can scarce queen while Warwick is minister', said Elizabeth.

2. *trans.* To make (a woman) a queen. Also *fig.*

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II. i, This Dame Woodville, whom I queened. 1880 Lady Martin *Shaks. Fem. Char.* 120 That passionate childlike loving queens her in his sight.

3. To rule over as a queen.

1839 Bailey *Festus* XVI. (1852) 182 As the moon doth Queen the night. 1843 E. Jones *Poems, Sens. & Event* 115 His will, a trembling rudder She held to play with, or to queen.

4. *Chess.* To advance (a pawn) to the opponent's end of the board, where it acquires the power of, and is replaced by, a queen or such other piece as the player may choose. Also *absol.*

1789 Twiss *Chess* II. 155 *Damer le Pion*, literally *to queen the Pawn*, is a French expression. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640 note, *To queen* is to make a queen. 1808 *Studies Chess* I. 219 The pawn is queened, and wins the game. 1848 H. R. Agnel *Chess* 63 You..queen your Pawn, and instead of claiming a Queen, you take a Knight. 1894 J. Mason *Principles Chess* 88 That the player who Queens first wins is a rule.

b. *intr.* Of a pawn: To reach the position at which it acquires the power of a queen.

1894 J. Mason *Principles Chess* 61 Attacking the Pawn, and taking it on the next move, whether it queens or not.

5. To supply (a hive) with a queen-bee.

1884 *Bee-keeping* (*Brit. Bee-keepers' Assoc.*) 27 The bees came up..I lifted the card, she was welcomed, and the hive was now queened.

Hence **Queened** *ppl. a*, **Queening** *vbl. sb.*

1860 Staunton *Chess Praxis* iv. 41 The spirit of the modern game is to regard the Queening of a Pawn as the highest feat a player can accomplish. *Ibid.* 43 White can win the game by converting a 'Queened Pawn' into a Bishop.

Queen Anne. The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland who reigned from 1702 to 1714.

Queen Anne is dead: a phrase implying stale news (cf. Queen 3, quot. 1738). *Queen Anne's bounty*: see Bounty 5 a. *Queen Anne's free gift*: see quot. 1867.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Acc. New Play*, Lord Brougham, it appears, isn't dead, though Queen Anne is. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxxiii, On which my lady cried petulantly, 'Oh Lord, Queen Anne's dead, I suppose.' 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Queen Anne's Free Gift*, a sum of money formerly granted to surgeons annually, in addition to their monthly twopences from each man.

b. *attrib.* as an epithet of the style of furniture, buildings, etc., characteristic of Queen Anne's reign, or of things made in this style. Also *absol.*

1881 A. Lang *Library* 36 What furniture-dealers indifferently call the 'Queen Anne' or the 'Chippendale' style. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 560/2 In all Queen Anne buildings the architecture is *appliqué*. However, to disparage Queen Anne is not to explain its acceptance.

Hence **Queen A'nneified** *a.*, in Queen Anne style; **Queen A'nneism**, employment of, or preference for, a Queen Anne style; **Queen A'nneist, -ite**, one who adopts or favours this style.

a 1878 Sir G. Scott *Recoll.* ix. (1879) 375 The Queen-Anne-ites soon threw off this disguise 1879 *Athenæum* No 2696 818 Even Queen-Anne ism should draw the line somewhere. 1887 J. C. Robinson in *Times* 17 Aug. 5/4 All architects, Gothic, Classic, and Queen Anneists alike. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 43 'Drinking the waters' sounded fashionable and Queen Anneified.

Queendom (kwī·ndəm). [f. Queen *sb.* + -dom.]

1. The country ruled over by a queen. Also *fig.*

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist Iustine* II. 9 The Queendome was governed by two of the foure Sisters. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 75 It has been fatal and ruinous to these Queendoms already. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 248 Ours is a literary kingdom, or rather, queendom. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxxiii. (1896) II. 217 She should as seldom leave it [her home] as a queen her queendom.

2. The position of a queen; queenhood.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Esther* ii. 12 Whereby they might get the Kings favour and attaine to the Queendome. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* xi, Will thy queendom all lie hid Meekly under either lid? *c* 1861 Mrs. Craik *Ltiz. & Vict.* (1870) 121 Womanhood is higher than queendom. 1877 G. Macdonald *Marquis of Lossie* xl, [The moon] shone out fair and clear, in conscious queendom of the night.

Queenhood (kwī·nhud). [f. as prec. + -hood.] The rank or dignity of a queen; queenly estate.

1859 Tennyson *Enid* 176 She..with all grace Of womanhood and Queenhood, answered him. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov 629 Her queenhood was not real. 1894 Ralph in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 338 Thousands of tiny flowers, over which the wood violet, the strawberry, and the arbutus struggle for queenhood.

Queening (kwī·nin). Also 5 **quenyng**, 7 **queenen**. [? f. Queen *sb.* + -ing³.] A variety of apple. Cf. Winter-queening.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Eke the frutis wiche more comon be, Quenyngez, pechis, costardes, *etiam* wardons. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. ii (1818) 262 'Tis not the lasting deuzan I require, Nor yet the red-cheeked queening. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. iii. 48 The Queening, is a fair red striped Apple, and beautiful in its Season, being a kind of Winter Fruit. 1698 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* (1699) 194 It was the White Queenen (or *Calvil d'Este*) the Stem of the bigness only of my Thumb. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Queening*, a fine flavoured sweet apple, common in the cider-orchards.

†**Quee·nist.** *Obs. rare.* = Quiffnite (applied to partisans of Mary, Queen of Scots).

1563 Winzet *Four Scor Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 59 Thai wold mok ws on lyke manere, and call ws Kingistis and Queneistis. 1584 Calderwood in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* I. 426 In their places entered..Queenists, such as employed their witts and force with his Mother against himself.

Quee·nite. [f. Queen *sb.* + -ite.] One of the partisans of a queen, *esp.* of Queen Caroline against George IV, or of Queen Isabella of Spain against Don Carlos.

1820 J. Jekyll *Corr.* iii. (1894) 106 Fourteen at table..mixed of Queenites and Anti-Queenites. 1837 Major Richardson *Brit. Legion* v. (ed. 2) 132 The inhabitants of Vitoria are infinitely more Carlists than Queenely. 1859 Dk. Buckingham *Mem. Geo. IV*, I. 87 Theodore Hook..made the respectable portion of the Queenites heartily ashamed of their cause.

attrib. 1839 Thackeray *Major Gahagan* iii, A troop of the Queenite lancers [in Spain].

Quee·nless, *a.* [-less.] Having no queen.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 29/1 They may learn what happens to the queenless swarm. 1880 Lubbock in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 176, I procured a queen..and put her with some honey in a queenless nest. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 252 Gladis hung the cage for one day in her queenless hive.

Hence **Quee·nlessness.**

1884 *Bee-keeping* (*Brit. Bee-keepers' Assoc.*) 26 With me queenlessness presents the worst of all difficulties.

Quee·nlet. [-let.] A petty queen.

1833 Carlyle *Diderot* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 33 The whole North swarms with kinglets and queenlets of the like temper. 1899 *Month* Apr. 429, I thought this queenlet lived among the forest folk.

Quee·nlike, *a.* [-like.] Like a queen; majestic, haughty, etc., as a queen; queenly.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x 117 Istrad likewise hies Unto the Queen-like Cluyd 1670 Hannah Wolley (*title*) The Queen-like Closet; or Rich Cabinet stored with all manner of Rare Receipts. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 200 With queenlike indifference she cast it from her hand. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 310 The most queen-like woman I had ever known.

Queenliness (kwī·nlinés). [f. Queenly *a.* + -ness.] The condition or quality of being queenly.

1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. 290 Casting around, as it were, an odour of queenliness. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* VII. § 8. 446 If she [Elizabeth] once broke the silence, it was with a flash of her old queenliness. 1875 Browning *Inn Album* iv, The lady's proud pale queenliness of scorn.

Queenly (kwī·nli), *a.* [f. Queen *sb.* + -ly¹, OE. had *cwénlic* in the sense of 'feminine'.]

1. Belonging to, appropriate to, a queen.

c 1540 Cromwell *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Burnet *Rec.* (1679) I. III. 193, I answered and said..that I thought she had a Queenly manner. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. D iij, He deprived her of all queenly honour. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 546 Whether they shal be eyther of regal, quenely, or imperial dignitie. 1849 W. M. W. Call *Reverberations* II. 2 Soon Alcestis..With a queenlier presence..Stept forth. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 133 In the *Odyssey* Helen reappears full of queenly dignity.

2. Resembling a queen; queenlike. Also *fig.*

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 87 That queenly flower becomes the water. 1854 Doran *Habits & Men* 104 Anne of Denmark..did not look queenly even in Elizabeth's robes 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 33 It had brought forth its queenly leaves and its kingly fruit.

Comb. 1871 Amy Dutton *Streets & Lanes* I. 32 A queenly-looking old lady.

So **Quee·nly** *adv.*, in the manner of a queen.

a 1851 Moir *To a wounded Ptarmigan* vi, The wild swan from the lake, Ice-unfetter'd oar'd it queenly 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 169 Queenly responsive when the loyal hand Rose..as she past.

Queen-mo·ther. [See Queen 2 c.]

1. A queen dowager who is the mother of the reigning sovereign.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. lxxvi. 43 b He..did sende it to kyng Fraunces the seconde, and to the Queene Mother. 1664–5 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 106 Mr. Povy carried me to Somerset House and showed me the Queene-Mother's Chamber 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 98 Why was not the queen mother applied to for his support and education? 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xi. 177 A usurpation by the queen-mother for six years follows.

2. A queen who is a mother. Also applied to a queen-bee, and *fig.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 190 Let his Queene Mother all alone intreat him To shew his Greefes *a* 1658 Cleveland *Myrtle-Grove* 9 Clarinda rose..Like the Queen mother of the Stars above 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xviii 118 The first fruits of the queen-mother's vernal parturition assist her. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 5/1 For more than sixty years the Queen mother has gone in and out among generations of Windsor people.

3. a. A variety of plum. b. A variety of pear.

1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (1729) 233/2 Plums,. Saint Julian, Queen Mother 1767 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 673 Pears,. Queen mother, Myrobalan [etc.]. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 86 A damascen plum..does pretty well indeed in a tart, but..to compare it with the queen mother, the padrigons [etc.].

4. *attrib.*, as †**queen-mother herb**, 'queen's herb', tobacco (Minsheu *Ductor* 1617). *Obs.*

So called after Catherine de Medici, to whom it was sent by Nicot, then ambassador in Portugal (1559–61).

Quee·n-post. [Cf. King-post.] One of two upright timbers in a roof-truss, which are framed above into the rafters and below into the tie-beam, at points equidistant from its middle or ends.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 127 The use of the queen-posts is similar to that of the king posts; viz. for furnishing a general support for the principals. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 72 When the king-post is not thought to be sufficient to support the pressure..Queen posts..may be used. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. iv. 162 This [roof] is very strong and massive, with tie beams and queen posts.

attrib. 1836 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 394 A king-post roof has one vertical post in each truss, a queen post roof has two.

Queenship (kwī·nʃip). [f. Queen *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The dignity or office of a queen.

1536 Anne Boleyn in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 447 Neither did I forget my self in my exaltation, or received Queenship. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., to Julia* (1869) 28 For thy queen-ship on thy head is set Of flowers a sweet commingled coronet. 1848 Faber *Spir. Confer.* (1861) 146 What name can we give to a queenship so grand? 1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 83 Hast thou not saved my State..And given me Queenship?

2. The personality of a queen; (her) majesty.

1603 Drayton *Heroical Ep.* xiii 107 Y faith her Queeneship little Rest should take 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxii (1737) 101 We..thank'd her Queenship 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 91 It was my Ladyship, I presume, that put her in mind of Cleopatra, no Disparagement to her Queenship.

Queer (kwīər), *a.*[1] Forms: 6 **queir, queyr, que(e)re**, 7 **quer**, 7– **queer.** [Of doubtful origin. Commonly regarded as a G. *quer* (MHG. *twer*, see Thwart), cross, oblique, squint, perverse, wrongheaded; but the date at which the word appears in Sc. is against this, and the prominent sense does not precisely correspond to any of the uses of G. *quer*. There are few examples prior to 1700.]

1. Strange, odd, peculiar, eccentric, in appearance or character. Also, of questionable character, suspicious, dubious.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 218 Heir cumis our awin queir Clerk. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 43 The cadgear..Calland the colzear ane knaif and cuthoun full queyr. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 21 Yᵉ Chronycles..contayne muche more truthe than their queire legendes. 1598 Marston *Pygmal* I. 138 Show thy queere substance, worthlesse, most absurd 1621 W. Yonge *Diary* 27 Aug. (Camden) 43 The emperor is in that quer case, that he is not able to bid battle. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 109 That the world may see what queer hypocrites his attendants were. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 474 P 2 Let me be known all at once for a queer Fellow, and avoided. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 224, I have heard of many queer Pranks among my Bedfordshire Neighbours. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, It was a queer fancy..but he was a queer subject altogether 1870 H. Smart *Race for Wife* I. In the queer old room with its still queerer attempts at decoration.

absol. 1826 Scott *Woodstock* (1894) II. 19 His appearance bordered..upon what is vulgarly called the queer

2. Not in a normal condition; out of sorts; giddy, faint, or ill: *esp.* in phr. *to feel* (or *look queer*. Also *slang*: Drunk.

1800 W. B. Rhodes *Bomb. Fur.* I (1830) 8 We feel ourselves a little queer. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 Galloping..with a rummish team, and himself queer 1848

Dickens *Dombey* i, I am so very queer that I must ask you for a glass of wine and a morsel of that cake. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 39 That business on the railway was enough to make any man feel queer.

3. *Queer Street*: An imaginary street where people in difficulties are supposed to reside; hence, any difficulty, fix, or trouble, bad circumstances, debt, illness, etc. *slang.*

1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* IV. vii, You are in the wrong box—planted in Queer Street, as we say in London. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* III i, Queer Street is full of lodgers just at present. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 11 The more it looks like Queer Street, the less I ask.

4. *Comb.*, as *queer-looking, -shaped, -tempered.*

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 171 A little, modest, queer-looking brown girl. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* x, You are the longest-headed, queerest-tempered, old coiner of gold and silver there ever was. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 105/1 The queer-shaped flints.

Queer, *a.*[2] *Thieves' cant.* Forms: 6 **quyer, quyre,** 6-7 **quire, quyre,** 7 **queere,** 9 **queer.** [Of obscure origin: in later use (from *c* 1700) identified in form with prec., and perh. associated with it in meaning.] Bad; worthless.

The exact sense varies with the sb.; for a list of the commonest phrases, as *queer bird, buffer, bung, cole*, etc see the *Dict. Cant. Crew* (a 1700). Cf. also the sbs., as Cuffin, Cull, etc. In quot. 1561 there may be an allusion to *quire* choir.

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 4 A Quire bird is one that came lately out of prison. 1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 84 *To cutte quyre whyddes*, to geue euell wordes or euell languages. 1609 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* C iij b, To the quier cuffing we bing. 1641 Brome *Jovial Crew* iv. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 431 The Quire Cove and the Harmanbeck. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queere*, base, Roguish, naught. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Queer-bail*, Persons of no repute, hired to bail a prisoner in any bailable case. [1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Concerning that bill-broking branch of the business... What queer bills are to be bought, and at what prices?]

b. as *sb.*: Bad money; base coin.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*

Queer (kwiəɹ), *v. slang.* [f. Queer *a.*[1] or *a.*[2]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To quiz or ridicule; to puzzle. **b.** To impose on, swindle, cheat.

1790 *By-Stander* 343 Young rascals, who are telling you... how archly they queer attornies. 1797 Mrs M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 299 'You're found out, that's all', replied the turnkey, 'there's no queering the law'. 1812 Colman *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* lxviii, A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin, Queering the threadbare curate, let him in. 1819 Borrow *Wand. Children* in W. J. Knapp *Life* I 64 Well, we have tramped the roads, and queered full many a sharp and flat.

2. To spoil, put out of order.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* 1818 *Sporting Mag* II. 189 His ogles were queered and his head was dunned 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 190 All they [the chorus] dared do they did to 'queer' her Scene.

3. To put (one) out; to make (one) feel queer.

1845 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 34 Hallam was rather queered (it not being in his line to do anything so conspicuous). 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 362/2 It queered me to think what would happen if they were to lose foothold.

Hence **Quee·rer**, one who queers.

1812 Colman *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* lxxxv, These wooden wits, these quizzers, queerers, smokers.

Queer, obs. form of *quere* Quære, Quire.

Queer(e, obs. forms of Choir *sb.*

† **Queering,** ? syncopated f. *kevering* Covering.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 61/2 Quecring is the covering of a Wall..new built, that Rain drive not into it

Queerish (kwiəɹiʃ), *a.* Also 8 quear-. [f. Queer *a.*[1] + -ish.] Somewhat queer.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 191 God knows the cause! but Nan looks queerish. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* xliv. (1783) II. 97 Methinks the London ladies are a little queerish. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* II vi, He called the ghost.. It had a queerish look. 1846 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 274, I myself did feel queerish and qualmy.

Hence **Queerishness.**

1805 Ramsay *Scotl & Scotsmen in 18th C.* (Allardyce, 1888) I. 382 The queerishness of his countenance.

Queerister, obs. form of Chorister.

Queerity (kwiəɹiti). Also 8 que(a)r-. [f. Queer *a.*[1] + -ity.] Queerness, oddity.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 17 ₱ 3 No Person.. shall be admitted without a visible Quearity in his Aspect, or peculiar Cast of Countenance. 1720–1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 303 When I survey the Querity of thy Aspect. *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 555 The pages have now and then a typographical queerity. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* II. 146 York city, teeming .. with most delightful queerities.

Queerk, obs. form of Quirk *sb.*

Queerly (kwiəɹli), *adv.*[1] [f. Queer *a.*[1] + -ly[2].] Strangely, oddly.

1707 Hearne *Collect.* 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 6 [He] liv'd querely. 1714 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 387 The Earl looked queerly. 1790 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 May, A sister-in-law of the querely celebrated Miss Monckton. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 395 Names.. queerly inappropriate.

† **Quee·rly,** *adv.*[2] *Obs. Cant.* [f. Queer *a.*[2]] In a bad or rascally manner.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Queere, How Queerely the Cull Touts*, how roguishly the Fellow looks.

Queerness (kwiəɹnés). [f. Queer *a.*[1] + -ness.] Strangeness († reluctance); queer ways, condition, etc. Also, an instance of this.

1687 Bp. Trelawny in *T. Papers* Camden Misc. (1853) II. 19 There seemed a greate querenesse in them to the signing of it. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 171 Queernesses I could not away with. 1821–30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* 54 The boys stared at him for his queerness. 1879 Atcherley *Trip Borrland* 43 Six or eight [oxen] were lying dead, and the whole.. were showing unmistakable signs of queerness.

Queest (kwĭst). Forms: *α.* 5 **quysht(e, quyste, quisto,** 7, 9 **quist, quoist,** (7 **coist**), 8 **quiest,** 9 **quest, queist,** 7– **queest.** *β.* 7 **quees, quiese,** 8-9 **queece,** 9 **queeze, quice, quoice,** etc. [ME. *quisht*, ? for **cusht*, var. of Cushat (OE. *cuscote, -scote*) by elision of the second vowel. Still current in western dialects.] The ring-dove, wood-pigeon.

α. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 758 So hoot is no donge Of foul as of the dowue, a quyshte out take *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take quystes, an stoppe hem wyth-in wyth hole peper. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 713 The grizel Quoist. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 342 Coists or Stockdoues. 1611 Cotgr., *Phavier*, a Ringdoue, Queest, Coushot, Woodculuer. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 106 The ring-dove or quiest. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 213 Hiding himself in a barn, waiting for 'queests'. 1860 Whyte Melville *Holmby House* II. iii. 29 The quest's soft, plaintive lullaby. 1870 M. Collins *Vivian* II. iii, 35 As pensive as a quoist.

attrib. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxvii, The hornes of a roebuck.. the feet of foure queest-doves.

β. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 244/2 The Stock Dove.. is also termed by us a Quees or Quiese. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss., Quecce.* 1895 *B'ham Weekly Post* 16 Feb. 4/8 A wood-pigeon, or 'quice', as it is commonly called.

collect. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 4/1 Sitting with his gun waiting for quoice. The quoice were disappointing.

Queet, var. Coot *sb.*[2], ankle-joint. **Queethe,** var. Quethe *v.* **Queeziness,** obs. f. Queasiness. **Queff, Quegh,** varr. Quaigh. **Quehen,** obs. f. When. **Quehte,** obs. pa. t. of Quetch *v.* **Queich,** var. Quaigh, Queach. **Queif,** obs. Sc. f. Coif. **Queiʒte,** obs. pa. t. of Quetch *v.*

† **Quei·mish,** *a.* (also 5 **qweymows**), obs. var. Squeamish, q.v. Hence **Quei·mishly** *adv.*

a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 (MS. S.) Qweymows, *infra in* skeymowse, or sweymows, *abhominativus.* 1594 Chapman *Shadow Night*, Ded A ij, They queimishlie commende it for a pretie toy.

Queine, obs. f. Quean, Queen. **Queint,** obs. f. Quaint *a.*; obs. pa. pple. of Quench; var. Quent *v.* **Queintise,** etc.: see Quaint-. **Queir,** obs. Sc. f. Choir. **Queist,** var. Queest. **Queit,** obs. f. Quoit *sb.* **Queite,** obs. pa. t. of Quetch *v.* **Queith**: see Quethe *sb.* and *v.*

† **Quek, queke.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A chequer or chess-board; some game played on this Also *Queke-board.*

[1376 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 395 A pair of tables on the outside of which was painted a chequer-board that is called a 'quek'. The complainants played with the defendant Nicholas at quek.] 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11198 Rede. On thyng that ys nat worth a lek; Pleye at the keyles & the quek. 1477 *Act 17 Edw. IV*, c. 3 Diversez novelx ymagines jeuez appellez Cloishe Kayles half kewle Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde *a* 1500 in Freeman *Exeter* (1887) 161 Yong peple within the said cloistre have exercised unlawful games as the toppe, queke, penny prykke.

Quek, var. of Queck *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Quek(e, obs. forms of Quick.

† **Queke,** *int. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. Du. *kweken* to quack.] An imitation of the note of a goose.

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* (Harl. MS.) 594 3a queke yit saide the goos ful wele & faire

Queken, -yn, obs. forms of Quicken *v.*

Quelch (kwelʃ, -tʃ), *v. rare.* Also 7 **quelsh.** [Related to Squelch as *quash, quat* to *squash, squat.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To squelch.

1659 Wood *Life* 31 July (O. H. S.) I. 280 Some hang swinging on the gallery.. and then come quelshing downe on people's heads. 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xxxvi. (1883) 219 With the water quelching in his boots. 1896 A. J. C. Hare *Life* II x. 277 Any good opinion of me.. was quelched by my want of admiration.

Queldepointe: see Quiltpoint.

† **Quele,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *cwelan* = OS. *quelan* to die a violent death (MDu. *quelen* to suffer, be ill), OHG. *quelen* (MHG. *queln*):—OTeut. **kwelan* from root **kwel-*: see Quell *v.*] To die.

c 1000 *Sax on Leechd.* III. 272 Swa swa fixas cwelað gyf hi of wætere beoð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Ðu gederast mare & mare, & men cwelað on hungre. *c* 1205 Lay. 31815 Morð wes iwunden; quelen þa eorles, quelen þa beornes [etc.]. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 155 in *O. E. Misc.* 112 þat he may .god iqueme er he quele.

Quele, obs. north. form of Wheel.

† **Quelet, quylet(e.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cueillete, cuillette*, etc.: see Culet[1].] A gathering, collection; congregation.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxiii. 36 It is forsothe of companye, and of quelet. — *Deut.* xvi. 8 The quylet of the Lord thi God. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret. Priv. Priv.* vii. 136 There shall noone quylete of auere, ne no hepe of tresure .. make his roialme ayeyne come.

Quelk-chose, var. *quelque-chose* Kick-shaw.

Quell (kwel), *sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. Quell *v.*[1]] Slaying, slaughter; power or means to quell.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 49 (Douce MS.) Withe gret questes and quelles Bothe in frethes and felles. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 518 Through al the tyme of hys vsurped reygne neuer ceased theyre quel, murder, death & slaughter. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vii. 72 His spungie Officers.. shall beare the guilt Of our great quell. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 537 Awfully he stands, A sovereign quell is in his waving hands.

Quell, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [a. G. *quelle* spring: cf. Quell *v.*[2]] A spring, fountain.

1894 'G. Egerton' *Discords* 213 She was.. the quell of living waters out of which he drew fresh strength for new lays.

Quell (kwel), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **cwellan,** (**cwoellan**), 3 **cwelle, -enn**; 3–4 **quellen,** (5 **qvellyn**), 3–5 **quelle,** 5 **qwell(e, whell(e,** 4, 6 **quel,** 4– **quell.** *Pa. t.* 1 **cwealde,** 3 **qualde, quolde,** (*pl.* **cwelden, cwaldenn, qualden**), 3–4 **queld(e**; 4– **quelled,** (4 **-id,** 6 *Sc* **-it, -yt**). *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-queld,** 4 **quelt,** 6 **queld,** 4– **quelled,** (5 **-et**). [OE. *cwellan* = OS. *quellian* (MDu. *quellen*, Du. *kwellen*), OHG. *quellen, chellen* (MHG. *quellen queln*, etc. G. *qualen*), ON. *kvelja* (Sw. *qvalja*, Da. *kvæle*):—OTeut. **kwaljan*, causative from the root *kwal-*: see Quale, Quele.]

1. *trans.* To kill, slay, put to death, destroy (a person or animal). Now *rare* or *Obs.* (in later use associated with sense 3).

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xlv. 342 Swelce hwa wille blotan ðæm fader.. his agen beam, & hit ðonne cwelle beforan his eagum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xxix. 16 Þonne þu hine cwelst, þu nymst his blod. *c* 1205 Lay. 1752 Heo qualden [*c* 1275 cwelden] þa Frouisce alle þa heo funden. *c* 1250 *Death* 14 in *O. E. Misc.* 168 Þe feond þenched iwis þe sawle forto cwelle [*v. r.* quelle] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 179 Briddes & smale bestes wiþ his bow he quelles. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1307 He..Bretens doun all þe bild & þe bernys quellis [*v. r.* whellis]. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd Manners* (1570) D vj, If he be much cruell which doth his body quell Who killeth his owne soule is much more cruell. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 20 Like barbarous miscreants, they quelled virgins vnto death. 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 93 Cassandrus.. was by his subjects quelled with earth. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* v. 128 Yet him the dart Quell'd not. 1817 Byron *Manfred* II. i. 85, I never quell'd An enemy, save in my just defence.

absol 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 885 þis king..bigan beine & quelle. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v i. 294 O Fates. Quaile, crush, conclude, and quell.

† **b.** To dash *out*, knock *down*. (Cf. Kill *v.* 1.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 18 (46) They fyghte..And with here axes out þe braynes quelle. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 636 With mony knok the Romanes doun tha quell. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxi, The carlis with clubbis coud udir quell Quhyle blude at breistis out bokkit.

c. To kill, destroy (a plant). *rare*[−1].

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 6 June 1775 A dry summer, no doubt, quells the roots.

2. To destroy, put an end to, suppress, extinguish, etc. (a thing or state of things, *esp* a bad or disagreeable one, a feeling, disposition, etc.).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 751 Þat syre þat.. was borne oure bare to quelle. *a* 1400 *Ipotis* 334 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 345 He wente to helle, þe fendes pouste for to quelle. 1591 Shaks *Two Gent.* IV ii. 13 All her sodaine quips, The least whereof would quell a louers hope. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 Here some Commentators being not able to quell, never raise this objection. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 25 This light punishment quelled all the false reports. 1725 De For *Voy. round World* (1840) 342 The captain quelled this mutiny. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi III. 249 An indefatigable ardour, which could neither be quelled by adversity, nor satiated by success. 1832 Landor *Adv. Niger* II. xii. 181 We soon succeeded in quelling their fears. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 173 All opposition was quelled by fire and sword.

3. To crush or overcome (a person or thing); to subdue, vanquish, reduce to subjection or submission; † to force down *to*.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 124 Thay did comfort vs, And maid vs fre quhen strangers did vs quell. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. City of God* 650 Pompey the great quelled them first, and made them tributaries to Rome. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 178/1 (Gen i. 27) The want of this quells them to a servile sense of their own conscious unworthiness 1748 Gray *Alliance* 91 With side-long plough to quell the flinty ground. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 320 It might enable him to quell the revolted Egyptians. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 297 The energy of William had thus thoroughly quelled all his foes.

absol. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xv, He quelled, he kept down when he could.

† **4.** *intr.* = Quail *v.* 2, Queal *v. Obs.*

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 8 Winters wrath beginnes to quell [*gloss.* to abate]. *a* 1599 — *F. Q.* VII. vii 42 Then came old January, wrapped well.. Yet did he quake and quiver, like to quell. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 114 Where ten thousand haue died for want of this exercise, not one hath quelled which hath beene vsed in this manner.

Hence **Quelled** *ppl. a.*

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Kn.* 1324 Quykly of þe quelled dere a querré þay maked. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Wallace* iii, Her quell'd chiefs must tamely bear From braggart pride the taunting jeer

Quell, *v.*[2] *rare.* [In first quot. app. repr. an OE. **cwellan* = OS., OHG. *quellan*: in second quot. a. G. *quellen.*] *intr.* To well out, flow.

1340 *Ayenb.* 248 Þe welle eurelestinde þet alneway kuelþ and fayly ne may. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* i, Out of a low cave..the great fountain rose, quelling and bubbling.

Queller (kwe·ləɹ). [OE. *cwellere* = ON. *kveljari*: see Quell *v.*[1] and -er[1].] One who quells, in senses of the vb.

Freq. as a second element in combs., e. g. *boy-, child-, devil-, giant-, manqueller.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 38 Se sylfa cwellere ðe hine slean sceolde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 27 Se cininçg..sende ænne cwellere. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37/116 [To] Iosie þe quellare he was bi-take. 1388 WYCLIF *Tobit* iii. 9 Thou sleeresse [*v.r.* quellere] of thin hosebondis. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurtha* (ed. 2) 48 The ioye of the quellars and murderers. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 633 Hail Son of the most High..Queller of Satan. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 219 The promoters and quellers of the Wexford insurrection. 1881 SEELEY *Bonaparte* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 168/2 The queller of Jacobinism..Bonaparte.

Quelling (kwe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUELL *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. QUELL.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5996 Brenningge & robberye & quellinge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 116 All the fludis walxyn reid..Of mannis quelling. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 91 The fallinge of the earth and the quellinge of the poore people. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlv. 143 The killing or quelling of many noysome lusts. 1779 HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 97 The quelling of Tyrone's rebellion.

Quelling (kwe·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That quells, in senses of the vb.

1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 211 Through quelling cares that threat my woful wrack. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 125 b, The imaginary Prince receiued a quelling wound in his head. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, The heaviest and most quelling tyranny. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 124 Lord Maxwell had written him a quelling letter.

† **Que·llio.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *cuello* neck, collar :—L. *collum* neck.] A Spanish ruff. Also *attrib.*

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish quellio ruffs. 1633 SHIRLEY *Triumph Peace* 9, I ha' seene..Baboones in Quellios, and so forth. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, Our rich mockado doublet, With our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our quellio.

† **Quelm,** *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *cwęlman, cwilman* (= OS. *quelmian* once in Hel.), f. *cwealm* QUALM.] *trans.* To torment; to kill, destroy.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi. 11 Ðenedon boȝan his..ðæt hie cwaelmen ða rehtheortan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Judas nu is cwylmed..on þæm ecum witum. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 14 He bent his bowe..þat he. quelm rightwis of hert.

Hence † **Que·lmer,** a destroyer. *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 709 Quelmers of chyldren, with fornycatours.

† **Quelme,** obs. variant of WHELM.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxv, So School boyes do aspire With coppell'd hat to quelme the Bee.

Quelp, obs. f. WHELP. **Quelque-chose:** see KICKSHAW. **Quelt,** obs. f. KILT *sb.*

† **Queme,** *sb. Obs.* Also 2–3 **cweme,** 5 **wheme.** [App. subst. use of next.] Pleasure, satisfaction. Chiefly in phr. *to queme*, so as to please or satisfy; also, *to take to queme*, to accept.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Ne þu ne miȝt beon wel isrifen god almihti to cweme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1064 (Gött.) Godd toke to queme his sacrefis. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2018 Of alle scheo was most til his queme. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 624/444, I was cros to monnes quemus. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 62 Thou shall..serue to wheme God with all thi hart.

Queme, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: *α.* 3 **cweme,** 3–5 **quemo,** 4–5 **quem,** 5 **qwem(e,** 6 **queeme,** 7–8 *Sc.* **quim,** 9 *Sc.* **queem.** *β. north.* 5 **wheme,** 7 **wheeme,** 7–9 **wheam, wheem,** 8–9 **whim,** 9 **weam, weme.** [ME. *cweme, queme*, repr. OE. **cwéme* (cf. *cwéman, cwémnes*), or *gecwéme* I-QUEME = ON. *kvæm-r* (MSw. *qvam*): cf. OHG. *piquâmi* (MHG. *bequæme*, G. *bequem* = MDu. *bequame*, Du. *bekwaam*). The stem *kwêmi-* belongs to the ablaut-series of the vb. COME: for the sense cf. Goth *gaqimiþ* it is fitting, Eng. BECOME *v.* 7 ff., and L. *convenīre*.]

† **1.** Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable *to* a person. (In early use with dat. of person.) *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 466 He wass..god prest & Godd full cweme. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Þat me is quemere þat unbindeð þe bendes of wiðerfulnesse. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3764 Ðan sulde we..sen Quile gure sal god quemest ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26559 To deme quic and ded als him es queme. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katharine*) 29 Quha sacrifice mad till hym quem. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 42 This warke to me is queme.

b. Of pleasing appearance; specious; beautiful, fair; neat, tidy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28128, I..sayd my scryft wit wordes queme þat my syn þe lesse suld seme. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1178 Me payed ful ille to be outfleme..Fro alle þo syȝtez so quykez & queme. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6203 The whelis full wheme, all of white aumber. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2892 A newe grave fulle qweme. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Weam, weme*,..tidy..'A nice little weme packet'.

c. *dial.* Closed against or protected from the wind, snug; unruffled, smooth.

1674–91 RAY *N.-C. Words*, *Wheam, wheem*, near, close, so as no wind can enter it. 1820 *Marmaiden o' Clyde* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1874) 93/2 Whan the year grown auld brings winter cauld We flee till our ha's sae queem. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 391 Dream that the ocean's queem.

2. Fit, fitting, suitable; convenient, handy; near at hand, close. Const. *to* or dative.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8734 Sai me nu quat yow thinc queme. *Ibid.* 8809 Þe tre was als mete and quem, Als animan þar-to cuth deme. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5078 [A way] þat to þe marche of Messedone was him mast qweme. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 60/15 Queeme, *æquus, compar.* 1674–91 RAY *N.-C. Words*, *Wheam, wheem*,..very handsome and convenient for one. 1812 T. WILKINSON *Death of Roger* in Gilpin *Poetry Cumberl.* 206 How wheem to Matty's elbow draws his chair. 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Wheem*, handy, convenient.

3. Of persons: † **a.** Friendly or well-disposed (*to*), intimate (*with*). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 20 That he be til us quem that day. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1763 To qwit claym all querels, & be qweme fryndes. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 145 They lefte a burges feyre and wheme, All ther schyppys for to yeme. *a* 1687 M'WARD *Contend.* 262 (Jam.) They shall fall..into an intimacy with the malignant enemies to the work of God, and grow quim and cosh with them. 1731 *Plain Reasons Presbyt. Dissent.* 53 Quim and cosh with them.

b. Quiet, still, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 324 Sa þu wil þis folk mak quem..I sal sone consent þar-to. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Wheem*, smooth, demure, still, slyly quiet, mock-modest. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Weam* or *Weme*, quiet ..'A weme woman in a house is a jewel'.

† **c.** Skilled, clever; smart, active. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4202 Who is now so qweme or qwaint of his wit, That couthe mesure our might. 1611 COTGR., *Adroit*, Handsome, nimble, wheeme, readie or quicke [etc.].

† **4.** As *adv.* = QUEMELY. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 180 And ȝe þe bidding ȝeme of þe apostil wel & queme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 6 He thristis to the levys of the ȝet, And closit queym the entre.

† **Queme,** *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **cwéman,** 3 **cweme(n, -enn;** 2–3 **quemen,** (4–5 **-yn**), 3–6, 8 **queme,** (4 **quem, quime, kueme**), 5–6 **queeme,** (5 **qw-**); 3–5 **qweme,** (5 **qwh-, wh-**). *Pa. t.* 1 **quemde,** 1–3 **cwemde,** 3 **cwemmde, quem-, quamede,** 4 **quemed,** (5 **-et,** 6 *Sc.* **-it**). *Pa. pple.* 3 **cwemedd, cwemmd,** 3–5 **quemed,** (5 **-yd**). [OE *cwéman* (= *gecwéman* I-QUEME *v.*) f. (*ge*)*cwéme* adj.; see prec. and cf. MSw. *qvàmma, qvemma*, G. *bequemen* (f. *bequem* adj.).]

1. Of persons: To please, gratify (another, esp. a superior); to act so as to please (one). Orig. const. with dat. or *to*, later with objective case.

a 750 *Blickl. Glosses* 13 in *O. E. Texts* 123 *Conplacebam*, quemde. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xix. 146 Ðæt ic monnum cweme & licige. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ȝef þu þus dost..þu quemest god. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1380 Him..Wið watres drinc ghe quemede wel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 To..do þet kuead, uor to kueme knead-liche to þe wordle. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 695 My fader nyl..do me grace.. for ought I kan hym queme. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. xiv. 342/1 We haue not gyuen hym ne wherwith to queme hym but that we take of hym. [1530 PALSGR. 676/2, *I queme*,..This worde is nowe out of use.]

absol. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 96 in *O. E. Misc.*, Hwat schulle we beren vs bi-voren; Mid hwan schulle we queme. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lii. 6 God skatered banes of þa Unto men þat qwemes swa.

2. Of things: **a.** To please, to be acceptable or agreeable to (a person). Const. as prec.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 165 Næniȝ man scile oft orðances ut abredan wæpnes ecgge, ðeah ðe him se white cweme. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Seruises inedde ne cwemeð nout ure Louerde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 578 Þy dom vs alle quemes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 273 Every newe love quemeth To him which newefongel is. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 196 Tyl it hym queme To returnyn ageyn. *a* 1500 *How the good wife* etc. in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* I. 188 A dede wele done herte it whemyth. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 15 Such mermake holy Saints doth queme [*gloss.* please]. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 53 Lake peerlesse pleasures wont us for to queeme.

b. To be suitable or fitting *for*. *rare*[−1].

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3404 Paris.. Worshuppit þat worthy in wedys full riche As qwemet for a qwene.

3. *trans.* To satisfy, appease, mitigate. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 408 Swile tiding ðhugte adam god, And sumdel quemeð it his seri mod. *Ibid.* 978 At a welle quemede hire list. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1494) I. xxiii. 125 All the worlde outerieth of vs tweyn Whos hatful ire by vs may nat be quemyd.

4. To join or fit closely. *Sc. rare.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lxvii, And thame [the stones] coniunctlie jonit fast and quemit. 1808–80 JAMIESON, *To Queem*, to fit exactly; as, to *queem the mortice*, or joint in wood. Upp. Lanarks.

5. To slip in. *rare*[−0].

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *To Queme*, as to queme a Thing into one's Hand, to put it in privately.

Hence † **Quemed** *ppl. a.*; † **Que·ming** *vbl. sb.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 86 Til ihesus crist fro helle nam His quemed wid eue and adam. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvi. 10 Noght..in schines of man queming bes him tille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þe ilke ssame comþ of kueade kuemynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/1 Qwemynge, or peesynge, *pacificacio*.

† **Que·meful,** *a.* *Obs.* Also **quemful(l, qwem-, qweemeful.** [f. QUEME *sb.* + -FUL.] Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable; kind, gracious.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Cant.* 499 Dwelland out tharof, psalme is noght quemeful til ihũ crist. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiii. 26 God..schal be quemeful to hym.

Hence † **Que·mefully** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Katharine*) 1204 To leyd oure lyff sa quemfully till hyme, þat we ma cum..to þat Ioy.

Que·mely, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 **qwem-,** 8 **wheem-, whim-,** 9 **queem-.** [f. QUEME *a.* + -LY [2]. Cf. MSw. *qvamelika*.] In a pleasing, agreeable, or becoming manner; neatly, gently, smoothly, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 361 No þing is more resonable þan to quemely serve God. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11783 The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes..qwemly to-gedur. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 684 The flure..couerit full clene, Cummand fra the Cornellis closand quemely. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *Wheemly*, neatly. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Whimly*, softly, silently, or with little noise. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Queem*, 'The gled glides queemly alang'; the kite glides smoothly along.

So † **Que·meness,** pleasure, satisfaction. *Obs. rare.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 82 Cwemnis uncysta. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Ne muge we noht singe þe blissfulle songes..gode to quemnesse.

Quen, obs. form of QUEEN, WHEN.

Quence, obs. form of QUENCH, QUINCE.

Quench, obs. variant of QUINCE.

Quench, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] The act of quenching; the state or fact of being quenched.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 184/1 [To] lye and smolder as coles doth in quenche. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 9 A whyle kepe we in quenche All this Case. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 365 A harmfull fire let runne..none came To giue it quench. 1818 T. BROWN in Welsh *Life* vi (1825) 389 The quench Of hope..Made even the ghastly change.. Seem ghastlier.

Quench (kwenʃ), *v.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* **cwenn-kenn,** 3–5 **quenchen,** 3–6 **quenche,** 4– **quench,** (also 4–5 **qwench, whench,** 5 **quynche,** 6 **quence, -she,** 7 **quensh**). *Pa. t.* 3 **cwen(ch)te, quein(c)te,** 5 **queynte,** 6 **qwent;** 4 **quenched** (4–5 **-id, -yd**). *Pa. pple.* 3 *Orm.* **cwennkedd,** (**-enn**), 4 **ykuenct** (**-ȝt**), **-quenct,** 4–5 **(i)queynt,** (5 **yqueynte**), 4–6 **queint, quaynt,** 6 **quent;** 4– **quenched** (4–5 **-id,** 5 **-yd**). [Early ME. *cwenken, quenchen*:—OE. **cwęncan* (cf. *ácwęncan* AQUENCH):—**cwancjan*, causative form corresponding to the strong vb. *cwincan* (*ácwincan*) to go out, be extinguished = Fris. *kwinka* (see QUINKLE): cf. *drench, drink*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To put out, extinguish (fire, flame, or light, *lit.* or *fig.*). † Also with *out*. Now *rhet.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 249 Þet fur..ne mei nawiht hit quenchen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10126 Waterr hafeþþ mahht To sleckenn fir & cwennkenn. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1708 Fyre that may not be queynte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Huanne hit faileþ, þet uer is y-kuenct. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 Ȝif þe liȝt is i-queynt, it duppeþ doun and dryncheþ. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. 161 In one day alle the fyre thurgh out Rome faylled and was quenchid. 1581 RICH *Farew.*, I ..will not..extinguishe or quence the flames of so fervent and constaunte a love. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. viii. 142 Greene wood..smoakes most when the flame is quenched. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, O! my admired mistress, quench not out The holy fires within you. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 35 ¶ 5 He had almost quenched that light which his Creator had set up in his soul. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark! 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 49 A tear comes into either eye and quenches the fire there.

b. To put out, extinguish, the fire or flame of (something that burns or gives light, *lit.* or *fig.*). † Also with *away, out*. Now only *rhet.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxix. 7 Thei..quencheden the lanternis. 1382 — *Isa.* xlii. 3 Flax smokende he shal not quenchen. 1382 — *Eph.* vi. 16 Ȝe mown quenche alle the firy dartis of the worste enmye. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lxi. (1859) 58 Wax smelleth wors after it is quenchid, than doth any talowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ii. 60 The lycht of day Ay mair and mair the mone quenchit away. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii 71 He wyll not quenche out the smokyng flaxe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 15 The winde shak'd Surge..Seemes to..quench the Guards of th'euer-fixed Pole. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 492 Able to resist Satans assaults, and quench his fierie darts.] 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, The..points of Sparkling Wood He quenched among the bubbling blood. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxii, There stood the candle quenched on the drawers. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 392 As she turned..To quench the lamp.

c. To destroy the sight or light of (the eye).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 25 These eyes, that rowle in vain.. So thick a drop serene hath quencht thir Orbs. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 137 When age has quenched the eye and closed the ear. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lam. for Adonis* ii, His eyeballs lie quenched.

2. To extinguish (heat or warmth, *lit.* or *fig.*) by cooling. † Also with *out*.

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 135 Heuy purs, with herte liberal, Qwenchith the thirsty hete of hertes drie. *c* 1410 — *Mother of God* 28 That al the hete of brennyng Leccherie He qwenche in me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 119 Heit..in to agit failȝeis, and is out quent. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 150 A kinde of cold so piercing, that it quencheth the vitall heate. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Pity, my lord, that you have quenched the warmth of France toward you.

b. To cool (a heated object) by means of cold water or other liquid.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxxv. (1495) 250 Gotes mylke in the whyche stones of ryuers ben quenchyd. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Þanne quenche ȝoure floreyn in þe beste whiȝt wiyn. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* x. (1636) 34 [Rice]..boyled in Milke wherein hot stones have beene quenched. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 358 Hot Bricks, somewhat quenched with water. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 61 Quench it in half a Pint of French white Wine. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, Was the steel quenched with water from Rosamond's well.

fig. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 208 Who can refresh the burning sandy plain, And quench the summer with a waste of rain?

† **c.** To slake (lime). *Obs. rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 234 The white lime..being quenched. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* i. 3 When Lyme is quenched..it is..heated.

3. *transf.* To put an end to, stifle, suppress (a feeling, act, condition, quality, or other non-material thing, in early use chiefly something bad).

c 1200 ORMIN 4911 All idell ȝellp & idell ros þu cwennkesst, *c* 1325 *Songs of Mercy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120, I whenched al þi care. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16357 Louerd! þou quenche his wykkednesse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* v. xci. 67 In thyse Prouynces the faythe of Criste was all quenchyd. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* iii. (1874) 16 How mercifully dyd God quench the fury of the peple. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 84 Quenching the least suspition he might conceiue. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 340 All god-like passion for eternals quencht. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 81 The observance of this rule would soon quench the desire for protection. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vii. (ed. 2) 172 The final effect of the tides in stopping or quenching the earth's rotation.

b. To slake (thirst) completely; †rarely, to satisfy or dispel (hunger).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 201 Thus the thurst of gold was queynt *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D ij b, His hunger is not thereby quenched. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii[ii]. 11 That the wylde asses maye quench their thyrste. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs .. serve better to quench hunger, than to nourish. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Friends, sworn to .. quench infernal thirst in kindred blood. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 489 Where they could quench their thirst at a well of brackish water.

†**c.** With personal object. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 195 Being thus quench'd Of hope, not longing (etc.). 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, A bottle of Ale, to quench mee, Rascal.

4. To destroy, kill (a person); to oppress or crush. †Also with *out*. Now *rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 19632 Þeȝȝ wolldenn himm forrfarenn all & cwennkenn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 He wiþ his part þat loveþ þe world quenchen men þat speken þis. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 327 They constrewed quarellis to quenche the peple. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 44, I, Tyme, ..quenche out the ungodly, their memory and fame. 1850 DOBELL *Roman* iv. Poet. Wks. (1875) 54 Oh sea, if thou hast waves, Quench him! 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 216 (67) His greatness whom she quench'd.

absol. c 1200 ORMIN 15213 Swillc iss winess kinde, ȝiff .. mann drinnkeþþ itt att oferrdon, itt cwennkeþþ.

b. To put down (in a dispute), to squash.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, I knew I should quench her, said Tim. 1868 MISS ALCOTT *Little Women* (1869) I. vi. 94 Jo quenched her by slamming down the window.

†**5.** To destroy some quality of (a thing). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 556 Quycke syluer .. is quenchyd wyth spotyll whanne it is frotyd therwyth.

II. *intr.* †**6.** Of fire, a burning thing, etc.: To be extinguished, to go out, to cease to burn or shine. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19/6 Heore liȝt queincte ouer-al. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1479 Right anon on of the fires queinte .. And as it queinte, it made a whisteling. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1805 The torches that brende bryght Quenched anon ryght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 121 Thair with all the naturall heit out quent. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXX. iv, Coales..which quickly fired, Flame very hott, very hardly quenching. 1623 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* IV. iii, Like a false star that quenches as it glides.

†**b.** *transf.* Of non-material things: To come to an end, perish, disappear. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 111 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 74 Quenche miȝte hire fole þoȝt mid blod þat heo schadde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5324 This love..wole faile, and quenche anoon. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 16 The Spirit daily quenching and dying in them.

†**c.** Of a person: To cool down. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 47 Dost thou thinke in time She will not quench, and let instructions enter Where Folly now possesses.

Hence **Quenched** (kwenʃt) *ppl. a.*, extinguished.

1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxix, Quench'd existence crouches in a grave. 1815 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 412 He could not bear the look of the quenched eyes. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* VI. 148 To relume the quenched flax.

Quenchable (kwe·nʃăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be quenched.

1611 COTGR., *Amortissable*, quenchable, stintable, dissoluable. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 8 If..it be a quenchable fire. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* v, Had we thought that your .drought was quenchable. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. ix, Fire itself is quenchable, yet only quenchable at first.

Hence **Que·nchableness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

†**Que·nch-coal.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + COAL.] Something which extinguishes burning coal. In quots. *fig*: An extinguisher.

1615 S. WARD *Coal fr. Altar* Serm., etc. (1862) 71 Zeal hath in this our earthly mould little fuel, much quench-coal. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* P iii b, Opinions should not be quench-coales of love. 1742 J. WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* ii. (1800) 25 Carnal company oft proves a dangerous quench-coal to zeal.

Quenche, obs. form of QUINCE.

Quencher (kwe·nʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, quenches.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath.* I. 820 Norysshere of vertu and quenchere of vice. 1561 PRESTON *King Cambyses* 904 Of the same [heat] the quencher you must be. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 353 Those quenchers of the Spirit in themselves. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 86 Liquorice..was ever reputed by the Ancients, for the greatest quencher of Thirst in Nature. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Mrs. Pipchin's presence was a quencher to any number of candles. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* Pref. 4 A feast so overlaid with quenchers of the appetite.

b. *colloq.* Something to quench thirst; a drink.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXV, Mr. Swiveller replied.. that he was still open to a 'modest quencher'. 1856 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, A pleasant public, whereat we must really take a modest quencher. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XVIII, Trebooze .. now offers Tom a 'quencher', as he calls it.

†**Que·nch-fire.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. An apparatus, or substance, for extinguishing fires.

1667 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July, I went to see Sir Sam. Morland's inventions and machines, arithmetical wheeles, quench-fires, and new harp.

Quenching (kwe·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUENCH *v.* + ING[1].]

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

c 1220 *Bestiary* 207 Þat is soule drink, sinnes quenching. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 315/556 Þer is þanne selde wete to maken quenchingue of fuyre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXX. (1495) 141 Quenchyng and deynge of the herte is in the nayles moste openly schewed. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I ij, Stinking thinges, as assa fetida. and the quenching out of candels. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 176 Engins, such as are used frequently in the quenching of great fires. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 307 Steel hardened by quenching. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 222 A quenching of the sunshine.

b. *spec.* The process of throwing water upon the molten metal in a refining-hearth or crucible, so that it may be removed in disks or 'rosettes'.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1847/2, 1984/1.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *quenching-test, -tub.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1847/2 Quenching-tub. 1879 *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* IV. 373/1 These conditions provide for the so called 'quenching' and bending tests being applied to a piece cut from each plate and bar.

So **Que·nching** *ppl. a.*, that quenches.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 19 Water forȝat his quenchende kinde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. ix. (1495) 379 Cinis is lytyll asshes lefte of quenchynge and sparklynge matere. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., George Plantag.* f iv, Like quenching blastes, which oft reuive the flame. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* XIX. 20 The water forgat his owne quenching nature.

Quenchless (kwe·nʃlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] That cannot be quenched; unquenchable, inextinguishable.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 137 These hellish houndes, with paines of quenchlesse fyre. *c* 1632 COWLEY *Elegy Ld. Carleton*, An angry Fever, Whose quenchless Thirst, by Blood was sated never. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 473 In faculties of endless growth, In quenchless passions. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlii, Fire.., but once kindled, quenchless evermore. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lvii. (1879) 691 A last sad look of quenchless pity.

Hence **Que·nchlessly** *adv.*; **Que·nchlessness.**

1594 KYD *Cornelia* V. 403 Sacred Temples quenchlessly enflam'd. 1848 CRAIG, *Quenchlessness.*

†**Que·nchour.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Quenching.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 6 Loke þat ȝe haue a sotilte and a sleiȝþe to quenche sodeynly þe fier..and whanne ȝe haue do ȝoure quenchour, putte alle þe watris togidere.

Quency, obs. form of QUINSY.

†**Quene,** obs. form of COIN *sb.*

1505 *Will of Leek* (Somerset Ho.), Exspencis bielding of the church and makyng of my tombe wt suche Quene as I shall leve in their hande.

Quene, obs. form of QUEEN, WHEN.

‖ **Quenelle** (kənel'). [F., of uncertain origin.] In *Cookery*, a seasoned ball, of which the chief ingredient, commonly meat or fish, has been reduced to a paste.

1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 296 Savoury quenelles of mutton enveloped in fennel leaves. 1888 *Queen* 15 Dec. 786/2 The insipid sweetbread..the pasty quenelle, the sticky jelly.

†**Quengeoun,** var. CONGEON. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1339 Thou mysproude quengeovn, Whi answerst thou not to my reason.

†**Quenger,** obs. var. CONJURE.

1567 *Tales & Quicke Answ.* (Berthelet) *Contents* lxxx, Of the olde man that quengered the boy oute of the apletre with stones.

†**Quenqueste,** obs. form of CONQUEST.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 171 Ihon de curcy, and many otheres of the quenqueste of Irland.

Quenstedtite (kwe·nstɛtəit). *Min.* [Named in 1888 after Prof. F. A. von *Quenstedt*: see -ITE[1].] Hydrous sulphate of iron found in Chili.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXVI. 156 The name quenstedtite is given to a salt occurring in reddish-violet, tabular crystals.

†**Quent,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *quento, cuento* = It. *conto*, OF. *conte*, COUNT *sb.*] A million (of maravedis).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 314 Luys of S. Angell .. sente theym syxe quentes of marauedes. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep* 68 A..gentleman of more than a Quent of rent.

†**Quent,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 queint. [erron. f. *queint*, obs. pa. pple. of QUENCH *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To quench.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 262 Set about my hersse, Two lampes to burne and not to queint [*rime* spent]. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc., *Myrr. Fall of Pride*, He thought forthwith his thirst to quent..But there he found or ere he went a greater drought.

†**Quent,** Sc. f. *a(c)quent*, ACQUAINT *ppl. a.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 149 New servandis ar in derisioun amang the quent servitouris.

Quent, obs. f. QUAINT *a.*; obs. pa. pple. of QUENCH *v.* **Quentance, -ise,** var. QUAINTANCE, -ISE. **Quenthing,** erron. f. QUETHING.

†**Que·ntin.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [a. F. *quentin* 'French Laune' (Cotgr.). Cf. QUINTIN.] 'A sort of French Linnen-cloth that comes from S. Quentin in Picardy' (Miége 1687; also in Phillips 1706, Bailey 1721).

Queor, obs. form of CHOIR.

Quep, erron. archaism for *quep*: see GUP.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, Marry quep of your advice. 1825 — *Betrothed* ix, Marry quep, my cousin the weaver.

†**Quequer,** late var. COCKER, a quiver. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* 51 in Child *Ballads* III. 112 To a quequer Roben went, A god bolt owthe he toke.

Quer, obs. form of CHOIR, WHERE.

†**Queral,** obs. form of CORAL.

1533 GAU *Richt Way* 85 Mony prayis ye psalter of our ladie..with queral bedis.

†**Querant.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *querant*, pple. of *querir* to inquire (cf. QUERE *v.*).] = QUERENT *sb.*[1]

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 81 The questions.. touching the sliuer of the brother or sister of the querant.

†**Querbole,** obs. form of CUIR-BOUILLI.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees, 1855) II. 190, j par of tables .. cave of querbole.

Quercetin (kwō·ɹsĭtin). *Chem.* [Arbitrarily f. L. *quere-us* oak + -IN[1]. (Cf. I. *quercētum* an oak-wood.)] A yellow crystalline substance widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, but usually obtained by decomposition of quercitrin.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 512 When quercitrin is boiled with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, it is decomposed into glucose and quercetin. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 982 Gintl .. has found quercetin in the leaves of the ash-tree.

Hence **Querce·tamide,** an amide obtained from quercetin in the form of an amorphous orange-yellow powder. **Quercetic** (kwəɹse·tik) *a.*, derived from quercetin, as in *quercetic acid.*

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 3 On adding ammonia to the acid filtrate, quercetamide is obtained. *Ibid.* 5 Quercetin heated with potash yields quercetic acid and other products. 1893 T. E. THORPE *Dict. Chem.* III. 324 If the melting is continued longer than necessary to obtain quercetic acid, then quercimeric acid is obtained.

†**Querch(e,** obs. forms of CURCH, kerchief.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 265 With þe querch [he] hid his face. *Ibid.* 295 Paule myn querche gaf to me.

Quercimeric (kwōrsime·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. *querci-*, comb. form of L. *quercus* oak + Gr. *μέρος* part + -IC.] *Quercimeric acid*, an acid derived from quercetin or quercetic acid.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 5 Quercimeric acid..Produced by the action of melting potash on quercetic acid. 1893 T. E. THORPE *Dict. Chem.* III. 324 Quercimeric acid .. is isolated in the same manner as quercetic acid, from which it differs by being much more soluble in water. [See also QUERCETIC.]

Quercin (kwō·ɹsin). *Chem.* [f. L. *quercus* oak + -IN[1].] (See quots.)

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 349/2 *Quercin*, a neutral crystalline substance procured from the bark of the oak. 1894 *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, Quercin .. occurs in oakbark, being obtained from the mother-liquors in the preparation of quercite

Quercine (kwō·ɹsəin), *a.* [ad. L. *quercin-us*, f. *quercus* oak: see -INE[2].] Of or pertaining to the oak; made of oak, oaken.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quercine*, oken, make of Okes. 1658 PHILLIPS *Quercine*, belonging to an oak. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Lands Saracen* XXXVII. (1855) 440 The mast .. was as sweet and palatable as chestnuts, with very little of the bitter quercine flavour.

Quercitannin (kwōɹsitæ·nin). *Chem.* [f. L. *querci-* oak- + TANNIN.] A form of tannin obtained from oak-bark. So **Quercita·nnic** *a.*, in *quercitannic acid* = quercitannin.

1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Org. Chem.* 416 Tannic Acid .. Syn. Quercitannic Acid, Tannine. This acid occurs chiefly in oak-bark and in nut-galls. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning and Currying* (1853) 78 The tannin of tea is similar in properties to quercitannin. 1895 *Naturalist* 25 A tannin, which is probably quercitannin.

Quercite (kwō·ɹsəit). *Chem.* [f. L. *quercus* oak + -ITE[1] 4.] A sweet crystalline alcohol obtained from acorns.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 72 Quercite .. from acorns. ..Transparent prisms. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* 434 The juice of the acorn is submitted to fermentation. The fermented liquor, on evaporation, yields small prisms of quercite.

Hence **Quercitin(e)** = QUERCETIN (Webster 1864, citing Gregory). **Que·rcitol** = QUERCITE (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1881).

Quercitron (kwō·ɹsitrən). [Abbreviated for *querci-citron*, f. L. *quercus* oak + CITRON. Named by Dr. Bancroft about 1784.] The black or dyer's oak of N. America (*Quercus tinctoria*): also called *quercitron oak.* **b.** The inner bark of this, used as a yellow dye and in tanning: also *quercitron bark.*

1794 BANCROFT *Philos. Perman. Colours* xii, The Quercitron bark .. is one of the objects of a discovery, of which the use and application for dying, calico-printing, &c. are exclusively vested in me .. by an act of parliament passed in the 25th year of his present Majesty's reign. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 100 The black, or quercitron oak, is a large tree found throughout the United States. *Ibid.* 101 The quercitron, so much used in dyeing, is obtained from the cellular integument.

attrib. 1823 URE *Dict. Chem.* (ed. 2) 398/1 Cloth .. subjected to the quercitron bath.

Hence **Querci·trein,** a product of quercitrin.

? *Obs.* **Quercitric** *a.*, derived from quercitrin, as in *quercitric acid* (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1868). **Quercitrin**, the yellow crystalline colouring matter of quercitron bark.

1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VIII. 320/2 To this colouring matter Chevreul has given the name of *quercitrin*. *Ibid.* 321/1 Yellow crystals possessing the characters of quercitrin. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 211/1 The tannin which quercitrin contains..gives a green colour with peroxide of iron. 1845 *Ibid.* Suppl. I. 349/2 On boiling a solution of quercitrin, it becomes turbid, and deposits a quantity of small acicular crystals of quercitrein.

Quercivorous (kwəɹsi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *quercus* oak + *-vorus* devouring.] Feeding on oak-leaves.

1858 *Zoologist* XVI. 6154 An individual [caterpillar] which had already become quercivorous.

Querck, obs. form of QUIRK.

† Querculane, *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [ad. mod.L. *querculān-us*, f. *quercus* oak.] = QUERCINE *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [Hence in some later dicts.]

Querdlynge: see CODLING².

† Quere, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quire**. [a. OF. *quer-re* (in conj. *quier*, *quer-*; mod.F. *querir*) :—L. *quærĕre*: see INQUIRE.] To ask, inquire.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 319/7 He wolde wite and quere What-maner mon þat he were. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1703 His qualite, his quantite, he quirys [*Dubl. MS.* enquirez] all-to-gedire. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 19611 (Trin.) As he þus went to quere [*Cott.* sek] & aske .. þe fuyr of helle him smot. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 691 Alas! that thow grevest the so sore, Or thow haddyst queryd more. [*c* 1810 *Merry-Cock Land* vii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. v. clv. 250 And if my playfellows come to quere for me, Tell them I am asleep.]

Quere, obs. form of CHOIR, QUÆRE, QUEER.

Quereboly, obs. form of CUIR-BOUILLI.

† Querelatory, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *querēlāre* to complain (see QUERELE) + -ORY.] Of the nature of a complaint.

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. i. ii. 23 [Bonner did present his libel called in the instrument] a certain appellatory and querelatory Libel.

† Querele, *sb. Obs.* [Orig. form of QUARREL *sb.*³ (q. v.), occasionally employed (prob. under influence of L. *querēla*) after *quar(r)el* had become the usual form.]

1. A complaint; an action. = QUARREL 1.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1123 To go before the king with a lamentable querele expressing how with true despites he was deformed. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 146 Such persones, as dooe by a wrongfull querele obiecte vnto me, that [etc.]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 292 If a man release all Quereles..all actions reall and personall are released. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* [189] Not in Causes of Appeal, but in Causes of first Instance and simple Querele only.

2. A cause, affair, etc. = QUARREL 2.

1552 *Order St. Bartholomew's* Av, So sufficiently .. set forth this enormitie of the Citezeins, as semed behouefull for the querele of charitie. 1566 GRINDAL *Lett. to Sir W. Cecil* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 289 All ministers, now to be deprived in this querele of rites.

So **† Querele** *v.* = QUARREL *v.* Hence **† Quereler**, quarreller, objector. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 306 The faulte fynder or quereler. 1548 — *Par. Luke* xv. 133 The elder sonne .. proudely quereled and reasoned the mattier with his father.

Querele, -ell, obs. forms of QUARREL *sb.*³

† Querelous, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *querēlōs-us*, f. *querēla* QUERELE.] = QUERULOUS (q. v.).

For earlier examples of the form see QUARRELLOUS.

1582 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 84 Thir ar murmurers, querelus [L. *querulosi*]. 1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 2 That querelous libell of the Macedonians. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 74 Though generally the Irish are querelous of their Deputies .. yet Sir Henry left a good memory. 1752 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 32 A Midshipman..of an insolent querelous Temper.

Hence **† Querelousness**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* Ep., The querelousnesse of the clamorous Opposites.

Querent (kwi·rĕnt), *sb.*¹ Also 7 **quær-**. [ad. L. *quærent-em*, pres. pple. of *quærĕre* to inquire: cf. QUERANT, QUERIST.] One who asks or inquires; *spec.* one who consults, or seeks to learn something by means of, an astrologer.

1598 F. WITHER tr. *Dariot Astrol. Judg.* O 3, By this meanes the Querent shall not haue his desyre. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 [see QUESITED]. 1653 SIR G. WHARTON *Comets* Wks. (1683) 141 Many Queries .. which I have answered .. to my own and the Querents admiration. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1784) 129 The Magicians now use a crystall-sphere, .. which is inspected .. sometimes by the Querent himself. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 152 If the Priest is enclined to oblige the Querent, the Questions are put 1845 *Whitehall* xxi. 151 The astrologer, fixing his keen, cunning eyes on the querent. 1881 [see QUESITED].

Que·rent, *sb.*² and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *querent-em*, pres. pple. of *querī* to complain.] **a.** *sb.* 'A complainant, plaintiff' (J.). **b.** *adj.* Complaining.

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1845 *Whitehall* li. 363 A process in which Joyce assisted with manifest sulkiness, and many a querent glance at his young commander.

Quereour, Queresoeuer, Querester(e, Querf, Querfore, obs. ff. QUARRIER¹, WHERESOEVER, CHORISTER, WHARF, WHEREFORE.

† Que·rical, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. *quere* QUÆRE *sb.*, or QUERY *sb.* + -ICAL.] **a.** *adj.* Of the nature of a query or queries. **b.** *sb.* A query.

1699 (*title*), Querical Demonstrations writ by Prince Butler Author of the Eleven Queries [etc.]. *Ibid.* 24 Don't disdain, My Querical Strain, And I .. have yet in store, Of such Quericals more, At least a whole Score.

Querie, obs. var. EQUERRY (q. v.).

Que·ried, *ppl. a.* [f. QUERY *v.* + -ED¹.] Called in question; marked with a query.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 241/2 You have insisted, that you should not have rejected the queried votes, if you had not been convinced..that they were all corrupted.

Querier (kwi·ərɪəɹ). [f. QUERY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who queries; also *slang*, a chimney-sweep who asks for work.

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 93 That would have been no Answer to their weighty Question, nor any allay to that earnest Enquiry..the Queriers were under. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 377 The knuller is also styled a 'querier', a name derived from his making inquiries at the doors of the houses as to whether his services are required.

Querimonious (kwerimō·u·nɪəs), *a.* Also 7 **quere-**. [ad. late L. *querimōniōs-us*: see next and -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *querimonieux* (Godef.).] Full of, addicted to, complaining.

1604 in R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Epigr.* xxxvi. Wks. II. 266/1 Querimonious paines Doe puluerise the concaue of my braines. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 206 Querimonious accusations of his best Servants. 1791 COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* 608 It was on this solitary island that Gildas..composed his querimonious treatise. 1848 MOZLEY *Ess., Luther* (1878) I. 354 That passionate and querimonious temper.

Hence **Querimo·niously** *adv.*; **Querimo·niousness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

a 1668 DENHAM *A Dialogue*, Most queremoniously confessing That I of late have been compressing.

Querimony (kwe·rimənɪ). [ad. L. *querimōnia*, f. *querī* to complain: cf. F. *quérimonie* (16th c.).] Complaint, complaining.

1529 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1856) I. 217 By way of querimony and complaint. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 b, The king .. troubled with hys brothers dayly querimonye. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 39 *marg.*, To which vniust and triuiall querimony, our most iust defence hath beene [etc.]. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) I. viii. 61 The scholars of the Virgil class .. had recovered from the querimonies of those two sons of Ovid.

† Que·rism. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -ISM.] The practice of inquiring or asking.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 88 Your engagement against querism or seeking .. will come to nothing.

Querist (kwi·rist). [f. L. *quær-ĕre* to ask + -IST: cf. QUERENT, QUERY.] One who asks or inquires; a questioner, interrogator.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 147 Those Querists who must haue a reason for every thing in Religion. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 5. 31 This Querist thinks himself .. very seasonable in the Questions. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1770) II. 2 Were we asked what is air, we should refer the querist to his experience alone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 92 A troublesome querist comes and asks, 'What is the just and good?'

Querister, variant of CHORISTER.

Querity, Querk, obs. ff. QUEERITY, QUIRK.

Querken (kwɔ·ɹk'n), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **querkyn, qwerken, -yn**, 6 **quarken**, 7 **quirk-, whirken**, 8 *dial.* **quacken**, 9 *dial.* **wirken, quocken**, 5–6 (8 9 *dial.*) **querken**. [= OFris. *querka* (mod. *querke, quirke*), ON. *kvirkja, kyrkja* (Da. *kværke, kyrke*), f. OFris. *querk*, ON. *kverk* (MSw. *qvärk*), OHG. *querca* throat.] *trans.* To choke, suffocate, stifle. Hence **Que·rkening** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/2 Querkenyd, *suffocatus*. Querkenynge, *suffocatio*. Querkyn, *idem quod* quellyn. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 249 The bytternesse of sorowe querkynde & stopped..the virgins harte. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II ij, I haue a throte bolle almoste strangled, snarled, or quarkennyd with extreme hunger. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Maner e vsam. lazares*, Q iv, Yf there apere any straytnes of breth as yf wolde querken [*sic*]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 124 It wil .. send up such an ascending fome that it will bee ready to quirken and stifle vs. 1611 COTGR., *Noyer*, to drowne, to whirken, or stifle with water, etc. *Ibid.*, *Suffocation*, a suffocation, .. whirkening. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Etym.*, *Querkened*, sometimes written, and pronounced quackned. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Quorkened*, suffocated. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s. v., The wind was so high .. that I was welly quockened. 1880 in *Cheshire Gloss.* (1886), *Wirken*.

Querl (kwɔ̈l), *sb. U. S.* Also **quirl**. [? var. of CURL, or a. G. *querl*, *quirl* from MHG. *twirl* TWIRL.] A curl, twist, twirl.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 201/1 The forms are grotesque beyond comparison, twists, querls, contortions. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 219 The crooks and querls of the branches on the floor.

So **Querl** *v.*, to twirl, coil, etc. (Knowles, 1835).

Quern¹ (kwɔ̈ɹn). Forms: 1 **cweorn, cwyrn**, (cœrn, cern), **cweorne, cwearne**, 4 **queern**(e, **quyerne, qwhern**, 4–7 **querne**, 5 **queren**, 5–6 **qwern**, 6 **quearn**, (**wherne, wyrne**), *Sc.* **queirn**, 7 **quarn**, 8 *Sc.* **quirn**, 7– **quern**. [OE. *cweorn, cwiġrn* str. fem., *cweorne* wk. fem. = OFris. *quern*, OS. *quern* (or *querna*, MDu. *queren-e*, Du. *kweern*), OHG. *quirn, churn* and *chuirna* (MHG. *kurn, kurne*), ON. *kvern* (Icel. *kvörn*, Sw. *qvarn*, Da. *kværn*), Goth. *-qairnus*, from a pre-Teut. stem **gʷern-*, variations of which appear in synonymous forms in other Aryan languages, as Lith. *gìrnos*, OSl. *žrĭny* and *žrĭnŭvŭ*, Russ. ЖЕРНОВЪ, Pol. *żarna*, OIr. *bró* (gen. *broon*), W. *breuan*, etc.] A simple apparatus for grinding corn, usually consisting of two circular stones, the upper of which is turned by hand; also, a small hand-mill for grinding pepper, mustard, or similar substances (see *pepper-, mustard-quern*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 41 Tuu wif ȝegrundon on coernae [*Rushw.* æt cweorne]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xi. 5 Þære wylne .. þæt sitt æt þære cweornan. *c* 1305 *Pilate* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 111 Bi a melewardes douȝter he lai..And bi3at on hire vnder þe querne þe libere bern. 1340 *Ayenb.* 181 Samson..uil into þe honden of his yuo, þet him deden grinde ate querne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 6 Onknowyn was þ' quyerne and ek the melle. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 831 Eek as for hail a russet weede is To kest vpon the querne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 39 For skant of victuall the cornes in quernis of stane Thai grand. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 10 A Querne or a hand Mill doth but a little good. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* I. 354 Some necessary thing..to use in his house, as a Furnace or Quern, or such like. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 148 The seeds are pounded in a Mortar, or .. ground in a Quern contriv'd for this Purpose. 1771 PENNANT *Tour in Scotl.* (1794) 232 Saw here a Quern, a sort of portable mill made of two stones. 1841 S. C. HALE *Ireland* III. 296 Two women generally worked the Quern, one sitting facing the other, the quern between them. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 60 The circular querns of Lower Egypt, which are turned by means of a wooden handle.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quern-chant, -house, -mill, -picker, -song, -staff*; *quern-like* adv. See also QUERN-STONE.

1898 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 440 In the North, where he often heard the rhythmical *quern-chant. 1525 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 123, ij leads that standes in *wherne-house. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 595 Two equall ranks of Orient Pearls (*Quern-like) grinding small Th' imperfect food. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xlv. 706 Troughs and *querne mils. 1441 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 256 [The will of William Tolv], *quernepykker', [1441, is in Lib. Osbern, f. 247]. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 73 We will now subjoin the Grotta-Saungr or *quern song. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/1 A *Querne-staffe, *molucrum*.

† Quern², *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **qwerne, qweryn**. App., a large piece of ice.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3003 Alexander..rydis To þe grete flode of Granton & it on a glace fyndis. Or he was sost to þe side 3it sondird þe qweryns [*Dubl. MS.* qwernes].

Quern, obs. variant of KERN *v.*¹

Que·rnal, *a. rare.* [f. L. *quern-us*, f. *quercus* oak + -AL.]

† 1. Made of oak-leaves; oaken. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 49 The Quernall crowne gyven to those whiche had saued a cytyzen.

2. *Bot. Quernal alliance*, Lindley's name for his 'alliance' of diclinous exogens, containing the orders *Corylaceæ* and *Juglandaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd* 289 If it were not for the minute embryo .. it might take its place in the Quernal Alliance.

† Querne. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *querne* (Godef.) for *quaterne*, after *terne*.] A quatre or four in dice-playing (in quot. *fig.*).

13.. *Coer de L.* 2009 Richard .. gave him a stroke on the molde..Ternes and quernes he gave him there.

Quernell, square: see QUARNELL.

Querner, obs. form of CORNER *sb.*¹

Que·rn-stone. [Cf. ON. *kvernsteinn.*] One of the two stones forming a quern; a millstone.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 6 Behofas him þæt he ȝehongiȝa coern-stan. in suire his [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* cwyrn-, cweorn-stan]. 1388 WYCLIF *Num* xi. 8 And the puple ȝede aboute, and gaderide it, and brak with a queerne stoon. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/24 *Hec mola*, a qwernston. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Theyre corne in quern-stoans they doe grind. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 760 Round stones as much as millstones or quernstones. 1662 *Ireland, Stat. at Large* (1765) II. 416 Quern-stones, large, the last, £1 1*s.* 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 242 Quern Stones under three feet in diameter, and not exceeding six inches in thickness. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 43 Opposite the east gable of the Church a quern-stone .. has been stuck up.

Querof, obs. form of WHEREOF.

† Queror. *Obs. rare*⁻°. [a. OF. *quereor, -eur*, agent-n. f. *querre, querir* QUERE *v.*] An inquirer.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/18 *Scitor*, a querour.

Querpo, variant of CUERPO *Obs.*

Querquedule (kwɔ̈·ɹkwĭdiūl). *Ornith.* [ad. L. *querquedula* a species of duck.] **a.** 'A genus of ducks, one species of which .. is the common teal' (Worcester, 1860). **b.** 'The pin-tail duck' (Webster, 1864, citing *Eng. Cyc.*).

Querre, var. QUAR *v.*; obs. f. QUARRY *sb.*¹

Querrell, Querrister, Querrour, Querry, obs. ff. QUARREL *sb.*³ and *v.*, CHORISTER, QUARRIER¹, EQUERRY.

Quert: see QUART *a.* and *sb.*¹

† Querulation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action f. med.L. *querulārī* to complain, f. *querul-us*: see next.] Complaint, complaining. So also (from stem *querul-*) **Querule·ntal, -le·ntial** *a.*, querulous. **Que·ruling** *vbl. sb.*, complaining. **Que·rulist**, one who complains. **Queru·lity, Querulo·sity** (cf. next), habit or spirit of complaining.

1614 T. ADAMS *Sinners Passing Bell* Wks. (1629) 264 Will not these mournings, menaces, *querulations, stirre your hearts? 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 103 P 3 A lady .. rather captious and *querulental. 1806 — *Mem.* 17 Walpole had..a plea for being captious and *querulential, for he was a martyr to the gout. 1838 S BELLAMY *Betrayal* 94 The Devil give thee heed! Haply he'll better care thy *queruling Than He I follow mine. 1788 T. TOUCHSTONE *Trifler* 431, I have carefully examined the various subjects of complaint .. If my third fair *querulist would [etc.] 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 1 The Premier had..very insufficient grounds for his *querulity. 1882 F. T. PALGRAVE in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* IV. p. lxiv, Unreasonable *querulosity.

Querulous (kwe·rĭŭlәs), *a.* Also 6 **-ose**, 7 **querr-**. [ad. late L. *querulōs-us*, f. *querulus*, f. *querī* to complain: cf. QUERELOUS, QUARRELOUS.]

1. Of persons: Complaining, given to complaining, full of complaints, peevish.

In first quot. possibly for *querelous* QUARRELOUS; a certain confusion between the words is also suggested by some 17th c. quots., which at least do not imply peevish or whining complaint.

?*a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 46/200 My body wyth my soull ys euer querulose [*rime* house] 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III xi § 9 A people..by nature hard-hearted, querulous, wrathfull. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 63 These are the maners of a querrulous waiward man. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 242, I would have no godly man be over querulous, when God hath done so much for us. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 P 1 The querulous are seldom received with great ardour of kindness. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sc.* (1857) II. 149 He was naturally querulous and jaundiced in his views. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 445 His sons and nephews were equally querulous and dissatisfied.

b. Of animals or things: Uttering or producing sounds expressive or suggestive of complaint.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 409 The Lapwing .. is a querulous bird. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems, Corinna's Tomb* 18 Hither sad Lutes they nightly bring, And gently touch each querulous string. 1699 POMFRET *Pastoral Ess.* 174 Ye purling quer'llous Brooks! o'ercharged with grief. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* (C. D. ed.) 205 One querulous rook, unable to sleep, protested now and then.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, complaining.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 100 Querulous repetition, as well of late as of almost forgotten faultes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 19 French..hath a whining kind of querulous tone. 1714 *Spect.* No. 618 P 2 His Versification .. should be soft, and all his Numbers flowing and querulous. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 June, I am almost ashamed of this querulous letter. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxiv, She uttered a querulous cry of disappointment and misery. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 225 The querulous comments of old ladies.

Que·rulously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a querulous manner.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 147 Querulously accusing her for playing with her own gifts 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 138 His wounded ears complaints eternal fill, As unoil'd hinges, querulously shrill. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* x, Objections. captiously urged and querulously maintained 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* XIV. 366 [They] complained almost querulously of the bitterness of Lord Lyndhurst's invectives.

Que·rulousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being querulous.

1652 J. AUDLEY *Engl. Commonw.* Ded., To answer the querulousnesse of some persons. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 50 P 7 The querulousness and indignation which is observed so often [etc.]. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 23 That impatient querulousness, which betrays its moments of weakness. 1884 *Expositor* Feb 87 Querulousness and the captiousness of despair took possession of them.

Query (kwi·ri), *sb.*¹ Also 7 **queree, quæree, 7-8 quære.** [Anglicizing of *quere*, QUÆRE.]

1. Introducing a question: = QUÆRE 1.

Now rarely written in full, being usually expressed by the abbreviation *qy.* (*qr.*, *qu.*) or the sign ?.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Aug., Query, whether a glass-coach would have permitted us to have made the escape? 1732 SWIFT *Corr.* (1766) II. 690 That .. the subscription be .. paid into the hands of (query, Mr. Thorn, .. a very proper person?). 1763 HOYLE *Back-gammon* 200 Query, Whether the Probability is for his gammoning me, or not? 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 185/2 It was afterwards repurchased by that monarch (but query if purchase money was ever paid).

2. A question. = QUÆRE 2.

a. 1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 270 The cowardly commissioners .put queries Where shall wee have winter quarters? 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* (1680) VII 342 This is the scope of the Quœre. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. (1735) 203 We are now enabled to give Answers to some bold Queries and Objections of Atheists. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 270 It may admit of a query, Whether the above expences are not too great for the crops to repay? 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. x, [He] forced the embarrass'd host to buy, By query close, direct reply. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 22 She had prepared herself .. to suppress all .. queries which her son might resent.

β. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 63 He that is guilty of no quaery here, Out-lasts his epitaph 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 96 My first quærce, is whether grace be an adjutory. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II 218 A great many quæries and difficulties might be proposed relating to the millennium. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 99 What News, is the Quæry.

3. A mark of interrogation (?), used to indicate a doubt as to the correctness of the statement, phrase, letter, etc. to which it is appended or refers; the abbreviation *qy.* etc. used for the same purpose. 1836 in SMART. 1882- in OGILVIE, etc.

† Query, *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [App. f. L. *querī* to complain.] ? Complaint.

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 802 As a schep to þe slaȝt þer lad was he, & as lombe..So closed he hys mouth fro vch query.

Query (kwi·ri), *v.* Also 7 **quæry.** [f. QUERY *sb.*¹ Cf. QUÆRE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To put as a question. ? *Obs.*

1657 *Narr. late Parlt.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 469 The like may be queried concerning the swordsmen's capacity to sit. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 188 It's queried whether there be any Science in the sense of the Dogmatists. 1726 BERKELEY *Let.* 12 Oct., in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 136, I do .. entreat you to answer all that I have queried on that head. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 130, I .. shall suspend what I have further to query 'till To-morrow.

b. With interrogative clause as obj.: To ask, inquire, put a question (*whether, if, what*, etc.).

1657 S. PURCHAS *Theat. Pol. Lying-Ins.* 15 Some query whether a living creature can subsist without the head. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. (ed. 3) 328 We shall not proceed to quæie, What truth there is in Palmistrie. 1681 E. MURPHY *State Ireland* § 40 The Deponent..queried if Captain Butler was come thither. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 17 Oct. (1846) III 245 Should not one query whether he had not those proofs in his hands antecedent to the cabinet? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, 'Shall we remove Mr. Butler?', queried the assistant. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jour.* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 64 On my querying whether any did find treasures hereabout, my aunt laughed.

c *absol.* To ask a question or questions.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 4 (1713) I. 23 Nay, if you be for that Sport, e'en Query by your self. 1720 S. PARKER *Bibliotheca Biblica* I. 394 He queried, and reason'd thus with himself. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 349 Each prompt to query, answer, and debate. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. i *note*, A passenger queried as to the author.

2. To question, interrogate (a person). *rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 97 The Don .. assaults the first pittifull Scout .. whom he should have quærried in this manner. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 47 So I have been assured by many antient men whom I have queried particularly as to this matter. *c* 1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode* in *Fr. Austr. to Japan* (1892) 49 He .. began to query her about the financial part of the business.

3. To call (a thing) in question; to mark as doubtful.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 54/2 The returning officer .. had queried 76 [votes]. 1839 D'ISRAELI *Curios. Lit.* (1849) II. 224 Sir John. afterwards came to doubt it with a '*sed de hoc quære*' query this!

b. To question, doubt, *if*, etc.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 140, I very much query if two, and sometimes three of Sonni's Alpine pictures were not condensed into one by the author

Hence **Que·rying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Que·ryingly** *adv.*; **Que·ryist** = QUERIST.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 107 One able physitian being asked.. The querying person returned, that [etc.]. 1706 W. JONES *Synop. Palmar. Matheseos* 140 The Querying Term in the 3d Place. 1863 *Reader* 19 Dec. 729 A querying in the American Publishers' Circular. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 286 A pair of baby eyes, peering upward with querying wonder 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/1 The queryings of philosophy. 1890 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Two False Moves* I. xv. 226 He looked at her queryingly.

Queryster, obs. form of CHORISTER.

Quesal, variant of QUETZAL.

Quesing, Quesion, obs. ff. COUSIN, CUSHION.

Quesited (kwi·zĭ·ted), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *quæsīt-*, L. *quæsīt-*, ppl. stem of *quærĕre* to seek + -ED¹. Cf. QUÆSITUM.]

† 1. *adj.* Sought for, asked about, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 Significator of the Querent or thing quesited. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 20 The remains are the Numbers quesited.

2. *sb. Astrol.* The thing or person inquired about.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xx. 123 The Quesited is he or she, or the thing sought and enquired after. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. xv. 282 A very good argument that the querent should see the quesited speedily.

So **† Quesiti·tious** *a.* = QUESITED *a. Obs. rare.* **Que·sitive** *a.*, interrogative. '*Quesitive quantity*, quantity expressed by an interrogative numeral' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 334 As in Extraction of Roots and Equations, A is called the Supposititious or Quesit[it]ious Root. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 341 Multiplying the assumed Root *b*+*e* in the place of the Quesititious Root *a*.

Quesomen : see QUEASOM.

Quest (kwest), *sb.*¹ Also 4 **quiste**, 4-6 **queste**, 5-6 **whest**, (**qw-**), 6 **queast.** [a. OF. *queste* (F. *quête*) = Prov. *questa, quista*, Sp. *cuesta*, It. *chiesta* :—pop. L. **questa*, pa. pple. of *quærĕre*, L. *quærĕre* to seek, inquire: cf. INQUEST *sb.*]

I. 1. An official or judicial inquiry. = INQUEST *sb.* 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (cf. CROWNER²).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5508 Perof shal Gode take a quest. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 238 Of clippers, of roungers, of suilk takes he questis. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. xx. 161 Her syre was a sysour .. ateynte at vch a queste. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxx. 387 (Addit. MS.) When the Justice was comyn, he ordeyned a false queste. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 91 There is a custome in the Cytie, ones a yeare to haue a quest called the warnmall queste, to redresse vices *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 73 Enquest or quest is called this lawfull kinde of triall by twelue men. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 417 The lord mayor and aldermen of London have forbid feasting at the quests. 1876- In dial. glossaries (Yks., Chesh., Som., etc.).

2. The body of persons appointed to hold an inquiry. = INQUEST *sb.* 2. Now *rare.*

13 . *Evang. Nicod* 243 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LIII. 396 He chesed a quest, on him to pas. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 257 þou schalt .. aftyrward be pourgyd out wyth a quest of clerkys. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. viii, By ordenaunce of the quene ther was set a quest of ladyes on syr gauayn. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 153 The quest commes in and sayes not guilty. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 499 He shoulde haue twelue which make a quest, to giue verdict in this matter. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Which is as if a theife should be tried by a quest of cut-purses *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 483 One quest of gentlemen, another of yeomen passed upon him. 1706 [see QUESTMAN 1]. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Tom Woodgate* vi, Twelve brave mermen for a quest. 1884 *St James's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 3/2 The coroner's quest pronounces 'in accordance with the evidence'.

fig. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvi, To side this title is impannelled A quest of thoughts, all tennant to the heart.

† b. *transf.* A dozen (cf. quot. 1579 above). *Obs.*

1589 *Almond for Parrat* 14 He haue a spare fellowe shall make mee a whole quest of faces for three farthinges.

3. Any inquiry or investigation made in order to discover some fact; also, the object of such inquiry.

1598 FLORIO *Dict. Ep.* Ded. 3, I in this search or quest of inquirie haue spent most of my studies. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 39 The quest ended with no more knowledge than it began. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, In quest, who might this parson be. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii, Let us not forget the great generality, which is our chief quest here. 1878 *Masque Poets* 101 The guest Half paused to ask in idle quest.

II. 4. Search or pursuit, made in order to find or obtain something. Const. *of, for.*

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 39 Hit arn fettled in on forme .. & by quest of her quoyntyse enquylen on mede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 96 b, Peace & brotherly concorde dissoluteth this quest & assaute of enuy. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 196 What..Will you require in present Dower with her, Or cease your quest of Loue? 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* I. *Search* (1858) 34 My Quest is vaine, Hee'll not be found where he was slaine. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 138 To rouse People into a Quest of Health 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxvi, Whose desire Was to be glorious; 'twas a foolish quest. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 491 Luckily the quest of gold proved a vain one.

b. Freq. in phr. *in quest of* († *after*, or inf.).

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 24 In quest of solace, he retired to Bath. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxix, Had, hauing, and in quest to haue. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 233 He went in quest of Hudibras. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Oct (O. H. S.) I. 52 He is in quest after other Pieces. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 349 The ghost rides forth to the scene of battle in nightly quest of his head. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. i. (1873) 256 Eager running to and fro in quest of worldly wealth.

† c. A person (or set of persons) employed in searching. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 46 The Senate hath sent about three seuerall Quests, To search you out.

5. In mediæval romance: An expedition or adventure undertaken by a knight to procure some thing or achieve some exploit; the knights engaged in such an enterprise. Also *transf.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 648 They that have do noble jestes And acheved all hir questes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 503 Thei entered in to many questes forto knowe which was the beste knyght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xii, They supposed he was one of the quest of the Sangreal. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii 53 Her well beseemes that Quest. 1813 SCOTT *Triermain* I xi, Rather he chose, that Monarch bold, On vent'rous quest to ride. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xl, You are my servant now, by the laws of chivalry, and you must fulfil my quest. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 262 The Quest of Æneas is no self-sought quest.

6. a. The search for game made by hounds. **b.** The baying of hounds in pursuit of game; a peculiar barking uttered by dogs when in sight of game. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13 .. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1150 At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked þe wylde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 49 Withe gret questes and quelles Bothe in frethes and felles. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 26 For hundis quest it semyt the lift rife wald. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 12 Thus as I stood to heare this merry quest I heard the names of houndes that hunted best. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxiv, 'Twas soe resolu'd; vpon the doubtfull Quest The Game gets to safe Covert. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 188/2 Quest,. the first opening, or cry, of the Dogs when they have found the scent. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1306 Lo, night is arisen on the noon, and her hounds are in quest by day. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Quest*, the early morning search for a hare by the scent of the hounds. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., He don't never give no quest 'thout he's right 'pon it.

transf. 13 . *S Þrkenwolde* 133 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 þe masse he begynnes..With queme questis of þe quere with ful quaynt notes. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Content* ii, Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call Of an untrained hope or passion.

7. *R. C. Ch.* The collection of alms or donations for religious purposes.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 76 The observauntis no people do spare, Makynge their quest every wheare With most importunate cravynge. 1691 tr. *D'Emilliane's Frauds Romish Monks* 262 The Farmer [of Purgatory money] sends some of his Emissaries into the Fields, to carry on the Quest there for the said Souls. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* i. 85 If we consider the extraordinary Product of the Quest [of the Franciscans]. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt.-cap* 971 When Marquise jokes 'My quest, forsooth? Each doit I scrape together goes for Peter-pence.'

8. *Comb.*, as **† quest-ale**, prob. ale of special quality (cf. *audit-ale*); **† quest-diter, -ganger,** = QUEST-MONGER. Also **QUEST-HOUSE, -MAN.**

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 24 All fals endytars, Questgangars, and Iurars,.. Ar welcome to me. *Ibid.* xxx. 185 Thise rolles Ar of bakbytars And fals quest-dytars. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Epistle* Wks. 1730 I. 110 Private deliberations over brawn and quest-ale.

†Quest, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Related to QUETHE *v.*, as *bequest* (q.v.) to *bequeath.*] A bequest.

c 1300 *Havelok* 219 He made his quiste swithe wel. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 64, I byseke yow .. For Gamelynes love, that my queste stonde. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 After my dettis payde and my questes fulfilled. 1478 *Croscombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 8 And brynge in of the quest of Water Bigge xij *d.*

So **†Questword.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1792 *Archaeologia* X. 197 The legacies or questword of the deceased supplied the rest.

Quest (kwest), *v.*[1] [a. OF. *quester* (F. *quêter*), f. *queste* QUEST *sb.*[1]]

I. *intr.* Of hunting dogs, etc.: To search for game. Also with *about.*

c 1350 *Ipomadon* (Kölbing) 619 A brachet of thee beste, That euer wold trewly queste And securly pursewe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 49 Pay questede and quellys By fryths and fellis. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 1409 The howndes began to yerne and to quest. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 133 Such [Dogs] as delight on the land, play their parts, either by swiftness of foot, or by often questing, to search out and to spring the bird. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 88 If they prosper they .. give the Jackal some small Snip for his Pains in questing. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxi, Bevis, questing about, found the body.

fig. 1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funerall Teares* 113 Why doth thy sorrow quest so much upon the place where he is? 1668 DRYDEN *Even's Love* II. i, Cast about quickly, .. Range, quest, and spring a lie immediately.

b. Of animals: To search *about* for food.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 137 It would be natural for them [the whales] to quest about for that jelly they live upon. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* xii. 236 There was the pheasant not fifteen yards away, quietly questing about.

2. Of hunting dogs: To break out into a peculiar bark at the sight of game; to give tongue; to bark or yelp. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1420 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 7 Kenettes questede to quelle, Al so breme so any belle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxi, This lytel brachet .. lepte vpon hym and .. whyned and quested. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 41 The hunter may perceive the beast resting on the one banke, the dogs questing on the other brim. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 681 You shall then take care, that not at any time, .. he dare to quest or open his mouth, but that he hunt so silent and mute as is possible. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. (1735) 84 Lie still, you knave, close, close, .. you had best quest, and spoil the Sport, you had. 1831 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiv. 328 Just before the coursing season began, he [a dog] began to dream of going out and 'quested' in his sleep. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

†b. *transf.* Of frogs: To croak. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725, I mean the little Frog questing hoarse voyce amain.

3. Of persons: To go about in search of something; to search or seek. Also with *about*, and constr. *after, for.* (Chiefly *transf.* from sense 1.)

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, This too yeares I have quested to his howse. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 281 This young Lord had won the prize of a Turnament, and lay questing after a panegyrick. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 89 They went questing with flambeaux. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. v. 91 One of the bridal pairs .. was seen questing about as if disposed to invade our premises. 1882 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* xvi. (1887) 288 Neither Mr. James nor the author .. has ever gone questing after gold.

b. *R. C. Ch.* To ask for alms or donations.

1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 303 If the Friars go into the Country, a questing for their Monastery. 1867 R. PALMER *Life Philip Howard* 104 There were not to be more than thirteen religious, who were never to quest or beg alms.

4. *trans.* **a.** To search for, pursue, seek *out.*

1751 BYROM *Enthusiasm* in *Poems* 1773 II. 34 Averse to Heav'n, .. They quest Annihilation's monstrous Theme. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *Friendsh. Miss Mitford* (1882) II. v. 77 Flush found a hare, and quested it for two miles. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 164 In noontide heats Quest out a shady dell. 1882 SIR E. ARNOLD *Pearls of Faith* xxviii. (1883) 99 A wild bee questing honey-buds.

b. To question, request, demand. *rare.*

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 35, [I] quested its secret of the sun.

†Quest, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? cf. I.G. *questen*, var. *quessen, quetsen* (G. *quetschen*, Du. *kwetsen*) to press, squeeze.] *trans.* To crush.

1647 HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xv. 8 If Thy presse stand, Mine heart may chance slip out. O quest it into nothing.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* s. v., Pies are said to be quested, whose sides have been crushed by each other.

Quest, variant of QUEEST, ring-dove.

Questane, obs. form of WHETSTONE.

†Que·stant. *Obs. rare*[−1]. = QUESTER.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i 16 You come Not to woo honour, but to wed it, when The bravest questant shrinkes.

Quest-dove: see QUEEST.

Quester (kwe·stəɹ). [f. QUEST *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who quests, in senses of the vb.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iv. in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 440 Redy regesters, Pardoners and questers. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 208 The wicked Quester tuck'd up his .. Robe. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. (R.), The quester .. to the wood they loose, Who silently the tainted track pursues. 1875 DOWDEN *Shakspere* 10 It is the ascetic quester, Galahad .. who beholds the mystical Grail.

Questeroun, variant of CUSTRON. *Obs.*

Que·stful, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. QUEST *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of questing or searching.

1869 LOWELL *Invita Minerva* 246 The summer day he spent in questful round.

†Quest-house. *Obs.* The house at which the inquests in a ward or parish were commonly held.

1571 *Acc. St. Giles, Cripplegate* in *MS. Addit.* 12222 [cited by Halliwell, s.v.]. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 12 Are all the Quest-houses broken vp? 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., At the Quest House, where the company meets to the burial of my coven Joyce. 1696 *Lond. Ga.*, No. 3239/4 At the Quest-house on Little-Tower-Hill is a Grammar-School. 1828 NARES *Let. to A. Dyce*, A Quest-house was the chief Watch-house in a parish. .. Some parishes in London still have them, e. g. St. Giles's Cripplegate.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* 102 It is a world, whose Work .. Is vanity, and vexation; .. A Quest-house of complaint.

attrib. 1628 SPEIGHT *De Sepult.* (1641) 22 A Parish Audit, or a Quest-House dinner.

Questing (kwe·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUEST *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xix, The noyse was .. lyke vnto the questyng of xxx coupyl houndes. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 10 After two or three questynges, he lept to the great Olyphante. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 238 A long questing and beating for some game. 1700 JER. COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 118 All this Questing has sprung but very little Game. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 109 Nothing is more certain than Dash's questing, .. for a better spaniel never went into the field. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* VI. (1848) 63 Must thou still Revel in bootless questings?

Questing (kwe·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quests, in senses of the vb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 25 Than the remanent of that questing sort, .. Wythdrawis. *c* 1600 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* cxlvi, When they heare the questing Spaniels gone. 1714 *Earthquake Peru* i. 80 Even the Questing-brothers presume to interrupt People at their Prayers. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiii, Thread the brake like questing hound. 1888 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* XXVII. 168 That questing, roving eye .. that looks out of the corners sharply.

Question (kwe·styən), *sb.* Also 4 **questiun,** 4–6 **-oun, questyon,** (4 **qw-,** 5 **-one, -oun**), 5 **whestion.** [a. AF. *questiun*, OF. *question* (Godef.), ad. L. *quæstiōn-em*, n. of action from *quærĕre* to ask, inquire: cf. QUÆRE, QUERY.]

I. The action of inquiring or asking.

1. The stating or investigation of a problem; inquiry into a matter; discussion of some doubtful point. † *To make question,* to raise discussion or talk, to express or entertain doubt (*whether, of, about*). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 249 Than mayss clerkis questioun .. Quhethir he his lordis neid suld let. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1656 Peples holdynge hir question Dyuynynge of thise Thebane knyghtes two. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 If be what or why be questyoun maad of thys tretyhs [etc.]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 592 Qvestyon was made therof before the marshalles. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 5 The .. vnquiet time Did push it out of farther question. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 102 Let us .. never make question whether we ought to call them infirmities of age, or fruits of reason. 1778 F. BURNEY *Evelina* XXXIV, As to consulting you .. it was out of all question. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 311 We cannot perceive how the occupation of these vessels can be drawn into question. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 185 [My father] allowed it without question.

b. In adverbial phrases, as *Beyond (all) question, out of, past, without question*: Unquestionably.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 189 Out of question we will iudge those men to be blinde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 104 *And.* Why, would that haue mended my haire? *To.* Past question. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 217 He was without Question, a Great and Heroick Genius. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 5 In the state of nature, without question, mankind was subjected to many and great inconveniences. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 He is beyond all question the most eminent of the chief rulers. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 118 The Dunciad .. is beyond all question full of coarse abuse.

c. † *In question,* in dispute, in controversy; in a doubtful or undecided state. *Obs.* So also with *into* and *in* = into; chiefly, and now only, in phr. *to call in question*: see CALL *v.* 18.

1390 in *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 65 That yhour richte be na mare putt in questioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* (1533) VII. CCXXII 158 b, A longe whyle thys fyghte stode in questyon, whyther partye shulde obteyne victorye. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 709 If it fortune the Crowne to come in question. 1529 — *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 123/2 The thynge standinge in debate and question. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 324 How could these so doubtfull matters euer haue fallen in question amongst your fellowes. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 13 It hath beene in question and ambiguity. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* in *P.'s Lives* (1700) I. 18 The Pyrrhonians .. who bring all certainty in Question. 1720 WATERLAND *Fight Serm.* 138 Which is supposing the Thing in Question. 1768 T. POWNALL *Admin. Brit. Col.* (1774) I. 5 A right to call into question some .. exertions of power.

d. *In question,* under consideration, forming the subject of discourse. *To come into question,* to be thought of as possible.

1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* I. i. 34 His Father .had (besides this Gentleman in question) Two other Sonnes. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 100 After dinner we sit and talk till Mr. B comes in question, and then I am gone. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, He does not think his friend .. ever saw the lady in question. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 96 The very ill-fated man in question was John de la Pole. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 7 The succession of masters was too rapid to allow a change of language to come into question among the greater .. part of the people. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. p. xxxvi, Discoveries of a far-reaching .. character, have during the period in question been made.

2. The action of questioning, interrogating, or examining a person, or the fact of being questioned, etc.; † hence, talk, discourse.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 1013 Ferst he let the Prestes take, .. He put hem into questioun. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 185 He aw nocht to be stoppit, but frely to have passage throu all realmes but questioun. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i 346 He stay no longer question. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 118 *Ross.* What sights, my Lord? *La.* I pray you speake not .Question enrages him. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii, § 13 One Man .. may do .. whatever he pleases, without the least question or controll. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sonnets, Shaksp.*, Others abide our question. Thou art free. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming Arthur* 311 Fixing full eyes of question on her face.

b. *spec.* The application of torture as part of a judicial examination.

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 12 No one was called to any capital or bloody question upon matters of Religion. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 275 A malefactor was to have the question, or torture, given to him. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 80 The common Question that they give .is, that they tye the Hands of the suspected Person behind his back [etc.]. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. li. 110 He urged too, that Felton should be put to the question in order to extort from him a discovery of his accomplices. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* III. xix, Let him be submitted to the question, ordinary and extraordinary.

†c. *In question*: Under judicial examination; on trial. *Obs. rare.*

1589 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 330 John Chapele .. was ymprisoned almost a yeare, in question to have bene executed. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii 68 He that was in question for the robbery.

d. *To call in* († or *into*) *question*: To examine judicially, bring to trial; to take to task, call to account.

1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 40 We are in danger to be called in question for this dayes vprore. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 59 Socrates .. was called into question, and had sentence of death pronounced against him. 1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 78 Presently he was .. called in question as a delinquent.

II. What is asked or inquired (about).

3. The interrogative statement of some point to be investigated or discussed; a problem; hence, a matter forming, or capable of forming, the basis of a problem; a subject involving more or less difficulty or uncertainty. *The question*: the precise matter receiving or requiring deliberation or discussion. *To beg the question*: see BEG *v.* 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26104 Par-wit-al sum questiones we sal vndo þe merk resons. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Wel nyh al problemys and questiouns of the wiseste men. 1467 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 579 If..any Difficultie or Question in the Lawe happen to ryse. *c* 1510 MORE *Pieus* Wks. 3/2 Some good simple folk, that should of zele to the faith .. impugne those questions, as new thinges. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 227 But that is not the question, the question is concerning your marriage. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 465 It was a Question, whether he Or's Horse were of a Family More worshipful. 1768 T. POWNALL *Admin. Brit. Col.* (1774) I. 7 This American question .. must now come forward. 1854 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 416 This is a question involving the lives of thousands and tens of thousands of human beings. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Time* II. XXV 219 The Eastern Question it was that disturbed the dream of peace.

b. *spec.* A subject for discussion, a proposal to be debated or voted on, in a meeting or deliberative assembly, esp. in Parliament; † the putting of this proposal to the vote. *Question!*, used (*a*) to recall a speaker to the subject under discussion, † (*b*) to demand that the vote be taken (quot. 1817). *Previous question*: see PREVIOUS.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 37 The persons concerned must withdraw when any question is. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 24 Whereupon the greater number called for the Question, and had it in the Affirmative, that the Debate should be laid aside. 1791 *Debate Abolit. Slave-Trade* 119 A loud cry [being] kept up a considerable time for the question. 1817 *Hansard's Parl. Debates* XXXV. 758/2 Lord Cochrane rose, amidst reiterated cries of question, to state [etc.]. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix 139 The Speaker, when it has been seconded, proposes it to the House, and then the House are said to be in possession of the question. *Ibid* 140 If it be wished to avoid a question, it is usual to move that the chairman do leave the chair.

c. Const. *of* (the subject-matter or sphere) Now freq. in phr. *it is a question of* = what is required or involved is, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 15 If questiouns ben of the word, and names of the lawe. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xviii. 15 Yf it be a question off wordes or off names or of youre lawe. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Living Lustres* ii, The question of Houses I leave to the jury. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 275 The recovery of transgressors is not a question of mere power. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 223 It was a question of time.

d. Phr. *Out of the question*, foreign to the subject; hence, not to be considered or thought of.

1700 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 122 His Objection .. is out of the Question. 1815 BURNEY in Hare *Life* (1879) I. iii. 88 To go on describing the different effects .. is out of the question. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 210 The third alternative was no longer open for retreat was out of the question.

4. A subject of discussion, debate, or strife *between* parties, or of one party *with* another.

OF. *question* occurs freq. in the sense of 'difference', 'dispute', 'quarrel'.

1382 Wyclif *John* iii. 25 A questioun is maad of Johnis disciplis with the Jewis, of the purificacioun. 1390 Gower *Conf.* VII. 4148 A question betwen the tuo Thus writen in a bok I fond. 1456 Sir G. Hay *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 115 It efferis to the constable to here all questiounis, querelis and complayntis of his menze. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* V. v, Telle me your resons and caas. that the better I may gyue the sentence of your dyferent and question. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xxv, Þe samyn place & land, of quhilk now þe questioun occurris [*cf. infra* for quhilk þe debate occurris]. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii 18 Since the first sword was drawne about this question. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 249 A question arose between the heir at law and the younger children, whether it passed by the will.

5. In negative expressions. *It is no* (or *not a*) *question, there is no question,* † or simply *no question*: There is no room for dispute or doubt (*but, that*). *To make no question*: To raise or entertain no doubt (*of* or *about* a thing, *but* or inf.).

1583 W. Fulke *Def. Tr. Script.* Pref. 5 We make no question but that it is Apostolical. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 61, I am able to endure much. No question of that. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 184, I no question make To haue it. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 25 That our Saxon ancestors came out of Germanie .. is no question. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tythes* 2 My Purpose is not here to fall vpon that Question, (for I make no Question of it) Whether [etc.]. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 ₱ 3, I make no Question but it would have been looked upon as one of the most valuable Treasuries of the Greek Tongue. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* I. ix, I cannot make a question..about that; it is a certainty. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 21/2 It is no longer a question that the disgust occasioned by this inequality..mainly contributed to throw France into a flame.

† **b.** *No question* (used parenthetically): No doubt, without question. *Obs.*

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern* 27 We haue set at naught..the poore..whose accusations, no question, are gone vp into heauen. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 273 Alluding, no question, vnto that of the Psalme. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 260 This no question is his meaning. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 125 There were, no Question, Accounts kept of their Charity.

6. A sentence of interrogative form, addressed by one person to another in order to elicit information; an interrogation, query, inquiry.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22891 (Cott.) An crafti clerc..asked him a questiun of a wolf and a leon. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8288 Now may þou ask me .A questyon, and say .Salle þai [etc.]? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1110 Inquire me noght þis question, I queth it þe neuer. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 1311 Ye askit hym..a whestion. *c* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* XIII. ii, Their daily questions..Where is now thy God soe good? 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii, Before we could answer that Question, we must ask one of him, which was, what he had been doing. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* III. 111 Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/2 If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed. 1869 *Q. Rev.* July 211 Go and put that question to the great armies of Austria.

† **b.** *Questions and commands*, the name of a game in which one person addressed ludicrous questions and commands to each member of the company. *Obs.*

1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Dancing-Master* II. ii, He is as dull as a country-squire at questions and commands. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 144 ₱ 1 Just as one is chosen King at the game of Questions and Commands. 1732 Fielding *Grub St. Opera* III. vii, Unless when we have [kissed] at questions and commands.

c. *Sc.* in *pl.* The catechism (cf. *question-book* in 7). Also *transf.*

1795 Burns *Election* V, The billie is gettin' his questions, To say in St. Stephen's the morn. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 31, I judged..he would think the better of me if I knew the questions.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *question-box, -hour, -time*; **b.** objective, as *question-answering, -asking, -begging* (see Beg *v.* 6), *-putting*, sbs. or adjs.; **c.** phrasal, as *question-and-answer lesson*; **d. question-book** *Sc.*, a catechism (formerly often containing also the alphabet or a spelling-book); **question-mark, -stop**, a mark of interrogation; † **question-sick**, having a mania for questioning; † **question-wise** *adv.*, as a question.

1642 R. Harris *Sermon* 29 If wee follow Chrysostom's sense .. and read the words Questionwise, *Will hee suffer long?* 1647 Trapp *Comm. Acts* viii. 24 All Christ's scholars are questionists, though not question-sick. *c* 1700 in Wodrow's *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1828) II. 54 Having a mind to learn to read, I bought a Question Book. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 253 The question-and-answer lessons on Scripture History. *c* 1860 Whately *Comm-pl. Bk.* (1864) 263 What Jeremy Bentham calls 'question-begging appellatives' 1862 T. A. Trollope *Marietta* I. xi. 200 Looking at her like a question stop. 1869 Lowell *Cathedr.*, This age, that blots out life with question-marks. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll.* (ed. Tauchn.) II. vii. 259 Much is said of .. their constant question-asking. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 28 Feb 6/1 Sitting apathetically through a rather lively question time.

Question (kwe·styən), *v.* Also 5–6 **-yon**, (5 **-one**). [a. OF. *questionner* (13th c.), f. *question* Question *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To ask a question or questions of (a person or *fig.* a thing); to interrogate. † Also with double object (quot. 1604).

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv. 58 Fame .. sette herself .. with the porters and mynystres for to questyone theym. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 64 One of you question yon'd man, If he for gold will giue vs any foode. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 129 Her Father..Still question'd me the Storie of my life. 1714 Swift *Imit. Hor.* II. vi, And question me of this and that. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* III. 133, I to question her became less prompt. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* Introd, The night-student, who had been questioning the stars or the sages..for that hidden knowledge.

b. To examine judicially; hence, to call to account, challenge, accuse (*of*). Now *rare.*

1637 Heylin *Answ. Burton* 60 When you were questioned publickely for your misdemeanours. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 240 Socrates was questioned and condemned at Athens. 1656 Bramhall *Keplic.* ii. 96 He had rather his own Church should be questioned of Idolatry. 1789 *Constitution U. S.* Art. i. § 6 For any speech or debate in either house [members of Congress] shall not be questioned in any other place. 1839 Macaulay *Ess* (1843) II. 458 [He] cannot be questioned before any tribunal for his baseness and ingratitude.

† **c.** To challenge, defy (one) *to* do something. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 27, I cannot see why the Angel of God should question Esdras to recall the time past, if it were beyond his owne power.

† **2.** *intr. To question with*: To ask questions of; to hold discourse or conversation with; to dispute with. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. iv, These two knyghtes mette with syre Tristram and questyoned with hym. 1555 Eden *Decades* 10, I questioned with hym as concernynge the elevation of the pole. 1614 Jackson *Creed* III i § 5 Little would it boote vs to question with them about their meaning. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 97, I was not far from murmuring and questioning with my God.

3. *intr.* To ask or put questions.

1584 Lyly *Campaspe* V. ii, Thy sighs when he questioned, may breed in him a jealousy. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 122 Goe wee .. to the man that tooke him To question of his apprehension. 1626 D'Ewes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 217 Others hearing not well what he saied hindred those by questioning which might have heard. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 110, I scarce uplift my eyes, Nor dare to question. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* IX. 53 Questioning, answering, .. and each interrupting the other.

b. *trans.* with clause stating the question. ? *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 237, I..was so bould as to question what they were, and of their businesse. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I ii 433 'Tis safer to Auoid what's growne, then question how 'tis borne. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 They never questioned what crime he had done.

† **c.** *intr.* To inquire or seek *after*. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* XXXI. 105 Which flattery .. so much delighted him that them which before his affection hated, now his desire earnestly questioned after.

4. *trans.* To make a question of, to raise the question (*whether, if*, etc.); hence, to doubt, hold as uncertain.

1533 Frith *Instr. More* Wks. (1573) 33 Whether it be so or not it may be questioned. 1659 Stingsby *Diary* (1836) 356, I sent you a letter .. but I question whether you received it. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 286, I much question if those who left them had once fired them. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 4 ₱ 9 No man can question whether wounds and sickness are not really painful. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 Whether the request..can be complied with .may be questioned.

b. In negative expressions, as *I do not question* (*but*, etc.) = I have no doubt, I am sure (that); also pass. (cf. 5) *it cannot be questioned* = it is certain; etc.

1623 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 50 It is not to be question'd, That they had gather'd a wise Councell. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82, I .. question not but you'll do me and these two martyrs justice. *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I Pref. 23 Some cases which I did not question to be true. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, He did not in the least question succeeding with his daughter. 1869 Huxley in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464/3 Nor can it be questioned that [etc.]. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 120 He did not question but the native Irish would join him.

5. a. To call in question, dispute, oppose.

1632 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 478 Wee question the truth of your informacion. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 112 This the wilful Archbishop never questioned, till he questioned all Authority. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* XXVII. III. 3 The worthless delegates of his power, whose merit it was made sacrilege to question. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* vii. 96 There would be no true humility in questioning your decision. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 164 Any one who openly questioned the truth of Christianity was treated as a public offender.

† **b.** To bring into question, make doubtful or insecure. *Obs. rare*

1637 Heywood *Royall King* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 43 This emulation Begets our hate, and questions him of life. *a* 1643 Suckling *Goblins* V. (1646) 58 Behold (grave Lords) the man Whose death questioned the life of these.

† **c.** To state as a question. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 21 Myself could shew a Catalogue of doubts, never yet imagined nor questioned.

† **6.** To ask or inquire about, to investigate (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 142 Dispatch vs with all speed, least that our King Come here himselfe to question our delay. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 133 When they Question such things, as the Holy-ghost is silent in. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 87/1 Socrates asked them if..he might be permitted to question what he understood not.

Questionabi·lity, = Questionableness.

1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) V. 125 Widening into new dreariness, new questionability.

Questionable (kwe·styənăb'l), *a.* [f. Question *v.* + -able.]

† **1. a.** Of a person: That may be interrogated; of whom questions may be asked. **b.** Of a question: That may be asked or put. **c.** Of a place: Where questions may easily be asked. *Obs. rare.*

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 1 It is a question, scarse questionable. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 43 Thou com'st in such a questionable shape, That I will speake to thee. 1607 Middleton *Fire Gallants* II. iii, In such public as a tavern, such a questionable place. [1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* II. 119 (tr. *Prodigal Son*) Hollah! boy..Stay still and be questionable Tell me [etc.].]

† **2.** Of persons or acts: Liable to be called to account or dealt with judicially. *Obs.*

1639 Genfilis *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 833 The delinquent shall be sent to the place where he is questionable for spiritual Matters. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 51 Whatever was done by their Commands, or their Authority, is not questionable by your Lordships. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 60 Many have thought we are not fairly questionable for anything but what we commit against our conscience.

3. Of things, facts, etc.: That may be questioned or called in question (rarely const. *by*); open to question or dispute; doubtful, uncertain. Freq. in phr. *it is questionable* (*whether, if*, etc.).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 96 It is questionable, whether they have any Hindes or females. 1643 Prynne *Treach. & Disloyalty* III. 127 (R.) Making it a thing not questionable by our Prelates and Clergie. 1685 Lady Russell in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 341 The Queen, is not at all well; .. 'tis questionable if she can endure the ceremony of the Coronation. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded. 6 The right of juries to return a general verdict, in all cases whatsoever is..not in any shape questionable by the legislature. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 63 Whatever rendered property questionable, ambiguous, and insecure. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 147 This doctrine is very questionable. 1888 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXIV Introd, They have ventured upon so many other questionable statements that we are not bound to receive this dictum. 1883 Sir J. C. Mathew in *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 502 It was very questionable whether the words used were defamatory per se.

b. Of doubtful or obscure meaning. *rare.*

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 408 When I cannot answer for myself, to render anything dark or questionable in it. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* IV. 119 In the lapse of ages, the phraseology of law may become first obsolete, and then questionable.

c. of qualities, properties, etc.: About the existence or presence of which there may be question.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. vii, The propriety of importing any of our school books from Great Britain..is very questionable. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 123 The questionable privilege of having as many wives as he could support. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 5/1 Either its object is of questionable expediency, or its work is imperfectly done.

d. Of doubtful nature, character, or quality; dubious in respect of goodness, respectability, etc.

1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* II. 261 There are a thousand questionable thoughts rushing at once upon my mind. *a* 1822 Shelley *Chas. I*, II. 203 Stick not even at questionable means. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iii. 79 A coolness ensued between the principal and his partners in consequence of these questionable dealings.

Que·stionableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The state of being questionable; doubtfulness, etc.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. xxii. (1713) 158 *marg.*, From the Questionableness whether .. there does not as much good redound to the Universe 1857 De Quincey *Keats* Wks. 1862 V. 270 The questionableness of its particular statements. 1867 C. J. Smith *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Apparent*, The adverb apparently admits the sense of questionableness still more strongly.

Que·stionably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly^2.] In a questionable manner.

1859 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 8 This dim prehistoric dawn, through which the shadowy figures of .. Druids questionably hover. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 443/1 An eccentric and questionably drawn performance.

† **Que·stional,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Question *sb.* + -al.] Relating to questions.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* XXXIX. 327 The Decretals haue had their part,..the Questionall, Distinctionall, Quodlibeticall bookes..theirs.

† **Que·stionary,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs. rare.* Also 9 **quæst-**. [ad. med.L. *questiōnāri-us*: see Question and -ary^1.] **1.** = Questionist.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 3, I trowe þies þinges here contenyd, of þies questionaries..may noȝt be vnderstandyd. 1563 Fox *A. & M.* 589/1 Then did he rede openly.. Paules Epistles, and put by Douns and Dorbel, & yet he was a questionary him selfe. 1787 *Minor* II. xx. 141 Are you become a questionary at this time of day?

2. = Questor 1.

1820 Scott *Abbot* XXVII, A quæstionary or pardoner, one of those itinerants who hawked about .. reliques.

Que·stionary, *sb.*^{2} *rare.* [ad. med.L. *questiōnārium*; or, in mod. use, ad. F. *questionnaire*: see -ary^1.] A list of questions; † a treatise in the form of questions, a catechism.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pref., This lytell quæstyonary & formulary..haue ben often requyred and soughte for. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 345/3 Answers to the society's questionary of sociology and ethnography.

Questionary (kwe·styənări), *a.* [ad. late L. *quæst-, questiōnāri-us* (Boethius): see Question and -ary^1.]

1. Having the form of a question; consisting of questions; conducted by means of questioning.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 13 The questionary proposal intimateth the rare contemporation of these two qualities. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 35 The questionary trial came last, Every Minister asking such questions as he pleased. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 60 The reply confirms the meaning of the questionary salute. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 75 Let us institute a questionary process upon the doings.

2. That asks questions. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 6 Let those two questionary Petitioners try to do thus with their Who's and their Whiches.

† **Que·stionatively,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Perh. on anal. of *interrogatively, imperatively,* etc.] As a question.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 7 These words are put questionatively.

Questioned (kwe·styənd), *ppl. a.* [f. QUESTION *v.* + -ED[1].] That is questioned, in senses of the vb. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 58 The little differences of our questioned Assemblies. 1753 H. JONES *Earl of Essex* (1756) 26 Clear Your question'd conduct from disloyal guilt. 1881 *Times* 18 May 11/5 At other times questioner and questioned agree in seeking an occasion to state a fact.

Questionee·. *rare*$^{-1}$. One who is questioned.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 564 Questioner and questionee will soon lose each other in the wilderness of words.

Questioner (kwe·styənəɹ). [f. QUESTION *v.* + -ER[1].] One who questions; an interrogator, inquirer; † an interrogative form of speech; erotema.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 73 The curious questioner, the foolishe answerer. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 This figure I call the Questioner or inquisitiue. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 228 (Matt. xix 7–8) God .. was making hel for curious questioners. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 41 ¶ 6 He was a Questioner, who .. is one who asks Questions, not with a Design to receive Information, but an Affectation to show his Uneasiness for Want of it. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xvi, Stranger, in thy turn,..who art thou, the questioner? 1890 H. S. SALT *Thoreau* 20 He was .a fearless thinker and questioner on..matters social and religious.

† **Que·stionful.** *nonce-wd.* [f. QUESTION *sb.* + -FUL.] A full reply to a question.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 30 If any body comes to me for a question-full or two about fashions, they never complain of me for giving them hard measure, or under-weight.

Questioning (kwe·styəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUESTION *v.* + -ING[1].]

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

a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 94 The ministeriall questioning of sinners. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 208 The questioning of their true endowments. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Mar. (at Lichfield), Questioning is not the mode of conversation among gentlemen. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 48 Silas now told his story under frequent questioning.

attrib. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 25 The vigour and confidence of the questioning spirit.

2. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 266 An aduised questioning with himselfe, touching the value of this offered treasure. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 303 Unseemly questionings of his goodness and compassion. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 142 Those obstinate questionings Of sense and outward things. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 59 There are four species of questionings to which the debtor is to be subject.

Questioning (kwe·styəniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That questions, in senses of the vb.

1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 234 Under .. the questioning eye of his father. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xii, Earnest countenances on me shed The light of questioning looks. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* vi. 31 Like a ghost that is speechless, Till some questioning voice dissolves the spell of its silence.

Hence **Que·stioningly** *adv.*, in a questioning manner; inquiringly.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 87 As he looked keenly and questioningly at the little figure.

Questionist (kwe·styənist). Also 7 -est. [f. QUESTION *v.* + -IST.]

1. A habitual or professed questioner, *spec.* in theological matters. (In early use applied to certain of the schoolmen, as Aquinas and Duns Scotus.)

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) Rij, Opiniators & questionistes braulynge and striuyng among them selues. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 43 They sent thether Thomas and Scote With wother questionistes. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 137 The worst of all, as Questionistes, and all the barbarous nation of scholemen. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 142 They let alone the trifling niceties of Questionists. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 84 Your respectable rendezvous of curious questionists. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lett., to his Wife* (1895) 581 He is a fearful questionist, whenever he thinks he can pick up any information. 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 184 *note*, A questionist in the 'Educational Times'.

2. Formerly, at Cambridge and Harvard: An undergraduate in his last term before proceeding to the degree of B.A.

1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. iv, The Questionists shall gyue the Bedels warnynge ..that they may proclayme..thentrynge of their Questions. 1650 [see INCEPTOR 1]. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 95 A Petition of Questionests to Mr. Frost for their degrees. 1772 JEBB *Remarks* 20 The Examination of the Questionists; this being the appellation of the Students during the last six weeks of their preparation. 1887 *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* 64 If any Questionist have been prevented by illness from keeping all his terms, a Certificate must be delivered.

Questionless (kwe·styənlės), *a.* and *adv.* [f. QUESTION *sb.* + -LESS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Not admitting of question; unquestionable, indubitable.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 Thys questionlesse and cleare vndowted churche. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 17 The conquest yet is questionless. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 81 It is questionlesse that all our sins are in Gods sight. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 37 Reft from my senses are the laws which gave order and place to their old questionless realm 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 226 He..remained always its born and questionless master.

2. That asks no questions; unquestioning.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben Hur* 498 With the same clear mind and questionless faith.

B. *adv.* Without question, beyond all question; unquestionably; undoubtedly.

In common use from about 1550 to 1750; since then somewhat rare.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xix, And questionles reporte this of me That [etc.]. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* Q iv, Questionlesse theyr brutishe heades are to blockish. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 107 If they . had not so soone returned, questionlesse the Indians would haue destroied the Fort. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 83 Each did questionless make a deep impression upon our Saviour. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 23 The first man who came into the world was, questionless, the most perfect. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii ¶ 6 Questionless, said I, talents like yours are convertible to every purpose. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, A young man..who can questionless write a good hand and keep books

Hence **Que·stionlessly** *adv.* **a.** = QUESTIONLESS B. **b.** Without asking questions.

1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 169 The advantage of the League, which was questionlesly known, would be very great. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 175 To-day, still calmly, questionlessly, he did more. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxx. 225 Being simply and questionlessly father-laws from the beginning.

Que·stman. [f. QUEST *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. A member of a 'quest'; one appointed to make official inquiry into any matter; *spec.* † **a.** a parish or ward official elected annually (see quot. 1706). *Obs.*

1548 GESTE *Serm.* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) 188 All judges, all officers, all quest men which have sworne to speake the truthe. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883 4 V. 23) They .come to bear office of Questman and Scauinger in the Parish where they dwell. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Questman* 125 This Questman..becomes frequently versed in sundry ancient Presidents. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Quest* or *Quest-Men*, Persons who are chosen yearly in every Ward, and meet about Christmas, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanours committed therein, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 23 [The mob of 1381] levelled to the ground the houses of all lawyers and questmen.

b. *Eccl.* A churchwarden's assistant; a sidesman. Now only *Hist.*

1454 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 149 To the Quest Men for the Ton 12*d.* 1555 BP. HOPLIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 189, I dyd sende ymedyatlie for the sayd Curate, the Churche wardeyns, and the questmen. 1624 BP. HALL *True Peace Maker* in *Var. Treat.* (1627) 543 Who troubles the house?..In the Church..not the carelesse questman, not the corrupt officiall; but the clamorous preacher. *a* 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 342 We have in every Parish Churchwardens, Questmen, or Sidemen, and Overseers for the Poor. [1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 307 To give it in charge to their Quest men to present the names of all Non-conformists. 1895 J. BROWN *Pilgrim Fathers* I. 35 He swore in six questmen to bring presentments against such as come not to church.]

† **2.** = QUESTOR 1. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1691 tr. *Emiliane's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 262 One of the Quest-men told her, That they would take care to make a little shift of it, for some small Soul in Purgatory.

† **Que·stmonger.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 -mongere, 5 -manger, 6-moonger. [f. QUEST *sb.*[1] + MONGER.] One who made a business of conducting inquests.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 367 Lyeres and questmongeres that were forsworen ofte. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 516 Vnpiteful questmongers and forsworen iurers. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. 530 They..slewe as many men of lawe and questmongers as they myght fynde. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* iv. 28 Aboue all thynges, these questmongers had neede to take heede. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 211 Hauing euer a Rabble of Promoters, Questmongers and Leading Iurors at their Command. [1776 ENTICK *London* I. 293 Lawyers, jurors, and questmongers.]

Questor (kwe·stǫɹ, -əɹ). Also 6, 9 quæstor. [a. med.L. *questor* agent-n. f. *quĕrĕre* = *quærĕre* to ask (cf. QUÆSTOR): hence also It. *questore*, F. *questeur*.]

1. *R. C. Ch.* An official appointed by the Pope or by a bishop to grant indulgences on the gift of alms to the Church; a pardoner.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 49 Now cherles and pardoneres beeþ i-cleped questores. 1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 26 Escrtueners, Lum[i]ners, Questors [Pardoners *written above*], Dubbers. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 239 Yf he hath suffred wyttyngly questours to renne thrughe his dyocese in prechynge false indulgences. 1580 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 168 Men pay monie to the Pope or his pardoning quæstors, for leaden bulls. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* i. 85 The great Monastery alone has twenty-four Questors. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 125 Ninety-five short theses on the nature of indulgences and the errors of the questors. 1895 *Month* July 447 The malpractices of the Questors.

2. a. In France: One of the treasurers of the National Assembly.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 413 He arrived at the Palais Bourbon..went straight to the questors [etc.]. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/5 There seemed a danger yesterday..that the Questors would be obliged to call in the police.

b. In Italy: A commissary of police.

1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 169 The indefatigable questor of Naples. says [etc.].

3. [? f. QUEST *v.*] One who seeks or searches.

1887 MISS BETHAM EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* II. x. 117 Unhappy questors after something to their advantage.

Questor, obs. variant of QUÆSTOR.

Questorian, -ie: see QUÆSTORIAN, -Y.

† **Questrel,** variant of CUSTREL, groom. *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Lett.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 72 They had noe pages, questrells, nor demilaunces, but al wel armed.

† **Que·strist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. QUESTER + -IST.] One who goes in quest of another.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 17 Thirty of his Knights Hot Questrists after him, met him at gate.

Quest rope: see GUEST ROPE.

† **Que·stry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. QUEST *sb.*, prob. after *jury, vestry*.] Only in **questrymen**, jurymen.

c 1690 *Sir Hugh of the Grœme* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 596 The Quest of Jury men was call'd.. Then other Questrymen was call'd.

Questuary, obs. form of QUÆSTUARY.

Questure: see QUÆSTURE.

Questword: see QUEST *sb.*[2]

Quet, variant of QUED(E, bad. *Obs.*

Quetans, obs. form of QUITTANCE.

Quetch, quitch, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 1 cweccan, (cu-), 3 quecchen, queche, 6 queech, queatche, 6–7 que(t)ch; β. (? 3 cwich, quic), 5 qvycch-, qvyhch-, qvytchyn, quycche, 6 quytch(e, quyche, quich, 6–7 quitch, 9 *dial.* quitchy; γ. 6 (9 *dial.*) quatch. *Pa. t.* 1 cwæhte, 1, 3 cwehte, 3 quehte, qu-, cuahte, 4 quei(ȝ)te, quaȝte; also 6 quitched, 6–7 quetched, 7 quatched, quitcht. [OE. *cweċċan*:—**cwacjan*, causative from the root **cwac-*: see QUAKE, and cf. OS. *quekilik* glossing L. *versatilem* or *vibrabilem* (*gladium*). See also AQUITCH.]

† **1.** *trans.* To shake; to brandish; to drive, chase. *Obs.* (OE. and early ME.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 13 Nemne ȝe sien ȝecerde, sweord his [he] cweceð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 39 Þa weȝferenden cwehton [*v. r.* cwæhton] heora heafod. *c* 1205 LAY. 23907 Heo quehten [*c* 1275 cwehten] heore scaftes. *Ibid.* 31475 Hiȝendliche he heom quehte ouer þere Humbre.

† **2.** *intr.* Of things: To shake, tremble. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 20141 Þa eorðe aȝæn quehte [*c* 1275 cwehte]. *Ibid.* 26919 Quahten on hafden helmes heȝen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 607 So sterne strokes þay arauȝte Þat al þe erthe þer-of quaȝte a myle & more on lengþe.

† **3.** *intr.* To stir or move from one place to another; to go, run, hasten. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 836 Ne lete ȝe nenne quick quecchen to holte [*c* 1275 scapie to felde]. *Ibid.* 7271 Þa heo weoren ouercumen þæ quahten [*c* 1275 wenden] heo wide. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4344 Þat werwolf. queite toward þe quene.

4. *intr.* Of persons (or animals): **a.** To move the body or any part of it; to stir; in later use *esp.* to shrink, wince, twitch (with pain), and usually in negative clauses. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

The phr. *cwich ne cweð* in *Leg. St. Kath.* 1201, *quic ne queð* in *Ancr. R.* 122 (two MSS.), app. belongs here, meaning 'stirred nor spoke', though the form is difficult to account for.

c 1205 LAY. 25844 Þa fond he þer ane quene quecchen mid hafde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9051 (Kölbing) Þe stede he smot, þat it queiȝte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Qvycchyn, or mevyn. 1530 PALSGR. 677/2, I quytche, I styrre or move with my bodye. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 587 He . never stirred hand nor foot, nor quitched when the fire took him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 33 With a strong yron chaine and coller bound, That once he could not move, nor quich at all. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. i. 357 Simonides . endured the flames, and never quetched [L. *immobilis*]. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iii. 33 He who suffereth all this, quatcheth not, stirreth not. *a* 1664 FRANK *Sermons* (1672) 147 To .. look up stedfastly still, not quich aside. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 253, I have seen men .. that would neither cry out, wince nor quitch, for a good swinging beating. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Quitchy*, to twitch; to make sudden, involuntary movements.

b. *intr.* To utter a sound. (Usually in negative clauses.) Also with *against, at*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 601 She layde upon him lyke a mantle sacke and the poore boye durste nat ones quytche [F. *nosa pas tynter*]. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1538) 23 b, Thys doth Paule . so confirme, that all the worlde can not quytch against it. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* Def. xvi. 256 To snatch their mouths full of earth, that they might not be heard to quetch or groan. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 159, I will speak alwayes with so Magisterial a confidence, that no modest man..shall so much as quetch at me 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Quatch*, to betray, tell . *Oxf.* 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, [? *Not to*] *Quatch*, to keep absolute silence as regards a certain subject.

† **c.** Freq. in phr. *one dare* (or *durst*) *not quetch*, implying fear or absolute submission. Also const. *against, at*. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4747 Dar no man agein hym queche. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. viii. 358/1 Be he so solempne & so myghty, that no man dare quycche ayenst hym. 1528 in Furnivall's *Ballads from MSS.* I. 359 Thow knowyste how..mortimer, in þis lande dyd Rule & Rayne, For whom no man durste quyche. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593)

124 The seelie lamb that dares not stirre nor quetch, when he heares the howling of the woolfe. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 975/1 They durst not queech in his presence, but were like a sort of timorous cattell. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 110 A most learned worke, against which never a Papist yet durst quatch. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Which put them in such a fear as they durst not so much as quetch.

Hence † **Que·tching, qui·tching** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1676 H. MORE *Rem. Disc. Hale* 94 The quitching of the skin.

Quete, obs. form of WHEAT.

Quetenite (kwe·tĕnəit). [Named 1890 (*Quetenit*) from *Quetena*, in Chili, its locality: see -ITE[1].] 'Hydrous sulphate of iron and magnesium, found in reddish-brown masses' (Chester).

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XL. 259 Quetenite occurs at the Salvador Mine in Quetena.

Queter, obs. form of QUITTER *sb.*[1]

† **Quethe,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **queith.** [f. the vb.] Speech, address; sound, cry.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1150 At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked þe wylde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ii. 102 Quhen for Enee begouth again renew His faderis hie saull queith.

† **Quethe,** *v. Obs.* (exc. in pa. t. QUOTH). Forms: *Inf.* 1 **cweðan,** (**cwæðan, cwiðan, cuoeða,** etc.), 2 **cweþen,** 2–3 **queðen,** 5 **queth(yn,** (**qv-, qw-**). *Pres. t.* (1 *sg.*) 1 **cweðe,** (**cweoðu, cueðo,** etc.), 4 **queþe,** 4–5 **queth(e,** 5 **qwethe,** 6 **queythe.** *Pa. t.* 1 **cwæð,** etc., 1–2 **cwed,** 1–3 **cweð,** 2 **cwet, quað,** 3 **cwaþþ, qu(u)ad, queð,** 4 **quaþe, quath,** (**queþed,** 5 ? **qwithit**): see also QUOTH. *Pa. pple.* 1 **cweden,** 2 **i-cweðe(n,** 2–3 **i-queðen,** 3 **i-cwede, i-quoðe, queðen,** 6 **queythed.** [OE. *cweðan* (*cwæð, cwǽdon, cweden*), OFris. *quetha, queda, quan*, OS. *queðan* (*quað, quath, quad*; *quâðun, quâdun*), OHG. *quedan, chweden* (*quad, quat*; *quâdun, quâtun*), MHG. *queden, keden*), ON. *kveða* (*kvað, kváðum, kveðinn*: Da. *kvæde*, Sw. *qvada* to sing), Goth. *qiþan* (*qaþ, qêþum, qiþan*):— OTeut. **kweþan, kwaþ, kwǣđum, kweđono-*.]

1. *trans.* To speak, say, tell, declare, call.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 7 Dryhten cwæð to me, 'sunu min ðu eart'. *Ibid.* xli. 4 Ðonne bið cweden to me..'hwer is god ðin'. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 183 Þa cwæþ Neron to Petre, 'ȝehyrstu, Petrus, hwæt Simon cwiþ'? c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Do summe of þisse þinge þe ic wulle nu cweþen. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1496 Sel me ðo wunes, ðe queðen ben ðe firme sunes. a1300 *Cursor M.* 22073 Mani man..Wat noght þis word i for-wit quath. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1224 Sertes, þys were our most profit, Wiþ loue & loue he queþe [*v.r.* quede] vs quyt. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4325, I sall quethe þe forqui & quat is þe cause.

b. *intr.* in phr. *Quick and quething*: Alive and able to speak.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 131/2 A man and a woman whyche are yet quicke and quething. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Joye* 39 b, I meruayle where he had lerned that lesson being yet quicke and quethynge.

2. To promise. *rare.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 64 God hem quuad ðor seli suriurn. *Ibid.* 2788 Nu am ic ligt to fren hem ðeden And milche and hunige lond hem queðen.

3. To assign by will, to bequeath.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6294 Hous, and rente, and ouþer þyng, Mow þey queþe at here endyng. c1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 135 To temples in Acres he quath fine þousand marke. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 321, I queþe me to þe trone of þat Iuge þat neuere haþ ende. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4794 My body, I quethe also To the sepulkre, for dayes thre. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 Item I geue and quethe to William Hussher iijs. iiijd. 1530 PALSGR. 676/2 Hath he queythed you any thyng in his testament?

b. ? To bestow, deliver. *rare*[−1].

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6973 To Qwintilion the quem he qwithit a dynt, Woundit hym wickidly.

Hence † **Que·thing** *vbl. sb.*, bequeathing; **quething word,** last farewell. Also † **Que·the-word,** a legacy, bequest.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 373 By beggynge, by queethyng [*v.r.* queþinge]..and oþer fals meenes [they] cryen evere after worldly godis. 1481 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 148 Of Cutberd Eyer, for the Queth Word of Tym Chawmbyr 40s. c1490 *Promp. Parv.* 420/2 (MS. K) Qvethe worde, *legatum*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii 62 Thi last regrait and quething wordis to say. 1532 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Lincs.* in Nichols *Illustr. Anc. Mann.* (1797), Item, receyvyd of Margaret Brygg for ye quethword of Robt Brygg hir husband 1/-.

Quethe, var. QUED(E, bad. **Quethen, -un,** varr. WHETHEN, whence. **Quether, -ur,** obs. ff. WHETHER. **Quetor, -our, -ure,** obs. ff. QUITTER *sb.*[1] **Quetstone,** obs. f. WHETSTONE.

Quetzal (ke·tsăl). Also **quezal, quesal.** [a. Sp. *quetzal*, older *quetzale*, a. Aztec *quetzalli* a tail-feather of the bird called *quetzaltototl* (f. the comb. form of *quetzalli* + *tototl* bird).] An extremely beautiful bird (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) of Central America (esp. Guatemala), belonging to the Trogon family; the cock is remarkable for its long tail-coverts, of a resplendent golden-green colour.

1827 J. WILSON *Let.* in *Mem.* iv. (1859) 124 That long-tailed fellow, the quezal from Vera Paz. 1838 J. GOULD *Trogonidæ* Plate 21, *Trogon resplendens*.. Habitat Guatimala in Mexico, where it is called *Quesal*. 1864 G. R. MATHEW *Let.* in Ld. Malmesbury *Mem. Ex-Minister* (1885) 586 One of the famed 'quezals', whose plumage under the Aztec Emperor was reserved for imperial wear. 1887 W. T. BRIGHAM (*title*) Guatemala, the Land of the Quetzal.

Queue (kiū), *sb.* Also 9 **queu.** [a. F. *queue*, OF. *coue, cue, coe*:—L. *cauda* tail: see CUE *sb.*[3]]

1. *Her.* The tail of a beast.

Queue fourchée, having a forked or double tail.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 41 Gold ramping Lion queue doth forked hold. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 164 The lion of Gueldres is also queue fourchée. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 86 A Lion, with its tail between its legs, is said to be *Coward*; when furnished with two tails, *Queue fourché*, or *Double queued*.

2. A long plait of hair worn hanging down behind, from the head or from a wig; a pig-tail.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1760) II. xlix 116 A..coat over which his own hair descended in a leathern queue. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. v. 100 The largeness of the doctor's wig arises from the same pride with the smallness of the beau's queue. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Queue*..an appendage that every British soldier is directed to wear in lieu of a club. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. I. viii. 183 Old cocked-hats, and tied queues, still stalk about the town. 1888 W. R. CARLES *Life in Corea* iii 40 These boys were all bachelors, and wore their hair in a queue down their backs.

3. A number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to proceed, as at a ticket-office; also, a line of carriages, etc.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv, That talent..of spontaneously standing in queue, distinguishes..the French People. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* II. viii. 177 A half-mile *queue* of carriages was formed along the street. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 120 A long queue, like that outside a Parisian theatre.

4. A support for the butt of a lance.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1860 HEWITT *Ancient Armour* Suppl. 617 The butt of the lance..is supported by the piece called the queue. this was of iron, and made fast to the body-armour by screws.

5. a. 'The tail-piece of a violin or other instrument.' **b.** 'The tail of a note' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1876).

Queue (kiū), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put up (the hair) in a queue. Also with personal obj.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lxvi, They came not out..in the morning till their hair was queued. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 385 Their hair generally queued in the fashion of the times. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1872) II. IV. viii. 19 While they are combing and queuing him. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 891/2 Some of them clubbed and some of them queued their hair.

2. *intr.* To move *in*, in a line of people.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 6/3 You queue in, hand your card to somebody, pass on.

† **Queué** *a. Her. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *queué*, *coé*:—L. *caudat-um*, f. *cauda* tail, QUEUE] = next.

1613 PEACHAM *Painting* 170 The King of Bohemia beares Gules, a Lion double Queue.

Queued (kiūd), *a. Her.* Also 7 **queved.** [f. QUEUE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Furnished with a tail; in comb. *double-queued.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 459/1 A Lion double queved and crowned. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Queue*, If a lion have a forked tail, he is blazoned by double-queued. 1868 [see QUEUE *sb.* 1].

† **Queve,** for *queue*, obs. var. CUE *sb.*[2]

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 317 They had no other queve to direct them, then the loud pronunciation [etc.].

‖ **Quevée,** *a. Her.* [For *queuée* = QUEUÉ *a.*] Tailed, in comb. *double quevée* (cf. QUEUED).

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Supporters, Two lions double quevée. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* 1 A lion rampant, or, double quevee, vert.

† **Queven,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? Related to ON. *kvefja* (*kefja*) to put under water.] ? To plunge.

c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 128 Quen Satenas sal Jowes queuen [*printed* quenen; *rime* heuin] In ouer mirkenes.

Quever, Quew, obs. forms of QUIVER *a.*, CUE.

Quey (kwēɪ). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: α. 4 **qwy,** 5 **qui,** 5–6 **qwye,** 6 **quy,** 6–7 **quye;** 5 **que,** 5–9 **quoo;** 8– **quoy;** 6 **koy,** 6–9 **quoy,** 9 **coy.** β. *north.* 5–9 **why(e,** 6 **qwhy,** 7–8 **wheo, whie,** 7–9 **whey,** 9 **wy(e,** etc. [a. ON. *kvíga* (Sw. *qviga*, Da. *kvie*), app. f. *kú* Cow.] A young cow before it has had a calf; a heifer.

α. 1374 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 124, xij stots et qwyis. c1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 669/10 *Hec juuenca*, quee. 1485 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 277 That Elyne Peke have a quye. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 142 Beggand koy and ox. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ii. 19 Ane vntamyt ȝoung quoy. 1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 196 A quye ..which now pines away. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Ye..sauld your crummock, and her bassand quey. 1768 A. ROSS *Fort. Shepherdess* III. 112 The beef of the new slaughter'd quoy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, If Gowans, the brockit cow, has a quey. 1884 STREATFEILD *Lincoln & Danes* 263 The garthman..will be proud to show you.. the stots and quees.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 416/1 A Why, *bucula, juuenca*. 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 230, vj oxen iiijor kye or qwhyes. 1614 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* III. 113, 20 stotts, 5 whies, 14 younger neats. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Whee* or *Whey*, a Word us'd in Yorkshire, for an Heifer. 1802 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 23, I carried our whye to the bull.

b. *Comb.* **quey-calf** [= ON. *kvígukalfr*, Sw. *qvigkalf*, Da. *kviekalv*], a female calf.

1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 293, I gyue vnto.. my dowghter one quye calfe. 1575 in R. Welford *Hist. Newcastle* (1885) II. 465 The first whey calf that God sends him. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Twa quey cawfs I'll yearly to them give. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 506/2 The quey-calf occupies the near, and the bull-calf the off-side horn.

Hence **Quey·ock** (also 6 **quiok,** 7 **quoy-, quyach,** 9 **queyoch,** etc.); = QUEY.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 76 In the cave..a quyok lowis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. iv, The quiokis war nevir slane quhill they wer with calfe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 2 b, Item for the Serjant, ane colpindach (ane quyach, ane ȝoung kow).

Queyd, var. QUED(E, bad. **Queyere,** obs. f. CHOIR. **Queynose,** obs. f. QUINSY. **Queynt:** see QUAINT *a.*, QUENCH *v.* **Queynt-a(u)nce, -ise,** varr. QUAINTANCE, -ISE. **Queyr,** obs. f. CHOIR *sb.*, QUEER *a.* **Queyse,** var. QUEASE *v.* **Queysie,** obs. f. QUEASY *a.* **Queythe,** var. QUETHE *v.*

Quezal, var. QUETZAL. **Queziness,** obs. f. QUEASINESS. **Quezzen,** dial. var. QUEASOM.

Quh-, an obs., chiefly Scottish, variant of the initial combination *wh-* (OE. *hw-*), as in *quhan, quhat, quhele, quhete* = when, what, wheel, wheat. (Also *quhou, quhow, quhu* = how.) The use of *quh-* for original *qu-* is much rarer, in most cases perhaps accidental. See the introductory note on the letter Q.

Qui, obs. form of QUEY, WHY.

† **Quib,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **-be,** 7 **-bbe.** [App. ad. (orig. in pl.) L. *quibus*, dat. or abl. pl. of *quī* 'who, which', as a word of frequent occurrence in legal documents and hence associated with the 'quirks and quillets' of the law.

For other allusive uses of the L. word, cf. F. *quibus* money, cash; Du. *kwibus* fool, weathercock.]

1. = QUIBBLE *sb.* 2.

a1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 His tottes and quottes Be full of blottes: With quibes and quaryes Of inventataries. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 These lawiers haue..such quibs and quiddits, that beggering their clients they purchase to themselues whole lordships. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 221 M. H. answereth by an unsound reason, two quibbes & two authors onely produced.

2. A gibe, gird, QUIP. *rare*[−1].

1656 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* 151 Mr. Weston..gave them this quib (behind their baks)..That though they were but yonge justices, yet they wear good beggers. [1736 in AINSWORTH; hence in JOHNSON and later dicts.]

† **Quib,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* and *intr.* To taunt, gibe (at), QUIP.

1592 KYD *Murther. I. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 291 When he quibd her with vnkindnes. she asked him if he would haue her forsworne. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 223 He goeth on & saith..thus quibbing at the Ministers.

† **Quib,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. prec. sb. and vb.] In an affected or punning style.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, When a quirk, or a quiblin do's scape thee, and thou dost not watch, and apprehend it, and bring it afore the Constable of conceit (there now, I speake quib too).

Quibble (kwi·b'l), *sb.* [? dim. of QUIB.]

1. A play upon words, a pun.

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* III. i, We old men have our crotchets, our conundrums, Our figaries, quirks and quibbles, As well as youth. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. § 2 (1737) I. 64 All Humour had something of the Quibble. The very Language of the Court was Punning. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 156 The opposition of *Immortalis* and *Mortalis*, is a mere sound, or a mere quibble. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 100 Several questions, involving a quibble or play upon words.

2. An equivocation, evasion of the point at issue; an argument depending on some likeness or difference between words or their meanings, or on some circumstance of no real importance.

1670 *Moral State Eng.* 23 An unnatural Antithesis, a forced quibble. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 41 To answer all these fallacies and quibbles, founded in some false supposition or ambiguous word. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 100 *note*, Henry was so reduced to make out any title to the crown, that he catched even at a quibble. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 471 To a plain understanding his objections seem to be mere quibbles. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. ii. 280 Those advocates of persecution, who would stoop to any quibble in their cause.

fig. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 184 His features were all quibbles; for it was impossible to guess what they meant for two minutes together.

b. The use of quibbles, quibbling.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 100 A liar is upon the reserve, and wou'd throw off the odium by quibble and equivocation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 319 You attribute it to an honest zeal in behalf of innocence, oppressed by quibble and chicane.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quibble-catching*, *-loving* adj., *-sanctioning* adj., *-springe.*

1678 RYMER *Trag. last Age* 4 Much less have I cast about for Jests, and gone a quibble-catching. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 234 A quibble-loving lawyer. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 115 The quibble-sanctioning judge. 1830 MORIARTY *Husband Hunter* III. 202 Law pun-traps and quibble-springes.

Quibble (kwi·b'l), *v.*[1] Also 7 **quiblo.** [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *intr.* To pun, to play on words. *Obs.*

a1629 T. GOFFE *Careless Sheph.* Præl. 129 His part has all the wit, For none speaks, carps and Quibbles besides him. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 130 How the ministers themselves do jingle, quibble, and play the fools with their texts.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ⁋ 2 Nothing is more usual than to see a Hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen Lines together. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 121 Were I inclined to quibble I would say [etc.; a pun on *air*].

2. *intr.* To argue in a purely verbal way; to evade the real point by a quibble.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle,* Needlessly to mind things that are not essential; to be quibbling about words. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV,* II. 83 Mazarin proceeded to irritate De Retz.. by quibbling upon the words of his bargain. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 26, I shall not quibble between the titles of King or Protector. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 293 A satirical disputant quibbling about the meaning of words.

b. To wriggle *out of,* to trifle or deal unfairly *with,* by quibbling. *rare.*

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 99/1 The simple warriors ..who only learned.. from white men how to break their faith, and quibble out of forms and bonds. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxiv, Sensible that she had been quibbled with.

3. *trans.* with advbs.: To cheat or bring *out of,* waste or explain *away,* by quibbling.

1713 BIRCH *Guard.* No. 36 ⁋ 4 Who ever lost his estate in Westminster Hall, but complained that he was quibbled out of his right? 1768 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., He endeavoured to quibble away, (to elude,) the sanctity of an oath. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 101 This Act has also, in many cases, been quibbled away.

Qui·bble, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Onomatopœic: cf. QUIVER.] *intr.* To quiver; to shake.

1726 BAILEY, *Quibble,* to move as the Guts do. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., I be afeard I've a catcht a chill, I do quibbly all over.

Qui·bbleism. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. QUIBBLE *sb.* + -ISM^1.] The practice of quibbling.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 417 The use he may make of the most ordinary words for the purposes of quibbleism.

Quibbler (kwi·blər). [f. QUIBBLE *v.*^{1} + -ER^1.] One who quibbles, in senses of the verb.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 206 A Quibbler is a Jugler of Words, that shows Tricks with them, to make them .. serve two Senses at once. 1737 LAW *Demonstr. gross Err. of late Bk.* (1769) 227 If your heart is shut up in death and dryness, your reason will be a poor quibbler in words and dead images. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 42 M. C., ..as all Quibblers do, works in words which are not mine. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 231/2 A race of astute quibblers, and not a body of scientific lawyers.

Quibbling (kwi·bliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING^1.] The action of the verb QUIBBLE. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance or specimen of this.

1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* III. ii, I have made a quibbling in praise of her. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 36 You say you will bound, and you will not bound. It looks like quibbling. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 487 There's nothing which these disputants will not oppose by their niceties and quibblings. 1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* 172 The various quibblings, shufflings, reservations, and qualifications ..must be abundantly evident to every one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 514 In spite of this quibbling, he was pronounced guilty.

Quibbling (kwi·bliŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING^2.] That quibbles; characterized by quibbles.

1657 J. JORDAN *Walks Islington* II. ii, Pox on your Cobling jeasts, you quibling Coxcombe. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. II. 250, I have detected the fraud of their quibling distinction. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 353 A cunning quibbling attorney might.. discover a flaw. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 The quibbling follies of the Sophists.

Hence **Qui·bblingly** *adv.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* Post-scr., Their old method of talking preachingly, quotingly, and quibblingly.

Qui·bbly, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. Of the nature of a quibble.

1895 *Cath. News* 28 Dec. 4/3 The arguments—small, quibbly and lacking of elemental foundation.

Quibe, variant of QUIB *sb.*

Quibib(e, -bibbe, obs. forms of CUBEB.

†**Quibibble,** obs. var. QUIBBLE *sb.* (Cf. next.)

1606 *Choice, Chance,* etc. (1881) 40 You are so full of quibibbles, that I feare you meane knauery.

† **Quibi·be.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? A fanciful extension of *quibe* QUIB; cf. prec.] = QUIBBLE *sb.* 2.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 Lawyers and scribes With many quibibes.

† **Quibi·ble.** *Obs.* Also 6 -byble. [Of obscure origin.] ? A pipe or whistle. Also *fig.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 389 Your braynes are ydell It is time for you to brydell, And pype in a quibyble. 1642 SHIRLEY *Sisters* II. i, *Morulla.* I'll try what I can do! [*Draws her knife.*] *Piperollo.* Oh! my quibibles!

Quible, -ler, obs. forms of QUIBBLE, -LER.

Quiblet (kwi·blet). *Obs.* exc. *U.S.* [f. QUIB or QUIBBLE: see -LET.] = QUIBBLE *sb.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. 181/2 A quiblet. Nay, then I cannot blame you to be angry. 1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 128 This Quiblet is grounded upon a mere Errour of the Printer. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 46 (1713) II. 43, I cannot admire the Quiblet of the Influences of a Half-moon. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict.*, *Quiblets* (American), a kind of witticism much in vogue in negro minstrelsy.

† **Qui·blin.** *Obs.* [f. QUIB or QUIBBLE; cf. QUIBBLING.] A pun or quibble; a trick.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. i, 'Tis a trick rampant; 'tis a very quiblin. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii, This is some trick; Come, leave your quiblins, Dorothee. 1614 — *Barth. Fair* I. i, When a quirk, or a quiblin do's scape thee.

Quibling, obs. form of QUIBBLING *ppl. a.*

Quibyb(e, -byble: see CUBEB, QUIBIBLE.

Quic, obs. f. QUICK *a.*; see also QUETCH *v.*

† **Quice.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 qwyce. [Of obscure origin.] Only in *quice-tree* = gorse, whin.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 Fyrrys, or qwyce tre, or gorstys tre, *ruscus.* *Ibid.* 204/1, 421/1.

Quice, Quich, variants of QUEEST, QUETCH.

Quich(e, obs. forms of WHICH.

Quick (kwik), *a.*, *sb.*^{1}, and *adv.* Forms: α. 1 **cwic(u), c(w)ucu, cuc-, cwyc,** 1–2 **cwuc,** (2 **cwuce**), 1–3 **cwic,** 3 **cwicc, cwi(c)k-,** 4 **kuic, kuik;** 3–4 **quic,** 3–5 **quick-,** 4 **quyc,** 5 **quyck,** 5–6 **quycke,** (5 **qw-**), 5–7 **quicke,** (5 **qw-**), 5- **quick;** 3–6 **quik, quyk,** (5–6 **qw-**), 4 **quiyk-,** 4–5 **quikke, quyk(k)e,** (5 **qw-**), 5 **quike, quikk,** (**qw-**); 4–5 **quek,** 5 **qu-, qweke.** β. *Sc.* and *north.* 5 **quhyk, qwhick, -ikke, -yke,** 5 **whik, whicke, whyk,** 6–9 **whick,** 9 **wick.** γ 5 **whyt,** 7 **whitt.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *cwicu*, *c(w)ucu* and *cwic*, *c(w)uc-*, = OFris. *quik*, *quek* (mod.Fris. *quick*, *queck*), OS. *quik* (MDu. *quic*, Du. *kwik*), OHG. *quec*, *quecch-* and *chec*, *checch-* (MHG. *quec*, *queck-* and *kec*, *keck-*, G. *keck* lively, pert, bold; also dial. *queck*, *quick*), ON. *kvik-r*, *kvikv-* and *kyk-r*, *kykv-* (MSw. *qvik*, *qvek*, Sw. *qvick*; Da. *kvik*, also *kvæg* sb., 'cattle', and *kvæg-*, *kvik-* in combs. as *kvæg-* or *kviksand*):—OTeut. **kwikwo-z*. The origin of the second *k* is obscure; it is absent in the Gothic **qius* (in pl. *qiwai*):—**kwiwo-z*, from the common Aryan **g*^{w}*īwo-* which appears in Skr. *jīvá*, L. *vīvus* (for **gvīvus*), Lith. *gývas*, OSlav. *živŭ*, OIr. *biu*, *beo* alive, living, Gr. *βίος* life. An ablaut-variant of the Teut. stem is found in ON. *kveikja* to kindle.]

A. *adj.*

I. Characterized by the presence of life.

1. Living, endowed with life, in contrast to what is naturally inanimate. Now *dial.* or *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 3 Þætte men & ealle cwuca wuhta habbað..andan betwuh him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3691 He þatt fedeþþ enngleþeod & alle cwike shaffte. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 163 As a quic thing hupte up and down. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 383 Goddes heste, þat heet þe erþe brynge forþ gras and quyk bestes. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 208 Sowne of thynges that bene not quycke as the Sowne of watyr, & brekynge of trees, thundyr [etc.]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 102 The bottes .. be quycke, and stycke faste in the mawe-syde. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 741 They could see no quicke things left but onely Owles. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* ix, Where the quick heart of the great world doth pant. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 29 There isn't a wick thing i' this world can wortch as it should do, if it doesn't heyt [= eat] as it should do.

†**b.** Of possessions or property: Consisting of animals; live (stock). Freq. in phrases *quick cattle*, *good(s*, *stock*, etc., and hence, by analogy, *quick beast*. *Obs.* Cf. also OE. *cwicæht*, *-feoh*.

871–89 *Charter* 45 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 451 Ic.. sello werburge.. þas lond mid cwice erfe & mid earðe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Þone teoþan dæl on urum wæstmum & on cwicum ceape. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11108 Sir Ion giffard nom to him is quic eȝte echon. 1433 *E. E. Wills* 95 Alle my goodes & catelles, bothe quike & dede. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xii. (1539) 29 He that hath no quycke good, shall giue his beste deed good. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* I. 15, I bequeth ffor my mortuarye my best qwyk beist. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 25 Houses and landes and quicke beastes, as sheepe and oxen. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. (1654) 62 If they be quick commodities, as horses, sheep, kine and the like. 1686 R. P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 383 Houshold-goods.. lost; besides many quick Goods. 1745 W. STOUT *Autobiog.* (1851) *ad fin.*, A public sale of all his quick goods and cattle.

c. Applied to things properly inanimate in various *transf.* or *fig.* uses (cf. II).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xx. [xviii.] (1890) 314 He.. þeaw þæs songes cwicre stæfne.. sangeras lærde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 11 [He] ualde ȝesealla ðe uæter cuic. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ic am cwuce bread. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* iv. 12 Forsoth the word of God is quyk. [Also in later versions.] — 1 *Pet.* ii. 5 Ȝoure silf as quike stoones be aboue bildid spiritual housis. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. x. 205 Of me.. pore & ryche, drawe quycke water as of the well of lyfe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 101/2 To rush through such quicke iron walles [armed Galloglasses]. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 234 See thro'.. this earth All matter quick, and bursting into birth. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 13 Young green leaves breaking from the quick and breathing earth.

2. Of persons and animals: In a live state, living, alive. Now *dial.* or *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 7 [Ne] ma ðe we maȝon.. habban deadne mon for cwucone. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 Wið miltwræce, cwices hundes milte abred of. *a* 1225 *Leg. St. Kath.* 63 Þe riche reoðeren & schep.. brohten to lake, þe poure cwike briddes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8645 Mi quik child has þou stoln And has þi ded barn laid bi me. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 14 Ther nis no qweene qweyntore that quik is alyue. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 99 Take a quyk lamprey, And lete him blode at þe nauell. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 431 A cantell of Essex chese ..well a fote thycke, Full of maggottes quycke. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. vi. (1886) 81 *marg.*, To hold a quick eele by the taile. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. v. 212 Not the quick but dead worthies properly pertain to my pen. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 98 Wor thor giants alive? *Mary.* Nay, nay, they er net whick I racken. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069/1 'Quick' animals, to use a Yorkshire phrase, are sold here. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I thought at first that sheep was dead, but I found it was quick still.

b. Freq. as complement to the subject of intr. and pass. verbs, or to the object (rarely subj.) of trans. verbs; sometimes with intensive *all* prefixed.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxiii. 3 Cwice forswelȝað usic. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 He woldan.. þone casere cwicenne forbærnan. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Þæt he Wulfnoð cuconne oððe deadne beȝytan sceolde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1364 An bucc rann þær aweȝȝ all cwicc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4166 Some he mid strencþe nom & al quic hom vret. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1082 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 411 Ely þe prophete.. whik to heuen yhede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4070 Al quik I wolde be dolven depe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 737 But offred hire vnto godde to serue hym qwhikke swetlye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 159 Y^e lechour.. shalbe flayne all quycke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 37 There was a gray Frier burning quicke at S. Markes pillar. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 246 Privacy, without Letters, is but the Burying of a Man Quick. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 12 Ingulft By the wide yawning Earth, to Stygian Shades Went quick.

†**c.** Of the flesh or parts of the body. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 So þet flesch is cwickure, so þe pine þerof & þet hurt is more & sarre. *Ibid.*, His fleschs were tendrust & cwickest of alle vlesches. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 15 If the quyk flesh is spreynt with lepre, it is vnclene. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2624 A lyuyng mone, þ^t hadde be lette blode in a quyke veyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 69 Quhill quyk mouthis dyd deyd mouthis kys. 1527 L. ANDREW tr. *J. Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* C ii, The lame lymmes and membres .. become quycke agayne. 1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* II. iii. (1897) III. 51 To cut and slice great mammocks of their quicke flesh. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1/2 My wasted heart, Made quick by death, more lively still remains.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*, chiefly of qualities, feelings, etc. (cf. II).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Þo unbileffule men þe bi here quica liue here sunnes ne forleten. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 Þat suffre not criste to be alyue in þe sowlis of his peple bi qwike faythe. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Faith* I. (1640) 22 As the other vaine faith is called a dead faith, so may this be called a quicke or lively fayth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* II. ii. 79 The mercy that was quicke in vs.. is supprest and kill'd. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 132 Strike dead our feare.. Rather then keepe it quick. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 59 Hints, like spawn, scarce quick in embryo lie. 1895 I. ZANGWILL *The Master* II. vii. 213 Not only the glamour of the dead past, but the poetry of the quick.

3. Of plants or their parts: Alive, growing. See also QUICKWOOD.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 16 Cwice cederbeamas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1000.. Þeȝȝ wærenn o þe treo All cwike & grene boȝhess. 1552 HULOET, Arboure or place made with quicke springes. 1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 168 Dressyng of the hedge of quycke grose. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 514 Dividing a Quick-Tree downe to the Ground. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 27 If there be any quick roots left, which may send forth new sprouts. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* (1824) 214 If any of the old dead snags remain they should be cut off close to the quick wood.

b. Composed of living plants, esp. hawthorn, as *quick fence*, †*frith*, *hedge* (cf. Du. *kwikhaag*), *mound*. Cf. QUICKSET.

1467 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45 The qwyk heige set frome the gate on to the hall doore. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 7 A quick hedge, which we cal a quickset hedge. 1564 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To enclose the vij acres of land.. wyth a quyk fryth. 1627 F. LITTLE *Man. Chr. Munif.* (1871) 93 They fenced it with a quick mound. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 A thousand Acres of Land divided with good Quick-fences. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii, A quick or living hedge. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 38 On the top a palisade and quick hedge.

4. Const. *with*.

a. *Quick with child*, said of a female in the stage of pregnancy at which the motion of the fœtus is felt. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

(This use has app. arisen by inversion of the phr. *with quick child* exemplified in the following quots. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 12 She was grete with quyk childe. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 217 You of the Jury of Matrons.. say, that E. I. is not pregnant with quick Child.)

c 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 826 (Kölbing) This good man sawh, that sche Qwyk with childe was. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 106 Thenne conceyued Elyzabeth and whan she was quycke w^t chylde [etc.]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 1163 His vnckles wife suruiues, purchance Left quick with childe. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 51 Sister Salisbery and sister Ansley [are] both quicke with child. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 43 Women.. quick with child, as their expression is, at the end of two months.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 238 Puritanism, believing itself quick with the seed of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy.

†**b.** *absol.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 687 Then shall Hector be whipt for Iaquenetta that is quicke by him. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* ix. 11 Acknowledging.. her issue for their Prince, before she as yet had felt her self quick.

c. Alive, instinct *with* (life, soul, feeling, etc.).

In some cases prob. associated with sense 19.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. iv, That languid form quick with excitement. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1852) 416 Thy palpitating piles of ruin.. quick With soul immortal. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. ix. 63 In Barcelona everyone was quick with rage. 1883 A. E. HAKE *Story Chinese Gordon* xii. (1884) 294 To give peace to a country quick with war.

II. Of things: Having some specific quality characteristic or suggestive of a living thing.

* *In a sound or natural condition; fresh; productive.*

†**5.** Of the complexion: Having the freshness of life. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þe cwike rude of þe nebbe makeð to

understonden þet te soule þet..nefde bute dead heou, haueð ikeiht cwic heou. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 223 The [fifth token] Is that a man haue quyke coloure. 1656 [see QUICKNESS 2]. *a* 1693 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 60 (*W. Aubrey*) He had a delicate, quick, lively..complexion.

†**6.** Of things seen: Lifelike, vivid. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1179 Fro alle þo systez so quykez [? *read* quyke] & queme. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xviii. 19 Beholde þe quicke ensamples of olde fadres. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* Prol. (1901) 4 Of awfull fatallis,.. 3e may fynd here,..Als quyk as þai war led afore 3our Ee.

†**7. a.** Of rock: Natural, 'living'. **b.** Of earth. (see quot. 1620). *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1145 Vppon the quicke Roche thay it sett tho. *Ibid.* 4352 A caue .. Within the quike roche 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 7 You shall be sure to raise up the quick earth which had not been stirred up with the Plough before.

8. a. *Mining.* Of veins, etc.: Containing ore, productive. (Cf. DEAD *a.* 10.)

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 735 Subterraneous Vaults or Grotto's, whereof some .. are said by our Miners to be quick, having often oar in them. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q ij b, Veins, Scrins, Pipes, &c. if they bear any Ore, are called Quick; and such as have no Ore, go by the Names of Dead Veins. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

b. Of stock, capital, etc.: Productive of interest or profit.

1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 1 The quick stock of both companies shal be paid for discharge of their debts. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 423, I spent on the Quick-stock which I could never dram. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. v. 81 The estimate which was formed of their quick and dead stock. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov 7/1 The quick assets [of the American Cotton Oil Trust] .. amounted on August 31 last to 5,928,338 dols.

** *Possessed of motion.*

9. Of wells, springs, streams, or water: Running, flowing. (Cf. OE. *cwicwelle* adj.) Now *rare.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxiii 8 He..chfu cyired on cwicu.. wæteres wellan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 341 Bihoued us to rennen to cristes quike welle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 98 To lhade of þe zeue streames þe quikke weteres. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii (*George*) 319 In þe mydis þe altere a quyk wel sprang. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xi, A litel welle, That had his cours .. with quikke stremes colde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. liv. 1147 The place is .watered also with many quicke and running springs. 1677 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 425 Whose house stands inviron'd with very sweete and quick streams. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 289 Its not a quick spring and very often is dranke drye. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx, The living stream lies quick below, And flows, and cannot cease to flow. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* 75 Gently winding valleys, with clear, quick water.

10. Of soil, etc.: Mobile, shifting, readily yielding to pressure. Now *rare.* Cf. QUICKSAND.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 As he þt gas on qwik grauel þat gers him synk þt standis þar on. 1552 HULOET, Quycke sandes or shelues, *syrtes.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 8 b, The quicke ground (as they call it) that mooued with the floud. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 352 Great Freshes .make the Sands Shift, and consequently Quick. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 Sept., The Solway sands, .as the tide makes,..become quick in different places. 1890 EMERSON *Wild Life* 58, I pulled my legs out of the soft ooze, and was soon across the patch of quick ground.

*** *Having some form of activity or energy.*

11. †a. Of coals: Live, burning. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 224 Do to fyre on croccan, ofer wylle on godum gledum cænum & cwicum. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A quic col berninde ope ane hyeape of dyade coles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 If a man..couer þe coles þeroff with aschez, þai will hald in quikk a twelfmonth. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (CAXTON 1483) III. ix. 55 Quyck coles whiche brente them full bytterly. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 200 Kindled coales close kept, continue longest quick. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cxx. 4 Juniper .. maketh a very scorching fire, and quick coals, such as last long. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii. 118 They..put it into an oven upon the quick coals.

b. Of fire or flames: Burning strongly or briskly. Also of an oven: Exposed to a brisk fire.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) A ryht lyfly and quyk fyre of thowht. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 96 If it [the fire] bee quicke and violent, it doth greatly evaporate the quick-silver. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* xx. 19 Thy breath .. incends quicke flames, where Ember'd sparkes but shine. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 16 It makes a hot quick Fire. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 4 Bake it in a quick oven three hours. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 38 God! Spare me! I sustain not the quick flames. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xiv, You will cook your own goose—by a quick fire.

†**12.** Of speech, writings, etc.: Lively, full of vigour or acute reasoning; smart, sprightly. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 170 Ye cihtuðe reisun is uorte habben cwike bone. 1340 *Ayenb.* 134 Þet is to zigge: oþer þane quicke scele oþer aperte miracle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 306 That [speech] was..short and quyk, and ful of hy sentence. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Azen swilk feynid..indulgens, howiþ a feiþful prest to multiply quek resouns. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. x, Some quicke and mery dialoges elect out of Luciane. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxviii. (Arb.) 70 An inscription..in few verses, pithie, quicke and sententious. 1685 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* Pref., Though his writings be easie and quicke, yet his matiers are scattered.

†**13.** Of places or times: Full of activity or business; busy. Of trade: Brisk. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 774 Amyd the toun, right in the quyke strete. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 8 A good quik Market Toune. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 102 The kinge beinge there, the markets were very quicke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 190 He called Manchester the fairest and quickest town in this county. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith* (1690) 18 Some where or other in the World, Trade is always quick enough. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 779 Pure, quick, and sportful is the wholesome day.

†**14.** Of sulphur: Readily inflammable, fiery. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 179 He asked for a mouthful of quick brimstone. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 323, ij unces of bothe kindes of Sulphur or brimstone, that is of the quik and dead. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 13 That divelish yron Engin,..With windy Nitre and quick Sulphur fraught. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 107 Honey, nitre, .. and quick brimstone, reduced unto the consistence of honey.

†**15.** Of wine and other liquors: Brisk, effervescent. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 25 A pure and quicke wine. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 122 As the different heat of the Climate is, so the Liquor shall ripen and grow quick and fit to drink. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 706 The mellow-tasted burgundy; and, quick As is the wit it gives, the gay champagne.

**** *Producing a strong effect on the senses or mind.*

16. †**a.** Of the voice: Loud, clear. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1205 LAY. 12306 Heo..him to cleopeden quickere stæuene [*c* 1275 mid swiþe loude stemne].

b. Of colour: Vivid, bright, dazzling. *rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 13 Eyes..of a very quick and lively transparency or fulgour. 1851 G. MEREDITH *Love in the Valley* xx, Slain are the poppies that shot their random scarlet Quick amid the wheatears.

17. Of feelings: Lively, vivid, keen, strongly felt.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 183 Quyk and feruent and deuout remembraunce. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 284 Onles they, by quycke repentaunce approue the amendement of their lyffes. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vain Dogm.* 75, I have still a quick resentment of the Vanity of Confiding in Opinions. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 196 P 5 These have in their several Stations a quick Relish of the exquisite Pleasure of doing Good. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 254 The scene of quick and lively pleasures. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 87 Firestranded, rolling in quick agony.

18. †**a.** Of a taste or smell: Sharp, pungent; brisk. Also of things in respect of taste or smell (cf. 15). *Obs.*

1573 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* xliii, If white Saunders..be old, and have no pleasant and quicke odour, they are nothing worth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xx. 574 These two Purcelaynes are .. of a sharpe or quicke taste. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 126 It will tast as quick as bottle beer that is a fortnight old. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1694) I. 68 This Rind .is hotter than Pepper and more quicker. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 33 Its smell is..extremely quick and suffocating when it smokes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 625/2 Their smell is quick and penetrating, their taste pungent.

†**b.** Of speech or writing: Sharp, caustic. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 280 A quicke aunswere that might cut him. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 In Scholler-like matters of controuersie, a quicker stile may pass as commendable. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Quippe*, a quicke checke, a pretty taunt. 1685 *Rotch. Ball.* IV. 284 These quirks are too quick, you do put on me. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 62 How wouldst thou .. Dart the quick taunt, and edge the piercing gibe?

c. Of air or light: Sharp, piercing. *rare.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 28 The air is quick there, And it pierces and sharpens the stomach. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 918 Other light, Though it be quick and sharp enough to blight The Olympian eagle's vision, is dark.

†**d.** Of what causes pain. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 27 The punishment of the Cross is.. the quickest and the most acute.

III. Having in a high degree the vigour or energy characteristic of life, and hence distinguished by, or capable of, prompt or rapid action or movement.

19. Of persons (or animals): Full of vigour, energy, or activity (now *rare*); prompt or ready to act; acting, or able to act, with speed or rapidity (freq. with suggestion or implication of sense 23).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 624 He..Comaunded hir to be cof and quyk at þis oneȝ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16372 Þey smette to-gedere so bitterlyke, þat eyþer side fond oþer quyke. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 118 So þat qwen þa rise to pray, þa be qwhickar þen þai before were. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyk, or lyvely, or delyvyr, *vivax.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* vii. 6 Ezdras .. was a quycke scrybe in the lawe of Moses. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 32 b, This king was . formally compact, quicke and deliver and of a stout courage. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus* xxxi. 22 In all thy workes bee quicke. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 382 Seimour..was a graceful man, bold and quick. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlii, Quiet to quick bosoms is a hell. 1833 TENNYSON *Rosalind* II, The quick lark's closest-caroll'd strains.

b. Of qualities in a person (or animal).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 109 Crist fastide fourty daies .and he was in quyke age, and listide wel to ete. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* I. 12 Thair curage .. that tyme wes so quik. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxiii. xi, Of quick strength is an horse. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 536 He was a good patriot, of a quick and clear spirit. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 342 He was a little man, of a quick spirit. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 173 The resolution of quick youth Within my veins.

c. Of things (material and immaterial).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 117 So that he [a bow] be .. quycke and spedye ynoughe for farre castynge. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. iv. (1895) 149 They .. finde spedy and quicke remedies for present fautes. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii 120 O true Appothecary: Thy drugs are quicke. 1699 *Pennsylvania Arch.* I. 127, I am obliged for thy quick Care about ye Wine. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 50 A lead-coloured fog .. Whose breath was quick pestilence. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* s. v., Blasting powder is said to be quick when it burns or goes off very rapidly.

20. Of the eye, ear, etc.: Keen or rapid in its function; capable of ready or swift perception.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 126 Digestioun hit maeth and eyon quyk. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 She hadd a quicke yee, and a light. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii 20 Busying his quicke eies her face to view. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 104 They have a quicker palate than I, who can make any such discovery. 1778 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. I. 140 His eyes .. must have been once quick. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1212 The same lady ..With silver locks and quick brown eyes. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 655 The quick ear of Midwinter detected something wrong in the tone of Mr. Brock's voice.

b. So of the senses, perception, feeling, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 130 The kynges counsaill, whiche did not with quicke sight, foresee .. thynges for to come. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 309 Those [birds]..have a very quicke sight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 618 Several dogs of quick scent were turned out. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Introd. 87 Women being gifted with such quick feeling of finger.

21. Mentally active or vigorous; of ready apprehension or wit; prompt to learn, think, invent, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* xii, Two prestes .. of whome that one was quyck and coude putte hym self forth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 212 The people be gentle, merye, quycke, and fyne wytted. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 216 The quicke Comedians Extemporally will stage vs. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xiii. 121 Another by nature quicke and of noble intellectuals wholly applyeth himselfe unto it [learning]. 1792 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 410 He is a quick, sensible man. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 137, I would teach them all that men are taught, We are twice as quick.

b. So of mind, wit, etc., and of qualities or operations (cf. 25) of the mind.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 452 He þa cwicres modes ȝeornlice leornade þa þing. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 In theyr owne pregnaunt and quycke wytte and reason. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 196 *Syneciosche*, .. because it seemeth to aske a good, quick, and pregnant capacitie,..I chose to call him the figure..of quick conceite. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 60 One man .. of quicker mind then another. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 354 Lord Sunderland was a man of. a quick decision in business. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 361 At our public schools .. quick parts are cultivated, slow ones are neglected. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II 79/1 The author is evidently a man of quick observation and lively fancy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix IV. 310 Queen Mary..had naturally a quick perception of what was excellent in art.

22. Hasty, impatient, hot-tempered. ? *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 172 The Byshop was some what quicke wyth theym, and signified that he was muche offended. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 118 You must not be so quicke. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i, Are you so quick? Well, I may chance to cross Your peevishness.

b. So of temper, disposition, etc.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I viii, The expressions of a quick and offended temper. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 89 The quick and violent disposition of his master.

23. Moving, or able to move, with speed.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxx. (Shaks. Soc.) 298, I am as whyt [= whyk] as thought. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 337 Her tonge was verye quycke, But she spake somwhat thycke. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. i 91 He..something leane to Cut-purse of quicke hand. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vii 35 The most terrible and nimble stroke Of quick, cross lightning. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 526 The quick deer .leaping from the box. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 532 The young stars glance Between the quick bats in their twilight dance. 1861 THORNBURY *Brit. Artists* I. 247 The quick lizard is already out.

24. Of movement or succession: Rapid, swift.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4541 He sywede after þe traytour mid wel quic pas. 1602 T. MIDDLETON in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* (1879) 51 To keep quick time unto the owl. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 39 Incite them to quicke motion. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 298 The Dromidory hath a quicke and hard-reaching trot. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 63/2 The Body, which is continually in quick motion, is..called æther. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* vi, There may be danger of too quick descent. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix 310 There is a quick succession of subjects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 384 The quicker flow of the centre causes this structure to bend.

25. Of an action, occurrence, process, etc.: That is done, happens, or takes place, rapidly or with speed; *esp.* that is over within a short space of time; that is soon finished or completed.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 169 And therfore willed her in so quicke a muschief, to provide a hasty remedy. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. iii. 8 This speedy and quicke appearance argues proofe Of your accustom'd diligence. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 91 Morall Paintings .. That shall demonstrate these quicke blowes of Fortune. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 284 They..purpos'd quick return. *Ibid.* 841 She..underwent a quick immortal change. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 151 Give me a quick dispatch one way or other. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 263 A quick Way to take Grease out of Woollen Cloth. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask of Anarchy* lxxv, With a quick and startling sound. 1820 — *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 135 It feeds the quick growth of the serpent vine. 1821 — *Epipsych.* 547 The pebble-paven shore, Under the quick, faint kisses of the sea Trembles. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 343 A quick process of distillation.

†**26.** Of steel: Breaking readily; brittle. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 55 The Spanish Steel .. is too quick (as Workmen call it) that is, too brittle for Springs or Punches.

27. Of a curve, turn, etc.: Sharp.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 9 If the Arch is required to be quicker or flatter on the Hanse. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 81 A much quicker curve, or sweep of a less Radius. **1858** *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 57 Mouldings..circular on plan..quick sweep.

fig. **1732** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 64 Tho' strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 544 The turns are quick, the polished points surprise.

28. With constructions:

a. with *to* and infin.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9327 Slou to fiȝte & quic to fle & þat nis no manhede. **1584** LYLY *Campaspe* II. ii A wit apt to conceive, and quick to answer. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 234 Quicke is mine eare to heare of good towards him. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd. 95 The widow's deafen'd ear Grows quick that lady's step to hear. **1879** CHURCH *Spenser* 130 Those who..are quick to respond to English manliness and tenderness.

b. with *in*.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvi. 243 Summe othere..weren quycker in natural witt and waxiden better philsophiris. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi (1895) 218 The wyttes therefore of the Vtopians..be maruelous quycke in the inuentyon of feates. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii 31, I do say thou art quick in answers. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. i. 51 Others that are so quick in searching, seldome search to the quick. **1837** MARRYAT *Percival Keene* xii, He's not very quick in temper. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 190 So quick was justice in overtaking the rebels.

c. with *of*.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 27 Quik of Ingyne, of Lordschip couetous. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 173 Launders and millers be quick of their toll. **1607–12** BACON *Ess., Death* (Arb.) 384 The most vitall partes are not the quickest of sence. *a* **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) IV. 43 More quick of touch than the rest. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, He is quick of foot. **1859** TENNYSON *Elaine* 1198 It may be, I am quicker of belief.

d. with *at, for, unto*.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 342 Your hands then mine, are quicker for a fray. **1640** A. MELVILLE *Commonpl. Bk.* (1899) 18 Quhick at meitt, quhick at work. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxiii, Her hands are quicker unto good.

IV. 29. Combs., chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *quick-answered, -born, -chapt, -eared, -handed, -hearted, -nosed, -paced, -scented,* (*-sensedness*), *-shod, -spirited,* (†*-sprighted*), *-tempered, -thoughted, -voiced, -winged*. Also QUICK-EYED, -SIGHTED, -WITTED.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 161 Ready in gybes, *quicke-answer'd, sawcie. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 28547 Þat *quikborne child i haue fordon. **1824** BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii 81 His own twin, quickborn of the same womb. **1598** E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 59 Here his wife's bated by some *quick-chapt youth. **1771** MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 118 They are..*quick-eared as the mole. **1847** JAMES *J. Marston Hall* vii, You are a good, *quick-handed boy. **1820** L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 29 (1822) I. 231 Ending with that simple, *quick-hearted line. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 45 Many *quicknosed men do laugh at this. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 111 Dogs..are called sharp and quick nosed. **1590** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* A iij b, Being *quicksented [I] thrust forward on the traile. **1647** SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 216 So quick-scented where there is a likelihood of gain. **1656** W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 149 The sagacitie or *quick-sensedness of reason. **1645** *City Alarum* 23 If the Souldier be *quickshod with this mettall [etc.]. **1552** HULOET, *Quycke sprited, and quycke of spirite. *a* **1653** GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iv. 12 That is said to be 'quick'..which is active..as..quick-spirited. **1598** E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 27 My quick-sprighted lasse can speake. **1830** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV (1863) 140 She used to be a little *quick-tempered! **1782** COWPER *Expostulation* 316 Laborious and *quick-thoughted man. **1820** KEATS *Hyperion* I. 140 Thus she *quick-voiced spake. **1833** MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Wks. 1850 I. 152 On the back of the *quick-winged bird I glode.

B. Elliptical or absolute uses passing into sb. (*sb.*[1]).

1. a. *pl.* (Without article or *-s*.) Living persons. (Chiefly in echoes of Acts x. 42 or the Apostles' Creed, in phr. *quick and dead*.)

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 96 Se þe demende is cwicum & deadum. *a* **900** CYNEWULF *Christ* 1097 Ðær bið cirm ond cearu ond cwicra ȝewin. **1067** *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV 220 For alle quiken and for alle dede to helpe. *c* **1200** ORMIN 10557 To demenn cwike & dæde. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 313 His preier..doiþ more harm to quike and dede. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 65 Paye..to qwyke & to dede, þat þou owyst. **1562** COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 56 For then ye applied it to high, to low,..to quick, to dead. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 460 To judge both quick & dead. **1732** LAW *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 22 The Judge of quick and dead.

b. *The quick*, the living. Usu. *pl.*, and in conjunction with *the dead* (cf. prec.).

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi § 7 Ne bið se cwuca ðonne nyttra ðe se deada. *c* **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 50 Ða cwican no ȝenihtsumedon þæt hi ða deadan bebyriȝdan. *a* **1200** *Moral Ode* 190 Þet he scal deme þa quike and þa dede. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5877 Me halt euere mid þe quike; þe dede was sone stille. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4388 Þe quiyke vpon þe dede ȝede. *c* **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 49 What riȝtfulnes is þis to ȝef ȝeftis to þe dead, & spoyle þe quek? **1567** *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 41 Gif ony to the quick ȝeid from the deide, Trewlie they suld repent. **1654** FULLER *Two Serm.* 55 Such Volumes as concern the Quick at that Day. **1727** DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* vii. 99 The dead could never come to the quick. **1800–24** CAMPBELL *Death-Boat of Heligoland* 2 The quick have their sleep-walkers, so have the dead. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 156 He, who was dead, has slain the quick.

† **c.** That which is alive. (OE. and early ME. in gen. sing.) *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2314 No ðær aht cwices lað lyft floga læfan wolde. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 21 Ne ofslea ic..mid wætere ælc þing cuces. *c* **1205** LAY. 25758 Na whit heo ne funden quikes uppen wolden. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 334 Þe reade [deade C.] see, þet nowiht cwices [nis] inne.

† **d.** Live stock, cattle. (So OFris. *quek, quik*, LG. *queck, quick*, Da. *kvæg*.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 4469 Of any gud at ȝe geet a gift ȝe þam offirre, A quantite of all-quat, of quike & of ellis.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A living thing. *rare* (now only *dial.*).

c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 24 His is mycel sæ..þær is unrim on ealra cwicra. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 567 As to quelle alle quykez for qued þat myȝt falle. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 74, [I] Might see the moving of some quicke Whose shape appeared not. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 You shall see these little Quicks..grow feebler in their motion. **1899** *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Whicks*,..maggots.

3. *coll.* Living plants, *spec.* of white hawthorn, set to form a hedge. = QUICKSET 1 a.

1456–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 241 Pro factura unius fosse et insercione de lez Whyke. **1484–5** *Ibid.* 98 Pro CC^ma qweke et plantacione ejusdem. **1641** EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 33 The workes..are curiously hedg'd with quick. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quickset*, The same Method is used in planting all Sorts of Quick..except the Alder, Elder, Furz, and Holly. **1764** *Museum Rusticum* III. lxiii. 285, I keep the quick regularly clipped, which, in a few years, renders the fence impenetrable. **1818** *Relig. Clerici* 405 Hedges of living quick, a yew alcove. **1881** *Gard. Chron.* 20 Mar. 409 Planting two hollies and six quick in every yard.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A single plant of this description. = QUICKSET 1 b.

1507–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 660 Et sol...sepientibus cum lez Wykkes..querend. le Whikkes. **1671** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 202 For quickes, 5s. 8d. **1765** EARL HADDINGTON *Forest trees* 40 Upon this I laid another turf..and a row of thorns, or quicks. **1792** *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 173 Quicks thus planted will at an early age, form a fence. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxviii, Wild bird, whose warble,..Rings Eden thro' the budded quicks.

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Quick*, the name by which some call a species of *Mespilus*, or medlar.

4. *The quick*: The tender or sensitive flesh in any part of the body, as that under the nails or beneath callous parts; also, the tender part of a sore or wound. Usu. in phr. *to the quick*. † Also without article (quot. 1562).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 115 An hurte, that commeth of yll shoynge, whan a smyth dryueth a nayle in to the quycke. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 178 Itching and smartyng, both touch vs at quicke. **1571** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 168 Fra tyme ye spur and hit him on the quik. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 124 But, to the quick o' the ulcer..Hamlet comes back. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 673 The raw Ram has pierc'd them to the quick. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, They would fix upon my nose or forehead, where they stung me to the quick. **1767** WESLEY *Jrnl.* 1 Nov. (1827) III. 293 Five nails were driven into the quick. **1825** KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 350/2 Picking his fingers until he brought blood thro' the quick. **1862** SALA *Seven Sons* I. x. 243 He was in the habit of biting his nails to the quick.

b. *fig.* with ref. to persons, chiefly in phrases denoting acute mental pain or irritation, as *touched, galled, stung*, etc. *to the quick*.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1630 Yf a man fortune to touche you on the quyke, Then feyne yourselfe dyseased. **1551** ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 46 Theirtenauntes,..whom they polle and shaue to the quycke, by reysing their rentes. **1579–80** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 433 Tigranes..was galled to the quick, and hit at the heart. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 933, I confesse that on the quick they grated, Who in this manner have expostulated. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* ii. 3 This is preaching to the conscience, to the quick. **1722** DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 41 This stung the elder brother to the quick. **1793** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 21 Oct., I could not deeply consider the situation of these venerable men, without feeling for them to the quick. **1842** TENNYSON *Walk. to the Mail* 73 A Tory to the quick. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iv. 45 His proud temper was chafed to the quick, and he turned sick with anger.

c. *transf.* of things (esp. immaterial things): The central, vital, or most important part.

1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 12 In comedies the greatest skill is this, rightly to touch All things to the quick. **1600** SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlvi. 516 There is neede to digge trees at the foote in winter vnto the very quick of the earth. **1643** BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ix. (1652) 314 If things were examined to the quick in our receiving the Sacrament. **1693** EVELYN tr. *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 19 The Tree..must be refresh'd as far as the quick. **1837** HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. i. (1862) 404 It is existence shorn of all its spreading and flowering branches, but not pared to the quick. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. li, The point touched the quick of his experience.

d. With *a* and *pl.*: A tender, sensitive, or vital part. *rare*.

c **1550** BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 77 To drive hym to holde and searche hym in the quyckes. **1705** WROE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1900 There appearing great quicks (as they call them) or Roots under the Nails. **1892** J. LUCAS tr. *Kalm's England* 69 They have ready to hand a multitude of the quicks [Sw. *qwickan*] or inner parts of Ox-horns.

5. *The quick*: The life (see LIFE *sb.* 7). Chiefly in phr. *to the quick*.

1563 MAN tr. *Musculus' Commonpl.* 43 Images..with marueilouse deuice set forth to the quicke. **1727** BOYER *Dict. Royal* II, To draw to the quick (or to the life). **1858** J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 3, I think I have only to sit down and write it [my father's life] off, and do it to the quick. **1880** G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 96 Our blood runs through it, our history in the quick.

† **6.** = *Quick-mire* (see D.). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1648 SANCROFT in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1842) II. 40, I am here in Sloughland, in the midst of quicks and quagmires.

7. *U.S. Mining.* Abbrev. of QUICKSILVER. (So G. *quick*.)

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr., Prec. Met. U.S.* 651 From this groove the amalgam and quicksilver run in gas-pipes to the securely-locked 'amalgam safes', in which the surplus 'quick' is strained off.

C. *adv.* **1.** = QUICKLY.

c **1290** *Michael* 502 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 314 Heo..mai beo nouþe here and þer ase quik ase mannes muynde. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 79 Bot comen is William quik, and sekes þam fulle streit. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 189 He shulde take the acquitance as quik. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 206 This ale shal be thycker, And flowre the more quicker. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 304 Such discourse, as..shall make it [the night] Goe quicke away. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1004 The latter quick up flew, and kickt the beam. **1692** LOCKE *Educ.* § 160 Any..Person who writes well, and quick. **1748** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 25, I am told that you speak very quick. **1788** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 55, I am going..to Havre, whence I shall get the quickest to Southampton. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, The person who'd go quickest, is a sort of natural. **1865** TENNYSON *On a Mourner* iii, Nature..on thy heart a finger lays, Saying 'Beat quicker'. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 88 A peaceful invasion..followed quick on the conquest of the Norman soldiery.

b. Phr., (*As*) *quick as lightning, thought, wink*, etc. (cf. A. 23, quot. *c* 1450).

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xix, Thoughts..Glance quick as lightning through the heart. **1825** *Brother Jonathan* I. 111 Fire away as quick as wink. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. ii. 8 As quick as thought..Him to replace there came another. **1881** *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 108/2 Quick as thought, Roger slipped his hands from their..noose. **1893** FORBES MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 88 Quick as thought I..clasped it.

2. Used imperatively. (In some cases perh. representing the adj. in the phr. *Be quick!*) See also QUICK MARCH 2.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 1 Quick, quick I pray thee, draw the curtain strait. **1604** — *Oth.* V. i. 3 Quicke, quicke, feare nothing; Ile be at thy Elbow. **1822** SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* III. 176 Livia, quick, bring my cloak. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 31 Get on your clothes, old man, quick! **1872** TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 147 Nay..quick! the proof to prove me.

3. *Combs.* **a.** With present participles, as *quick-acting, -burning, -coming, -conceiving, -decaying, -designing, -devouring, -fading* (see quot.), *-falling, -firing, flowing, -glancing, -growing, -guiding, -gushing, -labouring, -moving, -piercing, -relishing, -returning, -rolling, -running, -scenting, -self-lessening, -setting, shifting, -shutting, -spouting, -stepping, -thriving* (chiefly adjs.).

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 222 Those *quick acting lenses..for taking instantaneous pictures. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 43 Prime it with a *quick-burning charge. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Apol. 3, I cannot..make *quick-coming death a little thing. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 189 To your *quicke conceyuing Discontents, Ile reade you Matter, deepe and dangerous. **1708** J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 64 Freezing Nose, and *quick decaying feet. **1676** D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* IV. ii, I'll..bring it off with *quick designing Wit. **1621** QUARLES *Div. Poems, Hadassa* (1638) 91 The *quick-devouring fire of heaven. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxvii. § 2. 395 *Ephemerum Mathioli*, *Quicke fading flower. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 57 The quick fading flower, drunk with the grapes of wild vine. **1832** TENNYSON *Œnone* 200 *Quick falling dew Of fruitful kisses. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Dec. 6/2 *Quick firing gun ammunition. **1632** W. LYNNESAY in *Lithgow's Trav.* Biij, Thou hast sweetly sung..in our *quick-flowing tongue. **1751** GRAY *Spring* 30 The insect youth..show their gayly-gilded trim *Quick-glancing to the sun. **1879** MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housh. Managem.* 62 Planting a *quick growing shrub to form a hedge. **1793** HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xxvii. 129 The work of the *quick-guiding Providence. **1845** MRS. NORTON *Child of the Islands* (1846) 135 The shy, *quick-gushing blood. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* x. 4 A *quycke laboringe hande maketh riche. **1793** HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xxxv. 180 The cheerful, open, free, *quick-moving mouth. **1633** FORD *Broken Heart* I. iii, Their *quick-piercing eyes, which dive..Down to thy thoughts. **1708** J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 29 That from Harvey nam'd, *Quick-relishing. **1728–46** THOMSON *Spring* 999 A *quick-returning pang Shoots thro' the conscious heart. **1584** *Three Ladies Lond.* I in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 338 *Quick-rolling eyes, her temples high. **1742** FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vi, The *quick-scenting dogs attacked him. **1613–6** W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Braue birds they were, whose *quick selfe-less'ning kin Still wonne the girlonds from the Peregrin. **1837** SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 22 The Harwich..is a *quicker-setting cement. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 459 There appears *Quick-shifting antics, ugly in her eyes. **1876** T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 142 Faith's soft, *quick-shutting eyes looked unutterable things. **1813** T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. III. 731 *Quick-spouting blood..And fierce convulsions. **1884** *Times* 27 Feb. 7/6 The high-standing, *quick-stepping Clydesdales. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 93 The Ash is a gallant *quick thriving wood.

b. With pa. pples., as *quick compounded, -drawn, -gone, -raised, -wrought* adjs.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1363 The mind, The varied scene of *quick-compounded thought. **1882** J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xii, A *quick-drawn, panting sigh. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* V. 202 The limb and the feverish lip Quiver with quick-drawn breath. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* I. 375 He could not miss His *quick gone love. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 12 The King, with mightie and *quick-raysed Power. **1898** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 435 He wove for Theseus a snare *quick-wrought.

D. Special combs. or phrases (chiefly the adj. in close connexion with a sb., sometimes written as a single word, or hyphened): †**quick anatomy** (see ANATOMY 1 b); **quick-change**, *attrib.* as epithet of an actor or other performer who quickly changes costume or appearance in order to play a different part; †**quick dissection**, vivisection; **quick-fire**, *attrib.* of a type of gun which can fire shots in rapid succession; **quick-firer**, a quick-firing gun; **quick-foot** *adv.*, in haste, swiftly; †**quickfrith**, plants to form a quick hedge; **quick-in-the-hand**, a popular name of the yellow balsam; †**quick-iron**, the load-stone, magnet; †**quick-line**, asbestos; **quick-loader**, a device to enable a gun to be loaded quickly; †**quick-mire**, a quagmire; **quick relief**, *Naut.*, 'one who turns out speedily to relieve the watch' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **quick-return**, *attrib.* of gearing in a cutting machine which brings the bed quickly back after each cut of the tool (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **quick saver**, *Naut.*, 'a span formerly used to prevent the courses from bellying too much when off the wind' (Smyth); †**quick-scab**, a form of scab in horses; †**quick shot**, *fig.*, small drinking-vessels that are quickly emptied; **quick-side**, *Naut.*, = FREE-BOARD; †**quick-spring**, a running spring; †**quick-spur**, one who rides quickly (in quot. *fig.*); **quick-stick(s)**, quickly, without delay (also *in quick sticks*); †**quickthorn**, thorn used for hedging; †**quickthorned** *a.*, resembling hedge-thorn; **quick-water** [= G. *quickwasser*], a solution of nitrate of mercury and gold used in water-gilding (Knight). See also QUICK-BEAM, -LIME, MARCH, -MATCH, -SAND, -SET, -SILVER, STEP, TIME, -WOOD, -WORK.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 6/1 The celebrated *quick-change artist. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV 54 This is the notable vtilitie of Diaphragma, as the same Author reporteth to haue beholden in *quicke dissections. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/6 A Gruson *quick fire howitzer, which is intended to discharge shells in rapid succession. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 2/1 They .. carry in their huge fighting masts an arsenal of *quick-firers. 1901 *Spectator* 12 Oct. 524/1 The newest 6 in. quick-firers are not officially known as quick-firers, because they have not a metal cartridge-case. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 52 Willy .. was sent off *quick-foot 1536 *MS. Acc. St John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for gatheryng *quykfryth iiij*d.* 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. (1794) 407 We have also a wild species called Yellow Balsam, and also by the familiar names of *Quick-in hand and Touch-me-not. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Quick-in the-hand, that is 'alive in the hand', the Touch-me-not, from the sudden bursting and contortion of its seed pods upon being pressed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxii. (1495) 573 The stone magnes drawyth to itself yron, therfore in the comyn speche this yren is callyd *quycke yren. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 515 The ignorant people seeing these rings thus rubbed with the load-stone, .. call it quick-yron. *Ibid.* 4 There is a kind of Line found out which will not consume in the fire: this in Italy they call *Quick-line. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 209/2 A contrivance called a '*quick-loader' has been issued for simultaneous trial with the Martini-Enfield. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 226 Wib a face as fat as a full bledder .. þat all wagged his fleche as a *quyk myre. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 12 A place, where Springs, Quick-mires, and Bogs are. 1639 DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* II. xvii. 297 This malady, which we call the *Quick-scab, runneth from one member of the horse to the other. 1624 *Skeltons Ghost* 20 in *S.'s Wks* (1843) II. 155 With froth-canne and nick-pot, and such nimble *quick shot. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 39 Lest they, if her *quicke side lie in the water, ouerset the ship. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xvii. (1737) 76 Lest the Ship's Quick-Side should lye in the Water. 1622 A. COURT *Constancie* I. 33 Hence as from a *quick-spring did flow that Constancie. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 89 You need but open that very place to your quick-spring, and give it a clear vent, and certainly your bog would decay. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. XXI. 473 As concerning the grafting of it, you must take the time of autumne, for this tree is a *quickespur and forerider. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* lvi. (1880) 424 Die he must, and *quick stick 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Squatter's Dream* XVI. 204 We should have a note to settle our little account in quick sticks 1785 COWPER in *Life* (1836) V. 166 The people of Turvey have burnt him .. in effigy, with a bundle of *quickthorn under his arm. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 89 The Hedgehog hath a sharp and *quickthorned garment.

Quick, *sb.*[2] Also 4 **quike**, 5 **quyke**, **quikk**, 9 *north.* **w(h)ick.** [Northern form of QUITCH *sb.*[1] *coll.* or *pl.* Couch-grass, and other field-grasses and weeds, or their underground stems. = QUICKEN *sb.*[4]

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol* (Aneed. Oxon.) 23 *Gramen*, .. specialiter accipitur in medicina pro quadam herba ane quikes. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 297/1 Quikk (*A.* Quyke), *eruus.* 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. 296 A machine, that would clear .. land from quicks, or other weeds. 1800 LUKE *Agric.* 85 Heavier harrows .. are used to clean the land from quicks. 1876– In northern dial. glossaries, in form *whick* or *wick.*

So **Quick-grass.** (Cf. Da. *qvik-*, *qvækgræs.*)

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Quickgrasse, .. *Gramen caninum.* 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 52 There are several other Roots sold in the Shops .. as the Dog grass, or Quick grass. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. xxi. 94 It takes fresh root at its joints, like quick-grass. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 213 Turned over when the least particle of quick-grass appears.

Quick (kwik), *v.*[1] *arch.* Forms: 1 **cwic-**, **cwyc-**, **cucian**, 3 **quikie**, 5 **quykee** (?); 2 **quiken**, 4 **quik(e**, **quyk(ke**, 4–5 **quyke**, 5 **qwyk**, **queke**, **quek-**, **qvyk-**, **whykyn**, 5–6 **quycke**, 6 **quicke**, 4, 7– **quick.** [OE. *cwician* :—**cwicbjan*, f. *cwic* QUICK *a.*, = OS. *quikôn*; properly intransitive, but even in OE. also used transitively, there being no causative form corresponding to OHG. *quichan*, *quicken.* In common use from *c* 1300–1450, after which examples are very rare.]

†**1.** *intr.* Of persons, animals, and plants, or their parts: To come to life; to revive. *Obs.* = QUICKEN *v.* 6.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 338 Smire mid þa saran limu; hie cwiciaþ sona. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 To-ȝenes sumere alle moren quiken, and corðe and trewes growen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 476/485 Mighte þis wumman quikie a-ȝein; and luuen and hire sturie? *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 20883 (Trin.) A ded mon quyked bi his shade. *c* 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 234 Whan she feleth her yonges quycke, or stere in her body.

fig. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 494 Se synfulla mid godcundre onbyrdnysse cucaþ.

†**b.** Of a firebrand or fire: To kindle, begin to burn. *Obs. rare.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þe brond þe is al aquenched .. ne quikeð he neure. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 988 As fire ys wont to quyk and goo. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1477 Oon of the fyres queynte And quyked agayn.

†**c.** Of a rumour: To arise, spread. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 17476 (Trin.) Wo was hem .. whenne þis tiþing bigon to quyk.

2. †**a.** *trans.* To give or restore life to. *Obs.* = QUICKEN *v.* 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 21 Suæ se fæder a-uæcceð ða deado & cuicað, suæ æc ðe sunu ðaðe [he] wil cwicað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8622 Þe barn to fir in harm sco bar, And wel sco wend to quik it þar. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 23 'The whiles I quykke the corps', quod he, 'called am I Anima'. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1801 Whan to the body he cam it for to queke. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 85, I. beseche for thi dede man Qwyk hym ageyne lord. *fig.* *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th.) CXVIII. 50 Me þin spræc spedum cwycade. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 177 Pray we to Crist .. To quyke a figure in oure conscience.

b. To give or restore vigour to; to stir up, inspire, etc. Now *rare.* QUICKEN *v.* 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25581 Þou. quicked vr hertes, suete iesu. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13247 Þe ton quiked þe toþer to lyue, þe Romayns to greue, fast gon þey stryue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 462 Ire .is the feruent blood of man yquyked in his herte. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. XV. 237 Forto quykee [*sic*] in hem the mynde .. of the bifore seid thingis. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G vij, That poet .. That can stere vp my passions, or quicke my sprytes at all. 1615 *Albumazar* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 308 Your love sir, like strong water .. quicks your feeble limbs. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 188 That swift sympathy With living love Which quicks the world.

†**c.** To kindle (a fire). *Obs. rare.* = QUICKEN 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 484 (435) Pandarus to quyke alwey þe fyr Was euere y-lyk prest and dyligent. *c* 1386 *Frankl. T.* 322 Hire [the moon's] desse Is to be quiked and lighted of your [the sun's] fire.

Quick (kwik), *v.*[2] [f. QUICK *a.* B. 3.] *trans.* To furnish with a quickset hedge. *rare.*

1801 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XIX. 73 A ditch .. quicked with a double row of fine plants. 1819 T. THOMAS *Acc. Fencing.* For quicking and ditching Leasehold.

Quick (kwik), *v.*[3] Also *dial.* w(h)ick. [f. QUICK *sb.*[2]] To pull up 'quicks' or couch-grass. Hence *Quicking-drag* (see quot. 1800), *-rake.*

1800 TUKE *Agric.* 85 Quicking-drag In the northern part of the vale of York, a drag on an excellent construction is used, for cleaning the land from quicks. 1874 E. PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* III. 113 Their boys and girls released .. from 'wicking' and 'singling' turnips.

Quickbeam. *Obs. exc. dial.* [App. f. QUICK *a.* + BEAM, but the precise force of the adj. is not clear: cf. G. *queck-* and *quickenbaum* (also *quitz-*, *quitzen-*, *quitschenbaum*) service-tree. The name belongs to the south of England.] = QUICKEN *sb.*[1]

In OE. glosses, *cwicbeam* usually renders L. *cariscus*, which seems to be otherwise unknown, and is perh. an error for *tamariscus* (cf. quot 1687 below).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 938 *Cariscus*, cuicbeam. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 66 Þorn, æsc, cwicbeam. *c* 1050 *Ags Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 423/23 *Iuniperum*, quicbeam. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 59 Purgers of melancolye .. Bourage . Hartis tongue : Quickbeme. 1562 [see QUICKEN *sb.*[1]]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lii. 727 The barke of one kinde of Sorbus (whiche is our Quickbeme). 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 628 The barke of the roots of heath may be vsed in stead of the barke of the root of Tamariske, rather then the barke of quickebeame. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Sorbus*, The wild Service or Quickbeam. 1836 BRAY *Descr. Tamar & Tavy* VII 122 Oaks .. interspersed with what is called in Devonshire the quick-beam, or mountain ash 1873 O'CURRY *Lect. Ancient Irish* II. 213 Let them cut down and carry out loads of the quickbeam 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* XII. 112 In the Exmoor country the mountain-ash is called the quick-beam.

attrib. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 78 Wyl on wætere æscrinde, cwicbeam rinde. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 59 b, The quikbem tre which is a kynde of sorbus. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 263 Tamarix, which as I thinke, is called in the English quick-beame wood. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Quickbeam-tree, *Sorbus.*

Quick-chaws, obs. variant of KICKSHAW.

Quicken (kwik'n), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **quiken**, 6 **quickene**; 6– **whicken**, 7 **whighen**, 9 **wicken**, **wiggin.** [The northern equivalent of QUICKBEAM, and presumably from QUICK *a.*, but the exact nature of the ending is not clear: in early use always in comb. with *tree.* Cf. QUICK TREE.

An OE. *cwictreow* is found in glosses, rendering an obscure L. *cresis* or *gnesis.*]

1. a. The mountain-ash, or rowan-tree (*Pyrus aucuparia*). **b.** The service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*). †**c.** The juniper. (*Obs.*)

Comb. with *tree.* *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Aneed. Oxon.) 26 *Iuniperus*, quikentre. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 75 The seconde kynde [of sorbus] is called . in Englishe a rountree or a Quicken tree. 1562 — *Herbal* II. (1568) 71 The tre whiche we call in the North countie a quicken tre or a rown tre, & in the South countie a quikbeme. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 223 The *Fraxinus sylvestris* or Quicken-tree, which they firmly believe will certainly preserve them from all fascinations, and evill spirits. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 514 We have two other species. 1. The common Service. .. 2. The Quicken-tree. 1844 M. A. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* VII. 18 Witchwood, the mountain ash . called in divers parts of Northumberland the whicken-tree 1857 O'GRADY *Pursuit Diarmuid* 143 He .. followed Diarmuid's track to the foot of the quicken tree.

absol. 1674 in *Depos. Cast. York* 209 They tye soe much whighen about him, I cannot come to my purpose, else I could have worn him away once in two yeares. 1756 POCOCKE *Trav* (1889) II. 217 The quicken and yew grow here. 1769 R. FRENCH in A Young *Tour Irel.* (1780) I. 380 Two small groves . consisting of quicken or mountain ash. 1857 O'GRADY *Pursuit Diarmuid* 143, I know that Diarmuid is in the top of the quicken.

2. *attrib.*, as *quicken-berry*, *-bough*, *-branch.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 88 Mulberies, Quickenberries, greene Grapes. 1671 SIR W. BOREMAN in F. P. Verney *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1892) I. 15 The king's .. thankes for the Quickenbury trees y^u^ sent his ma^ty^. 1879 HENDERSON *Folk-lore* vi. 184 Twigs of mountain-ash or quicken-berry. 1894 YEATS *Celtic Twilight* 86 One of these bands carried quicken boughs in their hands.

Quicken (kwik'n), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *north.* **whick-**, **wicken.** [f. QUICK *sb.*[2], the northern form of QUITCH.] Couch-grass; also *pl.* the underground stems of this and other grasses.

1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 41 Our Land is tewgh, and full of strang whickens. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXV, The plant Quicken, by which, *Scottice*, we understand couch-grass, dog-grass, or the *Triticum repens* of Linnæus. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 173 Quickens, docks, thistles, .. furze, broom. 1898 J. R. CAMPBELL in *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 85 Quickens are in reality underground stems Unlike roots they are jointed. .. Quickens are not confined to one species of grass.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *quicken-grass*, *-producer*, *quickens-scutch.*

1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II No. 11. 65 *note*, Loosening and breaking the roots of the quicken-grass. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* IVV. 295 The rushes of one field and the whicken grass of the other 1898 J. R. CAMPBELL in *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 85 The grass that is best known to farmers as a quicken-producer is couch-grass *Ibid.* 88 It is a common belief that fibrous root-scutch belongs to Agrostis, and that quickens-scutch belongs to couch grass.

†**Quicken,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **quiken.** [f. QUICK *a.* Cf. B. 2.] A living creature.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 55 If thou cut the lyuer, therin wyll be lyttell quikens lyke flokes.

Quicken (kwik'n), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 **quicken**, **-in**, **quikken**, **-in**, **quiken**, **-yn**, **queken**, **qui-**, **quykne**, **quicn-**, **quykene**(n, **qwi-**, **qwycken**, (**-kk-**), **qwi-**, **qwykyn**, **qwykn-**, 4–5 **qwyken**, 5 **quyknyn**, 4–6 **quyken**, 5–6 **quikin**, 5–8 **quickn-**, 6 **quycken**, **-yn**, **quyckn-**, *Sc.* **quyckyn**, **-kkin**, **quikkine**, **quikn-**, 6– **quicken.** *β.* 4 **quhykine**, **whiken**, 5 **qwhykkyn.** [f. QUICK *a.* + -EN[5]. Cf. ON. *kvikna*, *kykna* to come to life, come into being, Sw. *qvickna*; Da. dial. *kvægne* to refresh. In Eng. the trans. sense is more usual than the intr.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To give or restore life to; to make alive; to vivify or revive; to animate (as the soul the body).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20883 Petre . a ded he quickend wit his schade. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 344 Whenne he had qwickened lazar, he brouȝt him out of his sepulcre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyknyn [*K.*, *P.* quykyn], *vegeto*, *vivifico.* 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* V 7 Am I God then, that I can kyll and quycken agayne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 77 A medicine .. able to breath life into a stone, Quicken a rocke. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 The soul that I was quickned with at birth day, is the same that I am quickned with at this day. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 664 Still the fresh Spring finds New plants to quicken. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 189 Ill things Shall, with a spirit of unnatural life, Stir and be quickened. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 84 How many things shalt thou quicken, how many shalt thou slay!

b. *fig.* in renderings of Biblical passages, or echoes of these, occas. with ref. to spiritual life.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiv. 6 God, þou turned qwycken vs sal. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 150 [Crist] whikend [*Lamb. MS.* qwyknyd] us un-to lyf thurgh his risyng. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 64 It is the spirit that quykeneth, the fleysch profiteth nothing. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol. 128 To quykkin thy sclavys tholit schamful ded marste fell. 1563 WINȜET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. 1890 II. 23 He wald .. quikin his spiritual peple afoir slane. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 9 The second Adam aspired to quicken what Adam killed.

†**c.** *To be quickened* = 6 b. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 268 She was now quickned, and cast away by the cruelty of Æolus. 1607

MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 50 Let their Mares after they are quickned, be moderately travelled or wrought.

2. To give, add, or restore vigour to (a person or thing); to stimulate, stir up, rouse, excite, inspire.

a. a person.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxix. 111 Loue quickened hym day and night. **1525** *Ibid.* II. cx. [cvi.] 317, I am quickened so to do. **1542** N. UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 7 A contynuall spurre. to pricke and to quicken me to goodnes. *a* **1632** T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. lii. (1642) 413 You .. he now quickened and stirred up to his love. **1703** PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 271, I hope.. you will be quickened to show yourselves men in that affair. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 352 We were like men driven to the wall, quickened, not depressed. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 519 He rode through England to quicken the electors to a sense of the crisis.

b. a feeling, faculty, action, course of things, etc. † Also with *up*.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxi, To quikin treuly day by day my lore. **1450-1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 68 Other bokes ther be that ar made to quyken, & to sturre vp the affeccyons of the soule. **1579-80** NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 236 The first honour that valliant mindes do come vnto, doth quicken vp their appetite. **1659** RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 538 Sir Dudley Diggs quickned his motion and spoke roundly. **1723** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 89 This quickened my resolution. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 522 The frequent interjected dash Quickens a market, and helps off the trash. **1853** MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* ix. 150 The savage impulses of the soldier became quickened. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 194 Other conventional beliefs, too, were quickened into startling realities.

c. *absol.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 215 To consider of education and learning, what is good and quickneth. **1637** HEYWOOD *Royall King* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 33 The King..quickens most where he would most destroy. *a* **1859** DE QUINCEY in 'Page' *Life* (1877) I. ii. 20 Pillar of fire, that didst go before me to guide and to quicken.

3. To kindle (a fire); to cause or help to burn up.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 10 Coles þat before ware ded..ere kyndild and qwikynd agayn. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 322 Her desir Is to be qwykkened and lightned of ȝour fire. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiv. 59, I will yet once againe, quicken this cole. **1751** *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 105 The Fire they dress'd by was quickned by the Timber of one of the Casks. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 75 While she Quickened the fire **1887** BROWNING *Parleyings, F. Furini* xi, Let my spark Quicken your tinder.

4. a. To make (liquor or medicine) more sharp or stimulant. ? *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Muiopotm.* 196 Dull Poppie, and drink-quickning Setuale. **1713** STEELE *Guard.* No. 143 ¶ 8 Rack-punch, quickned with brandy and gun-powder. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 3 (1734) 232 Diaphoreticks..quickened with volatill Spirits. **1799** M. UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 55 A few grains of magnesia forms a much neater medicine (which may be quickened and warmed by the addition of a few drops of tincture of senna).

b. To imbue (tin) with quicksilver. *rare.*

1799 [see QUICKENING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*]. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 728 Mercury .soon unites itself with the tin, which then becomes very splendid, or, as the workmen say, is quickened.

c. *dial.* To work with yeast. (Halliwell.)

5. To hasten, accelerate, give speed to.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 990 You may sooner by Imagination quicken or slacke a Motion, than raise or cease it. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 In what proportion Smoothness, Sope and Tallow doth quicken [a ship's way]. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. I. i 11 To facilitate and quicken their own particular part of the work. **1786** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 July, I was only quickening my pace, when I was again stopped. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 381 It had induced him to quicken his departure. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 11 (1864) 275 In rapid walking, the very thoughts are quickened.

b. To make (a curve) sharper.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 16 To Quicken the Sheer; to shorten the Radius that strikes out the Curve. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *To quicken*, to give anything a greater curve.

II. Intransitive senses.

6. To receive life, to become living; † also, to recover life, to revive.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xvii. 22 The soule of the child is turned aȝen with ynne hym, and he aȝen quikenyde. **1530** PALSGR. 677/1, I quycken, I revyve, as a thyng dothe that fyrst doth begyn to styrre, or that was wyddered, or almoste deed. **1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* 29 Hym that killeth the child so sone as it beginneth to quicken. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. II. 67 As Sommer Flyes That quicken euen with blowing. **1691** RAY *Creation* (1692) 74 Then Spawn would be lost in those Seas, the bottom being too cold for it to quicken there. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* xiii, The seed which is sown shall one day sprout and quicken. **1842** TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 210 Below were men and horses pierced with worms, And slowly quickening into lower forms.

fig. **1851** DIXON *W. Penn* xv. (1872) 132 The germ of Pennsylvania was quickening into life.

b. Of a female: To reach the stage of pregnancy at which the child shows signs of life. Cf. 1 c.

1530 PALSGR. 677/1 She quyckynned on al hallon day. **1662-3** PEPYS *Diary* 1 Jan, She quickened at my Lord Gerard's at dinner. **1748** [see QUICKENING *vbl. sb.*]. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 183 A woman . became pregnant, quickened and had a flow of milk in the breasts.

fig. **1695** BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 26 Barren Night did pregnant grow, And quicken'd with the World in Embrio.

7. *fig.* To come into a state of existence or activity comparable to life. Const. *to*, *into*.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 26482 All quickens [a]gain his first penance þat tint was. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 471 Þat þer quikken no cloude bifore þe cler sunne. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 474 Looke how that fir of smale gleedes that been almoost dede vnder asshen wollen quike agayn. **1435** MISYN *Fire of Love* 81 Þe self sawle qwhykkynand to heuenly likyng. **1470** *Paston Lett.* No.648 II. 406 The mater qwykennythe bothe ffor yowe and yowres. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 203 At this time also, the warre began to quicken in Guyan. **1821** SHELLEY *False Laurels & True* 11 The hopes that quicken..Are flowers that wither. **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. 177 Countries that were quickening into freedom. *a* **1881** ROSSETTI *House of Life* ii, At her heart Love lay Quickening in darkness.

b. To grow bright.

1712 4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 144 Sees .. keener lightnings quicken in her eyes. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 535 The pale and bloodless east began To quicken to the sun. **1885** BRET HARTE *Maruja* i, Meanwhile the light [of day] quickened.

8. To become faster, to be accelerated.

1805 [see QUICKENING *ppl. a.*]. **1857** W. SMITH *Thorndale* III. iv. 226 His step quickened, his countenance lighted up with joy. **1891** T. HARDY *Tess* xxx, Tess's breath quickened.

† **Qui·ckenance.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **quicknance.** [f. prec. + -ANCE.] = QUICKENING *vbl. sb.*

a **1617** BAYNE *On Eph* (1643) 396 Could he not swallow up death, create life and quicknance in us. **1656** JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 21 A living member of her, which hath .. quickenance from the head of the Church.

Qui·ckened, *ppl. a.* [f. QUICKEN *v.* + -ED[1].] Made living or quick; animated, stimulated; hastened, accelerated; etc.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* iii. 208 Not from the quick'ned mine. **1660** *Charac. Italy* to Rdr A iv, Some Squeamish Zealot, who..is become a meer lump of quickened Care. **1805** SOUTHEY *Madoc in Aztlan* i, His blood Flow'd from its quicken'd spring. **1894** H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 389 Courtship, with its vivid perceptions and quickened emotions.

Quickener (kwi·k'nəɪ). [f. QUICKEN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which quickens, in various senses of the verb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 254 Welcum quyknar of florist flowris schene. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 40 The soule, .. the quickner of the body. **1653** H MORE *Antid Ath* II xii. § 12 Notable whetters and quickners of the spirit of life. **1767** S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 425 Re-edifiers of fallen temples, and quickeners of dead laurel . **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 137 These tokens of regard, and quickeners of kind feelings. **1879** M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. I. ii. 9 Baal .. represents the Sun in his glory as quickener of Nature.

Qui·ckening, *sb. rare*[−1]. = QUICKEN *sb.*[2] So also **Qui·ckening-grass.**

1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. 451 Stones, quickenings, and every other thing that may hinder the growth of the flax, should be removed. *Ibid.* 456 Quickening grass should not be taken up. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 106 Of the first sort is the quickening-grass, or couch-grass.

Quickening (kwi·k'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUICKEN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. QUICKEN, in various senses.

c **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II cviii (1869) 116 He hadde with inne gret quiknyng of cole. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 11 b, For the..quyckenynge of theyr reason. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 45 Justification of life therefore is a quickening or translating from death to life **1626** *Naworth Housh. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 237 To Eyst for iij quickninges,..xviijd. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Holy Commun.* i, Nothing that is, or lives, But hath his Quicknings, and reprieves. **1748** *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 132 After Quickening her Health became better. **1799** G SMITH *Laboratory* I. Pref 6 Quickening is a singular expression to be employed in gilding. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 119 The intellectual quickening of the age had now reached the mass of the people.

b. *concr.* That which quickens; hence, yeast, a quantity of yeast. *dial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Cremore*, yeast, barme, quickning. **1790** MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 81 Me mudder lent her a whicknin, an we wor bawn at brew.

Quickening (kwi·k'nɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. QUICKEN *v.* + -ING[2].] That quickens, in senses of the vb.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 45 The laste Adam [is made] in to a spirit quykenynge. **1531** FRITH *Judgm. Tracy* (1573) 80 Fayth is the quickning power out of which all good fruites spring. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 12 Quickning faith The creeping deadly cold away did shake. **1674** J. B[RIAN] *Harv. Home* Postscr. 53, I finisht have The first part of this quickning Text. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 87 A quickening water. Take one ounce of quicksilver, and as much aqua fortis [etc]. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. I When quickening steps Followed each other. **1870** H MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. 15 Bursting buds and quickening roots.

Quickening-grass: see QUICKENING *sb.*

Quicken-tree: see QUICKEN *sb.*[1]

Quick-eyed, *a.* Having a quick eye (see QUICK *a.* 20). Also *fig.*

a **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. iii, Care, counsel, Quick-eyed experience, and victory. **1647** H MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xli, The cheerfull children of the quick-ey'd Morn. **1727-46** THOMSON *Summer* 253 The quick eyed trout Or darting salmon. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 214 Brissot . was rather a sublime visionary than a quick-eyed politician. **1876** T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 215 A quick-eyed, light-haired, slight-built woman.

Quick-grass: see QUICK *sb.*[2]

Quickhatch (kwi·kˌhætʃ). Also 8 **queeque-**, 9 **quicke-**. [An adaptation of the Cree (Indian) name, given by Richardson as *okeecoohagees* or *-gew*, by Watkins (1865) as *kwekwukao*; from other Algonquin dialects come the forms CARCAJOU and KINKAJOU.] The wolverene.

1743 M. CATESBY *Nat. Hist.* I. xxx, The quickhatch has not been observed by any author, or known in Europe, till the year 1737, one was sent to Sir Hans Sloane. **1744** A. DOBBS *Countries Adjacent to Hudson's Bay* 40 The beavers have three enemies, man, otters, and the carcajou or queequehatch. **1829** J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Americana* I. 42 The European labourers in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company term it Quickehatch.

Quick hedge: see QUICK *a.* 3 b.

Qui·cking, *vbl. sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. QUICK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] = QUICKENING *vbl. sb.*

c **1400** *Apol. Loll.* 54 Þe principale and þe finale wark of Crist..is þe quiking of soulis. *a* **1666** BROME *On Death K. Charles* 18 He did fall, Whose influence gave quicking to us all. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 719 Sometimes the amalgam is applied to the surface to be gilt, without any quicking, by spreading it with aqua fortis.

Qui·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. QUICK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of planting with 'quick'. **b.** *concr.* The quicksets for a hedge.

1469-70 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 244 Et sol .ijs. pro le qwyking sepium unius clausuræ. **1485-6** *Ibid.* 649 Pro le qwhykkyng circa clausur...vijs. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 102, I find most do greatly affect the vulgar way of Quicking.

Quicking-drag: see QUICK *v.*[3]

Qui·cklime. [f. QUICK *a.* + LIME, after L. *calx viva* (Vitruvius), F. *chaux vive*, etc.] Lime which has been burned and not yet slaked with water; calcium oxide, CaO.

c **1400** *Rom Rose* 4179 The mortere .. Of quykke lyme persant and egre. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxix. 163 To be cast to the shyp of the enemies pottes full of quyk lyme made in to pouldre. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxii. 389 They cast vpon them hote lede and boylynge oyle and quycke Lyme. **1590** WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb) 31 Constrained to drinke salte water and quicklime. **1685** BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 61 Such a thick smoke as good quicklime is wont to doe, whilst men slake it with water. **1703** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 Quick Lime . consumes dead Bodies put therein **1813** SIR H DAVY *Agric. Chem.* vii. (1814) 317 Quicklime in its pure state. is injurious to plants. **1873** B STEWART *Conserv. Force* iii. 58 Limestone . is decomposed when subjected to the heat of a lime kiln, carbonic acid being given off, while quick-lime remains behind.

attrib **1684** BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod* vi. 55 Dip a very large Sponge in good Quick-lime-water. **1861** FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii 23 Washing the walls and ceilings with quick-lime wash.

† **Qui·ckly,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **qwhikly.** [f. QUICK *a.* + -LY[1]. Cf. ON. *kvikligr.*] Lively.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 96 If þou lufe in þis maner..to þat qwhikly syght þou salt be nere full glorius.

Quickly (kwi·kli), *adv.* Forms: see QUICK *a.* (Also *comp.* 3 **cwicluker**, 5 **qwyklyar, qwhykliar**; *sup.* **qwhikestly**, 6 **quyklyst.**) [f. QUICK *a.* + -LY[2]. Cf ON. *kvikliga*]

† **1.** In a living or lively manner; with animation or vigour; also, with strong feeling, sensitively. *Obs.*

c **1000** *Ags. Ps* (Th.) cxviii. 37 Me on soðne weᵹ þinne .. lede cwiculice. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6722 Be ȝe doughty, & lereþ of armes, & quykly defende ȝow fro harmes. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. II. 231 Men shulden do quycly wiþ þer lippis bi resoun of Goddis cause. **1435** MISYN *Fire of Love* 77, I suld more Ioy or ellis qwyklyar synge. *c* **1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, Suche a man is soo quyckely and soo felyngly inspired. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. ix. 47 It is quikli and smertli spoken. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* IX. 153 Al his speiking euer taisted of heavinlines. to ..steir thame up quiklier, quha war in the gud way. **1738** WARBURTON *Div. Legat* II iv (R). It was proper to represent a perfect lawgiver as quickly touched with all the affections of humanity. **1800** in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* IV. 340 Ministers of state have a right to feel rather quickly upon the subject of character.

† **b.** With quickness of perception. *Obs.*

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7782 By alle þe costes quykly to wake þat no Saxoyn on ȝow aryue **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Of sharpenesse of hir corage and of hir lokyng quicly. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 217 There are beasts which do heere, see, smel, taste, and feele much better and quicklier than man doth.

† **c.** In a life-like manner; to the life. *Obs.*

c **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 84 An ymage of fyn golde so quickly made after the facon of appollo that it semed proprely his persone. *c* **1525** SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 592 A lybbard, As quikly towchyd as it were flesshe and bones. *a* **1529** — *P. Sparowe* 1121 Handes soft as sylke .. That are so quyckely vayned. *a* **1605** *Bankis Helicon* 41 in Montgomerie's *Poems* (1887) 274 Not abill, in tabill, With colours competent, So quiklie or liklie A form to represent.

2. Rapidly, with haste or speed.

a. Describing the rate of progress in a motion, action, or process, without consideration of the time at which it begins and ends.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7455 His folc quicliche to þe bataile sscet. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 1414 Sum braidis to þar bowis .. Quethirs out quarels quikly betwene. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 We may fele our pulses bete quikly and continually. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron*, *Hen. V* 50 He..folowed so quickely that the Frenchmen turnyng to flyght, ranne [etc]. **1829** LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Bp Parker* Wks. 1853 II. 111/1 We..throw them down in the dirt to make them follow us the quicklier. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 226 The wings of the small insect vibrate more quickly than those of the larger one.

b. Denoting that the whole action or process is begun and ended within a comparatively short space of time.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 270 Ich chulle gon nu slepen & arisen nunon, & don cwicluker þen nu þet ich schulde don nu. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 122 So smyte hem of, quycly

that hit be do. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 81 Now qwhykliar, now slawlyer, it warmes. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E iij, A little good wine..is the chiefe thing that quickliest restoreth him. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 95 Breid wil thay make quiklier..[in this way] nor vthirwyse. 1639 Earle *Microcosm., High-spirited Man* (Arb.) 92 A man quickly fired, and quickly laid downe with satisfaction. 1677 Johnson in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 Possibly their stomach may digest very quickly. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic.* (1762) 117 This quickly heals even cut Veins and Sinews. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp* (1818) 607 On this account decoctions should be quickly made 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* 41 Leave the sick room quickly and come into it quickly, not suddenly, nor with a rush.

c. Denoting that there is little or no interval between a given point in time and the doing of an act or happening of an event (freq. also implying a or b); without delay; very soon, shortly.

c 1205 Lay. 4697 He .bad hine quicliche azeuen him his quene. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7809 (Kölbing) Soriandes..o3ain ferd For to taken quichke þe children. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 76 Quikliche cam a cacchepol, and craked a-two here legges. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi. 94 Atyse vp quykly without taryenge. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 25 He gyueth twyse, yᵗ gyueth quyckelye. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. i. 132 They are alreadie, or quickly will be landed. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. iii. 202 If it be mine Keepe it not from me, quickly let me haue it. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound.* § 29 But quickly after this, I fell in company with one poor man. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Mallet* Wks. 1787 IV. 282 The series of great men, quickly to be exhibited. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 308 Retaliation and vengeance quickly followed 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 12/1 Quickly afterwards a Conservative member.. carried it off.

3. Used with ppl. adjs., as *quickly-aging, gone, -growing, -speaking, working.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Quickly gone flower, that is Uenice Mallow. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 50 A quickly-growing leafy plant. 1870 W. D. Christie in *Dryden's Wks.* (Globe) p. xv, An active and quickly working brain. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 44 The quickly-speaking eyes of the dashing warrior

Quick march. *Mil.* [In 1, f. Quick *a.* + March *sb.* In 2, f. (or altered to) Quick *adv.* 2 + March *v.*]

1. A march in Quick time. Also *fig.*

1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 287 That quick march of the spirits does in the end exhaust the mind. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 247 The Quick March, 108 steps in a minute. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quick march*, .. the ordinary pace is 3½ miles to the hour, or 110 paces (275 feet) to the minute.

attrib. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* II. iii. 32 Softly whistling, in quick march time

2. Used as a command to soldiers to march in quick time (see quots. 1802 and 1833).

1802 James *Milit. Dict., Quick*.. forms the cautionary part of a word of command when troops are ordered to move in quick time; as Quick—March. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 18 *Quick March* —The command *Quick, March*, is to be given with a pause between the words, the word *Quick* being considered as a caution. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Nov. 2/4 The words of command were .. 'Eyes front, by your right, quick march'.

Quick-match. A quick-burning match used for firing cannon, igniting fire-works, shells, etc., consisting of cotton-wick soaked in a composition of gum, spirits, water, and gunpowder.

1765 R. Jones *Fireworks* ii. 66 Quick-match is generally made of such cotton as is put in candles. 1803 Wellington *Let. to Col. Stevenson* in Gurw. *Desp* (1837) II. 418 A shell or two, having in them a bit of quick match, besides the fuse. 1847 Alb Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xxxiii. (1870) 324 Any family wrong acted like a quick match amongst them all.

attrib. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Laboratory*, Stores for a Fire-ship of 100 tons..Quick-match barrels 1.

Quickness (kwi·knés). [f. Quick *a.* 4 + -ness.]

1. Life, vitality, vital principle. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þe rinde is þe treouwes warde, & wit [=keeps] hit ine strencðe & ine cwicnesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyknesse, of lyve, *vita*. 1538 Starkey *Dialogue* 87 In a goute the handys and fete .. be as dede, wythout lyfe and quyknes to procure thyngys necessary for the body. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 139 The lyfe and quycknesse of the grayne is vtterly destroyed 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 63 As though they had a new life of quicknesse infused into them. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scintill.* II *Quickness* v, Life is .. A quickness, which my God hath kist. 1883 *Pop. Sci Monthly* XXII. 168 All the energies seen in nature are .. but manifestations of the essential life or quickness of matter.

† **2.** Animation, liveliness, briskness, vigour, freshness, etc. *Obs.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 26 Defaulte of slepe, and hevynesse Hath sleyne my spirite of quyknesse. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 28 To grant it [a statue] lyfe and qwiknesse of langage. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 1557 1183/1 Make hym do al hys good woorkes wearyly, and withoute consolacion or quyckenes. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvii. (Arb.) 69 That distiche of Virgil. I will recite for the breifnes and quicknes of it 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 162 Adding a quickness of complexion to the face.

3. Liveliness, readiness, rapidity, or acuteness of feeling, perception or apprehension.

a. Physical; esp. *of* the eyes or sight.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 For quyknes and lyfnes of the syȝnewes in the ouermest partyes of the fyngres 1623 Cockeram II, Quicknesse of sight, *perspicacitie*. 1695 Ld. Preston *Booth.* I. 3 A Woman .. with sparkling Eyes, which were of an extraordinary Force and Quickness. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 The astonishing quickness of sight of one of the hawks.

b. Mental; *of* the mind, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 216 b, He hath this viuacite or quyckines of wytte. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 118 Our elderis, throuch quiknes of thair ingine perceiued perfythe .. the dissolute maneris of thair people. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 382 Whom he much resembled in quickness of parts. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 97 With too much Quickness ever to be taught. 1798 Edgeworth *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 115 Attentive patience can do as much as quickness of intellect. 1884 L. J. Jennings *Croker Papers* I. viii. 233 A man of great quickness of spirit and acuteness.

4. Speed, rapidity (of action, motion, etc.); sharpness (of a curve); hastiness (of temper).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 60 Their quicknes and swiftnes did more preiudice to theyr enemyes. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxiii, As if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness. 1698 G. Thomas *Pensilvania* 41 The Water-Mills far exceed those in England..for quickness. 1729 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 366 His Horse was hurt through the quickness of the Journey. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 62 The quickness of vegetation .. proceeds from the duration of the sun above the horizon. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 57 The quickness of the curve and depth of the quirks make them difficult of access to work. 1863 A. Bloomfield *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* II. ix 180 A quickness of temper which..marred the perfection of his character.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: A case or instance of this.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 218 The sum of all the several quicknesses or impetus. 1883 Besant *All in a Garden Fair* (1886) 78 Little quicknesses of gesture.

† **5.** Sharpness, keenness; pungency or acidity of taste; sharpness of speech. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, To see my sword, and feel The quickness of the edge 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 83 Her Majesty answering with some quickness. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 21 Lemmons, Pomegranats, Citrons..much praised for their quickness of taste. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 52 The Quickness of the Liquor, which may make him weep. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* I. xvii. (1811) 117 This quickness upon me..is not to be borne.

Quicksand (kwi·ksend). [ME. (f. Quick *a.* 10), = Du. *kwiksand*, G. *quick-*, Da. *kvik-*, Sw. *quicksand*, Icel. *kviksandr*; but it is doubtful whether all of these are independent formations.]

1. A bed of extremely loose wet sand, easily yielding to pressure and thus readily swallowing up any heavy object resting on it. Quicksands are frequent on some coasts, and are very dangerous to travellers, stranded ships, etc.

14.. *Burlesque* in *Relig. Antiq.* (1841) I. 82, xvij. acurs of londe betwyxe Dover and Qwykkesand. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 304 He brought hem thugh a quyke sand and so in to an Ile. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 128 It is in manner of a quycke sande that harde it is for any thynge to goe ouer. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 Uncertaine sands .. ready to catch and swallow, they call them Quicksands. *c* 1700 Prior *The Ladle* 96 Amphitrite cleaves his way From rocks and quicksands in the sea 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 870 Conscious that there lay quicksands in his way. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* v. 33, I was sinking in a quicksand.

b. *fig.* Applied to things (more rarely to persons) having the absorbent, yielding, or treacherous character of a quicksand.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 26 What [is] Clarence, but a Quick-sand of Deceit? 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv, I am a poore, poore orphant .. the very ouze, The quicksand that devours all miserie. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* I. i, Swallowed in the quicksands of lawquillets. 1697 Jos. Woodward *Relig. Soc.* v. (1704) 157 Self-conceit .. is a quicksand in which thousands have been swallowed up. 1781 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 552 Sinking in the quicksand he defends, He dies disputing. 1879 Church *Spenser* 161 He once more tried the quicksands of the Court

attrib. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* II. i, Fling their fame and fortunes Into this Britain gulf, this quicksand ruin.

2. Without article: Loose yielding sand.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Journ.* I. 151/1 It passes through quicksand, clay [etc.]. 1859 Marcy *Prairie Trav.* iii. 75 A man incurs no danger in walking over quicksand provided he step rapidly. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Quicksand*, sand which is..shifting, easily movable or semi-liquid.

Hence **Qui·cksand** *v.* in *pass.*, to be stuck in a quicksand. **Qui·cksanded** *a.*, full of quicksands. *fig.* **Qui·cksandy** *a.*, of the nature of a quicksand.

1614 T. Adams *Phys. from Heaven* Wks. 1861 I. 358 The rotten, moorish, quicksandy grounds, that some have set their edifices on. 1618 Mynshul *Ess. Prison, Taylor's* 30 Many men .. forsake the calmes of their owne happy fortunes, to arriue on these quick-sanded Shores. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 5/2 The animal and the cart became quicksanded.

Quickset (kwi·kset), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Also 5–6 **quyk-**, 6 **quyck-**, **quyke-**, 7 **quic-**, etc. [f. Quick *a.* 3 + Set *ppl. a.* and *sb.*]

1. a. *collect.* Live slips or cuttings of plants, set in the ground to grow, *esp.* those of whitethorn or other shrub of which hedges are made.

1484 *Kent roll St. Wolstan's Hosp., Worcester* (Bodleian Rolls, Worc. No. 1), Et soluti pro fodicione .cum Quyksette hoc anno—ijs. jd. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 51 Where speedy quickset for a fence ye wil drawe. 1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 237 They plant them in hedges, and the quickset of them make a strong fence. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Agriculture*, To make a Hedge and lay the Quickset, is three Pence a Pole. 1826 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 206 He..inclosed the ground with a single row of quickset. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* v, To extricate their unfortunate companions from their bed of quickset.

fig. 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1851) II. 4 Men would have one sturdy quickset of the same height and colour—both in their fellow-men and their hedges.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A single slip or cutting of this kind.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 124 Get thy quyckesettes in the wode-contrey and let them be of whyte thorne and crabtre for they be beste; holy and hasell be good. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 530 When a quick-set of a vine is planted in a vineyard. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 Plant Timber-trees, or any Coppice-wood, or Hedge-wood; and also Quick-sets. 1794 *Act for inclosing South Kelsey* 13 For preserving the young Quicksets to be planted in the Fences. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 428 Quick-sets are also purchased, for the same purposes as those which are familiar to the modern agriculturist.

2. A quickset hedge or thicket.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 45 Learne soone to get A good quickset. 1634 Heywood & Brome *Lancash. Witches* iv. H.'s Wks. 1874 IV. 219 Theres a deepe ditch, and a hye quick-set about mee. 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* iv. i, A new Quick-set, which I had just made to keep the Swine from the Beans. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 338 They generally chuse a quickset to make their nest in. 1896 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 799 We strode with difficulty .. through this great dark quickset of nature.

transf. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 The haires of the Eye liddes are for a quic-sette and fence about the Sight. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv ii. § 34 Esau, who Satyr-like had a quickset of hair on his body.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of a hedge: Formed of living plants. So also with *fence, rank, row, screen*, etc. Cf. Quick *a.* 3 b.

1535 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 374 For cuttyng up the quyke set hege. 1597–8 Br. Hall *Sat.* v. 1, As thicke as wealthy Scrobioes quicke-set rowes. *Ibid.* iii, Beset around with treble quickset ranks. 1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 743 Between the Pallisado's and the quick-set Hedge. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 10 An hare, sorely hunted, has got upon the top of a cut quick-set hedge. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell the Third* v. xi, Many a ditch and quickset fence. 1875 W. S Hayward *Love agst. World* 11 They approached the first hedge, a pretty stiff quickset one.

transf. and *fig.* 1632 Heywood *2nd Pt. Iron Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 382 Are we not rounded with a quick-set hedge Of pointed steele? 1652 Sterry *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 7 Enclosed with the Quick-set hedge of his Divine Wisdome. 1816 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 356 Aristotle's works a quick-set hedge of fruitless and thorny distinctions!

b. *transf.* Of a beard: Rough, bristling.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. viii, Hang him rascall..with his wilde quickset beard there.

Quick-set, *sb.*[2] (See quot.)

1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 174 What are technically called quick-sets, which consist of a screw and a nut, provided with a large hook at the top, and a small pointed hook at the bottom.

† **Quickset,** *v. Obs.* [f. Quickset *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish (plant, enclose, etc.) with a quickset hedge. Also *absol.*

1508 in *Cal. Doc. Scotl.* (1888) 351 [To] diche, quyk set, enclose, and dyvyde into clausures the boundes of Berwyk. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 123 It is lesse cost for hym..to quyck set dyche and hedge. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 113 Bankes newly quicksetted, some weeding doo craue. 1632 Earl of Cork *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) III. 166 Enclosing and quicksetting the lands 1672 Petty *Pol Anat.* (1691) 14 Gardens, ditch'd and quicksetted.

Hence † **Quicksetting** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 124 If thou haue pastures, thou muste nedes haue quyckesettynge, dychynge and plasshynge. 1541 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 390 Dykyng and quyckesettyng of the Long Hedge.

† **Quickshaw,** obs. variant of Kickshaw.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 73 Tarts, Custards, Fruit, and such like quickshawes.

† **Quickship.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = Quickness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Ine strencðe & ine cwicnesse [*MS. C.* quicshipe].

Quick-sighted. (Stress variable.) [f. *quick sight* + -ed[2]: see Quick *a.* 20 b.] Having quick sight. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1552 Huloet, Quycke syghted, *oculatus*. 1571 Golding *Calvin on 1 s.* lxiii. 17 They doo nought else but dote, that wil bee wel eyed and quicksighted of themselves 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 348 A man right skilfull and deepely quick-sighted. 1677 Hornick *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 253 Such writings, as acute and quick-sighted men had disper-sed throughout the world. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 296 The boys, who are quick-sighted as lynxes. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig* (1782) I. 400 They are quick-sighted to foresee. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II 93 It was dangerous to .. light a fire where such .. quick-sighted enemies were at hand. 1870 Miss Bridgman *A. Lynne* I. xi. 165 Rose was quicker-sighted.

Hence **Quicksightedness.**

1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IV. 84 The Symptomes, whereby his quicksightedness read her Disease. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XI. x, Quick-sightedness into evil. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 400 The mere quick-sightedness of a pilot in a strange sea.

Quicksilver (kwi·ksi lvəɹ), *sb.* [OE. *cwicseolfor* = OHG. *quecsilbar, -silper* (MHG. *quec-, kecsilber*, G. *quecksilber*), Du. *kwikzilver*, ON. *kvikisilfr* (Sw. *qvicksilfver*, Da. *kvæg-, kviksølv*), after L. *argentum vivum* (Pliny): see Quick *a.* and Silver.]

1. The metal mercury, so called from its liquid mobile form at ordinary temperatures.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 356 Wiþ magan wærce rudan sæd & cwic seolfor. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 269 The firste spirit quyksiluer called is. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Commodytes .. commynge out of Spayne, ..Bene fygues..Saffron, quicksilver. 1555 Eden *Decades* 335 By the helpe of quickesyluer it is drawen owt. 1625

N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. v. (1635) 71 Quick-siluer .. will gather it selfe to a round body. **1669** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 309 This Column of Quick-silver in the Tube, is supported by the weight of the Air Ambient. **1782** Cowper *Progr. Err.* 21 Like quicksilver, the rhetoric they display Shines as it runs, but grasped at slips away. **1825** J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 326 A profusion of little rain-drops; like spattered quicksilver. **1870** Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 360 Quicksilver is met with pure in minute globules, but for the purposes of commerce it is obtained from one of its ores,—cinnabar, a red sulphide of mercury.

2. Used allusively. **a.** with reference to the quick motion of which the metal is capable.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 165 She is quycke syluer. **1622** Bacon *Hen. VII* 192 Perkin (who was made of Quick-silver, which is hard to hold or imprison) began to stirre. **1820** Scott *Abbot* xix, Thou hast quicksilver in the veins of thee to a certainty. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/3, I .. had come off the journey with my veins full of quicksilver.

b. with ref. to its use in mirrors (see the vb.).

1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. xii. (1864) 166 The dull quicksilver of their own selfishness behind the glass.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, in senses 'consisting of, containing, pertaining to, etc. quicksilver', as *quicksilver bath, battery, earth, field, globe, mine, ore, plaster, ship, tank, valve, water*, etc.

1552 Huloet, Quyckesyluer earth, *antrax*. *a* **1631** Donne *Poems, Apparition*, In a cold Quicksilver bath. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1996/1 The Quick-Silver Ships may be expected this month at Cadiz. **1751** Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 53 Quick silver-water is the most effectual remedy for worms. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 152 Cinnabar or quicksilver ore. **1839** Marryat *Phant. Ship* iii. (1874) 25 In the centre of the ceiling hung a quicksilver globe, a common ornament in those days. **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 A very important quicksilver-field is about to be opened in the far north. *Ibid.* 260 A..clever arrangement of quicksilver-tanks.

b. attrib. in sense 'resembling quicksilver (in quickness of movement)', as *quicksilver mind, rebel, rogue, temper*.

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* V. § 4 (1669) 94/1 Labour therefore in hearing the Word to fix thy quick-silver mind. **1676** W. Hubbard *Happiness of People* 29 These are *Inquieta ingenia* of Quick-silver tempers. **1796** Earl Balcarres in Bryan Edwards *Proc. Maroon Negroes* (1796) 35 Until such time as these quick-silver rebels are under lock and key. **1863** Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 360 That prince of quicksilver rogues—Master Autolycus.

c. objective, and obj. genitive, as *quicksilver-feeder, -fixation, -producing* adj., *-reduction*, etc.

1834 Macaulay *Ess., Pitt* (1887) 306 The periwig company, and the Spanish-jack-ass-company, and the quicksilver-fixation-company. **1877** Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 Coming south from Trinity, the next quicksilver-producing locality .. is in the Coast Range. **1882** *Rep. Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U S* 507 A quicksilver feeder has been devised for feeding mercury to gold mills.

Hence **Quicksi·lverish** *a.*, somewhat quicksilvery (hence **Quicksi·lverishness**); **Quicksi·lvery** *a*, of the nature of, resembling, quicksilver.

1611 Cotgr., *Vif-Argentin*, quicke-siluerie. **1829** *Anniversary, Honeycomb & Bitter Gourd* 118 The flighty and quicksilvery youth of the parish. **1852** Mrs Craik *Agatha's Husband* II. i. 17 She had .. a certain quicksilverishness of manner, jumping here there everywhere like mercury on a plate. **1891** T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 70/2 The quicksilvery glaze on the rivers and pools.

Quicksilver (kwi·ksi:lvəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To treat, imbue, or mix with quicksilver; *esp.* to coat (the back of glass) with an amalgam of tin in order to give a reflecting power.

1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 94 Metal..reflects not so much Light as Glass quick-silver'd over does. **1799** G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 178 How to Quicksilver the inside of Glass Globes, so as to make them look like Looking-glass. **1831** Brewster *Optics* i. 4 The glass is always quicksilvered on the back, to make it reflect more light.

Hence **Qui·cksi:lvered** *ppl. a* (in early quots. *fig.*). **Qui·cksi:lvering** *vbl. sb.*, the action or process of coating, etc., with quicksilver; also *concr.* a coating of quicksilver or amalgam.

1599 E. Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 80 Those nimble and quicksilverd braines which itch after change. *c* **1645** Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. iv. 21 The Leaden-heeld pace of the one, and the Quick-silver'd motions of the other. **1753** Parsons in *Phil. Trans* XLVIII. 380, I took a quicksilver'd glass. **1825** J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 728 The quicksilvered tin-foil adheres.. firmly to the glass.

Quick step, qui·ckstep.

1. *Mil.* The step used in marching in quick time. Also quasi-*adv.*, at a quick step.

1802-1876 [see Quick time]. **1875** W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 51 We now move, quick-step, over the pasture-fields.

transf. **1877** Talmage 50 *Serm.* 26 Nearly all the verses of the Bible have a quick-step.

2. *Mus.* A march in military quick time.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.*, *Quick-step*, a species of march generally written in two crotchets in a bar. **1885** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 384/1 The drum .. beats a .. quickstep. **1897** H. Porter *Campaigning with Grant* in *Century Mag.* Apr. 826 Bands were playing stirring quicksteps.

Quick-stick(s: see Quick *a.* 1).

Quick time. *Mil.* A rate of marching which in the British army now consists of 128 paces of 33 inches each (= 118 yards) in a minute, or four miles an hour. Formerly the rate per minute was 108, then 116, and latterly 120 paces of 30 inches each (cf. quots. and Double-quick).

1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Quick Step*, or *Quick Time*, is 108 steps of 30 inches each, or 270 feet in a minute, and is the step used in all filings of divisions. *Quickest Step*, or *Quickest Time* is 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in a minute. **1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 18 *The Quick Step.* The cadence of the slow pace having become .. habitual to the recruits, they are..to be taught to march in 'quick time', which is 108 steps in a minute, each of 30 inches. **1876** Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.*, *Quick-time*, a pace soldiers ordinarily march at, viz. 3·3 miles an hour. *Ibid.* s.v. *Step*, *Quick step*, a military step of 30 inches, with a cadence..of 116 per minute, in the British army. It constitutes what is technically called *quick time* in marching.

b. quasi-*adv.* In quick time.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* x, Come, come, Mrs. Janet—march, troop—quick time.

† **Quick tree.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = Quicken *sb.*[1]

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 54 Myrica, otherwyse named tamarix .. The Poticaries of London vse nowe for thys quik tree.

Quick-witted, *a.* (Stress variable.) [f. *quick wit* + -ed[2].] Having a quick or ready wit; mentally acute, sharp, clever.

1530 Tindal *Pent., Lev.* Prol. (1884) 297 Allegoryes make a man qwick witted. **1596** Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 38 How likes Gremio these quicke-witted folkes? **1693** Dryden *Juvenal* iii. (1697) 50 Quick-Witted, Brazen fac'd, with fluent Tongues. **1702** Mead *Mech. Acc. Poisons* Wks (1775) 50 Impatient, ready to action, quickwitted. **1824** Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. i. (1863) 133 There is always great freshness and originality in an uneducated and quick-witted person. **1870** Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. i. (1873) 189 The cultivated and quick-witted men in whose familiar society he lived.

Hence **Quickwi·ttedness.**

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 He has French quick-wittedness, French good temper. **1883** P. Schaff *Hist. Church* Per. i. II. lxxxiii. 712 The curiosity and quick-wittedness of the Samaritan Magdalene.

Qui·ckwood. [f. Quick *a.* 3.] = Quick *sb.* 3, Quickset. (Chiefly *attrib.*)

1473-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 645 Pro.. plantacione de le Whikwod. **1696** Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 103 A Pond .. adjoyning to a Quick-wood-hedge. **1769** *Addone Inclos. Act* 10 All the new quick-wood fences. **1800** Tuke *Agric.* or White thorn (provincially quickwood) constitutes the most common fence throughout the Riding. **1892** J. D. Hood *Waterspouts Yorksh. Wolds* 25 Rooting up a strong quickwood fence.

Qui·ck-work. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist* 162 Quick-work; that part of a Ship's Sides both within and without Board, above the Channel-wales and Decks. **1730** Capt. W. Wrigglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 21 Sept., This morning begun to Caulk the Quick Work on the Quarter deck. **1776** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (ed. 2), *Quick-Work*, a general name given to all that part of a ship which is under the surface of the water when she is laden. **1780** *Ibid.* (ed. 3), *Uvord*, the quick work, or that part of a ship's side..comprehended between the drift-rails and the waist-rail. *c* **1850** *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *Quickwork*. A denomination given to the strakes which shut in between the spirketting and clamps. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quick-Work*, is also applied to that part of the inner upper-works of a ship above the covering board. Also, the short planks worked inside between the ports. In general parlance quick-work is synonymous with spirketting.

† **Quicqui·dlibet.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [L., f. *quicquid* whatever + *libet* it pleases.] Whatever one pleases, anything whatsoever.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 22 A multimonstrous maufrey of heteroclytes and quicquidlibets.

‖ **Quid** (kwid), *sb.*[1] [L. *quid* what, anything, something, neut. sing. of *quis* who, any one, etc.]

1. That which a thing is. Cf. Quiddity 1.

1606 Marston *Parasitaster* I. ii, My age Hath seene the beings and the quide [*sic*] of things. **1611** L. Barry *Ram Alley* in Dodsley (1874) X. 363 A widow that has known the quid of things. **1675** [Br. Croft] *Naked Truth* 25 The quid, the quale, the quantum, and such like quack-salving forms. **1727-41** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Hence we have two kinds of *quids*, nominal .. and real. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 270 When I do not know the 'quid' of anything how can I know the 'quale'?

† **2.** = Quiddit, Quiddity 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 That Logike leape not ouer euery stile.. With curious quids to maintaine argument.

3. *U.S.* (abbrev. of *tertium quid*.) A name given to a section of the Republican party in 1805–11.

1805 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 45 Those called the third party, or Quids. **1882** H. Adams *J. Randolph* (1884) 1 2 He belonged to the third party, the quiddists or quids, being that tertium quid.. which had no name, but was really an anti-Madison movement.

Quid, *sb.*[2] *slang.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A sovereign; † a guinea.

(Pl. usually without -*s*, as *two quid, a few quid*, etc.)

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* III. i, Let me equip thee with a Quid. **1791-3** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 244 The man..rarely has more than from thirty to fifty quids a year. **1796** *Mod. Gulliver* 165 The twenty last are worth full forty quid. **1834** H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. III. xiii. 106 One quid, two coach wheels. **1883** Besant *All in Garden Fair* II. x, It isn't two quid a week that will keep a young gentleman of your powers.

† **2.** *pl.* (with -*s*.) Money, cash. *Obs. rare.*

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Quid (kwid), *sb.*[3] [var. of Cud *sb.* q.v.] A piece of something (usu. of tobacco), suitable to be held in the mouth and chewed.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. **1731** *Gentl. Mag.* I. 349 Spitting about the church. As if he'd got a quid in's mouth. **1789** G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 27 Beetle nut and Chinam, of which they had always a quid in their mouths. **1833** Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 89 The first lieutenant..perceived that he had a quid of tobacco in his cheek. **1883** Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 68 His mind was..revolving the problem of existence like a quid of gum.

fig. **1805** W. Hunter in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 35, I chewed my Quid of bitterness.

† **Quid,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **cwyddian,** 2–3 **cwidden, quidd(i)en.** [OE. *cwiddian*, f. **cwidi*- Quide (q. v.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To say, speak.

c **1000** Ælfric *Hom.* II. 388 Crist hi befran hu men cwyddodon be him. *c* **1200** Ormin 3048 Þatt illke word wass cwiddedd ær. *c* **1205** Lay. 9825 Bi-þenc þu a þine quides þe þu sulf quiddest. *c* **1275** *Woman Samaria* 55 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 Nv quiddeþ men, þat cumen is Messyas.

Quid, *v.*[2] [f. Quid *sb.*[3]]

1. *intr.* To chew tobacco; to chew the cud.

1775 in Ash. **1778** *Gentl. Mag.* July 311/1 The cow chews her cud, and the man, when he chews tobacco, calls it quidding. **1893** *Surrey Gloss.*, *Quidding*, chewing the cud. 'The heifer's getting better, she's quidding all right'.

2. *trans.* Of horses: To let (food) drop from the mouth when half chewed.

1831 Youatt *Horse* (1847) 258 The Horse quids his hay, and gulps his water. **1888** W. Williams *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 376 Soreness of the throat is indicated by 'quidding of the food'.

Hence **Qui·dder,** a horse which 'quids' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886).

‖ **Quidam** (kwəi·dăm). *rare.* [L., f. *quī* who: cf. Quædam.] Somebody; a certain person.

1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Post-scr., So many vnworthy Quidams, which catch at the garlond which to you alone is dewe. **1624** Bedell *Lett.* xi. 143 Who were these quidams that laid hands on Scory? *a* **1641** Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 48 Some *Individuum vagum*, a certaine *Quidam* in the Clouds.

Hence **Quida·mity,** an allusion to 'somebody'.

1892 *Athenæum* 9 July 65/1 A retort lay ready to his hand more effective than any indulgence in *quidam*-ities.

† **Qui·ddany,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **quiddanet, -onie, quidenie,** 7–8 **quiddeny, -ony,** 8 **quidony.** [ad. obs. F. *codignat, condoignac*, etc. (mod.F. *cotignac*, It. *cotognato*) = med.L. *codōniātum*, var. of *cydoniātum*, f. L. *cydonia*: see Quince, and cf. Codiniac, Cotiniate, Quindiniac.] A thick fruit-syrup or jelly; orig. and properly, one made from quinces.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Quiddanet*, a sweete mixture thicker than a sirupe, and not so thicke nor stiffe as marmalet. **1638** tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 42 That which they call Quiddeny of Quinces. *a* **1655** Sir T. Mayerne *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 150 (1658) 101 Boyle the Syrup, untill it be as thicke as for quiddonie. **1695** Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 203 Sloes in the form of a Quiddeny, or Marmalade. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 133 It is us'd in Rob or Quiddony, made with Damask-Rose-Water. **1736** Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 494 Quiddany of Quinces.

Hence † **Qui·ddany** *v. trans.*, to make into a quiddany. (In quot. *fig.*)

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 18 He will .. Quidanye Christ with Sugar and Rats bane.

Qui·ddative, *a. rare.* [For *quidditative*; cf. *qualitive, quantitive*.] = Quidditative.

1642 J. Jackson *Bk Conscience* 18 Find out the very quiddative nature and being of Conscience. **1727-41** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Quiddity*, What is essential to a thing is said to be quiddative—as quiddative knowledge. **1898** *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 299 The quiddative unity of things.

Quiddonie, -ony, varr. Quiddany.

Qui·dder, (? *a.* and) *adv. Sc. rare.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *kvidra* to dart about.] Only in phr. *quick and quidder*, quickly, forthwith.

In first quot. perh. as adj. = 'alive and lively'.

1633 *Fife Witch-Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVIII. 658 He gave her, soul and body, quick and quidder full to the devil. **1866** Edmondston *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkn.*, *Quick-and-Quidder*, swiftly, quickly.

Quiddist: see Quid *sb.*[1] 3, quot. 1882.

Quiddit (kwi·dit). Now *arch.* = Quiddity 2.

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 These lawiers haue .. such quibs & quiddits. *a* **1613** Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 188 He makes his Will in forme of a Law-case, full of quiddits. **1635** Heywood *Hierarch.* iv. 202 He .. Stretches each Quiddit of the Law to finde Him culpable. **1838** Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* II. 221 Rhyming couplets, quirks, quiddits and riddles. **1855** Browning *Old Pict. Florence* xx, The first of the new.. Beats the last of the old; 'tis no idle quiddit.

† **Qui·dditative,** *a. Obs.* [f. Quiddit-y + -ative. See also Quiddative.]

1. Pertaining to the quiddity or essence of a thing.

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 9 The quidditative and peculiarly expresse causes of all those admirable effects of the Loadstone. **1655** [? J. Sergeant] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 220 The quidditative notion of an Element.

2. Full of equivocations, quirky.

1611 Cotgr., *Quidditatif*, quidditatiue, doubtfull, obscure, full of quirkes, fraught with quiddities. **1637** Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* i. ix. 31 A weak and easily penetrable hedge of some quidditative Cautions.

Hence † **Qui·dditatively** *adv.*

c **1600** *Timon* iv. iii. (1842) 66 The moone may bee taken.. either specificatiuely, or quidditatiuely, or superficially, or catapodially.

Quiddity (kwi·dĭti). [ad. schol. L. *quidditas*: see Quid *sb.*[1] and -ity; so F. *quiddité* (14th c.).]

1. The real nature or essence of a thing; that which makes a thing what it is.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 21 The true demonstration .. is that whiche is made (as the Logitioners

speake) by Quiddites, and by the proper difference of thinges. **1628** T. SPENCER *Logick* 75 Dissent is in the qualitie not the quidditie, or being of the subject. **1670** MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* x. 106 These notions being too.. remote from the quiddity, essence and spring of the Disease. **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 81 The positive abstract idea of quiddity, entity, or existence. **1828** DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1862 X. 76 The quiddity, or characteristic difference, of poetry as distinguished from prose. **1897** S. S. SPRIGGE *Life of T. Wakley* xiii. 125 The quiddity of each attitude was the desire to curtail the privileges of the hospital surgeons.

b. Something intangible. *rare*⁻¹.

1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 158 Fighting for a phantom; a quiddity; a thing that wants, not only a substance, but even a name.

2. A subtlety or captious nicety in argument; a quirk, quibble. (Alluding to scholastic arguments on the 'quiddity' of things.)

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 18 b, [He] must nat playe with hys sophemes and quyddities. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 475 Hee saith hee will not vse the quiddities of the schooles, but plaine examples. **1678** R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* § 12. 371 To find out and invent subtile Distinctions and Quiddities. **1731** *Plain Reas. for Presbyt. Dissent* 138 The most honest cause is often run down with the torrent and spent of law-quirks and quiddities. **1807** W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 33, I humbly solicit.. A quiddity, quirk, or remonstrance to send. **1877** C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxv. (1879) 281 Their.. quiddities and quillets, and casuistical cases.

Comb. **1863** DE MORGAN *Pref.* in *From Matter to Spirit* 40, I went back to the old quiddity-mongers.

b. Subtlety (of wit); ability or tendency to employ quiddities.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 140 How shall euer those come in heauen, that haue neither qualitie of body to get it..nor quidditie of wit to keepe it? **1881** W. S. GILBERT *Patience*, To stuff his conversation full of quibble and of quiddity. **1884** R. BUCHANNAN in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr., With the intellectual strength and bodily height of an Anak, he possessed the quiddity and animal spirits of Tom Thumb.

Quiddle (kwi·d'l), *sb. dial.* and *U.S.* [f. QUIDDLE *v.*] A fastidious person.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* vi. 108 The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation .. a quiddle about his toast and his chop [etc.].

Quiddle (kwi·d'l), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *twiddle*, *fiddle*.]

1. *intr.* **a.** To discourse in a trifling way.

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 81 Set out your bussing base, and we will quiddle upon it. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1275/2 Which name of the Marishes, Marshes, or Moores, if it like them to expound it, as I doubt not but manie will quiddle therevpon. **1863-70** [see QUIDDLING].

b. To trifle, waste time (*with*).

1832 in WEBSTER. *a* **1877** in J. Cook *Orthodoxy* iv. (1882) 81 Don't quiddle with the goody little notes to Gibbon by Milman and others.

†**2.** *trans.* To trifle or play with. *Obs.*

a **1652** BROME *City Wit* III. i Wks. 1873 I. 311 *Cras.* How does she feel your hand? *Lin.* O, she does so quiddle it, shake it, and gripe it!

Hence **Qui·ddling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Qui·ddler**, a trifler.

1832 in WEBSTER. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life* iv. (1861) 93 Neither will we be driven into a quiddling abstemiousness. 'Tis a superstition to insist on a special diet. **1863** W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vii. 181 Lawyers, bound by quiddling technicalities. **1870** H. STEVENS *Bibl. Histor.* Introd. 14 He indulged in.. bibliographical quiddling about the mechanical and manufacturing points of the books.

Quiddonie, -y, variants of QUIDDANY.

†**Quide.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **cwyde**, 1-2 **cwido**, 3 **quede**, **queðe**, 3-4 **quide**, 4 **qwede**. [OE. *cwide* (*cwyde*) = OS. *quidi*, OHG. *quidi*, *chwiti*, etc., ON. *kviðr* verdict:—OTeut. **kwidi z*, f. the root **kweþ-* to say, (QUETHE.]

1. A saying, speech, statement.

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* III. § 4 Is þis nu se cwide þe þu me geo sædest? *c* **1080** *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 1070 Se arb..mid strangan cwydan þæt ylce gefæstnode. *c* **1205** LAY. 9141 Hit wes ȝare iqueðen, þa quides beoð nu soðe. *a* **1250** *Owl & Night.* 685 Alvered seide of olde quide [etc.].

b. A promise. *rare*⁻¹.

c **1250** *Gen. & Exod.* 1463 He bad god..ðat he sulde fillen ðat quede, ðe he abraham quilum dede.

2. A will, legacy, bequest.

950 in Thorpe *Diplom.* 500/1 Ðis is Byrhtrices & Ælfswyðe his wifes nihsta cwide. Þe hi cwædon .. on heora maga gewitnesse. *a* **1050** *Liber Scintill.* xliv. (1889) 146 On cwyde þinum lef þearfum. *c* **1205** LAY. 14857 Ich forȝiue ælchere widewe hire lauerdes quide. **13..** *K. Alis.* 8020 To have theo kyngis qwede, Muche bataile was heom myde.

Quidenie, variant of QUIDDANY.

Quider, obs. form of WHITHER.

†**Quidi·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUID *sb.*[1] + -(I)FIC + -AL.] Quibbling, captious.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 124 Diogenes mockyng suche quidificall trifles saied [etc.].

Quidighe, var. CUDDY[1]. (See QUIDRATHE.)

†**Quidlit,** obs. var. of (or misprint for) QUIDDIT or QUILLET. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1598 GILPIN *Skial.*, *Satyr* II. 43 Then whats a wench but a quirke, quidlit case, Which makes a Painters pallat of her face?

Quidnunc (kwi·dnʌŋk). [f. L. *quid* what + *nunc* now.] One who is constantly asking: 'What now?' 'What's the news?'; hence, an inquisitive person; a gossip; a newsmonger.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 2 The Insignificancy of my Manners .. makes the Laughers called me a Quid Nunc. **1782** COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 126 Acknowledge, now.. that I should make no small figure among the quidnuncs of Olney. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 95 He was a sort of scandalous chronicle for the quid-nuncs of Granada. **1874** L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 352 Some wretched intrigue which had puzzled two generations of quidnuncs.

attrib. **1880** *19th Cent.* VII. 191 Not for the mere gratification of quidnunc curiosity.

Hence **Quid-nunc-ism, Quidnunckery,** curiosity, love of news or gossip. *nonce wds.*

1804 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VIII. 93 His attachment to quidnunckery is as constant as ever. **1847** J. CAIRNS *Let.* in *Life* vi. (1895) 281 The ne plus ultra of disappointed religious quid-nunc-ism.

Quidony, variant of QUIDDANY.

‖**Quid pro quo** (kwid prōᵘ kwōᵘ), *sb.* [L. *quid* something, *pro* for, *quo* (abl. of *quid*) something.]

1. One thing in place of another; *orig.* and *esp.* one medicinal substance used for another, either intentionally, fraudulently, or by mistake.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* 32 b, A leude Apoticarie, that vnderstandeth not his bil, but giueth *Quid pro Quo*. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. A vj b, *Succedan*, that drug which may be used for default of another. The Apothecaries call such *Quid pro quo*. **1654** R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 60 The Apothecaries themselves, both take, and receive (from Herbe-women) *Quid pro Quo*, one thing for another, many, many Times. **1738** STEWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 449 A Mistake .. and a putting of *quid pro quo* (as 'tis commonly express'd). **1804** *Edinb. Rev.* III. 416 Referring the proximate cause of this disease to a deficiency of azote is only substituting *quid pro quo*.

b. The action or fact of using or putting one thing for another; the result of this; a mistake or blunder consisting in such a substitution.

1679 EVERARD *Discourses* 35 A Capital *quid pro quo* of Estate of the most part of the Potentates of Europe. **1687** MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.*, *Quid-pro-quo* or mistake, *un Qui pro quo*. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quid*, A northern physician, in a printed thesis on *quid pro quo's*, owns ingenuously, that they are very frequent. **1824** LADY MORGAN *Salvator Rosa* I. v. 263 He .. produces the most ludicrous *quid pro quo's* by misapplied erudition, witty absurdities, and naive questions. **1843** THACKERAY *Misc. Essays* (1885) 44 A laughable *quid pro quo* .. occurred to him in a conversation.

†**c.** One who assumes a false character. *Obs.*

1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inquiries* II. 10 Have we not still ..some (*Quid pro quo's*, amongst us) Papists in Masquerade?

2. One thing (or action) in return or exchange for another; tit for tat.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 109, I cry you mercy, 'tis but *Quid* for *Quo*. **1608** MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. iv. 44 Let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead; *quid pro quo*. **1705** HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 206 Every Church is the Old-Exchange, Spiritual Things in exchange for Carnal Things; Heaven for Earth; *Quid pro Quo*. **1727** BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v. *Quid*, To give one *Quid-pro-quo* (or tit for tat). **1820** COMBE *Dr. Syntax* II. xxix. (1869) 167, I shall be able .. to bestow What you will find a *quid pro quo*. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ix. 76 The tradesman gets his *quid pro quo*.

attrib. **1861** T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xvii. 187 A system of conduct based on the theory of a quid-pro-quo purchase.

†**Quidrathe.** *Obs. rare.* Also **-raighe.** [Ir. *cuid* part, portion + *ráithe* quarter of a year.] A quarterly tax, payment, or entertainment.

1570 in *11th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 235 An Irish custom of £10 sterling called quidrathe. **1592** in *Acts Privy Council* N.S. XXII. 564 Unlawfull taxacions of Iryshe customes as Quony, Quoshirs, Nightsupers called Quidighe, Quartersupers called Quidraighe, Hueryе for their horses or anie other like taxes.

Quie, obs. form of QUEY.

†**Quiell,** obs. var. KEEL *sb.*[1] (after F. *quille* or Pg. *quilha*).

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 336 They have no quiell, but are flat-bottomed.

†**Quiennal.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **qui-, quyenal.** [For *quinquennal*, on anal. of BI-, TRIENNAL, q.v.] A dispensation or indulgence for five years.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 398 Freris .. mony times bringen veyne pardouns, quienals, and oþer veyne privilegies. — *Wks.* (1880) 66 To paie.. for pardons, quyenals, priuylegies, for assoilyngis of wowes, & many feyned iapis.

Quier, obs. form of QUEER *a.*[2]

Quier(e, obs. forms of CHOIR, QUIRE *sb.*[1]

Quierie, obs. variant of *querry* EQUERRY.

Quiesce (kwəiˌe·s), *v.* [ad. L. *quiēscĕre* to be quiet, f. *quiēs* QUIET *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To become quiescent; to subside *into*.

1833 *Wild Sports of West* I. 27 Did tired nature quiesce for a moment, I was..roused with a tornado of.. sounds. **1888** HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxx. 330 The village, after a season of acute conjecture, quiesced into..sufferance of the anomaly.

2. *intr.* Of a letter: To become silent; said of the feeble consonants in Hebrew when their sound is absorbed in that of a preceding vowel.

1828 STUART *Elem. Heb. Lang.* (1831) 25 A moveable consonant is one which is sounded, and does not quiesce or coalesce. **1853** J. R. WOLF *Practical Heb. Gr.* 8 The letters אהוי are said to quiesce in the vowels after which they are placed.

Quiescence (kwəiˌe·sĕns). [ad. late L. *quiēscentia*: see QUIESCENT and -ENCE.] The state of being quiescent; quietness; an instance of this.

a **1631** DONNE *Lett.* lxxx. Wks. (ed. Alford) VI. 397 Bless them with a satisfaction and Quiescence. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 11 That there is no such thing in the World as an absolute quiescence. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 137 ¶ 2 To sleep in the gloomy quiescence of astonishment. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 239 The anomalous retrogradations and quiescences of the planets. **1830** LYELL *Princ. of Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxx. 177 The local quiescence or dormant condition of the subterranean igneous causes. **1879** PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* ii. 29 The usual condition of the air .. is one of motion, not of quiescence.

b. *spec.* in Hebrew grammar: see QUIESCE *v.* 2.

1828 STUART *Elem. Heb. Lang.* (1831) 54 Quiescence sometimes happens when the *Eve* would (by analogy) have a vowel. **1853** J. R. WOLF *Practical Heb. Gram.* 112 This quiescence consists in such letters losing their consonantal power when preceded by certain vowels.

Quiescency (kwəiˌe·sĕnsi). [See prec. and -ENCY.] = QUIESCENCE.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 82 To find a quiescency many Muscles working. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 70 When the Animal Spirits are in Quiescency. **1824** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & Porson* Wks. 1853 I. 70/2 Much of this quiescency induces debility. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 465 His Godhead .. was in a state of quiescency during his humiliation.

Quiescent (kwəiˌe·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. ppl. stem of L. *quiēscĕre* to QUIESCE. So mod.F. *quiescent*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Motionless, inactive, at rest.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 190 The active or moving side..the weaker or more quiescent part. **1710** BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 114 A man in a ship may be said to be quiescent with relation to the sides of the vessel. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. *App.* s.v. *Force*, The pressure of the quiescent body against the obstacle that hinders it to move. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 3 The pole, which is the place of a quiescent star. **1874** LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 63 The quiescent and death-like condition of the pupa.

†**b.** *Quiescent reason*, the fallacy of sorites.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (I.) xxxii, Sorites.. is called also ἡσυχάζων λογὸς, the quiescent reason, because the way to withstand it, is by stopping, and withholding the assent.

2. Of a letter: Not sounded, silent; *spec.* in Hebrew grammar (see QUIESCE *v.* 2). *Quiescent verb*: (see quot. 1853).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) p. iv, The E silent or quiescent, which yieldeth no sound. **1711** J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 301 Other Letters .. are quiescent or silent. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 160 The Irish Raths have the same origin, the [th] being quiescent. **1807** HURWITZ *Elem. Heb. Lang.* 101 According to the system of reading by points, the letters אהוי are in many instances quiescent. **1853** J. R. WOLF *Practical Heb. Gram.* 111 Quiescent verbs are those in which one of the feeble letters אהוי occurs as a radical letter.

b. Of a person: Silent, not speaking. *rare.*

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1781, 17 May, Johnson was very quiescent to-day.

B. *sb.* **1.** A quiescent letter.

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. **1807** HURWITZ *Elem. Heb. Lang.* 134 Whenever a letter is written and not pronounced, it is called by Hebrew Grammarians..an invisible quiescent, or a mute. **1831** LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 36 The.. letters, considered either as consonants or quiescents, will occasionally be changed for one another. **1882-3** F. BROWN in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 583/1 The weaker Shemitic gutturals and the quiescents.

2. A quiescent verb (see 2 above).

1831 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 222 We do not think it necessary here to divide these verbs into Defectives and Quiescents as has usually been done.

Quie·scently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a quiescent manner; at rest; in repose.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. iii. 146 Quiescently regarding the conclusions. **1887** *Twin Soul* I. xiii. 131 They float quiescently upon the fleecy clouds.

†**Quie·sceous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. QUIESCE *v.* + -OUS.] Belonging to quiescence.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 388/2 The Sense of Ease and Rest.. it shall be termed The Quiesceous sense.

Quiese, obs. form of QUEEST, wood-pigeon.

Quiet (kwəi·ĕt), *sb.* Also 4-6 **quyet(e, quiete,** 7 **quiett.** [ad. L. *quiēt-*, stem of *quiēs* rest, repose, quiet. An AF. *quiete* may have existed beside *quieté* QUIETY.]

1. Absence of disturbance or tumult; peaceful condition of affairs in social or political life.

13.. *Cursor M.* 29341 (Cott. Galba), [Cursed] er þai þat .. robbes or reues on ani side, Whare pese and quiet suld bityde. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 519 Þe quyet of our lord Ihesu, luk in vmreste ȝe turne nocht now. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* XX. xvii, In this realme wyll be now no quyete but euer stryf and debate. **1542** 3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 119 Lawes and ordinaunces for the..good quiet of his saide dominion of Wales. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 380 To whom the care of the Publique quiet is committed. **1763** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 43 Why is not the nation's quiet secured, and its independance asserted? **1874** BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 104 A long period of almost absolute quiet followed the establishment of the empire.

personified. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 41 Carelesse Quiet lyes, Wrapt in eternall silence farre from enimyes. **1632** MILTON *Penseroso* 45 Join with thee calm Peace, and Quiet, Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet. **1754** GRAY *Pleasure* 53 Humble quiet builds her cell.

b. Absence of noise or (rapid) motion; calmness, stillness.

a **1400** *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 382 in *Anglia* XVIII. 316 Ageyn cowrs of watyr wyll he flete, ȝif þe water renne in good quiete. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 73 No breath disturbs the quiet of the ayre. **1816**

SHELLEY *Alastor* 393 A smooth spot Of glassy quiet mid those battling tides Is left. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 51 It was only the quiet that preceded the outbreak of another storm.

2. Freedom from external disturbance, molestation, interruption, or noise; †freedom from work or occupation; rest, repose.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9128 Whare alle ryghtwyse men salle won at ees, In ioyfulle quyete, and rest, and pese. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 249 Lat me nat reste nor have no quyete, Occupye my soule with spirituall travayl. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXX. 156 This foresayd countesse .. with her sonne .. was in quyete of theyr countrey and castell. 1592 GREENE *Conny catching* III. 12 She seeing him laid in bed .. commits him to his quiet. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 26, I have too much care of my own quiet, to goe about to trouble his. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, An arrant vixen of a wife soured his domestic quiet. 1865 HOOK *Lives Abps.* III. 301 It often happens that a man, turbulent in his youth, will make great sacrifices to procure peace and quiet in his old age.

pl. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 185 More beneficiall to the Subjects in respect of their quiets.

b. Freedom from mental agitation or excitement; calm or peace of mind.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Cov.* (1634) 421 As wondrous quiet and peaceableness, and calmness in the heart. 1688 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. lxxi. 156 Such letters as yours, Sir, do not disturb my quiet. 1726 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 586 An accident that must be so fatal to my quiet. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* vi, A matter that concerns my quiet.

3. The condition of remaining quiet, of refraining from disturbance, hurry, exertion, etc.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Henry VI*, vii, My mynde to quyet bent, had not bene tossed so. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXI, None more [than me] for quiet might compare Ev'n with the babe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 343 That God was a great Lord, who with great quiet and leasure performeth his workes. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 ₱ 12 Knowledge and genius are often enemies to quiet, by suggesting ideas of excellence. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 41 How becomingly .. that self-respecting quiet sat upon their high-bred figures.

4. Freq. in phrases *at*, †*in*, and †*out of quiet*, with vbs. of being, remaining, maintaining, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 121 God .. gaue the heuene to stekye and stonden in quiete. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vi. 46 An evel conscience is euer dredful and oute of quiete. 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Prol. (1573) 61 They could neuer be at quiet .. untill they had dronken his bloud. 1577 *Test. XII Patriarchs* (1604) 101 Bear your losses willingly, and be not out of quiet for it. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* i. (1700) 21 Every part of it is at quiet till it is put in motion. 1771 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) II. 129 Matters .. are too much in quiet to send you news from hence. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 266 The country remained at quiet. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 51 Mr. Utterson began .. to grow more at quiet with himself.

†**b.** With adjs., esp. *at* (*a*) *good* (or *better*) *quiet*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 587 The ost he maid in gud quyet to be. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 62 The other Christian Princes also being at no better quiet. 1652 COTERELL *Cassandra* IV. (1670) 68 He began to be at a little better quiet. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, My differences with my uncle Thomas at a good quiett, blessed be God!

Quiet (kwəi·ĕt), *a.* Forms: 4 7 **quyet**, (4–6 **-te**, 6 **-tt**), 5 **quiete**, 6 **quyat**, **quyit**, **queat**, 8 *Sc.* **quait**, 6– **quiet**. [a. OF. *quiete* or ad. L. *quiētus*, pa. pple. to *quiēscĕre* to come to rest, f. root of *quiēs* rest, QUIET *sb.* The popular Fr. form *coi* is represented by COY *a.*]

I. 1. Of persons (or animals): Making no stir, commotion, or noise; causing no trouble or disturbance; remaining at rest; not moving or acting.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 11 We preyen 30u .. that 3e be quyet, and do 3oure nede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 277 b, Obteyne of the Clergie, that they wyll be quiet, tyll suche tyme as the other States may declare [etc.]. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. VI. (1612) 24 Lycus .. did cast his haughtie armes abroad, as who would say, be queat. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. vi, Let gae my hands, I say, be quait. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Wks. 1883 IX. 403, I wish you would be quiet, you have more tricks than a dancing bear. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. iii. 44 The young men began to call to them crying, 'Whisht, whisht, what ails the curs?—quiet there, Viper'. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 635 Rebecca's rights once obtained we will be as quiet as mice.

b. (Also of nature or disposition.) Habitually or naturally peaceful or averse to making stir, noise, etc. Of an animal: Gentle.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 167 The peple of the sowthe is meke and quiete. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxiii[i]. 9 The sonne which shal be borne vnto the, shal be a quyete man. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Mic.* iv. *comm.*, Quiet patient people .. suffering persecution with alacritie of minde. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 148 Quiet and easy natures are like fair weather. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 18 They always were quiet and never made any resistance. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 212 The defendant did not put the question .. whether it were a quiet horse? 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Barnaby is not in his quietest humour to-night. 1863 *Q. Rev.* July 262 It is a great relief to quiet people when the Easter ceremonies are wound up.

†**c.** *Sc.* in specific senses: Acting or living quietly; remaining hid or secret; fast asleep. *Obs.*

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 17 Thay that ar quiet and fals flatterers. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* x. vii, Traistyng .. sum quiet personis liand ay in wait to inuaid hym. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 444, I could not beleeue, that the Patrone of so great a Monarchy, could be so quiet; yea, as quiet as a Countrey Baron is with vs. 1651 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 107 Loveston replies, He is quiet (which in the Scotish dialect is fast asleep).

2. Of things: Not active; not moving or stirring; also, making no noise; still.

Quiet disease, latent hip-joint disease in children (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). †*Quiet letter*, a quiescent letter.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 36 For Pistoll, hee hath a killing Tongue, and a quiet Sword. 1658 P. GOODWIN *Myst. Dreams* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXVII. 2 The Hebrew word .. being with *aleph*, a quiet or resting letter. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 47 An eye made quiet by the power Of harmony. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* III, The dust was very ancient, peaceful, quiet dust about an hour ago. *a* 1889 ELIZA COOK *Poems* (Rtldg.) 51, I prize the soul That slumbers in a quiet eye. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 331 Doubts might have been felt as to whether the induration was really malignant. It was quite quiet.

b. Free from excess; not going to extremes; moderate, gentle; *esp.* of colour, dress, style, etc.: Not obtrusive, glaring or showy.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 261 b, That for the appeasing of religion, they would use lawfull and quiet remedies. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Now you shall have a quiet breath and gale, and suddenly an unexpected violent gust. 1685 DRYDEN *Horace, Odes* III. xxiv. 54 The tide of business .. Is sometimes high, and sometimes low, A quiet ebb, or a tempestuous flow. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 93 (*Remise Door*), I made them a quiet bow, and wished them a good passage to Dover. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 21 A woman of quiet and pleasing exterior. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. App. 346 The beautiful quiet English of Helps. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 185 He was conscious of a certain regular and quiet sound. 1889 *Catholic News* 15 June 8/6 There was a quiet trade in pigs.

c. Avoiding or escaping notice; private, secret, underhand. (In older use only *Sc.*)

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 87 He .. send quyit messagis to his freindis. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 65 Thair companie [it] wes not quyet, Bot or they wist they wer beuyde. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 52 (*Acts Robt. III, c. 2*) The kings leges, are trubled in their lands, be volunter and quyet recognitions, made be the overlords. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 8/2 'Quiet cases' meaning the insurance of lives without the knowledge of the persons so insured.

II. 3. Free from disturbance, molestation, or annoyance; not interfered or meddled with; left in peace. **a.** of a state, condition, procedure, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* ii. 2 That we lede quyet and pesyble lyf. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3720 In quiete prayers he contenued. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 921 A quyete slepe is right necessary and delycious. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 b, If they maye have their Religion quiet untill the counsell, they are also contented to become contributaries. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 96 They sent to Cæsar, to intreat a quiet passage through the Romana province. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* (1048) 18 Though prayer purchaseth blessings, giving praise doth keep quiet possession of them. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 394 The grantor may covenant .. for the grantee's quiet enjoyment.

†**b.** of a person, people, or country. Also const. *from*. *Obs.*

1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 175 Hauing your Realme free from strangers, and quiete from all enimies. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 266 While she is heere, a man may liue as quiet in hell, as in a sanctuary. 1611 BIBLE *Job* iii. 26, I was not in safetie, neither had I rest, neither was I quiet. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. III. § 26 That the abbot should be quiet from the bishop's sight. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 360 Long to enjoy it quiet and secure.

†**c.** Quit, clear. *Obs. rare*—1.

1473–4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 16, Iiijc. vijd. the which ben forgeven them, and so they ben quyete.

4. Characterized by the absence of all strife, bustle, stir, or commotion; also, free from noise or uproar, silent, still.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Than .. Wedlocke was quyet & pleasaunt without stryfe. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, V. i. 25, I could be well content To entertaine the lagge-end of my life With quiet hours. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* XVIII. 14 While all things were in quiet silence. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. XII. § 27 He chose a quiet county before a cumbersome kingdom. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, In the second chamber all was quiet and in order. 1831 J. E. BURTON *Beauties Hist.* I. (1845) 9 If the state of things might be described as at all quiet. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. XXIV. 204 We gave two quiet hours to the memory of our dead brother. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. § 179 My hope .. that the streams of the Isis and Cherwell will be kept pure and quiet.

b. Remote from scenes of activity; retired.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* (S. T. S.) XLIII. 33 In quyet place, .. They can, percace, Purchess some grace. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 187 They .. past to the wall heid at ane quyit place quhair the watches might haue no sight of them. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* III. 105 Then to my quiet Urn awhile draw near. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XXXVII, As soon as he and Lady Ascot were seated on a quiet sofa.

c. Partaken of, or enjoyed, in quiet.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXVI, To have a quiet cup of tea. 1892 ANSTEY *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 85 A cup of coffee, and a quiet cigar.

5. Of the mind, conscience, etc.: Not troubled or distressed; free from agitation or excitement. So also of persons in respect of the mind, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XV. 15 A quyete herte is as a contynuall feast. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, With a quiet conscience. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 230 That you cannot be quiete in conscience. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 96 Truth hath a quiet breast. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 5. 8 The bond of a Creditor, so lies on the debter, that he is not quiet till it be discharged.

†**6.** Sheltered from the wind. *Obs. rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 30 In the scoug of the craig and castell is a verie quyet hauining place. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 10 For thy Bees a quiet Station find, And lodge 'em under Covert of the Wind.

III. †7. Used as *adv.* = QUIETLY. *Obs. rare*—1.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 63 More profit is quieter found (where pastures in several bee).

8. Quasi-*sb.*, in phr. *On the quiet*, privately, in secret. (Abbrev. *q. t.*: see Q II. 2.) *slang* or *colloq.*

1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'On the quiet', clandestinely, so as to avoid observation, 'under the rose'. 1881 *Punch* 8 Jan. 4/1 I'd just like to have a bit of chinwag with you on the quiet about the troubles of a Cabby. 1889 H. O'REILLY *To Vs. on Trail* 7 Having on the quiet found out a passenger steamboat.

9. *Comb.*, as *quiet-eyed*, *-mannered*, *-minded*, *-spoken*, *-tempered*; *quiet-going*, *-living*, *-looking*, *-moving*, *-seeming* adjs.

1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) I. 107, I can .. impress the quiet-seeming sentiment. 1825 J. NEAL *Jonathan* II. 104 An old, stately, quiet-looking negro. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, She was a quiet-tempered lady. *Ibid.* IV, He was a slow, quiet-spoken old fellow. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 59 The exciting incidents which now and then ruffle the life of even the most quiet-going family. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlii. 119 A larger sum than a quiet-living man can need.

Quiet (kwəi·ĕt), *v.* Also 6 **quyet**. [ad. med.L. *quiētāre*, f. L. *quiētus* QUIET *a.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To quit, acquit (oneself or another). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 2861 Eche of hem ij so wele quiete them thar. 1472–3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 50/1 That your said supplyaunt .. be discharged, relesed and quieted, of almaner .. fynes, paynes [etc.].

2. To make quiet (in various senses); to reduce to quietness:

a. a person or people, a material thing, etc.

1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 269 Quiet thy selfe therfore, and strriue not against the streame. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. i. 54 Quiet thy Cudgell, thou dost see I eate. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 109 Those savage nations whom he had quieted. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 520 A very difficult piece of Work .. to quiet all the right side of the Rhine. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov., I did what was possible to quiet her, but to no purpose. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 211 In trying to quiet one set of malecontents, he had created another. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 73 She knew she had no chance of quieting the girl.

b. a feeling or emotion, *esp.* of fear.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, His naturall inclinacyon and appetyte can neuer be satysfyed, contented and quieted. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, If there be any of you which .. cannot quiet his own conscience. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 253 This quieted our apprehensions for some days. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 32 The event quieted the fears of one party. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxviii. 140 In order to quiet these suspicions the comptroller played a very bold game.

c. a disturbance, dissension, etc.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 174 The byshop wyl sende thether to quiet the controversy. 1601 J. WHITGIFT *Treat. Comm.* 33 Till the said King Edward had quieted the troubles with his subiects at home. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 103 Some companys of ye Guard being comanded together to quiet ye Tumult. 1792 BURKE *Let. to K. Burke* Corr. IV. 4 Measures which may quiet the unhappy divisions of the country. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* iv (1862) 147 Quieting with a word the tempest in their bosoms. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 360 The motion .. quiets the restless palpitation of the heart.

3. To settle or establish in quiet. Chiefly *Law.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXII. 11, You should unto the weake extend Your hand, to loose and quiet his estate. 1654 G. GODDARD *Introd. Barton's Diary* (1828) I. 100 A Bill for quieting the possession of the government. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 61 Your petitioner .. made surrender of his estate unto the Crowne so soone as he was quieted in the possession thereof. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 47 The Plaintiffs are entitled .. to be quieted in the possession they have had for so many years.

4. *intr.* To become quiet. Also *to quiet down*.

1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 27 The mind can hardly conceive the possibility of its quieting so soon. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXXII. 217, I have never seen buffaloes 'quieting' down before. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 237 By and by she quieted, and, from pure exhaustion, fell asleep.

Hence **Qui·eted** *ppl. a.*

1894 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* 185 The darkened house, the quicted movements.

†**Quietance.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *quiētāncia*, f. *quiētāre* to QUIET: see -ANCE.] = QUITTANCE 2.

1451 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 224/1 Libertees, Fraunchises and Quietaunces conteyned in the same. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 29 All manner of Liberties, Franchises, Immunities, Quietances and Privileges.

Quietant (kwəi·ĕtănt). [f. QUIET *v.* + -ANT 1.] Anything that makes quiet or soothes.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 340 As a nocturnal quietant and hypnotic, it would appear to offer very great advantages.

†**Quieta·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **quietacion**, **-cyon**, **quyat-**, **quyetacyon**, **-cion**. [ad. med.L. *quiētātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *quiētāre* to QUIET. Cf. obs. F. *quietacion* (Godef.).] The action of quieting; the state of being quieted or quiet.

1502 W. ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl. 229 If thou seke here rest, how shalt thou come to euerlastyng rest & quietacion in heuen? 1526 9 LD. DUDLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 84 For the quyatacion of the Kyngs subgetts.

1640 J. Stoughton *Def. & Distrib Divinity* iii. 90 Such a fruition of all good..as brings with it a perfect quietation of the natural appetite. *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 427 From God I ease or succour find, And Quietation to my Mind.

Quiete, variant of Quiety *Obs.*

Quieten (kwəi·ĕt'n), *v.* [f. Quiet *a.* + -en5.]

1. *trans.* To make quiet.

1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 182 To 'quieten' the children..is not English. 1853 Mrs. Gaskell *Ruth* III. x. 280, I will stay, partly to quieten the fears of this poor, faithful fellow. 1888 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 Apr. 223 The incident did not quieten the audience.

2. *intr.* To become quiet. Commonly with *down.*

1890 C. Dixon *Stray Feathers* v. 67 They soon quieten down. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 5/1 Towards the close the market quietened.

Hence **Quiˈetener,** = next. (Cf. Quietant.)

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 35 The poisonous method of ..ving soothing or narcotic quieteners to children.

Quieter (kwəi·ĕtəɹ). [f. Quiet *v.* + -er1.] One who or that which makes quiet.

a 1541 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 45 The bodyes ease, and troubler of my heart: Quieter of minde. 1547-64 Baldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 140 It is also a satisher of ioyfull quieter of the minde. 1832 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 61 Half an hour of some goodly grave old book .. as a quieter for the night.

† **Quiˈetful,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Quiet *sb.* + -ful.] Full of quiet; calm.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. xv. A quyetful langynge with a trusty desyrynge to heuenly Joye.

Quietie, variant of Quiety *Obs.*

Quiˈeting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Quiet *v.* + -ing1.] The action of the vb.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 179 He for quietyng of his conscience called together the best lerned of the realme. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* x. 511 A pacifying and quieting of all those riots and tumults. 1783 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 18 Jan., I felt so fagged..that I really wanted quieting and refitting. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Irish Hist.* 105 To withhold the capital 'grace' concerning the quieting of titles to land

Quiˈeting, *ppl. a.* [-ing2.] That quiets.

1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S.) 80 There is a quieting rest under Christ's wings. 1759 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 9 Feb. (1846) III. 432 The Parliament has taken a quieting draught. 1839 I. Taylor *Anc. Chr.* I. 22 The quieting recollection that they themselves are members of a series. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxvii. (1862) 450 The Lord spoke these quieting words to his disciples.

Quietism (kwəi·ĕtiz'm). [ad. It. *quietismo* whence also F. *quiétisme,* mod.L. *quietismus,* etc.): see Quiet *a.* and -ism.]

1. A form of religious mysticism (originated prior to 1675 by Molinos, a Spanish priest), consisting in passive devotional contemplation, with extinction of the will and withdrawal from all things of the senses; hence, any form of mysticism in which such principles are enjoined.

The *Guida spirituale* in which Molinos expounded his views was published at Rom.. in 1675, and condemned by the Inquisition in 1685.

1687 in Burnet *Lett* (1689) Suppl. 46, I will here digress a little from the business of Quietism. 1698 tr. *Fenelon's Maxims of Saints* Introd., There are but a few people that have not heard of Molinos, and his Doctrine of Quietism. 1773 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 25 Her [Madame Guion's] writings will lead any one who is fond of them, into unscriptural Quietism. 1838 Sir J. Stephen *Ecc. Biog.* (1850) II. 70 Quietism, indigenous in the East, is an exotic in this cold and busy land of ours. 1873 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 200 To avoid the Charybdis of carnalism, there is no need to seek the Scylla of Quietism.

2. A state of calmness and passivity of mind or body; repose, quietness, tranquillity.

1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 86 This discovery deprived him of all his quietism. 1795 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 122 That quietism into which people naturally fall after first sensations are over. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 526 They could..disturb his quietism by acrimonious attacks.

Quietist (kwəi·ĕtist). [ad. It. *quietista* (F. *quiétiste*): cf. prec. and -ist.]

1. One who believes in or practises Quietism, or any form of mysticism resembling it.

1685 Burnet *Letter from Rome* (1689) 205 A state of inward quietness, from which the name of Quietists was given to all his followers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2260/3 They write from Rome that the Pope had assisted a third time at a Congregation held concerning the Quietists. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 14 The disinterested Stoics (therein not unlike our modern Quietists). 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lii. 14 He conceived a like admiration for the Indian quietists. 1893 C. G. Leland *Memoirs* I. 23 Reading works by Mystics, Quietists, and the like.

2. One whose attitude towards political or social movements is analogous to Quietism in religion.

1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos* IV. 393, I will not talk to you about politics because you are among the moderates and quietists. 1834 Southey *Doctor* cii (1862) 232 He was not like him a political quietist from indifference. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* II. 412 He was, in political and social conviction, a democratic quietist, one might almost say a fatalist.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. ii. 274 The Quietist doctrine of unconsciousness. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Life V.* xxviii. (1891) 413 Hymns .. of the Methodist and Quietist character. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. x. 23 Rousseau raised feeling, now passionate, now quietist.

Quietistic (kwəiĕti·stik), *a.* [f. prec.: see -istic.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, quietists.

1850 H. Bushnell *God in Christ* 321 They make a study of the mystic and quietistic writers. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 194 He displays..the most tender love and quietistic resignation.

Quietive (kwəi·ĕtiv). [f. Quiet *v.* + -ive.] That which tends to produce quiet; a sedative.

1894 Bruce *Paul's Concept. Chr.* xx. 365 It is his quietive amid disgusts.

Quiˈetize, *v. rare*—1. [f. Quiet *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To make quiet.

1791 Mad D'Arblay *Diary* (1842-6) V. vi. 271 Solitude, and patience, and religion, have now quietized both father and daughter into tolerable contentment.

Quiˈetless, *a. rare*—1. [f. Quiet *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of quiet.

1839 Bailey *Festus* (1852) 376 The moon..comes haunting the cold earth..quietless.

Quietlike, *a.* and *adv. Sc.* [See -like 2 b.] Apparently quiet; quietly.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 577 All his four men bar thaim quietlik. *Mod. Sc.* Your horse is a quietlike beast.

Quietly (kwəi ĕtli), *adv.* Forms: 5-6 **quyetly,** -lie, 6 **quietlie, -ely,** 6- **quietly,** (9 *dial.* **whietly**). [f. Quiet *a.* + -ly2.] In a quiet manner; without molestation, peacefully; without excitement, tumult, or noise; without moving or stirring, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. iv. 11 He was stablysshed in his Realme quyetly. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 4 Dauid stode vp and cut of the typpe of Sauls garment quyetly. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 378 They entred into the Citie, and there abode quietly. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 35 That he may sleepe the quietlier. 1729 Butler *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 20 Let every one then quietly follow his nature. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 227 A weight of lead .. which, in all such trials as had hitherto been made thereof, had lain quietly. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 281 When the river..quietly deposited mud and sand.

Quietness (kwəi·ĕtnes). Forms: 5-7 **quietnes(se,** 6 **quyetnes(se,** 7 **quiett-, quyetnes,** 6 **quietness.** [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition of being quiet or undisturbed; absence of noise, motion, or excitement; calmness, tranquillity.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 10 Pou shalt neure finde quietnes but in meke subieccion vnder a prelate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 It is lesse labour and more quietnes. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 185 Althocht the conspiratouris thocht to have this matter ..in quyetnes, yet the king of France gat wit of the samin. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 71 The knowing man .. will learn quietness and sedateness. 1730 Earl of Oxford in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 25 Enjoying the fruit of his victory, peace and quietness. 1807 Wordsw. *Wh're Dee* I. 194 Happy in the shy recess Of Barden's lowly quietness. 1874 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 664 A word spoken in quietness .. can rarely fail to be in season.

† **b.** With *a* (not followed by *that*). *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 75 b, To set all thynges in a quietnes. 1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 73 That she wold let the great man haue a quietnes in hyr Lande. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 12, I .. am arm'd To suffer, with a quietnesse of spirit [etc.]

† **Quiˈetous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Quiet *sb.* + -ous.] Quiet, peaceful. Hence † **Quiˈetously** *adv.*

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* 84 b, Quietously to rest for a season. *Ibid.* 93 b, Bringing men to a quietous holde and sure stay in the Lord.

Quiˈetsome, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Quiet *a* + -some.] Quiet.

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 326 Let the night be calme and quietsome. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Quietsome,* retired; silent.

Quietude (kwəi·ĕtiūd). [a. F. *quiétude* (c 1500) or ad. late L. *quiētūdo,* f. *quiēt-us* Quiet *a.*] Quietness; rest, calm, tranquillity.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guidemeau's Iewell Chirurg.* 46 b/2 That parte requireth nothinge els then quietude. 1675 Otway *Alcibiades* III. i, How sweet a Quietude's in Fetters found. 1755 J. Sherbrare *Lydia* (1769) II. 3 Love, .. urged his bosom too vehemently, to suffer a moment's quietude or delay. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. v. 28 Philosophy has become another name for mental quietude. 1877 'H. A. Page' *De Quincey* II. xvi. 29 The quietude of the Meadows ..made them his favourite resorts.

‖ **Quietus** (kwəi,ĕtŭs). [Short for next.]

1. A discharge or acquittance given on payment of sums due, or clearing of accounts; a receipt.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII* (Pardon), Such issues fines or amerciaments .. and haue his or their Quietus for the same. 1623 Webster *Duch. Malfi* III. ii, You had the tricke in Audit time to be sicke, Till I had sign'd your Quietus. 1688 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Mar., I gave in my account about the Sick and Wounded, in order to have my quietus. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. 1826 III. 297 A final acquittance, (or a *quietus,* as they term it) is scarcely ever to be obtained [from the exchequer]. 1887 *48th Dep. Keeper's Rep.* 628 The several Books .. being preserved, and .. the satisfaction or *quietus* being therein entered.

† **2.** A discharge from office or duty. *Obs.*

c 1670 Wood *Life* an. 1650-1, 16 Jan (O. H. S.) I. 166 Had A. W. continued postmaster a little longer, he had, without doubt, received his quietus. 1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 401 Sir Francis Withens, a judge of the Kings bench, hath his quietus. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 155 The Guardian to relieve, Who his Quietus shall in Heav'n receive. 1788 Walpole *Letters* (1902) 104 A Veteran Author ought to take out his quietus as much as the Superannuated of any other Profession

3. Discharge or release from life; death, or that which brings death.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 75 When he himselfe might his quietus make With a bare bodkin. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 639 Some obtain their quietus without any signs of pain at all. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, If an unlucky bullet should carry a quietus with it. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 65 Sought his quietus in a duel. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* v. 65 This shot, far from producing a quietus, gave rise to a series of convulsive struggles.

b. Final settlement or extinction.

1806-7 Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed 5) I. 233 We have now, I think, given a quietus to the parlour. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 73 This law gave the quietus to theories of common origin.

4. (By assoc. with *quiet.*) Something which quiets or represses.

1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxxii, This disaster..had the effect of a quietus upon Miss P. for some time. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 304 The nurse ran to give its accustomed quietus to the little screaming infant.

Hence † **Quietus** *v. trans.,* to discharge. *Obs.*

1688 in Ellis *Corr.* II. 22 The other Powell and Holloway, who are quietus'd.

‖ **Quietus est.** *Obs.* [(med.)L. = 'he is quit'.] = Quietus.

1427 8 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 409/2 That thei haue not theire Quietus est out of the Eschequier. 1530 Latimer *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 309 To have..your quietus est sealed with the blood of our Saviour Christ. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 217 That Steward..saued vp all his reckonings, and got his quietus est. 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 74 On Monday the 11th of April the lord cheif justice Scroggs received his quietus est. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quietus est*..a Phrase us'd by the Clerk of the Pipe and Auditors in the Exchequer, in their Acquittances and Discharges given to Accountants: A *Quietus est* granted to the Sheriff likewise discharges him of all Accounts due to the Queen.

† **Quiˈety.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 **quiete, -tie,** 7 **quyetie.** [a. OF. *quieté, quité* (Godef.): —L. type **quiētāt-em,* f. *quiet-us* Quiet *a.*] Quietness.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxxi, Blissit be sobir feist in quiete [*ed.* 1621 quyetie]. 1528 Lindesay *Dreme* 283 Secreit synnis done in quietie.

Quife, Quig, Quight, obs. ff. Coif, Whig, Quite.

‖ **Qui-hy** (kwəi,həi). Also **-hi.** [Urdū (Hindī) کوئی هی *koī hai* 'is (*hai*) any one (*koī*) there?' a call used in India to summon a servant.] An Anglo-Indian, esp. one belonging to the Bengal Presidency.

1816 'Quiz' (*title*), The Grand Master, or Adventures of Qui Hi in Hindostan. 1822 *Blackwood's Mag.* Aug. 133 So if you are neither a qui, hy [sic] nor a politician [etc.] 1834 Mildwin *Angler in Wales* I. 7 An apparition, not unusual at that refuge for Indians, a 'qui hi'. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 170 Old Quihyes, with clogged livers and shattered nerves

attrib. 1840 E. E. Napier *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. iv. 91, I sent to my Qui Hi friend an Arab pony.

Quik(e, quikk(e, etc., obs. ff. Quick *a.* and *v.*

Quil, obs. form of While, Which.

† **Quilate.** *Obs.* Also 6 **quillat(e.** [a. Sp. or Pg. *quilate*: cf. Killat.] = Carat, q.v.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. 55 They shall put the water lower, in Quillats. 1622 Marbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 27 Shee would rather die..then..faile one quilate in the touch and finenesse of her punctualitie. 1622 *Ibid.* II. 50 Hee teacheth vs the quilates and aloy of that gold.

Quile, obs. f. Which. **Quile,** var. Coil *sb.*5 haycock, While. **Quiler,** var. Quoiler.

† **Quilicom.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure formation.] App., an idle fancy, conceit, or quibble.

1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* (1651) 43 It is enough for me to know, that God is a good man: and for all other Quilicoms, they shall never trouble my braines.

Quilis, -ist, obs. forms of Whiles, Whilst.

Quilk, obs. form of Which.

Quill (kwil), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 7 **quil,** 5 **quyl, qwil, qvylle,** 6 **quyll,** 6- **quill.** [Of obscure etym.: cf. LG. *quiele,* G. *kiel,* dial. *keil* (MHG. *kil*), quill (of a feather).]

† **1.** A hollow stem or stalk, as that of a reed; a smooth piece of stem between two joints. *Obs.*

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, They take a quil..or a large can, And in the ende this stone they set. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Qvylle, stalke, *calamus.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 84/2 Of a Tree..the Quill, is the Cane, or space between two such joints.

b. A piece of reed or other hollow stem on which yarn is wound; hence, a bobbin, spool, or pirn of any material.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613/1 *Spola,* a Quyl, or a Spole. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Prikied edafedd,* a quyll of yorne. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. vii. (1611) 204 Hee beareth Argent three Weauer's Shuttles Sable tipped and furnished with Quils of Yarne. 1635 *Rowl. Ball.* (1890) VII. 142 If I should a Weaver have,..Either wind silk, or fill his quills, 'tis either I can fit. 1771 Mrs. Delany *Lett.* II. I. 382 Neither by force or art can I get the present quill off the spindle. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 221 The quantity of silk wound upon each of these quills is necessarily but small. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Quill,* to wind the yarn from the hank or skein on to a bobbin, called a quill, for the weaver's shuttle.

c. A musical pipe, made of a hollow stem.

1567 Turberv. *Epit.,* etc. 56 Assist mee with your skilfull Quilles and listen when I call. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* xi. ii, Who now shall teach to change my oaten quill For trumpet 'larms. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* iv. 28 Yet Colinet..My fingers guided on the tuneful Quill. 1749 Collins *Superstit. Highlands* ii, There, must thou wake

perforce thy Doric quill. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xlviii, Joining the Delphic quill and Getic trump.

d. A piece of cinnamon or cinchona bark curled up in the form of a tube. Also, the extent to which such bark curls up in drying.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 12/2 The bark which is rolled up into short thick quills .. was esteemed the best. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 116 The secondary [characteristics] .. are exterior coat, fracture, weight, thickness, and quill. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 86 It is known to commerce as cassia, and comes in single quills. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 71 The bark which comes from Loxa is in the minutest quills.

† **2.** A small pipe or tube; *esp.* a small water-pipe. *Obs.*

c 1433 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 42) That thei mowe take oonly to their vse a qwil out of the pipe of the conduyt. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 297 He cut off the pipes and quils private men had made to convey Water into their Houses and Gardens. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* vi. 57 We took a slender Quill of Glass which happen'd to be at hand. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 197 The Bore of the Quill ought to be four Times less than the Bore..of the Conduit-Pipe.

† **b.** A tap or faucet. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1623) 811 With what quill these wines were vented from the setled Lees. 1611 Cotgr., *Guille*, the quill, or faucet of a wine vessel. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II, The Quill (or Tap) of a Barrel.

c. The hollow steel mandrel of a seal-engraver's lathe, into which the engraving tools are fitted.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2081/2 The quill is of steel, about 2 inches long and ⅛ inch in diameter.

3. The tube or barrel of a feather, the part by which it is attached to the skin. Sometimes extended to include the shaft, or used loosely in the sense of 'feather' (*esp.* one of the strong wing- or tail-feathers) and *poet.* for 'wing'.

1555 Eden *Decades* 163 Suche thinges as they make of fethers and quilles impaled with golde. 1575 Turberv. *Faukonrie* 331 The seconde kinde of Teynte which fretteth the principals of a Hawke to the verie Quill. 1593 Q. Elizabeth *Boeth* IV. met. i. 76 Spedy quilles haue I That fur aboue the Pole do reache. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 83 A haid reed about the compass of a Goose or Swans quill. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 216 No Quill, thence pull'd, was shap'd into a pen. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 102 One of the quills was two feet four inches long; and the barrel, or hollow part, was six inches and three quarters. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 114 The bony tail has a range of large quills, which..assist in supporting the bird.

b. The feather of a large bird (usually a goose) formed into a pen by pointing and slitting the lower end of the barrel.

Brother, Knight of the quill: see Brother, Knight. *To draw the quill*: see Draw.

1552 [see Goose-quill]. 1581 Derricke *Image Irel.* (1883) 19 Lorde guide my quiurying quill. 1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* 97 A serpents tooth bites not so ill, As dooth a schollers angrie quill. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iv. 87 The quill that a philosopher writes with, being dipt in ink [etc.]. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* i. (1709) 32 A quill worn to the pith in the service of the State. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 10 June, Let. i, His house is open to all unfortunate brothers of the quill. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. II. i. 84 The quill..Wherewith his compact with the devil he signed.

c. A plectrum formed of the quill of a feather, used for plucking the strings of a musical instrument; in instruments of the harpsichord type, a piece of crow-quill, fixed on a jack and set in motion by the keys.

1552 Huloet, Quyll, with whiche a musician vseth to play to saue his fingers, or any lyke thinge, *plectrum*. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 84 The world's a well strung fidle, mans tongue the quill. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 879 His flying fingers, and harmonious quill, Strike sev'n distinguish'd notes. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. ix. 150 To produce a clear tone .. by the common means of quills or hammers.

d. The float of a fishing-line, made of a quill.

a 1639 Sir H. Wootton *On a Bank* 8 (Percy Soc.) VI. 17 There stood my friend, with patient skill Attending of his trembling quill. 1650 E. Powel in Walton *Angler* (1875) 13 This Fisherman sits by a brook, watching a quill. *a* 1678 Marvell. *Upon Appleton House* 649 But now away my Hooks, my Quills, And Angles, idle Utensils.

e. A toothpick made of a quill.

1784 Cowper *Task* II. 628 He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet.

f. *Mining.* A blasting-fuse, consisting of a quill filled with powder (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

4. One of the hollow sharp spines forming part of the covering of a porcupine.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 20 Make .. each particular haire to stand an end, Like Quilles vpon the fretfull Porpentine. 1675 Grew *Disc. Tastes Plants* VI. § 9 As the Quills in the Skin of a Porcupine. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 108 All these quills .. incline backwards, like the bristles of an hog. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* IX. 41 Leggings, Richly wrought with quills and wampum.

† **5.** One of the cylindrical plaits or folds of a ruff (Nares); ? a quilled ruff. *Obs.*

a 1828 *The Gardener* xi. in Child *Ballads* IV. 213 The lily white to be your smock..And the jelly-flower to be your quill.

6. A quill-gnat (see 8 b).

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 3/2 They prefer to kill their .. fish with smaller patterns—a red quill, or a Wickham's Fancy.

7. (In full *quill-stroke.*) A particular stroke in the game of billiards.

1896 R. D. Walker in W. Broadfoot *Billiards* 370 The so-called quill or feather stroke, which was tabooed years and years ago. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 483 What was known as the feather stroke or the 'quill' Mardon considered extremely serviceable.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combs., as (sense 1 b) *quill-boy, -winder*; (sense 3 or 3 b) *quill-barrel, -dealer, -dresser, -employment, -end, -gun, -man, -merchant, -nib, -pen, -shaped* adj., *-timber, -vendor*; (sense 4) *quill-darting, -like* adjs.

1770 Kuckhan in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 314 An incision just big enough to introduce the end of a *quill-barrel. 1812 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 351 What quantity of quill-barrel ought to be allowed for a clerk's daily consumption. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II, *Quill-Boy, *Epenlier*. 1670 S. Clarke 4 *Plant Amer.* 32 *Quil-darting Porcupines and Rackcoones. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot & Pope *Mem. M. Scribl.* XIV, The quill-darting Porcupine. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Quill Dresser, Dealer. 1764 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 171/2 The most ancient grant of nobility in France to a *quill employment was to the King's secretaries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 692/2 The small *quill ends which touch the strings. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 454 Into this the quill end of the feather must be plunged. 1617 Lane *Contn. Sqr's L.* (1887) 37 What *quill-gon bownces dares shee not let flye? 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 408 The cheeks and lips are completely masked by the heavy *quill-like bristles. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 19 P 2 Small *Quill-men and Transcribing Clerks. 1830 Scott *Ayrsh. Frag.* I. 1, Quintin the quillman, Quintin the comptroller. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 86/1 J. Jones, .. *quill merchant. 1853 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 310 **Quill-nibs*. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1848/2 Bramah probably first suggested quill-nibs. 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 109 A couple of good *quill-pens of your own making. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 86 Cinnamon of Ceylon .. is found in commerce in thin *quill-shaped pieces. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. v. 419 They conceive this third .. Temple never had other then paper-wals, inke-mortar, and *quil-timber. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 324 The *quill-venders have found their occupation to fall off. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Quill Winder.

b. Special combs.; **quill-back,** an American fish of the genus *Carpiodes*; the spearfish (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **quill-bark,** cinchona bark in the form of quills; **quill-bit,** a boring-tool for a brace, having a hollow barrel (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1853); **quill-coverts,** the feathers which cover the base of the quill-feathers; **quill-feather,** one of the stiff, comparatively large, feathers arranged in two rows along the edge of a bird's wing; also, one of the similar feathers of the tail; **quill gnat,** a species of gnat, or an imitation of it used in angling; **quill-jack,** a jack fitted with a quill (see 3 c); **quill-stroke** (see 7); **quill-tail** (coot) *U.S.*, the spiny-tailed duck (*Cent. Dict.*); **quill-tool, -tube** (see quots.); **quill-turn, -wheel,** a wheel for winding spools; **quill-wort,** an aquatic plant of the genus *Isoetes*, esp. *I. lacustris*, Merlin's grass, having quill-like leaves.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 61 The red-bark is in much less esteem abroad than the *quill-bark. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv Bark* 72 The root-shoots had scarcely grown to a sufficient size to yield anything but quill bark. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 150 The *quil feathers are dusky, barred with red. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 223 The ulna is often impressed by the insertions of the great quill-feathers of the wing. 1867 F. Francis *Bk. Angling* 189 The *Quill gnat..makes its appearance late in April. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 342/2 In a disused fly-book .. reposes a small collection of quill gnats. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1691/1 The substitution of *quill-jacks for the hammer. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* ii. 23 Another is fluting columns with a thin brush called a *'quill tool'. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Quill-tubes*, those in use with port-fires for firing guns before the introduction of detonating and friction tubes. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A *Quil-turne, that turnes the quilles, or spoyling Wheele. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word bk.*, *Quill turn*, the hand-wheel and spindle upon which the bobbin or quill is wound for the weaver's use. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* III. 379/1 The block of the *quill-wheel. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* II. 832 *Quillwort. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 300 Quillwort. At the bottom of lakes. 1864 T. Moore *Brit. Ferns* 103 The European Quillwort, or Merlin's Grass.

Hence **Qui'll-dom,** the province of literature.

Qui'll-less *a.*, not provided with quills.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 611/1 [A porcupine's] quilless and vulnerable under side. 1891 I. Zangwill *Bachelors' Club* 69, I was recognised in quilldom as a brilliant.

† **Quill,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **quille.** [? a. OF. **quille* = F. *cueille* gathering, harvest, sb. f. *cueillir* (OF. *quillir*, etc.) to gather, Cull *v.*[1]]

1. = Coil *sb.*[3]

1588 *Book of Charges* July (Dom. St. Papers, P. R. O. CCXV. 88) A Quille of ropes wayeing xxv[li].

2. *In the* (or *a*) *quill*: In a body; in combination or concert. *To jump in quill*, to act simultaneously or in harmony.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 4 Let's stand close and then wee may deliuer our Supplications in the Quill. 1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* x. 18 Nor .. did they less jump in quill; for just as he was debating this matter with himself, they came down to him, and besought him that he would dismiss them. *c* 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 136 Thus those Females were all in a Quill, and following on their Pastime still.

Quill (kwil), *v.* [f. Quill *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To form into small cylindrical plaits or folds resembling a quill; to goffer.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 478 P 12 It might have been as expensive in queen Elisabeth's time only to wash and quill a ruff. 1758–65 Goldsm. *Ess.* V. Wks. (Globe) 296/1 His cravat seemed quilled into a ruff. 1865 *Art Jrnl.* No. 321 91/2 'Quilled' her frills as usual. 1869 Mrs Whitney *Il e Girls* V. (1873) 82 Ribbon that she was quilling up

2. To cut the quills off (a wing). *rare*[−1].

1710–11 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 115 As for Patrick's bird .. His wings have been quilled thrice, and are now up again

3. To cover with, or as with, quills.

1783 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s* Wks. 1812 I. 64 Thou'rt like a hedgehog quill'd By the dire shafts of merciless Ridicule. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVII, His whole body had been gored with wounds, And quill'd with spears.

b. To fit (a harpsichord) with quills.

1785 [see Quilling *vbl. sb.*]

4. *intr.* To wind thread or yarn on a quill; to fill spools.

c 1640 [see Quilling *vbl. sb.*]. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* III. 377/1 Quilling, i.e. putting silk on a shuttle. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* II. (1871) 5 The child Margaret sits with a small wheel, winding spools, in our vernacular 'quilling'. 1886 [see Quill *sb.*[1] 1 b].

Quill, obs. form of While.

‖ **Quillai** (kilai). Also **cullay.** [Chilian (Araucanian) *quillai, quillay*, f. *quillcan* to wash.] The soap-bark tree of Chili (*Quillaia saponaria*): see next. Also *attrib.*, as *quillai-bark, -tree.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 952/2 *Q. Saponaria*, the Quillai or Cullay of the Chilians, is a tree from fifty to sixty feet high.

‖ **Quillaia** (kwilē·yă). Also **quillaja.** [mod.L., f. prec.] **a.** A genus of S. American rosaceous trees, the bark of which possesses soap-like properties. **b.** The quillai-tree (see prec.) or its bark (also *quillaia-bark*).

1848 in Craig. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 952/2 Quillaja differs..in the ten stamens being in two instead of one row. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 10/2 Ginger-beer..the head or foam is produced either by white of egg or by quillaia bark.

Hence **Quillaic** (kwilē·ik) *a.* in *quillaic acid*, an acid of quillaia-bark; **Quilla'in,** an extract of quillaia-bark (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1891 W. Martindale *Extra Pharmacop.* (ed. 6) 386 The bark..contains quillaic acid and sapotoxin.

Quillat(e, variants of Quilate, carat.

Qui'll-driver. [Quill *sb.*[1] 3 b.] One who works with a quill or pen; a clerk or author. (Chiefly with contemptuous force.)

1760 *Voy. W. O. G. Vaughan* I. 129 As good as any of the Grub-street Quill-drivers cou'd write. 1846 Thackeray *Lect. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 96 The quill-driver of the present day, with his doubtful position and small gains. 1887 I. A. Trollope *What I remember* II. xix. 379, I used..to do all my writing standing; and I strongly recommend the practice to brother quill-drivers

So **Qui'll-driving** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.* (*pres. pple.*).

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV. 319 Quill-driving Prigs, Flocked to St. James's. 1756 Toldervy *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* I. 181 Richmond .went to quill-driving till ten. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 13 Jan., At such times I have wished myself a clerk, quill-driving for twopence per page. 1880 Browning *Clive* 39 That greenhorn, that quill-driving clerk.

Quille, variant of Quill *sb.*[2]

Quilled (kwild), *a.* and *ppl. a.* [f. Quill *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having the form of a quill or quills.

a. of cinchona bark: see Quill *sb.*[1] 1 d.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Cortex*, The small, fine, quilled barks .. are the most esteemed. 1786 T. Skeete (*title*) Experiments and Observations on Quilled and Red Peruvian Bark. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The lance-leaved, pale, or quilled bark. 1895 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cinchona*, The quilled form of the thinner bark is acquired in drying.

b. of cloth: see Quill *v.* 1. Also (of persons) *quilled up*: wearing a quilled ruff.

1783 Colman *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 237 (The Maidens of Queen Bess's reign) Quill'd up like Porcupines, they shot their darts. 1804 Collins *Scripscap* 32 A close quill'd-up coif, then noddles just did fit 1858–61 J. Brown *Horæ Subs., Jacob Fam.* (1882) 110 A close cap with a quilled border. 1886 *St Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 The border..was entirely composed of fully quilled black lace.

c. of glass: (see quot. 1854).

1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 8 It is expedient to have the quilled part accurately ground to the neck of the bottle. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 301 Every portion of the glass tube is of the kind known as quilled glass, not much larger than the stem of a clay tobacco-pipe.

d. *Bot.* of florets: Tubular, instead of normally ligulate. Hence of flowers: Having tubular florets.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 126 The varieties of the Chrysanthemum..are, the..Quilled white,. Quilled yellow [etc.] 1849 *Florist* 233 The quilled form is an instance of it. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 129 In the Dahlia the florets are rendered quilled [by cultivation].

2. Having, or fitted with, a quill or quills.

a. of a receiver: Ending in a narrow tube.

1767 Woulfe in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 411 The retort was set in a reverberatory furnace, and an adopter and quilled receiver luted to it. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1815) I. 7 To some receivers a pipe is added..which may enter partly into a bottle beneath. This vessel..is termed a quilled receiver.

b. of a suture: Having the thread secured to pieces of quill on each side of the wound.

1768 tr. *Heister's Surg.* I. i. vi. 74 A large crooked needle, for stitching large Wounds, with a double Thread, to make the quilled Suture.

c. of a jack in a harpsichord: Tipped with a piece of crow-quill.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 349/1 The Spinet had but one string to each note, which was struck by a quilled jack.

d. *Her.* of a feather: Having a quill (of a specified tincture).

1864 in Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 86.

†**Qui·ller.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Quill *sb.*¹ 2 + -er.] A bird not fully fledged. In quot. *fig.*

1591 Lyly *Endym.* v. ii, O sir, your chinne is but a quy ller yet, you will be most majesticall when it is full fledge.

Quillet (kwi·lĕt), *sb.*¹ Also 6 coylett, quyllett, 6–7 quillett. [Of obscure origin.]

1. A small plot or narrow strip of land. Now only *local* or *Antiq.*

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 10 No maner person .. shall take in ferme .. any quillettes of landes or pastures. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 82 § 2 Impropriating Benefices unto them and giving them Coyletts of Land. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 151 Reducinge his scattered quillets of ground togeather into entire enclosures. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* p. xlv, The abbots of Furness permitted the inhabitants to enclose quillets to their houses. 1824 HebER *Jrnl.* 9 Aug., Each quillet..had its little stage and shed for the watchman. 1888 *Archæolog. Rev.* Mar 17 The fields in North Wales are still, in many cases, divided into 'quillets', that is to say, into open strips marked off from each other merely by boundary stones.

†2. A hamlet. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1597–8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 25 The sayde Hundred doth consiste onely of five small villages and three small Quyllettes or Hamlettes.

Quillet (kwi·let), *sb.*² Also 7 quilit, 7–9 quillit. [? Abbrev. of Quillity; cf. *quip*, *quippy* and *quiddit*, *quiddity*.] A verbal nicety or subtle distinction; a quirk, quibble.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 288 Some tricks, some quillets, how to cheat the diuell. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. iv. 386 Linking and entangling causes with insoluble quirkes and quilits. 1674 Marvell *Gen. Councils* Wks 1875 IV. 117 [Thou] didst ask them concerning a frivolous quillet of a question. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 3/2 Like Ignoramus, For Quillets most famous. 1818 Scott *Hrt Mdl.* v, Sharp-eyed as a lynx in the nice sharp quillits of legal discussion. 1890 J. H. Stirling *Gifford Lect.* viii. 153 The word is too unequivocal for any quillet to be hung upon it.

Hence †**Qui·llet** *v. intr.*, to quibble. *Obs.*

1653 Holcroft *Procopius* I. xx. 25 It is inconvenient for men in hazard for the main, to quillet about the rest.

Quillet (kwi·let), *sb.*³ [app. f. Quill *sb.*¹ + -et.] A small quill, or tube, etc., resembling this.

1876 Blackmore *Cripps* II. xiv. 211 Sprays, that .. held in every downy quillet liquid, rather than solid, gem. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, As many codicils as there are paper quillets to a schoolboy's kite.

Quilleted (kwi·leted), *a.* [f. Quillet *sb.*¹ + -ed.] Divided into quillets.

1888 *Archæolog. Rev.* Mar. 21 The whole of this quilleted tract is grouped about the ancient site of the parish church. 1893 A. N. Palmer *Hist. Wrexham* IV. 102 The quilleted close nearest the town.

Quillety, variant of Quillity.

Quilling (kwi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quill *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. Quill; *esp.* filling a quill with thread or yarn.

c 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 167 The charges in .. quillinge, weavinge, and the like. 1780 A. Young *Tour Ire.* I. 315 Quilling, warping, and winding; the quilling by children. 1785 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 440, I do not altogether despair of making something of your method of quilling [a harpsichord] 1856 Whittier *Ranger* vii, Leave your quilling, leave your spinning.

2. A ribbon, strip of lace or other material gathered into small cylindrical folds resembling a row of quills.

1813 Lady Burghersh *Lett.* (1893) 61 An immense quilling of lace or ribbon round the poke. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 247 Quillings or narrow edgings of lace 1882 *Standard* 11 Sept. 6 6 Quillings and ruchings continue dull.

†**Qui·llity.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 quillety. [? Alteration of Quiddity 2.] A quillet, a quibble.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 135 In nise poyntes and quillityes none more præcise. 1616 Abp. Matthews in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 36 Our adversaries do not .. intangle others .. in any one Quillity, or Cavil, more than in that particular.

transf. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xi (1900) 56 One of them would call it .. her staffe of love, her quillety. [1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir P. Fancy* v. i, We shall soon rectifie the quiblets and quillities of his blood, if he observes our directions and diet.]

‖**Quillon** (kiyoñ). [Fr. (1611 in Cotgr.), app. f. *quille* ninepin: see Kayles.] One or other of the two arms forming the cross-guard of a sword.

1888 *Archæologia* LI. i. 513 The quillons, which start from a rectangular block through which the blade passes. 1894 R. S. Ferguson *Charters of Carlisle* 292 His sword which has plain straight quillons, hangs at his left side.

Quilly (kwi·li), *a. rare.* [f. Quill *sb.*¹ + -y¹.] Resembling a quill; pertaining to quills.

1565 J. Halle *Hist. Exposit* 90 The circulare or quilly hardnes of fistules. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 844/2 Being men rather of horny hands than of quilly pens

Quilome, Quilpe, Quils, obs. ff. Whilome, Whelp, Whiles.

Quilt (kwilt), *sb.*¹ Forms: α. 3 cowlte, *pl.* quoiltene, 4 qwylte, 4–5 quilte, 5 qu-, qvylte, (coylte), 5–6 quylt, 5–quilt. β. *north.* 5 qwhilte, wilt, wylt, 5–6 whilt(e. γ. 5–6 twilt, twylt. [a. OF. *cuilte* (12th c.), *coille* (later *coite*, *coete*, *couete*, mod. *couette*) :—*colcta*, *culcta* :—L. *culcita* a stuffed sack, mattress, cushion, etc., whence also Sp. and Pg. *colcha*. Also OF. *coute* (later written *couste*, *coulte*) :—**colta*, **culta*. The L. variant *culcitra* is represented by It. *coltrice*, OSp. *colcedra*, and its shortened form **culctra* by It. *coltre*, Genevan *coitre*, *couatre*, OF. *cotre*.]

1. An article of bed-furniture, consisting essentially of two large pieces of woven material having a layer of some soft substance (such as wool, flock, or down) placed between them; originally, an article of this kind for lying on (now *obs.*); in later use, a coverlet of similar make, *esp.* one in which the lining is kept in place by stitches or lines of stitching passing through the whole (the mediæval *quiltpoint* or *counterpoint*, q.v.); hence, any thick outer bed-covering, a counterpane.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 188/125 Maketh a bed .. Of quoiltene and of materas *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* 334 Were beon .. Thine cowltes and thi covertoures? *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 3996 Foure hondred beddes of selk echon, Quiltes of gold bar vpon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 539 Thei lay down to slepe vpon the grasse for other quyltes ne pilowes hadde thei noon. 1454 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 148, ij qwhiltez .. j whilte 1477 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 179 Unum twylt. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvi. 154 Coyltes or matrases or sacques. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Vfe* (1553) A viij b, A coife, made of double linnen clothe, and sowed like a cotten quilt. 1626 Middleton *Women Beware Women* III. i. 27 Never a green silk quilt is there .. To cast upon my bed? 1692 Locke *Educ.* 23 Let his Bed be hard, and rather Quilts than Feathers. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 237 The way of lodging upon quilts, and in beds..I need not describe. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 8 We have .. three flourished quilts for every bed. 1852 Mrs. Smythies *Bride Elect* xxv, She threw herself on her knees by her bed side, and hid her face in the quilt.

b. *transf.* A thick covering († or soft bed). † Also humorously applied to a fat person.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 54 How now blowne Jack? how now Quilt? 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 92 You must lay a finger thick of Moss upon those Shelves, which may serve, as it were for a kind of Quilt. 1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 58 To hide their slumbering heads beneath Those downy quilts, their wings 1863 Baring Gould *Iceland* 115 The dull quilt of cloud obscuring the sun.

c. The material of or for a quilt; quilting.

1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 427, 1 piece yard-wide quilt.

2. A piece of padded material used to defend the body, as a substitute or lining for armour.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Capitall de Buz* 127 No hardned steele, no quilt, no warped meale Could make resist. 1625 K. Long. tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. vii 84 The inside of the Bracelet .. being lined with a silken quilt, next to his arme. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 219 The hauberk, and the tough interior quilt its force repress'd. 1870 Bryant *Homer* I. IV. 111 The plated quilt which next his skin The hero wore.

†3. A pad smeared or stuffed with a medicinal substance, and applied to some part of the body.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 339 The same rennet applied as a cataplasme vpon a quilt of wooll. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 50 The Quilts of Roses, Spices,..&c are nothing so helpfull as to take a Cake of New bread. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit* III. 68 Concerning Quilts and Caps such as are made of very strong scented things do affect the Head.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. objective gen., as *quilt-maker*, *-manufacturer*; † b. = quilted, as *quilt-cap*, *-nightgown*, *-work*.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Quylte makers, shermen, and armorers. 1623 T. Goad *Dolef. Iuen. Song* 7 Hee .. put vpon his head a red quilt cap, having a linnen white one vnder it. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1081/4 Also Six Holland Shifts .. one Quilt Night Gown 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4559/4 Michael Scott of Fetter-lane,..Quilt-maker.

Quilt, *sb.*² *dial.* ? *Obs.* [Related to Quilt *v.*²] The swallowing-point of the throat.

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 347 (E. D. S.) He puts them down the calf's throat beyond the quilt.

Quilt (kwilt), *v.*¹ Also 6 quilte, 6 (9 *dial.*) twilt(e. [f. Quilt *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To pad, line, or cover (a thing) with some material, after the method employed in making a quilt, or in some similar way.

1555 J. Proctor *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 35 A priuie cote that he had quilted with angels. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xvi (1877) I. 279 Jackes quilted and couered ouer with leather. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 56 A Bagge quilted with Bran, is likewise very good. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 16 Course Ticking-Cloth, well quilted with Wool. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 82 Mayn't I quilt my rope? It galls my neck strangely. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, His black velvet bonnet was lined with steel, quilted between the metal and his head. 1869 Trollope *He knew*, etc. xxxvi. (1878) 205, I am quilting your cap.

transf. and *fig.* 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 149 He so quilt your cap with old Iron, that your coxcombe shall ake the worse these seuen yeeres for 't. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v. xxi 184 Long standing tents were quilted with timber, for their stronger support. *a* 1678 Marvell *Upon Appleton House* 422 The plain Lyes quilted ore with bodies slain. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. iii, His steel jack, a swarthy vest, With iron quilted well.

b. To cover with interlaced cord.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* x. 230 His helmit fashion'd of a hide; the workman did bestow Much labour in it, quilting it with bowstrings. 1776 [see Quilting *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Laboratory*, With a strong packthread the whole is quilted to keep the shot from moving. 1838 Dickens *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 197 A short pipe quilted over with string.

2. To fasten together (two pieces or thicknesses of woven material) by stitches or lines of stitching, so as to hold in position a layer of some soft substance placed between them. Also, to sew (several thicknesses) together, usually by stitches arranged in some regular or decorative pattern.

1555 Eden *Decades* 79 The mens [apparell] is double and quilted. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 96/1 Quilte the bagge least the herbes sacke the one vpon the other. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 12 Quilt it in a manner of a course imbroydery. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* I. viii, By quilting thirteen fold of their strongest linnen together. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 16 Quilting the lining [of a Coach] with small tufts. 1870 Rock *Text Fabr.* I. 14 Skirt of a Lady's Dress, quilted round the lower border with a scroll.

transf. 1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 63 Thy Father.. had neuer the art to twilt vp such a grim triangle of hair as that.

b. *intr.* To admit of being sewn as a quilt.

1622 Markham 5 *Decades War* x. 38 Buckram .. is too stiffe and unplyable, by which means it will not quilt like the other.

c. *fig.* To compile (a literary work) by putting together scraps from various sources; to join *together* (extracts) as in a quilt.

In some cases the reference is to a patchwork quilt: cf. Quilted 2.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1636) 14 It's quilted as it were out of shreds of divers Poets. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* i. Wks. (1851) 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion,..clapt together and quilted out of Scripture phrases. 1891 *Rev. of Rev.* 510/2 Mrs. Ross quilts together numerous extracts.

d. To mark or seam with points or lines resembling the stitching in a quilt.

1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xlvi, A hateful phiz, quilted into a thousand seams by the hand of deformity. 1808 *Sketches of Character* (1813) I. 164 'Poor Amelia!' cried Mrs. Pytt, 'she's terribly quilted' [with smallpox].

3. To sew up (some object or material) between two pieces of stuff, as in making a quilt.

1562 Bullein *Bk. Simples* (1579) 65 The Nutmegge .. is holsome in plasters for the stomacke, quilted in Leather and Sylke. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xxxix. (1678) 656 The powders .. must be sewed up or quilted in a bag of Linnen or Taffaty. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* IX. 361 Those that .. were found too light Quilt Lead into their Belts to give them weight. 1745 Byrom *Rem.* (1857) 410 He had three guineas quilted in the flap of his waistcoat. 1891 W. D. Hamilton *Pref. St. Papers, Dom. Ser.* 1645–47 p. ix, These secret despatches were carried by a woman quilted up in a truss of linen.

fig. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 54 Some of the Protestant [Bishops] doe quilt a gentler sence into these words

4. *intr.* To make a quilt or quilts. *U.S.*

1861 Mrs. Stowe *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 21 Miss Roxy and Miss Ruey .. could upholster and quilt. 1882 C. D. Warner *Washington Irving* III. 32 A number of girls were quilting.

Quilt (kwilt), *v.*² *dial.* Also **quilty.** [Of unknown origin: current in most S. and S.W. dialects.] *trans.* and *intr.* To swallow.

a 1658 Cleveland *Obsequies* 57 With as intens'd a Zeal, As Saints upon a fast Night quilt a Meal. 1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 49, I learned that to 'quilty' is the proper English for to 'swallow'. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Quilt*, to swallow .. used of swallowing in the natural way, while *glutch* is to swallow with difficulty.

Quilt (kwilt), *v.*³ *dial* and *U.S.* Also **twilt.** [Perh. a transf. use of Quilt *v.*¹, originating in the common phr. *to quilt one's jacket* (cf. Quilt *v.*¹ 1, quot. 1630 *fig.*).] *trans.* To beat, thrash, flog.

1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I. xix. (1837) 195 Your Cumberland critters, .. the more you quilt them, the more they wont go. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* III. 10 [He] quilted the old crocodile of a horse all the way.

Quilted (kwi·lted), *ppl. a.* [f. Quilt *v.*¹ + -ed¹.]

1. Of cloth, a garment, etc.: Padded with some soft substance held in position by being sewn as in a quilt; composed of several layers sewn together.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 79, I dyd throwe away my quylted cappe, and my other close bonettes. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 20 A round twilted Taylors cushion, for a target. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1739/4 A quilted Petticoat of Lead-colour'd Sattin. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 97 (*Temptation*), Lined with a little bit of white quilted sattin. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xx. 405 A present of a quilted coverlet.

† b. ? Stuffed. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1668 Pepys *Diary* 26 Sept., I had two quilted pigeons, very handsome and good meat.

2. Pieced or joined together, as in a quilt. † Also *transf.* of a person.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 371 So cult you are, or so quilted in your tearmes. 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 331 The quilted Quarters of the Earth's great Ball. 1877 Longf. *Keramos* 11 O'er his features, like a mask, The quilted sunshine and leaf-shade Moved. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 2/1 That is a modest programme of quilted shreds and patches.

3. Covered with, or as with, a quilt or quilted garments. *Quilted grape*: (see quot.).

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pres.* I. ii, All manner of quilted trumpeters 1845 *Cromwell* Introd (1861) I. 78 Lord Clarendon .speaks always in official language; a clothed, nay sometimes even quilted dialect. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 321/1 *Quilted Grape*, the old pattern grape shot..quilted with canvas, and tied so as to appear..something like a bunch of grapes.

4. Tossed in a quilt.

1882 Duffield *Don Quixote* I. 210 The cries which the hapless quilted one gave forth.

Hence †**Qui·ltedly** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1659 TORRIANO, *Borrevolménte*, stuffingly, gulchingly, quiltedly.

Quilter (kwi·ltəɹ). [f. QUILT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A person who quilts; an apparatus for quilting.

1563 T. NEWBERY *Dives Pragmaticus* Prol. 67 in Huth *Fugitive Tracts* Ser. I, Al Broyderers, Taylers, Quylters and Limners. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6191/4 Jane Clubb, .. Quilter. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 This..will only be ..taking the bread from the poor quilters. 1879 *Daily Chron.* 30 Apr., Quilters wanted for infants' cloaks.

Quilting (kwi·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. QUILT *v.*[1]]

1. The action of padding, sewing together, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Abborracciaménto*, a stuffing, or quilting. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Quilting*, .. the operation of weaving a sort of coat, or texture, formed of the strands of rope, about the outside of any vessel, to contain water.

2. a. Quilted material; quilted work. **b.** Material for making a quilt. **c.** A kind of cloth with a diagonal pattern suggestive of the appearance of an ordinary quilt.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 236 The next room has such a bed but that is fine Indian quilting 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Fine Indian quilting, embroidered with gold. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 244 Quilting from Cortona warm and tough. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quilting*, a kind of coating formed of sinnet, strands of rope, &c., outside any vessel containing water.

3. *dial.* and *U.S.* A quilting-party.

1819 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 108 Now, lasses; aw thrang at our quiltin. 1890 HOSMER *Anglo-Sax. Freed.* 279 Zekle squired Huldy .. to the singing-school or apple-paring, to quilting or sugaring off.

4. *attrib.* as *quilting-needle*, *-seam*; **quilting-bee, -feast, -frolic, -party,** (*U.S.*) a gathering of girls held for the purpose of making a quilt, and serving as an occasion for enjoyment; **quilting-cotton,** raw cotton prepared for stuffing quilts; **quilting frame,** a frame on which a counterpane is stretched during the process of quilting.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 54 She gives what is there called a quilting frolick. *a* 1859 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. ii. (1900) 255 Now .. were instituted 'quilting bees', . and other rural assemblages. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* IV. ii. (1881) 214 Husking bees, and apple parings, and quilting parties.

Quilting (kwi·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. QUILT *v.*[3]] A flogging.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xix (1837) 191, I'll give you such a quiltin as you never had 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 20 June 800/1, I will give him such a quilting as will cause him bitterly to remember the consequences

† **Qui·ltpoint.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **queldepoynte.** [a. OF. *cuilte pointe*:—L. *culcita puncta* pierced quilt: see QUILT and POINT, and cf. COUNTERPOINT *sb.*[2]] A counterpane.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 877 Whyssynes vpon queldepoyntes, þat koynt wer boþe. 1386 *Will* in T. Madox *Formul. Anglic.* 428 Item lego .. i. lectum rubeum quiltpoint cum i. testro de eâdem settâ.

Quilum, obs. form of WHILOM.

Quim, late Sc. variant of QUEME *a.*

Quin (kwin). [Of obscure etym.: cf. QUEEN 10 a, and SQUIN.] A variety of pecten (*P. opercularis*).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 358/1 Pectens .. make a rich and sapid dish, as might be expected from the name of them when so prepared, 'Quins'. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 257 The Scallop (*P. maximus*) and 'quin' (*P. opercularis*) are esteemed delicacies; the latter covers extensive banks, especially on the N. and W. of Ireland.

† **Quin,** Sc. var. of *cun* CON *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

c 1560 *Sat. Toun Ladyes* 83 in *Maitland Poems* (1830) 30 My counseill I geve generallie To all wemen .. This lessoun for to quin perqueir.

Quina (kī·nă, kwəi·nă). [Sp. spelling of Quichua *kina* bark: see QUINQUINA.] **a.** The bark of several species of *Cinchona* that yield quinine. **b.** *Chem.* QUINIA, QUININE.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 The febrifugal properties .. of Cincona are known to depend upon the presence of two alkalies, called cinchonia and Quina. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 221/1 The salts of quina are in general distinguished by their strong taste of Cinchona, and by their pearly lustre.

attrib. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 432 note, *Quinetum*, a collection of quina alkaloids

† **Quina·de.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. OF. **quinade*, f. **quin*, *coin* COYN + -ADE.] A conserve of quinces.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Quynade. Take Quynces, & pare hem clene [etc.]

Quinamine (kwi·năməin). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + AMINE.] A natural crystallizable alkaloid found in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra* by Dr. Hesse in 1872. Also called **Quinami·na** and **Quina·mia.**

Hence **Quina·micine, Quina·midine,** artificial isomeric alkaloids obtained from quinamine.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2 Suppl. 346 Quinamine crystallises in delicate, asbestiform anhydrous prisms. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 430 He also detected, in all of them, the presence of a new alkaloid called quinamine. 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 180 Quinamicine .. Formed by heating quinamine with dilute acids at 130°. *Ibid.*, Quinamidine .. Formed by the action of acids upon quinamine.

Quinancy, obs. form of QUINSY.

† **Quinaqui·na.** *Obs. Med.* Also **china-china, kina-kina.** = QUINQUINA, q.v.

1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2446 The Skin or Bark of that Tree, which is called China China. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quinquina*, The tree that produces the *quina-quina* is tall. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 12/1 The bark ..called..Kinakina or..Quinaquina.

† **Quina·re.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. L. *quīnārius*: cf. DENARE.] = QUINARY B. 2 a.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 463 That the siluer denier, which went beforetime for ten Asses, should be worth sixteene; the halfe Denier or Quinare, eight.

Quinarian (kwinɛ̄ᵊ·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See QUINARY and -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, characterized by, a quinary division.

1845 CHAMBERS *Vestiges Nat. Hist. Creation, Classif. Organisms*, The quinarian part of the theory. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1953. 460/2 The circular quinarian system of nature.

B. *sb.* One who advocates or adopts the quinary system in zoology.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 58 The Quinarians make out five molluscous classes by excluding the Tunicata. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 16/1 Whose common sense refused to accept .. the mystical jargon of the Quinarians.

† **Quina·rity.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. next + -ITY.] ? The nature of a quintessence.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. xi in Ashm. (1652) 181 Of thy Medcyn .. trew graduacyon; Tyll hyt be brought to a quynaryte temperat.

Quinary (kwəi·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quīnārī-us*, f. *quīnī* distrib. to *quinque* five: cf. F. *quinaire*.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, characterized by, the number five; consisting of five (things or parts). *Quinary system*, a principle of division in zoology, introduced by Macleay in 1819, but now discarded.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1342 Plato hath reduced the number of five worldes to the five primitive figures of regular bodies, saying, that God in ordaining and describing the whole world used the Quinarie construction. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvil's Lux Orient* 180 Every number, suppose, Binary, Quinary, Ternary, is such a setled number and no other. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. xcvi. (Disser.), The quinary, and septenary numbers are especially attributed to the soul. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* Let. xlvii. IV. 399 Though Mr. MacLeay regards this quinary arrangement of natural objects as very general, it does not appear that he looks upon it as absolutely universal. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 93 Designating the successive numbers..by means of names, framed according to the decimal, quinary or vigenary scale. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 810/1 On the Continent the Quinary System has never found favour, and it has now few if any followers in this country.

B. *sb.* **1.** A set of five; a compound consisting of five things. Now *rare.*

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 301 Angels, who might rule the signs, triplicities, decans, quinaries, degrees and stars. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* I. iv § 36 625 The juniour Platonists . did .. no longer acknowledge a Trinity, but either a quaternity, or a quinary, or more, of Divine Hypostases. 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIV 730 Quaternaries, .. quinaries, sextaries, etc., according as the number of the constituent elements increases.

†**2. a.** A Roman silver coin, of the value of half a denarius. **b.** A small Roman medal. *Obs. rare*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The gold quinary is the half of a gold medal *Ibid.*, The quinaries were of a finer and more finished coin than the other medals.

Quinate (kwi·n-, kwəi·nᵊt), *sb. Chem.* Also **kinate.** [f. QUIN-A + -ATE 1 c.] A salt of quinic acid.

1836 J. M GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 56 The quinia and cinchonia of the quinates are precipitated and collected; the quinate of lime remains in solution. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 221/1 Kinate, or rather Superkinate of Quina, is the salt which exists naturally in the bark. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 352 Adding a solution of subacetate of lead to a neutral kinate [1862 quinate]

Quinate (kwəi·nᵊt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *quīnī* (see QUINARY), after *binate*.] Of a leaf: Composed of five leaflets; quinquefoliolate

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 233 L[eaf] pinnate, quinate & ternate. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl* I. 4 A quinate leaf consists of five leaflets, as in Marsh Cinquefoil

Comb. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 42 Quinate leaved.

Quince (kwins). Forms: *α.* (4 **wince**), 5 **qwince, quence,** 5-6 **quynce, quynse,** (5 **qw-**), 7- **quince.** *β.* 6 **quench,** 6-7 **quinch.** [Prop. pl. of *quine*, *quyne* COYN (q.v.), used first as a collective and then as a sing.]

1. The hard, acid, yellowish, pear-shaped fruit of a small tree (*Pyrus Cydonia*) belonging to the pear-family, used in cookery as a preserve or to flavour dishes of other fruits; the seeds are also employed in medicine and the arts. Also, the tree bearing this fruit.

Several varieties are named after their localities, as the *Barbary*, *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Lyons*, *Portugal*, etc., *quince*.

α. c 1325 [see *quince-tree* in 3]. *a* 1400 *Pistill Susan* (Phillips MS.) 102 Ouere her hedis gan hyng The qwince [*Vernon MS.* wince] and þe qwerdlyng. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 249 Ek graffe hem .. In whit thorn in hem silf, in quynce also. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 51 Take fayre raw Quynces, & pare hem with a knyf. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 20 b, Quynces be colde and drye. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 311 The quinces, poungranets, and other fruites there. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Opera* III. iii, An apple-pye with quinces—why quinces, when you know quinces are so dear? 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 579 The seeds of the quince contain a large quantity of mucilage.

β. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 14 The karnels of quinches. *Ibid.* 27 b, As yelowe as a quenche. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 3 We meddle not with Apricocks nor Peaches, nor scarcely with Quinches.

2. Applied to other fruits or trees resembling the quince.

Bengal Quince: see BENGAL 2. **Native Quince,** the Australian bitter-bark, emu-apple, or quinine-tree. **Wild Quince,** the Australian black ash (Morris *Austral Engl.*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 696 Indian Bael or Bengal Quince is common in India. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 358/2 What Mr Ross calls . 'the wild Quince' is a handsome large flowered tree.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quince-apple*, *-cake*, *-cheese*, *-cream*, *-gum*, *-marmalade*, *-mucilage*, *-peach*, *-pear*, *-pie*, *-stock*, *-tinct*, *-tree*, *-wine*, *-wood.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxv. 480 The male..is called the *quince apple. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Lording-Apple, Pear-Apple, Quince-Apple. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farm* III. l. 423 To make *Quince-cakes thin [etc.] 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. ii, Put these few quince cakes into your pocket 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 375/1 Apple syrup, *quince cheese, candied fruits, were among the delicacies of the age. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i, A kinde of jelly, in colour and consistence not unlike *quince marmalade. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Roman Peach, Man Peach, *Quince Peach. 1552 HULOET, *Quince peare, *cidonium.* 1596 BARROUGH *Math. Physick* (ed. 3) 436 The iuice of quince peares and pomegranates. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 111 Quince Peares are of a very hard and wooddish substance 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 13 Hee tolde them it was a *quince pie 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. II. xii. 162 You would graft a Pear-tree upon a *Quince-stock. 1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* xi, Her cheek. whitened thro' all its *quince-tinct. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 A coyn-tre (*quince-tre), *coigner.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlviii. (MS. e Museo 16), Storax .. is a tre of Arabia liche to a quynce tree. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/1 Quencetree, *coctonus.* 1707 *Curios. in H. & Gard.* 197 Vines, Fig-trees, Quince-Trees. 1837 BROWNING *Strafford* V. ii, Under a quince-tree by a fishpond side. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 239 Hey! for Lime-water, *Quince-wine 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 201 The principal exports. are logwood and *quince wood.

Quince, variant of QUINCH *v.*

Quincentenary (kwinse·ntĭnări, -sentī·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [Irregularly f. L. *quin(que)* five + CENTENARY, q.v. Cf. QUINGENTENARY.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to, connected with, a five-hundredth year. **b.** *sb.* A five-hundredth anniversary, or the celebration of this.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 417 Duocentenaries, tercentenaries, and quin-centenaries have all lately taken place. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 5/1 The quincentenary celebration of the death of Wickliffe.

So **Quincente·nnial.**

1884 J. L. WILSON *Life Wycliffe* i. 12 To aid in giving to the revival, in this quincentennial year, somewhat of meaning and force.

† **Qui·ncess.** *Obs. rare.* The 'female' quince.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxv. 480 The male is lesse, more withled and wrinkled, dryer, of a sweeter smell and of a more golden colour than the quincesse.

† **Quinch,** *sb. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. next.] *Not a quinch* = 'not a start', not the least.

1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley (1780) I. 182, I wyll change my coppy, how be it I care not a quinche, I know the galde horse will soonest winche.

† **Quinch,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **quince.** [? var. of *quitch* QUETCH, by assoc. with *winch* WINCE; or related to *winch* as *quag* to *wag.*] *intr.* To move, stir, make a slight noise; to start, flinch.

1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I Quynche, I styrre, *je monne* *Ibid.*, I quynche, I make a noyse, *je tynte* 1576 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1586) III. 583/2 (He was) so manfull of mind as neuer seene to quinch at a wound. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 49 None durst once quince or speake a word against him 1627 F. E. *Edward II* (1680) 81 Which single durst not quinch, much less encounter

Quinch, Quincie, obs. ff. QUINCE, QUINSY.

Quincite (kwi·nsəit). *Min.* Also **-yte, -eite.** [Named (*Quincyte*) by Berthier in 1825, from its locality, *Quincy* in France.] Hydrous silicate of magnesium and iron, found in limestone in carmine-red particles.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. 151 Quincyte. Massive, composition granular. 1837 DANA *Min.* 257 Quincite of Berthier, is a red colored substance, which is disseminated through a limestone deposit in France.

Quinck, variant of QUINK.

† **Quincunce,** obs. var. QUINCUNX.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 39 The new Aspects . are not much to be regarded, unless perhaps the Quincunce and Semisextile. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 Quincunce in its original Signification, was a Plantation of Trees, like the Cinque Points of a Die repeated.

Quincuncial (kwinkʊ·nʃăl), *a.* Also 7 **-untial.** [ad. L. *quincunciāl-is*: see QUINCUNX and cf. F. *quinconcial*.] Arranged in the form of a quincunx or quincunxes; involving or characterized by this arrangement.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 512 For the order of setting trees ..wee ought to follow the vsuall maner of checquer row, called Quincuntial. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* I. 89 The Quincunciall, Lozenge or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients. 1705 T. GREENHILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2011 They were in number 22, some triangular, quadrangular, quincuncial, etc 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* iii. 102 Scales on the back rounded, quincuncial, imbricate. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 75/2 Cocoa-nut palms, planted in quincuncial fashion.

b. *Bot.* Of æstivation: Having five leaves so

disposed that two are exterior and two interior, while the fifth is partly exterior and partly interior.
1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 63 Petals equal in number to the segments of the calyx, with a quincuncial æstivation.
1887 *Jrnl. Educ.* Dec. 520 The quincuncial or tristichous arrangement [of leaves].

Hence **Quincu·ncially** *adv.*, in a quincuncial manner; in the form of a quincunx.
1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 153 The legges alone do move Quincuncially by single angles. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 34 The tongue is very long..with the spinous teeth arranged quincuncially in five series.

Quincunx (kwi·nkvnks). [a. L. *quincunx (quinc-unc-em)* five-twelfths, f *quinque* five + *uncia* a twelfth, OUNCE. Hence also F. *quinconce* (†-*cunce*, -*cunx*): cf. QUINCUNCE.]

1. *Astrol.* An aspect of planets in which these are at a distance of 5 signs or 150 degrees from each other. *rare.*
1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iii. 32 One Kepler, a learned man, hath added some new ones, as follow, viz.: A Quincunx Ve consisting of 150 degrees. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II. iv. 199 Whereas if ♂ be about the Quincunx of Sol, a Sign distant from the Oppositional Line, he is in a chill posture.

2. An arrangement or disposition of five objects so placed that four occupy the corners, and the fifth the centre, of a square or other rectangle; a set of five things arranged in this manner.
This sense, which also existed in L., is app due to the use of five dots or dashes, thus arranged, to denote five-twelfths of an as.
1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 122 The single Quincunx of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus 1750 *Phil. Trans* XLVII. 107 These cellules are .. disposed in the manner of a quincunx. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* VI (1794) 68 The florets .. are placed very thick .. in form of a quincunx, or the checks upon a chess-board. 1858 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* (1866) II. 64 Teeth crowded, arranged in a quincunx.

b. *spec.* as a basis of arrangement in planting trees, either in a single set of five or in combinations of this; a group of five trees so planted.
1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 15 [The orchard] may assume the Ornament of Cyrus, and flourish in the Quincunx. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 80 His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* clviii. (1819) III. 189 Plantations perfectly regular, and laid out in quincunxes. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 20 For every tree felled, the bark collector should plant a quincunx.

c. *Bot.* Quincuncial æstivation.
1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 411.

d. *attrib.* In the form, on the principle of, a quincunx, as *quincunx arrangement, fashion, form, order.*
1707 WOODWARD *Acct. Roman Urns* (1713) § 19 In some the squares were .. ranged in a quincunx order. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vii. (1762) 17 These heaps are disposed in a quincunx form. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* XXIII. (1824) 345 If trees are planted in the quincunx order. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 871 Where trees are planted in straight lines, on the quincunx arrangement, that is every four trees forming not a square but a diamond.

3. A cruciform reliquary having five equal parts, which can be closed up by folding the outer parts over the central one. (Fallows *Suppl. Dict.* 1886.)

Hence **Quincu·nxial** *a.* = QUINCUNCIAL. *rare.*
1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 100 That the one may stand against the space last preceding in a quincunxial order. 1835 J. S. HENSLOW *Descr. Phys. Bot.* 130 The 'quincunxial' arrangement, where the appendages [on the stem] range in five ranks

†Quincu·pedal, *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare*—°. [a. L. *quincupedal* var. *quinquepedal*: see QUINQUE- and PEDAL.] (See quots.)
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quincupedal*, a measure or rule of five foot long. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Quincupedal*, having five feet, or of the measure of five feet.

†Qui·ncuple, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *quincuplex*, f. *quinque* five + *plic-* fold.] = QUINTUPLE.
1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 276 The sesquiplex, which we should, by analogy, perhaps rather call quincuple time, as it would make a bar of five equal notes.

†Quincu·rrion. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quinque* five, after *decurion.*] A leader of five men. So **†Quincury,** a body of five men. *Obs. rare*—¹.
1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 38 The best Decurions should be advanced to the rowme of Caporals: and the Quincurions likewise to the leading of Decuries. *Ibid.*, That the Quincury under his charge may be like unto himselfe.

Quincy, obs. form of QUINSY.

Qui·ndecad. *rare*—¹. [f. L. *quindec-im* after *decad.*] A set of fifteen.
1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 154 The first quindecad is accurate according to the Old Testament genealogies.

Quindecagon (kwinde·kăgŏn). *Geom.* Also 7 **-gone,** 8 **-deka-.** [irreg. f. L. *quindecim*, after *decagon, dodecagon*: see -GON. So F. *quindécagone.*] A plane figure having fifteen angles
1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. xvi. 124 In a circle geuen to describe a quindecagon or figure of fiftene angles. 1651 T. RUDD *Euclide* 179 In a given Circle to inscribe a Quindecagon. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 174 The Quindecagon is the only derivative Polygon that Euclide thought necessary to be consider'd. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 88 A Fellow..who..crams you with Pentagons, Hexagons and Quindekagons. 1886 NIXON *Euclid Revised* IV. xvi 202 A regular..quindecagon can be circumscribed about a circle.

Quindecangle. *rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + *-angle* as in *quadrangle, quinquangle*, etc.] = prec.
1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 69 Those who describe in a circle a quindecangle passing through the poles [etc.].

Quindecasylla·bic, *a. rare.* [f. as prec., after *decasyllabic.*] Consisting of fifteen syllables.
1880 *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 602/1 A fair specimen of the quindecasyllabic verse in which many of the popular Byzantine songs are composed.

Quindecemvir (kwindĭse·mvəɹ). *Rom. Antiq.* [L., f. *quindecim* fifteen + *vir* man.] A member of a body, commission, etc., of fifteen men; *esp.* one of the priests who had charge of the Sibylline books.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 177 One of the fifteen Quindecemvirs deputed for diuision of lands among the souldiers. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 70 Fifteen keepers of the Sybilline books (their name of Quindecemvirs was derived from their number).

Hence **Quindece·mvirate,** 'the body of fifteen priests and their office' (Craig 1848).

†Qui·ndecile, *a. Astrol. Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *quindecilis*, f. *quindecim* fifteen: cf. *quartile, quintile*, etc.] Of a planetary aspect: Containing one-fifteenth of a circle, or 24°.
1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 10 Astronomicks .. Aspects .. *Quindecilis*, Quindecil. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. II. 30 Then the Vigintile, and Quindecile, and Decile, &c. will also look to be counted; while we hope .. we shall never be forced to own such Driblets of Aspects.

Quindecim (kwi·ndĭsim), **†-disme.** Forms: 5 **quyndesyn, quindecym**(e, 5 **-dezim,** 6 **quyndezim, -dsime,** 6–7 **quindecim, -disme,** 7 **-desme, -dizm**(e. [Alteration of AF. *quinzisme* QUINZIÈME, after L. *quindecim* and Eng. *disme* DIME.]

†1. A tax or duty of a fifteenth part. *Obs.*
a 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 142 In the whyche Parlyment was grauntyd a quyndesyn and a dyme to the kynge. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CL. iii, For whiche ye Church a disme Hym graunted, so dyd the Commons a quindecyme. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 The two quyndezims graunted .. in this present Parliament. 1611 SPELD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1623) 1033 A taxe or quindecim, granted vnto you by Act of Parliament. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 140 Some extraordinary exaction..Quindizms, Benevolences, or other such like.

2. *Eccl. Antiq.* = QUINDENE.
1472–3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 44/2 The other Fyne was levied in the Quindezim of Seint John Baptist. 1511–2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Preamble, The monday nexte after the quindecim of Seynt John Baptyst. 1629 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 126 Die Mercurii next after Quindecim Pasche next. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 296 Octaves, quindecims, and morrows of All Souls.

Quindekagon, obs. form of QUINDECAGON.

†Quinde·nary. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quindēnāri-us*, f. *quindēnī*, distrib. to *quindecim* fifteen.] A set of fifteen.
1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 237 Both the Numbers consisting .. of Quindenaries or Indictions. *Ibid.* 238 This happened in the last Quindenarie of the first Number.

Quindene (kwi·ndĭn). *Eccl. Antiq.* [ad. med.L. *quindēna*, f. L. *quindēnī*, distrib. of *quindecim* fifteen.] The fifteenth (in mod. reckoning, fourteenth) day after a church-festival. Cf. QUINZIÈME.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. 460 He toke his leue of seynt Denys about ye quyndene of Pasche. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 487 On the eleuenth of March, the Parliament was proroged vnto the quinden of Pasch. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. *Ireland* 177 In the Quindene of Easter, news out of England arrived in Ireland. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 873 The Quindene, or Fifteenth day after Easter was appointed. 1758 BP. LOWTH *Life William of Wykeham* 157 In the Parliament holden at Westminster, on the Quindene of St. Hilary last past. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 65 *note*, The second parliament was held at Oxford in the quindene of Easter.

†Quinderkyn, obs. form of KILDERKIN.
1439 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 165, j quinderkyn [shall contain] xv. galons, litell more or litell lasse.

Quindesme, -dezim: see QUINDECIM.

†Quindi·niac. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. obs. F. *cordoignac*, var. *codignac* CODIGNAC.] = QUIDDANY.
a 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 148 (1658) 100 To make Quindiniacles of an Apricocke Colour.

Quindisme, -izm(e, **-dsime.** see QUINDECIM.

†Quine, *a. Bot. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quini* five by five.] Arranged in fives.
1760 [see QUATERN *a.*].

Quine, obs. f. COIN *sb.* and *v.*; COYN, quince; QUOIN; WHINE, whence; also Sc. f. QUEAN.

Quinesye, obs. form of QUINSY.

Quinet, variant of QUINNET.

Quinetum (kwinī·tŭm). *Med.* [f. QUINA + L. term. *-ētum* taken as = 'a collection': named by Dr. De Vrij.] A mixture of febrifugal alkaloids obtained from red cinchona bark, used in India as a cheap substitute for quinine; cinchona febrifuge.
1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 432 About 10,000 lbs. of chinchona febrifuge or quinetum can be annually issued. 1891 W. MARTINDALE *Extra Pharmacop.* 326 Quinetum .. consists principally of cinchonidine.

†Quinfoil (in 5 **quynfole, qwynfoile**), obs. var. CINQUEFOIL (q.v.).
1448 [see CINQUEFOIL 2]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij b, Gerattyng haue .ix. bagges of cootarmuris.. The fifthe baage is quynfolis.

†Quingena·rious, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *quingēnāri-us*, f. *quingēnī*, distrib. of *quingenti* five hundred.] 'Of five hundred, or weighing five hundred pound' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Quingentenary (kwindʒe·ntĭnări, -dzen-tĭnări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *quingentī* five hundred, after *centenary*, etc.] = QUINCENTENARY.
1884 *Guardian* 758/1 The quingentenary festival is a commemoration of his death. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 609/2 The quingentenary of Winchester.

†Quingentu·mvirate. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quingentī* (see prec.), after *triumvirate*, etc.] A government consisting of five hundred men.
1642 HOWELL *True Informer* (1661) 29 England is turned hereby from a Monarchy to a Democracy, to a perpetual kind of Quingentumvirat.

Quinhydrone (kwinhəi·droun). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + HYDRONE.] A green crystalline substance formed by direct union of quinol and quinone.
1865–72 [see HYDROQUINONE]. 1893 T. E. THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* III. 340 Quinhydrones. the composition of which has not been established with certainty.

Quinia (kwi·niă). *Chem.* (*Med.*) [mod.L., f. QUINA: see -IA¹.] = QUININE.
1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) II. 311 Quinia was discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the yellow bark of the *Cinchona Cordifolia*. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXXV, The greatest part of the sulphate of quinia now used in this country is imported from France. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder*, etc. 32 When hectic irritation is present, the best remedies are quinia and elixir of vitriol.

†Quini·ble, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quynnyble.** [Irreg. f. L. *quin*(*que*) five, on anal. of *trible*, TREBLE, *quatrible*, QUATREBLE.]

A. *adj.* Fivefold; quintuple.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxxix. (MS. e Museo 16), In some treble and in some quatreble, in some quynyble.

B. *sb.* **1.** A fivefold amount.
14.. [see QUATREBLE B. 1].

2. A part in music, one octave above the treble. (Cf. QUATREBLE B. 2.)
c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 146 Ther to he song som tyme a loud quynyble. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* III. 78 in *Skelton's Wks.* II. 434/1 They singer ther fidles And cry'm quinibles.

Quinic (kwi·nik), **kinic** (ki·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -IC. Cf. F. *quinique.*] Derived from quina. *Quinic acid*: a vegetable acid found chiefly in cinchona barks. *Quinic fever*: a fever which sometimes attacks persons engaged in the manufacture of quinine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).
1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 108 The Kinic Acid in a Salt afforded by Peruvian bark. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 352 Kmic [1862 quinic] acid crystallizes in colourless, oblique rhombic prisms, which have a strongly acid taste. 1860 *New Sydenham Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 413 Quinic ether inhalations in ague. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 31 In 1803 another chemist found a crystalline substance in the bark which..was nothing more than the combination of lime with an acid which was named quinic acid.

Quinicine (kwi·nisain). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE⁵.] An alkaloid, isomeric with quinine and quinidine, from which it is obtained by heating with glycerol.
1853 L. PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 374 When any salt of this base [quinine] is heated, a new alkaloid is formed, isomeric with it To this new base I give the name of quinicine. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 275 Quinicine is freely soluble in alcohol.

Quini·damine. *Chem.* [Cf. next and AMINE.] A natural alkaloid of red cinchona bark.
1890 J. S. BILLINGS *National Med. Dict.* I. 281.

Quinide (kwi·nəid). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -IDE.] A crystalline anhydride formed by heating quinic acid.
1894 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 374 Quinide is acid in reaction, and is reconverted by bases into quinic acid.

Quini·dia. *Chem.* [-IA¹.] = next.
1856 G. B. WOOD *Therap. & Pharmacol* I. 281 Sulphate of quinidia .. is obtained for use from the barks which most abound in quinidia. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 559 Quinidia is isomeric with quinia.

Quinidine (kwi·nidin). *Chem.* Also **quino-.** [f. QUIN-A + *-id-* + -INE⁵.] An alkaloid found in some cinchona barks along with quinine, with which it is isomeric.
1836 J. GULLY *Mag.'s Formul.* 68 There remains another alkaloid substance, found in 1833, in the yellow cinchona, by MM. Henry and Delondre. . This is quinodine 1853 L. PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 375 When subjected to the action of a moderate heat, .. quinidine, like quinine, is converted into quinicine. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 275. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 324 Their bark was found to produce the more efficacious alkaloid quinidine, instead of..chinchonine.

Quini·ferous, *a. Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding quinine.
1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 94 A quiniferous solution. *Ibid.*, A quiniferous liquid.

Quini·metry. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -METRY.] The measuring of the amount of quinine and other alkaloids in cinchona bark (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

‖Quini·na. *Chem.* (*Med.*) [mod.L.: see next.] = QUININE.
1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 230 Sulphate of quinina has come into general use as a medicine, and has almost superseded the administration of bark. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1054 Quinina and cinchonina are two vegetable alkalis, which exist in Peruvian bark.

Quinine (kwinī·n, -əi·n, *U.S.* kwəi·nəin). Also **quinin.** [f. QUIN-A + -INE⁵.] An important alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) found in the bark of various species of cinchona and remigia, used largely in medicine as a febrifuge, tonic, and antiperiodic, chiefly in the form of the salt, sulphate of quinine, which is popularly termed quinine.

'Quinine was introduced into medical practice in 1820' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 36 A still better preparation, now much used, is the sulphate of quinine. **1834** [see CINCHONINE]. **1859** WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 127 A few grains of silky white crystals of quinine were found sufficient to dispel the fever. **1887** *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 260/1 Antifebrin is stated to be more effective than quinine in reducing fever.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quinine-bark, -compound, -purifier, -test*; *quinine-producing, -yielding* adjs.; **quinine-flower** *U.S.*, a plant of the gentian family, used locally as a febrifuge; **quinine-tree** *Austral.*, (*a*) the horse-radish tree; (*b*) the native quince.

1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 216 The richest of quinine yielding trees. *Ibid.* 249 The tree has peculiarities not possessed by any other quinine-producing species. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 537 Examples are afforded .. by the Quinine barks. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vi. 105 The quinine test is generally conclusive in intermittents.

Hence **Quini·nic** *a.*, pertaining to, derived from, quinine. **Quini·nism** = QUINISM (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Quini·nize** *v.* = QUINIZE. **Quinino·metry** = QUINIMETRY.

† **Quinio,** variant of COYNYE, billeting, etc.

1577 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 74/2 The Irish impositions of Quinio and Liuery.

Quiniretin (kwinire·tin). *Chem.* [f. QUINI-A + RETIN.] A yellowish-brown precipitate formed in quinine solutions when exposed to sunlight, isomeric with quinine, but without alkaline reaction.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1736.

Quinisext (kwi·nisekst), *a. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *quinisexta* (tr. G. *πενθέκτη* sc. *σύνοδος*), f. *quīnī* five each, five + *sext-us* sixth.] *Quinisext Council*: The Council in Trullo, convoked by Justinian II at Constantinople in 692, so called because it was regarded as supplementary to the fifth and sixth œcumenical councils.

1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* ix. 143 Towards the end of this Century the Sixt General Council was held at Constantinople, and the Quini-sext there in Trullo. **1890** T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Rock* 263 Justinian II summoned a Greek Council to meet in the same hall of his palace, called the Dome. .. It called itself the Quinisext.

So **Quinise·xtine** *a.*

1868 LIGHTFOOT *Philip.* 186 *note*, He quotes..Can. 10 of the Quinisextine Council..as favouring his view.

Quinism (kwəi·nizm). *Path.* [f. QUIN-A + -ISM.] The abnormal physical state (giddiness, deafness, loss of sight, etc.) produced by the excessive use of quinine; cinchonism.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 375 [Quinine] may be given ..until symptoms of quinism shew themselves.

Quini·zarin. *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + (AL)IZARIN.] A crystalline compound obtained from quinol, isomeric with alizarin.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1736.

Quinize (kwəi·nəiz), *v.* [f QUIN-A + -IZE.] To dose or impregnate with quinine; to cinchonize. Hence **Qui·nized** *ppl. a.*

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 64 In the quinized animal neither galvanization of a sensitive nerve nor asphyxia was able to produce vascular contraction.

Quink. *Sc.* [? Imitative of the cry.]

† **1.** A variety of goose, variously identified with the grey-legged goose (*Anser ferus*) and the brent-goose (*Bernicla brenta*). *Obs.*

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* c 11 (1814) II 484 The claik quink and rute the price of the peece xviij*d*. **1578** LESLY *De Orig. Scot.* 37 Alia sex Anserum genera apud nos inueniuntur. *Margin.* Vulgus his uocibus eos distinguit. Quinck [etc.].

2. The golden-eyed duck.

1808 in JAM. **1866** EDMONSTON *Orkney Vocab.* 88.

† **Quinkle,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **quynkill.** [App. freq. f. **quink* = OE. *cwincan*: see QUENCH *v.*] Of a light: To go *out*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 29 The lycht begouth to quynkill owt and faill.

Quinnat (kwi·nät). [N. Amer. Indian: Clatsop *ikwinna, ikwinna*, Chinook *ikwána* (Gibbs *Chinook Vocab.* 1863).] The king-salmon; the Californian, Columbian, or Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus chouicha* or *quinnat*) of the N. Pacific coast.

1829 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* 219 This salmon..is known by the name of quinnat. **1859** COOPER & SUCKLEY *Nat. Hist.* 322 The quinnat .. is by far the most valuable salmon of any species found in Oregon.

Quinnet (kwi·nĕt). *dial.* Also 9 **quinet.** [a. OF. *quignet*, var. *coignet*, dim. of *coign, coin* a wedge, QUOIN.] A wedge (see quots.).

1684 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 854 A little Iron wedge 4 inches in length, by the Miners call'd a Quinnet. **1847–78** HALLIWELL, *Quinet*, a wedge. *Glouc.* [**1890** in *Glouc. Gloss.*] **1893** *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Quinnet*, a wedge, as the iron wedge fastening the ring of the scythe nibs in place, or the wooden wedge or cleat which secures the head of an axe or hammer.

Quinoa (kī·noi·ă, kwinō·ă). Also **quinua.** [Sp. spelling of Peruvian (Quichuan) *kinua, kinoa.*] An annual plant (*Chenopodium Quinoa*, N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*) found on the Pacific slopes of the Andes, cultivated in Chili and Peru for its edible farinaceous seeds. Also *attrib.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. VII. xiii. 1465 They had Maiz, Quinua, Pulse. **1760–72** tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 289 This useful species of grain, here called *quinoa*, resembles a lentil in shape, but much less, and very white. **1880** C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 484 The earliest mention of the quinua grain of Peru occurs in the 'Cronica' of Pedro de Cieza de Leon. *Ibid.* 485 The Indians also make a beverage of the quinua. **1886** A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 110 Quinoa seeds are extremely small.

Quinodine, obs. form of QUINIDINE.

Qui·nogen. *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -O- + -GEN.] 'A hypothetical radical of the alkaloids of cinchona' (Webster *Suppl.* 1880).

Quinoidine (kwinoi·dəin). *Chem.* Also **-ina.** [f. QUIN-A + -OID + -INE⁵.] A brownish-black, resinous substance, consisting of amorphous alkaloids, obtained as a by-product in preparing salts of quinia. **b.** *Animal quinoidine*, an alkaloid substance resembling quinine found in animal tissues.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 *Quinoidina*, the name given by Sertuerner to a third alkali, contained in yellow and red bark. **1853** L. PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Journ.* XIII. 375 *Quinoidine*..is always a product of transformation of the cinchona alkalies. **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 273. **1867** *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 92 This fluorescent substance .. has a very close optical and chemical resemblance to quinine..we have therefore called it 'animal quinoidine'.

Quinoil: see QUINOYL.

Quinol (kwi·nŏl). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -OL.] = HYDROQUINONE. Also *attrib.*

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1742. **1886** ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. III. § 905 Quinol is found in the distillation products of the salts of succinic acid. **1889** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II 365 Quinol ammonia, quinol soda, and quinol potash.

Hence **Quino·lic** *a.*, derived from quinol; **Qui·nolene,** a hydrocarbon obtained from quinol.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1742 Quinolic Ether. **1894** *Ibid.* IV. 379 Quinolic acid. **1896** *Naturalist* 91 The.. quinolene series of hydrocarbons.

Quinoline (kwi·nŏləin). *Chem.* Also **-olein**(e. [f. as prec. + -INE⁵.] = CHINOLINE.

1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Org. Chem.* 481 Quinoline .. is formed artificially, by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine, along with caustic potash. **1845** *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 The taste of quinoleïn is very acrid and bitter. **1881** *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 370/2 Heating quinoline and benzoyl chloride in sealed tubes.

Quinologist (kwinǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. QUIN-A + -(O)LOGIST.] One who makes a special study of, or is an authority on, quinine.

1869–76 J. E. HOWARD *Quinology E. Indian Plant.* 13 The Quinologist appointed by Government. **1890** *Times* 5 Feb. 9/5 [The] late quinologist to the Bengal Government.

So **Quino·logy,** the scientific study of quinine; cinchonology. (Cf. Sp. *quinologia*, F. *quinologie.*)

1862 J. E. HOWARD *Illustr. Aneva Quinologia* 2 Much valuable assistance..in the pursuit of Quinology. **1869–76** — (*title*) The Quinology of East Indian Plantations.

† **Quinombrom,** obs. variant of CONUNDRUM.

1659 HOWELL *Lexicon Tetragl.* Let. French Prov., You will judge perhaps, that the Author hath some strange freaks, or quinombroms in his noddle.

Quinone (kwi·noun, kwinō·un). *Chem.* Also 9 **kinone.** [f. QUIN-A + -ONE.] **a.** *spec.* A crystalline compound (benzoquinone, $C_6H_4(O_2)$, the simplest type of the class of quinones. **b.** Any one of a series of aromatic compounds derived from the benzene series of hydrocarbons when two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two of oxygen.

'Quinone was first obtained, in 1838, by Woskresensky' (Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 338); see QUINOYL.

1853 STENHOUSE in *Pharmac. Journ.* XIII. 384 The kinone was .. obtained in crystals from the coffee-bean. **1857** MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 35 When kinone [**1862** quinone] is treated with reducing agents. **1885** REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 306 The quinones are peculiar bodies which in some ways are allied to the ketones.

Comb. **1886** ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. III. § 1006 A sharp taste and a weak quinone-like odour.

Quinota·nnic, *a. Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -O- + TANNIC.] *Quinotannic acid*, a form of tannic acid found in cinchona bark. Hence **Quinota·nnate.**

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 30 Quinotannic acid is a light-yellow, friable, very hygroscopic mass, which becomes electric by friction. *Ibid.*, The quinotannate of lead.

Quinova- (kwinō·vă), an arbitrary comb. form of mod.L. *quina nova* false cinchona bark, as in **quinova-bitter** = quinovin; **quinova-red,** a resinous substance obtained from quinovatannic acid; **quinova-sugar,** a saccharine substance obtained from quinovin; **quinovata·nnic** (*acid*) *a.*, derived from *quina nova.*

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 31 The alcoholic solution .. leaves the quinova-sugar, on evaporation, as an uncrystallisable hygroscopic mass. *Ibid.* 32 Quinova-bitter [see QUINOVIN]. **1894** *Ibid.* IV. 392 Quinova red is a nearly black resin. *Ibid.*, Quinovatannic acid.

Quinovic (kwinō·vik), **kino·vic,** *a. Chem.* [See prec. and -IC.] *Quinovic acid*, an acid found in false cinchona bark (see quot. 1868).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 805 The kinovic acid of Pelletier and Caventou has considerable analogy with the oily acids. **1868** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 31 Quinovic Acid .. was originally used as a synonym for quinovin or quinova-bitter, but is now applied .. to an acid produced, together with quinova-sugar, by the decomposition of quinovin.

So **Quino·vate, kino·vate** [-ATE 1 c], a salt of quinovic acid (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Quino·vin, kino·vin** [-IN¹], an amorphous bitter compound found in (false and other) cinchona-barks.

Quino·vite, a product of the resolution of quinovin.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 32 Quinovin. .. Quinova-bitter; formerly also called Quinovic, Quinovatic or Chinocoïc acid. **1894** *Ibid.* IV. 392 Quinovin .. occurs also in true cinchona bark..and in tormentilla root. *Ibid.*, Resolved by acids into quinovic acid and quinovite.

Quinoyl (kwi·nǫil). *Chem.* Also **kinoyle, quinoïl.** [f. QUIN-A + -O- + -YL.] **a.** = QUINONE. **b.** (See quot. 1868.)

Woskresensky, the discoverer of quinone, named it *Chinoyl*, for which Berzelius substituted *Chinon.*

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 *Quinoïl*, a neutral substance obtained when kinic acid is decomposed by heat. .. It is of a golden yellow colour. **1848** CRAIG, *Kinoyle*, a sublimate obtained in golden yellow needles when a kinate is distilled. **1868** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 32 *Quinoyl*, a diatomic radicle, which may be supposed to exist in quinone and its derivatives, quinone itself being regarded as the hydride.

† **Quinqua·drato.** *Math. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quin(que)* + QUADRATE.] A thirty-second power.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 [see QUADRATE].

Quinquagenarian (kwi nkwădʒi·nē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as next + -AN.]

A. *sb.* † **1.** A captain of fifty men. *Obs. rare*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 130 Moses did then appoint them .. Centurians, Quinquagenarians, and Decans. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* XVIII. 21 Centurions, and quinquagenarians, and deanes.

2. A person aged fifty; or between fifty and sixty. **1843** *New Mirror* (cited in *Cent. Dict.*).

B. *adj.* † **1.** Commanding fifty men. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 356 Two Quinquagenarian Captains. **1629** MABBE tr. *Rowsea's Dew Contemp.* 592 One Elias consumed with fire Ahabs Quinquagenarian Captaines and their souldiers.

2. Of fifty years of age; characteristic of one who is fifty years old.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 46 The quinquagenarian bachelor. **1848** CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 141 The trembling Quinquagenarian fears of two lone British spinsters.

Quinquagenary (kwinkwæ·dʒi·nări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *quinquāgēnāri-us* consisting of fifty, fifty years old, captain of fifty, f. *quinquāgēnī*, distrib. of *quinquāgintā* fifty: cf. F. *quinquagenaire*]

A. *sb* † **1.** = QUINQUAGENARIAN *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 15, I haue ordeynd hem.. tribunes, and centuriouns, and quyquagenaryes. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Moyses .. ordeyned them .. tribunes Centuriones quinquagenaries.

2. A fiftieth year or anniversary.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 25 The Quinquagenarie, or 50 yeere, termed the yeere of Iubilee. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 2/2 Rossall, which has been celebrating its jubilee —not a quingentenary like Winchester, but a modest quinquagenary.

B. *adj.* = QUINQUAGENARIAN *a.* 2.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. viii. 171 The Servant of Claudius, had in his Time a Quinquagenary Charger, which was valu'd at 5000 Crowns. **1829** BENTHAM *Let. to O'Connell* 10 Nov., Wks. 1843 XI. 28 My dear quinquagenary child shall never more be thus tormented by..his octogenary guardian.

† **Quinquagene.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quinquāgēnī*, distrib. of *quinquāgintā* fifty] A set of fifty.

1560 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* II. (*title*), The Seconde Quinquagene of Dauids Psalter translated into Englishe Metre.

‖ **Quinquagesima** (kwinkwădʒe·simă). [med. L., fem. (sc. *dies*) of L. *quinquāgēsimus* fiftieth.

It is not certain whether the name is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoning inclusively), or was simply formed on anal. of QUADRAGESIMA (f. *quadraginta*, *septuagesima*).]

† **a.** The period beginning with the Sunday immediately preceding Lent and ending on Easter Sunday. *Obs.* † **b.** The first week of this period. *Obs.* **c.** (Also *Quinquagesima Sunday.*) The Sunday before Lent; Shrove Sunday.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 297 He was i-crowned .. pe Sonday in Quinquagesima, þat is þat day a fourtenyst after Alleluya is i-closed. **1398** — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXIX. (1495) 364 Quinquagesima begynnyth the thyrd Sondaye after Septuagesima and endyth in the sonday of the Resurreccion. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 143 This emperoure goynge to here masse..in the Sonneday of Quinquagesima. **1612** SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. 185 The foure last daies of the Quinquagesima, that is Ash wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quinquagesima Sunday* is always that which we vulgarly call Shrove Sunday. **1710** WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* iv. § 8. 78 The Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday is generally call'd Shrove Tuesday. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 559/2 St. Ambrose..censures those who began Lent with Sexagesima or Quinquagesima.

attrib. **1885** *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 559/1 On the Monday in Quinquagesima week. **1901** PROCTOR & FRERE *Bk. Com. Prayer* 533 The Quinquagesima Collect.

Quinquage·simal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Belonging to a set of fifty; containing fifty days.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 179 *note*, The quinquagesimal days were the fifty days between Easter and Whitsunday. 1884 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1801/2 As designating the last day of this quinquagesimal period, the word 'Pentecost' is first found in ..305.

† Quinquagesime, -gesme. *Obs.* Also 5 quynquegesym, qwynquasim (?), 6 -gissime. [a. OF. *quinquagésime* (14thc.) or ad. med.L. *quinquagesima*: see above] = QUINQUAGESIMA.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 40 Pe Gospel on Þursdai in Quinquagesme *Ibid.* 265 On Quinquagesme Sondai Pistle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 143 Þe emperour comynge ones on þe Sonday of Quynquagesme to a chapel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/2 Quynquegesym (*A.* Qwynquasim), *quinquagesima* 1533 MORE *Def. H. Salem* Wks. 1030/2 The priestes should eate no flesh fro quinquagissime to Easter. *c* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 434 Y⁶ gospell, redde in the church this quinquagesime sondaye. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† Qui·nquangle, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quinquangulus, -um* (Priscian, Boeth.), f. *quinque* five + *angulus* ANGLE. Cf. obs. F. *quinquangle* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* 'Having five angles or corners' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

B. *sb.* A pentagon.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 29 To inscribe a Quinquangle into a Circle. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 331 Rather a quinquangle than a square. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 178 A triangle will in this case have all its angles acute, and a quinquangle all its angles obtuse.

Quinquangular (kwinkwæ·ngiŭlăr), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AR: cf. F. *quinquangulaire.*] Having five angles or corners; pentagonal.

1653 H. MORE *Antid Ath.* II. vi (1712) 54 If it [a stone] be but exactly round. or ordinately Quinquangular. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 The leaves of Briony are broad, and quinquangular. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 701/1 The..Fortress..was of a Quinquangular Figure. 1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV 262. 1872 E. TROLLOPE *Sleaford* 430 Its east end terminates in a quinquangular apse.

So **Quinqua·ngulate, -ous** *adjs.* (Lee *Introd. Bot.* 1788; Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Quinquarticular (kwinkwă·rtĭ·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *quinquarticulār-is*, f. *quinque* five + *articulus* ARTICLE.] Relating to the five articles or points of Arminian doctrine condemned by the Calvinists at the Synod of Dort in 1618.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 102 That darkness and confusion that is upon the face of the quinquarticular debates. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 2 Our Subject must be the unhappy Quinquarticular Controversie. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 53 The troubles complained of by the Dutch deputies related to what was called the quinquarticular controversy. 1834 FABER *Lett.* (1869) 17 The quinquarticular doctrines of the Synod of Dort. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. x. 348 One long versed in the intricacies of these quinquarticular disputes.

Quinqua·tric, *a. rare.* [f. L. *quinquātrus* f. pl. or *quinquātria* n. pl. + -IC.] *Rom. Antiq.* Pertaining to the festival of Minerva (March 19–23).

1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 210 The name of the Quinquatric Festival is derivable from the 5 days by which the year exceeds twelve months of thirty days each.

Quinque- (kwinkwĭ), a first element (a. L. *quinque-* five-) employed in combs. with the sense 'having, consisting of, etc. five (things specified)'. Examples of such formations in classical L. are the sbs. *quinquefolium, quinquennium, quinquerēmis, quinquevir(ī)*, the adjs. *quinquefolius, -mestris, quinquennālis*, and the ppl. form *quinqueparītus*; others appear in the later language. Those adopted or formed in English are chiefly terms of *Bot.* or *Zool.*, and correspond to similar formations in F., as *quinquédenté, -digité, -lobé, -loculaire, -nervé, valve*, etc. For the meaning of the second element in the following compare the corresponding forms under BI-, QUADRI-.

† Quinque-a·ngle, -a·ngled, -a·ngular *adjs.*, quinquangular, pentagonal; **quinque-a·nnulate, -arti·culate, -ca·psular, -co state, -de·ntate, † -dentated, -di·gitate(d), -fa·rious** *adjs.*; **qui·nquefid** *a.* (see QUINQUIFID); **† quinquefoil,** cinquefoil; **quinquefo·liate, † -foliated, -fo·liolate, -ju·gous, -la·teral, -li·bral** *adjs.*; **quinqueli·teral** *a.* and *sb.*; **quinquelo·bate, -lobed, -lo·cular, † -mestrial** *adjs.*; **† -metre; -ne·rval, -nerved, -pedal, -peda·lian, -pe·taloid, -pu·nctal, -pu·nctate, -ra·diate, -se·ptate, -se·rial, -se·riate, -sylla·bic** *adjs.*; **quinquesy·llable; quinquetube·rcular, -tube·rculate** *adjs*; **quinqueva·lent** *a.* = QUINQUIVALENT; **qui·nquevalve** *a.* and *sb.*, **† -va·lvous, -va·lvular, -ve·rbal, -ve·rbial** *adjs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl* III. iii, In champion grounds what figure serves you best, For which the *quinque-angle form is meet. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 125 *Quinque-Angled. 1760 P. MILLER *Introd. Bot.* 21 A *quinqueangular or five cornered leaf. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 318 Abdomen *quinqueannulate. *Ibid.* 300 Antennæ filiform, *quinquearticulate. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 74 A pair of quinquearticulate legs. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxix. (1765) 145 In *Aconitum* some are tricapsular, and others *quinquecapsular. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 152 It is said to be..five-ribbed or *quinquecostate. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xx. (1765) 116 The Brim *quinque-dentate. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 217, 5-toothed or quinquedentate. 1777 PENNANT *British Zool.* (ed. 2) IV. 4 Smooth body, *quinque-dentated front. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Quinquedigitatus*,..*quinquedigitated. 1828 WEBSTER, **Quinquefarious.* 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Quinquefoile, or Cinquefoile. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 It is a *Quinquefoliate and Siliginferous Tree, with winged Seed. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 170 It is quinate or quinquefoliate, if there are five [leaflets]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Quinquefoliated Leaf.* 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 463 We say .. *quinquefoliolate or quinate, if there are five [leaflets] from the same point. 1819 *Pantologia* X. **Quinquegynous leaf*,..a pinnate leaf, with five pairs of leaflets. 1856 8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 157 Body cylindrical or *quinquelateral. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Quinque-libral*, ..of five pound weight. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 91 Some mention a Triple Choenix, as Bilibral, Quadrilibral, and Quinquelibral 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 133 They assume triliteral and quadriliteral..roots, and are doubtful whether there are not *quinqueliteral. 1846 52 B. DAVIES tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Gram.* II. § 30 Combining into one word two triliteral stems, by which process even quinqueliterals are formed 1819 *Pantologia* X. **Quinquelobate leaf.* 1849–52 TODD *Cycl Anat.* IV. 875/1 Sometimes it [the tooth] is made quinquelobate by a double notch. 1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss. 255 *Quinquelobed. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxii. (1765) 157 *Campanula*, with Fruit *quinquelocular. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 290 The ovary is quinquelocular. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Char. Authour, Author of these *Quinque-mestriale Crudities. *c* 1560 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* Bj, Dauid Metres made; *Quinquemetres: some trimetres. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* vii. § 4. 45 Some just *Quinquenerval, as in *Anisum*. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 151 **Quinquenerved.* 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 63 A series of tripedal, quadrupedal, and *quinquepedal cocks. 1841 HODGSON *Life Napoleon* in R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* (1842) II. 397 Its lengthened *quinquepedalian notes. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, **Quinquipunctal*, having five points. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Quinquepunctatus*,..*quinquepunctate. 1886 *Athenæum* 12 June 782 3 There are four, six, and seven rayed forms as well as the more ordinary *quinquiradiate specimens. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Quinqueseriatus*,..*quinqueseriate. 1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 663 In the Mixodectidæ the crowns of the lower molars are *quinquetuberculate. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 753 Last molar tooth of lower jaw *quinquetuberculate. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* xiv. 279 Anatiferæ or Barnacles. These shells are *quinque-valves. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 2) IV. 5 Mouth quinquevalve, placed beneath. 1681 GREW *Catal. Rarities Gresham Coll.* Tab. 14 Indian Plum-stones..*Quinquevalvous, Oval. 1828 WEBSTER, **Quinquevalvular.* 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 332 The papal transubstantiation..by virtue of their *quinqueverbal charm. .. *Antid. Idolatry* x. 128 No more . then their *Quinqueverbal Charm can transubstantiate the Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ.

Quinquenary, *a. rare.* [For *quinary*, after L. *quinque.*] = QUINARY.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 333 All Squares . are to be marked with Points..over every Binary or second Figure... Sursolids over every Quinquenary Figure. 1825 T. THOMSON *1st Princ. Chem.* I. 37 Nitrous acid is a quinquenary compound, composed of 1 atom sulphur and 3 atoms oxygen.

† Quinque·nnal, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 quinquinall. [ad. L. *quinquennāl-is*: cf. F. *quinquennal.*] **a.** *adj.* = QUINQUENNIAL. **b.** *sb.* = QUINQUENNIUM.

1532 [see QUINQUENNIAL *a.* 1] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 543 At what time as..the two Censors held their Quinquennall solemne sacrifices. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 114 At the Quinquennal, or Five-yeerely playes. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, De Æris et Epochis* (1649) 140 Allowing for each of those a Lustrum or Quinquennal.

† Quinquenna·lian, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUINQUENNAL + -IAN.] = QUINQUENNIAL *a.* 2.

1692 O. WALKER *Gr. & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* II. 224 Certain Quinquennalian Games celebrated at Actium.

Quinquenna·rian. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quinquenn-is* quinquennial.] One who is five years old.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 118 Teaching scholars .. mostly quinquennarians, or at most sexennarians.

Quinquenniad (kwinkwe·niăd). [f. as next + -AD, after *decad.*] = QUINQUENNIUM.

1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* L'Envoi ii, Thro' sunny decads..Or gay quinquenniads 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 202 Prolonged through many decades and quinquenniads. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 185 At all ages .. except in the quinquenniad ten to fourteen.

Quinquennial (kwinkwe·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 quinquenial⁹. [f. L. *quinquennis* + -AL, or ad. L. *quinquennālis*: cf. *biennial, centennial*, etc.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Lasting, continuing, holding office, etc., for five years.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 140 When the reaume gaff to thair kyng a quinsime and a desime quinquenniale [1532 *MS. Digby* quinquinall]. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 30 So splendently appearing these 60 yeares together (onely a quinquennial Eclyps .. excepted). *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 79 To procure a general League among Christian Princes (or at least a quinquennial Truce). 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 P 2, I find by my quinquennial Observations that we shall never get Ladies enough to make a Party. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 290 [He] placed me among the quinquennial Decurions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. xv. 507 The fifteen 'gentlemen' thus chosen constituted the quinquennial senate of Maryland, and themselves filled up any vacancy that might occur in their number during their term of five years.

b. Consisting of five years.

1884 *Law Reports* 12 Queen's Bench Div. 393 The business profits made..during the quinquennial period.

2. Occurring every fifth year.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 105 The Quinquennial feasts and solemnities of the..Cæsars. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 112 His visitations are .. limited to quinquennial. 1749 G. WEST tr. *Pindar, Nemean Odes* xi, The great Quinquennial Festival of Jove. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. x. § 3 The population .. in every quinquennial census. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxiv, He orders his subjects to hold quinquennial assemblies.

3. Five years old (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

B. *sb.* **1.** A period of five years.

2. A magistrate holding office for five years.

1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 118 They had duumvirs, quinquennials, and decurions, in imitation of the consuls, censors, and praetors of Rome.

Hence **Quinque·nnially** *adv.*, every five years. Also **Quinque·nnialist,** one who advocates a (legislative) period of five years.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 478 In one region annually, and in another quinquennially. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* i. (1870) 21 To provide..for the recitation of his songs..quinquennially at the Panathenaia. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb 16/3 On behalf of the quinquennialists, it was argued that the change was one of mere expediency.

† Quinque·nnie, anglicized f. next. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1606 *True & Perfect Relat.* II 3 In the Quinquennie, the five yeeres of Queene Mary, there were cruelly put to death, about 300 persons for Religion.

‖ Quinquennium (kwinkwe·niŭm). Pl. **-ennia.** [L., f. *quinque* five + *annus* year.] A period of five years; † *spec.* in *Law* (see quot. 1823).

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 619/1 He.. looks as if he never saw his *quinquennium*. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 77, I am but young, and have not seen more then a Quinquennium of my reign. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 204 In the quinquenium (*sic*) of Lord Townshend's administration. 1823 CRABB, *Quinquennium*, a respite of five years, which insolvent debtors formerly obtained, by virtue of the King's letter, to have time for the payment of their debts. 1879 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent* Sept. 580 The last quinquennium of trade does not exhibit an increase.

Quinquepartite (kwinkwĭpā·rtəit), *a.* [ad. L. *quinquepartītus*, f. *quinque* five + *partītus* pa. pple. of *partīrī* to divide: cf. F. *quinquépartite.*] Divided into, consisting of, five parts.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 47 These deedes indented are not only bypartite..but also may be made tripartite,.. quinquepartite [etc.]. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 107 A sort of quinquepartite or stellated eggs. 1725 *Lond Gaz.* No. 6377/1 The Quinquepartite Indenture. 1760 P. MILLER *Introd. Bot.* 24 A quinquepartite leaf. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit* II. 197 It may be adopted on one side only, and so be quinquepartite [vaulting]

Quinquereme (kwi·nkwĭrīm), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quinquerēmis*, f. *quinque* five + *rēmus* oar: cf. F. *quinquérème* (1530).]

A. *adj.* Of ancient ships: Having five banks of oars.

1654 66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 716 Hardly any one had escaped, but a few Quinquereme Gallies. 1697 [see QUADRIREME A]. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. X. 669 One among his newly-invented quinquereme vessels.

B. *sb.* A ship having five banks of oars.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 41 b, The firste Galley of the Macedons that came nere them was a quinquereme. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xlvii. 1143 Himselfe was sent back againe with certaine Quinquiremes. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 376 Quinquiremes, or galleys with five benches of oars. 1799 [see QUADRIREME B]. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 566 They had not a single quinquereme, the class of ships which may be called the line of battle ships of that period. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1949. 307/3 A Carthaginian quinquereme.

† Quinque·rtian, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quinquerti-um*, f. *quinque* + *ars* ART.] = PENTATHLIC.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 80 Other wrestled, and fought with fists, and vsed the Quinquertian exercise.

Quinquesect (kwi·nkwĭsekt), *v.* Also 7–9 quinqui-. [f. L. *quinque* five + *sect-* ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut, after *bi-, trisect.*] To cut into five (equal) parts. Hence **Qui·nquesecting** *vbl. sb.*

1697 G. K. *Disc. Geom. Problems* 7 By quinquisection of the Cord of an Angle it [the angle] is quinquisected. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 16 Mr. Graham. perceived. how very much more easy a given line was to bisect than to trisect or quinquesect. 1809 CAVENDISH *ibid.* XCIX. 225 Let *a a* be the arch to be quinquesected. *Ibid.* 227 In quinquesecting the error of the two middle points is 2.4 times greater than in bisecting. 1853 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. Graves *Life* (1889) III. 453 The Royal Commissioners .. have precisely quinquisected the diligence.

So **Quinquese·ction,** section into five parts.

1684 [see QUINTUPLATION]. 1697 [see above]. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 16 The division of the arc of 90. required trisections and quinquesections. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 320, I was apprehensive some error might arise from quinquesection and trisection.

Quinquevirate (kwinkwe·virĕt). Also 8 quinquin- (?). [ad. L. *quinquevirātus*, f. *quinquevirī* five men.] An association, board, etc., consisting of five men. Also *attrib.*

1710 HARLEY *Secr. Hist. Arlus & Odolphus* 20 Odolphus .. went himself Express with the news of his Defeat to the Quinquinvirate. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 513 The quinquevirate-court for the reparation of injuries. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan. 1/1 When the Quinquevirate sat round that famous table.

Quinquifid (kwi·nkwifid), *a. Bot.* Also 8–9 **quinque-.** [ad. L. *quinquifid-us*, f. *quinque* + *fid-*: see QUADRIFID.] Cleft in five.

1703 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1425 The calyx is quinquifid and hoary. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.*

xxi. (1794) 291 Their common characters are a quinquefid calyx. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 711 The .. true calyx is one-leafed..with an obtusely quinquifid Margin.

† **Quinquin, -quene,** varr. KINKIN, kilderkin.

a 1600 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), A quinquin of oynyeonis. *Ibid.*, Ane quinquene of peares.

Quinquina (kinkī·nă, kwinkwəi·nă). *Med.* Also 7 **kinkina,** 8 **kinquina.** See also QUINA-QUINA. [Sp. spelling of Peruvian (Quichuan) *kinkina* or *kina kina*, redupl. of *kina* bark, QUINA.

'In Quichua, when the name of a plant is reduplicated, it almost invariably implies that it possesses some medicinal qualities'. C R Markham *Peruv. Bark* (1880) 5.]

a. Peruvian or Jesuits' bark; the bark of several species of cinchona, yielding quinine and other febrifugal alkaloids. **b.** One or other of the trees producing cinchona-bark.

1656 Sir K. DIGBY *Let.* in *Winthrop Papers* (1849) 15, I haue made knowne..in these partes, a barke of a tree that infallibly cureth all intermittent feauours. It cometh from Peru; and is the barke of a tree called by the Spaniards Kinkina. 1681 (*title*) tr. Bellon's New Mystery in Physick discovered by curing of fevers and agues by quinquina or Jesuites' Powder. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 406 Physicians, who..prescribe the bark of the Quinquina. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v, He cured him of an ague with quinquina. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On the banks of the Amazon* (1876) 101 Since its use became general in Europe, the export trade of the quinquina has been very considerable.

attrib. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The corregidor of Loxa sent to the viceroy a quantity of the quinquina bark. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 17 The first description of the quinquina-tree is due to that memorable French expedition to South America.

Quinquinvirate: see QUINQUEVIRATE.

† **Quinqui·plicate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quinquiplicāre*: cf. QUADRUPLICATE *v.*] 'To multiply by fives, to double five times' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So † **Quinquiplica·tion,** 'a making four times double' (Phillips, 1678).

Quinquisect, variant of QUINQUESECT.

Qui·nquity. *rare*—¹. [f. L. *quinque* + -ITY: cf. F. *quinquinitie* (Littré).] A set of five things.

1849 tr. *Hamilton's Fairy Tales* (Bohn) 129 She was composed of nothing but quinquities; for she had five arms, five legs [etc.].

Quinquivalent (kwinkwi·vălent), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *quinqui-* five- + *valent* as in *equivalent, quadrivalent.*] Capable of combining with five univalent atoms; pentavalent.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* I. 256 Quinquivalent elements, or Pentads. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 229 It is quinquivalent in chloric acid. 1885 RAMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 209 In contact with certain substances it [the nitrogen] becomes quinquivalent

† **Quinse,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **cuinse, kinse.** [Origin obscure. The form *cuinse*, cited by Halliwell from the *Bk. of Hunting* 1586, may be a misprint: the *Bk. St. Albans* gives 'A Plouer Mynsed' as the proper term.] To cut, carve.

1598 [see KINSING]. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. vi. 44 Good man! him list not spend his idle meales In quinsing plouers, or in wining Quailes. [1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. i. 6, I..succeeded in Quincing his face as neatly as a housewife would slice Fruit for a Devonshire Squab Pie.]

† **Quinsell.** *Obs. rare*—°. Also 6 **-zell.** [ad. obs. F. *guinsal* (Godef.), or It. *guinzaglio* rein, leash.] A horse-rein.

1598 FLORIO, *Guinzaglio*, ..among riders a long rayne of leather called a quinzell. 1611 COTGR., *Dillon*, a Quinsell, for a horse.

Quinsie,s)m, -sime, obs. forms of QUINZIÈME.

Quinsy (kwi·nzi). Forms: α. 4 **qwinaci, quinesye,** 5 **queynose.** β. 5 **quynsy, qwynse,** 5-6 **quynce,** 6 **quency,** 6 **quinsye,** 7 **-se, -cy,** 8 **-sie,** 6-9 **quinsey,** (8 **-zey**), 6 **quinsy.** γ. 6 **quynnancy, quinancie,** 6, 9 **-cy.** [ad. med.L. *quinancia*, f. Gr. κυνάγχη CYNANCHE, perh. as a refashioning of the commoner *squinancia*, whence the current Romanic forms, and Engl. *squinacy* (13th c.), *-ancy*, SQUINSY.] Inflammation of the throat or parts of the throat; suppuration of the tonsils; tonsillitis. Also, a form or attack of this.

α. 13 .. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 164 Men called þat vuel Comuynli, þat he hedde the Qwinaci. 14.. *Ibid.* in Wr.-Wülcker 701/9 *Hec squ[in]acia*, a queynose. *a* 1450 *ME. Med Bk.* (Heinrich) 215 Ferst lete hym blod .. to type þe quinesye.

β. 14 .. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 587/32 *Gutturna*, Quynsy. 14 .. *Nominale* ibid. 709/1 The qwynse 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 95 b, On a tyme he was nere deed of the quency. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1246/1 He collereth them by the neck with a quinsye. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III 38 b, Blase driues away the quinsey quight, with water sanctifide. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 102 A famous medicine in Quinses, sore throats, and strangulations. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xvi. 167 She tried to swallow, as one in a quinsey. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lvii. 221 An alarming attack of the quinsey or putrid sore throat. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5/3 Since the gout left his throat the patient has had three quinsies.

γ 1530 PALSGR. 182 *Les escrouelles*, a disease called the quynnancy or the kynges yvell. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 125 The quinancy is an ill sorenesse .. in the throat of the horse.

b. *Comb.*, as **quinsy-berry,** the black currant, *Ribes nigrum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **quinsy-wort,** the small woodruff (*Asperula cynanchica*).

1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3), Quinsey wort. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 159 Its specific name..as well as its English name of Quinsey-wort or Quinancy-wort, refer to its ancient uses in disorders of the throat.

Hence **Qui·nsied** *a.*, afflicted with quinsy.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 178 Drips from their nostrils sable blood, And presses quinsied jaws a fairy tongue.

Quinszisme, obs. form of QUINZIÈME.

Quint (kwint), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **quinte.** [a. F. *quint* m. (sense 1), or *quinte* f. (senses 2 and 3):—L. *quint-us, -a, -um*, ordinal to *quinque* five.]

1. A tax of one-fifth.

1526 in Dillon *Customs of Pale* (1892) 83 He must paye to the kinge the vth pennie of his goods for the quinte. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 176 The payment of the quint to the officers of the crown

2. *Mus.* **a.** An interval of a fifth.

1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* II. 14 Three ugly quints follow each other. 1887 A. RILEY *Athos* 406 It is not founded upon the modern system of octaves, but is a succession of similar quints.

b. (In full *quint-stop.*) An organ-stop which gives a tone a fifth higher than the normal.

1855 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* xxi. 110 Some [stops] sound g on the C key .. Those are called 'fifth-sounding' or Quint Stops *Ibid.* 117 The Quint on the Pedal is almost invariably composed of stopped pipes.

Quint (kint, kwint), *sb.*² [a. F. *quinte* f.: see prec. Formerly pronounced (kent) or (kānt).]

1. In piquet: A sequence of five cards of the same suit, counting as fifteen.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 59 A Quart is a sequence of four Cards, a Quint of five. *Ibid.* 60 You must reckon for every .. Quart four, but for a Quint fifteen. 1719 R. SEYMOUR *Court Gamester* 76 Quint or Quinze, fifteen, though by a Corruption of Pronunciation we call it Kent. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1803) 342 Never dealt the right number of cards..did not know a quart from a quint. 1877 Sir S. NORTHCOTE in *Life* (1890) I. i. 3 *note*, He got the point and also two quints, and thus a repique.

b. *Quint major*, the ace, king, queen, knave and ten of a suit. *Quint minor*, the five cards from the knave to the seven.

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal.* 3 Two Quint Minors will win the game. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i. Wks. 1882 II. 84 Zounds, the rogue has a quint-major. 1720 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* I. 93 He who has a Quint-Major in his Hand cuts the other off from counting any inferior Quint, Quart or Tierce. 1860 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* II. 44 Suppose you have ace .. with a quint-major of another suit. 1873 'CAVENDISH' *Piquet* 34 The elder hand, when calling his sequence, names it thus: 'A quint minor' [etc.].

† **2.** *transf.* A set of five persons. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1698 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1541 Since the State has made a Quint Of Generals, he's listed in't.

Quint, *sb.*³, abbrev. of QUINTET 3.

1897 *Daily News* 8 June 9/4 Betts was obliged to stop, the chain of his pacing quint having given way.

Quint, *a. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *quint-us*: see QUINT *sb.*¹] Quinary.

1881 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 220 They often still retain the old quint system..in the Oceanic area now mostly replaced by the decimal.

Quint-, erroneously used in combs. in place of QUINQU(E)-, as *quintangular, quintennial,* † *quint-partite.* (Cf. QUINTI-.)

1687 *Good Advice* 52 The Indenture will at least be, quint-partite, and Parties are not so mortal as Men. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 206 Large timbers, laid .. so as to make the form of the wells quintangular. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Aug., A system of annual, triennial, or quintennial Parliaments. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 2/1 The Quintangular Tournament which followed this event.

‖ **Quinta** (kī·nta). [Sp. and Pg., orig. denoting a house and farm let at a rent of one-fifth (*quinta parte*) of the produce of the latter.] A country-house or villa in Spain or Portugal.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* CXXIX, Passed several quintas or country houses. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let. to Hill* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 107 My head quarters are in a quinta near Portalegre. 1893 T. B. FORMAN *Trip to Spain* 27 We pass some charming quintas, surrounded by gardens ablaze with flowers.

Quintagena·rian, erron. f. QUINQUAGENARIAN.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scot.* IX. (1855) 88 A literary quintagenarian at your elbow.

Quintain[1] (kwi·ntēn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: α. 5-6 **quyn-, 6 quintayne,** 6-7 **-aine,** 6 **-quintain**; 5 **qwaintan,** 7 **quintan(o, whinta(i)no**; 7 **quinten.** β. 5 **quyntyne,** 6 **-ino,** 6-8 **quintine,** 7, 9 **-in.** γ. 7 **quintel(l, -al, -il.** [a. OF. *quintaine, -tene, -tine*, etc. (see Godef.) = Prov., It. *quintana*, med.L. *quintana, -tena*; usually regarded as identical with L. *quintāna* the market and business-place of a camp (f. *quintus* fifth, sc. maniple), on the supposition that military exercises may have been practised there.] A stout post or plank, or some object mounted on such a support, set up as a mark to be tilted at with lances or poles, or thrown at with darts, as an exercise of skill for horsemen or footmen; also, the exercise or sport of tilting, etc. at such a mark.

The actual form of the quintain, and the object of the sport, varied considerably. In some cases the post or block had to be struck so as to break the lance; in others the quintain consisted of a revolving figure, or a bar weighted with a sand-bag, which swung round and struck the unskilful tilter. In the middle ages tilting at the quintam was a common knightly exercise; in the 17-18th c. it is mentioned as a favourite country sport at weddings.

[*a* 1259 MATTH. PARIS *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls) V. 367 Eodem tempore (an. 1253) juvenes Londinenses, statuto pavone pro bravio, ad stadium quod quintena vulgariter dicitur, vires proprias et equorum cursus sunt experti.]

α. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1627 Somur qwenes and qwaintans, & oþer qwaint gammes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 133 After mete was the quyntayne reysed. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 530 Than Hector caused a faire quintayne to be pyght vp in the myddes of the cyte: and therat ran these yonge knyghtes, brekynge and sheueringe of theyr speres. 1611 COTGR., *Quintaine*, a Quintane (or Whintane) for countrey youthes to runne at. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV, Keelpins, quintans,..which are the common recreations of country folkes. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/2 This day there is to be a Carousel, *viz.* Running at the Quintain and the Ring. 1727 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The custom is still retained in Shropshire, and some other counties, among the nuptial solemnities. – He that breaks most poles against the quintain, has the prize. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 26 Making him ride a career against a wooden figure holding a buckler called a quintaine 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 10/1 This quintain [at Offham, Kent] (said to be the only surviving specimen in England).

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyntyne, *quirinarium.* 1530 PALSGR. 178 *Bersault*, a quyntine. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 21 Before the Castl..whear az waz pight a cumly quintine for featz at armz. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., A Quintin..is set fast in the ground in the Highway, where the Bride and Bridegroom are to pass. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 334 Sports on the Sabbath amongst which the Quintine 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 137 That ancient game the quintin.

γ. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quintaine, or Quintell, a game in request at marriages, when Jac and Tom, Dic, Hob, and Will, strive for the gay garland. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* VI, Harmless sports And ceremonious Quintils, that belongs To Shepheard's rural mirth. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 200 Running at the Quinten,..or Quintel.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 32 Paune thou no gloue. Nor make thy Quintaine others armed head. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 263 That which here stands vp Is but a quintine, a meere liuelesse blocke 1641 EARL MONM tr. *Bionda's Civil Warres* I. 20 Imagining himself to bee .. the only quintan those lances addressed themselves against. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past Let. Bp. Burnet* 198 [It] was afterwards set up by it self for a Countrey Quintin, to be thrown at by all the Loyal Sparks of the Nation.

c. *attrib.*, as *quintain-knight, -post.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 46 Her quintine knights, & proper huckerings of the Couentree men. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* III. 31 The quintain post stood..before him.

Hence † **Qui·ntaining,** riding at the quintain.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 24 Theez ryderz .. leaft thear quintining, and ran one at anoother.

† **Quintain**[2]. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quint-* fifth, after *quatrain*] A stanza of five lines; a cinquain.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x(i). (Arb.) 102 This is in a staffe of ten verses: whereas without a band in the middle, it would seeme..two quintaines.

Quintain[3]: see QUINTIN.

Quintal (kwi·ntăl), **ki·ntal, ke·ntle.** Forms: α. 6 **quintale,** 6-7 **quintall,** 7 **-tell,** 5- **quintal.** β. 5 *pl.* **kyntawes,** 5-6 **kyntal**(l, 6 **-tayl,** 6-7 **kintall,** 6 **kintal**; 6-7 **kentall,** 7 **-tal,** 9 **kentle.** [a. OF. *quintal* (13th c.), pl. *quintaus*, Sp. and Pg. *quintal*, It. *quintale*, med.L. *quintale* (*-alius*), *quintile*, ad. Arab. *qinṭār*: see KANTAR.]

a. A weight of one hundred pounds; a hundred-weight (112 lbs.). **b.** In the metric system: A weight of 100 kilograms.

α *c* 1470 in *Bl. Bk. Excheq.* (Rolls) II. 103 Of eche quintal of balayn, iiij *d.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 113 Two or more quintales of powder. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, Betweene the quintall .. of Englande to that of Fraunce, there is foure pounds lost. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. i. 608 They draw yearely eight thousand quintals of Quick-silver. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 627 Some French privateers have taken 3 or 4 English ships, with 15,000 quintals of fish. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 20 Elephants teeth so large that those of one elephant weigh two quintals. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 761 A quintal of the ore is put into a retort. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXX. (1876) II. 135 The Faster ox..weighed well its twenty-five quintals.

β. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 b, He wolde yeue him C Kyntawes of golde 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 190, xv kyntayls yron of the weyght of Este Spayne 1539 T. PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 140 He sawe a brasyne bell, whiche bell myght waye ij kyntalles. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 39 b, Nothing he talkes on but Kentalls of Pearle. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 79 It will then make at Marseiles aboue two and twenty hundred Kentalls of that waight. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* I. XXIV. § 16 38/2 An Ass with his load which commonly weighed three Kintals. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 17 Wool [from Smyrna] .. 2,000 Kintals. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 282 Kentles of white fleshed cod.

Quintal, obs. variant of QUINTAIN[1].

Quintan (kwi·ntăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quintāna* (sc. *febris*), fem. of *quintānus* f. *quintus* fifth: cf. F. *quintane*, † *quintaine* (Paré, 16th c.). See QUARTAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of a fever or ague: Having a paroxysm every fifth (= fourth) day. **b.** *sb.* A fever or ague of this kind.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 63 What is called a quintan, is in fact a tertian, whose third accession is either suppressed or imperceptible. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 216 A type more resembling a quartan and quintan than any other. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 317 Further modifications have been recognized by nosologists as quintan, sextan, octan.

Quintan(e, -ayne, obs. forms of QUINTAIN[1].

† **Qui·ntant.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quint-us* fifth, after QUADRANT *sb.*¹] The fifth part of a circle.

1684 J. WALLIS *Angular Sections* iv. 31 The same Chord subtends on the one side to one Quintant, and on the other side to four such.

† **Qui·ntary.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quint-us* fifth: cf. QUINARY.] A multiple of five.

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* iv. 230 Every Number between the Quintaries of this table.

‖ **Quinte** (kænt). [F.: see QUINT *sb.*¹ and *sb.*²] **1.** The fifth thrust or parry of the eight taught in fencing-schools. Also *attrib.*

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 58 There is also a Quinte, or fifth Position, as they pretend, of the Sword-Hand. 1765 ANGELO *School Fencing* 20 The thrust in quinte is made by making a feint on the half-circle parade, having your wrist in carte. *Ibid.*, The outside Thrust under the wrist, called Quinte Thrust. *Ibid.* 21 With the quinte parade, you parry seconde and flanconade. 1889 POLLOCK *Fencing* 44 *Quinte.*—The hand to the left in pronation, at the height of the belt; the point well beyond the inside line.

† **2.** = QUINT *sb.*² 1. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1720 A. SEYMOUR *Compl Gamester* i 93 Cards.. which are Sequents.. are called, either Tierces, Quartes, Quintes .. according to their Number and Value.

Quintel(l, -en, obs. forms of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintennial: see QUINT-.

Quinternion (kwintə·ɹniə̆n). [f. L. *quinque* five, or *quintus* fifth, after *quaternion.*] A set or 'gathering' of five sheets of paper.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 180 The quinternion consisting of five sheets, and the quire of five and twenty. 1883 AXON *Introd. Caxton's Chesse* p. xi, The book.. consists of eight quaternions..and one quinternion or section of five sheets folded together.

Quinteron, -oon, variants of QUINTROON.

Quintessence (kwinte·sĕns), *sb.* Also 5 **-essencie, quyntencense,** 6 **quintaessence**; *Sc.* **quintessance,-iscence,quentassens,** 7 **-oscense.** [a. F. *quintessence*, † *quinte essence* (14th c.), or ad. med.L. *quinta essentia* 'fifth essence'.

Metrical quots. show that during the 16-18th c. the stress was usually on the first and third syllables (hence the abbrev. *quint'ssence* in Quarles), but *quinte·ssence* is found as early as 1597; both stressings occur in Milton's *Par. Lost* (III. 716 and VII. 244).]

1. The 'fifth essence' of ancient and mediæval philosophy, supposed to be the substance of which the heavenly bodies were composed, and to be actually latent in all things, the extraction of it by distillation or other methods being one of the great objects of alchemy.

c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Aurum potabile ..In quyntencense, best restauraciounn. 1460-70 *Bk. Quint essence* 14 If ȝe putte seedis or flouris..into oure 5 essencie forsoþe sich 5 essence ȝe schulen haue þerfore. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 58 Me thocht sair fassonis he assailȝeit, To mak the quintessance, and failȝeit. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* I. iv, The quint essence or fyfte substaunce, is a body of it selfe. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 256 This cannot bee done without proiection of the Elixar or Quintescense vpon mettalls. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 35 The Quintessence therefore, is a certain matter Corporally extracted out of all things, which Nature hath produced. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 309 That the Soul was of the same Nature with Heaven or of the Quint-Essence which Heaven is made of. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Uriel*, The young deities discussed..Orb, quintessence, and sunbeams. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 330/2 The vivifying quintessence of the elements of Raymond Lully.

2. The most essential part of any substance, extracted by natural or artificial processes; a highly refined essence or extract; *spec.* in older chemistry, an alcoholic tincture obtained by digestion at a gentle heat.

1576 BAKER (*title*) tr. Gesner's New Jewell of Health, .. treating very amplye of all Dystillations of Waters, of Oyles, Balmes, Quintessences, etc. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xvii. 18 Then vse our Quintacssence of Wine. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxv. 671 Quintessence of Vipers..is of wonderful virtue for purifying the blood, &c. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 9, I looked upon that sooty Drug..as the Quintessence of English Bourdeaux. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 3 In the drop of venom there is concentrated the quintessence of a poison.

b. The most essential part or feature of some non-material thing; *esp.* the purest or most perfect form or manifestation of some quality.

1570 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* A ij, A naturall quintessence of knowledge. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 27 Certayne artificiall rocks, most curiously contriued by the very quintessence of art. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi. 53 Th.. Law of England, which Lawyers say is the quintessence of reason. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 408 The last period of the governor's message was the very quintessence of invective. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* II. 181 *note*, This passage contains the very quintessence of Pauline theology

c. The most perfect embodiment of the typical qualities of a certain class of persons, etc.

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 8 A Quintessence of all the picked yoouth. 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 161 Heere's the very quintessence of Duckes. 1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xix. 176 You have escaped the quintessence of bores. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* ii, He was the quintessence of an ordinary-minded man.

Quintessence, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *quintessencier* (1611 in Cotgr.).] *trans.* **a.** To extract the quintessence of. **b.** To take *out of* (something) as a quintessence.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 25, I quint-essence the Poets soule. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 154 It is a kind of Alchimical quintessensing a heauen out of earth. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 170 For quintessencing and alembicking thee, and using thee, as alchymists do gold. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 186 The science of the cook consists..in quintessencing (so to speak) the viands.

Quintessential (kwintĕse·nʃăl), *a.* [f. as QUINTESSENCE *sb.* + -IAL: cf. *essential* and F. *quintessenciel* (16th c., Paré).] Of the nature of a quintessence; the purest or most refined of its kind.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. 6 The æthereal and quintessential physick. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* v. Notes 157 Mere Quintessential Devils, such as consist onely of envy, pride and malice. a1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 32 The.. Flow'rs.. all strove their quintessential Sweets to drain, Perfuming Earth. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxvii, A quintessential laudanum. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 48 Eldon's quintessential Toryism.

Hence **Quintessentia·lity**; **Quintesse·ntially.**

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 304 A concentrated quintessentiality of them all. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xv. 315 Quintessentially German in manner.

Quintesse·ntialize, *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make quintessential; to refine or purify in the highest degree.

1829 *Examiner* 7/1 Congreve in his discourses has so distilled, re-distilled, and quintessentialized each individual period. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* XXVII. 766 As he advances in age the poet quintessentializes.. his thought.

Hence **Quintesse·ntialized** *ppl. a.*

1847 MRS C. CLARKE *Shaks. Prov.* 7 Such quintessentialised drops of wisdom are surely not ill stored up.

Quintesse·ntiate, *v. rare.* [f. as QUINTESSENCE *sb.* + -ATE: cf. *essentiate.*] = QUINTESSENCE *v.* Hence **Quintesse·ntiated** *ppl. a.*

1606 BRETON *Sidney's Ourania* 3 He kens no Crotchets of contentious breed Nor has that Quintessentiated skill. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 3 Was there ever a talent so hard to formulate, to quintessentiate, as that of Goethe?

Quintet, quintette (kwinte·t). Also 9 **-tett.** [a. F. *quintette*, ad. It. *quintetto*: see next.]

1. *Mus.* A composition for five voices or instruments. Also *attrib.*

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 67 One of the quartet and quintet gentlemen. 1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 21/1 The quintette.. which forms the first finale. 1880 *Academy* 13 Nov. 356 Arranged..as a quintet for strings.

2. a. *Mus.* A set of five singers or players. **b.** A set of five persons or things.

1882 *Daily News* 8 June 2/6 The Ascot Derby Stakes, for which a quintette came to the post. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 7 Sept., A remarkable quintet surely, to have lived in the same generation.

3. A cycle for five riders; a quintuplet. (Cf. QUINT 3.) Also *attrib.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 7/2 We are threatened with a 'quintet' match,.. but we would rather be spared the sight of two quintets racing neck and neck round a bend! 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 4/5 During a cycle race.. one of the handle bars of a quintette ridden by pacers broke.

‖ **Quintetto** (kwinte·to). ? *Obs.* [It., f. *quinto* fifth: cf. *quartetto.*] **1.** = QUINTET 1.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 201 It was the *Impresario in Augusta*, by.. Cimarosa; there is a quintetto in it. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 77 The finest Quintetto of Haydn.

2. = QUINTET 2 b.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, A very orthodox quintetto! 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vi, This amiable.. quintetto were busily employed in flattering one another.

† **Quintfoil,** *obs.* variant of QUINFOIL (q.v.).

1595 *Bk. of Armorie* 53 Flower de luce, & Quint foiles.

Quinti-, properly a comb. form of L. *quint-us* fifth, but sometimes incorrectly employed in place of QUINQUE-, as in *quintiliteral, -partition, -ped.* (Cf. QUINT-, and F. *quintiforme, -section.*)

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 33 Quintipartition, or to divide by 5 may likewise be effected thus. 1839 PAULI *Analecta Hebraica* xxviii. 205 The so-called Quadri- and Quintiliterals are compounds. 1889 H. MACCOLL *Mr. Strange's Sealed Packet* v. 50 All the creatures.. were quadrupeds; there were no quintipeds, sexipeds, or anything of that sort.

Quintic (kwi·ntik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. L. *quint-us* fifth + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of the fifth order or degree.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Philos. Mag.* May, To express the number of distinct Quintic and Sextic invariants. 1876 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) X. 11 A general quintic equation is not solvable by radicals.

B. *sb.* A quantic or surface of the fifth degree.

1856 A. CAYLEY *Wks.* (1889) II. 253 In the case of a quantic of the fifth order or quintic. 1884 W. R. W. ROBERTS in *Hermathena* X. 183 Covariants of binary quintics.

Quintil, obs. variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintile (kwi·ntil), *a.* and *sb.*¹ *Astrol.* Also 7 **-il(l.** [f. L. *quint-us* fifth + -ILE, after *quartile.*] *Quintile* (*aspect*): A planetary aspect, introduced by Kepler, in which the planets are one-fifth of a circle, or 72 degrees, distant from each other.

c1610 SIR C. HEYDON *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 95 In these our days our late Artists..have added unto these former Aspects three others, viz. the Quintile [etc.]. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iii. 32 A Quintill consists of two Signes twelve degrees. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 39 This Notable Effect may be accounted for without these Quintiles.

† **Quintile,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *quintīlis*: cf. prec.] July. (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.) Hence † **Quinti·lian** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1623 COCKERAM, *Quintilian moneth*, the moneth of July.

† **Quinti·lle.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *quintille* ad. Sp. *quintillo* f. *quinto* fifth: cf. QUADRILLE *sb.*¹] A form of ombre, played by five persons.

1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 3) i. 46 Quintille, or Ombre by Five, from whence Quadrille has its Original.

Quintillion (kwinti·lyən). [f. L. *quint-us* fifth + (*m*)*illion*: see BILLION.] **a.** In Great Britain: The fifth power of a million, expressed by 1 followed by thirty ciphers. **b.** In U.S. (as in France): The cube of a million, or 1 followed by eighteen ciphers.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 14 Others..call..the Thirty first place Quintillion, &c. 1841 TUPPER *Twins* xxii, A thousand men in all earth's huge quintillion. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Life & Organisation* 66 A quintillion of living beings.

Hence **Quinti·llionth** *a.*

a1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* v, Would a quintillionth dose of the New Drop Restore him?

† **Quintin.** *Obs. rare.* Also 9 **quintain.** [a. F. *quintin*, † *quintain*, f. *Quintin*, a town in Brittany. Cf. QUENTIN.] A kind of lawn.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 348, 809 pieces of Quintins at 10s. [1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* ii. 15 Beneath this network was gummed a piece of fine cloth, called quintain.]

Quintin, variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintine (kwi·ntəin). [f. L. *quint-us* fifth.] **1.** *Bot.* Mirbel's name for a supposed fifth integument of an ovule (cf. QUARTINE).

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 159 It is apparently this quintine that Mr. Brown describes, in the ovulum of the Orchis tribe.

2. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xviii, Triads, Glycerin Series, Quintine or Valerylene C_5H_8.

Quintine, variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintis, variant of QUAINTISE.

Quintole (kwi·ntōul). *Mus.* [Obscurely f. It. *quinto* or L. *quint-us* fifth.] A group of five notes to be played in the time of four. (Stainer & Barrett 1876). So **Qui·ntolet.**

1884 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 173 These groups, which are sometimes called *quintolets, sextolets*, etc...always have their numbers written above them.

Quint-pertite: see QUINTI-.

Quintroon (kwi·ntrūn). *rare.* Also **quinteron, -oon.** [ad. Sp. *quinteron*, f. *quinto* fifth.] One who is fifth in descent from a negro (cf. QUADROON 1 b), and has one-sixteenth of negro blood.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 796 *note*, The children of a white and quinteroon consider themselves as free from all taint of the negro race. 1835 D. BOOTH *Anal. Dict.* 324 'The child of a Quintroon by a white father is free by law.' Such was recently the West-Indian slave-code. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vii. 374 The first are called mulattoes,..the fourth, quintroons.

† **Quintupla·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUINTUPLE *v.* + -ATION.] = QUINTUPLICATION.

1684 J. WALLIS *Angular Sections* iv, Of the Quintuplation and Quinquisection of an Arch or Angle.

Quintuple (kwi·ntiup'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *quintuple* (1484), f. L. *quint-us* fifth, after *quadruple.*]

A. *adj.* Fivefold; multiplied by five; consisting of five things or parts.

Quintuple power, proportion, ratio, the ratio of five to one. *Quintuple time* in *Mus.* (see quot. 1806).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XIII. ii. 391 If a right line be in power quintuple to a segment of the same line. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 6 A proportion quintuple at most of the writing infolding to the writing infolded. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* I. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 7 Bring backe His ship and charge, with profits quintuple. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 24 The number and natural force of the Irish [was] quintuple to that of the English. 1711 WYLDE *Eng. Master Defence* 26 A Falsify is made single,..quadruple, quintuple, or as oft as your Fancy directs. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* III. 40 A species of Time called Quintuple, which contains five Crotchets in a Bar. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 335 In the Sea-urchins..the body has a quintuple arrangement.

b. *Comb.*, as *quintuple-nerved, -ribbed.*

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 129 A leaf.. is called triple, quintuple, &c. nerved, if the nerves all proceed from the midrib towards the margin. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 153 If two such ribs arise on each side of the midrib, it is termed quintuple-ribbed or quintuplicostate.

B. *sb.* A fivefold amount; a group of five. *rare.*

1684 J. WALLIS *Angular Sections* iv. 27 The Quintuple of the Subtense of an Arch. *Ibid.* The Quintuple of the Cube of the same Subtense. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 91 Five more [stars] in view, differently dispersed about the quintuple.

Quintuple (kwi·ntiup'l), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *quintupler.*]

1. *trans.* To multiply by five; to make five times as much or as great.

1639 SHIRLEY *Ball* II. i, In three months your estate Will be five times as much, or quintupled. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 200 Quintuple it, and the Product shall be the Divisor. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 101, I beg of you to quintuple,.. the embraces, which I consign to you for her use. a1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 21 Who has by his various improvements quintupled his rental. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., The endless difficulty of communication..quintuples all other difficulties.

b. To produce five times as much as.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pallavinchi & Landor* Wks. 1853 I. 42/2 This, and the celebrated vine at Hampton Court..have quintupled the most prolific.

2. *intr.* To increase fivefold; to become five times as many or as great.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 538 The population of London must at least have quintupled since that time. 1872 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* I. 468 It is stated that within sixty years rents had quintupled.

Quintuplet (kwintiu·plet). [f. QUINTUPLE *a.*]

1. A set of five things; in *Mus.* = QUINTOLE.

1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* 13 Other irregularities..such as four notes for three, termed a Quadruplet; five for four, a Quintuplet. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 733/2 *Quintuplet*, said of springs when five of similar type are associated in a group. 1885 *Archæologia* L. 77 These rays are arranged in quintuplets.

2. *pl.* Five children born at a birth.

1889 *Lancet* No. 3417. 392/1 Five years subsequently she gave birth to quintuplets. 1895 *Aberdeen Free Press* 25 Oct. 4 This is the first case of quintuplets in England.

3. A cycle for five riders; a quintet.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 7/2 The latest cycling machine is a quintuplet. 1896 *Daily News* 17 July 7/1 Five spun along at a terrific pace on a quintuplet.

Quintupli-, comb. form of QUINTUPLE *a.*, employed in a few terms of *Bot.*, as **quintuplico·state, -nerved, -ribbed, -veined.**

1861 [see QUINTUPLE 1 b]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 93 The appearance of a second pair of such strengthened veins makes the venation quintupli-ribbed or quintupli-nerved

Quintuplicate (kwintiu·plikă), *a* and *sb. rare.* [f. QUINTUPLE, after *duplicate, quadruplicate.*]

A. *adj.* Five times repeated; consisting of five things, similar parts, etc. *Quintuplicate proportion*: cf. QUADRUPLICATE *a.* 1.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 240 The lengths transmitted shall be to the times in which they are transmitted, in proportion quadruplicate, quintuplicate [etc.].

B. *sb.* **a.** A set of five. **b.** One of a set of five similar things.

1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* vi (1869) 229 We possess in English a great many duplicates, not to speak of triplicates or of such a quintuplicate as that which I adduced just now.

Quintuplica·tion. *rare.* [noun of action to **quintuplicate* vb.: cf. prec.]

1. The action of multiplying by five.

1674 JLAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 To multiply by 5, called Quintuplication, adjoyn a Cypher .. and take the half thereof. 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV. 119 The perceptible are evolved out of the imperceptible elements by the process of quintuplication.

2. *Civil* and *Canon Law.* A reply on behalf of the pursuer to the defendant's quadruplication.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xvm. II. (1869) 376 Lord Henry's harmless thunder was answered..by a 'Quintuplication'.

†Quintuply, *sb. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. QUINTUPLE, after *duply, quadruply.*] = QUINTUPLICATION 2.

1663 *Proc. Justiciary Court* (MS.) 85 Quintuplyes. Maxwell for the Pursuer. The Testificate forsaid proceeds [etc.]. 1674 *Ibid.* 654 Quintuplys. Sir Andrew Birnie. That the Defender Robert Steuart cannot pretend ignorance [etc.].

Qui·ntuply, *adv. rare.* [f. QUINTUPLE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a fivefold manner.

1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. v. § 239. 548 We may say that they [sensations] are thus characterized by being quintuply-clustered.

Quinua, variant of QUINOA.

†Qui·nyie. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **quinze, -zie,** 7 **-zee,** 8 **quine, qunie.** [var. CUNYE, Sc. f. COIN *sb.*]

1. A coin. *Quinyie-house*, the mint. *rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 97 To lat stryk a brassin quinzie. *Ibid.* x. 350 Onything that in his tyme he had spendet in the Quinzehous.

2. A corner. *Quinyie-stane*, corner-stone.

1588 in M'Crie *Life A. Melville* I. 440 That the bell and clock be transported to the high steeple, and that the kirk have a quinzee left at the steeple foresaid for the relief thereof. 1734 *Jrnl. fr. London to Scarborough* 1-2 A whittle that lies i' the quinyie o' the maun [=basket]. *a* 1800 in Child *Ballads* V. 248 Ye [have] tane out the quine-stane *Ibid.* 11 The qunie-stane.

Quinzaine (kwinzē·n, *F.* kæ̃zɛn). *rare.* [a. F. *quinzaine*, a set of fifteen things, a period of fifteen days, f. *quinze*: see next.

Blount *Glossogr.* (1656) has '*Quinzain* (Fr.) a term or delay of fifteen days; also a staff of fifteen verses'. Through Phillips, Bailey, &c., the latter sense has passed into mod. Dicts., but there is no evidence that it has ever been in actual Eng. use. In sense 2 *quinzaine* represents AF. *quinzein*, for *quinzime* QUINZIÈME.]

1. A fortnightly event, meeting, etc. *rare* —1.

1856 Mrs. HAWTHORNE in *N Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 85 Aunt Sue intended to have Quinzaines (fortnightly soirées) this winter.

2. *Hist.* = QUINDENE, QUINZIÈME 2.

1863 J. R. WALBRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees Soc.) 143 The military levies granted in the Parliament at Lincoln in the Quinzaine of St. Hilary 9 Edw. II. 1899 R. SHARPE *Cal. Let. Bk.* A. 16, £12 10*s.* for wine, to be paid in the quinzaine of St. Michael [1277]. *Ibid.* 17, £9 for leather,.. to be paid in the quinzaine of Easter.

Quinze (kwinz, *F.* kæ̃z). [a. F. *quinze*:—L. *quindecim* fifteen.] A card-game depending on chance, in which the winner is that player who obtains fifteen points, or comes nearest to that number without exceeding it.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Ctess Mar* 14 Sept., When the ladies were come in, she sat down to quinze. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii, I daresay you would have thought of proper marquees for hazard and quinze. 1811 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 22 They play at quinze half the night.

Comb. 1762 in Cunningham *Handbk. London* (1850) 546/2 The Quinze players shall pay for their own cards.

Quinzell, variant of QUINSELL.

Quinzième (*F.* kæ̃zjɛm). Forms: 5 **quynz(i)eme, -zyeme, -sym(e, quinzeme, -zi(s)me, -zyme,** 5-6 **quinsime,** 6 **-siem, -ziesme,** 7 **-siesme,** 8 **-zieme,** 9 **-zième.** [a. AF. *quinzisme, -zime, -zieme* (mod.F. *quinzième*), ordinal f. *quinze* fifteen: cf. QUINDECIM. In sense 3 substituted for *quinseine* QUINZAINE.]

1. A tax or duty of a fifteenth. Now only *Hist.*

1429 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 336/2 Graunt to you our .. Lord the Kyng .. an hole Quinszisme, and an hole Disme. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1865) 140 When the reaume gaff to thair kyng a quinsime and a desime quinquemale. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clviii. 140 A quinzeme of goodes were graunted for the newe chartres. 1539 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. viii. 427 The clergie chardged with quinsiems and other payements. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 145 Incident acquisitions, bee they rents customes tenths quinziesmes taxes [etc.]. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* II. 41 The clergy had compounded for a tax called the quinzieme or fifteenth penny. 1851 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 111 It paid the highest quinzième of any port except London.

†2. The fifteenth (= fourteenth) day after a church festival; = QUINDENE. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 420/2 Bytwix this and the Quinszisme of Seint Michell next. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 374 This was the quynsyme after Pentecoste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXXXVI. 232 At his parlement holden at Westmynstre the quynzeme of Paske.

†3. A period of fifteen days; *spec.* the day of a church festival and the two weeks following. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. x. (1869) 146, I selle it bi dayes and bi wookes, bi vtaues and bi quinzimes, bi monethes, and bi yeeres al hol. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxiii. 47 The two bretheren of Constance shall come byfore a quynzieme passed.

†Quinzine. *Obs. rare.* In 5 **quynsine, -syn(n)e,** 6 **-zysne.** [Alteration of prec.]

1. = QUINZIÈME 1.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 179 The quynzysne by your saide commons afore this tyme so often graunted

2. The fifteenth (= fourteenth) day after a specified day; *spec.* = QUINZIÈME 2.

c 1450 *Merlin* 62 Thus suffied Merlyn to the quynsyne of Pentecoste. *Ibid.* 65 That ye somowne a grete courte and that ye make hem all to wite that it shall holde to the quynsine, and that eche come araide to abide xv dayes.

Quiok, obs. variant of QUEYOCK, heifer.

Quip (kwip), *sb.* Also 6 **quyppe,** 6-7 **quipp(e.** [var. of QUIPPY (q.v.), perh. associated with words of similar ending (as *clip, nip, snip, whip*) which contain the idea of something sharp or cutting.]

1. A sharp or sarcastic remark directed against a person; a clever gird or hit. In later use also without implication of sharpness: A clever, smart, or witty saying; a verbal conceit. Freq. in phr. *quips and cranks* (after quot. 1632).

In common use down to *c* 1650, after which literary examples are rare till after 1800.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 709/2 With this goodly quyppe agaynste me. 1584 LYLY *Alex. & Camp.* III. ii, What's a quip? *Man.* Wee great girders call it a short saying of a sharpe wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 27 Quips and Cranks, and wanton Wiles. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 351 This by a military jest, and facetious quip, they called the Commonwealth. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 472 Direct me to a quip Or merry turn in all he [Paul] ever wrote. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xliv, The whole conversation is..a hailstorm of short stories, quips, and retorts. 1855 A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-ho.* xvi. 274 She gave him back quip for crank.

b. A verbal equivocation; a quibble.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 225 These Schollers know .. How to vse quips and sleights of Sophistrie. 1812 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 95 The practical goodness may be readily overlooked, whilst theological quips and quiddities may be fastened on. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvii, I will not ..entrap you by quips and special pleading. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 73 Tricks of controversy and quips of law.

2. a. A curious, odd, or fantastic action or feature.

1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atlas* li, Many quips and cranks She played upon the water. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 136 His manner was full of quirks and quips. 1878 Mrs. STOWE *Poganuc P.* ix. 75 All the quips and turns and oddities of human nature.

b. An odd and whimsical trifle; a knick-knack.

1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 55 Upon the table More knacks and quips there be than I am able To catalogue. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 216 The quips and quiddities of these degenerate days, little bits of riband, and pasteboard, and gilt paper.

Hence **Qui·pful, Qui·ppish, Qui·ppy, Qui·psome** *adjs.*, given to or characterized by quips; so **Qui·psomeness; Qui·pster,** one given to quips.

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* vii. 372 As a writer, he was a quippy slack-wire performer. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* vi. 198 There never was such a jaunty and irrepressible quipster. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 528 His very style is young, and not without a certain quipsomeness. 1884 MISS YONGE in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* I. 462 Is it only that the lad is thy very marrow, quipsome one?

Quip (kwip), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To assail with a quip or quips.

1584 LYLY *Alex. & Camp.* III. ii, Didst thou not finde I did quip thee? 1625 W. B. *True School War* 56 Hee spake these expresse words to some that quipped him for this. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 791 The Heathen quipt them that they had no Images nor Altars. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 286 If any one quipped the profession of another.

2. *intr.* To use a quip or quips; to be wittily sarcastic. Const. *at.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 206 Ye malitious haue more minde to quip, then might to cut. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ix. (1897) III. 129 Tacitus doth pleasantly quip and jest at the men of war of our ancient Gaules. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* VIII. vi. 796 If you will learne..to deride, quippe, scorne,..you needs not goe to any other schooles

Hence **Qui·pper,** one who quips.

1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Here, peraduenture, some desperate quipper will canuize my proposed comparison. *a* 1603 in Nichols *Progr.* III. 143 What meane you, a starmonger, the quipper of the firmament. 1611 COTGR., *Lardonneur*, a quipper, girder, flowter.

Quip(pe, obs. forms of WHIP.

Quipping (kwi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Whisperings open or cloase, quippinge notorious or auricular iybinge. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 233 The nimble saying or wittie quipping of Arcesilaus. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1007 Terambus a Satyrist, did not abstain from quipping of the Muses 1887 SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lit* xii (1890) 437 In contradistinction to this perpetual quipping.. the general style of Fuller is, rather more modern.

Quipping (kwi·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That quips; of the nature of a quip.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 34/1 In frumping of his adversaries with quipping taunts. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 703 The bishop, after his quipping manner requested [etc.]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 195 His salt and sharpe quipping speeches. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 54 A Conceit no less facetious than quipping.

†Qui·ppy. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **quipp-, quyppie.** [Of obscure origin; perh. a. L. *quippe* indeed, forsooth (with sarcastic force).] = QUIP *sb.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 61 § 3 To rayle and rage vpon hym in rymes and quyppies. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Sj, Which quippie in waie of reproche is used against blockheades 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 116 Sometimes they maintaine talke with fond quippies

‖ Quipu (ki·pu, kwi·pu). Also **quipo, quippu, -o.** [Quichuan *quipu* knot.] A device of the ancient Peruvians and others for recording events, keeping accounts, sending messages, etc., consisting of cords or threads of various colours, knotted in various ways.

1704 tr. *Ovalle's Kingd. Chile* in *Churchill's Voy.* III 74 They have their quipoes, which is a sort of strings of different bigness in which they make knots of several colours, by which they remember.. When they go to confession these quipoes serve them to remember their sins. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 304 The quipos seem to have been a device for rendering calculation more expeditious and accurate. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 88 These quipos or knotted cords are found in Canada, in Mexico, in Peru, in the plains of Guiana, in Central Asia, in China, and in India. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ii. (1875) 43 Even the Peruvians had no better means of recording events than the Quippu or Quipu.

attrib. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 168 History has been written with quipo-threads, with feather pictures, with wampum-belts. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1871) I. Introd. 4 Monumental stoneheaps and Quipo thrums to keep record by.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1781 *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. II. 64, I believe you would contrive to knot them some quipos of kind remembrance. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. iii. 83 Marian Evans, whose first knot in the quipos of her fame was made by this work.

Quir, obs. form of *quire* CHOIR.

†Quirace, obs. f. CUIRASS. (Also pl *quiracies.*)

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. 365 All their bucklers, Morions, and Quiraces Were of no proofe against their peisant maces. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 12 There were not foure hundred of them armed with quiracies.

Quirboil(l)y, obs. form of CUIR-BOUILLI.

Quire (kwəi̯ə), *sb.*1 Forms: *a.* 3 **cwaer, quaer,** 4 5 **quayer,** (5 **-ere, qwayer, quaier**), 4-6 **quayre,** (5 **qwayre, qvayr**), 5-6 **qv-, quare, quair,** 5-7 **quaire,** (6 **qw-**). *β.* 6 **quear(e, quere,** 6-7 **queere,** 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **queer.** *γ.* 6 **quier, quyer,** 5-**quire.** [a. OF. *quaer, quaier* (later *caier*, mod. *cahier* a quire of six sheets, a copy-book, writing-book, etc.) = Prov. *cazern*, It. *quaderno*:—pop. L. **quaternum* (med.L., *quaternus, -um*), f. L. *quaterni* a set of four, f. *quattuor* four: see QUATERNION. The loss of the final *-n* in F. *quaer* for **quaern* is normal; cf. *chair, enfer*, etc. Icel. *kver* a quire, little book, is from F. or Eng.

There are three main forms of the word in Eng., *quair, quear* (*quere*), *quire*. The second of these arises from a narrowing of the vowel after the *k*- sound (cf. *quail* and *queal, quaisy* and *queasy, kay* and *key, kayles* and *keals, kaiser* and *keasar*), and the further change to *quier, quire* is similar to that of *brere, frere* to *briar, friar*.]

1. A set of four sheets of parchment or paper doubled so as to form eight leaves, a common unit in mediæval manuscripts; hence, any collection or gathering of leaves, one within the other, in a manuscript or printed book. Also, twenty-four (formerly sometimes twenty-five) sheets of writing-paper.

a. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1549-50 Of quayers seuen I haue a boke We may ilk a day a quayer loke. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 335, I did write to quairs of papir of witnessis, every quair conteynyng xiiij leves 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* 172 Muche more he wrote, as it seemed, for diuers

quaires lacked in the boke. **1613** *Mem. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 42 A quaire of paper for the use of the parishe.

β. **1530** PALSGR. 164 *Mayn*, bothe for a hande and for a queare of paper. **1575** CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 106 If heere I should all skirmishes expresse .. Of paper sure, a quere would not suffice. **1597** BP. HALL *Sat.* II. i. 10 Lo what it is that makes white rags so deare, That men must giue a teston for a queare. **1696** in *Pall Mall G.* (1889) 8 Jan. 7/2 A Queer of paper .. A Coppy Booke. **1825** BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Queer*, a quire of paper.

γ. **1497** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 128, j reame & vij quires of small paper. **1560** *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 96 A quyer of paper.. iiij *d*. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* B, Hee'le spend all he hath in a quire of paper. **1646** J. HALL *Poems* 1 How better were it for you to remain (Poore Quires) in ancient raggs. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 120/1 Cassie Quires, are the two outside Quires in a Ream, called also Cording Quires. **1772** *Junius Lett.* lxviii 354 He was charged .. for felomously stealing eleven quires of writing paper. **1879** *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No 26 20 The cost of paper from one quire to one ream.

b. *In quires*: Unbound. in sheets.

c **1480** *Paston Lett.* III. 301 Item, in quayers, Tully *de Senectute. Ibid*, Item, in qwayers, a Boke *de Sapiencia*. **1549** *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Grafton) colophon, The Imprinter to sell this Booke in Queres for two shillynges and sixe pence **1679** WOOD *Life* 10 Feb. (O. H. S.) II 430, I gave my book to the Heralds Office in quires. **1733** SWIFT *On Poetry* 144 Your poem sunk, And sent in quires to line a trunk **1885** *Bookseller* 5 Mar 313 *Advt.*, The valuable publication stock, in Cloth and Quires

fig. **1682** GREW *Anat. Plants* Ep Ded., So that a Plant is, as it were, an Animal in Quires

†**2.** A small pamphlet or book, consisting of a single quire; a short poem, treatise, etc., which is or might be contained in a quire. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 248 Þeo ancre þet wernde an oðer a cwaer uorto lenen. *Ibid.* 282 ȝif þu hauest knit oðer cloð .. scrowe oðer quaer. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xcvii, Go litel quayre, go unto my lyves queene. *c* **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 1 Ther was take to me a quayere. Where yn was drawe in to englesshe .. hire martirdom. *c* **1500** *MS Selden* B. 24 lf. 191 Heirefter followis the quair maid be King James of Scotland the first, callit the kingis quair. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 280 Go litell quayre, namyd the Popagay. *c* **1535** FISHER *Wks.* (E E.T.S.) 429 Who so euer ye be, yt shall fortune to rede this queare. **1570** FOXE *A. & M.* 1393/2 The bishop of Salis. drewe out a quire of the Concordance, and layd it before the bishop of Harford.

3. *Comb*, as *quire-work*; **quire stock**, books in quires; **quire-wise** *adv.*, on double leaves, which can be formed into quires to be sewed.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 124/1 When quire work is Printed. **1885** *Bookseller* 5 Mar *Advt*, Bookselling Business for Sale..including..bound and quire Stock.

Quire, *sb.*[2]: see CHOIR.

Quire (kwəiəɹ), *v.*[1] [f. QUIRE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To arrange in quires. Hence **Quired** *ppl. a.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 4 If they be Quir'd Sheets, that is, two, three, or four Sheets Quir'd together. *Ibid.* xxv. ¶ 4 The Backs of the Quired Books. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 124/1 The number of Sheets Quired one in the other. **1875** SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 117 *Quired.* Two sheets so imposed as when folded and made up will be one within the other.

Quire, *v.*[2], to sing: see CHOIR *v.*

Quire, obs. f. QUARRY *sb.*[1], QUEER *a.*[2]; var. QUERE *v.* to inquire.

†**Quirer.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. QUIRE *v.*[2]] A chorister.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 335 Neere to the chamber doore the Quirers thus sing.

Quirester, obs form of CHORISTER.

Quirie, obs. variant of *querry* EQUERRY, q. v.

†**Qui·rily,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Quiveringly.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb) 24 Some doe slise owt collops on spits yeet quirilye trembling.

Quirister, obs. or arch. form of CHORISTER.

Quiritarian (kwiritēə·riăn), *a. Rom. Law.* [f. as next + -AN.] = QUIRITARY.

1842-3 *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s v. *Legatum*, The legatee had the quiritarian..ownership of the legacy. **1861** [see BONITARIAN]. **1871** POSTE *Gaius* III. § 80 Quiritarian ownership is only acquired by usucapion.

Quiritary (kwi·ritări), *a.* [ad. late L. *quirītāri·us*, f. *Quirītēs* Roman citizens.] That is in accordance with Roman civil law; legal, as opposed to equitable (see BONITARIAN). Also of property: Held by legal right or under Roman law.

1865 MERIVALE *Rom Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 285 Every citizen ..so far as he was the occupier of Roman or Quiritary soil, ..enjoyed exemption from the tribute or rent-charge due to the state **1871** POSTE *Gaius* III. 285 A quaestor . who sold under the spear, the symbol of quiritary dominion. **1880** MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. 119, I say that this slave is mine in quiritary right.

†**Quirita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quirītātio* (Livy), n. of action f. *quirītāre* to cry, lament.] A complaint, lament.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl*, *N. T.* IV. *Crucifixion*, How is it then, with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and Angels with so woful a quiritation. **1656** in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Quiritian (kwiri·ʃăn). *rare.* [f. L. *Quirīt-ēs* (see QUIRITARY) + -IAN.] A Roman citizen.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 40 A man was either owner according to the law of the Quiritians, or he was not held to be owner at all.

Quirk (kwɔ̄ɹk). Also 6 **quircke, queerk,** 6–7 **quirke,** 6–9 **querk,** 7 **quirck, quer(c)ke, quirt,** (**qirk**). [Of obscure origin and history; app. native in western dialects.

The original sense was prob. as in 6, whence on the one hand the techn. and dial. uses in 7, in which the 'quirk' is in some material thing, and on the other hand the literary uses in 1–5, referring to mental operations, modes of action, etc. The earliest trace of the word appears in Salesbury's Welsh Dict. (1547), where *Kwyrk-hosan* is given as the W. equivalent of Eng *clock* (see 7 a); the term is still current in Wales, but its form proves it to be from Eng.]

1. A verbal trick, subtlety, shift or evasion; a quibble, quibbling argument.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 100* Not vpon quirkes and sutteltles in matters indifferent. **1566** DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. v. C iij b, The quiddityes and queerks of logique darke. **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 46 They inuente quirckes and quiddities, shiftes, and put-offes ynough to blinde the eies of the magistrates. **1625** W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 190 The shifting quercke of a schooleman's braine. **1678** R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 131 Not with Syllogisms or Quirks of Wit; but with plain and weighty Reason. **1711** E. WARD *Vulgus Brit* II. 132 Perverting solid Sense, With artful Querks and Impudence. **1782** COWPER *Progr. Err.* 550 His still refuted quirks he still repeats. **1814** D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 251 A true feeling of religion does not depend on the quirks and quibbles of human reasonings **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxxx, In vain the Chevalier beat brain for quirk To help in this conjuncture.

Comb. **1802-12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 386 The quirk abjuring ejaculation . of lord Hale.

b. The employment of quirks; quibbling.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 173 This indeed smells pretty strong of quirk, but relishes as faintly as may be of reason. **1796** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 221 His fears lest chicane and quirk should deprive Althea..of the two thousand pounds **1839** CARLYLE *Chartism* v. (1858) 25 Shiftiness, quirk, attorney-cunning .fancies itself .. to be talent.

2. A clever or witty turn or conceit; a quip.

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II. i. 245, I may chance haue some odde quirkes and remnants of witte broken on mee. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i 4 It is not enough to have quirks of wit, but soundness of doctrine. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* iii. 115 His Quirks and Witticisms upon Me are all grafted upon his own mistakes. **1794** GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 28 Your rhymes and your rebusses, your quirks and your conundrums. **1835** MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxvii, He had a quiz and a quirk for everybody that passed. **1882** J. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* II. 31 He must..enliven it with some quirk of fancy.

3. *Mus.* A sudden turn; a fantastic phrase. *rare.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 28 How many noates, how many restes, how many querks. **1731** POPE *Ep. Burlington* 143 Light quirks of Music, broken and uneven. **1883** LATHROP *Span. Vistas* 126 The quirks of the melody are not unlike those of very old English ballads.

4. A trick or peculiarity in action or behaviour; †a knack, a fad.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* III. iv. 268, I have heard of some kinde of men that put quarreles purposely on others, to taste their valour, belike this is a man of that quirke. *a* **1635** CORBET *Poems* (1807) 100 He hath besides a pretty quirk .. how to work In iron with much ease **1656** EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I. xli. (1674) 54 Having their heads full of querks and new inventions. **1791** LEARMONT *Poems* 42 He is .. markin' out some dyke, or drainin' Wi' mony a quirk. *a* **1864** HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks* (1879) I. 136 His manner was full of quirks. **1868** MISS ALCOTT *Lit. Women* (1869) I. iii. 44 How do you learn all the proper quirks?

†**5.** A fit, start, sudden stroke. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 51, I haue felt so many quirkes of ioy and greefe.

6. A sudden twist, turn, or curve; *esp.* in drawing or writing: A flourish.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. vii, Some yong Frenchman.. That . Knew euery quirke within lusts laborinth. **1840** THACKERAY *George Cruikshank* Wks. 1900 XIII 309 These little dots and specks, and fantastical quirks of the pencil. **1860** BUSHNELL in *Life* xx. (1880) 437 Write a large, full, regular, and free hand. Bring in no quirks and flourishes.

7. *techn* or *dial.*

a. In a stocking = CLOCK *sb.*[2]

1547 [see etym. note]. **1583** STUBBES *Anat Abus.* I. E iij b, Then haue they nether-stocks to these gay hosen .. with quirks and clocks about the ancles. [**1834** PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 260 Hose..with quirks, clocks, open seams] **1879-** In dial. glossaries (Chesh , Shroph., Som , etc)

b. A diamond-shaped piece of leather inserted at the junction of the fingers with the palm in some makes of gloves.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 18/1 Of a Glove. the Querks, the little square peeces at the bottom of the Fingers. **1881** *Oxfordshire Gloss.* Suppl., *Quirks*, the bits between the fingers of leather gloves, where they open.

c. A piece added to, or taken from, a regular figure, or cut out of a certain surface (see quots.).

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 130 If either a Quirk or any Addition be added to the Building, on any side of your Ground-plot, you must describe it also proportionably. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 110/2 A square being struck into four parts, one of those parts in Carpentry Terms is called a Quirk. **1842** FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s. v., The irregular garden beds, cut out of grass lawns, are .. as truly quirks as any other example that can be adduced.

d. An irregular pane of glass (see quots.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 385/2 Querke, is a nook shoten Pane, or any Pane whose sides and top run out of a square form. **1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Quirk*, .. a pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

e. *Arch.* An acute hollow between the convex part of certain mouldings and the soffit or fillet.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 173 The Grecian mouldings are often..worked with a small return, technically called a quirk. **1836** PARKER *Gloss. Archit* (1850) I. 379 In Gothic architecture quirks are abundantly used between mouldings. **1876** T. HARDY *Ethelberta* v, Along fillet, quirk, arris, and moulding.

8. *Comb.* **quirk-float,** a plasterer's float used for angles; **quirk-moulding,** a moulding with a quirk or sharp return (Crabb, 1823).

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* § 2242 Floats are of three sorts: the hand float ..; the quirk float, which is used on or in angles; and the Derby.

Quirk (kwɔɹk), *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To assail with quirks or quips. **b.** *intr.* To use quirks or quips. Also with *it.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 41 Not so much to quirke or crosse me thereby, as to blesse himselfe. **1599** — *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 307 Wee shall haue some spawne of a goose-quill .. quirking and girding. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 673 Merely quirking it upon the strength of a dozen or two hard words.

2. *trans.* To form or furnish with a quirk; to groove. Usually in *pa. pple.*

1842-59 GWILT *Archit* § 2106 When a bead is stuck so that it does not on the section merely fall in with its square returns, but leaves a space between the junctions at the sides, it is said to be quirked. **1886** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Quirk*, ..used by carpenters and stonemasons. To form a narrow groove, usually in a moulding.

3. To move in a sudden and jerky manner. [Perh. an independent formation.]

1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* II. 33 We saw many a mouse Quirking round for the kernels. [See also QUIRKING *ppl. a*] **1876** G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xiv, That is the thing to set an audience bounding and quirking.

Quirk (kwɔ̄ɹk), *v.*[2] *dial.* Also **querk.** [Imitative.] To grunt, groan, croak, etc.; to grumble.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 43 Thee art a crewnting, querking, .. chockling Baggage. **1787** GROSE *Prov. Gloss*, *Quirking*, Complaining. Wilts. **1830** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 195 The poor little lass sighed, and quirked, and fidgeted, and seemed ready to cry. **1886-** In dial. glossaries (Surrey, Berks, Wilts, Som, etc). **1894** E. H. BARKER *Two Summers in Guyenne* 289 Green frogs .. quirked defiance from the banks.

Quirked (kwɔ̄ɹkt), *ppl a.* [f. QUIRK *v.*[1] or *sb.* + -ED] *Arch.* Furnished with a quirk.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 162 A moulding denominated a Quirked Ovolo. **1836** PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 379 The quirked ogee from the arch of Constantine. **1842-59** GWILT *Archit* § 2126 The cylindrical part is called a bead, and the sinking a quirk; the whole combination being called a quirked bead.

Quirken, variant of QUERKEN, to choke.

Qui·rkiness. [f. QUIRKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being quirky.

1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect. Archit* I. 355 All the . pieces of quirkiness which one sees, are things which I have rarely if ever found in old work.

Quirking (kwɔ̄·ɹkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIRK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in its various senses, or the result of this.

a **1688** BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* (1767) I. 735 Forbear quirking and mocking. **1820** SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr* I 254 If you had hung her With canting and quirking. **1892** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 411/1 *Ed.* In all uncomely? *Ath.* Ay, to the very quirking of her eyebrows.

Quirking (kwɔ·ɹkiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quirks.

1605 F. MASON *Serm.* (1607) 25 Surely .. quirking braines may haue their conceits. **1679** C. NESSE *Antid agst. Popery* 65 This quirking fryar. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II 23 The quirking rabbit scarcely leaves her hole.

Quirking, *ppl. a.*[2]: see QUIRK *v.*[2] (quot. 1746).

Quirkish (kwɔ·ɹkiʃ), *a.* [f. QUIRK *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of a quirk.

a **1677** BARROW *Serm* (1687) I. xiv. 195 A smart answer,.. a quirkish reason **1882** E. P. HOOD in *Leisure Hour* Apr. 227 He sets forth a number of quirkish reasons.

Qui·rksome, *a. rare.* [+ -SOME.] Quirky.

1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xlvi. 310 For all his quirksome guile, he had gotten on the wrong side.

Quirky (kwɔ̄·ɹki), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].]

1. Full of quirks or shifts; tricky.

1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 297 Tam Tod was an ald-farran birkie, .. Slee, snackie, and wilie, and quirkie. **1823** GALT *Entail* II. xviii 164 A quirkie bodie, capable o' making law no law at a'. **1898** A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xiv 153 Out upon you for a quack—a quirky quibbling quack, Sir.

2. Full of twists, turns, or flourishes.

1885 in *Cent. Dict.* **1896** N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 80 [The] quirky lanes and closes were as black as the pit.

Quirl, variant of QUERL.

Quirlewind, obs. form of WHIRLWIND.

Quirlicue, variant of CURLICUE.

1885 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Apr. 459 The Rocky Mountains, ..like little feather quirlicues on a map.

Quirn, dial. variant of QUERN.

Quirpo, variant of CUERPO *Obs.*

†**Quirré.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **quyrre.** [a. OF. *quiree, quirie*, var. *cuirie*: see CUIRASS.] A leathern habergeon or cuirass.

c **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 110 Wende noght in host with oute haberion or quyrre.

Quirrester, -ister, obs. forms of CHORISTER.

Quirry, obs. variant of *querry* EQUERRY.

Quirt (kwɔ̄ɹt), *sb. U.S.* [? ad. Sp. *corto* short, CURT, or *cuerda* CORD.] A kind of riding-whip used in the western United States and Spanish America, having a short handle and a braided leather lash about two feet long.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxi. 240 The young hunter

laid his quirt to the flanks of the mustang. **1888** [see QUIRT *v.*²]. **1894** *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 215/2 The spectators even went so far as to strike the bare backs of their favorites with quirts, or whips, to urge them on.

† Quirt, *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* Also 7 quurt. [Of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* To block, fill, or stop up (an opening). **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1009/1 The said earle .. did leuie and build a new weare in the said aperture .. stopping, filling, and quirting the same, with great trees, timber, and stones. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 105 b, To let .. three or foure shouels full of earth fall softly downe by the inner side of the floodgate, which will quurt vp his chinkes.

2. *intr.* Of a river: To be dammed *back*. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 152 Under it runneth the river Lo, .. thwarted by a sandy banke, which forceth the same to quurt back a great way.

Quirt (kwɜ̄t), *v.*² *U. S.* [f. QUIRT *sb.*] *trans.* To strike with a quirt. **1888** TH. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Apr. 854 A first-class rider will sit throughout it all .. quirting his horse all the time. .. Quirt is the name of the short flexible riding-whip used throughout cowboy land. The term is a Spanish one. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 2/1 One [horse] .. was 'quirted', 'raked', and nearly killed.

Quirtayn, obs. f. CURTAIN. **Quiry,** var. *querry*, EQUERRY. **Quis,** obs. f. QUIZ.

Quisby (kwi·zbi), *sb. slang.* [Of obscure formation.] An idler. *Doing quisby*, not working. **1837** *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 155 He eyes the twaddler who'd enjoin a halt, . Hating .. a stop by such a quisby. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 219 One morning, when we had been doing 'quisby', that is, stopping idle.

Quisby (kwi·zbi), *a. slang.* [cf. prec.] Queer, not quite right; bankrupt. **1853** *Household Wds.* VIII. 75/2 To say that a man is without money, or in poverty, some persons remark that he is .. quisby, done up. **1854** *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 532 Larson is not so well as he should be—rather quisby about the throat. **1892** *Punch* 12 Mar. 123/1 He's a-looking queer and quisby.

Quischen, -on, etc., obs. forms of CUSHION.

Quiscos(kos) : see QUISQUOSE.

† Quish, obs. form of CUISSE.

a **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* an. 1 (R.) One sort had the quishes, the greues, the sutlettes, yᵉ sockettes on the ryght side and on the left side sylver. **1557** GRIMALD *Death Zoroas* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 129 About the greaue, At th' opening of his quishes.

Quishan, -en, etc., obs. forms of CUSHION.

Quisle, obs. form of WHISTLE *v.*

† Quisqui·lian, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as next + -AN.] Quisquilious. So **Quisqui·liary** *a.* **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 394 Miscreant quisquilian Scraps and Fragments. **1817** *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 Those shallow and idimplicitary coxcombs, who fill our too credulous ears with their quisquiliary deblaterations.

Quisquilious (kwiskwi·liəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *quisquiliæ* f. pl., waste matter, refuse, rubbish, etc.] Of the nature of rubbish or refuse. **1802–12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 412 The science is overloaded by the quisquilious matter they rake together. *a* **1832** — *Deontol.* (1834) I. 295 Dr. Priestley .. expunged what, in the quaint phraseology once in vogue, was called the 'quisquilious matter'. **1857** *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 460 Besides garden fruit insects and worms, the Jay's diet is sufficiently quisquilious.

Quisquose, -quous, *a. Sc.* Also 9 quiscos(kos). [Of obscure origin.] Difficult to deal with or settle, ticklish, 'kittle'. **1720** *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 485 Being biassed with his opinon in quisquose and difficult matters. **1721** WODROW *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. II. xiii. 499 The truths delivered by ministers .. on quisquous subjects. **1830** GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. iv. (1849) 175 Your conduct this day has been very quiscos. **1836** — in *Tait's Mag.* III. 33 The ladies maybe a wee quiscoskos in character.

† Quissors. *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *cuissere, -iere*, f. *cuisse* thigh.] = CUISSE. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 2970 (Kölbing) Helme & brini & hauberioun, Saumbers, quissers & aketoun.

Quisshen, -in(g, quissin(g, -ion, -yn, obs. ff. CUSHION. **Quissonday,** obs. f. WHITSUNDAY.

† Quist, obs. variant of WHIST, silent. **1598** R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 289 Quist, quist, what man art thou well in thy witts? *Ibid.* 310 He is quist.

Quister, variant of WHITESTER *Obs.*

Quisteroun, obs. form of CUSTRON.

† Quistounes, -sumnes. [Form and meaning uncertain; the ref. is to the wheel of Fortune.] *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3303 Lo! so þe quele of qwistsumnes my qualite has changid. *Ibid.* 4660 For so þe quele of qwistounes 3oure qualite encreses.

Quistrel, variant of COISTREL or CUSTREL.

Quistron, variant of CUSTRON.

Quit (kwit), *sb.*¹ [Perh. imitative; but Gosse suggests that it may be African.] The popular name of many small Jamaican birds. **1847** GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 254 The name of *Quit* is applied without much discrimination by the negroes of Jamaica, to several small birds, such as the Banana Quit, which is a Creeper, and the Blue Quit, and Grass Quits which are finches. **1888**– in OGILVIE and later Dicts. **1894** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 761.

Quit (kwit), *sb.*² *rare.* [f. QUIT *v.*] A point of departure. **1892** H. A. NEWTON in *Astronomy & Astrophysics* Jan. 15 Of the 839 comets .. 267 .. will have quits less than 45° from Jupiter's quit, while 38 of them will have quits less than 45° from Jupiter's goal.

Quit (kwit), **† quite,** *a.* Forms: *a.* 3 cwite, 3–6 quyt, (4 qw-), 4–6 quyte, (4–5 qw-), 6 quight, 3–7 quite. *β.* 4 kuytto, 5 quytt(e, qwytt, qw(h)itte, 6 quitt, 6–7 quitte, 3– quit. [(1) In the *α*-forms (ME. types *quite, quit*), a. OF. *quite* = Pr. *quiti*, Sp. *quito*, med.L. *quitus*, unmolested, free, clear, etc., ad. L. *quiētus* QUIET. Hence also OFris. *quyt, qwyt* (mod. *quijt*), MDu. *quite, quijt* (Du. *kwijt*), MLG. and MHG. *quit* (obs. G. *queit*). (2) In the *β*-forms (ME. types *quitte, quit*), orig. a. OF. *quitte*, later form of *quite*: cf. med.L. *quittus*, MHG. *quit* (G. *quitt*), ON. *kvittr* (Sw. *qvitt*, Da. *kvit*). The pa. pple. of QUITE *v.* may also have contributed to the use of *quit*.

Although there appears to be sufficient evidence for the existence in ME. of forms with a short vowel, clear instances are somewhat rare, as the spelling is often ambiguous or misleading, and the rimes usually show *quite, quit*. The exact range of *quit* is therefore uncertain until the 16th c., when its gradual supersession of *quite* is prob. connected with the similar change in the verb.]

I. In predicative use.

1. Free, clear. († Occas. *quite and clear, quite and free.*) *To be quit for*, to get off with, suffer nothing more than.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum .. mei ful wel heo cwite & paie god mid lesse. *c* **1275** *Pass. Lord* 310 in *O. E. Misc.* 46 Ye nelleþ .. lete me gon quite. *Ibid.* 370 Hit is eur kustume to habbe quyt enne. *c* **1290** *Beket* 812 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 129 Þo was þis guode Man quit I-nov. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1224 Þys were our most profit, Wiþ loue & leue he queþe vs quyt. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 685 Bot so he wend have passed quite **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XIV. vi, Yf thow be ouercome thou shalt not be quyte for losyng of ony of thy membrys. **1509** BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 72 The great fishe are taken Where as the small escape quite and free. **1577** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 77 What faultes great men alwayes committe Are pardoned still, and goeth quitte. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 92 Gif the persewer compeirs nocht .. the defender sall passe quite. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* I. 476, I .. must submiss endure Check or reproof, and glad to scape so quit. **1768** GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 72 We .. are quit for the fright except the damage abovementioned. **1817** W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 761 The judgment shall be against him only .. and the other shall go quit. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, Harry Esmond was quit for a fall on the grass. **1866** ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 124 When the book was restored the borrower [was] declared quit.

b. Free, clear, rid *of* (a thing or person). † Also with omission of prep. (quot. 1630).

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 90 Ase quite ase ge beoð of swuch. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 6287 Godd .. had mad þam quite Of al þair soru and al þair site. **1340** *Ayenb.* 41 Of these zennes ne byeþ [they] nast kuytte. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIV. (*Pelagia*) 136 Hafland rycht gret delyte Of þare synnis to be quyte *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 1511 Who is qwitte of one temptacioune happily. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* X. XXIV, Now my moder is quyte of the. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 141 Thrinch desyre to be quyte of the glore of a king. *c* **1630** MILTON *On Time* 20 Then all this Earthy grosnes quit, .. we shall for ever sit [etc.]. **1741** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. 208 Awkwardnesses, which many people contract .. and cannot get quit of them. **1840** MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii 108 To me . it would be a great release to be quit of the trouble and expense. **1875** CROLL *Climate & T.* v. 91 In order that the sea may get quit of its heat.

c. Const. *from.* Now *rare.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 140 Fro feculent feces when hyt ys quytt. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. i, Quit and cleere from doing wrong. **1591** SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* viii, Nought from the Romane Empire might be quight. **1660** H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 209 Nor shall we ever be quit from the crime of slaying the Witnesses. **1845** *Economy* 154 It is the doctor's duty to see you quit from all this.

† **d.** *To make quit* (*of*), to do away with, dispose of; to make a clearance. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

c **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 501 The formast sone hym selff sesyt in hand, Maid quyt off hym. **15**.. *Droichis Part of Play* 108 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 318 Thair is nocht thair bot tak and slae, Cut throppillis and mak quyte.

† **2.** Destitute, deprived *of* (*from*). *Obs.*

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 399/242 Of one leoue sones quite we beoth, alas! *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Me and many mo, fio our wages 3ede quite *a* **1352** MINOT *Poems* vii. 124 Now haue þai made þi biging bare, Of all þi catell eitou quite. *c* **1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 35 Of þi blis y were ful qwyt If y hadde aftir þat y haue do. **1573** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 911 It wald mak vs quyte Of Christis Euangell, our delyte. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 232 Ethelfried is maid quyt of ane eye.

† **3.** = QUITS 2. *Double or quit*: see DOUBLE *adv.* 4. *Obs.*

c **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* X. 268, I have yelde you agen that ye had gyven me, we be now quyte. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 92 If once I finde thee ranging, Hortensio will be quit with thee by changing. **1607**— *Cor.* IV. v. 89 To be full quit of those my Banishers Stand I before thee heere. **1687** PRIOR *Epigr.*, *'To John I ov'd'*, Sure John and I are more than quit. **1757** MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 21 But we are now quit; and your generosity is equal to mine.

† **b.** *To cry quit* (*with* one), *cry one quit* (cf. QUITTANCE 4). *Obs.*

1626–7 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I*, I. 205 If it would please God .. to prosper what we undertake, we might, ere long, cry them quit. **1641** SMECTYMNUUS *Vind Answ.* I. 5 If we would cry quit with the *Remonstrant* .. wee could tell him a Tale.

II. Attributive.

† **4.** Clean, complete. *Obs. rare.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 73 To . the quite marring of all her musicke. **1604** RUDD in *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 7 If there cannot be obtained a quite removall of the Premisses. **1607** TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 487 [This will] make a quit riddance of all their hurts.

Quit (kwit), † **quite,** *v.* Forms: *a. Infin.* 3 5 quiten, quyten, (5 -yn). 4 quyty, 4–7 quyte, quite, 5 qwite, qwyt(e, qw-, queyt, 5–6 quyt; 5 qu-, qwyght, 6 quight; also *north.* 5 whyte, 6 -tte, 5, 7–9 white, 9 wheyte. *Pa. t.* 4–5 quitte, quyt, 4–6 quit(t, quytte, 5 qwit, 5–6 quyte; 5–6 quyted, 6 quited, quighted. *Pa. pple.* 4 5 iquytt, i-, yquyt(te, yquit; 4 quite, 4–5 quitte, 4–6 quit, quyt, 5 qwit(t(e, *Sc.* quet, 5–6 quyte, qwytt, 6 quitt, *Sc* quyite; 4 i-quited, 5–7 quited, 6 quyted. *β.* 4, 7 quitte, 5 quytte, 6 quitt, 4– quit. *γ.* See QUAT *v.*² [(1) In *α*-forms (ME. type *quiten*), a. OF. *quiter* = Sp., Pg. *quitar*, It. *quitare*, med.L *quitare*, ad. med.L. *quiētare* to make quiet, put in quiet, set free, absolve, etc., f. *quiētus* QUIET (cf. QUIT *a.*). (2) In *β*-forms (ME. type *quitten*), a. later OF. *quitter* (cf. ON. *kvitta*, Sw. *qvitta*, Da *kvitte*). The origin of this F. form is obscure; it apparently became common in the 14th c., but med.L. *quittare* is found in documents of the 13th (Du Cange).

The exact range of ME. *quitte(n* is difficult to determine (cf. QUIT *a.*); the usual form was undoubtedly *quite(n.* The pa. t. and pa pple of this were usually *quitte, quit* (less commonly *quited*), and this fact may have assisted in the general substitution of *quit* for *quite* which began in the latter part of the 16th c., and was practically complete by 1650. During the first half of the 17th c. the pa. t. and pple vary between *quit* and *quitted*, the former being freq. employed even by writers who use *quit* in the inf. and pres.; in later use *quitted* is the standard form, *quit* being now dial. and U.S. colloquial.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To set free, release, deliver, redeem (usually a person; also *absol.*). Const. *from, out of*, and occas with *out* adv. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 6080 Dei þai sal wit-vten lite, Wit-vten raunsun for to quitte. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9582 Quyte þe wcyl oute of borghegang. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 177 (205) Allas! they quitte him out to rathe. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 1352 Crist borne to qwite man out of infernale disese. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 143 b/2 But for al that was not he quyte fro the pryson of helle. *a* **1569** KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 74 They counselled the people to quite Barabbas. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 213 For nought mought they quitten him from decay. **1616** R. C. *Times Whistle* VI. 2537 A litle mony from the law will quite thee **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 527 Arise therefore, quite thy cause, deliver thy people **1652** GATAKER *Antinom.* 4 My intent was to qui one passage of Scripture from their abuse therein.

† **b.** To free, clear, rid *of*. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 317 He delyvered and quitte alle þe cherches of alle manere kynges tribute. **1530** PALSGR. 677/1, I wyll quyte hym for a grote of all the dettes he oweth. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii 218, I should rob the Deaths-man of his Fee, Quitting thee thereby of ten thousand shames **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors in Hist Iustine* 115 He quited Ancona and Dalmatia of the Saracens. **1668** PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., She . made me resolve to quit my hands of this office. **1715** ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* IV. i, That Mercy, Which quits me of the vast unequal Task. **1798** *Geraldina* II. 201 Two thousand guineas will not quit Revel of the expence.

c. *refl.* To rid (oneself) *of*.

c **1340** *Cursor M.* 11198 (Fairf.) He did alle mennys namys wryte That of this yeld shuld none hem quyte **1606** G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors in Hist. Iustine* 115 He quitted himselfe of further trouble. *c* **1665** MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 10 He quitted himself of his employment abroad. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N. T., Luke* iv. 30 It was an easy thing for him to quit himself of any mortal enemies **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 4 It requires some boldness to quit ourselves of these feelings.

† **2.** To clear (a suspected or accused person) *from* a charge; to prove (one) innocent *of*. Chiefly *refl. Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14857 If it war sli maner wite þat he þar-of ne moght him quite *c* **1320** *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2898 If he haue this day respite, Tomorn he sal himselven quite. **1533** J. HEYWOOD *Merry Play* (1830) 18, I thought .. That he had lovyd my wyfe, for to deseyve me, And now he quytyth hymself. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 20 He shall againe be tryde, And faincly quit him of th' imputed blame. **1683** *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 11 Do not conclude before you have quitted the Subjects from that suspicion. **1715** BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 350 Their known Poverty and perpetual Austerities wholly quit them of that suspicion.

† **b.** To absolve, acquit (*of*, *from*). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1337 Þys fals men, þat beyn sysours, þat . wyl . a þefe for syluer quyte. **1451** *Paston Lett.* I. 208 We undirstand he shall not be quyte but before the Justice. **1509** BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 4 There shall be no delayes vntill another Sise, But either quit, or to infernall Gayle. **1584** PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* IV. iv, The man must quited be by heav'ns laws. **1609** BIBLE (Douay) *2 Macc.* iv. 47 Menelaus certes being guiltie of al the evil was quitted of the crimes **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 96 Upon Tryal the said Prisoners were all of them quitted from the Fact **1755** *Monitor* No. 11. I. 84 It will be difficult to quit the advisers of such a misapplication, from a crime.

absol. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* 4 Menne maye peraduenture vnrighteously condemne or quyte **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 927, I creat 30w to condampne or to quite, My luge deput.

3. *refl.* To do one's part, behave, bear oneself, (usually in a specified way). Now *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl T.* Prol. 1 In feith, Squier, thow hast thee wel yquit. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 329 To quyte us lyke men in this querell. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclxiii. (1482) 291 Manly and knyghtly he quytte hym in al maner poyntes. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* D ij b, John of London .. could haue quited himselfe no better then this. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* iv. 9 Quit your selues like men, and fight. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 188 Labour to quite our selves well in our sufferings *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 302–3 This is the fourth means to enable us to quit ourselves in the great duty of peaceableness. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 278, I rode, danced and gamed, Quitted me like a courtier.

† b. To acquit oneself (well, etc.) *of* a task or duty. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V. xi. 103 Of these seuen [signes] ye haue quyte yow well. *c* 1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* lxxvii. in Child *Ballads* III. 109/2, I haue done þe a gode turne for an euyll, Quyte þe whan þou may. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 383 One which knewe so well to quite himselfe of his charge, that all rancour .. ceased.

† c. To use (the hands); to play (one's part).

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 35 That I were as likely to quit my hands in the fray as well as any man. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 28 The generall subiect to a wel-wisht King Quit their owne part.

† 4. To remit (a debt, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6032 They shall quyte your oth al free. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 22 The lordes dyd quyt me my ransom and prison. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 381 To quit the fine for one halfe of his goods, I am content. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 509 Perhaps God will relent, and quit thee all his debt. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 178 For that Revenge I'll quit the whole Arrear.

5. To give up, let go, renounce, etc.; to cease to have, use, enjoy, be engaged in or occupied with. (Freq. with implication of sense 7.)

c 1440 *Generydes* 3608 As for the land of Perce .. My lord and fader quyte it in his dayes. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 900 The copie clene I quite it is sa skant. 1612 SELDEN *To Rdr.* in Drayton's *Poly-olb*, The Capricious faction will .. neuer quit their Beliefe of wrong. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 434 It seems that the Christian Britons at the font quitted their native names as barbarous. 1672 *True Nonconformist* 2 That Nonconformists think they may quite the communion of the church, if [etc.]. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 100 Resentment has taken possession of the temper, .. and will not quit its hold. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 156 Choosing rather to quit their power than their principle. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 47 Richelieu, once resolved, never quitted his object, till it became his own. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xiii. (1874) 236 There are very few men who know how to quit any great office.

b. To give up, yield, hand over *to* another. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 101, I have leuer to quytte yow and gyue yow my parte. 1559 KENNEDY *Lett. to Willock* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 273, I quyte 3ou the haill cause without farther disputatioun. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 106 As God had quitted unto them, all dominion over his creatures. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 138 He might wisely quit his Mastership of the Wards to the Lord Say. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XII. Wks. 1826 III. 371 Every argument which .. could induce him to quit the Imperial throne to Philip. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 551 His father seems to have quitted the trade to him in 1576.

c. To let go (something held or grasped).

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 122 *Love unknown* 11 The servant instantly Quitting the fruit, seiz'd on my heart alone. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 7 This teaches a Lady to quit her Fan gracefully when she throws it aside. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 82 The weak moment when she quits her shield. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 145 A horseman .. sprung from his horse, and, without quitting the bridle, rushed into the tent.

6. To cease, stop, discontinue (doing something). Now *U.S.*

1784 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 166 Persons who rent seats .. after they quitt sitting in them [etc.]. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 165 They followed on his trail, nor quit hovering about him .. until [etc.]. 1882 A. E. SWEET *Sk. Texas Siftings* 62 The dog-catchers have quit going their rounds.

b. *absol.* Also *U.S.* with *off.*

a 1641 SUCKLING *Why so pale and wan* II Quit! quit for shame! this will not move. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1833) III. 25 It is I, that will not act with such fellows .. if they are kept, I will quit; and if the Bishop is dismissed, I will quit too. 1868 *Morning Star* 10 Mar., The good old maxim for speech-makers, 'Quit when you've done'. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 1 Mar., I don't see how you ever made up your mind to quit off [from study].

7. To leave, go away or depart from (a place or person); to part or separate from (a thing).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ii. (1897) III. 29 Our minde cannot out of her place attaine so high. She must quit it and raise her selfe aloft. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* IV. ii, We know our duty, And quit the room. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. 19 Having quit the river he marched somewhat faster than ordinary. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 274 Hope travels thro', nor quits us when we die. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 306 When the earth is sufficiently dry, so as to quit the hoe. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. iv, They quitted not their harness bright, Neither by day, nor yet by night. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* V. 100 It is a serious matter to quit country and family and friends. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* V. 242 The labourer was forbidden to quit the parish where he lived.

b. *absol.* To leave the premises which one occupies as a tenant.

1768 [see QUITTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 74 A lease .. determinable .. on giving reasonable notice to quit. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *To the Shade of Elliston*, Thou .. had notice to quit, I fear, before thou wert quite ready to abandon this fleshly tenement.

c. *absol.* To go away. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 231 Clear out, quit, and put—all mean 'be off'. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 99 No sooner was I engaged .. than all the other workmen quitted. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 146 He rose at once, and said he reckoned he would quit.

8. *intr. To quit with*, to part with or from. *rare.*

1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* I. i, If You can find dispensation to quit with Amidea, .. be confident Oriana may be won. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, Ye hae preached twenty punds out o' the Laird's pocket that he likes as ill to quit wi'.

9. *trans.* To remove; to put, take, or send away (also with dat. of person); to dismiss. Now *rare.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 364 This medicine cureth and quitteth the mangie. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 116 Having quited and depriued them the preheminence to elect Captaines. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. iii, I'll quit you From my employments 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 45 The small intelligence come to us .. would have quitted you this trouble. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 361 Miss Arabella .. took it out again, without quitting her hand from it. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 38 Quit the left hand smartly to the left side.

II. 10. To repay, reward, requite (a person *with* some return *for* something done). *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* (in phr. *God* etc. *quite, white, twite*).

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 595 þou quytes vchon as hys desserte. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 524 We han well deserued hyt, Therfore is ryght that we ben quyt. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6975 Thus quyte he them that were to hym so kynd. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 178 Syth he had done me one displeasure, I shall quite him agayne with two. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* C i, Let vs not with like thanks quite almightye God for his greate benefyts bestowed vppon vs. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, When I visit, I come comfortably, And look to be so quited. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 448, I understand .. how to quit you your own way. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words, White*, to requite; as, 'God white you'. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1839) 16 Odd white .. Justice an king teea, for meaakin sic laas.

† 11. To make a return to (a person) for (something done, a benefit or injury received, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4422 Ill es þe quit þi god seruis! *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2258 3e quite him iuel his swink. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 189 O false theef! .. I wol thee quite anon thy false tale! *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1554 His kyndenes so he wole hym quyte. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 171 God shall thee heare, and quite thee thy trauayle. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Pref. a ij, Since we soo quyt theym their kyndnes, and departed so litle in their det.

b. With omission of personal object: To repay, make a return for (something done to or for one).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 325 Alle þi frendes fordedes faire schalstow quite. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 1187 His trauelle shalle be ryȝt welle y-quytte. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 1101 As I am cristynit perfite, I sall thi kyndnes quyte. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 183, I shall quyte your mockes. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXVII. iv, Thou, O Lord, will not forgett To quit the paines of Edoms race. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* V. iii, The rape of your good Lady has been quited. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. ix. (1642) 199 On this manner was the Duke of Orleance death quitted. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 137 Like quit with like, and harm with harm repay. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* V. XXVII, If I attain I will return and quit thy love.

† c. To be a return or equivalent for, to balance; esp. in phr. *to quit* (*the*) *cost. Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 185 A litel tiled wel wul quyte expence. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5700 On good turne another quytith. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 14 The roughe otes be the worste, and it quiteth not the coste to sowe them. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. viii. Wks. (1627) 288 Nothing can quite the cost and labour of trauell but the gaine of wisdome. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 63 The strangeness hath been quitted by an Experience of later daies. 1659 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 4 It is not grief can quit a father's blood. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 106 Nor would that country quit the cost of being retained against the will of the inhabitants.

III. 12. To pay, pay up, clear off (a debt, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28428, I wit-halden ha my tende, and has it quitte til oþer men 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3920 He may þan In purgatory qwyte alle þe dett. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's T.* 152 Koude ye me wisse, I wolde wel quite youre hire. *a* 1450 MYRC 1978 3ef hys godes to hyyte be For to quyte þat oweth he 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 23 A thousand markes .. To quit the penalty, and to ransome him. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, clvii, Hee meant To quit all scores, after the Parliament. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 110 I'le pay the reckoning, and quit this honest Countrey-mans Charge. *a* 1800 COWPER *Ep. to R. Lloyd* 22 That I may fairly quit The debt which justly became due. 1854 in Whately *Cautions for Times* 131 The souls in Purgatory .. only quit the score of punishment which they have not yet paid in this life.

absol. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 32 *Operis satisfactio* that .. for alle synnes soueraynliche quiteth.

† b. With dat. of person, *esp.* in phr. *to quite one his meed, hire*, etc. *Obs.*

13 .. *Coer de L.* 1420, I schal quyten hym hys mede. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 66 Inglis men .. quit þam þaire hire. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 512 Ther was non of hem alle .. That he ne .. quitte him his dette. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 446 Let me take vengeance, saith the Lord, And I wyll quyte them all theyr hyre. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XIV. 99 All Faithfull hartis quyte thair meid.

† 13. To pay, or give, back; to give in return.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27867 (Fairf.) He gas to paine, til wrange tane þing be quite againe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 173 þes worldly prestis .. quiten not agen but stynkynge preiere bifore god. *Ibid.* 215 For o schrewed word a man mot quyte anoþer or moo. 14 .. *Good Counsel* in *King's Quair* (S. T. S.) 51 For ilk ynch he wyll the quyte a spane.

† b. *absol.* To make return or repayment. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI. 22 þe synful sall borow and he sall noght quyte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIII. 294 Eft whyte when I may Bot this will I borow.

† 14. To pay for (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Soth Sermun* 77 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Robin wule Gilot leden to þen ale .. He wal quiten hire ale. *a* 1300 (*cursor M.* 6685 þe smiter sal quite his lechyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11852 Alle oure scapes schul þey quyte.

Quit, variant of COOT *sb.*[2]; obs. form of WHITE.

Quital: see QUITTAL.

‖ **Qui tam** (kwəi tæm). *Law.* [L., the first words of the clause *qui tam pro domino rege quam pro se ipso sequitur* 'who as well for the lord the king as for himself sues'.] An action brought on a penal statute by an informer, who sues for the penalty both on his own behalf and on that of the CROWN.

b. *transf.* An informer.

1755 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 105 An action popular, or of qui tam, would certainly lie. 1783 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 213/2 An action was tried brought by qui tam on the statute of usury. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* III. 63 While the qui tams abuse each other, From hangman Murtagh to ——.

attrib. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 170 Whatever certainty is required in an indictment, the same is necessary in a qui tam information. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 23 Amongst .. these are some qui tam gentry. 1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* (ed. 6) II. 17 Qui tam informations are in the nature of civil suits.

Quitance: see QUITTANCE.

Quitasol(e: see KITTISOL.

Quitch (kwitʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 quice, cwice, etc, 6 quyche, 7–8 quich, 7 cuich, quoich, 6- quitch. See also QUICK *sb.*[2], COUCH *sb.*[2], and TWITCH. [OE. *cwice* = MLG. *kwecke* (hence G. *quecke*), Du. *kweek*; usually supposed to be related to *cwic*, QUICK *a.*, in reference to its vitality.]

1. A species of grass. = COUCH *sb.*[2]

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 464 *Gramen*, quiquae [*Erfurt* quicae, *Corpus* quice]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 182 Genym byssa wyrte leaf þe man gramen & oðrum naman cwice nemneð. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 14 All these maner of otes weare the ground very sore, and maketh it to beare quytche. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 22 Some long roots of Quich, or Dogs-grass wreathed about the bones. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn land*, A good fallowing .. will kill the Quitch Sorrel, moss and other trumpery. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN *Improved Agric.* p. xv, Destroying weeds, and particularly quitch or dog-grass. 1884 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n* 394 *fig.* 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1751 The vicious quitch Of blood and custom.

b. Also **quitch-grass** in same sense.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 73 [It] groweth in some Gardens like to a quitch grasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 206 The Quich-grasse, or Dogs-grasse, is the commonest herbe that groweth 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 66 You avoid Quich-grass, and other Weeds. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 23 The thoroughfares were overrun with weed—Docks, quitchgrass.

† 2. *Quitch-hay* (see quot.). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 Quytche hey commeth of a grasse called crofote, .. and it is the beste hey for hoises and beastes, and the sweteste.

† **Quitch,** *sb.*[2], obs. variant of TWITCH *sb.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxii. 271 Two straight rules of wood as it were .. quitches or pincers.

† **Quitch,** *sb.*[3], obs variant of COACH.

a 1693 AUBREY *Lives, W. Aubrey* (1898) I. 60 He kept his coach, which was rare in those dayes The Judge told me they then (vulgarly) called it a Quitch.

Quitch, variant of QUETCH *v.*

† **Quitchineel,** obs. form of COCHINEAL.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* I. iii, Indico, Quitchineel choise Chyna stuffs.

Quitclaim (kwi·tklē·m), *sb.* Also 5 -clayme, 7 -claime. [a. AF. *quiteclame* (Godef.), sb. f. *quiteclamer*: see next.] † a. A formal discharge or release. *Obs.* b. A formal renunciation or giving up of a claim.

1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 199/1 Letters Patentes of relesse, quit-clayme and discharge. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 95/2 Any .. Relesse, Discharge or Quyte clayme. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 19. 517 [He] gaue vnto him for the quit-claime of his sisters loyncture, twenty thousand ounces of gold. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Quite claim*, in Common Law, is an acquitting of a man for any action that he hath against him. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 151 The person to whom the quitclaim was made was not .. in seisin of the tenement. 1891 B. HARTE *First Fam. Tasajara* I, There's the papers—the quit-claim—all drawn up and Signed.

attrib. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 182 A quit claim deed .. of the Mineral Hill locations.

Quitclaim (kwi·tklē·m), *v.* Forms: see QUIT *a.* and CLAIM *v.* Also 5 quik-, quicke-. [a. AF. and OF. *quiteclamer, -claimer*, f. *quite* QUIT, clear, free, etc. + *clamer* to proclaim, declare (see CLAIM *v.* 6). In later use associated with QUIT *v.* and CLAIM *sb.* (see 2 b).]

† 1. To declare (a person) free; to release, acquit, discharge, etc. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6654 þai ben out of prisoun y-gon Oper quite-cleymed ichon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 19 Quod Merlyn, 'Thow haste quyte claymed [*printed* clayned] my moder...' Quod the Iuge, 'It is soth'. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 167 He suld be content thai quite clamand him in tyme tocum. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 14 Neither will I Him charge with guilt, but rather doe quite clame. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 23 b, Everie frie man, haueand natiue bond-men, may quiteclame and make them frie.

2 To renounce, resign, give up (a possession, claim, right, pursuit, etc.).

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 293, I quit clayme hit for euer, kepe hit as his auen. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 28/504 Þat querel y quik cleyme. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 66 To reles and quyteclayme all their right, title, and interest in the seid maner. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 62 Quytclame clergie, and cleik to the ane club. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 741 For ay mirth clenlie I quitclame. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mem. State* Wks. (1711) 130 Whether a subject may .. give over and quit-claim all right and title [etc.]. 1760 T. HUTCHINS in *Hist. Mass.* (1765) I. 89 Having sold or quit-claimed a tract for a plantation. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 2 The land .. which Hugo the Sheriff quitclaimed to Walcelius. 1885 W. ROSS *Aberdour & Inchcolme* ii. 39 He quitclaims the land of Leyis to the Monastery.

b. With *quit* taken as verb. Const. *to.*

a 1706 HOWE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xii. 4 We must quit claim to ourselves and look on God as our owner. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 108, I, A. B. . having remissed, released, and for ever quit claim to C. D .. of all . debts. 1886 FOX BOURNE *Eng. Merchants* I. 66 Having..remitted and quitted claim to the king for all debts.

Hence **Qui tclaiming** *vbl. sb.*

1472–3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 45/1 For that knowelache, remisyng, quiteclaymyng .. the seid William graunted..the seid maners.

† **Quitclaimance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 quiteclamance. [a. AF. *quiteclamance, -aunce* (Britton, etc.).] = QUITCLAIM *sb.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 186 Of þat Philip. Mad R. a quite clamance [*so in Langtoft*] fro him & alle hise.

Quite (kwait), *adv.* Forms: 4–6 **quit, quyte,** 5 *Sc.* **quhyt,** 5–6 **quyt,** 6 **quyght,** 6–7 **quight,** 4– **quite.** [*f. quite* QUIT *a.*]

I. Completely, wholly, altogether, entirely; to the fullest extent or degree.

1. With verbs, esp. in the pa. pple., denoting the thorough completion of the action. † Formerly also in phr. *quite and clean*: see CLEAN *adv.* 6.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 45 Lyndessie he destroied quite alle bidene. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*James*) 288 In þe entent þat þai suld have bene quyt schent *a* 1529 SKELTON *Phyllyp Sparowe* 706 Comfort had he none For she was quyte gone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 273 b, All that was there begonne, was quite dasshed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 41 His foule sore .. she reduced, but himselfe destroyed quight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 204 For now was the Greeke Emperour quite driuen out of the lesser Asia. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 133 That I may quite vnuaile the hidden mysteries of this vniuersall grace. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 57 We found our selves forced to Intrench, lest they should have routed us quite. 1785 REID *Wks.* (1863) I. 67/2 My distemper is almost quite gone. 1859 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night* in *Poems* (1869) I 218 Thy memory, thy pain, to-night .. Possess me quite. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 59 Haws..which often quite cover the hawthorn bushes.

2. With prepositional or adverbial phrases.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 124 It .. flaw vpe quyt in þe ayre. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3048 It ranne down quyte thorough the haines. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxix, He smote hym doune quyte from his hors. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 28 b, He bracke it quyte in pecys. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 112 That is .. quyte out of remembraunce. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Sorrow & Fear* Wks. 1888 III. 649 The sword that pierceth their souls quite through. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 43, I have done it against the streame of my resolution quite. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 91 Severall nitches for statues quite round it. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, Dryden's and Rowe's manner..are quite out of fashion. *Ibid* xxi, I had thrown all their power quite away. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 3 Here have I sat..Quite by myself. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 153 The room was not quite without ornament.

3. With adjs., and advbs. or sbs. derived from these, denoting that they are to be understood in their fullest or most absolute sense.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1336 Blynd I ame quhyt & fle. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 17 Threats, That his poore heares hayre quite vpright sets 1604 BP. ANDREWES *Wks.* II. 142 Able to quicken our consideration, if it be not quite dead. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 317 One regardless quite Of mortal things. 1751 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 263 By quite dry air, I mean the dryest we have. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 196 The mold-board in the common ploughs is almost quite straight. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170, I spent that day quite alone upon the Mer de Glace. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 95 A man should be quite certain what he knows and what he does not know.

b. Preceded by def. or indef. article, chiefly with adjs. expressing difference. † *A quite other* = quite another; † *the quite contrary* (freq. in 17th c.) = quite the contrary (see next).

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 116 In the Spaniards, we discerne the quite contraire. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 108 Liuius marcht .. into the quite opposit quarter. 1661 CRESSY *Resp. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg* 51–2 It speaks a quite other language. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. xiii. (1848) 249 Upon a quite contrary account than they intended. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 P 1 In proportion to his deserving the quite contrary. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 251 Into things of a quite opposite nature. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. lx 348 When the luxuries are produced, it becomes a quite separate question who is to have them.

c. Preceding the article, chiefly as in prec., and esp. in phr. *quite another* (thing, question, etc.); occas. with intervening prep. (cf. 2).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 125 For the Impression of the Sound, it is quite another Thing. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 262 Trees, quite of another kind. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* III. 91 The comet .. is gone quite to a new place in the heavens. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot* II. 146 That's quite another thing than being certain. 1716 DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 401 Which was quite the reverse in those two. Prelates. 1751 R. PAITOCK *P. Wilkins* (1883) II. 194 That I did first was quite of a different colour from the leaf. 1810 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt Maximised, Def. Econ.* (1830) 52 Any such accidental display is quite another business. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 For quite another reason.

II. Actually, really, truly, positively (implying that the case or circumstances are such as fully justify the use of the word or phrase thus qualified).

4. With adjs. or pa. pples., and derived advbs.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1811) III. 311 They tell me she's .. quite smart and handsome. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. v, The widow, quite charmed with her new lodger, invited him .. to breakfast. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* I. 248 She felt..so perturbed..that she was quite ill and restless. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 306 The gallery immediately before its entrance appeared quite gay. 1848 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 342 A ship sailing northwards passes quite suddenly from cold into hot water. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* iii. 17 You would observe .. the quite Anglican character of Richard.

b. Preceding the indef. article.

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 49 It is quite a pleasing, rural, .. plentiful retirement. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 84 Quite a comfortable dwelling. 1843 MILL *Logic* (1865) I. 403 Up to quite a recent period. 1860 KEBLE *Lett.* (1870) 184 They are quite a large party in Edinburgh. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 6/1 At quite an early hour.

c. Coupled with *too.*

1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 137 Your offer is quite too low. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. i. (1893) 269 Going to Mr. Harrel's again would have been quite too dismal. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 14 Presenting the Creator to us in a relation quite too mean. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Fawit of B.* III. ii. xii. 47, I quite too awfully near put my foot in it!

d. With superlatives.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 882/1 The auditorium is quite the largest in the world.

5. With substantives preceded by *a*, or in *pl.*

c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIV. iv, To my kynn a stranger quite, Quite an alien am I growne. 1737 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 146 Something .. quite a scandal not to learn — *Ep.* I. i 50 Far from a Lynx, and not a Giant quite. 1762 LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* (1774) I. 183 It's quite a journey to come here. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* I. 291 That must have been quite a scene. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* I, There's many a girl in the village that at my age is quite chits 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I*, iv. 79 A daughter..who died when quite a child.

b. With sbs. preceded by *the* (also with adj.).

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* LXVII, It [silk] is at once rich, tasty, and quite the thing. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 277 Pipes are quite the rage. 1803 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 20 Quite the tippy for the boxes. 1865 *Sat. Rev* July 14 The Chancellor is not quite the right man for his .. place. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 114 It was quite the thing to be in love.

6. With verbs (= 'to go as far as', 'to do as much as').

1770 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett., to Mrs. Montagu* II. 67, I quite longed for you to share my admiration of it. 1819 *Aletheiopolis* I. 213 Lady Mildew .. quite haunts us. *Ibid.* 249 A certain upstart commoner..quite made love to me. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 192 A great personage quite scoffed at their persisting to hold it. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 285 You can't quite believe there is a God at all.

7. With prep. phrases or advbs.

1846 LANDOR *Wks* II. 10 There are minerals and instruments quite at hand.

Quite, obs. form of QUIT *a.* and *v.*; WHITE.

† **Qui·tely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. QUIT(E *a.* + -LY².]

1. Freely, at liberty.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1200 Whether þey redden hym for to slo, Oþer quytly let hym go. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 496 Passis one quytly away, & lovis god. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 934 Lo heere this Arcite, and this Palamon, That quitly weren out of my prison.

2. Completely, altogether. = QUITE *adv.* I.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1582 Þe find wend .. þat al man kind quitli war his. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXXXVII. 5 It semes as þou had whitely [*v.r.* qwitly] forgetten. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5843 He hath geten a peny or two, That quytely is his owne in holde.

† **Qui·tement,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *quitement* (12th c.), f. *quite*: see QUIT(E *a.*] = prec. 2.

13 . *Coer de L.* 2002 The scull brake with that dent, The right eye flew out quitement.

Quiter, obs. f. QUITTER *sb.*¹ **Quither,** obs. f. WHETHER, WHITHER. **Quiting,** *vbl. sb.*: see QUITTING. **Quitli,** var. QUITELY *adv.* **Quitoure,** obs. f. QUITTER *sb.*¹

Quit-rent (kwi·trent). Also 5–6 **quite-, (quyte-, 5 white-,** etc.). [f. *quite* QUIT *a.* + RENT.]

1. A rent, usually of small amount, paid by a freeholder or copyholder in lieu of services which might be required of him.

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 24 Consydere what seruyce longyth ther-to And the quyterent that there-of oute shalle goo. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24, xijs. of white rente. 1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. p. xi, All the charges and quyterents .. goyng owte of the same. 1532–3 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 264 To my lorde of Salisbury for quytrent, vijs. iijd. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 57–8 He that pays not the quit-rent..disowns the sovereignty of the lord of the Manor. 1706 MRS. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208, £40 a year ..out of which taxes, repairs, and quit-rent make a great hole. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. II. iii. 336 The rent they paid was often nominally little more than a quit-rent. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 1 A tenant at a quit rent is to all intents and purposes a proprietor.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 7 Vengence, thou murder's Quit-rent. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* III. 54 Is't not enough that we poor Farmers pay Quit-rent to Nature at the very day? 1737 GREEN *Splen* 657 Fit dwelling for the feather'd throng, Who pay their quit-rents with a song. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 12 The rose-lipp'd shells Which Neptune to the earth for quit-rent pays *attrib.* 1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 110 The courtly laureate pays His quitrent ode, his peppercorn of praise.

2. A charge upon an estate for some special purpose. ? *Obs.*

1454 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 258/1 Devysed and by his legate ordeyned, vi mark of annuell quyte rente to the sustenaunce of a Prest perpetuall. *a* 1500 *Colyn Blowbols Test* 180 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 101 Sauf only a certeyn quyte-rent, Which that I have geven with good entent To pay for me, unto my confessour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 P 2 The gifts of charity which..he had left as quit-rents upon the estate.

Quits (kwits), *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. QUIT *a.*, but the origin of the -s is obscure; it may be due to a colloquial use of the med.L. *quit(t)us* in receipts (cf. QUITSEST).] **A.** *adj.*

† 1. Clear, discharged (*of* a liability). *Obs.*

1478 (*roscombe Church-w. Acc* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 7 Rest to the Wardenes xviijs ixd. paid them, so quits her of 1590 *Acc.-bk W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 374 Su[mma] is inj *li.* inj *s.* ij *d.*; payd and quits.

2. Even or equal (*with* another) by means of repayment or retaliation.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St* v. ii, *Wor.* I had quite forgot you... *Jolt.* Faith, we're both quits then; .. I had forgot you. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 127 Revenge, expressed in common language by 'I will be quits with him'. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 47 Do you think, as I had no wages, I may be supposed to be quits? 1816 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 356, I shall be content to be quits with fortune for a very moderate portion. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xx. 215 When all was paid, the young King and the sorceress queen were quits.

b. *To cry quits* (cf. QUITTANCE 4).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1840) 134 To cry quits with them, our English authors impute it to the envy of the French. 1837 MARRYAT *Percival Keene* XIX, I should have fired at you, so we may cry quits on that score. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* 133 On the young man making an apology, the old man had been content to cry quits.

c. *Double or quits*: see DOUBLE *adv.* 4.

3. Quit or rid *of. rare*⁻¹.

1885 LADY HERBERT tr. *Lagrange's Life Bp. Dupanloup* I. 277 They only wish to be quits of the whole thing.

B. *sb.* **a.** An equivalent, a recompense. **b.** Reprisal, retaliation. *rare.*

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 259 Fifty pounds..which ..was to be quits for sister's virtue. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 38 Not finding the occasion favourable for taking immediate quits.

† **Quitsest.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Colloquial var. of QUITTUS EST: see QUITS.] Release, discharge.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1170/1 It pleased God to send England .. a quitsest from former broiles of a turbulent estate.

† **Quit shilling.** *Obs* [f. QUIT *v.* 2 b.] (See quot.)

1882 J. ASHTON *Social Life Q. Anne* II. 245 Were any one [of the prisoners in Newgate] lucky enough to be acquitted, he had to spend a Quit Shilling for their delight.

Quitt, obs. form of QUIT, QUITE.

† **Qui·ttal, qui·tal.** *Obs.* [f. QUIT *v.* + -AL.]

a. Requital. **b.** Acquittal.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lit Bryt.* (1814) 178 It is I.. that bereth the hurte, therfore . let me be at the quital therof. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III i. 79 Let him vnbinde thee that is bound to death, To make a quitall for thy discontent. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 236 As in reuenge or quittall of such strife. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 124 His Doome [is] thy Quittall.

Quittance (kwi·tăns), *sb.* Forms: 3 **cwitaunce,** 4 **quitance,** 5 **qvyt-, qwyt-,** 5–6 **quet-, quyt-,** 6– **quittance** (also 5 **-awnce,** 5–6 **-ans, -aunce,** and 7 **cuttans**). [a. OF. *quitance* (later *quittance*), f. *quiter* to QUIT. Cf. med.L. *quit(t)-, quietantia*]

1. The act of freeing or clearing; release; † acquittal.

In mod. examples perh. associated with sense 5.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Widute cwitaunce, up of his prisun nis non mumen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 702 For quetance scho suld ga one ane heyt yrne. 1426 *L. P. Wills* 71 Þe costes of his qwytaunce of his enditement. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlii. 58 We woll..demaunde of you quytance of our bendes. 1603 *Court Bk. Earl Orkney* 21 June (Jam. Suppl.), Under quittance of the stowt of his nyhbor's peits. 1858 J. ROBERTSON *Poems* 99 Thy work is done Bless thy good quittance from superfluous life 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlix. 49 They [quarrels] come very easily, .. but the quittance from them is sometimes terribly difficult.

2. A release or discharge from a debt or obligation; a document certifying such discharge; a receipt.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 156 Richard 3ald him his right, his tresore & his toun, .. To mak certeyn partie, R. a quitance toke. 1464 *Paston Lett* II. 162 A quetaunce of suche money as ye have receyved. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 356–7 Ye desyre of me quytaunce therof so wyl I haue quytaunce of hym that receyueth it of you. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 272 Hauing paid the custome, it behoueth to haue a quittance. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb* v. 784, I have thy Quittance,

though I am thy Debtor. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* x, Gurth .. folded the quittance, and put it under his cap. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Gen.* xxiv. 5-8 He .. obtains a quittance from his oath. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 248 We let her take our substance and never asked her a quittance.

fig. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10813 Þe fourþe sacrament ys penaunce, Þat ys for synne a quytaunce 1595 *Locrine* v. iv. 188 Soon shall I..with my sword. Seal thee a quittance for thy bold attempts. 1642 QUARLES *Div. Poems* I. 60 Deare Mercy made a Quittance for her sin.

Prov. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 161 Suffrans is no quittans 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 133 That's all one: omittance is no quittance.

3. Recompense or requital; repayment; reprisal.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg) 126/1 On his head, in quittance of my wrongs, I'll nail huge forked horns. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xiv 262 This execution made quittance with them, for sacrificing the Romanes. 1637 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* I. i. But, In quittance of your loving honest Councell. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. vi, Each .. sinks outwearied .. His last faint quittance rendering with his breath. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 18 In quittance whereof ye now work me harm.

Comb. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 138 *note*, Tisiphone, the 'requiter (or quittance-taker) of death'.

†**4.** *To cry quittance*, to declare oneself clear or even *with* another; hence, to make full repayment or retaliation. (Cf. QUITS 2 b.) *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 292 Desirous to crye quittaunce for hir present tongue. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 234, I thought I had just cause to crie quittance with him. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & C.* I. ii, He was struck down yesterday in the Battle, but..he'll cry Quittance with 'em to-day.

5. The act of quitting or leaving. *rare.*

1892 *Black & White* 22 Oct 462/2 After his quittance of the jail he resumed the editorship.

†**Quittance,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *quittancer* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To give a discharge. *rare*—[1].

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 108, I .. graunte to my sayd atturnays .. to take playnt and arest .. and to release and quitaunce [etc.].

2. *trans.* To give up, cancel. = QUIT *v.* 5.

1592 GREENE *Conny catching* II. 2 b, Shall I be made a slaue because I am bound to you: no no, I can quittance my indenture when I list.

3. To repay, requite (a person, service, injury, etc.).

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg) 95 Hate calls me on to quittance all my ills. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 35 Ere long, It may be in Our power to quittance him 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I 54 To quittance this He guerdons Midas with his golden wish.

Quittasol, variant of KITTISOL.

Quitter, quittor (kwi·tər), *sb.*[1] Now *rare.* Forms: 3-4 **quiture**, 4 **quyt-**, 5 **quet-**, 5-6 **quytt-**, (5 **-ur**), 6-7 **quitture**, (7 **-ur**); 4 **qwetour, quet-, quitoure**, 5 **quyteour, whitour, whytoure**, 7 **quittour**; 5 **quetor**, 7-9 **quittor**; 4-5 **quyter(e, quytter**(e, 5 **quet-, quiter**, 6-**quitter**, (8 **coutre**). [Perh. a. OF. *quiture, cuiture* cooking, decoction, etc. (but app. not recorded in the specific sense of the Eng. word).]

†**1.** Pus; suppurating matter; a purulent discharge from a wound or sore. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8596 Heo wess hor vet & clene þe quiture [*v.rr.* qwetour, quetoure] out soȝte *c* 1305 *St. Edmund* 159 in *F. E. T.* (1862) 75 Moche del his bodi orn in quitoure & in blode. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* ii. 8 [Job] with a sherd scrapide awei the quyture *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 37 þilke quyttere & blood schulde lette be hulynge of þe wounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Whytowre, of a soore, *sanies.* 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpret Strange Wordes, Colde apostemes utteryng quytture or fylthe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 424 The filthy excrements, attys, and quitter, that gather in sores and wounds 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 305 The nourishing juice..emptying it self by those corrupted sores in a quitture or Sanies. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony Monger* Concl. i. Wks. 1716 II. 454 To let the corrupted Quitter out.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 231 So shulde men .. thriste oute þo quyter of hor olde synnes.

2. *Farriery.* = Quitter-bone (sec 4).

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3964/4 A Quitter lately taken out of his further Foot behind. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 34 Sandcracks, quittors, strains in the back-sinews. 1843 YOUATT *Horse* xix 394 Quittor .. has been described as being the result of neglected or bad tread, or over-reach.

†**3.** The dross of tin. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* [Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

4. *Comb.* † **quitter-bone**, an ulcer or suppurating sore on the coronet of a horse's hoof. *Obs.* (See also TWITTER-BONE.)

1598 FLORIO, *Scia*, .. a disease in a horse called a quitter-bone. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. v, She has .. the quitter bone i' the tother legge 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Ferrier* II. xvii. 298 A Quitter-bone commeth to a horse by some hurt he hath taken in the foot. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4771/4 Lately cured of a Coutre Bone on the off Foot behind. 1755 J. SHERBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 337 A roan horse, with..a small quitter bone on the farther leg before. 1798 LAWRENCE *Treat. Horses* II. 520 A quittor, formerly called by our farriers a quittor bone.

Hence † **Quitterish, Quitterous, Quittery** *adjs.*, containing, or of the nature of, pus. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* VII. lxii. (1495) 278 It bredeth a drye scabbe and not quyttery. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. iii. 48 Apostemes, .. quitterous, ful of water. 1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* xxix. 97 In whom the spettle is quitterie and venemous. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. v. 95 Of a quittorish nature.

Quitter (kwi·tər), *sb.*[2] [f. QUIT *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** One who frees, discharges, etc. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Quiteur*, a quitter, acquiter, freer, discharger. [1736 in AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* Hence in JOHNSON, and later Dicts.]

2. *U.S.* One who, or that which, 'quits', goes away, shirks, etc.

1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 They may perhaps have a right to the term 'quitter', to stigmatise an animal that will not make a fight 1887 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 31 May, The mighty pressure gives confidence that the [gas] well will not be a quitter. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX 581/1 Leggins may be fat, but he's no quitter.

†**Quitter,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 **quyter**, 5 **quittur, whytowryn.** [f. QUITTER *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To form pus; to fill with pus. Also *pass.* in same sense. Hence **Quittering** *ppl. a.* (in quot. *fig.*).

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 25 Ne with the quyterende enuye weie I shal han. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 9 If þat tweye woundis ben euene I-quytturid. *Ibid.* 207 Whanne þe empostym is quitturid & sufficiently totid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Whytowryn, as soorys, *idem quod* whelyn.

†**Quitter,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Prob. of Scand. origin: cf. MSw. *qvitra*, Sw. *qvittra*, Da. *kvidre* to chirp, twitter.] **a.** To twitter. **b.** To flicker, quiver.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii 63 With forkit tong intil hir mouthit quitterand. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 141 The gukgo galis, and so quytteris the quaill

Quitter, obs. f. *whitter*, comp. of WHITE.

Quittered, *a. rare.* [f. QUITTER *sb.*[1]] Affected with quitter-bone.

1778 H. BROOKE *Charitable Assoc* II i. Wks. 1778 IV 234 Put the new set of greys to the coach .. Old Robin the quitter'd bay..may limp after.

Quitting (kwi·tiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. QUIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1340 *Ayenb.* 114 Iesu crist ous tekþ zuo to oxi norȝenenesse and quittinge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 125 For quytynge þerof he ȝaf to þe bisshop of Lyncolne a real citee. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 271 He was rewarded .. for his manly quytynge. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1115 That such stones did in olde time witnesse the quitting of a man 1688 WOOD *Life* 1 July (O. H. S.) III. 272 Thanksgiving for the deliverance and quitting of the archbishop. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 211 In case the notice of quitting proceeds from any tenant.

So **Quitting** *ppl. a.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Oct 11/1 The quitting tenant is forbidden to remove trees and bushes.

Quittor, -our, -ure: see QUITTER *sb.*[1] (and *v.*).

Quittusol, variant of KITTISOL.

Quiver (kwi·vər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **quy-, qwyuere**, 4-7 **quiuer**, (6 **quy-**), 5 6 **qwyver**, (5 **-uer, -were**), 5- **quiver**, (5 **quy-**); 5 **whywer**, 5-6 **-ver**. *β. Sc.* 6 **quavyr, quauir**, 6-7 **quaver.** [a. AF. *quiuer*, OF. *quivre, quevre* (*cu-*), *coivre*, etc., app. a. the Teutonic word represented in Eng. by COCKER *sb.*[1]]

1. A case for holding arrows (sometimes also the bow).

a. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* x. 2 Þair bowe Þai hent, Þair arwes in a quiuer sente. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 2 Þai redied Þaire arrays in qwyuere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2175 My bow þat was bigge, & my bright qwyuer 1483 *Cath. Angl* 417/1 A Whywer for bowes, *architesis.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 When they had emptied their quyuers. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 25 His arrowes .. he wore in a Woolues skinne at his backe for his Quiver. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 170 Fair Virgin Huntress, for the Chace array'd With painted Quiver, and unerring Bow. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xx, A quiver on their shoulders lay. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. xviv 284 A gaily-painted quiver, full of arrows.

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 165 Ane courtly quavyr ..Wyth arrowis mayd in Lycia. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 114 His quaver .. Hang in ane siluer lace.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxvi. 15 Azen alle arewe [she] shal opene quyuere. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXVII[I]. 5 Happie is the man, yᵗ hath his quyuer full of them. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, When the quiver of your arguments .. is quite empty, your course is to betake ye to your other quiver of slander. *a* 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 289 The taper'd Dart, Design'd to make its Quiver in my Heart. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1852) 14 Bow of my life, thou yet art full of spring! My quiver still hath many purposes. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* iv, Boyce being a man who had his quiver full of them [children].

c. The contents of a quiver; a quiverful.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 274 Nay, if Cupid haue not spent all his Quiuer in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* v. ii, Your bright eyes carry a quiver of darts in them sharper than sunbeams.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quiver-bearing* adj.; † **quiver-case** = sense 1; **quiver-tree,** the South African *Aloe dichotoma* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 47 Sic treitment is a trane To cleive thair quaver caice. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* VII. 45 Woody Nebrissa's quiver-bearing crew.

Quiver (kwi·vər), *sb.*[2] [f. QUIVER *v.*[1]] An act of quivering; a tremble; *ellipt.* a trembling of the voice. † Also = QUAVER *sb.* I.

1715 PENNECUIK *Poems* 73 Cupid .. Tun'd all his Crotchets, Quivers, Semibrieues. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 16 Oct., I was all in a quiver, but gathered courage [etc.]. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xiv, Heaven was .. grand with the quiver of its living fires. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 204 Thrasymachus, I said, with a quiver, have mercy on us.

Quiver (kwi·vər), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **cwifer**, 3 **cwiuer, couer**, 5 **qwy-**, 5-6 **quyuer**, (6 **que-**), 5-7 **quiuer**, 6, 9 **quiver.** [OE. **cwifer*, prob. onomatopœic: cf. QUIVER *v.*[2]] Active, nimble; quick, rapid.

c 960 [implied in QUIVERLY]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Þet fleshs is her et home ant for Þi hit is cwointe & cwiuer [*v.r.* couer]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xv. (1495) 774 Some wylde oxen ben moost qwyuer and swyfte. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 281 He or she is a quyuer gester. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* ii. 34 Of body feble and impotent, but of soule quiuer and lustie. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 46 b, Thy quick and quiuer wings. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 301 A little quiuer fellow. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 302 We use the word in a sense of briskness, smartness. 'He's a quiver little fellow.'

Quiver (kwi·vər), *v.*[1] [f. QUIVER *sb*[1]] *trans.* To put into or as into a quiver. (Chiefly in pa. pple.; cf. QUIVERED 2.)

a 1643 EARL OF CUMBERLAND *Ps.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 112 Thy galling shafts lye quiuered in my bones. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 310 Use Spears, your Arrows quiver, case your Bows. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 137 His thousand arrows lie Quivered around.

Quiver (kwi·vər), *v.*[2] Forms: 5 **quyuer**, 6 **quyver**, 6 7 **quiuer**, 4- **quiver.** [Prob. onomatopœic: cf. QUIVER *a.* and the vbs. QUAVE, QUAVER.

The existence of an obs. Du. *kuyveren*, given by Kilian as meaning 'to quiver', is not otherwise authenticated.]

1. *intr.* To shake, tremble, or vibrate, with a slight but rapid agitation. (Said of persons, esp. under the influence of some emotion, or things, light, etc.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 103 Dido quyuered & shoke of grete rage. 1530 PALSGR. 677/2 The poore boye quiuereth for colde. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb.) 73 Scant had I thus spoken, when seats al quiuered about vs. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i. 118 A brave court-spirit makes our virgins quiver. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 55 Do you not perceive the gold to be in a dismal fear, to curl and quiver at the first reading of these words. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. ii, O'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame Hangs quivering. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 P 1 The gales quivered among the branches. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* II. i, Upon the stream the moonbeams quiver. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* XXI 370 This..made his lips quiver and his hands tremble. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1870) III xii. 243 His hand trembled and his flesh quivered

fig. 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849–53) VIII. I § 44 267 The contest was quivering in the balance. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II (1862) 86 Scorn and hate quivering in his smile. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* vii. 133 The darkness .. quivers on this night with a nameless horror.

2. *trans.* To cause to vibrate or tremble.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dict.*, *Blandéar*, to brandish or quiuer a sword. 1789 J. WHITE *Earl Strongbow* II. 140 He had a way of quivering his head and turning up his nose. 1804 GRAHAME *Sabbath* 288 The lark quivers the wing With more than wonted joy. 1898 R. KEARTON *Wild Life at Home* 53 He then began to quiver his drooping wings

b. To produce in or by quivering. *rare*—[1].

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. iv. 102 The mad air quivered Unutterable music.

Hence **Quivera·nte** (after *andante*), **Quivera·tion.** *nonce-wds.* Also **Qui·verer; Qui·verish** *a.*; **Qui·very** *a.* (*rare*).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvii. (1887) 77 Wrastling .. is daungerous to be delt with in agues, as to vehement and conspiring with the quiuerer. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 With a quiuerish horror. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, Such a mistress of flat and sharp, squallante, tumblante, and quiverante! 1812 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 16 My health is .. good, excepting a quiveration of the hands... Excuse the word quiveration, which, I borrowed from an Irish boy. 1877 *Daily News* 11 June 5/5 Like a dreamland that trembles in the quivery air.

Quivered (kwi·vəɹd), *a.* and *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. QUIVER *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Provided or equipped with a quiver.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 422 Like a quiver'd Nymph with Arrows keen. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 22 Quiver'd Semiramis th' Assyrian ne're Did thus. 1717 ADDISON tr. *Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1758 I. 109 Diana, with a sprightly train Of quiver'd virgins. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxi, A giant he, With quivered back. 1874 W. BRUCE *Hebrew Odes* 24 Safe from the shout of the quivered foe.

2. Placed or kept in, or as in, a quiver.

1652 SHERBURNE *Rape Helen*, When his quiver'd Shafts she did not see, She knew he was not Love. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 4 Full in their face the lifted bow he bore, And quiver'd deaths. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 175 If she once unlock her quivered store.

Qui·verful. [f. QUIVER *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As much as a quiver can hold. Usually *fig.* with ref. to Ps. CXXVII. 5 (see QUIVER *sb*[1] 1 b, quot. 1535).

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 210 Women .. who have 'replenished the earth' with many quiverfuls of offspring. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 5/2 A quiverful of satirical invectives. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* July 298 She was surrounded by a quiverful of chubby cheeked children.

b. Used as *adj.* Having one's quiver full.

1869 *Daily News* 20 Mar., The quiverful and luckless Paterfamilias.

Quivering (kwi·vəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIVER *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 23 b, The same..is good.. for quiueringe or shakinge. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 The Spasmus possessed the whole body with shakinge & quiveringe. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, Cast not a sheep's eye Upon the quivering of my calf. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxvi, The silver quivering of the element. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vi, A momentary

quivering of the lip. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 437 The confused notion that..colours [are] merely quiverings of the ether.

Quivering (kwi·vəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [+-ING².]

1. That quivers; tremulous.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 224 Holding .. her targe and quiuering spere. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 273 A soft paued lodging for quiuering Goates. 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Metam.* XIII. 124 Let his quiv'ring Heart confess his Fear. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 429 The quiv'ring Bog Soft yielding to the Step. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 124 The sequestered pool, reflecting the quivering trees. 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* XVII. ii, The quivering moon-bridge on the deep black stream.

2. Of the nature of quivering.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* 42 A wide brush of pale ramifications, having a quivering motion. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* IV. 103 The story of experiences .. to which his own mind could not recur without a quivering sensitiveness.

Quiveringly (kwi·vəriŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a quivering manner; with a quiver in the voice.

1808 HELIN ST. VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* III. 164 He started, then quiveringly exclaimed. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 365 Pale tremulous rays .. shooting quiveringly along the sky. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* V. XXXVII, One of those quiveringly-poised natures that lend themselves to second-sight. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 514, 'I did hope' (quiveringly) 'that you knew me better.'

† **Qui·verly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. QUIVER *a.* + -LY².] Actively, quickly, smartly.

c 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schmer) 122 Donne he wel ðenaþ & mes drihtnes heorde cwiferlice ȝealȝað & to rihte manað. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 279 b, Thou playest featly at the tynis and very quyuerly. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremon.* Ep. A iv, Whiles our Opposites so quiverly goe about..is it time for us.. to sit still?

So † **Qui·verness,** activity, etc. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1323 And toke from me cleane the quyuernesse of bodye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 142 The Goale is not attained by the quyvernes of the person, nor successe of battell by prowesse.

‖ **Qui vive** (kī vīv). [F., lit. '(long) live who?' a sentinel's challenge, intended to discover to which party the person challenged belongs, and properly requiring an answer of the form (*vive*) *le roi, la France*, etc.] *On the qui vive,* on the alert or look-out.

1726 SWIFT in *Pope's Wks* (1871) VII. 82 It is imagined that I must be..alway upon the *qui vive* and the slip-slop. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 223 Though he be a little too much on the *qui-vive*, he is a man of great honour. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lii, This put us all on the *qui vive*. 1883 P. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 56/1 'What now?' cried Burtis, all on the *qui vive*.

Quixote (kwiksɒt), *sb.* Also 7 -ot, 8 -iot, 9 -otte. [The name of the hero of Cervantes' romance (see DON *sb.*¹ c), = Sp. *quixote*, now written *quijote* (*kixō·te*) a cuisse.] An enthusiastic visionary person like Don Quixote, inspired by lofty and chivalrous but false or unrealizable ideals.

1648 *Merc. Prag* No. 1. A ij, The Romance's and Gazetta's of the famous Victories and Exploits of the godly Quixots. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 112 Thus the Quixots of this Age fight with the Windmils of their own heads. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron* i. 17 There are Quixotes and pedants in every profession. 1811 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 164 What these Quixottes are clamoring for. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar 337/1 Where the more sober thinker fails, the Quixote is often of service.

Comb. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 41 Quixote-like, going to fight when he had no occasion.

b *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = QUIXOTIC.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. (1730) 209 A weak Defence for Quixiot kings. 1757 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 7 July, The Quixote reputation of redressing wrongs. 1782 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to M. Cole* 14 Feb. (1846) VI. 160 My diet-drink is not all of so Quixote a disposition. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 198 Our Quixote Sheriff.

Hence **Qui·xote** *v. intr.* (also with *it*), to act like a Quixote.

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i, When you are upon your rantipole adventures, you shall Quixot it by your self for Lopez. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1876) I. vi. 131, I will not be the first to tell him of our quixoting.

Quixotic (kwiksɒ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. QUIXOTE *sb.*]

1. Of persons: Resembling Don Quixote; hence, striving with lofty enthusiasm for visionary ideals.

1815 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 157, I considered Miranda as a vagrant, a vagabond, a Quixotic adventurer. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, This family training..makes them eminently quixotic. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 336 Any one can exceed, but few can be really Quixotic.

2. Of actions, undertakings, etc.: Characteristic of, appropriate to, Don Quixote.

1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 131 A daring that would seem almost quixotic. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. 719 A quixotic mission to the Indians of Georgia. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. vii. 175 All public ends look vague and quixotic beside private ones.

b. *pl.* as *sb.* Quixotic sentiments.

1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 337 If..our Quixotics seem foolish or extravagant.

Hence **Quixo·tical** *a.*; **Quixo·tically** *adv.*; **Quixo·ticism** = QUIXOTISM.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 482 No Quixotical redresser of wrong. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 660/2 A mathematician who .. Quixotically endeavoured to cure him. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 410/1 The symbol of his noble quixoticism.

Quixotism (kwiksɒtiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Quixotic principles, character, or practice; an instance of this, a quixotic action or idea.

1688 *Pulpit Popery, True Popery* 36 All the Heroical Fictions of Ecclesiastical Quixotism. 1783 *Briton* No. 20 (1724) 86 His Publick Spirit would appear mere Quixotism to a Protestant People. 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 166 If a momentary smile be excited by these Quixotisms. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* VIII. vi, In the Quixotism of atonement for your father's fault. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. IV. ii. 345 The scorn which inopportune quixotism provokes.

So **Qui·xotize** *v.* a. *intr.*, to act in a quixotic manner; b. *trans*, to render quixotic.

1831 *Examiner* 226/1 The folly to think of quixotizing through all Europe. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* 99 A thing to Quixotize a modern French masher!

Quixotry (kwiksɒtri). Also 8 -ery. [f. as prec. + -RY.] = QUIXOTISM.

[1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 45 Many..cry out Give us more Quixotery.] 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 217 An adventurous spirit of profligate Quixotry. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1874) 411 We may wait for such an objector before indulging in the equal Quixotry of confuting him.

Quiyke, obs. form of QUICK *a.*

Quiz (kwiz), *sb.*¹ Also 8 quis. [Of obscure origin: possibly a fanciful coinage, but it is doubtful whether any reliance can be placed on the anecdote of its invention by Daly, a Dublin theatre-manager. Senses 3 and 4 are app. from QUIZ *v.*¹ 1.

The anecdote is given by Smart in his *Walker Remodelled* 1836, but is omitted in the ed. of 1840. The very circumstantial version in F. T. Porter's *Gleanings & Reminiscences* (1875) 32 gives the date of the alleged invention as 1791; but this is later than the actual appearance of the word and its derivative *quizzity*.]

1. An odd or eccentric person, in character or appearance. Now *rare.*

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 24 June, He's a droll quiz, and I rather like him. 1785 *Span. Rivals* 8 Ay, he's a queer Quiz. 1793 in W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 54 (1794) II. 311 Some college cell, Where muzzing quizzes mutter monkish schemes. 1818 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* 14 Feb. (1840) 196 Nor are we by any means such quizzes or such bores as the wags pretend. 1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xiii, If she really means to marry that quiz for the sake of his thousands. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* iii, He was not odd —no quiz.

b. An odd-looking thing. *rare*⁻¹.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1850) 26 Where did you get that quiz of a hat?

† 2. = BANDALORE, q.v. *Obs.*

c 1790 in Moore *Mem.* I. 12 The Duke .. was, I recollect, playing with one of those toys called quizzes. 1792 *B. Munchausen* (1793) II. xi. 137 She darted and recoiled the quizzes in her right and left hand. *a* 1833 MOORE *Mem.* I. 11 A certain toy very fashionable about the year 1789 or 1790 called in French a 'bandalore' and in English a 'quiz'.

3. One who quizzes.

1797 *The Quiz* No. 13. 85 Now, gentlemen, as you have taken to yourselves the name of Quizzes, I request to know [etc.]. 1836 *Ibid.* No. 1. 4/2 A true Quiz is impertinable: therefore is Talleyrand the Prince of Quizzers. 1870 *Q. Rev.* July 238 She could write letters to Horace Walpole (perhaps because she knew him to be a quiz in a vein untinctured by narrowness or pharisaism. 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* April 36 Braving the ridicule with which it pleased the quizzes of the day to asperse the husband chosen for her.

4. A practical joke; a hoax, a piece of humbug, banter or ridicule; a jest or witticism.

1807 *Antid. Miseries Hum. Life* 121, I was engaged a few nights ago, in a good quiz for a watchman. 1810 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Apr. (1894) I. vi. 171, I am impatient to know if the whole be not one grand blunder or quiz. 1826 — *Jrnl* 11 Feb, I should have thought the thing a quiz, but that the novel was real. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lxiv 189 Whipping in with a quiz or a witticism whenever he could get an opportunity. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 110 Frank said he was travelling for Rundell and Bridge, but I suspect that was only a quiz. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand.* vi. 77 We have.. a quiz on all and each of the newly-arisen tribe of journalists.

b. The act or practice of quizzing.

1819 *Quizzical Gaz.* No. 5/1 The Editor..declares this the only article in the Paper devoid of Quiz. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xxx, You may join the genteelest party that is, And enjoy all the scandal, and gossip, and quiz. 1870 GREEN *Lett.* III. (1901) 254 What a taste for quiz a Professorship seems to develop.

Quiz (kwiz), *sb.*² *U.S.* [f. QUIZ *v.*²] An act of quizzing or questioning; *spec.* an oral examination of a student or class by a teacher.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 J. W. BROWN in *Proc. 14th Convent. Instruct. Deaf* 314 My first lesson should be in the form of a quiz.

Quiz (kwiz), *v.*¹ [Cf. QUIZ *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To make sport or fun of (a person or thing), to turn to ridicule; occasionally, to regard with an air of mockery.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4, II. viii. 51 And quiz every block-head accounted a boar. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 19 He spent his time in ridiculing, or, in his own phrase, *quizzing* every sensible young man. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 231 Quizzing the little daughter of Terpsichore through his eye-glass. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 113 Young gentlemen are apt to quiz; and I think that being quizzed hurts my authority with the men. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 214 Chaucer .. quizzes in the rime of Sir Thopaz the wearisome idleness of the French romance.

absol. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 All were sneering at Sam, and they quizz'd and they gaz'd. 1870 GREEN *Lett.* III. (1901) 254 What a charming tongue Latin is for quizzing in.

† 2. *intr.* To play with a quiz (*sb.*¹ 2). *Obs.*

a 1800 MOORE in *Mem.* I. 11 The ladies too, when in the streets,.. Went quizzing on, to show their shapes and graceful mien.

Quiz (kwiz), *v.*² *dial.* and *U.S.* [Prob. a transferred use of prec., by association with *question* or *inquisitive.*] *trans.* a. To question, interrogate (a person); *U.S.* to examine (a student or class) orally (cf. QUIZ *sb.*²). Also *absol.* b. To find *out* (a thing) by questioning.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som Word-bk.* s.v., Her on't be very long 'vore her'll quiz it all out. 1893 FERGUSSON *My Village* XI. 99 She would gossip.. and quiz her visitors as to what was going on in the village.

Quiz (kwiz), *v.*³ *rare*⁻¹. [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a whizzing sound.

1866 *Village on Cliff* xiii. in *Cornhill Mag.* Nov. 520 There was a sound of grasshoppers quizzing at their feet.

Qui·zzable, *a.* [f. QUIZ *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] That may be quizzed. Hence **Quizzabi·lity.**

1797 *The Quiz* No. 13. 85 Every body seems to set me down as a butt made on purpose to be ridiculed,..as if I had 'This man is quizable', pasted in large letters on my back. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 687 It may be something satirical, if they see anything quizzable - something about yourself. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. VII. I. 610 Even book-men .. are good for something, more especially if rich mines of quizzability turn-out to be workable in them.

So **Quizza·cious** *a.*, given to quizzing. **Quizzato·rial** *a.*, of a quizzing character. **Quizzee·,** one who is quizzed.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 179 Another epigram, still more pointed and quizzatorial than the Italian one. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxiv. 184 For quizzing to take effect, there must be two parties,.. the quizzer and quizzee. *c* 1830 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 285, I made a little quizzacious attack upon the bishop. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 520 Taking care to make their remarks .. loud enough to be heard by the quizzees.

Quizzer (kwi·zəɹ). [f. QUIZ *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who quizzes or is given to quizzing.

1797 *The Qui* No. 13. 84 At every corner, I am accosted by some of these Quizzers. 1810 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* in *Lockhart* XX, This said Kehama affords cruel openings for the quizzers. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* XVII, The mischievous quizzers, Sharp as knives, but double as scissors. *a* 1876 HR. MARTINEAU *Autobiog* (1877) II. 306 My lectures were maliciously misrepresented by a quizzer here and there.

2. = QUIZZING-GLASS. *rare*⁻¹.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 83 'You must have a quizzer.' 'What is that?' said Edward. 'Oh, an eye-glass.'

Quizzery (kwi·zəɹi). [f. QUIZ *v.*¹ + -ERY.] The practice of quizzing; an instance of this.

1821 *Examiner* 318/1 A law, destructive to mirth and quizzery. 1825 J. H. FRISTER *Granby* IVI. (1836) 394 He began with a little gentle quizzery of the Ladies Manvers. 1841 CAROLINE FOX *Old Friends* (1882) 122 Of Mrs. Carlyle's quizzeries, he thinks [etc.].

Qui·zzible, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. QUIZ *v.*¹ + -IBLE.] a. *adj.* = QUIZZABLE. b. *sb.* Something quizzable.

1816 MOORE *Let. to Byron* 29 Feb., There is so much of the quizzible in all he writes. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 479 On the whole the book wants vigour, and it is full of quizzibles.

Quizzical (kwi·zikăl), *a.* [f. QUIZ *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹]

1. Of the nature of a quiz or oddity; causing amusement; comical.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 47 Nothing but a little joke of mine, at his quizzical figure. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 263 Whilst they were quizzing others, they .. made themselves quizzical. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 101 One of the most quizzical of old-fashioned towns of quizzical Germany. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie* XI. 188 With a quizzical expression of countenance, as if he were puzzled to know exactly what his feelings were.

Comb. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 440/2 Some quizzical-looking fellow-countryman in a seedy coat.

2. Given to quizzing; pertaining to, or characterized by, quizzing.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 140 One of our quizzical correspondents remarks, that this is the age for producing fat beasts and lean men. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* VIII. (1886) 24 The 'after party', which is always so amusing to discuss with people of slightly quizzical powers.

Hence **Quizzica·lity, Qui zzicalness.**

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 574 The *ne plus ultra* of unbecoming quizzicality. 1825 *Engl. Life* I. 76 Cornelia pouring forth her badinage and her quizzicalness. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 85 Somewhat of quizzicality began to be associated with the phrase.

Quizzically (kwi·zikăl), *adv.* [f. QUIZZICAL + -LY².] In a quizzical manner.

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XVII, Somewhat quizzically scanning Shirley's..countenance. 1867 CARLYLE *E. Irving* in *Reminis.* (1881) II. 95 A sharp man, with mouth rather quizzically close. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chaperon's Cares* II. VIII. 87 Looking at me quizzically through those eye-glasses of his.

Quizzifica·tion. [f. as next: see -FICATION.] The action of quizzing; a quiz.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. XI. 207 After all, the whole may be a quizzification of Sir Philip's. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 179 It is sure to be made a subject of quizzification.

Quizzify (kwi·zifəi), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUIZ *sb.*¹ + -(I)FY.] To make into a quiz.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXII (1862) 270 The saxon quizzifies the figure, and thereby mars the effect [etc.].

Qui·zziness. *rare*⁻¹. [f. QUIZZY *a.* + -NESS.] Eccentricity, oddness.

1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Mar VI. 187 His singularities and affectation of affectation .. and his spirit of satire are mere quizziness.

Quizzing (kwi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIZ *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.

1797 *The Quiz* No. 31. 208 On Quizzing. 1808 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 508 *note*, He made a most brilliant speech with much quizzing on Mr. A. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 75 A remarkable instance of persiflage, or what we now call quizzing. 1862 SHIRLEY [J. Skelton] *Nugæ Crit.* ix. 402 That indirect and gentlemanly quizzing, ..so much relished by the House of Commons.

Comb. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 184 He acquits himself of all share in a quizzing scene. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvm. 213 Thinking his Critic a capital Quizzing stock

Quizzing (kwi·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quizzes

1797 *The Quiz* No. 31. 208 The supposed robber, was no other than a quizzing fellow. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 197 A subject of mirthful wonder to several quizzing beaux. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to Gifford* 25 Oct. in *Lockhart*, A notable subject for a quizzing article. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 348 Attacked by the older students..with all sorts of quizzing questions.

Qui·zzing-glass. [f. QUIZZING *vbl. sb.*] A single eye-glass; a monocle. Cf. QUIZZER 2.

1802 *Europ. Mag.* June 500 The prizes consisted of shawls, parasols, handkerchiefs, quizzing glasses, &c. 1840–1 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* (ed. Warne) 96/2 A quizzing-glass was stuck in his right eye. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 152 He wore round his neck what was then called a quizzing-glass, held by the hand.

Qui·zzingly, *adv.* [f. QUIZZING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a quizzing manner.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 147 A lady who was quizzingly condoling with him. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. ii. (1872) VII. 23 Friedrich . answers quizzingly. 'Island of Tobago?'

Quizzish (kwi·ziʃ), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. QUIZ *v.*[1] + -ISH.] = QUIZZICAL 1. Also *Comb.*

1792 J. BUDWORTH *Fortn. Ramble* i. 2 A very quizzish looking man threw himself into a knowing attitude. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* IV. ii. 51, I cant help laughing to think how quizzish the old Doctor will look when he finds my lord has got the girl.

Qui·zzity. *rare*[−1]. [f. QUIZ *sb.*[1]] Oddity.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 91 His height and proportion mighty slender..nor are his sharp features..a whit behind them in quizzity.

Quizzy (kwi·zi), *a.* [f. QUIZ *sb.*[1]] = QUIZZICAL 1.

1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 13 She had taken all this trouble for some quizzy old bachelor. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 84 A quizzy couple, self-proclaimed as man and wife.

Quo, obs. variant of WHO.

Quo', abbrev. of QUOTH.

‖ **Quoad** (kwō·æd). [L., 'so far as', 'as much as', 'as to', f. *quō* where, whither + *ad* to.] To the extent of, as regards, with respect to.

1742 GILBERT *Reports of Cases in Equity* 3 To supply the Defect of the Will *quoad* that Daughter 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 462 It will operate beneficially, *quoad* the quantity applied. 1839 ARNOLD in *Life* (1844) II. ix. 149 The Order of Deacons, which has been long, *quoad* the reality, dead. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* iii. 58 His peculiar position..*quoad* the natives subject .to him.

b. Quoad hoc, to this extent, as far as this, with respect to this.

1601 J. CHAMBER *Agst. Judic. Astrol.* iv. 24 It followeth, that these figure-flingers may sometime hit, and sometime misse *quoad hoc.* 1737 *Common Sense* I. 219 Infinite are the Numbers of minor Coxcombs, who are Coxcombs *quoad hoc.* 1779 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 281 That which they do have must .. render the hermaphrodite imperfect *quoad hoc.* 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 169/2 The Bankruptcy and Insolvent Court Act..which *quoad hoc* is unrepealed.

c. Quoad sacra (sē·krā), 'as far as concerns sacred matters', used esp. in Scotland with ref. to parishes constituted for purely ecclesiastical purposes (as contrasted with parishes *quoad civilia*); hence *attrib.* with *church, minister, parish.*

The usual Sc. pron. is (kwō·æd) or (kwǫd sa·krā).

1825 DUNLOP *Treat. Law Scot.* § 125 When a part of a parish is disjoined, or annexed, *quoad sacra* merely [etc.]. 1845 *New Statist. Acc.* XV. *Caithness* 163 The *quoad sacra* parish of Keise was erected 1833. 1882 J. CUNNINGHAM *Ch. Hist* (ed. 2) xxx. 534 The *quoad sacra* ministers in general lost nothing by the Secession.

Quoat, obs. f. QUOTE *v.* **Quob,** dial. var. QUAB *sb.*[2] and *v.* **Quobb(e,** var. of QUAB *sb.*[1], burbot. **Quobmire,** dial. var. QUABMIRE. **Quock,** obs. pa. t. QUAKE *v.* **Quocken,** dial. var. QUERKEN. **Quocyent,** obs. f. QUOTIENT.

Quod (kwǫd), *sb.*[1] *Slang.* Also quad. [Of uncertain origin; commonly regarded as identical with *quod* QUAD *sb.*[1], but there is no evidence that this is really the case. See quot. *a* 1700.] Prison.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quod*, Newgate; also any Prison, tho' for Debt. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. xii, There is not such a pickpocket in the whole quad. 1795 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 226 Coming home, was cast in quod Till subjects paid his ransom. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liv, She's..grudged me a hundred pound to get me out of quod. 1862 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's 'Misérables'* IV. x. (1877) 7 Do you know I have been in quod for a fortnight?

Comb. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Quod-cove*, the keeper of a gaol.

† **Quod,** *sb.*[2], obs. var. COD *sb.*[1] 7, a cocoon.

1615 tr. *De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* 32 They lay so many [silkworms] on it, leauing them there without any more adoe, except it be to gather the quods, when they are ready to be spunne.

Quod (kwǫd), *v.* [f. QUOD *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put in prison.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To quod a person is to send him to gaol. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 282 Since Carlile's been quoded, We wanted some shopman about of your size. 1850 THACKERAY *Ballad of Eliza Davis*, The cell where she was quodded, In the Close of Clerkenwell.

Quod, Quod-a, obs. varr. QUOTH, QUOTHA.

† **Quo:dammo·dota:tive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *quōdam modō* in a certain way + -(T)ATIVE.] **a.** *adj.* Existing in a certain manner. **b.** *sb.* A thing that exists in a certain way.

1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* VIII. i. xiii. (1687) 437/1 Things are subdivided into foure Genus's, Subjects, and Qualitatives and Quodammodotatives in themselves, and Quodammodotatives as to others. *Ibid.* xvii. 438/2 Aristo. defined Quodammodotative-Relatives to be those, whose being is ..their Quodammodotative being to one another.

Quo·ddity. *rare.* [f. L. *quod* (that) which, neut. of *quī* who + -ITY.] A quasi-scholastic term formed on the anal. of QUIDDITY, q.v.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 191 He is.. armed with the affrightful terms of Quoddities and Quiddities. 1902 *Union Mag.* Feb 66/1 He turned over in his mind his instances, his quiddities and his quoddities.

Quo·ddle, *v.* Now *dial.* (quaddle). [var. of WADDLE: cf. *quag* and *wag.*] To waddle.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 16 You will presently see .. the Duck quoddling into a pool. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Quaddle*, to waddle.

Quod(d)le, Quodgell, obs. forms of CODDLE, CUDGEL.

‖ **Quodlibet** (kwǫ·dlibet). Also 6 quot-. [a. L. *quodlibet* (f. *quod* what + *libet* it pleases (one)), or ad. med.L. *quodlibetum*: cf. F. *quolibet* (13th c.).]

1. Any question in philosophy or theology proposed as an exercise in argument or disputation; hence, a scholastic debate, thesis, or exercise on a question of this kind (chiefly *pl.* in University use, *esp.* in phr. *to do quodlibets*). Now only *Hist.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 375 Of diuinite maistres, That shulde answere to argumentz and also to a quodlibet..if suche weren apposed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 As sayn̄t Thomas wytnesseth in his thyrde quodlibet. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 246/1 Among other such as himselfe to kepe a quotlibet & a pot parlament vpon. 1603 P. STRINGER in Plummer *Elizab. Oxford* (O. H. S.) 257 At the same hower also there were, in other Common Schooles, disputations called 'Quodlibets' by Masters of Arts and Bachelors in Art. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 806 A man of great repute in the Vniuersitie of Oxford for his Quodlibets, ordinary questions, and his Interpretations of the sacred Scriptures. 1687 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 265 For doing Qdlibets .. 00 07 06. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 347 All his quodlibets of art Could not expound its [the heart's] pulse and heat. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* III. 70 He was also an author, of theological lectures and quodlibets.

2. *Mus.* A fanciful combination of several airs; a fantasia, medley.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 38 The young musician wrote a symphony and a Quodlibet for the Installation festival of the Prince of Orange.

Quo·dlibetal, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = QUODLIBETICAL.

1839 tr. *Hugo's Notre Dame* I. i, Down with the cardinal and quodlibetal disputations. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Dec. 7/2 Who chose to consult him on things spiritual, temporal, and quodlibetal.

Quodlibeta·rian. [f. as next + -AN.]

† **a.** = QUODLIBETARY A. b. *Obs.* **b.** One who discusses quodlibets.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Quodlibetarian*, one who follows the Dictates of his own Fancy. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Curios. Lit.* (1858) I. 60 The works of the scholastics, with the debates of these Quodlibetarians, at once show the greatness and the littleness of the human intellect.

Quo·dlibetary, *sb.* and *a. rare.* [f. L. *quodlibet* QUODLIBET + -ARY.]

† **A.** *sb.* **a.** ? A quodlibetical argument. **b.** (See quot. 1656.) *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 162 So, he having made use of all the quodlibetaries, imputations against the other, cannot be obnoxious himself in that kinde. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Quodlibitaries*, those that run after their own fancy or imagination, and do what they list.

B. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to quodlibets.

1895 tr. *Hugo's Notre Dame* I. i, Down with the disputations, cardinal, and quodlibetary.

Quodlibe·tic, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = next.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 681 How partial are the principles ..of some Quodlibetick Presbyters! 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 406 The halls of the Faculty of Arts, in which .. the Quodlibetic Disputations were still annually performed.

Quodlibetical (kwǫdlibe·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of, connected or concerned with, a quodlibet or quodlibets.

1580 FULKE *Answ. P. Fraraine* 1 The president of the Quodlibeticall disputations of Louane. 1600 WATSON (*title*) A Decacordon of Ten Quodlibeticall Questions concerning Religion and State. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* 47/2 Quodlibetical Brains have Consciences of all sorts and sizes. 1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. III. 401 He publicly read Divinity upon those that they [call] Quodlibetical Questions. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 62 They at length collected all these quodlibetical questions into enormous volumes.

Hence **Quodlibe·tically** *adv.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 174 His Divisionary art, in which it is his common custome to talke quodlibetically. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. (1756) 58 Many positions seem quodlibetically constituted.

† **Quo:dlibeti·ficate,** *v. trans.* To deal quibblingly with. *nonce-wd.* So also † **Quo·dlibeting** *a.*, dealing in quodlibets. † **Quo·dlibetist,** one who deals in quodlibets. *Obs.*

1610 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 96 Watson, the quodlibetting priest. 1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 22 These heretical Opinionists, schismatical Quodlibetists. ?1743 in M. Pennington *Mem. Eliz. Carter* (1816) II. 147 To. quodlibetificate any word into a pun.

Quodling, obs. form of CODLING[2], apple, etc.

† **Quods,** ? var. CODS. (Cf. *Od's buds*, etc.)

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 84 Quods, quods giue mee my Text pen againe, for I haue a little more Text to launce.

Quoff, obs. Sc. variant of COFF, to buy.

Quohog, variant of QUAHAUG.

Quoice, local var. (also *pl.*) of QUEEST, ring-dove. Hence **Quoice-neck** (see quot.).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Quoiceneck*, ..greyish black clay with shining surfaces, and streaked.

Quoich, var. QUAICH. **Quoif(e, quoiff, quoiffure,** obs. ff. COIF, COIFFURE. **Quoik,** obs. Sc. pa. t. QUAKE *v.* **Quoil,** obs. f. COIL.

Quoi·ler. *dial.* Also quiler. [Cf. COILER[2].] *pl.* The breech-harness of a cart-horse. Also *attrib.* as *quoiler-harness, -horse.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3317/4 A black Horse .. the Hair rubbed off behind with the Quilers. 1876 *Surrey Gloss., Quoilers*, the breeching of a cart-harness. Quoiler-harness or thill-harness is the trace-harness. 1901 *Kentish Express* 13 July 12/4 Good Quoiler Horse.

Quoin (koin), *sb.* Forms: 6 quoyne, 6–8 quoyn, 7 quoine, 7– quoin; 7 quain; 7–8 quine. [var. spelling of COIN, formerly used in all senses of that word, but now restricted to the following uses, in which *coin, coign* are also occasionally employed.]

1. *Build.* **a.** An external angle of a wall or building; also, one of the stones or bricks serving to form the angle; a corner-stone. = COIN *sb.* 1.

Rustic quoin, one projecting from the general surface of the wall, usually with bevelled edges.

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 114 The quoyne of the wall of a tenement. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 66 The wall.., vantes, quines of doors and windows they razed and tear a down. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 71 Flowers for the Cross work in the gallace in these quains. 1670 L. STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* xxxiv. 365 So many quoines to lock together all parts of the building into one. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 261 At an upright Quine..lay a three quarter Bat at the Quine in the stretching course. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wall*, Certain courses, ledges, or Quoins of more strength than the rest, must be interlaid like bones to strengthen the whole fabrick. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 197 It is a large building of brick, with stone quoins. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii. (ed 2) 29 The walls are of island Sand-stone, with quoins of Caen stone.

b. An internal angle or corner, as of a room. *Hollow quoin*, a recess in the walls at each end of a canal lock, to receive the heel-post of the gate.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 627 If a room consists of more than four quoins, the additional corners must be allowed at per foot run. 1838 SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* ii. 6 The joint between the heel-post and hollow quoin is made watertight by the gate being..worked backwards and forwards.

2. A wedge, or wedge-shaped block, used for various special purposes. **a.** *Printing.* A short wedge used to lock up a form.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 215/17 A Printers quoyn, *cuneus, cuneolus.* 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* viii, Quoyns are..of different Lengths, and different Breadths. *Ibid.* x. P 9 The extuberancies of Nail-heads would hinder the free sliding of the Quoins. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The compositor..unlocking the form..by knocking out or loosening the quoins. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 534 When the form gets out of register..by the starting of the quoins which secure the chase. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 30/1 The form having been properly planed..slightly slacken the quoins.

b. *Gunnery.* (*a*) A wedge-shaped piece of wood, with a handle at the thick end, used to raise or lower a gun. (*b*) = QUOINER. ? *Obs.* (*c*) A small wedge used in fixing the breech of a gun.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Quoines..are great wedges of wood with a little handle at the end to put them forward or backward for leuelling the Peece. 1707 *Gloss. Angl. Nova, Quoin*, a wedge fastned on the Deck, close to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's sides. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., The Quoyns the Gunners use under the Guns, to mount them higher or lower. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) VII. 171 *note*, Our people took the quoins out, and elevated their guns. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 476 For the larger cannon Sir W. G. Armstrong uses a quoin tightened by a screwed breech-plug.

c. *Naut.* A wedge used to prevent casks from rolling. *Cantic quoin, standing quoin* (see quot. 1711, and cf. CANTIC *a.*, CANTING *ppl. a.*[1]).

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., Cantick Quoyns, being short, with three Edges, to put betwixt the Cask at the Bildge Hoops, to keep the Cask steady from rowling, and labouring one against another. .. The standing Quoyns,..a fit Length to be driven across betwixt the Buts..to keep the Chine of the But steady from jogging. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) Yy iij. Quoins or coins used in the stowage of a ship's hold. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

d. *Build.* The key-stone, or any one of the wedge-shaped stones (voussoirs) of an arch. *rare.*

1739 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 306 In the middle, at the Key-Stone or Quoin. 1873 Tristram *Moab* ii. 20 Over the doorway..was let in an old quoin on which was cut an Arabic inscription.

3. An angle, or angular object. *rare.*

1838 Simms *Pub. Wks. Ct. Brit.* 36 The quantity thus cut off from the acute quoin is gradually diminished to the opposite or obtuse quoin. 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. iv. 230 It is only by an isthmus..of high land that the triangular quoin remains joined to the bulk of the Chersonese. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 30 Similar quoins or solid angles are such as are contained by the same number of plane angles.

4. *Comb.*, as **quoin-drawer, -post, -stone** (see quots.).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 111/2 Quine stones..are Stones laid in a Brick wall at the corners of a House—a yard long and three Brick in thickness. 1875 J. Southward *Dict. Typogr.* 117 *Quoin-drawer*, a drawer in the frame of the imposing-stone in which the quoins are kept. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1849/2 *Quoin post*, the heel-post of a lock-gate.

Quoin (koin), *v.* [See prec. and Coin *v.*²]

1. *trans.* To secure or raise with a quoin or wedge. Also with *up*.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 7 He .then Quoins up the two ends of the Chase. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Caler* also signifies to quoin or wedge up any thing. 1854 Jacob Abbott *Wallace* vii 138 What Mr. Grey meant by quoining up, was filling in the spaces under the large stones..and thus wedging them up to their proper level. 1875 J. Southward *Dict. Typogr.* 117 *Quoining a Forme*, the fitting of the quoins in a forme so that when it is locked up they shall..wedge up and secure the types.

2. To provide with quoins or corners.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 96 A well, curiously quoined with stone.

Quoinage, obs. form of Coinage.

† Quoine, obs. variant of Coin *v.*¹

1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 181 He lend you money! he must quoine it I believe if he does.

† Quoi·ner. *Obs. rare.* In 7 quoyn-. [f. Quoin *v.* + -er.] A wedge used to secure a gun.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 In Ships..if the Ropes be suspected not to be good, they nail down Quoyners to the Fore-Trucks of heavy Guns, that he may not have any play; and if Britchings, and Tackles, and Quoyners should give way in foul weather, presently dismount her.

Quoining (koi·nin). Also 6 **quenynge.** [f. Quoin *sb.* + -ing¹. Cf. Coining *vbl. sb.*²] The stone or brick-work forming the quoin of a wall, or the manner in which this is placed.

1562-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 567 Stone..new wrought..to ashler and quenynge. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit. Eng* App. p. iv, There is a peculiar sort of quoining,..consisting of a long stone set at the corner and a short one lying on it, and bonding one way or both into the wall. 1876 *Archæol. Cant.* X. lii, The quoining of the nave and chancel.

Quoining, obs. form of Coining *vbl. sb.*¹

Quoit (koit, kwoit), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 **coyte,** 5–6 (9) **coite,** 6 **c(h)oytte,** 7 **coyt, coight,** 6– **coit.** *β.* 7 **quoite, quoyt(e,** 6– **quoit.** *γ.* 6 7 **quaite,** 7 **quayte, queit,** 8 **quait.** [Of obscure etym.; the variation of form between *coit, quoit*, and *quait* prob. indicates a French origin.

Derivation from OF. *coitier, quoitier* 'to prick, spur, incite, hasten', has been suggested, but it does not appear that this vb. had also the sense 'to throw, hurl', which would be necessary to make the connexion probable; and the sb. *coite, quoite* means only 'prick (of spur), encounter, haste'.]

1. In orig. and widest sense (now only with ref. to the Greek and Roman discus), a flat disc of stone or metal, thrown as an exercise of strength or skill; *spec.* in mod. use, a heavy flattish ring of iron, slightly convex on the upper side and concave on the under, so as to give it an edge capable of cutting into the ground when it falls, if skilfully thrown. Also, the ring of rope used in *deck-quoits* (see 2).

a. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Coyter, or caster of a coyte, *petreludus*. Coyte, *petreluda*. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I xv 120 That men..schulden pleie..bi casting of coitis. 1530 Palsgr. 206/2 Coyte to playe with, *palet*. Coyte of stone, *bricoteav*. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xiii. xxxiv, This like a coight at them Orlando tost. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 28 There is no part of it so broad, but you may cast a Coyte over it. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 4 Some of them were tossing the Figure of a Coit. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 393 Tossed the broad coite or took th' inspiring ale.

β. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 388 Nestors sonne..got as farre before, As any youth can cast a quoyte. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* xxiii. 712 Tho' 'tis not thine to hurl the distant Dart, The Quoit to toss. 1783 Crabbe *Village* I, Who..made the pond'rous quoit obliquely fall. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. i, They had learned to wrestle,..to pitch the bar or the quoit. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xxiii. 360 As far as flies a quoit Thrown from the shoulder of a vigorous youth.

γ. 1560 [see b]. 1658 J. Jones tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 144 If Queit thou cast into the open air, let Queit thee kill like Hyacinth the fair. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 188 Coit, quait.

† b. Phr. *A quoit's cast, distance*, the distance to which a quoit is commonly thrown. *Obs.*

a 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 147 Distans per spacium coytys cast. 1560 Whitehorne *Ord. Souldiours* xxiv, It would scant be able to drive their pellettes a quaites caste. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 10 The Welch Prophet could not see a quoits cast from him. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 Every acute reader..will be ready..to ding the book a coits distance from him. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xxiii. 648 Menelaus..fell A full quoit's cast behind.

c. A curling-stone. *rare.*

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 164 The stones used are called *coits*, or *quoits*, or *coiting*, or *quoiting-stones*.

2. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The sport of throwing the quoit or of playing with quoits; in the modern form of this the quoit is aimed at a pin stuck in the ground, and is intended to fall with the ring surrounding this, or to cut into the ground as near to it as possible. *Deck-quoits*, an imitation of this game, played on shipboard with rings of rope.

1388 *Act* 12 *Rich. II*, c. 6 § 1 Les jeues appelez coytes dyces [etc.]. 1477 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 188/1 No persone shuld use any unlawfull Pleys, as Dise, Coyte, Foteball. 1527 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 402 Plainge at choyttes or stonis. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 57 Lewde, and unlawfull games, as tennyes, bolles, coytes. 1592 Lyly *Galathea* II. iv, I will now play at quaites abroade. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv 342 Keelpins, tronkes, coits..are the common recreations of countrey folks. 1708 W. King *Cookery* 117 He..From Ninepins, Coits, and from Trap-ball abstains. 1841 *Q. Rev.* LXVII. 355 Devoting hours on hours to quoits, cricket, and so forth. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 199 Quoit, tennis, ball no games? 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 22 One of the best amusements provided on shipboard is 'Quoits'.

3. *transf.* **† a.** A quoit-shaped stone or piece of metal. *Obs. rare.*

1593 P. Nichols *Drake Revived* (1628) 78 Thirteene bars of silver, and some few quoits of Gold. *Ibid.* 79 Promising to give him a fine quoit of gold. *a* 1635 Corbet *Iter Bor.* 114 No pompous weight Upon him, but a pebble, or a quayte.

b. The flat covering stone of a cromlech or cist; also, by extension, a cromlech or cist as a whole.

1753 Borlase in *Phil. Trans* XLVIII. 87 A flat rock..(which in our country [Cornwall] we call a quoit). *Ibid.*, On the top of this quoit there is a remarkable incision. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* Pref. 49 Under this Quoit I caused to be sunk a pit. 1867 Max Müller *Chips* (1870) III. xiii. 291 In Bosprennis Cross there was a very large coit or cromlech. 1887 Baring-Gould *Red Spider* I. ii. 18 A rude granite slab..[which] had been the 'quoit' of a great prehistoric dolmen or cromlech.

† 4. A cast or throw. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1706 *George a Green* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 165 With such a tumbling quait, as we call a back somerset.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quoit-cast, -pitcher, -player, -playing, -thrower*, etc.; *quoit-like* adj.

1538 Leland *Itin.* VI. 56 A Coyte or Stone Cast beneth the Kinges Bridge. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 306 They might watch the quoit-pitchers, intent On either side. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 169 The quoit-like weapon (chakra) the emblem of power of India. 1887 Upcott *Introd. Gk. Sculpt.* iv. 57 The most familiar of Myron's works is the Quoit-thrower. *Ibid.*, The quoit-player, who is stooping forward in attitude to throw.

Quoit (koit, kwoit), *v.* Forms: 5 **coytyn,** 6 **coyte, quayt-,** 7 **coit, quait,** 7– **quoit.** [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To play at quoits. *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Coytyn, *petriludo*. 1530 Palsgr. 488/2 Let us leave all boyes games, and go coyte a whyle. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 216/18 To coyte, *discum mittere*. 1684 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 599 To Quoit, to Run, and Steeds and Chariots drive.

2. *trans.* To throw like a quoit. Also with advbs. as *away, down, off, out*.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, II. iv. 206 Quoit him downe..like a shoue groat shilling. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. III. 39/2 So neere, as a man might quoit a Bisket Cake into her. 1660 Shirley *Andromana* I. v. 47 Tis more impossible for me to leave thee, Then for this carkase to quait away its grave-stone. 1681 Cotton *Poet Wks.* (1765) 326 If you coit a Stone. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xxiii. 1042 Leonteus..quoited it next. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysweepers*, One unfortunate wight..was quoited out of the presence with universal indignation. 1870 Thornbury *Tour Eng.* I. iv. 77 It was just beyond..where Falstaff was quoited into the Thames.

Quoi·ter. [f. Quoit *v.* + -er¹.] One who plays at quoits; a quoit-thrower.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Coyter, or caster of a coyte, *petreludus*. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Bowlers..and quayters. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 265 Quoiters throw quoits and other things that are to be flung. 1884 *Sporting Times* 9 June 4/6 The death of William Eagle,..well known amongst quoiters.

Quoi·ting, *vbl. sb.* Forms: 5–7 **coyt-,** 6 **koyt-, quait-, quayt-,** 7 **coit-,** 7– **quoit-.** [f. as prec. + -ing¹.] The action or game of playing at quoits.

1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 264 Luserunt ad quendam ludum illicitum et prohibitum vocatum 'le coytyng'. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Suche prety playes..as chyldren be woont to playe, as cheristone, mary bone, or quayting. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 11 Any common house, aley or place of boulynge, coytynge [etc.] 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 58 Suche thynges, wherin we Shepeheardes haue delyght, As in Quaiting *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 188 Running, Wrestling, Leaping, Coyting. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Bug* I. 16 Wrestling, running, quoiting,..and every description of rural sport. 1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 179 At first only the footrace was exhibited, afterwards were added wrestling, leaping, quoiting.

Comb. 1530 Palsgr. 488/2, I Coyte. I play with a coyting stone. 1827 [see Quoit *sb.* 1 c]. 1897 Crockett *Lads' Love* xviii. 189 He..fairly dragged me into the quoiting-ground *Ibid.* 195 The matter of the quoiting-match.

† b. A method of cheating at dice. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 54 If they be true dice, what shyfte wil they make to set ye one of them with slyding, with cogging,..with coytinge as they call it.

Quok(e, obs. pa. t. of Quake *v.*

Quoll (kwɒl). [Aboriginal name.] The 'native cat' (*Dasyurus macrurus*) of Australia.

1770 Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) III. 626, I can add only one more [animal], resembling a polecat, which the natives call Quoll. 1855 in Ogilvie *Suppl.*, and in recent Dicts.

Quom, obs. form of Whom.

† Quominus, quo minus. *Obs. Law.* [L., 'by which the less' (viz. one may exercise a right, or perform a duty).] **a.** A writ to restrain a person from committing waste in a wood after granting 'housebote and haybote' to another. **b.** An Exchequer writ available for a steward or debtor to the King against one indebted to himself.

1595 Rastell *Termes Lawes* 156. *Ibid* (1598) 160 b. 1623 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 433 [Paid] to Mr. Hill for suinge out several Quominuses and for his fee, 34*s.* 8*d.* 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 5 3 He shall have a *Quo minus* against the vendre in the Exchequer.

‖ Quomodo (kwō·mōdo), **quo modo** (kwō· mō·do). [L. 'in what way?'] *The quomodo*, the manner, way, means.

1671 Evelyn *Corr.* (1879) III. 383 The difference between us and the Church of Rome consists chiefly in the definition of the manner of the change; the *quomodo* or *modus*. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xv, Northerton was desirous of departing and nothing remained for him but to contrive the *quomodo*. 1791 *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 318, I cannot persuade myself that the obstacle is not to be removed. The *quomodo* is the thing to be considered. 1828 *Congress Debates* IV. II. 2724 (Stanf.) The *quo modo* of executing it is left to the wisdom of the government.

† Quo modocu·nquize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *quomodocunque* in whatever way (with allusion to Horace *Ep.* I. i. 66) + -ize.] *intr.* To make money in any possible way.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 213 Those quomodocunquizing clusterfists and rapacious varlets.

Quon, variant of Whone, few. *Obs.*

Quondam (kwɒ·ndăm), *adv., sb.*, and *a.* Also 6 **condam.** [L., 'formerly'.]

A *adv.* At one time, formerly, heretofore, 'whilome'. *rare.*

1537 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 63 An Abbott condam of Fountens, of the order of pyed monkes 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 648 That .most faithful attendant *quondam* upon the right Worshipfull Sir Edward Phillips. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liii. 162 Mr. C. Jennings quondam of the city hotel in New York.

† B. *sb.* The former holder of some office or position; one who has been deposed or ejected. *Obs.*

1535 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 93 The kinges fowndation thus to be mangellede by the quondam, I have pete; the prior now is..a goode clerke. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 107 Make them quondammes, out with them, cast them out of ther office 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* (1882) II. 54 Let him be .. Jacke out of office, make him a Quondam.

C. *adj.* That formerly was or existed:

a. of persons (the most frequent use).

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng* III. xiv. (1612) 65 In Albanie the quondam King at eldest Daughters Court was setled scarce, when she repynes. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 81, I see thy quondam friend, Hath cause to say his hopes are at an end. 1675 Cocker *Morals* 47 Quarles, quondam Poet, for rare Lines Divine. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. ii. 24 This aspiring quondam Consort of his grew apace. 1825 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized* (1830) 13 A quondam country Gentleman with thirty years of experience. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxxvii. (1874) IV. 3 The loquacious and speculative disposition..of all my quondam friends.

b. of things, qualities, etc.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 6, I did converse this *quondam* day with a companion of the kings. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 34 Marke .. How euery thing in quondam sort appeares. 1642 Vicars *God in Mount* (1644) 44 The heighth of their quondam pride and cruelty. 1717 Bp. Nicolson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 318 His quondam diocese of Derry 1795-6 Wordsw. *Borderers* I. 70 The tale of this his quondam Barony Is cunningly devised.

Hence **Quo·ndamly** *adv.*, formerly; **† Quo·ndamship,** the state of being out of office. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 108 As for my quondamshyp I thancke God that he gaue me ye grace to come by it by so honest a meanes as I dyd. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 53 Certain gentlemen smiths, who have been quondamly in habits of wearing such articles.

Quondary, variant of Quandary.

Quoner, compar. of Whone, few. *Obs.*

Quonet, variant of Quannet.

† Quo·niam. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Some allusive use of L. *quoniam* whereas.] (See quot.)

1609 Healey *Disc. New World* 69 The drinke is sure to go, be it out of Can, Quoniam, or Iourdan [*Note.* A Quoniam is a glasse..well knowne in Drink-allia.]

Quonundrum, obs. variant of Conundrum.

Quony, variant of Coynye. (See Quidrathe.)

Quook(e, obs. north. pa. t. Quake *v.*

Quop (kwɒp), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Later form of Quap *v.*] To beat, throb, palpitate.

a 1658 Cleveland *Model New Relig.* 32 How Quops the Spirit? In what Garb or Air? 1679 Dryden *Limberham* III. ii, Oh, my Eyes grow dim! my Heart quops, and my back aketh. 1681 *Ballad Dk. Monmouth* in *Shaksp. Cent. Praise* 387 His great Heart quops his Courage fails. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, Quop*, to throb (used also in Gloucestershire) as in the suppuration of boils and abscesses. 1889 Gissing *Both of this Parish* I. v 103 It makes a body's heart quop to hear tell of such a history.

Quor, Quore, obs. variants of WHERE, CORE.

Quorister, obs. form of CHORISTER.

†**Quorse,** ? obs. variant of CORSE.

1462 in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ix. (1872) 469 Wan they ryngе for any quorse or obiit.

‖ **Quorum** (kwō·rŭm). [L., lit. 'of whom', from the wording of commissions in which certain persons were specially designated as members of a body by the words *quorum vos . . . unum* (*duos*, etc.) *esse volumus* 'of whom we will that you . . . be one (two, etc.)'.]

1. Orig., certain justices of the peace, usually of eminent learning or ability, whose presence was necessary to constitute a bench; latterly the term was loosely applied to all justices.

1455 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 334/1 The Justicez or Justice of the Peasе of the Quorum in the same Shire. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5, ij of the Justices of the peas wherof one shalbe of the Quorum. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., K. Trestilian* vii, At sessions & at syses . In patentes & commissions of Quorum. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I ix. (1602) 46 So that the one of those two [Justices] be of that select number, which is commonly teamed of the *Quorum* For these of the *Quorum* were wont..to bee chosen, specially for their knowledge in the Lawes of the lande. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i, Old Sir John Wellborn, Justice of Peace and Quorum. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 George Wither ..a Justice of Peace in Quorum for Hampshire. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 43 I'm o' th' Quorum—I have been at Sessions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 705 A squire who was one of the quorum.

Comb. 1619 HUTTON *Foll. Anat., Ixions Wheele* E ij b, The Gods..Quorum Iustice warrants sent by poast.

b. *transf.* Applied to similarly distinguished members of other bodies; hence, a select company.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. (1612) 216 The Hellish Potentates .. a new Commission framed, Narcissus ghost and Ecchos voice therein of Quorum named. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 187 He was afterwards of that quorum in the translating of the Bible. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 349 They are] so small a scantling in number, that men can scarce reckon of them more than a *quorum*. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 24 A *Quorum* of Surgeons should be ordered to examine them. 1859 GREEN *Hist. Stud.* ii. § 10 (O. H. S.) 128 The deepest sot among the topers of the quorum.

Comb. 1659 A. BROME. *Panegyr. Verses* in *R. Brome's Wks.* II, These would be Quorum-Wits, and by their own Commission, do invade Apollo's throne.

2. A fixed number of members of any body, society, etc., whose presence is necessary for the proper or valid transaction of business.

1616 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 81 The Assemblie appoynts twenty Commissioners nominat, whereof six a quorum, to attend the King's Majestie's answer. 1669 EVELYN *Diary* 19 May, It was order'd that 5 should be a quorum for a Council. 1720 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II 524 The Commission should have met this day; but we have not a quorum in the forenoon 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiii. 369 At the Meetings of the Directors, five Members shall be a quorum, capable of acting. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 163 Six were to be a quorum, of whom the chancellor must always be one.

†**3.** Necessary materials. *Obs. rare.*

1630 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vi. 12 Salt, Bread and Wine .. (all of the Quorum to every feast). 1655—*Ch. Hist.* III. xiv § 12 Fullers earth..a great Commodity of the Quorum to the making of good Cloath.

Quos(e, obs. forms of WHOSE.

Quosher, var. COSHERY. (See QUIDRATHE.)

Quo-so, obs. form of WHO-SO.

†**Quoss,** obs. var. Coss, to barter, exchange.

1515 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (1834) 47 þe said George allegit he had gottyn it [a sword] in quossyn fra þe said James.

Quosshon, Quost, obs. ff. CUSHION, COAST.

†**Quot,** *sb. Sc.*: see QUOTE *sb.*[1] 2 b.

Quot (kwɒt), *pa. pple. dial.* Also 7 **quotted,** 8 **quott.** [f. *quot* QUAT *v.*[1] I b.] Sated, cloyed.

1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words, Quotted,* cloyed, glutted. *Suss. c* 1741 ELIZ CARTER *Let.* in *Mem.* (1808) I. 27, I believe I am grown *quott* of assemblies, &c. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Quot,* cloyed, glutted

Quot, variant of QUAT *a.*, squat.

Quota (kwō·tă), *sb.* [med.L. *quota* (sc. *pars* 'how great a part'), fem. of *quotus*, f. *quot* how many.]

1 The part or share which is, or ought to be, paid or contributed by one to a total sum or amount; in early use chiefly with ref. to contributions of men, money, or supplies, from a particular town, district, or country. (Cf. CONTINGENT *sb.* 5.)

1668 TEMPLE *Lett., Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 165 Some certain Quota's upon the several Parts of the Empire. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 236 If his master doe not speedily remitt the money promised, and quota of officers and engineers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 ¶ 2 Newsgatherers and Intelligencers .who bring in their respective Quotas. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 391 They have often balls and feasts, where every one pays their quota. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XII. III 378 The Papal troops were far inferior in number to the quota stipulated. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. vi, The host always contributed his quota to the general fund of polished sociability. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* I. 13 It is the village huckster who has to pay his heavy quota towards the rate.

b. *Comb.* as **quota-bill,** a Parliamentary bill passed in March, 1795, under which each county and (by a supplementary bill passed in April) each port had to supply its quota of men to the navy; so also **quota-bounty, -man** (see quots.).

1823 BRENTON *Naval Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. 49 The quota-bounty given in 1795, 1796, and 1797..for manning the fleet. *Ibid.*, There were few, if any, seamen among them; and the term 'quota-man', or 'lord-mayor's man', was supposed to comprise every thing that was base and contemptible among sailors. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quota-Men*, those raised for the navy .. by Pitt's quota-bill, in 1795 under bounties of from £20 to £60.

2. The part or share of a total which belongs, is given, or is due, to one.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s. v., *Tip me my Quota*, give me my Part of the Winnings, Booty, Plunder, &c. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 227 Sometimes would not allow me a quota of the fish that was caught. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. xii. 61 They have great magazines of East-India goods, this city having its quota of that trade. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd, If nerves are necessary to a boiling fit of rage, I must have my full quota of them. 1883 SHAW *Local Gov. Illinois* 17 Having collected the total amount, the collector disburses to each proper authority its respective quota.

Hence **Quo·ta** *v. trans.*, to impose in quotas. Also **Quo·taing** vbl. sb.

1784 E. GERRY in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1895) XLIX. 431 Troops to be required and quotied [*sic*] on the several States by Congress. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 503 A convention by which the burthen of the war might be quotaed on them, according to their respective wealth. 1798 *Ibid.* (1899) VII. 267 This is to avoid the quotaing. *Ibid.*, Requeries under a quotaing law.

Quotable (kwō·tăb'l), *a.* [f. QUOTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being quoted; suitable for quoting.

1821 *Examiner* 27/1 Passages of a still more quotable nature 1849 THORLAU *Week Concord Riv* Thurs. 326 The Spectators and Ramblers have not failed to cull some quotable sentences. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 4/6 There is no quotable change at any of the spot markets.

Hence **Quotabi·lity, Quo·tableness.** Also **Quo·tably** *adv.*, in a quotable manner, so as to be quoted.

a 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1865 III. 500 It is the prosaicism of these two writers to which is owing their especial quotability 1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/3 Cotton yarns are not quotably dearer. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 693/2 This uncouthness interferes with the quotableness.. of not a few anecdotes amusing enough in themselves.

†**Quo·tal,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *quot-a* (*pars*) + -AL: see QUOTA.] = ALIQUOT.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 177 A Quotal part measures the whole: which is then called a Multiple of that part.

†**Quota·nnal,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *quotann-is* every year + -AL.] Yearly, annual.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 170 A quotannal recidivation.

So †**Quota·nnual** *a.* (after *annual*). *Obs.*

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* x. 55 There would be a fear of ..a quotannuall Phaetontick combustion.

Quotation (kwōtē·ʃən). Also 6–8 **cotation.** [ad. med. L. *quotātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *quotāre* to QUOTE. Cf. obs. F. *quotation* (Godef.).]

†**1.** A numbering, number. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 100 Here efter followis the chapitris of the feide buke efter the quotacionis of the Rubricis.

†**2.** A (marginal) reference to a passage in a book: see QUOTE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks 776/1 His quotacion is in the mergent in this maner. *De pene. dis. ii. Si in glossa.* 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) To Rdr. **iii Then is it noted with this starre *, as the cotations are. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def Answ.* 793 Although the wordes in the texte be altered, yet the quotations in the margent remayne still. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 508 The Quotation of the place from whence this Objection is taken is here omitted, but I question not but that it aimes at that passage, Chap. 4. Sect. 3 Book 6. which runs thus [etc.]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 388 That the Compositer may..Justifie his Notes or Quotations exactly against the designed Line of the Page.

b. *Typog.* (ellipt. for *quotation-quadrat.*) A large (usually hollow) quadrat used for filling up blanks (orig. the blanks between marginal references).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. 224 He Justifies his Stick-full just to the breadth of the Wooden Letter with Quadrats or Quotations. *Ibid.* 236 He sets..a row of Quotations almost down the length of the Page. 1771 P. LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 287 Justifiers, as well for broad as narrow Quotations, are cast, from Double Pica to all the Regular Bodies. 1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 97 Quotations are cast to two sizes, and are called broad and narrow.. Quotations should not be cast so high as they sometimes are. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 109 *Quotations*, large quadrats, generally of four-line pica.

3. The action or practice of quoting.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 279 This Translation..is often followed. by our Saviour himselfe in the quotations of the Old Testament. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lxiii. 286 Nothing can be more unfair than false quotation. 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 8 May, Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.*, Quotation confesses inferiority.

b. A passage quoted from a book, speech, etc.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi (1695) 383 He..cannot doubt how little Credit the Quotations deserve, where the Originals are wanting. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 1 He ..enforced his Arguments by Quotations out of Plays and Songs. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvi. 245 After giving a false quotation from the journals. he proceeds. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. viii. 249 That prodigal erudition which delights in inexhaustible quotations from writers whom we now deem obscure. 1887 BOWEN *Virgil* Pref. (1889) 7 Hundreds of Virgil's lines are for most of us familiar quotations.

†**4.** A note or observation; a matter noted. *Obs.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Family of Love* v. iii, Your wife can furnish you with notes out of her cotations. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 51 It were not amisse to take into observation two notable quotations. The first was, a violent indulgencie of the Queen [etc.].

†**5.** Share, QUOTA. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1613 J. CHAMBERLAIN *MS. Let. to Sir D. Carleton* (T.), That they should not be able to answer their quotations (as they call them), or payments to the general charge.

6. The amount stated as the price of stocks or any commodity for sale.

1818 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 608/2 Sales .. sustain the last quotation. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 56 To give any exact or definite quotation of the price of long-dated paper. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 5/2 Manufacturers. are disposed rather to increase than to decrease their quotations.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3 b) *quotation-capping* (see CAP *v.*[1] 5), *-monger*; (sense 2 b) *-justifier, -quadrat*; **quotation-marks,** signs used in writing or printing to mark the beginning and end of a quotation; in English the inverted comma (see COMMA 4) and apostrophe are employed.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. 236 Then he sets his Notes..and with Quotation Quadrats of proper Bodies, Justifies them up. 1750 *Student* I. 284 The Author shews his skill and address as a quotation-monger. 1771 P. LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 287 Quotation quadrats require to be dressed and finished as carefully as any other sort. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 5/1 Characters who .. indulge themselves in a little bout of quotation-capping. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 109 *Quotation justifiers*, spaces for justifying lines of quotations. 1897 *Century Mag.* 563/1, I must put play in quotation-marks to express the sarcasm of it.

Hence **Quota·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to a quotation or quotations; **Quota·tionally** *adv.*, by way of quotation, as a quotation; **Quota·tionist,** one who (habitually) makes quotations.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parlt. Eng, Let the Statutes of God be..considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of Quotationists. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 443 The quotationist. never saw even the Parthian back of the lucky fugitive. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308 He then observed quotationally, 'Men cannot determine [etc.]'. 1869 EADIE *Galatians* 239 It is only a quotational illustration of the truth announced in the previous verse. 1878 J. W. EBSWORTH *Introd. Brathwait's Strappado* xv, The phrase..has the imperfect quotational marks before it.

Quotative (kwō·tătiv), *a.* [See QUOTE *v.* and -ATIVE.] Relating to quoting; inclined to quote.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 25 What do you think of my quotative powers. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 304/1 Mr. Liddell, though still quotative, is straightforward.

†**Quote,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quoote,** 6 **cote**; *Sc.* 6 **quoitt,** 6–7 **coitt,** 7 **coitt,** 8 **quot.** [a. OF. *cote, quote* QUOTA.]

1. a. An aliquot part.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 3 This noumbir eke of sex is praysed for his particuler noumberes, whech be on, too, thre; and these be cleped cote.

b. A quotient.

1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 9 By the second remainder divide the second divisor, reserve the quotes. 1694 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 250 Divide the Minutes of the said first Æquation and the Quote shall be the Æquation of Num. II. 1767 MURDOCH *Ibid.* LVIII. 26 The terms .. must involve a common factor; by which being divided, the quote may be [etc.].

2. = QUOTA 1.

1451 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 222/1 Any part or parcell of any Dysmes, or other Quoote what so ever it be. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 Quinzimes and dismes and other quotes taxes and tallages. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* 78 Paul did not settle the Medium, nor name the Quote.

b. *Sc. Law.* 'The portion of the goods of one deceased appointed by law to be paid for the confirmation of his testament, or for the right of intromitting with his property' (Jamieson).

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II 306 The nerrest of þar kyne..sall have þar gudis, without preiudice to þe ordinaris anent þe cote of thar testamentis. 1666 *Acts Sederunt* 28 Feb., Twelve pennies of every pound of the dead's part shall be the quote of all testaments .which shall be confirmed. [1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) III ix. § 11.]

attrib. 1564 *Acts Sederunt* 13 Apr., The Queins writting of the 1600 lib. of the quoitt silver.

Quote (kwō·t), *sb.*[2] [f. QUOTE *v.*]

†**1.** A (marginal) reference; a note. *Obs.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* Author to Book 2, O were Thy margents cliffes of itching lust, Or quotes to chalke out men the way to sin. 1611 COTGR., *Quote*, a quote, or quoting; a marke, or note vpon an article.

2. A quotation. Also *quote mark* = b.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 6/1 The 'interviewer'(..has not the time come for leaving out the quote marks?) 1888 *Ibid.* 12 Dec. 11/2 Stodgy 'quotes' from the ancients?

b. A quotation mark.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 109. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 2 Apr. 6 The portion of this quotation which we have put within quotes. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 14 Mar. 191 Lodge's "Americanism"..will get the "double quotes" every time.

Quote (kwōut), *v.* Also 4–7 **cote,** 6 **cott, quoate,** 6–7 **coat.** [ad. med.L. *quotāre* to mark the number of, distinguish by numbers, f. *quot* how many, or *quota* QUOTA. Cf. F. *coter,* †*cotter* (15th c.), whence prob. the obs. forms *cote, cott.*]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To mark (a book) with numbers (as of chapters, etc.), or with (marginal) references to other passages or works. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 205 Stevene þe archbisshop coted [L. *quotavit*] þe Bible at Parys, and marked þe chapitres. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1394/2, I was desirous to see it agayne, .and beyng sent to me the second tyme, it was thus coted [1596 quoted] in ye margent as ye see.

† **b.** To mark (*with* lines). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

F. *coter* is similarly used by Amyot, 'cicatrisez et cottez de poinctes et picqueures' (Godef. *Compl.*).

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C ij, Thou faire frame, with azure lines thick quoted, Bright heauen.

† **2.** To give the reference to (a passage in a book), by specifying the page, chapter, etc. where it is to be found. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 800 They quote for that purpose in the margent the .10. of Matth. verse. 14. 15. **1581** J. HAMILTON in *Catholic Tract.* (S. T. S.) 104 Quhy haue ye not cottit the places of your bybill, quhair out thaj ar drauin. **1638** FEATLY *Transubst.* 46 If you have read.. the passages which you cote out of Jewell. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 280 What needed he to quote any places to prove his doctrine?

fig. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 246 His faces owne margent did coate such Amazes.

† **b.** *absol.* To set down references; to refer *to*.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 270 He..desired few parentheses or digressions or gloses, but the text, where he him-self was coting [*later eds.* coating] in the margant. **1657** F. COCKIN *Div. Blossomes* 119 Another Book by the same Authour, to the which this Quotes, and would be of great use to go along with this.

3. † **a.** To cite or refer to (a book, author, etc.) for a particular statement or passage. *Obs.* **b.** To copy out or repeat a passage or passages from.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C, *Mar.*..in other places he quoates Scripture. *Pas.* He coateth Scriptures indeed. **1692** WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 495 Pope Zachary..in a Letter of his to the French, which you your self quote. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 6 He shall quote and recite one Author against another. **1781** WILKES in Boswell *Johnson* 8 May, Upon the continent they all quote the Vulgate Bible. Shakspeare is chiefly quoted here. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 391 One series.. will be occasionally quoted in the course of this work. **1871** JOWETT *Plato* IV. 61 He still quotes the poets.

4. To copy out or repeat (a passage, statement, etc.) from a book, document, speech, etc., with some indication that one is giving the words of another (unless this would otherwise be known).

a **1680** BUTLER *Upon Plagiaries* 102 'Twas counted learning once..what men understood by rote, By as implicit sense to quote. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 ¶ 1, I omitted quoting these passages in my Observations on the former books. **1771** *Junius Lett.* liv. 283 He quotes verses without mercy. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 378, I quote the following passage from this paper. **1878** R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 142 The rest of the sermon it is unnecessary to quote.

b. *absol.* To make quotations (*from* a book, author, etc.).

1787 BURNS *Extempore in Ct. Session*, He clench'd his pamphlets..He quoted and he hinted. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* xiv, [He] had a peculiar art of quoting from each author he reviewed. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 142 He..quotes largely from state documents,..and exchequer rolls.

II. † **5.** To write down; to make a note or record of, set down, mention in writing. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 9 New lessons then I noted, and some of them I coted. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 76 Her browes are pretie tables of conceate, Where Love his records of delight doth quoate. **1612** WEBSTER *White Devil* Wks. (Rtldg.) 27/2 It is reported you possess a book Wherein you have quoted by intelligence The names of all offenders. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 34 It is already quoted, they were such as awakened her spirits.

fig. **1595** SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 222 A fellow by the hand of Nature mark'd, Quoted, and sign'd to do a deede of shame. **1599** MIDDLETON *Micro-cynicon* III, Fine madam Tiptoes.. That quotes her paces in characters down.

† **b.** To take mental note of; to notice, observe, mark, scrutinize. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 50 Note how she quotes the leaues. **1592** — *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 31 What care I What curious eye doth quote deformities. **1607** BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* III. iii, I'll quote him to a tittle, let him speak wisely, and plainly,..or I shall crush him. **1640** *Gent. Knave in Gr.* I. i. B iij, My knowledge coated, and all Italy spoke of a Damosell called Cornelia.

absol. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 137 Who minds to cote, vpon this note, may easily find ynough. **1605** B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, To obserue, To quote, to learne the language, and so forth.

† **c.** To mention in speaking. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 23 Here could I cote a rabble of those wiues, That you would wonder but to heare them nam'd.

6. † **a.** To regard, look on, take *as* something; to note, set down (a person or thing) *for* something; to speak of, mention, bring forward *for* having done something. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 87 Her Amber haires for foule hath amber coted. *Ibid.* V. ii. 796 Our letters.. shew'd much more then Iest..*Rosa.* We did not coat them so. **1601** — *All's Well* V. iii. 205 He's quoted for a most perfidious slaue. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 They quote him for a person that loved to stand too much alone. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxiii, Dr. Robert Wood..hath not been by any Author..so much as quoted for his illuminating us. **1722** DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 61 We can't quote our fathers for anything that is fit to be named.

b. To bring forward, adduce, allege, cite *as* an instance of or *as* being something.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., As I will evidence in a few instances already quoted. **1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 6 (1864) 77 No impression from without can be quoted as originating this contraction. **1858** W. PORTER *Knts. Malta* 277 This has, in more than one case, been quoted as an excuse. **1863** COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 173 Few instances of concentrated disdain could be quoted as more pungent.

7. To state the price of (a commodity).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 493 There are entries of shingle-nails, though no shingles are quoted. **1884** *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 7 The Leeds securities had been quoted, and to a large amount sold, upon the..exchanges.

Hence **Quo·ted** *ppl. a.* **Quotee·**, one who is quoted. **Quo·teless** *a.*, 'that cannot be quoted' (Wright). **Quo·teworthy** *a.*, worthy of being quoted. **Quo·ting** *vbl. sb.* **Quo·tingly** *adv.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* I. ii, Let him find Some book lie open..And *coted scripture. **1858** J. B. NORTON *Topics* 4 The perusal of quoted as well as original matter. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 600 The quoted prices merely tell us that buyers or sellers..are on the increase. **1821** *Examiner* 461/1 Quotations of us between inverted commas without naming the *quotee. **1870** F. JACOX *Rec. Recluse* II. xii 241 [His] description..is curious, and (to coin a phrase) *quoteworthy. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 320, I see thou art come from *coting of ye Scriptures to courting with Ladies. **1714** FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 56 Like quoting of Dacier, for a Verse in Horace. **1657** J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* Post-scr., Their old method of talking preachingly, *quotingly and quibblingly.

Quote, variant of QUOT *sb.*, WHOOT *v.*

Quote·nnial, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quotannis*, after *biennial*, etc.; cf. QUOTANNAL.] Yearly.

1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 60 Hugh Stucley was in this state of quotennial warfare with his cousin.

Quoter (kwōu·təɹ). [f. QUOTE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who quotes.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iij, They are great quoters of common places. **1674** BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 194 Small Tracts,..being preserv'd in such a quoter or abridger. *a* **1732** ATTERBURY (J.), I propose this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its quoter put upon it. **1846** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 26 A quoter is either ostentatious of his acquirements or doubtful of his cause. **1875** EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.*, Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it.

Quoth (kwōuþ), *v.* (*pa. t.*) Now *arch.* or *dial.* [Pa. t. of QUETHE *v.* to say.] Said.

1. Used with sbs., or pronouns of the first and third persons, to indicate that the words of a speaker are being repeated.

The vb. is always placed before the subject, and the clause is commonly inserted parenthetically towards the beginning of the words quoted, but may also precede or follow the whole sentence or speech.

α. 3 **cwað**, 3–4 **quað**, **quad**, (3 **quat**, **hwat**), 3–5 **quaþ**; 3 *pl.* **queþen**.

c **1200** *Vices & Virtues* 67 'Hlauerd,' cwað he, 'hwat mai ic don [etc.].' *c* **1250** *Gen. & Exod.* 1313 Quat abraham, 'god sal bi-sen [etc.].' *Ibid.* 3331 Quad moyses, 'loc! her nu bread.' *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* 432/41 'Leoue Moder,' queþen þe sones. *c* **1305** *Andrew* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 99 Hou mizte hit beo, quaþ þe Iustise, þat his wille were þerto. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 41 'A Madame Merci!' quaþ I 'me likeþ wel þi wordes.'

β. 3 *pl.* **quoðen**; 4 **quoþ**, **coþe**, **coth**, **cuth**, 4– **quoth**, (6 **qwoth**).

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2993 Quoðen ðo wiches clerkes 'ðis fortoken godes gastes is.' *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7575 (Cott.), Þou es, coth golias, bot ded. **13**.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 776 'Now bone hostel' coþe þe burne. **1508** DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 161 To speik, quoth scho, I sall nought spar. **1581** NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1583) E iij b, The fyre (quoth wee) hathe heate and lyght. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vii. § 6 No, Quoth the King, I will not be both party and judg. *c* **1705** POPE *Jan. & May* 222 'I say,' quoth he, 'by heav'n the man's to blame.' **1782** COWPER *John Gilpin* 25 Quoth Mrs. Gilpin, 'That's well said'. **1829** HOOD *Eug. Aram* xiii, 'And well' quoth he, 'I know for truth.' **1838** LYTTON *Alice* 146 'I know no man I respect more than Maltravers,' quoth the admiral. **1884** BROWNING *Ferishtah's Fancies, Mihrab Shah* i, Quoth an inquirer, 'Praise the Merciful!'

γ. 4 **quot**, **cod**, 4–7 **quod** (the prevailing form *c* 1350–1550).

13.. *Cursor M.* 5005 (Gött.), 'Say me,' quot iacob, 'hou es þis?' *Ibid.* 19311 (Edinb.) 'Lauerdingis, it es selcuþe,' cod þai. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 5 'Loke on þe lufthond,' quod heo 'and seo wher [he] stondeþ.' *c* **1420** *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii, Quod the quite knyȝte, 'Quat mon is this'? *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VI. 133 'Quhom scornys thow?' quod Wallace, 'quha lerd the?' **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 122 Quod I, Lovne, thou leis. **1549** COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* 2, I haue not chosen (quod he) out of an other mannes flocke. *c* **1620** A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Be quhat reason? quod the Doctour.

δ. 5 **quo**, 6 **ko**, **ka**, 8 *Sc.* **co'**, 8–9 **quo'**.

c **1450** *Merlin* 33 'In feith,' quo the oon, 'I sholde suffer grete myschef er he had eny harm.' *a* **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Bawawe what ye say (ko I)..Nay I feare him not (ko she). **1756** TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 30 Marry (quo' she) I think it is the province of our elder brother. *a* **1774** FERGUSSON *Iron Kirk Bell* Poems (1845) 44 Quo' he 'This bell o'mine's a trick.' **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, Whae's Mr. Robert Campbell, quo' he? **1893** CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 127 'Horse or mule,' quo' she [etc.].

† **b.** Used at the end of a piece to introduce the name of the author. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

a **1500** *King's Quair* (S. T. S.) 48 Explicit, &c. Quod Jacobus Primus. **1508** DUNBAR *Lament* 101 Quod Dunbar quhen he was seik. *c* **1550** *Lusty Juventus.* Finis. Quod R. Wever. **1583** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 118 Finis. Quod R. S. [**1788** BURNS *Friars Carse* 55 Quod the Beadsman of Nith-side.]

† **2.** Used interrogatively with a pronoun of the second person, with the same force as QUOTHA. *Obs.*

The form *quothee* may be a var. of QUOTHA.

a **1553** UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 17 Enamoured, quod you? Enamoured ka? *Ibid.* III. iv. 54 Scribler (ko you). **1573** *New Custom* I. ii, Primitiue Constitution (quodes stowe) as much as my sleeve! **1583** STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 12 Rich, quoth you? They are rich indeede toward the deuill and the world. *a* **1600** *Grim, the Collier of Croydon* II. iv. (1662) 30 As it falls! quoth ye, marry a foul fall is it. **1681** T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 5 (1713) I. 28 *Earn.*.. And what Trade do they intend to drive? *Jest.* What Trade, quothee?

¶ Hence (erroneously) **Quo·thing**, saying.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 402 The owner had the power of transmitting the possession to an heir by bequest, by quothing or speaking forth the name of his intended successor to the lord.

Quotha (kwōu·þă), *interj.* Now *arch.* Also 6 **catha**, **quod a**, **quodha**. [For *quoth he* (see A. *pron.*).] The phrase 'said he?', used with contemptuous or sarcastic force in repeating a word or phrase used by another; hence = indeed! forsooth!

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 24 Thie course dysshes, quod a. **1528** *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 86 *Wat.* Hath Christ amonge theym no place? *Jef.* Christ catha? *c* **1550** *Lusty Juventus* C ii b, Lawfull, quodha, a, foole, foole. **1600** HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 33 Forbid, quotha? I, in good sadness. **1680** DRYDEN *Span. Friar* III. ii, A novice quotha! you would make a novice of me too, if you could. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Learning, quotha! a mere composition of tricks and mischief. **1835** WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xliii. 38 The 'fickle moon,' quotha! I wish my friends were half as constant. **1884** BROWNING *Ferishtah's Fancies, Mihrab Shah* 99 Attributes, quotha? Here's poor flesh and blood.

† **Quothe, quoath,** obs. varr. COTHE *v.* to faint.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* V. (1593) 107 He quothing as he stood Did looke about where Atys lay. *Ibid.* VII. 179 She quoath'd, and with her bloud Her little strength did fade.

Quothernicke: see COTHURNIC.

† **Quoti·dial,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **cotidial**, **-yall**, 7 **quotidiall**. [f. L. *cot-*, *quotīdiē* daily + -AL.] Daily.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 175 Mekly besecheth..your cotidial oratur. **1540** BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* C j b, Many other cotidyall expences. **1609** W. M. *Man in Moone* D ij b, Deuoting your selfe to quotidiall daliance.

† **Quoti·dially,** *adv. Obs.* Also 5–6 **cotidi-**, 6 **cotydy-**. [f. as prec. + -LY².] Day by day.

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 63 The monke.. thought he wolde..Cotidially withe hem only oure lady please. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 226 Cotydyally remembryng your bountyful goodnes. **1547** — *Brev. Health* cxiv. 43 Then cotidially..use stufes wet and dry. **1623** COCKERAM II, *Continually*, Sempeternally,..Quotidially.

Quotidian (kwoti·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **cotidien**, (4 **-ene**); 4–6 **cotidian**, **-ane**, (5 **-yan**, **cotydian**, **-yan**, 6 **-yane**); 4– **quotidian**, (6 **-ane**, **-one**, **quotydian**). [a. OF. *cotidien*, *-ian* (13th c., mod.F. *quotidien*), or ad. L. *cot-*, *quotīdiān-us*, f. *cot-*, *quotīdiē* every day, daily.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of things, acts, etc.: Of or pertaining to every day; daily.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 62 ȝif þei preien, þat is.. comunly for offrynge & cotidian distribucion. **1406** HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 25 My grief and bisy smert cotidian. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 307 He made the preface quotidian. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 274 b/2 [A] cotidyan fornays is oure tonge humayne. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. xx. 5 The cotydyane labours her body to chastyce. **1550** VERON *Godly Sayings* (ed. Daniel) 53 Though your sinnes be daily and quotidian, let not them be deadly. **1603** HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 158 A Quotidian imaginarie oblation of a Sacrifice. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* I. xi. (1718) 45 And brazen lungs belch forth quotidian fire. *a* **1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 29 Thence our Quotidian Raptures were begun. **1849** LONGFELLOW *Kavanagh* xi. 53 Five cats..to receive their quotidian morning's meal. **1861** THACKERAY *Philip* xvi, Every man who wishes to succeed at the bar..must know the quotidian history of his country.

b. *spec.* of an intermittent fever or ague, recurring every day. Cf. B. 1.

In early use placed after the sb.; cf. QUARTAN.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2987 Som for pride. Sal haf.. a fever cotidiene. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 142 A Fievere it is cotidian, Which every day wol come aboute. **1530** PALSGR. 209/1 Cotidien axes, *fievre quotidienne.* **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 41 b, Of the dayly ague or fever quotidiane. **1656** RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 37 In chronical diseases, as Quartane and Quotidian diseases. **1718** POPE *Let. to R. Digby* 31 Mar., That spirit.. which I take to be as familiar to you as a quotidian ague. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 17 If the attack of fever returns every day we have what is called a Quotidian rhythm or type.

fig. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 177 b, This noble realme..shall never be unbuckeled from her quotidian fever. **1663** COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Obscurity*, We expose our life to a Quotidian Ague of frigid impertinencies.

transf. **1723** COWPER in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxvii. 343 John's drunkenness seems a tertian..except that on Friday it proved quotidian.

2. Of persons: Performing some act, or sustaining some character, daily. *rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 152 Sa that he be wount..to be cotidiane at Goddis service. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* I. xi. (1636) 31 The Æqui and Volscians were (as I may call them) quotidian enemies. **1714** J. WALKER *Suffer. Clergy* Pref. 37 The weekly writers (and therefore much more the diurnal or quotidian hirelings).

3. Of an everyday character; ordinary, commonplace, trivial.

1461–83 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 61 Not [to] trouble the seyde soverayne..in smalle accustomed and cotidyan thinges and questions. **1534** WHITINTON *Tullyes Offyces* I. (1540) 59 Tully treateth of two maner of speches, the one after the rhetoricyen eloquent, the other quotydian and vulgare. **1625** W. B. *True School War* 11 So ordinarie and so quotidian procurements of wantonnesse. **1665** J.

SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 53 Common and quotidian thoughts are beneath the grace of a Verse. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 149 To scorn quotidian scenes, to spurn the bliss Of vulgar minds. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 423 This (adds Wieland) is very quotidian scepticism. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. VIII, Pastry-cooks, coffee-sellers, milkmen sing out their trivial quotidian cries.

B. *sb.* **1.** A quotidian fever or ague.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 50 in *Anglia* XVIII. 300 Þat coueryth þe cotidyan myþilyke. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2401 Cotidien, ne quarteyne, It is not so ful of peyne. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld* 21 The fyrst feuere is callid a cotydian 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CCXXVII. 50b, In Englyshe it is named a quotidiane the which doth infest a man every daye. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. V. IX. 211, I myself was strangely cured of a violent quotidian. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 324 Tertians sometimes redouble their Paroxysms so as to appear like Quotidians. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 607 The quotidian has a longer interval than the tertian.

fig. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. XXXVIII. (1554) 217 Trusting . your liberal largesse Of thys quotidian shall releuen me. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. II. 383 He seemes to haue the Quotidian of Loue vpon him. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. XVI. Wks. (1847) 150/1 A quotidian of sorrow and discontent in his house.

2. A daily allowance or portion. *rare.*

1828 CAROLINE FRY *Scripture Reader's Guide* vii. 87 The Psalms are more mechanically chosen for our quotidian of reading than any other part of Scripture. 1894 C. M. CHURCH *Chapt. Early Hist. Church of Wells*, Bishop Jocelin increases the quotidians to all members of the Church of St. Andrew in Wells.

So † **Quoti·dianary** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1719 *Free-thinker* No 139 P 3 Quotidianary Words and Actions..do not rise above the Powers of Mechanism.

Quoti·dianly, *adv. rare.* [+ -LY^2.] Daily.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 180 Ryht cotydyanly Aungelys lyftyn sevene sythys up me. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXIV. vi, Princes .. That auentures then sought cotidianly. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 121 Consolate a Lover who dyeth quotidianly. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 304 Epics..are quotidianly placed before us.

† **Quotidia·rian.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *quotīdiē* (see QUOTIDIAN), as rendering of Gr. *ἐφημερευτής.*] A daily official (among the Essenes).

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 434 At warning given by one whom they call *Ephemereutes* or *Quotidiarian* they all meet together.

Quotient (kwōu·ʃĕnt). Forms: 5 quocient, (quocyens), 6– quotient. [f. L. *quotiens* how many times, how often (f. *quot* how many), erron. taken as a ppl. stem in *-ent*; cf. F. *quotient* (earlier *quotiens*), It. *quoziente*, Sp. *quociente*.]

1. *Math.* The result obtained by dividing one arithmetical or algebraic quantity by another; the number of times one number is contained in another as ascertained by division.

14.. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 439 Owt of that nowmber take as many tymes clv. as ye may, beynge for euery tyme a quocyens. *c* 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 12 The nombre that shewith þe quocient. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 129 Then I seke howe often the diuisor maye be founde in the diuident, and that I fynde 3 tymes, then set I 3 in the thyrde lyne for the quotient. 1614 T. BLUNDEVILL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* I. 8 The quotients of 60, by 1, 2, 3, .. are 60, 30, 20. 1695 ATKINSON *Geom. Pract.* 73 If .. I divide 54 by 3 the quotient is 18. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Division*, For 3 being only contained twice in 8, the last number in the quotient will be 2. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 124 Multiply *b* by *c* and divide the product by *a*, and the quotient will be *d*. 1884 A. PAUL *Hist. Reform* ii. 29 The total was to be divided by 558, and the quotient to be deemed the proportion of voters entitled to elect one member.

b. *attrib.*, as *quotient figure, line, number*; *quotient representation* (see quot. 1884 above).

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 12 Above þat figure.. me most sette a cifre in ordre of the nombre quocient. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 48 b, That is called the quotient numbre. 1557 — *Whetst.* K ij, The roote .2. I sette behind the quotiente line. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. XI. § 7 (1734) 139 You must Increase..the Divisor with Thrice the Quotient Figure. 1889 *Universal Rev.* 7 Jan, Equal electoral districts, quotient representation of the population, . are a deduction from the democratic principle.

† **2. a.** = QUOTUM *Obs. rare.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 511 The first of their Apples were offered to other gods: and for the quotient, it was a Tenth. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 63 The fourth Commandment .. declareth also his will concerning the quotient. so that one [day] in a week he must have.

† **b.** Number, total. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 82 God is but One. Hells Quotient, none assign.

Quo·tientive, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Indicating how often.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 73 Quotientive Adverbs, ..answering the question Quoties, how often?

Quotiety (kwōtəi·ĕti). [f. L. *quot* how many, on anal. of words in *-iety.*] Condition in respect of number; relative frequency.

1862 LATHAM *Compar. Philol.* 731 One, two, three, and the other numerals convey the attribute of Quotiety, or Howmanyness.

Quoting, Quotingly: see QUOTE *v.*

Quotity (kwǫ·tĭti). *rare.* [a. F. *quotité* (16th c.) or f. L. *quot* how many, *quot-us* of what number or amount (see QUOTA) + -ITY. Cf. *quantity.*]

1. = QUOTUM.

1613 F. ROBARTS *Revenue Gosp.* 128 What needeth this contending for the quotity or determinate tenth? 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 360 It is not a fixed quantity.. but a fixed quotity of produce.

2. A certain number (*of* individuals, etc.).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. ii, These are the thrice-famed 'Brigands'; an actual existing quotity of persons. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* I. V. vi. 600 Assisting Prussia..with a like quotity of thousands.

Quott(ed: see QUOT *pa. pple.*

† **Quotto,** obs. form of COATA.

1667 G. WARREN *Surinam* 11 The inhabitants of the trees are Baboons, Quottoes, Monkeys [etc.].

‖ **Quotum** (kwōu·tŏm). [L., neut. sing. of *quotus*: see QUOTA.] A number or quantity considered in its proportional relationship to a larger number or amount of which it forms part; a quota.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1674) I. 89 The exact proportion or *quotum*, I cannot prescribe you, the Scripture. intimating that there is no set proportion to be defined. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* XIV. (1697) 262 Observing that Seventh Day. not for the quotum of one Day in Seven but for the designation of that day. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 394 Not a greater Sum than a poorer Man..may spare to give away with as little Inconvenience as the richer Man can give away his larger quotum. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I (1864) 384 The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound, dwindle down to a very small quotum if cross-examined by the comparative philologist. 1881 A. RIMMER *Old Country Towns* 172 The quotum [of ships] Hythe had to furnish.

† **Quotuple.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *quot* how many, after *quadruple*, etc.] = 'What multiple'.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* V. i. (1705) 201, I say, that Quotuple AB is of E, Totuple shall AB, CD together, be of E, F together.

Quouk, obs. Sc. pa. t. QUAKE *v.*

† **Quow,** obs. Sc. form of COW *sb.*^{1}

1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XLV. 715 He had na mair grace ..Nor it had bene ane hieland quow.

Quow, obs. form of HOW *adv.*

‖ **Quo warranto** (kwōu wŏræ·ntō), *sb.* [Med.L., 'by what warrant'.] A King's Bench writ formerly in use, by which a person or persons were called upon to show by what warrant he or they held, claimed, or exercised an office or franchise.

[1292 BRITTON I. XX. § 2 Nos brefs..del *Quo warranto.*] 1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 211 (Stanf.) A wryt de Quo warranto. 1555 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 224 To make answere to the Quo Warranto. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 5 He conceived noe charge against Yelverton for theis 3201 quo warrantos. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 153 A writt of quo warranto is delivered to the sheriffs of London against the charter of the citty. *a* 1734 R. NORTH *Life of Lord Keeper North* (1742) 129 That famous Practice .. of *Quo Warranto's* against some Corporations. 1805 JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* VI. 19 We would also move for a *Quo Warranto* against the spirits of the river and the mountain.

Hence † **Quo warra·nto** *v.*, in *pass.*, to be served with a writ of *Quo warranto. Obs.*

1690 J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I. 60 It can . render them liable to be questioned and *Quo Warranto'd* for their Malefesance. 1691 C. MATHER *ibid.* II. 331 Nor could you have proceeded again as formerly upon your charter, without being quo-warrantoed.

Quowke, obs. Sc. pa. t. QUAKE *v.*

Quoy, Sc. variant of QUEY, heifer.

† **Quoy-duck,** obs. form of COY-DUCK.

1602 BOYS *Wks.* 389 The best trick ye fouler hath is to bring game to his snare by a stale or quoy duck.

Quoy(e, obs. ff. COY *a.* and *v.*^{1} **Quoyl(e,** obs. ff. COIL *sb.*^{2}, *sb.*^{3} **Quoyn(e,** obs ff. COIN, COYN, QUOIN. **Quoynt(e, Quoyntaunce,** obs. ff. QUAINT *a.*, QUAINTANCE. **Quoyt(e,** obs. ff. QUOIT.

† **Quoz.** *Obs.* [App. a fanciful formation: cf. QUIZ.] **a.** A queer or absurd person or thing (also as *pl.*). **b.** Used as an ejaculation or retort, to express incredulity, contempt, etc.

1790 *Bystander* 93 Mr. World [the newspaper] might retort that Mr. Herald was a Quoz, and a low print. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* VII. XIII. 200 Upon my honour, .. the quoz of the present season are beyond what a man could have hoped to see! 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 197 At length it was announced, that *Pic-Nic*, like *Quoz*, which was chalked some years ago on windows and doors, really meant nothing. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delus.* I. 325 Many years ago the favourite phrase (for, though but a monosyllable, it was a phrase in itself) was Quoz.

Qussyon, obs. form of CUSHION.

† **Quu-,** obs. (chiefly early ME.) var. of QU- and WH-, as in *quuad* quoth, *quuam* whom, *quuan* when, *quuat* when, *quue* cue, *quuen* queen, *quuo* who, *quuor* where; also *quuow* how.

Quuik, obs. Sc. pa. t. of QUAKE *v.*

Quurt, variant of QUIRT *v.*^{2} *Obs.*

Quy, obs. form of QUEY, WHY.

† **Quy-,** a common ME. variant of QUI-. Examples (exclusive of mere doublets of forms already given under QUI-) are *quyach* queyock, *quyc(c)he* quetch, *quye* quey, *quylet* quelet, *quyn* whin, *quynce* quinsy, *quyndesyn, -dezim* quindecim, *quyner* coiner, *quynkill* quinkle, *quynnancy* quinsy, *quynnyble* quinible, *quynse* quince, *quynsine, -syn(n)e* quinzine, *quyntans* quaintance, *quyral* coral, *quyras* cuirass, *quyschile* whistle, *quysht* queest, *quysper* whisper, *quysseux, -ewes* cuisses, *quyteour, -e, -ure* quitter.

† **Quye,** obs. form of COY *sb.*^{1}

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 312/1 A Decoy, vulgarly called a Quye, [is] a place made to take wild Fowl in

† **Quyn(e,** obs. forms of QUEEN *sb.*

1505 *Mem. Hen VII* (Rolls) 248 Hit was saied that bothe the Kynge and the Quyn wold come by the see. *Ibid* 249 In the liffe of the quyne.

† **Quyne,** variant of COYN, quince. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 69 Quynes bakyn *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 914 Quyne aple tre. 1575 [see COYN].

† **Qv-,** occasional ME. var. of QU- (and WH-), as in *qvan* when, *qvare, qvayr* quire, *qvarelle* quarrel, *qverse* quease, *qverel* quarrel, *qvychyn, qvyhchyn* quetch, *qvysperyn* whisper, *qvytaunce* quittance, *qvytchyn* quetch, *qvyrlebone* whirlbone; etc.

So also **Qvh-,** var. of QUH-, as *qvhischen* = *whishen* cushion, *Qvhitsonday* Whitsunday.

† **Qw-,** freq. ME. (esp. northern) var. of QU- (and WH-), as *qwa* = *qua* who, *qwal* = *qual* whale, *qwarell* quarrel, etc. (see the forms with QU-). Also *qwaintan* quintain, *qwalester* chorister, *qwarto* whereto, *qwatteer* quarter, *qwaylle* whale, *qwe* whew, *qweasse* quease, *qweel* wheel, *qwelke* whelk, *qwenock* whinnock, *qweschyn, qwescyn* cushion, *qwinaci* quinsy, *qwissel* whistle, *qworle* whorl.

So **Qwh-,** var. of QUH-, as *qwhele* wheel, *qwhen* when, *qwhete* wheat, *qwhite* white, *qwhylum* whilom; etc. Also **Qwy-,** var. of *quy-*, QUI-, as *qwy(e* quey, *qwyce* quice, *qwychle* which, *qwynne* whin, *qwynse* quinsy, *qwysschewes* cuisses, *qwyuer* quiver; etc. (See the forms with QUI-.)

Qy., abbrev. of QUERY.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 390/1 Qy. Is this pitch the Trinidad asphalte?

R.

R (ā.ɪ), the eighteenth letter of the modern and seventeenth of the ancient Roman alphabet, is derived through early Greek Ρ, Ρ from the Phoenician 𐤓, representing the twentieth letter of the early Semitic alphabet. In general the character denotes an open voiced consonant in the formation of which the point of the tongue approaches the palate a little way behind the teeth; in many languages this is accompanied by a vibration of the tongue, in which case the *r* is said to be 'trilled'. This trill is almost or altogether absent in the *r* of modern standard English, which moreover retains its consonantal value only when it precedes a vowel; in other positions it has been vocalized to an ə-sound, in this Dictionary denoted by (ɹ), and even this is entirely lost after certain vowels. The earlier history of these sounds is somewhat obscure, as scholars differ in their views as to the formation of *r* in OE. times. In Scotland *r* is still strongly trilled in all positions, and other varieties of the sound are characteristic of certain districts, as the burred *r* of Northumberland and the reverted *r* of the south-west. By southern speakers *r* is frequently introduced in biatus, esp. in the phrase *the idea*(*r*) *of*; in vulgar speech it is heard even in such forms as *draw*(*r*)*ing*.

In all periods of English, *r* has exercised a marked effect upon a preceding vowel. In OE., *e* and *a* before *r* + consonant became *eo*, *ea*, as in *steorfan* starve, *deorc* dark, *heorte* heart, *eorðe* earth; *hearm* harm, *wearp* warp. In late ME. and early mod.E. *er* usually became *ar*, *ear*, as in (*sterve*) starve, (*derk*) dark; (*herte*) heart, (*erthe*) earth, the date and extent of the change varying in different dialects. In a few cases (as *clerk*, *sergeant*, *Derby*) the spelling with *er* has been retained, while *ar* (ā.ɪ) is pronounced. In mod.E. (prob. from about 1650) *e* (or *ea*) and *i* before *r* in close syllables have fallen together in one obscure vowel (ə̄), as in *berth*, *birth* (bə̄ɹþ), *dearth* (də̄ɹþ), *dirt* (də̄ɹt), often not distinguished from (ʊ̄), as in *bur* (bʊ̄ɹ), *burn* (bʊ̄ɹn). The vowel-lengthening exemplified in these words is common to all cases in which *r* is not followed by a vowel, as *far* (fā.ɹ), *farm* (fā.ɹm), *for* (fǭɹ), *horse* (hǭɹs). The effect of *r* is also seen in the use of open vowels instead of the normal close ones, as in *care* (kēəɹ), *here* (hīəɹ), *moor* (mūəɹ), *floor* (flōəɹ). In a few words the vowel has been affected by a preceding *r*, as in *break* (brēɪk), *great* (grēɪt), *broad* (brǭd).

OE. *r* usually represents Germanic *r*, but in some cases takes the place of Germ. *z* (Goth. *z* or *s*), as in *éare* ear (Goth. *ausô*), *mára* more (Goth. *maiza*), *hord* hoard (Goth. *huzd*); hence the variation in verbal forms, as *léosan*, *loren*; *céosan*, *coren*. It was rarely dropped (as in *specan* to speak, for usual *sprecan*); but metathesis was frequent, and many of the forms resulting from this have been retained in the later language, as *beornan* to burn, *berstan* to burst, *hors* horse, *fryhtu* fright, North. *þirda* third. In some Scottish texts of the 15–16th c. there is a similar tendency to transpose *r* (as *trage* targe, *rehress* rehearse, *scruge* scourge), and it is sometimes neglected in rimes (as *large* : *age*).

Among the native words beginning with *r* in modern Eng. are a certain number which in OE. have initial *hr-*, as *hring* ring, *hræfn* raven, *hréod* reed. This *h* was usually written down to the close of the OE. period, but had probably been dropped in speech at a somewhat earlier date; in the northern Gospels it is often erroneously prefixed, as in *hræst* rest, *hreafere* reaver, *hrioppa* reap. On the other hand, *w* before *r* was retained so late (being still pronounced in some Scottish dialects) that confusion between *wr-* and *r-* is comparatively rare, chiefly occurring with the words *rack*, *wrack*, and *rap*, *wrap*.

I. 1. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter or its name.

c **1000** Ælfric *Gram.* iii. (Z) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan: ..*r*, *s*, *x*. ?**1460** in *Archæologia* (1842) XXIX. 331 There was an V and thre arres to-gydre. *c* **1460** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 2, iij ares for iij Richardes þat bene of noble fames. **1530** Palsgr. 34, R in the frenche tonge shalbe sounded as he is in latyn without any exception. **1599** H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* M viij b, Oysters .. in those Moneths that have the letter R. in their names. **1636** B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47, R is the Dogs Letter and hurrieth in the sound. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Hebrews allow the *r* the privilege of a guttural; that is, they never double it. *a* **1854** Caroline B. Southey *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 21, R's whose lower limbs Beyond the upper bulged unseemly out. **1888** *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 365 The letter R is not yet menaced with extinction in Washington.

b. *The 'r' months*: Those months in the name of which an *r* occurs (September to April), during which oysters are in season (cf. quot. 1599 above). So also *r-less month*.

1764 Chesterf. *Lett.* cccxlvi, Here is no domestic news of changes and chances in the political world, which, like oysters, are only in season in the R months, when the Parliament sits. **1856** Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 301, I don't believe even the oysters found out what r-less month it was. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 7/2 The 'r' months have, however, opened at Brussels in the usual way; the Zeeland and Ostend oysters.. made their welcome appearance.

2. Used to denote serial order, as 'R Battery', 'MS. R', etc., or as a symbol of some thing or person, a point in a diagram, etc.

II. Abbreviations.

1. Of Latin words or phrases. **a.** † R (in mediæval notation) = 80. R. = *rex* king, *regina* queen. In medical prescriptions: R, ℞ = *recipe* take. **b.** R.I.P. = *requiescat in pace*, 'may he (or she) rest in peace'; or *requiescant in pace*, 'may they rest in peace'.

2. Of English words and phrases: **a.** R. = Rabbi, radius, Railway, Reaumur, † rest, right, River, † rogue, Royal, *Naut.* run (see quots. 1706 and 1867), rupee; also various proper names, as Richard, Robert, etc.; r (*Naut.* in log-book) = rain; *r* = radius vector. R.A. = Rear Admiral, Royal Academy or Academician, (*Astron.*) right ascension; R.C. = Roman Catholic; R.H. = Royal Highness; R.M. = Resident Magistrate; R.N. = Royal Navy; R.S. = Royal Society; R.V. = Revised Version (of the Bible); R.W. = Right Worthy or Worshipful. Also ℟ = response (to a versicle.)

c **1330** R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 156 To mak certeyn partie, R. a quitance toke. **1588** J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* Dvj, Set the same down..on this Creditor side..with an R before it, signifying rest. **1625** Massinger *New Way* iv. ii, My hand hissing..with the letter R printed upon it. **1654** Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 48 Beseech her R.H. that nothing that comes from me may in any kinde be taken notice. **1662** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 3 R. Solomon makes this hill to be Kirjath-jearim. **1676** Glanvill *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* title-p., Joseph Glanvill .. Fellow of the R.S. **1706** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4216/3 All such Seamen.., that are made Run, for not repairing to their Duty, shall have their R's taken off. **1813** *Examiner* 17 May 316/1 Far above the mediocrity of most of our R.A.'s. **1819** *Pantologia* X. F j b, Then the radius vector *r* is expressed by either of the following formulæ. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *R.* in the muster-book means run, and is placed against those who have deserted, or missed three musters. **1881** *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 603/2 The year of his R.A.-ship. **1896** *Expositor* Aug. 126 Here the R.V.. has rightly translated.

b. *The three R's*: Reading, (W)riting, (A)rithmetic. See also quots. 1879, 1892.

The phrase is said to have originated with Sir W. Curtis (1752–1820) who proposed it as a toast.

1828 *Mirror* V. 75/1 The three R's—Reading, Writing, and Rithmetic. **1864** *Reader* 30 Jan. 134 Middle-class schools, in which education is pushed beyond the three 'R's'. **1879** *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 431/1 Romanism, Ritualism, and Rationalism, the three 'r's' of theological controversy. **1892** *Academy* 31 Dec. 602/3 Rhetoric, reflexion, and repetition—those three R's of the inexperienced bookmaker.

3. R.S.V.P., abbrev. of the French phrase *répondez, s'il vous plaît*, 'reply, if you please': commonly placed in one of the corners of invitation-cards. Also *attrib.*

a **1845** Barham *Ingol. Leg.* III. *House Warming* 289 Quadrilles in the afternoon, R.S.V.P. **1883** Annie Thomas *Mod. Housew.* 92 Attend strictly to the R.S.V.P. corner of your 'at home' cards.

† **Ra.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **rae, raye.** [= ON *rá* (Da. and Sw. *rå*), Du. *ra* (Kilian *rae*, *rha*, *rah*), MLG. *rå*, MHG. *rahe* (G. *rahe*, *raa*):—Comm. Teut. **rahô* pole, stake. In Sc. prob. adopted from ON., or Du.] A sail-yard.

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer Scot.* (1877) I. 253 Ane gret mast, ane ra. *Ibid.*, Thir rais and the takling. **1513** Douglas *Æneis* v. xiv. 8 Thai .. Set in a fang, and threw the ra abak. **1566** Knox *Hist. Ref.* (1846) I. 109 Our Schotish schippis war stayed, the sayles tackin from thare rayes. **1589** *Munim. Irvine* (1890) I. 76 To fens and arreist the same schipis .. and take the saillis fra the rais.

Ra, obs. f. Raw; obs. north. f. Roe. **Raack**, obs. f. Rack *sb.*[7] **Raad**, var. Rad *a.*[2] *Obs.* **Raaf**, obs. f. Raff *sb.*[3] **Raak**, obs. f. Rake *sb.*[1]

Raas(e, obs. forms of Race *sb.*[1], Rase *v.*[1]

Rab[1] (ræb). [ad. F. *rabot* in same sense; cf. Rabbit *sb.*[3]] A wooden beater, formed like a crutch, used for mixing the ingredients of mortar.

a **1825** Forby *Voc. E. Anglia.* **1860** Worcester cites Leonard. **1875** Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1850/1.

Rab[2]. *dial.* = Rad *sb.*[2] (q.v.).

1830 Loudon *Cottage Arch.* § 840 Cob is used for filling in the framework, which is previously lathed with stout slit oak.. This sort of work is called rab and dab.

† **Ra·band.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **rai-.** [f. Ra + Band: cf. Da. and Sw. *råband*, Du. *raband* (Kilian *raeband*), G. *rah-*, *raaband*, and ON. *rábenda* to bend a sail.] A roband or robbin.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii. iv. 110 Do lows the rabandis, and lat doun the sail. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Cut the raibandis, and lat the mane sail and top sail fal.

Rabanet, variant of Rabinet.

Rabarber, obs. form of Rhubarb.

† **Rabat**[1]. *Obs. rare*—°. Also 5 **rabet.** [a. F. *rabot* = Pg. *rabôte.*] A carpenter's plane.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 *Rabet*, yryne tool of carpentrye, *runcina*. **1530** Palsgr. 260/1 Rabat an yrone for a carpentar, *rabot*. **1572** Huloet, *Rabat*, a playne that carpenters vse, *runcina*.

† **Rabat**[2]. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **rabbat.** [a. F. *rabat* a turned-down collar.] = Rebato.

(Recent Dicts. give *rabat* in senses of the mod. F. word.)

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 231 Huidis quaiffis collaris rabattis. *Ibid.* 234 Ane rabbat of hollane claith.

Rabat, obs. form of Rabbet *sb.*

†Rabate, *sb. Obs. rare.* Also **rabbate.** [a. OF. *rabat, rabbat* sb. to *rabattre*: see next, and cf. REBATE *sb.*] Diminution; lessening, drawing in.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi(i). (Arb.) 109 In his altitude he wil require diuers rabates to hold so many sizes of meetres. *Ibid.* III xi 173 Your figures of rabbate be as many [as the 'figures of addition'.]

†Rabate, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **rabbate.** [a. F. *rabattre* to beat down, etc.; the more usual form in Eng. is *rebate.*] = REBATE *v.* in various senses.

1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 222 And samekle to be defalkit and Rabatit in þe price of þe said siluer. 1530 PALSGR. 677/2, I rabate a porcyon out of a great somme. 1585 A. POULET *Letter-bk* (1874) 69 Rabating so many of my number .. cannot be any way chargeable. 1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III xx. (ed. 3) 228 She [a Hawk] is said to Rabate, when by the motion of the bearers hand she recouerth the fist.

Hence **†Rabated** *ppl. a.*; **†Rabating** *vbl. sb.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xi. (Arb.) 173 Sometimes by adding sometimes by rabbating of a sillable or letter *Ibid.* xxv 310 The full and emptie euen, extant, rabbated, hollow, or..other figure and passion of quantitie.

Rabate, obs. form of RABBET *sb.* and *v*

Rabatine, *rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. F. *rabat* RABAT^{2} + -INE.] A low collar.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii, Reform..that precise ruff of thine for an open rabatine of lace and cut work.

Rabato, variant of REBATO *Obs.*

†Rabattued, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. F. *rabattu* (pa. pple. of *rabattre* RABATE) + -ED.] Blunted.

1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk Wars* 1 b, Scanderbeg .. delighted .. with his companiones to use the launce, and the rabattued swordе.

Rabbat, Rabbate, varr. RABAT^{2}, RABATE. *Obs.*

Rabbatte, obs. form of RABBIT *sb.*[1]

Rabbenet, obs. form of RABINET.

Rabbet (ræ·bĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5 **rabit,** 5 8 **rabet,** 6 **rabat(e, -att, ett, rabbott-,** 8-9 **rabbit,** 7- **rabbet.** See also REBATE. [a. OF. *rabat, rabbat* the act of beating down, a check, abatement in price, recess in a wall, etc., sb. from *rabattre* to beat back or down: see REBATE *v.*]

I. 1. a. A channel, groove, or slot (usually of rectangular section) cut along the edge or face of a piece (or surface) of wood, stone, etc., and intended to receive the edge or end of another piece or pieces, or a tongue specially wrought on these to fit the groove. **b.** A rectangular recess made along a projecting angle or arris.

Both forms are extensively used in Carpentry in joining or framing wood, the two pieces being commonly either in the same plane or at right angles to each other. In a *double rabbet* (b) the shoulder on one piece fits into the rabbet of the other. In Masonry, a rabbet (b) is often made to receive the edge of a door, window, etc.; in picture-frames the rabbet receives the edges of the glass.

1404 (see *rabbet-stock* in 3) c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 332 Thare he made than rak & rak Quhyll conyhe and rabet bath he brak. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Rabet, in a werke of carpentrye, *runctura, incastratura.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 By pulling one or all wold cum downe, briste high in rabettes, and serve for Deskes. 1593-4 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 299 Yotting in of the hookes and hewinge of the Rabbottes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 68 Oaken Windows with a double Rabet. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist* 46 Cut the Rabbit of the Keel, Stem and Stern-post the exact Bigness of your Plank. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 51 The windows, shutters and doors .. falling into a rabbet, when shut, their outside formed a part of the general surface. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Marine Arch.* 257 The rabbet is cut out in form of a V, having its breadth equal to the thickness of the garboard-plank. 1870 H. MEADE *New Zealand* 324 The parts are joined by scarfing with a bevelled rabbet at the juncture.

2. †a. A tongue to fit into a groove. *Obs.* **b.** One of the sides of a rabbet made in an arris; a shoulder, a ledge.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 103 Upon this Rabbet rides a Block with a Groove in its under side made fit to receive the Rabbet on the Planck. 1728 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 606 A square Hole .. to receive a Piece .. shutting close with a Rabbet or Shoulder 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. IV. 544 So as to form a cavity all round of a proper width to closely receive the rabbet. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* 1. iii. 188 The dotted ring shows the rabbet on which the centre-piece rests.

3. *attrib.*, as *rabbet-iron, -joint, measure, -plane, -saw,* **†-stock**; **rabbet-head** (see quot.).

1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 282 The *rabbet-head of a window is a Scotch term for what in England is called the reveal of a window 1552 HULOET s.v. *Rabat. Runcina* is the *rabet iron 1832 WEBSTER, *Rabbeted,* united by a *rabbet joint. 1838 J. BRITTON *Dict. Archit* 387 The junction thus effected being called a rabbet-joint. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 4/2 A frame whose '*rabbet' measure is 96 by 72 inches. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 67 The *Rabbet-plain .. is to cut part of the upper edge of a Board..square down into the Board. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* 92 The rabbet or rebate plane 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1850/1 *Rabbet-saw. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 396, j *rabitstoke cum ij serwes 1573, 1688 [see CLAVESTOCK].

II. †4. *Fencing.* The act of beating down an opponent's weapon. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1450 *Fencing with two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant* I. 309 Thy stoppis, thy foynys .. Thy sprynggys, thy quarters, thy rabetis also.

5. An elastic beam fixed so as to give a rebound to a large fixed hammer; a spring-pole.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 335 The hammer in its ascent strikes against this beam, called the rabbit, which by its elasticity reacts upon the hammer [etc.] 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 241 An elastic rabbet or spring pole to give a rebound to the hammer. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 231 Two vertical pieces, supporting horizontally a rabbit, or wooden spring.

Rabbet (ræ·bĕt), *v.* Forms: 4, 8 **rabit,** 5 **rabat, -yt,** 5-9 **rabet,** (7 **-ett**), 6 **rabate, rabbat, -ott, -itt,** 8 **rabbit,** 7- **rabbet.** [app. f. RABBET *sb.*, but found earlier than this in the vbl. sb. *rabityng* (Wyclif), the second vowel of which makes direct adoption of F. *rabattre* unlikely.]

1. *trans.* To join or fix by means of a rabbet or rabbets. Also with *in.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Trabes compactiles,*..Joygned or rabbated one within the other. 1620 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 153 Hee is..to sawe the rayles and postes, and sett them in a groundsell, and rabbitt them in to the rayle above. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard* II. *Orange-Trees* II. 5 A double Cloison made of Boards well Rabetted. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I *Heat* x. 60 (U. K. S.) It should have a wooden cover, rabbeted in.

2. To form a rabbet in; to provide with a rabbet; to cut *away* or *down* as in making a rabbet.

1572 HULOET, To rabate or make suche chaumfreyes in any thing 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 63 Suppose that a Window hath four lights, and double rabbetted for Ornament. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 148 The Window Frame hath every one of its Lights rabbetted on its outside about half an Inch into the Frame. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist* 25 When that is trim'd, scarf'd, and rabbited, mind to set it very streight. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 12 The middle rails are rabbetted on the top for the boarding or pannels. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 229 The general face is rabbeted down externally. *Ibid.* 532 The outer portion is rabbeted away.

3. *intr.* To join *on* or lap *over* by means of a rabbet.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 The upper piece rabbeting on the lower piece *Ibid.* 119 It rabbets over the ends of the deals.

Rabbet, obs. form of RABBIT *sb.*[1]

Rabbeted (ræ·bĕted), *ppl. a.* [f. RABBET *v.*] In which a rabbet is cut.

1797 *Monthly Mag* III 145 The door shuts without noise, by means of a spring affixed in the rabitted jamb *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 Built with rabbeted or ciphered plank 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* ii. 19 The 'steam-ship 'Persia'..has also a solid rabbeted keel.

Rabbeting (ræ·bĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RABBET *v.* + -ING[1].] The process of grooving boards, etc. by cutting rabbets, or of fitting rabbeted boards together; also the groove or rabbeted portion of such boards.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxvi. 22 Two rabitynges weren bi eche tables, that the tone to that other myȝt be ioyned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Rabetynge to-gedyr of ij. bordys, *supra in* knyttynge, or ioynynge. 1463 *Mann. & Household Exp.* (Roxb.) 193 Settyng in of hedys of pypys and barells, and rabating of xl. ber pypys. 1530 PALSGR. 260/1 Rabettyng of bordes, *rabetture.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Rabbetings,* a term in Navigation, the letting in of the planks to the keel. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 67 When two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another, this lapping over is called Rabbetting. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Assembler,* to unite the several pieces of a ship, as by rabbeting, scarfing, scoring, tenanting, &c. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* iii. 48 The rabbeting has now been almost universally dispensed with.

Rabbett(e, obs. forms of RABBET, RABBIT.

Rabbi (ræ·bəi, ræ·bi), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 **rabi,** 4-6 **raby,** 5 **rabe,** 7 **rabbie,** 8 **rabby,** 6- **rabbi.** [a. (orig. through L. *rabbi,* Gr. *ραββί*) Heb. רַבִּי *rabbī* 'my master', f. רַב *rabh* master, with pronominal suffix. Cf. OF. *rabi, rabbi* (mod.F. *rabbin*).]

1. A title of respect (in use since the first century B.C.) given by the Jews to doctors of the law.

a. As a form of address. (In English use only in translations or echoes of N.T. passages.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i 38 Hi cwædon to him 'rabbi', þæt is ȝecweden & ȝereht lareow, 'hwar eardast þu?' *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15766 Iudas .. lepe him to, 'Aue rabi', coth he. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 50 'Aue, rabby!' quod that ribaude, and threw redes at hym. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 479 God liketh nat that Raby men vs calle. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 94 Befor the Pape .. on kneis he fell; said 'Aue Raby'. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 8 Ye shall not suffre youre selves to be called Rabi. *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 172 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 416/2 Wher they may haue metinge With lordes and with ladyes, To be called Rabyes. 1611 BIBLE *John* i. 38 They said vnto him, Rabbi, (which is to say being interpreted, Master) where dwellest thou?

b. Prefixed to personal names.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 7685 Raby Moyses says alle þis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 Avicenna preyseþ hym wel..and Raby Moyses. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Y ij b, Rabymoyses, approued water dystylled of a leane gotes mylke 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxix 470 The same man whom .. the Chronicle of the Iewes calleth Rabbi Iohanan. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mank.* III. vii. 285 The Blew and Red Men of Rabbi Elcha, that came out of the Mountains of Armenia. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Rabbi Juda is said to have compleated the Mischna..in the IId century. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 92/2 The Jerusalem Talmud appears to have been compiled by Rabbi Jochonan.

2. A Jewish doctor of the law. In mod. Jewish use properly applied only to one who is authorized by ordination to deal with questions of law and ritual, and to perform certain functions.

When used in pl. as the designation of a class (*the rabbis*), the reference is usually to those Jewish teachers or writers who have more commonly been called *rabbins.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, A Rabe of Lucanye sayd to his sone in this maner. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 226 Each Synagogue hath his Rabbi, to expound their Law. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1851) 207 The gowned Rabbies..were of opinion that hee was a friend of Beelzebub. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 221/1 The Jews..are Married in the open Aire, either in the Streets or Gardens, by their Rabbies. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (ed. Milman) V. 22 The dreams and traditions of the Jewish rabbis. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV v, I have been summoned into the presence of their chief rabbi. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 92/2 The Rabbis of Tiberias and Babylon wrote numerous commentaries upon it [the Mishna]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 391 The early and almost universal seizures of medical officers, of the clergy and rabbis.

†b. *transf.* One whose learning, authority, or office is comparable to that of a Jewish rabbi. (Freq. contemptuous.) *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Gardiner's 'De vera Obed.'* To Rdr. A vij b, Yf these ruffling rabbies in theyr Sermons & aduised Orationes said and wrote the truthe. 1629 L. OWEN *Spec Jesuit.* 1 These great Rabbies that call themselues Iesuites 1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 3 The deep obligement of the People unto these their Rabbies [the Druids]. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* II. 175 This book..pusled the Presbyterian Rabbies for a time.

3. *Comb.*, as *Rabbi-like* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Rabinique,* Rabbie-like, of the Rabbies.

Hence **†Ra·bbi** *v. trans*, to call 'Rabbi'. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I K iv, He who hath moni enough shalbe rabbied and maistered at euery word.

Rabbin (ræ·bin). Also 6 **rabbyn,** 6-7 **-ine,** 7 **-yne**; 6 **rabyne,** 6 7 **-ine,** 7-8 **-in.** [a. F. *rabbin* or ad. med.L. *rabbīnus*: cf. It. *rabbino,* Pg., Sp. *rabino.*

The source of the *n* in these forms is obscure: it may have originated in pl. forms (*rabbins, rabbini*) on the supposition that the pl. of the Heb word was **rabbin* (cf. *assassin, bedouin,* etc.).]

= RABBI **2** (but mainly used in *pl.* to designate the chief Jewish authorities on matters of law and doctrine, the most important of whom flourished between the second and thirteenth centuries of the Christian era).

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt., According to the opinion of the best Rabbins..God made the worlde in that Moneth. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 239 The Talmud and Targum and the books of the latter rabbines. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* v. 22 'Tis said in the Talmud, If two Rabbins differ [etc.]. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv. § 1 For a lawyer to learn Hebrew and read the Rabbins. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 23 Instructed in the language of birds, by a Jewish Rabbin 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xi, All the parsons, cardinals, ministers, muftis, and rabbins in the world.

†b. = RABBI **2** b. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, Some of those Rabines..which in comparison of the sayde noble doctours be vnethe lettered. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* 5 We remayne all blynde generally, as well our great Rabynes..as the lay people. 1606 in *Cal. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 65 Their masters and rabbins, the Jesuits. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I 35 She is both the Spouse, and the mother of God, saith a Rabbin of theirs.

c. Used as *pl.* (see etym. note).

1826 SIR W. DRUMMOND *Orig.* iii. 105 Many of the Rabbin have understood by Baal Berith the Lord of the Covenant. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 146 A match for the doctors, bishops or rabbin of Europe.

Rabbinate (ræ·binət). [f. prec. + **-ATE**: cf F. *rabbinat.*] **a.** The office or dignity of a rabbi. **b.** The period during which some one is a rabbi. **c.** *coll.* Rabbis as a body or class.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. § 8. 146 He..seemed inclinable to the Jewish Rule about the Rabbinate. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 681 Gradually the Talmud..was abandoned almost entirely to candidates for the rabbinate 1890 *Jewish Intelligence* Mar 35 During the Rabbinate of Dr. Adler. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 27 The Rabbinate was invited to address the philanthropists.

Rabbindom (ræ·bindəm). [f. as prec. + **-DOM.**] The rule and government of rabbis; the sphere of rabbinical authority.

1889 BRUCE *Kingd. God* xi. 266 The state of matters which prevailed in Rabbindom. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 32 The twelfth century is the great age of early Rabbindom.

Rabbinet, obs. form of RABINET.

Rabbinic (răbi·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RABBIN + **-IC,** prob. after med. or mod.L. *rabbinic-us.* Cf. F. *rabbinique* (1611), It. *rabbinico,* Pg., Sp. *rabinico.*] **A.** *adj.* = RABBINICAL.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 168 The Rabbinic conceit upon the Creation 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 30. 469 Those Rabbinick Writers commonly interpret certain places of the Scripture to this sence. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 146 To extract from Mud rabbinick Gold. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 136 Illiterate men, untrained in the schools of..rabbinic wisdom.

B. *sb.* Rabbinical Hebrew.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1878 *Academy* 606/3 A good means of, and help in, practising Rabbinic.

Rabbinical (răbi·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-AL.**]

1. Of things: Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the rabbins, their learning, writings, etc.

1622 BOYS *Wks.* 4 It is a Rabinicall conceit, that the last Psalme hath thirteene Hallelujahs [etc.]. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 138 P 7 A Rabbinical story which has in it the oriental way of thinking. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley*

(1790) I. 37 In the following verses we have a Rabbinical opinion concerning Manna. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. i. 34 The grotesqueness and absurdity of the Rabbinical interpretations.

b. *spec.* of the later form of the Hebrew language or character used by the rabbins.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Hebrew*, Modern, or Rabbinical Hebrew character, is a good neat character, formed of the square Hebrew by rounding it. *Ibid.*, The rabbinical Hebrew must be allowed a very copious language. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 55 Of the Hebrew..the remainder seemed to be in the Rabbinical dialect.

2. Of persons: Belonging to the class of rabbis or rabbins; resembling a rabbi; occupied with or skilled in rabbinical literature.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i. Wks. (1851) 282 The Masoreths and Rabbinicall Scholiasts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 221 ¶ 10 We had a Rabbinical Divine in England. 1828 SYDNEY SMITH *Serm. Charity* Wks. 1859 II. 248/1 A very short, apologue, taken from the Rabbinical writers. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. viii. § 45. 349 Hugh Broughton was a deeply learned and rabbinical scholar.

Hence **Rabbi·nically** *adv.*, in a rabbinical manner.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* App. 286 Vossius ..who so greedily catches at dreams more than Rabbinically. *a* 1752 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm.* lxi. Wks. 1754 V. 456 If he [the apostle] understood it as Locke did, he reasoned very rabinically. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII 149 Responding most rabbinically to the serjeant on this knotty matter.

† **Ra·bbinish**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RABBINICAL.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 123 Errors of paganish, rabbinish, and other magicians and astrologers.

Rabbinism (ræ·binizm). [f. RABBIN + -ISM: cf. F. *rabbinisme*, Pg., Sp. *rabinismo*.]

1. The teaching or doctrines of the rabbins.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 43 The key of doctorall and magisteriall rabbinisme and cabalisme. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 628 Rabbinism has continued full of trivial observances. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1307 The history of mediæval rabbinism.

2. A rabbinical expression; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbins. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Rabbinist (ræ·binist). [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. F. *rabbiniste*, It. *rabbinista*, Pg., Sp. *rabinista*.] An adherent or follower of the rabbins; *esp.* among the Jews, one who accepts the teaching of the Talmud and the rabbins, in contrast to the Karaites, who reject tradition.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* x. 35 You .. shew you are a great Rabbinist. 1609 BP HALL *Pharis. & Chr.* (1627) 408 At deadly fevd with the other Iewes, which they now call Rabbinists 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Caraite*, If a Caraite would become a rabbinist, he should never be received by the other Jews. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm Gen.* i. 4 According to the Pharisees and Rabbinists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 66 *note*, The Rabbinists also felt this.

Hence **Rabbini·stic, Rabbini·stical** *adjs.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 24 Glorying of your reading Rabbinisticall. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 174 What-ever besotted Rabbins, and Rabbinistical men prate .I care not. 1888 E. PICK in *Library Mag.* Mar. 247 The last Doctors of the Law in the chain of Rabbinistic succession.

Rabbinite (ræ·binəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE¹.] = RABBINIST. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Rabbini·tic** *a.*

1884 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2095/2 The Pharisaic-rabbinitic system of tradition.

Rabbinize (ræ·binəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. F. *rabbiniser*.]

1. *intr.* To adopt or conform to rabbinism. ? *Obs. a* 1641, 1652 [see *Rabbinizing* ppl. a.].

2. *trans.* To imbue with rabbinism.

1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 54 The whole of their law had become rabbinized and overlaid with traditions.

Hence **Ra·bbinized, Ra·bbinizing** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 110 A man thoroughly enspired with a Rabbinising spirit. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 44 The rabbinizing and Christianizing magicians and astrologers. 1894 BRUCE *Paul's Concept. Chr.* xx. 377 The bane to be dreaded is a rabbinised church.

Ra·bbinship. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] Rabbinate; the personality of a rabbi.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iv. 29 How knoweth your Rabbinship that he is no Grecian? 1852 [see RABBISHIP].

Rabbious, variant of RABIOUS.

† **Ra·bbish**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **rabbisshe**, 5 **rabbishe, -isch, -yshe, rabyssh, -sch.** [? f. OF. *rabi, rabbi* rabid, raging + -ISH, or directly from the OF. fem. *rabice, rabiche*, the ending being associated with *-ish*.] Unruly, turbulent; inconsiderate, rash; rough or precipitate in action.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 85 þan þe rabbisshe peple..up wiþ staves, batts, and stoones. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 By rabbyssh foole hardynesse he takyth moore vpon hym than he maye doo. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 357 Many of the rabbishe and wylde commoners, were in full purpose to haue defended the cytie.

Hence † **Ra·bbishly** *adv.*; † **Ra·bbishness.** *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 147 A manere kyndeliche rabbischness of wit. *c* 1400 *Harl. Contin.* ibid. VII. 523 Me wondreth gretlich þat 3e demeth 3oure bischop so rabbischlich. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4690 He .A chambre perceiued, in went rabbishly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* v. CXXXVI. 123 The kynge handelyd the body of Seynt Denys so rabbysshely, yᵗ he brake one of his armes.

Rabbiship (ræ·bi-, ræ·biʃip). [f. RABBI + -SHIP.] The office of rabbi.

1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 81 He came .. to overthrow their rabbyship. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. § 8. 146 The Jewish Rule, about the Rabbinate, Love the Work, but Hate the Rabbiship [ed. 1852 rabbinship]. 1886 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/7 His two sons quarrelled for the Rabbi-ship.

Rabbit (ræ·bit), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 6 **rab(b)ette**, 5–7 **rabet**, 6-8 **rabbet**, (6 **-atte**), 7 **rabytt**, 8 **-it**, 8– **rabbit.** [app. of Northern French origin: cf. Walloon *robett* (Remacle). The primitive seems to occur in Flem. *robbe* (Kilian, De Bo; the latter also gives *ribbe, rubbe*), dim. *robbeke(n)*; the ultimate etym. is unknown. If F. *raboutillère* (the burrow made by the female rabbit to kindle in) is connected, the ME. *rabet* may be more primitive in form than the Walloon and Flem. words.]

1. A common burrowing rodent of the hare-family (*Leporidæ*), esp. the common European species, *Lepus Cuniculus*, which is naturally of a brownish-grey colour, but in domestication also white, black, or pied. † Orig. applied only to the young animal, the full-grown one being called a CONY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxvii. 277 Conynges .. bringeþ forþe many rabettes & multipliеþ ful swiþe. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 457 Then take conynges parboyled, or elles rabets, for that are better for a lorde 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 13 A present of Rabettes and quayles. 1576 TURBERV *Bk. Venerie* lxiii 178 The Conie beareth her Rabettes xxx dayes, and then kindeleth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 89 If two males be put to one female, they fight fiercely; but they will not hurt the rabbets. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 171 Take the flesh of a Rabet or Cat cut small. 1768 PENNANT *Brit Zool.* I. 91 Rabbets will breed seven times a year. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 334 The rabbit lives to the age of eight or nine years. 1885 E. CLARK in *Nature* XXXI. 264/1 Large tracts are still honeycombed by the ubiquitous biscacha, a gigantic rabbit.

2. *transf.* **a.** Applied contemptuously to a person. **b.** A shadow resembling the form of a rabbit, cast by the hands upon a wall. **c.** (See quot. 1878.) **d.** (See quot. 1882.) See also WELSH RABBIT.

1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 91 Away, you horson upright Rabbet, away. 1849 *Plymouth Her.* 21 Apr., Shadows .. strong enough for children to make *rabbits* with their fingers upon a wall. 1878 BESANT & RICE *By Celia's Arbour* xxx, Even if you did happen to have a 'rabbit', that is one of the coats lined with white fur. 1882 *Standard* 4 Sept. 6/2 Though somewhat of a 'rabbit', as a horse that runs 'in and out' is sometimes called.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a** Simple attributive, as *rabbit-burrow, -cleve,* † *-hay, -hole, -house, -hutch, -paw, -pie, -run, -skin, -stock, -warren.*

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist Anim.* 423 Deserted 'rabbet-burrows, or any other hollows of a like kind. 1883 E. PENNELL-ETHERIDGE *Cream Leicestersh.* 420 A gallant fox getting to ground in a rabbit-burrow. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiii, I went all along on the ridge of the *rabbit-cleve. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Woodcock*, Your Net must be like your *Rabbet-Hays. 1705 BERKELEY *Cave Dunmore* in Fraser *Life* (1871) 507 The earth turned up at the entrance of a *rabbit-hole. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 264 We were assured..that there were no rabbit holes in the fields. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 77/1 A little garden..containing a *rabbit hutch. 1851 in *Life A. Fonblanque* (1874) 499 A principal ingredient in this *rabbit-pie. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xxxiii, Every detail of barrow, path, and *rabbit run. 1829 RICHARDSON *Zool. Brit. Amer.* I. 218 The winter skins of this animal [the American Hare] are imported by the Hudson's Bay Company under the name of *rabbit-skins. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, He hung the rabbit-skin over his left arm. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 590 They were dressed in the usual rabbit-skin cape. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1204 *Rabbit-stock demands, on the whole, but little regard. 1775 ASH, *Rabbit-warren. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *The Will* I, There is that rabbit-warren near Clover Hill. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 295 It is almost as thickly populated as a rabbit warren.

b. Objective and obj. genitive, as *rabbit-breeder, -breeding, -catcher, -chase, -chasing* (sb. and adj.), *-coursing, -destroyer, -fancier, -keeper, -management, -rearer, -shooting, -trapper.*

1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Rabbit Breeder, Catcher, Destroyer. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 560/1 Otherwise .. will *Rabbit-breeding turn out a losing speculation. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 456/1 A genuine *rabbit-chase. *Ibid.*, The season of *rabbit-chasing begins .. in October 1895 *Ibid.* XXVI. 426/2 The *rabbit-chasing pups. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 6/3 Fond of what they call *rabbit-coursing. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 560/1 The ingenuity of *rabbit-fanciers has been shown in the production of various breeds. 1848 *Chambers's Inform. People* I. 628/2 Experienced *rabbit-keepers conceive too frequent breeding to be injurious. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1203 The hazard and uncertainty of *rabbit-management. 1848 *Chambers's Inform. People* I. 629/1 The duty of the *rabbit-rearer. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s.v., An occasional reduction is found necessary .. in which case *rabbit-shooting is a pleasant diversion. 1888 G. M. FENN *Dick o' the Fens* 326 'Ay', said the *rabbit-trapper.

c. Similative and parasynthetic, as *rabbit-mouth, -shoulders*; *rabbit-backed, -eared, -like* adjs.; *rabbit-wise* adv.

1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 370 Red-faced, *rabbet back'd. 1885 W. J. E. CRANE *Bookbinding for Amateurs* 71 The book will be 'rabbit-backed'. 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 185 That little *rabbit-eared runt of a pig. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II 52/2 The light *rabbit-like hyrax. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV 6 Body short, thick, and rabbit-like. 1833 DISRAELI 29 June in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 21 Handsome..but with one great fault, a *rabbit mouth. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 94 The excesses and deficiencies in the human form,.. *rabbit shoulders, pot belly. 1846 MRS GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 139 A starveling cat roasted *rabbit-wise.

4. Special combs.: **rabbit-bandicoot**, a small Australian marsupial of the genus *Peragale*; **rabbit-berry**, the buffalo-berry of N. America; **rabbit-brush, -bush**, a common shrub (*Bigelovia graveolens*) of western N. America, giving shelter to jack-rabbits; **rabbit-fish**, the name of several fishes having points of resemblance to a rabbit, as (*a*) the British fishes *Chimæra monstrosa* and the striped rock-gurnard, (*b*) an American fish of the genus *Lagocephalus* with teeth resembling a rabbit's incisors; **rabbit-foot (clover)** = HARE'S-FOOT 1; **rabbit-moth**, a N. American bombycid moth, *Lagoa opercularis*; **rabbit-mouth sucker**, a N. American fish (see quot.); **rabbit-rat** = HAPALOTE; **rabbit root**, the wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*; **rabbit-spout** *dial.*, a rabbit-burrow; **rabbit-squirrel**, a S. American chinchilla, esp. *Lagidium cuvieri*; † **rabbit-starter**, a young rabbit; **rabbit-weed**, a N. American plant.

1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 28 (Morris) There are two kinds, the rat and the *rabbit bandicoot. 1896 SPENCER *Thro' Larapurta Land* 34 The white tips of the tails of the rabbit-bandicoot. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 30 Small red berries, the Indian name for which in English means *rabbit berries. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 591 An expanse of white sage and large *rabbit bush. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 560/1 *Rabbit-fish, a local name for the Northern Chimæra, or King of the Herrings. 1880 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit* I. 57 Streaked gurnard,..rock gurnard, rabbit fish. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Us. f. Animals, Rabbit-fish*, a name for *Tetrodon lævigatus* an American fish. 1884 MILLER *Bot. Dict.*, *Trifolium arvense*, Hare's foot Clover or Trefoil, *Rabbit-foot, of N. America. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. America* 144 *Quassilabia lacera*, Hare-lip Sucker *Rabbit mouth Sucker. *a* 1833 RICHARDSON in Hooker *Flor. Bor. Amer.* I. 274 The Crees use the root of this plant..under the name of (*Rabbit-root). 1886 *Field* 27 Feb. 266 ; Here they run him into a *rabbit-spout in the gorse. 1651 WELDON *Ct Jas. I* 125 Little children did run up and downe the King's Lodgings, like little *Rabbit-starters about then boroughs. 1750 G. HUGHES *Nat. Hist. Barbados* VI. 172 The Thistle, or *Rabbit-weed. 1884 F. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 502/2 Sorry bunch-grass and sad rabbit-weed.

† **Ra·bbit**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Also **rabit.** [Of obscure origin.] A wooden drinking-vessel.

1685 MERITON *Yorksh. Ale* 1 Stronge Beer in Rabits and cheating penny Cans *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rabbits*, Wooden Kanns to Drink out of, once used on the Roads, now almost laid by.

Ra·bbit, *sb.*³ [a F. *rabot*] = RAB¹ (q.v.). 1850– in OGILVIE and later Dicts.

Rabbit (ræ·bit), *v.*¹ [f. RABBIT *sb.*¹]

1. *intr.* To hunt for or catch rabbits. Chiefly in *pres. pple.*

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 20 Beer never bound him rabbiting again. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxx, She liked .. coming to look at them fishing or rabbiting 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* I. III. VIII. 341 This man caught three Flemish students rabbiting in his warren.

2. *intr.* To crowd *together* like rabbits.

1892 *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 602 The common people rabbit together in miserable warrens

Rabbit (ræ·bit), *v.*² *Vulgar.* [Prob. a fanciful alteration of *rat* in *od rat* (OD¹), *drat.*] A meaningless word used as an imprecation = DRAT, etc. Also *drabbit, od(d) rabbit* (see OD¹ 1 b).

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. viii, 'Rabbit the fellow' cries he. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n Man* III, Rabbit me, but little Flanigan will look well in anything. 1787 GROSE *Provinc Gloss., D'rabbit it*, a vulgar exclamation or abbreviation of God rabbit it, a foolish evasion of an oath. N. 1831 ROBY *Trad. Lancash.* Ser. II (1872) II. 196 Rabbit thee, Will, but the luggage will break thy back. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxix. 307 Drabbit the maid! 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 302 'Rabbit me!' but you are to be envied.

Rabbit, variant of RABBET *sb* and *v.*

Rabbiter (ræ·bitəɹ). [f. RABBIT *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who hunts rabbits; a rabbit-catcher. Also of a dog (quot 1883).

1872 BLACKMORE *Vaill of Sk*, The five young rabbiters 1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag* June 97/1 He's the best rabbiter you ha' got 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 826 These rabbiters insisted on being shifted out to more rabbity country.

Rabbiting (ræ·bitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Hunting, shooting, or catching rabbits.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 99 A day's rabbiting or rat-catching. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 27 The day's 'rabbitings' on the heath with Giles' ferrets and Giles' terriers.

b. *Comb.* in sense 'useful for rabbiting'.

1884 *Western Morning News* 5 Sept. 2/5 White Rabbiting Spaniels. 1889 *Dogs* II. 12 A capital rabbiting dog.

Rabbitish (ræ·bitiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. RABBIT *sb.*¹ + -ISH¹.] Characteristic of a rabbit.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 14 My nose having lost all relish for rabbitish odours. 1851 in *Life A. Fonblanque* (1874) 498 That is just the most rabbitish thing you could do.

Rabbitry (ræ·bitri). [f. RABBIT *sb.*¹ + -RY.] A place in which rabbits are kept; a collection of rabbits.

1838 LOUDON *Suburban Gardener* 712 The Rabbitry.—.. The warren may either be close to the rabbit-house, or at any convenient distance. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 299

A curious circumstance occurred in my rabbitry. 1886 *Poultry*, etc. 17 Sept. 463 Rye flour may be used to an advantage in the rabbitry.

†Rabbit-sucker. *Obs.* [Properly an appositive comb., but in some of the transf. uses *rabbit* may have been taken as objective.]

1. A sucking rabbit, a very young rabbit.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 457 Rabettes sowkers, þe furþer parte from þe hyndur, ye devide. *Ibid.* 697 Rabettes sowkere. 1591 Lyly *Endym.* Wks. 1858 II. 70, I preferre an olde cony before a rabbet sucker, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* 1884 III. 350 If Dicke Bowyer be not writ a bountifull benefactor in hell..I am a rabbit sucker. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gt. Eater of Kent* 6 This same noble Nicke hath made an end of an hogge all at once, as if it had bin a rabbet-sucker.

2. *transf.* (See quots.)

1608 Dekker *Lanth. & Candlelight* E, The commodities that are taken vp are cald Pursenets .They that take up are the Rabbet-suckers. 1663 Cowley *Cutter of Colman St.* IV vi, I'm . mistaken if thou beest not cheated of it all .. by such Rabbet-suckers as these. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rabbet-suckers*, young Unthrifts taking up Goods upon Tick at excessive rates. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rabbet-sucker*, .. also a Name given to Pawn-brokers and Tally men.

Rabbity (ræ'biti), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y¹.] Abounding in rabbits; somewhat like a rabbit.

1887 [see Rabbiter]. 1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 883/2 Any gamey or rabbity district. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt 4 *Generations* II. 207 The legs are the only edible part..and..are of a rabbity flavour.

Rabble (ræ'b'l), *sb.*¹ (and *a.*). Forms: 4 **rabel, -ul,** 6 **rabell, -il(l, -yll, rabbell,** 6–7 **rable,** 6– **rabble.** [Possibly connected with Rabble *v.*¹, the root-notion being that of hurry and confusion; but the respective dates of sb. and vb make the relationship somewhat uncertain. In early examples the idea of a string or series seems to be prominent.]

A. †**1.** A pack, string, swarm (of animals). *Obs.*

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 1703 [The dogs] runnen forth in a rabel. *Ibid* 1899 Renaud com .& alle þe rabel..ryȝt at his helez. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. ix 29 The rawk vocit swannis in a rabyll. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 1313 He brought out a rable Of coursers and rounses 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 909 Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the rabbles Of other Insects.

2. A tumultuous crowd or array of people, a disorderly assemblage, a mob.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. iv. 63 In lang rabill the wemen ..fled. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 382 Now in cometh another rabell. Fyrst one with a ladell [etc.] *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I (Arb) 60, I sawe..cum out of London ..a great rable of meane and light persons. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 349 At last the rabble broke up and so I away. 1713 Berkeley *Guard.* No 39 P 5 They seemed rather a confused rabble than a regular army. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 332, I narrowly escaped the insolence of an inraged rabble. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII 249 He was accompanied..by a mixed rabble of strangers and disfranchised citizens. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 194 He went unwillingly, with followers little better than a rabble

b. Applied contemptuously to a class or body of persons, imagined as collected in a mob.

1529 More *Dyaloge* III. Wks. (1557) 228/1 That we should not haue such a rabell [of priests] 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 249 b, Monkes and Freers and all that relygious rabbell. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 285 That rable of 39 Kings..mentioned by Hector Boetius 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* ii. 29 The numerous, and almost innumerable rabble of the School-men. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. iv, Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole rabble of licentious deities. 1792 Burke *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1826 VII. 100 To class himself with that rabble of murderers. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VI. 290 To mob me up with all The soft and milky rabble of womankind

c. *The rabble*, the common, low, or disorderly part of the populace († or of a company); the mob.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 357 Than was all the rable of the shippe..called to the reckeninge. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 215 b, The meane and inferiour subjectes, even the rascall rable and multitude. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 101 A few of the rabble of the people raising a tumult. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 80 None but the noisy rabble love to hear anything scurrilous or railing 1721 Addison *Spect.* No 18 P 6 It is not the Taste of the Rabble, but of Persons of the greatest Politeness. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 166 His name unheard, Save by the rabble of his native town. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* Ser. I. iii. 86 Theognis complains that the rabble rule the state with monstrous laws.

transf. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xlvi, As to the Rabble of Readers .Water would have served their turns as well.

d. Without article: Persons of the lowest class.

1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II v. (1840) 235 The devil makes use of scoundrels and rabble, beggars and vagabonds. 1734 T. Sheridan in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 67 You live in Dublin among a parcel of rabble. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* II. xxxii. 321 There is always an abundance of excitable rabble to be got for a drink of whiskey.

†**e.** = Rabblement I d. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1728 Bolingbroke 1 Jan. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 23 The hurry and rabble of an impertinent town.

3. A disorderly collection, a confused medley (of things)

a. Of material things. *rare.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxiii, The boorde or table, With dishes charged twentie in a rable. 1555 R. Smith *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1699/2 Builde they neuer so strongly: yet downe shall theyr rabble fall. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 40 A wonderfull rabble of wormeeaten pictures. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 431 A rabble of books of all ages, sizes [etc.].

b. Of immaterial things. (In later use only with direct reference to sense 2.)

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 14 All oure desyres of transitorye pleasures, whose whole rable maye well be called the body of synne. 1562 Jewel *Apol. Ch. Eng.* v. ix. (Parker Soc.) 89 Pardons, crosses, censings, and an endless rabble of ceremonies. 1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 26 A rabble of remedies, which may so easily be abused. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 401 Reason..overpowered by the rabble of appetites, passions, and opinions. 1847 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. v. 259 A seditious rabble of doubts. 1861 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 134 We live in youth amidst the rabble of passions.

†**4.** A long string or series *of* words, etc., having little meaning or value. *Obs.*

c 1388 *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 466 Nouþer God ne alle his seintus willen heren men for no rabul of wordis, ne curiouse florischynge in ryme. 1545 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 88 A rable of vncommaunded tradicions. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 271 Such a rable of scholastical precepts which be tedious. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 170 Hee told them a long rabble of reasons, why hee had sate downe in that place. 1656 — tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. vi. (1674) 10 So horribly tedious did that rabble of discourse appear.

b. A rigmarole. (Cf. Rabble *v.*¹) Now *dial.*

1592 Chettle *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 20 When I had read this rabble, wherein I founde little reason, I laide it by. *c* 1600 Forbes *Defence* 65 (Jam.) Such doting dreames. fitter to bee an addition to rables .. then to be reputed profound pointes of Christian wisedome. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 28 This would amount to a long rabble, and degenerate into some Satyre or Pasquill. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., He made sike a rabble on it, I couldn't understand a word he said.

c. Hurried or confused talk or reading.

Perh. directly from Rabble *v.*¹, but cf. 2e above.

1868 Browning *King & Bk.* IV. 34 To hear the rabble and brabble, you'd call the case Fused and confused past human finding out

5. *Comb.*, as *rabble-driver*; *rabble-charming, -chosen, -courting, -rousing* adjs.

1686 South *Serm.* (1693) 455 With this powerfull, senseless Engine the Rabble-driver shall be able to carry all before him *a* 1716 *Ibid.* (1727) VI. 56 The Rabble-charming words, which carry so much Wild-fire wrapt up in them. 1802 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 10/2 Vulgar violence and the eternal repetition of rabble-rousing words. 1839 *Times* 10 Apr., Wounded the pride of this rabble-courting despot 1853 T. N. Talfourd *Castilian* II. iii, A council rabble-chosen.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1. Of persons: Forming a rabble; of or belonging to the rabble.

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 93 You my rable people that are wronged in the world, aske of my father in your distresses. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass.* I. lxxix. (1674) 107 To procure them that number of followers of the rabble sort of people. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1685) 9 Let rabble Souls..Stoop their vile Necks. 1778 *Heroic Ep. to Unfort. Monarch* 7 Silent, and watchful of the rabble-band. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Dec. 4/5 This old war-cry of the Newark blues, or rather the rabble part of them 1885 Lowe *Bismarck* I. 548 His only resource left was .. to concentrate his rabble army around Sedan.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: Characteristic of, appropriate to, the rabble.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 317 In the rabble case-canvasing of our plea-courts. 1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* Pref., To gratifie the barbarous Party of my Audience, I gave them a short Rabble-Scene. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 306 How could any one of English Education..swallow such a low Rabble Suggestion. 1780 Johnson *Let to Mrs. Thale* 10 June, To burn the jails .. was a good rabble trick. 1848 Anna Jameson in Mrs. Macpherson *Mem.* (1878) 248 There are some disturbances here. mere rabble-work.

3. *Rabble-fish*, the worthless or less valuable fish of a catch. (Cornwall.)

1862 Couch *Fishes* I. 85 Other fishes .are collectively known by the name of rabble-fish, as being rejected from the market 1880–4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 335 Things are altered now, much of this rabble fish going to Billingsgate and other large inland markets.

Rabble (ræ'b'l), *sb.*² Also 7 **rabil.** [a. F. *râble*, earlier *roable, rouable*:—med.L. *rotabulum*, L. *rutābulum* fire-shovel, f. *ruĕre* to rake up.]

†**1.** A kind of shovel used by charcoal-burners to remove the covering from the burned pile. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* XXX. 102 Two or three days it will only require for cooling, which..they assist, by taking now off the outward covering with a Rabil or Rubber.

2. 'A kind of rake' (Halliwell).

3. An iron bar sharply bent at the end, used for stirring and skimming molten metal in puddling; also, a steam pipe used for the same purpose.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* I. 493 A stirring tool called a rabble by which the workman stirs the melted iron. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 67 The steam tube, or 'rabble', being bent on the end, so as to inject the steam on the liquid metal. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 385 The slag is now drawn with a rabble into molds prepared for it.

Rabble (ræ'b'l), *v.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–6 **rable,** 8 *Sc.* **raible,** 9 **rabble.** [= Du. *rabbelen* to speak indistinctly, (L)G. *rabbeln* to talk hurriedly and thoughtlessly; also, to struggle, wriggle, Sw. *rabbla upp* to rattle over.]

1. a. *trans.* To utter (words or speech) in a rapid confused manner. Also with *forth, off, out, over.*

b. *intr.* To speak or read in this fashion; to gabble. (Cf. Rabble *sb.*¹ 4.)

14.. *Prov. Solomon* in *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii.* 38 lf. 24 (Halliw.) Let thy tunge..rable not wordes recheles owt of reson. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xviii. 44 (Sherard MS.) In the seyinge of the pater noster they. rablen it forth with oute deuocioun. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 53 [Do] not rable them out togyther as though ye wolde say them all at ones. 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 1663/2 Thus father Traues you may see my rashnes to rable out the scriptures without purpose, ryme, or reason. 1627 J. Carter *Plain Expos.* 60 The Lords prayer is rabled ouer without..vnderstanding or reuerence. 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* xvii, Wee Miller..Orthodoxy rairbles. 1869– In various northern glossaries.

2. *intr.* To work in a hurried slovenly manner. *dial.*

b. *trans.* To rattle *up.*

1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* I. 5 'It looks as though it had been rabbled up for the purpose', cried Hurst in his schoolboy phraseology. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Rabble*,..in sewing, to take too long stitches, and without due care to finish the work neatly. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict., Rabble*,..to do any kind of work in a careless and hurried manner.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *v.*² Also 8 **rable.** [f. Rabble *sb.*¹ 2.]

1. *trans.* To attack or assail (a person or his property) as, along with, or by means of, a rabble; to mob. *To rabble out of*, to drive from (a place) in this way.

The word was especially used to describe the attacks made upon the Episcopalian clergy in Scotland by bands of Presbyterians in the last few days of 1688 and early months of 1689, and is frequently employed by historical writers in reference to this.

1644 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 132 The same kind of riotous Rascals which rabbled the K. out of Town. 1690 *Acc. Pres. Persec. Ch. Scot.* 26 Some who were then very active in rabbling the Clergy. 1694 Gibson in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 227 He fail'd not to cast in his mite when the Episcopal Clergie were rabbl'd. *c* 1714 *Culloden Papers* (1815) 336 The magistrates thought fitt to stirre up a mob and rable them. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* vii, The aughty-nine, when I was rabbled by the colleganers. 1860 A. L. Windsor *Ethica* iv. 190 He was continually receiving missives threatening to rabble his house.

2. *intr.* To become a rabble.

1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 448 We rabbled, while he [the enemy] never loosened his solidity.

Hence **Ra·bbled** *ppl. a.*

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 186 William .. thought that the rabbled curates had been hardly treated.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *v.*³ [f. Rabble *sb.*²] *trans.* To stir, skim, or rake with a rabble.

1877 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 392 Just before tapping it is rabbled for five minutes 1894 Bowker in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 420 The molten metal is thoroughly stirred, or 'rabbled' to make it uniform.

Rabblement (ræ·b'lmĕnt). Also 6 **rabel-,** 6–7 **rablement.** [f. Rabble *sb.*¹ + -ment.]

1. = Rabble 2. Now *dial.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 10 Thither flocked a great rablement of souldiers. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/1 Two or three field peeces .scattered Thomas and his rablement 1665 J. Webb *Stone Heng* (1725) 127 We are not then to wonder, that .. such a promiscuous Rablement were in great Confusion. 1833 Lamb *Elia* II. *Productions Mod. Art.* A rabblement at the heels of Rosinante. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 118 A rude and noisy rabblement whom he could not command. 1877– In various dial. glossaries (Northumb., Lanc, Som.).

†**b.** = Rabble 2 b. *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* M iii, Dunsmen, and.. Albertistes, together with the whole rablement of Sophistrers. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 199 Church-robbers, Traitours, and other of the same rablement. 1674 Bp. Brownrig *Serm.* I. xxi. 284 Usurers, Brokers, and the like rablement of City-thieves.

transf. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 25 All the foure footed rablement of herbagers and grasse champers.

c. = Rabble 2 c Now *rare.*

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 245 As hee refus'd it, the rabblement howted. 1612 *Trav. Four Englishm.* 95 Messengers ..sent to raise vp all the whole rabblement thereabout vpon us. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xlv, The hubbub of the rabblement. 1813 Ld. Thurlow *Poems* 23 The rudest rabblement With their ill darts upon her bosom glanc'd. 1841 H. Smith *Moneyed Man* I. i. 12 Some of the passing rabblement ordered him to desist.

d. Confusion, disturbance, or tumult like that of a rabble; riotous conduct. *rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 9 The raskall many..Heaped together in rude rablement. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 125 Rablement, Brabblement, or Squabblement. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 177 This impulse of rabblement was not restrained without a certain clamour of voices.

†**2.** = Rabble 3 b. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Will of Deuyle* (Collier) 8 The rablement of..feined and domme ceremonies. 1607 *Scholast. Disc. agst. Antich.* I. ii. 66 The rabblement of Roman rites which Augustine ..brought in. 1652 G. Collier *Vindic. Sabbath* (1656) 44 The rabblement of Romish holi-daies.

†**3.** = Rabble 4. *Obs.*

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* ix, An hole rabblement of significations and signes of an abominable desolation. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 845 Prayer consisteth not in a rabblement of words. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. i. § 19. 73 An whole rablement of flim flam tales. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Proem, A rout and rabblement of critical gallimawfry.

b. = Rabble 4 b. Now only *dial.*

1547 Recorde *Judic. Ur.* I, I wyll..overpasse the greate rablement, only taking one generall sentence. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 85 In both his Rabblements fraught with Ribaldrie. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 54 To reckon up the rest of the Rabblement is needless. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Rabblement*, a long random discourse.

Rabbler[1] (ræ·blǝɹ). *rare.* [f. RABBLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who rabbles; one of a rabble.

1634 J. CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 150 The scourges of all God's people, ravening rabblers. 1692–1712 FOUNTAINHALL in W. P. Brown *Decis. Suppl.* (1826) IV. 356–7 (Jam.) He had there publicly called him a rabler and a robber. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 5 Such of the Presbyterians as.. directed the Methods that the Rabblers were to take.

Ra·bbler[2]. [f. RABBLE *v.*[3]] **a.** One who uses a rabble. **b.** An instrument for rabbling.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 398 The upper hearths are not very accessible to the rabblers. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xx. 368 My patent hollow steam Rabbler is at work, producing iron of superior quality.

Rabble rout (ræ·b'lrout). [f. RABBLE *sb.*[1] + ROUT.] = RABBLE 2, 2 b.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 129 A crew of fiddling knaves abject, The very refuse of that rabble rout. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xii. (1840) 20 Besides these well-meaning people, there went also a rabble-rout. 1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 3 June (1827) III. 327 A more rude rabble-rout I never saw. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xvi. 134 There was a rabble rout on foot. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 158 The president of the rabble rout was no other than the doctor himself

b. = RABBLE 2 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 38 The rabble rout now will, and anon will not. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 213 Those Republicans who .. lead the Rabble-rout by the plausible Cry of Religion. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xli, With feigned respect he bade give back The rabble rout.

Rabbling (ræ·blin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RABBLE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb. Also, a particular instance of this.

1690 *Acc. Pres. Persec. Ch. Scot.* 26 Rabbling has been all along in fashion, and continues to this moment. 1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 89 All the Evidences of their Moderation, are rabbling, robbing, beating. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 2 To ward off the blame of the barbarous Rabblings of the Clergy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 527 The rabbling of the bishops proved that there was 'no free Parliament'.

Rabbling (ræ·blin), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RABBLE *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb. Also *attrib.*, as *rabbling-door, -machine.*

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* I. 493 After 'rabbling' the puddled ball is ready for shingling. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 397 The long reverbatory with rabbling-doors on the side. 1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/2 The puddling furnaces .on the top of each is fitted a rabbling machine.

Ra·bbling, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. RABBLE *sb.*[1]] Disorderly, rowdy.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 143 O false Judge Appius, rabbling wretch. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 162 A rabbling rout of idle Louts. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 301 The report .. made a number of rabbling people join. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Rabblin'*, rowdy, noisy.

Rabbonet, Rabbott, Rabbyn(e, obs ff. RABINET, RABBET, RABBIN. **Rabysch, -yssh,** varr. RABBISH *Obs.* **Rabdo-,** see RHABDO-.

Rabe, Rabel, obs. ff. RABBI, RABBLE.

† Rabelaic, *a. Obs. rare.* = next.

a 1768 STERNE *Fragment* i. Longinus Rabelaicus (who is certainly.. as Rabelaic a fellow as ever existed).

Rabelaisian (ræbĕlē·ziăn), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also **-esian.** [f. the name of the French author François *Rabelais* (*c* 1490 1553) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling Rabelais or his writings, which are distinguished by exuberance of imagination and language, combined with extravagance and coarseness of humour and satire.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May 404/2 The publications of the two Brunets on Rabelesian bibliography. 1864 — 5 Mar. 300 Persons of a Rabelaisian turn of mind, who relish La Fontaine and Boccaccio. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser II. 132 [Skelton] was truly Rabelaisian before Rabelais. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 177 The Rabelaisian redundancy of his humour.

B. *sb.* A student or admirer of Rabelais.

1893 *Athenæum* 10 June 729/3 Modern Rabelaisians, anxious concerning the mission of the master.

Hence **Rabelai·sianism,** the characteristic style or attitude of Rabelais. So also **Rabela·ism.**

1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* xix. (1875) 342 Rabelaism, did not, during the sixteenth century, make much progress beyond the limits of France. 1886 *Athenæum* 23 Jan. 131/3 Rabelaisianism and Voltairean mockery.

Rabell, obs. form of RABBLE *sb.*[1]

Rabet, variant of RABAT plane.

Rabet(t, obs. form of RABBET; var. RABITE.

‖ **Rabi** (ræ·bi). See also RUBBEE. [Urdū رَبِیع *rabī* (ad. Arab. رَبِیع *rabīʿ* Spring.] The most important of the three grain crops of Hindustan, sown in September and reaped in the Spring. Also *attrib.* as *rabi-crop, -harvest.*

1882 HUNTER *Ind. Empire* 385 According to the system of classification in Upper India, wheat ranks as a *rabi* or spring crop, being reaped at the close of the cold weather in April and May. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 99 Where indigo is grown in the kharif, barley is its usual accompaniment in the rabi. 1898 *Agric. Ledger* V. No. 12. 16 Before the rabi-harvest.

Rabi, obs. form of RABBI.

† Ra·biate, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. med.L. *rabiāt-us,* pa. pple. of *rabiāre* to be mad: see RABIES.] Rabid.

c 1470 *Lament. Mary Magd.* xxxiv, Ah ye Jewes, worse than dogges rabiate.

Ra·biator. *Sc. rare.* [Perh. a later form of RUBIATOR, by assoc. with *rabid.*] 'A violent, noisy, greedy person' (Jam.).

a 1814 *Watch-house* II. 1 in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 60 They a' barkit at me, like sae many rabiators. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* I. vii. (1849) 22 One morning that rabiator, Mr. Lapstone, came into the shop.

Rabic (ræ·bik), *a.* [f. L. *rab-iēs* + -IC. Cf. F. *rabique.*]

1. Pertaining to, or caused by, rabies.

1885 LADY HAMILTON *Life Pasteur* 295 The saliva loses its rabic virulence in twenty-four hours. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 699 Rabic symptoms..induced by the inoculation of milk from affected animals.

2. Affected with rabies.

1887 DOLAN *Hydrophobia* 33 Out of the 38 Russians bitten by wolves, 3 died rabic.

† Ra·bical, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *rabi* RABBI + -ICAL.] Pertaining to a rabbi (in quot. *transf.*).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II. 395 He is willing also to be contented with some bare Rabical Preferment amongst the Elementary Baptists.

Rabid (ræ·bid), *a.* [ad. L. *rabid-us,* f. *rabēre* to rave, rage, be mad.]

1. Furious, raging; madly violent in nature or behaviour. Also *transf.* of things or parts of the body.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 129 As my brows were fork'd with rabid horns. 1615 — *Odyss.* XII. 428 All the rabide flight Of winds that ruine ships are bred in night. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 501 He licks his rabid Jaws. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 146 Some men are naturally .. thievish, pugnacious, rabid. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* V. vii, Like rabid snakes, that sting some gentle child Who brings them food. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* x, He was made so rabid by the gout.

b. Of feelings, passions, disease, etc.

1647 CRASHAW *Ps* xxiii. Poems 34 He..Strokes and tames my rabid grief. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 512 With rabid Hunger feed upon your kind. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 141 She has not the rabid virulence against Troy which distinguishes Juno. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 361 The itch disease was rabid .. about a dozen of the men were fearful objects of its virulence.

c. Of persons: Having some quality, feeling, view, etc., in a violent degree.

1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. ago,* B. was a rabid pedant. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Nom. & Real.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 256 The rabid democrat, as soon as he is senator and rich man [etc.] 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xiii, He is very rabid on the subject.

2. *spec.* Of beasts (rarely of human beings): Affected with rabies; mad.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 388 Persons who have had reason to believe, that they were bitten by a rabid animal. 1822 *Good's Stud. Med.* III. 347 A rabid young man. 1833 FORBES, etc. *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 489/1 The disease named hydrophobia usually arises from the bite of a rabid dog. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 147 Bites of rabid animals.

b. Pertaining to, of the nature of, rabies.

1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV. 412 Nothing characteristic of rabid hydrophobia. 1822 *Good's Stud. Med* III. 375 Their plan of abstracting rabid blood from the system. 1887 DOLAN *Hydrophobia* 8 An accompaniment of the rabid virus.

Hence **Rabi·dity; Ra·bidly** *adv.*; **Ra·bidness.**

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* XV § 27 The furies and rabidness of their passion. 1831 DISRAELI *Young Duke* V. vi. 174 At any rate he must get rid of his rabidity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 409 Wolves, going forth to prey when urged to rabidness by hunger. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 505 Bruhl's rabidities of appetite. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. § xiv. (1894) 272 Men shouting and rabidly yelling.

Rabies (rē·bi,ĭz). [a. L. *rabiēs,* f. *rabēre* to rage, rave. Cf. RAGE.] Canine madness; hydrophobia. Also *fig.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 333 The rabies, which is a madnesse, caused by some peculiar poyson. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Madness,* Dr. James relates the cure he made of dogs that were mad, and how he preserved others from the rabies. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I. xx. 152 Finding Lord Vincent so disposed to the biting mood, I immediately directed his *rabies* towards Mr Aberton. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 284 Whenever rabies appears it is inevitably fatal. 1884 *Graphic* 22 Nov. 531/2 The alleged epidemic of rabies in South London.

attrib. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 5/1 The mad dog with his rabies virus. 1887 *British Med. Jrnl* 8 Jan. 82/2 A discussion on Pasteur's rabies inoculations.

Hence **Rabi·tic** *a.*, affected with rabies, rabid; **Rabi·fic** *a*, causing rabies.

1879 DOLAN *Rabies or Hydrophobia* (ed 2) 213 The total extinction of the rabific contagion. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 202 Rabific virus .. obtained from a rabbit.

Rabil(l, obs. forms of RABBLE *sb.*

Rabin(e, obs. forms of RABBIN.

Ra·binet. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 **rabbinet, 7 -enet, rabanet, -init, 9 -onet, 6- rabinet.** [App. later form of ROBINET (q. v.).] A small variety of cannon (see quot. 1644).

Smith *Seaman's Gram.* (1627) gives the diameter of bore as 1 inch, and the charge as half-a-pound.

1587 [see ROBINET]. 1596 HARINGTON *Apol. Ajax* A 4 They made a sore batterie, with Rabbinets, minions, Sakers, and Demicannons. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 124 Peeces that shoot bullet of waight from seuenteene pound downeward .. euen to the Rabinet. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 Rabinits to cleare the Decks fore and aft. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 98 The Rabanet hath in diameter at the bore one inch and an halfe, the charge in powder three quarters. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rabinet,* a small piece of ordnance, between a falconet and a base. [1808 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cannon,* Rabinet, which carried a ball of 16 ounces. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 220 Falconets, and rabonets.]

Rabio·sity. *rare*[−1]. [f. as next + -ITY.] Rabies.

1824 H. C. KNIGHT *Letters from South & West* 70 Near Loretto, they have a reputed remedy against canine rabiosity.

† Ra·bious, *a. Obs.* Also **rabb-.** [ad. L. *rabiōs-us,* f. *rabiēs* RABIES. Cf. obs. F. *rabieux, -euse* (Godef.).] Rabid.

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 15 Edmond .. surnamed Ironside .. was employed against this rabious inuader. 1646 BUCK *Rich III,* II. 61 Their cruell Swords, so rabious in their execution. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xi. 76 Ignorant Arabian (or rather mad rabious) Impostors.

Rabit, obs. form of RABBET, RABBIT.

† Rabite. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rabit, -yt,** 4–5 **-yte, -yght, -et(t.** [Aphetic for *Arabite* (in *Gen. & Exod.* 1203), f. ARAB + -ITE[1]. So also med.L. *rabītus* or *rabita* (Du Cange), MHG. *râvît,* ON. *râbît-r.*] An Arab steed. Also *attrib.*

13 *Coer de L.* 2323 In the world nas not . Steed rabyte, ne camayl, That ran so swift. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 4475 Sire Gii lep on a rabit [*varr.* rabyt, -yte, -yght], þat was meche & noþing lite. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1415 Thys ys a stede of Arabye,..A rabyte..Therto was mare. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1320 Be rawe of þar rabetis he ruschid to þe erthe.

Rabi·tic, *a.* [Irreg. f. RABIES: cf. RABIETIC.] Rabid.

1888 WHITMARSH *Pasteur Treatm.* 33 Rabitic dogs generally take three days before they die.

Rable, obs. form of RABBLE *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Rablin, obs. form of RAVELIN.

† Rabone. *Obs. rare.* [? ad. Sp. *rábano,* f. *raba* RAPE.] A radish. Also *attrib.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. v. § 4. 184 Radish is called..in English Radish, and Rabone. 1611 COTGR., *Raifort,* the raddish, or the Rabone, root (or hearb)

Raboyt, obs. Sc. form of REBUT *v.*

Rabscallion, obs. variant of RAPSCALLION.

Rabuke, obs. form of REBUKE, ROEBUCK.

Rabul, obs. form of RABBLE *sb.*[1]

† Ra·bulane. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of obscure formation: cf. RABONE.] ? A radish.

1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 97 The Rabulanes, Onions and Beanes of these seuerall Soiles.

† Ra·bulous, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *rabula* a brawling or wrangling advocate.] Scurrilous.

1538 *State Papers* (1834) III. 1 He hath .. rayled and raged ayenste me, calling me heritike and begger, with other rabulouse revilinges.

Rabut, obs Sc. var. REBUT *sb.* and *v.* **Raby,** obs. f. RABBI. **Rabyll,** obs. f. RABBLE *sb.*[1] **Rabyne,** obs. f. RABBIN. **Rabyt e, -yght,** varr. RABITE. **Rabytt,** obs. f. RABBIT.

Rac, obs. f. RACK *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2] **Rac-a-pee,** var. RACKAPEE. **Racand,** obs. f. RACKAN. **Racare,** obs. f. RAKER. **Racheh,** obs. f. RATCH *v.* **Racch(e,** varr. RACHE. **Racckee,** obs. f. RAKI.

‖ **Raccolta.** *Obs.* Also 7 **re-, ro-,** 7–8 **racolta**; 6 *pl.* **raccolte.** [It., = fem. pa. pple. of *raccogliere* to collect (f. L. *re-* + *ad-* + *colligĕre*)] A gathering, collection; harvest; crop.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 65 That at all times he may make Raccolte, and gather his souldiers together. *a* 1625 JAS. I in Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 115 This motion .carries all my Raccolta's, my Counsels at the present, and my prospects upon the Future, with it. 1748 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxv. 345 To invest it in raw silk cannot be done in less than three racoltas.

† Raccommo·de, *v. Obs.* Also 8 **racomm-, raccomodo.** [ad. F. *raccommoder,* f. *re-* + *accommoder* to ACCOMMODATE.] *trans.* To restore to good relations (*with* a person); to set right.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* V. i, My dear French sir, stay but a minute, till I raccommode myself with the princess. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 60 If you will take this occasion to write him a line of joy, I am persuaded it will raccomode everything. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 16 (1764) 130, I deranged the right wing a little, but Betty has racommoded it passablement bien.

Raccoon, variant of RACOON.

† Racco·mp)t, raccount, obs. var. RECOUNT. (Cf. F. *raconter* and RACONTEUR).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 300 In the beginning is raccomted, how oftentymes the Emperour hath desired a counsell. *Ibid.* 316 Kynge Ferdinando raccompteth, how he . made truse with the Turke. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 18, I have seen it raccounted by a Worthy and Learned hand.

Raccou·rcy, *a. Her.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 **-ci.** [ad. F. *raccourci,* pa. pple. of *raccourcir,* f. *re-* + *accourcir* to shorten, f. *court* CURT.] = COUPED 2.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Raccourcy,* in heraldry, signifies the same as *coupy,* that is, cut off, or shortened. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Raccourcy,* or *Recourcie,* is the same as *Couppe.*

Race (rēs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-4 **ras**, 4-5 **rass**, 4-6 **rase**, *Sc.* **raiss**, 5 *north.* **rass**, 6 *Sc.* **raice**, **rais**, **rays**, 4- **race**. [a. ON. *rás* (Norw. and Sw. dial. *rås*), running, race, rush (of water), course, channel, row, series. OE. *rǽs* RESE; of obscure etym. Orig. a northern word, coming into general use about the middle of the 16th c.]

I. 1. The act of running; a run. Freq. in phr. *in, on, with a race.* Now *Sc.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 141 To the bischope in a ras He ran. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conss.* 8938 Assahelle..thurgh rase wald turne bath buk and ra. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 638 In a raiss to the king he ran *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 145 Thyn apostels full radly ar run from the a rase. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 118 This nobill Dongard . Than with ane raice amang thame entert in 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 199 Chast Diane..And all her maides that sue her in the race. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 756/1 In the contention of leaping, they jump farthest, that fetch their race largest 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 46 The bristled baptist Boar mountains levelled in his furious race. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. v, The noble stag..Held westward with unwearied race. *Mod. Sc.* If ye're to jump that, ye'll need to tak' a race.

fig. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 48 Talking of faith, thei have fetcht their ful race from the xii signes in the zodiake. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 Blocks of the Diuel that are cast in our wayes, to cut off the rase of toward wittes. 1648 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 273 This loose rayler,..having once begun his race, regards not how farre he flies out beyond all truth and shame.

† **b.** Phr. *To rue a* (or *one's*) *race.* Chiefly *fig.*, to repent of the course one has taken. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 214 Rugge hym in ropes, his rase till he rewe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Wolf & Sheep* xiv, Ye sall rew this rais. Quhat was the caus, ye gaif me sic ane catche? 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (1837) 32 He knew That it wald caus ane greit Offence, Kend weill that race that he wald rew.

c. *fig.* The course of life or some portion of it.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 122 The prince Eneas,.. The fatis of goddis and rasis mony ane Reheirsing schew. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 The Race that euery man in this his transitory life haue to runne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 505 Thir Ministry perform'd, and race well run, . They die 1671 — *Samson* 597 My race of glory run, and race of shame. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 301 Thus thro' the Race of Life they [bees] quickly run. 1709 WATTS *Hymn, 'Awake, our Souls'* 1, Awake, and run the heavenly Race. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 315 The well-known place Whence first we started into life's long race. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ix, My Arthur, whom I shall not see Till all my widow'd race be run.

† **2.** A rush, onset, charge; a raid. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 498 Fulgentius, with mony Pecht and Scot,..Full mony raice attour the wall hes maid. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 621 The sowr persute, and syne the resistance, The rigorous rais. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1986/1 Badlie yet could they make their rase, by reason the furrowes laie trauerse to their course.

| **3.** Rapid action, haste, hurry. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26732 Ne tell noght [þi dedis] ouer wit renand ras, als dos þis men þat penis tas. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 489 'Arise vp', he saide in a ras, 'We bene elles alle I-take'. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1996 And þaim redes on a rase he & reche7 to þe sedes *c* 1440 *Partonope* 846 [She] ryseth vp in a grete raas.

† **4. a.** The act of riding rapidly on horseback; a course in a tournament (cf. 7 b). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1145 In he rydes one a rase Or that he wiste where he was. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3088 Thir sex in a Ras Deliuerly com prekand our the feldis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 3 Scudamour..issewed, To haue rencountred him in egnall race. 16.. *Tom Potts* 286 in Child *Ballads* II. 445/2 Then they turned their horsses round about, To run the race more egarlye.

† **b.** A journey or voyage. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4252 Prothesaly the formast was Off alle the schippis In that ras. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 22 To me all devote godlie wychtis Schew we suld haue a prosper rais *Ibid.* IV. x. 48 Sall I..Bid thaim mak sail anone, and a new rais? 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 212 A Man may..Thrise wander out Vlisses race: Yet neuer finde Vlisses wife.

II. 5. Onward movement of a thing, as the heavenly bodies, a vehicle, etc.; running or rush of water (cf. 6). *? Obs.* † Also, a sudden deviation from a line (quot. 1670).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23588 Sun and mon, and water and stern, þat rinnes nu wit ras sa yern. 13.. *Childh Jesus* 845 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 338 Twa stremys That nenermare of rase salle blyne. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 948 He spyed a great race of bloude in Robertes face 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* ii. 9 *note*, The worde of God hath it race and increaseth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 164 The Chariot came nigh unto them with a great race and mightie force. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiii 66 Some wheeles passing swifter than other some, by divers rases. 1633 D. [ROGERS] *Treatise of Sacraments* 1 168 Your streame weake;..and the staues of your wheele which should support the race of it pittifully broken. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 4 The tide set in with so strong a race. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 76 It points off with a Race from the other Mountains..into the Channel.

b. *esp.* The daily (or annual) course of the sun through the heavens. Similarly of the moon.

Chiefly by conscious metaphor from sense 1, and usually with vb. *to run.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 44 The mother of dredd darkness.. took her wonted way To ronne her timely race *Ibid.* xi. 33 Titan rose to runne his daily race. 1668 TUKE *Adv.* 5 *Hours* II, The sun .. ere half his race be run. *c* 1742 GRAY *Ignorance* 12 Thrice hath Hyperion roll'd his annual race. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 126 Should God again..interrupt the race Of the undeviating and punctual sun. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Sun.* 10 The immortal Sun, Who, borne by heavenly steeds, his race doth run Unconquerably.

c. The course of time. (Chiefly used as in b.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 39 If the mid-night bell Did .. Sound on into the drowzie race of night. ? 1630 MILTON *On Time* 1 Fly envious Time, till thou run out thy race. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 15 Majestick Months set out . to their appointed Race. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Imit. Horace, Odes* II. xiv. 1 Eternity ' that boundless race Which Time himself can never run.

† **d.** The course or progress of events, or of a narrative. *Obs. rare.*

c 1590 BRUCE *At Serm.* i. (1591) 6 Gif ye see .. consider the race of the historie. *a* 1626 BACON *On War with Spain* 7 The Prosecution and Race of the Warre, carrieth the Defendant, to assaile and inuade, the . Patrimony of the first Aggressour.

† **e.** Impact; a shock, blow. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1349 He raught a stroke to Ferumbras .. It brast his hawberke at þat ras. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 Sum gat ane rais gart all hir ribbis rak.

6. A strong current in the sea or a river.

Perh. partly ad. F. *raz, ras* in same sense, commonly regarded as a Breton *râz*, a strait, narrow channel.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 697 By the mole thai passyt 3ar, And entryt sone in-to the rase. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 774 Wynde him blewe .. over the salte flode And over the profounde rase. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* H ij, Amonge the waues perylous on rases holowe. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 In your Sea stormes, cross tydes, dangerouse races. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 130 Hee found a strong race, a Tide running sometimes Eastward, sometimes Westward. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 82 A short cockling Sea, as if it had been a Race, or place where two Tides meet. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XIV. (1840) 248 Among innumerable islands, without any pilot that understood the channel and races between them. 1828 PLANCHÉ *Desc. Danube* 72 The river narrows, and a slight fall, or what our sailors call a race, ensues. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 245 We were able to head the races that spun out from submerged trees.

transf. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* I. 15 The sky was a race of large torn cloud, white as milk.

b Used in the names of special currents.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 687 Quhar als gret stremys ar rynnand,..As is the raiss of Bretangze. *c* 1530 *Hickescorner* B iiij, I sawe them all drowned in the rase of Irelande. 1596 FITZ GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 80 In that faire palace neere the milken race. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3317/4 He saw 5 Sail of Ships standing through the Race of Fountney. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) Eee ij b, The race of Portland. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* I. ii. 18 Through this channel, the sea, at high spring tides, sweeps at the rate of eight miles an hour. .. This passage is called the Race (or Ras) of Alderney.

III. 7. As a portion of time or space:

† **a.** A space of time; a while. *Obs. rare*[−1].

13 . *K. Alis.* 7830 They lyved here bote lite ras; And sone echon forgete was!

† **b.** The distance or space between two points. *Knight's race* (from 4 a): see quot. 1562. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 58 b, Alciatus saith that a man shall discerne colour, if he may come within a knights rase of any banner, but I neuer hard of any man, that came within an 100 rases of the Sun. *Le*: What is a knights rase? *Ge*: It is lx. foote of assise in length, of the field, and is of Herehaughts so called. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1348 The plaine and base plot of the cittie .. comprehendeth a Diameter or race almost of 8 Stadia.

c. A piece of ground suitable for running or racing (see 10). *rare.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* III. 23 Nor yet the level South can shew a smoother race *a* 1783 *Fair Annie* 64 in Child *Ballads* II. 75/1, I wish that they were seven hares To run the castle race. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* II. 7 Perilous in steep places Soft in the level races.

† **8.** The course, line, or path taken by a person or a moving body. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

? *c* 1400 *Sir J. Mandevelle & Gt Souden* 17 in Hakl. *E. P. P.* I. 155 Your prestes that suld teech vertus trace, They tyn rakyll out of gud race 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiv. 84 Prince Enee persauit by his rais, Quhow that the schip did rok and taillzevey. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 He diuerted from his accustomed rase which was by the Ilandes of Canarie. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 Of the auncient Mathematicians, a Line is called the race or course of a Point *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXVI. i, I have made my race Within the boundes of innocence to bide.

† **b.** A reach (of a river). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxix. (1614) 77/1 A long race of the river Ouse.

c. The channel or bed (of a stream); *esp.* an artificial channel leading water to or from a point where its energy is utilized, as in a mill or a mining claim. Now chiefly *U.S.* See also HEAD-, MILL-, TAIL-RACE.

It is not clear whether there is any connexion between this sense and OF. *rase, rasse, raze* (15th c. in Godef.), watercourse, trench, ditch, (mill-) race.

1565 73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 212 The (law-) suit..for the rait[e] of the said water corne myln. 1777 *Wallingfen Inclos. Act* 45 The beck, race, water, or watercourse. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I. 536 The race,. a canal 20 to 30 feet wide, and carried. through rocks and hills. 1805 *West's Antiq. Furness* 74 There has been also a subterraneous passage, leading from the race of the rivulet. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioners Agric.* (1869) 334 The bottoms of the races are covered with small stones and a layer of fine gravel. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 293 The water, brought through races by miles of fluming, spouted clear and strong over heaps of auriferous earth.

d. *Weaving.* The path or channel in the lay or batten along which the shuttle moves in crossing the web; the board or other support on which the shuttle slides.

1855 [see *Lay-race* s.v. LAY *sb.*[8]]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1263/1 The picker..which strikes the fly-shuttle and drives it along the race. 1879 BARLOW *Weaving* 87 The warp threads are pressed down upon the race.

e. A circular path for a horse employed in driving machinery. 1862 [see *Gin-race* s.v. GIN *sb.*[1] 12]

f. *New Zeal.* (See quot.)

1872 *Rtldg.'s Ev. Boy's Ann.* 53/2 Each lamb was driven through the narrow hurdle-passage..called a race.

g. *Mech.* The space in which a drum or wheel revolves. (Cf. *wheel race.*)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 197.

9. a. *Mining.* 'A small thread of spar or ore' (Raymond *Gloss. Mining* 1881).

1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Iron & Steele* 144 If..of brimstone and quicksilver they were ingendred, there would be some rase of them, in the mynes of golde and silver. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Kiv b, This Keckle-Meckle Stuff has the Ore run with it in small Strings and Races.

b. A row or series. *dial.* and *techn.*

1880 *F. Cornwall Gloss., Race*, a string, *e. g.* of onions. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-Mining* 197 *Race.* See *Journey.* [—'A train or set of trams all coupled together.'] 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Race*, a range or series. A race of pits. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 5/1 They were run into by a race of runaway hutches.

IV. 10. The act of running, riding, sailing, etc. in competition with one or more rivals; a contest of speed; in *pl.* usually denoting a series of horse-races held at a fixed time on a regular course

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vii. 1 Eftir thir raissis done, and giftis gif. 1582 BIBLE (Rheims) 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 They that runne in the race, al runne in deede, but one receiueth the price. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 372 In Hide-Park, to see the Races, Horse and Foot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 33 To indite Wars .. or to describe Races and Games 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 429 Young Nestor leads the race; Eumelus then. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 13 He that would win the race must guide his horse Obedient to the customs of the course. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, We're going on to the races. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* II. xi, Swimming, skating, snow-shoe races.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 518 A race, wherein they run striving who shall come first to the devill. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 61 Every competitor in the race of wit is left behind him. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 856 Ere thou Didst start for this brief race whose crown is death. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 86 The two nations which, if last in the race of political freedom, were foremost in the race of material civilization.

b. *slang.* A bet on a horse-race.

1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 190, I had a fair race on Sir Bevys, I. Rothschild's horse, for the Derby.

V. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combs. (sense 10), as *race-boat, -dust, fund, -ground, list, -manager, -meeting, -nag, night, -rider, -riding, -runner, -week, -winner*; 'used or worn by one who rides in a horse-race', as *race-cap, -jacket, -saddle*; 'intended for wearing at races', as *race-cloak, -coat, -dress, -gown, -hat.* **b.** Special combs., as **race ball**, a ball held in connexion with a race-meeting; **race-board**, (*a*) a gang-board, (*b*) the board on which a shuttle slides (see 8 d); **race-card**, a printed card giving information about races; **race-circle**, the course of a spindle in a braiding machine; **race-cloth**, a cloth used with a racing-saddle, having pockets to hold the weight required by the rules of the course (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **race-cup**, a cup or other piece of plate given as a prize to the winner of a race; **race-glass**, a field-glass for use at races (hence *race-glassed* adj.); **race-plate** = RACER 4 (see also CUBB *sb.* 9 c); **race-stand**, a stand at a race-course; **race tankard** (cf. *race-cup*) See also RACE-COURSE, -DAY, -HORSE.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, At our last *race ball. 1808 ASHE *Travels* III. 260 Ships have *race boards to the bank, which gives them an access so easy, that they are often visited from the shore. 1879 BARLOW *Weaving* 97 The middle shuttle boxes are . lowered to the level of the race-board. 1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 7 The modern single-straike *race-boat is composed of two parts 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 265 This trade (with *race-cards) is not carried on in town. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 355/2 The *race-circles, in which the spindles are caused to move 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, All the family *race-ups and corporation bowls. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 216 Electric Pindar, quick as fear, With *race-dust on his cheeks. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 200 The shareholders will receive five per cent..the remainder to go to the *race fund. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Some *race-glassed and blue-veiled traveller. 1802 S. CHIFNEY *Genius Genuine* 52, I was the next morning on the *race ground 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 260 The principal rooms overlooking the race-ground. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xiii 228 As plentiful now as..'garters' in later years, among the list of *race-jackets. 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 398 Chaucing to have the *race list in my hand. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 154 *Race-manager, or keeper of the stud-book at Newmarket. 1809 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 108 This almost universal success at the *race-meetings. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1875) II. 539 Keep his *race-nags, and in Hyde Park be seen. *a* 1687 COTTON *Wks.* (1765) 119 The bave Hag Can of a Cudgel make a Race-Nag 1795 T. WILKINSON *Wandering Patentee* I. 241 The assembly-rooms keep the ladies entirely away the three *race nights. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Jockeys*..*Race Riders. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* II. 580 We will now describe the 'science of *race riding', or jockeyship. 1863 LD. W. P. LENNOX *Biog. Remin.* II. 146, I had an opportunity of carrying

on my passion for race-riding. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* iv. 1 To come lag and late..as lazy *Race-runners. 1860 H. AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 174 No modern *race-stand towered before the stern soldier of the Commonwealth. 1882 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 10 Indian jars and old silver *race tankards. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5436/4 To be fought all the *Race-Week. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 181 In the race-week, a long main of cocks was fought. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* II. 198 We both got back to Newmarket a few days before the race week. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxxvii, Sir Henry Silvercup, the great *race-winner.

Race (rēˑs), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 rase. [a. F. *race*, earlier also *rasse* (1512), a. It. *razza* = Sp. *raza*, Pg. *raça*, of obscure origin.]

I. A group of persons, animals, or plants, connected by common descent or origin.

In the widest sense the term includes all descendants from the original stock, but may also be limited to a single line of descent or to the group as it exists at a particular period.

1. The offspring or posterity *of* a person; a set of children or descendants. Chiefly *poet.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1841/1 Thus was the outward race & stocke of Abraham after flesh refused. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 107 Haue I .. Forborne the getting of a lawfull Race, And by a Iem of women. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 385 High proof ye now have giv'n to be the Race Of Satan. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 63 Their Vines a shadow to their Race shall yield. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 384 Her infant race .sit cow'ring o'er the sparks. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 168, I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my dusky race.

transf. and *fig.* 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. v, Such, as either we must acknowledge for our own forefathers or else disdain the race of Christ. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 70 How Tragedy and Comedy embrace, How Farce and Epic get a jumbled race. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 110 Blackthorn bushes with their infant race Of blushing rose blooms.

† **b.** Breeding, the production of offspring. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 234 It behooveth therefore that the mares appointed for race be well compacted, of a decent quality. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 141 He hath also stables of stallions for race. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 530 Male he created thee, but thy consort Femal for Race.

† **c.** A generation. *Obs. rare.*

1549 *6z* STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cii. 12 Thy remembrance euer doth abide from race to race. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In several orders of knighthood..the candidates must prove a nobility of four races or descents. [1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 51 If the last generations of your country appeared without much lustre in your eyes, you might have derived your claims from a more early race of ancestors.]

2. A limited group of persons descended from a common ancestor; a house, family, kindred.

a 1600 WYNNE *Hist. Gwydir Family* (1878) 33 Some affirme Jevan ap Meredith to be the elder brother, and soe doth all the race that are of him contend. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 7 No Government to be conferr'd upon strangers in blood; but such onely to have the place, to whose race it did belong. 1734 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 431 Lady Weymouth's person bears away the bell, even from the Marlborough race. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 4 (*Calais*) The Bourbon is by no means a cruel race. 1833 TENNYSON *Sisters* 1 We were two daughters of one race. 1883 GRELN *Conq. Eng.* 418 [Edmund Ironside] shared, no doubt, the weak constitution of his race.

b. A tribe, nation, or people, regarded as of common stock.

a 1600 WYNNE *Hist. Gwydir Family* (1878) 20 Llewelyn ap Gruffith last Prince of Wales of the Brittish race. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 780 That Pigmean Race Beyond the Indian Mount. 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 51 Troy's whole race thou wouldst confound. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 499 A mighty people come! A race of heroes! 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 140 The worst race of people inhabiting that part. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 11 The..proscription under which their whole race is placed.

c. A group of several tribes or peoples, forming a distinct ethnical stock.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 150 No two races of Men can be more strongly contrasted than were the ancient Egyptian and the Syro-Arabian races. 1868 KINGSLEY *Heroes* Pref. 10 They were all different tribes and peoples of the one great Hellen race. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 54 Courage .was a heritage of the whole German race.

d. One of the great divisions of mankind, having certain physical peculiarities in common.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist., Animals* xxxiii, The second great variety in the human species seems to be that of the Tartar race. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 361/2 Considerable differences occur in the general stature of the several races of mankind. 1861 HOLME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. v. 27 Blumenbach proposed to establish five races, 1st, the Caucasian; 2nd, the Mongolian; 3rd, the Ethiopian; 4th, the American; 5th, the Malay.

3. A breed or stock of animals; a particular variety of a species.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* I. iii. B j, Of all the races in Grace, both the Horses and Mares of Thessalia..are most celebrated. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 20, I have seene a Gentleman..very carefull to have his horse of a generous race. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. 196 There is a race of sheep in this country with four horns. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 57 The plains..bred a generous race of horses. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 362/2 In the most highly domesticated races, as the spaniel, the cranium is more fully developed. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 292 In this manner, a variety, or race, is generated within the species.

† **b.** A stud or herd (of horses). *Obs.*

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 80 Persons having custodie of a studde or race of maies. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 72 Doe but note a wilde and wanton heard Or race of youthful and vnhaudled colts. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Double Marriage* I. i, The rases of our horses he takes from us. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Duke of N.* (1886) II. 152 All this stock was lost, besides his race of horses.

c. A genus, species, kind of animals.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iv. 15 Duncans Horses..Beauteous, and swift, the Minions of their Race. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 160 The wolfish race Appear with belly gaunt and famished face. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 388 Slow move the harmless race [sheep]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 190 The generality of mankind regard this formidable race [serpents] with horror. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Merc.* lii, I wish the race of cows were perished.

4. A genus, species, or variety of plants (cf. quot. 1880).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 1 The wicked seede of vice Began to spring. But euermore some of the vertuous race Rose up. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶ 7 The Seeds by which the several Races of Plants are propagated and continued. 1804 KNAPP *Brit. Grasses* Pl. 119 The whole race of British grasses now before us. 1880 ASA GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 1. 320 A race in this technical sense of the term, is a variety which is perpetuated with considerable certainty by sexual propagation.

5. One of the great divisions of living creatures:

a. Mankind. In early use always *the human race, the race of men* or *mankind*, etc.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXI. x, From among the humane race [thou shalt] Roote out their generation. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. i. 40 His hate may grow To the whole race of Mankinde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 348 The happy seat Of som new Race call'd Man. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 36 The flux of many thousand years, That oft has swept the toiling race of men..away. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 22 That every tribe.. Might feel themselves allied to all the race. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* vi, One writes..That 'Loss is common to the race'. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 It was one of the cardinal liberations of the growing race.

b. A class or kind of beings other than men or animals.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 194 Shall we then live thus vile, the race of Heav'n Thus trampl'd. 1679 DRYDEN *Ovid Met.* I. 250 There dwells below a Race of Demi-Gods. 1782 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 199 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivious race. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 244 The voice With which our pallid race hold ghastly talk In darkness.

c. One of the chief classes of animals (as beasts, birds, fishes, insects, etc.).

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 137 The plumy race, The tenants of the sky. 1728–46 *Spring* 123 Insect armies..A feeble race. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 110 And who possess the land? The race of beasts? *Ibid.* 241 The sacred waves and all the race of fishes.

6. Without article:

a. Denoting the stock, family, class, etc. to which a person, animal, or plant belongs, chiefly in phr. *of* (*noble*, etc.) *race.*

1559 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* vi, Som were Dukes, and came of regall race. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 8 Una.. Whom well she knew to spring from heavenly race. *Ibid.* 60 Thou, faire ymp, sprong out from English race. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 95 [A] bud of Nobler race. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 360/1 Who, in Race, and Honour, and Wealth, excelled all the rest of the Citizens. 1703 POPE *Thebais* I. 685 A fate .. unworthy those of race divine! 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 105 Two Courser's of ethereal race. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. i. 5 His ablest servants were of Oriental race.

b. The fact or condition of belonging to a particular people or ethnical stock; the qualities, etc. resulting from this.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 16 In no country has the enmity of race been carried further than in England. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 Race in the negro is of appalling importance. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., They are separated by language, by degree of civilisation, and by the indefinable aggregate of inherent differences which we call 'race'.

† **7.** Natural or inherited disposition. *Obs. rare.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 160 Now I giue my sensuall race, the reine. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 358 Thy vild race .had that in't, which good natures Could not abide to be with.

II. A group or class of persons, animals, or things, having some common feature or features.

8. A set or class of persons.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 50 Bakbyttaris of sindry racis. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 60 His onely example had breed such a rase of worthie learned lentlemen, as this Realme neuer yet did affourde. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XII. i, Ev'n the race of good men are decai'd. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. ii, You preserve A race of idle people here about you, Facers and talkers. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect* No. 404 ¶ 3 To this Affectation the World owes its whole Race of Coxcombs. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. iii, The race of learned men, Still at their books. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I, *The Two Races of Men*, The men who borrow, and the men who lend. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 There arose a new race of poets..who made pleasure the only criterion of excellence.

b. One of the sexes. *poet.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 52 In gentle Ladies breste and bounteous race Of woman kind. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4 She is beautiful beyond the Race of Women. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 349 Three gallant sons .. but of the softer race, One nymph alone.

† **c.** The line or succession of persons holding an office. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1570 *6* LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 306 The whole race of the Bishops succeeding Iustus in this See.

9. A set, class, or kind of animals, plants, or things. Chiefly *poet.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 8 Seagulles..And Cormoyraunts, with birds of ravenous race. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., On Spalt* (1869) 226 Of pushes Spalt has such a knottie race. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 66 Expert .. In woods and wilds to wound the savage race. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., I hope [her disease] is not of the cephalick race. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXV. (*motto*), Amidst the faded race of fallen leaves.

† **b.** One of the three 'kingdoms' of nature *Obs. rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. *124* Of all the Race of Animals, alone The Bees have common Cities of their own. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 184 All the Offsprings that are produc'd in the Race of Vegetables and in the Race of Animals. *Ibid.* 227 They can .. extract from Water Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals, and give new Creatures to these three Races of Nature.

10. A particular class of wine, or the characteristic flavour of this, supposed to be due to the soil. (Cf. RACINESS a, RACY 1.) ? *Obs.*

1580 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 15 This is a cup of good romney, and drynketh well of the rase. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. iii, A pipe Of rich Canary .. Is it of the right race? *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 170 One cannot pass a day's journey but he will find a differing race of wine. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 25 A pure and flosculous race or spirit. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson* Wks. 1787 IV. 178 'Race' applied to wines, in its primitive sense, means the flavour of the soil. 1835 *Tait's Edin. Mag.* II. 350/1 Like certain wines and fruits, in removal, much of the *race*, or peculiar flavour of the soil, is sure to be lost.

b. *fig.* Of speech, writing, etc.: A peculiar and characteristic style or manner, *esp.* liveliness, sprightliness, piquancy. (Cf. RACINESS b, RACY 3.)

1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 166, I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more Race, more Spirit, more Force of Wit and Genius, than any others I have ever seen, either ancient or modern. 1711 P. H. *View 2 last Parlts.* 185 Mr. Dolben pursu'd the Charge with a peculiar Race of Spirit. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson* Wks. 1787 IV. 178, I know not whether they [Thomson's Poems] have not lost part of what Temple calls their 'race'. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Boswell* (1860) I. 369 We know no production of the human mind which has so much of what may be called the race, so much of the peculiar flavour of the soil from which it springs. 1875 M'COSH *Scot. Philos.* XXXI. 247 His conversation had a race and flavour peculiarly its own.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *race-blood, -character, -characteristic, -difference, -distinction, -hatred, -maintenance, -patriarch, -poem, -portrait, -skull*, etc.; *race-begotten, -maintaining, -wide* adjs.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii. 62 The *race-begotten child Is its own father's lord. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 93 Agragas steeds courrageous with *racebrood plentiful offred. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 5/2 It was absurd to ignore all distinctions of *race-character in governing them [negroes]. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii 8 The theory of a language as a *race-characteristic. *Ibid.* i. 4 Far greater *race-differences are met with among the speakers of one language. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 117 *Race distinctions perpetuated themselves in the group of little townships. 1882 *Times* 15 Mar., The furious *race-hatred that has been raging over the South. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ii. § 5. 15 *Race-maintaining conduct, like self-maintaining conduct, arises gradually out of that which cannot be called conduct. *Ibid.* 16 This conduct which furthers *race-maintenance. 1859 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 106 The songs learned by Saxo in regard to the northern *race-patriarch. 1888 *Literary World* (Boston) 29 Sept. 314/3 The Kalevala..a *race-poem whose enduring charm is its artlessness and spontaneity. 1875 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 111/1 The coloured *race-portraits of ancient Egypt. 1864 J. HUNT tr. *Vogt's Lect. Man* vii. 194 More of the Simian type than any other known *race-skull. 1893 J. H. BARROWS *World's Parlt. Relig.* I. 72 An event of *race-wide and perpetual significance.

Race (rēˑs), *sb.*[3] [var. of RASE *sb.* (q.v.). Cf. RACE *v.*[3]] A cut, slit, mark, scratch. Now only *techn.* (see quot. 1819).

c 1500 *Robt. Devyll* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 40 Robert had a race in his face. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 19 Yee must launce his fecte gently round on the edge of his hoofes, with small races not deepe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 572 That sand cutteth smooth and cleane as it goeth, and leaues no race at all in the work. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 4 He, with the Tooth of the Gage makes a Mark or Race on the side of the Face. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIX. *Race*, the mark made on timber, &c by a tool called a racing-knife.

attrib. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4145 She hath had a little Race Sore upon one of her hind Gambrels.

Race (rēˑs), *sb.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. RACE *v.*[4]: cf. PLUCK *sb.*] The heart, liver, and lungs, *esp.* of a calf.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 25 The destilled water of the race [of a calf]..helpeth cold. *c* 1818 *Yng Woman's Companion* 1–2 The head and inwards are called the pluck; in some places they are called the calf's race. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. (E. D. S.). 1879– In dial. glossaries (Shropsh., Leic., Wilts, etc.).

† **Race,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Also 6 rase, 7 raice. [Of obscure origin; cf. RACHE *sb.*[2]] A (white) mark down the face of a horse (or dog).

1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 73 A whyte rase or a ball in the forehead. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 841 A young black .Dog, with..a little rase of white down his Face and Nose. 1679 *Ibid.* No. 1423 A sorrel Stonehorse..with a white Star and raice down his face. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4304 A Pair of..black Coach-Mares, with Races in their Foreheads.

Race (rēˑs), *sb.*[6] Also 6 rase, raze. [ad. OF. *rais, raiz* = Sp. *raiz*:—L. *rādīc-em*: see RADISH, RADIX.] A root (of ginger).

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 16. 324. 105 Take and eate a race of grene ginger. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xv. 75 A few stewed Prunes, a race of greene Ginger. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* in J. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 361 Ginger .. the large races whereof, are there very excellently well preserved. 1750 G. HUGHES

Barbadoes 233 Its roots are those flattish digitated Races called Ginger. *c* 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlvii. 8 A race of ginger you shall surely have. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 91/2 The ginger of commerce is the dry, wrinkled rhizomes of the plant, which are called 'races'.

attrib. 1832 WEBSTER, s.v. Race-ginger.

Race (rēˑs), *sb.*[7] [Origin unknown.] A calcareous concretion found in nodules in brick-clay.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 16 There's one sort of this found commonly among the clay us'd for making Tyles and Bricks; which the Workmen call Race or Rance. 1798 MIDDLETON *View Agric.* 311 The calcarious matter is chalk..in very small pieces..which the brickmakers about town call *race*. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 238* By contact with these bones the clay is converted into nodules of a blueish white substance, called by the workmen race. 1885 *Proc. R. Soc.* XXXIX. 213 What were at first supposed to be pebbles..prove on examination to be calcareous concretions ('race' or 'kunkur').

† **Race,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ras* shaven, bare, etc., ad. L. *rās-us*, pa. pple. of *rādĕre* to scrape, shave; cf. RASE *v.* and RAZEE.]

1. Of ships: Lying low in the water. Hence *Race-building, -built.*

There is app. no authority for Kingsley's explanation.

1622 Sir R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 199 Whether the race or loftie built shippe bee best for the merchant. *Ibid.* 220 This race building, first came in by overmuch homing in of our shippes. [1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* II. xii. 322 The Spanish fashion .. was . to build their men-of-war flush-decked, or, as it was called, race.]

2. Of measure: Bare, without addition.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), Full measure is 21 to the score, as of corn, coals, &c.; and race measure is but 20. . . When the bushel is upheap'd 'tis full; when struck with the strickle and even'd, 'tis race measure.

Race (rēˑs), *v.*[1] [f. RACE *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To run a race (*with*), to compete (*with*) in speed.

1680, 1742–3 [see RACING *vbl. sb.*]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 534, I who . . would race With my own steed from Araby. 1830 TENNYSON *Conf. Sensitive Mind* 158 The lamb..raceth freely with his fere. 1855 BROWNING *Love among the Ruins* iv, A burning ring..the chariots traced As they raced.

b. To practise or engage in horse-racing.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lvii, 'And young A— —?'. 'Has an expensive mistress, and races'. 1881 H. SMART *Race for Wife* iii, I've been racing now getting on fifty years.

2. *intr.* To run, ride, sail, etc. swiftly. (In some examples perh. with suggestion of sense 1.)

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. (1761) 81 Those snow-white lambs .. Skip on the green, and race in little troops. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 133 Scampering beetles rac'd away. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 107 Inward raced the scouts With rumour of Prince Arac hard at hand. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 12 Run, Pheidippides, run and race, reach Sparta for aid! 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 191 [We] Spread to the gale our canvas, and race on the waves once more.

transf. or *fig.* 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 46 There is a class of people who do not walk through life, but race.

b. Of inanimate things.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., Like streamlet .. racing forth. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Afflict. Childhood* Wks. 1897 I. 51 April, that sometimes cares little for racing across both frontiers of May. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 31 The north wind is racing in from the Polish steppes.

c. Of a steam engine, screw propeller, wheel, etc.: To run or revolve with uncontrolled speed, when resistance is diminished while the driving power continues the same.

1862 *Illustr. Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 2/1 The 'governor' prevents the engines from racing in heavy weather. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inventions* 158 The Rathmines stood poised, her screw racing and drumming. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/2 The loss of the propeller caused the engines to 'race' so fiercely that the shaft broke

3. *trans.* To race with; to try to beat in running.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iv. (1820) 187 Fought cocks, and raced their neighbours' horses. 1832 R. H. FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 291 She had two servants a-head, who..raced him, and.. contrived to keep a head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 230, I. Flung ball, flew kite, and raced the purple fly. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 203 If he [a dog] lacks speed in racing a sheep [etc.].

b. To hold, 'bring *off*' (a race).

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 7/2 A match open to the fourteen feet boats..will be raced off.

4. To cause to move swiftly or to make rapid progress; to cause to run a race or races.

c 1860 *Miriam May* xv, Whilst he will race horses, it is as well that he should .. separate himself from holy things. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. ii. 24 That quiet looking commander of hers was going to race her out under steam the whole way. 1896 *Daily News* 9 June 7/4 No attempt would be made by the Government to race the Bill through.

b. *To race away*: to lose by racing.

1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 815/1 He raced all his money away. 1887 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 1 It is of infinite importance..that the ancient Lords of England should .. not gamble and race their estates away.

c. To convey swiftly. *rare.*

1896 R. KIPLING *Song of the English* iv, The clippers.. that race the Southern Wool

5. To suspend (a wheel, grindstone, etc.) in the proper position for running.

1870 READE *Put yourself in his place* II. 40 The master provides the stone, but the grinder hangs and races it.

† **Race,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *racer*, f. *race* RACE *sb.*[2]] *intr.* Of a parent-bird: To impart its nature to its offspring.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Race sb.*, D'Hervieux observes, that .. the male usually races more than the female, i. e. the young ones take more after the male.

Race (rēˑs), *v.*[3] [var. of RASE (RAZE) *v.*[1], in common use *c* 1400–*c* 1650, now only *techn.* in sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To scratch or tear with something sharp; to cut or slash. Now *techn.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 907 Lete hem take vengeavnce now vp-on me,..lete hem my body race. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Buckles and agglettes at vnwares, shall race hys bowe. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 327 Al the men and women haue their faces raced, and their legs and armes. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. 54 The cure is, with a sharpe knife to race him alongst his gummes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 24 Drawing, or racing with a Point of hardned Steel, a bright Line by the side of the Ruler. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 20 Every butt must be..raced across from side to side. 1819 [see RACER 2]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 557 *To Race*, applies to marking timber with the race-tool.

† b. *spec.* To cut or slash (shoes or clothes) in an ornamental fashion. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IX. ix. 24 b, Their shone were raced freshly to the tone. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 58 [Shoes] raced, carued, cut, and stitched all ouer with silk. 1613 WITHER *Abuses, Vanity* 696 Apparel..shall be gathered, stitcht, or lac't, Else plated, printed, iag'd, or cut and rac't. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 128 His shoes..are raced, and painted like childrens shoes.

† c. To force (a way) by tearing or cutting.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 287 As when two chaced Bores Turne head gainst kennels of bold hounds, and race way through their gores

† 2. *intr.* a. To cut a way; to pierce, penetrate.

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 756 A world of beaute compassid in hir face, Whose persant loke doþ þurus myn hert[e] race. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, The head of stele..Through plate and mayle mightly gan to glace But to the skinne for nothing might it race. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 So depe they dede in race Tyl at the laste a chest they founde.

† b. Of boars: ? To slash with the tusks. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvii, They yede to bataille ageyne tracyng racyng foynyng as two bores.

† 3. *trans.* To scrape *out*, erase. *Obs.* (Now written RASE or RAZE.)

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 1238 Wiþoute merci, shal falle þe vengeaunce Forto be raced clene out of my bokes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 96 They ordeynyd hys name .. From noumbyr of popys racyd to be. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 72 The wound alas happe in some other place: From whence no toole away the skar can race. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. IX. 26 Bon, that once had written bin, Was raced out, and Mal was now put in. 1704 *Providence Records* (1894) V. 220 The three words..Raced out in the thirty fift line.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. ERASE and RASE). *Obs.*

It is difficult to decide whether some instances of *race out* belong here or to RACE *v.*[4]

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 215/2 The remembraunce shoulde bee vtterly raced out of the worlde. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 451 To massacre them all, And race their faction, and their familie. 1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 89 The Lord vtterly raced out all of the Tribe or Cast of the Cutteryes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphrase* II 596 It had made little Impression upon their Minds, or if it had, Grief and Disorder had quite raced them out.

† 4. To alter (a writing) by erasure. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Racyng bokys, or oþer lyke, *rado, abrado.* 1530 PALSGR. 678/1 This indenture is raced, all the worlde may se it. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 176 The instrument is still wholie or in part raced or reformed. 1614 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 165 The last will and testament of..William Cooke, beinge in noe part therof raced or interlyned.

† 5. To level with the ground; to RAZE. *Obs.*

c 1565 Abp. PARKER *Psalter* lxxix, Thy holy house they haue defylde, Hierusalem is raced. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* I. 16 Hee had sentence giuen him to haue his house raced. 1637 RALEIGH *Mahomet* 50 Such Castles and strengths as hee was jealous of were raced. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theatre World* 112 Destroyed Cities, raced Fortresses.

† **Race,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* See also RASE *v.*[2] [Aphetic form of ARACE: cf. OF. *racher, -ier* for *arrachier* ARRACHE.]

1. *trans.* To tear, snatch, pluck *off, away, from, out, down, up*; to root *out.*

c 1350 *St. Agatha* 148 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 47 When hir pappes war raced hir fro. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* iv. 219 þay .. racede of all þe skyne þat tyde. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 91 He þat racys it vp by þe rote, and etys þe flour. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 162 Lat every man doon his besy cure, To race out pride. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 670 Sone to ground the baner doun he race [*pa t.*]. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 89 As wild horses at a brunte doth race and pluck in pieces many a stronge carte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 11 Thinking at once both head and helmet to have raced.

2. *intr.* To tear, go in pieces. *rare*[−1].

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 137 So radli he gon hit Rogge þat al þe Rolle gon race

Race-building, -built: see RACE *a.*

Ra'ce-course. [f. RACE *sb.*[1] + COURSE.]

1. a. A piece of ground laid out with a track for horse-racing.

1764 in Fletcher *St. Leger* (1902) 32 That the Corporation raise the sum of £50 to be run for upon Doncaster Race Course. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race-horse* xi. 253 Race-courses .. are sometimes made in the form of the figure 8. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 624/1 The nature and form of race-courses. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 656 Those who knew no more than had been seen on race-courses.

attrib. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 114 A race-course adventure involving bodily risk.

b. The course for a boat-race.

1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 57 The usual length of racecourses for eights, and all other descriptions of boats, varies from 1½ to 2½ miles.

2. *Weaving.* A shuttle-race.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1285 The weaver..sheds the warp.. and opens a pathway or race-course for the shuttle to traverse the middle of the warp.

3. A water-way, mill-race.

1841 BREES *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 192 *Race*, or *Race Course*, the cut or canal along which the water is conveyed to and from a water-wheel.

4. *Building.* ? A string-course.

1883 MARGERISON *Calverley Registers* II. 23 The old race-course,..seen on the tower wall inside the church.

† **Raced,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. RACE *v.*[3] + -ED[1].] Scratched; cut, slashed.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 8 b, A wyer wreathed rounde..caused the Glasse..to cracke at the same raced place. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* V. xxii. 722 Many raced and checkered draughts, after the manner of small squares. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 288 With two Prouinciall Roses on my rac'd Shooes.

Ra'ce-day. [f. RACE *sb.*[1]] The day on which a race or set of races is held.

1620 in *Maitland Club Misc.* I. 198 The horse salbe obleist to be present..befoir the said raice day. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* XXXV. (ed. 2) 147 Saddle your Horse on the Race-day in the stable. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 263/2 The numbers of persons conveyed by this railway.. during three of the race days. 1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 51 He cannot look after his boat too much or too carefully, especially on a race-day.

Ra'ce-horse. [f. RACE *sb.*[1] + HORSE.]

1. A horse bred or kept for racing.

a 1626 MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* III. ii, I will allow you..Your race-horses. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 105 Another pleasure, the better sort of the people of England take delight in,..is Race-Horses. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 42 A Race Horse is..generally computed to stand his Owner in 100*l.* a Year. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 774/2 Race-horses have been for some time an object of taxation. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. 26 English racehorses have come to surpass in fleetness and size the parent Arabs. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick.* v. 41 With the speed of a race-horse.

attrib. 1870 *Regul. Rlwy. Clearing-house* § 298 The charges for Race Horses conveyed in Race Horse Vans.

b. *pl.* A gambling game in which small models of horses are used.

1853 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem.* (1884) I 414 We played at race-horses after dinner.

2. A logger-head or steamer duck.

1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* I 406 Other Indians..brought with them some of the birds called Race-horses. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II 520 Five large ducks of the short-winged sort, which our sailors called race-horses. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1873) 200 These ducks were called, from their extraordinary manner of paddling or splashing upon the water, race-horses.

Hence **Ra'ce-horsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 69 A silly race-horsing boy. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 2/3 Preferring supreme race-horsing to the supreme political office which he holds.

Race-knife. [f. RACE *v.*[3]] A cutting tool with a bent lip used for marking on timber, etc.; a race-tool. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Racemate (rāˑsmēt). *Chem.* [f. RACEM-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of racemic acid. Hence **Ra'cemated** *a.*, containing a proportion of racemic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 68 Some of the principal tartrates and racemates. *Ibid.* 74 Racemated suboxide of mercury. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 333 The racemate of lime is soluble in hydrochloric acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 37 Alkaline racemates form a green precipitate with cupric salts

† **Racema'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *racēmātiōn-em* (Tertull.), f. *racēmus* RACEME]

1. The gleaning or gathering of grapes.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT [citing *Hist K. Chas.* = quot. 1654 in 2 b]. 1685 BURNET *Life Bp Bedell* 220 Some curious Instruments out of Italy for Racemation, Engrafting, and Inoculating.

2. *concr.* a. A small number or quantity still remaining, as grapes to be gleaned; also, what is gleaned, gleanings.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ix. 31 He suffered a small racemation to remain, still preserving .. the solemn Jury of the twelve Tribes. 1655 — *Hist Camb.* 5 Yet a racemation at least of Scholars, remained in Cambridge. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 3 His racemation, or after-gatherings [would be] beyond their proudest Vintages.

b. A collection or cluster (of things or persons).

a 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 389 Meere Racemations, or Collections from the Writings of elder Fathers then himselfe 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. (1686) 147 The whole racemation or cluster of Eggs. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 115 Such a racemation and cluster of abominations, as were never heard of before.

Raceme (rāsīˑm). *Bot.* [ad. L. *racēm-us* a cluster of grapes: cf. F. *racème.*] A simple inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged on short, nearly equal, lateral pedicels, at equal distances on an elongated axis.

Compound raceme, one having the lower pedicels developed into secondary racemes.

1785 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Botany* XXIII. (1794) 321 The flowers also grow in a raceme. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 352 Each germ looks like what botanists call a raceme of bell-shaped flowers. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 127

The raceme differs only from the spike in having the flowers distinctly stalked. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 293 The *Berberis Mahonia*, with its..long slender racemes of yellow flowers.

Hence **Race·med** *a.*, disposed in racemes.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Flowers..arranged in a spiked, racemed, or panicled manner. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 225 Flowers racemed drooping..Hare-bell.

Racemic (răse·mik, răsī·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC: see quot. 1838.] Derived from grapes or grape-juice.

Racemic acid, an acid existing in certain tartars, isomeric with tartaric acid, but differing from it in several respects, esp. in its optical properties. (Discovered by Kestner in 1822, and also called *paratartaric acid.*) *Racemic camphor*, a product of the oxidation of borneol. *Racemic ethers*, the acid racemates of ethyl and methyl (Watts 1868).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 66 The term *racemic acid*, given it by M. Gay-Lussac in 1828. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 333 The ordinary salts of racemic acid occur in symmetrical crystals. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 7 It might be thought that..it resulted, like racemic acid, from the union of two active but opposed molecules. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 672/2 The 'racemic' camphor, bromo-camphor, and camphoric acid were also prepared by mixture.

Racemiferous (ræsīmi·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *racēmifer* cluster-bearing (f. *racēm-us* RACEME) + -OUS: see -FEROUS.] Bearing racemes or clusters.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [Hence in Bailey, Johnson, etc.] 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* III. 76 A twig of the racemiferous fig tree. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 250 The vine its racemiferous branches spread.

Race·miform, *a.* [f. L. *racēm-us* + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a raceme (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Racemo- (răsī·mo), used as combining form of L. *racēmus* RACEME in certain chemical terms, with the sense of 'containing a proportion of racemic acid', as *racemo-carbonate*, *-methylate*, *-vinate*; *racemo-carbonic*, *-oxalic*, *-vinic* adjs.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 177 M. Guerin-Varry discovered racemovinic acid. *Ibid.* 178 Racemovinate of potash. *Ibid.* 184 Racemomethylate of potash. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 40 The ethylic racemo-carbonate may be converted by heating with carbonate of potash. *Ibid.*, Racemocarbonic acid is tribasic.

Racemose (ræ·sīmōus), *a.* [ad. L. *racēmōs-us* clustering, f. *racēm-us* RACEME: see -OSE.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** Of flowers: Arranged in racemes. **b.** Of an inflorescence or a vegetable growth generally: Having the form of a raceme.

1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 315 It has a racemose Flower. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 419 Stem cross-branching,. Fl. racemose. 1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 176 A lengthened racemose spike of many closely crowded flowers. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 179 A racemose system occurs when the monopodial mother-shoot continues to develope more strongly than all the lateral shoots, and when the lateral shoots of each successive order behave in the same manner in respect to their mother-shoot.

2. *Anat.* Having the form of, arranged as, a cluster (esp as an epithet of compound glands).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 559/1 The ovisacs are racemose or connected in bunches. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 785 The viscus assumes a distinctly racemose appearance. 1860 SIR H THOMPSON *Dis. of Prostate* (1868) 34 They are not crowded upon it so as to form a compact mass, as in other racemose glands.

Hence **Ra·cemosely** *adv.*, in a racemose manner.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Racemosely-corymbose.*

Racemous (ræ·sīməs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -OUS.] = prec. 1. Hence **Ra·cemously** *adv.*, in the manner of a raceme.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 270 Their fruits small, round, and racemously coherent 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 181 *Berberis*, Fl. racemous.

Racemule (ræ·sīmiul). *Bot.* [ad. L. type **racēmul-us*, dim of *racēm us*: see RACEME and -ULE.] A small raceme (Ogilvie 1882).

Race·mulose, *a. Bot.* [See prec. and -OSE.] Resembling a racemule; somewhat racemose.

1864 WEBSTER cites HENSLOW.

Racer[1] (rēi·səɹ). [f. RACE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who races or takes part in a race.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 30 Flye on, flye on swift Racer. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* 22 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV 533 Two towers where the racers used to prepare themselves. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 150 They rode backwards and forwards like Racers. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 932 Some breathless racers, whose hopes poise Upon the last few steps. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 94 Henceforth be allowed thee release From the racer's toil.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2388 Leave the racers of the world their own, Their feather, and their froth.

2. A race-horse.

1670 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, The jockeys breathing their fine barbs and racers. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 13 On Pads, Hawkers, Hunters, on Higlers and Racers. 1768 R. WALL (*title*) A Dissertation on breeding Horses...an attempt to promote thereby the Breed of Racers and Horses in general. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 211 As much difference as there is between a racer and a cart-horse. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, He hasn't a racer's head.

b. Any animal having great speed, or fit for racing; *spec.* as the name of several species of American snakes (Webster 1864), of a sand-crab, and of some varieties of American lake-trout.

1699 DORSET *To Mr. E. Howard* 22 All the swift-finn'd Racers of the Flood. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 303 'Tis thus the aerial racers are able to perform so rapid and strong a motion. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without Hands* 90 Another Land Crab, which..is popularly called the Racer, ..is a native of Ceylon. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* 488 Two varieties [of lake-trout] are also recognized, one..known as 'Reef Trout', or when very large are called 'Racers'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/1 The 'carrier' pigeon has become a show bird; so have the 'Antwerp', which succeeded it as a racer, and the 'homer'.

3. Anything used for racing, as a bicycle, yacht, etc.; anything capable of great speed.

1793 COWPER *A Tale* 30 A ship!..This racer of the sea. 1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1107/1 Bicycles...Rudge racer, only ridden in ten races. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 3/2 No train..is timed to do the journey quicker than the above racers.

b. *Mech.* A part of a machine having an unusually rapid motion.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 355/2 When the braid is to be laid up flat,..each racer, as the spindle holders are called, makes a single course. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/4 The 'racer', which is a half circle, and attached to the machinery, came down with terrific force.

4. *Gunnery.* A rail, forming a horizontal arc, on which the carriage or traversing-platform of a gun is moved.

1861 *Times* 30 May, The carriages work on raised racers—that is, semi-circular lines of metal raised about 1½ inch above the terre-pleine. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 255 The racer is secured to the bedding-plate by steel bolts. 1883 NARES *Constr. Ironclad* 9 If a broadside ship, racers and gun ports are fitted.

Racer[2] (rēi·səɹ). *rare.* [f. RACE *v.*[3]]

†1. A scalpel, RAZOR. *Obs rare*—[0].

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 72 A racer, *scalprum.*

2. *Hort.* (See quot.)

1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIX, *Racer*, in Gardening, a name applied to a sort of sward-cutter, or cutting implement, used in racing out or cutting through the surface of grass sward.

Race-tool. [f. RACE *v.*[3]] = RACE-KNIFE.

1867 [see RACE *v.*[3] 1].

Raceway (rēi·s,wēi). *U.S.* [f. RACE *sb.*[1]]

1. A passage or channel for water; the bed of a canal, etc. Cf. RACE *sb.*[1] 8 c.

1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioners Agric.* (1869) 335 The sand and gravel which covers the bottom of the raceway. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 292 From No. 1 the water is carried through a race-way into tank No. 2.

transf. 1873 LOWELL *Poems, Orient Apol* xvii, A mere Auricular canal or raceway to be fed From their vast heads of milk-and-water-power.

2. A course or passage for a shuttle.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1355/2 s.v *Loom*, A roller imparting a vibratory motion to the lay, in which is a raceway for the shuttle.

Rache, ratch (rætʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 3-6 **racch-**, (5 **rachch-**), 4-5 **rach**, 4-7, 9 **rache**; 5-6 **ratch-**, 7-8 **ratch.** [OE. *ræcc*, related to ON. *rakki* dog.] A hunting-dog which pursues its prey by scent.

After *c* 1530 only in Sc. use: cf. quot. 1576

c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 276/4 *Molosus*, roþhund. *Unfer*, grighund. *Bruccus*, ræcc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13505 Rihht alls an hunnte takeþþ der Wiþþ hise ȝæpe racchess. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 274 Brocours that renne aboute Lich unto racches in a route. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* II. 881 With blast of hornys, with rachchis & with houndys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Ratche, hownde, *odorinsecus.* 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 592 Here is a leysshe of ratches to renne a hare. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 23 Throw out this Realme lyke Ratches se ȝe range. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogges* (1880) 7 Albeit some of this sort in English be called Brache, in Scottishe Rache, the cause hereof resteth in the shee sex and not in the generall kinde. [1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 873 Small Ladies puppies, raches, and Bastards] *a* 1733 RAMSAY *Highland Lassie* iv, With cockit gun and ratches tenty, To drive the deer out of their den. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* iv. 131 Three raches, or hounds of scent, followed her closely. 1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 56 By her side seven raches running free.

transf. 1597 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 428 Craftie men.. Wha houndit furthe these ratches under night.

Comb. 1732 MACFARLANE *Geneal. Coll.* (1900) 306 Three Wolves Heads erased supported by two Ratch hounds.

Hence † **Ratchet** (? after *brachet* from BRACH).

1563 BECON *Acts Christ & Antichr.* Wks. III. 400 Antichrist hunteth the wilde dere .with houndes and ratchettes ronning.

Rache, ratch (rēitʃ, rætʃ), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **ratche**, 6-8 **rache**, 8 **raich**, 7, 9 **rach**, 9 *dial.* **raitch, ratch.** See also REACH. [Of obscure etym.; cf. RACE *sb.*5 and RAKE *sb.*[2]] A (white) line or streak down a horse's face.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* (1598) § 68 Of markes. a white snyp, or a white rache is good. *Ibid.*, A blacke Horse, so he haue white feet, white ratche, and white feather. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 173 My blacke geldinge hauing a white Rache in his forehead 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. x. 27 A blacke with white starre, white rache or white foote 1689 *N. Riding Rec.* VII. 99 One bay guelding with..a white rache down his face. 1725 *Lond. Gaz* No. 6403/3 A black Filly,..with a Raich down her face. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 135 He is a good chesnut, no white, except a rach down his face. 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 278/2 A dingy looking bay filly, with a great white ratch down her face. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Raitch*, a white line down a horse's face.

†**Rache**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* and *refl.* ? To hasten, make ready in haste.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1239 Meliager with hys men..rachen with þair route & ryden bott a while. *Ibid.* 2031 Alexander ..Rachez hym radly to ride.

†**Rache**, *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *racher*, aphetic f. *arracher* ARRACHE.] *trans.* To pull off.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5689 His hed was bare, his helme was rached.

Rache, obs. f. REACH *v.* **Racheat**, obs. f. RECHEAT. **Rachen**, var. *rechen* RECHE. **Rachet**, var. RATCHET; obs. f. ROCHET. **Rachetic**, irreg. var. RACHITIC. **Rachill**, obs. f. RATCHEL.

Rachi- (rēi·ki), **rachio-** (rēi·kio), comb. forms of RACHIS, used in some (chiefly recent) terms of *Anat.* and *Path.* relating to the spine or vertebral column. (Also occasionally written with *rh-*: see RACHIS.) **Rachia·gra** (see RACHISAGRA). **Rachia·lgia** [Gr. -αλγία pain], pain in or due to the spine; painter's colic; hence **Rachia·lgic** *a.* **Rachialgi·tis** [see -ITIS], inflammation of the spinal chord, myelitis (Dunglison 1893). **Rachiglo·ssate** *a.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], of certain mollusca: having a median row of teeth on the odontophore (*Cent Dict.* 1891). **Ra·chiodont** *a.* [Gr. ὀδοντ- tooth], of a genus of serpents (*Rachiodon*): having vertebral processes which penetrate the gullet and serve as teeth (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887). **Ra chi(o·)para lysis,** paralysis of the spine (Craig 1848). **Ra·chiotome** [Gr. -τόμος cutting], a dissecting instrument for cutting open the spinal canal (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **Rachio·tomy** [Gr. -τομία cutting], the operation of cutting into the spinal canal (Dunglison 1893). **Ra·chitome** = *rachiotome* (Ogilvie 1882). **Rachi·tomous** *a.*, (*a*) of vertebræ: segmented, as in batrachians and other low vertebrate types; (*b*) having segmented vertebræ.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, **Rachialgia.* 1822-34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) II 472 This disease was .a modification of rhachialgia. *Ibid* I 172 Without any *rhachialgic pains. 1887 E. D COPE *Orig. Fittest* 317 The reptiles, in their primary representative order,..have been probably derived from the *rhachitomous Batrachia

Rachial (rēi·kiăl), *a.* [f. RACHI-S + -AL.] Characterized by a rachis.

1848 MACDONALD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 140 The Rachidian development..is the longest, and forms the Rachial type.

Rachidian (răki·diăn), *a.* Also **rha-.** [f. *r(h)achid-*, assumed stem of Gr. ῥάχις RACHIS + -IAN. Cf. F. *rachidien.*] Of or pertaining to a rachis, chiefly in sense 3 b. So also **Rachi·dial** *a.*

1848 [see RACHIAL]. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv 27 The rachidian teeth sometimes form a single series. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 51 Each transverse row consists of one median or rachidian tooth 1880 MACDONALD in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV 167 If the rhachidian series is suppressed.

Rachiform (rēi·kifǭɹm), *a. Bot.* [f. RACHI- + FORM.] Having the form of a rachis (1 a).

1866 J. SMITH *Ferns Brit. & For.* (1879) 274 Fertile segments rachiform, compound paniculate.

‖ **Rachilla** (răki·lă). *Bot.* [mod.L. dim. of RACHIS.] (See quot. 1842.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict.*, *Rachilla*, a branch of inflorescence; the zigzag centre upon which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc* XVIII. 367 The rhachilla present, but not exceeding the glume.

‖ **Rachis** (rēi·kis). Also **rha-.** Pl. **rachides** (rēi·kidīz). [mod.L., a. Gr. ῥάχις spine, ridge, rib (of a leaf), etc. The more precise spelling *rhachis* is chiefly confined to sense 2. The pl. *rachides* is erroneous, as the stem of ῥάχις is not ῥαχιδ- but ῥαχι-.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** The axis of an inflorescence in which flower-stalks occur at short intervals from each other, as in grasses.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* xiii. (1794) 146 The teeth of the rachis or receptacle of the spike bearded. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot.* 258 Terminal flowers sessile upon a 2- or 3-branched rachis. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 132 The grass blossoms are arranged upon a central stem or rachis. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr *Sachs' Bot* 541 The ebracteate flowers stand on the rachis of the inflorescence.

b. The axis of a pinnately compound leaf or frond, corresponding to the midrib of a simple leaf.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii 107 The term rachis is applied by Willdenow and others..to the petiole and costa of Ferns. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 139 The stalk [of fern] is often called the rachis, but strictly speaking, it is composed of two parts. That part which bears the green leaf is the rachis. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 86 The rachis of the bracken fern..rises above ground under the form of an arch.

2. *Anat.* The vertebral column, or the primitive cord from which it develops.

1842 BRANDE *Dict.*, *Rachis*, a term applied by Illiger and other zoologists to the vertebral column of mammals and birds. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 428 The separation of the rachis into skull and vertebral column is not completely effected in Amphioxus.

b. The median part of the odontophore of a mollusc, resembling a series of vertebræ.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 27 The tongue, or lingual ribbon, usually forms a triple band, of which the central part is called the rachis. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 50 The central area is called the rachis, and the teeth form usually a single series.

c. A cord of protoplasmic matter in the ovary of nematoid worms, round which ova are developed.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 640 An axile cord of protoplasmic substance—the rhachis—and peripheral masses, each..connected by a stalk with the rhachis.

3. *Ornith.* The stem or shaft of a feather, especially the part bearing the vexillum, as distinguished from the quill.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 607 The central pair..form an angle of 45° with the rachis. *Ibid.* 616 Rhachides of the first two or three primaries pure white. **1893** NEWTON *Dict Birds* 245 In *Casuarius* each primitive feather consists of a long and slender rhachis bearing two series of rami.

Rachisa·gra. *Path.* [Irreg. f. Gr. ῥάχις RACHIS, after χειράγρα, ποδάγρα PODAGRA. Some recent medical dicts. also give *rachidagra* and (correctly) *rachiagra.*] Pain in the spine; spinal gout.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp.

Rachitic (răkiˑtik), *a.* Also **rh-**, and (irreg.) **-etic.** [f. RACHIT-IS + -IC. Cf. F. *rachitique.*] **a.** Affected with rickets, rickety. **b.** Connected with, pertaining to, rickets.

1797 NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 175 The nature of rachitic acid. *Ibid.* In general the bile is wanting in rachitic infants. **1822-34** *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 486 A constitution naturally feeble and rachetic. **1855** *Household Wds.* 25 Aug. 89 Unfortunate little objects..with rachitic limbs. **1876** BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 919 The shape of the chest in rachitic children becomes remarkably modified

transf. **1864** R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 25 The youngest, and the most rachitic of Great Britain's large..family of colonies.

‖**Rachitis** (răkəiˑtis). [mod L., a. Gr. ῥαχῖτις (f. ῥάχις RHACHIS + -ιτις -ITIS), properly meaning 'inflammation of the spine', but adopted by Gleeson, 1650, in his work *De Rachitide* as a learned form of *rickets.*] **1.** = RICKETS.

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **1799** UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 339 It was named Rachitis, from the Greek, implying that the spina dorsi is particularly affected by it. **1830** R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 241 The vertebral column presents this softening in a very marked degree in cases of rachitis. **1847-9** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 712/2 In rachitis, the bones may be bent in any direction. **1876** tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 14 Phthisis and rachitis, which usually last for years.

2. *Bot.* 'An abortion of the fruit or seed'.

1864 WEBSTER cites HENSLOW.

Racht, obs. Sc. pa. t. of REACH, RECK.

Rachter, obs. Sc. form of RAFTER *sb.*[1]

Racial (rēiˑʃiăl, -ʃăl), *a.* [f. RACE *sb.*[2] + -IAL.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, race.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 448 These racial diversities are reflected in the character of the religion **1883** S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Mid. Kingd.* (ed 2) I. iv. 199 The racial distinction between the Mongols and Manchus. **1885** CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I viii. 131 The light which this has thrown upon the racial connection of peoples.

Hence **Ra·cially** *adv.*, in respect of race.

1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I viii. 133 [They] were..probably racially connected with the complex group of peoples embracing the Tatar-Mongolians.

Racily (rēiˑsili), *adv.* [f. RACY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a racy manner or style.

1843 J. T. COLERIDGE in Stanley *Arnold* I. i 17 His language was quaintly and racily pointed with phrases from [Aristotle]. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr 3/1 We have..quoted largely from Major Y.'s racily-written pages

† **Raciˑne.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [a. F. *racine*:—pop.L. **rādicīna* dim. of *radix*: see RADIX.] A root.

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4881 Of ech synne it is the rote Unlefulle lust..And of alle yvelle the racyne.

Raciness (rēiˑsines). [f. RACY *a.* + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being racy:

a. Of wine, fruit, etc.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* (1703) 51 Nutmegs and Cloves . give a kind of Raciness **1823** LAMB *Lett., to B. Barton* xiii 122 My jargonels..were of exquisite raciness. **1829** DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. xii. 265 New potatoes of celestial earthiness and raciness.

b. Of speech, writing, manner, etc.

1778 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* I. 247 His images and descriptions..do not seem to have the freshness, raciness, and energy of immediate observation **1798** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVI. 545-6 That raciness, that taste of the soil, which can alone endear any laws to a free people. **1834** DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 200/2 An apparent strength of character. and a raciness of manner. **1884** W J COURTHOPE *Addison* ix. 188 Using the language with a raciness and rhythm probably unequalled in our literature.

Racing (rēiˑsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RACE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of RACE *vb.*[1] in its various senses.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xxxv. Of Racing. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp., *Racing*, the riding heats for a plate or other premium. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, There was racing and chasing on Cannobie Lee. **1832** LIEBER *Encycl. Amer.* X. 474/1 Subsequent sovereigns have also encouraged racing. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 Yet gaming, racing, drinking,..bring them down.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *racing-boat, club, colt, eight, establishment, -gig, -glass, jacket, man, outrigger, pace, -path, place, saddle, season, stable, stud, -whip, world, yacht*; *racing-like, -tyred* adjs.; †**racing-bell**, a small spherical bell formerly given as a prize in a horse-race (see BELL *sb.*[1] 7); **Racing Calendar**, a yearly publication giving particulars of horse-races run or to be run; †**racing-loser**, one who loses in or by horse-racing; **racing-tail**, the tail of natural length worn by race-horses; hence *racing-tailed* a.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xii, I stood..gazing across the river, heedless of the *racing-boats. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. 68 The flooring, lines, and keel of a racing boat. **1709-** (*title*) The *Racing Calendar. **1838** DE QUINCEY *Wks.* 1863 XV. 114 He would suppose himself reading the 'Racing Calendar'. **1840** WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 191 Members of a *racing or fox-hunting club. **1828** DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 454 On breaking *racing colts. **1866** 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 12 Length of boat (*Racing eight) 56 feet. **1828** DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 6 The home stables of a large public *racing establishment. **1884** *Harper's Mag* Feb. 344/1 A long *racing-gig swept by us. **1882** *Graphic* 25 Oct. 437/3 Putting off the shibboleth of the turf with his *racing-glasses. **1833** *New Sporting Mag.* V. 398 The *racing jacket, with fancy buttons and velvet collar. *Ibid.* 132 The *racing-like style in which he did his work. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 290 Sound, springy, racing-like turf. **1680** COTTON *Compleat Gamester* (ed. 2) xxxv 148 The woful experience of too many *Racing-losers. **1828** DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 218 *Racing men endeavour..to keep the secrets of their stables **1866** 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 56 A regular *racing outrigger may be substituted for the tub. **1828** DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 172 To come a long length at a *racing pace. **1884** *Longm. Mag.* Mar 484 The feats accomplished .. on the *racing-path. **1741-3** POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 10 The *racing place, call'd the Hippodromus. **1828** DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 22 Racks and pegs for the *racing saddles. **1840** WHYTE *Hist. Turf* II. 600 The conclusion of the *racing season. **1828** DARVILL *Treat Race horse* p. v, Any one who has not been brought up in *racing stables. **1840** WHYTE *Hist Turf* I. 36 Oliver Cromwell..kept a *racing stud. **1863** OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 51 She will cost. more than a racing stud. **1843** THACKERAY *Jérôme Paturot* 361 A great floundering *racing-tailed horse. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct 1/3 A Clincher *racing-tyred Humber safety. **1864** *Reader* No. 97. 568/2 A *racing-whip he had brought. **1841** 'WILDRAKE' *Cracks of the Day* 212 The grand emporium of the year [1838] in the *racing world, was the Epsom Races. **1885** *Royal River* xii. 338 The *racing yachts are clearing for action.

† **Raˑcing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RACE *v.*[3]] The action of scratching, cutting, or scraping out.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 8 b, A waxed threede was fastened about that place..for the strayghter and evener racing of the Glasse. **1592** WEST *1st Pt. Symbolæogr.* § 56 C ij b, Ingrossed in paper or parchment, without blotting, racing, interlyning. **1633** HART *Diet of Diseased* III. ix. 264 By meanes of scarification or racing of the skinne.

attrib. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 8 *Racing-knife*, a small tool to race with. **1819** [see RACE *sb.*[3]].

Racing (rēiˑsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RACE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That races, in various senses of the vb.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 342 The Prizes..decreed To the brave Rulers of the racing Steed. **1811** W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 23 How swift from left and right, The racing fields and hills recede. **1876** G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxvii, Levelling his telescope to sight the racing cutters.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **rac**, 4-5 **rakke**, 4-6 **rak**, (5 **rake**), 6-7 **racke**, 5- **rack**. [Chiefly a northern word, and perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norw. and Sw. dial. *rak* (Sw. *vrak*, Da. *vrag*) wreck, wreckage, refuse, rubbish, etc., f. *reka* to drive, REKE.

The only form recorded in ON. is *rek* wreckage, but the forms cited above seem to indicate an ON. **rak*, parallel to OE. *wræc* from *wrecan* WREAK The history of the word is not quite clear, however, and some of the senses may have a different origin]

†**1.** A rush, shock, collision, ? hard blow or push. Also, a noise as of a shock; a crash. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 335 Thouȝ me lete have rap and rac. *c* **1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 3470 (Kolbing) Vlhnes launce tobrac. Þe þre come þo gret rac. *c* **1400** *Melayne* 1249 Thay ruysschede Samen with swilke a rake That many a Saraȝene laye on his bake. *c* **1470** *Gol. & Gaw.* 918 The beirnys bowit abak, Sa woundir rude wes the rak. **1508** DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 240 Thay fyrit gunnis..The rochis all resownyt wyth the rak. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xii. 41 Thai meyt in melle with a felloun rak.

†**2.** A rush of wind; a gale, storm. *Obs. rare.*

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1984 There a tempest hom toke..A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 127 Thai fle the weddris blast and rak of wynd.

3. Clouds, or a mass of cloud, driven before the wind in the upper air. (The main use.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 176 What may gome trawe, Bot he þat rules þe rak may rwe on þose oþer? *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xvi 7 The rakke of þe rede skye fulle rappely I ridde. *c* **1450** LONELICH *Grail* xxxv. 386 The Schipe wente Swiftere than þe Rakke In þe Eyr. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 The welkin had no racke that seemed to glide **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 115 The Windes in the Vpper Region (which moue the Clouds aboue which we call the Racke). **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 435 With such a force the flying rack is driv'n. **1789** E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 53 Now a speck is seen! And now the fleeting rack obtrudes between! **1808** SCOTT *Marm* IV. Introd., Along the sky, Mix'd with the rack, the snow mists fly. **1840** THACKERAY *G. Cruikshank* (1869) 317 A great heavy rack of clouds goes sweeping over the bridge. **1886** HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. viii. 150 The stars struggled one by one through a rack of flying cloud.

fig **1641** *Curates' Confer* in *Harl. Misc* I. 400, I am almost at the same ebb: but let us hope better: things will not always ride in this rack.

Comb. **1618** S. WARD *Jethro's Justice* (1627) 57 It is the ground wind, not the rack-winde, that driues mils and ships. **1620** T. SCOTT *God & King* (1633) 16 It is for me to observe the ground-winde, not the rack-winde.

†**b.** Driving mist or fog. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1695 In rede rudede vpon rak rises þe sunne. **1418-20** *Siege Rouen* 993 in *Archæologia* XXII. 373 The clothis .Kepte hem there from rayne and rack. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 131 Wyth cloudy gum and rak ourquhelmyt the air. **1606** SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* IV. XIV. 10 That which is now a Horse, euen with a thoght the Racke dislimes, and makes it indistinct.

fig. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 156 The great Globe it selfe ..shall dissolue, And Leaue not a racke behinde. [**1874** PUSEY *Lenten Serm.* 100 The most plausible will not leave a rack behind.]

4. A (narrow) path or track. (Cf. RAKE *sb.*[3]) Now only *dial*

The identity of the south-western word (cf. also b) with the northern is somewhat doubtful. With some of the senses cf. also Du. *rak* a stretch (of road, river, etc.).

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 338; Oute of þe rakke [*v.r.* rake] of rightwyssnes ryune shuld he neuer. **1825-46** BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss* (ed 3) II. 86 *Rack*, a narrow path, a track, a trace. **1879-** In dial. glossaries (Shropsh., Glouc., Wilts, etc.)

b. The track made by an animal; *esp.* that of a deer, as marked by gaps in hedges, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Les passées d'un Cerf*, His racke, or passages; the places which he has gone through, or by. **1817** J. MAYER *Sportsm. Direct* 23 Rabbits are taken in various ways...If they lie in hedge-rows. plant one or two guns at the end where the racks meet. **1862** C. P. COLLYNS *Notes Chase Wild Red Deer* 79 Can he find the 'rack' or place where the deer broke the fence into the wood?

c. *Sc.* A ford in a river. **d** *Sc.* The course in curling (Jam.). **e.** *north.* A reach of a river.

c. ? **16.** *Kinmont Willie* iv in Child *Ballads* III 472/1 They led him thro the Liddel-rack, And also thro the Carlisle sands.

e. **1838** T. WILSON *Keelman's Tribute* (Northumbld. Gloss.), The keelman's dues tiv iv'ry rack..knew Faddy.

f. *Rack of (the) eye*: (see quots.). *dial.*

a **1796** PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) 117 To judge of the value of a thing by 'the rack o' th' eye', by view or sight, without weighing or measuring **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rack of eye*, to work by. To be guided by the eye in the execution of work done. **1886-7** in Cheshire glossaries

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4-5 **rekke, rakk(e**, 5 **rak**, 5-7 **racke**, 6 **rack**; also 5-6 **rake.** [App. a. MDu. *rec, reck-* (Du. *rek, rekke*) or MLG. *rek, rekke, rik* (LG. and G. *reck, recke*; hence Da. *række*, Sw. *räck, racke*), applied to various contrivances (as a horizontal bar or pole, a framework, shelf, etc.) on which things are hung or placed, a henroost, rail, etc., prob. f *recken* to reach, stretch; see RACK *v.*[3] The usual vowel of the Eng. word appears also in Du. *rak*, (L)G. *rack*, variants of *rek, reck*, but may have been developed independently.]

†**1.** ? An iron bar or framework to which prisoners were secured. *Obs.*

The exact sense in the first quot. is doubtful.

c **1305** *St. Cristopher* 192 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 64 O womman he let honge, Heuye rekkes bynde to hire fet. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 92 Ye warde must haue a racke wt ij longe cheynes of yrne. **1572** *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 145, viij lb. of eyron to the town's rackes and mendyng. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. IV. 14 Both his hands fast bound behind his backe, And both his feet in fetters to an yron racke

2. A bar (usu. in *pl*) or set of bars of iron or wood (see quot. 1617) used to support a spit or other cooking utensil. *Obs* exc. *dial.*

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 18 Pro ij paribus rakkes pro caudrons pendendis. **1424** *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 Too spytes, and a peyre rakkes of yryne, and to brandernes. *Ibid.* 102 Also a rake of yren forto rost on his eyren. **1467** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 309 In makenge of rakkes of tre to roste one, xij d **1564** *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 223 Toynges, gibcrokes, rakincroke, and rackes. **1617** MINSHEU, a *Racke* or Cobborne to lay the broch in at the fire. A racke is properly that which is of yron which hath a long ranke of barres in it, and a Cobborne or Coleburne are the little ones of wood. *a* **1643** CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant*, v. i, Spits, Andirons, Racks and such like Utensils. **1706** PHILLIPS, *Rack*, a Wooden Frame .. to lay Spits on in a Kitchin. **1888** *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Rack*, a piece of iron to hang a spit on.

3. A frame made with upright bars of wood or metal to hold fodder for horses and cattle, either fixed in a stable, or movable so as to be placed where desired in a field or farmyard; a heck.

14. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 124 To se that lord in a racke lye That hathe hevon under hys poste. **1443** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 212 In a streiht rakke lay ther the kyng of pees. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxiii. 61 The Calfe..forthwith ete haye with the dame at the Racke. **1540-54** CROKE *XIII. Ps.* (Percy Soc) 9 Bynde fast theire iawes vp to the racke. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 21 You shall put into his racke a..bottle of hay. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 606 Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 173 He breaks the cord that held him at the rack. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. ix, The horses in the stables rattled at their racks. **1886** C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 65 A rack nine feet long will accommodate twenty sheep. .. Whenever the racks are taken out to the fields [etc.].

b. Coupled with *manger.*

1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 205 Pro factura de rakks et mangers in diuersis stabulis. *c* **1450** *Bk. Curtasye* 610 in *Babees Bk.*, Euery horse schalle so muche haue, At racke and manger. *c* **1475** *Partenay* 913 Both rekke and manger at their ease gan make. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 35 A racke and a manger, good litter and haie. **1707** LD. RABY in Hearne *Collect.* 14 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 42 His Horses stand .. wthout either Racks or Mangers. **1868** *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 570 To prevent infection from glanders..the rack and manger are to be scoured.

fig. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 44 Cantur-

burie was said to be the higher racke, but Winchester..to be the better mangier.

c. Phr. *At rack and manger*: in the midst of abundance or plenty, wanting for nothing. † Also rarely without prep. (Cf. HECK *sb.*[1] 3.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 435 It is yuel to kepe a wast hors in a stable .. but it is worse to have a womman wiþynne or wiþ oute at racke & at manger. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. (1612) 200 A Queane coriuall with a Queene? Nay kept at Racke and Manger? 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 275 Plaine rack and manger, where euery one dranke himself out of danger. 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* III. i, Danger, once o'ercome, I lie at rack and manger. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, John Lackland .. tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent..by living at rack and manger there.

d. Hence *Rack and manger*, want of proper economy or management, waste and destruction. (? Associated with *rack and ruin*.) Now *dial.*

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.vv., To leave all at Rack and Manger, *laisser tout à l'abandon*. 1732 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* III. ii, The moment my back is turned, everything goes to rack and manger. 1785 GROSE *Class. Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s. v. *Rackrent*..To lye at rack and manger, to be in great disorder. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

4. A framework (varying greatly in form as used for various purposes) in or on which articles are placed or suspended.

Freq with defining word prefixed as *bacon-, bottle-, case-, cheese-, galley-, hat-, plate-rack* (see the first element).

1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 130 The tramely yn the chemney, and the rackes on the soler. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iii, When we haue..set our cheese safely vpon the rackes. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶ 7 Every Stick-full [of letters] is set up upon the Racks, ready for the Dresser to Dress. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxvii. (1737) 120 Having laid their Boots and Spurs on a Rack. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 2/1 A rack fixed to the low roof, and stuck full of drinking glasses and cruet stands. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 323 A wooden rack round the centre pillar receives the rifles. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xviii, The dishes on the rack above.

5. In various special or technical uses.

a. An openwork side for a cart or wagon. ? *Obs.* **b.** A framework set in a river to obstruct the passage of fish. **c.** *Naut.* (see quots); also = halyard-rack (HALYARD 2) and = FIDDLE 3 a. **d.** An inclined frame or table on which tin-ore is washed (cf. WRECK). **e.** In organ-building = pipe-rack. † **f.** Part of a moulding-machine (see quot.). *Obs.*

a. 1593 HOLLYBAND *Dict. Fr. & Eng., Bers de chariot*, the sides or racks of a wagon. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., The Racks of the Cart are broken.

b. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 24 That Racks are a much greater Obstruction to Navigation than Weirs.

c. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Rack*, ..a frame of timber, containing several sheaves, and usually fixed on the opposite sides of a ship's bowsprit. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 171 *Rack*, a short thin plank, with holes made through it, containing a number of belaying-pins. *Ibid.* 172 *Rack*, a long shell, containing a number of sheaves, formerly fixed over the bowsprit to lead in the running rigging. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 119 *Rack*, ..a *fair-leader* for running rigging.

d. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1744 The rough [tin ore] is washed in huddles; ..the slimes..upon a kind of twin tables, called racks. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 375 *note*, A mine-girl that works at a 'rack', and who separates the particles of tin from the finely crushed ore.

f. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 104 To this Engine belongs a thin flat peece of Hard wood, about an Inch and a quarter broad .. called the Rack. It hath its under flat cut into those fashioned waves..your work shall have.

6. *Mech.* A bar, straight or slightly curved, having teeth or indentations on the side or edge, which gear into those of a wheel, pinion, or worm (for the conversion of circular into rectilinear motion or vice versa), or serve to hold something in a desired (and easily alterable) position.

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) IX. 19 The teeth of these four wheels take alternately into the teeth of four racks. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I. 39 The friction-bar .. being connected .. to the front [of the cart] by a closely notched or toothed rack. 1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 630 The writing-board, or flap, might be made to rise with a rack and horse. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* 238 The inner jaw is immovable and to the bottom of it a steel rack is fastened.

b. Coupled with *pinion*.

1824 BUCHANAN *Millwork* (1823) 85 The rack and pinion should be made upon the principles of spur geers. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 32 Sliding shutters, which are raised and lowered by racks and pinions.

c. Hence *rack and-pinion* used attrib., with *adjustment*, *movement*, etc.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 217 Various ingenious contrivances .. retaining the rack-and-pinion movement. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 283 Rack and pinion focussing. *Ibid.* 285 Rack and pinion adjustment.

7. In lace-making: (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

1831 MORLEY in Ure *Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 356 A rack is a certain length of work counted perpendicularly, and contains 240 meshes or holes. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxx. (ed. 3) 296 The introduction of the 'rack', which counts the number of holes in the length of the piece. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 733 A 24 rack piece..is now sold for 7*s.*

8. Abbrev. of RACK-DEAL.

1835 WHITE in *Parl. Rep. Timber Duties* 206 The merchants would not sell a cargo without taking some rack and some seconds..and generally the timber merchants had a great many of what were called second rack.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as **rack-block** *Naut.* (see quot. and cf. sense 5 c); **rack-board**, one of the boards forming the pipe-rack of an organ (also *attrib.*); **rack-calipers**, calipers fitted with a rack and pinion (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **rack-car**, a railway-car having open-work sides (cf. sense 3); **rack-chain**, a chain by which a horse is fastened to the rack in a stall; **rack-compass**, a pair of compasses fitted with a rack (sense 6), so also **rack-easel**; **rack-hook**, a hooked lever which catches into the rack in the striking mechanism of a clock; **rack-hurdle, -hurry** (see quots.); † **rack lover**, a lever terminating in a rack formerly employed in the escapement of a clock; **rack-pillar**, one of the small upright pieces of wood supporting the rack-boards in an organ; **rack pole**, one of the bars or staves forming a rack (sense 3); **rack-rail**, a cogged rail, into which a cogged wheel on a locomotive works; **rack railway**, a railway having a rack-rail laid between or beside the bearing-rails; **rack-rod** = RACK-BAR; **rack saw**, a saw with wide-set teeth (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **rack-side**, one of the horizontal bars of a rack (sense 3); **rack-spring**, the spring attached to the rack in a clock; **rack-stave**, one of the upright staves of a rack (sense 3); **rack-table** = sense 5 d; **rack-tail**, an appendage to the rack in a clock; **rack-tube**, a tube (in a microscope) worked by a rack (sense 6); **rack-way** = *rack-rail*; **rack-wheel**, a cog-wheel; **rack-work**, mechanism of the nature of, or containing, a rack (sense 6); **rack-yard**, a stock-yard provided with racks (sense 3).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 **Rack-blocks* are a range of small single blocks, made from one solid. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 557. 1855 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* 39 Some thin planks of wood, called 'rack-boards'.. laid parallel with, but four or five inches above, the upper boards. *Ibid.*, Through these rack-board-holes the lower and narrow ends of the pipe-feet pass. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 57 The Rack-boards .. are frames by which the pipes are supported in a perpendicular position over the upper boards. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1863/1 [Railway cars] had four wheels, no springs, and no roof; similar cars, termed '*rack-cars', are still in use. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 55 A *rack-chain may be fixed in the centre of the stall. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 The square '*rack' easel which allows the painter greater facility in raising or lowering his picture. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1852/1 **Rack-hook*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 251 The rack hook is lifted free of the first tooth only at the half-hour. 1770–4 A. YOUNG in A. Hunter *Georg. Hss.* (1803) III. 145 *Rack-hurdles, which are made .. [by] leaving the middle rail out and nailing spars across. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Rack-hurdles*, hurdles of substantial lathing or split wood. 1788 J. RITSON *Borrowd Letter* (Cumb. dial.), They feed em [Sea-Nags = ships] wie beck-sand,..but nut out o' *rack-hurries. 1899 *Cumbld Gloss., Rack-hurry*, a rack formed of iron bars fixed in the shoot or hurry, which allowed the small coal .. to drop through. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 219 The *rack lever is said to have been invented by the Abbe Hautefeuille. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 57 Rack-boards .. are supported by *rack-pillars. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 32 The *Rack Poles three Inches asunder and upright. 1838 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Rail-roads* (ed. 3) 281 The toothed or *rack rail, was only laid on one side of the road. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 734/1 **Rack Railway*. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/3 Tourists .who 'do' the Alps in rack railways. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 360 A pushing rod .. that passes behind the *rack rod. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/5 The *rack saw, with its 50-feet running platform. 1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 1103 The *rack sides (top and bottom rails) to be 4 inches by 2 inches and a quarter, and to be fitted in with turned rack-staves. 1892 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 8) 87 If the spring is weak, and the *rack spring strong, it sometimes gives a little. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 209 Their racks to be made .with *rack-staues set nigh together of a good length. *a* 1639 W. WHATELLY *Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 166 Them that tie their horses to the rack-staves. 1830 [see *rack-side*]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1245 The slope of the *rack-table for washing the roasted tin ore is 7½ inches in the 9 feet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1852/1 **Rack-tail*. 1892 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 8) 87 Rack Tail—A frequent source of trouble in some old clocks is the spring tail to the rack. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 61 So adjusted that its reservoir may be close against the end of the *rack-tube. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 439 The teeth of the *rack-way are of the same pitch as the teeth of a wheel whose axle is in the machine. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. High. Soc.* (1824) VI. 31 On the same axis..are fixed the two *rack-wheels, whose teeth will act on the teeth of the racks. 1842 BISCHOFF *Wool. Manuf.* II. 498 This cloth beam..is furnished with a rack-wheel for the purpose of letting in or winding on the cloth. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 189 My telescope..was governed by *rack-work. 1861 *All Year Round* 13 July 369 There was an unusual quantity of rackwork and windlass tackle about. 1772 *Ann. Reg* 120/2, 20 horses and 7 cows; the latter in a house or *rack yard. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Rack-yard*, a fold-yard.

Rack (rak), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5–7 **racke**, 6 **rakke**, (*Sc.* **rak**, **ract**), 6– **rack**; 6 8 **wrack**. Also 5–7 **rake**. [Related to RACK *v.*[3], and perh. formed from it in Eng., but cf. also G. *recke*, more commonly *recke-*, *reck-*, or *rackbank*, a rack for drawing wire, stretching leather, inflicting torture, etc. An obs. Du. *rake* 'tormentum, fidicula, equuleus' is alleged by Kilian, but its genuineness is doubtful, esp. as Kilian also cites the Eng. word.]

1. An instrument of torture formerly in use, consisting (usually) of a frame having a roller at each end; the victim was fastened to these by the wrists and ankles, and had the joints of his limbs stretched by their rotation. (See also quot. 1632.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 88 He wold haue turnyd an othere croke Myght he haue had the rake 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 24 Your hows shal be byseged al aboute and ther shal be made to fore it galowes and racke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 312 Streight waies was he put upon the Racke, and examined by torture. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* I. (1584) C 1 b, He .. had bene twise on the Racke, and .. racking was more grieuous then hanging. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 463 A Pottaro or Racke is .. made of three plankes of Timber, the vpmost end whereof is larger then a ful stride; the lower end being narrow. *a* 1711 KEN *Blandina* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 520 Then on the Rack the Saint they stretch, Her Limbs with Screws and Pulleys retch. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* (1876) I. III. 148 The rack seldom stood idle in the Tower for all the latter part of Elizabeth's reign. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist* III. xvii 281 The rack which bore the name of the duke of Exeter's daughter.

Phr. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1326/2 The chiefe matter is as yet vnreuealed, and come racke, come rope, neuer shall that be discouered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* That which (*rarely* one who) causes acute suffering, physical or mental; also, the result produced by this; intense pain or suffering.

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dr.* xxxvi. Her outward woes betrayed her inward rack. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur* (1842) p. vi, They that haue once or twice lyen vpon the rack of publicke censure. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Goblins* v. (1646) 55 What a racke have I within me to see you suffer. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 142 The gout's fierce rack, the burning fever's rage 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 49 The racks of thought, and freezings of despair 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, There is yet an intellectual rack of which few dream. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, What is the rack in the punch, at night, to the rack in the head of a morning.

c. Phr. *On the rack*: In a state of acute physical or mental suffering; in keen anxiety or suspense.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 25 Let me choose, For as I am, I liue vpon the racke. 1668 TEMPLE *Lett., Marq. de Castel Rodrigo* Wks. 1731 II. 116 To see him keep us three or four Days on the Rack till the Affair was just breaking 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 5 A cool Behaviour sets him on the Rack. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 178 He was upon the Rack to be satisfied. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vii. 104 When for some time men's minds had been kept on the rack, it became known [etc.]

d. *To put* or *set* (faculties, † words, etc.) *on the rack*, to strain to the utmost. So *to be on the rack*, to be at full stretch or strain.

1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 65 My text very naturally, without setting it vpon the racke, occasioneth the vrging of that duty. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 86 Sometimes I set my Wits upon the Rack. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. Earthquakes* 23 Men are so much on the Rack how to solve all by natural Demonstration. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., They have both worn themselves out by being eternally on the rack to give entertainment to others 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxix, Antonia's skill was put upon the rack. 1856 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, Martin's ingenuity was therefore for ever on the rack to supply himself with a light.

2. A frame on which cloth is stretched *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1519 in Money *Hist. Newbury* (1887) 458 All the Rakkys and teynters as thei now stonde. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 5 Euene suche clothe [shall]..be meated both length and breede .before they be set vpon the racke and dried. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 281 A Web [is] .. sometimes vpon the Tenters sidewayes, and sometimes on the Racke endwayes. 1678 *Loud. Gaz.* 1281/4 Lost .. off from the Racks, 24 yards of Cloth. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Rack*, a long upright frame on which woollen cloths are stretched while drying.

† **3.** A windlass or winch for bending a cross-bow. *Obs.*

1512 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 36 My bigge crosbowe wt the rakke of it. 1578 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 60 One crosse bowe wth the racke to the same 1630 [see GAFFLE 1]. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xiii. 91 The force of racks, which serve for bending of the strongest bows 1672 [see GAFFLE 1]. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To set up a Cross-bow with a Rack.

fig. *a* 1628 LD. BROOKE *Ualiam* IV. Chorus iv, Your safest racke to winde us up is Loue.

4. = RACK-RENT (see also quot. 1688). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 SANDYS *St Relig.* O ij b, The parish Priestes in Italie, who haue not the Tenthes, which..considering the great rents and rackes would be vnsupportable. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 70/1 Such as hold Lands and Livings upon the Rack, or half-Rack, that is upon the Yearly value, or half value, avoiding at the Landlords pleasure. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5895/3 Of the Value of 1500*l.* per Annum on the Rack. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 387 When the revenues were farmed to the Zemindars, these contractors were induced to turn upon the ryots..the same rack which was applied to themselves.

5. That which racks or strains; stress of weather; a storm.

1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife & Widow* I. 40 These she had preserved amid the frowns of adversity and the rack of wealth. *c* 1865 W. WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass* (1884) 262 O Captain! my Captain!.. The ship has weather'd every rack. 1891 *Daily News* 17 June 5/1 A strong voice, unworn by age and the rack of various seas.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rack-bent*, *-proof* adjs.; **rack-master**, an officer having charge of the rack.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxi. (1737) 167 A *rack-bent Cross-Bow. 1582 in J. H. Pollen *Acts Eng. Mart.* (1891) 223 The old *rackmaster, Mr. Topcliffe. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 4 The cruelty of the Rackmasters in Eng-

land. 1886 J. GILLOW *Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng. Cath.* II. 397 The rack-master of the Tower, a most cruel torturer of priests. 1654 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 125 It was to deepe a policy..unless he had bin *rack proofe.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[4] Now *rare*. [Of obscure origin: cf. RACKBONE.

Sometimes referred to *hrenca*, *hrecca* used to render L. *occiput* in the earliest OE. glosses, but this is prob. an error for *hnecca* neck.]

1. A neck, or fore-part of the spine, *esp.* of mutton or pork. Now only *dial.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1191/1 A brothe made with the fore-part of a racke of Mutton. 1585 *Good Huswife's Jewell* II. 1 You may boyle Chynes and racks of Veale in all points as this is. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, A poor quotidian rack of mutton. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 163 Cut a rack of mutton into tender steaks. 1665 MAY *Accompl. Cook* 167 To carbonado a Rack of Pork. *a* 1796 in PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E.D.S.). 1880– In various dial. glossaries.

b. At Winchester School: A rib of mutton.

1870 MANSFIELD *Sch.-Life Winchester Coll* 84 All these 'Dispars' had different names;..the ribs 'Racks'. 1893 W. TUCKWELL *Anc. Ways Winchester* 35 The saddles, legs, shoulders, supplied the higher tables; the juniors had the 'racks'.

†2. A segment of the backbone or *os sacrum*. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 809 The marrow concluded within the rackes of the Holy-bone. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1722) 65 Their Use is to bend the Racks of their Loins.

3. a. The bones of a dead horse. b. A horse consisting of 'skin and bone'.

1851 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 181 The bones (called 'racks' by the knackers) are chopped up and boiled. 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/1 Among the horses are some fine specimens of racks, that is fleshless horses.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[5] [Variant of WRACK, WRECK in various senses.]

1. Destruction; chiefly in phr. *to go* (etc.) *to rack* (*and ruin*).

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O.H.S.) 349 In the mean season the College shall goe to rack and ruin. *a* 1609 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) II. 249 Between Jehu and Jeroboam Solomon's seed went to rack. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 821 A World devote to universal rack. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 126 Everything would soon go to sixes and sevens, and rack and ruin. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxix, If the world's not coming to rack. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxxiii. 346 His academicals..run to..utter rack and ruin.

† b. A crash as of something breaking. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV 452, I heard the rack as Earth and Skie would mingle.

2. † a. A wrecked ship. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 365 Ten thousand Racks, Cast on the Shore of the Red Sea.

b. What is cast up by the sea; wrack.

1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 102 Well, go, rake some seaweed together or any other rack of your precious sea that one can burn.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[6] Also 9 **wrack**. [Related to RACK *v.*[4], and perh. formed from it.] A horse's gait in which the two feet on each side are lifted almost simultaneously, and the body is left entirely without support between the lifting of one pair and the landing of the other. Now only *U. S.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* I. iii. B j b, Their [Turky horses'] trauelling pace is neither amble, racke, nor trot; but a certaine kinde of easie traine. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 135 Exercise him..first vpon an ordinarie rack or foot-pace, then vpon a slow trott. *Ibid.* IV. 5. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1846/4 A full trust Nag, a good Trot, short Rack. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Girlhood* III. 257 The Americans..like a horse to have a shambling sort of half-trot, half-canter, which they judiciously call a rack. 1893 E. MUYBRIDGE *Descr. Zoopraxogr.* 35 The rack is an ungraceful gait of the horse, and disagreeable to those who seek comfort in riding.

fig. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* lix. 198 All the ease of such a rack will be no other, but..to gallop to the divel.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[7] Also 7 **racke, raack.** [Aphetic form of ARRACK: so also G. *rack.*] = ARRACK. *Fool rack*, see FOOL *sb.*[1] Also *attrib.* as *rack-house*, RACK-PUNCH.

1602 Sir J. LANCASTER in Purchas *Pilgrims* III. (1625) 151 The King..dranke oft to the Generall in their Wine, which they call Racke. 1602–5 E. SCOT *Ibid.* 184 We..draue them into a Racke-house [*Margin.* Racke house where hot drinks are sold]. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos* II. ii. 105 This rack is often drunk in hot weather. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, Five or six gallons of rack. 1795 Sir J. DALRYMPLE *Let. to Admiralty* 11 Their common beverage, water, and rack bad and new. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lii, I would take refuge in weak punch, but rack..Wakes me next morning with its synonym. 1848 [see RACK *sb.*[1] 1 b] 1871 M. COLLINS *Miq. & Merch.* I. ix. 291 Rooker took..a glass of 'rack'.

b. (See quot.)

1773 *Encycl. Brit* III. 525/1 *Rack*, a spirituous liquor made by the Tartars of Tongusia. This kind of rack is made of mare's milk, which is left to be sour [etc.].

† **Rack,** *sb.*[8] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? Related to RAKE *v.*[1] Cf. Icel. and Sw. dial. *rak* rakings.] A rick.

A doubtful form: ed. 1566 has *reake.*

1574 WITHALS *Dict.* 21/1 A ricke or racke of hay, *strues. Extruo*, to make up in rokes [*sic*] or rackes.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[9] [Of obscure origin.] The skin of a young rabbit (see quots.).

1809 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1204 There is annually a great loss in what are termed half skins, quarter skins, and racks, sixteen of which are only allowed for as one whole skin. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. Suppl. 380 The rabbit skins are..sorted into four kinds,..racks, or young rabbits about two months old, which have not lost their first coat.

Rack (ræk), *v.*[1] [f. RACK *sb.*[1] 3.]

1. *intr.* Of clouds: To drive before the wind. *To rack up*, to clear up, said of the sky (Jam.).

1590 [see RACKING *ppl. a.*[1]]. ?*a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One, Trs. Honour* iv, Stay, clouds, ye rack too fast. 1631 *Celestina* XIX. 187 Looke on the cloudes and see how speedily they racke away. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 32, I saw the Clouds rack at an unusual rate. 1812 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, Racking o'er her [the Moon's] face, the cloud Varies the tincture of her shroud. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1858) 63 A thin fleecy shred of cloud racking across the moon's disk.

fig. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 289 A fayth floating, and racking vp, and downe, like clouds.

† 2. *trans.* Of the wind: To drive (clouds). *Obs.*

1596 *Edw. III*, II. i, Inconstant clouds, That, rack'd upon the carriage of the winds, Increase or die.

Rack (ræk), *v.*[2] [f. RACK *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To fit up (a stable) with racks *rare*—[1].

1583 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 432 The same stable to be plancked and racked at the charges of this Cytie.

† 2. *transf.* ? To feed as at a rack. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 268 They look upon them [negroes] as their goods, horses, &c., and rack them only to make their time out of them, and cherish them to perform their work.

3. *To rack up.* a. *intr.* To fill a stable-rack with hay or straw before leaving the horse or horses for the night.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 22 Nov. 1775 The hay is meant merely to rack-up with. *Ibid.* 5 Feb. 1776 On the hills of Surry, the Farmers rack up with straw. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

b. *trans.* To fill the rack for (a horse).

1798 MIDDLETON *View Agric.* 361 They must be taken into the stable, and..be racked up with tare hay at night. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 232 Pea-haulm is..employed in cart-stables for racking up the horses. 1893 *Times* 20 May 11/5 The younger generation find it intolerably irksome to return after supper to the stables to 'rack up' the horses.

fig. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xix, You might have racked yourself up more comfortably.

c. To fasten (a horse) to the rack.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Rack up*, to fasten up a horse with a short chain so that he cannot lie down. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 It is stupid of a groom to rack a horse short up while he is feeding.

4. To place (a thing) in or on a rack.

1855 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* 39 Most of the metal flue pipes are racked in this manner. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 3/1 The Manhattan Beach Cycle Track have racked 1,000 Cycles.

b. *Mining.* To wash on the rack (sense 5 f).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

5. a. To move, extend, etc. by means of a rack and pinion. b. *intr.* To be moved in this way.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii 62 By racking up the condenser for the best light. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* III. 94 A Double Extension Camera..where the front racks out. *Ibid.* 295 The camera is racked to a certain distance

6. To give (a thing) the form of a rack; to make as a rack.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rack (ræk), *v.*[3] Also 5 **rakke**, 6 *Sc.* **rak**, 6–7 **racke**, 7 **wrack**, *pa. pple.* **ract.** [Prob. a. MDu. *recken* (Du. *rekken*) or MLG. *recken*, OHG. *recchan* (LG. and *G. recken*) to stretch, draw out, = OE. *reccan*: see RECCHE.

A MLG. *racken* is also recorded, and Kilian has *racken* 'torquere, tendere, tormentis exprimere'. Cf. also G. *racken* to vex, torture (Grimm).]

1. *trans.* To stretch the joints of (a person) by tugging or pulling, esp. with intention to cause severe pain, and *spec.* by means of a special apparatus (see RACK *sb.*[3]).

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* II. 277 Worthi to been enhangid bi the hals Or to be rakkid with a broke chyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 135 Some drowned,..some racked, some hanged on a gybet. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb.) 71 You rack no forrener owtcast, You rent a Troian. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 467 This they did..to make me beleeue I was going to be rackt againe. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 89 His legs and hands were violently racked and pulled out to the places fitted for his fastenings. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 437 The Pirates exercis'd the most barbarous Cruelty, racking them inhumanly. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 275 Their mouths were stopped, their throats choked, their limbs racked. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 146 A drummer who had joined in the attack was racked mercilessly.

transf. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. ix. The winds and storms torture and rack the sea. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 183 Their country was racked with perpetual disturbance.

b. To affect with pain similar to that caused by use of the rack. (Said esp. of diseases.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. q ij b, Which..did yet so racke my raunging heade, and bring low my crased body. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 369 He racke thee with old Crampes, Fill all thy bones with Aches. 1674 ABP. LEIGHTON in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. xlvi. 76, I keep not bedd much, nor am..rack't with sharp and tormenting diseases. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 85 This racks the joints, this fires the veins. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 138 A cruel malady racked his joints.

c. To inflict mental pain or torture on (a person); to torture, distract, lacerate (the mind, soul, etc.).

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 226 How haue the houres rack'd, and tortur'd me, Since I haue lost thee? 1602 *and Pt. Return Jr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1747 Till with my verses I haue rackt his soule. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Dialogue* vii, The Sin Will rack and torture us within. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 P 3 How must she be racked with Jealousy. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 243 O how does..guilty horror rack their breasts! 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 380, I regret no more the falsehood that so racked me for the time. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, Mr. Fledgeby meant him to be racked.

† d. *transf.* To examine searchingly, as by the application of torture. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 126 There is nothing so holy in workes, but..must needes be unsavorie in the sight of God, if without Christ it bee racked with exact scrutyne of Gods severe Judgement.

† 2. To stretch, pull out, increase the length of (a thing, period of time, etc.). *Obs.*

1463–4 [see RACKING *vbl. sb.*[3]]. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 12 *Preamble*, Certayne..persons..cast the peeces of cloth ouer a beame..and..racke, stretche and drawe the same. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 302 Heere perhaps yee will set Faith vpon the Last, and racke her to a larger size. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. x. 48 The Chaldæan Kalendar, which yet they racke higher to fowre hundred three score and tenne thousand yeres. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 102 He gives them their true dimensions, not racking them for one, and shrinking them for another.

b. To pull or tear apart, to separate by force, to break up. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* 7 No more than we see the membres of the body not agre or to be racked one from an other because thei be not indifferently apte al to one vse. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* III. Wks. 1564 II. 327 b, They..racke that one tente commaundement into two for to supply the nomber. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 595 Some thinke the putride backe-bone in the grave rack'd.. the shape of snakes to take. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, Rack and rack up*, to break up. 'Why didn't ye get at it, and rack it up'.

c. To shake (a thing) violently; to strain; to injure by shaking or straining. Also *absol.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXVIII. 93 A dreadful cough, which seemed to rack his whole shattered system. 1865 A. L. HOLLEY *Ordnance & Armor* 134 To waste no power in racking the whole side of the ship. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 10 We assumed that the American guns specially constructed to 'rack' would 'rack' as intended. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* Ser. i. vii. 194 The Erinnyes leap upon the palace of Atreus, and rack it like a tempest.

d. *intr.* To undergo stretching, strain, or dislocation. Chiefly *Sc.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua maryit wemen* 350, I gert the renzeis rak, et rif into sondir. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 Sum gat ane rais gart all hir ribbis rak. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 47 The Earth's grip'd Bowels with Convulsions rack. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 12 The weight of Earth..usually subjects them [Sluices] to rack and settle down at the Foundation. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., He has a conscience that will rack like raw plaiding. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* 125 Lang or they win this length..their chafts are like to rack wi' the gantin'.

† 3. To strain the meaning of (words, etc.); to give a forced interpretation to. *Obs.*

In quot. 1711 with allusion to sense 1.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 This is one of the places yat hath ben racked, as I tolde you of rackynge scriptures. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 42 How you may seme to force and racke the worde to Chaucers meaninge, I knowe not. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 21 Grant that I may never rack a scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 328 The native and naked Letter, which is not to be racked and wrested from its obvious meaning. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 4 He racks a Text to make it confess a Meaning it never dream'd of.

† b. To strain or wrest (law or justice). *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 452 Not racking the lawes to extremitie, but mittigating the rigour with mercy. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* I. 4* So, God doth iudge, and neuer Iustice Rack.

c. To strain, task severely, put pressure upon (the mind, brain, etc.).

1583 W. BYRD in *Fair S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 224 Racke not thy wit to winne by wicked waies. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 193 They rack their brains. they hazard their lives for it. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 47 P 7 She racked her invention to no purpose. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 20 May, I have rack'd my brains half-an-hour in vain. 1831 *Society* I. 216 Fanny was racking her brains for something to say. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV. 82 Racking his wits to contrive exquisite compliments

† d. To force, constrain *to* an action or feeling.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, The court is rackt to pleasure; each man straines To faine a jocund eye.

† e. To stretch or raise beyond the normal extent, amount or degree (cf. 4). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 181 My credit shall be rackt euen to the vttermost. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. 598 Striving about my ransome, which they racked so high [etc.]. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 22 Hasten thy labours, that thy crowned fields, May load themselues to thee, and rack their yeelds.

4. To raise (rent) above a fair or normal amount. Cf. RACK-RENT.

1553 *Primer Edw. VI*, P v b, [That they] may not racke and stretche oute the rentes of their houses and landes. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 20 They racke their rents vnto a treble rate. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXI. 39 If I have caused..the poor Rent-holders (by racking their rents) to misse of a subsistence. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Trel.* 311 Racked the rents to a pitch above the reach of the old tenant. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 214 He racked no rents to maintain the expenses of his establishment.

b. To charge an excessive rent for (land). *?Obs.*

1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 11 Landes be so racked at such a rate. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 751 Yet stand their Farmes already rackt so high, That they have begger'd halfe their Tenantry. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* Wks. 1873 III. 356 What Acre of your thousands have you rack'd? 1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 145 Open fields may be as high racked as inclosures.

c. To oppress (a person) by extortions or exactions, *esp.* of excessive rent; to bear hard upon (one's purse, etc.).

1584 T. LUPTON *Dreame Devil & Dives*, Wo woorth the time that ever we rackt our tenants. 1594 *1st Part Contention* (1843) 34 Because I would not racke the needie Commons. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 69 Oh, good Sir Humfrey, do not rack my purse. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 210 Here are no hard Landlords to racke vs with high rents. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X § 122 The declared Delinquents [were] racked to as high compositions. 1792 NEWTH *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 124 The same increase of luxury which would induce the landlord to rack his tenant [etc.] 1862 J. A. ST. JOHN *Four Conq. Eng.* II. 303 Racking the people with impost, and collecting treasure from all parts. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 315 Implying that tenants were to be racked to the utmost.

absol. 1774 CUMBERLAND in *Westm. Mag.* II. 600 In vain the steward racks, the tenants rave. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xv, Let *this* one toil for bread—*that* rack for rent.

†d. To extort (money, etc.). *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1306 Each place..fild with treasure rackt with robberies. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* I. i, Here lies all..The money I ha' rack'd by usury. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 310 When there is no more to be racked out of the People upon any other Pretence.

absol. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 58 It is neither right, nor honest, to racke, extort, and purloyne from other.

e. To exhaust (tenants, land, etc.) by exactions or excessive use. Also with *out*.

1778 *Family Incompact* 6 Her Lands and Tenants almost rack'd. 1850 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 717 Soon after it was enclosed it was racked out by over-cropping. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. X. 410 It was thought, too, that they had racked their estates. *Ibid.* III. XV. 283 Using ..their last opportunity of racking out their properties.

†5. *To rack a horse's wind*: to open his lungs. *Obs. rare.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 45 The first chase will (as the Northerne man saies) racke your Horses winde, and so prepare him to his labor. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* I. i. 8 Trauaile moderately in the morning, till his winde be rack'd, and his limbes warmed.

Rack (ræk), *v.*4 [Of obscure origin: cf. RACK *sb.*6 The F. *racquassure*, by which Palsgr. renders 'racking', appears to be otherwise unknown.] *intr.* Of animals, *esp.* horses: To move with the gait called a rack.

1530 [see RACKING *vbl. sb.*4]. 1589 PEELE *Eclogue to Earl Essex* xii, His rain-deer racking with proud and stately pace. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 23 He..trott up hill with you and racke downewards. 1671 *Lond Gaz.* No. 627/4 Bay Gelding .. trots and racks. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 266 There can be little doubt of his having racked a mile in even less than I stated. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* XX. 157 No one ever saw him trotting or galloping; he only racks.

fig. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* (1662) 292 He was thorough-paced in all Spiritual Popery..but in secular Popery he did not so much as rack.

Rack (ræk), *v.*5 [ad. Prov. (Gascon) *arracar* in same sense, f. *raca* the stems and husks of grapes, thick dregs: cf. obs. F. *vin raqué* 'small or course wine, squeezed from the *marc* or dregs of the grapes' (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To draw off (wine, cider, etc.) from the lees. Also with *off*.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 The reboyle to Rakke to be lies of be rose, bat shalle be his amendynge. 1519 [see RACKED *ppl. a.*1]. 1633 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 330 To the cooper for rackinge 2 hogsheades of sack. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* ii. 71 [To] ferment, rack and bottle our Cidar. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. v. 275 Rack off your Wine into another Vessel. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 416 Whenever the wine becomes dry, rack off the clear into a clean and sulphured cask. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 64 The proprietor of spirits..may..vat, blend, or rack them in the warehouse.

absol. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 303 It will be necessary to rack off from one cask to another.

transf. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. XXVIII. (1686) 64 Serving as a Pipe to rack the Urine as it were out of the Bladder of the Young.

b. *fig.* in various senses.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 74 Rack him off further, and refine him from the lees of sensual and inordinate lusts. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 17 Christ Racks off his Truth from Vessel to Vessel. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. F 73 Every morning I wrote down in my pocket-book such anecdotes as I meant to rack off in the course of the day. 1861 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 302 His speech was of the finest jackeen just racked through a cask of Cork whisky.

†2. To empty (a cask) by racking. *Obs. rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 306 Rack the one Vessell from the Lees. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 65 Rack your Cask very clean, and let it remain full of water all night.

Rack (ræk), *v.*6 *Naut.* [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of *v.*2 or *v.*3] (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Racking*, the fastening two opposite parts of a tackle together, so as that any weighty body suspended thereby shall not fall down, although the rope .. should be loosened by accident 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 119 *Rack*, to seize two ropes together, with cross-turns. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 131.

Rack, obs. var. RAKE *sb.*4, *v.*1 and *v.*3; obs. north. and Sc. f. RECK; pa. t. of REKE *v. Obs.*

†Racka, obs. form of ARECA.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* III. 304 Their lading..was principally dryed Coco Nuts. and Racka Nuts.

Rackan (ræk'n), **reckon** (re·k'n). *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **racente, racete**, 4 **rakente**, 5 **rakende, racand**, 6 **raken, racon**, 9 **rackan**; 4 **recawnt**, 5–6 **rekand**, 5 **rekande, rekanth, -enth**, 6 **reckand, -en, recon**, 7 **reckan**, 9 **reckon**. [OE. *racente* wk. f. = ON. *rekendi* (usually in pl. *rekendr* as if from sing. **rekandi*), OHG. *rahchinza* (Graff): cf. RAKENTEIE. In ME. and later use only north. dial., and chiefly in forms *rek-, reckan(d*, which app represent the Scand. rather than the OE. word (but forms with *rak-, rack-*, prevail in the comb. *rackan-crook*).]

†1. A chain, fetter. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi § 2 Þæt he wearð ȝebunden mid hira racentum. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 43 Hie hine hæfdon ȝebreatodne mid fyrenum racentum. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* (1889) 59 ȝeboerscipas swylce racetan. forfleo lusta. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 188 Þer ragnel in his rakentes hym rere of his diemes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5128, I send 30w..twa hundred & ten. of rekanthes of rede gold. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. N.) 1636 Þe jailers liggen bothe dede & Beues lib bounde in rakende.

2. A chain or other apparatus by which cooking vessels are suspended over a fire; now usually a vertical bar pierced with holes, into one of which the pot-hook is inserted.

1400 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 268 Unum reclawnt de catenis ferreis. 1445 *Ibid.* II. 194, j. rekand de ferro. 1485 *Ibid.* III. 300, j pare of coberdis, ij potte-hyngyls, j racand. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 186 Thre racons wt a peire of galows of yron. 1566 *Richmond. Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 184, j paire of tongs, j iron scummer and one recken. 1582 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 172 One recon,..one fier shole, one pare of tanges 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 58 *Reckans*, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., A pot-hook..sliding through a hole in the bottom piece of the reckon

Rackan-crook. *north. dial.* Forms: 5–6 **raken-**, 6 **rakon-, racon-, rackyn-, rayckin-, rakin(ge)-**, 6, 9 **rackin-**, 7–9 **racken-**, 9 **rackan-, rack-an'-**; 7 **rekin-**, 7–9 **reckin-**, 9 **reckon-**. [f. prec. + CROOK. *Rackan-hook* is used in the same sense in mod. dial.] A rackan serving as a pot-hook, or a pot-hook used with a rackan.

1469–70 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 280 In repar..unius rakencroke, iiij*d.* 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 223 Gibcrokes, rakincroke, and racks, two Rayckincrokes and iiij spetes. 1648 *Lancash. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 254 The very racken crocks and pot hooks. 1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dialogue* 39 Hing the Pan ore'th fire ith Rekin Creauk. 1781 J. H. *Gloss. N. E. Words* (E. D. S.), *Raunle-balk*, a piece of wood in a chimney, from which is hung the pot-crook, or racken-crook. 1869– In dialect glossaries (Lonsdale, Rochdale, Sheff., Northumb.).

Rackarock (ræ·kärǫk). [f. RACK *v.*3 + A *a.*2 + ROCK *sb.*] An explosive consisting of potassium chlorate and nitrobenzol. Also *attrib.*

1885 *Daily News* 12 Oct., A six-pound cartridge of rackarock. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 5/4, 200 lb. of rackarock powder.. were set off. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl Chem.* I. 84/2 The rackarock cartridges were not fired electrically.

Rackat, obs. form of RACKET.

Ra·ck-bar.

1. *Mech.* [f. RACK *sb.*2 6.] A bar fitted with a rack or racks.

a 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highl. Soc.* (1824) VI. 31 The teeth of these two spur-wheels are to work .. into the teeth of the rack-bars 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/1 A strong semicircle of cast iron, with which the telescope is connected by a rack-bar.

2. *Naut.* [f. RACK *v.*3] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rack-bar*, a billet of wood used for twisting the bight of a swifter round, in order to bind a raft firmly together.

Rack-bolt, variant of RAG-BOLT.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 58 Of trenails, screws, and rack-bolts 2500 each.

†Ra·ck-bone. *Obs.* [RACK *sb.*4] A vertebra.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 775 The transuerse processes of the racke-bones of the necke. *Ibid.* 800 The last spondels or rackbones of the chest. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* (1659) 259 The chine or back bone is made up of four and thirty rack-bones. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1738) 67 The Rack-bones that are between the sixth Vertebrae of the Chest, and the middle of the Os sacrum.

Rackcoone, obs. form of RACOON.

Ra·ck-deal. [f. RACK *sb.*2] Deal set up in a rack or framework and dried by exposure to the air.

1807 C. VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 96 The floor above is made of rack deal, or any soft wood plank. 1835 WHITE in *Parl. Rep. Timber Duties* 206 By being cut out with the sap running to them, they would be both sappy and slabby; those are what we call rack deals. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Rack*, The name of the framework in which deals or boards are placed on end for air-drying...Hence the term 'rack deals'.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*1 [f. RACK *v.*1 + -ED1.] Driven along, as clouds by the wind.

1858 KINGSLEY *Poems* 150 Winds, upon whose racked eddies, far aloft, My thoughts in exultation held their way.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*2 [f. RACK *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + -ED.] Fitted with a rack or racks.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 128 A metal racked frame to fit inside a plain wooden box.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*3 [f. RACK *v.*3 + -ED1.]

1. That is racked, in various senses of the vb.; stretched, strained, tortured by stretching, etc.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 1 Wheras some translate thys woord (for ever)..I do reject as a racked translation. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. i. (1882) 24 They will be sure to make price of their racked cloth, double and triple more than it cost them. 1611 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 59 Much more worth than the rackt value. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 484 The maintayning of my Lame and Racked body. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. i. 11 He endeavoured to tell the truth, as far as his poor racked imperfect memory would allow him. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. xix. 341 The torn heart and racked brain could bear no more.

2. Of rent: Raised to excess. Cf. RACK-RENT.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. i. (1882) 29 He might haue it freely for this racked rent. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis Quev.* (1708) 164 Impositions, hard Services, and Rackt Rents. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Never did he stent Us in our thriving with a racket rent. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 404 Racked rents, disable the tenant to improve.

b. Of men, their living, etc.: Oppressed by or subjected to extortion or excessive rent.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1713 That Crew of Spendthrifts..Were now, among their racked Tenants faine To seeke for shelter. 1643 PRYNNE *Serv. Power Parl.* II. 30 Weekely or monethly assessements and contributions..exceeding many mens racked incomes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 304 Thy racked inhabitants repine, complain.

3. **Racked-out,** (*a*) completely exhausted; (*b*) passed through with suffering.

1870 SIR S. NORTHCOTE in *Life* (1890) II. xii. 30 The old racked-out tobacco and corn lands. 1900 W. A. ELLIS *Life Wagner* 332 The harvest of the last outlived, or rather racked-out Summer

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a*4 [f. RACK *v.*5 + -ED1.] Drawn off or emptied by racking.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 294 b, Whither so euer I go: I haue with me racked wyne. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 83 In the latter drinke we haue vsed to put in rackte Renishe Wyne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 306 Powre the Lees of the Racked Vessell into the vnracked Vessell. 1764 *Mass. Gazette* No. 3149/4 Good rack'd and refin'd Cyder.

Rackee, obs. f. RAKI. **Racken,** north. and Sc. var. RECKON. **Racken-,** var. RACKAN-CROOK.

Racker1 (ræ·kəɹ). [f. RACK *v.*3 + -ER1.]

1. One who racks, in senses of the vb.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Contortor legum*, a racker of lawes. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 72 Landlords dare not quarter themselves here, because they are rackers of rents. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 15 These Rackers of Scripture are by St. Peter stiled Unstable 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Rackers aft time their rent. 1880 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 568 The constant employment of rackers and executioners

†2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 70/1 The Farmer, or Racker, or Dairy-Man hold Lands..from the Lords thereof upon Rack or half-Rack, that is upon the yearly value or half value, having no certain term of holding [etc.].

Racker2 (ræ·kəɹ). [f. RACK *v.*4 + -ER1.] A racking horse.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII 266 The racker comes to us from our North Western territory. 1856 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 146 The swiftest equine trotter or racker.

Racker3 (ræ·kəɹ). [f. RACK *v.*5 + -ER1.]

1. One who racks wine or other liquor.

1611 COTGR., *Frelateur*, a racker of wine. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 8 Harris was what is called a racker

2. An apparatus for racking.

1846 TIZARD *Brewing* (ed. 2) XX. 551 The Floating Racker. [Description follows.]

†Ra·cket, *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **raket.** [Etym. obscure.] Some game played with dice.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 432 (460) Canstow pleyen raket, to and fro, Nette in, dokke out, now this, now that, Pandare? 1387 8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. (Skeat) 166, I haue not plaid raket, Nettle in, Docke out. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* V. xxix. (1554) 140 Kyng Phaharates, in token he was unstable, Sent him three dees, forged square of golde, To play racket as a chylde chaungeable

Racket (ræ·kĕt), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **racket, -it**, *Sc.* **rakett, rakcat**, 6–7 **rackette**, 8 **-ett**, 5– **racket**; 6–9 **raquot**, 7 **-ett**, 9 **racquet.** See also RAQUETTE. [a. F. *raquette* (16th c.) = Sp., Pg. *raqueta*, It. *racchetta, lacchetta*, of uncertain origin (see Littré and Devic): hence also Du. *raket* (in Kilian *racket*), G. *rakete, -ette.*]

1. A bat used in the games of rackets, tennis, etc., consisting of a network of cord or catgut stretched across a somewhat elliptical frame formed of a bent strip of wood, to the base of which a handle is attached.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 66 Sa mony ketche-pillaris. 1540 [see b]. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 6 Striking and receaving the balle with a raquet. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 The Beaver. His taile somewhat like the forme of a Racket. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* xxi. § 9 A Tennis-Ball, whether in motion by the stroke of a Racket, or lying still at rest. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 206 He was seated at table with a parcel of shuttle-cocks before him, and mending a racket. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxxi, Like tennis-ball by raquet tossed. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 100 [In LACROSSE] one catches the ball in his racket, and endeavors to carry it to the goal. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 22 In the tennis-court he toiled with the racquet. 1890 C. G. HEATHCOTE *Lawn Tennis* 208 The main object of modern lawn tennis is to meet the ball with a full racket.

fig. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Finding opportunitie to giue her both bal and racket. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 616 Friuolous pamphlets, the very rackets wherewith Greece bandieth ignorant heads about. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 38 Antichrist is the common Tennis-Ball that every malicious Racket bandies and tosses against each other. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. P 9 You have a racket for every ball; nothing comes amiss to you.

b. A game of ball played by two persons, who strike the ball alternately with their rackets and endeavour to keep it rebounding from a wall. Now always *pl.* Also *fig.*

1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 175 Sum gart him raiffell at the rakcat: Sum harld hym to the hurly hakcat. 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* 282 All the soules were playnge at racket. None other rackettes they hadde in honde [etc.]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xii. 221 Such [games] are.. Racket, Balloone. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxii. 101 All his address and conversation is one continual game at raquet. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. vii. 161 Rackets is, like any other athletic game, very much a thing of skill and practice 1890 E. O. P BOUVERIE *Rackets* 359 The game of rackets is now exclusively played in a court enclosed in four walls.

† **2.** A military engine (see quot.). *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vi. 51 He made all maner ordinaunce: handbowes, fyrie dartes, rackettes to cast stones.

3. A snow-shoe made after the fashion of a racket (sense 1), as used in Northern America.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. 753 Their Dogges.. haue rackets tied vnder their feet, the better to runne on the snow. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 130 Unless they carried Rackets under their Feet, wherewith to walk upon the Top of the Snow. 1758 *Michmakis & Maricheets* 55 Much more capable with their legs only, than we with our rackets. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1792) 111 The sportsman pursues in his broad rackets or snow-shoes. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 84 Travel was next to impossible, except upon rackets

b. A broad wooden shoe for man or horse to enable them to walk over marshy ground.

1864 in WEBSTER.

4. *Ornith.* A bird's tail-feather shaped like a racket, a spatule. (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *racket-frame, -maker, -seller*; *racket-like* adj.; (sense 1 b) *racket-ball, -bat, -court, -ground, -match, -player*; (sense 3) *racket-string*; **racket-press** (see quot.).

1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 104 Like *Racket-Balls with Argos's I sport And the whole Ocean is my Tennis-Court. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi, Who hit [him] across the shoulders with a *racket-bat. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 103, I am no day from the line of the *racket-court. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 366 It is thoroughly inconvenient and defective as a racket-court. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, This area was the *racket-ground. 1893 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 168 The outermost pair [of feathers] are enlarged at the end in a *racquet-like form. 1611 COTGR., *Raquettier*, a *Racket-maker. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 57 Employed to supply the *racket-players with balls. 1890 C. G. HEATHCOTE *Lawn Tennis* 204 Among those [implements] which .. are useful, may be mentioned the *racket press to keep the racket from warping. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 75 The pressure of my *racket strings brought the blood through my socks and mockinsons.

Racket (ræ·kĕt), *sb*.^{3} Also 8–9 **racquet.** [Prob. onomatopœic. Gael. *racaid*, sometimes cited as the source, is no doubt from Eng.]

1. Disturbance, loud noise, uproar, din; usually such as is produced by noisy or disorderly conduct on the part of one or more persons.

In quot. 1597 with pun on *sb*.^{2}

1565 Abp PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 234, I send you a letter sent to me of the racket stirred up by Withers. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 23 But that the Tennis-Court-keeper knowes better then I, for it is a low ebbe of Linnen with thee, when thou kept'st not Racket there. *a* 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 323 Antonius.. hearing what racket the Parthians kept in Syria. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 336 P 3 After all this Racket and Clutter [etc.] 1792 *Elvina* II. 98 We wanted quiet, not racket. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xliii. (1878) 336 A quiet country life—no racket except the roosters in the morning.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 261 Then will shee keepe a racket, and cry out. 1683 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 243 And made such a riot.. That never before such a racket was known. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 53 Your daughter has made a strange racket in my family. 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., The drums and trumpets again made a racket. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* i, Such dashers occasioned many a racket in Meg's house.

fig. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 87 There is such a racket and whirl of religions on all sides of me.

c. A noisy expression of opinion or feeling; clamour, outcry; excitement or fuss (*about* something, or *with* a person)

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 182 What a noise Authours have made of Roses, what a 'Racket' they have kept up. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II 270 She was astonished .. at the racket which was made about a son of such a creature. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) I. 11 Though her father has always made such a racket with her.

2. The noise and whirl of society; excessive social excitement or dissipation.

1764 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 118 Charm'd with dress and trumpery, with racket and dissipation 1822 SCOTT 4 Sept. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xviii 149, I did not wish for you in the midst of all this racquet of mirth and war. 1850 THACKERAY *Lett., to Mrs. Brookfield*, With all this racket and gaiety, do you understand that a gentleman feels very lonely? 1886 *Spectator* 6 Feb. 175/1 Dr. Johnson.. did not live in the racket of Society.

b. A large or noisy social gathering.

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 12 (1748) II. 269 She told me, that when the number of company for play exceeded ten tables, it was called a racquet. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 P 4 To idle amusements, and to negligence of domestic business, to wicked rackets. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 402 She'll have her routs and her rackets as well as the high-born ones.

3. *slang.* A trick, dodge, scheme, game, line of business or action.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Racket*, some particular kinds of fraud and robbery are so termed. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 224/1, I did wear a shovel hat when the Bishop of London was our racket. 1884 *Bread-winners* 183 That's just our racket. 1891 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* vi, What's your lay? What's your racket?

4. An exciting or trying situation or experience; an ordeal. *To stand the racket*, (*a*) to hold out against strain or wear and tear; (*b*) to face the consequences of an action.

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict Turf*, '*Racket*—to stand the', when one of a set stands forward to bear all the blame. 1827 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* II. 63 Sic tussels nobbit pluck could settle, For nowse less could the racket stand. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 404 (*Shoemaker*) Upon this, preparation depends his work standing the racket of adverse seasons 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxii. (1887) 237, I escaped and came out of the whole racket unwounded.

5. *Sc.* A hard blow; a severe slap.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Douglas Æneis, Gloss.* s. v. *Rak*, More frequently.. we use Racket, as he gave him a racket on the lug, i.e. a box on the ear. 1810 *Cock's Simple Strains* 135 (Jam.) The wabster lad bang'd to his feet, An' gae 'im a waefu racket.

† **Ra·cket,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.* Also 7 **rackat.** [f. RACKET *sb*.^{2}]

1. *trans.* To strike with, or as with, a racket; to toss or bandy about. Chiefly *fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1613) 540 The Gods perdie doe reckon and racket us men as their tennis balles. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* IV. iv, Then thunk, then speak,. And racket round about this body's court These two sweet words, 'tis safe. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 2 244 They are moueable as Shittlecockes, or Tennis Balls, now racketed here, now there. 1705 G. SCROPE *Epit. on himself* (St Michael's, Coventry), Here lyes an Old Toss'd Tennis ball Was Racketted from Spring to Fall.

b. *To racket away*: To lose (money) in playing with a racket.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II. i, I shall not shortly Racket away five hundred crowns at tennis But it shall rest upon record!

2. *To racket it*: To carry a racket. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* I i, There's thy fellowe Prentise, as good a Gentleman borne as thou art But does he pumpe it or Racket it?

Racket (ræ·kĕt), *v.*^{2} [f. RACKET *sb*.^{3}]

1. *intr.* To live a gay life, to take part in social excitement. Also with *about*.

1760 GRAY *Lett., to Dr. Clarke*, Poems (1775) 282 Company and cards at home, parties by land and water abroad, and racketing about from morning to night. 1792 *Elvina* II. 130 Sir Edward will not allow Elvina to racket any more for some time. 1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 346, I have been racketing lately, having dined twice with Rogers and once with Grant.

2. *intr.* To make a noise or racket; to move about in a noisy way.

1827 Capt. HARDMAN *Waterloo* 16 A ball from their infantry went through my jacket, took the skin off my side, and made me racket. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* XVII. 151 The wind blazed and racketed through the narrow space between the house and the hill 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iv. 86 The pots and pans jarred and racketed to each plunge.

b. To get *up* with noise and confusion.

1847 Ald. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* lii. (1879) 445 They're .. obliged to racket up too early in the morning to catch the train, to take anything.

3. *trans.* To keep lively, to disturb, destroy (also with *away*), etc. by racketing. *rare.*

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxvii. 166 Dearly do we love racketing; and, another whisper, some of us to be racketed. 1777 LADY S. LENNOX in *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 261 The racketting their health so entirely away. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 820 A racketty life had racketted his frame. 1886 H. WARD BEECHER in *Hom. Rev.* May 421 We hear the whole land racketed with the disturbance produced by labor and capital.

Racketer [1] (ræ·kĕtəɹ). *rare.* Also 6 **raketter.** [f. RACKET *sb*.^{2} + -ER [1].]

1. One who plays with a racket.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXVII (1887) 105 The rakketters in tennyse play. must shew them selues nymble. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 366 These listless racketers rarely, if ever, hit the ball twice before it dropped.

2. One who wears, or walks on, rackets or snow-shoes (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

Ra·cketer [2]. *rare.* [f. RACKET *sb*.^{3} or *v*.^{2} + -ER [1].] A gay or noisy person.

1662 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will* 3 The discontented Party. may find our impregnant City a ready Foster-Mother to nurse these distempers in her ranting Racketers. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I xvi. 109 At a private concert last night. and again to be at a play this night: I shall be a racketer, I doubt.

Racketing (ræ·kĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RACKET *v*.^{2} + -ING [1].] The action of the vb., esp. in sense 1; an instance of this.

1753 [see RACKET *v*.^{2} 3]. 1795 SCOTT 23 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I wish they may come down soon, as we shall have fine racketting. 1822 — 25 June in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xviii. 139 Late hours and raqueting. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 745 No racketing of engines to turn his domain into a modern Babel. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* 183 There'll be junketings and racketings.

Racketing (ræ·kĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That rackets, in senses of the vb.; characterized by racket or racketing.

1763 ELIZ. CARTER in *Mem.* (1808) I. 362 We live a very racketting life at the Hague. 1822 JEFFREY in Cockburn *Life* II. lxxxvi, We have had a racketing feverish life since we came here. 1847 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 25 One of the most racketing cities in the world. 1895 BESANT *Westminster* iii. 88 A place filled with noisy, racketing, even uproarious life.

Racketry (ræ·kĕtri). [f. RACKET *sb*.^{3} + -RY.] Systematic or continuous noise or disturbance.

1884 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. 639 The non-voters.. constitute the muscle and sinew of the campaign racketry—a word made indispensable by political conventions. *Ibid.* 640 All this racketry has been going on. for seven minutes.

Ra·cket-tail. [f. RACKET *sb*.^{2}] A (bird's) tail shaped like a tennis-racket; hence used as a name for various species of humming-birds and motmots having tails of this form.

1851 JARDINE *Contrib. Ornith.* 111 The beautiful species *S*[*pathura*] *Underwoodii*, with its white boots and racket tail 1861 GOULD *Humming Birds* III. Pl. 162 *Spathura Underwoodi*, white-booted Racket-tail. *Ibid* 164 *S. Peruana*, Peruvian Racket-tail 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 446 The lateral feathers may. suddenly enlarge into a terminal spatulation as in the forms known as 'Racquet-tails'.

So **Ra·cket-tailed** *a.*, having a racket-tail.

1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. I. 317 The Racket-tailed Humming Bird is a rare species, and is a native of South America. 1833 JARDINE *Humming-Birds* II. 110 Rough-legged Racket-tailed Humming Bird. 1894 *Naturalist on Prowl* 178 The ever-changing notes of the Racket tailed Drongo.

Rackette, obs. form of RACKET *sb*.^{2}

Racket-wheel, variant of RATCHET-WHEEL.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 78 The brace is fixed to a spindle.. and is there confined by a small racket-wheel and ketch 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 150/1 There is also a racket-wheel to prevent its unwinding.

Rackety (ræ·kĕti), *a.* Also **-tty.** [f. RACKET *sb*.^{3} + -Y.]

1. Addicted to making a racket; noisy, gay, fond of excitement.

1773 BERRIDGE *Chr. World Unmasked* (1812) 27 Some players are rude and racketty. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* I. vii. 192 This strange metamorphosis in the rackety little Irishman. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 9 Apr. 5/3 The rackety winds of March and April.

2. Characterized by noise, excitement, dissipation, or disturbance.

1827 [see RACKET *v*.^{2} 3]. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 61 Foreign travelling is very racketty work. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. ii. (1872) III. 221 He.. studies and learns amazingly in such a rackety existence.

¶ **3.** = RICKETY.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 55 An old rackety inn, that looked ready to fall to pieces.

Ra·ckful. [f. RACK *sb*.^{2}] The fill of a rack.

1898 C. G. ROBERTSON *Voces Academ.* 190 A rackful of sticks and pipes.

Rackin-crook, variant of RACKAN-CROOK.

Ra·cking, *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. RACK *v*.^{1} + -ING [1].] The action of driving before the wind. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1632 *Celestina* Prol. A vj b, Those rackings to and fro of the clouds.

Ra·cking, *vbl. sb*.^{2} [f. RACK *v*.^{2}] **a.** Fitting with, placing in, etc., a rack or racks **b.** The washing of ore on a rack (Knight 1875).

1888 *Daily News* 18 July 2/6 Restitution of 'pennies' if the gnls do their own racking.

Racking (ræ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{3} [f. RACK *v*.^{3}]

1. The action of stretching, extending, straining, etc.; pulling tight or making fast by rack-lashings. Also with *down*.

1463–4 *Rolls Parl.* V 501/1 Brode Cloth after almanere rakkyng, streynyng or teyntyng therof. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 364 It cannot be drawen, nor by racking can be stretched to any other sense. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1751/2 Thys grieuous racking and extending of this worde Procurement. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* 12 The daily, nightly racking of the brains, To range the thoughts. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 170 The oars and poles were used as ribands for racking 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Racking-down*, an operation performed with the aid of rack-lashing in laying a gun or mortar platform.

b. Torturing by means of the rack.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 490 Dyuerse tourmentes, as rakkynge, heddynge, and hangynge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 284 All racking and torture, that exceadeth a meane, is uncerten and perillous. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* XI. 36 If racking, if scourging.. be reall persecutions, then were theirs reall. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 429 He had condemned racking for grievous offenders, as contrary to Law. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* V. 13 Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought, From racking.

c. Raising (of rents) to an excess. Also with *up*.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 82 This rackynge and hoyssing vp of Rentes 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 522 By unconscionable racking of rents and wresting from them excessiue fines. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 50 The racking up of rents in the years 1651 and 1652.

2. The undergoing or causing of strain, distortion, or dislocation.

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 18 The Frames could move. without any Danger of racking or straining. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 306 Nothing to

oppose the racking of the frame. 1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 267 The 'Bellerophon' could pass the forts at New York within 200 yards without suffering except by racking. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuilding* II. 23 This plan .. has the important advantage of opposing the racking of the floor plates longitudinally.

attrib. 1865 A. L. Holley *Ordnance & Armor* 112 The 'racking' system, by means of heavy projectiles at low velocities.

3. Intense pain.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. of Med.* I. 680 Violent aching of the head..with racking in the bones.

Rac'king, *vbl. sb.*[4] [f. Rack *v.*[4]] Of a horse: The action or fact of moving with a rack.

1530 Palsgr. 260/2 Rackyng of a horse in his pace, *racquassure.* 1607 Markham *Caval.* IV. 5 Taking his time-keeping from trotting, and his motion of legges from ambling, and so compound this which is called a Traine, or Racking. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules for buying Horses,* Racking..'tis the same Motion as Ambling, only it is a sweeter Time. 1818 J. Palmer *Jrnl. Travels* 51 Racking is a favourite ambling pace.

Racking (rae'kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[5] [f. Rack *v.*[5]] Drawing off wine, etc. from the lees.

c 1475 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 The rackinge, coynynge, rebatinge, and other salvations of wynes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 305 It is in common Practise, to draw Wine, or Beere, from the Lees, (which we call Racking). 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 The usual times for Racking, are Mid-summer and Allhallontide. 1783 B. J. Bromwich *Exper. Bee-keeper* 59 If it does not become fine after the first racking, the operation should be repeated. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 169 The manufacture of cider may be divided into twelve heads...8. The racking.

b. *attrib.,* as *racking-back, -can, -cellar, -cock, -engine, -faucet, -hose, -pump, -shed, -tap, -vessel.*

1846 Tizard *Brewing* (ed. 2) xx. 547 A more perfect racking-engine than such as are in ordinary use. *Ibid.,* The racking tap. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/1 The cask is further cleaned with steam before being allowed to roll off into the 'racking shed', where it is filled with porter. 1892 H. E. Wright *Handy Bk. Brewers* 37 'Settling backs' or 'racking backs'. *Ibid.* 42 The fermenting or racking vessels. *Ibid.* 503 Racking hose..and racking cocks.

Ra'cking, *vbl. sb.*[6] [f. Rack *v.*[6]] A piece of spun yarn or other material used for racking ropes.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild Assist.* 143 Racking and Seizing for the Parrel. *c* 1860 H Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 34 It will greatly assist the spunyarn racking. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 116 Cast off the racking.

† Ra'cking, *vbl. sb.*[7] [f. *rack* Wrack *v.* Cf. Rack *sb.*[5]] Wrecking, destruction.

1689 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 8 The Queen and Prince banisht for what none dares own, Unless for the racking and ruin o' the state.

Ra'cking, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Rack *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] **1.** Of clouds: Driving before the wind.

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iv, Draw my chariot swifter than the racking clouds. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IV. 361 Drives the racking clouds along the liquid Space. 1808 Scott *Marm.* III. xxii, Of middle air the demons proud, Who ride upon the racking cloud.

2. Of winds: Driving, carrying along.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 182 The sport and prey Of racking whirlwinds. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 255 The racking winds .. whirl them away again.

Racking (rae'kiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Rack *v.*[3]] **1.** Extortionate; exacting.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1598) 2 The court of affection, held by that racking steward, Remembrance. 1636 Feaily *Clavis Myst.* vii. 90 Hee layeth the blame on..racking Landlords. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Conc.* (1650) 12 Let those ..learn to make no lesse conscience of a racking bargain 1817 Scott *Search after Happiness* xvi, Cursed war and racking tax Have left us scarcely raiment to our backs

† b. Let at rack-rents. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1619 Beaum & Fl. *Wit without M.* I. i, Your racking Pastures, that have eaten up as many singing Shepherds, and their issues, as Andeluzia breeds.

2. Torturing; causing intense pain, physical or mental.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 481 Maladies Of ghastly Spasm, or racking torture. 1693 Congreve in *Dryden's Juvenal* XI. (1697) 296 The most racking Thought, which can intrude. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 106 A man lying under the racking pains of the Gout. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xxii, Getting up for a journey with a racking headache. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount & Mere* viii. 57, I had been kept awake by a most racking tooth-ache.

3. Straining, dislocating; breaking under strain.

1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 262 To neutralize the vibration, when struck a racking blow on one side. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 118 Great racking strains are set up, tending to alter the relative positions of the beams to each other and to the ship's side. 1895 R. Kipling in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3/2 Spirits, goblins, and witch-people were moving about on the racking ice.

Hence **Ra'ckingly** *adv.*, in a racking or exhausting manner.

1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 33 They will certainly become ..monotonous by virtue of being so rackingly relevant.

Ra'cking, *ppl. a.*[3] [f. Rack *v.*[4]] **1.** Of a horse: Moving with a rack.

1562 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 160 One old rackynge nagg. 1585 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 108 My rackinge blacke nagge 1817 Paulding *Letters fr. South* (1835) I. 86, I bought a new horse,—one of your capital racking ponies, as they are yclept.

fig. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Staffordsh.* (1662) 41 He himself became a racking but no thorough-paced Protestant.

2. *Racking pace* = Rack *sb.*[6]

1611 Cotgr., *Amble,.* an ambling, or racking pace. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* 1138/4 Two Cart-Geldings, .. a little racking-pace. 1721 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 167 A Moose ..shoves along side-ways, throwing out the Feet, much like a Horse in a racking pace 1819 Rees *Cycl.* XXIX. s.v. *Rack,* The racking pace is much the same as the amble.

Ra'cking, *ppl. a.*[4] *Naut.* [f. Rack *v.*[6]] That fastens ropes together.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Nippering,* Fastening nippers by taking turns crosswise between the parts.. These are called racking turns. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 34 It is.. secured with a racking seizing. 1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 3 Secure .reef-pendant to boom with a racking or rolling hitch

† Rack jack, *Obs. rare*[−1]. A racket.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Dare ye. Too raise such raks laks on seas, and danger vnorderd?

Ra'ck-la·shing. *Mil.* [f. Rack *v.*[3]] A lashing consisting of a piece of stout rope fastened to a short tapering stick, by means of which it may be twisted tight.

1834–47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 74 A piece of smaller scantling is laid on the top of the plank, to which it is secured with rack lashings. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 257.

Rackle (rae'k'l), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial* Forms: 4–5 **rakel, -il,** 4–6 **-yl,** (5 **-yll**), **racle,** 6 **ra(c)kle,** *Sc.* **rakill,** 7 **rackel,** 8 **raucle,** 9 **rackle,** rau(c)kle. [Of obscure origin.] Hasty, rash, impetuous, headstrong; rough or coarse in action; also *Sc.* possessed of rude strength, vigorous at an advanced age. **a.** of persons:

a 1300 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 37 To rakele þo þei were, ȝware fore þo huy fullen þere. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 546 He þat is to rakel to renden his clopes, Mot efte sitte with more vnsounde to sewe hem togeder. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 To wyving be thou nat racle. 1433 — *St. Edmund* II. 512 The kyng, nat rakel, but of hih prudence. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 129/8 Rakyl, *insolens.* *c* 1670 *Poor Man's Cup* in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 10 Samson was a Rackel and Rough-handed Saint, ready to Pelt the Philistines on all occasions 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* 4th Recit., Then niest outspak a raucle carlin. 1826 T. Wilson *Pitman's Pay* I. lxvi, To guide a rackle ram-stam wife. 1876 Waugh *Hermit Cobbler* (Lancash. dial.) 29 Is there ony news o' that rackle (reckless) brother o' thine?

b. of things, actions, feelings, etc.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 380 (429) Eche rakil dede, and eche unbridelid chere *c* 1386 — *Manciple's T.* 185 A thousand folk hath rakel ire Fully for-doon. *Ibid* 235 Wostow wher-of a rakel tonge serueth. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 83 His rakil wit only to him souffysith. *c* 1550 R. Birston *Bayte For tune* Aij, Thy tounge is racle, thy wit is reckles 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xxii, Auld Scotland has a raucle tongue

Comb. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 30, I suspect this will be a very rackle-handed committee.

? Hence | **Rackle** *v. intr.*, to act rashly or roughly. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1593 (1642), I nil not rakle as for to greven here.

Rackleness (rae'k'lnės). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Rackle *a.* + -ness.] **† a.** Rashness, hastiness. *Obs.* **b.** *Sc.* (See quot. 1825).

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 179 O euery man be war of rakelnesse Ne trowe no thyng withouten strong witnesse. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. James* 29 True godlynes can in no wise agree with racklenes of tongue. 1825 Jamieson Suppl., (*Rackleness*), *Raucleness,* vigour and freshness in an advanced period of life.

Ra'ckless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. Rack *sb.*[3] + -less.] Produced without a rack.

1867 G. Gilfillan *Night* IX. 310 Rackless torture.

Rackless, obs. (north. and Sc.) f. Reckless.

† Ra'ckly, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **raklie.** [? f. Rackle *a.* + -ly[2].] Rapidly, impetuously.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* XI. (*Wolf & Sheep*) xix, Went never hound mair haistelie fra the hand, Quhen he wes rynnand maist rakhe at the ra.

Rackoon(e, obs. forms of Racoon.

Ra'ck-pin.

1. [f. Rack *v.*[3]] = Rack-stick.

1859 J. Brown *Rab & F.* (1862) 33, I had to brain him wi' a rack-pin.

2. [f. Rack *sb* 2] One of the pins supporting the rack-boards in an organ.

1881 W. E. Dickson *Pract Organ-building* 91 The rack-board may be placed on its rack-pins, and the feet dropped into their places.

Rack-punch. [f. Rack *sb.*[7] + Punch.] Punch made with arrack.

1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 143 P 3 Rack-punch, quickned with brandy and gun-powder 1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 155 The governor trumpeted forth the praises of his rack-punch. 1848 Thackeray *Van Jair* vi, He insisted upon having a bowl of rack punch, everybody had rack punch at Vauxhall.

Ra'ck-rent, *sb.* [f. Rack *v.*[3] 4 + Rent. *Rack-rented* is found in 1591.] A very high, excessive, or extortionate rent; a rent equal (or nearly equal) to the full value of the land.

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 80 An obseruing and painefull husband thriueth as well vpon his farme of rack rent, as many. Freeholders. 1715 *Act Reg. Papists* in *Lond. Gaz* (1716) No. 5455/3 Any Farmer or Tenant at Rack-Rent. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest* 18 They steal from their Neighbours, to enable them to pay the Land-Jobber his Rack-Rent. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. v. 184 *note,* One third to the cultivator, and two thirds to the proprietor, would be accounted a rackrent in England. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* II. ii. (1881) 111 They lived on the potato, because rack-rents stripped every thing else from them.

attrib. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 4 Dec. 1775 *Obs.,* The rack-rent Gentlemen of landed property. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 17/1 Every year growing worse than in the last in this rack-rent country.

trans. and *fig.* 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* I. ii, *Nil mutiare lemus.* Tut, man, every one knows their worth When they are at a rack rent. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II 178 Subjecting to the rack-rent of avarice and insolence that country of theirs.

Ra'ck-rent, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To subject (a person) to the payment of rack-rent.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 83 It was a maxim with his family..never to rack-rent old tenants or their descendants. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* 105 Who rack-rent the cultivators most mercilessly.

absol. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro'M.* 138 He hunted, and drank, and feasted and rack-rented.

2. To let (a farm, etc.) at a **rack-rent.**

1888 in Ogilvie.

Hence **Rackre'ntable** *a.*, capable of being rack-rented; **Ra'ck-re nted** *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1591 app. f. the sb.); **Ra'ck-re'nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1154 The needy, hard rack-renting Hinde. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro'M.* 398 Is it rack-renting..would make them popular? 1875 Maini *Hist. Inst.* vi. 175 They were the first 'tenants at will'.. and..were always theoretically rack-rentable. 1893 Pier *Spen Valley* 120 The appeal of the poor rack-rented tenantry. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 7/1 Even the most rack-renting of landlords will find..the impossibility of extortion.

Ra'ck-re·ntal. *rare*[−1]. The value (of land) at rack-rent.

1812 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 328 The rack-rental of England in that year [1803] was about forty millions.

Ra'ck-re·nter.

1. One who pays rack-rent.

1680 *Spirit of Popery* 45 If they were Rack renters. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb* Pref. 6 'Tis a publick Calamity, that the Lands of a Country must be all or mostly in the Hands of Rack-Renters, whose Interest it is that they never may be improv'd. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 224 These meadows the rack renters are bound to dress after every third crop of hay. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 236 The farmers were real yeomen, and not miserable rack-renters.

2. One who exacts rack-rent.

1880 *Times* 23 Oct. 6/5 Not..one [landlord] in 500 [will] be found to merit the name of 'rack-renter'.

† Rack-sauch. *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Rack *v.*[3] + Sauch, sallow, willow.] A gallows-bird.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 245 Filling of tauch, rak sauch, cry crauch, thow art our sett.

Ra'ck-staff. ? *Obs.* (See quots.)

1611 Cotgr., *Fraysoire,* the racke-staffe, or nog of a mill; the little peece of wood which rubbing against the hopper makes the corne fall from it. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 340/2 The parts of a Wind-Mill The Rack-staff, that shakes the Shough. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Rack-staff,* a kind of pole or staff used for adjusting the mill-stones

Ra'ck-stick. [f. Rack *v.*[3]] A stick used for tightening a rope placed round anything.

1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil Man.* (1862) 258 Rack-sticks, and lashings. *Ibid.* 259 The..officer carries the rack sticks.

Rackt, obs. form of *raked,* Rake *v.*[1]

† Rack vintage. *Obs.* (See quot. 1617.)

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For the freight of euery tun wyne at the racke vintage, xvi.s. 1617 Minsheu *Doctor, Racke vintage,* An. 32. H. 8. cap. 14, is a second vintage or voyage for wines by our Merchants into Fraunce, &c. [Hence in Blount and later Dicts.]

Rack-wind: see Rack *sb.*[1] 3.

Rackyn-croke, obs. form of Rackan-crook.

Racle, obs. f. Rackle *a.* **Racoille,** var. Recueil *v.* **Racolta,** var. Raccolta. **Racommode,** var. Raccommode. **Racon,** obs. f. Rackan.

‖ Raconteur (rakontōr). [F., f. *raconter* to relate: see Recount *v.*[1]] One skilled in relating anecdotes or stories.

1829 Disraeli *Ld Duke* I. xii (1831) 97 Stamped the illustrious narrator as the most consummate *raconteur.* 1855–6 Thackeray *Four Georges* (1861) 183 Scott..the very best *raconteur* of his time. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Apr. 5/7 He was a good *raconteur.* No one knew more good stories or could tell them so well.

So **Raconteuse** (-tōz), a female raconteur.

1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* (1870) 46 "There's not one of you men now-a-days like Selwyn", began the old *raconteuse* again. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/1 Let us admit that she is a good raconteuse, for the sake of grammar.

Racoon, raccoon (rākū'n, rækū'n), *sb.* Forms: 7 (see etym. note; also) **racoone, -oune, -owne,** 7 8 **rackoon,** (7 **rack-, rockoone**), 7 **raccoon,** 8 **racoon.** See also Coon and Rattoon. [Powhatan (Virginia) dialect of Algonquian. The following quots. show more precise reproductions of the native word:

1608 Capt. Smith *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 19 Covered with a great Couering of Rahaugcums. *Ibid* 23 Presents of Deare, bread, Raugroughcums. *c* 1610 W. Strachey *Virginia* (1849) I. x. 122 There is a beast they call arocoune, much like a badger. *Ibid.* 183 *Dict. Ind. Lang.*, *Arathkone,* a beast like a fox. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 27 There is a beast they call Arougheun, much like a badger. *Ibid.* III. ii. 48 A great robe, made of Raiowcun skinnes.]

An American nocturnal carnivore of the genus *Procyon.* The common N. American species is

P. lotor, a grayish-brown furry animal with bushy tail and sharp snout.

1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antig.* 19 Minck, Stote, Miniuer, Racoone, Moashye, Woluerine. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* v. (1838) 54 The Racowne is a beast as bigg..as a Foxe, with a Bushtayle. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 17 The Raccoon liveth in hollow trees. 1712 E COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 326 Of wild Creatures, there are Raccoons, Hares, Rabbits, &c. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 333 The racoon, which some authors have called the Jamaica rat, is about the size of a small badger. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 204 They were gallant bush-whackers and hunters of racoons by moonlight. 1856 BRYANT *Winter Piece* 52 The lighter track Of fox, and the racoon's broad path, were there. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 434/2 The American raccoon. is practically a bear.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *racoon-hunt, -hunting, -skin*; **racoon-berry** *U. S.*, the May-apple or mandrake (Miller, 1884); **racoon-bridge** (see quot. 1791); **racoon-oyster** *U. S.* (see quots. 1883-4).

1624 [see etym. note]. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 2 Bevers, Otter, Raccoon skins, with other Furrs. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 445 No other bridge than a sapling felled across it, which is called a raccoon bridge. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 131 Racoon-hunting was my .. daily employ. 1864 C. GRIKIE *Life in Woods* xix. (1874) 317, I remember one racoon hunt. 1883 SIMMONDS *Useful Animals, Racoon Oysters*, a variety of American oysters from Appalichicola Bay, Florida. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* 752 From .. overcrowding the shells of the individual Oysters become very narrow and greatly elongated; the peculiar forms which result are known to oystermen as 'Raccoon Oysters' or 'Cats-tongues'.

Hence **Racoo·n** *v. intr.*, to walk about at night, like a racoon. *nonce-wd.*

1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xiii, She heard him pacing about (racooning, as she and Edith used to call it)..long after she began to listen as she lay in bed.

Racord, obs. Sc. form of RECORD.

Racovian (rākōʊ·viăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Rakow*, a town in Poland + -IAN.] **a.** *adj* Of or pertaining to Rakow, or to the Unitarians (Socinians) who made it their chief centre in the 17th century. **b.** *sb.* An adherent of the doctrines taught at Rakow.

1652 (*title*) The Racovian Catechisme. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II. 474 Should another Edwards do me the honour to make another Mr. Locke of me by calling out, Racovian! 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* III. ii. § 39 The Racovian institution was broken up and dispersed in 1638 *a* 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxiii. 177 The Racovian Catechism fills very nearly two hundred pages.

Racquet, -ette, varr. RACKET *sb.*, RAQUETTE.

Ract, obs. Sc. form of RACK *sb.*[1]

Racunnis, etc., obs. Sc. forms of RECOGNIZE.

Racy (rē·si), *a.* Also 7 **racie, rasy**, 8 **razie.** [f. RACE *sb.*[2] 10 + -Y[1].]

1. Of wine or other liquors, vegetable juices, fruits, etc.: Having a characteristically excellent taste, flavour, or quality. So of taste, flavour, etc.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 102 The generous oyle of Sack, nitty, roapy, and racy. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 If ground early then is the cider more racy. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 244 The racy flavour and strong body of this wine. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 243 The juices which are nourished in the vegetable world by the solar heat, are light, pungent, and racy 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* I. 12 His lip exhaled The fragrance of the racy tide. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* II. 228 The grapes they yield are ponderous and racy, like the clusters of Eshcoll.

fig. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 68 Might make old Homer's skull the Muses' hive; And from his brain that Helicon distil Whose racy liquor did his offspring fill. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1862 X. 50 English divinity ceased to be the racy vineyard that it had been in ages of ferment and struggle.

†**b.** Of plants: Full of sap, succulent. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 25 Some Plants, the most racy, and charg'd with Juice, thrive well amongst Rocks.

2. a. Of persons: Having a distinctive quality or vigour of character or intellect; lively, spirited, full of 'go'. So of actions, qualities, etc.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, A colony of Spaniards, or spiritual Italians, planted among us, would make us much more racy. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ix, Yorkshire has such families here and there . peculiar, racy, vigorous; of good blood and strong brain 1852 Miss MITFORD *Recoll.* II. 147 My friend the rector, raciest of men, is an Oxford divine of the old school. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxi, That genial racy smile, which very few could resist.

b. Of animals or their parts: Showing high breeding or good blood.

1841 'WILDRAKE' *Cracks of the Day* 190 The *racy* Mango won him the St. Leger. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 118 The Gordon setter should have..a narrow deep chest with racy front. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 2/1 His [a horse's] head having a racy, determined look.

†**c.** Of a sense: Noble, superior. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 400 There are things Good, and things Evil to this High and Racy Sense, as well as to Inferiour Ones.

3. Of speech, writing, etc.: Having a characteristic sprightliness, liveliness, or piquancy.

a 1667 COWLEY *Answ. Verses fr. Jersey*, Brisk racy Verses, in which we The Soil from whence they came, tast, smell, and see. *c* 1817 GIFFORD *Let.* in Smiles *Mem J. Murray* (1891) II. xxi 47 His style is racy and vivid. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 291 The conversations of Sir Thomas More were racy. 1895 J. HOLLINGSHEAD *My Lifetime* I. xxiv. 232 A rich imagination, and the power of racy narrative.

4. Of pleasure, enjoyment, etc.: Peculiarly agreeable or rich.

1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* II, 'Tis difficulty makes the pleasure high and racy. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 166 There was a racy, wholesome gusto in his enjoyment of novelty. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 163 The active racy enjoyments of life—those enjoyments in which there is also exertion and achievement.

5. Of the air: Pure, exhilarating.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* VIII. vii, Theresa's merry laugh sounded clear and musical in the racy air.

6. Phr. *Racy of the soil*, characteristic of a certain country or people (chiefly used with ref. to Ireland).

1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb., It is racy of the soil; and would not admit of transplantation to England or Scotland. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct., This popular [Irish] superstition..is so racy of the soil, that it is really deserving of a much wider publicity.

Racyn, obs. form of RAISIN.

Racyonal, obs. form of RATIONAL.

Rad (rad), *sb.*[1] Abbrev of RADICAL *sb.* 5.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Jan., The tricolor rads of this Borough. 1852 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 344 Hooted at by the scum and rads at this dirty end of the town. 1888 BESANT *All Sorts* (1884) 139 He is the reddest of red-hot Rads and the most advanced of Republicans.

Rad, *sb.*[2] [Abbrev. of RADDLE *sb.*[1]] In phr. *rad and dab*; see RADDLE *sb.*[1] **2.**

1887 in *Dict. Archit.* VII.

Rad (rad), *a.*[1] and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **hrad, hræd**, 1-3 **ræd**, 3-6 **rade**, 5-6 **radde**, 3-6 (9 *dial.*) **rad**. [OE. *hrad, hræd* - OHG. *hrad, hrat*, ON. *hraðr* (MSw. *radh*).]

A. *adj.* Quick, hasty, speedy; active, prompt, ready; eager, elated.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 742 *Percitus*, hraed [*Erfurt* hrad]. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv, Þu þe on hrædum færelde þone heofon ymbhweorfest. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxxviii. 280 Sie æghwelc mon swiðe hræd & swiðe ȝeornfull to ȝehierranne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 41 Se gast is hræd [*Hatton MS.* ræd], þæt flæsc ys untrum. *c* 1205 LAY. 12318 Þer fore wes þe king glad & þiderward wes swiðeræd. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2730 Du art of dede and o word to rad. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 45 Wymmen beoth to rad upon huere red, To love [etc.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 917 The freike . raght to his Ryng in a rad haste. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1290 The tormentours wer ful rade To do tha[t] the Emperour bade. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 526 Cast we doun all, we mycht be demyt our rad 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7/41 Radde, *agilis, promptus*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s.v., 'Either too rad or too sad', as a variable person, over-elated or, otherwise, depressed. 1887 S. *Chesh. Gloss., Rad*, quick, ready

†**B.** *adv.* Quickly, readily, soon. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 998 Al ðat euere ðe louerd bad dede abraham redi and rad. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 802 Ryche robes ful rad renkkes hem broȝten. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9233 He made hym redy full rad, ron to the toun. 1486 *Bk St. Albans* F j b, Then ar thay glad In hope thay shall hym haue & renne so rad. *c* 1525 *Priests of Peblis* 1190 Thow thocht I was not wort ane prene, And that I am, ful rade on the will be sene.

Rad (rad), *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 3 **raad**, 3-5 **radd, rade**, 4-6 **radde**, 6 **raed**: 4, 8 **rede**; 4-8 **red**, 5 **redd**, 6 **redde**. [a. ON. *hrǽdd-r* (Sw. *radd*, Da. *ræd*) frightened, afraid, pa. pple. of *hræða* to frighten.] Frightened, afraid, alarmed. Const. *of, for*, and infin.

c 1200 ORMIN 2170 Þho drefedd wass & radd off Godess enngell. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5097 Bes noght rad bot mas godd chere. *Ibid.* 23024 Þai for him sal be sa redd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxv. 8 All erthly lufers was rad for pyne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 431 Thai war rad till byd fichting. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2510 Þan am I redd all oure rewme be reft vs for euire. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4027 For few perills were þai radd. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ii. 18 Semyng ful red, Behalding Troiane rowtis on athir hand. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1392, I am red His hastyness bred us mishap. *a* 1708 *Outlaw Murray* xxvi. in Child *Ballads* V. 192/1, I am right rad of treasonrie. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 284, I'm rede I tine the way.

Rad, obs. f. RAID *sb.*, obs. pa. t. READ, REDE, RIDE.

†**Radcolle.** *Obs.*—[o] A radish. (Cf. REDCOLL.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/1 Radcolle, *raphanus*.

Radd(e, variants of RAD *a.*[1] and *a.*[2]

Radde, obs. f. RAID; obs. pa. t. READ, REDE.

Raddish, obs. form of RADISH.

Raddle (rædˈl), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **radel(l, -yll**, 8 **roddle**, 9 **ruddle.** [a. AF. *reidele* (Wright *Vocab.* 168), OF. *reddalle, ridelle, rudelle* (14th c. in Du Cange) a stout stick or pole, the rail of a cart (so mod.F. *ridelle*), of obscure origin.]

1. †**a.** The rail of a cart. *Obs. rare*—[o].

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Radyll of a carte, *costee*.

b. *north. dial.* and *U.S.* A wooden bar with upright pegs, used to keep the threads of the warp in place while it is being wound upon the beam.

1848 in WORCESTER. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*

2. A slender rod, wattle, or lath, fastened to or twisted between upright stakes or posts to form a fence, partition, or wall (in the latter case usually plastered over with clay, whence the phr. *raddle and daub* or *dab*, applied to walls or houses made in this way).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. x[ii.] in *Holinshed* 84 b, The houses of the Brytons were slitely set vppe with a few postes and many radles, the like whereof almost is to be seene in the fenny countries vnto this day. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 233 Small stakes driven into the ground .. and interwoven with broom and other raddles. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Raddis-chimney*, a chimney made of studs, lathes, or raddles, and covered with lome or lime. 1868 *Sussex Gloss.* in Hurst *Horsham* (1889), *Ruddles*, long supple sticks of greenwood interwoven between upright sticks to make a hedge. 1869- In dial. glossaries (Lanc., Chesh., Som.).

attrib. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Raddle-hedge*. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 167 A live roddle Hedge, is, perhaps, the Ultimate of Farm hedge-making. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E.D.S.) 372 The girl unsneck'd the raddle heck. 1786-1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1829) II. 258 A raddle hedge, is a hedge of pleached or plashed or twisted or wreathed twigs or boughs.

3. A piece of wattled work; a hurdle, door, hedge, etc. made with intertwined raddles.

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., Long sticks were wound together between the timber, forming a sort of basket-work or raddle. 1892 J. LUCAS tr. *Kalm's England* 308 In only a few places were there any 'Raddles', or wooden hurdles.

Raddle (rædˈl), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **radel, raddell**, 7-8 **radle.** [var. RUDDLE, q.v.: cf. also REDDLE.]

1. Red ochre, RUDDLE.

1523 [see *raddle-mark* below]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 16 b, Stone, marble, sande, gravell, raddell, chalke, &c. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined, Lawfuln. Kneeling* 21 The raddle doth signifie more then the brand alone. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 402 To revive the decay'd Red and White in their cheeks with raddle and chalk. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 321 See that thy scrip have store of . marking pitch and raddle. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 360 *note*, Raddle. has lately been used with advantage on some lands. 1853 LANDOR *Last Fruits, Let. Wiseman* vi. 194 He would whistle the sheep into the ancient fold, marking them with his raddle.

transf. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 83 'Nod glas' which in Englishe is blewe radle or blewe markinge stone.

b. A coarse red layer. *nonce-use.*

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* XXVII, To hide..a yellow cheek behind a raddle of rouge.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raddle-ground, -mark*; *raddle-red* adj.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked, both eare-marke, pitche-marke, and radel-marke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 18 A raddell and a stonie grounde is discerned by the eye. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* June 765 The then new and raddle-red penny postage stamps.

Ra·ddle, *sb.*[3], variant of RABBLE *sb.*[2]

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Raddle (rædˈl), *v.*[1] Also 6 **rathel.** [f. RADDLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To weave or twist together (like raddles), to intertwine, interlace.

1671 *St. Foine Improved* 18 To wrap or wreath or raddle the spiks or teeth of the Harrow. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, They came at last to build up their Huts..very handsomely; raddling or working it up like Basket-work all the way round. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I j b, They are made of Boards or of Sticks raddled together. 1824 in *Craven Dialect.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., To raddle*, to interlace; as in making boat's gripes and flat gaskets. 1869- In dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Som.).

Hence **Ra·ddled** *ppl. a.*[1]

1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 41 b/1 A hartheled wall, or ratheled.. *paries craticius*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Raddled*, wrought or painted in a zigzag pattern.

Raddle (rædˈl), *v.*[2] [f RADDLE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To paint or mark with raddle; to colour coarsely with red or rouge.

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined, Lawfuln. Kneeling* 21 Hee that beside a pitch-brande, doth raddle the heads of his fat sheepe, doth more then marke them. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 1 Nov., A chief raddled over with war-paint. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) I. VIII. 120 They do not even go so far as to raddle themselves. Rouge is apparently too dear.

Hence **Ra·ddled** *ppl. a.*[2]

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 7 (1700) 35 Perhaps within an Hour again the bright ones will be taken, and the radled Worms refused. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XX, Those whitened and raddled old women

Raddle (rædˈl), *v.*[3] *north. dial.* [Perh. f. RADDLE *sb.*[1] (as if = to beat with a raddle).] *trans.* To beat, thrash.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, I'st raddle the bones o' thee. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, I'se raddle Dick the miller's bones for him. 1855 *Bon Gaultier Ballads* 171 Raddle him well, till he roar again.

†**Ra·ddled,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.] Fuddled.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xxxix, A..sottish Fellow, continually raddled, and as drunk as a Wheelbarrow.

Ra·ddleman. [f. RADDLE *sb.*[2]] A digger of, or dealer in, raddle. †Applied allusively to Rutlandshire, and to a disease in wheat. *Obs.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 268 Little Rutlandshire is tearmed Raddleman. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Rutland* (1662) 347 Rutland *Raddleman*...*Rad* here is the same with *red* (onely more broadly pronounced) *Raddleman* then is a *Reddleman*. 1798 *Ann. Agric.* XXVI. 177 *Raddleman*, ear-cockle, the disease in wheat due to *Vibrio tritici*. *Sal.* 1881 in *Vicesters. Gloss.*

Ra·ddling. *dial.* Also 7, 9 **radling.** [f. RADDLE *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. A raddle, rod, twig, etc.

1616 *Salford Portmote Rec.* (1902) 121 Any sprinkelings radlings or any other woode. 1626 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1886) III. 114 John Wright .. got Radlings in the grounds of Elizabeth Mosley. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Raddles*. .. in some countries called *raddlings*. *a* 1796 — *Derbicisms, Radlings*, long slender poles for

binding hedges. 1841 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* I. xxi. 137 A timber frame, filled with raddlings and daub (wicker work, plastered with clay).

2. (See quots.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 38 *Radlings*; Windings of the wall. 1736 NEVE *Builders' Dict.* (ed. 3), *Raddlings*, in Architecture, the Bowings-in, or copeings of Walls. 1824 *Craven Dialect*, *Raddling*, *Rabbling*, the winding or crookedness of a wall.

Raddock, obs. or dial. form of RUDDOCK.

†**Raddour**[1]. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **redur(e, reddure, redoure,** 5–6 **rad(d)our(e.** [f. *red* RAD *a.*[2] + -OUR, -URE. The formation is unusual (cf. DREADOUR).] Fear, terror.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 701 Sic redure & sic dowl me tuk, þat to-gyddir I swet & quok. *Ibid.* xix. (*Cristofore*) 391 He fel fore redoure doune. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 118 In raddour thare cummys fayntnes, and failling of hert. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 67 Of dreidfull raddour trymlyng for affray, The Troianys fled rycht fast.

†**Raddour**[2]. *north* and *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **-owre, radure.** [var. of REDDOUR (q.v.).] Severity, harshness, harsh treatment.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2329 (Dubl. MS.) Who þat rekenly vs resaued no raddour tholett. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII. xliv. 6941 Radure in prynce is a gud thyng For but radure all governyng Sall al tyme bot dispysyd be.

Raddyk, obs. variant of RADISH.

†**Rade,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *radius* RADIUS: see also RAY.] One of the arms of a star-fish.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 283 Those of foure, six, and twelve rades are edible.

Rade, var. RAD *a.*; obs. f. RAID; var. RATHE; obs. f. or var. of RED(D, REDE; obs. pa. t. RIDE.

‖**Radeau** (rado). [F., a. Prov. *radel*:—L. **ratell-us*, dim. of *ratis* raft. Cf. med.L. *radellus* (15th c.).] A raft; *spec.* a floating battery.

1759 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44/1 A great radeau 84 feet in length and 20 in breadth which carried six twenty-four pounders. 1801 SIR H. PARKER 6 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 319, I reconnoitred the formidable line of ships, Radeaus, Pontoons [etc.].

†**Radegound.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [App. f. GOUND, with obscure first element.] ? A running sore.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 82 Rewmes, and radegoundes and roynouse scalles.

Radel(l, obs. ff. RADDLE *sb.* **Radeliche, -ly,** varr. RADLY *adv.* **Radem(e,** obs Sc. ff. REDEEM.

†**Radeur, radour.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *radeur*, *radour*, f. *rade*:—L. *rapid-us* RAPID.] Rapidity, impetus, force.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 30 He smote the king..by such radeur that he lefte him oute of his arsons. *Ibid.* 113 The ship..that saylled by a grete radour and a full sail. c 1500 *Melusine* 329 Thenne cam geffray toward the doore, rennyng with a grete radeur.

†**Radevore.** *Obs. rare.* Also **radi-, rady-, raduore.** [? a. OF. **ras de Vor* rash of Vaur (in Languedoc): see Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* (1901) 239.] A kind of cloth.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2352 *Philomela*, She werken and embrowden kouthe, And weven in the stole the radevore. c 1400 '*As ofte as syghes*, etc.' (Tanner MS. 346 lf. 73), As ofte tymes as Penelapye Renewed her werk in the raduore.

Radeym, obs. Sc. form of REDEEM *v.*

Radfulle, variant of REDEFUL *a.*

†**Radge.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. A species of duck; perh. the gadwall. (Cf. RODGE.)

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 65 The Radge is next vnto Teale in goodnes: But yet there is great difference in the nourishment which they make. Neither is the Radge so pleasant to the taste..as the Teale.

Radgee, obs. form of RAJA(H.

Ra·diad, *adv. Anat.* [f. RADI-AL + *-ad*; see DEXTRAD.] 'Towards the radial aspect'.

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 165–6. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 409 The motions of the metacarp by its own muscles, are Radiad, Thenad.

Radial (rēⁱ·diăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. late L. *radiāl-is* (see Quicherat), F. *radial* (1611 in sense 5), or directly f. RADI-US + -AL.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of light, beams, etc.: Proceeding or issuing as rays from a common centre; also, of or pertaining to light in the form of rays. Now *rare*.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 19 The certaine and determined actiue Radiall emanations. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 83 A violent starre, whose radiall beames may be good. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 69 Enliv'ning Beams might from them fly, To re-inkindle. The radial sparks. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 353 Place an object that is blue under a yellow ray, the object immediately assumes the radial colour.

transf. 1650 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's Tern. Paradoxes* Proleg. D 1 b, The omnipotent Odor, or radial activity whereof. *Ibid.* D 2, An Influential or Radial activity (so have I taken the liberty to Christen it).

2. Arranged like rays or the radii of a circle; having the position or direction of a radius.

1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* etc. Wks. 1840 VI. 103 Eight concentric circles, and eight radial rows. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xvi, The contraction of the radial fibres of the iris. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 115 When the eight open radial spaces were filled up with tin. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 100 The glacier of the Rhone..its system of radial crevasses. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 338 The radial walls of the layer of cells bordering these canals.

b. *Radial axle*, an axle (of a railway carriage, tramway car, etc.) which on a curve of the track assumes the position of a radius to that curve; so *radial axle box*.

1883 *Daily News* 6 July 3/7 A system of cars by which..a truly radial axle is obtained. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 104 The compound engines are fitted with 'Webb's radial axle-box.'

c. Pertaining to the radius of a circle.

1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 111 The radial pitch [is to be found] by dividing the radius by the same number.

3. Having spokes, bars, lines, etc., extending from a centre; *spec.* applied to certain apparatus or machines having a part or parts thus arranged, as *radial drill*, *drilling-machine*, *plane*, etc.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 174 In his radial wheel the circling Sun Thro bright Astræa and the Scales had run. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 278 Common radial paddle wheels usually have two shaft bearings. 1875 *Practical Mag* V. 276/1 Bouhey's radial machine. *Ibid.*, It will be seen that it is a radial drill. 1898 *Cycling* 46 The tangent wheel, as it is called, is immensely stronger than the old-fashioned radial or 'direct' wheel.

b. *Radial point* = radiant point (sense a).

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 40 The pencil *d n* having a radial point at *p q*.

4. Of immaterial things: Involving or characterized by the divergence of lines or parts from a centre; taking the direction of, acting or moving along, such lines.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 353 The radial part of the disturbing force. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 155 (1875) 426 When the blow is violent enough to fracture the mass, we see, in the radial dispersion of its fragments [etc.]. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 10 Another form of symmetry which is entirely absent in Man is radial symmetry. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 692 The root takes an outward radial direction..the stem an inward radial direction.

†**b.** *Radial curve* (see quot.). *Obs. rare*[−0].

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Radial-Curves are Curves of the Spiral-kind, whose Ordinates, if they may be so called, do all terminate in the Centre of the including Circle, and appear like so many *Radii* or Semi-diameters of that including Circle. [Hence in Bailey, Chambers, Crabb, Worcester, and recent Dicts.]

5. *Anat.* Pertaining to the radius or chief bone of the forearm, esp. in *radial artery*, *nerve*, *vein*.

1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 64 The posterior Branches of the *ulnar* and *radial* Nerve. 1786 J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 98 The radial artery. 1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 352 The section of the radial nerve at the lower part of the arm. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 392 The radial vein commences on the outer side of the back of the hand. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 195 The radial (or thumb) edge of the wrist. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 14 The long radial extensor of the metacarpus.

B. *sb. Anat.* **1.** A radiating segment of a crinoid, between the stem and the brachials.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 125 A series of two or three rows of plates, which are directly superimposed upon one another, and which form the foundations of the arms... These are termed the 'radials'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 583 The first radial corresponds in direction with the origin of one of the arms, and is followed by a second and third radial.

2. Cuvier's name for the scapula or hypercoracoid bone of a fish. In recent Dicts.

3. A radial nerve or artery.

1871 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 868/2 The radial passes through the forearm to the hand. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 368 Extending the inquiry from the radials of both sides to the brachial and axillary arteries.

‖**Radiale** (rēⁱdiˌēⁱ·li). Pl. **radialia.** [L., neut. sing. of *radiālis*: see prec.]

1. = RADIAL *sb.* 1.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 583 Upon this follow five pieces (first *radialia*) closely united together. *Ibid.* 584 At the third radiale, the series bifurcates into two series of brachialia.

2. The carpal bone or element which lies on the radial side of the carpus.

1888 PARKER in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XLIII. 486 Two well-marked carpals have appeared, one of which—the radiale—lies pre-axiad and slightly proximad of the other.

Radialization (rēⁱ·diălǝizēⁱ·ʃǝn). [f. as next + -ATION.] The state of being arranged in radiating lines, or the process of producing this.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 267 Thus the rocks exhibit much evidence of a silicification (and often of a radialization possibly connected with it).

Radialized (rēⁱ·diălǝizd), *ppl. a.* [f. **radialize* vb., f. RADIAL + -IZE.] Arranged in a radial manner.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 240 One fragment [of felsite] exhibits part of a large radialized structure. *Ibid.* 260 The radialized crust..follows the stellar points of the interior.

Radially (rēⁱ·diăli), *adv.* [f. RADIAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In a radial manner; in the form of radii or rays.

1662 J. CHANDLER tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 274 Its whole did shine only radially on the ignoble parts. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 348 The sun..is also continually agitating this fluid either radially or obliquely. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.*, *Electric Light* 189 A number of magnets placed radially upon a wheel. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Coal* iii. 77 The primary medullary rays extend ..radially from pith to bark. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 13 The radially arranged apical prolongation of the periblem.

Radian (rēⁱ·diăn). *Trig.* [f. RADI-US + -AN.] (See quot. 1879.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 41 The usual unit angle is..that which subtends at the centre of a circle an arc whose length is equal to the radius;..for brevity we shall call this angle a radian. 1881 HALSTED *Mensuration* 24 The number which expresses any angle in radians also expresses its intercepted arc in terms of the radius.

Radiance (rēⁱ·diăns). Also 7 **radience.** [ad. late or med.L. *radiantia* brightness: see RADIATE *v.* and -ANCE.]

1. Light shining with diverging rays; hence, brilliant light, vivid brightness, splendour.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 99 In his bright radience and colaterall light, must I be comforted. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 111 By the sacred radience of the Sunne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 194 The Son..with radiance crown'd Of majesty divine. 1728–30 THOMSON *Spring* 191 The rapid Radiance instantaneous strikes Th' illumin'd Mountain. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI, Innocuous lightnings round the hallowed banner Wreath'd their red radiance. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 214 Well may the moon delight to shed Her softest radiance round that head. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* I. 11 When the sun arose the morning star was lost in his radiance.

fig. 1761 WARTON *Poems* (1777) 10 The radiance of the regal name. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Misc. Poems*, The soul's radiance in a wintry hour Flings a sweet summer halo round us. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 13 It was a soft, luminous radiance of sincerity and sympathy.

b. Brightness of the eye or look.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lxxii, Sweet love their looks a gentle radiance lends. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace of Fortune* in *Poems* (1777) 8 The mild radiance of her sparkling eye. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iv, There was a radiance of satisfaction about him not quite usual.

2. = RADIATION.

1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 294 The..agency of heat in other circumstances than in its state of radiance, or heat-making rays. 1885 CLERK MAXWELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 2 Thus we have..(3) Theory of radiance. (*a*) Geometrical optics [etc.].

Radiancy (rēⁱ·diănsi). Also 7 **-encie, -ency.** [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The quality of being radiant; radiance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. (1672) 98 Too high an apprehension [of the Carbuncle] and above its natural radiancy. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. N. Test.* 243 The radiency, the splendour of Moses's face. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 72 The skies were divided with great radiancy. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 10 The billowy clouds Edged with intolerable radiancy. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* vii. 230 Euripides incontestably displays the quality of radiancy.

Radiant (rēⁱ·diănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **radyant,** 6 **-aunt(e, -iaunt;** 6 **radyent,** 7–9 **-ient.** [ad. L. *radiānt-em*, pres. pple. of *radiāre* to emit rays: see RADIUS. Cf. mod.F. *radiant*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Sending out rays of light; shining brightly.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 387 Heyl! radyant sterre, the sunne is not so bryth. c 1510 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stories ii. 433 [Christ's] body yᵗ was..more radyent than ony syluer. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 95 Most radiant Piramus, most Lilly white of hue. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* (R.) The great eagle..Which from the mountain (with a radiant eye) Brav'd the bright cressit of the glorious sky. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 63 On his right The radiant image of his Glory sat, His onely Son. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 373 This gloom of night,..with all her radiant worlds. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 493 Her little sail beneath the sun Gleams radiant as the snow. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 75 The height which bears The sailor's radiant mark.

fig. 1838 EMERSON *Literary Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 208 The humblest..in view of these radiant facts, may now theorize and hope. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. § 6. 262 The author..treats the Old Testament as radiant with the features and fragrant with the Spirit of the Christ.

b. Represented as sending out rays of light, or having radial projections resembling this. In *Her.* = RAYONNÉ.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 138 Which the learned Paschalius interprets for a Crown radiant. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. vi. 83 A kind of radiant or pointed Coronet. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Radiant*, *Rayonned*..terms used to express any ordinary edged with glittering rays, or shining beams. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 16 The radiant crown, on ancient coin, signifies that the prince was..Deified.

c. Of the eyes or looks: Bright, expressive of lively joy, hope, or the like; beaming.

1794 BURNS *Charming Month of May* 5 The glorious sun ..Out-rival'd by the radiant eyes Of..charming Chloe. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 287 The most radiant eye that the dull earth ever opened to see heaven withal. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* clix, Let, through the tumult, break the poet's face Radiant.

2. Issuing or appearing in the form of rays (of light); hence, bright, shining, splendid. Also *transf.* of qualities, as beauty.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iii. (Percy Soc.) 15 The radiant bryghtnes of golden Phebus. *Ibid.* xxxv. 112 The mone is fayre replendysshaunte In the longe nyght with rayes radyaunte. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. N. T.* Pref. C ij b, The clere radiaunt sunnebeames of his holy woorde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 181 Most radiant, exquisite, and vnmatchable beautie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. (1686) 202 With scintillations, or radiant Halo's about their heads. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* ix. 28 All that bears the radiant stamp of Kings. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 61 Meridian sunbeams tempt him to unfold His radiant glories. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i, Velvet leaf with radiant beauty drest. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 66 A radiant glow o'erspread Her rigid face.

†**b.** Of heat: Strong, fierce. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 231 Ionas..

made hym a shadowynge place for his defence agaynst the radyaunt heet of the sonne.

3. Moving or operating in a radial manner; esp. *radiant heat*: see HEAT *sb.* 2 b.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 29 Radiant Caloric exhibits several interesting properties. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I Introd. 40 Both in the vegetable and animal it [Life] is a radiant principle. 1887 CROOKES in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XLII. 111 (*title*) On Radiant Matter Spectroscopy.

4. (Chiefly *Bot.*) Extending in a radial manner; having parts so extending.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 153 The radiant stigma of Papaver. 1845 *Sch. Bot.* VI. (1858) 84 Flowers either flosculous or radiant. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 34 Pet[als] obcordate, the outer ones radiant and deeply bifid.

5. Characterized by radiation.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 406 Cut into grooves, . in a radiant direction from the centre. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I xx. 223 The scallop also is a pretty radiant form. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 462 A means . for carrying energy in a 'radiant' manner.

6. *Radiant point*: **a.** Any point forming a centre from which rays or radii proceed.

1726 E. STONE *New Math. Dict.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Every radiant point diffuses innumerable rays all round 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 10 The point of divergence or the *radiant point*, as it is called. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 209 If the distance of the radiant point be very great, they [the rays] really are..nearly parallel.

b. *Astron.* The apparent focal point of a meteoric shower. So *radiant region.*

1864 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Monthly Notices R. Astron Soc.* (1865) 33 Two radiant-points of shooting stars..presented themselves in Auriga and in Cetus. 1864 *Brit. Assoc Rep. Meteors* (1865) 101 Allowing a *radiant-region* of 10° to 15° in diameter for each. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* IX. iii. 799 Herrick regarded the position of the radiant-point as being near the cluster in the sword-hand of Perseus.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Physics.* A point or object from which light or heat radiates.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All the rays proceeding from the same radiant continually diverge Every ray is supposed to carry with it the species, or image, of the radiant. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 295 Our next division comprehends the heat of coloured radiants. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 291 All bodies, whether luminous or non-luminous, are radiants; if they do not radiate light they radiate heat. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 29 The central rays from all radiants cross each other in the lens.

2. *Geom.* 'A straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole about which it is conceived to revolve' (Brande *Dict. Sci.* 1842).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1012 The theory of the description of lines of the second order by the intersection of radiants is given by Newton in the *Principia.* 1846 CLERK MAXWELL in Campbell *Life* (1882) 77, *r* and *r'* being the radients to any point of the curve from the two foci.

3. *Astron.* A radiant point (see 6 b above).

1864 *British Assoc. Rep. Meteors* (1865) 101 Professor Heis..has..divided his meteor-showers and radiants into bi-monthly divisions. 1884 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 809/3 The meteors from some radiants leave a streak; those from others are swift.

Radiantly (rē'diăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a radiant manner; brightly, splendidly.

1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 89 The lyght and glorie of the progenitours shineth more radiauntly by virtue of their progeny. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 197/1 A certayne vessell..made of the pretious stone Onichinus, so radiantly wrought, that in it appeared ye lyuely corne growing, and mens images walkyng [etc.]. 1819 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 26 Jan., They are of marble, radiantly white. 1877 *Honourable Miss Ferrard* III. i. 28 Helena was looking radiantly lovely. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 61 She smiles radiantly at him.

2. = RADIALLY. *rare*⁻¹.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II 409 A porous lava,..mingled with laminæ of mica, radiantly disposed.

Radiary (rē'diări). *Zool.* [ad. F. *radiaire* or mod.L. *Radiaria* (pl.), f. *radius* ray.] An animal of the class *Radiaria* (comprising certain Invertebrates) in the systems of Lamarck and Owen.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 199 We may say that in some sense the whales were created for the gelatinous radiaries..and that these gelatinous radiaries were created for the whales. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 43 The anatomist is baffled by the seeming simplicity and uniformity of texture in the gelatinous Radiaries.

‖ **Radiata** (rē'diē'tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [neut. pl. of L. *radiātus*, pa. pple. of *radiāre* to furnish with rays: cf. next.] One of the great divisions of the animal kingdom according to the system of Cuvier (afterwards modified and now discarded), consisting of animals with radial structure, as sea urchins, sea anemones and polyps.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 393 Division IV.—Radiata. 1842 H. MILLER *O. K. Sandst.* xiv. (ed. 2) 295 The radiata cover the bank by thousands. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. iv. i. (1872) 396 In such so-called Radiata as the Star-fish. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 767 A vast..division of living beings, which have no joints whatever, and are called Radiata.

Radiate (rē'diēt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *radiātus*: cf. next.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having rays proceeding from a centre, or having parts arranged in this manner. *Radiate animal*, one of the Radiata. *Radiate crown*: see RADIATED 1. *Radiate flower*, a composite flower-head having radial (usually ligulate) florets.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 84 Divided leaves; having a Radiate flower. 1751 HURD *Marks of Imitation* Wks. 1811 II. 253 Anciently the Sun was commonly emblematized by a starry or radiate figure. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 139 Those Pieces that have radiate Crowns on the Heads of the Effigies, they call Saracens Heads. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. (1794) 65 In the radiate flowers the disk is often of one colour. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 57 The naturalist who has been an observer of the radiate animals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 591 The apparently radiate *Echinus* or Star-fish.

2. Arranged like rays, diverging from a centre.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 271 A terminal mouth surrounded by two rows of radiate hooks or holders. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 65 The radiate fibres are strongly developed in comparison with the circular fibres. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 131 The thickening tissue placed horizontally..and radially, out of which the radiate tissue is composed.

3. = RADIAL *a.* 4.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 394 The radiate direction followed by the enamel fibres must be borne in mind.

B. *sb.* **1.** A radiate animal; one of the Radiata.

1857 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 141 From radiate, mollusk,..up to man. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 158 The sub-kingdom of Radiates contains three classes.

2. A ray-like projection, a ray.

c 1885 in *Cent. Dict.*

Radiate (rē'diēt), *v.* [f. L. *radiāt-* ppl. stem of *radiāre* to furnish with rays, to emit rays, f. *radius* a ray, RADIUS.]

1. *intr.* To emit rays of light; to shine brightly. Also *fig.*

1649 HOWELL *Verses pref. Ld. Herbert's Hen VIII*, Vertues shine more clear In Them, and radiat like the Sun at Noon. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellectual Syst.* I. iv. § 27. 454 The Fixed stars, strongly radiate with their light upon our eyes. 1766-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 475 Everything set forth in our theory radiates, as the saying is, with its own lustre. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* 17 It radiates like a star, God-ward and earthward. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xx. viii. (1872) IX. 158 The..brow of Maria Theresa ..did not radiate in response; but gloomed indignantly.

b. To emit rays of heat.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 11 Metal with a scratched or roughened surface radiates or receives much more rapidly than polished metal. 1878 E. CLARK *Visit S. America* 111 Long grass radiates very freely.

2. *intr.* Of light or heat: To issue in rays.

a 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* XI. (1754) 71 Light..as it radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 264 A richer lustre than that which radiates from thy resplendent orb. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 233/2 Heat..which radiates from the glass after having been for a time absorbed in it. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ix. 158 Those eastern lands,..from which the beams of knowledge first radiated on mankind.

3. *intr.* To spread or move in all directions from a centre; to diverge from a central point.

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 387 The centre whence diligences radiate to every part of this great empire. 1842 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 314 One great central brain, from whence nerves radiate to all parts of the body. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iv. 200 The three valleys that radiate from the uplands of Michmash.

b. Of immaterial things:

In quot. *a* 1619 perh. *fig.* from sense 1.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 8 (1622) 209 The Holy and vndiuided Trinitie..is easily able to fill it, and so radiate into euery corner of it. 1807 J. BARLOW *To Freedom* in *Columb.*, Soul-searching Freedom! here assume thy stand, And radiate hence to every distant land. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 41 Philanthropy radiates from the home as from a centre.

c. To converge to or towards a centre. *rare.*

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. iii. 27 Repelling the beggars who radiated to us from every corner. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 543 A circumference of timber firmly mortised together, with spokes radiating to an axle.

4. *trans.* To emit (light or heat) in rays.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos Light*, etc. 226 Whether .. the body is thereby made to radiate or emit light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 242 If..we stand before a wall of ice, the wall radiates heat to us, and we also radiate heat to it. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii (1879) 51 The Sun sends out, or radiates, its light and heat in all directions.

b. To spread or disseminate as from a centre.

1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 325 From her presence life was radiated Through the grey earth. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* (1873) 271 Those whom he softens and purifies that they may radiate love and serenity around them.

5. To irradiate, illuminate. *rare.*

1658 *Hewyt's Nine Serm.* To Rdr., That glorious light, which continually..did radiate the souls of his faithful Auditory. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 482 The..pleasurable feelings which radiate the broad disk of our..face.

Radiated (rē'diēted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Furnished with rays; made or depicted with rays issuing from it, esp. *radiated crown.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 60 By the Radiated-Crown, this Piece should be coined after his Death and Consecration. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* III. (1662) 57 A Radiated Circle as particular to Canonized Saints. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 466 The radiated head of the Phœnix. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 368 Az., three clouds, radiated. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* x. 117 The radiated crown is found on the coins of this prince.

2. Having or consisting of parts arranged like rays or radii. Cf. RADIATE *a.* 1.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss., Radiated-flowers, are such as have several semifloscules set round a disk in form of a radiant star. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 292 A radiated ore so light as to float in water. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 269 It hardens, and a radiated crust forms on its surface 1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 68 The symmetry of the radiated zoophytes. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. iii. 53 The same holds good..in Molluscous and Radiated animals.

b. *spec.* in *Ornith.* of birds having plumage or markings thus arranged. Also *radiated mole* (see quot. 1781).

1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* 488 Radiated Mole. [*Ibid.* 486 Nose long; the edges beset with radiated tendrils.] 1815 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. i. 281 Radiated Grosbeak (*Loxia lineata*). 1821 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* I. 222 Radiated Falcon. 1822 *Ibid.* IV. 256 Radiated Creeper. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* I. Pl. 16 *Astur Radiatus*, Radiated Goshawk.

3. Arranged like rays. = RADIATE *a.* 2.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 3. 100 The radiated Fibres of the Uvea. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1873) 6 Groups of beautifully radiated fibres resembling arragonite. *Comb.* 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 147 The veins diverge from each other..as in the radiated-veined variety of reticulated leaves.

4. Characterized by radiation. = RADIAL *a.* 4.

1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 54 Bell tents, in which the men lie in a radiated manner. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The same combination of concentric and radiated structure. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 64 Arranged in a circular manner around a common centre, so as to present a radiated or rayed aspect.

Radiately (rē'diētli), *adv.* [f. RADIATE *a.* + -LY².] In a radiate manner; in the manner of radii or rays.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 301 Corallum..below radiately echinulate. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 292 The sides are concentrically furrowed, the posterior slope radiately striated. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 From the walls.. cæcal processes grow out radiately.

So **Ra·diateness**, radiality (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Radia·tiform, *a. Bot.* [f. RADIATE *a.* + -(I)FORM.] (See quot.).

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss. 429 *Radiatiform*, said of a capitulum of flowers which is radiate by enlargement of some of the outer flowers, which however are not truly ligulate, as in species of Centaurea.

Radiating (rē'diētiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RADIATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. Also *attrib.*

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 40 The comparative absorbing powers of the substances and colours were very nearly proportioned to their radiating powers. 1844 W. UPTON *Physioglyphics* ii. 61 It will imply the radiating of right lines over the one barrier or object.

Radiating (rē'diētiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That radiates, in senses of the verb.

1. That sends out rays (of light or heat).

1721 BAILEY, *Radiating point*, is that Point from whence the Rays of Light issue. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 233/1 The velocity of radiation depends more on the surface than on the nature of the radiating body. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 201 Radiating-points of light to the world at large.

b. Moving in a radial direction.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 232/2 The radiating particles falling upon the surfaces of any bodies . are . absorbed in them.

2. Extending in the manner of rays.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* X. 232 Furnished with radiating ribs. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 15 Stigma discoid or pyramidal with radiating lobes 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 97 They form a radiating ring round the margin of the flat surface.

3. Characterized by radiation.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 680 They..send twigs in a radiating manner into the pectoralis major. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 67 The mountain became fissured in a radiating direction. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 555 Each plate being marked with slight grooves in a radiating fashion.

Radiation (rē'diē'ʃən). [ad. L. *radiātiōn-em* n. of action from *radiāre*: see RADIATE *v.* and cf. F. *radiation* (1469).]

1. The action or condition of sending out rays of light. Now *rare* (see note to 2).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 125 So it [sound] paralleleth in so many other things with the Sight, and Radiation of Things visible. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 260 As for Scioterical Dialls, whether of the Sunne or Moon, they are only of use in the actuall radiation of those Luminaries 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 123 The glorious Appearance and Radiation of our Saviour's Body on the Mount. 1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 525/2 *Radiation*, the act of a body emitting or diffusing rays of light all round, as from a centre.

b. A ray or quantity of light emitted by a radiant body. Usually *pl.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b j, Perspective..demonstrateth the maner and properties, of all Radiations Direct, Broken, and Reflected. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 39 Wee haue also Perspectiue-Houses, wher wee make Demonstrations of all Lights and Radiations. 1792 DALTON *Meteorol. Obs* (1834) 64 The beams lost their lateral motion, and were converted ..into the flashing radiations. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 225 The part of the heavens where all these beams or radiations unite. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xvi. 450 Dissolved in a proper vehicle, iodine cuts the visible radiation sharply off.

fig. 1652 JER. COLLIER *Eccho* in Benlowes *Theoph.*, The Radiations of the Soul All splendors of the flesh controul. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 29 P 4 As the errors and follies of a great genius are seldom without some radiations of understanding, by which meaner minds may be enlightened. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 83 This life is not a type of any one excellence, but a radiation of them all.

†**c.** *Astrol.* = ASPECT *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare.*

1555 DIGGES *Prognos.* B iv, The Sextile aspecte or radiation..is with in 60 degrees thone from the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. i. 27 Names or Terms used by Astronomers...Aspect or Radiation.

2. The emission and diffusion of heat-rays; the process by which heat passes from a heated body.

In its widest sense, radiation denotes the manner in which the energy of a vibrating body is transmitted in all directions by a surrounding medium. When this energy is imparted to the ether, it produces waves which, according to their frequency, affect the senses either as light or heat.

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 270 Heat escapes from bodies..by radiation, or by passing in straight lines through the air with great rapidity. **1845** DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1879) 249 The winter is rendered excessively cold by the radiation from a large area of land into a clear sky. **1880** HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 50 This process..goes on in every planet, as long as it is losing heat by radiation.

fig. **1827** HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 44 Under the impulses of a mighty passion, he..fuses every object by its intense radiation.

3. Divergence from a central point; radial arrangement or structure.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 59 The motion of vegetation upward, and of radiation into all quarters. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xv. § 8 The beauty of a crest or bird's wing consists..in the radiation of the plumes. **1868** STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 129 The radiation of the polygonal chapels round the Choir.

b. One of a set of radiating things or parts.

1843 YOUATT *Horse* vi. (1847) 110 Rays or radiations of bone extend thence in every direction. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 756 Division of the optic radiations was attended by a descending degeneration.

4. *Comb.* as **radiation-fog,** a fog caused by radiation of heat on low grounds; **radiation-thermometer**, a thermometer specially adapted for measuring the effects of radiation.

1857 HERSCHEL *Meteorol.* (1861) 93 A radiation fog once formed tends to its own increase, by radiating off heat from its own particles. **1868** *Symons's Meteorol. Mag.* III. 7 The sensitiveness of a terrestrial radiation thermometer. **1883** R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteor.* 121 A class of fogs, termed by Herschel 'radiation fogs'.

Radiative (rēⁱ·diǎtiv), *a.* [f. as RADIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Pertaining to, connected with, radiation; having the quality of radiating.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 383 In this manner the radiative effect of a body could be more precisely traced. **1870** TYNDALL *Heat* xi. § 454. 343 Showing the superior radiative power of this gas over air. **1889** *Nature* 28 Nov. 81 Our own sun falls nearly as far short of the radiative strength of Arcturus.

Radiato- (rēⁱdiˌēⁱ·to), used as a comb. form of RADIATE *a.* to modify an adj., with the meaning 'in a radial direction, in the manner of rays', as *radiato patent, -porose, -striate, -sulcate, -undulate.*

1819 *Pantologia* X, *Radiato-patent*, in botany. Radiate-expanding: or, spreading out like rays. Applied to the stigma. **1850** DANA *Geol.* App. i. 702 The surface of the cast towards the beak is smooth, and not finely radiato-striate. *Ibid.* 713 Upper and under-surfaces correspondingly radiato-undulate. **1868** tr. *Figuier's Ocean World* v. 119 *Cœloptychium*,..radiato-porose above, flat and radiato sulcate below.

Radiator (rēⁱ·diˌeⁱtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from RADIATE *v.*] One who or that which radiates; *esp.* anything which radiates light or heat.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 516 The polished metals are very imperfect radiators and receivers of heat. **1858** LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 373 The power of thermal rays..is augmented by raising the temperature of the radiator. **1879** PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* xvi. 364 Glass ..is a good radiator, so that dew is freely deposited on glass objects.

b. A small chamber or compartment heated by means of steam or hot air, and radiating warmth into a room or other place.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1853/1. **1899** *Daily News* 3 June 8/7 In cold weather some form of 'radiator' should always be used by those who can afford it.

Radiatory (rēⁱ·diǎtəri), *a.* [f. as RADIATE *v.* + -ORY.] Radiating, radiative.

1865 ALLMAN in *Intellect. Observer* (No. 38) 85 A series of tubular cells..extending in a radiatory direction from the disc outwards.

Radiature (rēⁱ·diǎtiuɹ). [f. as prec. + -URE.] Radiation; an act of radiation.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 190 The proper business of opticks, to consider the radiature of light. **1883** *Nature* 8 Feb. 351 In these radiatures motion is conveyed through space by transfer of vibratory motions.

Radical (ræ·dikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 6 **radycall,** 5–7 **icall.** [ad. late L. *rādīcāl-is* (Augustine), f. *rādīc-* RADIX. F. *radical* (15–16th c. as adj.) is the direct source of sense 4 of the sb.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a root or to roots.

1. *Radical humidity, humour, moisture, sap*: In mediæval philosophy, the humour or moisture naturally inherent in all plants and animals, its presence being a necessary condition of their vitality. So *radical heat.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xlii. (Bodl. MS.) Radical humouris isente into þe herbe. ?*a* **1412** LYDG. *Two Merchants* 313 Thilke humydite i-called radical. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xx. in Ashm. (1652) 166 Moysture radycall, whych theyr begynnyng was. **1530** RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. vii. 2 The radycall naturall humour of that appell wyll increase whyle it is growynge. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 531 The better will she imploy her radicall sap and moisture to fructifie and yeeld good store of grapes. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 43 Though the radicall humor containe in it sufficient oyle for seventy, yet I perceive in some it gives no light past thirty. **1772** FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 46 His intense application hath.. almost dried up his radical moisture. **1818** LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 235 Our wood fire scarcely suffices to keep up the radical heat. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 330 Being a water-baby, his radical humours were of a moist and cold nature.

fig. **1626** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 445 These affections be the radical humour or sap. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii. 230 Whilst thus my sorrow-wasting soule was feeding Upon the rad'cal Humour of her thought. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ix. § 15 Edward..took order, that these Aliens should no longer prey on the Radical moisture of this Land.

b. Of qualities: Inherent in the nature or essence of a thing or person; fundamental.

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Bk. Sicke men* 69 b, It doeth..consume, and waste the beste humour, or one of the radical vertues. **1611** TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i Wks. 1878 I. 137 These bodies are depriu'd of all The radicall abilitie of nature. **1663** J. HEATH *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 4 [Cromwell's] main policy was a radical and original Hypocrisie. **1775** JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 23 The radical vigour of the Mother-country. **1806** *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 220 The radical diversity of these rival maladies. **1828** J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) p. xiv, I have pointed out. a radical error in the graduation of these scales. **1871** R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. Pref. 12 A sneer at the radical rottenness of human nature.

2. Forming the root, basis, or foundation; original, primary.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 275 Idilnes is Mother Radycall, Of all vicis, and font originall. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. § 4 They intimate the radicall cause out of which it groweth. *a* **1639** W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 93 This grace of faith is the radicall grace, that upon which all other graces grow as on their roote. *a* **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 305 Not..all those kinds which we now see,..but only those primitive and radical Species. **1755** JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. ₱ 50 When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications. **1811** PINKERTON *Petral.* Introd. 30 The position that granite is the universally radical rock. **1871** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Vauvenargues* (1878) 4 A syllabus of the radical articles of the French creed of the eighteenth century.

b. *Anat.* = RADICULAR 2 b.

18.. DUNGLISON (cited by Worcester 1860).

3. Going to the root or origin; touching or acting upon what is essential and fundamental; thorough; esp. *radical change, cure.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 294 Out of which Radical Regeneration. the exercised act of Faith and Graces is wont to be educed. **1735** BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xviii. 210 Such a Remedy might have wrought a radical Cure of the Evil, that threatens our Constitution. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 ₱ 3 Desirous to fit men to his purpose by complete and radical corruption. **1802** *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 353 A radical and systematic change of that mode of living. **1865** SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iv (ed. 8) 34 Christ undertook a work more radical than that of Moses. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* iv § 2. 171 The financial difficulties of the Crown led to a far more radical revolution in the admission into the Great Council.

b. *Radical reform*, a thorough reform; *esp.* as a phrase of English politics in the end of the 18th and early part of the 19th century.

a **1786** J. JEBB in Disney *Life* Wks. 1787 I. 194 The necessity of a substantial and radical reform in the representation. **1798** *Acme & Septimius* in *Anti-Jacobin* 5 Feb., May success. lead. To one grand Radical Reform. **1815** *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 54 Every body seems sensible of the necessity of radical reform both in politics and in manners. **1830** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 227 The actual agent..will be a radical reform in what is called the commons house of parliament.

c. Hence *Radical reformer* = RADICAL *sb.* 5.

1809 *Morning Post* 17 June, Reformer radical! I love thy song. **1819** SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 16 Oct. in *Lockhart*, You will learn enough of the doings of the Radical Reformers from the papers.

4. *Math.* **a.** Pertaining to or forming the root of a number or quantity; esp. *radical sign*, the sign √ used to indicate that a root of the number to which it is prefixed is to be extracted; † *radical number* (see quot. 1557).

Used by itself, the sign √ indicates that the square root is to be taken; for the cube, biquadratic, etc., appropriate numbers are added, $\sqrt[3]{}$, $\sqrt[4]{}$, etc.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Sj, Nombers radicalle, whiche commonly bee called nombers irrationalle...Other men call them more aptly Surde numbers. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 5, I..do giue to this Practise, the name of the Arithmetike of Radicall numbers. **1668** T. BRANCKER tr. *Rhonii Algebra* 43 In the quotient subjoyn the surd part with its first radical Sign. *a* **1746** MACLAURIN *Algebra* (1748) I. viii. 44 Placing above the radical Sign the Number that denominates what kind of Root is required. **1897** H. F. BAKER *Abelian Functions* 377 The most important of the radical functions are those which are square roots of rational functions.

b. *Geom.* Used in several terms relating to the intersection of circles and planes, esp. *radical axis, centre, circle, plane* (cf. quots.).

1848–55 SALMON *Conic Sect.* (ed. 3) ix. § 111 The line *S – S'* ..has been called [*Note.* By M. Gaulier, of Tours..1813] the radical axis of the two circles. *Ibid.* § 113 Given any three circles, if we take the radical axis of each pair of circles, these three lines will meet in a point, and this point is called the radical centre of the three circles. **1889** J. CASEY *Spher. Trig.* 101 The circle of the system *S*, whose plane passes through the centre of the sphere, is called the radical circle of the system.

5. *Philol.* Of or belonging to the roots of words; connected with, based on, roots. *Radical word*, a simple uncompounded word having the form of, or directly based on, a root.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 75 No word in his radical form is extended. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1851) 189 They thought it best not to screw the English mouth to a harsh forreigne termination, so they kept the radicall word. **1777** J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East. Nations* 2 Radical words in any tongue are expressive of certain customs, objects and modes of thinking. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 347 Three great principles of accentuation. the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive. **1838–9** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. 15 The arrangement of the lexicon is not according to an alphabetical but a radical order. **1861** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* 275 As long as every word. is felt to express its own radical meaning, a language belongs to the first or radical stage.

b. *Radical letter*, (*a*) an original unchanged letter (so also *radical sound*); (*b*) a letter belonging to the root of a word.

In sense (*a*) chiefly used of Welsh initial consonants, which are liable to be altered by a preceding word; in (*b*) chiefly of the consonants (commonly three in number) of Hebrew roots, and *spec.* of those which appear in roots only.

(*a*). *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 457 Wallia, which the Romans called Gallia, turning *W* into *G*,..yet the Walloon keeps his radical letter to this day. **1724** W. GAMBOLD *Welsh Gram.* (1727) 114 Table of Words and Particles:.. shewing what effect They haue on the radical initial Letters of Subsequent Words. **1833** *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 13 After the prefix *gor*, the initials *b, d, g, m, r*, assume their Light sound; but after *tra* they retain their Radical sound; as *gorfod*,.. *trablin*.

(*b*). *a* **1653** GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 11 Sarah hath all the radical letters in it. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 71 Why the radicall Letters in the Pentateuch should equall the number of the Souldiery of the Tribes. **1762** PARKHURST *Heb. Gram.* (1778) 3 Although the radical Letters..are never Servile, yet the servile letters are very often radical. **1831** LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 222 One of the two last radical letters of any word, when both are the same, may..be rejected.

† **c.** Exhibiting the roots or radical letters. *Obs.*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 7 Huterus .. in his Catalogue..before his radicall Hebrew Bible.

† **6.** *Astrol.* Belonging to the radix of an astrological calculation. *Radical question* (see quot. 1647). *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv, Any of those radicall promissors in the geniture. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 121 The Question then shall be taken for radicall, or fit to be judged, when as the Lord of the hour at the time of proposing the Question. and the Lord of the Ascendant or first House, are of one Triplicity, or be one. **1654** CULPEPPER *Opus Astrol.*, *Aphorisms* § 69 A Radical Figure resembles either the nativity or the revolution of the nativity of the Querent. **1679** MOXON *Math. Dict.* 38 The moons coming to the Radical place, where she was at the beginning of the sickness.

7. *Mus.* Belonging to the root of a chord, esp. *radical bass, cadence, number* (cf. quots.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Radical numbers. in the Italian music, are, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and sometimes 10, which are often met with in musical compositions, to denote the accords of the thorough basses. **1867** MACFARREN *Harmony* iii. 97 According to the radical progression of ascending 4ths. **1873** H. C. BANISTER *Music* 60 By the root of a chord, or its Radical Bass, is meant its Bass note in its original, uninverted form.

8. *Bot.* Of or belonging to the root of a plant; *esp.* of leaves or stalks: Springing directly from the root-stock or the stem close to the root.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Radical Leaf, that which grows immediately from the root of a plant, not from the stalk. **1766** *Museum Rust.* VI. 47 From the top of this turnep rise a number of leaves,..which answer to the radical leaves in other plants. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. 203 Leaves..proceeding from the crown or radical plate. **1861** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 57 On young roots we find cells ..which are of the nature of hairs, and have therefore been termed radical hairs.

† **9.** *Chem. Radical vinegar*, an old name for acetic acid. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 592/1 Experience has shown that radical vinegar differs considerably in its properties from the common acid. **1819** *Pantologia* X. s.v., The acid thus obtained..was formerly distinguished by the names of radical vinegar, and vinegar of Venus.

B. *sb.* (elliptical or absolute uses of the adj.)

1. *Philol.* A root; a word or part of a word which cannot be analysed into simpler elements.

1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xiii (1707) 57 The Hebrew..Language consists of fewest Radicals. **1677** PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 284 He [Dalgarno] published a Specimen. containing but 500 Radicals, all the Particles being brought from the Radicals by which they are resolved. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 463 The Welsh, the Cornish and the Armoric dialects, whose radicals are so much alike [etc.]. **1822** *Good's Study Med.* IV. 592 It has been shown, that the real radical is the Hebrew term..(tsora). **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 54 Words derived from the same radical will often assume different forms in different languages.

b. A radical letter (see 5 b above).

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 8/2 Divers Cities in that tract, which still preserve the Radicals of Hull or Chull. **1724** W. GAMBOLD *Welsh Gram.* (1727) 2 *Ch*. being a radical, is ever attended with *w*. **1784** HENLEY *Note* in *Beckford's Vathek* (1786) 263 On his forehead the radicals of cafer [or infidel] are said to be impressed. **1870** HELFENSTEIN *Compar. Gram. Teut. Lang.* 410 The radical is either *a* or *ē*. The radical of the perfect is of course modified by the reduplication.

2. A basis, a fundamental thing or principle.

1657 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 357 Covenant-benefits, covenant graces, the radicals, the vitals. **1808** *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 41 Water doubtless concurs to produce this effect, by supplying two radicals, which become assimilated to the other nutritive principles. **1833** HOLLAND *Manuf. in Metal*

II. 304 With reference to a similar radical, that is to say, the English penny.

b. A root or radicle.

1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 292 They are roots or radicals supporting all visible truth, but themselves unseen. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 380 The..radicals of the portal vein.

3. *Math.* **a.** A quantity forming or expressed as a root of another quantity.

1738 De Moivre in *Phil. Trans. Abridg.* VIII. 271 (title) Of the Reduction of Radicals to more Simple Terms *a* 1746 MacLaurin *Algebra* (1748) xiv. 117 Multiply any two Radicals as $2\sqrt{x}$ by $2\sqrt{x}$. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 298 Expand the radical or fraction..into an infinite series of simple terms. 1858 Cayley *Math. Papers* (1874) VII. 14 The expression cannot contain any radical such as [etc.].

b. The radical sign.

1780 Hutton in *Phil. Trans* LXX. 401 Where the two denominators under the radicals differ by 4 1882 C. Smith *Conic Sect.* (1885) 33 It is necessary and sufficient that the quantity under the radical should be a perfect square.

4. *Chem* An element or atom (*simple radical*), or a group of these (*compound radical*), forming the base of a compound and remaining unaltered during the ordinary chemical reactions to which this is liable. (See also Radicle.)

Introduced (in French) by G. de Morveau, 1787. When used without adj., 'radical' usually denotes a compound radical, and is thus contrasted with 'element' or 'atom'.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 343 Oxygen is called the radical or base of the gas. 1845 J. E. Day tr *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 141 If we knew more of the composition of the extractive matters, we should doubtless find a radical common to all of them. 1881 *Nature* No 618. 415 Compounds of hydrogen with elements or radicals like chlorine.

5. *Politics.* An advocate of 'radical reform' (see A. 3 b); one who holds the most advanced views of political reform on democratic lines, and thus belongs to the extreme section of the Liberal party.

1820 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 4 The sagacious only could have foreseen that he should have become a r—c—l. 1819 Scott *Let. to T. Scott* 16 Oct. in *Lockhart*, Radical is a word in very bad odour here, being used to denote a set of blackguards [etc.]. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 267 The term Radical once employed as a name of low reproach, has found its way into high places, and is gone forth as the title of a class, who glory in their designation. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 290 It is manifest to the Tory that the Radical does not see the benefit there is in that which he wishes to destroy.

fig. 1822 Cobbett *Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar 779 Love is a great leveller; a perfect Radical. 1832 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* xcvii, Gout, apoplexy, dropsy .are in their nature, radicals.

b. *ellipt.* A white hat, formerly affected by Radicals (in consequence of one having been worn by Henry Hunt at various political meetings in 1820).

1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 294 A whity-brown radical on his head, the edges of which are worn down to the brown-paper foundation. (Cf. *radical hat* in c.)

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* in sense 5, as *Radical butcher, cause, hat, man, measure, member, mob, speech*

1820 Shelley *Œdipus* I. 12 Kings and laurelled Emperors, Radical butchers. 1837 Disraeli in *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov. (1886) 75 Wakley made a most Radical speech and amendment. 1839 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 519/1 These Essays are intended to advocate the popular or radical cause. 1840 Carlyle *Chartism* 5 Radical members, above all, friends of the people. 1841 S. Bamford *Life of Radical* I 58 The presumptuous appearance of a radical hat 1846 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 90 If Radical measures were to be carried .. they should be carried by Radical men. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks (Bohn) II. 55 The radical mob at Oxford.

Hence **Ra·dical** *v. intr.*, to act like a Radical.

1867 Carlyle *Remin* (1881) II. 219 The notions they seemed 'reforming' (and radicalling, and quarrelling with their superiors) upon!

Ra·dicale. *Bot. rare.* [In form = L. *rādīcāle* neut sing. of *rādīcālis* Radical, but perh. intended for *radicle* or *radicule*.] = Radicle.

1763 Goldsm. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) II. 544 The radicale or incipient root, when shot into the ground, imbibes nourishment from thence 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 158 A large, many-leaved plumule, and an inferior radicale.

Radicalism (rædikăliz'm). [f. Radical *a.* or *sb.* + -ism.]

1. The political views or principles characteristic of Radicals.

1820 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* I. 418 You are cherishing in the mind of the multitude the spirit of 'radicalism'. 1852 Smedley *L. Arundel* xxiv. 179 In all cases of incipient radicalism, chartist tendencies, or socialist symptoms, his Grace was an infallible specific. 1870 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 436, I was determined that my Radicalism should not be called in question.

b. *transf.* Thoroughness of method.

1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 306 This is an attempt to carry radicalism into Geometry; always meaning by radicalism, the application of sound reason to tracing consequences to their roots 1885 Max Muller in *19th Cent.* XVIII. 921 There is a true radicalism in scholarship, which despises all measures which do not go to the roots of things.

2. The subject of (Hebrew) roots.

1849 S. R. Maitland *Illustr Mesmerism* I. 61 No point in Hebrew radicalism would have been considered more clear and indisputable.

Radicality (rædikæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity.]

1. Radical state or condition; the fact of being radical.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Equivocall seeds and Hermaphroditicall principles, which contain the radicality and power of different formes. 1685 Wallis *Alg.* xxv. 107, I .prefix the Root of such Power to the note of Radicality. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Radical*, $\surd$ is the character of radicality, and expresses the square root. 1819 Jas. Wilson *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 269 Numerous and strong testimonies like these prove the radicality of the question.

2. a. = Radicalism. **b.** The Radicals, or Radical party.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 318 The demons of whiggery and radicality. 1832 J. Wilson *ibid.* XXXII 722 We shall play one section of you against the other this day, and both sections against the radicality the next. 1841 *Ibid.* XLIX. 549 John remained a year or so opposed to Radicality.

Radicalize (rædikălaiz), *v.* [f. Radical *a.* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make Radical in politics; to imbue with Radical principles.

1830 Ld. Ellenborough *Diary* 31 July (1881) II. 329 He said Yorkshire was quite radicalised by having four members. 1835 Greville *Mem.* 9 Sept. (1875) III. xxix. 313 That the new councils will be Radical, and that their influence will radicalise the boroughs

2. *intr.* To become Radical in politics; to uphold Radical principles.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 295 Many an honest squire .. rapidly radicalizing against Mr. Canning. 1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. viii. 184 When it [the Reform Bill] and the Catholic question were both carried..Herbert Grimstone radicalized.

Hence **Ra·dicalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Radicalisa·tion.**

1885 G. Meredith *Diana* III. v. 92 Such is the condition of a rapidly Radicalizing country! 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 2 A remarkable instance, this, of the Radicalising of the Liberal party. 1891 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 7 The rapid Radicalization of the Tory party.

Radically (ræ·dikăli), *adv.* [f. Radical *a* + -ly².]

1. With reference to root or origin; primitively, originally, naturally.

1624 Donne *Serm.* ii. 12 Mercy as it is Radically in God and an essentiall attribute of his. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xii. 175 Gold may be radically separated into Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 209 The language, which is called the Manks, is radically Erse, or Irish 1822 *Good's Study Med.* IV. 592 Psora is allowed to import derivatively, what, upon this explanation, it opposes radically. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 100 That the different subjects..are all radically of one common essence.

2. To or from the root or central part; fundamentally; completely, thoroughly.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 152 Naturally inclined (at least radically instructed) to disobedience. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., How to cure a cut Finger radically. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* ii. 53 What is more profitable for all Lovers of Health and Wisdom, than Food that is Radically Clean? 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1808 II. 223 If these be radically and essentially vicious .. those men are very unhappy. 1783 — *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 12 That India should not be radically and irretrievably ruined. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* I. 136 They .. have some tendency to correct the disorder radically 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 333 Two radically distinct modes of viewing the subject.

Ra·dicalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition of being radical.

1654 Culpepper *Opus Astrol.*, *Aphorisms* § 70 This is the most absolute way to judge of the radicalness of a Figure. 1727 Bailey, *Radicalness*, the Quality of being radical, of having Roots, or of being well-founded 1843 Poe *Purloined Letter* Wks. 1864 I. 278 The radicalness of these differences, which was excessive.

Radicant (ræ·dikănt), *a. Bot. rare.* [a. L. *rādīcānt-*, ppl. stem of *rādīcāre* Radicate. Cf. F. *radicant.*] Producing roots; usually said of parts of a plant which produce adventitious roots.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Radicant Leaf*, one which pushes out roots from its summit, as some of the ferns do. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 954/2.

Radicarian (rædikē·ĕriăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rādīc-* stem of Radix + *-arian*] Of or pertaining to roots (of words).

1880 Whitney in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* I. 338 The strength of the radicarian theory is that it accords with all that we have learned as to the nature of language.

Radicate (ræ·dikĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *rādīcāt us*, pa. pple. of *rādīcāre*: see next and -ate².]

†**1.** Rooted, deep-seated, firmly established. *Obs.*

1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 27 Their settled and radicate ignorance 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiv. 643 The Cleansing of their Radicate Sores 1768 Whitaker *Two Serm* ii. (1770) 39 We .. have found it .. innate, and radicate in the heart.

†**2.** *Radicate vinegar*: (see Radical *a.* 9). *Obs.*

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 571/1 Spirit of Vinegar may also be made radicate, and more strong if it be distilled anew upon Sal-armoniack. *Ibid.*, The Uses of the terebinthinated or radicate Vinegar.

3. *Bot.* Having a root (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Radicate (ræ·dikeĭt), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **radycate**, *pa. pple.* 5–6 **radicate**, 6 *Sc.* **-eait.** [ad. L. *rādīcāt-*, ppl. stem of *rādīcāre* or *rādīcārī* to take root, f. *rādīc-* Radix.]

1. *trans.* To cause to take root; to plant or establish firmly. Usually *fig.* with reference to qualities. Const. *in.*

a. passively, in pa. pple. (orig. in form *radicate*).

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* Prol. viii, Lust and appetyte.. in thair myndis sa fast is radicate. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. v, He beinge radicate in pride .. continued his way to the Senate. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 151 Venus Quene, quhair his hart Radicait Was on all time. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 264 No doubt the originall cause of religious change, came .. to be radicated in the mournefull effects we now behold. 1676 Cole in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 609, I should think the upper of them to be radicated .. at the pylorus. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Boswell* 14 Sept., My regard for you is so radicated and fixed, that it is become part of my mind. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* ii. (1874) 93 These [actions] will want that quality which can alone crown them, if not radicated in religious principle.

b. actively (less freq. than prec.).

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. iv, Often remembrance..of their estate may happen to radycate in theyr hartes intollerable pride. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 6 By radicating or making more firme Graces receiued. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 285 Radicate thy Love within me, O my God, Let it be Rooted Deep. 1788 Burke *Sp. Warren Hastings* Wks. 1822 XIII 65 That gulf, which manners, opinions and laws have radicated in the very nature of the people. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* i (1874) 23 Philosophers who did not care to radicate it [morality] in religion.

†**2.** *intr.* To take root, become established. *Obs.*

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 134 Trees began there to radicate where but lately a shrub wanted moisture.

Radicated (ræ·dikeĭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Rooted, established, etc.

a. of qualities, etc. (freq. in 17th c.).

1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 10 As for true radicated Consumptions . she was faire from curing any such. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 150 The breaking off old and radicated customs. 1703 Kelsey *Serm.* 235 The radicated Corruption of all Mankind. 1722 De Foe *Serious Refl.* v. 215 A Mind of radicated Infidelity.

b. of a person. *rare*⁻¹.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Warwickshire* III. (1662) 123 Had he any assurance, that he had been a radicated Romanist.

†**2.** *Radicated vinegar* (see Radical *a.* 9). *Obs.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 52 Pour thereto the Acetum of the Roote, or Radicated Vinegar.

†**3.** *Bot.* Having roots. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf.*

Radication (rædikē·ʃən). [n. of action from *rādīcāre*: see Radicate *v.* and -ation. Cf. F. *radication.*] The process of radicating or taking root; the fact of being rooted, firmly established, etc.; also, the manner in which a plant, etc., is rooted; an arrangement or system of roots.

†**a.** of veins or arteries. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 856 As the Liuer is the beginning of Radication and Dispensation to the Veines, so is the Heart to the Arteries. 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* ii. 14 If the vessell be cut asunder .. that part of it which is next the radication of it, shrinketh up.

b. of plants. *rare.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard Cyrus* iv. 59 Whereby they maintained some proportion to their height, in Trees of large radication. 1727–41 Chambers (*cycl.* s.v., A great number of curious observations on the germination and radication of plants. 1775 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 5 To shew in what it differs from what is called radication in plants 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 954/2.

c. *fig.* of qualities, states, etc. ? *Obs.* (freq. in the 17th c.).

1615 Jackson *Creed* IV. ii. § 1 Faith .. different in want of radication and durability. *a* 1658 C. Cartwright *Except. agst. Baxter* (1675) 21 The confirmation, radication, and further degree of grace. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* iii. 97 This shews such a deep and settled radication of vice in us.

†**Ra·dicative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of L. *rādīcāre* Radicate + -ive] = Radical *a* 3.

1727 Douglas in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 318 A Palliative Cure..where a radicative Cure could not be expected.

Radice, obs. form of Radish.

Radicel (ræ disel). *Bot* [ad. mod.L. *radicella*, dim. of Radix. Cf. F. *radicelle.*] A rootlet.

18.. Gray *Struct. Bot.* (cited by Worcester 1860).

So **Radice·llar** *a.*, of the nature of rootlets. **Radice·llate** *a.*, belonging to the *Radicellata*, a class of polyzoans. **Ra·dicello·se** *a.*, having rootlets.

1831 Macgillivray tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 295 Through which one or more radicellar tubercles are to issue. 1881 G. Busk in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 12 *Kinetoskias* and many other radicellate forms. 1881 Spruce in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 12 Stems an inch high,..very sparingly radicellose.

Radiche, obs. form of Radish.

Radici-, comb. form of L. *rādix, rādīc-em* Radix, used in a few terms of *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as **Radici·colous** *a.*, living on the roots of a plant. **Radi ciflo·rous** *a.*, flowering from the root. **Radi·ciform** *a.*, having the form of a root. **Radici·vorous** *a*, eating roots.

Cf. F. *radiciflore, -forme, -vore* (Littré).

1843 Humphreys *Brit. Moths* II. 85 They are never.. radicivorous in their habits. 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 104 Two or three radiciform prolongations. 1862 Mayne *Med Voc.* (ed. 2), Radiciflorous.

†**Radi·city.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *rādīc-*, stem of Radix + -ity.] = Radicality.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 305 Diseases have not in themselves an essentiall radicity.

Radicle (ræ·dik'l). [ad. L. *rādicula* Radicule; cf. *follicle, ventricle*, etc.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** That part of the embryo of a plant which develops into the primary root.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3037 The one is called by him [Grew] the Radicle, being that, which, upon the vegetation of the Seed, becomes the Root [= 1672 GREW *Anat. Veget.* 7]. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The .. lowermost part is called Radicle; because 'tis the Origin of the Root. ..The Radicle is likewise called the seminal Root. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., When, in sowing, the radicle happens to light lowest, it is no wonder the root should spread itself under ground. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* ii. (1813) 15 The substance of seeds appears to be spent first in feeding the radicle. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 The radicle can be distinguished from the hypocotyl only by the presence of root hairs and the nature of its covering.

b. A rootlet.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Naturalist* 122 The radicles penetrate like the finest hairs into the substance. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 10 Using the long radicles of a spongy moss for wick.

2. *Anat.* One of the branching subdivisions of veins, nerves, etc. resembling a part of a root.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 182 A doubling of a minute artery which becomes a venous radicle. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 44 The radicles of a much branched nerve process.

3. *Chem.* = RADICAL *sb.* 4.

Radicle has been preferred to *radical* by some authorities, and is the form at present employed in the Journal of the Chemical Society, but its introduction appears to have been due to a misunderstanding (see quot. 1862).

1862 W. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 36 Liebig .. defined organic chemistry to be the chemistry of compound radicles. [*Ibid.* note, The German term *radikal* is commonly, but inaccurately translated *radical*, which is properly an adjective, the word *radicle* being the appropriate rendering.] 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. of Arts* 414 The iodides of the alcoholic radicles, methyl and ethyl.

4. *Philol.* (See quot.)

1870 F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Saxon Gram.* 33 Radicles are elementary relational parts of words. They are generally single sounds—oftenest a consonant sound.

Ra·dicose, *a. Bot. rare*—°. [ad. L. *rādīcōs-us*: see RADIX and -OSE.] Having a large root (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

†**Ra·dicous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [cf. prec. and -OUS.] Root-like; pertaining, or appropriate, to a root.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 78 A .. kind of heath, which .. vegetates at the bottom into a close and extremely radicous texture. *Ibid.* 84 Of .. radicous or lignous composition.

Radicular (rădi·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *rādīcula* RADICULE + -AR.]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to the radicle.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 72 Radicular end next the hilum. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 288 The radicular body or radicle constitutes one of the extremities of the embryo. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 462 The embryo is thick at the radicular end.

2. a. *Path.* Affecting or attacking the roots (of a tooth, nerve, etc.).

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 561 Radicular Odontome has attained the size of a chestnut. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 652 To this form the name of radicular brachial neuritis is given.

b. *Anat.* Belonging to, forming part of, the roots of an artery, nerve, etc.

1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Radicular arteries, fibres.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 390 The radicular branches [of arteries] to the bulbar nerves arise from the vertebral.

Radicule (ræ·dikiul). *Bot.* [ad. L. *rādīcula*, dim. of RADIX. Cf. F. *radicule.*] = RADICLE.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 1883 *Knowledge* 20 July 43/2 In five or six days the radicules will appear.

Hence †**Radi·culode** *Bot.* (see quot.). *Obs.* **Radi·culose** *a.*, having radicles.

1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 295 The inferior extremity of the blastus .. bears the name of radiculode. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss. (ed. 6) 430 *Radiculose*, bearing rootlets.

Radie, obs. Sc. form of READY.

Radience, -ent, varr. of RADIANCE, RADIANT.

Radiescent (rēˡdiˌe·sĕnt), *a.* [Irreg. f. RADIATE *v.* + -ESCENT.] = RADIANT.

1863 *Reader* 26 Sept. 348/3 The radiescent state of substances is known to originate in three different modes.

Radiism (rēˡ·diˌizm). [f. RADI-US + -ISM.] Radiate arrangement; radiation.

1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfishes* 243 In the animals of which we have now to treat, Radiism sets and Annulism appears.

Radik, Radilie, obs. ff. RADISH, READILY.

Radio- (rēˡ·dio), comb. form of RADIUS, employed in some scientific terms.

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the radius in conjunction with some other part, as **Ra·dio-ca·rpal, -di·gital, -hu·meral, -mu·scular, -pa·lmar, -u·lnar** *adjs.*

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 133 The external lateral ligament of the radio-carpal articulation. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 137 Another example is the superior radio-ulnar articulation. 1858 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 160 The lower end of the bones of the fore-arm forms the radio-carpal joint.

2. *Physics.* Connected with rays or radiation, as **Ra·dio-a·ctive** *a.*, said of certain substances which are capable of affecting a photographic plate or an electrometer by radiation; so **Ra:dio-acti·vity. Ra·dio-condu·ctor,** part of the receiver of a wireless telegraphy apparatus (usually a tube containing iron filings), which is converted into a conductor by the impact of the electric waves on the collecting wire; a 'coherer'.

1898 *Tit-Bits* 28 May 175/3 M. Branly, whose 'radioconductor' or 'coherer' is used by Marconi in his wireless telegraph. 1900 PRINCE KROPOTKIN in *19th Cent.* Dec. 932 Material particles projected from the radio-active bodies. *Ibid.*, They communicate radio-activity .. to the surfaces of the bodies.

Radiogram (rēˡ·diogræm). [f. prec. + -GRAM.] RADIOGRAPH *sb.* 2.

1896 *Photogram* Apr. 105 Another title, .. suggested by Dr. Hill-Norris, appears to us .. much superior .. and we propose to call prints made by radiography 'radiograms'. 1898 ISENTHAL & WARD *Pract. Radiogr.* 101 For developing radiograms, almost any of the usual developers may be employed.

Radiograph (rēˡ·diograf), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.]

1. An instrument by which the duration and intensity of sunshine is measured and recorded.

1881 *Jrnl. Science* XVIII. 221 This instrument, which Mr. Winstanley names the 'Radiograph', is shown.

2. An impression or image of an object produced on a sensitive plate by means of the Röntgen rays.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 7/2 A 'radiograph', or shadow picture, of the hand of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 16 Mar. 7/2 A radiograph of the front portion of the foot gave no trace of the needle.

So **Ra·diograph** *v. trans.*, to make a radiograph of (a thing). **Radio·grapher,** one who practises radiography. **Ra:diogra·phic(al** *a.*, relating to radiography; hence **Ra:diogra·phically** *adv.* **Radio·graphy,** the production of images on sensitized plates by means of the Röntgen rays.

1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/4 Mr. Stanley Kent photographed, shadowgraphed, electrographed, or *radiographed —for the proper verb is still undetermined—a fractured finger bone at St. Thomas's Hospital. 1896 *Photogram* Apr. 108 Our illustration .. is the first complete human skeleton ever radiographed. *Ibid.* 105 The high price of Crookes' tubes is a matter of wonder to many *radiographers. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 501 The internal organs will be brought, it is hoped, within the range of *radiographic inspection. 1898 ISENTHAL & WARD *Pract. Radiogr.* 135 The *radiographical study of Obstetrics. *Ibid.* 134 Coins, buttons, and so on, have been *radiographically traced. 1896 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 Mar. 678 '*Radiography' and its more thoroughbred equivalent 'actinography' .. are a trifle vague. 1898 *Ibid.* 7 May 1196 Since the introduction of radiography into surgery, many advances have been made in its application.

‖**Radiolaria** (rēˡdiŏlēᵊ·riă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., f. *radiol-us*, dim. of RADIUS.] A class of rhizopods (see quot. 1872).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 66 The order Radiolaria is defined as comprising those members of the Rhizopoda which possess a siliceous test or siliceous spicules. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 74 Most of the Radiolaria .. bear in their body certain .. particles known as the yellow cells.

Radiolarian (rēˡdiŏlēᵊ·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Radiolaria.

1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 231 It was found to contain so large a proportion of the tests of radiolarians, that Mr. Murray proposed for it the name 'radiolarian-ooze'. 1889 J. W. GREGORY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* Nov. 646 The Radiolarian deposits include a somewhat variable series of marls.

B. *sb.* One of the Radiolaria.

1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 186 They brought back .. many large radiolarians. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 74 These yellow or sometimes green cells occur in many fresh-water Radiolarians.

Radiolite (rēˡ·diolait). [f. RADIO- + -LITE.]

1. *Conch.* (See quot.)

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 91 Radiolites. A family belonging to the order Cephalopoda .. containing the genera Rotalina, Lenticulina, Placentula.

2. *Palæont.* A cretaceous fossil bivalve of the family *Rudista*.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 280 The outer layer of shell in the Hippurite and Radiolite consists of prismatic cellular structure.

3. *Min.* A variety of natrolite with radiated structure.

1855 in ORR *Geol.* etc. 517. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 29 Radiolite, from Brevig [in Norway].

Radiometer (rēˡdiˌǫ·mǐtəɹ). [f. RADIO- + METER.]

†**1.** An instrument formerly used for measuring angles; a cross-staff, forestaff. *Obs.*

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

2. An instrument invented by Sir W. Crookes, with the design of illustrating the transformation of radiant energy into mechanical force.

1875 CROOKES in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 377 The luminous rays .. repel the black surface more energetically than they do the white surface. Taking advantage of this fact, the author has constructed an instrument which he calls a radiometer. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 256 Highly rarefied gas like that contained in one of Mr. Crookes's radiometers.

attrib. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 288/2 The friction of the radiometer vanes with the rarefied air of the globe. *Ibid.* 508/1 The radiometer experiments were successful.

Hence **Ra:diome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to the radiometer or its use; **Radio·metry,** the use of the radiometer.

1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 189/2 The effects of all the different parts of the radiometric apparatus in influencing radiometer motion. *c* 1890 A. R. BENNETT (*title*) On some experiments in Radiometry.

So **Ra:diomicro·meter,** an instrument for measuring minute degrees of radiation.

1887 C. V. BOYS in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XLII. 189 (*title*) Preliminary Note on the 'Radio-Micrometer'. 1888 *Times* 10 May 5/5 Mr. C. V. Boys's Radiomicrometer .. consists of a circuit made of antimony, bismuth, and copper.

Radiophone (rēˡ·diofōun). [f. RADIO- + -PHONE.] An instrument for the production of sound by intermittent radiant energy, such as light or heat; the photophone and thermophone are special forms.

1881 BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 32 We have decided to adopt the term 'radiophone', proposed by M. Mercadier, as a general term signifying an apparatus for the production of sound by any form of radiant energy.

Radiophonic (rēˡdiofǫ·nik), *a.* [Cf. prec. and -PHONIC.] Belonging to radiophony.

1881 *Sci. Amer.* 5 Feb., Radiophonic notes, such is the new term, have been obtained by M. Mercadier from ordinary gas lamps. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 367 The radiophonic sounds result from a direct action of radiations upon the receiving substances.

Radiophony (rēˡdiˌǫ·fŏni). [Cf. prec. and -PHONY.] The theory or method of producing sound by radiant light or heat.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 870/3 M. Mercadier brought before the Academy of Sciences a paper on 'Radiophony', as he names the phenomenon of using a ray of light for the conveyance of sound. 1884 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 374 Tyndall's experiments in radiophony.

Radioscopy (rēˡdiˌǫ·skŏpi). [f. as prec. + -SCOPY.] The examination of objects by means of the Röntgen rays. So **Radiosco·pic** *a.*

1898 ISENTHAL & WARD *Pract. Radiogr.* 114 The latter method .. enables us .. to practise radioscopy in broad daylight. *Ibid.* 121 The radioscopic or radiographic image.

†**Ra·dious,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 6 **radius, radyuss, -ous,** 6–8 **radious.** [ad. F. *radieux* (15–16th c.), or L. *radiōsus* (Plautus), f. *radius* ray.]

1. Radiant, bright.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 132 A radius croun of rubeis scho him gaif. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5350 Thare Radious beymes ar turnit in reik. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 79 Two pleasant radious and glistering eyes. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxxv, His radious head with shamefull thorns they teare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 582 That radious effulgency which, immediately encompassing them, is beheld together with them. 1692 O. WALKER *Gk. & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* 334 The Sun (as Constantine) radious.

b. Forming rays of light. *rare.*

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 90 The Intersection made by the Radious Pencils. 1733 — *Th. Vision Vind.* § 50 The Pictures, so called, being formed by the radious Pencils .. are not so truly Pictures as Images.

2. Belonging to the radius of a circle or sphere; radial. *rare*—¹.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 598 The Centre, Radious Distance, and Movable Circumference, may be all said to be Co-Essential to a Sphere.

Radir, obs. form of RATHER.

Radish (ræ·diʃ). Forms: *α.* 1 **redic, rædic,** 3 **redich,** 4 **radiche,** 5 **radik, raddyk.** *β.* 5 **radissh,** 5–6 **radys(s)he,** 6– **-ishe, -ice, redish,** 6–7 **raddish,** 7 **reddish,** (7–8 *erron.* **rhadish**), 5– **radish.** [In the *α*-forms ad. L. *rādīc-em*, with subsequent palatalization in southern Eng.; in the 15th c. readopted from F. *radis*, a. Pr. *raditz*, or It. *radice*:—L. *rādīc-em*: see RADIX and RACE *sb.*⁶]

1. a. The fleshy, slightly pungent, root of a widely cultivated cruciferous plant (*Raphanus sativus*), commonly eaten raw as a relish or in salads. **b.** The plant of which this is the root.

Wild radish, a field-weed (*R. Raphanistrum*), also called *jointed* or *joint-podded charlock*.

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 64 Wiþ sidan sare .. redic, & hwite clæfran wyrc to clame. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135/23 *Raphanum*, uel *radix*, rædic. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* ibid. 556/20 *Raffanum*, .. redich. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 36 *Raphanum*, radiche. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645/20 *Raparium*, raddyk.

β. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 30 Now rape and neep in places drie is sowe .. and radissh last. *Ibid.* 44 Radissh female hath litel bitternesse. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 66 There are two kindes of radice, the one is the commune radice wyth the longe roote..The other kynde hath a rounde roote. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v, We will have a bunch of redish, and salt, to tast our wine. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 99 Some Physitians commend the eating of Radishes before meate. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 248 You may Plant your garden with Onions, Reddishes or any sallet herb. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 158 Radish..is much in Diet amongst our Spring-Sallets, but little used as Medicine. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 173 Enjoyed, spare feast! a radish and an egg. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* iv. viii, It was with some such tract that Lenny was seasoning his crusts and his radishes.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *radish-bed, -oil, -pod, -root, -seed*; *radish-leaved, -like* adjs.; **radish-fly** (*U.S.*), a small dipterous insect, *Anthomyia raphani*, whose larvæ burrow in radishes (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **radish tree** = HORSE-RADISH TREE (*b*).

1855 E. S. DELAMER *Kitch. Garden* (1861) 115 The traveller who has no *radish-bed to go to. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Sisymbrium*, The short-podded *radish-leaved water-sisymbrium. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 385 Auriculated, or rather small wing'd *Radish-like Leaves. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* Index, *Radish Pods pickled. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Garden* (1861) 134 Radish-pods..make an excellent pickle. 1533 ELYOT *Cast.*

Helthe (1539) 25 *Radyshe rootes, haue the vertu to extenuate, or make thyn. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 408 A Beet-Root, a Borrage-Root, and a Raddish-Root 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 76 Radish-roots contain water 959.74 (parts in 1000). 1538 Elyot *Dict., Cartinon*, *radyshe seede. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 163 Some others that practised to worke that effect by Radish seed 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 401 There were sown in a Bed, Turnip-seed, Radish-seed [etc.]. 1898 Morris *Austral Engl.* 378/1 *Radish-Tree, an Australian timber-tree, *Codonocarpus cotinifolius*, called also Poplar in Central Australia.

Radius (rē'diŭs). Also 7 -ous. Pl. **radii** (rē'di,əi); also 7-8 **radius's**, 8 **-uses**. [a. L. *radius* a staff or stake, measuring-rod, spoke, ray, etc. (cf. senses below).]

1. A staff, rod, bar, or other straight object.

† **a.** The staff of a cross; hence *Astron.* a Cross-staff. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 174 The Radius or staffe of the crosse containeth like wise two partes in one. [1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Radius astronomicus*, an instrument usually called Jacob's staff, or the cross-staff.] 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 646 With my Radius (the rich Gift Of Thought nocturnal!) I'll point out to thee Its various Lessons.

† **b.** The bony spine or sting near the base of the tail of a sting-ray. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1662 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min* 201 Fork-fish.. Their Radius only is poysonsome, which being cut off, the rosted may be eaten.

c. *Anat.* The thicker and shorter of the two bones of the forearm in man, extending from the humerus to the thumb side of the wrist; also the corresponding bone of the foreleg in quadrupeds, and of the wing in birds.

The name has also been given to a bone of the pectoral arch in fishes, held to be homologous with the radius of higher vertebrates.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* (1618) 782 The whole hand being sustained almost alone by the Radius, hath one and the same motion 1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict.* (1722) s.v., Altho the *Ulna* and *Radius* accompany one another, they touch but at their Extremities. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 12 The Radius of the left Arm was broke. 1847 Abernethy *Surg. Wks.* II. 72 The carpal bones were driven upwards, some before, and others behind the ends of the radius and ulna. 1841 R. E. Grant *Comp. Anat.* 65 In the perch .the two succeeding bones [are regarded] as the ulna and the radius. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 94 At its lower end the radius becomes much broadened out. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* 859 In Birds..there are only two free carpals —one, generally termed the 'radial',..articulating with the distal end of both radius and ulna.

† **d.** (In full *radius articulatus*.) The alveolus of a belemnite *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Many of these *radii* are found remarkably compressed, bent, or distorted, which is an accident accounted peculiar to the fossils formed in animal moulds.

e. A dorsal fin. *rare*⁻¹.

1822 G. A. Mantell *Geol. Sussex* 223 Dorsal fin, or radius, of a fish allied to the Balistes...It consists of thirteen narrow parallel rays.

2. A rod, bar, etc., forming one of a set extending in several directions from one point; a wheel-spoke; a radiating part or filament, etc.

1726 Bailey, *Radius* (in mechan.), a spoke, or felloe of a wheel, because they issue like rays from the centre of it. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 169 His fine-spun radii flings from side to side 1805 Southey *Madoc* II. x, Equal in number,..The spreading radii of the mystic wheel, Revolve. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 465/1 A horizontal wheel of iron..having six radii. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 41 In the animals built on a radiate plan the number of the ganglia is increased in correspondence with the radii

† **b.** In fishes: (*a*) *pl.* The branchial lamellæ. (*b*) A fin-ray *Obs.*

1692 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 66 These papillæ do well resemble the Aristæ or radii of a Fishes Gills. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v *Radii*, In the mackrel, the radii of the first fin of the back .are absolutely simple.

c. *Bot.* (*a*) The ray or outer whorl of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower-head; the border of enlarged petals on a partial umbel; (*b*) a peduncle supporting a partial umbel; (*c*) a medullary ray.

1775 J. Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus Brit. Pl.* Gloss., *Radius*, is the semifloscules that surround the disk. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 448/1 *Radius*, the rim or outward part, consisting of irregular florets. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 156 The peduncles which support the partial umbels are named *radii*. [1866 *Treas. Bot.* 955/1 *Radii Medullares*, the medullary rays.] 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 430/1 *Ray* (*Radius*), one of the radiating branches of an umbel.

d. *Ent.* One of the radiating subdivisions of a digitate wing.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 338. 1848 Maunder *Treas. Nat. Hist.*, Gloss

e. One of the five arched rod-like pieces set radially in the mouth of a sea-urchin.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim* 576 The Lantern consists of twenty principal pieces—five teeth, five alveoli, five rotulæ, and five radii.

f. *Ornith.* One of the processes on the barb of a feather, a barbule.

1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 240 The radii or barbules are attached in two opposite rows to the thick upper rim of the rami..Each radius is a thin lamella, about 1 mm. in length.

3. *Math.* A straight line drawn to the circumference of a circle or the surface of a sphere from the centre, all lines so drawn being equal in length.

1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 256 Is the radius that describes the inner circles equal to the radius that describes the exterior? 1678 Boyle *Virtues of Gems* 67 These rows of Planes reaching every way, almost like so many radious's of a Sphere from the Centre. 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks 1871 IV. 428 Circles on several radius's are not similar figures. *a* 1721 Keill *Maupertuis' Diss* (1734) 47 Our first Method of finding the Curves, by Radii and Angles. 1831 Brewster *Optics* iii. 23 Let a small tube be so made that it may be attached to the board along any radius. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i § 53 (1873) 41 In a circle 22 miles in radius, every town and village was destroyed. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* iii. 70 A series of fibres, some of which are arranged as radii, others in a circular manner.

transf. and *fig.* 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xlv, Thus when All Causes are mett, their Radij must Spread. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp* 201 It [the Glyster] . driveth the Radii of the Miasmi outward. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. § 5. 369 Phenomena are the radii of Knowledge. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 15 The radii of inference from many other sources all converge to the common centre of a similar hypothesis

b. A radial line of a curve, drawn from a certain point such as the focus to any point on the curve.

1836 Lardner in *Cabinet Cyc. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 40/2 This.. is altogether independent of the radius of the curve. *Ibid.*, A curve of large radius. 1849 Salmon *Conic Sect.* (1855) 162 In the hyperbola, the difference of the focal radii is constant. 1875 B. Williamson *Integr. Calc.* 261 The area between two focal radii of a parabola and the curve

c. Any line in an arrangement of straight lines diverging from a point, and resembling the radii of a circle.

1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 358 On a live rock is cut the radii of a dial. 1802 James *Milit. Dict* s.v., In fortification, the radius is distinguished into exterior, interior, oblique, and right radius.. The latter is a perpendicular line drawn from the center of a polygon to the exterior side.

d. In various phrases, as *radius of concavity, of curvature, of dissipation, of an eccentric, of the evolute, of evolution, of explosion, of gyration, of inversion, of rupture, of torsion* (cf. quots. and see the second element).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Radius of Concavity*, in Geometry, is sometimes used for the Radius or ray of curvature. *Ibid.*, s.v. *Curvature*, This circle is called the circle of curvature and its semidiameter, the ray or radius of curvature 1758 J. Landen *Resid. Anal.* vii. 75 The right line *CP* is called the radius of evolution corresponding to the point *P*. 1834-47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 201 In common mines the horizontal radius of rupture is equal to $1\frac{1}{8}$ times the line of least resistance ..In a vertical direction, this radius is of the same length as the radius of explosion 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i § 281 The radius of gyration about any axis is therefore the distance from that axis at which, if the whole mass were placed, it would have the same moment of inertia as before. 1881 Casey *Sequel to Euclid* III. xx. 41 The point *C* is called the inverse of the point *P*,..and the constant *R* the radius of inversion. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 47 The distance from the centre of the sheave to the centre of the shaft is called the radius or eccentricity of the eccentric.

e. *Radius vector*, a variable line drawn to a curve from a fixed point as origin; in astronomy the origin is usually at the sun or a planet round which a satellite revolves. Also *pl.*

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil* II. 103 The line drawn from the moveable to the immoveable body, (the radius vector), describes areas round the latter proportional to the times. 1841 C. Graves tr. *Chasles' Properties of Cones* 60 The sum or the difference of the two radii vectores. 1872 Proctor *Pss. Astron.* xxx. 373 These cones will have a common axis namely, the Earth's radius vector.

4. A circular area of which the extent is measured by the length of the radius of the circle which bounds it. Also *pl.*

1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s.v. *Grenade*, It bursts into many pieces, scattering death and wounds among all who are within its radii. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xiii. 84, I shall first go to Audley Court, and look for George Talboys in a narrow radius. 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 180 Restricting its operations to a radius of sixty-five miles from London.

b. *spec.* in London, a circle of four miles in all directions from Charing Cross, outside of which cab-fares are higher.

1889 Baedeker *London* (ed. 7) 28 Beyond the 4-mile radius from Charing Cross the fare is 1*s.* for every mile. 1899 W. Pett Ridge (*title*) Outside the Radius. Stories of a London Suburb.

5. *Comb.*, as *radius-bearing* adj.; **radius-bar**, a bar pivoted at one end so that it can move in a circle or arc of a circle, used esp. in the parallel motion of a steam engine; **radius-finder**, an instrument for finding two radii (and thereby the centre) of a circle; **radius-rod** = *radius-bar*; **radius-saw**, a circular saw in which the plate is journaled to the end of a radius-bar (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 75 To these levers are also secured the radius bars, which are rods of wrought-iron, proceeding from the side rods. 1853 Glynn *Treat Power Water* 140 The radius bar carries a pen, the nib of which is in the line of the radius. 1858 Murray *Marine Engines* (ed. 3) Gloss., *Radius rods* or *bars*,..are the guiding rods in a parallel motion. 1886 Lockwood *Dict. Terms* s.v., *Radius finder*, a centre square. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 245 In Gallinæ there are from 10 to 12 somewhat stiff radius-bearing rami.

Radix (rē'diks). Pl. 7-9 **radices** (rē'disiz), 7- **radixes**. [a. L. *rādix* (stem *rādīc-*) a root.] = Root, in various senses.

1. *Math.* † **a.** A root of a number. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. ii. M j, The Radix Quadrate of the Product, is the Hypothenusa. 1579 — *Stratiot.* 13 To find the square Radix, or Roote of any number. 1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict.* (1722) s.v., A Number, which multiplied into it self makes a Square, is called the Root, or Radix.

b. A number or symbol which is made the basis of a scale of numeration.

"The term "radix" is due to Robert Flower (1771)". A. J. Ellis in *Nature* (1881) XXIII. 379/2

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 148 When the radix *r* is = 10, then the index *n* becomes the common or Briggs's log. of the number N. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 234/2 Ten is the radix of the decimal system of numeration, and the radix of the common system of logarithms 1888 C. Smith *Algebra* xviii. (1893) 271 To express a number, *N*, in the scale whose radix is *r*.

attrib. 1888 C. Smith *Algebra* xviii (1893) 273 Radix fractions in any scale correspond to decimal fractions in the ordinary scale.

† **2.** *Astrol* and *Astron* A basis of calculation, as a nativity, a certain point in time, position of a planet, etc. *Obs.*

1603 Heydon *Jud Astrol.* 363 These..haue euer a principall aime, vnto the position of heauen, at the natiuite, as the Radix, or roote of their operations. 1615 Bedwell *Arab Trudg* Tauch., The Astronomers..do call it *Radix*, whereby they vnderstand some set time beginning at some memorable action. 1674 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 143, I have pasted new radixes to the meridian of Derby, that so they may comply the better with my solar numbers. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 469 Every Planet's Radixes are to be settled, not of Longitude thereof, ..but of the Mean Anomaly of the Planet. 1774 J. Kennedy *Expl. &c. Istron. Chron.*, Title, The truth and reality of the original Luni-Solar Radix.

3. The source or origin; that in which anything originates.

1607 Heywood *Fair Maid Exchange* Wks. 1874 II. 54 Her wit is all spirit, that spirit fire,..able to burne the radix of the best invention. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 111 The radix and ground of this contest was this. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 5 Concupiscence, I shew, was the radix of all sin 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 26 Hence a separate and specific power has been ascribed to the nervous fibres themselves, while the brain has been contemplated as their radix 1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. 1862 IX. 297 Judaism is the radix of Christianity

† **4.** *Philol.* An original word or form from which other words are derived. *Obs.*

1641 E. Legh (*title*) Critica Sacra. Observations on all the Radices, or Primitive Hebrew words of the Old Testament. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* IV. vi. 453 Of all other Languages, the Greek is looked upon to be one of the most copious; the Radixes of which are esteemed to be about 3244. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxix, Inasmuch as the radix of each word is hereby torn up. 1771 W. Jones *Pool. Eth.* 102 A quadriliteral word..compounded of a double radix

† **5.** Ancestral root or stock. *Obs rare.*

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 106, I shall run your pedigree to the radix. 1652 H. C. *Looking Glasse for Ladies* A ij, The two Twins of Grace and Vertue descended from the Radix of your Nobility.

† **6.** *Mus.* The root of a chord. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5154 Musical Sounds are originally in the Radix or Unison.

7. *Bot.* The root of a plant.

1727-41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1866 *Treas. Bot* 955/1.

Radja, obs. form of Raja(h

Radknight (rædnəit). *Eng. Hist.* Forms. 1 **rádoniht**, 7- **radknight**, (9 **-cnecht**, **radechnight**). See also Rodknight. [OE. *rādoniht*, f. *rād* riding (see Raid and Road) + *cniht* Knight, partially modernized by historical writers. In Domesday Book the word appears as *radchenistre*.] In Old English times, a tenant holding land on condition of performing service on horseback.

c 1025 *Instituta Cnuti* II. c. 59 in Liebermann *Gesetze der Angels* I. 73 In domo hominis quem Angli nominant radcniht, alii uero sexhendeman. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon* 334 Rodknights..were such as held their lands by the service to Ride vp and down with their Lords. They were called also Radknights. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng* xxxi. 76 Others served on horseback, and were called Rad-knights, or Knights riders, as Bracton noteth. 1778 Pennant *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 56 The..Rad-knights, who by the tenure of their lands, were bound to ride with or for the lord, as often as his affairs required. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 361 Radechnights, and lesser thanes, seem to be included in this rank. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 Radknights, or freemen owing commutable service. 1872 [see Radman].

Radle, Radling, obs. forms of Raddle, -ling.

† **Ra'dly**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **hræd-**, **rædlice**, 2 **radlice**, 4 **radli**, 4-5 **radeliche**, 5 **radely**, 4-6 **radly**, 6-7 **radlie**, **-lye**. [f. Rad *a.*¹ + -ly².] Quickly, promptly, without delay, soon.

Beowulf 356 (*L.*) [He] hwearf þa hrædlice þær Hroðgar sæt. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* x, Mine sæliða nane sældan ne sint, forðam hi swa rædlice gewitaþ. *Ibid.* xli. § 5 Þæt ðu mæge hrædlicost cumon .. to þinre agenre cyððe. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1127 Swa radlice swa he þær com [etc.]. *c* 1205 Lay. 25603 Þes drake and heore radliche sone to-gadere heo come. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 797 He ros vp ful radly & ran hem to mete. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6904 Radli on þe right syde Rakit he furth. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 126 (Hallw.) That blessud virgyn..badde hym arys radeliche and blyve. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 104 Therwith

was the boote seen approchyng moche radely the Ryuage. **1515** *Scot. Field* 417 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Every ryncke to his reste full radlie him dressed. *a* **1600** *Floddan F.* vii. (1664) 60 Who radly by the ranks did ride.

Radman (ræ·dmæ̆n). *Eng. Hist.* [OE. **rád-mann*, f. *rád* (ROAD) + MAN.] = RADKNIGHT.

1086 *Domesday Book* (1783) I. 174 b/2 Ipsi radmans secabant una die in anno. *Ibid.* 270/1 Sunt in dominio .. vi burgenses et iij radmans. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* I. 5 b, Coleberti often also named in Domesday, signifieth Tenants in free socage by free rent, and so it is expounded of.. Radmans..there also often named. **1778** PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 56 (Coleshill) had at the Conquest four villeyns, two boors, and a Radman. **1872** E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 139 A similar character seems traceable in the Radman or Radcnecht of Southumbrian England.

† **Ra·dness.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rednase, -nes.** [f. RAD *a.*[2] + -NESS.] Fear, fright.

a **1300** *E. E. Psalter* liv. 4 Radnes of dede felle ouer me. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 1099 Þe portare..come .. but delay, haffand wondir with rednes. ?*a* **1400** *Mort Arth* 120 The Romaynes for radnesse ruschte to the erthe. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. i. 172 Thare Mary wes And Joseph bathe in gret radness.

† **Rado·te,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *radoter*: see DOTE *v.*] *intr.* To mutter disconnectedly.

1595–6 BUREL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) II. 34 Than softlie did I snoufe and sleep . Radoting, starnoting, As wearie men will do.

Radoun, obs. Sc. f. REDOUND. **Radour,** var. RADEUR. **Radres,** obs. Sc. f. REDRESS.

‖ **Radula** (ræ·diŭlă). [L. *rādula* scraper, scraping-iron, f. *rād-ere* to scrape: see RASE *v.*]

† **1.** *Surg.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Radula*, the raspatory, a chirurgical instrument used to cleanse foul bones.

2. *Zool.* The odontophore or lingual ribbon of certain mollusks.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 488 The radula is a cuticular chitinous product of the epithelium of the subradular membrane. **1878** BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 341 They form the supporting apparatus of the radula and the parts connected with it.

Hence **Ra·dular** *a.*, pertaining to the radula; **Ra·dulate, Raduli·ferous** *adjs.*, provided with, bearing a radula; **Ra·duliform** *a.*, rasp-like.

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 874/1 The teeth of the sheat-fish present all the gradations between the villiform and raduliform types. **1885** PENNELL *Hist. Brit. F. W. Fish* 34 Teeth .. when much shorter than the latter [card-like] .. become raduliform, or rasp-like.

Radure, var. RADDOUR[2]. **Radyll, -y(s)she,** obs. ff. RADDLE *sb.*[2], RADISH.

Rae, var. RA, ROE. **Ræ(c)che:** see REACH, RECCHE, RECK. **Ræd(e:** see RAD *a.*[2], RED *a.*, REDE. **Rædi(ȝ,** obs. ff. READY. **Rædlice,** var. RADLY. **Ræf,** var. REAF, obs. f. REIF. **Ræfde, Raeff,** obs. pa. t. REAVE, RIVE. **Ræh(ȝe, ræi(h)e:** see REH *a.* **Ræil, Ræin,** obs. ff. RAIL *sb.*[1], RAIN. **Ræiȝe:** see REH *a.* **Ræm,** var. REAM *sb.*[1] **Ræmen,** var. REME *v.* **Ræm(i)en,** var. REAM *v.* **Raen,** var. RANE *v.*, obs. f. REIGN *sb.* **Raep,** obs. *Sc.* f. RAPE, ROPE.

† **Raer,** obs. var. RATHE, RAVE, cart-rail.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 The two Cart Raers, the Railes on the Cart top. The Cart Staves are those that hold the Cart and the Raers together, which maketh the Cart Body.

Rætful, var. REDEFUL *a.* **Raeth,** var. RATHE *sb.* **Ræue:** see REAF. **Ræuthe, Ræw,** obs. ff. RUTH, RUE. **Ræȝe:** see REH *a.* **Ræȝ(e)l,** obs. f. RAIL *sb.*[1]

Raf, obs. f. RAFF; obs. pa. t. RIVE. **Rafar,** obs. f. RAVER. **Rafe,** obs. f. RAFF, RAVE; obs. pa. t. RIVE.

Raff (ræf), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 (9) **raf,** 6–7 **raffe.** [app. the second member in the phrase *riff and raff* one and all, every one, everything: see RIFF and RIFF-RAFF. But senses 3–6 may be (at least in part) of different origin: cf. RAFF *v.* and Sw. *rafs* rubbish, rag-tag.]

1. *north.* and *Sc.* Abundance, plenty. ? *Obs.*

c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 328 He ȝaf has he gan winne In raf [*rime* ȝaf]. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* II. 90, I thought ay ye wad brak naething aff, I mind ye liked ay to see a raff. **1806** JAMIESON *Dey's Sang* in *Popular Ball.* II. 363 He'll bless your bouk whan far awa, . And scaff and raff ye ay sall ha'.

b. A large number or collection. = RAFT *sb.*[2]

a **1677** BARROW *Unity of Church* Serm. (1687) 321 The Synod of Trent [was called] to settle a raff of Errours and Superstitions. **1825** BROCKETT, *Raff*, .. a great quantity, a great number. 'A raff of fellows', a great many men.

† **2.** A class of persons. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 136 Fiue þousand marke he gaf, Tille heremites & tille seke men, & oþer of suilk raf.

3. Worthless material, trash, rubbish, refuse. Now only *dial.*

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 827 Take chaf & raf [L. *purgamenta*] And ley hit on thy lond .. And when thou sist the myst, let brenne vp chaf And raf. **1645** WARD *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 31 Whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing but Carlock and such like raffe. **1811** WILLAN *Archæologia* (E. D. S.), *Raff*, scum, refuse. **1869-** In dial. glossaries (Lonsd., E. Angl., Cornw.).

4. *collect.* The common run (of people); the ruck or rag-tag; the lowest class of the populace.

1673 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 413 Among the raffe of the meaner and most unexperienced mariners. **1823** C. WESTMACOTT *Points of Misery* 34 The impertinent curiosity of the town raff. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* l, Ragged children, and the very raff and refuse of the river. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI xlii, The raff and scum go there to be maintained like able-bodied paupers.

b. Without article: Persons of the lowest class.

1811 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Carlton House Fête* Wks. 1812 V. 413 Raff that we Britons with our freedom trust. **1824** *Hist. Gaming* 27 He took to drinking and frequented low houses of Irish raff **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* ix, Mrs. McStinger immediately demanded whether..she was to be broke in upon by 'raff'.

5. A low worthless fellow.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Raffs*, an appellation given by the gownsmen of the university of Oxford to the inhabitants of that place. **1800** *Sporting Mag.* XV. 86 Went down into St. Thomas's, and fought a raff. **1827** SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, You . have behaved to our friend .. here like a raff and a blackguard. **1856** F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 184 That raff of a fellow that had 'Swindler' stamped on every feature of his dirty face.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = RAFFISH.

1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 485 My Lady has no disposition To have her name seen . with the raff Opposition. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* xxx, There is the English raff snob that frequents Estaminets.

† **Raff,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Onomatopœic.] A word used by itself or in combination with similar forms, to denote verse (alliterative or riming) of a rude kind, or in which sound is more prominent than sense.

a **1300** *Body & Soul* 57 in *Map's Poems* 340 For to bere thi word so wyde And maken of the rym and raf. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Pars Prol.* 43 (Harl. MS.), I can not geste rum raf ruf by letter. **1418–20** J. PAGE *Siege Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 46 Thys procesce made John Page, Alle in raffe and not in ryme. **1575** GASCOIGNE *Weedes, Gr. Knt.'s Farew. Fansie*, A fansie fedde me ones, to wryte in verse and rime, .. To rumble rime in raffe and ruffe. **1600** NASHE *Summer's Last Will* D 3 To hold him halfe the night with riffe, raffe, of the running of Elanor.

Raff (ræf), *sb.*[3] Also 5 **raaf, raf,** 7 **raffe,** 9 **raft.** [? a. G. *raf, raff(e*, obs. or dial. ff. *rafe* rafter, beam.] Foreign timber, usually in the form of deals.

c **1440** [see *raff-man, -ware* in b]. **1667** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 124/1 The Three Kings, belonging to Stockholm, ..laden with Raffe, .. about 7000 Deals. **1774** *Hull Dock Act* 6 Hemp, iron, flax, yarn, timber, raff **1794** R. LOWE *View Agric. Notts* 51 By the Trent are carried .. Upwards Raff or Norway timber, hemp, flax, iron. **1894** *Northumbld Gloss.*, *Raff*, timber, especially in boards and kinds ready for use

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raff man, -merchant, -ware, -yard* (also *attrib.*).

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 *Raaf man [*No Latin.*] **1459** in Kirkpatrick *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1845) 168 William Norwyche, senior, citizen of Norwich, rafman. **1533** in Blomefield *Topogr. Hist. Norfolk* (1745) II 148 This year was setled the Order of the Procession of the Crafts or Companies. .. 18 The Grocers and Raffmen **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 125 The *raffe-merchant may lawfully stile them good deales. **1885** *Census Instruct.* 20 Raff Merchant. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 *Raaf ware. [*No Latin.*] **1606** *Charter* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 700 Hemp, pitch, tarr, or any other goodes or raffe wares. **1840** *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 51 There should be room for *raft yards and timber-yards **1886** LINSKILL *Haven Hill* I. i. 12 Tall, white hanging cranes were gleaming in the raff yards. **1885** *Census Instruct* 20 Raff yard Labourer.

† **Raff,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A grain-measure (see quot. and CURNOCK).

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dry Measure*, Two curnocks make a quarter seam or Raff.

Raff (ræf), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **raffe.** [Of obscure origin: cf. obs. F. *rafer* 'to catch, or snatch, also to scrape' (Cotgr.); Sw. *rafsa* 'to sweep together, huddle up'.] *trans.* To sweep together.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 69 b, That Church-ales ought to bee sorted in the better ranke of these twaine, may be gathered from their causes and effects, which I thus raffe up together. **1876** *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Raff*, to brush or rake together promiscuously.

Raff, obs. form of RAFT *sb.*[1]

Raffaelesque, variant of RAPHAELESQUE.

Raffan, variant of RAFFING. *Sc.*

Raffe (ræf). *U.S.* Also **raffee·, ra·ffie.** [Of obscure origin.] A triangular top-sail carried by schooners on the North American lakes.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 9/1 The Bridesmaid carried away all her square sail spars - namely, spinnaker boom, square sail, and raffee yards

Raffe, obs. f. RAFT *sb.*[1], RAVE; obs. pa. t RIVE.

† **Ra·ffell, raphell,** ? Sc. ff. *roe-fell* roe-skin.

1474 *Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1869) 29 Quha that .. sellis the samin poyntis for raphell. **15..** *Christ's Kirk* 11 in *Bann MS.* 282 Thair gluvis wes of the raffell rycht, Thair schone wes of the straitis.

Ra·ffery. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RAFF *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] Raffish conduct.

1819 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1850) IV. 343 The college is no longer the seat of drunkenness, raffery and indiscipline.

Raffia (ræ·fiă). Also **rafia.** [var. RAPHIA, q.v.]

1. A palm of the genus *Raphia*. In quot. *attrib.*

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *Trav. W. Africa* 600 A slip of rafia palm drawn..across a notch in another piece of rafia wood.

2. The soft fibre from the leaves of *Raphia Ruffia* and *Raphia tædigera*, largely employed by gardeners for tying up plants, cut flowers, etc.

1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants* 231 The cuticle of the leaves of this palm has of late years been imported into this country in considerable quantities for tying plants,..under the name of Raffia or Ruffia. **1897** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 615 Raffia.. is now largely imported for tying purposes.

Ra·ffing, *a. Sc. rare.* Also 8 **raffan** [Of obscure formation.] Merry, hearty; noisy.

1719 RAMSAY *3rd Answ. Hamilton* xiii, Thy raffan rural rhyme sae rare **1824** MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 403 Raffing Fallows—Ranting, roaring, drinking fellows.

Raffinose (ræ·finōus). *Chem.* [f. F. *raffin-er* to refine + -OSE.] A colourless crystalline compound with a sweetish taste found in various substances, as the sugar-beet, cotton-seed, etc.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1743 Raffinose .. is crystalline, colourless, easily soluble in water, sparingly in alcohol. **1894** MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 394 In a mixture of cane-sugar and raffinose, the amount of raffinose may be determined by observing the change of rotatory power after hydrolysis.

Raffish (ræ·fiʃ), *a.* [f. RAFF *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Disreputable, vulgar, low.

1801 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 295 He is as raffish in his appearance as I would wish every disciple of Godwin to be. **1818** *Blackw. Mag.* III. 527 A raffish sort of a fellow calling himself Menippus. **1879** MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xv. 130 An older man, of somewhat raffish aspect.

Comb. **1842** T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., A raffish looking youngster.

Hence **Ra·ffishly** *adv.*, **Ra·ffishness.**

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xx (1860) 320 A fine head, but still a beggar. Some were of portentous raffishness. **1887** *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1513 There was nothing of the character of raffishness or Bohemianism in David Kennedy. **1897** CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xi. 116 Her water-can, raffishly a dangle at her side.

Raffle (ræ·f'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **rafle,** 5 **rafell, raphill,** 7 **raffle.** [a. F. *rafle*, †*raffle* (1399 in Du Cange; also med.L. *raffla* 1362), and *raffe*, *raphe* (Godef. *Compl.*), of uncertain origin.

In later F., *rafle* has also the sense of 'clean sweep', and Diez supposes the related vb. *rafler*, 'to carry off completely, make a clearance of', to be derived from the synonymous MHG. *raffen*; but the existing evidence is against his view that these senses are the original ones.]

† **1.** A game of chance played with three dice, in which the winner was the person who threw the three all alike, or, if none did so, the one who threw the highest pair; also, the throwing of a doublet or triplet in this game. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 719 Hasardrie with hise apurtenances as tables and Rafles. **1468** in *Records Peebles* (1872) 159 Quhat nychtbur that rasettis playaris at the dyss, other hasart or rafell, in hys hows [etc.]. **1479** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 422 The towne clerke to fynde theym Dyce, and to have 1*d.* of every Raphill **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Raffle*, a game with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair-Royal, wins. **1668** DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, Most commonly they use Raffle. That is, to throw with three Dice, till Duplets, and a Chance be thrown; and the highest Duplet wins, except you throw In and In, which is call'd Raffle; and that wins all. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The raffle is properly the doublet or triplet: a raffle of aces, or duces, carries it against mere points. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Raffles*, plays with dice.

2. A form of lottery, in which an article is assigned by drawing or casting of lots (properly by casting of dice as in sense 1) to one person among a number who have each paid a certain part of its real or assumed value.

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xv. 24 Balls, Raffles, Subscriptions, and Chairs **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. xii, Has there been anything of the nature of a lottery, or a raffle, in the garden? **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 489 He had made such sums by raffles that he was able to engage in very costly speculations. **1871** C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xxx, There was to be a raffle for a silver watch.

transf. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II IV. vii. 205 The little prizes which are to be found in what may be called the paltry raffle of colony faction **1840** HOOD *Kilmansegg, Courtship* viii, She had won the 'Man of her choice' In a matrimonial raffle'

Raffle (ræ·f'l), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **rafull,** 7 *Sc.* **raphall,** 7– **raffle.** [? a. OF. *rafle, raffle* in phr. *rifle ou rafle* anything whatsoever, *ne rifle ne rafle* nothing at all; cf. RAFF *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** Of persons. **a.** A rabble. **b.** Raff, riff-raff.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Rafull of knauys. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 12 The Priests, and the Friers, and such other raffle.

2. Of things: Rubbish, refuse.

1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, s.v., I have cut the hedge; what shall I do with the raffle? **1899** KIPLING *Stalky* 73 Plaster, odd shavings, and all the raffle that builders leave in the waste-room of a house.

transf. **1891** KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 87 The raffle of conversation that a man picks up as he passes.

b. *Naut.* Lumber, débris, a confused tangle of ropes, canvas, broken spars, etc.

1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. vi. 278 Others were making some half-hearted efforts to clear away the raffle. **1892** STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* 208 The loose topsail had played some havoc with the rigging, and there hung..a raffle of intorted cordage.

transf. **1887** STEVENSON *Merry Men*, etc. (ed. 2) 285 Huddled from the wind in a raffle of flying drapery

Raffle (ræ·f'l), *sb.*[3] *rare.* [a. F. *rafle*, of uncertain origin.] A kind of net used in fowling and fishing. Also *raffle-net*.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 5 U iij/1 There is a triple or counter-mesh net, called by some a Raffle, wherewith they likewise catch Birds **1823** CRABB, *Raffle-net*, a sort of fishing net.

Raffle (ræ·f'l), *v.*[1] [a. F. *rafler* in same sense, or directly f. RAFFLE *sb.*[1] An earlier synonym was RIFLE *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To cast dice, draw lots, etc, *for* something; to take part in a raffle.

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 84 Those Jew troopers, that threw out, When they were raffling for his Coat. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury F.* II, Will you please to raffle for a tea pot. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Apr., I was drawn in ..to raffle for a fan, .it was four guineas, and we put in seven shillings a piece. **1811** W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 365 It is as rational to raffle for a residence as to choose one. **1849** LYTTON *Caxtons* 21 That work-box which you enticed Mrs. Caxton into raffling for, last winter.

b. Hence in pass., of a thing. Const. *for*.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4687/3 The winning Horse to be sold or raffled for at the value of 40 *l.* **1884** *Graphic* 21 June 595/3 A quilt..to be raffled for at a charitable bazaar.

2. *trans.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 472/1, I can't recollect how many ornaments I raffled. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 309 Drowned the precentor, and raffled the church bell. **1877** *Green Past.* xxix. (1878) 236 We raffled a rug.

Ra·ffle, *v.*[2] *rare.* Also 8 **rafle.** [? var. RUFFLE *v.* Cf. Sw. *raffla* to scrape, fret grate; F. *érafler* to graze.] *trans.* **a.** To indent, serrate (a leaf). **b.** To crumple. **c.** *dial.* To ruffle. Hence **Ra·ffled** *ppl. a.*[1], **Ra·ffling** *vbl. sb.*[2]

a. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 134 You must then part and raffle the Leaves **1817** RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 26 The best examples have all some trifling difference, principally in the raffling of the leaves. *Ibid.* 32 The first has..water leaves instead of raffled leaves under the volutes. **1895** BURNS *Gloss. Archit., Raffling*, the notched edge of foliage in carving.

b. *c* **1728** EARL OF ARRAN *Mem.* (1890) I 211 He despatched Mr. Carleton..with a bit of paper raffled up.

c. 1858 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Raffle*, to raise the skin slightly by abrasion.

Ra·ffle, *v.*[3] *north. dial.* [var. RAVEL *v.*] *trans.* To ravel, entangle. Hence **Ra·ffled** *ppl. a.*[2]

1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 216 A sad raffled letter. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. Interch. xxiv 80 T' Maister wad wind 3 or 4 clues togedder, for 3 or 4 Bairns to knitt off—that 'at knit slawest raffled tudder's yarn **1863** in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 86 Pee Dee ran to clear the anchor, 'It's raffled'! right loudly he roar'd. **1876–** In dial. glossaries (Yks., Rochdale, Sheff., Linc., etc.).

† Ra·ffle, *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [? var. RUFFLE *v.*] *intr.* To quarrel, wrangle.

c **1750** [implied in RAFFLER[2]]. *a* **1796** PLOGL *Dialogisms*

Ra·ffle ant, variant of RIFLE ANT.

1883 *Even. Star* (Washington U.S.) 31 Oct 6/1 The raffle ant killed rats, but it also killed birds, chickens and calves

Ra·ffle leaf. *Arch.* A raffled leaf (see RAFFLE *v.*[2] a). **1887** in *Dict. Arch*

Raffler[1] (ræ·fləɹ). [f. RAFFLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who raffles. Also *spec.* (see quot. 1851).

1798 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 450, I see the rafflers press, by thousands, round; I hear the dice's still profitable sound. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 371 The trade in China ornaments..is carried on both in the regular way and by means of raffles. At some public-houses, indeed, the China ornament dealers are called 'rafflers'.

† Ra·ffler[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAFFLE *v.*[4] + -ER[1].] A quarrelsome person.

c **1750** *Long Meg of Westminster* 24 If any rafler [*var.* raffler] come in, and make a quarel..thrust him out of doors.

‖ **Rafflesia** (rāflī·ʒiă, -ʃiă). *Bot.* [mod.L., named after Sir T. Stamford Raffles (1781–1826), British governor in Sumatra, who discovered the plant.] A stemless, leafless plant of the order *Cytinaceæ*, found in Java and Sumatra growing as a parasite on the stems of various species of grape-vine, and remarkable for the size of its flowers.

1818 RAFFLES *Letter* in *Memoir* (1830) 316 The Sumatran name of this extraordinary production is Petimum Sikinhli or Devil's-Siri (betle) box.] **1820** R. BROWN in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII (1822) 206 It is proposed, in honour of Sir Stamford Raffles, to call this genus Rafflesia. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* 74 Rafflesia is used in Java as a powerful astringent. **1883** *Good Words* Dec 788/2 Rafflesia..bears the largest flower of which we have any knowledge.

Raffling (ræ·flin), *vbl. sb*[1] [f. RAFFLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1930/4 To keep Rafflings, Ordinaries, and other publick Games. **1693** SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* II. 1, You have so many rafflings, and whoever throws most you win the prize. **1716** ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 11 P 4 Never was a Subscription for a Raffling or an Opera more crowded. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 371/2 The most lucrative part of the trade is in the raffling.

b. *attrib.*, esp. in † *raffling-shop.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1773/4 A newly invented Lottery, under the name of the Riffling or Raffling Lottery. **1706** BAKER *Hampstead Heath* II 16 To have Presents made one at the Raffling-Shops. *a* **1732** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 82 'Twas there the raffling dice false Damar threw; The raffling dice to him decide the prize. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherlands* I. 273 About the pumps ..there are raffling shops, coffee-houses, and all other diversions. **1870** in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. V. 225/2 The last day in January .. observed in Newark as a raffling day for oranges.

Ra·ffling, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see RAFFLE *v.*[2]

Rafft, obs. form of RAFT *sb.*[1]

Raffte, obs. pa. t. REAVE.

Ra·ffy, *a.* [? f. RAFF *sb.*[1] 3.] Of loose texture.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. 12 Bad gut is flat, greasy, dull, raffy, or rough and frayed.

Rafia, variant of RAFFIA.

† Rafiol. *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 *pl.* **raffyolys.** [a. It. *rafioli* (Florio), var. *ravioli*: see RAVIOL.] A kind of meat-ball in mediæval cookery; a rissole.

c **1440** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 442 Raffyolys. Take swynes lire, and sethe hit, and hewe hit smalle, and do therto 30lkes of egges,..a lytel larde mynced, and grated chese, and pouder of ginger, and of canelle; then take and make balles therof as gret as an appull [etc.].

Rafiak, variant of REFLAC. *Obs.*

Rafle(r, obs. ff. of RAFFLE *sb.*, RAFFLER[2].

Raft (raft), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 5 **rafft,** 5–6 **rafte,** 6– **raft.** *β.* 5–7 **raff,** 6–7 **raffe.** [a. ON. *rapt-r* (Sw. *raft*, Da. *rafte*) rafter. The form *raff* may be partly due to assoc. with RAFF *sb.*[3]]

1. A beam, spar, rafter. Now only *arch.*

c **1420** *Avow. Arth.* XXV, Aythir gripus a schafte Was als rude as a rafte, So runnun thay togedur. **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 20396 Maystries off dyvers craffttys Hang out, on polys and on raffttys, Dyuers sygnys **1650** W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 446 Especially if it [a barrel] bee laid upon stalls (Rafts, tressels) somwhat high. **1745** BLOMEFIELD *Topogr Hist. Norfolk* II. 148 Rafter-men, those that deal in Rafts or Timber Pieces. **1820** *Blackw. Mag* VIII. 147 The roof wags its remotest raft **1854** S. DOBELL *Balder* XXVIII. 198 Like a Temple, wherein rest Is absolute, dark beam and hidden raft Shittim.

2. A collection of logs, planks, casks, etc., fastened together in the water, so as to be transported from one place to another by floating.

1497 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 249 Cariage of certeyn mastes to the Watyrside and ther to be made in a Raff & so to be conveyed to Portesmouth. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 424 Hiram caused his Servants to bring downe the Cedars and Firres from Libanon to the Sea, and thence sent them in raffes to Joppe. **1685** *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1882) XXXVI. 396 By one Raft of boards qt 12500 ft **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 119 [Crocodiles] lying as close to each other, as a raft of timber upon one of our streams. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 124 At proper seasons, large rafts of trees are constructed, and floated to the sea. **1863** *Life in Normandy* II. 80 [They] work the rafts of timber and floats of tar barrels down the great rivers to the Gulf of Bothnia

3. A flat structure of logs, inflated skins, or other materials, for the conveyance or support of persons or things on water.

α. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 348 Where is that sonne That floated with thee on the fatall rafte. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxvi. 267 Before it was day they had made a raft of such planks and beams as came to their hands. **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 88 They.. either waded over..or else wafted themselves over upon small Rafts of Timber. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, This Raft was so unwieldy, and so overloaden, that. it overset. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 354 The building of a large raft, or radeau, to carry some heavy artillery. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 509 Eight large rafts, each carrying many mortars, were moored in the harbour.

transf. **a 1822** SHELLEY *Hom. Metc.* xiii, For each foot he wrought a kind of raft Of tamarisk. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 353 Using the frozen water as a raft to traverse the open sea. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 375 Such a raft of a place as Rainbar

β **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 214 Certaine Zattares or Raffes made of blowen hides or skinnes These Raffes are bound fast together. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1638) 185 Making a little boat, or rather as some suppose a raffe.

b *Mil.* A floating bridge.

1802 in JAMES *Milit Dict.* **1876** VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 322/1 Good rafts can be made of casks or barrels, and form a better bridge than baulks of timber.

4. (Chiefly *U.S.*) A large floating mass or accumulation of some material, or collection of materials, as fallen trees, logs, vegetation, ice, etc. Also, a dense flock of swimming birds.

1718 [see *Raft-fowl* in 5]. **1802** A. ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 189 The upper raft is of considerable magnitude, and covered with grass and other herbage, with some bushes. **1812** BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 48 There is at that point a curious raft, formed of logs and earth, which entirely covers its channel. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 43 The descending ice..lodged, and formed a great undulating raft, filling up the river. **1876** R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 158 The nymphæa, lotus or water-lily, forms rafts of verdure.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *raft-chain, log, -man, -master, tug, -wood, -work*; *raftlike* adj.; **raft-breasted** *a.*, of birds: having a keelless sternum (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **raft-bridge,** a bridge made of a raft, or supported by rafts; **raft-dog,** an iron bar, having its ends pointed and bent at right-angles, used to secure logs in a raft; **raft-duck,** the scaup or blackhead duck, so called from its flocking closely on the water (see also quot. 1824); **raft-fowl** (see quot. 1718); **raft-port** (see quot. 1769); **raft spider,** a spider which makes a floating nest.

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 130 When plenty of heavy timber can be procured, a *raft-bridge may be made. **1846** A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 244 An eye..through which the *raft-chains are rove. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559 There are also dog-hooks..by which the raft-chains are secured. **1846** A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 244 Secured by means of *raft-dogs, with chains wove through them. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 558 A sort of float..fastened together with swifters and raft-dogs. **1824** LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 302 Scaup Duck..is known in Georgia, and called by some the *Raft Duck. [*Note.* But the Raft Duck, truly so called, is another species.] *Ibid.* 352 Raft Duck (*Anas fuligula*). **1728** LAWSON *Carolina* 150 *Raft-Fowl includes all the sorts of small Ducks and Teal, that go in Rafts along the Shoar. **1865** TENNEY *Hist. Rebellion U.S.* 224/2 One of the 11-inch Dahlgrens from the .. tower upon the *raft-like structure. **1753** WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 38, I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the *Raft Logs. **1776** C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 47 Each one is marked, so that the *raft-men .. may easily know their own rafts. **1828** PLANCHE *Desc. Danube* 56 The *Raft-masters of Munich. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), **Raft-port*, a square hole, cut through the buttocks of some ships, immediately under the counter, to receive the planks or pieces of timber .. brought to lade her. **1830** HEDDERWICK *Marine Arch.* 258 A raft-port in the upper part of the bends and black strakes. **1864–5** WOOD *Homes without H.* xxxi. (1868) 597 There is another spider which frequents water, but which only makes a temporary and moveable residence. This is the *Raft Spider (*Dolomedes fimbriatus*). **1879** *Lumberman's Gaz.* 5 Nov., *Raft tugs are in demand to bring more logs down. **1880** C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 225 One of the rafts, was composed of twelve trunks of *raft-wood. **1892** B. HINTON *Ford's Return* 200 Liking best the *raft-work on the Hudson.

Raft (raft), *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* [var. RAFF *sb.*[1], perh. by assoc. with prec.] A large collection; a crowd; a lot. (Used disparagingly.)

1833 'MAJ. DOWNING' *Lett* xiv. (1835) 88 Binny, and Everett, and Gallatin, and a raft more of such kinder fellows. **1876** 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* 235 If you was to go to Europe you'd see a raft of 'em hopping around. **1887–** In dial. glossaries (Kent, Cumb.).

Raft, *sb.*[3], var. RAFF *sb.*[3] (q.v.).

Raft (raft), *v.*[1] [f. RAFT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To transport by water: **a.** in the form of a raft.

1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 3 Charon .. rafting the poor Souls astern, like Water-cask. **1768** in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 104 The stream..(a branch of Merrimack, by which logs are rafted to the sea) **1792** BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 207 The lumber .. is rafted down that river. **1840** *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 84 The ships have to discharge it [timber] in the old dock, and it is rafted round into the harbour. **1881** *Nature* XXIII. 340 All the slabs have been rafted out to sea by the high tide.

b. on, or by means of, a raft.

1766 in W. Smith *Bouquet's Exped* (1868) 126 The carts, provisions and baggage, may be rafted over, or a bridge built. **1827** J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 33 We rafted ourselves across. **1845** HOOD *Mermaid of Margate* XXV, There was not a box or a beam afloat To raft him from that sad place.

c. *To raft off*: To float off (water-casks, or the water in them) from the shore to a ship.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 174 We now continued to raft off Water. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 334 We were obliged to raft off all our cask, and the tide ran so strong, that..we more than once lost the whole raft **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 146 The casks must be rafted off to the ship.

2. To form into a raft or rafts.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 120 A couple of Canoes, which we brought..on purpose to raft and carry up Barreecas. **1800** CALHOUN *Comm. Thames* i 27 These Logs are rafted in the River. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 221 Our first business was to water the ship by rafting and towing off the casks. **1891** C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 203 A place..where the logs that came down the Chippewa River were rafted.

3. To go upon or cross (a river) by means of a raft.

1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnls.* (1883) 162 The river St. Francis.. is very still water, and may be easily rafted where you cross it. **1808** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II (1810) 119 We concluded to raft the river, which we effected with difficulty.

4. *intr.* To use a raft for some purpose; to work on or direct a raft.

1741 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1879) XXXIII. 330 We met with great difficulty in passing that River, first attempting to wade, then tried to Raft. **1808** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 88 We could not cross the river, unless we rafted. **1840** *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 They cannot raft out of the old dock. **1888** *Academy* XXXIV. 301/2 They canoed, and rafted, and steam-boated.

Raft, *v.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [f. RAFT *sb.*[1] I.] = RAFTER *v.*

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 70 The roof rafted and thatched by myself.

Raft, *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [Arch. for REFT.] Torn off.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 334 The raft Branch down sweeping from a tall ash top.

Raft(e, obs. or arch. pa. t. and pa. pple. REAVE.

Rafter (ra·ftəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 **ræfter, reafter,** 1–3 **ræftr-,** 1 4 **reftr-,** 2–4 **raftr-,** 3–7 **refter,** 4 **raftere, (rafterer), raftyr,** 4 (5 *Sc.*) **raftre,** (7 **rafture**), 4– **rafter.** *β.* 6 **raughter,** *Sc.* **rach-, rauch-, rawch-, rayghter.** [OE. *ræfter* = MLG. *rafter, rachter*, related to ON. *rapt-r* RAFT *sb.*[1] The Sc. forms with *ch* are prob. from LG.]

1. One of the beams which give slope and form to a roof, and bear, directly or indirectly, the outer covering of slates, tiles, thatch, etc.

Angle-, binding-, cushion-, hip-, jack-rafter: see under the first element. *Principal rafter*, a strong beam in a truss, lying under the *common* or *ordinary rafters*.

α. a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 11 *Amites*, reftras. *c* **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 202 Micelne ád gesomnade on beamum & on ræftrum. *c* **1050** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 324 Þa syllan man fægere gefeȝð, and þa beamas geleȝþ, and þa ræftras to þære fyrste ȝefæstnað. *c* **1275** LAY. 7839 Þeos reftres stode, hi-hud in þan flode. **1340** *Ayenb.* 175 Þe ypocrites ysyeþ þet mot ine þe oþres eȝe and ne ysyeþ na3t þane refter ine hire oȝene eȝe. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 132 He. rente adoun bothe wall, and sparre, and rafter. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 449 Brundis fell off raftreis thaim amang. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 159 To

ade his neighbours waules with rafters or beames. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 10 The principall postes, the Rafters, and he beames of any house. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 16 Single Rafter being four foot long, and four and three and a half in thickness. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 262 Perch'd like a swallow on a rafter's height. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 Common rafters are inclined pieces of timber, parallel to the principal rafters. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 21 Her eyes rested on nothing but bare rafters and boards.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Caritеð.. arist up anon to ðe roue, forðan to hire bieð ifastned alle ðe rafters of ðe hali mihtes. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xi 13 The rafters of the earth rent from the poles. When Bacon read upon his magic book 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 53 The heaven it self, whose beams or rafters are laid in the waters. 1844 WHITE *Lady Jane* II. 150 'Fame's proud temple', build it ne'er so proud, Finds notoriety a useful rafter. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgat.* XXX. 193 Even as the snow, among the living rafters upon the back of Italy, is congealed.

β. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 37 His ymis was rude as ony rawchtir. 1552 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 21 (Jam.) Ane schip laidnit with rachteris and dalis. 1592 LYLY *Gallathea* I. iii, I will..hang myselfe on a raughter in the house

† b. A large beam such as is used for a rafter.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* G j, To the deisturbaunce of the shippes that approched the walles, they devised longe rafters. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 584 They left their Rafters or great pieces of timber pinned together, whereupon they had passed over the stream. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 2 Rampires of Earth, built up with great Stones, Raftures of Wood [etc.]. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. XV. (1715) 127 [The Sides of the Ship] were compos'd of large Rafters extended from Prow to Stern

c. *U. S.* A transverse bar (of wood or iron) in the roof of a railway-car. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. = *Rafter-bird* (see 3).

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornithol. Dict.* (1833) 398

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rafter-end, foot, -frame, -nail, -tree*; *rafter-wise* adv.; **raftor-bird**, the beam-bird, spotted flycatcher (cf. sense 2); **rafter-level** (*U. S.*), a kind of level made of long spars of wood; **rafter-ridging** = RAFTERING 2; **rafter-roof**, a roof constructed with rafters; **rafter-timbering** *Mining* (see quot.).

1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed 6) 75 *Muscicapa grisola*,..*Rafter-bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Names Birds* 48 From the site of its nest, which is generally placed on a beam or rafter of an out-building, this bird is called.. Rafter or Rafter-bird. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 118 Rough walls and protruding *rafter-ends. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 567 Framing the *rafter foot into the girder. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 181 The lofty beam, upholding *rafter-frame and roof. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 534 In America, where it is much used for ascertaining the declination of land, it is called a *rafter-level. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil Trans* XXXVI. 179 The largest Sort of *Rafter-Nails. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, **Rafter Ridging*, a mode of ploughing land, which is performed as follows [etc.]. *Hants.* 1847 R. & J. A. BRANDON *Anal. Goth. Archit.* (1860) I. 92 Sometimes a trussed *rafter-roof spans both the nave and the aisles. 1887 *Dict. Arch.*, s.v. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Rafter-timbering*, timbering in which the pieces are arranged like the rafters of a house. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 210 Ceiling dark and *rafter-treen. 1676 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 251 Wheat they shock it *rafter-wise, ten sheaves in a shock.

Rafter (rɑ·ftəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. RAFT *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who is employed in rafting timber.

1809 KENDALL *Travels* III. 305 That the rafters should relinquish..the earnings of their immediate hands. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 295 The labourers connected with this portion of the trade are rafters or raftsmen.

Rafter (rɑ·ftəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **rauftor.** [f. RAFTER *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To build or furnish with rafters.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Contigno*, to raufter a house. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* XXXIV 11 Timber for couplings and to floore [*marg.* rafter] the houses. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* V. (1856) 39 A square inclosure of stone or turf is raftered over with drift-wood or whalebones. 1869 DORA GREENWELL *Carmina Crucis* 36 Ivory palaces raftered with cedar.

2. *Agric.* To plough (land) in a certain way (see quot. 1846, and cf. RAFTERING *vbl. sb.* 2).

a 1733 [see RAFTERING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1794 YOUNG in Driver *Gen. View Agric. Hants* 68 Raftering the land, which is a sort of rest baulk ploughing 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 173 The land is raftered, and pared with the breast-plough; or raftered again in a cross-direction 1846 CLARKE in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II 511 To rafter or plough-rafter the land..is to plough only one-half of the land, turning the furrow ploughed upon the same breadth of land remaining unploughed throughout the field.

3 To form into rafters (Worcester, 1846).

Raftered (rɑ·ftəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAFTER *sb.*1 or *v.* + -ED.] Roofed with or composed of rafters; *esp.* indicating that the rafters are visible as part of the ceiling.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 189 No rafter'd roofs with dance and tabor sound 1751 T. WARTON *Poet. Wks.* (1802) II. 168 Whose rafter'd hall the crowding tenants fed. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 91 Quaint casements and raftered rooms. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 238 Its beamed and raftered ceiling.

Raftering (rɑ·ftəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **raftre-, raufteryng(e, raftring.** [f. RAFTER *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Roofing with, or forming of, rafters; the arrangement of rafters; wood for rafters.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Contignatio*, the raufterynge. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 232 Buyldyng an hous euen from the foundacion vnto the vttermost raftreyng and reirynge of the roofe. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 65 How many square of Raftering there will be in a Roof. 1857 tr. *Pliny* (Bohn) VI. 345 The raftering being so contrived as to admit of the beams being removed 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 357 The ben-teak yields timber used for raftering and flooring.

transf. *c* 1586 COUNTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX. VIII, Thou, how my back was beam-wise laid, And raftring of my ribbs dost know.

2. *Agric.* A certain method of ploughing (see quot. 1851, and cf. RAFTER *v.* 2).

a 1733 in Tull's *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* (1733) IX 94 By the Paring and Burning the Surface; by Rafteiing, or Cross Plowing. *Ibid.* (1762) 297, I have seen Land plowed in this manner, where not half of it has been moved, nor better tilled than by Raftering. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 7 Dec 1775 The Plowman..told me, that it is his country-method of plowing, and calls it raftering. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 183/1 There is a kind of ploughing..which bears the name of ribbing in Scotland and of raftering in England It consists in turning the furrow-slices on their backs upon as much of the firm soil as they will cover.

Ra·ftery, *a.* [f. RAFTER *sb.*1 + -Y 1.] Full of rafters.

1872 HOWELLS *W'edd. Journ.* (1892) 50 The roof seemed.. in its coal smoked, raftery hollow to generate a heat deadlier than that poured upon it from the skies.

Rafting (rɑ·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAFT *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses

1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl* WRIT. 1889 I. 29 Crossing the Creek..was impossible, either by fording or rafting. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 167 Their first experiments at rafting. were so often unsuccessful. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 Is not rafting the cheapest mode? 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 256 This rafting had a fascination for me.

b. *Comb.* **rafting-dog**, a raft dog (RAFT *sb.*1 5).

1846 A. YOUNG *Nant Dict.* 244.

Raftre, obs. f. RAFTER *sb.*1

Raftsman (rɑ·ftsmăn). [f. RAFT + -S- + MAN.] One who works on a raft.

1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 67 A small current begins here, and the raftsmen are not obliged to row. 1846 WHITTIER *Ship-builders* in, For us the raftsmen down the stream Their island barges steer. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 13 She wished..he should grow up a raftsman, or a fisherman.

Rafture, obs. form of RAFTER *sb.*1

Rafty (rɑ·fti), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1. Damp, musty, muggy, raw.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 280 Things kept in a rafty muggish Room, subject them to mould. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Enoxa* 146 The Occidental mansions are, by their moisture, rafty. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II Gloss., *Rafty*, damp and musty; as corn or hay in a wet season. 1893 *Essex Rev.* II. 126 A rafty morning is still well understood in North Essex as meaning a raw morning.

2. Stale, rancid (usually said of bacon).

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 347 Shred rafty bacon into it [milk] 1874 JEFFERIES *Labourer's Daily Life* in *Toilers of Field* (1893) 95 The small bit of fat and rafty bacon.

Raftyr, Rafull, obs. ff. RAFTER *sb.*1, RAFFLE.

Rag (ræg), *sb.*1 Also 4–7 **ragge**(e. [ME. *ragge*, possibly repr. an OE. **ragg* (cf. *raggig* RAGGY *a.*), ad. ON. *ragg* tuft or strip of fur (Norw. and Sw. *ragg* rough hair); the difference in sense between the ME. and ON. sbs. may have been developed through the adjs. *ragged* and *raggy*.]

I. 1. A small worthless fragment or shred of some woven material; *esp.* one of the irregular scraps into which a piece of such material is reduced by wear and tear.

c 1310 [see b]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 411 His clathis in ragis he rafe. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer* XXXVIII. 11 Elde clothis, and elde ragges, that were rotun. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 677 Ragges, rotten bones and stynkes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 400 [A coat] over rotten and run to ragges and tatters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 491 Cowles, Hoods and Habits..tost And fluttered into Raggs. 1735 B. MARTIN *Philos. Gram.* 151 Dogs, Cats, Rats, Mice &c. .. expire in half a Minute, and look as thin as a Rag 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* I The rags of the sail Are flickering. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, There was a great heap of rags ..lying on the floor. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* I 28/1 We believe that rags are frequently disinfected by the owners of paper mills.

b. Used in *pl.* to denote a ragged or tattered garment or clothes; freq. in phr. *in rags.*

c 1310 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 That er werede robes, nou wereth ragges. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 In ragges, as sche was totore, He set hire on his hors tofore. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX. 27 Honest 3emen..Ar now arravit in raggis. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 84 What, shalt thou exchange for ragges, roabes? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 415 The base degree to which I now am fall'n, These rags, this grinding. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 568 The sportive wind blows wide Their fluttering rags, and shows a tawny skin. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XIV. 137 Such mercy went far to encourage rags and tatters. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XLIV. 171 Going in rags through the winter.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 226 Cristene men shulden þenke shame to clobe hem above wiþ raggis, and foule þe worþi suyt of Crist. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 262 To put on the rags of our infirmity before the robe of majesty and immortality. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 457, I begin, In virtue cloathed, to cast the rags of sin. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 936 My moral rags defile me every one. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. XVII, The superannuated rags and unsound callosities of Formulas.

c. Used (esp. in negative phrases) to suggest the smallest scrap of cloth or clothing.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. X. 58 Without or robe or rag to hide his shame. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Faithful Friends* IV. iv, I prize poor virtue with a rag Better than vice with both the Indies. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. i, Won't leave him a rag to his back nor a penny in his pocket. *a* 1786 N. GREEN in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI lvii. 462 Not a rag of clothing has arrived to us this winter. 1873 *Routledge's Lond. Gentlm. Mag.* May 366/1 The 'week's wash' had disappeared. Every rag of it.

fig. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 562 He had First Matter seen undrest..Before one rag of form was on.

d. Similarly, the smallest scrap *of* sail.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XIII 40 We passed that night..without bearing so much as a rag of sail. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI 258 Steering after them with every rag of sail set 1823 BYRON *Island* II. XXI, I've seen no rag of canvass on the sea.

e. In *sing.* without article, as a material.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 90 Some simple ointment spread on rag. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 375 Compressing the fibres of rag together, for the purpose of making them cohere, and thereby giving tenacity to the paper.

2. *transf.* A fragment, scrap, bit, remnant; a torn or irregularly shaped piece

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 36 All to ragges schall ye rente hym and ryue hym. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* II. IX. 207 Then take ther the dead mannes heade, and pike the braine oute cleane, with all other moistures and ragges. 1611 COTGR., *Chaplis*, ..the small peeces that flye from stones in the hewing; we call them rags. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 6 Some proud Geographer will scarce stoop to take up so small a Ragge of land into his consideration. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II 7 Where meat is plentiful they boil the offal to rags. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit Pl.* III. 68 A murderer's stake, Where rags of loose flesh yet tremble on high. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* I. 1 Volumes and flying rags of cloud.

b. of immaterial things.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 1 A lytell ragge of rethorike, A lesse lumpe of logyke. 1579 E. K. *Ded Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, They patched vp the holes with peces and rags of other languages. 1624 DONNE *Serm* II. 12 First and last are but ragges of time. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 29 The Belief. is a Rag of the Peripatetick Philosophy. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag* (1827) 170 A fierce fellow tearing the music to rags. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr., They have no rag of evidence to uphold them.

c. of money. ? Hence in *obs. Cant*, a farthing.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv 89 Monie by me? Heart and good will you might [send], But..not a ragge of Monie. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* IV. ii, *Jac.* 'Twere good she had a little foolish mony.. *Host.* Not a rag, Not a Deniere. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rag*, a Farthing.

3. Applied contemptuously to things, e.g. a torn or scanty garment, a flag, handkerchief, theatre-curtain, newspaper, paper-money, etc.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 154 Another poore womanne was hanged for stealynge a fewe ragges of a hedg. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. V. § 14 (1740) 323 Would any one expect in Print, upon tolerable Paper, and a clear Character, such Malice and Knavery as lies here, scarce fit for Midnight Grubstreet Rags. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. iv, Young gentlemen of the order of the rag. 1817 PAULDING *Letters from South* II. 158 What would be an independence, were it not for the rags in circulation. 1832 *Blackw. Mag* Jan 117/1 Under their tri-color—the rascally rag 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 76 The 'rag' went up unexpectedly, and discovered the following scene 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 712/1 Every rubbishy rag now contains the 'news'.

b. Similarly applied to persons.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* ii. 8 The..rabblement Of ragges and raskalls all be pensive. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 194 You Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, LXXVII, For not the lowest Ragge of Human race, But in a change will seeke to mend his place 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV, That rubbishy rag of a girl. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 247 The poet was a rag of a man.

† 4. An alleged name for a 'company' of colts. (From RAGGED *a.* 1.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 *Hors, Shepe & G.*, etc (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 31 A Stode of mares, a Ragg of coltes 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Ragg of coltis or a Rake.

5. A sharp or jagged projection. *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Cut off slanting above the Bud, with a very sharp knife, leaving no Rags. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. P2 He Rubs every side of them on the Stone, to take off the small Rags that may happen on the Shanck of the Letter. *Ibid.* 388 When Letter Cast has a Bur on any of its edges, that Bur is called a Rag. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 536/1 File off the rags left by the saw.

6. *pl.* A kind of moss (*muscus pulmonarius*).

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 683 The people in Herefordshire, where this moss is called rags, dye their stockings of a brown colour with it

7. Short for RAGWORM.

1881 *St. James's Budget* Aug 12/1 Lastly, there are the two species of mud-worms, the 'lug' and the 'rag', equally nasty to look at.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. General combs. a. attributive, 'pertaining to, containing, dealing in or with, rags', as *rag-basket, machinery, market, tank*; 'consisting, or made, of rags', as *rag-baby, -ball, -carpet, doll, -mop, -paper, -puppet.* Also *rag-made* adj.

1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 116, I couldn't play with my *rag doll here. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed 4) II 345 Improved *rag machinery. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 2/1 The finest *rag-made paper. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. I. VII. 11 The Dog and *Rag Market is hard by. 1831 *For. Q. Rev* VIII. 380 *Rag-paper.. was also invented in Germany some hundred and fifty years before. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 308 Those poor bits of rag-paper with black ink on them;—from the Daily Newspaper to the

sacred Hebrew Book. 1884 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xxii, How long do you keep me in this *rag-puppet's state of suspension?

b. Objective or objective genitive, as *rag-boiler, -collector, -cutter, -dealer, -gatherer, -grinder, -picker, -raker, -seller, -sifter, -sorter, -stitcher, -washer*; *rag-cleansing, -cutting, -grinding, -sorting, weaving*.

Many of the combs. with agent-nouns (*rag-boiler*, etc.) are applied to mechanical contrivances.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 735/2 The *rag-boiler.. is generally rotative, which gives a continual agitation to the contents. 1873 *Pract. Mag.* I. 147 Sanitary arrangement adopted in *rag cleansing. 1860 *Chambers' Jrnl.* 55/1 The 800 *rag-collecters who come under the notice of the police. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 74/2 His fame would have been by this time food for the rag-collectors. 1860 TOMLINSON *Usef. Arts* Ser. I. Paper ii, Another set of women, and sometimes children, called *rag-cutters. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 106/1 My informant, the *rag dealer. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 156/2 In New York..there are more than 800 rag-dealers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 139/1 The bone-pickers and *rag-gatherers are all early risers. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii. 55, I, the dust-making, patent *Rag-grinder, get new material to grind down. 1860 *Chambers' Jrnl.* XIV. 53/1 Rags and *Ragpickers in France. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/2, 30,000 rag pickers in Paris thrown out of employment. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, None but..one of these *rag-rakers in dunghills.. would have been up when thou wert gone abroad. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. Com.* 37, I..was mortally frighted ..by the Impudent *Ragsellers. 1887 *British Med. Jrnl.* 12 Feb. 343/1 *Rag-sorters' Disease. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 574 You gossip-gleaner, and drawer of beggarly characters, and *rag-stitcher.

c. Attrib. phrases, as *rag-and-bone-man, -picker*; *rag-and-bottle-shop*; *rag-and tatter kind*.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 139 The state of the shoes of the rag and bone picker is a very important matter to him. *Ibid.* Anything that is saleable at the rag-and-bottle or marine store shop. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 99 The somewhat greasy heap of the literary rag and-bone-picker is turned to gold by time. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 267 A fine, hang-dog, rag-and-tatter..kind of a look.

9. Special combs: **rag-bush**, a bush on which rags are fixed as a superstitious observance; **rag-carrier** (*nonce-wd.*), a contemptuous term for a valet or an ensign; **rag-castle** (*nonce-wd.*), a haunt of beggars; **rag-dust** (see quot.); **rag engine**, a machine for reducing rags to pulp in paper-making (hence *rag engineer*); †**rag-footed** *a.*, ? badly shod (in quot. *fig.*); **rag-house**, a building in which rags are stored or prepared for paper-making; **rag-knife**, one of the knives in a rag-engine; †**rag-manners**, low, ill-bred behaviour (hence *rag-mannered*); **rag-merchant**, a dealer in rags; also (in contempt) a banker or draper; **rag-money** (contemptuously), paper-money; **rag-offering**, a rag or rags suspended or fixed at some spot (esp. a well or standing stone) as an offering for the cure of disease, etc.; **rag-shop**, a shop for rags and old clothes; **rag trade**, trade in rags; also *slang* (see quots.); **rag-tree** (cf. *rag-bush* above); **rag turnsole**, turnsole dye which is kept in linen rags impregnated with it; **rag-well** (see quots., and cf. *rag-bush, -tree*); **rag-woman**, a woman who gathers or deals in rags (cf. RAGMAN); **rag-wool**, wool obtained by tearing rags to pieces. Also RAG-BAG, -BOLT, -FAIR, -MAN[1].

1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 285 There is usually a '*rag-bush' by the well on which bits of linen or worsted are tied as a gift to the spirit of the waters. 1893 E. S. HARTLAND in *Folk-Lore* IV. 453 Pin-wells and Rag-bushes are found all over the British Isles. *a* 1754 FIELDING *New way to keep a Wife at Home* I. iii, I must tug along the empty portmanteau of this shabby, no-pay ensign. What can a man expect who is but the *rag-carrier of a rag-carrier? 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 215 A dream, and the very *Ragcastle of 'Poosie-Nansie'. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rag-dust, fine particles of rags when torn thoroughly to pieces, used in making *papier-maché*. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 346 The improvement in paper making, for which T.W.W...obtained a patent in 1842, relate [*sic*] to the *rag engine. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Rag Engineer. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* (1833) 33 Some *rag-footed resons that we must refute. 1860 TOMLINSON *Useful Arts* Ser. I. Paper ii, The rags..are conveyed in baskets to the *rag-house. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 350 Why charge ye *Rag-manners thus upon the clergy? 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* v. § 3. 220 This Young Lady swears, talks smut, and is just as *rag-manner'd as Mary the Buxsome. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2597/4 At the same Prices they have hitherto Paid the *Rag-Merchants. 1821 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) 17 The country rag-merchants have now very little to do. They have no discounts. What they have out, they owe; it is so much debt. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, The shoe-vamper and the rag merchant display their goods. 1862 F. G. TRAFFORD (Mrs. J. Riddell) *Too Much Alone* 124 (Hoppe) Rag-merchant, .. the above expression does not refer to a marine-store dealer, but simply to a dealer in Manchester goods, who is frequently thus designated in the City. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 166 The complete disuse and actual repulsion of silver by *rag-money. 1893 *Archæol. Æliana* XVI. 463 Squibs and skits regarding rag-money were issued. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 85 These *Rag-offerings are the Reliques of the then prevailing popular Superstition. 1892 *Folk-Lore* III. 89 The geographical distribution of rag-offerings coincides with the existence of monoliths and dolmens. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 207 (Hoppe) Writing a squib for a *ragshop. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 143 A ragshop .. occupied the basement story. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxvii, There is in Galveston a new invented trade, called 'the *rag-trade'..I refer to the purchasing of false bank-notes, which are .. palmed upon any stranger suspected of having money. 1875 *Pract. Mag.* V. 221 Parliamentary Reports on the Rag Trade of Foreign Countries. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* (1897), *Rag trade*,..the tailoring business. Also the mantle-making trade. 1880 M. J. WALHOUSE in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* IX. 106 The Christmas Trees. are but changed survivals of the Pagan *rag trees. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 85 A Well in the road to Benton. called The *Rag Well. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ragwells*, certain springs in the neighbourhood, held sacred in former days for curing diseases... Rags from the garments of those who recovered, were torn off and hung up as offerings to the patron saint of the well. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* v. ii, The *rag-women, and cinder-women, have better luck than I. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6175/5 Ellen Weeb,.. Rag-Woman.

Rag (ræg), *sb.*[2] Also 3 **ragghe**, 5–8 **ragge**, 9 **ragg**. [Of obscure etym.; original connexion with prec. seems unlikely, but the idea of 'ragged' stone would naturally suggest itself in later use.]

1. A piece (mass or bed) of hard, coarse or rough stone (cf. 2). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see quot. 1877).

1278 *Bursar's Acc. Merton Coll.* (Parker *Dict. Archit.*), Pro ij magnis lapidibus qui vocantur ragghes. 1375–6 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 29 Pro scapulacione xxxij pedes de ragis ij.s. viij.d. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 467 Otherwhiles they meet with rocks of flint and rags, as wel in vndermining forward, as in sinking pits downeright. 1609 —*Amm. Marcell.* xxxi. x. 417 Taking up their standing upon the craggie rockes and ragges round about. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 158 A Kind of Paving Stone, called Kentish rags. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nutfield*, A metalline kind of substance (that looks like cast-iron, and is called ragges) much esteemed hereabouts for paving. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Rag*, a whetstone.

b. A large coarse roofing-slate.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 602 Patent slate .. was originally made from Welsh rags. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 501 Welsh rags are next in goodness [to Westmorland slates]. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 15 A large, rough kind, of varying dimensions, having one side uncut. These are termed 'rags', from their ragged appearance.

2. The name given in various parts of England to certain kinds of stone, differing greatly in structure, but chiefly of a hard coarse texture, and breaking up in flat pieces several inches thick.

The best known varieties are CORAL-RAG, *Kentish Rag* (see KENTISH), and *Rowley Rag*, a basaltic rock from the Rowley Hills in Staffordshire. With quot. 1751 cf. quot. 1877 in 1, and quot. 1812 under RAGSTONE 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 318 First thy grount assay. If hit be ragge or roche, on hit thow foote In depth a foote or too. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 230 He laid foundations of piles..and hewed rocks of most hard flint and rag. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. xv. 218 A little Diamond may be more worth than a whole Quarry of Ragge. 1681 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 95 Made of one of the most common sort of Stone, *viz.* of a course Rag, or Milstone-grit. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 30 A steep hill side, full of excellent flat whet-stones of all sizes... I brought one home. it is as fine as the English rag, but of a blackish colour. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 72/1 At a depth varying from 5 to 7 feet from the surface, is the first bed of stone called rag; this is a coarse tough stone, rising in large layers from 6 to 9 inches thick. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 344 Hornblende, rag and trap and tuff.

Rag (ræg), *sb.*[3] *University slang.* [f. RAG *v.*[2]] An act of ragging; *esp.* an extensive display of noisy disorderly conduct, carried on in defiance of authority or discipline.

Known in Oxford for some years before date of first quot.

1892 *Isis* No. 13. 88/2 The College is preparing for a good old rag to-night. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green bay-tree* I. 275 It was the usual senseless 'rag' in which Pimlico and his friends were wont to indulge at their convivial gatherings.

† **Rag**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* In 8 **ragg**. (See quot.)

Perh. a chain-pump, worked by a *rag-wheel*, sometimes called a 'rag-and-chain pump'.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q ij, Those common Pumps used in the Mines, such as Raggs, Churns, Sweaps, Forces, for drawing of Water, these are so well known to every one that it is..needless to describe them.

Rag (ræg), *v.*[1] Also 7 **ragge**. [f. RAG *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To tear in pieces. *Obs.* **b.** To make ragged; to tear in a ragged manner.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 120 On roode am I ragged and rente, þou synfull sawle, for thy sake. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 322 Martyn luther..so malycyously contemneth and setteth at nought and all to raggeth the heed of chrystes chyrche. *a* 1603 CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1645) 331 The other testimony of Augustine, wherewith they have garded or rather ragged their margent. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 117/2 There was a burr left at the hinder end of the thread which 'ragged' the wood. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 246 The steel of the drum ragging me sideways.

2. *intr.* † **a.** To become ragged. *Obs. rare.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 13 The woll of such sheepe will immediately beginne to rise, ragge, and fall of. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 Leather, thus..tanned, ..will prove serviceable which otherwise will quickly fleet and rag out. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xvi, If they do not [fit exactly], the Mold will be sure to Rag.

b. To sort needles by means of a rag.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 189 Little children 'rag' with inconceivable rapidity.

c. *U.S. slang. To rag out*, to dress well.

1865 'ARTEMUS WARD' *Trav.* xi. 92 We air goin' right straight through in these here clothes,.. We ain't goin' to rag out till we get to Nevady.

Rag (ræg), *v.*[2] *dial.* and *slang.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *bally-*, BULLYRAG.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To scold, rate, talk severely to.

a 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, 'To rag a person', to scold and abuse him. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1878– In dial. glossaries (Cumb., Hants., Som., etc.). 1895 F. ANSTEY *Lyre & Lancet* vii. 70 You..used to rag me for not readin' enough. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 116 She'll keep her head, and I hope rag 'em well.

b. To annoy, tease, torment; *spec.* in *University slang*, to annoy or assail in a rough or noisy fashion; to create wild disorder in (a room). Cf. RAG *sb.*[3]

1808 JAMIESON, *To rag*, to rally. 1877– In dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc., etc.). 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iv. 293 Nothing much—nothing to rag you at all. 1897 J. WELLS *Oxford* 111 A..man..was so trying that, according to Oxford custom, the future Archbishop proceeded to 'rag' him.

absol. 1896 *Isis* No. 112. 100/2 The difficulty of 'ragging' with impunity has long been felt.

2. *intr.* To wrangle *over* a subject.

1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 275 If it is constantly discussed and ragged over between us, we shall have only a miserable life.

Rag (ræg), *v.*[3] [Of obscure origin: cf. RACK *v.*[3]] *trans.* To break up (ore) with a hammer, preparatory to sorting.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 76 In spalling such portions as have been ragged, an additional quantity of refuse should be excluded. *Ibid.* 78 After these stones are washed they are ragged.

† **Rag**, *v.*[4] *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. (Meaning obscure.)

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 790 Buttrie bag, fill knag! thou will rag with thy fellows.

Raga, obs. form of RAJA(H.

Ragabash (ræ·găbæʃ), *sb.* and *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 7–9 **raggabash**, 8–9 **rag(g)abrash**, 9 **ragabash**, (**ragabosh**, *Sc.* **rag-a-buss**). [App. f. RAG *sb.*[1], with fanciful ending.]

1. An idle worthless fellow; a ragamuffin.

1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* I. v. 81 They are the veriest Lack-latines, and the most Vn-alphabeticall raggabashes that euer bred lowse. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Raggabrash*, an idle ragged person. 1825 in JAMIESON Suppl. 1855– In various northern glossaries.

2. *collect.* Rabble, riff-raff.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 207 The ragabash were ordered back. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 361 This scum of frantic knavery and ragabosh. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xxv, The raggabash of the Sultan's following had slunk away ashamed.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Beggarly.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 47 He thought proper to ascribe it a' to his ragabash prayer. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 802 The ragabash rascals, who sham being ministers.

Ragacyoun, obs. form of ROGATION.

Ra·galet. *rare.* [Obscurely related to RAGGLE *sb.*[1]; cf. RAGLET.] = RAGGLE *sb.*[1]

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 940 Ragalets (grooves), 2 inches deep into the walls, are to be made under these stones, to receive the ends of the slates. 1837 *Dict. Archit.*, *Ragalet*, the Scotch term for a groove.

† **Ra·gamuff.** *Obs. rare.* = next.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 190, I was..taken by raggamouff souldiers, whoe used me verie ruffly. [1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. vii. 217 Even thou art a Gentleman, little Ragamuff.]

Ragamuffin (ræ·gămʊfin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 4 **ragamoffyn, -muffyn, -mofin**, 5 **ragomofin**, 6 **rag of muffin**, 6–9 **ragga-**, 7 **ragge-**, 7–8 **rag-a-**, 9 *Sc.* **rag o-**, 7– **ragamuffin**; 7–9 **ragamuffian**, (8 **ragga-**). β. 7 **raggede-**, 9 *dial.* **ragg'dmuffin.** [Prob. from RAG *sb.*[1] (cf. RAGGED 1 c), with fanciful ending.]

†**1.** The name of a demon. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 283 Ac rys vp ragamoffyn and reche me alle þe barres, That belial þy bel-syre beot with þy damme.

2. A ragged, dirty, disreputable man or boy.

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) IV. 187 b, Others there are..who care not how like slouens and raggamuffins they goe. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 350 What set of Villaines are you, you perpetuall Ragamuffins? 1622 T. SCOTT *Newes fr. Pernassus* 48 It is no marvaile if I be spoyled to clothe so many Raggedemuffins. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 243 Rogues and Ragamuffins, that follow the Camp for nothing but the Plunder. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 152, I soon persuaded half a dozen of my fellow ragamuffians to follow me. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 178 Come out, ye vile rag-o-muffin. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxv, A set of ragamuffins comes a-shouting after us, 'Gordon for ever!' 1894 JESSOPP *Rand. Roam.* ii. 32 A caretaker..to warn off ragamuffins.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Rough, beggarly, good-for-nothing, disorderly.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 37 There are a certaine band of Raggamuffin Prentises about the towne, that will abuse anie vpon the smallest occasion that is. 1668 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Idea Perfect. Paint.* 105 He rather chose to resemble a ragamuffin Vagabond than a Philosopher. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* VIII. xxiii. (1783) II. 262 Mr. Aldworth..turned over the rest of this ragamuffin assembly to the care of his Butler. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *T. Drury Lane* (Revival), Many a raggamuffin clan With trowel and with hod. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxiv. 92 Look at a shooter,—what a ragamuffin dress his is.

3. *dial.* The long-tailed titmouse.

1885 SWAINSON *Names Birds* 31.

Hence **Ragamuffinery** = *Ragamuffinry*. **Ragamuffiness**, a female ragamuffin. **Ragamuffinism**, the world of ragamuffins. **Ragamuffinize**

v. trans., to render disreputable. **Ragamuffinly** *a.*, beggarly. **Ragamuffinry**, (*a*) the disreputable classes of society; (*b*) depraved actions or conduct.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 5 A fair specimen of the manner in which the *ragamuffinery will manage their members. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii, Six or eight *ragamuffinesses.. began to dance. 1859 Masson *Brit. Novelists* ii. 95 He.. knew the very face of the mob and *ragamuffinism in its haunts. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 668 You will not object..to *ragamuffinize that House a little 1890 Jessie Fothergill *March in Ranks* I x. 154 His attire was shabby, not to say *ragamuffinly in the extreme. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III 745 Hunt..is jostled by every-day compeers in *ragamuffinry. *Ibid.* IV. 131 The whole..of the ragamuffinry of the town proceed to the fight. 1851 *Life Bunyan* in *Scott's Pilgr. Progr.* 6 He never committed theft or ragamuffinry as a boy.

Ra'g-bag. A bag in which rags or scraps of cloth are collected or stored.

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xl, An animated rag-bag whom she called her niece. 1873 Miss Braddon *Str. & Pilgr.* III. xii. 360 Her brain was..a chaos of many-coloured scraps and shreds, like a good house-keeper's rag-bag. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb 155/1 Many people..would..be surprised if they could see the contents of a rag-bag.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A motley collection

1864 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) V. 156 The Convention was a rag bag of dissent. 1885 A. Dale *Jonathan's Home* 108 That indescribable medley of houses, a ragbag of dwellings.

Ra'g-bolt. [? f. Rag *sb.*[1] 6.] A bolt having barbs directed towards the head, so that it cannot be easily withdrawn after it is driven in; a jag-bolt or barb-bolt.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Rag bolts are so raggered that they cannot be drawne out. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 47 The Ragg-bolts eaten away to nothing. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776) V 2, A rag-bolt is retained in it's situation by barbs. 1836 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* (1838) I. 150/2 Additional ties were..put in at every other oak pile, and ..secured down by rag-bolts.

Hence **Ra'g-bolt** *v. trans.*, to fasten *down* by rag-bolts.

1836 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* (1838) I. 150/2 It even became necessary..to place stringers outside of the sheet piles ..and to rag bolt them down.

Rag-burned. A term applied to tin-witts which have undergone the first roasting. So **Rag-burning.**

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1003 Instead of being at once completely roasted, the 'whits' from the stamps are sometimes first 'rag' (or partially) burnt, for about six or eight hours. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, Rag-burning.

Rage (rēdʒ), *sb.* Also 5 **rag**, 6 **raige**, **rayge**, *Sc.* **raig**, **rege**. [a. F. *raige*, *rage* (11th c.) = Prov. *ratje* :—**rabje* :—*rabia* late L. form (cf. Sp., Pg. *rabia*, It. *rabbia*) of *rabies* Rabies.]

I. 1. Madness; insanity; a fit or access of mania *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 141 Snakes and nederes ..lep upward til his visage, And gert him almast fal in rage. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 40 Wher that wisdom waxeth wod, And reson torneth into rage. *c* 1400 Maundev. viii. (1839) 89 He felle in a rage, and oute of his Wytt. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5137 Thocht sum de Naturally, throuch aige, Fer mo deis raiffand in one raige. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 88 The reason that I gather he is mad, Besides the present instance of his rage [etc.]. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vii. 78 Be comforted good Madam, the great rage You see is kill'd in him. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 512 Museful mopings, which presage The loss of reason and conclude in rage. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. xv, To wakeful frenzy's vigil rages, As opiates, were the same applied.

† **b.** Madness, folly, rashness; an instance of this, a foolish act. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4336 Alisaundre .. had non have the rage Theo water to passe of Estrage. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 197 Thus is Adam, thorwh rufull rage I-cast out of his eritage. *a* 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11598 Ffor loue men dob gret outrage [*Petit MS.* many rage]. 1412 20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, It were a rage a man from him to chase Wilfull fortune whan she is beninge.

† **c.** Rabies. *Obs.*

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 28 Agaynst the bytyng of a madde dogge, and the rage or madnesse that followeth the man after he is bitten. 1595 Duncan *Appendix Etymol., Rabies*, rage of a dogge.

2. Violent anger, furious passion, usually as manifested in looks, words or action; a fit or access of such anger; † angry disposition.

a. of persons:

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4415 In is wod rage he wende Vor to awreke is vncle deb. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2422 (Kölbing) Þe king com wiþ his barnage & tounes bient in gret rage. *?a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 156 A-midde saugh I Hate stonde .. grinning for dispitious rage. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 163 b, He could not appeace the furious rage of the common people 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 85 Desire not t'allay My Rages and Reuenges, with your colder reasons. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 652 The Seer, who could not yet his Wrath asswage, Rowl'd his green Eyes, that sparkled with his Rage 1773 Mrs Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 19 The sharpest accusation excites pity or contempt, rather than rage. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xv, The foe .. Foil'd his wild rage with steady skill. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* x. i. (1872) III. 208 Liable to rages, to utterances of a coarse nature.

b. of animals:

13.. *K. Alis.* 555 Theo lady gede to theo drake, He lette his rage for hire sake. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 267 Riht as Leon in his rage, Which of no drede set acompte. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3173 In his ferss curag Of armys, as o lyoune in his rag. 1611 Bible *Job* xxxix. 24 [The horse] swalloweth the ground with fiercenesse and rage. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* I. 305 The Wolf, the Bear, the Boar .. Their rage repressed,..stand aloof, and tremble. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 609 So looks the Lion o'er a mangled Boar, All grim with Rage. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* VI. xxii, The prison'd eagle dies for rage.

† **3.** Vehement, violent or impetuous action (of persons); vigour, rapidity, haste. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 980 That othres flowen with gret rage. 13.. *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 480 Sche to-cragged hire visage, And gradde, 'Harow!' with gret rage 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 219 Til that thei sihe time, and knewe, That thei be fled upon the rage *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1331 Masengyr, owt of þis town with a rage!

† **b.** An act of violence; a fight. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16173 Þys byword was longe y-told, Pys þey seide at ilka rage. — *Chron.* (1810) 114 Whan Rauf herd him so seie, he dight him to þat rage

4. *transf.* Violence, violent operation or action, 'fury' (of things, e. g. wind, the sea, fire, etc.).

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 4580 Þe wind blew hardde wiþ gret rage. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Uor þe rage and uor þe tempeste of eucle tongen. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1916 The arwis were so fulle of rage. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. xii. 19 The fois of the hevynnis and byr of seis rage. 1562 Pilkington *Expos. Abdyas* Pref 8 The rage of fyre is swaged with water. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 39 Bodies exposed to the Sunnes fiery rage. 1770 Armstrong *Imitations* 85 Every petty brook mocks the river's rage 1822 Shelley *Calderon* ii. 64 In contempt of the elemental rage A man comes forth in safety.

b. A flood, high tide, sudden rising of the sea.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 103 Thilke almyhty hond Withdrouh the water fro the lond, And al the rage was aweie. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 23 At Ragis of Spring Tydes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresb. Husb* (1586) 173 The old Water lying vnder the ieuell of the Sea, will not out againe, except a greater rage come in. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 361 These apparently unaccountable risings of the waves are called by the natives [of the Bahamas] 'rages'.

† **c.** A fierce blast of wind. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1127 And ther out came a rage and suche a veze That it made al the gate for to rese.

† **5.** Extravagant, riotous, or wanton behaviour; sport, game; jest, jesting talk. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2967 An erneste & a rage [He] euer spekeþ frensche laungage. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4618 (Kölbing) Þou schust leten þi folye, þi rage & þi ribaudye. *a* 1400 *Robert of Cisyle* (Vernon MS.) 190 Per nas in court grom ne page Þat of þe kyng ne made rage *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P.) 2177 The knave .. bygan onnoon hys rage, And cast watyr oppon the kage.

6. A violent feeling, passion, or appetite. Also, violence, severity, height (*of* a feeling, etc.).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 237 Sardanapallus .. Was .. Falle into thilke fyri rage Of love 14 in *Tundale's Vis.* 96 Whom a serpent falsly dyd exyle Of fals malice in a soden rage. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. ii. 33 Quhat helpis to vesy temphis in luiffis raige? *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 1 Eftir that stanchit was the hungris rage. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* 1767/1 If the rage of the payne were tolerable .. he should lift vp his handes. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 424 His rage of lust by gazing qualified. 1691 Lady R. Russell *Lett.* II. 95 The present rage of your sorrow. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 34 P 2 It is in vain to give it when the Patient is in the Rage of the Distemper. 1784 Burns *Man was made to Mourn* ii, Does thirst of wealth thy step constrain Or youthful pleasure's rage. 1833 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* 192 You must blame Love His early rage Had force to make me rhyme in youth.

b. Violent desire; sexual passion; heat.

?a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1657 When I was with this rage hent That caught hath many a man and shent. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 271 That ilke fyri rage In which that thei the lawe [of Marriage] excede. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxiv. 8 Quhone the biche is jolie and on rage. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* III. 4706 [Persons] lyke Rammis in to thair rage. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III iii. 89 When he is drunke asleepe; or in his Rage. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 381 'Tis with this Rage, the Mother Lion stung, Scours o'er the Plain .. Demanding Rites of Love.

† **c.** Violent sorrow; a fit of this. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Franklt T.* 108 Hir grete sorwe gan aswage; She may nat alwey duren in swich rage *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 51 Than Florence stepped forth all in a rage, and piteously cried and sayd. *c* 1586 *Epit. Sidney* in *Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 571/2 Silence augmenteth grief, writing encreaseth rage.

† **d.** Violent pain. Hence humorously suggested as a name for a set of teeth. *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Bk St. Albans* F viij, A Rage [= set] of the teethe 1520 *Calisto & Melibœa* C i, *Mel.* I ask the how long in this paynfull rage He hath leyn. *Cel.* He hath be in this agony this .viii days. 1561 Hollyrush *Hom. Apoth.* 17 b, As sone as he had taken it, furthwyth had he suche a rage and grepyng wythin hym.

† **e.** Extreme hunger. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cix. 375 We haue no thynge to ete nor drynke, wherfore we shal dye for famyne and rage.

7. A vehement passion *for*, desire *of*, a thing. Also const. *infin.* and *absol.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 468 This moves in him more rage..To make the breach. 1671 Milton *Samson* 836 Call it furious rage To satisfie thy lust. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 299 Such Rage of Honey in their Bosom beats. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 359 You can't conceive the ridiculous rage there is of going to Newgate. 1758 Johnson in Boswell xii, Warburton..has a rage for saying something, when there's nothing to be said. 1820 Shirley *Witch Alt.* xviii, The earth-consuming rage Of gold and blood. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* III. 65 The rage which possesses authors to read their writings aloud.

b. (*All*) *the rage*: said of the object of a widespread and usually temporary enthusiasm.

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VIII. 473 The favourite phrases..The Rage, the Thing, the Twaddle, and the Bore. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* I. 52 At that period it was the rage to parodize tragedies. 1837 Marryat *Pen. Keene* II. In a short time my mother became quite the rage 1870 Ld. Malmesbury in *Athenæum* 4 June 734 In 1776, the game of 'Commerce'..was 'all the rage'.

8. Poetic or prophetic enthusiasm or inspiration; musical excitement.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xvii, So should..your true rights be term'd a poet's rage. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 66 His prophetic rage Given by Apollo. 1713 Pope *Prol. Addison's Cato* 44 Assert the stage, Be justly warm'd with your own native rage. 1795 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II, The ragged Warblers pour their tuneful rage. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* I. iii, For Homer's rage A theme. 1857–69 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 173 Beat out harsh rhythms with augmenting rage.

9. Martial or high spirit, ardour, fervour, manly enthusiasm or indignation.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen VI*, IV. vi. 13 I eaden Age, Quicken'd with Youthfull Spleene, and Warlike Rage. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 117 The soldiers shout around with generous rage. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 305 Merion burning with a Hero's Rage. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* XXVII, I envy not in any moods The captive void of noble rage.

10. Excitement or violence *of* an action, operation, etc.; also, the acutest point or heat of this.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 145 All for one we gage; As life for honour in fell battle's rage. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 124 This Fever..assaults with all the Rage and Fury of Burning. 1756 Burke *Trad. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 7 Great carnage did in those times and countries ever attend the first rage of conquest 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 519 As time subdues The rage of fermentation. 1831 Macaulay *Let. to Sister* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. iv. 233 The rage of faction at the present moment exceeds any thing that has been known in our day.

† **11.** An alleged name for a company of maidens.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Rage of Maydenys; a Rafull of Knauys.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rage-infuriate*, *-swelling* adjs; † **rage-apples** (see Raging *ppl. a.* b).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxv. 438 Of Madde Apples, or Rage Apples. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 14 The violent force of his rage swelling countesie. 1806 J. N. White *Poems* 54 A rage-infuriate train.

† **Rage,** *a. Obs.* [f Rage *sb.* or *v.*; cf. Outrage *a.*] Mad, raging; wanton.

13 *Coer de L.* 828 Sche gaherid herself in the vysage, As a wymman that wolde be rage *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1945 The gode man wende he hadde ben rage 1426 Lydg. *De Gnil. Pilgr* 16367 The Rage Floode off worldly Tribulacion cometh *c* 1430 — *Reas. & Sens* 6988 Swifter also of passage, More than any Tigre rage. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 214 Cocking Dads make sawsie lads In youth so rage, to beg in age.

Rage (rēdʒ), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **raige**, **rege**. [ad. F. *rager* (13th c.), f. *rage* Rage *sb.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To go mad; to be mad; to act madly or foolishly. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6986 Þai..lefte þe lagh of hei dihtun.. Qua herd euer men sua rage! *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxvii. 423 Shortely delyuer vs, for we rage for famyne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 203 Thay ar with dolour pynde, And lyke to raige out of thair myndc.

2. To show signs of madness or frenzy; to rave in madness or fury; to act or speak wildly or furiously; to storm; *Sc.* to scold. Also, to have frenzied or angry feelings, to be full of anger.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7621 Saul. Als he was won bi-gan to rage 13 *Coer de L.* 2106 The emperour began to rage; He grunte his teeth and fast blowe. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks (1573) 120 Then fume we and rage and set vp the bristels and bend owrselues to take vengeaunce. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I § 71. 119 Some, that are affected therewith, rage and rave. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI 444 Whereat hee inlie rag'd, and as they talk'd, Smote him. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 217 P 11 If the Beauteous could but rage a little before a Glass, and see their pretty Countenances grow wild. 1815 Shelley *Demon of World* 282 They did rage horribly, Breathing fierce blasphemies. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 272 She heard him raging, heard him fall

b. Const. *against*, *at*, *upon*, † *with*.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 61 He suffereth men all to rayle and rage vpon hym. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xix 27, I know.. that thou ragest against me. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1088 The Tygre, and the Bore, .. with the simple Camell raged sore In bitter words. 1596 — *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 614/1 The lawes themselves they doe specially rage upon 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 8 A patient raging at his Physitian 1855 Tennyson *The Letters* 26, I raged against the public liar. 1866 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* III 325 Hayward was raging against the Jamaica business.

† **c.** Of poets: To be under inspiration. *rare*—[1].

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I ii, Poets, when they rage, Turn gods to men, and make an hour an age.

† **3.** To behave wantonly or riotously; to take one's pleasure; to play. Const *with* (a person).

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* 347 Body, miht thou nouht lepen to pleyen ant rage. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7896 To pley wyþ wommen and to rage. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 101 Sche began to pleie & rage. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7107 Ye shul haue youre will Of my maden, al youre fill; And rage with hir ye shal. 1508 Dunbar *Twa Maritt Wemen* 386 Quhen he ane hail 3eat was hanyt, and him behuffit rage. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 160 When we rage, advice is often seen By blunting us to make our wits more keen.

b. Const. *in* (an action, practice, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 48 A saumpul her be þaem I say þat rages in þare riot ay. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 151 Man was sa wylde and nyce, And rageing in all vyce. 1599

SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 62 Those pampred animalls, That rage in sauage sensualitie. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iii. 28 One while we plunge in teares; and by and by, We rage in laughter.

4. *transf.* of things (e.g. wind, the sea, etc.): To be violent and boisterous; to move or rush furiously.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xlvi. 3 The waters of the see raged. 1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent* II vii. 26 The Current that with gentle murmur glides being stop'd, impatiently doth rage. 1611 BIBLE *Jer* xlvi. 9 Come vp ye horses, and rage yee charets 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI. 211 The madding Wheeles of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs* IV. 536 Rage on, ye elements! let moon and stars Their aspects lend. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 114, I see a torrent of his own blood raging between us. 1832 TENNYSON *Sisters* 21 The wind is raging in turret and tree.

b. Of passions, feelings, etc.: To have or reach a high degree of intensity.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. E iij b, Els it [pride] could neuer so rage as it dooth 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I. ii. 178 His displeasure, which at this instant so rageth in him, that..it would scarcely alay. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 963 Thy anger, unappeasable, still rages. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxv, Wild were the heart whose passion's sway Could rage beneath the sober ray! 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxi, Thirst raged within me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 64 The passion for play raged in him without measure.

c. Of a disturbed state of things (as a storm, battle, etc.): To have course, to continue or prevail, without check or with fatal effect; to be at the height. *To rage out*, to break out violently.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 277 On the perilous edge Of battel when it rag'd. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 7 Sudden Tempests rage within the Port. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. III. 159 Discord raged out again with more Fury than ever. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 309 The frost, Raging abroad, and the rough wind. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 98 The gale..evidently raged above our heads.

d. Of a disease or pain: To be violent. Also *transf.*

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV. iii. 68 Like the Hecticke in my blood he rages. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II i, Some fever rages in thy blood. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 619 My griefs not only pain me As a lingring disease, But ..ferment and rage. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I. 217 All his former complaints rage with more than double fury. 1800, 1840 [see RAGING *ppl. a.* 1 b].

e. Of a tooth † or sore: To ache violently.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 616 That..doth cause my ranckling sore to rage. 1604 [see RAGING *ppl. a.* 1 c]. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No 238 ⁋ 3 Old Aches throb, your hollow Tooth will rage. 1806 [see RAGING *ppl. a.* 1 c].

5. To be widely prevalent, or to spread widely, in a violent or virulent form.

1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 57 Manifest rebellioun raigeing at this præsent aganis Godis plane word. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II i. 254 Triumphant Malice rag'd thro' private life. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 160 These dangers .. in other parts of the world ..still rage with all their ancient malignity. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 682 Vicious custom, raging uncontrolled Abroad, and desolating public life.

b. *esp.* of epidemical diseases.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 320 The same kinde of agew raged in a manner over all England. 1667 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 124 The small pox rageth much about the kingdom. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 16 Where an epidemical distemper rages. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 168 The Plague That rages round us. 1893 TOUT *Edw. I*, iii. 49 Sickness..raged throughout the camp.

6. To act with fury, ardour, or vehemence; to move furiously *over* (a place) or *about*.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 26 Why stand we..heere, Wayling our losses, while the Foe doth Rage. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 68 Those Northern Nations raged over all these parts of the World. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* iii. 110 The Devil leapt from the cart to rage about among the people.

†b. To exercise one's rage *on, upon*. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 143 Yet these rude raskalls..raged on the dead carkas. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 867 With the same [cruelty] he also raged upon the meaner sort of the citizens.

†7. With various constructions: To be violently bent *upon*, to be furiously eager *to* (with inf.), to be impatient *for*. *Obs. rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLII. (Percy Soc.) 206 Insaciately upon covetyse to rage 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, My Lord, the Maskers rage for you. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1275 Violent men..raging to pursue The righteous.

† 8. *trans.* (in *pa. pple.*) To enrage. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 70 Young hot Colts, being rag'd do rage the more.

9. *refl.* To bring into a certain state by raging.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* II. ix, The hot Harmattan wind had raged itself out. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 199 The strong passions..Soon rage themselves to rest.

Rage, obs. f. RAG *sb.*[1] **Ragea**, obs. f. RAJA(H. **Ragee**, variant of RAGI.

Rageful (rēi·dʒfŭl), *a.* [f RAGE *sb.* + -FUL.]

† 1. Mad, frantic, frenzied. *Obs. rare.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 280 Then Sorrow lost the witte of utterance, and grew ragefull, and madde. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 143 Any other desperate signe of ragefull sorrow.

2. Full of rage or furious anger.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 142 With ragefull eyes shee bad him defend himselfe. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 184 The right Zelez,..are as malicious and ragefull against the Protestants as ever. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 144 That bloudy and ragefull murder. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 245 Her fiery Eyes, and rageful Countenance, made me lose all my Courage. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 187 Allecto doffs grim face and rageful limbs. 1885 TENNYSON *Anc. Sage* 269 Nor be thou rageful, like the handled bee.

3. *transf.* of things: Full of furious activity.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 68 The furie of that ragefull storme. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 4 (1622) 129 As if ragefull windes should bring this ratling sound. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. i. (1713) 182 Some Chymical Liquors..mingled together will be in such a rageful Fermentation, that the Glass will grow hot. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 523 A rageful show'r hath washed it down.

Hence **Ra·gefully** *adv.*

a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 123 Ragefully tempested with storms of persecution. 1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 585 The Israelite was ragefully indignant. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii 204 Again he stared ragefully and viciously.

† Ra·geless, *a.* *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of rage.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 112 With Rageles moodes they suffer wronge.

Rageman, -ment, -mon, var. RAGMAN.

Rageous (rēi·dʒəs), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **rageouse**, 5–6 **ragyous**, 5–8 **ragious**, 6 **ragius**. [a. OF. *rageux, -euse* (Godef.), f. *rage* RAGE *sb.*: see -OUS.] Furious, mad, full of passion: **a.** of persons, their attributes, actions, utterances, etc.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 453 The grete trouble ..begonne..by the rageous demenyng of thayme of Basyle. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 81 Tourned from herself for grete sorowe in to a rageouse franesye. 1536 *Rem Sedition* 1 Suche ragious outcries of souldiours, noyse and brayeng of horses. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. vii. 12 Pithagoras quenched. the lusting minde of a ragious yong man. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* II. 30 The Rageous Pangs that I ha' tane Wou'd e'en have burst'n a Heart o' Stane. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Ragious*, full of rage or anger, very angry. 1869- In northern glossaries (Lonsd., Whitby, Linc., etc.). 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 57 There was a shrill peal of laughter such as to make Mr. Wolfwald shivery as well as rageous.

† b. *transf* of things (sea, fire, etc.). *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. (1544) 5 The boystruous wyndes and the ragious skie. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 520/1 Fierce & ragyous fire, whyche shall consume the aduersaryes. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 177 The rageous insurges of the wind and water.

Hence †**Ra·geously** *adv.*; †**Ra·geousness**. *Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Serm. 10 May* Wks. (1876) 278 They ragyously and furyously gape. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) D d vj, What a ragiousnes is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot, that thou maiest gather riches? 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xvi 758 If there bee any water it. will boile ragiouslie.

Rager (rēi·dʒəɹ). Also 5 **raiare**. [f. RAGE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who, or that which, rages.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 422/1 Raiare (*K* ragere), *rabiator, rabulus.* 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 6 Wine is a rager and tumultuous make-bate.

b. *spec. Austral.* 'An old and fierce bullock or cow that always begins to rage in the stock-yard' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb Mem.* xiv. 105 Amongst them was a large proportion of bullocks, which declined with fiendish obstinacy to fatten. They were what are known by the stock-riders as 'ragers' or 'pig-meaters'. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 223 The 'rager' cuts through the opposing ranks like a dragoon through Chinese infantry.

† Ra·gery. *Obs.* In 4 5 **ragerie, -ye.** [a. OF. *ragerie* (Godef.) · see RAGE *sb.* and -ERY.] Raging; wantonness, etc.; *a frolic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 455, I was yong and ful of ragerye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 337 Diane..Was come, and in a ragerie Sche seide that sche bathe wolde. 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 221 Fro your fyngir mighte it fall, Or plukkid of been in a ragerie.

Rag-fair. [f. RAG *sb.*[1] + FAIR *sb.*[1]] A market for the sale of old clothes, held at Houndsditch in London.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 14 I'll go into Rag fair, and buy me a pair of shoes. 1805 TURNBULL in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 193 The cellars of Rag-fair. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* ix, Such threadbare coats and trousers..never were seen in Rag Fair. 1894–5 *Dickens' Dict. Lond.* 135 s.v. *Jews*, Rag Fair,..the greatest old clothes market of the metropolis, is held in a open space close to Houndsditch. Sunday morning is its busiest time.

attrib. 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 14 We bought .. a pair of Rag fair stockings. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *B. Peter to B. Tom* Wks 1812 I 535 Bartering like Rag-fair Jews. 1840 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Summer amongst Bocages* II. 246 Quantities of ready-made clothes..all of coarse materials. giving a Rag-fair effect, anything but pleasing. *fig.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, The tatters and rags of..worn-out Symbols (in this Ragfair of a World).

b. *slang.* (See quots.)

1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg. Tongue*, *Rag Fair*, an inspection of the linen and necessaries of a company of soldiers, commonly made by their officers on Mondays, or Saturdays. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict.* (1897), *Rag-fair* .., kit inspection.

Rag-fallow, -faugh. *Sc.* [The sense of *rag* is not clear.] (See quots.) So **Rag-fallowing.**

1793-5 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Mid. Lothian* 3 (Jam.) Rag-fauch is ground ploughed up, and prepared for wheat, that has been two years in grass, and generally gets three furrows. 1805 R. SOMERVILLE *Agric. Surv. E. Lothian* 110 Rag-fallow..consists in ploughing the clover down immediately after the first cutting. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 266/1 A kind of fallowing, technically named rag-fallowing, ..consists in pulverising lea ground in summer as a preparation for wheat in autumn.

Ragg: see RAG *sb.*[2]

Raggabash, -brash, variants of RAGABASH.

Raggamouff, obs. variant of RAGAMUFF.

Raggamuffian -muffin, obs. ff. RAGAMUFFIN.

Ragged (ræ·gèd), *a.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3–5 **ragget**, 5 **-eth**, 4–9 *Sc.* **-it**, 6 **-at**; 4 **raggede**, (-**ud**, 4–5 **-id**, 5-6 **-yd**, 6 **-ued**), 6 **wragged**, 3- **ragged**. *β.* 5 **ragyt**, 5–6 **-it**; 4–6 **raged**, (5 **-ud**, 5–6 **-yd**). *γ.* 6 **ragd(e**, 6–7 **rag'd**, 8–9 *north. dial.* **ragg'd**, **raggt.** [f. RAG *sb.*[1] + -ED; but the early uses (senses 1 and 2) are not directly based on the prominent sense of the sb., and may have retained an older and more general meaning of the word (cf. RAGGY, and Norw. *ragget* shaggy).]

I. 1. Of animals, their fur, etc.: Rough, shaggy, hanging in tufts.

13.. *K. Alis.* 684 His men him brought..A grisly best, a ragged colt. *Ibid.* 4471 A raggid wolf. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 839 That fole, Raggeth, and hegh, and long of swere. *c* 1450 *Arth. & Merl.* L 1585 (Kolbing) His tayle was ragged [*v.r.* raggud] as a feond. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 5 My ragged rontes all shiver and shake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 1 What Shepherd owns those ragged Sheep? 1786 BURNS *Dream* xi, Aft a ragged cowte's been known To mak a noble aiver. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) Pref. 55 To preserve a ragged flock of sheep from the rot. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 237 A pair of ragged ponies.

† b. Of the Devil or devils, imagined as shaggy like beasts. *Obs.* (Cf. RAGAMUFFIN, RAGMAN [1].)

a 1300 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 A thousend develene ..thei weren ragged, roue, and tayled *c* 1320 LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 248 The devel I them bikenne That ragged sit in helle. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 414 Help! the raggyd dwyll, we drowne!

c. Of birds: Having the feathers broken, or irregularly disposed. *rare.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 57 Revin, raggit ruke, and full of rebaldrie. 1611 COTGR., *Faulcon halbrené*, a Faulcon thats ragged, or broken-feathered.

2. Of a rough, irregular, or straggling form; having a broken jagged outline or surface; full of rough or sharp projections.

a. of roots, branches, plants, trees, etc.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 745 With roȝe raged mosse. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 120 Out of a ragged roote and of rouwe breres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 177 That was to day a ragged tre, To morwe Stant in the temple wel besein. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 854 As roise ragit on rise. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. 104 The ragged Bramble With thousand scratches doth their Skin bescramble. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Rosemary thrives better by cutting off the Sprigs, than by ragged slips. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 14 Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. § 12. 97 Leaves rent into alternate gaps .. give the expression to foreground vegetation which we feel and call 'ragged'.

b. of stones, rocks, cliffs, buildings, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12559 Roches full rogh, ragget with stones. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 194 Ther lay a gret Ragyd ston. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 120 One may..weare the precious Diamonde though he dispise the ragged bricke. 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 114 That auncient Cittie..Whose ragged ruines breed great ruth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 447 [Toledo] is situate on a ragged Rocke. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script* 285 This ragged pile was of much antienter date. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl.* iv. 19 Yon ragged cliff, whose dang'rous path we tried. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 128 I descended..through a second ragged fissure.

c. of a stretch of ground or country.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 The toppe of the mountayne sheweth very ragged. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 203 Euen the best meddowes will become ragged and full of unprofitable weeds, if it bee not cut and eaten. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 256 To the West of this ragged Land is a Chain of Mountains. 1796 MRS. E PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 188 A ragged and unfrequented part of the hill. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II l. 65 A path led through a ragged garden.

d. of other things.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5133 Rynoseros, a roghe best with raggid tyndis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV iv 31 Herne the Hunter .. with great rag'd-hornes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 53 A right line either printed or drawn never so neatly upon paper appears all ragged, indented, and discontinued. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. ii, Through the thick ragged skirts Of the victorious darkness. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii. 112 The wind sent ragged bits of yellow cloud across the shining blue.

† e. *absol.* as *sb.* The rough part, roughness.

a 1300 *Ancr. R.* 284 *note* (MS. C.), þe file fret of þe irn þe rust & tet ragget, & makeð hit hwit & smeðe.

3. *transf.* of immaterial things (in some cases perh. directly associated with sense 5):

a. Faulty, imperfect, irregular.

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* 1044, I am red that my count be ovir raggit 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* ⁋ ij, Theyr rough sounde would make his rymes more ragged and rustical. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 110 Aid me and inspire My ragged rhimes, with thy diviner fire. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 133 Uttering one rough, ragged, and shapeless sentence after another. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* IV. xxx, His work..He saw it all as the merest nothing, a ragged beginning. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 Began to row at 33 strokes a minute. The work was done in ragged fashion.

b. Of sounds: Harsh, discordant, rough.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 15 My voice is ragged; I know I cannot please you. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Redemption*, I heard a ragged noise and mirth Of Theeves and Murderers. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii, A voice as ragged as the head.

4. *Her.* = RAGULY.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 31 b, He beareth Geules, a long crosse ragged and trunked Argent. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Raguled, Ragged* differs from indented, in that the latter is regular, and the former not.

II. 5. Of cloth, garments, etc.: Rent, torn, frayed, in rags.

c **1325** *Alexis* 155 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 177 Full raggid and riuen wase his clathis. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 33 Recchelesnes stode forth in ragged clothes. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13525 A Roket full rent, and Ragget aboue. **1567** *Add. MS.* 6167, lf 203 b in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 92 Which booke is so ragged, torne, and rent one peece from another. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 41 Their ragged Curtaines poorely are let loose. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ⁋ 3 Are your Petticoats ragged? **1745** POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. I 166 Their sheik .. came out to us in a ragged habit of green silk, lined with fur. **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* i, He draws back the ragged curtain.

b. Of places: Dilapidated, broken-down. *rare.*

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 465 Ragged villages and crazy huts. **1851** S. JUDD *Margaret* XV. 124 A small, low, ragged room.

6. Of persons: Wearing ragged clothes; dressed in rags. Hence of appearance, etc.

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastas*) 186 Fra þat place þan vald he ga, raggit & rent & blak alswa. *c* **1530** *Court of Love* 478 To wander lich a dulled ass, Ragged and torne, disgysed in array. **1570** GOLDING *Justin* XXVIII. 127 No better but a sort of ragged Shepeheardes. **1642** VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 78 A ragged regiment of malignant and ill-affected persons. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 215 A swarm of dirty and ragged plebeians. **1850** L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xx. 319 These coadjutors were..the raggedest fellows in Genoa. **1876** BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. ii, He was in no way discomfited by any sense of false shame as to his ragged appearance.

7. *Combs.* and *phrases*, as *ragged-looking* adj.; †**ragged-apples** (see quot.); **ragged hip**, in a horse: a hip standing away from the backbone (hence *ragged-hipped* adj.); **ragged-jacket**, †**regiment** (see quots.); **Ragged Robert** (see quot.); **ragged school**, a free school for children of the poorest class. See also RAGGED ROBIN, STAFF.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. xiv. 438 The *ragged-apples *Pannucea* take this name, for that of all others they soonest be riveld. **1799** *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 185 The goose rump as well as the *ragged hip [is] another angular infringement of Hogarth's curve of beauty. **1843** YOUATT *Horse* xvii. 353 Many a *ragged-hipped horse has possessed both fleetness and strength. **1898** J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* 345 Well ribbed up, he is at the same time rather 'ragged-hipped'. **1884** GOODE *Usef. Aquatic Anim.* 62 The young [of the Harp Seal] when first born, are called by the Newfoundland sealers 'White-coats'; later, during the first molt, '*Ragged-jackets'. **1884** 'H. COLLINGWOOD' (W. J. C. Lancaster) *Under Meteor Flag* 3 Dull, dirty, *ragged-looking clouds. **1770** in *Archæologia* I. 37 *note* This table of pictures is fixed over the press [in Westminster Abbey] wherein the effigies of the kings vulgarly called, The *ragged regiment, are placed. **1765** LAYARD in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 18 The herb *Geranium Robertianum*, commonly called *Ragged Robert. **1843** *Times* 18 Feb. 1/3 Advt [headed] '*Ragged Schools'. **1847** COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 172 There was a public meeting here on the 9th instant [April] in favour of what are now called 'ragged schools'.

Hence **Ra·ggedish** *a.*, somewhat ragged. **Ra·ggedy** (*Sc.* **Ra·ggety**) *a.*, of ragged appearance.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX 235 A large, rather raggedish, arm-chair. **1894** CROCKETT *Raiders* 211 Fore and aft of the herd there were raggety boys holding the beasts in check. **1899** *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 2/1 A man with..unpleasant-looking, raggedy teeth.

Ragged (rægd), *a.*² (or *pple.*) *dial.* [Of obscure origin; connexion with prec. is not clear.] Covered with fruit; thickly laden.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 16 A sort of Cabbage trees, rag'd with berries. *a* **1796** PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. I. **1877**– In dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc.).

Ragged (rægd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAG *v.*³] Subjected to the process of ragging (*vbl. sb.*³).

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 76 In the process of cobbing, either ragged or spalled work.

Raggedemuffin, obs. form of RAGAMUFFIN.

Raggedly (ræ·gedli), *adv.* [f. RAGGED *a.*¹ + -LY ².] In a ragged manner.

1552 HULOET, Raggedly arayed, *pannose.* **1585** J. MELVILL *Let.* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 438 He spake raggatly the rough truth. **1592** LD VAUX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. IV. 109, I am come upp raggedlie suted and clothed. **1691** *Meeting at Hague* in *Coll. Poems* 37 All raggedly torn, this Mobb of Commanders. **1854** THOREAU *Walden* (1884) 293, I heard the foxes .. barking raggedly and demoniacally like forest dogs. **1881** J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. v, The grass grew tall and raggedly in the shaded corners.

Raggedness (ræ·gednės). [f. RAGGED *a.*¹ + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being ragged.

1. Roughness; irregularity of form, surface, etc.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Lamæ*, the raggydnesse of rockes. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. x. 448 The grosse pickle sauce called Alec cureth the raggednesse of nails. **1610** DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 224 You have been so long used to my hand that I stand not to excuse the hasty raggednesse of this letter. **1658** EVELYN *French Gardiner* (1675) 71 Pared away the raggednesse which the saw hath left. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of Horses*, The raggedness also on the outside of the coffin should be fil'd away.

2. Ragged state of clothing or persons.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 297 His decking..being cut out into the fashion of very rags: yet all so daintily ioyned together with precious stones, as it was a braue raggednesse. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 31 Your lop'd, and window'd raggednesse. **1728–9** SWIFT *Lett.*, *to Worrall* 13 Jan. (1766) II. 89 My raggedness will soon force me away. **1816** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 121 That ignoble raggedness with which Aristophanes reproaches this tragedian. **1859** SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 96 His silk gown is shabby, almost to raggedness.

3. *fig.* Want of coherence, connexion, etc. *rare.*

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 32 These painted clothes bewray the raggednesse of their religion. **1616** HIERON *Wks* I. 586 The more aduised, holding it vp (as it were) against the light, see the rawnesse and raggednesse and independance of that which is deliuered.

4. Irregularity, lack of uniformity.

1885 *Manch. Guard.* 28 Mar. 6/6 The most noticeable faults of the Cantabs are bad time and raggedness of feather. **1894** *Times* 4 June 11/5 The most remarkable feature of the shooting was the raggedness of the volleys.

Ragged Robin. [See ROBIN.] One of the popular names of a well-known English flower, *Lychnis Floscuculi.* Also *attrib.*

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii 401 *Lychnis Coronaria*, Spiderwort, ragged Robbin. **1777** [see CUCKOO-FLOWER]. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 133 The ragged-robins by the spinney lake. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* II. xx. 92 The viscid petals of the Ragged Robin glimmered a bright crimson. **1875** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V 279, I have been quietly drawing ragged-robin leaves.

b. *transf.* A ragged person.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I took thee up when thou wert but a ragged Robin, made a keeper of thee and so forth. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint* 724 The Prince Hath pick'd a ragged-robin from the hedge, And..brought her to the court.

Ragged staff. [RAGGED *a.*¹ 2.]

1. A staff with projecting stumps or knobs; chiefly in reference to the badge or crest of the Earls of Warwick.

1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 The Bere..hath lost his ragged staffe. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 The pepulle sayd dyvers that ther was the ragyd stafle. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 203 Old Neuils Crest, The rampant Beare chain'd to the ragged staffe. **1685** TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Gardens* Wks. 1731 I. 185 [Vines] should be left but like a Ragged Staff, not above two or three Eyes at most upon the Bearing Branches. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Penrith*, A town-house beautified with bears climbing up a ragged staff. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 78 The black ragged staff, his badge.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 13, I was one day watering at the ragged Staff. [*Note.* So called from the Stump Mast..fitted into the Launch, when sent to get water, in order to hoist the Casks in and out.]

Raggee, var. RAGI. **Raggeman, -muffin**, obs. ff. RAGMAN, RAGAMUFFIN.

Ra·gger. [f. RAG *v.*¹ 2 b.] One who sorts needles by means of a rag.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 189 Heads and points still lie together, and in order to put them all in the same direction, the 'ragger' is employed.

Raggery (ræ·gəri). *rare.* [f. RAG *sb.*¹ + -ERY.] **a.** Ragged people. **b.** Rags, collectively.

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-bk.* viii, Round the coach came crowds of raggery, and blackguards fawning for money. **1854** — *Newcomes* xxxv, Grim portentous old hags..draped in majestic raggery.

Ragghe, obs. f. RAG *sb.*² **Raggi**, var. RAGI.

Ra·gging, *vbl. sb.*¹ *rare*⁻¹. [f. RAG *v.*¹] *concr.* Ragged edges or projections.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xvi, To Justifie the Mold, and clear it from Ragging.

Ra·gging, *vbl. sb.*² [f. RAG *v.*²] The action of scolding, annoying, etc.; an instance of this.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v. *Rag*, She gave him a good ragging. **1893** *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/3 Commemoration Week exercises at Oxford furnished..the most audacious examples of 'ragging'. **1899** T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 114 What a ragging we should get!

Ragging, *vbl. sb.*³ [f. RAG *v.*³]

1. (See quot. and cf. RAG *v.*³)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II 78 *Ragging*..consists simply in reducing the stones to a smaller size, and rejecting as many of the sterile stones as can be readily picked out.

attrib. **1875** *Ure's Dict. Arts* II 76 The ragging hammer should be brought into free requisition. **1878** *Ibid.* IV. (Suppl.) 618 Steel ragging sledge, 7lb. weight.

2. One of a certain class (see quots.). Also *pl.*

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV (Suppl.) 618 The ores are divided into four classes: (1) Cobbed ore; (2) Sieve raggings; (3) Fine Raggings; (4) Slimes. **1890** LOCK *Mining & Ore-dressing Mach.* 395 The mixed product of the jiggers. called chatts or ragging, must be separately treated.

Raggle (ræ·g'l), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* [Of obscure origin and history: cf. the vb.] A groove cut in stone, esp. on a wall to receive the end or edge of a roof.

1881 D. H. FLEMING *Guide St. Andrews* 55 The raggle of the roof and the ragged marks of the wall are still seen on the west front of the tower. **1895** E. M. CHALMERS *St. Ninian's Candida Casa* 9 The raggle cut in the stone for the roof.

†**Ra·ggle**, *sb.*² *Sc. Obs.*⁻¹ Straggling order.

1594 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV 222 [Marching, as described by an eye-witness] at raggle and in plumps without order.

Ra·ggle, *sb.*³ *U.S.* [f. RAG *sb.* + -LE.] A rag, a strip (of fur, etc.).

1888 *Cosmopolitan* (quoted in *Cent. Dict.*).

Raggle (ræ·g'l), *v.* [?f. RAGGLE *sb.*¹; but the vbl. sb. is found much earlier than this.] **a.** *trans.* To cut a raggle in (stone). **b.** = HOUSE *v.* 4 d. Hence **Ra·ggling** *vbl. sb.*

1683 MARTINE *Reliq. Divi Andreæ* (1797) 183 The chaple hath had at several times three roofes, as appears by the raggling in the body of the chaple eastward. **1808** JAMIESON, *To raggle*. in architecture, to jagg, to make a groove in one stone for receiving another. **1833** LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 1066 All the treads and risers to be raggled (housed) into strings.

Ra·ggling. *Build.* A ceiling-joist (see quot.)

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 983 Common rafters 3 inches by 2 inches and a half; raggling, 3 inches and a half by 2 inches.

†**Raggmall.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? = RAGAMUFFIN.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 276 New straunge stragglers, bussardly blynde and unknowne Raggmalles.

Raggy (ræ·gi), *a.* Also 4 **raggi**, 6–7 **raggie**. [OE. *raggig*, app. f. **ragg* RAG *sb.*¹ (q. v.). Cf. Sw. *raggig* shaggy, rough.] = RAGGED *a.*

a **1100** in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 131/5191 *Setosa*, . raggie, loc[code]. (Cf. *ibid.* 155/30 *Setosa*, racgige.) *c* **1320** LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II 248 The rughe raggi sculke Rug I am in helle! **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 299/1 Raggy, *fractillosus.* **1567** DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G viij, Raggie rugged rymes. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. vi, Upon a stony and raggie hill. **1750** RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 472 A sediment partly white and raggy. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 785 [It] sent up only weeded, raggy, and mixed crops. **1876** SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ii (ed. 4) 38 His clothes were thin and raggy.

Comb. **1600** E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 8 His traine of three or fower raggie heeld followers.

Raght(e, raȝt(e, obs. ff. pa. t. REACH.

Ragi (rā·gi), **raggy** (ræ·gi). Also **rag(g)ee, raggi**. [Hindī (Skr.) *rāgī.*] One of the food-grains of India (*Eleusine coracana*).

1792 in G. R. Gleig *Life Sir T. Munro* (1830) III. 92 (Y.) The season for sowing raggy, rice, and bajera. **1800** *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 178/2 A small quantity of dry grain, such as raggy and Indian corn. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 228 Raggy or Ragee is largely used in Southern India. **1889** *Daily News* 3 July 4/8 The prices of rice and ragi are still rising.

Ragia, obs. form of RAJA(H.

Raging (rēⁱ·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAGE *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c **1320** *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 1673 Ase þai sete in here raging, In at þe dore Beues gan spring. *c* **1430** *Freemasonry* 768 Lawȝe thou not Ny make no ragynge with ey-body. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 21 Thys alayeth the heate and ragynge of the heade. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiii. 161 The tempests and raging of the sea. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 66 110 Let not .. the present raging of this plague too much daunt us. **1711** *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 193 He fell into a fitt of rageing a little before he dyed. **1810** SOUTHEY *Kehama* XX. vi, The travellers hear The raging of the flood. **1892** ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 137 His most ungentlemanly raging and raving.

Raging (rēⁱ·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

1. That rages, in various senses of the vb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/2 Ragynge, *rabians, rabidus.* **15..** *Jerusalem, reioss* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 322 The regeand tirrant that in the rang, Herod, is exilit. **1535** COVERDALE *Wisd.* XIV I Beginnynge to take his iourney thorow y raginge see. **1591** SPENSER *Teares of Muses* 374 Those bitter stounds Of raging love. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 116 Man, with raging Drink inflam'd, Is far more savage and untam'd. **1697** VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. ii, Behold this raging lion at your feet. **1727–46** THOMSON *Summer* 432 'Tis raging noon; and vertical, the sun Darts his forceful rays. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 523 Beyond the reach of all the raging storms.

Comb. **1562** PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 8 Summer is raging hoate. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1151 Loue.. shall be raging mad, and sillie milde.

b. Of a disease or pain: Violent.

1695 *New Light Chirurg. put out* 58 Brought the Gentleman into a raging Fever. **1800** MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 234. I have such a raging head-ache. **1840** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxiii, Mr. Richard..was stricken with a raging fever.

c. Of a tooth: Aching furiously.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii 414 Being troubled with a raging tooth, I could not sleepe. **1806** H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* III. 246 Some opium I had concealed for a raging tooth.

†**2. Raging (love) apples**, = 'mad apples' (q. v.). **Raging nightshade** (see quot.). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxv 4.8 There be two kindes of Amorus or Raging loue apples. *Ibid.* 439 They be called Raging or mad Apples. *Ibid.* xcii 447 The other [kind] is called *Solanum Manicum*, that is to say, Mad, or Raging Nightshade.

Ragingly (rēⁱ·dʒiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a raging manner, vehemently, furiously.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* vi (1551) 14 The enemyes and foes of Christe, whose champions and instrumentes those are, that ragingly assault vs. **1600** SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. viii. 35 If the winde called Typhon .. doe blow ragingly. *a* **1677** MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. lxxxvi. Wks. 1872 VII. 232 Pestilence doth not ragingly spread. **1840** GALT *Demon of Destiny* VIII. 57 Satan glared ragingly. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. v. 77 He had wooed her rageingly; he courted her becomingly.

So †**Ra·gingness**, fury. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. xviii 131 The ragingnesse of the dogs upon the poore and naked.

Ragipou, Ragius, obs. ff. RAJPOOT, RAGEOUS.

Raglan (ræ·glăn). [f. the name of Lord Raglan, the British commander in the Crimean war.] An overcoat without shoulder seams, the sleeve going right up to the neck. (See also quot. 1881.) Also *attrib.*

1864 in WEBSTER. **1867** F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 44 Distant visions of black whiskers and big Raglans. **1881** JEFFERSON DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* II 701, I picked

up what was supposed to be my 'raglan', a waterproof, light overcoat, without sleeves. 1898 *Tailor & Cutter* Dec. 162/1 (*heading*) The Raglan Overcoat.

†Ra'gler. *Obs.* Also **-lar, -lor.** [ad. W. *rhaglaw* deputy, f. *rhag* before + *law* hand. In L. documents of the 14–15th c. the form *rag(e)lotus* is used; also *rag(e)lotia, ragloria* raglership.] The chief officer in a Welsh commot; a sheriff or constable. Hence **†Ra'glership.** *Obs.*

1408 in Rymer *Fœdera* (ed. 2) VIII 517 L'office de Raglore de les Commotes de Generglyn & Hannynyok. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 353/2 The Raglorships of the Advowres of the same Countie. 1577 in *Archæologia* (1829) XXII. 330 An Abstract of the Office of Raglorshipp. 1579 *Ibid.* 334 The ..profyt of the Office of Ragler.

Ra'glet. *rare*⁻¹. [f. RAG *sb.*¹ + -LET.] A small rag or scrap.

1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* II. iv. 45 Give me a raglet out of your old play.

Ragly, obs. form of RALLY *v.*¹

Ragman¹ (rægmæn). Also (sense 1) 4 **raggeman, rageman, -mon,** 6 *Sc.* **ragmen.** [f. RAG *sb.*¹ + MAN.]

†1. A name given to the Devil, or one of the devils. (Cf. RAGAMUFFIN 1, RAGGED *a.*¹ 1 b, and Sw. *Ragg-en*). *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 89 Go robbe that raggeman and reue the fruit fro hym. 1393 *Ibid.* C XIX. 122 To ransake that rageman and reue hym hus apples. 15 in *Bannatyne MS.* 76 [Christ] that ransonit vs vpoun the rude Fra ruffy ragmen and his route. *Ibid.* 302 Ruffy Ragmen with his taggis Sall ryfe thair sinfull saule in raggis.

†2. A ragged person. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Ragmann, or he that goythe wythe iaggyd [*v.r.* raggyd] clothys, *pannucius.*

3. A rag-gatherer, rag-dealer.

1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 110 He is become a sworne brother of the rag-mans number. 1660 BURNEY *Képh. Δωρον* (1661) 99 They were too base to make Gunpowder on, and below the Market of a Ragman. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 2 He sets the Paper-mills at work, by which the poor Rag-man is supported. 1763 T. PRICE *Life B. M. Carew* 217 Happening to meet with a brother ragman they joined company. 1833 *Boston Herald* 19 Mar. 4/4 The ragman came up, and began to call me about the cards.

b. Contemptuously, a banker. (Cf. RAG *sb.*¹ 3.)

1821 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 18 [Tax collectors] will receive the country rags, if the rag-man can find, and will give security for the due payment of his rags.

†Ra'gman². *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **rageman, 4 -mon, -ment; 4, 6 raggeman; 4–7 ragman, 5 -man(n)e; 5–7** *Sc.* **ragment, (6 -men).** [Of obscure origin and history. In the absence of any plausible etym. the development of senses can only be conjectural, and is perh. not properly illustrated by the existing material.

In early examples the invariable spelling is *rageman*, app. implying three syllables; but the form *ragman* is clearly proved for the 15th c. by the rimes in the *Towneley Myst.*]

1. The name given to a statute of 4 Edw. I (appointing justices to hear and determine complaints of injuries done within 25 years previous), and to certain articles of inquisition associated with proceedings of *Quo Warranto* under this statute.

See *Placita de Quo Warranto* (1818) pp. xvi–xvii.

1276 in *Statutes Realm* I. 44 Statutum de justic'. assign' ; quod vocatur Rageman. 1280 *Assize Roll* (P. R. O.) No. 670 Placita de Ragemannis et de Quo Warranto coram J. de Vallibus et sociis suis, justitiariis itinerantibus in comitatu Notinghamiae. 1292 in *Placita de Quo Warranto* (1818) 378 Juratores de Ragemann' præsentaverunt quod [etc.]. *Ibid.* 382 b, De hiis quae praesentata sunt in le Rageman.

2. A roll, list, catalogue. Also *Roll of Ragman* = RAGMAN ROLL.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 180 Per is none heraud þat haþ half swich a rolle, Riȝt as a rageman haþ rekned hem newe. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 228 Pite for to here the people ..riken up the ragmanne of the hole rowte, That servyth silvyre and levyth the law oute. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 224 Here a rolle of ragman of the rownde tabille, Of breffes in my bag, man, of synnes dampnabille.

b. *Sc.* A long discourse, rhapsody, rigmarole.

1506 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 162, I sall a ragment reveil fra [the] lute of my hert. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 He raucht me a roll: to reyd I begane The riotest ane ragment wyth mony rat rane. 1536 LYNDESAY *Answ. King's Flyting* 1 Redoutit Roy, your ragment I haue red. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 142, I laugh to see the bluiter Glor in thy ragments, rash to raill.

3. A game of chance, app. played with a written roll having strings attached to the various items contained in it, one of which the player selected or 'drew' at random.

In one form the game was a mere amusement, the items in the roll being verses descriptive of personal character; see Wright *Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 76–82 and Hazlitt *E. Pop. Poetry* (1864) I. 68. But that of quot. 1377 was probably a method of gambling, forbidden under penalty of a fine. In the other quots. the word may be a proper name, as in b.

c 1390 *MS. Digby* 86, lf. 162 [Heading of a set of French verses.] Ragemon le bon. 1377 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 140 De Thoma Breuster et Ricardo de Holm quia ludaverunt ad ragement contra pœnam in diversis Halmotis positam 20*s.* condonatur usque 2*s.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 355 Venus, which stant..In noncertein, but as men drawe Of Rageman upon the chance.

b. *King Ragman,* feigned to be the author of the roll used in playing the game.

c 1400 *MS. Fairfax* 16 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 69 This rolle which..Kynge Ragman bad me sowe in brede...Drawith a strynge [etc.]. *c* 1500 *Lenvoy of Prynter* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1827) XII. 308 Go lytyl rolle..Excuse thy prynter..Layenge the faute on kynge Ragman holly, Whiche dyde the make many yeres ago.

4. A document (contract, agreement, indenture, etc.) with seals attached.

App. by transference from sense 3, the pendent seals being compared to the strings, etc. attached to the roll used in the game: cf. quot. *a* 1350 in b.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 72 [The pardoner] rauhte with his ragemon ringes and broches. 1376 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 324/2 Une lettre sealees des sealx des plusours Seignurs de Bretaigne, appellee Ragman. *Ibid.*, Le dit Rageman. 1399 in Rymer *Fœdera* (ed. 2) VIII. 109 De Raggemannis Comburendis. *Ibid.*, Per diversa Scripta, Cartas sive Literas Patentes, vocata Raggemans sive Blank Chartres, Sigillis eorumdem Subditorum separatim consignata. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvii. 1722 Thai consentyd than And mad apon this a ragman Wyth mony sellys off lordys. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 1149 The Bruce and he completyt furth thar bandis; Syn that samyn nycht thai sellyt with thar handis. This ragment left the Bruce with Cumyn thar

b. *spec.* The document by which the Scottish nobles in 1291 acknowledged Edward I as their overlord (given up by Edward III in 1328).

a 1350 *Chron. Lanercost* 261 (an. 1327) A Scottis, propter multa sigilla dependentia, Ragman vocabatur. *c* 1420 *Chron. Thomas Otterbourne* (1732) I. 114 (an. 1328) Redditis regi & regno Scotiæ juribus, et litera quæ vocatur Ragman, cum sigillo de homagio facto nobili regi Edwardo Io. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 216 An endenture was made of the scottes vnto kyng Edward..whiche endenture they called it rageman. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Two Rogers* vi, Causde the kyng to yelde the Skot, .. the charter called Ragman.

Ragman('s) roll. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. prec. + ROLL.]

†1. The roll used in the game of Ragman. *Obs.*

c 1400 *MS. Fairfax* 16 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 68 Here begynnyth Ragmane roelle. *c* 1500 in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1827) XII. 308 Explicit Ragmannes Rolle.

†2. A list, catalogue, etc. = RAGMAN 2. *Obs.*

a. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1490, I did what I cowde ..Apollo to rase out of her ragman rollis. 1556 OTDE *Antichrist* 87 b, The noble ragge man rolle of those most holy fathers. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 48 The whole ragman roll of fasting days. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 280 A ragman roule, of numbers of rogues.

β. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 653/2 All the heresies that they haue in all theyr whole raggemans rolle. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 195 Many other raggemans roules could I here haue placed. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Disc. New World* 175 The ragman's rolles of porters and panierists.

3. †*a.* = RAGMAN 4 b. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 470/1 Their indenture which was called the Ragman role. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 13. 671 There was also deliuered to them that famous Euidence called the Ragman-Roll. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1665) 227 The King..restores..the famous Evidence called Ragmans Roll.

b. A set of rolls (formerly preserved in the Tower of London, now in the Public Record Office), in which are recorded the instruments of homage made to Edward I by the Scottish King (Balliol), nobles, etc., in 1296.

This application of the term seems to be comparatively modern: older writers apply it only to the original document given back to the Scots by Edward III (see above).

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Ragmen,* Hence the famous Ragman's row or roll, i.e. a collection of those deeds..recorded in four large rolls of parchment [etc.]. 1834 *Instrumenta Publica,* etc. (Bann Club) p. xv, They are the same instruments that have been usually known under the uncouth appellation of the Ragman Rolls.

So **†Ragman('s) rew** (see quots.). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 244 b, Augustus had written a greate ragmans rewe, or bille to bee soung on Pollio in derision and skorne of hym. *Ibid.* 245 A ragmans rewe, or, a bible ..So dooe we call a longe ieste that raulleth on any persone by name, or toucheth a bodyes honestee somewhat nere. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 95/2 Ragmanrew, *series.*

†Ragmas, -mersshe. *Obs. rare.* Some kind of cloth. Also *attrib.*

Perh. the same word as OF. *racamas* in a document of 1350 quoted by Du Cange.

1403 in Rymer *Fœdera* (ed. 2) VIII. 296 Un entire Vestiment..de Drap d'Or ragmas rouge & bloy. 1488 in *Jrnl. Archæol. Assoc.* XXXIII. 317 A pelow couered with ragmersshe sylke.

†Ragma'tical, *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. RAG *sb.*¹, after PRAGMATICAL.] ? Wild, ill-behaved, riotous.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vii, I think him the ragmaticallest fellow in the family. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 19 May ii, I won't be Rogered..by any ragmatical fellow.

Ragmen(t, obs. Sc. forms of RAGMAN².

Rag(o)muffin, etc. obs. ff. RAGAMUFFIN.

Ragoo, -ou(e, obs. forms of RAGOUT *sb.* and *v.*

Ragosie : see ARGOSY.

Ragout (rägū'), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 7 **ragust, 7–8 ragoust.** *β.* 7– **ragout,** 8–9 **ragoût.** *γ.* 7 **ragoue, ragow,** 7–8 **ragou,** 7–8 (9) **ragoo.** [F. *ragoût,* †*ragoust* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *ragoûter* to revive the taste of, f. *re* back + *à* to + GOÛT.]

1. A dish usually consisting of meat cut in small pieces, stewed with vegetables and highly seasoned.

α. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 598 Season her, as French Cooks use Their Haut-gusts, Buollies, or Ragusts. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 59 Producing..the same effect which salt does in a ragoust. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. II. 61 It will equally serve in a *fricassé,* or a *ragoust.*

β. 1656–7 DAVENANT *Rutland Ho.* Wks. (1673) 357 Your Pottages, Carbonnades, Grillades, Ragouts, .. and Entremets. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 34 That Ragout which the Italians call Cavayar. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Cobler of Cripplegate's Lett.* Wks 1774 II. 102 Borrows fine shapes, and titles new, Of fricasee and rich ragoût. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Nell Cook,* For soups and stews and choice *ragoûts* Nell Cook was famous still. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xxi. 310 A rich soup, roast fowls, various ragoûts which I cannot describe.

γ. a 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Timon* Wks. (1752) 116 As for French kickshaws, cellery, and champain, Ragous and fricasses, in troth we 'ave none. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 37 Sauces and Ragoos, and Food disguis'd by all the Arts of Cookery. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. on Dean,* She sent her priest in wooden shoes From haughty Gaul to make ragoos. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 38 Put the collops into the ragoo. [1885 A. DOBSON *At the Sign of Lyre* 123 He classed your Kickshaws and *Ragoos* With Popery and Wooden Shoes.]

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 83 These being Conceits too trivial, though a Ragoust fit enough for Mr. Bayes his palate. 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* II. 21 She has an odd Ragoût of Guardians, as you will find when you hear the Characters. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 34 A mere ragoust, toss'd up from the offals of other authors.

†2. A sauce or relish. *Obs.*

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 148 Pour on it a Ragoo, and Garnish with Orange and Lemon. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* 29 A ragoo for made dishes.

fig. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 28 A Couplet in a Song gives a better Ragoust to a Controversial Discourse. 1698 I. MILBOURNE *Notes Dryden's Virgil* 67 The Translator puts in a little Burlesque now and then, for a Ragout for his cheated Subscribers. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) IV. IV. 240 Hunger was their only ragout.

Ragout (rägū'), *v.* Forms: 7 **ragoust**; 8–**ragout**; 8 **ragoo,** 8–9 **ragou.** [f. prec. or ad. F. *ragoûter*].

1. *trans.* To make a ragout of, to stew with highly flavoured seasoning.

1748 MRS. HARRISON *House-Keeper's Pocket-bk* ii. (ed. 4) 5 Breast of Veal ragou'd, with Mushrooms. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 163 To ragout a Leg of Mutton. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 33 To allow beef to be ragouted in small kitchens.

†2. *transf.* To give piquancy or variety to; to enrich or improve. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. i, We shall .. hereafter lash and ragoo it, with all the high French and Italian seasoning of affectation and vice. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 458/2 Pin a stomacher bib on, Ragout it with cutlets of silver and ribbon.

†3. ? To have a relish of, to understand. *Obs.*

1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greybeard* 142 If there be, Within you so much Repartee, As to ragoust now what I mean.

Hence **Ragou'ed, ragoo'd** *ppl. a.*

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1863) IV. 71, I would not have you touch these ragoo'd rabbits. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 73 He handed his plate to the butler for some ragoued pigeon.

Ra'gstone. [f. RAG *sb.*²]

1. = RAG *sb.*² 2.

1350 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, [2 boatloads of] ragston. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 139 Rag-stoon & thinges hard ,bereth vyneyerdes grete. [1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 174 Item for Ramsey stone free and ragge.] 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 10 Free-stone, Ragg-stone, Lime-stone. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 42 The upper parts consist of rag-stone, the next of slate, the third of marble. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 242 Rag stone. is used by artificers, for the purpose of giving a fine edge to knives, chissels, and other tools, which have previously been sharpened upon stones of a coarse texture. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1309. 602 The famous Kentish ragstone so much used in bold rubble work for churches, houses, walls.

attrib. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 197 The soil of the lower, or ragstone ridge, varies much.

2. = RAG *sb.*² 1.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cæmentitius,* Made of rubbell or ragge stones. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 352 The great ragge stones at Stonage, or Long Compton. 1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 11 All the Streets are Paved with Pebbles, and Flints and Rag Stones. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 265 A handsome walk paved with rag stones. 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* I. 113 Rag stones for pointing awls. 1872 *Archæol. Cantiana* VIII. 11 Some large squared ragstones, and beneath them some human bones.

Rag-tag (ræ'gtæg). [f. RAG *sb.*¹ + TAG. The older expression was *tag and rag* (very common in 16–17th c.).]

1. *a. coll.* The ragged disreputable portion of the community; the raff or rabble. **b.** One of the individuals forming this class.

1879 MARG. LONSDALE *Sister Dora* viii. (1880) 199 She visited all classes—from the respectable, down to what she called the 'ragtags' of the town.

attrib. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Herald* 23 Apr. 8/4 These are the shapes sold by certain rag-tag drapers at 3*d.* 1884 *American* VIII. 46 We are hemmed in by rag-tag Arabs.

2. *Rag-tag* (or *rag, tag*) *and bob-tail* = 1 a. Also *transf.*; sometimes = 'the whole lot'.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 318 This Journal cuts up the rag-tag and bobtail of the faction. 1882 H. SEEBOHM *Siberia in Asia* 100 Ragtag-and-bobtail of the great Arctic army. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. vi. 95 He shall have them all, rag, tag, and bobtail.

attrib. 1882 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 3 Regular rag-tag-and-bobtail cut-throat moss-troopers.

Ra'g-time. *U. S.* Music in which there is frequent syncopation, as in many negro melodies.

1901 *Sage Leaf* Apr. 6 The coon song, with its rag-time accompaniment.

Ragulé, variant of RAGULY.

† Raguled, *a. Her. Obs.* Also 6 **ragueled**. [f. as next, with native termination.]

1. = RAGULY.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 24 b, This noble Baron beareth Argent, a Crosse ragueled Sable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. 95 He beareth Argent, two Billets Raguled and Truncked. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. I. 10 The field is pearl, a cross Raguled and trunked Diamond. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Raguled*, or *Ragged*, in heraldry, is applied to an ordinary, *e.gr.* a cross, whose out-lines are ragged or knotted.

2. = COUPED, COUPÉ. *rare*—°.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Raguled* is sometimes also used in the sense of truncated or couped, and applied to a branch that is sawed from the tree, or a stock sawed from its root.

Raguly (rægĭŭli), *a. Her.* Also 9 **ragulé**. [Of obscure formation: perh. based on *rag*, *ragged*, or *raggy*.] Of a cross or other bearing: Having short oblique projections resembling the stumps of branches cut off close to the stem. Hence of a division between parts of the field: Having alternate projections and depressions like a battlement, but set obliquely.

1658 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii 83 He beareth Ermine, a Cross, Raguly, Gules. 1780 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) V. 3585/1 Lines may be either straight or crooked... These are 14 distinct kinds,...6. The raguly. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 262 Staff ragulée sable. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 366 A crucifix attached to a cross raguly.

Ragust, obs. form of RAGOUT *sb.*

Ragusye, obs. form of ARGOSY.

† Rag-water. *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rag-water*, a common sort of Strong-waters.

Ra'gweed. [Cf. RAGWORT.]

1. = RAGWORT[1] 1.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 48 Accounting upward is often observable in fuitc, pillitorry, Ragweed, [etc.]. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 222 The Leaves are something like ragweed. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xiii. (ed. 2) 113 The yellow rag-weed, by which light land, when laid out in grass, is very much infested. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 387 Clearing his land of charlock, rag-weed,..&c. 1881 BLACKB. *Lay Serm.* v. 102 A grand growth of rushes, dock, and rag-weed.

attrib. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* ix, Wither'd hags,...on ragweed nags, They skim the muirs.

2. *U. S.* A plant belonging to the genus *Ambrosia*, esp. *A. trifida* and *A. artemisiæfolia*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 956/2 Ragweed, *Ambrosia trifida* 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 Buck-wheat, the seeds of grasses, and the rag-weed.

attrib. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII 307/1 All around this rag-weed patch their innumerable little footprints run.

Ra'g-wheel. [f. RAG *sb.*[1]]

1. A wheel having projections which catch into the links of a chain passing over it, as in a chain-pump; a sprocket-wheel.

1839 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* v. 21 (U. K. S.) An endless chain...is made to revolve on two wheels...called rag-wheels. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xviii. 249 In some cases the teeth of the wheel work in the links of a chain The wheel is then called a rag-wheel.

2. A polishing wheel composed of rags.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* Suppl. 736/1.

Ra'gwork[1]. [f. RAG *sb.*[1]] The process of making a fabric out of rags by weaving, sewing, or other means; the fabric thus made.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ra'gwork[2]. [f. RAG *sb.*[2]] Masonry composed of flattish pieces of rag-stone, having an undressed surface.

1840 PARKER *Gloss. Arch* (ed. 3) I. 173.

Ra'gworm. [f. RAG *sb* [1]] A sand-worm (*Nephthys cæca*) of the British coasts, also called *white-rag worm* and *lurg*.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/2 The bait used is that damp kind of centipede called a ragworm. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 426/2 One of the best known baits is a live rag-worm.

Ra'gwort[1]. [Prob. f. RAG *sb.*[1], in reference to the ragged form of the leaves.]

1. The popular name of several species of the genus *Senecio*, esp. the Common Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. (See also RAGWEED.)

The first quot. may belong to sense 2.

c 1450 *M. E. Med Bk.* (Heinrich) 205 Tak lytwort .. plantayne, Ragwort [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxvi. 218, S. Iames his woort: the countrey people do call it..also Ragwoorte. *Ibid.* 219 Lande Ragwoort groweth everywhere in vntilled pastures and fieldes. 1678 PHILIPS *Ragwort* (Jacobæa), an Herb of Mars of a bitter, discussing and cleansing quality. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp. s.v. *Jacobæa*, The species of Ragwort enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are these [etc.]. 1792 BURNS *Let. to Grose* Prose Wks. (1864) 210 A crew of men and women, who were busy pulling stems of the plant Ragwort. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 176 In drier places, the handsome foxglove is beautifully contrasted with the golden yellow of the ragwort. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 104 When the yellow moths began to twirl round the ragworts.

b. *African ragwort* = OTHONNE. *rare*—°.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 956/2.

† **2.** The wild parsnip. *Obs. rare*—°.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 173/29 Ragworte, *elephabascum*. [For *elaphoboscon* (Pliny) = Gr. ἐλαφοβόσκοι.]

† Ragwort[2]. *Obs.* [ad. G. *ragwurz*, f. *rag* stiff: see Grimm s.v.] = GANDERGOOSE (*Orchis mascula*).

1552 ELYOT, *Orchis*,. some call it in English gandergoose some raggewoorte 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lvi. 222 In English some cal it also Orchis,..Ragworte, Priest pintell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 265 As for Ragwoits [*margin*, Orchis] they cure mormals also, either drie or greene.

Ragyous, obs. form of RAGEOUS.

Rah (rā), *int.* and *sb U.S.* Aphetic for HURRAH. 1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 120 An American misses the rah-rahs and the skyrocket cries.

† Rahate, obs. variant of RATE *v.*, to scold.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 77 b, He neuer lynned rahatyng of those persones [etc.] *Ibid.* 84 b, To bee chidden and rahated of all the worlde.

Rahatour, variant of REHATOUR. *Obs. Sc.*

‖ **Ra'hdar.** *Anglo-Ind.* [Urdū (Pers.) راهدار *rāhdār*, f. *rāh* road.] **a.** A road-keeper, toll-gatherer. † **b.** *erron.* = RAHDAREE a. *Obs.*

1623 *St. Papers, Colon.* 1622–4, 178 The rahdars or duties at Daita, &c, shall be remitted. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. ii. 412 The rahdars were ordered to examine passports. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 188 To all governors, officers,.. rahdars..in the provinces of Bengal.

Hence † **Ra'hdarage** (in 7 **rhadorage**) = RAHDAREE a. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 222 Safe Travelling..for which Rhadorage, or high Imposts, are allowed by the Merchants.

‖ **Ra'hdaree.** In 7 **rattar(r)ee**, 9 **rahdarry**. [Urdū (Pers.), f. RAHDAR.] **a.** A transit duty, toll; a tax paid to secure safety in travelling. Also *attrib.* **b.** = RAHDAR a.

1685 HEDGES *Diary* 15 Dec. I. 213 Here we were forced to compound with the Rattaree-men, for the Dutys on our goods. 1686 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. I. 218 Here we paid Rattaree. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1844) II 1182 A rahdarry will go to you this day for the convoy.

Raht(e, obs. forms of pa. t. REACH.

Rai, variant of RAY *sb. Obs.*

‖ **Raia** (rē·ă). *Zool.* Also **raja**. [L. *raia* (pl. *raiæ*)] = RAY (the fish).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xii, His fashion like the fish a Raia nam'd. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 169 The severall sorts of Raia's, Torpedo's, Oysters. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 304 The apertures of the gills in the Raia are five on each side. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 550 The rajæ. are provided with glandulous grains. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 500 There is a pseudo-electric apparatus in Raja.

Raia(h, -aw, obs ff. RAJA(H. **Raiah**, obs. f. RAYAH. **Raiat**, var. RAYAT. **Raiband**, var. RABAND. **Raible**, var. RABBLE *v.*[1] **Raice**, obs. f. RACE *sb.*[1] **Raich**, obs. f. RACHE *sb.*[2], RASH *sb.* **Raicke**, obs. f. RAIK *v.*

Raid (rēd), *sb.* Forms: 5 6 **rade**, 7 **radde**, 5 **raide**, 5–6, 9 **raid**. [Sc. form of OE. *rád* ROAD, revived by Scott and subsequently adopted in general use, with extension of meaning. In sense 4 perh. partly a. F. *rade*, † *radde*: see also REID.]

I. 1. A military expedition on horseback; a hostile and predatory incursion, properly of mounted men; a foray, INROAD.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxiv. 5034 Schyr Andrew syne wyth stalwart hand Made syndry radis in Ingland. 1528 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 348 *note*, The said Erle .. procurit divers radis to be maid upon the brokin men of our realme. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 61 The Scottis maid dywerse incurtiouns and raidis in Ingland. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxviii, In raids he spilt but seldom blood. 1818 — *Rob Roy* Introd., A war which opened the low country to the raids of the clan Gregor. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 His Highland plaid, Long borne in foray and in raid. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 215 The people of Uruguay accuse the Rio Grandians of making raids into their territory.

attrib. 1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball. & Songs* I Pref. 7 A parcel of raid ballads of the Border.

b. A 'lifting' *of* cattle by means of a raid. *rare.*

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 153 A 'raid' of cattle . by the tribe of whom their escort was composed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** An invading troop or company, as of raiders.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 Apr, We expect a raid of folks to visit us this morning.

b. A rush, charge, hurried movement.

1861 N. A. WOODS *Tour Pr. Wales Canada* 50 In the reckless indiscriminate raid made to all parts of the States, emigrants often commit the most ruinous mistakes. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* III. 51 A rapid raid into some of the nearest shops, for things remembered at the last moment

c. A sudden or vigorous descent, onset, or attack *upon* something which it is intended to seize, suppress, or destroy.

1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. ii. (1881) 14 There was.. a general raid upon Protestant literature all over France. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 106 A stern raid was made upon all the scribblers in Paris.

II. † 3. A roadstead for ships. *Obs.* Cf. ROAD.

1445 *Recs. Burgh Edinb.* (1869) 8 Shipps that commys in the havin or in the raide. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 264 Be this the schippis was in the Rochell raid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 10 Sone tha let saill and straik into the raid, And ankeris cast. 1609 SKENE tr. *Reg. Maj.* 122 (*Burrow Lawes* c. 27) His shippe is in the radde. 1636 *Charter* in Maitland *Hist Edin.* (1753) III. 264 The aforesaid Port,.. Harbour, Soil, and Raid of Leith

Raid (rēd), *v.* Also 8 **rhaad**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To go upon, or take part in a raid.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 104 To raid in the surrounding country. 1879 *Academy* 11 Oct. 261/2 English sportsmen who raid with rifle and hound among the Rocky Mountain game. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 4/6 He hides in the mountain fastnesses..whence he raids into the settlements.

b. Of speculators in a market or stock-exchange: To act so as to depress prices or create uncertainty as to values.

1889 *Times* 9 Mar., A further decline due to a 'bear' clique raiding.

2. *trans.* To make a raid on (a place, person, cattle, etc.). *To raid the market* (see 1 b).

1880 *New Virgin.* II 208 Their apple and peach orchard had been 'raided'. 1887 J. HALTON *Old Ho. at Sandwich* I. III. vii. 200 The police had raided the house almost simultaneously with my entrance.

Hence **Rai'ded** *ppl a*; **Rai'ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1785 W. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 40 What debateable wark, what rhaading, and watching, and warding . alang the Border Service. 1824 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 29 Such a race as figured in it during the border raiding. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 45 Jove now circuits heaven and taketh note Of raiding flames. 1891 *Daily News* 16 May 6/1 To arrest..every person who might be found on the raided premises

Raid, obs. variant of RED(D, spawn. *Sc.*

Raid, obs. Sc. pa. t. RIDE, RAY.

Raider (rē·dəɹ). [f. RAID *v.* + -ER[1].] One who raids; a plundering invader, a marauder.

1863 *Boston Commonwealth* (U. S.) 30 Oct., Governor Bramlette of Kentucky, telegraphs that the rebel raiders are within forty miles of his capital. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 481 Hearkening the raiders call The cattle o'er the meads. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 142 There are three kinds of poachers, the local men, the raiders coming in gangs from a distance—and the mouchers.

Raider, dial. var. RATHER. **Raie**, obs. f. RAY

Raif(f, obs. Sc. f. RAVE, REEVE, REIF, REIVE; obs. pa. t. RIVE.

† **Raiffell**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* (Meaning not clear.)

? Cf. north dial. *raffle* to lounge about, dissipate.

1529 LANDESAY *Compl.* 175 Sum gart hym raiffell at the rakcat.

† **Raifort.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rayf(f,ort, -ert**; *Sc.* **raphorte**, 7 8 **ri-, ryfart**, 9 **reefort** [a. F. *raifort*, † *reff-*, *riffort* (16th c. Littré and Godef.), f. *raiz* root, RACE *sb.*[6] + *fort* strong.] Horse-radish.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* Div, He. fyrste of all vsed his salue of mustarde, .. & than his vomyte of rayffort. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. XXXVII. 590 Mountayne Radish or Rayfort hath great brode leaues, in fashion lyke to the great Docke. *a* 1700 in *Semple's Poems* (1849) 69 With sybows and rifarts and carlings. 1808 JAMIESON, *Reefort.*

Raig(e, obs. forms of RAGE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Raign**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **rayn-, reyn-**, 5 **raygn-**, 5–6 **reygne**, 6 **reign, rain.** [Aphetic form of ARRAIGN *v.*[1]] *trans.* To arraign.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 116/2 He shall. be punysshed be prisounement, and rayned at the Kynges will. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* cclii. (1482) 323 Iohan hume [etc.]. byfore the mayer the lordes and chyef Iustyce of Englond were rayned and dampned 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 b, Reigned before Pylate & iudged. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 374 Yᵗ same false faith in their owne works, raineth yᵉ mercy promised to the merits of their own works.

So † **Rai'gnment**, arraignment. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1637/1 Hauyng somewhat to declare touching the raynment and death of the Duke of Suffolke.

Raign(e, obs. forms of REIGN *sb* and *v.*

Rai'iform, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. RAI-A + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a ray (the fish).

1884 F. DAY *Fishes Gt Brit. & Irel* II. 331 These fishes . possess a squaliform stage, a raiiform stage, and a torpediform stage.

Raijpout, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

Raik, *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 5 **rayk, reyke**, 5–6 **rayke**, 5–7 (9) **raike**, 6 (9) **raik**. [a. ON. *reik* (Norw. dial. *reik*), walking, strolling, etc., related to *reika* RAIK *v.* In ME. distinct from RAKE *sb.*[3]; at a later period the two coalesced, and the spelling *raik* became unusual.]

1. The act of going, walking about, etc.; course, way; journey.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2985 Sir Gawaynne . Rydes one a rawndoune, and his rayke holdes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* III. i. 98 To the dure .. Scho tuk hyr rayk rycht hastyly *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reyke, or royt, sydylle walkyng(lge abowt (*S.* reyke or royke), *discursus, vagacio.* 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* I 284 Cesus Nausica .with his raikis all that land ouir raid. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 198/17 Rayke, *ambulacrum.* 1808 JAMIESON s.v., It is said of a horse, that takes a long step, or moves actively, that he has a great raik of the road. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* xxii, The wolf and the kid their raike began.

fig. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 73 That ȝe myȝten have ȝour reyke and prechen what ȝou list.

† **2.** The space of ground over which animals, esp. cattle, usually move or pasture; a piece of pasture-land, etc. *Obs.* Cf. RAKE *sb.*[3]

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. VI. 104 That land, that oyssyd all The Barys rayk all tyme to call. 1591 *Manor Records* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) s.v., There was a place in the

Manor of Scotter called Long Rayke. 1641 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 212 A place called le Cow Raikes.

3. = RAKE *sb.*3 4. *rare.*

1683 in *Records Preb.* (1872) 412 To bring vp the vther tua trieis with his hors and his oxine, pryce ewerie raike thretie tua *s.* 1808 JAMIESON s.v., He brings twa, thrie, &c. raik a day; applied to dung, coals, &c ..as equivalent to draught.

† Raik, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-5 (9) **raike,** 4-6 **rayk(e,** 5 **raicke,** 5-6 **reyke,** 3-6 **raik.** [a. ON. *reika* (Norw. dial. *reika,* MSw. *reka*) to walk about, stroll, wander. In ME. distinct from RAKE *v.*2, in which it was subsequently absorbed.]

1. *intr.* To go, proceed, make one's way; to walk, stroll, wander, etc.

a. of persons = RAKE *v.*2 1 a.

c 1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 140 Pas þat eauer raikis aboute to fede þaire wittis with vanitees and lustis. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* C. 89 þenne he ryses radly, & raykes bylyue Ionas toward port Iaph *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 5555 þan raikis he by þe reede see & rides ay þe sannd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 40 The men of weir .. In gude array come raikand fra the schoir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* VI. 349 He raikis throuch the hail realme.

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20798 It es better to be stell, þan raik on reson þat es will. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 467 We raiken to oure romaunces & reden þe storrius.

b. of things. = RAKE *v.*2 1 b.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 112 þe water con swepe Wyth a rownande rourde raykande aryȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 627 Thar schip Raykyt slidand throw the se. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 212 Lat the cop raik for my bennysoun.

fig. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxv. 5 Þai suffire þaire hert to rayke in ydel thoghtis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3048 Hir chekes ..as the chalke white, As the rose, was the rud þat raiked hom in.

c. of cattle, deer, etc. = RAKE *v.*2 1 c.

a 1225 [see RAIKING *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Robene & Makyne* 12, I..keipis my scheip undir yone wude, Lo! quhair thay raik on raw. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 643 The fallow deir, to see thame raik on rawe.

2. *refl.* To betake oneself. *rare.*

13.. *E. E Allit. P.* B. 465 þe rauen raykez him forth. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1735 þe lady..ros hir vp radly, rayked hir þeder.

3. *trans.* **a.** To make, pursue, (one's way). *rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 3477 The dede body ras..And raykyt off the kyrk hys way.

b. To wander through or over (a place).

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* vii, Lang haif I raikit the worild wide. *Ibid.* xxiv, To raike the lanely glen.

Hence **† Rai·ker,** a stroller, vagabond; **† Rai·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 *note* (Titus MS.), As mon dos þe custel to the ku, oðer to þe beast, þat is to raikinde. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 382 Neuer cowþe stynt .. þe raykande wawez. *c* 1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 140 Thre maners of occupacions are, as..Raykyng aboute. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 Reiuers, Raikers, Herrieris of the ground.

Raik(e, obs. Sc. ff. RAKE, RECK. **Raikn-,** obs. Sc. f. RECKON.

† Rail, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hræȝ(e)l, hreȝl,** etc., 2 **ræȝ(e)l,** rail, 3 **reȝel,** 5 **reile,** 6 **raill, rayll, rale,** 6-7 **raile, rayl(e,** 7-8 (9 *Sc.*) **rail.** [OE. *hrægl, hrægel* = OFris. (*h*)*reil,* OHG. (*h*)*regil, hrecil,* of obscure etym.]

1. A garment, dress, mantle, cloak.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 84 *Amiculo,* hraecli [*Erf.* hrægl, *Corpus* hrȝgl]. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* xiv. 82 Dæt hrægl sceolde bion ȝeworht of purpuran. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 4 He..lede his reaf & nam linen hrægel [*Hatton MS.* rail] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þa oðre men þe reil nefden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 562 Þu art lutel and unstrong And nis þi reȝel nowiht long.

b. A woman's gown (? misuse of sense 2).

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) II. 15 She was dressed in a plain white rail.

2. A piece of linen or other cloth formerly worn about the neck by women; a neckerchief. See also NIGHT-RAIL.

1482 *Act* 22 *Edw. IV,* c. 1 They shall not suffer their wives to weare any reile called a kercheffe, whose price exceedeth twentie pence. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rayle for a woman's neck, *crevechief en quattre doubles.* 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed 2) 8 A course hempen raile about her shoulders *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 232 Ladyes, that weare black cipress vailes Turn'd lately to white linnen-rayles. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4) s. v., The .. gathered piece of Cloth which Women throw about their necks, when they dress them is also called a Rail. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Rails,* A womans rail or collar-body, as Scot. Boe. call it.

Comb. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 126 Fower crepings ..iiij railbandes.

Rail (rēl), *sb.*2 Forms: 4-6 **raylle,** 4-7 **raile,** 5 **reyle,** 5 7 **rayl(e,** 6-7 **rale,** 4, 7- **rail.** [a. OF. *reille* (1334):—pop. L. **regla,* L. *rēgula* straight stick, bar, rod, etc. (see RULE): the mod. Norm. form is *ratle* (Moisy). MLDu., (M)LG., and Sw. *regel,* OHG. *rigil* (G. *riegel*) bar, bolt, etc, are prob. also of Latin origin.]

1. A bar of wood, fixed in a horizontal position for hanging things on, or for other purposes. Now chiefly in combs., as *copping-, hat-, towel-rail.*

c 1320 [see *rail-tree* in 6 a]. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 75 Into an Egle he gan transforme, And flyh and sette him on a raile. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 313 Cloffeborde & Raylles for the seyd ship. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 222 The master of the Engine..setteth open the rayles that contain the binding of the whole worke. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 22 These Racks..are hung a-thwart two Rails an Inch thick..which Rails are fastned .. by Stiles perpendicular to the Ceiling. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 174 P 3 All the Volumes shall be from Time to Time placed in proper Order upon the Rails of the unhoused Booksellers. 1793 [see COPPING-RAIL]. 1883 [see *hat-rail,* s.v. HAT *sb.* 8].

b. Used to support vines or other plants.

1389 *Helmingham MS.* 21, lf. 17 b, Forkis & railis to bere up þe vyne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 287 Helpe hem [gourds] vp with rayles, as they growe. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Cantherius,* the raile of a vine borne vp with forkes & postes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. II. 2 A frame of railes in forme of an Arbor for vines to runne vpon. 1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. 290 To defend Their infant shoots, beneath, on oaken stakes, Extend a rail of elm.

c. Forming part of the sides of a cart.

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rayle for a carte, *coste.* 1611 COTGR., *Ridelle,* the rayle of a Cart or waine; and more particularly, the vppermost of the three. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 697/2 The chest or body of the waggon, having the staves or rails fixed thereon. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 357/1 The outer rails support the sheaves of corn over the wheels.

d. *Naut. Rails of the head:* (see quot. 1769).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Rails of the head,* certain curved pieces of timber extending from the bows on each side to the continuation of the ship's stem. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 375 The short rails of the head, extending from the back of the figure to the cat-head.

2. A horizontal bar of wood or metal, fixed upon upright supports (posts) as part of a fence. (In *pl.* freq. = b.)

1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 272 For sawyng reyleyes [*sic*] to the pale. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 59 This Gardeyn was towred at euery corner and railed with railes gilt. 1616 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 115, I agreed with my carpenter to mak my postes and Rayles of my Park. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII 91 The rails which inclos'd the sanctuary 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 117 The wood makes durable rails for fences. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. Wales Canada* 315 Mr. Lincoln began his career in life as a splitter of rails. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 395/1 Placing wooden rails on the side next the glebe land. *fig.* 1614 DAY *Dyall* IX. (1613) 246 The law hath made rayles and barres about thee.

b. A continuous series of bars forming the horizontal part of a fence; also, by extension, a fence or railing, whether constructed of posts and rails, or of some other form.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 38 Reparacions nedefull to be done in and vpon any pale, rayle and lodge, within any of the saide parkes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. XIX. 833 These seuerall grounds must be separated one from the other by a strong raile, through which deere or sheepe (but no greater cattell) may passe. 1650 T. B[AYLLY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 31 As we were going along by the Churchyard Rayle. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 62/2 The rail or side-wall of the Bridge 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 88 The dangerous place is guarded by a wooden rail.

c. The HAND-RAIL of a stair.

1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Pro emendacione de le grece et le reyle infra aulam. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 Carpenters do frame their Railes to Ballesters to meet on the Pedestals. 1778 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 2) I. 618/2 The three dotted lines drawn from the rail to the pitch board represent the width of the rail. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 Every level straight line, directed to the axis of the well-hole, from every point of the side of the rail. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch* § 2182 In the upper ramp..produce the top of the rail..to P.

d. An altar-rail (see ALTAR *sb.* II).

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 10 Unlesse a man be within the rayls, or enclosure of the Altar. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 231 In the Chancell just on this side the Rayle. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 90 The rail was introduced in the seventeenth century as a fence to the altar.

e. *Naut.* (See quot. 1804.)

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron* Pref. 19 Rails are narrow planks nailed for ornament on several parts of a ship's upper works, as drift-rails, fife-rails, sheer-rails. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXI. 112 Our ship had high bulwarks and rail. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 264 Those parts where the sheer is raised, and the rails are cut off.

3. *Carpentry.* One of the horizontal pieces in a door or other framework.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 In Wainscoting of Rooms..the Upper and Lower Rails have also the same breadth with the Margent of the Stile. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 160 All the cross pieces (of a frame) are denominated rails. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 81 This gate..is usually composed of two upright stiles, and two horizontal rails, framed together.

† b. A string of a stair. *Obs.*

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 154 The Rail these Steps are built upon must..be framed into the next Post.

† c. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/1 Raile is a piece of Timber 6 .. foot or more long, and carrieth four inches broad, and an inch or more thick. A Raile is an half Spare.

4. A bar or continuous line of bars (now usu. of iron or steel) laid on or near the ground (commonly in pairs) to bear and guide the wheels of a vehicle, and enable them to run more easily.

a 1734 NORTH *Life Lord Keeper North* (1742) 136 Laying Rails of Timber, from the Colliery, down to the River, exactly streight and parallel; and bulky Carts are made with four Rowlets fitting these Rails. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle* I. 687 *note,* Upon these sleepers, other pieces of timber called rails, of 4 or 5 in. square are laid. 1834 N. W. CUNDY *Inland Transit* 34 These iron bars, which are called rails, are firmly connected end to end. 1866 *Engineering* I. 255/2 Steel rails have so much more stiffness in a vertical direction than iron.

b. Phr. *Off the rails* (freq. *fig.* = out of the proper or normal condition).

1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcv. 80 At the arrival of a general election England therefore may be considered as 'off the rails'. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 499 A sane, healthy, waking mind can really get momentarily off the rails.

5. = RAILWAY, now chiefly in phr. *by rail,* and on the Stock Exchange in *pl.* = railway shares.

1843 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 295 The rail has brought us within fifty miles of London. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xi. 149 He had come on by rail to pay us a visit. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 8/1 The public have lost nearly all confidence in American rails.

b. Railway journey.

1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 242 So as the Atlantic should have been no greater Bar between us than the two hours rail to Oxford.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In senses 1 and 2, as *rail-fence* (U.S.), *-mould, -piece, -post, -splitter* (U.S.), *-splitting* (U.S.), *-work*; **rail-bird,** the American spotted cuckoo; **† rail-cloth,** ? a cloth for the altar-rail; **rail-ridden,** compelled to 'ride' on a rail, as a punishment; **† rail-stair,** a stair with a railing; **† rail-tree,** a rail.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 596/2 The nævius, spotted cuckow, or *rail-bird, is about the size of a field-fare.. It inhabits Cayenne...This is seen often perched upon gates and rails, whence its name. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.,* Paid for a lyne to the *rale cloth 1848 WEBSTER, **Rail-fence.* *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xii. (1891) 142 Simple and rustic as the gap in a rail fence. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 18 One of the male birds accompanies me, flitting from post to post of the rail-fence. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/2 If the sides of the twisted part of the rail be shaped by the *rail-mould. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 487 The under edge of the blade may coincide with the top or winding surface of the *rail-piece. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 A parallel piece of thin wood bent to the side of the rail-piece. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1860/1 **Rail-post,* a newel post for a staircase or balustrade. 1865 *Morn. Star* 19 July, A Woman Tarred and *Rail-ridden 1865 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 7 Earned his life as *rail-splitter, deck-hand, farm-labourer, clerk. 1863 DICEY *Federal St* I. 164, I am not practically acquainted with *rail-splitting 1589 in *Rec. Burgh Glasgow* (1876) I. 148 With ane *raill galrie stair and ane turlies vpoun the northmost windo therof. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 3217 Þanne was before his bed itiȝt A couertine on *raile tre, For noman scholde on bed ise. 1825 JAMIESON Suppl., *Rail-tree,* a large beam, in a cow-house, fixed about two feet above the heads of the cows, into which the upper ends of the stakes are fixed. Teviotdale. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 287 A little green cross-barred *railwork for mignonette.

b. In sense 4, in a large number of compounds, mostly of recent origin, as *rail-bender, -borer, -chair, -clamp, -joint, -layer, -laying, -maker, -making, -mill, -parallel, -trade,* etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1859-60 **Rail-bender,* etc. 1884 *Ibid* Suppl. 737 **Rail-borer,* etc. 1864 WEBSTER, **Rail-joint.* 1835 BARLOW *2nd Rep. Direct. Lond. & B'ham Railw.* 49 Both sides being alike, the *rail-layers may select the side that fits best. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 166/1 In all present systems of *rail-laying the supports simply rest upon the ground. 1835 BARLOW *2nd Rep. Direct. Lond. & B'ham Railw.* 22 The *rail parallel weighing 42 lbs. per yard.

c. In sense 5, as *rail-bank, -car, -carriage, charges, distance, -head, operations, -track, -waggon.*

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 67 Shaping the material for the *rail-bank. 1843 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 352 Steamboats and *rail-cars 1867 G. MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. 204 A hybrid combination of *rail-carriage, omnibus and diligence. 1880 *Q. Rev.* CXLV. 319 On the question of *rail charges a good deal might be written. 1882 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 489 An hour's *Rail distance from here. 1896 *Daily News* 13 May 9/3 The advanced base camp has been transferred to the vicinity of the *rail head. 1855 CARLYLE in *L. FitzGerald's Lett.* (1889) I. 235 The end of my shrieking, mad, (and to me quite horrible) *rail operations. *a* 1824 ROBERTSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 68 The *rail-track was now made of cast-iron and concave 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. Note-bks.* (1883) 42 On our left, the rail-track kept close to the hills *a* 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 30 Simple as the common *rail-waggon convoy may appear [etc.].

Hence **Rai·lage,** conveyance by rail, or the charges for this; **Rai·lery** *nonce-wd.,* travelling by rail; **Rai·ly** *a. nonce-wd.,* railway-like.

1852 LD COCKBURN *Circuit Journ* (1883) 373 Too much railery is an unbecoming thing for an aged judge. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 42 These vegetable Titans are of the rail, and raily. 1891 *Auckland* (N. Z.) *Star* 1 Oct. 4/2 Labour, cartage, and railage.

Rail (rēl), *sb.*3 Forms: 5 7 **rayle,** 5, 8 **rale,** 6-7 **raile,** 7- **rail.** [a. F. *râle* (Picard *reille*), OF. *raale* (13-14th c.), of uncertain origin. Hence also G. *ralle,* med.L. *rallus*] A bird of the family *Rallidæ* and especially of the genus *Rallus*: see LANDRAIL, WATER-RAIL.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 69 Votreller, Rales, Quayles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 299/1 A Rayle, *glebarius* *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 870 Some. by the barres of her tayle Wyll knowe a raven from a rayle. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 76 Sauce for a Quail, Raile, or any fat big bird. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xviii. 273 We diverted ourselves in the Meadows, where my Lord shot some Rales. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxv, All was hushed and still, save the deep note of the rail. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 207 The rails tried all they knew to stop the cobra.

attrib. 1573 BARET *Alvearie*, A Raile bird, *rusticula*. 1608 T. ASHE *Trav.* II. 67 Rail-bird, *Rallus Virginianus*.

Rail (rēl), *sb.*⁴ *rare*. Also 6 **rayle**. [f. RAIL *v.*⁴] An act of railing or reviling.

a 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 30 With thy versyfyeing tyles How they haue tayles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 43 Ill carelesse of his taunt and bitter rayle. 1869 MANNING *Petri Privilegy.* (1871) II. 9 Some half-educated minds..who keep up the old rail against the Catholic religion.

Rail (rēl), *sb.*⁵ *Sc.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. RAIL *v.*¹: cf. not. 1887 in sense 2.] A row (of nails).

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* v, They .. set about their eels wi' rails O' clinkin tackets.

Rail (rēl), *v.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4 **raill-**, -6 **rayl(e**, 5 **rayll(e**, 6 *Sc.* **ralye**. [a. OF. *reiller* –pop.L. **reglare*, L. *rēgulāre*, f. *rēgula*: see RAIL *b.*²]

†**1.** *trans.* To set in order or array; to arrange; to regulate. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 43 The rose rayleth hire ode. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* iv. 83 Both alblast and many a bow Was redy railed opon a row. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1020 Soo weel can oure mayden hir proporcyons ayll. *Ibid.* v. 1168 Whan that no counseill may you reden e rayle. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 181 Than his people rayled theym togyther.

†**b.** To tie or fasten in a string or row. *Obs. rare.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 141 [The rebels] were brought to London, all rayl'd in Ropes, like a Teame of Horses in a Cart. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warb* III. i, The ringleaders of his commotion, Railed in ropes, fit ornaments for traitors Wait your determinations.

2. To array, adorn, set (*with* something).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1618 Eche a strete was..realy railled wip wel riche clopes. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3264 The bowelle whas rede golde . Raylide with reched and rubyes newe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2561 To conserue hyt, And to Raylle With fresh and lusty apparaylle. 1542 *Inv. Wardr.* (1815) 85 Ane cott of blak sating rallyeit with old and silver. 1887 *Jamieson's Scot. Dict.* Suppl. 317 *To rail shoon*, to fill the soles with rows of iron nails. *fig.* *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1230 Wyth many eyes I wyl sow newly rayle.

Rail (rēl), *v.*² Also 4–7 **rayle, raile**, 7 *Sc.* **raill**. [f. RAIL *sb.*²]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide (vines, etc.) with rails; to train on rails. *Obs.*

1389 *Helmingham MS.* 21, If. 17 b, De vyne..schal wax wilde but if she be railid. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 805 Yow rayle hem, and of clousure is no doute. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. 717 Vynes ben perched and rayled and bounde to trees that ben nye to them.

2. To furnish or enclose (a place) with rails.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 820 (771) This yerd was large, and rayled alle the aleyes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 291 Al the Aleyis sir..I-raylid. 1587 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 215 Chayney doell the syde towardes Est Crofte to be rayled. 1641 *V. Mountagu in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 286 All the streets are railed for the advantage of the show. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 25 In rayling the walke called Swinley Rayles, in the forest of Windsor. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 173 The Church-yard ought to be fenced in and railed. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1823) I. 456 The sides of the causeys are stoned, capstained, and railed.

b. With adverbs, esp. *to rail in*, to enclose a space or thing) with rails; *to rail off*, to separate by a railing.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxxi, Ane herbere grene, with wandis long and small Railit about. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* A iij, A bridge, the which was rayled in on both sides. 1604 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 205 Staphe Hulme hath Rayled in a parcell of land. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ₱ 2 Sir Roger has..railed in the Communion-Table. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 221 A space was railed in for the reception of the curors. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 451 The footpaths were railed off along the whole distance.

†**c.** To confine (sheep) by rails. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 84 Yett some will perswade to rayle them a little before they goe to field.

3. To provide (a hedge, bench, etc.) with a rail or rails. Also with *about*, *in* (cf. 2 b). *rare.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresb. Husb.* (1586) 50 The common hedge made of dead wood, well staked and thicke plashed or railde. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ₱ 11 The Inck-Block..is Railed in on its farther and hinder-sides..with Mainscot Board. *Ibid.* xx. ₱ 3 The Bench hath its farther side, and both ends, railed about with slit Deal about two inches high.

4. To lay with rails (in sense 4 of the sb.).

1888 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 125 One hundred and fifty miles of new road graded last year, which was to receive its rails this spring, will not be railed.

5. To convey by rail.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 10/1 Fat cattle and fat sheep ..to be railed to market.

6. *intr.* To travel by rail. Also with *it*.

1842 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 337 We rail to Munich to-morrow. 1853 VISC. STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE in Lane-Poole *Life* II. 243 Next day we railed it away through Gratz and Laibach.

7. To fish with a hand-line over a boat's rail.

1889 *Nature* XLI. 180 In England, the summer fishing for mackerel is carried on by means of hand lines, and small boats may be seen 'railing' or 'whiffing' amongst the schools of mackerel.

†**Rail,** *v.*³ *Obs.* Forms: 5 **raylle, rayl, reyle**, 5–6 **rail(e, rayle**, 6 *Sc.* **ralo**. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To flow, gush (*down*). Usu. said of blood.

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 6842 Thei mette so well .. That the blod fio hem rayled. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v.

1720 Ffro thi eynez lete the water now be thi cheekis reyle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 172 The blude haboundantly furth rais. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 155, I saw a spring out of a rocke forth rayle. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. lxxiv, A tempest railed downe her cheekes amaine.

Rail (rēl), *v.*⁴ Forms: *α.* 5–7 **rayl**, 6 *Sc.* **ral-, raill**, 6–7 **rayle, rayll**, 6– **rail**; *β.* 6 *Sc.* **ralȝe, railȝe, relȝie**. [a. F. *railler* (15th c.), of uncertain origin. Cf. RAILLY, RALLY.]

1. *intr.* To utter abusive language.

1460–70 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 229 He raylyd soore and grevysly to forteſy hys bretherynys sayyngys. *α* 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 63 Walke, Scot, Walke, sot, Rayle not to far *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iii. 44 Be ȝe rank quhen thay begin to relȝie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 86 To force you from your Idlenesse, and punish you if you rayle. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. Mathemat.* § 8 To see you rail and rage at the rate you do. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 500 Satire..Too often rails to gratify his spleen. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 152 You rail, and it is fun to me.

b. constr. *against*, *at*, † *of*, † *on*, *upon*, † *with*.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxi, Sire Dynadan rayled with sir Tristram. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 61 He is so patient, that he suffereth men all to rayle and rage vpon him. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 73 [He] raileth against all the discipline of the church. *Ibid* 47 The Masse is railed on. 1588 BARINGTON *Prof. Exp. Lord's Pr.* (1596) 267 They rayle of al compulsion to the contrarie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Hee railes at mee beyond reason. 1660 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O H S) I. 369 Who rayl'd more.. than he, against both Presbyterians and Independents? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lv. 291 Enemies rail at him for crimes he is not guilty of. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 98, I am the same, but do not rail upon me. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* I. 6 Don't rail against the women. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 195 We are beginning to see this, and we are railed at for so beginning.

†**2.** To jest, to rally. Also const. *with*. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marrit Wemen* 480 Sum rownis; and sum ralȝeis, and sum redis ballatis. 1530 PALSGR. 678/1, I rayle, I jeste merely, *je me gaudis*. 1590 BUREL in Watson *Coll. Poems* (1709) II. 12 Let no man me esteme to raill, Nor think that raschelie I report. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs Godolphin* (1888) 98 Severall Ladyes .were railing with the Gallants trifleingly enough.

†**b.** To brag or boast. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1530 PALSGR. 678/1, I rayle in bostyng, *je me raille*. He doth naught els but rayle at the ale house all daye.

3. *trans.* To bring (a person) *into* a certain condition by railing. Also rarely with a thing as obj. in other constructions.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 139 Till thou canst raile the seale from off my bond Thou but offend'st thy Lungs to speake so loud. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 17, I shal sooner rayle thee into wit and holinesse. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Noble natures.. are not railed into vice. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. xiii. (1842) 88 Trying .. to rail his old English heart out of his bosom?

b. With adj. expressing the result. *rare*⁻¹.

1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* v. i, You spightfully are come to rail me dead.

†**Rail,** *v.*⁵ *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure etym.] *intr.* To go about, wander, roam.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6845 Aboute Ector euere thei rayled. *Ibid.* 7432 Ther come two kynges In that batayle, That saw Ector aboute rayle, As faucoun flees affir drake. 1530 PALSGR. 678/1, I rayle, I straye abrode, *je trace, je trauase*. He doth naught els but rayle here and there.

Rail (rēl), *v.*⁶ [Prob. echoic.] *trans.* and *intr.* To rattle.

1770 ARMSTRONG *Imitations* 85 Every petty brook that crawled..Railing its pebbles. 1844 [see RAILING *ppl. a.*³].

Railed (rēld), *ppl. a.* [f. RAIL *sb.*² and *v.*²]

1. Enclosed with a rail or rails (sense 2). Also with advb., as *railed-in*, *-off*.

1639 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 58 One litle parcell of meadow within a Rayled neck of Land. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 205 The railed inclosure of the altar. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. iii, The crowds kept pouring in to the railed-off space. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 97 A woman..standing before a railed-in grave.

2. Laid with rails (sense 4).

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 276 The..Waggons.. are easily pushed by a Man, on a railed Way, to a Stage over the Canal. 1800 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 235 A waggon way or Railed Road for conveying stone from the quarry.

Railer¹ (rēˑlɔɪ). [f. RAIL *v.*⁴ + -ER¹.] One who rails; a reviler.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 66 The railȝear raknis na wordis, but ratlis furth rauis. 1575–85 ABP SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. 242 He is a railer, he doteth, he wanteth discretion. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect.* Introd., I go on to shew you the unbridl'd impudence of this loose railer. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 328 Dread not the railer's laugh, nor ruffian's rage. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xiii, Thou writ'st of living men, And art a railer and detractor then. 1859 SMILES *Self Help* (1860) 216 The grumblers and the railers against fortune.

Railer² (rēˑlɔɪ). [f. RAIL *v.*⁴ + -ER¹.] A rail-maker; one who fits or furnishes with rails.

1882 in OGILVIE. (Cf. *stair-railer.*)

†**Rai·ler**³. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RAIL *sb.*² 1.

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 149/3217 Iosyan made On her gurdill a knott rennand..ouer a rayler sche it drew.

Railery, obs. form of RAILLERY.

Railing (rēˑliŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. RAIL *v.*²]

†**1.** The training of vines upon rails. **b.** A shoot of a vine so trained; also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxix. 12 [lxxx. 11] He straȝte out his braunchis vnto the se; and vnto the flod his railingus [L. *propagines*]. — *Isa.* xvi. 8 His railing braunches [L. *propagines*] ben forsaken, thei passeden the se. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xviii. 614 Balsamum .. spredyth as a vyne wythout raylyng and vndersettinge

2. The action of making fences, or enclosing ground with rails. Also *railing-in*.

1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 6 To take any of the same [coppies woodes] for palyng raylyng or enclosing of parkes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, The railing in of a repugnant and contradictive mount Sinai in the gospel. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 139 Expended in..raylng and paleing in Bushy Parke.

b. *concr.* (also in *pl.*) A fence or barrier made of rails, or in some other fashion.

1471–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 94 Pro factura lxiiij rod' del Ralyng. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, The gilded railing, which was once around it, was broken down. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 105 Tom .. stood listlessly gazing over the railings.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii 125 From roof to ledge stretched a railing of cylindrical icicles.

c. Material for railings.

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot* 336 Railing must be nailed across the boss but when railing is not at hand, a strong straw rope is commonly used in its stead. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 147 Bars of fancy railing, and balusters of stairs consist of cast iron

3. The laying of rails; a set or line of rails.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 655 The railing must..be set out in levels, or in lines nearly level.

4. *Comb.* **railing-line,** a hand-line used over the rail of a boat.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 Rayling lines for Mackerell. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 12 Handlines and Long Lines railing Lines for Mackerel.

Hence **Rai·linged** *a.*, enclosed by a railing.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 181 A turfed and railinged square

Railing (rēˑliŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. RAIL *v.*⁴ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb.; abusing, abuse.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxii, For this entente syr Dynadan said alle this raylynge and langage ageynst sir Tristram. 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* II. (1572) 66/2 He recounteth it to be raylng, gesting, and scolding. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXI. vii, I understand what railing greate men spredd. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 555 Railing and praising were his usual Themes. 1769 *Junius Lett* xviii. 77 Railing is usually a relief to the mind. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. XI. VI. 255 He was proof against the railing of a mob.

pl. 1526 TINDALE *1 Tim.* vi. 4 Stryfe, realinges [1534 raylinges], evyll surmysinges. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 Hee heard raylings and reproaches of many. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks 1730 I. 17 The gall, the railings.. which made these satires take with so much applause. 1854 MACAULAY *Bieg* (1867) 30 It does not appear from the railings of his enemies, that he ever was drunk in his life.

Railing (rēˑliŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. as prec. + -ING².] That rails; characterized by railing.

1526 TINDALE *Jude* 9 Michael. durst nott geve raylynge sentence. *c* 1586 COUNTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIV. ix, The wrong Of thy reviling railing foe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Life (1721) I. 53 The railing Eloquence of Cicero in his Philipics. 1724 POPE *Lett.* 10 Sept., The railing Papers about the Odyssey. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* I. ii, The railing drunkards! why, what would they have?

†**Rai·ling,** *ppl. a.*² [f. RAIL *v.*³] Flowing.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 57 Instead of rest thou lendest raylng teares

Rai·ling, *ppl. a.*³ [f. RAIL *v.*⁶] Rattling.

1844 LEVER *T. Burke* II. 163 The railing crash of falling branches, and the deep baying of the storm.

Railingly (rēˑliŋli), *adv.* [f. RAILING *ppl. a.*¹ + -LY².] In a railing manner.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr) 132 When wee do railingly burst out against any man into slanderous and contentious words. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 65 They will railingly return them answer.

Rai·li·potent, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. RAIL *v.*⁴, after *omnipotent.*] Powerful in railing.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Prol. ***4 b, Spare me, o super-dominering Elfe, And most Railipotent for euer raine.

Railery (rēˑlərɪ). Also 7 **railery**. [a. F. *raillerie*, f. *railler* to rally: cf. RALLERY, a form which represents the older pron. (rælərɪ), given by Sheridan, Walker, Smart, etc., and still used by some (esp. *U.S.*) speakers.]

1. Good-humoured ridicule, banter.

1653 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 245 The word Raillery you return'd me for interpretation .. is now grown here so common with the better sort, as there are few of the meaner that are not able to construe it. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.* Pref, I am not ignorant, that by saying this of others, I expose my self to some Raillery. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xi. 257 The raillery is carried to the very verge of railing, some will say ribaldry. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. x, A company in which you have been galled by the raillery of some wag by profession. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 127 The countryman's Ribald raillery.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this.

1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II 100 He sayes Sir E. H. found fault with the meat and such like railleries. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 100 An Innocent Railery is their greatest delight. 1710 ADDISON *Il hug-Exam.* No. 1 ₱ 1 There is a shocking familiarity both in his railleries and civilities. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, All his purposed railleries deserted him.

†**2.** Railing, reviling. *Obs. rare.*

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H S) II 180 He fell into a great Passion, and began to call Names.. He continu'd his Raillery. *Ibid.* 193 The very stile, wch is nothing but Raillery and Billingsgate.

Railless (rē·l,lĕs), *a.* [f. RAIL *sb.*² + -LESS.] Devoid of rails; having no railway.

1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* vii. 123 The railless, almost roadless downs. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 3/1 The slippery and railless gangway.

‖ **Raillеur.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 raillieur. [Fr., f. *railler* to rally.] One who practises raillery.

1667 SPRAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 417 The Family of the Railleurs is deriv'd from the same Original with the Philosophers. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 75/2 His acquaintance were all wits and raillieurs. 1752 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 62 *note*, Setting aside all raillery, advising the raillieurs to be serious.

† **Rai·llier.** *Obs.* Also 8 -yer. [f. RAILLY *v.* + -ER¹.] = RALLIER².

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III. 288 An airy Gentleman of the World, and a thorow Raillyer. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. vi. 50 The free, gay, Raillier of all our Sex's Foibles.

Rai·lly, *sb. Sc. rare*⁻¹. [f. RAIL *sb.*¹ + -Y.] A woman's jacket.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xii, What's the colour o' her hair? —and does she wear a habit or a railly?

† **Rai·lly,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **rayly, raillie.** [ad. F. *railler* to RALLY *v.*²]

1. **a.** *intr.* To rally, to jest.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Note 18 He would not railly with the God from whom he hoped for Relief. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 45 If they rally, droll, and speak evil of others. *a* 1760 I. H. BROWNE *Poems* (1768) 111 Train'd up to laugh,..And railly with the prettiest air.

b. *trans.* To rally, ridicule, tease (a person).

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 96 The jollier [sort] that would railly them out of their faith. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 269 He began to railly himself with .. much wit and humour.

2. *intr.* To mock, scoff, or jeer *at*.

1678 WOOD *Life* 11 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 426 Barnesley a Jesuit .. came then through Oxford attended by a guard and a tipstaff; raylied at by the boyes.

Hence **Rai·llying** *vbl. sb. rare*⁻¹.

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. Auth. Pref., There would be scoffing and flouting, with raillying and repartееing.

Raillyer, obs. form of RAILLIER.

Railroad (rē·lroud), *sb.* Also 8–9 **rail road, rail-road.** [f. RAIL *sb.*² 4. Now chiefly *U.S.*, the usual term in Great Britain being RAILWAY.]

1. = RAILWAY 1.

1775 SMEATON *Rep.* (1837) II. 411 It seems perfectly practicable to carry the coals upon a rail-road. 1793 — *Edystone L.* § 167 *note*, The timber road, commonly called at the Collieries, where they are used, a Rail Road. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 318 A horse employed on a rail-road. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 40 Along Smithsons railroad to the point at which the same meets the Dewsbury road.

b. = RAILWAY 1 b.

1852 CAROLINE FOX *Old Friends* (1882) 276 The speculum [of Lord Rosse's telescope] has its own little railroad, over which it runs into the cannon's mouth.

2. = RAILWAY 2.

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robert* Introd., The giddiness attendant on a journey on this Manchester railroad. 1835 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 95 To Liverpool by the railroad; a grand mode of travelling. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvii. § 35 Your railroad .. is only a device for making the world smaller.

fig. 1847 HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 5 Mathematicians .. leaving the level railroad of their own [science].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (cf. RAILWAY 3).

a. attrib., as *railroad bill, carriage, coach, companion, company, conveyance, pace, shares, speed, station, track, train, travelling, tunnel.*

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 296/1 The Aylesbury and Thame *Railroad Bill. 1839 PARKIN in Barlow *Railw. Eng. Wheels* (1848) 26 Improvements in *railroad and other carriages. 1839 BOWDLER *Sunday Trains* 15 Proprietors of *Railroad coaches. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 363 The troubled thoughts from which his *railroad companion had extricated him. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 173 Twenty *Rail Road Companies. 1825 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* Introd. 1 The acknowledged importance of *Railroad conveyance. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, Hope, glory,.. and such subjects, whirled through their brains at a *railroad pace. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 221, I ask the price of *rail-road shares. 1840 [R. E. HILL] *Pinch of Snuff* 59 Intellect and refinement .. now progress at *railroad speed. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 77/2 Entrance to a *Railroad Station. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lvii. 250 The main railroad station at Birmingham. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf. T.* i. (1859) 11 Boys that put coppers on the *railroad tracks. 1836 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XXX. 382 The vibrating effects of a passing *rail road train. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 180 *Railroad travelling in America is very fatiguing and noisy. 1836 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XXIX. 73 The length of this *Rail Road tunnel is eight hundred and seventy-seven feet.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *railroad proprietor, scalper* (see quot.), *-wrecking* adj.

1839 BOWDLER *Sunday Trains* 16 The Railroad proprietors are men of property. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* 43 He became a railroad-scalper .. its essence appears to be to cheat the railroads out of their due fare. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 71 The railroad-wrecking plant, especially the heavier types of steam derricks, will be found of great value.

c. railroad-creeper = *railway-creeper.*

1891 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* v, The mauve *railroad-creeper on the station.

Hence **Rai·lroadia·na,** matters pertaining to railroads; **Rai·lroadish** *a.*, resembling a railroad in speed; **Rai·lroadship,** *nonce-wd.*, connexion by means of railroads.

1838 (*title*) Railroadiana. A New History of England. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* I. 3 A little too railroadish, perhaps, unless a man's in an awful hurry. 1883 *National Baptist* (U.S.) XIX. 700 Connecting the three Americas.. in one bond of railroadship.

Railroad (rē·lroud), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To furnish (a country) with railroads. **b.** To engross (the mind) in railroads. **c.** *transf.* To mark with parallel lines.

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Poems* II. Pref. 5 The public mind seems nearly as much railroaded as the country. 1893 A. ROBERTSON *Fra Paolo Sarpi* 26 The modern practice of 'railroading' Bibles. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 788/2 Nearly every country except China has been railroaded.

2. To transport by means of the railroad.

1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 69 We were marched and railroaded back to Philadelphia.

b. *U.S.* To accomplish (an action) with great speed; to 'rush' (a person or thing) *to* or *into* a place, *through* a process, etc.

1884 *Amer. Law Rev.* in *Law Times* LXXVII. 104/2 The way men are railroaded to the gallows in that country. 1898 *Educat. Rev.* (U.S.) XV. 465 This process of railroading a pupil through school.

3. *intr. U.S.* To travel by rail.

1889 *Lit. World* (Boston) 8 June 199/3 Now steaming along the coast, now railroading along the shore.

4. *intr. U.S.* To work on the railroad.

1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 52, I was born in Chicago, ..and railroaded ever since I was corn high.

Hence **Railroaded** *ppl. a.*

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Rhymes by Roadside* i, Time, with deep railroaded brow, Changes all things but horses now.

Railroader (rē·lroudəɹ). *U.S.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ER.] One who is employed in the management or the working of a railroad.

1881 *Lewisburg Chron.* No. 1938 Experienced railroaders ..soon placed them again upon the rails. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 369/2 We had a most vigilant brakeman on the train,..I called the attention of this railroader.

Railroading (rē·lroudiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. Travelling by rail. Also *attrib.*

1855 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 251 A quiet Sunday..after a week's railroading. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* 77 It is hard to make railroading pleasant. *Ibid.* XXVII. 217 These matter-of-fact railroading and telegraphing days.

2. The business of making or working railroads. 1882 PIDGEON *Engineer's Holiday* I. 228 Mountain railroading is much easier at its highest than at its lower levels. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avernus* 203 Railroading is considered by all who do not follow it as a 'low-down job'.

3. The action of 'rushing' things. In quot. *attrib.* 1884 *American* VIII. 104 A conviction secured in an hour ..the 'railroading' feature, produces a painful feeling.

4. *Printing.* In proof-correcting, a method of indicating by parallel lines that words are to be transferred to the next line; overrunning.

1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 153.

Rail-train. [f. RAIL *sb.*² 4 and 5.] **a.** A railway-train. **b.** (See quot. 1881).

1855 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 233 There are Rail-Trains to Ipswich from Shoreditch. 1872 TALMAGE *Sermons* 139 It is a rail-train run into by a Bangor express. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Rail-train*, a train of rolls for reducing iron piles or steel ingots or blooms to rails.

Railway (rē·lwe), *sb.* Also **rail-way, rail way.** [f. RAIL *sb.*² 4 + WAY. Cf. RAILROAD, at one time equally (or more) common in Great Britain and still usual in America.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 275/1 *Railway* seems now we think the more usual term.]

1. A way or road laid with rails (originally of wood, in later times usually of iron or steel), on which the wheels of wagons containing heavy goods are made to run for ease of transport; also, the way composed of rails thus laid.

Railways (or railroads) of this kind were app. first used at Newcastle in the beginning of the 17th c. Cast-iron rails were introduced about the middle of the 18th c., and wrought-iron ones about 1820. Although this use of the words is not obsolete, it has now a very restricted currency in comparison with sense a.

1776 *Act* 16 *Geo. III*, c. 32 To make..a rail-way from hence to or near Caledon, and to make other rail-ways. 1798 *Term Rep.* VII. 509 To the sleepers or dormant timbers they affixed railways or waggon ways. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 655 Five tons to a horse is the average work on railways, descending at the rate of three miles per hour.

b. Any line or set of rails intended to facilitate the motion of wheels or other apparatus.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 177 To turn the wheel round at such rates that the spindles will not take up faster than the carriage moves on its rail-way.

2. *spec.* A line or track consisting of iron or steel rails, on which carriages or wagons conveying passengers or goods are moved by a locomotive engine. Hence also, the whole organization necessary for the conveyance of passengers or goods by such a line, and the company of persons owning or managing it.

The great extension of railways from their original limited use (see sense 1) began with the opening of the line between Stockton and Darlington in 1825, and that between Liverpool and Manchester in 1830.

1832 COBBETT *Rural Rides* 2 Oct., They have begun to make a rail-way from Carlisle to Newcastle. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 166 In the steamship, in the railway, in the thoughts that shake mankind. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 45 The construction of a railway would encounter no great difficulties. 1889 G. FINDLAY (*title*) The Working of an English Railway.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attrib., as *railway accident, act, bill, bridge, carriage, company, contractor, cutting, director, engine, journey, line, man, servant, shareholder, shares, signal, speed, station, stock, system, track, train, travelling, tunnel, wagon.*

The great development of railways in the 19th c., leading to an extensive use of the word in various connexions, has given rise to many attributive collocations of a more or less permanent character, while the number of those which may be formed at will is infinite. The examples given here have been selected mainly as being early instances of some of the more usual combinations.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 43/1 *Railway accidents, by An Old Engineer. 1829 in Wood *Pract. Treat. Railroads* (ed. 3) 305 The provisions of the *railway act, 7 Geo. IV. 1829 *Rep. Darlington & Stockton Railw. Petit.* 3 Any Agent for the Darlington *Railway Bill. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 55/2 About 140 men are employed at the fallen *railway bridge. *a* 1844 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highland Soc.* (1824) VI. 57 If springs..were fixed to the front of *railway-carriages. 1824 R. STEVENSON *Ibid.* 131 The first Public *Railway Company seems to have been instituted at Loughborough, in the year 1789. 1846 SHAW *Gauge Question* p. xxviii, Carriers, miners, and *railway contractors. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1017/2 The strata through which *railway cuttings are made. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 43/1 The discouragement given by *railway directors to railway improvements. 1838 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* (ed. 3) 726 The Stanhope and Tyne *railway engines. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I. i. 36 Who prefer economy and a sea-voyage to a *railway journey. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 144/2 The survey of the *Railway line between England and Scotland. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 3 The bare railway line of their story. 1845 SIDNEY *Gauge Evidence* (1846) 13 An experienced *railway man. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 97 § 13 *Railway servants guilty of misconduct. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 43/2 The anxiety..for *railway shareholders to commence business. 1837 *Ibid.* 27/2 Questions respecting the sale of *railway shares. 1838 *Ibid.* 358/1 A *railway signal erected at the Grand Junction station. 1836 T. BARLOW (*title*) A Trip to Rome at *Railway Speed. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 358/1 Fire at the London and Birmingham *Railway Station. 1863 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. IV. 504 The possessor of *railway stock is part owner of the railway itself. 1824 R. STEVENSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 3 An offer of a reward for the advancement of the *Railway-system. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT *Ibid.* 43 All public lines of railway will require two distinct sets of *railway-tracks. 1841 BRITTON *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 196 The effect of high winds upon a *railway train is very considerable. 1842 W. F. COOKE *Telegr. Railw.* 3 The comparatively high degree of safety now attained in *Railway travelling. 1836 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* (1837) I. 27/1 Improvements in the Construction and Arrangement of *Railway Tunnels. *a* 1824 ROBERTSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* (1824) VI. 88 A *railway-waggon.. has two axles to sustain the burden.

b. objective and instrumental, as *railway-borne* adj., *railway-making.*

1843 (*title*) Examples of Railway Making (Weale). 1881 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 2/6 An inland market for..railway-borne fish.

4. Special combs.: **railway-creeper,** a plant conspicuous at railway stations in India; **railway novel,** a light novel, suitable for reading on a railway journey; **railway rug,** a rug used for warmth during railway journeys; **railway-spine,** an affection of the spine produced by concussion in a railway accident.

1895 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 47 Verandahs, embowered in pale lilac *railway creeper. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June Suppl. 3/1 Two or three..*Railway novels. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Railway-rug.* 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 688/1 With a railway rug around one. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 353 *Railway-spine of the English. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov., It is now stated .. that the Tzar is suffering from 'railway spine'.

Hence **Rai·lwayize** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a railway; **Rai·lwayless** *a.*, having no railway.

1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* III. xii. 118 He is getting up a company to railwayize you quiet folk at Silchester. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 338 Many a day's hard galloping in the railwayless East.

Railway (rē·lwe), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* **a.** To make railways. **b.** To travel by rail.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning, .. railwaying. 1855 SIR J. G. SIMPSON in *Mem.* xi. 359, I was railwaying hither or thither. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 36 Sailing, which he prefers infinitely to railwaying.

2. *trans.* To deprive *of*, by making a railway.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* i, A house now, alas! railwayed of its glories.

† **Railwifery.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *rail(ing) wife* + -ERY.] Abusive scolding.

1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 319 He was infinitely far from Gilbert Rules railwifery.

† **Railya.** *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? Striped, rayed.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 78 Ane nycht gown of blak sating railya lynit with mertrikis.

Railze, -zear, obs. Sc. ff. RAIL *v.*⁴, RAILER¹.

† **Railyet.** *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Of obscure etym.] 'Prob., bands, ribbons, ties' (Jam.).

1562 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 148 Item, sevin quaiffis of

claith of silvir cordonit with blak silk, and the railyettis of the same.

† **Raim**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **raim(e, reyme,** 4–5 **rame, rayme,** (4 **-mi**), 5 **raym.** [a. OF. *raim-*, *reim-* (*raem-*, *reaim-*, etc.), stem of *raimbre*, *reimbre*, etc. (see *raembre* in Godef.):—L. *redimere* to REDEEM. (Cf. Skeat *Notes Engl. Etym.* 241.)

An app. instance of *raim* (*rayme*) sb. in *Alexander* 4563 is perh. a scribal error for *rauine*, RAVIN(E.]

1. *trans.* To ransom, redeem, deliver (a person); to recover (a heritage). *rare.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 23156 Þai sal be dempt al wit þe wick.. Þat al þis werld þaim mai not raim. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 185 We clayme þis our heritage..& þorgh hard woundes of þam salle reyme it eft.

2. To put to ransom, exact ransom from; hence, to spoil, plunder, deprive (*of*).

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 43 Eilred has no þing. Eilred is so reymed [F. *raynt*] of his tresorie. **1340** *Ayenb.* 44 Sergons þet accuseþ..þet poure uolc and ham doþ raymi [F. *raembre*] and kueadliche lede. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 2488 Þis souerayn.. þoȝt to ride & to rayme þe regions of barbres. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 16 We ar so hamyd, Fortaxed, and ramyd

b. To take away from a person. *rare.*

a **1400–50** *Alexander* 2510 Þen am I raddest all our realme be raymed vs first.

c. ? To treat with violence, to torment. *rare*⁻¹.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 185 False marchauntis ..preisen hym most þat foulest raymeþ alle þe membris of crist falsly.

3. a. *absol.* To take at will. **b.** *trans.* To get possession of; to have control of; to rule over.

c **1325** *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) 150 Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh ful clene, The ryche raymeth withouten eny ryht. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 263 If he had .. gyuen þam..þer wynnyng ilk a dele, þat þei mot reyme & gyue. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 93 Kynges and kniȝtes scholde..rihtfuliche raymen the realmes a-bouten. **1393** *Ibid.* C. xiv. 96 Al that the ryche may reyme and ryghtfulliche dele.

Raim, variant of RAME *v.*, to cry.

Raiment (rēⁱ·mĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 **rayment,** (5–6 **-e**), 6 **rement,** 6 **raiment.** [Aphetic form of ARRAYMENT: cf. RAY *v.*] Clothing, clothes, dress, apparel. Now *rhet.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Rayment, or arayment.., *ornatus*. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxviii, They brouȝt hym thyder in a fysshers rayment. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 151 An other symple man .. seynge hym to weare suche rayment, thynketh .. that he maye were as good. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Women Pleased* I. ii, Do you think to .. keep me like an alms woman in such rayment, Such poor unhandsome weeds? **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 72 Provision for Food, Rayment, and the like. **1781** COWPER *Truth* 235 You..cast his filthy raiment at them all. **1814** CARY *Dante, Par.* xxv. 96 The white raiment destined to the saints. **1868** MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. i. 3 Bright with the holiday raiment of busy multitudes.

fig. **1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 The masking rayment of Poesie. *c* **1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, All that beauty that doth cover thee Is but the seemly raiment of my heart. **1819** SHELLEY *P. Bell 3rd* Prol. 5 Wrapped in weeds of the same metre, The so long predestined raiment [etc.].

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.*: An article of clothing, a garment, a dress. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F ij, Thou oughtest not to haue..ouer precyous Jewellys ne raymentes. **1527** *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 6 The residue of my raymentes not beqwhethed. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 With ruffled rayments, and fayre blubbred face. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 122/1 A new Rayment for your use this Winter.

fig. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 7 Error seldom walks abroad the world in her own raiments.

Hence †**Rai·ment** *v. trans.*, to clothe; **Rai·mented** *ppl. a.*, clothed (*lit.* and *fig.*); **Rai·mentless** *a.*, destitute of raiment.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 57 He robes, raiments, and ornaments him from head to foot. **1833** TENNYSON *Poems* 16 All raimented in snowy white. **1861** BP. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks Japan* xix. 272 Raimentless, naked, tattooed bodies. **1887** D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *Traveller Returns* ix. 132 No woman of Coerlea had ever before her been so gorgeously raimented.

Raimondite (rēⁱ·mǫndəit). *Min.* [Named in 1866 after A. *Raimondi*, an Italian scientist: see -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in hexagonal yellow crystals.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl.

Rain (rēⁱn), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **reȝn, ræȝn,** 1–2 **rén,** 2 **rien,** 2–4 **rein,** (3 **-e**), 3 **reȝȝn,** 3–5 **rayn,** (4–6 **-e**), 3–6 **reyn,** (4–6 **-e,** ? 5 **reynne**), 4 **rene,** 4–5, 6 *Sc.* **rane,** 4–7 **raine,** 3– **rain.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *regn*, *rén* = OFris. *rein* (mod. *reijn*), OS. *regan*, *-in* (Du. *regen*), OHG. *regan* (MHG., G. *regen*), ON. (Sw., Da.) *regn*, Goth. *rign*. There are no certain cognates outside of Teut.]

1. The condensed vapour of the atmosphere, falling in drops large enough to attain a sensible velocity; the fall of such drops.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvi. 8 Se oferwirð heofen mid wolcnum & ȝearwað eorðan reȝn. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 4 Ic..sende ren nu .. ofer eorðan. **1154** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1117 Mid þunre & lihtinge & reine & haȝole. *c* **1200** ORMIN 8622 Wel hallf feorþe ȝer..comm na reȝȝn onn eorþe. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3265 Ðhunder, and leuene, and rein ðor-mong God sent. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6827 Þe arewes come so þykke so reyn. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 183 In reyn with wilde beestes walked hee. — *Prioress' T.* 222 Hise salte teeris trikled doun as reyn. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 146 To couere him fro reyne and fro othir sturne wedris. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 257 Fers as ane eill war new tane in the rane. **1635** SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 58 The rain, proceeding from those vapours which we call the clouds. **1710** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 218 ℙ 2 A black Cloud falling to the Earth in long Trails of Rain. **1752** HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 90 There is a certain uniformity in the operation of the sun, rain, and earth. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xv, Fierce Roderick .. shower'd his blows like wintry rain. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 We may fairly expect the formation of rain to be preceded by that of cloud.

b. In proverbial and allusive expressions.

c **1250** *Long Life* 3 in *O. E. Misc.* 156 Fair weder turneð ofte into reine. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 732 Er þat thonder stynte, comth a reyn. **14..** in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 323 After droght commyth rayne. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. viii, After the rayne cometh the fair weder. **1599** H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* B iv, Fooles..have the wit to keep themselves out of the raine. **1670** RAY *Eng. Prov.* 135 Small rain lays great dust. **1777** [see RAIN *v.* 3].

2. *pl.* Showers of rain; rainfalls.

a **900** *O. E. Martyrol.* 20 Mar. 40 Þære lyfte ȝecynd is þæt heo tehð to þa renas of þæm sealtan sæ. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þas windas & þas reȝnas syndon calle his. **1154** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1098 Þurh mycele renas þe ealles geares ne ablunnon. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* 143 Godd.. wiðheld alle reines þrie hier & six moneþes. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 30 He set þaire raynys haghil. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 23 Þare es na trubling of þe aer thurgh raynes. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 2 Thys yere felle gret raynes. **1625** N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. (1635) 5 The extraordinary Raines and showers which those places suffer. **1738** GRAY *Tasso* 10 Swoll'n with new force and late descending rains. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 48 The heavy tropical rains are usually confined to definite periods.

Prov. **1846** DENHAM *Prov.* (Percy Soc.) 54 Many rains, many rowans.

b. In India, the rainy season.

1616 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 247 A storme of rayne called the Oliphant, vsuall at goeing out of the raynes. **1707** *Let.* in Orme *Hist. Fragments* (1805) p. vi, We are heartily sorry that the rains have been so very unhealthy with you. **1776** *Trial of Nundocomar* 65/2 Was it..before the rains that the army came there? **1879** SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VIII. (1881) 236 Forty-five rains thereafter showed he those .. and gave Our Asia light. **1895** MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 125 One rains he died.

c. *Naut.* A part of the Atlantic Ocean (see quots.), in which rain is frequent.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rains*, in the sea-language, denote all that tract of sea to the northward of the equator, between 4 and 10 degrees of latitude; and lying between the meridian of Cape Verde, and that of the eastermost islands of the same name. **1803** VINCE in *Naval Chron.* X. 145 There are ..constant calms in that part of the ocean called the *Rains*. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rains*..exist between the north-east and south east trade-winds, changing their latitude several degrees.

3. With indef. article: † **a.** A shower of rain. *Obs.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 246 A muchel wind aliþ mid a lutel rein. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3326 First he wenden it [manna] were a rein. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2411 *Phyllis*, Behynde him come a wynde and eke a rayne. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 442 At euery rayn Do delue vp smal the mold. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xiv. 39 A small rayne abatyth a grete wynd. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 69 It is no maruayle to see a Snayle after a Rayne to creep out of his shell.

b. A (specified) kind of rain (or shower).

1699 *Phil. Trans.* Abridg. (1731) III. 495 A small drizling Rain..increased to a very plentiful shower. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Aug., The queen and I..were both hindered by a sudden rain. **1782** *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XV. 779/1 If the vapours..rise a little higher, we have a mist or fog. A little higher still, and they produce a small rain. **1853** G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 51 Set off in a mizzling rain.

4. *transf.* The descent of liquid or solid particles or bodies falling in the manner of rain; the collective particles or bodies thus falling. Also *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 20 An herte dredith on the reyn therof [snow]. *a* **1541** WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 39 A rayne of teares, a clowde of darke disdayne. **1648** J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. xxxviii, Wealth it self doth roll In to her bosom in a golden Rain. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., These rains of frogs always happen after very dry seasons. **1821** SHELLEY *Hellas* 381 The batteries blazed, Kneading them down with fire and iron rain. **1847** TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 62 The fountain.. playing, now A twisted snake, and now a rain of pearls.

b. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 110 The dew-mingled rain Of the calm moonbeams. **1820** — *Skylark* 35 From thy presence showers a rain of melody. **1893** MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 249 To shield herself from the rain of kisses.

c. *spec.* A composition used in rockets, producing a shower of bright-coloured sparks.

1749 *Descr. Machine for Fireworks* 12 Explosions of Serpents, Rains, and Stars. **1853** MORTIMER *Pyrotechny* (ed. 2) 94 Golden Rain..Silver Rain.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive or appositive, as *rain-bag*, *-cloud*, *-course*, † *-frost*, *-pipe*, † *-rift*, *-storm*, † *-time*, † *-weather*.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 66 Rain-water preserved in *rain-bags. **1839** *Trans. Meteorological Soc.* I. 40 *Nimbus*, or **Rain Cloud*, is accumulated layers of the stratus, which dissolving falls as rain. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. iv. § 2 The nearness of the rain-cloud.. makes its hue of grey monotonous. **1812** SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xiv, Hid in the shrubby *rain-course now. *a* **1300** *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 232 Of hawel, of deu, of *reyn-forst, and hor-forst. **1889** F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 12 It rouses the ire of the householder by stopping up the *rain-pipe. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 368 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowteȝ, To-rent vch a *rayn-ryfte & ruscned to þe vrþe. **1816** COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 348 The rainbow on a fast-sailing *rain-storm. *c* **1425** *St. Mary of Oignies* I. ix. in *Anglia* VIII. 142/33 She.. in þe *rayne-tyme come home ageyne vntouched. *c* **1520** L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 219 In fayre weder he reioyseth sore, but whan it is *rayne weder, than it singeth selden.

b. Instrumental, chiefly with pa. pples., as *rain-awakened*, *-beat*, *-beaten*, † *-berun*, *-bleared*, *-bound*, *-bright*, *-drenched*, *-scented*, *-soaked*, *-washed* adjs.

1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* 58 *Rain-awakened flowers. **1598** BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii. 22 Figures halfe Obliterate In *rain beat Marble. *a* **1450** *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 2 *Reyn beton.. and hys clothes torne. *a* **1529** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 55 Though my ryme be ragged,..Rudely rayne beaten. **1606** J. REYNOLDS *Dolarnys Primerose* D iv b, Thaue deckt, and trim'd, this now rainbeaten face. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 73 In londis wete, or ellis *rayn bironne. **1849** M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller*, Grey, *rain-blear'd statues. **1864** D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 45 A stranger who is *rain-bound in the opposite inn. **1818** MILMAN *Samor* 344 Freshens the circuit of the *rain-bright grove. **1853** TALFOURD *Castilian* V. iv, Not a scent Of *rain-drench'd flower. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* I. 100 *Rain-scented eglantine. **1789** WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 135 Drooping *rain-soak'd fowls. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 231 The *rain-washed fields from hedge to hedge are bare.

c. Objective, etc., as *rain-bearer*, *-maker*; *rain-aboding*, *-bearing*, *-dropping*, *-making* adjs.; also *rain-proof*, *-tight*.

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 229 A *rain aboding wind gives fore knowledge of it. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 42 South-west winds act as the chief *rain-bearers to our islands. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 429 There Fabrickes are .. of smoake-torne straw .. and *Raine-dropping watles. **1775** ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 89 The old women were less honest in paying their *rain-makers. **1856** SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 25 The poor African, who .. seeks the conjurations of the rainmaker. **1889** RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 158 This old *rain making savage. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Their old Temples..for long have not been *rainproof. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 Rain-proof coats for all climates.

6. Special Combs.: **rain-ball** *dial.* (see quot.); **rain-band,** a dark band in the solar spectrum, caused by the presence of water-vapour in the atmosphere; **rain-bath,** a shower- or spray-bath; **rain-box,** a contrivance used in a theatre for imitating the sound of rain; **rain-cap,** a cap worn as a protection against rain (so *rain-cloak*, *-clothes*, *-coat*, etc.); **rain-chamber,** in metal-working, a compartment in which noxious fumes are condensed by the action of spray (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **rain-chart** = *rain-map*; **rain-cuckoo** = RAIN-BIRD 2; **rain-doctor,** one who professes to bring rain by incantations; **rain door,** an outside door in Japanese houses; **rain-gauge,** an instrument measuring the amount of the rain-fall; **rain-glass,** a barometer; **rain-god,** the god who has control of the rain; **rain-goose,** the red-throated diver (*Colymbus septentrionalis*); **rain-king,** rain personified as a king; † **rain-machine** = *rain-gauge*; **rain-map,** a map showing the distribution of the rainfall over a certain area; **rain-mark, -pit,** an indentation made in the ground by a rain-drop (so *rain-pitting*, *-print*, *-spot*); **rain-plover** (see quot.); **rain-procession,** a ceremonial procession made in the hope of obtaining rain; **rain-quail,** the Indian and African quail (*Coturnix coromandelicus*), abundant in some parts of India during the rainy season; **rain-tree** (see quots.); † **rain-vault,** a compluvium; **rain wash,** the effect of rain in washing away earth, etc.; also, the matter thus washed away. See also RAIN-BIRD, -BOW, -DROP, -FALL, -FOWL, -SHOWER, -WATER.

1888 R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* iii. 78 In Lancashire, the festoons [of cloud] are called '*rainballs', and are only considered a sign of rain. **1882** PIAZZI SMYTH in *Knowledge* II. 204 That water-vapour band .. has, therefore, been called, the '*rain-band'. *Ibid.* 'Rain-band spectroscopes' have been specially constructed by .. opticians. **1887** *Nature* XXXV. 588/2 The intensity of the rainband is observed and recorded. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 340 Hip-baths, shower or *rain-baths. **1881** *Era Almanack* 38, I had pulled the rope connected with the '*rain-box'. **1827** CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 25 She drew a *rain-cap over her face. **1782** LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I. II. 535 Long-billed *Rain Cuckow. **1843** *The Rain Cloud* 213 Should rain happen to fall, the credit is given to the *rain-doctor. **1857** LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* (1861) 17 The chief Sechele was himself a noted rain-doctor. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/1 The *amado*, or outside *rain-doors, were slid in front of all the houses. **1769** HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 359 The *rain-gage .. was fixed so high, as to rise above all the neighbouring chimnies. **1860** MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) v. 105 Rivers are the rain-gauges of nature. **1862** *Athenæum* 26 July 121 The following may be depended upon as a *rain-glass. **1884** A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLIX. 108 The hill which is supposed to be the *Rain-God himself. **1793** *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 573 The birds are, eagles, marrots or auks, kingfishers, *rain geese, muir fowls. **1880** BLACK *White Wings* xx, There is a deeper gloom overhead; the *rain-king is upon us. **1767** HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 446 One of the Thermometers is kept..without Doors in the *Rain Machine. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 46 A general view of the rainfall.. is presented by the accompanying *rain-map. **1867** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. xv. I. 335 Tracks of worms .. occasionally pass under the middle of a *rain-mark. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 270/2 Foot-prints, *rain-pits, and hollows of every kind. **1871** A. C. RAMSAY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXVII. 250 The presence of sun-

cracks and *rain-pittings in the Longmynd beds. 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 86 *Charadrius pluvialis.* Golden plover .. *Rainplover. 1859 Page *Geol. Terms* *Rain-Prints. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. i. 486 Ripple-marks, *rain-prints, or sun-cracks. 1884 A. J. Evans in *Archæologia* XLIX. 106 The Roman *rain-procession,.. described by Petronius. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 530 Round depressions resembling the impress of *rain-spots on soft sand. 1878 *Nature* XVII. 349/1 The Tamia-capia, or *rain tree of the Eastern Peruvian Andes. 1879 *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* No. 13. 75 *Brunefelsia pubescens* Rain-tree... Flowers odorous before rain. 1552 Huloet, *Rayne volte, *Compluuius lacus.* 1876 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* III. § 2. 112 These accumulations of rain-borne decomposed rock go by the general term of '*Rain-wash'. 1896 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 466 The rain and rain-wash loosen the light soil below and about the roots.

Rain (rēin), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–7 **reyne**, 6 **raine, rayn(e**, 9 *dial.* **rein, rain.** See also Rean. [a. ON. *rein* (Norw. *rein*, Sw. and Da. *ren*) = MLG. *rein*, OHG. *rain*, *rein* (G. *rain*), strip of land, esp. one left unploughed between fields or ridges, a balk, etc. Da. *ren* has also the sense of 'furrow' which is prominent in Eng.]

1. A strip of land, a ridge; a division between lands or fields.

1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 346 Layland Raynes—Lidale Rayne—Turff-car Rayne—&c. 1541 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 194 Et in decasu firmæ unius Rane voc. Sayntwilfryd Rane ad 10s. per annum 10s. 4d. 1608 in Peel *Spen Valley* (1893) 125 Followinge a certaine rayne or hedge devydinge Gomersall and Liversedge. 1819 in *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., A line across meadows where has formerly been a hedge or a road is called the *rain.*

2. A furrow between the ridges or lands in a field.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 7 He seeth not, whether the plough go in rydge or rayne. *a* 1600 Wynne *Hist. Gwedir Fam.* (1878) 54 They reaped the corne that grew in the raine..as the corne in the ridge was not readie. 1611 Cotgr., *Seillon*,..the narrow trench, reyne, or furrow, left betweene butt and butt for the drayning thereof. 1844 Palin in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 59 Commencing in the rein of the former butts and making the former ridges into reins.

†b. A small stream or ditch. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 Cotgr., *Ardoille*, a little brooke, or reyne, that gently runnes along a field.

Rain (rēin), *v.* Forms: 1 (h)**reġnian**, 2–3 **rein-**, 3 **reȝȝn-**, 4 **regne, reigne, reine**, 4–5 **reyne**, 4–6 **rayne**, 4–7 *Sc.* **rane**, 4–7 **raine**, 5 **reyn, reygne**, (6 **raigne**, 7 **reign**), 3– **rain.** [OE. *regnian* (rare) = MDu. *reghenen* (Du. *regenen*), OHG. *reganôn* (MHG. *regenen*, *regnen*, G. *regnen*), ON. *regna* (Sw. *regna*, Da. *regne*), f. *regn* Rain *sb.*[1] The usual form in OE. was the causative *rignan*, *rînan* Rine *v.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. Impersonally. *It rains*: Rain falls.

c 1200 Ormin 8694 He badd o Drihhtin Godd þat itt ta shollde reȝȝnen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6450 Whan hit snywith, other rayneth. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 380 Þof hit rayne on þo auter of þo parische chirche. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xxiv. 95 It may nother blowe thereon, nor reyn. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccvii. 244 For moost part day and night it reyned without cease. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 13 It rained very hard. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 151 It rained so this evening again, that I thought I should hardly be able to get a dry hour to walk home in. 1854 Earl Carlisle *Diary* 115 It has really taken to rain rather frequently. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 197 If it would only have rained, how welcome it would have been.

Phr. 1726 Arbuthnot (*title*) It cannot rain but it pours; or London strow'd with rarities. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 292 As it never rains but it pours, news of another disaster was rife in the city in the evening.

b. In indirect passive. Const. *upon.*

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxii. 24 Thou art the vnclene loond, not reynyd togidir [Coverdale, etc. rayned vpon] in the dai of woodnes. 1561 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 14 Ane vnclene land, quhilk is not raynit vpon. 1840 [R. E. Hill] *Pinch of Snuff* 129 Carrying a duck in a rained-upon sedan chair.

2. Of the Deity, the sky, clouds, etc.: To send or pour down rain.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 45 He .. hreȝnað [*Rushw.* reȝneð] ofer soðfæsta & unsoðfæste. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 284/235 Þat weder bi-gan to reinie faste. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 502 Þe walken shop hym for to reyne. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 5 The Lord God forsothe had not reyned vpon the erthe. *a* 1550 *Droichis Part of Play* 35 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 315 The skyis raind quhen he wald [scowle]. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 62 Poore old heart, he holpe the Heauens to raine. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded. b 4, They make Æneas..a kind of a St. Swithen Heroe, always raining. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* IV. i, Heavily the low sky raining Over tower'd Camelot.

fig. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 59 To raine vpon Remembrance with mine Eyes, That it may grow, and sprowt. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xv. 107 Good reason therefore Northern Scholars should be most watered there, where Northern Benefactours rained most.

transf. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 198 An underground place is said to rain when water drops freely from the roof.

3. Of rain: To fall.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 1835 (Göll.) Þis rain rained euer onane. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 333 The reyne þat reyneth here we reste sholde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 239 (Harl. MS.) Yf..þe Reyne Rayne vppon boþe myn yen [etc.]. 1523 [see Gosling 1. *Prov.*] 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i 401 The raine it raineth every day. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 53 Happy (says the Proverb) is..the Corpse the Rain rains on.

4. *transf.* Of substances other than water: To fall from the sky or through the air in the manner of rain, esp. in small particles.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 God let hem reine manne. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2623 Þre dayes in his tyme reyned blod. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1477 Manna also yt in desert reynyde. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 33 Bloud reigned in some parts of the Land. 1820 Shelley *I. to Sea* 29 The intense thunder-balls which are raining from heaven. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* 12 Perfume and flowers fall in showers, That lightly rain from ladies' hands.

b. Of tears: To fall like rain.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1336 The terys which þat fro myn eyen reyne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 166 On his graue raines many a teare. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1122 They sate them down to weep, nor onely Teares Rained at thir Eyes. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* vi, Genuine tears rained down her yellow cheeks.

c. Of immaterial things: To descend, fall, come, etc., in a manner comparable to the fall of rain.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 24 Grace groweth nat til goode wil gynne reyne. 1422–30 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The foyson & plente Of kyngly fredom..So fulsomely gan there to reygne and snowe. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xx. 23 God shal..cause his battayll to rayne ouer him. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, The curse of Heaven raines In plagues unlimited through all his daies. 1801 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 585 Ennui, when it rains on a man in large drops, is worse than one of our north-east storms. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 490 As from a giant's flail, The large blows rain'd.

5. *It rains in*: Rain enters or penetrates. Also *transf.* with other subjects (cf. 4).

1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 270 Mendinge the church porch and over hed above where it did rayne in. 1664 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 95 The Impluvium or open Part where it rained in. 1771 Foote *Maid of B* II. Wks. 1799 II. 222 The house .. is a little out of repair; not that it rains in .. at above five or six places. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 72 Invitations rained in on all sides.

II. Transitive senses.

6. Impersonally. *It rains*: There is a shower of (something falling from above or through the air).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 (MS. C) Þach hit reine arewen, ich habe a nede erende. *c* 1275 Lay. 3895 Þreo daiȝes hit reinede blod. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 566 Þen rekils it vnruydly & raynes doune stanys. 1535 Coverdale *Luke* xvii. 29 It rayned fyre and brymstone from heauen. 1596 Barlow *Three Serm.* iii. 141 In Bauaria it rained corne, of which much bread was baked. 1653 Walton *Angler* vii. 152 It should rain none but water Frogs. 1738– [see Cat and dog 2]. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Rain*, [They] acounted it a miracle that it rained earth and sulphur upon them. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 604 It has rained blood.

fig. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 47 It rain'd downe Fortune showring on your head. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 85 Bestow'd his lips on that vnworthy place, As it rain'd kisses. 1746 H. Walpole *Lett* (1857) II. 24 Why, it rains princes. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 110 It has positively rained tracts.

7. Of personal or other agents: To pour or shower down (something falling through the air like rain).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2841 Ouer lauerd raind o þam .. Dun o lift, fire and brinstan. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 183 The myhti god began to reyne Manna fro heuene doun to grounde. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 166 b, Iupiter in fourme of a shoure raynyng droppes of golde. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 21 Let the skie raine Potatoes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 119 Nor shaken Oaks such Show'rs of Acorns rain. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 312 He could have rained us food from heaven. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II 427 Another [Cupid] .. Rain'd violets upon his sleeping eyes. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 591 He rained shells and redhot bullets on the city.

fig. 1882 Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 9 Raining coronets upon their heads and wealth into their coffers.

b. To shed (tears) copiously.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 819 Raining the teares of lamentation. 1820 Shelley *Ode to Liberty* viii, What if the tears rained through thy shattered locks Were quickly dried? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 240 His eyes rain tears.

c. With immaterial object.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 13 Prechours, þe whilk.. raynes down godis word till oþer. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xx. 23 That he..reyne vp on hym his bataile. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxix. x, Downe upon them fury raine. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 122 Ladies, whose bright eies Rain influence. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xvii. 49 Rains kisses on his neck, his face, his eyes. 1820 Shelley *Skylark* 30 The moon rains out her beams, and heaven is over-flowed. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 152 The blows rained by practised pugilists on one another.

8. In *passive*: To be showered down. *rare.*

1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* vii. 140 Manna ceased to be rain'd from heaven. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 28 Sometimes salt instead of fresh water has been rained in different places.

9. With complement: To bring into a specified condition by raining.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlii. 6 My saule.. draghis til þe noght til þe warld, þat may noght wete it, forþi þou rayne it ful of grace. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 239 (Harl MS.) Yf .. þe Reyne Rayne vppon boþe myn yen, yee, me hadde leuer let hit Reyne hem oute of the hede, than I turnid me. *Mod.* It will probably rain itself out before morning.

†10. To wet with rain. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 18 þe walles are doune on ilke a side, þe ruffe is rayned aboven oure hede.

Rain, var. Raign *v. Obs.*; obs. f. Rane *sb.*, Reign, Rein *sb.* and *v.*

Rain-bird. [f. Rain *sb.*[1] + Bird.]

1. The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

1555 Gesner *Hist. Anim.* III. 675 *Picus*, Anglis a specht, *uel* a Vuodpecker, *uel* raynbyrde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 214 The Rainbird, Woodpeck or Hickway, called Picus Martius.

1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* II 136 The Green Woodpecker.. [is] said to be vociferous when rain is impending, hence their name of Rain-bird.

2. A Jamaican cuckoo (cf. quots. 1852 and 1894).

1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 312 It makes a noise generally before rain, whence it had its name of Rain Bird. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 467 The Rain-Bird..is seldom seen, but when it flies it takes a thousand turns in its flight. 1852 Schlater in Jardine *Contrib. Ornith.* 83 Rain-Birds (a modification of *Saurotheræ*, Motmots..). 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 654 *Old Man*, the name in Jamaica for *Hyetornis pluvialis*, one of the Cuckows which is also called Rain-bird, as are others of the family.

3. In Australia: (see quots.).

1860 G. Bennett *Gather. of Naturalist* 283 The Australian Shrike or Butcher-bird, also called Rain-bird by the colonists (*Vanga destructor*). 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* s.v., The rain-bird of Queensland and the interior is the great Cuckoo or Channel-bill.

Rainbow (rēⁱnbou), *sb.* Forms: see Rain *sb.*[1] and Bow *sb.*[1] (also 5 **-bawe**, 6 **-boll, -boaw**). [OE. *regn-*, *rênboga* = OHG. *reginbogo* (MHG. *regenboge*, G. *-bogen*; Du. *-boog*), ON. *regnbogi* (Sw. *-båge*, Da. *-bue*).]

1. A bow or arch exhibiting the prismatic colours in their order, formed in the sky opposite to the sun by the reflection, double refraction, and dispersion of the sun's rays in falling drops of rain. Also, a similar arch formed in the spray of cataracts, etc.

Lunar rainbow, one formed by the moon's rays, rarely seen. *Marine* or *sea rainbow*, one formed on sea-spray. *Secondary* or *supernumerary rainbow*, a fainter one formed inside or outside the primary by double reflection and double refraction, and exhibiting the spectrum colours in the opposite order to that of the primary.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* ix. 13 Ic sette minne renbogan on wolcnum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þanne bið atáwed min rén bóge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 637 God..taunede him in ðe walkene a-huuen Rein-bowe, men cleped reed and blo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1976 Þou sal sin now mi rainbow see. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 A ston..callede Iris, whiche putte to the sonne causethe a reynebawe to appere in the aier. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 188 Pekoks fethers in Color gay, the Raynbow whych shall overgoe. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* iv. 3 There was a rayne boll aboute the seate. 1555 Eden *Decades* 246, I sawe a whyte raynebowe abowt mydnyght. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 169 This same night, we beheld a Rain-bow cross the heavens, which ..had a very lively red colour. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xi. 84 Any two opposite colours in the rainbow, form a third between them. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. iii, As wilder'd children leave their home, After the rainbow's arch to roam. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 12 In front of us a magnificent rainbow, fixing one of its arms in the valley.

Phr. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. v. 119, I was beaten myselfe into all the colours of the Rainebow. 1834 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 10 June (1884), The women dressed in all the colours of the rainbow.

b. *fig.* (occas. with allusion to Gen. ix. 13–16).

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 234 Has Death his fopperies? Then well may Life Put on her plume, and in her rainbow shine. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II. xx, Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life! 1876 Saunders *Lion in Path* iii, He has seen in the tears of the nation a new rainbow of hope.

c. *Her.* A representation of a rainbow.

1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Rainbow* is represented in armory as a semi-circle of various colours, arising from clouds. 1780 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) V. 3599/2 'Argent, a Rainbow with a Cloud at each end'... This is part of the crest to the earl of Hopeton's coat-of-arms

2. *transf.* A brightly coloured arch, ring, etc., resembling a rainbow.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xvii. 113 [A vessel made of Electrum] discovers Poison, by a Rain-bow in the Cup. 1788 Cowper *Mrs. Montagu* 4 The peacock sends his heavenly dyes, His rainbows and his starry eyes. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* 32 Purple gauzes, golden hazes, liquid mazes, Flung the torrent rainbow round.

†b. *spec.* The iris of the eye. *Obs. rare.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 748 The horny tunicle neere vnder the Rain-bow in the great Circle. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XIII. xiii. (1678) 315 [An Ulcer] about the circle of the Iris or Rain-bow.

c. *Boxing slang.* A discoloured bruise.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 100 A violent blow on the forehead, by which he picked up a handsome rainbow.

3. a. A South American humming-bird of the genus *Diphlogena* (esp. *D. Iris*).

1861 Gould *Monogr. Trochilidæ* IV. pl. 247.

b. Short for *rainbow-trout.*

1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 2/4 The fish included a number of Rainbows, a species of trout not hitherto introduced to the river..Thames.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, in senses 'of or belonging to a rainbow', 'having the shape or colours of a rainbow', as *rainbow colours, crown, curve, dyes, flower, hue, light, path, -pinions, -shower, sister, tint, -vapour.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Iris*, A peculiar species of spring crystal, remarkable for its giving the *rainbow colours in reflection. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XI. ix, A cataract .. Hung with many a *rainbow crown. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VII. 743 The inglorious football..shaped a *rainbow curve. 1860 C. Langster *Hesperus* 53 Queenly beauty diademed with *rainbow dyes. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 509 Nurses of *rainbow flowers and branching moss. *Ibid.* 334 The beams of sunset hung their *rainbow hues [etc.]. 1813 — *Q. Mab* I. 54 Those lines of *rainbow light. 1812 Heber tr. *Pindar* ii. 127 To walk the *rainbow paths of heaven. 1839 Bailey *Festus* XIX. (1852) 303 *Rainbow-pinions coloured like yon cloud. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 103 The globules in a *rainbow-shower being all nearly of the same dimensions. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxi, Where Sculpture

with her *rainbow sister vies. 1812 *Ibid.* II. xlviii, Where'er we gaze .. What *rainbow tints, what magic charms are found! 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. Wks. 1896 I. 128/2 Whose shape divine, Quivered i'the farthest *rainbow-vapour.

b. attributive, in various *fig.* senses, as *rainbow-hint, -presence, promise, -welcome.*

a 1806 K. WHITE *Time* 121 There's not a wind that blows but bears with it Some rainbow promise. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, To the New-Born*, A rainbow-welcome thine has been, of mingled smiles and tears. — *Genius Singing of Love*, The light thy rainbow-presence throws Over the poet's dream. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* 17 Nov. (1880) II. 158 Precious to me as a rainbow-hint of your friendship.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similative, as *rainbow-coloured, -edged, -girded, -large, -like, -painted, -sided, -skirted, -tinted, -winged* adjs.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 191 A loose .. *Rainbow-colour'd Vest. 1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac. Tour* 82 Clouds of rainbow-coloured spray. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. Wks. 1896 I. 124/1 Lucid dew-drops *rainbow-edged. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 699 To Troy the *rainbow-girded Dame right heavy news relates. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 755 My higher hope Is of too wide, too *rainbow-large a scope 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 119 Five concentric *rainbow-like semicircles. 1750 WARTON *Ode* vii. Poet. Wks. 1802 I. 159 Through the sunshine and the shower, Descry the *rainbow-painted tower. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 110 Fish, Golden, or *rainbow-sided. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 116 With *rainbow-skirted showers, and odorous winds. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Tale of Fourteenth Cent.*, Fancy's *rainbow-tinted dreams. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 130, I see cars drawn by *rainbow-winged steeds.

d. Special combs., as **rainbow agate, chalcedony,** iridescent varieties of these stones; **rainbow crystal** = IRIS 3 b; **rainbow darter,** an American fish of the genus *Pacilichthys*, esp. *P. cæruleus*; **rainbow-fish,** a name given to several brightly-coloured fishes of America and New Zealand; **rainbow-flower,** the Iris; **rainbow pitta,** the *Pitta Iris* of Australia; **rainbow rash** = *rainbow worm*; **rainbow-stone** = IRIS 3 b; **rainbow trout,** a Californian species of trout, *Salmo irideus*, recently introduced into British rivers; **rainbow tub,** a tub used in calico-printing to produce rainbow-colours; **rainbow-worm,** a species of tetter; **rainbow wrasse,** a brilliantly-coloured labroid fish (*Julis vulgaris* or *Coris Julis*).

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2) 382 *Rainbow Chalcedony. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 179 The Iris, or *Rain-bow Crystal of authors. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. America* 514 *Pacilichthys Agassiz*, *Rainbow Darters. 1848 GOULD *Birds of Australia* IV. pl. 3 The *Rainbow Pitta differs..from all other known species of this lovely tribe of birds. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XII. 270/1 The iris, or *rainbow-stone, seems to be no other than a moonstone. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. America* 312 *S[almo] irideus*—California Brook Trout, *Rainbow Trout. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Rainbow Tub Maker. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV. 475 The *Rainbow-Worm, or tetter, is of a rare occurrence. .. [Willan] called it a rainbow rash 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 86 The .. *rainbow wrasse in his gay harlequin dress of green and blue. 1864 COUCH *Fishes* III. 51 The usual size of the Rainbow Wrass is in length from four to six or seven inches.

Rainbow (rē·nbŏu), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To brighten or span with, or as with, a rainbow; to produce like a rainbow.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 264 His sword, high waving, rainbow'd far the spray. 1860 *Athenæum* 20 May 719 A life whose hopes and fears are rainbow'd out from tears! 1892 *Times* 15 Apr. 3/3 The sails .rainbowed with small signalling flags.

Hence **Rai·nbowed** *ppl. a.*

1846 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. iii, See him stand Before the altar, like a rainbowed saint. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 420 The rainbowed mist of poetic fiction

Rai·nbowy, *a.* [f. RAINBOW *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of a rainbow.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ Poetry* I. 297 A misty glory, an intangible rainbowy lustre. 1852 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* (1898) II 69 It..tosses itself in.. rainbowy spray.

† **Rainbreed,** *a. nonce-wd* Producing rain.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 42 Thee rainebreede seumstars, with both the Tropical orders.

Raindeer, obs. form of REINDEER.

Rai·ndrop, rain-drop. [OE. *regndropa* OHG. *regentropfo* (G. *-tropfen*), MSw. *ragndropi* (Sw. *regndroppe*): see RAIN *sb.*[1] and DROP *sb.*]

1. A single drop of rain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 278 Hazol cymð of ðam rendropum þonne hi beoð ȝefrorene up on ðære lyfte. [*c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 442/380 Þare þis holie man stod Ne fel neuere a reynes drope.] *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* II Who schulde þe rein-dropes telle 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* 180 The teares like rayn droppes come tricklinge doune his cheekes. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 163 We must not imagine, that rain drops have the same form and density in the Clouds with which they arrive at the ground. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 156 Large rain-drops on his head Fell. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 The rounded rain-drops had solidified during their descent.

attrib. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 117 Sprinkling sweet odours and sparkling raindrop gems 1879 DANA *Geol.* (ed. 3) 84 Rill-marks, mud-cracks, and rain-drop impressions.

2. The dropping of rain or rain-water. *rare.*

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiv. 108 Of reste he is vr tabernacle To schilde vs from reyn-drope. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 14 *a*, Urban servitudes are..the rights of roof-gutter and rain-drop.

Raine, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN, REIN.

Rai·ner. [f. RAIN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who rains.

a 1845 HOOD *To St. Swithin* v, Mother of all the Family of Rainers! Saint of the Soakers! 1889 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* XV. 484 The human mind must think a rainer behind the rain.

† **Raines.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 **reynes,** 5 **raynes, -ys, raygnes,** 5-6 **raynes,** 6 **rein(e)s,** *Sc.* **rence,** 6-7 **rains,** 6-8 **raines.** *β.* 5 **rayne.** [f. *Raynes*, obs. f. *Rennes*: see def.

The place-name occurs in the form *Raynes c* 1460 in the *Play Sacram.* 107: also 1489 in *Paston Lett.* (1897) III. 358.]

1. *Cloth of Raine(s)*, a kind of fine linen or lawn made at Rennes in Brittany. Also with *a* or *one*: a piece of this

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 255 Many a pelowe, and euery bere Of clothe of reynes. 14.. *Sqr. lowe Degre* 842 Your shetes shall be of clothe of rayne. 1485 in J. M. Cowper *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury* p xi, j cloth of raynez for the lectron. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 281 b, Clothed in purpull & cloth of reynes. 1558 MORWYNG *Ben Gorion* (1567) 61 Upon the beere was also a cloth of raynes.

b. Similarly with names of garments or other articles made of this cloth.

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 A peyre schetes of Reynes. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1550 All samen of a soyte in surples of raynes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 130 Pan take a towaile of Raynes. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 147 [A] noble seme was on his sark of Rence.

2. *absol.* = Cloth of Raines.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 19 Clothed in purple, and fyne raynes. *a* 1572 JEWEL *On 2 Thess.* (1611) 141 That great City that was clothed in reines, and scarlet, and purple. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 26 The which in the Apocalips are called the pure raines of the Bride. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 283 Boulteel Raines, 368 Pieces.

Raine-sacking, obs. f. RANSACKING *ppl. a.*

Rai·nfall. [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + FALL *sb.*]

1. A fall or shower of rain.

1848-58 KINGSLEY *Poems* 15 Pawing the spray..till a fiery rainfall..Sparkled and gleamed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 4/6 Early in the game there was a smart rainfall.

2. The quantity of rain falling in a certain time within a given area, usually estimated by inches (in depth) per annum.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1860) 139 The Rainfall of this year, must have stood..above even this average. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 282 There is one arid region, with a normal rainfall of less than fifteen inches.

attrib. 1868 *Symons's Meteorol. Mag.* III. 204 Rainfall Registration 1869 *Ibid.* IV. 133 Report of the Rainfall Committee 1872 MELDRUM in *Q. Jrnl. Meteorol. Soc.* (1873) I. 131 The rainfall tables of land-stations.

Rainforce, ? obs. Sc. form of REINFORCE.

Rai·n-fowl. ? *Obs.* **1. a.** = RAINBIRD 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Reyn' fowle, bryd (or Wodewale, or Wodehake), *gaulus*. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 135 The green Woodpecker .. called also the Rain fowl. 1769 J. WALLIS *Northumberland* I. 321 The lesser spotted Woodpecker. Our common people call them Pick-a-trees, also Rain-fowl, from their being more loud and noisy before rain.

b. The Mistletoe Thrush.

1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed 6) 70 *Turdus viscivorus*..Stormcock, Stormbird, Rainfowl.

2. = RAINBIRD 2.

1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The referring of the Old-men, or Rain-fowls, to the Cuckow.

3. = RAINBIRD 3.

1849 tr *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom* 215 The Australian Rain-fowl (*Ser. australasia*), a grey bird of the size of a crow

Rai·nful, *a.* [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Rainy.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. viii, This yere shalle be raynfull and grete habondaunce of waters shalle falle. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 126 Dionysus, both Of rainful Jove.

Rainge(r, obs. forms of RANGE(R.

Rai·nily, *adv.* [f. RAINY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a rainy manner; with rain falling.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 495 The day now went very rainily and pleasantly on. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 516 Palinurus .. observes the Hyads rainily bright.

Raininess (rē·ninės). [f. RAINY *a.* + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being rainy

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc. N. Devon* II. 298 The very raniness of the climate .leaves the clear air all the more pure

Raining (rē·ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAIN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 190 As shinyng sunne refreshe the frutes When rainyng gins to cease. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xliii. 18 The heart is astonished at the raining of it [snow]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xlix, So high her eye-banks swell'd with endlesse raining. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Rain*, Preternatural rains, such as the raining of stones, of dust, of blood..and the like.

Rai·ning, *ppl. a. rare.* That rains, rainy.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccvii. 244 The season was sore reyning and weyt 1647 FULLER *Good Thoughts in Worse T.* 17 A husbandman at plow in a very raining day 1829 *Amer. Jrnl. Science & Arts* XV. 170 Raining Trees. There has been found in Brazil a tree the young branches of which drop water.

† **Rai·nish,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat rainy.

1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Raynisshe, belongyng to rayne, *pluuial.* 1598 FLORIO, *Piouanuolo*, rainish, waterish, shourish.

Raink, obs. Sc. form of RANK.

Rainless (rē·nles), *a.* [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. G. *regenlos*, Sw. *regnlos*.] Destitute of rain.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 177 Gaping ground that raine-les can not close. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 104 No shaft, no shot, no rainless cloud, Can daunt his spouse with woe. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *The Law* 528 Rainlesse their soyl is wet. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 242 An hour of rainless sunshine. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 457 The sandy deserts of the rainless districts of Chili.

Hence **Rai·nlessness.**

1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mtns.* 2 The look of long rainlessness, which one may not call drought.

Rainment, Rains: see RAIGNMENT, RAINES.

Rai·n-shower. [OE. *rénscúr* = ON. (Sw., Da.) *regnskúr*, G. *regenschauer*: see RAIN *sb.*[1] and SHOWER.] A shower of rain.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 16 Se ðe. sylð renscuras ðam rihtwisum & ðam unrihtwisum. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4317 Fra heven he sal do falle rayne-shours. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. viii. 76 Als fast as rayne schour rappis on the thak. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 40 Towards morning there was a rain-shower.

Rai·n-water. [OE. (*regn-*), *rénwæter* = Du. *regenwater*, MHG. *regenwazzer* (G. *-wasser*), ON. *regnvatn* (Sw. *-vatten* Da. *-vand*): see RAIN and WATER.] Water that falls from the clouds as rain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 26 ȝefylle þonne mid ren wætere. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 Þe teares þe man wepeð for longenge to heuene ben cleped rein water, oðer deu water. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 770 Let make a stewe With rayn watir, thyn herbis to renewe. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxiv 257 The Cysternes where as was rayn water. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 49 The raine water doubtlesse doth more encrease and cherish things growing on the earth, than any other water 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. iv. 12 The best and most wholesome water .. is raine water falling in sommer. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 214 To caulk the decks .. of the Centurion, to prevent the rain-water from running into her. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 50 As pure or purer than rain-water. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 6 Rain-water is collected from roofs.

pl 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* V. (1693) 299 We daily see, that the Rain waters wash away the Superficies of the Mountains.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rain-water butt, cistern, pipe, spout, tank.*

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* V. (1850) 18/1 An open rain-water butt on one side. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1023 *Rain-water pipe*, one usually placed against the exterior of a house to carry off the rain-water from the roof 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 540/2 The form of a rain-water cistern. *Ibid.* 533/1 Rain-water spouts, or rones as they are commonly termed. 1884 *Meteorology in rel. to Health* 30 With regard to this rain-water tank

Rai·nworm. [OE. (*regn-*), *rénwyrm* = Du. *regenworm*, MHG. *reginwrm* (G. *regenwurm*): see RAIN *sb.*[1] and WORM.] The common earth-worm.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 120/22 *Lumbricus*, renwyrm, *uel* angeltwicce. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II 184 In the Cape countries there is a sort of Rain-worms that are altogether like the Rain-worms of Germany. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 10/2 Putting a live rain worm between the halves of a stoned black plum.

Rainy (rē·ni), *a.* Forms: 1 RÉNIȝ, 4-5 **reyny,** (4 **-i, -ie**), 5 6 **rayny,** (5 **-eny,** 6 **raynye, -ney,** *Sc.* **rany(e),** 6-7 **rayn-, rainie,** 6 **rainy.** [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -Y[1]. Cf. Sw. *regnig.*]

1. Of weather or climate: Characterized by rain.

a 1000 *Riddles* I. 10 (Gr.) Þonne hit wæs reniȝ wedri. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* lxxiii. Sel. Wks. I. 235 Ofte tyme, in reyny wedir, chirchis don good on halidai. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 183 In reyny and wyndy wedris. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* x. 13 It is a raynye wether, & they cannot stonde here without. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 26 An Almanacke To search and finde the rainy weather out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 214 A rainy climate 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 128 When the wind was easterly, the weather was gloomy, dark, and rainy.

2. Of periods of time: During or within which rain is falling, or usually falls.

In Meteorology, a *rainy day* is one having at least one millimetre (formerly one hundredth of an inch) of rain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 102 Þonne bið .windiȝ lengten & reniȝ sumer. *c* 1460 *Lanfal* 160 Upon a rayny day hyt befel, An huntynge wente syr Launfel. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* ccliv. 299 The moneth of Juyll, whiche is moche rayny customably in that countrey. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 The fyrst day was fayre but all the other, clowdy & rayny. 1660 T. BLOUNT *Boscobel* 40 The night was very dark and rainy. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv, The rainy season came on 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 60 An unproductive year mostly succeeds a rainy winter. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 207 Monday and Tuesday were rainy days.

b. *fig. A rainy day*: a time of need.

c 1580 J. JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 23 Wold he haue me kepe nothyng agaynst a rayny day? 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 115 In the Time of Plenty, they lay up for a Rainy day. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 300 It behoves us to provide against a rainy day while the sun shines. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* III. VIII. vi. 53 The massive silver did prove a hoard available, in after times, against a rainy day.

3. Of places: In which it rains or is raining; where rain is frequent; subject to rain.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 Þe lond is nesche, reyny, and wyndy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 437 Southward to the Rainy Regions. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 1 The north western provinces are more rainy than Devonshire. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* VI. 91, I wandered bedless in the rainy streets.

b. Of an action: Done in the rain. *rare*[−1].

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 111 Besmyrcht With raynie Marching in the painefull field.

4. Of clouds, mist, etc.: Bringing rain; laden with rain; of the nature of rain; connected with rain. † *Rainy bow*, the rainbow.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 65 The colour of the reyni Mone With medicine upon his face He set. *Ibid.* 312 The reyni Storm fell doun algates. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. Prol. 27 Rany Orioune wyth his stormy face. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Lord Hastings* ii. 108 As beastes forshew the drought or rayny dropps. 1604 Jas. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 104 The raynie cloudes are often transformed and euaporated in blustering winds. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56/2 The seas we may not plow, Ropes make of the rainy bow. 1818 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* i. 217 As rainy wind [sweeps] through the abandoned gate. 1876 Gibbon *Robin Gray* iv, A white rainy mist lowered upon the water.

b. *fig.* of the eyes: Shedding tears; tearful.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Compl. Dk. Buck.* xcvii, With rainy eine and sighes cannot be told. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* iv. 1 Why drop thy rainie eyes? 1774 J. Adams *Diary* 5 Mar. Wks. 1850 II. 332 A pathetic..performance. A vast crowd, rainy eyes, &c. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 48 O'er the waste of ocean with a rainy eye he gazed.

Raioid (rēⁱ·oid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Rai-a + -oid.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling, or related to, the *Raiæ* or rays. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this type. (In recent Dicts.)

Raip, north. and Sc. var. Rope. **Raipe,** obs. Sc. var. Reap. **Rair,** obs. Sc. f. Rare, Roar. **Raird,** var. Reird. **Rais,** obs. Sc. f. Race *sb.*¹, Rase *v.*¹; var. Reis; obs. pa. t. Rise.

Raisable (rēⁱ·zăb'l), *a.* Also 9 **raiseable.** [f. Raise *v.*¹ + -able.] Capable of being raised.

1644 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 51 A third of the clear profitts raised or raisable of all my other lands. 1739 Lord Hardwicke in Atkyns *Rep. Cases* (1781) I. 512 The infant, dying..makes this legacy not raisable. 1855 M. H. Bloxam *Fragm. Sepulch.* iv. 83 An interior lid..raisable by means of two iron rings. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xlii. 188 The time soon arrived when the rent was not raiseable.

Raise (rēⁱz), *sb.*¹ Also 5 **reise,** 6 **rayse.** [f. Raise *v.*¹]

†**1.** A levy. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 91 Than may ye make a newe reise, bothe of people & tresour.

†**2.** The act of raising; uplifting, elevation. *Obs.*

1538 Bale *God's Promises* iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 301 The sure health and raise of all mankind. *c* 1560 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxli. 405 My rayse of handes: as sacrifice, let it bee. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 699 In Leaping with Weights..the Hands goe backward before they take their Raise.

3. A rising passage or road.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 197 We are..engaged in running a raise up from west drift on eighth level. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxiii. 222 Sometimes at the top of a long raise they stopped to breathe the horse.

4. *To make a raise* = Raise *v.*¹ 25. *U.S.*

1837 Neal *Charcoal Sketches* (Bartlett), I made a raise of a horse and saw, after being a wood-piler's apprentice for a while.

5. An increase in amount.

1891 A. Welcker *Wild West* 21 By continued raises, Potlatch had everything which he possessed..at stake. 1894 Wilkins & Vivian *Green bay tree* I. 108 Pimlico had obtained a raise of the limit to £20.

Raise (rēⁱz), *sb.*² *north dial.* [a. ON. *hreysi* (Norw. *roys, ros,* Sw. *rose*), cairn.] A pile of stones, a cairn. (Freq. in place-names in Cumberland.)

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) I. 50 Such risings as are caused by the burial of the dead; which in the northern parts are called raises. 1794-8 Hutchinson *Hist. Cumbld.* (Halliwell), There are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of raises. 1869 A. C. Gibson *Folk Sp. Cumbld.* 7 Dunmail Raise is t' biggest cairn i' t' country.

† **Raise,** *sb.*³ *Obs.* (See Reise.)

Raise (rēⁱz), *v.*¹ Forms: *α.* 3 **reisen, reȝȝsenn,** 4 **reys(en,** 5 **-yn,** 4-6 **reise, reyse,** 5 **rese, reze,** 6 **reyze, rease;** *β.* 4 **raisin,** 4-6 **rays,** 4-8 **rayse,** 4-7 **rais,** 8 **raize,** 4- **raise;** *γ.* 4 **rase(n,** 4-6 **ras,** 8 **raze.** [a. ON. *reisa* (used in most of the main senses of the Eng. word; Sw. *resa,* Da. *rejse*) = Goth. (*ur*)*raisjan,* OE. *rǽran* (:—**raizjan*), causative f. *rais-* ablaut-variant of **rīs-* to Rise.

First prominent in the *Ormulum,* in which it occurs freely in various senses. In the Wyclif Bible, up to the end of Jeremiah, the earlier version regularly has *rear,* while the later has *raise*; but from Ezekiel onwards *raise* appears in both versions. From an early period the word has been extensively used in a great variety of senses, the exact development of which is not always perfectly clear. The main senses (here distinguished by Roman numerals) are distinct enough in themselves, but tend to pass into each other in transferred uses, while with certain objects more than one idea may be present. The addition of *up* to strengthen the verb is less common now than formerly.]

I. To set upright; to make to stand up.

1. *trans.* To set (a thing) on end; to lift up one end or side of (a post, stone, etc.) so as to bring into or towards a vertical position; to restore (a fallen thing) to its usual position.

Occasionally with suggestion of sense 8 or 17.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 A, nu raise þai up þe rode. *a* 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 170/527 Þe Emperoure..Gert þir wheles be smertly graid & on þe thrid day þam rayse. 1388 Wyclif *Jer.* li. 12 Reise ȝe a signe on the wallis of Babiloyne. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxviii. 4 The signe trivmphall rasit is of the croce. 1530 Palsgr. 684/1 Reyse this speare and set it agaynst the wall. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 299, I will raise her Statue in pure Gold. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, La Motte and Peter endeavoured to raise the carriage. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* i. vii, Stones of power By Druids raised in magic hour. 1847 R. & J. A. Brandon *Anal. Gothic Archit.* (1860) 99 It [a door] consists of battens slightly raised towards the centre.

b. *fig.* To set up, establish, restore, etc.

c 1200 Ormin 5327 To swelltenn bliþeliȝ Forr Crisstenndom to reȝȝsenn. *Ibid.* 5685 To reȝȝsenn rihhtwisnesse. 1388 Wyclif *Ruth* iv. 5 Thou owist to take the wijf of the deed man, that thou reise the name of thi kynesman in his eritage. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 15 Geue wytnes vnto thy creature..and rayse vp the prophecies that haue bene shewed in thy name. 1559 Abp. Hethe *Sp.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. App. vi. 400 We..are muche..inclined to rayse uppe the errors and sects of ancyent and condemned heretickes. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. xx. 268 He undertook to raise up the almost-perished name of Chivalry.

c. *spec.* To set up (paste, crust) without the support of a dish.

1594 *Good Huswifes Handmaide* 17 To make Paste and to raise Coffins. 1681 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 335 Tom Cooke can neither tie brawn nor raise past[e]. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 306 ¶ 8 Miss Liddy can dance a Jig, raise Paste. *a* 1756 Mrs. Heywood *New Present* (1771) 187 Make the flour and butter into a pretty stiff paste..then raise it for the pastry. 1845 Miss Acton *Mod. Cookery* xvi. 346 The paste must be sufficiently stiff to retain its form perfectly after it is raised.

2. To lift (a person or animal) and place in a standing posture; to assist (one) to rise from the ground, etc. (Freq. in *fig.* context.)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 671 Mitte helpe of hem alle ðis elp he reisen on stalle. *Ibid.* 676 Dus fel Adam. Moyses wulde him reisen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19792 (Edin.) To saint petir sco raȝt hir hande, ande he hir raisid for to stande. 1382 Wyclif *Amos* v. 2 She is cast doun in to hir erthe, ther is not that shal reyse hir. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iii. vi. 54, I felle to the ground, but full soone myn Aungell reysed me and sette me on my fete. 1530 Palsgr. 683/2 If you fall you shall nat be reysed for me. 1611 Bible *2 Sam.* xii. 17 The Elders of his house..went to him, to raise him vp from the earth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 258 Rais'd By quick instinctive motion up I sprung..and upright Stood on my feet. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* vii. xii, [They] had raised up the body of Jones, but..again let him fall. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 113 Therefore, liberate them, and come, and take my hand, and raise me.

b. *refl.* = To rise, get up.

c 1200 Ormin 504 Whille lott himm shollde reȝȝsenn To cumenn inntill Ȝerrsalæm. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 231 Let me in safety raise me from my knees. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 119 We..haue all a vniuersal strength..to raise our selues being fallen. [1715 Pope *Iliad* ii. 127 The king of kings his awful figure rais'd.] 18.. Hogg *Field of Waterloo* Poet. Wks. 1838-40 II. 161 Our soldier raised him from the sod, And..leaned upon his bloody wrist.

3. To restore (a dead person or animal) to life.

Orig. implying the lifting up of the dead, or enabling them to rise to their feet, but freq. also including the idea of bringing up out of the grave, and thus associated with sense 17. Also with *again* = resurrect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9156 Helias..was þe first,..þat ded man raisd in form dais. *a* 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 38/343 Þe moder him prayd to rays hir sun. *c* 1420 *Prymer* 69 Lord, þat reisidist stynkynge lazer fro his graue. 1566-7 L. Wager *Marie Magd.* (1902), At Naim a dead chylde agayne he did rayse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 296 So Man..Shall..dying rise, and rising with him raise His Brethren. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) I. ii. 27 God was able to raise him from the dead. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxi, Behold a man raised up by Christ!

b. So with body, bones, etc. as obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 104 O lazar ded Jesus raised his licam. 1610 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i, They must restore him flesh again, and life, And raise his dry bones to revenge this scandal.

c. Hence, *To raise from death, to life.* Cf. 19.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22374 Quen þai ha lien tua dais, Til liif vr lauerd sal þam rais. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvi. 14 Take out my saule fra þe wicked deuel, raisand me fra ded. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philip*) 52 Fra ded to lyfe..he raysit þame. 1530 Palsgr. 683/2 Christ dyd rayse Lazar from deth to lyfe. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 584/1 If he had raised their dead bodies to life.

4. To cause (a person or animal) to rise or stand up:

a. To rouse from sleep; to make (one) waken up or get out of bed. ? *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 5843 O þe þridde daȝȝ itt iss Waccnedd off slæp & reȝȝsedd. 1382 Wyclif *John* xi. 11 Lazarus slepith, but I go for to reyse him fro slepe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5174 Þe duke..Fand him slowmand on slepe & sleely him rayses. 1530 Palsgr. 683/2, I reyse one out of his bedde, *Je le fays leuer.* By my fayth, if you wyll nat ryse I wyl rayse you. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 17 To raise [*v. r.* rise] betimes the lubberlie..Hob and Margerie. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. § 2 *Schol.*, Then he would raise his Amanuensis to write down his dictates. 1731 Derby in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 229 The Houses of all the Town were so shock'd, as to raise the Inhabitants. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. i. 16 Raising the people at midnight.

b. To rouse (a beast or bird) from a lair, retreat, or covert.

14.. *Kyng & Hermyt* 216 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 21 A dere we reysed in that stonds, And gave chase. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* iv, They be dogges whiche are good for to serche and fynde partryches & quaylles. And whan they haue reysed them, my sperehawke taketh them. 15.. *Tayis Bank* (Bann. MS.) 25 Raising the birdis fra thair rest. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 31 This being effected, they raise the Bear. *Ibid.* 122 These are taught by falconers to retrive and raise partridges. 1721 Bailey, To *spring* (in Fowling), to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

c. To cause or compel (a person) to rise from a seat. (Cf. 29.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 302 So farys A huswyff..To be rasyd thus betwene. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* iii He..that reaseth one sittyng on his taill, to arise out of his place. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 36, I am wak'd with it when I sleepe, rais'd with it when I sit. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxxi, The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell..Which rais'd us baith. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* vii, When he wan to the lee-side of a bowl of punch there was nae raising him.

5. To rouse or stir up (a number of persons, a district, etc.) for the purpose of common action, esp. for attack or defence.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1471 To sle þis bor was al þe contree reysed. ? *c* 1480 *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 76 The quene reysed all the northe and all oþer pepull by the wey. 1510 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 23 And forthewith he caused his kynsfolke to reyse theyr people. 1674 Cotton tr. *Montluc's Comm.* 363, I then dispatcht away Captain M..giving him order..to raise all the people of the Valleys and Villages. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 157 The mother crying and raising her neighbours. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 544 Danvers undertook to raise the City.

b. Const. *against, upon.*

1382 Wyclif *Amos* vi. 2 Loo! Y shal reyse a folc vpon ȝou..and it shal to gydre breke ȝou. — *Ezek.* xxiii. 22, Y schal reyse alle thi loueris aȝens thee. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. vii, It shall be my charge To raise the town upon him. 1854 Tennyson *Geraint* 457 He..Raised my own town against me in the night. 1882 Floyer *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 190 The whole country was raised upon him.

c. To stir up, incite, instigate (one or more persons) *to* do something or *to* some feeling.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 106 b, To rayse up all men in every place, to the dewe feare of Gods law. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 99 That fixt mind And high disdain..That with the mightiest rais'd me to contend. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 127 This suggestion raysed the Prince on a resolution to undertake the Irish expedition. 1814 Byron *Lara* ii. viii, A word's enough to raise mankind to kill.

d. To excite, agitate, provoke, rouse to excitement or anger. Chiefly *Sc.* Also *raised-like.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 17 Up there came twa shepherds..Rais'd like. *Ibid.* 30 She ran aff as rais'd as onie deer. 1786 Burns *To Auld Mare* ii, He should been tight that daur't to raize thee, Ance in a day. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxvi, His countenance was wild, haggard, and highly excited, or, as the Scottish phrase expresses it, much *raised.* 1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* vii, When she was a little raised-like you'd see a pink flush come on her cheeks.

6. To rouse up, to give or add vigour to (the mind, spirit, etc.); to animate, stimulate.

In later use associated with the ideas of elevating (the heart, spirit, etc.) and increasing (courage, etc.).

1388 Wyclif *Ezra* i. 5 Ech man whos spirit God reiside [*L.* *suscitavit*] for to stie to bilde temple of the Lord. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* ii. ii, Balen..sawe this aduenture werof hit reysed his herte. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 39 The prophete..wyllynge to excyte and reyse vp the myndes of synners. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 231, I will speik planelie, to rais ȝour hartis quiklie. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xlvi. 146 Much after this manner did this faithful Servant of Christ raise up his thoughts and quicken his soule. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. xvi, His spirits being a little raised with the dram I had given him, he was very cheerful. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* ii. 223 To move, to raise, to ravish ev'ry heart, With Shakespear's nature or with Jonson's art. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xxii. III. 251 The immediate effect was to raise the spirit of the Athenians.

†**b.** To encourage, inspire (a person) *with* courage, confidence, hope, etc. *Obs.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* iii. xvi, The horsmen..rasit þare futemen with new curage. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 12, I am raised with more than ordinary confidence, that the same Spirit of Justice will carrie you on. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 555 Rais'd with so blest an Omen, she begun, With Words like these, to chear her drooping Son.

7. *To raise the wind*: To cause the wind to blow; hence *fig.* (with ref. to wind as a motive power), to procure money or necessary means.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 33/421 Þan deuils ..raysed þe wynd with weders wik. *a* 1515 *Droichis Part of Play* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 At Norway coist scho raisit the wynd. 1880 T. A. Spalding *Eliz. Demonol.* 113 Charged..with having raised the wind.

fig. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 42. 10 He..never offered to pay earnest. I suppose, poor fellow, he could not raise the Wind. 1857 Trollope *Three Clerks* xxxiv, He came to me this morning to raise the wind. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 23 June 2/2 A large number of people still rush to such methods of raising the wind.

II. To build up, construct, create, produce, etc.

8. To lift up and put in position the parts of (a structure); to construct by piling up, building, or fitting together; *spec.* in *U.S.* to set up the wooden framework of (a house or other building).

c 1200 Ormin 15591 Unnbindeþþ all þiss temmple, & icc Itt i þre daȝhess reȝȝse. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6059 Engyns dide þe Bretons reyse, & mangenels. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 394 Many a Muscle and many an oystre..Hath been oure foode, our cloystre for to reyse. 1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp., Abingdon* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 42 They reysid up the archeys be gemeotre in rysyng. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 The Carpenter rayseth not his frame without tooles. *c* 1615 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* ix. 9 So shall my Muse rich trophes rayse. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 19 Of Parian Stone a Temple will I raise. 1735 B. Lynde *Diary* (1880) 144 Mr. Fisk's people ..raised a new meeting house. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xl. 342 Encouraging them to raise magnificent churches. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 In the fields to the north the last of the Norman Kings raised his palace.

†**b.** *Math.* To construct or draw (a figure or line) *upon* a certain base. *Obs.*

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. ii, Join *AC*; upon which raise the equilateral triangle *ADC*. **1706** J. WARD *Introd. Math.* III. (1734) 294 To Erect or Raise a Perpendicular upon the End of any given Right-line. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 85 Raising a Square..is, when, upon a strait Line..you cause another Line to fall..perpendicular.

c. To found, build up, make or construct (a scheme, plan, description, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1652 J. FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* ii. 14 Neither is it rais'd upon that account of condensation, & rarefaction [etc.]. **1706** J. WARD *Introd. Math.* v. (1734) 431 From hence we may also raise a Theorem for finding the Frustum. of the last Figure. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 ¶ 6 What a beautiful Description has our Author raised upon that Hint in one of the Prophets. **1802** JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To Raise a plan of a fortress.

d. To form (a small projection or elevation), to cause (a blister, etc.) to rise or form.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) * iij, Medicines that are hote in the fourth degre, rayse vp bladders. **1688** HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/1 Shavings of Leather..of wich a Heel is raised. **1712–14** POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 68 Spoil a grace, Or raise a pimple on a beauteous face. **1810** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 371 Acetic acid, thus prepared..raises a blister when applied to the skin. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Raising a Mouse*, the process of making a lump on a stay.

e. *U.S.* To form, appoint (a committee). (Perh. orig. in sense 26).

1816 PICKERING *Vocab. Amer.* 160 A member moves that a committee should be raised .. and a committee is accordingly raised.

9. To bring into existence, to produce, beget (offspring). Now *rare.*

c **1200** ORMIN 9852 Drihhtin haffde mahht inoh To reȝȝsenn off þa staness Rihht aþell streon till Habraham. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 1199 Ur lord had aghteld yete A child to rais of his oxspring. **1388** WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 8 Entre thou to the wijf of thi brothir..that thou reise seed to thi brothir. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 476 Take her, faire Sonne, and from her blood rayse vp Issue to me. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 123 God from him will raise A mightie Nation. **1711** H. MARTYN *Spect.* No. 180 ¶ 11 Will any man think of raising children without any assurance of clothing for their backs? **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 79 It was before all things needful that William should raise up sons of his own.

b. To produce a supply of (persons of a certain class); to breed (animals).

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 France wanteth shipping .. can raise no good Sailers. **1632** MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Some innocent country-girl..That could give directions..when to raise up goslings. **1798** WORDSW. *Last of Flock* iv, From this one, this single ewe, Full fifty comely sheep I raised. **1891** E. KINGLAKE *Australian at Home* 154 We 'raise' our own ministers and judges.

10. To foster, rear, bring up (a person). Now chiefly *U. S.*, and commonly in pass. with specification of place.

1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 268 The Child ..she..says.. is the Picture of his Father, and that she would endeavour to raise it for his Sake. **1795** *Fate of Sedley* II. ix. 104 My dissolution will be made more sweet by dying in the arms of one whom I raised. **1817** PAULDING *Lett. fr. South* (1835) I. 85 You know I was raised, as they say in Virginia, among the mountains of the north. **1837** HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) Pref. 6, I don't know as ever I felt so ugly afore since I was raised. **1870** MARCY *Border Rem.* (1872) 117 A second lieutenant..was born and 'raised' in the wilds of Indiana.

b. To rear or bring up (animals).

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept., The young of the barn-owl are not easily raised. **1859** MARCY *Prairie Traveler* iv. 111 Horses which have been raised exclusively upon grass.

c. To cause or promote the growth of (plants), to grow (fruit, vegetables, flowers, etc.).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 90 The Alaternus .. is raised from Seeds. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, I .. got into the method of planting and raising my corn. **1780** COXE *Russ. Disc.* 7 Greens and other vegetables are raised with great facility. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 59 A rose..raised in a conservatory. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 301/1 No notice is taken of either clover or turnips as crops to be raised.

d. Said of the soil producing the plants.

1720 SWIFT *Modern Education*, The dung-hill having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other men's lands. **1797** J. A. GRAHAM *Pres. St. Vermont* 31 The soil is excellent, and raises vast supplies of wheat, Indian corn.

e. *transf.* To produce (manure). *rare*[−1].

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 58 They [Hogs] would certainly, in a yard properly littered, raise dung enough to manure one acre very amply.

11. To cause (a person of specified character) to come into existence or appear: **a.** of God.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* xi. 16 Y shal reyse a sheperd in erthe. **1388** — *Deut.* xviii. 15 Thi Lord God schal reise a prophete of thi folk. **1568** H. CHARTERIS *Pref. Lyndesay's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 6* God raisit vp in Ingland, Iohne Uicleif. **1611** BIBLE Pref. ¶ 11 We acknowledge them to haue been raised vp of God, for the building and furnishing of his Church. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 318 Provoking God to raise them enemies. **1785** BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xxi, [Do Thou] still the patriot, and the patriot-bard, In bright succession raise. **1883–97** *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 632/1 Great saints are raised up in different ages to renew the fervour of Christians.

b. of persons or impersonal agencies.

c **1717** POPE *Ep. Craggs* 11 Nor [do thou] wish to lose a Foe these Virtues raise. **1765** H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i, Her gentleness had never raised her an enemy. **1821** SHELLEY *Hellas* 597 The sins of Islam Must raise up a destroyer even now. **1881** STUBBS *Early Plantag.* II. (ed. 3) 19 In trying to make himself friends he raised up persistent enemies.

12. To produce, bring into existence or action (various natural phenomena or forces; also *fig.*).

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 303 It a fyre mad alsone þat broynt þe watir, & lo rasyt. **1401** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 The sterne stormes that reufulli ȝe reisin. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 58 Sa maisterfull storme amyd the Libyan see Scho raisit sone. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 469 These sediciouse persones, which as certen bellouse seke to reyse up flame. **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 269 The joyfull departure of their suspected guest, rais'd this merry showre in their eyes. **1741–2** GRAY *Agrip.* 91 One..may still With equal power resume that gift, and raise A tempest. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* i. motto, I will as soon believe That old Moll White .. raised the last night's thunder. **1884** W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* v, All she can do is to raise a storm in a tea-cup.

13. To utter (a cry, etc.) with loud voice; to produce (a loud noise) by shouting or otherwise.

a **1350** in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 100/261 A hidose cry þan raysed þai. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* v. 40 Gret noyis & dyne was rayssit thaim amang. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68, I stoutly emboldned with night shade raysed an howting. **1611** BIBLE *Job* iii. 8 Let them curse it .. who are ready to raise vp their mourning. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1124, I only with an Oak'n staff will meet thee, And raise such out-cries on thy clatter'd Iron. **1748** THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xliv, Th' inferior demons of the place Rais'd rueful shrieks and hideous yells. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxiv, To tell red Flodden's dismal tale, And raise the universal wail. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 The Frank warriors..raised a fierce shout of indignation.

b. Hence simply, to utter or produce (a sound).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 7 Fayre Goddesse,.. to my tunes thy second tenor rayse. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 94 He rais'd a sigh, so pittious and profound. **1743** GARRICK *Lethe* I Wks. 1798 I. 5 I'll raise music shall dispel their fears.

c. To sing; also, to begin to sing, to strike up.

1653 MILTON *Psalm* vii. 62 Then will I Jehovah's praise According to his justice raise. **1727–8** POPE *Mem. of P. P.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) IV. 230 When I raised the psalm, how did my voice quaver for fear! **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., I love the license..In sounds now lowly, and now strong, To raise the desultory song. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 25 An old negro, .. who raised a hymn, which soon became a confused chant.

14. To cause, originate, give rise to, bring about, set going. Used with a variety of objects, as:

a. strife, dissension, or other disturbance (*among* or *between* persons, *in* a place, etc.). Cf. 16 a.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 185 þei .. reisen debatis & enemytes bitwene weddid men & here wiwes. *c* **1400** *Cursor M.* 27728 (Cott. Galba) Wreth es raysand .. missaw, flit, and malisoune. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* 17 Thayme quhilk rasis discord amangis nichtburs. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 So muche contention is reysed in these oure daies about matters of learnyng. *Ibid.* 13 But in case we preferre Charles..what tumultes shall we raise up in Italy. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 226 Thou hear'st what stir on Earth Satan ..Hath raisd in Paradise. **1719** RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 58 How the ill sp'rit did the first mischief raise. **1781** COWPER *Table Talk* 317 Liberty..Shall raise no feuds for armies to suppress. **1843** MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 There are metaphysicians who have raised a controversy on the point. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 384 Do not raise a quarrel .. between Thrasymachus and me.

b. a report or rumour, slander, etc.

a **1350** in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 29/91 þai said he suld a sklaunder rays Of God. **1576** [see 16 b]. **1611** BIBLE *Exod.* xxiii. 1 Thou shalt not raise a false report. **1678**, **1685** [see 16 b]. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 5 A groundless Report that has been raised, to a Gentleman's Disadvantage.

c. a feeling, idea, etc.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 40 þat noon euyl suspecion may be reysed of hem. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiii. 2 Thus awfull Mars .. The sorow rasit apon athyr hand. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 385 Quhilk rumour in Scotland rayset not lytle invie in france. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 51 If the scorne of your bright eine Haue power to raise such loue in mine. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IV. 806 Thence raise..discontented thoughts, Vain hopes, vain aimes, inordinate desires. **1729** BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 94 Momentary anger is frequently raised .. without any apparent reason. **1855** PUSEY *Doctr. Real Pres.* Note A. 2 Opponents have succeeded in raising an almost insurmountable prejudice.

d. the expression of some feeling.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi[i] 207 The publique worship .. rais'd a condemning, but selfe absolving blush into her cheeks. **1726–46** THOMSON *Winter* 652 The comic muse .. raises sly the fair impartial laugh. **1781** COWPER *Table Talk* 658 They raised a smile At folly's cost. **1892** G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* viii. 176 He never fell into the habit of raising a laugh at the expense of individuals.

e. an action, process, condition, etc.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 3 The Kyng off Frawns set hym to ras And set a sege befor Calays. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 28 b, Suche as eyther Reyse up new customes, or extorte that is forboden. **1611** BIBLE Pref. ¶ 2 They raise vp a tragedie, and wish..the Temple had neuer bene built. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 625 Thoughts my Tormenters .. raise Dire inflammation. **1706** E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 86 The Rogue .. has rais'd such a Funk in the Forecastle. **1765** A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 143 The application of such manures as raise a fermentation. **1831** 3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* III. (1845) 54 The watchword .. was sufficient to raise a ferment from one end of Jerusalem to the other. **1876** PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 688/1 The requisite heat for the dyeing operation is raised and maintained. **1892** *Speaker* 3 Sept. 278/2 The outbreak has raised a demand for restriction [etc.]

15. a. *Law.* To draw up, frame (a summons, letter, etc.), institute (an action or suit), establish (a use).

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 45 Raising of new letteres for halding of sichk courtis justiciare. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 109 b, The name of the Judge, at quhais command the summons is raised, and directed. **1632** in *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 126 He..out of one cause ill begunne, raysed 20 severall actions. **1752** J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 85 Criminal Letters, raised at the Instance of D. F. his Majesty's Advocate. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 330 A use could not be raised without a sufficient consideration. **1877** *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 50 § 8 Actions relating to questions of heritable right.. raised in a Sheriff Court.

b. To bring up (a question, point, etc.); to bring or put forward (a difficulty, objection, etc.); to put forward, advance (a claim).

1647 GENTILIS tr. *Malvezzi's Chiefe Events* 159 In raising difficulties hee makes them easie. **1722** STEELE *Conscious Lovers* II. i. (1723) 26 This will certainly give me occasion to raise Difficulties. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 285 The question of the union therefore was not raised. *Ibid.* xv. 602 A day was appointed for considering the point raised by Crone. **1881** STUBBS *Early Plantag.* iv (ed. 3) 70 John the Marshal .. raised a claim touching one of the archiepiscopal manors.

16 With various constructions:

a. To begin, make, institute, direct, etc. *against* a person or thing.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1071 Allas! . A-gain abel he raysed strijf. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. x. 98 Thar most thou behald The weris rasit aganis Romanis bald. **1546** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 29 The summondis rasit be the said Lord againis the said James. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 267 He.. raysed warre against us, and was taken therin. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 50 The Jewes..raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas. **1822** SCOTT *Pirate* Advt. 6 A variety of sham suits, raised against him by Newgate solicitors. **1873** MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Rel.* 256 The objections which have been raised against this view.

b. To bring, send, or direct *on* or *upon* one.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 7940 Iuel he sal upon þe rais. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 276 Fra that had raeit on him the cry. **1388** WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 1 Y schal reise on Babiloyne ..as a wynd of pestilence. **1535** COVERDALE *Amos* v. 9 He rayseth destruccion vpon the mightie people. **1576** *Oppress. Orkney & Shetland* (1859) 49 Gif ane brute be rasit upon thame. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I v. 846 This was.. a meer Slander raised upon Atheists. **1685** *Acct. Execution Dk. Monmouth* 2, I have had a Scandal raised upon me.

c. To draw, obtain, derive (one thing) *out of* or *from* another. *rare.*

1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. (1640) 48 Moses third excuse, raised out of a naturall defect. **1732** POPE *Ess. Man.* II. 245 Heav'n's great view .. Virtue's ends from Vanity can raise. **1772** PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. Pref. 12 Abstruse speculations.. have been raised from every branch of my speculations.

III. To remove to a higher position.

* *To lift up by direct effort.*

17. To lift as a whole, to put or take higher, to elevate. Also, to pull up, hoist (sail, etc.).

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 22109 þof þou þe rais up until heven, To hell dep e sal þou be driuen. *a* **1350** in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 88/685 Angels .. raysed hir vp into þe ayre. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 692 Thai rasit salys but abaid. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 71 Him all nakit on the tre Thai raisit on loft. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 18 She .. all attonce her beastly body raizd. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 254 Then will I raise aloft the Milke-white-Rose. **1728** POPE *Dunc.* II. 39 Such a bulk as no twelve bards could raise. *a* **1771** GRAY *Dante* 1 The griesly Felon raised His Gore-dyed Lips. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II Concl., He raised the silver cup on high. **1814** — *Ld. of Isles* II. xxxii, The train .. Embark'd, raised sail, and bore away. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lui. 100 Should he try to catch her eye, and then raise his hat? **1886** FROUDE *Oceana* 296 She could have struck him, and had her arm raised to do it.

b. *spec.* To draw or bring up (water, minerals, etc.) to the surface of the ground.

1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. I. xvi. 61 The oxen raise the water by a bucket and rope. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 65 Much Ore has been formerly raised on this Hill. **1851** *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 639 The coal raised in 1829 was 37,000 tons. **1872** R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 44, 12,656 tons of quartz .. raised from depths between 240 and 690 feet.

c. In various special uses: (see quots.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Raise* is likewise used for placing a horse's head right, and making him carry well, and hindring him to carry low, or to arm himself. **1775** A. BURNABY *Trav.* 87 When the trees are fallen, they .. drag them along the snow. It is exceedingly difficult to put them first in motion, which they call raising them. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To raise the metal*, to elevate the breech, and depress thereby the muzzle of a gun. *To raise tacks and sheets*, the Lifting the clues of the courses, previously to bracing round the yards in tacking or wearing.

d. To turn (the eyes or look) upwards.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxx. 1, I reiside myn iȝen to the hillis. **1599** JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, Gentle friend be merry, raise your lookes out of your bosome. **1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i, Wherefore are your Eyes Severely rais'd to Heav'n? **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xxii, Nor spoke.. nor raised his looks to meet The gaze of strangers. **1859** TENNYSON *Vivien* 787 He raised his eyes and saw The tree.

18. *fig.* To promote or advance (a person, people, etc.) to a higher rank, office or position; to exalt in dignity or power.

c **1200** ORMIN 9611 Forr to reȝȝsenn alle þa þatt follȝhenn soþ meocnesse. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 22281 He sal him rais sua hei on hight, þat men sal wen þat he es dright. *a* **1350** in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 42/13 In þe kinges hows sethin was he To ofice and to reuerence raysed. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 291 (Harl. MS.) He resede þe poore man fro filthede..to sette him among princis. **1559** *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xvii, How high, how soone, she did me raise. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 162 A Son whose worthy deeds Raise him to be the second in that Realme of Pharao. **1752** YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, They'll say the subtile statesman plann'd this marriage, To raise his blood into his master's throne. **1810** CRABBE *Borough* iii, Theirs is a gracious bounty, form'd to raise Him whom it aids. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 90 Charter after charter .. raised the townsmen of boroughs from mere traders..into customary tenants.

† b. To promote *to* some privilege. *rare* —¹.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 11 As sone as mony is 3euen þei reysen þe synnars to þe takyng of þe sacraments.

c. To exalt (one's name, state, etc.). *rare.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 2373 (Trin.) Þere shal þi name reised be And alle þo heires þat comen of þe. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 68 It pleas'd his Maiestie To rayse my State to Title of a Queene. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 202 Of qualities deserving praise, More go to ruin fortunes than to raise. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix. *motto*, Farewell each hope of..raising thy low rank.

d. To extol, laud. *rare.*

c 1631 MILTON *Arcades* 8 Fame that her high worth to raise Seem'd erst so lavish. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 211 While Wits and Templars ev'ry sentence raise, And wonder with a foolish face of praise.

19 *fig.* To elevate (persons) to a higher moral or mental condition. (In early use perh. from 2.)

c 1200 ORMIN 4373 He ras o þehhtennde da33 To re33enn uss off sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18674 Iesus him kidd til þaim..vtte o wan-hope for to rais[*Trin. MS.* hem to reise]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þai rays þaim in til contemplatyf lyf. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 149 Thir ressonis ar to raiss 3ow Fra crymes vndir coite. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* II. xxiv, I cannot but be raised to this persuasion, that [etc.]. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 530 Oh stupid creatures that are not raised with the description of..his infinite excellencies! 1848 R. S. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. 95 The Incarnation of Christ our Lord has raised us..above the carnal anthropology of the Greeks. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 14 They are doing their best to raise and improve the degraded race.

b. To elevate (the thoughts, mind, etc.), to make higher or nobler.

c 1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 69 He..rayses þar thoght abouen all erthly thyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. iv, Raise my thoughtes, too humble and too vile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 23 What in me is dark Illumine, what is low raise and support 1785 BURNS *Despondency* iii, While praising, and raising His thoughts to Heav'n on high. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 Its great glory was to have raised the moral dignity and self-respect of the many to a level which had hitherto been reached only by a few.

c. To elevate (a subject, style, diction).

1668 DRYDEN *Def. Ess. Poesy* Essays 1900 I. 114 He does so raise his matter in that prose, as to render it delightful. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 11 Milton has put in practice this method of raising his language. 1737 LD. HERVEY *Memoirs* (1848) II. 361 His words are well chosen, his diction extremely raised.

** *To cause to rise or mount up.*

20. To cause (a spirit) to appear, esp. by means of incantations.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 98/152 Experimentes þan ordand he; And raised deuils grete plente 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 243 The erll Feirandis moder was Ane sygramansour, & Sathanas Scho rasit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 212 Like as the spreit of Samuell..Rasit to Kinge Saul was by the Phitones. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 296 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* 362 Reasing the deuill with invocationes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 430 Grisly Spectres, which the Fiend had rais'd. *c* 1725 RAMSAY *To Malloch* viii, He that could in tender strains Raise Margaret's plaining shade. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xiv, Masons' mystic word an' grip, In storms an' tempests raise you up. 1886 DISRAELI *Lrd. Grey* III. ii, Then the magician..raised the once-laid ghost of Cleveland's ambition.

b. *To raise the Devil, Cain, the mischief*: To make a disagreeable disturbance; to create trouble, uproar, or confusion.

[1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* v. ii, Sir, give me an Account of my Necklace, or I'll make such a Noise in your House I'll raise the Devil in't.] 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxiii, He was going to raise the devil. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 212 Topsy would hold a perfect carnival of confusion..in short, as Miss Ophelia phrased it, 'raising Cain' generally. *c* 1865 MARK TWAIN *Sketches* i. *Mr. Bloke's Item* (1900) 217 The head-editor has been in here raising the mischief and tearing his hair.

21. To make (the voice) heard.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xcii 3 The flodis han reisid [L. *elevaverunt*] her vois. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Who sometimes rayseth vp his voice to the height of the heauens. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 42 He rais'd his Voice, and soon a num'rous throng Of tripping Satyrs crowded to the Song. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* III. 31 The Tyrant Love permit me raise My feeble voice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 31 Many voices were boldly raised in menace and accusation. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 472 Not a voice was raised in opposition.

22. To cause (dust, vapour, smoke, water, etc.) to ascend or rise; to send or force up, to stir up. See also DUST *sb.*¹ 5.

1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 57 Sholde y a neewe smoke now vp reyse 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 27 b, They doe nothing else but raise a dust. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* III. xxii (1686) 130 Camels to make the water sapid do raise the mud with their feet. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 43 Sublime is to raise by Fire any Volatile matter to the top of the Cucurbit or into its Head. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. viii, The wine..raise[d] disagreeable fumes from the stomach into the head 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII § 3 We may perhaps raise a dust and dispute about tenets purely verbal. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 34 The drizzly fogs from dull Pisuerga raised. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i, And where do we raise our smoke...I mean, where do we D'Urbervilles live?

† b. To render (tin) volatile. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 96 To Sublime Tinn is to raise and Volatilize it by means of a Volatile Salt.

23. *Naut.* a. To come in sight of (another ship, land, a whale, etc.).

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 At 11. of the clocke wee raysed the Isle of Madera. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 28 We hull'd off, North North-east, but still raised land. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 The last of June we raised the Antarticke Pole. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 61, I would not come nearer than just to raise the land. 1890 *Century Mag.* May 516 In October 1832, the ship Hector of New Bedford raised a whale and lowered for it.

b. To give a higher appearance to (a ship, etc.) by coming nearer.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiii. (1577) 39 In going to the North, you doe rayse the Pole, and lay the Equinoctiall. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 46 So many Degrees you approach towards it, so much you are said to Raise the Pole. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Hausser un vaisseau*, to raise a distant ship by approaching her gradually in chace. 1796 NELSON 21 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 279, I saw a Spanish Frigate coming..who, when she raised our hull hauled her wind to the eastward.

24. To make (a horse) rise in leaping or rearing. ? *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Raise*, in the manege, is used for working; thus to raise a horse upon corvets, caprioles, and pesades, is to make him work at corvets, caprioles, &c.

*** *To collect by lifting; to levy.*

25. To levy (a tax, etc.); to collect (rents or other charges); hence, to bring together, obtain, procure by means of collecting or in any other way. † Const. *on* (a person).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 Þorgh alle his lond þe kyng his sonde sent, Forto raise þe treuage, þat on þe lond was sette 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 It schal ben reysed and gadered be ye alderman and his felas 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43, I wil the mony y^t is reysid and reseyvyd be delyueryd. 1511 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 325 Noo man..shall reise keiage of noo kaye..except it be buylded as a keay 1546 *Suppl. of Commons* 16 What yearelye rentes may be clearlye reased therof. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The difficulty of raising Mony, for the necessary uses of the Common-wealth. 1689 J. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* II. 5 Impowered to make Laws and raise money on the Kings Subjects. 1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 19 If no Profit can be raised, I see no reason why any Man should Adventure his Money 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 30, I immediately raised all the money I possibly could. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xiv, Let not his mode of raising cash seem strange. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, The correspondence..related to a new loan my lord was raising. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Tom Cobb* I, Me so pinched for money till I can hardly raise an egg for breakfast.

b. *transf.* To obtain, procure (advantage, pleasure, praise, etc.).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 89 We cannot hope to raise any advantage to ourselves by our utmost endeavours. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* XII. 79 What pleasure shall thy great Creator raise From thy breath-tainted, and unsav'ry praise? 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 805 Content if..I may raise A monitor's, though not a poet's praise.

c. Of articles sold: To bring, fetch (a certain price). *rare* —¹.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 241 The few firs..cut for deals raise from eight pence to twelve pence per foot.

d. To succeed in producing.

1841 'WILDRAKE' *Cracks of Day* 184 Mango could scarcely raise a gallop.

26. To levy, collect, gather, bring together (an army, troops, etc.).

In early use perh. to be taken in sense 5.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* I. 9 Y schal reise, and brynge in to Babiloyne the gaderyng togidere of grete folkis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 829 Nicholas..Had rasyd vp a rode hoste. 1473 WARKW. *Chron* (Camden) 7 Alle his peple he reyssyd were fledde fro hym. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* III. 90 Our Quene..Into this Realme did rais ane tyall rout. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 282 Raseng an armie thame cruellie he persewis. 1643 *Pecl. Commons* (Reb. Ireland) 63 Lord Barnewall..hath a Commission for a Troupe of horse, and is now gone into Wales to raise them. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccxliv. 324 We continue to militate and to raise light troops. 1839 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxix, A mob was raised in 1833, and expelled the whole Mormon body. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. ii. 594 The Sovereign has the sole power of raising fleets and armies.

**** *To remove by, or as by, lifting up.*

27. To put an end to (a siege or blockade) by withdrawing the investing forces.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 64 Thus maid wes pes..And syne the assegis rasit wair. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 b, He hadde not entencion for to dislodge him ne to reyse his siege. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 83 He raised his siege and departed without his purpose. *a* 1672 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 62 Our men..put the enemy to a total rout, upon which he raised the siege. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XI. Wks. 1813 III. 274 He gave orders immediately to raise the siege 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 531 If the blockade shall be found to be raised.

b. To remove, rescind (a prohibition, etc.).

1887 *Mind* XII. 257 The Sorbonne raised the prohibition it had so long laid upon the works of the Grecian philosopher. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 141 He will be..happy..to raise the injunction, which..has crippled you.

28. To end (a siege, etc.) by compelling the investing forces to desist or remove.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 163 Gyve me some parte of your men, And I shall goo reyse the sege of Cologne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxiii. 503 They were all determyned to go and reyse vp the siege, and to refresshe and vitayle the castell 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vii. 155 He is besieg'd, the Siege that came to raise. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 181, I..have taken from him one place of consequence, and I have raised the siege of another. 1811 *Ibid.* VII. 518 The enemy are still close to us, but they have made no progress in raising the blockade. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 14 William had still some faint hope that it might be possible to raise the siege.

† b. To cause (the besieger) to abandon a siege.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 39 The King of England..Hearing declar'd his friends besieged so..hasts himselfe to go To rease the Duke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Lever, Il leur fit lever le cul à*, he raised them, or their siege, from.

29. To set in motion (an army or camp).

Perh. originally related to 4 c.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 79 His ost he rasd, and come to Werk on Twede. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. xviii. 135 Lysimachus..in a foule and raynie night rayseth hys Campe. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* Battles 41 Edward loth to loose time about one Cities Siege, raiseth his Army and departeth. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 7 The Grand Visier raising His Camp, followed the Christians.

IV. To make higher or greater.

30. To increase in height or bulk; to cause to rise up or swell; to give a higher level to.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2670 Shuldrys sharpe I mene not reysed with slevys. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 He had hys nose reysed vpon a roundnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 30 The fadir..gaif the power..To meis the flude, or rais with stormes hie. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 51 All the..riuers which fell into Orenoque were raised with such speed [etc.] 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iii, Why could not he ha' suffer'd me to raise The mountaines o' my sin with one as damnable As all the rest? 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* v. (1693) 295 That the Mountains do daily diminish..that the Valleys are raised..no man can deny. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 640 The Corselet..Whose glitt'ring Margins rais'd with Silver shine. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xx. 200 Raising the flesh in alternate bands from the ankle to the top of the thigh.

† b. *To raise in flesh*: to make plump. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 797 These Tortoises..are given to Horses, for by them they are raised in flesh, and made much fatter. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry, Words of Art exp'd.* (1633), Raised in flesh, is when a Hawke grows fat, or prospereth in flesh.

† c. To make up the height of. *Obs. rare.*

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 24 Four of them (together with the Morter thereunto belonging) may raise a Foot. 1663 — *Counsel* 56 The fittest bignes of a good brick; is..two Inches, a quarter and a half thick, which will raise a foot in the Morter with four bricks.

31. In various technical uses:

a. To bring up (the nap of cloth) by carding with teazles, etc.; to make a nap on (cloth).

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 320 [The] fuller..shall dresse..vij. brode clothes; that is to say reyse, shore them, barbe them. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 They raise up the Cotton of such Fustians 1633 J. ANCHORAN tr. *Comenius' Gate Latin Unl.* § 503 *marg.*, The shear-man..raiseth the nap. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, The cloth..is..given, all wet, to the carders, to raise the hair, or knap, on the right side, with the thistle, or weed. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 45/1 Teazel..is of singular use in raising the knap upon woollen cloth. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 105 The pile is also said to be more perfectly raised. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 343/1 Cloth is usually 'raised' twice and 'cropped' several times.

b. To cause (dough, bread) to expand and become light, as by the use of yeast. Also *absol.*

1611 BIBLE *Hos.* vii. 4 The baker; who ceaseth from raising after he hath kneaded the dough, vntill it be leauened. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 178 For fermenting liquors, and raising bread. 1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xxiii. 509 All light cakes require a rather brisk oven to raise and set them.

c. To cause (hides) to increase in thickness.

1581 LANBARDI *Eiren.* IV. 164 If any tanner have raised with any mixture any hide to bee converted to backes, bend leather [etc.]. 1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII 127 When you find your hides sufficiently raised, put them directly into the ooze. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 196 The skins..have not yet been raised sufficiently to prepare them for tanning

d. To give (metal) a rounded form.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 398 In raising the metals by the hammer [etc.]. *Ibid.* 410 Thimbles, which are slightly conical are raised at five or six blows. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/1 Brings down upon them a globular punch, which domes them up—in technical parlance, 'raises' them.

32. To increase the amount of, to heighten (rent, taxes, prices, etc.). Hence *to raise out*, to cause (a player) to withdraw from a game by making the stake too high for him.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 13 Mailis and gersomes raisit our hie. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 358 Too reyse his Rent alas it neadethe not. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 20 This making of Christians will raise the price of Hogs. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 28 Once already have you prisoned me, To my great charge..And somewhat raisde the debt by that advantage. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Du Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 78 One side endeavours to raise, and the other to beat down the Market Price. 1820 J. GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* II. viii. (ed. 5) 167 Journeymen who refuse to work, in consequence of a combination to raise their wages. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5/1 It is proposed to raise the duty on rye. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 57 You can bet against that particular player, continually raising the stakes, until all the other players are 'raised out'.

b. To increase, add to (one's reputation, interest, credit, etc.).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 The circumforaneous Emperick rais'd his Fame. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 474 His being thus divested of his Commissions..would raise his interest in the Nation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 446 Promises and services which, if discovered, would not have raised his credit at Whitehall. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to raise the measure of worth.

c. *Math.* To increase (a number or quantity) by multiplication into itself.

1706 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 5 (1734) 157 To Raise the Binomial Root *a*+*b* to the Seventh Power. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 201 To involve or raise Surd Quantities to any Power. 1893 S. L. LONEY *Anal. Trig.* 22 Raise each of these quantities to the *p*th power.

33. To increase the value, price, or rate of. *To raise the market*: To charge a higher price.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3186 The markit raisit bene sa hie. 1596 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* viii. 33 If .. the King .. doth raise monies, that the weight of silver in the pièce now of sixpence should goe for twelve pence. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* p. xix, The effects of the various species of coins,..as also of raising or embasing them. 1751 R. PALLOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. 279 'Tis all one to her .. so she can raise but the market by a change. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 181 How comes it about that you have rais'd it a penny a quart? 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in raising the market upon Mr. Mertoun (..charging the rock codfish at a penny instead of a halfpenny a-piece).

34. To increase the degree, intensity, or force of.

a. To make (the voice or its sound) louder; to give a higher pitch to.

1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 145 An honest man never raiseth the sound of his Voyce, to get advantage of them that speake not so loud. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvi. 254 Raise thy clear notes so high, That labouring birds may die. *c* 1783 COWPER *Mutual Forb.* 16 'You are so deaf', the lady cried (And raised her voice..). 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 84 They do not raise the voice at the end of a sentence, as the Americans do.

b. To make keener, to intensify (sensations).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 603 These raise their Thirst. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. i. 93, I think my appetite was raised by seeing so much food. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 53 To raise thy pain, be Strephon ne'er forgot. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 139 Lending their power to pleasure and to pain, Yet raising, sharpening, and refining each

c. To brighten (colours), *esp.* in dyeing.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xxiii. (1879) 253 His complexion was raised and he spoke with great emotion. 1874 CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico printing* 607 Steam-greens after printing are frequently brightened, or 'raised' as it is technically called. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 8 Mar. 353 The first pigment when mingled with any other colour raises its tone—that is to say, lightens it.

d. To cause (the pulse) to beat faster; to make (a fire) burn up better; to make hotter; etc.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 222 Burning heats a part, and raises the Pulse. 1715 30 POPE *Iliad* IX. 277 Meanwhile Patroclus sweats the fire to raise. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 381 After you raise the fire in order to melt the mixture. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 10 Raised to incandescence by friction against our atmosphere.

V. †**35.** *intr.* To rise, in various senses. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xxii, Syr Gauwayns hors fete leysed and so the hors and he fyl to the erthe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 The delectable name of hir cyte grewe & reysed in praysyng. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxii. 273 Just as imprison'd windes, when once broke forth, One against the other raiseth. 1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App V. 12 They never raised in rebellion against his Majestie. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 240 His reputation abroad will raise or sink as his affairs go well or ill at home. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 57 The fowl launched itself into the pond, but raised more easily, which gave him time to take his aim. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix 145 The artisans, finding their profits to raise by the favour of their Customers, increase..their skill.

36. *Raising* = being raised.

1642 *Royal Commission* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 527 There are now ..moneys raising by way of contribution and otherwise. 1743 T. JONES *Ibid.* 405 'Tis said magazines are raising for us at Coblentz. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 225 There was raising a new Regiment in his Province. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenroy* II 180, I see money is raising in all possible ways by all possible means. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 175 Annie seemed to hear Her own death-scaffold raising.

†**Raise**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rais**, 6 **rayse**. [var. of RASE *v.*[1]; the spelling may be partly due to association with prec.; cf. RAISED *ppl. a.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To tear; to scratch, to cut.

In some cases perh. with idea of 'raising' or lifting a portion of the surface.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 550, I sall rais thy Ryall array. 1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 6 If you strike his face, you can raise no skin, for his forehead is brasse. 1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov.* 23 They tilled and raised the ground with oxe hornes. 1641 *Best Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 48 That hee lay strawe in the barne floore to prevent the wheeles from breakinge and raysinge the floore. 1677 *Lond. Ga.* No. 1223/3 [Having] his Skin only raised.

2. To erase or raze.

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, *c.* 15 Excepted always..all raysynge of recordes. 1588 A. KING in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 216/16 To raise the dietts of ane instrument. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 165 In the year 1241 they raised [1630 razed] Kiouia the chiefe city of the Rutheni. 1645 *Answ. to Pref.* 130 If there had been any such church robberie of raising the recordes.

3. To graze, touch.

1591 SPENSER *Vision Bellay* xiv, It seem'd her top the firmament did rayse.

Raise, obs. pa. t. RISE *v.*

Raised (rēizd), *ppl. a*[1] [f. RAISE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Set erect; restored to life; roused up.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 29 Those are the raised Father, and his Friends. 1697 G. KEITH *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 32 The Raised Saints shall neither need Candle, nor Light of the Sun.

b. *Raised pie*: A pie having a 'raised' crust (see RAISE *v.*[1] 1 c).

1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiii. 191 Raised pies should have a quick oven, and well closed up. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* iii. (1886) 11 [He] entered a neighbouring shop, where he purchased a raised pie. 1865 BRETON *Dict. Cookery* 282/1 Raised Pie of Veal and Ham.. Plenty of practice [should be] given to the making of raised pies.

2. Set on foot, instituted. *rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 159 Lead to the Sagitary the raised Search.

3. Lifted up, elevated, exalted, high. *lit.* and *fig.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xli. (1709) 101 From the Pismire .. to the Monarch on the raised Throne. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 2 Such as are of more raised and inquisitive minds. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 11 High and raised apprehensions of God's goodness. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xi, A stroke on my raised arm and naked head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 400 Between the fire and the prisoners there is a raised way.

Comb. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 2 The more raised-spirited Moralists.

b. *Raised beach*, a former beach, now situated above sea-level.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* i. (ed. 2) 37 A raised beach of the Moray Frith. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys Geog.* i. (1878) 11 On all continents and on many large islands raised beaches occur.

4. Increased in height or size; made larger, thicker, or more prominent; standing out; etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Soom wights vp-floating on raisd sea wyth armor apeered. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 77 Imbroidered with imbost or raised golde and pearle. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 380 The raised-up Lip might be troublesome to the Chirurgeon in his work. 1772 T. NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 339 Two scapularies ornamented with tinsel raised-work. 1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 127 The lime-water ooze penetrates raised leather. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 240 The type required for printing in raised characters. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 416 Raised Embroidery .. consisting of working raised flowers upon a flat foundation.

Comb. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 55 They laid downe the Beere upon a rais'd-worke mourning Coverlet. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 177 Square and oblong spaces were vaulted..on the raised-ridge principle.

b. Increased in amount or degree.

1706 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 5 (1734) 157 The intermediate Terms in the new Raised Power. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 58 His wife came in, hearing my raised voice. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 122 To speak of him as dead, seemed to her raised feelings, like murder. 1846 *P. Parly's Ann.* VII. 232 With smiling face, indeed, but with a raised complexion.

5. *Naut. Raised upon*: Having a framework added to increase the height of the sides.

1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 3, I exerted myself to have the command of a four-oared cutter raised upon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559.

Raised, *ppl. a.*[2] (and *pa. pple.*). [f. RAISE *v.*[2]; now associated with prec. Cf. RASED *ppl. a.*]

1. Of cloth: †a. Having the pile cut close. (Cf. *velours ras, drap d'or ras* in Cotgrave.) *Obs.* b. Having the pile (apparently) cut away in such a manner as to leave a raised pattern.

c 1550 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 311 A greene cushion of raised velvet. 1578 *Inv. K. Wardr.* (1815) 222 Ane uther [gowne] of raisit cloith of silver. 1870 ROCK *Textile Fabrics* Introd. lxxiii, Some [art-velvets] are raised or cut, the design being done in a pile standing well up by itself from out of a flat ground of silk. *Ibid.* 200 The fabric ..now known as cut or raised velvet.

†2. Of shoes: Having designs cut in the leather.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pinked or raised shooes, have the over leathers grain part cut into Roses, or other devices.

†**Raise-devil**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. RAISE *v.*[1] 20.] Devil-raising.

c 1661 *Mrq. Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc* (1746) VIII. 27/1 That it may by the same raise-Devil Directory be conjured up again.

Raisedly, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. RAISED *ppl. a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In an elevated or excited manner.

1611 FLORIO, *Rilenatamente*, raisedly. 1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 39 Enthusiasts..have spoken very raisedly and divinely. 1887 JAMIESON Suppl., *Raisitly*, excitedly.

Raisedness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being raised, elevated, or exalted.

1645 W. JENKYN *Stil-Destroyer* 32 Others neglect the Sacrament in comming with little raisednesse of soule, dead affections. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 33 Thirdly, you shall know what they know, and as they know it; whence you see what raisednes of your conditions will bee. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. Earthquakes* 57 Such a Raisedness and Security of a Christians Soul in an extraordinary Hour of Tryal.

Raiser (rēizəɹ). [f. RAISE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who raises, in various senses of the vb.

13 *Evang. Nicod.* 1162 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 413 To þe, Ihesu, we pray, Rayser tyll lyfe fro ded. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* XIV. 9 That Holofernes schulde awake not of the reiseris. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 37 Rasars of slanderyngys. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 24 Rasaris of rebellioun. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 b, In no wyse to be a rayser or enhaunser of rentes. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Parents & Childr.* (Arb.) 272 They that are the raysers of their houses are most indulgent towardes theire Children. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* xi. 20 Then shall stand vp in his estate a raiser of taxes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wares* 624 The raysers of the War were scattered here and there. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 367 The great raiser and improver of the optical science. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 459 Cæsar was the author and raiser of all that storm. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* Concl. 87 A raiser of huge melons and of pine. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 42 The raisers of such inhibitions..may again record the same. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 53/2 A disappointed raiser of church debts.

b. So *raiser up.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 16705 (Trin.) Heil þou temple caster doun: ..And reiser vp. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Resusciteur de proces vuidez*, a raiser vp of matters alredy decided and iudged. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 89 She had been..the raiser-up of many a sickly child.

2. That which raises; *spec.* an elevator muscle; also, leaven or yeast.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Expl. Fig. v, The Raiser of the *Scapula*. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* x. ii. 357 His excited fancy was the sole and real raiser of the spectre.

3. *Carpentry.* a. A riser (of a stair). b. A start or shoulder of a water-wheel bucket.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 15 You would by supporting each Step with a Raiser have the model of a true pair of Winding Stairs. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 85 All the grooves for starts or raisers, and buckets, were cut out before it was removed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1874/1 *Raiser*, the front of a step.

†**Raise-velvet,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Superfine.

Cf. *raised velvet* s.v. RAISED *ppl. a.*[2]

1603 *Patient Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 19 'The sintheresis of the soul', and such like raise-velvet terms.

†**Raish.** *Obs. rare*—. [Echoic.] A harsh swish.

1710 *Last Distemper Tom Whigg* II. 38 A Couple of undone Ravens, cutting the Air at every Stroke of their rank Wing with a Raish [etc.].

Raisin (rē[1]z'n). Forms: α. 3 **raycin**, 4–5 **-syn**, 4, 6–7 **-son**, 4, 7 **-sin**, (5 **-sing**), 6 **-sen**; 4, 6 **raisin**, 6–8 **-son**. β. 4 **racyn**, 4–6 **rasyn**(**g**, 5 **rason**, **razin**, 5 6 **rasin**, 6 **-en**. γ. 4–5 **reysyn**(**g**, (5 **reyssyng**), 4–6 **reysin**, (5 **-ing**), 4–7 **-on**, (5 **-one**, **-oun**); 4–5 **reisyn**, 6 **-on**, 6–7 **reisin**, 7 **-en**. δ. 4 **rcsyn**(**g**, 5–7 **-on**, (6 **-onn**); 5 **reasyng**, 6 **-en**, 7 **-in**, 6 **reazin**, 6–7 (9) **reason**. ε. 5 **roy-son**. [a. OF. *raiz-*, *razin*, *reis-*, *resin*, *roisin*, etc. (F. *raisin*) = Prov. *razin*, *razim*, Sp. *racimo*:—pop. L. **racīm-um*, L. *racēm um* RACEME.

The five main forms of the word are all of Fr. origin; that with *o* is rare in Engl., but is the base of G. *rosine*, Du. *rozijn*, Da. *rosin*, Sw. *russin*. The pron. (rē[1]z'n) remained current after the spelling *reason* had been dropped, and is still defended by Webster in 1828 (cf. quot. 1807 in 2 δ); Sheridan, however, gives (rē[1]z'n) in 1789.]

†**1.** A cluster of grapes; a grape. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 10 Ne in thi vyne 3eerd the reysons and cornes fallynge down thow shalt not gedere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xv. 168 The pepir growethe in maner, as dothe a wylde Vyne, ..and the Fruyt thereof hangethe in manere as Reysynges. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* IV. i, A foxe .. beheld the raysyns that grew vpon a hyghe vyne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 10 The fruit of the Vine or Raysin, did not grow naturally in that part of Armenia.

†b. – *Raisin-grape* (see 3). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 76 Of trees or fruites to be set or remooued .20 Respis. .21 Reisons.

2. A grape partially dried, either in the sun or by artificial means. (Chiefly *pl.*)

α. [1278 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 486 In .. ficubus, Raycinys, et novem lagenis vini.] 13 *Coer de L.* 1540 Off hoyt here is gret plenté. Fygeys, raysyns, in fayel. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 74 Old wyn and swete raysyns. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 20, Raysons do make the stomake firme and strong. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i, Is not that strange, Sr, to make wine of raisins? 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xii. 81 A man is..so exposed to calamity, that a raisin is able to kill him. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3971/3 Their Cargoes, consisting of..Brandys, Prunes, Raisons. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 A sweet drink composed of water with raisins.

β. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordship* 77 Senyn dragmes of pressyd raisynges. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1771 Figes, Raines and Nuttes and apples. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a pound of Rasens *vjd.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) II. 141 The frayles .. that figges and rasines are carried better in.

γ. 13 *K. Alis.* 5193 It wil al fruyt ete, Appien, noten, reisyns, and whete. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Vse in this tymes fygis, datis, and reysyns. 1596 J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 90 To suppe..with bread and reysins.

δ. [1348–9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 549 In duabus libr. de Resyns sanz pepyn.] 14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 621/8 *Una passa*, resoun. 1544 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 127 Venturyn..lady th ij butts saying therein to be reasons of Damask. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* lix. (1650) 241 With Figs and Reasons allur'd Infill Children. [1807 H. J. PYE *Comm. Commentators Shaks* 22, Reason and raisin are pronounced alike in the age of George the Third, by every person who speaks without affectation.]

†b. *Great raisins*, the dried fruit of the common vine, as distinguished from *small raisins* = *raisins of Corinth* (see CURRANT 1 a). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 16 Sethe þenne oþer raysyns grete In rede wyne. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Pen caste þer-to Roysonys of Coraunce, Dates y-talid, grete Roysonys. 1485 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 66 In small reasynges, 11*d.* 1584 COGAN *Haven of Health* cvii. (1612) 95 Great Raysons, and small Raysons, otherwise called Corans. 1598 *Epitaph* B iij b, Take a few small Reasons and an Onion.

c. *Raisins of the sun*, sun-dried grapes.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) I vj b, A litle quantitie of raisins of the sunne. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 166 Currants and Reysons of the Sun are likewise very good [in Scurvy]. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 376 The raisins of the sun..are still more delicate. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 274/1 Muscatels, blooms, raisins of the sun.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raisin-brandy*, † *-frail, -grape, -vine, -wine*; **raisin-tree** (see quots.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Raisin brandy*, .. a very clean and pure spirit, obtained from raisins. 1669 EVELYN *Vintage* (1675) 48 Putting the cluster into a *raisin-frail or bag of hair-cloth. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 225 The *Raisin-grape is a large and long grape. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 674/2 Tokay, red, white, Alexandrian, Raisin [Grapes]. 1883 *Cheltenham Examiner* Suppl. 19 Sept. 1/3 Berries and apricots often yield still more profit to the acre than raisin grapes. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 86 Rhibes .. is called in some places of Englande a *Rasin tree. 1887 NICHOLSON *Dict. Gardening, Raisin-tree, Japanese*, a common name for *Hovenia dulcis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCCXXIII. (1633) 875 We may call it in English *Raisin Vine. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Cluster Grape, Parsley, Raisin [Vines]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 319 To make Smyrna *Raisin Wine. 1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* XXVI. 541 Raisin Wine.

Raisin, variant of RASEN, wall-plate.

Raising (rē'·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAISE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses; *spec.* in *Curling*, driving a partner's stone into one of the circles round the tee.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 134/216 It was bigun . Thurg raising of þe kinges sun. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* XIV. 9 Thei..ymagyneden by craft vnrestfulnesse for cause of reisyng. 1455 *Charter* in *Liber Eccl. de Scon* (Bann. Cl.) 185 In the lifting and raising of the saidez fourti schillingis 3erly. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (1851) 25 The very hooly crosse was prouyd by reysinge of a deed woman. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Descerco*, the raising of a siege. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 106 The dearenesse of things, which the Raising of Money bringeth with it. 1706 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 5 (1734) 154 Involution is the Raising or Producing of Powers from any proposed Root. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 8 Apr., I send you a cucumber, not of my own raising. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, A sign from Catharine, if that slight raising of her little finger was indeed a sign. 1892 J. KERR in *Skating, Curling*, etc. 350 Every competitor shall play four shots at ..raising, and chipping the winner.

b. So *raising up.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Reysynge vp, *elevacio*. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Raysing up of a thyng, *leuee*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. LXXVIII. 1256 Almonds..serue for the raising vp of flegme and rotten matter. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 69 The reason of raising up of that Stage.

c. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; *spec.* in *U.S.* a house-raising (see RAISE *v.* 8).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Suspendingis, enteiditingis, cursingis, and reisingis of croiserie. 1388 — *Ps.* xcii. 4 The reisyngis of the see ben wondurful. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. xii. 324 Sapor,..by way of open reises and raisings of booties wasted all Armenia. 1772 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 38 At Robert Dodge's, at a raising. 1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sketch Stockbridge & Southbridge, Mass.* 174 Raisings were also considered as an affair of similar interest, followed by an entertainment of good things. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep.* 7 *Churches* 11 Such raisings from the dead as that of the widow's son.

2. Anything that is raised; a raised place.

1572 HULOET, Raysing, or going vp of a hyll, *acclinitas*. 1611 COTGR., *Condol*, a ridge or raising of earth. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. XXVIII. 196 The place .. is hard and red, and a raising is there. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 64 The floor of the Chambers is raised thirteen foot from the ground..; and below under the raising of the thirteen foot, are the Cellars. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 46 If raised panels, add from whence the article arises. If moulded raisings, add [etc.].

3. a A crop raised. **b.** *Mining* = GET *sb.*[1] I b.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Dec., Its most important 'raisings' are in wheat, oats, maize, tobacco, grapes, &c. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 198.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raising-cord, -gin, -machine, -motion, -tool, -vat, -wheel*; **raising-bee** (*U.S.*), a gathering of neighbours to give assistance in raising the framework of a house or other building; **raising-board**, a corrugated board used in raising the grain of leather (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **raising-dinner** (*U.S.*), a dinner given at a 'raising'; **raising-gig** = GIG-MILL (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **raising-hammer**, a hammer used in giving metal a rounded form (see RAISE *v.* 31 d); **raising-knife** (see quots.); † **raising-pair**, a framework used in mining (see quot.); **raising-room**, a room where cloth is raised.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 121 Neighbours who assemble at your summons to raise the walls of your house : this is termed a ''raising bee'. *a* 1859 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. ii. (1900) 254 'Raising bees' also were frequent. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1230 The dots, spots, or ciphers which denote the *raising cords. 1702 *New Eng. Hist & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 176 *note*, Provide a *Raysing Dinner for the Raysing the Schoolmasters House 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 104 Shipping crane with a *Reysing gynne. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 404 Figure 277 shows the narrow edge of the *raising-hammer, in the act of descending. 1785 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Green plot*, They put the *Raising Knife under the Turf and raise it up. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1874/1 *Raising-knife*, a knife employed by coopers in setting up the staves in form for a cask. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Raising Machine Minder. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1230 The *raising motion is effected by coupling the leaf to one end of its correspondent top lever. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q iij, **Raising-Pair*. .. The use for these is, when we begin at the Bottom of any wide Pit at the Day to Sink, we rise with these Pair upwards. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 203 The cloth passes several times to and from the *raising and cutting-rooms. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Steel-pen Trade.—Wanted, a *Raising-Tool Maker. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 197 The last *raising-vat, which contains the strongest tan-liquor. *a* 1824 DOUGLAS in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 105 The crank must revolve nearly 13 times to give the *raising-wheel one revolution.

Rai'sing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That raises.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 20 Their followers; who, by the raising hand of their lord's assistance, have ascended many high and loftie steppes of dignity.

Rai'sing-piece. [f. RASEN *sb.* (q.v.), associated with RAISING *vbl. sb.*] A wall-plate.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* XII, *Hen. VIII* 605 From the firste water table to the raysyng or resun pieces. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 66 Oake Rooling raysing pieces. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 143 Wall plates, or Raising Pieces and Beams. 1736 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* s.v. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1023 *Raising Piece*, one which lies under a beam or beams and over the posts or punchions.

So **Rai'sing-plate.**

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 137 They frame the Raising-plates just as the Ground-plates are framed; and then frame the Roof into the Raising-plates. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 571 Wall-plates are sometimes called raising plates.

Raison, obs. form of RAISIN, variant of RASEN.

Raison, -able, obs. ff. REASON, REASONABLE.

‖ **Raison d'être** (rɛzoṅ dɛ̄tr'). [Fr.] 'Reason of being'; rational ground for existence.

1867 MORLEY *Burke* 208 Plunder in three forms was the very *raison d'être* of the power of the [East India] Company. 1880 *Standard* 29 Nov., The Royal Society has almost ceased to have a *raison d'être*.

‖ **Raisonné** (rɛzone), *a.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *raisonner* to reason, etc., f. *raison* REASON.] Reasoned out, logical or systematical.

1777 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 492 This is my creed.. I think it is *raisonné*. 1845 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 102 French Cookery is not .. *approfondi* or elaborately described, but nobly *raisonné*.

b. *Catalogue raisonné*, a catalogue (of books, pictures, etc.) arranged according to subjects, and giving information beyond mere names or titles.

1805 CAREY in *Life* ix. (1885) 228 A catalogue raisonné of the ancient Hindoo books. 1865 DIRCKS *Mrq. Worc.* ii. 17 A most interesting catalogue raisonné.

Raiss, obs. Sc. f. RACE *sb.*[1] **Raistit,** obs. var. REISTIT *Sc.* **Raisty,** var. REASTY, RESTY *Obs.*

† **Rai'sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RAISE *v.*[1] + -URE.] Elevation.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xvi. (1635) 203 Where by meanes of such raisure, you shall want mould.. you shall supply that lacke. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 2 The highest raisures of natural or moral endowments.

Rait, obs. f. RATE; Sc. pa. pple. RAY *Obs.*; var. RET *v.* **Raitch,** dial. var. RACHE *sb.*[1] **Raiter,** obs. var. REITER.

Raith (rēθ). *Sc.* († and *north.*) Also 4 **rath(t,** raþe, 4, 8 **rathe,** 8 **reath.** [a. Olr. *ráthe, ráithe*, or Gael. *ráith* in same sense (cf. QUIDRATHE). The appearance of the word in the *Cursor M.* is remarkable.] A quarter of a year; three months.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16166 (Gott.) Herodes had gremid him to se, þar forwid mani ratht. *Ibid.* 23833 Said it es gane mani rath [etc.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 772 Men fastis it..thryse ilke rath of þe 3ere. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 6 Howsoon as the jimp three raiths was gane. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of Session* Poems (1807) 277 Little mair than half a reath. 1891 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 57, I wuntit him to gie Sawney a raith at lan' mizzourin'.

Raith, obs. Sc. f. RATHE *a.* and *adv.* **Raithe,** dial. var. RATHE *sb.* **Raither,** dial. var. RATHER. **Raive,** Sc. pa. t. RIVE *v.* **Raivel,** Sc. var. RAVEL *sb.* and *v.* **Raiyat,** var. RAYAT. **Raize,** Sc. var. RAISE *v.*[1] (5 d).

‖ **Raj** (rādʒ). Also 8 **raje.** [Hindī *rāj*: cf. RAJA(H.)] Sovereignty, rule; kingdom.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 261/2 An account of the revenues of this raje, and a chart of the country. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 58 A very faint sample of what must have universally happened had any new 'Raj' been established. 1890 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 348/1 That standing miracle, the maintenance of the British *raj* [in India].

Raja, variant of RAJA.

‖ **Raja, rajah** (rā·dʒā). Forms: 6–7 (8) **raia,** 7 **raiah, raiaw, raya**; 7 **raga, ragea,** 8 **ragia**; 7 **radgee,** 8 **radja**; 7– **rajah.** [Hindī *rājā*, Skr. *rājan* king, etc., f. *rāj* to reign, rule; cognate with L. *rēx, rēg-is*, OIr. *rí, rīg* king (see RICH).]

Originally the title given in India to a king or prince; in later times extended to petty chiefs or dignitaries (as Zemindars) or conferred as a title of nobility on Hindus, and adopted as the usual designation of Malay and Javanese rulers or chiefs (cf. quot. 1777).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 224 The Kynge name was Raia Colambu and the Prince was cauled Raia Siagu. 1608 W. HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) III. vii. § 2. 209 A Raga, who was absolute Lord of a Prouince. 1608 FINCH *Ibid.* IV. § 4. 424 A small King or Raiaw, a Gentile. 1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 68 The Raiahs..did procure the Bramanes to make it an act of Religion [etc.]. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 65 This Castle [Rota] for many Ages acknowledged the Radgee her Governour. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 331 Potent Rajahs who themselves preside O'er Realms of wide Extent. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 167 Their Radjas (by which name they call every freeman that has property, of which there are sometimes one, sometimes more, in one Compong, and the rest are vassals). 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VII. xi, The power Of the dread Rajah, terrible alike To men and Gods. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. 99 The Raja of Bhurtpore had become..an ally of the British Government. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* I. 13 A chieftain so different from the fiery rajahs around.

attrib. *a* 1843 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 486 The whole race of Kettris, the Rajah-tribe of India

b. *attrib.* in bird-names, as *raja(h) lory, shrike.*

1812 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 537 Raja Lory. Psittacus Raja..Scarlet Lory, with gold-yellow wings. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* II. 63 Rajah shrike. *Ibid.* 226 Rajah Lory. Size of the Purple-capped Lory.. Inhabits the Moluccas, and there called Rhadia, and is a rare species.

Rajah-poot, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

‖ **Rajahship** (rā·dʒāʃip). [f. RAJAH + -SHIP.]

1. The territory of a rajah.

1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India & Persia* 166 They are only said to be a petty Rajaship in the Plain. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 14 There are a number of Rajahships interspersed throughout India, which..have..never been subdued. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. iv. 430 The two rajahships or Hindoo states of Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

2. The rank or power of a rajah. Also as a title.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 706 The gentle Hindoo cared not how the Rajahship was disposed of. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 86 It was the acceptance of the 'Rajahship' which led to the confiscation of his estates. 1867 *Gd. Words* 336/1 His Rajahship rose.

Raje, obs. form of RAJ.

‖ **Rajpoot, rajput** (rā·dʒpūt). Forms: *α.* 6 **reysbuto,** 7 **resbuti** (*pl.*), **rashboot(e, -bout, -poot, rasboute, reshpout,** 8 **rasspout.** *β.* 7 **ratspuche, razbooche.** *γ.* 7 **ragipou,** 8 **rajpout, rajah-, rajepoot,** 9 **rajapoote, -put, raujepoot, rajpoot, -put.** [Hindī *rājpūt*, f. Skr. *rāja* king + *putra* son. The form *rashbūt* is found in an Oriental writer of the 16th c. (Yule); *reysbuto* came through Pg., and *ragipou* through Fr.] A member of a Hindu tribe or class, claiming descent from the original Kshatriyas, and distinguished by its military spirit.

α. 1558 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* XXVII. 48 Reysbutos of Cambaia doe yet liue by robbing and stealing, and those of Cambaia pay tribute to the saide Reysbutos. 1615 E. TERRY in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IX. VI. § 4. 1479 The Rashbootes eate Swines-flesh most hatefull to the Mahometans. 1689 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1697) I. 507 Our Seamen .. calling the Idolaters, Gentoos, or Rashbouts. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 134 Those Rasspouts .. are all Gentlemen of the Sword,..well trained in the Art of killing.

attrib. 1616 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.* 9 Oct. (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 282 In the handes of a Rashboote Gentile.

β. 1622 COPLAND in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. VIII. § 1. 467 A Castle kept by the Ratspuches. 1622 WHITHINGTON *Ibid.* § 3. 482 A Castle of the Razbooches (which were before the Mogolls Conquest, the Nobles of that countrey now liuing by robbery).

γ. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. I iv. 34 The Ragipou's, who are the best Souldiers among the Indians. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 7 The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 47/2 A remarkable strong Rajepoot, selected for the purpose. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. i. 103 The Rájpúts still loudly assert the purity of their descent from the Chhetriyas. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 67 Coer Sing, who was recognised as chieftain by the Rajpoots, or soldier caste, of that region.

attrib. 1878 A. C. LYALL in *Fortn. Rev.* XXX. 543 (*heading*) A Rajput Chief of the old School.

Rak, obs. f. RACK, RAKE *sb.*[1]; obs. Sc. f. RECK. **Rakcat,** obs. form of RACKET *sb.*[1]

Rake (rēk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **raca, racu,** 4 **raak,** 5 **rak,** 5–6 *Sc.* **raike,** 4– **rake.** [OE. *raca* m., *racu* f. = MLG., MDu. *rāke* (Du. *raak*), (M)Sw. *-raka*, Da. *-rage*, related by ablaut to MLG. *rēke*, OHG. *rehho, recho* (MHG. *reche*, G. *rechen*) rake, ON. *reka* spade, shovel, f. root **rek-* (Goth. *rikan*, OHG. *rehhan*) to gather, heap up.]

1. An implement, consisting of a bar fixed across the end of a long handle and fitted with teeth which point downwards, used in field-work for drawing together hay, grass, or the like, and in gardening for similar purposes or for breaking up, levelling, and smoothing the surface of the ground (a *hand-rake*). Also, a larger agricultural implement of the same character, mounted on wheels and drawn by a horse (a *horse-rake*), or one of the bars with teeth in a tedding-machine.

a 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 25 *Rastrum*, raece. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 105/1 *Rastrum, ul rastellum*, raca. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 He sceal habban .. bytel, race, 3eafle, hlædre [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55 Fabius slow3 Remus .. wiþ an herdes rake [*v.r.* raak]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 837 Take thy spadis, rakis, knyf, and shoule. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 24 A good husbande hath his forkes and rakes made redye in the wynter before. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 105 All his mattockes, forkes, rakes, sythe [etc.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 233 The land with daily Care Is exercis'd, and with an Iron War Of Rakes and Harrows. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 359 Infant hands Trail the long rake .. Wide flies the tedded grain. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 Keep the rake, says the haymaker, as nigh the scythe as you can, and the cart as nigh the rake. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 228/2 A skeleton carriage, having a series of revolving rakes, occupying the place of the body.

b. Phr. *As lean* (also *thin*, † *rank*) *as a rake.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 287 And leene was his hors as is a rake. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 216 The Ravyne .. Was dene rurale to reid, rank as a raike. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 913 Odyous Enui .. His bones crake, Leane as a rake. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv, All these sorts of Birds .. grow in an instant as fat as Hogs, tho' they came as lean as Rakes. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* s.v., 'Thin as a rake' is not an infrequent comparison with us.

c. *transf.* A very lean person.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 A meigre leane rake with a long berd goatlyke. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 24 Let vs reuenge this with our Pikes, ere we become Rakes.

2. An implement, similar to the above, used for various purposes, sometimes having a flat blade in place of the bar with teeth.

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rake for the Kenell, *rasteau.* 1574 SCOT *Hop. Gard.* (1578) 51 A Rake fashioned like a Coale rake, hauing in stede of teeth a boorde. 1671 [see *rake-man* in 4]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The tools of the plasterer consist of .. a rake, with two or three prongs, bent downwards..for mixing the hair and mortar together. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 41 A rake, with about 8 teeth, is used by the hewer in working coal by separation. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 342 The tongs [in oyster fishing] are composed of two iron rakes attached to..poles.

b. A kind of rasp or scraper. (? For RAPE *sb.*[5])

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hoof bound*, With a Rake or Drawing-Iron, file or draw away the old Hoof somewhat near. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 624/2 In the preparation of hares' fur for the hatter, the skin..is rubbed with a kind of saw called a rake. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 380 The skin is first carded with a rake, which is the blade of an old shear or piece of a scythe, with large teeth notched into its edge.

3. = *rake-hook* (see 4).

1797 JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 152 The same craft in avoiding rakes and nets is ascribed to that fish.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rake-backed* adj, *rake-handle, -head,* † *-man, -shaft, -shank, -teeth, -tine, -wheel*; **rake-dredge**, a dredge fitted with a rake, used for collecting natural history specimens; † **rake-fetter**, ? a maker or mender of rakes; **rake-hook**, a set of hooks fixed on a bar which is dragged along the bottom of a river or lake so as to catch fish by the body; † **rake-lean** *a.*, lean as a rake; **rake-steel**, a rake-handle (now *dial.*).

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 324 Gaunt-belly'd, *Rake-backt. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B* 11 Schouyll chepers, gardeners, and *rake fetters. 1780 EDMONDSON *Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Rake-head, as borne in armory. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 229/2 As there are 8 rake-heads, there will be .36 contacts with the substance..to be lifted. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport* viii. 120 The fines imposed for illegal fishing, or for having leisters, *rake-hooks, or nets. 1891 *Daily News* 28 May 4/8 They kill fish by 'snuggling', or rake hooks, by the gaff or cleek. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 32 b, Through theyr garments theyr *rake-leane rybbes appeared 1618 BRATHWAITE *Descr. Death* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 270 His rake-leane body shrinking underneath. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2112 The *Rake-man..constantly moves the Tin with his Rake. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 33 With her *rakeshafte to throw up the sweath. 1892 H. E. WRIGHT *Handy Bk. Brewers* 484 The horizontal rake-shaft has a number..of wrought iron rakes bolted on. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 93 That tale is nat worth a *rake stele. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2009 Youre resons, lady, awayle not a rake stele. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Rake-steel, *Rake-shank*, the handle of a rake. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 229/1 Bringing the *rake-teeth nearer to, or farther from the ground. *Ibid.* 230/1 All the *rake-tines are lifted from the ground by one operation. *Ibid.* 229/1 The two *rake-wheels..are of very light construction.

† **Rake,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 hræce, 3 rake. [OE. *hræce, hrace, -u,* f. *hraca* m. = OHG. *rahho* (MHG. *rache*, G. *rachen*), MLG. *rāke*, Du. *raak* throat.] The throat, jaws.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 11 Byrgen open is hræce heara. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 62 Stinge him gelome on þa hracan þæt he mage spiwan. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 The rode the arredde me so redlich of his reowliche rake. *c* 1250 *Death* 214 in *O. E. Misc.* 180 Þer is sathanas .redi wiþ his rake.

Rake (rēⁱk), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. ON. *rák* stripe, streak (Norw. dial. *raak* footpath, stripe or streak, channel, string of cattle, etc.), f. **rák-* ablaut var. of *rek-* to drive: see RACK *sb.*[1] In later use also in part repr. ME. *rayk*, RAIK *sb.*] **1.** A way, path; *esp.* a rough path over a hill, a narrow path up a cleft or ravine.

13 .. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2144 Ryde me doun þis ilk rake, bi 3on rokke syde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5070 Lene to þe left hand, For þe rake on þe riȝt hand þat may na man passe. ? *c* 1600 *Hodgson MS.* in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Two brode waies or rakes commonly used occupied and worne with cattal brought out of Scotland. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rake*, ..A strip of ground..lying in the side of a hill, and sunk below the level of the neighbouring parts 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 303 A method of ascent..is by the 'Lord's Rake', a narrow cleft a short distance from the ridge. *fig. a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3383 Out of þe rake .. of riȝtwysnes ren suld he neune.

2. a. A run, rush; speed. *rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 65 Fast afore wyll I hy radly on a rake. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 92 Their milk white lads..At a gueed rake were running on before.

† **b.** A pass in fencing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy rakys, thy rowndis, thy quarters abowte, Thy stoppis, thy foynys, lete hem fast rowte.

3. Course or path, *esp.* of cattle in pasturing; hence, pasture-ground, right of pasture.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xii. § 8 In that region wherein the clouds have their rake. 1688 MEGE *Grt. Fr. Dict., Sillage*,..Course, the Rake or Run of a Ship, her Way forward on. 1724 *MS. Survey, Lower Brunton* in *Northumb. Gloss.*, It pays 13*s.* 4*d.*..yearly for what is call'd a Rake for their cattle in Tuggle Moore. 1728 in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 174 *note*, This walk or rake for my tenants' sheep upon Cottom Pry or Monk Lees. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The cattle had a good rake ower yon common.

attrib. 1744 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 111 A rake-rent of 10*s.* for leave to graze their cattle upon Raskelf Moor.

4. A single journey in conveying anything from one place to another; hence, the amount so carried by a person, horse or cart; a 'gang'.

1792 A. WILSON in *Poems*, etc. (1876) II. 25 He kend .. How mony rake wad lave the ocean toom. 1862 D. WINGATE in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 377 The ponies had their rakes brought in, And been stabled one by one. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 192 To fetch a rake of water from the well.

5. A leading vein of ore, having a more or less perpendicular lie; a rake-vein.

Hooson *Miner's Dict.* (1747) limits the term to a vein which is in process of being worked.

1634 in Pennant *Tour in Wales* (1778) I. 74 A grant, made..by Charles I. of all the mines of lead, or rakes of lead, within the hundreds of Coleshill and Rudland. 1653 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 2 If any .. find a Rake, Or sign, or leading to the same. *Ibid.* 260 Main Rakes, Cross Rakes, ..Randum of the Rake. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 66 It runs along after the Rakes, and not crossing them as the leading Vaults do 1884 J. A. PHILLIPS *Ore Deposits* I. 64 It is now well known that the true fissure veins, or rakes, pass through these igneous rocks.

b. *Rake-soil*, the deads or rubbish of a vein. ? *Obs.*

1653 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 271.

† **6.** = RACE *sb.*[5], RACHE *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1].

1685 *Loud. Gaz.* 2023/4 A little Spaniel Bitch brown and white spotted..and a white Rake on the Forehead.

7. A rut, groove.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Rake*, rut, crack, or crevice. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 199 Heavy loads..made almost as deep a rut, or rake, as ever. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 110 The blade. is covered with rakes or small grooves close to each other.

8. A row, series. = RACE *sb.*[1] 9 b.

1901 *Daily Record* (Glasgow) 28 Nov. 3/2 A number of lads were riding on a rake of hutches.

Rake (rēⁱk), *sb.*[4] Also 7 rack(e. [? f. RAKE *v.*[3]]

1. *Naut.* a. The projection of the upper part of a ship's hull at stem and stern beyond the corresponding extremities of the keel (distinguished as *forerake* and *sternrake*). Hence, the slope of the stern or stern-post, or of the rudder.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 9 The lengths, breadthes, depthes, rakes, and burdens. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compt. Shipwright* 7 Had we given 5 foot more Racke. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 83, 55 Foot. for the length by the Keel,. 16 Foot..for the Rack forward. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v. The Rake of the Rudder. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 60 Looking on the Rake of the Stern of any Ship. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* s.v. *Rudder*, Rake of the Rudder, a term used to signify the fore part of the rudder, which depends entirely upon the rake of the stern-post. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 9 It also shows the round aft of the stern on the rake. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559.

b. The deviation (usually towards the stern) of a ship's masts from a perpendicular to the keel.

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* s.v. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxvi, The rake of her low masts, and the long boom. 1882 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (ed. 2) 506 It is customary to have the greatest rake in the aftermost mast.

2. *transf.* The inclination of any object from the perpendicular or to the horizontal; slope.

1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 287 The stems are segments of a circle, with considerable rakes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 602 To find the face-mould of a staircase, so that when set to its proper rake it will be perpendicular to the plan. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 657 The arrangement of the plants follows the rake of the roof. 1893 *Building News* 10 Feb. 189 The stage floor .rises from the foot-lights..at a rake of half an inch to the foot.

Rake (rēⁱk), *sb.*[5] [abbrev. of RAKEHELL.] A man of loose habits and immoral character; an idle dissipated man of fashion.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vii. § 13 *Schol.*, These dissolute Rakes endeavour to extinguish the memory of the narrations. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July, There are more atheists among the fine ladies than the loosest sort of rakes. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iii, Is he not a gay dissipated rake who has squandered his patrimony? 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 89 An old rake who has survived himself is the most pitiable object in creation. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 83 Pope..had tried to assume the airs of a rake.

Comb. 1892 TENNYSON *Dawn* iii, Rake-ruin'd bodies and souls go down in a common wreck.

b. A woman of similar character.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 336 ¶ 3 These Rakes are your idle Ladies of Fashion. *a* 1777 GOLDSM. *Gift* 1 Cruel Iris, pretty rake, Dear mercenary beauty. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 367 How superior did she seem to all the fair rakes of the Court. [1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxxi. 373 A plentiful sprinkling of rakes of both sexes.]

Rake (rēⁱk), *sb.*[6] *rare*—[1]. [f. RAKE *v.*[1] 9.] The act of raking with shot.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 97 The frigate..gave her the rake astern.

† **Rake,** *sb.*[7] *Obs. rare*—[1]. A herd (of colts).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Ragg of coltis or a Rake.

Rake, obs. form of RACK *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], *sb.*[3]

Rake (rēⁱk), *v.*[1] Also 7 **rack**; *pa. pple.* 4 **rake,** 6 *Sc.* **raik,** 4, 8 **raken.** [a. ON. *raka* (Sw. *raka*, Da. *rage*) to scrape, shave, rake, etc. = (M)LG., (M)Du. *raken*, f. the root **rak-*: see RAKE *sb.*[1], on which later uses may to a large extent be directly based.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To scrape away. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2132 Al ðat ðise first .vii. [years] maken, Sulen ðis oðere vii. rospen & raken.

2. To draw together, collect, gather (scattered objects) with, or as with, a rake.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3324 Dor migte euerilc man fugeles taken, So fele so he wulden raken. 1456 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 345 No man..Rake yn ony mannes lond ane Corne yn harvestyme. 1530 PALSGR. 678/2 Rake this corne. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XII. ii (1622) 157 Her exceeding greedines in raking mony. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. 846 There gold rak'd in Spaine, There th' Easterne Nations treasuryes remaine. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 772, 3 or 400 go annually to Turk's Island, to rake salt. *absol.* 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 173 A spirit of the world, lusting to rake and scrape.

b. So with *together*. (Commoner than prec.)

1550 [see RAKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (18.6) 137 Odo raked together great masses of silver and gold. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 676 But now a Sport more formidable Had rak'd together Village Rabble. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, Leaving the window now and then to rake the crackling logs together. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. § 4. 629 Raking together every fault in the Chancellor.

3. To draw or drag in a specified direction with, or as with, a rake (freq. with implication of sense 2). Const. with various preps. and advbs., as:

a. with *out, out of.* *To rake out a fire*: To clear the embers out of the grate.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, His hyd iniquitee He out gan rake that hath he hyd so long. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. i, A slave rak't out of common mud. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 318 All the bad things..which Prynne could pick and rake out of Histories. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xxiii. 341 Endeavouring to rake a good claim for Castile out of its ancient union with Navarre 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* iv. (ed. 4) 33 To see that your fire was safely raked out at night.

b. with *up.* Used esp. of searching for and bringing forward all that can be said or charged against a person.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 398 The Pope. raketh uppe unto him..that which was geven to the whole Church. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 27 By raking up, and then scattering abroad all the evil they can. 1729 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* XX. (1863) 698 Raking up and ransacking.. several articles of illegal and arbitrary practices. 1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 20 This evidence is to be raked up in order to condemn. 1831 *Note Bk. Oxonian* 215 Should the black win, the bankers .rake up the money from off the red. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 144 The old charges..were again raked up against him.

c. with *into*, († *un*)*to*, *over* preps., *in* adv.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 298 [They] did rake unto themselves a certeyne Heavenly power out of the very Heavens. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 54 By which kind of theft,.. they rake in great somes of mony. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 6 Bind up thy speech . lest by much talke it rake into thy bosome many sinnes. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 184 The man .. raked to himself the Straws. 1888 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* Pref., She strove to hide her bare feet by raking hay over them.

d. with *away, down, off* advbs.

1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 13 Yet were those ashes raked away. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 312 The charge is. raked down on to the lower level. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gard. Assist.* 123 Wooden rakes..are required for raking off grass and leaves.

II. † **4.** To cover with, or bury under, something brought together with, or as with, a rake. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 143 (*Hercules*) In hoote coles he hath hym seluen raked. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 89/23 Whanne þi soule is went out, & þi bodi in erþe rakid. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 374/1 He toke the ymage .. and rakyd it in the fyre. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* VII. v, Then in the dust lett hym my honor rake. *a* 1644 QUARLES in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 136 If hidden wages doe lie Rak't in her furrowes. 1786 BURNS *Toothache* 21 Worthy friends rak'd i' the mools, Sad sight to see!

† **b.** So with *up. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 277 The deade bodie of her childe..put into the sepulchre, and raked vp in clods of earth. 1605 JONSON *Volpone* Ded., By faults which charity hath raked up, or common honesty concealed. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. Hist. xv, Their remembrance of him was wholy raked up, and buried in the dust of his grave.

5. *spec.* To cover (a fire) with ashes or small coal in order to keep it in without active burning. Now *dial.* Also in *fig.* context.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Many man .. Can .. rake falsly the wycked couert fire. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 90 The puir wyf quhilk at evin had raik Hyr ingill, risis for to beit hyr fyr. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 390 To work by Night, and rake the Winter Fire. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms.* 1889– in many dial. glossaries.

fig. 1602 MUNDAY in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 185 The abbot's malice, rak'd in cinders long Breaks out at last. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 71 Yet shall not .. those accomplisht parts .. Lie rak't in Ashes.

b. So with *up.*

1530 PALSGR. 678/2 Rake up the fyre and come to bedde. 1699 *Bk. Meery Riddles* A iij, The fire that burneth brigh[t] all the day, and at night is raked vp in his ashes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 109 Slumbers, rak'd up in dust, ethereal fire. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., Such a one .. called hell 'the place where they did n't rake up their fire nights'. *fig.* 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 81

His Indignation, then raked up in Embers, would in time breake out.

III. 6. To go over with a rake, so as to make clean, smooth, etc., or to find something. Also with *up*, *over*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 28 Whan the barley is ledde away, the landes muste be raked, or els there wyll be moche corne loste. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 38 O filthy savour that ariseth out of this lothsome channell, thus raked up into the nostrils of the Lord! 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 199 We rake it over five or six times with an Iron Rake, to make the Seed enter into the Ground. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 365 They rake the green-appearing ground. 1854 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* 2 Maud Muller ..Raked the meadow, sweet with hay.

fig. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 18 To be raked and harrowed thorow with so rusty a saw! 1820 CRABBE *Borough* i, The billows..take their grating course, Raking the rounded flints. 1835 WORDSW. *Death of Hogg* 21 Clouds that rake the mountain-summits.

b. *transf.* To search, etc., as with a rake.

1618 L. PARSONS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 154 For feare he rake me for more mony. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 They rake Lilly's Grammar; and if they can but find two or three letters of any name [etc.]. 1727 SWIFT *On Dreams*, The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 June 5/3 To rake history ancient and modern for proofs of the wickedness of Dissenters.

absol. 1735 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 219 Mr. Curll will rake to the dunghill for your correspondence.

†c. In phr. *To rake hell. Obs.* Cf. RAKEHELL.

1542 UDALL *Apophth. Erasm.* 116 b, Suche a feloe as a manne should rake helle for. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. xii. 215 Should you rake Hell and Scum the Devil (as our Country speakes) they will hardly be outmatch'd. 1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* xii, Ya wouldn't find Charlie's likes .. Not thaw ya went fur to rake out Hell wi' a small-tooth coamb.

d. With complement: To make *clean*, *clear*, *level*, etc. by, or as by, raking.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 363 The long gras that is so grene, Hit most be mowe, and raked clene. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 121 See feeld ye rake cleene. 1641 [see RAKER[1] 1]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, Raking this country clear o' whigs and roundheads. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 235/2 The second field-worker .. rakes clean the half ridge he has cleared. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 53 Rake the surface perfectly level.

7. To scratch or scrape.

1609 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 31 That Head..is all raked and harrowed with thorns. 1662 *Act* 13 & 14 *Chas. II*, vii. § 7 Divers Tanners do shave cut and rake .. the Necks of their Backs, and Butts, to the great impairing thereof 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxvii. 195 His sword a little raked my shoulder. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 380 The plate .. is first raked, notched, or punched all over. 1866 M. ARNOLD *St. Brandan*, Sand raked his sores from heel to pate.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 41 Thou .. stingest like a Scorpion, rakest like a Wolfe. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. iv. 22 As you will be oblig'd to play the Fish for some time, the Line must rake against his Teeth.

8. *Farriery.* To clean (a costive horse or its fundament) from ordure by scraping with the hand.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iv. 18 Chil see what deuil is in her guts, chil take the paines to rake her! *Ibid.* 20 Did not Tom Tankard rake his curtal toure day. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 270 If he be costive, let his fundament be raked, or else give him a glyster. *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farmer's Dispens.* x. (1721) 234/2 If the Horse be first raked very well, which is .. necessary .., that room may be made for the Clyster. 1805, 1842 [see RAKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2].

b. *Sc.* To rub the rheum from (the eyes). *rare.*

1708 M. BRUCE *Lect.* etc. 26 Love .. will put you in pursuit after Christ, or ever other Folk rake their Eyes.

9. *Mil. and Naut.* To sweep or traverse with shot; to enfilade; *spec.* to send shot along (a ship) from stem to stern (in full *to rake fore and aft*).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Braue Sea fight* Wks. III. 39/1 Wee gaue him a whole broad side, euery shot raking him fore and after. *c* 1642 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 71 When there was no other expectation but of rakeing the towne, instead of being seconded, we were called off. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. vi. 82 Coming forward in boats and raking the dike on each side. 1800 NELSON 18 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 189 Captain Peard .. lay across his hawse, and raked him with several broadsides. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 6. 207 The English archers were thrown forward to rake the Scottish squares

transf. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* lxxviii. (1648) 130 Thy thunders .rake the Skies. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 7th Recit., The fiddler rak'd her, fore and aft, Behint the chicken cavie. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 131 [Pictures hung] with their sides to the light, so that it 'rakes' them. 1884 *Christ Treasury* Feb. 69/1 Every wandering wind..seemed to take peculiar pleasure in raking it.

b. To command, dominate, overlook.

1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Vis. to Italy* I. i. 11 [An] edifice.. so placed as easily to rake the road in all directions. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Architects* 14 Mar. 350 Care should be taken that the front door be not too much raked by the principal windows.

c. To sweep with the eyes; to look all over.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, George took the glass again and raked the vessel. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 164, I raked him across the bows with my two black eyeballs.

d. *Hawking.* Of a hawk: To strike (the game) in the air. Also *to rake off.*

1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Faulconry* 211 When she sees the fowl fluttering, she is apt to come down rapidly, in order to rake it off. *Ibid.* 238 When the hawk is well acquainted with the sport, she will be..ready to rake the fowl as it rises.

10. *Dyeing.* To stir or mix (liquor) with a rake.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 534 The weld .. is to be stirred with a rake. The vat..is raked again for half an hour. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 192 (*Dyer*) The liquor .. is said to be raked, because it is mixed with a 'rake'.

†**IV. 11.** To draw along like a rake. *Obs. rare.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 156 b, They .. are alwayes rakyng their nayles upon that scabbe (as the Proverbe sayth). 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 282 Satan rakes his claws in the blood of a wounded conscience.

V. *intr.* or *absol.* **12.** To use a rake; to scrape with the fingers or similar means; to make search with, or as with, a rake. Const. *in*, *among* (that which is scraped or searched).

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iv. 11 As thou sawest me raking in the asshes. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 176 It is not for every bodies fingers to be raking in Christs Side. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 122 If I must needs be raking in other Mens Sores, it must not be behind their Backs, but before their Faces. 1842 TENNYSON *Will. Waterpr.* xvi, The Cock .. raked in golden barley. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 505 It has been no pleasure to me to rake among the evil memories of the past.

b. Const. *after*, *for* (the object of search).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 259 b, You busye yourselfe about a straunge matter as though you were raking after the Moone. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 98 If you hide the Crowne Even in your hearts, there will he rake for it. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 236 The people .. never fail, after a storm to rake all along the Shoar for this Commodity.

c. *fig.* To make search or investigation, to poke, *into*. Also with *for* as in b.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., I will rake no deeper into this kennell. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 569 It is not prudence for us to rake into the proceedings of the former Parliaments. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 206 To rake into the histories of former ages..for every instance of oppression and persecution. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 2 Students rake into the dust of old histories for further particulars of those street riots.

13. To move *on* or *over* like, or with the effect of, a rake; to scrape *against*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 21 Whose pow'rful breath .. constrains .. Seas' salt billows 'gainst Heav'n's vaults to rake. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 91 A mighty growne sea that continually raked ouer our shippe. 1814 SOUTHEY *Warning Voice* II. ii, Like the sound of the sea Where it rakes on a stony shore.

14. To come *up* when raked. *rare.*

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 24 Jan. 1775 What rakes up is chiefly fern.

†**15.** (See quots.) [Perh. a different word.]

a. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A horse rakes, when being shoulder-splait, or having strained his fore-quarter, he goes so lame, that he drags one of his fore-legs in a semi-circle.

b. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Racing*, If it be perceived that their [horses] wind begins to rake hot, and they want a sob, the business is to keep them up to that speed.

c. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *To Rake*, signifies also to stick, as, *To rake in the Throttle*; To stick in the Throat.

Rake (rēⁱk), *v.*[4] [OE. *racian*, perh. = Sw. *raka* to run, rush, slip, etc. In later use also in part repr. ME. *rayk*, *raik* RAIK *v.*]

I. *intr.* To go, proceed, move forward, esp. with speed. Also (esp. in later use), to go or wander *about*, to roam, stray. Now only *dial.*

a. of persons. = RAIK *v.* 1 a.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxii. (1883) 155 Ne bib na ȝebeorhlic .. þæt he to hrædlice into godes huse æfter þam racize. *c* 1205 LAY. 18058 Vtheres cnihtes .. mid sweorden heom to rakeden. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8038 (Kölbing) As þai þus togider spake, Fresche paiens on hem com rake. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 429 Furth fra his men than Wallace rakit rycht. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 357 As they .. came raking by the Romans camp. *c* 1645 T. TUILY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 21 From thence they raked towards Botcherby, along ye Riverside. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 305 Keep their Children in awe, and never suffer them to rake about the Streets, and lie out a-nights. 1869 GIBSON *Folk-Speech Cumbld.* Gloss. 219 They ga rakin aboot widoot ayder eerand or aim.

†b. of things. *Obs.* = RAIK *v* 1 b.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxviii. 274 He his tungan ȝehealde ðæt heo ne racize on unnytte spræce. *c* 1400 M. KILDARE in *Rel. Ant.* II. 193 So wo and wrake sal fram the rake. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 75 The same sayde galye..fell in rakynge, and so draggyd and drofte by force and vyolence of the sayde tempest. 1572 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 395 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 120 The wife would have a tail Come raking after.

c. of animals. = RAIK *v.* 1 c. In later use, of horses and dogs: To go at a rapid pace.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2743 If that thy blowing of þat othir [leopard] ..be spyed, Anoon he rakith on the. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 177 The bustuus bukkis rakis furth on raw. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 100 For permitting John Thompson's sheep to rake upon the forest. 1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside the Bar* xi, I followed .., Tipple Cider raking and snatching at his bridle in disagreeable exuberance of spirits. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 357 The pack are raking onwards, and momentarily there is more danger of losing them.

2. *spec.* a. Of hawks: To fly along after the game; also = *to rake out* (*off*, *away*), to fly wide of (or away from) the game; sometimes said of the game itself.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 121 She will the lesse delyght to rake out after a checke. *Ibid.* 151 Your hawke will learne to giue ouer a fowle that rakes out. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 191 Whistle her off your Fist, standing still to see..whether she will rake out or not. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 344/2 It frequently happens, that they escape from the hawk, and she, not recovering them, rakes after them. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iii. 28 When the bird mounts, the hawk rakes along after it. *Ibid.* 31 She 'checked' first at one bird, then at the other,.. and lastly,..she 'raked off'. 1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 46 A Hawk is particularly liable to 'rake away', and amuse itself with an occasional stoop at any bird that may pass. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 125 She is too noble..to check at pies, Nor will she rake.

b. Of hunting dogs (see quots.).

1819 J. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Companion* 84 A dog that rakes (that is, runs with his nose close to the ground). 1877 C. HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 466 All young dogs are apt to rake; that is, to hunt with their noses close to the ground, following their birds by the track rather than by the wind.

Rake (rēⁱk), *v.*[3] Also 7 **rack**. [Of obscure origin: Sw. *raka*, to project, has been suggested, but this (like Da. *rage*) is prob. ad. G. *ragen*. Cf. RAKE *sb.*[4]]

1. *intr.* a. Of a ship, its hull, timbers, etc.: To have a rake at stem or stern.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 She rakes so much forward. 1692 *Ibid.* II. xv. 122 Suppose a Ship .. did Rack it with the Stem forwards 13 foot. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 35 Let your long Timbers..rake forward one after another. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 6 To rake aft two inches to every foot length of the sternpost.

transf. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Time of Order* 12 The wind holds stiff And the gunwale dips and rakes.

b. Of masts or funnels: To incline from the perpendicular.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The dimensions of the Masts..and..the reasons of their raking aft. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v. *Tomber, le mât tombe en arrière*, the mast hangs, or rakes aft. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat Lit. Man* (1883) 192 Their.. ghastly white chimneys..raking back. 1883 R. JEFFERIES in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 2/1 Two lines of masts, one raking one way, the other the other.

2. *trans.* To cause to incline. In *pa. pple.*

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, With every face in it commanding the stage, and the whole .. admirably raked and turned to that centre. 1898 *Cycling* 60 The 'Rational Ordinary' [bicycle] has the front forks 'raked'.

Rake (rēⁱk), *v.*[4] [f. RAKE *sb.*[5]] *intr.* To be a rake; to live a dissolute or dissipated life.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* IV. i, I'll .. Swear and Rant, and Rake..with the best of them. 1714 ROWE *Jane Shore* Epil., To see your Spouses Drinking, Gaming, Raking. 1824 *Examiner* 456/2 The battered youth..rakes, games, makes love. 1846 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* I. 147 We have been to town but once, and are saving all our strength to 'rake' with you.

Rakeage (rēⁱkĕdʒ). *rare.* [f. RAKE *v.*[1] + -AGE.] That which is raked together.

1851 MAYHEW *Loud. Labour* II. 205 Engaged in removing the Scrapeage or Rakeage .. from the surface of the streets.

Raked (rēⁱkt), *ppl. a.* [f. RAKE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Drawn together, covered up, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. 3 The sloknyt fyris hes he gart, The rakyt harthis and ingill ȝistir nycht, .. bet and kyndill brycht. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. ix, The raked sparkes in flame began t'appeare. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 230/2 The latter may make as many ricks along one ridge as the raked grass will admit.

†**Raked table.** *Obs.*—[o] [Of obscure origin.] (See quot. and cf. RAKING TABLE.)

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn* s.v. *Table*. Raked Table, is that which is hollow'd in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

Rakee, variant of RAKE.

Rake-hell (rēⁱkˌhel), *sb.* Now *arch.* Also 6 **rack-**. See also RAKEL. [See RAKE *v.*[1] 6 c.]

1. A thorough scoundrel or rascal; an utterly immoral or dissolute person; a vile debauchee or rake. (In common use *c* 1550–1725.)

1554 BALE *Declaration* (1561) Pref A j b, After the mischeuous example of Cain, and the other rake hels. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 315 Momish Monckes, flatteryng Fryers, and others such lyke Religious Rackhells. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 87 Al the rake-hels and loose vagabonds in a countrey. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 2/1 These Rake-hells (who were the very scum of the Countrey). 1766 ANSTEY *New Bath Guide* (1776) 131 Brother Simkin's grown a rakehell, Cards and dances ev'ry day. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. ii. 43 The wild son of a baronet, a rake-hell who had been brought up at Eton.

†b. Applied to a place. *Obs rare*—[1].

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 17 b, Rome..is the most filthy sinke of al the places in the Uniuersall worlde, and a rakehell heaped of all mischief [L. *inexhausta colluvies*].

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = RAKEHELLY 1.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 186 Most filthie rakehell masse priestes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 44 Amid their rakehell bands, They spide a Lady. 1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 28 A reviling sort of Rake-hell Scriblers. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 314 Some lewd earl, or rakehell baronet.

transf. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xvi, [A] rake-hell cat skirmishing across from area-railing to area-railing.

†b. of things. = RAKEHELLY 2. *Obs. rare.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 11 The rakehell lyfe that longes to loues disporte. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij, If Martin haue not barrelde vp all rakehell words.

Hence **Ra·kehe·llish** *a.* = RAKEHELLY; †**Rake-hello·nian**, one of the 'sect' of rakehells.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) II. 313, I have been .. admitted into the family of the rakehellonians. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 240 Not to be in bed before midnight was..esteemed a rakehellish practice.

Rakehelly (rēⁱkˌhe·li), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -Y[1]. See also RAKELY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of persons: Of the nature of, or resembling, a rakehell, or rakehells.

1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Shepk. Cal.*, The rakehellye route of our ragged rymers. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. i, I am a Rakehelly Rascal not worth a Groat. *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 103 Her ladyship has the misfortune of having a rakehelly young fellow to her son. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 439 They were..repulsive in appearance—rakehelly, slovenly in dress.

2. Appropriate to, characteristic of, rakehells.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 Reuiling..his mother and me with such rakehelly words & hellish oathes. *c* 1700 tr. *B. Jonson's Leges Convivales* x, Breaking of windows, ..And spoiling the goods for a rakehelly prank. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* II. iv. 89 They needn't think to frighten the people with their rake-helly noises. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* vii, Those dissipated, not to say rakehelly countenances.

B. *sb.* = RAKE-HELL I.

a 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *The Lover* iii, No pedant, yet learned; no rake-helly gay. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* II. iv. 95 Let the rake-hellies go up to Breeds; the people will teach them the law!

Rakeism. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RAKE *sb.*^{5}] = RAKERY.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxvii. (1783) IV. 94 One of the greatest raptures of rakeism.

† **Ra·ke-ke·nnel.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A scavenger.

1726 [W. DARRELL] *Gentleman Instr.* (ed. 2) 445 A Committee of Gold-finders, or a Club of rake-kennels.

Ra·kel. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Abbrev. of RAKE-HELL.

1622 BOYS *Wks.* 413 This rakel-like behauiour is not in imperfect words only, but in scornful gestures of contempt. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 207 In Cambridge, where (when a youth) he was a Rakel in grain. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 545 A Cooper that had put himself in the head of a crew of Rakels of his own profession. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Rakell*, a thoroughly bad man.

Rakel, obs. form of RACKLE *a.*

Rakeles, obs. north. and Sc. form of RECKLESS.

Rakeless (rē·klés), *a.* [f. RAKE *sb.*^{4} + -LESS.] Having no rake; having perpendicular forks.

1886 *Wheeling* 2 June 172/2 Very few would care to ride a rakeless machine constantly.

† **Ra·kely,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RAKEL + -Y^{1}.] = RAKEHELLY I.

1694 SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marriage* I. i, I saw just now a glimpse of my rakely son. 1713 SHADWELL *Hum. Army* I. (1713) 4 Our rakely young Fellows, live as much by their Wits as ever.

† **Ra·ke-mould.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RAKE *v.*^{1}] *attrib.* Mould-collecting.

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 732 In the Courses, ..betwixt the clifts I find of these Plants growing up in the gristy clay,..being rooted on the rake-mold stones.

Raken, obs. f. RECKON, REKEN. **Raken(te,** obs. f. RACKAN.

† **Rakenteie.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 **racentéah** (-téaz-), (h)**rac(c)en-, racon-,** 2 **rachenteȝe,** 4 **rakenteie, -tehe,** 3 **-teȝe,** 3–4 **-teye,** 4 **-tiȝe,** 5 **rakketye.** *γ.* 4 **raketyne,** 6 **rakentyn.** [OE. *racentéah*, f. *racente* chain, RACKAN + *téah*, *téag-* TIE *sb.*] A chain.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 3 Ne hraccentegum [*Rushw.* racent-, racont-]..æniȝ monn hine mæhte ȝebinda. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Glæsen fæt on seolfrenre racenteaȝe ahangen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 He.. to slat þa racenteaȝa [*Hatton MS.* raketeȝen]. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 In mani of þe castles wæron lof & grin, ðæt wæron rachenteȝes [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 46 A great raketehe þat heo wes mide ibunden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3001 An raketeie [*v. rr.* raketyne, raketiȝe] of hire in is hond he nom. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 1636 Now er þai ded, þe geilers tweie, & Beues lip to þe rakenteie [*MS. E.* raketeye]. 1517 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 138 Unum par galefurcarum de ferro cum les rakentyns eisdem.

Raker^{1} (rē·kəɹ). Also 4 **rakyer.** [f. RAKE *v.*^{1}]

1. One who rakes. Also with *after, up.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 37/1 Not repairers of peace, but rakers for money. 1619 HIERON *Minoritie of Saints* Wks. 1632 II. 35 This cryeth shame vpon the rakers and scrapers of this world. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Rakers-after should have charge given that they rake cleane. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxix. 76/1 She used, half in work, half in pastime, to join the merry band of rakers. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. vii. 422 Greedy rakers up of gold. 1865 E. EDWARDS *Libraries* 425 To rake from a dead man's private diaries and memoranda passages which it is hoped by the raker will cause pain.

2. *spec.* A scavenger, street-cleaner. Now *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 165 A ribibor, a ratoner, a rakere [*v. r.* rakyer] of Chepe. 1469 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mich. Cornhill*, Paid to the raker for caryng awey of the chirche dust. 1535 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 170 The Raker .. shall have a horne, & blowe at euery mannes doore .. to lay owt theyre offal. 1665 *Orders of Ld. Mayor Lond.* in De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 63 That the Sweeping..of Houses be..carry'd away by the Rakers. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 17 A wharf used for a laystall, to which the rakers carry street-soil. 1827 *Act* 57 *Geo. III*, c. 29 § 59 The scavengers, rakers, or cleansers of the streets and public places. 1851 in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 210 Sewers' Office, Guildhall, London, Rakers' Duties, Midsummer, 1851, to Midsummer, 1852.

3. † **a.** A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Double Marr.* II. i, Every man to his charge, man her .. wel, And place your rakers right.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Rakers*, shots placed round sumpers.

4. An implement for raking: *spec.* **a.** A tool used by charcoal-burners. ? *Obs.* **b.** An iron tool having pointed steel ends bent at a right angle in opposite directions, used in removing old mortar from the joints of walls. **c.** A salt-rake. **d.** (See quot. 1887.) **e.** A gill-raker (see GILL *sb.*^{1} 5).

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Charcoal*, Lastly, they do with the Handles of their Rakers, &c. make Vent-holes thro' the Stuff that covers the Heap. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 194 The raker .. is employed to rake or scrape loose and decayed mortar out of the joints of walls. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1890 The tools used by the bricklayer .. are .. 10. The raker. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Raker*, ..a piece of flat iron at the end of a long handle, used for raking the salt off the fires and to the sides of the pan. 1887 *Dict. Archit., Raker*, an implement used in mixing lime and hair for plaster, or in making parget.

Raker^{2} (rē·kəɹ). *Colloq.* [f. RAKE *v.*^{2} (cf. RAKING *ppl. a.*^{2}), but prob. vaguely associated with prec.]

1. An extremely fast pace.

1895 *Daily News* 8 July 8/6 The pace home was a raker, the three boats throwing up great sheets of white water.

2. *Sporting slang.* A heavy bet, a 'plunge'.

1869 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* (1870) 339 His Lordship has gone a 'raker' for Lord of the Valley.

Rakery (rē·kəri). Now *rare.* [f. RAKE *sb.*^{4} + -ERY.] Rakish conduct; debauchery, dissoluteness; social excitement.

1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v, O if that be the malady, I would prescribe to the gentleman a course of rakery. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 233 He..instructed his Lordship in all the rakery and intrigues of the lewd town. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. vi. 241 He looked..like the man who could bear rakery and debauch.

† **Rakes.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A term of abuse.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii. 25 Thou slut, thou kut, thou rakes, thou iakes! will not shame make the bide?

Rakeshame (rē·kˌʃēm). Now *rare* (? *U.S.*). [f. RAKE *v.*^{1} + SHAME *sb.*; perh. suggested by RAKE-HELL.] One who covers himself with shame; an ill-behaved, disorderly, or dissolute fellow. (Common in 17th c.)

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 15 It is an easie matter for euery rakeshame to reuile an innocent. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 446 Such roysters and rake-shames as Mars is manned with. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 39 Marry you! a Rakeshame..without Money or Credit. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 353 The Caimacan..gave strangers a permission to defend themselves against these disorderly Rake-shames. *c* 1840 WHITTIER *Tales & Sk., Dr. Singletary* vi, There's not a more drunken, swearing rakeshame in town than Tom Osborne.

Hence † **Ra·ke-shamed** *a.*, disreputable, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1635 *Long Meg of Westminster* (1816) 6 Away, you foule rake-sham'd whore, quoth he. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., These fellows, which are called the commissioners, but are the most rake-shamed rogues that ever I saw in my life.

Rake-soil: see RAKE *sb.*^{3} 5 b.

Raket, obs. form of RACKET *sb.*^{1}

Raketehe, -teie, etc., vAR. RAKENTEIE. *Obs.*

Ra·ke-vein. [f. RAKE *sb.*^{3} 5.] A leading vein of ore (cf. quots. and RAKE).

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 274 Rake veins or perpendicular veins resemble mineral dykes in position, but not in their contents. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 24 Rake-veins or Lodes appear to occupy fissures in the earth, sometimes parallel to, sometimes cutting across, the general bedding, and even the cleavage of the rocks.

Raki (räkī·, ræ·kī). Forms: 7 **racokee,** 8 **rakia,** 8–9 **rakie,** 9 **rackee, ra(k)kee,** 7– **raki.** [a. Turkish راقي *rāqī* (whence also mod.Gr. *ρακή, ρακί*) brandy, spirits.] An aromatic liquor made from grain-spirit, or from grape-juice, used in Greece and the Levant.

1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 96 [We] drinke to our friends in England in racckee at night. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* II. 47 They distil from the fruits of trees..a sort of brandy, called rakie. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* I, Sherbet I cannot drink, rakee I must not. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* x. 192 The only levy on our stores had been four bottles of raki.

Rakil(l, obs. ff. RACKLE *a.* **Rakin,** obs. f. RACKAN. **Rakin(e,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.*

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. RAKE *v.*^{1} + -ING^{1}.]

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

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Rakynge, *rastratura.* 1474–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 95 Pro .. le rakyng circa muros coquinæ. 1550 CROWLEY *Waie to Wealth* 528 Howe you have obeyed the lawe in rakeinge together of fermes. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 150 There would be foul raking in the dust. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 377 That which some call good-husbandry, industry, and providence, others call raking, avarice, and oppression. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v., This is frequently called raking fore and aft. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 111 The raking of the guns across The world.

b. With *a*: An instance of this.

c 1700 *Battle of Pentland Hills* in Child *Ballads* VII. 242 Such a raking was never seen As the raking o' the Rullien Green. 1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* (U.S.) XVIII. 136 The average common-school received a raking.

c. *concr.* That which is collected with a rake.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 46 A fewe of those rakins will serve to blacken and spoyle a greate deale of better corne. 1698 SIR J. HOLT in 12 *Mod. Rep.* Case 399. 235 One may libel in the spiritual courts for tithe of rakings of corn. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 341/2 The rakings should not exceed from four to five per cent of the crop.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Farriery.* (See RAKE *v.*^{1} 8.)

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 108 Clysters and raking afford much relief. 1842 SPOONER *White's Vet. Art* 527 In some cases..the straight gut is so loaded with hard dung that raking is a necessary operation.

b. *Billiards.* (See quot. 1788.)

1670 COTTON *Gamester* (1680) 22 Have a care of raking, for .. it is a fault, hardly excusable. 1788 in BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* (1873) 7 'I railing [or raking], that is, following the ball with the mace to such a convenient distance from the other ball as to make it an easy hazard.

3. *attrib.*, as *raking machinery, operation*; **raking-coal** (see quot. 1883).

1866 *Engineering* I. 340 Raking Machinery for the River Hooghly. *Ibid.*, A steamer to be used in the raking operations. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Raking-coal*, a large lump of hard coal placed upon a fire..for the purpose of just keeping it burning, or rather smouldering.

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{2} [f. RAKE *v.*^{2} + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. (in sense 2).

1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 47 Buzzards, Sparrow-hawks..fly near the ground, and take their prey by what is called raking.

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{3} [f. RAKE *v.*^{3} + -ING^{1}.] The fact of sloping or causing to slope.

c 1880 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Jump*, Instead of making abrupt jumps, it is better to let the brickwork rise gradually in step courses. This operation is called 'raking back'.

Raking (rē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{4} [f. RAKE *v.*^{4} + -ING^{1}.] Playing the rake; dissolute living.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. i, [He] usurps Gentility, where he may die by Raking. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 63 Something..kept me from the other degrees of raking and vice. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 124, I didn't waste my health and my money in drinking and raking. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. § 1. 589 Duelling and raking became the marks of a fine gentleman.

Raking (rē·l kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. RAKE *v.*^{1} + -ING^{2}.] That rakes, in senses (esp. 2 and 9) of the vb.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 2 A refyng sone of rakyng Muris. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX ix. (1632) 624 Daily did he send his raking Clerkes..to delude the King and purloine his Subiects. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxii, Raking chase-guns through our sterns they send. 1797 SIR J. JERVIS in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 404 *note*, The Launch..was sunk by a raking shot from the Enemy's gun boats. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Being exposed to this raking fire of eyes.

Raking (rē·l kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{2} [f. RAKE *v.*^{2} + -ING^{2}.] Fast-going. Also *Comb.*

1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside the Bar* ii, A well-bred, raking-looking sort of mare. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Land Lion & Sun* 61 A big, coarse, raking chestnut, that took all the boy who rode him could do to hold him.

Raking (rē·l kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{3} [f. RAKE *v.*^{3} + -ING^{2}.] Slanting, sloping.

1711 [see b]. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/2 The square of the rail, with the raking line of the pitch-board drawn through the middle. 1801 *Sketch Paris* I. vi. 36 A pediment, whose raking columns are composed of two stones only. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 20 A long, sharp brig,..with raking masts. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 208 Short boots, with high, raking heels.

b. In special phrases:

Raking arch, a rampant arch. *Raking-mould*, in hand-railing = face-mould. *Raking-piece*, (*a*) part of the supports of a bridge centering; (*b*) a low sloping piece of stage-scenery. *Raking plate, prop, work* (see quots.).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 61 A *Raking Arch. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 1413 The model of a raking arch. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 The face-mould..is also called the *raking-mould. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1877/2 **Raking-pieces*, pieces laid upon sills supported by the footings or impost of a pier. Above them are the striking-plates. 1898 'P. MCGINNIS' *Bohem. Girl* 124 The theatre was like a barn, and we had to get to our dressing-room up a raking-piece with ribs nailed across it. 1887 *Dict. Archit.*, **Raking plate*, for housing a step in a partition. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Raking Props*, short wooden props used in sinking for supporting the curbs during the excavation of the sides of the shaft. 1736 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser*, **Raking-Work*, that which (..in Mouldings, etc.) is to be join'd by Mitering exactly.

Raking (rē·l kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{4} [f. RAKE *v.*^{4} + -ING^{2}.] Dissolute, dissipated.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A thoughtless, raking, roaring, drinking scoundrel. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 116 Procuring the living for one of his raking companions. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manufacturer* ii, Mrs. Germaine, thanks to the raking hours she keeps,.. looks ten years older than she is.

Rakinge-crok, obs. variant of RACKAN-CROOK.

† **Raking-table.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ = RAKED TABLE.

1736 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* s.v., Raking-table, among Architects, a Member hollow'd in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

Rakish (rē·kiʃ), *a.*^{1} [f. RAKE *sb.*^{5} + -ISH^{1}.]

1. Of persons: Having the character, appearance, or manners, of a rake.

1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love at a Venture* IV, The grave, serious, formal lover, or the gay rakish soldier. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 P 25 Some rakish fellow-commoner in the next room. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 165 A .. rakish youngster wild from school. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk* (1872) 226 The knavish valets, rakish heroes.

2. Of things: Characteristic of, appropriate to, a rake. **a.** of talk, manners, mode of life, etc.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 142 Impertinent simile's and rakish talk. 1784 BURNS *Song, O leave novels*, That feeling heart but acts a part, 'Tis rakish art in Rob Mossgiel. 1876 *World* No. 116. 6 The rakish ways of the medical student of Albert Smith.

b. of appearance, carriage, etc.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* IV. i, I take a bold Step, a rakish Toss, a smart Cock and an impudent Air. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 93 With keen proud looks,

..and a rakish dissolute carriage. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 123 The rakish swagger..of the coxcombs.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 186 The wild and rakish appearance of the sky.

c. of material things: Having a rakish look.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. xi. 275 He does not wear so rakish a wig. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* ii. 25 With a basket .. in the back of the rakish little wagon.

3. *Comb.*, as *rakish-looking.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. 322 In a few minutes a rakish-looking stable-boy came round for his horse. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 9 Four or five stalwart young fellows in rakish-looking broad brimmed hats.

Rakish (rē'kiʃ), *a.*[2] [See notes below.]

1. *Naut.* Of a ship: Having an appearance indicative of smartness and fast sailing, freq. with suggestion of suspicious or piratical character.

The precise origin is not clear: it may orig. be a transferred use of *a.*[1] (cf. sense 2 c there), but recent dicts. associate it with the raking masts of pirate-vessels.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 242 A little rakish, musquito-built vessel, that could run into all kinds of waters. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxix, A low schooner, sir, very rakish indeed, black sides. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 3/1 A yacht of grand proportions and rakish beauty.

Comb. 1868 WHYTE-MELVILLE *White Rose* II. xi. 138 They found .. that the beautiful, rakish-looking schooner was averse to piracy.

2. Of a hawk's wings: Smart-looking.

Perh. suggested by RAKE *v.*[2] 2 a.

1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 62 This Tiercel..has a short strong body, with remarkably rakish wings, which accounts for its great speed.

Rakishly (rē'kiʃli), *adv.* [f. RAKISH *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a rakish manner, jauntily.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii, Mr. Bumble took his hat.. putting it on, rather rakishly, on one side. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* iv, A .. little atom of a bird, with his tail pointing rakishly toward his head.

So **Ra'kishness**, the quality of being rakish

1832 in WEBSTER. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 31 On the stupid rakishness of the original heir..he had calculated rashly. 1878 H. IRVING *Stage* 25 These pieces .. inoculate the feminine mind with rakishness.

Rakk(e, obs. ff. RACK, RECK. **Rakkee**, obs. f. RAKI. **Rakkett, Rakkin**, obs. Sc. ff. RACKET *sb.*[1], RECKON. **Rakle**, obs. f. RACKLE *a.* **Rakles**, obs. Sc. and north. f. RECKLESS. **Raklie**: see RACKLY. **Raknit**, obs. Sc. pa. t. RECKON. **Rakon-cruke**, obs. f. RACKAN-CROOK. **Rakyer**, obs. f. RAKER [1].

† **Ra'kyl**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? var. of *rakent* RACKAN. (Jamieson (1808) has '*Rackle*, a chain'.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 113 He dyght hym in a dyvelles garment, .. He cam in at the chyrch dore .. Rynnyng, roryng, wythe hys rakyls, as devilles semyd to doo

Rakyl(l, obs. forms of RACKLE *a.*

Rakyn, obs. Sc. form of RECKON *v.*

‖ **Râle** (rāl). *Path.* [F. *râle*, †*rasle* (Cotgr. 1611), vbl. sb. from *râler*, † *raller* (16th c.), of uncertain etym.; connexion with LG. and Du. *ratelen*, Eng. *rattle* is doubtful.] An abnormal sound additional to that of respiration, heard on auscultation of the lungs when these are not in a perfectly healthy condition.

1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 537 'For want' says he [Laennec] 'of a better or more generic term, I use the word râle, rattle, or rhoncus, to express all the sounds, besides those of health, which the act of respiration occasions'. 1853 MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 130 The moist and dry cavernous râles, as well as the blowing râle of the bronchial tubes. 1894 DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* 7 The difference between a mitral murmur and a bronchitic rale.

Rale, obs. f. RAIL. **Raleiff, Ralge**, obs. Sc. ff. RELIEVE, RAIL *v.*[4]

† **Ra'ling**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [? f. RAIL *v.*[5]] Flying away, straying.

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 21 Although they fall to raling or soaring quite away from them. *Ibid.* 41 Shee will not stay, but forthwith will fall to raling; neuer once looking backe to her Keeper.

‖ **Rallenta'ndo**. *Music.* [It., pres. pple. of *rallentare*: see RELENT.] A musical direction indicating that the time is gradually to be made slower.

1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), and in recent Dicts.

† **Ra'llery**. *Obs.* Also 7 **ralliary**, -ie. [var. RAILLERY; for the spelling cf. RALLY *v.*[2]]

1. Banter, etc. = RAILLERY 1.

1651 EVELYN *Char. England* (1659) 53 That innocent, yet salt and pleasant diversion, which in France we call Ralliary. 1693 DENNIS *Iust. Crit.* iii. 28 Curse of this unseasonable Rallery: Can anything be more insipid than an untimely Jest? *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* i. i, I admit rallery.

b. With *a* and *pl.* = RAILLERY 1 b.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 164 Prince Bajazet, was sometimes called the Shepherd, by a tart Ralliarie. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 169 Ready and pleasant Ralleries are the Delights of the Mind in..Conversations.

2. A jesting or playful action. *rare.*

1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 49 All these were ralleries rather of a Monster then a Man. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 57 He thought she tooke them up in rallery and that, if he gave her good words, he might have them againe.

Ra'lliance. [f. RALLY *v.*[1]; cf. *dalliance.*] The act of rallying. 1848 in WEBSTER.

Ralliarie, -ry, variants of RALLERY.

Ralli-car, -cart. [See def.] A form of light two-wheeled driving-trap for four persons, introduced by C. S. Windover & Co. in 1885 and named after the first purchaser.

1890 *Coach Builders' Jrnl.* XI. 181 The remaining exhibit ..by this firm was a specimen of their famous Ralli Car with basket body. 1890 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 417 Little ladies and gentlemen who are driven in in the morning for instruction, in governess and ralli carts.

Rallied (ræ'lid), *ppl. a.* [f. RALLY *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Reassembled in order to make a stand.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 359 Brennus .. was by some rallyed forces of his defeated enemy, quite vanquished. 1704 OLDMIXON *Blenheim* xxii, His great Brother .. At Blenheim holds a rally'd Rout at Bay. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. v, Soon came pouring there New multitudes, and did those rallied bands o'erbear.

Ra'llier, *sb.*[1] [f. RALLY *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who reassembles, etc.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Rallier (ræ'liəɹ), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [f. RALLY *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who banters.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 759 Ralliers in their Wit or Drink. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 131 P 4 A noted Rallier generally delights in galling the inoffensive. 1732 SWIFT *Beasts Conf.* Pref., The Wits, the ralliers, the smart fellows.

† **Ra'llier**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *rallier*: cf. RALLY *v.*[1]] *trans.* To rally.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 564/1 Lysias ralliered together his scattered troopes.

† **Ra'lliment.** *Obs. rare.* Also **rally-**. [ad. F. *ralliement*: see RALLY *v.*[1] and -MENT.] Rallying.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 532 He made it the place of Ralliment. 1677 — *Treat. Art War* 183 When you come to Rally, you make your Rallyment of those onely who are of your own Troops.

Ralline (ræ'lain), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *rall-us* RAIL *sb* [3] + -INE [1].] Pertaining to, related to, or resembling the rail, or the family *Rallidæ.*

1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 159 A long-billed, flightless ralline bird. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 19 Of rails, or ralline birds, there are ten or twelve.

Rally (ræ'li), *sb.*[1] [f. RALLY *v.*[1]]

1. A rapid reunion for concentrated effort, *esp.* of an army after repulse or disorganization.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. v. 27 Yet soon with Rallys he reviv'd the warre. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq* iii. 7 After this defeat, and a second unsuccessful rally, they still retir'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 P 15 They yielded at last, with frequent rallies, and sullen submission. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxv, Recoil and rally, charge and rout. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, She told him..of the last rally of the men.

fig. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 120 This darting force or tally of stirring springs, is shotten or propagated also.

b. *Mil.* The signal for rallying.

1897 SIR F. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* i. 14 A relieving force coming out, the 'Rally' was sounded.

2. A quick recovery from a state of exhaustion, a renewal of energy, *esp.* a (temporary) recovery of strength during illness.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Sept., I made a rally to-day and wrote four pages. 1855 KANE *Arct. Expl.* (1856) II. v. 63 The constant rally of its energies to meet the calls of the hour 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 302 The improvement was but temporary, though the rally might be repeated more than once before death.

3. a. *Theat.* A general mêlée, scramble, or chase, of the characters in a pantomime.

1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* i. 8 Character degenerates to caricature, and fun to pantomimic romp and 'rally'. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper* xxiii. 230 A storm of carrots .. and turnips .. terminated the act, technically termed, I believe, a 'general rally'.

b. *U. S. colloq.* A political mass-meeting.

1878 E. EGGLESTON *Roxy* I. v. 58 The grand rally of each party had been held in the village of Luzerne. 1886 MRS. H. BURNETT *Lit. Ld. Fauntleroy* v, He described the Republican Rally in all the glory of its banners.

4. a. *Boxing.* A separate bout.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 332 The workmen, whose 'Gee-up', it seems, was a signal for a 'rally'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, The two stand to one another like men; rally follows rally.

b. *Lawn Tennis.* The series of strokes made by both players between the service and failure to return the ball.

1887 J. HAMILTON *A Splendid Rally* xiii. 83 Just then the players were in the heat of an exciting 'rally'. 1899 MILES *Lessons in Lawn Tennis* 82 Something which shall (*a*) produce a level game..(*b*) produce good rallies.

Rally (ræ'li), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. RALLY *v.*[2]] A piece of rallying or banter.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 404 It is after this friendly rally that the grave Merchant .. turns to Bassanio.

Rally (ræ'li), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 **rallie**, 7 **r'ally, ralley, (ragly)**. [ad. F. *rallier*, f. *re-* + *allier* to ALLY. The form *r'ally* (as if for RE-ALLY) prob. implies the same stressing as Milton's *rallied.* See also RELLY, used earlier in the same sense.

The precise sense is not clear in the earliest example, viz. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Rehazer*, to renewe, to rallie.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To reassemble, bring together again (an army or company which has been, or is, scattered). Also with *up, back.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Rallie*, gather together men dispersed, and out of order. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i, The great Gonzaga, .. rallying up Her scattered troops. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 238 Their troops, being rallied by the dexterity of their generals, came on again to the charge. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 348 Oh! were he there .. to rally back One broken band. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxv. 622 Young Ralegh was the first to rally his men under the unexpected charge.

2. To collect, bring together (persons) to one's assistance or for concentrated action.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. Ded., Yet did your honoured name r'ally to my succour the forces of two deare friends. 1678 EARL OF LINDSEY in *12th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 50, I make no question butt your Lordship too will rally your friends. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 361 Even this blow failed to rally the Country round the Queen. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/2 He does not believe that the Mahdi will rally to his banners the pure Arab tribes.

† b. To collect (things). *Obs.*

1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 7 The Lord doth r'ally all the promises of mercy made to us, which lie scattered. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 131 To rally together all those sparks of life, that lay asunder in a clammy dew.

c. To drive (cattle) in a close herd. *rare*—[1].

1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 31 Now you rally the cattle well after me.

3. To concentrate or revive (a faculty, etc.) by a strong effort of the will. Also with *up.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 786 His hapless foes .. to rebellious fight rallied thir Powers. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 157, I can say no more, .. having rallied my memory for that to the utmost. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 371 Let a man rally up his best attention, his severest and exactest thoughts. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, She rallied her drooping spirits. 1837 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 542 He rallied his strength for a final blow. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 288 He rallied the last energies of his failing body and mind.

b. To pull together, revive, rouse, stimulate (a person or animal).

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 191 Scarcely had he Maggie rallied, When out the hellish legion sallied. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Expl. Niger* I. vii. 261, I endeavoured..to rally him, but he was scarcely able to stand. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 188 They were sinking with fatigue and hunger, and could hardly be rallied enough to tell us the direction.

refl. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii, The Lord Keeper with difficulty rallied himself so far as to explain. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xxxiv. III. 85 Philip rallied himself, and tried to speak up to the old standard of respectability.

c. *Boxing.* To attack vigorously.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 Molineux rallied him with quickness.

d. *Sporting.* To harry.

1808 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 12 While the others rallied his covers.

II. *intr.* **4.** To come together again, to reassemble, *esp.* in order to renew the conflict; to return in a body to the fray or contest.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 12 This Conquerour .. now routed the Remnant, which began to ralley and make head again. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Eleph. in Moon* 83 The Battle's desperately fought: The gallant Subvolvani rally. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 237 The battalions rallied and came boldly on to charge a second time. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 384 The dogs .. instantly turn tail,.. and no exhortations can ever bring them to rally. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 583 The Whigs, few and weak as they were, attempted to rally. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 716 Severed asunder at starting, we there shall rally at last.

b. Of a single person: To return and renew the attack; *spec.* in *Boxing.* (Cf. RALLY *sb.*[1] 4 a.)

1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 21 Long may'st thou rally, hit, and stop.

† **5.** Of things: To come *together*, to collect.

a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1728) I. 17 Innumerable parts of matter chanc'd just then to rally together, and to form themselves into this new world.

6. Of persons: To come together in a body; to unite for a common purpose, *esp.* to assist or support some one. Usu. const. *round.*

1828 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 106 The people would have rallied round the Bill. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 263 The majority of the upper and middle classes hastened to rally round the throne. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 174 The veterans of Sylla .. refused to rally round Pompey in his war with Cæsar.

b. Const. *to.* (Also said of a single person.)

1879 G. BARNETT SMITH *Life Gladstone* I. iv. 85 Mr. Gladstone, amongst others, rallied to the support of the Government. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xi. 142 Some of these senators..rally to the cry.

7. To revive, recover, acquire or assume fresh vigour or energy.

1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke's Hist.* (1851) II. 144 Catholicism had rallied, and had driven back Protestantism even to the German Ocean. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 9 At last his flagging powers rallied. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlix, The red fire .. winks, Rallies, relapses, dwindles.

b. To recover in part from an illness.

1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 220 Dr. Carlyle thinks it probable enough she may not rally again. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 160 She never rallied, or, we believe, spoke, after the first fatal seizure. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. lvi. 209 He rallied indeed and grew much better.

c. To recover *from* some misfortune.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 173/1 It is possible that the Confederates may rally from their heavy disasters.

Rally (ræ'li), *v.*[2] [ad. F. *railler*, of uncertain origin: cf. RAIL *v.*[4] and RALLY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To treat or assail with banter, plea-

santry, or good-humoured ridicule; to make fun or game of. **a.** a thing. ? *Obs.*

1679 OLDHAM *Adv. Satyr on Jesuits* Wks. (1686) 1 The gravest Fathers have rallied the fopperies and superstitions of the Heathen. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, They rally'd next Vanessa's dress. 1716 *Town Talk* 6 Jan. (1790) 40 The sanguine temper which precipitates people into excesses .. was most admirably rallied in an Epilogue

b. a person.

1691 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. (1699) 298 Euripides..is pleasantly burlesqu'd and rally'd on this very account. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 132/2 He rallied Simonides for his absurdity. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XI. Sigh 3, Being rallied by a facetious gentleman. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xiii. 4 Rallied by his fellow-students On his wretched looks.

c. With complement.

1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* v. Wks. 1722 II. 71 'Twas only a Trick he put upon us, and let's rally it off. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. xi, I will not .. be rallied from my purpose. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 22 These..reason, and rally, and laugh you out of it.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To employ banter or pleasantry against one. Also constr. *at*, *with* (a person), *upon* (a thing). ? *Obs.*

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* I. i, Sure you rally with me all this while. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i, I see Madam you are disposed to rally. 1758 MRS. LENNOX *Henrietta* II. v. (1761) I. 130, I could not help humorously rallying upon some of her notions. 1792 *Elvina* II. 185 She would have rallied, but he stopped her short.

Ra·lly, *v.*³ *dial.* [? Echoic] *intr.* To make a loud or sharp noise.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 29 All in chorus rallied out amain. 1894 *S.-E. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, *Rally*, to crack or 'smack' a whip.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [-ING ¹.] The action of RALLY *v.*¹

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. li. 3 Noble rallyings from his disgrace. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trinal* ii. 22 The rallying of the world's love and hope. 1864 DICKENS *Let.* 25 Oct. (1880) II. 222 Occasional [family] rallyings coming off here.

b. *attrib.*, as *rallying cry*, *place*, *point*, *round*, *shout*, *sign*, *square*, *word*.

In some of these the word may be regarded also as ppl. adj., in transitive sense.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. iii, *Rallying cries of treason and of danger. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *George Sand* 338 France which has made equality its rallying cry. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 135 The paternal hearth [is] the *rallying-place of the affections. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 140 It would be a *rallying-point for the timid 1853 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 408 He thought his star a good rallying point for his own troops. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 167 A most determined *rallying round, commenced by Burn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II xvii, The rapid charge, the *rallying shout. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 270 Shakspeare, .. the noblest, gentlest, yet strongest of *rallying-signs. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 63 Form the *rallying square. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 383 The *rallying word of faction. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* ii, It's my battle-cry, my rallying word.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [-ING ¹.] The action of RALLY *v.*²

1673 DRYDEN *Assignation* III. i, There was one thing amiss in it, that was your rallying of Religion. 1698 JER. COLLIER *Short View Eng. Stage* 160 Rallying, no less than Railing, ought to be under the Discipline of Law. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *The Farrers* ii. 28 Bore rallying on preferring .. negus and sweet cake. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* viii, He replied to her .rallyings.

attrib. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 62 Whither this rallying Humour will at length carry us. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 485 Cicero being in a rallying humor, made the petition ridiculous.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. RALLY *v.*¹ + -ING ².] That rallies (reassembles, revives, etc.).

1896 *Daily News* 11 June 2/4 Sir Wilfrid saw signs of encouragement in the rallying spirit of the Liberal party.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *ppl. a.*² [f. RALLY *v.*² + -ING ².] That rallies, banters, etc.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1398 These Rallying Devils do no hurt. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* lxii. 361 'You took my strawberries so prettily', said Basil with rallying fondness.

Hence **Ra·llyingly** *adv.*

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I. 424 He..rallyingly thanked me for the good news I told him. 1838 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 220 The 'Évêque de Lombaz' wrote to Petrarch rallyingly, that all his love for Laura was a mere fiction.

Rallyment: see RALLIMENT.

Ralstonite (rǭ·lstənəit). *Min.* [Named (1871) after J. G. *Ralston* its discoverer: see -ITE.] (See quot. 1875.)

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 1038 *Ralstonite*, a hydrated aluminium fluoride containing traces of sodium and calcium from the cryolite formation of Arksut Fjord in Greenland. 1882 *Jrnl. Amer. Sci.* CXXXII. 380 (*title*) The Chemical Composition of Ralstonite.

Ram (ræm), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **rom(m**, 1–2 **ramm**, 4–7 **ramme**, 5–6 **rame**, **rambe**, 1– **ram**. [OE. *ram(m*, *rǫm(m* = (M)Du., (M)LG., OHG. and MHG. *ram* (*ramm-*): cf. G. *ramme* rammer, naval ram. Perh. related to ON. *ramm-r* strong.]

1. A male sheep; in domestication, one kept for breeding purposes, a tup.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxiv. 14 Ȝeȝerede sind rommas scepa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxii. 13 Abraham .. ȝeseah þær anne ramm .. be þæm hornum ȝehæft. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1136 Þe ramm wass offredd forr þe preost. 13.. *K. Alisaunder* 388 His heved, and his scholdron fram, He dyghte in forme of a ram. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 104 Ffor man ys hardy as a lyon .. rebell as a rambe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxiii, They wente to the batayl ageyne and so hurtled to gyders lyke two rammes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 39 The better shall the ewe take the ramme agayne. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 30 You must couple him with a ramme or a stoute Sheepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 594 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 411 The sturdy boy Holds by the twisted horns, the indignant Ram. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1792) 49 The Ram lives to the age of about fifteen years, and begins to procreate at one. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 328 We would recommend the introduction of..English rams amongst the Indian ewe flocks.

fig. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 157 To kepe . theyr spiritual lammes Sequestred from rammes. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *St. Nicholas* xi, Holy Church denieth all search 'Midst her sanctified ewes and her saintly rams.

†**b.** As the reward given to the victor in a wrestling match. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 548 The Millere was a stout carl.., At wrastlynge he wolde haue alwey the Ram. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 184 Her be side, brother is cried a wrastlynge, And þer fore shal be sette a ram and a rynge.

2. *Astron.* (with cap.). The zodiacal sign ARIES.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 307 Þe ys aries, þæt ys ram genemned. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 8 Whan..the yonge sonne Hath in the Ram his half[e] cours yronne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 18 Quhen conryet [*read* aryet] the hot syng coloryk, In to the Ram quhilk had his rowmys ryk. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs.* i. (Arb.) 31 The Ram doth cause to spring, eche herbe and floure. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. 95 Here in the Zodiack begins The Ram, the Bull, the loving Twins. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 476 Till the new Ram receives th' exalted Sun 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 330 Between the square of Pegasus and the Bull we meet with two constellations, the Fishes and the Ram.

3. = BATTERING-RAM.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 160 Besittað hie utan..& ðerscað ðone weall mid rammum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* vi. (Z.) 12 Aries byð..ram to wealȝeweorce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 27 The barmkin law smait with the rammis fast. 1569 STOCKER *Diod. Sic* III. viii. 113/2 He had also many other engines called Rammes very large and great to batter any wall. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. 19 Rammes, and slings now are silly battery. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Aries*, Pliny assures us, the ram was invented at the siege of Troy. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 5 A 68 lb. shot has all the force that could be given even to that famous ram of Vespasian. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/7 They brought planks, and by using them as rams, broke open one of the reserved doors.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 30 Let not the peece of Vertue which is set Betwixt vs,..be the Ramme to batter The Fortresse of it. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Panegyr. Sir L. Pemberton*, The iron and rock, Which tryes, and counterstands the shock, And ramme of time. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 47 Concede him this, and his ram swings freely to and fro through Space.

b. *Naut.* A solid point or beak projecting from the bows of a war-vessel, and enabling it to ram and batter in the side of an opponent.

1865 TENNEY *Hist. Rebellion U. S.* 223/2 The Merrimac soon crushed her iron horn or ram into the frigate..knocking a hole in the side near the water-line. *c* 1869 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* (1896) 335 There was but little damage done to them by shot or shell. The ram was the deadly weapon.

c. *Naut.* A battleship fitted with a ram.

1862 ELLET in Tenney *Hist. Rebellion U. S.* 169/1 After ..the gunboats and one of my rams had passed below 1869 SIR E. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* Introd. 23 The chapters on the cost of our iron-clad fleet, and upon the deeply important question of 'Rams'.

d. *Shipbuilding.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ram*, a long spar, iron-hooped at the ends, used for driving out blocks from beneath a vessel's keel, and for driving planks an end while only wedged to the ship's side.

4. The weight of a pile-driving machine, which is raised to a height by pulleys, and being released is so guided as to fall on the head of the pile which is being driven; a monkey.

1440 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 55 The 'great Gebet-ram', the 'Lesser Rennyng ram'. 1462 *Ibid.*, Drawing the Gebet-ram in pylyng by stadelles next the bridge. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 536/2 Some of those piles were .. driven into the maine rocke of chalke, with a great engine called a ram. 1739 C LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 21 Supposing the Ram or Weight to be 1700 lb. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 36 The Ram and Follower resting on the Head of the Pile. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 306 If .. the piles are .. driven by heavy rams till they will sink no further.

b. A steam-hammer used in setting-up a bloom of metal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

c. A paviour's RAMMER.

1885 *Antiquary* Oct. 146/1 Each man .. threw down the ram with a thud.

5. a. An automatic water-raising machine, in which the raising power is supplied by the concussion of a descending body of water in a pipe.

1808 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 22 Almost in the same manner as a stream of water strikes on the valve of the hydraulic ram. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 27/1 The ram may be described as a sloping pipe in which the stream runs [etc.].

b. The piston of the large cylinder of a hydrostatic press.

1816 J. SMITH *Mechanic* II. 396 It is desirable..to make use of the larger pump rod to raise the ram as expeditiously as possible. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Press*, The hollow cylinder of the press, which, as well as the ram, is made of cast iron. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrost.*, etc. 10 The ram, the immediate object that receives and transmits the pressure.

c. A hydraulic lifting-machine.

1861 *Times* 7 Oct., There were several men engaged in pumping water into the ram. I observed..that they were lifting the girder with one ram. 1862 *Catal. Intern. Exhib.* II. x. 9/2 The hydraulic rams will safely lift a dead weight of 6000 tons.

d. The plunger of a force-pump.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Forcer*, a pump by which the water is raised with a ram or plunger.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *ram-breeding*, *-horn* (also *attrib.*), *-lamb*, *-like* adj., *-mutton*, *-supporters*, *-tender*, *trade*.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 393/2 Pure Leicesters .. are now confined to a few *ram-breeding flocks. 15.. *Wooing of Jok & Jynny* 65 (Bann. MS.) Ane trene truncheour, ane *ramehorne spone. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii, His ram-horn spoons and kitted whey. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* Introd. 5 Ill-tongued tinklers, with..their hampers, and their ram-horns. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 81 Geld bulcalfe and *ramlamb, as soone as they fall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 227 If his right cullion or stone be tied vp, hee getteth ewe lambes; but if the left be taken vp, hee getteth ramme lambes. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 63 The ram-lambs..are slightly heavier than the ewe lambs. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* XI. xxxvii, The ram..Whose *ram-like head is armed with iron plates. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, A huge shoulder Of glorious fat *ram-mutton. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* 168 A few half-starved pigs,. some ram mutton. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxx. (ed. 3) 451 In addition to the *ram-supporters, rams' heads are several times sculptured. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 805 An old Sheepe-whistling Rogue, a *Ram-tender. 1886 C SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 154 The history of the *ram trade.

b. *Naut.* (sense 3 b), as *ram-bow*, *cruiser*, *fleet*, *-steamer*, *-stem*, *-vessel*.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 292 Ships with *ram-bows in which the distance from the catheads to the hawseholes is considerable. 1895 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 417/1 *La Gloire*..was built with a ram-bow. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 The *ram cruiser Empress Elisabeth. 1865 TENNEY *Hist. Rebellion U. S.* 169/1 Col. Ellet commanding the *ram fleet. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 128 The *ram-steamer *Arctic* that breaks the ice. 1869 SIR E. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* i. 19 The 'Warrior' is much more than an ordinary ship..having a massive solid forged *ram-stem. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 381 All fleets should be attended upon by *ram-vessels.

7. Special combs.: **ram-block** *Naut.*, a dead-eye († also *ram's block*); †**ram('s)-ciche**, the common chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*); †**ram-engine**, a battering-ram; †**ram-fish**, some kind of sea-monster (L. *aries*, Pliny); **ram-getter**, a ram kept for breeding rams; **ram-goat**, †a he-goat; also, a low-growing shrub (*Fagara microphylla*) of the W. Indies and S. America; **ram-house**, a shed for protection in working a battering-ram; **ram-letting**, the letting-out of rams for breeding purposes; **ram-reel**, a dance of men only, a bull-dance; **ram-riding**, a form of popular punishment; †**ram-sheep**, the common sheep.

1611 COTGR., *Cap de mouton*, (in a ship is) a certaine flat peece of wood bored full of holes..; we call it, the *Rammes-blocke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 143 The blacke ciches.. called *Ram-ciches. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Belier*, *Chiches de belier*, Rammes Citches, blacke Citches. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Don Peplasos .. caused a *Ram-engine to be landed, which, together with its testude, they setled on its wheels. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 262 Of the *Ram-fish. This fish is a very strong theef at sea, and makes foule work where he comes. 1790 MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Midl.* C. I. 429 Getting Rams, to be let out again to inferior tupmen, as *ram getters. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* 317 Strength of frame . was the distinction between the 'ram-getter' and the 'wedder-getter'. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 136 The flesh of a *Ram goat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 In Angola .. some adore the Deuill in forme of a bloudie Dragon, others a Ram-goat. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora Brit. W. Indian Isl.* Index, Ram-goat. 1882 in *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* XXIII. No. 13. 38 Ramgoat-bush. .. The whole plant has a strong smell. 1878 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* 152 The *ram-house, and part of the tower, are covered with hurdles or hides. 1861 *Times* 17 Sept., The *ram lettings in progress . show .. a great development of enterprise on the part of sheep breeders. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 122 (Jam.) The chairs they coup, they hurl an' loup, A *ram-reel now they're wantin. 1891 Q. [COUCH] *Noughts & Crosses* 110 They had seized the woman..and were hauling her along in a *Ram Riding..the men..had to drag her, her feet trailing, and the horns and kettles dinning in her wake. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 562/1 Linnæus enumerates three species .. 1. The *ovis aries*, or *ram-sheep.

Ram, *sb.*² *rare.* Ore. *Black ram*, bog-iron.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. iii. 114 The rich Gold Ram or Slick (out of which Gold is quickened). 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 76 Large quantities of black ram (i. e. bog iron) are found dispersed through all the moors and low-grounds.

Ram, *sb.*³ *Naut.* Length 'over all' of a boat.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6224/5 A Vessel 27 Foot and half upon the Keel, 33 Foot Ram. 1889 *Whitby Gaz.* 2 Aug 4/6 The charge for any boat exceeding 17 feet in the ram, that is to say anything after the style of a coble.

Ram (ræm), *sb.*⁴ [f. RAM *v.*¹] The act or process of ramming.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 2/1 The prescribed course of alternate cram and ram proved entirely successful.

b. *Ram and dam(n)*, jocularly applied (*attrib.* or *absol.*) to a muzzle-loading gun.

1866 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 342 Old sportsmen .. who still use and prefer the old 'ram and d—n' which they wielded so effectively in their youth. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 116 A pot-hunter .. considering the condition of his ancient ram-and-dam gun.

Ram (ræm), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 **ramme**, 7 **ramb**, 8 **ramm**. [ME. *rammen* = MHG. *rammen* to batter, drive in, etc. Perh. f. RAM *sb.*[1] (as if, to butt or strike like a ram), but the earliest uses in Eng. do not clearly show this.]

1. *absol.* To beat down earth with a heavy implement, so as to make it hard and firm.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 533 (Kölbing) Sum rammed & doluen snel & gun þat castel fair & wel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Rammyn' wythe an instrument, *trudo, tero, pilo.* 1691 W. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvii. (1739) 94 An instrument..that in laying a sure Foundation, doth as well ram down as raise up. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* iii. (1813) 35 It is best to lay a few yards of gravel only at a time before ramming or treading. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 239 Throw in six more inches of clay, and ram well over.

b. *trans.* with *ground*, etc. as object.

1596–7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Acct. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 Small stone, and brickbats .. rammed stronglye, course upon course. 1664 GERBIER *Counsel* 26 The Brick-layers to lay no Foundation except the ground be first Ram'd. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 128 If the Ground be hollow or weaker in any place, he strengthens it, sometimes by well ramming it down. 1757 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* L. 26 They are obliged to pave and ramm the bed of the river. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 The space between being filled with clay or chalk closely rammed.

transf. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xiii. 214 Mr. Mullins ..rammed down his shirt bosom again.

c. To fix or make (a thing) firm by ramming the surrounding soil.

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* 190 b, Greate postes of streight timber..are let into the grounde..and rammed surely with a great deale of earth. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/2 The plants may be well rammed and top-dressed with stiff loam.

2. To force or drive *down* or *in* by heavy blows; to drive (piles, etc.) *into* the soil in this way.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 240 A quauery..foundacion, must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe. 1530 PALSGR. 678/2, I ramme, as workmen ramme in pyles...They have rammed syxe pyles this mornynge. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 85 Euen, as it were, pyles of wood rammed into the earth. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1848) 22 Stiff Clay .. is forc'd and ram'd in next the Sand. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 37 We ram some concrete between the piles. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 36 Men pitch holes..and ram the poles down into them.

b. To force (a charge) into a fire-arm by means of a ram-rod. *To ram home*: see HOME *adv.* 4.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 To ramme the same [bullet] with paper, tow or such like. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Rammer is a bob of wood .to ramme home the Powder. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 72, I..loaded again with a double Charge.., which I took care to ram down as hard as ever I was able. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 269 The recoil of a musket is greater when its charge is rammed than when it is not. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxii, You had better ram in your charge.

absol. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 112, No. 2 searches, sponges, rams home.

c. To cram, stuff, thrust (a person or thing) *into* something (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 44 In this od hudge ambry they ramd a number of hardye Tough knights. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. 13 They have rammed a prodigious ungodly oath into them. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* v. i, By Heaven I'le ramm thee in some knotted Oak. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xxvi, I always ram my clothes into a box. 1869 C. GIBBON *Robin Gray* xxxvi, In a hurry to ram his head into the noose.

d. To push firmly *down*; to pen *up* closely.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iv, Ramm't quicklie downe, that it may not rise up. 1768 FOOTE *Devil* I. iii, Consider, ramm'd up in this narrow compass [a bottle], I can't be much at my ease. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 25 He rams his old hat down on his head.

3. To force in or compress the charge or contents of (a gun, etc.) by ramming.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 13 Euerie peece to haue his gonner,..to wade, ram,. and coole the peeces. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 280 It made a flash and a sharp crack, like that of a gun high charged and hard rammed. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 9 Having rammed a rocket. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. xvii. 265 He took out his pipe, and rammed it with his forefinger.

b. To cram or stuff hard *with* something.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 13 That divelish yron Engin,.. With windy Nitre and quick Sulphur fraught, And ramd with bollet rownd. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, His poesie, tis so ramm'd with life. 1721 RAMSAY *To R. H. B.* iii, If ram'd wi' red, they rant and rair, Like mirthfu' men. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 237/1 The intervening space being well rammed with saw-dust.

4. To stop, stuff, or block *up*. Also const. *with*.

a 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* B vij b, These kepers had rammed vp their outer dores. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* (1638) 3 Ramme up thine eares, . Be deafe to them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 518 A back stair. ramb'd up with earth to prevent any passage. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, Æddiles; who would .. have rigorously seen rammed up into total abolition many a foul cellar.

5. †**a.** *intr.* To batter *at* with a ram. *Obs. rare.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II 134 So was it impossible that the wals of Iericho should fall doune, being neither vndermined, nor yet rammed at with engines.

b. *trans.* To dash violently against, to strike with great force; esp. *Naut.* to strike (a ship) with the ram.

1864 *New York Picayune* in *Daily Tel.* 30 Aug., The Tennessee was rammed by the Hartford. 1893 *Times* 24 June 7/5 The Victoria had been rammed six miles off Tripoli. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1071 In blood so treated it is easy to observe the filariæ ramming the sheath and hitting their way out.

absol. *c* 1869 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* x. (1896) 334 The Kaiser .. rammed four successive times. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 26 Mar. 492/2 When the order to ram is given, everybody throws himself flat on the deck.

6. To dash, force or drive (one thing *on*, *at*, or *into* another); *Sc.* to punish (a person) by dashing against a wall (quot. 1854).

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxiii, Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a clank .. On posts that day. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 228 The disputants..were prepared to assist in ramming each the other; and so rammed they both were. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxiii, Ramming his horse well at it, he gets through. *c* 1869 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* x. (1896) 334 The gallant Petz, who rammed the old two-decker..into an Italian ironclad.

†**7.** *To ram oneself*: To say 'rammee' (q. v.). *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 126 His Proclamations and Manifests against Prophaneness..disobeyed by..those who will Ram and Damn themselves to be his best friends.

†**Ram**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1] 1.] *trans.* To leap (the ewe).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 134/1 A Ram, Rutteth or Rammeth the Ewe. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 222 They will not be ridden, tupp'd, and ramm'd.

‖ **Ramadan** (ræmădă'n), **ramazan** (-zā'n). Forms: α. 7 **ramm-**, **rom-**, **rummadan**, **ramdam**, 7–9 **ramadhan**, 8 **-dam**, **ramandan**, 8–9 **rham-**, 7– **ramadan**. β. 7 **ram-jan**, **ramisam**, 7–8 **ramezan**, 8 **-esan**, 9 **r(h)amasan(i**, **ramadsan**, **ramzaun**, 6– **ramazan**. [a. Arab. رمضان *ramaḍān* (hence Turk. and Pers. *ramazān*), f. *ramaḍa* to be heated or hot (see note to def.).] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, rigidly observed as a thirty days' fast, during the hours of daylight, by all Mohammedans.

The lunar reckoning of the Mohammedan calendar brings the fast eleven days earlier each year, so that in a cycle of about thirty-three years it passes through all the seasons successively; but it is supposed originally to have been one of the hot months.

α. 1601 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav. Four Englishmen* (1612) 95 The Turkes Romadan, which is their Lent, being ended. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 43 On the Eve of that Ramadan, they prepare themselves for its observation by public Rejoycings. 1757 HUME *Ess. & Treat., Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1777) II. 463 The Rhamadan of the Turks..must be more severe than the practice of any moral duty. 1865 WHITTIER *David Watson* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 316 At the season called Ramadan, he was left at leisure for a whole week.

transf. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* II. 126 A Lent or Ramadan of abstinence from opium.

β. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 203 The Mahumetans observe a kinde of lent continuing one whole moone. called in their tongue Ramazan. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 379 In their Ramzan, or on a Journey, they often expire for want of it [opium]. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4205/1 This being the Moon of Ramezan, during which it is the Custom of the Turks to fast by Day and feast by Night. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lx, Ramazani's fast Through the long day its penance did maintain. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 279 The fast of the Ramzaun is..strictly observed; and..is felt as a real hardship.

attrib. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 112 The Ramazan time, which is their lent, and lasteth a whole moon. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 49 *note*, The orthodox Muslim, whose only meals in Ramazan-time are made between sunset and dawn-peep.

†**Ramage**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. RAMAGE *a.*; the OF. sb. is not recorded in the same senses.]

1. Wildness, high spirit, courage.

In first quot. perh. an adj. (qualifying *woodnes*).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 285 Malice or hete, woodnes, ramage, or pride orguillous. *a* 1500 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 (MS. H.) Ramage, or corage, *coragium.* 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 107 The Lanner..is nothing inferiour to the other in ramage and wildenesse.

2. A ramage hawk. *rare*—[1].

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 304 The Goshawk taken at the source by the Falcon soone fell down at the King's foot, which performance in this ramage made him yearly afterward send hither for eyesses.

Ramage (ræ·mĕdʒ), *sb.*[2] *arch.* Also 7 **ramm-**. [a. F. *ramage* = Prov. *ramatge*:—late L. **rāmāticum*, f. *rāmus* branch: see RAMUS and -AGE.]

1. The collective branches of a tree or trees.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ramage*, Boughes, Branches, or any thing that belongs thereto. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc 85 That beneficent stem..From leaf and ramage sheddeth cool bright showers.

†**2.** The song or cry of birds. *Obs.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* II. x, My Lute bee as thou wast when thou didst grow..in some shadie Groue, . And Birds on thee their Ramage did bestow. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, The barking of currs, bawling of mastiffs,..rammage of Hawks.

†**Ra·mage**, *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 (9) **rammage**, 7 **ramadge**; 6–7 **ramege**, 7 **rammege**. [a. OF. *ramage*:—late L. **rāmāticus*: see prec. and cf. RAMMISH *a.*[2], RAMMIST *a.*]

1. Of hawks: Having left the nest, and begun to fly from branch to branch (cf. BRANCHER[2]); hence, wild, untamed, shy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 361 The faucon which that fleth ramage And soeffreth nothing in the weie, Wherof that he mai take his preie. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A viij, Take a sperhauke ramage and calle hym curtoysly and ye shall make hym come frely to yow. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 31 The seconde name is a ramage falcon, and so she is called when she hath departed and left the eyrie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 708 Hiis-hawkes are nothing so valiant as those which are taken long time after, and are called ramadge hawkes. *a* 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 118 Nor must you expect from high Antiquity the distinctions of Eyess and Ramage Hawks. 1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Faulconry* 201 It is best to give them [stones] at night to haggards and ramage-hawks.

b. *transf.* of persons.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 15 b, You are become so wylde and rammage .. As though you were a haggard Hawke. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 She left from being so rammage, and..came to the fist, and granted me those favours she might affoord. 1652 MAINE *Epig. from Donne* vi. 89 Though ramage grown, Th' art still for carting fit.

2. Of animals: Wild, untamed, unruly, violent.

c 1290 *MS. Laud* 108 fol. 11 Þe wolfues þat weren ramage. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 49 Nothyng is werse then the beastes, that shoulden been tame, if thei catche her wildenesse, and ginne again waxe ramage. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2858 At wylde bestis for to shete, ..Whan she seeth hem to savage, Hygh of gres, or to Ramage. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* D i b, A horse that is..of nature ramege or restiffe. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman.* 12 Horses..becomming wild, rammage and unruly.

b. Of persons: Furious, frenzied.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcvii. vi, Some woode, some ramage went. [1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 406 When a man is rammaged, that is..craz'd..with drink.]

3. Of places: Full of thickets, rough.

c 1475 *Partenay* 527 Cerching, enquering in wodes ramage. 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 127 He rumbl'd down a rammage glyde.

4. Of velvet: (see quot. and cf. BRANCHED 2 b).

1727–41 CHAMBERS (*cycl.* s.v. *Velvet*, Ramage or branched velvet, representing long stalks, branches, &c. on a sattin ground.

†**Ra·mageness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Wildness, wantonness; high spirit.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Ramagenesse, or coragyowsnesse, *luita.* 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 147 When your Falcon will come a far off vnto the lewre..without any coynesse or ramagenesse. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. i. 5 This ..takes from him [the horse] two vices, barbarous ramegnesse and fantasticke restifnesse. 1686 R. BROME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. x. 33 In her making, a little rest will cause her [the hawk] to return to her first ramageness.

†**Ra·mageous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **-geouse**, **-gyous**, **-gous**, **-geus**, 6 **-gious**. [a. OF. *ramageous* (Godef.), f. *ramage* RAMAGE *sb.*] = RAMAGE *a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iii. (Bodl. MS.) 115 b, The goshauke..bi moche mete..waxiþ ramageouse oþer slowȝ. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii. 162 Bullis full vnmilde With brasen fete ramageous and wilde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 A sparhauke, be he never so ramageus. ? *c* 1530 *Remedy of Love* xlvii, Now is he tame that was so ramagious.

†**Ra·mager.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAMAGE *a.*, perh. after BRANCHER.] A ramage hawk.

1686 R. BROME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 46/2 There is more danger in heating a Hawk taken out of the Mew, than one newly taken being a Ramager.

Ramail(e, obs. forms of RAMMEL *sb.*[1]

Ramakin, variant of RAMEKIN.

Ramal (rē[1]·măl), *a.* [f. L. *rām-us* branch.]

1. *Bot.* Of or belonging to a branch; growing on or out of a branch.

1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Terms.* 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 135 The leaves which arise from the main stem are called cauline; those from the branches ramal.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pertaining to a ramus; of the character of a ramus. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ramal, obs. f. RAMMEL *sb.*[1] **Ramallie**, obs. f. RAMILIE.

†**Ramalling.** *Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. F. *ramaillage*, f. *ramailler* (see def.).] The process of scraping the hair from the skins in the manufacture of chamois leather.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Shammy.* Kid and goats-skins..when brought from the mill..undergo a particular preparation, called ramalling; the most delicate and difficult of all the others. [Description follows.]

Ramanand, obs. Sc. var. REMANENT. **Ramandan**, obs. f. RAMADAN. **Ramaquin**, var. RAMEKIN.

†**Ramass**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *ramas* (1549) heap, collection, etc., f. *ramasser*: see next.] A summary, résumé.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 32 This ramasse of the e reasons in the bygone discourse being thus made.

†**Ramass**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **ramesh**, **ramash**, **rammass**. [ad. F. *ramasser* (1539), f. *re-* RE- + *amasser* AMASS.] *trans.* To gather together.

1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* To Rdr. * 3 b, Those wearie volumes .. most vntruly and vnprofitablie ramassed and hurled together. 1613–28 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 199 Phillip..had ramassed one of the fayrest Armies..that ever was seene in France. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 54 If I will but ramash all that be. 1659 *World in Moon* (Halliwell, s.v.), When they have ramast many of several kindes and tastes.. they open one vessel, and then another.

Ramass, *v.*[2] *rare.* Forms: 6 **ramassh**, 8

rammass. [ad. F. *ramasser* (1606), f. *ramasse* sledge of branches, ad. It. *ramazza*, f. *ramo*, L. *rāmus* branch.] *trans.* To convey on a sledge of branches such as is used in certain parts of the Alps for descending snow slopes.

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 80 From the hyght of the mounte downe to Lyuyngborugh I was ramasshed, whiche is a right straunge thynge. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 257 When arrived at the precipice..the mule is dismissed, and the rammassing begins.

Ramayle, obs. f. RAMELL *sb.*[2] **Ramayn, -and,** obs. Sc. ff. REMAIN, REMANENT. **Ramazan,** var. RAMADAN. **Ramb,** obs. f. RAM *v.*[1]

† **Ramband.** ? error for *rampand* f. RAMP *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24447 (Cott.) Apon mi tas oft-sith i stod, Rolles ramband [*Gött.* raxland] to be rode.

† **Rambarre,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rembarrer*, f. *re-* RE- + *embarrer* EMBAR.] *trans.* To beat or force back.

1644 HUME *Hist. Doug.* 290 They were quickly rambarred, and beaten back by those that had been left of purpose in the Court. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 165 To rambarre The shock o' that near-comin' war.

Rambe, obs. form of RAM.

‖ **Ramberge.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-barge.** [obs. F. *ram-*, *rem-*, *rauberge* (Godef.), ad. Eng. ROW-BARGE.] A long, narrow, swift war-vessel formerly used by the English.

Described by Du Bellay (*Memoires* x., an. 1545).

[1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, copying Cotgr.] *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. 416 The huge Rambarges, mighty Gallioons, the large Floyts [etc.].

Ramble (ræ·mb'l), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb.]

1. An act of rambling; a walk († formerly any excursion or journey) without definite route or other aim than recreation or pleasure.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 268 Witches are confin'd in their night rambles, to egge shels. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, So through bridge to Blackfryers, and home; she being much pleased with the ramble in every particular of it. 1725 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 15 Oct. Wks. 1871 IV. 115, I have been these five weeks in a ramble through England. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1776, 21 Mar., Next morning.. we set out in a post-chaise to pursue our ramble. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIV, Then walks were made, Not a sweet ramble, but a slow parade. 1854 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iv. 173 A most delightful ramble up a dell. *transf.* and *fig.* 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xiv. § 10. 479 This wild and audacious ramble from a more secure state. *a* 1700 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 269 This Ramble of Imagination is not altogether a Dream. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 932 A brook—Whose silver ramble.. Tracing along,—it brought me to a cave.

b. Phr. *On* or *upon the ramble* = rambling.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. Com.* 19, I will set both his and my Imagination on the Ramble. 1733 SWIFT *Corr.* (1841) II. 714 Since I left that place..I have been still upon the ramble. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 167, I..shall be upon the ramble for some time.

2. Rambling, incoherence. *rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Sermons* (1737) II. 107 Put off with ramble and confused talk, babble, and tautology. *Ibid.* 159 Their prayers; so full of ramble and inconsequence.

Ra·mble, *sb.*[2] *Coal-mining.* Also **ram(m)ell.** [? var. of RAMMEL *sb.*[2]; but cf. Sw. *ramla* to fall down.] A thin bed of shale lying above a coal-seam, which falls down as the coal is taken out, and requires to be separated from it. Also *Comb.*

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms* 41 At some collieries, an extra allowance..is made for hewing with ramble. 1893-4 *Labour Commission, Gloss.* 66 An extra allowance.. called 'ramble-money'.

Ramble (ræ·mb'l), *v.* Also 7 **ramel.** [O. obscure formation: cf. *cramble*, *scramble*. An earlier form appears to have been *romble* RUMBLE.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To wander, travel, make one's way about (now usually to walk) in a free unrestrained manner and without definite aim or direction. † Formerly sometimes conj. with *be.*

1620 T. PEYTON *Paradise* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 178 Having rambled in the sacred keele About the world. 1672 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 521, I go tomorrow towards Italy, where I will ramble for two or three months. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 P 2, I.. went out of the House to ramble wherever my Feet would carry me. 1754 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 165 He is rambled into Staffordshire. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 260 A delightful piece of wood and water, where he might ramble on a summer's noon. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 89 He was often rambling about on horseback.

b. *fig.* with ref. to mental pursuits or studies.

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 2, I studied several Arts, and ramel'd over all those Inventions which the folly of man call'd Sciences. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Ep. Ded., Then I rambled over all these Mathematical Inventions. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Stud. Hist.* v. (1752) 140 We must not ramble in this field without discernment or choice, nor even with these must we ramble too long.

c. *transf.* of things (material and immaterial).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. i. (1848) 167 My roving Thoughts were in various Dreams, rambling to distant places. 1800 WORDSW. *Seven Sisters* vi, The stream.. As through the glen it rambles, Repeats a moan. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 37/1 If they [plants] be neglected until they have rambled about.

2. *intr.* To wander in discourse (spoken or written); to write or talk incoherently or without natural sequence of ideas.

1640 [see RAMBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 27, I should then ramble from the Subject I have proposed to my self. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Oct., My pen is apt to ramble when I think who I am writing to. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 282 He rambled on in a childish sort of way. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi, He rambled off into a long jumble of medical-officers.

3. *trans.* To wander over. *rare.*

1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 291, I ramble the rough highland hills.

Ramble, variant of RAMMEL *sb.*[2]

† **Ramble-berry.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. App. a prepared dish; cf. *ale-*, *bread-berry.*

1658 *Phillida flouts me* in *Wit restored* 166 Curds and Cream,..Wigge and whay..And ramble-berry.

† **Ra·mble-hea:ded,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAMBLE *sb.* or *v.*] Of a wandering, giddy disposition.

a 1761 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1902) VI. i. 2 Lord, how we ramble-headed [1754 rambling-headed] creatures break in upon ourselves.

Rambler (ræ·mblə1). [f. RAMBLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who rambles.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. iii, My young rambler, That thought to cheat me..I have in the toil already. 1750 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 17 Oct., You will think me a great rambler, being at present far distant from the date of my last letter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. XXV, I love such holy ramblers. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 207 It collects all ramblers and gamblers.

b. A rose which straggles or climbs freely, esp. the *Crimson Rambler.* Also *attrib.*

1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 43 Dundee Rambler is..one of the best. *Ibid.*, Lovely Rambler, or the Crimson Ayrshire, is..semi-double. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 4/3 The Queen..inspected the new crimson rambler rose.

Ra·mble-scra·mble, *a.* [f. RAMBLE *v.* + SCRAMBLE *v.*] Wanting in system; confused.

1833 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vii. 306 The Penny and Saturday Magazines are all ramble-scramble. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xv. 322 The engravings were superior; the writing was less ramble-scramble.

Rambling (ræ·mblin), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAMBLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb., in its various senses. Also in *pl.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, For this gallant, sir, I do confess I cooled him—spoiled his rambling. 1640 W. S[TYLI] tr. *De Antisco Span. Gallant* 126 Hee..ought to provide, that hee doe not often repeate the same words,.. (which is that which is called rambling). *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Imit. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 54 When such wild ramblings got him some poor fame. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. ii. iii. 277 Rambling makes little alteration in the mind, unless proper care be taken to improve it. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 105 Oft in ramblings on the wold, ..I saw the village lights below. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 543 Rambling of the mind and delirium.

attrib. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing-Master* I. i, To confine a woman just in her rambling age!

Rambling (ræ·mblin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That rambles, in various senses of the vb.

1. Of persons or things: Wandering, moving about, straying from one place to another.

1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, Your rambling hunt-smock feels strange alteration. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iii. 53 How these moveable and rambling atoms come to place themselves so orderly in the universe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 P 1 Hunting about the whole Town after a rambling Fellow. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xvi. (1824) 257 A kind of rambling rheumatism. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 58 Get along, you horned thing, Wild, seditious, rambling

b. Of life, etc: Characterized by wandering.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. Pref., My first Entrance upon this Rambling kind of Life. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, I am on the point of removing. Such is my rambling destiny. 1787 COWPER *On Bill Mortality* i, All these, life's rambling journey done, Have found their home, the grave.

2. Of the thoughts, mind, etc.: Straying from one subject to another; unsettled.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii, What unwonted way Has 'scap'd the ransack of my rambling thought. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 194 Those Means which their rambling and unquiet Minds prompt 'em to. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, My Head began to be fill'd very early with rambling Thoughts. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 An opiate for a rambling head.

b. Similarly of speech, discourse, writings, etc.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 345 It may seem a rambling wild speech at first view. 1692 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. (1699) 17 A Man of much rambling Learning. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 34 P 1 The conversation..was so very rambling that it is hard to say what was talked of. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. x, A long rambling ghost story. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* viii. 120 Rambling reminiscences of theatres.

c. Of persons: Given to wandering in thought or discourse.

1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 124 The usual mistake of the rambling poets. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 365 Nonnus is a rambling writer and unacquainted with method. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 681 The patient became mildly demented, rambling in speech, and defective in memory.

3. Of plants: Straggling, spreading or climbing freely and irregularly.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 795 O'er his ample sides the rambling sprays Luxuriant shoot. 1807 CRABBE *Sir Eustace Grey*, I've hung upon the ridgy steep Of cliffs and held the rambling briar. 1888 *Garden* 11 Feb. 93/1 One of the creeping or rambling species.

4. Having an irregular straggling form or plan.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I. x. 288 [The house] was antique, rambling, and incommodious. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 16 This narrow, crowded, and rambling street.

Ramblingly (ræ·mblinli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rambling manner.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 232 Our Lords kinsmen, of whom Africanus, Epiphanius, and the Jesuit talk so ramblingly. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 422 All that I shall ramblingly note here. 1855 DORAN *Hanover Queens* II. xi. 207 He..ran his fingers ramblingly over his harpsichord.

So **Ra·mblingness.**

1835 JAMES *Gipsy* I. vi. 163 Mrs. Falkland's house had a certain ramblingness of construction. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 690/1 A general ramblingness, so to speak, which used to be characteristic of the female intellect.

Rambootan, variant of RAMBUTAN.

† **Ramboos(e, -buze.** *Obs.* (See quot. 1656.) There is no evidence of connexion with RUMBOOZE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ramboos*, a compound drink, at Cambridge, and is commonly made of Eggs, Ale, Wine and Sugar; but in Summer, of Milk, Wine, Sugar, and Rose water. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xii. § 4. 296 Other made Drink, as. Rambuze, Syllabub, etc. 1825 *Hist. John Decastro* I. 226 Giving directions for a hot pot of rambooze.

Rambostan, -boteen, varr. RAMBUTAN.

‖ **Rambur(e.** *Obs.* Also 8 **-bourg.** [F. *rambour* (Cotgr. *rambure*), f. *Rambures* near Amiens.] A large kind of cooking apple.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlix. 535 Sharpe sowre apples.. as ramburs. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 370 All curtipendulous apples, rambures and the like. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* x. 43 The Frank Rambourg is a large Apple of a broad Figure, having a Coat streaked with Red.

† **Ramburse,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. F. *rembourser*, f. *re-* + *embourser* IMBURSE.] *trans.* To reimburse. Hence **Rambursing** *vbl. sb.*

1582 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) 229 The obligatioun.. for rambursing to the guid towne of the x[m] merkis lent to the Kingis Grace.

Rambustious, variant of RUMBUSTIOUS *a.*

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xi. xix. 364 That black-whiskered alligator, the Baron,.. those rambustious, un-christian filbert-shaped claws of his.

Rambutan, -bootan (ræmbū·tăn). Also 8 **rum-, rambostan, rambustine,** 9 **ramboutan, ramboteen.** [a. Malay رمبوتن *rambūtan*, f. *rambut* hair, in allusion to its villose covering.] The fruit of *Nephelium lappaceum*, a tree of the Malay archipelago, having a reddish coat, covered with soft spines or hairs, and pulp of a subacid flavour.

The forms with *s* are prob. due to association with MANGOSTEEN, which also exhibits the substitution of *-ine*, *-een* for *-an* in the last syllable, as in *rambustine*, *-boteen.*

1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* x. 286 The Rumbostan is about the bigness of a Walnut. 1779 T. FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 323 They have also.. Mangoes, Mangustines, Rambustines. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 281 The rambutan contains a fruit within which is a stone, that is perhaps the finest acid in the world. 1815 W. THORN *Conq. Java* 212 The Ramboutan is..of a very plensant taste. 1852 F. A. NEALE *Resid. Siam* xii. 194 The bilimby, the ramboteen and the sour-sop. 1880 *Nature* XXIII. 143/2 The mango, pine-apple, durian, rambutan.

Rambuze, variant of RAMBOOZE *Obs.*

Ra·m-cat. Now only *dial.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1]: see CAT *sb.*[1] 1 b.] A male cat.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 16 The Ounce or Wild Cat, is about the bigness of two lusty Ram Cats. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlviii. 103 The skin and feet of a special ram-cat, newly flayed. 1802 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Gt. Cry & Lit. Wool* Wks. 1816 IV. 264 He.. already has kill'd one Ram Cat. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. (1820) 414 Like two furious ram cats on the very point of a clapper-clawing. 1880– in dial. glossaries (Som., Devon, Cornwall).

Ramdam, obs. form of RAMADAN.

Rame (rēⁱm), *sb.*[1] Now only *dial.* [Perh. = MDu. *rame* (Du. *raam*), OHG. *rama* (MHG. *ram*, *rame*, G. *rahm*, *rahmen*) frame, framework.] **a.** (Chiefly *pl.*) The bones or skeleton (of a human being or animal). **b.** *dial.* The mere skeleton or framework (of a thing); also, dried stalks.

1497 *Will of Otteley* (Somerset Ho.), Where my wif lieth buried so that the bones of her be not digged up but to ly upon the Rame of the same bones. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 40 b, Naturall fooles do detest the stincking Rames.. of that Rebellious traytour. *Ibid.* 460 b, Would any man dought but that her Rames [L. *ossa*] would have bene bragged upon 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1880– in south-western glossaries (Glouc., Som., Devon, Cornwall).

Rame (rēⁱm), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [a. F. *rame*:—L. *rāmus* branch, RAMUS.] A branch of a tree or shrub; also *transf.* of a nerve, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 [This] braunch [of nerve]. is reflected aboue the wrest, there into three proper rames specially deuided. [1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aestivation* i. in *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 255 The foles, languescent, pend from arid rames.] *a* 1893 T. HENEY *Wood Notes* xi. (Funk), The Wattles crown With golden down Their sombre rames.

Rame (rēm), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* Also **rhame.** [f. RAME *v.*[1]] A cry; a continuous repetition of the same words or sound. (Cf. RANE *sb.*)

1808 JAMIESON s.v., It is said of one, *He has ay ae rame*, when he continues to cry for the same thing or to repeat the same sound. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* I. 244 The poet can bring out naething but rhames o'..nonsense.

Rame (rēm), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **raym,** 9 **rhame, raim, ream.** [Prob. f. ON. *hreim-r* a scream, cry.]

1. *intr.* To shout, cry aloud, scream; *dial.* to keep up the same cry, to continue repeating the same thing. (Cf. RANE *v.*)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 693 The roy ramyt for reuth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 76 Thay rame and cry fast on the King Latyne. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 51 Ȝe rame as Ȝe wer rent. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1829 in BROCKETT. 1876– in northern glossaries (Yks., Northumb.).

2. *trans.* †**a.** To obtain by persistent asking. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 33 Sum ramyis ane rokkat fra the roy.

b. To repeat, run *over*.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 76 She'll rhame o'er bladds o' scripture to them. 1822 — *Perils of Man* II. 262, I heard Will .. rhaming o'er the names o' a' the saints he had ever heard of.

Hence †**Ra·ming** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V vi. 94 With loude ramyngis and with mony a schout. 1552 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 487 Nane of thame may pas throw the streittis for raming and crying vpone thame.

†**Rame,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. (Sense not clear.)

c 1205 LAY. 7854 Þa Rom-leoden rameden ȝeond uþen.

Ramé, obs. form of RAM.

‖**Ramé** (rame), *a. Her.* [F., *f. rame* branch.] = ATTIRED *ppl. a.* 4.

1878 in BURKE *General Armory* p. xliv.

Rameal (rē·mi,ăl), *a. Bot.* [a. F. *rameal*, f. *rame* branch.] = RAMAL

1852 GRAY in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowledge* V. VI. 77 Leaves 12 to 18 lines long..the smaller rameal ones sometimes contracted at the base.

Rameal, -mel, app. erron. ff. CABAMEL.

1584 *Bk. of Rates*, Ramels the c[wt] .. x *li.* 1660 *Ibid.*, Melasses or Rameales the hundred weight .. 01 *l.*

Ramean (rē·mi,ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Ramus* (see RAMIST) + -(E)AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, Ramus. **b.** *sb.* A Ramist.

1710 tr. *Bayle's Dict.* (1739) IV. 842/1 A dissertation for the Ramean Philosophy. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. vii. § 13 *note*, The sixth stage of Aristotle's fortune Launoy reckons to be the Ramean controversy. *a* 1880 J. MCCLINTOCK & J. STRONG *Cycl. Bib. Lit.* VIII. 900 The faults of the Ramean system of dialectics have long been acknowledged.

Ramed, *a. Naut.* [? f. RAME *sb*[1]] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559 *Ramed*, the state of a ship on the stocks, when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern-post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

Ramed(e, obs. Sc. ff. REMEDE. **Ramee,** var. of RAMIE. **Ramefy,** obs. f. RAMIFY. **Ramege,** var. RAMAGE *a.* **Rameid,** obs. Sc. f. REMEDE.

Ramekin, ramequin (ræ·mĕkin). Forms: 8 **ramme(l)kin,** 8– **ramequin,** 9 **ramekin, -akin, -aquin.** [ad. F. *ramequin* (1690) of dub. etym. Cf. obs. Flem. *rammeken* toasted bread (Kilian).] A small quantity of cheese, with bread-crumbs, eggs, etc., usually baked and served in a special mould. Chiefly *pl.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ramequin* (Fr. in Cookery), toasted Cheese and Bread, a Toast and Cheese. Ramequins are also small slices of Bread-crum cover'd with a Farce made of pounded Cheese, Eggs and other Ingredients bak'd in a Pie-pan. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 19 Toasted cheese is already buried in rammelkins. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 647 Your ramekins too rich..Your fricassee too fat. 1864 A. B. KIRWAN *Host & Guest* 198 At large dinners in London, cheese is oftenest eaten in the form of ramequins, or grated Parmesan, and other preparations. 1879 *B'ham Weekly Post* 8 Feb. 1/4 We had hot cheese, like ramakins.

attrib. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 8/2 Butter some small ramekin moulds. 1894 C. H. SENN *Pract. Gastron.* 551 Fill the mixture in little French china ramaquin cases.

Ramel, obs. form or var. of RAMBLE *sb.*[2] and *v*, RAMEAL, and RAMMEL *sb.*[1]

†**Ra·melande.** (Of obscure form and meaning.)

Perh. written for *ramel* (= rammel, rubbish) *ande.*

a 1320–30 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 279 Nowhere he fyndez No rest ne recouerer, bot ramelande myre.

†**Ra·melet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. F. *rame* branch + -LET.] A small branch, twig. In quot. *fig.*

1562 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 200 For better understanding whereof, with all its dependant boughs, sprigs, and ramelets, I have set down [etc.].

Ramell, obs. form of RAMMEL *sb.*[1]

Ramellie(s, obs. variant of RAMILIE.

Ramellose (ræ·mĕlōs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *rāmellus*, dim. of *rāmus* (cf. RAMULUS) + -OSE.] Bearing, or having the form of, small ramuli.

1852 *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. v. 205 Branches excessively divided, ramellose. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 207 Fasciculi of extreme branches densely ramellose.

Ramembrance, obs. Sc. f. REMEMBRANCE.

Rament (rē·mĕnt). [ad. L. RAMENTUM.]

†**1.** *pl.* Scrapings. *Obs.* ? *rare.*

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 143 A saxum nitrosum, or raments of stone. 1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 38 This Liquor thus replenish'd..with the raments of Iron.

2. *Bot.* = RAMENTUM 2.

1819 in *Pantologia* X.

Ramentaceous (ræmĕntē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. RAMENT-UM + -ACEOUS.]

1. Covered with ramenta or scales.

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* I. 75 A branch or stem that is covered with thin and dry scales or flaps is said to be ramentaceous. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ix. (1858) 154 Leaves simple,..with a ramentaceous stalk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/1.

2. Resembling ramenta.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 48 Other modifications .. are the ramenta or ramentaceous hairs so abundant upon Ferns.

Ramenti·ferous, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing ramenta.

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 711/2 The ramentiferous surfaces not extending to the apex.

‖**Ramentum** (rămē·ntŏm). Chiefly in pl. ramenta. [L., *f. radere*: see RASE *v.*[1]]

1. A fragment scraped off; † an atom, mote.

1662 RAY *Three Itin.* (1846) 124 Common, or rain, water falling upon a stone, doth continually carry away some insensible ramenta, or atoms, of it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 14. 115 Those Ramenta that appear in the air when the sun-beams are transmitted through cranies. 1828–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 73 Sir Gilbert Blane.. considers the salivary glands as one of the outlets for the ramenta of the bones.

2. *Bot.* A thin membraneous scale formed on the surface of leaves and stalks.

1819 in *Pantologia* X. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 41 Ramenta .. are particularly numerous .. upon the petioles and the backs of the leaves of Ferns. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 480 Rhizomata..covered with hairs or ramenta.

Rameous (rē·mi,ŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rāmus* branch + -EOUS.] Of or belonging to branches.

1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. iv. (1765) 172 *Rameous*, belonging to the Branches. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 416. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/1.

Ramequin, variant of RAMEKIN.

Ramera, Rames, obs. ff. REMORA, RAMS.

Ramesan, obs. form of *ramazan*, RAMADAN.

Ramessid (ræ·mĕsid), **-ide** (-əid), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Rameside.** [ad. Gr. type *'Ραμεσσίδης, f. 'Ραμέσσης Rameses + -ίδης, patronymic suffix.] A member of the Egyptian royal family during the 19th and 20th dynasties.

1854 C. H. COTTRELL tr. *Bunsen's Egypt's place in Univ. Hist.* II. 571 The Ramessides of this [20th] Dynasty have generally been made use of for completing the 19th. 1875 S. BIRCH *Egypt fr. Earliest Times* iv. 154 The Theban line of the Ramessids appears to have been broken up [etc.].

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1859 C. H. COTTRELL tr. *Bunsen's Egypt's place in Univ. Hist.* III. 160 The confusion of the Sesostride and Ramesside legends. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 786/1 The great Pharaohs of the Ramesside dynasty. 1875 S. BIRCH *Egypt fr. Earliest Times* iv. 154 A princess..of the Ramessid line.

‖**Ra·mex.** *Med. Obs.* [L.] A rupture, hernia.

1608–9 MIDDLETON *Widow* IV. ii, I thought 't had been some gangrene, fistula, Canker, or ramex. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp., *Ramex*, a word used by some as a name for hernia or rupture.

Ramezan, obs. form of *ramazan*, RAMADAN.

Ramfee·zled, *a. Sc.* Worn out, exhausted.

1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. J. Lapraik* 13 The tapetless ramfeez'd hizzie. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* ix. 63 He wrocht awa till he was ramfeezled.

†**Ramforce,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **-forse.** [var. RANFORCE, q. v.] *trans.* To fortify, strengthen (a wall, rampart, etc.); to block up, barricade (a gate or door).

1570 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) 269 The counsall ordanis the baillies .. to caus ramforce the Walter Yait. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 56 Thei beganne to .. ramforce the Rampares, and Vauntmures. 1644 *Privy Council Decreta* 2 Oct. 331 She .. caused ramforce the doores of the kirk with clog stones and otheris the like materiallis..[and] debarred the people from accesse.

fig. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 141 His boss bellie, ramforsit with creisch and lie, Will serue to be a gabion.

b. ? To stop or jam up (cannon).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 104 They scaled the walles, slue the watches, and vnhappily ramforced all the Canon.

Hence †**Ramforced** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1589 A. HUME *Hymns* VII. 76 Wks. (S. T. S.) 54 Of mightie walls and ramforst towers so hie.

Ramforce ring, var. RANFORCE RING.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 48 (*plate*).

Ramgu·nshoch, *a. Sc.* Harsh, ill-tempered.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 348 What makes you so Ramgunshoch to me? 1795 BURNS *Had I the wyte* II, Our ramgunshoch glum gudeman Is out.

†**Ra·m-head.** *Obs.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1]]

1. One who has a head like a ram; a dull, thick-witted, or obstinate person; also, a cuckold.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 196 Drum, .. make the ram-heads hear that are within. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Pastorall* 54 To be cald Ramhead is a title of honour. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. i, Were it my father's trunk, The tyrannous ram-heads with their horns should gore it.

2. *Naut.* A halyard block: see RAM'S-HEAD 2.

1514 in Oppenheim *Adm. Royal Navy* (1896) I. App. A. Ramehedes with ij shevers of Brasse. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The ram heads, the Knights. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*

3. Part of the arm of a crane.

1611 COTGR., *Mollette*, .. the ram-head of a fearne, or windlesse. 1686 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2183/4 Stolen, .. a Crane Rope cut, and the Ram-head of Iron. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 200 The End of the Gibbet *g* with the Ram-head *r*, and the Weight hanging at it.

Hence †**Ra·m-head** *v. trans.*, to give horns to, to make a cuckold of. *Obs.*

1713 *Poor Robin* (N.), For fear you should be this day wedded, And on the next day be ram-headed.

Ra·m-hea·ded, *a.* Having the head of a ram; *fig.* thick-headed.

1813 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 12 Jan. in *Lockhart*, To enlighten the understanding of an old ram-headed sheriff who was usually named Leather-head. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 213 The worship of .. the sacred ox at On, and of the ram-headed Ammon at Thebes.

Rami, pl. of RAMUS.

Ram-ian, obs. form of RAMADAN.

†**Ra·mic,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *Ram-us* (see RAMIST) + -IC.] = RAMEAN.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 165 The Aristotelick and Ramick Philosophy.

Ramicle (ræ·mik'l). *Zool.* [ad. L. type **rāmiculus*, dim. of *rāmus* branch.] A small branch (of a zoophyte).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 463 Ramicles much crowded.

Ramicorn (ræ·mikŏrn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. type **rāmicornis*, f. *rāmus* branch + *cornu* horn.]

A. *sb. Ornith.* The horny sheath of the rami of the lower mandible.

1866 COUES in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philadelphia* 176 The ramicorn which covers the sides of the rami of the lower mandible is chiefly noticeable for the peculiar outline of its base.

B. *adj. Ent.* Having ramified antennæ. (In recent Dicts.)

Ramiculose (rămi·kiŭlōs), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. type **rāmiculōsus*, f. **rāmiculus*: see RAMICLE and -OSE.] Characterized by ramicles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 465 Erect arborescent, stem laterally ramiculose.

Ramie (ræ·mi). Also **ramee.** [Malay رامي *rāmī*.] **a.** A Chinese and East Indian plant of the nettle family, *Bœhmeria nivea*, called also *Rhea* and *grass-cloth plant.* **b.** The fine fibre of this plant, extensively employed in weaving.

[1817 RAFFLES *Java* I. 7 Among plants, the *widóri* and *rámi*, the fibres of the latter afford very strong and durable cords.] 1888 *Times* 22 Sept. 6/6 The best machine for extracting the fibre of ramie in a green state. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 6/2 The canvas is made of Indian ramee.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 742/1 Ramie Machinery. 1890 HOSIE *West China* 73 The cloth is manufactured from Ramie-fibre.

Ramifa·ctive, *a.* [f. L. *rāmus* branch + FACTIVE.] Forming, or developing into, a branch.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 210 We are ignorant what, in the natural..state of a tree, determines a bud to form a ramifactive, instead of a fructiferous shoot

Ramiferous (rămi·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rām-us* branch + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing branches.

1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 249 The broad elm, ramiferous o'er head. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 83 Shaft knotty, genicula tumid, ramiferous.

Ra·mificate, *v. rare*—[1]. [Latinized form of RAMIFY, after next.] *intr.* To branch out.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 518/1 It is surprising how the family tree ramificates and widens.

Ramification (ræmifikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *rāmificāre* RAMIFY, perh. after F. *ramification* (16th c.).]

1. The action or process of ramifying.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xiii. (1765) 200 Ramification is the Manner in which a Tree produces its Branches. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXI. (1794) 485 The mode and degree of ramification in leaves and branches. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* I. 207 The ramifications and migrations of the human race. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gr. N. T.* Introd. § 12 Transmission ceases .. to retain exclusively the form of diverging ramification.

b. The branches of a tree collectively.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* V. 283 This character..pervades .. trunk, ramification, bark, and foliage.

2. A subdivision or single part of a complex structure analogous to the branches of a tree, *esp.* of veins, arteries, and other parts in animals and plants, and of rivers. Cf. BRANCH *sb.* 2.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 65 A ramification of the *nervus intercostalis* is also inserted into the Muscle of the Heart. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 122 In congelations .. we frequently find curious ramifications, as on Glass-windows in winter. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 284 From the small rivers .. the far-extending ramifications are innumerable. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 56 The root .. terminating in minute ramifications and filaments. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 14 All feathers are subdivided till the ultimate ramifications are exceedingly minute. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* ii. 23 Like the Amazon, it sends out forks and ramifications.

b. *transf.* Of immaterial things.

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref., The numerous ramifications of a Commercial intercourse of unexampled extent. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 596 One of the ramifications of the Whig plot had extended thither. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Reign Law* I. (ed. 4) 27 Like all central truths, its ramifications are infinite.

Ramified (ræ·mifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. RAMIFY *v.* + -ED[1].] Branched, characterized by ramification.

1672 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Pl.* § 6 As of Roots, in being Thick or Slender, .. Stringed or Ramified. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 329 Their horns..are solid, cylindrical and ramified. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 205 The ramified consequences that laws have produced.

Ramiflo·rous, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rāmus* branch + *flōr-, flōs* flower + -OUS. Cf. F. *ramiflore.*] Flowering on the branches.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss.

Ramiform (ræ·mifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM: cf. F. *ramiforme.*] Branch-like; ramified.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 556 The ramiform expansion of a minute vein. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 449 The water gorges were more ramiform.

Ramify (ræ·mifəi), *v.* Also 6 **ramefy**, **-ifye**, **-yfye**, 6–7 **ramifie**. [ad. F. *ramifier* (1314), ad. med.L. *rāmificāre*, f. *rāmus* branch: see -FY.]

1. *intr.* Of trees and plants or their parts: To form branches, to branch out, extend in the form of branches.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 212 Those Trees and Sprayes that doe not burgen and ramifie. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iii. 64 When they [asparagus plants] are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this Quality. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 18 The roots are allowed to ramify and collect additional nourishment.

2. *intr.* To extend or spread in a number of subdivisions or offshoots analogous to branches; esp. *Anat.* of veins, nerves, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 That [nerve] which runneth inward .. ramifieng to that first Muscle. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (1672) 97 Whether .. some [Corals] .. were able even in their stony natures to ramifie and send forth branches. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 419 The branches of the bronchiæ which ramify into the lungs. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 223 [Cholera] spread to Panwell, where it ramified north and south. 1861 MAY *Const Hist.* (1863) II. xiv. 428 Dissent had grown and spread and ramified throughout the land. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxviii. 443 The machinery of the National government ramifies over the whole Union.

3. *intr.* To break up, divide, into branches or analogous parts.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G j b, Yet agaynwarde they ramyfye in to two partyes. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 12 A system of cylindrical vessels generally ramifying into minute branches. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 177 Esculent colic may be justly contemplated as ramifying into the three following varieties. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 93 The road, which for a short distance further was plain enough, soon began to ramify.

4. *trans.* To cause to shoot out, spread, or extend after the manner of branches. (Somewhat rare in active voice; the passive is freq. in 19th c.)

1565 J. HALL *Crt. Vertue* 31 b, But we O Lorde, that be alyue, Thy prayse wyll spreade and ramifye. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 78 The braunches .. are ramified abroad through the thinne Membran. 1620 T. GRANGER *Divine Logike* 296 The seede, or roote out of which all the specials following..are as it were procreated, and ramified. 1767 GOOCH *Wounds* I. 273 The vessels, which are ramefied in, and upon the plicatures of the *pia Mater*. 1825 MACLAREN *Railways* 27 Railways .. may be ramified over a whole country. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. xxiv. 357, I have seen the internal liquefaction ramify itself like sprigs of myrtle.

5. To separate into branches or analogous divisions. Also *absol.*

1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 313 Some of these articles are too much for one professor and must therefore be ramified. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 543 The variations of the pulse [have] been ramified into so many divisions and sub-divisions. *Ibid.* II. 105 In dividing them into two distinct sub-species, .. he ramifies very unnecessarily.

Hence **Ra·mifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1682 GREW *Anat. Leaves* iv. § 17 The Distribution of the Threds which the Vessels compose, is not the Ramifying of Greater Pipes into Less. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 108 Fanaticism .. may .. rage with all the ramifying power of an epidemic. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 62 Branch-endings of ramifying conical hairs.

Ramigerous (rămi·dʒĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rām-us* + -(I)GEROUS.] = Ramiferous. In recent Dicts.

†**Ra·millet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Sp. *ramillete.*] A bouquet or nosegay of flowers.

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 364 Faire ramillets and posies hee preepares.

Ramillie (ræ·mili). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 **ramallie**, **-ellie(s**, 8–9 **ramilie**, 9 **ramil(l)ies.** [From *Ramillies* in Belgium, the scene of Marlborough's victory in 1706.]

1. *attrib.* Applied **a.** to a wig having a long plait behind tied with a bow at top and bottom (so also with *tail*); **b.** to a method of cocking the hat.

c 1740 A. ALLEN *MS. Dict.*, Ramellies-Cock..So a Ramilie wig i. the twisted Tail Wig. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. ii, Putting my uncle Toby's great ramallie wig into pipes. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* v. iii. (1872) II. 83 Drinking champagne in ramilies wigs.

2. *absol.* A Ramillie wig or tail.

1752 *Monthly Rev.* Feb. 121 A head of fine flaxen hair .. braided into a ramillie. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xvii, Sir Arthur's ramilies being the positive, his own bob-wig the comparative. 1885 A. DOBSON *At Sign of Lyre* 118 Giving his Ramillie a whisk.

Hence **Ra·millied** *a.* = RAMILLIE 1 a.

1792 BUDWORTH *Fortn. Ramble* ii. 10 Decorated with a ramillied peruke.

Ramiparous (rămi·părəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rām-us* + -(I)PAROUS.] That produces branches.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/1.

Ramiram, erron. form of *ramizan*, RAMADAN.

Ramish, obs. form of RAMMISH *a.*

Ramism (rē·miz'm). [f. *Ramus* (see next) + -ISM.] The logical system of Ramus.

1710 tr. *Bayle's Dict.* (1735) IV. 842/2 Ramism had been introduced into the universities of Holland, if Scaliger and some others had not prevented it. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803 Cambridge alone..was a stronghold of Ramism.

Ramist (rē·mist), *sb.* (and *a.*). [f. the name of *Ramus* (Pierre de la Ramée, 1515–1572) + -IST.]

A. *sb.* A follower of Ramus, as the author of a system of logic opposed in various respects to the Aristotelian.

1605 CAMDEN *Mem.* (1636) 112 To reduce surnames to a methode is matter for a Ramist. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 539 He was an acute Ramist, but yet he professed himself a lover of a Trichotomy. 1876 BOURNE *Locke* I. i. 45 At Oxford, in Locke's day, the Ramists and anti-Ramists fought out their interminable battle.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, Ramists or Ramism.

1863 W. C. DOWDING *Life Calixtus* vi. 40 It is the Ramist party that the allusion points to. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803 Bacon with well-grounded objection to much of the Ramist method, expounds the system of logic with unmistakable reference to the Ramist principles.

Hence †**Rami·stical** *a.*, pertaining to Ramus or his system; †**Ra·mistry,** Ramism.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vi. § 4 *margin*, Ramystry. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 261 Even Hooker himselfe (though otherwise no friend to Ramystry) acknowledgeth that it is of marveilous quicke dispatch. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxi. 277 Whose day after a ramisticall dichotomy being divided into forenoone and afternoone.

Ra·m-ja·m, *adv. dial.* and *slang.* [f. RAM *v.* + JAM *v.*] *Ram-jam full*, crammed full.

1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 46 If I wur ram-jam full o' sixpences, I shouldn't feel comfortable. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 487/2 It's truly a royal game, ram-jam full of pluck.

†**Ra·mkin.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A young ram.

1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, This ramkin hath tupp'd my old rotten carrion mutton.

Ram-line. [? f. RAM *sb.*³] (See quots.)

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Shipwright* 14 A line stretched from the middle of the Sterne-Post to the middle of the Stem, called by Ship-wrightes, a Ram-line. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 27 A Ram-line made fast on the Stem and Stern-post, and weighed by some Device or other to steddy it. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 8 *Ram-line*, a long line (thicker than common) used to gain a straight middle-line upon a tree or mast. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.*, *Ram-line*, a small rope, or line, sometimes used to form the sheer of a ship, and to set the beams of the deck fair.

Ramm, obs. form of RAM *sb.* and *v.*

Rammadan, obs. form of RAMADAN.

Rammage, -al(e: see RAMAGE, RAMMEL *sb.*¹

†**Rammasche,** ? var. RAMAGE *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Explained by Leyden (1801) as F. *ramassé*, collected.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38, I herd the rumour of rammasche foulis ande of beystis that maid grite beir.

Rammass, variant of RAMANS *v. Obs.*

Ramme, obs. form of RAM *sb.* and *v.*

Rammed (ræmd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAM *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Forced in, beaten hard, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 With ramd cramd garbadge, theire gorges draftye be gulled. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 123 A Musket loaded with ram'd bullets. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 753 Partitions..of rammed earth or of cob. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 677 The roots do not penetrate through the rammed chalk.

†**Ra·mmee.** *Obs. rare.* Euphemism for DAMME.

1652 *Total Rout* in *Commw. Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 133 With dammees and rammees you addle his brains.

Rammege, variant of RAMAGE *a. Obs.*

Rammekin, obs. form of RAMEKIN.

Rammel (ræ·m'l), *sb.*¹ Now only *dial.* Forms: 5 **ramail**, **-ayle**, **-al**, 5–6 **ramel**(le, 4–6, 9 **ramell**; 6 **rammal**(e, **-ald**, 6–7 **rammell**, 6 9 **rammel**, **-il.** [In senses 1 and 2 app. a. OF. *ramaille* branches (Godef.), f. *rame* branch. But the remaining senses are not clearly developed from these, and may really represent a different word.]

†**1.** *north.* and *Sc.* Brushwood, underwood, small trees or bushes. *Obs.*

1373 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 121 Pro transgressione facta in Elden, viz. succidend' ramell'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 112 The hyrd .. Amang the scroggy rammell settis the fyre. 1590 BUREL *Descr. Queen's Entry* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) II. 1 In Tapestries ye micht persaue, Young Ramel, wrocht like lawrell treis.

attrib. 1542 *Surv. Cheviot* in *MS. Cott. Calig.* B 8, fol. 73 b, By the ryuers these growyth many allers and other rammell wood. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 There vas ane grene banc ful of rammel grene treis.

2. Small, crooked, or rubbishy branches, *esp.* from trees which have been felled and trimmed.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 292 The ramail from the fiessher bough to leson Is good. 1611 *Inv.* in *Chesh. Gloss.* (1880) s.v., It. ffyve wayne loads of Coles, some Ramell, Kids, pooles, & a stone trough. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms, Rammel*, small spray-wood left after the cordwood, stakes, and all the larger stuff is taken out. 1886– in dial. glossaries (W. Som., Chesh., Northumb.).

3. Rubbish of any kind.

1370–71 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 209 De ramell petrarum rem. de ecclesia del Magdeleynes. 1475 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 312 That no..man..putte no manere dunge, ramell or fylth into the ryvere. 1569 *Chron. St. Martin's Leicester* (1866) 172 For Caryinge ye stones & Rammell away where ye Crosse stoode. 1616 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 348 For..clensinge the streetes, and caryinge away the rammell..xlvijs. 1766 *Ch. Acc.* in *Rutland Gloss.* s.v., For Raming Rammil out of the church porch 6*d*. 1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 4 Some rammel which had been most improperly placed in Broad-street. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 194 Tak' that rammil [= money] back; I don't want none on it. 1877– in dial. glossaries (Linc., Rutl., Warw., etc.).

attrib. 1433 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 51 De 4*d.* de magistro Ricardo Morton pro ramelstone sibi vendito.

4. *W. Midland dial.* A hard infertile earth.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 405 A grey sand, mixed with coarse clay—which the farmers call rammel. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 80 A few inches of an unwholesome rammel, under which is a stiff marl subsoil. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* III. 37 The fold was apparently of 'rammel'.. and grew nothing but a little stunted broom.

Ra·mmel, *sb.*² *Sc.* Also **ramble.** [Of obscure origin: prob. not identical with prec.] A mixture of barley and common bear formerly sown in Fife.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IX. 441 (Crail). 1794 *Ibid.* XII. 531 (Markinch).

†**Ra·mmel,** *v. rare*⁻⁰. [app. f. RAMMEL *sb.*¹ 3; but cf. Sw. *ramla* in same sense.] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Frandre*, to breake in sunder, to rammell or moulder in pieces as sometimes mud walles or great masses of stones will doe of themselues.

Rammelkin, obs. form of RAMEKIN.

Ra·mmelly, *a. dial.* [f. RAMMEL *sb.*¹ 4 + -Y.] Of the nature of rammell.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 199 *Rammelly*, mixed argillaceous and sandy rocks.

Rammer (ræ·məɹ). Also 6 **-ar**, **-or.** [f. RAM *v.*¹]

1. An instrument for ramming or beating down earth, or forcing stones into the ground, consisting of a heavy piece of wood held upright, the blow being given with the lower end.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 Paving rammers of tymbre. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rammer for husbandrie. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. liv. 372 You may beate it [the earth] downe with a rammer of wood. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 The rest have rammers for rammiuge and beatinge of the earth downe into the hole. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 318 One person may be employed with a rammer, to follow five or six mowers. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 325/2 Compressing, by means of rammers, the loose earth used in building parapets.

b. A similar implement used for other purposes; a pestle or stamp.

1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxxiii. § 402 They stamped it [barley] with a rough rammer in a bake house. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 361 Ramming them [ashes] .. with a small light rammer, as tight as you can, without bursting the vatt. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 254 (*Fuller*) Very heavy pointed 'rammers' fall upon the cloth. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 499 The skins .. are beaten out with the mace, or rammer. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 338/1 When full to the brim the salt is worked about with a short thick stick, the 'rammer'.

c. Applied in contempt to a heavy, clumsy shoe.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 127 If you had but a pair of pink slippers on instead of those confounded rammers.

2. A cylindrical block of wood fixed at the end of a staff, used to drive home the charge of a cannon; † the ramrod of a fire-arm.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 125 Rammers for gonnes. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I 44 A good and sufficient peece, flaske,..mould, rammor. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Rammer is a bob of wood at the other end [of the sponge] to ramme home the Powder and the Waddings. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 68 Then with the Rammer put the Powder home gently. 1778 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 68 The powder was forced up with only one stroke of the rammer. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 247 As the men withdrew the rammer, a shot from the enemy entered the muzzle. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 8 Overbank carriages, jointed rammers, &c, for our siege guns.

b. A ramming instrument used in chemical experiments, or in blasting operations.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXIII. 185 The lower end of the Glass rammer (if we may so call it). 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 262, I ramm'd them strongly down with a Rammer, whose Basis was very little less than the Bore of the Tube. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 6 The rammer one diameter shorter than the mould. 1868 FAIRLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-Mining* II, *Rammer*, an iron instrument used in filling a hole .. previous to firing the powder.

†**3.** A battering-ram. *Obs. rare.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Virg. De Invent.* II. vii. 47 b, The rammer called in Latin Aries wherwith walles be ouerthrowen was made by Epeus at Troye.

4. A pile-driver, or similar device.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 480/2 A Rammer, or an Instrument to Drive Piles into the Ground. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 27 The next implement was a rammer, with which the blocks were to be driven into the object. [Description follows.] 1853 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* (ed. 4) 313 The rammer made use of to drive piles.

5. One engaged in ramming earth.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/1.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *rammer-beaten* adj., (sense 2) *rammer-head, rod.*

1549 *Privy Council Acts* II. 349/1 Rammers and ramerhedes, xvj dousen. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xi. 106 Make a mark upon the Rammer-head. 1774 COOK in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 411 The shock forced the musket out of his hand, and broke the rammer rod. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 276 The groundwork and religious duty not being well rammer-beaten and flinted. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 325/2 Rammer-heads for..siege guns are not attached to the sponge staves.

Rammes, Rammil, obs. ff. RAMS, RAMMEL *sb.*¹

Ramming (ræ·min), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. RAM *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. in its various senses. Also with *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Rammynge, of a grownde. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.*(1883) II. 371 For makyng of holes and rammyng..iiij*d*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Maçoneria*, .. ramming in. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix. 177 The cry arose..'A ramming! a ramming!'..He was poised like an ancient battering-ram, and driven headlong against the wall of the kiln. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 325/2 Ramming is essential for the stability of the ramparts. *attrib.* 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 27 At the top [of a rammer] was a ring to hold the ramming rope.

† Ramming, *vbl. sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] The copulation of sheep. Only *attrib.* in *ramming-time.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 163 The spotted stickes being laide before Labans sheepe at the ramming time. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 487 By the behaviour of Sheep at their Rutting or Ramming time the Shepherds observe tempests.

Ramming (ræ·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RAM *v.*[1]]

1. *slang.* Forcible, 'go-ahead'.

1885 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 38 The most ramming, cramming, jamming cove you ever saw perform.

2. *dial.* Very big, huge.

1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 226 He worried a great, ramming rat. 1877– in northern glossaries.

† Ra·mmis, *a. Sc. Obs.* = RAMMIST *a.*

c 1450 *Craft of Deyng* 113 in *Ratis Raving* 4 Sa mony of thir men gangis rammys.

† Ra·mmis, *v. Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 **-ise, -eis,** 7 **-ish.** [prob. a back-formation from RAMMIST *a.*] *intr.* To behave frantically, to rush wildly about.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 511 [They] rammeist redwood, and raveld in their reeles. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 1 He began..to rammise and rin wylde. 1607 in C. K. Sharpe *Pref. Law's Mem.* (1818) 55 She maid their two Kye run mad and rammish to deid. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rammis*, to go about in a state approaching to frenzy.

Rammish (ræ·miʃ), *a.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 4–6 **-issh, -yssch,** etc., 6–8 **ramish.** [app. f. RAM *sb.*[1]]

1. **a.** Of smell, taste, etc.: Rank, strong, highly disagreeable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 334 They stynken as a goot Hir sauour is so rammyssh and so hoot. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 62 b, Sampharitik .. hath a rammishe or buckishe styngkyng smell. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cclxvii, Purging away thereby the ranke and rammish savour. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 269 Butchers .. sell a lump of Ramish scent; For Weather Mutton.

b. Having a rank smell or taste.

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 3378 Whan she is hoot, Rammysh taraged as a goot. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Rammysshe, yll savoured as a man or beest that is to rancke. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxii. 838 Blacke dogs .. delight most in coursing the rammish and strong sented beastes, as wilde bores, foxes [etc.]. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 94 Cats, or such like ramish creatures. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Spec. Yorksh. Dial.*, This cheese..is rather rammish. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* I. 140 Open that skylight..Its growing durned rammish down here.

c. *fig.* of persons, things, qualities, etc.

1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 310 Fat Ignorance, and rammish Barbarisme. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. Comm. (1857) 79 In this poesy, redundant I affirm him, and rammish. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 25 Those preambles, which smelt so rammish.

† 2. ? Lascivious, lustful. *Obs.*

Perh. belongs to RAMMISH *a.*[2] (cf. sense 2 there).

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1809) VI. 32 Rutting wives make often rammish husbands, as our proverb dooth inferre. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. i. 29 Goe, Cupids rammish Pandar, goe.

Hence **Ra·mmishly** *adv.*

1567 J. MAPLET *Nat. Hist.* 63 At haruest time his leaues smel rammishly, in maner like the Goate. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Hircosically*, smelling rammishly. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xii. 95 More rammishly lascivious than a Buck.

Rammish (ræ·miʃ), *a.*[2] Now only *dial.* Also 6 **-yssh(e,** 7–9 **ramish.** [Alteration of RAMAGE *a.*, perh. after prec., but cf. RAMMIST.]

† 1. = RAMAGE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1586 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1831 My hawke is rammysshe. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 88 The rammish hauke is taind by carefull heed. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 12 The Ramish Hawk, the Haggard, and the two sorts of Lentners.

2. Wild, violent. Now only *dial.*

Perh. to some extent associated with RAM *sb.*[1]

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 67 Stond horses naturally .. are exceeding rammish, & vnruely. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 134 What avail'd their ramish routs, Wi' Sampson leyke exertions. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

Rammish, variant of RAMMIS *v. Sc.*

Rammishness (ræ·miʃnés). [f. RAMMISH *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being rammish.

1552 HULOET, Rammishness, *hircus*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rancioso*, rustie, ful of rammishnes. 1617 R. FENTON *Serm.* in *Treat. Ch. Rome* 107 The killing of the rammishnesse of our affections. 1660 HEXHAM, *Guelscheydt*, an unpleasant Tast,..or Smell, or Rammishnesse.

Ra·mmist, *a. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 5 **-ysd.** [? Alteration of RAMAGE *a.* Cf. also RAMMIS *a.* and *vb.*] Mad, crazy, frantic.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 245 A woodman, a ramysde fule that for lytill gude wuld sett his lyf in perile. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 186 The residew .. come .. as rammist and wod creaturis, to have revengit the slauchter of their freindis. [Still used in Orkney and Shetland dial.]

Hence **† Ra·mmistness,** madness, frenzy. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 227 The quhilk duk..takis a woodnes and a ramysdness in his hede.

Rammy (ræ·mi), *a.* Now chiefly *north. dial.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characteristic of, resembling (that of) a ram; *esp.* = RAMMISH *a.*[1] 1.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 482 That Rammy humour and rank moistness which is found in the Male-sheep. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 1. i, That rammy mutton, which is in Turkey and Asia Minor. 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. ii, Thou rammy nastinesse. 1888– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Chesh.). 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* XXVII. 295 Herds of goats skipped nervously past us, the leader giving his rammy bleat of warning.

Rammyn, Ramne, Ramnus: see RHAMN, RHAMNUS. **Rammys,** obs. f. RAMS.

‖ **Ramolade.** *Obs.* A kind of sauce for fish, made of parsley, 'chibols', anchovies, and capers, with other seasoning.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.*, Having dress'd the fillets in a proper dish, they are to be sprinkled with this ramolade.

‖ **Ramollissement** (ramolismaṅ). *Path.* [F., f. *ramollir* to soften: see MOLLIFY.] A morbid softening of some part of the body.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 357 *note*, The black ramollissement or disease, in which the liver is reduced to a dark-coloured mass, of very little consistence. 1880 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* (ed. 7) II. 474 In thirteen cases of ramollissement of the cerebellum, motion was greatly affected.

Ramon: see RAMOON.

‖ **Ramoneur** (ramonœr). [F., f. *ramoner* to sweep, f. *ramon* broom, ultimately from L. *rāmus* RAMUS.] **a.** A chimney-sweep. **b.** A machine for sweeping chimneys. Also *attrib.* **c.** A colour resembling that of soot.

1835 *Court Mag.* V. p. ii/1 Velvet and satin hats of a new colour called ramoneur (it is a dingy shade of brown, approaching nearly to black). 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 39 Smoke has been merciful to Covent Garden Market, and its cornucopia is not as dingy as a ramoneur's sack. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 373 Cleansing Chimneys with the Patent Ramoneur Machine.

Ramoon (rămū·n). Also **ramon.** [Sp. *ramon*, f. *ramo* branch; cf. prec.] The tops and leaves of a West Indian and Central American tree (*Trophis Americana*), used as fodder for cattle. Chiefly in comb. *Ramoon-tree.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 357 The Ramoon tree. The leaves and tops of this tree make an agreeable wholesome fodder for all sorts of cattle. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 302/2 *T. americana*, the Ramoon-tree, is twenty feet high. .. The drupes are about the size of grapes, and have a pleasant flavour. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 374/2 They go half buried under a load of ramon. (The ramon-tree serves as fodder for horses.)

Ramord, variant of REMORD *v.* *Obs.*

Ramose (rămō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *rāmōsus*: see RAMUS and -OSE.] = RAMOUS 1.

1689 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* 139 They are long, smooth, flexible Parts whereas those of Oil are more ramose. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 66 This Fungus .. begins very narrow, growing in breadth to its end, where it is flat, ramose, or deeply cut. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 43 Either in the form of layers, or of mamillae, or in the ramose form of stalactites. 1870 STONE *Invit. Heeded* 184 Churches .. springing into vigorous ramose existence.

Hence **Ramo·sely** *adv.*; **† Ramo·sity** *Obs.*—[0]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ramosity*, fulness of Boughes, boughiness. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 21 A gelatinous stratum..here and there ramosely divaricate.

Ramoso- (rămō·so), combining form of prec., as in *ramoso-palmate, -subdivided, -subpinnate.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 615 Erect, .. irregularly ramoso-palmate. *Ibid.* 662 The viminalis..is described as ramoso-subpinnate *Ibid.* 707 Minutely ramoso-subdivided.

Ramous (rē·məs), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *rāmōs-us*: see RAMOSE and cf. F. *rameux* (16th c.).]

1. Branching, ramose: **a.** of plants, or plant-like forms. Also *fig.* of a pedigree.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 120 b, Genealogies discending, and Ramous. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 84 Marigold .. having a ramous leavy stalk. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 732 A Mine, where well near all the *Entrochi*.. grew tapering and ramous. 1793 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 409 A very beautiful, large, ramous shrub.

b. Applied (after ancient physics) to the particles of viscous or rigid bodies.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 105 The Rigidity of the Ramous parts of the Air proceeds from the Nitro-aerial corpuscles therein infixed. 1742 *London & Country Brewer* I. (ed 4) 38 Hops .. whose Particles are active and rigid, by which the viscid ramous Parts of the Malt are much divided. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. II. *Comm.* p. xx, The ramous and incurvated seeds..must inlock each other universally.

2. Belonging to, characteristic of, branches.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. *Comm.* p. xxxii, They arose from the ramous friction of groves and woods. *a* 1845 HOOD *Elm Tree* II. xiv, In ramous wrestlings interlaced— A Forest Laocoon.

Ramowd: see *raw-mouthed* s. v. RAW *a.*

† Ramp, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5–6 **rampe.** [? f. RAMP *v.*[1] 4.] A bold, vulgar, ill-behaved woman or girl.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 A woman that dede ansuere her husbonde afore straungeres like a rampe, with gret uelonis wordes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 148 [She] was a rampe of suche boldnesse, that she would course horsses and ride theim to water. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 113 An insatiable rampe, Of Messalines stampe. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. iii, The bouncing ramp, that roaring girl my mistress. 1728 DENNIS *Pope's Rape Lock* 16 The Author .. represents her likewise a fine, modest, well-bred Lady: .. And yet in the very next Canto she appears an arrant Ramp and a Tomrigg. [1896 A. LANG *Monk Fife* 62 All men..mocked the Pucelle for a bold ramp, with a bee in her bonnet.]

Ramp (ræmp), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin in sense 1; in sense 2 abbrev. of RAMPION; in sense 3 a back-formation from RAMPS.]

† 1. The plant Wake Robin (*Arum maculatum*).

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 16 Arum is called..in english Cuckopintell, Wake Robin, or Rampe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vii. 323. 1621 COTGR., *Iarrus*, Wake-robin,..Rampe.

2. The garden rampion. Also *attrib.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ramponzoli*, a kind of roote vsed in sallads called rampes [1611 Rampe-rootes vsed much in salades]. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 105 The ramps of the garden are the roots of Campanula rapunculus. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild fl.* III. 305 The root of the *Campanula rapunculoides* was formerly cultivated under the name of ramps.

3. The wild garlic, ramsons. (See RAMPS.)

1806 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 18 The ramp and the stinkard will continue to be as offensive and as rank, although we should dignify them by their Linnaean appellations. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

Ramp (ræmp), *sb.*[3] [f. RAMP *v.*[1]] The act of ramping, in senses of the vb.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 139 The bold Ascalonite Fled from his Lion ramp. 1798 COLERIDGE *France* iii, Her arm made mockery of the warrior's ramp. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxvii, No pompous stag .. with tons of horn, and brag Of bray, and ramp of hoof.

† b. *pl.* Romps. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 325 Dunstan..breaking abruptly into the room, found him playing at ramps with his wife and her mother.

Ramp (ræmp), *sb.*[4] [a. F. *rampe*, f. *ramper* RAMP *v.*[1]]

1. A slope; an inclined plane connecting two different levels, *esp.* in fortifications.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 233 A ramp of masonry was the ascent, but only to one door of this vast apartment. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 419 They were employed in .. destroying the ramps of the covered way. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 238 Like hornets they swarm up the ramp, Lancing a breach through the long palisade.

2. The difference in level between the abutments of a rampant arch.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 4 Raise a Perpendicular .. equal to the Ramp of the Arch. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1943 To describe a rampant pointed arch, whose span..and the height of the ramp are given.

3. a. Part of the handrail of a stair, having a concave or upward bend (freq. continued in a knee or convex bend), as at a landing.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/1 The manner of drawing the *ramp*, which is to rise equal to the height of the first step of the next flight. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2182 In the upper ramp..produce the top of the rail..to P. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXXI. 24 Model of Stable Fittings .. showing the..division railing and ramps.

Comb. 1859 *Carriage Builders' Jrnl.* I. 184/2 The iron ramp-rail, .. with the stable-stall-post, .. is a most neat and desirable division.

b. A slanting (straight or curved) shoulder connecting two levels of the coping of a wall. Also, the sloping part of a stair parapet.

1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1023. 1888 *Standard* 15 Apr. 2/6 Falling over the coping or ramp of the steps.

Ramp, *sb.*[5] *Slang.* [f. RAMP *v.*[2] 2.] A swindle.

1888 *Standard* 27 June 6/1 How often do we hear people say that such-and-such a race was a fearful ramp. 1902 *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 4/5 Being president of a swindle—'a ramp' they called it.

Ramp (ræmp), *a. Sc.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a corrupt form of RANK *a.*, after RAMP *v.*]

1. Wanton, riotous. *Ramp rider* = rank rider.

1715 PENNECUICK *Tweeddale* 27 When frank Miss John came first into the camp With his fierce flaming sword, none was so ramp. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* I. 2 (Jam.) The other a gentleman, and young, and known to be ramp. *a* 1800 in Child *Ballads* IV. 198/2 Ride out, ride out, ye ramp rider! 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 The mob were ramp already.

2. Strong, rank.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., A ramp smell, a strong smell, the smell of a he-goat. 1887 *Suppl. Jamieson's Dict.* s.v. *Let*, A barbarous, cruel method of reducing the ramp flavour of the flesh of animals.

Ramp (ræmp), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **raunp-,** 4–6 **raump-,** (9 *dial.* **rawmp**), 6–7 **rampe,** 4– **ramp.** [a. OF. *ramper* (12th c.) to creep, crawl, climb, of uncertain origin: cf. It. *rampare.*]

† 1. *intr.* To creep or crawl on the ground. *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 76 A litel Serpent on the ground, Which rampeth al aboute round. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 25, I make briddes flee, bestes go, fisshes swymme, dragowns raunpen. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 409 Beastes ramping on the earth, or marching vpon all foure.

2. To climb, scramble. Now only *dial.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxci. 227 First there entred, raumpynge vppe lyke a catte, Bernard de la Salle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. xviii, These birds will rampe up with their bellies to the tree, bending backward. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. 106 He would .. ramp and grapple after this fashion up against a window of the full height of a lance. 1886 H. CUNLIFFE *Rochdale Gloss.*, *Rawmp*, to climb or reach over things in a careless manner.

transf. and *fig.* 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* P iii, One ryme too low, another rampes too hye. 1641 MILTON *Ani-*

madv. v. Wks. (1851) 224 Surely the Prelates would have Saint Pauls words rampe one over another, as they use to clime into their Livings and Bishopricks.

b. Of plants: To climb (*up*, or *upon* some support). Now chiefly *dial.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. l. § 2. 266 It rampeth vpon whatsoeuer is neere vnto it. *Ibid.* lvii. § 1. 277 The great Withwinde that rampeth in hedges. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxiv, The Vine, ramping and taking hold of any thing it meeteth with. 1691 RAY *Wisd. God* I. (1692) 102 Ramping upon Trees, Shrubs, Hedges or Poles, they [plants] mount up to a great height. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 198 Black Bindweed .. frequently ramps up in hedges. *Ibid.* 443 The great Bindweed which ramps in the hedges. 1877 *N. W. Lincs. Gloss., Ramp up*, to climb as a plant.

c. Of non-climbing plants: To grow rankly or luxuriantly, to shoot up rapidly. Now *dial.*

1607 [see RAMPING *ppl. a.* 4 b]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 38 Jesamines rampe vp in a rotten earth. 1733- [see RAMPING *ppl. a.* 4 b]. 1880 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 70 The cow-boy seeks the sedge, Ramping in the woodland hedge. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Ramp*, .. to grow rapidly and luxuriantly. It is applied to the rank growth of plants supporting themselves.

3. Of beasts (real or depicted, as in *Her.*): To rear or stand on the hind legs, as if in the act of climbing; to raise the fore-paws in the air; hence, to assume, or be in, a threatening posture. (Chiefly said of lions.) Also of persons: To raise, or gesticulate with, the arms; † to clutch wildly *at*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7104 A lion quilpe .. Rampand to sampson he stert. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 Pei sauh kynge's banere, raumpand þre lebardes. 14.. *Tyndale's Vis.* 134 Fowle fendys ay grennyng And as wyld wolfis thei cam rampyng. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 416 A lyoun crownit with gold, Of siluir ȝe se shold To ramp in array. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxii. 13 Like a Lyon roaring out, and ramping for his pray. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 28 Their bridles they would champ, And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvii. 151 The Bish. was glad to lay hold on the boy, ramping at the windows to have gotten out that way. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 363 The lion ramped: the pard sported. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracceb. Hall* xxvii. 245 My Lady Lillycraft's little dogs ramped and barked. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *Reminisc.* I. iv. 48 Above the fireplace ramps the Royal Lion of Scotland.

† **b.** To trample in triumph. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 906 To exceede the bonds of modestie so farre, as to rampe in manner with both their feete vpon the dead, and to sing songs of victorie.

4. Of persons: To storm or rage with violent gestures; to act in a furious or threatening manner.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 16 Whan she comth home she rampeth in my face, And crieth false coward, wrek thy wyf. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 458 The peple beryt lyk wyld bestis .. Within the wallis, rampand on athir sid. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Devot. Poems* ii. 1 Quhy doth the Heathin rage and rampe? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 414 By this time the long dormant Usurer ramps for the payment of his money. 1648 *Regall Apol.* 39 He saw the House of Commons begin to ramp upon him. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 168 The lion-hearted Peter roared and ramped. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxli. 120 They had ramped and sworn that drawing by the tail was an 'institution'.

b. *transf.* of things. Also with *it*.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 41 Watring wauis and huge, Quhilk ramping ouer his rigging ryds. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) II. Pref. 1 'Impartial' ramps it on the Title Page. 1864 H. C. COOTE *Neglected Fact Eng. Hist.* 108 Though Christianity flourished .. heathenism ramped by its side. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xiv. 197 Ramping from his hiding place Roared the wild Thunder.

† **5.** To go about in a loose, immodest way. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 678/2, I rampe, I playe the callet. *Je ramponne.* *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iv. (Arb.) 37 Is all your .. ioy In whiskyng and ramping abroade like a Tom boy. 1611 COTGR., *Gadriller*, (a wench) to raump, or play the rig.

b. = ROMP *v.* Now *dial.*

1657 [see RAMPING *vbl. sb.*1]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Ramp*, to Play rude Horse-Play. 1720 SWIFT *Irish Feast*, They dance in a round, Cutting capers and ramping. 1741 [see RAMPING *vbl. sb.*1]. *a* 1825 in FORBY.

6. To bound, rush, or range about in a wild or excited manner.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. (1677) 333 Such wild Cattel as ramp up and down on the earth. *a* 1800 *Kempy Kay* vii. in Child *Ballads* I. 302/2 She rampit out, and she rampit in, She rampit but and ben. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T., Minotaur* 18 The great sow had been an awful beast while ramping about the woods and fields. 1890 D'OYLE *Notches* 88 The bronchos, by 'ramping' across the storm, had found good shelter for themselves.

refl. *a* 1857 *Jovial Hunter Bromsgrove* in Child *Ballads* I. 212/2 The wild boar .. Thrashed down the trees as he ramped him along.

b. To sail swiftly, to scud.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 61 The rocks..Saw thy daring Norsemen, Haco, Ramping o'er the Scottish tide! 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 187/2 We were ramping along under a brilliant sun.

II. 7. *Arch.* Of a wall: To ascend or descend from one level to another. (Cf. RAMP *sb.*4 3 b.)

1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 342 Sections of wall 'ramping' from its cornice line to the north and south extremities of the half screen. 1858 SPURDEN *Suppl. Forby* 40 A wall so formed is said to ramp. 1876 in *Surrey Gloss.*

8. *trans. Mil.* and *Arch.* To furnish with a ramp, to build with ramps.

1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., On slopes the wall is generally so 'ramped' or 'ramped off' at intervals. 1897 LD. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. India* xlvi. (1898) 354 The banks of the numerous nullas .. had to be ramped before the guns and baggage could pass over them.

b. (See quot.)

1847 HALLIWELL., *Ramp*, .. (5) Bending a piece of iron upwards to adapt it to wood-work, of a gate, &c. is called ramping it.

Ramp (ræmp), *v.*2 [Of obscure origin.

In sense 1 perh. a misuse of prec., as Wyclif and Trevisa render L. *rapiens* and *rapax* by 'rampant'. Sense 2 may be a different word.]

† **1.** *trans.* To snatch, tear, pluck. *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 She the gagtoothd elfe did spie, ramping up the grasse With uglie nailes and chanking it. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 18/39 To rampe, *rapere*. 1626 SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 243 Amycus .. down ramps A brazen cresset. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 99 It is not lawfull to vexe and trouble any person .. nor rampe away his Goods by force.

2. *slang.* To rob or swindle; *spec.* to force (one) to pay a pretended bet. (Cf. RAMPER 2.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Ramp*, to rob any person or place by open violence or suddenly snatching at something and running off with it. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Oct 7/1 If you have seen me ticket-snatching and 'ramping' why did you not take me in charge? 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Aug. 517/2 The neighbour who's ramped the man that trusted him. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/5 Charge of 'ramping' a book-maker.

Ramp, *v.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **raumpe**. [Imitative.] *trans.* To eat greedily or noisily.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 73 Ye maye take some parte, with me, were my woordes, and not to raumpe them vp on that facion. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Ramp*, to eat with a gnashing sound.

Rampa·cious, *a. rare.* [var. *rampageous*, as if f. RAMP *v.*1 + -ACIOUS.] = RAMPAGEOUS.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, A stone statue of some rampacious animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/4 A dog and a cat and three rampacious children.

Rampage (ræmpē·ɪdʒ), *sb.* [f. the vb.] A state of excitement or violent passion; the act of behaving or rushing about in a reckless or riotous fashion; esp. in phr. *on the rampage*.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ii, She's been on the Ram-page this last spell, about five minutes. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xi. 147 She leaves his charming society to go off on a wild rampage through the country. 1891 *Spectator* 10 Oct. 487 The Irish Members .. think a rampage will guarantee their seats.

Rampage (ræmpē·ɪdʒ), *v.* Also 9 *Sc.* **-auge**. [Orig. *Sc.*, of obscure formation, but perh. based on RAMP *v.*1 The stressing *ra·mpage* also occurs.]

1. *intr.* To behave violently or furiously; to storm, rage wildly.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xvii, His wife did reel, And rampage in her choler. *c* 1720 — *Marriage of Earl Wemyss* xii, Were Jove rampaging in the air. *a* 1784 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 64 He rampaged red wood, And lap and danc'd, and was in unco mood. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, He came down here, rampauging like a lion. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* ix. 232 He rampaged like a lunatic, and fairly lost his head.

2. To go about in an excited, furious, or violent manner; to rush wildly hither and thither.

1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV. 137 Friends feghting friends, rampaged about. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 360 Our sailors would have been 'rampaging' over the world. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ii, She made a grab at Tickler, and she Ram-paged out.

transf. 1892 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xx. 331, I hear you have influenza rampaging about the Camp.

Hence **Rampa·ging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, There was a set of rampauging chields in the country then that they called rebels. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. iv. 63 Religion is one thing and rampaging is another.

Rampageous (ræmpē·ɪdʒəs), *a.* Also **-ious**. [f. RAMPAGE *sb.* + -OUS.]

1. Violent; unruly; boisterous.

1822 GALT *Provost* xv. 115 The primitive ages of a rampageous antiquity. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxiii, She must be careful not to be too frolicsome and rampageous. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* I. v, A rampagious class of hundreds of Scotch lads.

2. *transf.* Glaring, outrageous.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* LXXIX. 200 The ornamentation is for the most part rampageous rocaille style.

Hence **Rampa·geously** *adv.*; **Rampa·geousness.**

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xxiii, He swears so rampageously, it upsets me. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 May 5 They.. have good cause for rampageousness.

Rampair(e, obs. variants of KAMPIRE.

† **Rampa·llion.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **-alion**, 7 (9) **-allian.** [Perh. based on RAMP *v.*1 Cf. *rapscallion, tatterdemallion.*] A ruffian, villain, scoundrel.

1593 NASH 4 *Lett. confut. Strange Newes* I, Pocket not up this abuse at a rakehell rampallions hands. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fortune* II. i[i], Out upon them rampallions. I'll keep my self safe enough out of their fingers. 1639 R. DAVENPORT *New Trick to Cheat Devil* I. ii, And bold Rampallion like, swear and drinke drunke. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvi, I was almost strangled with my own band by twa rampallians.

b. Applied to a woman. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1602 S. ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* D 3 Here was..an aged Rampalion put besides her schoole-tricke.

Rampancy (ræ·mpănsi). [f. next: see -ANCY.] The fact or condition of being rampant.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. b iv b, The Temporal Power being quite in a manner evacuated by the Rampancy of the Spiritual. 1699 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* (1730) 373 Is Rampancy and Lewdness the Character of Breeding? 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* viii, He may be said to have exhibited, at the moment, a sort of moral rampancy himself. 1892 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* (1828) xix. 468, I am considerably moved by the rampancy of much of this Old Testament criticism.

Rampant (ræ·mpănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **raump-**; 4–6 **-aunt**, (5 **-awnt**), 5–6 **-and.** [a. F. *rampant*, pres. pple. of *ramper* RAMP *v.*1

By Wyclif and Trevisa inaccurately employed to render L. *rapiens* and *rapax*. In northern Eng. and Sc. prior to 1600 *rampand* is properly the pres. pple. of RAMP.

In early use freq. placed after the sb., as in French; now only in *Her.*, or with suggestion of this.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of beasts, esp. lions: Rearing or standing with the fore-paws in the air.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxi. 14 Thei openeden vp on me ther mouth; as a leoun rampaunt [L. *rapiens*] and rorende. ? 14.. *Leg. Rood* 145 Þe deuel stod lyk A lyon raumpaunt. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 79 Rampande lyons stode up wondersly. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xvi, When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or rampant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 466 The Tawnie Lion .. Rampant shakes his Brinded main. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 196 Then on their Haunches rear'd, rampant they seize Each other's Throats. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. vi, Careful how he moved his lion paws lest he should crush a rampant..mouse.

transf. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 52 The one part of them wearing naked Swords rampant in one Hand.

Comb. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 185 The rampant-looking rocks of the 'Cavallos'.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* 'Standing on the Sinister hind-leg, with both forelegs elevated, the Dexter above the Sinister, and the head in profile' (Cussans).

14.. *Sir Beues* 177/3480 (M.) Syr Beuys bare of colour poymant A rede lyon of golde rampant. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 45 You must note heere the difference [of] the Lyon rampande, and this Lyon [saliant]. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 203 Old Neuils Crest, The rampant Beare chain'd to the ragged staffe. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Agric.* Wks. 1710 II. 709 Lillies, and Lions Rampant, and Spread Eagles in Fields d'Or. 1784 RAMSAY *On Royal Comp. Archers* 21 Well pleas'd the rampant Lyon smooths his mane. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, The chosen crest of our family, a bear, as ye observe, and rampant

transf. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii 12. 1346 God is no Iudge Dormant, nor Demurant, nor Rampant. 1642 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 376 Couchant and Passant, Guardant, Rampant Beggars.

c. Given to ramping; of a fierce disposition.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 447 Bestes rampaunt [L. *rapaces*] spare her owne kynde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 21 The rampant Lyon hunts he fast, With dogges of noysome breath. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 66 To make the condemnation of these ravenous Wolves, and Lion rampants, more just.

d. Exhibiting fierceness or high spirits by ramping or similar movements. Also const. *with*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 135 The Whyte Lyon, there rampaunt of moode, He ragyd and rent out your hart bloode. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 155 The Monster at first was very Rampant and looked upon these Enemies with great Disdain. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lviii, The younglings frisk along the meads .. Rampant with life. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 235 A wild boar, rampant from a forest.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of persons: Violent and extravagant in action, opinion, etc. (esp. in the manner implied by the sb.).

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Player* (Arb.) 42 He is tragicall on the Stage, but rampant in the Tyring-house, and sweares oathes there which he neuer con'd. 1709 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 324 *note*, The Whiggs are rampant, and thinke to carry all before them. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvii, The English Snob rampant always does this to the present day. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It Note-bks.* II. 137 The crowd has not spirit and self-consciousness enough to be rampant. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. of World* xiii. 264 Some very rampant theorists of some ethnological schools.

b. Of things: Unchecked, unrestrained, aggressive, etc.; *esp.* of a quality, belief, state of things, etc.: Having full sway or unchecked course in the individual or (more commonly) in general society.

1619 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortescue Pap.* (Camden) 95 In whom theyr hope is now growen rampant. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. § 4 It grieved him to see ignorance and impiety so rampant 1673 GREW *Acc. Veget. Roots* § 66 The Sulphureous or Oyly Parts, which were before concentred, are now more or less rampant. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 392 The great thing I fear .. is, that Arianism turn rampant. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Wks. 1838 II. 227 Iniquity abounds, and rampant Vice .. taints The herd of humankind. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 186 The tide was low, the ice rampant. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ii. 31 This curious outbreak of rampant democracy.

† **3.** Lustful; vicious. *Obs.*

c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 36 Lest his body should grow rampant .. the church orders him to fast. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* IV. xiv, The young fellows of this age are so rampant, that even degrees of kindred can't restrain them. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Archit. Atoms*, The rampant lessons of the stews.

4. Of plants or their growth: Rank, luxurious.

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 298 Where a fine sheep-walk is wanted, the sweeter and less-rampant grasses will, of course, be chosen 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 271 A rich [soil] .. makes them [nasturtiums] too rampant and less fruitful. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 34 Its rampant growth will cover your trellised porch in a pair of seasons.

5. *Arch.* Of an arch or vault: Having the abutments or springing lines on different levels.

1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 5 To draw a Rampant Semicircular Arch. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 1943 To draw a rampant pointed arch, whose span,..and the height of the ramp are given.

†**B.** *sb.* = Ramp *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1].

1672 *Prol. to Shadwell's Humorists*, These Rampants have a hungry Worm indeed.

Rampantly (ræ·mpăntlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a rampant manner.

1486 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12760 Rampawntly she gan to go Vn-to me-ward, off cruelte. 1697 Collier *Immor. Stage* vi. (1730) 183 Their Songs are often rampantly lewd. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 546 A town so rampantly democratic.

Rampar, var. Ramper [1], obs. var. Rampire.

Rampart (ræ·mpaɪt), *sb.* Also 6 **-arte, -arde, -erd,** 6–7 **-ard,** 7 **-ert.** See also Rampire *sb.* [ad. F. *rempart*, †*rempard*, *rampart*, etc. (16th c.), f. *remparer* Rampire *v.*]

1. *Fortif.* A mound of earth raised for the defence of a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, wide enough on the top for the passage of troops, guns, etc., and usually surmounted by a stone parapet.

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Louve C.* iv. 64 b, This daie was begunne a Rampart, at Northe newe Gate. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. viij. 7 b, Strong walles, ramperdes, ditches. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 134 The Rampard betweene the two townes was covered with blood. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 678 To trench a Field, Or cast a Rampart. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 91 The camps united to each other by a rampart. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 233 The fort of Sparendam, the rampart of which stood on the dyke along which the troops must pass. 1810 [see 2] 1880 Ouida *Moths* II. xvii. 235 It was rather a rampart than a terrace, and the waves beat and fretted the wall below.

transf. and *fig.* 1611 Bible *Nahum* iii. 8 That had the waters round about it, whose rampart was the sea. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 185 As the laws are the rampart of mens estates, justice is the rampart of the law. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 96 The rocky ramparts round they see. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* vi. xi, Flesh and bone Soon made our ghastly ramparts. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 159 Louis XIV..could not prevail against the impenetrable rampart of conscience.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rampart communication, -height, -line.*

1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 13 On the rampart-heights array'd His trusty warriors. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 11 To fill up the rampart in the bastions, and to make a good rampart communication from both. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 105 The vast designs Of his labour'd rampart-lines.

Rampart (ræ·mpaɪt), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To fortify or surround with, or as with, a rampart.

Orig. only in ppl. form, perh. directly from the sb.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. x. 44 The castle..ramparded & ditched. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. § 57. 792 A Field well trenched, and ramparted with strong Gates. 1796 Coleridge *Ode Departing Year*, Those glittering dells Proudly ramparted with rocks. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. i. *Distant Corr.*, I stood ramparted about with so many healthy friends. 1882 G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* I. i. 9 The hills that ramparted the horizon.

Hence **Ra·mparted, Ra·mparting** *ppl. adjs.*

1837 Campbell *On the Camp Hill* in *Poems* 297 The ramparted ground With a vision my fancy inspires. 1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* iv, The ramparted cloud-prison, ..built up in the West. 1881 F. T. Palgrave *Vis. England* 250 The ramparting rocks their darkness uprear.

Rampauge, Sc. variant of Rampage.

Rampeare, obs. variant of Rampire.

Ramped (ræmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. Ramp *v.*[1] 8.] Made with a ramp or rise.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 604 Hand-railing.. whether ramped, swan-necked,..or wreathed. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 752 A cast-iron ramped cap..to the partition between the stalls. *Ibid.*, The ramped iron copings.

†**Ra·mpen,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? cf. G. *rampeln*, *rempeln* to push, shove.] *trans.* To force, ram.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 84/109 þe Rode-tres þei liften vp anon, Rampned hit harde in a ston. *Ibid.* 84/117 Vre Cake on Crois þei knede Rampned hit harde aʒeyn þe Roode.

Ramper [1] (ræ·mpəɹ). *dial.* Also 8 **rampar.** [Prob. a corruption of Lamprey.] **a.** The lamprey. Usu. *ramper-eel.* **b.** (see quot. 1865.)

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 217 *note*, These spotted eels are called Rampar Eels. 1818 R. Jamieson *Notes Burt's Lett.* I. 122 The ramper-eel, lamprey, or nine eyes, is held in abhorrence. 1865 J. Couch *Brit. Fishes* IV. 408 *Myxine.* Hagfish. Ramper eel. Poison Ramper. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Ramper* [N.], the lamprey.

Ramper [2] (ræ·mpəɹ). [f. Ramp *v.*[2] + -er [1].] One who ramps; *spec.* (see quot. 1887.)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 The cup-and-ball Macers, the Nob-Pitchers, and the Rampers. 1886 *Gd. Words* 247 A 'ramper'.. is engaged with other roughs to get up the disturbances, under which 'welshers' seek to..secure their retreat. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/1 He knew the prisoners as 'rampers', i. e. men who claimed to have made bets to bookmakers, and hustled and surrounded them if they refused to pay.

Ramper, obs. or dial. var. Rampire. **Ramperd, -ert,** obs. ff. Rampart. **Ramphoid,** var. Rhamphoid. **Rampiar,** obs. f. Rampire.

Rampick (ræ·mpĭk), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **ran-,** 9 *dial.* **raun-**; 6 **ranpike.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Rampike.] Of a tree or bough: Partially decayed or dead; bare of leaves or twigs.

1593 Drayton *Ecl.* i. 23 Rowland, leaning on a Ranpike Tree. [*Margin.* A tree with age beginning to decay at the top.] 1594 Barnfield *Affect. Sheph.* xxvii, When their fleeces gin to waxen rough, He combs and trims them with a rampicke bough. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 181 The night-Crow sometimes, you might see, Croking to sit vpon some Ranpick-tree. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Raunpick*, bare of bark or flesh, looking as if pecked by ravens.

So **Ra·mpicked** *a.* = Rampiked.

1836 Wilbraham *Chesh. Gloss.*, A Rampicked tree is a stag-headed tree.

Rampier, variant of Rampire.

Rampike (ræ·mpəik). *dial.* and *U. S.* Also 9 **ran-, raun-.** [Of obscure formation: the second element may be Pike. Cf. Rampick.] A decaying or dead tree; a spiky stump or stem of a tree.

1865 in *Warwicksh. Gloss.* (1896) *Ranpike* or *Raunpike*, a tree beginning to decay at the top from age, and having bare dead branches in consequence. 1881 W. F. Rae *Newfoundl. to Manitoba* iii. 93 The sight of these bare and lifeless poles is a common one here; the poles are termed 'rampikes'. 1894 Phillipps-Wolley *Gold, Gold in Cariboo* 90 Cruel fire-hardened rampikes, which tore the skin to rags.

Hence **Ra·mpiked** (8 **ran-,** 9 **rawn-**) *a.*, of the nature of a rampike.

1775 T. Campbell *Diary* in Napier *Johnsoniana* (1884) 246 The trees were stunted and ranpiked, as they call it in Ireland. 1895 T. E. Paget *Student Penitent* viii, One of the old oaks in his park—erect and majestic even in decay, though scathed and rawnpiked and leafless.

†**Rampin.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **-yn.** [obs. F. (in Godef. from *Melusine* only).] A kind of ship.

c 1500 *Melusine* 117 The Rampyn then, or Caruell, sayled thither. *Ibid.* 168 He made a rampyn or smal galeye.

Ramping (ræ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ing [1].] The action of Ramp *v.*[1] in its various senses.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Grimpure*, a ramping or grasping. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 20 His very ramping and roaring might terrify him, that is farre enough out of his reach. 1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 53 That wanton, untoward, malepert ramping and hoytic-toitic which he kept in the grove. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. cii. 490 An over-free, and even indecent degree of ramping, as it is called. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* vi, Swaggering fighting men had had their centuries of ramping and raving about Minor Canon Corner.

Ra·mping, *vbl. sb.*[2] (See quot. and Ramp *v.*[2])

1891 *Times* 16 Oct. 8/4 The trick.. was technically known in sporting circles as 'ramping', which had been extensively practised during the past season on bookmakers.

Ramping (ræ·mpiŋ). *ppl. a.* (and *adv.*) [-ing [2].] That ramps, in senses of Ramp *v.*[1]

The obs. northern and Sc. form *rampand* may also be taken as a variant of Rampant.

†**1.** Creeping, crawling. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 845 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fayne, As rampande eyen [?] do in the rayne.

2. Of beasts: Standing erect, rearing, showing fierceness.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xlix. 27 Beniamyn, a wulf raumpynge. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 162 A rampynge lyon of fyne golde so pure. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii. i. 153 A couching Lyon, and a ramping Cat. 1743 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 191 The mob..were as so many ramping and roaring lions. 1862 G. Meredith *Mod. Love* i, Thundering like ramping hosts of warrior horse.

fig. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 238 Lest our pride of ramping riches kick our sober weal in the dust.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Violent, extravagant, unrestrained; †romping.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* B vj, Wymmen that ben chydars and rampynge. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 88 With ramping bounce clapping .. Fierce the waters ruffle. 1595 Shaks. *John* iii. i. 122 What a foole art thou, A ramping foole, to brag, and stamp, and sweare, Vpon my partie! 1675 E. Phillips *Theat. Poet.* Pref. ** 8 A style not ramping, but passionately sedate and moving. 1697 Vanbrugh *2nd Pt. Æsop* ii. 237 I've a great ramping daughter, that stares like a heifer. 1745 J. Mason *Self-Knowl.* i. xiv. (1853) 106 The maddest Sallies and the most ramping Reveries of the Fancy. 1876 Blackie *Songs Religion & Life* 241 Race not with a ramping might. 1891 Hannah Lynch *G. Meredith* 86 The wild ramping life of the colonies.

4. †**a.** Climbing, clasping. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xx. 475 Foure or fiue griping or ramping claspers, whereby the Pease doth take holde.

b. Growing luxuriantly. Now *dial.*

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 28 A Pipe made of a ramping Oate. 1733-4 Mrs. Delany *Lett., to Mrs. A. Granville* 428 White ground with great ramping flowers in shades of purples, reds, and greens. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Picking from the ramping grass Nameless blossoms as I pass. 1829 — *Ode to Autumn*, With ramping sallows lined, and crowding sedge.

5. As *adv.* Exuberantly. *rare*[−1].

1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 2 These sails are to be ramping full.

Rampion [1] (ræ·mpiən). [Prob. ad. some form of the Romance name, which appears as F. *raiponce* (†*reponce*, etc.), Sp. *reponche, ruiponce*, Pg. *ruiponto*, etc., It. *rap-, ramponzolo*; cf. G. *rapunzel.* The etym. of these forms is obscure: connexion with L. *rāpum* Rape *sb.*[5] is doubtful.]

1. A species of bellflower, *Campanula Rapunculus*, of which the white tuberous roots are sometimes used as a salad.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 94 Herbes and rootes for sallets and sauce..Radish..Rampions. Rokat. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xxxv. 597 The litle Rampion flowreth in June and July. 1688 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xx. 60 The Rampion rare .. the hardly gotten Gourd. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Others mingle Endives, Succory and Rampions without Distinction. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 187 Rampion, which was formerly cultivated for its roots to eat in sallads. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 28 (1822) I. 224 The rampions grew so thickly. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Dec. 2/2 The rampion..with its roots shining as ivory and its flavour recalling the filbert.

2. A plant of the genus *Phyteuma.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rampions, Horned, *Phyteuma.* 1790-1820 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* VI. 6 Spiked Rampion, *Phyteuma spicatum.* *Ibid.*, Round-headed Rampion, *Phyteuma orbiculare.* 1882 G. Allen *Colour of Flowers* iv. 73 The rampions (*Phyteuma*) vary from blue to white; so do many of the campanulas.

†**3.** The Lobelia. *Obs.*

1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rapuntium*, Greater Rampions with a Crimson-spiked Flower, commonly call'd the Scarlet Cardinal's Flower. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rampions, Crested, *Lobelia.*

†**Rampion** [2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of obscure origin.] A certain kind or colour of wine.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 22 Ye shall have spayneshe wyne and Gascoyn, Rose coloure, whyt, claret, rampyon.

Rampire, -pier (ræ·mpəi·əɹ), *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 6 **rampair(e, -are, -eare,** 6–7 **rampar, rampere,** 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **ramper.** *β.* 6 **rampyre,** 6– **rampire, rampier,** (7 **-iar, -yer**). [a. obs. F. *rampar* (Godef. *Compl.*), var. *rempar, rempart* Rampart. The origin of the *β*-forms is not clear; cf. *hampire, -ier* obs. forms of Hamper *sb.*[1] and *camphire* Camphor. Sheridan (1789) gives *rampyr*, and marks the final syllable as short.]

1. = Rampart.

α. *a* 1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* A vj, My lordes grace, walking vpon the Rampere of the tounewalles [etc.]. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xix. 43 Thy enemies shalt cast rampars about thee. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 396 A certain piece of the wall and Rampeare was falled downe. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 125 The battered earth, which fell in the ditches from the rampaire. 1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 133 The dike,..Rampars and defences. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 56 Fortifying..by Ravelins, Ditches, and Rampers, the Temple of God.

β. *a* 1557 Vaux in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 172 Good will the master of the shot, Stode in the rampyre braue and proud. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 93 He ought to have knowledge in Fortification, especially in the manner of making Trenches and Rampiers. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 82 The Venetians..built a strong tower of wood, higher than the wals and rampiars of the towne. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 97 They begin to fortifie their City with strong Bulwarks and Rampires. 1747 Cartf *Hist. Eng.* I. 110 It is fenced with an high treble rampire. 1823 Scott *Trierm.* I. xiii, Buttress, and rampire's circling bound. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 71 On its wide summit there is a strong rampier built of stone.

†**b.** A dam, barrier. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 604 To strengthen with rampires the banks of rivers. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 257 The great long banke..which is interjected as a strong Rampier betwixt the Adriatique sea and the citie. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 286 Sedulous to stop the coming tide, Lift the tall rampire's artificial pride.

c. *dial.* A raised road or way; the highway.

1848 in Evans *Leic. Gloss.* 1864 in *Mem. Tennyson* (1897) II. i. 9 When I canters my 'erse along the ramper I 'ears proputty, proputty, proputty. 1881 *Gd. Words* Nov. 752 Along the rutted ramper Thory wheels His barrow.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A thing or person resembling or comparable to a rampart.

1567 Turberv. *Epit.* etc. 37 A Patrone to the poore, a Rampire to the rest. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1598) 443 Fortifying courage with the true Rampier of patience. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* I. ii. 50 With a swelling tide, It beats upon the rampiers of huge rocks. 1611 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* i. 16 To siege, and sack the Rampier of my ressoune. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 58 Makes himself a Rampire of all his Servants, Friends and Kindred. 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 402 The son of Thetis, rampire of our hosts. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Song* 116 The rampire of water in front is erect. 1881 — *Mary Stuart* iv. i, Of those claims..have you made The stoutest rampire of your rule.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rampire bank, bar, -like* adj., *-mound, wall.*

1555 Phaer *Æneid* II. 39 The fomy flood whose *rampier banks are torne. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 112 Dash'd the fierce monarch on a *rampire bar. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 179 That sinuous Region .. is ever..calme; thankes to the *rampire-like sheltring rocks and cragges. 1866 Conington *Æneid* 6 Banks them round With sand as with a *rampire-mound. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 457/1 A *Rampiar Wall..or Coffer worke.

Rampire, -pier (ræ·mpəi·əɹ), *v.* Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 6–7 **rampar**(e, **-air, -er.** *β.* 6 **rampyer, -iere,** 6–7 **rampier,** 6–7 (9) **rampire.** [a. F. (†*ramparer*), *remparer* (15th c.) to fortify, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *emparer* to take possession of, ad. Prov. *amparar*, f. L. *ante-* + *parāre* (cf. *prepare*).]

†**1.** *trans.* To strengthen, increase the strength of (a bulwark, gate, etc.) against attack; to block *up* (a gate) for this purpose, *esp.* by piling earth behind it; to close *up* (an opening). *Obs.*

1552 Edw. VI. *Lett.* (Roxb.) 81 We find the bulwarkes chargeable, massie, wel rampared. 1567 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. ii. App. lxxix. 275 The Englishmen within, looking for the siege, had rampered up the gates. 1596 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* 83 A brasen gate being fast rampiered with barres. 1628 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. 81 He sees..the draw-bridges and approches drawn up, and rampired up with Barricadoes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 48 The walls [of the city] are strongly rampired with earth.

2. To fortify, strengthen, or protect (a place), *esp.* by a rampart. Now only *arch.*

1550 in Hodgson's *Hist. Northumb.* III. II. 200 That side to be massively rampiered with earth. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* F viij, Havinge rampared the prores for defence of the souldiers that were behinde. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 10 (1634) 574 The fort of Elsenour; which at that time was not so well rampard, as now perhaps it is. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 221 His Camp was no better rampiered than it should be. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 238 Rampire with abundant power Long Alba.

transf. and *fig.* 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 254 Knowing the strength of his owne Countrey,..rampir'd with high and sharpe Mountains. 1632 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* III. iii, There is no touch of moral honesty Though rampired in your soul, but will fly from you.

b. To shut *up* or *out* as with a rampart. *rare.*

1566 SIR H. SIDNEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 24 Nature hath rampired up (as it were) the tongue with teeth, lips, yea and hair without the lips. 1606 N. BAXTER *Sir P. Sidney's Ourania* M i, Within a branchie filme there lyeth the braine, Close rampir'd vp with Barracados twaine. 1873 LYTTON *Kenelm. Chil.* v. lv. (1878) 312 Trees .. which rampired out all horizon beyond.

† 3. To fix or establish firmly. *Obs. rare.*

1585 EDEN *Decades* 5 Hyghe trees, sette close together and fast rampaired in the grounde. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 396 When men have rampared witty shifts against truth, it is in vain to tell them [etc.].

Hence **Ra·mpired** *ppl. a*, **Ra·mpiring** *vbl. sb.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 26 With thick bulwarck shal he fence thee rampired Alba. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 168 Where there is unity there needeth no barricadoing nor rampering. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* VII. 311 Rampired walls lie smoaking on the ground. 1873 BROWNING, *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 1381 Grass .. contemptible Compared with solid rock, the rampired ridge.

† Ra·mpish, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RAMP *v.*[1] + -ISH.] Given to ramping or romping.

1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Rampysshe as beest is or a yonge wenche, *ramponneux.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 214 Not rampish toie, of girle and boie,..good end doth frame. 1662 W. K. *Conf. Charact.* To Rdr. (1860) p. xii, Rampish lust and damnable pride.

† Ra·mpling, ? alteration of RAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* v. ix. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), With ramplynges, with tramplynges [etc.].

† Ra·mplish, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *rempliss-, remplir* to fill, etc.] *trans.* To cover.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 396 A lion of gold, .. sett in maner of a cumalles with plumesses whit and grene, and rampiyshed with spanigils.

Ra·mplor. *Sc.* [? f. RAMP *v.*[1]] **a.** *sb.* A rover, a restless person. **b.** *adj.* Roving, restless.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* 162 He was a ramplor, roving sort of a creature. 1822 — *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxv. 226 A mischievous clever ramplor.

† Rampone. *Obs. rare*[−1]. = LAMPAS *sb.*[1]

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lampas,* or *lampast,* a disease and swelling rising in the mouth of horses, being holpen by letting the bloud, and pricking the same with an horne, the rampone.

Ramps (ræmps). *north. dial.* and *Sc.* [Var. of RAMS; cf. G. *rampe(n* in same sense.] Ramsons.

1538 TURNER *Libellus,* Arisaron..puto hodie a nostris dici rammes aut rampes. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 53 All things smelling of a root called ramps. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Ramps,* wild leeks, common on shores. 1869- in northern dial. glossaries (Cumb., Lanc., Northumb.).

Rampscun, obs. form of RANSOM *v.*

Rampyer, -pyre, obs. forms of RAMPIRE.

Ra·m-race. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **-rays,** 7 (9) **-raise.** [f. RAM *sb.*[1] + RACE *sb.*[1]]

1. A headlong rush, like that of a ram. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvii. 49 Sum..Can with a ram rays to the portis dusche. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 163 Poor man! he ran at last a ram-race, and was taken before the session.

2. A short run preparatory to a jump.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* II. Gloss., *Ram-raise. c* 1815 HOGG *Connel of Dee* xxviii, With ram-race he cleared at a bound the wall. *c* 1817 — *Tales & Sk.* II. 158 They took a short race of about twelve or fourteen paces, which they denominated the ramrace.

Ram-riding: see RAM *sb.*[1] 7.

Ramrod (ræ·mrɒd). [f. RAM *v.*[1] + ROD.] A rod used for ramming down the charge of a muzzle-loading fire-arm. (The earlier word was RAMMER.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 246/1 If the ball has been forcibly driven down with an iron ramrod .. the piece will almost certainly burst. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 4. 87 The invention of the iron ramrod by the Prince of Dessau, .. doubled the value of the fire of infantry.

Comb. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* II. *Gun-Barrels,* The bayonet and ramrod maker. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 264 A ramrod-like descent of pelting rain.

Hence *(nonce-wds.)* **Ra·mroddy** *a.*, stiff, unbending; **Ra·mrodism,** military stiffness.

1880 SIR W. BUTLER *Far Out* 12 The Mosaic ramrodism of the German Emperor's face and figure. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* May 888 Ramroddy and uncompromising.

Rams (ræmz). Now only *dial.* Forms: 1 **hramsa, -se,** (**hromsa, ramese**), 5 **-ramsys,** *pl.* **ramsis, -sys,** 6 **ram(m)es,** 8–9 **rams,** 9 *Sc.* **ramash.** [OE. *hramsa, -se* = MLG. *ramese,* G. *rams* (with many dial. variants: see Grimm), Da., Sw., and Norw. dial. *rams* (Sw. *rams-lök*), cognate with OIr. *crem* (Ir. and Gael. *creamh,* W. *craf*), Lith. *kermùssė,* Russ. черемша, wild garlic, Gr. πρόμυον σκόρδον.] Wild garlic, ramsons.

Some mod. dialects treat *rams* as a pl. form, with sing. *ram* or *rame.* See also RAMPS, RAMSEY, RAMSON.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 59 *Actula* (*acitulæ*), hramsa [*Corpus* hromsa]. 10.. *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 296/3 *Acetula,* ramese. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Ramys, herbe (*H.* ramsis, *K.*, *S.* ramanys), affodyllus. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 10 The third kinde [of garlick] is called in latin *Allium vrsinum,* and in english Ramsey, or bucrames or rames. 1551 — *Herbal* I. (1568) B v, The third kynd is called in Englysh rammes. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II. *Rams,* rampions (? ramsons). 1828 *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl.* II. 70 On these hills [P. of Monivaird] is found a mountain leek, or ramsh, as it is here named. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Rams,* wild garlic, flavouring the cow's milk that eats it.

Ramscallion. Chiefly *north. dial.* [Of obscure formation: cf. *rapscallion, rampallion.*] A mean wretched fellow.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quixote in Eng.* I. i, The Don is just such another lean ramscallion as .. his Rozinante. 1855–6 in northern glossaries (Yks., Lonsd.).

Rams(d)en, dial. variants of RAMSON.

Ramsey (ræ·mzi). Now *dial.* Forms: *pl.* 5, 7 **ramseys,** (6 **-eyes**), 6–7, 9 **ramsies**; *sing.* 6, 9 **ramsey,** 9 **ramsy.** [f. RAMS, prob. by a wrong analysis of the pl. *ramsis, ramses.*] = RAMSON.

1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 422/2 (Pynson) *Ramseys,* affodyllus. 1548 [see RAMS]. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 325 Ramseys are of the like Power with Garlic. 1882 *Devon Plant Names, Ramsey, Ramsies,* or *Ramson.*

Ramshackle (ræ·mʃæk'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also **-shacle.** [Later var. of RAMSHACKLED.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Loose and shaky, as if ready to fall to pieces; rickety, crazy, tumble-down. (Said chiefly of carriages and houses.)

1830 MISS MATFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 215, I could shake the old chaise to pieces with one jerk, it's so ramshackle. 1847 THACKERAY *Cane-bottom'd Chair,* The rickety, ramshackle, wheezy spinet. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1978. 400/3 A huddle of ramshackle lath-and-plaster houses. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 78 There was J. P.'s ramshackle figure on the pathway.

2. Of persons, actions, etc.: Unsteady, irregular, disorderly, rude. (Chiefly *dial.*)

1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 121 What ramshackle wark ha' ye been after? 1880 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* II. ii. 26 Fine talent..ruined..by a disorderly character, a ramshackle career.

B. *sb.* **1.** *dial.* A thoughtless or reckless fellow.

1824 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. 199 This will learn ye, again, ye young ramshackle. *Ibid.* III. 267 An ignorant ramshackle, no question. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

2. *nonce-use.* A ramshackle object.

1865 *Even. Standard* 28 Mar., Our own purchased hulks and general congregation of naval ramshackles.

Hence **Ra·mshackle** *v. trans.*, to 'rattle up'.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 5/6 If their dwellings were not 'ramshackled' or 'run up' by some..speculative builder.

Ramshackled (ræ·mʃæk'ld), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **ranshacled,** 8 **-shackled,** 9 *Sc.* **-shachled.** [Perh. f. *ram-, ranshackle* RANSACKLE *v.*, as if = 'wrecked or destroyed by plundering'; but cf. Sc. CAMSHACHLE, to distort.] = RAMSHACKLE *a.* 1.

1675 S. SEWALL *Diary* 31 July, A window which was all ranshacled. 1703 — *Let.* 5 Jan., Barn and outhousing ranshackld. 1789 *Lotterer* No 99. 12 The house itself was.. such a ranshackeld old place that it must be pulled down. 1883 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 367 [The Chinese Wall] a barbaric, ramshackled old thing of a great many centuries.

So **Ra·mshackling** *a.*

1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Let.* in *Life* (1890) II. 196 The house is a ramshackling old place, without a fine room in it.

Ra·mshackly, *a.* [f. RAMSHACKLE + -Y, after *rickety, shaky,* etc.] = RAMSHACKLE *a.*

1857 READE *Course True Love, Clouds & Sunshine* ix. 266 Immeasurably fond of the old ramshackly house. 1892 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* I. 166 Lawrence was ashamed of the ramshackly dwelling.

Ram's-head. [f. RAM *sb.*[1]; cf. RAMHEAD.]

1. a. Used *attrib.* to designate the ordinary chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum.* ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 570 There is a second kind named Columbinum..These are white, round, light, lesse than the former Ramshead tidbes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/2.

b. The American plant *Cypripedium arietinum,* a species of Lady's Slipper. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

† 2. *Naut.* (See quot.) *Obs.* Cf. RAM-HEAD 2.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 The Ramshead is a great blocke wherein is three shiuers into which are passed the halyards, and at the end of it in a hole is reued the tie, and this is onely belonging to the fore and maine halyards.

† 3. (See quots.) *Obs.* Cf. RAM-HEAD 3.

1611 COTGR., *Louve de fer,* a Rammes head; or, the (pinser-like) hook of a Crane, &c. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v. *Ram,* Ram's Head, (an Iron Pincher to heave up great Stones with).

Ram's-horn. [f. RAM *sb.*[1]]

1. The horn of a ram; the material of this.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 87 As ryght as a rammes horn. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* vi. 6 Let seuen Priests beare seuen trumpets of rammes-hornes. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 178 The thing I made .. was composed of old hat, pieces of rams-horn [etc.]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxii, Sir Arthur drew from his pocket a large ram's-horn, with a copper cover.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1589 T. NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 71, I know the learned wil laugh me to scorne, for setting down such Rams horne rules of direction. 1820 LAMB *Elia, Christ's Hospit.* 35 *Vern. ago,* A young ass..blew such a ram's horn blast, as..set concealment any longer at defiance. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxiii, My old ramshorn aunt Betsy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1081 They form a long ram's-horn-like projection.

b. A form of scroll ornament.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Ram's Horn,* a particular kind of scroll ornament, the origin of which is from the skull and horns of the ram.

† 2. An ammonite or nautilus (*Nautilus spirula*). Also *ramshorn sailor. Obs.*

1798 NEMNICH *Polyg. Lex.* V. H. 865.

3. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rams-horns,*..are a kind of low works made in the ditch, of a circular arc; they were invented by M. Belidor, and serve instead of tenailles.

4. A vessel in which fish are washed.

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 21 The fish [cod] are thrown into what is called a ram's-horn (a square wooden thing, perforated with holes, to admit the water to pass), when the fish are tumbled about and well washed. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 Washing Fish in a Ram's-Horn.

b. *dial.* 'A winding-net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Somerset.*' (Halliwell.)

5. *dial.* The plant *Orchis Morio.* Also *attrib.*

1884 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-Names.* 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 115 Soon after the May garlands the meadow orchis comes up, .. and after that the 'ram's-horn' orchis, which has a twisted petal.

Ramsin, -sioun, obs. ff. RAMSON, RANSOM.

† Ram-skyt. *Obs. rare*[−1]. A term of abuse.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 217 We! hold thi tong, ram-skyt or I shall the still.

Ramson (ræ·mson). Forms: 1 **rameesan, hrameson,** 5 **ramsyn,** 6 **-sin,** 6–7, 9 **-som,** 6, 9 *dial.* **-sen,** 9 **ransom,** (9 *dial.* **ramsden**), 6– **ramson.** [OE., pl. of *hramsa, -se* RAMS (the *-n* being retained as in *oxen, hosen,* etc.), but in later use taken as a sing., with pl. *ramsons.*] The broad-leaved garlic, *Allium ursinum*; the bulbous root of this plant, used as a relish. Chiefly in *pl.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/7 *Ramusium,* ramesan. *c* 1000 *Durham Gloss.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 304/2 *Ramuscium,* Hrameson. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 561/13 *Acticla,* ramsyn. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xv. 12 b, They muste eat no salades, garlyke, ramsons, onyons, chybolles, or scalyons. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 29 That poysonous medicament..such as be Ramsons, Savine, Leeks, &c. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Allium, sylvestre latifolium,* Ranson's 1805 *Medical Jrnl.* XIV. 65 Ramsons. Ramson garlic. 1879- in south-western dial. glossaries.

Ramson, obs. form of RANSOM.

Ram-stam (ræ·mˌstæm), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [A riming comb., perh. based on RAM *sb.*[1] and dial. *stam* to stamp.]

A. *adj.* Precipitate, headstrong.

1786 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* xxviii, The hairum-scairum, ram-stam boys, The rattlin squad. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* Introd. 8, I scamper along rather in the 'rum stam' manner. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 81 He's young an' terrible ram-stam.

B. *sb.* A thoughtless person. *rare.*

1823 GALT *Entail* III. 70 Walky, who is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly ramstam.

C. *adv.* Precipitately, headlong.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, The least we'll get, if we gang ramstam in on them, will be a broken head. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xxiv. 178 Was there ever a Gordon that would not go ram-stam at the boar.

Ramsyn, obs. form of RANSOM.

Ramtil (ræ·mˌtil). [Bengālī *rāmtil,* f. *rām* pleasing, beautiful, excellent (lit. prefixed to names of plants, etc. to denote special kinds or varieties) + *til* TIL.] A plant (*Guizotia Abyssinica* or *oleifera*) largely cultivated in various parts of India for the oil which is expressed from the seeds (*niger* or *ramtil seeds*). Sometimes called *black til.*

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1873 DRURY *Useful Plants India* (ed. 2) 238 The Ramtil oil is sweet-tasted, and is used for the same purposes as the gingely oil.

Ramuff, obs. Sc. form of REMOVE *v.*

Ramulet (ræ·miŭlĕt). *rare.* [f. RAMUL-US + -ET.] = RAMULUS.

1672 GREW in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3042 The purest sap, imbosom'd in the ramulets of the Seed branch. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* July 111 The branches and ramulets of the trunk.

Ramuli, pl. of RAMULUS.

Ramuli·ferous, *a.* [See next and -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing ramuli. (In recent Dicts.)

Ramulose (ræ·miŭlōs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *rāmulōsus* (applied by Pliny to veined leaves); see RAMULUS and -OSE.] Characterized by ramuli.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Ramulose Leaf,* a kind of compound leaf, in which there are several follola sustained on a branched petiole. 1870 N. C. WOOD *Fresh Water Algæ* 207 Fascia..densely clothed with penicillately ramulose fasciculi.

Hence *Ramuloso-pinnate, -verrucose* adjs.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 650 Flabellate and ramuloso-pinnate. *Ibid.* 520 Corallum with the branchlets subulate, ramuloso-verrucose above.

So **Ra·mulous** *a.* [see -OUS.]

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 About the joynts and ramulous divisions. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 607 Carnose Alcyonidæ, ramulous or fruticulose.

‖ **Ramulus** (ræ·miŭlŭs). *Bot.* and *Anat.* Pl.

ramuli (-ləi). [L., dim. of RAMUS.] A small branch or ramus.

c 1763 W. STARK in *Med. Commun.* I. 367 Those [vessels] may be traced..to the smaller ramuli. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh Water Algæ* 207 Primary branches .. densely ramellose with the ramuli lanceolate.

‖ **Ramus** (*rē*·məs). Pl. **rami** (*rē*·məi). [L. *rāmus* branch, etc.]

1. *Anat.* A process of a bone, *esp.* of the ischium and pubes, and of the jaw-bone.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 394 The transverse space existing between the rami of the ischium. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 22 Between the ramus of the lower jaw, and the base of the tongue. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 5 The ischium is connected .. with the pubis at the junction of the rami.

2. *Ornith.* = BARB *sb.* 6.

1882 H. GADOW in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 411 The series of radii or barbules on either side of the rami or barbs.

† **Ramuscle.** *Obs.* = next.

1677 in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 902, I could see those manifold little vessels with their ramuscles, which were all very feeble, and by the least touch broke asunder.

Ramuscule (rămʊ·skiul). *Biol.* [ad. late L. *rāmusculus*, dim. of *rāmus* RAMUS: see -CULE. Cf. F. *ramuscule*.] A small branch.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 644 From the aorta .. arise secondary trunks, branches, twigs and ramuscules in great number. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 323 These branch..,and terminate in minute ramuscules.

So ‖ **Ramu·sculus** (pl. -culi).

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 263 They inosculate ..with the terminal ramusculi of the arteries. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/2 *Ramusculi*, the mycelium of certain fungals.

† **Ramverse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *renverser*, f. *re-* + *envers* INVERSE.]

1. *trans.* To overturn, overthrow. Also *fig.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, He hath aye ioye Theyr honour to ramuerse. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 28 They seeke to drowne and ramuerse euery ship.

2. To reverse, withdraw.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 461 He could not Ram-verse the Wedges. 1668 PERRIE *Ch. Hist.* XIII. I. 391 Thus he did ramverse the priviledge granted by Pope Honorius the III.

Hence † **Ramvert** *v.* (after *convert*, *invert*, etc.).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 189 A guilty conscience ramverts most of them, either ouer in a torment of melancholy, otherwise in the extasie of madnesse.

Ramyfye, obs. f. RAMIFY. **Ramysde,** var. RAMMIST *a.* **Ramzaun,** var. *ramazan* RAMADAN. **Ramzys,** obs. pl. RAMS.

Ran (ræn). [Of unknown origin.]

1. A certain length of twine (see quots.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 56 *Ran*, twenty cords of twine, wound on a reel, and every cord so parted by a knot as to be easily separated. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 104 For netting, the ordinary common twine runs three-quarters of a pound to a 'ran'.

2. *dial.* A certain width of a net (see quot.).

1887 *Kent. Gloss., Ran*, a Folkestone herring net, which is about thirty yards long, is made four rans deep; and there are sixty meshes to a ran.

Ran, pa. t. and obs. pa. pple. of RUN *v.*

Ran, Sc. variant of RAWN, roe.

Rana·rian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as next.] 'Froggy'.

1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Sir Protens* i. *note*, Ranarian minstrels of all ages and nations have entertained a high opinion of their own melody.

Ranarium (rănē·rĭŭm). [Mod.L., f. *rāna* frog: see -ARIUM.] A place in which frogs are kept.

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 862 The [Berlin] institute..possesses a ranarium, in which are 700 frogs.

Ranc, obs. form of RANK *a.*

Rance (rans), *sb.*1 Also 7 **rauns, raunce, ranse.** [Prob. of F. origin, but not recognized in the leading F. dicts.] A kind of variegated marble (see quot. 1887). Also *attrib.*

Described by Larousse (*Dict. Univ. XIX Siècle*, s.v.) as 'un marbre blanc et rouge brun, veiné de blanc cendre et de bleu'.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Triumph of Faith* (title-p.), A Tomb..With Ivorie Pillars mixt with Jet and Rance. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. liii, No Launce can pierce it, it is grown More heard than Raunce, or th' Adamantine stone. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 107 Yielding Coal, Lead, Copper, Rance Marble, and Mill-stones. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 107 Chimney-pieces..of Rance, or Liver-colour'd-marble. 1723 J. SMITH *Art Paint. Oyl* (ed. 5) 1 The Stone must be a hard Rance, Marble, or some other of a close grain. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Rance*, a marble obtained from Hainault in Belgium, of a dingy red colour varied with veins and spots of blue and white.

fig. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv. I. *Tropheis* 1110 What living Rance, what rapting Ivorie Swims in these streams?

Rance, ranse (ræns), *sb.*2 Chiefly *Sc.* [Perh. a. F. *ranche* pole, bar, rung (see Hatz.-Darm., and Du Cange s.v. *ranchonum*).] A bar or baton; a prop or support.

1808 JAMIESON, *Rance*, 1. a prop, a wooden stake employed for the purpose of supporting a building. 2. The cross-bar which joins the lower part of the frame of a chair together. 3. The fore-part of the roof of a bed, or the cornice of a wooden bed. 1855 AINSLIE *Land Burns* (1892) 243 Our Cadger .. shot the muckle door slot, Made a ranse o' a big racking pin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rance*, the strut or support of a Congreve rocket. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 199 *Rance*, a pillar of coal—a large stoop.

Hence **Rance** *v. trans.*, to bar, prop, etc.

1808 JAMIESON, *To rance*, to prop with stakes. 1887 M'NEILL *Blawearie* 54 Did ye sit..wi' a foot ranst against the wa' face. *Ibid.* 119 We have 'ranged' the cage with crossbars.

† **Rance,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Nasalized form of RACE *sb.*6

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 21/8 A rance of ginger, *zinziber.*

† **Rance,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* Nasalized form of RACE *sb.*7

1728 [see RACE *sb.*7].

Rance, obs. Sc. form of RHENISH.

Rancel, ransel (ræns'l), *v. Orkn. & Shetl.* Also 8 **rancell,** 8-9 **-oil.** [App. a back-formation from RANCELMAN.] *intr.* 'To search throughout a parish for stolen or for insufficient goods; also, to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour' (Jamieson). Hence **Ra·ncelling** *vbl. sb.*

The main sense is that of ON. *rannsaka* RANSACK *v.*, but the form can scarcely be derived from this.

1615 *Act* 10 in Barry *Orkney* App. (1805) 460 Anent Rancelling of Theft. 1725 *Act* 26 in Gifford *Hist. Descr. Zetland* App. (1876) 91 Upon any suspicion of theft, two or three Rancelmen may .go to the neighbour parish and rancell. 1733 GIFFORD *Hist. Descr. Zetland* (1876) 41 To enter any house within the parish at all hours of the day or night, and search the house for stolen goods, which they call ranciling.

Ra·ncellor. [f. as prec. + -OR.] = next.

The form *rancellaar* (for *ran-*) used by Scott app. implies an idea that the word was of Dutch origin.

1644 *Act* 46 in Barry *Orkney* App. (1805) 477 That the seaverall rancellors in every paroch [be] solemnly sworn upon their great oath. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii. 26 The old Rauzellaar of the village, who had the voice most potential in the deliberations of the township.

Ra·ncelman, ra·nselman. Also 8 **-cell-,** 9 **-oil-, -sel-.** [? a. ON. **reynslu-maðr* (acc. *-mann*), f. *reynsla* trying, searching, f. *reyna* to try, examine, search into + *maðr* MAN.] A local officer formerly appointed in Orkney and Shetland to inquire into thefts and petty offences, and otherwise preserve good order in his district.

1752 *Act* 26 in Gifford *Hist. Descr. Zetland* App. (1876) 89 A list of such honest men in the parish as are fit to be rancelmen. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v. 1892 G. GOUDIE in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* XXVI. 189 *heading*, The Fouds, Lawrightmen, and Ranselmen of Shetland Parishes.

Rance·scent, *a. rare* —0. [ad. L. pres. pple. of *rancēscĕre*.] Becoming rancid. (Webster, 1832.)

Ranch, *sb.*1 *rare.* [Nasalized var. RACE *sb.*3; cf. RANCH *v.*2] A scratch.

1611 COTGR., *Griffade*, a clawing; a scratch or gripe with the clawes; a ranche, or clinch with a beasts paw. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ranch*, a deep and severe scratch, a flesh wound.

Ranch (rantʃ, ranʃ), *sb.*2 *U.S.* Also **ranche.** [Anglicized form of RANCHO.]

1. A hut or house in the country.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 254 When we arrived at the Ranche, we soon had out a number of boys, who brought in the horse. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* iv. (ed. 6) 42 A white frame house—on this side of the river called a ranch—peeps out..from beneath the foliage.

2. A cattle-breeding establishment, farm, or estate. Also, the persons employed or living on this.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 278 Large ranches for beef-cattle and horses. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, There are already three thousand cows in this ranch. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 509/2 The American herder speaks of his companions collectively as the 'ranch' or the 'outfit'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ranch company, country, -house, -owner, -woman.*

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ii. 28 The roads.. are flanked by small ranch-houses. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. (1878) 255 In the company of a ranchwoman, a farmeress. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/1 Ranche companies are quite modern institutions. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 500 The ranch-owners differ more from each other than do the cowboys. 1895 *Rev. of Rev.* Aug. 167 The ranch country where his herds graze

Hence **Ranch** *v.*1 *intr.* (also with *it*), to conduct a ranch (hence **Ra·ncher,** a ranchman; **Ra·nching,** stock-raising or cattle-breeding on a ranch); **Ra·nchless** *a.*, devoid of ranches; **Ra·nchman,** the owner of a ranch; a man employed on a ranch.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 32 The jolly fellows who *ranch it in the West. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Aug. 4/7 This .. prevents ranging by other *ranchers. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 232 *Ranching or stock-raising on a colossal scale has already begun. 1888 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) May 15 We were away out on even the *ranchless plains. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 287 The *ranchmen of Colorado. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* 84 The ranchman, who is half hunter half stockman.

Ranch (ranʃ), *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **ransch,** 7 **raunch.** [Nasalized form of RACE *v.*3; compare GLACE *v.* with *glanch* GLANCE *v.*] *trans.* To tear, cut, scratch, etc.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 þan take a longe Pecher, al a-bowte ouer alle þat it be ransched. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 813 How thys paynfulle passyon rancheth myn hart. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 856 A javelin .. his belly graz'd upon .. and ranch'd the flesh. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atalanta* 140 [The boar] ranch'd his hips with one continu'd wound. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ranch*, to scratch deeply and severely, as with a nail.

absol. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. (1706) 89 Emetics ranch, and keen Catharticks scour.

Hence **Ra·nching** *ppl. a.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. IV. xix. 233 Fierce Whelps, which shall imitate the raunching paws of their valorous Father.

† **Ranch,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* In 6 **raunch.** [Var. RACE *v.*4; cf. prec.] *trans.* To pull, pluck.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 99 Hasting to raunch the arrow out. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 65 Not a weede sprung vp, but .. was weeded and rauenously rauncht vp.

‖ **Rancheria** (rantʃĕrī·ă). [Sp., f. *rancho* RANCHO.] In Spanish America and Western U.S., a collection of Indian huts; a place or house where a number of rancheros live.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 678 Here the Spaniardes haue seated their Rancheria of some twentie or thirtie houses. 1760-72 *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 134 Several Rancherias, or assemblages of Indian huts, are under the jurisdiction of a village. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ix. 70 Indians crowd in from the neighbouring rancherias. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ii. 37 The rancheria was astir when we arrived.

‖ **Ranchero** (rantʃē·ro). [Sp., f. as prec.] One employed on a ranch as herdsman or overseer; the owner of a ranch; a ranchman.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* (1854) 118 A law was passed .. declaring all the Indians free and independent Rancheros. 1846 *Times* 16 June 8/2 The Rancheros, part of the material of the Mexican army, are half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 25, I think we passed but one ranchero's house in the whole distance.

‖ **Rancho** (ra·ntʃo). [Sp. *rancho* a mess, a company of persons who eat together; in Sp. America applied to the huts occupied by herdsmen or labourers. Cf. Skeat *Notes Engl. Etym.* 241.]

1. In Spanish parts of America: A rudely-built house, a hut or hovel; also, a collection of huts, a hamlet or village.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 71 We took up our residence in the rancho, or hovel, of an old Spaniard. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 37 To the westward .. there is a rancho of 8 or 9 huts. 1887 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (ed. 4) 107 Every native likes if possible to have a little wooden saint of his own in his rancho.

b. *spec.* A hut or shed, or a collection of these, put up for the accommodation of travellers.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 260 Marched early and at nine o'clock arrived at a Rancho. 1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 455 Ranchos are large sheds generally open at the sides .. for the accommodation of travellers. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brazil* I. 102 The Rancho represents the 'Traveller's Bungalow' lacking, however, cot, chair, and table.

2. In the Western U.S., a cattle-farm, a ranch.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 35 The nearest house, they told us, was a rancho, or cattle-farm, about three miles off. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 105 There they had taken up a rancho, a quarter-section of public domain.

† **Ranch-sieve.** *Obs. rare*—1. = RANGE *sb.*2

1669 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 40 Lade out the water (letting it run through a Ranch-Sieve).

Rancid (rænsid), *a.* Also 7 **rancide.** [ad. L. *rancid-us* stinking, rank, whence also obs. F. *rancide* (mod.F. *rance*). Cf. RANCOUR.]

1. Having the rank unpleasant taste or smell characteristic of oils and fats when no longer fresh. Hence of tastes or smells.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 114 A garous excretion or a rancide and olidous separation. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv, The Oils, with which Fishes abound often turn rancid .. and affect the very Sweat with a rancid Smell. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 200 The oil thus procured is apt to grow rancid. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 215 The black wet bread, with rancid butter spread. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 90 It must have been only too common to find the bacon more than rancid.

2. *fig.* Nasty, disagreeable, odious.

1883 *Gd. Words* 109 Their unctuous, rancid words about their Christian affection. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 219 He's a rancid fellow.

Hence **Ra·ncidly** *adv.*; **Ra·ncidness.** Also † **Ranci·duous** *a.*, rancid.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xxii. 86 These false Apostles having abused the belief .. so grossely and rancidly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 388/1 The Ranciduous, or Mouldy Scent is..from things corrupted. 1755 JOHNSON, *Rancidness.* 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xliv, From this food their flesh has contracted a rancidness which occasions them to be rejected by nicer judges of eating.

Rancidity (rænsi·dĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *rancidité*.] The quality or state of being rancid.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 195 To smell out the rancidity, the ill savour of their intentions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 43 Neither boiling nor bleaching can divest them of their oily rancidity. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 240 The rancidity of butter is chiefly owing to changes in the fat.

Ranck(e, obs. f. RANK. **Rancken,** var. RANKEN *v.* **Ranckle, Rancle(n,** obs. ff. RANKLE.

Ranckor, obs. form of RANCOUR.

† **Rancon.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. obs. F. *rancon, ramcon* (Godef.).] A kind of pike or bill.

1547 in Merrick *Anc. Armour* (1824) III. 14 Rancons with staves garnyshed with velvett and fringed..56.

Ranconter, obs. form of RENCONTRE.

Rancorous (ræ·ŋkŏrəs), *a.* Also 6-7 **rankor-,** 7 **ranker-.** [f. RANCOUR *sb.* + -OUS. Cf. OF. *rancorus, rancurus* (Godef.).]

1. Of feelings: Having, or partaking of, the nature of rancour.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 14 So flam'd his eyne with rage

and rancorous yre. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xiii, Her gracious love weighs downe our ranck'rous spight. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 261 Malice..feasting with a rancorous rapture upon..distress. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 665 This excited rancorous envy in the breast of his uncle.

transf. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* (1877) 71 A wound of such rancorous malignity.

2. Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from, or characterized by, rancour.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 6 The enmity and discord which of late Sprung from the rancorous outrage of your Duke. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. II. 206 The rancorous attempts of the Romish adherents. 1784 *De Lolme's Eng. Constit.* Advt. p. xx, Those lasting and rancorous divisions. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 36 Mahomet was keenly sensible of the rancorous opposition of this uncle.

3. Of persons (the mind, heart, etc.): Feeling or displaying rancour.

1592 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, Can you..display such rancorous minds? 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 50 Because I cannot flatter..I must be held a rancorous Enemy. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 108 Even hatred itself, to a rancorous stomack, hath a kinde of wicked pleasure in it. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1826 VIII. 324 Throwing themselves and their sovereign at the feet of a wicked and rancorous foe. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Falkland* 235 In that age of harsh and rancorous tempers.

†**4.** Of a wound or sore: Festering, inflamed, full of corruption. *Obs.*

1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 243 Our wounds are so deep, so rankerous, and incurable. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 393 This rancorous sore sticks more especially ..on those marked Vassals of the Beast.

Hence **Ra'ncorously** *adv.*, **Ra'ncorousness.**

1727 BAILEY, Vol. II, *Rancorousness.* 1767 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. (1804) I. 155 He would not at one moment rancorously persecute, at another basely cringe, to the favourite of his Sovereign. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 443 The whole community is rancorously divided into parties.

Rancoun, obs. variant of RANSOM.

Rancounter, -re, obs. ff. RENCOUNTER *sb.* and *v.*

Rancour (ræ·ŋkəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **rankor, -our,** (5 **-oure, -owre, -uro**), 6 **ranckor,** 6–7 **ranker**; 4 **rauncour,** 5–6 **rancouro,** 3– **rancor,** 4– **rancour.** [a. OF. *rancor, -cour, -cuer, raunkour,* etc.:—L. *rancōr-em* rancidity, rankness, hence (in the Vulgate) bitter grudge.]

1. Inveterate and bitter ill-feeling, grudge, or animosity; malignant hatred or spitefulness.

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þe oðer kundel is Rancor siue odium: þet is, hatunge oðer great heorte.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 756, I schal..my rankor refrayne for þy reken wordez. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5759 Fyrumbras..prayede him cesse of his rauncour. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xlv. (1859) 51 Wretched folke and irous, ful of venym, of rancour, and of hate. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 249 Whanne þou mercyfully forȝeuyst þi wrongys, wyth-oute wreche & rankure in herte, þat is mercy. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 266, I..pardon you of all myn yll wyll, and put al rancoure fro me. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* A iv b, Peace in their mouthes, and all rancor and vengeaunce in their hartes. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 234 Yet doe retaine ranker and seedes of malice in their heart. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1044 Rancor and pride, impatience and despite. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 182 Each burns with rancour to the adverse side. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. vii. 174 To envy..Charles traced their personal rancour to the friend of his heart. 1865 MAFFEI *Brig. Life* II. 37 The gratification of private rancour, and personal revenge.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of things.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Billows theire swelling rancknor abated. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 207 Through the rancor of the poyson, the wound was iudged incurable. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 364 The peaceful Scabbard..The Rancor of its edge had felt. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 48 Let the frozen North its rancour show. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 The rancour of the disease attests the strength of the constitution.

†**2.** Rancid smell; rancidity; rankness. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6028 Ther come of hem a foul sauour And smot to hem a gret rancour. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* XI. 111 Lest rancour oil enfecte, do fier away. 1567 J. MAPLET *Naturall Hist.* 33 b, It is also said somtime through the rancour of grounds to come vp vnsowne.

Hence **Ra'ncourless** *a.*, free from rancour.

1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* II. II. xx. 26 She was too rancourless,..too free from private self-reference.

Ra'ncour, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To have rancorous feelings; to rankle.

1530 PALSGR. 679/1, I ranker by wrathe or anger, *je rancune.* 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 130 Unlesse some malice rancord in the genius of our Nation against the French.

2. *trans.* To infect with rancour; to make rancorous.

1654 R. BOREMAN *Triumph of Faith* Ep. Ded., Men (not rancord with envy) usually love in others what they see in themselves. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 313 Despite and Fury ranker'd Hanguar's Breast.

Hence **Ra'ncoured** *ppl. a.*; **Ra'ncouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1567 J. MAPLET *Naturall Hist.* 10 b, It kepeth the place of vstion, free and cleare from yil smelling and rancoring. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 129 Thou kepst the venime in thy rankred hart. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 36. 553 The King..esteemed the Popes..loue as most rancored hatred. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 217 The vanquished Moors swarmed over into Africa, bearing rancoured Hearts against the successful Spaniards. *a* 1814 *Forgery* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 452 Her detested vile inconstancy Which with a rancoring silence I must bear.

Rancune, obs. variant of RANSOM.

Rand (rænd), *sb.* Also 7 (in sense 3 a) **rann.** [OE. *rand, rond* brink or bank, shield-boss, shield = ON. *rond* shield-rim, shield, stripe (Sw. and Da. *rand* rim, border, etc.), OHG. *rant* shield-boss (G. and Du. *rand* bank, beach, brink, field-border, rim, margin, etc.).

The orig. sense of the word is app. 'border, margin, rim', although there is very little evidence for this in the older literatures, in which the word is almost entirely poetic and restricted to the shield.]

1. A border, margin, or brink (of land). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* in specific senses (see latest quots.).

The E. Anglian word is usually ROND q.v.

Beowulf 2538 Aras ða bi ronde iof oretta. [903 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* B. II. 259/8 Of ðam fulan broce wið westan randes æsc.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 105 Þe playn, þe plonttez, þe spyse, þe perez, & rawez & randez & rych reuerez. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1710 At þe last bi a littel dich he lepez ouer a spenné, Stelez out ful stilly by a strothe rande. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby, Rand.* A reed-rand, on our rivers and broads is a margin overgrown with reeds. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Rands,* the borders round fields left unploughed and producing rough grass: applied loosely to the grass in question. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 7/4 The rands, skirts, and walls thereof, and fens and reed grounds appertaining thereto.

2. A strip or long slice: **a.** of meat (see quots. 1611 and 1895). Now only *dial.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 763 Wiþ þe randes of bakun his baly for to fillen. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rande of befe, *giste de beuf.* 1611 COTGR., *Giste de bœuf,* a rand of beefe; a long, and fleshie peece, cut out from betweene the flanke and buttocke. 1669 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 124, I like to add to this a rand of tender briskit Beef. 1838 in HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* 1895 *East Anglian Gloss.*, Rand [seems] to signify any fleshy piece from the edges of the larger divisions of the hind quarter, the rump, loin, or leg.

b. of fish (esp. sturgeon). Now *rare.*

1572 in Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 345 Item, thre rands of sturgion..xij^{s}. 1622 *Jrnl. Eng. Plant.* in Arber *Story Pilgrim Fathers* (1897) 429 We saw it was a grampus which they were cutting up. They cut it into long rands or pieces, about an ell long and two hands full broad. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 264 Being cold, they [sturgeon] are divided into Jouls and Rands. 1880 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 83 A rand Of tunny fish.

3. a. A strip of leather placed under the quarters of a boot or shoe, to make this level before the lifts of the heel are attached. (Cf. G. *rand* welt.)

1598 FLORIO, *Tornara,*..the rande of a shooe. 1647 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) I. 347 The deffendant was faine to take those rands to make welts for the plaine shooes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/1 Parts of a Shooe..The Rann [is] the Leather as holds the Heel quarters and Vamp to the Soles. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., The rand and welt being stitched to the superior and inferior portions, strengthen the work. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxvii. 56 Box cork boot, without rand or stitch in sole.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* 91 The single rand-pricker then in use (the forerunner of our present rand-wheel). *Ibid.* 113 One rand iron, a tool for setting up the rand before stitching. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1879/2 A rand-guide, by which the rand-coil or ribbon is directed. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 31 Rand turning machine.. delivers the rands..in a horse shoe form ready for use.

b. A strip of iron.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 212 The sheet iron .. is cut into strips or rands.

†**4.** A piece or mass of ice. *Obs. rare.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 As thick rands of Ice, as any we had yet seene. *Ibid.* 104 The Ice lyes..in rands and ranges. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* (1852) II. App. 195 They kept labouring..among enormous rands of ice.

5. [a. G. and Da. *rand.*] A rim, margin. *rare.*

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 356 A rusty, brazen, oval vase.. 'Should there be nought within the rand', Thinks he, 'I'll take it to the brazier'. 1868 STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 182 The raised rands and up-standing carved ridges have been left in their original..glitter.

Rand (rænd), *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut into rands (sense 2 b). *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jack-a-Lent* Wks. I. 117/1 The Sturgeon is keg'd, randed, and iold about the eares.

2. a. *intr.* To cut rands (sense 3). **b.** *trans.* To fit with rands. Hence **Ra'nding** *vbl. sb.*[1] (used *attrib.* in *randing-machine, -tool*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1879.

†**Rand,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. Flem. *randen,* var. *ranten* to RANT.]

1. *intr.* To rave, to rant.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, He will teach thee to tear and rand. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* IV. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 54, I..rau'd and randed, and raild.

2. *trans.* (with *out.*) To utter in a furious manner.

1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 21 After Coller had procured a foaming vent, he randed out these sentences—Money? vengeance and hell so soone as money!

Hence **Ra'nding** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*

1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 31 An audatious mouthing-randing-impudent..rascal. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 For a hypocrite to decline open randing .. and revels, it is no wonder. 1714 C. JOHNSON *The Country Lasses* v. ii, Here will be brave randing, i' faith: all the steeples in the County are to rock.

Rand (rænd), *v.*[3] *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. RANDY *v.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To canvass. Hence **Ra'nding** *vbl. sb.*[3]

1740 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Wks.* (1822) I. 69, I in plain English will the country rand, And shake each good freeholder by the hand. *Ibid.* 70 Freeholders with such language well dispense,.. Therefore be wise, go home, and rand no more. 1842 in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890), *Randing.*

†**Rand,** *v.*[4] *Sc. Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. F. *rend-,* stem of *rendre* RENDER; cf. *rand* 'a melting' (of tallow) in *Suppl. Jamieson's Dict.* (1887).] *trans.* To melt (tallow). Hence **Ra'nding** *vbl. sb.*[4]

1583 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) 313 Ane suspect pairt for randing of talloun and sending the sam away furth of the realm.

†**Randall,** obs. var. *randon* RANDOM.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 108 Least striking vp and downe at randall the rage might hurt me.

Randall-, variant of *randie-* RANNEL-.

Randan (rændæ·n), *sb.*[1] [?var. of *randon* RANDOM, with assimilation of the vowels.]

1. Riotous or disorderly behaviour; a spree.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 180, I had the trouble of .. ye Randan they made in the publick houses. 1826–7 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 820 He had seen a deal of 'randan', and a racketty life had racketted his frame. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 164 He was fond of a lass and fond of a glass, and fond of a ran-dan.

b. In phr. *On the randan,* 'on the spree'.

1764 *Low Life* 16 Young Fellows, who have been out all Night on the Ran-Dan, stealing Staves and Lanthorns. 1894 STEVENSON *St Ives* XXVII. (1898) 203 They were a' on the ran-dan last nicht!

2. A riotous person. *rare.*

a 1809 MRS. COWLEY *Who's the Dupe* I. ii, The most extraordinary youth. .. None of your randans, up all night—not drinking. —No..poring, and reading.

Randan (rændæ·n), *adv., sb.*[2] (and *a.*). [Of obscure origin: connexion with prec. is not apparent.] **a.** *adv.* Applied to a style of rowing in which the middle one of three rowers pulls a pair of sculls, stroke and bow an oar each. **b.** *sb.* A boat for rowing in this fashion. **c.** *attrib.* or *adj.*

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 251 Pulling what is termed 'Ran-Dan', that is, a pair of sculls and a pair of oars. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Compan. Oarsman's Guide* 20 Four is the best number, and randan the best style, for an up-country trip. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* iv, Had a randan gig built for us. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 76 § 29 The term 'vessel' shall include any..house-boat, boat, randan, wherry [etc.].

Randan, *sb.*[3] *dial.* or *techn.* (See quots.)

1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* VI. ii. 65 (E. D. S.) *Ran-dan,* the coarsest wheat flour that is made. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Randan,* the produce of a second sifting of meal. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Randan,* a miller's name for the finest parts of the bran or outside skin of the wheat. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* 281 *Randan,* the very coarsest flour, or rather the very finest bran, ground almost as fine as flour.

†**Randa·n,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [?f. RANDAN *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To abuse, vituperate.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 30 Atrides he did so randan, He call'd him all but gentleman.

Randan, obs. form of RANDOM.

Randanite (rændănəit). *Min.* Also **-dann-.** [f. *Randanne,* Puy de Dôme, France, its locality + -ITE.] (See quots.)

1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 67 Randanite, a kind of opal made of infusorial remains. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Randanite,* an earthy hydrate of silica, occurring near Pont Gibaud.

Randa-uou, obs. form of RENDEZVOUS.

Randem (rændĕm), *adv., sb.* (and *a.*). Also **random-tandem, random.** [Prob. based on RANDOM, on the analogy of TANDEM.] **a.** *adv.* Applied to a style of driving in which three horses are harnessed tandem. **b.** *sb.* A carriage or team driven in this fashion. **c.** *attrib* or as *adj.*

c 1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Wks.* (Rtldg.) I. 185 To .. go down .. to Marryborough, in his dog-cart, randem-tandem. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* i, His fellow-students ..who drove tandem and random in great perfection. 1870 J. PAYN *Like Father, like Son* iv, The Squire's jovial friends used, for the most part, strange conveyances, such as tandems and randems. 1883 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 10 Feb. 542/2 'A random team'. That randems should be uncommon is natural enough.

Ra·nder. *rare*—[1]. [f. RAND *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who cuts into rands.

1757 W. THOMPSON *N. N. Advoc.* 42 Under the Randers and Messers Coarses in cutting up, I have seen the stinking oily Substance of the Flesh, fly up to the Beams of the Cutting House.

Rander, obs. f. RENDER *v.* **Randeuou(ce, -devoo, -vous,** etc., obs. ff. RENDEZVOUS. **Randge,** obs. f. RANGE *v.* **Randie,** var. RANDY.

Randing (rændiŋ), *sb.* [?f. RAND *sb.*]

1. *Mil.* A kind of basket-work used in fortification in making gabions.

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 66 The randing or basket-work is continued to near the top of the pickets. 1876 in VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/1.

2. 'A narrow frieze running along the edge of a knife handle' (*Sheffield Gloss.* 1888).

Randing, *vbl. sbs.*: see RAND *v.*[1–4].

Randle-balk, -tree: see RANNEL-.

Random (rændəm), *sb., a.,* and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 4 **randun,** 4–6 **-doun** (also 4 **ren-,** 6 *Sc.* **rayn-**), 5 **-down,** 5–6 **-downe, -doune**; 4–6 **-done,** 4–7 **-don,** (7 **-dan**). *β.* 4–5 **raundoun,** 5 **-done,** 5–6 **-don**; 5 **rawndoune,** *Sc.* **-down.** *γ.* 6 **raundom,** 6–8 **randome, -dum,** 5– **random.** [a. OF. *randon* (*rendon,* etc.), f. *randir* to run fast, gallop. The change of final *-n* to *-m* is independent of the very rare OF. form *random*: cf. RANSOM.] **A.** *sb.*

I. †1. Impetuosity, great speed, force, or violence (in riding, running, striking, etc.); chiefly in phr. *with* (or *in*) *great randon* (= OF. *de* or *a grant randon*). Also, with *a*, an impetuous rush, a rapid headlong course; chiefly in phr. *in* (*on*, or *with*) *a randon* (= OF. *en un randon*); hence *Sc.* a straight course, direct line. *Obs.*

In common use from *c* 1300 to the early part of the 16th c.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 132 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 159 Þe monkes liȝtiþ noȝt adun. Ac furre fleeþ in o randun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 632 He.. Raucht him sic rout in randoun richt. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 118 Than thei .ronnen a-gein hym with as grete raundon as their horse myght hem bere. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 57 The ship.. hurtlyd again the ground in suche a random and force that hit was all to broken. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 149 Behald tuelf swannis in randoun glaid and fair [L. *ordine longo*]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvii. 191 The frenchmen .. came on them with great randon, their speares in their restes. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 396 Two great waves..meeting together by long randome. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xxiv. 265 The barbarous people.. fled in this randon beyond their tents. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 964 The Kings vantgard .. gluing in among them with full randon, slew first such Captaines as resisted.

†b. A rush or stream (*of* words, fire). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/1 Randone, or longe renge of wurdys, or other thyngys, . *harlngga.* *c* 1450 *Merlin* 219 The dragon.. caste oute of his throte so grete raundon of fiere in-to the aire. that it semed all reade.

2. Phr. *At* (*the*) *randon* or *random.*

†a. *Hawking.* (See quot. 1486.) *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, If the fowle spryng not bot flee a long after the Reuer and the hawke nym it then ye shall say she slew it at the Raundon. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 145 They [Jesuits] haue, like great fawcons or hawkes of the Tower, firmely seazed vpon the pray, kild, at randon, wing, or souce.

†b. *Mil.* Applied to some method of encounter in a tournament (contrasted with *at the tilt*). *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT, *Decursio*, Iustes, as at the tylte or randon. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 833/2 At the randon and turneie the duke of Suffolke hurt a gentleman. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 52 The Laws on Horse-back were, that with Sharp Spears they should run fiue Courses at Tilt, and fiue more at Randon.

†c. ? At full speed. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 264 Wee found twelve .. Turkes, ready to receiue vs,..who foorthwith opened at randon the two great Brazen halfes of the Doore.

3. Phr. *At random*, orig. at great speed, without consideration, care, or control; hence,

a. with vbs. of action or occurrence: At haphazard, without aim, purpose, or fixed principle; heedlessly, carelessly, etc.

Chiefly used with verbs of moving, striking, throwing, speaking, thinking, or taking; in early use esp. in the phr. *to run at random* (very common down to *c* 1650).

1565 JEWEL *Replie Harding* viii. § 16 Leaste he happen.. to renne at randon. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 84 He talkes at randon: sure the man is mad. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 940 Hatefully at randon doest thou hit. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* I. C j b, Psyche's louer hurles his Darts at randon. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 16 Not to Build at Randome, as the Custome of too many ill Builders is. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 32 Man cannot be considered as a creature left by his Maker to act at random. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Pref. 9 A few passages, not selected, but picked up at random. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 33 This composition is then dropped upon the surface.. at random, leaving the effect to chance. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. vi. 193 Eclipses .. formerly were supposed to occur at random.

b. Similarly with sbs. Somewhat *rare.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xiii. 20 To shew that Christ is a Shepherd not at random for any sheep, but that he hath a peculiar flock belonging unto him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 930 Thy words at random, as before, Argue thy inexperience. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 522 Their answers, vague And all at random, fabulous and dark.

c. (*To leave*) in a neglected or untended condition. Now *rare.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 162 b, The Caruell,..being thus left at randon,..fell vpon certaine Rockes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 537 Leaving thy flock and charge at random. 1848 KEBLE *Serm.* Pref. 12 How can there be any comparison of safe or unsafe, if all be left at random?

†d. (*To leave* or *live*) at liberty, free from restraint or control. *Obs.*

1569 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 313 Libertie to .. liue at randan. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 36 The gentle Lady, loose at randon lefte, The greene-wood long did walke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 388 There was not a Bandit left at randon in all Sicilia. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (J.), In the days of old the birds lived at random in a lawless state of anarchy.

4. A random course. Now *rare.*

In early use perh. directly from sense 1, but latterly influenced by the phr. *at random.*

1561 SACKVILLE & NORTON *Gorboduc* I. ii. 127 When such beginning of such liberties..Shall leaue them free to randon of their will. *c* 1624 LUSHINGTON *Serm. Resurr.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 480 We follow not the random of their roving, but take the sum of their saying. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 58 Making stories, as it is his custom at the random of his own passion, and fancy. 1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Pol.* 86 As if the ant and bee .. had .. proceeded in chaotic randoms upon points actually unascertained in nature.

II. *techn.* †5. *Gunnery.* The range of a piece of ordnance; properly, long or full range obtained by elevating the muzzle of the piece; hence, the degree of elevation given to a gun, and *spec.* that which gives the utmost range (45°). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A iij b, Science in great Ordinance especially to shoote exactly at Randons. 1588 LUCAR tr. *Tartaglia's Colloq. Shooting* 4 How a Table of Randons may be made for any peece of ordinance. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 85 How far will a Cannon carry her Bullet at her best Randon, that carrieth it at point-blank 360 paces. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 71 The next Shot was at five degrees Random, and at that mounture the Shot was conveyed 416 Paces. 1731 J. GRAY *Gunnery* 81 The random and direction of a piece on the plane of the horizon being given..find it's random on an inclined plane. *fig.* 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* I. 26 The Duke himself..was not out of dangers random set. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* A iv, Fancy let loose to fly at its full Random, and driven forward with a quick Wit.

†b. Phr. *At random*, at any range other than point-blank. *Obs.*

1588 LUCAR tr. *Tartaglia's Colloq. Shooting* App. 62 To know how he shoote in the said peece at randon. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 24 Forty yards will they shoot level or very neare the mark, and 120 is their best at Random. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 67 How to make a good Shot either of Point-blank, or at Random. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 137 Two unshapen Sakers .. one of which at random killed a Rajah some four months ago.

6. *Mining.* The direction (*of* a rake vein, etc.).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 261 Break offs, and Buckers, Randum of the Rake. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* D ij b, Observe whether such leading keep its course according to the Randome of the Vein already cut. 1866 *Durham Mining Lang.*, We must lower the sump from yon level down to the random of Wiregill lower-level.

7. (From B. 3.) a. *Building.* Stone of irregular sizes, or a piece of this. 1886 in *Rochdale Gloss.*

b. *Dyeing.* Clouded yarn.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Print.* xii. 102 Scarlet Random [etc.].

B. *adj.* (from phr. *at random*: see A. 3).

1. Not sent or guided in a special direction; having no definite aim or purpose; made, done, occurring, etc., at haphazard.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX vii. § 29 In vain do staid heads make serious comments on light mens random-expressions. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 95 The watchful Shepherd..Wounds with a random Shaft the careless Hind. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 275 She shews .. How random thoughts now meaning chance to find. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 190 Leaving the poor to be supported by random charity. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 172 The random and ill-directed fire of the Spaniards. *a* 1845 HOOD *Song, 'O Lady, leave thy silken thread'* i, Stoop where thou wilt, thy careless hand Some random bud will meet. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 102 The random working of our..intellect.

2. Of persons: Living irregularly. *rare.*

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 60. 6 'In my time, Sir', said he, 'I've been random and free, But I now prefer order and quiet'. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 371 Continually we remark that men who were random grow steady when they have children to provide for.

3. *techn.* a. Said of masonry, in which the stones are of irregular sizes and shapes. Cf. C. 2 b.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 339 Random Courses—Unequal courses, without any regard to equi-distant joints. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., A random wall.

b. Of tooling: (see DROVE *v.*3).

1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1914 Droving is the same as that called random tooling in England, or boasting in London.

c. Of yarn = CLOUDED 2 a.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Print.* xii. 102 On the large scale the random yarns are coloured in machines.

4. *Random shot*, a shot fired at random (orig. in sense 5 b of the sb., but latterly apprehended as in sense 1 of the adj.).

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 9 One of their random shotts killed lieutenant coll. Jackson. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4422/7 The nine Sail stood in fair with us near random Shot. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxviii. (1869) III. 716 The first random shots were productive of more sound than effect. 1866 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 109 The .. ship .. had approached within random shot of the Leander. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 457 A random shot or the dagger of an assassin might in a moment leave the expedition without a head.

fig. 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* vi, The star that rules my luckless lot. Has blest me with a random-shot O' countra wit. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vi. ⁋ 2 The random shot of self-created guides in matters of taste.

C. *adv.* †1. = At random. *Obs. rare.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 96 The third lightnings of Annibal flew randome at us by Trasimenus lake. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 2 (1622) 313 Neither doe they runne randon, nor are they rolled, beside their ancient order.

2. *Comb.*, as *random-cast*, *-wise.*

1790 R. MERRY *Laurel Liberty* (ed. 2) 7 Random-cast, beside some stream,..Thou ponder'st. 1839 DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.'s Wks.* (1839) I. 26 Most imaginative authors, perhaps, commence random-wise,..and save themselves the trouble of a total invention at first.

b. *Random-jointed* (see quot. 1833 and B. 3 a).

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 185 Rubble stone, or random jointed ashlar work (free stone, rough as it comes from the quarry, laid in irregular courses). 1848 [J. C. WHARTON] *Quarrendon Church* 7 The external walls are built with random-jointed squared ashlar.

Hence **Ra·ndomish** *a.*, somewhat random; **Ra·ndomly** *adv.*; **Ra·ndomness.**

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 236 My son Jonathan is but a randomish sort of a chap. 1863 *Ch. Times* 2 Sept. 276/3 Each rode his own hobby..so randomly and violently [etc.]. 1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* 266 If any one cares for that sort of thing, who knows mankind's great randomness. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 228 He talked randomly of money.

†**Ra·ndon**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -ome. [f. the sb.; in earliest quot. perh. a. OF. *randonner.*]

1. *intr.* ? To flow swiftly. *rare*⁻¹.

Or perh. *trans.* 'to set in line' referring to the walls.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 248 Apone that riche river, randonit full evin, The side-wallis war set, sad to the see.

2. *intr.* To fly at random.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 738 Lett not your iudgments randome. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 204 That it [the bullet of a sling] pierceth helmet and shield, that it reacheth farther, that it randoneth lesse.

Randon(e, -doun(e, -down(e, obs. ff. RANDOM.

Randring, obs. Sc. pr. pple. RENDER.

Randsom, obs. form of RANSOM.

Randum, -dun, obs. forms of RANDOM.

Randy (ræ·ndi), *a.* and *sb.*¹ *dial.* and *Sc.* Also 7-9 **randie.** [Perh. f. RAND *v.* + -Y: but the original sense of the word is not quite clear.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Sc.* Having a rude, aggressive manner; loud-tongued and coarse-spoken.

In early use always of beggars, and probably implying vagrant habits as well as rude behaviour. Now applied only to women.

1698 *Culross Kirk Session Minutes* 18 Sept., Seven pounds Scots .. distributed to the randie beggars. 1723 MESTON *Poems, Knight* (1767) 6 A rambling, randy errant Knight. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 1st Recit., A merry core O' randie, gangrel bodies. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, It was him and his randie mother began a' the mischief in this house 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 42 Hearing what the pair of old randy wives had to say to me.

2. *dial.* Boisterous, riotous, disorderly, dissipated; wild, unruly, unmanageable.

1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* 1874 SIR J. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Ribblesdale* I. 21 Mind yon long-horned cattle .. they are apt to be randy. 1876– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc., Chesh., Shropsh., etc.). 1884 *Punch* 8 Mar. 118/1 That young bay you'll find a little randy, With rather more of 'devil' than comes handy.

b. *dial.* Wanton, lustful, lewd.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1881– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Leic., Warw., etc.).

B. *sb.*¹ *Sc.* and *north. dial.* a. A sturdy rude-mannered beggar; a thorough vagrant.

1788 BURNS *Louis, what reck* ii, Reif randies, I disown ye! 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 515 Many Randies (sturdy vagrants) infest this country. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Randies*, itinerant beggars and ballad-singers. 1884 *Gd. Words* 161 She's a regular randy, nigh as bad as a gipsy. She's never in the house.

b. A loud-tongued, coarse-mannered woman; a scold, virago, termagant.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, The daft speeches of an auld jaud..a daft auld whig randy. 1850 CARLYLE *Let. to Wife* 19 Aug. in Froude *Life in London* (1884) II. xviii. 52 Do not let that scandalous randy of a girl disturb you. 1878– in dial. glossaries (Cumbld., Northumb., Antrim).

Comb. 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* ix. 179 A randy-like woman.

Ra·ndy, *sb.*² *dial.* [cf. RANDY *v.*²] A noisy merry-making or revel. Also *randy-go.*

Perh. abbrev. of RENDEZVOUS, used in various dialects (in forms *randivoo, -bew, -bow, -voose*, etc.) in a similar sense. But cf. RANDY *a.* 2.

1825 in JENNINGS *Dial. West Eng.* 1856 THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* Gloss. s.v., 'He was at the randy'. Rendezvous. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* iv. 159 He was trained on by the music, and got into that there randy go up in the park. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 78/2 A rattling good randy wi' fiddles and bass-viols complete.

†**Ra·ndy**, *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [Cf. RAND *v.*²] *intr.* To canvass. Hence **Ra·ndying** *vbl. sb.*

a 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 57 Who advised him, as soon as ever he came to the randying ground, to bray with all his might. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix. in Eng.* II. iii, He was here..randying for a knight of his acquaintance, with no less than six hundred freeholders at his heels.

Ra·ndy, *v.*² *dial.* [cf. RANDY *sb.*²] *intr.* To be 'on the spree'.

1832 *Boston Herald* 4 Dec. 4/3 A number of labouring bankers were 'randying' at the Woolpack inn. 1870 F. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. iv. 62, I fetch him hoome fra' that big hoose yonder, after he's been randyin' ower long.

Rane (rēn), *sb. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 5 **rayne,** 6 **reane,** 8 **rain.** [Of obscure origin. With sense 2 cf. RAME *sb.* and *v.*]

†1. *In a rane*, continuously, without cessation.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 989 Bot ay þe bischope in a rane beheld hyr bewte, and nocht fane. *Ibid.* xxxix. (*Cosm. & Dam.*) 251 He .. cryit ay in til a rane. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 250 Thay rattill ay in a rane. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 501 All the ky in the countrey..roaring, they wood ran, and routed in a reane.

2. A prolonged cry or utterance; a long string of words; a rigmarole.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. ix. 883 Swa suld I dulle hale yhoure delyte, And yhe sulde call it bot a rane. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 66 The railȝear raknis na wordis, but ratlis furth ranis. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v., You're like the Gowk,.. you have not a rain but one. 1825 in Child *Ballads* II. 82/1 It was, as she described it, a 'lang rane' of her mother's.

Hence **Rane** (also 9 **raen**), *v.* †a. *trans.*, to demand with a continuous cry. *Obs.* b. *intr.*, to wail or complain incessantly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 90 Thar the detestable weris, evyr in ane, Agane the fatis all, thai cry and rane. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 17 She tholed much from the wheenging raenin' bairn.

Rane, obs. Sc. form of RAIN; obs. pa. t. RUN.

Ranedeer, obs. form of REINDEER.

‖ **Ranee** (rā·nī). Also 7 **ranna,** 8 **r(h)anny,** 9 **rannee, ráni, (ranie, -y).** [Hindī *rānī* = Skr. *rājnī* fem. of *rāja(n* RAJAH.] A Hindu queen.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* IV. iii. 162 The Ranna, the relict of Sham Shanker Naig; who now Rules in her Son's Minority. 1781 POPHAM in Jas. Grant *Hist. India* (1876) I. *xlix.* 254/1 The Rhanny is allowed to reside in this province. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 614 The Rannee, that is, the widow of the deceased Rajah. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 495 He dispatched the ráni and her infants in disguise. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. iv. 431 He made the ranee prisoner.

Ranegate, obs. form of RENEGATE.

Ranet, obs. form of *roe-net*: see ROE *sb.*[1]

† **Ranforce,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **-forse.** [ad. F. *renforcer* RENFORCE; cf. RAMFORCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To strengthen, fortify. Hence **Ranforcing** *vbl. sb.*

1547 *Register Privy Council Scot.* (1877) I. 79 Our auld ynemeis of Ingland .. hes ranforsit the samin, and .. perseveris in thair bigging and ranforsing of the saidis places. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 5 Newe supplies of men and munitions from time to time to ranforce his Armie or Armies. *Ibid.* 6 Light Harquebuzes well formed of conuenient length, and ranforced.

¶ 2. To force, break open.

1637 MONRO *Exped.* I. 51 With a huge great ladder and the force of men we ran-forced the doore and entred.

Hence † **Ranforce-ring.** *Obs.* (See quot. and REINFORCE *sb.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ranforce-Ring of a Gun,* that which is next before the Touch-hole, between it and the Trunnions.

Rang. *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 9 **raing.** [a. F. *rang*: see RANGE *v.*] A range, rank.

In earliest quots perh. written for *range.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 681 The rang in haist thai rayit. *Ibid.* IX. 875 In till a rang. 1580 J. HAYE *Demands* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 51 Mony .. of your secte, yea ministers of the first rang. *Ibid.* 64 Ministers .nocht in the lawest rang. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rang, raing,* a row, a rank.

Rang, obs. f. RANK *a.*; see also RING *v.*[1], *v.*[2]

† **Rangale.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4 **rengaile,** 4–5 **rangale, -all,** 6 **-ald, ringald.** See also RANGAT[2]. [ad. OF. *ringaille* (Wace, etc.).]

1. The ranks or main body of an army. *rare*[–1].

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 116 He bad, þat non alone breke out of þe rengaile.

2. *Sc.* Rabble, *esp.* of an army; camp-followers.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 112 Men on fut and small rangale, That 3emyt harnas and vittale. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVI. 35 Ane hundreth armyd jolyly Off knychtis and sqwyeris, but rangale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xii. 73 Gret rout with rangald, in ledis he.

b. The common herd (of deer).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 57 First the ledaris thre,.. Smertlie he slew, syne all the rangald persewis.

Ra·ngant, *a. Her.* [F., for *rangeant,* pr. pple. of *ranger* to RANGE.] = FURIOSANT (q.v.).

† **Ra·ngat**[1]. *Sc. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Disorder, disturbance, noise.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 30 Gude rewle is banist our the Bordour, And rangat ringis but ony ordour. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 294 For feiring of thair fo, Tha tuke the gait without rangat till go.

† **Ra·ngat**[2]. *Sc. Obs.* [var. *rangald* RANGALE, perh. after prec.; but cf. the Sc. pron. of the surname *Donald* as *Donnat.*] Rabble.

1535 [see RINGAT-RANGAT.] 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 20 At first they held their Abbay burials royall, yet in the end they were for pryce exposed to the rangat.

Range (rē·ndʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **raunge,** (5 *Sc.* **rawnge,** 6 **rawng**), 5 **rangh, raynge,** 6–8 **rainge,** 6 **randge,** 4– **range.** [a. OF. *range* row, rank, file (Godef.), sb. f. *ranger* to RANGE *v.* See also RENGE *sb.*]

I. 1. A row, line, file or rank, of persons (†*spec.* of hunters or fighting men) or animals. Now *rare.* † *On range,* in file.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23109 (Cott.) Þe first range [*Gött.* rau].. sal be o wreches mistruand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 379 Thai .. on range [*E.* rawnge] in ane rod can ga. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 259 Na chyftane was that tyme durst tak on hand, To leide the range on Wallace to assaill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. VI. 153 Behald twelf swannis.. Now with lang range to lycht thai bene adrest. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 56 Quhen that the rangis and the faid .. Dymnis throw the gravis, sersing the woddis wyde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi, A little further were in a range the kings slaues. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 45 King Richard .. made firm the Range of his owne Battaile. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 274 The Indians were laid in one Range by several Fires. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 134 Two brilliant ranges of foreign and British ladies. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 89 There sat along the forms.. A patient range of pupils.

2. A row, line, or series of things.

a. of objects in general. (Now usually expressed by *row*; in 17–18th c. freq. used of trees.)

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 36 There be .iiij. rowes or ranges of pylers thrughout ye church. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. viii. 461 The grayne or cornes are placed .. in foure ranges or moe lines. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 77 A Galley with one range of Oares. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 539 Trees on their Banks in goodly Ranges grow. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 113 A range of brazen vases surrounded the elevation. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* IX. 123 His present was a range of beehives. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xii, The walls were .. covered with ranges of books in perfect order.

b. of buildings or parts of these. Also, a continuous stretch of building.

1600 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 259 In this rawng now erecting .. it wilbe well .. that the thyrd story may be..higher than it is in the north rawng. 1618 *Ibid.* I. 206 Concerninge a Range of buildinge to be erected. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 11 The New-Street is a double Range of Palaces from one end to the other. 1771 BENTHAM *Ely Cath.* (1812) 33 Two, and sometimes three ranges of pillars, one over another. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XIX. (1850) 280 The range had been inhabited..by a crew of fishermen and their families. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 227 Turning from these buildings, this further range of brick and mortar is the engine factory and foundries.

c. of large natural objects, *esp.* of mountains.

Hence in *pl.* 'the usual word in Australia for mountains' (MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 451 The Town..has its Views bounded on all Sides by several Ranges of Mountains. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. v. 344 The Ladrones will be only one small portion of a range of Islands. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 197 This range or chain of morasses. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XIX. 311 A magnificent range of cliffs. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* IV. 228 Those gigantic ranges which surpass even the Alps in magnitude.

d. *U. S.* A series of townships, six miles in width, extending north and south parallel to the principal meridian of a survey.

1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S.* (ed. 6) II. 419 In patents from the United States to individuals they are described as being within a certain range. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 233 These townships are numbered .in Roman numerals, I., II., III., &c., in what are called ranges westward from the principal meridians.

e. *Math.* A set of points on a straight line.

1858 CAYLEY *Wks.* (1889) II. 577 The theories of ranges and pencils..are in fact a single theory. 1872 J. M. WILSON *Solid Geom.* 65 The points *A, B* are said to be conjugate to one another in the harmonic range *ACBD.*

3. Rank, class, order. *rare.*

1625 MARKHAM *Bk. Honour* II. v. § 1 The Eternall Maiestie, who .. hath created and placed in Heauen these seuerall Rankes and Raunges of Honor. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mankind* IV. iii. 310 The lowest rank or range of Intellectual and Immaterial Beings. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 211 The cohesion of the nation was greatest in the lowest ranges.

4. Line, direction, lie.

Perh. to some extent connected with branch II.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 23 Keep the outside flat of the Bolt on the Range. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 84 Direct all the other Stakes according to the Range of the first. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I 393 The range of the hills and valleys is nearly from north to south. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* XVII. 416 The low ridges clearly exhibit the strike or range of the strata. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 190 Keeping the two Buoys in range with the Lighthouse.

† **b.** quasi-*adv.* In range or line. *Obs. rare.*

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 111 The side of any work that runs straight, without breaking into angles, is said to run Range. 1683 *Ibid., Printing* X. P 7 The Hind-Posts may stand Range or even with the outer-sides of the Cheeks.

II. 5. The act of ranging or moving about. Now *rare* in literal sense. † *At range,* at random.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xviii, Syre Marhaus .. departed fro them to fetche his raunge. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 22 Thou runst at rainge: and needes restraint. 1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* XXIV. (1615) 240/1 When the said Regardors haue made their range. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 30 The French had made a range into the country of Wirtemburgh. 1720 GAY *The Toilette* 51 I'll dress, and take my wonted range Through ev'ry India shop. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX 70 The ship taking a sudden range, the cable parted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCIII, From thy sightless range With gods..Descend. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. § 6 Then, not letting him [the dog] dwell any longer, cry 'Hold up' and proceed with the range.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 332 Summe prestis seyne simply 'I assoyle þe of þi synnes'.. Summe prestis seyne a more raunge. 1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 25 Thy range, Thy course, thy yeres, shall knowe none ende. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 174 This blest exchange Of modest truth for wit's eccentric range. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* IX. 283 Sometimes our hymns should take a wider range.

b. Opportunity or scope for ranging; liberty to range.

1793 *Minstrel* I. 95 A boy drove out a herd of cows, who, pleased with the range, ran kicking and scampering along. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 180 The boa, alligator, shark, pike,..will..attain an enormous size, give them but range enough. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 246 The ewes have range over the stubbles..during the day.

c. The application of the file to each notch in the entire length of a saw-blade.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 693 In this first range each notch has only received one stroke of the file; but three or four ranges..are required to bring the teeth up sharp.

6. An area, space, or stretch of ground, over which ranging takes place or is possible; *spec.* † the course in a tournament (*obs.*), and *U. S.*, an extensive stretch of grazing or hunting ground.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xli, Sir Launcelot came in to the raynge [*printed* rayeng]. *Ibid* xlix, Thenne sire Launcelot made sire Galyhodyn to lede hym thorugh the raunge. 1707–8 in *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., One other range or parcell of wood in two closses called the Parke Bottoms. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 30 At the crossing of this river there is a range for the horses of St. Antonio. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 30 [I] seldom pass more than a month at a time on the same range. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 27 In most parishes .. there were large ranges of common and unenclosed forest land.

b. *U. S.* without article: Grazing ground.

1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 12 Feb. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 67 There is good pine-woods, and fine range for cattle. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 117 The want of wild pasturage, or range, as it is called, for their cattle.

7. *Bot.* and *Zool.* The geographical area over which a certain plant or animal is distributed. Also, the period of time during which it has existed on the earth; the limits of depth between which a marine animal is found.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 80 The reindeer, who is even less Arctic in his range than the musk ox. 1887 *Life Darwin* I. 300 The habits and ranges of the birds which were described by Gould.

b. The area or period over or during which the occurrence of something is possible.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* I. xviii. 325 Not wholly beyond the range of earthquakes in Northern Italy.

8. The area or extent covered by, or included in, some thing or concept.

1661 J. FELL *Hammond* 98 The range and compass of his [Hammond's] knowledge fill'd the whole Circle of the Arts. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 207 Far as Creation's ample range extends, The scale of sensual, mental pow'rs ascends. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII, Thro' nature's ample range, in thought, to strole. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 176 Daily the common range of visible things Grew dear to me. 1841 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 The whole range of politics, domestic and foreign. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* X. (1874) 217 Through the whole range of geological time

b. A series, number, or aggregate.

Perh to some extent connected with sense 1.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 161 The day fled on thro' all Its range of duties to the appointed hour. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 The English derive their pedigree from such a range of nationalities.

9. Sphere or scope of operation or action; the extent to which energy may be exerted, a function discharged, etc. **a.** of immaterial things. † *Naut.* = Range of vision.

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 156 He would not suffer them to fall without the range of Mercy. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4215/3 The Marlborough, and the Dover..joined them yesterday in our Range. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VII. 314 Affirming .. the unrestricted range of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 244 A variety of circumstances brought them within the range of French influences.

b. of instruments; *esp.* of musical instruments (and so of the voice) with reference to variation of pitch in the sounds produced; compass, register.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 43 Both the sensibility and the range of the instrument [the tachometer] may be infinitely increased. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xlii, Her .. voice, a lyre of widest range. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii 183 The range of any voice depends on the difference of tension which can be given to the vocal chords.

c. of persons, in respect of knowledge, ability, etc.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shakespeare* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 Great men are more distinguished by range and extent, than by originality. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* I. iv. 188 Macaulay who knew his own range.

10. The extent to which variation is possible; the limits between which a thing may vary in amount or degree.

1818 L. HOWARD *Climate Lond.* II. 48 The average annual range [of the barometer] is very nearly 2 inches. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 168 The height from low water to high water is called the range of the tide.

b. A series or scale (of sounds, temperatures, prices, etc.) extending between certain limits.

1818 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 85 Air at a range of temperature such as we can command below our common temperatures. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 25 Between 0° and 100°, and for a range extending not too far beyond. 1895 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 100 Beef and mutton..have at last come down to a much lower range of prices.

11. The distance to which a gun, rifle, etc. is capable of sending a ball or bullet; the space which any projectile or missile can be made to traverse. Also, the distance of the object aimed at.

Technically defined as 'the distance from the muzzle of the piece to the (second) intersection of the trajectory with the line of sight'.

1591 DIGGES *Pantom.* 163 Any two Peeces of Battery Ordinance..shall euer make their Profundities of pearcing Proportionall to their leuell Randges Horizontall. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. XXVI. 138 The Horizontal Rainge of that Peece will be found to be 374 Paces. *Ibid.* XXX. 142 The drying of the Powder..doth help..the Rainge of the Shot. 1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVII. V. 20 He .. approached so near the walls, as to be within the range of the..missiles from the battlements. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 268 The enemy have got the range of our camp. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 8 Feb. 1/4 The rebels were visible; but they were altogether out of range.

transf. 1687 *Resf. Hind & Panther* 21 That's a Flight of Fancy at its full Range.

b. The position of a gun in firing (see quot. 1704). † Also, the direction of a shot. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 69 For Shooting in a Right-line called the Right Range of a Bullet. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. XXIX. 140 The Gun being .. upon a Level Rainge. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., If the Bullet go in a Line parallel to the Horizon, it is called the Right or Level-Range; if the Gun be mounted to 45 Degr., then will the Ball have the highest or utmost Range, ..all others between 45 Degr. and 00 are called the Intermediate Ranges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

c. A place or piece of ground having a target and other fittings, used for practice in shooting.

1873 *Queen's Regul. & Orders, Army* VIII. § 64 Fences for cavalry, and ranges, butts, &c. for rifle-practice.

III. 12. A form of fire-grate, fire-place, or cooking apparatus. Now *spec.* a fire-place having one or more ovens at the sides, and closed on the top with iron plates having openings for carrying on several cooking operations at once.

The precise meaning in some of the older instances of the word is not clear. With quot. 1574 cf. *Roasting-range*, which is perh the sense of the earliest quots. In mod. Linc. dial. *range* denotes a high fender or fire-guard.

1446–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 84 De 34*s.* 1*d.* rec. de feodo de le rangh et exitibus animalium. 1471–2 *Ibid.* 93 Pro iij kirsettes ferri empt. pro le Raunge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 607 Chimnays, Ranges and such instrumentes. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 36 Then you must lay these Poales vpon a couple of forked stalkes..as Spittes vpon Raunges. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 35 Whether it be ouen, or ranges for pots, they shalbe broken downe. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 19 July, An iron of our new range which is already broke. 1736 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Building*, We have occasion for larger Ranges, or Chimneys, and more ample Kitchens. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXXI. 49/1 The whole top of the range is a flat iron platform, which may be covered with vessels for boiling, stewing, etc.

† b. Dripping, 'kitchen-fee'. *Obs. rare* —1.

Ellipt. for *range-fee* (cf. quot. 1446–7 above).

1469 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 95 As for the raunge that comyth of rosted meate, to be feable.

13. The name of various articles (see quots.).

a. 1563–4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 571 For xij Arms and lxxij greate paynted quarrels and xij Ranges.

b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 243/2 In the Cow-House ..a Range either for Oxe or Cow to which they are tyed. [Cf. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Range Stake*, the wooden stake to which cows are tied in the shippon.]

c. 1726 BAILEY, *Range*,..a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Range*,..(3) the shaft of a coach. *Devon.*

d. *Naut.* 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict., Ranges*, there are two, one aloft upon the fore-castle..the other in the beak-head. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Ranges*, in a Ship, are two pieces of Timber going a-cross from Side to Side. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist* 163 *Ranges*, pieces fitted to the Ship to belay or fasten the Main and Fore Sheets. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) H iij, The cleats, kevels, and ranges, by which the ropes are fastened. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *Ranges*, horned pieces of oak, like belaying cleats, but much larger. ..Also those pieces of oak plank fixed between the ports, with semicircular holes in them, for keeping shot in.

14. A length or stretch of something.

† a. *pl.* A fence, enclosure *Obs.* b. (see quot.) c. An unbroken stretch of railing, balustrade, etc. ? *Obs.* d. *Naut.* (see quot.) ? *Obs.* e. A strip of glass. f. A strip of leather. g. *Coal-mining* (see quot.).

a. 1537 BIBLE (Matthew) 2 *Kings* xi. 8 Whosoeuer cometh wyth in the ranges shale dye for it. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxiii. 14 Haue her foorth of the ranges.

b. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 158 There are several Appellations given to the various Dimensions, &c. of Quarries, viz. 1. The Range, which is a Perpendicular let fall from one of the Obtuse Angles to the opposite side.

c. 1723–4 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 114 The Ranges..ought to terminate in half Balusters joyn'd to the Pedestals. 1770 *Ann Reg.* 171 A whole range of the east battlement of Westminster-hall gave way.

d. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Range*, a sufficient length of the cable, drawn up on deck, before the anchor is cast loose from the bow, to let it sink to the bottom, without being interrupted.

e. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 The square is used in cutting the squares from the range, that they may with greater certainty be cut at right angles.

f. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 110 The 'butt' is first cut into long strips known as 'ranges'.

g. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Aug 5/4 There are two main roads ..from which there branch off..what are known as 'ranges', in which the coal winning principally goes on.

15. *Shoemaking.* The lie or line of the upper edge of the counter in a top-boot, corresponding to (and continued in) that of the vamp.

1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* 63 Remedying every fault that may be in the cutting, the range, the position, the back catch of the counter. *Ibid.* 65 A further closing may then follow, beginning at the turn of the..counter, and going right round, along the range, and up the tongue.

IV. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. in senses 6 and 7, as *range base, cow, district, end, horse* (see quot.), *-man, mark, tree.*

1895 C. DIXON *Migrat. Brit. Birds* ii. 27 Three fairly well defined *range bases or refuge areas. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 336/2 Their '*range' cows and razor-backed hogs climb the steep hills like goats. 1887 *Q. Rev.* July 49 In the *range districts the proportion of loss has been much higher. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlii, As sire Palomydes came in to the felde syr Galahalt .. was at the *raunge ende. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv. 111 Horses which have been raised exclusively upon grass..or '*range horses', as they are called in the West. 1887 *Q. Rev.* July 49 The high-handed conduct of the *range-men. 1700 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 139 From it to turne and Range East and be southward to a heape of stones laid for a *Range marke. 1703 *Ibid.* (1894) V. 95 A blacke Oake tree marked for a *Range tree.

b. in sense 11, as *range-board, -finder, -finding, -holding* adj., *-officer, -plate, -tables.*

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/2 **Range Board*, this nature of board..has the distances painted on it of prominent objects within the range of the guns mounted on the works. 1892 *Daily News* 16 July, A very simple and useful instrument..called a *range-finder. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/2 *Range-finder*, an instrument for ascertaining the range of a piece of ordnance or small-arm. 1890 SIR F. ABEL *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 11 The applications of electricity in connection with *range-finding. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 72/1 The rights enjoyed by the *range-holding Corps. 1892 *Daily News* 27 July 3/4 Permitted by their *range officer..to violate the regulations. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/2 **Range Plates*, plates of brass attached to the brackets of..field carriages. They are marked with three columns of figures, showing the range in yards..with the corresponding elevations. 1873 *Queen's Regul. & Orders, Army* VIII. § 40 Proper *range-tables for each battery must be prepared.

c. in sense 12, as *range-cock, -stove* (Knight 1875); *range-fitter.*

1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Range fitter, Wanted, used to Patterns.

d. *spec.* **range-heads** *Naut.*, the windlass bitts (Smyth 1867); **range work**, (*a*) work having a straight face; (*b*) masonry laid in level courses.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 112 The side that falls away from the Foreside of any Straight or Range-work is called the Return. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 742/1 Range work..is usually backed up with rubble masonry.

Range (rēⁱndʒ), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[Goes with RANGE *v.*2, and may be identical with prec., but the history is not clear. Cf. RANCH-SIEVE and RENGE *sb.*4 (the earlier form).]

A kind of sieve or strainer. † Also *range-sieve.*

1545 ELYOT, *Sisacthea*, a rayeng [*sic*] sieue. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 187 You shall have Boulters, Searses, Ranges, and Meal-sives of all sorts, both fine and coorse. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* V. xvii. 549 If it be sifted and cleansed through a fine raunge, searce, or boulter. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Range*, a sieve used for straining liquids and not for sifting dry matter. In cider making, the juice is strained through a range; so in cheese making.

† **Range**, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **rainge**. [? Nasalized var. of RACHE *sb.*2] = RACE *sb.*5

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2079/4 A large well quartered Chesnut Coloured Mare, with .. a range down her face. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6197/3 A brown Bay Mare .. having a Star and Range in her Forehead.

Range (rēⁱndʒ), *v.*1 Forms: 4–5 *Sc.* **raung**, (9 *dial.*) **rawnge**, 5–7 **raunge**; 4–7 **raynge**, 7 **rainge**; 6 **randge**, 4– **range**. [a. F. *ranger* (12th c.), f. *rang* var. *ranc* RANK *sb.* See also RENGE *v.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To place, set, or station (persons, rarely animals) in a row, line, or rank; to draw up, arrange (an army, etc.) in ranks. Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 431 Thai stude than rangit all on raw. *Ibid.* XVII. 348 Quhen thai saw [That] menze raynge thame swa on raw. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5678 The Troiens .. Bowet euyn to þe banke..Out of rule or aray raungit on lenght. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 244 Quhen thai [birds] war rangit on rawis. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 The Englishe oste dislodged,..and raynged theyr battelles. 1598 FLORIO Ep. Ded. 5 An armie ranged in files is fitter for muster then in a ring. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 57 Yet..would they not be perswaded to range themselves and make us way. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Her she-slaves, finely dressed, were ranged on each side. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xii, All the Etruscan armies Were ranged beneath his eye. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 292 A double file of men..ranged themselves along the ropes.

b. To place (a person or persons) in a specified position, situation, or company. Const. with preps. and prep. phrases, as *against, among, around, on the side of, under, with.* Chiefly in *pass.* and *refl.*, and commonly *fig.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, The most fatal and dangerous exploit that euer I was rang'd in, since I first bore Arms. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 P 4 The Father of a Family would often range himself under the Banners of Avarice, and the Son under those of Luxury. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. 1826 VIII. 8 To range myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 358 A similar contention..ranged one of the rivals on the side of Ragoba. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1897) I. x. 318 The Norman baronage..ranging themselves with the king or against him.

† c. To reduce or bring *under* obedience, or *to* something. *Obs.*

Renderings of F. *ranger sous* (*l'obéissance*), and *ranger à* (*la raison*, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 169 Hauing..subdued Africke, and raunged it vnder the obedience of Rome. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 75 He..tells Fortune shee did well to range him to the gowne, and to the studie of Philosophie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 55 If it be no more but to range his subjects to reason. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 9 Duke Charles ..ranged the Finlanders. under obedience to himself.

2. To set or dispose (things) in a line or lines; hence, to arrange, put in order. Also as in 1 b.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 112 The rewe, þe rubarbe, rawnged fulle ryghte In rees. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 19 Those they couch and range in the earth. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 106 The quiet life can never be preserved if it be not ranged with the active life. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 163 You may range the first at the very edg of the trench. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 P 1 Her Books..were ranged together in a very beautiful Order. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 25 The component particles of water..have to range themselves in such a manner as to form a surface. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 16 All the images will be ranged upon the circumference.

b. To set or lay out (a line or curve).

1711 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 100 Fix a line upon the Stake F, and..range it by the Stakes F and D. 1847 BRODIE (*title*) Rules for ranging railway curves with the theodolite.

c. To make straight, even, or level.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 690 The little facet thus exposed by the process of topping or ranging the teeth. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Range matter*, to make lines in composing range equally at either or both ends of the stick.

d. *Naut.* To lay out (a cable) so that the anchor may descend without check.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV. (1873) 103 Which cable was ranged last night. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 157 Too much chain should not be ranged. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 4 If chain lockers are forward, do not range cables.

e. To provide with a row or rows of something.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 259 The upper one of these floors..is ranged round with the beds.

3. To place (persons or things) *in* a certain class or category; to divide *into* classes; to classify, arrange, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xlv. 179 The late Emperour Augustus, whome all the world rangeth in this ranke of men fortunate. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 4 Those who have Marshald the Orders of Colombs..have Ranged the Toscan to be the Supporter of a Building. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 131/2 All four-footed Creatures are Ranged into two sorts. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 240 Divinities to be ranged in the same Rank. 1762 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 16 The subdivisions of different soils .. may .. be ranged under two general heads. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 223 To range the faculties In scale and order.

4. *refl.* (ad. F. *se ranger.*) To adopt a more regular mode of life.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVIII, You tell me to marry and range myself. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* III. vii. 144 He had no intention of marrying and ranging himself just yet.

II. *intr.* **5.** Of things, *esp.* buildings or their parts, or large natural objects: To stretch out or run in a line, to extend.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 206. 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43 A Wall ranges along the Cell to bear up the Roof. *Ibid.*, This Cornice only ranges along the Cell. 1703 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 95 From the said black oake tree to Range away northeastward to a stake. 1770 *Easington Incl. Act* 7 Such parcel of land adjoining to the sea and ranging along the same. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 61 A formidable group of rocks and islands, ranging north-east and south-west.

b. To extend or lie in the same line or plane (*with*); esp. in *Printing*, of type, lines, or pages.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 7 Whatsoeuer comes athwart his affection, ranges euenly with mine. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 20 That the backside of the upper end may randge faire. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 84 If one Stick stand half a Foot higher than another..it matters not, so they range directly. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 391 So that they may not range against each other. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, I have a copy at home that stands next my twelvemo copy of the Scots Acts, and ranges on the shelf with them very well. 1883 *Academy* 20 Jan. 40/3 Many of the sonnets on opposite pages have not been made to 'range'.

6. To take up or occupy a place or position. Const. as in 1 b. Also, of a number of persons: To draw up in rank or order. (*rare.*)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 169 The Predicament Wherein you range vnder this subtill King. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 20 'Tis better to be lowly borne, And range with humble liuers in Content. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 687 The neighb'ring Cities range on sev'ral sides. 1774 REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. (1876) 401 He would..have ranged with the great pillars and supporters of our Art. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 79 When all the full-faced presence of the Gods Ranged in the halls of Peleus. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. iv. 29 That would range under the head of 'news'. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xii, In the unhappy matrimonial differences .. Mistress Beatrix ranged with her father.

b. *Naut.* of ships.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 The Comodore..came ranging along our Larboard-side. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 41 The Excellent ranged up within two feet of the San Nicholas. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. ii. (1866) 102 Ten English vessels..ranging up .. as close to the shore as was possible, opened their fire.

III. *intr.* **7.** To move hither and thither over a comparatively large area; to rove, roam, wander, stray. Const. with various advbs. and preps. (see quots.), and sometimes including the idea of searching (*for* something).

a. of persons (also *Naut.* = To cruise, sail about), animals (*esp.* of hunting dogs searching for game), and material objects.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 170 Out of my countre I do syldome randge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 630 Brave beasts..In the wilde forrest raunging fresh and free. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* 142 She..attends the Falconer and his Spaniels as they range. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 85 The Dunkerkers ranged much and in great fleetes about our channell. 1666 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* 213 Its easie to catch such greedy fish that are ranging for a bait. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* IV. (1840) 29 That all the planets should seem to be made for nothing but to range about the waste. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1699 We bore away to leeward, and ranged along the S. E. side of the coast. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlii. V. 219 It was his habit in summer to range over the Thracian woodlands. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 525 The custom of allowing sheep to range prevailed. 1875 'PATHFINDER' *Breaking & Training Dogs* 118 The dog should range no nearer than five..yards from the gun.

fig. 1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 246 Hipocrites..that wildly range with licentiousnesse of sinnyng. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 67 b, To raunge in the bookes of

Philosophie. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ₱ 10 By ranging through all the diversities of life. 1885 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall 60 Yrs. After* 217 While we range with Science, glorying in the time.

b. of immaterial things.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 50 Whose heresie began .. to raunge through the Churches of Asia. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 There raunged at that tyme a certeine outragious burnyng feaver. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 134 That destruction wide may range. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 438 The Mind .. Should range where Providence has blessed the soil. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxviii, How would his busy satire range. 1880 GOLDWIN SMITH in *Atlant. Monthly* No. 268. 208 You will hardly restrain our thoughts from ranging beyond an earthly abode.

c. of the eye: To 'move' from one object of sight to another; to reach in this way.

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. 8 Shee .. checks her eyes from ranging beyond the lists of modestie and discretion. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 93 Her unfix'd eyes with various turnings range. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxvii. 548 Landscapes which permit the eye to range over twenty or thirty miles. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 351 As far as the eye can range.

d. *Gunnery.* Of projectiles: To traverse, go (a specified distance).

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 34 By noting how many paces a shot rangeth. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1818) II. 208 Some of those which in the air range only between 2 and 3 miles. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 324 Projectiles are made heavy under the impression they will range further.

e. To make search. Now *Sc.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 60* Whensoeuer he shall seeke out the truthe of any cause, by diligent searche, and raungyng in these corners. 17.. RAMSAY *Twa Cut-Purses* 24 The ferly quickly chang'd, When throw their empty fobs they rang'd.

8. To change from one attachment to another; to be inconstant.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 91 If once I finde thee ranging, Hortensio will be quit with thee by changing. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4190/4 My Mind is fixt, I will not range, I like my Choice too well to change. 1807 BYRON *To Sighing Strephon* v, 'Tis true, I am given to range; If I rightly remember, I've loved a great number.

9. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of plants and animals: To extend (i. e. to occur, be found) over a certain area or throughout a certain period of time.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1873) 359 The lower any group of organisms stands, the more widely it ranges. 1886 PRESTWICK *Geol.* I. 67 The Entomostraca range from the Lower Cambrian up to the present day. 1895 C DIXON *Migrat. Brit. Birds* ii. 31 We find .. Ethiopian types ranging right up the Nile valley to the shores of the Mediterranean.

10. To vary within certain limits; to form a varying set or series.

1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* v. 71 Ranging between two and twelve. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxiv. 484 The thermometer early in the mornings ranged from 42° to 52°. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 22/2 Of Prime Movers alone there are 66 groups, ranging through many forms from a collection of the Original Models of Steam Engines .., downwards

IV. *trans.* **11.** To traverse, to go over or through (a place or area) in all directions. (Sometimes including the idea of searching or examining.)

1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* B ij, In the seconde chaptre, he rangethe the felde, and sercheth out .. what worde I haue spoken. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 3 The French did raunge Italy at their pleasure under Charles the eight. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 62 The king despatch'd his heralds with commands To range the camp. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 301 To traverse seas, range kingdoms. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 96 Out we pass To range the woods, to roam the park.

transf. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* Poems (1831) 211 Warre seemes sweete to such as raunge it not.

b. *Naut.* To sail along or about (a country, the coast, etc.).

1603 R. SALTERNE in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) I. 108 As they ranged the coast .. they were kindly vsed by the Natiues. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 1 John and Sebastian [Cabot] .. ranged a great part of this vnknowne world. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 These vessels .. are fitted for ranging this collection of Islands called the Ladrones. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. i. 10 Gaspar Costereal ranged the coast for .. six or seven hundred miles.

12. **a.** To pasture (cattle) on a range.

1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 184 They ranged their cattle over as much of the adjoining prairie as they chose.

b. To place (a telescope) in position.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 213 Ranging the telescope along the line of pickets, I saw them all standing.

c. To throw (a projectile) a specified distance.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 53 They say it ranges the projectile double the distance.

d. *absol.* To give a gun a certain range.

1892 *Black & White* 12 Mar. 342/1 The guns were all laid for the leading line, there was no question of ranging at all.

†**13.** Of a cannon: To throw (a bullet of a specified weight). *Obs.*[−1]

1643 in Jos. Lister's *Autob.* (1842) 68 Their ordnance .. played upon us, one of them ranged an 8 pound bullet.

14. To cut (glass) into strips.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 Ranging of glass is the cutting it in breadths as the work may require, and is best done by one uninterrupted cut from one end to the other.

Range, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of doubtful origin; cf. RANGE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To sift (meal).

1538 ELYOT, *Acerosus panis*, browne bredde not ranged. *Ibid.*, *Cernere*, to syfte or range floure of corne. 1623 COCKERAM, *Succernate*, To bolt or range meale. 1891-8 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Devonshire).

fig. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi. 94 She used to sift, scarse, boult, range, and pass away time with a .. Sieve.

Range, dial. var. KINSE *v.*, obs. pa. t. RING.

‖ **Rangé,** *a. Her.* [F., pa. pple. of *ranger* RANGE *v.*[1]] (See quot.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Rangé* [sic] is a French term signifying many mullets, or other charges, placed in bend, saltire, fesse, cross etc.

Ranged (rēⁱndʒd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RANGE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Set in line, ranked. †*A ranged battle*: a pitched battle.

1530 PALSGR. 678/2 It is a goodly thyng to se a ranged batayle. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xvi, The ranged horse breake out. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 11 That Army of Saints, which fought the Kings Forces on Pentland-hills in a ranged Battel 1666.

†**Ranged,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RANGE *v.*[2]] Sifted; made of sifted flour.

1538 ELYOT, *Panis secundarius*, raunged bread, or chete breadde, or crybell breade. 1559 *Will of P. Kedwellye* (Somerset Ho), To be made in penye Ranged breade. 1598 FLORIO, *Pane di cernita*, ..choise bread, ranged bread.

Ra·ngeful. [f. RANGE *sb.*[1]] The fill of a range.

1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilg.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 324 Some two hundred persons are owners of one rangeful [of eggs placed in furnaces for hatching].

Ra·ngeless, *a. rare.* [f. RANGE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] That has no range or limit.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 166 A fornix vast, that rangeless from the eye Ran wildering.

†**Ra·ngement.** *Obs. rare.* [= *F. rangement* (1630): see RANGE *v.*[1] and -MENT.] Arrangement.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 55 Without aiming at any better rangement for them. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* (1823) IV. 468 General abstract ideas..formed by the mind for the better .. rangement, and adjustment of our other ideas.

†**Ra·ngen.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 182/1 The Kernells .. are little bunches rising in the throat, and unto this Disease belongs another called the Rangen .. it is a swelling in the lower part of the chap of the swins mouth.

Ranger[1] (rēⁱndʒəɹ). Also 5–7 **raunger,** (5 -ier), 7 **randg-, rainger.** [f. RANGE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which ranges, in senses of the vb.

1. A rover, wanderer; † a rake.

1593 BRETON in *Phœnix Nest* (Grosart) I 6/1 The Rookes, no raungers out of raie The Pawnes, the pages [etc.]. 1599 *Broughton's Let* v. 17 Accusing his father .. for an whoremaster and .. a raunger. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* Epil. Wks. 1874 V. 88 Mercury shall flie .. Upon your errands, prove your happy ranger. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 119 The Rangers in the wild just God design'd [etc.]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 274 I've been a ranger In search of pleasure throughout every clime. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Parad.* 28 On this sea my bark, poor ranger, Is from pirates sore in danger.

b. Applied *spec.* to certain animals (see quots.).

1686 R. BROME *Gentl. Recreation* II. 33/1 Four or five Couple of Spaniels that are good Rangers. 1832 WEBSTER, *Ranger*, a dog that beats the ground. 1855 F. MARRYAT *Mountains & Molehills* xi, I had two horses; one was an old grey 'Texian Ranger'. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 343 Following up the military lead, we come to the Rangers [a kind of salmon-flies]. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 58 The Harbor Seal. *Phoca vitulina*. The young are there [Newfoundland] also called 'Rangers'. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 278 The Sp. *besugo*, a kind of sea-bream, is called in English ranger. 1890 H. H. *Dogs for Gun* III. iii. 103, I took him [a pointer] out with five high rangers in a 200 acre field

attrib. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 214/2 We .. secured a fine young ranger seal.

c. A wave of unusual height and force.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4/3 The character of the great wave is a mystery. .. The sailors declared that it was a not unfamiliar phenomenon, and called it 'a ranger'.

2. A forest officer, a gamekeeper. Now only *arch*, and as the official title of the keepers of the royal parks.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 318/1 Almaner and singuler Offices of Foresters and Raungers of oure said Forestes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 159 [Wolves] walk not widely, as they were woont, For fear of raungers, and the great hoont. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 288 The lopps and topps were all worth but 40*s*, and he agreed with the Ranger of the Forrest for them. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 486 Tyrrheus chief ranger to the Latian King. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* 131 We afterwards recollected that lord Bute was ranger of the park. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. iv, He heard the rangers' loud halloo, Beating each cover .. As if to start the sylvan game. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 169/2 St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks—Ranger, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

3. *pl.* A body of mounted troops, or other armed men, employed in ranging over a tract of country.

Chiefly *U.S.*; in the British Army the title is given to one regular regiment, the Connaught Rangers.

1742 *State Prov. Georgia* (1897) 15 For the defense of the colony now, it is necessary to have .. rangers who can ride the woods. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. iv. 81 The rangers in Virginia, who were sent out against the Cherokee Indians. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour on Prairies* ii. in *Crayon Misc.* (1863) 22 We learnt that a company of mounted rangers, or riflemen, had departed but three days previous. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 34 The 'Sarawak Rangers' .. are recruited from Malays and Dyaks.

4. One who sets in order. *rare*[−1].

1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron* xii. 33 *marg.*, Rangers of battell.

†**Ra·nger**[2]. *Obs.* [f. RANGE *v.*[2]] A sieve.

1485 in Kitchin *Rolls St. Swithin's* 383, j Ranger. 1498 *Ibid.* 387 In j Fyne Ranger empto, x*d*. In iiij Cours Rangers emptis, xvij*d*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 100 Rushes so big, that they will serue to make sieues, rangers, and vans.

Rangerine (rædʒĕrəin), *a. Zool.* [f. F. *ranger* (*-gier*) reindeer + -INE.] Resembling the reindeer.

1858 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Mamm. Brit. Mus.* III. 185 The Rangerine Deer have a large, basal anterior snag to the horns, close to the crown or bur, and no muffle.

Rangership (rēⁱndʒəɹʃip). [f. RANGER[1] + -SHIP.] The office of ranger of a forest or park.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 533/2 The Office of the Raungership of the Chace of our said Castell. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 216 Lord Dursley .. quitted the same for a rangership of a forest which the duke of Beauford had. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* i. 12 Queen Anne had bestowed the rangership of Richmond New Park on her relations the Hydes. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 274 Garters, gold keys, white staves, rangerships, .. were now intercepted by aliens.

Rangh, obs. form of RANGE *sb.*[1]

Rangi·ferine, *a. Zool.* [f. med.L. *rangifer* (F. *rangifère*) reindeer + -INE.] Rangerine; belonging to the genus *Rangifer*, which includes the reindeer. (In recent Dicts.)

Ranging (rēⁱndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RANGE *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the vb. **a.** in transitive senses.

1622 MARKHAM *Decades War* IV. ix. 155 These Corporals haue the raunging of Battels. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 When an author .. imposes upon us by the sound and ranging of his words. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 313 A ranging of men in their true ranks.

b. in intransitive senses.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 38 After many perills and long ranging .. they arriued at Colen. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 9 This wild ranging of the mind. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 44 Cupid it is my Name, I live by ranging. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxviii. 123 Their inequality of size and consequent irregularity of ranging. 1890 H. H. *Dogs for Gun* III. i. 80, I have seen four months' old pups go in for ranging.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ranging company*, †*ranging wise*; **ranging-lath,** a lath employed to guide the tool in cutting glass; **ranging-line, -pole, -rod, -stick,** a line, pole, etc. used in surveying or measuring, for setting out straight lines; **ranging-timber** (?)

1779 L. MCINTOSH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 285, I .. authorized the Lieutenants to raise a *ranging company. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 The *ranging lath must be long enough to extend rather beyond the boundary of the table of glass. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 82 The Legs and *Ranging-sticks are tied up together in a Bundle. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 394 Ship timber, *ranging timber, plank, deals. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 92/2 Neither yet in *ranging wise wander the starres to what place of the world they list.

Ranging (rēⁱndʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That ranges, in senses of the vb.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxix, A raynles ranging horse. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Exech.* IV 62 Though we haue many ranging woordes in our prayer. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 337 Only fit for one of .. his ranging spaniells to finde where the game lyes. 1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec.* xvii, She thro' the ranging Ocean now Views him advancing his auspicious Prow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 161 Many the troubled thoughts that in ranging talk they pursue.

†**Ra·nging sieve.** *Obs. rare.* = RANGE *sb.*[2]

1548 ELYOT, *Sisacthea*, a ranging sieue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xliv. 224 That no corne-maisters .. should beat this Mule away from their raunging sives.

Ra·ngle, *sb. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Small stones or gravel given to hawks, usually to improve their digestion.

1678 in PHILLIPS (ed. 4). 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* vii. 75 The Bazdar gives his falcons bits of rangle the size of a pea in order to prevent their laying eggs.

†**Ra·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. RAMBLE. Mod. S. W. dial. has *rangle* to twine, of climbing plants.] *intr.* To rove, wander, stray.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc 15 Such as .. neuer rangle farre abroade against the keepers will. 1575 — *Faulconrie* 23 These Eagles .. doe roue and rangle abroade. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ariosto* XIX. lvi, They scaped best that here and thither rangled.

Hence †**Ra·ngler,** a rover; †**Ra·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 9 No inwarde Eagle but a fugitive and a rangler. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 138 The rangling rage that held from home Vlisses all too long.

Rangle, obs. form of WRANGLE.

†**Ra·ngy,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. = RANGE *sb.*[1] 13 c.

1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* Klij, A rangy or beam between horses in a Coach.

Rangy (rēⁱndʒi), *a.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. RANGE *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.]

1. Of animals: **a.** Adapted for or capable of ranging; having a shape indicative of this.

1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 365/2 The former trots by on his rangy thoroughbred. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 627/2 How the dogs, like the race-horse, have grown lighter, more rangy in form, smaller, solider in bone.

b. Of a long, slender form.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 22 The short close made ewe is not .. as prolific a breeder, as those more rangy and of greater length.

2. Of places: Giving scope for ranging; spacious.

1880 LANIER *Sunrise* 79 in *Poems* (1892), Breathe it free, By rangy marsh, in lone sea-liberty.

3. *Austral.* Mountainous.

1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 89 The most rangy and inaccessible regions of the Colonies. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 144 The hills on the south were wild and rangy enough.

Rani, var. RANEE.

Raniform (rē^i·nifǭɹm), *a.* [f. *rāni-* comb. form of L. *rāna* frog + -FORM.] Frog-shaped.

1852 WYMAN in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. IV. 46 Dissections of other than Raniform Batrachians. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/2 No raniform Labyrinthodonts have yet been discovered.

Raninal, *a.* *rare*$^{-1}$. = RANINE 1.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 93 The necessity for deep incisions has been superseded by bleeding from the raninal veins.

Ranine (rē^i·nəin), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rānīnus*, f. *rāna* frog: see -INE.]

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the under side of the tip of the tongue (the part liable to be affected by RANULA); in *Ranine artery* (the terminal branch of the lingual artery), *ranine vein.*

Cf F. *veine ranine* (Cotgr.), *artère ranine* (Littré).

1819 *Pantologia* X, *Ranine artery*,..the second branch of the external carotid. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 740 It anastomoses with the ranine vein. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 198 The continuation of the gustatory nerve to the tip of the tongue, together with the ranine artery.

2. Pertaining to a frog; frog-like. *rare.*

1840 in SMART.

Raninian (răni·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Raninidæ*, an order of frog-crabs. **b.** *sb.* One of the *Raninidæ*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 298/1 *Raninians*, the name by which M. Milne Edwards designates the fourth tribe of the family *Apterura*.

Ranite, the correct form of RAUITE.

Rani·vorous, *a.* [f. *rani-* (see *raniform*) + -VOROUS.] Frog-eating.

1821 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* I. 181 Ranivorous Falcon. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 504 Frenchmen..were not the ranivorous and capering creatures they supposed.

Rank (ræŋk), *sb.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **raink**, 6–7 **ranke**, 6–8 **ranck**, (6–7 -e), 7 **ranque**. [a. obs. F. *ranc* (mod. *rang*), var. *renc*, usually supposed to be a. OHG. *hrinc*, *hring* RING.]

1. A row, line, or series of things.

In common use *c* 1580–1610, esp. with ref. to teeth and trees; now rare in general sense, but used *spec.* of cabs or carriages, and *techn.* of organ-pipes.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24/21 A rank of things, *turba, caterua.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 249 Such a rancke and rowe of litigious causes..hange one vppon another, as linckes in a long chaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 13 In either jaw Three ranckes of yron teeth enraunged were. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 80 The ranke of Oziers by the murmuring streame. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 149 A Rank of Baskets..one at the tail of the other, beginning the Rank or Row where the Bed is to end. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Stop*, Furniture Stop .. comprising two or more ranks of pipes. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 353 [The] small masters..are amongst the most respectable men of the ranks. 1881 EDWARDS *Organs* xxi. 153 The most useful mixture for a small organ is one of three ranks. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* s.v., Composing frames are generally arranged in rows or ranks.

†**b.** *On a rank*: On end, continuously. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 360 Hee went to fast .. xl. dayes and xl. nights on a rancke.

2. A row or line of persons. Now *rare* (cf. 3).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 5 David ment ranks: bycause they went..in orderly rowes when they came to the Tabernacle. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 A miserable ranke of poore, lame and impotent persons. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 1044 A ranck of wretched youths, with pinion'd Hands. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 107 Courtiers and Patriots in two ranks divide, Thro' both he pass'd, and bow'd from side to side. 1870 B. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Faust* III. 440 Chorus .. dancing nimbly .. in interlinking ranks.

†**b.** Phr. *In* or *of a rank*, in a line or file. *On a rank*, abreast. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 6 A gyde to blind men in a rank. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 157 b, All the women in the towne runne thether of a ranke, as it wer in procession. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 182 The hie wayes are verie brode, that twentie men may ride together on a ranke and one not hinder an other.

†**c.** Movement in line or file. *Obs. rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 103 It is the right Butter-womens ranke to Market.

3. *Mil.* A number of soldiers drawn up in line abreast. Hence in *pl.* freq. = forces, battalion, army (also in phrases as *ranks of death*, *of war*).

1574 H. G. tr. *Cataneo's Briefe Tables* F iij, Let 44 ranckes of unarmed Pikes..be bestowed behind these armed ranckes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 244 My State is braued, ..with rankes of forraigne powres. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. xx. 356 They resemble a rank of Souldiers in battle array. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 320 The march was to be by ten in a rank. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 33 To paint the Hero's Toil, the Ranks of War. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xii, On Marston heath Met, front to front, the ranks of death. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 82 When the ranks are broken and you have to fight singly.

transf. 1577 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancie* II. (Grosart) I. 10/1 A Garde of Geese and Ganders, in one rancke. 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. to Cadiz* (Camden) 15 To enjoyne our ffleete to advance & fight att Sea, much after the maner of an Armie at land, assigneing every shipp to a perticular division, ranke, file, and station.

fig. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 768 'Twould thin the ranks of the poetic tribe. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. (1857) 274 He at once enrolled himself in the ranks of the opposition. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 399 Scholars like Hooker, gentlemen like George Herbert, could now be found in the ranks of the priesthood.

b. *pl.* The body of private soldiers; the rank and file (see 5 b). Also *transf.*

1809 WELLINGTON *Let. to Beresford* 25 June in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 464 The irregularity of Colonel Blunt having three servants from the ranks. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* I. iii. 67 A native of Barchester, having risen from the world's ranks. 1897 *Daily News* 16 June 7/7 Native ranks, except three, doing well.

c. *Chess.* One of the lines of squares stretching across the board from side to side. Also *in rank*, on one of these lines (cf. 4).

1597 G. B. *Ludus Scacchiæ* D iij b, Moouing a Pawne from left hand side, which on the fourth ranke stood. 1672 BARBIER *Saul's Chesse play* ix, [The King's move is] to the next House or place, in File or rancke, of any side. 1894 J. MASON *Princ. Chess* 4 The rank upon which the player's Pieces are ranged is his first rank.

d. *fig.* of things.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1439 Simois..Whose waves to imitate the battle sought..and their ranks began To break upon the galled shore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 514 At once the Ranks of swelling Streams divide. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 33 The linden broke her ranks and rent The woodbine wreaths that bind her.

4. Without article: Line, order, array. In phr. as *in* (*into*) or *out of rank*, *to keep* or *break rank*.

1572 HULOET s.v., Goe in rancke, or raye, *incede ordine.* To come into rancke, or raye, *incurrere in ordinem.* 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 25 He must be carefull that his souldiers breake not out of ranke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 The Horse-men had broken rank and were asunder. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xii. 33 Fifty thousand, which could keep rank. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xv. (1739) 29 The Legate..soon reduced him into rank. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 167 The entrance is too narrow, as not capable of above four men in ranck. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiv, [To] see thy passengers in rank Come stepping lightly down the plank. 1880 BROWNING *Echetlos* ii, No man but..kept rank and fought away In his tribe and file.

transf. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. iv, A part of your honour's ruff stands out of rank.

5. *Rank and file*: (see quot. 1802 and FILE *sb.*[2] 7). Chiefly *pl.* or without article in phr. *in rank and file* (cf. 4). Also *transf.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 To learne to keepe his ranke and file orderly. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. v. 891 This tempest and storme of Cavallerie .. brake their ranks and files cleane. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. i, See the soldiers set In rank and file. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 375 Extend thy loose Battalions..Opening thy Ranks and Files on either Side. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 422 His books well trimmed..Like regimental coxcombs rank and file. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Ranks and files*, are the horizontal and vertical lines of soldiers when drawn up for service. *a* 1822 A. BOSWELL *Skeldon Haughs*, The Crawfords march'd in rank and file.

transf. 1784 BURNS *1st Ep. to Davie* xi, The words come skelpan, rank and file. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 42/1 Some rank-and-file chairs besides.

b. *coll.* (The) common soldiers; (the) privates and corporals.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. I. vi. 51 It may not be amiss .. to state..that rank and file means, in Gazette returns, the corporals and private soldiers. 1814 WELLINGTON 15 May in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 13 A corps consisting of about 12,000 rank and file of British infantry. 1894 WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. lii. 84 Unless the Rank and File are interested in their work, there will be no enthusiasm.

transf. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 64/2 One of the mere rank and file of a party. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xv. 212 For other committees there remains only the rank and file of the House.

†**6.** A class, set, kind (of persons or things). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi, The most part of them were put to the ranke of criminels forsworn. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla, Daniel* 294 The diuers opinions.. may be sorted into three ranks. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. III 47 A Pythagorean of the Acousmatick ranck. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. (1736) 221 The Authority of Men is the Spring of another Rank of Prejudices.

7. One of several rows or lines of things placed at different levels. ? *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 179 b, It is enough to haue three rankes of them, one aboue the other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 140 As the ranks ascend Shade above shade, a woodie Theatre. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 178 One single rank or story of roots is enough. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 13 Ranks of oars in the modern galleys.

8. A number of persons forming a distinct class in the social scale, or in any organized body; a grade of station or dignity, an order; hence, (one's) social position or standing. Also in phrases *of high* (etc.) *rank*.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 347 He was bot of the mid ranck of nobles. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. i, To put me in the habite of my ranque. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 180 The aydes they give to men of inferiour rank. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 17 Reasonable and well-educated men of all ranks. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxv. (1869) II. 306 The boldest chieftains aspired to the rank of kings. 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, An air of dignity which declared him to be of superior rank. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. v, His descendants..took rank among the first commoners in England. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 347 Few men commanded greater respect in all ranks of Greek society.

b. High station in society, etc.; social distinction. Also *concr.* persons of high position.

1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 140 Some with rank she grac'd (The source of children's and of courtier's pride). 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 91/1, I heard..several persons of rank had been to pay salams. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 75 The pride of rank was attended by one of its peculiar infirmities. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* 172 The rank and fashion of the older country does not shut itself up in a town.

9. A class (of persons, animals, or things) in a scale of comparison; hence, relative position or status, place.

1605 SHAKS *Macb.* III. i. 103 If you haue a station in the file, Not i' th' worst ranke of Manhood, say't. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 144 A Castle bearing such ranke as few are before it, but divers behind it in magnificence. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 151 The Convertine, a Ship of the second Rank, that carried seventy Guns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 64 If we look through the different ranks of animals, from the largest to the smallest. *Ibid.* V. 107 The first rank in the description of birds, has been given to the eagle. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. (1874) 8 To place in its true rank the general Gothic of the 13th century, in Italy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 Oxford stood in the first rank among English towns.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rank-breaking* adj., *-distinction*, *-fellow*, *-wise* adv., *-worshipping* adj.; †**rank-toothed** *a.*, having a row of teeth; †**rank-work**, work set in straight lines.

1887 R. BROWN *Trilog. Life to Come* 76 *Rank-breaking Achilles. 1895 tr. *Ratzel's Hist. Mankind* I. 54 When the two halves of the race .. show no recognition of *rank-distinctions. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 84 Keeping his *ranck-fellowes justlie on both sides. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlvi. 381 Each leafe is *ranke toothed or snipt round about. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. i. I. xx. 154 Several were in posture of time standing abreast, or *rank-wise. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 114 Any Straight or *Rank-work [*ed.* 1678 Range-work]. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Sept. 421/2 The *rank-worshipping mammas of the period.

†**Rank**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [? cf. G. *rank* quinsy, garget.] A disease of birds.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97. 2/1 Many [birds] dye of the *Pip*, the *Rank*, &c.

Rank (ræŋk), *a.*, (*sb.*[3],) and *adv.* Forms: 1–3 **ranc**, (3 **ranno**, **rang**), 3–5 **ronke**, 4–6 **ronk**, (5 **rong**), 4–7 **ranke**, (4 **raunke**, 7 **rawnke**), 6–7 **rancke**, (7 **wrancke**), 6–8 **ranck**, 4– **rank**. [OE. *ranc*, = (M)LG. *rank* long and thin, tall and slender (hence prob. Da. *rank* erect, upright, Sw. *rank* slender), ON. *rakkr* slender, bold.

The ultimate etym. is uncertain, but the stem may be an ablaut-var. of OS. *rink*, OE. *rinc* man (? full-grown man), warrior. The root-idea appears to be that of growing or shooting up, taken in its fullest sense in Eng., but in LG. (and ON.) restricted to height or length without corresponding breadth. The development of the word in Eng. is, however, far from clear, as the OE. uses are not quite the primitive ones. In ME. also it chiefly occurs in alliterative verse, app. more for convenience than to express definite meanings. In the later language the chief difficulty is to decide which of the more original senses are represented in the transferred uses.]

A. *adj.* **I.** †**1.** Proud, high-minded, haughty; froward, rebellious. *Obs.*

In OE. also proud or showy in dress: see Bosw.-Toller.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxi. 18 ʒif æniʒ man hæbbe modiʒne sunu and rancne [L. *protervum*]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9622 Heh follc & rannc onn corþe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2561 Yif þat ani were so rang [*rime* þank] That he þanne ne come anon..he sholde maken him þral. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 455 Þat was þe rauen so ronk þat rebel was euer. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 33 Þer is a ranke swayne Whos rule is noʒt right. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 188 This ʒeir .. sall aryse Rowtis of þe rankest þat in Europ ringis.

2. Stout and strong. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (in later use chiefly in *rank wing*; cf. 3).

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1006 Þær mihton [hi] ʒeseon..rancne here & unearhne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13,805 Was þer non helm wiþ stel so rank Þat his swerd þorow-out ne sank. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4701 Þere arof all the rowte with þere Ranke shippes. *Ibid.* 4709 A tried castell..[with] Ranke men with in. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit and rent. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* v. vi. (1821) I. 177 Certane wycht and rank men tuke him be the middil. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxxvi. (1674) 228 That Pidgeon, which .. hath the rankest wing. 1710 *Last Distemper of Tom Whigg* II. 38 Ravens, cutting the Air at every Stroke of their rank Wing. 1824 R. GILCHRIST *Local Songs* (ed. 2) 5 Archy lang was hale an' rank, the King o' laddies braw.

b. Firm, strong. *rare*$^{-0}$.

1848 WEBSTER, *Rank*, strong, clinching. Take rank hold.

3. Having great speed or force; swift; impetuous; violent. Also const. *of*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 His strencðes & his stronge [*T.* ronke] turnes. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 44 [He] turned in blode þar stremes ranke. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1166 Of raas þaʒ I were rasch & ronk, ʒet rapely þerinne I was restayed. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 700 The rank riding, and the greit turnament. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 340 M Harding findeth him so farre, and so ranke of his side, that he is faine to checke him of too much riot, and to call him back. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ix. 278 The Hawlk..makes a rank Bate from her forsaken Block. 1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers* I. i, It blows a rank storm. *a* 1803 *May Collin* iv. in Child *Ballads* IV. 442/1 They came to a rank river, Was raging like the sea.

†**b.** *Rank rider*, a rapid, headlong, or reckless rider; a moss-trooper, highwayman. (Freq. in 17th c.) So *rank-runner*. *Obs.*

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 11 When a Rancke rider hath put his horse to a hedge and lay in the ditch for his labor. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxii. (1632) 382 Sure he was a rancke-runner: for where any river hindred his way, he swam it over. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xi. 38 A good rule

for our horse-racers, rank riders, and hot-spurre hunters..to measure their actions by. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rank-rider*, a High-way-man, also a Jockey.

fig. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yeare* A iv, Those rancke-riders of Art that haue spur-gald your lustie wingd Pegasus.

II. Full, large or gross in size, quantity, etc.

†**4.** Full-grown: mature. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxv. 52 He funde .. fif mædena .. wlitige and rance. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 869 In Sodamas..non semloker burdes, Hit arn ronk, hit arn rype & redy to manne. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. lvii, Al rank madinnis and wiffis, gif thay war nocht with child, yeid als weill to battall as the men.

5. Vigorous or luxuriant in growth. In later use: Growing too luxuriantly; large and coarse. Hence of growth, etc., and freq. as complement with *grow* or similar verbs.

In *rank weed* also with implication of sense 25.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2105, vii. eares weken fette of coren, On an busk ranc and wel tidi. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 513 Blossumez bolne to blowe, Bi rawez rych & ronk. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. iii. (1495) 470 Grasse and herbes that growe in valeyes. ben generall more ranke and fatte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 b, Our vyne waxeth ranke & must nedes be cutte. 1544 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T iij, Take a good handful of ranke & lusty rew. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 3 Crown'd with ranke Fenitar, and furrow weeds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 340 Moist Earth produces Corn and Grass, but both Too rank and too luxuriant in their Growth. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. Wks. 1813 I. 257 The woods are choked with its rank luxuriance. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. xi. 148 We found the road to be overgrown with rank grass and luxuriant vegetation. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 195 The male lion is adorned with a long, rank, shaggy mane. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 This year the roses grew a little rank, and with an over-abundance of leaves.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 318 The seeded Pride That hath to this maturity blowne vp In ranke Achilles.

†**6.** Excessively great or large; *esp.* swollen, puffed up, grossly fat, too highly fed. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9720 He wax al blak, & bolned rank, & deyde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1991 The flode .. Rose vpon rockes as any ranke hylles. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Rammysshe, yll savoured as a man or beest that is to rancke. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iv, Is that meate for you? nay, it would make you to ranke. Nay, soft brother mine, I must kepe you more lanke. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 238 Teame lastly thither com'n with water is so ranke. *transf.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 64 To dyet ranke Mindes, sicke of happinesse. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* CXVIII, A healthful state Which, rank of goodness, would by ill be cured. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 167 For an overflowing, and Ranker disposition.

†**b.** of immaterial things. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 490 Is þis ryȝt-wys, þou renk, alle þy ronk noyse. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 200 Nowther of tham myghte other stille, Thaire sorowe it was fulle ranke. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13902 þan the ruerde wax ranke of þat rught fare. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 44 To stop this clamor ere it grow too wrancke.

c. High or excessive in amount. *Obs.* exc. *Law.*

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV. iv. 22 Nor will it yield .. A ranker rate, should it be sold in fee. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. § 3. 30 The *modus* must not be too large, which in law is called a *rank modus*. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 536/2 The modus..was rank, that is to say, that it was a pecuniary payment greater than the value of the tithes.

†**7.** Abundant, copious. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5095 In sum man vnkyndehede ys so rank þat he ne may cunne no man þank For no gode dede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 843 Wolle quyte so ronk & ryf. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8511 He hade no ruthe of hor remyng, ne þe rank teris. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 112 Soch a rancke and full writer must use, if he will do wiselie, the exercise of a verie good kinde of epitome. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 211 When folke bene fat, and riches rancke, It is a signe of helth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 301 The rank serene or dew of the night .. refresheth all kindes of growing things.

†**b.** Abounding in, full *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21024 O reson was nan sa ranc. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9204 Of Rent, & of Riches, rankir þan I. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* B ij, I neuer heard one so rancke of rudeness. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* IV. 29 Rank of successe he was so puft with pride.

8. a. In close array, crowded together; thick, dense. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1319 Alexander..Ridis euen þurȝe þe route þar rankest þai were. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 4 Than suddanlie, furth of the woddis ronk, We se a strange man. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 4 A gotehead.. Whose straying heard them selfe doth shrowde Emong the bushes rancke. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Rank*, standing in close order; thick upon the ground, as corn in the field, or trees in a wood. 1823 SCORESBY *Acc. Whale Fish.* 240 Endangered, while among rank ice, by a gale of wind. 1864 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Lake Country* 200 Where the sheep are 'rank' on the fell sides.

b. Numerous, frequent. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 93 The Archers of England should not be only a great deale ranker, and mo then they be; but also a good deale bygger and stronger. 1552 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 43 Theues .. were in euery place so ryffe and ranke. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. b 3 b, Eighteene of this rable, all rife and ranke among us. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Rank*, numerous, abundant, of frequent occurrence.

9. *techn.* Projecting, standing out.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 111 The Iron of a Plain is said to be set Ranck, when its edge stands so flat below the Sole of the Plain, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Keel*, When a ship has a deep keel, she is said to have a rank keel. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 19 The barb is so rank..that it often takes some time to unhook the fish. 1884 *Sci. Amer.* 27 July 32 Whether the tool used was a roughing tool with rank feed or a finish tool with fine feed.

III. Of a luxuriant, gross or coarse quality.

10. Covered or filled with a luxuriant (and coarse) growth of grass or plants.

Rank pasture may also be taken in sense 5.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3060 As fele..As risonis in a ranke feld quen riders it spillen. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 98 When they [sheep] are closyd in ranke pasturys. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 398 Meadowes hugely ranke. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 29 In hopes Of plenteous Forage, near the ranker Mead. 1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. 44 A small garden rank with aplerigy and other fragrant herbs. 1890 G. A. HENTY *Lee in Virginia* 203 The patch..though now rank with weeds, had evidently been carefully cultivated.

11. Grossly rich, heavy, or fertile; liable to produce rank vegetation.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 104 Take the fatte and moyst is myn auise; Aftir hit the thikke and ronke is best. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 17 The moystnes of the dounge shall cause the grounde to be ranke ynoughe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 151 Full of flowrie hils ascending leisurely, and not much surmounting their rancker vallies. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 22 Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* I (1853) 12 A rank clay that requires the labour of years to make it mellow. 1895 *Tablet* 9 Nov., The land is at first too 'rank' to grow corn or even root crops.

12. Having an offensively strong smell; rancid. † Also, smelling strongly *of*.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 540 She brought a boie pygge; The fleshe therof was ranke. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 148 They are generally fat, and ranke of the sauors which attend vpon sluttish corpulency. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 346 After that, add Discussives, as rank nuts. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 84 Our men made some butter..but it grew rank and oily. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. iv, Pirates,..crowded in the rank and narrow ship. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 24 The incense rank in censers burned, which seem to mask some odour of decay.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 36 Oh my offence is ranke, it smels to heauen. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 545 To smell too rank of down-right Atheism.

b. Of smell: Offensively strong.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24/28 Ranke smell, *magnus odor, olidus*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 274 Some ranke stinking sauour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 628 With that rank Odour from thy Dwelling-place To drive the Viper's Brood. 1735 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 88 A stench.. Rank as the ripeness of a rabit's tail. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 268 The smell of the hyæna crocuta is so rank and offensive that scarcely any animal will come near the carcase.

†**13.** Lustful, licentious; in heat. *Obs.*

c 1520 *Mayd Emlyn* 289 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* IV. 92 She was full ranke..In Venus toyes Was all her joyes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 82 The Ewes being rancke,..turned to the Rammes. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. v. 24 Lust, and ranke thoughts [are] hers. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* I 289 Their Rank Daughters..Receiv'd all Nations with Promiscuous Lust. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 25 A merry rank hen will sometimes shew and play almost like a cock.

14. Gross, highly offensive or loathsome; in later use *esp.* grossly coarse or indecent.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 760, I tene hem no more, But relece alle þat regioun of her ronk werkkez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11775 Couetous .. That rote is & rankist of all the rif syns. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 172 The rude ranke Scottes, lyke dronken dranes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 277 My Wife..deserues a Name As ranke as any Flax-Wench, that puts to Before her troth-plight. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 41 Hand in hand lead on the rank debauch. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The rank vocabulary of malice and hate.

b. Corrupt, foul; festering.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 17 Yeelding the ranke fleshe to the Chirurgions knife. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 39 Then you perceiue..what ranke Diseases grow. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 17 The rank vapours of this Sin-worn mould. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1016 The scent Of steaming crowds, of rank disease, and death. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. ii. 26 Corrupt civilisation had growen up in the rank climate of that deep descent.

15. Of a strongly marked, violent, or virulent type; absolute, downright, gross. (Used to add force to terms implying the existence of bad qualities in a person or thing.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv. 37 Full of vennome and rank poyson. 1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 41 This is rancke heresy. 1550 BALE (*title*) The Apology of Johan Bale agaynste a ranke Papyst. *c* 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* I. iii, 'Tis a most rank untruth. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 12 The meanest Varlet, the dullest School-boy, the rankest Idiot. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 P 5 What are these but rank Pedants? 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 148 Rank treason against the royalty of Virtue. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) V. 150 General Eguia's plan is rank nonsense. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 610 Those who are actually labouring under the disease, and in its rankest form. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* v. 40 A horse..which turned a rank roarer.

b. Grossly apparent. *rare.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parlt. Love* IV. i, 'Tis rank! The sight of my wife hath forced him to forget To counterfeit! 1784 COWPER *Tirve.* 564 His pride resents the charge, although the proof Rise in his forehead, and seem rank enough.

†**B.** *sb.*[8] Rankness, strength. *Obs. rare*—[1].

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 298 þurȝ mony a regioun ful roȝe, þurȝ ronk of his wylle.

C. *adv.* †**1.** = RANKLY. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 6 The scely man, seeing him ryde so ranck..fell flatt to ground for feare. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. v. 33 The sound Of many yron hammers beating ranke.

2. With adjs.: Completely, extremely.

1607 MARSTON *What you Will* I. i, He's irrecoverable; mad, ranke madde. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

D. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic adjs., as *rank-brained, -leed, -minded, -scented, -winged.*

1614 CHAPMAN *Masque Mid. Temple* Pref. A iij b, Insania, is that which euery *Ranck-brainde writer; and iudge of Poeticall writing, is rapt withal. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 18 The ill savour of *Rank-lee'd French wine. 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 147 Sweet Gossip,..the dunghill is your freehold:.. I know none so *rank-minded. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* X. (1593) 257 *Rankesented mints to make Of womens limmes 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 154 Some such like faces were painted neere the rank-sented mangers. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 196 These [Lannarets] are most excellent Mettell, *rank winged, well conditioned. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rank-wing'd* Hawk, that is a slow Fligher.

b. With pa. pples., as *rank-grown*, †*-rode, -set*, †*-smelt.*

1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 6 This evil! weed so *rank-grown in the garden of the Kingdom. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 414 The *rank-rode Cadmeans..Lodg'd ambuscadoes for their foe. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 87 Flora..them did put In her embrodred skirts which were *rancke set, With Prime-rose, Cow-slip, and the violet. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 229 The edge of the iron of a plane is said to be rank-set when it projects considerably below the sole. 1595 BARNFIELD *Pecunia* XXXI, Thy chafing hath begot A *ranke-smelt sauour.

c. With pres. ppples., as *rank-feeding, -riding, -scenting, -springing, -swelling.*

c 1820 *Philos. Recreat.* 20 The skins of large, or *rank-feeding birds. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 40 The *rank-riding Scots upon their Galloweyes. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 171 O'er Plains with Flocks distain'd *Rank-scenting. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, *Rank-springing grass. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 Loud-bellowing Clyde .*Rank-swelling Annan.

d. †**rank-goat** (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Blanche-putain*, the hearbe *Ranke-goat, or stinking Motherwort.

Rank (rænk), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 **ranke, ranck**, (7 **rancke**). [f. RANK *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To arrange or draw up (persons, *esp.* soldiers) in a rank or in ranks.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIX. 2 To ring your drummis and rank your men of weir. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 206, I haue seene hundreds of them after this manner, lie ranked like durty swine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 604 In view Stood rankt of Seraphim another row. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii, We passed..between servants of the same sort, ranked on each side as before. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xiv, Upon the sand Let every leader rank his band. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/2 The prisoners were then drawn up .., ranked six deep.

refl. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) I. 72 These..ranked themselves 15 a breast, and each ranke from another 4 or 5 yards. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 88 They rank themselves, either in a circle, or side by side. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 99 My Men stood to their Arms, and ranked themselves in a fit Posture to receive them. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. vii. (1872) II. 329 They all ranked themselves round me.

†**b.** = DRESS *v.* 4 a. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 131 The leader of the left hand file..with the leader of the right hand file do alwaies in their marching and imbattelling rectifie or rancke the whole front of the battallion.

2. To arrange (things) in a row or rows; to set in line; to put in order.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 35 And every sort is in a sondry bed Sett by it selfe, and ranckt in comely rew. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 304 He sought for stone..he ranked them with Symmetry. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 213 He knew to rank his Elms in even Rows. 1778 REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 453 A plain space in the middle, and the groups of figures ranked round this vacuity. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 62 Exerting all his mind in ranking up flower-pots. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* v. 45 The fishers gettin'..the nets rankit oot. *refl.* 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 331 Little Plants ..rank'd themselves in order around the sides of the Vial.

†**b.** To divide or form *into* ranks or classes. *Obs.*

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 123 An equipage..which all Diuines haue ranckred into different orders. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. § 19 Those Things we are acquainted with, and have ranked into Bands, under distinct Names.

†**c.** In *pa. pple.*, of a place: Surrounded or bounded with rows or ranks *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS *Timon* I. i. 65 The Base o' th' Mount Is rank'd with all deserts, all kinde of Natures. 1623 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. xii. 79 A curious walk, ranked about with many rowes of Sycamore trees 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 The Streets are sweet and clean, ranked with fine Mansions.

3. To place, locate; to give a certain position or station to; to class or classify. With various constructions. Also *refl.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 117 If sower woe..needly will be rankt with other griefes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 7 To ranke euery head in the right order and proper place. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 38 Those who rank Lucan rather among historians in verse than epic poets. 1723 BERKELEY in *Guardian* No. 49 P 6 A stranger would be apt to rank me with the other domestics. 1777 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XXVIII, Arguments, which .. will rather rank me as an hermit. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 32 Aftertime .. Will rank you nobly, mingled up with me. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 525 In ranking theories of physics first in the order of knowledge.

4. *Sc. Law.* To place (orig. in order of precedence) on the list of claims, or of those having claims, on a bankrupt estate.

1695 [see RANKING *vbl. sb.*[1] b]. 1721 *Acts Sederunt* 23 Nov. (1790) 251 The creditors shall name the Lord..before whom their severall rights and interests are to be ranked. 1735 *Ibid.* 29 July (1790) 306 All creditors..shall come in, and be ranked *pari passu* upon the moveable estate. 1899 J. LORIMER *Handbk. Law Scot.* (1862) 307 All arrestments and poindings shall be ranked *pari passu*.

5. *U. S.* To take precedence of.

1865 *N. Y. Herald* in *Morning Star* 27 May, 'That's right', politely observed Grant, 'the President ranks us both'. 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* 153 A growing class of idle rich,..who..rank Solomon himself in luxury.

6. *intr.* To form a rank or ranks; to stand in rank; to take up a position in a rank.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 Soom bands of Troians..Ranck close too geather, thee Greeks most manlye repealing. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* IV. i, Harke they aie at hande, ranke handsomly. 1796 SOUTHEY *Hymn to Penates* 11 In your holy train Jove proudly ranks. 1865 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* i, Fitfully you still may see the grim smiths ranking round.

b. To take or have a place in a certain rank or class; to have rank or place. Const. as in 3.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 474, I pray you..Let that one Article ranke with the rest. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 45 Colonels dispute the Right of Captains of Men of War ranking with them. 1784 COWPER *Iroc.* 465 A principle ..That..Ranks as a virtue, and is yet a vice. 1805 MRS. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 499 Holkar never had ranked among the states of India. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 17 Surenas ranked next to the king in birth, wealth and distinction.

c. *Law.* Of creditors or claims (see 4).

1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 75/2 It was contended..that they were..creditors entitled to rank next after the outside creditors (if any), or even with them. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 Burdens arising after the first registration of the land rank in the order of their registration.

7. *intr.* To move or march in rank; chiefly *Mil.* in *to rank past, off.*

1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 59 In ranking past by Threes there is to be a horse's length from croup to head. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 64 They rank off alternately. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. (1858) 236 Your cattle ..come ranking home at evening-time.

Hence **Ra·nking** *ppl. a.*

1865 *Bill of Confed. States Amer.* in *Morning Star* 2 Feb., An officer..designated as General-in-Chief, who shall be the ranking officer of the army..of the Confederate States. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 2/7 The total ranking liabilities may amount to between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*

Rank, *v.*[2] *rare.* Also 3 **ronke.** [f. RANK *a.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To grow rank; to rankle. *Obs. rare.*

a 1325 *Prov. Hending* xi. in *Anglia* IV. 193 Wel is him þat sunne hateþ, And þat hit leteþ and forsakeþ, Er hit ronke in rote. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 205 An alblastere .. smote him in þe schank .. It began to rank, þe querelle Envenomed was. 1606 J. DAVIES *Sel. 2nd Husband* (Grosart) 9 T'will swell vnseene, Which ranking inward, outward shews thy teene.

2. *trans.* To cause to project. (Cf. RANK *a.* 9.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. 410 The point of the hook being ranked outwards slightly.

†**Rank,** *v.*[3] *intr. Obs. rare.* (Origin and precise sense not clear.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 56 That dronke asse, That ratis and rankis .. On Huntley bankes. *a* 1783 *Gil Brendon* lxi. in Child *Ballads* I. 69/2 An ay she ranked, an ay she flang, Till a' the tokens came till her han.

†**Rank,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *rancāre* (al. *raucāre, raccāre*).] *intr.* Of a tiger: To roar. Hence †**Ra·nking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 708 The voice of this beast is cald Ranking, according to this verse: *Tigrides indomitæ rancant. Ibid.*, A tame Tiger .. by her ranking and crying voice .. made signes to her keeper for other meate. *Ibid.* 709 She maketh. great lamentation upon the Sea shoare howling, braying and rancking.

Ranked (rænkt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RANK *v.*[1] + -ED.] Drawn up in ranks.

1786 BURNS *Toothache* v, And ranked plagues their numbers tell In dreadfu' raw. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, The ranked Regiments hear it in their meadow. 1897 H. N. HOWARD *Footsteps Proserpine* 106 A woman..Braves the ranked cohorts.

†**Ra·nked,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RANK *a.*] Rancid.

1660 HEXHAM, *Vergarst*, Ranked, or Growne mustie.

Rankel(l, obs. forms of RANKLE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Ra·nken,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **rancken-.** [f. RANK *a.* + -EN.] *trans.* To make rank.

1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III, Tragedie* xxix, My barren heart..rancknèd with sinn's ayre..brought thornes of sharp despaire. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 135 To dispatch men out of the world..and to ranken Church-Yards.

Ranker (ræ·ŋkəɹ). [f. RANK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. One who arranges in ranks (Webster 1832).

2. One (esp. a soldier) in the ranks.

1890 [see GENTLEMAN 7]. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/5 Rankers in the Navy have thus had an object lesson presented to the world in their interests. 1898 *Echo* 5 Jan. 1/7 In the list of officers who have been 'rankers'.

3. An officer who has risen from the ranks.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. xiii. 112 Every regiment has its 'rankers'; every ranker has his story. 1881 *Echo* 21 Mar. 1/5 This most deserving class of officers are 'rankers' to a man.

†**Ra·nkfully,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. Rankly.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 755 The Sabel..at that time stincketh very rankefully.

Rankil(l, obs. forms of RANKLE *v.*

Ranking (ræ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RANK *v.*[1]] The action of placing in rank, arranging, etc.

1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. to Cadiz* (Camden) 16 The nameing and rankeing of the shipps. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Pref., They are ill contrived in the Disposition and Ranking of the things contained in them.

b. *Sc. Law*, with ref. to creditors or claims on an estate (see RANK *v.*[1] 4 and 6 c); also in phr. *Ranking and sale* (cf. quot. 1711).

1695 *Acts Sederunt* 2 Nov. (1790) 215 The ranking of the creditors..shall proceed. 1711 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. (1790) 249 Act anent Bankrupts, the Ranking of their Creditors, and Sale of their Estates. *Ibid.*, The raiser of a process of sale and ranking. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. II. xii. 409 An action of ranking and sale, which is calculated for the common interest of all the creditors. 1888 WATSON *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* 800 Ranking and sale .. is now practically superseded by the simpler procedure provided by the Bankruptcy Act.

Ranking, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see RANK *v.*[4]

†**Ra·nkish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RANK *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rank.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxviii. (1495) 711 Fatte and rankysshe whete and heuy of weyghte. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 31 These able are for rankish soile. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 225 They have an unpleasant smell and taste, or rankish.

†**Ra·nkle,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* In 4 **rancle,** 6 *Sc.* **rankel.** [a. OF. *rancle* (*raancle, raoncle*) a fester, ulcer, var. *drancle, draoncle* (see Godef.) = med.L. *dranculus* and *dracunculus*, which in form is a dim. of *draco* dragon: see Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* (1901) s. v.] A festering sore.

c 1380 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 52 The rancle sal abate..the sare sal slake. 14.. *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 100 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Panne wyl þis playster al rancles slon. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 556 With scartes and scores athort his frozen front, In rankels run.

Ra·nkle, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [f. RANKLE *v.*] A rankling thought or feeling.

1795 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 220, I could see it did not please, and left a rankle in his mind.

Rankle (ræ·ŋk'l), *v.* Forms: 4-5, 7, (9) **rancle,** 6 **rankel**(l, **-kil**(l, **-kyll,** 6-7 **rancklе,** 7- **-el,** 6- **rankle**; *erron.* 7 **wranckle,** 8-9 **wrankle.** [a. OF. *rancler, raoncler*, var. *draoncler* (Godef.): see RANKLE *sb.*[1]]

I. *intr.* **1.** To fester, esp. to a degree that causes pain. †**a.** of a wounded or diseased part of the body; also *rarely* of a person. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2832 (MS. A.) Þar þe venim on him felle, His flesch gan ranclen. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* v. in *Anglia* X. 363/5 Þe handes vnweldy bigynnen to rancle. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, It will..maake the legges to rancle. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, Therewithal their knees would rankle. 1616 T. ADAMS *Taming of Tongue* Wks. (1629) 153 A Leaper shut vp in a Pesthouse, rancklеth to himselfe, infects not others. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 206 Her hand grew black and blew, [and] rankled.

b. of a wound, sore, disease, etc. In later use chiefly *fig.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xciii. 115 His soores rankeled and..within a shorte space after he dyed. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Gvij, The wound. beganne to swele and rancle as the bloud waxed colde. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 336 Which makes their disease to rancke in them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 204 The wound..is but skinned over, and rankles still at the bottom. *a* 1828 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 331 When the heart's wounds Rankle the sorest. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 49 The king forgave Mowbray..but the sore rankled still.

c. of things.

1746, 1768 [see RANKLING *ppl. a.* a]. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xxvi, Now blotches rankling, coloured gray and grim. 1860 E. P. HOOD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxiv. 16 Forms that rankle..contract around themselves loathsomeness and disgust.

†**2.** To inflict a festering wound; to cause a painful festering. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 207 Their biting is venemous and rancleth sore. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 266 This vile Dog Loue will so ranckle where he biteth. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 181 Two venemous weapons, and apt to wranckle where they fasten. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 100 Still the fatal Dart Sticks in her side; and ranckles in her Heart.

transf. 1584 LYLY *Sapho* II. iv. 84 Honney ranckleth, when it is eaten for pleasure.

3. a. Of persons: To have a painful feeling; to fret or chafe angrily. *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With choloricque fretting I dumpt, and ranckled in anguish. 1894 GLADSTONE *Odes of Horace* IV. iv. 63 Alcides, rankling to be foiled, Saw the lopped limbs grow quick again.

b. Of a bitter or malignant feeling: To have course, or continue in operation, with an effect like that of a festering sore.

1508 [see RANKLED *ppl. a.*]. 1590 [see RANKLING *ppl. a.*]. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 583 The ill humor on account of the Dutch revolution continues to rankle here. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 263 Animosity had long been rankling between Thebes and Phocis. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xvii. iii. 265 A bitter feeling rankled in his heart.

c. Of experiences, events, etc.: To continue to cause painful, bitter, or venomous feelings.

1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Stud. Hist.* ii. (1752) 36 The passages of King Charles the Second's reign might rankle still at the hearts of some men. 1792 *Anecd. Pitt* III. xliv. 195 Such a mode of warfare would rankle in the heart of America. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 584 The mock embassy..was doubtless still rankling in his mind. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 486 The sight of the palace of the English King..rankled in his soul.

4. To change *to*, pass *into*, by, or as by, festering.

1741-2 GRAY *Agrip.* 74 Sweets of kindness lavishly indulg'd Rankle to gall. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* Wks. 1846 III. 562 Discontent will rankle into disaffection.

II. *trans.* **5.** To cause (flesh, wounds, etc.) to fester; to make painful. Also with *up.*

1530-77 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 32 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 83 Vyce..dulleth wits, ranckleth flesh. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 96 Hee would needes rankle vp againe so old sores. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. xxxiv, Hasty words ranckle the wound. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. x. 218 He..rankled Richard's shoulder by pulling out the arrow. 1865 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* X. xiv, His wounds were chilled By the night breeze, which rankled them still more.

b. To embitter, envenom (feelings); to cause painful irritation in (a person). Also const. *into* (quot. 1796).

1606 *True & Perfect Relat.* X x iv, A Prince..more willing to solicite union, then to ranckle hate. 1620 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 365 Which horrid facts did infinitely rankle and fester the affections of all Estates. 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 57 A fierce reformer once, now ranckl'd with a contrary heat. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat.* 79 That not so much as the Difference of a Ceremony from the English might rankle them. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 21 Envy..has.. rankled his base soul into hatred against you. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 396 Whatever rankles the mind—and nothing so much rankles it as an unappeased conscience.

†**c.** To poison, destroy (one's credit). *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 7 His teeth rankle the womans credit. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Do they never.. rankle another's credit with malicious report.

6. To conceive or nourish (a bitter feeling).

1819 *Metropolis* III. 16 His heart rancled hatred in the extreme for the cruel act.

Hence **Ra·nkled** *ppl. a.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 163 A roust that is sa rankild quhill risis my stomok. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 36 Then shall the Britons. avenge their rancklеd ire. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 464 The rankled wound..was iudged incurable 1756 HOME *Douglas* II. 28 I've known a follower's rankled bosom breed Venom most fatal.

Ra·nkless, *a. rare.* [f. RANK *sb.* + -LESS.] Not drawn up in ranks.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 566 Like a flood He..swept the rankless tens away.

Rankling (ræ·ŋkliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. RANKLE.

14.. *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 310 in *Anglia* XVIII. 303 Al þe rancelynge schall owyr gon. *Ibid.* 316 Þe rank[l]ynge schal swage away. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 224 Hyt wolle aswage ranclyng of woundes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 Corruption, festering or inward rancklіng. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 127 To preuent the ranckling and impostumation of the soare. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx, His limbs..swelled with the rankling of his..wounds. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 212 Ill-governed passions, rankling of despite. 1832 MACAULAY *Ess., Hampden*, A rankling which may last for many years.

Rankling (ræ·ŋkliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That rankles: **a.** In intransitive senses.

1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 25 One ranclynge member [putrifieth] the whole boddy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 44 Two Bores, with rancling malice mett. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 95. 363 The daily licking of his rancklіng wounds. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 98 Thy rankling pen produces nought but gall. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. xli, Dark error's den, whose rankling slime First gave you form. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & Voices* ix. (1875) 152 It was not the rankling wound of an enemy.

b. In transitive senses.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xi, Whose ranckling pricks are sharp, and fell. 1742 GRAY *Ode Eton Coll.* 66 Jealousy with rankling tooth, That inly gnaws the secret heart. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Column.* xlii, His rankling chain. 1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* (1883) 72 Shall I wound with satire's rankling spear?

Hence **Ra·nklingly** *adv.*

1860 SIR B. BURKE *Viciss. Fam.* Ser. II. 128 The high-hearted boy..ranklingly nurtured that mixture of fiercely vengeful and patriotic spirit.

Rankly (ræ·ŋkli), *adv.* [f. RANK *a.* + -LY 2.] In a rank manner, in various senses of the adj.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 35 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 358/6 Ne eower reaf ne beo to ranclice ȝemacod. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312/18 Þæt hiȝ magon þe ranclicor þas þing heora clericum ȝeswutelian. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 431 Herk renk! is this ryȝt so ronkly to wrath. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* 28 Slowe belyes whiche..lyue in ydlenes and rankly. 1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 10 Prid and venime, if they had so rankly possessed his hart [etc.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 157 It's best when young, it smelling rankely when old. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 109 Because their Back, Tuns, or Tubs are not rankly damaged. 1824 *Hist. Gaming Houses* 57 If his Lordship found that he had been cheated rankly, he soon retaliated in kind. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1146 Tools for brass and gun-metal, when left from the grindstone, cut too rankly. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 42 Steals a deforming rust on ploughs left rankly to moulder.

Rankness (ræ·ŋknės). [f. RANK *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being rank, in senses of the adj.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3350 Ronkenes of wynes. *a* 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 423/1 (MS. S.) Rankenesse, *crassitudo.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 58 Murren..commeth of a ranknes of bloudde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 The rankenesse and frutefulnesse of the grounde. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* i. (1867) 110 Experience had..corrected the rankness of his spirit. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXXIV. (1708) 252 The Crane's Pride is in the Rankness of her Wing. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlviii. 103 The dish had a particular rankness of taste. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 265 The rankness of his flowing mane. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* I. 36 Weeds lovely in their rankness.

Ra'nksman. *rare.* [f. RANK *sb.*[1]] **a.** (See quot. 1880.) **b.** One drawn up with others in a rank.

1880 JAMIESON, *Ranksmen*, a name given to two or more boats' crews fishing together and dividing the catch equally. Shetl. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 89 Hosts of ranksmen round.

† Ra'nkum. *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? A noisy chorus.

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* IV. iii, Pox a' this scraping and tooting; shall we eclipse, Tom, and make it a Rankum.

Rankyll, obs. form of RANKLE *v.*

‖ **Rann** (ræn). [Ir.] A verse, a strain.

1843 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* I. 338 The ranns, an' prayers, an' holy charms. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 388 [To] chant aloud the exulting rann of jubilee. 1895 W. B. YEATS *Poems, To Ireland* 234 Who sang to sweeten Ireland's wrong, Ballad and story, rann and song.

Rannc, Ranndon, Rannee, Rannegald, obs. ff. RANK *a.*, RANDOM, RANEE, RANNIGAL.

† Ra'nnell, *sb. Obs.* A hussy, jade.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 113 A beastely rannell, A filthy cannell. 1592 — *Pierce's Super.* 146 Though she were a lustie bounding rampe..yet was she not such a roiinish rannell..as this wainscot-faced Tomboy.

Ra'nnel-tree. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 **rannell-, randle-, rangel-,** 8–9 *Sc.* **rantle-tree.** [App. of Scand. origin; cf. the synonymous Norw. dial. *randa-tre* and *rand-aas*, f. *rand* the space above the fire-place. But the appearance of *l* in all the English forms is difficult to account for.] A horizontal bar of wood or iron fixed across a chimney, on which the pot-hooks or rackans are hung.

Rannel-balk, -perch are also common in north. dial.

1755 R. FORBES *Jrnl. Jr. Lond.* 4 The lum o' a house that wanted baith crook an' rantle-tree. 1785 HUTTON *Brau New Wark* (E. D. S.) 380 A seaty rattencreak hang dangling fra a black randle tree. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Rannel-tree.* 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, An unguent to clear our auld rannell-trees. 1829– in northern glossaries. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xix. 113 Over the rannel-tree shelf a huge watch was ticking.

transf. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, If ever I see that auld randle-tree of a wife again.

Ra'nnigal. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *Sc.* 6 **rannegald,** 9 **rannygill.** [? Alteration of *renegade.*] (See quots.)

15.. KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 401 (Bann. MS.) Rawmowd rebald, rannegald [*ed.* 1508 renegate] rehatour. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Rannygill*, a bold, impudent, unruly person...Roxb. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Rannack*, a worthless fellow. *Rannigal* is also used. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Rannigal*, a masterful child or animal.

Ranny (ræ'ni). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **-ey.** [App. ad. L. *araneus mūs* (Colum. and Pliny) 'a kind of small mouse, acc. to some the shrew mouse'.] The shrew mouse, or field mouse.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 173 Venomous beastes, and Wormes, as Ranny, Tode, Edder. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 153 Sammonicus and Nicander do call the Mus-Araneus, the shrew or Ranny, blinde. 1787 in MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Ranny*, the long-nosed, small-eyed, fetid shrew or field mouse...Hence anything long nosed is called ranny-nosed.

Ranny, Sc. var. RANDY *a.*, obs. f. RANEE.

Ran-pick, -pike(d : see RAMPICK, -PIKE(D.

Ranque, obs. form of RANK *sb.*

Ransack (ræ'nsæk), *sb.* [f. the vb. Cf. ON. *rannsak.*] The act of ransacking.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 118 In the ransacke of the Cities of Cartagena and S. Dominico. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii. (1818) 241 What unwonted way Has 'scap'd the ransack of my rambling thought? 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 137 His Choler committed no less ransack. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) III. xv. 208 'There are no official papers here', he said, after another short ransack.

Ransack (ræ'nsæk), *v.* Forms: 3–7 **ransake,** (3 **-en,** 5 **-yn**; 4 **ron-,** 5 ? **raun-**; also 5 **ransek,** ? **runsik,** 6 **ransik, -sike**), 5–7 **ransacke,** (8 **-sac**), 6– **ransack.** [a. ON. *rannsaka* (Sw. *ransaka*, Da. *ransage*), f. *rann* house (= Goth. *razn*, OE. *ærn*) + *-saka*, ablaut-var. of *sǽkja* to seek; cf. *saka* to blame, accuse, harm. Guernsey dial. *ransaquer*, Gael. *rannsaich* are from Eng. or ON.

ON. *rannsaka* is esp. used in the legal sense of searching a house for stolen goods: cf. senses 1 and 2 below.]

† 1. *trans.* To search (a person) for something stolen or missing. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1773 Ðu me ransakes als an ðef. *Ibid.* 2323 He gan hem ransaken on and on, And fond it ðor none a-non. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 122 Filius..flegh..To ransake that rageman and reue hym hus apples. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 22 They..sayd it was not so, and he [Joseph] ransaked them by and by.

2. To make thorough search in or throughout (a place, receptacle, collection of things, etc.) *for* something (in early use, something stolen: cf. 1). Also (rarely) with *up.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4893 (Gött.) Ȝon er theues..Foluis þaim and ransakis [*Cott.* ripe] þair ware. 1530 PALSGR. 679/1 He hath ransaked all the chystes I have for his beades. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 595/2 He sayth..that the woman had lost her money, though by ransaking vp her howse and seking she founde it at last agayne. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny catch.* 30 The Knight sat downe with him and fell a ransacking his budget. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Populi* 42 We have ransacked the bosome of Nature for all species of Power. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 80, I am ransacking my memory for..scraps of theatrical history. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 255 She scratches, ransacks up the earth for food. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 135 The Latin language is ransacked for strange and out-of-the-way terms.

b. *absol.* To make thorough search. Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 147 To ransake in the tas of bodyes dede..The pilours diden bisinesse and cure. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 215, I shall renne and reste not to ransake full right. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 749 We..ransack deeply in her bosom tender. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 253 This raised a clamour as if the Queen intended to ransack into mens consciences.

3. To examine thoroughly, to subject to close scrutiny; to overhaul and investigate in detail.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiii. 6 Þai ransaked wickednesse, and iuel thinge. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 684/40 Hou schulde a leche this mon releeve But 3if he miȝte ransake the wounde. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 109 þere is no man, & he raunsake his consciens, but he schal fynde..manye [sins], to schryuen him of. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xiii, Anone he ransakyd hym & thenne he saide vnto syr galahad I shal hele hym of this wounde. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlii. Wks. 912, I purpose not to ransake and rebuke either the tone lawe or the tother. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Reade then this book..and thou shalt ransacke the affections, yea and consciences of the hearers. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 160 Ransacking a man's own heart in secret. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* XX. (1852) 207 She ransacked her conscience..and took herself to task for a thousand imaginary faults. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 66 In astronomy, the fields of the sky have not yet, indeed, been ransacked by the most costly instruments.

† b. *fig.* of things: To search, explore, penetrate. Also *intr. Obs.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Bb iij b, The sword..Had ransakt through his ribs. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 38 One dramme of Eleborus ransackes euery vaine 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 48 The mightie ill, which, as a victour proud, gan ransack fast His inward parties.

4. To search (a place, person, etc.) with intent to rob; hence, to rob, plunder, pillage (*of*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 331 He can the packes wel ransake, ..Thus Robberie goth to seke. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 251 They stode uppon the hey awter, and ransackyd the images and toke a way such as they myght fynd. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 94 In what painefull plight they shall fye a dying, while theyr executours afore their face ransake vp theyr sackes. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 110 Hee hath beene robbed and ransacked in France. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 145 That poor country had been pillag'd, plunder'd and ransack'd by the Persians. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 413 Those whose houses are ransacked by invading enemies. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. XV. P 4 They rob, ransack, and devour me. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 109 The palaces were ransacked of their valuables and then ruthlessly set on fire.

absol. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 179 To robbe..and ransack, whereby to sustaine themselues. 1642 *Lancash. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 46 The Souldier hath ransakt and pillag'd..in the country thereabouts. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 53 A furious and insolent enemy ransacking among the Sepulchres of their Ancestors.

b. To search for and take (*away*) or carry off as plunder. Also with *up.* Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3652 Hanyhald shall..delyvir the good ageyn, þat from ȝewe was ransakid. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) F ij b, The nations dyd ransake away whatsoeuer thinges they myght. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 463 To spoyle the whole Countrey: and rake and ransake vp all things that are for mans vse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 57 Refined gold, which greedy Antiochus thought to haue ransackt. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 218 Even scented soap and toilette-vinegar..were ransacked from his stores.

† 5. To visit with harshness or violence; to assail, drag, shake, etc. roughly. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15825 (Fairf.) Forþ his maister þai drogh & ronsaked him vnrekenli baþ ouer hil & seogh. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 7967 Many a knyȝt fel to the grounde. Ful sorily he hem ransaked. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 92 A yong man..Whom deeth so ny ransakid had, & soght.

Ransacked (ræ'nsækt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + **-ED** 1.] Searched into, explored, plundered, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/1 Ransakyd, *investigatus, perscrutatus.* 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 194 The spoile of the ransaked pouertie. 1659 SPRAT *Plague of Athens* (1790) 249 The ransack'd memory Languish'd in naked poverty. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 1040 The Spoils which they from ransack'd Houses brought. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 175 A Flora and a Fauna which have no similitudes in the ransacked quarters of the Old World.

Ransacker (ræ'nsækəɹ). Also 4 **raunsaker.** [f. as prec. + **-ER.**] One who ransacks; a pillager.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 42 Raunsaker of þe myghte of Godd. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* ii. 14 Our Lord..delivered them into the handes of ransackers. 1862 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Apr. 9/1 He is a ransacker of Hansard.

Ransacking (ræ'nsækiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + **-ING** 1.] The action of the verb RANSACK.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiii. 6 Þai waned..of ransakinge. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 60 Be ransakynge of rightwys mens lyfis fro all pryde þi self refreyn. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 65 He came to ransacking of king Darius coffers. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 262 Naples..is now brought to utter desolation..by the general ransacking of the Vice Roys. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 28 Their Ransackings, Groundings, Dockings, and Repairings. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1710) 349 (*Orkneys*) They..make search for the Theft, which is called Ransaking.

Ransackle, *v. Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 7 **ransacle,** 8 **-shakle,** 9 **-s(h)ackle** (also **ram-**). [f. RANSACK *v.* + **-LE.**] *trans.* To ransack.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* II. vi, They ha'..ransacled me of every penny. *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* IV. in Child *Ballads* IV. 6/1 They..ranshakled the house right weel. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

Ranse, variant of RANCE *sb.*[2] and *v.*

Ransel, Ranselman: see RANCEL, -MAN.

Ransom (ræ'nsəm), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 **ransun,** (4 **-coun, -cun-e, -scun, -scon**), 4–6 **ransoun,** 4–7 **ranson,** (5, 7 **-sone**); 4 **raunsun,** (**-soun, -ceoun, -zoun,** etc.), 4–5 **raunson, -soun** (also 4 **ron-,** 5 **rawn-, rawun-,** etc.). *β.* 4 **rans(o)um, -scum, -scome,** 6–7 **ransome,** (7 **randsom**), 4– **ransom,** (4 **rauns(o)um,** 4–6 **rawnsom-e,** 4–6 **raunsom,** 6 **-some, raundsom, -sum**). *γ.* 4 **raymson,** 4–5 **raumso(u)n,** 4–6 **ramson.** *δ.* 5 **raen-, reanson, reaunceoune.** [a. OF. *rançon, ran-, raunson, raençon, -son, ra(a)nceun, rampçon,* etc. (see Godef.):—**re-(d)empçon*:—L. *redemptiōn-em*: see REDEMPTION. For the change of *-on* to *-om*, which appears quite early, cf. *randon*, RANDOM.]

1. The action of procuring the release of a prisoner or captive by paying a certain sum, or of obtaining one's own freedom in this way; the fact or possibility of being set free on this condition; the paying of money to this end.

In older use freq. in phrases † *to make ransom*, † *to let* or *take to ransom.* In the 19th c. the sense appears to have been revived by Scott, and now occurs chiefly in the phr. *to hold to ransom.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9772 (Cott.) Angel ne might wit na resun Mak for adam his ranscun [*Gött.* raunsum]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2834 'In helle', he says, 'es na raunceon'. For na helpe may be in þat dungeon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 72 Slayand thame without ransoune. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 102 Whan he for man the raunsom on hym tooke. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 60 Four consules, the quhilkis the inymyes wald nocht lat to ransoun. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 89 He wolde take to raenson þe knyght that was a straunger. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 295 They slue many a man that could not come to raunsome. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXVII, An honourable imprisonment, as is due to one who is in treaty for ransom. *Ibid.* XXXII, Let us put the Jew to ransom. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVI. 261 Gweskleu, taken prisoner by Chandos, was held by him to ransom.

2. The sum or price paid or demanded for the release of a prisoner or the restoration of captured property. *A king's ransom*, a large sum. † *Man of ransom*, one able to pay ransom, or for whom ransom will be paid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 A mon þet leie ine prisune, & ouhte muche raunsun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6046 Þis folc bisette kaunterbury..& gret raunson of hom wiþinne esste. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1251 Y am prest as þi prisoun to paye þe my ransum. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 220 Agaz made gret beheste Of rancoun which he wolde yive. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 150 His kyn mycht nocht him get..Mycht thai hawe payit the ransoune of a King 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 163 b, Thei had been leat..without any peny of raunsome paiyng to escape. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* VI, I'll not speak another word for a King's ransom. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II. vii, I know him: he's a man of ransom. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 145 Here we staid till the sixth day, in hopes to get a Ransom for the Town. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) I. 239 Her brother..sent the sum of four thousand pounds sterling as a ransom for his sister. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 208 Like all..prisoners of war, she must..pay her ransom in gold. 1829 MRS. HALL *Sketches Irish Char.* I. 75, I couldn't look upon the babby's face for a king's ransom. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 11 The stranger had been waiting for a ransom to be sent.

b. *fig.*, in religious use, of Christ or His blood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21731 On cros godd hoght ur saul liues þar-on he gaf him-seluen ranscun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 290 b/2, O crosse, which only were worthy to bere the raunson of the world. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 37 Looke, Christe is called a ransome, that is, a price of redemption. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 61 Sending thee his Mediator..Both Ransom and Redeemer voluntarie. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 511 A Price inestimable paid, The Blood of God our Ransom made. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 236 A soul..not unworthy the awful ransom of the Redeemer's blood.

† c. A large sum. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1665 Besands to þe bischop he bed out of nounbre, Reches him of rede gold ransons many.

d. *Sc.* An exorbitant price, rent, etc.

1824–7 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* i, Grannie..sold the milk..at the ransom of a ha'penny the mutchkin.

† e. The thing ransomed. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28023 Fra godd his ful dere ranscon yee stele, þat es þat ilk saul þat he Cost wit his ded.

† 3. The action or means of freeing oneself from a penalty; a sum of money paid to obtain pardon for an offence; a fine, mulct. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1970 Qua þat slas or man or wijf þar gas na ransun bot liue for lijf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 329 Som gaf raunson after þer trespas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 411, I wolde no lenger in the bed abyde...Til he had maad his raunson vn to me. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 1 To abyde in prisone therfor unto the tyme he have made fyne and raunsom for the same. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 42 Pardons payeth most properly the raunsom of payne due in purgatory. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 768 Thy death should pay the ransom of thy fault. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* I. XXXIX. (1739) 59 Then might that Penance be reduced to a Ransom (according to the grain of the offence). 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 373 This is the reason why fines in the king's court are frequently denominated ransoms.

† b. A sum paid as a tax or tribute. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 935 Mani man wepen sare For ransoum to yrland. Marke schuld 3eld..þre hundred pounde of gold. *a* 1387 *Poem Time Edw. II* 302 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 If the King in his lond maketh a taxaciouu, And everi man is i-set to a certein raunzoun.

4. A ransom bill or bond (see 5 b).

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 75 The St. Christopher arrived, whose Crew .. had taken and dismissed on a Ransome for Four thousand Dollars an English Frigate.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ransom-free* adj.; *ransom-gift*, *-gold*, *-money*, *-payer*, *-price*, *purchase*.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxvi. 76 Thy haly grave, Quhilk makis ws *ransome fre. 1715 Ticknell *Homer* 8 Till Ransom-free the Damsel is bestow'd. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 109 My sire will bestow on thee countless *ransom-gifts. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xxiv, He proffer'd *ransom-gold to pay. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 198 We bilked the captain of his *ransom money. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 351 Two men contended for the ransom-money of a slain man. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 186 You shame the glory of the *ransom-payer. 1872 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* 329 The King may be redeemed .. with a vast *ransom-price. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* v. (1868) 113 To be the *ransom purchase of others.

b. **ransom-bill, -bond**, an engagement to redeem or pay ransom, in later use esp. for a vessel captured by the enemy.

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 7 Releasing many of his fellow-captives, on his own ransom-bond. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 138 The ransom bills for preserving Manilla from pillage. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* III 436 The privileges of embassadors, hostages, or ransom-bills. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 6/2 The Alabama burned fifty-seven ships besides releasing on ransom-bond a great many with neutral cargo on board.

Ransom (rænsəm), *v.* Forms: see the sb. (also 4 **raunsone**, 5 **rampsoum**, 6 **ramsion**, *Sc.* **ransoun**; *pa. t.* 4 **raunsede**). [a. OF. *ransonner*, *-çonner*, etc. f. *ranson*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To redeem (from captivity or punishment); to procure the release of (a person) or restoration of (a thing) by payment of the sum or price demanded. Also *fig.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 420 A robbere was yrannceouned, rather than thei alle 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 211 Withbrandes kyng of Longobardes..raunsoned [*v.r.* raunsede] þe relikes of seint Austyn. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 452 Quha 3eildis him, sall neuir ransownd be. 1513 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 395 That no dweller of this towne become suertie for no gent of the countrey, ne ramson none of them. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 215 Their Canowes..they ransomed for Beuer skinnes. 1667 Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 434 To randsome the minds of all mankind from Slavery. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 73 They were obliged to ransom not only their prisoners but their dead. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 280 His wife ransomed him at a heavy price

b. To redeem, deliver, in religious sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9784 If godd had wroght anoþer man For to ransun wit adam. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Cryist, that deyid up on the rood, To raunsoun synfull creature. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epistle *3, He was solde to ransom vs. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 297 His Brethren, ransomd with his own dear life. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 128 We .learn with wonder how this world began, Who made, who marr'd, and who has ransom'd man. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 677 Poor sick people, richer in His eyes Who ransom'd us..than I.

c. To purchase (life or liberty) by a ransom.

1630 Dekker *and Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 170 If my life May ransome thine, I yeeld it to the Law. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 75 The Men .made them send ashoar for Cattle to ransom their Liberties. 1801 *Lusignan* III. 82 The design she had long meditated..of endeavouring to ransom his liberty.

d. To atone or pay for, to expiate; † to procure respite of (time); to bring *into* by ransoming.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14427 þat he suld flexs take .. For to ran-sun wit adam sin. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 77 To ransone þe tyme & to sauf þame fra his venyme. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonnets* xxxiv, Those tears .. are rich and ransom all ill deeds. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 118 Nor my Seruice past, nor present Sorrowes, .. Can ransome me into his loue againe. 1796 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 152 Its moments of extasy would be ransomed by years of torment and hatred.

2. a. To permit to be ransomed; to admit to ransom; to set free on payment of a sum of money; † to fix one's ransom *at* a certain sum.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 466 Off othir, that war takyn than, Sum thai ransownyt, sum thai slew. 1442 in *Proc. King's Council Irel.* (Rolls) 274 He .. put him in great duresse of prisoun, and rampsoumed him at c. marcs. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 348 That he were streyght put in pryson, and not to be raunsomyd nor delyuered tyll the Kyngys pleasure were forther knowen. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 228 Stewin Bull ranssonat the skiparis, and held money of the marienaris presonaris. 1599 Breton *Will of Wit* III i. Wks. (Grosart) 37/2 The souldiours entred, slewe a number, some they raunsommed. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* x, Leaving it with your nobleness to retain or to ransom the same, according to your pleasure.

b. To demand ransom from or for; to exact payment from; † hence, to oppress with exactions. Also *absol.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 66 Many..ben dede bi þe weie, what wiþ traue le & cold..& enemyes & ofte raunsonyd. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 100 Why thow has redyne and raymede, and raunsound þe pople. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, *c.* 9 *Preamble*, People..be..caried into Scotland and their raunsomed to ther..utter empoverysshing for ever. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 3 All suche landes as he had rule of, he raunsomed them .. greuously, and wolde taxe the men two or three tymes in a yere. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 7 b, By fleecing and ransoming of their soldiers being men of wealth. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xix, Who is it that rifle, and ransom, and make prisoners in these parts. 1888 in *Times* 17 Aug. 7/6 These gentlemen contend that unfortified towns will never be bombarded or ransomed.

3. To pay ransom to (a person). Also *absol.*, to pay ransom for oneself. *rare*—1.

1722 Capt. Ogle in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6091/2 They had all ransomed at the Rate of eight Pounds Weight of Gold each; an English Ship, for refusing to ransom the Pyrates had been burnt.

Ransomable (rænsəmăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being ransomed.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 22 To dissolve the ransomable chain Of my lov'd daughter's servitude. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 79 He made a scrutiny of the prisoners, he detained such as were ransomable. 1718 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) II. 164 The King's Slaves, which are ransomable, are not obliged to go out to Works.

Ransomed (rænsəmd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Freed by means of a ransom, delivered, redeemed. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Prymer* 12 Folkis raunsoned, reioice 3e. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Rawnsomyd, *redemptus*. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. xxiii, þe goddis..wald nocht suffir þat romanis suld leif as redemit or ransound pepil. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxxv. 10 The ransomed of the Lord shall returne. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 107 A man then demanded..if I was one of the ransomed? 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 387 Here is..a ransomed and a Ransomer. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxi, If..Thy ransom'd reason change replies With all the circle of the wise.

Ransomer (rænsəmər). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who ransoms; a redeemer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15043 Crist and king and ransconer [*Gött.* ransuner] O folk o godds lai. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 082 Thru þe wes myn ransoner. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xi. 45 Thy Ransonner, with woundis fyve. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 23 Ere God can appeere to bee their raunsomer. 1678 J. Brown *Life of Faith* (1824) I. vii. 129 A Ransomer..will be most tender of them. 1802 J. Jamieson *Use Sacr. Hist.* I. i. 86 Elihu speaks of the Messiah as a Ransomer. 1870 R. C. Jebb *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 9/1 A ransomed prisoner-of-war and his ransomer.

2. *spec.* a. One of the representatives of the Order of our Lady for the redemption of captives, founded by St. Peter Nolasco in 1223 (see quot.).

1745 A. Butler *Lives of Saints* (1821) I. 462 Two members of the Order should be sent together among the infidels to treat about the ransom of christian slaves, and they are hence called Ransomers.

b. A member of a Roman Catholic guild which aims at the conversion of England to the Roman Catholic faith.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 6/2 The Guild was inaugurated about two years ago..and already numbers 12,000 members, called 'Ransomers'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 9/2 An enormous gathering of ordinary lay Catholics, including 'Ransomers', whose special mission is to pray for the conversion of England.

3. A person held as security for the payment of ransom for a ship. ? *Obs.*

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4326/3 This Privateer had on Board eight Ransomers for Vessels taken in this Chanel. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 157 The Courageux..had ransomers on board for five prizes, amounting to 8200*l.* 1782 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/1 A flag of truce arrived here last week with some ransomers.

Ransoming (rænsəmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Ransom.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4420 In kinges prisun for to lij, Wit na raunsuming to ljj. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Barthol.*) 128 þe manere of oure ransonynge. 1442 in *Proc. King's Counc. Irel.* (Rolls) 287 þe taking, inprisonyng and rampsonyng of the Priouer of Conale. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 52 He .. dyde great domage to the countre..by raunsomynge of the townes. 1575 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 425 For redeming and ramsoning of the Illes of Aren. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 295 All the articles relative to the ransoming of the town. 1899 Stalker *Christol. Jesus* v. 180 Such cases show clearly what ransoming was.

Ransomless (rænsəmlĕs), *a.* [f. Ransom *sb.* + -less.] Without ransom.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 274 Ransomlesse heere we set our Prisoners free. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 160 (Gen. ii. 18) A ransomles captivity. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 98 Till she be to her Father sent..ransomless. 1796 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 265 Fingal..releases him ransomless. 1846 H. W. Torrens *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 145 As ransomless prisoners after a battle. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 244 The Athenians released Dorieus ransomless and scatheless.

Rant (rænt), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A high-flown, extravagant, or bombastic speech or utterance; a piece of turgid declamation; a tirade.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cxl, 'Tis a brave Costly Rant th' Hesperian King vtters with many Titles. 1668 Dryden *Maiden Queen* Epil., I left my Client yonder in a Rant Against the Envious, and the Ignorant. 1717 Atterbury *Let. to Pope* 8 Nov., What I look'd upon as a Rant of Barrow's, I now begin to think a serious Truth. 1787 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Mar., Then broke forth one of his most flighty rants of compliments. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 He sometimes, .. in his rants, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians.

† b. A violent scolding. *Obs. rare.*

1663 Pepys *Diary* 14 Mar., A great rant I did give to Mr. Davis .. and others about their usage of Michell. 1785 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, If canker'd Madge, our aunt, Come up the burn, she'll gie's a wicked rant.

c. A ranting state or condition.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 207 Her former behaviour was a kind of rant, or fit. 1801 C. Gadsden in *J. Adams's Wks.* 1854 IX. 579 The uncommonly extravagant ravings of our own times..still in the highest rant. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. London* (ed. 2) 42, I set out one May evening to see the Tabernacle 'on the rant'.

2. Extravagant or bombastic language or sentiments; magniloquent and empty declamation.

1708 J. Philips *Cyder* (1807) 99 Nought is heard But din, and various clamor, and mad rant. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xvii. (1833) 234 The following passages are pure rant. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxi, He..need not plead his cause with the commonplace rant of romantic passion. 1861 J. G. Holland *Lessons in Life* viii. 119 They strain their brains.. and wear themselves out repeating the rant of their sect and the cant of their schools.

b. A declamatory way of speaking. *rare*—1.

c 1742 Johnson in *Boswell* an. 1744, The players, Sir, have got a kind of rant, with which they run on, without any regard either to accent or emphasis.

3. *north. dial.* and *Sc.* A boisterous, riotous frolic or merry-making; a spree. Also *transf.*

1675 in Thoresby *Ducatus Leodensis* (1715) App. 617 In December the same Year was an Epidemick Distemper profanely called the Jolly Rant; it was a severe Cold, and violent Cough. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3944/4 The Yearly Fox and Hare Hunting, famous by the Name of Dalton Rant. 1786 Burns *Scotch Drink* viii, Thou art the life o' public haunts; But thee, what were our fairs and rants? 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ii, A rant amang the lasses, or a splore at a fair. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., The feast-days of Nidderdale localities are called *rants*.

4. (Chiefly *Sc.*) A lively, noisy, or irregular tune or song.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, How heartsome is't..To hear the birds chirm o'er their pleasing rants! 1830 Sir J. Barrington *Pers. Sk. Own Times* (ed. 2) II. 166, I think our rants and planxties would have answered just as well without either symphonies or chromatics. 1898 Munro *John Splendid* xi. 112 A tune they call 'The Galley of the Waves,' a Stewart rant.

Rant (rænt), *v.* [a. obs. Du. *randten*, *ranten* (also *randen*: see Rand *v.*) to talk foolishly, to rave; cf. G. *ranzen* to frolic, spring about, etc.]

1. *intr.* († or with *it*). To talk or declaim in an extravagant high-flown manner; to use bombastic language.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 307 Nay, and thou'lt mouth, Ile rant as well as thou. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Those that talk at this rate rant it, and speak unintelligible riddles. 1747 in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) I. xi. 290 As an Actress she does extremely well .. She rants a little too much whilst she is in woman's cloaths. 1781 Cowper *Table-t.* 299 In such a cause I grant An English poet's privilege to rant. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* II. viii. 169 Pretended teachers of political economy .. were ranting in popular assemblies.

† b. To storm or scold violently. Const. *at*, *against*. *Obs.*

1647 Cowley *Mistr.*, *Rich Rival* i, They say you're angry, and rant mightily. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 5 Feb., Which I ranted at him for when he came in. 1667 Poole *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 63, I have heard some of your Priests ranting highly against our Translation. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 206 Children and servants must never be suffer'd to..insult and rant at one another.

2. *intr.* († or with *it*). To be jovial, boisterous, uproariously gay or merry; to lead a gay or dissolute life; also, to sing loudly.

1598 [see Ranting *ppl. a.*]. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* (1651) 15 The more the merrier, I am resolv'd to Rant it to the last. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 84 He permitted them securely to rant and be joviall as in peace. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* IV. i, I'll Court, and Swear and Rant, and Rake. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars*, 1st Recit, Wi' quaffing and laughing, They ranted and they sang. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 95 The birds that ranted in the hedge-row boughs. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. x, If ye expect to be ranting among the queans o' lasses.., Ye will come by the waur.

3. *trans.* To utter in a declamatory and bombastic manner; to mouth. Also with *out*.

1650 W. Saunderson *Aul. Coquin.* 97 He hath ranted his Stories of Mansell..and of the peace. 1788 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 13 Feb., To hear a man rant such stuff. 1805 T. Harral *Scenes of Life* III. 34 Ranting out some speeches of Hamlet. 1865 Morley *Mod. Characteristics* 150 Ranting Carlyle and Emerson by the volume.

Rant, obs. form of *rent*, pa. pple. Rend *v.*

Ran-tan (rænˌtæn). *slang* or *dial.* [Echoic: in sense 2 perh. for Randan.]

1. A word expressive of a loud banging noise; hence *sb.* as a name for this, and † *attrib.* = noisy.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 110 There is ran tan Tom Tinker and his Tib. *c* 1640 Shirley *Capt. Underwit* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 366 Ran tan: enough,—you must not waste your lunges Too much at once. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. v, Beating sharp ran-tan, To arms, To arms! 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rantan*, a loud and long knocking at a door.

2. A riot, drinking bout. *On the ran-tan*, on the spree, on the 'randan'.

1853 Dickens in *Househ. Words* 24 Sept. 75 For the one word drunk,..I find..beery, winey, slewed, on the ran-tan. 1886 *Rochdale Gloss.*, *Ran-tan*, riot, involving the idea of breaking furniture, when the actor is drunken.

† **Rantantingly** *adv.* App., extravagantly.

Perh. a misprint for *rantingly*, but cf. prec.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 15, I would not..haue it cast in my dishe that therefore I prayse Yarmouth so rantantingly, because I never elsewhere bayted my horse.

Rantepole, obs. form of Rantipole.

Ranter (ræntəɹ), *sb.* [f. Rant *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who rants, declaims noisily or bombastically, esp. in preaching (cf. 2).

1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Nov. (Carlyle), There went also, with this party, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Colonel Trevor, and most of their great ranters. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 339 How empty these self, but shallow-conceited ranters are,.. they place all gallantry and worth in valour. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. I. 305 Some other ranters and rhapsodists. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, A wild ranter in religious opinions. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 48 Rome has found a place for the dreamiest mystic or the noisiest ranter.

† **2.** A noisy, riotous, dissipated fellow; a rake.

1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 81 A very sober and honnest understanding man, noe drinker nor ranter. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 548 We sing, dance, and trip it, as frolick as Ranters. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 486 ¶ 1 The Hazards of a Town full of Ranters and Debauchees. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, It was never your mother's custom, and it shall never be mine, to take up with ranters.

b. *Sc.* A lively singer or player.

17.. *Maggie Lauder* (Sc. Song) 10 I'm a piper to my trade, My name is Rob the Ranter. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* I. 10, I see the Ranter with bagpipe on back.

3. *spec.* (chiefly *pl.*). **a.** Applied to the members of a sect of Antinomians which arose *c* 1645. Now only *Hist.*

1651 BROME (*title*), The Joviall Crew, or the Devill turn'd Ranter: a Comedie, containing a true Discovery..of a Sect (lately sprung up amongst us) called Ranters. 1667 L. STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* xxxii. (1670) 319 Seekers, Ranters, and Quakers, have took occasion to cry down the Office of the Ministry. 1722 B. STAR tr. *Mlle. de St. Phale* vii. 192 Had they been born Ranters, or Papists, or Jews, they would not have changed their Religion. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 217 The priests and magistrates were not more violent against him [G. Fox] than the Ranters.

b Applied to members of the Primitive Methodist body, which originated in 1807–10.

The statement in quot. 1823 connects this use of the term with sense 2 of the vb. (cf. 2 b above).

1823 H. BOURNE *Hist. Primitive Methodists* 49 When these..meetings were closed, the praying people, in returning home, were accustomed to sing through the streets at Belper. This circumstance procured them the name of Ranters; and the name of Ranter, which first arose on this occasion [in 1814], afterwards spread very extensively. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 129 The Ranters do not cost us a farthing, because they are not disqualified by ranting 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 143/1 The Primitive Methodists, who are sometimes known as Ranters, originated in Staffordshire. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 174 Those having a too lively imagination .. become Mormonites and Ranters.

Ranter (ræ·ntəɹ), *v. dial.* and *techn.* [ad. F. *rentrer*, *rentraire* in same sense: see RENTER *v.*] *trans.* To darn, mend. Also *transf.*

1673-88 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Decis. Suppl.* (1826) III. 86 (Jam.) He bade the defender ranter the two ends of an inconsistency he was urging together. 1808 in JAMIESON. *a* 1825 in FORBY. 1848 in EVANS *Leicest. Gloss.*

Hence † **Ranter-drawed** *a.*, darned. *Obs.*

1655 J. BARNES *Gerania* (1675) 69 His very cloaths were so neatly ranter-draw'd, that no man living cou'd ever discern they had been torn.

Ranterism (ræ·ntəriz'm). [f. RANTER *sb.* + -ISM.] The practices or doctrines of Ranters.

1673 PENN *Spir. Alexander the Coppersmith Rebuked* 9 It is an absolute Inlet to Ranterism. 1697 G. KEITH *Sec. Narr. Proc. Turn.-Hall* 26 The bottom of it is Ranterisme, and wild Notion and Fancy. 1842 *Englishman's Mag.* 1 Mar. 32 Methodism and Ranterism.

Ranting (ræ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the vb. RANT in various senses.

1653 *Nissena* 40 [He] was the scandal of all Nicocia, though his ranting..made him [etc.]. 1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 231, I am afraid ye will find these Cogitationes..to be but ranting. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 116 The bigot has been .. terrified by the rantings of some gifted preacher. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xx, A certain Bardie's rantin, drinkin .. will send him .. To your black pit. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys* III. III. viii. 187 The scene..was nobly acted, without ranting.

Ranting (ræ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].]

1. That rants, in senses of the verb.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 196 Looke where my ranting-Host of the Garter comes .. hee lookes so merrily. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* IV. i, I fancy my Breeches wou'd become me as well as any ranting Fellow of 'em all. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 149 Some of the wild, ranting Antinomians. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vi. § 103. 347 Marston is a tumid and ranting tragedian.

2. Characterized by, of the nature of, ranting.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 470 [He] sent to Jonathan.. a ranting challenge to meet him if he dared. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* (1669) 199 It looks too like Ranting Opinions, and contradiction to Scripture, for me to believe. 1681-6 T. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 599 Flat Impertinence or ranting Enthusiasm. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, Is this a day, to be singing your rantin fule sangs in? 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, The ranting suppers in Redgauntlet Castle.

3. † **a.** Unruly, restive. † **b.** Flaunting. *Obs.* **c.** *Sc.* Blazing, roaring.

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 478 Horses, that are far less ranting, and easier brought to an even temper. *c* 1685 *Bagford Ball.* App., Her Kitchin-stuff she often will sell, to purchase that Ranting Attire. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, I'll mak a rantin' fire, and merry sall we be. 1880 WATT *Sketches* 75 (E. D. D.) A red rantin' fire.

Hence **Ra·ntingly** *adv. Sc.*

1733 RAMSAY *South Sea Sang* i, [We] rantin'ly ran up and down, In rising stocks to buy a skair. 1794 BURNS *M'Pherson's Farewell*, Sae rantingly, sae wantonly, Sae dauntingly gaed he.

Rantipole (ræ·ntipōul), *sb.* (and *a.*) Now *rare.* Also 8 **rante-**, **-pol**; *dial.* 9 **ranty-**, **-pow**(l. [? A fanciful formation on RANT *v.*: cf. FRAMPOLE.]

1. A romp; a wild, ill-behaved or reckless person; a scold, termagant.

In southern dial. also applied to the wild-carrot, and in the north to the game of see-saw.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rantipole*, a rude wild Boy or Girl. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 6 Good buye to the Change Where Rantepoles range. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* III. i. (1887) 55 There was a poor, good-natured, curse of a husband, and a sad rantipole of a wife. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xv, I was always considered as a rantipole.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Wild, disorderly, rakish.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. x, [To] comport your self at this Rantipole rate. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* V. i. 93 Another rantipol Dame of Quality. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiv. 212 My house is respectable .. none o' your rantipole places, Sir. 1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* Dec. 9, I never knew such a set of rantipole maniacs.

Rantipole (ræ·ntipōul), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To go *about*, or behave, in a romping, rude or noisy fashion. † Also with *it.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, She used to Rantipole about the House, pinch the Children, kick the Servants. 1760 MURPHY *Way to Keep Him* I. ii, Lord bless you, ma'am, they rantipole it about this town. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 494 When they have once run rantipoling over the country after bullocks.

Hence **Ra·ntipoling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII. xliii, They go on without rantipoling, in the ordinary course of reasonable creatures. 1850 E. WARBURTON *R. Hastings* I. 6 Fitter for honest men than for the like of us rantipoling cavaliers.

† **Ra·ntism** [1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ῥαντισμ-ός, n. of action f. ῥαντίζ-ειν RANTIZE.] A sprinkling.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.* xix. (1661) 394 But an handful to their heap; but a rantisme to their baptisme. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 116 For Sprinkling is Rantism, and not Baptism. .. I would not have these Men offended at the word Rantism, it being as much English as the word Baptism.

† **Ra·ntism** [2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. RANT *v.* + -ISM.] The practice of ranting, *spec.* after the manner of those called Ranters; Ranterism.

1665 *Truth Vindicated* 13 John had not then. gotten into a perfect state of Rantisme. *a* 1670 BP. RUST *Disc. of Truth* xi. (1682) 181 The Foundations of Rantism, Debauchery, and all Dissoluteness of Life. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 362 This person [F. Cheynell] who had ran through most, if not all, religions, even to rantism.

† **Rantize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ῥαντίζ-ειν to sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle. (Used with reference to baptism by sprinkling instead of immersion: cf. RANTISM [1].)

1644 *Mock. Majesty* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 455 To the intelligent reader, baptised or rantised. Thou must excuse me for this pretty new stamped word.. It is not a week since I first met with it. 1653 S. FISHER *Baby Baptism* 5 It is .. no true visible Church of God because it Rantizes Infants. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 118 In Rantizing, or sprinkling and crossing Childrens Faces.

Rantle, dial. var. ROWAN-TREE. **Rantle-tree**, Sc. var. RANNEL-TREE.

† **Ra·ntling**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[—1]. Squeaking.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The barking of Curs, bawling of Mastiffs,..rantling of Rats.

† **Rantoon**(**e**. *Obs.* A form of tricycle formerly in use (see quot. 1869).

1869 R. CRAWLEY *Manly Games for Boys* 439 The Rantoone has a small wheel in front, and two larger wheels behind. It is guided by means of the front wheel. 1870 H. KINGSLEY *Boy in Grey* 1 A Noah's Ark, in which the elephant..would serve for a rantoone.

Rantree, -try, dial. variants of ROWAN-TREE.

† **Rantum-scantum**, *int.*, *sb.*, and *a. Obs.* Also 8 **-skantum**. [A riming comb., perh. suggested by RANT *v.*]

A. *int.* and *sb.* (Precise sense not clear; cf. quots.)

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 19 Rantum, scantum, rogues, follow your leader! 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, I found her..singing Tory Rory, and Rantum Scantum, with her own natural brother. 1760 *Did you ever see such Damned Stuff?* Title-p., Rantum-skantum is the Word, and Nonsense shall ensue. 1772 BRYDGES *Homer Trav.* (1797) I. 78 Jove and his queen have had their quantum Of jaw, and such-like rantum-scantum.

B. *adj.* Harum-scarum, disorderly.

1727-8 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to Mrs. A. Granville* 164 Don't think me the maddest thing in the world for writing such a rantum scantum letter. *c* 1780 M. MONSEY *Let. to Mrs. Montague* in *Bk. about Drs.* (1860) II. iv. 83, I shall find rantum scantum work at Cyprus, Paphos, and Cythera.

So **Rantum-scootum** *a.* (U. S.)

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 614/1 He's a deal sight more serious-minded than most of the rantum-scootum boys.

Rantypole, variant of RANTIPOLE.

Ranty-tanty. *north. dial.* and *Sc.* 'A weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf' (Jam.); also, 'broad-leaved sorrel' (ibid.).

1725 RAMSAY *Scornfu' Nansy* ii, With crowdymowdy they fed me, Langkail and ranty-tanty. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Wds.* (ed. 2), *Ranty-tanty*..There is a troublesome weed in corn fields of this name. 1893 T. F. HENDERSON *Old World Scotland* 51 Ranty-tanty, carrots and turnips.

‖ **Ranula** (ræ·niūlă). *Path.* [L. *rānula* a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle (Vegetius), dim. of *rāna* frog. Cf. F. *ranule*.] A cystic tumour under the tongue, caused by the obstruction of the salivary ducts or glands.

'The term is derived either from an imaginary resemblance of the swelling to a frog, or from the peculiar croaking noise which the patient makes when affected by it' (Craig).

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 262.] 1657 in *Physical Dict.* 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 348 The ranula under the tongue, which is a tumour in forme like a frog. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 94 When a ranula has been opened, the surgeon should always examine with a probe [etc.]. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 266 The only case of ranula was treated by snipping out a fair-sized piece of the cyst-wall.

Hence **Ra·nular** *a.* **a.** = RANINE 1. (So F. *ranulaire.*) ? *Obs.* **b.** Of or pertaining to ranula.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein.* 1784 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Phys.* CCCV. Wks. 1827 II. 35 The opening of the ranular veins seems to be an insignificant remedy.

Ranunculaceous (rănɒŋkiūlēɪ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. RANUNCUL-US + -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Ranunculaceæ*, of which Ranunculus is the typical genus.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 88/1 From all other ranunculaceous plants, Aconitum is at once known [etc.]. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours of Flowers* ii. 35 Among the higher ranunculaceous plants..we get the fullest and richest colouration.

‖ **Ranunculus** (rănɒ·ŋkiūlɒs). *Bot.* Pl. **-culuses**, (7-8 **-us's**, 8 **-usses**) and **-culi**. [L., a little frog, tadpole; also a medicinal plant, perh. crowfoot (Pliny); dim. of *rāna* frog.] A genus of plants (also called CROWFOOT) widely diffused in temperate regions; the common species with yellow flowers are popularly known by the name of BUTTERCUPS; the usual cultivated species is *R. asiaticus*. **b.** A plant belonging to this genus.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 Ranunculus is called .. in Englishe Crowfoot or kingcup.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxii. 415 There be foure kindes of Ranunculus, or Crowfoote 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 42, I have made..even a ranunculus itselfe, to grow..with water. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 A Root divided by Lumps or Clods, like the Ranunculus. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 45 Plant ranunculuses and anemonies in mild, dry, open weather. 1855 E. S. DELAMER *Flower Garden* (1861) 68 The florists' Ranunculus is the *R. Asiaticus*; but the genus is large, and several of the species, in their double varieties, are cultivated as border flowers.

attrib. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3786/4 Divers kinds of double Ranunculos [*sic*] Roots. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 5 Although worms are always troublesome .. in a garden, there is no bed..they are likely to deface more than the ranunculus bed.

Ranungard, obs. Sc. f. RENEGADE. **Ranverse**, var. RENVERSE *v.* **Rany**, obs. f. RANEE. **Ranye**, obs. Sc. f. RAINY *a.*

‖ **Ranz-des-vaches** (ran(s) de vaʃ). Also *erron.* **-vach**. [Swiss dial. of Fribourg, f. *ranz*, of doubtful origin and meaning + 'of the cows'.] One of the melodies peculiar to Swiss herdsmen, usually played on an Alpine horn, and consisting of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic notes of the horn.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 492/1 Every Senn has an harmonious set of at least two or three bells, chiming in with the famous *ranz des vaches*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 299/1 The bands of the Swiss regiments in foreign service were forbidden to play the Ranz des Vaches. 1857 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 557 The sound of his voice was like a *Ranz des Vaches* to her ears.

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **rappe**, (8 **wrap**), 6- **rap**. [Prob. of echoic origin (cf. *clap*, *flap*, *slap*, *wap*), appearing in the 14th c. together with the related verb (RAP *v.*[1]). Da. *rap*, Sw. *rapp* agree in meaning, but there is no evidence of primitive Scand. origin.]

1. A blow or stroke, esp. one inflicted on a person. Orig. applied to severe blows with weapons, etc., now restricted to a sharp or smart stroke with a stick or the like, not causing serious hurt.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 348 To riden into the route rappes to deale. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 334 To the ape anoon he gert Well many rappys. *c* 1460 *Emare* 660 The wawes..Or the bote faste they thronge, With mony unsemely rappes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 14 b, He clapped hys fyste on the borde a great rappe. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxiv. 11 Lord..be not slacke, to geue thy foes a rap. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 Paris caught a rap vpon the mouth with a marble stone. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 5 She pulled off her Shoe, and hit me with the Heel such a Rap. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 The boys, and the audience in general, were kept in order by raps of a stick.

b. A sharp and pretty loud knock, such as is produced by striking on a wooden surface with something hard; *esp.* a knock at a door, or (in recent use) one supposed to be made by a spirit.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxviii (1862) I. 227 His first knock or rap at the door. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 156, I hear the rap of Mr. Curll's ivory-headed cane upon the counter. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xvii, The peculiarity of a footman's rap startled me. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 119, I hate this shallow Americanism which hopes to get. knowledge by raps on midnight tables.

† **2.** = CRACK *sb.*[3] *Obs.*

c 1500 *Mery geste Frere & Boye* 119 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 66, I wolde she sholde let a rappe go, That myght rynge ouer all the place. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 Flamock hauing his belly full..gaue out a rappe nothing faintly.

3. *Sc.* A moment. Cf. CLAP *sb.*[1] 7.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 112 Honest Jean brang forward in a rap Green horn cutties. 1813- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin; there is no evidence of connexion with G. *rappe*, the name of a small coin.]

1. A counterfeit coin, worth about half a farthing, which passed current for a halfpenny in Ireland in the 18th c., owing to the scarcity of genuine money. Now only *Hist.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 14 Copper halfpence or farthings..have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of raps. 1776 R. TWISS *Tour Irel.* 73 The beggars .. offering a bad halfpenny, which they call a rap. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 182 Ane o' the bawbees o' an obsolete sort..what they ca' an Eerish rap.

b. Taken as a type of the smallest coin; chiefly in negative phrases, esp. *without* or *not a rap*.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxxiv, I have seen the Landholders without a rap. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XXXV, 'You must fork out'. 'Not a rap'. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* xiv. 158 A man who dies and leaves not a rap behind him.

c. *fig.* An atom, the least bit. Chiefly as prec., and esp. *not to care a rap*.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, For the mare-with-three-legs [the gallows], boys, I care not a rap. 1875 *Punch* 18 Sept. 113/2 It don't matter a rap whether it's rough or fine. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 79 If I thought you cared a rap for me, I should stay.

2. *Rap halfpenny*: A bad halfpenny.

1864 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 392 It is not of very great moment to me that I am now and then imposed on by a 'rap halfpenny'. 1878 in *Cumbld. Gloss.*

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[3] Now *dial.* [f. RAP *v.*[4]] An exchange (esp. of horses).

1755 T. H. CROKER *Ariosto* XXX. v, I, for your nag, incline To make a rap of this same mare of mine. 1886 in dial. glossaries (Linc., Som.).

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[4] [Of obscure origin.] A skein containing 120 yards of yarn.

1776–7 *Act 17 Geo. III*, c. 11 § 11 Every .. hank of .. yarn shall .. contain seven raps or leas, and .. every such rap or lea shall..contain eighty threads. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[5] Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] A strip, *esp.* of land.

1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4714/4 A Rapp of Ground ranging along from the Mills. 1886–93 in south-western dial. glossaries (Som., Wilts).

Rap (ræp), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **rappe**, (7 **wrap**). [Related to RAP *sb.*[1]; cf. also *frap* vb. and G. *rappeln* to rattle. Sw. *rappa* to beat, drub, is of obscure history.]

1. *trans.* To strike, smite (*esp.* a person); now, to strike smartly without causing serious hurt (cf. RAP *sb.*[1] 1). Also *absol.*

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. I. 95 Kynges & knistes shulde.. Riden and rappe down in reumes aboute. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13007 All the Rebellis full rad [he] rappit to dethe. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 423/2 (MS. H) Rappyn, or smytyn, *percucio*. 1530 PALSGR. 679/1, I shall rappe you on the costarde if you playe the knave. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 13/2 It [a toad] suddenlie reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xv. 863 If he espied any one to step out of his rank, he would..rap him with his light javelin. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 175 So thick they did the Trojan armours rap. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. iii. 34 Fortunato could rap both feet and hands sharply enough with his bow.

b. Phr. *To rap* (*one's*) *fingers* or *knuckles*, to check or punish smartly.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 219 He that will have a sickle in another's corn, .. no wonder if his fingers be rapped. 1681 J. FLAVEL *Right. Man's Refuge* 257 Every objection with which he will rap thy fingers. 1759 [see KNUCKLE *sb.* 2 b]. 1824 DE QUINCEY *Falsif. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1859 XII. 327 If that bishop were not dead, I would here take the liberty of rapping his knuckles.

2. To drive, dash, knock, etc. with a rap. Const. *against*, †*in*, *on*, †*to*. Chiefly *Sc.*

a 1400 *Octouian* 1439 In the stedes mouth he rapte An huge brydel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/2 Rappyn', or smytyn' a thynge a-3en' a-noþer, *collido, allido*. 1539 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 161 Thai .. tuk him be the hair and rappit his heid to the wall. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 367 A great ship..quhilk albeit rapit on a craig chaipet safe. 1838 RODGER *Poems* 46 Ilk thing against whilk my head I might rap. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* I. iv. 69 Dunstan, as he went along .. was always rapping his whip somewhere.

3. † a. *Sc.* To send *forth* with a clap. *rare*—[1].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 96 The brokin skyis rappis furth thunderis levin.

b. Usually with *out*. To utter, 'let off' (*esp.* an oath) sharply, vigorously, or suddenly.

1542 WYATT *Defence* 267, I am wont sometime to rap out on oath in an earnest talk. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. ii. 305 In bragging wise rapping out nothing but vaine sounds and noyses of threats. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. 41 One raps an oath; another deales a curse. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. ii, Adams then rapped out a hundred Greek verses. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 208 *note*, My orator raps out a pun. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 203 Out he rapped Such a round of oaths.

†c. *slang.* To swear (a thing) *against* a person. Also *intr.* To swear; to perjure oneself. *Obs.*

1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I. 207 He ask'd me what they had to rap against me, I told him only a Tankard. *Ibid.* 213 We will get them that will rap the Tankard was your grandmother's. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. x, I scorn to rap against a lady. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, It's..hard, when three words of your mouth would give the girl the chance.., that you make such scrupling about rapping to them.

4. *intr.* To knock sharply (*esp.* at a door).

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 312 Þer nedyth þe noght neyther ryng ne rap, The gate shal open lightly. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* III. lxxvi, Doores and wyndowes al clapped ..Opened and sparred al by theim selfs fast rapped. *a* 1520 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 13 He rappit at the 3et, but courtaslie. 1623 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 15 Here he continued rapping at the gate .. vntill it was opened. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 55 The heroines..Rap'd at the door nor stay'd to ask [etc.]. 1880 *All Year Round* No. 66. 372 The spirits only rapped when the younger medium was present. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 6 One morning .. the squire rapped at the window of the drawing-room.

b. *trans.* To strike with a rap; to rap at or on.

1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 130 He spoke, and rapp'd his box. 1718 PRIOR *Dove* 33 With one great peal they rap the door, Like footmen on a visiting day. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 292 He notes it in his book, then raps his box. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Sharply rapping the table.

c. *trans. To rap out*, to knock out; also (*esp.* of spirits), to declare by means of raps.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 192 All three rapped the unconsumed tobacco out of their pipes. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 373 The spirits rapped out their dismissal, and the séance was at an end.

5. *intr. Sc.* a. To fall sharply or smartly; to fall in pattering drops.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 195 The schour of arowis rappit on as rayn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I 69 The dartis .. rappit on sa rudlie with greit reird. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 64 By this time the tears came rapping down. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 34 Tears rappit down the dreamer's cheeks.

b. To go *off* with a sharp sound.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXVI, The pistols and the carabines of the troopers .. rappit aff the tane after the tother.

Hence **Rapped** (ræpt), *ppl. a.*

1899 A. HOPE *King's Mirror* XXVIII. 308 The little girl's bare, red, rapped knuckles.

†**Rap**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 5 **rappe**. [App. related to G. dial. *rappen* (Da. *rappe*, Sw. *rappa*), used reflexively in the sense 'to make haste, hurry'; cf. (M)LG., Du., Sw. *rap, rapp* quick.]

1. *intr.* To move with speed; to hasten, rush.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2206 All that he hit he all to-frapped; The Griffons away fast rapped. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1900 Beues is swerd anon vp swapte, He and þe geaunt togedre rapte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 23 Resun with him rideþ rappynge swiþe *c* 1420 *Filius Regis Mortuus est* 45 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 206 Þe clawdes gan clappe, The elements gonne to rusche & rappe.

2. *trans.* To hurry or huddle *up*. *rare*—[1].

1450–1530 *Myrroure our Ladye* 55 They rappe vp theyr seruyce as faste as they can, for haste to be at their worke.

Rap (ræp), *v.*[3] Now *rare*. Also 6–7 **rappe**, 7 **rapp**. [In sense 1 perh. related to M.L.G. (and G.) *rappen* (Sw. *rappa*) to seize, snatch; but in 2 app. a back-formation from RAPT *pa. pple.*]

†1. *trans.* To seize or snatch for oneself; to take or get by snatching or stealing. *Obs.*

1564 GRINDAL *Funeral Serm.* B j, I knew a Priest, who had rapped together foure, or fiue benefices. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 402 Thinges which are founde must be restored. Which thing if thou doe not, thou hast rapt them. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 2 Their work was by hook and crook, to rap and bring all under the Emperours power. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 246 Every man spunges and raps whatever he can get.

b. In alliterative phrases, esp. *rap and rend* (common in 16–17th c.). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Cf. RAPE *v.*[2] 1 b.

1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 74 Acustumed to rappe and rende All that commeth in their fingrynge. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 983 Thinke you .. they will not plucke from you what soeuer They can rappe or reue? 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 23 Contributing all that we could rap and rend of Men, or Amunition. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. ii, An Eating-house, where the whole Tribe of them spend all they can rap or run. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Aloys*, From foe and from friend He'd 'rap and he'd rend'. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* Epil. iv, Let them .. Make and mend, or rap and rend, for me! 1877 LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss., Rap and ring*, scrape together. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Rap and rear*, to gather together by any means.

†c. *intr.* To snatch *at*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 209 Through a confident ignorance, he rapps at the prediction, and at a venture.

2. To take up and carry off, to transport, remove. Now *rare*.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 41 To rack a thought,.. Until I rap the senses from their course. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 110 With my sudden greeting, Il'e rap her soule to heauen. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 90 He was rapp'd and hurried into another world by an abrupt and untimely death. 1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 351 God is pleased .. sometimes to rap them up, as it were, into the third heavens. 1872 S. MORTON in *Mem. Tennyson* (1897) II. 119 The burning impressions .. which rap the poet into the lyrical heaven.

b. To affect with rapture; to transport, ravish (with joy, etc.).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, Is't a prognostication raps him so? 1685 R. BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xvii. 4 A glympse of glory is enough to rap a Soul into extasie. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 43 The Prince .. rap'd with ecstacy the Sire address'd. 1752 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 774 God..seizes man; Seizes, and elevates, and raps.

Rap (ræp), *v.*[4] *dial.* and *slang.* [Of obscure origin; cf. RAP *sb.*[3]] To exchange, barter.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rap*, to Swop or Exchange a Horse or Goods. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Rap*, to swap, with which it is often joined; to exchange. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Shropsh., Chesh., Glouc., W. Som., Dorset, Warwicksh., E. Angl.).

Rap, used imitatively: see RAP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXXIX, Rap, went the footman at the door, bounce went my heart. 1833–74 [see RAP, TAP]. 1889 MCNEILL *Blawearie* 165 Eighteen hutches of coal were winded rap dash to the pithead.

†**Rap and run**, *adv. Obs. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Allarappa*, .. shiftingly, rap and run.

Rap, obs. pa. t. REAP *v.*, obs. f. ROPE *sb.*, WRAP *sb.* and *v.*

Rapacous (răpē[1]·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *rapāci-*, *rapax* grasping (f. *rapĕre*: see RAPE *v.*[2]) + -OUS.]

1. Giving to grasping or taking for oneself; inordinately greedy. Also const. *of*, and *inf.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm* xxii. (1653) 287 We may be diligent in the conduct of souls though we be not rapacious of estates. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Liberty* (1684) 80 Who more rapacious in robbing, who more profuse in giving? 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, To keep rapacious Rome, from seizing Thrace. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V. i, By the side of Harold stands Tostig, rapacious to grasp. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 37 Even this small fragment of former wealth came into the hands of the rapacious stranger.

b. *transf.* of things.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 13 But sometimes he meets with a gruff Subaltern, that snarls at his rapacious Stomach. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metall. Chym.* 36 A rapacious-ore..in the fire destroys more or less of the metalline particles. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 332 Deliver me from this rapacious deep.

c. of qualities, modes of action, etc.

1663 COWLEY *Ess., Avarice* (1669) 127 The rapacious Appetite of Gain. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* I. v. 47 Vegetables of a more rapacious nature. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VIII. Wks. 1813 III. 109 Heavy fines .. which he levied with most rapacious exactness. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 201 Falling under the rapacious domination of the Fanariotes.

2. Of animals: Subsisting by the capture of living prey; raptorial.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The nailes..of the rapacious [quadrupeds are] aduncate. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. Introd. 12 Rapacious animals we hate: Kites, hawks, and wolves, deserve their fate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 79 Of Rapacious Birds in General. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 330 Marsh Hawks .. were the most abundant ..of all the rapacious birds.

Rapaciously (răpē[1]·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rapacious manner; greedily.

1730–6 in BAILEY (fol.). 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 4) 112 Rapaciously impregnating the Salt and Sulphur.. with the Liquor. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 322 What has been treacherously and rapaciously gained. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 1 Mar, Mohammedanism..rules so ignorantly and rapaciously.

Rapa·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being rapacious; rapacity. Now *rare* (freq. in 18th c.)

1659 *Gentl. Calling* iv. § 27 He that hath the rapaciousness of a wolf. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 P 2 Raising fresh Supplies of Money, by all the Methods of Rapaciousness and Corruption. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 77 The opposite yet reconcileable vices of rapaciousness and prodigality. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 34 Its wealth exposes it to envy and rapaciousness.

Rapacity (răpæ·sĭti). [ad. L. *rapācitāt-em*, f. *rapax* RAPACIOUS. Cf. F. *rapacité* (16th c. Littré)] The quality or fact of being rapacious; the exercise of rapacious tendencies.

1543 BECON *Policy of War* Wks. 1564 I. 136 The rapacite of wolues, the violence of Lyons. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 73 Our rapacity,..our snatching, and catching, at far more then is our own. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 75 The great masses..which excite envy, and tempt rapacity. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 187 An act of wanton rapacity was presently punished.

‖ **Rapadu·ra.** [Pg., lit. 'scraping', f. *rapar* to scrape.] A coarse sugar, in cakes or lumps, made in Mexico and S. America.

1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 188, I had often an opportunity of seeing the manner in which Rapadura is made.

Raparal, Sc. var. REPAREL *Obs.* **Rapare**, obs. Sc. f. REPAIR *v.* **Raparee**, var. RAPPAREE.

†**Rape**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 3 **rap**. [Related to RAPE *v.*[1]] Haste, speed, hurry; chiefly in phrases *to have rape* and *in rape*.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1532 Horn him wok of slape, So a man þat hadde rape. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2368 (Kölbing), He stirt vp al in rape. *Ibid.* 4850 Fleand oway with gret rape. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *To Scrivn.* 7 Al is thorugh thy necglygence and rape. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 1644 Thei saw come many a lord,..With mychel spede and mychel rape. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/2 Rape, or hast, *festinacio*.

Prov. c 1300 *Prov. Hending* xxxi. in *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 278 Ofte rap reweþ, quoþ Hendyng. 1473 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 78 Bydde hym that he be not to hasty of takyng of orderes..for oftyn rape rewith.

b. With *a*, in phr. *in a rape*, in a hurry.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 642 Beues slouȝ hem in a rape. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5633 Row forthe in a rape right to the banke, Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur.

Rape (rēip), *sb.*[2] [a. AF. *rap, raap, rape* (Britton, etc. in sense 3), prob. a back-formation from L. *rapĕre*: see RAPE *v.*[2]]

†1. The act of taking anything by force; violent seizure (of goods), robbery. Also with *a*: A case or instance of this. *Obs.*

In later use perh. *transf.* from 2 or 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4926 Right, þat vs riches for rape of our godes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All vnlawfull vsurpyng..of the temporall goodes of ony persone, by rape, pykyng..or ony other maner of stelyng. 1596

ENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 5 He liu'd all on rauin and on rape
men and beasts. 1646–8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878
204 Soe farre Humanitie enforces..In the Sterne Rape
Power. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* XI. 246 When Kings
sir Crowns without Consent obtain, 'Tis all a mighty
ape, and not a Reign. 1712 POPE (*title*) The Rape of the
ck.

1. The act of carrying away a person, *esp.* a
oman, by force.

iometimes (as in quot. 1436) involving also sense 3.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 3539 Menelay..was told Of the rape
rightwis of his Riche qwene. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 497
ere the seid Besecher [he] felonousely and moste horribely
vysshed, and her..ledde with him into the wylde and
solate places of Wales; of the which rape, he..is endited.
88 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 405 Rape call you it..to cease
ize] my owne, My true betrothed Loue. 1616 R. C.
imes' Whistle Cert. Poems (1871) 128 So death is cruell,..
all he makes his rape. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 490
l the Rapes of Gods, and ev'ry Love. 1763 J. BROWN
etry & Mus. V. 77 He..sung the Rape of Proserpine by
uto. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. 31 We need not refer
the rape of the Sabines.

3. Violation or ravishing of a woman.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 There rauysschyd he and
rcyd my wyf..See my lorde thys fowle mater, this is
urdre rape and Treson. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 48
is..treates of Tereus treason and his rape, And rape
feare was roote of thine annoy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI.
3 Marrying or prostituting, as befell, Rape or Adulterie.
68 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 15 An attempt to rob, to
vish, or to kill, is far less penal than the actual robbery,
pe, or murder. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 69 The
pe of a slave woman was also in this reign punished like
at of a free woman, by death.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 190 Let adulteries,..
pes, and incestes bee put to exile. 1616 R. C. *Times'
histle* VI. 2460 The daunger of the lawe, which for a rape
wardeth death. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 P 1 At the
ld-Bailey when a Rape is to be try'd. 1757 BURKE
bridgm. Eng. Hist. II. iii. Wks. (1812) 283 Rapes, and
ws of perpetual chastity, succeeded each other in the
me persons. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Medicine* III. 583/1 An
sault, with intent to commit a rape.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 97 Thou hast..done a rape Vpon
e maiden vertue of the Crowne. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. v. 13 When they set Abel to till the ground, and
nd Cain to keep sheep..they commit a rape on nature.
77 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 76 If thou yield, will not God
count it a rape upon thine integrity? *a* 1704 T. BROWN
st. French King Wks. 1730 I. 60 Old Jerom's volumes
ext I made a rape on.

2. *concr.* One (*esp.* a woman) who is raped. ? *Obs.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. II. viii. (1589) 29 And hauing
ought his trembling Rape into a vallie, said: Se Deianira
ow thy Loue an end of me hath made 1621 G. SANDYS
vid's Met. III. (1626) 45 The God, arriuing with his Rape
t sacred Creet, resumes his heauenly shape. *a* 1683 OLDHAM
'ks. (1686) 20 Ravish at th' Altar,..Make them your
apes, and Victims too in one.

Rape (rēip), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *râpe raspe* RASP *sb.*1] A rasp, rough file.

1508 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 245 The toel yt belongeth to
y crafte, as saues,..hameres, rapis, filis. 1546 LANGLEY
ol. Verg. de Invent. II. xii. 56 b, Ciniras also deuised the
nges, fyle or rape, leuer and stithe. 1639 T. DE GREY
ompl. Horsem. 101 Take a rape, or a drawing-iron, and
ith eyther of these make the coffin of the hoofe fine and
in. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of horses*, The
aggedness also on the out side of the Coffin, should be
led away with a Rape. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

attrib. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cii. 385 The best cure
with a fine rape-file to smooth the wrinckles away.

Rape (rēip), *sb.*[4] Also 1 **rap**, 4 **rope**. [Of unknown etym.; first found in Domesday Book, but possibly of OE. origin.

The form of the word is decisive against any connexion with Icel. *hreppr* poor-law district, parish, which is freq. given as the source. Advocates of this etym. have further attempted to explain the term as meaning land measured by the 'rope' (OE. *rēp*, ON. *reip*); but the one suggestion necessarily excludes the other. The latter is phonetically possible, but there is no positive evidence for it.]

One of the six administrative districts into which Sussex is divided, each comprising several hundreds.

c 1086 *Domesday Bk.* II. 17 b, De his hiðis jacent .xii.
iðæ..in Rap de Hastinges. 1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II.
48/1 En les Rapes de Cicestre & Arundell. 1380 *Ibid.* III.
5/2 Le Rope d'Arundell', en quele Rope sont contenuz
luseurs Hundredes. 1495 *Ibid.* VI. 500/1 The Ferme and
ssues of the Rape of Chichestre. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 52 b, Lathes, Rapes, and Wapentakes, be so
alled of the diuisions of partes of shires. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* v. (1614) 9/2 This country is principally divided
nto six Rapes, containing a river, a castle, and forrest in
hemselues. 1717 GAY *To William Lowndes Esq.* 12
Great Lownds his praise should swell the trump of fame,
and rapes and wapentakes resound his name. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 § 22 Such Eastern Division shall
nclude..the several rapes of Lewes, Hastings, and Pevensey.
888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 59 In West Sussex the rape also
urvives for the important purpose of liability to the repair
f bridges.

b. *Comb.*: †**rape reeve**, the official charged with the administration of a rape. *Obs.*

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 116 These had formerly their
ithe-reeves and rape-reeves acting in subordination to the
hire-reeve.

Rape (rēip), *sb.*[5] [ad. L. *rāpum* neut., *rāpa* fem., a turnip. In sense 2 perh. partly from Du. *raap* turnip, rape; cf. G. (now obs. or dial.) *rape*, *rabe*(*n*, *rübe*(*n* turnip.]

†**1.** (With *a* or in *pl.*) **a.** A turnip (? or radish). **b.** A plant of rape (2 b). *Obs.*

In 15th c. glossaries *rape* is used to render both *rāpa* and *raphanus*. In *K. Alis* (Weber) 4983 *rabben* is not a form of *rape*, but an error for *crabben* of the MS.

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1792) 4 Take rapus, and make hem clene..parboile hem [etc.].
c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take rapes
and scrape hom wel..and then cut hom on peces. 1551
TURNER *Herbal* II. 112 Rapum..is called in English of them
of the South countre, turnepe, of other countre men a rape.
1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 Plinie would
not haue Rapes sowen, but in very well dunged ground.
1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 179 Wild Turneps or Rapes
haue long, broad, and rough leaues like those of Turneps.
1634 W. WOON *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 15 This land likewise affoards Hempe and Flax..with Rapes if they bee
well managed. 1667 'EPHELIA' *Females Poems* 46 Filberts,
or Strawberries, or the Roots of Rapes. 1714 AINSWORTH
Lat. Dict. II, *Nāpus*,..Turnep, or naphew, naphew gentle,
or long rapes.

2. As a plant-name. †**a.** The common turnip. *Obs.* **b.** The plant *Brassica napus*, usually grown as food for sheep. **c.** The plant *Brassica campestris oleifera*, largely cultivated on the continent for its seed, from which oil is made; coleseed.

There has been much confusion between *rape* and *coleseed*, either plant being known under both names; the former is sometimes called *winter rape* and the latter *summer rape*. The older writers usually distinguish the turnip and rape by the adjectives *round* and *long*(*-rooted*) respectively.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVIII. (Bodl. MS.),
Of sede of þe Rape and also of þe Raphane is oile made.
1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 55, I haue hearde
sume cal it [*napus*] in englishe a turnepe, and other some
a naued or nauet, it maye be called also longe Rape or
nauet gentle. 1551 — *Herbal* II. 113 The great round rape
called commonly a turnepe groweth..more about London
than in other place of England that I knowe of. *Ibid.*,
The long rooted rape groweth very plenteously a litle from
Linne where as much oyle is made of the sede of it. 1597
[see RAPE-OIL]. 1621 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 9
To sow Turneps, Carrets,..Pease, Rape. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxxi, It was plain he should reap a hundred
lasts of rape..the very first year. 1796 C. MARSHALL
Garden. xvi. (1813) 272 Rape or coleseed is sown for a sallad
herb to be eat in the seed leaf. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 91 The nominal duty on the cake made from
rape was reduced.

†**d.** Ellipt. for RAPE-OIL. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1641 HEYWOOD *Reader. Here you'l plainly see* 6 When
our sope of sweetest oyle was made..These by an ingrost
Patent coveting gaine Compos'd it all of stinking rape and
traine.

3. *Wild rape*, Charlock or Field-Mustard.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 112 The thyrde [kind] whiche is
called the wilde rape..rinneth furth a long. 1597 GERARDE
Herbal II. ii. 179 Charlocke or the wild Rape, hath leaues
like vnto the former [the wild Turnip] but lesser, and not
so rough. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 272 *note*, The wild rape
or charlock, and wild navew, or bunias, which have both
been used in making oil; and are frequently confounded
under the name of rape-seed. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.*
I. 563 The rough-leaved charlock, or wild mustard; the
smooth-leaved, or wild rape.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*.. as *rape crop, culture, field, -leaf, -leaved* adj., *-mill, plant, root, -shearing, -thresher, -threshing*; **rape-cloth**, a cloth on which rape is threshed; †**rape-cole**, the turnip-cabbage, KOHLRABI; †**rape crowfoot**, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; **rape-dust**, rapeseed ground to powder and used as manure; †**rape radish**, the round radish; †**rape violet**, *Cyclamen europæum*. Also RAPE-CAKE, -OIL, -SEED.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 212 The size of our *rape-cloths
is so great, that [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* XXXVII. 251
The first kinde of *Rape Cole hath one single long roote
[etc.]. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 37 The
Coley-florey, Rape-cole, Muske-melon, Cucumber. 1788
W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 49 There have been instances..
in which the produce of the *rape crop has been equal to
the purchase-value of the land. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III.
lxxiii. 421 We may call it *Rape Crowfoote. 1597 GERARDE
Herbal II. cccIxviii. (1633) 957 St. Anthonies Rape may be
called in English Rape Crowfoot. 1846 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* V. 99 The fens of Lincolnshire..have been drained,
and put on equality with the best for *rape-culture and
grass. 1807 *Beverley & Kexby Road Act* 6 Mould, dung,
*rape-dust, soot, compost or manure. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vne Nauticre*, a *Rape field. 1765 *Museum
Rust.* IV. 212 People who have rape-fields bespeak them
[rape-cloths] long before. 1538 ELYOT, *Rapacia*, *rape leaues.
1816–20 GREEN *Herbal* II. 521/2 *Salvia Napifolia*, *Rape-leaved sage. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 43
Hence we went to see a *rape-mill turned by an horse at
Swammerdam. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 271 The *rape
plant..is a species of wild turnep. 1842 LANCE *Cottage
Farmer* 15 The Rape Plant is of the cabbage kind, and is
good feed for sheep. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.)
67 This maye be called in englishe, an Alman radice, or
*rape radice. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 24 b, *Rape
rotes and Nauews. The iuyce made by them, is very
grosse. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 241 In a seditious commotion: there were Rape-rootes [*marg.* Or Turneps] flung
at his head. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 206 A great *rape-shearing in our constablery. *Ibid.* 212 The disconcerting
of the whole series of *rape-threshers. *Ibid.* 206 Description
of a *rape-threshing..in the North-Riding of Yorkshire.
1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 33 It might well
be called in englishe *Rape Violet because it hath a roote
lyke a Rape & floores lyke a Violet. 1552 ELYOT, *Cyclaminus*..is named in english rape violet.

Rape (rēip), *sb.*[6] Also 7 **rappe**. [In branch I a. F. *râpe* = Prov. and Sp. *raspa*, It. *raspo*, med.L. *raspa* (1202 in Du Cange). In II properly *rapé*, a. F. *râpé* (:—OF. *raspeit*, 12–13th c.) f. *râpe*.]

I. 1. The stalks of grape-clusters, or refuse of grapes from which wine has been expressed, used in making vinegar. Also *pl.* in same sense.

1657 *Bk. of Values*, Rape of grape, the tun..*l.* 06. 1682
Art & Myst. Vintners (1703) 64 Then wash your Rapes
clear out, and put it in the Hogshead. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vinegar*, Put in some Rape, or Husks of Grapes,
..then letting the Rape settle, draw off the liquid Part.
1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 321 The rape used in this
process is kept for a succession of other processes. 1875
KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1880/2 It derives its name from being
charged with rapes.

2. A vessel used in the manufacture of vinegar.

1805 SHANNON *Brewing* III. 64 Small rapes..that do not
but hold but from 1500 to 3000 gallons, whereas the rapes in
general hold 20,000 gallons. 1885 GARDNER *Acetic Acid* 68
This operation [of filtering vinegar] is performed in large
casks with false bottoms called 'rapes'.

3. *attrib.*, as *rape tun, -vinegar.*

1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xix. 299 If you can get
rape-vinegar, use that instead of salt and water. 1811
A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 7 These rape tuns are
worked by pairs.

II. †**4.** (More fully *Rape wine*, = F. *vin râpé*.) Wine made either from the rape (sense 1 above) by addition of water, or from fresh grapes and light wine placed together in a cask. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xvi. 756 He shall
make it in this sort after the manner of a rappe vine. 1656
BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rape wine* [copying Cotgr. s.v. *râpé*].
1726 in BAILEY. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Vitis*,
Concerning Rapes, or New Wines. They make a Rape of
Cuttings only, without any mixture of Grapes.

†**5.** The grapes used in making *vin râpé* (see 4).

1704 RAY *Creation* (ed. 4) 31 The Juice of Grapes is drawn
as well from the Rape, where they remain whole, as from
a Vat, where they are bruis'd.

Rape, obs. form of REAP *sb.* (sheaf).

†**Rape**, *a.* and *adv. Obs. rare.* [? Back-formation from RAPELY *adv.*] **a.** *adj.* Quick, hasty. **b.** *adv.* Hastily.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 101 Than bispak his brother, that rape
was of rees, 'Stond stille, gadelyng'. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6516,
I sey, and swere him ful rape, That riche men [etc.]. *a* 1585
MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 884 Then Will, as angrie as
an ape, Ran ramping, sweiring, rude and rape.

†**Rape**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also *inf.* 3–4 **rapen**, 5 **rapyn**. [a. ON. *hrapa* (MSw. *rapa*) to hasten.]

1. *refl.* To betake (oneself) in haste or with speed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2376 He..bad hem rapen hem homward
swiðe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7748 A-wey
þey scaped, Ouer se til oþer land þeym raped. 1377 LANGL.
P. Pl. B. v. 399 'What! awake, renke!' quod repentance,
and rape þe to shrifte'. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2665 He
wolle rape hym on A Resse..to the holy londe.

b. Const. with *infin.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1221 Abraham rapede him sone in sped
for to fulfillen godes reed. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. IV. 7,
I comaunde þe..þat þou Rape þe to ride. *a* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 659, I shalle rape me redely anon To plucke owt
the naylys.

c. *trans.* To cause to hasten, to hurry on.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 284 Þour clerke 3e þider
rape with our messengere. *Ibid.* 309 Þe tyme he will not
rape, no set a certeyn day.

2. *intr.* To hasten, hurry, make haste.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7474 (Kölbing) Of hem fiue þousand,
þat wald scape Toward king Oriens gan rape. *c* 1400
Destr. Troy 1897 Pas fro my presens..And rape of my
rewme in a rad haste. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 122 To his felows
he gan to rape.

Rape (rēip), *v.*[2] [Prob. ad. L. *rapĕre* to seize, take by force: cf. AF. *raper* (1400 in Godef.), obs. and dial. F. *raper* (ibid.). The relationship of (M)LG. and (M)Du. *rāpen* in the same sense is not clear (cf. RAP *v.*[3]).]

1. *trans.* To take (a thing) by force. Also *absol.*

1388 WIMBLETON *Serm.* in *MS. Hatton* 57 fol. 16 Rauenous fisches han sum mesure; whanne þei hungren thei
rapyn; whanne þei ben ful þey sparyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 To rape & deuour the..sustenaunce of the poore seruauntes of god. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 749 What their Fathers gave her..The Sonnes rap'd
from her with a violent Hand. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* 349 As before, They rape, extort, forsweare,..Oppresse.
1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 693 So Leda's Twins from Colchis
raped the Fleece. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 421 Steadily clutching all that he had raped.

b. In alliterative and riming phrases, as †*rape and renne, rend, wring* (obs.); *rape and scrape* dial. (Cf. RAP *v.*[3] 1 b.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 869 Al that ye may
rape and renne. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x.
217 Thei euer couete, and..rape and rende from other.
1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 259 To scrape and
rape money to himselfe. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 230 Whatsoever I could rape or wring from them.
1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. I. § 12 She..snatched all she
could rape and rend, unto herself. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Rape an' scrape*, to rake and scrape together.

†**c.** To pull *down*. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 78 They..rend and rape
downe tackles, sailes, all implements.

d. To rob, strip, plunder (a place). *rare.*

a 1721 D'URFEY *Ariadne* I. ii, I can..Rape the tow'ring
Eagle's Nest. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 177,
I raped your richest roadstead, I plundered Singapore.

2. To carry off (a person, *esp.* a woman) by force. ? *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. *heading*, Paridell rapeth Hellenore; Malbecco her poursewes. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. v, These houshold precedents; which are strong And swift to rape youth, to their precipice. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 46/2 The flower of virgins .. By ruthless destiny is ta'ne away, And rap'd from earth. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 782 A princess raped transcends a navy storm'd.

3. To ravish, commit rape on.

1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 45 *marg.*, The Sichemites raped Dina; persecuted strangers; ravished their wives. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 343 To .. torment their bodies, rape their wives and daughters. 1861 *Times* 18 July, She charged that .. he had violently assaulted and raped her. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 240/2 Females who have been raped or indecently assaulted.

4. To transport, ravish, delight. Now *rare.*

1613 DRAYTON *Ecl.* v. 60 To rape the fields with touches of her string. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 91 This grace .. rapeth the will so that it is scarce perceived to act. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 87 With art's refinement he would .. rape the soul.

Hence **Raped** *ppl. a.*[1]

1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest* 41 There is no such Excitement to Revenge, as a rap'd Conscience.

Rape, *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *râper*, f. *râpe* RAPE *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To rasp. (In mod. south-western dial., to scratch.)

1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 369 Take and rape it [wood]. *Ibid.*, After you have raped it. 1633 [J. PARTRIDGE] *Treas. Hid. Secrets* cxvii, Put into the pot one pound and halfe of your Wood small raped.

Hence **Raped** *ppl. a.*[2], **Raping** *vbl. sb.*

1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 369 Take one pound of the raped wood. *Ibid.*, The last proofe of this wood is, to boile the rapings thereof.

Rape, Sc. and north. f. ROPE.

† **Rapé.** *Obs.* Also 4 **rapee, rapy,** 5 **rapey(e.** [a. F. *râpé*, pa. pple. of *râper* to scrape, grate: cf. RAPPEE.] A dish in mediæval cookery, composed of many ingredients grated, stamped, or pounded, and highly seasoned.

1381 *Anc. Cookery* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 49 For to make rapee. Tak the crustys of wyt bred, and reysons, and bray hem wel in a morter. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Rapeye of Fleysshe. Take lene Porke y-sode & y-grounde smalle. *c* 1467 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 118 To mak rape of fisshe tak luces and tenches or other fisshe and fry them in oile [etc.].

Ra·pe-cake. [f. RAPE *sb.*[5]] **a.** A flat cake made of rapeseed pressed into this form after the oil has been extracted from it. **b.** The substance of which these cakes are composed.

1660 *Bk. of Rates*, Rape cake the thousand, xs. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* II. 51 Several make use of Rape-cakes, Ground .. into Powder. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 269 Cattle are not fed with rape cakes, because they refuse to eat them: and those cakes are therefore sold for manuring the ground. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 283 Pepper is adulterated with linseed .. rape cake, and ground rice.

Rapee, variant of RAPÉ, RAPPEE.

† **Ra·peful,** *a. Obs.* [f. RAPE *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Given to, or characterized by, rape or violence.

1605 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* IV. i, To teach the rapefull Hyrcans mariage. 1633 *Costlie Whore* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, His suite, Which he in rapefull manner oft hath sought.

† **Ra·pely,** *adv. Obs.* Also 3 **-like,** 4 **-liche.** [a. ON. *hrapaliga* hurriedly, f. *hrapa* RAPE *v.*[1]] Hastily, in haste, quickly. (Cf. RAPLY *adv.*)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 240 De mire .. renneð rapelike. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vi. 67 Gold .. made him rapely ride. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 273 With that sawe I an other Rapelich renne forth. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 420 Adam took Gamelyn, And ladde him into spence rapely and anon.

Rapent, obs. Sc. form of REPENT *v.*

Ra·pe-oil. [f. RAPE *sb.*[5] Cf. Du. *raapolie.*] A thick brownish-yellow oil expressed from rape-seed, used chiefly for lubricating and in the manufacture of soap and india-rubber.

1545 *Bk. of Values*, Rape oyle the last, viii*l.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 179 There be three sorts of wilde Turneps; one our common Rape which beareth the seed whereof is made rape-oil. 1640 PARKINSON *Herbal* 861 Rape oyle that is used in Lampes and therefore called Lampe Oyle. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 10 Rape-Oil is sweet, and on the contrary the Linseed bitter. 1866 *Public Ledger* 10 Jan. 3/2 Rape-oil is only in limited request.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 272 The uses, to which the rape-oil cakes are applied for the feeding of cattle. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, Rape Oil Refiner, Maker.

Raper, obs. form of RAPIER, ROPER.

Raperee, obs. form of RAPPAREE.

Ra·peseed. [f. RAPE *sb.*[5] Cf. Du. *raapzaad.*] The seed of the RAPE (esp. *Brassica campestris oleifera*), used chiefly for the production of oil.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 29 b, Amongest the Winter seedes, Rape seed dooth chalenge his place, whiche I take to be the seede of the Rape which Plinie maketh for his third kinde. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 44 A .. mill-stone, upon which the rape-seed being thrown was ground. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 10 The seed of a Kind of wild Colly-flower, which they call .. Rape-seed. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 4 As rape-seed is so much larger than turnip-seed, the drill should be wider. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 90 There is another oil made from rapeseed, also used in the coarse woollen manufacture.

b. Used as a name for the plant itself (cf. COLESEED). Now *rare.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 915 Rape side, *navette.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 180 Wilde Turnep is called in Latine *Rapistrum* .. in English Rape, and Rape seed. 1666 in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 39 The meadows are very proper for rice, rape-seed, linseed, &c. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 272 *note*, The common rape-seed is a wild species .. called in authors *Bunias* and *Napus sylvestris.* 1865 tr. *Erckman-Chatrian's Waterloo* 141 And these rape seed, .. this colza, .. how they all are at work, living and growing.

c. *attrib.*, as *rapeseed-cake*, *-oil*, *stubble.*

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 177 The rape-seed cakes I observed laid up. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 638 Its seed .. by expression yields an oil called rapeseed-oil. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 118 To sow a green crop .. in the rape-seed stubble. 1854 SIMMONDS *Comm. Products Veg. Kingd.* v 564 The export of linseed and rapeseed cakes from Stettin.

Rapey(e, variant of RAPÉ *Obs.*

Rap full, *a. Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., 'Keep her rap full!' means, do not come too close to the wind, or lift a wrinkle of the sail.

† **Ra·pfully,** *adv. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. RAP *sb.*[1] + -FUL + -LY[2].] With resounding blows; violently.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 A seabelch grounting on rough rocks rapfulye frapping.

Rapha, obs. form of RAPHE[2].

Raphaelesque (ræ:fē[1]ĕle·sk), *a.* Also **raffaell-.** [f. the name of *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello*), one of the great artists (1483–1520) of the Italian Renascence, + -ESQUE.] After the style of Raphael.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 455 He may be competent to expatiate upon .. Raphaelesque expression. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 406 An almost Raffaellesque purity of outline. 1887 LAYARD *Kugler's Italian Schools* II. 469 Timoteo's manner might be called 'Raphaelesque' were he not the teacher and Raphael the pupil.

So **Ra·phaelhood** *nonce-wd.*, the artistic nature of Raphael's work; **Raphae·lic** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, concerned with Raphael; **Ra·phaelism,** the principles of art introduced by Raphael; his style or method; **Ra·phaelite,** one who adopts the principles or follows the style of Raphael.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 25 If any should .. Gaze scorn down from the heights of Raffaelhood, On Cimabue's picture. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* vi. (1883) 77 Thus they convert themselves into . Raphaelic machines. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Fine Arts* III. x. (1882) 490 In a style of over-blown but gorgeous Raphaelism.

† **Ra·phane.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *raphanus* radish.] The radish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxxviii. (1495) 694 Of the sede of the rape and also of sede of Raphane is oyle made that is nedefull in many vses.

‖ **Raphania** (răfē[1]niă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *raphanus* radish + -IA[1].] A name given by Linnæus to a form of ERGOTISM, on the supposition that it was due to the use of grain containing seeds of species of Raphanus.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 63 Palsy of the tongue, raphania, the hooping cough [etc.]. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* 51 At the beginning of the eighth decennium, raphania .. became particularly prevalent.

‖ **Raphanus** (ræ·fănŏs). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. ῥάφανος = ῥαφανίς radish.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of which the common radish (*R. sativus*) is the most important species.

1730–6 in BAILEY (fol.). 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1795/1 Charlock, the English name of the Raphanus, .. is a very troublesome weed among corn. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 796 It has since been shewn that the raphanus is never poisonous.

† **Raphe**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *raphanus*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *raphe* (Cotgr.).] The radish.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 204 The raphe is roote, al other in letuce Vpgooth. *Ibid.* 212 The raphe outake, and lappe hit faire in donge.

‖ **Raphe**[2] (rē[1]·fī). Also 8 **rapha,** 8–9 **rhaphe.** Pl. **raphæ.** [mod.L., a. Gr. ῥαφή seam, suture (of the skull, a wound, etc.).]

1. *Anat.* A line of union between the two halves of an organ or part of the body, having the appearance of a seam.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Rapha*, in anatomy, the ridge or line which .. divides the scrotum and perinæum in two. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 257 An Abscess was formed in the *Scrotum*, on the right Side near the *Rhaphe.* 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 43 This line even appears defined in some places, where it forms what are called raphæ or seams. 1884 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 476 Along the middle line of the nose there was a raphe projecting to the extent of about one millimetre.

2. *Bot.* **a.** In certain ovules, a cord connecting the hilum with the chalaza, and usually appearing as a ridge. **b.** In the Umbelliferæ, the line of junction or suture between the carpels. **c.** A median line or rib on the valves of diatoms.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 123 Raphe and chalaza usually very distinctly marked. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 105 Ovules .. pendulous with a ventral raphe, or ascending with a dorsal one.

3. *Ornith.* The groove along the under-side of the rachis of a feather.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 480/1.

Raphell: see RAFFELL.

Raphia (rē[1]·fiă). *Bot.* [Malagasy: see ROFIA.] A genus of palms, containing three main species, with short stems and long pinnate leaves. Also *attrib.* as *Raphia grass* = RAFFIA.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 959/2. 1885 J. RICHARDSON *Malagasy-Eng. Dict.* s.v. *Rofia*, The fibre from the young leaves is used as string, for which purpose it is exported under the name of Raphia grass.

Raphide (rē[1]·fəid). *Bot.* [a. F. *raphide*, f. stem of Gr. ῥαφίς.] = RAPHIS.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 139 The elongated or spindle-shaped raphide-bearing sacs, which are common, e.g. in the Aroideæ. *Ibid.* Hanstein's raphide-containing sac-vessels.

Raphidi·ferous, *a. Bot.* [f. *raphid-* RAPHIS + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing raphides.

1870 [see RAPHIS. *Comb.*].

Raphilite (ræ·filəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ῥαφίς needle + -LITE.] = TREMOLITE.

Given as *raphylite* in 1835 by C. N. Shepard (*Minerals* II. 329 App.), prob. through communication with Thomson. 1836 T. THOMSON *Outlines Min.* I. 153 *Raphilite.* I have given this name to a mineral from the township of Perth, Upper Canada. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Raphilite*, asbestiform tremolite from Lanark, in Canada.

Raphill, obs. form of RAFFLE *sb.*[1]

‖ **Raphis** (rē[1]·fis). *Bot.* Also **rha-.** Pl. **raphides** (ræ·fidīz). [Gr. ῥαφίς, ῥαφιδ- needle.] One of the minute crystals, usually of acicular form, found in the cells of many plants.

The name was suggested by De Candolle (1826). The sing. is rarely used, and *raphides* may sometimes be intended as pl. of RAPHIDE.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, *Raphides.* 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. (1861) 233 Among the cell-contents of some plants are beautiful crystals called Raphides. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 393 Many spiral vessels may be detected in these scales by the microscope, as well as numerous acicular raphides.

Comb. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 33 The orders to which it applies should be named raphis-bearing or raphidiferous.

Raphorte, variant of RAIFORT *Obs.*

Rapic (rē[1]·pik), *a. Chem.* [f. RAPE *sb.*[5] + -IC.] Belonging to the rape. In *rapic acid* (see quot.).

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 394 Rapic Acid .. occurs as glyceride .. in rape-seed oil.

Rapid (ræ·pid), *a.*, (*adv.*), and *sb.* [ad. L. *rapid-us*, f. *rapĕre* to seize, carry off, etc.: see -ID[1]. Cf. F. *rapide* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Moving, or capable of moving, with great speed; swift, very quick.

1634 T. CAREW *Cœlum Brit.* iv. 29 Be fix'd you rapid Orbes, that beare The changing seasons of the yeare On your swift wings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 532 Part .. shun the Goal With rapid wheels. *c* 1742 GRAY *Ignorance* 34 Her rapid wings the transient scene pursue 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 847 On rapid feet Sped to Achilles. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 213 This river was at first by no means rapid, and afterwards acquired considerable velocity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 466 A space .. sufficient to show the persons even of rapid riders.

2. Characterized by speed: **a.** of motion.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 533 With rapid Course [Po] seeks the sacred Main. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 683 Turn we a moment Fancy's rapid flight To vigorous soils. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 522 With rapid steps he went Beneath the shade of trees. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 212, I observed a rapid movement on the part of the remaining three men.

b. of speech: Extremely quick.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, My father's eloquence was too rapid to stay for any man. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v, I heard my name among those rapid words.

3. Quick in action, discourse, etc.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 136 On that he leaned, and, rapid, thus began. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. vii, Ere with rapid lips and gathered brow I could demand the cause. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. iv. 180 He saw the student was a rapid drinker. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Translating Homer* i. 11 Homer is eminently rapid.

b. *techn.* Said of photographic lenses, plates, or subjects, requiring only a short exposure.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 292 A magnifying lens, which takes the form known as 'the rapid rectilinear'. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 28 When I speak of subjects impossible to the draughtsman, I do not mean merely very rapid subjects. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 38 Your long exposure was not on the most rapid plate you had with you.

4. Taking place with speed; accomplished, attained, etc., within a short time; coming quickly into existence or to completion.

1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 479 The rapid victories of these Eastern conquerors soon carried their empire from Asia even into the remote regions of Spain. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 166 As it's growth is very rapid, it attained three years after to the height of twenty feet. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. vii, Bristol has, doubtless, been injured by the rapid prosperity of Liverpool. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 504 Charles had good ground for this rapid confidence in his new minister.

b. Of a slope: Descending quickly.

1890 *Gd. Words* 133/2 The slope [is] so rapid that you can scarcely find footing when once off the beaten road.

5. quasi-*adv.* Rapidly, with rapidity.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 381 Ajax, .. advancing rapid, stalk'd Around him. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 59 The hours winged away uncommonly rapid with Freelove.

6. *Comb.*, as *rapid-footed*, *-mannered*; *-firing*, *-flowing*, *-running* adjs.; *rapid-fire* (used *attrib.*).

1749 G. West tr. *Pindar* (1753) I. 6 If .. the rapid-footed Steed Could with joy thy Bosom move. 1797 Bewick *Birds* I. Pref. 6 Its business being .. among rapid-running streams. 1820 G. Hake *Mem.* 80 *Yrs.* lxiii. 262 A young Bavarian officer of the rapid-mannered kind. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 265 The rapid-flowing current of eddying Xanthus. 1890 Noble in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 944 The increased importance of rapid-fire guns. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 3/2 Loaded with rapid-firing and machine guns.

B. *sb.* A part of a river where the bed forms a steep descent, causing a swift current. (Originally *U. S.* and usually in *pl.*; cf. F. *rapides.*)

1776 C. Carroll *Jrnl.* (1845) 84 Took boat and went down Hudson's river, through all the rapids, to Albany. 1803 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 483 In this condition we descend the rapid. 1820 Shelley *Witch* xli, Mortal boat In such a shallow rapid could not float. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 282 It plunges through twenty-seven rapids, through a fall of a thousand feet.

Rapidity (răpi·dĭti). [ad. L. *rapiditāt-em*, f. *rapidus*; see Rapid and -ity. Cf. F. *rapidité* (1611 in Cotgr.).] The quality of being rapid; celerity; velocity; swiftness of motion or action.

[1616 Bullokar *Eng. Exp.*, *Rapiditie*, a snatching, a catching.] 1654 Butler *Elephant in Moon* 301 The rapidity Of both their motions cannot be But so prodigiously fast [etc.]. 1702 Brand *Descr. Orkney* (1883) 73 The quickness and rapidity of the Tide. 1783 Watson *Philip III*, II. (1839) 123 He advanced towards them with the utmost rapidity. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xxi. 492 There are other actions which far transcend in rapidity that of the rifle-bullet.

pl. a 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 337 The water at the surface of a river, and that at its bottom, are often found to have very different rapidities. 1867 Tyndall *Sound* i (1871) 4 It is conveyed with different rapidities in three different directions.

Rapidly (ræ·pidli), *adv.* [f. Rapid + -ly 2.] In a rapid manner, with rapidity; swiftly, quickly. (Sometimes hyphened to ppl. adjs.)

1727 in Bailey. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess. Hum. Reas.* ii. § 7 Thales is said to have held, that mind .was the swiftest of things, and pervaded rapidly the universe. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 130 Our years, As life declines, speed rapidly away. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 272 The crystals are deposited rapidly. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 118 Carried along by the rapidly-swelling current of their age. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 90 Lightnings rapidly flash.

Ra·pidness. Now *rare.* [-ness.] = Rapidity.

a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 733 The passage seemed very difficult, by reason of the .. rapidnesse of the river. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xiii. (1858) 199 With the same rapidness of the currents. 1782 Paine *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) Introd. 6 Rapidness of thinking, and quickness of sensation. 1863 Edith J. May *Stronges of Netherstronge* 239 This man's folly..will lose all that rapidness might have won.

Rapier (rē·pĭəɹ). Also 6 **raper(e, -yer, -yre**; *Sc.* 6–7 **rapper**, 8 **-ier.** [a. F. *rapière* (1474 in Du Cange) of unknown origin.] Originally, a long, pointed, two-edged sword adapted either for cutting or thrusting, but chiefly used for the latter. In later use, a light, sharp-pointed sword designed only for thrusting; a small sword.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 A rede is to them in the stede of sworde, rapyre & iauelyne. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 3 b, Rather .. Rapiers of a yard and a quarter long the blades, or more, than strong short arming Swords. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 227 They would .. pricke me in the body with their Rapiers points. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 88 P 12, I went up Stairs with my Hand upon the Hilt of my Rapier. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Rapier* .. In a modern sense among us, usually denotes a small sword, as contradistinguished from a back-sword, or cutting sword. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxviii, Aware of the superiority of my weapon, a rapier or small-sword, [I] was little afraid of the issue of the contest. 1889 Grove *Fencing* etc. (Badminton) Introd. 5 When there is a public exhibition of fencing, an assault with rapiers is very frequently announced.

fig. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 304 This smiling satirist with his society talk and ready rapier of repartee.

† **b.** Coupled with *dagger*; also *fig.* and *Comb.*

1592 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. i, Hercules..fought with a club, and not at the rapyer and dagger. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i 1236 This bracchidochio, .. this meere rapier and dagger. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 15 Mr Starue-Lackey the Rapier and dagger man.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rapier blade, hilt, point*; *-pointed* adj.; **rapier-dance**, a sword-dance; † **rapier-fish**, the sword-fish. *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 4 *Rapier blades being so narrow .. do presently breake. 1811 Willan in *Archæologiæ* (1814) XVII. 154 *Rapier Dance. 1682 Grew *Museum* I. v. i. 86 The head of the *rapier-fish; called Xiphias .. Grows sometimes to the length of five yards. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, I will make thy blood flow on my *rapier hilts. 1884 L. Griffin in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 387 The conclusions .. pierce the soul .. with so true and acute a *rapier-point. 1816 Keats *To Ch. C. Clarke* 65 The sharp, the *rapier-pointed epigram.

Hence **Ra·piered** *a.*, wearing or furnished with a rapier; sharp-pointed.

1683 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 454 A nimble thrust of Rapier'd Wit. 1854 Lowell *Cambridge* 30 *Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 94 The scarlet-coated, rapiered figures.

‖ **Rapilli.** [It., pl. of *rapillo.*] Small fragments of pumice-stone.

1809 Wilson *Hist. Mountains* II. 620 The first ejections .. were simply ashes, pieces of pumice stone and rapilli.

Rapine (ræ·pin), *sb. Rhet.* Forms: 5–6 **rapyne**, 6– **rapine**, (7 **-in**). [a. F. *rapine* (12th c.) or ad. L. *rapīna*, f. *rapĕre* to seize: see Rape *v.*2 and -ine 4. The popular form in OF. was *ravine* Ravin(e.)] The act or practice of seizing and taking away by force the property of others; plunder, pillage, robbery.

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4834 Is it Knyghtly to live on rapyne? nay. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 41 For these thre vyces abhominable .. For his pryde, avaryce, and also rapyne. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 44 What rapine, what theft, .. was in him throughly planted? 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., Countries layed open to their furious rapin. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxxvii. (1700) 390 All the Rapine and Bloodshed that is occasioned by their Pride and Injustice. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, I. Wks. 1813 V. 66 The lawless rapine of banditti.. rendered a journey of any length a perilous enterprise. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Coins* 9 The robber city, founded by outlaws and living by rapine.

fig. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* xi. 202 Angry at his conversational rapine.

b. *pl.* Acts of violent robbery or pillage. (Freq. in 17th c., now *rare.*)

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* (1516) II. 45 b/2 The good Cristen people, whiche they had harmed by meanes of their Rapynes & extorcions. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 56 Nought is in warfar save..murder and mischiefe, rapines and cowardise. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 363 Such were the Popes rapines and enormous proceedings in those dayes. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 31 A lawless Band, Infesting with their Rapines all the Land. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 348 The Judges complained to the king of the frequent thefts, rapines, and homicides.

c. *Beast* (etc.) *of rapine*: Beast of prey.

1618 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 252 To haue terrible crests or ingraven beasts of Rapine .. hath been from inmost antiquity continued. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 44 For hawking fowles, and fowles of rapine. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 578 That foul bird of rapine whose whole prey Is man's good name.

† **Ra·pine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. or a. F. *rapiner* (1507).] **a.** *intr.* To commit rapine. **b.** *trans.* To plunder, or carry away, by rapine.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Rapiner*, to rapine, to robbe, and spoile. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, v. 134 A Tyrant doth not onely rapine his Subjects, but Spoils and robs Churches and Church-men. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 323 In their dealings these people are lawlesse, trading in slaves..which they rapine from all parts.

So **Ra·piner,** one who commits rapine. *rare*—1.

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. v, Are not the king's officers and purveyors licensed spoilers and rapiners?

† **Ra·ping,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. Rape *v.*2]

1. *Her.* Of animals: Devouring or tearing prey.

1660 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xv. 179 Lyons Bears, Wolves and other Beasts of ravening kind, when they are borne in Armes feeding, you must term them in Blazon, Raping, and tell whereon.

2. Transporting, ravishing.

1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv. 69 O, had I Virgil's verse or Tullie's tongue, Or raping numbers like the Thracian's Song! *Ibid.* v. 94 Raping notes.

† **Ra·pinous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Rapine *sb.* + -ous, or ad. OF. *rapineus, -eux* (14th c. in Godef.).] Given to rapine; rapacious.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F viij, He maketh the noble men to be rapynous & tyraunts. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 277 What is that liuing other than vnjust, rapinous, and .. iniurious? 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1735/3 The Rapinous hands and power of wicked..Men.

b. *transf.* Carrying or sweeping away.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 505 One of these tides..will carry any Vessel backward,..the length of its rapinous current.

Rapist (rē·pist). *U. S.* [f. Rape *sb.*2 + -ist.] One guilty of rape.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 13 June, Two horse thieves and a rapist were sentenced this morning.

† **Ra·pless,** *a.* [f. Rap *sb.*1] Free from blows.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 477/14 We ne mowe raples þorw þo þre To Bere þe croune to-fore þe kyng.

Raploch (ræ·plɒx), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* Also 6 **rep-, roploch, rapploch, -lack, raplach, -lock.** [Of obscure origin.]

A. *sb.* Coarse, homespun, undyed woollen cloth.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 1045 Thay haue renuncit russat and roploch quhyte. 1535 — *Satyre* 1995 Thair vmest clayis, that was of rapploch gray. 1821 Scott *Cast. Dang.* ix, I will owe you a kirtle of the best raploch grey. 1832 Vedder *Native Parish* i. in *Poems*, etc. (1878) 348 Ophelias in woollen raplochs, and Desdemonas in linsey woolsey frocks.

B. *adj.* Coarse, rough, homely.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 183 The rost was teugh as raploch hodin. 1785 Burns *Ep. Davie* vii, The Muse, poor hizzie! Tho' rough an' raploch be her measure, She's seldom lazy.

† **Ra·ply,** *a. rare.* [Cf. next.] Hasty, hurried. *a* 1400 *Body & Soul* (Vernon MS.) 149 To harme was thi raple res. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Cotton MS.) 353 She com Forthe with A raply rese.

† **Ra·ply,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 **-li, -liche, -lych.** [= MSw. *raplika* in the same sense, perh. related to Rap *v.*2, but cf. Rapely.] Hastily, hurriedly.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 This reul thai gert me rapli rede. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v. 176 Thei rise vp raply [*v.r.* rapliche]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 7 The rakke of þe rede skye full rappely I ridde.

Rapok, obs. form of Rappock *dial.*

Rapontik: see Rhapontic.

Raporie, obs. form of Rapparee.

Raport, obs. form of Rapport, Report.

Rapparee (ræpărī·). Forms: α. 7 **rappery,** *pl.* **-ies, rap(p)ories.** β. 7–8 **raparee, 8 rapperee, 7– rapparee.** [a. Ir. *rapaire* 'a short pike, a raparee' (O'Reilly; cf. *ropaire* 'a rapier, a treacherous violent person', ibid.); the β-forms app. originated in the pl., after the southern Irish pl. *rapairídhe* (-ĭyə).]

† **1.** A half-pike. *Obs. rare*—1.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2529/3 Both Horse and Foot are very ill Armed, the latter having for the most part only Scythes, or Half Pikes called *Rapories.*

2. *Hist.* An Irish pikeman or irregular soldier, of the kind prominent during the war of 1688–92; hence, an Irish bandit, robber, or freebooter.

α. 1690 T. Harrison in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 212 The fugitive Irish, or Rapperies, who steal in the night. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rapparies*, Wild Irish Robbers, and Out-laws.

attrib. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2596/3 Another of our Parties have cut off a Rappery Colonel, with 50 of his Men.

β. 1690 Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 2/2 These were afterwards called Rapparee's, a sort of Irish Vultures that follow their Armies to pray on the spoil. 1692 *Siege Lymerick* 3 This day several notorious Rapparees were brought Prisoners into our Camp. 1707 *Act 6 Anne* 11 An Act for the more effectual suppression of .. robbers and rapparees. 1745 Berkeley *Let. to Gervais* 24 Nov. in Fraser *Life* viii. 304 We have been alarmed with a report that a great body of rapparees is up in the county of Kilkenny. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 73 The English complained that it was no easy matter to catch a Rapparee

attrib. 1834 Ainsworth *Rookwood* IV. vi, O'Hanlon..That o'er the broad province of Ulster, the Raparee banner unfurled. 1888 H. D. Traill *William III* 87 The rapparee Irish levies who formed the bulk of James's force.

b. *fig.*, or extended to persons of similar character in other countries.

1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 397 These zealots, these Jewish rapparees and assassins. 1720 J. Johnson *Canons Eng. Ch.* I. Eej b, Let..Rapperees and Freebooters, incur the severest Wrath of God. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xiii, This rapparee promised him mountains of wealth. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiii, By that time we had arrived at the door..I paid the rapparee, and in I popped.

Rappee (ræpī·). Also 9 **rapee.** [ad. F. (*tabac*) *râpé*, pa. pple. of *râper* to Rasp (see def.).] A coarse kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker tobacco leaves, and originally obtained by rasping a piece of tobacco. Also †*rappee-snuff.*

c 1740 *Wimble's Snuffs* in F. W. Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 268 English Rappee, Scented Rappee [etc.]. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 34 P 24 Made some rappee-snuff. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 128 He May tell their honours that he sells rappee. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lx, He started back, and must have upset some of his rappee, for Macbeth sneezed thrice.

‖ **Rappel** (rapel), *sb.* [F., f. *rappeler* to recall, Repeal.] The roll or beat of a drum to summon soldiers to arms.

1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 125 Then came drums of the national guard beating the *rappel* and the *générale*. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 29 July, A strong body of drummers on the French model beat some noisy rappel.

transf. 1866 Miss Thackeray *Village on Cliff* xiv, He..beat the *rappel* with his spoon upon the tablecloth.

† **Rappel,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *rappeler*: see Repeal *v.*] *trans.* To recall (a hawk).

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 62 A fearfull goshawke..[will] not willingly repayre to any devise wherwith she is called and rappelde after hyr flight.

Rappely, variant of Raply *adv. Obs.*

Rapper (ræ·pəɹ). [f. Rap *v.*1 + -er 1.]

1. One who raps or knocks; a spirit-rapper.

1755 in Johnson.

2. Anything used for rapping; *spec.* † **a.** A door-knocker. *Obs.* **b.** A rattle or clapper. *rare.* **c.** *Coal-mining* (see quot. 1851).

1640 *Outlandish Proverbs* § 916 An old mans staffe is the rapper of deaths doore. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xvi, He stood with the rapper of the door suspended for a full minute in his hand 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 10 Cavendish Square, where the rapper first roused her from the deepest .. ruminations. 1834 Southey *Doctor* I. (1862) 116 He was not disturbed .. by the watchmen's rappers, or clap-sticks. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 41 *Rapper.*—A lever, placed at the top of a shaft or inclined plane, .. to give signals, when every thing is ready at the bottom for drawing away. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 8 The connection to each rapper and battery was to be made by means of a small button.

3. a. An arrant lie; a downright falsehood. Now only *dial.*

1611 Cotgr., *Bourdes*, fibs, rappers, lyes. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 38 (1713) I. 252 Care has told as many Rappers for the Dissenters as he thinks good. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 139 (1740) 402 What a Rapper is it then to say further [etc.]. 1890 in *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*

b. A great oath. Now only *dial.*

1678 Dryden *Limberham* IV. i, If you can swear such Rappers too, there's hope of you. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 225 When he was very angry, he was apt to let go a rapper or two. 1890 in *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*

† **4.** Something remarkably good or large. *Obs.* (Cf. Rapping *ppl. a.* 2.)

1633 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 34 Tell my deerest Lord Norwich he shall have a rapper [of a letter] next week. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 203 There remains but one Flower more that I have a mind to; but that indeed is a Rapper. 'Tis a Flower of the Sun.

Rapper, -ier, obs. Sc. forms of Rapier.

Rapperee, -y, obs. forms of RAPPAREE.

Rapping (ræ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RAP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of striking or knocking sharply.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 97 A rappyngge togedre of stones. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 4 b, When he was with hasty rappyng quickely let in. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 162 Stones..on the helms . Kept such a rapping, it amaz'd great Asius. 1710 *Tatler* No. 160 P 1, I heard a great Rapping at my Door. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 In creeds never was such levity; witness the deliration of rappings.

2. a. Utterance (of an oath). † b. Perjury. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Iurement*,..a rapping out of an oath. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* I. xiii. (1840) 551 He was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little rapping for his friend.

†**Ra·pping,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [f. RAP *v.*[2]] The practice of seizing or taking.

1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* i. 1 In rappynge and catchynge he was auaritious.

Rapping (ræ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RAP *v.*[1]]

1. That raps or knocks.

1845 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 191 After all that has been written on the subject of the rapping spirits.

2. Uncommonly big or striking. Now *dial.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 146 Some others who fathered this rapping lie upon him. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xvii. 100/1 He maketh a voluntary confession of three other rapping crimes. 1728 W. SMITH *Univ. Coll.* 181 Next comes a rapping Lye. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Rapping*, large. *Var. dial.*

Rappist[1] (ræ·pist). *U.S.* [See def.] A member of an American religious sect named from its leader, George Rapp.

1845 G. STRUTHERS in *Ess. Chr. Union* xii. 372 The Rappists, Shakers, Mormons..and other small sects. 1888–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1094 The Rappists emigrated to Economy, 17 m. northwest of Pittsburg.

So **Ra·ppite.**

1832 S. A. FERRALE *Ramble through U. S. A.* 92 The Rappites had been in possession of the place for six years. 1864 T. L. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* II. 20 The Rappites..were the followers of a religious zealot, who yielded implicit obedience to his commands.

Rappist[2] (ræ·pist). [f. RAP *sb.*[1] or *v* 1 + -IST.] **a.** One who believes in spirit-rapping. **b.** A supposed spirit that 'raps'.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 417 Clairvoyants, rappists, connoisseurs in ghostology, and such-like mystery-mongers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 2/2 The 'rappists', whoever they might be, apparently followed with close attention the conversation that went on in the room.

Rapplack, -loch, obs. forms of RAPLOCH.

Rapply, variant of RAPLY *adv. Obs.*

Ra·ppock. *north dial.* In 4 **rapok,** 9 **rappak, -uck.** An ill-behaved person.

c 1330 *Ipomadon* 7006 By none suche rapokys will I sitt. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Rappak*, a pet name for an unruly child. 1881 J. SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* 144 (Cumbld. Gloss.) Them rappucks at cuh creepan aboot t' back dooar.

Rapporie, obs. form of RAPPAREE.

Rapport (räpō·ɪt, F. rapōr), *sb.* Also 7 **raport.** [F., f. *rapporter*: see RE- and APPORT *v.*]

†**1.** Report, talk. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 194, I perceyve by his rapport that your grace shewed unto hym that the yong duck of Cleves was decessed.

2. Reference, relationship; connexion, correspondence, conformity. *In rapport*: (see 3.)

The quots. show that Johnson was mistaken in supposing that Temple was the introducer and sole user of the word.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 226 Between whose Languages there is no more rapport, then the English hath to the Greek and Arabian. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 167 'Tis obvious enough, what rapport there is .. between the Thoughts and Words. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 26 It has no Rapport at all to the Line of Knowledge. [1755 JOHNSON, *Rapport*..A word introduced by the innovator, Temple, but not copied by others.] 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 3 The rapports of conformity which naturally exist between the male and the female. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 169 As a proof that I had been in rapport with you.

b. *spec.* A state in which mesmeric action can be exercised by one person on another.

1848 CROWE *Night Side of Nature* I. 345 The somnambule reads the thoughts not only of his magnetiser, but of others, with whom he is placed in rapport. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. vi. 293 Every work of genius, by coming, as it were, into mesmeric rapport with the affinities of kindred genius,..is itself the parent of many others.

3. In Fr. phr. *en rapport*, in connexion, etc.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 98 During his government as First Consul, I was frequently *en rapport* with him. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xxviii, Sympathetic natures, who only needed to be placed *en rapport* to 'like each other mightily'.

†**4.** *Comb.* **rapport-work** (tr. F. *ouvrage de rapport*), inlaid or mosaic work. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 407 The Workmanship is of several pieces of rapport-work after the Mosaic manner.

†**Rappo·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [See prec.] *intr.* To relate *to.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 10 Which duty .. r'apports to God and touches not the Man.

†**Rapporteu·r.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *rapporteur*, f. *rapporter*: see RAPPORT *sb.*] A reporter.

c 1300 *Melusine* 190 With drawe not rapporteurs of wordes toward you.

‖ **Rapprochement** (raprɔʃmaṅ). [F., f *rapprocher* (f. *re-* + *approcher* APPROACH) + -MENT.] A coming or bringing together, an establishment of harmonious relations.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 228 One of the opinions .. deserves to be mentioned, as exhibiting a curious *rapprochement.* 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 July 8/3 A rapprochement between the Russian and Austrian governments.

Rapreiff, obs. Sc. form of REPROVE.

Rapscallion (ræpskæ·liən). Also 8 **rabs-.** [Later form of RASCALLION.] A rascal, rogue, vagabond, scamp.

1699 E. WARD *London Spy* No. 5. 10 A parcel of Poor ragged Rapscallions, mounted upon Scrubbed Tits. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxv, Go your ways, you rapscallion. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* IV. ii. (1862) 335 Those ragged rapscallions that abound in the streets of towns, .. uncultivated, neglected. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 214 A set of ferocious-looking rapscallions had boarded the steamer.

b. *attrib*, or as *adj.*

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 380 Such a strange Rapscallion fellow. 1777 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 172 From him who..calls all Congresses Rabscallion. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xii. (1878) 66 He is dressed in such a rapscallion manner.

Hence **Rapsca·llionly** *a*, rascally; **Rapsca·llionry,** rascals collectively.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 245 A 'rapscallionly part' there is in every community. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov., I suppose this rapscallionry will 'quit' soon.

†**Ra·pshin.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RAP *v.*[1] + SHIN.] A kind of fetter contrived to strike against a horse's leg, and so prevent it from running away.

1677 *Dulwich College MSS.* Ser. II. 30 (28 July), 4 pins for the horses rapshins. 1683 KENNET tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 54 The Penalty of his Jaws being curbed, his Tail dock'd, his Rapshin and Fetters when he runs a-Grass.

Rapsodie, -ist, -y, obs. ff. RHAPSODIST, -Y.

†**Ra·pster.** *nonce-wd.* [f. RAP *v.*[1] + -STER.] One who raps.

1772 T. BRYDGES *Homer* (1797) I. 309 Then at another stroke this rapster Settled Calisius, his tapster.

Rapt (rapt), *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *raptus*, n. of action f. *rapĕre* to seize. Cf. F. *rapt.*]

1. A trance, ecstasy, rapture.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 272 A rapt, or a rauysshynge of the soule. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 182 He seemeth to lye as thoughe he were in great payne or in a rapte. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxiv. 165 There came a Rapt upon me, so sudden, that it took me, as it were, out of myself. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 72 Being much indisposed, I took up my Rosary, and insensibly fell into a Rapt. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 138 In one of his rapts the Angels, who conducted his spirit .. bade him look down upon the earth.

†**2.** *Sc.* = RAPE (abduction or ravishing). *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 121 Adulterie and fornicatioun, Rapt and incest. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 48 Fair Helen's rapt, and Paris' prowd offence. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 387 A Vagabond Stranger.. by an open Rapt snatcht away before their own eyes their ..Daughters.

† b. An abducted woman. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 70 [Helen is] the inordinate patterne of all willing and licentious rapts.

†**3.** The act or power of carrying forcibly away; sweep; force, current. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 341 Neither may reason find place in the violent rapt of such passions. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* iv. (1845) 149 Nor are we to think that God doth all with an immediate rapt. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 24 Move by the Intelligences of the superiour Faculties, not by the Rapt of Passion.

†**4.** Violent robbery, rapine. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 425 [He] brought away from thame ane kow whairof he never made restitutione as yet, quhilk is manifest rapt and oppressioune.

Rapt (rapt), *pa. pple.* (and *pa. t.*). Also 5–6 **rapte,** 7 **rap't.** [ad. L. *rapt-us*, pa. pple. of *rapĕre* to seize, RAPE *v.*[2]

Chiefly employed as a pa. pple. passive (rarely active), but also occas. in poetry (from *c* 1600) as a pa. tense. The use of RAP *v.*[3] to supply an inf. and pres. was formerly common (cf. also RAPT *v.*), but is now extremely rare.]

I. As *pa. pple.* passive. (The ordinary use.)

1. (Also with *up.*) Taken and carried up *to* or *into* heaven (either in literal or mystical sense).

a 1400 *Vernon MS.* in *O.E. Misc.* 223 þe visions of seynt poul wan he was rapt into paradys. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv, In this wyse were the bretheren twayne To heauen rapt, as thes poetes fayne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 25 Helyas was rapte in this tyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 Whan he was rapt & taken vp in to the thyrde heuen. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 99 To this place .. were Enoch, Elias and Paul rapt up before their deaths. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 522 Rapt in a Chariot drawn by fiery Steeds. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 71 They are..rapt, perhaps, like Elijah, alive into Heaven. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. Prel. 12 He was rapt up on high and saw S Peter.

2. Carried away *in spirit*, without bodily removal.

c 1470 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 15 How a certeyn deuowt person..was rapte in spirite by the wille of god. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. C iiij, I .. was in the spirite rapte, and clerely taken vp from all wordlye affectes. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxvi. (1671) 272 Being in Prayer .., and rapt in Spirit. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 7 Rapt into future times, the Bard begun. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* ix. (ed. 3) 198 St. Paul when he was rapt in the spirit into Paradise.

b. With various const., as *beside, beyond, out of* (oneself), *into* (a certain state).

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* T. iij, They are wholy distraught and rapte out of theimselves. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 289 Doe I seeme .. to be frentique, and rapt beside my selfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 476 Anthony was amazed and rapt beyond himself. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 160 How would he have been rapt into an Extasie of Astonishment. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* I. 215 Rapt into still communion. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through a Needle's Eye* I. 182 He had been rapt away into a trance of spiritual ecstasy.

3. Transported with some emotion, ravished, enraptured. Also const. *with* or (in recent use) *by.*

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 3 With this noble corage, with this ardent zele .. he is thus rapte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 6 With the sweetnesse of her rare delight The prince halfe rapt began on her to dote. 1680 CROWNE *Misery Civ. War* IV. 50, I am so rapt I mind not what she says. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. iii, I .. Am rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 187 From such disorder free, Nor rapt, nor craving, but in settled peace. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXVI, I am not, like him, rapt by the bustle of military preparation. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* VI. § 313, I have stood on the deck under those beautiful skies gazing, admiring, rapt.

4. Deeply engaged or buried *in* (a feeling, subject of thought, etc.); intent *upon.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX (Percy Soc.) 137 For a woman rapt in love so marveylously. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 222 As men rapt in deep contemplation. 1682 H. MORE *Belshazzar* I. 66 Rapt in prophetic vision, I behold Things hid as yet from mortal sight. 1769 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 18 Rapt in celestial transport they. 1846 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 69 As if the seedsman, rapt Upon the coming harvest, should not plunge His hand into the bag. 1847 — *Princ.* VI. 203 Ida spoke not, rapt upon the child. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 416 Rapt in adoring contemplation.

5. Of a woman: Carried away by force; raped.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 197 Sekenge Europa his sustyr, .. whiche was rapte by Iupiter. *c* 1550 *Life Bp. Fisher* in Wks. (E. E. T. S.) II. p. xliv, Provided alwaies that you .. Catherine were not rapt against your will. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 497 By Proserpine's sad Teares, When she was rapt to the infernall Bower. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 11 Euridice. From Orpheus rapt.

6. Carried or removed from one place, position, or situation to another. (Chiefly said of persons.) With various const.

1552 LATIMER *Godly Serm.* (1562) 113 b, They .. shal be rapte vp into the ayre. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 206 The house of the blessed Virgin .. was rapt from thence, and set in the woods of Picenum. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 506 From Oxford I was Rapt by my Nephew .. to Redgrave. 1725–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 113 Rapt through the ranks he thunders o'er the plain. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 212 The aspiring family was rapt out of sight in a whirlwind. 1870 MYERS *Poems* 82 That face, .. Lo, while we looked on her, was rapt away.

b. Taken *away* by death.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 121 His only daughter had been rapt away to the grave. 1865 CARLYLE *Friedk. Gt.* X. viii. (1872) III. 297 Looking back..upon such a Father now rapt away for ever.

† c. Snapped *up* (by purchasers). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epistles* To Rdr. *v, Flim flames and gue gawes..are soner rapte vp thenne..Clarkly makinges.

II. 7. As *pa. pple.* active. *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 59 The mynde inwarde Venus had rapte and taken fervently. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., This it is, that hath .. rap't me to present indignation. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 39 What accident Hath rapt him from us?

III. 8. As *pa. t.* Chiefly poetic, and now *rare.*

1594 *and Rep. Faustus* (1828) 76 He .. rapt him up by his long hair out of the water unto the land. 1621 H. KING *Serm.* 54 Else some whirle-wind rapt him, and bare him to the house. 1651 R. WARING *Verses prefixed Cartwright's Comedies*, He rapt us, too: 't was Heaven but to heare. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, A pleasing melancholy, that rapt all her attention. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XXIII, Sorrow and fear So struck, so roused, so rapt Urania. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 617 As the wild God rapt her from earth's breast lifted.

Rapt (rapt), *ppl. a.* [See prec.]

1. Entranced, ravished, enraptured, etc.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 182 The spirite answereth by the mouth of the rapte Piaces. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 40 Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 278 The rapt Seraph that adores and burns. 1841 EMERSON *Addr. Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 221 The rapt saint is found the only logician.

2. Indicating, proceeding from, characterized by, a state of rapture. (Freq. in later 19th c. use.)

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, He listened .. with a rapt attention. 1851 J. P. NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 300 The rapt language of the Psalmist. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 167 It is not the poetry of deep meditation or of rapt enthusiasm.

† **3.** Due to being carried along. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* XXI. 432 The Moone by her diurne rapt motion from East to West.

†**Rapt,** *v. Obs.* [f. RAPT *pa. pple.*; cf. RAP *v.*[3], RAPE *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To carry away by force.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 86 The women of Saba.. were rapted and rauished by the Romaines. 1602 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xcvii, The Libyan lion, .. Out-rushing from his den, rapts all away. 1619 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 159 This spirit is fained to be rapted by the Earth. *Ibid.*, The ayre is rapted by the water.

2. To transport, enrapture.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 441 The Prophet rapting his soule's soule a space. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 337 It euen rapteth the soule, and abstracteth it from it selfe.

Hence †**Ra·pted** *ppl. a*, †**Ra·pting** *vbl. sb.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. v. (1589) 16 Hercules..in rescue of the rapted Bride did runne. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xxi.

9 His rapting up by the Spirit. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 337 Tuning rarely right, Vnto the rapting Spirit, the rapted spright.

Rap, tap, etc. An imitation of the sound produced by rapping on a door.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, Rap, tap, tap! 'There's your master',..screamed the lady. 1874 A. G. MURDOCH *Sandy M'Tartan* 3 Rap, tap, tirrap, went the Tweezer's knuckles against the pannelling of the door.

Ra·p-ta·p, *v.* [Cf. prec.] *intr.* To make a rapping noise. Hence **Ra·p-ta·pping** *ppl. a.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 36 The tuteling fife, and hoarse rap-tapping drum. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 142 Thrice happy cot, if there the bard should stray By some kind chance, and rap-tap at its door.

Raptato·rial, *a.* [f. L. type **raptātōri-us* (f. *raptāre* to seize) + -AL.] = RAPTORIAL.

1861 in *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* IV. I. Gloss. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 296 A raptatorial fish organised to live at a depth of between 500 and 800 fathoms.

So **Raptatory** *a.* (In recent Dicts.)

†**Ra·pter.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. RAPT *v.*] A ravisher.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 149 Chaste Winifrid; who chose ..To haue her harmlesse life by the leud Rapter spilt.

†**Ra·ptery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAPT *pa. pple.* + -ERY.] Rapture.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv. 18 To quicken and rayse the Minde with a kind of heat and rapterie.

†**Ra·pting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. RAPT *v.* + -ING[2].] Transporting, enrapturing, ravishing. (Not uncommon in 17th c.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 57/2 Come and see Womans rapting features. 1610 *Histrio-m.* i. 35 In flowing straynes, and rapting Symphonie. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. ii, He eager of such rapting Bliss, awak'd her with a kiss. 1721 — *Operas*, etc. Ded., Sing then, Apollo, touch thy rapting Lyre.

†**Ra·ption.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *raptiōn-em* (Terence), n. of action f. *rapĕre* RAPE *v.*[2]] The fact of being snatched up.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. A iiij b, Of feigned visions, of lying in traunces, of rapcions, euen unto the third heauen. 1623 in COCKERAM. [1644 condemned in *Vindex Anglicus* 5-6.]

Ra·ptly, *adv. rare.* [f. RAPT *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] †**a.** Quickly. *Obs.* **b.** Rapturously.

1648 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 74 That part of the Spheare is most raptly moved, which is most remote from the Poles. 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Social Departure* 225 Just the thing, she whispered to me raptly.

Ra·ptness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] †**a.** Swiftness. *Obs.* **b.** Rapt condition.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 With more festination & more raptnes. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 182 That look which such raptness wears.

Raptor (ræ·ptɔr), [a. L. *raptor*, agent-noun f. *rapĕre* RAPE *v.*[2]]

†**1.** A ravisher. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. xcv, Oh! had the Raptor in his cradle dide, Millions of liues had in his death beene sau'd. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 30 If the virgin had been engaged to another, .. the raptor had been guilty of adultery.

†**2.** A plunderer, robber. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 32 They that took away goods in a sort wrongfully will prove themselves preservers not raptors. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Canons Ch. Eng.* II. H h j b, Some Raptors rather than Rectors of Churches.

3. *Ornith.* One of the *Raptores* (see 4).

1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 324 We wake the echoes of the rocks so well stocked with raptors. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* 93 Some raptors never attack birds, others only occasionally.

4. In Lat. pl. **raptores** (ræptō·rīz), as the name of an order of birds of prey, including the eagle, hawk, buzzard, owl, etc.

1823 VIGORS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV 405 *note*, The term *Raptatores* of that naturalist [Illiger] I have ventured to alter to *Raptores*, which appears to me more classical. The former I believe is not in use. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 157 Representatives of all the raptores, or birds of prey, vultures, falcons, and owls.

Raptorial (ræptō·rĭăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. type **raptōri-us* (cf. prec.) + -AL.]

1. Given to seizing prey, predatory; esp. *raptorial birds* = prec. 4.

1825 VIGORS & HORSFIELD in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 177 The first order .. is the Raptorial Order, or the Birds of Prey. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in Orr *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 226 Raptorial birds take a horizontal position when suspended in the air. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* 158 Bringing a raptorial insect and a firefly together.

b. as *sb.* A bird of prey. (Ogilvie 1882.)

2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, predatory birds or animals; adapted for seizing prey.

1839 JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 53 With raptorial or predacious manners. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 219 In others the first pair of legs are greatly developed, and form powerful raptorial organs, as in the *Mantis*.

So **Rapto·rious** *a.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 300 Anterior legs raptorious. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. of Anim.* II. xv. 59 The raptorious fore leg of the Squillæ.

Ra·ptril. ? *pseudo-arch.* App. = RASCAL.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vii, The raptril vulgar .. who hiss one day what they applaud the next. *Ibid.* IV. v, Heard you the name the raptrils shouted.

Rapture (ræ·ptiŭ), *sb.* Also 7 **wrap-**. [f. RAPT *pa. pple.* + -URE. Cf. *capture*.]

†**1.** The act of seizing and carrying off as prey or plunder. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 161 Spite of all the rapture of the sea, This jewel holds his building on my arm. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 271 Look how an eagle from her height Stoops to the rapture of a lamb. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xliv. 6 Who did Realmes subdue .. Were wise in Councell, and in Rapture strong.

2. The act of carrying, or fact of being carried, onwards; force of movement. Now *rare.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIV. 428 Our Ship..'gainst a Rocke, or Flat, her Keele did dash With headlong rapture. 1685 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. (1635) 98 A receiued opinion amongst Philosophers .. that the sea by the rapture of the heauens should be moued round..in a diurnall course. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 299 Wave rowling after Wave, where way they found, If steep, with torrent rapture. 1888 LOWELL *Agassiz* VI. i. 21 With the rapture of great winds to blow About earth's shaken coignes.

†**3.** The act of carrying off a woman. *Obs.*

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 151 That feare Which her late violent rapture cast vpon her. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 117 A flat piece of brass, with the rapture of Proserpine by a Centaure. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 114 Under which of the Kings happened the rapture of Europa.

†**b.** = RAPE *sb.*[2] 3. *Obs.* Also *fig.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XX. 485 My women servants dragg'd about my house To lust and rapture. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccxxix, Though the Representative committ Rapture vpon his heart, in well-drawne Smiles.

4. The act of conveying a person from one place to another, *esp.* to heaven; the fact of being so conveyed.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 19 Horrid raptures downe to the lowest hell. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 193 Elias's rapture to heaven. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* viii. (1848) 139 In the book of the prophet Ezekiel we read of his rapture to Tel-abib. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I. 273 *note*, The rapture of the hero, by the heroine, to the Underworld.

5. Transport of mind, mental exaltation or absorption, ecstasy; now *esp.* ecstatic delight or joy.

1629 MILTON *Nativity* 98 Such musick sweet..As all their souls in blisfull rapture took 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 86/1 His Contemplative Rapture at the same time was no less worthy Admiration 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Women always speak in rapture when they speak of beauty. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iii. (1865) 58 The astonishment .. soon gave place to delight and rapture. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxiv, He felt in that moment the rapture and glory of martyrdom without its agony.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this. (In mod. use the pl. is freq. in the phr. (*to be*) *in*, or (*to go*) *into raptures.*)

1605 DRAYTON *Bar Wars* III. lviii, With such brave raptures from her words that rise, She made a breach in his impressive breast. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iii Wks. (1851) 287 This man..sees truth as in a rapture, and cleaves to it. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, '*Again the kind revolving Year*' iv, If aught can there enhance their Bliss Or raise their Raptures higher. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xi, He is instantly in raptures at so great an improvement. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* I, A place that strangers fell into raptures with. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19 The mother's early raptures had lasted but a short time.

c. A state of passionate excitement; a paroxysm, fit. *rare* (now *dial.*).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 223 Your pratling Nurse Into a rapture lets her Baby crie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 Then in rage and sudden rapture drew out his knife. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaups of Durley* xii, The laddies used to pit her into terrible raptures when they misca'ed her.

d. A strong fit or attack *of* (some emotion or mental state).

1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VI. 488 A rapture of forgetfulness. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ii. 19 'Eh, that's the sea!' exclaimed the lassie in a rapture of admiration.

6. The expression of ecstatic feeling in words or music; a rhapsody.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 27 The cause of such Musicall and Harmonious Raptures. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 369 With Præamble sweet .. they introduce Thir sacred Song, and waken raptures high. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* VI. 102 When the first Fire of Enthusiasm had vented itself in the Rapture of Hymns and Odes. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. iv, The people..shouted raptures as he passed. 1845 BROWNING *Home Th. fr. Abroad* 14 The first fine careless rapture [of the thrush].

7. *Comb.* **a.** Instrumental, as *rapture-bound, -bursting, -lightened, -rising, -smitten, -touched, -trembling* adjs.

1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 26, I see Mary *rapture-bound, And the lily-flowers around. 1824 T. FENBY *Four Temperam.* IV. xv, Its *rapture-bursting joys. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 6 Turn .. thy *rapture-lighten'd eye To Wisdom's walks. 1842 SIR AUBREY DE VERE *Song of Faith* 219 With *rapture-rising heart, and a thanksgiving tongue. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 23 Who hath not own'd with *rapture-smitten frame The power of grace. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 209 Your bard shall depart With a *rapture-touch'd heart. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* vi, Cherubs and *rapture-trembling Seraphim.

b. Objective, as *rapture-breathing, -giving, -moving, -speaking* adjs.

1777 POTTER *Æschylus* Suppl. 111 The muses' *rapture-breathing shell. 1787 BURNS *Answ. Verses by Guidwife of Wauchope* iv, The saul o' life, the heav'n below, Is *rapture-giving woman. 1801 ELIZABETH SCOT *Alonso & Cora* 81 Her *rapture-moving voice. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 4 The *rapture-speaking tear.

Hence **Ra·ptural** *a.*, **Raptura·tion.** *nonce-wds.*

1695 BP. SPRAT *Disc. Clergy* 46 Such raptural (if I may so call it) or Enthusiastical Spirit of Preaching. *a* 1814 *Gonsanga* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 110 I'll tell you. Now prepare for rapturation.

Rapture (ræ·ptiŭ), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To enrapture. Also const. *with.* (Chiefly in *pass.*, common *c* 1700–50.)

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Shee hath (no doubt) raptured our Undertaker 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 224 ₱ 7 The highest compounded Spirit of Lavender .. which .. raptures the Spirits. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 308 How will Lord M. be raptured when he sees her. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 947. 1892 INGERSOLL in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr. 7/1 While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed to silence.

Raptured (ræ·ptiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb.] Ecstatic, enraptured. (Freq. in 18th c.)

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1836) I. 343 The meeter of the raptur'd pædagogue. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 558 In his raptured soul the vision glows. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xlvi, Light o'er the chords his raptur'd hand he flung. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* v, Large dowries doth the raptur'd eye To the young spirit present.

Ra·ptureless, *a. rare*—[1]. Devoid of rapture.

1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* I. iii, Weak minstrels of a laggard day,.. Timid and raptureless.

†**Ra·pturist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RAPTURE *sb.* + -IST.] An enthusiast.

1663 SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 43 Swarms of prophets and rapturists. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Jan., Dr. Warton .. is what Dr. Johnson calls a rapturist.

Rapturize (ræ·ptiŭrəiz), *v.* [f. RAPTURE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To fall into ecstasies. Also (*nonce-use*), to say in an ecstatic way.

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 25 'I would not miss this fête for the world!' rapturized the Earl. 1832 DARWIN in *Life* (1887) I 232, I will not rapturize again, but I give myself great credit in not being crazy out of pure delight.

Rapturous (ræ·ptiŭrəs), *a.* Also 7–8 *poet.* **rapt'rous.** [f. RAPTURE *sb.* + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by, expressive or partaking of, rapture.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 549 A kind of Rapturous and Ecstatick Union with .. The One and The Good. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 441 Here rapt'rous Converse he with Heav'n maintains. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. viii, The pleasure .. is of a lively character, rapturous and violent. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 178 The joy of the .. master .. was rapturous and voluble. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 279 A shout of rapturous applause greeted this announcement.

2. Feeling or exhibiting rapture.

1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 18 Rise the rapturous choir among. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iv. (1874) 42 A rapturous imaginative girl. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXV. 17 Muse more rapturous, you, than any Sappho. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June XXVI, [We] see thee now so glad and rapturous.

Rapturously (ræ·ptiŭrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rapturous manner.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 293 Mere Prophetick Ellipsis .. spoken rapturously and ecstatically. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 375 When Tears..so rapturously glide. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) VI. CXXIX. 174 The speech..was rapturously praised as a fine specimen of judicial eloquence. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 246 They crowded rapturously round the princely boy.

So **Ra·pturousness.**

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 271 All that he has dreamed of rapturousness and blessedness.

‖ **Raptus** (ræ·ptŭs). [L., vbl. sb. f. *rapĕre* to seize: cf. RAPT, RAPTURE, etc.]

1. *Path.* A seizure. (Craig, 1848.)

Chiefly in L. phrases, as *raptus melancholicus, nervorum.*

2. A state of rapture or excitement. *rare.*

1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 106 How graceful she is in her tragic raptus the chorus shows. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 17 Nov. 4 Did he not lash up the raptus over the extension of the franchise?

Rapy, var. RAPÉ *Obs.* **Rapyer, -yre,** obs. ff. RAPIER. **Rapyne,** obs. f. RAPINE. **Raquer,** obs. f. REQUIRE. **Raquest,** obs. Sc. f. REQUEST. **Raquet,** var. RACKET *sb.*[1]

‖ **Raquette** (räke·t). Also **racq-.** = RACKET *sb.*[2]

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 744 The bishop calls for his raquette, and engages in a game at tennis. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 362/1 When the racquette is fastened the heel and toe are free.

†**Raquitable,** *a. Obs rare*—[1]. [a. OF. (*rente*) *raquitable* (Godef.): see next.] Redeemable.

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 92 If the inheritance shall be sold for rent raquitable, that is to say, rent afterwards to be bought off, or .. passed away by deed of gift .. or for wares .. received.

†**Raquite,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *raquiter* to recover, to pay (Godef.): see RE- and ACQUIT.] *trans.* To redeem.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 255/2 To leye in plege all my grete Jowellys, and the most partie of my Plate not yit raquited.

Rar, obs. form of ROAR.

†**Rarachose,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *rare chose* rare thing.] Rare, unusual.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 20 He is ravisht in Contemplation how Rarachose it is, to see or hear a material Question in Theology defended in the University Schools.

Rare show, obs. form of RAREE-SHOW.

Rardess, obs. form of REREDOS.

Rare (rēə), *a.*[1] (*adv.*[1] and *sb.*) Also 6–7 *Sc.* **rair.** [ad. L. *rār-us* or a. F. *rare* (14th c.).]

1. Having the constituent particles not closely

packed together. (Opposed to *dense*.) In later use chiefly of the air or gases.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 99 The londis fatte, or lene, or thicke, or rare. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lv, Not ayre; for she is not so light or rare. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Distinguishing betweene open and rare soyles, and such as are condense and close. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 47 All pure and rare bodies ascend, as the Fire more than the Air. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 275 A denser Fluid is hotter than a rarer. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 100 As the air rises above the earth's surface, it grows rarer, and consequently lighter, bulk for bulk. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 55 (1875) 181 A projectile would travel a far greater distance through a rare medium like air, than through a dense medium like water.

fig. 1800 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 7 Spinning .. From the fine threads of rare and subtle thought.

† b. Of colour: Thin, faint. *Obs. rare*—1.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 111 Those are reckoned the best, whose colour is neither too thick nor too rare.

† 2. a. Having the component parts widely set; of open construction; in open order. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 494 A multitude of reysouns puld they take, And into rushy frayels rare [L. *rariore contextu*] hem gete. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 197 They being rare shippes, and without any manner of close fights, in bourding with us, their men were all open unto us, and we under covert and shelter. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. v. 100 One rare and slender ranke were to receive all the storme without seconds.

† b. Thinly attended or populated. *Obs. rare.*

1620 J. FORBES *Cert. Rec.* x. (1846) 387 The Assemblie was so rare that they were not exceeding the number of nineteen Commissioners. *c* 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1854) 61 Our immediate neighbourhood was rare and rustic.

† 3. a. Placed or stationed at wide intervals; standing or keeping far apart. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1033 Bowis ore it trayn So lough and rare, on hem that bees may dwelle. *Ibid.* IV. 183 Cvcumber in this mone is sowen rare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 461 Among the trees in pairs they rose, they walk'd; Those rare and solitarie, these in flocks.

† b. Seldom appearing or seen. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. viii. 9 Be rare amonge yonge peple & straunge folkes. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 383 Frequent in Park with lady at his side,..But rare at home.

† c. Sparing. Const. *in*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, Pacyent in aduersytees, rare & sobre in wordes.

d. Infrequent. *rare.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 128 The Pulse becomes ..more languid, rare, slow. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 164 He ..Chose the green path that show'd the rarer foot.

4. (With pl. sbs.) Few in number, and widely separated from each other (in space or time); forming a small and scattered class.

1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 13 The Fertility of the Ground is not apt to bring forth any Corn nor good Grass, but in rare Places. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vindication* IV. (1661) 65 And the Legations from Rome were almost as rare as appeals to Rome, .. untill the Norman conquest. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 199, I never saw but one Greyey'd, and therefore I suppose them rare. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 700 Are such men rare? Perhaps they would abound Were occupation easier to be found. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 263 Clouds sail o'er the inverse deep,..And the rare stars rush through them. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/6 Brake appliances, to the development of which we mainly owe it that railway accidents are now so rare.

5. Of a kind, class, or description, seldom found, met with, or occurring; unusual, uncommon, exceptional.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 171 It is a veraye rare thyng in princes to feele the mocions and pangues of the graces 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 378 An Olyphaunt of Inde, .. a rare spectacle, and a beast not often sene in Germany. 1611 BIBLE Pref. F 15 Many rare names of certaine birds, beastes and precious stones. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 269 The Book being very rare in England. 1755 *Man* No. 15 4 It is comparatively rare for brutes to die of sickness. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 139 The white bird of Paradise is the most rare...The first sort is very rare. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 399 Gathering rare shells, delighted children stray. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 42 How very rare it is to see a well-formed face. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 182 It was a rare event for Mrs. Skirlaugh to go from home.

b. *It is rare that...* (Cf. F. *il est rare que...*, and see RARELY *adv.* 2 d.)

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* (1792) I. 34 It is very rare that philology and philosophy are united in the same person. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ii. 163 It was rare that the tone of remonstrance was heard in the halls of Castilian legislation.

6. Unusual in respect of some good quality; of uncommon excellence or merit; remarkably good or fine; † distinguished (quot. 1685).

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b, Therin they fonde many noble and rare bookes. 1570 *Satir Poems Reform.* x. 140 Of quhais rair bewtie scho did sumpart farlie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 27 One of the rarest Mathematicians of our age. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxv. (1840) 164 A more substantial tower was built, the rarest piece in that kind the world ever saw. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 42 It is not only Charity to Preachers and rare Persons, but to the least Christians. 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 57 A rarer man than you In pulpit none shall hear. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxiii, A boat of rare device, which had no sail. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 67 This rare nation knew how to adapt its governments to its needs.

b. *colloq.* Splendid, excellent, fine.

Distinguished from prec. merely as applied to more trivial objects or employed in less dignified context. Intermediate applications are not uncommon in the 17th c.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 116 Maister Bassanio, who indeede giues rare new Liuories. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-All* v. iii, *Mill.* You and I will disguise too...*Mood.* That will be most rare. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 59 He's a rare Fellow for giving a bad Captain a good Word. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xviii. (1809) 140 My horse must have had a rare bit of bone in his back. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 283 The prisoner said it would be a rare thing to get at that mare which was first favourite. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Abbey* I. 172 Guy will about die of it I expect. Rare fun if he does.

† c. Interjectionally in *O rare!*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 72 Shall I? O rare! Ile be a braue Iudge. *a* 1688 VILLIERS *Rehearsal* IV. i, O rare! this is the most natural, refined fancy that ever I heard. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxvi, "Evge!' O rare! 'tis fine reasoning, Sir, indeed! 1786 BURNS *Ordination* vii, Oh rare! to see our elbucks wheep.

d. *colloq.* in ironical use.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* i. 48 Vttring rare lyes to be admired at. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x, Well, John, thou art got into rare company! One has a dumb devil [etc.]. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 323 This is a rare situation, for which they must thank themselves. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. v. 95 And do you mean always to go to bed at nine o'clock?.. If that a'n't rare.

e. *colloq.* as an intensive, with sbs. and adjs. (also *rare and* with adjs.).

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. vi. 121 They put me in a rare passion. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* ix. 49 We got a good supper, and grew rare and sleepy. 1877 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Phyllis* XXVII. (1884) 308 That's a rare good sign. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 61, I was rare and hungry.

7. *absol.* or as *sb.* † a. A rare thing; a rarity. *Obs.*

1566 *Banquett of Dainties* A vj b, Of dainties these let me not fayle, with other rares among. 1611 T. BASTARD *Paneg. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Put downe, put downe, Tom Coryate, Our latest rares.

b. What is rare.

1696 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. v. (1674) 8 Of all other things which the rest had mentioned of rare in the State of Venice, this was to be preferred. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxvii, That bower, the gazer to bewitch, Hath wondrous store of rare and rich.

† 8. As *adv.* = RARELY. *Obs.*—1

1721 RAMSAY *Content* 213 Rare she appears, unless on some fine day She grace a nuptial.

9. *Comb.*, as *rare-featured, -painted, -qualitied, -shaped* adjs.; *rare-spring* attrib.

1607 WILKINS *Mis. Enforced Marriage* Fiv b, They are the moste rare featur'd .. rare qualitied .. gentlewoman. 1641 HOWELL *Vote in Lett.* (1650) II. 142 No Pistolls or som rare-spring Carrabins. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xi, O rare-painted portrait! .. Vandyke was a dauber to you. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 37 The Deli pony is a rare-shaped little animal .with immense strength, and very fast.

Rare (rēə1), *a.*2 [Later form of REAR *a.*1] † a. Of eggs: Left soft in cooking. *Obs.* b. Of meat: Underdone. Also *Comb.*

Now often regarded as an Americanism, but current in many English dialects (cf. REAR), and used by English writers in the first half of the 19th c.

a. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 137 A rare Egg any way dresst is lightest of Digestion, a hard Egg is most rebellious. *Ibid.*, Eggs..being rare-roasted in embers .. make thickest and strongest blood.

b. 1784 in *Life Longfellow* (1891) II. xvii. 414 The lean should be quite rare, not so the fat. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, The same flesh, rotten-roasted or rare, on the Tuesdays. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 289 The meat was in all cases a little rare at its centre. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* 26 The woodcock and snipe..should be underdone or what the Americans call 'rare'. [1890 LOWELL *Introd. Biglow Papers* Ser. II. in *Poems* II. 181 The earliest form of the word with us was, and the commoner now in the inland parts still is, so far as I can discover, *raredone*.]

Rare (rēə1), *a.*3 and *adv.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Var. of RATHE *a.*1: cf. RARE-RIPE.] Early.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 b, Sometime in the yeare you shall see the Moone rarer than at some other time, as this for example, from January to June you shall see the Moone within 24. houres after the chaunge. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VI. 422 Rude mechanicals, that rare and late Work in the market-place. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Rare*, .. early. *Devon.* 1880 in *W. Cornwall Gloss.*

Rare, obs. form of REAR, ROAR.

Rarebit: see WELSH RABBIT.

† **Rare-fine**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RAREE (see next) + FINE *a.*] *Raree-fine show* = next.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* v. i, All the raree-fine shows exhibited to them in what they call entertainments.

Raree-show (rēəˈrīˌʃōu). Also 7-8 **rary-**, 8 **rare-**. ['This word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare show*' (Johnson).

It has also been suggested that *raree* may represent *rarity* (cf. G. *rariteten-kasten*), but Johnson's statement is prob. correct; the early exhibitors of peep-shows appear to have been usually Savoyards, from whom the form was no doubt adopted.]

1. A show contained or carried about in a box; a peep-show.

[*c* 1681 (*title*) Raree Show, or the true Protestant Procession.] *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 61 May Savoy with thee hither pack And carry a raree-show upon his back. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* III. iv, Why dost thou speak Like men who carry raree-shows about? 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xli, Fitter .. by his size and appearance, for the inside of a raree-show, than the mysteries of a plot. 1849 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 198 A showman whom one gives a shilling to once a month to see his raree-show.

2. *transf.* A show or spectacle of any kind.

1684 *Hist. Acct. Gt. Frost* 22 Thames becomes a kind of raree-show. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 66 [A] poet, or an airy beau, Or ony twa-legg'd rary-show. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CXXX. (1792) I. 349 Those who only mind the rare-shews of the places which they go through, such as steeples, clocks, town-houses, etc. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 75, I long have mark'd Life's raree-show before me in a mirror. 1883 *Chr. World* 22 Nov. 813 He is averse to taking part in such a raree-show upon the Sunday.

b. Spectacular display.

1809 SCOTT 16 July in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. v. 137 Those immense London Stages fit only for pantomime and raree-show.

3. *attrib.*, as *raree-show-box, -showman* (hence *-manism*).

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxiv, Thou didst look into it with as much innocency of heart, as ever child look'd into a *raree-shew-box. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX. ii, Two men at two of the holes of a raree-show-box. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Raree-show-men. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 329 A rary-shewman .. always takes care to tell he had the honor [etc.]. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xiii. 269 The raree-showman is no more. 1842 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 311 S—l, too, upon Romanism Will sport his *raree-showmanism.

Rarefaction (rēərĭˈfæ·kʃən). Also 7-8 **rari-**. [Noun of action f. L. *rārēfacĕre*: see RAREFY *v.* Cf. F. *raréfaction* (14th c., Oresme).] The action of rarefying, or process of being rarefied; diminution of density. (Now chiefly of the air or gases, or *Path.* of bones.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1318 To clense and purifie the aire by this rarefaction and subtilization. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 30 In Gunpowder, the Force of it hath been ascribed to Rarefaction of the Earthy Substance into Flame. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 69 In those Persons who have the best Tempers, the Blood and Spirits have a moderate Rarifaction. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 466 In ascending mountains there is rarefaction, i. e. lessened pressure of air. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 605 In others there is..thickening or rarefaction of skull bones.

fig. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* (1675) II. 249 Lest they [laws] .. lose in strength what they gain by extension and rarefaction. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 171 Arriving at monotheism by a process of rarefaction and purification.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvi. (1849) 144 A regular series of condensations and rarefactions. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* I. i. 10 An undulation or wave..consists of two parts—a condensation and a rarefaction.

Rarefa·ctive, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **rārēfactīvus*, f. *rārēfacere* to RAREFY. Cf. F. *raréfactif* (16th c.).]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of rarefying; characterized by rarefaction. (In recent use only *Path.* of diseases of bones.)

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* v. xiv. 313 'Tis plain..that an Intelligence, by that one rarefactive Vertue, can operate whatever is to be done by Bodies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 114 Hence it appears, that Ayr, besides its gravity, has a nobler rarefactive faculty. 1889 *Lancet* 6 Apr. 684/2 A rarefactive disease of the whole bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 551 The microscopic appearances are those of a rarefactive osteitis.

† B. *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rarefactives*, .. in medicine, remedies which open and inlarge the pores of the skin.

† **Rarefiable**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 **rarifi-, -fy-**. [f. RAREFY *v.* + -ABLE; cf. F. *raréfiable*.] Capable of being rarefied.

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 57 Any dense body that is rarifiable. 1680 BOYLE *Exper. Chem. Princ.* II. 64 That so inconsiderable a proportion of that liquor, should be rarifiable into so much ardent spirit.

Rarefica·tion. *rare.* Also 7-8 **rari-**. [Noun of action, after L. types, from RAREFY *v.*] = RAREFACTION.

1616 in BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee hive*, Its Whiteness is increased by this Rarification. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 209 It carries the point of greater rarefication on the other side of the equator. 1893 SIR J. C. BROWNE in *Times* 3 Oct. 9/5 Rarefication in quality of two orders of impressions.

Ra·refied, *ppl. a.* [f. RAREFY *v.* + -ED.] That is made less dense. (Chiefly of air.)

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 140 The higher parts of the ayre, which are more rarified and pure then the neather. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* i. 17 That a Bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 506, I need not explain to you,. what is meant by rarefied air. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iv. (1857) 243 The brisk and rarefied atmosphere of Madrid proved favourable to Charles's health. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 482 Mast-cells closely packed in columns in a rarefied tissue.

Ra·refier. *rare.* [f. RAREFY *v.* + -ER 1.] That which rarefies.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 6 Such infinite variety of Rarefiers and Condensers. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 240 The air-pump, or rarefier.

Rarefy (rēəˈrĭfəi, ræˈrĭfəi), *v.* Also 5-6 **rere-**, 5-9 **rari-**, 7 **reri-**. [a. F. *raréfier* (14th c., Oresme), or ad. L. *rārēfacĕre* (Lucretius), f. *rār-us* RARE *a.*1 + *facĕre* to make; the form (for *rārifacĕre*) is perh. on analogy of *ārefacĕre*).

The pron. now usual in England has the vowel of *rare* adj.; the older usage, with the short vowel, is still favoured in America and Scotland (not *dial.*); cf. RARITY.]

1. *trans.* To make rare or thin, esp. by expan-

sion; to lessen the density or solidity of (a substance, now usually air or, in *Path.*, bone).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv. (Tollem. MS.), To hot sunne þat rarefieþ [1535 rerefieth] and openeþ þe pores ouer mesure. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 77 Water rarified becomes Ayre againe. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 651 The clowdis gan to clere, the myst was rarifiid. 1659 W. Chamberlayn *Pharonnida* III. iv. (1820) 67 Whilst choice music rarifies the air. 1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. xiv. (1686) 347 A Coral rarefied and opened by the Spirit of Vinegar. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 44 Higher degrees of heat rarefy and expand water. 1872 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 135 The hot wire rarefied the air in contact with it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 149 The osseous structure .. is absorbed, rarefied and softened.

absol. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 566 As Rains condense, and Sunshine rarifies.

2. *fig.* To make less gross or material, to refine, to purify.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. man out of Hum.* II. iii, You see..how their wits are refinde and rarefi'd! 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 24 Raryfying the most grosse thoughts, as the sun-beames doth the vapours of the earth. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 282 It is Prayer that .. rarifies his Soul into an Essence of Divine Love. 1818 Hazlitt *Char. Shaks.* (1838) 142 Love is a gentle flame that rarefies and expands her whole being.

b. To make (an idea) subtle.

a 1699 Stillingfl. *Serm.* (R.), Plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarify'd into subtilities 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 149 In some parts of the argument the abstraction is so rarefied as to become..fallacious.

†**c.** To palliate, extenuate (a fault). *Obs.*

1622 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 222 There is something in this way, which may rarifie or extenuate an offence, nullify it cannot.

†**3.** To reduce the number of (trees); to thin (a wood). *Obs. rare.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 411 Cedars were so rarified in Libanus, that modern travellers saw but four and twenty in their passage over this mountain. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 244 There needed no iron mills to rarify the woods of this county.

4. *intr.* To become less dense; to be thinned. *rare.*

a 1658 Cleveland *Committee* 34 Bodies at the Resurrection are On Wing, just rarifying into Air. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 132 When it is kindled by fire, it rarifies, and is violently dilated. 1847 De Quincey *Span. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 57 Like the mist sometimes rarefying into sunny gauze.

Hence **Ra·refying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1648 Hammond *Serm* iii. Wks. 1683 IV. 487 This rarifying power of flames and judgments *a* 1660 *Ibid.* xxiv. 641 This rarifying and purifying of the fancy. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 9 The common atrophic rarefying emphysema.

Rarely (rēə·rli), *adv.* [f. Rare *a.*[1] + -ly [2].]

†**1. a.** Thinly, scantily. *Obs. rare.*

1523 Cromwell *Sp* in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I. 40 How should we be Able to possede the large Cuntreye of Fraunce which haue our owne Realme so meruelous rarely storyd of inhabytaumes and hable men.

†**b.** In a wide-set or open manner. *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (1557) E i, The hayes so rarely knit [L. *retia rara*]. 1622 Sir R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 196 Shee .. being rarely built, and utterly without fights or defences..wee cleered her decks in a moment.

2. Seldom, infrequently, in few instances.

Formerly compared *rarelier, rarliest* (quots. 1640, 1656).

1552 Huloet, Rarelye, *raro.* 1570 in Levins *Manip. a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) 121 Benefits are sometimes acknowledged, rarely requited. 1640 Bolton *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (ed. 3) Ep. Ded., They are rarelier, and hardlier wrought upon by the Word. 1656 Earl. Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxix. (1674) 51 Those precious Stones are most esteemed of, which are rareliest found. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 16 She was not Talkative, a Quality very rarely to be met with in the rest of her Country-women. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 3 They rarely, if ever..are perfectly frozen. 1851 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 7 The windows are rarely or never opened. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* ii. § 11. 85 How rarely does the air seem to be perfectly motionless!

b. With *ever* added.

1694 W. Wotton *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 403 The most verbose Mathematicians have rarely ever said any thing for Saying sake. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* II. 167 They .. rarely ever examin into the true Motive. 1728 Ramsay *Health* 355 Who rarely ever cures, but often kills. 1857 [see Ever *adv.* 7 c].

c. *Rarely or ever,* by confusion of 'rarely if ever' and 'rarely or never'. Cf. Ever *adv.* 7 b.

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 139 But those schemes .. rarely or ever answer the end. 1811 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 200/1 The contest would rarely or ever take place, where the friends of the Establishment were not numerous enough.

d. *It is rarely that* = It is rare or seldom that. (See Rare *a.* 5 b.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Louse,* He observes, that it is rarely that flies are found infested with them. 1825 G. N. Collingwood in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) I. 505 It was rarely indeed that any such request was denied.

3. Unusually or remarkably well; finely, splendidly, beautifully. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 31, I could play Ercles rarely. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. 1, I could belch rarely, for I am all winde. 1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i, I'll instruct him most rarely, he shall never be found out. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 136 A stately Architrave, and Cornish rarely carv'd. 1786 Burns *Dream* x, Down Pleasure's stream, wi' swelling sails I'm tauld ye're driving rarely. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Floss* III. iii, You can write rarely now, after all your schooling, I should think.

4. In an unusual degree; exceptionally.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 158 Villain, Dog. O rarely base. 1662 Boyle *Spring of Air* II. v. (1682) 56 It will agree rarely well with the Hypothesis. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 15 It is rarely sweet and pleasing to the pallat. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 174, I was one of the earliest men, and sweated rarely. 1882 Jessie Fothergill *Kith & K.* xxx, I believed him to be rarely good and wise.

b. With (ppl.) adjs. used attributively.

1668 Culpeper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. vii 16 The rarely learned Marcus Aurelius Severinus. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 117 Bits of rarely-scented shrub here and there. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 521 Investigated by..That rarely-gifted Scholar.

Rareness (rēə·rnės). [f. Rare *a.*[1] + -ness.] The fact or quality of being rare.

†**1.** Thinness; fewness, scantiness. *Obs. rare.*

1588 Whitthorne tr. *Machiavel's Arte of Warre* III. 43 The Hastati..retyred by a litle, and litle, by the rarenes of thorders betweene the Principi. 1610 J. Forbes *Cert. Rel.* x. (1846) 390 The said Assemblie, having weighed the rareness of their own number [etc.].

2. = Rarity 2.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 45 The lightnesse and rarenesse of the substance. 1714 Halley in *Phil. Trans* XXIX. 160 The extream Cold and Rareness of the Air in those upper Regions. 1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* xii. 287 The not infrequent rains .. give an occasional humidity and rareness to the atmosphere.

3. = Rarity 3.

1551 R Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. vi. (1895) 174 Yf that the folly of men hadde not sette it in hygher estymacyon for the rarenes sake. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv 74 It may be..doubted, whether it be so greatly esteemed for the rarenesse of it, or for the goodnesse of meate. 1721 R. Keith tr. *à Kempis' Solil. Soul* xviii, 262, I rather accuse the Rareness than the Frequency of thy Approaches. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 63 A noteworthy fact is the comparative rareness of ruined villages of the age of bronze.

4. = Rarity 4.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 167 This kind of Foule, both for their rareness, and also the greatnesse of their body, is at this daie kept in great flockes. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xviii. (1585) 308 Their prerogatiues .. were manifolde, and for the preciousnesse and rarenesse of them most wonderful. 1683 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 185 The greatest master both for invention and rareness of work, that the world ever had. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xlv, That childhood to which common things have rareness.

Ra·re-ripe, *a* and *sb. dial.* and *U.S.* [f. Rare *a.*[3] + Ripe.] **a.** *adj.* Rathe-ripe. **b.** *sb.* An early fruit or vegetable. Also *transf.* **c.** *attrib.* Of the colour of a peach called the *rare-ripe.*

1799 Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 231 All that part..is to be planted with rare-ripe corn 1799 S. Freeman *Town Officer* 162 Onions for shipment in bunches shall weigh as follows, viz. rare-ripes two and a half lbs. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* (1861) 75 Brunette, with a rareripe flush in her cheeks 1890 Lowell *Poems* II. 181 President Lincoln said of a precocious boy that 'he was a rareripe'.

Rareyfy (rēə·rĭfəi), *v. Obs.* Also **rari-.** [f. *Rarey* (see def.) + -fy. Prob. suggested by Rarefy.] *trans.* To tame (animals, *esp.* horses) by the method of Rarey, a famous horse-breaker.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 198 If the Houyhnhnms .. send a man-tamer to Rareyfy me. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 566/2 A handsome bay mare, which she has succeeded in 'Rarey-fying'.

†**Rari·ety.** *Obs.* [f. Rare *a.*[1], on analogy of *variety.* Pretty frequent in early part of 17th c.] = Rarity (chiefly in senses 4 and 5).

1596 *Edward III,* II. ii. sig. D 4 The register of all rarieties Since Letherne Adam, till this youngest howre. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 52 Let all raryeties Showre downe from heauen a lardges. 1636 — *Challenge for Beauty* IV. Wks. V. 52 If any clyme Could yeeld rarietie to equall ours. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 44 Give me leave to record the first Essays of this Pious Prince, especially they being unprinted rarieties.

Rarifaction, -fy: see Rarefaction, Rarefy.

Rarin, obs. form (inf.) of Roar *v.*

Ra·rish, *a.* [f. Rare *a.*[1]] Somewhat rare.

1844 Tupper *Heart* iv. 35 These instances are rarish too.

†**Ra·ritive,** *a. nonce-wd.* [Irreg. f. Rare *a.*] Indicating rareness of occurrence.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. vii. 342 The opposite to each of these, viz. Desinative and Raritive [words].

Rarity (rēə·rĭti, ræ·rĭti). Also 6–7 **-itie,** 7 **-ietie, -iety, -yet-.** [ad. L. *rāritās,* f. *rārus* Rare: see -ity. Cf. F. *rareté* (15th c.), †*rarité* (16th c.). On the pron. see note to Rarefy.]

†**1. a.** Of a number of things or persons: The fact of being set at wide intervals. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 78 So will it be of no force to fight, by reason of their raritie & their standing.

†**b.** Of the pulse: Infrequency. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* 238 The pulses do keepe their naturall slownesse and raritie.

2. Of substances (now chiefly of air): Thinness of composition or texture. (Opposed to *density.*)

1644 H. Hammond *Pract. Catech.* v. iv. (1847) 335 Bodies .. spiritualized into a high agility, rarity, clarity. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 8 Falling of the Hair, caused by rarity of the skin. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 404 Though the transparency of bodies were explicable on the supposition of infinite strength and infinite rarity. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § xvii. (1849) 164 The air, notwithstanding its rarity, is capable of transmitting its undulations. 1887 R. L. Stevenson *Merry Men* v. ii. 224 An atmosphere of more than usual rarity.

3. Relative fewness in number; the fact of occurring seldom or in few instances.

1560–1 *First Bk. Discipl.* in Knox *Wks.* (1846) II. 194 The cheiffest remedy .. in all this raritie of trew ministeris, is fervent prayer unto God. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Raritie,* fewnesse, scarseness. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 477 ₱ 1, I am so far from being fond of any particular one, by reason of its Rarity [etc.]. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I,* III. xi. 243 These libels, which enter into our national history, are of the greatest rarity. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 287 Confined to rare and remote occasions, the more remarkable from their very rarity

4. Unusual or exceptional character, esp. in respect of excellence.

1601 R. Chester in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 43 A Poeme enterlaced with much varietie and raritie. 1695 W. W. *New Lt. Chirurg. Put out* 30 His Method of Cure. Which hath several Pieces of Rarity in it. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* i. (1765) 270 Some Sample of a Philosophy, which, from its Rarity perhaps, may possibly furnish some Amusement. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 130 Even Archilochus seems commonplace when compared with Sappho's exquisite rarity of phrase

5. A rare or uncommon thing, or occurrence.

1592 Der *Compend. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 30 Of other rarities..I will not make here any further rehearsall. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Note 54 But this was a Rarritie; for Mallows are too soft to be proper for that use. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 27 A Museum well stored with natural and artificial Rarities. 1712–3 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* lxi, It was a fine day, which is a rarity with us. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 172 It had become such a rarity in his time as hardly any where to be seen. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. cxv, The virtues, even..Charity, Are saving—vice spares nothing for a rarity. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 232 Milk was the chief diet of the people: bread was a rarity.

Rary-show, obs. f. Raree-show. **Ras,** obs. f. Race *sb.*[1], Raise *v.*, obs. pa. t. Rise. **Rasalger,** var. Resalgar *Obs.*

‖ **Rasamala** (ræsămā·lă). [Malay (Javanese etc.) *ras-* or *rāsamāla.*] A tall East Indian tree (*Altingia excelsa* or *Liquidambar Altingia*) yielding an odoriferous resin. Also *attrib.*

1817 Raffles *Java* I. 43 Besides the *rasamala,* which is very limited as to its place of growth, .. few odoriferous resins are found. 1886 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 77 Covered with rasamala trees of immense size.

Rasant (rē·zănt), *a. Mil.* Also **razant.** Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *rasant,* pres. pple. of *raser* to Rase *v.*[1]: see Littré. So also Pg. *rasante.*] In fortification: Sweeping, grazing. (Cf. quots.)

1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s.v., Line of defence Rasant, so called, because the shot from thence only shaves but makes no Breach. 1706 *Accomplished Officer* iv. 36 In this Case you must suppose rasant Fortifications. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In fortification, rasant flank, or line, is that part of the curtin, or flank, whence the shot exploded rase or glance along the face of the opposite bastion. 1830 E. S. N. Campbell *Dict. Milit.* s.v. *Razant.*

Rasaue, -awe, obs. Sc. ff. Receive *v.* **Rasberry, Rasboute,** obs. ff. Raspberry, Rajpoot.

†**Rascabi·lia.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **rask-.** [Humorously f. Rascal.] *collect.* Rascalry, rascals. Hence †**Rascabi·lian,** a rascal. *Obs.*[−1]

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 25 Beware raskabilia, slothfull to wurke. 1622 Breton *Strange Newes* (1879) 6 Their names are often recorded in a Court of Correction, where the Register of Rogues makes no little gaine of Rascabilians.

So †**Rascabi·lity,** rascality, rabble. *Obs.*[−1]

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1612) 31 Such as be exempted out of the number of the rascability of the popular, be called and written Yeomen.

Rascal (ru·skăl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4–5 **raskayl,** (4 **-kail(l)e, -kayle, -keyl,** 5 **-kell**), 5–7 **raskall,** 6–7 **-kal,** (7 **-kale**); 4–6 **rascaile,** (4 **rescail(l)e,** 4–5 **rascayl(e, -caille** (9), **-caly(e),** 5–8 **rascall,** (6 **-kcal, -scal, -cald, -cold(e,** 6–7 **-chal,** 7 **-cole,** 9 *dial.* **rascat, -cot**), 5– **rascal.** [a. OF. *rascaille, -caile, rescaille* (12th c.; mod.F. *racaille*), of uncertain origin.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** *collect.* The rabble of an army or of the populace; common soldiers or camp-followers; persons of the lowest class. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 276 Þe route of rascaile, Tille armes gan drawe, & dight þam to batalle. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2882 The raskaille was rade, and rane to þe grefes. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 391 Yee broken meynee, yee wrecchid rascaille. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 703 It is nat convenyent that such raskall..sholde be suffred to rule a countrey. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* F fiv, Such, as sometime were the rascal of al their citie, and then the refuse of al the outlawes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 13/12 Y^e Rascall, *vulgus.* [1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xl, A score of such rascaille..whom one good knight could drive before him.]

†**b.** A rabble or mob. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1536 þat raskayl [*var.* rescaile] to þe schip al 3od. *c* 1470 *Hors Shepe & G.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 32 A raskall of boyes. A rafull of knaues. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 412/1 Bothe Luther and he..and all the rable of that rascaile, neuer cease to say this.

†**c.** Rubbish, refuse. (So F. *racaille.*) *Obs.*[−0]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rascaly, or refuse, where of hyt be,..*caducum.*

†**2.** One belonging to the rabble or common herd; a man of low birth or station. *Obs.*

1461–83 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 66 That the rascals and hangers upon thys courte be sought oute and avoyded from every offyce monethly. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 326 The personys whiche entendyd this conspiracy, were but of the

rascallys of the cytie. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.*, Table of Script. Quot., Hee..made priests of the rascals of the people. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 123 Mean conquest is it, base rascolds to subdue. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 304 Catholics may look on us all, like so many poor Raskals, who have none of these Jewels.

†b. A camp-follower. *Obs. rare.*

1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem* (Roxb.) II. 420 About 20,000 footmen, and 8000 horsmen, wel appointed, besides rascalles. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 28 They placed their rascals on their jades, nagges, and labouring garrons.

3. A low, mean, unprincipled or dishonest fellow; a rogue, knave, scamp.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 44 There was no rakehell, no ruffian, no knaue, no villaine, no cogging raskall,.. but his hand was in with him. 1649 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 154 This rascall spake worse then they and more contemptuously of our late blessed king. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 The Whip..is a Punishment inflicted upon all Vagabonds, Wandering Beggars and Idle Rascals. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 197 That the 39 Articles..is cut out of y^t^ Book by some Rascal. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 The agents of the two people are either great bunglers or great rascals. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 58 Shifty Dick and the other rascal had been caught, and were in prison.

b. Used without serious implication of bad qualities, or as a mild term of reproof.

c 1610 COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* A 3 Sweet Rascall! if your love bee as earnest as your protestation, you will meete me this night at supper. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 A set of these Rascals .. in a Week's time with this Load shall run down their choicest Horses. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 P 3, I live in Taverns; he is an orderly sober Rascal. 1899 W. E. NORRIS *Giles Ingilby* iv, You are a lucky rascal, and I wish..I were in your shoes

c. Applied to a woman or girl. *rare.*

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* v. iv, Why, how dar'st thou [Estifania] meet me again, thou rebel, .. thou rascal. 1899 H. CLIFFORD in *Blackw. Mag.* No. 1000. 319 What a clear colour that girl had..What a lissom rascal it was!

†**4.** *collect.* The young, lean, or inferior deer of a herd, distinguished from the full-grown antlered bucks or stags. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 129 So whanne 3oure hauntelere dere were all ytakyn, Was non of the rasskayle aredy ffull growe. *c* 1474 in *Christ Church Lett* (Camden) 26 For lak of dier it [hunting] must be forboren unto the tyme that more Raskell may grow. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 73 In Januarie they leave hearding with rascal and accompany themselves three or foure hartes together. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 114 What Deere hath the Lord of this Mannor in his Parke, red and fallow; how many of Antler, and how many rascall.

†b. A deer of this kind. *Obs.*

1522 *Warrant* in Jeayes *Catal. Berkeley Charters* (1892) 206 All the male dear and all other Rasscalls except the Hyndes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 91 The Bucks and lusty Stags amongst the Rascalls strew'd.

fig. 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N.* III. i, A new park is a-making there to sever Cuckolds of antler from the rascals.

c. Similarly applied to other animals.

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rascall, refuse beest, *refus.* 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* 42 Some be called fine dogs, some course, other some mungrels or rascalls. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 126 b, When you perceiue y^t^ she is Horsing, away with the raskal, and put to your stallion. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Rascal*, a lean animal.

5. *Comb.*, as *rascal-like* adj.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 383 His opprobrious speaches, and rascallike raylinges. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 49 If we be English Deere, be then in blood, Not Rascall-like to fall downe with a pinch.

B. *adj.* 1. Belonging to, or forming, the rabble: cf. A. 1. (Common *c* 1530–1650, esp. in *rascal people* or *sort.*) Also *rarely*, rascally, knavish.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 81 O how blessed schal I þan be whan þe folye of þe rascayl puple schal worschepe me. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 11 He that purifieth al thinges, came as one of the raskall sort. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. xxx, Yet for your own interest prouide, that the raskallest sort be no Emperour-makers. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 93 Those Corporal Pains, which the Rascal-Herd must suffer without Bail or Main-prise. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 579 Nor shall the Rascal Rabble here have Peace. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, We shall have need of their aid to-day before yon rascal rout disband. *Ibid.* Marshalling the farther troop of the rascaille yeomen. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, To..yield Full scope to persons rascal and forlorn.

†b. Common, private (soldiers). *Obs.*

1578 GOLDING *Justin* XIII. 74 Ptolomy, whome Alexander for his manhode and valiauntnesse had promoted from a raskal [1570 common] souldioure. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 169 Achab..would not be knowne to be the king, but bee counted a rascall souldier.

c. Pertaining or appropriate to († the rabble, or) rascals. = RASCALLY 3.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* III. 121 No sadde writinge, but a rascal wrangling. 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec cæres* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 531 The Rascall humours of the vaine And giddy multitude. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 162 In the rascal streets in the neighborhood. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 203 A holy life I'm always choosing, But rascal ways find more amusing.

†**2.** Wretched, mean, etc. = RASCALLY 4. *Obs.*

1585 GOLDING *Pomponius Mela* (1590) 54 It is but a rascall bancke all stonie. 1618 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* I. 55 Such rude, rascall and foolish stuffe, in steed of manie learned Treatises. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 652 The streight and rascal Dyet of that Town in Lent. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 211 On what rascal foundations were built all the pretences to virtue which were set up in opposition to him.

†**3.** Of deer: (see A. 4). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 882, I causd the Keeper to seuer the rascall Deere, from the Buckes of the first head. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 15 How will a right Greyhound fix his eye on the best Buck in a herd..and follow him and him only through a whole herd of rascal game. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Comical Revenge* v. iii, Lest some old woodman drop in by chance and discover thou art but a rascal deer.

†b. Similarly of other animals (cf. A. 4 c). *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* 34 Curres of the Mungrell and Rascall sort. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 185 Laying some raschal sheep or goat for a bait.

†c. Applied to all beasts other than those of chase. *Obs. rare.* (Perh. intended as *sb.*)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j, Other beestys all, Where so ye hem fynde Rascall ye shall hem call.

†**Ra·scal**, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To call (one) rascal.

1598 T. M. *Seruingmans Comf.* (1868) 162 What cares a Gentleman now adayes to knaue and rascall his Man at euery worde? 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 25 The Poet hath undertaken for their being kicked..about the Stage to the Gallows, infamously rogued and rascalled.

Rascaldom (rɑ·skăldəm). [f. RASCAL *sb.*]

1. The world or body of rascals.

1837 CARLYLE *Diamond Necklace* viii, He has much the stature of Villette, denizen of Rascaldom. 1860 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 313 The last Duke of Queensbury, whose death gave such regret to rascaldom.

2. Rascally conduct; a rascally act.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xi, He might be transported for forgery or some other rascaldom. 1879 TROLLOPE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 35, I will not say that Barry Lyndon's career has deterred many from rascaldom.

†**Ra·scaldry**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **rask-**. [f. *rascald* RASCAL *sb.* + -RY.] **a.** = RASCAL *sb.* 1. **b.** The character or condition of a rascal (in sense 2).

1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* Pref. p. iii, Knyghtes, squyers, and chosen yomanry, And archers fyne withouten Raskaldry. ?1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Fooles-cappe* B iv b, So base a rascaldry As is too farre from thought of Chyualry.

†**Ra·scaless**. *nonce-wd.* A female rascal.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 221 Then shall I have all the rascals and rascalesses of the family come creeping to me.

Ra·scalism. [f. RASCAL *sb.* + -ISM.] The character or practices of a rascal.

1837 CARLYLE *Diamond Necklace* xiv, A tall handsome man..with a look of troubled gaiety and rascalism. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/1 For unmitigated rascalism..recommend us to Mr. Gordon.

Rascality (rɑskæ·lĭti). Also 6–7 **rask-**. [f. RASCAL *sb.* + -ITY.]

1. The rabble; the class of rascals. = RASCAL *sb.* 1. (Common *c* 1600–1710.)

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 6 The usurping of the rascalitie can never long endure. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 156 The Chief Heads of their Clans, with all the several Rascalities depending on them. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I. iii, I love your men of rank, they have something in their air does so distinguish 'em from the rascality. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 409/1 That aversion the rascality had for the better sort of citizens. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 141 You would..long to revisit the rascality of this part of the world.

2. Rascally character or conduct; a rascally act or practice.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 46 The thinges are paltry: and the very names sauour of rascallity. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 367 He was for that and other rascallities imprison'd at Coventry. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 30 It presents to us nothing of rascality, and roguishness of look. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 Frauds between man and man, and the other rascalities.

†**Ra·scaller**. *Obs. rare*—^1^. One of the rabble.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 13 With this man was a lusty company, For all raskyllers fro them they dyde trye.

Rascallion (rɑskæ·liən). Also 8 **-calion**. [? f. RASCAL with fanciful ending; cf. *rampallion*. A later (now more usual) form is RAPSCALLION.] A low mean wretch or rascal.

1649 *Pol. Ballads* (ed. Wilkins, 1860) I. 82 To spend our dearest bloods to make rascallions flee. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 20 Apr. ii, I must desire you will wink hard at the practices of this rascallion. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, I saw two rascallions engaged in emptying a solemn stoup of strong water. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 300 Now, master rascallion of a wrecker [etc.].

Rascally (rɑ·skăli), *a.* Also 6–7 **rask-**. [f. RASCAL *sb.* + -LY ^1^.]

†1. Forming one or part of the rabble or common sort. *Obs.* = RASCAL *a.* 1.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 47 Like rascally souldiers. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Sept., There was none of any quality, but poor and rascally people. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 43 All the drudges and rascally People which Courts and Armies commonly draw after them.

†b. Poor, worthless. *Obs.* = RASCAL *a.* 2.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xviii. 462 All the small and rascallie sort of fruit which you shall find vpon them.

2. Low, mean, or unprincipled in character or conduct; knavish.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 276 At that time the ieliousrascally-knaue her husband will be forth. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2388/4 Some rascally Boys (whom we call here Coal stealers). 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 188 Our common soldiers are such a low rascally set of people. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.*, I have so often warned you of the knavery of that rascally quack. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1496 The mock-marriage effected with the connivance of a rascally valet.

3. Appropriate to a rascal or rascals.

1596 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii, These same abominable, vile,..rascally verses. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 276 As it is a raskally delight..which men feel in wreaking spite. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 20 By a rascally Recommendation to the Board, he endeavours to reward him at the publick Cost. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, A rascally calumny, which I was determined to probe to the bottom. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* I. xvii. 94 This is not the first time he has attempted a rascally action under cover of my name.

4. Wretched, miserable, mean.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 101 A whorson rascally tisicke so troubles me..that [etc.]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 375 At the foot of these Mountains there are some rascally Innes. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. 18, I am unpardonable in quoting noble Greek authors from rascally Translations. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 337 A rascally heap of sand and rock, and swamp, called Prince Edward's Island. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 317 If we rescue the cattle we can be summoned..all the way to that rascally hole of a township.

Comb. 1821 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 21 A more rascally looking place I never set my eyes on.

So **Ra·scally** *adv.*, in a rascally manner.

1687 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 128 A garment .. tatter'd rascally. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. iii, You have used me rascally, and I will not pay you a farthing. 1824 *Murder Mr. Weare* 225 They two have used me rascally.

Ra·scalment. *nonce-wd.* = RASCALRY.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 118 The pickpockets of Covent Garden,. the blackguards of Barbican,..or the rascalment in general.

Rascalry (rɑ·skălri). [f. RASCAL *sb.* + -RY. Cf. RASCALDRY.] = RASCALITY.

1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 296 All the loose rabble from the surrounding towns and..our own rascalry. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* I. 107 When Latimer was preaching before young Edward on rascalry in high places.

Ra·scalship. [f. RASCAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition of being a rascal; used as a mock title.

1639 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royall Slave* I. i, What's thy Raskalship's pleasure. 1693 T. BROWN in Higden *Wary Widdow* a, I'll live to see your Rascalship interrd.

Rasch(e, obs. forms of RASH.

Rasch-, Rasckolnik: see RASKOLNIK.

Rascle, variant of RASKLE *v. Obs.*

†**Rase**, *sb.*^1^ *Obs.* [f. RASE *v.*^1^]

1. The act of scraping or scratching; the fact of being scratched or cut.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Rase, a scrapyng, *rasure.* 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 266 The rase of whose skinne..was more then the torment of their wretched Bodyes.

2. A scratch, cut, slit. = RACE *sb.*^3^

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 739 Onely a little rase or scratch seen, as it were of a bodkin or penknife. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 499 All the hacks, cuts, gashes, and rases all ouer the body. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 2. 17 Set the edge of it upon that Mark or Rase.

†**Rase**, *sb.*^2^ *Obs. rare*—^o^. [a. OF. *rase* 'mesure rase' (see Godef.), fem. of *ras*, ad. L. *rāsus*: see next.] Struck measure.

1692 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., Toll shall be taken by the Rase, and not by the Heap or Cantel.

Rase (rēⁱz), *v.*^1^ Also 5 *Sc.* **rass-**. [a. F. *raser* = Sp., Pg. *rasar*, It. *rasare*:—pop. L. **rāsāre*, f. *rās-* ppl. stem of *rādere* to scrape, etc. See also RACE *v.*^3^, RAISE *v.*^2^, RAZE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To scratch or tear with something sharp; to cut, slit, or slash (esp. the skin or clothing). *Obs.* (Common *c* 1400–1700.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8519 Andromoca..Rasit [*printed* rafit] þe red chekis roidly with hond. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2108 Partanopes cote Was foule rasyd and eke I-rent. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. ii. (1541) 78 b, Yf the reume be sharp it raseth the inner skinne of the throte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 They must be stitched finelie, pincked, cutte, karued, rased, nickt, and I cannot tell what. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. (1821) 420 Sir William Godolphin a little rased on the thigh with a Halbert. 1665–76 REA *Flora* 18 Rase or cut the bottoms of your roots. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 244 Wheels .rase with whiten'd Tracks the slipp'ry tide.

†b. *intr.* To slash; to make way or penetrate; to make an incised mark. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. iv, They rasshed to gyders lyke borys tracynge rasynge and foynynge. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 117 Sorely wounded by a Bullet that rased to his Skull. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 2. 17 You mark the out-lines .. either with Chalk, or else rase upon the Plate with the corner of the Cold-Chissel.

c. *trans.* To incise (a mark or line).

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Mar.* s.v. *Rasing-knife*, A small edged tool..used for rasing particular marks on timber [etc.]. 1873 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* § 39 This inside line is rased or scratched in.

2. To remove by scraping or rasping. Const. with advbs. as *away, forth, off, out*, or preps. as *from, off, out of.* Somewhat *rare* in literal sense.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiii. 11 A carpenter, hewith doun .. a streizt tre, and rasith awei perfitli al the riynde therof. — *Ezek.* xxvi. 41 Y schal rase the dust therof fro it. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 236 Yf a tender tree Me kitte .. and with an yron se The mary rased out. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xvi. § 5 All standing superiority amongst persons ecclesiastical these men would rase off with the edge of his speech. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* ii. 13 Nothing which occurs in after-life can rase the seal off the bond of their Baptism.

b. *esp.* To remove (something written) in this way; to erase. Cf. 3. (Chiefly 16–17th c.)

1388 Wyclif *Pref. Epist.* ix. 76/2 Whanne he scrapide or rasıde awey ony waast writyng. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, D ij b, The colouris be rasit owt as oon coloure in rasyng ware take away from an othir. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 72 Out of my bookis full sone I shulde hym rase. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L iij, Drawen with black lead, .. that you maye easely put oute or rase awaye. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. xli. 279 No soldiors name once entred into the muster-master his booke, should be rased out against his will. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 148 Unlesse you can rase these words..out of the Statute. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 277 Let those too idolized names be rased henceforth from the Calendar.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (chiefly from b).

1388 Wyclif *Jer.* xi. 19 Sende we a tre in to the brede of hym, and rase we hym awei fro the lond of lyueris. 1560 tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm.* N viii, Thei which did wishe it [the church] vtterly rased out and destroyed. 1581–2 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 419 Hopinge .. wth goode behavioure to rase owt of memorie this my .. discredite. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxiii. 85 They had..rast forth the record of their habitation in Italy. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 223 That which the most profligate men cannot rase out of their souls. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. x. (1840) 142 The Devil did not immediately rase out the notion of religion. 1748 Shenstone *Ode to Memory* 41 Oh from my breast that season rase. *a* 1822 Shelley *Fiordispina* 13 From the catalogue of sins Nature had rased their love.

3. (Without const.) To erase, obliterate (writing), orig. by scraping with a knife. (Freq. in 16–17th c., now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 21 Lich to the bok in which is rased The lettre, and mai nothing be rad. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 101 In lyke maner as lettres be done awaye whan they he rased. 1669 Marvell *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 135 To rase all records in their journals of that matter, that all memory thereof might be extinguisht. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 514 As the tide rushing rases what is writ In yielding sands

fig. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 92 He is callid an heretike that rasith oure bileve.

†**4.** To scrape (a thing) so as to remove something from its surface; also, to scrape down into small particles. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif 1 *Kings* vii. 28 Thilke werk of foundementis was raside betwixe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2936 Hanybald..be-held his contenaunce, & howe he was I-rasid. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 98 If a table be foule and fylthy of a longe contynuaunce, fyrst we rase it, after whan it is rased we wasshe it. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 34 The small guttes are nearehande rased and gnawen through. 1572 Bulleyn *Def. agst. Sickness, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 45 Whyte Gunicum rased and put in a vessell. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metam.* II 111 You are .. A table so smooth, and so newly ras'te. 1743 [see Rased *ppl. a.*].

†b. To alter (a writing) by erasure. *Obs.*

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, II. 17/2 Swa þat þai halde þe forme of the breif .. & be nocht rasit na blobit in suspect place. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 86 He found it [the epistle] rased and amended. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* 3000 He did find in many places..the Book rased with a Pen by the said Wolsey. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 184 The same was, in divers places, rased, interlined, and half of one of the sheets cut off. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 308 Counterfeiting Rasing or Falsifying any Cocquet Certificate. 1703 [see Rased *ppl. a.*].

†c. To shave (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 381 When a rasor cannot rase thee. 1674 Cunningham of Craigends *Diary* 2 June (S. H. S) 37 To a barber for rasing me.

5. To demolish, to level with the ground; to Raze. Now *rare.* (†Also with *up.*)

1537 *Lett. Suppression Monasteries* (Camden) 165 As concerninge the rasing and takyn down the howse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 288 That all suche Castells and fortes as he hath, .. he shall rase them down to the grounde. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 352 A certain Sirian..pulled downe castles, rased vp townes, and destroyed eueriewhere. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 302 They..rased the noblest Structures in the Land, to sell the Materials. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, xi. Wks. 1813 III. 286 Charles ordered not only the fortifications but the town to be rased. 1857 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* vi. 158 Ibrahim Pasha..rased their houses to the ground.

transf. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 255 A disease .. that will suddenly pull down thy Strength, and rase thy Beauty.

†**6.** To scrape in passing; to graze. *Obs.*

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 33 Rhene .. rasing as it goes the high bankes .. entreth into a round and vast lake. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 59 Sometimes his feet rased the surface of the water.

†b. So *intr.* Const. *on, upon, unto. Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 15 The keele of the shyps sumtyme rased on the sandes. *Ibid.* 58 The capitaynes of the brigantines who had rased nere vnto the coastes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., To rase or glance upon the ground .. is to gallop near the ground, as our English horses do.

†**7.** To strike off (corn, etc.) at the level of the measure. *Obs. rare*—1.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 § 2 Be it also enacted, that ther be but only viij. bussheles rased and streken to the quarter of Corne.

†**Rase,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Also 5 **ras(s, raase,** 6 *Sc.* **raise.** [Variant of Race *v.*4, perh. influenced by prec.] *trans.* To pull or pluck.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 134 Him gan he ras Fra be-hynd hym. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 164 Raase ham all out of rote, as the good gardyner dothe the nettylle. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxiv, Syr Palomydes..rassyd of his helme from his hede. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xliii. 145, I shall neuer haue ioy at my herte tyll I haue rased [1601, torne] his herte out of his body. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 11 He dreamt, the Bore had rased off his Helme.

†**Rase,** *v.*3 *Obs.* Also 6 **raze.** [=(M)Du. *rasen*, (M)LG. *rasen* (hence G. *rasen*, Da. *rase*, Sw. *rasa*) to rage; also of dogs, to be rabid.] *intr.* To be furious, to rage; *esp.* of dogs, to growl or bark in rage.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3633 Saladyn began to rase for yre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasyn, as hondys, *ringo.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. ii. 69 [The wolf] Rasys in ire, for the wod hungris list. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1593) 334 The stones did seeme To rore and bellow hoarse: and dogs to houle and raze extreeme.

†**Rase,** *v.*4 *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *rasa* to rush headlong.] *intr.* To run quickly, to rush.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1461 Þen, brayn-wod for bate, on burnez he [the boar] rasez. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 264 Thries sche began to rase Aboute Eson.

†**Rase,** *v.*5 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *rase* Race *sb.*5] *intr.* To extend as a streak.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2142/4 A black brown Nag, a large Star in the Forehead rasing downwards.

Rase, obs. f. Race *sb.*, obs. f. Raise *v.*, var. Rese, obs. pa. t. Rise *v.*

Rased (rēˈzd), *ppl. a.* [f. Rase *v.*1 + -ed1.] Cut, scraped, altered by erasure, demolished, etc.

1555 Eden *Decades* 51 Rased or vnpaynted tables are apte to receaue what formes soo euer are fyrst drawen theron. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 125 The stones and rubbidge left of the rased city. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3897/4 Having, by a Rased Note, defrauded the Bank of 80*l.* 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 230 An Ounce of rased Ginger.

†b. Of cloth: (cf. Raised *ppl. a.*2). *Obs. rare*—1. The precise sense is not quite clear: the Du. original has *gheperst en gheſigureert Satijn.*

1598 W. Phillips tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. xli. 75 Some .. haue all their bodies rased and seared with irons, and al figured like rased Sattin or Damaske.

†**Rasedhead.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **rasydhede.** [? f. Rase *v.*3] Rage, fury.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 207 Þey þat haue .. in rasydhede, or malyce, or in wodehed, don harme or waste.

Rasee, variant of Razee.

†**Ra·sely,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [? f. Rase *v.*3] ? Fiercely, angrily.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 60 Þei rasid hym on rode als full rasely þei rugged hym.

†**Ra·sen.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **ræsn,** 4, 7 **rasen,** 6 **rai-, raysin,** 8 **raison.** See also Reason *sb.*2 [OE. *ræsn*, of obscure origin.] = Raising-piece.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 280/7 *Laquear*, ræsn. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 43 *Asser*, ræsn. 1338 in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 380 Item in vj peciis meremii emptis pro rasens ad eandem domum. 1577 Harrison *England* II. x[ii]. in *Holinshed* 84 b, To vse no studdes at all, but onlie ..raysines, .. groundselles, .. transomes, and vpright principalles. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* s.v. *Pan*, Pan . is that piece of wood that lies upon the top of the stone wall, .. to which the bottom of the spars are fastned: in timber buildings in the South it is called the *rasen*, or *resen*, or *resening.* 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 30 Tennons are .. made on the Posts to go into the Raisons. *Ibid.* 31 The vacant space betwixt the Raison and the Roof.

Rasen, obs. form of Raise *v.*, Raisin.

†**Ra·ser**1. *Obs.* Also 6 **ras-, razier(e.** [a. OF. (now dial.) *rasier, -ere* (13th c. in Godef.): see also Rasure2.] A dry measure containing about four bushels.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxiv. 137 b/2 One of the shyppes .. he made be fylled wyth ten thousande rasers of whete 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 398 [To] offer as many rasers of Otes, as thei did before of wheate. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 89 b, 70 last of corne, which are 1625 razieres.

Ra·ser2, *rare.* [f. Rase *v.*1] One who rases.

1581 Nowell & Day in *Confer.* I. (1584) D iij b, Master Campion, in his printed booke, hath charged vs as rasers, manglers and spoylers of the holy Scriptures.

Raser, obs. form of Razor.

Rash, *sb.*1 *Sc.* Also 5–6 (9) **rasch,** 6 **rasche.** [f. Rash *v.*1] **a.** A crash or clash. **b.** A plashing shower of rain.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 914 The rochis reirdit vith the rasch, quhen thai samyne rane. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. xii. 60 Of his huge wecht, fell wyth a rasche, The erd dyndlyt. *Ibid.* XII. xii. 74 For gret raschis all the hevynnis rang. 1808 Jamieson, *Rasch* is still used for a sudden fall. 1824 Macfaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., *Rash* also means a fall of rain, attended with wind.

Rash (ræʃ), *sb.*2 Now only *Hist.* Also 6 **rashe.** [= Du. and LG. *ras*, G. *rasch*, Da. and Sw. *rask*; ad. F. *ras* (16th c.) = Sp., It. *raso*, silk, satin, or fine serge, sb. use of the adj. corresp. to L. *rāsus* scraped, shaven, smooth: see Rase *v.*1

The origin of the *-sh, -sch, -sk* in the Eng., Germ., and Scand. forms is not clear. There is no evidence of any connexion with It. *rascia* coarse woollen cloth (which Florio, app. in error, explains as 'rash') or with Arras, which has been suggested as the ultimate etym.]

A smooth textile fabric made of silk (*silk rash*), or worsted (*cloth rash*).

1578 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 276, ix yeards of blacke rashe at ijs. iiijd. a yeard. 1590 *Acct. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 117, iiij yeardes silke rashe, xvj *s.* 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 239 Quaintly attired in veluet and sattin, and a cloake of cloth rash. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 158 Hee had a cloake, which (if I be not deceiued) was of Rash, or else of fine Cloth. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 65 In 1 Piece of Rashes, Flanders Serges, &c. 15 Yards. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz. Bristol Stuffs, .. Russels, Rashes, Calamancas, .. will be sold by Auction. 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 301 Cloth Rashes 209 Pieces. [1846 J. S. Burn *Hist. for. Prot. Refugees* 5 The Flemings taught the manufacturing of Wool into Broadcloth, Rashes, Flannel, and Perpetuanas.]

attrib. and *Comb.* 1590 *Lansdowne MS.* 66 fol. 55 b, His opinion towching ye suite of ye Rashe makers of Sowthampton. 1597 *Lanc. Wills* II. 229 My silke rash gowne. 1611 Florio, *Rasciere*, a Rash-maker or weauer.

Rash (ræʃ), *sb.*3 [Perh. a. OF. *rache, rasche* scurf, eruptive sores (Godef.; cf. It. *raschia* itch); but the late appearance of the word in Eng. is against this.] A superficial eruption or efflorescence of the skin in red spots or patches, as in measles, scarlet fever, etc.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 38 P 11 He understands.. the Art of Medicine as far as to the Cure of a Pimple or a Rash. 1736 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 36 She had only the prickly heat, a sort of rash, very common here in the summer. 1840 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 301, I have a cold and a rash on the tip of my nose. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 153 Indications of the rash visible long after the actual rash has disappeared.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rash-exanthem -fever; rash-like, -producing* adjs.

1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* § 101 A Rash Fever. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 117 Some rash-like Spots ..upon her Skin. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 341 The general complexion of the genus exanthesis, or rash-exanthem. *Ibid.* IV. 419 Rash fever or 'efflorescence springing from within'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 936 Different specimens of serum vary greatly in their rash-producing capacity.

Rash (ræʃ), *sb.*4 [Echoic: cf. Raish.] A rustling noise. So **Rash-whish** (see quot.).

1668 Dryden *Even. Love* I. i, The whisking of a Silk-Gown, and the rash of a Tabby-Petticoat. 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 22 The strident rash-whish of the sharpening-strake on the scythe.

Rash, Sc. and north. form of Rush (the plant).

Rash, variant of Ratch *sb.*1

Rash (ræʃ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4 **rasch,** 5 **rasshe,** 6 **rashe,** *Sc.* **rasche,** 6– **rash.** [= (M)Du. *rasch*, OHG. *rasc* (G. *rasch*), ON. *rösk-r*, Sw. and Da. *rask*, active, vigorous, healthy; quick, hasty, etc.

The precise source of the Eng. word is not clear; in spite of its late appearance it may represent an OE. **ræsc.* An adoption of the Scand. word would normally have given *rask.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Active, fresh, vigorous; brisk, nimble, quick; eager.

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1167 Of raas þat I were rasch & ronk. 1804 Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 85 I's quite young and rash—eighty-five. 1808 Jamieson s.v., *A rasch carle*, a man vigorous beyond his years. Loth. Tweedd. 1878– in northern glossaries (Chesh., Cumbld., Northumbld.).

2. Hasty, impetuous, reckless, acting without due consideration or regard for consequences.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 154 Unwyse men rasshe, and mad of brayne Becomyth prestis onely for couetyse. 1530 Palsgr. 322/1 Rasshe rude or boystous of condycions, (*no French*). 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 55 A great occasion of this terrible Warre came by rashe and lewd preachers 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 35 Rash and inconsiderate beginners fall to worke upon the first sight. 1671 Milton *Samson* 907, I was a fool, too rash, and quite mistaken. 1715 N. Rowe tr. *Lucan's Pharsalia* IV. 462 The rash Petreians urge to Arms in vain. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 641 That fire..which impels rash youth, Proud of his speed, to overshoot the truth. 1848 Leigh Hunt *Jar of Honey* x. 135 Some rash persons were anxious to see the effect of lava upon a pool of water. 1865 Tennyson *The Captain* 10 They hated his oppression, Stern he was and rash.

†b. Of things: Operating quickly and strongly. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 48 Though it doe worke as strong As Aconitum, or rash Gun-powder. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 319, I could doe this,..with no rash Potion, But with a lingring Dram.

3. Of speech, actions, qualities, etc.: Characterized by, or proceeding from, undue haste and want of consideration.

1558 Goodman *How to Obey* 194 Yt is .. no rashe or perelous doctrine. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXVIII. xliii. 701 Rash aduentures speed not always best. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xi. 49 Vain-glorious men .. are enclined to rash engaging. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 78 P 7 An artful Way to disengage a Man from the Guilt of rash Words or Promises. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* V. 65 Not bent, as Jephthah once, Blindly to execute a rash resolve. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 96 There are often rash estimates made of the size of libraries.

†b. Urgent, pressing. *Obs. rare*—1.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 62, I scarce haue leisure to salute you, My matter is so rash.

4. *dial.* (See quots.) Also *Comb.*

1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words, Rash*. is spoken of Corn in the Straw, that is so dry that it easily durses out, or falls out of the Straw with handling it. 1829 in Brockett. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Rash* or *Rash-ripe*, Said of grain in the ear, when it is over ripe and falls out easily.

5. *Comb.*, as *rash-brain, -brained, -headed* adjs.

1574 W. Bourne *Regiment for Sea* Introd (1577) 7 Hee ought..not to be light or rash headed. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 35 Training my rash-braind thoughts in reasons waies. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* IV. xcvi. (1660) 171 Is rash-brain Mendax well advised then. 1841 James *Brigand* xxvi, Young rash-headed boys run into these encounters for mere sport.

B. *adv.* †**1.** = Rashly. *Obs.* (somewhat *rare.*)

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Wasshe þose herbes in

water, þat rennes so rasshe. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1214 Unto the King so rash ye may not goe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 79 Why do you speake so startingly and rash?

2. *Comb.*, as *rash-conceived*, *-embraced*, *-levied*, *-running* advbs.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 50 Buckingham and his rash leuied Strength. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 109 Doubtfull thoughts, and rash imbrac'd despaire. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. v. 57 His rashrunning head .. turned all to nothing. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 293 This was no hasty, rash-conceiv'd design.

Rash, *v.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 5 **rassh-**, 5–6 (9) **rasch**, 6- **rash**, (9 **rashe**). [Prob. onomatopœic (cf. *clash*, *crash*, *dash*, etc.); connexion with OE. *ræscan* to quiver or flash (found only once) seems unlikely.]

1. *intr.* To dash or rush hastily or violently.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2107 Thane riche stedes rependez, and rasches one armes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. iv, They rasshed to gyders lyke borys. *Ibid.* VII. vi, Ther with al he rasshyd in to the water. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. ix. (1541) 8 b/1 The britonis fast raschand to harnes to resist this haisty effray. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 265 By some other accident, as.. by rashing into bushes and thornes. 1616 ROLLOCKE *On Passion* 517 Young men yᵗ haue health, habilitie & strength of body, to run & ride, rash here & there [etc.]. 1801 LEYDEN *Compl. Scot.* Gloss. s.v. *Rasche*, '*To rushe through a darg*', to perform a day's work hastily. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Rash* sb., 'Hear to the rain rashing', hear to it dashing.

†**2.** *trans.* To cast or pour *out* in a hurried or forcible manner. *Obs.*

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 10 Quhen at the sone so schene Out raschit had his bemis frome the sky. 1708 M. BRUCE *Lect*, etc. 15 It is good that I hide my self, and not rash out all my Mind (like a Fool) and Testimony at once.

†**3.** To dash (things *together*, or one thing *against*, *in*, or *through* another). *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 The rammis raschit there heydis to gyddir. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 115 He þat sall..rasche thair harnis aganis a craig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 58, I would not see .. thy fierce Sister, In his Annointed flesh, sticke [*Qq.* rash] boarish phangs. 1666 W. SUTHERLAND *Declar.* in Wodrow *Hist.* (1721) I. App xv. 102 If ye come one Foot further here, I shall rash my Pike through your Soul.

†**4.** To smash, break with violence. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 19 Onabasytly raschand the schaft in sundir.

†**5.** *To rash up*: To put together hurriedly; to rush or run up *Obs.*

Perh. associated with (or even derived from) RASH *a.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 830/2 In my former edition of Actes and Monumentes, so hastely rashed vp at that present, in suche shortnes of time. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 622 Scaffolds (pageants) are frames of timber rasht up in haste.

†**Rash,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **rassh-**. [Alteration of RACE *v.*[3] or RASE *v.*[1], perh. after prec. or next.]

1. *trans.* To cut, slash.

?*a* 1500 *Smyth & his Dame* 351 in Hazl. *F. P. P.* III. 214 The smyth ranne on reed blode, All to-rent and rasshed. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 17 They .. shields did share, and mailes did rash, and helmes did hew. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. vi, I..rasht his doublet sleeue, ran him close by the left cheek.

2. To scrape out, erase.

1650 in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 160 Paid to John Prety for rashing out the King's Arms in our Church 1*s.*

†**Rash,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) **rasch**, 5–6 **rassh(e**, 6–7 **rash**. [Aphet. form of ARRACHE, perh. after OF. *racher*, *-ier*: cf. RACHE *v.*[2] and RACE *v.*[4]] **1.** *trans.* To pull, drag (*down*, *off*, *out*, etc.), to tear *away*. (Common in 16–17th c.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 176 Yᵉ newe towne .. was pulled downe, and the castell that stode on the hauyn rassbed downe. *c* 1530 — *Arth. I.yt. Bryt.* (1814) 83 The seconde [knight] he toke in hys armies, and rassbed hym out of the sadell *a* 1572 JEWEL *On* 1 *Thess.* (1611) 69 The tormentor..taketh the Lawne by the other end, and rasheth it suddenly [etc.]. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 141 And rasht off all their clothes; leaving them starke naked. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1094 His crest is rash'd away.

2. To draw hastily. *rare*—[1].

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 326 A musician might rash his finger over all his strings in a moment; but melody is an effect of judgment and order.

Rashboote, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

Rash-bush, -buss: see RUSH-BUSH.

†**Rashed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. (?)

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 15 Out of her fragrant sides she sendes .. The rashed primrose and the violet.

Rashen, Sc. variant of RUSHEN *a.*

Rasher[1] (ræ·ʃəɹ). [Of obscure origin; perh. f. RASH *v.*[2] 1, but Minsheu (1627) explains it as a piece 'rashly or hastily roasted'. Cf. '*Rashed*, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed' (Halliwell).] A thin slice of bacon or ham, cooked (or intended to be cooked) by broiling or frying.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 11 b, You may commaund his hart out of his belly to make you a rasher on the coales. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 211 Broil'd rashers, that on wide gridirons lay. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Prol. 34 Drink hearty draughts of ale .. And snatch the homely rasher from the coals. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., She would like an egg or two, and a few slices of ham, or a rasher. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXI, Great rashers of broiled ham .. done to turn, and smoking hot. 1892 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 119 The curling of a rasher of bacon under similar stress of fire.

attrib. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Why not the ghost of a herring-cob, as well as the ghost of rasher-bacon.

†**b.** A slice of some other eatable, intended for broiling. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. lost* III. Wks. IV. 142 We will haue a Cherry-Tart cut into Rashers and broyled.

†**c.** Anything acting as a provocative to drinking, or eaten as such. *Obs. rare.*

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* III. i, Give him but a rasher And you shall have him upon even terms Defy a hogshead. 1639 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, For a rasher, To draw his liquor down, he hath got a pie Of marrowbones, potatoes, and eringos.

Ra·sher[2]. *U.S.* [ad. local Pg. *rasciera.*] A red-coloured rock-fish of California (*Sebastichthys miniatus*).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 663.

Ra·shful, *a. rare.* = RASH *a.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 59 With hastie doome and rashfull sentence. 1819 *Abeillard & Heloisa* 96 In others Love comes very bashful Though .. very rashful.

Ra·shing, *vbl. sb.* [Echoic: cf. RASH *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[4]] A succession of harsh grating sounds.

1889 F. COWPER *Captain of Wight* 222 There was a slashing and rashing! The sparks flew like the sparks at the armourer's forge.

†**Ra·shling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. A rash person.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox* 1161 Wks. (Grosart) II. 65 What rashlings doe delight, that sober men despise.

Rashly (ræ·ʃli), *adv.* [f. RASH *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. Quickly, rapidly, hastily. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 17 With teares, for his redresse, I rashly to him ran. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 102 As we see Fewel burns rashly in such weather. 1805 SPAGG *Poems, Auld Lang Seyne* xvii, Rashly they scale the scattran swathe.

2. In a rash or inconsiderate manner.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxi. 29 An vngodly man goeth forth rashly. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 29 To the intente I..do nothyng rashely, .. I require a time to take deliberation. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. § 43. 261 What is believed without a promise, is..rashly and audaciously presumed. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 50 We ought not rashly to pass our Judgment on them. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III 191 Honorius .. rashly disqualified many of his bravest and most skilful officers. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 38 The butcher .. was not disposed to answer rashly.

elipt. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 86 The Council of the Six Nations does not altogether like it, but think it too Rashly of the Mohocks.

†**3.** Without settled course. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1695 LD. PRESTON *Booth* IV. vi. 194 Those things which in their Nature are mutable and which would otherwise rashly and irregularly float about.

Rashness (ræ·ʃnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being rash; inconsiderate haste or boldness; an instance of this, a rash act.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 All rasshnes or hastynes in spekynge. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 If I vanquish thee, thou shalt feele the burden of thy rashnesse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. x. 45 Combatants, who engaged by rashnesse, are driven into the Lists to avoyd disgrace. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 173, I fear .. that your Disregard to me..may throw you upon some Rashness. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 392 If I should do This rashness. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxi. IX. 201 Through rashness and bad management they first sustained several partial losses.

Rasier(e, variants of RASER[1]. *Obs.*

Rasin(e, obs. forms of RAISIN, RESIN.

Rasing (rē·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RASE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. in its various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasynge, of scrapynge of bokys or other lyke, *abrasio*, *rasura*. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxii. Wks. (1876) 24 By these..we make a perfyte rasynge & clensynge of the soule from synnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 290 b, For the paiment of ye mony and rasing of his castels. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ix. 81 Having .. threatned their ruine, and the rasing of their houses. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Mar*, *Rasing*, the act of marking, by the edges of moulds, any figure upon timber, &c. with a raising-knife. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1870) 143 The rasing of that city by the Philistines.

b. *attrib.*, as *rasing-iron*, *-knife* (see quots.).

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict Mar.*, *Rasing knife*, a small edged tool, fixed in a wooden handle, and used for rasing particular marks on timber, lead, tin, &c. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Rasing.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 561 The rasing-knife .. has a peculiar blade hooked at its point, as well as a centre-pin to describe circles. *Ibid.*, *Rasing-Iron*, a tool for clearing the pitch and oakum out of the seams, previous to their being caulked afresh.

†**2.** *concr.* Shavings, scrapings. *Obs. rare.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I ij b, Take the rasyng of iuory, and the rasyng of an hartes horne [etc.].

†**Ra·sing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RASE *v.*[3]] Growling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasynge, of hondys, .. *rictus.* 1552 in HULOET.

Rasion (rē·ʒən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *rāsiōn-em* (Cælius), n. of action f. *rādere* to scrape, RASE *v.*[1]] The action of scraping or shaving; division by scraping or filing.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Rasion is the scraping or paring of a thing. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 55 Which cannot be performed so much by Lotion as by Section, Rasion and Traction. 1678 in PHILLIPS.

†**Rask,** *v. Obs. rare.* [var. RAX *v.*; cf. *ask* and *ax.*] *intr.* To stretch oneself; to yawn.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4282 Þan begynneþ he [Sloth] to klawe and to raske, And 3yueþ Terlyncel hys taske. He klawyþ, he shrubbyþ, wel at hys pay. *c* 1325 *Glos. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 152 *Après dormer il ço esprecha*, raskyt hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Raskyn', *exalo.*

So †**Ra·skle** *v. intr.* = RAXLE *v. Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VIII. 7 He .. rascled and remed and routte at þe laste. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 35/26 To raskle, *pandiculari.*

Raskaile, -kelt, obs. and dial. ff. RASCAL.

‖ **Raskolnik** (ræskɒ·lnik). Also 9 **Raskolnick, Rascholnik.** [Russ. Раско́льникъ separatist, schismatic, f. раско́лъ separation, schism.] A dissenter from the national Church in Russia.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 220 The sectarists known by the name of raskolniks, distinguished themselves .. by their..obedience. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 71 The ancient Russians, like the present Raskolniks or Dissenters, abstained from veal. 1897 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 The Raskolnik who buried alive .. twenty-five of his fanatic co-religionists.

Rason, obs. form of RAISIN.

†**Ra·sor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *rāsor*: see RASORES.] One who erases; = RASER[2].

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 173 Temperance is ..the preserver of good will, the rasor of evill thoughts.

Rasor(e, obs. forms of RAZOR.

‖ **Rasores** (rāsō·rīz). *Ornith.* [mod.L., pl. of *rāsor* agent-n. f. *rādĕre* to scrape, RASE *v.*[1]] The name given by Illiger (1811) to his Fourth Order of birds, comprising those which obtain their food by scratching the ground.

1836 OWEN in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 266/1 The third order corresponds with Nitzsch's *Aves terrestres*, and is denominated Rasores. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 305/1 The *Rasores* of Illiger contained the following families and genera [etc.].

Rasorial (rāsō·rĭăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. *Rasor-es* (see prec.) + -IAL.] Scratching the ground for food; belonging to the order RASORES.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 277/2 In the Rasorial birds the coronoid process is feebly developed. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 254 Of the Columbidæ belonging to the Rasorial order, we possess two..residents.

Rasoun, obs. Sc. f. REASON. **Rasour,** var. RASURE[2] *Obs.* **Rasour(e,** obs. ff. RAZOR.

†**Rasour.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Some kind of cloth.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 218 Aucht small peces of rasour of quhite silk. *Ibid* 222 Ane lang taillit gowne of rasour of quhit silk.

Rasp (rɑsp), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **raspe**; 6 *north.* **respe**, 6, 9 *Sc.* **resp**. [a. OF. *raspe* (F. *râpe*: see RAPE *sb.*[3]), f. *rasper* to RASP *v.*[1] Cf. med.L. *raspa* (1389 in Du Cange). Du., Da., Sw. *rasp*, G. *raspe*, are also of F. origin.]

1. A coarse kind of file, having separate teeth raised on its surface by means of a pointed punch; also, any similar tool or implement used for scraping or rubbing down.

1542 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 176 Item, ane resp, ane turcas, and four cuchin nailis of irne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 14 b/1 The Raspes or Scrapers, called in Latine, *Radulæ*. 1611 COTGR., *Froyer*, a rubber; also, a raspe. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 54 Most Rasps have formerly been made of Iron and Case-hardned. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 59 They are usually grated with Rasps made for that purpose. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 138 A steel roller, cut with tools to make teeth like a file or rasp. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 819 When the file is spoken of, a double cut file is always implied, unless a single-cut file, or a rasp, is specifically named. 1882 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 238. 86 Rasps generally speaking are used in carpentry for cutting away or smoothing wood.

b. In sugar making, a mechanical device for grating down beet-roots.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1210 Blocks of wood, with which the workman pushes the beet-roots against the revolving rasp.

2. *transf.* **a.** A rough surface like that of a rasp.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxix, The horses from the country .. with the rasp of winter bristles rising through .. the soft summer-coat.

b. *Zool.* The radula of a mollusk, or one of the teeth on this.

1879 B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XIV. 716 With several hooked or serrated central rasps. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 639 Lingual ribbon, rasp, or radula.

3. The act of rasping, or rubbing with something comparable to a rasp.

1875 J. GRANT *One of the* '600' iii. 30, I..angrily gave my hair a finishing rasp with a pair of huge..hair-brushes.

4. A rough sound as of a rasp.

a 1851 MOIR *Field of Pinkie* v, Hark to the rasp of Grey's fierce cavalry. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 19 The grass-hoppers' rasp, and rustle of sheaf.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rasp-cutter*, *-maker* (1885); *rasp-cutting*, *-like* adjs.; **rasp-grass** (see quot.); **rasp-palm**, a Brazilian palm (*Iriartea exorhiza*), having exposed roots which are used by the natives as rasps; **rasp-pod**, an Australian tree (*Flindersia australis*), bearing woody capsules serving as rasps (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **rasp-punch**, a punch for raising the teeth of rasps (Knight 1875); **rasp-teeth**, teeth resembling those of a rasp.

1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 67 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl. Husb* III, The sheep find, on the peat of damper and deeper quality..rasp grass (*carex cæspitosa*). 1849–52 TODD

Cycl. Anat. IV. 874/1 Conical teeth as close set and sharp pointed as the villiform teeth, but of larger size, are called 'rasp-teeth'. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 327 Shell..armed in front with rasp-like imbrications. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2 The rasp-cutting machine resembles the file-cutting machine .. in the striking and feeding parts. 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Plants, Rasp-palm.*

Rasp (rɑsp), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **respe**, 6–7 **raspe**. [Related to Raspis[2], and perh. a back-formation from it. Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*]

1. = Raspberry 1.

1555 Eden *Decades* 132 Bramble busshes bearynge blacke berries or wylde raspes. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 477 For kindes of fruites, they haue..rasps, strawberries, and hurtil-beries. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 133 At Bristol he saw Raspes sold for four pence the quart at Michaelmas. 1731 Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds* 16 It feeds on Cherries . Goos-berries and Rasps, and other Fruit. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 507 Wild cranberries, strawberries, rasps, and other berries.

2. = Raspberry 2.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 32 Plant Respe and rose. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 487 Take Sorrell, and set it among Rasps. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 117 Rasps and Vines always bear upon a fresh sprout. 1796 C. Marshall. *Garden.* iii. (1813) 39 The smooth wooded or cane rasp is to be preferred for a principal crop. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I 71 The Rasp only ascends into the ravines and wooded deans.

Rasp (rɑsp), *v.*[1] [App. a. OF. *rasper* (F. *râper*) = Sp., Pg. *raspar*, It. and med.L. *raspare*, perh. of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *raspôn* to collect, scrape together. (MHG. *ûf raspen* occurs once; mod. Du. and G. *raspen* are app. from French). ME. *raspen* may also be related.]

†1. *trans.* To inscribe by scraping or scratching. *Obs. rare*[−1].

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1545 Biholdand þe honde til hit hade al grauen, & rasped on þe roȝ woȝe runisch sauez.

2. To scrape or abrade with a rasp or other rough instrument.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 þe fyste..þat rasped renyschly þe woȝe with þe roȝ penne. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 384 He can turn 20 of these [twists], whilst one is cut or rasp't. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 278 The Root rasped affords a fine Flour or Powder. 1762 Borlase *Ibid.* LII. 509 As if it had been rasped by a rough rounded file. 1811 *Self Instructor* 538 Logwood being rasped and shaved into small chips. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 90 The fuze must be rasped if necessary.

b. To scrape or rub in a rough manner.

1725 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 90 The Mercury in the Agitation of the Tube, rasping the Sides thereof. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* lxxxvii, He put his feet actually within the fender, and rasped and crunched the ashes. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxviii, The pony . evinced a strong desire to . rasp himself against the brick walls. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 164 The ice played its part in rasping and grinding and polishing the surface of the land.

transf. 1868 J. G. Holland *Kathrina* I. (1869) 20, I heard the harsh, reiterant katydids Rasp the mysterious silence.

c. *fig.* To grate upon, to irritate.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 80, I saw Flaherty, the deceased, and the two Jordans rasping each other. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Little Foxes* 14 The mistress is rasped, irri-tated, despairing. 1887 Miss Carey *Uncle Max* xxxviii. 304 Her hard, metallic voice had rasped the invalid's nerves.

3. To scrape *off* or *away*.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 77, I began to rasp off the bark. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* viii. 72 These rocks are known to have their angles rasped off, and to be fluted and scarred by the ice. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* viii. (1878) 329 The stream as it rushed up rasped away the sides of the hole.

4. To utter with a grating sound. *rare*[−1].

1843 O. W. Holmes *An After-Dinner Poem* 46 Grating songs .. Rasped from the throats of bellowing amateurs.

5. *intr.* or *absol.* a. To scrape or grate, *esp.* on a stringed instrument.

1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xviii. 155 Murphy, who pre-sided in the cart full of fiddlers . , shouted . 'Rasp and lilt away boys'. 1870 A. Steinmetz *Gaming Table* II. iv. 113 Sorrily rasping on an execrable fiddle

fig. 1848 Lowell *Vision Sir Launfal* i. 5 This man, so foul and bent of stature, Rasped harshly against his dainty nature. 1863 Holland *Lett. Joneses* vi. 86 Your husband grew tired .. with rasping against so much new domestic material.

b. To make a grating sound; to go *about* complaining in an irritating voice.

1868 M. H. Smith *Sunsh. & Shad. N. York* 302 He has a loud, harsh, sharp tone, that rasps like a file. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. iii. 82 With a shrill voice ceaselessly echoing harshly-worded complaints Mrs. Nosgood rasped about the place from morning till night.

Rasp (rɑsp), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 9 **resp**. [? Imitative.] *intr.* and *trans.* To belch.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 123 All Eruptions of Aire..in Rasping, Sneezing, &c. 1627 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 26. 96 The man of nice education .. rasping since his last meale. 1640 W. Style *Antisco's Spanish Gallant* 9 [If] by reason of thy full feeding, or couldnesse of stomack, thou hast a provocation to rasp wind. *a* 1825 Forby *E. Anglian Gloss., Rasp, Resp*, to belch.

Raspass, variant of Raspis[2] *Obs.*

Raspatory (rɑ·spătəri). [ad. med.L. *raspātōrium* (Du Cange), f. *raspāre* to Rasp *v.*[1] Cf. obs. F. *raspatoire* (Godef.).]

1. A form of rasp used in surgery.

1562 Bulleyn *Def. agst. sickness, Dial. Soarnes & Ch.* 44 Whiche thyng can not bee done with raspatorie. 1635 A. Read *Tumors & Ulcers* 244 The bone is to bee made even with the Raspatories, and smoothed. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix, You ought to be furnished with various sorts of Raspatories. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 203 The different blades of the raspatory. 1879 Bryant *Pract. Surgery* (ed. 3) I. 549 After detaching periosteum by means of the raspatory.

†2. 'A Butler's instrument, wherewith he chips bread' (Phillips 1658). *Obs. rare*[−0].

Raspays, variant of Raspis[2] *Obs.*

Raspberry (rɑ·zbĕri). Forms: 7 **res-**, 7–8 **ras-**, 8- **raspberry**. [f. Rasp *sb.*[2] + Berry.]

1. The fruit of several plants of the genus *Rubus*, esp. *R. idæus*, consisting of many small juicy grains or drupes of a subacid flavour arranged on a conical receptacle, from which the ripe fruit is easily detached unbroken.

The common raspberry, both wild and cultivated, is of a red colour; white and yellow varieties also exist. The fruit is much used for making preserves, confections, liquors, etc.

1623 N. H. in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 114 Cherries, Nuts, Resberries, Strawberries. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Rasberries, Corinths, Strawberries. *a* 1756 Mrs. Heywood *New Present* (1771) 220 To preserve Rasberries. Let your rasberries be large. 1817 Raffles *Java* I. 36 The wild raspberry, which is found in the higher regions, is not destitute of flavour. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 234 A..handful of rasp, straw, and whortle berries.

2. The plant which produces the raspberry, or other plants of the genus *Rubus* resembling this.

The common species, *Rubus idæus*, has woody stems thickly covered with weak prickles, pinnate leaves which are white on the under-side, and whitish flowers

Flowering or *Virginian raspberry*, the American species *Rubus odoratus.*

1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s v. *Rubus*, All the other Sorts are propagated from Suckers in the same Manner as the Garden Raspberries. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as .. upright sweet Canada Rasberries. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 229 The root of the raspberry is considered to be perennial.

3 Raspberry wine.

1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* v i, A drop of as pretty rasp-berry as ever was tipt over tongue.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raspberry brandy, bush, cream, fool, jam, juice, tart, tree, vinegar, wine*; *raspberry-like, -scented* adjs.; **raspberry apple**, an apple having the flavour of the raspberry; **raspberry jam tree**, an Australian tree, *Acacia acuminata*, so called from the smell of its wood; **raspberry kidney**, a kidney of a morbid granular structure resembling that of a raspberry; **raspberry lid**, an eye-lid having a morbid growth like a raspberry; **raspberry red**, the colour of the raspberry; also as *adj.*

1894 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 The *raspberry-apple, or pomme framboise, attracted the attention of gardeners, amateur and professional. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 503 They appeared to prefer cherry and *rasberry brandy. 1733 Miller *Gard. Dict., Rubus*,..the Bramble or *Rasp-berry-bush. 1864 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) III. 161 Raspberry bushes .. bear the finest fruit in a light rich loamy soil. 1661 Rabisha *Body Cookery Diss.* 30 To make *Rasberry Cream. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 46/2 Raspberry cream! Iced raspberry-cream, ha'penny a glass! 1728 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 150 To make Strawberry or *Rasp-berry Fool. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 251 A quart of raspberries, or *rasperry jam. 1846 Stokes *Disc. Australia* II. iv. 132 *Raspberry Jam [Tree], Acacia .. Sweet-scented—grows on good ground. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* x. 342 The raspberry-jam tree covered the approaches to the river. 1661 Rabisha *Body Cookery Diss.* 216 A quarter of a pinte of *Raspberry-juice. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 334 That condition known as red granular kidney, or *raspberry kidney, which occurs in middle-aged people. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/2 The lids are covered with hard granulations which are termed the '*raspberry lid'. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 It has a *raspberry-like taste. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 501 A chronic, specific and contagious disease, characterized by raspberry-like tubercles. 1894 *Daily News* 7 July 6/6 Another party, who floated a *raspberry red flag on their boat. 1894 J. Brown *Forester* II. 501 *Acacia acuminata*, 'Jam' or *Raspberry scented acacia. 1899 *Household Encycl.* s.v., *Raspberry Tart with cream. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 140/2 Some *rasberry trees in perfect leaf. 1723 Sprengnell in *Phil Trans.* XXVIII. 139 Sprinkled with *Rasberry-Vinegar. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 215/2 Raspberry-vinegar is not only an agreeable beverage, but is said to act as a febrifuge. 1728 R. Bradley *Country Housewife* 115 To make *Rasberry Wine. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 215/2 Raspberry-wine is much used in Poland.

Hence **Raspberria·de**, **-berrye·tte**, liquors made from, or flavoured with, raspberries.

1851 Mayhew *Lond Lab* II. 46/1 Iced lemonade here! Iced raspberriade. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 12/1 Mixtures known as gingerette, raspberryette, and peppermint.

†**Raspe** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. obs. F. *raspé*, now *râpé*: see Rape *sb.*[6], and cf. Raspy *a.*[2]] *Raspe wine* = Rape *sb.*[6]

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* VI. xxii. 787 Greene or raspe wine, in as much as it containeth more water then wine, nourisheth the body but a little.

So **Rasped** *a. rare*[−1].

1823 Colebrooke in *St. Cape G. Hope* 363 They have added sweet wine, or boiled must, fermented for the purpose, like rasped wine in France [*note*, Vin rapé].

Rasped (rɑspt), *ppl. a.* [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -ed 1.] Grated, scraped; rough as if rubbed with a rasp. Also *spec.* in *Book-binding* (see quot. 1890).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 302/2 Sodden Quince broth, with rasped Hartes-horne. 1694 Salmon *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 636/2 Gelly of Harts-horn and rasped Ivory. 1709 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 17 Garnish your Dish with rasp'd Bread, made into Figures. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, Chilled elbows, and a rasped surface of nose. 1890 Zæhnsdorf *Bookbinding* Gloss., *Rasped*, the sharp edge taken off mill-boards.

Rasper (rɑ·spəɹ). [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which rasps; a rasping-machine for beetroot, etc.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/11 Richard Sill, .. Harthorn-Rasper. 1865 J. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 17 The wages due to the sawyers, planers, and raspers. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/1 *Rasper*, a file for rasping the burnt sur-face from loaves of bread 1882 *Spon's Encycl. Manuf.* 1824 The potatoes are introduced by the hopper, and are forced against the short saw-like teeth of the rasper.

2. *Hunting.* A high difficult fence.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 232 Having to surmount in every field, what in sporting phrase is denominated a Rasper. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 79 Many raspers and bullfinches were cleared by the little Shetlands.

3. *Slang.* A person or thing of sharp, harsh, or unpleasant character; also, anything remarkable or extraordinary in its own way.

1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* lvii, He's what you may a-call a rasper, is Nickleby. 1860 Sir T. Martin *Horace* 16 His bat at cricket was a rasper. 1885 *Field* 27 Feb. 256/3 Her course with Carschill was such a rasper that there was little hope for her in the final.

Raspes(se, variants of Raspis[2] *Obs.*

Ra·sp-house. [ad. Du. *rasphuis* (G. *raspelhaus*), f. *raspen* Rasp *v.*[1]] A house of correction formerly in use in Holland, Germany, etc., where prisoners were employed in rasping wood.

1641 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Aug., We went to see the Rasp-house, where the lusty knaves are compell'd to worke, and the rasping of Brasill and Logwood is very hard labour. 1670 R. Haines *Meth. Govt.* (1679) 7 Another Officer was whipt and committed to the Rasp-house. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, Netherlands* I. 81 The Rasp-house, or house of correction, is .. very well worth a traveller's notice. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 5/5 The judge .. sent this rascal to the whipping-post, and that rogue to the rasp-house.

Raspice, -ies, variants of Raspis. *Obs.*

Rasping (rɑ·spiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Rasp *v.*[1]]

1. The act of rubbing or scraping with or as with a rasp; a grating sound.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33 b/2 When we perceave, in raspinge, the bone to give bloode from it. 1641 [see Rasp-house] 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 212 Either with Hewing, or as some Hard Woods and Ivory may re-quire, with Rasping. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 91 There was much creaking of locks and rasping of bolts.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* Small particles produced by rasping.

1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 8 Take the shavings or raspings of a Skull that was never buried. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 343 Give him raspings of bread, which may be had of the London bakers for nine pence or 10 pence a strike. 1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's Art of Dyeing* I. i. i. v. 101 Oak bark and raspings of heart of oak. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 55 Quassia..is kept in the shops in billets and in raspings.

3. *attrib.*, as *rasping-machine, -mill.*

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 83 A Rasping-Mill for Harts-horn. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 58 Rasping-mills for logwood. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/1 *Rasping-machine.*

Rasping (rɑ·spiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -ing 2.] That rasps, in senses of the *vb.*

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 168 Scraped with rasping Instruments. 1735 W. Sewel *Dutch Dict., Rasphuys boef*, a Rasping rascal, a Bridewel-rogue. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 269 A cold, rasping, savage day; excruciating for sick nerves. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 146 He, in his raspingest voice, is giving his [valet] a month's warning.

b. *Hunting.* Difficult to take. Cf. Rasper 2.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 372 Many ox-fences and two rasping brooks. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* i, We'll .. pick out rasping fences.

c. Extremely or unpleasantly rapid.

1875 J. Grant *One of the '600'* xi. 92 Away we went .. at a rasping pace.

Hence **Ra·spingly** *adv.*, in a rasping manner.

1883 *Harper's Mag* June 6/2 The wooden rattles with which .. the people were raspingly summoned to public worship. 1887 F. Warden *Scheherazade* II. i. 17 'Try it!' said he raspingly.

†**Ra·sping**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] [f. Rasp *v.*[2] + -ing 2.] Belching, emitting wind.

1629 T. Adams *England's Sickness* Wks. I. 328 Let them .. drink Cleopatra's draught. to ease their rasping stomacke.

†**Ra·spis**[1], *Obs.* Forms: 5 **raspise**, **-ice**, 6 **raspays**, **-yce**, 7 **-is**; 5 **respice**, 6 **-yce**. [Of obscure origin.

Possibly connected with OF. *raspeit*, *-ei* (mod. F. *râpé*: see Rape *sb.*[6]), It. *raspato* (rendered 'raspis wine' by Florio), med.L. *raspatum*, *-etum*, *-ecia*: in that case the ending *-ice*, *-is* may be due to the med.L. form in *-ecia*. Boorde (quot. 1542) evidently supposed it to be raspberry-wine (cf Raspis wine), but it seems unlikely, from the contexts in which it occurs, that this was the usual sense of the word.]

A kind of wine used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 118 in *Babees Bk.* 9 The namys of swete wynes . pyment, Raspise, Muscadelle of grew. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 756 Mount rose and wyne of Greke, Both algrade, and respice eke. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 22 Ye shall han Spanyeshe wyne and Gascoyn,..Sak, raspyce, alycaunt, rumney. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* x. (1870) 254 All maner of wynes be made of grapes, excepte respyce, the whiche is made of a bery. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* 218 Redde wine, if it be a deepe redde en-clining to blacke as Raspis.

†Ra·spis[2], *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 6 **raspyse, -ass,** 6–7 **raspes, -is, -ice,** 7 **raspies, -esse, -isse.** *β.* 6 **respis, -ies, -yce,** 7 **respas, -ass**(e. [Of obscure origin: perh. in some way related to prec.]

1. a. *collect.* Raspberries.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 912 Raspyse, *framboises.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Men .. Did live by respis, heps, and haws. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 662 The fruite of this Bramble is called .. in English Raspis or Framboys berries. 1658 EVELYN *French Gardiner* (1675) 256 Raspis are of two colours, the white and the red. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 80/1 Preserves .. as Pears, Plums, .. Grapes, Respass.

b. (With pl. in *-es.*) A raspberry.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 68 Rubus ideus is called..in englishe raspeses or hyndberies. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 305 There are Raspasses, and a little berrie which we call among vs Blues. 1648 HERRICK *Hesperides* 168 The wine of cherries, and to these The cooling breath of Respasses. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* xix. 92 Of Strawberries and raspices there is great store.

2. The raspberry-plant.

1558 W. WARD tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 19 b, This..is taken of Ioannes Agricola to be the brier called Respis. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 72 Set Respis and Rose, yoong rootes of those. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus Terrestris* 557 The leaves of Raspis may be used in gargles. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* v. 275 The Leavs of Rose-Tree, Raspis [etc.].

3. *attrib.*, as *raspis-bush, juice, orchard, tree.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 914 Raspis tre, *franc-boisier.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. 1089 The Raspis bush, or Hindberrie. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 591 The shrubbie fields are Raspice Orchards there. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 89 A Frambousier or Raspis-Bush. 1660 MAY *Accompl. Cook* (1665) 254 A quarter of a pint of raspas juyce.

† Raspis-berry. *Obs.* [f. prec.] = RASPBERRY.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 611 The Aubespine . and the Frambouster [*sic*] whiche is in English the Hathorne ..and the Raspis berry. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 192 The like plentie of raspis berries, which doe grow in euery place. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 5 Faire Strawberries, red and white, and faire Respasse berries, and Gooseberries.

Raspish (rɑ·spiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. RASP *v.*[1] + -ISH.] Irritating. irritable.

1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 77 Well, don't be so raspish. 1866 *Mattie, a Stray* II. 158 You were hot-headed, and I was ill-tempered and raspish, and so we quarrelled.

† Raspis wine. *Obs.* Also 6 **-ise,** 7 **respass.** **a.** = RASPIS[1]. b. ? Raspberry wine.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 120 It were good to kepe some of the iuyce of the berries..and to make of it as it were raspis wine. 1598 FLORIO, *Raspato*, .. Raspise wine. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 40. 40 A very good friend of mine .. was feasted..with Venison and Respass wine.

Raspy (rɑ·spi), *a.*[1] [f. RASP *v.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Of a rasping nature; harsh, grating.

1838 CARLYLE *Varnhagen v. Ense, Misc.* (1857) IV. 197 Such a raspy, untamed voice as that of his I have hardly heard. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxxvi, Ungainly, nubbly, fruit it was, .. raspy, to the teeth.

2. Easily exasperated; irritable.

1877 *Holderness Gloss., Raspy*, short-tempered. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* 975/1 Her temper was certainly 'raspy'.

† Ra·spy, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Anglicized form of obs. F. *raspé.*] = RASPE *a* (q. v.).

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 20 They counterfeit Raspy wine, with Flower-de-luce Roots.

Raspyce, -yse, variants of RASPIS. *Obs.*

Rass, obs. f. RACE *sb.*[1] etc.; obs. pa. t. RISE *v.*

† Rassasy, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rassasier* (13th c.), f. *re-* + OF. *assasier*, f. L. *ad-* + *satiāre*: see SATIATE *v.*] *trans.* To satisfy (a hungry person). Also const. *of.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I ij b, The brede of heuen wherof she was rassasyed and fylde. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* v. x, I must ete one of yow, to th'ende that I may be fylled and rassasyed of my grete honger.

Rasse[1] (ræ·s, ræs). [Javanese *rase.*] A kind of civet-cat (*Viverricula malaccensis*, or Malacca Weasel) found in India, the Malay Peninsula, Java, China, etc., and frequently kept in captivity for the sake of the perfume obtained from it.

1817 RAFFLES *Java* I. 50 Musk, called *dedes*, is procured from the *rasé.* 1824 HORSFIELD *Zool. Researches in Java, Viverra Rasse*.. The Rasse belongs to the division of strictly digitigrade Carnassiers. 1861 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 232 The Rasse is spread over a large extent of country.

† Rasse[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? A peak, projection.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 446 On a rasse of a rok, hit rest at þe laste.

† Rassed, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. RACE *v.*[4] or RASE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Torn off; hence in *Her.* (of two colours) meeting in a jagged line. Cf. ERASED 2 a.

1513 in Glover *Hist. Derby* I. App. 61 An Asse hed goulls rassed and haltered. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 27 b, These be called quartered Armes, rassed, for ye two colours be rassed, as though the one were rente from the other.

Rassh(e, obs. forms of RASH *a.* and *v.*

Rassle, obs. form of *wrastle* WRESTLE *v.*

Rasspout, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

† Ra·stel. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *rastel* (*ratel*, mod.F. *râteau*) rake, portcullis (see Godef.), etc.: :—L. *rastellus*, dim. of *rastrum* rake.] A portcullis.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 127 The gate must haue ..his rastell or drawer of strong timber or iron.

† Ra·steling. *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? A tumult, uproar.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 943 (Dubl. MS.) Alexander .. Herd suche a rastelyng in þe realm, & rydez þe faster. [*Ashm. MS.* Sees slike a rottilyng, etc.]

† Raster. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [? f. RASE *v.*[1] + -STER.] ?A barber. Only in *raster-cloth, house* (see quots.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rastyr howse, or schavyng howse (*S.* rasyr hows), *barbitondium.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/1 Raster clathe, *ralla. Ibid* 300/2 Raster house (*A.* Raser howse), *barbitondium.* 1500 *Ortus, Ralla*, a raster cloth or a shauynge clothe.

† Rastilbow. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [Corruptly ad. med.L. *resta bovis* or OF. *reste de beof* (mod.F. *arrête bœuf*), lit. 'stopping of the ox'.] The plant REST-HARROW.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rastylbow, wede, *resta bovis.*

Rastle, obs. and dial. form of WRESTLE.

† Ra·ston. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *raston, raton*: see Godef., and cf. RATTOON[1].] 'A fashion of round and high Tart, made of butter, egges, and cheese' (Cotgr.).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 52 Rastons. Take fayre Flowre, & þe whyte of Eyroun, & þe ȝolke a lytel [etc.].

Rasty, dial. var. REASTY.

Rasure[1] (rē·ʒiúɹ). Now *rare.* Also 7–9 **raz-.** [a. F. *rasure* (1235 in Godef.), or ad. L. *rāsūra*: see RASE *v.*[1] and -URE.]

† 1. The act of scraping or shaving (also *fig.*); a scratch, mark, cut, slit. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. XXV, Lyke as wynter rasure doth always a rase and deface grene somer, soo..for a lytel blast of wynters rasure anone we shalle deface and lay a parte true loue. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 674 They race some their faces, some their bodies, .. the print of which rasure can neuer bee done away againe during life. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vi. (1632) 42 Carrying these rasures on their pictured limbes. 1721 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. (1738) 250 Soaking Pledgits of clean Hurds in this Mixture, and laying them pretty warm on the Razures or Chinks.

† b. A particle, or the particles, scraped off.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 135, I leie on þe schauynge or ellis þe rasure of lynnen cloop. 1669 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 324 The wood should be cut about May and the Rasures well dried.

† 2. The act of shaving (the head, hair, etc.); tonsure. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 111/1 Saynt denys .. sayth the rasure and cuttyng of of the heer signefyeth pure lyf. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 726 *marg.*, The Popish rasure ministred unto Clerks at the first receit of their Cleargie. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 11 They had no razure commanded, onely it was prouided that they should not haue their haire long. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* (1755) IV. 333 Their heads were sooty: they had round rasures on them.

3. The act of scraping out something written; an erasure. (Freq. in 16–18th c.)

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit Ps.* XXXII. Wks. (1876) 24 We fyrste scrape the paper, and by that rasure or scraping sumwhat is taken awaye of the letters. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 28/1 Such writings obligatorie if they haue any razure in them in any materiall place are of no credit in law. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives Norths* (1742) I. 115 She had very credible information that there was a foul rasure in Sir John Cuts's will. 1792–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 208/2 A specimen of his continual corrections and critical rasures.

b. *transf.* Obliteration, effacement; cancelling.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 13 A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time And razure of oblıuion. 1670 MARVELL *Let. to W. Ramsden* Wks. (1875) I. 410 When we began to talk of the Lords, the King sent for us alone, and recommended a rasure of all proceedings. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 41 Impressed upon the mind so as to defy all attempts of rasure or of change. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* IV. lxv. (1806) 780 That a general razure should be made of all transactions with regard to that disputed question.

† Rasure[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **-our.** [a. OF. *rasure* (Godef.); cf. Pg. *rasoura.*] = RASER[1].

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 187 The rasour of whete was solde for fourty shelynges and twenty pence. 1526 *Tolls* in Dillon *Calais & Pole* (1892) 89 Item, for evry Rasure of Lyme qr.

Rasure, obs. f. RAZOR. **Rasydhede**: see RASEDHEAD. **Rasyn(e, -ynge,** obs. ff. RAISIN. **Rasyst,** obs. Sc. f. RESIST.

Rat (ræt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **ræt,** 4–6 **ratte,** 6 **ratt,** 5– **rat.** [OE. *ræt* (once) = Du. *rat*, MHG. *rat* (G. *ratz*), masc.; also OLG. *ratta*, OHG. *ratte* (G. *ratte, ratze*), fem., and OHG. *ratto* m.; = F. *rat* m., *rate* f., Sp., Pg. *rato*, obs. It. *ratto*, med.L. *ratus, rattus.*

The ultimate origin of the word is uncertain, but it seems probable that it was adopted first in the Teutonic languages when the animal came to be known in western Europe, and thence passed into the Romance tongues. Forms with *o* occur in the LG. and Scand. languages as well as in English: see ROTTAN, ROTTE. The most usual form in ME. was *raton, -oun*, RATTON.]

1. A rodent of some of the larger species of the genus *Mus*, esp. *M. rattus*, the black rat (now almost extinct), and *M. decumanus*, the common grey, brown, or Norway rat. (See also LAND-, MUSK-, WATER-RAT.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/42 *Fiber*..befer. *Raturus*, ræt. *Lutria*, otor. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 200 Had ȝe rattes ȝoure wille ȝe couthe nouȝt reule ȝoureselue. *c* 1450 MYRC *Par. Priest* 1897 ȝef hyt were eten wyth mows or rat, Dere þow moste a-bygge þat. 1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 119 They bewray themselues lyke a Ratte wyth theyr owne vtteraunce. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 44 What if my house be troubled with a Rat. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 147 Nor tackle, sayle, nor mast, the very rats Instinctiuely haue quit it. 1625 BACON *Ess., Wisd. for Man's Self* (Arb.) 187 It is the Wisedome of Rats, that will be sure to leaue a House, somewhat before it fall. 1726 GAY *Fables* II. viii. 87 Rats and mice purloin our grain. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 123/1 A large Norway rat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 66 The Great Rat... It is chiefly in the colour that this animal differs from the Black Rat, or the Common Rat, as it was once called, but now common no longer. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 183 Rats, when lean enough To crawl through such chinks. 1843 DIEFFENBACH *Trav. New Z.* II. 185 There exists a frugiferous native rat. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 201 The black rat, so rare in England, is common in Alderney and Herm.

fig. 1855 SMEDLEY *H Coverdale* iii. 14 A pair of little hopping rats of ponies. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Book* 204 Crabs are, in fact, the rats of the ocean.

b. *transf.* Applied to animals of other species resembling the rat.

† *Rat of Inde*, the ichneumon. † *Rat of Surinam*, the phalanger. *Marsupial rat*, an opossum. *Pharaoh's rat*, the ichneumon (cf. OF. *rat de Faraon* in Marco Polo). *Norway* or *Norwegian rat*, the lemming.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 272 So Pharoah's Rat, yer he begin the fray 'Gainst the blinde Aspicke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 303 Rats of Inde, called Ichneumones. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Leming*, the name of a creature of the rat kind, called by authors *mus Norwegicus*, the Norway rat. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 515 The Philanger..is about the size of a rat, and has, accordingly, by some, been called the Rat of Surinam. 1863 H. W. BATES *Naturalist on R. Amazons* ix. (ed. 2) 260 A beautiful opossum: .. this made the third species of marsupial rat I had so far obtained. 1886 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V 442 Pharaoh's Rat .. feeds to a great extent upon the eggs of the crocodile. [1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 1/1 On the suicidal principles of Norwegian ratdom.]

2. In phrases: **a.** *To smell a rat*, to suspect something.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 51 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 414/2 Yf they smell a ratt, They grisely chide and chatt. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1272 Ile say no more, gesse at my meaning, I smel a rat. 1660 SHIRLEY *Androm.* II. ii. 14, I smell a Rat sir, there's jugling in this business. 1736 [CHETWOOD] *Voy. Vaughan* I. 170, I ask'd her so many Questions, that, tho' a Woman ignorant enough, she began to smell a Rat. 1840 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* xxxiv, Whew! I smell a rat; this stolen child, then, was no other than Paul. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 377 He'll be sure to smell a rat if I'm with you.

b. *Like* (or *as wet as*) *a drowned rat.*

c 1500 [see DROWNED 1 b]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 180 b, An hedde he had .. Three heares on a side, like a drouned ratte. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I iv. 70 The Storm .. drencht us all like so many drowned Rats. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 14 Oct. Let. iv, I was dragged out of a river like a drowned rat. 1880 [see DROWNED].

c. (*As*) *drunk, poor,* † *rank*, or *weak, as a rat.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 835 The monkes were fatte And ranke as a ratte. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 128 As if one had..kepte the Tauerne till he had been as dronke as a Ratte. 1662 *Merry Drollerie* I. 17 Drunk as a Rat, you'd hardly wot That drinking so he could trudge it. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, He's as poor as a rat. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 186 Weak as a rat, and no appetite.

d. With reference to the alleged killing or expulsion of Irish rats by riming. Cf. RIME *v.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 188, I was neuer so berim'd since..I was an Irish Rat. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* 4th Interm., The fine Madrigall-man, in rime, to haue runne him o' the Countrey, like an Irish rat. 1660 (*title*) Rats Rhimed to Death, or, The Rump-Parliament Hang'd up in the Shambles. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 22 Songs no longer move; No rat is rhym'd to death, nor maid to love.

e. *Slang* (orig. *U. S.*). Used ironically in *pl.* to express incredulity: 'humbug', 'nonsense'.

1890 *Spectator* Sept. 409/2 (quoting *Puck*) 'Why, what did he say when you told him of it?'—'Oh! just—"Rats!"' 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 484/1 'A miss, by Jove'. 'Oh, rats', cries another onlooker.

3. Used as an opprobrious or familiar epithet.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 331 These famish'd Beggers .. Who .. For want of meanes (poore Rats) had hang'd themselues. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 98 One that nick-names Clergymen with all the termes of reproch, as Rat, Black coate, and the like. *c* 1636 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 106 No Female Rat shall me deceive, nor catch me by a crafty wild. 1830 HOOD *Drop of Gin* iii, Hardly acknowledged by kith and kin, Because, poor rat! He has no cravat. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 29 Ha! Clipsby, are ye there, old rat!

4. *spec.* † **a.** A pirate. *Obs.*

[1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 23.] 1673 HOBBES *Odyss.* XV. 371 Phaenician Merchants, Rats, then thither came. *Ibid.* XVI. 61 Thesprotian rats got him aboard their ship.

† **b.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rat*, a Drunken Man or Woman taken up by the Watch, and carried .. to the Counter. 1781 R. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 38 Men taken up for assaults or night-brawls were termed Rats.

c. In *Politics*: One who deserts his party.

(From the alleged fact that rats leave a house about to fall or a ship about to sink: see sense 1, quots. 1610, 1625.)

1792 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 477 This would..pronounce..us..as having differed with him, and, of course, become rats and deserters. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 199 In a word, in the language of modern party, Silas was a rat. 1888 H. D. TRAILL *Will. III*, i. (1892) 7 Charles transformed himself, with more than the celerity of the nimblest modern rat [etc.].

d. A workman who refuses to strike along with others, or takes a striker's place; also (esp. among printers), one who works for lower wages than the ordinary (or trade-union) rate.

1881 *American* No. 73. 181 The men who agree to go into the strike are always the more united and determined class. The rats who refuse suffer accordingly. 1892 *Nation* 11 Aug. 96/2 This orator declared .. that 'rats' were still employed in the *Tribune* office.

5. Something resembling a rat in shape.

a. *U. S.* A hair-pad with tapering ends.

1869 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* v. (1874) 98 She can't buy coils and braids and two-dollar rats. 1888 *Century Mag.* Sept. 769/1 The crescent shaped pillows on which it [hair] was put up, the startling names of which were 'rats' and 'mice'.

b. A plumber's tool.

1894 *Times* 27 Jan. 7/5 Some of the company's men..were using a red-hot plug or 'rat'.

6. [f. Rat *v.*] The act of changing one's side.

1838 Lytton *Alice* v. ii, Political factions love converts. ..A man's rise in life generally dates from a well-timed rat.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *rat-haunt, -hole* (also *fig.*), *kind, -leather, pie, poison, -preserve, -skin, -terrier, -warren.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 200 Mine Host wondred with himselfe, where the *Rat-haunt should be. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Hamph. Farmer's Addr.* (1833) 32 Who routed you from a *rat-hole..to perch you in a palace? 1879 O. W. Holmes *Motley* xviii. 129 The police set on the track of the writer to find his rathole if possible. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Leming*, the name of a creature of the *rat kind. 1879 Goode *Catal. Anim. Resources & Fisheries U. S.* 214 *Rat leather, used for thumbs of kid gloves. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 25 *Rat pye would be as good as Rook pye. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1296 A pot of..*rat poison. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2054 They were the lords of the *rat-preserve in the barn. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 26 *Rat-skin robes for the ladies would be beautiful. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 3/3 The length of the largest rat-skin, when dressed, is seven to eight inches. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 55 The cost of a bull-dog, or a bull-terrier or *rat-terrier. 1886 Miss Braddon *One Thing Needful* iv, Rooms that only serve as a *rat-warren.

b. Objective, and obj. genitive, as *rat-catching, -charmer, -hunting, -killer, -killing,* † *-taker.* See also Rat-catcher.

1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 392 Those who professedly follow the art of *rat-catching. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. (1859) 291 My terriers—ratcatching Busy, Snap, and Nimbletoes. 1860 Marryat *Horace Jutland* II 280 The *rat-charmer .. must be sadly wanted in these parts. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 56/2 The main sport now..in which dogs are the agents is *rat-hunting. 1538 Elyot, *Muricidus.*, a *rat killer. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 56/2 As a rat-killer, a ferret is not to be compared to a dog. 1851-61 in Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* (1865) II. 491/1 Take the tax off *rat-killing dogs, and give a legality to rat-killing. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Mole sekers, and *ratte takers. 1538 *Arundel MS.* 97 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. 109 John Willis, the Kingis rattaker.

c. Instrumental, as *rat-deserted, -gnawn, -infested, -inhabited, -ridden, -riddled* adjs.

1859 Helps *Friends in Council* Ser. II. (ed. 2) I. 11 Sordid, window-broken, *rat-deserted..houses. 1860 Wynter *Curiosities of Civilisation* 137 The *rat-gnawn ivory is selected by the turner as fitted for billiard balls. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iv, A small *rat-infested dreary yard. 1832 Carlyle *Goethe's Wks.* Misc. (1840) IV. 198 Ancient rotten *rat-inhabited walls. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* i, Some *rat-ridden doorkeeper. 1855 Browning *Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* xxix, Your rotten-planked *rat-riddled stairs.

d. Similative, as *rat-coloured, -eyed, -faced, -like* adjs.

1633 Massinger *Guardian* II. iv, Their *rat-coloured stockings. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 518/2 Yellow or blue, Piebald or rat-coloured. 1866 J. Greenwood in *Evening Star* 19 Mar., A *rat-eyed, slim-limbed thief. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 45 *note*, This *rat-faced lady. 1846 Waterhouse *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* I. 225 Its *rat-like tail. 1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* (1858) II. 73 The rat-like eyes sparkled.

e. Special combs., as **rat-bean**, a species of caper (*Capparis frondosa*); **rat-bird**, the striated bush-babbler (*Chattarrhœa caudata*); **rat-clam**, *dial.* a rat-trap; **rat-firm**, a firm which employs 'rats' or non-union workmen; **rat-fish**, a chimæra of the Pacific coast of America; **rat-hare** = Lagomys; **rat-house**, a printing-house in which 'rats' are employed; **rat-kangaroo** = Kangaroo-rat; **rat-labour** (see quot. and 4 d above); **rat-mole** = Mole-rat; **rat-office** = *rat-house*; **rat-pill**, a pill used in rat-catching; **rat-pit**, a pit in which rats are confined to be worried by dogs; **rat-poison**, poison for destroying rats; also *spec.* (see quot. 1848); **rat-snake**, a snake which kills rats, *esp.* a species found in Ceylon, frequently kept in domestication for this purpose. See also Rat-tail, -trap.

1879 Baron Eggers *Flora St. Croix* 25 *Rat-bean. 1883 E. H. A[itken] *Tribes on My Frontier* 3 Down among the roots of the creeper..come a dozen dingy brown '*rat-birds'. 1889 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* 86 The cat wandering about got caught in the *rat-clams—i. e. a gin. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 3/3 In Mr. Morley sure that his books are not printed by '*rat firms'? 1888 Jordan & Gilbert *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 54 *Chimæra*.. *Rat-fishes..Head somewhat compressed, the snout bluntish, protruding. *Ibid.* 55 *C. collaei*—Rat-fish; Elephant-fish. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 91 *Rat-Hares have moderate ears; legs nearly alike. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/3 The bills .. are printed at what are commonly termed '*rat-houses'. 1846 G. R. Waterhouse *Nat. Hist. Mammalia* I. 196 The *Rat-Kangaroo may be divided into three minor groups. 1894 R. Lydekker *Marsupialia* 63 The rat-kangaroo, often incorrectly spoken of as kangaroo-rats. 1894 *Labour Commission, Gloss.* s.v., In the eyes of a trades unionist the terms **rat labour* and 'non-union' or 'free' labour are synonymous. By a unionist *rat labour* is defined as men who work for less than the established rate of wages. 1846 Buchanan, **Rat Mole.* 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 7 The quantity of *rat-pills necessary for the great and important work. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 53 The terrier's education, as regards his prowess in a *rat-pit. 1848 Craig s.v. *Rat*, **Rat-poison*, the common name of the plant *Chailletia toxicaria*, a poisonous shrub, a native of Sierra Leone. 1860 Tennent *Ceylon* I. 193 *note*, Wolf .. mentions that *rat-snakes were often so domesticated by the natives as to feed at their table.

Rat (ræt), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 3-4 **ratte**, 8-9 *dial.* **rat**. [Of obscure etym.] A rag, scrap.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Þu wunden was i rattes and i clutes. 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 260 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 In cloutes, me thynkes, Hom burde haue rotid & bene rent in rattis longe sythene. *a* 1796 Pegge *Derbicisms* s.v., All to rats, i. e. scraps. 1847 Halliwell, *Rats*, pieces, shreds, fragments. *North.*

† **Rat**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms 5 **ratte**, 6 *Sc.* **ratt-**. [a. MDu., MLG. *rat* (*rad-*) or Da. *rat* (from LG.) = OFris. *rad, reth*, OS. *rath*, OHG. (mod.G.) *rad*, cognate with L. *rota*, OIr. *roth*, Lith. *rãtas* wheel, Skr. *rátha-s* (war) chariot.] The wheel which was formerly used in one method of executing criminals, and on which their dead bodies were afterwards exposed. Also in *pl.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 12 It shal coste you your lyf he wyl hange yow or sette you on the ratte. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 51 Evill farit and dryit, as Denseman on the rattis. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 332 On the Rattis reuin, hangit, drawin, and quarterit.

Rat, *sb.*[4] *Sc. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A rut, furrow, mark, scratch.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. viii. 26 Hir forryt scoryt wyth runclys and mony rat. 1808 Jamieson, s. *Rat*, a scratch; as, *a rat with a prein*, a scratch with a pin. .. 3. The track of a wheel in a road.

† **Rat**, *sb.*[5] *Sc. Obs.* In 7 **rate**, **ratt(e**. [Var. of Rot *sb.*[2], by Sc. substitution of *a* for *o*.] A file (of soldiers).

1646 Lt. Gen. Baillie in *Baillie's Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 421, I found five ratt musqueteers, more than ane musquet-shott at randome before their bodie. 1653 Baillie *ibid.* III. 225 Cotterall besett the Church with some rattes of musqueteirs and a troup of horse. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) II. 331 He directet also the Laird of Haddoche. to go to Torry, with a rate of myskiteires.

† **Rat**, *sb.*[6] *Obs. rare*[−1]. = Rat-rime.

1671 *True Non-Conformist* 254 If in hearty requests, we our selves can neither be confined..to a rat of words put in our mouth, nor relish the like practice from others [etc.].

† **Rat**, *sb.*[7] *Obs.*[−0] [a. F. *rat*, obs. var. *ras, ras*: see Race *sb.*[1] 6.] A strong or rapid current.

There is no evidence that the form has ever been in Eng. use. The latter part of quot 1867 alludes to Pg. *rato* a sharp rock, which has no connexion with the Fr. word.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Rat*, in the sea language, is used to express a part of the sea, where there are rapid and dangerous currents, or counter currents. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 561 *Rat*, a rapid stream or race, derived from sharp rocks beneath, which injure the cable.

Rat (ræt), *v.*[1] [f. Rat *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* (chiefly *pres. pple.*) To catch or hunt rats.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec., He wished to take it [a dog] ratting. 1871 M. Legrand *Cambr. Freshm.* 275, I believe the old pony would rat, too, if you put him in the pit.

2. *intr.* **a.** To desert one's party, side, or cause, *esp.* in politics; to go *over* as a deserter.

1815 [cf *re-rat*, Re- 5 a]. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* iii, If you have a mind to rat, rat *sans phrase*, and run over to the Jewish side. 1831 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 1 Mar. (1884), Some of the steadiest old country gentlemen ratting over to Reform. 1888 Saintsbury in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 349/2 Though Mackworth ratted to my own side, I fear it must be confessed that he did rat.

b. To act as a 'rat' (sense 4 d).

1847 Webster cites T. F. Adams.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a 'rat' (sense 5 a).

1867 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* x. 235 Next morning, at breakfast, Sin Saxon was as beautifully ruffled, ratted, and crimped..as ever.

Rat (ræt), *v.*[2] *vulgar.* [Substituted for Rot *v.*; cf. Drat.] A form of imprecation, = Drat.

1696 Vanbrugh *Relapse* I. iii, Rat my pocket-handerchief! have not I a page to carry it? 1747 Dr. Hoadly *Suspicious Husband* II. i, Rat your inquisitive Eyes. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* I. 29 But, rat me, if I know why the plague we came. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xxxvi, Her very words were 'Rat that piano!' 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 236 Rat me, if the scar is healed yet.

† **Rat**, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Related to Rat *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To break up, drive apart.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2235 Thane þe Romayns releuyde, þat are ware rebuykkyde, And alle to-rattys oure mene with theire riste horsses.

[**Rat**, *v.*[4], error for Rattle *v.* 2 b.

1723 Puckle *Club* (ed. 4) 84 Told us that an hart bellows, a buck groyns, a roe bells, a goat rats.]

Rat, obs. f. 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. Read *v.*

Rata (rā·tă). [Maori.] A large and handsome forest-tree of New Zealand, bearing crimson flowers and yielding a hard red wood.

The name is given to two species, *Metrosideros robusta*, the Northern Rata, in the North Island, and *M. lucida*, the Southern Rata, in the South Island; sometimes also to the climbing species *M. florida*, properly called the Aka. See Morris *Austral Eng.*, s.v.

1835 W. Yate *Acc. New Z.* 50 Rata.., this is a fine and useful tree, producing a heavy, close-grained, durable red-wood. 1843 Dieffenbach *Trav. New Z.* I. xiv. 224 The venerable rata, often measuring forty feet in circumference, and covered with scarlet flowers. 1889 T. Kirk *Forest Flora New Z.* 99 The southern rata is easily cultivated, and, although of slow growth, is of value for ornamental planting. *Ibid.* 263 The northern rata is one of the largest trees in the New Zealand flora.

b. *attrib.*, as *rata-flower, -root, -tree.*

1835 W. Yate *Acc. New Z.* Index, Rata-tree. 1843 Dieffenbach *Trav. New Z.* I. xiv. 224 Of other parasitical plants, however, the rata-trees are very free 1860 Donaldson *Bush Lays* 37 The rata flowers whisper a message of death. 1872 Domett *Ranolf & Amohia* I. i. 1 Its butt against a rata-root.

Ratable, etc.: see Rateable, etc.

Ratafia (rætăfī ă). Also 8 **rattafia**, **-fee**, **ratifia**, **-fie**, **-fea**, **-fee**, 9 **ratafie**. [a. F. *ratafia* (17th c., Boileau), † *ratafiat*, of unknown origin (see Littré for conjectures).]

1. A cordial or liqueur flavoured with certain fruits or their kernels, usually almonds or peach-, apricot-, and cherry-kernels.

1699 M. Lister *Journ. to Paris* 164 All sorts of Strong Waters, particularly Ratafia's, which is a sort of Cherry Brandy made with Peach and Apricock Stones. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 6 Farewel Cold Tea, And Rattafee. 1737 Drury *Rival Milliners* I. viii, If you refrain from Ratifea and Paint. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xvi, She chose her comforts, ratafia and play; She loved the social game, the decent glass. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. viii, A half-dozen glasses of Ratafia made him forget all his woes and his losses.

attrib. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 To make Ratafia Cakes. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 595/1 When bitter almonds are pounded in water a ratafia odour is produced.

2. A kind of cake or biscuit having the flavour of ratafia, or made to be eaten along with it.

1845 Bregion & Miller *Pract. Cook.* 219 Put half a pound of ratafias in the mould. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Floss* VI. i, Give him three ratafias soaked in a dessert-spoonful of cream. *c* 1870 *Mirth* I. 12 The soles were worn to the thinness and brittle sponginess of ratafias.

3. A variety of cherry. (See quot.)

1835 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 291 Ratafia..is so much allied to the Morello, that..it will be sufficient to state that its leaves are smaller and more tapering towards the base than those of the Morello.

Ratal (rē·tăl), *sb.* [f. Rate *sb.*[1] + -al, prob. after *rental.*] The amount on which rates are assessed. Also *attrib.* (in some cases perh. taken as *adj.*).

1859 *Times* 21 Mar 6/5 Lord John Russell was the author of the £5 and £6 ratal clause. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 7/1 Lord John was told that the £6 ratal was a shuffle. 1883 M. D. Chalmers *Local Government* iii. 42 A ratal of £50 gives one vote. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/3 A Bill has been introduced into Parliament .. seeking to abolish the ratal qualifications for members of vestries.

Ratan: see Rattan.

Ratania (rătæ·niă). Also 9 **ratinia**, **rhatania**. [Pg., = Sp. *ratania*, a. Quichuan *ratańa* (Tschudi).] = Rhatany.

1804 Capt. Moore in *Naval Chron.* XII. 323, 32 chests of ratinia. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 129 The root, bark, and extract of the ratanhia. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 383 The extract of rhatania, digested in hot water.

Comb. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 992 Ratanhia-red .. first obtained by Wittstein as a product of the decomposition of ratanhia-tannic acid.

Hence **Ratanhine** (rætănəin), *Chem.* a compound homologous with tyrosine, occurring in the extract of ratanhia.

1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 77.

Ratany: see Rhatany.

Rataplan (rætăplæ·n), *sb.* [a. F. *rataplan*, of echoic origin.] A drumming or beating noise; a tattoo, rub-a-dub.

1847-8 G. A. A'Beckett *Comic Hist. Eng.* VII. i, The sheriff .. ordered the drums to strike up a *rataplan*. 1888 Ouida *Under Two Flags* (1890) 345 She laughed and drummed the rataplan with her brass heel. 1897 *19th Cent.* June 936 The ceaseless rataplan of the bats of the washer-women.

Hence **Rataplan** *v.* **a.** *trans.* To play (a march, etc.) by beating; **b.** *intr.* To beat *upon* (a drum).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 15 Dec. 5/2 An absurd drummer-boy rataplanning .. some march adapted from the Rogue's own. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 3/6 A large white rabbit rataplans upon a big drum.

Rat-a-tat (ræ·tătæ·t). [Echoic.] = Rat-tat.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 28 (1713) I. 185 A Cooper was .. busy, Rat-a-tat, Rat-a-tat, hooping Tubs. 1813 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) II. 604 This bustle and endless rat-a-tat-tat at our door. 1895 Q. *Splendid Spur* 153 A wild rat-a-tat! on the street door.

Rat-catcher. [f. Rat *sb.*[1]] One whose business it is to catch rats. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 78 Tybalt, you Rat-catcher, will you walke? 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 44 To the ratcatcher .. for bating the house. 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* III. ii, I rather fear 'tis the old rat-catcher, your master, that has caught us here in a trap. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* i, The nobility, farmers, &c. .. send for a man, known in the country by the name of a rat-catcher. 1814 Chalmers in *Life* (1851) I. 399 The gains .. from the calling of a rat-catcher. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* No. 45 The Rat-catchers of the Sewers.

b. Applied to animals.

1704 *Baldeus' Ceylon* lii, in Churchill *Voyages* III. 827/1 The Land-Serpents call'd *Ratcatchers* are .. very large. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 395 He [a fox] had only one fault as a rat-catcher; he would never catch a second till he had eaten the first.

Ratch (rætʃ), *sb.*[1] *Mech.* Also 7 *Sc.* **ratscho**, 8 **roch**, 8-9 **rash**. [Var. of RATCHET; the precise history of the form is not clear. Cf. G. *ratsche*, *rätsche*; also *ratschborer* ratchet-drill, *ratschscheibe* ratchet-wheel.]

†1. *Sc.* = FIRELOCK 1. *Obs. rare.*

1620 D. WEDDERBURN *Compl. Buik* (S. H. S.) 73, I have directit James to bring me hame a ratsche of a gun of fyve quarter leuth. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 18 Some had guns with rusty ratches.

2. A ratchet.

1721 BAILEY, *Ratch* [in a Watch] are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 502 The spring .must not be altered by the ratches' click. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2 *Ratch*, a rack-bar with inclined angular teeth between which a pawl drops.

3. A ratchet-wheel; *spec.* in clock-work.

1721 BAILEY, *Ratch*, [in Clock-Work] a Sort of Wheel, which serves to lift up the Detents every Hour, and to make the Clock strike. 1741 ETTRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 563 The Roch, or snagged Wheel, being . accounted as Part of the great Wheel. 1760 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6635/2 Ratch, or rash, in clock-work, a sort of wheel having twelve fangs [etc., as in Bailey]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2 A circular ratch is a ratchet-wheel.

b. So *ratch-wheel*.

1741 ETTRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 567 The Roch-wheel to be cut with 48 Teeth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 314 The other end .. by the motion of the arm *G*, is made to move the ratch-wheel.

†**Ratch**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = RACK *sb.*[1] 3.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* v. O iv, Down sanck the surging waues..; from al the heauen the ratches flies.

Ratch, *sb.*[3] *Naut.* [f. RATCH *v.*[1]] A reach.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug. (quoted in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*).

Ratch, hunting-dog: see RACHE[1].

Ratch, white mark: see RACHE[2].

Ratch, erron. form of ROTCH.

Ratch (rætʃ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-6 **rachche**, 5 **ratche**. [Back-form. from *raught*, pa. t. of REACH *v.*[1], on anal. of *caught*, *catch*.]

1. *intr.* †a. To proceed, go. *Obs. rare*[−1].

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 619 Resttez here on þis rote & I schal rachche after.

b. *Naut.* To sail on a tack, to 'reach'.

1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* I. ii. 34 They ratched from shore to shore, slueing on their heels to run athwart the wind on another tack. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 467/2 Getting our anchor we ratched around under mainsail and jib.

†2. *trans.* To reach, get hold of. *Obs. rare*[−0].

1530 PALSGR. 679/2, I ratche, I catche, I have raught. *Je attayns.* And I ratche the thou shalt here me a blowe

3. *trans.* To draw out, to stretch (hence *dial.* to exaggerate, to lie); to pull or tear asunder.

a 1589 SKELTON *Ayst. Garnesche* iii. 180 Thou xuldyst be rachchyd, If thow war metely machchyd. 1530 PALSGR. 679/2, I ratche, I stretche out a length. *Je estends.* If it be to shorte ratche it out. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Ratch*, to tear in pieces. 1829 in BROCKETT. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1869– in dial. glosses (Lancs., Yks., Linc., Hants, Dorset).

Hence **Ratched** *ppl. a.*, stretched.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 179 He must take care not to stretch the cardings. .. If any fault is committed in this respect, .they are said to be 'ratched cardings'.

Ratch, *v.*[2] *Mech.* [f. RATCH *sb* 1] *trans.* To cut into teeth like those of a ratch; to turn *round* in the process of doing this.

1777 RAMSDEN *Descr. Engine* (1.) 1 The Circumference of the Wheel is ratched or cut .. into 2160 Teeth. *Ibid.* 10, I then ratched the wheel round continually in the same direction..and, in ratching the wheel about 300 times round, the teeth were finished. *Ibid.*, The screw in ratching had continually hold of several teeth at the same time. [1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 639 *note*, In ratching or cutting the wheel..the circle was divided with the greatest exactness.]

Ratchel (rætʃel), *techn.* or *dial.* Forms: 8 **ra(t)chill**, 9 **ratchil**, **-el**(l. [Of obscure etym.]

1. Fragments of loose shivery stone lying above the firm rock.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I iv b, Under the Rachill .. where it is the most gankey, the chief Leader may be found. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol Ess.* 297 Decaying porphyry, which the miners call rotten stone; .. fragments of stone they call ratchill. 1811 FAREY in Hunt *Mining* (1884) 233 In many instances in alluvial mixtures the stones are..like the chippings of a stonemason's yard, and called Ratchel, Rumel, Keale, Skerry, or Rubble. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. (See quots.)

1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 250 Wacken Porphyry. Glomellaria. Scottish: Ratchell. 1808 JAMIESON, *Ratchel*, a hard rocky crust below the soil; pan, till. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 23 There are occasionally found, running east and west, walls of hardah, called 'ratchels'.

Ratchet (rætʃĕt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 7-8 **rochet**, **-ett**, 8 **rotchet**. *β.* 8- **ratchet**, (9 **rachet**). [a. F. *rochet* († *roquet*), a blunt form of lance-head, or lance having such a head (12-15th c.); a bobbin or spool; also, a ratchet or ratchet-wheel (16th c., in Paré XXIII. xii.) = It. *rocchetto* spool, ratchet, etc.: see ROCKET.

The development of the sense of 'ratchet' in F. and It. is not clear; it may have originated in the words being applied to spindles or barrels (in mechanism) provided with teeth.]

1. A set of angular or saw-like teeth on the edge of a bar or rim of a wheel, into which a cog, tooth, click, or the like may catch, usually for the purpose of preventing reversed motion; also, a bar or wheel (*ratchet-wheel*) provided with such teeth.

α. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks.* 25 They make the peeces of Timber to come to the Saws by means of certain Toothed Wheels with a rochet. 1743 FREKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 558 A Wheel..notched round, which works as a Rotchet on a Spring Ketch. 1758 FITZGERALD *ibid.* L. 728 The outside rochet and outside wheel are fixed on the arbor.

β. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 204 To throw the Catch in again upon the Teeth of the Ratchet, and stop the whole Motion without Accidents. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 501 The click attached to the great wheel is laid hold of by the teeth of the ratchet. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 9 The ratchet is wound up by means of the lever and cogs.

b. *pl.* in same sense. *rare.*

1721 BAILEY, *Ratchets*, [in a Watch], are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it, in winding up. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 165 The cogs on this wheel are cut and regulated to the rachets on that.

2. A click or detent, catching into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel.

1846 JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Invent.*, etc. (ed. 4) I. 11 These two wheels are connected by a ratchet or pall.., the larger ratchet-wheel is held stationary by a ratchet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2.

†3. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 56 From this the wire is wound off upon a smaller cylinder, called a Rochett, placed on the spindle of a spinning wheel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ratchet-arbor*, *-bar*, *-brace*, *-catch*, *-drill*, *-jack*, *-lever*, *pinion*, *rifling*, *-ring*, *side*, *-stop*, *-tooth*, *-wheel*.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* 383 A pinion on the *ratchet-arbor gives motion to other simple wheel-work. *a* 1854 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highl. Soc.* (1824) VI. 34 So hanged that its lower end shall fall into the teeth of the same *ratchet-bar. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Ratchet-brace. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 3 Saws, files, ratchet-braces. *a* 1854 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highl. Soc.* (1824) VI. 32 A ratchet-wheel of about 13 inches diameter, with *ratchet-catches. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 561 The *ratchet-drill .. is made by cutting ratchet teeth in the drill shaft. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1882/2 **Ratchet-jack*, etc. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 561 The *ratchet-lever in part resembles the ratchet drill. 1779 in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 979 We must..except the *rochet pinions. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 177 The *ratchet rifling we do not consider nearly so good as either of the other forms. 1779 RAMSDEN *Descr. Engine* (II.) 11 Till the piece (*j*) is brought under the stop on the *ratchet-ring. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 192/1 The palls .. are thrown into the *ratchet sides of the press. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 204 The teeth answer the triple purpose of thumb-milling, *ratchet-stop, and graduation. 1735 in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 89 Their Distance depends on the *Ratchet-Teeth..in the Brass-Bottom. 1777 RAMSDEN *Descr. Engine* (I.) 11 A *ratchet-wheel, having 60 teeth. ? 1790 J. IMISON *School of Arts* I. 17 It is requisite to have a ratchet-wheel on the end of the axle..with a catch to fall into its teeth. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 220 A pawl or click is a necessary adjunct to a ratchet wheel.

Hence **Ratchet** *v. intr.*, to move by means of a ratchet; **Ratchetted** *ppl. a.*, provided with a ratchet; **Ratchety** *a.*, resembling the movement of a ratchet, jerky.

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 270. 103 The angular borer turning clear around without stopping to ratchet. 1892 *Star* 14 Dec 3/2 The ratchetted arm of the derrick..broke. 1885 *The Money-Makers* ix. 128 Rankes.. poured out a ratchety but vehement panegyric.

Ratchet, obs. f. ROCHET. **Ratchetter**, var. ROCHETER. **Ratchil**(l, varr. RATCHEL. **Ratchit**, obs. Sc. f. WRETCHED.

†**Ratchment**. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] In a herse, 'a kind of flying buttresses which spring from the corner principals and meet against the central or chief principal' (Parker); also, (?) a sloping part of a wooden framework.

1557 in Bentley *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 306 It'm vj ratchementes with xiij[ne] corsse lights a piece. 1558 *Funeral Q. Mary* in Leland *Coll.* V. (1774) 319 A very somptiouse Hersse.. the viii Rochments hanged double with Vallence of Sarsenet. 1596 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) III. 3, v longe boardes upon stoopes withe three ratchmentes wth hookes to hange meat on.

Rate (rēt), *sb.*[1] Also 5-6 *Sc.* **rait**, 6 **ratte**, **rayt**, 7 **reat**, (9 *dial.* **raate**). [a. OF. *rate*, (*raite*, *ratte*, etc., see Godef.), ad. med.L. *rata* (from L. *pro rata parte*, *portione*, also *pro ratâ* PRO RATA), fem. of *ratus*, pa. pple. of *rērī* to think, judge: see RATIO.]

†1. The (total) computed or estimated quantity, amount, or sum *of* anything, usually as forming a basis for calculating other quantities or sums. *Obs.*

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 49/2 Contributours to the costes and expenses..after the quantite and rate of the yerely value of the said rent. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 145 b, Accordyng to the quantite or rate of the fruict, which they haue brought into the lordes vineyard. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 46 The escuage maye & shal bee apporcioned after the quantity and rate of the lande. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. i. 22, I iudge their number Vpon, or peere, the rate of thirtie thousand.

†b. A fixed portion or quantity. *Obs. rare.*

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Exod.* xvi. 4 The people shall go out & gather a certaine rate euery day. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* ix. 24 They brought euery man his present..a rate yeere by yeere. *c* 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 275 Our inferior mates Drink euen that mix'd wine measur'd too; thou drink'st, without those rates, Our old wine neat.

2. Estimated value or worth (of individual things or persons). †*For the rate*, in proportion to the value. †*Beyond the rate*, too highly. Also in *pl.* (17th c.). Cf. sense 5.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290/2 That everychon of home may holde residence for the rate opon yche of hire Benefice. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 b, That Bysshoppes and other spirituall parsons shoulde paye..after the rate of the benefice, a certeine summe of money. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 301 There shall no figure at that Rate be set, As that of True and Faithfull Iuliet. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 129 To esteeme life aboue the price, or to feare death beyond the rate, be alike euill. 1638 SUCKLING *Brennoralt* III. i, The world does set great rates upon you. *a* 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 91 They mightily prize them and set a great rate upon them. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lii 267, I am a little offended at the low rate at which you seem to value my understanding.

†b. Estimation, consideration. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 109 My sonne is lost, and (in my rate) she too. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 167 It is necessary that there be laws of honour, and a public rate of the worth of such men as have deserved .. well of the commonwealth. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 44 Wise Men were not .so high-prized as they had been, and grew daily less and less in the ordinary rate and esteem of the World.

†c. Valuation, rating. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1653 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 331 For want of sufficient time a just and perfect survey or rate of each parish..could not be made and returned.

3. Price, the sum paid or asked for a single thing. † Also *pl.* (17th c.)

Properly distinct from 6 b, in which *rate* implies that the same price or sum applies to a number of similar cases; but the two senses cannot always be clearly distinguished.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 14 *Ant. E.* Fiue hundred Duckets villaine for a rope? *E. Dro.* Ile serue you sir fiue hundred at the rate. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie* 10 To purchase heaven for repenting, Is no hard rate. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1684 IV. 599 The devil..knows the price and value of a soul, and will pay any rate for it rather than lose his market. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. vi. (1848) 117 Giving great rates for neck-laces of true pearl. 1770 LADY MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I 66 His Catholic Majesty is inclined..to come to an accommodation with us at almost any rate. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 416 They prove too often at how dear a rate He sells protection.

†b. *At the rate of*, at the cost of. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. iii. (1848) 305 The folly of gaming anything at the rate of losing their own Souls. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 1 To purchase a .. momentary Pleasure at the Rate of making an honest Man unhappy

c. *At an easy rate*, without great expense; also *transf.* without great loss or suffering. † *Of easy rate*, cheaply purchased. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Baron's Wars* (ROXB.) 340 O! hadst thou in thy glory thus beene slayne, All thy delights had beene of easie rate. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xiv. (1848) 142 Having sadly Experienc'd..Sickness, I am thereby brought, though at no easie Rate, to set a high Value upon Health. 1726-31 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng* (1743) II. xvii. 118 Thinking himself very happy in coming off at so easy a rate 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 73, I think to win thee at an easier rate.

II. 4. The amount or number of one thing which corresponds or has relation to a certain amount or number of some other thing. Chiefly in phr. *at* († *after*) *the rate of*.

The second number being commonly unity (esp. some unit of time) is sometimes omitted (cf. quot. 1860).

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 147 Euery man takyng after the Rate of xijd ob by the weke. 1538-9 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 278 After the rate of xviij[s]. the hundredd. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 Six score acres, after the rate of 21 foote to every pearche of the sayd acre. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 148, I feare me, hee reckoneth after the Athenian rate, ten for one. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas II*, c. 20 § 6 [Interest] after the rate of six pounds per cent. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VII. 5163/2 They will contend who shall get the silver at the rate of 15 pounds for one of guld. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 112/1, I suppose we had gone at the rate of six miles an hour. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. § 746 Although we were going at the rate of nine knots, the ship made no noise. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 34 The ants brought in dead insects..at the rate of about twenty-eight a minute.

†b. Ratio, proportion. *Obs.*

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 2 The Base and Height are said to be rational one to another, when as the rate or reason of both may be expressed by a number of the same measure given. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks.* 4 There is the same rate of the Water D to the Water O, as there is of the length of the pipe N, to the length of the pipe M.

5. Value (of money, goods, etc.) as applicable to each individual piece or equal quantity.

Custom-house rates orig. belong to this sense, a standard value being assigned to each class of article, and duty paid in accordance with this. In 1657 the title of the 'book of rates' is 'Book of Values of Merchandize imported, according to which Excise is to be paid by the First Buyer'.

With reference to money, *rate* denotes the conventional or legal value of the metals or coins in relation to each other (cf. RATIO 3).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXXVI. 122 After y[e] rate of money nowe current, a quarter of whete was worth .ii. marks & a halfe. 1545 (*title*) The rates of the custome house bothe inwarde and outwarde. 1610 (*title*) Book of Rates. 1612 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 214 Proclamation

for the rate of goolde, as the angell, soureigne and white royall at xis. a peece. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 147 The Book of Rates by which the Prizes of all Goods are Regulated at the Custom-House for the Payment of Customs and Duties. 1758 J. HARRIS *Ess. Money & Coins* II. 53 The legal rate of an ounce of either of these metals in coin is called the mint price.

b. The basis of equivalence on which one form of currency is exchanged for another. (Cf. EXCHANGE 3 and 4.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rate*, The rates of exchange, factorship, &c. 1779 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IV. 2865/2 When the Flemish rate rises above par, Britain gains and Holland loses by the exchange. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 109/1 The par, for the time being, would be brought to coincide with the actual rate. 1865 PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 164 The only question was as to the rate at which they should be liquidated.

6. The amount *of* a charge or payment (such as interest, discount, wages, etc.) having relation to some other amount or basis of calculation.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 (*title*) An acte for maintenaunce of the nauy of England, and for certaine rates of frayctes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 46 He . brings downe The rate of vsance here with vs in Venice 1652 *Votes Parl. conc. Encouragem. Mariners*, That the Rates and Proportions of Pay .. be allowed to the Officers of the several Ranks of ships. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 107 The rate of interest has in most countries been regulated by law. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manchester Strike* iii. 34 It is not on this that the rate of wages depends. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 The rate of the income tax ought to vary with the means of the payers.

b. A fixed charge applicable to each individual case or instance; *esp.* the (*or* an) amount paid or demanded for a certain quantity of a commodity, material, work, etc.

In 17th c. freq. used of the prices of goods (cf. note to 3); in later use chiefly of charges for carriage.

1526 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V 402 Every man or woman which makith aquavitie.. to paye the accostomid ratte to the silver boxe. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 662/1 The rest .. should be placed in parte of the landes .. at such rate, or rather better then others. 1640 NABBES *The Bride* I. iv, I like the rates: may the wines please as well. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 56 The Rate of Bricklayers their work. Good London Brick-layers will work the Rod for forty shillings. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 67 The set rate for the Blood of a Man is five hundred Piasties. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 P 11 Bread was sold at Paris for 6*d.* per Pound, and there was not half enough even at that Rate. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coach*, Hackney-coaches .. exposed to hire .. at rates fixed by authority. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 147 The company are authorised to take the following rates, viz. For clay, brick, or stones, one halfpenny per ton per mile. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II vii. (1852) 312 Letters containing one enclosure charged with two single rates. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/2 The high rates of the railway companies prevented the cheaper kinds of fish from being sent to the markets.

†**c.** Relative cost or expense (of living). *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 61 At how easie a rate doe these creatures live that are fed with rest! 1646 BOYLE *Let. to Marcombes* 22 Oct., Wks 1772 I. p. xxxiii, I have been forced to live at a very high rate (considering the inconsiderableness of my income).

d. (Usually *pl.*) Amount of assessment on property for local purposes. (Cf. CHURCH-RATE, POOR-RATE.) Also *fig.*, the rate-collector.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 48 The Rates must be made with the consent of the major part of the Parish. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. Wks. 1823 I. 138 The rates are high; we have a-many poor. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 307/1 If the parish fail to meet, the churchwardens may themselves impose a rate. 1881 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Leeds* 7 Oct, Rates have increased in towns with great rapidity. 1888 R. L. STEVENSON *Popular Authors* II, Even the Rates and Taxes that besiege your door, have actually read your tales.

7. Degree of speed in moving from one place to another; the ratio between the distance covered and the time taken to traverse it. Chiefly in phr. (*to go* etc.) *at a ... rate.* Also const. *of* (travelling, etc).

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 43 We travelled at a great rate, marching whole dayes without resting. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* I. i, When my Lord beheld the ship pursuing, And saw her rate so far exceeding ours, He came to me. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 67 The coach drove on, at a round rate. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ix. 292 The most rapid rate of ox-wagon travelling, .. about thirty miles a day. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 99 The motion .. swiftly augmented to the rate of an avalanche. 1876 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On banks of Amazon* 119 The whole herd .. wheeling round, off they went at a rapid rate.

b. Relative speed of working, acting, etc.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 P 11 As workmen will not easily be hurried beyond their ordinary rate. 1858 HOMANS *Cyclop. Commerce* 1724/1 The operation has been since proceeding at a still greater rate. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 268 The *actio agentis* .. is simply, in modern English phraseology, the rate at which the agent works.

c. Of time-pieces: Amount of gain or loss on the correct time during twenty-four hours.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 139 Their clocks being regulated, and their errors and rates ascertained and applied.

8. Relative amount of variation, increase, decrease, etc.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 90 A set of glass bubbles, varying from each other in specific gravity at an equal rate. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 133 Three millions of paupers .. increasing at a frightful rate per day. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* (1885) 357 Rate of change of velocity is called in Kinematics Acceleration. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 The rate of augmentation being affected by the character of the rocks bored through.

b. *techn.* of the inclination in the thread of a screw.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 637 In this comparatively inferior class of screws, whether or not their pitches or rates have any exact relationship to the inch, is a matter of indifference.

III. 9. Standard or measure in respect of quality or condition; hence, class, kind, sort, †rank. (See also FIRST-RATE A 1.) †*In rate of* = as. †*To the rate*, ? to the full.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richm.* Wks. (1876) 291 She was of singuler wysedome ferre passynge the comyn rate of women. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 45 Somewhat .. whereby it may be vnderstanded to be taken in rate of a vice. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* IV. i, They had their sute, they landed, and too th' rate grew rich and powerfull. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 He was very learned, according to the rate of that age. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C vij b, The several Materials .. are of the best Rate, as any can be. 1682 J. FLAVELL *Fear* 13 'Tis a great sin to love or fear any creature above the rate of a creature. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* v. i, I look your coffers shou'd maintain me at my rate. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 P 7 The intemperate Meals and loud Jollities of the common Rate of Country Gentlemen. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xi, Her brother's disposition to look down on the common rate of social intercourse.

b. *Naut.* Class of vessels, *esp.* war-vessels, according to their size or strength. (See also FIRST-, SECOND-RATE, etc.)

The old division of the British navy into six rates of vessels, according to the number of guns carried, is fully explained by Falconer (*Marine Dict.* s.v. *Rates*). The vessels of the U. S. navy are rated by tonnage.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 132 Frigots and Barks enter the River, and Vessels of a middle rate shelter under the Ilha da Naos. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 40, I am very well satisfied that Ships of all Rates will be built at Wexford. 1691 T. H[AIE] *Acc. New Inventions* Ded. x, Fifteen Capital Ships for the Royal Navy, besides many more of the lesser Rate. 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3775/1 Any of Our Ships of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Rate, or Fire-Ships. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 154 Of various rates they sail, Of ensigns various. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 3 A ship of so small a rate as the Trial. 1816 [see FIRST-RATE A 1].

c. *Naut.* Rating.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 View but his Muster-Books, and you'll, by their Rates, fancy his Men the stoutest Fellows in the Navy.

d. Class or sub-class of buildings, in respect of purpose or size.

Chiefly used with ref. to the construction and materials of the various classes of buildings, as regulated by Acts of Parliament.

1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, c. 78 That the several Churches, .. Dwelling houses, and all other Buildings whatsoever shall be divided into the seven several Rates or classes of Building herein-after described. 1814 *Reg. Park* 51 As to the rates of houses, second and third rates would generally be most useful. 1845 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 84 § 7 Any Building of whatever kind which is not hereby expressly assigned to any Class or Rate of a Class.

†**10.** Standard of conduct or action; hence, manner, mode, style. Chiefly with *after*. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) viii, I keip the rait and custome of my dame. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 20 Skelton laureat After this rate Defendeth with his pen All Englysh men. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 52 Thus sate they all around in seemely rate. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 14 He speaking after the rate of the eldest sonne of Gogmagog; more like a Polyphemus than like a Paul. 1659 SHIRLEY *Hon. & Mam.* v. ii, I have not liv'd After the rate to fear another world. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 77 They behaved themselves after another rate in private. 1792 COWPER *Let. to J. Johnson* 22 Oct, I proceed much after the old rate; rising cheerless ., and brightening a little as the day goes on.

†**b.** *At a* (*certain*) *rate*: In a .. way or manner. So *at this rate*, etc. *Obs.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 782 He used me at a Rate, which might have assured me he would deny me nothing. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XIII. xviii. (1733) 351 Let them treat their King at never so coarse a Rate, the Multitude would be sure to side with them. 1707 WATTS *Hymns*, '*Come holy Spirit, heavenly Dove*' iv, Dear Lord! and shall we ever lie At this poor dying rate? 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 150 A grave and sober Man, and not pleased with their lying at this loose Rate the first Night.

11. Degree or extent of action, feeling, etc. Chiefly in phr. *at a ... rate* (passing into 7 b and freq. not clearly distinct from 10 b).

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1130 Of your bounte the accustomable rate. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX. xii, O Lord, thou know'st in highest rate I hate them all as foes to me. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (Vol. I) 304 If you feed all your flock at this rate [etc.]. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound* § 26, I swore and curst at that most fearful Rate, that she was made to tremble to hear me. 1703 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) II. 105 It is very hard for flesh and blood to live after that rate of strictness. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 122 The dogs .. laid themselves down, panting at a great rate.

IV. Phrases.

†**12. a.** *After the rate*, on the same scale, in proportion. *Obs.*

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Ye inhabitantz .. pay to oure .. soverain Lord, 11 *s.* And so above, aftre ye rate. 1505 *Berwick Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 10 The gilde .. ordened . the stone to wey xvj poundes and the halfstone after the rayt, and the quarter after the rayt. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 121 Let two of them be bores, and foure of them sowes, and so to contynue after the rate. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 161 His manner of vtterance .. [is] more plaine, or busie and intricate, or otherwise affected after the rate.

†**b.** *After one rate*, equally, to an equal extent; in the same manner. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 158 The clergy both pore preste and prelate .. vse the same almost after one rate. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 129 Therfore shall the world continue alwayes after one rate.

†**13. a.** *Of a rate*, on a par or equality, equal. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 310 The cases of Pericles & Pompeius [were] muche what of a rate in all behalfes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 438 This would .. make lazinesse and painfulnesse both of a rate, when beggary was the reward of both. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 629 Their Valours too were of a Rate.

†**b.** *At a rate*, equally. Also, of equal cost, equally easy to attain. *Obs.*

a 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 184 He also graunted liberty of coyning to certaine Cities and Abbeies, allowing them one staple, and two puncheons at a rate, with certaine restrictions. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 166 Those that raise a new house from the ground are blame-worthy if they make it not handsome, seeing to them Method and Confusion are both at a rate.

14. *At any rate.* †**a.** At any price or cost; on any terms. *Obs.* †**b.** (With negatives.) On any account. *Obs.* **c.** Under any circumstances; in any or either case. **d.** At all events; at least. †**e.** By any means. *Obs.*

1619 FLETCHER *False One* I. i, I have no friend, .. or Country, but your favour, Which I'le preserve at any rate 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* A ij, The malice of such as carpe at any rate. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Pref., Some men seek in a few years after, to get rid of them at any rate. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 95 People .. who go over to the Indies with no other design but to enrich themselves at any rate. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 272 Those deserving Citizens have at any rate kept up the internal Part of a Fabrick. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 58 We must not . offend our Harry at any rate. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv 442 He recommended, if not a decision, at any rate a suspension of the design. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxix. 348 All would be well, or, at any rate, comfortable with her.

15. *At all rates.* †**a.** At any cost or by any means. *Obs.* **b.** At all events = 14 d.

1704 *Gd. Expedient for Innocence & Peace* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 12/2 The vicious Man .. will boggle at nothing; but, at all Rates, will climb up to .. Posts of Advantage or Authority 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) II. 117 Let him at all rates make haste to find it, though for this he should sacrifice everything else. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxiv, Bucklaw's friends .. had previously insisted that he should, at all rates, be transported from the castle to the nearest of their houses. 1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) I 291 They .. were determined at all rates that all should know that they could speak strange languages.

16. *At that* (or *this*) *rate*, in that case, things being so, under these circumstances. (Common in colloquial use.)

1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VII. 4168/1 It may be asked, how, at this rate, any silver has remained in England?

17. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 6 *d*) as *rate-aid*, *-aided* adj., *-collector*, †*-master*, *-payer*, *-paying*; also †**rate tithe** (see quot.).

1894 *Ch. Times* 22 June 678/1 *Rate-aid, with its corollary of partially popular control. 1882 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 2/5 State-aided and *rate-aided schools. 1888 MRS. H WARD *R. Elsmere* V. xxxi, Imagine Mr. Langham interviewed by a *rate-collector or troubled about coals! 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 26 The *Rate-masters for their appraysement and visiting of each barrel of salt. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 120 The election by the *rate payers of a certain number of vestrymen. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii (ed. 2) 523 The *rate-paying constituency. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 473 Inhabitancy, not 'rate-paying', is the only right test of the Parish Roll. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Rate Tythe* is where Sheep or other Cattel are kept in a Parish for less time than a year, the Owner must pay Tythe for them *pro rata* according to the Custom of the place.

Rate (reɪt), *sb.*[2] *Hunting.* [f. RATE *v.*[2]] A reproof to a dog.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xiii. 30 With your wande you muste .. beate him a good while .. to the ende that another time he may know the rate. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 95 As long as they will stop at a rate, they are not chastised. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. § 6 (ed. 2) 33 The dog .. should be brought back with the already-taught rate, 'Ware-chase'.

Rate, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ratum* neut. of *ratus*: see RATE *sb.*[1]] Ratification.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 519 Irrevocable; never fails; never without the rates Of all powers else.

Rate, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rate* (13th c.).] The spleen.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F iij, Than put owt the paunche, and from the paunche taas Away wightly the Rate sich as he haas. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxv. 406 Greeues comming or proceeding from the Rate or Spleene. [1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) Suppl., *Rate of a Boar*, a word used by the old Venatory writers for the Spleen of a Boar.]

Rate, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ratus*: see RATE *sb.*[3] Cf. OF. *rate* (1370 in Godef.).] Valid.

c 1400 *Apol Lol.* 70 Mariage mad in þrid & ferd degre, aȝen þe ordinaunce of þe kirk, is rate & stable. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. rule i. § 56 The church of Rome

.. hath pronounced some marriages void which by the rule of nature .. were rate and legal.

Rate (rēⁱt), *v.*[1] [f. RATE *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To fix, assign, settle the amount of (a payment, fine, etc.). *Obs.*

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 178/2 After the rate and afferant of the seid Rent, to be rated and affered with the seid Burgage. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 169 To rate the fine, according to the quantitie of their trespasse. *a* 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 182 It was referred to the King to rate how much he should pay.

† **b.** To divide proportionally; to allot or apportion (*between* or *to* persons) as an amount or sum to be received or paid (quot. 1661); also, to give or assign (one) his share. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 6 The same DC. Marcs to be rated and apporcioned betwix the seid Mary and Elizabeth. 1530 PALSGR 679/2, I rate one, I set one to his porcyon or stynte. .. He wolde eate more than thre and he might be suffred, but I shall rate hym well ynoughe. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 31 b, It is rated out vnto you by a plain rule, howe muche or litel ye ought to require of the people for any duetie. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 25 We had not rated him His part o' th' Isle. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxiv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 60 A Bill for inabling Churchwardens to rate such monys as are for the repare of churches.

2. To reckon, calculate, estimate the amount or sum of. Now *rare*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 44 When we see the figure of the house, Then must we rate the cost of the Erection. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 28 It hath lost by the Dunkirkers, a thousand pounds. and other loses not rated. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A ij b, Tis not Life, but Time, we ought to rate. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 173 There shall he pause with horrent brow, to rate What millions died—that Cæsar might be great! 1814 CARY tr. *Dante, Par.* xxiv. 19 They, by the measure paced .. Made me to rate the riches of their joy.

3. To estimate the (†nature) worth or value of; to appraise, value, †price.

1599 Sir J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* Poems (Grosart) I. 76 When she rates things, .. The name of Reason she obtaines by this. 1626 Sir R. COTTON in Shaw *Monetary Tracts* (1896) 44 Being all either Mechanicks or Merchants, they can rate accordingly their labours or their wares .. to the present condition of their money in exchange. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 48 It were likewise better to agree with Painters, to have their work rated on running measure. 1710 SWIFT in *Tatler* No. 230 P 2 You may see them gilt and in Royal Paper of Five or Six Hundred Pages, and rated accordingly. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 P 8 Instead of rating the man by his performance, we rate too frequently the performance by the man. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 14 Gold may be rated to its utmost grain. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 323 We English are capable of rating him far more correctly if we knew him better.

b. To value *at* a certain sum. Also with other preps. as *above*, *below*, or with advbs. as *high*, *ly*), *low*, etc.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 282 The Hospital of Saint Laurence .. rated at twenty poundes yeerely. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxv. Wks. 1684 IV. 651 They brought out their Books and burnt them .. ; which .. were rated at 50000 pieces of silver. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 21 Slaves and Negroes are usually rated at about 15 *l.* one with another. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 41 Human life is lower rated in all parts of Italy than with us. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. v, A future age .. may rate high this poor invention. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 191 Each offence against morality was rated at its specific money value. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 57 You rate yourself too humbly.

c. To assign a certain value to (coin or metals) as, or in relation to, monetary standards. (Chiefly in *pass.*; also const. *to*.)

1758 J. HARRIS *Ess. Money & Coins* II. 60 Let us suppose that in England gold coins are rated five per cent. higher in proportion to silver. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 44 Copper is rated very much above its real value. 1858 HOMANS *Cyclop. Commerce* 339/2 In England, copper pence and halfpence are rated at about 72 per cent. above their real value. 1893 LD. ALDENHAM *Colloquy on Currency* iv. (1900) 111 Silver was the standard; gold was rated to it.

4. To reckon, esteem, consider, count. †Const. *to* with infin.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 89 Thus God must be rated to goueine aboue, and the Pope beneath. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* x. (1579) 291 Then should not he [Themistocles] afterward haue bene rated, as a betrayer of Greekeland. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 182 All that life can rate Worth name of life, in thee hath estimate. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 P 3 The Buildings would be rated as Lumber. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 May, Surely I may rate myself among their benefactors. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 70 A king, Whom all men rate as kind and hospitable. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 69 Consider well: my memory good is rated.

5. In *pass.* To be subjected or liable to payment of a certain rate; to be valued for purposes of assessment, taxation, or the like.

1580 *Act 23 Elis.* c. 15 § 27 The Inhabitants of the Parishe of St Martyn .. shalbe assessed, rated and taxed [etc.]. *a* 1698 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) A iv, About 1400 sorts, or distinctions of Commodities, rated to pay Customs. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi, Constancy, chastity, good sense, and good nature, were not rated, because they would not bear the charge of collecting. 1809 BAWDWEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 154 This is rated in the manor to which it belongs. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, One poor parish in this very Union is rated to the amount of five and sixpence in the pound. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. l. 68 Houses are generally rated at a value somewhat below the amount of the rent.

b. Const. *to* (the payment required).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 230 Clergie-men are deeply rated to all payments. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I. 1 Were you not rated to the public charge? 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. ii. (1869) II. 411 The estimation by which Great Britain is rated to the land-tax. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 356 The party shall have been rated to all poor rates .. made in respect of the premises.

c. *To rate up*, to impose a higher rate (of insurance).

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 481 The habit of 'rating up' for tropical fever, ague, dysentery, &c. .. is also fully justified by experience.

6. Chiefly *Naut.* To place in a certain class or rank: to give rating to.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 These .. are rated able on his Ship's Books. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan. Mar. Syst.* 7 Each man .. shall have two months pay advanced him, according to the class in which he is rated. 1803 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. ccxiv, Captain Hillyar has been so good as to say he would rate you Mid. 1885 *Hunt's Yachting Mag.* 383 As a ketch she should be rated as a Schooner. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc. i. 10 On board that ship I was rated as surgeon.

b. *intr.* To have a certain rating or position; to be rated *as*. Also quasi-*trans.* (quot. 1809).

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 362 She rates 36 guns, and is to be named the Malacca. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 24 The deed he saw could not have rated higher Than his most worthless life. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 174 My master was to be permitted to rate as a full journeyman.

7. *trans.* **a.** To calculate or fix at a certain rate.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 91 From household servants being mostly paid by time, the generality of persons are most familiar with wages so rated. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 165 It was .. the cost of their maintenance as rated by themselves which they threateningly demanded.

b. To ascertain the variation of (a chronometer) from true time.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 36 The facilities which they offer for rating chronometers 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 193 The watch used in rating chronometers, should .. be carried in a box.

c. *U.S.* To convey at certain rates.

1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., Large quantities of freight have been rated through to New York by .. other lines.

Rate (rēⁱt), *v.*[2] Also 6 **rayt, rait.** [Of obscure origin.

Langland has ARATE, of which *rate* may be an aphetic form. In the C-text (xiii. 35) two MSS. of the beginning of the 15th c. have the readings *rate* and *rehete*; with the latter cf. Udall's RAHATE.]

1. *trans.* To chide, scold, reprove vehemently or angrily. Const. *for*, †*of*. (In 16–17th c. freq. intensified by *all to*.) **a.** a person.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 277 He shal be rated of his studiyng. 1392–3 *Complaint* in *Peasants' Rising* (1899) 50 The Maior did openlie rate the said ministers for that they had donne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xii, Sire Dagonet folowed after Kynge Mark cryenge and rateynge hym as a wood man 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 21 Fathers rate not youre children. 1534 [see ALL *adv.* 15]. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1064/1 Hee rose vp and shut the doores, and .. rated me for leauing them vnshut. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 229 The Bishop being angrie, rated the fellow roughly. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 160 As if a father .. should not be content to chide, beat, and all to rate him. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* I. 94 The King was in some Passion at his Men, and rated them for running away. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi. 101 He .. began to rate them soundly for their ingratitude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 363 [Elizabeth] rated great nobles as if they were schoolboys.

b. a dog. (Cf. RATE *sb.*[2])

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 71 Hee rateth his dogge, for wallowing in carrion. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 124 The Shepheard sets his Dogge upon his Sheepe to bring them in, but when they are brought in, he rates his Dogge. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 106 When hounds are rated and do not answer the rate, they should be coupled up immediately. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* (1858) 77 If he is immediately called in and rated, or perhaps corrected, .. he will learn his proper lesson.

†**2** To drive *away*, *back*, *from* or *off*, by rating.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 132 The Varlets of the kennel .. rate away the houndes. — *Faulconrie* 183 Ryding .. about hir on horsebacke, and rating backe your Spaniels. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* v. iii, I am a dogge, and Phylosophy rates mee from carion. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 99 He .. Rated my Vnckle from the Councell-Boord. 1640 W. BRIDGE *True Sould. Convoy* 35 Afflictions shall be all rated of in due time, as the dog is when he falleth upon a friend. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 228 All attempts of surviving malice .. give me leave to rate off with indignation.

3. *intr.* To utter strong or angry reproofs. Chiefly const *at*.

1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 175 If those .. Be thus vpbrayded, chid, and rated at. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 224 There were four Lions .. under one mans charge, who never ceas'd raving and rating after them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 98 Mrs. Jewkes .. fell a rating at her most sadly. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. vii 31 Her step-mother .. seemed seldom to address her but to rate and chide. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1253 Such a one As all day long hath rated at her child.

†**Rate**, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ratus*: see RATE *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To ratify.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 123 That they from thence might call King Priam, .. to rate the truce they swore. *Ibid.* XIV. 230 That all the Gods .. may to us be witnesses and rate What thou hast vow'd.

Rate, variant of RET *v.*

Rateabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being rateable.

1849 PENFOLD *Princ. Rating Comp.* (ed. 2) 31 The general principle .. , that .. rent is to be taken to determine the amount of the rateability.

Rateable (rēⁱ·tăb'l), *a.* Also 6– **ratable.** [f. RATE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being rated, estimated, or calculated, esp. in accordance with some scale; proportional.

1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 533/1 Chargeable with lyke and egall Sommes, ratable at xx*s* of Freeholde. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 420 He shall have the Writ to be discharged for a ratable proportion. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 103. 624 A rateable distribution being made of their estates to the Kings well-deseruing friends. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Gallant* (Arb.) 40 He is .. an ornament .. and is meerely ratable accordingly, fiftie or an hundred Pound. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 124 Men consented to fix certain rateable values upon money. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 19 Requiring a rateable part, according to such declaration.

2. Liable to payment of rates.

1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii. (ed. 2) 231 English subjects, being free holders, rateable to a certain value. *Ibid.* 327 Protestants of 10*s.* rateable estate. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 165 To paupers, as well as to rateable inhabitants. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. (1862) II. 319 The rateable property of the citizen.

Rateably (rēⁱ·tăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rateable manner; proportionately.

1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 2 Every Capteyn .. shall .. pay .. the Wages ratably as is allowed unto theym by the King. 1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1288/1 We Christen people, .. be ratabli bounden to the beliefe of moe thinges then were the Jewes. 1582 *Durham Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 116 Payinge all chardges ratiblye for the same. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 35 A summe of mony ratably levyed according to the proportion of the lands. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/4 Whoever discovers the said Goods, or Part, shall .. be Ratably rewarded. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 126 The effectual mode of conducting canals, is by companies, subscribing rateably to the expense. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 256 A scheme of tribute .. assessed rateably upon each city by Lysander.

Rate-book. [f. RATE *sb.*[1]]

1. A book of rates or prices.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 240 When God maketh up his Jewells, it is thence Rate Books will be made. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* Prol. 43 In no rate-book it was ever found That Pegasus was valued at five pound. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 329/1 *Rate-book*, a priced vocabulary of government stores [etc.].

2. A book containing the valuations of properties for the purposes of local taxation.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 300 They .. burned rate-books in the market place. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 39 A list of the occupiers to whom they had delivered schedules .. to be taken from the local rate-books.

Rated (rēⁱ·tĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RATE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Reckoned, esteemed, classed; assessed, etc. Now usually, subject to rates.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 37 Paying the fine of rated Treachery. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 17 [Q.] Owen Glendower's absence .. Who with them was a rated sinew. 1758 BRAKENRIDGE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 467 The rated houses are to the cottages more than two to one. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 182 A rated Port Ship. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 225 If there be any quills found in the wings, they are chargeable with the rated duties thereon. 1883 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 12/1 Additional burden on the rated occupiers.

Rated (rēⁱ·tĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RATE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Scolded, severely reproved.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i 29 As rated spaniell takes his burden up for feare. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. i. The rated horse-boy. 1825 — *Talisman* iv, Couching like a rated hound. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvi, He merely passed by sheepishly with a rated, scowling look.

Rateen: see RATTEEN.

Ratel[1] (rēⁱ·tĕl). Also 9 **rattel.** [a. Cape Du. *ratel*, of uncertain origin.

Kolbe identified the name with the Du. equivalent of RATTLE *sb.*[1] (see RATTLEMOUSE 2, and J. Platt in *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 1903, p. 466), but the reason he gives appears to be quite unfounded.]

A carnivorous quadruped of S. Africa, *Mellivora capensis*, of the family *Mustelidæ*; the honey-badger or honey-ratel. The name is also applied to an Indian species, *M. indica*.

1777 tr. SPARRMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 43 Not only the Dutch and Hottentots, but likewise a species of quadruped, which the Dutch name a Ratel [*note*, Probably a new species of badger], are frequently conducted to wild bee-hives by this bird. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. xiv. 179 The Ratel, so called in Africa both by the colonists and Hottentots. 1830 BENNETT *Menag. Zool. Soc.* i. 16 In size the Ratel is about equal to the Badger, to which it also bears a distant resemblance in form. 1862 C. ROSSETTI *Goblin M.* (1884) 3 One like a ratel tumbled hurry-skurry. *Ibid.* 13 Cat-like and rat-like, Ratel- and wombat-like.

†**Ratel**[2], *Obs. rare*[−1]. Also 6 **-yll.** [a. OF. *ratelle* (Godef.), dim. of *rate* RATE *sb.*[4]; cf. F. *rateleux* splenetic.] The spleen.

1503 *Kal. of Shepherdes* I vj b, Cancer has lordshyp aboue .. the stomak .. the ratel [1506 ratyll] and the lyghttys.

Ratel, -er, obs. forms of RATTLE, -LER.

Ra·teless, *a.* [f. RATE *sb.*[1] 6 d + -LESS.] Having no rates.

1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 182, I would the town I lived in were rateless!

†**Ratelier.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *râtelier* rack, stand, set of teeth, etc. f. *râtel* RATELL.] A stand for arms.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* III. 101 The rateliers were stored with Launces, the shields of these foure Princes were placed neere to the Barriers.

†Ra·telike, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RATEABLY.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVII. (1599) 781 Taxing euerie towne ratelike with bands and numbers [of soldiers].

†Ratell. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *râtel* (F. *râteau*), *rastel*: see RASTEL.] A rake.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 Ratellis, pycosis, sawis, axes, nayles.

Ratell, obs. form of RATTLE *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹

†Ra·tely, *adv. Obs.* [f. RATE *sb.*¹ + -LY 2.] = RATEABLY.

1472-5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 161/2 To receyve..such sommes of money,.. rately as is aforeseid. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Asmoche money as shall suffise to pay the Masons..rately after the numbre of workmen.

†Ra·tement. *Obs. rare.* [f. RATE *v.*¹ + -MENT.] Rating, valuation.

1623-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 41 A iust note of the quality and quantitie of euery mans ratement was taken. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. vii. (1634) 532 He first ordered ratements, subsidies, and valuations of the people's wealth.

Rater¹ (rē·tə). [f. RATE *v.*¹ + -ER 1.]

1. One who (or a thing which) rates, estimates, measures, etc. Now *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Pereguant*, an equall rater, taxer, assessor of others. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 11 The wise Rater of things,..will obey the Powers over Him. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 292 A Clothier..shall not be a Rater of Wages of any Artificer. 1823 *Mechanics' Mag.* No. 4. 59 The Rater is to give the rate of a ship's sailing.

2. A vessel, etc. of a specified rate.

In recent use with ref. to the tonnage of racing vessels.

1806-37 [see FIRST-RATER]. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 336/2 Three centre-board cutters..These include one 10-rater and two 2½-raters.

Rater² (rē·tə). [f. RATE *v.*² + -ER 1.] One who reproves or scolds.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 218 Here was she already installed as rater of his conduct, instead of rendering him an account of hers. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Mar. 321/1 Far be it from us to say that the rating is generally undeserved. But .. the rater delivers it evidently from a purely personal point of view.

Rat-goose. *Ornith.* [Given by Willughby, app. as a local name.] A kind of wild-goose, supposed to be the brent-goose.

The statement of Pennant (*Zool.* II. 453) that 'the Danish and Norwegian names for this bird are *Radgaas* and *Raatgaas*' is app. erroneous.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) 276 Rat-Goose or Road-Goose. *Brenthus fortasse.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Rat-goose*, in Zoology, the name of a small species of wild goose, common in some of the northern counties of England. 1768 PENNANT *British Zool.* II. 453 The Rat or Roadgoose of Mr. Willoughby agrees in so many respects with this kind [the brent goose], that we suppose it only to be a young bird not come to full feathers. 1824 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 261 The Brent Goose is known in some parts of England by the name of Rat or Road Goose.

Rath (raþ), *sb.* [Ir. *rath*, now pron. (rā).] *Irish Antiq.* An enclosure (usually of a circular form) made by a strong earthen wall, and serving as a fort and place of residence for the chief of a tribe; a hill-fort. (Often incorrectly ascribed to the Danes.)

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 642/2 There is a great use amongest the Irish to make greate assemblyes together upon a rath or hill. *Ibid.*, They are called Danerathes, that is, hills of the Danes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. II. ii. 161 A ground of aduantage, being a strong Rath, between the towne and the Camp. 1700 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 525 Their round Entrenchments, commonly called Danes Rathes. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 21 One of those raised earthen works, which the Irish writers call raths. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* II. 361 With the tombs of Hector and Achilles appearing like Irish raths. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvii. 231 The 'good people' still linger around the raths and glens.

Hence **Rathed** *a.*, surrounded by an earthen wall.

1861 J. Y. SIMPSON *Archaeol.* 36 The true sites of the .. towns—or merely perhaps stockaded or rathed villages.

Rath, obs. form of RAITH; variant of RATHE.

Rathare, obs. form of RATHER *adv.*

Rathe, obs. form of RAITH.

†Rathe, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* In 3 raþ(e, **rath.** [a. ON. *rǫ́ð* = OE. *rǽd* REDE *sb.*] Counsel, advice; help.

c 1200 ORMIN 1414 Þatt tezz forr þe deofless raþ Drihhtiness raþ forrwurrpenn. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 75 To þe faderles was he rath, Wo so dede hem wrong or lath. *Ibid.* 2542.

Rathe (rē·ð), *sb.*² Now *dial.* Also 7 **raeth,** 8 **rath,** 8–9 **rade,** 9 **raithe.** See also RAER and RAVE *sb.*² [Of obscure origin; perh. the base of RADDLE *sb.*¹]

1. A cart-rail = RAVE *sb.*² 1.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 102 Cart..without rathes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The bodye of the wayne of oke, the staues, the nether rathes, the ouer rathes [etc.]. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4112/4 With this Crest, a Cock upon a Rath. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 88 Three Waggons had each a Board..fix'd Cross the Middle of each Waggon by Iron Pins, to the Top of the Rades or Sides. 1875– in dial. glossaries, in forms *rathe* (Chesh., Shropsh., Leic.) and *rade* (Som., Berks, Hants, Sussex). 1890 BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* v. 34 Numerous waggons with hurdles tied along their rathes.

2. *Weaving.* = RAVE *sb.*² 3.

1564 *Inv.* in Noake *Worcestershire Relics* (1877) 13 In the weaving shoppe a rathe, a warpinge bore, a troughe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 346/2 The Raeth is a thing like a Rake... The Raeth keeps the Yarn in Warping, that they shall not tangle or twist one with another. 1886 in *Cheshire Gloss.* Suppl.

Rathe (rē·ð), **rath** (raþ), *a.*¹ *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **hræð-**, *pl.* **hraðe,** 5 *Sc.*, 6–7, 9 **rath,** 7 **raith,** 4–7, 9 **rathe,** 9 *dial.* **rave.** [f. RATHE *adv.*; rare in OE. in place of *hræd* RAD *a.*¹, but common after *c* 1400. For the uses of the compar. and superl. see RATHER *a.*, RATHEST *a.*]

1. Quick in action, speedy, prompt; eager, earnest, vehement.

c 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xiii. 6 Heora fet beoð swiðe hraðe blod to azeotanne. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 98 Was noȝte the rede Knyghte so rathe For to wayte hym with skathe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6442 To reule þaim wele he was full' rathe. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 66 In deede the rage which wrong him there was rathe. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, Art there, lad?—ay, youth's aye rathe—but look to thyself.

2. Done, occurring, coming, etc., before the usual or natural time; early.

Originally with *too*: cf. RATHE *adv.* 1 b.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 247 Tilyng . Is not to rathe yf dayis thryis fyue Hit be preuent. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1612) 249 Rathe marriage is the cause why men be now of lesse stature than they haue been before time. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) I iij, Those swarmes, if they be rathe, will swarme againe unless they be ouer-hiued. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 22 The rath sower ne're borrows o' th' late. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, Laying his head in a rath grave. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 13 A rathe December blights my lagging May. 1886 *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v. *Rathe*... The expression..a rave spring..is not uncommon.

b. esp. of fruits, flowers, etc., which grow, bloom, or ripen early in the year. (Cf. RATHE-RIPE.)

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 53 For to haue rath or timely Peares... For to haue them rath or soone, ye shall graffe them on the Pine Tree. 1600 E. B. in *Eng. Helicon* B iv b, And made the rathe and timely primrose grow. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 142. 1652 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 9 To sow Raith, (or early ripe) Pease. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. ii, Where .. the rathe primrose decks the mead. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (1886) 357 A single anemone trembly and rathe. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Springtides, On the Cliffs* 44 The labours, whence men reap Rathe fruit of hopes and fears.

3. Early in the day; belonging to the morning.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 8 The rathe Morning newly but awake. 1635 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 191 Intending to aske her what shee made there at so rathe an houre. *a* 1835 HOGG *Allan of Dale* 29 Beginning thy rath orisons here. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Fine Arts* (1897) III. iii. 110 The rathe tints of early dawn.

4. Belonging to, or forming, the first part of some period of time.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CX, Thy converse drew us with delight, The men of rathe and riper years. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* XXXI, The young ardour of spring and the rath summer-time.

†Rathe, *a.*², obs var. RARE *a.*¹ (Cf. next.)

1548 ELYOT s v. *Rarus, Rarum inuentu*, harde and rathe to be found.

†Rathe, rath, *a.*³, var. of RARE *a.*² *Obs. rare.*

For the confusion of *th* and *r*, cf. *racr*, var. of RATHE *sb.*², RARE *a.*³ and RATHE *a.*²

1684 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Ovum sorbile*, a rathe egg, a poached or rath-roasted egg. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A rath Egg. [See also RATHEREST.]

†Rathe, *v. Obs.* Also 3 *inf.* **raþenn.** [a. ON. *rǿða* = OE. *rǽdan* REDE *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To counsel, advise.

c 1200 ORMIN 2948 Godd himm sennde hiss enngell To raþenn himm þe bettste raþ. *Ibid.* 5514 Swa þatt tezz cunnenn raþenn rihht Hemm sellfenn & ec oþre. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1335 Do nou als y wile rathe.

Rathe (rē·ð), *adv. poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 (h)ræðe, **hreðe, rað,** 1–2 **hraðe,** 1–3 **raðe,** 2 **reðe,** 2–4 **raþe,** 3 **ræðen, reaðe,** 3–7 **rath,** 4 **raþ,** 4–6 *Sc.* **raith,** 6, 9 *dial.* **rade,** 3–7, 9 **rathe.** [OE. *hraðe, hræðe* (*hreðe*) = OHG. (*h*)*rado, ratho* etc., the adv. corresponding to OE. *hræd* RAD *a.*¹]

†1. Denoting rapidity in the performance or completion of an action: Quickly, rapidly, swiftly; *esp.* without delay, promptly, soon. *Obs.* (in common use down to 16th c.)

Beowulf (Z.) 224 Þanon up hraðe wedera leode on wang stigon. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi. 2 Swe swe leaf wyrta hreðe fallað. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1525 [Hi] sceolon raðe feallan on grimne grund. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 Þe he hine swa hraðe ȝewinnan ne mihte, he let þær toforan castelas ȝemakian. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 28 He scullen falle swiþe raþe in to helle grunde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Þus wolde Eue inouh reaðe habben i-onswered. *c* 1275 LAY. 25645 So rathe so hii mihten Vt of sipe hii rehten. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2391 Cum to þe king, swiþe and raþe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 417 Gif he had haldin the casteill, It suld haue beyn assegit rath. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxv. 162 He prayd hem that they shold make edward of Carrnariuan kyng of englond .. as rathe as they myght. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 96 Sende My daughter .. And (since I counte al leasure long) Returne hir to me rathe. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 36 Hee was wroth because she was ful of wrath so rath.

†b. With *too*: Too quickly, too soon; hence (passing into sense 2), too early; before the fitting, usual, or natural time. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 1 Ic wat þæt þu hæfst þara wæpna to hraðe forgiten. *c* 1205 LAY. 28362 Þer weore al þat fiht i-don ah þat niht to raðe com. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8876 Al to rath he þat be-gan. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 He regned fiftene ȝere, & died alle to rathe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 937 He was slayn, allas..Vn-happyly at Thebes al to raþe. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 65, I songe to rathe, for I sange by the morowe. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 60 All to rathe alas the while, She built on such a ground.

†2. Denoting the point of time at which an action or occurrence takes place. *Obs.* (See also RARE *adv.*²)

†a. *As rathe as* (*swa rathe swa*), as soon as, at the moment when. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 526 He wæs Godes Bearn swa hraðe swa he mannes Bearn wearð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Swa reðe swa he þes mannes heorte and his mod on lihte, hit iwendeð from ufele to gode. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 84 As rathe as thou hast I-sey these lettres, ne leue nat to come to socour vs.

†b. Early with respect to the proper or natural time. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 8 It was verie rathe to haue Monasteries built in all S. Iames time. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 124 b, For that it was somwhat rath for to returne, they went to the Iland of Cambalan. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 206 Though it was too rathe for those young yeeres to know the wickednesse of the world.

3. Early (in the morning or day). *poet.* and *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1289 What eyleth yow so rathe for to ryse. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 60, I am the hunte, whiche rathe and earely ryse. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xxi. (1886) 230 Upon some Sundaie morning rath, light it. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 168 Commaunding him rathe as he could rise, to such a gate to goe. 1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 75 Rathe in the morning, i. e. early in the morning. 1842 C. PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* 29 In th' marnin' up I gits, Za rathe as break o' day. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 339 The face .. held her from her sleep. Till rathe she rose.

†b. Early in the year. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 10 Where the Garden standeth bleake or the Hoppe springeth rath.

Rathed, *a.*: see RATH *sb.*

Rathel, obs. form of RADDLE *v.*¹

†Ra·theled, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

Perh. the same word as *ratheled* intertwined, cited under RADDLED *ppl. a.*¹; but in that case the connexion of the various senses of RADDLE *sb.*¹ becomes doubtful.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2294 Gawayn .. stode stylle as þe ston, oþer a stubbe auþer, þat raþeled is in roche grounde, with rotez a hundreth.

†Ra·thely, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **hræðlice,** 3 **raðliche,** 4 **rapely, rapli,** 4–5 **rathly, ratheli,** 5–6 **rathely** (*Sc.* raith-). [f. RATHE *a.*¹ + -LY 2. Cf. RADLY.] Quickly, etc. = RATHE *adv.* 1. (Common in 14–15th c.)

a 950 *Rit. Durham* (Surtees) 58/5 Angel driht[nes] ætxistod .. cvoedende 'aris hræðlice'. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Water þet ne sturեð nout readliche [*Titus MS.* raðliche] stinkeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23926 (Edinb.) If ik eft fal on ani wis Ratheli do me for to ris. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 91 Þe teres he lete ful rathly ren Out of his eghen. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 292 Than sir Rowlande full rathely up he rase. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1805 Raithly he raid, and maid full mony wound. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 14 These ylles that we se come rathely.

Ra·theness. *rare.* [f. RATHE *a.*¹ + -NESS.] **a.** Earliness. **b.** Premature ending.

1635 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 220 God makes no difference betweene the rathenesse and latenesse of time. 1883 J. PAYNE *O. M. B.* xi. 4 If thy life's untimely ended story..hold no room, For very ratheness [etc.].

Ra·ther, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 3–5 **raþ-, rathere,** 5 **raþ-, rathir.** [Comparative of RATHE *a.*¹]

1. Earlier, preceding another or others in point of time, coming at an earlier hour, date, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *John* i. 30 Aftir me is comun a man, which was maad bifor me; for he was rather than Y. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 342/2 Atte a rather and nerre day. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 194/1 For the rather execucion of his said false purpose. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 131 Euery 15 degrees of distaunce estward, causeth the daye to be rather by one howers space. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 83 The rather Lambes bene starved with cold. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clvi. 966 But we see one winter longer, and another winter later, and an other rather. [1600 SIR J. DAVIES *Eccl., To W. Browne*, What? been thy rather lamkins ill-apaid?]

†b. Antecedent, prior; of greater importance. *Obs. rare.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 278 A circumstance much encreasing the rather-probability of his greater Authority. *Ibid.* 297 The midle words importing his rather right to S. Paul's obedience. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb., A great blow either given to the King or Presbyters, or, which is the rather of the two, to the House itself.

†2. The earlier (of two persons or things); the former. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1375–1450.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5809 Seint Edward þe martir..was is sone Bi is rapere wiue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20 (Camb. MS.) Thow art defeted for desire and talent of thi rather fortune. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 46 The Sarazines maden another Cytee..and clepeden it the new Damyete. So that now no Man duellethe at the rathere Toun of Damyete. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xvi. (1859) 17 In tyme of his rather lyf, he had space, and suffysaunt leyser ynow. 1484 *Will of Taylour* (Somerset Ho.), Wher as the body of Johanne my Rather wyf lieth enterid.

†b. The previous or preceding (day or year). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 145 Þe trauail of þe raþer day oþer þe feste of þat day. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 26 As thouȝe he had I-knowe hir al the rathir yeer.

†3. Of earlier times. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 177 Þat vertue keled .. so

þat þe raþer welles beeþ now but lakes oþer more vereyliche dreye chanels.

†4. More to be chosen, preferable. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 86 It is raþir to bileeue þe wageringe wiinde þan þe chaungeable world. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xvii. 393 In such aventure it were rather to truste to the conscience and discrecion of him..than [etc.].

Rather (rā·ðəɹ), *adv.* Forms: 1 **hraðor, -ur, raðor,** 2–3 **raðer,** 3 **raþir, -ur,** 3–4 **rathere,** 3–5 **raþer,** (4 **-ere**), 4–5 **rathir,** (5 **-yr, -are,** 5, 6 *Sc.* **rether**), 4– **rather**; also 3 **rader,** 5 **radyr,** 9 *dial.* **raider, rayder.** [Compar. of Rathe *adv.*

The pron. with long vowel (ɜ) is now usual in England; the short sound (rædəɹ, ra ðəɹ) is common in Scotland (but not *dial.*) and America, and is given by Walker as the standard pron. in his time. The use of (rā·ðəɹ), preferred by Walker, is now confined to dialects.]

I. Denoting precedence in time.

†1. *The rather,* (all) the more quickly, (all) the sooner. *Obs.*

In some instances not clearly distinguishable from sense 4.

c 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 26 Dec., Hie him miclan þe reðran wæron & þe raðor hine oftorfod hæfdon. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 [Hi] þa burh raðe ȝe-eodon, ȝif he þe raðor to him friðes to ne ȝirndon. *c* 1205 Lay. 21649 ȝif Ardur neore þe rader icumen þenne weoren Houwel inumen. *c* 1330 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 431 Boute þow þe raþer hennes te, I schel þe greue! *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 796 Bot ȝyff Seynt Woltrud hurre þe rather holpe, he nys bot dedde. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 46 If thou put a lytel terre in his eye, he will mende the rather. *a* 1536 Tindale in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 159/2 The pilgrimage that now is vsed is .. a good meane to come the rather to grace. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 62 When Duncan is asleepe (Whereto the rather shall his dayes hard Iourney Soundly inuite him).

2. Earlier, sooner; at an earlier time, season, day, hour, etc. Now *dial.* †*Rather or later,* sooner or later.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 4 Se oðer leorning-cniht forarn Petrus forne & com raðor to ðære byrgenne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26516 þan sal it helpe þe Vte o þi sin raþer to rise To crist. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5629 Raþer ne myghte [he] þider wende; Bote atte seue nyghtes ende He com. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 167 Oþer þere was anoþer Dido, an elder þan sche; oþer Cartage was raþer i-founded. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4011 This worle..goth vnto decline, Rather or later to an endly fine. 1566 *Pasquine in a Trannce* ii. b, I sawe the Heauen and the Starres..neither rather or later to rise or go downe. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 111 The continuance of hot and dry weather may cause them come somewhat rather. 17.. *Exmoor Courtship* (E.D.S.) 491 Why, tha Quession es [=the question I] put a little rather. 1883-6 in dial. glossaries (Hants and Som.).

b. With *than.* ? *Obs.*

c 1330 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 3537 He com raþer to þe tresore, þan hit be half and more. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 21 Thilke sterres..arisen rather than the degree of hire longitude. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 301 Yn case he know of it rathyr then ye. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 245 b, The warke was finished rather than a man myght beleue. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 208 Rather then her yeares required, she was..chosen Abbesse. 1659 Leak *Waterworks.* 32 As concerning the Vessel *D* it is necessary that it empty rather than E.

† c. (A specified time) earlier or sooner. *Obs.*

1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 338, I had lever ye were at London a weke the rather and tymelyer then a weke to late. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 233 Playsed god that ye were arryued two dayes rather, For thenne ye had found my fader on lyue.

3. At an earlier time or date than the one now present or in question; previously, formerly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1275 Lay. 4650 He him ȝef þes womman; þat raþer was mi lemman. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayn* 120 þe cristal turnið in to glasse, In state þat hit raþer wasse. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 Perseus .made it a worby lond þat was raþer vnworþy. *Ibid.* II. 357 þe latter Hercules, anoþer þan we spak of raþer. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk York* xvi, An other hoast, wherof I spake not rather. 1886 W. Barnes *Dorset Gloss.*, *Rather,* lately; just now.

† b. Previously, beforehand. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 675 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 298 The lordinges..the thef slowen anon, Ah rathere he woundede moni on. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 215 Oone man may not ouercome his enemys, but yf he haue radyr ouercome covardy.

II. Denoting priority in nature or reason.

4. *The rather,* the more readily (on this account or for this reason); (all) the more.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Þeah þu nu hwæm fæʒer ðince, ne bið hit no þy hraðor swa. *c* 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) iv. 5 Ne scule ȝe hit no þy hraðor þurhteon, þe læs ȝe synȝien. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Heie monnes messager, me schal heiliche underuongen, ..& so muchel þe raðer, ȝif he is priue mid te kinge of heouene. ? 1447 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 93 We shall the rather for our said chapellein sake have you in tendre remembrance. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 133 The weight of the bowes shall cause theym to be the rather cut downe. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 237 The true place of this conflict shoulde be Stouremouthe,..the rather for that it is derived of the mouth of the river Stoure. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 29 You shall finde them stirring in the morning or euening, and the rather in moist weather. 1710 *Tatler* No. 253 P 8 A Case. which I the rather mention, because both Sexes are concerned in it. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 218 It ought not to be in the heir's power..to charge the lands..the rather because of the covenant [etc.]. 1385-94 R. Bringes *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xx, On earth he must maintain it as her son, The rather that his weapons were most fit.

† b. Without *the. Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 þat it may be redde and knowe to exorte the pepill rathere to prey for me. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vindication* vii. (1661) 203 Why should not the Bull of Nicholas the second..be as advantageous..? why not much rather? 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. xix, After the same manner *BC* = *AC*, wherefore rather *BC* > *AB*.

5. More truly or correctly; more properly speaking; with greater correspondence between the word or words and the fact.

a. With *than* (Sc. *nor*; also † *the rather*).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 118 It were raþere almes to lordis to hire..þan to holde [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2908 þe Romeyns were in poynt te pas; Til ther were a þowsand, rathir mo þen les, Men I-armyd cleen. *a* 1536 Tindale *Doct. Treat.* 390 A thing begun rather than finished. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 110 b, This demaunde of his..rather maketh them afrayde of a counsell, than provoketh them to it. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 578 Usurpand the rather the office of Princes nor liegis. 1687 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 102 The Inhabitants..build their dwellings, rather like stoves then houses. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 49 P 3 Their Entertainments are derived rather from Reason than Imagination. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. iii. 190 Her face..seem'd the face of sorrow Rather than of death. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. vii. 332 The new king, from levity rather than from reason, despised the disputes of theologians.

b. Without *than,* in opposition or contrast to a preceding statement.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 409 We have litil mater for to laughe, but rather for to morne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxxiii. 600 'I pray yow that ye for-yeve it me that I haue mys-don'. 'So helpe me god', quod the damesell, 'rather shalt thou a-bye it full dere'. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxxiii. 17 The children off thy people saye..the waye off the Lorde is not right, where as their owne waye is rather vnright. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 227 *marg.*, Whether this were Lysistratus the Sicyonian..I doubt much: thinking rather it was some other priuate man. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded., An age wherein if science bee increased, conscience is rather decayed. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* I. i, Say rather, that he loves all the world. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 112 We are therefore not entitled to treat the validity of the law as an independently thinkable fact.. Rather it is simply the observed or expected fulfilment itself.

c. *Or rather,* used to introduce a statement more correct than the one already made. † Also *and rather* (with comparatives).

1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 508 Myn autorite is as grete as theris, and rather more as I tolde you. 1545 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 86 Nere about the summe of twelue or fiftene poundes sterlynge or rather aboue. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. 2 The Doctor by this Oversight (or Cunningness, rather) got a supply of Money. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 4 P 4 Thus my Want of, or rather Resignation of Speech, gives me all the Advantages of a dumb Man. 1836 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxiv. 386 You will find there are few, or rather none at all. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 122 Last night, or rather very early this morning.

6. More (so) than not; more than anything else; hence, in a certain degree or measure; to some extent; somewhat, slightly.

a. With vbs. of thinking, fearing, etc.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 574 And surely I rather thinke, that they blessed Ionas in their hearts. 1611 A. Stafford *Niobe* 172, I put so great a difference betweene the ancient and modern papists, as that I resolue rather that the former are taken to mercy. 1709 E. Ward tr. *Cervantes* 55, I rather think I have worn the Mourning for you than for the dead Man. 1835 J. Kent *Private Corr.* II. 387, I rather guess I shall like it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10, I rather think that you know him.

b. With adjs., advbs., sbs., or phrases. (Sometimes implying slight excess = *rather too.*)

1662 Pepys *Diary* 27 Dec., With the new Roxalana, which do [=does] it rather better in all respects,.. than the first Roxalana. 1713 Hearne in *Rel. Hearnianæ* (1857) I. 282 These were rather later than the *campagi.* *a* 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 65 It would be rather inconvenient to you at present to have your rent roll scrutinised. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 163 His Appearance at the Baronet's must have been rather a silly one. 1788 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls & Corr.* (1888) I. 429 The town is situated, very injudiciously, in rather a valley. 1889 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 515/1 Ou bed indeed is rather of the highest. 1850 Smedley *Frank Fairleigh* xiii, Is it my trap you're talking about? rather the thing isn't it, eh? 1880 F. D. Matthew *Wyclif's Eng. Wks.* 114 If the tract be Wyclif's, we may date it rather before 1380.

† c. So *rather somewhat Obs.*

1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments,* etc. I. 247 Apricocks, unless mellow, are rather somewhat styptick. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 233 A range of thirteen chests rather somewhat larger than the common size.

7. *Colloq.* (*vulgar*). Used as a strong affirmative in reply to a question: = 'I (should) rather think so'; very much so; very decidedly.

In this use the first syllable is frequently prolonged.

1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz., Gt. Winglebury Duel,* 'Do you know the mayor's house?'..'Rather', replied the boots, significantly. 1856 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. iv. 27 'Do you know the young lady?' 'Rather!' replied Johnson.

III. Denoting prior eligibility or choice.

8. Sooner (as a matter of fitness, expediency, etc.); with more propriety or advantage; with better reason or ground; more properly or justly. With *than.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 He sholde raðer helden hit ut, þene men þermide fordrenchen. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 376 Raþer þan þu schuldist be ocupied þerewiþ þu schalt renne awai þer-fro. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 148 Another ought rather to go on this massage than ye. 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 274 Therefore I rather deserve death than he. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vindication* ix. (1661) 263 Why they should rather submit themselves..to that See..then to any other Patriarchate. 1680 Locke *Govt.* I xi. § 127 'Tis rather to be thought, that an heir had no such Right by divine institution, than that God should give such a Right. *a* 1756 Mrs. Heywood *New Present* (1771) 256 Soft water should be used rather than hard.

† b. As against, to the exclusion of, the other. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1553 Grimalde tr. *Cicero's Offices* I. (1556) 34 b, Semblably saie they, who would striue together, whether of them should rather rule the common weale.

9. Sooner (as a matter of individual choice); more readily or willingly; with greater liking or good-will; with or in preference. a. Expressing choice between two courses of action, or preference of one event to another

In sentences of this type *rather* is placed either before the vb. or clause expressing the action or event preferred, or immediately before *than.* For the use of *to* after *than,* see the latter word.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9419 þe deserites gonne chese, Raþer þan to lese hor lond, hor lif þere to lese. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 457 They..wolde rather that the paix were letted thanne he shulde be delivered and come hoome. 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Pain* 517 Rather let your leases go, Then they shoulde worke you endelesse woe. 1675 E. Essex *Lett.* (1770) 199, I will rather suffer myself to be made a pack-horse than bear other mens faults. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 261 P 8 We love rather to dazzle the Multitude, than consult our proper Interests. 1788 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* IV. 342 They would rather have died than refused. 1818 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 175 A choice to fight two enemies at a time, rather than to take them by succession. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/3 Any man who resigns a great office in the State rather than act in opposition to the dictates of his judgment.

b. Expressing choice between two things, persons, qualities, conditions, etc. † Also *no rather* (1393), *more rather* (1560).

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 27 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Whi com he raþer to eue þan he com to adam. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 380 þo blynde puple..wil raþer gif to waste housis of freris þen to parische chirchis. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 123 He reuerenceþ hym ryght nouht, no raþer than anoþer. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 6 þei cheve raþer to be grete than meke. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, Nowe he would gratifie no man more rather than hym. 1611 Bible *Jer.* viii. 3 Death shall bee chosen rather then life. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 6 P 1 This unhappy Affectation of being Wise rather than Honest. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix § 8 Painting cheeks with health rather than rouge.

c. Without *than,* in contrast to a preceding statement. Also rarely *the rather.*

c 1275 Lay. 3943 Raþir ich wolle þe slean mid mine spere. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 110/134 Heo nolde cristinedom a-fongue, heo seide heo wolde raþer tuyrne agen In-to hire owene londe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 5 But reson rede me þer-to rather wil I deye. *a* 1480 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 125 Ye..wol not applie you..unto the said marriage..but rather induce yo' said doghter to the contrarye. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 331 There died Monsieur de Montpensier himselfe, some say of poyson, others of an ague, which I rather beleeue. 1633 Br. Hall *Occas. Medit.* § 49, I would rather to see a plot less fair, and more yielding. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penitent* IV. i, I cou'd even wish we rather had been wreckt. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 109 Which now delights me little..I the rather Look on such pangs as terror ill conceals. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 122, I do not now commiserate the parents of the dead who stand here; I would rather comfort them.

d. (One) *had rather* = (one) would rather. (See Have *v.* 22 c.) † Hence *to have rather,* to choose or prefer..rather. (*rare.*)

The infin. after *had* is sometimes preceded by *to.*

c 1450 in *Rel. Antig.* I. 72 Yett haid I rether dye, For his sake, ons agayne. 1478 [see Have *v.* 22]. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 157 He had rather they had bene taken prisoners. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 6 Because I had be good then wise rather. 1594 Beddingfield tr. *Machiavelli's Flor. Hist.* (1595) 155 Which if we be not able to defend, then haue we rather to submit our selues to anie other Prince. 1667 Earl Orrery *St. Lett.* (1743) II. 311, I had much rather to do it than say it. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 18 To have rather be indifferent in a sublime employment, than excellent in an indifferent, is a desire tendred excusable by Generosity. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. v, Our men had much rather the weather had been calm. 1819 Shelley *Ess.*, etc. (1852) II. 155, I had rather err with Plato than be right with Horace. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lv. V 189, I had rather come and draw the cart.

† e. (One) *would rather* = (one) would rather have or choose. *Obs.*

1557 North *Guevara's Diall. Pr.* 96, I woulde rather one onely day of lyfe then all the ryches of Roome 1633 Br. Hall *Occas. Medit.* § 49, I would rather never to have light, than not to have it always. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 99 The Parent..who would rather than the better part of his estate..he could reclaim and turn him

† IV. 10. Followed by *or*: see Or *adv.*¹ C 2.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 45 For rathere er he schulde faile, With Nigromance he wole assaile To make his incantacioun. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 20 To amend y defawtes in y⁰ said brigges..rather or y⁰ brygges forsayde falle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvi. 185 Rathir shalle the sowle parte fiom my bodye or I lese hit. 1527 Wakefelde *Let.* in *Kotser Codicis* (1528) P iv b, I had rather to dye a thousand tymes or suffer it.

Ratherest, *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. prec. + -est.]

†1. Soonest. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 22129 (Trin.) Turne..þei shul raþerest and siþen opere at þe leest.

2. Most of all, most particularly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1014 þe best we shull ratherest byleve to. 1535 Fisher *Spir. Consolat.* Wks. (1876) 352 It shall anon lose the vertue & quicknesse in stirring & moving

of your soule, when you woulde ratherest have it sturred. 1567 W. Barker *Xenophon, Schole Cyrus* I. Eiv b, When you haue most plentie, then ratherest prouide against wante. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 19 His..vntrained, or rather vnlettered, or ratherest vnconfirmed fashion. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 66 Gin thou'lt no fancy her, And ratherest wad ha'e Meg.

3. *Rather of the ratherest*, just a little too much or too little.

Grose assigns the phr. to Norfolk and explains it as 'meat underdone', and Forby says 'it is chiefly applied to the insufficient dressing of meat'. This appears to associate the origin of the expression with Rathe *a.*[1]

[1787 in Grose *Prov. Gloss.*] *a* 1825 in Forby. 1865 Mrs. H. Wood *Mildred Arkell* II. iv. 68 The women would find it rather of the ratherest for heat.

Rathe-ripe, rath-ripe (rē·ðˌ-, rɑ·þˌ-), *a.* and *sb.* Now *poet.* and *dial.* [f. Rathe *a.*[1] + Ripe *a.* (cf. OE. *ræðripe* and Rare ripe). With ref. to grain the usual spelling is *rath-*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of fruits, grain, etc.: Coming early to maturity; ripening early in the year.

Usually applied to special kinds or varieties, as *rathe-ripe barley, pease*, etc.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 712 There be diuers sortes of Peares, .. whereof some be rathe ripe, some haue a later riping. 1600 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 184 Those hard Rathe-ripe Pease, which are brought to the Markets by the middle or end of May. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 876 A rath-ripe Barley, sow'd and return'd again into the Barn in two months time. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* x. 615 Then from twice-bearing tree the rathe-ripe fig Descends. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food of Man* 61 Spring Barley. .. Of this species farmers distinguish two sorts; the common, and .. the rath-ripe barley. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 313 Fruits like the fig-tree's, rathe-ripe, rotten-rich. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Devon, Dorset, Hants, E. Anglia).

2. *fig.* Precocious; early developed in mind or body. Now *dial.*

1617 Bp. Hall *Quo Vadis?* § 4 These rathe-ripe wits preuent their owne perfection. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 217 Being extraordinary rath ripe [he] .. was entred into his Accedence at five years of age. 1703 Whitby *Comm. N. T.* I. 118 Quintilian saith of the rath-ripe wit, that it rarely comes to maturity. 1886 *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., A girl who developed into a woman at an early age would be called rathe-ripe by elderly educated people.

B. *sb.* Applied to various early fruits and vegetables, *esp.* peas and apples.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 153 The small Rathe-ripes [Peas] .. for poor and gravelly [Land]. 1825 Britton *Wiltsh. Words, Rathe-ripes* signifies early peas. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. iii. 36 A Quarrington grafted on a Tom Putt, and a Rathe-ripe upon top o' that again. 1887 — *Woodlanders* II. iv. 151 The mellow countenances of .. costards, stubbards, ratheripes.

Ra·therish, *adv. colloq.* [f. Rather *adv.* 6 b + -ish.] Somewhat, in a slight degree.

1862 in *New Y. Tribune* (quoted in *Cent. Dict.*). 1887 *Library Mag.* (N. Y) 12 Feb. 422 Longfellow, of whose poems Mr. Lang has a ratherish good opinion.

Ra·therly, *a.*[1] *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Rather *adv.* + -ly 2.] = Rather *adv.*

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 162 He was ratherly what was called a jobber. 1830 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 835 Whose looks gar you ratherly incline to the ither side. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* II. i. 53 His deep voice that..trembled ratherly.

† Ra·thermore, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Rather *a.* + -more.] Earlier, former.

1382 Wyclif *Job* viii. 8 Aske the iathermor ieneracioun, and bisili enserche the mynde of the faders.

Ra·thest, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial* or *arch.* [Superl. of Rathe *a.*[1]] † **a.** Quickest, soonest, most preferable, etc. *Obs.* **b.** Earliest.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xvi. § 3 Swa hit is nu hraðost to secganne..þæt nan wuht [etc.]. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron* (Parker MS.) an. 755 Þa þider utnon swa hwelc swa þonne gearo wearþ & raðost. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 753 Thyn assis donge is rathest forto dight A gardyn with; sheep donge is next of myght. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* (1864) 1 Vnto quhose actionis, in speciall, suld Kyngis geue rathest attendence. 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 68 Barley almost ripe to be cut, whereas in England they seldome cut the rathest before the beginning of August. 1633 W. Vaughan *Direct. Health* 55, I will begin with strawberies, as the first and rathest fruit in the beginning of summer. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* 221 Blackberries..in their rathest immaturity.

† Ra·thest, *adv. Obs.* [Superl. of Rathe *adv.*] **1.** Soonest, most readily. Also *the rathest.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Þær hit ȝefret þæt hit hraðost weaxan mæȝ & latost wealowian. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 512 Þone fisc ðe hine hraðost forswelhð, ȝeopenu his muð. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 186 He that repenteth rathest schulde arysen aftur, and greten sir Gloten. *a* 1400 *Alexander* 726 The hyest thyng rabest hekles oþer while. 1437 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. Pref. 69, I beseech you..to purvey some way how I shall mowe rathest neghe payment .. of the said somme. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 53 What race of life they would the rathest run. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Gd. & Evill* I. (Arb.) 139 Whome next themselues they would rathest commend.

2. Earliest.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 30 Nat the strongest; but he that rathest com and lengest abood. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 151 The rathest rypyng grapes.

3. Most of all, most particularly, 'chiefest'.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* I iij b, If any sainct amongs other, semeth rathest to be newfounde or poeticall [etc.]. *c* 1555 Cavendish *Wolsey* (1885) 162 God, whom I ought most rathest to have obeyed. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 248 Both, perhaps, had place in this people; rathest the latter. 1644 Hume *Hist. Douglas* 28 The enemie ..not knowing which to pursue rathest, he might the better escape. *Ibid.* 248 He means rathest (as I think) George, now Lord Hume.

Rathir, -ur, -yr, obs. ff. Rather.

Rathoffite, erron. form of Rothoffite.

Ratian, obs. form of Ration *sb.*

† Ra·tifactory, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Irreg. f. Ratify *v.* Cf. *ratificatory.*] Confirmatory.

1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xv. 76/1 This was a second instrument .. ratifactory of his privileges as Constable of the Tower.

Ratifia, -fie, obs. forms of Ratafia.

Ratification (rætifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *ratification* (1358 in Godef. *Compl.*) or ad. med.L. *ratificātio* (1228 in Du Cange), n. of action f. *ratificāre* to Ratify.] The action of ratifying or confirming; sanction, confirmation, approval. Also *attrib*

Ratification meeting (U.S.), a meeting held for the purpose of expressing approval of the nominations made by a political party.

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 221/1 Any Graunte or Grauntes, Ratifications or Confirmations, made by us. 1526 Taylor in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 333 The Trety of Peace with ratificacion of the Kyngs oone hande. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 (*title*) An acte for the ratification of the Kinges maiesties style. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 8 They stand not so much vpon ratifications and assecurations. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 16 Aug., Every body wonders that we have no news of the ratification of the Peace. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 79 The day appointed for the ratification of the treaty with England. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* ix, Till such ratification, the contract was liable to be broken off. 1861 Trench *Comm. Ep. seven Ch.* (ed. 2) 17 God's own seal and ratification of his own word. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 July, Monday night they had a ratification meeting in this city.

† Ratificatory, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ratificāre* to Ratify. Cf. obs. F. *ratificatoire* (1493 in Godef.).] = Ratifactory.

1639 in Aikman *Hist. Scot.* III. v. 531 Whereof those acts of Parliament were ratificatory.

Ratified (rætifəid), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Ratify *v.* + -ed 1.] Settled, confirmed.

1644 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* I. § 3 Wks. 1684 I. 27 God .. consequently will accept the will for the deed, if it be a firm and ratified will.

Hence **† Ra·tifiedly** *adv.*, positively. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 179 Wilt thou ratifiedly affirm that God is no God because .. thou canst not essentially see him?

Ratifier (rætifəiəɹ). [f. next + -er 1.] One who or that which ratifies.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 105 The Ratifiers and props of euery word. 1742 E. Carter tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* I. ii. 94 A chief Magistrate, who is only the Ratifier and Guardian of the Laws of Nature. 1832 in Webster.

Ratify (rætifəi), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **ratefie**, (6 **-fye**); 5–6 **ratyfye**, (7 **-fie**); 4–7 **ratifie**, (5 *Sc.* **-fii**, 6 *Sc.* **-fe**; also 5 **radifie, ratiffye**, 6 **-ffie**), 5–6 **ratifye**, 6– **ratify.** [a. F. *ratifier* (1294 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *ratificāre* (1228 in Du Cange): see Rate *sb.*[1] and *a.*, and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To confirm or make valid (an act, compact, promise, etc.) by giving consent, approval, or formal sanction (esp. to what has been done or arranged for by another).

c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 569 (T.) Our fadir the ercebisshop .. ratifies als-so that othir men gifes. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 10/2 The whiche your seid Giftes and Grauntes, it hath liked you..to ratifie, conferme and appreve. 1469 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VII. 618 We ratifii and approvis this charter in all poyntis. 1549 Duke of Somerset in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 174 Their agreament and conclusion to be establisshed and ratified by Parlyament. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 107 To ratifie..the auncient friendship with a new peace. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. iv, When the shepherd-lads with common voice Their first consent had firmly ratifi'd. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 9 Aug., He tells me.. it is supposed the peace is ratified at Bredah. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 122 The endowment was ratified by the Pope's bull. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* lvi. VII. 125 The compact was ratified by a solemn reconciliation between the contending parties. 1879 Green *Read. Eng Hist.* xviii. 90 The terms which he had come to ratify had been settled beforehand.

absol. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxxviii. V. 69 Asking whether the Thebans would permit the Bœotian towns to ratify for themselves.

† **b.** To confirm, to guarantee or ensure the fulfilment of (a purpose, hope, etc.). *Obs.*

1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 551 The King suspending, should He not consent, To ratifie the Baronies intent. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 270 Pray..that he will deine to vse His most lou'd bird, to ratifie thy hopes. 1649 Br. Reynolds *Hosea* vi. 91 God .. onely can ratifie all our pious resolutions.

† **c.** To confirm the possession of. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1611 Bible I *Macc.* xi. 34 We haue ratified vnto them the borders of Iudea.

2. To declare or confirm the truth or correctness of (a statement, etc.). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 Þe Pape hase ratified and confermed my buke in all poyntes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 9 They may then .. with their owne mouth .. ratifie and confesse the same. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 139 The names .. werre here red, ratefyed and allowyd. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 357 The prophesie .. thus ratified by the euent. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iii. 50 To ratifie this, .. I shall relate what I my self have found. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 30 This Revelation .. has been ratified by the blood of Christ and His Apostles. 1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Sanity True Genius*, The transitions in this episode are..as violent as in the most extravagant dream, and yet the waking judgement ratifies them.

† **3.** To consummate, carry out, bring to fulfilment or completion. *Obs. rare.*

1561 in *Child-Marriages* (1896) 3 This deponent verilie belevis that the said matrimonie was neuer ratefied. 1562 *Ibid.* 76 The said Henrie Price did not ratifie the said matrymonie bie carnall copulacion. *c* 1720 *Ship in a Storm* vii, Too soon the rolling Ruin came And ratify'd the Wreck.

† **4.** To confirm in faith or courage. *Obs. rare.*

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vi. 406 One chief pointe of spiritual government is to confirme his brethren, and ratifie them .. by holsome doctryne. 1598–9 E. Forde *Parismus* II. (1661) 227 Those that were also maimed and wounded .. were .. every one kindly ratified by Marcellus.

† **5.** To fix the rate or price of. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1511 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 394 Corne or grayne that comith .. to be sold in the market place shall be sold and ratiffied acording the plentines of the yere.

Hence **Ra·tifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 278 A confirming, a ratifieng, .. of that went before. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxxix. § 4. 142 Vpon the ratifyings of his election by the Senate at Rome, hee hasted not thither. 1714 J. Wyeth *Suppl. T. Ellwood's Life* (1765) 411 That which was the most ratifying of all His bodily Sufferings. 1829 Southey *All for Love* IX. xlii, Ye shall now in thunder hear Heaven's ratifying voice!

† **Ratihabit,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ratihabēre*: see Ratihabition.] *trans.* To express approval or sanction of.

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 7. 391 He had given orders to beat them, or ratihabited the beating of them. 1680 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot* (1833) III. 227 That they treasonably owned the rebels at Bothwell and ratihabited the same.

† **Ratihabitation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *ratihabitatio*, irreg. var. *ratihabitio.*] = next.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 187 Ratyhabytacyon..hath not power nor place in suche case. 1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 80 Our next [gift] must be of ratihabitation or confirmation.

Ratihabition (rætihābi·ʃən). *Law.* [ad. late L. *ratihabitio* (Digesta), f. *ratum* confirmed (Rate *a.*[1]) + *habēre* to have, hold. Cf. obs. F. *ratihabition* (Godef.).] Approval, sanction.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 180 The said spulye wes committit of the causing, command, assistence, and ratihabitioun of the said Thomas. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol Brownists* 20 Cannot the Ratihabition (as the Lawyers speake) bee drawne backe? 1672 H. Stubbe *Justif. Dutch War* 41 A ratihabition in deeds is more powerful, than a ratihabition in words. 1729 W. Reeve *Serm.* 234 Christ appearing to the Apostles .., adds a promise of Ratihabition. 1810 Ld. Campbell in *Life* (1881) I. ix. 248, I make no doubt I shall still have your ratihabition of the step I have taken. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 425 They had letters of commission or of 'ratihabition', or powers of attorney.

Ratil(le, obs. forms of Rattle.

Ratin(e, obs. forms of Katteen 1.

Rating (rē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Rate *v.*[1] + -ing 1.] **1.** The action of the vb., in various senses.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 10 In the makinge and ratinge of the sayde yerely values. 1545 Brinklow *Complaynt* 15 b, By the parcyal act of ratyng of vytelles. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 663/2 What rating of rents meane you? 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 120 Rating of the wages of servants, artificers, and labourers, is also .. of very ancient date. 1858 Bright *Sp., Reform* 2 Dec. (1870) 308 The system of rating forms the basis of the elective franchise. 1884 *Pham Daily Post* 23 Dec 3/5 Watchjobber wanted; one who thoroughly understands the cleaning and rating of Chronometers.

b. The (*or* an) amount fixed as a rate.

1887 S. D. Horton *Silver Found* 77 A suggestion to change..the permitted rating of the Guinea in Government offices. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 481 The practice of applying an extra rating for residence in the tropics..has been found to work fairly on the whole.

attrib. 1866 Bright *Sp., Reform* 13 Mar. (1876) 345 In Ireland they had a £12 rating franchise. 1893 *Times* 25 Apr. 5/5 Persons with a £20 rating qualification.

2. *Naut.* 'The station a person holds on the ship's books' (Smyth); also *transf.*, position, class, etc., in general.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/3 The Names, Qualities or Ratings of the Company of such Man of War. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* ii, As he no longer did the duty of coxswain, .. he was not entitled to the rating. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 150 When my 'rating', or graduation in the school, was to be settled. 1891 *Daily News* 16 June 3/6 The third match was between yachts not exceeding a rating of twenty tons.

b. *Naut.* in *pl.* Men of a certain rating.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec 3/2 We certainly cannot build lieutenants in 36 years while in all engine-room ratings we are still more behindhand.

Rating (rē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Rate *v.*[2] + -ing 1] The action of reproving, etc.; an instance of this.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 119 b, Least the stronger spoile the weaker, while hee dreadeth the rating and whipping. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 369 Horses and Dogs which live among men .. do discern also their tearms of threatning, chiding and rating. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 6, I was witness of a horrid rateing, which Mr. Ashburnham .. did give him. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxi, I've helped old Mr. Leonards to give George a good rating. 1878 E. W. L. Davies *Mem. Ken.*

J. Russell 299 A little rating and a few cracks of the whip, and their [bounds] heads are up.

Ra·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. RATE *v.*[1]] Regulating.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 187 A screw .. to receive the rating nut.

Rating: see RETTING.

Ratinia, obs. form of RATANIA.

Ratio (rē·ʃio, rē·ʃo). [L., f. *rat-*, ppl. stem of *rērī* to think: see also RATION, REASON.]

†**1.** Reason, rationale. *Obs. rare.*

1636 MEDE *Reverence God's House* ii. Wks. (1672) 343 The true Ratio . of this Shecinah or Speciality of Divine Presence. 1752 WARBURTON *Serm.* i. Wks. 1811 IX. 16 Now, in this consists the ratio and essential ground of the Gospel-doctrine.

2. *Math.* The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect of quantity, determined by the number of times one contains the other (integrally or fractionally).

This is sometimes distinguished as *geometrical ratio* (see GEOMETRICAL *a.* 1 b), in contrast to *arithmetical ratio*, or the extent by which one magnitude exceeds another (now practically obs., though still mentioned in some text-books). For *alternate, anharmonic, compound, duplicate* (etc.) *ratio*, see the adjectives.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. 3 Ratio (or rate) is the mutual habitude or respect of two magnitudes of the same kind each to other, according to quantity. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 56 When two Ratio's are equal, the Terms that Compose them are said to be Geometrically Proportional. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 356 The ratio .. is exactly one to a hundred. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iv. 70 The matter of Jupiter is much lighter than the matter of our Earth, in the ratio of 24 to 100. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 114 Heat expands all bodies, but the ratios of the degree of expansion to an equal increase of temperature are different in different bodies.

b. The corresponding relationship between things not precisely measurable.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 66 Wishes to appropriate to himself the reputation which he had only a right to share, and that in no great ratio. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *South-Sea House*, Executorships .. which excited his spleen or soothed his vanity in equal ratios. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. i. 103 The progress of knowledge bore the same ratio to the decline of ecclesiastical influence. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* v. 174 The amount of will which we severally carry into the act of prayer is the ratio of its sincerity.

3. *spec.* In monetary science, the quantitative relation in which one metal stands to another in respect of their value as money or legal tender.

1879 E. CAZALET *Bimetallism* 26 Such a fixed ratio is eminently desirable for the welfare of all civilized nations. 1881 EVART in Horton *Silver Pound* (1887) 309 The adoption of the ratio of 15½ to 1, would accomplish the..object with less disturbance in the monetary systems .. than any other ratio.

†**4.** = RATION *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, A cow..eat up two ratios and half of dried grass. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 51 The Governor .. furnished the .. invaders with a ratio of biscuit and wine. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Captain Jackson*, Sliding a slender ratio of Single Gloucester upon his wife's plate.

†**Ratio·cinant**, *a. nonce-wd.* [a. F. pr. pple. of *ratiociner* (see next), after scholastic L. *ratio ratiocinans*.] That reasons.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rebelais* III. vi, I have not asked this question without cause causing, and reason truly very ratiocinant.

Ratiocinate (ræʃio·sine·t), *v.* [f. L. *ratiōcināt-*, ppl. stem of *ratiōcinārī* to calculate, deliberate, f. *ratio* RATIO. Cf. F. *ratiociner* (16th c. in Littré).] *intr.* To reason, to carry on a process of reasoning. (Now *rare* in serious use.)

1643 DIGBY *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 87 A Philosopher that should ratiocinate strictly and rigorously. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 19 The Ax cuts for the sake of something, though it self does not ratiocinate. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Four Ages of Poetry* Wks. 1875 III. 333 Patriarchs.. who..seemed to have ratiocinated in the following manner. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men* v. vi. 277 Don't ratiocinate with me—I cannot bear it.

Hence **Ratio·cinating** *ppl. a.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 89 My ratiocinating Faculty. 1896 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 7/1 All the ratiocinating ..character of the Germans showed itself.

Ratiocination (ræ ʃiɒsinē·ʃən). Also 6 raciocin-, 7 ratiotin-. [ad. L. *ratiōcinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ratiōcinārī*: see prec. Cf. F. *ratiocination* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The process of reasoning.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 78 Raciocinacion is, that cometh of hope of any commodity, or to eschewe any discommodity. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1344 Without any discourse of reason, or ratiocination. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 2 There are some truths so plain and evident, and open, that need not any process of ratiocination to evidence or evince them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 31 P 11 He has observed in many trades the effect of close thought and just ratiocination. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 78 We resort to Geometry, as the most perfect, and the purest series of ratiocination which has been invented. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 55 He had not arrived at any one of the truths of his special gospel by the road of ratiocination.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; also, a conclusion arrived at by reasoning. (Common in 17th c.)

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* II. xii, The ratiocinative [conjunction] copies the partes of a ratiocination. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 135 The Romanists must acknowledge [etc.] .. or then they must foregoe these ratiocinations. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxii, Other men may amuse themselves with subtle definitions, or intricate ratiocinations. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 11, I have no apology, therefore, to make, for those inductions, or those ratiocinations. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 516 The one a cool, a frigid ratiocination; the other, an awful and terrible reality.

3. Power or habit of reasoning. *rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 220 So infinite a Fancy, bound in by a most Logical ratiocination. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 285 For us, that have ratiocination .. we know [what] we have to do here. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 94 A lady of prodigious ratiocination as well as of profound information.

Ratiocinative (ræʃio·sĭnătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *ratiōcinātīv-us*: see RATIOCINATE and -IVE. Cf. F. *ratiocinatif* (14th c., Oresme).] Characterized by, given to, or expressive of, ratiocination.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* II. xii, Conjunction .. of it ther be tuoe sortes, the one enunciative, and the other ratiocinative. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 475 All the faculties of thy soule, vegitatiue, sensitiue, ratiocinatiue. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 51 The conclusion is attained .. without any thing of ratiocinative process. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 82 The whole gamut of eloquence from the ratiocinative to the declamatory. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 4/7 The machinery of the ratiocinative logician .. has no place in his speeches.

Ratio·cinator. [a. L. *ratiōcinātor* agent-n. f. *ratiōcinārī* to ratiocinate.] One who reasons.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 51 The puzzlement of ratiocinators became profounder than ever.

Ratio·cinatory, *a.* = RATIOCINATIVE.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* II. iii. (1821) 141 With ratiocinatory, or at least disceptatorial cunctation.

Ration (rē·ʃən, ræ·ʃən), *sb.* Also 8 **ratian.** [a. F. *ration* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *ratiōnem* RATIO. The second pronunciation is usual in the army, and may be due to the adoption of the word in sense 3 from Fr.]

†**1.** Reasoning. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1550 BP. HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* vi. 138 b, We be not so addicte and geuen vnto humane ration, that we wyll beleue nothinge more than reason is able to accompt and geue answer for.

†**2.** = RATIO 2 and 3. *Obs.*

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 272 What he saith here of Rations or Proportions. 1692 O. WALKER *Gr. & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* 6 That Ration of Gold to Silver was 12 to one. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 24 The musick, and the rations of the intervals sub-tilized. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 347 Increasing in a reduplicating ration.

3. A fixed allowance or individual share of provisions; *spec.* in the army and navy, the daily amount of certain articles of food allotted to each officer and man. (Sometimes, esp. in *pl.*, simply = provisions, food.)

1702-12 in *Milit. & Sea Dict.* 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIII. 276 The Corn that used to be measured out to them by Rations (or stinted Allowances) was given them with out Measure. 1776 J. HANCOCK in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 236 The cost of a ration, as furnished by the Commissary-General. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, Cutting with their dirks their rations from the carcasses which were there suspended. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 409 The fresh labour with diminished rations was too much for their strength. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 3/2 A 'ration' in the literal military sense of the word means 1 lb. bread and ½ lb. meat (bone included).

b. *Mil.* The daily allowance of forage or provender assigned to each horse or other animal.

1727-41 [see c]. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Forage*, This forage is divided into rations, one of which is a day's allowance for a horse. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 143/1 The daily ration laid down for all horses is 12 lbs. of oats and 12 lbs. of hay.

c. An allowance, share, portion, *of* provisions or other supplies.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The horse have rations of hay and oats, when they cannot go out to forage. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 19/2 A sum of money..in lieu of their regular ration of provisions. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 78 Septimus Severus added to the corn, a ration of oil. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 25 June 6/1 He will be able to carry forward with him eighty thousand rations of fuel, consisting of coal.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ration beef, -carrier, grievance, scale, warrant*, etc.

1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Ration*, The Commanding Officer has the power by the Ration Warrant of 14th July, 1827, of diminishing .. this allowance. 1888 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* II. iii. 53 Dining heartily on ration beef and dry bread. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 115 The ration-carriers .. were always conveying provisions, water, wood, all things necessary to the shepherds. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 844 One more instance of a ration grievance, and we will pass on. 1897 P. WARUNG *Old Regime* 82 The daily ration-scale permitted him only 16 ozs. uncooked maize-meal.

Ration (rē·ʃən, ræ·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To supply (persons) with rations; to provision; to put on a fixed allowance.

1859 *Times* 3 Mar. 7/6 The humane provision of rationing immigrants for the first 3 months. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286/1 He was able by rationing the townsmen as well as his troops to make this supply last to the present time.

2. To divide (food, etc.) into rations; to serve *out* in fixed quantities.

1870 *Daily News* 2 Nov., It will not be necessary to ration the bread until the 1st of January. 1873 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (ed. 8) 78 The crew of a boat abandoned at sea, among whom the last biscuit had been rationed out.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To obtain a supply of food.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 303 In the sparse cultivation, .. they were rarely able to ration oftener than once a week.

Hence **Ra·tioned** *ppl. a.*, **Ra·tioning** *vbl. sb.*

1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 312 The rationing of soldiers ..was much neglected. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 10 You have to dine at a restaurant until your rationing day comes round again. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 937 In preparation for the poorly rationed days.

†**Rationabi·lity.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. late L. *rationābilitās* (once in Appuleius).] The faculty of being rational.

1656 BRAMHALL *Repl. Bp. Chalcedon* Wks. 1842 II. 24 Rationability, being but a faculty or specifical quality, is a substantial part of a man.

†**Ra·tionable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rationābilis*: see RATION and -ABLE. Cf. obs. F. *rationable.*]

1. Reasonable, just, right. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1436 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 4 It is ordanit..the alderman baillies and counsaile by this vitaile of rationable pryce as thai may. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 38 Of that desyre content was euerie wicht, Tha thocht it wes rationabill and richt. 1570-80 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 44 Gyffand vs..ane rationabyll drink-syluer. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 19 Whatsoever is akin to truth, this reason judgeth rationable, and agreeable to Reason.

2. Rational; sensible.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 26 Astrologers or Astronomers, .. that thinke Starres rationable Creatures, are worthy to be accounted most unreasonable and senselesse themselves. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 131 Laughter .. is a passion of the Rationable part.

Hence † **Ra·tionably** *adv.*, reasonably. *Obs.*

1646 J. LILBURNE *Jonah's Cry* (1647) 4, I professe I would doe it, if I were rationably able to doe it to morrow. 1679 J. SMITH *Navr. Popish Plot* 10 As they might very rationably believe.

Rational (ræ·ʃənăl), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **racional**, (6 **-all**, **-elle**), 6 **racyonall**, 6– **rational**, (7 **-all**). [ad. L. *rationāl-is*: see RATIO, RATION, and -AL. Cf. obs. F. *rational* (16th c.), OF. *rationel* (12th c.), F. *rationnel.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason. (Freq. in *rational being, creature.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiii. (1495) 56 The soule racional, in that he vsyth contemplacion, he hyghte *speculativus.* 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 321 The racionall sences consisteth in reason, the whiche doth make a man or woman a reasonable beaste. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 432 We determine that the Braine is the Pallace of the Rationall Soule. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 409 Other bodies, not onely of rationall creatures, men and women, but also of irrational, birds and beasts. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 29 Sept., We are rational: but we are animal too. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, If you're a rational being, don't make such ridiculous excuses.

b. Exercising (or able to exercise) one's reason in a proper manner; having sound judgement; sensible, sane.

1632 B. JONSON *Magnetick Lady* III. v, You are one O' the deepest Politiques I ever met, And the most subtily rationall. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 34 Our most Rationall adversaries begin to reel towards us. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 239 They were told by a good rational Indian Woman [etc.]. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 535 Rational and experienced men tolerably well know,. how to distinguish between true and false liberty. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 216 Frequent restlessness and delirium, yet at times he is rational and patient. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. vii, Our rational and sober-minded islanders. 1856 C. BRONTË *Professor* XIX, The man of regular life and rational mind never despairs.

c. *Med.* Applied to an ancient class of physicians, who deduced their treatment of cases from general principles. (Opp. to EMPIRICAL.)

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* E iij b, Seynge that none Emperyke, nor racyonall hath so wryten before. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 123 [They] are ready enough to slander the rationall Physitian. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Physician*, The ancients distinguished their physicians into various classes, or sects:—as Rational Physicians [etc.]. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* IV. i. § 5 That medical sect which was termed the Empirical, in contradistinction to the rational and methodical sects.

d. *Rational Christians*: Such as claim superior rationality for their own form of Christianity.

A sect has been registered under this name since 1876.

1750 MASSON *Contin. True Rationalist* xii. 155 This is .. what shews me how convincing your Reasons are to determine me for the Establishment of a Society of Rational Christians.

2. Of, pertaining or relating to, reason.

Chiefly in *rational faculty, nature, power*, etc. Also † *rational philosophy*, mental philosophy.

a 1601 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 1190 Morall Philosophie was his chiefest end: for the rationall, the naturall, and Mathematickes..were but simple pastimes in comparison of the other. 1614 C. BROOKE *Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 125 My aspick flatterie, That shed such venome in my rationall powre. 1675 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* IV. iii. 102 As he is a meer Man, he differs no otherwise from Beasts, than by the Rational Property. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 61 Philosophy, rational logic, rhetoric [etc.]. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* vi. § 1. 126 Our rational faculty is the gift of God. *a* 1880 T. H. GREEN *Prolog. Ethics* § 207 The consciousness of unfulfilled possibilities of the rational nature common to all men.

† b. Existing (only) in the mind. (Opposed to REAL.) *Obs.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 104 Such things haue a being in our vnderstanding, and that is enough to make them rationall beings. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Proem. 6 These second Notions are not Real, but only Mental or Rational Beings, framed out of Real Beings.

3. Based on, derived from, reason or reasoning.

1532 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxvi, That parte of phisike called rationall, wherby is declared the faculties or powers of the body, the causis, accidentes, and tokens of sikenessis. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* vi. 56 He confesses a rational sovrantie of soule, and freedom of will in every man. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. iv. 218 Faith is a rational assent, or an assent founded on reason, tho' not the reason of the thing believed. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* 608 Of tastes that are natural, there are some that may be called rational, others that are merely animal. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* (ed. 2) I. I. xi. § 8. 212 Any..instance of rational apprehension, e.g. our knowledge that the surface of a sphere is equal to the area of a circle of twice its diameter.

b. *spec.* in *Chem.* and *Med.* (see quots.).

1850 Daubeny *Atomic The.* ix. (ed 2) 297 By rational, in contradistinction to empirical, formulæ, we mean expressions of the manner in which the respective atoms are combined or grouped together, and not merely of the number of atoms of each of the ingredients present. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 275 Physical are more important than rational signs in establishing the diagnosis of cyst of the pancreas.

4. Agreeable to reason; reasonable, sensible; not foolish, absurd, or extravagant.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I iii. (1636) 123 We offer unto thee, this rationall and unbloody worship. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 750 He might decline that Assistance, in which he had his Rationallest hopes. 1692 Locke *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 92 What Mr. Lowndes says about Gold Coins,..appears to me highly rational. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. 325 [He] will .. concur in any rational plan that may provide for the liberty of the individual. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 176 On the following morning..his answers were rational. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 104 All the organs of the body are better for moderate and rational use.

b. *Rational dress*: A form of dress for women, proposed as more sensible than that in general use. Now usually denoting the use of knickerbockers in place of a skirt, esp. for cycling. (Also *attrib.*) So *rational costume*, etc.

1883 *Catal. Rational Dress Exhib.* Pref, The Rational Dress Exhibition is intended to stimulate both the supply and the demand for good dress. 1888 *Rational Dress Society's Gaz.* No. 2 This is the time when rational dress principles will have more weight. 1899 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Apr. 221 If .. senior churchwardens protest against rational costume.

5. a. *Math.* Applied to quantities or ratios which can be expressed without the use of radical signs. † *Rational to* (see quot. 1614). Also *rational fraction* (see quot. 1823).

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v. def. iii, Such magnitudes or quantities, which may be expressed by numbre, are called rationall. 1614 T. Bedwell *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 2 The Base and Height are said to be rational one to another, when as the rate or reason of both may be expressed by a number of the same measure given. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* x. prop. lxi. 237 The square of a binomiall line .. applyed unto a rationall line. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 116 Rational Quantities may be reduced to the Form of any assign'd Root. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 82 The square root of 3 is a surd root; but the square root of 4 is a rational root, being equal to 2. 1823 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math. Sci.*, *Rational Fractions* is the term commonly used to express those fractions which may be decomposed into other fractions, the sum of which is equal to the given fraction. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 41 V_i is a rational and integral function of $\cos\theta$.

b. *Rational horizon*: see Horizon 3.

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 149 The rationall Horizon diuides the whole speare into two equall parts. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 310 The rationall horizon in heav'n is but one, and the sensible horizons on earth are innumerable. 1704 [see Horizon 3]. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* i. 52 If we suppose a spectator..to have his view bounded by the rational horizon.

† **6.** *Gram.* Of a conjunction: That indicates a reason. *Obs. rare.*

1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. iii. 84 Those words..are immediately subjoined to vers 16, and are connected therewith by the rational Particle γάρ, which points out the reason of that which next follows.

† **B.** *adv.* Rationally. *Obs. rare.*

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 29 If Baalam's Ass had, all his life, discours'd as rational as he did once.

C. *sb.*[1] Absol. uses of the adj.

1. a. A rational being. Chiefly in *pl.* = human beings, men. Now *Obs.* or *rare.*

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. (1612) 343 Beasts silent, that with Rationales was all a-mort suppose. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 6 b, Love to Art .. infers the party to be a true Rational. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2357/1 We must deprive our selves of our selves, as Rationals, and become more stupid then Brutes. 1755 Young *Centaur* 103 He is a Rational, dethroning Reason; and an Animal, transgressing Appetite. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* II. iii. (1792) 21, Kings succeed each other, not as rationals, but as animals. 1828 R. Craig in *Memorials* vi. (1862) 129 Something which might exercise the mind as well as limbs of the rationals assembled there.

b. An advocate of something 'rational'.

1736 in D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1863) 65 He [Henley] called himself 'a Rationalist', and on his death-bed repeatedly cried out, 'Let my notorious enemies know I die a Rational'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 3/2 As a 'rational', .. she thought that members should be free to adopt any costume that they liked.

† **2.** *Gram.* A conjunction indicating a reason.

1622 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 97 Coniunctions, Copulatiues, Rationals, Aduersitiues,..Expletiues, and certaine others.

† **3.** *Math.* A rational quantity. *Obs. rare.*

1685 J. Wallis *Alg.* xcix. 373 A Fraction (in Rationals) less than the proposed (Irrational) *p.* 1797 Stokes in *Trans. Royal Irish Acad.* VI. 222 Four quadratics and a rational may be reduced at least with the same ease.

4. † **a.** The rational part of man. *Obs. rare*—[1]. **b.** That which is rational or reasonable. **c.** A rational concept.

1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* II. ii, Your rational's reversed, carrying your understandings in your legs. 1874 H. Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* III. xiii. 362 This absolute end,.. can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of Rationals. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 86 They not the less were mated, and proclaimed the rational their issue.

5. *pl.* 'Rational 'dress; knickerbockers for women.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 6/2 Small shoes and latter-day 'rationals'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 8/1 A mild plot amongst lady cyclists to persuade her ladyship .. to adopt 'rationals'.

Rational (ræ·ʃənăl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 **racionale**, (4 -al), 6 -all, 7 **rationall**, (-ale,) 9 **rational**. [ad. L. *rationāle*, neut. of *rationālis* adj. (see prec.); used in the Vulg. to translate Heb. *ḥōshen*, after the Sept. λογεῖον oracle, oracular instrument.]

† **1.** The breastplate worn by the Jewish high-priest. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxv. 7 The racionale, that is the clooth in the brest of the coope, and in the brest of the preest. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiii. 82 Aaron had a broche or a tatche fastned vnder his breste that was cleped racionale. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 The adornament of Aaron, called his Racionall. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 93 The twelve stones in the Rationall or breast-plate of Aaron. [1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. v, Philo writes of the Figure of the Rationale, or Sacerdotal Breast-plate.]

b. An ornament formerly worn on the breast by bishops during the celebration of mass.

The real nature of the rational has been the subject of much discussion: see Du Cange s.v. *Rationale*, Rock *Church* etc. I. 366, II. 159, and Macalister *Eccl. Vestments* (1896) 110.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. 371 Bishop Giffard, who died A. D. 1301,..is figured in a chasuble, having pinned upon his breast the rational. *Ibid.* II. 159 The real 'rational' has nothing to do with the 'pall'. 1884 A. J. Butler *Anc. Coptic Churches* II. 122 The rational .. is mentioned among the ancient ornaments of the Celtic bishops.

† **2.** = Rationale 2. *Obs. rare.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 34 To afford an account or rational of old Rites. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 17, I looked over the Canons, the Rational, the Ceremonial, the Rubrick, imagining the Exposing mention'd, must be some new part of our Ecclesiastical Discipline.

† **Ra·tional,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rationālis* (3rd c.), sb. use of *rationālis* adj. Rational.] *Rom. Antiq.* An accountant or auditor.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 77 The Receiver of ther Emperours Finances .. had under him in Britaine the Rationall or Auditor of the Summes and revenues of Britaine. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 115 His Rational of Private State in Britain, to say nothing of other inferior Officers.

‖ **Rationale** (ræʃənē·lī). [L., neut. of *rationālis*; see Rational *a.*]

1. A reasoned exposition of principles; an explanation or statement of reasons; † a set of reasoned rules or directions.

1657 Bp. Sparrow (*title*) A Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 28 They could not give any manner of Rationale of their own divine Service. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 396 The writings of all those, who have given a rationale of the Egyptian rites. 1846 Mozley *Ess.* (1878) I. 229 A rationale of heroism was not likely to tell much on English minds. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 99 Where these facts are admitted,. the rationale usually appended is that their source is a diabolical one.

2. The fundamental reason, the logical or rational basis (*of* anything).

1688 Bp. S. Parker *Reas. Abrog. Test* 124 This gives us the true Rationale of the Mosaick Law. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 309 They laid down the Rationale and Ground-Work that the Judgment of the Assize was founded upon. 1792 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 161 He sees the rationale of the whole system, its origin and its operation. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xxv. § 2 Such, I conceive, is the true theory or rationale of underselling. 1894 H Drummond *Ascent Man* 3 To discover the rationale of social progress is the ambition of this age.

Rationalism (ræ·ʃənălĭz'm). [f. Rational *a.* + -ism. Cf. F. *rationalisme.*]

1. *Med.* The principles of the 'rational' school of physicians.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 283 A remark on medical empiricism and rationalism. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 Acquainted with the divisions of empiricism and rationalism.

2. *Theol.* **a.** The practice of explaining in a manner agreeable to reason whatever is apparently supernatural in the records of sacred history. **b.** The principle of regarding reason as the chief or only guide in matters of religion, or of employing ordinary reasoning to criticize and interpret religious doctrines.

1827 C. H. Sack in Pusey *Hist. Enq.* (1828) p. xii, Common rationalism, which the theological faculty of Berlin has..for more than fifteen years imparted to theological study. 1846 J. H. Newman *Ess. Development* v. § 3. 311 Its spirit was rationalizing, and had the qualities which go with rationalism. 1884 J. Parker *Larger Ministry* 28 Rationalism does not more distinctly recognise human reason than it is recognised by evangelical philosophy.

3. *Metaph.* A theory (opposed to *empiricism* or *sensationalism*) which regards reason, rather than sense, as the foundation of certainty in knowledge.

1857 Fleming *Vocab. Philos.* 419 According to rationalism, reason furnishes certain elements, without which, experience is not possible 1895 tr. *Falckenberg's Hist. Mod. Philos.* 81 Under [Wolff] rationalism stiffens into a scholastic dogmatism, soon to run out into a popular eclecticism.

4. Used with reference to 'rational' dress.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/3 The triumphs of Rationalism ..in the domain of dress.

Rationalist (ræ·ʃənălist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -ist. Cf. F. *rationaliste* (1539).]

1. One who forms his opinions by pure or *a priori* reasoning; *spec* a 'rational' physician.

a 1626 Bacon *Apoph.* II. § 21 The empirical philosophers are like to pismires. . The rationalists are like the spiders. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 79 It concerns the highest Governour, who is Judge of all, . to be an absolute rationalist, for that reason is the intention of Law. 1801 Surr *Splendid Misery* II. 163 Whatever you may say, or all the Rationalists in the world may preach, there is such a thing as falling in love at first sight. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 5 Those physicians are called rationalists who do not value the facts themselves so highly as their explanation.

2. *Theol.* One who rationalizes in matters of religion or sacred history; an adherent of rationalism.

1647 *Clarendon State Papers* II. App. p xl, The Presbyterian and Independent agree well enough together. But there is a new sect sprung up among them, and these are the Rationalists. 1670 Sanderson *Pref. Ussher's Power Princes*, A mere Rationalist (that is to say in plain English, an Atheist of the late Edition). 1747 [Masson] (*title*) A Letter to the Author of an Address to all Rationalists in Great Britain. 1789 J. Erskine in *Life C. Nisbet* (1840) 197 He is half way over to the German Rationalists (as they call themselves). 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 12. 45 The Rationalist .. makes the whole subject of Religion and Revelation .. a matter of sensible evidence or intellectual demonstration.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Rationalistic.

1828 Pusey (*title*) An Historical Enquiry into the Probable Causes of the Rationalist Character. *a* 1857 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rem.* I. 49 Rationalist criticism has always been content with the endeavour to destroy. 1873 L. Stephen *Ess. Freethinking* 319 The answer given by the rationalist divines.

3. One who adopts 'rational' dress.

1899 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Apr. 222 The hotels, etc. at which Rationalists are welcome.

Rationalistic (ræʃənăli·stik), *a.* [f. prec.]

1. Characterized by rationalism.

1830 Pusey *Hist. Enq.* II. 415 Against a rationalistic Christianity Rationalism may triumph. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 411 A rationalistic spirit which revolted against all formularies.

2. Given or inclined to rationalism.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 311/1 The way being thus prepared, the number of rationalistic divines increased. 1883 Wace *Gospel & its Witnesses* i. 13 If we could be sure that a miracle was inconceivable, the method of rationalistic writers would..be justified.

Hence **Rationali·stical** *a.* (1847 in Webster); **Rationali·stically** *adv.* (1847 *Ibid.*); **Rationali·sticism,** rationalism.

1865 R. Druitt *Rep. Cheap Wines* 99 The contagion of rationalisticism. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 77 He takes Homer into the account, but rationalistically.

Rationality (ræʃənæ·lĭti). [ad. late L. *ratiōnālitās* (Tertullian); see Rational *a.* and -ity. Cf. F. *rationalité.*]

1. The quality of possessing reason; the power of being able to exercise one's reason.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 49 Rationalitie is the intrinsecall part of man. 1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* v. i, Thou hast impudence enough to draw thy rationality in question. 1726 Butler *Serm. Rolls Chap.* vii 129 Some kind of brute Force within, prevails over the Principle of Rationality. 1777 M. Morgan *Ess. Falstaff* 159 [Vice] is inconsistent with moral agency, nay, with rationality itself. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. ii. (1849) 5 She spoke with great rationality. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 274 We call rationality the distinction of man, when compared with other animals.

2. The fact of being based on, or agreeable to, reason.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 234 The ingenuity and rationality of it will prevail more then our slender performances. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 20 The Wisdom, and unquestionable Rationality of the Divine Ordination among the Jews. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* III. I. (1765) 155 [To society] we owe ..the very Elegance and Rationality of our Existence. 1806 A. Knox *Rem.* I. 29 To preserve the rationality of religion.. to secure it from the charge of enthusiasm. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. ii. 21 A principle of belief, to which he flatly denies rationality.

b. A rational or reasonable view, practice, etc.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 69 There are some little rationalities..which are well, and decent and pretty. 1660 Burney *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 57 The Court of Admiraltie, who depend upon that great head of Rationalities, Iustinian. 1835 F. W. Faber *Lett.* (1869) 21 Anticipating quite as much danger from the mysticisms of Newman as from the rationalities of Whately. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) II. 148 The rights of rationalities became a great question in Europe.

3. The tendency to regard everything from a purely rational point of view.

1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1784, 5 May, Even men of pretty dry rationality may believe that there was an inter-

mediate interposition of Divine Providence. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lviii, Phlegmatic rationality stares and shakes its head at these unaccountable prepossessions.

†**4.** *Math.* The quality of being rational (5 a). *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* X. prop. xviii. 247 These wordes in length and in power are neuer referred to rationalitie, or irrationalitie.

†**5.** = RATIONALE 2. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 373 Many well directed intentions, whose rationalities will never beare a rigid examination.

Rationalizable (ræ·ʃənăləi·zăb'l), *a.* [-ABLE.] That may be rationalized.

1896 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 175 This adaptation justifies us in treating reality as everywhere rationalizable.

Rationalization (ræ·ʃənăləizēi·ʃən). [-ATION.]

1. The act of making rational or intelligible, or the result of this.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. I. vii. § 42 The two Carthages are mere rationalizations of Claude. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 556 The rationalization which explains the legend.

2. *Math.* The process of clearing from irrational quantities. (See RATIONAL *a.* 5 a.)

1853 CAYLEY in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jrnl.* VIII. 97 (*title*) On the Rationalisation of certain algebraical Equations.

Rationalize (ræ·ʃənăləiz), *v.* [f. RATIONAL *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render conformable to reason; to explain on a rational basis.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xviii. 89 The second Olympic composed for the .. purpose of rationalizing the Theban Eagle. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I 533 The disposition of Herodotus to rationalise the miraculous narratives of the current mythes. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 9 When life has been duly rationalized by science .. care of the body is imperative.

b. To clear *away* by reasoning.

1855 KINGSLEY *Sir W. Raleigh* Misc. (1859) I. 1 To rationalize away all the wonders, till we make them at last impossible, and give up caring to believe them.

2. *Math.* To clear from irrational quantities.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 670 The differential function .. may be rationalized. 1888 C. SMITH *Algebra* (1893) 213 Find factors which will rationalize the following expressions.

3. To endow with reason. *rare.*

1896 [see RATIONALIZED *ppl. a.*].

4. *intr.* To employ reason or rationalism; to think rationally or in a rationalistic manner.

1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 137 When we ask for reasons when we should not, we rationalise. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1185 But subdue the bard And rationalize a little.

Hence **Ra·tionalized** *ppl. a.*, **Ra·tionalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ra·tionalizer**, one who rationalizes.

1855 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Credib. Rom. Hist.* xi. I. 446 According to another, and probably a *rationalized, version. 1896 *Spectator* 11 Apr. 519 Swift's grim conceptions of animalized man and rationalized animals. 1834 T. KEIGHTLEY *Tales* vii. 250 Whittington's Cat has not escaped the *rationalisers. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 250 The fault of the rationalizer lay in taking allegory beyond its proper action. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 327 Partial and local *rationalising of religion. 1841 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. with Ch.* x. (ed. 4) 367 The confession of faith of some *rationalising philosopher. *c* 1852 *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 483/2 The rationalising multiplier here is $5+\sqrt{3}$. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 543 Such rationalizing doubts are indignantly dismissed.

Rationally (ræ·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. RATIONAL *a.*]

1. In a rational manner; reasonably.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 146 If he rationally follow the precedent method. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 23 No such consectaries could be logically and rationally deduced from such premises. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 174 The sum of money aforesaid, which in a time of such extreme distress..could not be rationally given. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 387 The honest expression of opinions conscientiously and rationally entertained.

2. In respect of, by means of, reason. *rare.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 150 Here are foure termes rationally distinguished, but three really, viz. Law, Magistrate, People. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iv. 223 If .. the intelligible world be the more certain of the two, because rationally evident.

Rationalness (ræ·ʃənălnĕs). Now *rare.* [f. as prec.] The state or quality of being rational.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 15 He that would justifie the rationalness of any adventure, must prove the prize at least to equal the worth of that he hazards for it. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 487 All that I averre is the Rationalness of this Position, not the Truth thereof. 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Froudacity* 215 The existence of a Deity and the rationalness of entreating him in prayer.

Rationary (ræ·ʃənări), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *rationārius*, or f. L. *ratiōn-em*: see RATIO and -ARY¹.] †**a.** 'Of or belonging to account or reckoning' (Blount 1656). *Obs.* **b.** (See quot.)

a 1866 GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* (1870) xviii. 275 Ethics .. must be rationary (i. e. interested in the reasons of facts) as distinguished from positivist.

Ra·tionate, *v. rare.* [f. late L. *ratiōnāt-*, ppl. stem of *ratiōnārī* to reason, f. *ratio* RATIO.] *intr.* To reason, to ratiocinate.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. (1658) 419 When they will have beasts rationate and understand. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 535 The doctor, therefore, rationated inconsequentially.

†**Ra·tionative,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] That gives or introduces a reason.

1650 WEEKES *Truth's Confs.* ii. 54 The first particular in the 11. Verse [For] which is a Rationative Particle. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Dev.* 5 An argumentative, or rationative description of the object of feare.

Ra·tionless, *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Without rations.

1865 *Standard* 19 Apr., He might..suddenly find himself and his army rationless and surrounded

Ra·tionment. *rare.* [f. RATION *v.* + -MENT, after F. *rationnement.*] The act of rationing.

1870 *Standard* 19 Nov., Very early in the siege .. the census was taken for the rationment of butchers' meat.

Ratiotination, obs. form of RATIOCINATION.

Ra·titate, *a. rare*⁻°. [f. next, after *carinate.*] Ratite. (Ogilvie 1882.)

Ratite (ræ·təit), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *ratis* raft + -ITE².] Cf. L. *ratītus* (of a coin) marked with the figure of a raft.] Of or belonging to the *Ratitæ*, a class of birds (so named by Merrem, 1812) having a keelless sternum, as the ostrich, emu, cassowary, etc. (Opposed to *carinate.*)

1877 NEWTON in *Ann Nat. Hist.* Ser. IV. XX. 500 *Megistanis* was used in 1816 by Vieillot .. for the whole group of Ratite Birds then known. 1885 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 19/2 The corresponding characters peculiar to the Ratite Division being the disconnected condition of the barbs of the feathers.., the non-existence of the furcula [etc.].

Hence **Ra·titous** *a.*

1880 *Nature* XXI. 347 The avian, and indeed ratitous character of the animal.

Ratle(r, obs. ff. RATTLE *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹, RATTLER.

Ratlin(e, ratling (ræ·tlin, -liŋ). *Naut.* Forms: *α.* 5 radelyng, 5, 7– **ratling**, 7, 9 rattling. *β.* 8– ratlin, 9 rattlin. *γ.* 5 rad(d)elyne, 8– **ratline.** [Of obscure origin: perh. the same word as OF. *rael-*, *raalingue* (? from **rade-*, **ratelingue*), now *ralingue* small cordage employed to strengthen the edge of a sail.

There is no evidence that the ending *-line* is identical with LINE *sb.*²; cf. the synonymous Du. *weveling* with LG. *wevelīne*, G. *webeleine.*]

1. Thin line or rope such as is used for the ratlines (see 2); also *ratline stuff*, †*line.*

1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 111 My Lord paid him for iij. hausers, a peir takkes, a ratling line for Chewdes, weing C. a quarter xiij. lb. xv. s. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 185 Raddelyne Marlyne & Sayletwyne. Also .payed for DC weyght Radelyng. iiij *s.* 1835 CONSTABLE in Leslie *Mem.* (1845) 268 A supply of ratlin for his hammock. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 323 We had no new ratline stuff on board.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) One of the small lines fastened horizontally on the shrouds of a vessel, and serving as steps by which to go up and down the rigging.

Catch-ratline: see latest quots. in *β* and *γ*.

α. 1611 COTGR., *Enflécheures*, the ratlings, the cordie steps whereby mariners climbe vp to the top of the mast. *a* 1685 OTWAY *Compl. Muse* xviii, With ill-furl'd Sails, and Rattlings loose. 1797 NELSON 23 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cxliv, A brace, bowling, halyards, or any rope, even to a rattling. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 399, I placed my hands on the shrouds..and lightly touched with my feet the lower rattlings.

β. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 113 The Main Shrowds, and the Cross-lines, called Ratlins, serving as Steps to go into the Main-top. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 224 The seeming firm-set ladder to towering Fame, will become the rolling ratlins of lasting Infamy. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, Make the chair fast with the rattlin—haul taught and belay! *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 35 Every sixth ratlin will be a catch ratlin, that is, the end of the ratlin is seized to the after shroud.

γ. 1721 in BAILEY. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 143 Up ladders and steps, and up ratlines and stairs, We pass'd. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 13 All the ratlines are seized to the after shroud but one, except every fifth ratline, which is seized to the after shroud, and is called a catch ratline.

Hence †**Ratlin(e** *v.*, *trans.* to furnish with ratlines. *Obs.* (Cf. RATTLE *v.*²)

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 277 DC Radelyne . spent apon reparacion & Radelynyng of the Shrowdes. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 113 The main Swifter, a Part of the Shrowds, but not ratlin'd.

Rat-line. *rare*⁻°. [Of obscure origin.] 'The rope or cord used for enclosing any spot or ground' (Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

Ra·tling. *rare.* [-LING.] A little rat.

1882 'BASIL' (R. A. KING) *Love the Debt* xiii, The cellar soon swarmed with rats and ratlings.

Raton, Ratoner: see RATTON, -ER.

Ratoon (rătū·n), *sb.* Also 8–9 **ratt-**. [ad. Sp. *retoño* a fresh shoot or sprout.] A new shoot or sprout springing up from the root of the sugar-cane after it has been cropped.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 232, I then took each rattoon apart, and found it fastened to a joint of these last canes. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 88 After these original plants have been cut, their roots throw up suckers which in time become canes, and are called ratoons. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 111 Next year the cane sprouts from the stubble, and is called first ratoons. .. The second year it sprouts again, and is called second ratoons.

transf. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 493 The Jamaican reference to a meal made off the remnants of a previous feast as 'eating the rattoons'.

attrib. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 459 On the banks of the Essequebo, thirty crops of ratoon canes have been raised successively. 1880 J. S. COOPER *Coral Lands* I. xviii. 213 When cut in March or April the ratoon canes are made to grow in cold dry weather.

Ratoon (rătū·n), *v.* [f. prec. or ad. Sp. *retoñar* to sprout again, f. *retoño.*] *intr.* Of plants, *esp.* the sugar-cane: To send up new shoots after being cut down or cropped. †Said also of the ground.

1786 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 130 Where the ground is observed to produce a kind plant and to rattoon well. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 260 Some sorts of Cotton did not rattoon or stool so well as others. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 666 In the West India plantations the cane is frequently allowed to ratoon for eight successive crops. 1880 J. S. COOPER *Coral Lands* I. xviii. 214 Such a cane must be hardy and healthy, grow rapidly, ratoon quickly and often.

Hence **Ratoo·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 357 He makes a greater revenue than the Grenada planter on the present mode of rattooning. 1882 *Spons' Encycl Manuf.* V. 1868 By constant ratooning, the produce of sugar per acre. yields [etc.].

Ratorn, obs. Sc. form of RETURN *v.*

†**Rat-rane.** *Sc. Obs.* [RANE *sb.*] = RAT-RIME.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII Prol. 147 To reyd I begane The riotest ane ragment wyth mony rat rane.

Ratret, obs. Sc. form of RETREAT.

Ra·t-rime. *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 **ratt-**. [f. *rat*, prob. onomatopœic (cf. *rattle* vb.) + RIME.] A piece of doggerel verse; a rigmarole.

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 The royttest ane ragment with mony ratt rime. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 146 Thy roustie ratrimes, made but mater. 1636 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 404 What will a rat-ryme of words work upon an hard unrenewed heart? 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xix, With a lang rat-rhime of cant. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, 'I cannot use a prayer like a rat-rhyme', answered the honest clergyman. 1894 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

Ratsbane (ræ·tsbēn). [f. RAT *sb.*¹ + BANE.]

1. Rat-poison; †*spec.* arsenic. (Now only *literary.*)

1523 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 108 For milke and rattisbane for the rats in the church. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 41 Men cover ratts bane vnder sugar or hony. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Epil. 9 As we strew rat's-bane when we vermin fear. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 161 Endeavours were us'd .. to destroy the Mice and Rats,..by laying Rats-Bane. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 354 Black ratsbane, which That very Rat, who..Nurtures himself on poison, dare not touch.

fig. 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 293 That peece of Alchimy, that can turne the Ratts-bane of Villany into the Balme of honesty. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* IV. i. 140 Playes are Rats bane to government of Commonweales. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. I. P 15 Running in debt is ratsbane to him.

2. Applied to certain plants (see quots.).

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 583 The fruit of *Chailletia toxicaria* is said to be poisonous, it is called Ratsbane in Sierra Leone. 1886 *W. Som. Word-bk., Rat's Bane*, chervil. A common wild umbelliferous plant, in appearance something like hemlock—probably mistaken for it.

Hence **Ra·tsbaned** *ppl. a.*, poisoned with ratsbane.

1638 R. JUNIUS (Younge) *Drunkards Character* 269 Which makes them like ratsband Rats, drinke and vent.

Ratsche, obs. Sc. form of RATCH *sb.*¹

Ratspuche, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

Rat's-tail. [f. RAT *sb.*¹ Cf. RAT-TAIL.]

1. *pl.* in *Farriery*: †**a.** Chaps or cracks on the back of a horse's hind legs, also called cratches or scratches. *Obs.* **b.** Warty or suppurating excrescences on the same part. (See quots. and cf. RAT-TAIL 1.)

1580 BLUNDEVILLE *Horsemanship* IV. CXXXIX. 61 Of the Cratches or Rats tailes, called of the Italians Crepaccie. This is a kind of long scabbie rifts growing right vp and downe in the hinder part from the fewterlock vp to the Curbe. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 314 They be all ..one and the same disease, as mules, kibes, rats tayles, crepanches. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/4 A brown Bay cropt Mare,..with two Rats Tails on each Leg behind. 1732 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. 246 Of Warts, Scratches, Rats-Tails and other Excrescences on the Legs and Pasterns. *Ibid.* 247 Rats-tails .. generally creep from the Pasterns to the middle of the Shank. 1891 DALZIEL *Dis. Horses* 101 Rats' Tails, excrescences discharging ichorous matter, extending from the middle of the shank to the fetlock.

2. Applied to various things resembling a rat's tail in shape: **a.** The tapering end of a rope (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). **b.** A rat-tail file (*Ibid.*). **c.** A candle-end. **d.** A lank lock of hair. **e.** A tapering rib or tongue of metal.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, The end of a candle of tallow, or 'rat's tail', as we called it. 1899 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. v. 174 Their hair hung about their shoulders loose and undressed: it was not unbecoming in the young, but in the older women it became what is called rats' tails.

3. *attrib.* **rat's tail crane** (see quot.). ? *Obs.*

1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 196 This Crane is of the Sort which is commonly call'd a Rat's Tail Crane, .. moving round a strong Post like a Wind-mill, so that it may turn quite round with all its Load.

Ratt, obs. form of RAT.

Ratta, obs. form of RATA.

Ra·ttage. *nonce-wd.* [f. RAT *sb.*¹ or *v.*¹ + -AGE.] Percentage of people who 'rat'.

1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XI. 229 In the Scots Peers we find a Rattage of no less than ninety per cent.

Rat-tail. [f. RAT *sb.*¹ Cf. RAT'S-TAIL.]

1. *pl.* = RAT'S-TAIL 1.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Rat-tails*, or Arrests, in the manege, signify callous hard swellings upon the hinder legs

under the hough, running along the sinew. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xiv. (1848) 275 On the back part of the leg, are sometimes excrescences, called by farriers Rat-Tails, from the appearance they give the hair.

2. A tail resembling that of a rat; *esp.* a horse's tail with little or no hair; also, a horse having a hairless tail, or the diseased condition which causes the hair of the tail to fall off.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4086/4 A black Horse .., with a Rat Tail. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acat. Horsem.* (1809) 26 Buy a horse with a rat tail, if possible. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 540/1, I like his [a pointer's] clean-cut appearance, his rat-tail, his style in the field.

3. Something resembling a rat's tail.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi. (1880) 266 Their rat-tails of small green flowers prove them to be peppers.

4. A fish of the genus *Macrurus*, esp. *M. fabricii*. (Also called *Grenadier*.)

1882 GILBERT & JORDAN *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 811.

5. *attrib.* (Cf. RAT-TAILED.)

Rat-tail file, a fine round file used for enlarging holes in metal, etc. *Rat-tail grass*, a name given to two Australian grasses (*Ischæmum laxum* and *Sporobolus indicus*) *Rat-tail radish*, an East Indian radish (*Raphanus caudatus*).

1793 [see RAT-TAILED 1 b, quot. 1708]. 1802 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 12 Jan. (1888) I. 103 The clowns with lank rat-tail hair. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 824 Small taper round files are often called rat-tail files. 1866 *Harvard Memor. Biogr., S. Willet* I. 267 A rat-tail file .. would render useless in a moment a superb piece of ordnance. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants Austr.* 92 Rat-tail Grass. An upright, slender growing grass [etc.]. *Ibid.* 109 Rat-tail grass. A fine, open, pasture grass [etc.].

Ra·t-tailed, *a.* [f. RAT *sb.*[1] Cf. prec.]

1. Having a tail like that of a rat; *esp.* of horses, having a rat-tail.

1684 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1950/4 A Black Nag,..Mareheaded, and Rat-tailed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Rat-tailed*, a horse is thus called that has no hair upon his tail. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 231 A lean, rat-tailed mare. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* 31 He selected a bull-dog, one of the smooth rat-tailed species. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 6/2 The miserable little rat-tailed, greyhound beasts that furnish what is called mutton in this country.

b. of the larva of a drone-fly (*Eristalis*) having a long slender tail.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Rat-tailed worms*, in natural history, a species of fly-worms, with long tails, resembling those of rats. 1768 ARSCOTT in Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1770) III. 335 Blowing flies and humble bees that come from the rat-tailed maggot. [In Polwhele's *Devon* (1793) I. 124 *note*, 'rat-tail maggot'.] 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 874/1 The rat-tailed larva of *Eristalis tenax*.

c. *spec.* in the names of certain animals.

Rat-tailed Kangaroo (see quot. 1846). *Rat-tailed serpent*, an American viper (*Bothrops lanceolatus*). *Rat-tailed shrew*, the Musk-rat. *Rat-tailed snake*, the Fer-de-lance.

1846 WATERHOUSE *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* I. 224 *Hypsiprymnus Murinus*, Rat-tailed Hypsiprymnus, or Rat-Kangaroo. *Ibid.*, Index, Rat-tailed Rat-Kangaroo 1854 DAVY *West Indies* 273 (St. Lucia) possesses besides several kinds of harmless snakes, one that is poisonous, the rat-tailed snake. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii, We were..anxious to obtain at St. Lucia specimens of that abominable reptile, the Fer-de-lance, or rat-tailed snake. 1884 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 378 The Rat-tailed Shrew.

2. Of a spoon: Having a tail-like prolongation of the handle along the back of the bowl.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* III. 21 The slender little rat-tailed spoons.

Rattan, ratan (rătæ·n), *sb.*[1] Also 7 rat(t)oon, 8 rat-tan. [var. ROTANG, a. Malay روتن *rōtan*, app. for *rautan*, f. *rāut* to pare, trim, strip.]

1. a. One of several species of the genus *Calamus*, climbing palms growing chiefly in the East Indies, on the mainland and the islands, and to a small extent in Africa and Australia, and notable for their long thin jointed and pliable stems; also, a plant belonging to one of these species. **b.** = *Ground rattan* (see GROUND *sb.* 18 c).

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 17 Rattans grow in great abundance upon this Island. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 177 Precipices..so steep that we could only draw ourselves up..by a rattan. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 57 In the rattan, the Epidermis of which contains a sufficient quantity of flint to give light when struck by steel. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 129 These ratans form a tribe of plants .. which, though they resemble grasses or reeds in their appearance, are true trees of the palm kind.

2. A portion of the stem of a rattan, used for various purposes (cf. quots.).

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 86 Every thing .. is tyed with rattans and other strings. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 17 A shady Contrivance, .. on the upper end of which sits the Master of the Family on a Bed of Rattans, a kind of Cane. 1796 tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope* in *Pinkerton* (1814) XVI. 13 Small ratans..fastened together with cotton-thread, so as to form an arch or a vaulted roof over the tomb. 1827 RAFFLES *Java* I. 42 The rattans..of Java are on the whole inferior to those of Sumatra and Borneo. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 252 These palms yield the canes or rattans of commerce.

b. *esp.* A switch or stick of rattan, used for beating a person or thing, or for carrying in the hand.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Sept., Mr. Hawley did give me a little black rattoon, painted and gilt. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 90 He .. was chabuck't upon the soles of his feet with rattans. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 185 Striking him with a rattan, at grumbling to do his duty. 1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 196 When I meet a gentleman I must..flourish my rattan, to show my shapes. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XIX. xviii. 229 A clothes-horse with a great-coat stretched out upon it, just ready for the rattan. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. VI. (1872) II. 196 Fritz he often enough beats, gives a slap to with his rattan.

3. Without article, as a material.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 Each mast has only two shrouds made of twisted rattan. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 106 The bow is generally of bamboo, and the string of split rattan. 1884 *Sunday at Home* June 397/2 These huts. are built of bamboos..tied with rattan.

4. *attrib.*, as *rattan bale, cable, cane, palm, stick.*

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 216/1 The nutmegs are..packed up in *rattan bales. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 56 A wooden anchor, and *rattan cable, which by floating, made an excellent warp. 1781 tr. *Willis' Reing. Med. Wks.* Vocab. s.v. *Internodia*, the spaces in a *Ratoon Cane between the joynts or knots. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/6, 143 Bundles of Rattan Canes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cane*, Canes make a considerable article in commerce. There are imported two sorts, viz. walking and rattan canes. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* June 389/1 'Calamus rotangi' from the East, of which rattan canes are made. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 135 The *Rattan Palms..are described as inhabitants of dense forests. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. vi. 145 Bound tightly together by strips of rattan palm stem. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, A thick *rattan stick with a brass ferrule.

Hence **Ratta·n** *v.*, *trans.* to fit with rattans; †**Ratta·ner** *nonce-wd.*, one who wields a rattan.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII 168 [He] then to teach him better manners, Converts the hammals to rattan-ers. 1895 J. M. WALSH *Tea* 67 The chest..[is] nailed, clamped, matted and rattaned.

Rattan (rătæ·n), *sb.*[2] Also 8 ratan. [Echoic.] = RATAPLAN.

1787 BURNS *Let. Dr. Moore* Wks. (Globe) 341, I did not know .. why my pulse beat such a furious ratan. 1844 AINSWORTH *St. James* I. v. 136 Their ears were saluted with the loud rattan of a drum.

Rattan, obs. form of RATTEN *v.*

Rattany, variant of RHATANY.

†**Rattar.** *Obs. rare.* A sieve used in gold-washing. Also *rattar-work.*

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 104 There must. be made of Brass Wire a Rattar or Seeve as wide or narrow as the Work requireth...The bigness of the Rattar is to be seven spans long. *Ibid.* 107 The before described Rattar-work.

Rattaree: see RAHIDAREE.

Rat-tat (rætˌtæ·t), *sb.* [Echoic.] A sharp rapping sound, *esp.* of a knock at a door.

1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 3 Nov. I. 277 A violent rat-tat at the door made us jump. 1840–1 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* (ed. Warne) 87/2 A few moments before the postman's rat-tat was heard. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xi. 226 There came a soft little rat-tat at the street-door.

b. Used imitatively with vbs.

a 1845 HOOD *Double Knock* i, Rat-tat it went upon the lion's chin. *c* 1860 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* II, A breeze.. playing rat-tat With the bow of the ribbon round your hat.

So **Rat-tat-tat,** etc.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan. (1842) I. 183 A rat-tat-tat-tat ensued, and the Earl of Harcourt was announced. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 75 Coaches frequently drew up, with rat, tat, rat, tattere tat tat! 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXV, A low melodious hammer, rat, tat, tat, tat. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 43 The man that can..give a good rat-tat-tat, and feel that he will be welcome.

Hence † **Rattatattatory** *a.*; **Rat-tattooing.**

1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* p. viii, All the rattles in Bartholomew-Fair had been loudly conducing to the Rattatattatory Harmony. *c* 1852 THACKERAY *Yankee Volunteers* Misc. (1857) I. 50 Drummer making din .. With thy rat-tattooing.

Ratte, obs. form of RAT, RATE *sb.*[1]

†**Ra·tted,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAT *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].] Ragged, torn.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 144 How was þou hardy þis hous .. [to] neȝe, In on so ratted a robe & rent at þe sydez?

†**Ra·tted,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAT *sb.*[3] or *v.*[3] + -ED [2].] Exposed on a wheel.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 139/4 Al the bodyes that were dampned to dethe that he coude fynde in townes and cities hanged & ratted.

Ratteen[1] (rătī·n). Also 7–8 ratine, 8 ratin, 8–9 rateen. [ad F. *ratine* (1642), of unknown origin.] A thick twilled woollen cloth, usually frieze or with a curled nap, but sometimes dressed; a frieze or drugget. Now only *Hist.*

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2042/4 A. Cloak Lined with a Scarlet Ratteen. 1721 SWIFT *Epilogue* Wks. 1755 III. II. 182 We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen, And Anthony shall court her in ratteen. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 114 Cloths, Ratines, and Serges. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.*, etc. III. 49, I recommended him to have a brown rateen, which at that time was much wore. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. X. P 12 A cushion of ratteen under my head, and a coverlet over me of the same stuff. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XXV. 256 A half-dress suit of ratteen, lined with satin.

attrib. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. vi. 42, I had a Ratteen Coat that I brought from Dublin.

b. A piece of ratteen.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4218/3, 4 Ratteens, which make out 1028 Auns, and 5 Auns of Shalloon.

Ratteen[2], *rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 84 There is another kind of mahogany, known by the name of Ratteen, which is often employed for panels, as its dimensions are large enough to prevent jointing.

Rattel(l, obs. forms of RATTLE.

Ratten (ræ·t'n), *v.* Also ratton, -tan. [Of obscure origin: connexion with *ratten* RATTON *sb.* has been suggested, but is not clear. The vbl. sb. is recorded earlier, and is more frequently used than the vb.] **a.** *trans.* To molest (a workman or employer) by rattening. **b.** *intr.* To practise rattening. Hence **Ra·ttener,** one who rattens.

1867 *Morning Star* 15 July, I have heard of another [workman] who disposed of a rattener .. and must never rattened afterwards. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc. II. 201 My cousin Godby, that has a waterwheel, was rattened, by his scythe-blades being flung in the dam. *Ibid.* 311 That sense of security which ratteners had enjoyed for many years.

Ratten, variant of RATTON, rat.

Ratten-, Ratting-crook, varr. RACKAN-CROOK.

1665 BRATHWAIT *Two Tales Chaucer* 135 Having laid his Heel on the Ratting Crook, to pass the Winter-night away. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 380 A seaty rattencreak hang dangling fra a black randle tree.

Ra·ttening, *vbl. sb.* [See RATTEN *v.*] The act or practice of abstracting tools, destroying machinery or appliances, etc., as a means of enforcing compliance with the rules of a trade-union, or of venting spite. (Chiefly associated with Sheffield.) Also *transf.*

1843 R. VAUGHAN *Age Grt. Cities* 292 The stone is made steady upon its iron spindle by means of wedges, and rattaning consists in driving in one of these wedges so far as slightly to crack the stone. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc. II. 201 You must not construe this that I was any way connected with the rattening. 1889 A. LANG *Lost Leaders* 204 If things go on as they are at present, perhaps we shall hear of literary rattening and picketing.

attrib. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec. 576/3 Another 'rattening' attempt was made in Sheffield. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 30 Oct., The well known Sheffield rattening case.

Ratter (ræ·tə1). [f. RAT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. A ratcatcher; a dog which catches rats.

1852 LEWIS in Youatt *Dog* ii. 54 The little Dane is often a good ratter. 1887 *Century Mag.* Sept. 704/1 Against these ravages the company supply a special guardian in the person of the ratter.

2. One who 'rats': **a.** One who deserts his party, a renegade. = RAT *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* XXVII, In the famous old print of the minister rat-catcher..the ridicule on placemen ratters remains. 1885 L. A. ABBOTT *Bacon* 84 The *Essay on Faction* is .. almost cynical in its suppression of resentment against ratters and traitors.

b. A workman who refuses to join a strike, etc. = RAT *sb.*[1] 4 d.

Rattery (ræ·tĕri). [f. RAT *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. The qualities or conduct of a ratter; apostasy.

1822 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* CCVII. (1855) II. 226 The rattery and scoundrelism of public life. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 717, I can fancy him turning this rattery of your Lordship's to some account.

2. A place where rats are kept or abound.

a 1880 F. T. BUCKLAND *Notes & Jottings* (1882) 17 Our excellent friend..has set up a rattery.

Rattil(l, obs. forms of RATTLE.

Ra·ttinet. ? *Obs.* [f. F. *ratine* RATTEEN + -ET.] A woollen stuff, somewhat thinner and lighter than ratteen. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Ratting (ræ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAT *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. Desertion of one's party or principles. Also with *over*.

1816 *Edin. Rev* XXVI. 435 A minister of state suddenly changed sides . and the ratting .. became general. 1827 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 426 He characterises the papers as a splendid instance of literary ratting. 1839 *Times* 10 Apr., A general ratting over of the Cabinet.

attrib. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. in Paris* VI. 105 This serves to nurse the ratting spirit; The less the bribe, the more the merit.

2. The catching or killing of rats.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI 399 Ratting, or any other schoolboy's mischief. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolut. at Large* xix, The most tempting solicitations to ratting and rabbiting.

attrib 1832 *Boston Herald* 22 May 3/3 Committed for.. maliciously stabbing..with a ratting spear.

Ratting-crook: see RATTEN-CROOK.

Rattish (ræ·tiʃ), *a.* [f. RAT *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].]

1. Belonging to, resembling (that of) a rat; infested by rats.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2571/4 A brown bay Gelding..with a Rattish Tayl. 1822 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 99 A huge old mansion, that .. is now rather rattish. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 123 His thin white face had a rattish look sometimes.

2. Characteristic of a political 'rat'.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 636 Trimming, no doubt, and rattish thy career.

Rattle (ræ·t'l), *sb.*[1] Also 6 rattell (*Sc.* -ill), ratell, -ille, 6–7 ratle, 7 rat(t)el. [f. RATTLE *v.* Cf. (in senses 1–3) Du. and LG. *ratel*, G. *rassel*.]

I. 1. An instrument used to make a rattling noise, as: **a.** A case of some hard material containing small bodies which rattle when the instrument is shaken. (Chiefly used as a child's toy.) **b.** An instrument having a vibrating tongue fixed in a frame, which slips over the teeth of a ratchet-wheel with a loud noise when the instrument is whirled round. (Formerly used by watchmen and others to give an alarm.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 147, I wyll bye a rattell to stylle my baby for cryenge. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* K viij, Great rattels..coouered with old parchement or dooble papers, small stones put in them to make noys, and set vpon the ende of a staff. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi. (1614) 764 All of them with Rattles in their hands making a great noise. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ₱ 4 An Entertainment very little above the Rattles of Children. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Academic Ode* Wks. 1812 II. 509 That instrument the Rattle, That draws the hobbling brotherhood to battle. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xiv, His next movement was to .. swing the watch round and round after the manner of a rattle.

transf. and *fig.* 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 18, I had .. put into his head nothing but Hawkes-bells and Rattles: All that he tooke delight in were merry tales, idle jests, and the like vanities. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis* xxvii. 166 Opinions are the Rattles of immature intellects. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 9 Sept. (1846) III. 388 A man at whom, in former days, I believe, Mr. Pitt has laughed for loving such rattles as drums and trumpets.

† c. A dice-box. *Obs.*

a 1732 GAY *Fables* II. xii. 39 When you the pilf'ring rattle shake, Is not your honour too at stake? 1796 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3).

2. a. A set of horny, loosely-connected rings forming the termination of the tail in the rattlesnake, by shaking which it produces a rattling noise. Also *pl.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 Those Rattels .. they take from the taile of a snake. *a* 1704 T. BROWNE *Martial* III. xliv. 151 Not snake in tail that carries rattle. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 211 A rattle-snake..reared up, bit his hand, and shook his rattles. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xiii. (1891) 190 The long, loud, stinging whirr, as the huge..reptile shook his many-jointed rattle.

† b. *pl.* Wattles. *Obs., rare*—⁰.

1611 COTGR., *La barbe d'vn coq*, a Cockes rattles, or waddles.

3. Applied to certain plants having seeds which rattle in their cases when ripe: **a.** Yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* = COCK'S-COMB 5 a. **b.** Red rattle, *Pedicularis sylvatica* = LOUSE-WORT.

So Du. *ratels*, G. *rassel* OE. *hratele* (glossing L. *bubonica*, Wr.-Wülcker 296/2) and *hrætelwyrt* (gl. *hierobotanum* 301/3) have been compared; but the late appearance of the stem of *rattle* in Eng. and the cognate languages makes it probable that the resemblance is quite fortuitous.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 516 Yellow Rattel. 1611 COTGR., *Creste an coq, ou, de coq*, the hearbe coxcombe, Penie-grasse, yellow and white Rattle. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 255 Rattles they hand-weed as soon as in flower. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 121 We confusedly call two genera in English by the name of rattle, distinguishing them only by epithets taken from the colour of the flower into red and yellow rattle. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 209 We must not overlook the yellow rattle.., for ere long its seeds will be rattling in its seed-vessel. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 281 'Rattles' and similar plants destructive to the hay crop.

II. 4. A rapid succession of short sharp sounds, caused by the concussion of hard bodies.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 74 His harnass brak and maid ane brattill, The sowtaris horss scart with the rattill. 1695 PRIOR *Ballad on Namur* 102 The rattle Of those confounded drums. 1790 BURNS *Ep. to R. Graham* xii, As Highland crags by thunder cleft..Hurl down with crashing rattle. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* xxiii. II. 245 The sharp rattle of the whirling phaeton, and the graver rumble of the loaded waggon. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 32 The bottom one .. makes a rattle when hit with the knuckle. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 48 Sent bounding down the slope with peal and rattle.

b. *transf.* Racket, uproar, noisy gaiety, stir.

1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxiii, The great Controversie about Easter, that heretofore put all the World in a rattle. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Bustle*, What a Bustle you make! What a Hurry or Rattle you Cause! 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 639 Think you the soul, when this life's rattles cease, Has nothing of more manly to succeed? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 ₱ 10 She cannot hear a place without some cheerfulness and rattle. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 424 New York was a great rattle, dining and speechifying and being received.

c. A rattling sound in the throat, caused by partial obstruction: see RÂLE, and *death-rattle* s.v. DEATH 19. Also in *pl.* (spec. as a popular name for croup).

1752 BERKELEY *Th. Tar-water* Wks. III. 505 Persons have been recovered by tar-water after they had rattles in the throat. 1880 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1840) 244 The monarch is always immortal till the rattles are in his throat. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. v, Godwin..tried to speak, but his voice died in a convulsive rattle. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 142 The large coarse toneless rattles produced by mucus and air in the trachea and larger bronchi.

d. A 'rattling' breeze.

1896 *Daily News* 10 July 3/6 They came rushing along in a fine rattle of wind.

5. *Sc.* and *north.* A rattling blow or shock.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 33 The woman gaue the Frier such a rattle in the face. *Ibid.* IV. 154 Then hoysing him vp.., they let the rope flee loose, whence downe he falles, with a rattle. 1806 BLACK *Falls of Clyde* 200 I'd gi'e 'm a rattle, I'd break his collar-bane wi' a plough pattle.

† b. A sharp reproof. *Obs.*

c 1650 HEVLIN *Laud* (1668) 257 Receiving such a rattle for his former Contempt of the Bishop of London. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 17 At their return he gave them a round rattle, and spared none of his course Eloquence to tell them their own. 1721 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 3. 1/2 My Wife has given me such a Rattle, that another Peal will rattle all my Brains out of my Head.

6. a. A noisy flow of words.

1607 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (J.), All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 193 What a rattle of words, without the least feeling or sentiment, does this letter contain.

b. Without article: Lively talk or chatter of a trivial kind.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May (1842) I. 374 And gay enough we were, for the careless rattle of Captain Bourchier [etc.]. 1813 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 86 If I am not weary of writing, I am sure you must be of reading such incoherent rattle. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Fam.* 112 One is not called upon to repeat all the rattle and tattle that one hears.

7. A constant chatterer; one who talks incessantly in a lively or thoughtless fashion.

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 4 (1748) I. 167 Neither this old rattle..nor many others who act in the same manner, ever did a real hurt to any one. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. x. ₱ 43, I paid so little attention to the talk of this rattle. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 147 My companion turned out to be a lively amusing rattle.

8. *U.S.* Used as a mild expletive.

1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* v. i. (1887) 88 But what the rattle makes you look so tarnation glum?

† **9.** *Slang.* A coach. = RATTLER 2 b. *Obs.*

1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (in some cases perh. the verbal stem) as **rattle-baby**, a rattling doll, *fig.* a young child; **rattle-barrel**, a tumbling box for castings, to remove sand, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **rattle-bladder**, a bladder containing peas, pebbles, or the like, used as a rattle (in quot. *fig.*); **rattle-bones** = BONE *sb.* 5 b *pl.*; **rattle-box**, (*a*) a rattle in the form of a box or case; (*b*) = RATTLE 3; (*c*) a species of rattlewort (*Crotalaria sagittalis*); **rattle-broom**, a species of rattlewort (see quot.); **rattle-bush**, a West Indian plant (*Crotalaria incana*); **rattle-clap**, a rattle; **rattle-gourd**, a primitive musical instrument (cf. *rattle-box* quot. 1884); **rattle-grass** = RATTLE 3; **rattle-jack**, (*a*) shaly coal; (*b*) = RATTLE 3 a; † **rattle-man**, a watchman provided with a rattle; † **rattle-noddled** *a.* = RATTLE-HEADED *a.*; **rattle-note**, a rattling note; **rattle-skull** *dial.* = RATTLE-HEAD; hence *rattle-skulled* adj.; † **rattle-watch** (see quot. for *rattle-man*); **rattle-weed**, (*a*) *U.S.*, loco-weed, LOCO 2; (*b*) *dial.* Bladder Campion (*Wiltsh. Gloss.* 1893); **rattle-wing(s**, the Golden-eyed Duck, *Clangula glaucia*; **rattle-wort**, the genus *Crotalaria* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Also RATTLE-BAG, -BRAIN, -HEAD, etc.

1601 *2nd Pt. Return Parnass.* I. ii. 155 What new paper hobby horses, what *rattle babies are come out in your late May morrice daunce. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistress* I. Wks. 1874 V. 78 Fine little rattle-babies, scarce thus high, Are now call'd wives. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Pref. c iiij, Our consciences, now quite vnclogd from the fear of his vaine terriculaments and *rattelbladders. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 131 A full band of boys..performing on the popular instruments of *rattle-bones and clam-shells. 1780 JOHNSON in Croker's *Boswell* (1831) IV. 390 There certainly is no harm in a fellow's rattling a *rattle-box. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 961/1 *Rattle-box*, Rhinanthus Crista galli; also an American name for Crotalaria. 1884 F. CARPENTER *Round about Rio* iii. 33 A kind of a rattle-box produced by the clashing of a pint of beans within a dry gourd. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 347 Lupine-leaved Malabar Crotolaria, or *Rattle-broom. 1750 HUGHES *Barbados* 212 The inclosed Peas, when ripe, make a Rattling Noise when shaken by the Wind. From hence they derive the Name of *Rattle-Bush, or Shake-Shake. 1879 BARON EGGERS *Flora St. Croix* 41 *Leguminosæ*..Rattle-bush. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* p. viii, He may have been only a scarecrow or *rattle-clap. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 505 The tambour, *rattle-gourd, and a kind of flute. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 515 *Rattel grasse..beareth redde flowers, and leaues finely iagged or snipt. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Rattlegrass*, a name sometimes used for a species of Pedicularis, or Louse-wort. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Rattle-jack*, a plant,..in some parts called cock's-comb, and yellow-rattle. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200 *Rattle-Jack*, carbonaceous shale. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 Jan. 3/3 To burn in the fireplace some coke or rattlejacks. 1689 in *Ann. Albany* (1850) II. 110 Zacharias Sichells, *ratel man desyres he may have payment..due to him for his service as ratel watch. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact., Informer* (1860) 47 Hees a..*rattlenodled, large-lugg'd eagle-ey'd hircocervus. 1851 G. MEREDITH *Love in the Valley* v, His *rattle-note unvaried,..spins the brown eve-jar. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, How can ye loe that *rattle-skull? 1788 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 86 Some rattle-scull .. like Geordy Will. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Rattle-skull*, a talkative person; a chatter-box. 1805 SCOTT *Let. to Miss Seward* in *Lockhart*, A *rattle-skulled half lawyer, half sportsman. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or *rattle-weed, met with also in California, drives them raving crazy. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 274 The boat-shooters [near Yarmouth]..are well acquainted with the Golden Eye, or *Rattle-wings, as they call it.

† **Rattle,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—⁰. A kind of fishing-net. Also *rattle-net.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Wolf-net*, a kind of net used in fishing..in rivers and ponds,..of the nature of the rattle, excepting only the wanting the four Wings. *Ibid.* App., *Rattle-net.*

† **Rattle,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [App. f. RATTLE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1], but possibly an error for *racle* RACKLE *a.*] Rattling (in speech), voluble.

1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. 87 b, The cause why many women be ratle of tonge, is bycause they can nat rule their mindes.

Rattle (ræ·t'l), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **ratellen, ratil-, ratyl,** (5 **-ylle**), 4–5 **ratel(en)**, 4–8 **ratl-**, (7 **ratle**); 5 **rattyll(e**, 6 **rattell, -il**, *Sc.* **-ill**, 6– **rattle.** [ME. *ratelen* = (M)Du., LG. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, prob. of echoic origin: cf. Gr. *κρόταλον* a clapper, *κροτεῖν* to rattle, *κρότος* rattling noise.

On OE. *hratele, hrætel*, see note to RATTLE *sb.*[1] 3.]

I. *intr.* **1.** Of things: To give out a rapid succession of short sharp sounds, usually in consequence of rapid agitation and of striking against each other or against some hard dry body.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7848 (Kölbing) Pair gilt pensel wib be winde Mirie ratled of cendel Ynde. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 250/6 Þin teth ratilet, And þin hond quaket. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 180 Thy ingbane rattilis, and thy ribbis on raw. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 12 Hir tankerdes rattell, and shake to and fro. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 342 The Forest rattles, and the Rocks rebound. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 43 The stones did rattle underneath. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 399 The canvas rattled on the mast. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 68 Its dead stalks rattle in the wind.

transf. 1682 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 420 He .. faggoted his notions as they fell, And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well.

b. Of sounds having this character.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1288/1 The acclamations and cries of the people..ratled so lowd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 408 Rowling Thunder rattl'd o'er his Head. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv, The echoes rattling from one side to another. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 491 Her respiration rattling like that of an apoplectic person. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* i, Her voice..rattled indistinctly, and almost died within her. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, With a blow which rattled over the fen.

c. Of places: To resound, be filled, with a noise of this kind.

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. ix. (1635) 163 The City..rattleth and resoundeth of this cruell and unnaturall Murther. *Ibid.* III. xii. 227 Millan ratleth with the newes of Baretano's bloody and vntimely end. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 165 When he saw Theseus he rose, and laughed till the glens rattled.

d. Of an agent: To produce a succession of sharp sounds by striking or knocking on something, or by causing hard bodies to strike against each other.

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 135 Then came his father rattling at his door. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, He ratled so loud under the tiles. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 93 The storm that blows Without, and rattles on his humble roof. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 77 Till half the world comes rattling at his door. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 148 She rattled away with her needles.

e. *transf.* in *Shoe-making*: (see quot.).

1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* I. 51 So that the stitches..may rattle, as it is called, or distinctly shew themselves to the eye of the spectator.

2. To produce an involuntary sound of this kind, *esp.* in the throat; † to stutter.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi. (Bodl. MS.) 11 b, Superfluyte of moisture is cause whiche somme men ratelep, þat mowe not soune alle letteres. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/2 Ratylle, *traylare*. 1589 W. RIDER *Biblioth. Schol.* s.v., He that rattleth in the throate or cannot scarce vtter his words, *traulus*. 1619 R. BEST *Treat. Hawkes* (1890) 86 Vpon any bate she [the hawk] wil heaue and blow, and rattle in the throat. 1721 BAILEY, *To Rattle in the Sheath* [spoken of a Horse] is when he makes a Noise in the skinny Part of his Yard. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 5 Her Voice was much interrupted, and she rattled .. in her Breath. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 23 At this time he rattled in the throat.

† **b.** Of a goat: (see quot. 1678). *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 238 A Rowe belleth: a Gote rattleth. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *To Rattle*, in Hunting, a Goat is said when she cries or makes a noise, through desire of copulation. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Goat Rattleth, or Rotteleth. [*a* 1700 in *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1721 in BAILEY.]

3. To talk rapidly in a thoughtless, noisy, or lively manner; to chatter. Also, to scold *at* († rail *on*) in this manner.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 33 To the Enemie he went and offered his seruice, ratling egregiously on the king. 1725 J. CHAPPELOW *Rt. way to get Rich* (1727) 163 They shall not then roar and rattle in the taverns. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. Concl. 313 The frothiest coxcomb that ever rattled in a ball-room. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xli, I rattled at her: and oh! dear me, she .. defies me to prove. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/2 How we chattered and rattled, and bandied the stalest chaff.

redupl. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xiv, Because a woman .. would rattle-rattle, as if the laughter of the company were her due.

b. So with advbs., as *on, away, along.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* II. i, A resolution to break the ice, and rattle away at any rate. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Nov., Dr. Johnson..went rattling on in a humorous sort of comparison he was drawing of himself. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* v. v, I rattle on thus to keep up your spirits. *Ibid.* VI. iv, Vargrave thus rattled away in order to give the good banker to understand [etc.]. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xi, Paul Ritson rattled along with cheerful talk.

† **c.** *To rattle it out*, to declaim vigorously.

1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 118 He rattles it out against popery and arbitrary power.

4. To move, fall, etc. rapidly and with a rattling noise. Usually with advbs. as *along, by, in, out*, or prep. phrases. † Also with *it.*

1555 [see RATTLING *vbl. sb*]. *c* 1610 COOKE *Greene's Tu quoque* C iv, In silkes I'l rattle it of every colour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 161 Huge Torrents .. ratling down the Rocks, large moisture yield. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 60 Upstairs in a whirlwind rattle. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Widow* iii, Fast o'er the heath a chariot rattled by her. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxii, The car rattling o'er the stony street. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* i, A violent gush of wind..rattling along the housetops. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vii. 159 A violent hailstorm rattled down.

b. To drive in a rapid rattling fashion.

1838 STEPHEN *Trav. Greece* 32/1 The pope and his cardinals, with their gaudy equipages and multitudes of footmen rattling to the Vatican. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv, All..entered the coach, and rattled off. 1874 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* iii. 20 We were soon rattling along the Sumner Road by the sea-shore.

c. *dial.* and *slang.* To make haste, to hurry *off*, to work briskly.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To Rattle*, to move off, or be gone. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 33 Milkmaids and clowns..rattle off, like hogs to London mart. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Rattle-away*, to hasten along; to go quickly. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200 *Rattle*, to work (drive into or sink through) with great vigour and energy.

II. *trans.* **5.** To make (a thing or things) rattle.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 b, Whan a man doeth rattle or shake together a nomber of dead mens bones. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 283 Yet I may chaunce rattle him, like a baby of pachment. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air ii, To rattle the thundering drum was his trade. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 81 To rattle his chains by way of lullaby. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* i, She begins with nervous haste to rattle the teacups and arrange the plates.

† **b.** To assail with a rattling noise. *rare*—1.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 172 Sound but another [drum] and another shall (As lowd as thine), rattle the Welkins eare.

c. To drive *away* or *out* with rattling. *rare.*

1622 BACON *Henry VII* 31 Hee should bee well enough able to..rattle away this Swarme of Bees, with their King. 1721 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 3. 1/2 Another Peal will rattle all my Brains out of my Head.

6. To say or utter in a rapid or lively manner. Also with *off*, *out* advbs., *on* prep.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 274 Perfore þei ratellen þat it is agenst charite to tellen opynly here cursed disceitis & synnes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 64 Thou ratelist many thinges, bot grounde hast thou non. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 An other rattles his woordes. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 75 It amuses me to rattle in their ears this word. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xx, Their Latin names as fast he rattles As A B C. 1808 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 May, Rhyme must be rattled upon rhyme, till the reader is half dizzy with the thundering echo. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* II. xi, Lionel rattled out gay anecdotes of his schooldays. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321 In his revulsion of feeling [he] rattled off these greetings.

† **b.** To give out (a rattling sound). *rare*—1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Thee towns men roared, thee trump taratantara ratled.

c. To play (music) in a rattling fashion. Also with *away*, *off*.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, Sitting down to the piano, she rattled away a triumphant voluntary on the keys. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 149 He sat down to the piano, and rattled a lively piece of music. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. vii. 101 [She] sat down at a little jingling square piano, and really rattled off a quadrille.

† **7.** To scold, rate, or rail at, volubly. *Obs.*

Common *c* 1580–1730; in earliest examples with *up* (see b).

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 373 For which doctrine..yet was he ratled of Sisimus the Novatian bishop. 1600 ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 68 He so rebuketh Jonas, and ratleth him for his drowsinesse. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Aug., I did soundly rattle him for neglecting her so much as he has done. 1710 S. PALMER *Proverbs* 70 A man's own friends will..reprove, catechise, and rattle him at so severe a rate. 1736 [CHETWOOD] *Voy. Vaughan* (1760) I. 132 My Uncle perceiving his Behaviour, rattled him, in his merry Way.

† **b.** So with *up* or *off*. *Obs.*

1547 LATIMER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 1349/2 Peraduenture ye wyll set penne to paper, and al to rattle me vp in a letter. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 202 b, The diuines of Collon assailed Bucer sore, and rattled hym vp with manye opprobrious wordes. *c* 1650 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 263 The King so rattled up the Bishop, that he was glad to make his peace. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 182 He ..rattled him off for Printing the Book. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. viii, She, that would sometime rattle off her servants pretty sharply.

† **c.** With complement. *Obs.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, *Ser.* Madam, I rattled him, Rattled him home. *Le.* Rattle him hence, you rascal. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Mar., I did lay the law open to them, and rattle the master-attendants out of their wits almost. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. iii. (1840) 89, I believe I rattled her out of it when I came away.

8. To stir *up*, rouse; to make lively.

1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 119 Come, let us away, to hasten his scrawling redundancies, and rattle the old, plump gentleman. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* I. xvi. 397 A timely philippic rattling up an exhausted and disappointed House.

b. *Sporting.* To beat up or chase vigorously.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 303 A small covert close by the kennel, being well rattled, the varmint broke away in gallant style. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 88 A fox well rattled, up to the first check, huntsmen tell us, is as good as half killed. 1878 E. W. L. DAVIES *Mem. Rev. J. Russell* xi. 259 To rattle..every stronghold visited by the foxes.

9. *To rattle away*, to lose by dicing. *To rattle off*, to dispose of in a rapid manner.

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 161 Another considerable estate, called Wheatlands, was rattled away in one night. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 47 Currently rattled off at the Edinburgh book auctions.

10. To impel, drive, drag, bring, etc., in a rapid rattling manner. Freq. in recent use, esp. with advbs. or preps.

1825–8 CROKER *Fairy Legends* 342 As bold a rider as any Mallow boy that ever rattled a four-year-old upon Drumrue race course. 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* 10 The sweep ascends to his task, rattles down the soot about our feet. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 81 The anchor was rattled up in a minute. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. 184 A Bill..was rattled, if we may use such an expression, through both Houses.

11. *U.S.* To shake the system of (a person), to agitate, frighten, scare.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Feb. 106 Girls of good physique .. are much less liable to irritation and impatience, much less liable to 'get rattled', than those who are weak and ill. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 67/2 The previous long, uncertain stalk had rattled me, but things were now all right. 1897 W. D. HOWELLS *Landlord Lion's Head* 212, 'I wonder if you'd really have the courage'. 'I don't think I'm easily rattled'. 'You mean that I'm trying to rattle you'.

Rattle (ræ·t'l), *v.*2 *Naut.* [Back-formation from *rattling* RATLIN(E, taken as a vbl. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with ratlines. Usually with *down*.

1789 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 1 Sept., Set up the Shrouds in order for Rattling, and Rattled the Mizon and part of the Fore Shrouds. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvii, The men were ordered to rattle the rigging down. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 17 Everything was set up taut, the lower rigging rattled down, or rather rattled up, (according to the modern fashion).

Ra·ttle-bag. [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

a. A rattle in the form of a bag. Also *transf.*

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Rattling; reckless.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiv. 140 Our dooings which are no better than rattlebagges to please babes withall. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* 81 There comes the Devil's Rattle-bag, we do not want him here. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet*, let. xi, The Bishop's summoner, that they called The Deil's Rattle-bag. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Rattle-Bag*, wild; harum-scarum; roystering; spendthrift. 1896 *Daily News* 4 May 5/6 Bicycles .. from the days of the old rattlebag 'bone-shaker'.

Ra·ttle-brain. [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. An empty-headed noisy fellow.

1709 *Rumbling Fuddle-Caps* 8 Beholding the Rattle-brains, marry thought I, I have heard of a Puppy put into a Pye. 1823 DE QUINCEY *King of Hayti* Wks. 1859 XII. 46 He had taken down the conceit of the young rattle-brain. 1850 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 A poet is no rattlebram, saying what comes uppermost.

2. Headlong noisy behaviour.

1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 195 There is much exaggeration and rattle-brain about this fellow.

So **Ra·ttle-brained** *a.*, characterized by foolish noisy levity of character or conduct.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 P 10 A story .. concerning a rattle-brained young fellow. 1866 J. TIMBS *Club Life* II. 172 The Golden Fleece Club, a rattle-brained society.

Rattled snake: see RATTLESNAKE.

† **Rattle-gold.** *Sc. Obs.*—1 [a. obs. Du. *ratelgoud* (Kil.), f. *ratelen* to rattle; cf. Du. *klatergoud*, G. *knitter-*, *rauschgold*, etc.] Gold-leaf or tinsel.

1508 *Accts. L.d. High Treasurer Scot.* (1902) IV. 113 Item, to Pieris the payntour, for glew, Rattil gold, Varneyis, ..for the chappell.

Ra·ttle-head. ? *Obs.* **1.** = RATTLE-BRAIN 1.

1641 LAUD *Wks.* (1857) VI. 163 If this world go on, the dear sisters of these rattleheads will no longer keep silence in their churches or conventicles. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 130 Many rattle-heads, as well as they, did bestir them to gain-stand this match. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 126 No Cautions of a Matron, old and sage, Young Rattlehead to Prudence could engage. 1788 STEVENS *Adv. Speculist* II. 151 He was such a rattle-head, so inconstant and so unthinking, that he affronted his best friends.

† **2.** *spec.* A Cavalier (in contrast to a ROUND-HEAD). *Obs.*

Perh. orig. in the same sense as prec., but commonly used in reference to the long hair worn by the Cavaliers.

1641 *Dial. betw. Rattle-head & Round-head* 6 To speak my minde of Rattleheads, Roundheads, Loggerheads, etc. 1643 PRYNNE (*title*) A Gagge for Long Haired Rattle Heads who revile all civill Round Heads. 1649 *Roxbury Ch. Rec.* in Coffin *Hist. Newbury* (1845), Locks and long haire (now in England called rattle heads).

So **Ra·ttle-headed** *a.* = RATTLE-BRAINED.

1647 *Parlt. Ladies* 3 The Rattle-headed Ladyes being Assembled at Kates in the Covent-Garden. 1705 ROWE *Biter* III. i, These Rattle-headed Young Fellows don't know how to value a discreet elderly Passion. 1864 T. NICHOLS *40 Yrs. Amer. Life* II. xiii. 224 As lively, sparkling, amiable, and rattle-headed as she knew how to be.

Ra·ttle-mouse. [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. A bat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. [xviii.] (Arb.) 147 The tale of the Rattlemouse who excused himselfe for that he was a foule and flew with winges. 1856 *Zoologist* Ser. I. XIV. 5216 Something alive was brought to me..with the enquiry whether I wanted a 'rattle-mouse'. I found the mysterious stranger was a Serotine bat.

† **2.** = RATEL 1. *Obs.*

Called *Ratel-Maus* by Kolbe, though he adds that the Dutch name is simply *Ratel*; his account of the habits of the animal is very inaccurate.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolbe's Cape G. Hope* II. 124 There is a creature pretty often seen in the Cape colonies, and which the people there call a Rattle-Mouse...With its tail.. it makes now and then a rattling noise, and thence it is called the Rattle-mouse.

Ra·ttle-pate. = RATTLE-HEAD I.

1643 PRYNNE *Gag Long-haired Rattle-Heads* L ij, All Rattle-pates who gainst Round-heads declaime. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rattle-pate*, a Hot, Maggot-pated Fellow. 1829 in BROCKETT. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xi, Rattle-pate as I am, I forgot all about it.

So **Ra·ttle-pated** = RATTLE-HEADED.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* 993 The dissolutenesse of our lascivious, impudent, rattle-pated gadding females. 1779 *Sylph* I. 234 Your rattle-pated husband. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, The rattle-pated trick of a young Cantab. 1865 COLLINS *Armadale* II. xi, He is a rattle-pated young fool.

Rattler (ræ·tlər). [f. RATTLE *v.*1 + -ER 1.]

1. † **a.** One who rattles *out*. † **b.** A stutterer. *Obs.* **c.** = RATTLE *sb.*1 7.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 88 He is a greet and thikke rateler out of textis of Holi Scripture. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/2 Ratyller, *travlus* 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 50 The volatile, gay, agreeable rattler of other days. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxix, We have only to sharpen our wits to trip your seductive rattler whenever..we think proper.

2. A thing which rattles; † a rattle.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 35 Her working-day words, be ratlers like thunder, sir. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. (1655) 202 The noise of Bels and ratlers to rouse up the drowsie Fryers. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 146 The murmurer, (The silver rattler on the gravelly path). 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* viii, With slugs .. never gun shot closer... But .. the old rattler will never do you the service she has done me.

b. *slang.* A (rattling) coach.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) [N.] If our hackney ratlers were so drawne, With cords, or ropes, or halters. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rattler*, a Coach 1753 *Disc. John Poulter* (ed. 2) 34 Go three or four Miles out of Town to meet the Rattlers, that is Coaches. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 The lads in their rattlers, heavy drags, and tumblers. 1825 [see HACKNEY *sb.* 6 c].

c. *U.S.* A rattlesnake.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. xvii. 249 The snakes of the prairies are harmless, unless it be now and then an angered rattler. 1834 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xiii. 147 He was holding in his hand the biggest snake in the whole collection, a rattler not less than five feet long.

3. a. A sharp or severe blow, fall, storm, etc.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 66 Receiving a rattler in the neck. 1827 *Ibid.* (N.S.) XXI. 145 He got one rattler when I was in the country. 1858 ADM. HORNBY in *Autobiog.* (1896) 60 In the first watch we got a rattler, only got the fore- and mizzen-top sails in in time to save them. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, I should have given him a rattler for himself, if Mrs. Boffin hadn't thrown herself betwixt us.

b. A remarkably good horse.

1841 LYTTON *Night & Morning* II. viii, I want a good horse... Now then, out with your rattlers. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 127 If he can only jump..and get pretty quick over his fences, he ought to be a rattler.

c. *dial.* An arrant lie. (Cf. RAPPER 3 a.)

1829 in BROCKETT. 1847– in HALLIWELL, etc.

4. *techn.* **a.** A hard, brittle, jet-like coal, usually lying on the top of seams. Also *pl.*

1821 CURWEN in *Gill's Tech. Repository* (1822) I. 210 Rattler, which is a mixture of coal and schistus. *Ibid.*, Rattler does not fall, and is very light in comparison to its bulk. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200.

b. A razor with a very thin blade. Also *attrib.*

1829 in BROCKETT. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1149 From the vibration to which they are liable when applied to a strong beard, they are called by the Sheffield cutlers, rattler razors.

Rattlesnake (ræ·t'l,snēˑk). Also 8 **rattled snake.** [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + SNAKE.] A venomous American snake, having a series of horny rings at the end of the tail which make a rattling noise when the tail is vibrated.

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 955 Some [talk] of the danger of the rattell Snake. 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., I saw at Dr. Joyliffe's a Virginian rattle-snakes alive. 1748 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 12 Apr., Writ. 1889 I. 6 This day see a Rattled snake, ye first we had seen in all our journey. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiv. 195 The rattle-snake of Surinam is sometimes eight or nine feet long. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 264 The bite of the American rattlesnake has been known to produce death in two minutes.

fig. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii. 290 There's a demon In that fierce rattlesnake thy tongue.

attrib 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 125 Rattlesnake oil, which is believed to possess wonderful curative powers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 810 The poisonous properties of rattlesnake venom.

b. *Comb.* in names of American plants, as **rattlesnake-fern**, a species of moonwort or grape-fern, *Botrychium virginianum*; **rattlesnake-grass**, a kind of quaking-grass, *Glyceria canadensis*; **rattlesnake-herb**, the Bane-berry, *Actæa rubra* or *alba*, and some other plants; **rattlesnake('s) master**, the Button-snakeroot, *Liatris scariosa* or *squarrosa*, and other plants; **rattlesnake plantain**, one of three species of *Goodyera*, esp. *G. pubescens*; **rattlesnake-root**, (*a*) the root of a species of milkwort, *Polygala Senega* (see SENEGA); (*b*) one of several species of *Prenanthes*, esp. *P. serpentaria*; **rattlesnake weed**, (*a*) a species of *Eryngium*; (*b*) a species of hawk-weed, *Hieracium venosum*; **rattlesnake-wort** = *rattlesnake root* (a).

1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 82/2 *Rattlesnake-fern. 1868 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 83/2 The largest of the American kinds .. is named the rattlesnake fern, on account of its generally being found where those reptiles abound. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 47 The tubers of an American species [of Actæa] are considered an efficacious remedy for

the wound inflicted by the bite of the rattle-snake; hence that plant is one of several which are known in America as the *Rattlesnake-Herb. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 536 *Rattlesnake Plantain. 1898 L. H. Bailey *Lessons with Plants* 223 Among the better known plants which are members of the Orchidaceæ are the .. rattlesnake plantain, putty-root, and vanilla. 1688 T. A. *Carolina* 11 They have three sorts of the *Rattle-Snake Root which I have seen. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rattlesnake Root, Dr. Witts, *Prenanthes*. 1840 Pereira *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 1257 Senega or seneka root .. sometimes called the seneka-snake-root, or the rattlesnake-root, is imported from the United States in bales. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 *Rattlesnake Weed, *Eryngium*. 1861 N. A. Woods *Tour Pr. Wales Canada* 298 It is the rattlesnake weed, always most plentiful where this deadly reptile abounds. 1728 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6392/1 The seeds of the *rattle-snake-wort seldom succeed.

Ra·ttlesome, *a.* [f. Rattle *v.*1] Rattly.

1876 Blackmore *Cripps* xlix, The gate, which was quite shaky and rattlesome in its joints.

Ra·ttletrap, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Rattle *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + Trap *sb.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** *pl.* Nick-nacks, trifles, odds and ends, curiosities, small or worthless articles. Also *sing.* of a single article of this kind.

1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* II. (1881) 27 She used to go round to teach the Children with these Rattle-traps in a Basket. 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue.* 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, Your other rattle-trap yonder at Avenel, which Mistress Lilias bears about on her shoes in the guise of a pair of shoe-buckles. 1878 M. C. Jackson *Chaperon's Cares* II. xi. 136 Rattletraps for the mantelpiece, gimcracks for the table.

2. A rattling, rickety coach or other vehicle.

1822 C'tess Blessington *Magic Lantern* 22 The shabby rattle-trap is filled by a group that would require the pencil of Hogarth to paint. 1861 F. F. Tuckett in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 304 At length .. we tore ourselves away, and at eight entered our nondescript rattletrap.

3. Any rickety or shaky thing.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii, A rickety rattletrap of a wooden ladder. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xxxv, He'd destroy himself and me too, if I attempted to ride him at such a rattle-trap as that. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 884/1 The steamer was an old rattletrap.

4 a. *slang.* The mouth.

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, Shut your rattle-trap. 1886-7 in Cheshire glossaries.

b. = Rattle *sb.*1 7.

1880 *Life in Debtor's Prison* x, I see you're as great a rattletrap as ever.

B. *adj.* Rickety, shaky.

1834 Sir F. Head *Bubbles of Brunnen* 115, I ascended an old rattle-trap staircase. 1892 Annie Ritchie *Rec. Tennyson*, etc. III. ix. 225 We started almost the next day in a rattle trap chaise.

Rattlin, variant of Ratlin(e.

Rattling (ræ·tlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rattle *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Rateling men bep mosste ytake, for to moche moisture of suche men .. is cause of rateling. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 230 Ffor rerd of the, and rattling of thy butis. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 180 There is no glittering apparell, no rattelinge in sylkes, no rusteling in veluettes. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 126 What is this but like the ratling of haile upon tiles? *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 32 The ratlings of clamorous obloquy. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (ed. 7) I. 2 My Grandmother Selby..is always pleased with his rattling. 1779 Burke *Let. to Thomas Burgh* Wks. 1826 IX. 231 An obscure and feeble rattling in their throat. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii IV. 774 The rattling of dice .. never ceased during the whole night.

Rattling (ræ·tlin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That rattles, or makes a rattle. † *Rattling baby* = rattle-baby (see Rattle *sb.*1 10).

1398 (see Rattling *vbl. sb.*). *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4531 A ratland nist ravyn is him to rent 3olden. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxvii. xi, Thy voices thundring crash..Did ..rattling horror rore. 1592 G. Harvey *Foure Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 225 Yet neuer childe so delighted in his ratling baby. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 9 Many sorts there are of this ratling Stone, beside the Geodes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 546 Ratling storm of Arrows barbd with fire 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 144 No rattling wheels stop short before these gates. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* vi, The infantry poured in a rattling roar of small arms.

2. Characterized by a rapid flow of words or liveliness of manner.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 129 The ratland Rollis was red vnto the end. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. 102 The ratling tongue Of saucy and audacious eloquence. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 628 Rattling nonsense in full vollies breaks. 1774 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 29 Sept., I have returned to all my old original rattling spirits. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* VIII. 137 Glad of the rattling talk that delivered them from the burden of saying anything especial.

† **b.** Full of scolding or reproof. *Obs.*

a 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 721 Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* VII § 2. 359 'Rattling letters' from the council roused the lagging prelates.

3. Of persons: Extremely lively in manners or speech.

1727 Swift *To a Young Lady*, A tribe of bold, swaggering, rattling ladies. 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* May (1842) I. 365 He seemed a mighty rattling, harem-scarem gentleman, but talked so fluently [etc.]. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xl, She gives excellent dinners which jolly fogeys, rattling bachelors..frequent. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. xlviii. 21 A powerful speaker of the rattling declamatory kind.

4. Remarkably good, fine, fast, etc. (freq. with more or less suggestion of the literal sense).

1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* II. ii, If Jupiter ever let thee set foot in heaven, Juno will have a rattling second of thee. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 131 *Postillion*, A good rattling gallop would have been of real service to me. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* II. 209 Running down with a rattling trade-wind. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 212 A gentleman of military appearance, who .. has a rattling grey mare in the stables. 1874 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. (1878) 258 Off we went at a rattling pace.

b. Extremely severe.

1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* 16 The limp .. had been earned in a rattling fall over a turnpike-gate.

c. Adverbially with adjs. (esp. *good*): Remarkably, extremely. Also with vbs.: Extremely well.

1829 T. C. Croker *Legends* (1862) 242 A rattling fine dinner we had of it. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* I. 223/2 We had a fine 'fake',..it sold rattling. 1877 Black *Green Past.* i. (1878) 6 A rattling good sort of a girl.

† **5.** *slang* or *Cant* (see quots.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rattling-cove*, a Coachman *Rattling Mumpers*, such Beggars as Ply Coaches. [1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Such as run after, or ply Coaches.] 1754 *Scoundrel's Dict.* 21 The rattling mumper broke the rattling peeper [='coach-glass'].

Hence **Ra·ttlingly** *adv.*; **Ra·ttlingness.**

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 101 [They] shake in skin as rattlingly as they ere shook the castor. 1855 Wiseman *Fabiola* 220 The old capsarius, as he had had himself rattlingly called in his anteposthumous inscription. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 18 The general rattlingness of the rhythmic movement.

Rattling, variant of Ratlin(e.

Rattly (ræ·tli), *a.* [f. Rattle *v.*1 + -y 1.] Of the nature of rattling; inclined to rattle.

1881 Mrs. Molesworth *Adv. Herr Baby* iv. 73 Baby was very pleased to get..out of rumbly, rattly noise. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 21 Their little long wooden carts, light and rattly as possible.

Ratton (ræ·t'n). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4-5 **ratoun,** 5 **ratone,** -un, 4-6 (9) **raton**; 6 *Sc.* **ratto(u)ne,** 7 **rattin,** 6 *Sc*, 7- **ratton,** 8-**ratten,** 8-9 **rattan.** [a. OF. *raton*, f. *rat* Rat *sb.*1 Cf. Sp. *raton*, med.L. *rato, ratōnis.*] A rat.

1300-20 in *Rel Ant.* II. 78 Wessele, *riheite*. ratonz, *ras*. molde warpes, *taupaines*. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 146 Wib þat ran þere a route of ratones .. And smale mys with hem *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Þai ete cattes and hundes, ratouns and myesse. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, The fleshe of a kydde .. and especiall Ratonys flesh. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 3985 Necessitie gart thame eit perforse Dog, Catt and Rattone. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xxxvi. 216 At the first, they [bear-whelps] seeme to be a lumpe of white flesh without all forme, little bigger than rattons. 1617 Braithwait *Law of Drinking* 32 When I'm drunke as any Rattin, Then I rap out nought but Tattin. 1785 Burns *Vision* I. iii, I .. heard the restless rattons squeak About the riggin 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* iii. 67 As much better .. as a bull's bellow than a ratton's squeak. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 59 A ratton's bite's poisonous.

fig. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 119 Spadones .. he clepede. ratouns of þe paleys. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 288 Reavens rugand at that ratton [a child]. 1602 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will* Suppl. 6 The inraged Tygre no sooner furrowed his Front, then this feverish Ratoun let fall his Crest.

b. *attrib.*, as *ratton bane, fell, man, poison*; **ratton-bread,** a poisoned paste for killing rats.

1544 Phaer *Pestilence* (1553) K vij, *Ratten bane, or other suche lyke kyndes of venymes. 1396 *Whitby Abbey Rolls* (Whitby Gl.), For Sperstane and *Ratonbrede, 1s 6d. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Ratton-breead. c* 1400 *Turnam. Tottenham* 150 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 89 Theire baner was ful bryȝt Off an olde *raton fell. 1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 51 The xx. day of April, I .. toke the *raten man iij. s. iiij. d. 1590 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (Bann.) I. III. 195 To pas to Elgyne for bying *rattoun poysoune.

Ra·ttoner. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Also 4-5 **ratoner(e,** 5 **ratunner.** [f. prec. + -er 1.] A rat-catcher.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 165 A ribibor, a ratoner, a rakere of Chepe. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 686/15 *Murida*, a ratunner. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Ratonere, *soricus, soricepa, ratonarius.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Rattoner.*

† **Rattoon** 1. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *raton*, earlier *raston, reston* (13th c.): see Raston.] A kind of cheese-cake.

1656 Marnette *Perfect Cook* 148 You must..fill this your said Puff-paste with the same ingredients wherewithall you do make your Cheese Cakes, and accordingly you may cause your said Rattoon to be baked.

† **Rattoon** 2. *Obs.* Also 7 **-ton.** [var. Racoon. Cf. F. *raton* in same sense.] A racoon.

1656 [H. More] *Second Lash Alaz.* 274 A fellow of a fit size to show the Lions and the Rattoon at the Tower. 1668 Charleton *Onomasticon* 14 *Vulpes Americana* Mapach *dicta, Anglicè* Ratton. 1704 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1569 The Coati of Brasil and Virginia, or the Rackoon or Rattoon. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rattoon*, a kind of Fox in the West Indies [etc.]. 1755 in Johnson (citing Bailey).

Rattoon, obs. variant of Rattan.

Ra·t-trap. [f. Rat *sb.*1 + Trap *sb.*]

1. A trap for catching rats. Also *fig.*

1469 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mich. Cornhill*, Payed for iij rat trappes for the chirche, vj d. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxx, Men peeping through their own bars like so many rats in a rat-trap. 1884 Dk. St. Albans in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 172 A Peer..finds himself in a rat-trap from which politically there is no escape except death.

2. Applied (*attrib.* or *absol.*) to a cycle pedal consisting of two parallel iron plates with teeth cut in them, as in a common style of rat-trap.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1275/1 Balls to all bearings and pedals, which are rattrap. 1887 Visc. Bury & Hillier *Cycling* 171 Pedals .. should be preferably rat-traps which afford a good hold for the feet.

Ratty (ræ·ti), *a.* [f. Rat *sb.*1 + -y 1.]

1. a. Characteristic of a rat or rats.

1888 H. S. Merriman *Young Mistley* II. vi. 78 Those delightful ratty odours that .. assailed his sportive nostrils. 1895 Snaith *Mistress Dorothy Marvin* vii, He puckered his ratty eyes till scarce aught was left of them.

b. Infested with rats.

1865 G. Meredith *Farina* 104 Your German dungeons are mortal shivering ratty places. 1891 H. S. Merriman *Prisoners & Captives* I. ii. 36 No dog had rejoiced more thankfully in ratty sedges.

2. *slang.* Wretched, mean, miserable, nasty, etc.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 548/1 An old ratty deck of cards. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 670/1 Both were pretty 'ratty' from hardship and loneliness.

Rattyll(e, obs. ff. Rattle *v.*1 **Ratunner,** obs. f. Rattoner. **Raturn,** obs. Sc. f. Return. **Ratyl(le,** obs. ff. Ratel 2, Rattle *v.*1 **Rau,** obs. f. Raw *a.* **Rauasch-,** obs. f. Ravish. **Rauascht,** var. pa. t. Revest *Obs.* **Rauayn(e,** obs. ff. Ravin 1.

Rauc, *a. rare* −1. [a. L. *rauc-us.*] = Rauque.

1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 146 Rauc speech, and volubility of words.

Rau·cal, *a. rare* −1. [f. L. *rauc-us.*] Raucous.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 124/1 In these cases there is .. no raucal sound of voice.

† **Rauce·dity.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. L. *raucēdo*, f. *raucus* hoarse + -ity.] Hoarseness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 100/1 Gargrise therwith your throte for the hoarsenes and rauceditye.

Raucht, obs. Sc. pa. t. Reach *v.*1

Rauchter, obs. Sc. form of Rafter *sb.*1

‖ **Rauchwacke** (rau·χ,vakə). *Geol.* [G., f. *rauch* smoke + *wacke*: cf. Grau-, Greywacke.] A dolomitic limestone of the upper Permian or Zechstein group in Germany, corresponding to the Magnesian Limestone formation in England.

1831 Sedgwick & Murchison *Struct. East. Alps* in *Geol. Trans.* Ser. II. III. (1835) 308 The *rauchwacké*, or magnesian limestone, associated with the new red sandstone. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 397 The zechstein is represented as sometimes from twenty to thirty yards thick; the rauchwacke, when pure and compact, one yard thick.

Rau·cid, *a. rare* −1. [f. L. *rauc-us* + -id 1.] Raucous.

1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Shade of Elliston*, Methinks I hear the old boatman,..with raucid voice, bawling 'Sculls'.

So **Rauci·dity,** raucity. *rare* −1.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 4 They degenerate also in Taste, and affect the palate with foulness, roughness, and raucidity very unpleasant.

Raucity (rɔ̄·sĭti). *rare.* [ad. L. *raucitās*, f. *raucus* hoarse: see Raucous and -ity, and cf. F. *raucité* (Littré).] Harshness, roughness, hoarseness (of the voice or other sounds).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 154 Aristotle calleth it Raucity, or hoarseness, like the low sound of a Trumpet. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 700 In the Raucity of a Trumpet. 1656 in Blount. 1832 Webster, *Raucity*, .. among physicians, hoarseness of the human voice. 1860 in Worcester (citing Hunt).

Rauc(k)le, Sc. variants of Rackle *a.*

Raucous (rɔ̄·kəs), *a.* [f. L. *rauc-us* hoarse + -ous.] Hoarse, rough, harsh-sounding.

1769 Pennant *British Zool.* III. 8 This raucous reptile [the toad]. 1793 tr. *Buffon's Hist. Birds* VI. 158 A raucous, thick tone, which is grating to the ear. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 40 Where yon wedged line the Nestor leads, Steering north with raucous cry. 1879 Sala *Paris Herself Again* (1880) II. xxiii. 342 In a raucous strident voice, he sang the songs of divers epochs.

Hence **Rau·cously** *adv.*, in a raucous manner.

1892 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 128 The pawkie proposal is straightway raucously ratified.

Raueste, obs. variant of Revest.

Raueyner, -our, obs. forms of Ravener.

Raufter, -yng, obs. forms of Rafter, -ing.

Rauȝ, obs. form of Raw *a.*

† **Raught,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *raught*, obs. pa. t. Reach *v.*1] *intr.* To reach, snatch *at* or *after.*

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xix. 9 Rawghting after the empty shadow of blissfull life. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xix. 113 To raught at euerie thing that we like off.

Raught, obs. or archaic pa. t. and pa. pple. Reach *v.*, Reck *v.*

Raughter, obs. form of Rafter *sb.*1

† **Rau·ghtish,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. ? Harsh.

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IX. 123 The temple doores did tremble like a reede And Rattels made a raughtish noyse

† **Rau·ghty,** var. Rafty *a.*, raw, damp. Hence **Rau·ghtiness.**

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 126 In coldish raughty weather. *Ibid.*, Feeding their earth and froath, with cold and raughtiness.

Rauite. *Min.* [Erron. for *ranite*, f. ON. *Rán* the sea-goddess + -ite.] A greyish-black mineral, a variety of hydronephilite.

Named by Paykull (as *rauit*) in 1874. Some recent Dicts. give the correct form *ranite.*

1875 in *Dana's Min.* (ed. 5) App. ii. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1743 *Rauite*, a zeolite from the island of Lamö, near Brevig in Norway. It is related to thomsonite, and has probably been formed by decomposition of elæolite.

Raujepoot, variant of RAJPOOT.

† **Rauk**, *a.* *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 6 **rawk.** [ad. L. *rauc-us* (see RAUCOUS), or a. F. *rauque* (13th c.), RAUQUE.] Hoarse, raucous. Also *Comb.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) ii, With voce full rauk scho said on this maneir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix. 29 The rawk vocit swannis in a rabyll. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (1901) 57 þare Voce was rauk & þare sprete solist & dull.

Raukie: see RAWKY *a.*[2] **Raukle**, Sc. variant of RACKLE *a.* **Raumpand, -aunt**, obs. ff. RAMPANT. **Raumpe, Raumpp-**, obs. ff. RAMP *sb.* and *v.* **Raumso(u)n**, obs. ff. RANSOM. **Raun**, var. RAWN.

Raunce. *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *ronce.*] A bramble.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 461 Alberic,..tied on to a wild horse, was trailed To death thro' raunce and bramble-bush.

Raunce, obs. f. RANCE *sb.*[1] **Raunceoun, -coun**, obs. ff. RANSOM. **Raunch**, var. RANCH *v.*[1], *v.*[2] *Obs.* **Rauncour**, obs. f. RANCOUR. **Raundom, -don(e, -doun**, obs. ff. RANDOM. **Raundsom**, obs. f. RANSOM. **Raung(e**, obs. ff. RANGE. **Raunger, -ier**, obs. ff. RANGER.

Rau·ning, *a.* [var. RAWLIN; but in Cornwall glossaries explained as 'ravening, ravenous', as if f. *raun*, 'to devour greedily'.] (See quot.)

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., That voracious fish, *Merlangus Carbonarius*, is called the rauning pollack.

Raunke, obs. f. RANK *a.* **Raunp-**, obs. f. RAMP *v.* **Raunpick**, dial. var. RAMPICK *a.* **Raunpike**, var. RAMPIKE. **Rauns**, obs. f. RANCE *sb.*[1] **Raunsake**, obs. f. RANSACK *v.* **Raunscun', -som(e, -soun**, etc., obs. ff. RANSOM *sb.* **Raunsede, -sene**: see RANSOM *v.* **Rauntree, -try**: see ROWAN-TREE. **Rauon**, obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1]

‖ **Raupo** (ra·upo, rau·po). Also 9 **ra-poo.** [Maori.] A New Zealand bulrush (*Typha Muelleri*) used for building native houses, thatching roofs, etc. Also *attrib.*

1832 A. EARLE 9 *Months' Resid. N. Zealand* 99 Another party was collecting rushes (which grow plentifully in the neighbourhood, and are called Ra-poo). 1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* 205 To engage the natives to build raupo, that is, rush-houses. 1860 DONALDSON *Bush Lays* 5 Entangled in a foul morass A raupo swamp. 1881 *Chequered Career* 104 My canteen was built of raupo, a reed something like the bulrush, that grows in the swamps.

Rauque (rōk), *a. rare.* [a. F. *rauque*, ad. L. *raucus*: cf. RAUC, RAUK.] Hoarse, harsh.

1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* IX. lxxxvi, The deaf'ning, strident, rauque, Homeric roar. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 214 The rauque bellow of the hippopotamus is heard on its banks.

Raut, dial. var. ROWT *v.* **Rauth**, var. *raught*, obs. pa. t. REACH. **Rauthe**, obs. f. RUTH.

Ravage (ræ·vėdʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *ravage* (14th c.), f. *ravir* to RAVISH: see -AGE.]

† **1.** A flood, inundation. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1611 COTGR., *Ragats d'eau*, a great floud, inundation, rauage of waters.

2. The act or practice of ravaging, or the result of this; destruction, devastation, extensive damage, done by men or beasts.

1611 COTGR., *Ravage*, rauage, hauocke, spoyle. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1684 *Scanderbeg Redivivus* vi. 154 They slew near one Hundred-Thousand; and having finisht their Ravage, took Bialogrod. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 111 To secure their Eggs and Young from the ravage of Apes and Monkeys. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 ¶ 3 What would so soon destroy all the order of society, and deform life with violence and ravage, as a permission to every one to judge his own cause. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlviii, 'Tis nought That ages, empires, and religions there Lie buried in the ravage they have wrought. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 429 Many another suppliant crying came With noise of ravage wrought by beast and man.

b. *pl.* Extensive depredations. † Also *sg.* with *a.*

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 294. 60,000 Tartars are approaching to make a ravage in Poland. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II 78 Unable to perceive any signs of an enemy, except from the ravages they had made. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 171 They...after a short interval, returned and renewed their ravages. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 34 Six centuries have been unable to repair the ravages of four years.

c. *transf.*, esp. of the destructive action or effects of disease, time, storm, etc.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 78 To what must we attribute the Ravage this Disease makes? 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* (1853) I. xiv. 99 The Torment of the Mind, under such an Insurrection and merciless Ravage of the Passions. 1786 BURNS *Author's Farewell* ii, The Autumn mourns her rip'ning corn By early Winter's ravage torn. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 229 The ravage time and affliction had made on those features. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucret.* 176 Seeing with how great ease Nature can smile..At random ravage. *pl.* 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, If Mrs. Evergreen does take some pains to repair the ravages of time. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxi. III. 169 The ravages of the pestilence continued..for two years. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Rel.* 118 On rolls of papyrus which seem to defy the ravages of time.

3. *concr.* Plunder, spoil. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. ¶ 2 Three hundred pistoles, the lawful ravage of their pockets.

Ravage (ræ·vėdʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *ravager*, f. *ravage*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To devastate, lay waste, despoil, plunder (a country). Also *transf.* or *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Ravager*, to rauage, forray, spoyle, prey vpon. a 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 The barbarians who ravag'd Greece and Italy. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 ¶ 6 The Isle of Rhodes .. was ravaged by a dragon. *Ibid.* No. 14 ¶ 4 Life is continually ravaged by invaders. 1838–43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 481 Æmilius began to ravage their territory with fire and sword. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, That sweet face so sadly ravaged by grief and despair.

2. *intr.* To commit ravages; to make havoc or destruction. Also *fig.*

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 47 His wand'ring eyes now ravage through the confines of his great Court. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* civ. 20, 21 Paraphr., Beasts of prey, which .. are inabled to ravage, and feed. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 497 A dreadful enemy ravaging in the midst of their country. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, The locksmith who had .. been ravaging among the eatables. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 95 When the Danes were ravaging along Loire as they ravaged along Thames.

Ravaged (ræ·vedʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Despoiled, devastated.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 14 The shatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vale. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 74 The more southern, ravaged or torn up continents. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* I. ii, Each voice .. That rings Mondego's ravaged shores around. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 907 The weight which Crime ..Leaves in his flight from ravaged heart to heart.

† **Ra·vagement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ravagement*: see RAVAGE *v.* and -MENT.] Ravage.

1723 *Briton* No. 20 (1724) 87 Success attended their Inroads and Ravagements. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 286 Houses within the ravagement of the flames.

Ravager (ræ·vėdʒəɹ). [f. RAVAGE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which ravages.

1611 COTGR., *Ravageur*, a rauager, spoyler, forrayer. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 39 They fall like so many Ravagers to demolishing .. every thing before them. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 226 That very Innocence, which tempts some brutal Ravager to ruin it. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 500 He sees .. in the torrent, now the fertilizer, now the ravager of districts. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 670 The ravager of Rome his right hand slew.

Ravaging (ræ·vėdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. RAVAGE.

1611 COTGR., *Sac*, a sacke,..pillage, depopulation, rauaging. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* IV. 176 We have seen .. the ravagings of our Wealth 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 48 A Witness of the ravaging of this Distemper. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* I. viii, Where..shepherds sing..Of feuds obscure, and Border ravaging. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 519 The ravaging of districts for treason.

Ra·vaging, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That ravages.

1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 103 The ravaging hand of time. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 621 When Belus .. with a ravaging horde, Swept over fruitful Cyprus.

† **Rava·lling**, *vbl. sb.* [?ad. F. *ravalement*, † *ravallement* (15th c.), f. *ravaler* to bring down, f. *re-* + *avaler* AVALE *v.*] Reduction, failure.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 365 Rauallling of a Confederacie, where affiance is placed in Number, is a tormenting discouragement.

Ravar(e, obs. Sc. ff. RAVER. **Ravary**, dial. var. RAVERY. **Ravayn(e**, obs. ff. RAVIN[1].

† **Rave**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rave* (15th c.):– L. *rāpa* RAPE *sb.*[5]] A turnip.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 170 Armorace Or arborace that wilde raues are. *Ibid.* IX. 53 Rave as brasyk for vyne as ille is fonde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 Ther grow good Melons, Raues, and pateques.

Rave (rēⁱv), *sb.*[2] [Var. of RATHE *sb.*[2]]

1. A rail of a cart; esp. *pl.* a framework of rails or boards (permanent or removable) added to the sides of a cart to enable a greater load to be carried. **b.** *U.S.* One of the vertical side-pieces in the body of a wagon or sleigh.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Ravys of a carte. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 195 When the sayd cariage is loded, he forget not to cause his Cooke and Butler to hang good store of bags and bottels about the raues and pinnes thereof. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runnes on Wheeles* Wks. (1630) II. 242/1 Of the bottome of an old Cart, one may make a fence to stop a gap; of the Raues one may make a Ladder for Hennes to goe to Roost. 1688 S. SEWALL *Diary* 18 Apr. (1878) I. 211 Jack..dies by the oversetting of the Cart, he (probably) sitting in it, the Rave fell on's neck and kill'd him. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 314/2 The Raves thereof shall be higher than the Raves of the street cars or carts to keep the fuel the safer from falling off. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 163 The inside depth, below the raves, which are boarded, is 2 feet, and the projection of the raves 9 inches. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. II. 399 This cart has head and tail ladders, in place of raves.

attrib. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Rave cart, three dung carts. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 27 Feb. 130/2 The rave bolts [in a bob sleigh] extend upward from the runners in front and rear of the knees, and the raves rest between their ends on the bottom of the recess.

† **2.** App. a rung of a ladder. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

Cf. '*Rave*, bars or strips of wood across any opening' (Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*).

1566 PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* C v b, The scaling lathers downe to throwe they haue their iron staues; They haue their hatchets for to cut in sunder all their raues.

3. *Weaving.* A bar fitted with teeth or pins, used to separate and guide the threads of the warp while it is being wound on the beam.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk* s.v., The object of the rave is to keep the threads even, and to make them lie on the beam at the same width as the intended piece of cloth.

Rave (rēⁱv), *sb.*[3] [f. RAVE *v.*[1]] The (*or* an) act of raving; frenzy, great excitement.

1598 YONG *Diana* 403 Like a sturdie rocke it standes Against the cruell raues .. Of beating windes and waues. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* X. xxxviii, So, have we rid out storms, when Eol's rave Plough'd up the ocean. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 80 Whether I die in a rave or in extremity of pain. 1820 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 27 Meanwhile the rave Of gusty winds spake loudly. 1896 MRS. C. CLARKE *My Long Life* 103 She concluded amid a rave of admiring plaudits.

Rave (rēⁱv), *v.*[1] Also 5 **rafe, raffe**, 6 *Sc.* **raif(f, rawe, reave.** [? a. OF. *raver*, app. a variant (of rare occurrence) of *rêver* to dream, be delirious, etc., of obscure origin: for conjectures, see Diez (s.v. *rêve*) and Körting (s.v. *rabia*).]

1. *intr.* To be mad, to show signs of madness or delirium (*obs.*); hence, to talk or declaim wildly or furiously in consequence of madness or some violent passion. Occas. (now only *dial.*), to talk loudly or boisterously, to shout or bawl.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 116 (65) Ye ben so wylde it semeth þat ye raue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 282 Ech of hem .. wenen that I scholde rave For Anger that thei se me have. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxiv. 231 Stigandus .. sayde .. yᵗ the Kynge raued, or ellys doted for age & sykenesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 481 Sum raiffis [*v. r.* raveis] fuight rudly with riatus speche. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5137 Thocht sum de Naturally, throuch aige, Fer mo deis raiffand in one raige. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* V. i. 13 He raves already; His senses are quite gone. 1727 SWIFT *Poisoning of E. Curll*, Mr. Curll raved aloud in this manner: 'If I survive this, I will be revenged on Tonson'. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 56 No more the pining Mariner In wild delirium raves. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi 110 She talks like one who raves in fever.

b. Const. with preps. as *about*, *against*, *at*, *of*; *for.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 982 Let him have time against himself to rave. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xx. (1647) 144 Those who when bemadded with anger, most rave and rage against them. 1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* I. i, Sometimes she raves for Musick, Light, and Air 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club*, Let them rave at making laws. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* I. ix, Raved of God and sin and death, Blaspheming like an infidel. a 1822 – *Tower of Fam.* 6 Whose dwellers rave for bread, and gold, and blood. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 14 Feb. 416/2 The *Times* is already raving about our having reached 'a crisis'.

c. Of animals. *rare.*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. viii, He heard the baffled dogs in vain Rave through the hollow pass amain. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., That sow's always raving and revelling so.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of the sea, storms, etc.: To rage; to dash, rush, roar, etc., in a furious manner.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xxii, The windy sourges whan they rave. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 32 Like as a fire, the which in hollow cave .. With murmurous disdayne doth inly rave. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 67 The milde Ocean, Who now hath quite forgot to rave. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 186 The whirling tempest raves along the plain. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 54 Where the dark sea with angry billows raves. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. lix, When the pibroch bids the battle rave. 1856 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Devil's Bridge*, The cataract, That raves and rages down the steep.

b. Of a disordered mental state. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 135 Not Frenzie, Not absolute madnesse could so farre haue rau'd To bring him heere alone. 1638 SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xi. 15 Shall these wild distempers of thy mind..thus rave, and find No opposition?

3. To talk or declaim with enthusiasm or poetic rapture. Also const. *about*, *of*, † *upon.*

a 1704 LOCKE *Conduct Und.* § 24 This raving upon antiquity in matter of poetry, Horace has..exposed in one of his satires. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, How blythly can he sport and gently rave. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 735 Solitude, however some may rave, Seeming a sanctuary, proves a grave. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* IV. ix, How people can rave about Italy, I can't think 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 56 It is not his singing that makes the great ladies rave of him.

4. *trans.* To utter in a frenzied or enthusiastic manner. Also with *out.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, Like to some boy, that actes a tragedie,..and raves out passion. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 596 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell Rav'd nonsense. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VI. xxxii, For he now raved enormous folly. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 95 Thus their prayer was raved, and ceased.

b. To lament frantically. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 16 It was then he wept—he raved the departure of Seraphina.

5. quasi-*trans.* with complement: To bring (into a specified state) by raving.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii, But passion raves itself to rest, or flies. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 402 To rave men into some new heresy.

Rave, *v.*[2] *north. dial.* and *Sc.* [App. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *ráfa* in same sense (not recorded in ON.).] *intr.* To wander, stray, rove, † err. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 665 Bot resoun, of ryȝt þat con not raue, Sauez euer more þe innossent. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 57/362 Hir awn sawle wele may sche saue, Al if hir schepe vnryght wyl raue. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 159 Allas! for ruthe, now may I raue, And febilly fare by frith and felde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 71 Quhen .. he lang had rauet and wandirit, at last he arriuet in Numidie. *Ibid.* 85 Albeit sum of thame raue and declyne by the way

[L. *alii aberrent*]. 1841 HAWKINS *Poems* v. 24 (E. D. D.) Wi' ither dogs I maunna rave.

Hence † **Ra·ving** *ppl. a.*2, straying. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 56/292 Vnto no hird þai wil tak kepe, Bot raykes forth als raueand schep.

Rave, *v.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: for the sense, cf. RIVE *v.*] *trans.* To tear, drag, pull. Usually with *up*: To drag or rake up.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 He Ranne to the false Emperes, and Ravid hir evin to the bone. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 247 Raving vp of gravell and leying hit on agayn. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 108 Whereas we should bee shorte in tellyng the matter .. the best is to speake no more than needes we must, not rauyng it from the bottome. 1610 COOKE *Pope Joan* 63 He neuer purposed to raue vp all the filth which he found written of your Popes. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Rave up,* to take up, to pull up. (2) To repeat evil stories relating to by-past time.

b. To poke or pry *into*. (Cf. RAVEL *v.* 4.) *rare.*

1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1854 I. 100 It can be little pleasure to us to rave into the infirmities of God's servants. 1856 THOMPSON *Boston* Gloss., *Rave up,* to repeat old stories; to search or rave into anything.

Hence **Ra·ving,** *vbl. sb.*2

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 9 Euermore the gladder the lesse rauyng there is, or stirryng in this matter.

† **Rave,** *v.*4 *Sc. Obs.* Also raif. [Perh. a. F. *ravir* to ravish, if not a mere variant of *reif, reve* REAVE *v.*] *trans.* To take away by force.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 73 My mortal enemeis purchessis to raif my liberte. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6280 Deith .. rauis þame frome þare rent, ryches, and ringis. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Wks.* (1844) II. vii. 84 They would climb up to heaven and rave it from God.

Hence † **Ra·ving** *vbl. sb.*3 and *ppl. a.*3 *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. to Queen 2 The rauand sauuage volfis..that deuoris..scheip for ther pray. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 273 Thair was nathing bot rwgging and raveing of the puir laubouraris.

Rave, obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*

Rave-hook. *Naut.* [? f. RAVE *v.*3] (See quot.)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Rave-hook,* an iron instrument used by caulkers to get the oakum thoroughly out of a vessel's seams, when a rasing-iron would not penetrate deep enough.

Ravel (ræ·v'l), *sb.*1 Also *Sc.* **raivel,** *dial.* **revel.** [f. the vb. Cf. Du. *rafel* a fraying out.]

1. A tangle, complication, entanglement.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. XXVI. § 1 The thread which we are to unwind as far as possibly we can without knot or ravel. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiogr.* IV. 150 The act by which numerous political ravels seemed to be so happily disentangled. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., At Eleusis* 185 She thought to thread this web's fine ravel out.

2. A broken thread, a loose end. Also *fig.*

1832 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 307 Great is self-denial...Life goes all to ravels and tatters, where that enters not. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Revels,* the broken threads cast away by women at their work.

Ra·vel, *sb.*2 *Sc.* (and *north. dial.*) Also 7 **reuele, ravell,** 9 **raivel.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. A rail or railing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 264 A foure squared stone; inclosed about with an yron Reuele, on which .. the dead body of our Sauiour lay, and was imbalmed. [1695 in *Hist. Brechin* (1867) v. 98 The east ravell is found to be very ruinous. In 1707 the whole ravell is directed to be amended.] 1792 *New Year's Morning* 12 (E. D. D.) A cellar, upo' the high street, But ony ravel, bare. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legatees* v. let. xv, We then ran .. up an old timber-stair with a rope ravel. 1892 N. DICKSON *Auld Scotch Min.* 115 An inside stair that had what was called a 'wooden ravel'.

2. 'The cross-beam to which the tops of cow-stakes are fastened' (Jam. 1825). Also *ravel-stick, -tree* (Northumb. Gloss.; cf. *rail-tree* RAIL *sb.*2 6).

Ra·vel, *sb.*3 Also *Sc.* **raivel.** [Synonymous with RADDLE *sb.*1 1 b and RAVE *sb.*2 3, but the mutual relationship of the words is not clear. Cf. prec. and RAVEL *v.*1, which may have influenced the form.] *Weaving.* A separator (cf. quot. 1842).

1831 PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 220 The threads of the warp being separated and guided by means of the ravel. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 412 In order that the warp may be laid evenly on the beam, an instrument is used similar to the reel. .. It is called a ravel or separator, and is composed of strips of cane fastened into a rail of wood [etc.].

Ra·vel, *sb.*4, variant of RABBLE *sb.*2 3.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 221 The scraps were then cut into pieces of the same size, and placed in a furnace until of a white heat, gathered into a bloom with ravels, and the mass placed under a tilt hammer.

† **Ra·vel,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 **rauill.** [Perh. related to RABBLE *v.*1] ? Loquacious, voluble.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 35 Your Dirigie groats, and Trentall money, will make you lauish and rauill in your translation.

Ravel (ræ·v'l), *v.*1 Also 6–7 **ravell,** 7 **ravill, ravle,** 9 *dial.* **raivel, reavel.** [App. a. Du. *ravelen* (Kilian), *rafelen* to tangle, to fray out, to unweave; cf. LG. *reffeln, rebbeln* in same sense. A common dial. form is *raffle*: see RAFFLE *v.*3

In ordinary Eng. use *ravel* is synonymous with *unravel.* The more original sense of entangling or becoming tangled is still common in Sc. and dial.]

I. *intr.* 1. To become entangled or confused. *rare* (exc. *dial.*).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 511 Litill tent to their time the toone leit them take, Bot ay..[they] raveld in their reeles. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 51 As you vnwinde her loue from him, Least it should rauell, . You must prouide to bottome it on me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 305 By thir own perplexities involv'd They ravel more.

2. Of a fabric: To fray *out*, to suffer disintegration. (Also in fig. context.)

1611 COTGR., *Rüiler,* to rauell out like silke. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. i. (1840) 242 To hem the end of our history that it ravel not out. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 97/2 Ravell—when threads come out of the edges of the cloth. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. i. 133 The stuff now participates of the nature of .. felt .. and it may be cut without being subject to ravel. 1860 H. WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 32 The hem of a garment is that which binds it round, and prevents it from ravelling out.

fig. 1606 MARSTON *Fawne* II. i, Do's my Lord rauell out, do's he fret? *c* 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Your royalty shall ravel. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Shepherdess* II, How do men ravel back to childhood.

3. Of a clue or thread: To unwind; to come off the clue, reel, etc. *rare* (now *dial.*).

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II,* lxxxvii, Shee gives the Clue: and if it can but ravel To the Thred's End, wee seeke no farther travel. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 154 With such a nick .. as may keep the line from any more of it ravelling from about the stick than so much of it as you intend. 1873 A. G. MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* 13 The threed in Tammie's shuttle Gaed raivelling aff the pirn.

† 4. To examine or inquire *into* a thing. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.).

1618 SIR H. MAY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 46 Being unwillinge to ravell into the memory of those offensive particulers. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 34 We have already sufficiently ravell'd into the nature of both vitriol and iron. 1710 J. PALMER *Proverbs* 141 The malicious .. ravel into the conduct of a man of honour in the dark.

II. *trans.* 5. To entangle, confuse, perplex.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 51 Like Weavers shuttles which runne to and fro, Rau'ling their owne guts with their running so. *a* 1656 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 130 The words which are so ravelled and perplexed by contrary senses. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* VIII. 188 Those wild, unhappy, self-defending Few, If not destroy'd in Time, will ravel all the Clew. 1727 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 27 June in *Wks.* 1871 IV. 145 My affairs were ravell'd by the death of his Majesty. 1845 P. FAIRBAIRN *Typol. Script.* (1857) I. i. iv. 133 It ravels and complicates the meaning of the prophecies. *absol.* 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 63 Fools ravel, and wise men redd.

† b. *transf.* To make (dust) rise in confusion.

1646 *J. Hall's Poems* To Authour, Summon thy lungs, and with an angry breath Ravell the curious dust. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 100 Dust, ravel'd in the Aire will fly Up high.

6. To unwind or unweave; to unravel. † Also with *away.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, You shall have one woman knit more in an hower than any man can rauel agen. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 426 How then darest thou ravel away that pretious threed. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 173 The night still ravell'd, what the day renew'd. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* ix, A fool, who ravels, as fast as one weaves, the web of her fortune. 1889 *Century Mag.* Apr. 841 A favorite gown had been woven by her maids, of cotton, striped with silk procured by raveling the general's discarded stockings.

b. *fig.* To take to pieces; to disentangle.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 12 Many good verses would bee rauelde and dismembred. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 139 b, To rauell back all Governments, to the first principles of nature. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Hermaphrodite* 19 Ravel thy Body, and I find In every Limb a double kind. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* 161 A thousand chances of the feud She wove and raveled one by one.

7. *To ravel out*: To draw or pull out by unwinding or unweaving.

1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* II. i. 161 A stitch in a man's stocking not taken up in time, ravels out all the rest. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XIX. 139 All day I wove, but ere I went to bed, What I had wov'n, I ravel'd out agen. 1746 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 429 Whenever it ascended, it wound its Thread with its Feet into a sort of Coil, and when it descended only ravelled it out again. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* vii. (1858) II. 164 We find a commission sitting at Lambeth .. ravelling out the threads of a story.

b. To destroy, spoil, or waste, as by pulling a fabric into threads. ? *Obs.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* v. i, Shelter, shelter, if you be seene All's ravell'd out agen. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 157 [They] slighted those mean Sports which ravel out the time of other people. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 97 Why should I spend and ravel out my Thoughts upon that which will destroy my Soul.

c. To disentangle, make plain or clear.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* IV. i. 239 Must I rauell out My weau'd-vp follyes? 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 186 Let him .. Make you to rauell all this matter out. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 11 Then roll up, Muse, what thou hast ravel'd out. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 89 What there she did, took me full thrice as long To ravel out. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 195 Asking words from these To ravel out his tale for him.

† 8. To turn or toss *over*. (? Cf. RABBLE *v.*1 2.)

a 1655 DIGBY (J.), They but ravel it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions.

† **Ra·vel,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. RAFFLE *v.*2] *trans.* To ruffle or scratch.

1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. ii. 62 A faire thrust.. which onely pierced his shirt, and ravelled his skinne.

† **Ra·vel,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. a back-formation from RAVELLED *a.*] *trans.* To sift.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 74 Houshold-Bread of the best Wheat unravelled, or ravelled through the coursest Boultel.

Ra·vel bread. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. RAVELLED *a.*] Bread made of whole meal, or of flour with the bran left in. Also *ravel loaf.*

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 51 Here is cheate bread, rauel bread, manchet bread, and houshold bread. 1608 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 37/4 Mr. Deanes boye, that brought me a ravell loafe. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 74 Bread made of the whole Wheat is sometime called Cribble or fine Ravel Bread. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Panis vocatus Blackwhitlof,* bread of a middle sort, between White and Brown; such as in Kent is call'd Ravel-bread. 1887 in *Kentish Gloss.*

Ravelin [1] (ræ·vlin). Also 6 **rau-, reu-, revelin, rav'lin,** 7 **ravellin,** (8 **rablin**); 6 **rauelline, -yne,** 7–8 **raveline**; 6–7 **raveling,** (7 **-iling,** 9 **-elling**). [a. F. *ravelin* (16th c., Rabelais), a. It. *rav-, revellino* (Florio), now *rivellino* = Sp. *rebellin,* Pg. *rebelim*; of unknown origin.] In fortification, an outwork consisting of two faces which form a salient angle, constructed beyond the main ditch and in front of the curtain.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 35 There the defences would be placed without the counterscaife .. and being so placed they are tearmed to be rauelins of the Italyans and Frenchmen, and of vs they haue been tearmed spurres. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 10 The bulwarkes, platformes, and reuelins haue beene taken away. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 85 It is indifferently well fortified with rauelings, bulwarkes and platteformes, besides a deepe ditch. 1605 MANLEY tr. *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 271 Finding the Bulwark too strong for the Cannon, though a great part of the Ravelin was beaten down. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii, Common men..confound the ravelin and the half-moon together,—tho' they are very different things. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 204 The Ravelins are intended to cover the curtains and shoulders of the bastions, and to defend the ground in front of their saliants. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1852) 23 Ravelins are seldom added to forts in the field, but almost always to fronts of permanent fortifications.

transf. and *fig.* 1629 B. JONSON in Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth-Field,* This Booke will liue; It hath a Genius; ..Here needs no words expense In Bulwarkes, Rau'lins, Ramparts, for defense. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 133 The church .. though protected by a strong ravelin of masonry from..the falling ice. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. v. ii. 165 All the intellectual fortification of the time—the redoubts, ravelins..of dry stein logic.

† **Ravelin** [2]. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Cf. RAVEL *sb.*2] A railing, fence.

1626 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* III. 7 The councell grants licience..to big a dyick or ravelin of tymber, betwixt the chappell wall and the lard Forbes back dyke of his yaird.

† **Ra·velled,** *a. Obs.* (See RAVEL BREAD.)

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 154 The raueled is a kind of cheat bread also, but it reteineth more of the grosse, and less of the poore substance of the wheat. The raueled cheat..is generallie so made [etc.]. 1613 WITHER *Abuses* II. i, For bread, they can compare with Lord and Knight. They have both raveld manchet browne and white. [1830 JAMES *Darnley* I. ix. 200 His pressed curds, his raveled bread, and his leathern bottle full of thin beer.]

Ravelled (ræ·v'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. RAVEL *v.*1]

1. Tangled, confused, involved. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. ii. 37 Sleepe that knits up the rauel'd Sleeue of Care. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 336 How to picke out an end out of the ravelled skeine. 1666 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* 204 Because our ravelled wits cannot see them right together. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Ye .have sae kind Redd up my ravel'd doubts, and clear'd my mind. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 519 The difficult and ravelled problems touching the various collegiate foundations. 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Aldersyde* II. x, A higher hand holds the ravelled skein of life.

b. *Sc. A ravelled hasp*: An intricate or involved matter.

1637 FLEMING in A. Whyte *Rutherford* (1894) xxiii. 201 My inward life is a ravelled hesp and I need guidance and direction. 1720 PENNECUIK *Helicon* (ed. 2) 26 Providence seems a ravel'd Hasp. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v, Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles.

† 2. Frayed out; with frayed edges; ragged. Also *transf. Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 The raueld buttonholes of her bleare eyes. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, A ravell'd wound distain'd her purer brest.

Ra·veller. [f. RAVEL *v.*1 + -ER [1].] One who ravels (Webster 1864).

Ravelin(g, obs. forms of RAVELIN.

Ravelling (ræ·v'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAVEL *v.*1]

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

1673 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 79 Commissions issued out for ye searching and raveling into mens estates. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 242 Tending to the ravelling into ye Resolutions of ye Last day's proceedings. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. xi. (1849) 78 All this breaking of banks and revalling [*sic*] of manufacturers.

2. *concr.* A thread from a woven fabric which is frayed or unravelled.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. ix. 83 Take the single threeds or ravellings of linnen, wet them in this Water, cleanse the Wounds with them. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 57 He..with the ravelling of some of the sail made a string to the bow. 1792 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 58 The ravelings of cloth, or cuttings of threads. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 14 The nest was..woven and felted with ravellings of woollen carpet.

fig. 1778 *Love Feast* 21 Of Righteousness mere Rav'lings and vile Shreds.

Ra·velly, *a. rare.* Somewhat ravelled.

1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 444/1 *note,* A..suit of clothes that looked seamed and ravelly.

Ravelment (rē·v'lmĕnt). [f. RAVEL *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Entanglement, confusion. Also with *a.*

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 28 A series of ravelments and squabbling grudges. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, Mischievous deceitful persons cut the rope, and our Queue becomes a ravelment. 1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept., Heaps of Bavarian and French dead piled high in inextricable ravelment.

Raven (rē[1]·v'n), *sb.*[1] (*a.*) Forms: *α.* 1 **hræbn**, (h)**ræfn**, **ræfen**; 3 **rauon**, 4 **ravoun**; 3–6 **rau-**, **ravin**, **-yn**, (5 **rawyn**, **-ine**, **ravyne**), 4–5 **rau-**, **ravene**, 3–7 **rauen**, 4– **raven**. *β.* 1 (h)**refn**, 3 **reafen**, 3–4 **reu-**, **reven**, 3–5 **reu-**, **revyn**, (4 **revon**, 5 **rewyn**), 6 *Sc.* **revin**, 7 *Sc.* **reavin**. *γ.* 1 **hremn**, (h)**remm**, (h)**ræm**, 1–3 **rem**. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *hræfn* = MDu. *râven* (Du. *raaf*), OHG. (*h*)*raban* (MHG. *raben*), ON. *hrafn* (MSw. *rafn*, Da. *ravn*), Goth. **hrabn-s* (cf. early ON. *Harabanar* = *Hraðnar*, the personal name *Hrafn*). A normal change of *fn* to *mn*, *m*(*m* gave also OE. *hræmn*, *hrem*(*m* = OHG. (*h*)*ram* (MHG. *ram*), MSw. *ramn*, (*rampn*,) *ram*(*m*.

A weak form of the stem appears in OHG. *rabo* (G. *rabe*, MLG. *râve*): for the relationship of this to MHG. *rappe* raven (G. *rappe* a black horse) see Streitberg *Urgerm. Gramm.* 151.]

1. A widely distributed corvine bird (*Corvus Corax*) of Europe and Asia, of large size, with black lustrous plumage and raucous voice, feeding chiefly on carrion or other flesh. The name has also been extended to birds belonging to various other species of *Corvus*, esp. the American Raven (*Corvus carnivorus*).

The common raven is easily tamed, but is mischievous and thievish, and has been popularly regarded as a bird of evil omen and mysterious character.

α. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 285 *Corax*, hraebn. *c* 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* Jan. 10, Þa..fedde hine an hræfn sextiȝ ȝeara. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 24 Behaldað ða ræfnas þætte ne sawæð ne hriopað. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 408 Đe rauen is swiðe redi..& oðre fules hire fallen bi. *c* 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/452 Al þat oþur del with-Inne swiþe blak as a rauon it is. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 455 Þe rauen so ronk þat rebel was euer. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Vowltures, egles, rauyns, and oþer fewlez of rauyne. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne, rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 The rauen wyll not gyue her blacke pennes for the pecockes paynted fethers. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. i, Like the sad-presaging raven, that tolls The sick man's passport in her hollow beak. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zarа* (1719) 130 Thou art always (like the Raven) croaking my infortunity and disgrace. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144/2 Pens made of Ravens Quills..are to finish and shadow your draught. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) I. 166 Ravens build in trees, and lay five or six eggs. *Ibid.* 167 The raven will pick out the eyes of young lambs when just dropped. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v, If the men of Thule have ceased .. to spread the banquet for the raven [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 132 Till in the cold wind that foreruns the morn,..the Raven, flying high, Croak'd.

β. *Beowulf* (Z.) 3025 Se wonna hrefn fus ofer fæȝum. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvi. 9 Se seleð neatum mete heara & briddum hrefna. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 24 Besceawiað þa hrefnas [*c* 1160 *Hatton MS.* refnes] þæt hiȝ ne sawað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 He..mid his bile, roted stinkinde fleshs, as is reafnes kunde. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 63 Al that other del with-inne blac as a reven is. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761/33 *Hic cornix*, a rewyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, That hawke that will slee a Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 117 Thae tarmegantis..begowth to clatter, And rowp lyk revin and ruke. *c* 1630 Sir W. MURE *Ps.* cxlvii. 9 Of reavens who heares The yong ones, when they call.

γ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 7 Noe..asende ut ænne hremn; se hremn fleah þa ut [etc.]. *c* 1000 — *Saints' Lives* (Skeat) I. 492 Dær flugon sona to hrocas and hremmas. *c* 1205 LAY. 30392 Habben bares heorte and remes brede.

† **b.** *Indian raven*, the name given by Bontius to two East Indian birds (see quots. 1678). *Obs.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. vii. 126 Bontius his Indian Raven. There is a strange kind of Raven in the Molucca Islands .. which resembles our Country Raven in the bill. *Ibid.* viii. 127 The horned Indian Raven or Tapau, called the Rhinoceros Bird. 1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 383 *Buceros niger*..in shape somewhat resembles the crow kind, whence, and from it's size, it has been called the Indian Raven.

c. *fig.* A croaker.

1814 Sir R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 301, I have done my duty honestly in my correspondence with government on this subject; but I am not sure that I shall not be voted an incorrigible raven.

2. a. The figure of a raven on the flag of the Danish vikings; also, the flag itself or the warlike power typified by this.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 878 Þar wæs se guðfana ȝenumen þe hi ræfen heton. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Armories* (1870) 228 The Danes [bore] in their Standard a Raven, as Asserius reporteth. *a* 1712 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 313 The mighty Hildebrand the Raven rears, A magick Flag. 1740 THOMSON & MALLET *Alfred* II. iii, Behold the warrior bright with Danish spoils!—The raven droops his wings. 1856 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. vii. 100 The banner of the White Horse floated triumphantly over the Danish raven.

b. *Her.* The figure of a raven as borne in arms.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. 162 Hee beareth Or, a Raven proper, by the name of Corbet. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. *Gloss.*

† **3.** *Astron.* The southern constellation *Corvus.* = CROW 4. *Obs. rare.*

[*c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 496 How goddes gonne stelifye Brid, fish, beste, or him or here, As the Raven, or either Bere.] 1552 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 270 The Rauen standeth on the same Hydre,..and it is formed of 7 starres.

4. *attrib.* (see also B.) and *Comb.*

a. Simple attrib., as *raven kind*, *quill*; similative, as *raven-black*, *-glossy*, *-grey*, *-like* adjs., *raven-wise* adv.; parasynthetic, as *raven-coloured*, *-feathered*, *-haired*, *-plumed*, *-toned* adjs.; instrumental, as *raven-torn* adj.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxvii, My Mistersse [*sic*] eyes are *Rauen blacke. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* x, Raven-black hair, very dark eyes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 83 Her *Rauen coloured loue. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 265 The raven-colored mantle of night. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 8 The starless gloom of *raven-feather'd night. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph* 151 The snowy skin, the *raven-glossy hair. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xix, Two suits of clothes, one black, and one *raven-grey. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 427 The dark-eyed and *raven-haired being. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Corvus indicus*,.. a bird of the *raven kind. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxii. 82 Said Mrs. A— in her most *raven-like tones. 1827 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* 353 The *raven-plumed gulph of oblivion. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 232 Stem solid..1½ inch high thick as a *raven quill. 1797 SOUTHEY in J. Cottle *Reminisc.* (1847) 210 The very voice.. will be enough to convict the *raven-toned criminal. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ii. § 11. 211 The carcass of a ewe.. *raven-torn. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 61 Nests, built *raven-wise one a-top of the other.

b. Special combs., as **raven-bone** = *raven's bone* (see c); **raven-cockatoo**, a black cockatoo (of the genus *Calyptorhynchus*); **raven-crow** = RAVEN 1; **raven-duck** [ad. G. *rabenteuch*], a kind of canvas (also *raven's duck*); **raven-fish** [tr. It. *coracino*], a black-coloured Mediterranean fish; † **raven-foot** (see quot.); † **raven messenger** = *corbie messenger* CORBIE 2; **raven standard**: cf. RAVEN 2 a; **raven-stone** [ad. G. *rabenstein*], the place of execution, the gallows or gibbet.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, Disputing..concerning nombles, briskets, flankards, and *raven-bones, then usual terms of the art of hunting. 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow-tribe* 68 *Corvus corax*, the Raven, Great corbiecrow, or *Ravencrow. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xiv. 61 Sail-cloth, sheetings, *ravenducks and drillings. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 36 In exchange we gave them ravenduck, osnaburg, [etc.]. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* VI. xxxvi, The salmon, mullet, *raven-fish. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/3 *Pollipodium, poliol*, *reuenfot. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1892 (Gött.) þat messager ..þat duellis lang in his iornay, He may be cald, wid resun clere, An of the *rauyns messagere. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XV, To see our barks..with the black *raven standard waving at the topmast. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. i. 74 The raven sits On the *raven-stone. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xxiv, What weave they there round the raven-stone?

c. Combs. with *raven's*, as † **raven's bill**, a surgical instrument resembling the bill of a raven; † **raven's bone** (see quots., and cf. *corbin-bone* s.v. CORBIN b); **raven's book**, the list of the dead (*nonce-use*); **raven's-duck** = *raven-duck* (Simmonds 1858); **raven's eye**, a species of toadstool; † **raven's morsel** = *corbel's fee* CORBEL *sb.* 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/2, The *Ravens bille, in L. called Rostrum corvinum. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xliii. 135 There is a litle gristle which is vpon the spoone of the brysket, which we cal the *Rauens bone, bycause it is cast vp to the Crowes or Rauens whiche attende hunters. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, *Mar.* The brisket bone, upon the spoon Of which a little gristle grows; you call it— *Rob.* The raven's bone. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 53. I am fairly in the *raven's book. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 181 Perhaps the plants that through such an error have been most frequently gathered are, the Medusa's head, the *raven's eye, the hemlock mushroom, and the *agaricus muscarius*. *c* 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* A ij b, The *rauens morsell, sticke hit on a thorne faste. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xlii. 129 The rauens morsell (which is the gryssell at the spoone of the brisket).

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of the colour of a raven; glossy black; intensely dark or gloomy.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 251 Smoothing the Raven doune Of darknes. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1088 Thus o'er the prostrate city black Despair Extends her raven wing. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 66 A wondrous boy..Who ne'er shall comb his raven-hair. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* ix, Here loud his raven charger neigh'd. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iii, From her mother Minna inherited the..dark eyes, the raven locks. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* i, Let darkness keep her raven gloss.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ra·vendom**, the community of ravens; **Ra·venhood**, the state of being a raven; **Ra·venling**, a young raven.

1870 STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xix. 112 Permitted by the laws of ravendom. 1889 *Gd. Words* 483/2 That raven grew to the fullest stature of lusty ravenhood. 1896 E. J. HARDING *Slav Tales* 258 The old raven started off, and Niezginnek still held the ravenling.

Raven, *sb.*[2]: see RAVIN 1.

Raven (ræ·v'n), *v.* Forms: 6 **rau-**, **ravyne**, 6–7 **rau-**, **ravine**, 7 **rauin**, **-yn**, 7, 9 **ravin**; 5–7 **rau-**, 6–7, 9 **raven**. [ad. OF. *raviner* to ravage:—L. **rapīnāre*, f. *rapīna*: see RAPINE, RAVIN 1.]

† **1.** *trans.* To take (goods) away by force; to seize or divide as spoil. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxvii. 274 His mouable goodys were spoyled and rauenyd amonge yᵉ kynges offycers. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 356 Ravening and destroying his goodes, they spoyled his wife and chyldren of all theyr apparell. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 7 While they be busy to rauyne vnprofitable baggage.

† **b.** Const. *from* prep., *away* adv. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 3 The encroaching Sea hath rauined from it the whole Countrie of Lionnesse. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 237 Hee..sought to eat him up, and to raven all hee could get from him. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 175 Nor had the Wolf raven'd away so much as one.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To plunder; to seek *after*, to go *about*, with intent to plunder.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. vii, [Blood-thirsting Warre] Transferd by fortune to the Scottish meare, To ransack that, as it had rauin'd heere. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* II. xvi. 125 He goes unto the wars to filch and rauen. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 442 That they might not be disturbed whilst busie ravening after Booty. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX iv. VI. 92 His Croats and loose hordes went openly ravening about.

2. To devour voraciously. Also *fig.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ezek.* xxii. 25 Like a roaring lion rauening the pray. *a* 1571 JEWEL *On 1 Thess.* (1611) 91 The fishes belly destroieth those things which they rauine. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 278 A Lion new returnde from rauening pray, Came to the fount, his blood to wash away. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 510 Clusters of grapes, the which they raven'd quick. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 458/2 'Gainst Self's lean wolf that ravens word and deed.

b. So with *up*, *down*, *in*. Now *rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, They rauen vp more butter then all the dayes of the weeke beside. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 833 Certain young men .. like greedie Harpies ravened it downe in a moment. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 303 If he rauen it in, as he wil do hauing much at a time. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 648 Saturn and Mars .with a fierce hunger destroy and raven up the friendly Properties and Preservatives of Life. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXXII. 124 As bread Is raven'd up through hunger.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To eat voraciously; to feed hungrily or greedily; to prey *on* or *upon*. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 679/2, I ravyne, I eate hastyly or gredyly. *Je briffe.* He is an horryble lurtcher, se how he ravyneth. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 128 For greedy cormorants to raven upon. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 56 The fish Polipus .. doeth rauen vppon other fishes. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 1. 299 Those wild irregular flames which ravine and consume. 1811 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 164 Our printers ravin on the agonies of their victims. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 376 They equally ravened on a smaller community.

b. To have a ravenous appetite or desire *for.*

1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. ii, She .. ravens mightily for green fruit. 1687 — *Hind & P.* III. 964 The more they fed, they ravened still for more. 1883 T. FOSTER in *Knowledge* 20 July 38/1 Beasts..ravening for blood and slaughter.

c. To have an intense longing for food. Also *fig.*

1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 66 Those divine affinities in us that raven with immortal hunger. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 194 If I know anything of your constitution..you must have been ravening hours ago.

4. *intr.* To prowl ravenously; to go about in search of food.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Gen.* xlix. 27 Beniamin shall rauine (as) a wolfe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 155 b, Let them want no meate, for if they doe, they will for hunger rauen abroad. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 124 His feet.. which are his strength and instrument of action to raven and prey with. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, Fierce fiery lions went ravening to and fro.

fig. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* XXVI. (1872) 236 Persecution had ravened through the land. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 17 The unclean pestilence ravins in your streets.

Hence **Ra·vened** *ppl. a.*, ? glutted.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 24 Maw, and Gulfe Of the rauin'd salt Sea sharke.

† **Ra·venage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -AGE.] Ravenousness.

1673 *Jackson's Creed* X. XXVI. *Publisher's Notes*, The ravenage or voracity of dogs is such that. a diseased appetite in man is therefore denamed caninus appetitus.

Ravene, obs. form of RAVEN *sb.*, RAVIN 1.

Ravener (ræ·v'nəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4 **rauaynour**, 4–5 **raueynour**; 4 **rauynour**, (5 **-or**, **-oure**), 4–6 **ravinour**; 4–7 **rauenour**, **-or**, (5 **-owre**). *β.* 5 **raveyner**; 4–6 **rau-**, **raviner**, 5 6 **ravyner**; 4–6 **rauener**, 6 **rauenar**, **rav'ner**, 5– **ravener**. [*a.* OF. *ravineor*, *-our* (13th c. in Godef.):—L. *rapīnātōr-em*: see RAVEN *v.* and -OR, -ER. In common use from end of 14th to end of 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*]

1. One who ravens or takes goods by force; a robber, plunderer, despoiler.

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) Yif he ..be a rauaynour by vyolence of foreyne rychesse. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Alle þat comaundyn opere to don raveyn & theфte, & alle raueynoures. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 67 To make this realme a praye to al venturers, al spoylers, .. all rauenours of the worlde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 108 These shamelesse Irish ravenours returne home.

β. *c* 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 36 in *O. E. Misc.* 211 Þese were proud men, raueners echon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 43 Men of holy churche Sholde..refuse reuerences and raueneres offrynges. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 56 Alle opyn thevys, & alle false raveynerys, murdereres, nyȝthevys. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. iv, Ledd by thy word, the rav'ners stepps I shun. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 99 These ..Seas, are free from pestilent Raueners. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 96 Raveners from Christ, and his utter Enemies.

2. A deforcer, ravisher, destroyer, etc. *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 312 Schrif thee hier, If thou hast ben a Raviner Of love. *Ibid.* 316 And so that tirant raviner,

Whan that sche was in his pouer. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 68 That murderer, Of my bloud royall cruell rauiner.

3. A ravenous or voracious animal or person; a glutton.

α. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 30 The ele is a quasy fysshe, a rauenour & a deuourer of the brode of fysshe. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 94 The mouse..is for his bignes a verie rauenour or greedigut. 1591 LODGE *Catharos* D ij b, These two bold rauenors, seeking in the Summer euening for their ..Supper. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 As for the sea Pontus, there enter into it few or no rauenours that haunt and deuoure fishes, vnlesse it be the Seales & little Dolphins.

β. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 He is great ravener, specyally if he come there as be good dysshes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 384 Of Birdes those are forbidden which are the greatest rauеners. 1627 Bp. HALL *Imprese of God* II. Wks. 450 This honie of the Church..is let downe and digested by these rauеners. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 11 The Pike, amongst Fishes..is a Ravener.

b. With preps., as *after*, *for*, *of*.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 71 Thou arte a rauenar of delicates and a francher. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 255 The hog..is a great rauener for his meate. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, He is such a ravener after fruit. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* II. clxxviii. (1699) 166 Well! says the Fox, and nobody will Tax me..for a Ravener of Roots and Apples.

Raveness (rē¹·vĕnės). [f. RAVEN *sb.* + -ESS.] A she-raven.

1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 321/2 The Rauen loues his Rauenesse, because he finds her most faire. 1870 STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xix. (1883) 112 Flirtations..with a neighbouring raveness.

Ravening (ræ·v'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAVEN *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. in its various senses.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 39 Youre inwarde parties are full of raveninge and wickednes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 b, The Wolfe, and all other beastes, those especially which liue by rauening. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 11 The art of ravening which is familiar to such as liue or border upon desarts. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 154 To whom his Company was as offensive, as his Ravening was oppressive. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, The dæmoniac desire of some terrible wild beast for the food that is withheld from his ravening. 1874 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 285 An instance of selfish ravening for wealth.

† **2.** Madness, rabies. Also with *pl.*: A fit of madness. *Obs.* (? for RAVING *vbl. sb.*[1])

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 568 The biting of a Weasel is reported..in his ravening or madnesse not to be lesse hurtfull then the bitings of mad Dogs. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. vi. 142 The overgreat and confused motion of these Idea's..makes ravenings, as in persons drunk, phrentick, [etc.].

Ravening (ræ·v'niŋ), *ppl. a* [f. RAVEN *v.*]

1. That ravens, in senses of the vb.; rapacious, voracious, etc. (In early use esp. of wolves.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 They wyll appere in terryble similitudes.., as rauenynge wolves or rampynge lyons. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 43 He hathe well cutte of his rauenyng ryght hande. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 25 The Iland breedeth no woolues nor any other rauening beasts. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 96 The ravening seizure of innumerable Thieves in Office. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 50 A cave, where ravening monsters roar. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 510 Some ships lay feeding The ravening fire. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 355 Wolves whom ravening hunger has driven all blind on the path.

† **2.** Rabid, mad. *Obs.* (? for RAVING *ppl. a.*[1])

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 190 To liue happily (I heare thee boast) from thy Philosophy, And from thy selfe, O rauening lunacy! 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 584 A ravening Wolf by his biting bringeth the same danger, as a ravenous Dog. 1696 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* (1697) 175 In his ravening fit he called for Moses, as if he had been near him.

Hence † **Ra·veningly** *adv.*, ravenously. *Obs.*

1533 UDALL *Floures* 100 b, Gredily and rauenninglye, or gluttonously to deuour veri moch. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 146 The Wolues..very raueningly with open mouth assayling them.

† **Ra·venish**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. RAVEN *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Blackish. (The quot. is burlesque.)

? *c* 1450 *Ballad Pleasant* in Stow's *Chaucer* (1561) 344/2 Her iyen been holow, and grene as any grasse And Rauinish yelowe is her sounitresse [? *read* sonni tresse].

† **Ra·venize**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. *raven* RAVIN [1] + -IZE.] *intr.* To raven.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. x. 189 That Great Beast of Prey, the Court of Rome, hath ravenized so, as to tear the flesh and break the bones together.

Ravenous (ræ·v'nəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **rav-, rauynous, ravenus,** 5–7 **rauenous, -ouse,** (7 *Sc.* **-ows**), 5– **ravenous**; 6 **rauynys**, *Sc.* **rawynnis.** [a. OF. *ravineux*, *-os*, *-ous*, etc. (see Godef.):—pop. L. **rapīnōsus*: see RAPINE, RAVIN [1], and -OUS.]

1. Addicted to plundering or taking by force; extremely rapacious. (Sometimes *transf.* from 2.)

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, There is no degre Gredyer nor more rauynous Than priestes be. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 127 Spoylyd of the rauynys and pollyng offycerys. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 269 The horsmen of Hungary are commonly called Hussares, an excedyng ravenous and cruell kynde of men. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* V. i, Thus oft, the base and ravenous multitude Survive, to share the spoils of fortitude. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 Nations who were ravenous and mischievous, treacherous and fierce. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 424 A crowd of negligent or ravenous functionaries..plundered, starved, and poisoned the armies and fleets of William.

2. Of animals: Given to seizing in order to devour; voracious, gluttonous. Hence of appetite, hunger, etc. (Freq. in fig. context.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 Thus by a maner of simylitude, Tirauntys [are] lyknyd to beestis ravynous. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 30 The menow.. is a rauenous biter & an egre. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 95 The rauenous appetite of dilicate meate & drink. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 12 Dead was it sure.. What ever thing does touch his ravenous pawes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 991 Death shall..with us two Be forc'd to satisfie his Rav'nous Maw. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx. 353 The ravenous Creatures..were come down into the Forest and plain Country, press'd by Hunger to seek for Food. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 157 The black wolves, in their ravenous hunger and fury, took no notice of the distant group of horsemen. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 21 He rushed with ravenous eagerness at every bait which was offered to his cupidity.

transf. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 138 Thy desires Are Woluish, bloody, steru'd, and rauenous. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 227 Let louse the winds, thy rav'nows postes imploy, Disperse their navie, and themselves destroy. *a* 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxxii, Their jaws all white with foam Like the ravenous ocean brim.

b. Const. *of*.

a 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 65 For that age was growne so hungry and ravenous of it, that many were baptized onely because they would be burnt. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 13 They [dogs] are absolutely ravenous of every thing below the human grade. 1882 BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 23 That full exercise of power of which he was ever so ravenous in all ecclesiastical matters.

3. Excessively hungry.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. viii. (1840) 184, I got up ravenous. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii. (1878) 337 Handsome girls who waited on the crowd of ravenous people.

† **4.** =RAVENING *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1607 [see RAVENING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1624 QUARLES *Job* xviii. 73 Then how dare Thy ravenous lips thus, thus at randome runne, And counter-maund what I the Lord have done?

Ravenously (ræ·v'nəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a ravenous manner.

1538 ELYOT, *Lurco*, to eate rauenously. 1611 COTGR., *Gloutement*, gluttonously, rauenously, greedily. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 245 She..lived at a vast expence, and was ravenously covetous. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1778, 15 Apr., Dr. Johnson..seemed to read it ravenously as if he devoured it. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 184 It began ravenously to tear a piece of carrion.

Ravenousness (ræ·v'nəsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being ravenous; rapacity, voracity.

1570 GOLDING *Justin* xxxviii. 157 b, The greedy rauenousnesse of their Proconsulles. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxiv. 147 The rauenousnes and greedie feeding of this beast. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 101 To defend their own Estates from the ravenousness of these Harpies. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 224 [The treasure] was by the unpatient ravenousness of the English lost. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 304 There are natural causes which render these apparent asylums the field of ravenousness and death.

Ravenry (rē¹·v'nri). [f. RAVEN *sb.*[1] + -RY.] A place where ravens build their nests or are kept.

1888 *Nature* 26 Apr. 602/2 Nothing short of a reward given on the hatching-off of a ravenry..would insure protection.

† **Ra·veny.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-any.** [f. RAVEN *v.* + -Y [3].] Robbery, rapine.

1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* F iij, Thoughe thou loue rauany as dothe a roke, Goodes of this worlde maketh many one blynde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12 Nothing whose nature wurse agreeth with fighting and raueny. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 749 The diuell..is full of greedie rauenie, and most cruell fiercenes.

Raver (rē¹·vəɹ). Forms: 5 **rafar, ravare,** 6 *Sc.* **ravar,** 6–7 **rauer,** 9 **raver.** [f. RAVE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who raves; a madman; an extravagant speaker.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 96 Sum tyme men wen to see a þing wan þei see it not, as is schewid bi jogulors, dremers, & rafars. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Ravare, *delirus*, *delirator*. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 69 Rek not, þairfoir, how raschelie ravarris raill. 1632 SHERWOOD, A rauer, *resveur*. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* liii. 19 He still can act the mellow raver, And play the fool as sweet as ever!

Ravery (rē¹·vĕri). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? a. OF. *raverie*, rare var. of *rêverie* REVERIE: see RAVE *v.*[1]] Raging, raving, madness or delirium. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this; a fit of raving.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 11365 How he sclow In his rauery The dou3ti kyng Prothesaly! 1594 A. HUME *Hymns* To Rdr. (S. T. S.) 6 To rehearse some fabulos faits of Palmerine, Amadis, or other such like raueries. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 8 Raving or Ravery designes the braine to be distempered. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 105 If the King have sense enough not to give credit to all their raveries. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) III. 348 The raveries and blasphemies emitted by John Gib. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Ravary*, a violent mad fit of passion, attended with loud vociferation.

Ravestre, Sc. variant of REVESTRY.

Ravet (ræ·vėt), variant of RABBET *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.*

1679 RUSDEN *Discov. Bees* 78 The two front doors to shut close against a ravet. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 86 Rub the shutting edges, or ravets, with soap.

Raveyn(e, obs. forms of RAVIN [1].

Raviling, obs. form of RAVELIN.

Ravin [1] (ræ·vin), **raven** [2] (ræ·v'n). Forms: *α.* 4–6 **rau-, ravyn(e,** 6 *Sc.* **rawyne,** 4–7 **rauine,** 6–7 **-in,** 4– **ravine,** 5– **ravin.** *β.* 4–5 **rau-, raveyn,** 4–6 **rau-, raveyne, -ayn(e.** *γ.* 4–7 **rauen,** 6 **ravene,** 4– **raven.** [a. F. *ravine* († *rabine*, *raveine*, 12th c.):—L. *rapīna* RAPINE. The orig. sense of the word is now lost in Fr., see RAVINE *sb.*]

1. Robbery, rapine. (Sometimes *fig.* from 2.)

α. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3368 Thefte alswa and ravyn, Ilkan of þir es a dedly syn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6813 Bailifs, bedels, provost, countours! These lyven wel nygh by ravyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, He that lyueth but of rauyn and robberye shal at the last be knowen and robbed. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 95 Oppressing the common people by insatiable rauine, extortion, and tyrannie. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 103 Yet shall you want nothing which is..not clogged with violence and ravine. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 339 With hot ravine fir'd, ensanguin'd Man Is now become the lion of the plain. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. *Assyria* iii. 308 Blood, and ravin, and robbery are their characteristics.

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 3 Sum men shal be dampnyd more felly for raveyne. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 210 To punysshe extorcioun, raveyne, and eche robbour. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 88/1 He wold kepe hys people fro the Rauayne that they made. *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 21 Prelatis necligence, lordis rauayn, and marchauntis deceytes.

γ. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1821) 240 Do thy besy deuor From my folke al rauen to disseuor. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 22 If thou withdrawe thine handes, and forbere The rauen of anyething. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* v. iv, Why doe we like to feed the greedy Raven Of these blowne men? 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VIII. 303 A generation of raven and blood-thirstiness.

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.*: An act of rapine. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) Whan I say the fortunes..of poeple of þe prouinces ben harmyd..by pryuey Raueynes [L. *privatis rapinis*]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 Suche oppressions and tirannyes, ravynes and crueltees. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 77 Sens we were borne, Ruine of one rauine, was there none gretter. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* I. pr. iv 9, I sorowed for the provinces misfortunes, wrackt by private ravins and publick taxes.

2. The act or practice of seizing and devouring prey or food; hence, voracity, gluttony.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 336 Þe goshauke that dothe pyne To bryddis for his outragious ravine. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xiv, Some men are torned into wulfes that lyuen by raueyn. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* A iv, Preserue me from..pride of eyes, rauine of the belly,.. hunger of richesse, [etc.]. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xv. v. 57 As wild beasts, wont to liue of ravine and prey. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 119 Exposed to the Ravine of any vermine that may find them. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 26 Their pastured flocks..safe from the eagle's stoop and the wolf's ravin.

b. *Beast* (etc.) *of ravin*: Beast of prey.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9448 Many hydus bestes of ravyn, Als wode wolfes, lyons and beres felle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Vowltures, egles, rauyns, and oþer fewlez of rauyne. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 125 And lat no fowll of rawyne do efferay. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 32 To keepe Your flocks within, and beasts of ravine out. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 233 The very garbage that drawes all the fowles of prey and ravin..to come, and gorge upon the Church. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 143 All fair strong beasts of ravin.

† **c.** A beast of prey. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* v. ii, Seiz'd on by a fierce and hungry Bear She was the Ravin's prey.

† **d.** Ravenous hunger. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V*, cci, A Tiger, (whom lanke Ravin fires To sett vpon the Herds).

3. *concr.* That which is taken or seized; plunder, spoil; prey (of men or beasts).

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxi. 10 Ne wil 3e nou3t couaite rauyns. 1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* ii. 12 The lyoun..fulfillede with praye her dennys, and his couche with rauyn [1388 raueyn]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 12 His deepe devouring iawes Wyde gaped,.. Through which into his darke abysse all ravin fell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 599 There best, where most with ravin I may meet. 1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 163 There are others again which leap like tigers suddenly upon their ravin. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 238 Petra..was well suited to be the receptacle of ravin.

4. *attrib.* as *adj.* = RAVENOUS.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clvii, The lesty beuer and the ravin bare. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 120, I met the rauine Lyon. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 165 The great abundance of meate deuoured by Rauen-stomackes and Trencher-friends.

† **Ra·vin** [2]. *Obs.* [a. F. *ravin* (1690), f. *raviner* to hollow out, to ravine.] = RAVINE *sb.* 3.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 153 The inconveniences of the ravins are avoided. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 18, I found myself in the bottom of a narrow and deep ravin. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 444 Uneven downs..terminating in heaths intersected by several ravins.

Ravin, obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*, var. RAVEN *v.*

Ra·vinated, *ppl. a.* = RAVINED *ppl. a.*

1898 *Eclectic Mag.* LXVII. 646 The Urals..represent a wide expansion of ravinated plateaus.

Ravine (rǎvī·n), *sb.* Also 5 **ravayn, ravyne.** [a. F. *ravine* a violent rush (now only of water), a ravine; identical with *ravine* RAVIN [1].]

† **1.** Impetus, violence, force. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 127 Bretell smote hym a-gein..with so grete ravayn that the spere ran thourgh his left sholder. *Ibid.* 324 Thei..spored theire horse and smote in-to the hoste with grete ravyne.

† **2.** A violent rush of water. *Obs.* *rare*⁻⁰.

1611 COTGR., *Ravine d'eau*, a great floud, a rauine, or inundation of water which ouerwhelmeth all things that come in it way.

3. A deep narrow hollow or gorge, a mountain cleft, properly one worn by a torrent.

Cf. the earlier RAVIN [2], the stressing of which is sometimes

found with the spelling *ravine* (see quot. 1807 here, and those for *ravine-pass, -rifted* in 4).

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Ravine*, .. a deep hollow [etc.]. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 267 Round each bluff base the sloping ravine bends. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xiv, Each naked precipice, Sable ravine, and dark abyss. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 189 Obliged to travel along the edges of frightful ravines, where a false step would have been fatal. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 41 (1873) 31 The river had run in a ravine, 600 ft. deep and 200 broad.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ravine-pass*; *ravine-like, -loving, -rifted* adjs.; **ravine-buck, -deer,** the Indian gazelle (*Gazella Bennettii*), which frequents ravines.

1877 J. H. BALDWIN *Game Bengal*, etc. 202, I .. informed my Commandant how I had disposed of one of the *ravine bucks. 1894 PHILLIPS-WOLLEY *Big Game Shooting* II. xlix. 356 A ravine buck with a broken leg will give a good run to dogs. 1867 JERDON *Mammals India* 280 *Ravine-deer of sportsmen in Bengal—Goat-antelope in Bombay and Madras. 1877 J. H. BALDWIN *Game Bengal*, etc. 204 The little ravine deer is a regular bush-loving antelope, and much resembles a wild goat in its appearance and habits. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 75 The parched surface of the ground broke up into *ravine-like cracks. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 224 The *ravine-loving quaking-asp (*Populus tremuloides*). 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 93 Down *ravine-pass and mountain-gorge. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 68 To high Blencathra's *ravine-rifted head.

Ravi'ne, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb. or a. F. *raviner* in same sense.] *trans.* **a.** To score with ravines. **b.** To hollow *out.*

1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Central France* (ed. 2) 167 Causes which have cut up and ravined to a great depth..Les Boutticres. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 258 A gulf ravined out of the bank for a street.

Ravine, obs. form of RAVEN *v.*

Ravined (rævīnd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAVINE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Marked with ravines, furrowed.

1854 CT. E. DE WARREN tr. *De Saulcy's Journ. Dead Sea* II. 64 Between us and the sea, a large ravined plain extends. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XXXIV, There hung Briareus with deep-indented trunk and ravined brows.

Ravinere, obs. form of RAVENER.

Raving (rē'ɪvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ING [1].] The action of RAVE *v.*[1]; wild or delirious talk or declamation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Ravynge, *deliracio.* 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. 285 That stoppyng of her throte, that rauyng, those greuous panges. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* IV. i, Our best hope for his recovery is that His raving leaves him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 P 1 There is nothing in them but Obscurity and Confusion, Raving and Inconsistency. 1803 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 480 In vain will you say that this is idle and declamatory raving.

attrib. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. iv, Imagine the maddest woman in Bedlam in a raving fit.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An utterance of this kind; † a fit of madness.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 895 Schir Rolland, I rek nocht of thy Rauingis. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* X. 75 A convulsion or raving, which ensueth after immoderate bleeding. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* etc. *Of Genius* 286 The ravings of lunatics have often been more regarded than the arguments of wise men. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 We hear ravings over here about 'one-sided' Free Trade.

Raving, *vbl. sb.*[2] and [3]: see RAVE *v.*[3] and *v.*[4]

Raving (rē'ɪvɪŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RAVE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] **1.** Delirious, frenzied; raging.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 650 To his raifand word he gaue na rewaird. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 29 Thy ragged roundels, raueand ioyt. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 71 To exercise a Raving and Bestiall Tyranny over them. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 64 All mankind the raving monster shun. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 559 The raving storm and dashing wave. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xi, A settled gloom, which .. finally terminated in raving madness.

b. quasi-*adv.* with adjs., esp. *mad.*

1786 BURNS *Toothache* iii, Raving mad, I wish [etc.]. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* V. 113 When .. religion Drives his wife raving mad. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or rattle-weed,..drives them raving crazy.

2. *U.S. slang.* That excites raving admiration; superlative.

1886 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Fates* II. 102 You are such a raving success, as they call it.

Raving, *ppl. a.*[2] and [3]: see RAVE *v.*[2] and *v.*[4]

† **Raving fat.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **ravin-.** (Of obscure origin and meaning.) Also *attrib.*

1555 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 86 A paire of studles and ravinfat, a whealle and a gallan xiiij[d]. 1578 *Ibid.* 274 A pair of studills, quelis, cards, raving fatt gangs, and all other geare perteyning wooll worke.

Ravingly (rē'ɪvɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. RAVING *ppl. a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a raving manner.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 113 In this depth of muzes, and diuers sorts of discourses, would shee rauingly haue remained. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 3 These ravingly cursed their fortunes. 1728 RAMSAY *Daft Bargain* 5 Quoth Rab (right ravingly) to Raff. 1793 J. BOWLES *Ground War w. France* (ed. 5) 72 She..ravingly exults in the distempered idea. 1825 *Examiner* 721/1 Her 'Soldier tired' .. was ravingly encored.

Ravinour, obs. form of RAVENER.

† **Ra·viol.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [a. It. *raviolo* (Florio), *raviuolo*, or obs. F. *raviole.*] = RAFIOL.

1611 FLORIO, *Rafioli*, a kind of little paste-meates in fashion of little pasties, rauiols.

† **Ravisable,** *a. Obs.*—[1]. [a. OF. *ravis(s)able* (Godef.), f. *raviss-, ravir* to seize.] Ravenous.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7016 Outward lambren semen we..And inward we withouten fable Ben gredy wolues rauysable.

† **Ra·vish,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. RAVISH *v.*] An act of ravishing; ravishment, rapture.

c 1620 M. LOK in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 408 After diuers complaints of those rauishes, the Women brought from thence were apparelled [etc.]. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 219 [They] had builded their comfort of salvation upon unsound grounds, viz., some upon dreams and rauishes of spirits by fits.

Ravish (ræ'vɪʃ), *v.* Forms: α. 4–5 **rav-, rauissch(e, -isch** (also 6 *Sc.*), **-ysch(e, -isshe, -esche, -es(s)he, -ych,** (5 **-ich**), 4–6 **rauysh(e, -yssch(e,** (6 **-yszsh**), 4–7 **-ishe,** 5–6 **ravissh,** 4– **ravish**; 4 **rewych,** 5 **revyssh.** β. (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 4 **raiuis-, rauice, ravese,** 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) **rauis, rauys**; *Sc.* 5 **rawis-, raves-,** 6–7 **ravis**; 5 **rewis, -ys,** 6 **reuis(s, reuys, reueis-, rewese,** 6–7 **revis.** [a. F. *raviss-*, lengthened stem of *ravir* to seize, take away :—pop. L. **rapīre*, class. L. *rapĕre.* Cf. RAVIN [1].]

1. *trans.* To seize and carry off (a person); to take by violence, to tear or drag away *from* (a place or person). Now somewhat *rare.* † Also, to sweep or carry away; to drag off (*to* or *into* a place). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7680 His reners [saul] þeder send For to rauis dauid he wend. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. 8, I am thi bridde & if þou hill me not þe glede will ravishe me. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 174 The course of the ryuer so stronge and so styfe rane, that the knyght and his hors rauyshith, doune hym bare, and dreynte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 [They] by outragious force rauish these most deare infants .. from .. their fathers and mothers. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* V. x, Now inhumanely ravish him to Prison! 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* iv. 20 Heaven's Anoynted, Their hands have crusht, and ravisht from his Throne. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 20 The British are not so over-fond of St. Patrick, as to ravish him into their Country against his will, and the consent of Time. 1854 SUMNER *Speech* in Wks. 1895 III. 291 For the mother there is no assurance that her infant child will not be ravished from her breast.

fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 49 In mynd..Nou heyr, nou there, revist in syndry partis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 464 b, Many men rauished & toste hither and thither with euery wynde of doctrine.

† **b.** In *pass.*: To be carried away *from* a belief, state, etc. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 297 Arn none rathere yrauisshid fio the rijt beleue Thanne arn thise grete clerkis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4424 Þus fra þe rote of rightwisnes rauyst ere ȝe clene. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 45 In his slepe he was rauesshid from his resonable wyttys. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. 157 Ravished from all improvement and reflection at the age of seventeen.

† **c.** To draw forcibly *to* (or *into*) some condition, action, etc. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) b ij b/2 Aungels ben..rauysshed to the Innest contemplacion of the loue of god. 1450–1530 *Myr. our Ladye* 329 That whyle we know god vysybly, by hym we mote be rauyshed in to the loue of inuysyble thynges. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 23 Christes works .. might rauish all men to haue them in wonderfull admiration. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. xli. 382 The Romanes were ravished and carried on end to the battaile, with anger, hope, and heate of conflict.

2. To carry away (a woman) by force. (Sometimes implying subsequent violation.) Also said *fig.* of death. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7048 Alexandre, in þat siquar, þat paris hight, raiuist helayn. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7422 Þay rauys a mayden agens here wyl, And mennys wyuys þey lede awey þeritȝl. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 171 Iupiter..rauisched Europa, Agenores dougter. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 They rauissshed the fayr Ypodame out from alle the other ladyes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 It was there .. Paris after he had rauished Helene, tooke of her the first frutes of his loue. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 49 Death quenched the flame and ravished the young lady from him.

b. To commit rape upon (a woman), to violate.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/1 [He] fleshly knewe and ravysshed ye said Isabell. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 220 b, The women and maides that were fled thither for feare, they ravissh every one [L. *constuprant*]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 397 Defiling virgins, or ravishing them rather, for consent onely defiles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 159 The Locis Turpitudinis, as it is called, where St. Agnes was in danger of being ravished by two soldiers. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III 583/1 Ravishing by force any woman-child..or any other woman.

fig. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II. i, Against her Will fair Julia to possess, Is not t'enjoy but ravish Happiness. 1788 COWPER *Table T.* 332 May no foes ravish thee [Liberty], and no false friend Betray thee, while professing to defend.

† **c.** To spoil, corrupt. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 778 O hateful, vaporous, and foggy Night..With rotten damps ravish the morning air.

3. To carry away or remove from earth (esp. to heaven) or from sight. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18483 We sal be rauist forth a-wai, Sal na man se us fra þat dai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5050 We. Sal þan with þam in cloudes be rayvste Up in-to þe ayre. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* X. (*Matthew*) 210 It hapnyt þe kingis son be ded..þai tald þe kynge þat goddis had rawist hyme. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 97 He was Ravysshed Contemplatyff of desir Vp to the hevene lyk a dowe of ffyr. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 50 Ganimedes reveist aboue the sky. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 719 For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* IV. vii, A very thick mist ravished her from our eyes. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. xii, Ravisht to hell by fierce Agesilas, Thou soughtest her on earth and couldst not find.

b. To carry away (esp. to heaven) in mystical sense; to transport *in spirit* without bodily removal.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8915 (Kölbing) This Naciens..Whom sebben þe holi godes gras Rauist in to þe þridde henen, Where he herd angels steuen. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 Panne þei seyn þat he is ravissht in to anoþer world. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 Y was rauyshte in spirite as y laye in the chaptur hows. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6076 Quhen Paull wes reuyst, in the spreit, Tyll the thrid Heuin. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 56 They haue .. naturall idiots, in high veneration; as men rauished in spirit, and taken from themselues, as it were, to the fellowship of Angels. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 117 It has some rare statues, as Paul ravished into the third heaven.

c. To transport with the strength of some feeling, to carry away with rapture; to fill with ecstasy or delight; to entrance. Also const. *from.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1087 So was I rauyste wyth glymme pure. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 17 Hire arraye me rauysshed, swiche richesse saw I neuere. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, The medecyns..sayd that..he was rauysshed by lone *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxliv. 538 She had suche ioye that of a great spase she coude speke no word, she was so rauysshyd. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 23 Doth not the learned Cosmographie .. rauish vs oftentimes and bring in contempt the pleasures of our owne soyle. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 316 Ambrosial Juices, sweet Nectarean Wine, Ravish'd their Tast. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* V. 28 Ravish the eye with the pleasure of the pursuit. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VIII. 282, I have been wrapt in wonder, and ravished with delight, in the study of it. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 135 You ravish men away From puny aches and petty pains.

4. To seize and take away as plunder or spoil; to seize upon (a thing) by force or violence; to make a prey of. † Also with *away.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) Shrewes rauysshen medes of vertu and ben in honours and in gret estatis. 1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* ii. 9 Rauyshe ȝe syluer, rauyshe ȝe gold. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij, To be wyllyng for to dyspoyle and rauysshe hys neyghbours goodes. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXVII. 33 A rauyshinge beast hath rauyshed Ioseph. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 104 Some antiquaries are so jealous of their works, as if every hand which toucheth would ravish them. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 66 The Free-booters had used to ravish away their lives and their cattle. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks 1826 XV. 430 To steal an iniquitous judgment, which you dare not boldly ravish

absol. 1712 14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 32 He meditates the way, By force to ravish, or by fraud betray.

fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III pr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) Whan þat thow ententyf and stylle rauysshedest my wordes.

† **b.** To carry, take, pull, or drag away or along in a violent manner without appropriation; to remove by force. Also with *away, down. Obs.*

c 1374 [see RAVISHING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) II. 80/1 Aboute þe whiche axis alle þe swiftenes of þe firmament is rauesshed and ymeued. 1460–4 *Paston Lett.* No. 434 II. 81 The grete fray..ravyched my witts and mad me ful hevyly dysposyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 12 These are the ways of all soch as be couetous, that one wolde rauysh anothers life. 1620 MEITON *Astrolog.* 65 His minde was rauished downe the swift torrent of an insolent vanity. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* III, Rivers he ravishes, and turns their courses!

c. Const. *from, out of,* † *into, to.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. VII (Bodl. MS.), Ȝif þow doste þer on [on quicksilver] a scrupil of golde it rauesscheþ into it silfe þe liȝtnes þerof. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5198, I mene not that [love] which makith thee wood, .. And ravysshith fro thee all thi witte. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 16 We also..suld reuiss fra it, that mot proffet to the lyfe eternall. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) a ij, The onely thing hee supposed to possess .. was ravished from him. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 175, I am not..obliged to ravish my bread out of the mouths of others. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 239 He even snatched..my struggling hand; and ravished it to his odious mouth. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii 135 The crown was ravished from her posterity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 5 Fain from Colchian earth her fleece of glory to ravish.

† **d.** With double object. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 462 The sight of þat semely..rauysshed hir sadly þe rest of hir sawle. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 3917 (Pynson) Thou haste ranysshed my men thene liffe.

† **5.** To ravage, despoil, plunder. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4001 Þou..rauissest france & oþer londes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 32 He waites þat he rauysch þe pore. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 22 Thilke puple was rauyschid and wasted. *c* 1619 BACON *Sp. concerning War w. Spain* Rem. (1734) 226 We ravished a principal City of wealth and strength.

† **b.** To despoil, rob, or deprive (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 34 And hou he rauischede Rose, Reynaldes lemmon, And Mergrete of hire maydenhod. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 29 b, I am not led rashely on like one that were ravished of his wittes. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* VIII. 38 Assailing the brothers ..[he] rauisht them both of their kingdomes. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 240 As he was .. more methodick than Blondus, he ravish'd him of his reputation. *a* 1803 *Hughis Grame* xiv. in Child *Ballads* IV. 13 They may ravish me o' my life, But they canna banish me fro Heaven hie.

Ravished (ræ'vɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [2].]

1. Carried away by force; violated; ravaged.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 48 To Amon he was son, beget ..Apon the maid revist Garamantida. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 9 The raush'd Helen, Menelaus Queene. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 35 When Sea, Earth, ravisht Heaven, the curious Frame Of this World's Mass should shrink in purging Flame. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v, The spurious brood Of violated maids, of ravish'd Sabines. 1788 BURNS *'Fate gave the*

Word', The mother-linnet .. Bewails her ravish'd young. *a* 1845 Barham *Cousin Nicholas* xxi, The porter..stretched out his hand to secure the ravished peruke.

2. Transported, entranced, enraptured.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. ii, My rauist spreit in that desert terribill. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 38 Suche as are inspired with the holy gost are not theyr owne men, no more then we see rauished men to be. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Ecl.* v. 70 Thy Verse..So sweet, so charming to my ravish'd Ears. 1768 Sir W. Jones *Solima* Poems (1777) 5 Sooth'd with his lay, the ravish'd air was calm. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 48 Before your ravished eyes New hopes appear.

Hence †**Ra·vishedly** *adv. Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 10 She breaketh violently from mee, to run rauishly into his rugged armes. *Ibid.* 167 Which maketh them rauishly melancholly.

Ravisher (rævĭʃəɹ). Also 4 **rauissch-**, 5 **ravys(s)hour**; 6 *Sc.* **raviss-**, **reuesar**. [f. Ravish *v.* + -er[1], in early use prob. after OF. *ravisserre, ravisseor, -eur.*] One who ravishes, in senses of the vb. (esp. 2 and 2 b).

c 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 225 To brenne ..Spous-brekers wiþ lechours, Rauisschers wiþ rauisschours. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 344/1 Ravyshours of Wymen ayens the lawe. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 10 All adulteraris, deflouraris of virginis, ravissaris of wemen. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 104 Good Rapine, stab him, he is a rauisher. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 74 Her matrones became a prey and prise to euery Rauisher. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* IV. 103 Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair? 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 77 P 4 The giddy libertine, or drunken ravisher. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Poetry* 851 Without love I had stray'd, Till at length a sweet ravisher came. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iii. 259 Pure silver .. found in the..tumulus by its unprincipled ravisher.

Ravishing (rævĭʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of taking or carrying away by force; plundering; violation, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7080 And al þe chesun o þat strijf, Was for rauising of a wijf. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), Aboute þis lyne..þe firmament passeþ aboute wiþ eendeles rauesshing. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 But be wel ware of feyned cosynage,..And lordes lettres, and ravisshyng, and rage. 1535 Coverdale *Nahum* iii. 1 Wo to that bloudthursty cite, which is all full of lyes and robbery, & wil not leaue of from rauyszshinge. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rapt, ou ravissement*, rauishing or taking away by violence. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 272 The deflouring of our daughters, the rauishing of our wiues

2. The action of transporting with ecstasy or delight. ? *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxii. 17 Forsoth it is don to me, turnynge azen into Jerusalem,.. me for to be maad in rauysshing of soule. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 86 Anoþer maner of rauischynge þer is þat is lyfting of mynde in-to god be contemplacion. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 112 Yn the space of hys rauesshyng, he was so fully helyd that he hym selfe meruelyd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, In suche hye eleuacyon or rauysshyng vp of the mynde. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 294 This degree of loue may be rightly called rauishing, in which the louer is so rapt out of himselfe, that he forgetteth himselfe. 1622 Wither in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 216 He in his troubles eased the bodie's paines By measures raised to the soule's rauishing.

† **b.** An ecstasy, transport, rapture. *Obs.*

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 84 Of dobylle rauischyngis. *Ibid.* 86 And [als] well þis is cald a rauischynge als þe todyr. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 272 The thyrde..is called a rapt or a rauysshynge of the soule. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxvi. 328 The ravishings that sometimes from aboue do shoot abroad in the inward man.

Ravishing (rævĭʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That ravishes, in senses of the vb.

† **1.** That carries along or away. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. met. v. 13 (Camb. MS.) O Thou maker of the whel þat bereþ þe sterres which .. tornest the heuene with a Rauessyng sweyh. *Ibid.* 14 Thow gouernour withdrawh and restryne thei rauesynge floodys.

† **2.** Seizing upon prey; ravenous. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 12 Þai oppynd on me þaire mouth as lyon rawysand and rumyand. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Diuerse maners of nedders and oþer rauyschand bestez. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxxvii. 33 A rauyshinge beast hath rauyshed Ioseph. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. i. 55 With his stealthy pace, With Tarquin's rauishing sides [*emend.* strides].

3. Exciting ecstasy or transports.

c 1430 Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 3656 Whan they harpe pley, and synge, The noyse is so ravysshynge, That [etc.]. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 3 O rauishing perswasion, to deale with a Science, whose Subiect is so Auncient. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 783 Those ravishing and charming Graces. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Matt.* xvii. 4 O what a ravishing comfort is the fellowship of the saints. 1840 Browning *Sordello* III. 351 Then, ravishingest lady, will you pass Or not each formidable group? 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I. iv. (1875) 24 His ears drank ravishing harmonies.

† **b.** as *adv.* Ravishingly. *Obs. rare.*

1616 Breton *Goode & Badde* § 8 The rauishing sweet in the musique of Honour. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 57 Devotions..like a melodious Consort ravishing Sweet.

Ra·vishingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a ravishing manner, enchantingly.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 96 [They] sing sweetly, glance piercingly, play on Lutes rauishingly. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* x. 151 To heare a voice so rauishingly rare. *a* 1672 Sterry *Freed. Will* (1675) 105 An unbounded, equally-beautiful, ravishingly-harmonious variety. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxxix, [Her] whole person was ravishingly delightful. 1848 Thackeray *Lett.* I Nov., They have a full chorus of boys,..who sing quite ravishingly.

† **Ravishmeal,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Ravish *v.* + -meal.] In a 'ravishing' manner.

1382 Wyclif *Job* vi. 15 My brethern passeden beside me, as a strem that rauesshe melum [*v. rr.* rauyshe meel, rauesshemeles; L. *raptim*] passeth in valeis.

Ravishment (rævĭʃmĕnt). Also 5–6 **rauisshe-**, 6 **rauysshe-**, **rauishe-**, etc. [ad. OF. *ravissement* (14th c.): see Ravish *v.* and -ment.]

† **1.** The act of carrying off a person; in *ravishment of ward* or *de gard*, the taking away of a ward; also, the writ issued in consequence of this. *Obs.*

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 And also excepted and forprised out of this pardon all rauysshementes of the Kynges wardes. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 351 This lord Henry brought his Writ of ravishment de gard against Robert Hill. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 30. 13 If Lord and Tenant be by Knights service and the Tenant die, his heire within age, and a stranger take him away, the Lord shall have a ravishment of ward. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 1107 Penalties for Ravishment of a Ward from his Lord's Custody.

2. Forcible abduction or violation of a woman.

1529 S. Fish *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 8 For the murdre of his auncestre, rauisshement of his wyfe, of his doughter. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* III. ix. 101 Tatius King of the Sabines coming against him to revenge the ravishment of their women. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 533 P 2 Why should there be Accessaries in Ravishment any more than Murther? 1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias* I. 39 She was there informed, by Chrysanthis, of the ravishment of her daughter. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 679 He begged the princess to acquaint him of what had passed from the time of her ravishment.

transf. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliv. (1739) 72 For though he might have taken it by ravishment, yet he chose the way of wooing it by a kind of mutual agreement. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 125 Even this I hope all impartial judges will interpret as force and ravishment of a good name, rather than a voluntary consent.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: = Rape *sb.*[2] 3 b.

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 1 Felonious Rapes or Ravishements of Women Maydes Wieves and Damsells. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 All Ravishments and wilful taking away or Marrying of any Maid. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 188 Murders, ravishments, and barbarities. 1890 W. Booth *In Darkest Eng.* I. i. 13 Ravishments as horrible, as if we were in Central Africa.

fig. 1693 G. Firmin *Rev. Mr. Davis's Vind.* i. 9 Our coming to Christ, and union with him, is compared to Marriage,..but Dr. Crisp makes it a Ravishment.

3. Transport, rapture, ecstasy.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 67 b, In this rauisshement, him thought that the God mars saide to him, Appollo, Appollo. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII* 146 In the mouth honie so melliſluous, In the heart ravishment celestious. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 89 Cursed Moamed calls the dead fits of his falling Sicknesse, his Exstasie and rauishment at the appearance of the Angell Gabriel. 1728 *Entertainer* No. 21. 144 That Heavenly Bliss, which has absorb'd their Souls in Ravishment and Rapture. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* XIV. 115 A melody That, indistinctly heard, with ravishment Possess'd me. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 270 What folks nickname A lyre, those ancients played to ravishment.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 655 Some of them haue visions, rauishments, & traunces. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xvi, To make joy in heaven,.. oh what a ravishment is it! 1744 J. Paterson *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 266 Ravishments, exstacies, or transports of the mind for joy. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. I. ix. (1876) 227 What was in the case of these remarkable persons [Fox, Swedenborg, etc.] a ravishment.

† **4.** An act of plundering or ravaging. *Obs.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 68/6 A rauishmente, *rapina*. 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Iustine* II. 9 The foule rauishments they had offered them by the Athenians. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 24 That Scotish Invasion and our English Defeat ..was a very Ravishment.

Ra·vissant, *a.* Also 3, 6 **rauisaunt**, **-ant.** [a. F. *ravissant*, pple. of *ravir*: see Ravish.]

† **1.** Of beasts: Ravening. *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 *MS. Land* 108 lf. 11 þe wolf wilde and rauisaunt with þe schep 3eode so milde so lomb. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 2 Tha said rauisant volfis of ingland hes intendit ane oniust veyr.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1780.) *rare*—[0].

The attitude of a 'wolf ravissant' corresponds to that of a 'lion salient'.

1727 in Bailey (vol. II). 1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Ravissant*, a term used by French Heralds to express the posture of a wolf, half raised, and just springing forward upon his prey.

2. Ravishing, delightful.

Now only as F. (ravisaⁿ), with fem. *ravissante* (-aⁿt).

1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 254 The ravissant happiness of the blessed Angels. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* I. i, O, 'tis the sweetest Prince! so obligeant, charmant, ravissant. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* li, The most *ravissante* little Marquise in the world. 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* ix, She is not *ravissante* like her sister.

Ravissh-, obs. variant of Revest *v.*

Ravle, dial. form of Ravel.

Ravoun, obs. form of Raven *sb.*[1]

Ravyn(e, obs. forms of Raven, Ravin[1].

Ravyner, -ous, obs. forms of Ravener, -ous.

† **Raw**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Some contrivance for catching fish.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 [No person shall take in any] crele, raw, web, lister, fier, or any other engine..the yonge frie..of any kinde of salmon. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No Person..withe any..Crele, Rawe, Fagnett, Trollnett, Trimmenet ..shall take..Spawne, or Frye of Eeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerell.

Raw, *sb.*[2]: see Raw *a.* B.

Raw (rɔ̄), *a.* (*sb.*). Forms: *a.* 1 **hréaw, hræw,** (? **hréow**), 3 **rav3**, 4 **raughe**, 4–6 **rawe**, 4– **raw.** *β. north.* 5 **ra(e**, 8 **roy**, 9 **ray, reea.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *hréaw* = Fris. *râ, rê*, OS. **hrâo* (*hra-*, MDu. *raeu, rou, ro*, Du. *rauw*), MLG. *rô* (LG. *rau, râ, rô*), OHG. *rûo-, rou-, rô* (MHG. *rûw-, rouw-, rô*, G. *roh*), ON. *hrá-r* (Sw. *rå*, Da. *raa*):—OTeut. **hrawa-z*, pre-Teut. **krouo-z* related to OIr. *crú*, Lat. *cruor*, Lith. *kraûjas*, OSlav. *krŭvĭ* blood; Gr. κρέας, Skr. *kravíš* raw flesh.

The northern forms *ra, ray*, etc. are app. ad. ON. *hrá-r.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Uncooked, not prepared for use as food by the action of fire or heat. † Of water: Unboiled. *Obs.*

Raw cream (see quot. 1796). *dial.*

a. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 264 Ne ete ge of ðam lambe nan ðing hreaw. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Meng wiþ hreaw ægru. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 304/152 Þei heo hadde fisch and drinke, 3e wuten wel it was rav3. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 27 He ete nevere noþer drank his fulle, noþer ete rawe fruyte. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Take raw porke and hew hit smalle. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 People the whiche ete none other than rawe fleshe. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 46 With the noughtie meates and drinking of the rawe waters,.. the most parte of them fell into continuall Agues. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 693 If we killed a beast for our use, they would take the inwards, and eat them raw. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxiii. 139 The raw Water is better than if boyled. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Appetite*, You must cause them to swallow raw Eggs. 1796 W. Marshall *W. England* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Raw cream*, cream raised in the natural way, not scalded or clouted. 1861 Fior. Nightingale *Nursing* 48 A patient should, if possible, not ..even hear food talked about or see it in the raw state.

β. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvii. 147 Þai ete flesch and fisch rae. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662/16 *Caro cruda*, ra flesche. 1740– in Lanc. and Yks. dial. (in forms *rey, ray, reea*).

transf. 1652 Tatham *Pref. Verse* in Brome *Joviall Crew*, It is unhallowed heat, That boyles your Raw-brains.

† **b.** Applied to blood from a wound. *rare*—[1].

a 1529 Skelton *Ware Hauke* 58 The bloude ran downe raw Vpon the auter stone.

† **c.** Undigested. *Obs. rare.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. ix. [see Crude *a.* 3]. *Ibid.* II. xxix, In a cold stomake, the litell heate is suffocate with grosse meate, & the fine meate lefte rawe for lacke of concoction.

d. Unburnt, unbaked; not hardened or fused by fire. Cf. Green *a.* 9 d.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 131 The Castle..was large, but rude, and the Wall of raw Brick. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 472 Raw glazes are employed for the common pottery... They are generally composed of white-lead, Cornish-stone, and flint, ground by a hand-mill. 1882 [see Green *a.* 9 d]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 638/2 The 'raw' vessels fresh from the wheel, which only require a moderate heat to prepare them for being glazed.

† **e.** Of fruit: Green, not preserved. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 391 They export from thence vast quantities of Fruit dry'd and raw.

2. In a natural or unwrought state; not yet subjected to any process of dressing or manufacture:

a. of the materials of textile fabrics; esp. *raw silk*, silk simply drawn from the cocoons by the process of reeling. Also *fig.*

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* iii. 150 For wel to conne and nau3[t] to don Nys naþer rawe ne y-sponne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 790 Royl rollande fax to raw sylk lyke. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 506/1 In rawe Silke allone unwrought. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 All other maner of Sylkes,.. rawe or unwrought. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* IV. 245 Eight thousand bailes of raw silke are yearely made in the Iland. 1718 Gay *Story of Arachne* 27 Whether raw wool in its first orbs she wound. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 207 The merely nominal duty of one penny per pound on raw silk. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 47 A tax on cotton goods would be far preferable to one on raw cotton.

b. of cloth: Unfulled.

1381 in Bickley *Little Red Bk. Bristol* II. 7 Nule manere drap a foler qe home appele raucloth. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 621/2 To bie Wollen Yarne..and also to bie rawe Clothes, untoked and unfulled. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 175 vj fardellis of raw claith allegit schippit in name of Petir de Randea. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* ix. 16 No body putteth a peece of raw cloth to an old garment. 1723 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 140 Knaves..Whase kytes can streek out like raw plaiding. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 265/2 When the cloth is taken from the loom, it has a bare look, and is called the raw thread. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., The room in which goods are placed when taken from the weaver is always the 'raw-piece shop'.

c. of leather or hides: Untanned, undressed. Cf. Green *a.* 9 c. Also *rawhide*, a rope or whip of undressed hide.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 Covered wyth lamynes of yron or wyth rawe leder. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiv. 156 b, Their headpeece was of a raw oxe hide. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xii. 29 Her lips were, like raw lether, pale and blew. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4004/3 A Parcel of Raw Hides. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xlix. (1862) IV. 306 Hides, raw as well as dressed. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 174 He called to Peters and his companions to slacken the rawhide, and by this means they lowered him.

attrib. 1878 *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* XIII. No. 6. 83 Split-leather, grain-leather, rawhide thongs.

d. of other substances (or their qualities), e. g. undiluted (spirits), unrefined (oil), unmalted (grain), † undistilled (water); etc.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 3 b, [The beryl] is first found also raw and rude without eyther good looke or pleasant shewe.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 347 Distilled Waters will last longer than Raw waters. 1652 *Publ. Gen. Acts* 1336 Melting down Iron, Oare and Sinders into Raw Iron. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 9 The application of raw dung unmixed with earth. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 247 New spirit is stored in wooden vessels until the raw flavour is ameliorated. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1017 It existed, no doubt, in the raw grain, but underwent considerable modifications during the process of malting. 1839 URE *Dict. Manuf.* (1853) II. 75 The raw oil is converted into a drying oil of a pale straw colour. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 361 Raw spirits could not be purchased..for less than 4*s.* 6*d.*

e. with general terms, as *raw commodity, material, produce,* etc. (Freq. in 19th c.)

1738 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 28 This forced preference of traffick in a raw commodity. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 8 The raw materials, or necessary instruments of all manufactures. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 273 A farmer who rents a farm, .. employing upon it such a capital as will, at the existing prices of raw produce, enable him to pay his rent. 1846 — *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 109 The earths, the metals, and other substances .. sent abroad, either in a raw or manufactured shape. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 675 Here is quite raw material enough for a legend-maker.

3. Crude, not brought to perfect composition, form or finish. (In mod. use chiefly of colouring.)

† *To leave raw,* to leave unfinished (cf. RAWLY *adv.* 1).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (1495) 94 His vryne is white and thycke, rawe and euyll coloured [L. *cruda et discolorata*]. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 71 Softe, my frende; herein your reason is but rawe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 86 b, The Iudges .. left the matter raw without iudgement for that time. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 137 Some Surueyors ouer credulous, will take their raw reports for matter of record. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 629 A raw rebellion would soon be crushed. 1720 WATERLAND *Farther Vind. Christ's Div.* viii. § 7 To set his raw conceptions and fond reasonings about the meaning of a word, against such valuable authorities. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 10 The colouring of the Saturn [was] too raw, and his figure too muscular. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 183 The .. scenery, so provokingly raw and deficient in harmony. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 13 That great raw pretentious building.

b. Uncultivated, uncivilized, brutal. *rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) I. 2/2 Men, being as then but raw and void of all ciuilitie. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 106 The man..Raw from the prime, and crushing down his mate. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iii. (1868) 182 When raw force was everything.

† **4.** Unripe, immature. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 For foule and cleane by naturall lawe Hath greate discord, and soe hath ripe and rawe. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (W. de W.) 596 The last frute rypeth nat, but abydeth rawe and grene. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 357 Alowing one anothers weakenesse of wit, which, though it bee but rawe, yet in tracte of time it wil waxe riper. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 41, I tender you my seruice, Such as it is, being tender, raw, and young, Which elder dayes shall ripen. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Funeral Serm. in J. Smith's Sel. Disc.*, etc. 526 Holy and pious counsels for the teaching of rawer and greener heads.

† **b.** New, unfamiliar. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 38 The iijde Chif Justise..to whom oure mater myche was rawe.

5. Of persons: Inexperienced, unskilled, untrained; quite new or fresh to anything.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 23 They so framed them from their tender age, that they shoulde not commen vnskilfull and rawe to the executyng of their office. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 33 The ill smells.. are ready to stifle and choak up the Spirits of raw Travellers. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 P1 A raw, innocent, young Creature, who thinks all the World as sincere as herself. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 866 He supposed me raw As yet, and ignorant. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xvi, Surely, my Lords, you will not unnecessarily entrust this great business to a raw hand! 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. XV. 127 It was remembered .. how raw a lad he had been when he first came there.

b. *esp.* of soldiers without training or experience in fighting.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 107 This is the cause why there are found so many rawe captaines and soldiers in Englande. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 352 The horse (being most raw and badly mounted) never stood one shock. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 302 Raw troops, conducted by unexperienced commanders. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 195 Like raw recruits drawn forth for exercise. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 394 With a raw and inexperienced army he engaged legions in perfect discipline.

c. Const. *at, in,* † *to.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 23 The disciples, who were as yet rawe in their profession. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 109 So that when they are called, they be not altogether rude and raw to discipline. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i, I have been a raw fellow at fighting. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 235 Young as thou wert in Dangers, raw to War. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* II. (1827) I. 398 So raw and unexperienced in naval affairs. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 II. 259 Stiffer than Recruits so raw at drill. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Black Mousquetaire,* But painting's an art I confess I am raw in.

d. of things, qualities, actions, etc. *rare.*

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* v. ii. 129 [Q.] The concernancy, Sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath? 1672 OTWAY *Titus & Berenice* I. i, His Fancy does with wild Distraction rove, which thy raw Ignorance interprets Love. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy,* The raw questions which we..would be putting to them.

6. Having the skin removed, so that the flesh is exposed; excoriated. Also *transf.* of the eyes: Unprotected. *Raw side,* the flesh side of a skin. *Obs.*

14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 589/25 *Incrudo,* to make rawe. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Lyfe Our Ladye* XXI. i. (Bodl. MS. 75) 25 Eyen raw may not abyde ffor to behold aȝens her bemys briȝt. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 323 Sore legges, most lothsome to se; al rawe from the fote. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 28 The woundes which..haue beene healed vp and couered ouer with skinne, beginne a fresh to waxe rawe and greene. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 186 The man..in Winter time, turneth the hairy side next to his body, .. and in Summer the raw side. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, Felt him as the raw wound the burning steel. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 41 They were both flogged till their backs were raw. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 70 She .. flogged him cruelly. .. Then she drew the cilice over his raw and bleeding skin.

fig. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 263 Always sore upon the question of the..native, he now became positively raw and festering.

b. Painful, as when the raw flesh is exposed.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 2 All his sinewes woxen weake and raw, Through long enprisonment, and hard constraint. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 11 It [the local pain in bronchitis] is variously described as 'sore', 'raw', or 'burning'.

c. Showing through the skin (*obs.*); raw-boned.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 20 His wonted chearefull hew Gan fade,..His checke-bones raw, and eie-pits hollow grew. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 75 They were..miserably mounted on raw nags, that looked as if they had fed on sand for the last year.

† **d.** Affected with indigestion = CRUDE 3 b. *Obs.*

1574 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* 412 Wholesome meate receiued into a rawe stomacke corrupteth and marreth all. 1591 [cf. *raw-stomached* in 9]. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. vi, *Gent.* Have you no fearfull dreams? *Schol.* Sometimes, as all have That go to bed with raw and windy stomacks.

7. Of the weather, etc.: Damp and chilly; bleak.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 162 Mr. Wotton beyng so weake, and the wethur so rawe foule and fervent cold. 1602 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 70 The evening's raw and danke; I shall take cold. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 673 When the raw Rain has pierc'd them to the quick. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 42 Raw clouds, that sadden all th' inverted year. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, You shan't venture out this raw evening. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxix, The young ladies spend the night under cover from the raw evening air. 1876 J. R. HIND in *Chambers' Astron.* 197 The weather .. was raw and uncongenial.

† **8.** Hoarse. (Perh. after obs. F. *rau.*) *Obs. rare.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. (1883) 132 Luxurye..blyndeth the syght, and maketh the voys hoors & rawe. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xi, There was seen a fowle fleying & fyrst knowen, whyche hade a rawe voys.

9. *Comb.,* as *raw-coloured, -devouring, -edged, -headed, -looking, -mouthed, -nosed,* † *-recked, -ribbed,* † *stomached* adjs.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. vii, A *rawe coloured portraiture that lacketh licking. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 404 The *raw-devouring dogs whom I have nourished in my palaces. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Raw-edged,* not hemmed. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* viii. 92 A newness of oldness; there was nothing raw-edged; nothing unmellowed. 1586 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. (Emblem), The old man checketh the *raw-headed boy. 1827 SCOTT *Chron Canongate* I. iv, A broad, *raw-looking, new-made road. 1503 DUNBAR *Flyting* 27 *Ramowd rebald. *Ibid.* 401 Raw-mowit ribald. 1679 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1423/4 A white Gelding .. *raw-nosed, tender-footed. 1432 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 13 Dimidietatem unius quarterii brasii ordei *rawe reket. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, The *raw-ribb'd apothecary. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Ahitado,* *rawe stomacked, *crudus.*

B. Ellipt. or absol. uses passing into sb. (*sb.*[2]).

† **1.** An unfulled portion of a cloth. *Obs.*

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 501/2 In case that eny such diversite, or rawe, scawe, kokell or fagge happen to be in eny part of the seid Clothes.

2. a. *The raw,* the exposed flesh. Chiefly in phr. *to touch* (one) *on the raw* (usually *fig.*).

1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. l, The veriest jade will wince whose harness wrings So much into the raw. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog fiend* XXXVII, This was touching up Vansyperken on the raw. 1866 W. E. FORSTER 31 Oct in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. x. 387 Obliging me to take any number of newspaper hits..and these, too, on the raw.

b. A raw place in the skin, a sore or sensitive spot. Freq. *fig.*

1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* II. 235 Using the hackney coachman's phrase of a raw. 1840 MRS. GORE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 470 Susceptibility on such points is an almost unfailing symptom of a raw. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 243 Parties of travellers have a morbid instinct for 'establishing raws' upon each other. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 12 Sundry awful raws which stood revealed now that their saddle cloths were removed.

3. *The raw,* applied to any raw article (esp. raw spirits) or quality.

1844 J. BALLANTINE *Miller of Deanhaugh* v. 100 After swallowing a single glass of the 'raw'. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xii. IV. 182 The raw of a September morning.

4. A raw person, article, product, etc.; *spec.* in *pl.* raw sugars, or raw oysters.

1868 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 110/2 Soft-going raws an' delicate boys with romantic heads. 1884 *New York Herald* 27 Oct. 6/2 Sugar—Raws steady but inactive.

b. *U.S.* An untrained pony.

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 389/2 The animals are mostly from the Texan and New Mexican mustang herds. They pay for a 'raw' on an average fifty dollars.

Raw (rɔ̄), *v.*[1] [f. RAW *a.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To become raw. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Rawe as flesche, *crudere, crudescere.* 1765 *Compl. Maltster & Brewer* p. XXII, Acrospired malts.. are not subject to raw nor rope.

2. *trans.* To make raw, to excoriate.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 135 Some of them haue grated and rawed their smooth tender skinnes, with haire shirts and rough garments. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 250 Helpe me to teare this infernall shirt, Which rawes me where it cleaues. 1893 *Black & White* 4 Mar. 262/1 He .. carries his head a little forward, just where the collar raws him. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 646 The ends of the nerve being rawed and brought together by suture.

Raw, obs. or dial. form of ROW.

† **Raw-bone,** *a.* and *sb.* [f. RAW *a.* 6 c.]

A. *adj.* = RAW-BONED.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 65 So many men as were in Ierusalem, so many pale raw-bone ghosts you would haue thought you had seene. 1660 *Albert Durer Revived* 5 A thin slender waist, a raw-bone arm. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2122/4 A slender raw-bone Man. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 235 Mounted on Sir Hudibrass's raw-bone Steed. 1772 BRYDGES *Homer Trav.* (1797) I. 10 His quiver..Rattled against his raw-bone back.

B. *sb.* A very lean or gaunt person, a mere skeleton; *pl.* Death.

1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 A long lean rawbone, a skeleton, a sneaker. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 116 Till old Raw-bones..strips them till they are, like himself, naked to the very bone.

Raw-boned, *a.* [f. as prec.] Having projecting bones, barely covered with flesh; excessively lean or gaunt.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 35 Leane raw-bon'd Rascal, who would e're suppose, They had such courage and audacitie? 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 229 Those that are dry, raw-boned and bloudlesse 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2127/4 Edward Woodcocke, a tall raw-boned Man, down lookt. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 305 A raw-bon'd, over-grown, clumsy cook-wench. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Midl.* xxix, Dick turned again to the raw-boned steed which he was currying. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, An elderly raw-boned woman with a skin burnt..brown.

Rawcht, obs. Sc. pa. t. REACH *v.*[1]

Rawchter, obs. Sc. form of RAFTER *sb.*[1]

† **Rawed,** *a. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: the sense is that of RAYED *a.*, but connexion between the forms appears unlikely.] Striped.

1534 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 205 The xth is of blak & Red velvett. & the other side of rawed satten of brigges. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 73 One vestement off rawed saye, an albe to it. 1608 in *Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 162 *note,* Two dozen of fyne lynnen napkins, the one dozen is rawed with blewe. 1624 *Invent.* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 136 A livery cubberd, a rawed-work cover on it. 1633 *Aaworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 325 For 29 yeardes dimid. of rawed stuffe for hangynges.

Rawen, -eyne, obs. variants of ROWEN. **Rawenge, Rawess,** obs. Sc. ff. REVENGE, REVEST.

† **Raw-flesh.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. = RAW-HEAD.

1598 FLORIO, *Caccianemico,* a bragging craking boaster, a bugbeare, a rawe-flesh and bloodie-bone.

Rawght, obs. pa. t. REACH *v.*[1]

Raw-head[1]. [f. RAW *a.* 6 + HEAD *sb.*] The name of a nursery bugbear, usually coupled with BLOODY-BONES. (Cf. RAW-FLESH and RAW NECK.)

c 1550 [? GASCOIGNE] *Wyll of Deuyll* C iij b, Written by our faithful Secretaryes, Hobgoblin, Rawhed, & Bloody-bone. 1659 *Leveller* 4 Most People are agast at them, like children at Raw-head and Bloody-bones. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 271 Ruffians and Murtherers, worse than Raw-head and Bloody-bones. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 19 Already I thought that I beheld Raw-head and Bloody-Bones stalking about my Garret. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 11 (1822) I. 81 He was the Raw-head-and-bloody-bones of ancient fable. 1888–9 in Lanc. and Linc. glossaries.

attrib. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 1 Apr., They are very angry at the *Review* for telling a raw-head and bloody bones story. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xx, A raw-head-and-bloody-bones picture of the suspected murderer.

b. In allusive or figurative use.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 682 For Zeal's a dreadful Termagant, .. Turns meek and sneaking Secret ones, To Raw-heads fierce and Bloody Bones. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 119 Bringing out the raw-head and bloody bones upon every trifling occasion. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 70 They will welcome the little strangers by making raw head and bloody bones of them.

† **Rawhead**[2]. *Obs.*—[0] [-HEAD.] Rawness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Rawnesse, or raw hede, *crudитas.*

Rawhide: see RAW *a.* 2 c.

Rawine, obs. Sc. form of RAVEN *sb.*[1]

Rawing, dial. variant of *rowing* ROWEN.

Rawish (rɔ̄·iʃ), *a.* [f. RAW *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat raw, in the various senses of the word.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., The rawish danke of clumzie winter [c]ramps The fluent summers vaine. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 194 Every Man that Eats rawish Meat may be said to drink the Blood which he eats in it. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 875/4 One white Pad Nag, with a rawish Nose. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 404 The mouth of the drunkard..contracts a singularly sensitive appearance—seemingly red and rawish. 1858 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* viii. 195 You'll find the night rawish.

Hence **Rawishness.**

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 123 The water seems, by reason of the rawishness of the place, to be colder at its issuing forth, than it is otherwise 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 25 It had also a rawishnesse in it, as if the fat required boiling.

Rawk, vapour, fog: see ROKE.

Rawk, variant of RAUK *a.*, hoarse. *Obs.*

† **Raw·ky**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. dial. *rawk* gum (of the eye), slime.] Slimy, gummy.

1509 Barclay *Skyp of Folys* (1570) 229 Their noses dropping..Their eyne rawky, and all their face unpure.

Raw·ky, *a.*[2] *rare.* Also 7 **raukie**. [f. *rawk* var. Roke + -y. Cf. Roky *a.*] Foggy, misty; raw.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E iij, The gloomie morning .. Muffled in mists and raukie vapours rose. *a* 1864 Clare *Rem.* (1873) 227 Nameless flowers .. Culled in cold and rawky hours. 1869–82 in Lanc. glossaries.

Rawlin pollack (see quot. 1686 and Rauning).

a 1672 Willughby *Hist. Piscium* (1686) 23 *Asellus niger*, the Cole-fish or Rawlin Pollack. 1674 Ray *Coll Eng. Words* Fishes 100 The Rawlin-Pollack. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* 144. 1884 Goode *Usef. Aquat. Anim.* 228.

Rawly (rɔ̄·li), *adv.* [f. Raw *a.* + -ly[2]. Common *c* 1570–1670, often in quasi-adjectival use.]

† **1.** With *to leave*: **a.** In an unfinished state. *Obs.*

1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 33 Eiton College, begon to be buildid by Henry the vj. but left very onperfect and rauly. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 217 Nichomachus left Tindarides rawly, for feare of anger, not for want of Art. 1615 Hieron *Wks.* I. 599 If I left the matter so rawly, I might fall at vnawares into two extremities.

† **b.** At an immature age. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 147 Some swearing, some crying for a Surgean; some vpon their Wiues, left poore behind them;..some vpon their Children rawly left.

† **2.** Ignorantly; without sufficient knowledge or experience. *Obs.*

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 108 Had you well considered these things, M. Harding, ye would not so rawly haue thus concluded. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 13 To reject it, as this one Scot hath done very rawly and unadvisedly. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 309 How many euils doe come vpon the sending of schollars so rawly thither 1680 Baxter *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 97 To tell you the truth, I entered so rawly, that..I remember not that I took that Oath.

† **3.** Crudely; imperfectly, in an insufficient or unsatisfactory manner. *Obs.*

1576 Foxe *A. & M.* 1895/2 The Story is but rawly and imperfectly touched before. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 32 Counterfeat the letter or some letterlike deuise first rawly and rudely. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* I. ii, The English comming over so rawly and uncomfortably provided. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 334 Were these Principles which I rawly and briefly touch on here, pursu'd by Learned Men [etc.]

† **b.** Barely, scarcely. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* IV. iv. 21 The world is very loath to praise me; 'Tis rawly friends with me. 1651 H. L'Estrange *Answ. Mrq. Worcester* 65 Amongst the antients there is none at all, or very rawly any mention of Purgatory.

† **c.** With difficulty or annoyance. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 89/1 The archbishop of Dublin rawlie digesting the vicedeputie his long absence.

4. Immaturely (opposed to 'ripely').

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 135 He who wrote Erechtheus may be rawly politic, At home where Kleophon is ripe.

Rawmpe, obs. form of Ramp *v.*

Rawn (rɔ̄n). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 **raan**, 9 **raun**, (roan), **ran**. [Of Scand. origin, = Da. *ravn* roe; the relationship of this to Da. *rogn*, ON. *hrogn* (see Roe) is obscure.] The roe of a fish; a female fish. *Rawn-fleuk*, the turbot.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Rawne of a fysche, *lectis.* 1584 *Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1882) 343 The herring to be callour slayne..having heid and taill with melt and rawne. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 78 Evin so of rawnis do mightie fishes breid. 1785 Hutton *Bran New Wark* 85 An unshot codfish hes maar raans in its belly than thare be people on the face of the earth. 1810 Neill *List of Fishes* 12 (Jam.) Turbot... This species is here commonly denominated the rawn-fleuk, from its being thought best for the table when in rawn or roe. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. vi, The water being in.. rare trim for the saumon raun. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'Melts an rauns', male and female fish.

Hence **Rawned** *a.*, full of roe (Jam.); **Raw'ner**, a female salmon, *spec.* one which has not spawned at the proper time.

1808–25 Jamieson. 1901 *Dundee Adv.* 26 Feb. 6 The fish was found to be unspawned, or what is known on the Tay as a 'rawner', and deemed an illegal fish to take.

Rawn, dial. variant of Rowen.

Rawndoune, -down, obs. forms of Random.

† **Raw neck.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = Raw-head.

1768–74 Tucker *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 Boiled rabbits are trussed up to appear as frightful as possible, and made to resemble that terror of our childhood, raw neck and bloody bones.

Rawness (rɔ̄·nės). [f. Raw *a.* + -ness.]

1. The state of being raw or crude; *fig.* imperfection, incompleteness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Rawnesse, or rawhede, *cruditas.* 1616 Hieron *Wks.* I. 586 The rawnesse and raggednesse and independance of that which is deliuered. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* To Rdr. 2 The rawnesse of the draught which I had written for the help of myself. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 108 His book, known by the name of 'Coriat's Crudities', nauseous to nice readers, for the rawness thereof. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 204 What we should call in wine, their rawness and their freshness.

fig. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. iii. 26 Why in that rawnesse left you Wife, and Childe..Without leaue-taking?

2. Inexperience, ignorance.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii, Tempering his woordes to the rawnesse of his disciples, which rawenes he suffred..to remaine a long season in them. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 272 Considering the rawnesse of his seamen, and the manifold shipwracks which they sustained. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 94 The Bp. denied him Orders for his Rawness in Divinity. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 81 The inexpertness of..the Irish officers..and the rawness of their soldiers. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, In my first rawness and ignorance.

3. Bareness of flesh, excoriation, soreness.

1607 Markham *Caval.* III. (1617) 144 His nostrils wide and without rawnesse. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lviii. 9 Annot. 298 So shall rawness, so shall anger, or inflammation ..affright or perplex them. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 525 Universal rawness and soreness in the trachea and chest. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 944 A sense of rawness and even actual tenderness in the abdomen.

† **b.** Indigestion. *Obs.*

1538 Elyot, *Cruditas*, rawnes, or lack of digestion. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 209 Our minde .. for all that, neuer feeleth any rawness or lacke of digestion. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 61 He felt neither pain in his head, nor rawness in his stomach.

4. Chilly dampness, muggy cold.

1608 Heywood *Lucrece* IV. ii, Hath not .. the moist rawness of this humorous night, Impair'd your health? 1684 Southerne *Disappointment* III. i, I am to blame to call thee forth Into the rawness of a midnight air. 1818 Mrs. Shelley *Frankenst.* let. iv, He is far too weak to sustain the rawness of the atmosphere.

Rawng(e, obs. ff. Range. **Rawnke**, obs. f. Rank *a.* **Rawnpiked**, var. Rampiked. **Rawnsake, -some**, obs. ff. Ransack, Ransom. **Rawranoke, Rawthe, Rawunson, Rawyn**, obs. ff. Roanoke, Ruth, Ransom, Raven. **Rawyne, -ynnis**, obs. Sc. ff. Ravin[1], Ravenous.

Rax, *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [f. *racks*, pl. of Rack *sb.*[2] **2.**] A roasting-rack (see quot. 1808). Chiefly *pl.*

1697 *Inv. Furniture* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 90/2 A pair of raxes, two spits, a frying pann. 1717 Ramsay *Elegy Lucky Wood* v, Rax, chandlers, tangs, and fireshools. 1808 Jamieson, *Raxes*, iron instruments consisting of various links, on which the spit is turned at the fire, andirons. 1824 Scott *Ep. Lockhart* 42 Speates and raxes..for a famishing guest, sir.

Rax, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Rax *v.*] A stretch, an act of stretching; a strain, wrench.

1790 D. Morison *Poems* 118 To tak a turn an' gi'e my legs a rax, I'll through the land. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 146 They grippit, .And, wi' enormous raxes, soucht T' unsaddle ane anither. 1855– in northern glossaries (Northumbld., Yks.).

Rax, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 *Sc.* **raux**. [OE. *raxan*, of obscure formation. The word is rarely found in ME. (cf. also the variant Rask), but is common in older and modern Sc.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To stretch oneself after sleep. † *To rax up*, to start or waken up from a swoon.

a 1000 *Prose Life Guthlac* xii. (1848) 60 Swa he of hefegum slæpe raxende awoce. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24351 (Gott.) Þat suime was of mi sorn suage, Bot quen i raxed vp.. I ne wist bot walaway. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He roxed [*v.r.* raxed] and rored and rutte atte laste 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. i, Carles wha heard the cock had crawn, Begoud to rax and rift. 1805 A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 109 (E. D. D.) The drowsy queen Raise rauxing, gaunting rub'd her een.

2. To become longer by pulling, to stretch; † to be hanged.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 368 Thou has a wedy teuch . about thy crag to rax. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 1165 The Raun said· god, nor I rax in ane raipe. 1785 *Fergusson's St. Prov.* No. 730 Raw leather raxes. 1876– in northern glossaries (Northumbld., Yks.).

b. To wax, grow, become. *rare*—[1].

a 1774 Fergusson *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 36 Wad they to labouring lend an eident hand, They'd rax fell strang upon the simplest fare.

c. *To rax out*: (see quot.).

1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), s.v., As applied to the weather, to *rax out* means to clear up, when the clouds begin to open, and expand themselves, so that the sky is seen.

3. To extend the hand, etc.; to reach out (*for*).

a 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 367 Then Dreid .. Forbad my minting anie mair, To raxe aboue my reiche. 1720 Ramsay *Wealth* 10 Wha rax for riches or immortal fame. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* x, Ye..raxed ower the tether maybe a wee bit farther than ye had ony right to do 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 145 Raxing for a peat to light his pipe.

† **4.** To extend one's sphere or power; to have sway or rule; to prevail or have course. *Obs.* (15–16th c. Sc.)

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xxi, He .. traistit ay to rax and sa to rin [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xlvii, Than sall ressoun ryis, rax, and ring. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 91 Mony theif and tratour in his tyme Raxit and rang. *Ibid.* II. 465 In Albione than wes gude peax and rest, Bot rycht schort quhile tha leit it rax or lest. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 346 He will not rax long nor zeit haue his realme in peace and rest.

II. *trans.* **5.** *refl.* To stretch or strain (oneself).

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 80/1 Raxes him, *se espreche.* *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 703 Þat bysnyne. vaknit as of hewy slepe, & raxit hyme. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. xi. 93 Thrise scho hir self raxit vp for to rise. *Ibid.* VI. xiv. 45 Considdir Torquatus 3ondir doith hym rax. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 28 He should seem to rax himself, and shake loose off his arm. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), s.v., *To rax oneself*, is to extend the limbs, after sleep or long sitting. 1863 G. Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* I. x, Tak' care an' nae rax yersel ower sair.

6. To stretch (a thing) by pulling.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xvi. 61 Now hir handis raxit it euery stede. 1623 P. Forbes *Comm. Revelation* 229 He had a long chaine, which yet was further raxed. 1786 Burns *Ordination* i, Ye wha leather rax an' draw. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, When ye gang to see a man .. raxing a halter. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. II. 106 If I could win at him, I wud rax the banes o' him.

b. To strain (the eyes). *rare.*

1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 94 A man mith rax his een in vain Ere he could spy..an idol.

7. To reach or hand (a thing) to one; to deal (a blow).

1721 Ramsay *On Maggy Johnstoun* vii, Death wi' his rung rax'd her a yowff. 1792 A. Wilson *On a Man sawing Timber*, Rax me your haun. 1825 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* i, Wks. 1855 I. 8 Rax me ower the loaf. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 70 Rax me the brandy bottle, an' pit it doon beside me.

8. To stretch or hold *out* (the hand, etc.); to elongate (the neck).

1742 Forbes *Ajax* iii, Raxing out his gardies. 1788 Picken *Poems* 88 The darksome e'ening raxes Her wings owre day. 1810 Cock *Simple Strains* I. 89 (E. D. D.) Ye'll shortly see me rax my neck and craw. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* vii. (1860) 76 Just rax out your han' and tak' in my snuff box.

Hence **Raxed** *ppl. a.*; **Ra'xing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 323 The raxeing consciences of conforme men. 1785 Burns *Ep. M'Math* iv, Their three-mile prayers,..Their raxin' conscience. 1822 Scott *Nigel* iii, That might have cost my craig a raxing. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Cloured crowns were plenty, and raxed necks came into fashion.

† **Raxle**, *v. Obs.* Also **raxhil, raxsil, raxill**(e, -el. [Frequentative f. prec. Cf. Raskle.] *intr.* and *trans.* To stretch, etc. = Rax *v.*

c 1205 Lay. 25992 Seoðden he gon ræmien and raxlede swiðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2209 (Cott.) Oueral he raxhild him wit rage. *Ibid.* 24447 (Gött) Apon mi taas oft sith i stod, Roles raxland to þe rode. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1174 Þen wakned I..I raxled & fel in gret affray. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4930 Þe renke within þe redell þan raxsils his armes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Raxill(e, *alo* (*exalo* A.).

Ray (rē[1]), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **raie, raye**; *pl.* 5, 7 **rayes**, (6 ? **rayse**), 6–7 **raies**. [a. OF. acc. *rai*, *ray* (nom. *rais*, *raiz*, etc., see Godef.; in mod.F. *rais*) = Prov. *rai(g*, *rait*, etc., Sp. and Pg. *rayo*, It. *raggio* (pl. *raggi*, *rai*) :—L. *radium*, acc. of *radius* Radius.

Occasionally employed in Eng. from the 14th c. onwards, but not in common use until the 17th.]

I. 1. A single line or narrow beam of light.

In popular use applied to each of the lines in which light seems to stream from a distant glowing body or luminous point, and to similar lines, produced by the reflection of light from a polished surface, lens, etc.; also to a narrow line of light passing through a small opening. In early scientific use defined by Newton as the least portion of light which can be stopped alone or propagated alone; more recently as the motion of a simple particle of light, or the smallest conceivable line of light, and now usually regarded merely as the straight line in which the radiant energy capable of producing the sensation of light is propagated to any given point.

Ray is usually distinguished from *beam*, as indicating a smaller amount of light; in scientific use a beam is a collection of parallel rays. In ordinary language *ray* is the word usually employed when the reference is to the heat rather than the light of the sun (as in quot. 1698).

Röntgen (rō·ntyĕn) *rays*, a form of radiation discovered by Prof. Röntgen in 1895, having the power of penetrating many substances impervious to the rays of ordinary light. Also called *X-rays* (q.v.).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 160, I sey..A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt; Mony ryal ray con fro hit rere. 1483 Caxton *Cato* F ij, Lyke hym whyche is blynde of the rayes of the sonne. *c* 1586 C'ess Pembroke *Ps.* CII. vii, The sunn of my life daies Inclines to west with falling raies. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 34 'Tis as conceivable as how the Rays of Light should come in a direct line to the eye. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 242 We had our skins flead off of those Parts exposed to the Solar Rays. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Progr. Taste* II. 116 The sheathless sword the guard displays, Which round emits its dazzling rays. *a* 1800 Cowper *Glow-worm* 6 Disputes have been, and still prevail, From whence his rays proceed. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 59 If a ray of light is admitted, the vegetable grows with greater vigour. 1849 James *Woodman* iii, The rays of the moon stole through the leafless branches and chequered the frosty turf. 1898 Sir W. Crookes *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 24 No other source for Röntgen rays but the Crookes tube has yet been discovered, but rays of kindred sorts are recognized.

fig. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* 4 A ray shot across his countenance as he uttered his last words.

transf. 1741 Shenstone *Judgm. Hercules* 202 Thy costly robe shall glow with Tyrian rays. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 136 With argent-lidded eyes Amorous, and lashes like to rays Of darkness.

b. A representation of a ray (esp. *Her.*); a material thing representing or resembling a ray of light, a brilliant stretch (of something).

1729 Savage *Wanderer* III. 84 O'er altars thus, impainted, we behold Half-circling glories shoot in rays of gold. 1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Rays*, when depicted round the sun, should be sixteen in number, but, when round an etoile, six only. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 457/1 Azure, one Ray of the Sun, bendways Gules, between six Beams of that Luminary Argent. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* v. i, Hung with silk of a blood-red, relieved by rays of white.

c. *fig.* of mental and moral influences, etc., comparable to light.

1634 Milton *Comus* 425 The sacred rayes of Chastity.

1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. ii. 75 Reason is such a ray of Divinity [etc.]. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 2 A ray of truth may enlighten the whole world and extend to future ages. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vi. 63 This never fails to dart such a ray of comfort into my heart. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xxiii. 265 Only one ray of hope broke the gloom of her prospects.

d. A trace of anything. (Chiefly with negatives.)

1773 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 97, I am resolved to push on in my career as long as I see a ray of the ladder, which is within my compass, to mount. 1847 Dickens *Haunted M* (C. D. ed.) 219 Isn't it enough that you were seven boys before, without a ray of gal. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Rude health and spirits, .. and the habits of society are implied, but not a ray of genius.

2. a. (Chiefly *poet.*) Light, radiance; (freq. also implying heat: see note to sense 1).

1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* Ded. vii, Where the Sun .. never doth retire his golden Ray. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 673 Earth, made..apter to receive Perfection from the Suns more potent Ray. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 66 Lamps, that shed at Ev'n a cheerful ray. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 347 Those blazing suns that dart a downward ray. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* vi. xxii, A mountain, .. whose crest .. in the ray Of the obscure stars gleamed. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* xxviii, The ray of the lanterns glimmered on the blades of cutlasses.

fig. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 47 In stormes of Fortune .. in her ray and brightnesse. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* II. Wks. 1710 I. 346 Fair was the Promise of his dawning Ray. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 465 Reared by his care, of softer ray appears Cimon sweet-souled. 1741 Shenstone *Judgm. Hercules* 77 Her air diffused a mild yet awful ray.

†**b.** *concr.* A star. *nonce-use. Obs.*

1700 Prior *Carm. Sec* 398 Thou smiling see'st great Dorset's Worth confest, The Ray distinguishing the Patriot's Breast.

3. a. (Chiefly *poet.*) A beam or glance of the eye; †also, sight, power of vision (*obs.*).

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xii, The rayes or beames issuinge from the eyen of her, .. hath thrilled throughout the middes of my hart. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn Hermes* 368 To me then declare, O old man, .. if thy grave ray Hath any man seen [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 619 The Aire, No where so cleer, sharp'nd his visual ray To objects distant farr. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 7 All eyes direct their rays On him, and crowds grow foolish as they gaze.

b. A line of sight.

1700 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 177 The Visual Point .. is a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the Ocular Rays unite. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* v. 25 A ray may be supposed to be drawn from the center of the eye to the letter it looks at first. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* § 2391 The visual rays upon every object may be compared to the legs of a pair of compasses.

†**4.** *Astrol.* = Aspect 4. *Obs. rare.*

1700 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 137 In Astronomy, a Radius or a Ray is taken for the Aspect or Configuration of two Stars: so we say Saturn beholds Venus with an Hostile Ray, &c. when she is square with him.

5. Used (on the analogy of sense 1) in reference to the emission or transmission of non-luminous physical energies propagated in radiating straight lines after the manner of light (in modern use *esp.* of heat: cf. Radiation 2).

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 159 If the Magnetick rayes proceeded intrinsecally from the Stone. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 39 The beautiful experiments of Dr. Herschel have shewn that there are rays transmitted from the sun which do not illuminate. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 105/1 The term dark, or invisible, or obscure rays, stimulates the imagination by its strangeness.

†**b.** A series (of atoms) moving in a straight line. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 196 Those rayes of other atoms that are shacking all over the worlds wasts.

II. 6. *Math.* **a.** = Radius 3. Now *rare.*

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 735 If the Ray AC of the Concentrick ACEF be supposed to be equal to the Ray BD of the Eccentrick BDEF. 1704 C. Hayes *Treat. Fluxions* 45 The Arch of the Circle MQ, bounded at Q by the Ray FA. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Ray of curvature*, in geometry, is used to signify the semi-diameter of the circle of curvature. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 129 From each of these points draw a line to the opposite end of the base, as so many rays to a centre. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 336 A corolla is said to be regular when its segments form equal rays of a circle.

b. Any one of the lines forming a pencil or set of straight lines passing through a point.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 389/2 Through every point in p one line in the pencil will pass, and every ray in Q will cut p in one point. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 73 The locus of the points of intersection of pairs of corresponding rays of the pencils.

7. One of any system of lines, parts, or things radially disposed.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. 131 A kind of Gelly, .. having several kinds of rays like legs, proceeding from the middle of it. 1672–3 Grew *Anat. Roots* I. iii. § 7 These Parts, are like so many White Rays, streaming, by the Diameter of the Root, from the inward Edge toward the Circumference of the Barque. 1748 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 654 Of these [Asteriæ] some have five angles, or rays, and others only four. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 350 The radii of the wheel must be so arranged that each ray shall touch the surface of the mercury, before the preceding ray shall have quitted it.

8. *Bot.* **a.** The marginal portion of a composite flower, consisting of ligulate florets arranged radially. = Radius 2 c (*a*).

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. (1794) 65 Botanists have given the name of ray to the set of semiflorets which compose the circumference. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 422/1 Every head of flowers .. has a central part, or disk, and a circumference, or ray. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In Daisy, the outside florets are irregular, .. and white, constituting the ray.

b. A pedicel or branch of an umbel. = Radius 2 c (*b*).

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* v. (1794) 51 The rays of the little umbels are no farther subdivided. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 375 The Rays may be sometimes 3 or 5, but only accidentally. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 155 Umbels lateral and terminal, subglobose; rays few or many, long or short.

c. = Medullary *ray.*

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 458 With reference to their origin at the first commencement of the woody ring, the former have also received the name of the original primary rays.

9. *Zool.* **a.** = *fin-ray*, Fin *sb.* 6.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. 142 Pike. . Two finns; the hindermost of which is small, fleshy and without rays. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 166 The first ray of the first dorsal fin is very long. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 400 One great genus, characterized by the first dorsal fin with soft rays, followed by a second smaller one, .. not supported by rays. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* ix. 156 The back fin resembled that of a perch, with seven rays.

b. One of the radial divisions of a star-fish.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Star-fish*, There are many species of the star-fish, . they have different numbers of rays, but the most common kind have five. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 466 There are also two ovaries in each ray. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 16/1 Specimens of star-fish with four large rays and a small one still growing.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1, as *ray-fringed, -gilt, -girt, -strewn* adjs.

1830 Tennyson *To* —— 6 *Ray-fringed eyelids of the morn. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* II. 54 (MS.) Those yet faithful, round his *ray-gilt throne Bask in their Maker's smile. 1797 T. Park *Sonnets* 79 Glory's *ray-girt head. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxi, The dim *ray-strewn valley.

b. In sense 8 a, as *ray-corolla, -floret, -flower, -petal.*

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 203 Artemisia. . *Ray-corollas dilated below. 1845 A. H. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* (1850) 185 Flowers without rays, or the *ray florets indistinct. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 5 The ray-florets of the Compositæ often differ remarkably from the others. 1852 Gray in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. vi. 107 *Peritylæ aglossa.* . . This species is remarkable for the want of *ray-flowers. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 116 That the development of the *ray-petals by drawing nourishment from the reproductive organs causes their abortion.

c. In sense 9 b, as *ray-margin, -plate, -scale, -spine*, etc.

1841 E. Forbes *Brit. Starfishes* 28 The lateral ray-plates. *Ibid.* 50 Upper ray-scales transversely oblong. *Ibid.* 51 The ray-spines are long, slender, and sharp. *Ibid.* 133 The number of plates on each ray-margin.

d. ray-filter, a means of separating the obscure from the luminous rays of electric light (see quot.); **ray-fungus**, a fungus (*Actinomyces*) which enters the body and produces the disease *Actinomycosis.*

1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iii. 86 A substance .. has been discovered, by which these dark rays may be detached from the total emission of the electric lamp. This ray-filter is a liquid, black as pitch to the luminous, but bright as a diamond to the non-luminous, radiation. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Ray-fungus*, The ray-fungus consists of a dense mycelium of interlacing hyphæ, with club-shaped extremities extending radially into the tissues. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 890 The livers contained a large focus of pus, in which colonies of the ray-fungus were found.

Ray (rē^{1}), *sb.*^{2} Also 4 **rayȝe**, 4 **raye**, 5 **raie**. [a. F. *raie* (13th c.) = Sp. and Pg. *raya*, It. *raja* :— L. *raia* Raia.] A selachian fish of the family *Raiidæ*, having a broad flat body (sometimes of enormous size) and inferior gill-openings; *esp.* a skate.

1323–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 13 In. vii Rayes et ix turbot emptis. *c* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) App. T, Folc þer was inne . hengim on his clopes fisch tayles of rayȝe [*v.r.* ray]. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 103 Ray boiled. Take a Ray, and draw him in be hely [etc.]. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Batis* .. the fishe called ray or skeate. 1588 Hariot *Virginia* D iij, There are also Troutes: Porpoises: Rayes. 1623 Cockeram III, *Pastoria*, a fish like a Raye, with strong pricks. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 55 All their bays and creeks are well stock'd with mullets, large rays, and drum-fish. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* 11 In some fishes, such as the rays and the sharks, the nostril opens by a considerable chink into the mouth. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 211 The ray is taken largely for bait, and is also sold for human food.

b. With defining adjs. (see quots.).

Also *eagle-, rock-, shark-, sting-, whip-ray*, etc.; see these words. For an enumeration of the various kinds of rays, see Couch *Brit. Fishes* (1862) I. 97 144.

1611 Cotgr., *Raye estelée*, the starrie Skate, the rugged Ray. *Raye lisse*, the smooth Raye. . . *Raye au long bec*, the spotted, long-snowted, or sharp-snowted Ray. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Raia*, Rays are generally divided by authors into the smooth and the prickly. The smooth are what we call skates and flairs; the prickly we call thornbacks. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 64 Sharp-nosed Ray. . (*Raia oxyrinchus* Lin.). 1862 G. T. Lloyd 33 *Yrs. Tasmania* iv. 51 The ray is termed in the colonies the 'stinging ray' from its possessing a barbed spear-bone. 1869 [see Beaked 2 c].

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ray-fish, -mouthed* adj., *-tail*; **ray-dog**, ? the ray-mouthed dog-fish; **ray-maid, -oil** (see quots.).

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* I. 60 In the shallow muddy pools, lie .. some twenty non-exenterated *ray-dogs and picked dogs (*Anglice*, dog-fish). 1611 Florio, *Rusna*, the Skate-fish, a *Raye-fish. 1611 Cotgr., *Coliart*, a kind of smooth, and straw-coloured Ray-fish. 1862 J. Couch *Brit. Fishes* I. 99 Thornback Ray. *Ray-maid (Linn. *Raia clavata*). This is one of the commonest of the Rays, and the most valued. 1884 F. Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 344 The young [of the Thornback ray] termed maids, maidens, or maiden-skates: ray-maids. 1875 *Trans Devon. Assoc.* VII. 145 It [*Mustelus lævis*] is known in Plymouth and Cornwall as the '*ray-mouthed dog-fish'. 1881 *Spon's Encycl.* IV. 1376 *Ray-oils are very extensively procured from the livers of *Raja clavata*, *R. pastinaca*, and other species indigenous to Indian seas, and possess qualities like those of cod-liver-oil.

†**Ray,** *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* Also 4–6 **raye**, 6 **raie** (**rey**). [Aphetic form of Array *sb.*, perh. a. ONF. **rei*, OF. *roi*: see Array *v.*]

1. Order, arrangement, array, *esp.* of soldiers.

In 16–17th c. also freq. in the comb. *battle-ray.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 59 Butler be than had putt his men in ray. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 274 Whan the ray of the hoste is all to scatered,. and one byddeth sette in a newe raye. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. vii. (Arb.) 71 Nowe sirs, keepe your ray, and see your heartes be stoute. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 119 Dispersed here and there out of ray. 1632 — *Cyropædia* 26 The setting of a battayle in ray was but a small part of the art.

fig. *a* 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 415 Wylfulnes and brayn-les now rule all the raye. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 43 Fra credite I crakit, Kyndnes brak ray.

2. A line or rank.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xix. 57 She may .. passe only one ligne or Ray fro the place where she holdeth her in. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 b, Takyng with hym thirteen rayes of horsemen, hymself flounced me into the floudde. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* x, By Mars his force, their rayes and rankes hee rent.

3. Dress. = Array *sb.* 11.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 125 That [w]ho is riall of his ray, that light recde him fiolwith. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11503 Though thow holdest me nat wys, By cause my ray ys al to-rent. 1566 J. Partridge *Plasidas* 770 Thus fiftene yeares all desolate She liues in widdowes ray. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Here he comes, new claithed,.. and helpes her forth! This is true court-ship, and becomes his ray. [*c* 1760 Smollett *Burlesque Ode* 39, I am left behind. . To sing thy dirge in sad funereal ray.]

transf. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v ii. 50 As a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Upon a rocke. , spoyling all her geares and goodly ray.

Ray (rē^{1}), *sb.*^{4} (and *a.*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4 **rai**, 4–6 **rey**, **raye**, 6 **raie**. [a. OF. **raié*, **reié*, northern ff. *roié, roiet* (Godef.) f. *raie, roie* stripe, streak. (Cf. mod.F. *étoffe de rates.*)

In med.L. rendered by *radiatus*: see Du Cange.]

1. A kind of striped cloth.

The word was app. obsolete in the time of Cowel (1607), who says 'Ray seemeth to be a word attributed to cloth neuer coloured or died'. This explanation (adopted by some later lexicographers) was no doubt suggested by the separate mention of *drap de raye* and *drap de colour* in various Acts of Parliament.

13 Michael Kildare in *Rel. Ant.* II. 192 Of fow no grai, no rede no rai, nastou bot a here. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 125 Among this riche rayes lernde I a lessun, Bochede hem with a pak-needle [etc.]. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13082, I fond vp fyrst devysses newe, Rayes off many sondry hewe. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 8 The time hath bene .. When men with honest ray could holde them selfe content. 1552 in Money *Ch. Goods Berks* (1879) 18 A old vestymente of Raye. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 188 Miniver and satin inspired as little respect as serge and ray.

b. So *cloth of ray.*

[1328 *Act 2 Edw. III*, c. 14 La longure de chescun drap de Raye. 1388 *Act 12 Rich. II*, c. 14 En laeure come les draps de Ray.] 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 802/2 Cloth, called vulgarlie cloth of raie. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 305 All the knights robes were of cloth of ray.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (sometimes placed after the sb.). Striped; made of striped cloth.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 277 No ray robe with riche pelure. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxxi. 22 A rai cloth she made to hir. 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 382 To euery of thes̄ iij yerd of cloth Ray. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 663 To be ladde aboute the towne w^t raye hoodes vpon theyr heddes. 1533 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 21 Their was a raye cloath, blew, spred from the highe desses of the Kinges Benche unto the high alter of Westminster. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. § 12 Himselfe and Queene vpon ray Cloth. went into King Edwards shrine.

Ray (rē^{1}), *sb.*^{5} *rare.* [App. a. F. *raie* stripe, streak (see prec.), but in some cases peth. apprehended as a use of Ray *sb.*^{1}]

†**1.** A stripe, streak, line. *Obs.*

a 1327 *Poem Time Edw. II* 283 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 A newe taille of squierie is nu in everi toun; The raie is turned overthvert that sholde stonde adoun. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1824 A bird, all fedred blew and greene, With brighte rayes like gold benewe, As smalle thred over every joynt. 1573 Baret *Alvearie* s. v. *Ray*, Wrought with little rayes, streames, or streaks.

2. A groove in a rifle-barrel.

1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Rifled*, The rifled barrels in America, during the last war, contained from 10 to 16 rays or threads. . Some persons have imagined, that those of 16 rays were the best.

†**Ray,** *sb.*^{6} *Obs.* Forms: 4 **reye**, 6 **ray**(**e**. [a. MHG. *reie* (*reige*), *rei, rê*, etc. (see Grimm: mod.G. *reihen, reigen*), or MLG. *rei*(*e*, Du. (late MDu.) *rei*, of obscure origin.] A kind of round dance.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 146 Pypers of the Duche tonge, To lerne love-daunces, springes, Reyes, and these straunge thinges. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 11, I can daunce the raye, I can both pipe & sing. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 169 Ye dawns all in a sute The heritykes ragged ray.

Ray, *sb.*[1] *rare.* [Of obscure origin.]

† **1.** Darnel. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 206 Amonge þe beste wheete somtyme groweþ yuel wedes & venemos as Cocle & ray & oþer suche. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xv. 469 In Englishe it is also called Iuraye, Darnell, and Raye. *Ibid.* xlv. 504 Wall Barley or Way Bennet..may be called Red-Ray, or Darnell. 1597 [see IVRAY]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xvii, As for the graine of Raie or Darnell, it is very small. 1617 in MINSHEU *Ductor.*

2. *ellipt.* = RAY-GRASS.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 351 Being laid down with fourteen pounds of white clover, and one peck of ray, the grass lets at twenty shillings.

† **Ray,** *sb.*[8] *Obs. rare.* [a. ONF. *rei* = OF. *roi* ROY.] A king.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 178 Scho tuke hir leve and went hir waye, Bothe at barone and at raye. *c* 1460 *Emare* 430 Then sayde that ryche raye, I wyll have that fayr may, And wedde her to my quene.

b. Erroneously used for 'man', 'person'.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 157 Thir romanis ar bot rydlis, quod I to that ray.

† **Ray,** *sb.*[9] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a concrete application of RAY *sb.*[1]] A small piece of gold or gold-leaf; a spangle.

c 1450 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 633 Pro xxvj rayis pro garniamento .. senescalli d'ni Prioris, vjs. xjd. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Bracteola*, a little leafe or raye of golde, silver or other metall. Also a thynne ray set under a precious stone in a ring. 1632 SHERWOOD, A raie of gold, or other mettall, *fueille d'or, ou d'aultre metal.* 1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 173 He carefully lookes upon every ray and dust of gold, and preserves it.

Ray (rē[1]), *sb.*[10] Now *dial.* [cf. RAY *v.*[2] 5 c.] Diarrhœa in sheep or cattle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 133 The Flix, or the Laske, which in som places they call the Ray. 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 491 This Salve is very speedy .. in curing the Distempers called the Ray and the Scab in Sheep. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Ray*, a diarrhœa.

† **Ray,** *sb.*[11] *Obs. rare*[—1]. App., chopped straw. The Latin text has *cum desecto stramento.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl* § 440 A Driver ..winnoweth oats with a fan; being winnowed casteth them (together with Ray) unto the horses.

Ray (rē[1]), *v.*[1] [f. RAY *sb.*[1], or ad. F. *rayer*, OF. *raier*:—L. *radiāre* to emit beams, furnish with beams, f. RADIUS.]

1. *intr.* Of light: To issue from some point in the form of rays. Also with *beams*, etc. as subj. Const. *forth, off, out.*

1598 FLORIO, *Radiare*, to shine .., to radiate, to ray. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xiv. 302 The brighter beams, that from his eyeballs ray'd. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 158 This excellent Glory that ray'd forth through our Saviour's Body at the Transfiguration. 1850 MRS BROWNING *Poems* II. 87 A molten glory..That rays off into the gloom. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* May 698 A glitter seeming to ray out from his cold, pale eyes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. XXVIII, The soul, when it raies out,..Oretakes each outgone beam. 1710 R. WARD *Life More* 41 Early in the Morning he was wont to awake .. with all his Thoughts and Notions raying (as I may so speak) about him. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1808 VIII. 283 Philosophy, raying out from Europe, would have warmed..the universe. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxiii. (1879) 213 On the side of God her soul lay open, and her thought rayed wide.

c. In indirect passive, with *upon.*

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* iv. 19 So they are rayed upon with a beam of divine love.

2. *intr.* Of luminous bodies or points: To emit light in rays. *rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii, II. xvi, In a moment Sol doth ray. 1655–87 — *App. Antid.* iii. § 2 What we fansy.. to befal light and colours, that any point of them will thus ray orbicularly.

3. *intr.* To radiate, extend in the form of radii.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* 196 That the Nerves..may ray through the sides. 1873 MRS. H. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* II. (1877) 88 Gold-threaded hair that rayed from lips and brow. 1896 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 851/1 Iron roads raying out to the ends of the kingdom.

b. To move *in* to a centre along radial lines.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* XXXV. 332 Those in the far outskirts catching the impulse gradually, and raying in.

4. *trans.* To send *out* or *forth*, to emit (light) in rays. Also const. *into.*

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 75 The star of Autumn rays his misty hair. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 26 The flaming pine Rayed out a golden glory like the sun. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 192 As the sun rays forth its natural light into the air.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Isaac's Marriage* 8 Religion was Ray'd into thee as beames into a glasse. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 52 It being impossible .. that a figure that is not exactly round in itself should ray forth the image of a perfect circle. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. ii. (1872) II. 74 He kept all Europe in perpetual travail;.. raying-out ambassadors, and less ostensible agents. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiii. 337 His presence rays life and manliness into every part of the drama.

5. a. To furnish *with* rays or radiating lines. **b.** To irradiate.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 199 It bears .. many yellow papilionaceous flowers, ray'd with purple veins. *Ibid.* 201 It is generally rayed with fine streaks of red. *a* 1835 HOGG *Grk. Pastoral* Poet. Wks. 1838–40 II. 148 Such a grace Ne'er ray'd a human virgin's face. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. ii. 94 It rays the darkness with its lightning.

Hence **Raying** *vbl. sb.*[1] (with *out*).

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 65 There is a raying out of all orders of existence.

Ray (rē[1]), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–7 **raie,** 5 **rai,** 6 **raiy.** [Aphetic f. ARRAY *v.* Cf. RAY *sb.*[3]]

† **1.** *trans.* To put (men) in order or array. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 77 After long pees he rayed batailles, and overcom þe Albans. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2720 Ychone theyme rayed in alle ryghtis: Novther party thought to flee. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 681 The rang in haist thai rayit sone agayne. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* vii. (1664) 60 All ray'd in ranks, ready to fight. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xxvii. 492 They encountered, thin and losely raied, with the enemies thicke and closely raunged together.

† **2.** To arrange, dispose, or deal with, in any fashion; also in *pass.*, to take oneself *away.* *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2295 þe mete þat was ful richly raied in disches of golde fyn. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7522 þe saint be dreme him slepand flayde, And bade him sone away be rayde. *Ibid.* 7812 Raying þe cors in to þe bote þai led it to Jarow mynster. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3000 The helme rent And foulle raide. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. viii, Wyth him dismayde which you have rayed so.

† **3.** *refl.* To make ready, prepare, equip (oneself). *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 270 Euere suþþe y haue me raid redely to þy seruyse. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (D.) 436 (Kölbing) þey raydyn [*v.r.* dighten] hem þanne to in hast, In to þat batayle for to wende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Rayd, or (a)rayde, or redy, *paratus.*

4. To dress (oneself or another). = ARRAY *v.* 8. Now *dial.* Also *absol.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 120 Fforbeen they rayed arith they recchith no ffforther. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3812 Beryn rose, & rayd him, & to þe chirch went. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Rayd, or arayd wyth clothynge, or other thynge of honeste, *ornatus.* 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 9 Both man and woman .. Are rayde and clothed not after their degree. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 105 Their clothes were made large and loose, .. so that they might run, and ray themselves. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 169 If true, with coat and vest my news requite; If not, then not; although ill raid am I. 1886 in W. Som. and Dorset glossaries. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 118 She rose and rayed, and decked her head.

† **5.** To smear, bespatter, or soil *with* blood, dirt, etc.; to dirty or defile; to BERAY. Also const. *in. Obs.* (freq. in 16th c.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 All his precyous body wounded & rayed with blode. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 614/1, I..shall shew you shortly how angrely he ryseth vp, and royally rayed in dyrte. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 150 That those should bee rayed with durt, who would not be smeared with blood. 1663 MENNES & SMITH *Witt's Recreations* § 469 His scarlet hose, and doublet very rich, With mud and mire all beastly raid.

† **b.** Without const. in same sense. *Obs.*

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Merry Play* (1830) 31, I burned my face, and rayde my clothes also. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 272 Soyled places which may spoile or ray her garments. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 3.

† **c.** *absol.* Of sheep: To become foul. *Obs.*[—1]

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 41 If any shepe raye or be fyled with dounge about the tayle.

Hence † **Ray**ing *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*

1552 ELYOT, *Basis*, . roundels made to set vnder wyne pottes for raiying of the table 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Encenagamiento*, raying with durt, *oblimatio.*

Ray, var. RA *Sc. Obs.*; var. REE *v.* to sift; obs. Sc. f. ROE. **Raya,** obs. form of RAJA(H.

‖ **Rayah** (rai·ă). Also **raiah, raya.** [a. Arab. رَعِيَّة *raʿīyah* flock or herd, subjects, peasants, f. رَعَى *raʿā* to pasture or feed. Cf. next.] A non-Mohammedan subject of the Sultan of Turkey, subject to payment of the poll-tax (see KHARAJ).

1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx, To snatch the Rayahs from their fate. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. v. 77 They might rise against their Government and fall upon the Christian rayahs.

attrib. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 298 The Greeks .. possessed a .. status to which other Rayah populations could lay no claim

‖ **Rayat** (rai·ăt). Also **rayet, rai(y)at.** [Indo-Pers. var. of prec.: see RYOT.] A cultivator of the soil; a peasant.

1818 in Gleig *Life Sir T. Munro* (1830) II. 278 Every rayet should be at liberty to cultivate as much or as little as he pleases. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Miss. Jrnls.* 99 A small dry patch of ground had just been cleared by the rayats. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Apr. 389/2 The murder of a raiyat was a matter of easy settlement.

Raychter, obs. Sc. f. RAFTER *sb.*[1] **Raycin,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Rayckin, Rayd,** obs. ff. RACKAN, RAID *sb.* **Rayd(e,** obs. Sc. pa. t. RIDE. **Raye,** var. RA, obs. f. RAY.

Rayed (rēd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RAY *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]] That has or consists of rays; arranged radially.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXV. (1856) 322 The rayed prolongations stretched nearly across the sky. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 31 Dark paper having some fine perforations, cross lines or a rayed star cut out of it.

b. Having rays of a specified number or kind.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 654 Some have one of the rays bifid, so as to emulate the figure of a six-ray'd kind. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 130 Of the barren-rayed [Dahlia], ..of the fertile rayed species. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 156 Umbels compound, few-rayed. *Ibid.* 158 Umbels rather irregular, many-rayed.

c. *Zool.* = RADIATE A. 1.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 319/1 Rayed or Radiated Animals. 1852 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 224 In the rayed families, the organs of locomotion are disposed around a central axis.

† **Rayed,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RAY *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Drawn up, arranged, dressed, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* i. 6 Also goldene setis and siluerene, vp on the raied pament [1388 pawment arayede with] smaragd and pario stones, weren disposid. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 535 Throu Gyan land in rayid battaill thai raid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 62 Pompey..With rayit hostis of the orient. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 271 The Earle of Huntlie and the lord of Home standand in ane rayit battell.

Rayed, *ppl. a.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. OF. *raié* in same sense: see RAY *sb.*[4]] Striped, streaked.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 252, I woll yeue him a feather bed, raied with gold. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 198 Theise Cocodrilles ben Serpentes, 3alowe and rayed aboven, and han 4 Feet. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 78 Ther ben the basylicocks, .. he is whyte rayed here and there. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 539 In the year 1516 .. it was agreed .. that the Shiriffes of London should..giue yearely Reyed Gownes, to the Recorder, Chamberlaine [etc.]. [1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 578 The rayed, or variegated cloth being the cheaper.]

Rayeny, obs. f. RAINY *a.* **Rayes,** obs. f. REIS. **Rayet,** obs. f. RAYAT. **Rayfart, -ffert, -ffort,** varr. RAIFORT *Obs.* **Rayge,** obs. f. RAGE *sb.* **Raygn,** var. RAIGN *v. Obs.* **Raygne,** obs. f. REIGN. **Raygnes,** var. RAINES *Obs.*

Ray-grass. Also 7 **rea,** 8 **rey-.** [f. RAY *sb.*[7]] = RYE-GRASS (now the usual form).

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1176/4 Pure and unmixt Trefoile Seed .. freed and acquitted from all Rea, and other course Grass Seeds. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 154 They have lately sown Ray-grass or the *Gramen Loliaceum*, by which they improve any cold, sour, clay-weeping ground. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 224 Saintfoin receives great benefit from this manure, and so does clover, ray-grass, and trefoil. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 74 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, On soil of the second quality, one bushel and a half ray-grass. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Italian Ray Grass*,..a commercial name for *Lolium italicum.*

† **Ray·ie,** *a. Obs.*[—1] [f. RAY *sb.*[1]] Ray-like.

a 1687 COTTON *See, how the Twilight Slumber falls* Poems (1689) 353 See how Light .. Beautifies The rayie fringe of her fair Eyes.

Rayis, obs. Sc. pa. t. RISE *v.* **Rayk(e, Rayl(e,** obs. ff. RAKE, RAIL. **Rayler,** obs. f. RAILER.

Rayless (rē·lĕs), *a.* [f. RAY *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Devoid of, not illumined by, any ray of light; dark, gloomy.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 20 Night..In rayless majesty, now stretches forth Her leaden sceptre. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 10 Hid by a rayless night. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 68 The rayless homes Of gloomy Hades. 1875 L. MORRIS *At Last* v, Those dear souls, who sleep .. In rayless caverns dim.

fig. 1820 *Ellen Fitzarthur* 52 Ah rayless, joyless, lifeless state! 1845 JAMES *Smuggler* III. 94 Rayless, dull despair.

2. That sends out no rays; dull.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 123 The lamp of poesy was flickering and almost rayless. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 115 The sun .. round and rayless in the centre of its low arch. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* chi, Gold which comes up rude And rayless from the mine.

b. Of the eye (cf. RAY *sb.*[1] 3).

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* IV. viii. Her eye gazed .. with a dying glare—then grew glassy, rayless, fixed. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 241 That eye which once beamed affection now rayless.

3. Excluding, dispensing with, rays of light.

1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 391/1 When they reached the tree, they sat down under the rayless boughs. 1898 *Daily News* 6 May 5/3 Revelations of what may be called Rayless Photography.

4. Having no ray-like parts.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 316 That they are not the young of smelts is as clear, because they want the..rayless fin. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 422/2 The rayless Corymbiferæ.

Hence **Ra'ylessness.**

1843 POE *Premat. Burial* Wks. 1864 I. 336 The intense and utter raylessness of the Night that endureth for evermore.

Raylet (rē·lĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little ray.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 603 Across the floor is sunny raylet shot. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 144 A shower of fine tiny raylets of snow. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 From the sides of these rays, secondary rays, or raylets, may be given off.

Rayll(e, obs. ff. RAIL. **Rayly,** var. RAILLY *v. Obs.* **Raym, Rayment(e, Raymson,** obs. ff. RAME *v.*[1], RAIMENT, RANSOM. **Rayn,** var. RAIGN *v. Obs.*; obs. f. RAIN, REIGN, REIN. **Raynard, Rayndoun,** obs. ff. REYNARD, RANDOM.

† **Rayne.** *Obs. rare.* (Meaning not clear.)

The rime-words are *slayne* and *Gawayne.*

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1980 Weilaway, the reufulle Rayne That euyr Launcelote was my fo. *Ibid.* 3223 The kynge gan woffully wepe and wake, And sayd, 'Allas, thys Rewfulle Rayne'.

Rayne, obs. f. RAIN, RAINY, RANE *sb.*, REIGN, REIN; var. RAINES *Obs.* **Raynecle:** see RAYNOLL. **Raynish,** obs. f. RHENISH. **Rayne-de(a)re,** obs. ff. REINDEER. **Raynes, -nez,** varr. RAINES *Obs.* **Rayney, -nie,** obs. ff. RAINY *a.* **Raynge, Raynold,** obs. ff. RANGE, REYNARD.

†Raynoll. *Obs.* Also 5 ? **raynecle.** [Form and origin uncertain: cf. *raymolles* in Cotgr.] *pl.* Small cakes or balls made of pork with a large number of other ingredients.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Raynollez. Nym sode Porke & chese, & sepe y-fere [etc.]. *c* 1440 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 461 Put in therto the raynecles [*sic*], and when thai byn boyled take hom up.

Rayny(e, obs. forms of RAINY *a.*

Raynys, variant of RAINES *Obs.*

Rayon (rē'ɒn, F. rɛyoṅ). [a. F. *rayon* (1539), f. *rai* (mod. *rais*) RAY *sb.*1]

1. A ray of light. *rare.*

1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 21 Shining Christall, which .. a thousand rayons threw. *a* 1609 ALEX. HUME *Day Estivall* 177 The rayons of the Sunne we see, Diminish in their strength. 1859 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 244 Here stood A cave, .. unreached by rayons of the Sun.

‖ 2. = RADIUS 4.

1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* III. i. 459 Within a rayon of a certain number of miles. 1879 *Daily News* 26 May 5/6, I found myself within his rayon at Newcastle, which is one of his bases of supply.

Ray·onnance. *rare*—1. [f. F. *rayonnant*: cf. next and -ANCE.] Radiance.

1848 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 206 Some of a cold, pure bodily rayonnance As is the moon's of naked light.

‖ **Rayonné** (rɛyone), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *rayonner*, f. *rayon* RAYON.]

†1. Of a kind of hood: Rayed. *Obs. rare*—1.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 7 Round which it does our ladies please To spread the Hood call'd Rayonnés. [*Ibid., Hop Dict.* 20 *Rayonné*, Upper Hood, pinn'd in Circle, like the Sunbeams.]

2. *Her.* Of a division between parts of the field: Having alternate pointed projections and depressions, whose sides are formed by wavy lines. (Cussans 1868.)

Raype, obs. f. ROPE. **Rayr,** obs. f. REAR *v.*, ROAR *v.* **Rays,** obs. f. RACE *sb.*1, RAISE *v.*; obs. pa. t. RISE *v.*

†Rayse, *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a special use of RAISE *v.*1 or *v.*2] *trans.* (Meaning not clear.) Hence **Raysed** *ppl. a.*; **Ray·ser**; **Ray·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 25 Of the choise, packing, and raysing of the Herrings. *Ibid.*, It is forbidden that no body may rayse or packe any Herrings but in the Lords street .. and that with dores open. *Ibid.* 26 The Packer, Rayser, Cooper..that are imployed about the packing of the said Herring. *Ibid.* 27 The Coopers may not hoope any dryed or other raysed Herring barrell, with halfe barrell hoops.

Rayse, obs. f. RAISE, RASE *v.*1; obs. pa. t. RISE *v.* **Raysen,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Raysin,** obs. f. RAISIN; var. RASEN *Obs.*

†Ray·sing. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. RAISE *v.*2] A cut.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 As many iagges, blisters and scarres, shall Toades .. make on your pure skinnes in the graue, as now you haue cuts, iagges or raysings, vpon your garments.

Raysing, Rayso(u)n, Raysure, Raysyn, obs. ff. RAISIN, REASON, RAZOR. **Rayt,** obs. f. RATE. **Rayte,** obs. f. *rait* RET *v.*

Rayʒo, obs. form of RAY *sb.*2

Razant, variant of RASANT.

Razbooche, obs. variant of RAJPOOT.

†Raze, *sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. RAZE *v.* Cf. RASE *sb.*1, RACE *sb.*3] A slash, scratch, cut, slit.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. c. 383 If you make two razes on each side, it shall bee so much the better. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 370 A man had better receive twenty wounds in his good Name, than but a single raze in his Conscience.

†Raze, *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. (See quot.)

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 54 The Tin-Veins .. are either in Strata of Growan, or of that grey, Talky, Slaty Stone, that the Tinners call Killas, Raze, or Delvin.

Raze (rēz), *v.* [var. RASE *v.*1 Cf. also RACE *v.*3]

†1. *trans.* To scratch, cut, slit, etc. = RASE *v.*1 1. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 279 His death did raze hir harte. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. c. 382 Then raze both the quarters of the hoofe with a drawing-knife, .. so deepe that you may see the dew come foorth. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 102 It appeared rough, as if it had been prettily razed with the point of a Diamond.

b. *esp.* (often with limiting word expressed): To cut or wound slightly, to graze (the skin, a part of the body, etc.).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 314 The point swirved and razed him but on the side. 1667 SOUTH *Serm., Chance* (1715) 317 Might not the Bullet, that perhaps razed his Cheek, have as easily gone into his Head? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i, I could not bear To raze thy skin to save the world from ruin. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxiv, Yet did a splinter of his lance Through Alexander's visor glance, And razed the skin—a puny wound.

2. To remove by scraping; to scrape *off* or *out*; to cut or shave off. Now *rare.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 33 Diowsie drouping Age..With pensiue Plough will raze your hue. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 361 Earths .. which the .. salt in the water razeth off from several rocks. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 347 Drunkenness .. razeth out the image of God, and stampeth the image of beasts upon us. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxxii, An axe has razed his crest.

1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 14 Most men raze her stamp, and prove untrue.

3. *spec.* To erase or obliterate (writing, etc.) by scraping or otherwise. ? *Obs.*

1582 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xxxi. (1591) 132 The principall men .. razed Vitellius name, and defaced his images. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 100 [They deserve] their writings to bee razed with sponges. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 67 Now I will raze those Characters I wrote. 1709 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 489 The clause formerly razed .. is agreed to be kept in the bill.

b. Const. *out* adv.; *from, out of* preps.

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 74 He hath razed them out of the register of heauen. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 20 Of those Books .. who knows .. what hath bin raz'd out, what hath bin inserted. 1693 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 19 Altered the aforesaid originall papers, by razing out many lines, sentences, and words. 1735 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 735 Having first razed out the writer's name, I have shown it to several gentlemen.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. RASE *v.*1 2 c.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 285 As for that which is euil, they raze it out of their memories. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 147 This base and ingrate person razed me out of her affection. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, The first feeble Blow I meet shall raze me From all Remembrance. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 32 He became formidable enough to raze the very Name of Mendoza. 1877 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xxii. 355 If we raze out all our earlier protests.

4. †a. To scrape (a writing) so as to erase something; to alter by erasure. *Obs.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, I will .. raze th' eternal register of Time. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 31 A deede razed is not good in your Law. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/2 The Decrees..were razed. 1724 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* (1863) II. xviii. 609 Razing or adding to records being ever accounted .. penal.

†b. To shave. *Obs.* Cf. RASE *v.*1 4 c.

1667 EVELYN *Public Employm.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 544 Trifling amongst barbers, razing and sprucing himself. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 421 Both had their Heads raz'd.

c. To scrape, or come close to, in passing.

1598 FLORIO, *Radere*, .. Also to raze or go along the shore as a ship doth. 1885 M. BLIND *Tarantella* I. iii. 29 [The swallows] dive low, razing the grass, then soar aloft.

†d. *absol.* (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—0.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A horse is said to have razed, whose corner teeth cease to be hollow; so that the cavity, where the black mark was, is filled up.

5. a. To sweep away, efface, or destroy (a building, town, etc.) completely. In later use esp. *to raze to the ground.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 707, I saw Troye fall . Neptunus town clene razed from the soil. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 60 Now thee statelye pilers with gould of Barbarye fretted Are razde 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xvii, Some said, that The Temple to the floore In three dayes ra'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xxiv. 690 The fortifications were razed to the ground. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 354 If it were refused, the Aztecs would raze their cities to their foundations. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 40 Having razed Troy with her strong defences I should see my home again.

b. To take away, remove (*from* a place), in a thorough manner. (With various objects.)

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 360 That the heat of thy loue might clean be razed with ye coldnes of my letter. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxiii. (1674) 102 [God] by sending universal Deluges of water, razed mankind. from off the World. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* IV. i. 238 In Henoch, 'the Son of Man' is about to raze kings from their thrones.

Hence **Razed,** **Ra·zing** *ppl. adjs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, I ran too Priamus razd court. 1598 YONG *Diana* 60 His short cape cloke was . lined with razed watchet satten. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 229 Amongst other things remarkable, there were three pages in ra'd tissue. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* V. 419 Her snowy hand the razing steel profaned. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xx, No striplings these, who succour need For a razed helm or falling steed. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 180 A razed table on which new classes build themselves.

Raze, obs. form of RACE *sb.*6, RAISE *v.*1

Razee (răzī'), *sb.* [ad. F. *rasé(e*, pa. pple. of *raser* to RASE *v.*1: cf. RAZE *v.* and -EE1.] *Naut.* A war-ship or other vessel reduced in height by the removal of her upper deck or decks.

1803 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* (1862) I. iv. 216 The Captain of a twenty-four-razee. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* s.v., The Indefatigable, Majestic.., and Saturn have been cut down for Razees 1844 HARWOOD *Irish Rebellion* 232 Two frigates and a sixty-gun razee bearing down upon him.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, This was the sole cause of my chest being converted into a razee. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xviii (1891) 253 The hulks and the razees of enslaved or half-enslaved intelligences.

Razee (răzī'), *v.* [f. RAZEE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut down (a ship) to a lower size by reducing the number of decks.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Razee*, By razeeing, the draught of water is diminished, while the centre of gravity is lowered, and the qualities of the vessel have generally .. been improved. 1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., The Merrimac has been razeed and iron-plated. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 240 In 1793 old sixty-fours were cut down a deck, or 'razeed' (a term that now came into use) into forty-fours.

2. *fig.* To abridge, prune, dock.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* v, He was like a man *razéed* or cut down. 1882 BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 77 They were razeed to the smallest possible dimensions as to numbers and endowment.

Hence **Razee'd** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/1 The .. Castles of Walmer, Deal, and razeed Sandown. *a* 1895 ADM. PAGET *Autobiog.* iii. (1896) 71 The command of the *Aigle*, razeed frigate.

Razie, obs. form of RACY *a.*

Raziere, variant of RASER1. *Obs.*

Razine, obs. form of RAISIN.

Razing (rē'zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAZE *v.* + -ING1.] The action of cutting, erasing, levelling, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Rature*, .. a razing, or scraping out. *a* 1640 J. BALL *Answ. to Can* ii. (1642) 7 What hath beene their seeking from time to time? a razing of the communion booke! No 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannick Love* v. i, The rough razings of the pointed Steel. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 126 The Messiah and his Messenger must have come, before the razing of that Temple. 1890 CHILD *Ballads* IV. 55/2 *note*, A letter of Argyle's..would seem to show that he was not there in person during the razing and burning.

b. A scraping; a particle scraped off. *rare*—1.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 363 Particles..as if they had been razings of crystals.

Razom, obs. variant of RIZZOM *dial.*

Razor (rē'zəɹ). Forms: *α.* 3-4 **rasor,** 4-7 **rasour,** (5 **-owre, -owyr,** 5-6 **-oure,** 6 *Sc.* **-iour,** 6-7 **ra(y)sor,** 7 **rasoir**); 6- **razor,** (6-8 **-our**). *β.* 4-7 **rasure,** (6 **ray-**). *γ.* 5-6 **raser,** (5 **-ere,** 6 **-ier, -ar**), 6-7 **razer.** [a. OF. *rasor, -our, -ur* (12th c.), f. *raser* to RASE *v.*1 Cf. OF. *rasoir* = It. *rasojo*:—late L. *rasōrium.*]

1. A sharp-edged instrument, specially used for shaving the beard or hair.

In modern razors the blade has usually a slight curve backwards, and is of wedge-shaped section, or has the back much thicker than the edge; the sides are often made concave by grinding ('hollow-ground'). The blade is attached to the handle by a tang and rivet, so that it can be folded into this when not in use.

α. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 98/222 Four ȝweles of Iren he let fullen with rasores, kene I-nowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Þe tonge more keruinde þanne rasour. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 325 For he dredde þe barbour to schave with rasoures ful soore. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. i. 50, I wol be vpon a pyler fitched ful of sharp keruyng rasours. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 186 To annoynte the place with oyle and scrape it with a rasoure. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* VI. vii. 144, I got ready my Raysor,..and there I made a deep incision. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc* 1629 This length of hair .. Guiltless of steel and from the razour free. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 11 His little weezen face as sharp as a razor. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 39 At .. Sheffield, where I was shown the process of making a razor and a penknife.

β. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* li. 2 As sharpe rasure þou did treson. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iv, Thou most cutt it with a Rasure. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* II (1540) 82 The eldre Dyonisius dreding Rasures dyd syndge his heere with a cole. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192/29 A rasyure, *nouacula.* 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 240 He .. with a Barbers Rasure finely cut away the Nose.

γ. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iv b, Doo so moche that thys nyght ye haue a rasere and .. cutte the heeris of hys berde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvii. 102 These . cause their hayre and beard to be cut with a raser. 1599 *Ann. Barber-Surg. London* (1890) 192 Grindeinge of rasares.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

Occam's razor, the leading principle of the nominalism of William of Occam (see OCCAMISM), that for purposes of explanation things not known to exist should not, unless it is absolutely necessary, be postulated as existing; usually called the Law of Parsimony. *On the razor's edge* (after Gr. ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ακμῆς), in a precarious position (cf *razor-edge* in 3 c).

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 198 Wyntris rasour doth al away arrace. 1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 7 The sharpe rasor of a willing conceit. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 150 Now on the eager razors edge, for life or death we stand. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXIX. (1859) II. 395 We are, therefore, entitled to apply Occam's razor to this theory of causality. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 86 Here am I back, we stand no more on the razor's edge!

†c. *transf.* The tusk of a boar (Phillips 1706).

2. †a. Applied to certain fishes: cf. RAZOR-FISH 2. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasowre, fysche, *rasorius.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Rasour a fysshe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 There is a fish called a Rasoir: looke whatsoever toucheth it, senteth presently of Yron.

b. = RAZOR-FISH 1, RAZOR-SHELL.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 170 The rest of the crusted sort of fishes I will passe ouer viz. Crabs, Lobsters, Cremisses, Cuttles, Razers, Shrimpes &c. 1805 BARRY *Orkney Isl* 287 The Razor .. or, as we name it, the spout-fish, is also found in sandy places. 1869 WOOD *Com. Shells* (ed. 3) 32 The common species, the Sabre Razor (*Solen ensis*)..another species the Pod Razor (*Solen siliqua*). *Ibid.* 34 It would scarcely be recognized as belonging to the Razors.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. With sbs., as *razor blade, case, handle, hone, knife, -maker, mettle, -seller, sheath, strop, -stropping, wit.*

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1051 The *razor blade is polished on a soft buff wheel fed with dry crocus. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2410/4 A black Velvet embroidered *Rasor Case, with 3 or 4 Rasors. 1833 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 323, I have bought a new..razor-case. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1069 Two *razor handles or scales are..held at the one end in a pair of clamps. *Ibid.* 1066 [The] German *Razor Hone .. is universally known throughout Europe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 187 In his hond a *rasour knif He bar, with which hire throte he cutte. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 20 A razor-knife said to have

been found together with objects of the latter metal. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 3. 56 *Razor-makers generally clap a small Bar of Venice Steel between two small Bars of Flemish Steel. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 416 An infinite number of..jack-smiths and razor-makers. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pardoned* III. i. (1713) 264 Great wits and curious tempers are like *razor-mettle quickly turned. 1782 Wolcott (P. Pindar) (*title*) The *Razor Seller. 1812 W. Dooley in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/1 A *razor-sheath was found. 1822 *Gill's Techn. Repos.* III. 42 On Improved Razors and *Razor-Strops 1825 Simond *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 278 He gave me a lesson of *razor-stropping. 1786 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Fp. Boswell* Wks. 1816 I. 246 No *Razor-wit, for want of use, grows rusty.

b. With adjs., as *razor-bladed, -bowed, -edged, -leaved, -shaped, -longued, -weaponed.*

1765 *Ann. Reg.* 215 The two boys had found a *razor bladed clasp knife. 1885 *Royal River* xii. 338 The *razor bowed craft move slowly out. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 128 The *razor-edged zephyrs of our 'balmy spring'. 1831 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 143 Warburton has given us razor-edged disquisitions, fine and false. 1878 T. Hardy *Return of Native* II. iv, Urns .. used as flower-pots for two *razor-leaved cactuses. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 236 Small black and white birds .. with heavy *razor-shaped bills. 1873 O. W. Holmes *Rhymes of an Hour* i, The saucy-aproned, *razor-tongued soubrette. 1828 Southey *Let. to A. Cunningham*, When at the looking-glass with lather'd chin, And *razor-weapon'd hand I sit.

c. Special combs, as **razor-bridge**, the bridge *Al Sirât*, believed by Mohammedans to lead over hell; †**razor-chirurgeon**, a barber-surgeon; **razor-clam** (U.S.) = razor-shell, Razor-fish 1; **razor-edge**, a keen edge, *fig.* a narrow foothold, a critical situation (cf. *razor's edge* in 1 b); **razor-grass**, a West Indian sedge (*Scleria flagellum* or *scindens*) with sharp-edged leaves and stems; **razor-paper**, paper specially made for sharpening razors on (Knight 1875); **razor-paste**, a paste of emery- or crocus-powder for improving razor-strops.

1812 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* in *Life* I. 380 The paths .. almost realize the perils of the *razor bridge of Mahomet. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* X 2 b, The *Rasor-Chirurgions, very many of them Popish. 1888 Simmonds *Dict. Usef. Anim., Razor Fish*, in America *Solen ensis* is called the *razor clam. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 688 You have ground the persecuting knife And set it to a *razor edge on life. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 238 On the closest verge of destruction,. on the very razor-edge of fate. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xix. 664 Kant is solicitous to maintain himself on the exact razor-edge of critical orthodoxy. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* viii, Yonder beautiful green pest, .. namely, a tangle of *Razor-grass. 1879 Baron Eggers *Flora St. Croix* 109 Razor-grass. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 429/2 Of the Street-sellers of ..*Razor Paste.

Razor (rē'zəɹ), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To shave as with a razor; to cut *down*.

1827 Pollok *Course T.* VII. (1860) 182 Upon the head that time had razored bare Rose bushy locks. 1872 De Morgan *Budget of Paradoxes* 337 He has announced his intention of bringing me..4159265..razored down to 25

†**Ra'zorable**, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Razor *sb.*] Capable of, or fit for, being shaved.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 250 The man i'th Moone's too slow, till new-borne chinnes Be rough and Razor-able.

Ra'zor-back, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Razor *sb.*]

A. *sb.* 1. The Razor-back whale or Rorqual.

1838 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 278 The other [whale] .. mentioned by Sibbald .. was probably a Razor-back. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* vi. (1858) 77 The razor-back is sometimes met with one hundred and five feet long.

2. A pig having a sharp ridge-like back.

Now chiefly applied to a half-wild breed of hogs common in the southern United States; cf. *razor-backed*

1867 Hawker *Prose Wks.* (1893) 149 Prominent among them the old Cornish razor-back asserted his pre eminence of height and bone. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 404/1 In the vernacular of the South, they were razor backs... Nevertheless, these two hogs had a value.

B. *adj.* Having a very sharp back or ridge.

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 34 The 'Razor-back whale' .. is longer and stronger and swifter than any other sort. 1859 Trollope *West Indies* iii. (1860) 50 Riding over some of these razorback crags.

So **Ra'zor-backed** *a.*

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 116 A razor-backed yellow tit. 1846 Youatt *Pig* vi. (1847) 69 The old Cornish hog, a large..razor-backed animal. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Feb. 1/3 A high ridge of razor-backed hills. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 336/2 Their..razor-backed hogs climb the steep hills like goats.

Ra'zor-bill. [f. Razor *sb.* + Bill *sb.*²]

1. A name given to various birds.

a. A species of Auk (*Alca torda*).

1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 92 The Rasor-bill: Auk or Murie. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 403 Razor-bill. .. These birds, in company with the Guillemot, appear in our seas the beginning of February. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 40 The guillemots sitting in rows, .. bolt upright, the manner of sitting common to the puffins and razor-bills.

b. *U.S.* The Cut-water or Skimmer. *rare*⁻¹.

1794 Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 214 Shear Water or Razor Bill. 1832 in Webster.

c. 'The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*' (*Hants Gloss.* 1883).

2. *attrib.* Razor-billed.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 4/2 A young razorbill puffin came alongside.

So **Ra'zor-billed** *a.*, having a bill resembling a razor (applied *spec.* to certain birds: see quots.).

1748 Catesby *California* App. 103 The Razor-billed Black-bird of Jamaica. This Bird is somewhat less than our Jack-daw. 1824 Latham *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 63 Razor-billed Auk.

†**Ra'zored**, *a. rare*⁻¹. Sharp-edged.

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i, Be his teeth razored, and his talons keen,..Yet I ere night will case me in his skin.

Ra'zor-fish. [f. Razor *sb.*]

1. Any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Solen* or family *Solenidæ*, having a long narrow shell like the handle of a razor; esp. the European species *Solen ensis* or *siliqua*, common on sandy shores.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* I. 32 The Sheath, or Razor-fish, resembleth in length and bignesse a mans finger. 1632 T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* III. vii. (1838) 62 Raser-fishes there are. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Dactylus*, .. a name used by many authors for the solen or razor-fish. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 466, I have nowhere met with any rare sea-muscles; only the razor-fish, or Solen, of the Bosphorus. 1884 Goode *Usef. Aquatic Anim.* 707 The Californian Razor-fish (*Siliqua patula*) is also edible.

2. A Mediterranean labroid fish (*Xyrichthys novacula*); also, a related W. Indian fish (*X. lineatus*).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Novacula piscis*, the razor-fish .. the name of a sea-fish caught in the Mediterranean, and some other seas. [Description follows.]

Ra'zor-grinder. [f. Razor *sb.*]

1. One who grinds or sharpens razors.

1833 *Boston Herald* 19 Mar. 4/3, I afterwards met a razor grinder and his wife. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. ii, They are buhl cutters,..razor grinders, glass bevellers.

2. A name given to various birds: **a.** The Australian Dishwasher or Restless Fly-catcher (*Seisura inquieta*). **b.** *dial.* The Night-jar. **c.** *dial.* The Grasshopper Warbler.

a. 1825 Vigors in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 250 A loud noise ..caused by a razor-grinder when at work. 1848 R. Howitt *Australia* 332 The razor-grinder, fitly so called from making a grinding noise as it wavers in one position a foot or two from the ground.

b. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds*, etc. *Norfolk* 153 The night-hawk, or big razor-grinder, as he is more rarely called in the Broadlands.

c. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds*, etc. *Norfolk* 50 This shy, mysterious bird, the 'razor-grinder', as he is often called in the Broad district.

Ra'zor-shell. [f. Razor *sb.*: see quot. 1869.] The shell of a Razor-fish, or the mollusk together with its shell.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 170 The large, brown, common Solen, called the Razor-shell and Sheath-shell. 1794 *Collect. Mass. Hist. Soc.* (1810) III. 190 The shores and marshes afford large and small clams, quahaugs, razor-shells, .. and cockles. 1869 Wood *Com. Shells* (ed. 3) 31 That curious family which are appropriately termed Razor-shells, because, when perfect, the shell looks something like the handle of a closed razor. *Ibid.* 32 All the Razor-shells are edible.

Razour, obs. form of Rizzar. *Sc.*

Razure, variant of Rasure.

Razy, obs. form of Racy.

‖ **Razzia** (ræ'zĭă). [a. F. *razzia*, ad. Algerian Arab. غَزْيَة *ghāziah*, var. Arab. *ghazwah*, *ghazāh* war, battle, military expedition, raid against infidels, f. *ghasw* to make war. Cf. Pg. *gazia*, *gaziva*, from the same source.

The initial *r* of the French form represents a pron. of the Ar. غ approaching to a guttural *r* (*ghr*), also indicated in the form *ghrazzie* formerly used by some English writers:—

1821 Capt. Lyon *Trav. N. Africa* vi. 262 None but the Bedouins appear to approve of these ghrazzies. 1826 Denham *Trav.* 75 These people could lead 3000 men into action, for his ghrazzie was to consist of that number.

Some recent Dicts. give the pron. as (ræ'tsiă) on the analogy of Italian words of similar form.]

A hostile incursion, foray or raid, for purposes of conquest, plunder, capture of slaves, etc., as practised by the Mohammedan peoples in Africa; also *transf.* of similar raids by other nations.

1845 *Athenæum* 8 Feb. 144 If half those seized survive the atrocities of the razzia and the march, it is considered an excellent speculation. 1861 J. G. Shilleto *Fall Rome* ix. 515 The wars of Charlemagne .. were something very different from the freebooting razzias of his Merovingian predecessors.

b. *fig.* = Raid 2 c.

1859 Green *Lett.* (1901) 29 One of our maids has been making a razzia in my study. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 25 He executed what .. we might call a *razzia* upon the remnant of the culprits.

Ra'zzle-da'zzle. *slang.* A word, app. of recent (*U.S.*) coinage, used to express the ideas of bewilderment or confusion, rapid stir and bustle, riotous jollity or intoxication, etc.

1890 Gunter *Miss Nobody* xv (*heading*) Little Gussie's Razzle Dazzle. 1892 Kipling & Balestier *Naulahka* 88 There isn't enough real downright rustle and razzle-dazzle.. to run a milk-cart. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 3/1 Dick, who is still on the 'razzle dazzle'.

b. (See quot.)

1891 *Daily News* 27 July 3/1 A new type of roundabout, called 'Razzle Dazzle', which gives its occupants the pleasant (or otherwise) sensations of an excursion at sea.

So **Razzle-dazzle** *v. trans.*, to dazzle, daze, 'bamboozle', etc. **Razzle-dazzler** (see quot.).

1890 Gunter *Miss Nobody* xiv, I'm going to razzle-dazzle the boys..with my great lightning change act. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 5/2 Two dozen pair of plain socks and half a dozen pair of the sort known as 'razzle-dazzlers'.

Re (rē¹), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **rey**. [The first syllable of L. *resonāre*; see Gamut.] **a.** The second note of Guido's hexachords, and of the octave in modern solmization. **b.** (As in Fr. and It.) The note D, the second of the natural scale of C major. (*rare.*)

c 1325 [see G-sol-re-ut]. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bowge Courte* 258 A balade boke before me for to laye, And lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol. *c* 1550 *Armonye of Byrdes* 185 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 194 Chaungyng their key From ut to rey. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 74 A re, to plead Hortensio's passion. *Ibid.* 77 D sol re, one Cliffe, two notes haue I. 1636 Waller *To Mr. Henry Lawes*, Let those which only warble long,..Content themselves with Ut, Re, Mi. 1818 Busby *Gram. Music* 60 Whatever the key in which the octave is taken, *do* is the tonic, *re* the supertonic.

Hence | **Re** *v.* (in nonce-use).

1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 121, I will carie no Crochets, Ile Re you, Ile Fa you, do you note me?

‖ **Re** (rī), *sb.*² [Ablative of L. *rēs* thing, affair.] In the matter of, referring to.

The L. phr. *in re* is similarly used († formerly also = in reality). *Re infecta*, 'with the matter unfinished or unaccomplished', has also been freq. employed in Eng

1707 Hearne *Collect.* 17 May (O. H. S.) II. 14 Amused by Charlett's trick *re* Tacitus.

Re, obs. sing. *rees* Reis (Portuguese money).

Re, obs. Sc. form of Roe, deer.

Re-, *prefix*, of Latin origin, with the general sense of 'back' or 'again', occurring in a large number of words directly or indirectly adopted from Latin, or of later Romanic origin, and on the model of these freely employed in English as a prefix to verbs, and to substantives or adjectives derived from these.

In earlier Latin *re-* was used before consonants, and *red-* before vowels or *h-*, as in *redīre*, *redimĕre*, *redhibēre* (rarely in other cases, as in *red-dĕre*). The latter form appears in Eng. only in a few words which are ultimately of Latin origin, as *redeem*, *redemption*, *redintegrate*. In later Latin the form with *d* was no longer in use, and *re-* was employed before vowels as well as consonants, as in *reædificāre*, *reagĕre*, *reexpectāre*, *reillumināre*, etc.

In a few words adopted from French the prefix has so coalesced with the main part of the word that its real nature is obscured. In some cases this is due to the combination of *re-* with another prefix, as *ad-* (Fr. *a-*) or *in-* (Fr. *en-*). For examples of these types, see Ransom, Rally, Rampart.

2. The original sense of *re-* in Latin is that of 'back' or 'backwards', but in the large number of words formed by its use, the prefix acquires various shades of meaning, of which the following are the most clearly marked. **a.** 'Back from a point reached', 'back to or towards the starting-point', as in *recēdĕre* to draw back, *recurrĕre* to run back, *redūcĕre* to lead back, *referre* to carry back, *refugĕre* to flee back, *remittĕre* to send back, *respicĕre* to look back, *retrahĕre* to pull back, *revocāre* to call back. Sometimes the sense of 'backwards' is also implied, as in *resilīre* to spring back or backwards. The return of light and sound is expressed in such verbs as *relūcĕre* and *renīdēre* to shine or flash back, *reboāre* to bellow back, *resonāre* to echo, resound. In many cases the idea of force is present, as in *reflectĕre* to bend back, *repellĕre* to drive back, *reprimĕre* to force back, *rescindĕre* to cut back; hence arises the sense of resistance, as in *reluctārī* to struggle against, *repugnāre* to fight against, *reclāmāre* to cry out against, *recūsāre* to refuse. Occasionally the sense passes into that of 'away', as in *removĕre* to move back or away, *revellĕre* to pull away or off. **b.** 'Back to the original place or position', as in *recondĕre*, *repōnĕre*, *restituĕre*, etc. to put back, replace; freq. implying 'back to one's hands or possession', as in *recipĕre* to take back, *redimĕre* to buy back, *rependĕre* to pay back, *resūmĕre* to take back. **c.** 'Again', 'anew', originally in cases implying restoration to a previous state or condition, and frequently occurring as a secondary sense in verbs of the two classes already mentioned; further examples are *recreāre* to create again, *reficĕre* to make again, *reformāre* to form again, *renovāre* to make new again, *refrīgēscĕre* to grow cold again, *revirēscĕre* to grow green again. This naturally passes into cases where the action itself is done a second time, as *recoquĕre* to cook or bake again, *refricāre* to rub again, *regenerāre* to produce again, *retractāre* to handle again, etc. This class of words is largely augmented in later Latin, as *reædificāre* to build again, *rebaptizāre* to baptize again, etc. Many of these later compounds have been adopted in English, and have chiefly supplied the models for the new formations illustrated in § 5. **d.** In some cases *re-* has the same force as Eng. *un-*, implying an undoing of some previous action, as in *recingĕre* to ungird, *reclūdĕre* to unclose, to open, *refigĕre* to unfix, *resignāre* to unseal, *revēlāre* to unveil. More rarely it expresses direct negation, as in *reprobāre* to disapprove of. **e.** 'Back in a place', i. e. 'from going forward', with verbs of keeping or holding, as *retinēre* to hold back, *religāre* to tie

back or up, *refrēnāre* to rein back, *reprehendĕre* to (seize and) keep back; or 'without going on or forward' with verbs of rest, as *remanēre, residēre, restāre* to stay or stop behind, *requiēscĕre* to stay quiet, etc. Other shades of this sense appear in *relinquĕre* to leave behind, *reservāre* to keep back, store up.

Even in Latin the precise sense of *re-* is not always clear, and in many words the development of secondary meanings tends greatly to obscure its original force. This loss of distinct meaning is naturally increased in English, when the word has been adopted in a sense more or less remote from the strict etymological significance of the two elements which compose it. In many cases the simple word to which the prefix is attached is wanting in English; in others a change of sound or shifting of stress frequently assists in disguising its original sense.

In the Romance languages, as in later Latin, extensive use was made of *re-* as a prefix in verbs and verbal derivatives, and some of the words thus formed are among the earliest which were adopted in English, the immediate source being OF. To these and later adoptions from French belong many of the commonest words beginning with *re-*, as *rebate, rebound, rebuke, rebut, recoil, redress, refresh, regain, regard, regret, remark*, etc.

3. Words formed with the prefix *re-* first make their appearance in English about the year 1200. In the *Ancren Riwle*, the first text in which such forms are prominent, there occur *recluse, recoil, record, relief, religion, religious*, and *remission.* Towards the end of the century Robert of Gloucester uses *rebel, receit, release, relic, relief, remue, repent, restore, revest.* In the 14th c. the stock is largely increased, especially in the writings of Langland, Chaucer, Wyclif, and Trevisa, and by the year 1400 the number in common literary use is very considerable. During the 15th c. the additions are of less importance, but about the middle of the 16th an extensive adoption of Latin forms or types begins; the French element at this time is small in comparison, though it includes some important words. Towards the end of the 16th c. *re-* begins to rank as an ordinary English prefix, chiefly employed with words of Latin origin, but also freely prefixed to native verbs, a practice rare before this period, though Wyclif, Trevisa, and others have *renew* (after L. *renovāre*). Such formations, however, are common in Elizabethan writers: Shakespeare has *recall, regreet* (frequent), *relive, requicken, resend, respeak, restem, retell* (thrice), and *reword*, and many others occur in contemporary literature, as *rebuild, recast, refind, reflow, regather*, etc. Since 1600 the use of the prefix has been very extensive, though the number of individual formations appears to have been smaller in the 18th century than in the 17th and 19th.

The rapidly increasing use of *re-* in the early part of the 17th c. is strongly marked in the dictionaries of Florio and Cotgrave, both of whom freely invent forms with this prefix to render Italian or French words which begin with it. Many of these reappear at a later date, and most of them might be formed again at any time: the following may be quoted as specimens of those which have obtained little or no currency in later writers.

1598 FLORIO, *Rabbellimento*, a .. rebeauetifying. *Rimeritare*, to remerit or deserue againe. **1611** — *Raccordare*, .. to reaccord. *Ricapricciare*, to re-affright. *Ricombattere*, to recombat or fight againe. *Ricompire*, to recomplish or end againe. *Riboccare*, to re-enbogue, to remouth. *Rimaledittione*, a remalediction. *Rimollire*, . to remollifie, to resoften. *Risperso*, resprinckled. *Ristoppare*, to restop, to stop againe **1611** COTGR., *Rabuser*, to reabuse. *Reaffranchi*, reaffranchised. *Reblandir*, to reblandish. *Redaigner*, to redaign. *Rabituer*, to .reinure.

4. In English formations, whether on native or Latin bases, *re-* is almost exclusively employed in the sense of 'again'; the few exceptions to this have been directly suggested by existing Latin compounds, as *recall* after L. *revocāre*. In one or other application of this sense, *re-* may be prefixed to any English verb or verbal derivative, as *rearrange, rearranger, rearrangement*; *reignite, reignitible, reignition*; *resaddle, resaddling*; *resettlement*, etc. In all words of this type the prefix is pronounced with a clear *e* (rī), and frequently with a certain degree of stress, whereas in words of Latin or Romanic origin the vowel is usually obscured or shortened, as in *repair* (rǐpēə·ɹ), *reparation* (repărēɪ·ʃən). In this way double forms arise, with difference of meaning, which in writing are usually distinguished by hyphening the prefix, as *recoil* and *re-coil, recover* and *re-cover, recreate* and *re-create.* The hyphen is also frequently employed even where there is no doublet, when emphasis is laid on the idea of repetition, as *bind and re-bind*, or when the main element begins with a vowel; before *e* it is usual to insert the hyphen, as *re-emerge, re-enter, re-estimate*, the use of the diæresis, as *reëmerge, reënter*, being much less frequent.

There is naturally a greater tendency to give full stress to the prefix when the simple word precedes the compound, as in *make and re-make, state and re-state*; this may also happen, but in a less degree, in cases where *re-* does not mean 'again', as *act and react.*

b. *Re-* is occasionally doubled or even trebled (usually with hyphens inserted) to express further repetition of an action, but this practice is rarely adopted in serious writing, although *re-* is readily prefixed to words of which it already forms the first element, as *re-recover, re-reform.*

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 3 April 1775 Re-re-re-tried the drill. Not yet compleat! **1838** MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 218 A late publication (or rather re-re-publication of Bowles's). **1844** SOUTHEY *Life Andrew Bell* II. 483, I have read, re-read, and re-re-read your dedication.

5. The extent to which this prefix has been employed in English during the 19th c., and especially during the latter half of it, makes it impossible to attempt a complete record of all the forms resulting from its use. The number of these is practically infinite, but they nearly all belong to one or other of three classes, which are illustrated by the quotations given below. The first of these is also abundantly represented in formations of the 17th and 18th centuries, which are entered in their alphabetical places.

a. Prefixed to ordinary verbs of action (chiefly transitive) and to derivatives from these, sometimes denoting that the action itself is performed a second time, and sometimes that its result is to reverse a previous action or process, or to restore a previous state of things (cf. 2 c).

With nouns of action the force of the prefix may frequently be rendered by 'second' or 'new', and on the analogy of these words it has sometimes been used in this sense with other sbs., as *re-charter, re-invoice.*

1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. ix. 135 To induce him to *reabandon his original belief. **1879** *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 252 With a view to their *reacclimatisation in Switzerland. **1856** F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 164 Mr. Page was too discreet to *readjudicate the matter. **1885** *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 151/2 Each lot will be sold subject to *re-admeasurement. **1883** *Knowledge* 6 July 6/2 When the metal becomes dull, *reamalgamation is necessary. **1874** SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 80, I regret having overlooked this *reannouncement of Mr. Bain's views. **1875** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 103 To *reapportion the supply of labor **1884** *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 707 The *reapportionment of electoral power. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 394 Acting as checks or wedges to prevent their *reapposition and cementation. **1821** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCVI. 195 The reexamination and *reappreciation of the assertions. **1880** NICHOL *Byron* 84 His frequent resolutions, made, *reasseverated, and broken. **1884** *Law Times* LXXVI. 333/2 If the assignor paid his debt he would be entitled to *reassignment. **1802–12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 285 The force of expansion and contraction (repulsion and *re-attraction). **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i, 'I won't have my hair curl', . *rebawled the beauty. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 389/3 The wax is then .. *re-bleached. **1881** *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 375 A refurbishing and *rebrandishing of weapons. **1877** LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 8 These. are broken and *rebroken until the rock is reduced to dust. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii 74 The *re-bursting forth .. of the pacificated cities. **1880** E. OPPERT *Forbid. L.* iv. 110 Serious efforts for their recovery or *recaptivation. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iv. i. 417 Tycho Brahe .. *recatalogued the stars. **1885** *Law Times* LXXIX. 217/2 The effect of *re-certificating a man who has been dishonest. **1863** *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 218 Jupiter .. was *re-chiselled into St. Peter. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/5 Bills deposited by the principal railway companies for the *re-classification of their rates. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 437 The catheter must be thoroughly *recleansed. **1874** T. H. GREEN *Introd. Hume* (1890) 41 Why make them over again by abstraction and *recomplication? **1884** *Law Times* LXXVII. 331/2 The Divisional Courts have been *re-condemned. **1862** T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. xii. 205 Corrected and *recorrected sheets. **1860** FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* iii. 60 *Re-corrupted into a purely mechanical word. **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 306 Will the recognition of the independence of Buenos Ayres ..*recrowd its abandoned harbours? **1877** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 432 Sent back ..to the first pair of rolls for *recrushing. **1827** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 418 He consented to *re-decimate those on whom the lot had fallen. **1815** JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. ix, He re-urged—she *re declined. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. 572 He *redeserts, and offers to negotiate for return of colonies to allegiance. **1830** W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 76 [A panegyric which] has not been *redeserved by any subsequent poet. **1862** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 119 (1875) 335 Meanwhile each of these differentiated tissues is *re-differentiated. **1875** BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* II. xxiii. 315 The British army, sternly *redisciplined, was eager to bound forward. **1807** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XI. 353 The first expedition..was embarked, disembarked, re-embarked, *re-disembarked, about ten times in ten months **1811–31** BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 261 No counting, no collection, no *re-display, is necessary. **1856** *Q. Rev.* XCIX. 396 We are not going to *re-dissect the 'Essais'. **1882** *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U S* 623 The gold has been *redissolved and reprecipitated. **1872** *4th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 11 The *re-docketing and revival books **1830** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 87 Malt that has suffered injury..will not be recovered by *redrying it. **1879** *Macm. Mag.* XL. 135 The opportunities of *re-earning a character. **1811–31** BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 225 Recession out of or *re-emanation from it. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 374 The torpid creatures .. *re-empowered with life. **1815** *Zeluca* III. 212 Zeluca devoted all her attention to *re-engrossing him. **1823** BENTHAM *Not Paul* 376 Peter imprisoned, enlarged, recommitted, examined, and *reenlarged. **1865** MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 65 Let us *re-enumerate them. **1881** LE CONTE *Sight* 97 After this explanation we *reenunciate the law of corresponding points. **1869** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. 283 The *re-equilibration of constitution and conditions. **1851** C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* II. lxxxix, His reasoning in these words he *re-essayed. **1812** J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 195 It often *re-exhilarates my mind to remember the occurrences. **1804–6** SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 282 A writer has no such .. power of *re-explaining them. **1831** T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* III. 301 The Portuguese. first made the power of Europe *re-extend over the realms of Asia. **1846** LANDOR *Hellenics* Wks. 1846 II. 485 With blood enough will I *re-fascinate The cursed incantation. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/3 In *refeeding a fire in a large grate **1898** *Mag. Art* Feb. 220 Firing and *re-firing the bronze with different acids. **1882** *St. James's Gaz.* 24 June 11/1 The same offender has .. become liable to be *reflogged. **1886** C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 200 He quenches his thirst as he *re-fords the stream **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 131 *Refurl the sails. **1812** J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 411 The Warehouse-keeper .. issues a Note for *re-gauging in the following form. **1884** *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 191/3 The *rehanging of the Turner pictures..is now completed. **1866** ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 85 Reconvertible . by actual or potential *rehydration. **1853** CLOUGH *Poems*, etc (1869) I. 359 *note*, The word *spoom* . seems hardly to deserve *re-impatriation. **1863** *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 407 To *re-indorse old quotations in compliance with custom. **1872** BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 281 To be unsphered here and *reinsphered in a promised life. **1826** W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 403, I have, as usual, intended and *reintended to write to you. **1868** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III xxxiv. 255 Nothing less than the *reintervention of the Deity was thought adequate. **1871** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. iv. 356 The Space .. in which the *re intuition or imagination of things occurs. **1882** *Knowledge* No 16. 332 He. reduces the image .. and then shows it by *re-magnification. **1878** F. S WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 359 Being *re-marshalled as empties for the down traffic. **1859** F. MILLS in *Athenæum* 9 July 49 Ere the shining valves *remeet. **1881** H. PHILLIPS tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 19 Thy empty sounds..*Re-mirror all the shadows of thy brain. **1861** LYTTON & FANE *Tannhauser* 34 That .. *Remultiplies the praise of what is good. **1863** LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 160 In proportion as he is always *renourishing his genius. **1881** *Athenæum* 18 June 824/3 A considerable portion of the work was *re-orchestrated. **1890** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 400 *Re-photographing this positive and ruled screen together. **1895** BOYD CARPENTER *Lect. Preaching* 180 The thing. often needs to be translated and *rephrased. **1884** *St. Nicholas* XI. 379 They begin at once to *repitch their tent. **1888** B. W RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. v. 72 He has planned and *replanned this day's tactics. **1823** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 112 The .. monopolist slowly and blankly *repocket-booked his authorities **1882** FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 83 The wheat thus pounded was *re-pounded and sifted. **1828** *Lights & Shades* II. 87, I heard a shot .. and saw a fellow with his gun *reprepared. **1813** T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. IV. *Comm.* xxviii, Before the sound can be *re-propagated from that point. *a* **1878** SIR G. SCOTT *Recoll.* iii. (1879) 172 *Re-proportioning it with reference to its earlier form. **1857** TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 136 Its adoption cannot be *re-proposed under a year's time. **1838** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 191/2 At noon the *repuddling was completed. **1833** KEBLE in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) I. 453 Their continual puffing and *repuffing each other. **1804** EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 87 'Then you think .. that Mr. Conyers is to be married to-morrow!' *requestioned Mrs. Lambert. **1807** J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 323 To tongue mute misery, and *re-rack the soul With crimes. **1881** *Nature* XXV. 15 The *re-radiation which the strip almost instantaneously exerts. **1815** MARY FRAMPTON *Jrnl.* (1885) 246 If [Talleyrand] has refused to *re-rat. **1860** CAPT. DENHAM in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 263 [We] *re-rated chronometers. **1891** H. SPENCER *Justice* 54 This violent reaction will be followed by a *re-reaction. **1864** PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 136 Its provinces rebelled, and *re-rebelled. **1882** H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (ed. 3) 129 In token of his *re-recognised allegiance. **1837** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 248 We must have a *re-reformed one. **1810** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* III 451 No expression of regret escapes the *re-regenerated sinner. **1884** H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 30 A very reasonable rejoinder this seems until there comes the *re-rejoinder. **1861** *Wheat & Tares* 284 He would repent and *re-repent, and die the same. **1891** H SPENCER *Justice* 47 Such acts of revenge and *re-revenge. **1878** NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron* III ii. 268 We can even see the *re-reversal of the lines already reversed. **1875** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* L V. 20 Needlessly *re-rooting myself in the old [ground] **1897** P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 148 The Comptroller *re-scans the parchment and the application-form. **1809** *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 734/1 An incessant succession of conscious sensations or *re-sensations. **1863** *Q. Rev* Jan. 172 Only seventy-five. .were *resentenced to the convict prisons. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 431/1 Henry has *resepulchred the Confessor's bones. **1869** BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* v. 89 The *re-sexing of their sex, they knew to be impossible. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, He *re-shakes hands with Twemlow. *a* **1849** J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 128 When spring *reshowers her beams on the plains **1820** COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 709 A horrid appetite of *re-skinning himself. **1873** BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 6 When the red was holed it was *re-spotted. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 534 The superincumbent hairs falling off and never *resprouting. *a* **1849** POE *Man that was used-up* Wks. 1864 IV. 323 Presently *re-squeaked the nondescript. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 127 Such particular sense ..*re-stimulated into action. **1854** J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 490 The copper leaves, by further *restratification, may be entirely converted into sub-carbonate. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 112 The fields had been stripped and *restripped by every passing caravan. **1848** LYTTON *K. Arthur* II lxxxv, He spreads it out..Strokes and *restrokes it. **1895** G. MACDONALD *Lilith* xlii. 311 Rushing .. to *resubmerge the orchard valley. *a* **1831** A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 62 *Re-submitting to the long dissolved chains. **1818** BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 236 The accession of Elizabeth, and the *re-substitution of the Protestant system. **1865** MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxv, A certain quick spasm of keen *re-sufferance came over her. **1888** A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* 171 My fancy's wings *Resweep Hellenic plains. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 24 One kind of Anagram noticed by Mr. Wheatley..is that

which arises not from the rearrangement or transposition of letters, but only from their redivision or *resyllabification. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* I. 169 Grottoes .. have been *retenanted. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 141 Their being .. *re-tested when returned into store. 1894 Baring-Gould *Kitty Alone* III. 95 The pros and cons were thrashed and *re-thrashed. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* xix. xxvi, Then thrust his sword and *re-thrust. 1864 *Spectator* 440 That he only sent the reports back for the Inspectors to *re-tinker. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 59 He was toasted and *re-toasted, and toasted again. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 302 *Re-tooled the whole of the inscription. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 298, I now *retrack my course to earth. 1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 143 Echo *retrampling every gritty tread. 1805 — in Robberds *Mem.* II. 91 Transmit the annotated manuscript to me for *re-transcription. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 18 They can be more easily altered and *re-trimmed. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* 66 The hairs .. must be *retwisted. 1888 De Windt *Equator* 126 To *re-undergo fresh sufferings. 1881 *Times* 5 Apr. 9/5 The *re-unification of Afghanistan. 1885 Sir C. G. C. Bowen in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 289/1 *Reventilating the question of domicile. 1815 in J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 330 Returned Goods may be *re-warehoused. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 179 The *rewelding .. costs on an average $10.

b. Prefixed to verbs and sbs. which denote 'making (of a certain kind or quality)', 'turning or converting into —', esp. those formed on adjs. by means of the suffix *-ize*.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 497 The required discipline of *re-Americanization. 1885 Coupland *Spirit Goethe's Faust* v. 107 Faust must perforce become *reanimalized. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 478 The church .. *rebourbonized, and reconventualized. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 637/2, I know this to be a good receipt for *rebrowning gun barrels. 1852 *Meanderings of Memory* I. 21 O too *rebrutalized! oh too bereaved! 1885 Coupland *Spirit Goethe's Faust* v. 106 It is the aim of the Devil .. to rebrutalize him. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal., Science of Exhib.* III. p. x*/1 Pressing it in moulds .. and *re-coking it with care. 1895 J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* 310 This journal .. was .. later *re-Englished by another hand. 1894 C. L. Johnstone *Canada* 48 The duty of *refertilising the land. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept 363/3 The *re-Hellenization of the country by the Byzantine emperors. 1890 Earle *Eng. Prose* 421 They have been refashioned, respelt, *relatinized. *Ibid.*, '*Relatinization' provokes cavil. 1804 J. Larwood *No Gun Boats* 29 The uncassocked Prelate in his now *re-layman'd ministerial capacity. 1898 Howells *Open-eyed Conspir.* 100 Miss Gage *rematerialised .. after a moment's evanescence. 1892 — in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 641 To *reobjectivize the phenomenon of their recurrence. 1809 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 273 The army .. will be *reroyalized. 1893 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* II. 298 Selfish, until it becomes *reselfed in God. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 57 Unscrupulous manufacturers .. *resterilize the cans with their contents. 1882 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 667/1 This deposit of the foreign metal may .. be *revolatilized.

c. Prefixed to verbs and sbs. which denote fitting, furnishing, supplying, or treating with something. (Frequent in recent technical use.)

1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 184 The interior of the Chapel was refitted in 1717 and its exterior *reashlared. 1889 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 7/1 What has been the total cost of *re-boilering H.M.S. Salamander? 1871 *Figure-Training* 54 The staymaker should be directed to take out all the bones first and to *rebone them again afterwards. 1862 *Times* 22 Nov. *Advt.*, Lamps *rebronzed, regilt, and repaired. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 212 The central channel must be *rebridged with branching trees. 1853–8 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 340 The body of the church has been almost entirely *recased with stone. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Conse.* I. vi, *Re-chalking his cue. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 513 The glazier .. was engaged to *relead them. 1884 R. F. Coffin *Old Sailor's Yarns* x. 105 To *releather the parral of the main royal-yard. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Oct. 5/4 Renaming and *relettering the streets of Paris with Republican signs. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* (1861) 204 Should the bishop now be *repetticoated. 1884 S. J. Reid *Life Syd. Smith* ii. 46 The Chapel has been *repewed. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. vii. (1872) III. 132, I *repowdered her myself, and readjusted her dress a little. 1884 *Bee-keeping* 24, I *re-queened all my stocks .. with Ligurians. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 151 The means of *re-quicksilvering its reflectors. 1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 113 The contractors had to strip the sod .. and *resoil and resod. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 118, I had all the tools .. necessary for *re-spoking it. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 3/7 Venetian blinds can be *retaped and made equal to new. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 4/3 Putting yarn in a damp cellar .. and then *re-ticketing it. 1845 E. Warburton *Crescent & Cross* I. 166 Re-dressed, *re-turbaned, and re-seated on my carpet.

Rea, sing. of *reas* Reis (Portuguese money).

Rea-, obs. form of Ray-grass.

† Reable, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. Reable *v.*] Legitimate.

1581 N. Burne in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 164/5 To persuade the people that he micht be reable air [=heir] to his father, ye preachit euer .. that promeiss of mariage vas lauchful mariage.

† Reable, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -abill, -hable. [f. Re- + Able *v.*, prob. after F. *ra-*, *rhabiller*.] *trans.* To confirm, to legitimize.

1521 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 282 The Duc [of Albany] chalengethe the iiij^te parte of her conjunctefee to be his enheritaunce .. and is reabled to the same by acte of parliament. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 452 That thay [the children] micht be lawchful and reabillit, be virtew of the matrimony subsequent. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bastardus*, Ane bastard, legitimat and rehabled in his life-time. *a* 1628 Sempill *Picktooth for Pope* 395 Poems (1849), A bastards name doth duly them befit For they were never reabled as yet.

Re-abri·dge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To abridge a second time.

a 1632 Donne 6 *Serm.* ii. (1634) 27 God's abridgement of the whole world was man; re-abridge man into his least volume [etc.].

Reabso·rb, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *réabsorber* (Littré).] *trans.* To absorb anew or again; to take in again by absorption.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 465 Psyche becomes reabsorbed into the ocean from whence she sprung. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. ii, Chaos has reabsorbed him; may it late or never bear his like again! 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 341 Some portions of the jurisdiction assumed by the Pope must .. be re-absorbed into the Crown.

Reabso·rption. [Re- 5 a. Cf. prec. and F. *réabsorption* (Littré).] The action of reabsorbing, or fact of being reabsorbed: *spec.* in *Path.* = Resorption.

1755 Akenside in *Phil. Trans.* L. 328 The continual reabsorption of that moisture by the lymphatics is no less necessary. 1842 T. Griffith *Apostles' Creed* 141 The dream of re-absorption into the divine essence indulged by the Buddhists of Burmah. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 267 As reabsorption in the bladder is at least conceivable, the catheter should be used early.

† Reacce·nd, *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a; cf. late L. *reaccendĕre* (Jerome).] *trans.* To rekindle.

a 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. III. xxxiv. (1650) 96 To kindle and reaccend this tinder.

Reacce·pt, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *reaccipĕre* (14th c.).] *trans.* To accept again.

1623 Rowlandson *God's Blessing* 72 The comfortable assurance of his fathers love and relenting goodnesse to reaccept him. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* IX. v, One caution before I re-accept your fealty. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 28 Henry VIII had insisted successfully that the Scotch should reaccept their engagements.

So **Reacce·ptance.**

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts O. T.* 374 Thou .. hast made thy selfe uncapable of my reacceptance by the law. *a* 1652 Brome *Damoiselle* I. ii, With reacceptance of this thousand pound. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 1 A formal reacceptance of the very disabilities she rebels against.

Reaccess. [Re- 5 a.]

1. Return, renewed access.

1611 Florio, *Recessione*, .. a reaccesse or comming again. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* II. i. § 1 The withering of all things by the recesse, and their reviving and resurrection .. by the reaccesse of the Sunne. 1823 Chalmers *Serm.* I. 178 A Flaming Sword had to .. guard their reaccess to the bowers of Immortality.

† 2. Re-accession (to the throne). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1629 *Ad Populum Phalgræ* I. 54 When such Discourses fill the Town, what less Can be design'd than James's Re-access?

So **Reacce·ssion.**

1825 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maxim., Indications* (1830) 26 Of the course of illegality begun under Lord Eiskine, and pursued under Lord Eldon, the continuation commenced with his re-accession. *a* 1876 in Orton *Andes & Amazons* (ed. 3) 601 The exposure caused a re-accession of the fever.

Reacco·mmodate, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *réaccommoder* (16th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To accommodate, adjust, † array, afresh or again.

1616 Capt. Smith *Descr. New Eng.* Wks. (Arb.) I. 221 Onely her spret saile remayned .., till we had reaccommodated her a Iury mast. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. B 2 He desired to reaccommodate what had been corrupted. 1642 Baker *Chron.* (1674) 125/1 King Edward .. instantly sends to charge that part, without giving them time to re-accommodate themselves.

So **† Reaccommo·derate** *v.* (Cf. Commoderate.)

1613–8 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 200 [He] instantly sends to charge that part, without giuing them time to re-accommoderate themselues.

Reacco·mpany, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To accompany again; † to escort back.

1611 Florio, *Raccompagnare*, to reaccompany. 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 114 Masaniello .. re-accompanied them to their Homes. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* 219 If they will accompany further, many are wont to reaccompany them part of the way.

Re-acco·mplishment. [Re- 5 a] A second accomplishment or fulfilling.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Revelation Unrevealed* § 1 A re-accomplishment [of prophecies] in these last times.

Re-acco·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a] *trans.* To accost again.

1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* v. 105 Merinda .. was forced to joyn with them and re-accost Almeria.

Reaccou·nt, *v.* Also 6 -compt. [Re- 5 a.]

† 1. *trans.* To recount, relate. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. Raccount, and It. *raccontare*, F. *raconter*.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 55 Our Lord proceedeth in reaccomptyng much more ample rewardes. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 166 The King upon this .. reaccounted unto him openly Bramac's embassie with his answer.

2. To account again or anew.

1840 G. S. Faber *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* 44 Every Soul is accounted to be in Adam, until it is reaccounted to be in Christ.

Re-accrue', *v.* [Re- 5 a.] † *trans.* To gather up again (see Accrue 4). *Obs.*

1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 48, I will Assay My fancie .. and re-accrue My Thoughts into their Station.

Reaccu·mulate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To accumulate again.

1874 Lawson *Dis. Eye* 53 If .. the aqueous is found to have reaccumulated, the central point is again opened.

So **Reaccumula·tion.**

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 320 The pressure will tend to prevent a re-accumulation [of dropsical effusion]. 1841 Calhoun *Wks.* IV. 7 There must be a great .. increase of expenditure .. or the reaccumulation of another surplus.

Re-accu·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To accuse again.

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. lx, Who re-accus'd Norfolke for words of treason he had vs'd.

Reaccu·stom, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To habituate again.

1611 Cotgr., *Rabituer*, to reaccustome, reinure. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* xxiii. (1883) 541 Time long enough for my .. hands to reaccustom themselves to gloves.

Reace, variant of Race *v.*³ *Obs.*

Reach (rīʧ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 6 **reche, reache,** *Sc.* **reiche,** 6–7 **reatch,** 7 **reoh,** 6– **reach.** See also Retch *sb.*¹ [f. Reach *v.*¹]

I. An act of reaching.

1. An (*or* the) act of reaching out with the arm (*esp.* to take hold of something), or with something held in the hand. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 205/10 Reache, *perratio* [read *porrectio*]. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 A few good reaches and affections after holinesse are not enough for us. 1692 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 188 It must .. fan the Flame of our Affections, and make them tend upwards with importunate reaches towards Heavenly Objects. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 38 P 1 Her Fan was to point to somewhat at a Distance, that in the Reach she may discover the Roundness of her Arm. 1825 Longf. *Sunrise on Hills* 22 The woods were bending with a silent reach. 1881 'Mark Twain' *Prince & Pauper* xxii. 256 A brawny blacksmith .. made a reach for him.

b. With indication of, or reference to, the space or distance covered in the act of reaching.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 231 Making him fit to take longer reaches without doubling of his legs. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 41 Otherwise the reaches of a created .. fancy would be more extensive than the power of God. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xlix, You needn't take quite such long reaches with your rake. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Mar. 5/2 Their pace then began to fall off, and the reach shortened all through the boat.

† 2. *fig.* An attempt to attain or achieve something; a design or aim; a device, scheme, plan, contrivance. *Obs.* (very common *c* 1590–1700).

1590 Tarlton *News Purgat.* (1844) 84 Master Vickar had a reach in his head. 1621–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* v. i, This is my reach: I'll set Some part a-fire of Diaphanta's chamber. 1678 Butler *Hudibras* III. ii. 1583 But Jesuits have deeper Reaches In all their Politick Far-fetches. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 6 (1740) 34 All which Matters .. could not be so done without some private Reach. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 329 In India this is a reach of deep policy.

† b. Without *a*: Scheming, policy. *Obs.*⁻¹

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 A piece of reach and hazard beyond my apprehension.

3. *spec.* † **a.** A term in dice-playing. *Obs.*⁻¹

1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 59 He calles for, Come on fiue; and there it is: Or else heele haue it with fiue and a reach.

b. *dial.* An addition to wages.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 404 Hay-mowing, corn-cutting, etc., .. when the workmen .. generally obtain a small 'reach' in addition to their daily wages.

4. A single stretch or spell of movement, travel, flight, etc.

1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 4/1 Making two long reaches in his journey hither. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 24 Then wafting at one Reach, they proudly Poach On highest Pinnacle of the fatal Church! 1873 Tristram *Moab* xv. 290 There was a long reach and many a climb up and down before camp could be reached.

b. *Naut.* A run on one tack; a board.

1830 J. F. Cooper *Water Witch* xv, 'Tis by many reaches that the leeward vessel gains upon the wind. *a* 1845 Hood *Pain in Pleasure Boat* 21 Bill, give that sheet another haul — she'll fetch it up this reach 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* s v., A vessel .. is said to be on a reach, when she is sailing by the wind upon any tack. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 783/2 The race back .. was, save one little bit, but a run and a reach.

II. Power of, or capacity for, reaching.

5. The extent to which a person can stretch out the arm or hand, *esp.* so as to touch or grasp something (in early use freq. *pl.*); the distance to which an animal can extend a limb or other part, or to which any limb can be extended.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 77 Kinges haue long armes, and rulers large reaches. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 179 This horse, I may say, had a long-reach. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 591 High from ground the branches would requite Thy utmost reach. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 327 Availing himself of his height, which .. gave him a longer reach. 1897 *Century Mag.* 562/2 Their reach forward is prodigious, as I found .. when my horse's hind hoof cut the heel clean off my boot.

b. In prep. phrases, esp. *within*, *above* or *out of* (one's) *reach*: freq. = Ability to obtain or procure something; power to affect or injure another.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Henry VIII* 219 The bearer .. thought it .. better for hym to bestowe it without the Kynges reche. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 129, I rowe not so farre past my reache. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 86 The Traitor liues .. from the reach of these my hands. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 196 They .. made pray and spoile of whatsoeuer came into their reaches. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 177 The Tigre seeing them out of his reach .. falls a Roaring. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gard.* 197 Those .. cost such vast Sums, that they seem to me above

the Reach of the most wealthy private Gentleman. 1781 Cowper *Conv.* 586 Who .. plucks the fruit placed more within his reach. 1871 Rossetti *Dante at Verona* lxxxii, How the Prince Sunned himself out of Dante's reach.

c. *transf.* of things, in various applications.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xlvi. v, Our rock on Jacob's God we found, Above the reach of harmes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 10 No lawful meanes can carrie me Out of his enuies reach. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 106 The Almighty is above all the reach of these unquiet perturbations. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 103 All of these ten Millions of People are obedient to their Sovereign, and within the reach of his power. 1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* ci, Just past the reach Of foamy billows he lies cast. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 337/1 To plough deeply .. places them [weeds] out of the reach of frost.

d. Power of reaching far.

1825 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 40 Although he has weight length and reach .. yet has he lost every battle.

6. Capacity or power to perform or achieve some action, attain to some state or condition, etc. (Chiefly with preps., as in 5 b.) a. of persons.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 18 Whom to annoy is beyond my reache and abilitie. 1592 Babington *Comf. Notes Gen.* I. § 9 The mouing of others..to consider what wanteth to a multitude in this land, and so relieue them according to their reaches. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 176 His Learning was above ye common Reach. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 40 The fault is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 28 A picture of active yet simple virtues, which are within every man's reach. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* vii. 163 Anything like sustained reasoning was beyond his reach.

b. of things.

1611 Tournkur *Ath. Trag.* II. iv, Any circumstance That stood within the reach of the designe Of persons. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 21 In respect of Actions, within the reach of such a Power in him. 1711 W. King tr. *Naude's Refined Politics* iii. 91 A very great design with a long reach, and contrived with much judgment. 1800–24 Campbell *Margaret & Dora* ii, Dora's eyes of heavenly blue Pass all painting's reach. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 58 The highest reach of science is, one may say, an inventive power.

† c. Of the voice: Range, compass. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Music* 7 That compasse was the reach of most voyces. 1674 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) II. 39 Mrs. Knight .. who sang incomparably, and doubtlesse has the greatest reach of any Englishwoman. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 429 All he does is forced, like one that sings above the Reach of his Voice.

7. Capacity or power of comprehension; extent of knowledge or of the ability to acquire it; range of mind or thought.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) iv, The ignorant .. hereof, whose reach hath not been so ample as others. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 168 His high reach and deep wit, whereby he apprehended the knowledge of all things vnder the cope of heauen. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 793 Let this appease The doubt, since humane reach no further knows. 1671 — *Samson* 1380 How thou wilt here come off surmounts my reach. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 47 Be sure your self and your own reach to know, How far your genius, taste, and learning go. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 79 P 3 Has a long reach in detecting the projects of his acquaintance.

b. In prep. phrases, as *above, beyond, out of (one's) reach.* (Cf. 5 b.)

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. § 23 This saiyng..whiche is fathered on Socrates .., What is aboue our reach, we haue naught to doe withall. 1573 H. Middelmore in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 5, I sayd they were matters owt of my reache, and farre from myne acquayntawnce. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. xii. (1614) 60 Many things they [Planets] foretold to Alexander .. beyond the reach of men. 1671 Milton *Samson* 62 Which herein Happ'ly had ends above my reach to know. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 P 1 If my Readers meet with any Paper that in some Parts of it may be a little out of their Reach. 1848 Macaulay *Fredk. Gt.* Ess. (1877) 663 Nothing beyond the reach of any man of good parts.

c. In phr. *of (a) great (deep,* etc.) *reach.* (Very common *c* 1585–1710; in later use only without article.)

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 143/1 In matters of policie he was verie prudent, and of a great reach. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1128 A man of greater reach and courage. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II (1851) 54 Men more audacious, and precipitant, than of solid and deep reach. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 103 They that had a deeper reach, were not so positive in their judgments. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 246 P 8 Plumbeus acknowledges Levis a Man of a great Reach. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 54 If one..delivered his Stories in Verse, another of inferior Reach and Invention would naturally give them..in plain Prose. 1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* 151 To claim that they have been overrated, and are not men of high reach.

8. Of the mind or mental powers: Range of efficiency in speculation, acquisition of knowledge, penetration, etc.

c 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxxvi. iv, Pleasures past the reach of mind. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 1 The mysteries of our religion are above the reach of our understanding. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 2 The events..must be such as do exceed the reach of any created intellect. 1725 Watts *Logic* (1736) 271 Matters of Fact .. which lye beyond the Reach of our own personal Notice. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 337 The most refined human intellect, exerted to its utmost reach.

b. With *a.* (Approximating to sense 12 c.)

1687 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 261 Hath not this Dr. of Divinity a strange reach of reason? 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 5 Those who have a sufficient Reach of Understanding to comprehend the .. ordinary Course of Nature. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 21 Perhaps no Child of my Years had ever more Cunning, or a readier Reach of Thought. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 186 The 'Utopia' of Sir Thomas More .. shows a reach of thought far beyond his contemporaries.

9. Range; scope; extent of application, effect, influence, etc.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 2 Their sentenses include so large a reache. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 37 These wordes .. the reach of their meaning, is farther, then you woulde lightly imagine. 1600 Heywood *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 99 My simple wit Can never found a judgment of such reach. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) II. vii. 378 When we compare the shortness of his life with the reach and depth of his views. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. 100 A process of wide reach and abundant results in English.

10. Range (of carrying or traversing). a. of a gun, or shot.

1571–91 Digges *Pantom.* (1591) 179 The first parte of the violent course of Gunners, commonly termed the peeces pointe blanke reache. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 28 They could not go by, without coming within reach of our Muskets. 1698 T. Froger *Voy.* 21 In order to level the shot within reach of the Place. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 171 Captain Saunders alarmed them unexpectedly with a broadside, when they flattered themselves they were got out of his reach. 1805 in *19th Cent.* (1899) Nov. 725 We were now without any opponent within reach of our guns.

b. of the eye or sight.

1623 Milton *Ps.* cxxxvi. 94 Above the reach of mortall ey. 1667 — *P. L.* xi. 380 The Hemisphere of Earth .. Stretcht out to amplest reach of prospect lay. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 119 P 2 Those Heavenly Bodies which lie out of Reach of Humane Eyes. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 353 The capacity and the reach of the eye are developed by practice, and by experience.

c. of the voice.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, The travellers .. were soon beyond the reach of the voices.

11. Power or possibility of getting to (or as far as) some place, person, or object; distance or limit from which some point may be reached. Only in prep. phrases, as in 5 b.

1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 263 That has .. within his reach A scene so friendly to his favourite task. 1806–7 J. Berksford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. i, No knife in your pocket nor house within reach. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* ii. 23 Mrs. Temple had never been very happy while within reach of markets and shops. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. v, All the people within reach had suspended their business.

III. That which reaches or stretches.

12. A continuous stretch, course, or extent: a. of some material thing or space.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xvii. 3 A great eagle with great winges, with a long reach of members. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 68 Darksome night .. dimming the spacious reach of heaven. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, The outmost reach of Body must needs be bounded. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 440 Exposed to the whole reach of the Western Ocean. 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* x, The glades and reaches of gentle park and meadow.

b. of time.

1814 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets* 49 His look with the reach of past ages was wise. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* xii. 323 Some mountains are now constantly active, and have been so in all the reach of history.

c. of immaterial things. (Cf. 8 b.)

1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. III. ii. § 66. 452 A prodigious reach of learning distinguishes the theologians of these fifty years. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* iv. 31 A reach of love, and wisdom, and power to which it is impossible to set bounds.

d. The space over which something extends or is distributed.

1850 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* i. (1874) 9 The marine and fresh-water animals having each their own reaches.

13. *spec.* a. That portion of a river, channel, or lake which lies between two bends; as much as can be seen in one view. Also the portion of a canal between two locks, having a uniform level.

1536 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 58 The same catche beyng under sayle in the reche over agaynste Lymehowse callyd Limehowse Reche. 1562 Phaer *Æneid* VIII. X iv, They pluckyng swift their Ores, that .. tyre their limbs, And reatches long they win. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 33 Rasing as it goes the high bankes with their curving reaches. 1784 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 95 The king .. examined every reach and turning of the river. 1798 A. Young *Trav. France* 99 The river presents one reach, crossed by the bridge, and then dividing into two fine channels. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* v. 242 Occasionally threading some narrow channel, to enter again some magnificent reach.

† b. A bay. *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvii. 39 They spied a certayne reache [Gr. κόλπος] with a banke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* v. xxix. I. 108 All the coast thereof is very full of creekes and reaches. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v. vii. 156 The opposite shoar, on the same side of the Sea, but..over a reach, or bay. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A reach at sea, *duorum promontoriorum intervallum.*

c. A headland or promontory. *Obs.* exc. *U. S.* (local).

1562 Phaer *Æneid* I. A iij, On either side the reaches hie ..And vnder them the still sea lyeth. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A headland, a furland, a reatch, a land marke. 1627 E. F. *Life Edw. II.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 45 Twice had they gained St. Vincent's rock, but, from that reach, were hurried back, with sudden gusts and tempests. 1897 in *Cent. Dict.*

14. A bearing-shaft or coupling-pole.

1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 478 The Reach, or bearing-shaft [of a bicycle] is the most important portion.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1887/1 A reach for a certain description of city wagon is shown in Fig. 4190.

15. = Rache *sb.*[2]

1897 M. H. Hayes *Points of Horse* xx. (ed. 2) 222 If it runs down the nose in the form of a line of no great width, it is known as a 'reach' or 'stripe'.

† **Reach,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Reach *v.*[2]] An act of clearing the throat, or of retching.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 41 [He] cleered his vois with a hem and a reach, and spat oout withal. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A reach, or reaching to vomit, *vomendi nisus.*

Reach (rīʧ), *v.*[1] Forms: a. *Infin.* 1 rǽcan, 3 ræchen, 2, 4 rechen, (5 -yn); 4–5 reche, (5 ric(c)he, 6 rech), 4–5 reiche, (5 reyche, 6 *Sc.* reich), 6 reache, (7 reatch), 6– reach. *Pa. t.* (*a*) 1 rǽhte, 3 rehte, 4 reiȝte, reighte; 1, 3 ráhte, 4 raȝte, 4–5 raghte; 4 rauhte, rauȝte, -tte, 5 rawȝte, 4–6 raughte, (6 roughte); (and *pa. pple.*) 4 raht, 4–5 raȝt, 4–6 raght, (4–5 ragh, 5 *Sc.* racht); 4 5 rauht, (4 rahut, 5 rauth), rauȝt, (4 rauȝht, 5 rawȝt), 5–9 raught, (5 rawght, rought, 6 *errón.* wrought), *Sc.* raucht, (6 rawcht); also *pa. pple.* 4 i-rawt. (*b*) 4–6 reched, (4 recched, 5 rechid, reychid), 6–7 reach'd, 7 reachd, reacht, 6– reached. β. 4, *Sc.* 5–6 reke, (4 reque, 5 *Sc.* rek), 5–6 (9) *Sc.* reik, (6 reyk), 8 *Sc.* reek, ryke, (9 rike). *Pa. t.* 4 reked, 6 *Sc.* reikit. [OE. *rǽcan* (also *geræcan*) = OFris. *reka, rets(i)a, resza,* MDu. (Du.) *reiken,* MLG. *reiken, reken,* OHG. (G.) *reichen*:—OTeut. **raikjan* of uncertain relationship.

The various parts of the verb exhibit considerable variety of form at different periods. In ME. the normal vowel *ǽ* of the infin. and pres. is sometimes replaced by *ā, ē,* or *ī.* The latter is unusual; the other two (see Ratch *v.*[1] and Retch *v.*[1]) have probably been developed by back-formation from the pa. t. *raught,* on the analogies of *catch, caught* and *stretch, straught.* Mod. dial. forms differing from the standard *reach* are *rei(t)ch, rey(t)ch* (Yks.), *raich, reigh* (Lanc.), *rache, raych* (Devon), etc., in addition to the northern forms with final *-k* (as in *streek* beside *stretch*), which are recorded from *c* 1400 and survive as *reek, ryke* (Sc.), *reak, raik* (Yks.), *reik, reyk* (Lanc.), etc.

The normal West Saxon form of the pa. t. was *rǽhte,* giving ME. *rehte, reihte* (rare). From the typically northern OE. *rǽhte* came the usual ME. *raught(e,* which continued in general use down to *c* 1600, and was frequently employed for half a century later, but is now only archaic, or dialectal in the forms *raucht* (Sc.), *rought* (Lanc., Chesh., Staff.) and *raught* (West Midl.). The new preterite form *reached* (cf. northern *reekit*) appears about 1400, but is comparatively rare before 1600. For other modern dial. variants of the pa. t. and pa. pple. (mostly due to analogy) see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

In addition to *rǽcan,* OE. had also the form *geræcan,* the use of which is naturally prominent in those senses in which stress is laid on the full completion of the action (see sense 4). In some senses (as 4 b, 4 c, and 5) the verb occurs chiefly or exclusively in the preterite form *raught,* which in later use was perhaps not clearly associated with *reach* in its other applications.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To stretch out, extend, hold *out* or *forth* (one's hand, arm, etc.).

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvi. 246 Ic rǽhte mine hond to eow. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 1620 In þæt hate fyr .. þær hy leomu rǽcað .. to bærnenne. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxviii. 28 Se oðer rǽhte forð his hand. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19791 To saint petere sco raght hir hand. *a* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 83 Drynke he a syrupe of roses..and after, reche out his armes a lityll. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 54 He raught out his right foot and dubbed me in the necke. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 375 Iulius Cæsar raught out his foot for Pompeius Pœnus to kisse. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 19 Some of us would have reach'd their arms over the Table, to take the Goblet. 1755 Ramsay *To Jas. Clerk* 48 [He] will at naithing stap or stand, That reeks him out a helping hand. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxx, Unused example from the grave [shall] Reach out dead hands to comfort me.

b. Of a tree: To extend (its branches).

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 54 He shall flourish, And like a Mountaine Cedar, reach his branches, To all the Plaines about him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 213 Where any row Of Fruit-trees..reachd too far Thir pamperd boughes.

c. To thrust (a weapon) *forth* or *up* by stretching out the arm.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iii. 33 At that instant reaching forth his sweard .. He smote him. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 93 He raucht his halbert up, and brack An image that stood starin' out.

† d. To launch, direct, aim. *Obs.*–[1].

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 840 He would his impudent lewde speache Against Gods holie Ministers oft reach.

2. To hold out (a thing) and give (it) *to* a person; to hand *to* one. Also const. with *dat.*, and occas. with simple object.

a. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 62 Hærfest to honda herbuendum ripa [bleda] receð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 26 He ys se ðe ic ræce [*Hatton MS.* ræche] bedyppedne hlaf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3649 (Cott.) Quen it [mete] es dight þou it him reche [*Fairf.* salle þou hit reiche]. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 47, I..bade one reche me a booke. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 His stappemoder rechid to hym a pece that he myȝhte drynke. 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* iii. 15 Reach me the cloke y^t^ thou hast on the, & holde it forth. 1582 in *Confer.* II. (1584) M iij, The Greke testament being reached vnto him, he refused to reade it. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 4 Reach a Chaire, So now (me thinkes) I feele a little ease. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 5 It

pleased God with a strong hand and stretched-out Arme, to reach the Gospel unto them. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 59 Taking out your picture .., I reached it to her. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 339/2, I reached him the letter.

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 790 (Cott.) Quen sco þis frutte biheild, Sco..tok and ette and raght adam.

β. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vii. 42 Reik to the man the price promist. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* iii. 230 With that he rais and reikit me this bill. 1868 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 129 [She] cried 'Reik me this, reik me that'.

b. With advbs., as *back, down, forth, out, round, up.* † Also *to reach up*, to surrender.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 758 Obire recouyre me þi rewme, or reche vp þe girdill. *Ibid.* 817 þis renke & his rounsy þai reche vp a croune. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 148 Thai .. raucht the cop round about full off riche wynis. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 198 [He] brake it, and then raught it forth to theim. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 517, I caused some of the Nailes to be reached vp to me. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 172 Beg of the Lord to reach you out the Lord Jesus. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 5 The burdened trees reached forth fruits of irresistible temptation. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, The beaker I reach back More rich than I took it.

†c. With immaterial object: To give, yield, render; to grant, bestow, communicate, etc. *Obs.*

c 961 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer 1885) 139 þara anra, þe for neode him þenunge æt þæs mynstres ingange ræcan scylon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5308, I sal þe to þe kinge beteche, And siþen þe mi blissing reche. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1369 Vche duk .. Schulde com to his court .. to reche hym reuerens. c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* iv. (*Fox's Confess.*) xvi, Heir I reik the [= thee] full remissioun. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxv. 1 Unworthy of the least of all thy goodness, abundantly reached out unto us. a 1718 Rowe (J.), Through such hands The knowledge of the gods is reach'd to man.

3. a. To deal or strike (a blow); † to give (a wound). Const. *to, at*, or dat. Now *rare.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 420 To philip sic rout he raucht,.. He gert him galay disyly. c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1347 He raught a stroke to Ferumbras. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 630 Schir Rannald raught to the renk ane rout wes vnryde. a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. iv. (Arb.) 66, I with my distaffe will reache hym one rappe. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 57/2 Egathus raught Haco such a wound, that the vpper part of his huer appeared bare. 1666 Sancroft *Lex Ignea* 24 God hath reacht us now an Universal Stroke. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 19 A sudden punch which he reached at the nose of his lordship. 1847 Chalmers *Romans* xxx. II. 82 Faith..reaches that exterminating blow whereby the body of sin is destroyed.

†b. To give (a kiss). *Obs. rare*—1.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2351 Þou kyssedes my clere wyf, þe cossez me raȝtez.

4. To succeed in touching or grasping with the outstretched hand (or with something held in it), or by any similar exertion.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 207 Se hrof..wæs þæt man mid his handa nealice geræccean mihte. a 1000 *Satan* 169 Eala . þæt ic mid handum ne mæg heofon geræccan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24464 Me-thoght moght i..wit mi hand him ans reche.. I suld ha ben all hale. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 353 Who taugte hem on trees to tymbre so heighe, There noither buirn ne beste may her briddes rechen. 1530 Palsgr. 680/2, I reche a thyng with my hande... I can nat reache it, myne arme is to shorte. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* III. i. 156 Wilt thou reach stars, because they shine on thee? a 1704 Locke (J.), Having let down his sounding-line, he reaches no bottom. 1747 Gray *Cat* 22 She stretch'd in vain to reach the prize. 1858 Kingsley *Poems* 113 If I could but reach that hand.

†b. To obtain by seizure or otherwise; to procure, gain, acquire, get possession of. *Obs.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an 885 þa metton hie xvi scipu wicenga & wiþ þa gefuhton, & þa scipo alle geræhton, & þa men ofslogon. a 1000 *Ibid.* an. 918 Hie ne meahton nanne mete geræcan. 11.. *Ibid.* (MS. C.) an. 1066 Hi ne micte þa brigge oferstigan, ne sixe gerechen. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 106 Tho hit bi-com that he haȝte, And of his eyre briddes y-raȝte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1912 þe beistles] thoght selcutli god þat þai hade raght þair kindle fode. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 733 After .. his rychesse is raust he schal ben redy serued. a 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 67 With hapless hand no man hath raught Such hap as I. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* II. xlv, Then had yee raught Fames richest Diadem. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* ix. 290 All his diuelish wit, By which he raught the Wreath.

†c. To seize in the hand; to take or lay hold of; to carry off. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 229 A trestille Edward rauht, þat heuy was of pais. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 453 He .. hyre in armys racht & hyre embrasit. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5284 Scho .. raȝt him by þe riȝt hand & raikis to a chambre. c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cv. vi, Great people yt daye the death hath raught. a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 272 Then raught they hym..twise winding him about. 1591 R. Wilmot *Tancred & Gismunda* III. iii, She raught the cane, And with her owne sweet hand she gaue it me. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv ix. 30 The hand of death hath raught him. a 1686 Middleton *Mayor of Queenborough* iv. ii. 155, I was surprised by villains, and so raught.

absol. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 94 Least .. his now bolder hand Reach also of the Tree of Life, and eat.

transf. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Porrex* vii, Can I complayne of this reuenge she raught? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 338 Princes are not to reach, but to trample on recreations.

†d. To receive, catch, suffer. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1347 He raught a bowe on hys hede. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3554 Of the Jewes cruwelle mykel persecucionne he raght.

†e. To fetch, heave (a sigh). *Obs. rare*—1.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 Groane sighs deepe reaching with tears his lyers ful he blubbred.

5. Const. with preps. and advbs. a. To take or snatch *from* a person or thing; to take *away, hence, out, up.* Now only *arch.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 799* Þou must rewle all my realm qwen I am raght hyne. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 837 Thes knyghtes, that Beues raught fro Bradmond. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 Tybert .. raught out his ryght colyon. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. *Rich. III*, xx, [The king] of kyngdome I bereft, His life also from him I raught away. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T., First History*, He raught a truncheon from a pine by chaunce. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 179 Many in their prime and best yeares are raught hence. 1634 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xix. § 12 Those bodies, which being alive shall be raught up into the air. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xviii, They frae a barn a kabar raught. 1863 W. Lancaster *Praeterita* 51 Old confusions, which .. Raught from my helm the garland of its praise.

b. To draw or bring towards oneself (esp. to take down) *from* a certain place or position; to lift *up*, take († or pull) *down*, etc.

c 1450 *Merlin* 697 The damesell .. raught hym vp be the honde. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 61 b/1 He..ran and raught doun the Calf that they had made. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 66 Ill fortune me that daye befell, Whan first my bowe fro the pynne I roughte. 1647 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 67 Men of martyrdom, that could reach down With strong arms their triumphant crown. 1649 R. Hodges *Plain. Direct.* 17 He raught it from the shelf, when I wrought it with him. 1746 Collins *Ode to Fear* 33 [The Bard] reach'd from Virtue's hand the patriot's steel. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxiii, [He] reached down his hat. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* viii. 43 She reached from the ..shelf her..cup of ink.

†c. To take *in, to*, or *unto*, oneself. *Obs.*

1588 Kyd *Housch. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 253 First wold I that the parched earth did riue and raught me in. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 441 That same [rod] hath Iesus Christ now to him raught. 1660 Bloome *Archit.* C b, Calimachus..reached unto himselfe the Basket.

6. To succeed in touching with a weapon or with the hand in delivering a blow († hence, to strike or smite).

Beowulf 556 Ic aglæcan orde geræhte. 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1477 Gii þat on wiþ his swerd raust. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1193 What riuk so he raust he ros neuer after. c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2923 Richard raught him with a barr of bras. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 63 He .. rought hym wyth soo grete a myghte, that sterke deed he ouerthrew hym. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* XII. cvi, The inuincible Dardanian with one stroke, Raught Aiax Beauer and unplumed his hed. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 126 If you can conveniently reach your adversary upon the longe.

b. To succeed in affecting or influencing by some means; to impress, convince, win over, etc.

1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 801 Assaying by his Devilish art to reach The Organs of her Fancie. a 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 45 Being sensible that I was thoroughly reach'd; and the Work of God rightly begun in me. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* x. (1872) 83 Men's opinions must be reached by reason, not by force. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 15/3 They [the merchants] know how Chinese are to be reached.

7. a. Of things (or of persons in respect of some part of the body): To come into contact with, to touch; to extend so far as to touch.

a 1225 *Juliana* 56 Hu hit grond in hwet so hit rahte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24390 It raght mi hert al thoru þe rote. c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 284 With hir feet she therthe reighte, And with hir heed she touched hevene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 144 þe paume haþ power to .. receuen þat þe fyngres rechen 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1029 A Bridge of wondrous length .. reaching th' utmost Orbe Of this frail World. *Ibid.* IV. 988 His stature reach the Skie. 1704 Pope *Windsor F.* 193 Now his shadow reach'd her as she run, His shadow lengthen'd by the setting sun.

b. Of immaterial things, in various applications derived from 7 a and 8, *esp.* to succeed in affecting or influencing.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 190 To help the, þat no harm þe reche. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 267 The stroke slided a syde & kyt a sondre all That it rought. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 89 Who can be angry now? What Enuy reach you? a 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* iv. iii, There is no mercy in mankind can reach me. 1675 H. More in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 347 Nor does that [conclusion] reach the present Controversie. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 287 P 3 Liberty should reach every Individual of a People. 1761 Gray *Odin* 48 Pain can reach the Sons of Heav'n! 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 223 There's sic parade, sic pomp, an' art, The joy can scarcely reach the heart. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1861) 259 Libels which the ordinary process of the law reached, and would have been quite sufficient to punish.

8. To come to, arrive at (a place, object, or point in space), to get up to or as far as.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1320 Two dayes þey sailled .. lond ne hauene reche þey ne myght. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 10 Reken with reverence þay rechen his auter. 1563 B. Googe *Eclogs*, etc. (Arb.) 109 Now was the Son got vp aloft, and raught the mydle Lyne. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. vi. 273 Sooner than a man would have thought [they] raught the banke on the further side. 1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 110 The point not onely again reacht the Line, but passed beyond it. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 107 P 2 You may easily reach Harwich in a Day. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xi, The steps of stone, By which you reach the donjon gate. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xiv. 96 Brought him to rest before he had reached the bottom.

b. With personal object, in various applications.

1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 22 Those strong unexpected Turnadoes..sometimes reach him as far as Brasil and Jamaica. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. xv. 177 Pete's letter had reached him.

c. Of sounds: To come to (the ear, a person or place).

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxx, Fame had before the escape of Richard told..wch raught her open Ears. 1671 Milton *Samson* 177, I hear the sound of words; thir sense the air Dissolves unjointed e're it reach my ear. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxi. 11 My name, perhaps, hath reach'd your ear. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 5 Where rumour of oppression and deceit..Might never reach me more! 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, The alarm reached the royal residence. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 10 Every syllable should reach the ears of the auditors.

d. Of the eye, a gun, etc.: To carry to (a point).

1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 556 Eternitie, whose end no eye can reach. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 72 What degree the Gun must be Mounted to, to reach the Mark. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 240 What no eye can see, No glass can reach.

9. To arrive at, to attain or come to (a point in time, a condition, quality, etc.): a. of persons.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 29 Till ryper yeares he raught. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii 24 As proud a Fortune As this that I haue reach'd. 1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2, I hope I shall be able to reach the proper order. 1709 Pope *Ess. Criticism* 145 Nameless graces which no methods teach, And which a master-hand alone can reach. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxix. 35 He reach'd the height of power and place. 1789 *Trifler* No. 35. 448 Our poets..frequently reach the climax of absurdity. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. i. 60, I believe few, if any, of the modern archers in long shooting, reach four hundred yards. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 228 Wychf..had already reached middle age.

b. of things.

1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 197 Thy desire..leads to no excess That reaches blame. 1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 7 But supposing the Law reach'd the Intention of the Promoters of it. 1744 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Rel.* 215 The means..will not reach that end. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 696 In the eye Of public note, they reach their perfect size. *Ibid.* IV. 662 His faculties .. there only reach their proper use. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* x. II. 262 This little work reached a second edition.

10. a. To succeed in understanding or comprehending. ? *Obs.*

1605 B Jonson *Volpone* IV. i, *Sir P.* I reach you not. *Lady P.* Right, sir, your policy May beat it through thus. a 1627 Middleton *Wom. beware Wom.* v. i, But how her fawning partner fell I reach not. 1662 Dryden *Wild Gallant* IV. i, I do not reach your meaning, Sir. a 1715 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* III. Pref. 3 The Meaning of this dark Expression I do not reach. a 1822 Shelley *Tasso* 16 The words are twisted in some double sense That I reach not.

b. To succeed in acquiring or obtaining.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 303 Zenodorus .. could not reach the art of tempering the metalls as it was used by the ancients. c 1709 Prior *Charity* 4 Had I all knowledge..That thought can reach, or science can define. 1782 Cowper *Charity* 304 Knowledge such as..only sympathy like thine could reach. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 318 Paying a small sum yearly,..according as I could conveniently reach it.

11. To stretch; to draw or pull *out* † or *in*; †to extend (one's power). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. Ratch *v.*[1] 3, Retch *v.*[1])

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Min heafod sceal beon on eorþan gecyrred, & mine fet to heofenum gereahte. c 1275 *Serving Christ* 5 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Crist..on rode was rauht. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4829 Þoure fon ssolle hor poer among ow wide reche. a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 348 He rauhte þe Rolle..Wiþ his teth. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2549 Than they raughte in the reyne and a-gayne rydes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 682 An huge breste, No litel wombe, and wel out raught the side. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 167 Whilest the members are reached and stretched with many strains and convulsions. 1648–60 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Het leder Recken*, to Stretch or Reach out leather. 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words* s.v. *Reech*, A pair of small shoes require to be reached.

II. Intransitive senses.

12. To make a stretch *with* the arm or hand; to extend the arm, hold out the hand. Also of the arm or hand: To stretch out.

Beowulf (Z.) 748 Ræhte ongean feond mid folme. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Hwon God beot þe, recheð forð mid hoðe honden. c 1305 *St. Andrew* 95 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 Here armes whan hi vpward reiȝte bicome as stif as treo. c 1400 N. Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxix. (B. N. C.) lf. 92 The disciples seten..so þat þey alle myȝte reche into þe myddes and ete of one disshe. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 48 The ye to se,..the fote to go, the hand to hold and rech. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 779 What hinders then To reach, and feed at once both Bodie and Mind? 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* 5th Air, Let me ryke up to dight that tear.

b. Const. *to* or *unto* (a person or thing), usually with implication of catching († or striking) at. Now only *dial.* (also *absol.*, to help oneself at table).

a 1000 *Satan* 437 Efe .. ræhte þa mid handum to heofoncyninge. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2445 þe lionesse seyȝe þat sight And rauȝt to B[eues], with out faile. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10882 Ho raght to hym radly, reft hym his sheld. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 7/1 But these two.. raught to their weapons. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 192 Reach to the Pompions, there's an end of the Lettices. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 232 This Paiment, however reacht to, is, they say, presented to God by the Pope. 1847 Halliwell, *Reach-to*, to reach out one's hand, so as to help oneself. 1890 Austin Clare *For Love of Lass* iii, Now do as the missus bids you, and reach to. Your father's son 'll be always welcome at my table.

c. Const. *after, for* (a thing).

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 136 Whan she dronken hadde hir draughte, ful semely after hir mete she raughte. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. lx. (1633) 118 A Gentleman..raught in the morning for some paper. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1336 Rouzing up himselfe, for his rough hide He gan to reach. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. de Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 33,

I was..reaching for my Sword to defend myself to the last Gasp.

d. To grasp or clutch *at*. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 Master Sexten ..Gredily raught at a goblet of wyne. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 11 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. Ded., The Third reached not at all at Honor. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 66 Stretching the laws to reach at those whom they could not fairly come at in other way. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* III. 372 Wherefore reach At things which, but for thee, .. Had been my dreary death?

e. *fig.* of mental striving.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* II. 131 The soule is of an intelligent nature, reaching after the knowledge of high and hidden things. **1845–6** TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. vii. 261 Some of old had been reaching out after this. **1870** J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. v. 109 His mind reaches forward with a strong presentiment to the thought of a Moral Governor.

13. To make a stretch of a certain length; to succeed in stretching one's arm, etc., so far.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1840 Na creatur in liue..moght to grund or reche or riue. *Ibid.* 11673 Þe frut hu sulde man reche vnto. **13**.. *Sir Beues* (A) 1623 [Beues] knette þe rop þar while Ase hi3 ase a mi3te reche. *c* **1402** LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xvi, With myn hede unto the welle I raughte. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 344 He lifte vp his swerde. and he slytte the shelde as fer as that he raught. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xiii, He cowde not reche to the mete with his mouthe. **1535** COVERDALE *Eccl.* vii. 23 She wente .. so depe that I might not reach vnto her. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 471 By reaching beyond his reach, he reacheth nothing at all. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 289, I am not yet so low, But that my nailes can reach vnto thine eyes. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 140 With solitarie hand Reaching beyond all limit. *absol.* **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 593 All other Beasts..envying stood, but could not reach.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 27332 Als ferre als he may reche, þe forme o scrift til him he teche. **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 257 As farre as I can reache by coniecture. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 87 *Lu.* Melodious were it, would you sing it. *Ju.* And why not you? *Lu.* I cannot reach so high. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* v. 7 *marg.*, His hand cannot reach to the sufficiencie of a lambe. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 51 This woman hath herein reached beyond your conceit. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. § 5, I might now reach out to Exotick Plants.

14. To stretch out (continuously), to extend; to project a certain distance (*above*, *beyond*, etc.).

a. a **1000** *Riddles* lxvii. 7 (Gr.) Ic gom mare þonne þes middangeard .. wide ræce ofer engla eard. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 990 Rædton wide geond werþeoda wrohtes telgan. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 2232 Do we wel and make a toure, .. þat may reche heghur þan heuen. *Ibid.* 8080 (Gott.) Lang and side þair broues wern And recched al a-boute þair ein. *a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1022 Hir tresses yelowe .Unto hir helys down they raughten. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þe schadowe rechez vnto Lempny. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 77 b, Saynt Austyn asketh a questyon: How hye recheth the hous of perfeccyon. **1623** GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 A partition..which reached up to the floore of the garret. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 21 The Portico..reaches along the whole front of the Church. **1751** LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 28 These Frames reached about 2 Feet above the common High-water Mark. **1822** LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* II. 63 The wings reach very little beyond the base. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 72 These vast domains, reaching from the Ebro to the Carpathian mountains.

β. c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Fgipciane*) 1320 Þe sone cane fare bemys strek, þat fra þe hewine til erd can rek. **1462** *Extr. Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 144 The sayde. akeris of land..on the northt half of the gat rekand to the Wenlaw. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 12 His berd Rekand doun the lenth neir of a yerd. **1824** MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 191 He sought for through-ban's that wad rike.

b. Of immaterial things, in various applications.

a **1000** *Sal. & Sat.* 293 Yldo .. ræceþ wide langre linan. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6311 Þe mercy of God .. reches over alle, bathe fer and nere. **1443** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 Hir contemplacioun rauht up to the hevene. **1535** COVERDALE *Dan.* iv. 22 Thy greatnesse increaseth, and reacheth vnto the heauen. *a* **1656** HALES *Gold. Rem* (1688) 1 How far his intent and meaning reacht. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 2. 10 His Jurisdiction reaches even to the Councils of Princes. **1769** *Junius Lett.* I. 9 It reaches beyond the interest of individuals. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 131 The exclusion of Englishmen reached even to men of Norman descent born in England.

c. Of a period of time, or with reference to duration of time.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 554 Þe tother part..reches fra þe begynnyng Of mans lyfe un-til þe endyng. **1535** COVERDALE *Lev.* xxvi. 5 The wyne haruest shal reache vnto the sowynge tyme. **1622** CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 120 These things..do reach from the beginning of the Lease to the top of the Inheritance. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ₱ 4 That Portion of Eternity which is called Time,. reaching from the Beginning of the World to its Consummation.

d. To suffice, be adequate or sufficient *to* (also with *infin.*). Chiefly of money. ? *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 230 His rentes ne wol nau3te reche, no liche metes to bugge. **1456** SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 168 He aw till allow thai gudis as payment of his costis .. in alsferr as thai mycht reke. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 159 Abilities will not reach to suffer for God, though they seeme to act for him. *a* **1657** BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 215 Every one was to pay..what ye profite of ye trade would not reach too. **1733** TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. (Dubl.) 142 As much of the middle sort of Wheat as his Money would reach to purchase.

e. To amount *to*.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 129 *Hotsp.* What may the Kings whole Battaile reach vnto? *Ver.* To thirty thousand. **1887** STUBBS *Mediæv. & Mod. Hist.* 360 Another sum of the same amount, reaching..to £120,000.

15. † **a.** To move, proceed, go, spread. *Obs.*

Some examples would also admit of being taken in sense 16, the history of which is somewhat obscure, in the absence of quotations for the 15th and 16th centuries.

a **1000** *Riddles* xvi. 27 (Gr.) Siþþan ic þurh hylles hrof geræce. *c* **1205** LAY. 16265 Bruttes weoren balde & rehten ouer walde. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5003 Tydynges ronne, þat ouer al reches; .. þat Romayns were aryue on land. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 447 Up he stert & on his way he raught. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 3852 Þus ra3t he fra þis reuir be many ru3e waies.

† **b.** To go *on*, or proceed *to* (a place or point); to run *into*; to penetrate *to*. *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 15788 (Cott.) Ilk dint þat þai him gaf it reked to þe ban. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 168 To othir placis of holynes þey rau3te. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 5510 [Alexander] Ra3t on to þe reede See & reiid þare his tentis. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. x. 554 Fra north on sowth the streme it strekys In tyll the Rede Se quhille it rekys.

c. *Naut.* To sail on a reach; (see also quot. 1867).

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* v, The sloop wearing round, reached in for the land. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Reaching*, sometimes used for standing off and on. .A vessel also reaches ahead of her adversary. **1884** *Hunt's Yachting Mag.* Apr. 150 A rattling breeze . got up .. and she reached along like a schooner.

16. To attain or succeed in coming *to* a place, point, person, etc.; † to come *up* (to).

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 Posting on with such diligence that by darke night hee reached to Caleri. **1651** CROMWELL *Lett.* 4 Aug in Carlyle, To give the enemy some check, until we shall be able to reach up to him. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xviii. (1840) 318 They could not reach back to the boat before it was dark. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. vii, The public voice..seldom reaches to a brother or a husband, tho' it rings in the ears of all the neighbourhood. **1802** H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 19 When we had reached to this stage of our proposed journey.

b. With other constructions. Also with specification of distance covered in attaining to a point.

1591 R. WILMOT *Tancred & Gismunda* I. ii, He neuer sought, with vast huge mounting towers To reach aloft, and ouer-view our raigne. **1622** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 1222 Hastings that before raught hither with his rear, And with King Edward join'd. **1627** SIR R. GRANVILLE in *Ld. Lansdowne's Wks.* (1732) II. 336 We had not raught a musket-shot out of the Town. **1760–72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 138 At length, reaching near the door. **1799** E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* III 55 Continually receding until they have both reached as far as they can go.

c. Of the eye, a gun, etc.: To carry.

1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 166 They gave backe from thence foot by foot .. so farre as a dart shot raught from the wall. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 40 The Power of the English, who command as far as their Guns reach. **1885** G. ALLEN *Babylon* i, As far as the eye could reach in either direction.

17. To attain *to* an achievement, condition, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 20026 A thusand year moght i noght reke .. Til tend part of hir louing. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1930 Alle þe penaunce þat þou mayst do Ne may nat reche here godenes to. *c* **1330** — *Chron.* (1810) 195 In armes is þer none þat to þie renoun reches. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 159 Another secret close intent, By marrying her, which I must reach vnto. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokeshire* vii. (1891) 55 Great aboundance of Wheat, barlie and other graine, not rechinge in finences to Castlemartyn. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts O. T.* 373 By no humane meanes which thou canst reach unto.

b. Const. with *infin.* Now *rare*.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11385 Elles moght not kinges thre Haf raght to ride sa ferr ewai. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 217 And he may not reche for to greue obere, þan he bycomeþ angry and cruel to hym self. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 142 They could only reach to lay their garlands of admiration at his feet.

† c. To attain *to* (knowledge of). *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* vi. 3 *note*, His countrie-folks .. not reaching to his godhead and divine generation did take offence or scandal of him. **1594** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 6 Festus..heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. § 5 To conclude there is no such thing as Reason and Demonstration because a natural Fool cannot reach unto it.

18. To undergo stretching. *rare*. Now only *dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 148 Bi him that rauhte on the roode. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Rechyn, as lethyr, *dilato, extendo*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 88/32 To Reche, *distendi*. **1823** MOOR *Suffolk Words*, s.v. *Reech*, If your hat be too small it will 'reech i' the wearing'.

† **19.** To start up. *Obs.*[−1]

a **1450** *Le Morte Arth.* 3191 Hys chambyrlayns wakyd hym ther wt all, And woodely oute of hys slepe he raught.

Reach (rīt∫), *v.*[2] Now only *dial.* (cf. RETCH *v.*[2]). Also 5 **areche**, 6–7 **reche**. [OE. *hrǽcan*, = ON. *hrækja* to spit, f. OE. *hráca*, ON. *kráki* spittle, expectorated matter.

The apparent absence of the word in literature from the OE. period to the 15th c. is remarkable, but there can be no doubt of its continuity.]

† **1.** *a. intr.* To spit; also, to make an effort to clear the throat, to hawk. *Obs.*

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* v. 43 Ȝif he ðonne ðæt wif wille forsacan, ðonne hræce hio him on ðæt neb foran. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 148 Wið geposu & wið þæt man hefelice hræce, genim ðas wyrte [etc.]. [*c* **1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 290 Areche, ne spitt to ferre, ner be ye slow of herynge.] **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 58 Crieng or reching so loude as she can, so to stere her selfe. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus, Screo*, to reache in spittyng.

† b. *trans.* To spit or bring *up* (blood or phlegm). *Obs.*

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 142 Ȝyf hwa blod swiþe hræce, genime ðysse ylcan wyrte [etc.]. *c* **1550** LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Liij, Gume of a Peache tre geuen to hym that rechit or spitteth bloud, helpeth greatly. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 59 For them that raught vp bloud at the mouth, he prescribeth to take Mints in a broth. **1606** — *Sueton.* 189 Hee never durst once spit and reach up fleame.

2. *intr.* To make efforts to vomit; to retch.

In 18th c. freq. *to reach to vomit* (cf REACHING *vbl. sb.*[2]).

1575 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes* Wks. 165, I poore soule which close in caban laye, And there had reacht til gaule was welneare burst. **1636** BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 47 As hee was reaching or striving to vomit. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xliii. 285, I shall reach confoundedly, and bring up some clotted blood. *a* **1776** R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 51 She .. reached to vomit very much.

Reachable (rī·t∫ăb'l), *a.* [f. REACH *v.*[1]]

† **1.** Able to reach *to*. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 A tower reachable to heaven!

2. That may be reached.

1824 L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* II. 5 *note*, My father .. had strong oak shutters put on the outside of all the reachable windows in our house. **1873** W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xvii. 229 If through the sense of smell Her heart were reachable.

Reache, variant of RECCHE *v. Obs.*

Reached, *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [? f. REACH *v.*[1] 11.] ? Stretched, strained.

1650 WEEKES *Truth's Confl.* ii. 45 It doth arise from their own reached and unworthy carriages towards God.

Reachelesse, obs. form of RECKLESS.

Reacher (rī·t∫əɹ). [f. REACH *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which reaches.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 120/1 Hold in your rapier; for though I have not a long reacher, I have a short hitter. **1598** FLORIO, *Recatore*, a bringer, a reacher. **1667** WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 111 [Prynne] spoke to Jennings the reacher of the records that he should let him have any record. **1819** BYRON *Juan* II. clxv, The highest reachers Of eloquence in piety and prose. **1899** *Daily News* 9 Oct. 6/2 Shamrock .. has proved herself to be a good runner, a fine reacher.

† **b.** A certain type of beggar. *Obs.*[−1]

1607 DEKKER *Jests to make you Merry* 35 There is a new company arising,..and these call themselues Reachers, they walke together Male and Female [etc.].

† **2.** An exaggerated statement, 'stretcher'. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II x (1614) 157 Adrian had a Vineyard eighteen miles square, which hee hedged with those slaine carkasses, as high as a man can reach (a reacher I thinke). *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Monmouth.* IV. (1662) 51, I can hardly believe that Reacher, which another writeth of him, that with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright.

Reaching (rī·t∫iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. as prec.]

1. The action of REACH *v.*[1], in its various senses. Also with *out*, *up*.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John *Intr.* 7/3 Mið ræcing [L. *porrectione*]. *Ibid.* 8/11 Mið racing honda [L. *extensione manuum*]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Rechynge, or stretchynge, *extensio*. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alcance*, ouertaking, obteining, pursuing, reaching. **1662** BETTY VERNEY 19 Apr. in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1899) IV. 21 The reaching up of my armes. **1760** LAW *Spir. Prayer* I. 55 A natural .. reaching after that eternal light **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 138 The reaching-out of the bodily organs. **1884** *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 783/2 According to all accepted tenets, mere running and reaching [in yacht-racing] is poor work.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 333 All the reachings and graspings of a vivacious mind. **1846** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1883) II. I. i, Reachings forward unto the things that are before. **1871** SPENCER *Princ. Psych.* II. § 300. 82 All reasoning .. is a reaching of the unknown through the known.

† **2.** A reach or stretch of country. *Obs.*[−1]

1727 in M. A. Richardson *Hist. Table-bk. Leg Div.* (1843) I. 401 There are many hills and reachings for many miles.

3. *Comb.* **reaching-post** (see quot.).

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.*, *Reaching-Post*, in rope-making, a post .. fixed in the ground at the lower-end of a rope-walk. It is used in stretching the yarn by means of a tackle.

Rea·ching, *vbl. sb.*[2] Now *dial.* [f. REACH *v.*[2]] The action of retching † or (in OE.) spitting. Also *pl.* (freq. in 18th c.).

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 174 Þis sint tacn adlles magan; ærest gelome spættunga oððe hræcunga. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIV. iv, The said herbe . is greatly commended for the reaching and spitting of blood. **1655** CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. vi. 24 Coughing, Yawning, Reaching, and Hiccoughs. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 481 First hungry, then sick again, with reachings to vomit. **1777** G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 238 They groaned most pitifully, had violent reachings.

Reaching (rī·t∫iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. REACH *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That reaches, in senses of the vb.

1. Of the hand, etc.: Stretching out to or after something; able to reach far.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 86 Great men haue reaching hands. **1681** T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 A sad Experiment I have made Of the long reaching Arm of Kings. **1817** KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 362 Fauns and satyrs taking aim At swelling apples with a frisky leap And reaching fingers.

b. Characterized by reaching forward (with the legs. Cf. REACH *sb.* 5).

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* XXV, She broke from the long stride of her trot into a reaching canter.

2. Having great (mental) reach; far- or deep-reaching. (Freq. in 17th c. Now *rare*.)

a. of thoughts, views, plans, etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 It ys nedfull.. [to] chese a sotell man, þat hauyn most stalworth tokenyng, and most rechand argument. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. 289 A reaching thought will search his deepest wits. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 207 To have so reaching and attentive a prospect of all things. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 840 St. James gives a short Draught of the Matter, but very full and reaching. 1836 BROWNING *Life of Strafford* (1891) 140 The views of the lord deputy, somewhat more reaching than their own, startled them.

b. of the mind, etc.; rarely of persons.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 3 Such reaching wyts, as bend theyre endewours too thee vnfolding thereof. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* 2 Then Pallas gaue a reaching head, With deepe conceites, and passing wit. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 161 The reaching soul of the renowned Des-Cartes. 1845 BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* 27 May in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. vii. 269 A very clever reaching mother.

3. Stretching; capable of stretching. *rare*—1.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 46 They saw that in such cases of Treason the King's honour was made of reaching Leather.

† **4.** ? Attractive, 'fetching'. *Obs.*—1

1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* v. i, My Book-strings are sutable, and of a reaching colour.

Hence **Rea·chingly** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* iii. 31 Very reachingly and comprehensively Prophetically.

Reachless (rī·tʃlĕs), *a.* [f. REACH *v.*[1] + -LESS.] That cannot be reached.

1628 SIR W. MURE *Doomesday* 318 What glorious lights Must beautifie those reachlesse hights. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 951 The hot little dog looking wistfully into the reachless warm water. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. 121 Aloof upon her reachless rock, sat cold the Loreley.

Hence **Rea·chlessness.** *rare*—1.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 26 As one should love a star.. who knows The distance of it, and the reachlessness.

Reachless, obs. variant of RECKLESS.

Reach-me-down, *a.* and *sb.* [REACH *v.*[1] 5 b.]

A. *adj.* Of clothes: Exposed for sale in a finished state, ready for wearing, ready-made; also, cast-off, second-hand.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxiv, The most splendid reach-me-down dressing gowns. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 4/1 The reach-me-down finery of the East-end exquisite.

B. *sb.* A ready-made or second-hand garment. Chiefly *pl.*

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* xv. 148 Two new pairs of second-hand machine-made reach-me-downs. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 13/1 The wide-awakes, billycocks, ulsters, and reach-me-downs.

attrib. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 674 We preferred going to a reach-me-down store, as Prawle styled it.

Reachy (rī·tʃi), *a. rare.* [f. REACH *sb.*[1] + -Y.] That has a long reach.

1888 *Poultry* 27 July 377 Game Cocks (four)—First (Plattin) a beautiful Black Red, very reachy, capital style.

Reack, obs. variant of RICK.

Reacknow·ledge, *v.* [RE- 5 a. In early use suggested by L. *recognoscĕre* or F. *reconnoître.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To recognize, confess, acknowledge.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 225 (1877) 123 You, syr herald of Fraunce,.. for ever herafter, shall reacknowledge your dutie, gevynge place to the heralde of Englande. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 10 He teacheth vs in oure prayers, to reacknowledge oure selues synners.

† **2.** To reconnoitre, explore. *Obs. rare*—1.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ix. 196 To find out and reacknowledge the natures, dispositions and inclinations of all the Enemies Commaunders.

3. To acknowledge again or anew.

1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 70 King Henry set at libertie went .. to Pauls Church, the Clergy, Nobility, and Commonalty reacknowledging all obedience to him. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 614 If then .. they have broke in peeces his Church, and renounced the only-certain grounds of his law, they must .. restore both to their former integrity by reacknowledging them. 1715 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 232 This puts me in mind of reacknowledging your continu'd Endeavours to enrich me.

Hence **Reacknow·ledgement, -ledging.**

1598 FLORIO, *Resipiscentia,* .. a reacknowledging. 1611 *Ibid., Riconoscenza,* reacknowledgement.

Reacquai·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make acquainted again; to bring back into acquaintance.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. i. xii, Tract of time at least all memory Will quite debarre, that reacquainten mought My self with mine own self.

So **Reacquai·ntance,** renewed knowledge.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. ii. (1713) 183 Your reacquaintance of those many and most noble Truths that Philotheus recovered into your Mind.

Reacqui·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réacquérir* (15th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To acquire anew.

a 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 225, I perceived one of them .. that had almost quite lost its colour, to have reacquired a very fair blew. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 361 Their penitential Tears.. Had strove lost Heav'n and Love to re-acquire. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 291 The established interests .. would, after the first novelty of an independant choice, shortly reacquire their natural ascendancy. 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.* L. 712/2 By losing an English domicil, he re-acquired a Scotch domicil, his domicil of origin.

Hence **Reacqui·red** *ppl. a.*

1839 JAMES *Louis XIV,* II. 299 To ensure durability to the reacquired power of the queen. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 524 This regeneration of the tips and reacquired sensitiveness.

So † **Reacqui·st** *v. Obs. rare*—1.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 166, I will endeavour to re-acquist you the kingdome or dye in the attempt.

† **Reacqui·te,** *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To requite.

1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 395, I shall accompt my self bounden to reaquite your gentilnes with semblable pleasures. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (1809) 405 His bountyfulnes and liberalitie whiche they would God wyllynge shortly reacquyte. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 166 So might he also hope in time to come, to be reacquited.

React (*ri*ækt), *v.*[1] [See RE- 2 a and ACT *v.* Cf. F. *réagir* (18th c.), late L. *reagĕre* (5th cent.).]

1. *intr.* To act in return, or in turn, *upon* some agent or influence. Also without const.

Sometimes used loosely when previous action is merely implied or possible.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. 141 If fire doth heate water, the water reacteth againe .. vpon the fire and cooleth it. 1724 SWIFT *Answer* Misc. (1735) V. 21 Because, the Soul her Power contracts, And on the Brother Limb re-acts. 1772 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) V. 233 God does not continue to act upon the Soul, unless the Soul re-acts upon God. 1832 MACAULAY *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 5 July, Government and society are cause and effect—they re-act on each other. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. l. 61 Applause reacts upon the orator.

b. *spec.* in *Chem.* of the action of reagents.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 415/1 The nitrous acid soon .. reacts on the other metals, and dissolves them. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 359 Chyle of different qualities may react with varying energy on the lymphatic glands.

2. *intr.* To act, or display some form of energy, in response to a stimulus; to undergo a change under some influence. Const. *to* (in recent use).

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 393 Though all sense .. be made by reaction, nevertheless it is not necessary that every thing that reacteth should have sense. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 67 The less severe cases .. are beginning to feel the influence of their new diet; but Wilson and Brooks do not react. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 895 The tendency to expand is increased by darkness..: light has the contrary effect, and the one half always reacts more powerfully than the other. 1892 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 409 Plants may gain..various aptitudes for reacting to light and gravitation.

3. *intr.* To act in opposition to some force. Const. *against.*

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* p. xx, I know that some individuals react against the strongest impediments. 1871 *Daily News* 31 Jan., He .. did all that lay in him to react against the cry, *à Berlin.*

4. *intr.* To move or tend in a reverse direction; to return towards a previous condition.

1875 TENNYSON *Queen Mary* IV. iii. 246 Heaven help that this re-action not re-act Yet fiercelier under Queen Elizabeth. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2/1 His father was a strong Wesleyan, and the son, as was natural, reacted towards the Church of England. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/4 Silver reacted 2½, but rallied 1½ on dealings.

† **5.** *trans.* **a.** To exercise in turn. **b.** To drive back, to reflect. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 386 The spirits of many.. meeting no assimilables wherein to react their natures, must certainely anticipate such naturall desolations. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 731 Every thing that suffered and reacted motion, especially polite bodies, as looking-glasses.

Hence **Rea·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Reattidne,* a reacting, or reaction. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea, & Choc.* 60 The acting and reacting which they have one upon another. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iv. 173 The actings and reactings that take place between man and man. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 A kind of reacting sympathy. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 245 Some modification in the reacting tissue.

Re-act (*ri*æ·kt), *v.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + ACT *v.*] *trans.* To act, do, or perform a second time.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Invisible World* III. v, Encouraging a man, by the prosperous event of his sin, to re-act it. *a* 1721 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 18, But.. I fear my treacherous Will Wou'd live re-acting the like Ill. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* IV. xv, The gay shepherdesses and gallant swains, who sought to renew and react the pastoral Arcadia. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* VI. 144 They..wait only the leave or bidding of circumstances to re-act their part.

Reaction (*ri*æ·kʃən). [f. RE- + ACTION; cf. REACT *v.*[1] and F. *réaction* (*a* 1610).

Florio (1611) uses 'reaction' to render It. *reattione* (mod. *reazione*): see REACTING *vbl. sb.*]

1. Repulsion or resistance exerted by a body in opposition to the impact or pressure of another body.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. 139 Of reaction .. in locall motion, that each agent must suffer in acting and acte in suffering. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 47 It must be compressed in return, by the Re-action of the Skull. 1800 VINCE *Hydrost.* i. (1806) 11 The reaction of the sides of the vessel against the fluid. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 524/2 The reaction of the jets caused the rotation of the machine.

fig. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 5 It is the method of Charity to suffer without reaction. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxi. Wks. 1684 IV. 687 In such a Soul as this, there is a perpetual re-action, an impatience of the presence of any thing which may trash, incumber or oppress it.

2. The influence which a thing, acted upon or affected by another, exercises in return upon the agent, or in turn upon something else.

1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 232 A continual action of God upon the Soul, and a re-action of the Soul upon God. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 434 The effects of high or low prices on agriculture, and the re-action of culture on price. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I. 2 Action and reaction have thus gone on from prehistoric ages to the present time. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18*th C.* I. i. 12 Mr. Darwin's observations upon the breeds of pigeons have had a reaction on the structure of European Society.

b. *Chem.* The action of one chemical agent on another, or the result of such action.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 9 The great care that is requisite to prevent the re-action of this acid is an objection to its use. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 67 Owing to the feebler affinities of these elements, the reactions take place with less vehemence. *Ibid.* 435 The vegetable bases when in solution have generally a decidedly alkaline reaction upon test papers.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* **a.** The supervention of an opposite physical condition, as the return of heat after cold, or of vitality after shock.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 498 If an intire immersion in cold water be employed, and the body be in a fit state to produce reaction, a full .. perspiration will follow. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 165 The first impulse to the re-action of the heart has been found to have been given by these means. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 652 The cold bath, when not followed by a healthy reaction, is anything but a tonic.

b. The response made by the system or an organ to an external stimulus.

Reaction of degeneration, 'a gradual diminution and final loss of faradic excitability of both nerves and muscles, consequent on degeneration and atrophy of both' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). A variety of this is called *Reaction of exhaustion.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 359 This condition is known as the reaction of degeneration, and is found in serious injury or disease in the motor nuclei of the anterior cornua. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 347 The reaction to light was lost in both eyes.

4. A movement towards the reversal of an existing tendency or state of things, esp. in politics; a return, or desire to return, to a previous condition of affairs; a revulsion of feeling.

In 1816 referred to as a French use of the word (*Edinb. Rev.* XXVII. 480).

1801 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Fr. Rep.* I. xii. 122 If I have delayed sending you the sketch of the re-action at Naples [etc.]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliv. *note,* That perpetuating of factious quarrels, which is called in modern times Reaction. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 161 Like every other excess, fanaticism provokes a reaction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 256 In the ancient as well as the modern world there were reactions from theory to experience.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *reaction period, stage, time*; **reaction engine** or **machine,** a small apparatus in which the motive power is derived from the reaction exerted by escaping steam; **reaction process,** a method of treating galena, depending on the chemical reaction which follows upon roasting and fusing (Raymond 1881); **reaction wheel,** a water-wheel impelled by the reaction of escaping water.

1868 *Model Steam Eng.* (1895) 82 *Reaction or resistance engines, described at pages 7 and 8. 1863 GANOT *Physics* § 380 In *reaction machines steam acts by a reactive force like water in the hydraulic tourniquet. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., **Reaction-period,* the period of reaction or return of vitality after a shock. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 619 In the *reaction-stage of many cases of local asphyxia, there is distinct evidence of heat. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 152/2 It appears..that the *reaction time varies with the loudness of the report. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 524/2 The old *reaction wheel consisted of a vertical pipe balanced on a vertical axis, and supplied with water.

Hence **Rea·ctional** *a.*, characterized by reaction; **Rea·ctionally** *adv.*

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 87 Under certain circumstances the mind may be likely to move reactionally. 1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* v. 207 This artificial reduction of temperature is followed by a slight reactional rise.

Reactionary (*ri*æ·kʃənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REACTION + -ARY[1]. Cf. F. *réactionnaire* (19th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, reaction.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 497 The intensity of the subsequent displeasure would be aggravated by this reactionary sentiment. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xviii. 40 The results of the year that followed were decidedly reactionary.

2. Inclined or favourable to reaction.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 161 The reactionary members of the council had suggested a call of parliament. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 The fixed ideas of a reactionary statesman.

B. *sb.* One who favours or inclines to reaction.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 The reactionaries .. watched for some change of fortune.

Rea·ctionist, *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A marked or professed reactionary.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lii. (1865) VI. 266 As usual with reactionists in social life, .. they mistook the cause of the disease. 1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVIII. 137 Nobody except the chronic reactionist and constitutional grumbler wants to keep back the colored people.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 177 To the clergy and the reactionist lords he would not yield a step. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 4/2 The Liberals..did not expect that the reactionist tendencies of the Government would be expressed so strongly.

Rea·ctive (*ri*æ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REACT *v.*[1] + -IVE. Cf. F. *réactif* (18th c.), It. *reattivo.*]

A. *adj.* † **1.** Repercussive, echoing. *Obs.*—1

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 357 Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill The hollow rock, and loud reactive hill.

2. Acting or operative in return.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxi. 103 Every body that acts, is at the same instant both active and re-active 1851 H. Spencer *Soc. Stat.* 318 We have to consider, not only what is done for the afflicted, but what is the reactive effect upon those who do it.

3. *Path.* **a.** Supervening on a previous opposite state; due to reaction.

1828–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 434 The patient .. was not rendered faint by the re-active glow that ensued upon his quitting the water. 1885–8 Pye-Smith *Fagge's Princ. Med.* I. 51 Such patients .. sometimes pass into a condition of reactive pyrexia.

b. Recuperative; responsive (*to* a stimulus).

1828–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 704 There is no longer any rallying or reactive power remaining. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 193 These granules are feebly re-active to light. *Ibid.* 293 Delicate children, with little reactive power.

4. Characterized by reaction (sense 4).

1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 24 The reactive tendency to preserve the text by recurrence to a standard. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 77/1 He constantly inclined to reactive measures.

B. *sb. Chem.* [ad. F. *réactif.*] A reagent. *rare.*

[1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 546 Chemical tests, or, as the French call them, *reactives.*] 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. iv. 192 A chemist should be employed for preparing a proper reactive. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, Ch. Avison* ix, Reviewing learnedly the list complete Of chemical reactives.

Hence **Rea·ctively** *adv.*

1805 Foster *Ess.* I. ii. 30 The living world .. is re-actively throwing on him various moral influences and infections. 1860 A. L. Windsor *Ethica* v. 285 A very irritable temper, that bore him reactively into close relationship with a few.

So **Rea·ctiveness** (Webster 1847) = next.

Reacti·vity. [f. Reactive *a.* + -ity, after *activity.*] The state or power of being reactive.

1888 *Nature* 22 Mar. 503/1 The occurrence of colour .. is more frequently than not concomitant with a high degree of reactivity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 558 Our knowledge .. of vital reactions and reactivity.

Re-a·ctuate, *v.* [Re- 5 b.] *trans.* To make actual again; to restore to actuality.

1810 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 386 As far as the principle .. went to re-actuate the idea of the Church, as a co-ordinate and living Power.

Reacuntar, obs. Sc. f. Recounter.

Read (rēd), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *techn.* Also 4 (9 *dial.*) rede, 5, 9 *Sc.* reid, 8–9 reed. [OE. *réada,* of obscure origin.] The stomach of an animal; in later use only *spec.* the fourth stomach of a ruminant.

It is probable that the special sense of the word is the original one, but the early examples are not sufficiently definite to establish this.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 159/38 *Ilia,* smæle þearmas. *Tolia, uel porunula,* reada. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 489 He riȝt al þe rede, þe wombe oway he bare. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 839 He cryid: 'Allace .. revyn is my reid! I am vngraciously gorrit, baith guttis and gall!' 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 342 All creatures having a Stomack or Read, are not without a belly vnder it. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 84 That is that which Anatomists call, *Omasum,* and our Butchers, the Read. 1702 Grew *Cosmol. Sacra* I. v 29 Most of those [animals] which have no upper Teeth, or none at all; have Three Stomachs: As in Beasts, the Panch, the Read and the Feck. 1808 Jamieson s.v., *A calf's reid,* the fourth stomach of a calf, used for runnet or earning. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 11/1 The food is finally deposited in the fourth stomach, the abomasum .. or reed. 1886 W. Barnes *Dorset Gloss., Read.*

attrib. *a* 1756 Mrs. Heywood *New Present* (1771) 191 Get four pounds of reed tripe. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/1 Such technical particulars (to be understanded by butchers only) as 'weights of suet, caul, and reed fat'.

Read (rēd), *sb.*[2] [f. Read *v.*] An act of perusal; a spell of reading; also *Sc.,* a loan of a book, etc., for the purpose of reading it.

1838 Thackeray *Hist. Sam. Titmarsh* x, When I arrived and took .. my first read of the newspaper. 1882 Darwin in *Life* (1887) II. 391, I have just finished, after several reads, your paper. 1870 Lowell *Stud. Wind.* 39 A good solid read .. into the small hours.

Read (rēd), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **read** (red). Forms: *Inf.* 1 **rǽdan,** (-on, rædan, *north.* reda, reða), 3 **ræden**(n), **raden,** 2–4 **reden,** 5 **redyn**; (and *pres.*) 2, 4 **rade,** 3–6 **rede,** 5–6 **reede,** *Sc.* **red, reid,** 6 (8 *Sc.*) **reed**; (3) 6–7 **reade,** 6– **read.** (Also 3 *sing. pres.* 1 **ræt,** 2–4 **ret,** 3 **red,** 3–4 rat.) *Pa. t.* 1 *pl.* **reordun**; 1 **rǽdde,** 3–4, 6 **radde,** (4 **rade**), 4, 6 **rad,** (4 **rat**); 1 *pl.* **red(d)on,** 3, 6 (9) **redd,** 4 **redde,** 4–6 **rede,** 4–6 (7–8) **red,** 7– **read.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **rǽden,** 4 **reddynn,** 6 **readen**; 1 **rǽded,** 3–4 **redd,** 3–6 **redde,** (4 **radde**), 3–6 (7–8) **red,** 4 **rede,** 6 **reed**(e, 6–**read**; 1 **ȝeredd,** 3 **ired,** 3–4 **irad,** 4 **iredde, yrade,** 4–5 **iradde.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *rǽdan* = OFris. *rêda,* OS. *râdan* (MLG. *raden,* MDu. and Du. *raden*), OHG. *râtan* (MHG. *râten,* G. *raten, rathen*), ON. *ráða* (Sw. *råda,* Da. *raade*), Goth. *-rēdan*:—OTeut. ***rǽdan,** prob. related to OIr. *im-rádim* to deliberate, consider, OSl. *raditi* to take thought, attend to, Skr. *rādh-* to succeed, accomplish, etc.

The Comm. Teut. verb belonged to the reduplicating ablaut-class, with pa. t. ***rerēd** and pa. pple.* *garēdono-z,* whence Goth. *-rairēþs,* **rēdans,* ON. *réðr, ráðinn,* OHG. *riat, girātan* (G. *riet, geraten*), OS. *ried* or *rēd,* **girādan* (Du. *ried, geraden*). The corresponding forms in OE. are *reord* and (*ge*)*rǽden,* but these are found only in a few instances in Anglian texts, the usual conjugation being *rædde, geræd(e)d,* on the analogy of weak verbs such as *lǽdan*: cf. MLG. *radde, redde,* Sw. *rådde,* and G. *rathete* (for usual *riet*), Da. *raadede.* The typical ME. forms are *redde* or *radde* in the pa. t., and (*i*)*red* or (*i*)*rad* in the pa. pple.; in the later language (from the 17th c.) all tenses of the verb have the same spelling, *read,* though in pronunciation the vowel of the preterite forms differs from that of the present and infinitive. Individual writers have from time to time denoted this by writing *red* or *redd* for the pa. t. and pa. pple., but the practice has never been widely adopted.

The original senses of the Teut. verb are those of taking or giving counsel, taking care or charge of a thing, having or exercising control over something, etc. These are also prominent in OE., and the sense of 'advise' still survives as an archaism, usually distinguished from the prevailing sense of the word by the retention of the older spelling Rede. The sense of considering or explaining something obscure or mysterious is also common to the various languages, but the application of this to the interpretation of ordinary writing, and to the expression of this in speech, is confined to English and ON. (in the latter perhaps under Eng. influence).]

I. Transitive uses.

* *To consider, interpret, discern, etc.*

†**1. a.** To have an idea; to think or suppose *that,* etc. *Obs. rare.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. x, Þa ongann he .. þencean & rædan, þætte nan oðer intinga wære [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3308 Tho truly þat are takon .. Shalbe plesit with plenty .. red ye non oþer. 1600 Breton *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* (1879) 22/1 Let him be sure that better wits doe reede Such Madhead fellowes are but Fooles indeede. 1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 122 Goodwife, I reed your tale is true. *Ibid.* 125, I reed 'twas they that me a dreaming set.

†**b.** To guess, to make out or tell by conjecture *what, who, why,* etc. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* lxii. 9 Ræd, hwæt ic mæne! *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 248 Iudei .. heton hine rædan hwa hine hreopode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 597 Þow mai ask .. qui god him gaue sua mikel a nam; Parfay þat es bot eth to rede. 1530 Palsgr. 681/2 Rede who tolde it me and I wyll tell the trouthe. 1564 *Child-Marriages* 124 This deponent askid the said Margaret, who that shuld be; and the said Margaret bade this deponent reade if he cold. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 70 Right hard it was for wight which did it heare To reade what manner musicke that mote bee.

†**c.** To take *for* something. *Obs. rare.*

1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* 633, I saw a stately Bed, .. That might for anie Princes couche be red. [1813 Scott *Rokeby* III. xvii, I read you for a bold Dragoon, That lists the tuck of drum.]

2. To make out or discover the meaning or significance of (a dream, riddle, etc.); to declare or expound this to another.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Z.) 179 *Conicio* .. ic ræde swefn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4553, I haf soght .. At find a man mi drem to rede. *Ibid.* 7122 If þai cuth right þat redel rede. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Men þat can rede þes signes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redyn or expownyn redellys, or parabol, and other privyteys, *idem quod* ondon'. 1593 Drayton *Ecl.* iv. iii, Let vs passe this wearie winters day In reading Riddles. 1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 124 I'm right, I'm right! My dream is read. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xiii, Then, by my word, .. The riddle is already read. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 24 Neither he nor I were given to reading omens, or dreading them.

refl. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xiv. vii. (1872) V. 239 The small riddle reads itself to him so.

b. To foresee, foretell, predict. Chiefly in *to read one's fortune.*

In quot. 1647 passing into sense 10 c.

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 698 For he mongst Ladies could their fortunes read. 1647 Cowley *Mistress, My fate* 19 You, who men's fortunes in their faces read. 1790 Shirrefs *Poems* 122 Like gospel, Sir, she credits a' ye said, And says, she's sure 'twill happen as ye read.

†**3.** To count, reckon, estimate. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 51 (Bodl. MS.) Ne mahte hit na mon rikenin ne reden [*v.r.* tellen]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2570 Þe barns þat o þe sal bred Namar sal þou þam cun rede, þan sterns on light and sand in see. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2484 Swa may we ay rekken and rede An hondreth syns agayne a gude dede. 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Read,* to judge of, guess. At what price do you Read this horse? *Glouc.*

†**4.** To see, discern, distinguish. *Obs. rare* (in Spenser only).

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 21 Such vgly monstrous shapes elsewhere may no man reed. *Ibid.* III. ix. 2 Good, by paragone Of evill, may more notably be rad. 1596 *Ibid.* v. xii. 39 Bit him behind, that long the marke was to be read.

** *To peruse, without uttering in speech.*

5. To inspect and interpret in thought (any signs which represent words or discourse); to look over or scan (something written, printed, etc.) with understanding of what is meant by the letters or signs; to peruse (a document, book, author, etc.).

Formerly used in imperative (as in quot 1563) in referring the reader to another book or author for information.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* Proem., He halsað ælcne þara þe þas boc rædan lyste. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 20 Diosne .. taccon menigo redon [*Rushw.* reddon]. *c* 1200 Ormin Ded. 328 Þa Crisstene menn þatt herenn oþerr redenn þiss boc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8495 Þis writte wit fele was red and sene, Bot fa it wist quat it wald mene. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 17 Auld storys that men redys, Representis to thaim the dedys Of stalwart folk. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 23 He hath redde and knowen bothe wordes and werkes of the rather seyntes. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 684/2, I can proue that he red some commentours and holy doctours, that write exposicions vpon it. 1563 Shute *Archit.* B ij, The Pyramides .. and manye other beautifull buildinges of that nacion. Reade Diado. Sic. li. i. 2. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 230 Because I am not sure whether you can perfectly reade her Maiesties hand, I send you the same in a coppy. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 126 One word of it which I reade without my cipher. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 233 A perfect Judge will read each work of Wit, With the same spirit that its author writ. 1774 Mitford *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 16 What has been printed on both Sides is little red. 1864 Sir H. Taylor *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 198 My father, who had read the work .. in MS., rejoiced in it more and more when he came to read it in print. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* i. (1876) 23 He was always the most national of the Italian poets, .. the most read.

b. To peruse books, etc. written in (a certain language); *esp.* to have such knowledge of (a language) as to be able to understand works written in it.

1530 Palsgr. 681/2, I rede latyn better nowe than I wene I shall do frenche hence of a yere. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 22 Now they may goe thus forward .. in reading English perfitly. 1692 Locke *Education* § 163 When he can speak and read French well .. he should proceed to Latin. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton* (1868) 62 He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. *a* 1862 Hogg in Dowden *Shelley* I. 73 He [Shelley] had in truth read more Greek than many an aged pedant. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. vii. 109 By far the shortest way to learn to read a language is to begin by speaking it.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

1581 J. Hamilton in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 87 Thou hes red (say is he) the varkis of the varld. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 302 *Ol.* How now, art thou mad? *Clo.* No Madam, I do but reade madnesse. 1612 – *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 172 Hee'l stand and reade, As 'twere, my daughters eyes. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xxv. 154 [They] are the Alphabet of Science, and Nature cannot be read without them. 1742–8 Gray *Agrip.* 65 The dreadful powers That read futurity. 1782 Cowper *Charity* 333 He reads the skies. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IV. viii, All the ways of men among mankind he read. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi. 191 Indians can 'read' the smoke at a great distance. 1867 Craig *Palmistry* 42 One of the greatest of all difficulties in reading the hand. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister?* 88 What's a man worth that cannot read his own watch?

d. *transf.* To make out the character or nature of (a person, the heart, etc.) by scrutiny or interpretation of outward signs.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 73 Though I am not bookish yet I can reade Waiting-gentlewoman in the scape. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. Pref. (1739) 7 Historians .. for the most part read Men. 1727 Swift *Letter on Eng. Tongue,* This they call knowing the world, and reading men and manners. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. x, I wish you could read my heart at this moment. 1902 Edna Lyall *Hinderers* ix, We ordinary mortals are at the mercy of you artists. .. You read us like books.

6. With adverbs. **a.** To go *over* (a letter, book, etc.) in the act of perusal. Also *transf.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1036 (1085) He .. radde it over, and gan the lettre folde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 133 The Lantgrave readinge over their booke and their letters, noted what he thought blame worthy. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* III. iii, Fooles .. Haue farre more knowledge To reade a woman ouer [etc.]. 1683 H. Prideaux in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 185 Some booke or other .. which he will read over, and then bring me again. 1768 Gray *Let.* 28 Oct., The first act of Caractacus is just arrived here, but I have not read it over.

b. *To read through* († or *out*): to peruse from beginning to end. † Also *to read out,* to read to the end of, to finish the reading of. *Obs.*

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 196, I may boldly say, I never yet read a Gazetta through. 1652 Gataker *Antinom.* 21 Had this Autor but writ or red out the text he cites he had found somewhat more then faith in it. 1662 Newcome *Diary* 6 Sept. (Chetham Soc.) 120, I read out w^t remained to be read in Rushworth. 1715 Swift *Let.* 28 June, Wks. 1841 II. 526/1, I borrowed your Homer from the bishop, and read it out in two evenings. 1747 Mrs. S. Fielding *Lett. David Simple* II. 151 The pretence of being eager to read out some new Book which I have borrowed. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* vii. (1870) II. 113 He read it through, and replied that .. for himself it was impossible [to take the oath].

c. *To read off*: to note in definite form (the result of inspection, esp. of a graduated instrument).

Perh. originally used as in sense 11 d.

1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 69 Before the height of the mercury is read off. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 525/2 The angle read off on the interior edge of the ecliptic is the longitude. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 435 Passing the tip of the finger over the outlines of the letters and so reading off the result.

d. To mark or impress *on* (a fabric).

1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 258 The workman proceeds to read on the design.

7. To attach a certain meaning or interpretation to (what is read); to take in a particular way.

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 201 Secondly, read it how you will, it is not to purpose. 1890 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1, I think there are two methods of reading that order.

b. *transf.* To take a certain view of (a person, thing, event, etc.), to regard in a certain light.

1847 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 11 This is a matter which, as I read it, concerns only the higher natures. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 190 Every relative disability may be read two ways.

8. Const. with preps. **a.** *refl.* To bring (oneself) *into* or *to* (a certain state) by reading.

1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* III. i, We shall have you read yourself into a Humour of rambling and fighting. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxi. 345 Give me that book, that I may read myself into a nap.

b. To introduce (an additional idea or element) *into* what is being read or considered. (Freq.

implying that the insertion is unwarranted or erroneous.)

1879 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol., Ceremonial Inst.* § 346 Men read back developed ideas into undeveloped minds. 1882 Ainger *Lamb* 173 He reads something of himself into the composition he is reviewing. 1895 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 This is a sensible limitation which can easily be read into deed or will.

9. a. To adopt, give, or exhibit as a reading in a particular passage.

1659 Hammond *Acts* xv. Annot., The Æthiopick and other interpreters retain.., *what you would not have done to your selves, do not ye to another*, .. for which other Jewish writers read, *doing as they would be done to.* 1697 Bentley *Phal.* 20, I cannot .. comprehend why the most learned Is. Casaubon will read σπευδοντα in this passage, and not σπευδοντα. 1759 Ruddiman *Animadver. Vind. Buchanan* 60 Instead of .. *sexagesimo quinto*, we should read, .. *sexagesimo nono.* 1847 Madden *Layamon's Brut.* III. 346 For *Lovaine* some copies of Wace read *Alemaigne.*

b. To register, indicate.

1887 Gumming *Electricity* 44 A rider reading thousands of an ounce on the beam of a grocer's balance.

*** *To learn by perusal.*

10. To see or find (a statement) in a written or otherwise recorded form; to learn by perusal of a book or other document. († Formerly sometimes const. with *obj.* and *inf.* or *pple.*)

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 42 Hwæt..ȝe næfre reordun in ȝewritum [etc.]. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 3 Ne rædde ȝe hwæt Dauid dyde þa hyne hingrede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 We radeð on boc, þat elch man haueð to fere on engel of heuene. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 170 Ase me ret in hire boc, heo was the kinge Assuer ouer alle icweme. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1459 Cainan his sun, als it es redde, His lijf nine hundret yeir he ledd. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 So it is i-rad þat Ioseph dalf wiþ his fader moche tresour in þe erþe. c 1440 *Generydes* 1 In olde Romans and storys as I rede, Of Inde somtyme ther was a nobyll kyng. 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 268 The terrible punishment .. the like whereof I never read sent to any. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, i. ii. 133, I haue read the cause of his effects in Galen. 1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 76, I never read Christ speake so much of any Jewish Caeremonie as he did of Tythes. 1764 Gray *Jemmy Twitcher* 27 The prophet of Bethel, we read, told a lie. 1839 Longf. *Beleaguered City* i, I have read, in some old marvellous tale, .. That [etc.].

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 109 Vouchsafe to read the purpose of my comming. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iv. 57 She was a Charmer, and could almost read The thoughts of people. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 1011 For proof look up, And read thy Lot in yon celestial Sign. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, Her quick eye seemed to read my thoughts.

c. To discern or discover (something) *in* (or *on*) the face, look, etc., of a person.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 9 Muffle your false loue .. Let not my sister read it in your eye. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 235 He might read in their eyes and countenance the severall faces of anger, love, feare [etc.]. 1713 *Guardian* No. 137 ¶ 4 You read his ancestry in his smile. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 15, I red in her looks a willingness to come to an explanation. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* viii. xvii, I cannot name All that I read of sorrow, toil, and shame, On your worn faces. 1860 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 163 My eyes .. Read rascal in the motions of his back.

**** *To peruse and utter in speech.*

11. To utter aloud (the words or sentences indicated by the writing, etc., under inspection); to render in speech (anything written, a book, etc.) according as the written or printed signs are apprehended by the mind. Also *reading* = being read.

To read aloud is frequently used to distinguish this sense of the vb. from 5.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxi. § 3 Mid ðy þæt ȝewrit ða wæs ræded beforan þam cyninge. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 167 We ȝehyrdon, þa þa Esaias se witȝa ræden wæs [etc.]. c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xxiv. 7 Moises..rædde his boc þam folce. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 Al þet me ret and singeð on þisse timan in halie chirche. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Ȝe ancren owen þis lutle laste stucchen reden to our wummen eueriche wike enes. c 1315 Shoreham i. 1292 Ine þe alde laȝe þe redere Rede þe prophessye By wokke. c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2955 When þei [laws] weren byfore hem I-radde, þei made hem wondir wroth. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 40 When he heard the dialogue of Plato entitleed Lysides, readen. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 152 Read the Will; wee'l heare it Antony. 1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 249 While the proclamation was reading [etc.]. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 213 If we desired it, we might hear the Letter read. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4152/2 The Dean and Prebendaries sat within the Rails, .. except such as Officiated in Reading Prayers. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 285 Oftentimes have I observed them, while affidavits have been reading, looking about to their brethren on the bench. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 165 Socrates requested that the first thesis .. might be read over again.

b. In phr. *to read a lesson* or *lecture*: (see these words). Freq. *fig.* To teach (one) something, to administer a reprimand or check (to one).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Al þet lescun þet God hire hefde ilered [*MS. C.* ired hire]. a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 230 Doctor Ive radde many fulle nobylle lessonnys to preve that Cryste was lorde of all. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iv. i. 232 Would it not shame thee, in so faire a troupe, To reade a Lecture of them? 1629 Massinger *Picture* iii. ii, I'll be her tutor, And read her another lesson. c 1632 in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/3 Is this our Jurisdiction or'e the Sea To reade man Lectures of humanity? 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 157 Dreadful was the fate..and important are the lessons which it reads. 1884 W. E. Norris *Thirlby Hall* viii, To read him a lesson which should prevent him from doing the same a second time.

c. Used of submitting a proposed measure to a legislative assembly by reading the whole or some part of it. Cf. Reading *vbl. sb.* 2 c.

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* iii. § 129 The bill was .. immediately read the first and the second time, and so committed. 1692 [H. Scobell] *Rules & Customs* 4 The first business in the House is ordinarily to read a Bill that was not passed in the last Parliament proceeding. 1783 *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XXIII. 1224 [Mr. Fox's East India Bill] was read for the first time, and ordered to be printed. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* i. ix. 166 A bill having been read a first time, is ordered to be read a second time on a future day.

d. With adverbs (cf. 6), esp. *to read out* (or *up*).

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 193 *Iaque.* I beseech your Grace let this Letter be read. .. *King.* Berowne, read it ouer. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiv. xxv. 526 Before it was all red out and published, it passed cleare. 1626 Breton *Fantastickes* (1879) 15/1 The first course is served in, .. the dishes haue be red ouer. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 224 Read it up, Timothy: I have not yet seen or heard a syllable of it. 1794 Southey *Wat Tyler* iii. i, *Tom Miller.* Read it out—read it out. *Hob.* Ay, ay, let's hear the Charter. 1808 Stower *Printers' Gram.* 395 That part of the copy .. should be carefully transcribed or read off. 1862 F. C. Husenbeth *Life Milner* 173 After dinner the Secretary of the Catholic Board read up certain Resolutions. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* i. v, The clerk and sexton read out the askings for the marriage.

†12. To teach or impart (some art or branch of knowledge) *to* another by (or as by) reading aloud. Also without const. *Obs.*

1560–1 *First Bk. Disc.* in *Knox's Wks.* (1848) II. 210 A Colledge, in whiche the Artis .. be read be sufficient Maisteris. a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. xxviii, Loue onely reading unto me this arte. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* i. i, We may read constancy and fortitude To other souls. 1637 — *Sad Sheph.* ii. ii, Are these the arts, Robin, you read your rude ones of the wood? 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 215 He understood Astrology, and read Euclid to some of his Disciples.

† b. In *pass.* To be instructed, to become learned *in*. *Obs.* (Cf. Read *ppl a.* 2.)

1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 431 William hath goon to scole..to lern and to be red in poetre or els in Frensh.

13. a. *To read oneself in*: to enter upon office as incumbent of a benefice in the Church of England, by reading publicly the Thirty-nine Articles and making the Declaration of Assent.

1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xxiii. *heading*, Mr. Arabin reads himself in at St. Ewolds. 1890 Baring-Gould *Old Country Life* 136 The rector is said to have visited one of his livings twice only once to read himself in.

b. *To read out of*: to expel from (a body, party, etc.), properly by reading out the sentence of expulsion. Chiefly in *pass.*

1865 Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. i. 96 He left the 'people' that he mightn't be read out. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xv. 301 It is high time that any one who takes the wrong view be read out of the ranks.

c. To bring or draw *down to*, by reading aloud.

1847 Tennyson *Princ.* ii 235 Are you That Psyche, wont to read My sickness down to happy dreams?

†14. To declare, as by reading aloud; to relate, tell, say. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10198 In almis dede hir lijf sco ledd, Als we find in the stori redd. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1359 No tonge ne mihte reden Ne þouȝt þenken his mihtful deden. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iii 14 Hure robe was ryccher þan ich rede couthe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12579 Þan Palomydon.. put was to dethe With the birre of his bow, as I aboue rede. a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. lviii, Stella's sweet breath the same to me did reed. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 604 But read, faire Sir, of grace, from whence come yee.

† b. To speak of or mention; to describe; to name or call. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10801 Ȝe men. þat haue herde me rede þys sacrament, How ouer alle þyng hyt haþ powere. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15099 In þat tyme, þat y now rede, þe date was [etc.]. c 1460 *Launfal* 299 May no man rede here atyre. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. vii. 46 Whose kingdomes seat Cleopolis is red. 1617 Fletcher *Valentinian* iii. i, Good men [will] raze thee For ever being read again, but vicious.

II. Intransitive or absolute uses.

* *In senses corresponding to 5–10 above.*

15. To apprehend mentally the meaning of written or other characters; to be engaged in doing this; to be occupied in perusing a book, etc. Also with advbs. as *away*, *on*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 14 Seðe redes oncnauað [c 1000 Onȝyte se þe ræt]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Ofte, leoue sustren, ȝe schulen vren lesse uorte reden more. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1241 Clerkes þat conne reden. c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 791 Sodeynly three leves have I plight Out of his book, right as he radde. 1483 Caxton *Cato* A ij b, He that redeth and no thynge understondeth. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* ii. i. 54 Heere; read, read: perceiue how I might bee knighted. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 322 Who reads Incessantly, .. Uncertain and unsettl'd still remains. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. p. vi, I used to take out a parcel from this collection..and so read away. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, How often have I sat with my book in my hand, reading. 1865 Mill in *Evening Star* 10 July, Those persons who quoted this passage were not candid enough to read on. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* i, She had read and thought much in those years.

b. Coupled with *write*, usually with reference to education or instruction.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 84 Cadynus inventour of the first lettres lerned the folke to rede and to write. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 196 Preistis, reid and wryte, And ȝour fals Cannowne law lat be. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 154, I applied myself night and day to the means of learning how to read and write. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 317 An English nursery governess, to learn them to read and write.

c. To occupy oneself seriously with reading, esp. with a view to examination; to study. Also *to read up*, to collect information by reading.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* i. vi, Vivian..promised, protested, and finally sat down 'to read'. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Prol 175 We seven stay'd at Christmas up to read. 1859 Farrar *J. Home* x, [He] was reading for honours. *Ibid.* xxxii, All three determined to read for Fellowships. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209/2 Men should..be compelled to 'read up' on questions of the time.

16. a. *To read on*: to look on and read. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 141 Þanne we on boke radeð, ðanne spekeð godd wið us. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 O þisse boc redeð eueriche deie hwon ȝe beoð eise. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 578 Alniȝt heo set at hire boke And haþ þeron irad and loke. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i (*Peter*) 711 Angelis, brocht fra criste to hym a buk, and all þe wordis petir one rad. a 1450 *Arthur* 633 He þat wolle more loke, Reed on þe frensche boke. ?a 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 352 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 Quhylis still he satt in studeing, And vthir quhylis vpoun his buk reding. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 108 To take them nightly to read on and after make them his pillow. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 16 Before the other eye was placed a printed book, at such a distance as that he could read upon it.

b. Similarly, *to read in*. Now *rare*. Also *transf.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii 902 As witnes weill in to the schort tretty Eftir the Bruce, quha redis in that story. 1485 Caxton *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 3 Al noble lordes and ladyes..that shal see and rede in this sayd book. 1530 Tindale *Prol. Deuteron.* Wks. 21/2 This is a booke worthy to be read in, daye and night. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iv. i. 276 Giue me that Glasse, and therein will I reade. 1820 Southey *Wesley* (ed. 2) II. 140 Neither had he read in any devotional book.

c. *fig.* in phrases. †*To read on one side of the leaf*: to regard or apprehend only one side of the question. *To read between the lines* (see Line *sb.*[2] 23 a).

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 218 Syndry folk redis apon a syde of the lef and nocht on the tothir. 1866, 1880 [see Line *sb.*[2] 23 a.] 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/4 People who have not the shrewdness to read a little between the lines..are grievously misled.

† d. *To read right*: to have or take a correct view; to be right in one's ideas or expectations. *Obs.*

Perh. originally related to senses 1 and 2.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 525, I shal rewarde þe þi route, if I cone rede righte. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 255 O reuerend Chaucere, .. quho redis rycht, Thou beris of makaris the tryumph riall. a 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1191 Gif ȝe reid richt, it was not I.

17. To find mention or record *of* something by, or in the course of, reading.

[c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 394 We rædað be sumon wife, þe wæs twelf ȝear ȝeunttrumod.] a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Þe oðer deouel þet me redeð of þet he gredde lude to Seinte Bartholomeu. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 31 Þei were dekunis, .. as Steuyn, & silk oþer þat is redd of in apostlis dedis. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 80 Places towarde the south coast, of which neither I have heard of any credible person, nor yet red. 1595 Shaks. *John* iii. iv. 13 Who hath read, or heard Of any kindred action like to this? c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. xxxvii, I have read of Caligula's Horse, that was made Consul. 1789 Cowper *Annus Mem.* 3, I read of bright embattled fields. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcv, I read Of that glad year which once had been.

ellipt. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 424 Worse then the great'st Infection That ere was heard, or read.

18. a. To bear reading; to be readable.

1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* iii, 'Tis a play that shall read and act with any play that ever was born. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* (1840) 340 The book will read without it.

b. To turn out (well or ill), or have a specified character, when read; to produce a certain impression on the reader.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 21 Thy comedies excell .. And read politely well. 1789 T. Twining *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 254 Whose productions read better than they act. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 231 This pamphlet is so pious as to read more like a sermon than a political address. 1828 *Examiner* 84/2 Nothing can read more free and easy than his present translation. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 371 The joke does not read to us like a very good one.

transf. 1863 Julia Kavanagh *Eng. Wom. Letters* vii. I. 187 There are lives that read like one long sorrow.

c. To admit of interpretation.

1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 28 This rule reads both ways.

** *In senses corresponding to 11–14 above.*

19. To render or give forth in speech the words one is reading (in sense 5). Const. *to* (a person), *from* or *out of* (a book, etc.; † formerly *of*, *in*, *on*), and with advbs. as *away*, *on*, *out*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 16 [He] aras to redanne. c 1200 Ormin 17286 Ȝȝwhær þær mann rædeþþ þe Off haliȝ witeȝhunnge. c 1315 Shoreham i. 1306 He toke ysaies bok Ine þe synagoge, and radde. 1382 Wyclif *Neh.* viii. 8 And thei radden in the boc of the lawe distinctli and apertli. — *Jer.* xxxvi. 6 Go in therfore thou, and rede of the volum, ..herende the puple. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 144 Late se, sirs, in youre sawes Howe right þat ȝe can rede. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 56 Cardmaker, that rede in Powlles iij. tymes a weke. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iii. i 329 That fault may be mended with a breakfast: read on. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 30 Comming on a Sunday into

one of their Congregations .. he found one sitting in the midst of them, .. reading on a Bible in the Chaldean tongue. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 7 (1733) I. 30 The Bridegroom .. deposited one Moiety; and the Doctor read away. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* i, Has .. Robinson again grown weel, To preach an' read? 1844 LADY FULLERTON *E. Middleton* vi, Sir Edmund and Henry alternately read out loud to us. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 150 Then he went up to his study to be read to till six.

†**b.** Coupled with *sing*, in ref. to church-services. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Hymn to God* 1 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 Hit bilimped forte speke to reden & to singe Of him. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8018 Whyle y haue 3ow prestes þre Pat me mow rede ande synge. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 704 Dame Gaynour garte besly wryte in to þe weste, To all manere of relygeous, to rede and to synge. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 29 All clergy do to him inclyne, .. Ensence his altar, reid, and sing In haly kirk.

c. *To read in* = 13 a.

1828 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 180, I read in—i. e. read the Thirty-nine Articles. 1863 CRIPPS *Law Church & Clergy* (1886) 481 *marg.*, Certificate of reading in should be obtained.

d. *Sc.* Of a minister: To read sermons, instead of preaching extempore or from memory.

1781 *Reading not preaching* II. 6 To read, and not preach, is to deny the Spirit his office. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* iii, To follow a pastor who 'read' seemed to the Auld Lichts like claiming heaven on false pretences.

†**20.** To give instruction by means of reading aloud; to lecture or discourse *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 446/521 3if þou me drifst out of þi lond .. Ich can rede at parys . And þare-with winne me mete i-nov3. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 341 In that College it was his happie lucke, to reade in the open schooles in Latine. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 46 Where is the Liuing .. Which calls me Pupill, or hath read to me. 1618 G. STRODE *Anat. Mortalitie* 1 The Statute which I haue chosen to reade vpon. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* IV. iii, I shall dissect ye, And read upon your phlegmatic dull carcasses. 1691-2 WOOD *Life* 6 Jan. (O. H. S.) III, The Master of Pembroke College suffers him to read to Scholars of his house. 1700 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* (1738) 434 To read upon a putrified Carcass, and shew Nature, to the Affront of Religion.

†**21.** To rehearse, speak or tell *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4327 Sua did þis wijf, i yow of redd, Sco folud ioseph ai þar he fledd. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10508 He wrot his dedes .. & blamed boþe Gyldas & Bede Why þey wolde nought of hym rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 276, I think of hym to reid And till schaw part of his gud deid. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. x. *heading*, Or I forthere nowe procede, Of the Genealogi will I rede. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* VI. 72 Heirof as now, I will na mair proceid .. Of vther thing my purpois is to reid.

Read (red), *ppl. a.* [f. READ *v.*]

1. That is read, *esp.* that is read out (in contrast to being expressed spontaneously or repeated from memory). *Read line* (Sc.): see LINE *sb.*[2] 23 e.

1590 G. GYFFORD *Plain Declar.* Title-p., A Replie to Master Greenwood touching read prayer. 1642 S. RUTHERFURD *Peaceable Plea* 326 None by any Act of our Church . is obliged to a stinted or read prayer. 1781 *Reading not preaching* II. 9 Your read papers is a lame service. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 11/1 The trouble of attending the meeting to hear a read speech. 1901 LAWSON *Remin. Dollar Acad.* 122, I have still a recollection of the read line being sung in that congregation.

2. In predicative use: Experienced, versed, or informed *in* a subject by reading.

Used simply and with adverbs (see also WELL READ).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 127 He ought .. to be well languaged, to be sufficiently read in Histories and Antiquities. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. iv, You are read in story: call to your remembrance [etc.]. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 187 Every man who is read in Church history. 1707 PRIOR *Epit. to Phaedra* 3 An Oxford Man, extreamly read in Greek. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iii, He was deeply read in the ancients. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 208 Chaucer, who was evidently quite as read in the Latin classics, as a well-educated person would be in the present day. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 189 A man .., who was read in four Eastern languages.

3. (Chiefly predicative.) Informed by reading, acquainted with books or literature, learned.

Now only with adverbs (esp. WELL-READ).

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 33 Thou art deeper read and better skild. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* V. iii, You are read, my Lords. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 43 If any read Gentleman or Divine will assoile these doubts, I shall be very much beholding to him. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, *Shoom.* Why shou'd not you Write your own Commentaries as well as Cæsar? *Med.* The Raskal's read, I perceive. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 612 The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read, With loads of learned lumber in his head. 1824 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 398, I might defy the best read lawyer to produce another scrap of authority for this judiciary forgery.

Read, obs. f. RED *a.*, var. REDE *sb.*, obs. f. REED.

Readabi·lity. [f. next.] Readableness.

1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* I. 3 The readability of a story should depend .. on its intrinsic merit rather than on the site of its adventures. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Feb. 205/1 Readability is the characteristic of his literary work.

Readable (rī·dăb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. READ *v.*]

1. Capable of being read, legible.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 114 Both readable, and legible, signifie *legibilis*. 1874 M. BURROWS *Worthies of All Souls* 392 Hoveden and Codrington write good readable hands. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 232 Every one .. will help the owner of a stray beast to get him, if his brand is readable.

2. Capable of being read with pleasure or interest. Usually of literary work: Easy or pleasant to read, agreeable or attractive in style.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ii, Doubled up the sheet into a convenient readable form. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* I, The second and third volumes are by far the most readable. 1895 J. H. ROUND in *Bookman* Oct. 25/2 This history .. is .. a straightforward, readable narrative.

b. As *sb.* in *pl.* Readable works.

1864 *Realm* 9 Mar. 8 Though the ingenuity of the story permits us to class this book among the readables.

3. Admitting of reading. *rare*—[1].

1819 M'CRIE *Melville* I. iv. 217 The provost was bound to read lessons in Theology once a week—and the bachelor every readable day.

4. Enabling, making it possible, to read.

1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manilla* 39 Only sufficiently transparent to admit what might be called a readable amount of light.

Hence **Rea·dableness,** the quality of being readable or legible.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 69 The correctness and readableness of our own edition of a father or a classic. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* Pref. 10 The interest and readableness of such narratives being often in an inverse ratio to their length. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 48 Important factors .in the readableness of print.

Reada·pt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To adapt anew.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 663 To re-adapt it [the nut] to the lessened size of the screw. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. (1872) I. 14 To readapt, in a purified state, the old eras.

So **Readaptabi·lity; Readapta·tion; Reada·ptive** *a.*; **Reada·ptiveness.**

1859 STOPFORD *Work & Counterwork* 29 This is but a re-adaptation .. of the first faculty of reasoning. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 144 The adaptations and readaptations of articulate signs. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 3/3 The prodigal fund of ever fresh and readaptive humour. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) Aug. 672 Evidence of their readaptability to society. *Ibid.* 673 Anti-social perversity or social readaptiveness.

Readdre·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *refl.* To address (oneself) anew.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. § 16. 471 King Stephen re-addressed himselfe for the North, to prosecute that which Thurstan had begunne. 1657 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* vii. (1703) 102 Didymus .. readdressed himself to her.

2. *trans.* To put a new address on (a letter, etc.). Hence **Readdre·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1884 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/1 The female staff to which the re-addressing is entrusted. 1889 *Ibid.* 3 Oct 5/2 Why a letter from abroad should be readdressed in England without extra charge.

Reade, obs. f. RED *a.* **Readeliche,** var. REDELY *adv.* **Readen,** obs. f. REEDEN.

†**Reade·pt,** *v. Obs.* [See RE- 5 a and ADEPT *a.*, ADEPTED *ppl. a.*] *trans.* To recover.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1809) 285 King Henry the VI thus readepted .. his Crowne and dignitie Royall. *Ibid.* 291 The which Duchie if he might by their meanes readept and recover [etc.]. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 869/1 In the said yeare .. in which Henrie the sixt readepted the crowne of England.

So †**Reade·ption,** recovery. *Obs.*

1471 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 693 Of the Readeption of our Roial Powerr the Furst Yere. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 798 Upon her husband's re-adeption of the Crown.

Reader (rī·dəɹ). Forms: 1 rædere, 3–6 **redar**(e, 4–6 **reder**(e, (6 *Sc.* **reidar, ridar, reider**), 5– **reader.** [f. READ *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. An expounder, interpreter (of dreams, etc.).

a 1100 *O. E. Glosses* (Napier) l. 4192 *A philonibus*, wiccum, fram wæderum *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redare, or expownder of thyngys hard to vndyrstonde .. *interpretator.*

2. One who reads or peruses.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 308 Þe þus ys awriten on þam bocfelle, gemun ðu la rædere [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26502 Vnderstand me wel, þou reder, quat birthyn mai þis wordes bere. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXLIV, Pray the reder to haue pacience Of thy defaute. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Meth. Pref. 13 In þis boke is muche vertu, to reders wiþ deuocyown. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, I trust it shall not be tedyous to the reders. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 14 Truly (good Christian Reader) wee neuer thought .. that we should needs to make a new Translation. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* I. Wks. 1721 I. 449 All kinds of Readers find their Account in the old Poets. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 581 My very gentle reader yet unborn. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 319, I wrote tales beside . To suit light readers. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* I. 4 He was no great reader in the days of his authorship.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 253 Sagacious reader of the works of God. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. I, He was a profound reader of men's characters. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii, If I am any reader of countenances.

b. A proof-reader.

1808 STOWER *Printers' Grammar* 387 A careful and steady Reader must be indispensable in every printing-office. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 144 All corrections made by the reader are called 'marks' or readers' marks.

c. One employed by a publisher to read works offered for publication and to report on their merits.

1871 in RINGWALT *Amer. Encycl. Printing.*

3. One who reads aloud; *esp.* one who is appointed to read to others, and *spec.* one who reads the lessons or other parts of the service in a place of worship.

In the Roman Catholic Church the office of reader is the second of the minor orders (see LECTOR). After the Reformation, lay readers were appointed in the Churches of England and Scotland to read the lessons and perform some minor functions in parishes which had no regular incumbent or minister. In Scotland further appointments to the office were forbidden by an Act of the General Assembly in 1581; in England it remained in use till a much later period, and was partly revived in 1866.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* XXXVIII. (Schröer 1885) 62 Þæt nanes mannes stefn .. gehyred ne sy, butan þæs ræderes anes. 10. *Laws Ælfric* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 346 Lector is rædere, þe rad on Godes cyrcan, and bið þærto gehadod þæt he bodige Godes word. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 137/1070 þis word þat ore louerd het is redare bi-fore him radde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1291 Ine þe alde laȝe þe redere Rede þe prophessye By wokke; So schulle þe rederes now Hyrede. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* VIII. 9 Esdras, prest, and redere of the lawe of the Lord. 1560-2 *First Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* IV. in *Knox's Wks.* (1848) II. 196 In process of tyme he that is but ane Readar may atteane to the further degree, and .. may be permittit to minister the sacramentis. 1585 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 436 The readers are made ministers, and .. every man hath gotten four kirks. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Dec., To Church in the morning, where the Reader made a boyish young sermon. 1733 [? WORSLEY] *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (1896) 180 The Reader whose buisiness it is to read prayers twice every day. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 18/2 The reader must be supposed, actually to personate the author. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., There are . readers (priests) attached to various eleemosynary and other foundations. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) I 451 Recently lay readers have been appointed by bishops in several dioceses to officiate with consent of the incumbent.

4. One who reads (and expounds) to pupils or students; a teacher, lecturer; *spec.* in some Universities as the title of certain instructors.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* VIII. 88 b, He hath founded a reder in greke for a C. ducattes a yere. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 2 Readers of diuinitie in the comon scholes of diuinitie. 1567 BUCHANAN *Wks* (S. T. S.) II Ane Reidar in Medicine. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 50 Let his Lecture consist, more in questions and answers, . than in the Readers continued speech. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* Xvi. P 4 Have any of our idolized readers bought their interest in us so dear as Christ has done. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 91 Dr. Hook, Reader of Geometry in Gresham-colledge. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 359 The University of Durham .. consists of a warden, professors, tutors, readers, and lecturers. 1881 *Stat. Univ. Oxf* (1882) 65 A Reader in Roman Law shall be appointed from time to time.

b. In the Inns of Court, a lecturer on law. (Now only as the title of an honorary office.)

On the nature of the office of reader in the various Inns see *Encycl. Brit.* (1881) XIII. 88/2, Douthwaite *Gray's Inn* (1886) 36, Worsley (?) *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (repr. 1896) 57, *Black books of Lincoln's Inn* (1897) III. p. xiv.

1517 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1897) I. 182 Who so bryngith any repaster to the Redar's denar or supar, except the Redar or any of the Benche, schall pay for the Repast, xij*d.* 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 133 Maister Recorder, then beyng Reder of Grey's Inne. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 121 He arrogates as much honour for being Reader to an Inne of Chancery. 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 124 Mrs. Turner .. takes it mightily ill I did not come to dine with the Reader, her husband. 1733 [? WORSLEY] *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (1896) 57 From the Benchers are chosen Readers who us'd to read law twice in the year, viz[t]: in the Lent, and Long Vacations.

5. Used as a title for books containing passages for instruction or exercise in reading.

1799 (*title*) The English Reader; or Pieces in Prose and Poetry selected from the best writers. by L. Murray. 1869 (*title*) The advanced reader: Lessons in literature and science. 1876 H SWEET (*title*) An Anglo-Saxon Reader; in Prose and Verse.

6. a. *Thieves' cant.* A pocket-book.

a 1790 in POTTER *New Dict. Cant.* 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. xii. 140 He had that day turned out three readers, but without finding a shilling in either of them. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 200 None [could] knap a reader like me.

b. *Gambling slang.* A marked card.

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 27 Whatever method of marking may be adopted in the preparation of 'faked' cards or 'readers'.

Hence **Rea·deress,** a female reader.

1864 *Realm* 16 Mar. 4 He paid only a just tribute to readeresses at the expense of readers.

Readership (rī·dəɹʃip). [f. READER + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a reader (chiefly in sense 4).

1719 SWIFT *To Eng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. II. 2 They . first solicit a readership, and arrive in time to a curacy. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 86 § 2 The Term 'Preferment' .. shall be construed to comprehend every Curacy, Lectureship, Readership [etc.]. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 833 A step in the ladder of promotion, first to a readership and ultimately to a professorship.

2. As a title: The personality of a reader.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 186 An expectation which your readership cannot suppose I should. entertain. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 477, I trust, O gentle reader, .. that your readership will not [etc.].

Readesmon, obs. form of REDESMAN.

Readfoll, -full, variants of REDEFUL.

Re-adhe·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To adhere again. So **Re-adhe·sion.**

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 235 A tooth replaced in this manner not unfrequently re-adheres. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 4 The slightest film on the surfaces .. will prevent their re-adhesion.

Rea·died, *ppl. a.* [f. READY *v.*] Made ready.

a 1773 R. FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingle*, The readied kail stands by the chimley cheeks.

Readily (re·dili), *adv.* Forms: 4–6 **redily,** (4 **redyli**), 5–6 (7) **redyly,** (5 **reddyly**), 6 *Sc.* **radilie,** 5– **readily.** [f. READY *a.* + -LY[2]. In early use sometimes difficult to distinguish from REDILY *adv.* Formerly compared *readilier, -liest* (16–17th c.).] In a ready manner.

1. Promptly, in respect of the voluntariness of the action; hence, with alacrity or willingness; willingly, cheerfully.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 611 He..redily ȝaf him sa Of wel gode mone. *Ibid.* 1523 Þis tale he bi gan And redyli gan to say. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3293 Thyn herte was loly, but not sage, Whan thou were brought in sich a rage, To yelde thee so redily. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1291 That ye lyst to come to me soo reddyly. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 48 That they promptely and redyly may don that thyng wych ys requyryd. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 165 To whom the patrones would rediliest yield. 1626 GOUGE *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 9 Such as..offer themselves readily and chearefully to this honourable service. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Parvta's Wars Cyprus* 98 Who shal contribute most, and readiliest, to the service of this his Country. 1777 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxvii, I accepted the offer very readily, and away we went. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 115 Hippocrates readily adopts the suggestion of Socrates.

2. Promptly, in respect of the time of action; quickly, without delay; also, without difficulty, with ease or facility.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 137 This god, which herde of his grevance,.. bad him go forth redily Unto a flod was faste by. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The more promptly or redily it discerneth & sheweth, what thynges we ought to byleue. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded, To speake their language redily. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 174 He sent his Sonne in Mans owne figure, to bee the Readilier Cogitated by Man. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 9 The readilier to stir up against him the Animosity of the people. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Her gratitude may be more readily imagined than described. 1846 J. E. RYLAND *Life Foster* II. 101 An allusion will readily be understood. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 47 He did not mean to be readily overtaken.

b. *Sc.* As may easily happen; probably.

1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 71 Readilie it may cost him more time. 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Aldersyde* I. ii, Sandy Riddell wull hae been here the day readily?

†3. In a state of readiness. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xxv. 118 þai schall fynd before þam redily puruayd all maner of thinges þat er necessary.

Readiness (re·dines). Also 4–6 **redy-, redi-,** (6 **reddi-**, *Sc.* **radi-**, 7 **readdi-**), 6–7 **ready-**. [f. READY *a.* + -NESS. In early use not easily distinguished from REDINESS.] The quality, state or condition of being ready.

1. Promptness in voluntary action; prompt compliance, willingness, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3088 He gan to tell his tale with grete redynes. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm.* Wks. (1876) 301 Consyderynge the redyness of mercy and pyte in our sauyour Ihesu. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 214 Refuse nothing that must be done, but do it wyth al redines. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 50. 278 That readinesse and forwardnesse that is in God to succour and support us. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. viii. 206 The women..spoke less, but with greater readiness than the men. 1822 SCOTT 13 Sept. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xviii. 155 The readiness of all the country to take arms was very singular. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 291 There is no great inclination or readiness on the part of mankind to be made as good.. as possible.

2. The quality of being prompt or quick in action, performance, expression, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 80 The worldes redinesse In bodi bothe and in corage. 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Redynesse in doyng of a thyng, *practique*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 Beeing too too curious in imitations, [he] marreth the readinesse of his naturall inuention. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 27 Let your graffe haue three or foure eyes, for readinesse to put forth. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 72. 119 The Readiness and Faithfulness of the Memory is, likewise, very wonderful. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. x, This fellow .. had a readiness at improving any accident. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, His readiness in the French tongue, which he had spoken in his early youth.

b. The quickness or facility with which something is done.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ix. 12 [He] caused with a marueilous readinesse a forte to be made. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* That he may with the more readiness and decency break the bread. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 312 Thou canst not read with readiness and ease Providence adverse in events like these? 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 247 The readiness with which the finger passed..is not to be conceived but by those who had an opportunity of examining.

3. A state of preparation: †a. With indef. article, in phr. *in* (rarely *on, into*) *a readiness*. (Common in 16–17th c., after *to be, get, have, put, set,* etc.) *Obs.*

1512 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 7 Alwaye in a redynesse to set forth whan they woll. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxix. 419 The erle of Armynahe and the lorde Dalbre, ..made their people to be on a redynesse to kepe and defende their countreis. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 175 Caused his shipping to bee made in a readinesse at S. Valeries. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. i. 14 That the Trayned Bands..should be put into a readinesse. 1723 BLACKMORE *Hist. Conspir. agst. K. William* 56 Captain Counter..said, they must be sure to be all in a readiness the next Morning.

b. So without article, in phr. *in readiness*.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 12 The yoman of the chaundrie..shall..haue in rediness seared clothes, sufficient for the surgeon. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 19 Such necessaries as by the ship Barbers are fit to be had in readinesse. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 186 That the trained-bands in and about London might be put in readinesse. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 60 She would wait with some Impatience..and any Hour should find her in Readiness. 1820 KEATS *Isabel.* xxiv, He went in haste, to get in readiness. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxvi. 654 He sent orders that she [the ship] should continue to lie in readiness for another night or two.

4. The condition or fact of being ready or fully prepared. *rare.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict., Concio,* the dressyng, redinesse, or arraie. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 399 Anent the reddines of his hous at the King and Quenis Majesteis commandiment. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 39 Is not a perfect readiness in the Verb *Sum*, as necessary as in any other of the Verbs? yes, and more also. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1861) I 200 We heard nought bot of all England's arming, at least of the readyness of six or seven thousand great horse.

†5. A thing or arrangement ready for use; ready use, convenience. *Obs. rare.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxiii. 42 The whiche shall be a great redynesse many yeres hereafter. *c* 1591 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 77 Out of wch booke for your Lordship's readines there is hereunto noted certen places offensive.

†**Rea·ding**, *sb. Obs. rare.* (See quot. 1688.)

1580 *Lanc. Wills* III. 36 Two payre of sheetes, th' one payre of canvas, th' other of redinge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/1 Readings is a course sort of Cloth.

Reading (rī·din), *vbl. sb.* [f. READ *v.* + -ING^1.]

1. The action of perusing written or printed matter; the practice of occupying oneself in this way. Also with *up, off.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 169 Ðonne ic cume, ðonne beo ðu abisgad ymbe rædinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Redinge of Englichs, oðer of Freinchs, holi meditaciuns. *Ibid.* 286 Redunge is god bone. Redunge techeð hu & hwat me schal bidden. *c* 1460 *Emare* 550 As he stode yn redyng, Downe he fell yn sowenyng. 1534 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* (1878) p. ix, To trowbull you wyth the redyng of thys scrole. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 154 Politick Salt, which makes the Reading of History very delightful. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 147 P 1 Reading is to the Mind, what Exercise is to the Body. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvii. 248 In the course of my reading this morning I met with the following passage. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xiii, A little reading-up would, he felt assured, qualify him for matriculation. 1894 BURN, etc. *Steam Eng. User* 55 The forms and the Reading off of Indicator Diagrams or Figures.

b. The extent to which one reads or has read; literary knowledge, scholarship. †Also *pl.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* III. 179 He is of no reading in comparison, that doth not acknowledge euery terme in those Letters to be autenticall English. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Poems* (1822) I. 256 His knowledge more, his reading only less. *c* 1700 G. GREY *Life M. Robinson* (ed. Mayor) § 25 He that had his writings had cause to question his great readings. 1724 SWIFT *Riddle,* Without my aid ..The scholar could not shew his reading. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 93/2 That information which a man of some reading might, with ease, have imparted. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 9 Shelley had plenty of reading; Coleridge had immense reading.

c. Ability to read; the art of reading.

Reading made easy: the title of various reading-books for children formerly in use. Still freq. in *dial.*, usually in form *readimadeasy* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 20 For your writing and reading, let that appeare when there is no neede of such vanity. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv, Reading made easy, so the titles tell. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Ser. I. iv, A very responsible youth .. gied them lessons in Reediemadeasy. 1876 PREELE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 248 It.. becomes a matter of the highest importance that every telegraphist should thoroughly master acoustic reading.

d. A single or separate act or course of perusal; also *Sc.* = READ *sb.*

1757 HURD *Remarks on Hume's Essay* 5 The Remarks.. are such as occurred to him on a single reading of the Essay. 1786 WASHINGTON *Let. to Lafayette* 10 May, Some petitions .. could scarcely obtain a reading. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* I. Wks. 1855 I. 9 The beuk must be a curious ane indeed, and you must gie me a reading o't. 1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 553 Sir Aylmer watched them all, Yet bitterer from his readings.

2. The action of uttering aloud the words of written or printed matter. (Also with ref. to the manner in which this is done.)

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xxxviii. (Schröer 1885) 62 ȝebroðra ȝereorde æt hyra mysum ne sceal beon butan haligre rædinge. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2327 Harping and piping, ..Romanz reding on the bok. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 Min Ere .. Is fedd of redinge of romance. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 103 Neather with preiching nor wt reiding, Tuke he that faythless flock in feiding. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 189 How frequently do we meet with men of great learning, whose reading gives one pain! 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, I wish to hear reading, and could listen to your sweet voice for ever. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 228 It was genuine reading, not dramatic recitation.

b. The delivery in this manner of a specified portion of matter; a single act or spell of this; also, the portion so read at one time.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* ix. (Schröer 1885) 33 Man þreo rædinga ræde and þry ræpsas, and ealle þa ȝebroþra þa hwile sittan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 384 Agustinus us onwreah þissere rædinge andȝit. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Ȝe iherden a lutel er on þisse redunge þat ðe halie gast [etc.]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 On salmes, and on songes, and on redinges. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 15 Aftir the redinge of lawe and prophetis, the princes of the synagogue senten to hem. 1490 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 290 In such place as the Mynisters of god may stond upon my body in the tyme of the Redyng of the gospellis. 1637 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 112 Regard is had to the more solemn times by select and proper readings. 1673 *True Worship of God* 9 They had their weekly Readings of the Law of Moses. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* iv. 158 The reading of the prophets was to begin, and the reading of the season was from the old Evangelist Isaiah. 1864 *Sharpe's London Mag.* XXVI. 216 No reading should ..last longer than ten minutes.

c. The formal recital of a bill (or some part of it) before a legislative assembly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 240 They called. for the bill..'for the extirpation of episcopacy', and gave it a second reading. 1702–3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 164 The Bill about repairing Churches was thrown out by the Lords .. at the first reading. 1783 *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XXIII. 1224 That the Christmas recess should intervene before the second reading. 1858 J. BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, Opposing the second reading of this Bill.

d. *Sc.* The act of reading a portion of Scripture to the members of a household, as a form of family worship.

1814 NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1897) 67 (E. D. D.) Breakfast done, and reading bye. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 193 I'll sit up till the readin's ower.

e. A social or public entertainment at which the audience listens to a reader. Cf. *Penny reading.*

1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 11 Sept. (1880) II. 71 After the reading last night we walked .. to the railway. 1869 *Nation* (U.S.) VI. 269/1 The intelligent classes in this country, who can read themselves, have little occasion for public readings.

f. *Reading in* (see READ *v.* 13 a and 19 c).

1858 DALE *Clergym. Legal Handbk.* (ed. 7) 35 *margin.* 1892 WHITEHEAD *Church Law* (ed. 2) 251 The churchwardens and some parishioners should certify that the reading in has been duly performed.

†3. The act of lecturing or commenting upon some subject, *esp.* a law text; also, the matter of such lecture or comment, a commentary or gloss. *Reading of the Sentences*: (see SENTENCE). *Obs.*

1517 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1897) I. 183 All such as be at the Bench and dwellyng in the town, schall come daily to the redynges. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* Proheme (1588) 1 The Office and Duetie of Iustices of the Peace, after M. Marrow (whose learned Reading in that behalfe .. is in many hands to be seene). 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ii. (1615) 28/2 Both Master Hesket and M. Treherne in their reading of the lawes of the forest. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 121 The reading of good discipline in a famous University. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Readings* are also used for a sort of commentary or gloss on a law text, passage, or the like, to shew the sense an author takes it in.

†b. Instruction by a tutor. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 54 Two Crownes a moneth his Fencing, as much for Dancing, and no lesse for his Reading.

4. The act of interpreting or expounding. *rare*$^{-0}$.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Redynge, or expownynge of rydellys, or oper privyteys..*interpretacio, edicio.*

†5. *A* or *in reading*: Being read. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* v. 14 Whyle these letters were yet a readinge,.. there came other messaungers. 1566 *Child-Marriages* 137 This respondent saieth, that the testament was written before this talk, and was then in readinge.

6. The form in which a given passage appears in any copy or edition of a text; the actual word or words used in a particular passage. *Various readings*: (see VARIOUS).

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *title-p.*, The Newe Testament..With the arguments, .. also diuersities of readings. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 15 They..had rather haue their iudgements at liberti'e in differences of readings. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 281 If the Reading be not corrupted, this Oracle was given Olymp. lxxvi, 1. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 189 But this supposition .. will not prove the two readings genuine. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. viii, 'Fierce loves and faithless wars'—I am not sure If this be the right reading. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 612 The readings of the manuscripts are so different that it is hard to tell their exact meaning.

7. Matter for reading, esp. with ref. to its quality or kind.

1706 SWIFT *To Peterborough*, Ne'er to be match'd in modern reading, But by his name-sake Charles of Sweden. 1809 [see LIGHT *a.*^{1} 19]. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* i. Wks. 1853 XI. 175 It is in newspapers that we must look for the main reading of this generation. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 415 The books sold at railways are nearly all of the class best known as 'light-reading', or what some account light reading. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 His account of the *America* is lively reading.

b. Printed or written characters; lettering.

1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 163 You will observe the cover has no reading on it, but only seven stars.

8. That which presents itself to be read; *spec.* the indication of a graduated instrument.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 83 The division and fractional part thus noted .. is to be set down as the reading of the limb. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Charles Lamb* Wks. 1858 IX. 153 That pure light of benignity which was the predominant reading on his features. 1869 W. B. CARPENTER in *Scientific Opinion* 9 Jan. 174/1 *note*, Our third thermometer stood .. at 45°.. and its reading has not been taken into account.

b. So *reading-off.*

1808 SAX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 240 Taking a mean of the different readings-off for the true position of the wire. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 198 The same constant error of graduation, which depends on the initial and final readings off alone.

9. The interpretation or meaning one attaches to anything, or the view one takes of it; in recent use *esp.* the rendering given to a play or a character, a piece of music, etc., as expressing the actor's or performer's point of view.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 37 There is a species of countenance here so horridly bad, that it is impossible to be mistaken in one's reading. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.*

151 Dogma..is ever producing new readings of the history. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lviii, She gave him her reading of the matter. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 112 His reading of Balzac's Mercadet .. appeared somewhat airy and not tragic enough.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as *reading-class, day, excursion, hour, -lamp, matter, party, play, society, -stand, -table, time, tour.*

1838 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 347 The forwardness of their minds has induced me to take both into my *reading-class. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v. *Song*, A *Reading-Day Frights French away, The Benchers dare speak Latin. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 240 The Booke which in that grand reading day..will be Licensed or burnt. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii, Jaunty young Cambridge-men..going for a *reading excursion. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* II. ix, A deep untrodden grot, Where oft the *reading hours sweet Gertrude wore. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxix, I took up my *reading-lamp and went out. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 238 To supply the *reading matter, the letterpress I think you call it. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxvi, Others applied to know whether he would take a *reading party in the long Vacation. 1729 FIELDING *Author's Farce* I. vii, Your *reading play is of a different stamp, and must have wit and meaning in it. 1797 C. TOOGOOD *Let.* in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 462 We meet now, in almost every town, with a *reading-society. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 119 The Assistant Priest carries to the Altar the cushion, or *reading-stand, with the Missal. 1835 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xiii, Beside the bed was a reading-stand. 1875 *Carp. & Join.* 130, I will now describe a large elevating *reading table. 1591 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1898) II. 21 No Reader shall make anie dinner . but in the *Reading time. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1881) 223 They are on a *reading tour for the Long Vacation.

b. Special combs.: **reading-book**, †(*a*) a book of church-lessons (*obs.*); (*b*) a book containing passages for instruction in reading; **reading-closet**, one of the small compartments in the reading-room of a printing-office; **reading-coat**, a coat to wear while reading (*? obs.*); **reading-desk**, a desk for supporting a book while it is being read, *spec.* a lectern; **reading-glass**, a large magnifying glass for use in reading; **reading-hook** (see quot.); **reading-machine** (see quot.); **reading-pew**, a pew from which the lessons are read in church; † **reading-psalms**, the prose psalms used for reading in church (*obs.*); **reading room**, a room devoted to reading, *esp.* one in the premises of a club or library, or intended for public use; also, the proof-readers' room in a printing-office (Jacobi 1888).

10.. *Laws Ælfric* 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Se mæsse-preost sceal habban .. *rædingboc. 1050–73 *Charter* in Thorpe *Diplom.* 430, ii forealdode rædingbec. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1311 Þe bisschop, wenne he ordreþ þes, Þe redyng bok hym takeþ. 1840 (*title*) The Church Scholar's reading book. 1886 *Referee* 10 Jan. 1/2, I was getting an honest .. living in the composing-room or the *reading-closet. 1830 C. WORDSWORTH in Overton *Life* (1888) 51 Here I am, lying on my sofa, with my drab *reading-coat on. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 8 A piece of plank supported by a Post, which we understood was the *Reading Desk. 1775 JOHNSON 10 Oct. in Boswell *Life* (1791) I. 502 In the reading-desk of the refectory lay the Lives of the Saints. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. iii, A huge arm-chair, with a small reading-desk beside it. 1670 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 200 Dr. Barlow gave me a *reading-glass, pretium 40*s*. 1747 TREMBLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 632 It would be .. very inconvenient to hold it like a reading-glass in the hand. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxviii. 320 Spectacles and reading glasses are among the simplest and most useful of optical instruments. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Reading-hook*, a book-marker, made of bone or ivory. 1897 *Sketch* 26 May 181/2 The pattern being read from the draft by the *reading-machine on to the Jacquard band or tape by the skilled designer or pantagrapher. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. vii. 38 To wrangle downe a Sophister, .. or acquaint themselves with a *Reading-Pue, in the Countrey. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Oct., To church, and there saw for the first time Mr. Mills in a surplice; but it seemed absurd for him to pull it over his eares in the reading-pew. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* Oct. 144 An open reading-pew and lettern. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 162 The like Order is observed in the Pointing of our *Reading Psalms. *a* 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 150 The old translation of the reading Psalms. 1759 GRAY *Lett.* 8 Aug (1853) 186, I often pass four hours in the day in the stillness and solitude of the *reading room [at the British Museum]. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 357 There are what are called Reading Rooms all over the kingdom. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 298 Saint Edmund kept a figure of our Lady in his reading-room.

Reading (rī·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. READ *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. † **a.** *Reading minister*, etc., one who merely reads the lessons or service, without preaching; also *Sc.*, one who reads his sermons (see READ *v.* 19 d).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 71 It were to be wished that all were preaching prelates, and not reading ministers only. 1650 in Hodgson *Northumberland* (1835) III. iii. p. lv, Those who formerly had the Rectory of Haltwistle did mainteyne a reading Minister. 1744 (*title*) Reading is not preaching, or a Letter to all reading Clergymen.

b. *Reading clerk*, the designation of one of the clerks to the House of Lords.

1788 MISS ROSE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 96 My brother William, then reading Clerk, came to us as soon as the House adjourned. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 16 The Lords were obliged to send this message by their Clerk-Assistant, and their Reading-Clerk. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. ii. 66 Slingsby, who is reading-clerk in the House of Lords.

c. *Reading boy*, a boy who reads copy aloud to the corrector of the press.

1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 392 The eye of the reader should not follow, but rather go before the voice of his reading-boy. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 710/1 The reading department, sometimes called the closet, having for its occupants the reader and his reading-boy.

2. Given to reading; studious. Freq. in *reading man*, applied *spec.* to a University student who makes reading his chief occupation.

1673 DRYDEN *Prol. Univ. of Oxford* 31 In London .. haughty dunces, whose unlearned pen Could ne'er spell grammar, would be reading men. 1759 *Hurd's Dial.* Pref. 6 The learned assemblies of reading divines. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 266/1 During my residence at the university, and a constant intercourse with both reading and non-reading men [etc.]. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 94/2 The 'reading public', then, had little to do with the lower orders. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 1 His attempts to be brought out into the reading world. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. II. iii. § 1. 517 Its..literary merits secured it immediate attention on the part of reading men.

Rea·dingdom. The aggregate of readers.

1832 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* (1849) VI. 182 The commonwealth of Readingdom is divided into many independent circles.

† **Readjoin**, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To join again.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 173 Re-adjoyning unto it whatsoever at sundry times has been dismembred from it.

Readjou·rn, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *readjornāre* (1240 in Du C.), F. *réajourner* (1531 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To adjourn again.

1611 COTGR., *Readjourner*, to readiourn. 1628 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 443 The Parliament..was then re-adjourned by the Kings especial Command till Tuesday next. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 41 He might have given Notice by Proclamation that upon this account, they should re-adjourn to a yet longer time.

Hence **Readjou·rnment** (Ogilvie 1882).

Readju·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *readjustāre* (1236 in Du C.).] *trans.* To adjust again or afresh; to put in order again.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. xi, The beau .. taking out a pocket-glass .. re-adjusted his hair. 1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 357 It is not always necessary to re-adjust the wires after each sett of observations. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 1 The values and prices of the two things will..readjust themselves. 1865 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. i. 253 The early attempts to readjust the affairs of the East by the Great Powers.

absol. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 214 It adjusts, re-adjusts, turns, re-turns, in every way it wills.

Hence **Readju·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Readju·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1776 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 385 It is not likely to want re-adjusting soon. 1863 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 283 He held out hopes of a readjusted and graduated income-tax.

Readju·ster. [f. prec.] One who readjusts.

1862 THORNBURY *Life Turner* II. 256 Turner was..a selector, reviser, a readjuster of Nature.

b. *U.S.* A member of a political party (formed in 1877–8) in Virginia, which advocated a legislative readjustment of the State debt.

1879 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 Nov. 317/2 Further news from Virginia indicates that the Repudiators, or Readjusters, as they call themselves, have elected a majority of the General Assembly. 1883 M. D. CONWAY in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 1 Sept. 3/2 The readjuster reminds the negro that he was a slave when this debt was formed .. and should not be taxed for the interest.

Readju·stment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The process of readjusting or of being readjusted.

1772 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 208 After this re-adjustment they both agreed to 1°. 1793 WOLLASTON *ibid.* LXXXIII. 149 It is very steady; and rarely wants any re-adjustment at all. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xii. (1877) 129 Your theology needs alteration and readjustment. 1883 FROUDE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 194 The house..requiring paint and other re-adjustments.

† **Readliche**, *adv. Obs.* Also 2–3 **red-**, 3 **readliche**. [Var. of ME. *radliche* RADLY.] Quickly, promptly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Þa wes sancte paul swiðe wa and abeh him redliche to his lauerdes fet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Water þet ne stured nout readliche stinked. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 His hinen .. swerieð somet readliche þat efter hire hit schal gan.

Readmi·nister, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To administer again.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxii. § 12 That Baptisme is onely then to be readministred, when the first deliuerie thereof is void. 1762 R. GUY *Cancers* 44 The Hemlock was re-administered for some Weeks. 1897 *Columbia* (Ohio) *Disp.* 24 Mar. 1/2 The Democratic party .. has regained power and readministered government.

† **Rea·dmiral**, *v. Obs.*—1 [RE- 5 b.] *trans.* To make (one) an admiral again.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 12 Peerebrowne did not only hold his office all the time of that King .. but was againe readmirald by Edward the third.

Readmi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To admire again.

1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 202 The pleasure of having it re-admired by our friends.

Readmission (rī,ădmi·ʃən). [RE- 5 a; cf. next and F. *réadmission* (Littré).] The action of admitting again.

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 341 Twill proue a very difficult worke to make them allow of ye readmission of ye King. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 307 He .. preached at the readmission of a relapsed Christian into our Church. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 141 There was..re-admission to the privileges. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 709 Within a week of their readmission, the disease appeared in nine other cottages.

Readmit (rī,ădmi·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réadmettre* (*readmis*, Cotgr. 1611).] *trans.* To admit again.

1611 COTGR., *Readmis*, readmitted. 1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 54 Sometimes they would re-admit such a one being brought neere unto death. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 616 This was terrible to them of Wesell, who were commanded to readmit the Roman Rites. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 670 Happy day! that .. re-admits us .. to our Father's throne. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 6 Jan. 2/2 He would at once readmit the late rebel states to the full enjoyment of their rights.

absol. c 1659 THORNDIKE *Church's Power of Excomm.* § 36 Penance . readmits not but upon reasonable or legal presumption of sin first abolished.

Hence **Readmi·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 583 The re-admitting of the Air.

Readmi·ttance. [Cf. prec. and ADMITTANCE.] Readmission.

1669 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 104 To order his readmittance and continuance in the..guard of halbertiers. *a* 1721 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 480 You give me .. Re-admittance to the blissful Throne. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxv. 357 The re-admittance of so great a prelate into your favour.

Readop·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To adopt again.

1598 FLORIO, *Readottare*, .. to readopt. 1611 COTGR., *Readopter*, to readopt. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 33, I come to save you..And God to re-adopt you to incline. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1342 When shall my soul her incarnation quit, And, re-adopted to thy blest embrace, Obtain her apotheosis in thee? 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. xv. 103 The boundary which had first passed was re-adopted by a large vote.

Readop·tion. [RE- 5 a; cf. 1 rec.] Renewed adoption.

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (Ellis) 179 They feared hyme more after his fall.., doughtyng myche hys readopcion in to auctorytie. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 243 John,. speaking of the re-adoption of the redeemed to be sons of God. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* v. 162 The readoption of those religious doctrines and sentiments which .. England had cast out.

Reador·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To adorn anew.

1598 FLORIO, *Rabbellire*, to rebeawtifie, to readorne againe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 209 King Henry the Fifth readourned it with new buildings. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 449 With Scarlet Honours re-adorn'd.

Hence **Reador·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Rabbellimento*, a readorning.

† **Readunite**, *v. Obs.*—1 [RE- 5 a; see ADUNITE and cf. late L. *readūnātio* (Tertullian), med.L. *readūnāre* (Du C.).] *trans.* To reunite.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. i. § 6 A man .. is upon his repentance necessarily readunited into the one, but not of necessity into the other.

Readva·nce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To advance again.

a. In transitive senses of the vb.

1611 FLORIO, *Rinalzare*, to raise againe, to readuance. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 17 How able he is to re-advance the dejected. 1670 G. H *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 162 To re-advance all the Noble Families in Rome, that began to lessen and decay in their splendour. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 574 It recedes from none of its claims, though it may wait the convenient season for re-advancing them. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 266 *note*, We are swinging upon a hinge in advancing and re-advancing such maxims.

b. In intransitive senses.

1611 COTGR., *Remonter*, .. to reascend; readuance. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. lxxxv, Which if they misse, they yet should readvance To former height. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 142 The Vice-Chancellor retreated to Trinity College... This done, he readvanceth to St. John's. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 254 The Russians re-advanced to Peterswalde, .. but were checked at Grossubel. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xiii. § 3 The tide which has receded, instantly begins to re-advance.

So **Readva·ncement**; **Readva·ncing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii § 1. 514 To the seruice of God, and re-aduancement of the Crosse of Christ. 1611 COTGR., *Rehaulsement*, a readuancing. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 99 The re-advancing upon it and taking it.

† **Readve·rtency.** *Obs.*—1 [RE- 5 a.] Renewed application (of the mind).

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Reflect.* 9 A Re-advertency or Re-application of mind to Ideas that are actually there.

Readvertise, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To advertise again.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 22 Who not giving me leave to go, our Lord often re-advertised me.

Readvi·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To advise again. Also *refl.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 116, I do aduise and readuise the man [etc.]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 73 The libertie for a man to repent and re-advise himselfe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 167, I was going to re-advise her to calm her spirits.

2. *intr.* To consider again; to take counsel afresh.

1598 FLORIO, *Rauisare*, to readuise, or marke againe. 1643 *Five Yrs. K. Jas.* 75 You may againe ruminate, and re-advise to make your defence. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lxxxvii, To re-advise for the better security.

Ready (re·di), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 3 **rædi(3)**; 3–5 **redi**, 3–6 **redie**, **redy** (7 *Sc.*), 4–5 **redye**, (6 **redey**, **reedy**; also *Sc.* 5–7 **reddy**, **reddie**, 6 **rady**, **radie**); 3, 6 **readi**, 6 **readye**, 6–7 **readie**, 6– **ready**. [Early ME. *rædi(3)*, *readi*, *redi*, in southern texts also *jeredi*, *ireadi*, etc. (see I-REDY), apparently formed on the analogy of other

adjectives by the addition of *-iȝ*, -Y, to OE. *rǽde* (?) or *gerǽde* I-REDE, from the Teut. stem **raid-* to put in order, prepare: see I-RAD and GRAITH *sb.* and *a.*

The form *rædiȝ* is peculiar to ME., but synonymous words from the same base are common in the cognate languages, as MDu. *gereet*, *-reit* (Du. *gereed*), MLG. *gerêde*, MHG. *gereite*, *gereit*; OFris. *rêde*, *rêd* (mod. *ree*), Du. *reede*, *ree*, MLG. *rêde* (hence Da. *rede*, Sw. *reda*, *redo*, Icel. *reiðr*), OHG. *-reiti* (MHG *reite*); MDu. *bereet*, *-reit* (Du. *bereid*), MLG. *berêde* (hence Da. *beredt*, Sw. *beredd*), OHG. *bireiti* (G. *bereit*). Mod. Sw. *redig* unentangled, clear, etc., is an independent formation from *reda* to disentangle.]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** In a state of preparation, so as to be capable of immediately performing (or becoming the object of) such action as is implied or expressed in the context.

c **1205** LAY. 8651 Julius wes al rædi [*c* **1275** readi] alse he to wolde ræsen. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 259 [He] bad al schuld be boun Redi to his somoun. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxv. 10 Tho that weren redy, entriden in with hym to the weddyngis. **1450** in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 511 Make oure sugites of youre cuntre to be arayyd and redy in thaire best maniere. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 698 He wrote.. commaundyng all men..to be redie in harnesse. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 59 Some one be readie with a costly suite. **1638** JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 22 Such kinde of Images, as might be ready at his call. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 763 His Kine with swelling Udders ready stand. **1788** BURNS *Go, fetch to me* ii, The glittering spears are rankèd ready. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 169 As soon as you have taken some refreshment,..We shall be ready.

b. *spec.* Properly dressed or attired; having finished one's toilet.

As a special sense app. limited to the 16–17th c., earlier and later instances being merely contextual applications of the general sense.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 379 Vp riseth fresshe Canacee hir selue..Noon hyer was he [the sun] whan she redy was. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Whan thou arte vp and redy, than first swepe thy house. ?*a* **1642** ROWLEY *Thrac. Wonder* II. i. [Stage Direction] Enter Pheander, ready. **1653** DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 100, I rise in the morning reasonably early, and before I am ready I go round the house. **1709** MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 234 Having permitted 'em time to get themselves ready, he enter'd the Chamber. **1856** THOMPSON *Boston* Gloss., *To get Ready*, to be dressed and prepared for a visit or journey.

†**c.** Used in replying to a call or summons. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 165 Ready; and I,..and I, Where shall we go? **1596** — *Merch. V.* IV. i. 2 *Duke* What, is Anthonio heere? *Ant.* Ready, so please your grace.

d. *Mil.* and *Naut.* as a word of command.

In military use shortened from *make ready* (see 15), the order to prepare the piece for firing. For the nautical uses, see quots. 1846, 1867.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Manual*, The officers, instead of giving the words *platoon*, *make ready*,..are to pronounce the words short, as for instance, *'toon*, *ready*. **1841** R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 150 The master finds that the ship will not lay her course, and tells the chief mate to 'see all clear for stays', or 'ready about'. **1846** A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *About*, Ready About! an order to the crew that all hands be at their stations, ready for tacking. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ready with the Lead*, a caution when the vessel is luffed up to deaden her way, followed by 'heave'.

2. Const. with infinitive: Prepared, or having all preparations made, *to* do something.

c **1200** ORMIN 11758 Þær wass efft te laþe gast rædiȝ forr himm to fandenn. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106/176 Aungles þare weren redie I-nowe hire soule to heuene lede. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 454 Than turnyt thai. And stude reddy to giff battale. **1478** W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 238 And than I wol telle you when I schall be redy to come from Eton. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 The king..sayd, howe he was not as then ready to geue them a playne aunswere. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 104 To bid the Priest be readie to come against you come. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 There are some more subtile particles of matter, which are ready to fill up those void spaces. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, My nephew was ready to sail. **1791** COWPER *Retired Cat* 20 Apparelled in exactest sort, And ready to be borne to court. **1860** TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xvi. 115 We stood beside each other ready to march. **1884** CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 His incorrigible imaginativeness, ever ready to force itself in amid the driest details.

b. Willing; feeling or exhibiting no reluctance.

c **1200** ORMIN 12936 Godd iss rædiȝ tunnderrfon Þatt follc þatt rihht himm follȝheþþ. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 26471 Iesus crist es redier to merci giue þan jugement. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 155 'Icham Redi', quod Reson 'to Reste with þe euere'. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. x. 337 Redi in wil forto haue suffrid marterdom. **1550** CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 512 How readi God is to take vengeaunce for the oppression of his people. **1648** MILTON *Ps.* lxxxvi. 54 Thou Lord art the God most mild Readiest thy grace to shew. **1786** COWPER *Gratitude* 43 To me ever ready to show Benignity, friendship, and truth. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 137 The loyal gentry declared that they were still as ready as ever to risk their lives for the old government. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 142 There is no one to whom I am more ready to trust.

c. Inclined or disposed; apt.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 609/1 They are ready allwayes to impute the blame therof unto the heavens. **1656** G. COLLIER *Answ.* 15 *Quest.* 20 They were readier to suspect themselves than Judas. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 273 He was but too ready to consider all who recommended prudence and charity as traitors to the cause of truth. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 298 You are too ready to speak evil of men.

d. Sufficiently angry or irritated to be on the point of (doing something violent). Cf. FIT *a.* 5 b.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xvii. 4 What shal I do with this people? They are almost ready to stone me. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 12 Thay sune ar steirit up and radie to put hand in thair King. **1632** HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* IV. 123 Murmuring in so open a manner, against the person of the Prince, as made him..ready to goe besides himselfe. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 28, I was ready to snatch the breeches out of her hands.

e. Used attributively (cf. 5) in preceding senses with *infin.* after the sb. Somewhat *rare*.

c **1200** ORMIN 13436 Swa þatt I muȝhe findenn ȝuw All rædiȝ follc to follȝhenn me. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Cor.* viii. 19 That like as there is a ready mynde to wil, there maye be a ready mynde also to perfourme the dede. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 49 The fellow that sits next him..is the readiest man to kill him. **1660** WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 359 The most ready men to cring to and serve these times. **1706** E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 98 He's the readiest man living to make him sick with good Liquor.

3. Const. with infinitive: **a.** That has passed, or has been brought, into such a condition as to be immediately likely or liable (*to* do something). Also *ellipt.* in attributive use (quot. 1818).

c **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 300 Rycht as þe ȝerde suld tremyl al, & mak all werkis reddy to fall. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 5 All is bot tynt, or reddie for to tyne. **1526** TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 13 Nowe that which is disanulled and wexed olde, is redy to vanysshe a waye. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 229 Ready to sterue, and dare not touch his owne. **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 50 Drawing him from one side of it to the other, till he was ready to give up the ghost. **1710** PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 172 Finding all things ready to run into confusion. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1868) III. 251 He has ordered her.. only some little cordials to take when ready to faint. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* III. 1024 The hen-dove shall not hatch Her ready eggs, before I'll kissing snatch Thee into endless heaven. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. VI. iii, A delicate spark.. Ready to burst in a colour'd flame.

b. Hence (without reference to a previous process): Likely, liable; 'fit'.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 59 Quha sailis frome thir Iles is verie radie to incur sik danger. **1633** EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 183 Our last thoughts are readiest to spend themselves upon somewhat that wee loved best while we lived. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 295 The Sharp Winds are Serene Air..being ready to cut you through. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 635 At a moment..when every thing was ready to be reported, and every thing to be believed.

4. Const. with prepositions: †**a.** With *to* or *unto* (rarely *into*): Prepared, inclined, or willing to do, give, take, suffer, etc. (what is indicated by the sb.); also occasionally, prepared for (an act). *Obs.*

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 Ȝif hie redie ben to golliche deden. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 13 Þai toke me as leoun redy til pray. **1382** WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxvii. 18 For I in to scourgis am redi [**1388** Y am redi to betyngis]. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I. 275 He is redi to the feith. *Ibid.* 282 The more I am redy to wraththe. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. v in Ashm. (1652) 170 Lyke Wax yt wylbe redy unto Lyquacyon. **1558** GOODMAN *How to Obey* 103 The Lorde, who is redie to mercie and slowe to anger. *a* **1591** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 313, I lament that the wisdom of the flesh should be readier to godly works than the wisdom of the spirit.

b. Prepared *for* (an event, action, state, etc.).

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iv. 104 Thou shalt finde vs ready for thee still. **1603** — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 107 Be readie, Claudio, for your death to morrow. **1789** BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Echoing Green* iii, Many sisters and brothers ..Are ready for rest.

5. Having the quality of being prepared or willing to act when necessary; prompt, quick, expert, dexterous (in general, or in the special manner implied by the sb.). *Ready hand*, *man* (see quots. 1840, 1851).

c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 798 Rohand, þe riche kniȝt, Redy was he ay. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xliv. 1 My tonge is yᵉ penne of a ready writer. **1552** ELYOT *Classiarius*,..a diligent persone, a ready felow. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 977 With these..was Amurath, upon a light and readie horse. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II 11 So I am Your most affectionate ready Servant, J. H. **1704** POPE *Windsor For.* 99 Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds. **1725** — *Odyss.* III. 608 Bread and wine a ready handmaid brings. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. iv, A thousand torches..Borne by the ready slaves of ruthless law. **1840** J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* I. 43 The quickest, or, as they are called in the trade, the readiest hands. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 333 He knew that he was a ready man (a quick workman).

b. Const. *at*, *in*, †*of*.

c **1375** *Cursor M.* 8404 (Fairf.) [Þ]of salamon þi sone be ȝonge, he [is] ful wise and redy of tonge. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xii, And by cause that the yonge woman was redy in speche and malycious, she ansuerd forth with. **1508** KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 467 As thou was louse, and reddy of thy bune. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 161 Ready in gybes, quicke-answered, sawcie. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 109 These Eunuchs are very ready at these kind of dark Contrivances. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, 'Twould surprise you to hear how ready he is at all these sort of things. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 67 Likely to be excellent Christians as they were very ready at the Bible. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. v. i, Men..in battle array, Ready in heart and ready in hand.

6. a. Of the mind or mental powers: Quick to devise, plan, comprehend, observe, etc.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 17432 (Gött.) Nu es vs nede of redi thoght. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 162 To every craft..He hadde a redi wit to helpe Thurgh naturel experience. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 82 Suche as were of moost redy wyt couthe taken hede of alle. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 120 By and by the dinne of Warre gan pierce His readie sence. **1762** GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxii, Nature had furnished her not only with a ready but a solid turn of thought. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 72 The intellect of Laud was..earnest, ready, and practical above most minds.

b. Of persons, etc.: Prompt or quick in speech, discourse, or writing.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 8404 He es wis and o redi tung. *Ibid.* 27566 Pride rises..for steuen suet, for rede tung. **1461** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 2 Ye may nott faile to send hider all your bookes and some readie man for to answer unto him. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxi, A man..shall,..with a littell refection,..haue his inuencyon quicker, his tonge redyar. **1597** BACON *Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man. **1883** LD. R. GOWER *My Reminisc.* I. vi. 101 He had a..kind heart and a ready pen.

c. Proceeding from, delivered with, promptness of thought or expression.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 107 Til neuer a one can speak a redy woord. **1638** JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 31 The ready suggestions of our own naturall wit. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* i, Returning a ready answer. **1857** WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 124 A ready jest opens more intricacies of the true character than a siege or a battle.

7. Of action or capacity for action: Distinguished or characterized by promptness or quickness.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 322 Leonin it herde telle,..And bad him gon a redy pas To fetten hire, and forth he wente. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 13 For the redier conceiving..behold the figure insuing. **1601** CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxx, Being soone off and soone on, of a readie, though not of a wise dispatche. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. x. 292 Yeilding a ready, tho' unwilling Obedience. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 497 Gave him credit for..much readier elocution than he really possessed.

b. Characterized by alacrity or willingness in some respect. (In some cases passing into next.)

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communion* Collect, Defended by thy moste gracious and readye helpe. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 155 Beneuolence and ready minde toward their keepers and nourishers. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. I. (1723) 156 It finds the readyest Reception. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 2 He, like the world, his ready visit pays Where fortune smiles. **1789** MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., I gave her my ready promise. **1813** BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx, Open speech, and ready hand. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, Never was more anxious and ready way made for my Lord of Leicester. **1884** *Law Times* LXXVI 331/2 This is one of those abstract principles which in the present day are pretty sure to find ready acceptance.

c. Taking place quickly or easily.

1730 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 391 That when at Market they may find a readier sale. **1877** E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 223 The..ready solubility [of sugar] in water.

II. 8. In the condition of having been prepared or put in order for some purpose. Const. *for*, † *to*, or with *infin.* (in some cases with suggestion of sense 2).

c **1200** ORMIN 6235 Heore leȝhe [= pay] birrþ hemm beon Rædiȝ, þann itt iss addledd. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5270 Þair mete to þam i rede [*v.r.* redi] broght. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 4 My boles..ben slayn, and alle thingis redy. *Ibid.* 8 The weddyngis ben redy. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 362 A cheyer, that euer more sholde be redy for the knyght in to sitte. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii, Sir leaue your musyng and come into ye hall..yoʳ dyner is all redy. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 56 This your companion..hath a storie readie for your eare. **1648** GAGE *West Ind.* 17 Our two Cock-Boates were ready to carry to shore such as..had clothes to wash. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ⁋ 1 His Horses were ready at the appointed Hour. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 15 A servant came to tell us the tea was ready. **1816** J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 72 Here is a grave Just ready for thy body, Walsingham! **1878** BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 106 All awaits us ranged and ready.

b. Added to past participles (cf. 16).

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 96 The cruell men sall.. haif thair bow bent reddy in thair hand. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 72 We have a chest beneath the hatches, caulked and bitumined ready.

c. In attributive use (passing into 5).

1559 *Mirr. Mag. Hen. VI*, xix, Our kingdomes are but cares,..Our riches redy snares. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 They..when past the marke, with an other ready Arrow, can strike the rest looking backwards. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* II. 455 Along the strand The ready vessel rides. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 16 Bless'd that abode, where..ev'ry stranger finds a ready chair. **1820** KEATS *St. Agnes* xl, There were sleeping dragons..perhaps, with ready spears.

9. So placed or constituted as to be immediately available when required or wished for; close at hand; handy, convenient for use.

†**a.** In predicative use. *Obs.*

a **1240** *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277, I þi childhad hafdes tu..þi moder readi hwen þu pappe ȝerndes. *a* **1375** *Joseph Arim.* 42 Whon þe lust speke with me, lift þe lide sone; Þou schalt fynde me redi riȝt bi þi side. **1382** WYCLIF *John* vii. 6 My time cam not ȝit, but ȝoure tyme is euermore redy. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* III. x. 336 Persecucioun of tirantis was redier in tho daies. **1525** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. 621 Bycause the langage of yrisshe is as redy to me as the Englysshe tong. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 b, I place fyrst by them selues, suche as are most in vse, that they may be the redier. **1656** H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 155 The use of this Table is plain and ready. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 8 The next Cole-pit, or Mine..these are so ready and obvious in almost all Places.

b. Similarly in phrases *ready to* (one's) *hand*(*s*), *ready at hand*. (See HAND *sb.* 2 and 25.)

c **1386** CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 21 He had a Somonour redy to his hond. **1530** PALSGR. 822/2 Redy at hande, *auant la mayn*. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* f 3 The Grecians the readiest at hand had their choise. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, Systems of numbers, calculated to be ready at hand for the expediting astronomical..and other observations. **1891** *Law Times* XC. 315/2 The chief guide which both courts found ready to their hands.

c. In attributive use.

In 16th c. app. only in Sc. use, especially of money, lands, goods, etc.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 10890 (Trin.) Þat goddes son calde shal bene I shewe þe redy token to sene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 48 At Ptolome ane reddie port tha fand. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 14 The reddiest money that may be gottin for the casualite. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 125 To . poynd, and distreinzie the reddiest cornes. 1659 HAMMOND *On P's.* xcix. 8 This appears to be the full and ready importance of this passage. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 128 The slightest, easiest, readiest recompence. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 432 Finding there readier means of subsistence, than in the other cities of the kingdom. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, Rab .. banged out o' bed, and till some of his readiest claes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 5. 83 William found a more ready source of revenue in the settlement of Jewish traders.

10. a. Immediately available as currency; having the form of coin or money.

App. first in *ready pennies* or *pence*: cf. Da. *rede penge*, Sw. *reda* (MSw. also *redo*) *penningar*, ON. *reiðupeningar*.

Ready coin and *ready gold* are frequent in 16–17th c. See also *ready rhino* s.v. RHINO[1], and READY MONEY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4835 [We have brought] Al redi penijs for to tell [*Gött. MS.* Redi penis we haue to tell]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6324 Ten mark of pens redy, And ten mark hys ouþer store. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 70 If ȝe shuld selle alle this wode togedyr for redy Sylver. 1550 CROWLEY *Pilgr.* 1450 Thys lande he made sale, and toke readye golde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 42 Roger .left behinde him in readie coyne .. fourtie thousand Markes. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 14 Procris .. surrendred the place, as soon as she saw the ready chink. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ₱ 4 What advantage might be made of the ready Cash I had. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 580/1 To turn their wrought bullion into ready sterling. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, He had never known the ready-penny so hard to come by. 1885 [see CASH *sb.*[1] 2 b].

transf. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Chameleon* 5 The chameleon .. struts as much in ready Light Which Credit gives him upon Sight [etc.].

† b. *Ready stock*: Surplus, amount on hand.

1661 COWLEY *Oliver Cromwell* Wks 1710 II 660 He found the Common-wealth .. in a ready Stock of about 800,000*l.*

11. Of a way, path, etc.: Lying directly before one; straight, direct, near. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6252 Þou sal see it cleue in tua, And giue yow redi wai to ga. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 555 Thai ga Toward mytoune the reddy vay. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 310 The roy and his rout .. To Rome tuke the reddy way. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xxii, The steatesman seke a redier course to ronne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 305 What readiest way would bring me to that place? 1667 — *P. L.* II. 976, I seek What readiest path leads where your gloomie bounds Confine with Heav'n. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXIX, To the favour of the covetous there is a ready way.

b. Hence with *way* in the sense of 'method', 'means', etc.; and so *ready means*.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 58 b, The rediest way to overthrow theyr authoritie. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 127 Euerie thing that is begun with reason Will come by readie meanes unto his end. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. vi. (1840) 251 Teaching covetousness .. a ready way to assault them. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 97 This is the readiest way of knowing it. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/2 If invention be required, the readiest way to secure it is to give proper remuneration to the inventor.

12. Of payment or pay: Made or given promptly; not delayed or deferred. ? *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4835 (Fairf.) A party of siluer [we have] wiþ vs broȝt, redy payment for to telle. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 63 Redy paiement in hand he hadde. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 15 To poynd and dystrenye for the said rest and mak reddy payment thairof 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 84 His promise should passe for ready pay, and for money told on the nayle. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 267 The earl of Oxford's regiments and the foot guards haveing now ready pay, notice is given to their quarters not to trust them.

III. In phr. **To make ready.**

13. *refl.* To put (oneself) into a state of preparation; to prepare (oneself).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 At Burgh in Schrobschire to werre [he] mad him redy. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 65 We shulden maken us redy to suffre. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 425 He thaim commaunde to mak thaim redy fast. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 126 b, The garrison made them ready and bent their ordinaunce. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 27 Make your selfe readie in your Cabine for the mischance of the houre. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 8 Trees cannot .. make themselues ready to blossome [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 775 While she made her ready for her ride.

† b. *spec.* To array, attire or dress (oneself). *Obs.*

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 24 Whiche [chapell] the freres kepe, and there they made theym redy in ornaments, and began there a very solempne procession. 1603 DEKKER, etc. *Patient Grissil* 164 Little girls that yesterday had scarce a hand to make them ready. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 181 Neatness he neglected into slovenliness; and .. may be said not to have made himself ready for some seven years. [1728 MRS. BRADSHAW in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 91 We repair to our own chambers and make ourselves ready; for it cannot be called dressing.]

14. *trans.* To prepare or put in order (a thing or things); † to dress (a person).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 95 Syne .. lefit I nocht, til I had mad þaim redy. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 22918, I wente affore .. And made redy his passage. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226 Theyr beddes were made redy. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 157 Many a time haue I seene him made ready and vnready with great reuerence and solemnity. 1640 in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 27 There be great Preparations making ready against the Liturgy and Ceremonies of the Church of England. 1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 345 Making ready a Form. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daughter* 268 Make thine heart ready with thine eyes. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 184 While our chocolate was being made ready.

15. *absol.* To make preparations. Const. *for* († *to*), or with *inf.*; † formerly also common without const.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3876 Thai spred clathes and salt on set, And made redy vnto the mete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 718 Thai turst harnas and maid reddy. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 15 There make ȝe redy to vs. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 2 Wyth the whiche menne made redy, and beseged the same castelle[s]. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* XIV. 15 There make reddy for vs. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 172 To morrow you must die, goe to your knees, and make ready. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 Make ready to board him. 1689 [see REAR *sb.*[3] 7 a]. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xvii. 319 His companions made ready to fight. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. from* 1689, 29 Bolingbroke .. made ready for a revolution.

b. *techn.* in *Printing* (see quots.).

1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Amer. Print., Making Ready*—the act of getting a form ready to be printed; . Making ready may be said to form the chief portion of the pressman's duty. 1874 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* xlv. (ed. 4) 413 Begin to 'make ready'—that is, get the impression equal and level over the whole forme.

IV. *Comb.* **16.** Placed before past participles to emphasize the completion of the process expressed by these (cf. 8 b): a. In predicative use. (Now frequently hyphened as in b.)

Additional examples are *ready beaten* (1617), *braced* (1596), *coined* (1603), *gearthed* (1513), *grown* (1812), *mounted* (1596), *prepared* (1535), *shapen* (1571), *starched* (1602); see also READY MADE. With the early *ready boun*, which is frequent in the 15–16th c., compare ON. *reiðubuinn*, MSw. *redhoboin* etc (Sw. *redebogen*, Da. *redebon*), which may conceivably have given the suggestion for the Eng. expression.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11595 Son was ioseph redi bun. *Ibid.* 12864 Quen he sagh iesu redi tift. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 For evere his bowe is redi bent. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxv, Mi rauunsun is alle redy boȝte. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7452 (Trin.) Greet he was & .. Al redy armed for to fiȝt *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 578 Be the gyant wase redy dyght, Torrent had slayne the dragon ryght. 1448–9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 The seides howses shull accord with the other syde the wich is now redy framed next the Freres. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* iv. 13 Aboute a fortye thousande men ready harnessed to the warre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 235 Thairfor leif weill, be reddy bowne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 The Duke .. seeyng all the countrey ready set to hedge him in. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 542 Duckes, sometimes raw, and sometimes ready dressed. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i, If woman had been ready created, the devil .. had been married. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 121 Old Troy is ready burnt to your hands 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. xii. ₱ 29, I was the man of all others ready cut and dry for an intrigue. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 161 His doctrine, that all the varied secretions of the body are ready formed in the blood. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 57/1 Clothes ready-made, and meat ready-cooked.

b. In attributive use. (See also READY-MADE.)

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xii. 214 You will find no ready-furnished lodgings at Nice. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judi. Evid.* (1827) II. 62 A mass of ready-written evidence. *Ibid.* 193 Ready-prepared and scientifically-planted ground. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 290 *note*, The Americans carried over ready-built houses for sale. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.*, *Ready-sensitised paper* .. in sheets or in cut sizes.

† c. Used with *come, coming*. (Cf. B 2.) *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxv. 150 At sayntt Denyse were redy come the kynge of Behayne and many other lordes *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 104 b, For redy comming of y lord talbot .., with a pui saunt army.

17. a. In parasynthetic combs., as *ready-handed, -penned, -winged*; also READY-WITTED.

1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. Wks. (1847) 40/2 Two quick-sighted and ready handed virgins. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 77 You have no ready penn'd sister. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii, Ready-winged speech. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* i. 37 Ready-handed interpretations of judgments.

† b. Objective, as *ready-making*. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Appareillement*, a preparing, prouiding, readie-making.

B. *adv.* **1.** = READILY. (In later use chiefly, and now only, in compar. and superl.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 998 And al þat euere ðe louered had, dede abraham redi and rad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19638 Sai me .. quat i sal do, þi will wil I do redi, lo! *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 136 Vou arend it xall be don ful redy. 1557 *Order of the Hospitalls* F iiij, To thintent that all things in your Office may be the rediar answered. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 319 He vnderstude al taknes perteineng to the flycht rady anuich. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* III. 158 Giving him downe a ladder at the walles foote, that hee might the readier climb up. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 56 The Earth-born Race Could move, and walk, and ready change their Place. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 279 Thou . canst seek, and readiest find, comforts in the distresses and uses in the evils thou beholdest. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl* Poet. Wks. III. 20 There was not..A child who..answered readier through his Catechism.

† 2. = ALREADY. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 204/2 Bi the opressing of the peple .. he hath gretli enpovred and hurt the poure flond redy.

C. *sb.* 1. (Usually with *the*.) Ready money, cash. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I i, Take up on the reversion; 'tis a lusty one, and Cheatly will help you to the ready. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iii, He was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 136 Cherish your lovely spouse till you have got all her ready. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, An estate in the north, which changes masters for want of the redeeming ready. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready-money Mort.* iii, 'Some of the "ready"' he said.. 'Gold, father—gold!'

2. (Usually with *the*.) The position of a fire-arm when the person holding or carrying it is ready to raise it to the shoulder and aim or fire.

1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenees* I. 55, I .. found the guard with his musket at the 'ready'. 1875 RUGGLES *Perils of Scout-Life* 75 They brought their pieces to a ready, as if preparing to fire. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 427/2, I approach, my gun thrown forward at ready.

Ready (re·di), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **redy**(e, 4–6 **redi-**, 6 *Sc.* **reddy**, 7– **ready**. [f. READY *a.* Somewhat rare between the 15th and 19th c.]

1. *refl.* To make (oneself) ready in any way.

a 1350 *St. Laurence* 51 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 113 Parfore, lady, redy þe For here saltou noght ful lange be. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 26 He assembled hys hostes & redied hym to wend thedere *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyar* 782 In Ryall array he reddyit him to ryde. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcarrow* 41 They readied and steadied themselves as best they might. 1892 BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. xvii. 105 One of his thegns sprang up and readied him for the journey.

† **2.** *trans.* and *refl.* a. To direct (one's way, oneself, or another); to guide. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE (*Chron.* (1810) 315 To Scotlond now he fondes, to redy his viage. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 185 No man cowde redye him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but ȝif it were he auenture and happ. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXIV. 91 Eche good Cristen man .. owith to redy him toward the wey of heuen by praiers, fastyng [etc.].

† b. To instruct *in* (a matter). *Obs.*[−1]

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. lxi. 886 He redied him in the names of all those persons with whom he was to talke.

3. *trans.* To make (a thing) ready; to prepare; put in order. Now only *dial.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii 13 His bow he has bent and redid it. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 181 If þou doist away synne þou rediest Goddis weye *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5648 All the renkes to row redyn hor shippes. 1609 J. DOWLAND *Ornithop. Microl* 23 This readied, set-to one string of wyre, strong, big, and stretched inough. 1633 T. ADAMS *Lap 2 Pet.* II. 5 When a great portion is readied for them, divers parents think they have done enough. 1867 WAUGH *Owd Blanket* iii 53 Come in, an' sit tho deawn while eawr lasses getten yon Kitchen readied (made right) a bit.

b. *Sc.* and *dial.* To make (food) ready for eating; to dress or cook.

1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. i. v. 393 His fuel to ready it with was sea-tangle [1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 237 It is but coarse and ill-readied provision which I have for breakfast.] 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, Can a Tartar be said to cook when he only readies his steak by riding on it 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* s.v., That pork esn't readied enough.

4. *slang.* a. *Racing.* To prevent (one's horse) from winning, in order to secure a handicap in another race.

1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 38 'Readying' a horse and running it out of form so as to scoop the big handicap. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Nov. 489/2 A handicap of 10,000*l.* will, indeed, be worth 'readying' a horse for.

b. *Australian.* With *up*: To prepare or manipulate in an improper way for some end.

1893 *Melbourne Age* 25 Nov. 13/2 (Morris) It has been said that a great deal has been 'readied up' for the jury by the present commissioners.

Hence **Rea·dying** *vbl. sb.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX 41 Þe redyinge of þaire hert, þat is, þaire hert redy to serue þe 1884 *St James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 5/2 Striking feats of dexterous 'readying' and 'passing' which his companion performed.

Ready-made, *ppl. phr., a.*, and *sb.* [f. READY *a.* 16 + MADE: orig. a participial phrase used only as a predicate, in later use regarded as a comb. and hyphened (even in predicative use).]

† **1.** Made ready, prepared. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 22, I se helle opyn, & my place redy made þere. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 185 They haue euer . tymber readye made to make a hondred gales or more. 1588 WHITTHORNE tr. *Machiauel's Art Warre* VII. 102 b, Y^e^ fortifications being readie made.

2. Of made or manufactured articles: In a finished state, immediately ready for use; now *spec.* of articles which are offered for sale in this state, in contrast to others of the same kind which are made to order.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 312 Whanne he sih and redy fond This cofre mad.] 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXVII 19 Dan, Iauan, and Meusal haue brought vnto thy markettes, yron redy made. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 355 Neyther is there in Scotland leather to make harnesse for their horse, as Saddels, Bridels, &c. But they haue all these thinges readie made out of Flaundyrs. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 498 To each one, a Gowne and a hood ready made. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 A Coffee-hane (so they call the place where they sell it [coffee] ready made). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 515 They expect to buy understanding and sentiments, as they do wares, ready made, at a shop. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 337 To move the bridge, ready-made, to its place. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 20, I fell to cutting out that jacket last Monday, .. better to have bought one ready-made. 1875 in Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lix. *notes* V. 321 Never buy cheap ready-made clothing of any kind whatsoever.

b. In phrases used attributively.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vi. (1886) 20 [He] repaired to a ready-made clothes establishment in the Palais Royal. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xviii. 151, I used .. [to] admire the garments in a ready-made clothes shop.

3. Hence applied to any thing or person which exists in a finished or complete form, either naturally or as the result of some process; freq. used with depreciatory force, in allusion to the inferiority of certain 'ready-made' articles of trade.

1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 102 A good Wife must be bespoke, for there is none ready made. 1801 MOORE *To——* Poems 88 You will be An angel ready-made for heaven! 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, We all nowadays .. elect our leaders instead of taking them ready-made.

b. In attributive use.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 44 A shop of ready-made Bankruptcy and Famine. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 41 Some ready-made face Of hypocritical assent. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 64 He carries about with him certain ready-made formulas. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii 64 Their own Richard's Castle was a ready-made outpost of the Norman King.

4. Pertaining to, dealing in, ready-made articles.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. ¶ 7 The ready-made warehouse, where I bought these dresses. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 39 True enough, thought I, this is the Ready-made Age.

5. *sb.* A ready-made article; *esp.* a ready-made garment or suit of clothes.

1882 *Standard* 18 Dec. 8/3 Traveller wanted for the Ready-mades for the Midland Counties. 1898 *Daily News* 9 May 3/6 Stocks of cloths, especially ready-mades.

Rea·dy mo·ney. [READY *a.* 10 a.] Coined money, cash, as being immediately available for use; also, immediate payment in coin for anything bought. (In common use from 15th c.)

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii, A marchand of this cite, Hade..euiryche ȝere thre hundrythe pownde, Of redy monay, and of rowunde. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 7 The Capytayne..agreyd to have .. the said therde parte in redye money and nott in vitayles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. x. (1614) 295 Readie monie is their surest riches, because the Grande Signior is their surest Heire. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 He had at this Time fifty Pounds in ready Money. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* iii. 19 No man..ever thinks of borrowing money to spend, so long as he has ready money of his own. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 468 The company was in great difficulties for ready money.

Prov. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Twelve Pence* Wks. I. 72/2 The Prouerbe true doth say That ready money euer will away.

Hence **Rea·dy-mo·ney** *attrib. phr.*

1. Characterized by immediate payment in money for articles bought.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 546 ¶ 3 He cannot expose that to the hazard of giving credit, but enters into a ready-money trade. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, Having been hitherto a ready-money trade. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 79/2 The transactions .. require only ready-money dealing. 1898 J. B. WOLLOCOMBE *From Morn till Eve* x. 236 The landlord carried on a ready-money business.

2. Paying ready money.

1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 221, I think you will like to have these ready-money gentry come amongst you. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 3/1 Within handy reach of every ready-money housekeeper in the kingdom.

Rea·dy-mo·neyed, *a.* [f. prec.] **a.** Possessing ready money. **b.** Of the nature of ready money. (In quot. *fig.*)

1810 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 314/1 Mr. Elwes is, perhaps, the richest ready-moneyed commoner in England. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xi. 175 Giving ready-monied, actual happiness for a draft on the future that may not be honoured.

Rea·dy re·ckoner. [READY *a.*] A table, or collection of tables, showing at a glance the results of such arithmetical calculations as are most frequently required in ordinary business, housekeeping, etc.

1757 D. FENNING (*title*) The Ready Reckoner; or, Trade's most useful Assistant. 1811 S. SIMPSON (*title*) The Readiest Reckoner ever invented. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, Abstract calculations of figures, or references to ready-reckoners. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 327/1 This book ..contains a diary.., an almanack, a ready-reckoner [etc.].

Ready-witted, *a.* [READY *a.* 6 a.] Of a ready wit or intelligence; quick of apprehension.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 127 b, Manie grosse heads, by continuall studie become readie witted. 1784 BURNS *Ep. J. Rankine* i, O rough, rude ready-witted Rankine. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, Varney was as bold-faced and ready-witted as he was cunning and unscrupulous. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. xxxi. (1878) 175 Dorothy was not sufficiently ready-witted to see the danger of this position.

Hence **Rea·dy-wi·ttedness.**

1884 *Spectator* 20 Dec. 1700/2 The ready-wittedness and power of observation, which makes in semi-civilized communities the successful doctor.

†**Reaf.** *Obs.* Also 3 **ræf, ræu-.** [OE. *réaf*, usually regarded as a special sense of *réaf* spoil, booty (see REAVE *v.*), but the precise relationship is not quite certain.] A garment, mantle.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 12 Ne hæfdes ðu wede *vel* reaf brydlic. *c* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1070 Mæsse hakeles & cantelcapas & reafes. *c* 1205 LAY. 23760 Warp he an his rugge a ræf swiðe deore. *Ibid.* 26636 Romanisce leoden mid ræue bihonged.

Reaf(e, variants of REIF, plunder(ing).

Reafen, obs. form of RAVEN *sb.*[1]

Reaffe·ct, *v.* **1.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To affect (†aim at, have liking for, etc.) again or anew.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 174 The Germane..will hardly..be brought ever in heart to re-affect the Papacie. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XII. 328 Iphigenes ..seemed to re-affect the desire of Living. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 128 If I kill him, I can never hope to enjoy him, who living may become sensible of his errour, and re-affect me.

2. [RE- 2 a.] To affect in return.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 144 Those Phantasms.. which have already affected the said Seat of Knowledge.. and have been re-affected by it.

Reaffi·rm, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* To confirm anew. *Obs.*—°

1611 FLORIO, *Raffermare*, to re-affirme, to re-confirme.

2. To affirm or assert anew.

a 1842 CHANNING *Perfect Life* i. (1873) 25, I close with re-affirming the truth that I have aimed to impress. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1289/2 The electors have since..reaffirmed and strengthened that decision.

Hence **Reaffi·rmer,** one who reaffirms.

1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* II. v. 231 They were only re-affirmers with new emphasis of the ancient faith.

Reaffi·rmance. [RE- 5 a.] = next.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 208 A persisting therein without Revocation of his Error, or a Re-affirmance thereof after such Revocation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 45 Nothing more than a re-affirmance of the still more ancient standing law of the kingdom. 1881 G. W. HERVEY *Manu. Revivals* vi. 45 At such a time the true Gospel may need a reaffirmance and defence.

Reaffirma·tion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed affirmation; reassertion.

1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 100 The dogmatic re-affirmation of Eucharistic doctrine. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 642/2 The..criticism..concludes with a reaffirmation of the great influence of the antique on Raphael.

Reaffo·rest, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* To restore to the legal status of a forest. *Obs.*

1667-8 *Act* 19 & 20 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 5 All the other Waste Lands aforesaid shall be and are hereby reafforrested and shall from henceforth be governed by Forrest Law. [Hence in Manley (1684), Phillips (1706), and later Dicts.]

2. To replant with trees; to cover again with forest. Hence **Reaffo·resting** *vbl. sb.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 5/1 The great importance of reafforesting the denuded soil in over-cleared countries. 1890 W. MEYNELL *J. H. Newman* 2 His scheme for the reafforesting of England.

So **Reafforesta·tion.**

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/2 The question as to how the work of reafforestation is to be done.

†**Reaffu·nd,** *v.* *Obs.*—1 [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pour on again.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii 57 If..the oylely liquor of his proper sulphur..be drawen forth. and be reaffunded and distilled [etc.].

So †**Reaffu·sion.** *Obs. rare.*

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 326 The spirit by re-affusion and powring off..will extract the whole tincture of the Vegetable. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. vi. 371 By the Reaffusions of fresh Menstruum on the dry Calx of Gold.

Reaflac: see REFLAC *Obs.*

Reagency (rįē·dʒĕnsi). [RE- 2 a; cf. REACT *v.*[1]] Reactive power or operation.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 284 Christianity..as a re-agency of destruction to all forms of idolatrous error. 1852 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1856) 12 The re-agency of these London sufferings did..enforce the use of opium.

Reagent (rįē·dʒĕnt). [RE- 2 a; cf. REACT *v.*[1]]

1. *Chem.* A substance employed as a test to determine the presence of some other substance by means of the *reaction* which is produced.

1797 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 115 The liquor..being examined by the re-agents commonly used, afforded no trace of matter in solution. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 27 Boyle..introduced the use of tests or reagents, active substances for detecting the presence of other bodies. 1880 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 346 Injecting various reagents into the tissues of leaves.

2. A reactive substance, force, etc. (Sometimes directly *transf.* from prec.)

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* 27 Civilization is a re-agent, and eats away the old traits. 1865 M. PATTISON *Serm.* 109 Mind is a reagent against society. 1880 W. MACCORMAC *Antis. Surgery* 113 The antiseptic method is not the mere employment of any single reagent.

†**Rea·ggravate,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a, after med. L. *reaggravāre* (1501 in Du C.), It. *raggravare* (Florio), F. *réaggraver* (15th c.): cf. next.] *trans.* To make still heavier.

1611 COTGR., *Rengraver*, to reaggrauate; reinforce, renew. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 72 Reseruing to Himselfe and his successors power to aggrauate and reaggrauate the censures and penalties against them.

Reaggrava·tion. *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *reaggravātio*; cf. obs. F. *réaggravation* (15th c.; the usual word is *réaggrave*). See prec. and AGGRAVATION 3.] The second warning given to a person before final excommunication.

1611 COTGR., *Reaggravation*, a reaggrauation; and (particularly) the last, and most direfull excommunication of offendors. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Before they proceed to fulminate the last excommunication, they publish an aggravation, and a re-aggravation. 1864 [see AGGRAVATION 3].

Rea·ggregate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To collect or bring together again. Hence **Rea·ggregated** *ppl. a.*; **Reaggrega·tion.**

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiv. 347 Simply a re-aggregated granite. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 45 A proportionate diminution of temperature..reaggregates them in a solid mass. 1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Instit.* 243 The minglings of peoples and institutions, the breakings up and re-aggregations..destroy the continuity of normal processes.

Rea·gitate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To agitate again.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. IV *Comm.* p. xxxiv, Certain minute moveable bones..provided to re-agitate the air.

†**Reagnize,** *v.* *Obs.*—1 [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To recognize.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient* 30 They will .. remember their former Paradisiacal state upon its recovery, and reagnize their ancient home.

†**Reagree,** *v.* *Obs.*—1 [RE- 5 a + AGREE *v.* 4.] *trans.* To reconcile, make up again.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. cxiv, Fain to see that glorious holiday Of union which this discord re-agreed.

Reaisun, obs. f. REASON. **Reak,** (?) var. of RAKE *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] **Reak(e,** obs. ff. REEK *sb.* and *v.* **Reake,** obs. f. RECK *v.*; (?) obs. var. of REACH *v.* **Reaklesse,** obs. var. of RECKLESS. **Reakn-,** obs. Sc. f. RECKON *v.*

†**Reaks,** *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 **reakes,** 7 **reeks, reax:** and *sing.* 9 *Sc.* **reik.** [Of obscure origin: cf. FREAK. The precise relationship to REX is not clear; the evidence is not decisive for the view that *rex* is the original form.] Pranks, wanton or riotous tricks or practices. Chiefly in phr. *to keep* or *play reaks* (very common in 17th c.).

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Lookes of Louer forsaken* Wks. 15 Such reakes the rage of loue in thee had wrought. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) U i, The owner of the House, where these Reaks were Played. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 95 The olde reakes hee kept with the wenches in Queenes Colledge Lane. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 25 They may be rather called Reakes then Reuells. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1694) 475 Throwing books at one another's heads and playing such Reaks as if Hell were broke loose. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Mony a daft reik he has played

Comb. 1611 COTGR., *Ribleur*, a disorderlie roauer,.. outragious reakes-player.

Real (rī·ăl, rē·ăl), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **reall.** [Sp. *real*, sb. use of *real* adj., royal:—L. *rēgāl-em*: see REAL *a.*[1], and RIAL *sb.*]

1. A small silver coin and money of account in use in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries. **a.** The old Spanish *real de plata* (still current in Mexico, and largely circulated in the United States up to *c* 1850) = an eighth of a dollar, or 6¼*d.* **b.** The present Spanish monetary unit, *real* (*de*) *vellon* (not current as a coin) = a quarter of a peseta, or about 2½*d.*

The *real of plate* was formerly known in the northern U.S. by the name of *Mexican* or *Spanish shilling*, in the south by that of LEVY *sb.*[2] See also BIT *sb.*[1] 8 b.

1611 COTGR., *Real*, a Reall, or Spanish sixpence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. x. (1614) 795 Euery Indian payeth tribute to the King [of Spain] twelue Reals of Plate. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 97 The Muscovites.. carry them [Rixdollers] to the Mint, as they do also Spanish Reals. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 89 All they owed to the crown .. which does not amount to less than sixty millions of reals. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 359 The highest price is 48 reals vellon. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* II. xiii. 84 The money was paid to me in quarter-dollars, reals, and medios, which it took me more than an hour to count.

†**2.** *Real of eight* = *Piece of Eight* (EIGHT 2 d). *Obs.*

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. I. ii. 14 It being all one to me to be paid my Money in 8 single Reals, or to be paid the same in one Real of eight. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 38, 4 French vessels, whereof one..had still a hundred thousand reals of eight abord her. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. I. ii. 31 The prize money, which was estimated at 100,000*l.* and 240,000 reals of eight.

†**Real,** *a.*[1] (and *sb.*[2]) *Obs.* Also 4-5 **reale,** 4, 6-7 **reall;** *pl.* 5 *Sc.* **reaws.** [a. OF. *real* (12th c.) = Prov. *real, reial*, Sp., Pg. *real*, It. *reale*:—L. *rēgāl-em* REGAL. As a variant of RIAL and ROYAL, the form chiefly occurs in MSS. written about 1400.]

A. *adj.* Royal, regal, kingly.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 3879 A real pauiloun he þer seye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1597 Al þat real aray reken schold men neuer. 1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 379/1, I amonges other restreyned my Lord of his fredom, and toke upon me..Power Reall. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. iii. 560 Brute ..byggyd in his land a towne, Yhit realle [and] off gret renowne. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 197 The qween held a real Cristmasse aftir at Walingford. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 109 He edified the reall palace named Neptunus. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 23 Then whome I knowe not a more .. pretious, reall, magnanimous, bountious.

B. *sb.*[2] A royal person. *rare.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 91 Reffusynge the reule of realles kynde. *Ibid.* III. 301 Whanne realles remeveth,.. And carieth ouere contre ther comunes dwelleth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. i. 105 Gyve any male Of Reaws might fundyn be Worth to have that realté.

Real (rī·ăl), *a.*[2], *adv.*, and *sb.*[3] Also 5-7 **reall.** [a. OF. *real, reel* (13th c. in Godef.), or ad. late L. *reālis*, f. *rēs* thing, etc. + -AL.]

The precise sense is uncertain in the following early instances of the word:—*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Real, *realis.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13/31 Reall, *realis.* 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* To iudic. Perusers 169 Some of his new-minted Epithets (as Reall, Intrinsecate, Delphicke).

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** Having an objective existence; actually existing as a thing.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 307 Is there no exorcist

Beguiles the truer Office of mine eyes? Is't reall that I see? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 210 That some such apparitions were not Imaginary, but Reall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 310 Whereat I wak'd, and found Before mine Eyes all real, as the dream Had lively shadowd. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 748 But from these create he can Forms more real than living man. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 130 A real visible object and its optical image differ in this respect.

b. In *Philosophy* applied to whatever is regarded as having an existence in fact and not merely in appearance, thought, or language, or as having an absolute and necessary, in contrast to a merely contingent, existence.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 150 An Hircocervus or any other Fictitious Being is true and real with respect to the Simple Essences or Natures. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 369 Thought we own pre-eminent, and confess the reallest of Beings. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 79/1 Numberless absurdities, such as, that..forms or sensible qualities are real things independent of their subject and the sentient beings who perceive them. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 3 He [Locke] admitted real essences, or essences of individual objects, which he supposed to be the causes of the sensible properties of those objects. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) I. 343 The perfections are unquestionably real existences. 1893 BRADLEY *Appearance & Reality* XXVII. (1897) 552 The more that anything is spiritual, so much the more is it veritably real.

c. *Real money*, current coin or cash (esp. as opposed to imaginary money or money of account).

1685 PETTY *Will* p. v, An estate of about 1300*l.* in ready and real money. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 71 Real monies are coins of any kind of metal, made current by the authority of the state.

d. *Math.* Of quantities. (Opposed to IMAGINARY 1 c, or IMPOSSIBLE 2.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Root*, If the value of x be positive, *i.e.* if x be a positive quantity, . the root [of an equation] is called a real or true root. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 150/2 Here a and b are meant to be real algebraical quantities, that is, reducible to positive or negative whole numbers or fractions.

e. *Optics.* (See quot.)

1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 130 If an image consist of points through which the light actually passes it is called real;—in other cases virtual. Hence a screen placed in the position of an image will receive illumination only when the image is real.

2. Actually existing or present as a state or quality of things; having a foundation in fact; actually occurring or happening.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 114 His real habitude gave life and grace To appertainings and to ornament, Accomplished in himself, not in his case. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 7 Time..denotes nothing real in its self existing. and so can argue nothing as to the real existence of things from all eternity. *c* 1689 PRIOR *To Chas. Montague* 4 He can imagin'd pleasures find, To combat against real cares. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii, Wks. 1874 II. 18 Our inward feelings, and the perceptions we receive from our external senses, are equally real. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. ii. (1817) 288 The malady was real, the cure was real, whether the popular explication of the cause was well founded or not. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 122 More terrible These sights and sounds from the disastrous sky Than all the real terrors of the Plague. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. 36 The Caracci school .. combined..the study of the antique with the observation of real life. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Ess. 115 From Christianity's being a real source of cure, for a real bondage and misery. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* III. ii. (1888) II. 208 We call an event Real which occurs or has occurred, in contradistinction to that which does not occur.

b. *Real presence*, the actual presence of Christ's body and blood in the sacrament of the Eucharist.

The precise sense attached to *real* depends on the belief held as to the nature or mode of the presence. In the Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches it implies the presence (by transubstantiation or consubstantiation) of the actual body and blood of Christ; by the Church of England it is held that the body and blood are present 'only after an heavenly and spiritual manner'.

1559 FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. (1709) 25 Doctor Cranmer did most constantly affirme and defend the real Presence of Chryst's Bodye in the Holie Eucharist. 1563 [Latimer in] FOXE *A. & M.* 979/1 This same presence may be called moste fitly, a reall presence, that is a presence not fained, but a true and faythfull presence. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 12 Confessing the reall presence, and that the manner thereof transcended his apprehension. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 32 And to explain what your forefathers meant By real presence in the Sacrament, After long fencing..Your salvo comes, that he's not there at all. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 78/1 This account of the Romish doctrine concerning the real presence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 322 Wickliffe..seems to have agreed with the present Church of England, in denying a bodily but acknowledging a real spiritual presence in the sacramental elements. 1882 M. CREIGHTON *Hist. Papacy* I. ii. (1899) I. 124 Wyclif did not deny the real presence of Christ in the elements; he denied only the change of substance in the elements after consecration.

3. That is actually and truly such as its name implies; possessing the essential qualities denoted by its name; hence, genuine, undoubted.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vi. 401 Ecclesiasticall lawes made, cannot bynd the universall churche of Christe, without the reall assent..of the sea apostolike. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 2 That which alone is material, namely the real participation of Christ..by means of this sacrament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 413 Planets..real Eclips Then sufferd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 P 3 Homer tells us that the Blood of the Gods is not real Blood, but only something like it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 51 Pressing down the whole by the weight of a real monarchy. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 12 Dressing like a real, and driving like an amateur coachman. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iv. (1878) 52 It was evidently real and not affected doubt.

b. Natural, as opposed to artificial or depicted.

1718 POPE *Arachne* 158 A real bull seems in the piece to roar, And real billows breaking on the shore. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* Pref. (1828) 2 In removing Wood, for the purpose of creating Real Landscape, plants of a large size are necessarily employed.

c. *Mus.* (See quots.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xiv. 83 Counterpoint in more than four real parts, i.e. 'parts which proceed together, and yet have each a different melody'. *Ibid.* XIX. 160 A fugue with a subject, the answer to which gives every interval by exact and simple transposition, is called a real fugue. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* v. § 139 If . the quality of the intervals is exactly the same in the imitations as in the pattern, the sequence will be real, i.e. exact. .. A real sequence is much rarer than a tonal one.

4. a. That is actually present or involved, as opposed to *apparent*, *ostensible*, etc.

1726 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* 18 Aug., Whatever I write will be the real thought of that hour. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 307, I doubt not they delivered their real sentiments. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 644 *note*, There lurks the real reason at the bottom of the ostensible one. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 279 With regard to the real explanation of these effects, it may be shown [etc.]. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 249 An imperturbable perception of the real relations of things.

b. The actual (thing or person); that properly bears the name.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 9 The Kings reall, or his stamped face. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 One of them to his thinking favoured very much his companion, and as he was about to follow them, his reall companion called him to come back. 1704 [see HORIZON 3]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 244 The bag . may rather be considered as a supplemental womb. In the real womb, the little animal is partly brought to perfection. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 175 She went the real pace, having passed this extent of country in forty-five minutes. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive*, It was absurd to regard him as the real master of Hindostan. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 5 From the real sun, rising and setting;—from the real atmosphere [etc.]

c. *The real thing*: The thing itself, as contrasted with imitations or counterfeits; hence *slang*, the 'genuine article'.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 15 He is the real thing, and no mistake. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Notebks.* II. 37 Represented with the vividness of the real thing.

5. †a. Sincere, straightforward, honest. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.).

1597 BACON *Ess., Ceremonies & Respects* (Arb.) 24 He that is only reall had need haue exceeding great parts of vertue. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 51 The Dutch hath an honest and reall manner of dealing. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 35 If his intentions were real. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 173 Supposing he should be real and sincere. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. i, If I could believe thee real, my joys would be compleat.

†b. True or loyal *to* another. *Obs.*

1642 EARL OF CLANRICARDE in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 70 To haue a person soe full of worth and honour to be firme and reall to me. 1690 *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II*, 91 Which, had England been real to the confederate, might have been easily wrested again out of his hand.

c. Free from nonsense, affectation, or pretence; 'genuine'.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 18 They hated banter, wish'd for something real. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* IX, Phoebe's presence made a home about her. .. She was real! 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* XXXVI. She had been so near real people who meant every bit of their lives.

II. 6. *Law.* (Opposed to PERSONAL.)

a. Of actions, causes, etc.: Relating to things, or *spec.* to real property (see c).

In early use freq. placed after the sb., and with pl. in *-s*.

1448 *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) App. 139 Any action real personall and myxte apon any person or persons. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 4 All actions realles, hereafter shalbe conueied, perpetrated, or sued for any landes. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 41 If the villaine be demaundant in an accion reall, or plaintife in an action personal. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 155 Pleas reall and mixt for landes are and must be sued at home. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 342 All matters or causes, criminall or reall. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 117 Real actions .. which concern real property only. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 491 After a real action was barred by length of time. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. ix. 512 Real actions, brought for the specific recovery of freeholds.

b. Connected in some way with things or real property: (see quots. and Wharton's *Law Lexicon*).

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 578/2 Landes, Tenementez and other Possessions .. in demeane and reall possession. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 48 How much should bee due, where no Custome, Composition real, or other sufficient Priuiledges takes place. 1666-88 DALTON *Stiles* (1697) 694 (*heading*) Real Rights. *Ibid.* 797 Disposition .. of certain Lands, Baronies, and others, in Real Warrandice of other Lands formerly Disponed. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Customs are said to be real; that is, they determine all inheritances within their extent. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 28 A real composition is when an agreement is made between the owner of the lands, and the parson or vicar, that such lands shall for the future be discharged from payment of tithes, by reason of some land or other real recompence given to the parson, in lieu..thereof. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 53 Real evidence, that which is afforded by a being belonging, not to the class of persons, but to the class of things. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. 59 Real rights (property in things real or real property) are rights which are inheritable. 1837 tr. *Guizot's Hist. Civilis.* iii. 89 Personal legislation, in contradistinction to real legislation, which is found upon territory.

c. Consisting of immovable property, as lands and houses; esp. *real estate* (see ESTATE *sb.* 11).

1642 *Decay Trade* 2 The price and measure of all our other meanes both personall and reall. 1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 209 A present estate, either real or personal. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 8 Securities of lands and houses [are] rendered, indeed such as we commonly call them, real securities. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 P 5 Their real Estate shall be immediately vested in the next Heir. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 169 The word effects, without the word real, will not .. comprehend land. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 9 Things real comprise not only the land itself, but also such incorporeal rights as issue out of or are connected with it. 1870 PINKERTON *Guide* 27 A sale of real estate by order of Orphans' Court..must be public.

d. *Chattels real*: (see CHATTEL 4 b).

7. †a. Consisting of actual things. *Obs. rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. ix. (1614) 698 The ceremonies they used to them, were .. verball prayers, reall offerings. *Ibid.* IX. XIV. 912 The Colonie .. haue not onely sent verball, but reall commendations of the place.

b. Relating to, concerned with, things.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Superer.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 162 The most endlesse altercations; being generally rather verbal, then reall, and more circumstantiall, then substantiall. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 143 Logicke is a Rationall, not reall art. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130 Making your discoveries and observations public, for..the advancement of real philosophy. 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xv. 64 A Real is when the Attribute of the Question is real; as, 'is a Place a Superficies?' or so. 1845 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 235/1 Those which are called real Definitions, viz. which unfold the nature of the thing. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. i. 8 Propositions . of which the terms stand for things external to us, unit and individual as..' the earth goes round the sun'..; these I call real propositions, and their apprehension real.

†c. Of written characters: Representing things instead of sounds. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 2 We understand further, that it is the use of China, and the kingdoms of the High Levant, to write in characters real, which express neither letters nor words in gross, but things or notions. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. iii. § 5 13 A Real universal Character, that should not signifie words, but things and notions. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Character*, The real character is no chimera; the Chinese and Japonese have already something like it.

d. Corresponding to actuality; true.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 87 But, though we can neither see God, nor our souls, we may and can have a real idea of both, without a sensible vision. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. XXX. § 5 Ideas of substances are real, when they agree with the existence of things. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11 (1875) 32 The impossibility of expanding our symbolic conception of self-creation into a real conception, remains as complete as ever. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XIV. (1878) 287 Whether a story be real in fact or only real in meaning.

†8. Essential, important. *Obs.*[-1]

1620 LD. HERBERT *Corr.* in *Life* (1886) 349 This being the reallest,..I need not insist upon some less essential forms.

9. Attached, or pertaining, to scholastic Realism.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr., One holdeth this, an other that. One is reall, an other nominall. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 156 Profound in all the Nominal And Real ways beyond them all.

10. *Real school* [tr. G. *realschule*]. Applied to a class of schools in Germany which occupy themselves mainly with the sciences and modern languages, as subjects of practical utility. Hence *Real scholar*.

1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 552 *Realschulen*, real schools..because they are less occupied with the study of languages (Verbalia) than with the knowledge of things (Realia). 1836 *Ibid.* 269 The best of our former Real Scholars, when brought into collation with the Latin Scholars could, in general, hardly compete with the most middling of these. 1885 *Guardian* 6 May 697/3 Chapters on the State schools, whether real schools, or gymnasia.

III. 11. *Comb.*, as *real-hearted*, *-minded* adjs.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* ii. (1870) 37 The more real-minded the philosopher is, and the less he is the mere echo of others. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 66 Would..real-hearted men respect him now?

B. *adv.* (Usually with adjs.) Really, genuinely. Also more loosely in later use (chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*): Very, extremely.

In early use properly an adj. qualifying the phrase ('good turn', etc.) which follows, and only at a later period apprehended as an adv. qualifying the adj. ('good', etc.).

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 35 The reallest good turn that can be done from one man to another. 1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* No. 17, 116 An Opportunity of doing a real good Office. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 283 The burning of three real good and substantial houses in this town. 1827 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 448 Last Friday was a real fine day. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* vi, It looks real nice. 1887 MABEL WETHERAL *Two N.-C. Maids* XXV. 174, I was real put out to think how [etc.].

C. Absolute or as sb. (*sb.*[3]).

†1. = REALIST 2. *Obs.*

1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* 93 The wey of the nomynallys and reals is dyuers. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 298 Those dissenting and contradicting Sectes of .Realles and Nominalles. 1684 S. G. *Angl. Spec.* 801 W. Ockham headed the Nominals against the Reals, followers of Scotus.

2. A real thing; a thing having (or conceived as having) a real existence, either in the ordinary or in a metaphysical sense.

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 142 The names of His imposing; there is no surer place in logic than from them. His nominals be reals. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 82 Hereunto we know not how to assent in the Generall, as having met with some whose Reals made good their representations. *c* 1810 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 332 If we will confound actuals with reals. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 60 A material of reality, a Real pure and simple, which in itself is neither this nor that, but the principle of reality for everything.

†**b.** A piece of real property. *Obs. rare.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 26 And so of immoveables and realls if aliened by the Husband in his lifetime.

3. *The real*: That which actually exists, contrasted (*a*) with a copy, counterfeit, etc., (*b*) with what is abstract or notional.

1818 Coleridge *On Poesy or Art*, For this does the artist for a time abandon the external real in order to return to it with a complete sympathy with its internal and actual. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* xxxvi, And the Real is His song. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, Thus ended .the ideal of life for Augustine St. Clare. But the real remained. 1870 Newman *Gram. Assent* i. v. 135 Religion has to do with the real, and the real is the particular.

Real, obs. form of Reel *sb.*

Realgar (rĭ,æ·lgăɹ). Also 8 **realgal.** [a. med.L. *realgar*, ultimately from Arab. رهج الغار *rehj al-ghār* 'powder of the cave': cf. Sp. *rejalgar*, F. *réalgar* (earlier *realgal*, *reagal*, *riagal*), It. *realgale*, and see Resalgar.] The native or factitious disulphide of Arsenic (1 b), also called *red (sulphide or sulphuret of) arsenic* and *red orpiment*, used as a pigment and in pyrotechnics.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 230 Þou schalt in no maner leie þerto realgar, ne noon violent þingis. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.*, *Interpr. Strange Wordes* s.v., Realgar is made of brymstone, vnsleked lyme, and orpigment. It kylleth rattes. 1685 Boyle *Salubr. Air* 75 Divers native Orpimental Minerals, to say nothing of Realgar because it is a factitious combination of Orpiment and Sulphur. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 199 A Medicine made of red Arsenick, or Realgar Powdered. 1771 Woulfe *ibid.* LXI 126 Arsenic forms a reddish mass like realgar. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 457 Sulphur and arsenic readily unite by fusion, and form a red vitreous semitransparent mass. The same substance is found native in different parts of Europe, and is called realgar. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 298 Realgar of Arsenic was in ancient times employed in Medicines, and still is in India.

Reali, variant of Really *adv* [2] *Obs.*

Realie, obs. Sc. form of Really *adv.*[1]

Reali·gnment. [Re- 5 a.] A new alignment. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1889 in *Public Opinion* 27 Apr., That the time has come for a partisan realignment on the vital economic concerns of to-day. 1896 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXIII. 700 There need be no realignment of contemplated business plans.

Realism (rī·ăliz'm). [f. Real *a.*² + -ism; perh. after F. *réalisme* or G. *realismus.*]

1. *Philos.* **a.** The scholastic doctrine of the objective or absolute existence of universals, of which Thomas Aquinas was the chief exponent. (Opposed to Nominalism and Conceptualism.) Also in later use: The attribution of objective existence to a subjective conception.

1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. 187 Scotus and his disciples were the great maintainers of Realism. 1846 Wright *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. vi. 236 The struggle between nominalism and realism, under different forms, has continued even to the present day. 1874 Fiske *Cosmic Philos.* II. 401 By a subtle realism, he projects the idea of himself out upon the field of phenomena, and deals with it henceforth as an objective reality.

b. Belief in the real existence of matter as the object of perception (*natural realism*); also, the view that the physical world has independent reality, and is not ultimately reducible to universal mind or spirit. (Opposed to Idealism 1.)

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 293, I would be inclined to denominate those who implicitly acquiesce in the primitive duality as given in consciousness, the Natural Realists or Natural Dualists, and their doctrine, Natural Realism or Natural Dualism. 1872 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. vii. xix. 491 It cannot .construct its argument, without making many times over that assumption which Realism makes but once. 1881 R. Adamson *Fichte* 219 The opposition between Hegelianism on the one hand, and scientific naturalism or realism on the other.

2. Inclination or attachment to what is real; tendency to regard things as they really are; any view or system contrasted with Idealism 2.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 127 It is only so far idealism, as it is at the same time, and on that very account, the truest and most binding realism. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* iii. ii. (1872) 180 Faithful assiduous studies .. of which, knowing my stubborn realism,..he told me little. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 274 The realism of his mind makes him a better critic of the hard Judaical element. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 126 Let us replace sentimentalism by realism, and dare to uncover those simple and terrible laws which, be they seen or unseen, pervade and govern.

b. The principle of giving practical subjects the chief place in education. (Cf. Real *a* [2] 10.)

1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 270 One .. with a stronger bias to realism, in the higher instruction, than is of late..easily to be found in Germany.

3. Close resemblance to what is real; fidelity of representation, rendering the precise details of the real thing or scene.

In reference to art and literature, sometimes used as a term of commendation, when precision and vividness of detail are regarded as a merit, and sometimes unfavourably contrasted with idealized description or representation. In recent use it has often been used with implication that the details are of an unpleasant or sordid character.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* iv. viii. § 8 (1883) III. 103 To try by startling realism to enforce the monstrosity that has no terror in itself. 1863 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor., My Farm of Edgewood* 236 Let me illustrate by a little talk, which I think will have the twang of realism about it. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 27 There is a curious realism in the difficulties which beset the re-establishment of Odusseus in his dominions. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shak.* 136 The one is a typical example of prosaic realism, the other of poetic reality.

b. A real fact or experience.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* x. i. II. 558 A life-pilgrimage consisting..of realisms oftenest contradictory enough.

Realist (rī·ălist), *sb.* (and *a.*) [f. Real *a.*² + -ist: cf. F. *réaliste.*]

†**1.** One who occupies himself with things rather than words. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 19 When as it is a greater glory now to be a Linguist, then a Realist. 1623 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 30 He that only sings unto God (the vocale professor) he doth but talk of his wondrous work, but he that psalmes it (the realist in Christianity) he glories in his holy name

2. *Philos.* An adherent or advocate of Realism (as opposed either to Nominalist or to Idealist).

a 1695 Wood *Hist. & Ant. Univ. Oxon.* an. 1340 (1792) I. i. 437 The faction now of the Nominalists and Realists being very rife and frequent in the University. 1725 Watts *Logic* ii. iii. § 4 In the colleges of learning, some are for the nominals, and some for the realists. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vi. 130 He fancied himself, however, a philosopher, and took a part in the quarrel between realists and nominalists. 1836–7 [see Realism 1 b]. 1864 Bowen *Logic* x. 330 The Realist, who believes in the objective validity of our external perceptions. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* i. vii. (1887) I. 217 While the Idealist conceives his one principle as a restlessly active Idea, the Realist conceives his as something objective

3. a. One devoted to what is real, as opposed to what is fictitious or imaginary.

1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 370 He is a realist, terrific to all talkers, and confused truth-obscuring persons. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept., The multitude of protectionists do not dream. They are hard, if mistaken, realists.

b. An artist or writer addicted to realism.

1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 337 No modern realist has excelled in quaint homeliness .. Piero's study of a Nativity. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 193 [Fielding] is, indeed, as hearty a realist as Hogarth

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, realists.

1845 Maurice *Mor. Philos* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 644/1 It was this realist spirit.. which really held back the nominalism of the schools. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* ii, As long as the nominalist and the realist schools of thought keep up their controversy. 1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch Club* 1 They direct attention to good realist landscape.

Realistic (rĭ,ăli·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.]

1. Characterized by artistic or literary realism; representing things as they really are.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 How realistic or materialistic in treatment of his subject is Swift. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 63 Crabbe, like all realistic writers, must be studied at full length. *Ibid.* vi. 193 His scenery is as realistic as a photograph. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 421/2 A woman in a realistic novel murders her child.

b. That conceives or imagines (a thing) as real.

1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 171 That realistic mode of conception in which alone a true atoning doctrine can rest in peace.

2. Concerned with, or characterized by, a practical view of life.

1862 'Shirley' [J. Skelton] *Nugæ Crit.* x. 436 Carlyle's .. speculative genius (for his genius is speculative, however realistic it may appear in certain aspects). 1869 Seeley *Ess. & Lect.* iii 87 Could not be reconciled to life by any plain view of things, by any realistic calculations.

3. Of or pertaining to realists in philosophy; of the nature of philosophical realism.

1874 J. Fiske *Cosmic Philos.* I. i. v. 122 The realistic tendency—the disposition to mistake words for things—is a vice inherent in all ordinary thinking. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 362 The Realistic view inclines to treat general principles of this kind .. as designations of mere matters of fact, which might have occurred differently [etc.].

Hence **Reali·stically** *adv.*, in a realistic manner, with realism. Also **Reali·sticize** *v.*, *trans.* to make realistic.

1868 H. C. Merivale in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 476 Let us look a little more closely and 'realistically', as the phrase now runs, at the features of New World landscape. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 233 [He] painted the truth as realistically as Crabbe. 1900 H. D. Traill in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 200 (*heading*) Romance Realisticized.

Reality (rĭ,æ·lĭti). Also 6 **realyte**, 7 **reallity**. [ad. med.L. *realitas* (1120 in Du Cange), or F. *réalité* (16th c.): see Real *a.*² and -ity.]

1. The quality of being real or having an actual existence.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* ii. 49 Sigebertus sayth, Realyte they ioyned to their sacramentall breade, to make the people beleue it to be Christes naturall body. 1680 Melton *Astrolog.* 20 Your discourse .. hath no Realitie or Essence in it. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* iii. xl. 250 The reality of his Conferences with God. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 6 Lucretius .. makes no doubt of the Reality of Apparitions. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 4 It proves the general reality of the circumstances. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* vii. 63 Fancy's thin creations to endow With manner, being, and reality. 1861 F. Garbett *Boyle Lect.* 13 The presence or absence of faith .. no more affects the reality of the truths revealed, than sight creates the material objects of the natural world.

b. of feelings, etc. (with implication of sense 2).

1649 Cromwell *Let.* 19 Oct. in *Carlyle*, By these you will see the reality of my intentions to save blood. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 36 The Port had never till then question'd the Truth and Reality of the Proposals. 1693 T. Power in *Dryden's Juvenal* xii. Argt., He professes the reality of his Friendship, and the sincerity of his Intentions.

c. Correspondence to fact; truth. ? *Obs.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 72 The reality of the assertion seemed however then incredible to Dr. Spry.

d. Suggestion of, resemblance to, what is real.

1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xiii. (1858) 431 The simplicity and reality of a teaching which took its stand on the ordinary sights and sounds still seen and heard in the same land. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/1 The showy girl and her showy accessories were reproduced on the canvas with almost startling reality.

†**2.** Sincere devotion or loyalty *to* a person; sincerity or honesty of character or purpose. *Obs.*

1652 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* (ed. 3) v. xviii. 466 We want not a will but wait a time, to expresse our reallity to the Emperour. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 126 A perfect confirmation of the opinion I ever cherished of your reality. 1665 Marvell *Corr.* Wks 1872–5 II. 187, I believe there is nothing but reality among the partys. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 22 In token of the abovesaid Sachims reality in this Treaty. *a* 1761 Law *Comf. Weary Pilg.* (1809) 54 If thy faith and desire does not seek and cry to Christ for them in the same reality as the lame asked to walk and the blind to see.

†**b.** A sincere expression of opinion or feeling.

a 1679 T. Goodwin *Work of Holy Spirit* vii. Wks. 1704 V. 165 Will you take one of Paul's realities? (I must not term them complements).

3. Real existence; what is real; the aggregate of real things or existences; that which underlies and is the truth of appearances or phenomena.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* i. *Psychozoia* Pref., God doth not fill the World with his Glory by words and sounds, but by Spirit, and Life, and Reality. 1663 Cowley *College* Wks. 1710 II. 623 To carry it on from Discourse and Design to Reality and Effect. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* vii. xvi, Like sweet reality among Dim visionary woes. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 16 What morning's dreams had promised, proved Reality when eve drew near. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 178 The universe of Reality is built on Truth. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* i. vii. (1887) I. 217 Limitations..imposed by Reality on itself and within which it is.

b. *In reality*, really, actually, in fact. †Also *in reality of fact.*

1679 B. Thorogood *Succession* 5 Not by fiction of Law, but in reality. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 229 In reality, the life of a Corsair is most wretched life. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* i. ii. § 13 This Saying .. amounts, in reality of Fact, to no more but this. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 321 The military being now in appearance, as well as in reality, the sole power which prevailed in the nation. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* iii. i (1874) 321 Doubtless they intend thereby to benefit the cause of religion, but they are in reality doing it serious injury. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II 160 In words, he does; in reality, he does not.

4. A real thing, fact, or state of things.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 113 Not to receive figures for realities. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 165 ¶ 1 To distinguish between Realities and Appearances. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 68 'Tis grave philosophy's absurdest dream, .. That .. earth has no reality but woe. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* ii. i. 239 What effort of the imagination could transcend the realities here presented to us? 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vii. (1885) 200 Their genuine success for a time has been enough to show that they rested on a reality.

5. The real nature or constitution *of* something; also without const., the real thing or state of things.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* ii. xxx. § 2 Our simple Ideas are all real, all agree to the Reality of things. 1756 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 404 You entertain notions very different from the reality of the case. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 130 He probably suspected..that the appearance of the heavens did not agree with the reality.

b. That which constitutes the actual thing, as distinguished from what is merely apparent or external.

1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive*, A formal grant of the powers of which he already possessed the reality. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Thick walls and turrets at the angles gave the whole the aspect and the reality of a fortress. 1878 J. P. Hopps *Jesus* vii. 27 The reality and not the mere show of prayer.

6. *Law.* †**a.** = Realty [2] 3. **b.** (See quot.)

1628 Sir E. Coke *Upon Littleton* ii. xi. § 177 Chattels .. Reall, because they concerne the realitie. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In a Law-sense, Reality or Realty is oppos'd to Personalty. 1845–56 *Bouvier's Law Dict. U.S.* s.v. *Real, Reality of Laws*, those laws which govern property, whether real or personal, or things; the term is used in opposition to *Personality of laws.*

Realizable (rī·ălaizăb'l), *a.* [f. Realize *v.*² + -able.] That may be realized, in senses of the vb. (Common from *c* 1860.)

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 254 He is establishing a property realisable only by his death. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 379 Warmth..was realizable and apparent. 1881 G. Allen *Vignettes fr. Nature* ix. 88 A hopeful progress towards a..realisable Paradise in the future.

Hence **Re·alizableness, Re·alizably** *adv.*; also **Re·alizabi·lity** (in recent Dicts.).

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Feb. 3/3 All the little details which give charm and realisableness to biography. 1885 *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 3/3 Its persons and its situations alike are well and realisably conceived.

Realization (rĭ·ăləizē'·ʃən). [f. REALIZE *v.*² + -ATION.] The action or result of realizing.

1. The action of making real or investing with reality; the process of becoming or being made real; conversion into real fact.

1611 COTGR., *Realisation*, a realization, a realizing, a making real. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 148 Conscious of the .. value of his lofty views, and desirous of dying for them .. to secure the trust of their realization. 1815 WRAXALL *Hist. Mem.* I. 243 No reflexions .. on the indecorum..in the proceeding interposed to prevent its immediate realization. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxvi. 132 There is as yet no sign of the realisation of the fears which he expressed.

b. A case or instance of this.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 259 Such a realisation of high morals..as the world has not yet beheld. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 38 The rider seemed one with his craft, an amphibious realization of the centaur.

2. The action of forming a clear and distinct concept, or the concept thus formed.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* I. 157 His own views were rather dim .. conceptions than any full realization of the truths which flashed across rather than dwelt upon his mind. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 299 His [Colet's] faith stood simply on a vivid realization of the person of Christ.

3. a. The action of converting (paper money, property, etc.) into a more available form; in later use chiefly applied to the sale of stock, or of a bankrupt's estate, in order to obtain the money value. **b.** The action of obtaining or acquiring (a sum of money, a fortune, etc.).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 61 In 1777, a judicious realization of the paper took place; and silver, with national bank notes, form a sure medium. 1800 *Aviat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 12/2 When the estimate .. was brought before the Committee, .. doubts were stated as to the realization of the net revenue .. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 52 Some authority .. which should superintend the realization of the resources of the country. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 9/3 Bankruptcy legislation .should intrust the creditors with the realization of the insolvent's estate. 1887 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/8 After a rise of nearly one in French Rentes some realisations were inevitable.

attrib. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 6/1 The new company was to be a realisation company, and not a trading concern. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 July 6/1 The price of the stock .. relapsed on some realisation sales.

†Re·alize, *v.*¹ *Obs.*—° [ad. obs. It. *realizzare*; see REAL *a.*¹ and -IZE.] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Realizzare*, to reallize or make Kingly.

Realize (rĭ·ăləiz), *v.*² [f. REAL *a.*² + -IZE, perh. after F. *réaliser* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To make real, to give reality to (something merely imagined, planned, etc.); to convert into real existence or fact; †to show the reality or truth of (a statement).

In common use from *c* 1750 with a variety of objects, as ideas or ideals, schemes, theories, hopes, fears, etc., and freq. in passive.

1611 COTGR., *Realiser*, to realize, to make of a reall condition, estate, or propertie; to make reall. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 22 It will be as hard to apprehend, as that an empty wish should remove mountains; a supposition which, if realized, would release Sisyphus. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 322 We shall but make up the story of Icarus, and realize the fable. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 517 Rich death, that realizes all my cares, Toils, virtues, hopes; without it a chimera! 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Boothby* 20 Dec., Designs are nothing in human eyes till they are realised by execution. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* v. 46 In Support of the Truth of these Deductions, let us now endeavor to realize them; by shewing that such Consequences did in Fact arise in ancient Greece. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 6 Nor has the experience of any officer realized the stories which all have read. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 441 These expectations were rarely realised. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 154 Ideals are none the worse because they cannot be realized in fact.

b. To make realistic or apparently real.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, *Dangle.* Well, that will have a fine effect. *Puff.* I think so, and helps to realize the scene. 1865 *Strauss' Life Jesus* II. II. lxxxii. 299 The introduction of features that tend to realize and strengthen his account.

absol. 1859 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. viii, He [Goethe] does not so much idealize as realize. 1885 JANE HARRISON *Stud. Grk. Art* vii. 305 There the artist seemed well-nigh compelled to realism, and after all he has realized ideally.

c. To convert *into* by making real.

1872 LOWELL *Dante* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 207 His instinct as a poet..realized her into woman again.

2. To make real as an object of thought; to present as real; to bring vividly or clearly before the mind.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 146 A lively faith realizeth things, and makes them present. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 P 1 An Act of the Imagination, that realises the Event however fictitious, or approximates it however remote. 1798 *Geraldina* II. 235, I conjure up frightful forms which my imagination realizes. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 806/1 To a certain degree the story realizes him.

b. *to* (the mind, a person).

1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 37 It is the use .. of faith to reallize to the soul the invisible things. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, It was..so realized to me, that..I could not be persuaded but that it was..true. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life*, The child realizes to every man his own earliest remembrance.

c. Especially *to* (oneself or one's own mind).

1694 in C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* (1853) II. 369 Let us now realize unto ourselves that great and notable day of the Lord. 1778 A. HAMILTON *Wks* (1886) VII. 538 Realize to yourself the consequence of having a congress despised at home and abroad. 1842 ARNOLD in *Life* (1844) II. 313 Strengthen my faith, that I may realize to my mind the things eternal 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 170 They might thus realize to themselves something of the earnestness which animated the elder Christian artists.

3. To conceive, or think of, as real; to apprehend with the clearness or detail of reality; to understand or grasp clearly.

In early use chiefly American, and frequently condemned as such by English writers about the middle of the 19th c.

1775 J. NEWTON *Cardiphonia* Let. to Nobleman No. 18 (1857) 96 Even these are much concerned to realize the brevity and uncertainty of their present state. 1781 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 281 My heart realizes your feelings on the occasion, and cordially sympathizes with yours. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 47 She cannot realize the change we must undergo. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III ix. 115 He is compelled to realize at every moment the possibility of the extremes of life. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. xiv, When her mother died she was too young to realize the situation.

absol. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attila* II. 47 You realise—Torture and then the executioner .but torture first.

b. With subord. clause as obj.

1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 68 Can they realize what we suffer? 1817 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. v. 117, I never could have realised that I should have borne the parting. so well. 1891 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 17 Scott..evidently failed to realize how far superior is Clara Mowbray to all his other heroines.

c. *U.S.* To have actual experience of.

1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 138 To-night we shall realize a more terrible scene still 1791 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 62 That you may find it [national happiness] in your nation, and realize it yourself.

4. To convert (securities, paper money, etc.) into cash, or (property of any kind) into money.

After F. *réaliser*, first used *c* 1719 in connexion with the speculations over Law's scheme, in the sense of converting securities into cash or permanently valuable property. Hence Johnson, perh. influenced by the phrase 'real property', gives as one sense of the word "To convert money into land"; this, however, is unsupported by quotations

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 225 Substantial securities .. to be realised and converted into cash. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* I 25 One more voyage I must make, to realize the property I have in that quarter of the globe. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (1876) 3 When he retires from business it is into money that he converts the whole, and not until then does he deem himself to have realized his gains. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 21 Realizing what he could of his impoverished estates, and emigrating to Australia.

b. *absol.* To realize one's property; to sell out.

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 93 Caron de Beaumarchais has realized .. to the tune of £30,000 or £40,000 a-year. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ii, He realised with great prudence while this mine was still at its full vogue. 1887 R. LODGE *Mod. Europe* xxii. § 12 (1897) 510 On application the holder of one of these *assignats* could realise in land.

5. To obtain or amass (a sum of money, a fortune, etc.) by sale, trade, or similar means; to acquire for oneself or by one's own exertions; to make (so much) out of something.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XC 411 About four millions of dollars might be realised with great ease. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxii. (1783) III. 46 You, sir, who have realized a fortune. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit.* III. 166 Thus happily realizing a sum far beyond her expectations. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. ii. (1852) 71 The nett profits realised by those engaged in all departments of industry.

transf. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* 6 Mar. in *New. Lett.* (1903) I. 224, I have been extremely lucky .. in realizing so ..respectable a servant out of the great sink of London.

b. Of property or capital: To bring (a specified amount of money or interest) when sold or invested; to fetch (so much) as a price or return.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* (1852) 398 Have checked the transfer of capital from England to America, notwithstanding the high rate of profit it realises in the States. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. ii. 313 There would evidently be a much greater demand for them than if the same pictures realised a hundred guineas each. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 647/1 His duty was to see that the property realised its full value.

c. *intr.* With advb.: To turn out (well or ill) when sold.

1884 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Nov. 4/4 The liabilities are estimated at £130,000, and the assets will, it is assumed, realise well.

Hence **Re·alized** *ppl. a.*; also **Re·alizedness.**

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I iv. (1852) 113 A tax on what is called realised property, that is, on lands, houses, the public funds, mortgages, and such-like securities. 1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Ethical Stud.* 119 Taking pleasure to be the feeling of the realizedness of the will or self 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 268 The realized morals of a people find an expression in their usages and laws.

Realizer (rĭ·ăləizəɹ). [f. REALIZE *v.*² + -ER¹.] One who or that which realizes.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 74 Miserable was the delusion of the late mad realizer of mad dreams. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 188 Sleek placemen—knowing realizers of present pay.

Realizing (rĭ·ăləizĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of REALIZE *v.*²

1611 [see REALIZATION 1]. 1787 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s. v. *Realiser*, Misers call realizing, the hoarding up of Gold or Silver. 1795 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot* Wks. 1826 IV. 277 Suppose 1,200,000*l.* to be annually realised (of which we actually know no more than the realising of six hundred thousand). 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 153 The realizing of one or two of your dismal reveries. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vi. 226 It has frequently been seen what difficulties attended the realizing of revenue.

attrib. 1895 *Boston Herald* 21 Mar. 5/7 Realizing sales caused irregularity and nervousness.

Realizing (rĭ·ăləizĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That realizes, in senses of the vb.; esp. *a realizing sense* (U.S.).

1768 WHITAKER *Two Serm.* II. 39 A realizing view and perception of the moral glory of God. 1806 J. VAILL in *Memoir* (1819) 95, I have a fixed and realizing sense of the truths contained in the word of God. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 243 The vivid Leonardo da Vinci, the grasping realizing Titian. 1838 H. BLUNT *Seven Ch. Asia* 75 A mere realizing communion with God. 1897 HOWELLS *Landlord Lion's Head* 324, I ought to go, so that it can be brought home to me, and I can have a realising sense of what I am doing.

Hence **Re·alizingly** *adv.*, in a realizing manner.

a 1849 J. H. EVANS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 151 Then may I realizingly remember, that [etc.] 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 232 Her subservience.. compelled her to think realizingly of any scheme he allowed her darkly to read.

Reallich(e, obs. forms of REALLY *adv.*¹ and ².

Re-allo·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a] *trans.* To allot afresh.

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i § 1. 6 The practice of re-allotting from time to time portions of the arable or meadow land is occasionally noticed in later times. 1885 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 445 The conduct of the company in cancelling and re-allotting the shares.

Hence **Re-allo·tment.**

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 21 The annual re-allotment involves an equality of subdivisions.

†Re-ally·, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **realy,** (7 **re-aly**), 6 **re-allye,** 7 **really, re-ally, re'ally, reallee.** [a. obs. F. *realier, -yer, reallier*, var. *ralier, rallier* to RALLY *v.*¹; see RE- 2 and ALLY *v.*]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* **a.** = RALLY *v.*¹ 1. Also with *up.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 59 Pompee .. was discomfyte .. and had agayn realyed his folk, and gevin thame bataill. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 144 The sawdan .. realyed his folke about hym. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 21. 405 Masanissa .. not suffering them to re ally themselues, draue them quite out of the field. 1645 STINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 152 The enemy did not pursue, which gave us time to stop and really our men.

b. To connect, unite (again) *to* or *with.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 621 To acquaint and re-aly me with that people and condition of men that have most need of us. 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspi* 32 The Ministers of this Church will never be able to stand .. until .. they .. re'ally themselves to that Primitive Harmony.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = RALLY *v.*¹ 4.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 47 Thai war discomfyte .. bot efter that, thai realyd. 1596 Z. I. tr *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderberg* I. 36 They reallied & assembled themselues together neare Alchria. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 66 That the Errors of State and Church, routed by these late stirs, may not re-allee hereafter.

3. *trans.* To form (plans) again. *rare*—¹.

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 23 Before they could new counsels re-allie.

†Re·ally, *adv.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4 **reali, real(l)ich(e, realych,** 4–6 **real(l)y,** 6 *Sc.* **reallie.** [f. REAL *a.*¹ + -LY².] Cf. RIALLY.] Royally.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1426 Pe messageres rist realy were arayde, for sope. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 171 He hadde i-reigned nobliche and realliche pritty 3ere. *c* 1400 *Trawne & Gaw.* 1569 Ful realy thai rade about .. To justing and to turnament. *c* 1512 *Ist Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 36/1 Realy wrought with sterres lyke yf it were ye heuen. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 93 He..callit [him] to the supper and bankitit him weile reallie.

Really (rĭ·ăli), *adv.*² Also 5 **rialliche,** 6 *Sc.* **reallie,** 6–7 **reallie.** [f. REAL *a.*² + -LY².]

1. In a real manner; in reality; in point of, or as a matter of, fact; actually.

In later use commonly placed immediately in front of the word or phrase on which emphasis is laid.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvii. (1869) 49 With inne this bred al the soureyn good is put; .. bodiliche and rialliche, presentliche and verreyliche. 1528–37 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 161 My dysfortune hathe byn .not only with yntellectyon to have thought yt, but exteryally and really I have fulfyllyd the same. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 172/1 He held this opinion, that it was not the body of Christe really, the whiche was sacramentally vsed in the church. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 180, I will that twenty pounds.. shalbe paid to the said ffeoffees when they shall really begin the said worke. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 16 He imagined that which is said to be above as to us, was really the upper part of the world. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* XXXVII, To have right Notions of the Deities; As that such Beings really are. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 P 9 The Account of such things as have really happened 1768 GOLDSM. *Nash* 21 Frequented only by such as really went for relief. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 287 The popular prophets of this country were all really or affectedly mad. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxxiii, How the God Apis really was a bull, And nothing more. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. 139 It soon appeared that the government was really directed, not at Dublin, but in London. 1886 LD. ESHER in *Law Rep.* 32

Chanc. Div. 26, I do not think that any of the cases that were cited did really prove that assertion.

b. Used to emphasize the truth or correctness of an epithet or statement; hence = positively, indeed.

a 1610 Healey *Cebes* (1636) 140 Hee..shall be really blessed, and lift up beyond the pitch of misery. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 70 The Janizaries .. seem to be sacred; and really I know no Order of Militia in the World, that is so much respected. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1754) 5 This last Bill was really frightful. 1772 *Test Filial Duty* II. 180 He was really very useful, perfectly commode. 1824 Hood *Whims & Oddities, May-day* (1857) 308 A really pretty maiden, and worthy of the honour. 1834 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 378, I really think this illness is being a good thing for me. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 207 It is really a pity that this is not true.

c. Coupled with *truly*.

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. xiii, The word really and truly signifies no more at this day. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xx. 302 This was really and truly a terrible business. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 435 The king is really and truly a Catholic. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* II. xv. 195 'Have you money for your lodgings?' 'Yes sir', she says, 'really and truly'.

2. Used without syntactical construction: **a.** As a term of asseveration or protest.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 132 Is't not possible to understand in another tongue? You will do't, sir, really. 1728 Gay *Beg. Op.* III. viii, But really, Mistress Lucy [etc.]. 1819 Keats *Let.* 22 Sept., How fine the air .. Really, without joking, chaste weather. 1841 De Quincey *Homer* Wks. 1853 VI. 338 Really no: a dyspeptic demigod it makes one dyspeptic to think of! 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 61 Why really, I said, the truth is that I do not know.

b. Interrogatively.

c 1815 Sir D. Wilkie in Pinnington *Life*, etc. (1900) 75 Wilkie looked, smiled, and in the most unconscious manner said, 'Rea-al-ly!' 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 787/1 She exclaimed, 'Really? It is really true?'

†**3.** Sincerely, honestly, truly. *Obs.*—[1]

1650 T. B[ayley] *Worcester's Apoph.* 79, I protest my Lord, I speak, said Redman, really; he is coming.

†**4.** In the usual course of things, naturally.

1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 89 Diseases.. whether they come really, or by accident, as fractures.

†**5.** *Math.* Used with reference to an equation having real roots. *Obs.*

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Math.* 128 In every Prepared Equation Really constituted, which has .. all its Terms.

Realm (relm). Forms: *α.* 3–5 **reaume**, 4 **reeaum, reawme**. *β.* 4 **reome**, 4–5 **reem(e, regm(e**, 4–6 **rem(e, reame**, 5 **reyme, reiem, reamme**, *Sc.* **reime**, 6 **ream**. *γ.* 4–5 **reum(e**, 4–6 **rewm(e**. *δ.* 4–8 **realme**, 4– **realm**. [a. OF. *reaume, realme, reialme* = Prov. *re-, reyalme*, OSp. *rea(l)me*, It. *reame*:—pop.L. **rēgālimen*, f. L. *rēgālis* regal, royal: see also Rialm and Royalme.

The earliest form adopted in Eng. was *reaume*, which subsequently appears also in the reduced forms *reame* or *reme* and *reume*. The more etymological spelling *realm* appears somewhat later, and did not finally become the standard form till about 1600.]

1. A kingdom. Now chiefly *rhet.*, and in such phrases as 'Statutes of the Realm'.

α. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114/276 Þare nas Man In engelond þat hadde so gret power Of þe reaume ase seint thomas. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 135 Þat he ne schuld wiȝtli in þis world neuer weld reaume. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 87 Þe kyng committed þe destourbance of þe reawme to þe bisshop of Durham. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. viii, It was a grete shame .. to see suche a boye to haue a rule of soo noble a reaume.

β. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1642 (Kolbing) Þou hast made flem Þe riȝt aires out of þe rem. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 99 To beo kyng .. And rule þe reame. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Sovereign lord and noble Kyng, ȝe be welcome oute of ȝoure reame of Fraunce, into this blissed reme of Englond. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G iv, God.. sent to hym and to his reame many euyles. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 3 Born both indeed within the Ream heer, but yet of the race of Saxons. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 53 And to your willes both royalties and reames Subdew.

γ. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4033 Rewme ogayne rewme ..sal ryse. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iv. 8 The deuel .. shewide to hym alle the rewmys of the world. 1417 K. Henry V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 62 How the said Duc Johan governeth him towardes us and oure Rewme of Englande *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5552 That roiall rewme which in hand [ye] hold, And þat ye gouerne now. 1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 147 So lairdis vpliftis mennis leifing ouir thy rewme.

δ. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i 93 Kynges and knihtes scholde .. Rihtfulliche Raymen þe Realmes a-bouten. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 86 Hou that a worthi king schal reule His Realme bothe in werre and pes. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 11 His disciplis .. convertit realmes and regionis. 1535 Coverdale *Amos* ix. 8 The eyes of the Lorde are vpon the realme that synneth. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1185 Nobilitie, .. The Realmes chiefe strength and girlond of the crowne. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 234 Wandring many a famous Realme And Country. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 92 The Duke of Argyle is to be created a Peer of this Realme 1765–9 Blackstone *Comm.* (1793) 599 To the common law, and to their own by-laws, not contrary to the laws of the realm. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 247 Persons who are out of the realm at the time when a fine is levied. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 99 His work in his island realm, instead of being ended, was hardly begun.

transf. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 184 The ants Republic, and the Realm of bees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** The kingdom of heaven, or of God.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliv. 3 Þe reum of þe whilke is nane endynge. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 94 The Reme of þis fadyr ys callyd Holy chyrche. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 39 Þe reume of god is pes & ioy in þe holi goste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 In the whiche there be.. many pleasures in many realmes, that we here shall neuer knowe. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VI. 106 The avenging God! Who..sits High in heaven's realm.

b. Any sphere or region. (Sometimes with suggestion of a ruling power.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Boethius* II. pr. ii. 24 (Camb. MS.) Thou þat art put in the comune Realme of alle, ne desire nat to lyuen by thin oonly propre ryht. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. viii. 45 His soule descended downe into the Stygian reame. 1757 Gray *Bard* 72 Proudly riding o'er the azure realm In gallant trim. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 579 He that hunts Or harms them there .. Disturbs the economy of Nature's realm. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. ii. 309 The realms of Hell are gleaming fiery bright. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Personal* Wks. (Bohn) II. 132 New means were employed, and new realms added to the empire of the muse. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 626 Loss of sensory and motor power in the realm of the nerve affected.

c. The sphere, domain, or province *of* some quality, state, or other abstract conception.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 133 Thir Legions..Scout farr and wide into the Realm of night. 1682 Dryden *Mac-Fl.* 6 In prose and verse..Through all the realms of Nonsense absolute. 1725 Young *Love Fame* VII. 62 A realm of death! and on this side the grave! 1781 Cowper *Hope* 651 The realms of Sin, where Riot reels. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* I. 148 Lift thy queen-like diadem O'er these thy realms of rest. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 101 Thro' the garden I was drawn—A realm of pleasance. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. ix. 385 The fairest realms of fancy.

d. A primary zoogeographical division of the earth's surface.

1876 Wallace *Distrib. Anim.* I. 61 In an elaborate paper (Bulletin of Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, vol. 2), Mr. J. A. Allen proposes a division of the earth .. as follows: 1. Arctic realm .. 8. Australian realm. *Ibid.* 68 The following terms are proposed: realm, region, province, district..; the first being the highest, the last the lowest and smallest subdivision. 1895 Beddard *Zoogeogr.* 78 The fewness of the peculiar genera and their alliance with Australian forms seems to render it necessary to place the entire Polynesian realm within the Australian.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as †*realm raiker*, †*rape*; *realm-bounding, -destroying, -o'ershadowing, -sucking, -unpeopling* adjs.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 472 The wide-extended ocean, the *realm-bounding mountains. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A iij, Their .. *Realme-destroying, Church-subverting selfe-seeking. 1810 Montgomery *West Indies* II. 60 The dun gloom of *realm-o'ershadowing trees. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 307 All *Realme raikaris to put furth of the land. 1589 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xlix, For *realme rape spareth neither kin nor frend. 1633 *Costlie Whore* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, These *realme-sucking slaves, That build their pallace upon poor mens graves. 1777 Potter *Æschylus* 495 He in *realm-unpeopling war Wasted not his subjects' blood.

Hence **Rea'lmic** *a.*, of or belonging to a realm; **Rea'lmist**, a supporter of the realm (in quot. *attrib.*); **Rea'lmlet**, a little realm.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 149 Individual, realmic, and epicosmic. 1883 Swinburne *Les Casquettes* xi, As flowers on the sea are her small green realmlets. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/2 When petty party politics shall have been forgotten in the rise of a great Realmist League.

Realme, obs. (erron.) form of Ream *sb.*[3]

Realmless (re'lmlės), *a.* [f. Realm + -less.] Destitute of a realm.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 19 His old right hand lay .. Unsceptred: and his realmless eyes were closed. 1843 Lowell *Prometheus* Poet. Wks. (1879) 32/1 Realmless in soul, as tyrants ever are. 1863 Ld. Lytton *Ring Amasis* II. 282 Sethos the realmless prince, immoveable, before Amasis the usurper.

Realness (rī'älnės). [f. Real *a.*[2] + -ness.] The fact or quality of being real; reality, truth.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 181 It hath brought realnesse of comfort and peace into it. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 147 This expression is used .. to note out the truth and realness of the thing. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* III. Wks. 1896 I. 38/2 Demonstrate to itself The realness of the very joy it tastes. 1872 J. Ross *Ministry Reconcil.* 53 A deep feeling of realness must pervade her spirit. 1885 *Science* 27 Nov. 472/2 There is such a freshness, .. and such a realness to his narration that one is willing to overlook his many deficiencies in the art of expression.

Re-a'lter, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To alter again.

1816 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIV. 347, I began to scribble, to alter, to read, and re-alter. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 6 He has a passion for bricks and mortar, and ..diverts himself with altering and re-altering.

†**Re'alty**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **realte**, (4 **-tee, reaulte**), 7 **realty, -tie**; 4 **reiate, reaute**, *Sc.* **reawte**, (**rewate**). [a. OF. *reauté, realté*:—pop.L. **rēgālitāt-em* Regality: see also Rialty and Royalty.]

1. Royalty; royal state, dignity, or power.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5006 Alle þe clerkes vnder god coube nouȝt descriue..þe realte of þat day. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 335 Kynghod ne knyȝthod..Helpeþ nouȝt to heueneward .. ne reaute of lordes. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xxx. 134 Now will I speke of sum of þe principall iles of Prestre Iohn land, and of þe realtee of his state.

b. Used as a title.

1400 in *Royal & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 23 Likit yhour Realte to wit that I am gretly wrangit be the Duc of Rothesay.

2. *Sc.* **a.** A kingdom, realm.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 593 Thiddir somownys he in hy The barownys of his reawte. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. i. 62 Na thare consent,..Prejwdycyale suld [noucht] be Till off Scotland the realté.

b. A town or district under the immediate jurisdiction of the king; a regality.

1438 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 32 Vyth help and supple of the lordis of the realteys geyff neyd be.

Realty[2] (rī'älti). Also 5 **realte**, 7 **-tie**. [f. Real *a.*[2] + -ty.]

†**1.** Reality. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Realte, *realitas*. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 99 The man [leads into Error] through realty, or opinion of learning, or sanctity, or both. 1644 Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 47 He is King of kings .. truly so, kings upon earth are onely such .. more in resemblance, than realtie.

†**b.** A reality, a real thing. *Obs.*—[1]

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xii, We may see The nearly couching of each Realtie.

†**2.** Sincerity, honesty. *Obs. rare.*

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 170 He tould the Ambassador that he needed not doubt of his realty in observing such capitulations. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 115 That such resemblance of the Highest Should yet remain, where faith and realtie Remain not.

†**3.** A real possession; a right. *Obs. rare.*

1618 J. Wilkinson *Of Courts Baron* 120 b, If any man hath fished, hawked, or hunted within this Lordship .. you must present them, for they are the Lords Realties. 1635 Chapman & Shirley *Chabot* I. ii, That kings do no [? *read* not] hazard infinitely In their free realties of rights and honours Where they leave much for favorites' powers to order!

4. *Law.* Real property or estate. (Real *a.*[2] 6 c.)

1670 Blount *Law Dict., Realty*, is an abstract of real, and distinguished from Personalty. *a* 1683 Scroggs *Courtsleet* (1714) 109 In Action of Debt which concerns the Realty. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxiv. 385 Our courts now regard a man's personalty in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his realty. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 186 The realty of a man who died intestate, was divided equally among his sons.

Realy, variant of Really *adv.*[1] *Obs.*

†**Ream**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hréam**, 2–3 **ream**, 3 **reem**, rem. [OE. *hréam*, of obscure origin; hence Reme *v.*[1] The sb. is common in OE. and early ME., but is not found after *c* 1250.] Clamour, outcry, shouting.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* lv. 427 Dætte swiðe wære ȝemaniȝfaldod Sodomwara hream & Gomorwara. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 336 Đam halȝan were wæs ȝeþuht þæt þæs ȝefeohtes hream mihte beon ȝehyred ȝeond ealle eorðan. *c* 1205 Lay. 11280 Scottes huuen up muchelne ræm & Octaues folc nam flem.

b. *esp.* Noise of wailing or lamentation; hence, great sorrow, distress, or trouble.

Beowulf (Z.) 1303 Hream wearð in Heorote .Cearu wæs ȝeniwod. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 594 Swa mid Dryhten dream, swa mid deoflum hream. *c* 1200 Ormin 8137 þe33re wop & te33re ræm Comm full wel till hiss ære. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2325 To arisen from ream to aa lestinde lahtre. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1213 ȝef eni mon schal rem abide, Al ich hit wot ear hit i-tide.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A cry (of grief).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 164 Swiþ feole ȝeinde..wiþ reowfule reames. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1962 He missed Ioseph..wende him slagen, set up an rem.

Ream (rīm), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **réam**, 4–5 **rem**, 5–6 **reme**, (6 *Sc.* **reyme**), 7 **reame**, 8– **ream**, (8–9 *dial.* **reeam, reem, raim**, etc.). [OE. *réam* = MDu. (Du.) *room*, MLG. *rôm(e*, MHG. *roum* (G. *rahm*, also dial. *raum, rohm*, etc.):—OTeut. **raumo-z*, of obscure origin: ON. *rjómi* (Norw. dial. *rjome, rome*, etc.) represents a different ablaut-grade with weak ending (**reumon-*).]

1. = Cream *sb.*[2] 1. (In ME. occ. *milkes reme.*)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 314 ȝenim god beren mela and hwit sealt, do on ream oððe gode flete. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1455 (Kölbing) On is white so milkes rem, þat oþer is red. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/1 Reme, *quaccum*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Fresche buttir ande salt buttir, reyme, flot quhaye. 1728 Ramsay *Betty & Kate* ii, Can dale dainties please Thee mair than moorland ream? 1788 Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 141, I laid upon the board Some cruds and ream. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* lxxxviii, A bonny wee china pourie, full o' thick ream. 1869– in northern dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc.). 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., Cold cream is called 'raw ream'.

b. Used allusively (see quot. 1721).

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 136 He streaks Ream in my Teeth. ..Spoken when we think one only flattering us. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* IV. 31 Rosie..Rubs o'er his cheeks and gab wi' ream, Till he believes 't to be a dream.

†**2.** = Cream *sb.*[1]

Perh. a mechanical alteration of *crem* in the original text. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 624/435 Cristened we weore In Red[de] rem, Whon his bodi bledde on þe Beem.

3. *transf.* A scum or froth upon any liquid.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 ȝe schal se as it were a liquor of oyle ascende vp, fletynge aboue in maner of a skyn or of a reme. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 346 This liquor is called by the physicions chylus, which..resembleth the reme of a ptisame. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 131 The nappy reeks wi' mantling ream. 1839 Moir *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxiv. 306 The porter..was in prime condition with a ream as yellow as a marigold.

Ream (rīm), *sb.*[3] Forms: *α.* 4 **rem**, 5–6 **reme**, (5 **reeme**, 7 **rheme**); 5–7 **reame**, 6 **realme**, 7–8 **rheam**, 6– **ream**. *β.* 5–6 **rym**, 6 **rim**. [ME.

rēm and *rīm* = Du. *riem* (16th c.), OF. *rayme, raime, reyme, remme* (1360–1489 in Godef.; mod. F. *rame*), and *riesme* (1492 ibid.), Sp. and Pg. *resma*, It. (and med.L.) *risma*, ad. Arab. رزمة *rizmah* bale or bundle (of clothes, paper, etc.).

The precise source of the ME. forms is not clear; the usual *reme* approximates to those which appear in OF., while the northern *rim* or *rym* has more resemblance to Du. *riem*. It. *risma* is app. the source of MHG. *ris, riz, rist* (G. *ries*, in 16th c. also *reiss*), whence Da. and Sw. *ris*. The occasional 16th c. spelling *realme* is due to the existence of *ream* as a variant of REALM.]

A quantity of paper, properly 20 quires or 480 sheets, but frequently 500 or more, to allow for waste; of paper for printing, 21½ quires or 516 sheets (a *printers' ream*).

α. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 154 Pro j rem papiri, viijs. 1411 *Close Roll* 12 *Hen. IV*, [Licence..to export from England to Ireland, one] 'Reme de papiro'. 1482–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 303, ij. lb. almondes, and half a reme paper. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 128 A reame of paper roiall, j reame & vij quires of small paper. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, Paper the bale conteininge x. realme at xvi*d.* the realme. 1549 J. CHEKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 8, I prai yow bi me a reme of paper at London. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 9 Offring him, that for a wager he would deuoure 4. reame of his ballads; which in the totall are two thousand. 1689–90 WOOD *Life* 20 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 328 Bought..a reame of writing paper. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 371 Tied up into Reams or Bundles for Sale. *Note.* That 18 of the good Quires, and 2 of the broken go to each Ream. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* ix. (ed. 3) 65 The hundred reams of paper were printed off. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 15 A hundred reams were actually made in Scotland and delivered in London in three days.

β. 1473–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 645 Pro di. rym et iij quaternis papiri empt., ijs. vij*d.* 1507–8 *Ibid.* 659 In ij Rymez papiri empt. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 293 Half a rim of paper..Half a rim of dim paper.

b. Used to denote a large quantity of paper, without reference to the precise number of sheets.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 30 When ye have spent A thousand lamps, and thousand reams have rent Of needlesse papers. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 Paper-tyrants reign, who presse Whole harmlesse reams to death. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 46 Hither, rescu'd from the Grocers, come M—— Works entire, and endless Rheams of Bloom. 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 311 Whose corresponding misses fill the ream With sentimental frippery and dream. 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 202 More fire than warms whole reams of modern plays. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 14 Shield thee with a ream of rhyme.

c. With pun on *ream* REALM.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij, Let them but chafe my penne, and it shal sweat out a whole realme of paper, or make them odious to the whole Realme. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv, Giue Me a Reame of paper, We'll haue a kingdome of gold for't.

Ream, obs. variant of REALM.

Ream, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 **ræmien,** 4–6 **reme,** 6– **ream,** 9 *dial.* **ra(y)me, r(h)eem.** [ME. *ræmien*, of obscure origin. Cf. REAM *v.*3

As the evidence for the word is chiefly south-western, it is doubtful whether the northern quots. in 1 b. belong here.]

1. *intr.* To stretch oneself after sleep or on rising; †to yawn.

c 1205 LAY. 25991 Seoððen he gan ræmien and raxlede swiþe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 7 He..hus brest knokede Rascled and remed and routte at þe laste. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/9 *Alo*, to reme. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enaspar el cuerpo*, to reame, to reach, *pandiculare, exporrigere se.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Ream*, to stretch oneself on awaking, or on getting up.

b. To stretch or reach after.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Holde euerich his owene mester, & nout ne reame oðres. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Ream*, to stretch out the hand to take anything; to reach after. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Ream*, to reach with stretched out body and arms.

c. Of bread: (see quot.).

1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss., Bread is said to ream, when .. if a Piece of it be broken into two Parts, the one draws out from the other a kind of String .. stretching from one Piece to the other.

2. *trans.* To draw out, to stretch, distend.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), Wombe ache comeþ .. of winde þat strecchiþ and remeþ. 1598 *Herrings Tayle* D i b, His pearching hornes are ream'd a yard beyond assise. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., Don't ream it out of shape. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., You can ream that there cloth [etc.].

b. To pull apart or to pieces; to tear open.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Irenglas* XXV, Which seeme .. to reme my hart, Before I come to open all my smart. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 18 Chell ream my Heart to tha avore Ise let tha lipped.

Ream (rīm), *v.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **remyn,** 6 *Sc.* **rem-.** [f. REAM *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To froth or foam. Also const. *over.* (Said of liquor, or the vessel containing it, and hence *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/1 Remyn' as ale or other lycoure, *spumat* 1513 [see REAMING *ppl. a.*[2]]. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas'* *Æneis* s.v. *Remand*, We say that ale reams, when it has a white foam above it. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* ii, Or, richly brown, ream owre the brink In glorious faem. 1791 — *Tam o' Shanter* 109 The swats sae ream'd in Tammie's noddle. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, A huge pewter measuring-pot..which in the language of the hostess, 'reamed' .. with excellent claret. 1863 T. TAYLOR *Pict. in Words* xxiii, Where the white waters chase and ream.

b. To become covered with cream.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 36 Wi buttered bannocks now the girdle reeks; I' the far nook the bowie briskly reams.

2. *trans.* To take the cream off; to skim. Also *intr.*, to be skimmed.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 71 On skelfs .. the cogs were set, Ready to ream, an' for the cheese be het. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 15 (E. D. D.) When the milk was drawn in the cog it was..reamed for the churn.

Ream (rīm), *v.*[3] *techn.* Also **reem.** [Of somewhat doubtful origin: perh. a survival in special sense of ME. *reme* to make room, open up.

The word is current in south-western dial., in which it is app. not regarded as distinct from REAM *v.*[1]; but the meaning, and the fact that *reamer* corresponds to a northern *rimer*, make it probable that the real source is ME. *reme, rime*:–OE. *rȳman*. The spelling *reem* is rare in the senses given here, but is usual in another application of the word, for which see REEMING *vbl. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To enlarge or widen (a hole) with an instrument.

1815 [see REAMING *vbl. sb.*]. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.*, *Ream*, to widen; to open. 1881 *Metal World* No. 1. 3 Bore the tang-hole with a gimlet, and slightly ream the hole with a taper reamer.

2. a. To enlarge the bore of (a gun) by the use of a special tool. Chiefly with *out*.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 330/1 The practice of reaming out guns, or boring them out, first took place in the British service in 1830. 1881 JEFFERSON DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* I. 474 Iron guns which were reamed out to get a good bore.

b. To clear from lead.

1882 [see REAMING *vbl. sb.*]. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 7 *Reaming a shackle* is clearing the undercut portion of the lug of a shackle from any lead which might remain after pin and pellet are knocked out.

3. With *out*: To remove (a defect) by reaming.

1862 E. P. HALSTED *Lect.* in *Times* 25 Oct., The interior of the gun itself was defective, .. and the defect had been reamed out at Woolwich.

†**Ream,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* Also **ræm-, rem-.** [Of obscure origin; found only in Layamon, usually along with *ræsen* RESE *v.*] *intr.* To rush, charge.

c 1205 LAY. 623 Ofte heo ræsden & ræmden togadere. *Ibid.* 9339 Heo ræsden to Romleoden & heo remden to flonne. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 26813 Bruttus to 3am reamde, and flowen Rom-leode.

Ream, *a. Cant.* Genuine.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 313 Not one 'swell' in a score would view it in any other light than a 'ream' (genuine) concern. *Ibid.*, Petition with ream monekurs (genuine signatures).

Re-ama·ss, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring or heap together again.

1611 FLORIO, *Ramassare*, to re-ammasse together. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) lxxvi. 767 All that is written in our hearts .. is reamassed, and reduced to the Ten Commandments, the Lords Prayer and to the Creed.

Reame, obs. form of REALM, REAM *sb.*[2], *sb.*[3]

Re-ame·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To amend anew So **Re-ame·ndment.**

1796 LAMB *Lett.* ii. To Coleridge 17 Take my sonnets, once for all, and do not propose any re-amendments. 1884 *Century Mag.* May 149 The Constitution might be re-amended.

Reamer (rī·mǝɹ). [f. REAM *v.*[3] + -ER[1]: see also RIMER.] An instrument used to enlarge a hole or boring.

1825 in JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 28 The Reamer is used to enlarge the hole made by the Bit. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 167 This 'half round' reamer is justly a favourite with experienced workmen.

Rea·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. REAM *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] (See the vb. and quots.)

1825 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.*, *Reaming*, in block-making, the act of increasing the size of a hole with a large instrument. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 156 The lead that remains in the groove must be extracted—this is called reaming.

Reaming, variant of REEMING *vbl. sb.*

Rea·ming, *ppl. a.*[1] *rare.* [f. REAM *v.*[1]] Stretching out in threads; ropy; forming masses of filaments.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxii. (W. de W.), Moche grete spityll & thycke, gleymy & reamyng. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers, Widow's Teares* v, Farewell the Flax and Reaming wooll, With which thy house was plentifull.

Rea·ming, *ppl. a.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* [f. REAM *v.*[2]] Frothing, foaming. Also in phr. *reaming full.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi 89 He merely ressauis the remand tais, All out he drank. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy Lucky Wood* vi, Reaming swats 1721 — *Prospect of Plenty* 196 With reaming quaff. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 5 Come and gie's the tither blaw O' reaming ale. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch ii, It's a sore thing to see a..cow kick down the pail when it's reaming fou. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 201 They give a reaming handiful of rich milk. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 23 The reaming white which filled the blanket tub.

Reamme, obs. form of REALM.

†**Re-amou·nt,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] To remount.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 64 All rites perform'd, he re-amounts his Steed.

Reamy (rī·mi), *a.* [f. REAM *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Creamy, frothy; made with cream.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 553 A reamy richness, unknown to any other malt. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* vi, A bit o' reamy cakes.

Rean (rīn). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **reian,** 6–7, 9 **reane,** 7, 9 **reean,** 9 **rean(n, reen**(e. etc. [App. a var. of RAIN *sb.*[2], but the difference in vowel over the northern area is difficult to explain In the west perhaps associated with *reen* RHINE.]

1. A water-furrow. = RAIN *sb.*[2] 2.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii. 478 Cornes fayre and cleane that groweth on ridges out of the reane. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 He taketh up the wede, and casteth it in the reane. *Ibid.* § 33 It wolde be water-forowed bytwene the landes, there-as the reane shulde be 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 73 A Reean, is the distance between two Buts. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 221 The work being thus all 'cops' and 'reanes', not only was there a waste of ground from such a redundance of water-furrows, but there was a great loss of time in ploughing. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Northumb., Lanc., Chesh., Shropsh., Glouc.).

†b. A streamlet. = RAIN *sb.*[2] 2 b. *Obs.*–[1]

1611 COTGR., *Ruisselet*, a small brooke or gullet; a reane, or gutter of running water.

2. A balk, ridge, terraced strip, etc. = RAIN *sb.*[2] 1.

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Rean*, a dale, or rig in a field. 1869– in northern glossaries (Cumb., Northumb, Durh, Yks., Derbys. 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Village Comm.* x. 381 Similar terraces in the Dales of Yorkshire..are still called by the Dalesmen 'reeans' or 'reins'.

Rean, obs. form of REIN *sb.*

Re-a·nchor, *v.* [RE- 5 a] *trans.* and *intr.* To anchor again.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks 1721 II. 27 Soon as she re-anchor'd in my heart, She thus began her Cargo to impart. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* xviii. 418 The Lafayette having dragged her anchor, must be rescued and re-anchored.

Reane, obs. form of RANE *sb.* and REAN.

Rea·nimate, *a. rare.* [Cf. next and ANIMATE *a.*] Reanimated, revived, etc.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XIV. x, With other life re-animate, She saw the dead arise. 1885 in Schaff & Gilman *Lit. Relig. Poetry* 567, I would..with reanimate and quickened step..go on my way.

Reanimate (rīæ·nimeɪt), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + ANIMATE *v.*, prob. after med.L. *reanimâre* or F. *réanimer*, (†*r'animer*) *ranimer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To animate with new life, to make alive again, to restore to life or consciousness. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Rammer*, to reanimate, reincourage, reuiue [etc.]. 1714 *Spect.* No 578 P 8 The Power of re-animating a dead Body, by flinging my own Soul into it. 1786 tr. *Tekford's Vathek* (1868) 14 The wakeful lark hailed the rising light that reanimates the whole creation. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xliv, Fame that will scarce re-animate their clay. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, Doctor examines the dank carcase, and pronounces..that it is worth while trying to reanimate the same. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 271 Byron .. reanimated for me the real people whose feet had worn the marble I trod on.

2. a. To give fresh heart or courage to (a person); to stimulate anew. Also const. *with.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Re-animate*, .. to put in heart again. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. XXIII 57 His late Majesty could not re-animate the Dutch with the love of liberty. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXXII, Your presence always reanimates me.

b. To impart fresh vigour, energy, or activity to (a thing).

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 204 He reanimates their slackened nerves with the mystic picture of an apple-tree. 1785 BURKE *Wks.* (1826) IV. 267 To reanimate the powers of the unproductive parts. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Diss.* Wks. 1862 X. 314 The picture .. called up and re-animated in his memory .. all his honourable plans. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 250 He reanimated the textile manufactures.

3. *intr.* To recover life or spirit.

1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 244 All ours re-animated, and expected to follow Pointz to the North. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, 'There spoke Miss Beverley!' cried Delvile, re-animating at this little apology. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XVII, His affections seemed to re-animate towards them all. 1841 J. CURTIS in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 207 They reanimate as they are dried by the sun.

Hence **Rea·nimated. -a·nimating,** *ppl. adjs.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm* 138 We are our re-animated Ancestours and antedate their Resurrection. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 157 The resurrection of the just, and the state of their re-animated bodies! 1817 J. SNART (*title*) Thesaurus of Horror, or the Channel-House Explored, showing the re-animating power of earth in cases of Syncope. 1872 SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 84 Gazing on them with reanimated eye.

Reanimation (rīæ·nimē·ɪʃən). [f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. a. The action of restoring to life. Also *fig.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 26/1 Reanimation means the reviving or restoring to life those who are apparently dead. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 237 The reanimation of the corpse. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 147 The first two of his great poems .. are the re-animation of Border legends.

b. The fact, or process, of returning to life.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 502 Canonized on the express ground of a miraculous reanimation. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 31, I experienced .. a giddy and overpowering sense of deliverance and reanimation.

2. Renewal of vigour or liveliness.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. v, A most delightful re-animation of exhausted spirits. 1833 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 4, I felt a reanimation of mind.

Reannex (rīǎne·ks), *v.* [a. OF. *reannexer* (1476 in Godef. *Compl.*): see RE- and ANNEX *v.*] *trans.* To annex again.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 469/2 That the same Manours .

be reuiued and reannexed to the said Duchie of Cornwall. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 40 King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase, and reannex that Duchie. 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 58 The said Court of Wards and Liveries .. might .. escape from being re-annexed to the Exchequer. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 284 Declaring the feif forfeited, re-annexed it to the domaine of the Crown. 1808 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 223, I believe I shall be re-annexed to the Critical Review if it go on. 1896 Lely *Stat. of Pract. Utility* 8 *note*, The 9th .. section .. reannexed to Lower Canada certain parts of Labrador and the adjacent islands.

Hence **Reanne·xing** *vbl. sb.*

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 45 The French Ambassadors were dismissed; the King auoiding to vnderstand any thing touching the reannexing of Britaine.

Reannexation (rīˌænėksēⁱ·ʃən). [Cf. prec. and Annexation.] The action of reannexing; the fact or process of being reannexed.

1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1875) I. 360 One general scheme; the main features of which were the reannexation of Holland [etc.]. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 280 Adjusting the terms of reannexation to Rome.

Reanoint (rīˌănoi·nt), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To anoint again.

1611 Florio, *Riungere*, to reanoint. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 998 The Party Hurt, hath been in great Rage of Paine, till the Weapon was Reannointed. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 99 Edward. re-annoynted mounts th' Imperiall Chaire.

Reanson, obs. form of Ransom *sb.*

† **Rea·nswer**, *sb.* *Obs.*⁻¹ [Cf. next.] Reply.

1599 *Sir Clyom.* in Peele's Wks. (Rtldg.) 531/1 Who art thou, or what's thy name? re-answer quickly make

† **Rea·nswer**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [f. Re- + Answer *v.*, prob. after *respond*, *reply*, *rejoin*, etc.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To answer; to give answer to.

1523 More in *State Papers* (1830) I. 143 Which [commendation] I can never otherwise reanswere than with my pore prayoure. c1594 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 3 Our great ordenance .. was re-answeared by the Queenes ordenance out of Callshott Castle. 1599 *Sir Clyom* in Peele's Wks. (Rtldg.) 511/1 In case you will re-answer me my question to absolve.

b. To meet, be sufficient for, or equivalent to.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 97 If..your enemy [be] very strong in horse, and you few horse or none to re-answere them. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 136 The losses we haue borne..which in weight to re-answer, his pettinesse would bow vnder. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 513 Rewards of their abstinence and vertues, as also to re-answer their benefactors confidence.

c. To make good. *rare*⁻¹.

1591 Greene *2nd Pt. Conny-Catching* Wks. (Grosart) X. 109 If a purse bee drawen..they take vp all the Nips and Foists abovte the cittie, and let them lie there [in Newgate] while the money be reanswered vnto the party.

2. *intr.* To make an answer or return.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 b, He commeth to vs helpyng .vs: and we reanswere to his grace.

† **Rea·nswer**, *v.*² *Obs.*⁻¹ [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To answer a second time.

1608 Hieron *Defence* II. 179 Lyraes distinction betwene the facte and the zeale is before answered, and by and by shal be reanswered.

Re-a·nvil, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To put on the anvil again; to forge afresh.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 61 Of which Arian forgeries some were re-anvill'd again by..Turrianus.

Reap (rīp), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **reopa, rypa**, 4–5 **reepe**, 4–6 **repe**, 7– **reap**. [OE. *reopa*, *rypa*, prob. for **ripa*, related to *rīpan* or *ripan* Reap *v.*¹] A bundle or handful of grain or any similar crop; a sheaf, or the quantity sufficient to make a sheaf. (Cf. Rip *sb.*)

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxv. 6 Cumað..berende reopan heara. *Ibid.* cxxviii. 7 Se ðe reopan somnað. a1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxv. 8 Þai sall cum with gladnes: berand þaire repis. 1388 Wyclif *Judith* viii. 3 Men byndynge togidere reepis in the feeld. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 247 Barly. vppon repes bounde And in a oone ybake. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 235 As mych as oone reepe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 29 In some places they lay them [beans and peas] on repes,..and neuer bynde them. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* xviii. (1635) 116 You may put twentie reapes together, and thereof make a cocke 1764 *Museum Rust.* II 81 Though the bottom of the reaps will be a little greenish, they must not be turned to weather the under side. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 706 They are usually reaped with the sickle, and laid in thin grips or reaps. 1829 in Brockett (ed. 2). 1876- in dial. glossaries (Cumb., Northumb., Yks.; Glouc., Som.).

Reap (rīp), *sb.*² Forms: *α.* 1 **hrīp(p-, hrip(p-**, 1, 4 **rip, ryp**, 4 **ripe, rype, rijp; ripp, ryppe, rep.** *β.* 6 **reape**, 7, 9 **reap.** [OE. *rīp* or *rip* related to *rīpan* or *ripan* Reap *v.*¹; on the relationship and history of the forms cf. the note to the vb. Sense 2 is perh. directly from the vb.]

† **1.** Harvest, reaping. *Obs.*

α. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 Forletas ezðer zewæxe wið to hrīpe..& in tid hripes [etc.; *Rushw.* ripe(s)]. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 37–8 Micel rip ys .. Biddaþ ðæs ripes hlaford þæt he sende wyrhtan to his ripe. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* viii. 22 All the daies of the erthe, seed and ripe..shulen not rest. — 2 *Sam.* xxi. 9 In the dais of the fyrst rijp [1388 the firste rep *or* ripp]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 185 Þou hast no leve to sette þyn hook in oþer men ripe [*v.r.* ryppe, rip, ryp(e)].

β. 1542 Becon *David's Harp* Pref., We had nede therefore to pray vnto the Lord of the haruest, to sende out labourers into his reape. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 239 Your plants are blasted in the bud: your corne shaken before the reape. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 21 He was.. to come to the Lords Reap with all his houshold.

2. A set of reapers.

1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1167 The lord of the harvest is accompanied by his lady (the person is so called who goes second in the reap).

Reap (rīp), *v.*¹ Forms: see below. [OE. *rīpan* or *ripan* (North. *rioppa* etc.), *rypan*, *reopan*, not represented in the cognate languages: the relationship of the various forms and their subsequent history in ME. is to some extent obscure.

The quantity of the vowel in WS. is not certain, but the pl. pa. t. *ripon* (*rypon*) would normally correspond to an infin. *rīpan* (conjugated like *rīdan* ride). For Anglian and North. dial., however, a short vowel is proved by the forms with umlaut (*reop-*, *riop-*), and by the spelling with double *p*; how these forms were conjugated does not appear. Whether an OE. **repan* can also be inferred from the late pl. pa. t. *ræ̆pon*, and early ME. *reopen*, is doubtful.

In ME. the infin. types are *rīpe(n* and *rēpe(n*, the former of which might represent either OE. *rīpan* or *ripan*, and the latter OE. *ripan* or **repan*. The strong conj. of *rēpe(n* is that of verbs of the fourth and fifth classes, with pa. t. *rap*, and pa. pple. *repe(n* or *rope(n*. The rare pa. t. *rope* (pl. *ropen*) may either be a relic of the old conj. of *rīpan*, or a new formation on analogy of the pa. pple. From the 15th c. the conj. has usually been weak, though some strong forms have been retained (or re-formed) in dialect use. The infin. *rip*, found in some 16th c. writers, is also common in mod. dial., and may partly represent the old northern forms with double *p*.]

A. Illustration of forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*) *α.* 1 **ripan, rypan**, *north.* **hriopa**, 3 **ripen, ripe**, 4 **rype.**

The normal forms of the present tense in OE. are 1. *ripe*, 2. *ripst*, 3. *ripð*, or *ripeð*; pl. *ripað*.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxviii. 7 Of ðæm ne zefylleð hond his se ripeð. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 24 Ðu hripes ðer ðu ne sawes. c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid 26 Ic ripe [c1000 ripe, rype] þær ic ne seow. c1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlv. 6 Man ne mæz naðer erian ne ripan. c1200 *Moral Ode* 22 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Alle men sulle ripen þat hie ar sewen. c1290 ripe [see B. 1]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 3if 3e [=she] wole wiþ 3ow rype, forbedeþ hir nou3t.

β. 1 **reopa**, 3 **reopen**; 2–4 **repen**, 4–6 **rope**, 5–6 **reope**, 6–8 **reape**, (6 *Sc.* **raipe**), 6– **reap.**

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxv. 5 Ða sawað in tearum, in zefian hie reopað. a1200-25 repen, reopen [see B. 2 b]. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxv. 6 In mikel gladschip repe sal þai. a1325 *Prose Psalter* cxxviii. 6 Of which he þat shal repen, ne fild nou3t his honde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 15 Canstow .. Repe. c1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1245 Suche as ye haue sowe Must ye nedes reepe. 1530 Palsgr. 686/2, I repe corne with a syckell. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xxv. 26, I reape where I sowed not. — *Rev.* xiv. 15 Thruste in thy sycle and reepe. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 185 Quhat so euer a man saues, the same sal he raipe. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 263 To plough, to plant, to reap. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* 9 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 32, I should not reape one peny advantage. 1833 Tennyson *Lotos Eaters* 166 Sow the seed, and reap the harvest.

γ. 1 *north.* **hrioppa, hripp-**, 6–7 **rippe**, 6 **rip.**

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 26 Fuglas heofnes ne settas.. ne rioppas *Ibid.* xxv. 26 Ic hrippo ðer ne seawu ic. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 75 Their wages to rippe or binde corne. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Demeto*, to rippe or cut downe with a sickle.

2. a. *Str. pa. t.* 1 *pl.* **ripon, -rypon, ræpon**; 4 **rap, rope** (*pl.* **ropen**); *dial.* 8–9 **rope**, 9 **rep.**

c893-a1122 [see B. 2]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 374 If I rope [I wolde] ouer-reche, or 3af hem red that ropen [etc.]. 1388 Wyclif *Ruth* ii 23 So longe sche rap with hem.

b. *Str. pa. pple.* *α.* 4 **ropen, ropun, -yn**, 4–5 **rope.** *β.* 4 **repe**, 4–5 **repen, -yne**, (9 **reapen**).

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xlv. 6 It may not be eerid, ne ropun. 1388 — *Song Sol.* v. 1, Y haue rope [*v.r.* repe] my myrre. c1385 ropen, -yn, repyne [see B. 2 b]. c1420 rope [see B. 2]. 1874 Ouida *Two little wooden Shoes* 256 The wheat was reapen in the fields.

3. a. *Weak pa. t.* 4 **repide**, 6 **rieped**, 7–8 **reapt**, 8– **reaped.**

1382 repiden [see B. 3]. 1542 rieped [see B. 4]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. ix. (1614) 876 That which they reapt on the land. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 183 The king reaped the fruits of the victory.

b. *Weak pa. pple.* 5–6 **reped**, 6 **reeped**, 6– **reaped**, 7– **reap'd**; 6 **reapt, rept**; **ripped.**

1489 reped [see B. 4]. 1535 Coverdale *Rev.* xiv. 16 The earth was reeped. a1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (1557) F 2 b, Springyng herbes reapt vp with brasen sithes. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 When the wheate was ready to be ripped. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 45 Much profit is rept, by sloes well kept. 1611 Bible *Rev.* xiv. 16 The earth was reaped. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 365 From him wherfore should be reap'd?

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* To perform the action of cutting grain (or any similar crop) with the hook or sickle. Also freq. *fig.* or in fig. context.

c825 [see A. 1 *a* and *β*]. c897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxix. 284 Se þe him ælc wolcn ondræt, ne ripð se næfre. c950- [see A. 1 *a*]. c1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 462 Behealdað þas fleozendan fuzelas, ðe ne sawað ne ne ripað. c1250 *Moral Ode* 11 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 23 Hy mowen sculen & ripen þer þe hi ær seowen. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 303/126 He ne þurte carie of non oþur weork, noþur to ripe ne mowe. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xiv. 15 Sende thi sikel, and repe. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4203 The Austere juge wille repe in place whare he noght sewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, They dyd sowe, & we do repe. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 113 They that reap must sheafe and binde. a1822 Shelley *Men of Eng.* vi, Sow seed,— but let no tyrant reap. 1842 Tennyson *Dora* 76 The reapers reap'd, And the sun fell, and all the land was dark.

2. *trans.* To cut (grain, etc.) with the sickle, esp. in harvest; hence, to gather or obtain as a crop (usually of grain) by this or some other process.

c893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. viii. § 7 Þæt folc him zeþuhte þa hie heora corn ripon. þæt ealle þa ear wæron blodeze. a900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 896 On hærfæste .. þa hwile þe hie hira corn zerypon. a1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS) an. 1089 Maniz men ræpon heora corn onbutan Martines mæssan. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 83/22 [The wheat] is ropen and leid ful lowe. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxiv. 19 Whanne thou repist corn in thi feeld. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 127 Now in sum stede is panyk rope and mylde. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clvii. 707 Repers haue repen the corn with hokys and gadred it home. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 29 Pees and benes be moste commonly laste reped or mowen. 1585 Higgins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 107 The strawe, stubble..remaining in the grounde after the corne is rept. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 18 Labouring the soile, and reaping plenteous crop. 1717 Prior *Alma* I. 156 No man ever reapt his Corn, Or from the Oven drew his Bread. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 203 They ploughed and sowed, And reaped their plenty without grudge or strife. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 268 Many have reaped more than 60 bolls [of potatoes] from one acre. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 239, I am told they give twelve shillings an acre for reaping wheat. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxiv, Who ploughs with pain his native lea And reaps the labour of his hands.

b. In fig. context.

c1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 534 3if we eow þa gastlican sæd sawaþ, hwonlic biþ þæt we eowere flæsclican þing ripon. a1200 *Moral Ode* 20 3e mawen sculen & repen þet ho er sowen. a1225 *Juliana* 74 (Bodl. MS.) 3e schulen. reopen ripe of þat sed þat 3e her seowen. c1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 74 Well I wote that ye haue here byforn Of makyng ropyn [*v.r.* ropen, repyne] and lad a-wey the corn. c1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1245 Suche as ye haue sowe Must ye nedes reepe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 47, I hop'd to reape the crop of all my care. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 67 Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, We die or grow old before we can reap the fruit of our labours. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 139 What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys? 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 147 To reap the fullest fruits of a victory.

c. With *down* adv., *off* adv. and prep.

1563 Golding *Cæsar* IV. (1565) 104 In all other quarters yᵉ corn was reaped down, & none standing any where saue in thys one place. 1592 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 187 When the same [barley] shalbe reapte of the feilde. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 75 I'll..begin to enter upon it as soon as the Crop is reaped off.

d. *transf.* To cut (plants, flowers, etc.) after the fashion of reaping. Also in fig. context.

1721 Mortimer *Husbandry* II. 123 It will repair the hurt you have done to the Plants in reaping their Shoots 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 753 We reap with bleeding hands Flowers of rank odour upon thorny lands. 1784 — *Task* VI 939 Compared with which The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 318 Baskets heap'd Of amorous herbs and flowers, newly reap'd Late on that eve.

3. *fig.* To get in return; to obtain or procure (esp. some profit or advantage) for oneself; to gain, acquire.

c1300 *S. Cecilia* 155 (Ashm. MS.) We schulleþ nor our trauail, þi blisse repe atenende. 1382 Wyclif *Hosea* x. 13 3e han sowe vnpite, 3e repiden [1388 han rope *or* repe] wickidnesse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 2 Men may reape frute and commodity. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 46 By malt ill kept, small profit is rept. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 159 They can reape nothing but discomfort from it. 1671 Milton *Samson* 966 Why do I. suing For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate? 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 262 ⁋ 6 Those Advantages, which the Publick may reap from this Paper. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 182 He reaps no satisfaction but from low and sensual objects. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. Pref, He sowed doubtful speeches, and reaped plain, unequivocal hatred. 1863 Bright *Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar (1876) 126 Where labour .. has reaped its greatest reward. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 197 The greatest blessing which you have reaped from wealth.

† **b.** With material object. *Obs. rare.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III i. 144 When wit and youth is come to haruest, Your wife is like to reape a proper man. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 69 The hils swarme with cattell and sheepe, from whence they reape plenty of butter, cheese, and milke.

c. To take away by force. *rare*⁻¹.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 50 The Bramini..vnresisted reaps her Virgin honour.

4. To cut down or harvest the crop or produce of (a field, etc.). Also with *down.*

1382 Wyclif *Jas* v. 4 The hijre of 3oure werkmen, that repiden 3oure cuntrees. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. ix. 108 Theyre landes were almost ripe for to be reped. 1526 Tindale *Jas.* v. 4 The labourers which haue reped doune youre feldes. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 210 b, He rieped Asia and had all the eres, and I dooe but gather the stalkes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 279 With thy Sickle reap the rankest Land. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 755 Ye may fill your garners, ye that reap The loaded soil. 1827 G. S. Faber *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 217 If a king shall behold a country reaping or reaped..he shall quickly hear of the slaughter of his people.

transf. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 34 His Chin new reapt, Shew'd like a stubble Land at Haruest home.

Hence **Reaped, Rea·pen, Rea·ping** *ppl. adjs.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 193 At market I sold the reaped wheat at one pound per comb. 1819 Keats *Fancy* 41 Thou shalt hear..Rustle of the reaped corn. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1069 In reaped sheaves..the straws are straight and hard pressed. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball.*, *Garden of Proserpine* 6 For reaping folk and sowing. 1874 Ouida *Two little wooden Shoes* 206 The purple brow of the just reapen lands. 1887 R. L. Stevenson *Merry Men* III. 131 Scythes for the reaping angel of Death.

Reap (rīp), *v.*[2] Now only *dial.* [Var. of Rip, ıe to the existence of *rip* as var. of Reap *v.*[1]] *ans.* To rip *up* (a matter).

580 Lyly *Euphues* Wks. 1902 II. 143 The rages of friendes, aping vp al the hidden malices, or suspicions, or follyes at lay lurking in the minde. **1698** Fryer *Acc. E. India P.* 374 The Courtiers are shy of her Company, because of aping up their old Sins. **1862** Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* I. 52, I am sorry you should have reaped up this matter. '73- in many dial. (esp. northern and western) glossaries.

Reapable (rī·păb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Reap *v.*[1] + -ble.] That can be reaped; fit for reaping.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 2/30 Reapable, *messibilis.* **1858** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* ix. i. II. 390 A strange sowing of agon's teeth, and the first harvest reapable from it a orld of armed men.

Reape, obs. var. Ripe *v.*[1]; dial. var. Rope *sb.*

Reaper (rī·pəɹ). Forms: 1 **ripere,** 4-6 **reper,** ; **repare,** 6 **repar**), 6- **reaper.** [f. Reap *v.*[1]]

1. One who reaps.

c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 39 Þæt rip is worulde endung, ı riperas synt englas. **1382** Wyclif *Ruth* ii. 3 She ·edride eeris after the backis of reperis. **1387–8** T. Usk *Test. ove* Prol. (Skeat) I. 105 These noble repers, as good work- en and worthy their hier han al draw and bounde vp in e sheues. *c1440* *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Repare, hervyst- anne, *messor.* **1495** *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 3 A Reper id Carter..iijd. by the day. **1523** Fitzherb *Husb.* § 29 oke that your sherers, repers, or mowers geld not your eanes. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 228 Keeping com- any with the labouring reapers. **1667** Milton *P. L.* xi 4 Thither anon A sweatie Reaper from his Fillage brought irst Fruits. **1740** Somerville *Hobbinol* II. 21 The ripen'd rain, whose bending Ears Invite the Reaper's Hand. 45 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I 69 Reapers could never stand ie sun's fire without this cooling acetous diet.

attrib. **1715-20** Pope *Iliad* xviii. 638 With bended sickles and the reaper train **1730-46** Thomson *Autumn* 225 e..chanced beside his reaper-train To walk.

2. A mechanical device for cutting grain without ıanual labour, the more modern types having also device for binding the sheaves.

1862 *Times* 12 June 6/1 In addition to the agricultural achines..there are a variety of reapers and mowers. **1871** owell *Study Wind.* (1886) 76 Our pianos and patent eapers have won medals. **1883** *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular*) Sept. 862/2 English reapers suit well in some parts of outh Russia, but self-binders are not understood.

attrib. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 10/2 He fell off his at and became entangled in the reaper knives.

Rea·p-hook. [f. Reap *v.*[1]] A reaping-hook.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Hoctno*, a reape hooke. **1761** *Brit. Mag* II. 447 One of them struck at him with the eap-hook, and cut his arm almost off. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* III. 143 The reap-hook had been busy among the ripened orn. **1896** Bruce *Econ. Hist Virginia* I. 464 In harvest- ıg wheat, both the reap-hook and the sickle were used.

Reaping (rī·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Reap *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the vb. Reap, in *lit.* or *fig.* uses; lso, the amount reaped.

c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 97 Tyme of þis repinge clepid þe day of dome. *c1440* *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 epynge, of corne, *messura.* **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. ohn* iv, There is more pain and labour about the tilling nd sowing, then in the haruest and reaping. **1576** Fleming *anopl. Epist.* 170 To the readie reaping of your comodtie. **593** Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 32 Those which require some help in order to a good Reaping. **1765** *Museum Rust.* III. 136 Let the wheat stand ever so well, et reaping is preferable to mowing. **1812** Sir J. Sinclair *yst. Husb. Scot.* I. 270 An acre of potatoes gives 120 days eaping (shearing). **1844** H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1053 alculating every day's reaping of those who are hired by ıe day. **1881** *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 603/2 That blueness which roves thousands of reapings by a razor.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reaping-fork*, *-hook*, *-scythe*, *-sickle*, *-time*; also **reaping-machine** = Reaper 2.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 793 A *reaping ork is sometimes made use of for collecting it into sheaves. **1700** Dryden (J.), It looks Most plainly done by thieves ith *reaping-hooks. **1765** *Museum Rust.* III. 134 They ıust imagine .. that the new-fashioned scythes are much etter for use than the old-fashioned reaping-hooks. **1805** t. W. Dickson *Pract Agric.* II. 794 The sickle with teeth hould be employed in preference to the reaping-hook ith a cutting blade. **1842** Macaulay *Horatius* xiv, Sun- urned husbandmen With reaping-hooks and staves. **1812** ir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 328 No *reaping achine has yet been invented, that will answer the object hey had in view. **1844** H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1076 he first reaping-machine that came before the public with ny claim to efficiency was that of Mr. Smeath of Deanston, bout the year 1814-15. *Ibid.* 1081 Of this form of mount- ng a *reaping-scythe there are many varieties. **1611** Cotgr. .v. *Moissonnier*, a *reaping sickle. **1388** Wyclif *Matt.* iii. 30 Suffre ȝe hem bothe wexe .. in to *repyng tyme. **611** Cotgr., *Moisson*, .. reaping time.

† Reap-man. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hrip(p)emonn,** ı **ripman,** 4 **ripeman,** 4-5 **repman,** 5-6 **repe- nan.** [OE. *rip(p)e-*, *ripmann*, f. *ripp-*, *rip* Reap *sb.*[2]] A reaper.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 In tid hripes ic willo ıueðа ðæm hrippe-monnum [etc.]. *Ibid.* 39 Ða hripemenn oðlice engles sindon. *c1160* *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. ix. 37 Witodlice mycel rip ys, & feawe ripmen. **1387** Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Ruth .. lase vp þe eeres after his ripe- nen. *c1400* *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 246 Repmen forto bere nete sone he hym þider sent. **1426** Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 0420 Thow semyst .. A repman, for thyn vnkouth guyse. **1449** Pecock *Repr.* III. xvi. 383 Whanne money is paied to ı repe man for his dai labour in the haruest feeld. **1566** *Withals Dict.* 17 b, A repe man or he that repeth the corne.

Reappaise, variant of Reappease *v. Obs.*

Re-appa·rel, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To apparel again. Hence **Re-appa·relling** *vbl. sb.*

1624 Donne *Devotions* 358 (T.), Then we shall all be in- vested, reapparelled in our own bodies. **1901** *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 416 Ideas must re-apparel themselves in modern dress. *Ibid.*, All such re-apparelling is of secondary import when [etc.].

Re-appa·rent, *a.* [Re- 5 a.] Of stars: Reap- pearing periodically.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliv. 190 Three changeable or re-apparent stars have been discovered in .. the Swan.

Reappari·tion. [Re- 5 a.] A reappearance.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 15 With many other re-apparitions and delectable strange accidents. **1634** Br. Hall *Contempt., N. T.* iv. xii, Remember thy glorious re- apparition with thy Saviour. **1766** Maty in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 65 Sufficient to render the reapparition of the comet uncertain. **1883** A. Winchell *World-Life* 281 (Cent. Dict.), Colonies, reapparitions, and other faunal dislocations in the vertical and horizontal distribution of fossil remains.

Reappea·l, *v.* Also 5 **-appell.** [f. Re- + Appeal *v.* In early use after obs. F. *reappeller* var. *rappeler* Rappel *v.*; cf. med.L. *reappellare* (1330).] *trans.* and *intr.* † **a.** To call back; to recall. *Obs.* **b.** To appeal again. Hence **Reappea·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiii. iv, Ayax .. sholde have mayntened the warre ayenst the Troyans, and have re- appelled and called them agayn to the stour. **1579** Fenton *Guicciard.* II. 89 Almost all the kingdom expected..an occa- sion to reappeale the Aragons. **1598** Florio, *Rappellare*, to reapeale .. or call againe. **1611** *Ibid.*, *Rappello*, a reappeal- ing vnto. **1748** Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 133 May I not re-appeal this to your own breast?

So **Reappea·l** *sb.*, † (*a*) a recall (*obs.*); (*b*) a second appeal.

1611 Florio, *Rappellatione*, a reappeale, a reuoking. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 5/2 Peace cannot be reached by a vista of endless retrials and re-appeals.

Reappear (rī,ăpī·əɹ), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Ap- pear *v.*] *intr.* To appear again.

1611 Cotgr., *Reparoistre*, to reappeare. **1728** Pope *Dunc.* III. 322 The dull stars roll round and reappear. **1792** Murphy *Ess. Johnson* 20 [The Nile waters] continue hidden in the grass and weeds for about a quarter of a league, when they re-appear amongst a quantity of rocks. **1821** Shelley *Adonais* xviii, The ants, the bees, the swallows, reappear. **1863** *Sat Rev.* 16 May 638 That which was 'motion' .. re- appears as heat. **1900** G. C. Broderick *Mem. & Imp.* 92, I never felt quite sure for years afterwards that he might not reappear in my rooms

Hence **Reappea·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 Southey *Lay of Laureate* lviii, In re-appearing light confess'd, There stood another Minister of bliss. **1884** *Harper's Mag* Mar. 607/2 The next afternoon went by without his re-appearing **1891** *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/3 One or two [cottage] that have become shelters for the reappearing small holders.

Reappea·rance. [Re- 5 a.] The act of ap- pearing again; a second or fresh appearance.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 35 All my little Animals made their re-appearance. **1753** N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 29 We bled her again .. on account of a Re-appearance of bleeding at the Nose. **1828** Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 341/1 The most favourite word with her ever since her re-appearance among us. **1856** Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 131 About a month after the reappearance of the sun.

† **Reappease,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **reappaise.** [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To pacify or appease again.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 44 To be aduertised, afore he entered the Citie; whether the tumult of the people were in any sort reappaised **1598** Florio, *Rachetare*, to reapease, to quiet. **1611** in Cotgr., s.v. *reblandir.*

Reappell, obs. form of Re-appeal.

Reap-penny. *rare*[−1]. = Reap-silver.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. v, [What difficulty .. has our Cellerarius to collect the repselver, 'reaping silver', or penny. *Ibid.*] Wise Lord Abbots .. did in time abolish or commute the reap-penny.

Re-applica·tion. [Re- 5 a; cf. next.] A fresh application.

1692 Norris *Curs. Reflect.* 9 A Re-advertency or Re- application of mind to Ideas that are actually there. **1823** J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 27 The simple re-application of fire produces nearly the same result. **1897** *Daily News* 12 Mar. 3/3 Racing licences should hold good from year to year without re-application.

Re-apply', *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To apply again

1723 Houstoun in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII 388 She went chearfully Abroad, and re-apply'd herself to Business. **1805** R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 388 Mixing them [slices of soil] into composts with lime, and re-applying them. **1873** M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 88 By giving a fuller idea of righteousness, to reapply emotion to it.

Hence **Re-appli·er,** one who reapplies.

1884 Crafts *Sabbath for Man* (1894) 384 Knox seems to have been..the re-applier of the term 'Sabbath' to it.

Reappoi·nt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To appoint again. Hence **Reappoi·nted** *ppl. a.*

1611 Cotgr., *Redeleguer*, to redelegate, reappoint, giue a new commission vnto. **1815** *Zeluca* III. 58 Before the re- appointed day. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 46 The convert had..been reappointed Master of the Temple. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 13 Sept. 5/2 A member may be reappointed for five years.

So **Reappoi·ntment,** a second appointment.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 72/2 The court postpone the re-appointment of a committee of patronage. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 2/1 The sooner, therefore, [he] is withdrawn, or his reappointment prevented, the better.

† **Reapport,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [var. Rapport or Report *sb.*, as if f. Re- + Apport *sb.*] A report.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 18 Ferdinand and Isabell .. Princes in those times of great reapport and name for gouernment and wisedome. *Ibid.* II. 86 The reapport of his ouerthrow in Calabria.

So † **Reapport** *v.*, *trans.* to report. *Obs.*[−1]

1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 885/1 The losse of the battell was no sooner reapported at Millaine, than [etc.].

† **Reappose,** *v. Obs.* [var. Repose *v.*, as if f Re- + Appose *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To repose.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 2 To reappose almost an absolute faith and credit in his councels. *Ibid.* 11 Lodowyke .. reapposed much in the friendship and familiarity which [etc.]. **1587** Holinshed *Chron.* III. 896/2 Such as reapposed in the confidence of their faction.

Re-approa·ch, *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To approach again.

1632 Lovedav tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 198 Re- approaching him, and raising him by the Arme. **1755** Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 151 Re-approaching the hole, he .. surveyed the depth of the cave. **1854** P. B. St. John *Amy Moss* 90 He then rose, .. re-approached the fire, and sat down upon a log.

† **2.** To bring together again. *Obs.*

1663 Boyle *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. Exp. xiv, Severing or reapproaching the edges of the two irises.

Reappro·priate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* † **a.** To restore. *Obs.* **b.** To take back to oneself.

1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 372 What shall be found hertofore given by Kings or Princes out of the pub- lick, may justly by the Magistrate be recall'd and reappro- priated to the Civil Revenue. **1863** *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan. 19/1 That forest which has reappropriated the conquests made from it. **1864** W. Hanna *Earlier Years Our Lord's Life* 112 St. Matthew should revive, reappropriate and reapply that image.

† **Reap-reeve.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. Reap *sb.*[2] + Reeve.] A harvest overseer.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 15 Canstow .. Repe oþer be a repereyue [*v.r.* rip(p)-, rype-] and a-ryse erliche?

† **Reap-silver.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + Silver.] The sum paid by a tenant to a superior, in commutation of his services in harvest-time.

12 . *Chron. Joc. de Brakelonda* (Camden) 73 Solebant homines de singulis domibus dare celerario unum denarium in principio Augusti, ad metendum segetes nostras, qui census dicebatur rep-selver. **1299** *Muniment. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 145 Ripsulwer.

† **Reap-time.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + Time.] Harvest-time.

c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 Lætað æȝþer weaxan oð rip-timan & on þam rip timan ic secge þam riperum. **1382** Wyclif *Prov.* xxvi 1 What maner snoȝ in somer, and reyn in rep time, so vnsemende is to the fool glorie.

Reaquite, variant of Reacquite *v. Obs.*

† **Rear,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*[−1] [variant of Reere.] A crash, peal.

1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* II. in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* II. (1621) 702 At this Hebrew's prayer such a reare Of thunder fell that brought them all in feare.

† **Rear,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Rear *v.*[1]] That which is reared or got (from cattle).

a1618 Ralfigh *Anc. Tenures* Wks 1829 VIII. 608 Fructus not only comprehends cattle, with their wool and milk, but the rear, and that which cometh from them. *Ibid.* 615 The wool, or milk, or rear of them.

Rear (riəɹ), *sb.*[3] (and *a.*[1]) Also 7 **reer, reare,** (9) **rere.** [Aphetic form of Arrear *sb.*, prob. originating in *the rear* for *th' arrear*, or under the influence of *rear-guard*, *rear-ward.*

The form became current in the 17th c.; an app. instance in R. Brunne's *Chron.* (1810) 204 is no doubt to be taken as elliptical for *rereward*]

1. *Mil.* (and *Naval*). The hindmost portion of an army (or fleet); that division of a force which is placed, or moves, last in order. (In later use tending to pass into sense 2.)

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 162 Like a gallant Horse falne in first ranke, Lie there for pauement to the abject reare [*coup. for* neere]. **1629** Donne *Devotions* Expost. xvi. 380 When an Army marches, the vaunt may lodge to night, where the Reare comes not till to morrow. **1667** Milton *P. L.* II. 78 When the fierce Foe hung on our brok'n Rear Insulting. **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 137 One great De- tachment following the Imperial Army fell upon their Reer. **1732** Lediard *Sethos* II. x. 372 The cavalry..soon overtook the enemy's rear. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rear*, a name given to the last division of a squadron, or the last squadron of a fleet. **1790** Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 190 Expecting that the van of the enemy would necessarily come to the assistance of their rear. **1802** James *Milit. Dict.*, *Rear of an Army*,..Generally the third com- ponent part of a large body of forces, which consists of an advanced guard, a main body and a rear guard. **1876** Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 330/1 A detachment of troops which brings up and protects the rear of an army.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1629 Donne *Devotions* Expost. xvi 381 That [bell] which rung to day was to bring him in his reare, in his body, to the Church. **1632** Milton *L'Allegro* 50 While the Cock .. Scatters the rear of darkness. **1671** — *Samson* 1577 The first-born bloom of spring Nipt with the lagging rear of winters frost. **1821** Shelley *Hellas* 339 That shattered flag of fiery cloud Which leads the rear of the departing day.

2. The back (as opposed to the front) of an army, camp, or person; also, the space behind or at the back; the position at or towards the back.

1600 Edmonds *Obs. Cæsar's Comm., Mod. Training*, When the whole Battalion being in their close order shoulde turne about and make the Rere the Front. **1631** N. Bacon *Disc.*

Govt. Eng. II. i. 4 The King was advised to give place,.. till he had tryed masteries with Scotland, and thereby secured his Rere. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I iii. 76 His rear was suddenly inclos'd, And no room left him for retreat. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 536 He stands at Bay against yon knotty Trunk That covers well his Rear. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 93 The Divisions marching through each other from Rear to Front. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 334 The rear, as the post of danger, he claimed for Timasion and himself. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 They will carry their right foot .. diagonally to their right rear. 1888 P. H. SHERIDAN *Personal Mem.* II. 37 Crook.. conducted his command south in two parallel columns until he gained the rear of the enemy's works.

3. In general use: The back, or back part, of anything.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 191 The front, and the reare, the beginning, middle, and end of our salvation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 497 Not with indented wave, Prone on the ground,.. but on his reare, Circular base of rising foulds. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 152 By the width I mean the sides that range with the Front and Rear of the Building. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 729 The ruddy square of comfortable light, Far-blazing from the rear of Philip's house, Allured him.

4. In adverbial and prepositional phrases:

a. *In the rear* (less freq. *in rear*), in the hindmost part (of an army, etc.); hence, at or from the back, behind.

1600 EDMONDS *Obs. Cæsar's Comm., Mod. Training*, Another meanes to preuent the enemy his assaulting vs in the reare or flanke. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 126 The horsemen..were placed on the flanks, only a troupe of the Eleans were in reare. 1689 *Perfect. Milit. Discipl.* (1692) 20 Fall back with your right Arm and Leg, keep the Spear in the Rear. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 216 Followed many times by sharp reflections and bitter penances in the rear. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 235 With postboy scampering in the rear, They raised the hue and cry. 1844 [see FRONT *sb.* 5 c]. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 165 The women..saw, far in the rear,..a party of men looming up. 1857 YOUNGHUSBAND *Handbk. Field Service* 208 If possible to take any enemy in rear, it should be done.

b. *In* (or *on*) *one's rear*, at one's back, behind one.

1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1861) I 212 To.. march forward, leist his unkannie trewesmen should light on to call [=drive] them up in their rear. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 34 They began on both sides ..Vitigis and Belisarius incouraging their men in their Reares. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 39 His payments may come in on his front as fast as they go out in his rear. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 303 A plan which was impossible, unless Soult should .. allow the enemy to get in his rear. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. v. 108 The huge mountain range which rose on their rear, and cut off their return.

c. *In* († or *within*) *the rear of*, at the back of, behind. Also in later use with *at*, and occas. without *the*.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 34 Feare it Ophelia,..And keepe within the reare of your Affection. 1643 R. M. *Schoole of Warre* A 3 b, Half of the Musketiers to be in the Reare of the Pikes. 1659 BENTLEY *Phal.* 194 In his own time, in the Rear of so many Poets. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 13 Slush from the ditch that's in rear of the mountain. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 141 Miss Ophelia disappeared in the rear of Mammy. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXI. 5)/2 The houses were built in 1877. At the rear of them was a 9-inch sewer.

5. a. In verbal phrases: *To bring up* (or *close*) *the rear*, to come last in order. † *To get the rear of*, to get behind. *To hang on one's rear*, to follow closely, in order to attack when opportunity offers.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 58 My desires onely are .. to be but the last man, and bring up the Rere in Heaven. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 61 Whom he directed .. to get the Reare of them, and to follow at their backs. 1667 [see 1]. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, The rear was closed by the volunteers. 1723 POPE *Dunc.* I. 308 Let Bawdry, Billingsgate..Support his front, and Oaths bring up the rear. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* III. (1817) I. 209 A body of the enemy hung upon their rear. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 98 Lauener was in front,..while I brought up the rear. 1884 *Graphic* 6 Aug. 159/1 A Lancashire army of quite as great dimensions would be able to hang on his rear

b. In phr. *Front and rear* used in loose construction.

1689 *Perfect. Milit. Discip.* (1691) 28 Upon marching from your Arms, step Front and Rear together with the left Feet. 1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 512 His Army stood in battalia, ready to fight the Enemy that had beset them Front and Rear. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xxxiv, Front, flank, and rear, the squadrons sweep. 1816 — *Antiq.* xxvii, Keep thegither, front and rear.

6. One who stands in the rear of another. *rare*—[1].

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* li. 387 The heads of the front-rank men rested between the feet of their respective 'rears'.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

7. *attrib.* passing into adj. (*a.*[1]) Placed or situated at the back; hindmost, last.

a. In *Mil.* (and *Naval*) use of divisions of troops, etc., as *rear-brigade, company, division,* †*forlorn,* †(*lorne*) *hope, rank,* etc.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 32 In the head of the reare lorne hope. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 114. I will goe and take some of the Reare Companies. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Enemy..had like to have engaged our rear-brigade of horse with their whole Army. 1689 *Perfect. Milit. Discipl.* (1691) 59 The Rear half Files are to March exceeding slow. *Ibid.* 91 The Rear Ranks of Musketiers make Ready. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rear-Line*, of an army encamped, is the second line; it lies about four or five hundred yards distant from the first line, or front. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Arriere-garde*, the rear-division of a squadron of vessels of war. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 95 If on a rear division. That division will be placed. ..The change will then be made as on a front division 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Rear front*, The rear-rank-men stand where the front-rank-men ought to be. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. viii. 83 The halting rear-rank of their own Tory followers.

b. In *Mil.* or general use, of things.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 72 Front and rear walls in the first Story to be two Bricks and a half thick. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* (1862) 12 Why are the rear trucks taken off?..To give the gun more elevation. 1882 *Patents, Abridg. Velocipedes* (1886) I. 11 Bicycle steered by small rear wheel. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 97 The metallic rear-end of the cartridge. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 45 Choose the best men for diggers in the gun-spaces and rear-trench. The diggers in the front ditch have easier work.

8. With adverbial force: **a.** Towards the rear, as *rear-directed.* **b.** From the rear, as *rear-driven, -driving, -steering.*

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 147 Trusting in flight and rear-directed shafts. 1887 VISC. BURY & G. L. HILLIER *Cycling* 159 (Badm. Libr.) The rear-driving safety bicycle. *Ibid.* 162 The old class of single-driving rear-steering tricycles. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 559/2 The evil of rear-steering is only reduced, not removed.

9. Special combs., as **rear-cut**, applied attributively to a mower having the cutting-bar in the rear of the carriage (Knight 1884); **rear-crew**, *U. S.* the party of men who attend to the rear of a 'drive' of logs; **rear driver**, a cycle driven by means of the rear wheel; **rear front**, †? a covering for the wall at the back of an altar (cf. FRONT 9 b); †the back of a building (*obs.*); *Mil.* (see quot.); **rear man**, *Naut.* (see quots.); **rear-steerer**, a tricycle steered from the back.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 715/1 Behind them follows the '*rear crew', the name indicating the work they do. 1438 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 144 [Also one white chalice, one] 'frount' [and] '*rerefrount' [of] 'Grenetarteryn'. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 A Building, which is 25 Feet, both in the Front and Reer Front. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., When a battalion, troop, or company is faced about, and stands in that position, it is then said to be rear front. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 227 The two men whose numbers place them farthest from the ship's side [in working a gun] are to be termed right, and left *rear-men. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 12 Who places the inclined planes? The rear-man. 1883 BROWNING in *Knowledge* 18 May 289/2, I prefer a *rear-steerer with ratchets for easy riding. 1887 VISC. BURY & G. L. HILLIER *Cycling* 374 (Badm. Libr.) The old bath-chair .. front steering tricycle is fast following the old rear-steerer into obscurity.

Rear (rīəɹ), *a*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **hrer**, 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **rere**, 6 **reere**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **reer**, 6–7 **reare**, 6–8, 9 *dial.* **rear**. See also RARE *a.*[1] [OE. *hrér*, of uncertain origin.] Slightly or imperfectly cooked, underdone. In early use only of eggs.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 272 Nim scamoniam..& hrer henne æ3 swiðe sealt. [Cf. *Ibid.* III. 294 On an hrerenbræden æ3.] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 þe brobis of fleisch,..& rere eyren, & smale fischis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 27 Thei had atte her dyner rere eggis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 667/2 Supping of a rere roten egge. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxciii. (1636) 174 Rere egges,..that is to say little more than through hot. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 121 Let the Patient abstain .. from Wine, Flesh, and Rear Eggs. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 201 The Hottentots,.. love their victuals, whether roasted or boil'd, should be very rear. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Rear*, meat underdone. *a* 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1865– in dial. glossaries (Cumbld., Durham, Lancs., Yks., Lincs., Shropsh., Dorset, Hants, etc.).

transf. or *fig.* 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost* Wks. (Dyce) V. 192 I'll have thee ramm'd Into a culverin else, and thy rear flesh Shot all into poach'd eggs. 1625 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. ii, Can a soft rear, poor poach'd iniquity So ride vpon thy conscience?

b. As complement with verbs.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 264 Let the egge be newe, and roste hym reare. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met., Baucis & Phil.* 98 New laid Eggs, which Baucis busie Care Turn'd by a gentle Fire, and roasted rear.

c. *Comb.* (cf. quot. *c* 1000 above), as *rear-boiled, -dressed, -poached, -roasted.*

1548 ELYOT s.v. *Ouum, Sorbile ouum*, a reere rosted egge. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 55 The hearbe [Eyebright] ..eaten euerie day in a reare potched Egge. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 253 Eggs..reare dressed somewhat. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 53 Eggs (so they be Potched, or Reare boyled). 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 260 A dish of Egges, rear-roasted by the flame.

Rear (rīəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **ræran**, 3 **ræren**, 3, 4 **reren**, 5 **reryn**; 4–6 **rere**, 5, 6 **reere**, (3) 6 **reare**, 7– **rear**; (6–7 **rair**, 9 *dial.* **rare**). [OE. *ræran* (:—OTeut. **raizjan*) = Goth. *-raisjan*, ON. *reisa*, to RAISE. OE. had also *dræran* AREAR (in use down to the 17th c.).

The main senses of *rear* run parallel with those of the Scandinavian equivalent RAISE, but the adopted word has been much more extensively employed than the native, and has developed many special senses which are rarely or never expressed by *rear*. Hence, on the one hand, *rear* has in many applications been almost or altogether supplanted by *raise*, a process which is clearly seen in the usage of the Wyclif Bible (see note to RAISE; in the version of 1611 *rear* is found only in 1 *Esdr.* v. 62, while *raise* is freely employed). On the other hand, it is probable that *rear* has sometimes, esp. in poetry, been used as a more rhetorical substitute for *raise*, without independent development of the sense involved. As in the case of *raise* there is some overlapping of the senses, and occasional uncertainty as to the precise development or meaning of transferred uses.]

I. To set up on end; to make to stand up.

1. *trans.* To bring (a thing) to or towards a vertical position; to set up, or upright. =RAISE 1.

Frequently with suggestion of senses 8 or 11, and now usually implying a considerable height in the thing when raised.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1675 (Gr.) Ceastre worhton & to heofonum up hlædræ rærdon. *c* 1205 LAY. 1100 Heo rærden heora mastes. *Ibid.* 17458 Mærlin heom [the stones] gon ræren [*c* 1275 reare] alse heo stoden ærer. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 455 þe place þere Oswaldus knelede and rerede a crosse. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2658 Thai rered the Galowes in haste. 1530 PALSGR. 687/2 It is a great deale longer than one wolde have thought it afore it was reared up. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxix. I j b, Fixing on the dimetient thereof two sightes perpendicularly reared. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 637 A broken peece of a faire marble stone, reared to the side of a pillar. 1688 PRIOR *Ode Exodus iii* 108 That Ladder which old Jacob rear'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 3 At once the mast we rear, at once unbind The spacious sheet. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxvi. 225 The May-pole was reared on the green. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 404 Your very armour hallow'd, and your statues Rear'd.

refl. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 933 The Corne..being once downe, it selfe can never reare.

b. *spec.* of setting up the crust of a pie. Now *dial.* =RAISE 1 c.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Take floure and rere the cofyns fyne, Wele stondande withouten stine. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 189 Of the Paste a Coffen I will reare. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Chesh., Shropsh., Warw.).

2. To lift (a person or animal) to or towards an erect or standing posture; usually, to set (one) on one's feet, assist to rise. Now chiefly *dial.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 40 He found the meanes that Prisoner vp to reare, Whose feeble thighes .. him scarse to light could beare. *Ibid.* x. 35 She held him fast, and firmely did vpbeare; As carefull nourse her child from falling oft does reare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 758 Till gently reard By th' Angel, on thy feet thou stood'st at last. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 457 Nor could she lie flat, but rear'd up with pillows. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fort* in *Poems* (1777) 30 The Matron with surprize her daughter rears.

b. *refl.* To get up on one's feet, to rise up (*rare*); also of animals, to rear (sense 15 b)

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* III. iii, I laid me downe and slept,.. And safe from sleepe I rear'd me. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 237 Eftsoones the Ape himselfe gan up to reare. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xiii, The unruly beast presently reared himself an end on his hind-legs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II xv. 164 He [a bear] will rear himself upon his hind-legs.

c. So with *body*, etc. as object. Chiefly *refl.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 34 Helpe Lords, the King is dead. *Som.* Rere vp his Body, wring him by the Nose. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 137 Whereas before he went groueling now he reareth vp his bodie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 221 Forthwith upright he rears from off the Pool His mighty Stature. 1810 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* III. xvi, Her skeleton form the dead Nun rear'd. 1815 — *Alastor* 182 He reared his shuddering limbs.

d. To cause (a horse) to rear. *rare*—[1].

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, He raised his hand, and rear'd and back'd the steed.

†**3.** To raise from the dead. *Obs.* =RAISE 3.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2839 Lord, þat rerede þe Lazaroun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 461 Iulianus .. rered þre men fro deth to lyve. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterns' Ghostes* (1596) 177 [Saule] sought helpe of a witch to reare Samuel from the dead.

refl. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlix. 201 3if that to lyve he rere him Ageyn thanne ben they myhty [gods].

†**b.** To raise (a person) *to*, *out of*, or *from* a certain condition. *Obs.*

Connexion with sense 17 is also possible. Cf. RAISE 19.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii. 145, I am it þat rere to helth hem þat morneþ. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIV. ix, God shall him to safety reare, When most he seemes opprest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 64 Their Ladye..they reard out of her frosen swownd. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 187 Then doubt not, but he'll rear thee from thy sorrow.

4. To cause to rise: **a.** To rouse from bed or sleep. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* =RAISE 4 a.

a 1000 *Riddles* iv. 73 (Gr.) Saga hwæt ic hatte oþþe hwa mec rære, þonne ic restan ne mot. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 [To pray] þat he..weche us of ure heuie slape and rere us of ure sule lust bedde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 188 þer ragnel in his rakentes hym rere of his dremes. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXI. 26 Therfore as fro slep I am rered. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/2 Reryn, or revyn of slepe, *infra in* wakyn', *excito.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Rear*, to rouse; to disturb.

†**b.** To rouse or dislodge (a beast of chase, *spec.* a boar) from covert. *Obs.* =RAISE 4 b.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv, Whiche beestes shall be reride with the lymer. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xl. 115 Beating and following vntill they haue reared and found the Haite againe. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Rearing with shoutcry soom boare. 1685 DRYDEN tr. *Horace Epode* ii, Into the naked Woods he goes And seeks the tusky Boar to rear. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rear the Boar*, dislodge him. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 174 When the boar is rear'd, as is the expression for driving him from his covert. 1846 YOUATT *Pig* iv. (1847) 57 When

it the animal was '*reared*', he contented himself with wly going away.

i. To rouse up for common action. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* RAISE 5.

1400 *Beryn* 2905 [He] made an hidouse Cry,..& rerid al þe town. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 506 The kyng cometh London ward, and..rereth the pepyll as he come. 1464 *d.* II. 148 That..he rere the contre and take hem and ng hem to the Kyng. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 145 you reare this House against this House. 1864 BARNES *rset Gloss., Rear*,..to rouse; to excite. 1878 *Cumbld. ss., Rear*,..rally, bring up. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 3/1 There are sixteen of us on the Plain, and the whole untry is reared.

†6. To arouse, animate, stimulate. *Obs.* = RAISE 6.

526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 b, Therfore rere vp r courage & shewe thy manhode. 1621 BURTON *Anat. l.* II. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 299 A roaring-meg against Melan-oly, to rear and revive the languishing soul. 1647 H. ORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. ii, New strength my vitals doth rade And rear again, that earst began to fade.

II. To build up, create, bring into existence.

†. To construct by building up. = RAISE 8.

t is not clear whether the common OE. phrase *Godes* (or *yhtnes*) *lof rǽran* is a fig. use of this sense, or is to be ociated with branch III.

900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. iii[i]. (1890) 158 He Cristes ican in his rice ȝeornlice timbrede & rærde. *a* 1000 *Cæd-n's Gen.* 1880 (Gr.) Ongunnon him þa bytlian & heora rh ræran. *c* 1205 LAY. 15455 Ich faren wulle to þan munte Reir & ræren þer castel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5408 ibeys he rerde monion In mony studes. 1382 WYCLIF *n.* xxxiii. 20 And there, an auter reryd, he..clepide vpon ..God of Israel. 1479 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 390 That the d howse be fenysshit, reryd and made upp. *a* 1548 HALL *ron., Hen. VIII* 73 A tower .. rered by great crafte. o SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 52 Amongst the hives to reare hony combe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 798 Till all thy gick structures rear'd so high, Were shatter'd into aps. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* II. 30 When summon'd nes the Theban Turrets rear'd. 1779 J. MOORE *View c. Fr.* (1789) I. xlviii. 408 He had reared a building atly larger. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 629 Her nily reared a sumptuous mausoleum over her remains. 14 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 The canons..reared the urch which still exists as the diocesan cathedral.

g. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. ii. (1803) 421 The f of those hopes we had been vainly diligent to rear. lx COWPER *Table-t.* 532 From him who rears a poem lank d long, To him who strains his all into a song. 1812 ss MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. vi. 193 How ak the fame the lowly songstress rears.

†b. To bring into existence; to cause to arise appear. *Obs.* = RAISE 9, 11.

n the Wyclif Bible (up to the end of Jeremiah) *rere* is gularly employed to render L. *suscitāre* in the above ses: it is not quite clear whether the underlying idea ongs here or to branch I.

388 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXVIII. 8 Go yn to the wijf of thi other..that thou rere seed to thi brother. — 1 *Sam.* 35, I shal rere to me a trewe preest. 1592 SHAKS. *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 92 From their ashes shall be reard A œnix.

8. To originate, bring about, set going (a state condition of things, *esp.* one which causes trouble annoyance); to commence and carry on (some tion, *esp.* war). *Obs.* = RAISE 12, 14.

900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 689 God .. sibbe ræreþ ece to dre engla & monna. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* XXXIII. 83) 156 Dæghwamlice man ihte yfel æfter oðrum, and riht rærde. *c* 1052 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1052 Ealle encisce men þe ær unlaȝe rærdon. 12.. *Moral Ode* 172 gerton MS.) Þo scullen habben hardne dom..þa þe euele ɔlden wreche men & vuele laȝes rerde. 1297 R. GLOUC. olls) 8987 Erl thebaud .. bigan to rere worre vpe þe king france. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 685 We han irerd s schame and schonde. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xii. 11, hal rere vpon thee yuel of thin hows. *a* 1450 MYRC 1243 ast þow reret any debate. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 454 hich tempest, after yᵉ oppynyon of some wryters, was reryd yᵉ negromauncers of yᵉ Frenshe Kynge. *a* 1548 HALL *ron., Hen. IV* 10 If any persones would presume to rere rre or congregate a multitude. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *cing* (1843) 25 Rearing vp slanders vpon the preachers the worde of God. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 21 Her ry fitt she freshly gan to reare. *Ibid.* xii. 22 Unweeting iat such horrour straunge did reare.

b. To make (a noise) by shouting; to utter cry); to begin to sing. *rare.* = RAISE 13.

lso associated with (or originating in) branch III.

3.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 873 Þenne þe rebaudez so ronk ed such a noyse. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6417 (Kölbing) paiens..gun rere a wel foule crie. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* . 5 The cri of contricioun thei shul rere [L. *levabunt*]. 500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 94 Ye shall rere vp hue and ye and..folowe theym fro strete to strete. 1784 COWPER *sk* VI. 662 The simple clerk .. did rear right merrily, o staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George.

9. To bring (animals) to maturity or to a certain age of growth by giving proper nourishment and tention; *esp.* to attend to the breeding and growth (cattle, etc.) as an occupation. = RAISE 9 b, 10 b.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 610 The pocok me may rere vp . *nutrire*] esely If beestes wilde or theuys hem ne greue. 23 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 That countrey is not for men to pe husbandry vppon, but for to rere and brede catell or epe. *Ibid.* § 66 Yet is it better to the housbande, to sell ose calues, than to rere them, bycause of the cost. 697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 668 Thoughtless of his igs, [the snake] forgets to rear The hopes of Poison, for e following Year.] 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 49 It is common saying, the worst housewife will rear the best gs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 248 Those persons ose employment it is to rear up pigeons of different lours, can breed them..to a feather. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *ract. Agric.* II. 985 Calves reared in this manner are to be enticed to eat hay as early as possible. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 845 No man rears a stallion for the use of his own mares only. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 49 Man devotes his energies to the..employment of rearing pigs.

b. To bring up (a person), to foster, nourish, educate. = RAISE 10.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 136 For her sake I doe reare vp her boy. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 180 She takes him up and rears him royall-like. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 555 God with these forbid'n made choice to rear His mighty Champion. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 38 We loved, but not enough, the gentle hand That reared us. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U.S.* 215 This gentleman..is not only a Latin, but a Greek Scholar. He was reared at Cambridge. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 179 When Milton was being reared, Calvinism was not old and effete.

absol. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xl, Her office there to rear, and teach.

c. To attend to, promote, or cause the growth of (plants); to grow (grain, etc.). = RAISE 10 c.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 19 Breade Corne, and Malte corne ynough, besides, reared alltogether vpon the same lande. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 230 In distant wilds .. She rears her flow'rs. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 753 Happy to rove among poetic flowers, Though poor in skill to rear them. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. vii, While on yon plain The Saxon rears one shock of grain. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* v. (1857) 61 In those times it was quite as customary for farmers to rear the flax which supplied them with clothing. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 50 A flower..rear'd by the showers.

transf. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 1148 Delightful task! to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 340 It is therefore our business .. to rear to the most perfect vigour and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 295 Hopes of every sort, whatever sect Esteem them, sow them, rear them, and protect.

d. To raise or grow (meat or food).

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 345 In the highlands every man rears, on his own farm, what butcher meat his family requires.

III. To lift from a lower to a higher position.

10. To lift up or upwards as a whole. = RAISE 17.

Sometimes also with implication of sense 1, esp. in *to rear the head.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Rære up þin heafod & geseoh þis þæt Simon deþ. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1391 Þai rered goinfaynoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* x. 13 A brennynge wynd reride vp locustes. — *Matt.* xi. 23 And thou, Caphernaum, whether til in to heuen thou shalt be rerid vp? *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 754 in *Babees Bk.*, Who so euer he takes þat mete to bere Schalle not so hardy þo couertoure rere. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1878 Rere vp þe seyll In all þe hast, as well as þou can. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii. E iij b, The nature of water is such, as by pipes it may be rered aboue the fountaine hed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 295 When I reare my hand, do you the like To fall it on Gonzalo. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. vii. 165 Its Use is to rear up the Chest. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 14 High in his hands he rear'd the golden bowl. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xviii, Upon a mast rear'd far aloft, He bore a very bright and crescent blade. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 752 The babe, who rear'd his creasy arms.

refl. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Bodl. MS.), þe more brides haueþ of holownes of pennes .. þe more eselich þei rereþ þemsilf and fleeþ vpward.

b. To have, hold, or sustain (some part) in an elevated or lofty position. Also quasi-*refl.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 699 Each beauteous flour. Rear'd high thir flouriſht heads between, and wrought Mosaic. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 546 Higher yet the glorious Temple rear'd Her pile. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 112 Sublime their starry fronts they rear. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. XXXV. 381 The ancient Mistress of the World rears her head in melancholy majesty. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. ii, A black rock rears its bosom o'er the spray. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 150 Honister Crag, the grandest in the district, rears its front on the left.

c. *refl.* To rise up to a height, to tower.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. 10 The ground..rears itself..in lofty mountains and inaccessible cliffs. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) IV. xvii. 298 The stately tree rears itself aloft. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 A steep slope of snow..reared itself against the mountain wall.

†d. *absol.* or with *it.* To raise anchor. *Obs.*

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 13 Yif ye Ride in the Doowns and will go into Sandwiche haven, Rere it by turnyng wynde at an est south of the moone. *Ibid.* 15 A man that ridith in the way of odierene at an ankre, he may begyn to rere at an est southest moone for to turne.

11. To lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, in various fig. applications (sometimes with suggestion of other senses of *rear* or *raise*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 1 Babilon and .. his dwelleris, that ther herte rereden aȝen me. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 32 Kepe þin herte fre & rere it up to þy god. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, And higher would I rear my estimate Than Iuno. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 314 His Cup-bearer, whom I from meaner forme Haue bench'd, and rear'd to Worship 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 5 The same action which at one time hath reared up a Prince, should..sink him. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 154 Thy Goodness may hereafter rear Our Souls unto thy Glory.

12. To turn or direct (*esp.* the eyes) upwards.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 42 The Ladie .. Gan reare her eyes as to the chearefull light. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 14 Jonah (humbly rearing up his eyes). 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 285 Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 126 To that she bends, to that her eyes she rears. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 135 O'er the dark world Erasmus rears his eye.

13. To cause to rise: a. *Naut.* = RAISE 23 a.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 In .xv. degrees we dyde reere the crossiers. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 49 We reared the north starre in short space .xij. degr. and at length, 30. deg. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To *rear* an object in view, is to *rise* or approach it.

†b. To raise (a fiend). *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 148 The tyrant with a hideous noise away the table shooves, And reares the fiends from hell.

c. To make (the voice) heard. = RAISE 21.

1817 SCOTT *Harold* VI. xiii, When his voice he rear'd,..The powerful accents roll'd along. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XI. XX, His voice then did the stranger rear.

†14. a. To levy, raise, gather, collect (fines, rents, etc.). *Obs.* = RAISE 25. Also const. *upon.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii, A marchand of this cite, Hade riche rentus to rere. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 144/2 A Subsidie to be take and rereyd of al manere Prests seculers. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 Oppressid .. by over gret taskis and tailis rered uppon them. 1574 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 423, xxti pound sterlinge current mony of England to be rered and levied to the commone use. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 60 Which rent is reared onely in goats skinnes.

†b. To levy, raise (an army). *Obs.*[-1]

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 81 Artaxenses is at hand & has ane ost reryd, And resyn vp with all his rewme.

†c. To take away *from* one. *Obs.*[-1]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 6 He, in an open Turney lately held, Fro me the honour of that game did reare.

IV. 15. *intr.* To rise up (towards a vertical position or into the air); to rise high, to tower.

Spec in *Husb.* of a furrow-slice: see quots. 1523 and 1790.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 366 þe mukel lauande loghe to þe lyfte rered. *Ibid.* 423 Ofte hit roled on-rounde & rered on ende. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 16 Lette the husbande.. plowe a brode forowe and a depe..and lay it flat, that it rere not on the edge. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Mid. Counties* (1796) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Rear*, to rise up before the plow, as the furrows sometimes do in plowing. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXVIII. The loftiest steeple that now rears proudly up from the midst of guilt. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 532/2 If a wind on the beam is so strong as to make her either slide or 'rear up' too much.

b. *intr.* Of a quadruped, *esp.* a horse: To rise on the hind feet. Also with *it.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 69 Hobynis, that war stekit thar, Rerit and flang. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 279 Sometimes he trots, .. Anon he reres vpright, curuets, and leaps. 1611 COTGR., *Cabrer*, to reare, or stand vpright on the hinder feet; .. as a Goat, or Kid that brouses on a tree. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. XXXVI, Let me beg of you, like an unback'd filly .. to jump it, to rear it, to bound it. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* IV. iv, His charger, by a halbert bored, rear'd up. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* X. 207 When he began to rear, they were so frightened that they could not see the horse.

fig. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 92 How he reares in the Necke. *a* 1761 JOHNSON in *Boswell* an. 1780 Johnson professed that he could bring him out into conversation, and used this illusive expression, 'Sir, I can make him *rear*'. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 98/1 [He] is a brave man and has been known to rear on occasions.

c. *trans.* To throw *off* by rearing. *nonce-use.*

1852 BAILEY *Festus* XXII. (ed. 3) 395 Earth rear off her cities As a horse his rider.

16. *intr.* To turn out (well or ill) in course of, or after, rearing (in sense 9).

1894 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/6 In the counties mentioned pheasants have reared well.

Rear (rīəɹ), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 5–6 **rere.** [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To cut up or carve (a fowl, *spec.* a goose).

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A dere broken, a ghoos rerid, a swan lyfte .. a heron dismembrid. *c* 1500 *Lor to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 374 To lose or untache a bitorn: kitte his nekke,..rere hym legge and whynge, as the heron. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 269 To rear a Goose. 1804 FARLEY *London Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To rear a goose, cut off both legs in the manner of shoulder of lamb. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1864) 412 In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn, reared the goose.

†**Rear.** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. REAR *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To attack or assail in the rear.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 48 He falls a fighting with his text, and makes a pitch'd battel of it,..he rears it, flanks it, entrenches it, storms it. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* XV, Then the captains fell on, and began roundly to front and flank and rear Diabolus' camp.

2. To strengthen in the rear.

1680 J. SCOTT *Serm. bef. Artillery Comp.* Wks. 1718 II. 24 We cannot talk in Rank and File, Flank and Rear our Discourses with Military Allusions.

†**Rear,** *v.*[4] *Obs.*[-1] *Naut.* (Of obscure origin and meaning.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 40, I tooke our skiffe and went to them to know why they lost vs,..and Iohn Kire made me answere that his ship would neither reare nor steere.

†**Rear,** *adv.*[1] *Obs.*[-1] = ARREAR *adv.*

The sense of the passage is not clear; the phrase may mean simply 'not at all'.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1247 Sone, as for me, nouthir avaunte ne rere.

†**Rear,** *adv.*[2] *Obs. rare.* = RARE *adv.*[2] Early.

1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* I. 6 O'er yonder Hill does scant the Dawn appear, Then why does Cuddy leave his Cott so rear? *Ibid.* 11 This rising rear betokeneth well thy mind.

Rear, dial. variant of ROAR *v.*

Rear-, comb. form, partly of OF. or AF. origin, as in *rear-ward, -guard, rearsupper* (and hence by analogy in *rear-admiral, -feast, -freight*), partly ad. F. *arrière-*, as in *rear-vassal, -vault*, and partly

(from *c* 1600) an attributive use of Rear *sb.*[3] In recent use the older spelling Rere- has sometimes been adopted, esp. in archaic or architectural terms (see *rear-arch*, *-vault*).

Rear-Admiral. [f. Rear-.]

1. A flag-officer in the navy, the next in rank below a vice-admiral. (See Admiral 3.)

In the U.S. navy the highest rank granted except in special circumstances.

1589 [T. Cates] *Sir F. Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 2 Captaine Francis Knolles, Rieradmirall in the Gallion Leicester. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 332/1 The use of a Rear-Admiral is but a late invention, and is allow'd but the ordinary Pay of a Captain 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3829/3 Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral of the Red, hoisted his Flag this day on the Mizen-top-mast of her Majesty's Ship the Victory. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Admiral*, There are at present in England..four rear admirals of the red, four of the white, and five of the blue squadron. 1801 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Rank*, Admirals .. rank with generals of horse and foot; rear-admirals, as major-generals. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rear-Admiral*, the officer in command of the third division of a fleet, whose flag is at the mizen.

† **b.** Formerly used in the designation *Rear Admiral of England* or *Great Britain*. Now *Obs.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1901/3 His Majesty has been graciously pleased to constitute Arthur Herbert Esq. Rear Admiral of England. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4086/3 The Lord High Admiral has been pleased to appoint Sir Cloudesly Shovell..to be Rear-Admiral of England. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4397/3 He was at the Time of his Death Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 368 *note*, In August 1771 [Sir George Rodney] was made Rear Admiral of Great Britain.

† **2.** A ship carrying a rear-admiral's flag. *Obs.*

1587 R. Leng *True Descr. Voy. Sir F. Drake* (Camden) 14 We all put out to sea .. : videlicet .. the Golden Lyon, vize-admirall; the Dreadnaughte, reare admirall [etc.]. 1608 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 28 The newes of my Rere-admirall fighting the day before with the Venetian shippe. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2541/3 Their Majesties Ship the Coronation, being a second Rate, and Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-arch. *Arch.* Also rere-. [f. Rear- + Arch.] The inner arch of a window- or door-opening, when differing in size or form from the external arch. (Cf. Rear-vault.) Also *attrib.*

1849 Freeman *Archit.* 343 By these two means the splay and the distinct rear-arch are abolished. 1860 G. E. Street in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 116 From these a richly-moulded rear-arch springs. 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 280 Taking all styles together, the rear, or rere arch, or in earlier works the wider internal splay, is greatly more frequent, probably because less costly than the other form, the 'through arch'. *Ibid.* 282 The two systems may be distinguished as rere-arch windows and through arch windows.

Rear-banquet: see Rere-banquet.

Reard, variant of Rerd, noise.

Reardemain, variant of Rerdemain *Obs.*

Reardors, obs. variant of Reredos.

Reared (rīəd), *ppl. a.* [f. Rear *v.*[1] + -ed [2].]

1. Raised, elevated, exalted.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxx. 25 Vp on alle rered hil. 1595 Barnfield *Cassandra* (1841) 32 Stately Ilion (whose provd reared walls Seem'd to controule the cloudes) 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 82 His rear'd arme Crested the world. 1638 Killigrew *Conspiracy* Epil., From your reared and exalted Throne. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 59/1 On the rear'd Column be my Story wrote.

2. Brought up to a certain stage of growth.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 1/2 Freely giving the millions of reared fish away.

Rearer (rīə·rəɹ). [f. Rear *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1. One who rears (in transitive senses, esp. sense 9).

1382 Wyclif *Judith* xiv. 9 That not of the rereres, but of the noise makeris Olofernes shulde waken. 1611 Cotgr., *Esleveur*, a rearer, breeder. 1767 Lewis *Statius* x. 323 The Rearer of the Steed, When the kind Spring renews his gen'rous Breed [etc.]. 1841-3 Anthon *Class. Dict.* 579 She .. is, by the appointment of Jupiter, the rearer of children. 1880 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/1 The demand of the English rearer of store cattle for Irish lean cattle.

2. A horse that rears, or has a habit of rearing.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 89 In nine cases out of ten I have found that confirmed rearers are tender mouthed. 1882 *Daily News* 1 June 3/1 He was a respectable rearer, and a hearty horse at a kick.

3. *Slang.* (See quot.)

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 131 We were favoured with .. what is technically called 'a rearer', that is to say, the near side wheels went into a ditch deep enough to have turned us keel upwards.

4. *Coal-mining.* An edge-seam (see Edge *sb.* 12, and cf. Rearing *ppl. a.* 1, quot. 1686).

1883 Greeley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200.

† **Rear-feast.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. Rear- + Feast.] The latter meal, supper.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IV. 286 But let us not forget our rear feast thus.

† **Rear-freight.** *Obs.*[−1] [Alteration of Refrait, after Rear- and Freight.] Refrain, burden.

c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* 309 The reare freyt of the Psalme.

Rear-guard [1] (rīəɹgāɹd). *Mil.* Forms: 5 **rier-, ryere-**, 5–6 **reregarde**; 5 **rere-**, 6 *Sc.* **rearegard**; 6 *Sc.* **reir-**, 7 **rere-**, 7- **rearguard**. [a. OF. *rereguarde*, AF. *reregard*, *rergarde* (*c* 1307); see note to Arrear-guard and cf. Rearward *sb.*[1]

Variously written *rearguard*, *rear-guard*, and *rear guard*.]

† **1.** The rear portion of an army or armed force drawn up for action. *Obs.* = Rear *sb.*[3] 1, Rearward *sb.*[1] 1.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xiv. 85 He kepte alwey the rier garde with grete plente of his peple. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 191 The two bretheren..them self toke & conduyted the gret baytayll. .. And of the reregarde were captayns the two knightes of poytou. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 57, 1400 armed men, the which are to arme the front and reregard of the battell. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 335 Though they have made their Armie tripartite, terming the one the Vauntguard, the other the Battell, and the last the Rereguard.

2. A body of troops detached from the main force to bring up and protect the rear, *esp.* in the case of a retreat.

1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 417 The King of Denmark.. endeavored to make his retreat; but Tilly followed so close his Rear-guard, that he kept them in continual action. 1777 A. St. Clair in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 404 The rear-guard..wasted so much time in the morning, that they were overtaken and surprised. 1811 Wellington *Let.* 30 Mar. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 412 The enemy went off towards Setubal, the rear guard in admirable order. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 330/2 Under such circumstances, seldom more than a fifth or sixth of the total force forms the rear guard.

fig. 1837 Hi. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 283 If the clergy of America follow the example of other rear-guards of society. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 185 The storm, too, had left a rear-guard behind it.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 4/3 The worst of all battles to fight—a rearguard action.

Rear-guard [2]. [f. Rear *sb.*[3]] The guard at the rear of a railway train; or the van he occupies.

1897 *Daily News* 17 *Mar.* 8/7 The rear-guard of the Hounslow train.

Reargue (rīɑ̄·ɹgiu), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To argue (*spec.* a case in law) a second time; to debate over again.

1776 Burrow *Rep.* IV. 2320 The Court ordered the Cause to be re-argued. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 724 The case does not need or admit of re-arguing now. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 584/2 The Court..desired that the point should be reargued before a full Court of Appeal.

So **Rea·rgument.**

1884 Ld. Fitzgerald in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 200/1 The Lord Chancellor directed a re-argument of the Case.

Rear-horse. *Entom.* [f. Rear *v.*[1] 15 b.] A mantis.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 173 The Mantidæ have become popularly known under a variety of names, such as Rear-horses, Race-horses, .. from the peculiar positions assumed by them at different times.

Rearing (rīə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rear *v.*[1]] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1. The action of lifting up, raising, elevating, † increasing, etc.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v. 1232 If ye deye in this same errour, youre reiynge ageyn shal cause you grete dolour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 b, In the whiche reryngе doutlesse his handes & fete dyd rent & teare. 1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, i. (Arb.) 41 Al the enhansinge and rearing goth to your priuate commoditie and wealth. *Ibid.* vi. 168 [The deuil] sturres men up to outragious rearyng of rentes.

2. The action of erecting, building up, etc.

In various dialects *spec.* the erection of the roof-timbers, putting on the roof, of a house; hence *rearing-feast*, *-supper* (or simply *rearing*), a supper given to the workmen on this occasion. (See Rochd., Lonsd., Chesh., Linc., and Hants glossaries.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 99 Scipio .. fforbeed þe rerynge of þe theatre in þe citee of Rome. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* v. 62 In the rearinge vp of the house of the Lorde. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 232 Buyldyng an hous euen from the foundacion vnto the vttermost raftreyng and reiryngе of the roofe. 1639 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, The rareinge of our house in Ruttinton Lane. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 682 In the minster of the Holy Trinity of his own rearing.

3. The action (practice or occupation) of bringing up to or towards maturity.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (Bodl. MS.), Bestes .. haue redines of wytte in bredynge and reringe of here brode. 1611 Cotgr., *Eslevement*, a rearing, breeding, or bringing up. 1681 Dryden *Prol. to Saunders' Tamerlane* 23 He's a young plant, .. But his friend swears he will be worth the rearing. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 83 Poverty .. is extremely unfavourable to the rearing of children. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 770 The soil..is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 263 The breeding and rearing of these charming birds. 1886 *Paul's Fish Culture* Sept. 67 They aim at the stocking of waters rather than the rearing of fish for the table.

4. † **a.** The fact of rising up. *Obs.*[−1]

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xlvi. (Bodl. MS.), Valeis ben ischadowed bi reringe & hizenes of hilles.

b. The action of rising on the hind legs.

1831 Youatt *Horse* xix. 337 Then rearing may be immediately and permanently cured by using a snaffle-bridle alone. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 262 In the frantic rearing of the horse .. both horse and rider turned a somersault.

5. *attrib.* **a.** Of animals: Being reared, intended for rearing.

1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 251, viij. olde swyne and twelve rearinge pigges. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Aug. 1774 This is the same [cow] which suckled the two rearing calves. 1887 in *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Promising well-bred rearing heifer calf.

b. Of appliances or places used in or for the rearing of animals (*esp.* fowls or fishes), as *rearing box*, *coop*, *glass*, *ground*, *pond*, *tank*.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4189 For rearing-glasses [for insects], I have used confectioners' show-glasses of various sizes. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/2 Building hatching-houses and boxes, constructing rearing-coops and runs. 1886 *Paul's Fish Culture* Sept. 71 Rearing grounds similar to those which are found on the coast of France. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 198/1 Rearing ponds situated near the sea.

6. *Comb.*: **rearing-bit,** a bit employed to prevent a horse from lifting the head while rearing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Rearing (rīə·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Rear *v.*[1]]

1. That rears or rises up.

With the first quot. cf. Rearer 4.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 147 If it be a rearing mine or edg-coal as some call it, cutting the superficies of the earth at right angles. 1816 L. Hunt *Hero & Leander* II. 65 Surmounted like a god the rearing tide. 1851 J. M. Wilson *Rural Cycl.* IV. 29 A viciously rearing horse..is sometimes dealt with by being pulled over backward by a rider.

2. That rears or brings up. (Cf. prec. 5 b.)

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 119/1 A Rearing Mother for the artificial rearing of the chickens.

Rearing-bone, -piece. (See quots.)

1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 349 Take two buttock pieces or as they are also call'd two rearing pieces of pork (these are the lean that is cut off the gammon on the inside of the flitch). 1883 *Hants. Gloss.*, *Rearing-bone*, the hip-bone of a pig.

Rearise (rīɑ̄ɹəi·z), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To arise again.

1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Hesperia* 31 As a ghost rearisen. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* IV. 129 Morn, meanwhile rearising, has left dark Ocean.

Rea·rling. *rare*[−1]. [f. Rear *v.*[1]] A fosterling.

1884 J. Payne *Tales fr. Arabic* II 100 This youth is my rearling, and he was born of one of my slave-girls.

† **Rea·rly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Rear *a.*[2] + -ly [2].] Early.

1612 *Two Noble K.* IV. i, I'll bring it tomorrow. *Daughter.* Do very rearly; I must be abroad else. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* IV. 39, I rearly rose just at the break of day.

Rearm (rīɑ̄·ɹm), *v. Mil.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To arm again; *esp.* to arm afresh with more modern weapons. Hence **Rea·rming** *vbl. sb.*

1871 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 7 At this moment the effort of the Government is to rearm as many soldiers of the line as possible. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/4 The recent re-arming of the German artillery with a new weapon.

So **Rea·rmament.**

1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., The revictualment of Paris is more important than the rearmament of France.

Rearmost (rīə·ɹməust), *a.* [f. Rear *a.*[1] + -most.] Farthest in the rear, coming last of all.

1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* II. 1110 The rest pursue their Course .. These of the Rear-most only left behind. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil Mem.* II. 193 The rearmost ship of the enemy's line. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xli. 322 The Indians halted until those who were rearmost should close up. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 357 The rearmost end of this fragment.

Rearmouse, reremouse (rīə·ɹməus). Now only *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: α. 1 **hrere-, hryremus**, (2 **reremus**), 4–5 **reremous, -mows**(e, 6 7, 9 **reremouse**, (7 **reere-**, 7, 9 *dial.* **reer-**). β. 6–7 **reare-**, 7– **rearmouse**, (9 *dial.* **rare-**). γ. 6–7 *pl.* **remice, -mise**, 9 *dial.* **ry**(e)-, **ray-, raa-, rawmouse.** [OE. *hreremús*, f. *mús* Mouse.

The first element may represent the stem of OE. *hrēran* to move, but the length of the vowel is not certain. It is also possible that the form is an alteration (by phonetic corruption or popular etymology) of the older *hrtaðemús*, found in the earliest glosses and some later texts, and perh. represented by some of the existing dialect forms.]

= Bat *sb.*[1] (Cf. *flicker-, flinder-, flitter-mouse.*)

α. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 318/27 *Uespertilio*, hreremus. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xi. 19 A lapwynk and a reremous. 1382 — *Baruch* vi. 21 Aboue the hed of hem backis, or reremijse, and swalewis fleezen. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 272 Not to rewle as reremys, and reste on the daies. 1552 Huloet, Backe or Reremouse which flieth in the darke, *nicteris*. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 4 Some warre with Reremise for their leathern wings. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 212 Reer-mice, or Bats so large as Goshawkes. 1686 J. Dunton *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 24 One of the Seamen affirm'd that he had seen Flying Fishes, and that they had wings like a Rere-Mouse. 1863 Wise *New Forest* 192 The bat is here called rere-mouse. 1864- in dial. glossaries (Dorset, Som., Glouc., Hants). 1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. Foreword 8 The rere-mouse flitted overhead with his tiny shriek.

β. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 504 We shall wander and straggle blindely .. as wantes and rearemyce at the bright beames of the cleare Sunne. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* v. i, Some flying, and some sticking upon the Walls like Rear-mice. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 129 These Brutes, whose language resembled the screeching of Bats, or Rear-Mice. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* III. 391 Do the rear-mice still Hang like a fretwork on the gate? 1892 Earl Lytton *King Poppy* Epil. 163 The rear-mice flit In the hard furrow.

γ. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 92 We in English language bats or remice call the same. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 544 Their lights are oftentimes put out with the..swarmes of remise flying about their eares. 1825 Britton *Beauties Wilts* III. Prov., *Rymouse*, a bat. 1851, 1893 in Glouc. and Wilts glossaries (*rye-, raa-, rawmouse*).

† **b.** *transf.* (See quot.) *Obs.*[−1]

1611 Cotgr. *Rondole*, the sea Bat, or Rearemouse of the sea; a flying fish.

Re-arou·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To arouse again.

1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* xix, The witness, re-aroused into

nger,..said in a low voice [etc.]. 1860 Earl Lytton *Lucile* . iv. § 6. 37 The heart of a man re-aroused to the use Of ie conscience God gave him.

Re-arra·nge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To arrange anew.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 4 Is it meant that these particles, ach taken as a whole, were re-arranged after deposition? 863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* 13 On cooling, the con-ituents re-arranged themselves.

So **Re-arra·ngeable** *a.*; **Re-arra·ngement.**

1867 H. Spencer *First Princ.* ii. xiii. § 102. 297 Its parts re no longer appreciably re-arrangeable by any save iolent actions. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 719 It will repay ie trouble of rearrangement and fresh elaboration.

Re-array·, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To array again.

a 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 249 In 'onted Splendor re-array'd, He strait invisible retir'd. 1858 Eliz. Watts *Poultry Yard* 112 This bird..was pre-ented..on a large dish, re-arrayed in its glorious plumage.

Re-arre·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To arrest again.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 186 As for the duke .. he 'as re-arrested of high treason. 1889 *Daily News* 12 July 5/5 f he escapes this time, it is almost certain that he will be earrested.

So **Re-arre·st** *sb.*

1864 *Morn. Star* 29 Dec., The issue of new warrants..for ie re-arrest of the raiders.

Rear-rib: see Rear-vault (quot. 1844).

Re-arri·ve, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To arrive again.

1598 Sylvester *Panaretus* 1423 [They,] re-arrived in heir own camp, their prize Unto their prince present. 1637 Votton in *Reliq.* (1672) 74 The Arch-bishop of Spalato eing then re-arrived from England.

So **Re-arri·val.**

1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 262 The village soon got 'ind of my re-arrival.

Rear-shaft: see Rear-vault (quot. 1844).

Rear-supper, variant of Rere-supper *Obs.*

Rear-vassal. *Hist.* Also **rere-**. [f. Rear- + Vassal, after F. *arrière-vassal*, 'an vnder-assall, a vassall vnto a vassall' (Cotgr.).] A ub-vassal; one who does not hold directly of the overeign.

1761 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 215 His own imme-iate vassals were bound to follow him into the field against prince of whom they were themselves the rear-vassals. 832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lii. 875 This . is the case 'ith freehold land . where the tenant in fee simple is roperly a rere vassal. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 183 *note*, Mr. Hume erroneously thinks that the tatute 7 Hen. IV. gave rear-vassals their right of election.

Rear-vault. *Arch.* Also **rere-**. [f. Rear-, fter F. *arrière-voussure.*] The vaulted space onnecting an arched window- or door-head with he arch in the inner face of the wall.

1844 Willis *Archit. Nomencl.* § 81 We may therefore call he said vault, rib, and shaft, the rear-vault, rear-rib, and ear shaft of the window or door. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. 'athedr 19th C.* ii. 46 These window groups being in-ernally set back into a single recessed panel, and sur-iounted by a single rear-vault.

Rearward (rī·ɹwǭɹd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **rer-**, -9 **rere-**, 5 *Sc.* **reir-**, 6–7 **reare-**, 7 **reer-**, 6 **rear-vard**; also 4–7 **-warde**. [a. AF. *rerewarde* *c* 1307): see note to Arrear-ward.]

1. *Mil.* (and *Naval*). That part of an army (or leet) which is stationed behind the main body; the hird division in a force drawn up for battle. Cf. Rear-guard 1. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 3147 Alle the rerewarde Was i-slayn with Kyng Rychard. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* viii. 71 Quhen the eirward saw thaim swa Discumfit..Thai fled on fer. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9024 Thei without folowed hard, And logh many of the rereward. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 19 An hooste in batayle is departed in thre, that ys to saye, he forwarde, the mydel warde, and the rerewarde. 1585 '. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xvii. 19 At thys Cape . were foure Galliots of the rearewarde of the Turkes armie. 609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 119 The souldiors of our ereward, who kept the upper part of the hill. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 322 The third squadron of the Rereward got almost all safe off. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 41 He himself followed with he rearward, composed of the main strength of his army. *fig.* 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 121 [Q. 2] But with a ereward following Tybalts death Romeo is banished [etc.].

b. *transf.* in various applications.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxviii. ix, The rereward lowd n instruments did play. 1611 Bible *Num.* x. 25 The campe f the children of Dan..which was the rere-ward of all the ampes throughout their hostes. — *Isa.* lviii. 8 Thy righteous-iesse shall go before thee, the glory of the Lord shall be thy ereward. 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 174 As he is to be the Captain and Leader of his People, so he is to be the Rere-vard and Bringer-up of his People. 1860 Warter *Sea-vard* II. 27 God went before them, and was their rereward ilso.

†2. In verbal phrases: *To have, keep, make the rearward* (in early use said of the leaders, later of he troops). *To close the rearward*, to bring up he rear. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7788 Antioche hadde the former-warde, And Tolome the reirwarde 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 58 Schir Eduard..Befor in the avaward raid. The Kyng him-self the eirward maid. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2712 Y me-self and Olyuer..Wolleþ come be-hynde her; & kepe þe rereward. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14662 (E. E. T. S.) Ho schal haue the vaunwarde, Who the myddel, and ho the rerewarde? *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3757 Aufreus of Tharse..The rereward ie kept ful wiselie. 1583 in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 484 The examinate..appointed the souldieres to keepe the rere-varde. 1613 Hayward *Norm. Kings* 9 The lances and men at Armes cloased the Rereward. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 248 These had the Rereward and moved last.

3. In prepositional phrases (cf. *sb.*[2]):

a. *In* (or *at*) *the rearward*, in the rear.

14.. [see 4]. 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* xiv. 60 (Camb. MS.) The vaward had the erll thomas, And in the rereward schir eduard was. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxix. xlix. 1054 Whiles he came himselfe behind in the rereward..his horse fell and cast him at once. 1601 Dolman *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 759 Cranes come from the farthest orientall seas of India..Euery troup hath a captaine who is alwaies at the rereward. 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 67 Some in the van Thou call'st to do..And in the rearward not a few Thou only bidd'st to bear.

b. *In* (or *on*) *the rearward of*, in the rear of.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, iii. ii. 339 Hee was the very Genius of Famine: he came euer in the rere-ward of the Fashion. 1599 — *Much Ado* iv. i. 128 [Q.] My selfe would on the rere-ward of reproches Strike at thy life. 1603 Dekker *Wonder-full Yeare* A iv b, There stands in the Rere-ward of this Booke a Troope of straunge Discourses. 1808 Scott *Marm.* vi. xxvi, Lord Dacre with his horsemen light, Shall be in rear-ward of the fight. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 It would occupy its right position..in the advance, not in the rearward of the times.

4. *transf.* The hinder parts, posteriors.

14.. *Tourn. Tottenham* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 86 He gurde so fast his gray mare That she lete a fowkyn fare At the rerewarde. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* lxxviii. 227 Hys foes rearwardes even down he felde. 1855 Martin & Aytoun *Bon Gaultier Ball.* 238 Already in his rearward Felt he Jove's tremendous toes.

Rearward (rī·ɹwǫɹd), *a.* [f. Rear- + -ward.]

1. Situated in the rear.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 54, 6 rankes at 2 men per ranke in the reareward angles. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* ii. vi, As champions, when their band is broke, Stand forth to guard the rearward post. 1876 'Mark Twain' *Tom Sawyer* vi, His coat..had the rearward buttons far down the back.

2. Directed towards the rear; backward.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 585/1 If the execution of a rapid rear-ward movement be required. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 28 A rearward view discloses a fine grouping of the hills which have been passed.

Rearward (rī·ɹwǝɹd), *adv.* (*sb.*[2]) [f. as prec.]

1. Towards the rear; backward.

1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 18 Open your Rankes, from the front reareward. 1818 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 33 The heavy weapon reached me in the rear, And rearward I returned a long loud sigh. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 53 The head of the locking bolt .. causes this block to move obliquely rearward.

b. At the back *of*.

1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* iv. x, Rearward of the structure which graced the entrance-way.

2. As *sb.* in phr. *in the rearward*, in the rear.

1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 55 The view in the rearward now became agreeably diversified by the mountains we had lately traversed.

So **Rea·rwardly** *adv.*; **Rea·rwards** *adv.*

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 91 A room that extended out, rearwardly, from the house. 1897 *Daily News* 25 May 8/1 The unfit were gradually weeded out and sent rearwards.

Reas, variant of Reis (Pg. money).

Reascend (rīˌăse·nd), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ascend again: a. *intr.* (Cf. Ascend 1–4, 7–10.)

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4088 Crist descendid to helle.. so to heven is he reascendit. 1594 Spenser *Amoretti* lxxxvi, I wish that day would shortly reascend. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 166, I reascend to the nintith one Epistle, from whence I will deduce that which followes. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 134 The mercury re-ascended to its first stations. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 14 How shall he .. be able to re-ascend in the state of his weakness? 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 355 How many degraded sovereigns have re-ascended from a dungeon to a throne? 1850 De Quincey in 'H. A. Page' *Life* II. xvii. 67 Up from the river banks you behold it reascending.

b. *trans.* (Cf. Ascend 5–6.)

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xx. 86 The Goddesse .. re-ascended the Olympian skies. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* iii. v, To re-ascend that glorious height we fell from. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 120 Till they the Lunar Mountains re-ascend. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 395 She .. As soon shall rise and reascend the throne. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* lvi, She heard Tess re-ascend the stairs to the first floor.

Hence **Reasce·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 Florio, *Risalita*, a reascending or getting vp againe. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* ii. 92 The re-ascending Quick-silver will never totally .. fill the Tube. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. clxxiv, 'Arms and the Man', whose reascending star Rose o'er an empire.

So **Reasce·ndant, -ent** *a.*, **Reasce·ndancy, -ency, Reasce·nsion.**

1668 Milton *P. L.* vii. Argument, The Angels celebrate ..his reascention into Heaven. 1808 Bentham *Let. to Ld. Holland* Wks. 1843 X. 440 Since the reascension of this thinking .. great court has, in my absence, been paid to him. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 237 St. Paul's witnessed the triumph of reascendant Roman Catholicism. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* (1886) 110 He described this re-ascension of the Christ as a return 'to His own pleroma'. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 267 The eventual reascendency of Brahmanism.

Reascent (rīˌăse·nt). [f. Re- 5 a + Ascent.]

1. The act of reascending.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 87 The Heav'nly Standard then shall wave in Air, And the bright Hosts for Re-ascent prepare. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xvi. 247 To prevent the Re-ascent of what that brings down. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 43 Where the descent has not been occasional, alternating with re-ascent. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* xv. xxxiii, The sun .. shone behind them on its re-ascent.

2. The way by which one reascends.

1784 Cowper *Task* i. 327 Hence the declivity is sharp and short, And such the reascent. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 6 They.. Move ever up the reascent to light.

3. The distance to which one reascends.

1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* vii. 297 Dire overthrow, and yet how high The re-ascent in sanctity.

Rease, obs. f. Raise *v.*[1], var. Rese *Obs.*, obs. Sc. pa. t. Rise *v.*, Sc. dial. var. of Roose *v.*

Reased, variant of Reesed *a.*, rancid.

†**Reasemblance.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [Perh. for *resemblance*, but cf. Assemblance[2].] Resemblance.

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 212, I can make you a reasemblance at least of the good Cheere of Paris.

Reasen, Reasin, obs. forms of Raisin.

Reasiness: see Reasy *a.*

Re-a·sk, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ask again.

1611 Florio, *Radimandare*, to redemaund, to re-aske. 1803 J. Whitaker in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 547 'Why then should we fear?' she re-asked. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 602 The few questions to which I will ask your answers, now,..may, very probably, be re-asked of you under more solemn circumstances.

Reasnable, obs. form of Reasonable.

Reason (rī·z'n), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3 **reisun**, 4 **-oun**, (5 **reissoun**), 3–5 **reyson**, (5 **-one**), 4–5 **reison**; 3 **reaisun**, 4–6 **rayson**, (4 **-oun**), 6 **raisson**, **rasone**, *Sc.* **rasoun**. *β.* 3–5 **resun**, (4 **-une**), 3–6 **resoun**, (4–5 **-oune**, 4 **-owne**), 3–7 **reson**, (4–6 **-one**); 4 **reesoun**, 5 **-on**; 5–6 **ressoun**, (7 *Sc.* **-oune**), **resson**, (6 **-one**); 7 *Sc.* **reassoune**, 4– **reason**. [a. OF. *reisun, -on, raisun, -on, reson*, etc. (mod.F. *raison*):—L. *ratiōn-em* reckoning, account, relation, understanding, motive, cause, etc., vbl. sb. f. *rat-*, ppl. stem of *rērī* to think, reckon: see Ratio and Ration.]

I. 1. A statement of some fact (real or alleged) employed as an argument to justify or condemn some act, prove or disprove some assertion, idea, or belief.

In common use down to *c* 1600; after that date somewhat rare, except as elliptical for sense 5.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Ihereð nu reisuns hwui me ouh for to fleon þene world: eihte reisuns et te leste. *c* 1305 *St. Katherine* 31 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 Mid oþer reisouns of clergie þat maide preouede also þat here godes noþing nere. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 41 Þei .. Bryngeþ forth Ballede Resouns..And puyteþ forþ presumpcion to preue þe soþe. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* ii. 704 Ȝe may..New wordes reherse & new resones speke, Wheche wer rehersyd & haue her answers eke. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. xxv, It is said camillus movit þe Romanis fra migration to veos be mony ressonis. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1369/2 Cirillus .. prouing to the Jewes that Christ was come, vseth this reason. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii xxii. 112 b, They would not depart without hauing of me some present, alleadging by their reasons that they had done me great honour in comming. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 15 Strengthning their reasons with many examples. 1638 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 90 Ye have here also some Reasons against the Service in print. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxi, They proved (so thought I then) with reasons strong That no man's feelings ever lead him wrong.

b. *A woman's* (or *the ladies'*) *reason*: (see quots.).

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 22, I haue no other but a womans reason: I thinke him so, because I thinke him so. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 106 They were, scilicet, because they were; which is more foolish then a womans reason. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 287 A pretty way of proving the point, being no better than the ladies' reason, it is divisible because it is. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* v. 254 This mode of arguing, if arguing it may be called, reminds me of what is vulgarly termed 'a woman's reason'; for women sometimes declare that they love or believe certain things 'because' they love or believe them.

c. *Logic.* One of the premises in an argument; *esp.* the minor premise when placed after the conclusion.

1826 Whately *Logic* i. § 2 A premiss placed after its conclusion is called the Reason of it, and is introduced by one of those conjunctions which are called causal. [*Note.* The Major-premiss is often called the Principle: and the word Reason is then confined to the Minor.] 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 211 To deny the Consequent is also to deny the Reason.

2. a. *To give, yield* or *render* (*a*) *reason*: to give an account (of one's acts or conduct). Now *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Of swuche speche..schal euerich word beon irikened, & iȝiuen reisun, hwi þe on hit seide [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2248 Ich am her .. mid alle mine hird-men to ȝelden reisun [*v. r.* reaisun] for ham. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5966 Þus sal men þan yhelde resons sere Of alle þair lyf, als writen es here. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xii. 36 Of euery ydel word that men speken, thei shul ȝelde resoun therof in the day of dome. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 42 Þe abbes..salle vmbeþinke hir. þat sho sal yelde resun of alle. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiv, Ye have an undoubted right to ask your ain son to render a reason of his conduct.

†b. *To do, put,* or *set to reason* (tr. OF. *mettre a raison*): to bring or call to account. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3881 Þan did he laban to resun: 'Qui has þou don me sli tresum?' 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5791 It semes þat þe kyng had grete encheson To sette hym for þat kepyng to reson. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 296/2 To putte ye said parties to reson.

†c. Monetary reckoning; *pl.* accounts, moneys.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* x. 40, I shal ȝeue in eche ȝeris fiftene thousandis of siclis of syluer, of the kyngis reysons, that perteynen to me. 1382 — *Matt.* xviii. 23 A man kyng, that wolde putte resoun with his seruauntis.

†3. A statement, narrative, or speech; a saying, observation, or remark; an account or explanation *of*, or answer *to*, something. Also, without article, talk or discourse.

In common use throughout the 14th c. after OF. *raison*; in later examples perh. a fresh development of sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 219 Þe last resun of alle þis ron Sal be of hir concepcion. *Ibid.* 1632 Drightin of heuen spak til him þan, And þus his resun he began. *Ibid.* 12211 Of ilk letter for to ask Resun of ilkan be nam. 13.. *Coer de L.* 117 The kyng ham tolde, in hys resoun, It com hym thorugh a vysyoun. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 111 (Camb. MS.) But I se now that þou art .. weerey with the lengthe of my reson. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 165 And so seyn thei, that maken here resounes, of othere Planetes; and of the Fuyr also. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 109 Wiþ oute more resoun Duk, erl and baroun Wesch and ȝede to mete. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxix. 122 Of the wyndes may men enquyre reson of them that vse the sees. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 2 Your reasons at dinner haue beene sharpe and sententious. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1641) 35 The Queene..began to be taken with his election, and loved to heare his reasons to her demands.

†b. A fact, event, or incident, as a subject of discourse. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 5456 (Götthough) Mani resunes he þaim tald, Bath þat þai suld ouer bide, And in þair last dais bitide. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 76 Þat tyme þat Augustus Cesar was Emperour .. þis reson bi-gon þat I schal now rikenen.

†c. *Part of reason*: a part of speech. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 16 Vnneth .. knowe they their partes of reson whiche is the first book of grammaire. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 Partes of reason .. they have thryse III, for, besydes the VIII parts of speche commen betwene them and the latines..they have also a nynth part of reason whiche I call article.

†4. A sentence. *Obs.*

1388 PURVEY *Prol. Bible* xv. 57 Whanne oo word is oonis set in a reesoun, it mai be set forth as ofte as it is vndurstonden. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 7 There is also many wordes that haue dyverse vnderstondynges, .. and som tyme they may be taken in dyuerse wyse in one reson or clause. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 Of these letters, lyke as it is in all tonges, be made syllables, of syllables wordes, of wordes sentences or reasons.

†b. A motto, posy. *Obs.*

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 96 A ryng of golde with a ston, & a reson '*sans departir*'. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 My armys and my reson therto, *Grace me gouerne.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 80 Gounes .. enbrodred with reasons of golde that sayd, *adieu Iunesse*, farewell youth.

II. 5. A fact or circumstance forming, or alleged as forming, a ground or motive leading, or sufficient to lead, a person to adopt or reject some course of action or procedure, belief, etc. Const. *why, wherefore, that*; *of, for* preps.; *to* with inf.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Þis is nu þe reisun of þe veiunge hwi Isaie ueieð hope & silence. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9304 An oþer reson..meueþ more me þer to, þat þe king..Mid vnriȝt halt þis kinedom. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 191 [He] Arayned hym..what raysoun he hade In such slaȝtes of sorȝe to slepe so faste. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 122 She shewed so mani good resounes vnto the kynge her husbonde, that he forgaue Absolon. 1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* III. xxxv, He couth fynd na resson quhy he aucht nocht to helpe þe romane pepill to recovir þe land. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 715 *Brag.* Sweet bloods I both may, and will [deny]. *Ber.* What reason haue you for't? 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 560 Is there any reason in you ..why I shd respect you any more than the very Ethiopians? 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 202 The Ambassador Brugman would by no means accept of the horse, for no other reason, doubtlesse, than this, that his was not so good as his Collegue's. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 He made a Voyage to Grand Cairo for no other Reason, but to take the Measure of a Pyramid. 1763 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr., Backgammon* (1778) 181 For the same Reason avoid hitting any Blots which your Adversary makes. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 Should we not have as much reason to believe that it still existed as we now have. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 There is no reason..to imagine that this melancholy tone is attributable to disappointment.

b. *Reason of state*, a purely political ground of action on the part of a ruler or government, esp. as involving some departure from strict justice, honesty, or open dealing. Freq. without article, as a principle of political action. So †*public reason.*

A rendering of F. *raison d'état* or It. *ragione di stato*, the latter used or cited by Scarlett *Estate Eng. Fugitives* (1595) R iij, Ben Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* (1599) I. i, *Volpone* (1605) IV. i, and Bacon *Adv. Learn.* (1605) I. ii. § 3.

1611 FLORIO *Ragione di stato*, the law, reason, or policie of State. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 3 As if the King .. were become effeminate and lesse sensible of Honour, and Reason of State, then was fit for a King. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 116 King Charles had not the same Reason of State to indulge the House of Commons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 389 Public reason just .. compels me now To do what else .. I should abhorre. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Stud. Hist.* ii. (1752) 39 The notion of attaching men to the new government..was a reason of state to some. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 34 The whole of this mystery of iniquity is called the reason of state. It is a reason which I own I cannot penetrate. 1897 MORLEY *Machiavelli* 40 The most imposing of all incarnations of the doctrine that reason of State covers all, is Napoleon.

6. A ground or cause of, or for, something:

a. of a fact, procedure, or state of things, in some way dependent upon human action or feeling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 551 For þis resun þat ȝee haue hard, Man is clepid þe lesse werld. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 544 Throw this ressonis ald, The bludy hart it is cald. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 15 Now doe you know the reason of this hast? 1659 PEARSON *Creed* IX. 697 This reason did the ancient Fathers render why the Church was called Catholick. 1698 ASGILL *Argument* 9 Custom it self, without a reason for it, is an argument only to fools. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 477/1 This holds equally in metaphor and allegory; and the reason is the same in all. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 Respecting this palace, and the reason of thy being alone in it.

b. of a fact, event, or thing not dependent on human agency.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) To vnwrappen the hyd causes of thinges and to discouere me the resouns couered with dyrknesses. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xii, The wulf on a daye came to the dogge and demaunded of hym the rayson why he was soo lene. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 30 When these Prodigies Doe so conioyntly meet, let not men say, These are their Reasons, they are Naturall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 484, I should think comets were made in the same manner. ..For I could very well from hence give a reason both of their hair, and of their motions. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 9 We know not their Make; and can give no Reason of the different Qualities we find in them. 1826 WHATELY *Logic* (1840) App. Ambig. Terms xix, The Reason of an eclipse of the sun is, that the moon is interposed between it and the earth. This should strictly be called the cause. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 67 There is not a hair or a line, not a spot or a color, for which there is not a reason.

†c. In phr. *by the reason of* or *that*. (Cf. 7.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 244 Hit nedyth a man do more abstynence in that tyme..by the reyson that [*text* than] in colde tyme the colde chasyth the naturall hete. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 88 'Iher is a corporacyon made ..amongst fischmongers .., by the reason wherof all maner of fische is sold derar. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 9 You se..what glotony..ys had in cytes and townys, by the reson of thys socyety and cumpany of men togydur.

7. (Without article.) a. *By* († or *for*) *reason of*, on account of.

Very common in the Bible of 1611.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16372 A prisun ar yee wont at hafe, for resun o þe dai. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 49 The ryche is yreuerenced by reson of his richesse. 1432–50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 471 John Holand, broþer to the kynge by reason of his moder. 1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 512/2 [Lands] whiche came..to youre handes of possession, by reason and force of the same Acte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 39 In the night [they] had quarrelled among themselves, by reason whereof they ranne vpon a rock. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 391 The Commanders being unserviceable, by reason of their wounds, quickly abated their Courage. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 137 By reason of its softness, it is turned and cut. 1840 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 76 Their labours are highly deserving of notice by reason of their having attempted to execute this task systematically. 1885 *Academy* 6 June 397 Irritating by reason of its deficiency in organisation.

b. *By reason* (*that*), for the reason that, because. (Freq. *c* 1560 to 1720; now *rare.*)

1534 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 42 The cause of their dissent..was by reason that that article was clerely agaynst their professyon. 1537 *Ibid.* 165, I ame myndet to let it staunde to the sprynge of the yere, by reason the days ar now so short. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 8 b, They doe not flye, by reason they have no feathers in their wings. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 By reason that their Moneths must of necessity by degrees change their place. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 52 There were several Murmurings..by reason the Prize-Money was not immediately divided. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Mary & Eliz.* Wks. 1853 II. 91/2 By reason that she is adorned with every grace and virtue.

8. (Without article, and sometimes with adj., as *good, great, little, small.*)

a. *There is* (*was*, etc.) *reason.* Also with omission of verb (sometimes not clearly distinct from 14).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 28 You care not for me. *Ros.* Great reason: for past care, is still past cure. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 155 There's reason he should be displeased at it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 443 Whose fellowship .. Good reason was thou freely shouldst dislike. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 526 Good reason then if I [etc.]. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xviii, I have rather a leaning to the agricultural interest too; as good reason is [etc.]. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 414/2 If the defendant was let out of prison before these things were done, there was reason to believe that they would never be done at all.

b. *To have reason for*, or *to* do, something. Also *ellipt.* without construction (cf. 17).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 146 Me thinkes .. you should haue little reason for that. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 177 Hee had reason to exclame as he did. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. v. 2 Why how now Hecat, you looke angrily? *Hec.* Haue I not reason. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 272 Noble Orsin, th' hast Great reason to do as thou say'st. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 66/1, I have reason to remember it. I was, after the battle, flung into confinement. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii, 'I applaud your caution', said Darsie. 'You have reason', replied his sister. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* 353, I had good reason to hope that I was being of use at Roost.

c. *To see reason* (*to* do something).

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 207 If he fight longer then he sees reason, Ile forswear Armes. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 154, I never yet saw Reason..to believe [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 62, I began this winter by admiring Sir Henry's benevolence .. more than I saw reason to do afterwards.

d. *With* or *without reason.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 837 Yet hath not God giuen their beeing without good and iust reason. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 431 With reason hath deep silence and demurr Seis'd us. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 316 Could he with reason murmur at his case, Himself sole author of his own disgrace? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii, 30 It is very wrong in you to make your neighbours discontented without reason.

†9. Rationale, fundamental principle, basis. *Obs.*

1585 GREENE *Planetom.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 19 The Egiptians..found out the reason of Diuination, increasing the Science greatly. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 181 The reason of the Latin word *Hircus*, is derived of *Hirtus* (signifying rough). 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 4 Geometry, and the Projecting of the Sphere..are only useful to those that would know the reason of Dyalling. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 7 The formal reason or nature of Sin consists in its being a deordination or transgression of the Divine law.

III. 10. That intellectual power or faculty (usually regarded as characteristic of mankind, but sometimes also attributed in a certain degree to the lower animals) which is ordinarily employed in adapting thought or action to some end; the guiding principle of the human mind in the process of thinking. (Freq. more or less personified.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Wummon is þe reisun, þet is, wittes skile. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 19 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Skil, resun, an eke miȝt he ȝef adam in his mode. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 515 Þat alle þyng his ase he seiþ Þy resoun wole þe rede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 62 Þan aght man ..noght to be of wers condicion, þan þe creatours without reson. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 52 For rihtfoliche resoun schulde rulen ou alle. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 105 Reson me bad .. To ete and drynke in tyme attemprely. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 Of his wisdome and resoun he refreyneth him silff from these vicis that nature shewith in him. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 4 Seyng the perfectyon of man restyth in the mynd and in the chefe and puryst parte therof, wych ys reson and intellygence. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 115 The will of man is by his reason sway'd: And reason saies you are the worthier Maide. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 26 In matters of faith his reason always submitted to the Word of God. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. (1697) 478 Reason still is whisp'ring in your Ear, Where you are sure to fail, th'Attempt forbear. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 530 It is absurd to conceive that there can be any opposition between reason and common sense. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii, Some brute animals are endued with Reason. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 46 Of all the faculties of the human mind, it will, I presume, be admitted that Reason stands at the summit.

b. So (†*good* or) *right reason.* Now *rare.*

Perhaps sometimes understood as in sense 11.

a 1300—*c* 1400 [see 13 a, 13 c, 13 g, and 14]. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 305 It war aganis bayth natur and gud ressoun, That Dewlbeiris bairnis were trew to God or man. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 147 Yf man wold folow euer ryght reson and the jugement therof. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 1 That the Church be sufficiently prouided for is so agreeable to good reason and conscience. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xvii, The Dog, the Horse ..Will all .. claim their share in use of right reason. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 212 If once right reason drives that cloud away, Truth breaks upon us with resistless day. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 27 The clue of right reason, which we are bound to follow in the communication of truth. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, G. B. Dodington* i, Right reason being judge.

c. In the Kantian transcendental philosophy: The power (*Vernunft*) by which first principles are grasped *a priori*, as distinguished from UNDERSTANDING (*Verstand*).

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1850) I. 240 *note*, By the pure 'reason' I mean the power by which we become possessed of principles. 1827 CARLYLE *St. Germ. Lit.* Misc. (1840) I. 102 Reason, the Kantists say, is of a higher nature than Understanding; it works by more subtle methods, on higher objects.

d. In various mystic or transcendental uses: (see quots.).

1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 86 The Son is called Reason as well as the Paternal Reason. *Ibid.* 87 Cerinthus held the Preexistence of the Reason which he called the Christ. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 323/2 Schelling defines reason to be the identity of the subjective and the objective. ..God and reason are essentially of the same nature; they are identical. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 20 There is but one Reason. The mind that made the world is not one mind, but *the* mind. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. xiii. 362 This absolute end.. can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of Rationals.

11. The ordinary thinking faculty of the human mind in a sound condition; sanity.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Ecclesia* Sel. Wks. III. 342 Þat man is out of resoun þat trowiþ þat Clement in Petris tyme was more þan Joon evangelist. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 214 A happinesse, That often Madnesse hits on, which Reason and Sanitie could not so prosperously be deliuer'd of. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iv. 36 At the same time my reason returned vnto me. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiv. 351 A fourth incapacity is want of reason. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. XXV, So now my reason was restored to me. 1863 *Spectator* 25 July 2295 We are fully convinced that any attempt to show Hamlet's reason to be shaken is utterly hopeless.

b. A reasonable or sensible view of a matter; chiefly in phr. *to bring to reason.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12759 To here of his sermon þat maniman broght to resun. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. 621 The kyng..commaunded me..to gouerne and bringe them to reason. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 150 b, Whiche thynges if he deny to dooe, then the confederates certifie hym, that thei shall neuer cease till he be brought to reason. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 279 He would sit still till they who were over-active would come to reason. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* Dram. Pers., Oriana .. would bring him to reason. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 332 They had failed to bring a recusant clergyman to reason.

12. In verbal phrases denoting the conformity of something to the dictates of reason: †**a.** *Reason will* or *would. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11663 'Ioseph', seo said, 'fain wald i rest' .. 'Gladli', said he, 'þat wil resun'. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 112 Whi shulde we [etc.]?..resoun wolde it neuere. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/2 Hit semeth resoun wolde he shuld have the disavaille therof, and not the Marchant. 1433 *Ibid.* 424/2 To be as reson will, Chief þereof. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xviii. 14 Yf it were a matter of wronge, .. reason wolde that I shuld heare you. [So Coverdale & 1611.] 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. i. 157 Our Cause [is] the best; Then Reason will, our hearts should be as good.

b. *It stands* (†*with* or) *to reason.*

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* B iij, Considerynge then that mans eies be colde of nature: hit standeth with reason they shulde be washed with colde water and not with hotte. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* i. i. I. 6 For it stood greatly with reason, seeing his Lord and Master changed his estate and vocation, that he should alter likewise his denomination. 1632 Holland *Cyrupædia* 149 It standeth to good reason, that they who repose mutuall trust one in another, will joyntly sticke to it. 1698 C. Boyle, etc. *Ep. Phalaris Exam.* 137 It stands to reason, that he thought the Expression common enough; or else he would not have us'd it. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxiv, Of course it stands to reason that the rich never have justice done them in plays and stories: for the people who write are poor.

13. In prepositional phrases (chiefly *Obs.*), denoting agreement with, or opposition to, what reason directs or indicates:

†**a.** *By reason* (= OF. *par raison*). Also rarely *by good* (or *right*) *reason, by no reason. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14742 Mi hus agh be, [be] right resun Hus o praier and of orisoun. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3937 The kyng .. n'olde him sle, bote by resoun. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) x. 120 Seynt Petre the Apostle, and thei that camen aftre him, han ordeynd to make here Confessioun to man; and he gode Resoun: for [etc.]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10535 (Trin.) Shal no mon bi no resoun Aȝeyn hir haue no wicke chesoun. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 Thei that seethe the good and takithe the evelle, by reson they shulle repent hem. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 He delyuered them sufficient by reason, to pay all their small charges. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Collingbourne* 145 b, The guilty alwayes are suspicious, And dread the ruyne that must sewe by reason.

b. *In reason.* Also *in all* or *any reason*; †*upon reason.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1670 Aske it at Alexander quat þou will apon reson, And I sall grant. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii. ii. 53 Keeping such vild company as thou art, hath in reason taken from me, all ostentation of sorrow. 1598 — *Merry W.* i. i. 249 In any reason. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 250 In all reason. 1650 T. B[ayley] *Worcester's Apoph.* 97 The Law could not in reason take notice of any such thing. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* i. (1862) 68 Had he had a thousand souls, they had in reason been cast away. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 12, I am willing to do anything in reason for the Service of my Country-women. 1823 Keble *Serm.* iii. (1848) 65 To .consider fairly, what effect, in all reason, their believing it ought to have on themselves. 1898 G. B. Shaw *Plays* I. (*Unpleasant*) 186 If you want a cheque for yourself..you can name any figure you like—in reason.

†**c.** *Of reason.* Also with *all, good. Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 They shall .. brynge hit in to good couenable fourme as to suche a lord bilongeth of reson. 1449 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 493 Purveaunce shalbe made for you in such wise as of reasone ye shal holde you wel contente. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 12 In some places they sowe bothe pees and beanes vnderforowe: and those of reson must be sowen betyme. 1533 Bellenden tr. *Livy* v. ii, May it nocht be said to him of gude resoun: 'Thow has ȝerelie wagis, suffir þareof ȝerelie laubouris?' 1664 H. More *Antid. Idolatry* ix. 103 The Council of Trent .. must of all reason be conceived to mean these very Circumstances.

†**d.** *Out of reason. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2222 We may boldly vs byld with bostis out of Reason. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxix. 209 Mortimer disgised him with wonder riche clothes out of al maner reson. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 385 You sell the same..to your Brother too deere and out of reason.

†**e.** *Through* (*good* or *right*) *reason. Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 48 Man, whan he falleþ in to elde, Feble a wexeþ..þourȝ riȝt resoun. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 842 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 305 Ant so thourh god resoun He yeld hem heore tresoun. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3628 After Belyn, Gurgoint his sone Hadde þe heritage þorow resone.

†**f.** *With* (or *to*) *reason.* Also with *no. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 44/359 Seint Ieme ne miȝhte habbe þe soule..with no resun ne riȝhte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14705 Þe werckes þat i werc in his nam, Quat man þan mai wit resun blam. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 874 Then seyd thai al with resoun, Sir Amis schuld ben in prisoun. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 179 Syr Guy answered hym with reason And sayd: 'Alas, for here is treason!' *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 159 As ye knowe, I wolde be reformed with rayson to the sayenge of his barons. 1556 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* Epist. A iij b, Because you may see him confirme with reason the Courtly facions. 1615 T. Adams *White Devill* 37 These ride in the open streetes, whiles the other lurke in close woods—and to reason, for [etc.].

†**g.** *Without* (*right*) *reason. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16296 Qui smites þou me wit-vten right resun. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 150 Men mad tille him grete mone, it was without reson. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 42 Delicacie in loves cas Withoute reson is and was. 1484 Caxton *Life of Æsop* 2 b, He .. went in without rayson and hath eten al the fygges. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 629 This multitude..spoyled, robbed and rifled, without reason or measure.

14. A matter, act, proceeding, etc., agreeable to reason; in phrases *it is reason* or *reason is* (also with *good, great*), *it is no* (or *not*) *reason, to think* (*it*) *reason*, etc. Freq. *c* 1400–1650; now *rare.*

So OF. *il est raison, c'est* (*bien*) *raison, c'est raison et droit*, etc.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1096 'Þat is skile', quaþ Jhesu, 'and good reson'. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6891 Þarfor it es reson and ryght, þat þai ay se þat grysely syght. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257 Hit is no reson that the Maister take his worship of another mannes harme. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 248/1 In suche wyse as it can be thought reason unto our Tresorer. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 348 It is reason that it shulde so be. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* D d vi, Reason is, that I succour thy povertee with moneie. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 25 b, It is good reason to sowe timely in wette groundes. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 264 It were great Reason, that those that haue Children, should haue greatest care of future times. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 129, I thought it reason th' Argives should collect. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 100 It was not reason to punish the innocent with the Guilty. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VI. ii. ₱ 2 It is but reason that you should distrust our purity. 1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* iv, 'Do you know, sir, that Marionetta has no fortune?' 'It is the more reason, sir, that her husband should have one'. 1864 Manning *Let. to Pusey* 28 It is, however, but reason that I should rejoice.

†**b.** In parenthetic phrases, *as reason is* (or *was*), *as* (*it*) *is reason*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 847 Telle he moste his tale as was resun, By foreward and by Composicion. 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* ii. 6 We with oure fathers (as reason is) are brought to open shame. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 198 To which his commandement I obeyed as reason was. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxii. 74 If we shall give that respect to the authoritie of Plato (as it is reason), we must [etc.]. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1641 What your commands impos'd I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying.

†**c.** *And reason*, placed after a statement. *Obs.*

1563 Man *Musculus Commonpl.* 279 They do sufficiently confesse .. that the sacrament is not the very grace itselfe, and reason. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* IV. i, *Barabas.* I'd cut thy throat, if I did. *Ithamore.* And reason too. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 122 To whom our Saviour fervently repli'd. 'And reason; since his word all things produc'd'.

†**d.** Similarly *and good reason, and* (rarely *as*) *reason good. Obs.* (Cf. 8 a.)

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 171 Wee'l haue the Lord Sayes head... *Cade.* And good reason. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 75 He wrote most frequently (and good reason) to his Father and Uncle. 1714 Mrs. Manley *Adv. Rivella* 60 Lord Crafty, as Reason good, immediately assumed the Management of his Lady's Affairs. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 115 True love .. never attacks us but once, and reason good, because it lasts us for life.

†**15.** That treatment which may with reason be expected by, or required from, a person; justice; satisfaction; chiefly in phr. *to do* (one) *reason* (tr. F. *faire raison*). *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 þai do resoun and trewth till ilke man, als wele to pouer as to riche. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxviii, Welecome, worthyly wyghte! Thou sall hafe resone and ryghte. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 72 b, To holde them in pees reson and justice. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* x. 30, I shal do hym reason yf it be founde that I haue done any wronge. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 278, I.. [am] resolu'd withall To doe my selfe this reason, and this right. 1638 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 94 If they gett reason, it is thought they are both undone. *Ibid.* 132 The Thesaurer..required that his Grace would see justice done upon him...The Commissioner promised him reason. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Benise* 301 The more I endeavoured by faire meanes to oblige him to doe me reason, the more I excited him to derision.

b. With reference to drinking. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 62 Quaffing companions .. wil require reason at their hands as they terme it. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* I. i, First I'll drink to you, Sir; upon my faith I'll do you reason, Sir. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 279 After .. every one's Health has reason done it, they take off the Table-Cloth. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xlii, I pray you .. to do me reason in a cup of wine. 1826 — *Woodst.* xix, Nor was his follower slow in doing reason to the royal pledge.

†**c.** Satisfaction by a duel. *Obs.*[-1]

1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 120 Sir Edward Villiers told him himself was the man. 'I hope', said the other, 'you will do me reason'. Thereupon a challenge was made and accepted.

†**16.** A reasonable quantity, amount, or degree. Also *spec.* the measure by which a miller took his toll. *Obs.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10614 As touchyng off the melle, I how myghtest ther..be-holden A mesure Wych (by folkys oppynyoun), Bereth the name off 'Resoun'. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xv. (1869) 80 At the mille peraventure ye haue seen a mesure that is cleped resoun. *Ibid.* III. xvii. 144 Millewardes also that filleth here resoun, with oute clepinge of resoun. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 887 In case his paines were recompenst with reason. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. vi. (1622) 130 Agrippina not contented with reason, and greedy of rule. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iv. 74 *Bene.* Doo not you loue me? *Beat.* Why no, no more than reason. 1675 Earl Essex [A. Capel] *Lett.* (1770) 15, I have not yet heard precisely what terms mr. Thinne stands upon, but in case he will take reason .. it would be a great convenience to me to be provided of a dwelling in town.

†**b.** Moderation. *Obs.*[-1]

1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 93 When she hath cast them againe, giue her her breakefast of good meat, with reason in the quantity.

†**17.** *To have reason* (tr. F. *avoir raison*): to be right (esp. in making a statement). *Obs.* (Cf. 8 b.)

1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* I. x. (1568) 13 b, This if they had demaunded of the true God, they should haue had reason. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 8 Aristotle excepteth naturall Philosophie, saying, a yoong man is not of fit disposition for this kind of doctrine, wherein it semeth he hath reason. 1684 Bedell *Lett.* vi. 95 The King himselfe said aloud, that both sides had reason. 1667 Dryden & Dk. Newcastle *Sir M. Marvall* III. i, *Sir Mart.* You have reason, sir. *Mood.* There he is again too; the town phrase. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 285 The Objectors have Reason, and their Assertions may be allowed. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliii. (1804) II. 181 Louis XIV had reason when he said 'the Pyrenees are removed'.

18. The fact or quality of being agreeable to the reason; such a (†procedure or) view of things as the reason can approve of.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 331 Ressaue him reuerendly, as resoun in lyis. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 358 Wee haue consented to all tearmes of reason. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 113 Me thinkes there is much reason in his sayings. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 47 This is reason put into Verse, and worthy the consideration of a wise man. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 738 His perswasive words, impregn'd With Reason, to her seeming, and with Truth. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 4 There is reason in what you say. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. ii. 17 Nay, there is reason in your plea; 'twere hard. 1880 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales, Fellow-Townsmen* iii. (1896) 124 There was reason in Mrs. Downe's fear—that he owned.

b. In phrases *to hear, listen to*, or *speak reason.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 506 For na counsall that tyme wald he heir ressoun. 1545 Elyot s v. *Ius, Ius dicis*, thou speakest reason. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. iii. 5 You should heare reason. *Ibid.* v. i. 41 There thou speak'st reason. 1664 J. Wilson *A. Commentus* v. iii, Troth he speaks reason. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. iii, The rogues were now more capable to hear reason than to act reason. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* I, When I'm determined I always listen to reason, because it can then do no harm. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* vi. 101 The people were now in a condition to hear reason. 1880 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales, Fellow-Townsmen* iii. (1896) 124 Her impression is that your wife will listen to reason.

IV. †**19.** The exercise of reason; the act of reasoning or argumentation. *Obs.*

c 1330 *King of Tars* 276 The doughter dude overcome hem bothe Beo riht reson and evene. *c* 1440 *York Mys.* xxxvii. 255, I schall þe proue be right resoune. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 8 Reson is the expressing of a iust matter with witty persuasions, furnished with lerned knowledge. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 361 Wee may not argue by reason in this sort [etc.]. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 8 That part of euery proposition that goeth afore in reason, howsoeuer the words be placed, is the Theme there handled. 1647 H. More *Poems* Interpr. Gen. 433, I understand by Reason, the deduction of one thing from another.

†**20.** Consideration, regard, respect. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 728 *Thisbe*, And certeyn as by reson of hir age Ther myght haue ben bitwixe hem mariage. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. liii. (Bodl. MS.), Amptes .. take grete charge of heyr comyn profite and haue þerecf reson and mynde. 1533 Bellenden tr. *Livy* III. xxiv, More respect suld haue bene had to ressoun of þe senatouris þan to ony ressoun of þare vassalege or meritis.

†**21.** Way, manner, method; *spec.* the method of a science. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 15 ȝif men avysiden hem on þis resoun, noone shulde juge bi mannis lawe. 1530 Palsgr. 889 And by lyke reason forme they *tintouin, charnaris*, and suche lyke. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* Argts., The fourth booke teacheth the right order of measuringe all platte formes, and bodies also, by reson Geometricall. 1643 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 353 We cannot believe the intermixture of the present ecclesiastical government with the civil state to be other than a very good reason.

†**b.** Possibility of action or occurrence. Const. *but. Obs. rare.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 212 When I looke on her perfections, There is no reason, but I shall be blinde. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. ii, Since things are in thy power, I see no reason but of Malta's Wrack. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 409, I see no reason but suppos'd Lucentio Must get a father.

†**22.** *Math.* = Ratio 2. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS) Al the enuyronynge of the erthe abowte ne halt but the resoun of a prikke at regard of the gretnesse of heuene. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 86 If it be yn tokenynge ffleumetyke, a lityll [medicine] after þe qualyte & resoun of þe tokenynge. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. def. i. 312 There are..three reasons or meanes of measuring, which are called commonly dimensions. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 212 There is the same reason in the proportion of eight vnto six that is of fower vnto three. 1614 T. Bedwell *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 8 Like-plaines haue a doubled reason of their correspondent sides. 1678 Cocker *Arithm.* vi. 60 A third [number], which shall have such reason to the one, as the other hath to unite. 1723 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 337 The moments or quantities of motion in bodies are in a direct compounded reason of the velocities and quantities of Matter contained in them.

V. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly objective and obj. gen.), as *reason-plating* (after *armour-plating*), *-poisoning, -renderer, -scanner, -worship*; *reason-derived, -proof* adjs.; **reason-ring**, a ring bearing a 'reason' or motto.

1874 W. Wallace *Hegel's Logic* § 36. 61 A *reason-derived knowledge of God is the highest problem of philosophy. 1870 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1536/1 If his heavy artillery could not penetrate the thick *reason-plating of the statesmen, it was passion-proof. 1888 F. M. Crawford *With the Immortals* I. 69 Doctor Saul Ascher, who died an abstract death from *reason-poisoning. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 442 A man who on this topic .. is pretty nearly *reason proof. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 236 This assignation of cause the Greekes called Etiologia...We also call him the *reason-rendrer. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring*

416 Among the motto or "reason' rings, as they were termed, is an example .. found in 1823, at Thetford. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 970 *Reason-scanners have resolved all, That heavie things, hang'd in the Aire must fall. 1893 G. A. DENISON in *Ch. Times* 24 Mar. 325 *Reason-worship, the parent of all heresies.

Reason (rī'z'n), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 **resun**, 7 **resen**, 8 **reson**, *dial.* **rezen**, 7- **reason**. [var. RASKN, q.v.] = RAISING-PIECE. Also *attrib.* with *piece.*

a 1548 [see RAISING-PIECE]. 1611 COTGR., *Architrave*, ..the reason peece, or master beame (in buildings of timber). 1674–91 [see RASEN]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 183 Betwixt them and the Sell, or Reson. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Rezen*, the raising; 'tis much the same as the wall-plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1899/1 *Reason-piece*, a timber which lies under the beams on the brick or timber in the side of a house.

Reason (rī'z'n), *v.* Forms: 4 **resun**, 5 **resoune**, 5–7 **reson**, 6 **rai-**, **rayson**, **reazon**, *Sc.* **resson**, 5- **reason**. [ad. OF. *raisoner* (F. *raisonner*) :—late L. *ratiōnāre* to discourse, f. *ratiōn-em* : see REASON *sb.*[1] In sense 1 perh. aphet. for AREASON.]

† **1.** *trans.* To question (a person); to call (one) to account. = AREASON *v. Obs. rare.*

13 . *Cursor M.* 8676 (Gött.), I knew wel .. Of his tresun scho had me don. I hir resuned þan al sua son. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 28 9 Generides thoo he [Anazaree] gan reason Whi the Sowdon did him in prison. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 33 Quhen he had pansit in this maner wp and doun and ressonit himself for his slouthfulnes.

† **2.** *intr.* To hold argument, discussion, discourse or talk *with* another. *Obs.*

The precise sense depends greatly on the context.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Lvj, Yf one begynne to resoune and talke with yow of suche mater, lete hym alone. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 32 Thenne he resoned wyth his prynces and barons. 1530 PALSGR. 680/1 By that time that I have reasonned a lytell with hym I shall soone fele his mynde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 127 He sent for the Maior and Shirifes of London, with whome he reasoned greuously for the escape of one called John Gate 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 27, I reason'd with a Frenchman yesterday, who told me [etc.] 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xii. 7 Now therefore stand still, that I may reason with you before the Lord. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 233 How wilt thou reason with them, how refute Thir Idolisms, Traditions, Paradoxes?

† **b.** (Without const.) To argue, discourse, converse, talk. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 Glotony commeth in full subtylly, & reasoneth full craftely, sayenge [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 271 That no man shalbe blamed for reasonynge in the mayntenaunce of his owne religion. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 537 Away towards Salsbury, while we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 7 And they reasoned among themselues, saying, It is because we haue taken no bread.

† **c.** Const. *about*, *against*, *of*, *on* (a matter). *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 270 He, as sone as he was baptised, began .. to reason of Christes religion. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 95 How well hee's read, to reason against reading. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. vii. 38 My Horse .. 'tis a subiect for a Soueraigne to reason on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 558 Others apart sat on a Hill retir'd, .. and reason'd high Of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will, and Fate.

d. To employ reasoning or argument *with* a person, in order to influence his conduct or opinions.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, All he could do was .. to reason with him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 72 Mankind must be reasoned with before they are punished.

3. *intr.* To think in a connected, sensible, or logical manner; to employ the faculty of reason in forming conclusions (in general, or in a particular instance).

In early use not clearly distinguished from 2 b.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 277 [Q. 1] Teach thy necessity to reason thus,—There is no vertue like necessity. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 2 God doth not reason, or discourse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 Kings deny themselves some such necessary Power ..: wherein they reason not well. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 765 Hee hath eat'n and lives, And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discernes, Irrational till then. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i, It must be so—Plato, thou reason'st well. 1782 COWPER *Doves* i, Reasoning at every step he treads, Man yet mistakes his way. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xix, Temptation came; I reason'd, and I fell. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 5 Though we cannot, while we feel deeply, reason shrewdly.

b. Const. *from* (premises or data); *about*, *of*, *upon* (a subject).

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 280 By Reasoning from the already received Scripture. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 398 He reason'd deep of Heav'ns mysterious Ends. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. vii, To reason about his duty. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 3 If the phenomena are reasoned upon, .. the enquirer is guided by analogy. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 341 Oh! He is far above us all in his conceit: Whilst we enjoy, he reasons of enjoyment. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. xi. II. 489 Reasoning from experience of the past abuses .. they anticipated a like result from the present.

4. With object-clause:

a. To question, discuss *what*, *why*, etc.

1529 BRIGHTWELL [Frith] *Ep. to Christian Rdr.* 111 b, If thou woldist reason why God doth thus. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 94, I will not reason what is meant hereby, Because I will be guiltlesse from the meaning. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 107, I must not haue you henceforth, question me, Whether I go: nor reason where-about. 1855 TENNYSON *Lt. Brigade* 14 Their's not to reason why. 1864–8 BROWNING *Y. Lee's Wife* IV. i, I will be quiet and talk with you, And reason why you are wrong.

b. To argue, conclude, infer *that*, etc.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257, I reason, that as some sicknesses are hereditarious, .. so this inclination or desire of this discouerie I inherited of my father. 1727 POPE & GAY *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 262 She reasoning, that it would be time enough .. after the Comet had made its appearance.

c. To say by way of argument. *nonce-use.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, 'What have I done', reasoned poor Joe.

5. *trans.* **a.** To discuss or argue (a matter). Now *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187 b, They wyll reason ye mysteryes of our fayth, whiche be aboue reason. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 175 b, Ther should be chosen two divines to reason the matter. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 26 Thence a tender conscience may iustly thus reason the case. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 116 [He] was pleased to do me, and several other Gentlemen .. the favour to reason the Law with us. 1802 MAR. EDGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 205, I am in no humour to reason that point.

b. To explain, support, infer, deal with, by (or as by) reasoning. *nonce-uses.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 114 Though the wisedome of Nature can reason it thus, and thus, yet Nature finds it selfe scourg'd by the sequent effects. 1607 — *Cor.* V. iii. 176 This Boy, that cannot tell what he would haue, Doe's reason our Petition with more strength, Than thou hast to deny't. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 18 Say first, of God above, or Man below, What can we reason, but from what we know? 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 22 It saw much, Yet idly reasoned what it saw.

6. a. To bring (a person) *into*, *out of* (a state of mind, etc.) by reasoning.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 165 These fellowes of infinit tongue, that can ryme themselues into Ladyes fauours, they doe alwayes reason themselues out again. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 233 Men commonly reason themselves into an allowance of sin, by pretending humane infirmities or natural frailties. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. ii, You know us better than to talk of reasoning a woman out of her inclinations. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. vii, A man, who has to reason about his duty, when the temptation to transgress it is upon him, is almost sure to reason himself into an error. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 289 David tried to reason him out of his fears.

b. To put *down* by reasoning.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 155 This .. is the grand popular objection, which Cries, not reasons us down. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, Love is not to be reason'd down, or lost In high ambition.

7. To think *out*, to arrange the thought of, in a logical manner.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 124 There is no hint or intimation in history, that this system was first reasoned out. 1852 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum., Swift* (1858) 34 They are reasoned logically enough. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. (1879) 414 By thus reasoning out the probable consequences of an action, motives .. may lose more or less of their force.

8. To provide with reason; to accompany with a reason. *nonce-uses.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 161 Which .. Shewth thy nose better sesond than thy hed resond. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* I. Wks. 1826 VIII. 129 This offer so reasoned plainly implies, that [etc.].

Reason, obs. form of RAISIN.

Rea:sonabi·lity. *rare.* [f. as next + -ITY.] Reasonableness.

1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 22 July 105/1 The reasonability of man, and the reasonability of the contention of God with his sinful creature.

Reasonable (rī'z'năb'l), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 4 **raison-**, **reison-**, 4–5 **resoun-**, (5 **resun-**), 4–7 **reson-**, 5–6 **reason-**, 6 **rezon-**, 5– **reasonable** (also 4–6 **-abil**, **-abyll**, etc.; 5 **resenable**, 6 **reasnable**). [a. OF. *raison(n)able*, *reson(n)able*, etc. (mod.F. *raisonnable*), f. *raison*, *reson*, etc. REASON, after L. *ratiōnābilis* RATIONABLE. The 15th c. form *resenable* may represent the earlier *resnable* RENABLE, q.v.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Endowed with reason. = RATIONAL *a.* 1. Now *rare.* **a.** of persons or living things, esp. *reasonable creature* († or *beast*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) Man is a resonable two foted beest. *Ibid.* pr. vi. 133 The commune lugement of alle creaturis resonablis .. is this þat god is eterne. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 64 Or lang tyme be gane, thare sall men that ar callit resonable do mare bestly dedis. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 2 Every creature resonable unto whome god hathe gyuen mynde and understandynge. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 251 Man, a reasonable creature whose dignity doth come so neere the Angels. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living & Dying* (1870) 7 Let your employment be such as may become a reasonable person. 1785 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 5 If every Creature be reasonable, every Brute is reasonable. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1826 VI. 218 For man is by nature reasonable.

b. of the soul or intellectual powers.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 378 Thilke intelligence In mannys soule resonable Hath schape to be perdurable. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 45 In his slepe he was raueshid from his resonable wyttys. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 40 Some sayd that man was no thyng els but hys resonabul soule. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 54 My reasonable part produces reason How I may be deliuer'd of these woes. 1648 *Shorter Catech.* § 22 Christ .. became man by taking to Himself a true body and reasonable soul. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* Introd. 2 Every Man is bound .. to make the best use he can of his reasonable powers. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iii. § 6. 102 The reasonable soul of mankind is not numerically one.

fig. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 81 Their vnderstanding Begins to swell, and the approching tide Will shortly fill the reasonable shore.

2. Having sound judgement; sensible, sane. = RATIONAL *a.* 1 b. Also, not asking for too much.

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 724 Fyfty fyn frendez .. þat .. reȝtful wern & resonable & redy þe to serue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 441 Sith a man is moore resonable Than womman is, ye moste been suffrable. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 He is able to satisfi ani reasnable natural philosopher in that point. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 39 Reasonable and judicious Readers will not dislike the same digression. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 46 To give any reasonable Man an answer to any useful Question in the Art of Gunnery. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxix, Those polite, candid, reasonable watermen demanded a Louis d'or for that service. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 10 We are governed by counsels from which a reasonable man can expect no remedy but poison. 1802 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 369 If mankind were reasonable they would want no government. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN (Mrs. Rohlfs) *Hand & Ring* iii, 'Ferris is a reasonable man', said the coroner.

b. Requiring the use of reason. *nonce-use.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV iv. 409 Is not your Father growne incapable Of reasonable affayres.

† **3.** Able to discourse or discuss matters; ready of tongue or speech. Also const. *of*. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 534 Loo how goodely spake thys knyghte .. I .. fonde him so tretable Ryght wonder skylful and resonable. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 25 He was .. resonabel of speche, and wel i-lettred. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2214 Wherfore be .. Goodly of word, and resonable Bothe to lesse and eek to mar.

† **b.** Of language: Marked by reasoning. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 After so noble spekers þat sownede at þe beste; and of hem faire facounde and resonable speche, folowed and streynede all her lyf tyme. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 Rethorique the science Approped to the reverence Of wordes that ben resonable.

4. Agreeable to reason; not irrational, absurd or ridiculous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26767 Stedfast and stabil Sal scrift be, þat es resonabil, And noght als neus þat er tan. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Charite .. lith both ine loue of God and of thyne evyne cristene, and þere fore itt is resounable that he that hath cherite vse both. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 210 Pite .. Makth that the god is merciable, If ther be cause resonable. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Atte such resonable tyme as it likyth the forsaid Lord .. to assigne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxv. 184 This pylgryme .. layde for hym many resonable excuses, as well for his age as otherwyse. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 1 Uppon a reasnable vew of the matter. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 136 It is a quarrell iust and reasonable, To be reueng'd on him that kill'd my Husband. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 78/1 That God, not chance, made the World and all Creatures, is demonstrable from the reasonable disposition of their parts. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Something which it was much more reasonable to worship. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 232 So far from this genealogy being a solemn truth, it is not even a reasonable lie. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 359 The reasonable assumption would be that this bullet would range a greater distance if projected at the same velocity. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas Faith* i. 3 The conviction would be reasonable, for it would be based upon universal experience.

† **b.** That may reasonably be used. *Obs.*—[1]

1465–6 *Act* 5 *Edw. IV* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 37 The Bowes [to be] of Ewe, Wych-hassell, Ashe, Awburne, or any other reasonable tree.

5. Not going beyond the limit assigned by reason; not extravagant or excessive; moderate.

a. of requests, desires, wishes, expectations, etc.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1499 This prayer was but resonable, Therefor god held it ferme and stable. *c* 1399 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 5 Axe of thi God, so schalt thou noght be werned Of no reqwest, which is resonable. 1561 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 4 Our resonable desyris being knawin. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 76 This demand appeiret ressonabill to sum, that thay could not reiect the same. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 55 The reasonable wishes of the whole people. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 91 He never had a reasonable want which he could not and did not satisfy.

b. of amount, size, number, etc., or of things in respect of these properties.

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 523 What resonabele hyre be naȝt be runne, I yow pay in dede and þoȝte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 200 Men and wymmen schulden lyven in .. resonable abstynence of mete. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 178/2 Suche resonable costs and expenses, as shall happen to be done. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 98, I wyll that J. P. shall by my house .. for xl li. .. to be payd in resonabyll yeerys as he can agre wt myn executors. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 20 Rent corne to be paid, for a reasnable rent. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 256 Nothing will sinke into it, of any reasonable weight. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 41, I long to be doing; no reasonable hedge or ditch shall hold me. 1755 COLMAN & THORNTON *Connoisseur* No. 68 P 9 The old lady had the hardiness to squint at the sum total, and declared 'it was pretty reasonable, considering'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 206 Doing a great service on reasonable terms to the Church of which he was a member. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 25/2 A straightforward, readable narrative in a very reasonable compass.

c. Moderate in price; inexpensive.

1667 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 471 Mr. Stephens .. will undertake it when paper is more reasonable. 1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 148 This part of Paris is tranquil and reasonable. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. 502/2 Feeding materials .. are unusually reasonable just now.

† **d.** *Law. Reasonable aid*: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Reasonable ayde*, is a duty that the Lord of the Fee claimeth holding by Knights seruice or in soccage to marie his daughter, or to make his sonne Knight.

6. Of such an amount, size, number, etc., as is judged to be appropriate or suitable to the circumstances or purpose.

1436 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 104 Beyng yn Resonable helth of body. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 62 If the beaste be fatte, and any reasonable meate vpon hym. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 251 We trust surely, that moste men..wil be content for reasonable [L. *tolerabilis*] wages rather to followe oure campe, than theirs. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 116 Put it into a pipkin or posnet with some reasonable store of faire water. 1755 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 252 All..forage..is to be taken for the use of the army and a reasonable price paid for the same. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 623 A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough, With reasonable forecast and dispatch, To ensure a side-box station at half-price. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 656 They were determined to prosecute .. unless a reasonable sum were forthcoming, and .. by a reasonable sum was meant seven thousand pounds.

†**b.** Of a fair, average, or considerable amount, size, etc. *Obs.* (Freq. *c* 1590–1650.)

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 317 There are many prouinces . that euery one of them is as bigge as a reasonable kingdome. *Ibid.* 337 They saw two reasonable riuers, vppon whose bankes there were many vines. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 67, I haue a Brother..a reasonable musition for singing. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 9 My self have had reasonable experience in piercing wounds. 1653 GRAVES *Seraglio* 154 A Customer, who receiveth custom of the buyers and sellers of slaves, which amounteth to a reasonable sum in a year, for the toll is very great. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, A barrel of their liquor a reasonable draught.

†**7.** Proportionate. Also const. *to*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 132 Also moche salte as by thair coniecture ys ressnable to the nombre off pe men, women, and childeren. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 51 The said Dame Marioun to haue ane ressonable terce of Eglintoun. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 492 The shares of the wife and children was called their reasonable parts, and the writ *de rationabili parte bonorum* was given to recover it.

8. *Comb.*, as *reasonable-bladed*, *-minded*, adjs.

1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 373 You cannot possibly hurt the gut, .. which no reasonable-bladed pen-knife can touch. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 226/2 Enough for any reasonable minded person.

B. *adv.* Reasonably. **a.** With adjs. and advbs.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxvi, I helde hym resonable hote though ye had not holpen me. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclvi. 574 The first day the wynde was reasonable good for them. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue C.* I. 16 b, The minister .. made a reasonable long exhortation. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 185 The common people began to like reasonable well of the Turks. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 66 There is also a reasonable handsome Buzzar. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 180 Reasonable well, I give you thanks, sir, said he.

b. With verbs. *rare*—[1].

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 326 Thincke youe that .he did not speake..reasonable.

C. *absol.* as *sb.* †**a.** A reasonable being. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6760 In al this cass and in semblables If that ther ben mo resonables He may begge as I telle you here. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. xxvi. 57 A mixt action in reasonables is voluntarie, because there is some consent of will, or self motion. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 24 That woeful hostility, which is exercised betwixt us reasonables.

b. A reasonable person. *rare*—[1].

a 1814 *Savoyard* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 360 What, fool, are you one of the reasonables too?

Reasonableness (*rī*·z'năb'lnĕs). [f. prec.]

†**1.** The quality of being reasonable or rational; rationality. *Obs.*

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 These folke lyuen lyke bestes without any resonableness. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. xxvi. 57 Reasonablenesse is in man vniuersally. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 16 Porphiry .. and some others have been bold to make reasonableness not the specifical difference of the Humane Nature.

b. The fact or quality of being amenable to reason, or of acting or thinking in a sensible manner.

1533 UDALL *Floures* 168 b, Lette your goodnes or reasonablenes be som refuge or succour vnto my folyshnes. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) II. 1884/1, I haue heard you talke this houre and a halfe, and can heare no reasonableness in hym. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 134 A settled moderation and reasonableness of temper. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 105 The self-restraint, the reasonableness, the chivalrous honour of the men. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 379 For the right inculcation of the method and secret of Jesus, we need the *epieikeia*, the sweet reasonableness, of Jesus.

2. Of actions, opinions, words, etc.: The fact of being based on, or agreeable to, reason.

1568 Q. ELIZ. in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 10 They shall..judge thereby the reasonableness of the things propounded. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 May I not presume a little further, to shew the reasonablenes of this worde *Vates*? 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* ii. 44 The reasonablenesse or unreasonablenesse of this we determine not. 1712 *Spectator* No. 524 P 2 A serious Reflection on the Reasonableness of Virtue, and great Folly of Vice. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xli, He saw the reasonableness of her fear. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 74 All have been impressed with the reasonableness of the maxim which teaches that those who sow ought to be permitted to reap. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 To acknowledge the reasonableness of my remarks.

b. Moderateness, cheapness. *rare.*

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xiii, They had no objection to the reasonableness of the bill, but many to the probability of paying it. 1813 *Guide Watering Places* 289 The reasonableness of this place, joined to the beauty of its situation, draws to it a considerable number..during the season.

Reasonably (*rī*·z'năbli), *adv.* [f. as prec.]

1. According to reason, with good reason, justly, properly.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 102 Ricchesse riȝtfulliche ywonne and resonablelich ispended. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 66 He gave to man wit and resoun, knaulage and discrecioun to goverine him resonably. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlix. 563 He wolde gyue hym as moche golde & syluer as he coud resonably demaunde 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 Reasonably to consider aswel the time past, present, and too come. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 150 One may very reasonably distinguish Laws in that manner. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 P 9 He can reasonably blame only Himself. 1830 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiii. 302 The French Revolution is most happily over; never was anything French so reasonably conducted. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 49 The results which we might reasonably expect from a more enlightened system of education.

2. At a reasonable rate; †to a reasonable extent.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1508 Raunsone me resonabillye, as I may over reche, Aftyre my renttez in Rome may redyly forthire. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 191, xiij causes enduceth a man to loue his wif reissonnabli and tempora[t]li 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. li. 351 When you see that all the water is consumed..boile them altogither reasonablie.

3. Sufficiently, suitably, fairly.

c 1502 *Joseph Arim.* (E.E.T.S.) 47 Verely she was held, and lefte her styltes thore, And on her fete wente home resonably well. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 278 The Earle..could reasonably well speake French. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 15 The helpe of a reasonably good wit. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 720 A town .. reasonably well fortified, having therein a strong garrison. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Their distress was reasonably great. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* v, There was a reasonably good path now.

†**b.** With vbs.: Fairly or pretty well. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 76 It is reported .. that you are groune prettely skilled in Instruments whereon you play reasonably. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. ii. (1614) 566 To which also the computation of Herodotus dothe agree reasonably in the time.

†**4.** Normally, naturally. *Obs.*—[1]

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 335 The Infant borne the seuenth month is reasonably borne and liueth.

†**Rea·sonal,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REASON *sb.*[1] + -AL, after RATIONAL *sb.* and *a.*] **a.** *sb.* = RATIONAL *sb.*[2] 2. **b.** *adj.* = RATIONAL *a.* 2.

1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1706) 46 Put on the stool of priesthood, the crown of rightcousness, the reasonal of understanding. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 286 [They] make their children defectiue, as well in the powers reasonall, as in the naturall.

†**Reasonate,** *v. Obs.*—[1] (? error for *resonate*, to resound, shout.)

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 127 He cryes out of a suddaine .. like that passionate Orator, that reasonates; Oh tempora? Oh mores?

†**Rea·soned,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. REASON *sb.*[1]] Provided with reason or reasoning power.

1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 345 These heretykes all be it they .. were fell wytted men and depely resoned .. yet were they disceyued.

Reasoned (*rī*·z'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. REASON *v.* + -ED[1].] Characterized by or based on reasoning, carefully studied. Also with *out*.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. II. x. 297, I do generally distinguish of two sorts of opinions in all men, Inclination-opinions, and Reason'd-opinions. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 304 The official letter of Lord Clancarty..which is a sort of renewed and reasoned declaration 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. vi. § 61 (1875) 192 All reasoned-out conclusions whatever must rest on some postulate. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 200 He prefers nature to law, instinct to reasoned action.

Hence **Rea·sonedly** *adv.*

1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 281 The Greeks, either intuitively or reasonedly, distinguished the three species of beauty as to the Figure.

Reasoner (*rī*·z'nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who reasons.

1548 ELYOT, *Ratiocinator*, . a disputer, a reasoner. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* X vj, Vpon such matters as are necessary .. for the godlye reasoner to teache. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 3 By too many of the great Reasoners of the age. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 642 Our Reasoner has here mistaken the very question. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xix. 82 A correspondent .. censures him for a bad reasoner. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 271 The ambiguities of language which..originally led the reasoner astray.

†**2.** A keeper of accounts. *Obs.*—[1]

1509 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 205 John Wythers, his Surveyor & generall Reasonner.

†**Rea·sonfully,** *adv. Obs.*—[1] [f. REASON *sb.*[1] + -FUL + -LY 2.] Reasonably.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 136 Reasonfulli maye he sey, yt mercy both right and lawe passeth.

Reasoning (*rī*·z'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REASON *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. REASON, *esp.* the process by which one judgement is deduced from another or others which are given.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1046 (1018), I may wel maken .. My resoninge of goddes purveyaunce. — *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 (Camb. MS.) Yif þat wit and ymaginacion stryuen ayein resonynge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxix. 47 For resonyng and profe of this was after assygned vii. score Iewes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 137 Hyt ys a commyn faute in resonyng, to lay a faute ther as non ys. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i, There is no reazoning against those which denie the Principles. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 4 Who .. make it their chief designe to envie and cry-down the industry of free reasoning. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 313 A little reasoning with them brought some of the men to their senses. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 53 Such reasoning falls like an inverted cone, Wanting its proper base to stand upon. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 29 The Rector was helped to this chain of reasoning by Harold's remarks.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.*, etc. (ROXB.) 457 The reasonings be in my deske. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 46 There arose a reasoning among them, which of them should be greatest. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* ix. § 1. 135 Socrates is a man, and therefore a living creature, is a right reasoning, and that most evident. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 101 Several people accompanied him, and he had great reasonings with them. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 785/2 He would not enter into a reasoning on the subject. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 163 The reasonings in the Essay are confused, contradictory, and often childish.

c. *attrib.*, as *reasoning faculty, ground, power, thread.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 179 Or quite unravel all the reas'ning thread. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks (1841) 325 Of all the animals we see around us, man alone possesses the reasoning faculty. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 431 The reasoning power vouchsafed of course inferred The power to clothe that reason with his word 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. 14 Such contradictory arguments as these, the reasoning-grounds . of two opposing schools.

Reasoning (*rī*·z'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That reasons, in senses of the vb.

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 80 Thus was the reasoning World despoil'd of that Freedom which is the priviledge of Humane Nature 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 185 That reas'ning, high, immortal Thing, Just less than Jove. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 143 Then praise is heard instead of reasoning pride. 1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 158 All that makes the age of reasoning man More memorable than a beast's. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 91 After all, man is not a reasoning animal.

Hence **Rea·soningly** *adv.*

1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* III. III. XXXVI. 111 'That's not the way', Verena went on, reasoningly.

†**Rea·sonist,** *Obs. rare.* [f. REASON *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -IST.] A professed reasoner.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 843 But what say our great Reasonists unto those ordinary things which are so common? *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. agst. Infid.* Wks. 1823 VIII. 67 Such persons are now commonly called reasonists and rationalists, to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers.

Reasonless (*rī*·z'nlĕs), *a.* (and *adv.*). [f. REASON *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Not endowed with reason. = IRRATIONAL *a.* 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lii. (Bodl MS.) 273/1 [The ant is] a litel beste wiþoute prince and resonles. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3659 If he tho weies take wolde That beestes resonles vsen and holde. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 80 b, Nature .. giuing a very long life to many reasonlesse creatures. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 201 Beasts, though reasonlesse, yet in loue follow this generall instinct and inclination of reason. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 14 Three instances prove the same: The first is from reasonlesse creatures. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 250 So great a gap Betwixt the reasonless and the reasoning life A favouring God hath set.

b. Of natural forces or their results: Acting or produced without the aid of reason.

1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 36 The forces of nature are not reasonless, merciless forces. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 492 A purely reasonless concourse of atoms.

2. Devoid of ordinary reason; senseless.

1421 HOCCLEVE *Complaint* 222 Yet homly reason know I nevertheles; not hope I founden be so resonles as men demen. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 24 Reasonlesse Roberts, that hauing but a Brokers place, asked a Lenders reward. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 626 Now, most thou need'st it, be not reasonlesse. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* Ep. Ded. 1 These unhappy times have brought forth a sort of reasonless men, whose humors and phancies .. makes them unwilling to submit to Laws. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 11 This rabble's-brabble of dolts and fools Who make up reasonless unreasoning Rome.

3. Not grounded upon reason or reasons; not supported by any reason.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Bk. Offices* III. (1558) 124 That is reasonlesse that some say [etc.]. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen VI*, v. iv. 137 This proffer is absurd, and reasonlesse. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 23 Casting a fraudulent shew of reason upon those things which are indeed reasonless. 1794 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 34 The shallow, reasonless oratory, which is so perpetually shifting its ground. 1874 T. N. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. II. I. p. xx, The feelings of the great body of the people, even though reasonless, ought to be respected.

†**b.** of a reason. (Common *c* 1600–50.) *Obs.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 26 To affirme that a substantiall reason .. should be iudged reasonlesse. 1634 CANNE *Necess. of Separ.* (1849) 210 It is likely he saw that there was no help for him there, and therefore only makes use of this reasonless reason. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 20 The good Father..made me a long discourse.., alleging reasonless reasons.

†**4.** *adv.* Without reason. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1632 BROME *Crt. Beggar* IV. iii, Since reasonlesse you layd those wrongs upon me.

Hence **Rea·sonlessly** *adv.*, **Rea·sonlessness.**

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 721/2 Reasonlessly, silently, all her anger against him vanished. 1891 MAX MÜLLER *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* 3 Sept., He saw .. that there is no possible transition from reasonlessness to reason.

Reasoune, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[1]

Re-aspi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To aspire again.
1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 2 It would pittie one to see how lamely and blindly hee re-aspires thereunto. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 222 The soule is thereby made to re-aspire towards..that chief good, even God.

Reassa·il, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To assail again.
1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 67 The king complayned ..that he did not eftsoones reassayle with a new supply [of vessels] the rocke of Yschia. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 75 And possibly could with an humor brisk enough have reassailed the spirit of proud and unreasonable presumption. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. xxxi, Then showed her front and re-assailed the foe.

Reassau·lt, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or repeated assault.
1611 FLORIO, *Riassalto*, a re-assault. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 3 Never so subtle or serpentine in malice to a re-assault. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 471 The Chaste..By Watching, Prayr, Fasts, Alms, Lust's Fury quell, and all its reassaults repell.

Reassau·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To assault or attack again.
1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 24 One Turner a Doctor of Physick, reassaults it in these six Queries. 1674 T. FLATMAN *Agst. Thoughts* Poems 102 Then they throng again, And reassault me with a trebled pain. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 220 Soon as this lower World becomes our own, We with success may reassault the Throne. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. xxiii, She covered her fair head..And re-assaulted him.

Reassay', *v.* [RE- 5 a.] **a.** *intr.* To make a fresh attempt. **b.** *trans.* To test the purity of (metals) again. Hence **Reassay·ing** *vbl. sb.*
1598 FLORIO, *Rattentare*, to reattempt, to reassaie. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 140 In this sort she reassaies to course him before she leave him. 1677 *Touchstone* in Rigland *Assay Gold & Silver W.* 71 Four grains out of every twelve ounces that is marked, is..to be detained and kept for a reassaying. 1898 *Daily News* 2 May 6, 7 They require hall-marked silver to be re-assayed.

†**Reassecure,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make secure again.
1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 384 Thinking that it was sufficient for them to reassecure their Neutralities which had been violated.

Reasse·mblage. [RE- 5 a.] A collecting, meeting, or gathering together again.
1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* I. *notes* (1765) 264 New Beings arise from the Re-assemblage of the scattered Parts. 1792 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 49 A reassemblage of the mob was apprehended. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 482 It will not now be doubted that Buonaparte had this reassemblage in view. 1890 WEISSMANN in *Nature* 6 Feb. 319 The giving off, circulation, and reassemblage of gemmules.

Reassemble (rīˌāse·mb'l), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rassembler*, † *reassembler* (14th c.).]
1. *trans.* To bring together again, to collect anew.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlvi. 289 Kynge Phylyp reassembled his Knyghtes, and sped hym towarde the countrey of Poytoys. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* xxxi. 43b, Whan Metellus (as sayd is) had reasembled them againe: he began in fewe wordes to pray and exhort them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 186 Reassembling our afflicted Powers, Consult how we may henceforth most offend Our Enemy. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 P 12, I was reassembling my scattered sentiments. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 267 King Charles's collection, which his royal highness wished as far as possible to re-assemble. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 173 Her old father pathetically endeavours to reassemble his wandering ideas.
refl. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, Morris, whose scattered wits had hardly yet reassembled themselves.
2. *intr.* To meet, come together, again.
1611 COTGR., *Reconvenir*, to reassemble, reunite. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. xix. (1890) I. 133 At the dissolution of the last Assembly at Lodun, where he solemnly gave his word, to permit them to re-assemble when they would six months after. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To Reassemble, *rursum convenire*. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1003 If Greece must be A wreck, yet shall its fragments re-assemble. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, They would reassemble in London once more.
Hence **Reasse·mbling** *vbl. sb.*
1611 COTGR., *Ralliement*, a rallying, reassembling, reuniting. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 247 Mr. Hunt's parliament at Spa-fields was prorogued, and at the re-assembling received a royal message. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 32 This rule .. applies as well to the original meeting of a Parliament as to its reassembling after prorogation.

Reasse·mbly. [RE- 5 a. Cf. obs. F. *réassemblée* (1606–9 in Godef.).] = REASSEMBLAGE.
1611 FLORIO, *Radunanza*, a re-assemblie. 1632 H. SEILE *Augustus* xlviii. 157 The Soldiers..he dispersed..all about Italy, in 32. Colonies: .. for their more speedy reassembly, if need should require. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Young* Wks. IV. 278 The re-assembly of the atoms that compose the human body. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 3/5.

Reassert (rīˌāsə·ːt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]
1. *trans.* To assert (a statement, claim, etc.) again.
a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 162 We might re-assert our former argument for the divinity of the Holy Ghost. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 147 With equal fury, and with equal fame, Shall great Ulysses re-assert his claim. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvi. 293 You replied with abuse, and reasserted your charge. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* V. v, I re-asserted each right, and proved it. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 368 They had an opportunity of reasserting their independence.
refl. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 417 The natural tendency .. reasserted itself. 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* Pref. 10 These laws will..reassert themselves.
†**2.** To reassign (a person) *to* a condition. *Obs.*⁻¹
1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 297 Gross ingratitude in the person .. made free, forfeits his freedom, and re-asserts him to his former conditions of slavery.
3. To claim (a thing) again. *rare.*
1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 52 To warn the wretch, that young Orestes grown To manly years shou'd re-assert the throne. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXV. (1856) 202 Both of these documents reassert the name of Albert Land for the large tract of high lands.
Hence **Reasse·rting** *vbl. sb.*
1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 233 A fair occasion ..towards the Re-asserting of the Good Old Cause.

Reasse·rtion. [RE- 5 a.] A repeated assertion, a reaffirmation.
1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 327 The glowing words in which Scripture describes the privileges of Christians, are regarded .. as a re-assertion of the claims of nature. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 106 A resolute reassertion by scholars of the Baconian laws of scientific interpretation.
So **Reasse·rtor,** one who asserts again.
1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 48 A recent reassertor of the power of perseverance.

Re-asse·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To assess anew.
1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 427 Whatever taxes are laid on the rent of land, must be re-assessed by the grower of corn on the produce. 1813 — in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 7 This .. will be re-assessed with a profit on the poor. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 142/1 The rateable value of certain property having been re-assessed at a much higher sum.
So **Re-asse·ssment.**
1777 BURROW *Rep.* IV. 2291 Personal Estate is not generally rated to the Poor, throughout the Kingdom; and very seldom to the Land Tax, unless upon a Re-assessment. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug 8/2 There had been lately in London a quinquennial reassessment.

†**Reassiege,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lay siege to anew.
1577 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 412/1 Which occasioned the castell of Edenborough to be reasseeged and inuironed both by sea and land.

Reassi·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To assign anew.
1611 COTGR., *Reconsigner*, to reconsigne, reassigne, reappoint. 1721 in BAILEY [hence in later Dicts]. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 8 June, Generally on the occasion of a new sovereign all lands were reassigned.
So **Reassigna·tion** (Bailey 1721); **Reassi·gnment** (Worcester 1850).

Reassi·milate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To assimilate anew. So **Reassimila·tion.**
1828 in WEBSTER. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 111 A partial, but now arrested reassimilation.

Reasso·ciate, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *refl.* and *intr.* To come together again.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 552 Some euyll dysposyd .. reassociat them, and sayde and cryed that [etc.]. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 124 The Indian families .. separate in the winter season, .. and re-associate in the spring and summer.

Reasso·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To assort again. So **Reasso·rtment.**
1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 294 He took care to provide .. reassortments of stock, which he safely deposited in his warehouse. 1870 ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxii. (1876) 438 Wool is generally taken to that city .. to be re-assorted and repacked. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 193 The whole mass has evidently been reassorted by water.

†**Reassort,** obs. variant of RESORT *v.*
1535 in *Lett Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 85 There was here suche frequence of women commyng and reassorting to this monastery.

Reassoune, obs. Sc. form of REASON *sb.*¹

Reassume (rīˌāsiū·m), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + ASSUME *v.* Cf. Sp. *reasumir*, Pg. *reassumir*, It. *riassumere*. See also RESUME *v*, with which this word formerly coincided in many of its senses.]
1. *trans.* To take, or take up, again (a material thing laid down or handed to another).
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 319 Pandulph toke yᵉ Crowne of the Kynge,..yᵉ Kynge reassumyd the Crowne of Pandulph. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxi. 70 Beware him, as an Enemie, apt to re-assume his Armes. 1679 *New Advice* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 548 Painter, once more thy Pencil reassume. *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* V. 44, I shall break off here, and shall re-assume my pen in the evening. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD tr. *Aristophanes, Frogs* 18 No nonsense, Xanthias; reassume your pack.
b. To revoke, take back (a grant, gift, etc.).
1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxxix, His successour .. did reuocate And re-assume his liberalities. 1675 H. NEVILE *Machiavelli's Prince* vii. Wks. 209 Least the next Pope should .. reassume all that Alexander had given him. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 476 She waves her golden wand, and reassumes From ev'ry feature every grace that blooms. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. 129 What then should prevent a nation from re-assuming grants? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, His lands .. lay waste till they were reassumed by the emperor as a lapsed fief.
†**c.** To rescind, recall (a vote). *Obs.*
1685 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Oct., Deputies reassume their vote as to the treasurer, and consent with the magistrates. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 128 The Lieut. Governour .. told them except they did Re-assume that Vote..they should sit there till the next Spring.
2. a. To take back (a person) into close relationship with oneself.
1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 13 The seuerity which the Church vsed towards them,..and her bitternesse and auersenes, from re-assuming them, euen after long penances, into her bosome. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvi. (1739) 76 He reseized and reassumed the English, in partnership with the Norman in their ancient right of Government. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 225 Into his blissful bosom reassum'd In glory as of old.
b. To take back (a thing) as a constituent part.
1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 74 Carried off by the rivers and reassumed by the sea. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 22 The Marrow .. is reassumed into the Mass of Blood. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 744/1 St. Thomas says .. that all the particles of blood which Christ shed in his Passion were reassumed by him in His resurrection.
3. To take again upon oneself:
a. a shape or form, a garb or something worn.
1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 31 By the bankes of Nilus reassumed her humane shape. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 221 The .. Steward of houshold .. caused him to reassume his apparell. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 283 At the great Day of Accompts the Souls shall re-assume their former Bodies. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 271, I could again be weak enough .. to reassume those rosy fetters. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XII. 304 Then the birds, again transfigured, Reassumed the shape of mortals. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* § 157 The heat thus spent reassumes the form of molecular motion.
b. a charge, office, exercise of power, etc.
1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosp.* I. 24 Hee should re-assume the charge [which] had beene taken from him. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 25 Elidure now in his own behalf re-assumes the Government. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 162 After Henry the VIIIth had re-assum'd the Supremacy. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child Nat.* II. 245 At last, reason reassumed her empire. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 58 The tyranny of heaven none may retain, Or reassume, or hold. 1885 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 3/2 To reassume an office at sixty-two is not the same thing as to assume it at thirty-two.
c. a character, attribute, quality, feeling, etc.
1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii, I conjure you To re-assume your order [of knighthood]. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 23 Little and little he began to reassume his Spirits. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Forc'd Marriage* I. iii, Go, reassume your beauty; dry your eyes. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 P 4 These little Republicks reassume their National Hatred to each other. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.* IV. 37 Upon rejoining the company, he reassumed his good humour and politeness. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIV. iv, Then did the Man-God re-assume His unity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 482 The quality of reassuming turgescence on excitement.
d. a right, title, name, etc.
1660 T. M *Hist. Independ.* IV. 101 The Lords (who had now reassumed their Native right by taking their places in the higher House). 1761 GRAY *Odin* 92 Night Has re-assum'd her ancient right. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) IV. 328 Whether Italy be destined to re-assume her honors. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* XXXIII, He had re-assumed his hereditary name. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* vi. 114 They re-assumed the title of Dahi.
e. *refl.* To return to one's natural character.
1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 149 Then Reassume yourself, forbear to Doat. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. 168 She instantly combated what she considered an ungenerous suspicion, and reassumed herself.
f. *absol.* To take office again. *Obs. rare.*
1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 3 Soon after this was the Revolution, and the other Government Re-assumed.
4. To take, resume (one's place) again.
1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 45 Mr. Solicitor.. reassumed the Chair again. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. ii, But now my Reason re-assumes its Throne. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 84 The scatter'd Atoms of each humane Mold .. Shall .. re-assume in Men their pristine site. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 131 Again reassuming his place at the breakfast-table. 1821 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 255 We could easily reassume our station with the spring at Pugnano or the baths. 1841 CLOUGH *Poems* (1862) 8 The day may come I yet may re-assume My place.
5. To recommence, take up again, resume:
†**a.** speech, discourse, thought, a subject, etc.
Very common in the 17th and 18th centuries.
1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 818 After the Iewes had made answere..the Lord presently reassumeth that speech. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 102 They might afterwards re-assume their delightful conversation. 1688 VERNON *Life Heylin* 183 He again re-assumes the Argument and confutes all that Bellarmin and others produce for it. 1715–6 *Town Talk* No. 4 Mr. Arthur reassumed the discourse. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. 11 We will re-assume the Subject of the Ptolomaic System.
b. a practice, action, occupation, etc.
Common in the 17th and 18th centuries.
1684 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 244 A thing prohibited in the councell of Laodicea, but re-assumed, and long time frequented in the Church. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 144 They re-assumed the work upon warrant of Cyrus his former Edict. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 492 Those kind of Spectacles were already over, and not to be reassumed the same day. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 12 Our company reassumed their march; and..arrived in good time. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 220 To quiet the perturbation of her mind by re-assuming her usual occupations. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 508 Mary Stuart having brought some superb diamonds into France, the ladies of the Court re-assumed the wear of them.
†**c.** With *inf. Obs. rare.*
1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 313, I re-assume to personate a wounded conscience.
†**d.** *intr.* To resume, continue speaking, after a pause. *Obs.*
1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 32 Then they re-assumed and said. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. 110 *Case of Conscience*, I own it is necessary, re-assumed the master of the hotel, that [etc.]. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 60 'Ah, my dear love!' reassumed this admirable woman, after a short pause.
†**6.** To repeat. *Obs. rare.*
1632 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 17, I re-assume that your

exposition is meerely a dreame. 1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 353 Here give me leave to re-assume that great Apostolical caution.

Hence **Reassu·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 120 The voluntary resigning and the reassuming of my life. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. v. (1674) 5 In the Venetian Common-wealth, those reformations of Government, those re-assumings of State were never seen.

†**Reassu·mpt**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Re- 5 a.] = Reassume *v.* (Only in *pa. pple.*)

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 273 b, S. Iohn speaketh not of the bodyes reassumpted, chaunged, or raysed agayne at the last iudgement.

Reassu·mption. [Re- 5 a.] The act of reassuming.

1611 Florio, *Reassuntione*, a reassumption. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 469 Ver. II . . is but a repetition or reassumption of this. 1701 De Foe *Trueborn Eng.* I. 145 He did not send his Dutchmen home again. No Reassumptions in his Reign were known. 1815 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 55 The return from Elba and the reassumption of the throne.

Reassurance (rīˌăʃūˑrăns). [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *rassurance* and, in sense 3, *réassurance* (1681).]

1. Renewed or repeated assurance; repetition of assuring statements.

1611 Florio, *Rassicurânza*, a re-assurance. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 25 He hastily dispatcheth messengers to him with great summes of Money, and a re-assurance of his tributary Subjection. 1863 J. C. Jeaffreson *Sir Everard's Dau.* 186 So wrought upon by the re-assurances of his physician. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 403 By reassurance of that promise old.

2. Renewed or restored confidence.

1875 Church *Pascal*, etc. xvi. (1895) 272 We have learned from facts a reassurance which some only can find in the most self-consistent theories.

3. Reinsurance.

1745-6 *Act* 19 *Geo II*, c. 37 § 4 It shall not be lawful to make Re assurance, unless the Assurer shall be insolvent, become Bankrupt, or die. 1826-30 Kent *Comm.* v. xlviii. (1858) III. 368 The contract of reassurance is totally distinct from, and unconnected with, the primitive insurance.

Reassure (rīˌăʃūˑə), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Assure *v.* Cf. F. *rassurer* (OF. *rasseurer*), and, in sense 3, *réassurer* (1681 in Littré).]

†1. *trans.* To re-establish, confirm (a thing). Also const. *to* (a person). b. To confirm (one) again in (an honour). *Obs.*

1613 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 28, I . . reassured the said land to him by my lease for xxi yeares. 1637 Saltonstall *Eusebius' Constantine* 36 [They] were restored to their former dignities, and reassured their former honours. *a* 1721 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 422 They long sharp Penances endur'd, Till ghostly Health was reassur'd. 1764 Churchill *Gotham* III. Poems 1772 III. 153 Ere 'tis too late wish'd Health to re-assure.

2. To restore (a person, the mind, etc.) to confidence. †Also const. *from* (a fear), and with inf.

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* M iij, By this meanes hee should reassure other Cities that then stoode wauering. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 184, I endeavoured to reassure him and the rest from the fear which made him speak so. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VIII. 146 They rose with Fear, . . Till dauntless Pallas reassur'd the rest, To pay the Rites. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mad. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 289 The Air with which I spoke these Words something re-assuring him. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 34 With a calmness of manner that reassured me, as it demonstrated that he had no suspicion of me. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxviii. 333 This was a sort of explanation more likely to alarm than to reassure the public.

b. To confirm again in an opinion or impression. Const. *of.*

1811 Syd. Smith *Lett.* lxxvi, There is great happiness in the country, but it requires a visit to London every year to reassure yourself of this truth. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. xxxvii, And long he paused to reassure his eyes.

3. To reinsure.

1826-30 Kent *Comm.* v. xlviii. (1858) III. 368 The insurer may have the entire sum he hath insured, reassured to him by some other insurer. 1828 Webster, *Reassure*, to insure a second time against loss . . ; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

Hence **Reassu·red** *ppl. a.*; **Reassu·rement**; **Reassu·rer**; **Reassu·ring** *ppl. a.*; **Reassu·ringly** *adv.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 5/2 One of the two Johannesburg deputies . . sent off a *reassured and reassuring telegram. 1891 E. & D. Gerard *Sensit. Plants* II. II. xii. 124 This was meant as a *reassurement, but his words startled Janet further. 1828 Webster, *Reassurer*, one who insures the first underwriter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 273 In this matter the profession should take the part of the reassurer and not of the alarmist. 1861 Trench *Ep.* 7 *Churches Asia* 114 This may not sound, at the first hearing, a *reassuring word. 1884 *Athenæum* 14 June 754/3 If there be any fears of severance from old associations, . . such works as the present may have a reassuring effect. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xxxii, 'I shall take a mere mouthful of ham and a glass of ale', he said, *reassuringly.

Reast, var. Reest *v.*, obs. f. Rest *v.*

Reasty (rīˑsti), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7, 9 **reisty**, 9 **reesty**, **reeasty**, **raisty**, etc. [Later form of Resty *a.*; cf. Reesed *a.*]

1. Rancid. Cf. Reasy 1.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 53 Through follie too beastlie much bacon is reastie. 1632 Sherwood, Reasie (or reastie), *rancl, relant.* 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxvi. § 329 Musty, . . tainted, sappy, rotten, reisty things such as bacon and grease is wont to be. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 269/1 Much Bacon and long kept, groweth reasty. 1821 A. Welby *Visit N. Amer.* 113 For six months the food . . was only some reasty bacon and Indian corn. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., 'That ere oil's as raisty, as raisty.' 1855- in many dial. glossaries.

transf. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* III. 147 Martins Vnbrideled stile, and Pap-hatchets reastie eloquence.

†2. = Reasy 2 (q.v.).

Rea·sy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8 **reesy**, 9 **reesy**. [Obscurely related to prec.; cf. Reese *v.*]

1. Rancid, 'reasty'.

1611 Cotgr., *Ranci*, musty, fusty, reasie, resti, tainted. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 140 The butter-milk in fresh butter must not by any means be wash'd out with water; . . for water will make it rusty or reesy. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, Reasy* or *Reesy*, rancid: said of bacon.

†2. Idle, lazy. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1679 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (ed. 2), Reasy, reasty, *reses, deses.* To be reasie, *resideo, stupeo, torpeo.*

Hence †**Rea·siness.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1611 Cotgr., *Rancissure*, mustinesse, fustinesse, reasinesse. 1679 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (ed. 2) Reasiness, *desidia, pigritia.*

Reasynge, obs. form of Raisin.

†**Reat**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *reāt-us*, f. *reus* accused.] Offence, wrong-doing.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 667 Of thi reat this tyme full soir I rew; In tyme to cum so that thow wilbe trew, Heir I forgif the all faltis bygone.

†**Reat**, *v.* (*pa. t.*) *Obs. rare.*

Of doubtful origin and meaning; the intransitive example may belong to *ruten* to dart, rush: see Rout *v.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 54 Þe edie meiden reat him mitte rake-tehe unrudeliche swiðe & warp him forð efter þet from hire. *Ibid.* 58 So þer lihtinde com an engel of heouene & reat to þat hweol swa þat hit al to refde.

Reat, obs. f. Rate *sb.*¹ **Reata**: see Riata.

Reatch, obs. form of Reach *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹

Reatchlessness, obs. var. Recklessness.

Reate (rīt). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Reit.] A species of water-crowfoot, *Ranunculus fluitans.*

1662 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xx. 242 To kill the water-weeds, as Water-lillies, Candocks, Reate and Bullrushes. 1840 Browning *Sordello* VI. 81 Pure, loquacious pearl the soft tree-tent Guards, with its face of reate and sedge.

Reath, obs. form of Raith.

Reaðe, obs. form of Rathe *adv.*

Reattach (rīˌătæʧ), *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *rattacher* (15th c.); OF. *rattachier.*]

†1. *trans. Law.* To seize (a person) by authority of a writ of reattachment. Const. *for. Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Reattachment*, Reattachment general seemeth to be, where a man is reattached for his appearance vpon all writs of Assise lying against him.

2. To attach again. Const. *to.*

1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 489 His lordship suggests that marshal Bellegarde should re-attach to his own army the division Göber 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. II. i. (1876) 22 The poet, who reattaches things to nature and the Whole.

refl. 1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 424 The church separated from the aristocracy, and re-attached itself to the regal order. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxii. 347 The ice was crushed, but the crushed fragments soon re-attached themselves.

Reatta·chment. [Re- 5 a.] A fresh attachment, esp. in *Law.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 42 The demaundante or pleintife . may have a resummons or a reattachment uppon his original. 1607 Cowell *Interpr*, *Reattachment*, a second Attachment of him, that was formerly attached. 1634 *Irish Act* 10 *Chas I*, Sess. II. c. 14 To prosecute and sue re-summons, re-attachments, . . or other such like processe. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxx. 405 Some of them have yielded along a plane passing through them, . . but the re-attachment is very strong.

Reatta·ck, *v* [Re- 5 a.] To attack again.

a 1721 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 195 And if I chance my Watch to slack, My Soul they re-attack. 1795 Nelson 7 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 6, I was the cause of re-attacking Bastia, after our Generals gave it over, from not knowing the force. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 5/1 The Kaffirs are re-attacking Lorenzo Marquez.

Reattai·n, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To attain again.

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* v. lv, And got and lost, and reattaines (againe) That which again was lost.

So **Reattai·nment.**

1853 Mill *Diss. & Disc, Grote's Greece* (1859) II. 513 The resurrection of Athens, and her reattainment . . of something like imperial dignity.

Reatte·mpt, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A second trial.

1598 Florio, *Ritento*, a reattempt, reassaying. 1662 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 56 Being so often refrustrated in their reattempts.

Reatte·mpt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To attempt anew. Hence **Reatte·mpting** *vbl. sb.*

1583 Hayes *Voy. Sir H. Gilbert* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 158 Also laying downe his determination in the Spring following, for disposing of his voyage then to be reattempted. 1598 Florio, *Rattentare*, to reattempt, to reassaie. *Ibid*, *Rattento*, a reattempting, a reassaying. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 319 It was first attempted by Sersostris, . . but was long after re-attempted, and in some manner effected by Philadelphus. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. ii. 8, I should . . discourse no more of it, till the season came for re-attempting the business.

Reatte·nd, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] †*trans.* To attend to again; to give renewed attention to (a thing).

1648 Quarles *Div. Poems, Jonah* (ed. 2) 22 With prayers, and pains re-utter'd, re-attended; They try'd new ways, despairing of the old. *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 429 We Thoughts on Things extraneous spend, And Heav'n can hardly re-attend.

Reaue, obs. form of Reave, Reeve.

Reaulte, variant of Realty 1 *Obs.*

Reaume, obs. form of Realm.

‖ **Réaumur** (*reɪomür*). [See def.] The name of a French physicist (1683–1757), used *ellipt.* to denote the thermometer or thermometric scale introduced by him about 1730, in which the freezing point of water is 0° and the boiling point 80°.

In English works the accent on the *e* is usually omitted.

1782 Jefferson *Notes on Virginia* (1787) 132 In rooms heated to 140° of Reaumur, equal to 347° of Farenheit. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 271 The water . . commonly has a temperature of more than 55° Reaumur. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 5 There were but 18° of Reaumur; the sky was beautifully blue.

Reauneoune, obs. form of Ransom *sb.*

Reaute, variant of Realty 1 *Obs.*

Reauthentica·tion. [Re- 5 a.] A renewed authentication.

1808-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 634 Until the authenticity of the supposed transcript can be put out of doubt (for example, by being sent to the original for reauthentication . .).

Reau·thorize, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To authorize anew.

1646 Trapp *Comm. John* xxi. 17 To confirm him . . and to re-authorize him in his apostleship.

Reave (rīv), *v.*¹ Now only *arch.* or *poet.* Forms: *Infin.* 1 **réafian**, 2 **ræuen**, 2–3 **reauen**, 3 **reafenn**, **reafen**, 3–5 **refe(n**, 3–6 **reu-**, **reve(n**, 5 **revyn**; (? 4 **reyue**), 5–6 *Sc.* **reif(f)e**, **rewe**, 6 *Sc.* **reff-**, 6 (8–9 *Sc.*) **reeve**, 6–7 **reaue**, 6– **reave**, (*Sc.* **reive**, 9 **rieve**). *Pa. t. a.* 1 **réafode**, 2–3 **ræuede**, **reuede**, 3 **rewede**, **ræfde**, **refde**, 4 **revede**; (and *pa. pple.*) 4–5 **reu-**, **reued**, (**-id**, **-yd**, 5 **refyd**, **reuet**, *Sc.* **rewyt**, etc.), 6–7 **reaued**, 6– **reaved**, 9 **rieved**. *β.* 3–6 **raft(e**, 5 **raffte**; 3–5 **refte**, 4 **reeft**, 5 **refft**, 3– **reft**. Also *pa. pple.* 3 **ræfedd**, **refd**, 4 **yreued**, **-raft**, 7 **reauen**. (See also Rive *v.*) [Comm. Teut.: OE. *réafian* = OFris. *râvia*, *râva*, OS. *rôbôn* (MLG. *rôven*, MDu. *roven*, Du. *rooven*), OHG. *roubôn* (MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben*), Goth. (*bi*)*raubôn*:—OTeut. **raubôjan*, f. **raubô*[m] (OE. *réaf*: see Reif), from the *o*-grade of a pre-Teut. ablaut series **reup-*, *roup-*, *rup-*, widely represented in the cognate languages; the original sense is app. that of breaking, as in OE. *réofan*, ON. *rjúfa*, *raufa*, Lat. *rup-*, *rumpĕre.*

In the sense of robbing or plundering the word is wanting in ON. The later Icel. *reyfa* (from about 1400) is ad. Da. *røve* (MDa. *røffue*, etc.), which like Sw. *rofva* (MSw. *röffua*, *röwa*, etc.) is from M.L.G. *röven*: cf. note to Reaver.

The spelling *reive* (or *rieve*), originally Sc., is sometimes employed when the reference is to the taking of goods or cattle by force (cf. *reiver*, *reiving*); in other senses the normal Eng. spelling is retained, as in the comb. Bereave.]

1. *intr.* To commit spoliation or robbery; to plunder, pillage. Const. *from.* (In later use chiefly *Sc.*, sometimes written *reive*, *rieve.*)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Contents xv, Ne ðæm sloeȝende ne ðæm reafende . . wiðstonda. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xxxiii. (Napier) 163 Hy hergiað . . rypað and reafiað and to scipe lædað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bluðeliche þe mon wile gan to scrifte & segge þe preoste þet he haueð ireaueð & istolen. *c* 1205 Lay. 10584 Heo rupten, heo ræfden [*v.r.* refden], noht heo ne bi-læfden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6477 Lok þat þou ne reue ne stele. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 551 Thai . . Tuk land, and fast begouth to reif. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4898 Þai slew, þai brent, þai robbed, þai reued. *c* 1520 Barclay *Jugurth* xxvii. 37 Euery man . . robbyng and reauynge without measure, from the commen wele. 1607 R C[arfw] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 48 The Church from liue and dead doth reaue. 1783 Burns *Unco Mournfu' Tale* 37 To slink thro' slaps, an' reave an' steal, At stacks o' pease. 1851 Lowell *Poems, Anti-Apis*, Thor the strong could reave and steal. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 62 A troop of bare-legged ruffians, who rieved and ravaged far and near.

†2. *trans.* a. To despoil or rob (a person); to deprive (one) of something by force. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2986 Þenden reafode rinc oðerne, nam on Ongenðio irenbyrnan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Sume myccle swiþor rihtaþ Godes folc þonne hie reafian earme & unscyldigan. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Æuric man sone ræuede oþer þe mihte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Hwo so euer on him sulf nimeð ouðer of þeos two, he robbeð God & reaueð. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6149 (Gött.) Godd, þat grace to his folk gaue, .. For to reue þat folk vn-sele. 1486 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 91 Gif a knycht be reft doand his princis charge. *Ibid.* 92 A revare that set to reve him be the way. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 9 Commit na thift, na man thow reif.

†b. To spoil, rob, or plunder (a place or district). *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iii. 27 Nymðe ærist ðone stronga [he] ȝebinde, & ðonne hus his reafað. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087 [Hi] woldan þa ðæne port bærnen & þæt mynster reafian. *c* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þa ræueden hi & brendon alle the tunes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2802 Ge sulen cumen .. And reuen egipte ðat is nu prud. *c* 1465 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 23 The Kynge off Scottes .. robbed and revid the contre about Derham.

3. To despoil, rob, or forcibly deprive (usually a person) *of* something. (In mod. use chiefly in pa. pple. *reft.*)

c 1275 Lay. 8799 He wolde me vt driue and refe me of þan lifue. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 119 ȝef þou reuest me of myne

Y shal reue þe of þyne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Christopher*) 638 Ane arow..rewyt þe king of ane ee-sycht. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXVIII. x, So shall wee reue theim sonest of their life. 1599 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* liii, Pale death Enthryllyng it to reue her of her breath. 1607 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1593) 283 Amycus .. began To reeve and rob the bridehouse of his furniture. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxviii, Though of present sight her sense were reauen, Yet shee could see the things could not be seen. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 79 Reft of a crown, he yet may share the feast. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. Introd. i, A wild resemblance we can trace, Though reft of every softer grace. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii. 364 We fear that he may reave thee of thine own [eyes].

4. With double object: To take (a thing or person) from (one) by, or as by, robbery or violence; to deprive (one) of (a possession, quality, etc.). ? *Obs.*

The personal object prob. represents an original dative, and in early use is retained when the construction is passive.

c 1200 ORMIN 4470 3iff þu ræfesst me min þing þu ræfesst Godd tin sawle. *Ibid.* 8238 Himm wass þa þe kinedom Forr hise gilltess rædd. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2590 He moun vs .. thral maken, and do ful wo Or elles reue us ure liues. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1220 Þai raft me fowe & griis. *Ibid.* 3304 Mi leman fair and swete A knist hab reued me. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. VII. 147 (Add. MS.) He slouȝ þe lyoun and rafte hym hys skyn. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3204 A wyne I dranke..Thorwe whiche my wyt was me rafte. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 If thou maiste not reve hem her watir.. envenyme it. 1561 NORTON & SACK. *Gorbodue* II. i, I meruaile muche what reason leade the kynge..to reue me halfe ye kingdome. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 723 He reaves him [Job] all his Cattel. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* XV. (1596) 274 To say that Eue for her offence was reft that knowledge which she wanted cannot be anouched.

5. To take forcible possession of (something belonging to another); to take away from another for oneself.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 5 Ða ic ne reafade, ða ic onlesde. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii, Se ðe hit [gold] gaderað & on oðrum reafað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 130 Swa hwæt swa he ær on unriht..reafode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 396 Þi luue ..is forto sullen, oðer heo is forto reauen & to nimen mid strencðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1962 Ete..O nakin worme þat es made, Na o fouxul þat refes his liuelade. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1824 Bred oþer drinke..redeli i wol it reue & come a 3ein swiþe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2253 My landes haves he robbed and reft, Noght bot this kastel es me left. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 59 The hors thai reft quhilk suld your harnes ber. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 83 It were a worthie deede..To murther him, and reave his realme. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 14 The cattell, or anie other thing thifteouslie stollen or reft. 1768–73 W. COLE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 40, I observed all the Brass of Dr. Stokes's Monument reaved,..except a small Peice. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd. 63 The last, the bitterest pang .. For princedoms reft, and scutcheons riven. 1866 SKEAT *Ludlow Castle* I. iii, Crafty foemen long to..reave or spoil The herdsman's care, the peasant's toil.

b. To take away (life, rest, sight, etc.).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9088 (Kölbing) Þai hem þrewe wiþ spere & kniif & oþer armes to reuen her liif. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 715 The wawys reft thar sycht of land. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 239 Let no such thoughtes reve youre rest. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) X ij, Who reft my wyts? or howe do I thus lye? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 17 Sith that false traytour did my honour reave. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 34 Talke, that might unquiet fancies reave. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 79 For then Hunger had reft my Eye-sight. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 82 They shot..And reaved his purple life.

c. Const. *from* (a person, etc.), †*of*, *out of* (a place, etc.).

Usually conveying the idea of deprivation (as in a and b), but sometimes merely expressing removal or separation.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 An oðer senne, ðe reaueð godes luue of mannes hierte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28791 To reue a-noþer his right him fra. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4967 (Kölbing) For to haue anon yreued His bodi fram his gentil heued. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 111 He golden Apples reste of the dragoun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7680 He .. The right arme, with a rappe, reft fro þe shuldurs. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 484, I mycht reiff .. Fra the thi crowne off this regioun. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 95 The rane and roik reft fra ws sicht of hevin. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 24 From her body..He raft her hatefull heade without remorse. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XXXIX. 125 Hauing giuen commaundement to haue the Image of Iupiter reft out of the Temple also. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 311 The wicked shall be condemned at the last day, not for reaving the meat from the hungry, but for not feeding their poor brethren. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* viii, His soul should not have been reft from his body. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii, There be among you those that hold Lands reft from Canterbury.

d. With *away*.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* l. 11 3ee ful out iogen, and grete thingus speken, reuende awei myn eritage. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 561 His schelde a waye it reuede. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2648 All his webb þat he weues, A puft of wynde away reues. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. XXXVI, Fell chanticleer! who oft hast reft away My fancied good. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 290 The daily labour, and the nightly lamp, Have reft away .. from him The liquid accent and the buoyant limb.

6. To take or carry away (a person) *from* another, *from* earth, *to* heaven, etc.; also *ellipt.* to carry off to heaven; to take *away* from earth or this life. (Also with *soul* as object.)

c 1200 ORMIN 19825 Herodian Filippess wif .. þatt fra Filippe ræfedd was..& gifenn till Herode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17551 He þam said he was be-nummen, 'Reft awai forsoth es he'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 143 [The soul] huanne hi is y-reaued þanne to heuene, hi lokeþ ope þe erþe uram uer. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 464 Þane cumys ded vnwenandly & rewis þame a-wa in hy. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6463 þat he was fra þe erde reuyd And in thoght to heuyn heuyd. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. *Compl. Henry Dk. Buckhm.* 126 When the fates had reft that royal prince Edward the fowrth. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rldg) 106/2 A Fury, sure, worse than Megæra was That reft her son from trusty Pylades. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 107 Who hath reft (quoth he) my dearest pledge? 1721 RAMSAY *I'll never leave thee* i, Tho'..honour should reave me To fields where cannons rair. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. xxiv, We are wretched slaves, Who from their..native land Are reft. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* II. iv, Wouldst thou see my daughter reft from me by force.

†**b.** To deliver or rescue by carrying off. *Obs.* (Also with double object, as in 4.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 68 Bihald me ant help me ant of þisse reade leye ref me [and] arude me. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 20 He reft me out fra my faes stalworthest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6838 Let vs reskew the Renke, refe hym his fos! 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 97 The said Capitane Skenestoun..reft the said Schir Robert fra thaim efter that thai had takin him. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *James III* Wks. (1711) 56 If found guilty, they should not be reft from justice by strong hand.

†**c.** To take away, remove, *from* some condition, activity, etc. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 40 It reuys the fra þi slepe on nyghtys. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 132 Allas! þat ricchesse shal reue and robbe mannes soule Fram þe loue of owre lorde. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 86 The derke nyȝt That revith bestis from here besynesse. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. (1877) 188 How hard it was from error to be reau'd. 1665 DRYDEN & HOWARD *Ind. Queen* V. i, 'Till fit for arms, I reaved you from your sport, To train your youth in the Peruvian court.

†**d.** *Sc.* To snatch or lift *up* (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses). *Obs.*

1561 WINȜET *Cert. Tract.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 8 Gospellaris and cunning in Scripture .. reft vp in hie curiositie of questionis. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* I. xii, The wyves cam furth, and up they reft him, And fand lyfe in the loune.

Reave, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: *Inf.* 4 reue, 6 reve, 6–7 reave, 7, 9 reive, 9 reeve. *Pa. t.* 3 reafde, refde, 4 raft, 5 *Sc.* reft. *Pa. pple.* 6 refte, 9 reft. [App. a confusion of prec. with RIVE *v.* In mod. literary use only in the preterite form *reft.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To break in pieces; to burst. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 58 An engel..reat to þat hweol swa þat hit al to refde [*Bodl MS.* to reafde]. *c* 1560 *Disobed. Child* (Percy Soc.) 6 Though ye crye tyll ye reve a-sunder I wyll not meddle with such a matter.

2. *trans.* To tear; to split, cleave.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4490 A mikel rauen mi basket hent, Aboute mi heued he raft and rent. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 251 Scho .. with hyr newis reft hir brest. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 203 Religion hue al to-reueþ and out of ruele to lybbe. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 70 My sighes from sobbing harte Doth reaue my brest in twayne 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr Irel.* (1841) 6 Timber..so good to reaue, that a simple workeman with a Brake axe will cleaue a greate Oke. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 369/1 Finding a great Tree with Wedges in it, he set his Hands and Feet to it, trying to reive it asunder. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. XXVII, The patriot's burning thought..Of England's roses reft and torn. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 7/1 The rock was reft asunder.

absol. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* XXXII. 235 [A dog] ruggin' an' reevin' at the hinderlands o' him.

†**3.** To pluck or pull *up*. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 409 þis diuinour..ȝede him furthe.. herbis to seche, Reft þam vp be þe rotes. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. C i b, Against them Troians down the towres and tops of houses rold, And rafters vp they reaue.

†**Reave,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* *rare.* ? var. of RAVE *v.*[3]

1615 SIR G. HELWYS in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 161 Whether..I had got any inkling of this foresaid foul act or not, and if I had, whether he could perceive any desire in me to have it reaved into or not. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlvi. § 504 Sometimes also hee rips the seams, and reaveth [ravelleth out] the threds.

Reave, obs. Sc. f. RAVE *v.*[1], var. REEVE *v.*

Reavel, obs. form of RAVEL.

†**Reavel-ravel.** *Sc. Obs.*[−1] A rigmarole.

a 1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 107 Like some Lawyers making Speeches, He..Half singing vents this Reavel Ravel.

Reaven, obs. Sc. form of RAVEN *sb.*[1]

Reaver, reiver (rī·vəɹ). Forms: *a.* 1 **réafere,** (hréaf-, réof-), 2–3 **ræuere,** (3 **-are**), 2–4 **reuere,** 4–5 **reuour,** 4–6 **reu-, rever,** 5–6 *Sc.* **reu-, revar(e,** 6–7 **reauer,** 6 **-reaver.** Also 4 **refar,** 5 *Sc.* **reffayr.** *β.* 4 **reyuour,** 6 **reyvar.** *γ.* *Sc.* 5–6 **reiffar,** 6 **reifar,** 7 **reivar,** 6, 9 **reiver,** 9 **riever.** [OE. *réafere*, agent-n. f. *réafian* to REAVE *v.*[1] = OFris. *râvere*, MDu. *rover* (Du. *roover*), MLG. *rôver*, OHG. *roubari* (MHG. *roubære, rouber*, G. *räuber*, †*rauber*). MSw. *rövare* (Sw. *röfvare*), MDa. *røvere* (Da. *røver*), and Icel. *raufari* (13th c.), *reyfari* (*c* 1400) are from MLG. *rôver*: see note to REAVE *v.*[1], and cf. Eng. ROVER.

In mod. use the normal Eng. spelling *reaver* is less usual than the Sc. *reiver* (or *riever*), brought into literary use by Scott.]

1. A robber or plunderer; a marauder, raider. Occas. with *of*. Also *transf.* or *fig.*

a. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVII. § 4 ȝif þu on hwilcum men ongitst þæt he bið ȝitsere & reafere. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke XXII. 52 Suæ to hreafere [*Rushw.* reofere] ȝie cuomon miþ suordum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 330 Sceaðan & reaferas, oððe reðe manslazan. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Al þe tunscipe fluzæn for heom, wenden ðæt hi wæron ræueres. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Þeoues hit stelen ham, reaueres hit robbeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2205 Þer wit was he [Nimrod]..Reuer and man-queller gret. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 Clerkis now are fals witnes aȝen þer lawis, & þefis, & reuars, & fals intrewsars. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 386 (Add. MS.) The prophete seith, wo shall be Robbers and revers of pore mennes goodes. 1559 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xliii, [Sleep] Reuer of sight, and yet in whom we see Thinges oft that tide. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 6 b, The renuers and robbers of all churches and images. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. viii. § 2 [Bodies politic] the one hath reavers the other only plain thieves. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 284 Reavers should not be Ruers. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 890 *note*, This paper is remarkable for the sagacity which tracks the footsteps of the literary reaver.

β. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1798 For þov mayntenest þef reyuours, . To gon aboute & robby ous. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. XXIII, There is nother Englyshe, nor French, nor robbers, nor reyvars, yᵗ dothe them any hurte.

γ. 1479 *Barbour's Bruce* XIV. 441 (Edin. MS.) The fyscher .. said, 'Reiffar, thow mon her out'. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 148 The said Capitane of Norame reiffar of the said fyscheing. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 66 To theif and reiver he was ane sicker targe. *a* 1615 *Briene Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 11 Scapthiftis, alias reivars and sorneris. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, Carried by some reiver's hand, Far frae his wishes. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Harry was none of your bold-speaking, ranting reivers. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. XXXII. 62 The chiefs of Oudh were reivers and bandits; the king was the head reiver and bandit.

attrib. 1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 292 A gun might warn the reiver crow to be less audacious.

†**2.** A pirate, sea-robber (cf. *sea-reaver*). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXI. (*Clement*) 305 Þare come in þe sithtware Reueris sayland. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 The commodytes of Pety Brytayne, wyth here revers on the see. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 87 The best wer man in se is ws beforn,..The Rede Reffayr thai call him.

†**Rea·very.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **reu-, revery**(e, 5 *Sc.* **reuere.** [f. REAVE *v.*[1] + -ERY. Cf. MDu. *roverij* (Du. *rooverij*), MLG. *rôverîe*, G. *raub-, rauberei*, MSw. *rov-, roveri* (Sw. *röfveri*), Da. *roveri*, obs. Icel. *reyfarí* (1453).] Robbery.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4000 Þou..mid þi reuerye Rauissest france & oþer londes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5827 Longe dured þat reuery [*v.r.* robberie]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 3 Weris discensiouns thiftis and reveryis. *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 81 Such other as..have made revery and withdrawen goods, contrayrie to the Kings lawes.

Reaving, reiving (rī·vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of REAVE *v.*[1]

In recent use chiefly in Sc. form *reiving*.

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1116 Wurdon maneȝa unrada & ræfunga. *c* 1205 LAY. 2647 Þes wes þe aereste king, þe ferde vt to ræuing [*v.r.* reuing], þat ouer sæ wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28797 Vr lauerd..wil na gift of oker, reuing, ne o thift. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 495 Al þe ȝere was in þe lond robbynge and manslauȝter, and revynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Revynge of reste, *inquietacio*. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 101 For it a Friendly hart. In value doe not passe The Ring, you may reproone The reauing of the same 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 187 Trubling the west seyes in thift, ruging and reiueng. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng* I. viii. 684 They must help themselves..by robbing and reiving

Reaving, reiving (rī·vin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That robs or reaves.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 328 Hi synd wiþ-innan reafiȝende wulfas. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 2 A refying sone of rakyng Muris. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* IV, The twa reiving loons drave the cow frae the gudewife. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* viii, A party of reiving night-walkers. 1858–61 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) III. 417 His ancestors were of the sturdy border stock, reiving pastoral lairds.

Re-avou·ch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To avouch again.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 70 (1 *Cor. vii*) That this heer spoken by Paul..cannot be a command, these reavouch.

Re-avow', *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To avow again.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *K. Chas. I* (1655) 118 Upon the evidence formerly given in by the Countesse, and re-avowed then by her,..[they] were found guilty.

Reawa·ke, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* and *trans.* To awake again.

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 11 When from the sleep of death..I again reawake to a new life. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii 53 Prophets..to..reawake the people to the great ideas that are constantly fading out of our minds. *a* 1873 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) II. 186 The great questions seem..to have suddenly reawoke amongst us.

Hence **Reawa·king** *ppl. a.*

1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. viii, William's re-awaking and ready intellect.

Reawa·ken, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To awaken again.

1846–55 [see below]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 35 By God ..alone the longing for Himself is kept alive or reawakened in His creature. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 62 The consciousness of the truth..reawakens.

Hence **Reawa·kened** *ppl. a.*; **Reawa·kening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Reawa·kenment.**

1846 BP. BLOMFIELD in *Life* (1863) I. ix. 247 We cannot afford to wait for the re-awakened liberality of the legislature. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 152 A sign of the reawakening life of the human mind. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 465 Some extreme views which have disfigured the great reawakening of the Church of England. 1886 *Gd. Words* 602 The overthrow of Darius at Marathon is not unnaturally marked by a reawakenment of piety.

Reawe, obs. f. ROW. **Reawme,** obs. *f.* REALM.

Reaws: see REAL *sb.*[2] **Reawte,** obs. f. REALTY[1].

Reased, variant of REESED *a.*, rancid.

Reb. *U. S.* Abbreviation of REBEL *sb.*[1]

1862 in Post *Soldier's Lett.* II. xxxii. 90 As soon as the

rebs saw our red breeches (the Zouaves) coming through the woods they skedaddled. 1886 *Century Mag.* June 316/1 You will ride right into the Rebs.

Reb, obs. Sc. and north. form of RIB.

Rebaik, variant of REBALK *v.* *Obs.*

† Rebail, *v.* *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *rebailler*, f. *re-* RE- + *bailler* BAIL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To hand over again.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 66 (1876) 48 If it happen the same wines, or any parte of them, be not spent before the kinge departe .. then let them be rebailed, redelivered to the chief purveiour to carry or keep them.

Rebait, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bait (a fish-hook or line) again. Also *absol.*

1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 164 During the night tide, when they have to rebait their lines. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 96/1 Quickly disengaging our respective hooks .., we rebaited and cast out again.

Rebait, obs. form of REBATE *v.*

Rebak, variant of REBALK *v.* *Obs.*

Rebake, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bake again.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Re-bake 'em a second time, till they are Stone hard. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wanderings* II. 212 It is then resifted at another bench and rebaked.

Rebald(e, obs. Sc. (and north.) ff. RIBALD; obs. f. REBEL *a.* **Rebaldaill:** see RIBALDAILLE.

Rebaldrie, obs. Sc. form of RIBALDRY.

† Rebalk, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 6 **rebak, -baik.** [Of obscure etym.] *trans.* To assail with abuse or reproaches.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 915 All birdis he rebalkit that wald him nocht bowe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 85 The Britis all richt bitterlie and bald Rebalkit him..Of tha wordis that he said. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 83 Everie ane of thame rebakit ane wther witht ewill dispossit wordis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 139 Silius quha b:for sa vncourteouslie had rebaikit Reuther w' sa rude, rasche, and rouch wordes.

Reban (rībæ·n). [RE- 5 a.] A second or additional ban.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 185 He forbade the assembly, on pain of being found guilty of high treason, and incurring sentence of ban and reban. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* II. VIII. v. 82 He .. has commanded that ban and reban be proclaimed within his countries.

Reban, obs. Sc. form of RIBBON.

† Rebande, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. RE- + BAND *v.*[2], or ad. F. *rebander* (Cotgr.) in same sense.] *trans.* To throw back, retort.

1588 Sir W. STANLEY *Brief Disc. Dr. Allen's Sedit. Drifts* 95 Slanderous defamations..most truely and iustlye refuted, and rebanded vpon himselfe and his partie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 348 [The Jesuits] reband this surmised assertion with the speeches which some great persons should vse.

Rebandy, *v.* *rare*—[1]. [RE- 2 b] *trans.* To bandy or toss back again.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VI. 2 From thence being rebandied to his country .. he bounded againe into the Belgick Tumults.

Rebanish, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *rebannir* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To banish again. Hence **Rebanished** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Ribandito*, rebanished or proclaimed againe. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 15 No bulwarke of lawes .. can keepe our rebanished fugitiues from returning.

Rebant, obs. form of RIBBON.

Rebaptisant. *rare*—[0]. [a. F. *rebaptisant* (18th c.).] = REBAPTIST.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Anabaptists are re-baptisants, inasmuch as they baptize those at maturity, who had been before baptized in childhood.

Rebaptism (rībæ·ptiz'm). [RE- 5 a; cf. REBAPTIZE *v.*] A second baptism; rebaptizing.

1795 BURKE *Lett., to Dr. Hussey* (1844) IV. 284 Re-baptism you won't allow, but truly it would not be amiss for the Christian world to be re-christened. 1850 J. E. MIDDLETON *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* 44 Disputes respecting the rebaptism of those who had been baptized by heretics.

Hence **Rebapti·smal** *a.*

1892 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 5/2 In the re-baptismal certificate he was called the son of George Large.

† Rebaptist. *Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] One who baptizes again, or advocates a second baptism; *spec.* an Anabaptist.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 49 Cyprian [was] a rebaptist. 1673 T. JOLLY *Note-bk* (Chetham Soc.) 13 Shee was cast out of the church of Duckenfeild long since, and then fell in with the Rebaptists. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* I. ii. 138 Several of the Re-baptists were apprehended.

† Rebaptiza·tion. *Obs.* [a. late L. *rebaptizātio* (4th c.): cf. REBAPTIZE *v.*] The act or practice of baptizing again.

Very common *c* 1570-1700, esp. with ref. to the view, held by St. Cyprian and opposed by Pope Stephen I, that those baptized by heretics ought to be baptized again before being admitted to the Church.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 98/2 Agrippinus, which also was ye fyrst author of rebaptization. 1593 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* (1605) 49 Pope Stephanus..defined flatlie against rebaptization. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 7 It must be acknowledg'd..that Re-ordination is an uncouth thing ..; and put usually into the same predicament..with Re-baptization. 1780 in Kippis *Biog. Brit.* II. 315 *note*, This extraordinary Baptism of theirs [laymen] was counted valid, without any need of Re-baptization.

transf. 1617 DONNE *Serm.* cxlvii. VI. 10 Tears which should be thy Souls Rebaptization for thy Sins. 1623 BARGRAVE *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* (1624) 14 This Bathe of Mary Magdalens repentance .. is a kind of Rebaptization, giuing strength and effect to the first washing.

Rebaptize (rībæptəi·z), *v.* [a. late L. *rebaptizāre*: cf. F. *rebaptiser* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To baptize again or anew.

Common *c* 1550-1650: see note to prec.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 77 The Donatistes sey that .. thoo that schuld come to her secte must be rebaptized. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, If they [infants] be baptysed that they ought to be rebaptised when they come to lawful age. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 165 They are accused of rebaptizing themselves yeerely. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxiii. (1700) 261 We do not Annul such Baptisms, nor Rebaptise Persons so Baptised. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 332 Whosoever was discovered to re-baptize any person, should forfeit twenty dollars. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcviii, His wife received, the patriarch re-baptized him. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 34 The question of rebaptizing heretics was settled by the Council of Arles.

absol. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v. lxii. § 6 The Bishop .. yet durst not aduenture to rebaptise. 1678 *Lively Orac.* vi. § 11 You say 'tis lawful to rebaptize, we say 'tis not lawful.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. i. 125 You whose better thoughts are newly born, And (rebaptiz'd with holy fire) can [etc.]. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 34 While he rebaptiz'd himself in Tears. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 738 Reason rebaptiz'd me when adult. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* XIV, With a temporary strength My stiffen'd limbs were re-baptized. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iii. 29 They consent to see Themselves in sacred marble rebaptized.

2. To give a new name to; to name afresh.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 24 Baraquan farther down is also rebaptized by the name of Orenoque. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 101 What is practised by many is .. relinquishing their proper appellations, to re-baptise them [herbs] by the names of Saints [etc.]. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 106 Of any Paganism .. we read not, or that Pelagianism was rebaptiz'd. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 142 Every misnamed 'gentleman' who reads this proposal for re-baptizing him. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii, That name, with which sorrow had rebaptized her.

Hence **Rebapti·zed** *ppl. a.*

1620 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Jonah* (1638) 34 The voice of heavens high Commander .. Came downe .. to Jonah new-born Man, To re-baptized Jonah. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 192 Some are for the Episcopal way, .. some for the Rebaptized way.

Rebapti·zer. Also 6 **rebaptisour.** [f. prec. + -ER: cf. F. *rebaptiseur* (1532).] One who re-baptizes; a rebaptist, Anabaptist.

1552 HULOET, *Anabaptistes* .. signifieth rebaptisoures. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxix, There were Adamites in former times and rebaptizers. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 148 This man continued a most zealous re-baptizer many years. 1721 in BAILEY. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Anabaptists*, They are called Anabaptists, that is 'Rebaptizers'.

Rebapti·zing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. REBAPTIZE.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 414 The matter of rebaptising. *a* 1631 DONNE *Let. to Cless Bedford*, From need of tears he will defend your soul Or make a rebaptizing of one tear. 1684 BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial* 2 What if Rebaptizing prove a Sin? 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 298 He would have no conventicles, no rebaptisings [etc.].

Rebarbarization. [f. next + -ATION.] The fact or condition of being rebarbarized.

1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* I. 130 The comparative rebarbarisation of the human race.

Rebarbarize (rībā·ɹbărəiz), *v.* [RE- 5 b.] *trans.* To reduce again to barbarism. Also *absol.*

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 567 A love of military achievement, which tends to rebarbarize. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) II. 109 Nations can never take too many precautions against the possibility of being rebarbarized. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 104 If the object was to rebarbarise the country, the proposition .. would be well calculated to attain that end.

Hence **Rebarbarizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 692 Destructive and re-barbarizing actions. 1807 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 406 The re-barbarising and the re-enslaving the country.

Rebarbative, *a.* *rare.* [a. F. *rébarbatif, -ive* (14th c.), f. *barbe* beard.] Crabbed, unattractive.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Nov. 571/1 It is not very clear why Sir Robert Coke .. bestows so much trouble and time on this very rebarbative lady.

Rebarbere, obs. form of RHUBARB.

† Rebarricade, *v.* *Obs.* In 7 -oe. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To barricade anew.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 15 The cowardly Clownes .. going all away, gave the besieged time enough to re-barricadoe their Avenues.

† Rebarter, *v.* *Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To give in return or exchange.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr's. T.* viii. 220 All quarters..chaungd wordes for bloes, and thrustes for thrustes rebarters

† Rebash, *v.* *Obs.*—[1] In 5 **-bassh.** [a. F. *rabaisser* to bring or come down (13th c. in Littré): see RE- and ABASH *v.*] *intr.* To descend.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 Whan he [the sun] rebasshith and declyneth he maketh the wynter to bygynne.

† Rebat. *Sc.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *rabat*: cf. RABAT 2.] A collar.

1657 *Sp. Fife Laird* in J. Watson *Coll. Scots Poems* (1706) I. 30 Rebats, Kibands, Bands, and Ruffs, Lapbends, Shagbands, Cuffs and Muffs.

Rebat, obs. form of REBATE *v.*, RYBAT.

Rebata, variant of REBATO. *Obs.*

Rebate (rībē·t), *sb.*[1] [ad. F. *rabat*, sb. f. *rabattre* REBATE *v.*[1]] A deduction from a sum of money to be paid, a discount; also, a repayment, drawback.

1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 103 What is the rebate out of 500 pound due 6 months hence, to be paid at present? 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 332 Such as subscribe before Sunday will be allowed 50*s.* per cent. rebate. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rebate, Rebatement*, in commerce, a term much used at Amsterdam for a discount or abatement in the price of certain commodities. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 234 The company gives the settler a rebate, or payment back, of 5*s.* for every acre of land so improved. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 The company..had made payments in advance under its agreement without receiving any discount or rebate.

attrib. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 7/1 Returning the amount in the form of a 'rebate' coupon entitling the possessor to a ten per cent. reduction on the prices of..articles.

Rebate (rībē·t), *sb.*[2] [Respelling of RABBET *sb.*, on analogy of prec. and REBATE *v.*[1]] A rabbet.

The pron. (rībæ·t) is given in all Dicts. from 1845 onwards, but in technical use the word is commonly pronounced as if written *rabbet*.

1674 GOULDMAN *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rebate, rebating or chamfering, *strix*. 1731 BAILEY, Vol. II. (ed. 2), *Rebate* (with Architects), chamfering or fluting. 1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 370 Fix the .. groove .. in the rebate. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 421 Cottage and some kinds of church windows are glazed in squares, or other figures, in leaden rebates. 1894 BOTTONE *Elect. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 201 The movable back fits into a rebate in the bottom of this box.

b. *attrib.*, as *rebate-joint, -plane.*

1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 261 The sort of planes I have used are what, by the joiners, are called the levelled rebate plane, and small rounds. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 582 A third sort of rebate-planes, called a fillister, is used for sinking or cutting away the edge of a piece of wood, to form the rebate. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 27 The rebate plane is .. made as follows. 1886 LOCKWOOD *Dict. Terms, Rebate-Joint*, a joint which is made by the overlapping of the edges of material.

Rebate, *sb.*[3] *rare*—[0]. [App. for *rabbet*, ad. F. *rabot*: cf. RABAT[1].] **a.** = RABBIT *sb.*[3], RAB[1]. **b.** 'An iron tool sharpened something like a chisel, and employed in dressing and polishing wood, etc.'

1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts.* Hence in Webster (1847) and later Dicts.

Rebate, *sb.*[4] *rare*—[0]. [Of obscure origin.] 'A kind of hard freestone used in the formation of pavements' (Elmes 1826).

Rebate (rībē·t), *v*[1] Also 5 **rabat,** 6 **rabb-, rabate,** 6-7 **rebait,** 7 **rebayte.** [ad. OF. *rabattre*, f. *re-* RE- + *abattre* ABATE *v.*[1] (cf. BATE *v.*[2]).]

† 1. *trans.* *Falconry.* To bring back (a 'bating' hawk to the fist). Also *intr.* of the hawk: To settle down. *Obs.*

Cf BATE *v.*[1] 2, and OF. *rebat* sb in Godef VI 636.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj, The secunde [term] is rebate youre hawke to yowre fyst, & thatt is whan yowre hawke batith the leest meuyng that ye can make with yowre fyst she will rebate ayen vppon yowre fyst. 1632 [see RABATE *v.*]. 1677 COLLS *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To Rebait a hawk, *accipitrem relicere.*

† b. Of a horse: (cf. ABATE *v.*[1] 19). *rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Rabatre*, ..also, a horse to rebate his curuet. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s.v. *Rabattre*, A Horse that rebates his Curvets very handsomely.

† 2. a. To deduct (a certain amount from a sum); to subtract (one quantity or number from another).

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/2 Yf [Silver] be as good in alay as the old Sterlyng, to take it wythoute gruchyng .., and yif it be wars, to rebate truly the disavaill therof, after the feblenesse of the alay. 1472-3 *Ibid.* VI. 4/2 The Rentes and Services goyng oute of the seid Londes .. therof oonly to be deducte and rebated. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* E iij b, Than do I rebate 6 out of 8, & there resteth 2. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* II. iv. (1821) 275 Detaining only, and rebating to her Highnesse use, twelue pence sterling vpon every twentie shillings. 1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 273 Ye say ye are owing me 44*s.*, but ye are not owing so much. You have to rebate the price of the Archimedes [etc.].

absol. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 587 The king may rebate yerely of the said som as shalbe thoughte resonable. 1548 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* E iij, If you shoulde go aboute to rebate, you muste haue two sundry summes proposed. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (1589) 81 God .. with a Plague did crosse The Brutons, that had els at least rebated from their losse.

† b. To reduce or diminish (a sum or amount). *Obs.* (Cf. 3.)

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 175 Al such rentys as be inhaunsyd by memory of man schold be rebatyd, and set to the old stynt. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 43 We began..to rebate our allowance of drinke, to make it indure the longer. *transf.* 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. x, If I be able to do a Courtesie, I rebate it by remembring it.

† c. To give or allow a reduction to (a person).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxliv. 543 Therle was set to his raunsome to pay sixscore M. frankes, so that whan he had maryed the lady Maude, than to be rebated threscore thousande, and the other threscore thousande to pay. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 19 All the money the Landlord receives for the Fines of those Leases, he rebates his Tenant for it. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXVII. Wks. 1872-5 II. 303 The merchant paying down the duty in ready mony is to be rebated blank per cent.

3. To reduce, lessen, diminish (a condition, quality, feeling, activity, etc.). Now *rare.*

Common *c* 1575-1725, with a large variety of objects.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 76, I xal sey here the same here sorwys to rebate. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXII. 689 Pulegium hath the vertue..to rebate [1398 abate] ventosyte. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 123 b, Who so killeth his prisoner .. with hys owne hande, rebateth his honor. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 98 Dearth of victuals

..rebateth the pride of the highest mounted. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 128 Their fury was not onely rebated, but their hastinesse intercepted. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 Warmth it self, when dull'd and rebated by the Affluence of the contrary, is not wholly bound up. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxxvi. 349 To pacify her, or, at least, to rebate her first violence. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 182 The Sulphur has so sufficiently rebated the Acidity. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 144 Thou dost rebate thy rigid purposes.

b. To reduce the effect or force of (physical agencies, a blow, stroke, etc.). Now *rare*.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 278/2 This fire will be put out, or so rebated that we shall burne no more as we were woont to do. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xi. 53 The poysons, being maistred or at least rebated by .. remedies. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VI. xlviii. 124 To yeeld way, rebates the greatest stroke. 1663 in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 371 The flesh of the viper rebateth the poison of the viper. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 93 When the Coquette .. Assumes a soft, a melancholy Air, And of her Eyes rebates the wand'ring Fires. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 493 Many a foin and thrust Aim'd and rebated.

†**c.** To lessen the vigour or activity of (the mind, etc.); to repress, stop (a person or action).

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. lxvii. (1591) 220 The success of the Sequani rebated and stayed the course of the warre. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 34 His malicious and bloudthirstie mind was somewhat rebated and repressed from doing that which he pretended. *Ibid.* 472 He .. was cut short and rebated by a small and base creature, and constrained to leaue this life. 1645 *King's Cabinet Open.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 356 Digby's sanguine complexion, not to be rebated from sending good news. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 42 Let no defeat Your sprightly Courage, and Attempts rebate. 1788 *Trifler* No. 30. 384 Where universal torpidity rebates the animal spirits.

4. To make dull, to blunt: **a.** the edge or point of a weapon, or *fig.* of a feeling, action, person, etc. Now *rare*.

Common *c* 1590–1720 in both lit. and fig. contexts.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Gladiorum aciem praestringit*, it rebateth or dulleth. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. xiv, Takes he his weapon? thou the edge rebatest. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 193 The footemen try it out at sword and buckler with point and edge rebated. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xx. 577 When the very tools whereby the soul is to work, are blunt, and their edge rebated. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 304 The broad belt, .. The point rebated, and repell'd the wound. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 123 Armed with a pointless sword, having the edges rebated.

fig. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 251 Compassion so rebated the edge of Choler. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 585 So long would I rebate Mine own edge set to sack your town. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. iii. (1670) 249, I will here adde a word or two .. to rebate and blunt the point of detraction. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 502 The keener edge of battel to rebate. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's, Oxf.* 16 To .. rebate the edge of Erastian insolence.

b. a weapon, or something compared to one.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 210 His rule commaunded, that they shoulde not torney more than thirtie with thirty, and with swords rebated. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Faithf. Friends* III. iii, This shirt of mail worn near my skin Rebated their sharp steel. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 48 He forthwith relented, he rebated the Sword of the Executioner. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 101 My Front rebates your soft Artillery. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmina Aulica* VI. i, Of arrows and of spears they told Which fell rebated from his mortal mould. 1863 W. THORNBURY *True as Steel* (1868) I. 136 To see that the horses were well shoed and the spear-heads properly 'rebated' or blunted.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cvii, Nature will not, (haveing forg'd him vp To Life, and Edge) rebate him, in her Shoppe. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., By rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge.

5. *Her.* To diminish (a charge) by removal of a portion, esp. a point or projection. Cf. REBATEMENT 3. **b.** To remove (a point, etc.) from a charge.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 122 b, When the father is dead, it may please ye prince to adde agayne to the sonne that, that was rebated from the father. *Ibid.* 127 b, The fielde is Geules, three Escocheons Argent, one rebated on the Sinister chiefe point. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. 87 To shew that the Canton doth not rebate the Starre in the Dexter point 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 163 Some of the raies are broke, others rebated. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 60 A Cross Moline, with its eight points rebated, or cut off.

†**6.** To repulse, drive back. *Obs.*

1590 LODGE *Rosalind* L, Hee was not onely rebatted, but sore wounded. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. 1831 I. 34 This is the city of great Babylon, Where proud Darius was rebated from. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 46 Hatred, Feare ., and Sorrow..which serve to rebate and keep us in Separation from it.

†**7.** *intr.* **a.** To diminish, lessen, abate. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 133 When the infant falleth away, and the flesshe rebateth remaynyng nothynge but as it ware skynne and bone. 1557 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Death* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 124 Rage rebated, when They his bare neck beheld, and his hore heyres. 1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods' Judgem.* (1612) 170 He had scarce ended these speeches, but the Christians battell and courage began to rebate.

†**b.** To grow blunt. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 280 The edge of vnderstanding rebateth at the outside of the least things that are. 1614 C. BROOKE *Rich. III* Poems (1872) 141 But soone my archers slack their strongest bent, My souldiers' steel rebated.

†**c.** To depart, fall away *from* a thing. *Obs.*—1

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1951/2 In king Edwardes dayes, he began a litle to rebate from certeine poynts of Popery, and somewhat to smell of the gospell.

†**8.** (Meaning not clear: cf. REBATING *vbl. sb.*1)

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 110, ix. tonne of good Ciiulll oyle, vessels fylled, the gauge payde and rebated. *Ibid.* 113 Which tonne wyne wele rebatid ful and gawge J. Alman byndith him..to delyuer.

Rebate, *v.*2 [Later spelling of RABBET *v.*, on analogy of prec. For pron. see REBATE *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To make a rebate or rabbet in.

1674 GOULDMAN *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To rebate or make rebates, *strio.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To rebate*, to channel or chamfer. 1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 368 The edges of the said board are to be rebated. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 583 This kind of plane is usually employed to rebate narrow pieces of wood, such as are used in sashes. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains & Lissom Fingers* 275 Another machine rebated and bearded the keel.

2. To join *together* with a rebate.

1838 *London's Arch. Mag.* V. 579 It will be seen that the headers and stretchers are rebated together. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 A lap dovetail, which, when put together, shows only a joint, as if the pieces were rebated together.

Rebated, *ppl. a.*1 [f. REBATE *v.*1 + -ED 1.] Blunted; dulled.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1297/2 Six gentlemen on either side with rebated swords. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 66 Make them cleane .. with a rebated knife made of purpose, such a one as will not cut. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northants* II. (1662) 292 During his reign..a shrude thrust was made at all Abbies, not with a Rebated point, but with sharps indeed.

fig. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Recreate their rebated witts.

Rebated, *ppl. a.*2 [f. REBATE *v.*2] Having a rebate or rabbet.

1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 370 The stock .. is to slide in a rebated or dove-tail groove. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 70 A letter..on Hitch's 'Patent Rebated Brickwork'. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 104 The moulded, bevelled, or rebated strips can be set on edge in these.

Reba·tement. ? *Obs.* [a. OF. *rebatement* (1290 in Godef.): see REBATE *v.*1 and -MENT.]

1. A sum to be deducted from another; a discount.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* E iij, The rebatemente or summe to bee withdrawen..muste be sette vnder the fyrste [sum]. 1635 R. DAFFORNE *Merch. Mirr.* title-p., The Ready mony..that we are to Receive or Pay upon Rebatement. 1687 *Addr. from Chichester* in *Lond. Gaz.* 2270/4 We having no rebatements to make, are totally thankful. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rebate*, The merchants having not always wherewithal to pay for their goods in hand, by means of the rebatement, such as have, will find their account in it.

2. Diminution in amount, force, etc.

1598 STOW *Surv.* XXXVIII. (1603) 373 The rebatement of Bishops liuings. 1663 T. TULLY in *Lett. & Poems* (1676) 95 Mine I fear may look like Injury and Rebatement to their Worth. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 37 The Law hath its full Course, it is pointed still against Them, without Rebatement.

3. *Heraldry.* = ABATEMENT 4.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 127 This is a rebatement, .. but is rebated onely for dought of challenge. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 97, I haue heard of these nine vices before: and also of certaine rebatements of armes appointed to them. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. vii. 101 There are notes of infamy as well as of honour, which in Arms are called Rebatements. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* and later Dicts.

†**4.** A narrowing (of a wall). Cf. RABATE *sb. Obs.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vi. 6 In the wall of the house hee made narrowed rests [*margin*, narrowings, or, rebatements] round about, that the beames should not bee fastened in the walles of the house.

Rebater (rĭbē·təɹ). [f. REBATE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which rebates.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 37 God, in his great mercy sent him a cooler, and a rebater: to wit, a pricke in the flesh. 1893 *Independent* (N.Y.) 19 Oct. 32/2 What is to be done with rebaters? There is a law .. [in] many of the states providing a penalty for its practice.

Rebater, variant of REBATO *Obs.*

Rebating (rĭbē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. REBATE *v.*1] **1.** The action of the vb., in various senses.

a 1483 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 All other crafte for the rackinge, coynynge, rebatinge, and other salvation of wynes. 1561 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 486 Punishing of massmongers for the rebating of their humours. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 138 How the Lights, Reflexions and naturall rebating of the lights doe vary. 1632 SHERWOOD, A rebating, or rebatement, *rabais*. 1889 *Times* 6 June 5/1 Both houses of the Cape Parliament have passed the convention tariff, which confers similar powers of rebating on the Government.

†**2.** = REBATEMENT 3. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 122 There are nyne rebating[s] of armes, .. for nyne sondry vngentilmanly dedes done.

Rebating, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. REBATE *v.*2] The making of a rebate or rabbet.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 159 Grooving and Rebating consist in taking or abstracting a part which is every where of a rectangular section. 1851 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 144 As there is no window-framing, planing, mortising, or rebating required, the cost is very inconsiderable.

attrib. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 111 Rebating-planes without a fence have the iron the whole breadth of the sole. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2104 Of the sinking rebating planes there are two sorts.

†**Reba·ting,** *a. Obs.*—1 [Prob. f. *rebat-er*, var. of next.] Supporting the ruff.

1596 GOSSON *Quips Upst. Gentlew.* 80 (Percy Soc.) 6 This starch, and these rebating props, as though ruffes were some rotten house.

†**Reba·to.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rebatu,** 6-7 **rabato, rebater,** 7 **rebata,** -oe. [f. F. *rabat* collar, etc., on anal. of Italian words in *-ato*, or ad. obs. F. *rabateau*, recorded in 16–17th c. in some of the senses of *rabat* (see Godef.).] A kind of stiff collar worn by both sexes from about 1590 to 1630.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* 410 You fayre Ladies, that spend so many houres in looking and prying in a glasse to see if this shadow sit handsomlie, if your rebatoes be well set. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 161, I see Gentlewomen .. burning out many pounds of Candle in pinning their treble rebaters. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 208 Alas, her soule struts round about her neck, Her seate of sense is her rebato set. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. xvi, His smooth Rebata from his Neck he fals. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 254 The Tires, the Periwigs, and the Rebatoes, Are made t'adorne ilshap'd Inamoratoes.

fig. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 162 The men who haue made scarfes, and veiles, and rebaters for sinnes.

b. A collar of this kind used to support a ruff, or a frame of wire serving the same purpose. Also *fig.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 11 b, Their Lords authoritie is as a rebater to beare vp the Peacockes taile of their boasting. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 36 These great ruffs, which are borne up with supporters and rebatoes, as it were with post and rail. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. iv. i. 166 In Prussia I obserued them to weare long ruffes, with rebatoes of wire to beare them up, such as our women vse. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xvii. 56 King Salomon sitting in his throne with a deepe laced Gentlewomans Ruffe, and a Rebatoe about his necke.

c. *attrib.*, as *rebato-pinner, -wire.*

1601 *Jack Drum's Entertainm.* IV, Peace! you Rebato-pinner, Poting-stick. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* (1617) H iij, A Bodkin or a Cuffe, A Bracelet, Necklace, or Rebato wier. 1612 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 10 A rebatoe wyer for Mrs Mary.

Rebaude, Rebaudry, obs. ff. RIBALD, RIBALDRY. **Rebawde, Rebawdous,** obs. ff. RIBALD, RIBALDOUS. **Rebayn,** obs. f. RIBBON. **Rebbec,** obs. f. REBECK.

†**Rebbit,** obs. variant of RABBET *sb.*

1675 J. GEDDE *Meth. Bee-Houses* 3 At the top of the Box there is a crease or rebbit all round it, about half an inch in depth on the outside.

†**Rebea·t,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [f. RE- back + BEAT, prob. after F. *rebattre* REBATE *v.*2] *trans.* To beat *back* again; to force or drive back, to repel. Hence †**Rebea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

In last quot. perhaps 'to blunt': cf. REBATE *v.*1 4.

1595 DANIEL (*tv. Wars* III. cix, An equall fury thrusts to stay And reheat backe that force. 1611 FLORIO, *Rabbattimento*, a rebeating backe or downe. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* II. ii, An undaunted rock, whose constant hardnesse Rebeats the fury of the raging Sea. *a* 1634 — *Poems* (1652) 14 Am I invulnerable? is the Dart Rebeaten which thou levelst at my heart?

Re-beat, *v.*2 [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To beat again.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 259 Beaten and re-beaten by the Carriers. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 532 The mortar .. should be kept covered up, and when wanted be re-beaten.

Re-beautify, -fying: see READORN (1598).

Rebecca (rĭbe·kă). The name given (in allusion to Gen. xxiv. 60) to the leader in woman's attire of those rioters who demolished toll-gates in South Wales in 1843–4. Also *attrib.*

1843 *Times* 8 May 4/2 Rebecca and her Daughters. The counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan appear to be in a most fearful state from these daring depredators. 1846 *Ibid.* 17 June 7/6 Rebecca wanted in Glocestershire. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xiii, An odd feature of the time was the outbreak of what were called the Rebecca riots in Wales.

b. *transf.* A salmon-poacher.

1881 *19th Cent.* Apr. 692 The poor emaciated salmon .. is transfixed by the unerring aim of 'Rebecca'.

Hence **Rebe·cca** *v. trans.*, to demolish or remove (a gate). **Rebe·ccaism,** the practices and principles of the Rebeccaites. **Rebe·ccaite,** a follower of 'Rebecca'; also *attrib.*

1879 *Rebecca Riots in Radnorshire* 1 The outrages the 'Rebeccaites' committed did not..appear to originate in political causes. *Ibid.* 7 In dealing .. with the Rebeccaite question. 1881 *Daily News* 8 June 6 The report of Mr. Walpole and Professor Huxley .. as to the cause and existence of Rebeccaism was issued yesterday. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 719/2 The desire of the County Council to 'Rebecca' certain of the Duke of Bedford's gates.

†**Rebe·ck,** *sb.*1 *Obs.*—1 [Of obscure origin: connexion with next is doubtful, but cf. RIBIBE.] A term of abuse applied to a woman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 275 Brother, quod he, heere woneth an old rebekke That hadde almoost as lief to lese hire nekke As for to yeue a peny of hir good.

Rebeck (rī·bek), *sb.*2 Now only *Hist.* or *poet.* Forms: 6–7 **rebecke,** (7 **-beke**), 6– **rebeck,** (7 **rebbeck**); 8– **rebec,** (8 **rebbec**). [a. F. *rebec* (†*rabec*, 15th c.) = med.L. *rebeca* (*c* 1400), It. *ribeca*, Pg. *rebeca, rabeca*, app. variants of the forms cited under RIBIBE, but the alteration in the final consonant has not been clearly explained.] A mediæval instrument of music, having three strings and played with a bow; an early form of the fiddle. (Also personified, in quot. 1509.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 61 There sat dame Musyke, with all her mynstrasy;..Rebeckes, clarycordes, eche in theyr degre, Dyd sytte aboute theyr ladyes mageste. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 232 Than began .. taboures, and rebeckes, and other instru-

mentes. 1598 YONG *Diana* 50 Syrenus did these verses sing, And on his Rebecke sweetely play. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 94 When..the jocond rebecks sound To many a youth, and many a maid. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 The bag-pipe and the rebbeck. 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quix.* II. iii. 56 [A] young fellow .. who .. can read and write, and play upon the rebec. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. xxv, Far to Asturian hills the war-sounds pass, And in their stead rebeck or timbrel rings. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 188 While round about the rebecks played.

†**b.** *ellipt.* Applied to the player. *Obs.*

1540 *Arundel MS.* 97 lf. 122 b in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 241 Item, for Thomas Evans, Rebeke, wagis xxs. viijd. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 25, Musicians and Players, ..Rebeck: [£]28. 6. 8.

†**Rebe·ck,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] [f. F. *rebéquer* to resist or oppose saucily.] Resistance.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 199 Generous mindes yeeld where they find a relenting passage; rebecke by opposition prouokes to wrath.

†**Rebe·ck,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. RE- back + BECK *v.* 2.] *trans.* To beckon back, to recall, reclaim.

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II 99 Now she hath seis'd the Fowle, and 'gins to plume her, Rebecke her not; rather stand still and checke her.

Re-beco·me, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* (with *compl.*) To become again.

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* I. 100 Thy loue with such things nourished .. steadily Retakes his force and re-becomes more great. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount Anc. Fict.* K ij, The Ægyptians..held that Serpents .. by despoiling and vncasing them of their vpper skins .. instantly againe rebecome youthfull. 1611 COTGR., *Redevenir*, to returne, rebecome, or become againe. 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 100 They abandoned the Gospel and their Wives, and re-became orthodox Catholics. 1788 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 415 If we mean..to prevent this country ..from re-becoming a French province. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 569 Snow still lay, .. but in the fine clear sunny day..the lowest levels re-became green.

Re-beget, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To beget again or a second time. Hence **Re-bego·tting** *vbl. sb.*; **Re-bego·tten** *ppl. a.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 638 Palingenesian, that is to say, a Regeneration, Rebeegetting, or New Birth. *a* 1631 DONNE *St. Lucy's Day* ii, He ruined me, and I am re-begot Of Absence Darkness Death. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 136 Themselves to re-beget Into a perfect bodie. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* x. 105 All being shall be rebegotten. *Ibid.* xx. 254 The rebegotten world is born again.

Re-begi·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To begin again or anew. Hence **Re-begi·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ripigliare*, .. to rebegin a speech. *Ibid.*, *Raccominciamento*, a rebeginning 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Having landed the fresh forces .. they re-began the fight. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Nov. 1774 Re-began to stir the fallow. 1893 in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* I. 636 A re-beginning, and another fall.

Re-begui·le, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To beguile again.

a 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 484 The Question startled me awhile, But I myself would re-beguile.

Re-beho·ld, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To behold, or look upon, again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 808 When the Sun..doth haste his Race To re-behold the beauty, number, order..Of th' awfull Hoast. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XVII. 8 So thy nimble thought May image, how at first I re-beheld The sun. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxvi, One.. whom in such a scene it will..wound thee to re-behold.

Rebel (re·bĕl), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **rebele,** 4–7 **rebell(e,** 6 **rebald.** [a. F. *rebelle* adj. (12th c.) and sb., ad. L. *rebellis* rebellious, f. *re-* RE- + *bellum* war.]

A. *adj.* (Formerly common in predicative use, freq. with const. *against* or *to*; now only attributive, and sometimes capable of being taken as an *attrib.* use of the *sb.*)

1. Refusing obedience or allegiance, or offering armed opposition, to the rightful or actual ruler or ruling power of the country.

pred. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1625 Adrian..temprede hom vol wel, & made hom sone milde ynou, þo hii were rebel. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 þe flemed ageyn þe kyng ros eft full rebelle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 591 *Cleopatra*, Rebel un-to the toun of rome is he. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 108 þe hertys of þi subgitz sall be rebell to þy gouernaill. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. ccxxii. 246 Whyle Kyng William was thus occupyed in Normandy, the Northumbers waxte sterne & rebell. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 88 b, And where as the duke of Geldre is subiect to the Emperor, is he not yet at this day..rebell?

attrib. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 12 Thi rebel men thei shul ben as thoȝ thei ben not. — 1 *Macc.* iii. 20 Thei cummen to us in rebelle multitude. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 40 His ffather now heere sendes to her her conquerd rebell sonn, bound prisoner. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 484 The Rebel King Doubl'd that sin in Bethel and in Dan. *Ibid.* VI. 647 Amaze .. and terrour seis'd the rebel Host. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 611 Now by the sword and now the jav'lin fall The rebel-race. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvii, Wahab's rebel brood, who dared divest The prophet's tomb of all its pious spoil. 1861 LOWELL *Pickens-and-Stealin's Rebell.* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 82 To acknowledge the independence of the Rebel States.

b. Consisting of, belonging or falling to, in command of, rebels.

1688 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* II. ii, He was the author of the rebel-league. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* vi. (1869) I. 119 The rebel ranks were broken. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 529 If the rebel fleet Had anchored in the port. *Ibid.* 1020 Now shall .. British skill .. Thunder-strike rebel victory. 1885 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 138 The seamen, having the same fear of the rebel chief..stuck to the shipping.

2. Disobedient to a superior or to some higher power; contumacious, refractory. †Also const. *of*, and with *infin.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28094 Gayn haly kyrk was I rebell. 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 To þe rede of oure lhorde ofte hi byeþ rebel. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 95 Qwo-so be rebele of his tonge aȝein þe aldirman. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 145 [He] Deyed accursyd, rebel to paye his dymes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. x. 376/2 Yf he be ouer proude & to rebell to his mayster. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 307 He was rude and rebell agaynst the commaundementes of holy churche. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 83 The third best absent is condemn'd, Convict by flight, and Rebel to all Law. 1685 DRYDEN *Misc.* II. 454 Sinai .where was receiv'd the Law, That ought to keep the Rebel World in aw. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 328 A rebel universe!..not one exempt! 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 301 To speak in thunder to the rebel world.

†**b.** Said of animals. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 455 þe rauen so ronk þat rebel was euer. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 776 Yf they be rebel, so let hem stonde ffastyng oon day and nyght in yokis bonde.

c. *transf.* of things.

1340 *Ayenb.* 68 þe herte þet is rebel and hard. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 192 Right as reson is rebel to god right so is .. sensualitee rebel to reson. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 625 From a pure heart commaund thy rebell will. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 16 [It] subdues rebell-flesh, which with fullnesse of bread will wax wanton. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* IV. i. 1752 All my Rebel-blood assists the Fair. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July xv, She set the lamp beneath a chair, and cloked..its rebel lustre from the eye.

†**d.** Of ulcers: = REBELLIOUS 3. *Obs.*—[1]

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Div, The curacyon of vlceres, nat inueterate, but contumaced and rebell.

3. Of words, actions, etc.: Characterized by rebelliousness; characteristic of a rebel or rebels.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 23 þe ilke rebel word that thou hast spoken. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. vii, Must I live to be confiscated at this rebel-rate? 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* xv. 248 Desists at length his rebel-war to wage. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 296 However rebel this may sound at your Court my Gothic spirit is hurt. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Living Lustres* viii, Unaccustom'd to rebel commotion.

B. *sb.*[1] **1.** One who resists, or rises in arms against, the established governing power; one who refuses or renounces allegiance or obedience to his sovereign or the government of his country.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1466 He [Priam] was faryn to fight in a fer londe, To riche hym of Rebelles þat of þe rewme held. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 When such a rebell hath more riches than his souerayne lorde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 56 The rebelles had encamped them on a Hill. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 113 We find the degenerat and disobedient English called Rebelles, but the Irish which were not in the King's peace are called Enemies. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x, I could ..give Liberty, and take it away, and no Rebels among all my Subjects. 1778 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 158, I know that for such sentiments I am called a rebel. 1864 LOWELL *Gen McClellan's Report* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 107 General McClellan, by the admission of the Rebels themselves, had Richmond at his mercy.

†**b.** In collect. sense (cf. *enemy*). *Obs.*—[1]

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 The small losse we susteyned in this place was multiplied upon the rebell by our quarter and skoutmasters.

c. *Law.* One who resists or disobeys a legal command or summons. Now only *spec.* in *Sc. Law*: A debtor who disobeys a charge on letters of horning.

1592 *Sc. Act* 12 *Jas. VI* § 129 (1597) 119 Quhen-ever onie persones, that hes fund sovertie to vnderly the Law, compeiris not at the day appoynted, and their-throw are decerned to be denunced rebelles, as fugitiues fra the law. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Rebellion*, Rebell is sometime attributed to him that wilfully breaketh a lawe.., sometime to a villein disobeying his Lord. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 86 The lands and tenements of felonis (of rebelles at the horne) quhilk are escheit induring their lyftime. *Ibid.*, *Burrow Lawes* 140 b, The rebelles (disobedient) and perturbers within the burgh. 1666–88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 289 Being ..orderly denunced Rebel and put to the Horn, by vertue of Letters of Horning raised, used and execute against him. 1752 A. MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* III. iii. II. 260 It was for his not surrendering his person, (in default of payment) which was in his power, that he was pronounced rebel. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 56 If the debtor obey not the will of the letters within the days mentioned in them, the messenger may immediately after publish the diligence by denouncing the debtor rebel. 1882 WATSON *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

2. One who, or that which, resists authority or control of any kind.

1340 *Ayenb.* 69 þos hy byeþ rebels to þe heste of oure lhorde. *a* 1400 *Vernon MS.* in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) II. 345 To chastise the rebel. beo wiþ-drawyng..þe occasion of his sunne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* XXI, The cursyd & rebelles whiche doo no thynge but playe with deos and cardes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 104 God, .. Ceis not to send thy Sanctis sune support, .. For thay Rebellis with rage do resort. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 14 That Life, a very Rebell to my will, May hang no longer on me. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* xiii. 76 'Tis Imagination is the Rebel, Reason contradicts its impious suggestions. 1738 WESLEY *Dryden's 'Creator Spirit, by whose Aid'* IV, Create all new, our Wills controul; Subdue the Rebel in our Soul. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i, You are not jealous Of me, I trust, my pretty rebel!

3. *Comb.*, as *rebel-high*, *-like* advbs.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 16 (Q. 1) It seemed, she was a queene Ouer her passion, Who most rebell-like, sought to be King ore her. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 73 How he seems arm'd for resistance, rebel like! 1719 YOUNG *Brothers* III. Wks. 1757 II. 240 Demetrius borrows those [wings], To mount full rebel-high.

†**Rebel,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. REBEL *v.* (perh. on analogy of prec.) or ad. med.L. *rebellum*, *-ium* (Du Cange).] Rebellion.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 46 Lauerd for his merci giue vs sua obediens and mekenes at halde, and rebel at fle, þat [etc.] 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/1 The secunde rebell of the seid Walssh men, the which arosen with Owen of Glandoure. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXX. viii, His subiect, or another wight, That with rebell vnlawful kill hym might 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 75 In my opinion it is a manifest rebell against the holy Scriptures. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 38 If I had resisted .. the rebells and spoils which my companyes would have made.

Rebel (rĭbe·l), *v.* Also 4–8 **rebell,** (4–6 **-e**). [ad. F. *rebeller* (14th c.), ad. L. *rebellāre* to make war again, to revolt, f. *re-* RE- 2 c + *bellāre* to fight, make war, f. *bellum* war.]

1. *intr.* To rise in opposition or armed resistance against the rightful or established ruler or government of one's country. Const. *against*, †*from*, *to.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 649 He duelt furth in-to the land, Thame that rebelland war warrand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 196 The king of Puile, which was tho, Thoghte ayein Rome to rebelle. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Bi cause the commons..haue not rebellid or beth hardy to rebelle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cii. 122 The kyng ordayned therle of Salisbury..into the northe parties, .. for the Scottes had rebelled agayne to hym. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 35 b, The same towne beeing rebelled from the French men, .. the Venetians .. had laid the streete full of artillerie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 240 They rebelled, and would have a mortall man for their King. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 56 P 9 It is astonishing..the People should ever rebell for Slavery. 1767 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 163 You would not be the first prince .. against whom they have rebelled. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xix. 446 The government..deserves to be rebelled against.

b. To resist, oppose, or be disobedient to, some one having authority or rule.

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 þo rebeleþ þe enuyous uor to ssende and to destrue be his miȝte. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* xxvi. 9 In the dissencyoun of Chore, whanne aȝens the Lord thei rebelden. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) VI. xiv. 199 The faders herte is sore greuyd yf his children rebell ayenst hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Rebellyng agaynst theyr prelates & curates. 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 50 b, Howe wilt thou that they should be honest, if in their cursed othe, they rebel from Christe. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 69. 309 To take vengeance of such as obstinately rebell against his will. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 179 This is servitude, To serve th' unwise, or him who hath rebelld Against his worthier. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xx, They .. bend beneath the spell Of that young maiden's speech, and to their chiefs rebel.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* in various contexts: To offer resistance, exhibit opposition, to feel or manifest repugnance, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s Prol.* 5, I wol nat rebelle Agayn youre lust; a tale wol I telle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv 379 His Grace sayes that, which his flesh rebells against. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead lost* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 151 My blood rebells against my reason. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 1, Tho' grief and fondness in my breast rebel, When injur'd Thales bids the town farewell. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 16 Thus Conscience pleads her cause .. Though long rebelled against, not yet suppressed. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 648 Amorous adulation, till the maid Rebell'd against it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 354 The temper of the whole people rebelled against so lawless a usurpation.

†**d.** *refl.*, and with *it. Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 125 Quhen ever a baroun risis to mak were on his king, or rebell him in ony thing to cum agaynis him, he falliȝ in the crime of lese mageste. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 68 Yet it kill'd Achan, and infinite Innocents enough .. to have rebell'd it.

†**2.** *trans.* To oppose rebelliously. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 562 Quhen they rebellit the crovne, and couth the kyng deir.

Hence †**Rebe·lled** *ppl. a.*, in active sense; in quot. *absol. Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 737, I .. shall soon, Armed with thy might, rid Heav'n of these rebell'd.

Rebeldom (re·bĕldəm). [f. REBEL *sb.* + -DOM.]

1. The domain of rebels. Chiefly applied by their opponents to the Confederate States during the American Civil War.

1862 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 480 As to Rebeldom, there is now hardly any State that we have not got some foothold in. 1866 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) II. 198 Its neighbours call it Yaghistan, the land of revolt, rebeldom.

2. Rebellious behaviour.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li, Never mind his rebeldom of the other day.

†**Rebe·llant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rebellant*, pr. pple. of *rebeller* to REBEL, used as adj. and sb. in 14–16th c. (see Godef.).] **a.** *adj.* Rebellious. Const. *to.* **b.** *sb.* A rebel. Const. *to.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 217 That other infortuny is exterialle, that man scholde haue his inferior rebellante to hym. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xviii. (1597) 86 Rebellants to a common good, and sinning without awe. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* xi. 38 Although my .. reason be rebellant to your conclusions.

Rebeller (rĭbe·lə). Now *rare.* Forms: 5 (6 *Sc.*) **rebellour,** (5 **-e**), 5 **rebellar,** (6 *Sc.* **-e**), 6–7 **rebellior,** 5– **rebeller.** [f. REBEL *v.* + **-ER**[1]: see also **-IOUR** and **-OUR.**] A rebel, one who rebels.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 206 Sooner Is graciously hardyn oone Prayere of the obedient, than ten thowsaunte of oon rebelloure. 1495 *Paston Lett.* III. 388 The shippes with the Kynges rebellars. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 166 A continuall rebeller against God. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 290 The same kinge affirmed the same Maurice to bee his enemy and his rebellior. *a* 1787 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 165 A robber of and rebeller against God. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. i, Who is it that especially for rebellers and abolishers can make a Constitution?

Rebelling (rĭbe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REBEL.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 41 Til þat þai faile and wite awey and leue paire rebellynge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1601 Myn is .. The murmure, and the cherles rebellyng. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Esech.* i, He tormenteth .. with a rebelling uncomely for a servant of God. 1661 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. 68 After Absalom's rebelling was suppressed, and the kingdom setled.

Rebelling (rĭbe·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That rebels; rebellious.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 77, I thinke the Goddesse of reuenge deuisde So to bee wreackt on my rebelling wyll. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 96 The Thunderer, whose Bolt .. Sky-planted, batters all rebelling Coasts. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix*, CXV. Wks 1872 VIII. 91 An unconstant and rebelling heart. 1847 J. KIRK *Cloud Dispelled* ii. 44 Sin is the intrusion .. of a free and rebelling creature on the plans .. of a holy God.

Rebellion [1] (rĭbe·lyən). Forms: 4-5 **rebell-youn**, 4-6 **-ioun**; 5 **rebylione**, **-billion**, **-belyone**, 5-6 **rebellyon(e**, 4- **rebellion**. [a. F. *rébellion* (14th c.), ad. L. *rebellĭōn-em* a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion, f. *rebell-is* REBEL *a.*]

1. Organized armed resistance to the ruler or government of one's country; insurrection, revolt.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Rebellyone, or vnbuxumnesse, *rebellio*. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 He wolde not sett any such charges .. vppon the nobles for fere of rebillion. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 107 They teache sedycyon, & cause rebellyon agaynst the hygher powers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 109 In grosse Rebellion, and detested Treason. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 36 He .. from Rebellion shall derive his name, Though of Rebellion others he accuse. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvi. (1869) II. 717 Every province of the empire was ripe for rebellion. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 686 There can be no doubt that rebellion is the last remedy against tyranny.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

The Great Rebellion, the civil war of 1642-9 and the Commonwealth government of 1649-60. In Sc. Hist. the name of Rebellion is spec. applied to the risings of 1715 and 1745, and in U. S. Hist. to the Civil War of 1861-5.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xi. 27 The cause of the rebellioun ayens hym. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 62 He was sent be Nero to Palestyn, for to withstand the rebellion of Iewis. 1521-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 2 As .. yf the same treasones rebellyones & oder mysdedes hadde never be doone. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 121 What is the cause .. That thy Rebellion lookes so Gyant-like? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 1 To present to the world a full and clear narration of the grounds, circumstances, and artifices of this Rebellion. 1746 *Ascanius* 273 The Duke of Perth .. had for some Time been suspected by the Government before the Rebellion broke out. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 198 His meditated expedition had been delayed by a rebellion which broke out at Babylon. 1861 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 418 John Bull is not behaving well about this Rebellion.

c. *Law* (now only *Sc. Law*). Disobedience to a legal summons or command; also *ellipt.*, the fact of being regarded as a rebel on account of such disobedience.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 102 Under the pane of rebellioun .. is otherwise called a writte of rebellion .., and it hath vse, when a man after proclamation .. to present himselfe to the court by a certaine day, appeareth not. 1666-88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 289 All Goods, Gear, .. that shall happen to fall .. to him in any time coming during his Rebellion. 1720 T. WOOD *Instit. Laws Eng.* IV. i. (1722) 463 If a *Non est Inventus* is Return'd, then an Attachment with Proclamation of Rebellion Goes against Him; and if He stands further out in Contempt, then a Commission of Rebellion may be issued. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 61 All moveables belonging to the rebel [at] the time of his rebellion .. fall under his single escheat, whether the rebellion proceeds on denunciation, or on conviction in a criminal trial. 1882 WATSON *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

2. Open or determined defiance of, or resistance to, any authority or controlling power.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 6 Þe swerdis of oure enmy ere þe rebellions of þe deuel. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 141 He was bounde by lawe .. To pay his dymes, and for rebellioun I cursyd hym. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 Without ony murmur rebellioun or contradictioun. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 289 Thy later vows, against thy first, Is in thy selfe rebellion to thy selfe. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 92 Contempt of God, and rebellion against your parents. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 565 His aim was mischief, .. His speech rebellion against common sense. 1885 E. GARRETT (Mrs. Mayo) *At any Cost* xiii. 235 Perhaps some rebellion against his destiny accounts for his atheism.

†b. Of ulcers: Obstinacy. *Obs.*—[1]

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Div, It happeneth that some vlceres and diseases are contumacy and rebellyon [*sic*] to heale. Howbeit indicacyon curatyfe is nat taken of this contumacy and rebellyon.

†c. Opposition, variance. *Obs. rare.*

1486 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 78 Now spere I .. gif man suld have this rebellioun and contrarietee, ane agaynis ane othir, quhen thai ar of divers complexiouns?

†**Rebe·llion** [2], *Obs.* [ad. late Lat. *rebellĭōn-em*, f. as prec.] A rebel.

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 The seyd Stapylton, &c., makyn gret gaderyngs of the Kyngs rebelyones, lying in wayte to morder me. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 437 Anye manne beyng a traytoure or rebellion hertofore to hys grace.

Rebellior, obs. form of REBELLER.

Rebellious (rĭbe·lyəs), *a.* Also 5 **rebellous**(e. [ad. L. type **rebellōsus* or **rebelliōsus*, f. *rebellis* REBEL *a.*, or *rebellio* REBELLION. Cf. obs. F. *rebelleux* (Godef.).]

1. Insubordinate, defying lawful authority; belonging to a party of rebels. Const. *against, to.*

Rebellious Assembly, in Cowell (1607) and later Dicts., is defined in accordance with the act cited in quot. 1553.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 449 Men of Peloponense beynge rebellous ageyne men of Athenes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4812 To ilk man he was rebellouse. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* xiii. 7 They which of olde (and now also) haue euer bene rebellious. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* II. c. xii, An Acte againste unlawfull and rebellyous Assembles. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 A Pandect of profitable lawes against rebellious spirits. 1641 THORNDIKE *Prim. Govt. Ch.* Ep. Ded., It is a Child rebellious to the Fathers intentions. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Father, how wide thy glory shines*' iv, When we view thy strange Design To save rebellious Worms. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 61 My weak heart .. Will beat, rebellious to its own resolves. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiii. 13 Lost sheep that err rebellious to the lady Dindymene. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i. i, A horrid rebellious girl who has been expelled from a school. *absol.* 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 270 Alle rebellyous undyr he schal hem bryngе. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxvi. 7 Let not the rebellious exalt themselues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 414 On th' other part Satan with his rebellious disappeerd.

b. *transf.* of the hand, head, a weapon, etc.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. vi, Thou by faithfull men wilt stand, And save them from rebellious hand. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 56 Point against Point, rebellious Arme 'gainst Arme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 86 Revenge, that shall redound Upon his own rebellious head. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, Douglas ne'er Will level a rebellious spear. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, When Mangor .. let loose his rebellious tongue.

c. *transf.* of intoxicating liquor. *rare*—[1].

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 49 In my youth I neuer did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characteristic of a rebel or of rebels; marked by rebellion.

1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 447/1 Joyed in rumour and rebellous novelties. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastle* 20 Vpon youre rebellyouse contumacye ye were both excommunicated. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 786 His hapless Foes, .. to rebellious fight rallied their Powers. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 50 Cæsar to aid, and end rebellious strife. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 113 The sword his grandsire bore In the rebellious days of yore.

3. Of things: Offering resistance to manipulation or treatment; refractory. a. Of diseases, sores, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xv. 24 Very good against .. rebellious old sores. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. liv. 557 They .. vse the oyle for rebellious ringwormes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 229 It [a tumour] is rebellious to all common Medicines. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 800 Few skin lesions have proved more rebellious [than lupus].

b. Of material things.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 120/1 If his mane grow out of order, and he have any rebellious hairs. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Bring forward', he said, 'our key .. and apply it to this rebellious gate'. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 609 The new processes for the treatment of rebellious gold ores.

Rebelliously (rĭbe·lyəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a rebellious manner.

1551-2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. xi. § 3 If any person .. rebelliouslye doe .. withholde from our saide Soveraigne Lorde .. Castles [etc.]. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 73 The beast is forraign and behaves himself rebelliously. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 28 Men violate [conscience] and rebelliously refuse to submit to it. 1884 FREEMAN in *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5/6 The body which thus disloyally, almost rebelliously, flouted the crown.

Rebelliousness (rĭbe·lyəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being rebellious.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 299/2 The king .. perceiuing the waiwardnesse of his owne clergie, or rather rebelliousnesse. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 374 Teaching us submission, and bridling all undutifulness and rebelliousness. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 90 Our Schismaticalness and Rebelliousness. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 29 The singular rebelliousness of young people.

Rebellour(e, obs. forms of REBELLER.

Rebellow (rĭbe·lǫu), *v.* [f. RE- + BELLOW *v.*, after L. *rebŏdre* (see RE- 2 a).]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To bellow in reply or in turn. Also *transf.* of the wind.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 46 The raging buls rebellow through the wood. [1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 140 For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves.] 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 240 The blast rebellows o'er the ocean wide. *a* 1790 WARTON *Poet. Wks.* (1802) II. 179 Rebellows to the roar the staggering ox.

b. Of places or material objects: To re-echo loudly (*to* or *with* a sound; also rarely *to* the agent producing the sound). Freq. in 18th c.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 11 He loudly brayd with beastly yelling sownd, That all the fields rebellowed againe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 686 Here the Rhine rebellows with Alarms. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* V. 1057 Earth and heaven rebellow to the sound. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 566 The earth Rebellow'd to the feet of steeds and men. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. i, The Palais Royal rebellows with Veto.

c. Of sounds: To re-echo loudly. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1806 K. WHITE *Gondol.* lxxii, Hollow peals of laughter loud Again rebellow'd round. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 198 A storm of denunciation, which still rebellows in the histories.

2. *trans.* To return or repeat (a sound) in a bellowing tone.

1765 *Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 51 Panders, Boys, and Men, In cadence hoarse, re-bellow out—Amen. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 425 Echo hears, and aloud more wildly rebellows the bellow. 1807 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 592 The English, the Scotch, the tories, and hyperfederalists will rebellow their execrations against me.

Hence **Rebe·llowing** *ppl. a.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 260 And strike rebellowing caves on either side. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 60 With loud acclaim, A present God! they cried. A present God, rebellowing shores reply'd.

Rebelly (re·bĕli), *a. rare.* [f. REBEL *sb.* + -Y [1].] Inclined to rebellion; marked by rebelliousness.

1827 LADY MORGAN *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* II. 328 Did you not give me your word .. that you knew nothing of that rebelly thief? 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 490 Laudations of such persons as Hugh O'Neill, and the Red O'Donnell and others (*vide* the recent rebelly literature *passim*).

†**Rebelly**, *adv. Obs.*—[1] [f. REBEL *a.* + -LY 2.] Rebelliously.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, If þei drawe fer fro hym rebellyche, he shulde sey to hem in þat caas as when he seketh for þe hare.

†**Re·belness.** *Obs.* [f. REBEL *a.* + -NESS.] Rebelliousness.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 145 To putte out of chirche for rebelnesse to hem. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3376 þaim self of rebelnes þai blamed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccvi. 187 With hem that were outlawed oute of Englond for hyr rebelnesse.

Re-belo·ve, *v. trans.* ? *Obs.* [RE-.] To love in return. (Only in *pass.*)

1598 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 175 Erickmon languisht all this while not re-beloued long. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 238 He loves without hope of being re-beloved.

†**Rebel rout**, var. RABBLE ROUT, by confusion with REBEL *sb.* [1]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rebel-rout*, the Rabble, running Riot.

Re·belry. *nonce-wd.* [f. REBEL *sb.* [1] + -RY. Cf. *revelry.*] The behaviour characteristic of rebels.

1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 110, I .. joined in the dreadful rebelry and returned unharmed.

†**Rebelty.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *rebeleté* (Godef.): see REBEL *a.* and -TY.] Rebellion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 75 Not for rebelte ayenst god ne his lawe. 1388 — 1 *Kings* xi. 27 This was cause of rebelte ayens the kyng.

Re-bemi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To bemire again.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 786 But Israel back to his vomit turns, Him rebemires.

Rebe·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bend again or in a new direction (in various senses of the word).

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxvii. P 4 Custome is a mettal that stands which way so euer it is bent & is not to be rebent without the danger of breaking. 1611 FLORIO, *Reclinatorio*, rebending or inclining againe. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* s.v., *Rebending*, is the same as bowed embowed, bent first one way and then another like the letter S. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi, Her topsail-sheet was .. soon rebent. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 48 These hooks are made of soft metal to be rebent after use.

So **Rebend** *sb.*, a bend following another.

1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 63 We .. unravelled the bends and rebends and surrebends of the Geeste.

†**Re-benedi·ction.** *Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed benediction.

1611 FLORIO, *Ribeneditt'ione*, a rebenediction. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 289 The rebenediction of the most Christian King, Henry the Fourth.

Re-besie·ge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To besiege again.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincoln* II. (1662) 159 Tyrons credit now lay a bleeding, when to stanch it, he rebesieged Blackwater.

†**Rebesk**, *a. Obs.*—[0] [Aphetic f. *arabesque*; cf. It. *rabesco* (Florio).] = ARABESQUE *a.* I.

1611 COTGR., *Arabesque*, Rebeske worke; a small and curious flourishing. 1656 in BLOUNT (hence in Phillips, etc.).

Re-bestow·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bestow again. So **Rebestow·al.**

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VII. ix, A fair name vindicated, and rightful honours re-bestowed. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/6 His formal placing of his office in the hands of the Academicians, and their equally formal rebestowal of it.

†**Rebet**, *v. Sc. Obs.*—[1] [App. ad. F. (*se*) *rebattre* to turn, take a new course = REBATE *v.*[1]] *intr.* To return.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 802 Gret harm it war at he suld be ourset; With new power thai will on him rebet.

Re-beta·ke, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *refl.* To betake (oneself) again *to* a place, etc.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii. (1818) 242 At length .. She rebetakes her to her lonely bed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 128 He rebetakes himself to his former calling.

Rebeuc, obs. form of REBUKE *sb.*

Re-bewai·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To bewail anew.

a 1721 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 166 They rebewail'd their own, and publick crimes.

Rebillion, obs. form of REBELLION.

Rebind (rĭbəi·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bind again, in senses of the vb.; *esp.* to give a new binding to (a book). Hence **Rebi·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXV, He had numbers of his

books rebound in plain covers. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 120/2 A great victory might still rebind the fetters upon its serfs. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 566/2 Why these old covers were not restored to the volume on its rebinding it is hard to say.

Rebirth (rībə·ɪp). [RE- 5 a; cf. REBORN.] A second birth (physical or spiritual); also *fig.* of things.

In common use from *c* 1850, now especially with reference to the reincarnation of the soul in new forms.

1837 tr. *Guizot's Hist. Civiliz.* vi. 196 This re-birth of the spirit of free inquiry. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 22 The destruction and re-birth of things He saw. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 14 The rebirth of his heart was indispensable. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xlv, The request to a living Buddha to reward an offering by some particular rebirth.

† **Rebi·te,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] *trans.* To bite in return.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 325 When the heart is wounded with griefe by any one, it desireth .. to rebite him of whome it is bitten.

Rebite (rībəi·t), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bite again (in sense 11 of the vb.). Hence **Rebi·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 768 When any part of the plate is materially too faint, it may be rebitten. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 429 This second biting in the same lines is called re-biting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1899/1 The parts which do not require rebiting.

Reble·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bless again.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 181 The Popes refusall to reblesse the King upon his sodaine reconversion. 1614 C. BROOKE *Eclogue* Poems (1872) 159 Take thy pleasant reed, And with thy melody reblesse mine eare. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 303/1 At last the Pope was pleased, and I reblest.

Rebloom (rībli·ūm), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To bloom again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1236 His oft-quickned Rod, Which dead, re-buds, re-blooms, and Almonds bears. 1793 SOUTHEY *Lines 1st December* xi, Nature soon .. Shall .. Expand the bursting bud again, And bid the flower re-bloom. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* 59 Faded beauty with new grace re-bloom'd. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 142 They .. Gather'd the blossom that rebloom'd.

Reblossom (rībla·səm), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To blossom again.

1611 FLORIO, *Rigermogliante*, budding or burgeoning againe, reblossoming. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 339 Your charms reblossom in a female face. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 55 (*The Sword*) The little tree his pride and affection wish'd to see re-blossom. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 115 Mere dandies are but cut flowers in a bouquet—once faded, they never can reblossom.

Re-blue·, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make (the sky) blue again.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 13 Fair Goddesse that renew'st Th' old golden age, & brightly now re-blew'st Our cloudy sky.

Reboant (re·bōuănt), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [a. L. *reboant-*, ppl. stem of *reboāre*, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *boāre* to bellow: cf. REBOATION.] Rebellowing, re-echoing loudly.

1830 TENNYSON *Conf. Sensit. Mind* 97 Unvoiced i' the echoing dance Of reboant whirlwinds. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* 13 Spiritual thunders .. Crushing their echoes reboant With their own wheels.

Reboa·rd, *v. rare.* [RE-.] *trans.* To board (a vessel) again or in return.

c 1594 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakluyt) II After great bordinge and rebordinge each other, one the morrow wee solemnlie feasted one another. *Ibid.* 19.

† **Reboation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *reboāre*: see REBOANT and -ATION.] A rebellowing echo.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* xxiv. 337 The sound is heard more multiplyed by the reboation. 1659 BP. PATRICK *Div. Arith.* 2, I imagine that I should hear the reboation of an universal groan. [1736 in BAILEY; hence in Johnson and later Dicts.]

† **Rebo·dy,** *v. trans. Obs.*—[1] = RE-EMBODY *v.*

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 174 Man..is ..rebodied with the soule, to the honour of a Resurrection.

† **Reboil,** *sb. Obs.*—[1] [f. next.] Wine which has fermented a second time.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 The reboyle to Rakke to be lies of be rose bat shalle be his amendynge.

† **Rebo·il,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 **reboille**, 5–7 **-boyle**, 6–7 **-boile**. [a. OF. *rebouillir* (13th c. in Littré):—L. *rebulli-re* to bubble up: see BOIL *v.* and EBULLITION.]

1. *intr.* Of wine: To ferment a second time.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 114/1 Neither Clusters of Grapes, ne hole Grapes .. yat myght cause yat Wyne after that to reboille or myscare. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 110 Take good hede to be wynes..bat bey not reboyle nor lete. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 63 If anie sweete Wines happen to reboile in the hot part of the Summer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 417 New wine must be suffered to work: and afterwards to reboile and work againe..the Summer following.

2. *intr.* To boil up or over (in *fig.* uses).

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 174 It semythe that the worlde is alle qwaveryng; it will reboyle somwher. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii, Some of his companyons therat reboyleth, infamynge hym to be a man without charitie. 1556 PHAER *Æneid* IV. Liij b, Fixed vnderneth her brest her wound reboyleth fast. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 501 The auncient hatred he bore vnto the king .. now reboiled in his stomacke.

b. *trans.* To cause to boil up (*fig.*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 These demy diuines .. feruently reboyled with the infatuate flames of their rechelesse youthe.

Hence † **Reboiled** *ppl. a.*; † **Reboiling** *vbl. sb.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/2 After thei have lyen a little while, thanne for reboylyng..because of the saide falsnesse they wer all noght. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 73 If any wynes be corrupted, reboyled, or unwholsome for mannys body. 1513 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Kernynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Drawe the reboyled wyne to ye lyes, & it shal helpe it. 1598 FLORIO, *Ribollimento*, a reboyling, a heating, or skalding.

Reboil (rībōi·l), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To boil again (*lit.* and *fig.*). Hence **Reboi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 267 [The vein] powreth the blood into the right ventricle .., there it is reboyled and attenuated. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 120 Tiberius hauing boyled and reboyled his project in his heart. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 247 Let them [eggs] be reboiled for the same space of time as at first. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 76 This reboiling of the drainings is repeated two or three times.

Reboiler, *v.*: see RE- 5 c.

Reboise (rībōi·z), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *reboiser*, f. *re-* RE- + *bois* wood.] *trans.* To reafforest, reforest.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Reboisement (rībōi·zmĕnt). [a. F. *reboisement*, f. *reboiser*: see prec.] Reafforestation.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 5/1 By reboisement of much waste land wholly unfit for the plough. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 189 The reboisement of all India is in its hand.

† **Rebo·ke,** *v. Obs.* [f. RE- + *boke*, var. BOLK *v.*] *intr.* To belch, eructate.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 229 He is king of dronkardes and of dronkennes Reputed of them..As grunting and drinking, reboking up agayne. 1514 — *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 47 Sometime thy felowe reboketh in thy face. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 180 His stomak stuffed ofte tymes did reboke.

Rebo·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To bolt (a door) again.

1877 *Sunday Mag.* 113/1 John came back, rebolted the scullery door, looked to his other fastenings [etc.].

2. To cut up again into bolts or lathes. Hence *rebolting-machine* (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1899/1 *Rebolting-machine*, a species of sawing-machine for rebolting large blocks of timber without quite separating smaller bolts from each other. [Description follows.]

Rebon, obs. variant of REBOUND *sb.*

Re-book, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To book again (see BOOK *v.* 4 b).

1864 *Railw. Time Table*, Passengers cannot be re-booked at any Intermediate Station by the Train in which they are travelling. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 228 At Stockport the plaintiff re-booked to Ashton-under-Lyne.

Reboot, obs. Sc. form of REBUT *v.*

Re-bore, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bore (a gun-barrel, wheel, etc.) again.

1821 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 239 Weight of gun since reboring..83 lb. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 152 If the wheel is out of truth it must be re-bored.

Reborn (rībō·ɪn), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [RE- 5 a.] Born again (physically or spiritually).

1598 FLORIO, *Rinato*, reborne or sprung vp againe. 1614 H. GREENWOOD *Joyfe Deliv.* 476 O better for these never to have been borne, then not to be reborne. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. iv, The New-man is By th' quickning Spirit of the High'st reborn. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 12 Through her we were reborn, within her have we been trained. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxix, According to them, it is not the soul or self which is reborn, but the quality.

b. *transf.* of things.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 17 The road is alive again. Noise is re-born. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 105 Noah at the head of the newly cleansed and as it were reborn world.

Reborrow (rībo·rōu), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To borrow back again; to borrow anew. Also *absol.*

1631 BP. H. KING *On Death Dr. Donne*, Nor is't fit Thou, who didst lend our age such summes of wit, Shoulds't now reborrow from her Bankrupt Mine That Ore to bury thee, which once was thine. 1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 135 For your specimens I will re-borrow and transcribe an ode or two of Stevens. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 393 We shall ask the House to intrust us with power to reborrow that money. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 800/1 One of the powers of the company is to borrow and reborrow for the purposes of the company.

Rebosa, Reboso: see REBOZO.

Rebo·ttle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To bottle again.

1807 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II. 198 To rebottle water which he has distilled till it has lost all its life and freshness. 1888 J. ELLIS *New Christianity* vi. 137 The clear portion of the wine must be carefully removed .. and then heated and rebottled and corked while hot.

Rebouk, obs. form of REBUKE *v.*

Rebounce, *v.* [RE-.] To bounce back or again.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 245 [The fight] More and more encreasinge, hotter grew, .. bowncing, rebowncinge, new noise immitatinge.

Rebound (rībau·nd), *sb.* Also 5 **rebon**, 6 **rebowne**. [f. the vb. Cf. F. *rebond* (16th c.). The early forms without *d* are prob. a. AF. *reboun* (Gower).]

† **1.** ? Noise, din. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1465 Who made the so hardy to make swych rebon?

† **2.** A violent blow. *Obs*—[1]

Cf. mod.Sc. 'He got a great rebound for his carelessness', i.e. a severe rebuke or reprimand.

a 1500 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3515 Than rode syr Terry To the kynges broder .. And gaue to hym suche a rebowne That both he and his hors fel downe.

3. The act of bounding back after striking; resilience, return, recoil.

a. of material things.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Rebounde of a ball, *bond.* 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 67 The rebound of water made it seeme, as if it had beene all couered ouer with a great shower of rayne. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 398 They play Balls with Rackets, bringing their Steeds to observe the Rebound. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 55 His head .. made three rebounds upon the scaffold. 1814 BYRON *Ode Napoleon* vi, He who of old would rend the oak, Dream'd not of the rebound. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 344 The water began to thunder into these [caverns] with a leap that was only topped by the rebound seaward again.

b. of sound and light.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 81 The soundes woulde not be conueyed in so well, as they are in places that bend and giue backewarde, where they haue rebounds. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1217 The stroks..be heard a farre off,..by reason of the resonance and rebound. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 93 The Rebound of the Sun-beams from the Mountains doth so increase the heats here. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* I. iv, With quick rebound of sound, All in accordance cry.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 Throw no gyft againe at the gyuers hed: If thou do the rebounde may be so red, That the red bloud may run downe in thy necke. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 216 Ye haue another figure which by his nature we may call the Rebound. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 104, I do feele By the rebounde of yours, a grief that suites [*emend.* shoots] My very heart at roote. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Cl. Vindic.* (1677) 169 She had return'd your Summons without perusal. Which rebound of your Letter..is the most compendious Answer to what you propound. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Wks.* (1846) VIII. 654 The report..I heard, by a second rebound from the prints which go about the country. 1763 EARL MARCH 21 June in Jesse *G. Selwyn* (1843) I. 235 My dinner is a rebound of one we had at Eglinton's. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, Nature herself..is not more elastic in her rebound. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xvii. 292 The feeling would be all the stronger because it was a rebound from a state of depression and shame.

† d. *fig.* in phrases *to take at* (*a* or *the*), *by*, *from*, or *upon rebound*; also, *to accept*, *catch*, etc., *at rebound. Obs.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 5 Here percase some snappish carper will take me at rebound. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xix. (1840) 150 St. Bernard, taking it rather from the rebound than first rise chargeth them therewith. 1660 *Trial of Regic.* 118 If he doth but write them by the command of another, by speaking them after another, taking them upon rebound, that is not treason. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 2 Accept a Courtesie at first Rebound. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 361 Either to seize upon their conclusions at once, or to take them by rebound from others.

Rebound (rībau·nd), *v.* Also 6 **rebowne**, **reboune**. [ad. OF. *rebonder*, *-bondir*, *-bundir* (mod.F. *rebondir*) to resound, bound back: see RE- and BOUND *v.*[2] In ME. and early mod E. freq. confused with REDOUND *v.*; see 1 b–1 d and 3 c.]

1. *intr.* To spring back from force of impact, to bound back.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.) Þat besschynyng þat reboundeþ aȝen is icleped *lumen reflexum.* *c* 1450 *Merlin* 245 He droff hem a-wey discounfited, and made hem to rebounde vpon the warde of ffalsabres and vpon the warde of Pyngnoras. 1530 PALSGR. 680/1, I never sawe gonne stone skyppe on that facyon, it rebounded thrise one after an other. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 42 The Sonne beames rebounding from th'earth. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. x. 33 A ball being strucken hard downe with your hand, reboundeth backe in the same line. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 235 Those few [atoms] that should happen to clash might rebound after the collision. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXXVI, My shot rebounded from his face like a wad of spun-yarn from the walls of a ship. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lviii, When shell and ball Rebounding idly on her strength did light. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 236 The shock was such that the Mountjoy rebounded, and stuck in the mud.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* of immaterial things (common in 15–17th c.).

In early use prob. confused with REDOUND *v.*; cf. 3 c.

? *c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* v. 164 Where frawde is vsed, frawde mote rebounde. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* II. xii, The shame .. doth rebounde Upon vs all. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I, That benefite rebounded onely to the myserable prysoners. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 186 The question reboundeth backe agayne from whence it came first. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* XXVIII. iv, When it does Hardness meet and Pride, My Love does then rebound t'another side. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 246 The respect that is shewn to those below us, rebounds upwards. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 16 An evil example, that would rebound back on themselves. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xiv. 170 Through the medium of reaction rebounding from extremes which produce contrary extremes.

† c. To redound *to* one's shame, honour, etc. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, Represe to their name That iustly might rebounde to their shame. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 76 So it shal rebounde to youre honour. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 36 Unto oure dishonowre all doeth rebowne Seyinge that gone is the masse.

¶ d. Used by Wyclif to render L. *redundāre.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 10 Thi bernes shul ben fulfild with fulnesse, and with win thi presses shul rebounden. — *Esther* vii. 4 Our enemy..whos cruelte reboundeth in to the king. *Ibid.* x. 6 A litil welle, that grew into a flod,.. and in to manye watris reboundide.

2. To re-echo, reverberate, resound. Now *rare* or *Obs.* **a.** of sounds.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Rebowndyn', or sowndyn a-3ene', *reboo.* ? *a* 1500 *Knt. of Curtesy* 347 The noise of gonnes did rebounde. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. xvi. Every man hereth the hole voyce, sown, or worde, & it reboundyth hole in every mannes erys. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 With playnts most pitiful to oure ears thus sadlye rebounding. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xxxviii, A gen'ral hiss, from the whole tire of snakes Rebounding, through hell's inmost caverns came. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 51 More surprising Sound Will through the hollow Graves rebound. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 346 From stuccoed walls smart arguments rebound. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn Merc.* lxxxvii, Far and wide rebounded The echo of his pipings.

b. of places. Const. *of*, *with*, *to*, and *absol.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Hauens with echo seuen tymes reboundynge. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 430 Made the mountaines..to rebound againe of the sound and eccho of their cries. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 100 With hoarse allarms the hollow Camp rebounds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 16 With tumultuous sounds Of thronging multitudes the shore rebounds. 1788 WARTON *On his Majesty's Birthday* ii, Where the long roofs rebounded to the din Of spectre chiefs, who feasted far within.

3. a. To bound or leap, esp. in return or response to some force or stimulus. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 422 [The ark] flote forthe with þe flyt of þe felle wyndes; Wheder-warde so þe water wafte, hit rebounde. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xi. Als sone as he come thare, A-3aynus him rebowndet the bare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 91 [The top] smyttin wyth the tawis dois rebound. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 Sometimes the surges or Sea-flashes doe rebound top-gallant height. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 By means of a bellows..the water rebounded up so high, that .. it fell as small as dew. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 788 At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 162 Along the court the fiery steeds rebound. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 741 The heart Rebounded of Pisander, full of hope.

b. To bound back (without impact).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 112, I..slepit sownd Quhill the orizont wpwart gan rebound. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 The stone which had been laboriously rolled to the summit of the hill was trembling on the brink, and in a moment might rebound into the plain.

†c. To result, arise *from* a source. *Obs.*[-1]

Prob. confused with REDOUND: cf. 1 b.

a 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 485 Thou knowest nat what spiritual wynnyng reboundeth from theis temporal hurts. 1668 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref., As soon as any one shall come to be fined, let the money rebounding from hence, be laid aside for the use of suppressing the Enemies.

4. *trans.* To cause to bound back; to cast or throw back, to return. Now *rare.*

c 1560 in *Œcon. Rokebiorum* in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 200 *note*, Christofer Rokeby, being assaulted..was able soe to have rebounded the blowes given him [etc.]. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. i, Defiance, Frenchman? we rebound it back. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 126 When Anthony charged Cicero,.. Cicero rebounded the same accusation again to Antony. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xi. § 3 (1669) 99/1 Now to rebound his love in thankfulness, she bestirs her self [etc.]. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ₱ 6 They have the whole Woman between them, and can occasionally rebound her Love and Hatred from one to the other. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXVI. (1831) 231 His dignified composure rebounded their darts upon his insulters. 1865 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* ii, The leathern mail rebounds the hail.

†b. To reflect (light). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), A merroure .. and oþer glistering bodies reboundeþ aʒen þe schynynge that he fongeþ. 1599 DAVIES *Hymns Astræa* xv, Rebound vpon thy selfe thy light. 1653 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 3 The rays falling upon the Retina .. being rebounded thence upon the Uvea.

5. To re-echo, return (a sound). Now *rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 The wooddes and montaynes .. rebounded the noyse of the horryble crye. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 22 The hollow hills..Were wont redoubled Echoes to rebound. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 10 They reckoned their Foes by the increase of the Noise rebounded unto them. 1703 POPE *Thebais* I. 163 The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) Pref., I have little more Honour than that of being an Echo, rebounding your own Words. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. II. 370 Loud to the neighbouring hills rebound them to the skies. The neighbouring hills rebound them to the skies.

†b. To send *out*, exalt, celebrate, by a re-echoing sound. *Obs.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxxi. 235 Open..the mouthes of us thy suppliants to rebounde out the prayse of thy glorious majesty. 1598 YONG *Diana* 444 They shall rebound His famous name ..Vnto the highest spheares. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 101 His throne,..whom your plumy pipes rebound.

Hence **Rebou·ndable** *a.*; **Rebou·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Rebou·nder**, a device in a gun-lock by which the hammer is thrown back after it has struck the cap (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1659 *Gentl. Calling* 78 Every degree of unmercifulness they shew to others, reverts with a rebounded force upon themselves. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 244 Our reasons.., our arguments and controversies are reboundable upon us.

Rebounding (rĭbau·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. REBOUND, in various senses; an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 18 The aʒeen sounende rebounding of sound fro the heʒest hillis maden them failende for drede. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4212 This hors .. was euer neyng And ther to so gretly reboundyng Hit made. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 By reason of the great reflecyon or rebownynge of the sayd beame it causeth an hete. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 138 Now doe they rayse gastly lyghtnings, now grislye reboundings Of ruffe raffe roaring. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 88 This reflection, this return, this rebounding back to God. 1698 CAPT. LANGFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 414 The Reverse or Rebounding back of the Wind.

Rebounding (rĭbau·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That rebounds, in various senses of the vb.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 4 The reboundende [L. *redundans*] welle of wisdam. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 134 The reboundyng noyse of a horseman comminge. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 348 The harmlesse choristers of the rebounding woods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 417 Chaos..with rebounding surge the barrs assaild. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems, Thunder Storm*, Trembling he stops, .. When bursting, harsh, rebounding thunders roll! 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 26 The dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous [pulses] .. as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling.

b. *Rebounding lock*, a gun-lock fitted with a 'rebounder'.

1871 GREENER *Mod. Breech-loaders* 32 We consider that sufficient striking power cannot be imparted to the rebounding lock to insure certainty of ignition with the cartridges as now made. 1881 — *Gun* 259.

†**Rebours**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **reburs**, **rebours(e**, **robours**, 5 *Sc.* **rebowris**. [a. F. *rebours* rough, perverse, etc. (as sb., the wrong side of a fabric):—pop. L. *reburs-um*, L. *reburrum* rough-haired, bristly.]

A. *adj.* Perverse, froward. *rare* —[1].

1340 *Ayenb.* 68 Wyþstondynge is a zinne þet comþ of þe herte þet is rebel and hard and rebours and dyuers.

B. *sb.* in phr. *at rebours* (tr. F. *à rebours*), on the rough or wrong side, in the wrong way or opposite direction, perversely. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5165 Androcheus ..answered hym al at reburs [*v.r.* robours]. *Ibid.* 12652. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katherine*) 860 þir quheils .. twa aganis twa Sall alwais turne in contrare cours As thingis beand at rebourse. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. viii. 48 Schyre Willame persaywyd then His myschef, and hym send succowris, Ellis had all gane at rebowris.

†**Rebous.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* ? Din, disturbance. Etym. and precise meaning not clear: connexion with OF. *rebous* var. of *rebours* (see prec.) is perh. possible.

1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* II. 212 The schawis schuik and trimlet all the erd With sic rebous reboundand fra the bruke. *Ibid.* 647 His wyfe that tyme, but bargane or rebous, Rycht reuerentlie to him gaif ouir the hous.

Rebout-, obs. form of REBUT *v.*

Rebowne, obs. form of REBOUND *sb.* and *v.*

Rebowris, Sc. var. REBOURS *Obs.*

Rebowt-, obs. form of REBUT *v.*

Reboyle, obs. form of REBOIL *v.*[1]

Reboyt-, obs. Sc. form of REBUT *v.*

‖ **Rebozo, reboso** (*rebō·þo*, -bō·zo). Also **rebosa, ribosa.** [Sp. *rebozo.*] A shawl or long scarf used by Spanish-American women as a covering for the head and shoulders.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* II. ix. 52 The men in their white shirts, and the women in their bewitching rebosas. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ix. 70 Swarthy ill-favoured faces appear behind the folds of dingy rebozos. 1888 *Literary World* (Boston) 18 Aug. 262/1 The women move shyly, covered to the eyes in the long blue scarf, or reboso, which is part of the national costume.

Rebrace (rĭbrē·s), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To brace again. Hence **Rebra·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 138 A cause To arm the hand of childhood and rebrace The slackened sinews of time-wearied age. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, Vivaldi's nerves were instantly rebraced, and he sprang to the door. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 540 The rebracing of a bodily frame. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. viii, Rebraced to its purpose by Lanfranc's cheering assurances, the resolute, indomitable soul of William now applied itself [etc.].

Rebreathe (rĭbrī·ð), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To breathe (air) again. Hence **Rebrea·thed** *ppl. a.*

1606 HEYWOOD *Challenge for Beauty* IV. i, Have hope to bee redeemd;..Hope to re-breathe that ayre you tasted first. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 427/1 He must .. re-breathe these .. exhalations. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 310 The consequence is that patients have to inhale rebreathed air.

Rebree·d, *v. rare*—[1]. [RE- 5 a.] To breed again.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 788 My Childe returns, re-breeding in my Womb.

Rebrew[*], *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To brew again.

1762 ARMSTRONG *A Day* 219 Brewed and rebrewed, a double, treble curse.

Rebri·be, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bribe a second time.

1608 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1646 It is vsuall with them..to be bribed and rebribed on the one side, then to be feed and refeed of the other. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 294 This whole corporation was constantly bribed, rebribed and often sur-rebribed.

Rebri·ng, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To bring back. Also with *back.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxiv, Now this great succeeder all repaires, And rebrings backe that discontinued good. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* viii. 112 But then afreshe .. rebringes these canons foorth that back weare run. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 557 Lo! ye are all restored, .. rebrought To Heaven by Him who cast ye forth.

Hence **Rebri·nger**; **Rebri·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Rapportatore*, .. a rebringer. *Ibid.*, *Rapporto*, .. a rebringing.

Rebstone, obs. form of RUBSTONE.

Rebu·bble, *v.* [RE-.] To bubble up again.

1823 BYRON *Island* IV. iv, They watch'd awhile to see him float again, But not a trace rebubbled from the main.

Rebuck, obs. form of REBUKE *v.*

Rebu·ckle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To buckle again. Hence **Rebu·ckling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Raffibbiare*, to buckle againe, to rebuckle. *Raffibbiatura*, a rebuckling. 1845 BROWNING *How they brought the good News* ii, I .. Rebuckled the cheek-strap, chained slacker the bit.

Rebucous: see REBUKOUS.

Rebu·d, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To bud again. Hence **Rebu·dding** *vbl. sb.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1236 His oft-quickned Rod, Which dead, re-buds, re-blooms, and Almonds bears. 1611 FLORIO, *Ripampinare*, to rebud or reburgeon out a new as a Vine doth. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* 888 It will revive, and, as a Plant, re-bud. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 95 When earth rebuds with kindly rain. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Mar., The rebudding of the wand of peace.

Rebuff (rĭbʊ·f), *sb.* [a. obs. F. *rebuffe* (16th c.; mod.F. *rebuffade*), ad. It. *ribuffo* (also *rabbuffo*), f. *ri-* RE- + *buffo* puff.]

1. A peremptory check given to one who makes an advance of any kind; a blunt refusal of a request or offer; a snub. Also without article (quot. 1847).

1611 FLORIO, *Ribuffo*, ..a chiding, a taunt, a rebuffe. 1685 WOOD *Life* 25 Oct. (O.H.S.) III. 168 In Mr. Paynter's chamber, [I received] a rebuff from Dr. Ll. .. a pedagog. 1736 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 229 Perhaps, if I seek it too much, I might meet with a rebuff. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 411 The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs Of knaves in office. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 8 Great men love to be courted, and little men must not mind rebuffs. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xviii, All eyes met her with a glance of eager curiosity, and she met all eyes with one of rebuff and coldness. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 53 Pope undoubtedly must have been bitterly vexed at this implied rebuff.

b. A check to further action or progress, due to circumstances.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 208 Too glorious an Enterprize to be abandoned at the first rebuffe. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. i, These perplexing rebuffs gave my uncle Toby Shandy more perturbations than you would imagine. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 Bontschitscheff met the same rebuff at the same height thirty degrees further west.

2. A repelling puff or blast. *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 936 The strong rebuff of som tumultuous cloud Instinct with Fire and Nitre. 1822 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Archit. Atoms* 52 Æolian Monarch! Emperor of Puffs! We modern sailors dread not thy rebuffs.

Rebuff (rĭbʊ·f), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *rebuffer* (*rabuffer*), ad. It. *ribuffare* (also *rabbuffare*), f. *ribuffo*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To repel bluntly or ungraciously; to give a rude check or repulse to (one).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1655) 319 Marvelling, that hee, who had never heard such speeches from any knight, should be thus rebuffed by a woman. 1611 FLORIO, *Ribuffare*, to rebuke..to rebuffe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 319 At length rebuff'd, they leave their mangled Prey. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 30 Mar., I answered .., that I could not possibly comply: he would not be rebuffed. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* vi, He could not find any proper mode of rebuffing, or resenting it. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xxiv. (1878) 137 She had certainly not intended to rebuff him.

2. To blow or drive back. *rare.*

1747 [see RFBUFFING *ppl. a.* below]. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* Wks. (1846) II. 493 The fierce element .. earths adamantine arch rebuff.

Hence **Rebuffed** (rĭbʊ·ft), **Rebu·ffing** *ppl. adjs.*

1747 HALES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 582 Those tempestuous, rebuffing, whirling Hurricanes, which bear down all before them. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* viii. 66 The rebuffing spite of the princess dowager. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 265 His manners .. are rebuffing, and his conversation cold and dull. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 4/1 Some of the rebuffed ones seat themselves.

Rebu·ffet, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To reject or return with a buffet.

1672 EACHARD *Lett.* 64 Mandringo's Pismires rebuffetted. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 251 This was soon Re-buffeted back again upon them, by the Quakers in the West of England.

Rebuik, obs. Sc. form of REBUKE *sb.*

Rebuild (rĭbi·ld), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To build again; to reconstruct.

1611 COTGR., *Rebastir*, to reedifie, rebuild. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 159 In whose..name Great London still shall live, (by him rebuilded). 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Ascension Hymn* vii, Hee alone .. can Bring bone to bone And rebuild man. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 1 The Ships were all in prime Order, all lately rebuilt. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 163 We have rebuilt Newgate, and tenanted the mansion. 1840 MILL. *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 423 When society requires to be rebuilt, there is no use attempting to rebuild it on the old plan. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 458 Farmhouses and palaces had alike been rebuilt.

absol. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 88 Where a remainder-man .. suffers the lessee or assignee to rebuild. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 When the Company proceeded to rebuild, they no longer did so in the massive and imposing style of the fourteenth century.

b. *Rebuilding* = being rebuilt. Cf. BUILD *v.* 7.

1668 H. DUKE *Londons-Nonsuch* title-p., That most stately and magnificent structure now re-building. 1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 33 She is re-building. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 30 The Bridge at that Time rebuilding at Orleans.

Hence **Rebuild** *sb.*, an operation of rebuilding, a thing rebuilt; **Rebui·lt** *ppl. a.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2761/3 Two rebuilt Ships, the Prince, ..and the Dunkirk. 1856 P. FAIRBAIRN *Prophecy* II. ii. 268 A restoration to the Land of Canaan, and a rebuilt Jerusalem.

1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 646 We enter the erecting shops,..one for 'rebuilds', renewals, and new engines.

Rebuilder (rībi·ldəɹ). [f. prec. + -er 1.] One who rebuilds or reconstructs.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 295 The Founder or rebuilder of this Church. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. vii, An English Radical, who .. it is to be hoped, will become an English Rebuilder. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 116 He saw himself, in imagination, the rebuilder of the Catholic faith.

Rebuilding (rībi·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Rebuild. Also *pl.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVI. xl, Brought with other timber for the rebuilding of the foresaid bridge. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxi, The Fire and Rebuilding of London. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 222 The buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of ships of war in his Majesty's yards. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 399 All the rebuildings of that wonderful pile. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 254 The rebuilding of the entire college on a new site was undertaken.

Rebuit, variant of Rebute *Sc.*

Rebukable: see Rebukeable.

Rebuke (rībiū·k), *sb.* Also 5 **rebeuc,** *6* **rebuk,** *Sc.* **rebuik.** [f. the vb.]

†**1.** A shameful or disgraceful check; a shame or disgrace. *Obs.* (Common in 15th c., esp. in phr. *to put to a rebuke.*)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 258 Behold the rebukys that do me so menace. *c* 1470 Gregory *Chron.* (Camden) 197 That yere the Pope put that hethyn hounde.. to a grete rebuke. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. iv, The rebukes that sir Launcelot dyd vnto many knyghtes causeth them that be men of prowesse to beware.

† **b.** Without *a* or *pl.*: Shame, disgrace, reproach. *Obs.* (Common in 16th c.)

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 To the grete rebuke and disclaunder of the seid Crafte. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlvii. 160 We shall do hym all the shame and rebuke that we can. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 174 He dyd not stayne ne putte to lacke or rebuke hys royall autorite. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 55 For great rebuke it is love to despise.

2. Reproof, reprimand.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 127 Scorne and rebuke cast in his visage, He .sayde nothyng therto. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 8 On your owne sleue to wype your nose Without rebuke takynge. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 111 If he will not yeeld, Rebuke and dread correction waite on vs. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xiii. 1 A wise sonne heareth his fathers instruction: but a scorner heareth not rebuke. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 468 Sharply thou hast insisted on rebuke. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 397 Hast thou..Despising all rebuke, still persevered. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 48 God hath rebuked us, who is over us, To give rebuke or death.

b. With *a* and *pl.* (the commonest use): A reproof, a reprimand.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 47 Thou shalt at the least way rebukes soure abide. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 b, It is incredible, with what rebukes and railinges ye people received hym. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. v. 48 Shee's a Lady So tender of rebukes, that words are strok[e]s. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 844 So spake the Cherube, and his grave rebuke..added grace Invincible. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 720 His gentle eye Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 66 The only punishment this desperado met with, was a rebuke from the leader of the party. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* xx. 274 The very existence of these forms in our Prayer Book is a standing rebuke of the selfish ingratitude of those who [etc.].

†**3. a.** A check, stop. **b.** A severe blow. **c.** Reproof or correction by a blow. *Obs. rare.*

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 27 The sap in graffing receiues a rebuke, and cannot worke so strongly. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* I. xxxvii. 36 [The horse] gave him so Terrible a Rebuke upon the Forehead with his Heel, that he laid him at his Length. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 436 ¶ 9 Miller's Heat laid him open to the Rebuke of the calm Buck, by a large Cut in the Forehead.

Rebuke (rībiū·k), *v.* Also 4 **rebuk(k, -bouk, -buyk, -bukie,** 5 **rebuck.** [a. AF. (Langtoft) and ONF. *rebuker* = OF. *rebuch(i)er* (Godef.), f. *re-* Re- + *bucher* to beat, strike. (Connexion with ONF. *rebouquer,* F. *reboucher,* to blunt, is doubtful.)]

†**1.** *trans.* To beat down or force back; to repress or check (a person); to repulse. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 180, I am now comen here, þise Sarazins to rebuke [F. *destruire*], & slo at my powere. *Ibid.* 194 Rebuke [F. *rebuke(z*] him for þat ilk of þat auauntrie. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4692 þe frensche to þam shute & caste, & rebuked hem foule with-ynne. 1428 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 204 Anoone..he rebukid the forsayden breenys and bourkeyns..and ham to Pees reformed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 252 Two of his knightes..proudly rebuckyd Claudes men with theire speres. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 128 Wee could haue rebuk'd him at Harflewe. 1605 — *Macb.* III. i. 56 Vnder him My Genius is rebuk'd, as it is said Mark Anthonies was by Cæsar.

† **b.** To check, repress (a quality, action, etc.).

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 28 The holynes of the chyrche & deuoute prayers made therin..rebuketh the boldnes of the fende. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxv. (1636) 232 The drinke being cold, it rebuketh naturall heat that is working. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 9 Hether is he come..to rebuke the vsurpation Of thy vnnatural Vncle, English John.

† **c.** To beat, buffet. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No King* IV. iii, A head rebuked With pots of all size, daggers, stools, and bed-staves.

2. To reprove, reprimand, chide severely. Sometimes const. *for,* †*of* (a fault).

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 75 The knight..was sore agramed, And rebouked his leuedy. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 371 Repentance rihte so rebuked hym þat tyme. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lviii. (1859) 56 Why shold the ashes be blamed, or rebuked for theyr vnthryftynesse? 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Iff ye haue a chastised hounde that will be rebuket. *c* 1500 Medwall *Nature* (Brandl) 517 These..ii. folk. euer enbesyeth theym to rebuke you of syn. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 13 To rebuke al such as are vngodly for al the works which they haue done wickedly. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 1 Thou god of this great vast, rebuke these surges. 1611 Bible *Luke* iv. 39 He stood ouer her, and rebuked the feuer, & it left her. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 510 And angry him rebuk't with Language keen. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* LXXXVIII. ii, Rebuke these Storms, and set me safe on Land. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* V. 514 Him thus the Archer of the skies rebuked. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. ii, 'Thy heart rebukes thee while thou speakest', said the Egyptian. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i vi. 70 He rebuked them for their cowardice and want of faith.

absol. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxiii[i]. 18 Remembre this.. how the enemie rebuketh. 1611 Bible *Amos* v. 10 They hate him that rebuketh in the gate.

b. To express blame or reprehension of (a quality, action, etc.) by reproof or reprimand addressed to persons.

1529 More *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 335/2 Albeit we cannot well..rebuke or blame this negligence and forgeatfulnes in you. 1550 Crowley *Langland's P. Pl.* To Reader, There is no maner of vice..whiche this wryter hath not godly, learnedlye, and wittilye rebuked. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 69 The Palmer..much rebukt those wandring eyes of his. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* II. vi. 49 His indulgent tongue Compounded rather than rebuk'd the wrong. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 655 The Muse perhaps..rebukes a deed Less impious than absurd. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 928, I must rebuke This drunkenness of triumph ere it die. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 131 Parmenides rebukes this want of consistency in Socrates.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* of things.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 37 Do's not the Stone rebuke me, For being more Stone then it? 1728 Young *Love Fame* III. 76 Impatient art rebukes the sun's delay. 1849 Whittier *My Psalm* iv, The manna dropping from God's hand Rebukes my painful care. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. viii. 134 Holy and unblamable lives, whereby ungodly men are silently rebuked and instructed.

†**3.** To treat lightly, despise. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 246 þis Reseamiaduk, als fole & onwise, His letter gan rebuk, sette it at light prise. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 14, I wyl be lothe to see the beaulte of my lady yvenne to be rebuked.

†**4.** To put to shame, bring into contempt. *Obs.*—1

1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 228/1 The order is rebuked by the priestes begging and lewde liuing.

†**5.** *Falconry.* To check (a hawk). *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 121 Take heede that you caste not your lewre into the water, least she shoulde thereby be rebuked. *Ibid.* 134, 141, etc.

Rebuke, obs. Sc. form of Roebuck.

Rebukeable (rībiū·kăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Rebuke *v.* + -able.] That may be rebuked; deserving of rebuke. (Freq. in 16th c.)

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 91 Nothynge [is] more rebukeable, if ye respect fame. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 343 Frowardnesse, and suche lyke rebukeable conditions. *c* 1660 *To All Friends & People in Christendom* 25 These were rebukeable, that were not to be numbered among the Christians. 1882 Swinburne *Tristram of Lyonesse* 108 Yet am I not rebukeable by thee.

Rebukeful (rībiū·kfŭl), *a.* [f. Rebuke *sb.*]

1. Of words: Of a rebuking character.

1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) D iij, The chefe preestes..fell to opprobrious and rebukefull wordes. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 269/1 Becket..replyeth againe, expostulating and checking them with rebukefull wordes. 1623 Cockeram I, *Opprobation,* rebukefull, spightfull. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Dec. 700/1 This retort..evoked some very rebukeful language.

b. Of persons: Full of, given to, rebuke.

1868 Heavysege *Jezebel* II. 81 She turned away Rebukeful. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxi, Not that he is rough with them, or querulous, or rebukeful.

†**2.** Deserving of rebuke; disgraceful, shameful. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 322/1 Rebukefull,..*culpable.* *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 429 It shalbe moche rebukefull and moche worthy punishement. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* i. 13 He toke vpon him the rebukefull miserie of our mortalitie. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 187/21 Rebukeful, *culpandus.*

Hence **Rebu·kefully** *adv.*, **Rebu·kefulness.**

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxviii, He wyl gyue to the a fayned thanke, & after reporte rebukefully of the. 1552 Huloet, Speakinge despitefullye, rebukefullye, or reprochfullye, *Opprobatio.* 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* May 475, 'I hope not often', said Sir Lucas, rebukefully. 1891 L. Keith *Lost Illusion* I. ix. 225 Said Oliver, with cold rebukefulness.

Rebuker (rībiū·kəɹ). [f. Rebuke *v.* + -er 1.] One who rebukes.

c 1480 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 901 Rebukers of synne & myscheſes odyous. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 651/2 These rebukers of our liuyng, liue themselfe at the leaste wyse as euill as we. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 Euery rebuker shoulde place a hatch before the doore. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 97 These great Rebukers of Nonresidence. 1712 in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 182 You should, for Miss Hobart's sake, begin your office of rebuker with her. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 146 They can turn round upon their rebukers, and say [etc.].

Rebuking (rībiū·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Rebuke. Also with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, þei ought to holde þe abay as longe as þei may withouten rebukynge of þe houndes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Reason & Sens.* 580 To thy name Hyt is rebukyng and gret shame. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 b, Without ony exprobracyon or rebukyng [I] admyt the to my grace 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. v. (1634) 142 Exhortations and rebukings much availe..to enflame the desire of goodnesse. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xxii. 16 The channels of the Sea appeared.. at the rebuking of the Lord. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 103 Her worst rebukings wore a smile.

Rebu·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That rebukes.

1611 Cotgr., *Satyric,* satyricall,..sharpe, rebuking, reprouing. 1829 S. Turner *Mod. Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxxi. 336 Her..rebuking sense of the atrocious transaction.

Hence **Rebu·kingly** *adv.*

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* ii. 13 The liuelie voice of God rebukinglie tooke me vp. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 29 That art or power which the Holy Ghost thus rebukingly derides. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xi, 'Have not I prayed, and besought you, many and many a time', said the lady, rebukingly, [etc.]. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 2 She glanced rebukingly at the ceiling.

† **Rebu·kous,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 5 **rebucous.** [f. Rebuke *sb.* + -ous.] = Rebukeful *a.* 1.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 557 She gaue vnto hym many rebucous wordys.

† **Rebu·lliency.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. type **rebullientia,* f. *rebullire*: cf. next.] A tendency to boil up. In quot. *fig.*

1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 15 Suppressing with what power I could the strong rebulliency of my Passions.

† **Rebulli·tion.** *Obs.*—1 [Noun of action (cf. *ebullition*), f. L. *rebullire*: see Reboil *v.*1] A boiling up again. In quot. *fig.*

a 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1685) 562 The Scottish gentlemen, who have been lately sent to that King, found (as they say) but a brusk welcome; which makes all fear that there may be a rebullition in that business.

Rebu·nch, *v. U.S.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To arrange in new groups. Also *absol.* Hence **Rebu·nching** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 723 A sure though gradual rebunching of the small farms into large estates. 1888 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxvi. 500 They can destroy, rebunch, fail to distribute, and what not as they please.

Rebuoy (rīboi·), *v.* [Re- 5 a, 5 c.] *trans.* **a.** To buoy up once more. In quot. *fig.* **b.** To furnish with a new set or arrangement of buoys.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xxii, Some, with hope replenish'd and rebuoy'd, Return to whence they came. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 94 The entrance to Frazer River has been re-buoyed.

So **Rebuoy·age,** the act of rebuoying.

1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 12 July 433/1 The ever-shifting bars and sandbanks of our river estuaries necessitate frequent soundings and rebuoyage.

Rebu·rden, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* **a.** To lay a new burden on. † **b.** To make more burdensome. *Obs.* Hence **Rebu·rdening** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Florio, *Ricaricatura,* a recharge, a reburthening. *Ricaricare,* to recharge, reburthen. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Jayler* 49 He redoubles his wards, reburdens his irons.

So † **Rebu·rden** *sb.*, a new burden. *Obs.*—0

1611 Florio, *Ricarica,* a recharge, a reburthen.

† **Rebu·rgeon,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rebourgeonner*: see Re- and Burgeon *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To cause to bud or sprout again. **b.** *intr.* To bud or sprout anew.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 He by rayne what þing þat is makys whik, dede þinges reburgones, and he geuys hys benysoun in alle vertuz. 1611 Florio, *Ripampinare,* to rebud or reburgeon out a new as a Vine doth.

† **Rebu·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + *-burse,* as in *disburse, imburse.*] *trans.* To reimburse (a person). (In B. Jonson *Tale Tub* III. i., prob. intended as an error for *de-* or *disburse.*)

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 508/2 And [the strangers] alsua salbe rebursit and payit of þair expense and passage.

Rebury (rībe·ri), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To bury again.

1584 [R. Parsons] *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 36 My good Lord..would needs have her taken up againe and re-buried. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 86. 649/2 Her Coffin.. hath euer since so remained, and neuer reburied. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 86 Some [shall] wish themselves re-buried in the Grave. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. vii, Reburied hastily at dead of night. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* xli, No one..could suppose that some third person had..forced open the casket to abstract its contents and then rebury it.

Rebus (rī·bŏs), *sb.* [a. F. *rebus* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm.), or L. *rēbus,* abl. pl. of *rēs* thing.

The precise origin of this application of the Latin word is doubtful. It is variously explained as denoting 'by things', from the representation being *non verbis sed rebus,* and (in Ménage) as taken from satirical pieces composed by clerks in Picardy for the annual carnival, which dealt with current topics, and were therefore entitled *de rebus quæ geruntur* 'about things which are going on'.]

An enigmatical representation of a name, word, or phrase by figures, pictures, arrangement of letters, etc., which suggest the syllables of which it is made up. **b.** In later use also applied to puzzles in which a punning application of each syllable of a word is given, without pictorial representation.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1634) 146 They which lackt wit to expresse their conceit in speech, did vse to depaint it out (as it were) in pictures, which they called Rebus. 1630 B Jonson *New Inn* I. i, I will maintain the rebus against all humours, And all complexions in the body of man. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Somerset* III. (1662) 23 He gave for his

Rebus (in allusion to his Name [Beckinton]) a burning Beacon. 1713 BIRCH *Guard.* No. 36 P 14 If this meets with encouragement, I shall write a vindication of the Rebus, and do justice to the Conundrum. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I back him at a rebus or a charade against the best rhymer in the kingdom. 1854 E. A. FREEMAN in *Ecclesiologist* XV. 318 A certain John Chapman was a benefactor to the building, and carved a chapman with a dog, as a rebus on his name. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks* (1886) 305 Many an ingenious picture is nothing but a painted rebus.

attrib. 1744 WARBURTON *Occas. Refl.* 23 Mistaking, for Egyptian, a ridiculous Kind of rebus-writing. 1765 BP. LOWTH *Lett. Warburton* 13 From Egyptian Hieroglyphics to modern Rebus-writing. 1864 *Reader* 14 May 614 The rebus addresses.. that postmen sometimes get.

Hence **Re bus** *v. trans.*, to mark or inscribe with a rebus or rebuses.

In quot. 1864 substituted for *berebus* used by Fuller, *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 330.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV xv. § 35 John Morton .. had a fair library (rebussd with More in text and Tun under it). 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1932. 595/1 A fine cenotaph .. rebused with hawks.

Rebut (rĭbʌ·t), *v.* Forms: α. 3–4 (6 *Sc.*) **rebute, 4 rebuyt**; *Sc.* 5 **reboyt, rabut**, 5–6 **raboyt, 6 reboot.** β. 4–5 **rebout(e, 5 rebowte.** γ. 5–7 **rebutte, 7 rebutt**, 6– **rebut.** [a. AF. *reboter* (1302–7), OF. *reboter, rebuter, rebouter*, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *boter, buter, bouter* to BUTT *v.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To assail (a person) with violent language; to revile, rebuke, reproach. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29570 For-bi es sele rebuted [*v. r.* reuyled] here bat forwit crist self es dere. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3000 (Kölbing) King & erls, wib outen dout, þer gun him anon rebout For to prouen his maner. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 174 Rubene .. fand hyme sa takand his froyte. quhare for he cane hyme faste reboyte; & he hyme with wordis fell answerte. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x 595 'Wallace', said Bruce, 'rabut me now no mar'.

†**2.** To repel, repulse, drive back (a person, or an attack). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 617 Fiften hundreth men & ma Wyth fewar war rebutit awa, That that with-drew thaim schamfully. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 743 Was neuer kynge that werede a crown So foule rebuytede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 754 Raboytit ewill, on to thar king thai rid. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xiv, Romulus & his peple.. made them to retorne and flee abacke & rebowted them alle out of Rome. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. viii 38 Quha can that say .. That I rebutit was or dung abak? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 542 The Englishe Capteynes .. rebutted and draue away the Frenchmen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 23 But he..Their sharp assault right boldly did rebut.

b. *transf.* in various uses. Also const. *from.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 24 The Scottis and Pichtis, more insolent efter this victory than afore, rebutit the Britonis, and denyit peace. 1570 6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 495 The Eldest Sonne onely shall be rebutted, or barred, by the warrantie of the auncestour. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 66 Our Atheist, .. with nothing but humaine reasons will bee rebutted. 1661 COWLEY *O. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 660 The other Design from which he was rebuted by the universal Outcry of the Divines. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII 510 This demand upon the exercise of the imagination will rebut the mere novel reader.

† c. To foil or deprive *of* (a thing) by repulse.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 180 Syne [they] went abak reboytit of thair pray. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 466 He had far leuer sterue,..Of his honour or he rebutit be.

3. To force or turn back (a thing, now usually something abstract); to give a check to.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 40 The lyghte of the daye rebouted and putte a backe the shadowe of the nyghte. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beaut.* 125 Their points rebutted backe againe Are duld. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B v b, A naked piller, Whose force rebutts the streame which runneth after. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. iii, Rebutting Phœbus parching fervencie. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 157 Rowing in the Gallies is nothing to the toil of popularity; but ambition is rebutted with nothing. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI. 66 [The stream] here, from the rock Rebutted, curls and eddies. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 24 Fatalism .. has been rebutted in its attempt to interfere with the energies of the day.

† b. To repel, reject (a thing offered). *Obs.*

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 108 As waspis ressauis of þe same bot soure, So reprobatis Christis buke dois rebute.

4. *Law.* To repel by counter-proof, refute (evidence, a charge, etc.). Hence in general use: To refute, disprove (any statement, theory, etc.).

1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 709 The presumption of legitimacy.. may be rebutted by circumstances inducing a contrary presumption. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 70 This faculty .. enabled him to rebut the minute and harassing charges brought against him. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 347 This antiquated notion is further rebutted by the fact that wages are always higher in summer than in winter. 1869 ROGERS *Pref. Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 26 He rebuts their strange doctrine.

5. *intr.* or *absol.* † a. To draw back, retire, retreat, recoil. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv* 139 Company..makyth the honnoure of lordshupp rebutte in dyspite. *Ibid.* 246 The grete colde..makyth the naturall hette reboute and retourne to the stomake. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxi 111 As the sabboth day approcheth he [a river] rebouteth and goth into therthe agayn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 15 Themselves. Doe backe rebutte, and ech to other yealdeth land. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Elegies* ii. 5 As the Pilot ..striving to 'scape The danger of deepe-mouth'd Carybdis rape, Rebutts on Scylla.

b. *Law.* To bring forward a rebutter. ? *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 67 If the prouiso had beene that he should neyther vouche nor rebutte, the prouiso had beene void. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 365 The action of the heire by the Warrantie of his Ancestor.. is called to Rebut or repell. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 310 The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut.

c. *Curling.* To play a random shot with great force towards the close of a game, in the hope of gaining some advantage for one's own side.

1831 [see REBUTTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1890 KERR *Curling* 404 To rebut..and to cannon.., were two favourite points by which the ancient curleis were wont to win distinction.

Rebute (rĭbū·t). *Sc.* (and *north.*) ? *Obs.* Forms: 5 *north.* **rebuyte**, *Sc.* 5 **rabut**, 6 **rebuit**, 6, 8 **rebute.** [f. *rebute*, obs. form of REBUT *v.* Cf. obs. F. *rebout.*] † a. Rebuke, reproach. *Obs.* b. Repulse.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4531 Restyng place to our refuyte 3it haue we nane bot beres rebuyte. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 860 Allace, how [may] this be; And do not harm? Our gret rabut haiff we. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 166 Drevin abak Wyth a schamefull rebute and mekill lak. *c* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlvi. 14 My haurt hes biddin sik rebute. 1794 BURNS *'O steer her up'* II, Ne'er break your heart for ae rebute.

Rebutment (rĭbʌ·tmĕnt). [a obs. F. *rebuttement* (also *reboutte-, reboute-*): see REBUT *v.* and -MENT.] The act of rebutting; the fact of being rebutted. Now only as = REBUTTAL.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 Iustled head-long downe .and breaking their backes with then stumbling rebutment. 1623 COCKERAM, *Rebutments*, iustlings. 1824–6 LANDOR *Imag. Conv* Wks. 1846 I. 204 In fact, 'will I' can only be used in the rebutment of a question. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., In rebutment of the presumption of law.

Rebuttable (rĭbʌ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. REBUT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be rebutted.

1879 *Smith's Leading Cases* (ed. 8) II. 883 Payment of rent .. was held not to be a conclusive admission of title .. but rebuttable by showing that he never had any title.

Rebuttal (rĭbʌ·tăl). [f. as prec. + -AL.] Refutation, contradiction; *spec.* in *Law* (cf. REBUT *v.* 4.).

1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic* I. xiv. 302 There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion, in spite of the incessant rebuttals of sensation. 1881 *Times* 20 June 6/1 To hear the defendant's evidence first,..reserving his right..to call evidence in rebuttal thereof.

Rebutter (rĭbʌ·təɹ), *sb.* [In sense 1, a. AF. *rebuter* (see REBUT *v.* and -ER[4]); in 2, partly f. REBUT *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. *Law.* a. An answer made by a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Replycacyons, rejoynders, rebutters, and other pleadynges. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 25 Formal precidents of . rejoynders, surrejoynders, rebutters, issues. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 61 (1740) 630 Of all the several Pleas, . Rebutters, Surrebutters &c. the Public were made Judges by the Favour of the Press. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 71 Rebutters, sur-rebutters, replications .., and imparlance. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. § 129.

transf. 1599 *Broughton's Lett* v. 17 It had been too much for any such .. to haue aduanced a Rebutter against his Grace. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Busse D'Ambois* Wks. 1873 II. 176 Ioyne in mee all your rages, and rebutters.

† b. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., The Donnee. repelleth the heire, because though the land were intailed to him: yet he is heire to the warranty likewise: and this is called a Rebutter. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 378 If the sonne bring an action to recouer the land, he shall be barred by the warrantie made by his father, and this is called a Rebutter. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Rebutter*, a Term in Law, is, when the Donnee by virtue of a Warranty made by the Donour repelleth the Heir.

† c. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., If I graunt to my tenent to hould *sine impetitione vasti*, and afterward I impede him for waste made, he may debarre me of this action, by shewing my graunt, and this is likewise a Rebutter

2. That which rebuts, repels, refutes, etc.; a refutation.

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 170 Surely, it is no sufficient rebutter of a criminal charge [etc.] 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 181 If they have received a rebutter for their pains, they must ascribe it to the fatality which prompted them to folly. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Aug., The constitutional course which the Queen has adopted .. is a sufficient rebutter of the suspicion.

Hence † **Rebu·tter** *v. intr.*, to make a rebutter *to* (a statement); to reply.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 30 An English Fryar.., writ a Pamphlet, which he call'd, The Case Restated; which was presently reply'd to .. in a Pamphlet, styl'd, The Case truly stated; which has been again rebutter'd to, by another Missioner.

Rebutting (rĭbʌ·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. REBUT, in various senses; *spec.* in *Curling* (see quot. 1831).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 339 Thai haf tald thair reboyting, Thai of the vaward. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 25 b, Yᵉ his aduersaries in no wise should haue any place apte or oportune easely to take lande withoute defence or rebuttynge back. 1695 *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. put out* 39 Sounding the Wound with his Probe, and being alarmed with the rebutting of it by the Systole and Diastole of the Heart. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 971 Rebutting, is towards the end of the game, when the ice is blocked up, and the aspect of the game hopeless or desperate, to run the gauntlet through the same.

So **Rebu·tting** *ppl. a.*, that rebuts.

1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., The rebutting evidence..was exceedingly strong. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 248 The medical member of the commission practically testified as a rebutting expert.

Rebu·tton, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To button (a garment, etc.) again.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 278 Then he commenced to rebutton the easy, brown great-coat. 1882 ANSTEY *Vice Versâ* (ed. 19) 120 The boys began .. to unbutton and rebutton their gloves with great care.

2. To furnish (a garment) with new buttons.

1867 A. GRANT *Mr. Sec. Pepys*, An old seedy black coat, re-buttoned, sponged, and 'goosed up'.

Rebuy', *v.* [RE- 2 b and 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To buy back.

1611 COTGR., *Retraict Lignagier*, a power, giuen by custome vnto the neerest kinsman of one that sells land, to rebuy it within a certaine time. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 118 Prince Lewis had taken some horses, mules, with part of D'Lorges baggage; who sent to the prince to rebuy their horses, but was refused. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 206/1 To sell and to rebuy the same amount of stock at a future day at the same price.

2. To buy a second time.

1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 186, I bought them; and I will rebuy them.

Rebuyk-, obs. form of REBUKE *v.*

Rebuyt-, obs. form of REBUT *v.*

Rebuyte, variant of REBUTE. *Sc.*

Rebylione, obs. form of REBELLION.

Rebylle rable, obs. f. RIBBLE-RABBLE.

† **Reca·dency.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. med.L. *recad-ĕre* to fall back + -ENCY: cf. CADENCY.] A falling back, recidivation, backsliding.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.*, Addr. to Court a 4 One patern of relapse and retrogradation..is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor, suspected of unsoundness and recadency.

‖ **Recado** (rĕkā·dō). Also 7 **recaudo, recarder.** [a. Sp. or Pg. *recado* (also *recaudo*) a message or errand, a gift, equipment or furnishings, etc.; of uncertain origin (see Diez and Korting).]

† **1.** A present; a message of compliment. *Obs.*

1615 R. COLES *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 26 Our hostis .. sent her sonne to me with a present of 2 barilles wine and other *recado*. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. ix. 205 Yours of the 2 of July came to safe hand, and I did all those particulars recaudos, you enjoyned me to do to som of your friends here. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 71 The Padre-Superior, whose Mandate wherever we came caused them to send his Recarders (a Term of Congratulation, as we say, Our Service).

2. A South American saddle.

1826 SIR F. HEAD *Pampas* 246 (Stanf.), I was standing in despair, gazing at the recado which had formed my bed. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1873) 44 The complicated gear of the recado or saddle used in the Pampas.

Recal, variant of RECALL *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

† **Reca·lcate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *recalcāre*] 'To tread under foot' (Cockeram 1623).

Recalcination (rīkælsĭnē·ʃən). [RE- 5 a.] The action of recalcining; a second calcination.

1768 *Elaboratory laid open* 149 The recalcination of the ashes .. is wholly unnecessary. 1802 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII 26 Disoxidation of the zinc calx,. its sublimation in a metallic state, and instantaneous recalcination.

Re-calcine (rīkælsəi·n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To calcine again. Also *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xv. (1818) 129 So, now the soul's sublim'd; her soul desires Are re calcin'd in Heaven's well-temper'd fires. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* I. xxv, Powder it [brass] again, serce it fine, and re-calcine it. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 376 As it would have been too tedious to re-calcine them all separately, he made four parcels of the whole. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Sugar* 28 It [charcoal] is then taken to the retort-house and re-calcined, a process which restores all its valuable properties.

Recalcitrance (rĭkæ·lsĭtrăns). [See next and -ANCE. Cf. mod.F. *récalcitrance.*] Recalcitrant temper or conduct.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 279 Armed with this letter, the heads of houses subdued the recalcitrance of the overhasty 'youth'. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I. 32 The Senate showed signs of indignant recalcitrance against her attacks on those whose power she feared.

So **Reca·lcitrancy.**

1869 *Daily News* 15 Apr., This judgment is not at all unlikely to strengthen them in their recalcitrancy.

Recalcitrant (rĭkæ·lsĭtrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *récalcitrant* (17–18th c.), or L. *recalcitrānt-*, pres. pple. of *recalcitrāre* to RECALCITRATE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** 'Kicking' against constraint or restriction; obstinately disobedient or refractory. (Said of person or animals, and *transf.* of things.) Also const. *to.*

1843 THACKERAY *Fitzboodle's Confess., Mr. & Mrs. F. Berry* 361 In oaths both French and English [he] called upon the recalcitrant Anatole. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 240/2 If you are recalcitrant to the rules of his art. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 339 A recalcitrant pin falling from its rightful place. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 371 For a time it was necessary to suspend the more recalcitrant ministers.

absol. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 50 The number of the recalcitrant was exceedingly small.

2. Characterized by refractoriness.

1865 MILL *Comte* 25 A single Deity .. keeping in recalcitrant subjection an army of devils. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. vi. 284 Parliament met to be again prorogued, on account of its recalcitrant temper.

B. *sb.* A recalcitrant person.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 10 All recalcitrants were treated as rebels and traitors. 1881 *Times* 4 July 11/2 The Registrar ..will take legal proceedings against the recalcitrants.

So **Reca·lcitrary** *a.*

1862 F. Wilford *Maiden of our own day* 505 If this troublesome landlord is still recalcitrary,.. I have another plan to propose.

Recalcitrate (rĭkæ·lsitre|t), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *recalcitrāre* to kick out (Horace), to be refractory (Vulgate): see Re- and Calcitrate *v.*]

1. *intr.* To kick out, kick backwards. *rare.* (Now only with *fig.* connotation, as in b.)

1623 Cockeram, *Recalcitrate*, to kicke with the heele. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1852 W. Wickenden *Hunchback's Chest* 258 Another was recalcitrating like a kicking horse. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 176 We recalcitrate with all our heels against the conclus on.

b. To 'kick out' *against* or *at* a thing; to show strong objection or repugnance; to manifest vigorous opposition or resistance; to be obstinately disobedient or refractory.

1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxiii, Why then did the delicacy of Diogenes and Plato so recalcitrate against it? 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 563 Many good fellows .. have recalcitrated against every proposal. 1852 Landor *Wks.* (1876) II. 126 Those who .. recalcitrate at their caresses, they threaten with Tartarus. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* II. i. (1873) 42 Slothfulness always recalcitrates against an effort of mind.

2. *trans.* To kick back. *rare.*

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 745 When this man .. was stopping the rock with his feet, to recalcitrate it upon the enemy. *a* 1859 De Quincey (Ogilvie), The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and recalcitrate his tricks.

Hence **Reca·lcitrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III vi, There is nothing but rebellious debating and recalcitrating. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* I. v. 129 Seeming to force, and to exult in forcing, a mystery upon recalcitrating minds.

Recalcitration (rĭkæ·lsitrē·ʃən). [See prec. and -ation.] The action of recalcitrating, or 'kicking' against something.

1658 Phillips, *Recalcitration*, a striking back with the heel. 1678 J. [Jones] *Brit. Church* 364 With unevangelical revenge, and recalcitration, after fair eviction. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xl, These symptoms of recalcitration. 1861 J. G. Shepard *Fall Rome* viii. 415 The hard battle which they had daily to maintain with the recalcitration of the proprietor and the extortion of the treasury. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 46 One cannot read Addison's praises without a certain recalcitration.

Recalculate (rĭkæ·lkiŭlē|t), *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *récalculer*] *trans.* To calculate afresh; to recount. Also *absol.*

1611 Cotgr., *Recalculer*, to recalculate, or make a new computation of. 1652 Brome *Damoyselle* II. i, Whilst I recalculate The miseries of a distressed man. 1669 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 These occultations .. I recalculated from the exactest tables. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 1. 334 If you have made an error in your process, then you must recalculate. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 18/3 Dr. Hunter .. has recalculated the tables for English weights and measures.

† **Reca·lefy,** *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. L. *recalefacĕre*] *trans.* To heat again.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 80/2 When it is coulde, then recalefy the same agayne. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 548 They coct them to the consistence of an Electuary, then they recalifie them.

Recalesce (rĭkăle·s), *v.* [ad. L. *recalēscĕre*: see Re- 2 c and Calescent.] *intr.* To grow hot again. So **Recale·scence.**

1887 *Nature* 15 Dec. 165 If an iron bar..be heated to a white heat and allowed to cool, the brightness at first diminishes, and then reglows (recalesces) for a short interval. 1887 Tomlinson *Recalescence of Iron* in *Proc. Physical Soc.* (1888) Apr. 107 The metal, to all appearances, receives a sudden accession of heat, and reglows. This phenomenon was discovered by Professor Barrett, and is frequently designated the 'recalescence' of iron. 1899 W. F. Barrett in *Nature* 22 June 173 In this paper, the phenomenon, for which I suggested the name recalescence, was first described.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *sb.*[1] Also 8–9 **recal.** [f. Re- + Call *sb.*, after the vb.]

1. The act of calling back; an invitation or summons to return to or from a place.

In recent use *spec.* the calling back of an actor, singer, or other performer to the stage or platform; an encore

1611 Florio, *Riapello*, a recall, a reappeale. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 195 Canac, on knees, did too Cambuscan fall, With begginge grace for Algarsifes recall. 1759 J. G. Cooper tr. *Gresset's Ver Vert* IV. 191 There the blest day of his recall Is annually a festival. 1794 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 201, I shall..wait at Brussels for my letters of recall, and for orders. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 86 The admiral .. gave the signal of recal. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 About three quarters of a year elapsed between the recall of Ormond and the arrival of Clarendon at Dublin. 1884 Mrs. H. Ward *Miss Bretherton* vii, He.. escaped behind the scenes as soon as Miss Bretherton's last recall was over.

fig. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Lett. I xxv. iii 352 A poor girl..having no recalls from education.

b. *Naut.* A signal flag used to call back a boat to a ship, or a vessel to a squadron.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xli, The recall is up on board of the commodore. 1833 — *P. Simple* (1863) 117 The Seahorse, who saw the recall up, did not repeat it, and our captain was determined not to see it.

c. Any sound made as a signal to return; esp. *Mil.* a signal sounded on a musical instrument to call soldiers back to rank or camp.

1855 Kingsley *Westward Ho!* ix, The trumpets blow a recall, and the sailors drop back again by twos and threes.

2. The act of recalling to the mind. *rare.*

1652 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 243 A history I will tell you, at the recall whereof this Cavalier .. will understand [etc.]. 1887 Bain in *Mind* Apr. 161 The recall, resuscitation, or reproduction of ideas already formed.

3. The act or possibility of recalling, revoking, or annulling something done or past. Chiefly in phrases *beyond, past,* or *without recall.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 885 Other Decrees Against thee are gon forth without recall. 1680 Dryden *Span. Friar* III. ii, 'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past recall. 1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 143 After foreclosure, the land is in the mortgagee without any possibility of recal. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 15 Since the bargain is..beyond recall it is no longer my affair. 1864 Browning *Rabbi Ben Ezra* xxvii, All that is, at all, Lasts ever, past recall. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 25/2 The Chancery Division may possess power to order the recall of probate.

b. A claim to rescind a bargain.

1894 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/7 If you buy that stone you buy it on your own entire judgment, and you have no 'recall' upon me.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *sb.*[2] [Re- 5 a] A repeated call or demand

1823 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev* CI. 254 He makes frequent calls and recalls on our attention.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *v.*[1] Also 7–9 **recal.** [f. Re- + Call *v.*, prob. after F. *rappeler* or L. *revocāre.*]

1. *trans.* To call back, to summon (a person, or *fig.* a thing) to return to or from a place.

1592 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 155 Let them be recall'd from their Exile. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 38 These .. were all re-call home to their fathers Pallaces. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872 5 II. 314 About the same time the King had resolved to recal the Lord Roberts back. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1817) 209 To recal those legions which guarded the frontier provinces. 1816 Shelley *Mont Blanc* 48 Some phantom, some faint image; till the breast From which they fled recalls them. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 162 His father's death recalled him home.

b. To bring back by (or as by) calling upon.

1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* To Rdr., Nothing is more easlie let flowne,. nothing later recalled backe againe, then the bitter blast of an euill spoaken man. 1632 Brome *Northern Lass* I. iii, There's no recalling time. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 926 But past who can recall, or don undoe? 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xii. (1793) 47 Can the groans of a tortured wretch recal the time past, or reverse the crime he has committed? 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* xii. xxviii, Ye who must lament The death of those that made this world so fair, Cannot recall them now. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* IX. (1849) 78 The attraction of the earth would have recalled the greatest axis to the direction of the line joining the centres of the moon and earth.

c. To summon or bring back (the attention, mind, etc.) *to* a subject. Also without const.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 432 But him the gentle Angel by the hand Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 21 We must recall their erring fancies to the acts of the Revolution. 1820 Shelley *Let. Maria Gisb.* 253, I recal My thoughts and bid you look upon the night. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 430 Whether it was that the king wished to recall to his own person the too long diverted attention of the public [etc.].

2. To call or bring back *to* (or *from*) a certain state, occupation, etc.

1592 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 66 If Henry were recall'd to life againe, These news would cause him once more yeeld the Ghost. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 103, I will not bee recalled from my last end, to my first state and condition. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 330 Recall'd To life prolongd and promisd Race, I now Gladly behold [etc.] 1766 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 63 He .. by such afflictions recalls us from our wandering thoughts and idle merriment .. to serious reflection. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. ii. 36 We are so constantly recalled to right and severe reason. 1821 Byron *Cain* III. i, May his soft spirit .recall thee To peace and holiness! 1871 R. W. Dale *Commandm.* Introd. 9 The Commandments recall us to the better faith of earlier times.

refl. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 69 That all heretics not recalling themselves by admonition should be avoided. 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 58 Polemo, forced by the weightinesse of his speech, could not but recall himselfe by little and little.

b. To bring back or down, to reduce, *to* a certain number. *rare*—[1].

1836 7 Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxi. (1859) II 231 Aristotle recalled the laws of this connection to four, or rather to three.

3. To call or bring back (a circumstance, person, etc.) *to* the mind, memory, thoughts, etc.

1621 Bible *Lam.* iii. 21 This I recall to my mind, therefore haue I hope. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 106 Mary pondering oft, and oft to mind Recalling what remarkably had pass'd. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr* II. xcv 423 Any statue of the Virgin would serve as effectually as that to recal her to the memory. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) III. 303, I tried to recal myself to him by the image of Arcadia. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* V. xxxvii, The sleepless silence did recal Laone to my thoughts. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 The name does not recall any one to me.

b. To bring back to the mind; to cause one to remember.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 13 Wheras a Proper Name bringeth to mind one thing onely; Universals recall any one of those many. 1819 Shelley *Julian* 557 In towns, with little to recal Regret for the green country. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 225 The expectation of his death recalls the promise of his youth.

c. To recollect, remember. † Also with *over.*

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. i. § 17 'Tis strange that the Soul should never .. recall over any of its pure native Thoughts. 1729 Butler *Serm. Love of God* Wks. 1874 II. 194 Recall what was before observed concerning the affection to moral characters. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 247 We now begin to recall the Gothic labours of our ancestors. 1822 De Quincey *Confess* 23, I cannot yet recal, without smiling, an incident which occurred at that time. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 1 It would be easy to recall the names of men who eclipsed him by their achievements.

4. To bring back, restore, revive, resuscitate (a feeling, quality, or state).

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 61 Might liquid teares .. recall his Life; I would be blinde with weeping, sicke with grones. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 95 How soon Would highth recal high thoughts. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* III. xiii, Their Eyes, their Lips, their Busses, Recall my Love. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. ii. 54 Once gone, You cannot now recall your sister's peace. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxv, Autumn .. Recalls, in change of light or gloom, My old affection of the tomb.

5. To revoke, undo, annul (a deed, sentence, decree, etc.).

1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 18, I haue committed such a bloodie fact, as repent I may: but recall I cannot. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 148 Passed sentence may not be recal'd. 1659 H. Thorndike *Wks.* (1846) II. 505 A man of so much knowledge as to think himself fit to recall the laws of his country. 1686 tr. *Charain's Coronat. Solyman* 45 You have not kept your word with him,..he recalls his own. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F. xl.* (1869) II. 497 They recalled the hasty decree. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. iii. 84 Charles instantly recalled the new duties on merchandize, which he had imposed. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/2 They have no more right .. than a chess player who finds out that he has made a bad move has to recall it.

b. To revoke, take back (a gift).

1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 25 We here below Recall not what we give. 1850 Tennyson *Tithonus* 49 The Gods themselves cannot recall their gifts.

† c. *absol.* To retract. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201, When I. heard him sweare I was a Pythian, Yet straight recald, and sweares I did but quote Out of Xilinum.., I scarce could hold.

Hence **Reca·lled** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·ller.**

1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict* Pref. 10 Would not . all of you who shall remaine in life, bee most earnest recallers,..of your owne Countrie men. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The recalled Governor of Indo-China.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* and *trans.* To call again, call a second time.

1794 Burns *She says she lo'es me*, etc. iii, While falling, recalling, The amorous thrush concludes his sang. 1863 *Times* 19 Mar. 13/1 He then proceeded to recall the names in a regular way.

Recallable (rĭkō·lăb'l), *a.* [f. Recall *v.*[1] + -able.] That can be recalled.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* cxix. 176, I am recallable, and ready to hear thy voice. 1830 James *Darnley* VI, An office given and recallable at pleasure. 1869 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* § 99 The glow of a gorgeous sunset continues to be recallable long after faintly coloured scenes of the same date have been forgotten.

Recalling (rĭkō·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1611 Cotgr., *Revocation*,. a countermaund, recalling, recantation. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 115 The recalling of the copy of the letter then ready to be sent. 1696 T. Bray *Lect.* I. xvii. 195 The Mischief and Poyson of such Temptations do fly beyond his Recalling. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* I. 85 Recall With all the said recallings, times when [etc.]. 1836 J. H. Newman in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 155 Who knows but myriads owe their endless rest To thy recalling?

Recallment (rĭkō·lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment] = Recall *sb.*[1]

1650 T. Bayly *Herba parietis* 115 Now the time is come for her recallment. 1678 Shadwell *Timon* II. ii, If he solliciteS his recallment with you. 1753 W. Smith *Thucydides* Disc. iii. (1805) I. 106 A change of government is judged a necessary measure to bring about his recalment 1845 Browning *The Glove* 122, I followed after, And asked If she wished not the rash deed's recallment?

† **Reca·mara, -era.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Sp. *recamara*, It. *recamera* (Florio): see Re- and Camera.] A back chamber, retiring room, closet.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. i. viii 92 They made ready their Recamara, and all fitting provision for such a businesse. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 552 An Infirmary with Chambers, Bed-chamber, Anticamera, and Recamera, joyning to it.

Recambole, obs. form of Rocambole.

† **Reca·mby.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med. L. **recambium* (cf. Sp. *recambio*, It. *ricambio*), f. Re- + Cambium.] = Rechange *sb.* I.

1489 *Acta Dom. Conc. Scotl.* 129 The payment of þe soume of twa hundreth fourti ducatis... And of þe Recamby ilke foure moneth .. of ilke x ducate a ducate.

Recande·scence. [Re- 5 a. Cf. L. *recandēscĕre.*] The process of becoming brilliant again.

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 483 If mercury be given for the primary sore, it may somewhat diminish for a time, but commonly undergoes a recandescence upon the evolution of secondary symptoms.

Recant (rĭkæ·nt), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *recant-āre* to recall, revoke (Horace), f. *re-* Re- 2 d + *cantāre* to sing, chant: cf. Gr. *παλινῳδεῖν.*]

1. *trans.* To withdraw, retract, or renounce (a statement, opinion, belief, etc.) as erroneous, and

esp. with formal or public confession of error in matters of religion.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1136, I will recant nathing that I haue schawin: I haue said nathing bot the veritie. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Suche offendour.. shalbe for the first time admitted to recante and renounce his said errours. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 200 b, He was enforced to recant suche thynges as he had taught before. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 246 He was content to recant his opinions at Paules crosse. 1636 FEATLY *Serm.* in *Strict. Lyndom.* (1638) II. 219 They recanted the Protestant Religion, and were reconciled to the Roman Church. 1719 WATERLAND *Def. Queries* v, Can you deny it without recanting all that you had said before? 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 344 His criticisms were all .. recanted instantly. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 338, I was forced to recant in a measure my convictions as to the force of the opposing floes.

† **b.** To renounce, abjure (a course of life or conduct) as wrong or mistaken. *Obs.*

1576 WHETSTONE *Rocke of Regard* IV. 99 Before the world, I here recant my life, I do renounce both lingring loue and lust. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 101 Musing to renue his ill fortune, or recant his olde follyes. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 227 Let it suffice If with his tongue he do recant his fault. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 55, I cannot say I observed any swearing or quarrelling, but what was easily reconciled and recanted by a mild rebuke.

2. *a.* To withdraw, retract (a promise, vow, etc.). Now *rare.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 391 He shall doe this, or else I doe recant The pardon that I late pronounced heere. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* V. lxix, The Captaine sage the damsell faire assured, His word was past, and should not be recanted. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 96 Ease would recant Vows made in pain, as violent and void. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. iii. V. 230 Recanting all his promises and struggling out of his vows.

b. To renounce, give up (a design or purpose).

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* X. 232 Lest .. compassion .. should have made mee .. recant the Design which I had resolved to execute upon him. *a* 1814 *Word of Honor* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 361 *Edw.* Then Thomas lied? *Car.* But I recant my purpose.

3. *intr.* To retract, renounce, or disavow a former opinion or belief; *esp.* to make a formal or public confession of error.

1558 M. WOOD [? Bale] tr. *Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr. A vj, How these incarnate deuils could..say yea than, & so impudently..recant and say nay now. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 78 Here I recant, and of those words repent me. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 44 Of a Congregation of Dutch Anabaptists .. four recanted at Pauls Cross. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 88 Not one of the sufferers is pretended to have recanted. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xiv. 306 To induce him to recant, they attempted to confute his principles. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 21 The earth must roll back on its axis again before the moral sense of society recants on these questions.

† **b.** To go back on, resile from, an agreement; to refuse to fulfil a contract. *Obs. rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 316 We agreed for threescore and odd pistols, which I laid down; but he recanting and demanding more, I withdrew my money. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 403 Should the Giver of the Premium not approve of the Contractor, he may very justly recant.

† **4.** *refl.* To make retractation (*of* something).

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi, Recant thee, Lacy, thou art put in trust. 1646 GAULE *Sel. Cases Consc.* 199, I will conceive, withall, that witches have as great cause as may be to recant them of their bargaine.

Hence **Reca·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Reca·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1538 ELYOT *Palinodia* .., nowe of some men called a recantynge. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Abjurement*, a recanting. 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 8 Some, you phancy, may think, that you writ against the Errors of that recanted Book.

† **Recant,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recant-āre*: see prec. and RE- 2 a, 2 c.]

1. To sing again; to repeat in singing.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 704 (R.) They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to recant and resound this name—Thalassius. 1611 FLORIO, *Ricantare*, to recant or sing againe. 1656 BLOUNT, *Recant*, to sing after another.

2. To relate, recount, rehearse.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 137 If one that sits by him ..recant of some processe of law or action commenced. 1611 FLORIO, *Ridetto*, said, repeated, or recanted againe.

Recant (rĭkæ·nt), *v.*[3] *rare*[−1]. [f. RE- + CANT *v.*[2]] *intr.* To cant or tilt *back.*

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 199 Wheel Cranes, by their recanting back, when overpowered by the weight.

Recantation[1] (rĭkæntē·ʃən). [f. RECANT *v.*[1] + -ATION.] The action of recanting; an instance of this.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 94 The kyng with publyke rescript and open recantacion confessinge his synne. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2413 Turn convertite, and make true recantation. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 261 Two papist women lately converted, whereof one wrote her recantation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 232 My offences are not to be redeemed by recantation or repentance. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 453 Recantations usually prove the force of authority, rather than the force of conviction. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xv. (1862) I. 257 His poem of recantation (the famous palinode now unfortunately lost).

attrib. 1619 R. JONES *Two Serm.*, The Recantation Sermon. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 109 Mr. Sheapherd..has preacht a recantation sermon in Pinners hall.

† **Recantation**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [Cf. RECANT *v.*[2]] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Ricantatione*, a recantation or singing againe.

Recanter[1] (rĭkæ·ntəɹ). [f. RECANT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who recants or retracts.

1589 J. RIDER *Biblioth. Schol.* s.v. *Recant*, A recanter, or he that recanteth, *palinodicus.* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 149 The publike Body, which doth sildome Play the re-canter. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* IV. 29 Heaven is fill'd with no glorified Saints, except Recanters. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Rev. Foxe's Bk. Mart.* II. 52 A recanter, a prevaricator, and frontless liar.

† **Recanter**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RECANT *v.*[2]] (See quot.)

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 428 To recant; .. to say over the same again (in which sense the cuckoo, of all birds, is properly called the recanter).

Recanting (rĭkæ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RECANT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That recants or retracts.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 193 My teeth shall teare The slauish motiue of recanting feare. 1607 — *Timon* I. ii 17 Recanting goodnesse, sorry ere 'tis showne. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 320 Have..not..their now recanting Ministers preach'd against him?

Hence **Reca·ntingly** *adv.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 Iulian .. recantingly cryed out, *Vicisti, Galilæe, vicisti.*

Recap (rĭkæ·p), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put a (*or* the) cap on (a thing) again; *esp.* to provide (a cartridge) with a new cap. Also *absol.*

1870 GREENER *Mod. Breech-Loaders* 235 The principal advantage of this cartridge is, that it can be recapped and fired a great number of times. *Ibid.* 246 *advt.*, It both extracts and re-caps at the same time. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 27, I .. blow the magnesium powder through the flame, and then recap the lens.

Hence **Reca·pped** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·pper**, a tool for recapping shells or cartridges. Also *recapping-machine.*

1870 GREENER *Mod. Breech-Loaders* 112 A re-capped cartridge-case should not be trusted when in pursuit of dangerous game *Ibid.* 246 *advt.*, Improved Central-fire Cap Extractor and Re-capper. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1274/1 Loading, turning-over, and re-capping machines.

Recapa·citate, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *refl.* To make (legally) capable again. (Cf. CAPACITATE *v.* 2.)

1702 3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 166 There was another [amendment], which provided, that persons, re-capacitating themselves by taking the oaths, should not come into the places out of which they were turned, if full. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3892/1 An Act for Enlarging the Time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, and also for Recapacitating and Indempnifying such Persons as have not taken the same by the Time limited.

† **Reca·pitate,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [ad. It. *ricapitare* in same sense.] *trans.* To send, to forward.

1592 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 700 Being yesterday from my Friend advertis'd that your Honour resided still in Padoa, and that my last [letters] were recapitated thither; I now proceed to effectuate your Will.

† **Reca·pitle,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **-capytele.** [ad. obs. F. *recapitler*, var. *récapituler*; see RECAPITULE *v.*] *trans.* To recapitulate.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. Prol (1554) 99 b, He .. doth recapitle agayn The fal of many that sate in hye stages. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xv. 121 For to understonde yᵉ better & retayne these thynges before sayd they ben recapyteled. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 175/2 The authour in this chapiter doth briefely recapitle certaine of the principall pointes that he before proued.

Recapi·tulary, *a. rare*[−1]. = RECAPITULATORY.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 437 Re-inquiry, or call it repetitional or recapitulary hearing.

Recapitulate (rĭkăpi·tiŭlḗt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *recapitulāre*: see RE- and CAPITULATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To go over or repeat again, properly in a more concise manner; to give the heads or substance of (what has been already said); to summarize, restate briefly.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 7/1 Wherof as mention is touched before, so breeflye to recapitulate the same. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* Pref. 14 These and many more (too many here to be recapitulate)..this first subscription brought first to light. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. viii. 275 Judge Markham in a grave speech did recapitulate select and collate the materiall points on either side. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 108, I would summ up the Particulars of this Second Head, if the Examiner's Performance could bear recapitulating. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 121, I will recapitulate the most material arguments that tend to disprove what has been asserted. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1826 IV. 27 It only remains..for me just to recapitulate some heads. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 205 All that I feel bound to do is to recapitulate the alternative possibilities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 404 Socrates recapitulates the argument of Cebes.

absol. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. viii. 428 My object being now merely to recapitulate, I give you the rules without the reasoning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Let me recapitulate—for there is no harm in repetition.

b. *transf.* in *Biol.* of young animals: (see RECAPITULATION 1 b). Also *absol.*

1879 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Sc.* i. (1890) 43 Suppose .. that the Barnacles .. instead of recapitulating in their early life, were to develope directly from the egg to the adult form. 1879 *Athenæum* 19 July 83/2 The fact that in their early development young animals recapitulate their ancestral history.

2. To bring together again; to sum up or unite in one. *rare.* Also *refl.*

1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativity* iii. (1631) 21 That this Mysterie is . the fulfilling of all Prophecies; That all Moses veiles, and all the Prophets' visions, are recapitulate in it. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 V. 436 Truly even this first work, .. to recapitulate ourselves, to assemble and muster ourselves [etc.]. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Ephes.* i. 46 Jesus Christ is the Head in whom all things are to be recapitulated. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 197 The two offices were alike recapitulated in the person of Him who is at once our Prophet and our Priest.

† **b.** *intr.* To come together into one. *Obs.*[−1]

1623 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativity* xvi. (1631) 152 The Head is (as it were) the Summe of all sense; motion, speech, understanding, all recapitulate into the Head.

Hence **Recapi·tulating** *ppl. a.*

1845 A. SYMINGTON in *Ess. Chr. Union* viii. 467 The Redeemer in heaven is the grand recapitulating Head in which redeemed and holy creatures..are to be united.

Recapitulation[1] (rĭkăpitiŭlḗ·ʃən). [a. F. *recapitulacion* (13–14th c.), or ad. late L. *recapitulātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of recapitulating; a summing up or brief repetition.

1388 PURVEY *Prol. Bible* xii 48 The vi. reule is of recapitulacoun, either rehersing a thing don bifore. *Ibid.*, This is seid by recapitulacoun. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Lyfe Our Ladye* xviii. *heading* (MS. Ashm.), A recapitulacion of þᵉ wordes of gabriell to oure lady. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 A shorte recapitulacion or rehersal of all yᵗ is sayd. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 13 It is a time vainely spent to stand long vpon the recapitulation of these reasons. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 363 Take this short hint or recapitulation for all. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 P 1, I shall therefore continue my narrative without preface or recapitulation. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. i. *note*, The reflections suggested by such objects are too trite to require recapitulation. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 85, I will content myself with a mere recapitulation of the elements which we possess for the decision.

transf. 1673 tr. *Harvey's Anat. Exerc.* 28 Nature in death making as it were a recapitulation, returns upon her self with a retrograde motion.

b. *Biol.* The repetition of evolutionary stages in the growth of a young animal. Also *attrib.*

1875 DYER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 692/2 In the animal kingdom the 'recapitulation theory' steps in. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER *Degener.* 21 In some animals this recapitulation is more, in others it is less complete.

2. A gathering together into one. *rare*[−1].

a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 3 There is a recapitulation, a gathering of all things in heaven and earth.

Hence **Recapitula·tionist,** an adherent of the theory of recapitulation in Biology.

1897 MIALL in *Nature* 26 Aug. 408/2 If I had time to discuss the Recapitulation Theory, I should begin by granting much that the Recapitulationist demands.

Recapitula·tion[2]. *rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] A second capitulation or surrender.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* V. 100 Being blockt up on all sides, this their retreate served onely for their recapitulation.

Recapitulative (rĭkăpi·tiŭlătiv), *a.* [f. RECAPITULATE: see -ATIVE.] Characterized by (biological) recapitulation.

1875 DYER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 692 The economy of nutrition [in plants] has probably generally led to the suppression of recapitulative structural details. 1879 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Sc.* i. (1890) 19 The tadpole is a recapitulative phase of development.

Recapi·tulator. *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -OR.] One who or that which recapitulates.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. Jerome vii. 72 Perlipomynon, that is, the book of the olde instrument, recapitulatour, word bregger. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 244 Ye may geue him more properly the name of the collectour or recapitulatour.

Recapitulatory (rĭkăpi·tiŭlătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of the nature of, characterized by, recapitulation.

1669 BARROW *Expos. Decalogue* Wks. 1716 I. 516 This law is comprehensive and recapitulatory (as it were) of the rest concerning our neighbour. 1685 R. LUCAS *Happiness* (1692) I. 66 *marg.*, A recapitulatory conclusion. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxviii. III. 358 Illustrating it by recapitulatory moral reflections. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 180 A fresh hearing, termed a recapitulatory hearing, or say a new trial. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* 153 A most effective form of recapitulatory lesson.

b. *Biol.* = RECAPITULATIVE.

1890 *Nature* 11 Sept. 468/1 Sudden changes of this kind.. cannot possibly be recapitulatory.

† **Recapitule,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [ad. F. *récapituler* (14th c.), ad. L. *recapitulāre.* Cf. RECAPITLE *v.*] *trans.* To recapitulate. Hence † **Recapi·tuler.**

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxix. 86 To recapytule shortly almost all the substance. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xii. 140 b, Colliodrus recapituler of the antyke lawes, that was banyshed by Nero the cruell. 1623 COCKERAM, *Recapituler*, which briefly rehearseth.

Recapped, -capper, -capping: see RECAP *v.*

Reception (rĭ-, rĭkæ·pʃən). [f. RE- + CAPTION.]

1. *Law.* **a.** A second distress (see quots.).

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Recaption..signifieth a second distresse of one formerly distreined for the selfe same cause, and that during the plea grounded upon the former distres. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 20 If a man be convict before the sherife in the County of a Recaption, he shall be but amerced. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 If after goods have been replevied, and before the suit has been decided, the defendant makes another distress for the same cause, such second distress is called a recaption.

b. (Also *writ of recaption.*) A writ issued in favour of one who has been distrained twice.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Recaption..likewise signifieth a writ lying for the party thus destreined. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 447 Recaption is for him whose goods being distreined before for rent or seruices,..are distreyned again for the same thing. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 150 If, pending a replevin for a former distress, a man distreins again for the same rent or service, then the party is not driven to his action of replevin, but shall have a writ of recaption. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 If the landlord ..., finding the goods of B upon the land, .. distrains them for the same rent, no writ of recaption lies.

2. *Law.* The peaceful seizure without legal process of one's own property wrongfully taken or withheld.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 22 Though I may retake my goods if I have a fair and peaceable opportunity, this power of recaption does not debar me from my action of trover or detinue. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. 336 Recaption is unlawful, if it be done with intention to smother or compound the larciny; it then becoming the heinous offence of theft-bote.

† **3.** = RECAPTURE 1. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 76/2 The king and the magistrates of that city have offered a reward of 100*l.* each for her re-caption.

Recaptor (rīkæ·ptəɹ). [f. RE- + CAPTOR.]

1. One who retakes by capture; *esp.* one who makes a recapture at sea.

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 280 She and her cargo were sold, to pay the salvage due to the recaptors. 1804 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Best's Rep.* V. 320 Lyde in that case accepted the goods from the recaptors, and not from the master. 1848 ARNOULD *Law Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. viii. 969 A perishable cargo having, after capture of ship, been brought by recaptors into a foreign port.

2. *Law.* One who takes goods by a recaption or second distraint.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 The course is to sue out a special writ for the restoration of the goods and for the punishment of the recaptor.

Recapture (rīkæ·ptiŭɹ), *sb.* [f. RE- + CAPTURE.]

1. The fact of taking, or being taken, a second time; recovery or retaking by capture.

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 280 There is no room to claim a loss in cases of a recapture. 1787 R. MACKENZIE *Strict. Tarleton's 'Campaigns 1780–1'* title-p., The Recapture of the Islands of New Providence. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 111, I learned too that Godfrey was playing the great man at Etah, defying recapture. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 209 The simplicity of Giotto was gone beyond recapture.

2. That which is captured again.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, After carrying his re-capture safely home, and erecting the hive on a three-legged stand,..he hastened to rejoin Simon.

Recapture (rīkæ·ptiŭɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To capture again; to recover by capture.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Oct. 3/2 She..had been in possession of the French a day or two only prior to her being re-captured. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 284 They had nowhere to run but to their own homes, where they would instantly have been recaptured. 1899 W. E. NORRIS *Giles Ingilby* viii, Something which every writer loses, as time goes on, and never can recapture.

Hence **Reca·ptured** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·pturer.**

1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 413 A recaptured brig of the convoy. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 296 The master..thanked his recapturers as for a service.

Recarder, obs. form of RECADO.

† **Reca·rga(i)son.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [a. obs. F. *recargaison* (Cotgr.), or f. RE + CARGASON.] The cargo of a ship for the homeward voyage.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (from Cotgr.). 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A Recargason, *sarcina navis domum redituræ.*

Reca·rnify, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To convert into flesh again.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. li. 65 The flesh which is daily dish'd upon our Tables is but concocted gras, which is recarnified in our stomacks.

Recarriage (rīkæ·ridʒ). Also 6 **recariage.** [f. RE- + CARRIAGE: cf. next.] The act of carrying or conveying back again, *esp.* conveyance back of merchandize; also, the fact of being carried back.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 For the cariage & recariage of them. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 16 This story of his carriage and re-carriage to and fro the Wildernesse. 1633 MUNDAY *Stow's Surv.* I. iv. 18/1 Three thousand poore Watermen are maintained, through the carriage and recarriage of suche persons as passe and repasse .. upon the [river]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 7/1 The return or recarriage of goods broken or damaged in transit.

Recarry (rīkæ·ri), *v.* [f. RE- + CARRY *v.*; cf. F. *rapporter*, L. *reportāre.*]

1. *trans.* To carry, bear, or convey, back or again. (Common in 16–17th c., esp. in *carry and recarry.*)

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/1 Which Rever is comone to alle yowr poeple..for to carye, recarye and lede..in botes.. alle maner of Marchaundise. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. li. b, The body .. was recaryed vnto saynte Denys of Fraunce. 1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 If the said owner of the said lodging cause the bringer thereof to take and recarie awaie the saide crossebowe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xliii. 12 Duble money also carie with you: and recarie that you found in your sackes. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Carrier's Cosmogr.* C iv b, Great Boats that doe carry and Recarry Passengers .. to and fro. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxxiv. (1841) II. 687 Thousands of men and horses are employed in the carrying and recarrying to and from London the growth of England. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 82 So all things..gliding gradually, are re-carried back.

absol. 1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 15 b, They cary and recary, no body saith any thing to them. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 31 Moyling and toyling in the world .. carrying and re-carrying home, and out againe. 1673 T. JORDAN *London in Splendor* in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 514 The .. Inhabitants are very actively imployed, some in working and planting, others carrying and recarrying.

2. To carry again by storm.

1839 ALISON *Europe* (1850) XIV. xciv. § 21. 24 Planchenoil was recarried; Bulow was driven back into the wood.

Hence **Reca·rrier; Reca·rrying** *vbl. sb.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 890/2 A matter not of taking, but of gasing, .. carying, recariyng [etc.]. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 667 Mercury .. feigned to be the carier and recarier of soules to and from hell. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 31 For carrying and recarrying of Wood, Coles, Corn, and all other Commodities to and fro. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4866/1 The .. Carrying, Recarrying, or Delivering of any Letter.

Reca·rt, *v.* [RE-.] To cart off or back again.

1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 291/1 No sooner have the poor wretches become a little familiarised to their new parish, than the order is appealed against, and they are recarted with the same precipitate indecency.

Reca·sh, *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To make repayment.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxvii, The poor fellow was condemned to recash and pay expenses.

Reca·sket, *v.* [RE-.] To enclose again in a casket.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvi, I had hardly time to recasket my treasures and lock them up.

Recast (rīkɑ·st), *sb.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. next and CAST *sb.* VIII.] An act or instance of recasting; the new thing or form produced by recasting.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Homer* v. Wks. 1857 VI. 386 Popular feeling called for a *diaskeué*, or thorough recast. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 402 In the second recast of the imperial drama, Agrippa might seem to play the part of Brutus. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 229 Not merely a revision, but an entire re-cast of the Statute.

Recast (rīkɑ·st), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To cast or throw again. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlviii. 155 In the middest of their running-race, [they] would cast and recast themselves from one to another horse.

2. To cast or found (metal) again. Also *fig.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. vi. § 9 Taking their terms from the common language, .. recasting them in a mould of their own. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 156 They .. would melt the bullion anew in order to recast it in the original mould. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* II. 146 Recasting some articles of gold and silver. 1863 *Q. Rev.* Jan 275 To no purpose has the taxation .. been recast in the moulds of their narrow philosophy.

b. To refashion, remodel, reconstruct (a thing, *esp.* a literary work, a sentence, etc.); to invest with new form or character. (Freq. in 19th c.)

1790 BP. T. BURGESS *Serm. Div. of Christ* 28 The advocates of free inquiry have recast the annals of Christian antiquity. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* (ed. 5) I. p. xiii, I have recast and rewritten the chapters. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 287/1 Young writers .. should always attempt to recast a sentence which does not please. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 63 Buonaparte recast the art of war. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 255 He sent Eteonikus to Thrace for the purpose of thus recasting the governments every where.

absol. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 23 Apr., I can neither recast nor replace.

3. To compute over again, recalculate.

1865 NEALE *Hymns on Paradise* 48 Now the years of their affliction In their memory they recast.

Hence **Reca·st** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·ster,** one who recasts; **Reca·sting** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1687 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 68 Towards the recasting of the bells. 1857 GLADSTONE *Oxf. Ess.* 27 All the recasting processes which have yet been tried. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 139 No re-casting..can adapt it to our psychological methods. 1884 *Athenæum* 5 July 7/2 The original and the recast Carolingian poems and romances. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 510 These are only additions by the recaster of the narrative.

Reca·tch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To catch again.

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 294 As to recatching the Speaker! as soon They might hope to have caught Mr. Graham's Balloon. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Jan., French officers .. recaught by the Germans. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Oct. 634/2 Of 337 dabs marked and liberated, 11 were recaught.

† **Reca·tholize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make Catholic again.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 101 To have her recatholized and absolved.

Recaudo, obs. form of RECADO.

Recaulescence (rīkǫle·sĕns). [RE- 5 a: see CAULESCENT *a.*] *Bot.* The adhesion throughout its whole length of a bract or leaf to its stem.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 158 *note*, Bracts or leaves may be for a good distance adnate to sympodial shoots, whether peduncles or leafy flowerless branches. This (named recaulescence by Schimper) is of most frequent occurrence in Solanaceæ.

Recaulk (rīkǭ·k), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To caulk again.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 242 If a vessel requires to be .. re-caulked. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 6 Her decks .. had not been recaulked after her last voyage.

Recawnt, obs. variant of *reckan* RACKAN.

† **Recche, reche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **reccan, reccean,** 3 **ræcchen, recchen, rechen,** 4 **rachen;** 3 **reache,** 3–4 **recche,** 4 **richche,** 4–5 **reche.** *Pa. t.* 1 **reahte,** 1, 3 **rehte,** 3 **ræhte.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **ȝereaht,** 2 **ireht,** 3 **iraht.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *recc(e)an* = OS. *rekkian* (MDu. *recken*, Du. *rekken*), MLG. *recken* (hence Da. *række*, Sw. *räcka*), OHG. *recchan* (G. *recken*), ON. *rekja*, Goth. *rakjan* (in comb. *ufrakjan*):–OTeut. **rakjan*, prob. related to Gr. ὀρέγειν, L. *regĕre, por-rigĕre.*

The original sense of the word, retained in Du. *rekken*, G. *recken* to stretch, reach, is not prominent in OE.; how far it existed in ME. is not quite clear, as the pa. t. and pa. pple. of *recche, reche* cannot well be distinguished from those of REACH, but it is possible that RATCH *v.* and RETCH *v.* may partly represent both *recche* and *reach.*]

1. *trans.* To tell, narrate, say. **a.** with simple object.

Beowulf (Z.) 91 Se þe cuþe frum-sceaft fira feorran reccan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 31 He rehte him þa ȝyt oþer biȝspel. *c* 1205 LAY. 25131 Þa spac Howel þe hende .. and his quides ræhte. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (ed Halliw. 1840) 550 An angele smot hem so with dyverce speche, That never won wyste what other schuld reche.

b. with dependent clause.

Beowulf (Gr.) 2093 To lang ys to reccenne hu ic þam leodsceaðan yfla ȝehwylces ondlean forȝeald. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Forðæm ic þe recce eall þæt ic þe ær reahte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 16 Hi rehton him .. hu hit ȝedon wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 10842 Nu ich habbe þe iraht hu he hauede þene nome icaht. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1447 Ich reache heom bi mine songe, That swucch luve ne lest noȝt longe.

2. To explain, expound, interpret (a dream, etc.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 16 Hu gleawlice he þæt swefen rehte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2122 Ðe king him bad ben hardi & bold If he can rechen ðis dremes wold. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 521 Þus he vndid him ilka dele & him þe dome reched. *Ibid.* 1354 Þe kyng callis him a clerke .. to reche [*v.r.* rachen] him his sweuyn.

3. *intr.* To go, proceed, make one's way.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xi. 65 He nat hwider he recð mid ðæm stæpum his weorca. *c* 1205 LAY. 25646 Swa sone swa heo mihten ut of scipe heo rehten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Seint Peter seið þat þe helle liun rengeð & reccheð euer abuten. *a* 1300 *Fox & Wolf* 268 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 67 On frere .. hem shulde awecche Wen hoe shulden thidere recche. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1898 Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue.

b. *trans.* To pursue (one's course). *rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1225 *S. Marherete* 9 Þe sunne reccheð hire rune euch buten reste.

Hence † **Re·cching** *vbl. sb.*, interpretation. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2058 Tel me ðin drem .. Queðer-so it wurðe softe or strong ðe reching wurð on god bilong.

Recche, obs. f. RECK *v.*, RETCH *v.* **Reccheles, -lesly, -lesnes,** obs. ff. RECKLESS, -LESSLY, -LESSNESS. **Reccless,** var. REKELS, incense. **Recclesłaic:** see RECKLESSLAIK. **Reccnenn,** obs. inf. of RECKON *v.* **Receande,** var. RESEANT *Obs.*

† **Rece·de,** *sb. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. next.] Withdrawal.

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 202, I shall now take occasion to make my recede from the world.

Recede (rĭsī·d), *v.*[1] Also 5 **reysede,** 6 **recead,** 7 **receed.** [ad. L. *recēdĕre*, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *cēdere* to go, CEDE. Cf. obs. F. *recéder* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To go back or further off; to remove to or towards a more distant position.

a. of persons. Usually = to retreat, retire.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 93 You must recede and keep at distance, when you meet women. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 263 But, nymphs, recede! sage chastity denies To raise the blush. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 168 Of the events of the battle, he only says, that Arthur did not recede. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Children*, While I stood gazing, both the children gradually grew fainter to my view, receding, and still receding. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. iii, The Earl ceased and receded behind his children.

b. of things. (Said also of things from which one is moving away.)

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiii. 140 As the sun recedes, the moon and stars discouer themselues. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 73 When proud Fortune's ebbing tide recedes. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 66 If it be charged positively .. the balls will recede still further asunder. 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 21 The dim low line..Of a dark and a distant shore Still recedes. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) i. § 13 When the two [waves] receded, there was not a house.. left standing in the village.

c. Const. *from.* Also in *fig.* context.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 12 It is plain that the more you recede from your grounds, the weaker do you conclude. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. 44 The resistance .. could no more keep down the above-said bullet from receding from the earth [etc.]. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii [xxix], Those conditions..are so constituted, that, as we approach one, we recede from another. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 73 We receded from him into the solitudes. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 26 As the fair shores of Scotland receded more and more from our view.

d. To become more distant; to lie further back or away; to slope backwards.

1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. 86 Oft let the turf recede, and oft approach, With varied breadth. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 65 Not with easy slope Receding wide, they pressed against the ribs. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 404 Where the embowering trees recede and leave A little space of green expanse. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 167 The mountains here recede so far as to be almost out of sight.

2. To depart *from* some usual or natural state, an authority, standard, principle, etc. ? *Obs.* (Common 1650–1700.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 19/1 It is mervayle that suche men so excedynge in wyt .. receded from the knowlege of the very god. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 50 Receding from custome when their interest requires it. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 60 By the instances alleg'd, he

recedes from his Master Aristotle. 1702 STUBBS *For God or Baal* 17 The Brute .. recedes not from the Directions of Instinct. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 194 We recede very widely from the intentions of Nature.

b. Of things: To depart, differ, or vary *from* something else. Now *rare*.

1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 3/1 If they held any thyng whiche receaded from the doctrine and rule of Christ. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3, I saue well that knowledge recedeth as farre from ignorance as light doth from darkenesse. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxvi. 2 Another possible notion of the word, and which recedes very little from this. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 171 The Septuagint, which greatly receded from the Hebrew text, by its additions [etc.]. 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. 12 In paths now approaching to, now receding from, the elliptical form.

3. † **a.** To fall away (in allegiance or adherence) *from* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* iv. (1520) 33/1 Many kyngdoms, the whiche receded from all other Emperoures, wylfully to this man torned agayne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 That neither he nor his sonne, should recede or disseuer from Pope Alexander, or from his Catholique successors.

b. To draw back *from* a bargain, promise, etc. Also without const.

1648 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 154 They ar so far from receding from anie engagement to you. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 184 If .. the Buyer repents of his Bargain, so that he desires to recede, he shall loose what he gave. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 357 By receding from the offer which she made. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 51 How could I recede from such an engagement? 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 220 A. felt no inclination to recede from the agreement, into which he had entered. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 437 There was a concluded contract from which neither party could recede.

c. To withdraw *from* a position, proposal, undertaking, opinion, etc. Also without const.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5447/2 The Deputies .. thought fit to recede from the Objections. 1738 *Col Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 324 They hope the Governour would recede from this part of the Amendment. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiii VIII. 233 Chilon, whose hopes were dashed by this failure, now only persevered because it was too late to recede. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 602 From this opinion some of the judges subsequently receded.

4. a. To go away, depart, retire (*from* or *to* a place or scene). *rare.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 29 The grettyst payn .. Was when my sole dyde from me reysede. 1679 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 446 About the same time that the Treasurer went away, 'twas reported that the dutchess of Portsmouth receeded also. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 5 Afterwards receeding to his Native Country, he wrot in his own Language. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed. 3) 201 Inflammation of the joints suddenly receding. [1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci* etc., s.v. *Recess of the Empire*, They are thought to have been so termed from being pronounced at the time when the diet was about to 'recede', or separate. 1892 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xxviii, Two monks had 'receeded', one to Colne.]

† **b.** To retire *from* an occupation. *Obs.*—1

1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App V. 20 Bankes thinks to recede from those imployments to follow his owne.

† **c.** To have recourse *to* one. *Obs.*—1

1681-2 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 368 This Power is subordinate to the Civil Legislation .. and .. stands obliged to recede to the Civil Sovereign.

5. a. To go back or away in time.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 660 From Green and Bewick .. let us recede (in a chronological sense) to Hogarth 1834 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1864) II. 392, I shall endeavor to recede, in imagination, a century from the present time.

b. To go or fall back, to decline, in character or value.

1828 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* I. ix. (1869) 585 A nation that ceases to produce original and inventive minds ,will recede from step to step. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4/7 American prices were firm, but foreign Government stocks receded fractionally.

6. *trans.* † **a.** To retract, withdraw. *Obs.*—1

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 57 Rather willing to submit to the hazard of Lewes his breach of Faith, then to the blame of receding his own from pollicitation.

b. To remove back or away.

1819 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 364 The widening of Dale Street by taking down and receding of the houses. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 51 Introducing two lenses .and approaching or receding these by means of the slider.

Hence **Rece'der**; **Rece'ding** *vbl. sb.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 24 When there is once a receding from the word of God. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. xxxv. 214 'Do I what, Madam?' 'And why vile man?'..O the sweet receder!

Recede (rĭsī·d), *v.*2 [f. RE- 5 a + CEDE *v.*] *trans.* To cede again, give up to a former owner.

1771 J. BAILEY in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 435 The lands on the west side Connecticut river might be receded back to New Hampshire. 1805 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 185 The first step was to recede Alexandria to Virginia.

Recedence (rĭsī·dĕns). [f. RECEDE *v.*1 + -ENCE: cf. *precedence*.] = RECESSION.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 494 The gradual waste of the alveolar processes, accompanied by a corresponding recedence of the gums. 1883 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 329 An age approximating the recedence of the flood.

Recedent (rĭsī·dĕnt), *a. Med.* [f. as prec. + -ENT: cf. *precedent*.] = RETROCEDENT.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 505 Retrograde; recedent; misplaced gout. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 381 Persons subject to gout .. particularly in that form of the disease which the learned call recedent.

Receding (rĭsī·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That recedes.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 147 The sable warrior .. Loses in tears the far receding shore. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* III. 299 Embittering the receding moments of existence. 1866 HUXLEY *Prch. Rem. Caithn.* 98 The forehead is smooth and not receding. 1878 — *Physiogr.* 141 The muddy bank left by the receding tide.

Recedure (rĭsī·dĭūr). *Arch.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] A recess or ledge on the inner side of a chimney stalk.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 280 To facilitate the erection .. of an insulated stalk of this kind, it is built with three or more successive plinths, or recedures.

Receipt (rĭsī·t), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 4-6 **receyt**, (5-6 **-e**, 6 **receeyte**), 4-7 **receite**, 5-8 **receit**, (8 **reciet**); 4-5 **resceyte**, 5 (7) **resceyt**, 5, 7 (8) **resceit**, (5-6 **-e**); 4 **resseit**, 4-5 **ressit**, (6 **-e**), 5 **ressayt(e, -ayt**, 5-6 **resayte, -cyt**, 6 **-ayt**, 6 (7 *Sc.*) **ressait**, (6 **reseight**); 5 **recyt(e**; 6 **receate**, 7 **-eat**. **β.** 4-7 **receipte**, 5 **resceipte**, 5-6 **receypte**, 6- **receipt**. [ME. *receite, receit*, a. AF. (ONF.) *receite, receyte* (1304-5) = OF. *reçoite*, var. of *recete* = Sp. *receta*, Pg. *receita*, It. *ricetta*:—L. *recepta*, fem. pa. pple. of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE.

The vowel of OF. *receite, reçoite* is app. due to the influence of such verbal forms as *receit, reçoit*. The normal OF. form is *recete*, the more usual *recepte* (whence mod.F. *recette*) being a learned reversion to the Latin form (cf. RECEPT *sb.*!). In Eng., the spelling *receipt* (with *p* from Latin, as in OF. *reçoipte*) has prevailed in this word, in contrast to the related CONCEIT and DECEIT.]

I. 1. A formula or prescription, a statement of the ingredients (and mode of procedure) necessary for the making of some preparation, esp. in *Med.* (now *rare*) and *Cookery*; a RECIPE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol* & *T.* 800 What schal this receyt coste? telleth now. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 84 Off þe Receytes off Medicynes. 1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Receyte of dyvers thynges in a medycine, *drogges, recepte*. 1595 *Widowes Treasure* B iv b, A notable receite to make Ipocras. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* IV. 125 The severall antidotes by mee taken, whereof I shewed them the receipts. 1703 J. TIPPER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 307 Medecinal and Cookery receipts collected from the best authors. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Pref. 5 A few books of receipts [for dyeing] taken from Hellot. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, The thin soft cakes, made of flour and honey according to the family receipt. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24 She spent hours in the kitchen, learning to make puddings and pies, and trying all sorts of receipts.

fig. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* Wks. 1710 I 113 I'll teach him a Receipt to make Words that weep, and Tears that speak. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 115 Some .. Write dull receipts how poems may be made 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 94 Till the destin'd youth Stept in, with his receipt for making smiles.

b. The formula or description of a remedy *for* a disease, etc.; also *absol.*, a remedy, means of cure.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* (1589) 143 As surgeons do to cut off and to burne .. when there is no way to finde or use any other receit. 1612 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 13 Euery defect of the mind may haue a speciall receit. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* 29 Dark rooms, and cords, and hellebore are meet receipts for these mental distempers. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 75 The Patients, who have open before them a Book of admirable Receipts for their Diseases. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 P 3 The most approved Receipt now extant for the Fever of the Spirits. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. iv. P 5 There is not a receipt in the whole extent of chemistry which I have not tried.

fig. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 108 Death is the onely receit for her euils, and they keepe her by force from it. 1646 GATAKER *Mistake Removed* 39 [They have] made up all their receipts for distempered souls of so much Law and so much Gospel.

c. The formula of a preparation, or an account of the means, by which some effect may be produced; hence, the means to be adopted *for* attaining some end.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 22 That hee had a receipt would preserue a man from growing old. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 23 From the knowledge of simples shee had a receipt to make white haire black. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard* 276 These Receipts for the Vegetation of Plants. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, [He] sought Receipts for health from all he met.

fig. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 166 The best Receipt, both for the amending our Manners, and the managing our Business, is the Admonition of a Friend. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, Well certainly this is .. the newest receipt for avoiding calumny. *a* 1868 BROUGHAM (Ogilvie), A more certain receipt for producing misgovernment of every kind .. it would be difficult to devise.

† **2.** A drug or other mixture compounded in accordance with a receipt. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), In alle good receites and medicynes Amomum is ofte ido. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 This ressayt is bought of no poticarye, .. To al indifferent, richest diatorye. *c* 1500 *Sloane MS.* 2491 lf. 73 A Booke .. teachinge the waye of making diuerse good and excellent Receiptez. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 40 b, Fill the bottels halfe full of this foresaide receipt. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 It can be done with the vse of a fewe drops or scruples of a liquor or receite. *a* 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* 64 He throwes the glasse against the Wall, spills that precious Receipt, and drives the Physition out of doores. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq* II. i, Did not I prescribe for you every day, and weep while the receipt was operating?

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 My lord may al my sorowe recure, With a receyte of plate and of coyngnage. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 27 Their noblenesse .. quite quenched their calamitie, with preseruatiue receiptes of comforte.

† **b.** *pl.* Ingredients of a mixture. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 65 Gun-powder of a .. Russet colour is very good, and it may be judged to have all its Receipts well wrought

II. 3. That which is received; the amount, sum, or quantity received. **a.** of money.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 225/145 Penk also .. þat longe hast lyued and muche resceiued, .. hou þou hast spendet þat reseit. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 3/9 Your recyte and your gyuing oute blynge it all in somme. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 8 Any Treasorer .. whose whole Receipt from the begyning of his Charge, is not .. aboue the Summe of Three Hundred Poundes. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings of Devout Soul* § 38 None of the approved servants .. brought in an increase of less value than the receit. 1800 *Astat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 16/2 The Tanjore subsidy is stated at something more than the receipt last year. *Ibid.*, The deficient receipt in 1797-8. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 102 The Commissioners of the Customs reported to the King that .. the receipt in the port of the Thames had fallen off by some thousands of pounds.

pl. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Priv.* 134 Whan the Myses & the exspensis ouer-Passyth .the receitis, than moste the kynge of his Peple har goodis take. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 27 The said chauncellour shall .. take reconisances of euery particular receiuour .. for the sure paiement of his receites 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 153, I spake of great accompts, Receites [etc.] 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 87 Liberality .. is designed to be a Virtue moderating our Receipts, as well as our Gifts. 1805 W. COOKE *Mem. Foote* I. 96 His own pieces, and Macklin's *Love-a la-Mode*, brought great receipts to Crow-street theatre 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 714 That a possible margin should be left for an excess of actual revenue over estimated receipts.

transf. and *fig.* 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II 12 The end of all thy receits is Gods glory in the service of the Church. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 78 In the Mediterranean the Receipts from the rivers fall short of the expence in Vapour.

† **b.** of other things. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 704 Drunken Desire must vomite his receipt, Ere he can see his owne abhomination. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i 116 The belly .. taintingly replyed To th' discontented Members, .. That enuied his receite 1623 LISLE *Test. Antiq. Anc. Faith Ch. Eng.* 13 He which will receive that housell, shall .. take with chastitie that holy receit

III. 4. The act of receiving something given or handed to one; the fact of being received.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 98 Whedir the grounde of 3ifte were good other ille, .. reson hath rehersid the resceyte of all. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 16/2 After the date and receit of the saide Writte. 1442 *Ibid* 57/1 To see the bookes of receyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* IV. lxix. 47 After the receyte of thyse letters, he wrote answer to his moder. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F vijb, Whan you pay money to another, cause the day of receite to be written in your booke of recorde. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 20 The receit of benefits, is the foundation of thankfulness. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 61 We thought it would be a good answer to giue you account of the receit of your letter. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 133 On receipt of such a sum as the Governor shall think it reasonable for them to spend. 1832 T. HOPE *Ess. On ign Man* III. 341 The receipt of the radiance that .. proceeds to us as its common centre and focus. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 (1876) 69 Fit to be entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of large sums of money

† **b.** *Bill* or *ticket of receipt* = next. *Obs.*

1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 All Acquittaunces and Billes of Receyte heretofore made by the said John Heyron.

1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 114 Conforme to the tekat of ressait maid betuix the saidis parteis thairupoun.

c. A written acknowledgement of money or goods received into possession or custody.

1608 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 23 Certane buikis .. gevin to Mr. Adam Newtoun for the Prince his use, as the said Mr. Adamis ressait thairof producit testifeis. 1651 MARIUS *Bills of Exchange* 13 Make a receit for the same on the backside of the said Bill. 1728-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Where the receipt is on the back of a bill, &c., it is usually called an indorsement. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 190 The fare must be paid beforehand, and a receipt is always given for it.

fig. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 202 Then each might .. carry in contusions of his skull A satisfactory receipt in full.

5. The act or practice of receiving (stolen goods); reset. ? *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. v. 54 Had not be youre redy receyt, they had not be at al tymes so redy to stele. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 620/1 The stollen goodes are convayed to some husbandman or gentellman, which .. liveth most by the receit of such goodes stoln.

6. The act of receiving or taking in; admittance (of things) to a place or receptacle. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 þe wirkynge of þis last .. ys yn þe receyte of þe seed in þe mariz. *Ibid.* 101 As þe see waxis by þe receyt of fflodes and waters. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 53 Fiue senses .. whereby al objectes are poured into common sense, as into a place of receite. *a* 1600 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810-12) III. 141 Shipping used among us either for warre or receit 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 Ample cisternes for the receit of raine. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 200 It [the ark] was sufficient for the receite .. of all living Creatures.

† **b.** The act of taking in (food, medicine, etc.) by the mouth or otherwise. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 82 Drynkes of swete wyn, and ressayt of hony moyst. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 74/2 The pleasure that men may finde by the receeyte of this medicine. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 b, [Plants] by their more hid receit of necessaries .. have

given great causes of doubting. 1599 B. JONSON *Every Man out of Hum.* III. i. (Rtldg.) 49/1 He shall receive the first, second, and third whiffe [of tobacco-smoke].., and, upon the receipt [etc.].

†c. An act of taking; a definite amount taken. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 If I myhte..Of such a drinke.. have o receite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 36 A greater receit than one Obulus, killeth him or her that taketh it.

†d. The act of receiving the sacrament. *Obs.* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 92 Of ressait sinffull of The my Saluiour, .. I cry The mercy. 1552 R. HUTCHINSON *3rd Serm.* (1560) G vi. A manifest denial of the transubstantiation, and of all corporall, reall, and naturall receit.

†7. The act of receiving or admitting (a person) to a place, shelter, accommodation, assistance, etc.; the fact of being so received; reception. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1600–50.)

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F viij b, Against Easter yow shall prepare a Booke for the receipt home of the children. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 338 Come, death, and lend Receipt to me, within thy bosome darke. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 10 When all the earth at the intreatie of Juno, had abjured the receipt of Latona. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 539 Speciall lodgings for receit of women dedicated to God. 1676 HALE *Contempt.* I. 528, I have A little room, .. not that I think it fit For thy Receit or Majesty, but yet It is the best I have.

†b. The ordinary or habitual reception of strangers or travellers; esp. in *place of receipt*. *Obs.* 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 183 There is no newes there but at the Ale-house, ther's the most receit. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 154 Noble places of Receipt or Carrauans rawes for Trauellors to rest in. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 846 Inne-Keepers who stand at their doors or gates of receit .. to welcome and lodge travellers. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. § 25 The greatest place of receipt in Samaria.

†c. Receptiveness, welcome. Also with *a*: A (good or bad) reception. *Obs. rare.* 1596 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 384 This Master Dorstetell came and made his speach in Latin, full of receit, love and curtesie. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Feb., I had a kind receipt from both Lord and Lady as I could wish.

†d. *Law.* The admission of a third person to plead in a case between two others in which he is interested. Also, admittance of a plea in a court of justice. *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Resceyt.* 1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. iii. § 96 As there may be a demurrer upon counts and pleas, so there may be of Aide prior, Voucher, Receite, waging of Law, and the like. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

†8. Acceptance of a person or thing. *Obs. rare.* *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 852 For kynge they wolde haue hym in Receite, Howe be it that they haue hym not in love. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Resceyt of homage*, is a relatiue to doing homage, for as the Tenent, who oweth homage, doth it at his admission to the land: so the Lord receiueth it. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 569 Not so generall, euery where in vse, and receit, because not so obuious euery where vnto the vnderstanding.

9. The fact of receiving (a blow, wound). ? *Obs.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186 They had neuer sene before so grete a stroke nor a goodlyer resceyt therof without fallynge to the erthe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 28 Hearing his brother cry out at the receipt of a blow. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 62 The day after the receipt of his wounds [etc.]. *a* 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* (J.).

†10. *To stand at receipt*: to stand ready to receive. *Obs.*

Perh. originally a hunting term; cf. sense 14.

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. v. (1867) 59 If ye can hunt, and stand at receite. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* x. (1580) 62 Happie it was that there stoode some at receipte to receiue the precious seede sowen by our Saviour. 1587 GREENE *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 245 Yet hee would alwaies gyue the onset, saying that souldiers which stood at receipt, and felt the furious attempt of the enemy, were halfe discomfitted. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 375 Helen stood at receipt, And took up all great Hector's pow'rs t' attend her heavy words.

IV. 11. The chief place or office at which moneys are received on behalf of the Crown or government; the public revenue-office. Also in Eng. use, *Receipt of the (King's) Exchequer*. Now only *Hist.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 62/2 Certayn Tailles reysid at the resceyt of your Escheker. 1450 *Ibid.* 176/1 If Shirrefs, Eschetours, or eny other persones shall .. paie eny sommes of money therof att Kynges receite at Westm. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 7 Thomas Roger hath receyved at the Receypt of the Kinges Exchequier .cc^{li}. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 242 One other also being of the receit was a furtherer thereof till his heart failed him. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1277 The Magistrates in the publicke receipt. 1620 WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 75 To levie the Kings debts, and to pay them into the receit duely and orderly. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 93 Who will not receive clipp'd Money, .. whilst he sees the great Receipt of the Exchequer admits it. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, A fine of £101. 15*s.* 11*d.*, paid into the receipt of his said Majesty's Exchequer. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* III. vii. 683 The officer .. was to reside at the Receipt of Exchequer.

fig. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 75 Thousands of lesser [rivers] that pay their tribute at the same time into the great receit of the ocean.

b. The receiving-place *of* custom. Hence *fig.*

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* ix. 9 He sawe a man (named Mathew) syttyng at the receate of custome. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. vii. 96 The bird sat at the receipt of victory. *a* 1859 — *Bk. Sonnet* (1867) I. 87 Lamb .. sat at the receipt of impressions, rather than commanded them.

†12. A place for the reception of things; a receptacle. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxviii. 3 He made redi of bras dyuerse vessels, caudruns, tongis, .. and resseittis of firis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 112 Men han made a litylle Resceyt, besyde a Pylere of that Chirche, for to resceyve the Offrynges of Pilgrymes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt* xxxiii, The thought [is] resseyt of woo and of compleynt 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 33 b, Hauing her receipt of disgestion almost closed vp with fasting. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 340 [The heart] contains within it certaine ventricles and hollow receits, as the chiefe lodgings of the life, and bloud. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii. 66 Memorie Shall be a Fume, and the Receit of Reason A Lymbeck onely.

†b. *esp.* A receptacle for water; a basin or other part of a fountain; a reservoir. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Plan Charterhouse Waterwks.* in *Archæologia* LVIII. (1902) 303 Seint John receyte undir þe hegge. *c* 1512 *Ibid.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 166 The second receit of this fountaine was enuironed with wynged serpentes all of golde 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 52 Sundrye fine pipez did liuely distill continuall streamz into the receyt of the Fountayn. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 411 The least leuell for to carry and command water vp hill from the receit, is one hundred foot. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 561 Fountaines I intend to be of two Natures: The One that, Springeth or Spouteth Water; The Other a Faire Receipt of Water. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 114 The dry land appeared .. recompensed with an extuberancy of Hils and Mountaines for the Receipts into which he had sunk the waters.

†c. A recess in a wall. *Obs.*[1]

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1588) 94 To make the walles crooked, and full of tourninges, and of receiptes.

†13. A place of reception or accommodation for persons; a place of refuge. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Aries..is the receipte and the hous Of myhty Mars. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. VIII. (1554) 172 b, His tonne to hym [Diogenes] was receite and housholde. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 Preamble, The greatest haven succour and receite .. for marchauntes and shippes. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) III. 423 His house was a common receite for all them that came from Greece to Rome. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 655 Their Munkeries are Receits of children starting from their fathers. 1625 MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* III. v. § 4 His House became as it were an Hospitall or Receit for all that wanted.

†b. A chamber, apartment. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 28 In the inner receipt of the Temple, was hearde one stately stalking vp and downe. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 413 Atrides, and his..spouse,..In a retired receit, together lay.

†14. *Hunting.* (Cf. 10.) A position taken up to await driven game with fresh hounds; a relay of men or dogs placed for this purpose. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 244 They use their greyhounds only to set backsets or receytes for deare wolfe foxe or such like. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 419 In hunting I had as liefe stand at the receite, as at the loosing. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 154 The lords that were appointed to circle the hill, had some days before planted themselves, as at the receit, in places convenient. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 287/1.

V. †15. Capability of receiving, accommodating, or containing; capacity, size. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c., esp. of houses or other buildings.)

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* V. (1565) 108 Newe shippes to be buylded.., and the olde to be mended, declaring of what receite and fasshyon he wold haue them made. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* C ij b, To purchase me a name, Take a large house of infinite receipt. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 5 One only harbor..of a conuenient receit for ships, respect we either their number or burthen. 1652 COTTEREL *Cassandra* VI. (1676) 567 The Palace which was of receipt sufficient to lodge them all commodiously. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 After much keeling, they take it..and put it into ladles that are of greater receipt. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 12 He that designs .. the Building, .. must have respect to its due Situation, Contrivance, Receipt, Strength [etc.].

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xix. § 11. 438 His popular manner was of such receipt that he had room to lodge all comers.

†b. Mental capacity; power of apprehension.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Many heres in þe brest .bytokyns. lessenynge of þe resceyt. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* 1 i. § 3 If then such be the capacitie and receit of the mind of man [etc.]. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 262 The heart of man is of great receit and able to containe many things. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* (1686) 31 This justice being wrought in us by the holy Spirit according to the modell of our weak receit.

†16. Accommodation or space provided. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 114 Do not..thrust it into a narrow corner in your conscience, while you give spatious receat to lust and sin. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 49 To make roome and receit for the Sea.

VI. 17. *attrib.*, as *receipt duty, form, side, stamp, tax*; **receipt-book**, (*a*) a book of medical or cooking receipts (also *fig.*); (*b*) a book containing receipts for payments made.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 50 One Remedy shall serve .. severall Diseases, and distempers .. ; Their *Receipt-Book is as universally indifferent, as a Church-Booke. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) III. 391/2 Receipt book. In this book a merchant takes receipts of the payments he makes. 1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* II. xlvii. 446, I now found her grand receipt-book was the Bible. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 6 Keep stirring always!..say I, closing the receipt-book. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 130 The penny *receipt duty ..is..a good tax. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 46 Further below is the *receipt form: Rec'd [etc.]. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 41/2 The most prominent article on the *receipt side is that of the sale of goods. 1879 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., A penny *receipt stamp. 1795 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 203 Funds on the *Receipt Tax.

†**Receipt**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **receit-**, 7–8 *Sc.* **receipt**. [a. OF. *receiter*, var. *receter* to RESET: cf. prec. and RECEPT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To receive, harbour (a person, esp. a criminal).

c 1300 *Beket* 1242 That thu ne suffri noȝt that he leo Receited in thi londe. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 251/1 The said Water .. falsly and traiterously receited, herboured, comforted and ayded the same Sr John. 1600 O. E. *Rept. Libel* I. viii. 207 They would not haue abetted traytors to rebell, nor receited rebelles, that are fled out of the realme. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1828) I. 3 Letters of intercommoning against the Clanchattan .. that none should receipt, supply or intertain any of them. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 4 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 196 That none receipt them [beggars] in their houses, nor give them hospitality or service.

2. To reset (a thing stolen). *rare*—[1].

1714 R. SMITH *Poems of Controversy* (1869) 21 Invercall would not receipt A thing that's got by stealth or cheat.

Receipt (*rĭsī*t), *v.*[2] [f. RECEIPT *sb.* 4 c.]

1. *trans. U. S.* To acknowledge in writing the receipt of (a sum of money, etc.).

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 376, I .. have delivered him one hundred and ten dollars. , which he has receipted to me as received on the account of the Ohio Company. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 233 Forty prisoners were returned. . Major Fay, as Commissary of prisoners, receipted them. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Receipt*, to give a receit for; as to receit goods delivered by a sheriff.

2. To mark (an account) as paid.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlvi, If you will have the goodness to send us a note of the expense, receipted, we shall be happy to pay it. 1876 SAUNDERS *Anon in Path* vi, He pays promptly, for the account has been receipted at the time of purchase.

3. *intr. U. S.* To give a receipt *for* (a sum of money, etc.).

1880 6 in WEBSTER. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 216/1 The supplies, are there weighed or measured and receipted for.

Hence **Receipted** *ppl. a.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, The destruction of every written document (except receipted tradesmen's bills).

Receiptable, *a.* [f. RECEIPT *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] That may be receipted (Ogilvie 1882).

†**Receipter.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **resceitour**, 5 **receytour**, 5–7 **receitor**, 6 **reyceter**, 7 **receipter**. [a. AF. **receitour*, var. OF. *receteur* RESETTER. Cf. RECEIPT *v.*[1]] One who receives or harbours criminals or stolen goods.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 294 Þei maken holy Chirche a bande of here synne, and resceitour of here raveyn. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 11 That such mysdoers..procurators to the same and receytours..be hensforth reputed and juged as principall felons 1537 in Froude *Hist Eng.* (1858) III. 418 An old man, who with his two sons, being arrant thieves, were the receitors. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) III. 360 Such as the pyrates and sea rovers had hidden being parte of their spoyles and bestowed with their receitors. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. vi. § 4 Shee alone, committed the robbery in taking the forbidden fruit from off the tree, her husband was the receipter onely

Receiptless, *a.* [f. RECEIPT *sb.* 4 c + -LESS.] Not receipted.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 74 Gnashing his teeth ..at his exasperated creditors and receiptless bills.

Receiptor (*rĭsī*tə). [f. RECEIPT *v.*[2] + -OR.] *U. S.* A person who receipts property attached by a sheriff; a bailee.

1839 J. STORY *Law of Bailments* § 125 Upon bailments of this sort it may not be without use to consider what are the rights and duties of the bailee, commonly called the receiptor. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1864 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 3); and in recent Dicts.

Receit(e, obs. forms of RECEIPT *sb.* and *v.*[1]

Receitor: see RECEIPTER.

Receivable (*rĭsī*vəb'l), *a.* [Orig. a. AF. *receivable* (1304), var. OF. *recevable*; in later use f. RECEIVE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being received.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* ii 5 Men .. resceyuable [L. *receptibiles*] in the chymne of mercnesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 87 There will remaine a quantity of water not receivable. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 31 Without considering the benefits receivable by it. 1777 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 382 This is spoken of as receivable by mere faith. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 163/1 Bills .. receivable or payable. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 326 His doctrine was more intelligible than Coleridge's, more receivable.

b. Of indictments, excuses, evidence, etc.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 503 Now let us consider what enditements be receivable by the Iustices of Peace 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. ix. 103 A fresh testimonie .. which may seeme receiuable. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 231 If they can alledge any receivable excuse, they are shut up again. 1880 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Times Rep.* XLIII. 213/2 The general rule of English law is, that hearsay evidence is not receivable. 1884 LD. COLERIDGE *ibid.* L. 277/1 Does that make the husband a receivable witness against his wife?

c. Of certificates, paper money, etc.: That is to be received as legal tender.

1790 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 50 The certificates .. shall also be receivable in all payments whatsoever for land. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 648 Government paper, receivable in payment of taxes. 1889 *Spectator* 7 Dec., These certificates are to be receivable in all State Treasuries for all purposes, and may be redeemed whenever the holder chooses.

2. Capable of receiving; †receptive *of*. Now *rare*.

c 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Ch. Jesus* (1901) 11 He formed [vs] to his owne lykenes; that is to wyte, receyuable of the highe ioy. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par. Mark* ii. 15 b, The feastes of the Iewes bee small, and receiuable but of fewe persones. *Ibid.* viii. 50 b, Crying ofte .. that his audience

is not receyuable of so high misteries. 1887 Mary Burt *Browning's Women* 198 The susceptible, receivable, teachable quality in woman or in man.

Hence Receivabi'lity, Recei'vableness.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Capacité*, capacitie or receyuablenesse. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 352 Exuberances of Fancy, or Desires, [which] various Reading might imprint on such waxy Molds, or tender Receivablenesse. 1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 200 These bills would make their way .. by their receivability for customs and taxes.

Receival (*rĭsī·văl*). Now *rare*. [f. Receive *v.* + -al.] The act of receiving, receipt, reception.

1637 Earl Monm. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 40 Witnessing the receivall of them. 1656 — tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxviii. (1674) 177 This Edict caused great commotion .[and no] threats were able to make those of Marca give way to the receival thereof. 1792 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 56, I hope, on receival of this, you will oblige me. 1823 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* I. 152 On the receival of the dispatches. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 30 Graceful be in your receival. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Receival*, ..in railway use, the receipt of a car by one road from another.

† **Receivant.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. F. *recevant*, pr. pple. of *recevoir* to Receive: see -ant.] One who receives.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* IX. vi. 394 The Receiuant causing him to rise, speaketh thus to him.

Receive (*rĭsī·v*), *v.* Forms: α. 4 **receyf-**, 4-6 **receyve**, 4, 6- **receive**, (? 4 *Imper.* **receiuf**); 4 **rescheyve**, 4-5 **receive**, **resseyve**, 5-6 **reseyve**; 4 **recsve**, 4-6 **reseve**, 5 **resceve**, 5 *Sc.* **resseve**, 5 **rescewe**; 6-7 **receave**, 6 *Sc.* **receawe**; 7 **recieve**. β. 4 (9 *Ir. dial.*) **resaive**, 4-5 **ressayve**, 4-6 **resayve**, 4 (6-7 *Sc.*) **ressaive**, 5 **resaywe**; 4 *Sc.* **resaiff**, 4 *north.*, 6 *Sc.* **resaif**, 5 **resayfe**, **ressayf**, 5-6 *Sc.* **ressaif**, 6 *north.* **resayff**, 6 *Sc.* **rassaif**; 4 **rescaive**, **-ayve**, 5 **reschayfe**; 4-6 (9 *Ir. dial.*) **resave**, 4 *Sc.* **reschave**, 4 (5-7 *Sc.*) **ressave**, (? 6 **recave**); 4 *Sc.* **resaf**, **ressawe**, 4, 6 *Sc.* **resawe**, **rasawe**. γ. 4-6 **recive**, 4 **reycive**, **recoyve**, 6 **recyve**, (? 5 **reciffe**). *Pa. pple.* 6 *Sc.* **rassave**. [ad. ONF. *receivre*, *receyvre* = OF. *recoivre*:—L. *recipĕre* (f. *re-* Re- + *capĕre* to take); or OF. *receveir*, *receevoir*:—pop. L. **recipēre*: cf. Conceive and Deceive.]

The leading distinction between the senses of *receive* in Eng. is that between the more active senses included in branches I and II, and the almost passive ones placed under III. This distinction, however, is not always perfectly clear in actual use, and it is often difficult or impossible to determine which aspect of the word is meant to be prominent in particular instances. Owing to the very extensive use of the vb. from the 14th c. onwards, there is also much overlapping of its various applications, and in many examples it is uncertain whether a specific or merely general sense is intended.

I. 1. *trans.* To take in one's hand, or into one's possession (something held out or offered by another); to take delivery of (a thing) from another, either for oneself or for a third party.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7746 Nou her I leue þe kinges glaiue, Yee send a man at it receiue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1260 Þanne william..receyued of þat riche duk realy his swerde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 557 Þe lytulle childus honde he streyȝte forthe þo To resayve þat tapre wyth þe lyȝt. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 195 This kyth and this castell, Firth, forest and fell,..Ressaue as your awin. 1539 Bible (Great) *Matt.* xvii. 24 They that vse to receaue tribute-money cam to Peter. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 40 He would haue giuen it you, but I being in the way, Did in your name receiue it. *c* 1620 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* ii. 39 Receaue, in sing that thou hes won the field, Ye bow, ȝe schafts [etc.]. *c* 1738 Pope *To Lady F. Shirley* 10 Aw'd, on my bended knees I fell, Receiv'd the weapons of the sky. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 411 He..Received it, and at one draught drank it off. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1196 In one cold passive hand Received at once and laid aside the gems.

b. Of God: To take (one's soul, spirit, etc.) to Himself. (Perh. partly in sense 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19472 To þe iesu Yeild i mi gast, receiuf it nu! 1382 Wyclif *Acts* vii. 58 Thei stoonyden Steuene .. seyinge, Lord Ihesu, receyue my spirit. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxiii, Ressaue I sall ȝour saulis of my grace. 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* 2180 Thou God of Christians, Receive my dying soul into thy hands. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., St. Stephen's Day* v, Jesu, do Thou my soul receive.

c. To reset (stolen goods).

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 If they would not haue receiued our stollen goods, we woulde neuer haue stollen them. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* v. iii, You must restore all stolen goods you receiv'd. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Receiver*, Such as knowingly receive stolen goods from thieves and conceal them. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. xv, Guilty of receiving stolen goods.

d. To take from another by hearing or listening; to attend, listen, or give heed to.

1388 Wyclif *Prov.* ii. 1 Mi sone, if thou resseyuest my wordis, and hidist myn heestis anentis thee. 1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 91, I have a *dedimus potestatem* out of the Escheker .. derected to Sir Guy Fayrfax, to resayve your hothes and my ladyes. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* x. 8 A wyse man wil receaue warnynge. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. (1569) 232 Madame sith it pleaseth you to receiue mine aduise [etc.]. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 22 Our hearts receiue your warnings. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 Receive news, O fisherman. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 6 (1895) 663 A priest named Huddleston .. received his confession. 1896 W. H. Hutton *Philip Augustus* ii. 51 He .. charged the archbishop of Rheims and others to receive the oath of fealty from his new vassals.

† e. *Med.* = Recipe A. *Obs.*—[1] (In quot. *fig.*)

1588 Greene *Perimedes* 5 Receiue twenty ounces of merrie conceipts, pounded in the mortar of a quiet resolution.

2. To accept (something offered or presented).

In some cases, esp. in negative clauses, this use is not clearly distinguishable from sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28794 (Cott.) Vr lauerd..receues..right nan Almus þat o wrang es tan. 13.. *Ibid.* 10276 (Gött.) Quen þu has barntem in lande, Gladly sal we rescyue þi offrand. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 419 [I pray you] That ȝe resaue her his homage, And grantis him his heritage. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 162 [A man] the whyche .. the grace that fortune hym yewyth nel receeive. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. ii. 35 Beseik..That my fadir wald eftir this ressave This sacrifice. 1561 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 7 Na man..wald resaue the office of ane pastour, quhil he wes almaist compellit thairto. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 243 But thinke you..If you should tender your supposed aide, He would receiue it? 1647 *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 55 The Commissioners refusing to receave my Answer sealed, I..read and delivered it open to them. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/1 The books must be produced, as we cannot receive parole evidence of their contents. 1836 Calhoun *Wks.* (1864) II. 472 He who votes for receiving this petition..votes that Congress is bound to take jurisdiction of the question.

† b. To accept the surrender of (a person or place). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 530 'Till ȝow her I ȝeld me, at ȝour will to be'. 'And I resaiff the, schir' saide he. *c* 1470 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 120 Noo captayne .. shalle nought ressayvynne, nor suffer to ressayvynne .. the captayne ther of. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* v. xii, Knelyng bifore kynge Arthur [they] requyred hym for the loue of god to receyue the cyte, & not to take it by assaulte.

† c. To listen to, or hear, with acceptation. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Ps.* vi. 9 [10] The Lord hath herd my biseching; the Lord hath resseyued my preier. [Also in Coverdale and 1611.]

3. To become the support of (something superimposed).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 163 The grownde was elevate in maner of a hepe to receyve Hillarius. 1736 Gray *Statius* i. 19 Ye Argive flower,. Receive a worthier load. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* 164 Make broad thy shoulders to receive my weight, And bear me to the margin.

b. To catch (a person or thing falling or descending) in the arms or otherwise.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. ix, His four knyghtes receyued hym and set hym an horsback. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 442 Stonde ner, Nichodemus! resaue hym softlye! Mawdleyn, hold ye his fete! 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* 1272 A band of armed soldiers Received him falling on their spears' sharp points. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 583 A fiery Globe Of Angels .. on their plumy Vans receiv'd him soft From his uneasie station.

c. To catch or intercept (a missile, blow, etc.); to encounter or stand the force or effect of.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 56 b, All the pellettes yᵗ they shall shoute, I will receaue them with my cote. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 122 Like a gate of steele, Fronting the Sunne, receiues and renders backe His figure, and his heate. 1632 J. Hayward *Biondi's Eromena* III. 79 By this time had the horse (issued from their side) received the charge, after the foote were cut all to pieces. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1751 I. 213 Paracelsus..darted his Javelin with a mighty force, which the brave Antient received upon his Shield. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* XXXV, The son interposing, received the first discharge of her fury. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XXV. 489 The Goth objects His shield, and on its rim received the edge. 1855 Brewster *Life of Newton* I. iii. 46 The rays reflected by the speculum were received upon a plane metallic speculum.

d. To catch (a sound) by the sense of hearing.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 752 *Thisbe*, Vpon the o syde of the walle stood he, And on that other syde stood Tesbe, The swoote sovne of other to receyve. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 6 The fixt Centinels almost receiue The secret Whispers of each others Watch. 1773-83 Hoole *Orl. Fur.* VIII. 528 A lamb..strays With tender bleats,..Till from afar the wolf the sound receives.

4. To permit oneself to be the object of (some action, etc.); to allow (something) to be done to, or (some quality, etc.) to be conferred on, oneself; to submit to, endure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18714 All þat wald tru fra þat time, And siþen wald receiue baptime. 1382 Wyclif *John* v. 44 How mown ȝe bileue, that receyuen glorie ech of other. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 598 Com forth anon, and kneleth heere adoun And mekely receyueth my pardoun. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* vii. 28 This is the people, that nether heareth the voyce of the Lorde .. ner receaueth his correction. 1556 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 108 *marg.*, The religiously disposed person..ought pacyently to receaue and suffer them [griefs]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XV. iii, If the barke of an Olive tree be slit and cut, it will receive the rellice and smell of any medicinable spice. 1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* i, Family interests compelled Mr. Glowry to receive occasional visits from Mr. and Mrs. Hilary.

b. To admit (an impression, etc.) by yielding or by adaptation of surface. Also *fig.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 40, I .. wexed my label in Maner of a peyre tables to receyue distyncte the prikkes of my compas. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. xxiii, Quhat place was left hail in all þare bodyis to ressaue ony new woundis. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 353 His tendrer cheeke receiues her soft hands print. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 88/2 They being eager in prosecution of their design, and he prepared by want, and malice, to receive their impression. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. ii, The wax is over hardened, it will not receive the mark of her thimble. 1785 Cowper *Poplar Field* 4 The winds play no longer and sing in the leaves, Nor Ouse on his bosom their image receives. 1898 Maxwell Gray *House of Hid. Treas.* III. iii, Chip's brain..was more calculated to retain than to receive impressions.

c. To allow (something) to be applied to, or placed on, oneself.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* IV. 31 It is said generelye tyl al them that hes resauit the ȝoilk ande the confessione of crist. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. i, Egypt has since Received his yoke, and the whole Nile is Cæsar's. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 329 Earth receives gladly the thickening mantle. 1788 — *Negro's Compl.* 42 By our blood in Afric wasted, Ere our necks received the chain. 1820 Shelley *Æd. Tyr.* II. i. 109 To receive upon her chaste white body Dews of Apotheosis. 1898 Maxwell Gray *House of Hid. Treas.* II. iii, Barling Harbour received the crimsoning light on its still levels and held it faithfully.

d. Of recording instruments: To be affected, or operated on, by (the thing transmitted).

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiii. 12/2 The apparatus .. for receiving and indicating the signals. 1884 *Telegraphist* June 88/2 Chemically prepared paper .. receives the record of signals sent over the lines.

5. To take in; to admit as to a receptacle or containing space; to allow to enter or penetrate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1135 [The] erth .. þat reseued þi broþer blode, Wit pine it sal þe ȝeild þi fode. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 97 Swolwis of þe see and helle, þat resceyuen al þat þei may & ȝelden not aȝen. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Þare es a vessell of marble vnder þe table to ressayue þe oel. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 243 The stomake shal be nuet to receeue more charge than hit was wonyt. 1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij b, A concauyte wherin is receyued the ende of the addicyon. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 b, Doores and enterynges into the chambers .. to receiue light and aire at pleasure. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 184 The Bason that receiues your guilty blood. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 4 Some for this purpose digge the soyle of their Orchard to receiue moisture. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 55 The Gulf Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide His fiery Chaos to receave thir fall. 1712-4 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 120 From silver spouts the grateful liquors glide, While China's earth receives the smoking tide. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 562 A kettle, slung Between two poles .. Receives the morsel. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XXV. 351 Let One grave with Christian rites receive them both.

transf. 1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* XXXVI. 21 An vnwise herte resseyueth false wordis. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* V. ii, We differ nocht þe batall bot ressauis It within þe bosum of oure landis. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 431 Learning itself, received into a mind By nature weak.

b. Of a place or building: To admit (a person); to give accommodation or shelter to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17982 'Helle', he seide, 'make þe redy To receyue iesu hastily'. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* iii. 21 Jhesu Crist, whom sotheli it bihoueth heuene for to resceyue. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 243 Innes ordeyned .. to resceyve bothe Man and Hors. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 160 Som receit nye the wodes lynde, Wher we mow thys tym receyued to be. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. of Malta* IV. i, This cave, fashion'd..To be a den for beasts, alone receives me. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 252 Hail Infernal world, and thou profoundest Hell Receive thy new Possessor. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 354 We tread the Wilderness .. The Grove receives us next. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* x. *motto*, More doubtful shou'd The mansion which received them from the road. 1898 Maxwell Gray *House of Hid. Treas.* Prol. ii, It was a long time since the Old House had received a child-guest.

c. To afford proper room or space to; to hold or contain conveniently.

c 1440 *Generydes* 1972 All ther hoole puysaunce, Whiche was so grete..The Cite myght resseyue them day ne night. 1549 T. Some *Ded. to Latimer's Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 19 As it is vnpossyble that a litel ryuer should receiue ye recourse of ye mayne sea with in his brymmes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Ivey.* IV. xxiii. 139 A port ..able to receiue a 100. Gallies. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* viii. 64 The brasen Altar .. was too little to receiue the burnt offerings. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded. in *Ess.* (1900) II. 228 The scantiness of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than one. 1896 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 474/1 The well [of a rowing-boat]..is long enough to receive two men instead of one.

6. To take in by the mouth; to swallow. (In later examples prob. a contextual use of other senses.) ? *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 77 A mouth-full of hoot water, ilk morwe twyes ressayued. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* x, He gaf to hym the sayd pylles & badde hym to receyue and take them. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 242 The patient that doth determine to receiue a litle Rheubarb. 1599 B. Jonson *Every Man out of Hum.* III. i. (Rtldg.) 46/2 The Cuban .. whiff, which he shall receive or take in here at London, and evaporate at Uxbridge. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* I. ii. 69 Thou .. minister'st a potion unto me That thou wouldst tremble to receive thyself. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 383 Down his own throat he risk'd the Grecian gold, Receiv'd each Demi-God,..Deep in his Entrails. 1840 Browning *Sordello* V. 447 If lies are true, The Caliph's wheel-work man of brass receives A meal.

b. To participate in, take (the sacrament or sacred elements). See also 23.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10199 Þe folk þat to þe preste went For to receyue þe sacrament. *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 188 in *O. E. Misc.* 216 Þese beleuid not .. in cristis carnacione..And neuer resayuyd cristis body. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 468 Þe mayden kneled at þe auters ȝende..& abode þere to resaue hurre saueour. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 8 Ane preist sweirit be God verey Quhilk at the alter ressauit he. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 208 Thou did'st receiue the Sacrament, to fight In quarrell of the House of Lancaster. 1686 [H. More] *Brief Disc. Real Presence* 52 We really though spiritually..eat or receive the real Body and Blood of Christ. 1791 Burke in *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XXIX. 397 The priest, from whom they had received the sacrament, had not submitted to the test.

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4 (1895) 510 The habit of receiving the communion in a sitting posture.

7. To take into the mind; to apprehend mentally; to understand; to learn.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 82 But marke me, To be receiued plaine, Ile speake more grosse. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. i. 37 He made him presently fit to receave his doctrine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 179 The Acts of God .. to human ears Cannot without process of speech be told, So told as earthly notion can receave. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 175 Thy arts of building from the bee receive. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 191 Man is fitted by his essential constitution to receive a knowledge of God.

II. 8. To admit (a person) into some relation with oneself, esp. to familiar or social intercourse; to treat in a familiar or friendly manner.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4939, I receiud þam, and warnd ham noght Of alle thing þai me be-soght. 1320–30 *Horn Ch.* in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 291 Houlac king was wel hende, Ressaived hem nighen. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 339 Anon as we han yeu receyued Certenly we ben deceyuyd. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* viii, Two wymmen .. came to a curteyzan, .. whome he receyued [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 303 The other prisoners .. went to see the king at their pleasure, and were receyued onely vpon their faythes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* xi. 16 Let no man thinke mee a foole; if otherwise, yet as a foole receiue me. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. i, He is a Gentleman so Receiv'd, so Courted, and so Trusted. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 81 A waif, Desirous to return, and not received. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ii, 'She shall be received at my house' said Prince Sucha.

b. In religious use, with reference to the acceptation of man by God, or of Christ by man.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 236 þou3e he to-day fro hys god weyue, To-morwe hys god wyl hym receyue. 1388 WYCLIF *John* i 11 He cam in to his owne thingis, and hise receyueden not him. *Ibid.* xiii. 20 He that receyueth me, receyueth him that sente me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlviii. [xlix.] 15 God shal deliuer my soule from the power of hell, when he receaueth me. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 87 Aduert till Goddis word and Discipline, Ressaif his Sone. 1852 TENNYSON *Wellington* 281 God accept him, Christ receive him.

† c. *Astrol.* (Cf. RECEPTION 2 a.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 209 O fieble Moone,.. Thou knyttest thee ther thou art nat receyued. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 4 The lord of the assendent..where-as he is in his dignite & conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes & [wel] resceued.

9. To meet (a person) with signs of welcome or salutation; to pay attention or respect to (one who comes to a place); to greet or acknowledge upon arrival or entrance. (See also 10.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15059 þe receiues þin aun folk and welcums þe hame. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 Alle of assent..Ther noble Kyng were glad to resseyve. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 287 The dukes sone of Barre with a fayre meyny resseyued this worthy lady. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, Ther came with him .. captaines and Ianissaries to receiue the Ambassadour. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 78 The city of London made great preparations to receive the King. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv, The great Intelligences fair That range above our mortal state .. Received and gave him welcome there. 1883 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 81/1 You stay here and receive him, Nettie.

b. To admit *to* one's presence. *rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 85 The Grand Signior .. is willing first to see what he hath brought, before he receive him to Audience.

10. To meet, welcome or greet (a person) in a specified manner.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3376 (Kölbing) Al, þat euer wald þider gon, Curteyseliche were ressaiued anon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 163 He resawyt him in gret daynte. *Ibid.* III. 661 The king rycht weill resawyt he. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8311 Ho receyuit hym with Reuerence. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii (1482) 287 Our kynge with al his lordes goodly and worshipfully hym resceyued and welcomed hym. 1516 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 10 The Queene of Scottes..was richly receaved, and rode thorowe London. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 He was royally received of kynge Henry the eight. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 268 This Duke visited .. Prospero Colonna, of whom he was received with all sorts of Honour. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 484 Well received among the Prætorian guards, and afterwards declared their Emperor. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 101 The lord mayor came to quell the tumult, but was received with cries of 'No wooden gods'. *Ibid.* xv. II. 598 Mulgrave was received not ungraciously at Saint James's. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i i. 30 Attila..had received the Roman ambassadors, as a barbarian indeed, but as a king.

b. *Mil.* To meet with resistance (an enemy, his attack, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 16 Thair fais resauit thame weill, I hycht, With swerdis, speris, and with macys. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 15 b, [They] broched their horses with their spores and receyuid them..with the might of their speris. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Enemy being in a very good posture to receive them. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xi, Our friend received the enemy's attack with intrepidity. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 24 Sept. 610/2 There was no time to get into square formation to 'receive' the charging horsemen.

11. To admit (a person) to a place; *esp.* to give accommodation or shelter to; to harbour.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 318 To his In, Wher he whilom sojourned in, He goth him straght and was received. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 66 Men receyved there alle manere of Fugityfes of other places, for here evyl Dedis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xxiii, It was betrasit be ane servand, quhilk ressauit þame at ane secrete place. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Occultator*, A place meete to receyue and hide theeues in. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 101 Take heede what Guests You receiue: Receiue (says he) no swaggering Companions. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 53 Nae hostler, heritor or yeoman..shall ressaive any such maisterless or idle man. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 8 It ..drove out the Spanish Garrison and receiv'd a French one. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Supp II. 165/2 A married woman also shall not be liable to conviction for receiving her husband. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 140 O peaceful Sisterhood, Receive, and yield me sanctuary.

b. Const. *into* or *within* (a house, city, one's arms, etc.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 22 Obir tenauntis of þe lord shall resceyve me into þere housis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 67 Of tho same resceyved Abraham the Aungeles in to his Hous. 1526 TINDALE *John* vi. 21 Then wolde they have receaved hym into the shippe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 354 The Senate refused to make surrender or to receive a power into the citie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 20 Another gate .. by which passengers are receiued into the City by night. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, To-morrow should we thus express our friendship, Each might receive a slave into his arms. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxiv, Either receive within thy towers Two hundred of my master's powers, Or [etc.] 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 4 (1895) 650 Titus Oates .. had been received into Jesuit houses at Valladolid and St. Omer.

c. With other than personal object.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 10 The said pryse of Portingal takin be the saidis Franchemen may be ressavit in this realm. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 116 A large and wyde sea, which..receaueth in shyppes towardes euery parte of the lande. 1896 W. H. HUTTON *Philip Augustus* v. 116 The bishop of Limoges did homage ..and his see was received into the king's direct domain.

12. To admit (a person or thing) *to*, *into* († *in*) a state, condition, privilege, occupation, etc.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 35 Ful ofte..Hast þou to miseri corde resceyued me. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 523 The chiftanis in hy can ta Thair way to Bothwell, for till be Resauit in-to gude savite. *Ibid.* X. 127 He resauit him till his pes. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* v. 37 He resceyuede not ony man to sue him, no but Petre, and James [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 141 This is þe furme how A Nouice sall be made & resaiuid to religiun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiii[i]. 24 Thou ledest me with thy counsel, and afterwarde receauest me vnto glory. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 314 The king forgyues him, and receaues him in his fauour. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 436 We do crave to be received and adopted into the same Laws and Privileges which your other Subjects enjoy. 1682 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded., The greatest ambition of the Author of it, is, to have it received into your Patronage and Protection. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Receive me, at my death, to everlasting happiness. 1864 MISS BRADDON *Henry Dunbar* II. 211 A lady whom she used to receive to music lessons.

b. To admit to membership of a society or class or to partnership in work; to take in *among* other persons or things. Also const. *into.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 Whan a brother or a suster schal be resceyued, þat þey schul be swore vpon a book to þe brotherhede. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 110/2201 Fro time þai resauyd be, All salbe sarued in o degre. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. ii, Haue we nocht ressauit sindri of the house of Claudius..amang þe nowmer of patricianis? 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 136 They that wyl not for the offyce sake receyue other, regarde more the flese than the flocke. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* vi. Wks. 1823 IV. 230 One may. infer, that this Creed was not received into the Roman Offices so early as the year 809. 1843 *Baptist Reporter* Jan. 48 Forty-five persons have been received by immersion into the church. 1894 FORSYTH *Forms of Service Ch. Scot.* 42 Your brethren in office will receive you into the Kirk-Session by giving you the right hand of fellowship.

13. To take or accept (a person) in some capacity. Const. *as*, *for*, † *to*, † *to be*, or with simple predicate.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3478 Alexander .. Resayued to his riche quene Rosan his doȝtir. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 133 Al strangers or ghestes arn to be receyued .. as god. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vii. 79, I the ressaue .. As son in law and successour to me. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. ii, Oure progenitouris contempnit nocht strangearis, bot ressaunt þame to be kingis. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 16 b, One of the Moores, which was receiued for Pilot. 1644 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Hibbert *Shetland Isl.* (1822) 602 The Assyze being recavit, sworn and admittit. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 79 He was chearfully received Generall to that victorious Army. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 883 Why then Didst thou at first receive me for thy husband?

b. To admit (a person) to plead or give evidence.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Resceyt*, He in the reuersion commeth in, and prayeth to be receiued to defend the land, and to plead with the Demandant. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 130 The law was clear that less than two witnesses ought not [to] be received in case of treason.

14. To take, accept, regard, hear, etc. (anything offered or presented, or to which attention is given) in a specified manner or with a specified expression of feeling.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 Thessamplerie Of Arisippe is wel received And thilke of Diogene is weyved. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 172 He toke not to hevynesse the damagis that hym befell, but .. ham resceweyth lyghtly. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 16 His bokes are joyfullye received and red of good and well learned men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 129 But how hath she receiu'd his Loue? 1605 — *Lear* II. ii. 155 My Sister may receiue it much more worse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 166 This, though a known truth to any one who knew anything of the law, was received with noise and clamour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 503 Thus they win Great numbers of each Nation to receave With joy the tidings brought from Heav'n. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 105 The brutal murder was received with a thrill of horror throughout Christendom.

b. To take *for*, regard *as*, etc. (Cf. 13.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 502 Now is routhe to rede how .. þe Rode [is] receyued for þe worthier þan crystes crosse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 76 Man may tak in his lady sic delyt,..[as] for his hevin rassaif hir cullour quhyt. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 259 This he for a takne ressaiuet and sygne, that the end of his lyfe was at hande. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 175 This from a dying man receiue as certaine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 473 These words I as a Prophecy receive.

15. To accept as an authority, rule, or practice; to admit the truth or validity of; to make use of.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol. Bible* i. 2 Holy chirche resceyueth not siche bookis. — *Acts* xvi. 21 These men .. schewen a custom, the which it is not leueful to vs for to receyue. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* v. xiv. 250 b, But he plesyd her and other that had resseyued his lawe in this maner [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 99 And mychty Rome syne eftir mony ane day Sik ois rasavit has. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 260 This word *egar* is as much to say as to wander or stray out of the way, which in our English is not receiued. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 104 This Computation of Eight, is a thing rather receiued, than any true Computation. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 21 This appear's plain in the Imperial Law; nor do wee know of any Nation where it is not received. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 131 An axiom universally received. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 263 These books were not only received from the beginning, but received with the greatest respect. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* xvii. 349 The duty of approving and receiving Scripture.

b. To give credit to; to believe. Also *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 14 3if 3e wolen resseyuen, he is Ely that is to cume. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 212, I will ..driue the Gentleman (as I know his youth will aptly receive it) into a most hideous opinion [etc.] 1605 — *Mach.* I. vii. 74, 77 *Mach.* Will it not be receiu'd,..That they haue don't? *Lady.* Who dares receiue it other? 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 855 They .. speak in ears That hear not or receive not their report. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* VI. 2055 This stupid he, Its liar never dared propound in Rome, He gets Arezzo to receive.

† c. To give assent to, to pass (a law). *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 15 Lawys..receyuyd and stablyschyd for the mayntenaunce..of vertue. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 138 The greatest invitation to the House of Commons so irregularly to receive that bill to remove the bishops.

III. 16. To have (a thing) given or handed to oneself; to get from another or others. Also *receiving* = being received.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16470 Wit his penis forth he lepe he had resaueid are. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 He resceyued þe coroune, after his broþer dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 128 Scho suld . þare of rasawe gret med In hewine. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* viii, The sellar..delyuerd the hors and receyued the xv. ducattes. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C vi, Sins that I haue of yowre hignesse .. so muche goode resavede. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 383 Ane William Symsone, .. Whome fia scho hes resavit a buike. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1608) 74 in *Sylvester's Du Bartas*, Come all to Court, and there ye shall resaue A thousand gaines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 423 The Sun that light imparts to all, receives From all his alimental recompence In humid exhalations. 1689 *Answ. Lords & Commons Sp.* 34 The very Money that is now receiving, was asked with Two Armies on Foot. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 133 The conquerors of the West would receive their crown from the successors of St. Peter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 369 His mother..residing in one of them..and receiving rent for the others. 1892 ROSEBERY *Pitt* ix. 149 The essential point. is to receive in return the services for which the payment is made.

b. To get (a letter, etc.) brought to oneself or delivered into one's hands.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 48 þis Epistel ressayued, Alexander did after his consaill. 1478 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 237, I have resevyd of Alwedyr a lettyr. 1530 PALSGR. 680/2, I receyved but one lettre from my father sythe he went in to the countraye. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 5 Heere receiue we from our Father Stanley Lines of faire comfort. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 44 Arundel and Holland gave another kind of reception to the letters they received. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 208 A letter is certainly received here by an individual from Talleyrand. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xxxvii, Elsmere received a characteristic letter from him.

c. To get by communication from another; to learn, ascertain, etc., in this way.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor* xi. 23 That which I gave vnto you I receaved off the lorde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 164 Sometimes from her eyes I did receiue faire speechlesse messages. 1608 — *Per.* I. i. 1 Young prince of Tyre, you have at large received The danger of the task you undertake. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 10 To enjoin that no presbyter should reveal any thing he should receive in confession. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Allom Work at Whitby* 139 The process of making Allom, as we partly saw, and partly received from the workmen. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 169 On Mr. Anson's receiving any other intelligence. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 68/2 The date at which he received notice of the receiving order.

17. a. To get (a person) into one's custody, control, vicinity, society, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22077 þe deuil sal..vmbelai hir al bidene, Al in his weild hir to receiue. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 27 Thi brodir is comen, and thi fadir hath slayn a fat calf, for he receyuede him saf. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 23 The Feind ressaif me gif I le. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 81 Romulus sall the peple ressaue and weild. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 219 Conran receaueng in mariage Ada, the sister of Ambrose. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxv. 2 When I shall receiue the congregation, I will iudge vprightly.

b. To get, or come into, possession of (a town, country, etc.). *rare.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 739 He .. besieged a towne , which when he had receyued,..he caused all the inhabitants

cruelly to be put to death. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 139 His countrey and kingdome, quhilke..he receiuet sair oppressit be his nychtbouris.

c. To get or acquire (some feature).

1789 *Ann. Reg.* 132/2 About ten years ago she received a new set of teeth. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 112 The three distinct courts, which by the time of Edward the First received distinct judges. 1880 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales, Fellow-Townsmen* IV. (1896) 126 A window-niche which had as yet received no frame.

18. To have (some quality, attribute, or property) given, bestowed, conferred or impressed.

c 1380 *Cast. Love* 1651 Comyth..And receyvyth the blysfull joy anon. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* ix. 12 He syȝ a man.. puttinge to hym hondis, that he receyue siȝt. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 58 Al þe body ressayues strynght. 1422 *Ibid., Priv. Priv.* 243 Al the Erthe rescewyth his anournement and his beute. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 109 Worthier men and wise, that were better worthi to resceyve that dignyte, than a boy. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 5 Quhilk hes ressavit the office of teching. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 They promise obedience, that they may receive life. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 62 The place is, where the acrimonious humours..receive the form of humours. 1708 Swift *Sentiments Ch.-Eng. Man* Wks. 1751 IV. 76 Those who receive orders must have some Vices to leave behind them when they enter into the Church. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. v. 45 If your mind.. should then have received alteration. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 174 Such collections of stony fragments.. receive the name of Moraines. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Reception*, In many countries..bishops receive power as delegates of the Holy See..to absolve from the censure.

b. In religious use, of the reception of spiritual influences.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19544 þai praid for þam..þai suld receue þe haligast. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* viii. 17 Thanne thei puttiden hondis on hem, and thei receyueden the Hooly Goost. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 6 We receive Christ Jesus in baptism once as the first beginner..of our life.

19. To be the object of (some action); to experience or meet with (some treatment).

c 1330 *King of Tars* 850 In to the watur he con gon, And reseyvede the baptise. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* x 43 For to receyue remyscioun of synnes by his name. 1450–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 3 þe knees..þat resseyuen a synguler influence of þe sterris of Capricorn 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxiii[i]. 5 He shal receaue the blessinge from the Lord, and mercy from God his sauioure. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 216 He had beine vnthankful of al benifite and gude deid ressauet. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 The honour he had receiv'd in our Court, during his Exile. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 704 A Fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 302 This [malady]..Claims most compassion, and receives the least. 1859 Stopford *Work & Counterwork* 88 The pleasure of receiving unwonted sympathy. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 2/2 The proposal..deserves more attention than it is likely at present to receive.

b. To suffer, undergo, be subjected to (something hurtful or unpleasant).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 273 Throu hir feill the ded resauit. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 9 For every lond..of desese his part receyveth. *Ibid.* 82 He schal noght faile to receive His peine. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32 He hadde resceyved deth thourgh me. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Esop* II. x, Men ought to presume ouer hym by whome they receyue somme dommage. 1535 Coverdale *Hos.* x. 6 Ephraim shal receaue full punishment. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 125 King Canutus..., after that he had received the woorse in a fight in Lincolne shyre. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvi. 200 The Townes and Provinces.. receive sometimes great losses by these Earthquakes. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxvii. (1674) 117 The ruines, plunderings, and other utter desolations which she had received from the Goths. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 4 That the House might not receive any delay. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 293, I have received..calumny only as the reward of all my services. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxii, Mrs. Jarley.. recounted, word for word, the affronts she had received. 1887 Lecky *Hist. Eng. 18th C* (1892) VII. xx. 167 France.. had undoubtedly received much real provocation.

c. To be exposed to (heat, light, etc.).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 71 þe mete of þe mydday resceyueth þe hete of þe day. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 411 Nor plant it to receive the setting Sun.

20. To have (a blow, wound, mark, etc.) inflicted or made upon one or *in* some part; to get (a specified injury).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2076 þat schulde teche hym to tourne to þat tene place, þer þe ruful race he schulde resayue. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* xi. 24, I resceyuede of the Jewis fyue sythis fourty strokis oon lesse. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xiii. 16 He made all..to receave a marke in their right hondes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 28 b, The earle received such a wound in his head that he departed out of this world. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8 b/1 Hippocrates reciteth to have cured a personage which had receaued a shot with an arrowe. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 54 Here I received a shot in the wrist of my arm, which made the bridle fall out of my hand. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 162 This Kiaya..after a long fight, received a thrust with a Pike in the Belly. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xxv, The wound in my uncle Toby's groin, which he received at the siege of Namur. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 282/2 Excision will be of use a considerable time after the bite is received. 1860 Tennyson *Sea-Dreams* 157, I stood like one that had received a blow. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 3/2 One man's thigh was broken, another received a broken jaw.

†**b.** To receive a ship: To spring (a leak). *Obs.*

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 95 The Hope received a leake and was forced to go from the fleete, to an iland.

c. To come in the way of and suffer from (a missile, gun, etc.).

1715–20 Pope *Iliad* v. 712 His bended arm received the falling stone. 1805 Duncan *British Trident* IV. 227 The boats..(after having beat the launch..,and receiving several guns and small arms from the frigate) boarded. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* lii, Mr. Pecksniff started back as if he had received the charge of an electric battery.

21. To have (a law, etc.) imposed or laid on one; to get as a charge.

1382 Wyclif 2 *John* 4 As we receyueden maundement of the fadir. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* ix. 36 We yᵗ haue receaued the lawe, perish in synne, and oure hert also which receaued the lawe. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 Two champions braue, With armies huge approching to resaue Thy will. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 3 Receiue the Sentence of the Law for sinne. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 398 They received penaunce, yea sometimes very sharpely. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 358 Four lords and eight commoners,. who were always to receive instructions from themselves. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 240 With what eyes could we Stand in his presence humble, and receive Strict Laws impos'd. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 200 The infant elements received a law From which they swerve not since. *Ibid.* 335 The total herd [of cattle] receiving..a summons to be gay. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 He reported the case and received directions from the prelate. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 82 No man likes to receive laws when they are first imposed.

IV. Absolute uses.

22. To take, accept, or get, in various senses; to be or become a recipient; to take in, admit, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xx. 35 It is more blessid for to ȝyue, more than for to receyue. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 173 The Prynces in olde tyme..more gladly they yawȝn than resceuet. ?*a* 1500 *Wyclet* (1828) 1 He that seketh fyndeth, and that axeth receyueth. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg* D ij b, Some [bones] are enbossed for to entre, and other haue vacuytes that receyueth. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 141, I come by note to giue, and to receiue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 109 Thou Centring receav'st from all those Orbs. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 391/2 The receipt..must be signed by the person receiving. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxxiv, His heart was..Wax to receive, and marble to retain. 1869 Skeat *Langland's P. Pl.* B. xvii. 177 *marg.*, The palm..receives from the fingers.

b. Const. *of.*

1382 Wyclif *Mark* xii. 2 [He sent] a seruaunt, that he schulde receyue of the fruyt. — *Rev.* xviii. 4 ȝe schulen not receyue of the plagis of it. 1526 Tindale *John* xix. 30 As sone as Iesus had receaved of the venegre. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxxiii. 3 They shall set them selues downe at thy fete, and receaue of thy wordes. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 4 He receiveth of the smiles and favours of him that is Judge of all. 1833 Tennyson *Lotos-Eaters* 30 Whoso did receive of them, And taste.

23. To take the sacrament; to communicate.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 b, They receyved vnder bothe kyndes. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 88 The priuate Masse of the Papistes, where the Priestes and his Clearke onely doe receyue. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 89 Our Objectors will never prove that they Received standing. 1686 Wood *Life* 5 Jan (O.H.S.) III. 176 Mr Boys and Mr Deane were in the outer Chapel, but did not come in to receive. 1874 G. A. Denison *Let.* 18 Aug. in 50 *Yrs. at East Brent* (1902) 157, I do not understand worshipping where I cannot receive if I desire to receive.

24. To hold receptions.

1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* xxviii. (1855) 445 He declared, that she should be crowned with him, and that she should receive at his side. 1877 *World* VII. No. 180. 4 He goes into society, or, what is still more agreeable to him, receives at home.

Received (*rĭsī*·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Generally adopted, accepted, approved as true or good. Chiefly of opinions, customs, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Receyvyd, *receptus, acceptus.* 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* 130 b, Procedynge by no grounded reason, but onely by a receaued fourme. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., I am loth to breake a receiued custome. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 69 Very many things..clearly prove it to have been a most received opinion. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 164 P 4 That Pride and Vanity which naturally arise in the Mind of a received Author. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. i. 15 He defended the received chronology. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 613 Divisions, for which there were no received geographical names.

2. In other senses of Receive *v.*

1575 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* II. xxxv. (1890) III. 420 The memorye of a receyued good turne. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* viii. 345 Health, beauty, strength, &c. are no reasons why we should be proud, as being received endowments. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5 The cost of having their received telegrams telephoned..to their offices.

b. *Entom.* Admitted between other parts.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 332 An insect having a visible Scutellum... *a.* Rejected... *b.* Received (Receptum). When it intervenes between the elytra at their base.

Hence **Receivedness.**

a 1692 Boyle (J.), Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in.

Receiver[1] (*rĭsī*·vəɹ). Forms: see Receive and -er[1] (-or); also 5 **ryssavour.** [Orig. a. AF. **receivere* or *receivour, receyvour* = OF. *recevere* (*-erre, -eire*) and *recevour* (mod.F. *receveur*), agent-n. f. *receivre, recevoir* + -er Receive. In later use also directly f. the verb + -er[1].]

1. One who receives, in various senses of the vb.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxviii[i]. 26 My fadire ert þou, my God and reseyuere of my hele. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 279 Bote þe ȝevere and resceyvere of ordris in þis caas schulden be degradid. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 157/2 Yevers, takers, and receyvers of Lyveres and Signees. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 b, Therfore this ioye is perfyte, and the receyuer therof is perfytly mortifyed.

1579 Fulke *Ref. Rastel* 727 An other miracle of an vnworthie receiuer, in whose hand the Sacrament was turned into ashes. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes* I. xi, In this thankless world the Givers Are envi'ed ev'n by the Receivers. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 312 The Condition of the Receiver is..a great deal worse than if he had not received it at all 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 11 Though they cost little to the giver, [they] are not the less valuable to the receiver. 1883 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 80 If the Crown paid income tax it would be at once payer and receiver.

†**b.** *Hunting.* The huntsman who with his dog intercepts and brings down the hunted deer. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, And as of feutreres if þei ben sette, þe firste teysoure and þe resceyuour that draweth hym doune shull parte þe skynne.

2. One who receives on behalf of others:

a. An official, officer, or servant appointed to receive money due; a treasurer, collector. Also *general receiver*: see Receiver-General.

In ordinary use down to *c* 1700; now chiefly *Hist.*, or in reference to foreign countries.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 287 A lord of grete honoure, þat was þe tresoure, of Flandres resceyuoure 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 396/2 Be the handes of the Receyvour of Cornewayll for the tyme being. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 356 Durying that long space of tym he asked of his receyuours none acomptes 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 10 All fees for stewardes, receiuers, baillisses, and auditours. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 221 Fiue great gates.. at euery one of which there is placed a garde of soldiers, and certaine receiuers of the Kings custome. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 102 The jury this day gave in a verdict at the court of exchequer in the cause between the kings receiver of Worcestershire and the county of Bucks. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii II. 55 Twenty-nine provincial receivers, of whom eighteen were honoured with the title of count, corresponded with the treasurer. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III 534 Their receivers were appointed receivers for the Crown, and continued to collect the revenues of the vacant sees. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* I. 72, I was sorry to see..that the Receiver's house for Gell was the Chapter Receiver [at Westminster]—was being pulled down

fig. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 304 He hath declared the Poor his Receivers. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 55 Love my Receiver best can know The mighty Debts I owe. 1869 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps* xvi. 3 Poor believers are God's receivers, and have a warrant from the Crown to receive the revenue of our offerings in the King's name.

b. A person appointed by a court to administer the property of a bankrupt, or property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit. In recent use also *official receiver.*

1793 F. Vesey Jr. *Chancery Repts.* I. 139 The security given by a receiver here does not relate to the faithful management. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 325/1 The cases in which a receiver is appointed are those in which there is great danger of property being wasted or lost. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 11/1 The official receiver is the outward and visible sign of the new departure in bankruptcy legislation.

c. (See quots.)

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Receiver*, There is also an officer called the Reiceiuer of Fynes, who receiueth the mony of all such as compound with the King for the buying of any lands, or tenements houlden in *Capite*. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. xi. 260 To distinguish between those petitions which were properly within the cognizance of Parliament and those which were not, certain 'Receivers and Triers' were appointed. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 564 *Receivers of Droits of Admiralty, .. Receivers of Wreck*, persons specially charged with wrecked property for the benefit of the shipping interests.

3. One who knowingly receives stolen goods or harbours offenders; a fetter.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 255 þe robbed he alle held, as a resceyuour. 1532 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 996/1 Murderers & theues and such as are theues receiuours. 1544 Bale *Sir J. Oldcastle* 39 b, Receyuers, defenders.., ayders, and maynteners of condemned heretyques. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 33 Perretta..became their Receiver, and concealed the Goods they stole. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 78 For apprehending Incendiaries, Thieves, or their Receivers. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 194 Decided receivers ought indeed to be worked in irons during the whole of their sentence 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 653 An organised band, not only of robbers, but of receivers, who lived by depredations.

4. That which receives; a receptacle.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), What is fleting and watry..turneth into flewme and þe reseyuoure þereof is þe lunges. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I iv, The bladder..is a receyuer of ayguous superfluytees of the kydnees. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) K iij, Having first parted the new Combs and the old with a long knife, take off the upper Hiue or Receiuer. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 131 The ship..being so eminently a receiver and container of various things. 1780 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 126 The screws of the receiver of the bolt [had been] forced out of the wood.

b. A tank or reservoir; a vessel to hold anything.

1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 88 Much Ground therabout is playne and low, and as a Pan or Receyver of most parte of the Water of Wyleshire. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 239 Behind that [are] the Receivers of water to supply the Pipes. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Channels of the water, which might easily be formed into proper receivers. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 136 After the superfluous alkaline ley had been drained from them, they were arranged on a grating in a receiver. *a* 1864 Gesner *Coal, Petrol.*, etc (1865) 147 The receivers are vessels in which the crude oil pumped from the retort vat is settled.

c. A mould to receive molten metal.

1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 112 Any person may case-harden a few pounds weight of stubs, and afterwards melt them in a crucible, and run them into a receiver.

5. As the name of certain parts of apparatus or machinery, intended to receive and contain something.

a. *Chem.* A vessel for receiving and condensing the product of distillation. b. The bell glass of an air-pump. c. The receptacle for mercury in a barometer. d. An air-tight vessel for receiving and containing gases. e. *Engin.* A chamber to receive steam and water alternately, used in old forms of water-raising steam-engines. f. (see quots.).

a. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* iv. 256 The Retort then set into ashes, fixing a large receiuer to it. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* i. v. 21 Those saltes, being put into a retort,.. with a receiver, stilleth forth a volatile salt. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 152 Lay to it a receiver as big as the retoit. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 226 Set the retort in a reverberatory furnace: fit thereto a large glass receiver. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I 29) When the heat is very strong, it assumes the form of an oil, which falls into the water of the receiver. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 393 The dark brown oily fluid in the receiver is freed from æther by evaporation.

b. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 6 The Receiver, or Glass to be empty'd, consisting of one entire and uninterrupted Globe and Neck of Glass *Ibid.* 9 Which we, with the Glass-men, shall often call a Receiver, for its affinity to the large Vessels of that name, used by Chymists. 1705 W. Derham in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 317, I tryed it divers hours and divers times in the Receiver, unexhausted and exhausted. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 6 When the operation of pumping the air out of the receiver must cease.

attrib. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 110/1 The hole in the receiver-plate [being] shut up, the pump was made to exhaust as far as it could.

fig 1878 T. Sinclair *The Mount* 296 The 'religion of humanity' is an exhausted receiver.

c. 1682 Locke in Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 128 That new fitting my Barometer, here the Mercury was raised by Addition of more in the receiver.

d. 1817 *Conversat. on Chem.* I. vi. 193 We shall introduce a small lighted taper under this glass receiver 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 134 This generator is connected with an equally strong iron vessel called the receiver.

e. 1702 Savery *Miner's Friend*, Fill the Vessels called Receivers with Steam strong enough. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 745/2 The entry of the steam into the receiver merely allowed the water to run out of it by a large valve. 1824 R Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 43 The pipe .. is sixteen feet long, from the surface of the water to the stage on which the receiver..is placed.

f. 1882 Sennett *Marine Steam Engine* iv. xix. 328 By the term receiver is to be understood the whole of the space between the high-pressure piston and the back of the low-pressure slide-valve or valves. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 494. 1900 J. Rose *Key to Engines* 200 A Receiver .. acts as a reservoir of steam for the low pressure or intermediate cylinder, as the case may be.

6. a. *Med.* A piece of flannel in which a newly-born infant is placed.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3 This Deponent opened the Receivor, and saw it was a Son. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 781/1 The infant must be wrapped in a warm receiver 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 451 Linen thread, ligatures, flannel receiver, antiseptic lubricant.

b. *Surg* A surgical basin.

1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 450 Towels and receivers for the Viscera, when they are to be taken out of their cavities. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 475 In washing or syringing a wound a receiver must always be placed to collect the water or lotion that has touched the sore

7. a. A device or instrument which receives an electric current or a telegraphic message.

1873 J. C. Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* § 213 During this cycle the positive receiver has lost a charge *a V* and gained a charge *B V'*. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 119 The Receiver is a Morse direct inkwriter, of a novel and sensitive character. 1894 *Times* 30 Apr. 3/4 The recording instrument known as Kelvin's syphon receiver.

b. An apparatus which receives and reproduces sounds transmitted from another part of an electric circuit; that part of a telephone which is applied to the ear.

1877 *Nature* XVI. 403/2 The apparatus at each end .becomes alternately transmitter and receiver, first being put to the mouth to receive sounds, and then to the ear to impart them. 1889 Preece & Maier *Telephone* vi. 49 These intense vibrations produce powerful induced currents, which give rise in the receiver to corresponding vibrations, and thus create a considerable noise

† **Receiver**[2]. *Obs.*—[1] [f. Receive *v.*, app. on anal. of words ending in -er[4].] A bow made in acknowledgement of something received.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* iv. xiii. II. 158, I kissed the Cross, and took up the Money .. and we all together made our Receivers.

Receiver-general. A chief receiver, esp. of public revenues. (Also † *general receiver*.)

In Great Britain now only as the title of an official of the Duchy of Lancaster. In some of the United States of America an additional title of the State Treasurer.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 7/2 Delivered bi the Receyvours Generall of the saide Duchies. 1460 *Ibid.* 383/1 In hand of all our said Duchie (of Lancaster), ther hath been..oon generall Receyvour. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The Kyng.. entendythe that divers Revenues & Duetys dewe .. to hys Highnes shalbe payde to .. his generall Receyvor. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 46 § 31 To make payment to the kinges receyvour generall. 1607 in Cowell *Interpr.* 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 167 Treasurer of the Exchequer, instituted in Francis the first his time, in place of the Receiver generall. 1696 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 217 The Receivers-General for this whole Six Moneths Assessment shall..Receive from the Receivers-General of the respective Counties, Cities, and Places, .. the Sums of Money..to be Taxed. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Receiver-General of the Rights and Perquisites of the Admiralty. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4104/3 The Receiver-General for Prizes. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4535/3 Late Receiver-General for the County of Suffolk. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VII. xliii. § 16. 99 The receivers-general of the service were invited to deposit the sums they had drawn. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xiv. 413 Having voted to pay no more money to the royal collector, they chose a receiver-general of their own, and instituted a system of provincial taxation.

fig. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* vii. iii. F 3, I mean to make you the receiver-general of all my inmost ruminations.

Hence **Receiver-generalship.**

1874 *Daily News* 2 June 5/5 A Minister of Finance's patronage comprised receiver-generalships [etc.].

Receivership (rĭsī·vəʃip). [f. Receiver[1].]

1. The office of a receiver (in senses 2 a and 2 b).

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 361/1 The Receyvourshipp of the Honour of Leycestre. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 39 The office of receiuorship of the said lordshippe of Bealth. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 233 Accountable of their stewardship, receiuership, and their other offices. 1617 in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 42 My Receivorship of the Lycences of wynes. 1791 Pitt in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 112 A letter applying for the Receivership of Kent. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairlegh* li, Are you in earnest about the receivership? 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 40 Preamble, It was ordered that .. Beisley should be discharged from the said receivership, and that a fresh receiver should be appointed.

2. The condition of being in the hands of a receiver.

1884 *Q. Rev.* July 79 [The railway] had gone through the lingering diseases of receivership and reorganisation.

Receiving (rĭsī·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Receive, in various senses. Also *pl.*, what is received.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 377 Criste .. dampned þe ressauyng of þe lordeschip þe whiche siluestre toke of constantyne. *c* 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1824 Of metys & drynkes [to] knowe dyuersite, With proporcioun and tyme of Receyvyng. 1472 3 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 55/1 By Indentures to be made of all such retayndres, receyvyngs and perceyvynges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 Yf any mortall synne be forgoten, by the receyuynge of this sacrament it is forgyuen 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 836 He caused all his brothers daughters to be conueyed into his palace with solempne receauing. 1642 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 306 The petition of the Houses concerning the receiving of the Yorkshire petition. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xx. 13 Thou shouldst be glad of thy Brother's receivings.

2. *attrib.* a. Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, receiving.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* vi. 115 This receiving act .. is that upon which both our righteousness and eternal happiness do depend. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xv. 352 Bladders and bags .. are very useful in many receiving or transferring operations. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* c. 52 § 5 (*Bankruptcy Act*) The Court may..make an order, in this act called a receiving order, for the protection of the estate.

b. Of places: Intended or serving for the receipt or reception of things, persons, etc., as *receiving-house, -office, -room, -ship, -station, -yard.*

In some cases the sense approaches that of the *ppl. a.*

1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. 47 A *receiving-house for letters and parcels. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* viii, As it was rather late in the day when Paul made his first *entrée* at Bridewell, he passed that night in the '*receiving room'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 618 The patient walks into the receiving room of the hospital for a diagnosis. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xl, A guard-ship is a *receiving-ship for officers and men, until they are enabled to join..their.. ships. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.*, *Receiving-ship*, a vessel employed at any port to receive supernumeraries, or pressed, or entered men for the Royal Navy. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5 There is only one branch telegraph *receiving-station besides the Central. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 These .. animals he managed .. to impel into the large *receiving yards.

Receiving (rĭsī·vĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That receives, in senses of the vb.

In some cases not clearly distinct from prec. 2 b.

1599 Shaks *Hen. V* Prol. 27 Horses .. Printing their prowd Hooues i' th' receiuing Earth. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 149 [Persian] women when they goe abroad, wrap themselues in a large receiuing sheet. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 191 Water-Engines .. raise it .. into receiving Cisterns. 1804 Larwood *No Gun Boats* 14 Masts ..nicely and accurately appropriated to the receiving boat. 1840 *Cottager's Manual* 22 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, The receiving tank..has another pipe from the inside with a funnel. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Receiving Rods*, auxiliary cage guides at insets and at pit tops. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 819 The outermost of the three layers is known as..the sheath or the receiving layer.

Re-ce·lebrate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To celebrate or commemorate again.

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* I. (1631) 12 They .. place him [a prisoner] in a house of some man that was lately slaine in the warres, as it were to re-celebrate his funeral. 1629 B. Jonson *Underwoods, To Edw. Filmer*, Who..with their chained dance, Recelebrates the joyful Match with France.

Re-cement, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To join together again with, or as with, cement; to unite firmly or closely.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 64 They are . determined to recement you to your Body. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1327 The stone..is detached from the stick, and re-cemented with the front outwards. 1863 *Sat Rev.* 23 May 659/2 Some anxiety, lest a partial re-opening of the river to trade should re-cement the waning loyalty of the Western States.

So **Re-cementation.**

1848 Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 332 Rocks constructed by the re-cementation of fragments and pulverized matter.

Recen, obs. form of Reckon *v.*

Recency (rī·sĕnsi). [f. Recent: see -ency. Cf. med.L. *recentia* (Du Cange).] The state or quality of being recent. (Common in 19th c.)

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 303 Such wounds, in their recency, resemble Ulcers. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 41 A peculiar antiquity or recency consists in several medicaments. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* cvi, She objected the recency of her kinswoman's death. 1800 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 330 If I am not deceived by the recency of their date. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 398 The comparative recency of legislative activity in Germany.

Recense (rĭse·ns), *v.* [ad. L. *recensēre* (f. *re-* Re- + *censēre* Cense *v.*[2]) or F. *recenser* (14th c.).] *trans.* To survey, review, revise (now *spec.* a text: see Recension).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 Nether may we heere omitt to recense and speake of the feare wherewith cowardes are oftentimes taken. 1613 Cawdrey *Table Alph., Recensed*, repeated, rehearsed, named. 1716 Bentley *Corr.* (1842) 506 Pope Sixtus and Clemens..had an assembly of learned divines, to recense and adjust the Latin Vulgate 1902 J. S. Phillimore *Sophocles* Introd. 78 Alexander Aetolus, who recensed the Dramatists for the Museum Library.

So † **Rece·nseate,** to go over, enumerate. *Obs.*—[1]

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 296 Twenty two..varieties, which to recenseate, were superfluous.

Recension (rĭse·nʃən). [ad. L. *recensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recensēre*: see prec and cf. mod F. *récension*]

1. An enumeration, survey, review. Now *rare.* (Freq. in 17th c., esp. in Evelyn's works.)

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 276 Their number cannot be known, because Moses does not make a recension of all the Families or Heads of families. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 90 In the recensions of the Roman Bishops, sometimes the Apostles are reckoned in, sometimes excluded. 1819 Hoit *Anastasius* II. 228 Intent upon tempting Providence by the daily recension of his growing riches.

b. A review (of a book) *rare*—[1].

1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xxix, Bitterly convinced that his old acquaintance Carp had been the writer of that depreciatory recension.

2. The revision of a text, esp. in a careful or critical manner; a particular form or version of a text resulting from such revision.

1818-28 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) I. 279 The Burgundian law, though earlier than either of these in their recensions, displays a far more advanced state of manners. 1860 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* iii. (ed. 5) 205 The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke represent the two great types of recension to which it may be supposed that the simple narrative was subjected. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Pref. 8 There are two recensions of the text.

b. *transf.* A revised or distinct form of anything.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot* ix. 388 We are the creatures of that recension of Christianity which happens to be current in our times. 1859 — *Logic in Theol.* 331 There is no new recension of the worship of the ancient Church.

Hence **Rece·nsionist,** one who makes a recension. (In recent Dicts.) Also **Rece·nsor.**

1876 Spurgeon *Commenting* 17 The laborious recensor of the various MSS.

Re-ce·nsure, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To censure again So **Re-ce·nsure** *sb.*, a censure in return.

1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 343 Out of fear, that Hamilton might return to a capacity of re-censuring me. 1829 Carlyle *Misc* (1857) II. 43 That censure of Shakspeare which elicited a re-censure in England.

Recent (rī·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *recent-*, *recens*, or a. F. *récent* (16th c.). App. first in Sc. use.]

1. Lately done or made; that has lately happened or taken place, etc.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. Prol (S.T.S.) 8, I dout nocht bot the beginnyng of Romanis..sall be of les pleser to þe redaris þan recent historyis, becaus þai will haisty þame self to here þir novellis and recent dedis done in our dais 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. I. II. 131 The persoun being apprehendit in the recent deid salbe deliverit in the handis of the Provest Marschell. 1574 *Ibid.* 437 For na recent crymes committit be thame. 1662 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 161 Recent translations I have seen of it in French. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I v. 51 The discovery of these valuable stones is much more recent than that of gold. 1821 J. Q Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 150 The recent coinage of dimes..alluded to in our public journals. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* I viii, The bright drops of a recent shower sparkled upon the buds of the lilac.

2. Lately formed, created, originated, or begun; † new-born.

a 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* 117 How dangerous it is to neglect the consulting the .. Chirurgeon while the Disease is recent. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 776 We have made it unquestionably Evident, that this Opinion..is no Novel or Recent thing. *c* 1709 Prior *1st Hymn Callimachus* 22 She sought a neighbouring spring To wash the recent babe. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xxvii, Gay plains extend where marshes slept before; O'er recent meads th' exulting streamlets fly. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 147 Lorraine and Arles, two recent and transitory kingdoms. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 217 Erasmus, seems to have had the then recent system of Murner in his eye. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 502 We found recent lymph becoming organised.

b. Fresh; not yet affected by decay, decomposition, or loss of moisture.

1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* II. i, The old man's virtues [are] So recent in him as the world may swear Nought but a fair tree could such fair fruit bear. 1759 B. Stillingfleet tr. *Improv. Physic* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 221 The recent root of the rose-wort is vastly superior to the dry in head-achs. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 477

A cursory inspection of a recent eye is sufficient at any time to prove the contrary. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 903 The odour [of essential oils] is seldom as pleasant as that of the recent plant.

c. *poet.* Lately or freshly come or arrived *from* a place.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 382 Shall I not think that .. All heav'n beholds me recent from thy arms? 1759 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 207 Recent from Paris, I assisted with pleasure at the representation of several tragedies. 1820 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 73 Here Caesar, recent from barbaric wars, Leads Rome in chains. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1260 Recent from the roar of foreign foam.

3. Belonging to a (past) period of time comparatively near to the present. (Opposed to *ancient* † or *antique*.)

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 35 Though it be an action of so recent memorie. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To Rdr., Upon perusal of several Scholastick Writers, (especially the recenter). 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 400 The Sense of some of them occurs there, but express'd in a more recent way. 1730 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 453 Garangeot .. who is one of the recentest Writers. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Emp. China & Tsing-Ti* Wks. 1853 II. 148/1 The older creation of the nobility .. is more ill-constructed and ill-favoured than the recenter. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 12 The Egyptian belongs after all to the more recent race of men.

b. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the present geological epoch. (Cf. 4 b.)

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 95 Murex cornutus, fossil at Asti, is now only known recent in warmer latitudes. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 60 In the Pliocene we find an intermixture of extinct and recent species of quadrupeds. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 457 These remains differ in no appreciable respect..from those of the recent bison of the Plains.

4. Of a point or period of time: Not much earlier than the present; not long past.

1823 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 109 Up to a very recent period. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 425 The celebrity of the Marattas was reserved for recent times. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 120 Of such a character as to indicate for them a tolerably recent date.

b. *Geol.* Applied to the later portion of the Quaternary or Post-Pliocene period.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 343 During the newer Pliocene epoch, partly, perhaps, in the Recent.

Recent, obs. form of RESENT *v.*

† Rece·ntity. *Obs.*—[1] [f. RECENT *a.* + -ITY.] Recency, newness.

1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Pict. Loquent.* D iv b, Hee gaynes most by the recentity of freshmen, unto whom he sticks as close as a Horseleech.

Recently (rī'sĕntli), *adv.* [f. RECENT *a.* + -LY [2].] At a recent date; not long before or ago; lately, newly.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. ii. (S.T.S.) I. 133 The commoun liberte sa recentlie Recouerit was nere loist be falset and tressoun. *Ibid.* 135 Pis tressoun recentlie ymaginate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (1550) 25 Sodeinly he herde newes that fyer was spronge out of the smoke, and the ware recently begonne. 1611 COTGR., *Recentement*, recently, freshly, newly, lately. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Those tubes, which are most recently made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 142 The people of Hesse and Thuringia were recently incorporated with the victors. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 221 James did not pretend to have been recently convinced. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 151 Its prelates and nobles..retained till recently the style and title of Princes of the Holy Empire.

b. With pples. or adjs. used attributively.

1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* xiii, A recently conceived purpose. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 243 The blood flowed from his recently-wounded hand. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I xxx. 410 A small space of recently-open water that was glazed over with .. ice. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 28 One of the recently-acquired German Protectorates.

c. Const. *after, from.* *rare.*

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1752, The situation in which he found him recently after his wife's death. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 251 We saw the Clitumnus, so recently from its source.., that it was still as pure as a child's heart.

Recentment, obs. form of RESENTMENT.

Recentness (rī'sĕntnĕs). [f. RECENT *a.*] The state or quality of being recent; recency.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 167 This Inference of the Recentness of Mankind from the Recentness of these Apotheoses [etc.]. 1823 LAMB *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 373 Men's minds were still shuddering from the recentness of the escape. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xviii. 210 A value founded rather on their recentness than on their specific importance.

Re-ce·ntre, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To centre again. Hence **Re-ce·ntring** *ppl. a.*

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* ix, Now I recentre my immortal mind In the deep sabbath of meek self-content. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 549 Making the drill with a cylindrical lump, so as to fill the hole; this is called the re-centering drill.

† Rece·pt, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *recept*, ad. L. *recept-um*, or refashioning of *recet* RESET *sb.* under influence of the L. spelling; in later use prob. directly associated with the L. form.] = RECEIPT *sb.*, in various senses. (Chiefly in 16th c.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 246 Bestis that no recepte haue tremblyth..for the colde. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 524/2 Of all suche receptes, reteynders and perceyvyng. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iij, These two coniunctions of bones be called the recepte of the hande. 1572–82 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 108 [At] the tyme of thair recept in the universitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 246 Thirst which requireth moyst recepts. 1631 *Strathbogie Presbytery Bk.* (1843) 5 Thomas Murray, .. summondit for recept and consulting with witches.

Recept (rī'sept), *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *recept-um* (see RECEIPT), after *concept, percept.*] A term suggested by Romanes to express a 'compound idea' formed by the repetition of similar percepts.

1888 ROMANES *Mental Evol. Man* ii. 36 In addition, then, to the terms Percept and Concept, I coin the word Recept. ..A recept is that which is taken again, or a re-cognition of things previously cognized. *Ibid.* 37 Recepts, then, are spontaneous associations, formed unintentionally as what may be termed unperceived abstractions. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 217 The relation between the highest recept of a brute and the lowest concept of a man.

† Rece·pt, *v. Obs.* [var. RECEIPT *v.*[1]; cf. RECEIPT *sb.*[1] and OF. *recepter*.] *trans.* To harbour, reset. = RECEIPT *v.*[1]

1472 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Robert Broun .. receptes Scottes and othir suspect peple. 1542 in *Add. MS.* 32,646 (B. M.) lf. 197 b, The Names of certain of the most notable and arrant traitours recepted in Scotland. *c* 1670 in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 44 And further, That I, nor they shall Recept, Supply, or Commune with forfeited Persons. 1687 in Burnet *Six Papers* 54 It is declared High Treason .. to Recept, Supply or Intercomon with declared..Traitors.

† Rece·ptable. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *receptable* (Godef.), alteration of *réceptacle*.] A receptacle.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 256 [Naples] being first the receptable of Philosophie, then of Muses, and lastly of the souldiery. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 45 But that his bones want sence and expression, they would tell you the earth is not worthy his receptable.

Receptable, variant of RECEPTIBLE *a.*

Receptacle (rĭse·ptăk'l). [ad. L. *receptāculum*, f. ppl. stem of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE. Cf. F. *réceptacle* (14th c.).]

1. That which receives and holds a thing; something into which another thing may be put; a containing vessel, place, or space; a repository.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 497 But clene, Thyn oiles receptaclis thow demene. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iv/1 Ye shal set a receptacle or vyole so that the pype of the alembyke hange within it. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 85 They may be the receptacles of the water passing through the landes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 In this receiveth he his meat, having no other receptacle for it. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 249 He fired a rich Receptacle or Store-house of Merchandise. 1783 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 23 Nov., His receptacle of my squibs is the Public Advertiser. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. i, His belt, or girdle, contained a small receptacle for ink. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 117 The river becomes the common receptacle for all the soluble matter delivered by its tributary streams.

b. *fig.* in ref. to qualities, feelings, etc.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, They be in theyr entente Of couetyse very receptacle. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 The receptakle of heauenly influence. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 2 The soule of man is the receptacle of Christ's presence. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. i, Away, receptacle Of luxury and dishonour! 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 One would wonder at the great strength lodged in so small a Receptacle. 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II. vii. 221 Some of these Publick Funds and Receptacles of Charity. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 37, I have descended into the receptacles of vice. 1863 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 26 His glorified humanity is the appointed receptacle of Grace.

2. Any place into which persons (ships, animals, etc.) are received or retire, esp. for shelter or security; † a room or apartment in a building.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xxi, From storme and rayne them selfe for to saue They deuysed other habytacles Tiguryes and smalle receptacles. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 35 Lest his neighbors countrey might be an harborough, or receptacle of his foes and aduersaries. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 127 An Hauen .. which is a commodious and safe receptacle for all ships directing their course for the same. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* Ded., Those rich lands.. remaine waste and ouergrowne with bushes, receptacles of wild beasts. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 A third Chamber .. was a receptacle for the Queene and Ladies. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xii. in *Tracts* (1769) 364 Holy-wells, rocks and caves, which have been the reputed cells and receptacles of men reputed saints. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 91 ¶ 11 They entered this general receptacle [the Hall of Expectation] with ardour. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 196 It was a standing receptacle for all vagabonds and beggars. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 224 Now applied to the degrading purposes of a receptacle of French cavalry.

† **b.** Without article: Receipt, admittance. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxix. (1674) 119 Whosoever durst give receptacle to so pernicious a man in his Library.

3. *spec.* in scientific use. (The L. form *receptaculum* is also used in the same senses.)

a. *Anat.* and *Bot.* An organ or space which receives a secretion, esp. *receptacle of chyle* (the dilated lower portion of the thoracic duct), *of secretion* (in plants).

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. xii. 205 b/1 By oppilation of the pores .. as by stronge bynding and replecyon of the receptacles. 1728 QUINCY *Physical Dict.* s.v. *Lacteal Veins*, The Receptacle of the Chyle is easily found in live Bodies. .. The Receptacle receives all the second order of Lacteals. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Receptaculum*, In brute animals the receptacle of the chyle is situated on the dorsal vertebræ where the lacteals all meet. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. i. 27 The receptacles..in the leaves of the Orange and of all Myrtaceæ..are called..receptacles of oil. *Ibid.*, Although the receptacles of secretion have no proper coat, yet they are so surrounded by cellular tissue that a lining or wall is formed. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 93 The canal-like Receptacles for Secretions are formed, in many plants, by cells, .. separating from one another and leaving an intercellular space.

b. *Bot.* The common base which supports the floral organs, the torus or thalamus (*floral receptacle*). Also, the axis or rachis of a head, spike, or other cluster (*receptacle of inflorescence*).

Proper receptacle, the apex of the peduncle or pedicel supporting a single flower. *Common receptacle*, the support of the florets in a composite flower-head; the clinanthium; also = receptacle of inflorescence.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Receptaculum*, The disk of the receptacle is of various shapes in the various plants. 1777 W. CURTIS *Flora Lond.* I. 58 Receptacle [of Dandelion] naked and full of little holes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 Flowers .. collected in dense heads upon a common receptacle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 254 Nutlets..attached by the edge to an elevated receptacle.

c. *Bot.* In Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, and Fungi, the support of the fructification or reproductive organs; an apothecium, pycnidium, sporophore, etc.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1858 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* s.v., Receptacle .. is also applied to various forms of support to the fructification of cryptogamous plants. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 59 There is manifestly a succession in formation and maturity of the asci in a receptacle. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 370 The receptacle of Mosses either terminates the growth of a primary axis, .. or the axis is indeterminate, and the receptacle is placed at the end of an axis of the second or third order.

Receptacula·ceous, *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -ACEOUS.] = next. ? *Obs.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 30 *Receptaculaceous Nectaria*, such as join to the Receptacle. 1853 in MACDONALD & ALLEN *Botanist's Word-bk.*

Receptacular (reseptæ·kiŭlăi), *a.* [f. L. *receptacul-um* receptacle + -AR. Cf. F. *réceptaculaire*.]

1. *Bot.* Pertaining to the receptacle of a flower.

1847 in WEBSTER.

2. Of the nature of, serving as, a receptacle.

1848 OWEN in *Times* 14 Nov. 8/7 Being an air-breathing animal, with long vesicular and receptacular lungs.

† **Rece·ptance.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *recept-*, *recipĕre*, or *receptāre*, after *acceptance*.] Reception.

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 128 A solemn speech.. which mett with a gracious receptance from his majestie.

So **Rece·ptant** *a.*, receiving. *rare*—[1].

1872 RUSKIN *Munera P.* 32 The holder of wealth, in such temper, may be regarded .. as a money-chest with a slit in it, not only receptant but suctional.

† **Rece·ptary,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY. In sense 1, ad. obs. F. *receptaire* (16th c.).]

1. A book or collection of receipts.

1611 COTGR., *Receptaire*, a receptarie, a note of Phisicall receipts. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. a. *sb.* A received or accepted notion or belief. **b.** *adj.* Merely received or accepted as true, without proof.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Our sober enquiries in the doubtfull appertinancies of Arts, and Receptaries of Philosophy. *Ibid.* 34 Baptista Porta, in whose workes, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also receptary, and such as will not indure the test.

Receptation. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *receptātio*, f. L. *receptāre* to receive: cf. *acceptation*.] The fact of being received into a place.

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 400 Ony crymes that it salhappin the saidis transgressouris .. to commit the tyme of thair returning and receptatioun. 1576 *Ibid.* II. 550.

† **Rece·ptative,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. as prec.: see -ATIVE.] Receptive.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. ix, Thus comyn wytte worketh wonderly, Upon the v. gates whyche are receptatyve Of every thynge for to take inwardly.

Recepte, var. *recet* received: see RESET *v.*

Rece·ptibi·lity. Also 9 **-ability.** [f. next.]

1. The quality or state of being receptible.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 50 There is one Doctrine of his, would spoil all the receptibility of the whole System of Religion promulgated in his Gospel. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritologia* 114 Some inequality in this receptibility. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 55 (1822) II. 20 Without at all diminishing his receptability among the said circles.

† **2.** Capacity for receiving. *Obs.*—[1]

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xvi. 153 The Peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated Power, and this conceited Vacuum a meer Receptibility. [*Cf. ibid.* The imaginary space is receptive of any body.]

Receptible (rĭse·ptib'l), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **-able.** [ad. late L. *receptibilis*: see -IBLE and cf. obs. F. *receptible* (Godef.).]

1. That may be received, receivable.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* G, Hoate bread he vtterlie discommendeth .. because it is not (as he there affirmeth) receptible of nature. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 60 Whether it be a clear and receptable distinction of magick. 1886 C. A. WARD in *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVII. 542 A bright idea is lost on the masses, and the smoke of verbosity is required to make it receptible by their understanding.

2. Capable of receiving. Const. *of.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 201/1 Water, continually flowing, easily receptable of any Form. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xxxiv. 175 All their organs are tender, yielding, easily wounded, sensible and receptible. 1894 *Emanuel Swedenborg* V. 113 Not a conception of life but only of the first and purest forms receptible of life.

Receptidious: see RECEPTITIOUS.

Reception (rĭse·pʃən). Also 5 **recepcion.** [a. F. *reception* (12–13th c.), or ad. L. *receptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recipĕre* to RECEIVE.]

1. The action or fact of receiving or getting.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 82 The loye that blanchardyn had made at the recepcion of the present that she had sent vnto hym. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 256 Upon ye Reception thereof, I informed the said David Lloyd, and delivered it to him. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 128 A Man Born Blind wou'd not, at first reception of his Sight, think the things he saw were of the same Nature with the Objects of Touch. 1789 GIBBON *Let. to Ld. Sheffield* Misc. Wks. 1814 I. 297 Within an hour after the reception of your last, I drew my pen for the purpose of a reply. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 5 The prospect of the wealth which awaits man's reception.

† **b.** *pl.* Receipts, sums received. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1514 *Churchw. Acc., Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 67 The wyche nobyll ys caste yn ye counte of the recepco[n]is.

2. a. *Astrol.* The fact of each of two planets being received into the other's house, exaltation, or other dignity.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 He loketh the conjunccions, He loketh the recepcions, His signe, his house, his ascendent. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Venus..and Mars in mutual reception of each other, assure a fortunate combination to Hymen. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 128 The first is a Reception by House (which is the best and strongest). The second is a Reception by Triplicity. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 98.

b. The action of receiving (esp. persons), or fact of being received, into a place, company, state, etc.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 13 Dec. in *Carlyle*, Making way for the reception of professed Malignants, both in their Parliament and Army. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 205 All hope is lost Of my reception into grace. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 14 This happy port affords our wand'ring fleet, A month's reception. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, The Count gave orders for the north apartments to be .. prepared for the reception of Ludovico. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi, The great palace .. had been prepared for the reception of another tenant.

c. The action of receiving, or fact of being received, in a formal or ceremonious manner.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 We stayed above six weeks, in expectation of the Great Duke's orders for our reception. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 99 This day is appointed for his comeing to town, and great preparations are makeing for his reception. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 484 His reception is here recorded on a Medal, in which one of the Ensigns presents him his hand. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 411 Abdullah Shâh was preparing an entertainment for his reception, when he suddenly advanced as an enemy. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 4/7 Lord Salisbury has fixed Tuesday next for the reception of a deputation from the Irish Defence Union.

d. An occasion of ceremonious receiving; an assemblage of persons for this purpose.

1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 113 In a short time there will be held in Paris a reception, as it is called, of..M. Renan at the French Academy.

3. The action of receiving, or taking in, physically or spatially. Also *transf.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 425 Apuleus rehersethe .. that same thynge to haue happede to hym thro the recepcion of suche venome. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 319 Some Divines say—That Faith is Physically a Passive Reception of Christ himself. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 192 By that connexion of his operations, showing the reception of his essence. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Ready for the reception of any discoveries worthy of being noted down. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 515 Two smaller towers for the reception of the bells were designed.

b. The action of receiving mentally.

1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 180 The absence of a faculty of reception. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 176 Culture, sanity, power of grasp and reception [etc.].

4. The action of accepting or admitting; acceptance, admittance, approbation.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 15 If they had not been the word of God before the Church received them..their reception and tradition could never have made them so. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 97 A virtuous mind appearing with more lustre in the rejection than in the reception of good turns. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. vii. 186 God never intended to compell, but only to persuade us into a Reception of Divine Truth. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 15 In those of our English courts wherein a reception has been allowed to the civil and canon laws. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 101 If..I shall thus contribute to the more general reception of the great outlines of this system. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Spinoza* (1878) I. 351 We refuse to submit to the demonstrations by which it thrusts itself on our reception.

† **b.** An idea received or accepted without evidence of its truth. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 26 Our mature and secondary enquiries are forced to quit those receptions. 1691 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* iii. 62 Most Men..obstinately adhere to those unexamined Receptions.

5. The action of receiving, or fact of being received, in a certain manner; kind or manner of reception. (Usually with qualifying adj.)

a. of persons.

1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 26 Feb. in *Carlyle*, An account of the kind reception, and the many civilities afforded them. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 May, My wife much pleased with the reception she had. 1702 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3808/7 The Imperial Forces were in so good a Posture, that the French would meet with a warm Reception. 1795 BURKE *Abr. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 537 Baldwin, earl of Flanders, gave him a very kind reception. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The discourse turned on the reception which they were to expect from their Provost. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 205 He found in the Netherlands a scarcely more cordial reception than in France.

b. of ideas, proposals, etc.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 149 When it was brought into the House [the bill] found a better reception than was expected. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17 P 4 New Opinions at first meet with a cold Reception. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 7 Whatever shall be laid before me for the Welfare of this Province, will meet with a favorable Reception. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 236 They only have an interest in .. procuring a good reception for his name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 372 His inventions, therefore, found no favourable reception.

6. The action of receiving or taking, in various applications of the vb.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 123 The parties .. produce evidence, the reception of which is..regulated by the rules of law. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xiv, It is proper to show that you were not an accomplice of the removal and the reception [of the stolen goods] in your house.

† **7.** Capacity for receiving. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 807 Natures Law, By which all Causes..To the reception of thir matter act. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 167 This Hospital..is of great reception. It maintains two thousand sick and decrepid in it.

† **8.** A receptacle, a place of reception. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 172 Ascending first into a capsulary reception of the breast bone. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 324 Make me room in thy heart, and let it be a clean and fit reception for so pure a guest.

† **9.** Recovery, recapture. *Obs.*—[1]

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 44 Hee was right glad of the French Kings reception of those Townes from Maximilian.

10. *Comb.*, as (sense 2 c) *reception day, room*; **reception order**, an order authorizing the reception and detention of a person in a lunatic asylum.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v, Such was the reception-room of Beau Fielding. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 8 He was in her father's reception room when she reached home. 1890 *Act* 53 *Vict* c. 5 § 4 Received and detained as a lunatic..under a reception order made by the judicial authority. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/1 By this time Duncan and his friends were frequenting all Madame de Champbaron's reception days. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 430 The Reception Order of a justice is sufficient authority to take the patient to, and to receive him in an asylum, or to detain him there if he has already been removed on an Urgency Order.

Hence **Rece·ptionism, Rece·ptionist** (see quot. 1900).

1867 COBB *Kiss of Peace* 4 We must .. give this opinion a name. Let us call it the 'Theory of Reception', and its professors 'Receptionists'. 1900 D. STONE *Outl. Chr. Dogma* xi. 191 Receptionism is the view that the bread and wine remain only bread and wine after consecration; but that, together with them, the faithful communicant really receives the body and blood of Christ.

Receptitious (rĭsepti·ʃəs), *a.* Also 9 **-icious.** [ad. L. *receptitius* or *-icius*: see RECEIPT and -ITIOUS[1].] *Roman Law.* (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Receptitious*, that is received, kept, or reserved to ones use from another. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Goods*, Receptitious goods were those which the wife might reserve the full property of to herself, and enjoy them independently of her husband. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* vi. § 5 An adventicious dowry always remains with the husband, unless the person who gave it have expressly stipulated that it shall be returned to him; such a dowry is called specifically recepticious.

Receptive (rĭse·ptiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *receptīvus*: see RECEIPT and -IVE, and cf. obs. F. *receptif.*]

1. Having the quality of, or capacity for, receiving; able to receive; pertaining to, of the nature of, reception. (Common in 17th and 19th c.; in later use esp. of the mind, or of persons in respect of it.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Chierurgyons must knowe .. what synges .. be receptyve [*printed* recentyve], what signes be expulcive. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 3 The soul..shall, as it is receptive, be..perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. 1656 BRAMHALL *Reflic.* iv. 160 That receptive Power .. to admit or not admit such new Laws. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 The Earth and Sun..; the one active, piercing, .. the other passive, receptive. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. v. 95 The passive sense, or what the school-men call the merely receptive. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 210 The receptive and transmitting powers of bodies in regard to radiant heat. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 30 The passive receptive work of the mind.

b. Const. *of.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 74 A heaven that hath a broad way leading thither, and is receptive of Drunkards. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic.* II. i. (1840) 234 The heart of man became receptive of wickedness. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 90 We are to answer every one that inquires a reason..which supposes something receptive of it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 291, I should wish the citizens to be as receptive of virtue as possible.

2. *spec.* † **a.** *Receptive measures*, measures of capacity. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Coin* (1685) 281 Receptive Measures are two-fold. First of liquid or moist things; Secondly of dry things. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 197 Of Receptive Measure, that is, Things Measured inwardly.

b. *Receptive spot*, the spot in an oosphere at which the male gamete is admitted.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 344 The entrance takes place at a lighter spot of the oosphere facing the neck, which is termed the Receptive Spot.

Hence **Rece·ptively** *adv.*

1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624. 570 We can cause the discharge to be from one terminal only, the other terminal acting merely receptively.

Receptiveness (rĭse·ptivnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Receptivity. (Common in recent use.)

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v. 104 There is found in us a capacity, aptness, or receptiveness, of this principle of life. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 79 From the receptiveness of first matter he concludes the real and actual existence of it. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 8 The retentiveness of that people equalled its receptiveness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 85 A young man .. with a reverential receptiveness and a delicate sensibility.

Receptivity (rĭsepti·vĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being receptive; ability or readiness to receive or take in. (Common in 19th c., esp. with ref. to the mind.)

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 6 (1622) 181 Hee cannot worke any where beyond the possibilitie or receptiuitie of his matter. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 11 The Air being of a thin Body .. is of an easie receptivity for all sorts of Impressions. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 His receptivity for aesthetic gratification [is] not delicate. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 728 They are here receptivities, or moulds of matter. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* x. 175 He had the sympathetic receptivity of all truly great minds.

† **Rece·ptment.** *Obs.*—[1] [= AF. *receptment*, var. *recettement* RESETMENT.] The act or practice of harbouring criminals.

1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 28 Men have used .. to outlaw the people appealed of commandement, force, aide, and receptment.

Receptor (rĭse·ptə). Also 5–6 **-our(e.** [a. OF. *receptour, -eur*, or L. *receptor*, agent-n. f. *recipĕre* to RECEIVE.]

† **1.** = RECEIPTER 1, RESETTER. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 30 Ony heretykes..or here receptourys, defenderys, or fauourerys. 1472 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Robert Mascald .. is a receptour of suspect persones. 1585 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 297 The searchinge out of sundrye that were receptors of ffelons. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Catch.* 13 The kind Receptors of the Fugitiues after the Detection. 1660 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 538 Against pyrats, their assistors or abettors,.. or receptors.

2. A telephonic receiver.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 1/3 In the hospital..each Roman Catholic patient has a receptor connected with the cathedral at the head of his bed on Sunday.

3. *Med.* (See quot.)

1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 528/1 The fixation .. of the Toxin molecule in the protoplasm was accomplished by means of certain lateral chains which the latter possessed and which were termed 'receptors'.

† **Rece·ptory,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *receptōrium*, neut. of *receptōrius*: see next, and cf. obs. F. *receptoire.*] A receptacle.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 51 b, The humours .. fylleth and extendeth the receptories of the bodye, as the stomacke, the vaynes, and bowelles. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 68 Put these in a Glasse styll wyth his receptorye well luted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 222 A paile or trey made of kids or goats leather for a receptory. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1053 A Current that turneth the Liquor into a Receptory, from whence it is pumped into another Pit or Mine. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiii. 282 Those three Rivers .. disembogue at one Mouth into the common Receptory of Rivers.

† **Rece·ptory,** *a.* [ad. late L. *receptōri-us*: see RECEIPT and -ORY, and cf. F. *receptoire* (16th c.).] Pertaining to reception; receptive.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 You see, the form of the words is receptory, He received. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 170 Dam up the receptory vessels.

Receptual (rĭse·ptiŭăl), *a.* [f. L. *receptu-s* + -AL; in mod. use after *conceptual.*]

† **1.** Capable of receiving or taking in other substances. *Obs.*—[1]

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* xxxii. in Ashm. (1652) 198 And soe after the Colour of that Erth ys Sulphuri and receptuall, Some men do say ys engendered every Mettall.

2. Of the nature of, pertaining to, a (mental) receipt or receipts. Hence **Rece·ptually** *adv.*

1888 ROMANES *Mental Evol Man* ii. 41 *note*, The term apperception as used by some German psychologists is also inclusive of what I mean by receptual ideation. *Ibid.* iii. 58 The animal is able to distinguish receptually between the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

‖ **Recercelé(e** (rĭsɔɪsĕlē'). *Her.* [a. OF. *recerceléd, -lée* circular, curled, pa. pple. of *recerceler*, f. *re-* RE- + *cercel* a circle.] Of a cross: Having the ends of the arms curling into divergent spirals.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Recercelée* .. is said of a Cross that circles or curls at the ends, very much resembling a Rams horn. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 218 A chesuble charged with his *cross recercelée.* 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 62 The Cross Recercelé resembles a Cross Moline with its floriations more expanded.

Recerve, obs. form of RESERVE.

Recess (rĭse·s), *sb.* [ad. L. *recess-us*, f. *recēdĕre* to RECEDE; cf. It. *recesso* (Florio).]

† **1.** The act of retiring, withdrawing, or departing (from or to a place); withdrawal, departure. *Obs.* (Common in 16–17th c., freq. in phr. *access and recess.*)

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 576 Ye write unto Us of the recesse and departing of our and your Commissioners. 1538 CROMWELL *Let.* 13 July in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902)

II. 147 He may haue free accesse and recesse from tyme to tyme. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 782 They have easie accesse and recesse to and fro to their beguiling nets. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii 216 The sudden recess of the Air made the bubbles .. appear .. numerous. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* v. 58 Not only Petition the King, ..but upon his recess from Whitehall, send him a Peremptory Petition.

transf. 1536 in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Coll. Records* No. 52 Hen. VIII, His Recesse from the Church, ye proffe not otherwise, than by the..Comon Opinion of those Parts.

†**2.** The (*or* an) act of retirement from public life or into privacy; the fact of living retired or in a private manner; a period of retirement. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Jan., Famous for the debauched recesses of Tiberius. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 135 Long lived he in that retirement .. yet was not his re-cesse in-glorious. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. 163 The soft recesses of your hours improve The three fair pledges of your happy love. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 2 His indispositions and other reasons made him determine entirely to quit the court: During his recess, however he lost nothing of his .. respect for the king.

†**b.** Without article: Retirement, seclusion, privacy. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May, Faire Parks or Gardens .. being onely places of recesse and pleasure. 1709 PRIOR *Chloe Hunting* 16 Ev'ry neighbouring Grove Sacred to soft Recess and gentle Love. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 208, I had chosen.. my Aunt Clifford's..there to remain in recess for some time.

3. The act of retiring for a time from some occupation; a period of cessation from usual work or employment.

In early use chiefly of Parliament, later also of schools.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* x. 35 Since the late Recesse, some endeavours of mine have been reported more distastive then before. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 92 In this recess of action, we had several treaties about prisoners. 1706 *Royal Sp.* 16 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4202/1 It will be convenient to make a Recess in some short Time. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 210 Every recess of the school they passed at Mushroom Place. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxvi. (1891) 394 In the recess, as it was called, or interval of suspended studies in the middle of the forenoon. 1881 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Oct. 6/3 We are in a Parliamentary recess, but the leaders of the Tories do not appear to have had any recess at all.

†**b.** Without article: Cessation from work, relaxation, leisure. *Obs.*

1712 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II II. II. ii. 159 A Love of moderate Recess and Rest from Action. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 215 His hours of leisure and recess employs In drawing pictures of forbidden joys.

†**4.** Delay; respite. *Obs. rare.*

1622 J REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. vi. 4 After the protraction and recesse of a yeeres time, Victoryna consenteth to Sypontus to be his wife. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* x. 229 The small Recess the weary Land obtain'd So little Breath to rising Freedom gave.

5. A place of retirement, a remote and secluded spot, a secret or private place.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* cxxxiv. (1648) 205 Your hands devoutly raise To his divine Recesse. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 199 Airy and cool Choultries, private Recesses for their Women. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 250 A woman..who had been housekeeper at Lord Winterbottom's recess. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Edlistoniana*, The last retreat, and recess, of his every-day waning grandeur.

†**b.** A dark resource, a secret. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 6 To cast out Devills (by a knowne Recesse of the blacke Art) through him that is the Prince. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ad Sect. iv. 52 Magnifying the recesses of his Counsell and Wisdome and Predestination.

6. The act of receding, of going back or away, from a certain point. (Used chiefly of the motion of things, and *esp.* of water, the sea, or the heavenly bodies.)

1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 19 Alwayes at the waters recesse, euery man could finde out his owne land by the plot. 1653 GATAKER *Ind. Annot. Jer.* 157 The accesse or recesse of the Sun unto and from several parts of the world. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 202 As the earth in its recess from the sun recovers by degrees its former power. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xvi, As we recede from light .the pupil is enlarged by the retiring of the iris, in proportion to our recess. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 266 It is at present dry, in consequence of the gradual recess of the waters. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 19 An alternate recess and advance of the apsides.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* of immaterial things.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 109 It is the defect, and recesse of the opposite facultie. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VI. 60 Leaving her in the recesse of her Fortune. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1756) 235 The principal Recess of this Infection. was from February to April. 1782 JEFFERSON *Notes on Virginia* (1787) 132 The access of frost in the autumn, and its recess in the spring. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* xliii. (1876) 506 Painting the access and recess of his thought.

7. *transf.* or *fig.* (from senses 1 and 6).

†**a.** A dislike or disgust *to* a thing. *Obs.*[-1]

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 It becommeth to haue an appitite to that which it holdeth good and pleasant, and a recesse or lothsomnesse to yt which maketh against it.

†**b.** A drawing back (*from* a promise). *Obs.*

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 96 Queene Marie by the way of Recesse .. reuoked this Decree, and restored the Hanses to their former priuiledges. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlii. 125 Some..admit of an absolute recesse from a word already passed.

†**c.** A departure *from* some state or standard. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5 Men .. have made too untimely a departure, and too remote a recess from particulars. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 430 Recesses of the parts of mans body, from the natural state. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 7 Every Sin..is a Recess from the Holiness of God.

†**d.** A falling back; decline. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 Others,..when he was in the right course of recovery, and settling to moderation, would not suffer a recesse in him. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* III. iv. (1700) 456 This Standard in a well founded Monarchy, must bar recess; and in a well founded Commonwealth must bar increase.

8. A retired or inner place or part; one of the remotest or innermost parts or corners of anything.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Recesse*, a bye-place. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 224 Gentlemens houses .. having more in the recess than they promise in the front. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 604 Within a Mountain's hollow Womb, there lyes A large Recess, conceal'd from Human Eyes. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VI, To carry torches into every recess of the ruin. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 4 A pursuit..only requisite in the gloomy recesses of the cloister. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) IV. 89 The little village ..lies..deep in the recesses of the Pennine chain.

b. *fig.* especially of the soul or heart.

1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 301 Sorrow..must force, and make its way into the very inmost Corners, and Recesses of the Soul. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* I. 711 The thoughts that roll Deep in the close recesses of my soul. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* I. 18 The fear, That in my heart's recesses deep had lain. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 408 The question lies .in the recesses of psychology.

9. A receding part or indentation in the line of some natural feature or object, as a coast, range of hills, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 228 Within a long Recess there lies a Bay. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 79 His dwelling a recess in some rude rock. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 273 Every projection on the one side of it [a valley] corresponds with a bay or recess on the other. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 242 The recesses between the hills are mostly filled with gentlemen's seats.

b. *spec.* A receding part or space breaking the continuity of a wall; a niche or alcove.

1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, c. 78 § 28 It shall also be lawful to cut perpendicular Recesses into any Party-wall. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, The recesses within them [oriel windows] were raised a step or two from the wall. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, They sat down in one of the recesses on the bridge, to rest. 1875 MRS. RITCHIE *Miss Angel* x. 90 The gallery was evidently used as a .. sitting room. There was a spinnet in a recess.

c. Any small depression or indentation; also *Anat.* a sinus or fold in an organ or part.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 135 Leaves..divided more or less deeply into lobes, which leave void spaces between them, which we call recesses (*sinus*). 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Recessus*, A recess or fold between the duodenum and jejunum. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 49 The cutting edges..on either side of the pin produce the required recess as the drill is fed down.

†**d.** A cesspool. *Obs.*[-1]

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 73, I..have in my yard, what you usually see in most farmers yards, two recesses or pools, as reservoirs of dung and water.

10. †**a.** ? An agreement or convention. *Obs.*[-1]

1516 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 22 Efter the forme and tenor of the recesse maid be ambaxiatouris of this realme, and procuratouris and commissionaris of Ingland thairapoun.

b. *Hist.* A resolution, decree, or act of the Imperial Diet of Germany or of the Diet of the Hanseatic League.

After med.L. *recessus* (see Du Cange); so F. *recez.*

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. xi. 149 The Recess was published: It contained the following Articles. [*note.* What we call an Act of Parliament in England is called a Recess in Germany.] 1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* II. lix. 254 The famous Recess of Augsburgh, which is the basis of religious peace in Germany. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 638 When the three colleges [of a diet] agreed, the decree, or recess as it was called, was submitted to the imperial sanction.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 275 In the Imperial Chamber the Prætors have half a Florin .. for every substantial Recess, as they call it. *Ibid.*, The substantial Recesses are the Introduction of the Cause, the exhibiting of the Libel [etc.].

11. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *recess time*; (sense 9 b, 9 c) *recess decoration, plate, shop.*

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 170 We hurried into one of the little recess shops [on Brighton Pier] to avoid them. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxiv. § 11 Recess decoration by leaf mouldings. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 88 The armour shelf or recess plate is a part of the longitudinal framing of the ship. 1885 MISS S. O. JEWETT *Marsh Island* xii, The boarder had .. treated the children to apples at recess-time.

†**Rece·ss**, *v.*[1] *Obs.*[-1] [f. L. *recess-um*, pa. pple. of *recēdĕre* RECEDE.] To recede.

1581 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 13 Roger Cook..thowght that he was utterly recest from intended goodnes toward him.

Recess (rĭse·s), *v.*[2] [f. RECESS *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a recess or in retirement; to set back or away.

1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* vii, Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably recessed from curious impertinents. 1820 *Examiner* No. 620, 132/2 The writ was then served in the expectation of recessing me in the Fleet during the long vacation. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xviii. 199 His house stood recessed from the road.

b. *spec.* To set (part of a wall or other structure) in a recess. Also *refl.*

1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 180 The arches, of which there are two, one recessed within the other. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 44 Little man-of-war port-holes recessed into its wooden sides. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* ix, The window recessed itself into the wall.

2. To make a recess or recesses in; to cut away, so as to form a recess.

1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* ix. 162 Providing that the cutter is not recessed and does not cut on both sides. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 174 The inner .. hubs are recessed, within them being placed stout steel rings.

3. *intr. U.S.* To take a recess or interval.

1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 14 Apr., The Senate recessed five minutes yesterday afternoon.

Hence **Recessed** (rĭse·st) *ppl. a*, set in a recess; **Rece·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

Recessed arch, an arch set within another arch. *Recessing-bit*, a bit for enlarging the ends of screw-holes, etc.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* x, Lady Geraldine and Cecil Devereux .. were in a recessed window. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 90 Underneath this basilica is a little recessed chapel. 1873 SHELLEY *Workshop Appliances* 223 The first [pin-drill], with three cutting edges,..being sometimes called a recessing-bitt. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iv. 114 In many of the earlier examples the square profile of the recessed Norman arch is retained.

†**Rece·ssful**, *a. Obs.*[-1] [f. RECESS *sb.* + -FUL.] To which recess or recourse may be had. Also **Rece·ssfully** *adv.* (cf. RECESS *sb.* 5 b).

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* 33 It was disposed of in some eminent or recessefull place of the City. *Ibid* To Rdr., Who recessefully and impertinently pretend to a Spirit of Interpretation.

Recession (rĭse·ʃən), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *recessiōn-em* (Vitruvius), n. of action f. *recēdĕre* to RECEDE. Cf. mod.F. *récession*, It. *recessione* (Florio).]

1. The action of receding from a place or point; withdrawal, retirement.

† *Recession of the equinoxes*: see PRECESSION.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. vi. (1660) 419 Neither were it a Happiness worth the having, for a Mind, .. by a recession into it self, to spend an Eternity in self-converse. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 185 The Sun .. plying them always alike without any annual Recession or intermission. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Recession of the Equinoxes* is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1792) Notes 15 Particles mutually recede from and approach each other reciprocally; at the times of their recession from each other [etc.]. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxvi, She seemed to recede. I drew nearer: her recession, still silent, became swift. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* iv. 99 The method shows no signs of approach or recession in the moon's case.

b. Used with ref. to receding or distant parts of surfaces or outlines. (See also RECESSOR.)

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 101 Planes or flat surfaces .. have their appearances of recession perfected by the first species of retiring shades. 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing*, etc. i. 44 Those degrees of light and dark which arise from difference of local colour, or from recession in distance. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v. 126 The solid forms of an object, that is to say, the projections or recessions of its surface within the outline.

c. A setting or going back in time. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 317 They must .. endure anticipation and recession from the moveable condition of their causes. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 290 Has there really been a recession of the seasons, so that summer comes later every year?

2. The action of receding, retiring, or departing, in various *transf.* or *fig.* senses. Const. *from.*

Common in 17th c. (esp. in Jer. Taylor's works) of departure from a principle, state or condition.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* viii. 152 It is a plaine recession from Antiquity. 1659 W. BROUGH *Schism* 524 There is no sin nor schism in our recession from them. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* X. 302 (T.) His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant recession from his own rights. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 P 13 All this is a temporary recession from the realities of life to airy fictions. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* iii. 41 He may leave us .. to taste the bitterness of our recession so far and so criminally from Him.

3. The departure *of* a quality or property from that in which it exists.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* iv. (1839) 301 Death is nothing else but the privation or recession of life. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 801/2 The recession of heat from the limbs was noticed by Hippocrates. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 304 There is little wonder that in some cases the recession of mental function is not on physiological lines.

Recession (rĭse·ʃən), *sb.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + CESSION: cf. RECEDE *v.*[2]] The action of ceding back.

1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 475/2 A bill for the recession [of the Yosemite Valley] to the United States.

Recessional (rĭse·ʃənăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RECESSION *sb.*[1] + -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Eccl.* Belonging to the recession or retirement of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the vestry at the close of the service; esp. *recessional hymn*, a hymn sung while this retirement is taking place.

1867 *Ch. Opinion* 13 Apr. 15 The service concluded with a recessional hymn. 1882 *Homilet. Monthly* Apr. 410 The ritualist..orders his processional and recessional movements with toll of bell and thunder of organ.

2. Belonging to a recess (of Parliament).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 2/2 The Government .. continues to pile up work for the Recess and next Session. The recessional work promised by the Home Secretary [etc.].

B. *sb.* A recessional hymn.

1867 in *Life Jas. Skinner* xiii. (1884) 253 To crown all, we had 'O Paradise!' as a recessional.

Rece·ssive, *a.* [f. L. *recess-*, ppl. stem of *recēdĕre* to RECEDE + -IVE.] Tending to recede.

1672–3 GREW *Veget. Roots* § 38 They will also be more Pliable and recessive from the Centre. 1721 J. CLARKE *Moral Evil* 23 That the constituent particles of it should be induced with particular impulsive or recessive forces.

Hence **Rece·ssively** *adv.*, in a receding manner.

1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 494 As she [Greece] passes recessively from the grand Attic period to the Spartan, the Theban, the Macedonian, and the Asiatic.

Recessor. (? Misprint for *recession.*)

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1640) 112 From the opticks it [painting]..tooke shadowes, recessor, light, and heightnings.

Recet, -cett(e, obs. ff. RESET *sb.* and *v.* **Recetter, -or,** obs. ff. RESETTER. **Receve,** obs. f. RECEIVE. **Recewle,** var. of RECUEIL. **Receypte, Receyt(e, Receytour, Receyve,** obs. ff. RECEIPT, RECEIPTER, RECEIVE.

Rech, obs. f. REACH *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹, RICH *v.*

Rechabite (re·kăbəit). [ad. biblical L. *Rechabīta*, used in pl. to render Heb. רכבים *Rēkābīm*, f. the personal name *Rēkāb*: see *Jer.* xxxv. 2–19.] One of a Jewish family descended from Jonadab, son of Rechab, which refused to drink wine or live in houses. Hence (*a*) one who abstains from intoxicating liquors; now *spec.* a member of the Independent Order of Rechabites, a benefit society founded in 1835; (*b*) a dweller in tents.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxv. 3 Jeconye..and alle his sonus, and al the hous of Rechabitis. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, The whole housholde off the Rechabites. *c* 1681 (*title*) The English Rechabite, or a Defyance to Bacchus and all his Works. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Wandering Pilgrim* 9 A Rechabite poor Will must live, And drink of Adam's ale. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xviii. 345 Cone after cone of canvas offers brief shelter to the Rechabite.

Hence **Re·chabitism,** the practice of abstaining from intoxicating liquors; the principles or practice of the friendly society of Rechabites.

1870 *Rechabite & Temperance Mag.* Jan. 8 To extend the blessings of Rechabitism throughout..the land.

† **Rechase.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *rachas* nom. of *rachat* f. *re-* RE- + *achat* ACHATE *sb.*²] The act of buying back or redeeming.

c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame*, etc. 314 He þat ones to loue dothe his omage, Full often tyme, der boght is the rechace.

Rechace, variant of RECHASE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Rechafe,** *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A repeated chafing.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 307 b, Archbyshoppes, and monckes..roonning to Rome in their often chafe and rechafe, sweating and turmoyling.

Rechafe, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. RECHAUFE *v.*] *trans.* To chafe again.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. 3 Although they haue been oftentimes chafed and rechafed yet are they so starke and stiffe for colde that they have no force nor might.

So † **Recha·fement.** *Obs.*⁻¹

1609 [BP W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 364 They take order to keep out and cut off the originall nourishing inflamers, which minister the rechaffment to these disloyal attempts.

Rechai·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To chain again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 171 He their malicious Tyranny restrain'd, And orders gave they shou'd be all rechain'd.

Rechange (rītʃē¹·ndʒ), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* **recheng(e,** 5–6 **rechaunge,** 6 **rechaynge.** [f. RE- 5 a + CHANGE *sb.*]

† **1.** The RE-EXCHANGE on a bill. *Obs.*

So F. *rechange* (1080 in Hatz.-Darm.). See also RECAMBY.

1489 *Sc. Acta Dom. Conc.* 130/1 þe recheng interess dampnage & expensis sustenit be þe said reuerent faider extending..to þe soume of xijˣˣ of ross noblis. 1492 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1502) II iv, Alle maner costis lossis and damagis whiche shall happen too falle for lac of payment at the daye aforesayde of the principall somme aboue sayde be it bee exchaunge rechaunge or other wyse. 1538 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 72 To pay change and rechaunge after the use and custum of merchants. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 294 By Re-change here and else-where, is meant, the whole Bill which is advanced with the Re-change, Provisions and Charges, &c...and not the bare Re-change only, which is the Monyes that exceeds the Value of the first Bill.

† **2.** The act of re-exchanging (money or goods).

1487 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 403/1 An Act against Exchange and Rechange, without the Kings License. 1503 *Ibid.* 525/1 Money in Golde or Silver, whiche..cannot come to the proffete of the Kyngs Realme..without exchaynge or rechaynge made in the Landes beyond the See. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *ij, Certaine and generall Rules for Exchaunge of money, and Rechaunge. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 371 The benefit or profit of exchange is never known directly but by the rechange thereof. 1625 in Rymer *Foedera* XVIII. 146 With sufficient Meanes for the Re-change of the Tokens to be uttered to the Citizens.

3. The act of changing or altering again.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 192 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 416/1 Which [? *read* with] chaunge and rechaunge Of fastinges and of feestes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 232 Neuer the Muses more tired then now with changes & rechanges of his deuises. 1642 SPELMAN *View Printed Bk.* 36 With in the space of 500 yeares, how many changes [*printed* thinges] and rechanges had they of their Gouernment. 1890 LOWELL *Inscr. Bust Fielding*, He..saw the Sphinx, now bestial, now divine, In change and rechange.

Rechange (rītʃē¹·ndʒ), *v.* Also 6 **rechaung(e.** [f. RE- 5 a + CHANGE *v.*, perh. after F. *rechanger.*]

1. To change or alter again. **a.** *intr.* or *absol.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 98 Helen of Greece..chaunged and rechaunged at hir pleasure, I graunt. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 155 It..addeth thereunto or diminisheth, changeth and rechangeth. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 129 How often hast thou changed and rechanged. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 141 The eye soon sickens of identical furniture, and unvarying imagery...Let us change and rechange.

b. *trans.*

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. i. 22 Did not I change long loue to sudden hate; And then rechange their hatred into loue? 1644 FEATLY *Roma Ruens* 7 The whole world shall be changed into a second chaos, and that chaos shall be re-changed into a new world. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 170 By this changing and rechanging the order of battle, nothing farther was done for that day. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 6/5 Recusancy, or the crime of not being able to change, and even re-change, one's religion at the command of the Privy Council, figures conspicuously.

† **2.** *trans.* (and *absol.*) To re exchange (goods or money). *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 406 Liberty was gevin to the marchauntis to exchaung and rechaung money for money. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 239 There is no negociating now adayes, but with it [honesty] and with money, changing and rechanging as the market goes.

Hence **Recha·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rimuta*, a remoouing or rechanging. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 47 Nothing is found of any rechanging of those languages from the Roman, into the state wherein now they are.

Recha·nt, *v.* [f. RE- + CHANT *v.*, perh. after F. *rechanter* (1288) or L. *recantāre*: cf. RECANT *v.*²] *intr.* and *trans.* To chant again or in reply; to repeat in chanting. Hence **Recha·nted, Recha·nting** *ppl. adjs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 31 Hark, hark, the cheerfull and re chanting cries Of old and young; singing this joyfull Ditty. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 532 b, Whiles they chaunt and rechaunt this. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Large Suppl. Postscr. 1 To parallel the Scottish Covenanters with Jesuites is the old and oft rechanted son[g] of your fellows.

Recha·os, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To reduce again to chaos.

1611 J. DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* Wks. (Grosart) II. 53 Shee shall Preserue thy name till she re-chaos'd go To purging-flames. 1616 — *Sir T. Overbury* Ibid. 16 So shall thy stay, when states re-chaosed lie, Make thee great Steward to Eternitie.

Recharge (rītʃā·ɹdʒ), *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. RE- + CHARGE *sb.*, prob. after F. *recharge* (1433).]

1. A fresh charge or load. *rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Ricarica*, a recharge, a reburthen. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The recharge should never be so deep as the first charge, lest the piece should burst.

† **2.** The act of accusing in return. *Obs.*⁻¹

1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Barton* 127 His brave retort and recharge of sedition upon them.

3. A renewed or return charge in battle.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 675 That buffetting representeth the charging of the enemie, and the avoiding of his recharge. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 749 Caesars ships being..ready for any needs of service, either for charge or recharges, or to turn about. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Recharge*, a renewal of the charge or attack.

† **b.** *fig.* A renewed attack *of* something. *Obs.*⁻¹

1620 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. VII. 234 This recharge of griefe surprized me so forcibly.

Recharge (rītʃā·ɹdʒ), *v.* [f. RE- + CHARGE *v.*, perh. after F. *recharger* (13th c.).]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To reload (a vessel). Also *refl.* and *absol.* *Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 417/2 They [ships] have atte all tymes be discharged and recharged. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 250 The seid veassayle..saylyng..vnto Portesmouth & ther dyscharged then frome thens to Southampton & ther Recharged with the cordage. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 863 They bee there all the winter in the ports, to discharge their loding and recharge backe againe. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 35 The Portugalls mutually come to discharge and recharge themselues.

b. To put a fresh charge in; to refill, reload.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 167 As soon as the melting-pot is emptied, it is immediately re-charged. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 21 In recharging the battery the liquid drawn off from the zinc cells is again employed in them.

2. † **a.** To charge or accuse in return. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 13 Whereupon they recharge vs, as if in these things we gaue the Church a libertie which hath no limits or bounds. 1697 G. KEITH *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 33 Whereas I charged T. Elw. with perverting the Apostles Creed, he recharges me, and lays the whole Ground of his Charge upon a Quibble.

b. To make a new charge against.

1895 *Daily News* 4 June 2/5 The magistrate..then directed that she should be re-charged for the assault on the assistant gaoler.

c. *intr.* To repeat a charge or accusation. *Obs.*⁻¹

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxi, Norfolke denies them peremptorily. Herford recharg'd.

3. To lay or impose again as a charge. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Reimposer*, to reimpose, to recharge. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 2 [He] shall have all his suits rejected, and his sins..recharged upon him. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 111 The unfair traders, and runners, and such as come in before the duties are recharged.

4. *intr.* To charge (in battle) again or in return.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 43 Then recharging aduisedly to be ready to come vp. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 90 With valient secondes, placd to recharge after. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxvii, They charge, re-charge, and all along the Sea They drive and squander the huge Belgian Fleet.

Hence **Recha·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1892 *Daily News* 3 June 7/3 The recharging occupies six hours. 1897 R. KEARTON *Nature & Camera* 358 The recharging of dark slides.

Recharter (rītʃā·ɹtəɹ), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The renewal of a charter; a new or second charter.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1852 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 159 In 1832..Webster led the new Whig party in support of its re-charter. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* xx. 457 In 1832 occurred the Recharter, when the Bank directors showed a still further change of views.

Recharter (rītʃā·ɹtəɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To charter again; to give a new charter to. Hence **Recha·rtering** *vbl. sb.*

1847 in WEBSTER. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. vi. 373 He prepared to recharter the bank of England. 1884 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1005 The Vice-President..was found to be opposed to the rechartering of a United States Bank.

† **Rechase,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **rechas, -chayse,** 5, (7) **-chace.** [Perh. ad. OF. **rachas*, nom. of **rachat* RECHEAT *sb.*] = RECHEAT *sb.* (but in later quots. possibly associated with RECHASE *v.*¹ 2 a).

c 1420 *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 152 Than shall yᵉ blowe on this maner a mote, and aftirward the rechace upon my houndys that be past the boundys. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 58 The huntes þei halowe, in hurstes and huwes, And bluwe rechas ryally. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 772 To here the bugles there yblow,..And sevenscore raches at his rechase. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* II. cxxxviii, All the blasts that long to all manner of games;..to the rechace [*Caxton* rechate] to the flight [etc.].

Recha·se, *v.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **rechasse,** 5–6 **rechace.** [a. F. *rechasser* (13th c.; OF. also *rechacier*, etc.): see RE- and CHASE *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To chase or drive back (an assailant); to chase in turn. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 After..the worthy Jason had rechaced his enmyes unto nyghe by the ooste. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccv. 458 These fortresses..made dyuers yssues and assautes on their neighbours, Somtyme chasyng and somtyme rechased agayne. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 358 One-while the Syrians by the Medes are chas't; Anon the Medes by Syrians are rechas't.

absol. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xlvii, Then these assaile, then those rechase again.

† **b.** To drive or force back (a thing). *Obs.*⁻¹

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vij, There is nothyng that more rechaceth the balle of the thought.

2. † **a.** *Hunting.* To chase (a deer) back into the forest. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 379 Withynne a while the herte founde ys, I-halowed and rechased faste Longe tyme. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *To Rechace*, among Huntsmen is to make homewards, to drive back towards the place where the game was roused or started. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rechacing*, The keeping of running dogs to rechace the deer into the forests.

b. To drive back (cattle or sheep) from one pasture to another.

1618 J. WILKINSON *Courts Baron* (1620) 147 If any tenant ..doth vse in the Summer time or open time of the yeere, ..to bring Cattell from his other Farme into his farme within this Manor, this is called chasing and rechasing. 1720 T. WOOD *Instit. Eng. Law* IV. i. 490 The Homage may also Enquire. Of Chasing Cattle into the Manor, and Rechasing them. 1851 *Dorset Gloss.*, *Chase and re chase*, to drive sheep at particular times from one pasture to another.

† **c.** To drive or course (horses) back over the same ground. *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 54 Albe some Authors giue aduice to chase and rechase your Mares vp and downe the ground. *Ibid.* III. 9 The best mettald Horses, if they be chaste and rechaste without..some incouragement, will by degrees growe worse and worse.

† **3.** *intr.* ? To be engaged in rechasing. *Obs.*⁻¹

Perh. a transferred use of 2 a, suggested by the hunting sense of *quest*; but the correct reading may be *theire chase is*.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 723 The queste of holborn come into this places, a geyne the right euer thei rechases.

Hence † **Recha·ser**; † **Recha·sing** *vbl. sb.*¹

1611 FLORIO, *Riccacciamenti*, rechasings. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rechacing*, Antiently there were offices of rechacers of the deers bestowed by the king on gentlemen, or old hunters.

† **Recha·se,** *v.*² *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **-chace.** [var. of *rechate* RECHEAT *v.*, after RECHASE *sb.*] *intr.* To recheat. Hence † **Recha·sing** *vbl. sb.*²

c 1450 *Master of Game* (MS. Douce 335) xxxiii. lf. 60 He sholde rechace with oute long mote, for the mote shold neuer be blowe before this rechasyng.

Recha·sten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To chasten again.

1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Proph. Khor.* II, To see Those virtuous eyes for ever turn'd on me; And in their light rechasten'd silently..Grow pure by being purely shone upon.

Rechat(e: see RECHEAT *sb.* and *v.*

† **Rechau·fe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réchauffer*: see next.] *trans.* To warm (again).

a 1521 R. COPLAND *Knt. of the Swanne* ix, After that the good hermit had done his possibilitie to susteine and rechaufe the .vii. litle chyldren. 1579 BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 27 It is ordeyned for to rechaufe the parts next thereto, as Galen sayth.

‖ **Réchauffé** (resofe). [F., pa. pple. of *réchauffer* to warm up again, f. *re-* + *échauffer*: see RE- and CHAFE *v.*] A warmed-up dish; hence

fig. something old served up or presented again, esp. a rehash of literary matter.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 133 It is really wasting time to confute this *réchauffé* of a theory. **1864** *Q. Rev.* July 83 A *réchauffé* of the forgotten criticisms of one of our old English deists. **1870** Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. xiii. 272 A *réchauffé* of one's own stale speeches is not an appetising dish.

Re-chaw, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To chaw again.

1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* vii. 102 Which soddaine motion so entind his blood, as causd him aye rechawe his moodie cudd.

Rechayse, variant of Rechase *sb. Obs.*

Rechche, Reche, obs. forms of Reck *v.*

†**Reche**, *v. Obs.*—[1] [Of obscure origin: cf. Rache *v.*[2]] *trans.* To tear, rend.

c **1400** *Destr. Troy* 13939 He wan vpo fote, All-to rechit his robis & his ronke here; Fowle frusshet his face with his felle nailes.

Reche, obs. form of Reach, Retch.

Recheat (rĭtʃī·t), †**rechate**, *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 8 ra-. [Prob. ad. OF. **rachat*, vbl. sb. from *rachater* Recheat *v.*] †**a.** The act of calling together the hounds to begin or continue the chase of a stag, or at the close of the hunt. *Obs. rare.* **b.** The series of notes sounded on a horn for one or other of these purposes.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lii, Fyrste to the vncoupelynge, to the sekynge, to the rechate, to the flyghte. **1575** Turberv. *Venerie* xl. 111 They may come in nearer towardes their houndes & blowe a Rechate to their houndes to comforte them. **1590** Cockaine *Treat. Hunting* Div, The Rechate, with three winds, The first, one long and fiue short. The second one long and one short. The third, one long and sixe short. **1602** *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Parnass.* II. v. 853 As you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the releefe three times. **1651** Davenant *Gondibert* II. xxxvii, Now winde they a Recheat, the rous'd Dear's knell. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 292 He that gives the fatal Blow, ought to sound a Racheat, to assemble together the rest of the Company, as also the Dogs. **1862** *Luck of Ladysmede* II. 343, I did not think there was one amongst ye who could sound a recheat so like mine own.

fig. **1599** Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 242 That I will haue a rechate winded in my forehead..all women shall pardon me.

†**Recheat, rechate**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **rechat.** [ad. OF. *rachater, racheter* to reassemble, rally (Godef.).] *intr.* To blow a recheat. Also with *in.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1911 Huntes hyzed hem þeder, with hornez ful mony, Ay rechatande aryȝt til þay þe renk seȝen. *Ibid.* 1446. *c* **1400** *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, He shulde rechate . and blowe after þat a moote. *Ibid.* xxxv, Þei shull blowe a moot and rechate and relaye and go forth þer with awaye rechatynge amonge. **1526** Skelton *Magnyf.* 2177 Yonder is a horson for me doth rechate: Adewe, syrs, for I thynke leyst that I come to late. **1575** Turberv. *Venerie* xl. 114 If they finde that he hunteth the chaffed Deare, they shall rechate in for the rest of the houndes. **1602** *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Parnass.* II. v. 850 Then must you sound 3 notes, with 3 windes, and recheat . vpon the same with 3 windes. **1612** Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 127 Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter chears.

Hence **Rechea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c **1400** *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Þe moot shulde neuer be blowe byfore þe rechatynge.

†**Reched.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning unknown.)

? *a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 3264 The rowelle whas rede golde with ryalle stonys, Raylide with reched and rubyes inewe.

Recheer (rĭtʃī·ɹ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To cheer or encourage again.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 392 Untill . The courteous General's words re-cheer her. *a* **1618** — *Job* III. 63 Re-comfort them shalt Thou, And thus re-cheer them. *a* **1711** Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 142 In short time the Light Recheers their Sight. **1773** J. Ross *Fratricide* III. 545 (MS.) Eternal clemency will hear thy suit, Absolve the error and thy soul recheer.

2. To salute again with a cheer or cheers.

1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 The vessels sail one by one out of the Sound, cheered and re-cheered by women and children.

†**Re·chelen**, *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. *rechel-s* Rekels: cf. OE. *recelsian.*] *trans.* To smoke with incense.

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Zacharie þo þe he gede in þe temple mid his rechel fat to rechelende þe alter.

Recheles, var. of Rekels, incense. *Obs.*

Recheles, -leshed (e, **-lesliche, -lesnes** (se, obs. ff. Reckless *a.*, Recklesshead, etc.

†**Recheles-ship.** *Obs.* In 4 **-shepe, -schipe**, 5 **rechelaschepe.** [f. ME. *recheles* Reckless + -ship.] Recklessness, carelessness.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2559 Wyllyng, certys, y dyd hyt noght, But for rechelesshepe of þoght. **13** . *Prik of Love* 355 in *Min. Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 277 Recheleschipe is the thridde [sin]—þou takest no kep what men þe bidde. *c* **1430** *Freemasonry* (1840) 191 Suche a mon, throȝe rechelaschepe, Myȝth do the craft schert worschepe.

†**Rechelest, -lust.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *reccellest*, f. *recceléas* Reckless.] Carelessness, negligence.

c **888** K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xviii. § 3 Hi . . for recceleste forleton unwriten þara monna ðeawas. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þurh mannes gemeleste and þurh mannes recheleste. *Ibid.* 63 Þurh uniweald oðer recheluste.

Rechel-fat, var. of Rekel-fat, censer. *Obs.*

Rechelis, var. Rekels, incense. *Obs.*

‖ **Recherché** (rəʃɛrʃe), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *rechercher*, f. *re-* Re- + *chercher* to seek, Search.] Carefully sought out; hence, extremely choice or rare. (Common in 19th c., esp. of meals, articles of food or drink, and dress.)

1722 Richardson *Statues Italy* 121 This Excuse may be thought too partial, and *Recherché*. **1776** H. Walpole *Corr.* (1857) VI. 310 Sly as Montesquieu without being so *recherché*. **1823** Byron *Juan* xiii. xxviii, At Henry's mansion, then,..Was Juan a *recherché*, welcome guest. **1838** Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 298 A quiet *recherché* dinner at the Albion. **1883** *Century Mag.* Aug. 608/1 A tasteful and *récherché* stock of frames and feathers and ribbons.

Reches, obs. form of Riches.

Rechew (rĭtʃū·), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To chew again.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Rood* G iij b, Nor could He (as some Beasts rechew their meat..) Rechew this Bread. **1713** C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 292 When . . unmolested Kine rechew the Cud. **1856** J. Cumming *Script. Readings, Deut. xiv.* 228 The animal that rechews its food as the sheep.

Rechi·ld, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To become a child again.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 526 When he (re-childing) sought With childish sport to still thy cryes.

Rechless(e, -les(s)ly, -lesness, obs. ff. Reckless *a.*, Recklessly, -ness.

Rechoose (rĭtʃū·z), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To choose again.

1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 149 All the twelve to be rechosen. **1795** W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 524 The liberty of rechoosing the members of the..assembly. **1885** *North Star* 1 July 3/2 The old-time ceremony of rechoosing a representative.

Rechristen (rĭkri·s'n), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To christen anew; to rename.

1796 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* 10 June, Now it is rechristened from a Sonnet to an Effusion. **1822** T. L. Peacock *Maid Marian* 221 He was rechristened without a priest. **1861** J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* vi. 334 It was deemed advisable to re-christen the district with the old imperial name.

Rechri·stianize, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To christianize again or afresh.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 147 His assertion, that the world wants to be re-christianized. **1851** C. Wordsworth *Occas. Serm.* Ser. II. 25 His more proper task of re-christianizing the multitudes of his own Italy.

Recht, Sc. form of Right *a.* and *adv.*

Rechy, variant of Reechy *a.*

†**Reci·de**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **reside.** [ad. L. *recidĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *cadĕre* to fall. Cf. Incide *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To fall back, relapse.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xcvii. 284 All good things,.. without perpetuall vigilancie,..will reside [*ed.* 1677, recide], and fall away. **1643** *Plain English* 21 People conceive the Parliament recide from their principles and votes.

2. [For *reside.*] To subside, go down.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* VIII. xiii. (1678) 205 The tumor..will recide without noise, either by the pressure of your fingers, or [etc.].

Recide, Recidence, obs. ff. Reside, etc.

†**Recidivate**, *pa. pple.* and *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **res-.** [f. ppl. stem med.L. *recidīvāre*, f. *recidīvus* Recidive.] **a.** *pa. pple.* Fallen back. **b.** *v. intr.* To fall back, relapse.

1528 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 59 Ye.. Mayor .. being residivate into the saide interdiction. **1611** Cotgr., *Recidiver*, to recidiuate, relapse, fall backe, or againe. *a* **1626** Bp. Andrewes *Opuscula* (1629) 79 (L.) Thus then to recidivate, and to go against her own act and promise [etc.]. **1677** Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To Recidivate, *recido, relabor.*

†**Recidivation.** *Obs.* Also 5 **resydyuacion, 5–6 -iuation, 6 -evatyon**; 6–7 **resid-, recydiuation** (**-acion**, etc). [a. F. *récidivation* (15th c.), or ad. med.L. *recidīvātiōn em*, n. of action f. *recidīvāre*: see prec.]

1. Relapse into sin, error, crime, etc.; backsliding, apostasy. (Very common in 17th c.)

c **1420** Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1856 As for Resydiuacion ys no more to sey But aftyr confession turnyng ayene to syn. **1513** Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 452 The faith of holy churche dyd ever there endure Without recidiuacion and infection sure. **1609** Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxiv. *comm.*, Recidivation into sinne maketh the former repentance frustrate. **1693** in Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. lxxii. (1718) 382, I promise a great Watchfulness .. against all Temptations to any Degrees, or Instances,..of Recidivation till I am called to lay aside my Business here.

2. A relapse in a sickness or disease. (Common in 16–17th c.)

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 34 There is as phisicians saye ..double the perill in the recidiuacion that was in the first sickne. **1525** *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) VI. 509 The Frenche King was..sore syke agayne, fallon in to a newe recidivation. **1610** Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 138 As all recidiuations and relapses, are worse then the disease. **1697** R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* I. v. 85 Drinking the Waters, to prevent the Return of his Chollick (for he had had some Threatnings of a Recidivation). **1706** in Phillips.

3. The fact of falling again under an interdict.

1528 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 59 Uppon payne of residivation into ye same interdiction.

Recidive (re·sidiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *recidīv-us*, f. *recidĕre*: see Recide and -ive. In sense B. a. = F. *récidive*, med.L. *recidīva.*]

†**A.** *adj.* Falling back, relapsing. *Obs.*

1537 Cromwell *Let.* 6 June in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 60 But seing their cankred recidive hert [etc.]. **1699** Macallo *Can. Physick* 75 The evil humours remaining after a Crise, are wont to make one recidive or relapsing.

B. *sb.* †**a.** = Recidivation 2. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxiv. xxix. 529 It might soone after by relapse fall backe, as it were, into a recidive, and a worse disease and more daungerous than the other.

b. = Recidivist.

1854 J. B. Dalgairns *Devot. Heart of Jesus* (ed. 2) 32 The feeble penance of such a recidive as Anne de Rohan.

†**Recidive**, *v. Obs.*—[1] [ad. med.L. *recidīvāre* or F. *récidiver* (1517): see prec.] = Recidivate *v.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* x. 73 Ofte tymes recidiuing, and falling into the same disease.

Recidivism (rĭsi·diviz'm). [f. as next + -ism.] The habit of relapsing into crime.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 May 3/2 Recidivism is largely represented by the low foreheads, the scowling brows and cunning eyes. **1895** tr. *Ferri's Crim. Sociol.* 256 The great importance of statistics of recidivism.

Recidivist (rĭsi·divist). [ad. mod. F. *récidiviste*, f. *récidiver*: see Recidive *v.* and -ist.] One who relapses; *esp.* one who habitually relapses into crime.

1880 Cobbold in *Lond. Med. Record* May 172 Of the 82 males, 61 were cases of relapse; of the 28 women, 10 were recidivists. **1882** *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 3 The convicts..are to be transported to Madagascar and their places taken by the recidivists of France. **1895** tr. *Ferri's Crim. Sociol.* 255 The hardened recidivists, who ought to be considered as degenerate criminals, or criminals by profession.

fig. **1896** *Life A. J. Gordon* 302 The human heart is, in his opinion, an incorrigible recidivist.

Recidi·vity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ity.] Tendency to relapse (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

Recidivous (rĭsi·divəs), *a.* [f. L. *recidīv-us* + -ous.] Liable to fall back or relapse.

1658 Phillips, *Recidivous*, falling, or sliding back to the same passe as it was before. [Hence in Bailey, Johnson, and later Dicts.] **1890** *Times* 24 Oct. 3/5 The establishment of agricultural colonies for recidivous criminals

†**Reciduity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. type **recidu-us* (cf. *dēciduus*) + -ity.] = Recidivation 2.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 Wherethroughe the whole curatione consisteth without reciduity.

Reciet, Recieve, Reciffe, obs. ff. Receipt *sb.*, Receive.

†**Recinct.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as next, or ad. It. *recinto, ricinto*: cf. *precinct.*] Compass, circumference, encircling line.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 7 He calls Cronets those that lie upon the Pylasters of the outward Circle, in relation to the Form of a Crown, as making the Recinct thereof.

†**Recinct**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *recinct-*, ppl. stem of *recingĕre*: see Re- 2 and Cinct.] *trans.* To surround, enclose.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/1 They with wett cloutes..recincted and defended them.

†**Reci·neration.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Re- 5 a.] A second reduction to ashes.

1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 199 Things visible are made invisible, and visible again by the art of fermentation,..cribration, and even recineration.

Recipe (re·sipi), *v. imper.* and *sb.* [L. *recipe* take (2nd sing. imper. of *recipĕre* to Receive), used by physicians (abbreviated R, ℞) to head prescriptions, and hence applied to these and similar formulae. So F. *récipé* (15th c.).]

†**A.** *v. imper.* = 'Take'. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 81 Recipe litargium as myche as þou wolt. *a* **1500** *Harl. MS.* 5401 in *Babees Bk.* 53 Recipe brede gratyd, & eggis. **1543** Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 52 b/1 Recipe of syrupe de besantiis, of syrupe of roses. *a* **1652** Bloomfield *Blossoms* xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 308 Some .. unto thee shall say, Recipe this, and that, with a thousand things more.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Med.* A formula for a medical prescription; a prescription, or the remedy prepared in accordance with this.

1584 R. Parsons *Leicester's Commw.* (1641) 23 Hee died in the way of an extreame Flux, caused by an Italian Recipe. **1622** Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 51 Hee would thrust his hand into his Satchell, .. and then would hee take forth one of his recipe's. **1697** Tutchin *Search Honesty* ix, They, with their Recipes, Corrupt our Blood. **1742** Blair *Grave* 333 Where are thy recipes and cordials now? **1801** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 50 To bring her back to health again Of recipes a score. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 579 It would be useless to try to enumerate all the .. drugs, and recipes for their application, which have been tried.

transf. *a* **1679** T. Goodwin *Unregen. Man's Guilt.* xiii. viii. Wks. 1865 X. 546 Those two known cordial recipes .. commonly taken by most Christians in their distresses. **1865** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1872) III. 151 But Friedrich Wilhelm steps in with a healing recipe: 'Let there be Four Reich's-Feldmarschalls'.

attrib. **1674** R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Many of those Recipe-Medicines..do more harm than good. **1781** J. Ripley *Sel. Orig. Lett.* 113 Every author (before. Dr. Brachin) appears to me only recipe men, and smatterers in farriery.

2. A statement of the ingredients and procedure necessary for the making or compounding of some preparation, esp. of a dish in cookery; a receipt.

1743 H. Walpole *Let.* 12 Oct., Recipes for pastry ware. **1775** R. Chandler *Trav. Asia Minor* lvii. 195 The epicure will not lament that the entire recipe has not reached us. **1846** Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 177 The best method of staining barrels is by the following recipe;..1 oz. Muriate Tincture of Steel [etc.]. **1853** Soyer *Pantroph.* 289 Two thousand years have elapsed since Cato wrote the recipe for his somewhat heavy tart.

3. *transf.* A means (actual or suggested) for attaining or effecting some end.

a **1643** Suckling *Let.* Wks. (1646) 69 To marry is the best Recipe for living honest. **1675** *Art Contentm.* x. § 11 (1684) 234 When those are precluded, for all the rest St.

Pauls recipe is a catholicon, 'Be careful for nothing'. **1789** H. WALPOLE *Let.* 14 Aug., Easy as I call this recipe, you, I believe, would find it .. difficult to execute. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, We have the Plague proposing us a visit, the best of all recipes for thinning a land. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 23 This Corporation has one recipe against all difficulties—organisation.

Recipiangle (rɪ͡si·piæŋg'l). [a. F. *récipiangle*, f. stem of L. *recipĕre*: see RECEIVE and ANGLE.] An instrument formerly used (chiefly in France) for measuring and laying off angles, esp. in fortification. (See first quot.)

The description in Chambers is based on the article in Trevoux *Dict. Univ.* (1721).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The recipiangle .. is usually very simple, in form of a square or rather a bevel; consisting of two arms or branches rivetted together and yet moveable like a sector on the centre or rivet. **1802** JAMES *Milit. Dict.* **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1900/1.

Recipience (rɪ͡si·piĕns). *rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The act or process of receiving.

1882 in OGILVIE. **1891** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 156/2 They went and came in rapid processions of renunciation and recipience.

Recipiency (rɪ͡si·piĕnsi). [f. RECIPIENT: see -ENCY.] Receptivity; reception.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*, The fine slimes of Nilus .. whose maternal recipiency is as necessary as the 'sol pater.' **1850** R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 52 Their powers of recipiency are yet imperfect. **1855** BROWNING *Cleon* 246 We struggle, fain to enlarge Our bounded physical recipiency.

Recipiendary (rɪ͡si·piĕndări). *rare.* [f. L. *recipiend-*, gerundial stem of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE + -ARY [1], perh. after F. *récipiendaire*.]

1. One about to be received into a society.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 43 Enjoyning .. the Bishop of the Province .. to examine, not onely the Recipiendaries, but also the Pastors themselves. **1833** CARLYLE *Ct. Cagliostro* Misc. (1872) V. 95 The apt Recipiendary is rapidly promoted through the three grades of Apprentice, Companion, Master.

2. ? A receptacle.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 76 The old Marialva's delights are centered between his two silver recipiendaries.

Recipient (rɪ͡si·piĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *recipient-em*, pres. pple. of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE: cf. F. *récipient* (16th c.).]

A. *adj.* That receives or is capable of receiving; receptive.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 372 The ponderative judgement of reason, consisting of two intellects, the Recipient and the Agent. **1694** R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spir.* 130 There mention is made .. of the Abyss of Waters wrought upon, as the first Recipient Subject. **1872** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. II. iv. 220 A difference in feelings, according as the organization is or is not highly recipient. **1893** SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 253 Waves which produce the sensation of heat whenever they fall on properly recipient nerves.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who or that which receives, in senses of the vb.

1615 E. HOWES *Stow's Ann.* 939/2 Turning and winding to come from the head to the great Recipient. **1675** TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 351 That they might be fit recipients for the infinite bounty and goodness of God. ?*c* **1730** WATERLAND *Rem. Clarke's Exp. Ch. Catech.* iv, When the recipient is fitly qualified..there is a salutary life-giving virtue annexed to the sacrament. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 55 This invisible and formless being, the universal recipient of all forms. **1877** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. xi. (1883) 134 The recipient of the gift expressed his gratitude by corresponding presents.

2. a. *Chem.* A receiver; a (glass) vessel for receiving or holding a liquid. ? *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. I. (1580) 6 Powre the water out of the Recipiente. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Take away the recipient, And rectifie your menstrue, from the phlegma. **1658** R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 78 The mercury in the limbick will gather there, and nothing will passe into the recipient. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 289 The Moisture .. filtrates it self to drop into the little Recipients. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiv. 382 Whatever fluid is to be weighed, let it be put into the glass recipient.

b. The receiver of an air-pump. ? *Obs.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5029 He suspended them in the Recipient of his Engin, and exhausted it of Air. **1709** F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exper.* (1719) 3 Upon the plate of the [air] Pump is always laid a wet Leather, on which the Recipients are placed. **1815** SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 378 A cup of pure water, under the recipient of the pneumatic machine, became a mass of ice.

3. A re-entrant angle.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 306 The remarkable articulations..strengthened by projecting angles and recipients.

Reci·piomo·tor, *a. rare.* [f. *recipio-* as comb. form of L. *recipĕre* + MOTOR.] Receiving, or connected with the reception of, motor impulses.

1868 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. I. iii. § 18 (1872) 49 We shall be .. helped by thinking of the afferent nerves as *recipio-motor* and the efferent nerves as *dirigo-motor*.

Reci·procable, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as next + ABLE.] Capable of reciprocating.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* I. Diss. 44 The superior genera and differences .. among which no equal predicate can be assigned reciprocable with man.

Reciprocal (rɪ͡si·prǫ̆kăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 -all. [f. L. *reciproc-us* RECIPROQUE + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Having, or of the nature of, an alternate backward and forward motion. (Said *esp.* of tides.) *Obs.*

Used by Chapman *Iliad* XVIII. 355 to render Gr. ἀψόρροος.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 400 Amid the reciprocall tides of the sea, ebbing and flowing in their alternatiue turnes. **1631** MILTON *Epit. Hobson* ii. 30 Obedient to the Moon he spent his date In cours reciprocal. **1662** HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 26 The reciprocal and contrary motions of the two pieces of wood. **1726** tr. *Gregory's Elem. Astron.* VI. 843 The reciprocal Tide arising from the four moons [of Jupiter]..is various and uncertain.

†b. Of actions: Alternate, alternating. *Obs.*

1667 HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 539 The Dog being kept alive by the Reciprocal blowing up of his Lungs with Bellowes, and they suffered to subside **1758** BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 283 The pigeon (whose reciprocal contraction and dilation in those parts is well known).

†c. (See quot.) *Obs.*$^{-0}$

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Reciprocal, in poetry, is applied to verses which run the same both backwards and forwards; called also *recurrents*.

2. Of the nature of, pertaining to, a return made for something; given, felt, shown, etc., in return; correspondent.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 523 And shew in how reciprocall a sort My thankes did with his Courtesie agree. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 107 After that Royalty sprung up, the influence thereof upon them exhaled..a reciprocal interest back again. **1711** HARLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 266 This the Queen has done without any reciprocal obligation or promise from her Majesty to France. **1770** *Junius' Lett.* xxxviii. 187 He had a right to expect from them a reciprocal demonstration of firmness. **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (1884) 22 No science contributes to another without receiving a reciprocal benefit.

b. Existing on both sides; felt or shared by both parties; mutual. (Cf. 4 a.)

Reciprocal defence, in Fortification, a form of flanking defence (Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 130 If the Mother nourysh the childe, and the childe sucke the Mother, that there be as it were a relation and reciprocall order of affection. **1607** J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 37, I know there is a kind of reciprocall bond of duty each to the other, and may be broken of either side. **1652** EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 66 Spain and . Flanders .. may be said to joyn in one common and reciprocall Government. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ⁋ 7 Kindness is generally reciprocal. **1785** TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 106 We were as happy as matrimony, reciprocal affection, and good circumstances could render us. **1804** WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 157 This treaty of general defensive alliance, for the reciprocal protection of their respective territories. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 636 A reciprocal recognition of honest convictions.

3. Inversely correspondent or related; correlative, complementary; †opposed. Now chiefly *Math.* (cf. 4 d).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxiv. 347 In equall Parallelipipedons the bases are reciprokall to their altitudes. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 488 With shrew'd Acerbious speech, you Anathematize My will Reciprocall to yours. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 2 Relative Terms that have others answering them with a reciprocal Intimation, as Father and Son, ..Cause and Effect. **1852** MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 39 This is the required reciprocal theorem. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 103, I first thought it [a chamois] was a man. .. It evidently made the reciprocal mistake to my own. **1861** FERRERS *Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi. 108 Hence, if the Conic . be a parabola, the point (a, b, c) must lie in the reciprocal Conic.

b. *Math.* Based upon an inverse relationship.

Reciprocal equation, proportion, ratio (see quots.). *Reciprocal spiral*, a spiral in which the radius vector varies inversely as the angle through which it is turned.

1823 MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 411 *Reciprocal equations are those which contain several pairs of roots, which are the reciprocal of each other. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 171 If there be three continual proportionals, and again, three other continual proportions, which have the same middle term, their extremes will be in *reciprocal proportion. **1709** J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. vii. § 2 If More require Less, or Less require More .. then the Terms will be in Reciprocal Proportion. **1823** MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 412 *Reciprocal proportion* is when the reciprocals of the two last terms have the same ratio as the quantities of the first terms. *Ibid.*, **Reciprocal ratio* is the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities. **1743** EMERSON *Fluxions* ii. 144 To draw a Tangent to the *reciprocal spiral. **1886** CARR *Synopsis Math.* I. II. 725 The Hyperbolic or Reciprocal Spiral.

4. Corresponding or answering to each other, as being either similar or complementary.

a. of acts, feelings, duties, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 267 Let our reciprocall vowes be remembred. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 405 Leauing our reciprocall loues behind vs, wee diuided our bodies East and West. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 210 The highest civilities .. and reciprocal good wishes all around. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 134 After so many reciprocal injuries, Gallus had reason to fear and to distrust. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 138 Their relations were already embittered by many reciprocal acts of hostility. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 160 Barcelona and Cadiz .. also entered into like alliances for reciprocal privileges.

†b. of things or persons sent by one party to another. *Obs.*

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 20 Pagans, who Consecrated this day, .. and sent reciprocall Newyeeres-gifts to their friends vpon it. **1641** EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* III. 142 Reciprocall Embassadors .. had already accorded all differences with the Dolphin. **1726** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 30 Some of King Henry the 8th's and Queen Anne Bolen's reciprocal letters were printed. **1783** *Prelim. Art. Peace w. Spain* viii. 21 The necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high Contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the Ships.

c. of things in themselves. Somewhat *rare*.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 75 The Books of Scripture illustrate and expound each other: Genesis and the Apocalypse are in some things reciprocal commentaries. **1718** *Freethinker* No. 40 ⁋ 5 Allegiance and Protection are reciprocal in all Countries. **1839–48** BAILEY *Festus* xxv. 312 The world and man are just reciprocal Yet contrary. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 27 Each will continue to exercise influences on others or to be affected by their influence. These reciprocal agencies [etc.].

d. *Math.* in *reciprocal curves, figures, polars, quantities, triangles*, etc. (Cf quots.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VI. def. ii. 153 b, Reciprocall figures are those, when the termes of proportion are both antecedentes and consequentes in either figure. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 29/1 Reciprocal, in mathematics, is applied to quantities which multiplied together produce unity. **1848** *Solutions Camb. Senate-Ho. Problems* (1851) 119 This theorem may also be proved by the method of Reciprocal Polars. **1852** MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 145 The theory of reciprocal curves on the sphere. **1857** CAYLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* 7 On a Theorem relating to Reciprocal Triangles.

†5. Convertible, synonymous, equivalent in meaning or force. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 26 Aristotle, in his Ethicks, holds . to be wise and happy are reciprocal termes. **1681** R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 139 Make Profit and Honesty Reciprocal. **1733** SHAW tr. *Bacon's De Sapientia, Sphinx* (1803) 61 *note*, Knowledge and power are reciprocal.

†b. *Logic.* = CONVERTIBLE *a.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxxi. 123 Terms are said to be Reciprocal, when there may be a Conversion of the Predicate into the Place of the Subject, and on the contrary. **1725** WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 3 These are the Propositions which are properly convertible, and they are called reciprocal Propositions. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Theorem*, Reciprocal Theorem is one whose converse is true.

6. *Gram.* Of pronouns and verbs, or their signification: **a.** Reflexive.

1611 FLORIO *Rules Ital. Tongue* in *Dict.* 631 It [*si*] makes the Verbe to which it is affixed to be sometimes directly Actiue .. and other times Passiue or Reciprocall **1727** BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., A Pronoun or a Verb reciprocal. **1766** DEL PINO *New Span. Gram.* 27 The two first serve for the Active, Neuter, and Reciprocal Verbs. *Ibid.* 171 *Estarse*, reciprocal, signifies *to stay long*. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 50/2 The word *self* subjoined to a personal pronoun forms also the reciprocal pronoun. **1837** G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 41 The Demonstrative pronouns .. become reciprocal by being joined to the personal pronouns. *Ibid.* 114 The ordinary method of expressing a reciprocal or reflexive sense. **1879** LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Reciprocus*, A reciprocal pronoun, as *sibi, se*.

b. Expressing mutual action or relationship.

[**1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The abbé de Dangeau defines *reciprocal verbs* to be those whose nominative is plural, and denotes persons acting mutually on one another.] **1844** LATHAM in *Proc. Philolog. Soc.* I. 232 (*heading*) On the Reciprocal Pronouns, and on the Reciprocal Power of the Reflective Verb. *Ibid.*, Too often the terms Reciprocal and Reflective have been made synonymous. **1872** MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* 150 *One another, each other*, are sometimes called reciprocal pronouns.

B. *sb.* **†1.** One who is sent back. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Apollo* 734 No more Yee must be made, your own Reciprocalls To your lou'd Cittie.

2. A thing corresponding in some way to another; a return, equivalent, counterpart, etc.

1570 in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 12 Offering to deliver unto her the reciprocal of our part under our Great Seal. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 205 After he had received the King of Castile into the fraternity of the Garter, and for a reciprocal had his son the prince admitted to the order of the Golden Fleece. **1626** — *Sylva* § 329 Corruption is a Reciprocall to Generation. **1750** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 42 Pleasure is a necessary reciprocal; no one feels who does not at the same time give it. **1852** MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 37 By means of the theory of polars, every Proposition . leads immediately to another, called its reciprocal. **1885** J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) II. I. i. 31 The two cognitions are, therefore, independent reciprocals.

†3. *Gram.* A reflexive verb. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxvi. 5 The reciprocal from שלל prædatus est. **1766** DEL PINO *New Span. Gram.* 177 Verbs Passive, and the greatest part of the Reciprocals, require the Ablative.

4. *Math.* **a.** A function or expression so related to another that their product is unity; the inverse.

1782 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 33 The reciprocal of the cosine will be the secant. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 29/1 Likewise $\frac{1}{x}$ is said to be the reciprocal of x, which is again the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{x}$. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 151 The radius O a of the ellipse will be what is called the reciprocal of the index of refraction at a. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 185 Their combined resistance is found from the fact that its reciprocal is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of their separate resistances.

b. *Polar reciprocal*: (see quot. 1885).

1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 38 The two figures are, therefore, properly called polar reciprocals. **1885** LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 240 Two curves .. such that each is the locus of the poles of the tangents of the other, and at the same time also the envelope of the polars of the points of the other, are said to be polar reciprocals one of the other with respect to the auxiliary conic.

Reciprocality (rɪ͡siprǫ̆kæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. RECIPROCALTY.] = RECIPROCITY.

1736 Bailey (folio) App. to Pref., *Reciprocality*, reciprocalness. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 188 An acknowledged reciprocality in love sanctifies every little freedom. 1786 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/1 Similar concessions were made by France, .. reciprocality .. being the ground-work of all these arrangements. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* xxxvi. Wks. 1870 XII. 275 The reciprocalities of love and duty. 1893 tr. *Swedenborg's True Chr. Rel.* 391 There cannot possibly be conjunction without reciprocality.

Reci·procalize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make reciprocal.

1808–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* III. xv. (1827) II. 401 Which consists of the effect of the equity bill reciprocalized, and in that way doubled.

Reciprocally (rĭsi·prŏkălĭ), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

†1. Backwards and forwards. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 395 Euen as the Turkes. are tossed.., hanging betweene two high trees, reciprocally wauing in the ayre.

†b. Alternately. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. viii. 39 The Lungs, which dilating themselues as a paire of bellowes reciprocally fetch it [the air] in and send it out.

2. In turn, in return.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XXXVII. v. 611 As they ever send out their owne raies by little and little, so they entertaine reciprocally the visuall beames of our eyes. 1654 Bramhall *Just. Vind.* v. (1661) 92 Churches from whence .. their neighbours did fetch sound doctrine, and reciprocally paid to them due respect. 1756 *Monitor* No. 35 I. 327 As the mind affects the body, the body reciprocally affects the mind. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 150 Gustavus .. confided in the valour .. of the Scottish nation and they reciprocally in the gallantry .. of him.

3. Mutually.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 579 The Apostle .. vseth this worde ἀλλήλους which signifieth mutually, one another, . and as it were reciprocallie. 1642 Pr. Charles in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 2 *note*, Although a while dissevered we may reciprocally understand of each other's welfare. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1724) 278 The sun, moon, and all the planets do reciprocally gravitate one toward another. 1759 Sarah Fielding *Cleopatra to Dellwyn* I 142 A lively .. Capacity rendered them reciprocally agreeable to each other. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxix, The two sisters .. sat with their arms reciprocally passed over each other's shoulder. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 7 The existence of our kind is continuous, and its ages are reciprocally dependent.

4. *Math.* Inversely.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* VI. Addit. prop. iv. 182 The sections of the one to the sections of the other shall be reciprokally proportionall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 163 From hence the cause is evident why two equal products have their efficients reciprocally proportional. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 363 The Heat of the Sun is .. reciprocally as the Squares of the Earth's distance from him. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 113 The Square of the Velocity is reciprocally as the Weight of the Body. 1823 Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 412 In bodies of the same weight, the density is reciprocally as the magnitude; viz. the greater the magnitude the less is the density. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 320 Agreeably to a principle in hydrodynamics, the velocity of the current in different sections is reciprocally as those sections.

5. Conversely.

a 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1629) iii. 561 You must vnderstand it reciprocally, the battel is not alwayes to the strong, therefore it is sometimes to the weake. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. iv. (1648) 21 As the weight is to an equivalent power, so is the distance betwixt the weight and the center, unto the distance betwixt the center and the power, and so reciprocally. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 118 What opens the passage for hot Air to go into the Room, may shut out the cold Air, and so reciprocally. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* Wks (1841) 15 If it be true that all art implies such principle, is it reciprocally true that every such principle should imply art? 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 419/1 Substances capable of exerting great force by their combination are those which can undergo a great diminution of the velocity of their internal motions, and reciprocally.

†b. Convertibly, by way of equivalence. *Obs.*

1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 223 There is nothing either in our forme or theirs which doth distinctly and reciprocally expresse Episcopall power and Authority.

†**Reci·procalness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Reciprocity.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiv. P 3 The reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Reciprocalness*, interchangeableness.

So †**Reciprocalty.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. v, He knowes not the condition of it, where with a reciprocalltye, pleasure and pain are still vnited.

Reci·procant. *Math.* [ad. L. *reciprocant-em*, pres. pple. of *reciprocāre* to Reciprocate.] A differential invariant.

1885 Sylvester in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VIII. 199 We are .. led .. by prosecuting this inquiry to lay the foundations of the theory of Reciprocation or Reciprocants.

Hence **Reci·procantive** *a.*, pertaining to a reciprocant (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reci·procate, *a rare.* [ad. L. *reciprocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reciprocāre*: see next.]

†1. Complementary; closely connected. *Obs.*

1619 Sir J. Sempil *Sacrilege Handled* 28 They are of Nature, Reciprocate; that is, the one cannot be without the other. 1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 30 Principles .. so interwoven and radicated in the very being of Parliaments, so inseparable from it, and so reciprocate to it.

2. = Reciprocal *a.* 2 b.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 343 The congenial and reciprocate stupidity and ignorance of the majority of actors and the majority in audiences.

Reciprocate (rĭsi·prŏkēt), *v.* [f. L. *reciprocāt-*, ppl. stem of *reciprocāre*, f. *reciproc-us* Reciproque.]

1. *intr.* †a. To go back, return; to have a backward direction. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Reciprocate*, to returne from whence one came. 1629 Jackson *Creed* VI. II. xi. § 4 Our thankfulness would reciprocate upon the fountain from which they flow. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The gula, to which the intestine is joyned, which is single, and reciprocating towards the head.

b. To move backwards and forwards (now only *Mech.*); †to go up and down, to vary (*obs.*).

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 221 Whereby things reciprocate forwards and backwards, as when a Bow is successively Intended and Remitted. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 254 Always in a Morning it reciprocated between 80 Deg. and 100 Deg. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 740 The saw blade is strained in a rectangular frame, which both reciprocates and descends in a vertical plane.

c. *trans.* To alternate the direction of; to cause to move backwards and forwards.

1653 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* (1673) 46 [The blood] like Euripus reciprocating its motion again and again, hither and hither. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* xxix. Wks. 1700 I 359 Vainly reciprocating the saw of endless contention. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1900/2 The propeller is reciprocated by a horizontal engine.

2. *trans.* a. To give and receive in return or mutually; to interchange; †to have in common.

1611 Cotgr, *Reciproquer*, to reciprocate, interchange, returne one for another. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Feb. (Bain), The waters reciprocating their tides with the neighbouring sea. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 6 Affectionate adieus, reciprocated and interchanged between the King and herself. 1719 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 34 We are not come here to reciprocate Questions and Answers out of this or that System of borrow'd Principles. 1837 J. Phillips *Geology* 24 The sources of variation which are daily in action may not exactly reciprocate their influence. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* iii. 34 At night men crowd the close little *cafès*, where they reciprocate smoke, respiration, and animal heat.

b. To return, requite; to do, feel, etc., in or by way of return.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 68, I verily believe he reciprocated the sentiment with all his heart. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. I. ii. 21 He took some pains to reciprocate the civilities he had received by entertaining his hosts in return.

3. *intr.* To make a return or interchange *with* (another or others). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1626 R. Harris *Hezekiah's Recov.* 4 In manners wee must reciprocate with men, much more with God. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. (1671) 52 She so far reciprocated with him in the like affection that some assurances past between them of a future Marriage. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 119 'Tis thus reciprocating each with each Alternately the nations learn and teach.

b. *spec.* To make a return or exchange of good wishes.

1779 Johnson in *Boswell* 12 Oct., Then when the two glasses of water were brought, .. he said, 'Madam, let us reciprocate'. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jnd. Guynne* I. viii. 258 Oh! yes, thanks; quite right again. And I reciprocate by hoping that you have got over that horrible fire.

4. a. *trans.* To make correspondent or convertible *with*; to convert. ? *Obs.*

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 47 End is adequate which is euened or reciprocated with the whole thing. 1640 J. Stoughton *Def. & Distrib. Divinity* i. 38 It is more aptly resembled to a Rule or Canon, as it respects faith and things to be beleeved, with which it is every way reciprocated. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Logic* v. § 2. 111 If the attribute cannot be reciprocated, it must be something contained in the definition or not.

b. *intr.* To be correspondent or in agreement (*with* something); to be equivalent or convertible.

1683 O. U. *Parish Churches No Conventicles* 7 Logicians will tell [him] that every Definition must reciprocate with the Thing defin'd. 1746 Sarah Fielding *Fashion* in *David Simple* (1747) II 290 Truth and Falshood can never reciprocate, but are immutably distinct thro' all Eternity. 1788 T. Taylor *Proclus' Comm.* I Diss. 44 Risibility .. mutually reciprocates with its subject; since every man is risible, and whatever is risible is man. *a* 1806 Bp. Horsley *Serm.* (1812) I. ix. 175 This atonement was the end of the incarnation: And the two articles reciprocate.

5. *Math.* a. *trans.* To find the reciprocal to (a curve).

1861 Ferrers *Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi 100 The process of generating E from L, or L from E, is called reciprocating L or E. *Ibid.* 103 If one conic be reciprocated with respect to another, the reciprocal curve will be an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola, according as [etc.].

b. *intr.* To pass *into* by reciprocation.

1861 Ferrers *Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi. 103 The asymptotes .. reciprocate into the points of contact of the tangents drawn to the reciprocal curve from the centre of the auxiliary conic. 1885 Sylvester *Theory of Reciprocants* iii.

Hence **Reci·procated** *ppl. a.*

1782 Cowper *Friendship* 48 'Tis a union that bespeaks Reciprocated duties. 1858 W. Arnot *Laws fr. Heaven for Life on Earth* Ser. II. xiv. 123 The heart of the man Christ Jesus yearns for the reciprocated love of saved men.

†**Reci·procately**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Reciprocate *a.* + -LY 2.] Convertibly.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 71 Whether there be any other sort of true, perfect, exquisite, or proper (for those terms are reciprocately used by Authors) Consumptions, besides a Pulmonique Consumption?

Reci·procating, *ppl. a.* [f. Reciprocate *v.*]

†1. Back-flowing. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 99 Those that got to land, were pulled backe by the reciprocating waues.

2. Moving backwards and forwards; characterized by alternation in movement or action.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 249 One brawny Smith the puffing Bellows plyes; And draws, and blows reciprocating Air. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 86 From Waters gathered in the subterraneous Basons in this Hill, proceeds this wonderful reciprocating Fountain. *a* 1766 S. Chandler *Life David* II. ii. 9 *marg.*, The reciprocating motion of the buckets of a well, one descending as the other rises, and *vice versa*. 1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* xviii. 247 Reciprocating circular motion is seen in the pendulum of a clock. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 3/2 This tool is provided with a reciprocating plunger, located and moving within .. two coils of insulated copper wire.

b. *Mech.* Of machines, etc.: Having a reciprocating part or parts.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 441 Reciprocating saw-mills, for cutting timber, .. do not exhibit much variety in their construction. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 739 Rectilinear, or reciprocating, saw machines. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 153 For the lighter class of work .. the reciprocating machine is best.

3. That reciprocate(s), in other senses of the vb.

1827 R. Craig in *Mem.* (1862) 93 A false religion cannot exist without its [Despotism's] reciprocating support. 1858 W. Arnot *Laws fr. Heaven for Life on Earth* Ser. II. xxiii. 193 Sellers and buyers alike would be ashamed .. to begin, in this form, the reciprocating series of deceit. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 93 Reciprocating, Convertible or Coextensive Concepts are those which have precisely the same Extension.

Reciprocation (rĭsiprŏkē·ʃən). [ad. L. *reciprocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reciprocāre*, to Reciprocate. Cf. F. *réciprocation* (16th c.).]

†1. a. Reflexive action; a reflexive mode of expression. *Obs.* (Cf. Reciprocal *a.* 6.)

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 35 They double the pronowne, and in the thyrde parsones use reciprocation, as *Je me marueille, .. il se marueille*. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III § 42 256 The Hebrew word .. intimated both a reciprocation, and also a continuance of the action.

†b. Backward motion. *Obs.*—⁰

1623 Cockeram, *Reciprocation*, a going backe.

2. Motion backwards and forwards. Now only *Mech.* (Common in 17th c., esp. of the tides.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 363 Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus as despairing to resolve the cause of its reciprocation, or ebbe and flow seven times a day. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 306 The Box will, after some Reciprocations, return to its Horizontal Situation. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 919 The machine .. makes two reciprocations for every revolution of the shaft. 1847 T. Milner *Gallery of Nature* (1855) 268 The reciprocations of the spring are easily observed by this contrivance.

b. Alternate action or operation. *rare.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 459 Such motion is the reciprocation of pressure, sometimes one way, sometimes the other. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xi. § 2 (1819) 170 Distending and contracting their many thousand vesicles, by a reciprocation which cannot cease for a minute. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 306 A few repetitions of such reciprocation would so fill the condenser as to render it ineffective.

†c. Alternation; alternate change or succession; vicissitude. *Obs.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 909 How delightfull is the dayes reciprocation with night! 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* I. xi. (1713) 41 That we may not think this Reciprocation into Motion and Rest belongs onely to Terrestrial particles. *a* 1766 S. Chandler *Life David* II. ii. 9 *marg.*, The verb is here applied to point out the various reciprocations and changes of David's fortunes. 1794 in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 307 A man who has been an author so long as you have must have experienced a reciprocation of praises and censures.

†d. Alternate singing or chanting. *Obs.*—¹

1641 R. B. K. *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-Bk.* 21 The answering of the people was the invention of the Italians, as the Reciprocations and Antiphonies was the invention of the Greeks.

3. The action of making a return, or doing something in return; *esp.* a mutual return or exchange of acts, feelings, etc.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 Hys worde is in greke *allelous*, mutually, enterchangeably, by turnes, or (if they so like best to terme it) by way of reciprocation one to an other. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. iv. 14 These simple elements .. do render to the elements and beginnings mutual reciprocation of love. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 56 The Union between Soul and Body .. is only a mutual Reciprocation of Action and Passion between Soul and Body. 1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 29 Sept., The birthdays .. are made extremely interesting .. by the reciprocation of presents and congratulations. 1841 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 41 With a sincere reciprocation of all your kindly feeling. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 33 We showed our colors, but the little craft declined a reciprocation.

4. The state of being in a reciprocal or harmonious relation; correspondence.

1605 L. Hutten *Answere* 64 These .. differ only as relatiues, whose difference is, their naturall reciprocation. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh* 288 Our common principle of the Reciprocation of strength and time. 1803 Beddoes *Hygeia* IX. 73 The nice reciprocation in the contractions and dilatations in the several sets, concerned in every kind of motion.

†b. *Logic.* The conversion of terms or propositions, or the relation involved by this. *Obs.*

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. xiii. 56 b, In distribution and definition there is a most necessary reciprocation or conversion 1613 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) IV. 291 That reciprocation I touched before; that seeing they reign by Him, He may reign by them. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles*

II. iv. 249 Platos plain naked mind is that the First being and One admit of reciprocation, i.e. God the First Being is the prime Unitie.

† c. Equivalence; meaning. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 79 A Corrollary about the Reciprocation of Alumnus: The word Alumnus is effectually directive of us..to the Nativities of Eminent persons.

d. *Math.* The process of converting a proposition, quantity, or curve, to its reciprocal.

1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 37 The process by which one Proposition is thus deduced from another, is called reciprocation. 1885 [see RECIPROCANT].

Reci·procative, *a. rare.* [f. RECIPROCATE *v.*] Characterized by, inclined to, reciprocation.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* (U.S.) XXXIV. 111 Our four-handed cousins apparently credit their biped kinsmen with reciprocative tendencies.

Reciprocator (rǐsi·prǒkeˡtəɹ). [Agent-n. on L. types, f. RECIPROCATE *v.*] One who, or that which, reciprocates.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 167/2 The recipient and reciprocator of her deepest feelings. 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. R. Instit.* VII 184 The numbers denoting the two were always inverse or reciprocal to each other. .. Hence a Peaucellier's cell may be conveniently termed a Reciprocator or Inverter.

Reciprocatory (rǐsi·prǒkĕtəri), *a.* [f. as RECIPROCATE *v.* + -ORY.] = RECIPROCATING *ppl. a.* 1.

1857 SMILES *Life Stephenson* viii. 64 The reciprocatory action being turned into a rotatory one by toothed wheels and a sun and planet motion. 1882 DREDGE *Elect. Illumination* I. 388 A rotatory movement could be combined with the reciprocatory one.

Re·ciprocita·rian. [f. next, after *Trinitarian* etc.] One who advocates reciprocity in trade.

1881 *Times* 16 July 13/2 The new reciprocitarians or advocates of free trade. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 1/2 The dictionary has been ransacked .. for epithets to fling at the reciprocitarians.

Reciprocity (resiprǫ·sĭti). [ad. F. *réciprocité* (1729), or L. type **reciprocitāt-em*, f. *reciproc-us* RECIPROQUE.]

1. The state or condition of being reciprocal; a state or relationship in which there is mutual action, influence, giving and taking, correspondence, etc., between two parties or things.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 445 Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being nude. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 121 A Declaration of Rights is, by reciprocity, a Declaration of Duties also. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 75 People and priest ought to be connected by some sort of effective reciprocity. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 623 Reciprocity of a certain kind was the essence of the feudal relation.

b. A reprisal. *rare*—[1].

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* xx. vi. (1872) IX. 114 Touched by these horrors of war, and by the reciprocities evidently liable to follow.

2. *spec.* a. Mutual or correspondent concession of advantages or privileges, as forming a basis for the commercial relations between two countries.

1782 *Prelim. Art. Peace w. U.S.* (1783) 25 It is agreed to form the Articles of the proposed Treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that .. a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established. 1783 *Prelim. Art. Pea e w. France* xviii. 10 To agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience. 1868 G DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 24 The Danish Government passed two new .. laws granting freedom from remeasurement in Danish ports to all foreigners according reciprocity. 1880 A. J WILSON (*title*) Reciprocity, Bimetallism and Land Tenure Reform.

attrib. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 766/2 The Reciprocity Treaty was negotiated by the late Earl of Elgin. 1887 MORLEY in *Daily News* 16 May 2/5 Protectionists and Reciprocity men 1893 *Ibid.* 13 Mar. 2/6 A report to the British Foreign Office, dated Washington, February 2, on the reciprocity clause, is now published.

b. In the Kantian philosophy: Mutual action and reaction.

1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 232 We can think of Things-in-themselves . only under the categories of substance, causality and reciprocity.

Reciprock(e, variant of RECIPROQUE.

Reciproco·rnous, *a. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *reciprocicornis* (Laberius), f. *reciproc-us* RECIPROQUE *a.* + *cornu* horn.] 'Having horns that turn backwards and forwards like those of a ram' (Ash 1775; hence in recent Dicts.).

† **Reci·procous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *reciproc-us* RECIPROQUE + -OUS] = RECIPROCAL *a.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 536 The band and contract to be mutuall and reciprocous. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. v 67 Letters of Instruction and Commission, authorizing the French Ambassador to conclude on Obligation reciprocous.

Hence † **Reci·procously** *adv. Obs.*—[1]

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 94 Reciprocously ratified by these Testimonies.

† **Reci·procy,** obs. var. RECIPROCITY.

1803 *Censor* 1 Sept. 92 If so, there is a reciprocy of affection, and he need not use any words or ink.

† **Reciproque,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also **reciprock(e, -procq(ue, -prok(e, recyproque.** [a. F. *réciproque* (14–15th c.), or ad. L. *reciproc-us*, app. f. *re-* back and *pro* forward.]

A. *adj.* = RECIPROCAL *a.* (Chiefly in senses 2 b and 4 a; common *c* 1570–1620.)

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1049 Suche love is nat reciprocque or retorning. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) To Rdr., Succession .. planteth a certaine reciproke loue betweene the Prince and the people. 1603 SIR R. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 207 The King receaved it with reciprocq generall kindness. 1619 SIR J. SEMPIL *Sacrilege Handled* 69 Giuing and Taking then, are on both sides, mutuall and reciprock.

B. *sb.* 1. A return or equivalent. = RECIPROCAL *sb.* 2. Also with *the*: The natural return, the like.

1538 HEN. VIII *Let. to Wyatt* 17 May in *Wyatt's Wks.* (1816) 492 We would be content upon convenient reciproque that [etc.]. 1542 SIR W. PAGET in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1865) VI 256 Ask reasonably for the dote, and make a reciproque for the rest. 1552 *Ibid.* V. 115 The king is bound by the treaty; and if he will be helped by that treaty, he must do the reciproque 1612 BACON *Ess., Love* (Arb.) 446 It is a true rule that loue is euer rewarded either with the reciproque or with an inward and secret contempt. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 442 That they should give King Henry no Reciproke, as lying at that distance.

2. A reflexive pronoun. *rare*—[1].

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 730 A Relative is sometimes used for the Reciproque *sui*.

Hence † **Reciproquely** *adv. Obs.*

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 505/1 To be ratifeit and apprevit and consentit vnto Receproquilie be his maiestie and my lord daulphin his sone. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.*, etc. Sonn. xvi, Each one with Cordiall indulgence forbeare And Bondes of Love reciproquely enseale.

Reci·rcle, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] To circle again.

1611 FLORIO, *Recirculare*, to recircle or compasse about againe. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 173 His Blood re-circling made his Pulses beat.

Reci·rculation. [RE- 5 a; cf. prec.] A renewed or fresh circulation.

1611 FLORIO, *Recirculatione*, a recirculation. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 111 Rubbing with my hands . soon caused a recirculation of the blood. 1899 *Star* 5 July 3/4 Putting the old stamps into recirculation.

Recision (rǐsi·ʒən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *recīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recīdĕre* to cut back. In early use also ad. F. *recision*, obs. var. *rescision* RESCISSION.] a. The action of cutting back or pruning. † b. The action of rescinding. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Recision*, a recision, cancelling, or cutting off. 1656 J HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 111 A solemn and annual Feast call'd the Sisacthia, or Recision. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 371 If they present us their blushing double flowers for the pains of recision and well pruning. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. ix. 433 Unless His Majesty rather chose to grant a Recision of the Contracts. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey; and hence in Bailey, Johnson, and later Dicts.). 1881 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 256 The rearrangement and recision and reissue of a single verse.

Recission, -ory, erron. ff. RESCISSION, -ORY.

Recital (rǐsai·tăl). Forms: 6 **recyghtall,** 6–7 **recitall,** (6 **resyt-, recyt-**), 6– **recital.** [f. RECITE *v.* + -AL 5.]

1. A rehearsal, account, or description *of* some thing, fact, or incident; also (esp. in early use), an enumeration or detailed account *of* a number of things, facts, etc.; a relation of the particulars or details *of* something.

c 1550 J. MARDELEY (*title*) A short Resytall of certeine holy Doctours [etc.]. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 A laciuious disposed personne, whom the recitall of sins ..wyll not staie. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt* 300 The Antecedent is undeniable, as might be manifested by a recital of the particular Texts. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 110, I shall not make a recital of it now. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 313 Some men..give us in recitals of disease A doctor's trouble, but without the fees. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* ii. v, Caroline's lively recital of their adventures was received with much interest. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 322 At the recital of a noble action..they would suffuse with tears.

b. A discourse, account, relation, narrative.

a 1565 J. HEYWOOD *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) 5 The sotts pleaseure in this last aquyghtall Cownterwayleth his payne, in yowr fyrst recyghtall. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 841 Who is able to recite all . the studies of the Church, in a verie large discourse, much lesse in this short recitall? 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 163 In their Narrations they engage us to follow them by the insensible bond of an agreeable and natural recital. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. viii. 168 This recital struck our .. auditors with astonishment. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ix. 742 That dread recital roused him. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* i. xxvii. 219, I cannot finish this recital without saying one word about my men.

c. Without article: Narration. *rare.*

1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xl, Peter came one morning into his master's room with a meaning face of recital. 1772 — *Man World* ii. xi, Those short letters of recital, which I was obliged to write to Sir Thomas.

d. An occasion of narrating or rehearsing.

1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* II 287 Some old tragic event that gathered a deeper interest from every recital.

2. *spec.* The rehearsal or statement in a formal or legal document of some fact or facts closely connected with the matter or purpose of the document itself; the part containing this statement.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Any recytall or other matter in thys Acte..notwithstandyng. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 354 Neither do the Patents..proue that by the Patent they were made, but the recitall do of the Creation. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 44 In this Bull are the fullest Recitals of the Pope's dispensing Power, that I have yet met with. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 156 All you suffer is the purging the statute book of the opprobrium of an empty, absurd, and false recital. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 168 The particular recital prefixed, by way of preamble, to this very clause 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 The titles and recitals of both the [Acts] .. show them to be Real Property Acts.

Comb. 1834 T. MARTIN (*title*) The Conveyancer's Recital-book.

3. An (*or* the) act of († reading or) reciting.

1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Dict.* s.v. *Read*, Reading is nothing else, but such a recitall and speaking forth the letters and sillibles. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* vi. Wks. 1823 IV. 231 From this time .. I presume, the Athanasian Creed has been honoured with a public recital. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 58 The recital of the poems revealed an entirely new talent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 [A] dialogue, combining with the mere recital of the words spoken, the observations of the reciter.

b. *Music.* A musical (now only instrumental) performance given by one person; a concert consisting of selections from one composer. *Opera recital*, a performance of the music and words of an opera without appropriate costume or acting.

The use of the word in quots. 1840, to which its present currency is due, is attributed to Mr. F. Beale. The term is now applied to the whole performance, not to the rendering of each separate piece

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Recital*, formerly the general name for any performance with a single voice. But at present only applied to recitative 1840 *John Bull* 31 May 1 Liszt's Pianoforte Recitals. M. Liszt will give at Two o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 9, Recitals on the Pianoforte. *Ibid.* 7 June 3 On Wednesday evening .. M. Liszt will also give a recital of one of his great fantasias. 1867 *Musical Times* 1 June 74/1 Mr. Walter Macfarren gave the first of a series of three Pianoforte recitals..on the 18th ult.

4. A repetition; a quotation. *rare*—[1].

1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 4 If it should be objected that this was a mere recital from the Gospel [etc.].

Hence **Reci·talist,** one who gives musical recitals.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 6/1 Our 'vocalists' seem as chary as our 'recitalists' are prodigal of their talents. 1897 *Scotsman* 31 Mar. 8/7 Mr. Benda..is not altogether unknown as a recitalist in Edinburgh.

† **Reci·tally,** *adv. Obs.*—[1] [f. RECITE *v.* + -AL + -LY [2].] By way of citation.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 389 So much Hierome, not recitally delivering other mens opinions, but positively putting down his own.

Recitant (re·sitănt). [f. pres. ppl. stem of L. *recitāre* to RECITE] One who recites or repeats.

1888 *Ch. Times* XXVI. 472/3 In the private recitation of Matins and Evensong, the recitant can omit the exhortation and the absolution, but should say all else.

† **Re·citate,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. *recitāre.*] *trans.* To recite, deliver in recitative.

1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 187 They will soon oblige the composers to substitute notes to words, and have them recitated, or sung, by the performers of the opera.

Recitation (resitēˡ·ʃən). Also 5 **recytacion.** [ad. L. *recitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recitāre* to RECITE; or a. F. *récitation* (14–15th c.).]

1. The action of rehearsing, detailing, † or enumerating; recital.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* v, The v fable is of the recytacion of somme monstres. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 15 Though indeed the recitation of such cheape and poore stuffe, be a sufficient refutation of them among intelligent Readers. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* i 14, I reduce them to fourteen in the recitation, for memory-sake.

b. An instance of this; an account, narrative.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Wks. (1851) 148 Wise and artfull recitations sweetned with eloquent and gracefull inticements. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* xv. § 7 The recitations and descriptions of God's decreed wrath.

2. The action of reciting († or reading aloud); the repetition of something got by heart.

1623 COCKERAM, *Recitation*, a reading with a loude voice. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 18 The recitation of the Creed at the first initiation into the Church by baptism. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 302/1 Let all studied recitation therefore be carefully avoided. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. ii. iii. 60 From the recitation of this individual we wrote down the . Deluge. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 626 The note on which the recitation is made in each Psalm or Canticle tone.

b. An instance of this; an act of reciting.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts* I. 15 Thus, on the first night of the thousand and one, Shahrazád commenced her recitations. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxviii (1862) III. 60 There were recitations and lectures in a spacious council-room. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 264, I heard your daughter's recitations in London last Autumn.

3. *U.S.* The repetition of a prepared lesson or exercise; an examination on something previously learned or explained.

1824 W. N. BLAUS *Excursion* 364 The 'recitations' mentioned, are examinations on the subject of the lecture of the preceding day. *a* 1882 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* (1884) 4 He took up his Livy to prepare for the last recitation that he could hope to attend.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *recitation-bench, -room*; (sense 2) *recitation-note.*

1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I 261 Shut up in schools, and colleges, and recitation-rooms for ten or fifteen years. 1850 HELMORE *Man. Plain Song* 6 This is set for G,..as the recitation-note of the Priest. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 203 A Freshman .. never tires of inscribing his class numerals on recitation-benches.

Hence **Recita·tionalism,** the characteristics of the usual style of recitation; **Recita·tionist,** one who gives recitations.

1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* Feb. 512/1 The youth, who has heard this last of the recitationists deliver one of his poems [etc.]. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 3/1 His delivery was admirable .. without a taint of rant or recitationalism.

Recitative (resitătī·v), *a.*[1] and *sb. Mus.* [ad. It. *recitativo* RECITATIVO; cf. F. *récitatif* sb.

Johnson (1755) gives the stressing as *re'citative*, and Webster (1828) as *reci'tative* (defending it in a note): see also quots. 1655 in A. 1 and 1821 in B. 1.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, in the style of, recitative (see B).

1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (Venice), We went to the Opera where Comedies and other plays are represented in recitative Musiq. 1655 [J. PHILLIPS] *Satyr agst. Hypoc.* (1674) 6 Then out he whines the rest like some sad ditty, In a most doleful recitative style. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 2 The Transition from an Air to Recitative Musick being more natural, than the passing from a Song to plain and ordinary Speaking. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 40 The oratorio..is a peculiar and difficult work of the dramatic recitative order.

†2. Employing a recitative style. *Obs.*[−1]

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. rule 20 § 11 Musicians..are not so recitative, they do not sing and express the words so plainly that they which hear do understand.

B. *sb.* 1. A style of musical declamation, intermediate between singing and ordinary speech, commonly employed in the dialogue and narrative parts of operas and oratorios.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Opera*, A Tragedy..performed by Voyces in that way, which the Italians term *Recitative*. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., His singing was after the Venetian recitative, as masterly as could be. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 428 The ancient choruses between the acts were probably sung, and perhaps the rest was delivered in a species of recitative. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvii, To hear him you'd believe An ass was practising recitative. 1888 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 552 Maimonides carefully preserves..the reason why the name was pronounced in an almost inaudible recitative.

†b. The tone or rhythm peculiar to any language. *Obs.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 13 July, Because every language had its peculiar recitative. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* xxvi. an. 1772, I could name some gentlemen of Ireland, to whom a slight proportion of the accent and recitative of that country is an advantage.

2. Words or passages intended to be delivered in recitative.

1716 ROWE *Let. to Hughes* 22 Oct. in *Sotheran's Catal.* No. 12. (1899) 46 Three or four Airs with some little Recitative between is what the composer will be glad of. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* Introd., I have not made my Opera throughout unnatural, like those in vogue; for I have no Recitative. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 171 The libretto..still wanted alterations and abbreviations of the recitative.

3. a. A part rendered in recitative, or a piece of music intended for such a part.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xii. 95 How will the dear Harriet bear these abominable recitatives? 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 290 The melody of a recitative approaches sometimes to that of a song. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. (1878) 249 The flute begins playing a recitative evidently of great antiquity.

b. A performance in recitative.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 28 A capital 'fantasia' or Arab dance and recitative round our camp fire.

Hence †**Recitatively** *adv. Obs.*[−1]

1708 *Lett. on Q. Anne's Going to St. Paul's* (T.), The jubilee was sung in the same manner, after which the office was performed only recitatively; no organs made use of.

Recitative (resitătī·v, rĭsi·tătĭlv), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. RECITE *v.* + -ATIVE, perh. suggested by prec.] Of the nature of a recital or repetition.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Stud. Gosp.* iii. (ed. 5) 193 Of verbal coincidences,..one-fifth occur in the narrative, and four-fifths in the recitative parts. 1896 C. JOHNSON in *Cal. Petit. to Pope* I. Pref. 6 Although in other respects the recitative portion of the bull is usually full.

Recitative (resitătī·v), *v.* [f. RECITATIVE *a.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To render or deliver in recitative.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 59 Mrs. Cibber..sung or rather recitatived Rowe's harmonious strain. 1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 353 The elder verse—the Homeric and Hesiodic—was sung, or..recitatived.

2. *intr.* To declaim in recitative.

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 598 Sundry..Lusitanian worthies recitatived in praise of Lord Wellington.

Recitati·vical, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. RECITATIVE *sb.* + -ICAL.] Of the nature of recitative.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 145/2 It approaches to the former by recitativical declamation.

Recitativo (re·sitătī·vo). [It., f. ppl. stem of *recitare* to RECITE + *-ivo* -IVE. Cf. med.L. *recitativus* adv. (Du Cange).] = RECITATIVE *sb.* 1.

[1617 B JONSON *Masques* (1641) II. 10 The whole Maske was sung (after the Italian manner) Stylo Recitativo. 1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* (Percy Soc.) 169 The performance of a song of three parts, *in stilo recitativo*.]

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Oct., She presented me afterwards with two recitativos of hers, both words and musiq. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb., All in the recitativo very fine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 1 There is nothing that [has] more startled our English Audience, than the Italian Recitativo at its first Entrance upon the Stage. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. liii. 351 Charming matrimonial recitativoes! 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) III. xii. 323 He soon discovered in my recitativos and arias a mystic sense. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 231 They sang in recitativo, as they sing in Italy the ritornello.

attrib. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* II. 21 He repeated stanzas from Ariosto in a pompous recitativo cadence, peculiar to the natives of Italy. 1818 *Religionism* 41 Recitativo preaching call we this. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 143 The habit of using somewhat of *recitativo* intonation.

Re·citator. *rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *recitātor*, agent-n. f. *recitāre* to RECITE; cf. F. *récitateur*.] One who recites; a recitant.

1880 J. ROSS *Hist. Corea* x. 334 The recitators then step before the incense table.

Recite (rĭsəi·t), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb., or ad. F. *récit*.] A recital.

1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Health* Wks. 1731 I. 277 All the former Recites or Observations, either of long-lived Races or Persons in any Age or Country. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 331 Small birds on branches sang with melodious recite.

Recite (rĭsəi·t), *v.* Forms: 5–7 **resite,** 6 **resyte, -syght, -syt,** 6–7 **resight;** 5–6 **recyte,** (6 **-ceite,** *Sc.* **-ceat**), 6– **recite.** [a. F. *réciter* (12th c.), or ad. L. *recitāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *citāre* to CITE.]

1. *trans.* To repeat or utter aloud (something previously composed, heard, or learned by heart); now *spec.* to repeat to an audience (a piece of verse or other composition) from memory and in an appropriate manner. Also, to read out or aloud (now *rare*).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 153 The Orysons that ben sayd and recyted euery day in the chirches. 1530 PALSGR. 681/1 He hath a syngular memorie, he recyted al our hole comunycacion and myssed nat a worde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 50 All other kinde of poems..were onely recited by mouth. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxii. (1850) II. 481 Moral precepts [young men] cannot be said to believe,..they now recite them only, and shall then understand them, when they come of age. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 3, I recited some Heroick Lines of my own. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 18 The dialogue was neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without Music, but recited in simple musical tones. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 151 Methinks I hear his voice while he recites Some fragment of a poem. 1884 HORNER *Florence* (ed. 2) II. xxxi. 421 Strozzi..endowed the Church in 1589 on condition of masses being recited for his soul.

†b. To read out the name of (a person); to call on by name. *Obs.*[−1]

1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 107 After this, the question is to be moved, eache man there present being recited whether he would answere unto this or that man.

c. To read out the charges on (a shield).

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxii, 'I make', cries Charley, reciting the shield, 'three merions [? morions] on a field *or*, with an earl's coronet'.

2. To relate, rehearse, narrate, tell, declare; to give an account of; to describe in detail. ? *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E vij b, Alle that thyn eyen seen thou oughtest not to recyte ne telle but..kepe hit secrete. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 128 As touchyng thys poynt, yf I schold recyte al that I know [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv, In his treaty..of the warres of Malta, [he] doth recyte a history no lesse lamentable. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i, It is thought fit..that they be put to death as is before recited. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 68 Antonio..recited unto them his unhappy voyage. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 221 Sincere, from whence began thy course, recite.

b. *Law.* To rehearse or state in a deed or other document (some fact bearing closely upon the matter in hand).

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 376/1 A remembrance..resityng ye issue yat is joyned..and certefying [etc.]. 1473–4 *Ibid.* VI. 33/2 Recityng by the same among other that where, among certeyn liberties and privileges [etc.]. 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 31 Reciting that by a deed bipartite he had enfeoffed [etc.]. 1688 [see RECITING *ppl. a.*]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 358 The subsequent proceedings are made up into a record or recovery roll, in which the writ and complaint of the defendant are first recited. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 450 John Ivy, reciting that he had made a former will in the life of his wife [etc.]. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 13 The preamble..recites that many visitations had been made in the 200 years preceding.

†3. To compose; to write *down*. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 2, I toke on me..to wryte and recite the sayd boke, and bare ye same compyled into Ingland. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xliv. 5 Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 52 Wherefore he [God] reciteth downe mens Actions, not out of any necessitie to helpe himself to remember them; but partly out of State.

4. To go through or over in detail; to make separate mention of (a number of things); to enumerate, give a list of. Now *rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 234 Yf and I sholde resyte all the ryches that they had there, it shold be to longe to be rehersed. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 200 All the things recited, and many others which I speake not of, are sold in every market of Mexico. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii. (1614) 508 What should I heere recite their Camphora, Mirrhe, Frankincense,..and a world of others? 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. v. (1648) 36 Divers other naturall problemes..which I forbear to recite. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 18 They were Minerals as the Belemnites and the others recited, are. 1787 J. WESLEY *Serm.* II. xliii. 26 In many cases, by reciting the sins of their neighbours, men indulge their own foolish..desires. 1818–28 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iv. 386 We find only bishops and magnates recited as present.

†b. To mention, speak of (a single thing). *Obs.*

1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 143 To make vpp ye full of xx^li^. w^ch^in this wyll resytted. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 126 What should I recite Arganthonius, who was threescore years before he came unto his Kingdome? *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II 321 Lendewyke..in the Charter of Kynges Kenred and Offa, recyted next to Evesham.

†6. To cite, quote. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 290 Allegeyng and recityng certain lawes many yeres afore graunted vnto them. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 78/2 After that, he reciteth the decree which he himselfe made against them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I ii. I. ii, Some few I will recite in this kinde out of most approoued Phisitians. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ii. § 1 (1712) 89, I will briefly recite some few of those many Miraculous passages. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 165 The passage of Mathew Paris above recited. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 14, I might recite the opinions of a considerable number of writers.

†b. To cite or mention, to quote from (a book).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 153 Which booke is oft recited, and moch praysed, in the fragmentes of Nonius. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. (ed. 3) 22 His Books are often recited (*ed.* 1 cited) by ancient Writers. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 302 The Chronicon of Dunblane..is recited by Innes, in his MS. Collections.

†6. *intr.* (or without direct object.) To relate, rehearse, etc. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 2.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xiv, He that gyueth ayde and help to his enemy is cause of his dethe, as recyteth this fable. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 E iv, Where they haue estemed that it shulde be superflue to recyte, they haue obmysed and left some. 1554–9 T. WATERTOUNE in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 11 Thus Esaye the prophet pleanly dothe resyght.

†b. Const *of*, or *to* with inf. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 16 Now it sholde be ouerlonge to recyte of the barons. *c* 1531 *Hye way to Spyttel Hous* 36 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 24 Of suche ryche men recyteth the gospell,..Saying [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8 b/1 Hippocrates reciteth to have cured a personage which had receaued a shot with an arrowe.

7. *intr.* To repeat something from memory; *U. S.* to repeat a lesson, or be examined on one.

1828 WEBSTER, *Recite*, to rehearse a lesson. The class will recite at 11 o'clock. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 430 There One walk'd reciting by herself. *a* 1882 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* (1884) 14 From each of these books we were required to recite once a week.

Recited (rĭsəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECITE *v.* + -ED[1].] Repeated, related, mentioned, etc.

Also freq. in 17th c. in *above-, afore-, last-recited.*

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 173 All these recited Fathers..haue approued. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 111 The bored lips, so shamefully worn by some of the recited Nations. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 194 A part of the Alpes, less high than that where the recited observation was made. 1786 BURKE *Art agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 112/2 Called to answer for the said recited irregularities.

†**Reci·tement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *récitement* (1611 Cotgr.): see RECITE *v.* and -MENT.] Recital.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 75 These conceits are of that monstrosity that they refute themselves in their recitements. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 463, I delight not in the Raven-Notes that do befal Recitements at large of those Subjects. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 350 The laws, recitements, and statutes of holy King Edward.

Reciter (rĭsəi·tə1). Also 6 **-our, -or.** [f. RECITE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who recites.

1572 HULOET, Recitour, *recitator.* 1598 FLORIO, *Recitante*, a rehearser, a recitor, or reader. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (ed. 2) 229 Solemne Declamations of certaine select yong Gentlemen in Florence (like those Reciters in old Rome). 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 4 The others repeat only what they hear from others..and are called Reciters. 1796 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 215 If the persons through whom it has passed to the reciter are not mistaken in their details. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, The graceful form and animated countenance of the young reciter. 1893 FORBES MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 76 An excellent vocalist and reciter.

b. Used as the title of books containing passages for recitation.

1809 (*title*) The Universal Reciter, and Cabinet of Comicalities; an elegant collection of..recitations. 1867 (*title*) Routledge's Comic Reciter.

Reci·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. RECITE.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Recityng of a matter, *recitation.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Recit*, a reciting, a declaration. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 136 In the reciting of these laws, I do not affirm [etc.].

b. *Reciting note* (see quots.).

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Chant*, The opening chord of a chant, and also the first chord after each double bar, may be sustained at will, to accommodate the number of syllables contained in each part of the verse. These chords are called *reciting notes.* 1881 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 86 *Reciting-note*, a name sometimes given to that important note, in a Gregorian Tone, on which the greater portion of every Verse of a Psalm, or Canticle, is continuously recited.

So **Reci·ting** *ppl. a.*, that recites.

1682 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 338 The warrant..is not altered in a word, only some..addition..inserted in the reciting part. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 552 To Homer, a reciting poet, the Catalogue was a great effort of memory.

Recive, obs. form of RECEIVE.

Recivilizā·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of recivilizing.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 463 An amalgamation..that might be favourable to the re-civilization of an important corner of Africa. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iv, The Thermidor effulgence of recivilisation.

Recivilize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To civilize again. Hence **Reci·vilized** *ppl. a.*

1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Pol.* 25 France and Great Britain..would readily recivilize the ancient World. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. ii, Fair Cabarus,..struggling to recivilise mankind. 1899 MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* I. 6 In the restored and recivilized England of a distant future.

Reck (rek), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **recke, reake,** *Sc.* **rak, rack(e,** 6, 8–9 **reck.** [f. RECK *v.*]

1. Care, heed, consideration, regard.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 196 One that hath no recke ne care what way he walke. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 268 The vulgar make little reake thereof. 1866 H. C. LEA tr. *Audefroid-le-Batard* in *Superst. & Force* I. (1878) 63 Your love [is] another's, and of mine, You have nor reck nor care.

2. *Sc.* In phr. *What reck?* What matters it?

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 210 Quhat rak of 3our prosperitie Gif 3e want Sensualitie! *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1359 Thoch it be cummersom, quhat reck? 1792 BURNS *The Tither Morn* i, When I, what reck, did least expect To see my lad sae near me.

† **Reck,** *sb.*[2] obs. variant of RACK *sb.*[2] 5 d.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2111 A Reck .. is a frame made of boards about three foot and an half broad, and six long, which turns upon two iron pegs fastened in both ends, and the whole placed upon two posts.

Reck, obs. variant of RICK, WREAK *sb.*

Reck (rek), *v.* Forms: α. *Inf.* α. 1 **recan, recc(e)an,** 2–5 **recchen, (rechen),** (and *Pres.*) 3 **ræcche, rechche,** 4–5 **retche;** 2–5 **reche(n,** 4 **reiche, reyche.** β. 3–6 **rekke(n,** 4–7 **reck(e,** 4–6 **rek,** 6– **reck,** (7 **wrecke**); 4–6 **reke,** 6–7 **(w)reak(e** ; *north.* and *Sc.* 4–6 **rak(k,** 7–8 **rack,** 9 *Sc.* **raik.** b. *Pa. t. a.* 1–3 **rôhte,** 3–5 **roȝt(e,** 4–6 **roght(e,** 4 **roht;** 3–5 **rouht(e, rouȝt(e, rowght,** 4–7 **rought(e,** 5 **rowȝte, rough, rowth,** 6 *Sc.* **roucht ;** 4–6 **raught(e,** 5 *Sc.* **racht.** β. 5 **recched, retched, -yd ;** 6 **wreaked,** *Sc.* **rakit ;** 7– **recked.** c. *Pa. pple.* α. 4 **roght,** 5–6 **rought(e,** 6 **wrought ;** 5 **raught.** β. 5 **reckid,** 6– **recked.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *reccan* (? *récan*) = OS. *rôkjan* (MDu. *roeken*), OHG. *ruoh(h)en* (MHG. *ruochen*), ON. *rækja* (mod. Norw. dial. *rökja*) :—OTeut. **rôkjan*, the base of which does not appear in the cognate languages.

The reason of the double consonant in OE. *reccan* (for the normal *récan*) is not clear; it may have been due to association with *reccan* RECCHE. In ME. there is considerable variation of form, arising from differences both in vowel and consonant; the typical forms with short vowel are *recche* or *retche, reche* and *rack*, contrasted with *réche* or *réke*, later *reak*. The latter is common in the 16th c., but from about 1600 the usual literary form has been *reck*.

The OE. pa. t. *rôhte* gives the usual ME. pret. forms *roȝte, roughte*, etc.; the occasional *raught* may be due to the influence of the pa. t. of REACH. The new formations in *-ed*, as *recched, recked*, are app. not older than the 15th c.]

From its earliest appearance in Eng., *reck* is almost exclusively employed in negative or interrogative clauses. In the former the simple negative may be replaced by *nought, nothing, little, not much*, etc.; in the latter the pron. *what* is most usual. There are comparatively few examples of the word during the 17th and 18th c., but in the 19th it again becomes common in rhetorical and poetic language.

1. *intr.* Const. with *of*: a. To take care, heed, or thought *of* some thing (or person), with inclination, desire or favour towards it, interest in it, or the like; to think (much, etc.) *of*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv, Þeah heora lareowas him þonne biodan þa ilcan mettas .. ðonne ne reccað hi þara metta. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 224 He ne rohte þæs eorðlican reafes syððan he of deaðe aras. *c* 1205 LAY. 17051 Ne recche ich noht his leoluer ne his goldes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1404 Þe gost .. lutel rekþ of milce and ore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15776 'Iudas, quilum was', he said, 'Þat mikel o þe i roght'. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecilia*) 394 A murtherere .. þat racht nobire of mensk na honoure. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1370 3e neuyr mech rowth [*v.r.* rought] Of no wordly .. plesauns. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 48 Ye retche not of brede of flesshe ne suche maner mete. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 34 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, And rekes much of thy swinck [*gloss* counts much of thy paynes]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1928 He would not wrecke Of all celestiall ioyes. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xix, What from a prince can I demand, Who neither reck of state nor land? *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Jerry Jarvis*, Little recked he of flowers—save cauliflowers. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 400 Of gifts I reck but lightly.

b. To take heed or have a care *of* some thing (or person), so as to be alarmed or troubled thereby, or to modify one's conduct or purpose on that account.

Beowulf (Z.) 434 Se ælæca .. wæpna ne recceð. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1440 Fylgdon me mid firenum; fæhþe ne rohtun. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16165 Nan mann ne þurfte off himm Ne nimenn gom, ne rekkenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4419 So gret was is herte þat of deþ he ne roȝte no þing. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 154 Do one as þu has thocht, for of þi panys rak I nocht. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 68 If troupe delyuere þe, þou shalt .. not recche of mennes veyn wordes. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery Gallant Inuent., Pure Consc.*, A Conscience pure .. That .. Of slaunders lothsome reketh not. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 29 What wreaked I of wintrye ages waste. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 50 Of God, or Hell, or worse He reckd not. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. i, Then it was, old Father Care, Little reck'd I of thy frown. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xvi, He .. Received, but reck'd not of a wound. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* v. 47 What recked she of the mad course she was pursuing.

c. To know, be aware, or think *of*.

1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. v, Ah! little reck'd that chief of womanhood—Which frowns ne'er quell'd, nor menaces subdued. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. i, If this last, I shall have done better for my charge than I recked of. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. v, Little recked Mr. Podsnap of the traps and toils besetting his Young Person.

2. With other preps. To set store or account *by*; to care *for*; † to think or have pity *on*; † to be troubled or distressed *at*.

With *by* and *for* the sense may be either as in 1 a or 1 b.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 14 We witon þæt .. þu ne recst be ænegum menn. *c* 1275 LAY. 2789 Alle his riche eorles .. nolde for þan kinges bode nobing .. reche. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxvii, Was non that myght, that on my peynes rought. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. 21 The wymmen .. were to fore the sayd aulter .. wythoute retchynge ought by theym selfe. 1530 PALSGR. 681/1 He is the moste neglygent folowe that ever I sawe, he recketh for nothynge. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim* K vi b, And lende his cheeke unto the stroke, nor recke at wordes of spite. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 131 Ane, we raught on meanely. ? 1788 BURNS *Song*, Louis, what reck I by thee, Or Geordie on his ocean? 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXV, [The gods] recked nothing for the weal or woe of earth.

3. With *inf.* a. To care, desire, be willing or anxious *to* do something.

a 900 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. c. 40 in Schmid *Gesetze* (1858) 62 Leases monnes word ne rece þu no þæs to3ehieranne. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 221 Neure in helle hi com, ne þer ne come reche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1377, I recche nat, .. To haue victorie of hem, or they of me. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6557 In þe chapiter twenty and sex he may se, to knawe wha rex. 1481 CAXTON *Godfroy* xliii. 83 Tancre his neuew .. retched not for to see Themperour ne to speke to hym. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 290 Such as be of good gouernment, and reck not to follow physick. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv 81 My master .. little wreakes to finde the way to heauen By doing deeds of hospitalitie. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 72 Old eyes forlorn Scarce reck the very sunshine to behold.

b. To care, to be troubled, distressed, or reluctant; to feel aversion or repugnance *to*, etc.

c 1300 *Becket* (Percy Soc.) 405 Lute hi wolde recche to loose here ordre so. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 13 Þai roght na mare to sla me þan to spill watere. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1554) 3 Ye retche not by sin To slea your soule. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 214 The cristen men .. raught not for to deye for þe crysten fayth. 1610 BOYS *Expos. Ep. & Gosp.* Wks. (1629) 507 Schismatikes .. reake not to be condemned of the learned for ignorant; so they may be commended of the ignorant for learned.

4. With dependent clause: To care, be troubled, concern oneself, *if, that, though*; *how, when, where*; *whether*; *who, what*, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 4 ȝe ne reccað ðeah hweðer ȝe auht to gode don. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark IV. 38 Ne reces ðu þæt [*Rushw.* ðah] we deado sie. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 89/14 Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Se cyng .. ne rohte na hu swiðe synlice þa ȝerefan hit begeatan of earme mannon. *c* 1205 LAY. 18042 Ne þurfen ȝe nauere rehchen, þah ȝe slæn þa wrecchen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 19 Cristene womman icham iwis; I ne reche ho it wite. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5446 Nou rek i neuer quen i dei. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 44 [Let friars] recke not þat [*v.r.* þo] þei ben vnkunnynge to lerne letteris. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 There be many women that rechin neuer what fallithe of her counsayle. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 196, I retche not though he be put to dethe. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 530/1 As though he roughte not whether they dydde good or ill. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 69 Rek not .. how raschelie ravarris raill. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vi. 26, I wreake not, though thou end my life to day. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1851) 187 They wreck not whether you .. know them or not. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xix, Whether false the news, or true, Oswald, I reck as light as you. 1825 — *Talism.* xii, Sir Kenneth little recked, that [etc.]. 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 15 We recked not what our fates might be.

5. Without const. (usually *elipt.* for one or other of prec. uses): To care, heed, mind, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 254 Hi habbað þuh þæt cornes swa fela swa hi mæst recceað. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Þa munecas .. beaden heom grið, ac hi na rohten na þing. *c* 1205 LAY. 16179 To þan castle heo brohten swa muchel swa heo rohten. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 341 They .. lyed to him therof, and lytelle rowghton. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 48 If he wol serve thee, rekke not a bene. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 177 She rawȝte hit hym aȝeyne & seyde she ne rowȝte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 198/2 There were many fayr myracles whyche by neglygence and not retchyng were not wryton. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 31 b, In faith, quod he, I neither wote ne recke, so I were once hence. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 485 Who little recks, much good foregoes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 173 Revenge .. back on itself recoiles; Let it; I reck not. 1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* XXX, Who hears them cry, he recks. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 97 The eternal father reck'd not. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. ii, I reck not. In a war to strive, .. Suits ill my mood.

6. *trans.* To heed, regard, care for, etc. (either as in sense 1 a or 1 b).

c 1205 LAY. 28851 Mucchel scome heom þuhte þat wepmen heom ne rohte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 186 The king his oghne astat ne roghte. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 182 If thei be not remembrid, thei schulen not be reckid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. v. 81 O haitfull deid .. Quhilk gret and small doun thringis, and nane rakkis. 1591 R. WILMOT *Tancred & Gismunda* IV. iii, Not that she recks this life. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 51 Himself .. reaks not his owne reade. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Isle* 631 Eagles doe not recke the Wren's weake flight. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Young Friend* xi, May ye better reck the rede Than ever did th' Adviser! 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 102 He was so stern, that he recked not all their hatred. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xlv. 22 Septimius .. Recks not Syria, recks not any Britain.

b. To reckon, consider, think. Now only *Sc.* † Also const. *in.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 52 Which kings themselues in highest prize do reake. 1639 G. DANIEL *Lucius.* xiii. 6 Doe not recke Thy selfe the wiser, to b' Associate With those who are beyond thee in Estate. 1792 LEARMONT *Poems* 114, I ne'er thought .. [she] Coud e'er harbour a thought o' distrust Or reck her shepherd unkind. 1802 LUMSDEN *Sheephead* 91 Ye wha reck our Scottish name Fit wi' the warld's first to ally.

† 7. *refl.* To trouble or concern (oneself). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 533 Of none winters ich me recche. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 593 Henne forward ne reche y me Of mi liif. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 93 Of that ne recche the nothinge for to enquere. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 2 Retche the not what they saye. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 38 Never Rack you; i.e. Take you no thought or care.

8. In impersonal use: To concern or trouble (one); to interest. (With various const., as in senses 1–4 above.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 3if heo beoð feor, me ne recheð. *c* 1290 *Beket* 449 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119 Luyte heom wolde recheche to leosen heore ordre so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1834 Littel roght þam of his manance. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 605 *Cleopatra*, Hym roughte nat in armys for to sterve. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 129 Now, therof a leke what rekys vs? *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 264/1 What recks it us, though George-a-Greene be stout. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 404 Of night, or loneliness it recks me not. 1637 — *Lycidas* 122 What recks it them? What need they? 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, Little it recked us and helped them less that they were our founder's citizens.

b. *absol.* To matter; to be of importance or interest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 3e schulen lihtlie iseon hu lutel hit recheð. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (E.E.T.S.) 38 Perfore what wenist þou þar recche [L. *quid igitur referre putas*] yif þou forlete hir in deynge or ellys þat she .. forlete þe? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 299/2 It Rakkes, *refert*. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 499 Craft, or manhod, with foes what reckes it which? *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXVIII 44 Quhat reks then of the reid? Or of the trees what reks? *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 17 It rekes not That I advise thee. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *On J. Hogg* Wks. (1800) 156 What recks tho' ye ken mood and tense? 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, 'But what recks it', said stout Sir Kenneth.

Hence **Re'cking** *vbl. sb. rare.*

1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 14 [He] thanked him, saying, 'Right is thy recking'.

Reckan(d, varr. RACKAN. **Reckelæs,** obs. f. RECKLESS. **Recken, -in,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.*, RACKAN. **Reckevere,** obs. f. RECOVER.

† **Reckle,** var. *rackle*, RAKYL, chain. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1603 *Lindesay's* (*Pitscottie*) *Cron. Scot.* (1814) 190 Ane faire blowing horne, in ane reckle of gold borne and tipped with fyne gold at both the endis.

Reckless (re'kles), *a.* Forms: α. 1 **recci-, recceléas, 4 recchelees, rechoheles,** 4–6 **retche-,** 4–7 **retchless,** (7 **wretch-**); 1 **receléas,** 2–6 **recheles,** (6–7 **-lesse,** 6 **rechelles**), 6–7 **reachless ;** 6 **racho-, richo- ;** 3 **rechyles,** 5 **rechilesse, richilees.** β. 3 **reckelæs,** 4–6 **rekke-,** 6–7 **reckeless ;** 4 **rec(e)-,** 4–6 **rek-,** 6– **reckless,** (9 **wreck-**); 4–6 **reke-,** 6 **reak,** 6–7 **wreak(e)less.** *north.* and *Sc.* 4–6 **rakless,** (4–5 **-lese**), 6–8 **rackless ;** 4–5 **rakelese.** [OE. *receléas* (early *recciléas*) and *réceléas* = MDu. (and Du.) *roekeloos*, MLG. *rôkelôs*, OHG. *ruachalôs* (MHG. *ruochelôs*, G. *ruchlos*), f. OE. **recce*, **réce* = OHG. *ruacha, rocha* care (see RECK *v.*) + *-léas* -LESS.

The α-forms are very common from *c* 1375 to 1650; those with *k* are originally northern, and are rarely found in southern writers before the second half of the 16th c.]

1. Of persons: Careless, heedless. a. Careless in respect of († one's conduct, reputation, or) the consequences of one's actions; lacking in prudence or caution.

α. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1646 *Praefanicator*, reccileas. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Du wendest ðætte stiolease men & recelease wæren ȝesælie. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 47/17 Wylde Men ne louede he nouȝt, þat rechelese weren of þouȝte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVII. 2 Wolleward and wete-shoed went I As a reccheles [*v.r.* recheles] renke, that of no wo reccheth. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 670 Ever after forsothe a parfyt lever was he, þe whyche hadde be a ful rechelesse womon byfore. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLVI. 311 In his yougthe he had ben wyld and recheles. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 113 Thys intaylyng .. makyth many rechles heyrys. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 25 Of him that is an idle glutton at home, or a retchlesse vnthrift abroad. 1666 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 183 To reform a debauch'd and wretchlesse child.

β. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 27772 (Cott. Galba) He es rekles in word and dede, in tyme when he of both has nede. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 6/14 Þa þat ere fraward and recles, hede þaim þe straiter. 14.. *Battle of Otterbourn* 53 The roo full rekeless ther sche runnes, To make the game and gle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 58 [When one] is rekless in his governance, .. That man is abill to fall ane gret mischance. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 595 They are bot rakles, 3oung and rasche. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Reckelesse*, rash, carelesse. *a* 1667 COWLEY (J.), Next this was drawn the reckless cities flame When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Cui Bono?* ii, Ye reckless dupes, who hither wend your way. 1849 LYTTON *Disowned* iii, I became bold, reckless and adventurous. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. vi. 63 A rough and reckless soldier, caring for nothing but a fight.

† b. Careless in respect of some duty or task; negligent, inattentive. *Obs.*

α. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xi[ii]. (1890) 190 Ymb þa gemænne his ecre hælo [he] wæs to sæne & to receleas. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 He .. hloneð and slepeð and synegeð on gemeleste alse he þat is recheles. *a* 1240 *Sawles*

Warde in *Cott. Hom.* 245 Alle hit [*v. r.* ha] beoð untohene & rechelese hinen, bute ȝef he ham rihte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 361 He was recheles a morwe, and wolde nouȝt come or he hadde i-ete. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 307 Thei ouȝten not be ouer myche recheles in lesing her godis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 He that wyll .. be slouthefull, recheles, and not diligent. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 21 A retcheles [*v. r.* reachelesse] seruant, a mistres that scowles. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 45 The carelessness and slothfulness of retchless servants. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1048 Reachless or careless.

β. *c* 1200 ORMIN 932 ȝiff þat he wære reckelæs To ringen hise belless. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28269 Mi childer als and my menȝe a reckeles leder þai fand me. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5802 Whaswa es rekles and kepes it ille, He sal be aresoned. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 1281 Repentand hyme he had (bene) þane sa raklase þat hyre name nocht had he speryt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Rekkeles, *negligens, incurius.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 299/2 Rakles (*A.* Rakelese), *ignavius, neclicens, & cetera, vbi* slawe. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 7 So flies the wreakelesse shepherd from yᵉ Wolfe.

†**c.** Having no care or consideration for one-self or another. *Obs. rare.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 340 To sorowe was she ful ententyf, That woful recchelesse caityf. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii 52 More to be reueng'd on Eglamoure, Then for the loue of reck-lesse Siluia. 1727 RAMSAY *Elegy Lucky Wood* ii, Rackless Death, wha came unsenn To Lucky Wood.

2. Heedless or careless *of* something.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlix. (1883) 258 *note*, To hwam wurde þu swa receleas þæra ȝyfena (ðe ic ðe ȝeaf). *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 290 Gyf scho ware mare rakles of It,..scho suld rew it farly sare. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 17 Retchlesse of his life, he gan both sighe and grone. 1631 *Celestina* II. 33 The cause of your growing carelesse and wretchlesse both of your body, soule, and goods. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1074 Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VI. 356 Reckless of her parents' will. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 118 He hurried on Reckless of me. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xlii. 521 This unfortunate man had become reckless of life. 1887 R. LODGE *Mod. Europe* xxii. § 16 (1897) 517 The king's brothers..were utterly reckless of the dangers to which their conduct exposed Louis XVI.

transf. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 41 Hedgerows reckless of utility.

3. Of actions, conduct, things, etc.: Characterized or distinguished by (†negligent carelessness or) heedless rashness.

α. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 207/1 The good meane maner betwene scrupulouse superstition and rechlesse negligence. 1559 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xlvi, Death .. With retcheles hande in grave doth couer it. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 Being full of excrementes by reason of ther reacheles diet. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 157 Too deare a price for so fruitlesse, so wretchlesse a purchase. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxv. § 6 A retchless temper or neglective content in living from hand to mouth.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12315 O barns an..Brak þe pott.. wit wil or wit recles dint. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 69/857 Of slike rekles warkes Sais haly writ [etc.]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 455, I haiff tynt men throw my (our) rakless deid. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 34 Asking wald haif convenient place .. But hairt abasit, but toung rekless. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 236 A troubled wyt, a reaklesse hande, a wrathfull hart to spill. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 109 Rekles negligence in preicheng the worde of God. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Proverbs* 284 Rackless Youth makes rueful Age. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. 3 He had lost..all the reckless play of raillery which gave vivacity to his original acting. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. 216 A system of small landed properties..is supposed to encourage a reckless increase of population.

4. Quasi-*adv.* Recklessly. Also *Comb.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 Quod leccherie, 'þi seed richelees þou schake, And make no force of no mariage'. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 270 Than ane Mawthland rakless betwixt thaim past. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* i. vi b, What daunger it wer for vs negligently and recheles to execute thoffice, whiche we take in hande. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 950 Through the forest rechlesse they did goe. 1866 BLACKIE *Homer & Iliad* I. 163 The hurly-burly of reckless-shifting war.

†**Re·ckless,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **rakles.** [OE. *réceléasian* (= OHG. *ruahha-, ruachalôsôn*), f. *réceléas* RECKLESS *a.* In later use only Sc., and perh. formed anew from the adj.] *trans.* To neglect; to be negligent or heedless of (a thing). Also *refl.* and *absol.*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlix. (1883) 258 To hwon receleasedest þu þære ȝife, þe ic þe ȝeaf. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 26 Rekles nocht ȝour eirand for the rane. 1567 Q. MARY in Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1734) I. 391 Albeit he [Bothwell] hes in some Pointis or Ceremonels raklest himself. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxiii. 31 Quhair I haif recklest, I recant.

†**Re·cklesshead.** *Obs.* Forms: re(c)che-, retche-, rekleshed(e, -heed. [f. RECKLESS *a.* + -HEAD. Cf. (M)Du. *roekeloosheid.*] Recklessness.

α. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 378/1 Of recheleshed addyng or levyng more or lesse than nedeth. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xx. 132/1 Yf they by retcheleshede of speche or of dede ben cause of brekynge of peas.

β. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, For rekleshed she sawe it all to late. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 71 This errour..Wher in throgh rekleshed thou art falle.

So †**Recklesshood, -laik.** *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27772 O suernes cums .. reccles-laic in mede and ded. 1833 COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Dram. P.* II. 290 They are called Recklesshood, Idleness, Surfeit [etc.].

Recklessly (re·klĕsli), *adv.* Forms: see RECKLESS *a.* [f. RECKLESS *a.* + -LY².]

1. In a reckless manner: †**a.** Carelessly, negligently. *Obs.*

a. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lvii. 439 Nis us nawht recceleaslice to ȝehiranne ðætte he nemde ða undiorestan wyrta [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Hom.* (ed. Assmann) xiv. 121 Se þe hit þonne receleaslice .. wyrceð, he bið awyrȝed into helle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 125 He may ..as a reneyed caityf recchelesly gon aboute. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvii. 73 Thou haste thy body rechelesly gouerned and blamest hyt for thy gylt. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. ii. 111/1 People kepe not theyr vowes .. but breke them retchelesly or wylfully. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii, Because he so rechelessely kept the euangelicall treasure. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 271 When of ages past we look in books to read, We retchlesly discharge our memory of those.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28279 Quare i was scheperd had sauls to kepe, to reckelesly i geit my schepe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3907 Penance..done Parchaunce over reklesly and over sone. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 227 The lauboreris latt rakleslye went in.

b. Without regard to consequences, rashly.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 58/367 And þai wil not þair mys amend, Bott reklisly hir rede refuse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vi. 48 Thre of his seruandis, that fast by hym lay, Full raklesly he kyllyt. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 19 They rechelessly despyse all daungers as if they were out of all gonneshot. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Drunkard* (Arb.) 82 Nothing .makes him more retchlesly carelesse, what becomes of all. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 60 Mr. M'Quiddit drank recklessly and deep. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. iv, He had turned a deaf ear to their supplications, and hurried them recklessly to the scaffold.

†**2.** *Sc.* Through carelessness; accidentally. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 609 Rek[l]asly he let it fall, and brak quhyt in pecis smal. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. Prol. 11 Thre thousand ȝhere .. Neyr forȝet were reklesly [by historians]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 158 Thus raklesly this gud knycht [haiff] thai tynt. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1157 [To tell] quhow blynd Lameth raiklesłye Did slay Cayn vnhappelye. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 148 How he was slaine .. be ane of his awin gunis that brak rackleslie in hir schutting. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Crimes* 159 Gif ane stranger, or traveller burnes ane other mans house rakleslie, he sall be arreisted. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 92 There was a sudden fray among them occasioned by a shot racklesly let go in the same house.

Recklessness (re·klesnes). Forms: see RECKLESS *a.* [f. RECKLESS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being reckless.

a. *a* 975 *K. Edgar's Canons* in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 262 Ic andette mines modes morðor .. receleasnessa Godes beboda. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* vii. (1883) 53 Onȝean þam wislican ræde. se wiðerræda deofol sæwð receleasnesse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 392 If eny siche lordeschips be.. take fro hem by rechelesnes of her predecessouris. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xi. 344 Forto forsake God in a liȝtnes and in a rechelesnes. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 199 How many good thinges thou hast lefte vndon of rechelesnes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 206 b, Neyther can any such retchlesnes agree with the gracious mercifulnes of God. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 147 Through the wrechlessness of our first Parents. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 25 A retchlesness and mockery ill becoming his character.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3909 Penance þat enioynt es And es forgeten thurgh reklesnes. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 29/2 By rekelesnesse..of suche Maistres and Mariners. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 173 The gret trespace that [he], throw raklesnace, Had gert him mak. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, Throughe a certeine negligence, and racklesnes of suche as shoulde have redressed it in tyme. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. vi. (1891) 26 That ouer-many good fortunes began to breed a proude recklesnesse in them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Hardly listening to them, in the pride and recklessness of his nature. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 195 Oedipus, in his youthful recklessness,..kills his father and weds his mother.

b. Neglect or disregard *of* something.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 173 Englisshe men.. woneþ hem to..rechelesnesse of Goddes hous. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 184 For his retchlesnes of feats of armes. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1999/2 For his owne priuat lucre and retchlesnesse of that noble realme. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 348 A society where recklessness of life is treated with leniency. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 348 In their insular recklessness of canonical niceties.

Re·ckling. Also **wreck-.** [Of obscure formation; variant dial. forms are (*w*)*rack-, rick-, ruck-, rig-, wreg-*, and *ritlin(g*, and forms without the ending also occur, as *wrig, rit, rut.*] The smallest and weakest animal of a litter; the youngest or smallest child in a family.

In general use in northern and midland counties.

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Wrecklin*, the least animal in a brood or litter. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 559 On returning found Not two but three [babes]; there lay the reckling, one But one hour old! 1863 HOLME LEE *Annie Warleigh* I. 3 John was Rachel's elder by ten years; he was the first-born of his mother, and she was her little reckling.

attrib. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Artevelde* v. iii, A mother dotes upon the reckling child, More than the strong.

†**Re·ckly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Perh. for Sc. *rickly*, f. RICKLE *sb.*] ? Rickety, tumble-down.

1715 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 361 The.. Highlanders..will be..left to make the best of their way to their own reckly cells in the Braes of Athol.

Reckon (re·k'n), *v.* Forms: α. 1 **-recenian,** 3–4 **rekeni,** 4–5 **rekeny;** 3–4 **rekene,** 4–6 **reken,** (4 **recen**), **rekin,** (4 **-ine**), 5–6 **rekyn;** 4 **rekoun,** 5–6 **rekon, recon**(e, 6 **rekan-,** *Sc.* **reakn-,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **reacon.** β. 3 **rikeni**(e)n, 3–4 **rikenen,** 4 **rikene, ryken**(e, 5 **riken;** 9 *dial.* **ricken, -on.** γ. 3 **reconenn,** 4–5 **rekne**(n, 5 **-nyn;** 4–5 **rekken**(e, 4–6 **rekkin,** (6 *Sc.* **-ine**), **reckin,** 6 **recken,** 6– **reckon.** δ. 4 **raken, -ine;** *Sc.* 5 **rakyn,** 6 **-in, racken, -in, rakkin,** 7 **raikn-;** *dial.* 9 **rackan, -en, -on, rakkon.** [OE. (*ge*)*recenian* (found only once) = OFris. *rek*(*e*)*nia*, MLG. and MDu. *rekenen*, OHG. *rechenôn, -inôn* (MHG. *rechenen*, G. *rechnen*):—OTeut. **rekenôjan*, perh. f. **reken-* REKEN *a.* and ultimately from the root *rek-* found in OE. *reccan* RECCHE. The Scand. forms, late ON. *reikna*, Norw. *rekna*, Sw. *rakna*, Da. *regne*, are early adoptions from LG.]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To enumerate serially or separately; to name or mention one after another or in due order; to go over or through (a series) in this manner. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 11217 He biginneþþ Cristess kinn To reccnenn & to rimenn Att Abraham, & reccneþþ a33 Dunnwarrd fra mann to manne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Alle sunnen sunderliche, bi hore owune nomeliche nomen, ne muhte no mon rikenen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18992 He tald þam mani takens sere, þat es na nede all recken here. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 22 Nempne hem I thinke, And rekne hem bi resoun, reherce thow hem after. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 743 Now wil I rekkin the renkis of the Round Tabill. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 3 Thay reknit mony foul and abhominabil sinnis. the quhilk mony guyd men..kneu neuer of befor.

b. So with *up*, rarely *over.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 2 Clannesse who-so kyndly cowþe comende, & rekken vp alle þe resounz þat ho by riȝt askez. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 228 Pite for to here the people complayne, And riken up the ragmanne of the hole rowte. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 336 [He] reckoneth vpp by name diuerse Gentlemen, with whome he was in fauour. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 105, I shall reckon up only such authors whose records..are lost and gone. 1694 W. WOTTON *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 410 France could reckon up Des Cartes, Mersennus, Fermat, and Gassendi. 1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 355 In 1585, a pamphlet was addressed to. [the] Mayor of London, reckoning over the advantages of a marching watch for the city. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 477 It would be mere trifling to reckon up reactions of a third and fourth order.

†**c.** To recount, relate, narrate, tell. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 525 (Gr.) Run bið ȝerecenod, ræd forð gæð. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3179 Sche. rapli gan away renne, to reken þe sope. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 76 Þat tyme ..þis reson bi-gon þat I schal now rikenen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4124 Þen ferd þai furth..Euyn to þe heued of Eumaure, as I first rekend. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1, I wyll reken all the mater to hym as it was. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* I. (1625) 45 To reckon to you since, how he came into the country here,..why should I clog myself?

†**d.** To repeat, recite, utter. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4931 The renke. rekind þir wordis: 'Haile Alexander'. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 31 That is noth aneucht that ony reid the creid or rekin ye articulis contenit in it x or xii timis apone ye day. 1621 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 174 Sum mumlit Auies, sum raknit [1567 craknit] Creidis.

†**e.** To mention; to allege. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 143 Quhat suld I rekin [L. *quid memorem*] thai peple of Thessaly, That Lapithas ar hait..? 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/2 Believe me not if any man can reken a place where euer he founde it otherwyse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 15 Cast into sundry shapes by wondrous skill, That like on earth no where I recken may.

2. To count, so as to ascertain the number or amount of; to ascertain or arrive at (a number, quantity, etc.) by counting or calculating; to compute. Also with *out.*

Now usually implying some process of calculation, as distinguished from the mere counting of individual things.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ȝiscare..makeð þerinne figures of augrim, ase þeos rikenares doð þet habbeð muchel uorto rikenen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2484 Swa may we ay rekken and rede An hondreth syns agayne a gude dede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 216 How longe tyme wol ye rekene and caste Youre sommes and youre bookes and youre thynges? ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 410 Fowre hundred þowsand An hunderd and foure & twenty,—Thus herawdes dude ham rekeny. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1, I shall reken it syxe tymes by aulgorisme, or you can caste it ones by counters. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 121 O deere Ophelia, I am ill at these Numbers; I haue not Art to reckon my grones. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 10. 1307 A woman reckons out her nine moneths, and can guesse neare to the day of her comming. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 36 They Divine with Beans, which they put together without reckoning them. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iv. 46 But I can't reckon it; will you?—Eleven pounds and sixpence, is it? 1845 LEVER *The O'Donoughoe* xliv. (1858) 324 Mark .. pointed straight out to sea, where now seven sail could be reckoned.

b. With subordinate clause as obj.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 281 Whan I beginne To rekne with miself withinne How many yeres ben agon [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 213 Now may men wel rekene, how moche that it amountethe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 289 He is now looking on your crownes..to recken if he haue his whole some or no. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 44 Antigonus over-heard his soldiers reckoning how many their enemies were.

c. To count or calculate *from*; to calculate or keep count of, in relation to some starting-point or base. Also with *over.*

1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 239 The same half yere accompted and reconned fromme Michaelmas last paste. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 240 Death is reckoned from the Condemnation of Adam. 1774 ABIGAIL

Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 24, I shall reckon over every week as they pass, and rejoice at every Saturday evening. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* vii. § 43 (1879) 264 Declination is reckoned N. or S. of the plane of the earth's equator.

† **d.** To count out, to pay. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 3540 Illc mann shollde cumenn ham .. Forr þær to reccnenn till þe King An penninng for himm sellfenn. *Ibid.* 3561. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 17 ₱ 7 There is an honest Man .. who has often said he would marry her with Two Hundred Pounds. The Knight ordered his Man to reckon out that Sum.

e. To count *up*; also, to sum *up*, to estimate the character of (a person).

1836 Marryat *Japhet* viii, To reckon up their means—that is, to count the money which they may have in their pockets. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* liv, The deceased Mr. Tulkinghorn employed me to reckon up her Ladyship—if you'll excuse my making use of the term we commonly employ—and I reckoned her up, so far, completely.

3. To include in a (*or* the) reckoning; hence, to place or class. Const. *among(st)*, *for*, *in*, *with* preps.; *in* adv.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI 171 þe pridde Leo .. is nouȝt i-rekened in þe ordre of bisshopes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xviii. 186 Also these Yles of Ynde .. beth noght reckned in the Climates. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 b, Fyrst the matyns..is rekened for one of the vij. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 613 Gude Robert Melwene .. I shuld not racken in with thea. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 231 The number of souldiers..amount to eight thousand, not reckoning any man of sort, nor Mariners. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 40 ₱ 4 There is also another Particular, which may be reckoned among the Blemishes .. of our English Tragedy. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 230 In this class we may reckon the Georgians, Circassians, and Mingrelians. 1868 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 52 Among other languages spoken hereabouts must be reckoned the wild Irish.

b. To accept or state as a total.

1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 273 b, Wherein he reconneth but two sacramentes only, giuen by the Lorde himselfe. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* vii. 115 He reckons four of a silver colour, that hold no metal, nor yield any fire. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* iii. (1879) 52 Lepsius reckons about sixty, including some very small ones.

4. † **a.** To calculate, work out, decide the nature or value of. *Obs. rare.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1275 Thane salle we rekkene fulle rathe, whatt ryghte that he claymes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 41 He was wyse enoȝe wirdis to reken, When he þe heuyn beheld, of ledes opon lyfe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 9 War ȝor richt reknit to þe croun It myt be laid with lttill mensy.

† **b.** To estimate, value. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* li. 173, I wold reken all the sorow that I haue enduryd at no thynge. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 90, I haue seene her weare it, and she reckon'd it At her liues rate. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 136 Never harkening what God will answer . but reckoning her worke for a price. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 360 The world sees it, and reckons my interest accordingly.

† **c.** To take into consideration, to consider. *Obs. rare.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. viii. (1614) 486 If a man doe any thing worth reckoning, presently his Captaine imparteth this honour to him. 1686 Parr *Life Usher* 94 Which [treatises] being not set down in my Lord Primates own Words..cannot be reckoned, being much enlarged by the Dr., as himself confesseth.

5. To consider, judge, or estimate by, or as the result of, calculation. (Const. as III b.)

1555 Eden *Decades* 351 We sette owre course east, .. rekenynge owre selues xxxvi. leaques from the coast of Guinea. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 456 [This] I reckon to be foure hundred and fifty English miles. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 343 They reckon that this .. Work will be finish'd in about fifty Years. 1781 Cowper *Let.* 4 Oct., I reckon my volume will consist of about eight thousand lines. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 315 We reckoned the distance about sixteen miles and back.

b. To set down, to hold, consider, or regard, as being of a specified character, importance or value, or (rarely) as being in a certain condition. Const. *for*, *as*, *to be*, or with appositive complement.

1340 *Ayenb.* 214 Al þane time þet þou ne þengst naht a god, þou hise seelt rekeni uor nazt. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2334 To rekkene theis Romaynes recreaunt and ȝoldene. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4360 þis I rekyn bot schort array. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* vii. 16, I reken our wyage to be a daungerous passage. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 192 He reckeneth repentance and fayth as two diuerse thinges. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 244 This is reconned for a strange and rare thinge. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 They reckon Women with big black Eyes, and red Cheeks, to be the greatest Beauties. 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 422 ₱ 6 Fortius would have been reckoned a Wit, if there had never been a Fool in the World. 1748 H. Walpole *Let.* 18 May, The Princess of Wales has got a confirmed jaundice, but they reckon her much better. 1764 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 354, I reckon for nothing the researches of a Coyer. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 117 Here .. we reckon the women to be among the prettiest in France. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg) 181 He was reckoned one of the richest merchants in the city. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 108 Quite a fourth of the soil is reckoned as unproductive.

c. With *inf.* To regard as doing something.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Yee see their youth, of which I rekon the onely suretie to rest in your concord. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 249 It is reckoned to increase milk. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 5, I believe I'm reckoned to bring in about the finest droves of niggers that is brought in.

6. To consider, think, suppose, be of opinion, etc., *that*. Also with omission of *that*.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 803 Men woulde not recon that hee coulde haue right to the realme. 1530 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 16 Some recken he killed himselfe with purgations. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxxviii. 13, I reckoned till morning, that as a Lyon so will hee breake all my bones. 1668 Glanvill. *Plus Ultra* Pref., Whether his reply be publique or not, I reckon he will blow the dust upon me. 1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* xlviii, I reckon the queen will go to Windsor in three..weeks. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 78, I reckon that I shall have a humpback. 1860 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's Lovers* v, 'A reckon it's a bargain', said Harry. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443, I reckon, said Socrates, that no one..could accuse me of idle talking.

b. *I reckon*, used parenthetically or finally.

Formerly in literary Eng. use; still common in Eng. dialects, and current in the southern States of America in place of the northern *I guess*.

1603 Sir R. Cecil in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 345 He is, I reckon, no wise man that looketh this waye to heaven. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 144, I shall have a good deal of trouble, I reckon,..to be decent on the expected occasion. 1776 Foote *Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 389 All your family .. come over to be polish'd, I reckon. 1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* I. vii. 107 Neither of us, I reckon, has ever had much to do with [etc.]. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl* iv. xx, You would just as soon save your lives, I reckon.

† **7.** To account, assign, or attribute *to* (a person or thing). *Obs.* (In quots. only *pass.*)

1526 Tindale *Rom.* iv. 9 We saye verely how that fayth was rekened to Abraham for rightewesnes. 1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 142 The Ishmaelites .. are reckoned unto Hagar, not unto Abraham; and therefore called Hagareans. 1688 Collier *Several Disc.* (1725) 285 The last Sermon de Sanctis .. is mistakenly reckon'd to this Father. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 25 As if the Ray were not to be reckon'd to the Sun, as included in it.

II. *intr.* † **8.** To place or name things in order. *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/440 Of þe Mone, Monen-day [is named], ȝif ȝe wel rikeni konne. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 122 After Virgo to reknen evene Libra sit in the nombre of sevene. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 403 He is the riallest roy.. Of all the rentaris to ryme or rekin on raw. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 708 Mony mo than I will heir report, To reckin heir becaus the tyme is schort.

† **b.** To speak or discourse *of* something. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 150 Slik care kindils in his curte .. þat it ware tere any tonge of þar tene to reken.

† **c.** *To reckon right*: to judge correctly, to take a correct view of things. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 3032 Ther was a womman eke, that hight Shame, that, who can reken right, Trespasse was hir fadir name. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1308, I traist, gif I can reckon richt, Scho schaips to iudge with him all nicht. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 63 Nothing, at all,—to rekin rycht,—Different, in-to Goddis sycht. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 71 This to attain, whether Heav'n move or Earth, Imports not, if thou reck'n right.

9. To count, to make a calculation; to cast up an account or sum.

To reckon without one's host: see Host *sb.*[2] 2 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9228 Four thusand yeir and sex hundreth, Qua reckens right to tell es eth. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 436 Thogh Argus the noble covnter Sete to rekene .Yet shulde he fayle to rekene evene The wondres me mette. 1530 Palsgr. 684/1, I holde you a grote you have reckened false. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. i. 241 Wee haue French Quarrels enow, if you could tell how to reckon. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. ix. 74 The North Point of the Nocturnal is the first Point you reckon from, .. and so reckon forward North and by East. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. i. (1715) 3 Meursius reckons to the number of forty Plantations peopled by Athenians.

† **10.** To render or give an account (*of* one's conduct, etc, or *for* something received). *Obs.*

12.. *Prayer to Our Lady* 44 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Hwan ich hier-of rekeni schal, wel sore me mei drede. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5984 Fadirs and modirs sal rekken þat tyde, Of þair sons and þair doghtirs unchastide. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II. 96 ȝe schule abygge it bothe..At oo ȝeris ende whan ȝe reken schul. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 89 We muste haue as they had and worse for we haue receyued more to reken for. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xx. 345 Christ is comming in the cloudes, All fleshe shall rise and recken.

† **b.** To account *for*, explain. *Obs.*—[1]

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 153 We can give no reason why a Fool should rise more Mathematically from a seat, than the wisest man can fully reckon for.

11. To go over or settle accounts (in *lit.* or *fig.* sense) *with* one, or *together*.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6575 Bi þe fey ich owe to god, ichulle rekeni mitte. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 425 þis lord wole rikene wiþ þes seruauntis fully. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1517 That there no sarazene solde come owte, To þay had rekkenede with þat rowte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 1154 Erar he wald bid chalans off his king, Than with Wallace to rakyn for sic a thing. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Euery Parishioner shal reken with his Person, Vicare, or Curate. 1572 Huloet, To reckon together, or to come to reckening, *conferre rationes*. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. vii. 108 We shall not spend a large expence of time, Before we reckon with your seuerall loues. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 606 God..Will reckon with us roundly for the abuse. 1815 Scott *Talism.* ix, The blame rests not with thee, but with those with whom..I hope to reckon roundly.

b. *To reckon with*: to take into account or consideration; to be prepared for.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/6 A Ministerial crisis..is always a contingency to be reckoned with. 1896 W. H. Hutton *Philip Augustus* vi. 182 It might seem .. as if the Jews were the only dissenters with whom the king and the church had to reckon.

12. To calculate, design, or expect *to* do something. Now only *dial.*

c 1550 Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 44 The Cystean monkes are in soche perplexyte That owt of Englond they reken all to flee. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 737 They departed to .Saint Malo..where they reckned to haue taken shippyng. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 160 He neither defendeth himselfe, nor intreatethe for mercie, as reckoning straight to die. 1770 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, I reckon to go next week to Ashbourne. 1878 Hartley *Yorksh. Dial.* Ser. II. 44 Ov a Thursday aw reckon to brew.

b. To look *for* something. *rare.*

1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* III. v. 330 You may have more to bear than you reckon for, when you find yourself with men of rude minds and vulgar manners.

13. Const. *of*: To account or think (much, etc.) of; to take account of, think highly of, approve of. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 47 Traitours..were most reckoned of in Court. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 40 Wee reckon of Physitians because the end of them is health. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Scarlet Gown* 109 He is not much reckoned of in the Court, but is reuerenced in the sacred Colledge. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Bottle* II. 208 He reckoned a good deal of the pleasures of the table. 1878 *Cumb. Gloss* (E. D. S) 117.

† **b.** To regard in a certain light. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 95 He was to be reckned of for an inurious calumniator. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 151 So he was esteemed and held during life, and so is he reckoned of by his followers at this day.

† **c.** To reck of, take heed of. *Obs. rare.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 115 They reckon not of a musket shot, a sword pierceth not their skinne. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* II. xxx, Like as it had beene a man .. which reckoned not of himselfe.

14. To count, depend, or rely *on* or *upon*.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 173 No man could reckon vpon felicity so long as he liued. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* 205 His reward would be much less than he reckons upon. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. lxx, I reckon on the indulgence of the really intelligent. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 27, I was reckoning much on seeing the falls of Montmorenci. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 74 He could reckon on no support within England itself.

15. **a.** To number, amount to.

1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. xxx. 301 He marched [them] into the camp before his own troop, which did not reckon nearly so many.

b. To count, have a place or value.

1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxii. 159 Such discretion ..would in the long run reckon to his credit and his advantage. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* I. i, After the fashion .. of the sailors, with whom strength of arm reckons before style.

Hence **Re'ckoned** *ppl. a.* Also **Re'ckonable** *a.*, capable of being reckoned. *rare.*

1658 Cromwell *Sp.* 25 Jan. in *Carlyle*, A thing far from reckonable as a suggestion to any ill end. 1818 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxxviii. (1823) 756 The difference of actual or absolute time, which depends on the reckoned time at each place of observation. 1859 Bright in *Times* 18 Aug. 9/6 [The Government] having no reckonable majority in the House of Commons.

Reckon(**-crook**), var. Rackan(-crook).

Reckoner (re·k'nəɹ). Also 3 **rikenare**, 5 **reknare**, 6 **reck(e)ner**. [f. Reckon *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who reckons, in senses of the verb.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þeos rikenares..þat habbeð muchel uorto rikenen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Reknare, *computator*. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 16 Reckners without their host must recken twyce. 1611 Cotgr., *Compteur*, a reckoner 1745 Warburton *Occas. Refl.* II. xiii, Retrospects with bad Reckoners are troublesome Things. 1823 Mrs. Hemans *Vespers of Palermo* v ii, We shall have Stern reckoners to account with. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 20 Fingers are the most ready and natural of aids to an unready reckoner.

2. An aid to reckoning. (Cf. Ready Reckoner.)

1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 7 His fingers would be his first reckoners.

Reckoning (re·k'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see Reckon *v.* (also 3 **reoning**, 5 *Sc.* **rek-**, **raknyne**, 5–6 **rekning**, **rakning**, 6 **reckning**, **-yng**, etc.). [f. Reckon *v.* + -ing [1]. Cf. Du. *rekening*, M.L.G. *rekeninge* (whence late ON. *reikningr*, Sw. *räkning*, Da. *regning*), OHG. *rechenunga* (MHG. *-unge*, G. *rechnung*).]

1. The action of the vb. Reckon; enumeration, calculation, computation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1566 Reckining cuth þai nan o right. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 266 Of thre hundir þe teynd leyly,..cumys be raknyne to thretty. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Reknynge, *computacio*. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxix. 6 For rekkyning of my rentis and roumes, ȝe neid nocht for to tyre ȝour thowmes. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 498 *Ber.* I alwaies tooke three threes for nine. *Clow.* O Lord sir, it were pittie you should get your liuing by reckning sir. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. iv. 14 Without words, there is no possibility of reckoning of Numbers. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 2 The usual mode of reckoning is to divide the total daily supply in gallons by the total population.

b. Manner or mode of computing or numbering.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 943 Be þe reknyne of rome..twa hundir ȝere sex & fyfty. ?*c* 1540 *Hye way to Spyttel Hous* 919 in Harl. *E. P. P.* IV. 64 That is but lytell used in this lande,..For Englysshe men knowe not of suche rekeninges. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* Introd. (1728) 2 The reckoning by Olympiads was not yet in use. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 475 On the sixteenth of October, according to the English reckoning.

2. An instance of enumerating or counting, or the result of this; an enumeration, calculation, or account. Also with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12713 O þis reckining na mar her nu, Bot o Iohn baptist and o iesu. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 22 Understond wel this Reknyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Rekenynge, or a counte,..*computus*. 1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 149 Let vs thinke, that our Lord God kepeth a rekoning of all the dayes of our calamitie. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 188 There is not a full reckoning up of those attributes of his that have to do in the work. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvii, As for an exact Reckoning of Days, after I had once lost it, I could never recover it again. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 284, I tried to keep some reckoning of the streets through which I passed.

b. The process or result of (one's) counting, etc. Freq. in phrases, as *to be out in* or *of*, *to leave out of*, *to lose, one's reckoning*.

1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 29 If I mad not my rekening the bettar of the moneths. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xiv. 34 According to his reckoning, there will be two Ligaments, not one only. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 12 A plain argument, that the Examiner is quite out in his reckoning. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I should lose my reckoning of time. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 13 Oct., It is ever the way of those who rule the earth to leave out of their reckoning Him who rules the universe. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xii. P 1 He was short in his reckoning by an arm and a leg.

c. *spec.* The calculated period of pregnancy.

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* XXXIX, Can'st thou their Recknings keepe, the time compute. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* LXXXI, The time of my reckoning was nearly expired. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 599 A shepherd that has attentively..marked the reckoning of every ewe.

d. *Naut.* The estimate made of a ship's position by calculation from the log, the course steered, observation of the sun, etc. See also DEAD RECKONING.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. i. 138, [I] took our Reckoning from Lundy, in the Mouth of Severn. *Ibid.* 139 Currents is a means of great mistake in keeping of a Reckoning. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Log*, Log-Board is a table divided into four or five columns, whereon are marked the reckonings of every day. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Dead-reckoning*, This reckoning..is always to be corrected, as often as any good observation of the sun can be obtained. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXX. 108 Having gone by reckoning over thirteen hundred miles in seven days.

fig. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 14 Sometimes he comes many Leagues short of his Reckoning, for through loss of Hands to work her the Ship is lost. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 91 You have got out of your reckoning.

3. A computation or account of the sum owing by, or due to, one; a statement of a charge or charges; a bill, *esp.* at an inn or tavern. † Also without article, in phr. *upon reckoning* (quot. 1617).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 760 After soper.. Whan that we hadde maad our rekenynges. *c* 1481 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 41 Henry Fox bad me send my rakning at Ripon, & I should be answered to my money. 1533 [see HOST *sb.*² 2 b]. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 198 He owes me the rest of a reckening for 6 quarters of barley. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 165, I paid each night foure bolinei for my bed, and eating vpon reckoning, I spent lesse then two giulij by the day. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 215 They liked the wine, but not the reckoning which was to be paid for it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, Having now pretty well satisfied their Thirst, nothing remained but to pay the Reckoning. 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, He called for a reckoning for the wine. 1874 T. TAYLOR *Leic. Sg.* vii. 154 Reckonings were called and paid.

transf. and *fig.* 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 584 Our watchful Prince by bending sav'd the Wound, But Death in other coyn his reck'ning found. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 278 He deems a thousand..lives, Spent in the purchase of renown for him, An easy reckoning.

b. *A Dutch reckoning*: (see quots.).

a 1700 [see DUTCH *a.* 4]. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 78 A Dutch reckoning, wherein if you dispute the unreasonableness and exorbitance of the bill, the land lord shall bring it up every time with new additions. *a* 1814 *Forgery* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 449 Come, we'll have a Dutch reckoning to-night, for we will share the dust, or see them shopp'd [=put in prison].

4. The action of rendering an account of property etc., entrusted to one's charge; an account so rendered. Chiefly in phrases, as *to give* or *yield*, *to hear*, *hold* or *make*, *to bring* or *call to*, *reckoning*; sometimes also *count and reckoning*. Now only in legal use.

1340 *Ayenb.* 18 His lhordes guodes huer-of him behoueþ strattliche yelde rekeninge and scele. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 427, I can holde louedayes and here a reues rekenynge. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 Of al reuenues that to the kynge bylongen in his Countre the Shirreue muste yeue rekkenynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 58 The king..began to call him [Becket] to reconynges, and to burthen him with paymentes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 264 The keiperis of the Thesaurhous..he bringis to compte and rekning. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxii. 7 Howbeit, there was no reckoning made with them, of the money that was deliuered into their hand. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 The grantee being always bound, upon payment of the price, to hold count and reckoning with the grantor for the same.

transf. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 683 As for the towne of Calice..the sayde Monsire de Vawclere promised thereof to make him a good reconyng.

b. The action of rendering to another an account of one's self or one's conduct.

c 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 1300 (Kölbing) Respyt gonnen they take..xv dayes thanne next sewenge Hire forto bringen to rekenenge. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 If any man..be vagrant, and can gyue no rekenynge howe he dothe lefullye get his lyuynge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 9 Being..enforc'd To call young Claudio to a reckoning for it. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 A servile Constraint being much more resented by a generous Soul than a deep Reckoning. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, I have also a reckoning to hold with you.

c. *spec.* with ref. to rendering an account of one's life or conduct to God at death or judgement.

a 1300 *Sarmun* xxiii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 Hit nis no doute he sal be dede to ȝelde recning at þe dome. 1340 *Ayenb.* 214 God will acsi rekeninge ate daye of dome. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 133 We sal..gyf reknyne þat luge til of al dedis, gud & il. 1434 *E. E. Wills* 97 As myne executoures wyl answere at the laste rekenyng. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1358 Wharof that god a raknyng sal craf At the, and a sore Raknyng sal hafe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i 141 If the Cause be not good, the King himselfe hath a heauie Reckoning to make. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* XXXIV. 108 The reckoning and account of a true Professor and sound Christian is not to seeke, nor to make at the houre of their death. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 179 He will judge the earth, and call the fool To a sharp reckoning that has lived in vain.

d. In phr. *Day of reckoning.* (See also 9.)

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XX, There will be a day of reckoning sooner or later. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III iii. 132 The patience of the country was well nigh exhausted, and the day of reckoning was at hand.

† **e.** An account, statement *of* something. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 444 Whon þat þou comest aȝeyn..þou miht haue more redi roume my rikenyng to here. 1543 [T. COTTESFORD] (*title*) The Rekening and declaracion of the faith and beleif of Huldrik Zwingly.

5. The settlement of accounts or differences between parties.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 850 Rude reknyng raise thair renkis betuene. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 53 Euen reckning maketh longe friendis,..For alwaie owne is owne, at the reckningis eend. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 62 A firm bargain and a right reckoning make long friends.

6. The action of calculating or estimating chances or contingencies; (an) anticipation, or expectation.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 689 Makyng sure reconyng to haue had theyr pray and pryse. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 144 It went not with Limahon and his foure hundred souldiers according as he did make reckoning. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat Solyman* 25 The General of the Slaves expected the Precedency as his due.. However he missed of his reckoning. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 113 Most likely the reckonings of the men of Kent did not go so far afield.

† **b.** Thought, idea. *Obs.*—¹

1574 HELOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 231 After I.. read againe your letter, I fell in the reckoning that it was of Mosen Rubin my neighbour.

† **7. a.** Mode of regarding a matter. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 356 As to the worldes rekeninge Ther schal he finde no winnynge. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 79/2 With this reckening shal thei loke vpon death muche nerer hande. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 87 By this reckning he is more shrew than she. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. 86 By this reckning his consent and his denials come all to one pass.

† **b.** *To make reckoning of*: to hold or account of, to take heed of. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1580–1680.)

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 7 b, A man must not make reconing or account of the multitude of people. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xix. (1614) 217 That Iew..is accounted a Traytor, and neuer made reckoning of after. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 99 The General at that time made little reck'ning of what he said.

† **c.** *To be*, or *come to, one reckoning*: to be of the same value, to be equivalent. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii 18 The great, or the mighty, or the huge..are all one reckonings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 93 To take away place, or to take away the body plac'd, comes all to a reckoning.

† **8.** Estimation, consideration, distinction. (Used with adjs., as *good*, *little*, *mean*, etc., and absolutely.) *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Whilst counsel auayled, Then we were of reckning. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 5 A woman of very meane reckoning. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XX. § 10 (1615) 179/2 Such beasts..are..not meete for any man of reckoning to eate. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 6 For Windowes, Domes, and Chimnies, Moore stone carrieth chiefest reckoning. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvii. 271 He found that some fifty thousand were missing, all men of little reckoning.

9. *attrib.*, as *reckoning book*, *chamber*, *day*.

1548 ELYOT *Rationarius codex*, .. a reckenyng booke. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Register*, kalender, a reckoning booke. 1647 HEXHAM s. v., A reckoning chamber, or a chamber of accounts, *een reecken-kamer*. 1765 JOHNSON (ed. 2), *Reckoning book*, a book in which money received and expended is set down. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lii, Ah! Spain! how sad will be thy reckoning-day. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xvii. 120, I may yet find a reckoning day for him.

† **Reckonmaster.** *Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 **recken-**. [f. RECKON *v.*; cf. Du. *rekenmeester*, G. *rechenmeister*.] A professional reckoner, an arithmetician.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* ¶ij, The common Logist, Reckenmaster, or Arithmeticien..imagineth lesse partes: and calleth them Fractions.

Recks, variant of REX, pranks.

Reclaim (rĭklē·m), *sb.*¹ Now *rare*. Forms: see CLAIM *sb.* (also 5 **racleyme**). [a. OF. *reclaim*, sb. from *reclaimer*, *reclamer* to RECLAIM.]

† **1.** The act of recalling a hawk; esp. *to come to reclaim*, to return when called. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. ii. (Tollem. MS.), He wexeþ ramaiouse oþer slowe, and dedeyneþ not to come to reclayme. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij, And or she come to the reclame make her that she sowre not.

† **b.** The recall or bringing back of a person.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 77 Defye false fortune, And al recleymes of hyr double luyne. 1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* I. xii. (S. T. S.) I. 70 þe Sabinis complanit þat þare rebellis.. war þare Intertenyit but ony reclame or punycioun eftir following. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 16 The loving couple..leasure had..to frame Their purpost flight, free from all mens reclame.

† **c.** Revocation (of an edict). *Obs. rare*—¹.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 234 Ester..procured the death of Hamman, and the reclaime of that bloody edict.

2. The act of recalling, or state of being recalled, to right conduct.

In early examples prob. *transf* from sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1578 Wimmen þai forced a-mang þaim, Was nan þam moght bring to reclaim. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 395 He..buylded newe the cytie & castell of Beau Maryse, and broughte the vnsteadfast Walshman to newe reclayme. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. 11 For the better preseruation or reclaime of many good souls endangered thereby. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, I see you are e'en past hope Of all reclaim. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 96 Let him examine his own conscience, and impartially sift all the manner of his reclaim. 1891 J. AITCHISON *Signa Christi* vi. 225 [Christ is] the real Originator of societies for reclaim of the fallen.

b. The reclamation of land.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 421 While the country underwent the work of reclaim.

† **3.** A challenge, protest. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Reclaȝme, or chalange, *clamium*, *vendicacio*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvi. 386 He him silf mai it lette bi the reclaime. which he mai make.

† **4.** The act of claiming back. *Obs. rare.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 417 b, Fridericke maketh reclaime to hys landes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* xi. 26 Wherfore have you so long attempted nothing for reclaime?

Re-clai·m, *sb.*² [RE- 5 a.] A fresh claim.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 2/3 The overseers..have.. exposed a very large number of the electors to the chance of being struck off on objection, if re-claims are not made.

Reclaim (rĭklē·m), *v.* Forms: see CLAIM *v.* [ad. OF. *reclamer*, † *reclaimer* (12th c.):—L. *reclāmāre* to cry out against, contradict, also to re-echo: see RE- and CLAIM *v.*]

I. *trans.* † **1.** *Falconry.* To call back (a hawk which has been let fly). *Obs.*

In some cases not easily distinguished from sense 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3530 Hauk es eth, als i here say, To reclaym þat has tint his pray. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 285 Fulofte he faileth of his game That wol with ydel hand reclame His hauk *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 126 The kyng..came into this gardyne for to reclayme a sperhawke of his. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xliii. 872 To reclaime and bring them to the lure. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The spar-hawk, gos-hawk, &c. are reclaimed with the voice, the falcon only by shaking the lure.

transf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 72 Morkar reclеymed es [F. *est reclamé*], as es þe faukon fre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 72 Another day he wole..Reclayme thee, and bryngе thee to lure. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 634 Paire bysy hertes passen to and fro, þai be so wele reclayмed to the lure.

† **b.** To call back; to recall. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 9 Willed him for to reclayme with speed His scattred people, ere they all were slaine. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 223 When..he oppressed the people with exactions, and was reclaimed home. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The head-strong horses hurried Octavius..along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The partridge is also said to reclaim her young ones, when she calls them together upon their scattering too much from her.

fig. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) B iv, Knowing young wits were wandring, he began to reclaime him thus.

† **c.** To restrain, check, hold back. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 105 Auaunt, rybawde, thi tung reclame! 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 319 Then the Duke vsed to reclaime vs, saying ho, one to one. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. iii. (1810) 51 They would reclaime themselves and their followers from committing any outrage. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 292 Is her tow'ring Flight reclaim'd By Seas from Icarus' Downfall nam'd?

† **d.** To recall, withdraw (a statement); to revoke. *Obs. rare.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* Wks. (1630) 425 Let vs reclaime our impudent and refractory renegations. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Memorials of State* Wks. (1711) 129 If Henry VI...would..have reclaimed the approbation..of Richard duke of York. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 76 What I have said..I find no reason to reclaim.

2. To recall, bring back (a person or animal) *from* a wrong course of action, etc., *to* a proper state. † Also const. *of*.

The first quot. may rather belong to sense 3.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 277 Adam and Eve..hem aschamed, Til that nature hath hem reclamed To love. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2368 Cuthbert wayued his hand on þaim, Fra ryuyng of thak þaim to reclaym. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 362 Luther..did write maruellous vehemently and sharply against them, and reclaimed them home to peace and obedience. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 126 If the soule it selfe be reclaymed from follie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xlix, Being one soon into two he framed it, And now made two, to one again reclaimed it. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 2 A Man..may upon due Consideration..reclaim himself to a very pious and virtuous Life. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 38 In a little time this will Reclaim her of that Roaveing Kytish-trick. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. vi. 165 A young man, who was reclaimed from a very dissolute course of life. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 74 So was he reclaimed to a sense of his duty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 624 Henrietta had reclaimed him from a life of vice.

b. To call back from wrong-doing or error; to bring back to the right way; to reform.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 77, I am glad to heare this of you, that you are so reclaimed. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 361 Such an one was Saul, that would by no meanes be reclaymed. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 70 Like the Plagues of Ægypt, meant a Curse, Not to reclaim us, but to make us worse. 1742-3 *Johnson's Parl. Deb.* (1811) II. 360 We shall give those, who have accustomed themselves to this liquor, time to reclaim their appetites. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* (1868) 234 Addison .. had very diligently endeavoured to reclaim him. 1819 T. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Comp.* 85 [Young dogs] if they are suffered to acquire any bad habits .. will be with great difficulty reclaimed. 1831 MISS FERRIER *Destiny* v, Employing the industrious, .. or reclaiming the wicked.

refl. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 54 As a yong man I went astray I grant, but .. I reclaimed my selfe ere I fell. 1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgins* 26 Do you not also see how he reclaimeth himselfe, and accordeth vnto the common opinion?

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 791 They hard'nd more by what might most reclame, .. at the sight Took envie.

c. To win back, win over (again). Also with *inf.* *rare.*

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 35 No loue deuise, no iewels fet from farre, Could so reclaime this noble Ladies minde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 11 Fit also to reclaime them to know him for their King, whom they had so lately talked of as an Enimie. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XX, Once alienated, [I doubt] whether he were ever to be reclaimed.

d. To put right, to remedy, correct, amend (something wrong, an error, fault, etc.). *rare.*

1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref., In deciding of doubts, and in reclaiming vulgar errors. 1622 — *Hen. VII* 17 By his presence .. to reclayme and rectifie those humours. 1742-3 *Johnson's Parl. Deb.* (1811) II. 398 The same provisions by which the vices of our own people are to be reclaimed. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iii. § 74. 332 In these abuses, which we have a right to reclaim, will be found a mine of riches.

3. To reduce to obedience, tame, subdue (an animal, *esp.* a hawk, also rarely a person).

The legal term for reducing animals *feræ naturæ* to domestication (see quot. 1706).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 306, I thoghte thanne how love is swete, Which hath so wise men reclamed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Reclеymyn', or make tame, *domo.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, a iij, The same night after the fedyng, wake her all nyght , then shee will be preui Inowgh to be reclamed. 1530 PALSGR. 681/1 He was the stoburnest boye that ever I sawe, but I have reclaymed hym. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Though the Fawlcon be reclaimed to the fist, she retyreth to hir haggardnesse. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. iv. 102 This course of reclaiming a horse by gentlenesse .. I have found much to auaile. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. ii, *Camiola* I am still my self, and will be *Fulgentio.* A proud haggard, And not to be reclaim'd! 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* II. i. (1752) I. 150/2 Such Creatures as are immorigerous, we have found out Expedients to reclaim. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XXV. 391 A qualified property may subsist in animals *feræ naturæ, per industriam hominis*; by a man's reclaiming and making them tame by art, industry, and education. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* vi. 71 Allowing a week or ten days for reclaiming the bird.

†b. To keep the growth of (wood or trees) within bounds. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. XXII, By this means also the wood is reclaimed and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 86 Much labour is requir'd in Trees, to tame Their wild disorder, and in ranks reclaim.

c. To remove (rude qualities) by means of instruction or culture; to bring (savage people) to a state of civilization.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxv, Savage rusticity is reclaimed by oral admonition alone. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. Pref. 6 By religion they were reclaimed from savage life. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 180/1 A fair field, .. with no aborigines to be protected or reclaimed.

d. To bring (waste land, or land formerly covered by water) under, or into a fit state for, cultivation.

1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 370 The plain reason, why potatoes are an excellent crop for reclaiming land. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides* I. 162 There has .. been more wild land in Scotland, reclaimed by means of lime, than by any other manure. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 503 A great scheme was set on foot for reclaiming the Fens.

4. †a. *Sc.* To make a claim against (one), to sue at law. *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 92 Quhethir .. he may lefully recover apon him be were his thing, gif he may reclame him in jugement. *Ibid.* 168 Thai quite clamand him in time tocum, to nocht reclame him of thai gudis.

b. To claim the restoration of, to demand or take back (a person or thing).

In later use properly a new formation on RE- 5 a and CLAIM *v.* with distinct pron. of the prefix (*ri*).

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 91 Hys M^r .. desyred to have hym reclaymed of the Maire. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 48 So shall the Briton blood their crowne agayn reclame. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/7 Captain Arena, being reclaimed by the Imperial Ambassador, was set at Liberty. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 94 Reclaiming the bar, .. he threw it to a length .. judged to exceed my cast. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha Many T.* iii, To make a note of any particular marks upon the children by which they might be eventually reclaimed. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 27 In vain he reclaimed for Paris, in the face of Versailles, the right of municipal self-government.

fig. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* III. vi. 94 This cold resistless flood calmly reclaimed its ancient channel.

†5. a. To call repeatedly upon. (In Caxton only.)

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 159 Thise thre bountees reclayme alle crysten men. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* I. XXXVI. (1495) 37 a/1 The name of god was reclamed and named in al townes and cytees.

†b. To proclaim. *Obs. rare.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles* Wks. 1843 I. 202 If that I am beloued of dyuers persons whiche reclaymeth mee good and vertuous. 1565 KNOX *Serm.* Wks. 1864 VI. 265 Stil to reclayme Him to be our God .. is the greatest victorie of faith.

†c. To re-echo, return (a sound). *Obs.*—[1]

1590 GRENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) E ij, Melt to teares, poure out thy plaints, let Eccho reclame them.

†6. To cry out, or protest, against (a thing or person); to gainsay, reject. *Obs.*

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 94 Your consciences reclaimeth not the wearing of such garments: but many thousand both godly and learned are otherwise persuaded. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. § 3 Herod .. in stead of reclaiming what they exclaimed, imbraced and hug'd their praises as proper to himself.

II. *intr.* 7. To exclaim, protest. Now *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Reclеymyn', or wythe seyn, .. *reclamo.* *a* 1471 FORTESCUE *Title of House of York* Wks. (1869) 500 Kinge Henry .. was annoynted and crouned . , no man reclaiminge. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xi. 20 She gave no eare to nature reclaming and harking to the contrarie. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 680 All the Bishops .. subscribed and allowed all that had bene saide .., and no man reclamed 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* viii, Scripture reclaims; and the whole Catholick Church reclaims; and Christian Ears would not bear it. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 354 We could reclaim,—.. But no,—we'll take it as spontaneously Confessed.

b. Const. *against*, †*at*, †*to.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 398 That y .. am stille in not reclaymyng ayens the trust neither ayens the 3ifte. 1534 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 286, I think there is not one .. that would once reclaim against it. 1565 KNOX *Serm.* Wks. 1864 VI. 262 Began to call [it] in doubte. bicause that naturall judgement. reclaymed thereto. 1604 HUBBOCKE *Oral. Grat. K. James* 9 Euery one acclaming to it, no man reclaiming at it. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 60 The whole Context in Dionysius reclaims against this Emendation. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 164 In Northern countries, the very nature of the climate seems to reclaim against it. 1818 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 308 He wrote to reclaim against an expression of Mr. Wirt's. 1875 ULLATHORNE *Gladstone's Expost. Unrav.* 70 Against which act .we .. loudly reclaim, in like manner as, on other occasions, we have protested against like attempts.

c. With obj. clause. To declare or say in protest.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 398 If y therazens reclame or proteste for me and hem, that y .. wole be fie. 1714 EUSDEN *To L.d. Halifax* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 192 Where are the Flights, (true Critick» may reclaim) The Heat, the Force, and Fancy .. ? 1846 W. H. MILL *Five Serm.* (1848) 26 Will not experience bitterly reclaim, that from this consideration .. the gloomiest answer only can follow.

d. *Sc. Law.* To appeal; now *spec.* from a judgement of the Lord Ordinary to the Inner House of the Court of Session.

1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 109 The said decreet .. fra the quhilk the said Dame Grissell hes reclamit. 1666-88 DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* (1697) 455 By the saids Acts, their is a Provision and Salvo for the Defender to Reclaim and make Application to the Lords in case of unjustice of the Judge. 1709 *Act Sederunt* 9 July, Act anent Interloquitors in the Outter-house, and Bills reclaiming against them. 1752 MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* IV. XXXVI. II. 676 Parties are presumed to acquiesce to the judgments of the ordinary, when they do not reclaim to the lords. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 333/1 The trustees have reclaimed against the recent interlocutor of Lord Fraser.

†8. To call out, cry loudly. *Obs. rare.*

1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* IV. iv. 297 The voice flying into aire, I call'd a long time to intreat it to instruct me .. . But I re-claim'd in vain. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 294 One whisper'd soft, and one aloud reclaim'd.

†9. a. To draw back; to recant. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 43 Yet would he not perswaded be for ought, Ne from his currish will a whit reclame. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 310 Why may they not as well reclayme again, as they did before?

†b. To reform. *Obs.*

1625 B. SPENSER *Vox Civitatis* 2, I wish you to reclaime, repent, beleeue. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 47 If he was in earnest to reclaim. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 242 Few of such creatures ever reclaim of themselves; but .. die without repentance.

Reclaimable (rĭklē·măb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be reclaimed.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 371 He .. hath power to reclaim those that are reclaimable .. ; as Horses, Elephants, Camels. *c* 1720 J. COCKBURN *Rem. Burnet's Hist. Own Times* 41 He said, that he was young, and so reclaimable; that this was his first Fault. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 288 Any beast may be an estray, that is by nature tame or reclaimable. *a* 1814 *Masquerade* IV. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 261 If you have resolution to do that, I shall begin to think you reclaimable. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* vi. (1879) 145 The valley appeared as though it might be reclaimable by Nile water.

Hence **Reclai·mableness, Reclai·mably** *adv.*

1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 70 Such as are in a state of reclaimableness. 1882 OGILVIE, *Reclaimably.*

Reclaimant (rĭklē·mănt). ? *Obs.* [f. RECLAIM *v.* as CLAIMANT. Cf. F. *réclamant* (*c* 1800 in Littré).] One who reclaims.

17.. in Richardson s.v. *Reclaim*, The famous council .. of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 325 Capt. John Hunt's Lawsuit Charges, which the Reclaimants engaged to satisfy. 1778 *Sketches for Tabernacle Frames* 15 Acting .. the mild Reclaimant's Part.

Reclaimed (rĭklē·md), *ppl. a.* [f. RECLAIM *v.* + -ED [1].] Tamed, reformed, brought under cultivation, † protested against.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Reclеymyd, or chalangyd, *reclamatus.* *Ibid.*, Reclеymyd, as hawkys, *redomitus.* 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The goshawke and sperhawk .. that ben tame and reclaymed brynge that they take to theyr lord. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 35 The gentleman .. found her afterward a reclaimed woman 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. viii. 813 The chiefe and principall furtherance . that can be giuen to trees, either reclaimed or wilde. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 36/2 He that hath once experienced a well Reclaimed Sparrow-Hawk will hardly be without one. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXII, What you mention with respect to reclaimed toads raises my curiosity. 1840 BUEL *Farm. Comp.* 47 The crops best calculated for reclaimed swamps 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 40 Here is a 'reclaimed' hawk: he can be .. recovered as soon as his owner pleases.

Reclaimer [1] (rĭklē·mər). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who reclaims.

1676 *Rep. French Capers* 4 Aug. in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 58 That all Privateers and Reclaimers know it. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 103 A Suit being commenced between the Captors of Prizes on one part, and the Reclaimers of the same on the other. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 143 The whole Country round you owe great Obligations to your fair Reclaimer. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 22 The first reclaimers of the Fen lands seem to have been the religious recluses. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 52 After a reclaiming note has been present, the reclaimer shall not be at liberty to withdraw it.

†**Reclai·mer** [2]. *Obs. rare.* [App. ad. AF. *reclaimer*: see -ER [4].] Reclamation, reform.

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 230 We ought even in our Angers to give some manifest of a desire of good to the Person we are angry withall, as of Reclaimer, of his amendment and altering his Course. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 40 Obstinacy and opposition to, and despight of the meanes and motions of reclaimer.

Reclaiming (rĭklē·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the vb RECLAIM, in various senses.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1371 *Hypsipyle*, Thow madist thyn reclеymyng and thy lures To ladyis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Reclеymynge, of wyldenesse, *redomitacio.* 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* Cont., The reclayming, imping, .. and fleyng both the fielde and riuer of the same Haukes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Criement* . , a reclaming, a crying againste. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 913 Through good reclaiming my faulty hounds found their game againe. 1641 HINDE *Y Bruen* XXXI. 97 For their better information in the way of God, and more effectuall reclaiming of themselves. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 345 We made it, an express Condition to be entirely free of all Charges of Detention and Reclaiming. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 118 The reclaiming of Ground. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iv. 44 Their reclaiming commences with being broken to the hood.

b. *attrib.*, as **reclaiming bill, days, note, petition** (see RECLAIM *v.* 7 d).

1709 *Act Sederunt* 9 July, Ordain the clerk of the process carefully to compare reclaiming bills with the minutes. 1747 *Ibid.* 27 Jan., Resolution of the Lords of Council and Session, anent reclaiming Petitions. 1765 *Ibid.* 27 Feb., The Lords declare, that no marking of the clerks .. shall hereafter keep the reclaiming days open till next Session. 1831 MISS FERRIER *Destiny* XLIII, Not a decreet, or reclaiming petition. 1868 [see RECLAIMER [1]]. 1888 *Law Rep. Ho. Lords* XIII. 494 The appellants reclaimed, and the respondents took advantage of that reclaiming note, to ask [etc.].

So **Reclai·ming** *ppl. a.*, that reclaims.

1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. XVIII 214 They should .. procure to their reclaiming consciences the biting worm that never dies. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 145 A pathless wilderness remains, Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand. 1843 CANDLISH in *Life* (1880) 273 We could abstain from intruding ministers upon a reclaiming congregation.

Reclai·mless, *a rare*—[1]. [f. RECLAIM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] That cannot be reclaimed.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* II. i, A Resolution to preserve his Life, And look on Guise, as a reclaimless Rebel.

Reclaimment (rĭklē·mmĕnt). *rare.* [f. RECLAIM *v.* + -MENT.] Reclamation.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 26 These attempts at reclainment, however, made comparatively small impression on . the great Fen Level.

Reclamation (rekläme·ĭ·ʃən). Also 8 **reclaim-**. [a. F. *réclamation* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *reclāmātion-em*, n. of action f. *reclāmāre* to RECLAIM.]

1. The action of protesting; a protest.

1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* III. ix. (S. T. S.) I. 281 Nochtwithstanding ony reclamacioun of tribunis, twa strang armyis belyve war rasit. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afflt. Consc.* 26 The many secret grumblings . and stinging reclamations of a gauled conscience against its present guilty courses. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 An act . done against the reclamation of the Law of Nature. 1793 PAINE in Sparks *Life & Writ. Morris* (1832) I. 417 A reply is necessary, were it only to continue the reclamation. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Emp. China & Tsing-Ti* Wks. 1853 II. 135/2 That two of the perpetrators might be kept on their thrones, against the reclamation of their subjects. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iv. 60 My reclamation was not well received.

†b. *Sc.* An appeal at law. *Obs.*

1563-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 264 Quhilk decrete thai . sall abide .., but ony appellatioun, reclamatioun, or agane calling quhatsumevir. 1579 *Ibid.* III. 163 To obey thair declaratioun and jugement, without reclamatioun, appellatioun, or contradictioun.

2. The action of calling or bringing back from wrong-doing, reformation.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 17 To them that wilfully continue in a state of sin, there is a monument of reclamation, the lake of Sodom. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* Ep. Ded. 4

The fervent desire of whose reclamation..hath put my pen upon this .. taske. 1709 *Tatler* No. 71 P 5 These out of many such irregular Practices, I write for his Reclaimation. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxii. (1876) 266 It is meet that God should be glad on the reclamation of a sinner. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ* 141 There were altogether some hundred boys in the first stages of reclamation.

b. The action of reclaiming *from* barbarism.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xviii. (1876) 245 The reclamation of nations .. from barbarous customs, is gained from experience as to the humanising influences of honest trade.

c. The making (of land) fit for cultivation.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 156 The reclamation of these unhealthy wastes became quite a hobby with him. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 6/1 There have been reclamations of fresh land by means of the enclosure of commons.

attrib. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 745/2 *Reclamation Plow*, a plow for breaking new land. 1890 J. NEWMAN *Earthwork Slips* (title-p.), The Construction or Maintenance of..Reclamation Embankments, Drainage Works, &c.

†**3.** Revocation. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VII. x. (1636) 129 The suffering of reclamations, perils, persecutions,..and sundry tribulations which happened .. under Decius. 1611 FLORIO, *Richiamo*, a reclamation, a reuokeing.

†**4.** An echoing shout. *Obs.*—1

a 1639 WOTTON *Disparity* in *Reliq.* (1651) 48 So many thousand Citizens .. made within the reach of his own ears large reclamations in his praise.

5. The action of claiming the return of something taken away; a claim *for* something.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 114 It was a silent reclamation and acknowledgment of fraternity, between two religions of the same family. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Penn & Peterb.* Wks. I. 534/1 [Popes never] pardon a reclamation made on any side for redress. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 649 They quarrelled .. from reclamation of her rights To wifely independence.

‖ **Réclame** (rēklam). [Fr., f. *réclamer*: see RECLAIM *v.*] The attainment of notoriety by 'puff' or advertisement.

1883 Miss BRADDON *Gold Calf* III. vi. 195 Byron was an adept in the art of *réclame*. 1896 A. BEARDSLEY *Three Music.* iii. in *Savoy* Jan. 63 A slim gracious boy .. dies for *réclame* and recall.

Reclang (rīklæŋ), *v.* [RE-, as in *re-echo*.] *intr.* To clang in return.

1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* II. xci, The floors reclang'd with armour as he walk'd.

Reclasp (rīklɑ·sp), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To clasp anew.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. 234 When two laminæ, which have been separated by accident or force, are brought together again, they immediately reclasp.

Reclassifica·tion: see RE- 5 a.

Reclear (rīklī·ə), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make clear again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 469 He .. Recleers the Floods, and sends the frogs away. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 57 Re-clearing the Foundations, and re-establishing the Church. 1880 *Times* 16 Oct. 12/3 The old forest of Genquoich was only re-cleared of sheep some six years ago.

2. *intr.* To become clear again. *rare*—1.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortality* II. lxxxvii, Thick streams reclear, when storms and stirring cease.

Recle-fatt, variant of REKEL-FAT, censer *Obs.*

Recles(s, variants of REKELS, incense. *Obs.*

Reclesslaike: see RECKLESSLAIK.

Reclimb (rīklə·im), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To climb again.

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 8 (1748) II. 94 A kind of precipice, which, when once leaped, there is no possibility of reclimbing. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Fire-Worshippers* Wks. (1897) 260/2 He .. reclimb'd the steep And gain'd the Shrine. 1886 HISSEY *On Box Seat* 272 We reclimbed the cliffs,..and found our way back to our little inn.

Recli·nable, *a. rare.* [f. RECLINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being reclined.

1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 75 His fangs are always partially or wholly erect, and not in the true sense of the word reclinable.

Reclinant (rīklə·inănt), *a.* [a. F. *réclinant*, pr. pple. of *réclíner* to RECLINE.] *Her.* Bending or bowed. 1850 in OGILVIE.

Reclinate (re·klinē·t), *a.* [ad. L. *reclinātus*, pa. pple. of *reclināre* to RECLINE.] Bending downward; esp. *Bot.* of stems, branches, leaves, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Reclinate* or *reflex Leaf*, one which has its summit lower than its base. *Ibid.* s.v. *Stalk, Reclinate stalk*, that which stoops towards the ground. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 144 The upper half of the leaf may be bent upon the lower, so that the apex approaches the base, it is then said to be reclinate or inflexed. *Ibid.* 329 In some plants..the ovule is suspended from the end of a long funiculus ..; such an ovule is frequently termed reclinate.

So **Re·clinated** *a. rare.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 231/2 The reclinatum or reclinated broad-leaved gooseberry-bush rises with a low shrubby stem and reclinated somewhat prickly branches.

Reclination (reklinē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *reclīnātiōn-em* (4th c. in Quicherat), n of action f. *reclināre* to RECLINE. Cf. F. *réclinaison* (Littré).]

1. The action, posture, or practice of reclining. Now *rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 How hapneth ye inclination and reclination of the head. 1619 LUSHINGTON *Repetition Serm.* (1659) 65 It signifies rather the reclination or posture of one asleep, than the affection of sleep it self. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 133 She lifted him up from the reclination on his side. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 249 Rest, reclination, general tonics .. constitute the best plan of treatment.

b. The action of resting or relying upon one.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Conv*, etc. 25 Jan. II. 79 With unwrinkled confidence and inmost reclination.

2. *Dialling.* The angle made by the plane of the dial with a vertical plane intersecting it. ? *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 The degrees of the Reclination are found out thus. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. vi. 11 The Reclination is the distance of his Poles from the Zenith and Nadir of your place. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The reclination is easily found, by means of a ruler, and a quadrant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 788/1 It cannot be a gnomon..when the reclination is equal to the co-latitude.

†**3.** The action of drawing back; aversion. *Obs.*—1

1678 Mrs. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* v. i, I saw with pleasure, Sir, your reclination from my addresses.

4. *Surg.* An operation formerly used for cataract (cf. quots.).

1820 TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* III. iii. § 1 The lens may be depressed vertically or horizontally. The term 'reclination' has been applied to the latter method. 1825 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 2) IV. 229 Upon the ordinary operation of depression M. Willburg seems to have made a considerable improvement,..to this mode of operation is given the name of reclination. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 807 'Reclination' disposes of the cataract by tilting it backwards.

†**Reclinatory.** *Obs.* Also 5 **reclyn-**. [ad. late L. *reclīnātōrium* the back of a couch (7th c.), the seat of a chariot (Vulg.), f. *reclināre* to RECLINE. Cf. OF. *reclinatoire* (Godef.).] Something on which to recline; a couch.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Costly tabernacles Vauted aboue lyke to reclynatoryes. 1430–40 — *Bochas* I. xii. (1554) 25 Fortune in her reclinatorie. 1502 *Ord. Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vi. 409 His trone and his reclinatorye. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 48 His Couches (or Reclinatories) were but meane ones.

b. *spec.* A seat for the use of a priest while hearing confession.

1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 24 To the Chancels belong the Vestry..and Reclinatories for hearing Confessions. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 76 A publik penitentiarie, who .might in the Kirk sit in his reclinatorie.

Recline (rīklə·in), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] A recumbent or reclining posture.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xvii. 229 Holding the head erect is but occasionally right; a proper recline of it may be as graceful. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* v. 529 (MS.) From recline erecting her fine front. 1882 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* x. (1884) I. 69 He drew partly up from his half recline.

†**Recli·ne**, *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *reclīnis* reclining, f. *reclināre* to RECLINE.] Recumbent, reclining.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 333 Fruits which the compliant boughs Yeilded them, side-long as they sat recline On the soft downie Bank.

Recline (rīklə·in), *v.* Also 5 **reclyne**. [ad. OF. *recliner* (13th c. in Godef.), or L. *reclīnāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *-clināre*: see DECLINE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To lay down, or make to lie down (properly on the back); to cause to incline (backwards); to place in a recumbent or leaning position; to rest (the head, etc.) in this way.

Properly distinguished from *incline* (as in quot. 1578), but the distinction is not always clearly preserved.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 142 Her seed yf me reclyne In baume, or narde, or opi daies thre. *Ibid.* XII. 402 The Grekish sheep..on bored plankis they reclyne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 204 (Harl. MS.) The sonne of man haþe not wer he may reclyne or enbowe his hede. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 By meanes of which Articulation, the Head is now inclined, and now reclined. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Horace, Ep.* II. 25 With how much Joy does he, His careless Head on the fresh Green recline. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 322 Our wild labours wearied into Rest Reclin'd us on a rightful Monarch's Breast. 1762 CHURCHILL *Night* 114 The homely bed, Where virtue, self-approv'd, reclines her head. 1792 *Bar. Munchausen's Trav.* XXIX. 133 Both the warring champions .. 'neath their feet reclined their weapons. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 243 She easily reclined me on the bed. *refl.* 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 182 Reclining himself under the shade of an oak 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. ii, Each huge trunk that Reclines him o'er the darksome tide.

b. In *pa. pple.* denoting position or posture.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 134 On his right Shoulder his thick Mane reclin'd, Ruffles at speed. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, Their heads were all reclined either to the right or the left. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 302 Thus oft, reclined at ease, I lose an hour At evening. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. xviii, Cythna sate reclined Beside me. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 496/1 The branches are so much reclined that .. the flowers will not be well seen. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 443/1 The great god Pan reclined on moss-covered stones And fluting to the attentive Dryads.

†**c.** To incline (one's ear). *Obs.*—1

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 113 b, The Lorde which reclined his eare to every trifling report and credited the wordes of every whistling pickethanke.

†**d.** To turn (a person) *from* something. *Obs.*—1

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 215 To make it of more use, they would utterly recline and avert our nature from it.

†**e.** ? To turn aside, divert. *Obs.*—1

1613 DAY *Festivals* viii. (1615) 233 The Authoritie of a Father, commanding that which is not to bee done, must rather bee reclined, then resisted.

2. *intr.* Of a dial: To have a backward inclination, to lie away back from the vertical. ? *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 If the plat standeth not upright, but maketh an obtuse or blunt angle with the Horizon, it is said to recline. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dial.* 18 It is not upright, but Inclines or Reclines... If you find the Plane Reclines, apply the side AD to it. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 706 Suppose a direct West Plain, should recline from the Zenith towards the Horizon 35 deg. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 788/1 If the plane. be made to incline, or recline, any given number of degrees, the hour-circles of the sphere will still cut the edge of the plane [etc.].

3. Of persons or parts of the body: To rest in a recumbent or inclined position, lean or repose *on* or *upon* something.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 581 His snowy Neck reclines upon his Breast. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 20 Soft on her lap her Laureate son reclines. 1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* 89 When there reclining on this grassy slope, I bore thee, Relic of my Love! away. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 635 Upon an ivied stone Reclined his languid head. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III § 43. 164 It can matter little to him to know whether the Jews ate sitting or reclining.

transf. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 153 Not forbidden to recline With hope upon the Will divine.

b. Of inanimate things. Const. *over*, *to*.

1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sketches* 278 The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake recline. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. 186 The stream to which they [fossil trees] reclined, must have flowed from nearly north-east to south-west.

c. *Mil.* Of one extremity of an army: To rest *upon* a place. *rare.*

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vii. 283 His rear reclined upon the river.

†**4.** To incline, have a tendency, to return *to* a certain condition, physical or mental. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 141 It wyl turne to watyr ageyn..For snow onto watyr dothe evyr more reclyne. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* Introd. 5 She still reclines to the first State she Loves.

†**5.** To fall backwards or down. *Obs.*—1

1764 GOLDSM. *Captivity* iii, See yonder tower just nodding to the fall:..And now behold the battlements recline.

Reclined (rīklə·ind), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] Placed in a reclining or recumbent position; characterized by recumbency.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xvii. 28 The Pole of the Reclined Plane FLE. 1779 J. DUCHE *Disc.* (1790) II. xix. 403 Who is yonder pensive mourner, whose reclined head and sad dejected countenance speak more than common anguish? 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 384 During the paroxysm, perfect rest and a reclined position will be always found necessary. 1853 MACDONALD & ALLAN *Botanist's Word-bk., Reclined*,..applied to leaves which are bent backwards, so that their apex is lower than the base.

Recliner (rīklə·inəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER1.] One who or that which reclines; *spec.* a reclining dial or plane.

1668 MOXON *Mech. Dial.* 28 If your Plane be an East Incliner, or a West Recliner. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xiv. 23 Now we will proceed to draw the Hour-lines in a North Recliner. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Declining Recliner*,..is a dial which neither stands perpendicularly, nor opposite to one of the cardinal points. 1867 C. B. CAYLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 590 While from thy lip is hung the breath drawn by the recliner.

Reclining (rīklə·inɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That reclines, in senses of the vb.

Reclining dial, plane (see quots. 1668–9, 1797).

1668 MOXON *Mech. Dial.* 7 Direct Reclining Planes, which lean from you. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xiii. 21 Reclining..Planes have their Bases or Horizontal Diameters lying in the Horizontal Diameter of some Azimuth. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 81/1 This Window must either be higher than it is broad, or else on the contrary broader than it is high, which last sort is called a reclining window. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. XXXVI, Reclining lovers, in the lonely dale, Pour'd forth at large the sweetly-tortur'd heart. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 787/1 Those dials .. are called inclining or reclining dials, according as their planes make acute or obtuse angles with the horizon. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 118 *Reclinatus*, reclining, curved towards the ground, as in *Ficus*, the Fig.

So **Recli·ning** *vbl. sb. attrib.* in **reclining-board**, = BACK-BOARD 4 (Ogilvie 1882); **reclining-chair**, a chair whose back can be adjusted to any required angle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Reclis, variant of REKELS, incense. *Obs.*

Reclivate (re·klivet), *a. Entom. rare.* [f. late L. *reclīv-is* or *reclīv-us* bending backwards + -ATE.] Forming a double or sigmoid curve.

1825 SAY in *Wks.* (1859) II. 245 Spot on the vertex . and reclivate line on the hemelytra. *Ibid.* 246 A rufous, somewhat reclivate line.

†**Reclose**, *v.*1 *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *reclūs-* (see RECLUSE *v.*), after *close*.] *trans.* To shut up, confine.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 15 Theraftir if any of hem hadde falle doun, he was kept in prisoun, with oute iren, reclosid.

Reclose (rīklō·uz), *v.*2 [RE- 5 a.] To close again. a. *intr.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M j, To kepe the lyppes of woundes open..that the rottennes reclose nat but come out. 1846 LYTTON *New Timon* (ed. 3) 203 The winds leap forth, the cloven deeps reclose. 1894 A. WEBSTER *Mother & Dau.* (1895) 19 The broad blue lightnings flamed the sky;..And sudden dark re-closed when it went by.

b. *trans.*

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 41 Arguments, that perswaded the Spaniard to reclose and dam up a rich Silver Vein. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 402 My broken Heart Love fill'd, and Love reclos'd. 1785 POPE *Odyss.* I. 552 The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclosed. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. iv, You reclosed the panel? 1885 *Truth* 28 May 844/1 The receiver of it reclosed the envelope.

Reclothe (rīklō·uð), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To clothe again; to provide again with clothing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 467 They recloathing my .. cold trembling body. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 364 Not sufficient to reclothe herself and her half-naked children. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 10/1 The other tramps had carried off all their clothes, and the workhouse authorities had no choice but to reclothe them.

transf. and *fig.* 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Tk. on Bks. & Reading*, A tithe of that good leather would comfortably reclothe my shivering folios. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Sleeping Pal.* i, The varying year with blade and sheaf Clothes and re clothes the happy plains. 1872 WHITTIER *Brew. of Soma* xii, Reclothe us in our rightful mind.

Hence **Reclo·thing** *vbl. sb.*

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 447 The image of the re-clothing of the bare and withered fig-tree with leaf and bud. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 242 Judicious re-clothing with vegetation.

Recluce, obs. form of RECLUSE *a.*

† **Reclu·de**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *reclūdĕre* to open; later, to shut up: see RE- and CLOSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To open (a gate, etc.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1069 Hem, softe enclude, And towarde nyght her yatis thou reclude. 1665 G. HARVEY *Disc. Plague* xiv. (1673) 145 The Ingredients .. reclude oppilations, mundifie the blood.

2. To shut up (a thing or person); to close.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 169 Let it be recluded in the pitte of a penitent breast. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 2 Neyther doth Os sacrum obscurely reclude, but playne and largely open and discouer the passages. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 243 The meanes for the wicked to their salvation should be recluded and shut up. [*a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1850) III. 401 A King and Queen recluded.]

b. To shut (a person) off *from* a thing.

1598 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 51 You are not recluded from the world to disquiett the world. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 87 The party .. is recluded from the speech of any body but the sayd father for a certaine time. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* Def. xv 208 Eastern people .. think it conduceth to the Majesty of their Kings to be recluded and shut up from publick intercourse.

3. To shut out (a thing). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 359 To small purpose had they recluded the power of strangers.

Hence † **Reclu·ded** *ppl. a. Obs.*$^{-1}$

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/2 The recluded Parrates Bille.

† **Reclu·dent**, *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. L. *reclūdent-em*, pr. pple. of *reclūdĕre*: see prec.] Of a muscle: That opens (the eye).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 466/1 A Wound inflicted from the Eye-brows downwards hinders .. not the opening of the Eyes: for by such a Wound the Fibres of the Recludent or Elevating Muscle .. are not cut asunder.

Reclus, obs. form of RECLUSE *a.*

† **Reclusage**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reclusage* (Godef.): see RECLUSE *a.* + -AGE.] A hermitage, place of seclusion. (Only in Caxton.)

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. viii, Ulixes bethought hym .. that Achylles was in some reclusage. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 111 b/1 He fledde the world and entred into a reclusage.

Recluse (rĭklū·s), *a.* and *sb.* Also 3–4 **reclus**, 6 **recluce**. [ad. F. *reclus, recluse*, pa. pple. of *reclure*:—L. *reclūdĕre* to shut up, RECLUDE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of persons: Shut up, secluded from society, esp. as a religious discipline.

a. In predicative use, or placed after the sb.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 Nes he him sulf reclus iðe meidenes wombe? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 81 He lerned of a man recluse þat in Wicanes potte .. þe soules of dede men were tormented. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 An holy clerk reclus, Which full was of gostli vertus. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 22 Some tyme thei wylle goo on pylgremage, somtyme they wyll be recluse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 15 As most beseeming him, which must liue among many and neuer be recluse. *c* 1610 BLAUM. & FL. *Philaster* I. i, A virtuous court: to which your great ones may .. retire, and live recluse. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 24 May, How recluse the Queene hath ever been, and all the voyage never come upon the deck. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 The Women, both White and Black, are kept recluse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ⁋ 3 It .. frequently happens that the most recluse are not the most vigorous prosecutors of study. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 801, I have lived recluse in rural shades. 1868 MASSON *Mem.* in *Goldsm.'s Wks.* (Globe) p. xxxvii, Young was dying; Gray was recluse and indolent.

b. In attributive use (usually denoting attachment to seclusion or retirement).

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* I (Arb.) 18 The Vowes of recluse Nuns, and th' An'thrits prayer. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ⁋ 4 Falling into the Error which recluse Men are very subject to. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XI. III. 340 He acquired .. the qualities and passions of a recluse ecclesiastick. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxiv. VIII. 114 The fashion set by princes has more influence .. than the example of recluse philosophers. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 315, I care much more now for our recluse friend than I did before.

absol. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 85/1 To disorder, or pollute the minds of the Recluse. *Ibid.*, Those Recluse who to Religion join the study of the liberal Arts.

† **c.** Shut off, retired *from* company, etc. *Obs.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 23, I all the live-long Day Consume in Meditation deep, recluse From human Converse. 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* I. 159, I resolved to keep myself as recluse from company as I could during my short stay.

2. Of one's life, condition, etc.: Characterized by seclusion or close retirement.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) II. 376 One who by this recluse passive Condition hath his share of this hideous Storm. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 28 Devotion in a Cloister is as recluse as the Votary. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 ⁋ 4 A Lady who had writ a fine Book concerning the Recluse Life. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xl. 51 Their mode of living is exceedingly recluse and severe. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. (1862) IV. 109 His private habits were sober and recluse. 1867 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* x. 329 Few men had less of a recluse character.

3. Of places: Secluded, hidden from observation, solitary. Now *rare.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VII. 158 You might rather wonder how the news .. should penetrate my Ears in that recluse Mansion. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 26. 3/2 Those Limpid Streams retrieve their Heats, From Earth's recluse Sulphureous Seats. 1782 *Contin. Sterne's Sent. Journ., Tuileries* (1784) 234 The most recluse retreats .. are constantly chosen for these oblations. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 1, I never saw any inhabited places more recluse than these. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxii. 332 Though it lay quite as deep in the clay as Stanbrook Court, it was, in reality, less recluse.

† **b.** Of things, actions, etc.: Hidden, secret, private. *Obs.*

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. vi. (1682) 138 Having made their more recluse Mysteries the exercise of all Unnatural Lust. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6132 Of the Sensible Natures of Vegetables, as also of their more recluse Faculties and Powers. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV iii. 129 These recluse Parts .. ministring to this Sense of Hearing. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XLIII. 60 When a husband, with too curious eye, Into his wife's recluser deeds would pry.

† **c.** Of words or ideas: Recondite. *Obs. rare.*

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 39 This is a mere Supposition, and that of a very recluse Nature. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *Let.* Wks. (1867) p. lxxxiv, Systems [is] too recluse and subtle a word.

B. *sb.* **1. a.** A person shut up from the world for the purpose of religious meditation; a monk, hermit, anchorite or anchoress, *spec.* one who remains perpetually shut up in a cell under a vow of strict seclusion. **b.** One who lives a retired life, one who mixes little with society.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Þe latere dole of his sawe limpeð to recluses. 1395 *E. E. Wills* 7, I bequethe to the Reclus frere Thomas .. xl. s. *c* 1425 *St. Christina* xxvi. in *Anglia* VIII. 129/25 She dwellid nyne ȝeere with a womman reclused .. Of þe whiche recluse I hadde many thinges þat I haue writen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xvii, This Iustes was done to fore the hermytage where a recluse dwelled. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 92 If there be a recluse that he may not because of his order go out of his house. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III i, I will not consent to have you live Like to a recluse in a cloister. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 71 The dayly employment of these Recluses is to trim the lamps. 1750 I MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) III. 22 He is a plain young man, a recluse in his nature, and very ignorant of the world. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 180 There goes in the world a notion, that the scholar should be a recluse, a valetudinarian. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 152 He was clothed with the rough hairy garment worn by the recluse and the prophet.

transf. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1748) II. 59 The sprightly Morning, which awakens other Animals into Joy, administers no Pleasure to this gloomy Recluse [the owl].

† **2.** What is shut up; contents, store. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 308 Baskettis of seggis me may vse, So they be thykke, and saue ther recluse. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Of crosse nor pile there is no recluse, Prynte nor impressioun in all thy seyntwarye.

† **3.** A place of seclusion. *Obs.*

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 88 Hast thou .. no Refuge nor no Recluse for thy hope? 1630 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 156 Let our bosome (the recluse of secrets) be like the Lions den in the Apologue. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 208 Privacy, .. the only recluse of safety, .. may become as dangerous as a place of agency. 1772 J. WISE *Churches' Quarrel Espoused* 65 It is certain, that the church of Christ is the .. sacred recluse and peculiar assilum of religion.

† **b.** A reservoir for water. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

Cf. med.L. *reclausa* in the same sense (Du Cange).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 23 b, Heere ebbe the spring-tide of my Teares, Eyes from this present, prepare your selues to be recluses.

† **4.** Reclusion; retirement. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, This made me desirous to spend those days of recluse .. in what might glorifie God.

† **Reclu·se**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *reclūs-*, ppl. stem of *reclūdĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To shut up, seclude.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 4 The preest shal recluse hym seuen daies. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. V 116 Til .. religious out-ryders [be] reclused in here cloistres. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 195/2 The Priours or Convent of the Howses and places .., in which eny Nonnes are reclused. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b, Beynge reclused or shut vp in a derke prison. *a* 1631 DONNE *Annunciation & Passion* Poems (1654) 333 She sees .. the Virgin mother stay Reclus'd at home. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Neh* vi. 10 A house he had in the Temple; and there he had reclused and shut up himself. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 95 To Desarts banish'd, or in Cells reclus'd.

† **Reclu·sed**, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Shut up, secluded, retired.

1613 DONNE *Eclogue* 48 So reclus'd hermits oftentimes do know More of heaven's glory, than a worldling can. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 8 This kind of reclus'd behaviour makes him unpleasant. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 231 The fained and cousening Miracles of reclused holiness.

Hence † **Reclu·sedness**. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 72 His health was impaired, which he imputed to his reclusednesse, and want of Air.

† **Reclused**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *reclūs-us*, pa. pple. of *reclūdĕre* to open + -ED [1].] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, Opened, *reclused.*

Reclusely (rĭklū·sli), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. RECLUSE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a recluse manner.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 182 If you jest and mean loosly, Though ne'r so reclusely. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 3 Sept., From a melancholy turn, from living reclusely, he [Gray] never converses easily. 1794 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XV. 22 Ida, reclusely brought up by a most worthy man. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Gr.* 251 In yon hamlet's solitary shade, Reclusely dwelt the far-famed Clifton maid.

Recluseness (rĭklū·snės). [f. RECLUSE *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being recluse; reclusion.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 375 Why did he impose on himself so strict a penance as a three years recluseness? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 394 The Recluseness of their Condition is such [etc.]. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 190 [A road] which by its recluseness and solitude seemed to lead us into the recesses of the country. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* iv. 36 This recluseness was not owing to the extreme necessity of economy.

Reclu·sery. [f. RECLUSE *sb.* + -ERY. Cf. *nunnery*.] A residence for recluses.

1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* II. 194 The more common ankerhold or reclusery was a small house of one or two cells.

Reclusion (rĭklū·ʒən). Also 5 **recluc-**. [ad. L. *reclūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reclūdĕre* to RECLUDE. Cf. F. *reclusion* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of shutting up, or fact of being shut up, in seclusion; a state of retirement.

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* v. (Brasenose MS.) þis one benefece of so longe reclucioun for oure sake. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 87 Vpon his first reclusion the father .. giueth him a meditation to study vpon. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 275 Thus Gregory the 14th. was chosen, after .. two whole months reclusion of the Conclave. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The bishop having harangued the people in praise of the new recluse, .. conducted her processionally to her reclusion. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 194 Reclusion for the purpose of religious meditation, was the object of the earlier religious orders.

b. The fact of being shut up as a prisoner, esp. in solitary confinement. (Usu. after F. *reclusion.*)

1872 *Daily News* 13 Aug., A promise that the five years' 'reclusion' shall be changed to five years' simple imprisonment. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 290 We could no doubt find some men of the *Covenant* who would swear to your reclusion.

2. A place of religious retreat or seclusion.

1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* (1808) I. 116 He was obliged to establish Convents and Reclusions, as they were called, in other parts.

Reclusive (rĭklū·siv), *a.* [f. as RECLUSE *v.* + -IVE.] Marked by reclusion or retirement.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 244 You may conceale her .. In some reclusiue and religious life, Out of all eyes. 1661 R. DAVENPORT *City-Nightcap* IV. 45 You shall unto the Monasterie of Matrons, And spend your daies reclusive. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* 207 The gospel of Jesus is not reclusive or selfish.

Hence **Reclu·siveness**.

1895 TH. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Feb. 235 Her reclusiveness shut her in and away from many people.

Reclusory (rĭklū·səri). [ad. med.L. *reclūsōrium* (Du Cange), f. *reclūdĕre* to RECLUDE.] The cell of a recluse. (Cf. RECLUSERY.)

1821 BAYLEY *Tower Lond.* 129 [The cell] .. was inhabited by a recluse .. In one place it is noticed as the reclusory, or hermitage of St. Peter.

Reclyne, obs. form of RECLINE *v.*

Recoagula·tion. *rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] A second coagulation.

1661 BOYLE *Phys. Ess., Hist. Firmness* Wks. 1772 I. 423 This salt we speak of, being .. dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its re-coagulation so dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, that [etc.].

Recoal (rīkōu·l), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] **a.** *trans.* To supply with fresh coal. **b.** *intr.* Of a steamship: To take in a fresh supply of coal.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 The necessity for frequent recoaling seriously reduces her speed. 1887 PROCTOR *Chance & Luck* 212 My fire, which in the meantime must very nearly have gone out, had been recoaled. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Mar. 375 Such vessels can accomplish about 6,000 miles without recoaling.

Recoa·st, *v. trans.* [RE- 5 a.] To coast again.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 55 We left this lively scene with regret, and re-coasting the rough European shore, landed not far from the town.

Recoat (rīkōu·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To coat afresh (with paint or the like).

1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* iii, She found the entire fence .. not only whitewashed but elaborately coated and recoated. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 8/1 She will be placed in the vacated dock .. for slight recoating.

Recock (rīkǫ·k), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cock (a firearm) again. Also *absol.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 337/2 By re-cocking the piece, another discharge may be made. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* ii. 27, I drew a pistol .. and fired. .. His comrade, hearing me re-cock, took to his heels. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 54 The pulling out of the trigger-guard will then re-cock the piece.

Recoct (rīkǫ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *recoct-*, ppl. stem of *recoquĕre*: see RE- and COOK *v.*] *trans.* To boil or cook a second time; also *fig.* to vamp or furbish up anew. Hence **Recoc·ted** *ppl. a.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 85 b, Recocted or two times sodden whay, is the best whay. 1605 L. HUTTEN *Aunswere* 126 Your olde Crambe of *Religionis ergo*, so often recocted. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 542 If it yet appear too fluid, recoct it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 64 So that the Sun recocted it once more. 1836 LANDOR

Peric. & Asp. xlviii. Wks. 1853 II. 373/2 He picked up all the arrows that were shot against him, recocted all the venom of every point [etc.].

So **Recoc·tion.** (*Cf. decoction.*)

1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 185 Its Recoction or Annealing deprives it of this Brittleness. 1847 in WEBSTER, and in recent Dicts.

Recoeure, obs. form of RECOVER *v.*[1]

Reco·gitate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *recōgitāre* to think over (med.L., to change one's mind), or f. RE- + COGITATE *v.*] †**a.** *intr.* To reconsider, change one's mind. *Obs.* **b.** To think over again.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 29 He cites Origen saying, that Christ did in those words recall his desire, and as it were recogitate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Recogitate,* to weigh and consider in minde earnestly, to think and think again upon some thing.

So **Reco·gita·tion** [L. *recōgitātio*]. ? *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. viii. § 3 So deeply did the recogitation of what he had..heard sink into this true patriot's heart. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 218 A recogitation or a serious consideration and faithfull meditation.

Recogneis, -nis, obs. Sc. ff. RECOGNIZE *v.*[1]

Recognition (rekǫgni·ʃən). Also 6 **-ni(s)cyon.** [ad. L. *recognitiōn-em,* n. of action f. *recognit-, recognōscĕre* to RECOGNOSCE. Cf. F. *récognition* (15th c.).] The act of recognizing.

†**1.** *Sc. Law.* The resumption of lands by a feudal superior for any reason, in later use *spec.* on account of unwarranted alienation by the vassal. *Obs.*

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 47 Lettres vndir the priue sele for the recognicione of the Bischop of Sanctandros temporalite. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 693 All recognicionis, dispositionis of landis falling be forfaltour or last air. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v., Recognition of landes is commonly vsed in the law, and practicque of this realme. 1666-88 DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* (1697) 253 Whilks Lands..fell and became in Our Hands, as Superior and Over-lord, by reason of Recognition. 1747 *Act* 20 *Geo. II,* c. 50 § 1 The Tenure of Lands in .. Scotland, by Ward Holding, and the consequences of the same, being the Casualties of Ward Marriage and Recognition. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 10 Recognition, though ranked by some writers among the casualties of superiority, was indeed a total forfeiture of the fee.

†**2.** The action of reviewing or revising; revision, recension. *Obs.*

1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 338, I trust by comparison of divers translations .. will appear .. the circumspection of all such as have travailed in the recognition. [1862 *Quaritch's Catal.* Dec., By Edmund Becke after Taverner's recognition, with prologues to the New Testament by William Tindale.]

b. *Hist.* The form of inquest by jury in use in England under the early Norman kings.

The chief source for the use of the term is Glanvil *De Legibus Angliæ* (II. vii, etc.), from which the earliest quot. is ultimately derived.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 58 It rests that we speik of divers recognitions. 3. Some recognition is called of mortancestrie. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 158 b, Recognition is a serious acknowledgment or opinion upon such matters of fact as the jurors shall have in charge. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. iii. 346 The new method of inquiry, which was called a recognition of assize. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 453 The greatest step made at any one time in the developement of the Jury system was when the practice of recognition was organised by the great Assize of Henry the Second.

†**3.** Knowledge or consciousness. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, Euer hauyng recognicyon or remembraunce of his owne vnworthynesse. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 73 b, Sensualitie, the whiche can neuer be subdued without the recognition and knowledge of a mannes selfe.

4. The action of acknowledging as true, valid, or entitled to consideration; formal acknowledgement as conveying approval or sanction of something; hence, notice or attention accorded to a thing or person.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 9 A fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 11 He did not presse to haue the Act penned by way of Declaration or Recognition of right. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxvi. 407 Much may be also collected from the several legislative recognitions of copyrights. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 99 Even this title was a recognition of the six preceding assemblies. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxii. (1856) 170 He was told that his nephew's claim to the service had received a recognition. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 111 The Christian recognition of the right of war was contained in Christianity's original recognition of nations.

b. The formal acknowledgement by subjects of (the title of) a sovereign or other ruler (†*esp.* of James I as King of England); *spec.* as the name of a part of the Coronation ceremony (see quot. 1902).

1558-9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 3 (*title*) An Acte of Recognition of the Quenes Highnes Title to the Imperyall Crowne of this Realme. 1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I,* c. 1 (*title*) A moste joyfull and juste Recognition of the immediate lawfull and undoubted Succession Descent and Righte of the Crowne. 1655 CROMWELL in Stainer *Speeches* (1901) 177 From your entering into the House upon the Recognition to this very day. 1685 *Coronation Order of Jas. II* in Wickham Legge *Coronation Rec.* (1901) 293 The Recognition...The People signify their Willingness, and Joy, by loud and repeated Acclamations; crying out, God save King James. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/1 The Archbishop of Canterbury .. Began with the Recognition. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Recognition*..is particularly used in our law-books for the title of the first chapter of the Stat. i. Jac. I. 1902 EELES *Eng. Coronat. Service* 31 First comes the Recognition: the Sovereign is presented to the people by the Archbishop, and is received as such by them.

c. In international law: (see quot. 1824).

1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. S. Amer.* Wks. 1846 III. 441 The true and legitimate sense of the word 'recognition', as a technical term of international law, is that in which it denotes the explicit acknowledgment of the independence of a country by a state which formerly exercised sovereignty over it. 1863 F. W. GIBBS *Recognition* 5.

5. The acknowledgement or admission of a kindness, service, obligation, or merit, or the expression of this in some way. Now chiefly in phr. *in recognition of.*

1570 MARG. ASCHAM *Ded. Ascham's Scholem.* (Arb.) 16 Besechyng you..to accept the thankefull recognition of me and my poore children. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* (ed. 2) 86 All Christians are redeemed by Christ..and all observe the Lord's-day in recognition of this gracious benefit. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 5, I find .. nothing but recognitions and acknowledgment of your greatest tendernesse, wisdome and affections to her. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 417 The great part of our eternal happiness will consist in a grateful recognition .. of benefits already received. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 279, I made an urgent appeal for some small grant in recognition of Weir's excellent and faithful services.

†**6.** A formal declaration, admission, or confession (of some fact). *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 15 b, A recognyscyon of a tenaunt what he holdeth of the lorde. 1580 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 1 § 7 [He] shall uppon his Recognicion of such Submission in open Assises or Sessions be dischardged of all .. the said Offences. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 57 Sr Arthur Savage was this day brought to the barre .. to make his recognition of wrong donne to my Lord Falkland.

7. The action or fact of perceiving that some thing, person, etc., is the same as one previously known; the mental process of identifying what has been known before; the fact of being thus known or identified.

1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 59 With many recognitions dim and faint..The picture of the mind revives again. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. iii. 57 One of them turned .. and an immediate recognition took place. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 157 The brown crags seemed to look at me with a kind of friendly recognition. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 267, I could not escape recognition. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 25 Taking recognition of Sound

b. The action or fact of apprehending a thing under a particular category, or as having a certain character.

1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. vi. 249 The recognition that certain things were not true was the first step. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 164 They would thus only satisfy him who could content himself with the mere recognition of a state of things as unconditional matter of fact.

8. *attrib.,* as **recognition-colour, mark(ing,** a colour or marking on an animal or bird, supposed to serve as a means of recognition to others of the same species; **recognition-service,** a church service held for the purpose of introducing a new pastor to his congregation.

1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* viii. 220 An inspection of the figures of antelopes in .. illustrated works will give a better idea of the peculiarities of recognition markings than any amount of description. 1891 — *Tropical Nat.* 367 *note,* For numerous examples of recognition-colours in birds, see *Darwinism,* pp. 217-226. 1896 — *Studies* (1900) I. xviii 382 These 'recognition marks', as I have termed them, are of great use even to existing well-defined species. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 6/3 The Baptist Church..where his recognition service was held last night.

Recognitive (rĭkǫ·gnĭtiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **recognītīv-us*: see prec. and COGNITIVE.] Of or pertaining to recognition; that recognizes.

1884 TRAILL *Coleridge* ix. 165 Deeply as his criticism penetrates, it is yet loyally recognitive of the opacity of millstones. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* Introd. 11 The Americans..wrote and published in recognitive quarters.

Recognitor (rĭkǫ·gnĭtǫr). Now only *Hist.* Also 6 **-our.** [a. med.L. *recognitor* (Bracton), agent-n. f. *recognit-, recognōscĕre* to RECOGNOSCE.] A member of a jury impanelled on an assize or inquest (cf. RECOGNITION 2 b).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 78 The recognitours of the assise may say and yelde to the justices their verdite at large uppon all the matter. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 253 So may he shew the Recognitors in an Assise, the view of lands in another County. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 297 In assises of land, where also there is..merely a question of right stated for the determination of the recognitors or jury, the tenant makes no such defence. 1819 *Edin Rev.* XXXII. 10 Bok-land was held by the oaths of seven recognitors. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 452 The recognitors are not judges but witnesses, witnesses declaring their verdict from their personal knowledge.

Recognitory (rĭkǫ·gnĭtəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **recognitōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY[2].] Of or pertaining to recognition or acknowledgement.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.,* A pun and its recognitory laugh must be co-instantaneous. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. II. vii. (1876) 329 *note,* Probably a recognitory rent for land held under the burh or city. 1897 C. DIXON (*title*) Curiosities of Bird Life, an Account of the ..Protective and Recognitory Colours..of Birds.

Recognizabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being recognizable.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 191 Starting..with this postulate, the existence and recognisability of God.

Recognizable (re·kǫgnəizăb'l), *a.* [f. RECOGNIZE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being recognized; that admits of recognition.

1799 WRAXALL *Mem. Crt. Berlin* II. 301 So disfigured her features, that they are no longer recognizable. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 73 It was of singular form and character, and easily recognizable. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 184, I could at this very desk perform a recognizable likeness of him. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 239 In many springs the proportion of dissolved gas is so small as to be hardly recognisable.

Recognizably (re·kǫgnəizăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a recognizable manner, perceptibly.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 261 No thought, word or act of man, but .. works sooner or later, recognisably or irrecognisably, on all men! 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 16 There is, recognizably and traceably, a time when..many of our words came into use.

Recognizance (rĭkǫ·gnizăns, rĭkǫ·n-), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 **reconnissaunce,** 4-5 **reconisaunce, -ys(s)aunce,** 5-6 **-isance,** 6-7 **-usance,** (6 **requynesaunce**). *β.* 5-6 **recognysa(u)nce,** 6 **-isaunce, -usance,** 7 **-issance,** 4- **recognizance, -isance.** [a. OF. *recon(u)issance, (requenoysance), recognussance,* etc. (see Godef.; mod.F. *reconnaissance*), f. *recon(o)iss-ant,* pres. p. of *reconoistre* + ANCE: see RECOGNIZE *v.*[1] On the spelling and pron. cf. the note to COGNIZANCE.]

1. *Law.* A bond or obligation, entered into and recorded before a court or magistrate, by which a person engages himself to perform some act or observe some condition (as to appear when called on, to pay a debt, or to keep the peace); also, a sum of money pledged as a surety for such performance and rendered forfeit by neglect of it.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 330 He was bounden in a reconyssaunce, To paye twenty thousand sheeld anon. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 499/2 Bounde by a reconysaunce in youre Chauncellerye, to paye to you at certain dayes in the same recognisance specified. 1459 *Ibid.* V. 369/1 That every of the seid persones, fynde to youre Highnes sufficient suerte, by reconisaunis in youre Chauncerie, of his good beryng. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 89 Vpon payne of forfeytour of his requysesaunce to bee payd..to ye chambre of London. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 193 b, They .. do binde them selues to the Pope and Sea of Rome, as it were by recognisance. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 65 If the defendant did make a reconusance vpon statute marchant such a daie at Canterburie to the plaintife. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 35 And all those bound by Recognizance to appear, let them come forth, and give their Evidence, or else to forfeit their Recognizance. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, He committed him to prison, and bound Frank in a recognizance, I think they call it. 1792 BURKE *On Negro Code* Wks. IX. 296 The said Trader or Factor shall be deemed to have forfeited his recognizance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 521 Three of the peers who were thus under recognisances were Roman Catholics

transf. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Wks. (Grosart) 13 Then, by Recognizance Wee'l aye be bound to praise Thee, for our parts. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* IV. ii, An oath is a recognisance to Heav'n, Binding us over in the courts above To plead to the indictment of our crimes.

2. Recognition or acknowledgement (of a person as holding a certain position, of a fact, duty, right, service, etc.). Now *rare.*

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 110 They broght hym gold ..And gaff hym..Hooly of al her hart for a reconysaunce. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 5 Eueri tyme he awakithe, he ought to yeve God reconisaunce,..that he is his lorde, creatour, and maker. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 190 And so for the recognysance of thys superyoryte, I wold that our reame schold pay thys Peter pens. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* III. 109 Some-body oweth the three-shapen Geryon a greater duty, in recognisance of his often-promised curtesies. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 212 The Antient form of thanksgiving, that by which special recognisance was made to God as the Creator. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/3 In recognisance of your just Right and Title. 1787 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 269 His even affectionate recognizance of our youthful acquaintance. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 132 A recognizance of the prescriptive rights of the antient tacksmen. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 303 The recognisance of the important distinctions which appear to divide these great classes of bodies from each other. 1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* 175 Let us endeavour to honour it by a dutiful recognizance..of his goodness.

b. Recognition (of a person) as the same, or as having a known character. Now *rare.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 149 After their teeris and pytuable reconyssaunce were past..they taryed the space of a moneth wyth in the cyte. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 68 Some such badge of recognisance. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 10 They chose it to serve as their special mark of recognizance, and gave it secretly..a sinister construction. 1802 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb* I. 164 Having waved his helmet in token of recognizance, he endeavoured by signs to convince them how much he regretted their absence. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 53 From known faces she stole away, to avoid recognizance.

3. A token, badge, emblem; a cognizance. Now only *arch.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 57 b, Fyfty thousand women .. garnisshed with pennons and recognysaunces. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 30/2 A girdle .. hauyng vii. keies, wyth vii. seales hanging there vpon, for a recognisance or token, of his seuenfold power. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 214 That Recognizance and pledge of Loue Which I first gaue her. 1800 Æ. PRINCE *Of Joyous Gard* iv. 724 His choicest troop of barons, harnessed black, With black recognisances.

†4. a. Cognizance: (*a*) knowledge; (*b*) notice.
c 1490 Lydg. *Secrees* 235 Ther of to have Cleer entendement, And of scryptures Just Reconysaunce. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 245 As for his being the Son, either Begotten or Unbegotten, the Sabellian Hypothesis took no Recognizance of.

†b. *Law.* = Recognition 2 b. *Obs.*
1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v., If any man be attainted of disseisin. by Recognisance of Assize of nouel disseisin, the iudgement shall etc. 1706 in Phillips. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Recognizance* is also used, in our antient statutes for the verdict of the twelve jurors impanelled upon an assize.

Hence †**Reco·gnizance** *v.*, to recognize. *Obs.*—1
1657 Heylin *Ecclesia Vind.* 11 The submission of the Clergy, to the said King Henry, whom they had recognizanced for their supream Head.

Recognizant (rĭkŏ·gnizănt), *a.* [f. Recognize: cf. Cognizant.] That recognizes, affords recognition or acknowledgement; perceptive.
1867 E. Yates *Forlorn Hope* iii, His..stately wife might have been..a little more recognisant of the girl's charms. 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* II. v. 69 He.. went through a series of bows and smiles recognizant of favour.

†**Recognizate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Recognize *v.*1 + -ate.] *trans.* = Recognize *v.*1
1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 312 Who could have thought, he would..have deigned to demand in full assembly to be matriculated and recognizated as he has been.

So †**Recognization,** recognition. *Obs. rare*—1.
1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xvii. 208 Against the day of ordering.., to give open recognizations to all men.

Recognize (re·kŏgnəiz), *v.*1 Forms: 5 *Sc.* **racwnnis, racunnys, recognis,** (6 **-eis**); 6 **recognish(e, -yse, -yce,** 6- **recognise, -ize.** [a. OF. *reconuiss-, recognoiss-* etc., stem of *reconoistre* (mod.F. *reconnaître*):—L. *recognōscĕre* to Recognosce. The ending was early assimilated to that of verbs in *-ise, -ize*: cf. note to Cognize.]

†1. *trans. Sc. Law.* = Recognosce *v.* 4. *Obs.*
1456 *Burgh. Rec. Peebles* (1872) 117 The balyeis has racwnnis the wast land in the North Gat for faut of the Kyngis burroumallis. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 276 His vncle Schir Ranald may mak this band. Gyff he will nocht, racunnys all his land. 1488 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 103/1 The landis of brebirtoune..recognist bi þe said William erle merschell for alienacioune wiout consent of the owrlord. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 52 (Act Robt. III, c. 2 § 3) Provyding that he doe his diligence to repledge his lands, quhilks are recognised fra his owrlord.

†2. To look over again; to revise, correct, amend. *Obs.*
1534 Cranmer, etc. *Inst. Chr. Man* Pref., We do moste humbly submytte it [this treatise] to..your maiestie, to be recognised, ouersene, and corrected. 1539 (*title*) The most sacred Bible,..translated into English, and newly recognised with great diligence..by Rycharde Taverner. 1570 Foxe (*title*) A Sermon of Christ crucified...Newly recognished by the Author. 1605 *Willet's Hexapla Gen.* Printer to Rdr., The author..was absent and could not recognize what was printed. 1631 Heylin *St. George* 95 Being corrected first by Pope Pius Quintus, and after recognised by Clement. 1656 — in *Extraneus Vapulans* 238 Not only to alter their opinions,..but retract and recognize..what they said before. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 25 Several times printed.. recogniz'd and amended by Joachim Camerarius,..1591.

†b. To reconnoitre. Also *absol. Obs. rare.*
1637 Monro *Exped.* I. 9 In quartering either in village, field or Citie, he ought himselfe to recognize all avenues. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, Neither, as he observed, was he without sentries for the purpose of recognizing.

†c. To go over again, to expound. *Obs.*—1
1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 199 One taketh the book and readeth; another..recogniseth that which is least understood, that is, expoundeth it.

†3. To acknowledge by admission, confession, or avowal; to admit (to oneself or another). *Obs.*
1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Euery obligacion..shal be sealed with the seale of the partie..that shall recognise or knowledge the same. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 27, I thought it expedient for you to write unto his highnes, and to recognise your offence and desire his pardon. 1570 Marg. Ascham *Ded. Ascham's Scholem.* (Arb.) 15 How gladly..he vsed in hys lyfe to recognise and report your goodnesse toward hym. 1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 628 That the minde..might be..occupied in the service of God, in recognizing his benefits. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 204 In honour of God, to avow his dominion paramount over all, to recognize their hold from him, their subsisting by him.

†b. Const. *that* or with *inf.*, expressing the fact acknowledged. *Obs.* (common in 16th c.).
1533 Henry VIII in *St. Papers* (1830) I. ii. 392 Ye duely recognysyng, that it becomethe youe not..to enterprise any parte of your saide office. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 86 For somuche as your sayd maistershipe.. counselled me to recognishe the kynges highnes to be our patrone and ffounder. 1587 Holinshed *Chron., Irel.* II. 61/2 Some adde, that he gaue awaie his kingdoms to the see of Rome for him and his successors, recognising to hold the same of the popes in fee. 1603 Dekker & Chettle *Grissil* (1693) 37, I must recognize and confesse very generouslie..the welsh knight, making a very desperate thrust at my bosome,..fairely mist my imbroydered Ierkin.

†c. Const. *for. Obs.*—1
1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* I. v. Ev, They worshypped him..and recognysed him for theyr mercyfull Lorde.

4. To acknowledge by special notice, approval or sanction; to treat as valid, as having existence or as entitled to consideration; to take notice of (a thing or person) in some way. †Also const. *to.*
1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Private Baptism,* Whosoeuer shal confesse the, o lorde; recognise him also in thy kingdome. 1582 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* (1598) 217 Liuing in some equalitie of alliance, and yet recognizing a superiority. 1705 Addison *Italy* 21 There are Canons Regular,..that will by no means allow it to be the Body of the Saint, nor is it yet recognis'd by the Pope. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxii. 291 They have been frequently recognised and admitted by parliament. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 125 As an Englishman..I recognize to the Americans their supreme unalienable right in their property. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 499 The majority of the Council however recognised the suspension. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 290 The only army which the law recognised was the militia. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 225/1 A contract by a foreigner with a rebel State which has not been internationally recognised.

b. *spec.* in *U.S.* (see quot.).
1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xiii 187 A recent Speaker, ..universally condemned because he had usually 'recognized' (*i.e.* called on in debate) his own friends only.

c. To admit to consideration, or to a status, *as* being something.
1858 Mill *Liberty* ii. (1865) 22/2 This discipline recognises a knowledge of the enemy's case as beneficial to the teachers. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 228 Wyclif..was..recognized as first among the school-men of his day.

5. To know again; to perceive to be identical with something previously known.
1533 [see Recognosce *v.* 1]. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Recognize,* to call or bring into remembrance,.. to know again. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 454 The better hand.. aids the indebted eye With opera-glass to.. recognise the slow-retiring fair. 1801 Mrs. Crofts *Salvador* II. 228 The voice of Dermandoft was recognized by him calling his name. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. viii. 180 We know the object as one previously perceived..we recognize it. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 159 Can I..sharpen ear to recognize Sound o'er league and league of silence?

b. To know by means of some distinctive feature; to identify from knowledge of appearance or character.
1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 415 Then first he recognis'd the Æthereal guest. *a* 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 283 He pointed to a company, Midst whom I quickly recognised the heirs Of Cæsar's crime. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 2 (1864) 166 The Spice Islands of the Indian Archipelago are recognised far out at sea. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xiii. 240 Without being able to express accurately all we mean by love, we recognise it when we meet it.

c. To perceive clearly, realize.
1865 R. W. Dale *Disc. Spec. Occ.* (1866) vii. 241 Linnell has made us recognise a new beauty in the heather. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iii. 31 Kepler first recognized the fact that the eye is a camera.

†6. [Cf. *v.*2] a. To know again or further. *Obs.*—1
1563 Man *Musculus Commonpl.* 374 b, Wee doe defyne, that God is fyrst to be knowen by nature, Secondly to be recognised by doctrine.

†b. To mark or distinguish again. *Obs.*—1
1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xi. (1647) 187 He required the Crosse should be restored to him again and vowed to eat no bread until he was recognized with the Pilgrims badge.

7. *Law.* a. *U.S. refl.* and *intr.* To enter into a recognizance. b. *trans.* To bind over by a recognizance. ? *Obs.*
1699 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 563 The said Edward Robinson recognized himself in 300*l.* 1763 *Hist. Pelham* (Mass.) (1898) 250 Samuel Sampson as principal in behalf of said John recognizes to the Commonwealth in the sum of fifty pounds with sureties. 1809 Tyler *Rep.* I. 148 Mallery was recognised by Justice Seaton to appear in this court.

Re-cognize (rĭkŏgnəi·z), *v.*2 *rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To cognize again.
1875 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. I. II. iii. v. 193 By the aid of Reasoning we are guided in our search, and by it re-cognize known relations under somewhat different attendant circumstances.

Recognized (re·kŏgnəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. Recognize *v.*1 + -ed1.] Acknowledged, admitted; known.
1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. viii, The nice etiquette, which was observed between recognised states, and non-recognised states, was really excessively amusing. 1842 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 93 The three centuries and a half during which classical paganism was the recognised religion of the empire. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 547 The real and only recognized name of the united nation.

Hence **Re·cognisedly** *adv.*
1861 Berfsf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 238 An honest adaptation of materials recognisedly in use to purposes in which their real nature was not disguised. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlix. 7 The consequences of recognizedly vicious conduct.

Recognizee. *Law.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **-isee,** 7 **reconusee.** [f. as Recognize *v.*1 + -ee1.] The person to whom one is bound in a recognizance.
1598 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 41 G, When the moietie of the Recognisours landes bee delyuered to the Recognisee. 1608 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 65 So in an auoydance of a statute merchant it is a good plea to saie that part of the land is purchased by the reconusee. 1634 *Ir. Act* 10 *Chas. I*, Sess. III. c. 7 The said recoverers, obligees and recognizees, have been..without remedy. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey; hence in later Dicts.).

Recognizer (re·kŏgnəizəɹ). [f. Recognize *v.*1 + -er1.] One who recognizes; †a reviser.
1608 S. Ward in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 25 The Recognisers of Gratian in their Annotations. 1711 Shaftsb. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 353, I find no warrant for our being such earnest Recognizers of a controverted Title. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III. vii, A Poet after his sort, or recogniser and delineator of the Beautiful. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, Ch. Avison* viii, With form enough to know and name it by For any recognizer sure of ken And sharp of ear.

Recognizing (re·kŏgnəizĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing1.] The action of the vb. Recognize1.
1611 Cotgr., *Recognoissance,* a recognizing,.. acknowledgement. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 115 The latter is the actuall recognizing of the Covenant. 1688 Burnet *Rights Princes* v. 187 A Recognizing of the Customs and Liberties of the King's Ancestors.

Re·cognizingly, *adv.* [f. pres. pple. of Recognize *v.*1 + -ly 2.] With recognition.
1854 Carlyle in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. xxii. 158, I know not if among all his 'friends' he has left one who feels more recognizingly what he was..than I.

†**Recognizon.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of Recognition, after AF. sbs. in *-ison.*] Acknowledgement.
1596 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 37 The fourth Institution was that for Recognizon of the Kings bounty by euery heire succeeding his ancestor in those Knights seruice lands, the King should haue *Primer seisin* of the lands.

Recognizor. *Law.* ? *Obs.* Also 6-7 **-isor,** (6 **-isour**), 7 **reconusor.** [f. as Recognize *v.*1 + -or.] One who enters into a recognizance.
1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 3 Everi person..shall haue ..ayenste the said recognisour..like processe..& advauntage. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 41 The Shirife returned an Extent of the lands of the reconusor in this maner. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 290 Neither in that case can he haue a *Scire fac'* vpon this Statute against the first Debtor or Recognizor. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey; hence in later Dicts.).

†**Recognosce,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **-os(e.** [ad. L. *recognōscĕre*: see Re- and Cognosce.]

1. *trans.* To recognize, identify. *rare*—1.
1533 Bellenden tr. *Livy* v. vi, Two dayis lasere war gevin to lik man to recognos [*v.r.* recognis] his awne gere [L. *ad recognoscendas res*].

2. To recognize or acknowledge.
1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 506 Wt quhat zele and affectioun hir subiectis ar myndit To obserue and recognoss hir said spous. 1570 Buchanan *Admonit.* (S. T. S.) 36 Refuse not ye help send to 30w be god bot recognosce thankfullie his fauour towardis 30w. 1644 Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 21 The possessour..recognosceth or acknowledgeth..no superiour but Almightie God. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 437 That the Emperour [is] Liege-lord, and all the Princes feudataries recognoscing him.

3. a. To revise, amend. *rare*—1.
1563 Winjet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 83 In the buke of iiiiXxiii quæst. sum places explanit or recognoscit.

b. To reconnoitre. *rare.* Also *absol.*
1637 Monro *Pract. Obs.* in *Exped.* II. 202 We must recognosce on horse or foot, according to the exployt we have before us. *Ibid.* 204 You are to recognosce both his strength and order.

4. *Sc. Law.* Of a feudal superior: To resume possession of (lands). See Recognition 1 and Recognize *v.* 1.
1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Recognition,* The superiour hes entresse and regresse to the propertie of the landes, and may recognosce the samin. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 114 That Lord may not knaw, nor recognosce that land to him be law. *a* 1765 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 10 The overlord was said to recognosce the lands by the falling of the vassal's escheat, or by the nonentity of the heir.

b. *intr.* Of lands: To return to the superior by recognition.
1752 McDouall *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. xi. II. 155 If the vassal neglect payment of the feu-duty.., the feu becomes void by statute, and recognosces and returns to the superior. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* v. (1809) 155 By the feudal customs it was only the part aliened which recognosced.

Hence †**Recogno·scence,** recognition. *Obs.*—1
1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* IV. ii, Your eloquence passes my recognoscence.

Re-cohabita·tion. [Re- 5 a.] Renewed cohabitation.
1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 74 In case of re-cohabitation, the property will continue to be her separate estate.

Recoil (rĭkoi·l), *sb.* Forms: 6 **recule,** 6-7 **recoyle,** (6 **requoyle**), 7 **recoyl, -coile,** 4, 7- **recoil.** [f. next; in common use only from the latter part of the 16th c. Cf. F. *recul* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The act of retreating, retiring, or going back. Now *rare.*
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9182 (Kölbing) Þer was swiche cark & swiche defoil, þat al Leodeganes folk made recoil To Denebleise vnder þe wal. 1536 in *Hexham Priory* (Surtees) I. App. cxxix, The comissioners.. all togeders reculed back to Corbrigg, after the recule of the said Lyonell and Robert. 1577 Stanyhurst *Hist. Irel.* 80/2 Hauing knowledge of Omore his recule, he pursued him. 1643 Tuckney *Balme of G.* 39 Especially since of late after our recoiles backwards towards Egypt, he hath been about to leade us the second time in a more direct and full way Canaan-ward. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxv, Life and death were in the shout, Recoil and rally, charge and rout.

fig. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 110 The Recoyl of my Fortune. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 214 A more retir'd recoyle and recess of their..Devotionary Calls.

2. The act of bounding or springing back, esp. through impact or elasticity; resilience.
1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii. 40 [The river] against a mountaine dashes, And in recoile, makes Meadowes standing plashes. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. Lord's Pr. 201 The reflection of thine own Glory, a recoyl of that Beam that came from thy Sun. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 324 It gives a recoil to the hammer, and permits the workman to modify or shorten the stroke. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. xvi. 271 We strain a bow and let its recoil propel the arrow. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 17/2 The pallet B will drive the wheel back a little, and produce what is called the recoil.

fig. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xii. § 3 The recoil of prices after they have been raised by a spirit of speculation.

b. *fig.* of feelings; *esp.* with ref. to shrinking *from* something.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x. Wks. (1851) 47 A powerfull reluctance and recoile of nature. 1802 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. Concl., A sweet recoil of love and pity. 1833 CHALMERS *Constit. Man* (1835) I. iv. 186 With the recoil of delicacy and self-respect. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 269 Reverent love of beauty, and indignant recoil from ugliness.

3. *spec.* The rebound or 'kick' of a gun or firearm when discharged.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. 183 A peece which shot so well,..It neyther bruzed with recule, nor wroong with ouerweight. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 23 Draw a lyne..vnto the parapet in the flanke for the requoyle of the artillery. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. 19 The Recoyl [of guns] seems to depend upon the Dilatation and Impulse of the Powder. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 258 The recoil of great guns is much more violent after the second or third discharge than it is at first. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf* ii (ed. 3) 23 Amongst different kinds of shot, that which is the smallest, causes the greatest recoil against the shoulder. 1879 SLADEN *Gunnery* 17 The velocity of recoil is generally taken as the velocity imparted to the gun and carriage by the discharge of the piece.

b. *ellipt.* A recoil-check.

1882 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/1 A. duck gun, mounted ready for action in a punt. It is fitted with Booth's recoil.

4. *attrib.* or *Comb.* a. In names of devices intended to diminish or absorb the recoil of a firearm or piece of ordnance, as *recoil-breeching*, *-check*, *-plate*, *-spring*, *-toggle*.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 281 A small space is left between the tenon on the rear of this block, and the front surface of the breech-block,..to admit of a slight rocking motion of the recoil-plate 1876 in *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* VIII. No. 6. 30 Accessories of loading. . Recoil-checks. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 460 (Plate) Greener-Field Punt Gun, with India-rubber Recoil-breeching. *Ibid.* 531 It is immaterial to which end of the breeching the 'recoil toggle' is affixed.

b. **recoil escapement**, an ordinary form of escapement in clocks and watches, in which the teeth of the crown- or balance-wheel act on the pallets by recoil; **recoil pallet**, a pallet in a recoil escapement; **recoil wave**, a dicrotic wave.

1850 DENISON (Sir E. Beckett) *Clocks & Watches* (Weale) 71 The recoil escapement, which is still used in all the common clocks in the world, though it has long been abandoned in all that make any pretension to a great accuracy. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 79 Recoil pallets and dead ones too—should only just clear the teeth. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 7 The Recoil Escapement (invented by Dr. Hooke about 1675) is the one most generally applied to the ordinary run of dials and house clocks.

Recoil (rĭkoi'l), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 4 (6 *Sc.*) **reculle**, 5 **recuyel(l)e**, **recuyll-**, 6–7 **recuile**, (7 **recool**), 4–7 (9 *Sc.*) **recule**. β. 3–4, 7 **recoile**(n, 6–7 **recoyl**(e, (7 **requoyle**), 6– **recoil**. [ad. OF. *reculer* (12th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *cul* CUL, CULE :—L. *cūlus* the posteriors: cf. Sp. *recular*, Pg. *recuar*, It. *rinculare*, med.L. (14–15th c.) *recul(ā)are*. For the change of *u* to *oi* cf. DEFOIL *v.*, FOIL *v.*[1], FOIST *sb.*[1]; *recule* is the usual form in the 15–16th c.]

†1. *trans.* To beat, drive, or force back (also with *back* or *aback*); to cause to retreat or retire.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Þu..3iuest þe ueonde inȝong..so þet tu ne meiht recoilen him aȝanward. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6693 (Kölbing) .v. forlong he dede hem recoile & vnder hors fete defoile. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4585 Þay wyþ-stode hem al wyþ strenghe, And reculede hem þar an acres lenghe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 58 He reculed his enemyes abacke tyll within the barreys of the towne. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 560 With this from thense I was reculed back. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 19 Neither loyle nor traveill might her back recoyle. 1667 *Obs. Burn. Lond.* 33 When it found any let or hinderance that did recoil it back, it blew equally both to the right and to the left. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, The darts were .. often blunted and recoil'd.

fig. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 104 He was author of my Vnckles death, who recoiled his hopes. 1645 *City Alarum* 10 Our passionate desire of an end recoyles us from the end. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 164 How behove-full would it be to recule and set by unfortunate men ere they were scarce known.

†b. *refl.* To draw back, retire. *Obs. rare.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 106 They..lepte and reculed hem self abake six passes or moo. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 33/2 Whosoeuer will order himselfe according to Gods rule, must learne to recule & withdraw himselfe.

†c. To take or carry *back*. *Obs.*—[1] (Cf. 3 c.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. IX. (1632) 16 Who recoile their narration so farre-backe, and stuff it with so many vaine circumstances, that they smoother the goodnesse of it.

†d. To return or retort (a thing) *upon* one. *Obs.*

1626 W. FENNER *Hid. Manna* Ep. Ded., I say, this [argument] may be recoyled back upon them. 1668 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. verse 18 xlv[i]. § 2 (1669) 404/1 She reverseth the unjust judgement past upon the life of her people, and recoyls it upon the life of him that laid the plot.

2. *intr.* To retreat, retire, go or draw *back* (or *aback*) before an enemy or opposing force.

Very common (in form *recule*) from *c* 1490–1610

α. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 971 Þe frensche men þai made reculle wel an akers lenghe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. xii, The knyghtes..made them to recuyelle & flee. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ci. 335 When Huon sawe them he sayd to his men 'syrs, it is good that we recule to our cyte'. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 70 (1877) 80 Charles..secretly reculed home with suche Hungariens as escaped. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 35 The Britans being troubled with the strange forme of those gallies .. reculed.

β. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 59 We were with vyolence and rage of the sayde tempest constreyned to recoyle and turn backwardes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 215/11 To Recoyle, *recedere*. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 11 Skilfull darters who by recoyling are wont to gaine the day. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 118 They were forced swiftly to recoyle and flie backe. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 209 The French recoiling half their victory yield. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, The peasants swarmed like flies but they soon recoiled.

transf. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vi. 156 At first our Troubles easily recul'd But now growne head-strong, hardly to be rul'd. 1633 MILTON *Ps.* CXIV. 9 Jordans clear streams recoil, As a faint host that hath receiv'd the foil

b. To stagger back, from the effects of a blow.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xvi. 42 Huon .. gaue þe erle such a stroke þat he .. reculyd backe more than .ii. pases. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 58 Aisileos horse with the strong stroke recoyled back three or four paces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 194 Ten paces huge He back recoild.

†3. To go back (or backwards); to recede, retire, retreat, return. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 317/1 The shyppe recuyeled backward in to the Water soo that he fylle doune in to the deppest of the flood 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. XXXV. 146 As a ramme .. whan he reculeth a bak for to hurte with hys hornes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 5 Whom soeuer of theim, this extreme distresse shall soodainly take in any forein countreyes..: leat not suche recule into Jewrie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 370 It goeth as it were reculing backward. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 718 According as the sunne doth approch neere, or recule from vs, .so haue we the daies longer or shorter. 1651 tr *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 199 They perceived the earth to fall upon them, which terrified them very much, not knowing whether they should advance or recule.

fig. 1641 in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 36 This gentleman will acquaint your Lordship how the affaires stand here, which rather recoyle than advance to his Majestie's service. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 157 Then Self will most recoile, and selfe-deniall will most appeare.

†b. To fall back or away (from some state or condition), to degenerate. *Obs. rare.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C v, Orleance Saw that his Souldiers courage gan recoile. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii 22 A good and vertuous Nature may recoyle, In an Imperiale charge. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 128 Be reueng'd, Or she that bore you was no Queene, and you Recoyle from your great Stocke.

†c. To go back in memory or in a narrative. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 1 c.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 154 Looking on the Lynes Of my Boyes face, me thoughts I did requoyle Twentie three yeeres 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. I. § 34 Now followed the fatall tragedy of the Duke of Somerset, and we must recoile a little, to fetch forward the cause thereof.

†d. To lie back or away *from*. *Obs.*—[1]

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 37 A place betweene the walls of the same towne, and a ditch which reculeth about a thousand paces from the towne.

†4. To retire, withdraw oneself *to* a place. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* V. 38 The Lorde .. reculed unto the water syde and toke shippe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 17 A whyle I read you rest, and to your bowres recoyle. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 754 When this Courtly Gentleman with toyle Himselfe hath wearied, he doth recoyle Unto his rest. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. (1631) 13 The Lawyer to his chamber doth recule For he hath now no bus'nesse at the barre

†b. *fig.* To draw back *from* an act or course of action, a promise, etc. Also without const. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 24 They that ought vnderstande vertues and to teche other . they ben they that recule and withdrawe fro it. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 271 b/1 The Appostle recuylled not but .. wente forth Joyeng. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C vj, Submitting him selfe to death .. Rather then to recule from the defence of right. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 57 If I recule now and draw backe, the reputation thereof will be diminished *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. XVI. (1642) 49 So filthily recoyling from the Truth .. that he became a setter up of false Idols. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. XXXIX. 294 He again renewed his consent; but in a few days he began anew to recoil.

5. To start or spring back in fear, horror, disgust, or the like.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 38 He full fers..Scand the scharp poyntis, recullis backwart. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel* 5/1 A toad .. indeuoring to haue skipt ouer it, suddenlie reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 176 If a Vine stand neare vnto it, a man shall sensibly perceiue the same to shrinke away and recule backward from it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 759 Back they recoild affraid At first, and call'd me Sin. 1746 COLLINS *Passions* 20 Fear .back recoil'd he knew not why, Even at the sound himself had made. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* vii. 88 The little girls recoiled, and the youngest took refuge behind Jeanne.

b. *fig.* of persons, in respect of the mind or feelings.

1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 47 The ten Tribes, recoyling from the pressures under Rehoboam. 1662 BP. HOPKINS *Fun. Serm.* (1685) 64 Yet even he, as man, recoiles at that death, which, as God, he was assured to conquer. 1792 COWPER *On Bill Mortality* v, Why deem we Death a foe? Recoil from weary life's best hour, And covet longer woe? 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, I recoil from the idea of marrying him. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 96 The age..recoiled from the cool cynicism of his crimes.

c. *fig.* of the mind, heart, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. ii. 23 Who then shall blame His pester'd senses to recoyle and start. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* V. ix, At each word that my Distraction utter'd My heart recoyl'd. 1764 REID *Inquiry* V. § 7 Something within me that recoils against it. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem* IX. (1852) 262 The mind naturally recoils against the position. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) ii. 68 The imagination fairly recoils from the prospect in horror.

6. a. To rebound, to spring or fly back through force of impact.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. LXXXVI. (1591) 49 Tiber .. by the ruines of it beeing dammed, reculing againe, ouerflowed. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. i. (1614) 820 He [the Orenoque] .. with his vomited abundance maketh the salt waters to recoyle. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 35 They must press upon the surface of the Earth, and, as it were recoyling thence [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 874 He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoiled. 1811 SHELLEY *Marg. Nicholson, Spec. Horsem.* 41 The meteors of midnight recoil from his figure. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. v. 63 They [two balls] clash together, but, by virtue of their elasticity, they quickly recoil.

b. Of firearms or artillery: To spring back by the force of the discharge.

1530 PALSGR. 681/2 Se howe yonder gonne reculeth or ever she lowse. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 25 The Bullet flying makes the Gun recoil. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 141 A peece ill charged instead of hitting the mark, does but recoil on him that shoots it. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The ball, when the gun had liberty to recoil, was always thrown to the right. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 246/2 A barrel mounted upon a very straight stock will recoil more than one that is considerably bent. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 331/1 The shot it is believed has left the piece before the gun commences to recoil.

fig. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig* 14 Dec. 13 They have charged their Canons at us to the full, and never fearing that ever they would recoyle back into a Parliament, they have ramm'd a prodigious, ungodly Oath into them.

c. To spring back to the original position.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 571 Habit .. is more tough and stubborn; when you think you have quite weakened its spring, it will recoil again with wonted vigour.

7. To rebound, spring *back*, or return, to the starting-point or source. Const. *against*, *to*, *on*, *upon*. Chiefly *fig.* (now with *on*).

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iii. 13 They are like. arrowes shot vp against the Sunne, these reculing to their hurt that shot them. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 49 *marg.*, There is nothing so deformed as an injury which reculeth backe against him who spake it. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 Electrical fluors do presently recoyl by short streight lines to their Bodies again. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 3 All their councels and cruelties recoyl upon themselves. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. VII, The good or evil we confer on others, very often..recoils on ourselves. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 513 That evidence missed the mark at which it was aimed, and recoiled on him from whom it proceeded. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 185 Their treason recoiled on their own heads.

Hence **Recoi'led** *ppl. a.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 61 By the honor of his house, and his neuer reculed sword. 1611 COTGR., *Reculé*, recoiled, repulsed.

†**Recoil**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 7 **-coile**, **-coyle**. [ad. It. *raccogliere* (see RACCOLTA) or F. *recueillir* (OF. *recoiller*): see RECUEIL *v.* and COIL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To collect, gather, obtain.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 58 Fertile soyle, And trees from whence all times they fruit recoyle. *Ibid.* VI. 275 A contribution is granted .and also recoiled. *Ibid.* VII. 329 Some Bay, or Creeke..Whence Ancorage, and safety ships recoyle.

Recoil (rĭkoi'l), *v.*[3] [f. RE- 5 a + COIL *v.*[3]] *trans.* To coil again.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 245 Uncoiling the string, and recoiling it as before.

Recoiler (rĭkoi'lə). [f. RECOIL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who recoils.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 98 He became an humble Suppliant to his Majesty, that he might have his Leave to return for Italy. .As if this recoiler had told him no news, he spake but little, and dismissed him. 1813 *Memoir Sir J. E. Smith* (1832) II. 351 Shall the Patriot e'er prove a recoiler? 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 758 Recoil? That's nought; if the recoiler leaves His name for me to fight with, no one grieves.

Recoiling (rĭkoi'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2771 In þe reculynge þat þay made an hundred of hem wer sleyn. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. I. 72 On the see ther is no reculyng nor fleyng, ther is no remedy but to fight. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 18 b, They either put their peeces in hazard of breaking, or els themselues to bee ouerthrowne with the reculing of them. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 308 That recoyling, which Dauid prescribed to Ioab, could not bee with the death of Vriah only. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 50 The recoiling of cruel counsels on the authors of them never appeared more eminently. 1829 R. STORY *Mem. Isabella Campbell* xii. 474 Thoughts of death seemed to have lost all power for a season to excite the recoilings of nature. 1892 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 737/1 After sundry self-searchings and recoilings.. she marries Dering.

Recoiling (rĭkoi'lin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That recoils. *Recoiling escapement*, *pallet* (see RECOIL *sb.* 4 b).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 100 The recoiling waues brought vs backe from the Shelfes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 14 A rebelling and recoyling spirit against God. *Ibid.* 538 In shooting off his recoyling gun. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 150 The remaining Part of its recoiling Force.. will be quite swallowed up in that Depth of Water 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 516 The motion of the wheel is hobbling and unequal, by which this escapement has received the appellation of the recoiling 'scapement. 1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI 769/1 It is sometimes called the recoiling scapement or the recoiling pallets. *Ibid.* 773/2

No rule can be given for the angle which the recoiling arch should make with the concentric one.

Hence **Recoi·lingly** *adv.* (Webster 1847).

Recoi·lment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 recuil-, recule-. [f. RECOIL *v.*[1] + -MENT.]

†**1.** The act of removing or sending away; dismissal. *Obs. rare.*

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 46 Though I was sensible as became me, who saw no cause in myself, of this recuilment and disgrace. *Ibid.* 67 When notwithstanding I had discouered .. in my recuilment his Lordships coldnesse of affection to me.

2. The act of recoiling or springing back.

1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* Wks. 1867 I. 118 A man might easily perceive the recoilments of his own natural and exorbitant proclivities. 1684 FELL *Life Hammond* in *H.'s Wks.* (1684) I. 49 The recuilment of serous moisture into the habit of the body and insertions of the Nerves. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 314 Such feign'd recoilment never could exist. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Recoin (rīkoi·n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To coin over again, to pass again through the mint.

1685 in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 131 The remedy .is to recoyne the forreign money to our standard. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 40 Darius the Mede recoins the Lydian money. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII 229/1 It may be found convenient .. to recoin such denominations altogether. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 6 These pieces, upon their arrival at Rome, by reason of their ..fineness of quality, were at once recoined.

fig. 1836 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 34, I wish with you that people would .. recoin some of the everyday compliments into a simpler form.

Hence **Recoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*; also **Recoi·ner**, one who recoins (Ogilvie 1882).

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 90 It will enforce the recoining of all our Money, both old and new. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 32 In France their recoinings..did rise the Price of Goods. 1888 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 547 An annual consumption of gold in England . for use in the arts, for abrasion and for recoining.

Recoinage (rīkoi·nēdʒ). [f. RE- 5 a + COINAGE] The act or process of recoining money.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 216 The Recoinage of Groats and Halfe-groats, now Twelue-pences and Six-pences. 1707 *Lond Gaz* No. 4366/2 After the Recoinage, each Piece of Money is to receive a Denomination much above the . Value it bears at present. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 206 Before the late re-coinage the gold coin was a good deal defaced. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* IV. ii, A diminution of nearly fifty per cent. on the money already reduced in value by a previous recoinage.

attrib. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Apr. 7/2 The dislike of Mr. Childers's recoinage scheme.

†**Recolage.** *Obs.* Also 4 ricol-, rycol-, rigol-, rekelage. [ad. OF. *rigolage*, f. *rigoler* to be merry or riotous.] Wanton or riotous conduct.

a 1300 (*Cursor M.* 49 In riot and in rigolage [*v. rr.* ricolage, rekelage], Of all þeire liif spent þai þe stage. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7273 þan wyl þey .. sytte vp þare wyþ recolage And syt do moche more outrage. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 1952 (Fairf.) Fle recolage and thefe as dede.

†**Recolation.** *Obs.*—[n. of action f. L. *recōlāre*: see RE- and COLATION.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Recolation*, a method of fining the decoctions of vegetables, etc. by repeated percolation, or straining them several times successively through a linnen or woollen bag.

Recolet, obs. form of RECOLLET.

Recoll, obs. Sc. variant of RECUEIL.

Recolla·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To collate again. Hence **Recolla·ting** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1853 'L. N. R.' *Book & its Story* II. ii. (1857) 214 After the Bibles are sewn, they are again taken to the re-collating-room to be examined. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 236/1 The volume will also contain a number of old Irish fragments.., which have all been recollated by Dr. Zimmer.

So **Recolla·tion,** the action of recollating.

1816 *2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* App. P 1, The many Omissions discovered on Re-collation. 1881 *Academy* 19 Feb. 139/2 The MS...has been missing. since June last, so that recollation is for the present impracticable.

Recollect (re·kɒlekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *recollect-us* or F. *récollet* RECOLLET, q.v.] A member of an Observantine branch of the Franciscan order, which originated in Spain in the end of the 15th c., and was so named 'from the detachment from creatures and recollection in God which the founders aimed at' (*Catholic Dict.*).

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 139 Many other reformations haue beene from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, Penitentiaries, Capuchins, &c. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1806/4 The Council of State forbid the Cordeliers, the Recollects, and other Religious, of the Order of St. Francis, to obey their General, who is a Spaniard. 1746 in *Acc. French Settlem. N. Amer.* 21 Opposite to it is the convent of the Recollects. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 115, I met with a pious soul of a Recollect in the barge. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The Recollects were uninfected by Jansenism.

b. *attrib.* and *appos.* Belonging to the order of the Recollects.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vii *Douay*, Some report this erected .. by the charity of English Catholicks for recollect Fryers of the Order of S. Francis. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4650/3 The Body..was interred..in the Church of the Recollect Friars. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) s.v., There appear to be at present six Recollect houses in Great Britain.

c. *transf.* The Cedar-bird or Carolina Chatterer.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. i. 94 At Quebec it is called the Recollect [*note*, Perhaps from the similarity of the crest or plumage to the habit of this order of friers].

Recollect (rīkɒle·kt), *v.*[1] [Orig. ad. L. *recollect-*, ppl. stem of *recolligĕre*, f. *re-* + *colligĕre*, but in later use apprehended as an Eng. formation from RE- 5 a + COLLECT *v.*, and consequently sometimes written *re-collect*. The earlier pron. was prob. as in *v.*[2], from which it is now distinguished by the vowel of the prefix.

In some senses the distinction between this and *v.*[2] is not clearly maintained, and the pron. may vary accordingly.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To collect, gather. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 99 A lord sa gentle and kynd,..Quhilk..Bukis to recollect, to reid and se, Hes greit delite als euir hed Ptolome. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 54 How ..These Fishers..from their watry empire recollect All that may men approue, or men detect! 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 133 Neither the Consuls nor the Prætor gaue their vote at all, but recollected those of the others. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iii. 6 There is a time to recollect and lay Thy treasure up; a time to cast away. 1670 DUMAREsQUE in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 227 It was no wonder if planting was not so much in fashion before you were pleased to recollect that art in a body.

†**b.** To collect *again*. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 152 The drops disperse the scent of the Hare and the drye weather recollecteth it againe. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, Call backe thy spirits, and recollect againe Thy vagrant wits. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* III. 32 To recollect once again the Friends he still retained in Hungary.

2. To collect, gather, or bring together (things or persons) again.

In 17th c. examples it is often difficult to decide whether this or sense 1 is intended.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 168 When broken by the Saracens, the peeces were recollected. 1655 SPURSTOWE *Wells of Salvation* 54 How dust scattered and blown up and down should be recollected, was altogether beyond the line of their reason. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 9 Our empire was but forming itself or re-collecting its divided members. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 6 When Zerubbabel .. was already returned to Jerusalem, to re-collect its scattered inhabitants. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., Since the Crimean war..Russia has been carefully engaged in recruiting her strength and in re-collecting her resources.

fig. 1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 224 Therefore let us recollect our selves, Dispers'd into these strange confused Ills. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 67 So Reuben could never after recollect his lost credit, to recover the full favour of his Father.

refl. 1642 LORD W. ST. LEGER in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 43 That..Army. now will aske some tyme to recollect it self after this vnexpected Discomfiture. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxxvii 86 Flegm, as it is speedily dissipated, so it as speedily recollects it self. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 408/2 The Achæan cavalry recollecting themselves after their flight, found that Philopœmen was not with them.

b. *intr.* To come together again. *rare.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett., to Lady Bedford* (1651) 174 Of this all though many parts decay, The pure, which elemented them, .. Shall recollect, and in one all unite. 1855 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. I. (1869) 27 The first thing they attempted, when they had re-collected to consult.

3. To collect (one's spirits, thoughts, mind, etc.)

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. 329 The enemies .. not hauing recollected their Spirits to make it good. 1649 I. AMBROSE *Media* ii. 36 When we call in all our thoughts and affections, and recollect them together. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 361 As oft as He says Let us pray; They should recollect their wandering Thoughts. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlv[ii], He was timorous and bashful; but, when the talk became regular, he recollected his powers. 1800 *Asiat. Ann Reg., Misc. Tr.* 12/2 Upon recollecting his spirits, . he found his affairs very far from being as yet in a desperate condition.

†**b.** With impersonal subject. ? *Obs.*

1611 J. DAVIES *Scourge Folly* Wks (Grosart) 56 The heauenly charme that . recollects the mind that cares distract. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 16 The injustice of the quarrel which might in time have recollected his senses. 1703 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1737) IV. 112 Darkness and solitude which recollect the thoughts and turn the mind inward.

4. To gather or summon up (strength, courage, etc.); to rally; to recover by an effort.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist Francion* V. 1 He determined to keep his Bed for that day, the better to recollect his strength. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 471 Then soon Fierce hate he recollects, and all his thoughts Of mischief..thus excites. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 98 Recollecting all my force, and drawing my sword. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1806) III. xxiii. 279 She recollected sufficient resolution to submit. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr Jekyll* 71 Mr Utterson's nerves . gave a jerk that nearly threw him from his balance; but he recollected his courage

b. *refl.* To nerve or brace (oneself).

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 11 When thou hast recollected thyself to a resolution of defiance and unwearable resistance, cast thine eye upon the deplorable condition of those Damned Souls.

†**5.** To bring back again *to* or *from* some position or state; to withdraw (oneself) *from*. *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 204 Daily experience .. shewes it [Category] to be the most obuious .. way to amplifie a .. particular sentence .. by retracting, or recollecting it to his generall head or fountaine. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* xv. 150, I who can do that, can also recollect you from yt present desperation 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xxi. Wks. (1847) 155/2 Recollecting himself from an unmeet help which was never meant. 1655 *Theophania* 32 He recollected himself from that profound trance.

†**b.** *refl.* To bring (oneself) back to a reconsideration or better view of something. *Obs.*

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 118 It may be she had in part recollected herself, and did repent of her foolish carriage. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 118 That Pope recollected himself, discover'd his errour. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *To Recollect a Man's self*, to change a Mans mind upon better Consideration.

6. *refl.* To bring (oneself) back to a state of composure; to compose, recover (oneself). Also const. *from*. Now *rare*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 Nor were his thoughts ever so scattered with any sudden accident, but he could instantly recollect himself. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 23, I was not able to utter a word; howbeit at length recollecting myself a little, I signified [etc.]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxi, They..allowed the Spaniards to recollect themselves from the terror occasioned by the approach of an English fleet. 1798 *Geraldine* I. 124, I recollected myself after a little, and assumed sufficient composure to finish my dress 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 148 His heart beat violently, and he.. stopped, to recollect himself.

absol. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 200 Till I can recollect, I am not pleased with you.

b. In *pass.* without expressed agent. ? *Obs.*

1629 SHIRLEY *Grateful Serv.* I. i, The duke is re-collected; where's the prince? *a* 1689 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Mistake* Novels 1871 II. 266 She gave a great shriek, which frighted Vernole; so both stood, for a while, staring on each other, till both were recollected. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlix[ii], The princess was recollected, and the favourite was abashed.

†**7.** To retrace (one's steps). *Obs.*—[1]

1698 FRYER *E. India & P.* 37 The Sand was scalding hot, which made me recollect my steps, and hasten to the Fort.

Hence **Recolle·cting** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1613 DAY *Dyall* (1614) vii 150 A recollecting and gathering of the same matter, whereof our body was first composed. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 255 Besides the first gatherings, there has since been three 're-collectings'.

Recollect (rekɒle·kt), *v.*[2] [Of the same origin as prec., but now distinguished by the pronunciation (see *v.*[1]). In sense 4 prob after F. *récolliger*.]

1. *trans.* To call or bring back (something) to one's mind; to recall the knowledge of (a thing, person, etc.); to remember.

Recollect, when distinguished from *remember*, implies a conscious or express effort of memory to recall something which does not spontaneously rise in the mind.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xi. 141 To move her Majesty that she would seriously recollect to memory her Gracious Sister's zeal unto the holy see. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 114 The Treasurer quickly recollected the ground of his perturbation. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 P 7 A famous Grecian General, whose Name I cannot at present recollect. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 153 Conscious of age, she recollects her youth. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 35 Perchance We do but recollect the dreams that come Just ere the waking.

absol. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel Europe* (1875) II. x. 364 Animals remember, man alone recollects.

b. With obj. clause, infin., etc.

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 26/1 Do you recollect being at Mr. Driver's house some time ago? 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 335 Recollecting still that he is man, We trust him not too far. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. v, Recollectest thou not how the noble Boniface himself..was kept in thraldom..? 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 458, I recollect to have read somewhere of Sir Thos. More, how [etc.].

c. To say upon recollecting. *nonce-use.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 247 But come, recollected she, how do I know but all is for the best..?

d. *intr.* To have a recollection *of* something.

1837 HENDERSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 151, I recollect of being shewn..a quagmire.

†**2. a.** To reflect *with* (oneself). *Obs.*

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. vi (1715) 257 Glaucus.. promis'd to recollect with himself, and if he found anything due, to pay it. 1675 EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 271, I humbly beseech your lordship to recollect with yourself who should insinuate any such matter. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* xvii. Wks. 1823 I. ii. 181 Recollect with yourself, that he is sometimes distinctly and personally invocated.

b. *refl.* To recall (oneself) to something temporarily forgotten.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, 'Well, but that was not what I wished of thee just now', said the Prince, recollecting himself.

†**3.** To recall (a thing) *to* a person. *Obs.*

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 37 When the apostle recollects to the Ephesians the wretchedness of their gentile state. 1724 WILTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 364 My chief design .. has been to recollect to your minds some instances.

†**b.** To go over again. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. vi. § 5 The learner . should always recollect and review his lectures, read over some author upon the same subject.

4. To concentrate or absorb (the mind, oneself, etc.) in contemplation; *spec.* in mystical religious use (cf. RECOLLECTION[2] 1, RECOLLECTED *ppl. a.*[2] 1).

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxiv. 241, I took a..Rosarie, . procuring not to recollect my Understanding, though, for my exteriour, I was sufficiently recollected. *Ibid.* II. xi 91 Any kind of vertuous Exercise so recollected them, that they were presently out of themselves 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* II. xi. (1870) 144 It is wonderfully refreshing thus to recollect the mind.

Hence **Recolle·cting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xiv 85 This is a kind of recollecting, and as it were, a shutting up of the powers of the soul within herself.

Recolle·ctable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be recollected.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1776 This adduces to the mind the whole chain of recollectable facts

and words incident to the subject. 1801 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 357 His deepest and most recollectable delights have been in solitude. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 542/1 It was more 'recollectable' than all my real adventures.

Recollected (rĭkɒ́lĕ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RECOLLECT *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. (Meaning uncertain.)

Variously taken by commentators as 'gathered with pains, not spontaneous', 'picked, refined', 'studied', 'recalled, repeated', etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 5 Light ayres, and recollected termes Of these most briske and giddy-paced times.

2. Of things: Collected or brought together again.

1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 570, I shall not peradventure follow the Method of your Lordships recollected Reasons in my answering to them. 1659 T. PHILIPOTT *Vill. Cant.* A, The Roman Eagles .. breaking in again with a recollected and multiplied Strength. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. 136 Here rallies last the recollected blood. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 305 Till at length the freezing blast .. summons home The recollected powers.

3. Restored to composure or confidence.

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* III. 238 Whence this cruel distrust of your adopted brother? returned the recollected dissembler.

Recollected (rekɒ́lĕ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RECOLLECT *v.*[1] (sense 6) and *v.*[2]]

1. Collected, composed, calm; also, in religious use, given up to, or absorbed in, contemplation.

a. In attributive use.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 129 To see such a Monster so monstrously used, no question pleased the giddy Multitude .. : the recollected Judgment that beheld it,—censur'd it was at best too great and deep a blemish to suit a Queen. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 239 A sober fixed and recollected spirit. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* viii. 333 A waking and recollected state of the soul. 1860 T. T. CARTER *Imit. Christ* vi. 79 One such essential point is a recollected spirit, the constant remembrance of the awful Presence that dwells within us. 1889 *Tablet* 14 Dec. 954, 5,000 men of all classes, who formed a recollected procession to Our Lord in the Eucharist.

b. In predicative use.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 45 That death was best, which was well recollected, quietly suffering what it could not possibly prevent. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxiv. 241 Though .. I was sufficiently recollected. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 591 Some particular chosen Days, when a Man might be most recollected, and best prepared. 1792 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. Courtenay* 12 Aug., I am not sufficiently recollected to compose even a bagatelle at present. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* iii. (1872) 44 We were recollected without feeling it.

2. Recalled to memory.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 301, I would have stood up; but quite abashed at my recollected Behaviour before so many Witnesses, .. my Feet were unwilling to support me. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* I. 631 If the song be loth to quit Those recollected hours. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iii. 182 As far as my recollected acquaintance..entitles me to judge. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 25 Looking down at me with a smile of recollected entertainment.

Hence **Recolle·ctedly** *adv.*, in a composed manner, with self-control.

1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 74 Unable to speak, recollectedly, of their intercourse with him. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Cand. Ordination* 32 To do all our acts sensibly and recollectedly, as in the sight of our Lord.

Recollectedness (rekɒ́lĕ·ktĕdnĕs). [-NESS.]

1. The state of being concentrated or absorbed in religious meditation.

a 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* II (1703) 111 In such intentness and recollectedness of Thought, that we are hardly sensible ourselves, that we are at our Devotions. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 130 That the mind should ever and anon..be called home for a second or two to the Presence of God .. : this is the meaning of recollectedness of spirit. 1891 *Month* LXXIII. 36 During the Adorable Sacrifice..a most profound recollectedness was observed.

2. Collectedness or clearness of thought.

1857 S. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1881) II. x. 339, I spoke with recollectedness and power. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxviii. 245 How many negligences have not also been committed in the flurry which prevents all recollectedness.

3. The quality of having been recalled to memory.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 295 In every instance there exists a point of time down to which recollectedness and suggestedness are qualities of which no man's testimony can be deprived.

Recollection [1] (rĭkɒ́lĕkʃən). [a. F. *récollection*, or ad. med.L. *recollectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recolligĕre* RECOLLECT *v.*[1] Now taken as f. RE- 5 a + COLLECTION.]

1. A gathering together again.

1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* To Rdr., The residue of his paines bestowed on his said first collection, and not set forth in his said recollection. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 93 The incineration and dissipation of this dust shall haue a recollection in the day of Resurrection. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 37 He has diffused his poyson so publickly..that it might be beyond his own recollection. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 230 We may ask in what Manner this Recollection of Parts .. from indefinite distances is made. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 127 Without habitual collection and re-collection of our own selves from time to time no great purpose is carried out.

† 2. A recapitulation. *Obs.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 43 Hereby also you shall have a summary Recapitulation, or Recollection of the..subject-matter of every book. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* To Rdr., Lastly, by a recollection of all, briefly to deliver the sum of every particular truth.

Recollection [2] (rekɒ́lĕkʃən). [The same word as prec. in special senses: cf. RECOLLECT *v.*[2] In sense 1 after F. *récollection*.]

1. Religious or serious concentration of thought; † conduct regulated by such concentration.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. viii. 26 An excellent Sanctity, and a spotlesse Recollection of life, in their Orders of Religion. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Relat. v. 308 An Internal Recollection, which is perceived in the Soul. 1764 FLETCHER *Let.* Wks. 1795 VII. 127 Recollection is a dwelling within ourselves; a being abstracted from the creature and turned towards God. *a* 1773 A. BUTLER *Trav. France & Italy* (1803) 221 He .. performs the sacred office with great recollection and devotion. 1869 F. B. A. WILBERFORCE *Lives Domin. Mission. Japan* 158 The modesty of his exterior was the sign of his interior recollection.

2. Composure, calmness of mind, self-possession.

1757 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans* L. 505, I do not hear of any person in those parts, who .. had recollection enough to attend to the motion of the waters. 1788 *Disinterested Love* II. 110 He was nearly as much agitated as myself, but sooner came to his recollection.

3. The act of recalling to the memory; the mental operation by which objects or ideas are revived in the mind; also, an instance of this.

Sometimes contrasted with *remembrance*: see quot. 1690.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 1 Upon every one of these Wooden Patterns I use to write .. the number of Punches to be Forged of that Size, lest afterwards I might be troubled with Recollections. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 1 The same Idea, when it again recurs without the Operation of the like Object on the external Sensory, is Remembrance; if it be sought after by the Mind, and with Pain and Endeavour found, and brought again in view, it is Recollection. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 311 The pleasing spectacle at once excites Such recollection of our own delights. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 275 The power of recollection seems to depend on the intensity or largeness of the perception.

attrib. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 247 The principal circumstances on which the demand for recollection-time is apt to depend.

b. The power of recalling to the mind; the sphere or period over which such power extends; the memory.

1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 47 As the last image .. (Tho' past the recollection of the thought,) Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 66/2 Did you ever, to the best of your recollection, see Meer Hussud Alli before yesterday? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, The scene of the preceding night ran in his recollection. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 336 The extraordinary coldness of the weather .. is in the recollection of everybody. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 41 It is likely that modern recollection has been weakened by habitual reliance upon .. manuscript and print.

4. A thing or fact recalled to the mind; the memory *of* something.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 515 The recollection, like a vein of ore, The farther traced, enrich'd them still the more. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* I, I have an indistinct remembrance..; but it is an imperfect and confused recollection. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 473 Nor can the Church of the Holy Sepulchre ever cease to be bound up with the recollections of the Crusades. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* ix. 292 A recollection or a fresh tradition.

5. *pl.* A message expressing recollection of, or a desire to be recollected by, another.

1816 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 109 Our compliments to Sir Arthur and Clarke; most particular remembrances to Mrs. Fletcher .. Recollections to the Doyles.

Recollective (rekɒ́lĕ·ktiv), *a.* [f. RECOLLECT *v.*[2] + -IVE. Cf. *collective*.]

1. Relating to, characterized by, concerned with, recollection.

1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 27 Oct., A sort of recollective melancholy. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III. 86 After a recollective silence of some minutes. 1852 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered*, etc. (1872) 255 For this purpose, we must often cast a recollective glance over our history.

2. Given to, distinguished by (the power of), occupied with, recollection.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1833) II. xxii. 23 He possessed..an uncommonly recollective memory. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 151 Then she was fanciful, recollective, new. 1838 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 271 Live recollective of us.

Hence **Recolle·ctively** *adv.*, **Recolle·ctiveness**.

1820 *Examiner* No. 658. 744/1 The sullen din of the recent storm still murmurs recollectively in our ears. 1824 *Ibid.* 323/2 The pensive recollectiveness of the daughter.

‖ **Recollet** (rekole). Also 8 **recolet**. [F. *récollet* = Sp., Pg. *recoleto*, It. *recolletto*, ad. L. *recollect-us*: see RECOLLECT *v.*[2] 4 and cf. RECOLLECTION [2] 1.] = RECOLLECT *sb.*

1760 *Ann. Reg.* I. 227 If .. the jesuits and the recolets [in Canada] chuse to go to France, passage shall be granted them in his Britannic majesty's ships. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 115 Here I found a young Irish recollet, on his way from Rome to his own country. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 283 He..knocked softly at a door.. which was opened by an old recollet. 1889 J. G. ALGER *Englishm. Fr. Rev.* 350 One of the Irish recollets at Boulay.

b. *attrib.* and *appos.* Cf. RECOLLECT *sb.* b.

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 13 Towards the maintaining of a little Hospital, and two Spanish Recollet Monks. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 75 That they call del Prado..was for the Recolet Augustines. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 765/1 A cathedral was erected .. at Quebec, on the site of the old Recollet church.

Reco·llocate, *v. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put in place again. (In quot. app. *refl.*)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/2 The Crochet or hoocke, which descendinge, elevateth it selfe, and recollocateth as much as is needfulle.

Reco·lonize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To colonize (a place) anew. Hence **Reco·lonizing** *ppl. a.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 60 Now while the World's re-colonizing Boat Doth on the waters over Mountains float. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IV. 335 After this devastation, the Persian court..were desirous of recolonizing the town. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlii. V. 284 He planted in it new inhabitants, of Dorian and Messenian race, recolonizing it under the name of Messene.

So **Recoloniza·tion.**

1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 401 The protection shown by him to the re-colonization of Jerusalem under Nehemiah. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 430/1 There were many projects afloat for the re-colonisation of different parts of Hellas.

Recolour (rĭkʌ́ləɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* Of a thing: To resume its colour. *rare.*

1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xiii, The swarthy blush recolours in his cheeks, His lip resumes its red.

2. *trans.* To colour (a thing) anew.

1839 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. ix. 162 That they must recolour all their geological maps. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 3 If it is necessary to recolour any part, let the first coating dry before beginning.

† **Recolt.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. F. *recolte* = It. RACCOLTA, harvest.] Harvest, crop. In quot. *attrib.*

1788 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 121 The face..has a calathus, or recolt basket, on the top of its head.

Recolta, variant of RACCOLTA. *Obs.*

Recomand(e, -aund(e, varr. RECOMMAND *v.*[1]

Recombine (rĭkɒ́mbəi·n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To combine (things) anew.

a 1639 T. CAREW *Poems, On Marriage of T. K. & C. C.*, Which [hands] when to-day the Priest shall recombine [etc.]. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXV. 210 The idea of separating these letters, and of recombining them into other words. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 54 *note*, Ingredients might be disengaged and re-combined in countless ways.

absol. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 543 He left out, altered, recombined, and supplied new connecting principles.

2. *intr.* To enter into a fresh combination.

1881 FLOWER in *Nature* XXIV. 436 They cannot recombine, and so give rise to new forms.

So **Recombina·tion.**

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. (1862) VI. 45 Was it a decomposition and recombination of elements still continuing? 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 344 A complete revision and recombination of all pre-existing anthologies.

Recomende, obs. form of RECOMMEND *v.*[1]

† **Recomfort**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **recoum-**. [ad. F. *reconfort* (13th c.): see RE- and COMFORT *sb.*] Comfort, support, consolation.

c 1420 LYDG. *Hist. Thebes* II. 580 He shall be relessed of his peine, Through recomfort of some high mariage. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. (1860) F j, And wyth this ought the maronners..to be of good recomforte. *c* 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xlii. 121 When this..came soone to hart, I yet therein recomfort felt. 1588 N. YONGE *Mus. Transalp.* xxxi. D iv, He..so great a fire had framed, As were enough to burne mee, Without recomfort. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 403, I will .. for his [the reader's] recomfort end this part with a few..laughing Epitaphes.

Recomfort (rĭkʌ́mfəɹt), *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: see COMFORT *v.* [ad. F. *reconforter* (11th c.): see RE- and COMFORT *v.*]

1. *trans.* † a. To strengthen or inspire with fresh courage; to put heart or spirit in again. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 97 He .. To perellis him abawndonys ay For to reconfort his menze. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 188 By our commyng and arriveng al your cite was gretly recomforted. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Whan the noble Jason felte hym self so aduironned on alle sydes by hys enemyes he was more reconforted than tofore. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlv. 152 There myght well haue ben sene good ordre of batayle, and people well recomforted. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 3 b, Agaynste all thys feare this one thynge recomforted me, that [etc.]. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. i, But better hopes had them recomforted That lay besieged in the sacred towne. *Ibid.* IX. xciv, At last they went and to recomfort thought, And stay their troopes from flight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 918 As one from sad dismay Recomforted.

b. To soothe, console, or relieve in distress or trouble. Const. *from*, † *of*. Now *rare* (common *c* 1375–1650).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1623 (1672) Hym with al hire wit to reconfort, As sche best coude, sche gan him disport. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* ii, Hertys hevy for to recomforte From dreriheed of hevy nightes sorowe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxiv, Syr Gareth recomforted his moder in suche wyse that she recouerd and made good chere. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 297 In especyall Florence was ryght sorowful, for there was none yt could recomfort her. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 3 Others, .. bringing their Ancestors vnto the graue with weeping eyes, haue notwithstanding meanes wherewith to be recomforted. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. 7 The King of Gods re-comforts their despaire. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. iii, I grew sick of the worlds vanity Ne ought recomfort could my sunken spright. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1853) 67 Recomforted by this promise. , I returned in a Windsor coach to London. 1890 S. EVANS *Graal* I. 150 This doth recomfort me, that the Best Knight gat blame in like manner as I.

† c. *refl.* and *absol.* To take courage or heart again; to recover one's spirits. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1994 Ful wisely to enhorte The peple that they sholde hem reconforte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 64 The Romayns .. recomforting hem foughten so

vigorouslie ayenst theire adversaries that they hadde the victorie. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 499 Therwith they recomforted & toke corage. 1685 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. x. 362 At these words Hyanisbe recomforted herselfe, insomuch as shee could hardly conceale her joy. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. vi–vii. 204 He recomforted himselfe, calling to mind that the artifice was all his friends, unto which he had scarce concurr'd.

2. (Usu. of things): To strengthen or invigorate physically; to refresh. Also *absol.* Now *rare.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The pome-cedre corageos to recomfort. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 275 The womannys mylk recomford him full swyth. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. vii. 79 The Emerawde .. recomforteth alle the sight of hym that beholdeth it. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 21 That oyntment .. recomfortes the skynne and the synewes of dogges. 1596 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. xxx (1639) 152 You must be much diligent .. to give him a diet that recomforteth and refresheth strength. 1625 Bacon *Sylva* § 403 It is usuall to help the Ground with Muck; And likewise to Recomfort it sometimes with Muck put to the Roots. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* I. 27 My weary frame After short pause recomforted, again I journey'd.

†**b.** *refl.* of persons (and animals): To refresh or recreate (oneself). *Obs.*

1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 61 We rested vs and refreshed vs..and so recomforted our self after the greate scarsnesse that we hadde susteyned. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1061 This harte sore strayned ranne . To a well, with water..Hym to reconforte and the more fresshe be. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 758 With Loves, and Ladies gentle sports, The ioy of youth, himselfe he recomforts.

Hence †**Reco·mfortable** *a.*, comfortable, consoling; †**Recomforta·tion,** consolation; †**Reco·mforted** *ppl. a.* (also *absol.*). *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 392 A certayn never interrupted course of recomfortable refreshyng in Christ. 1585 Hatton in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 273, I most humbly thank your sacred Majesty for your two late recomfortations. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 623 The now fully recomforted Dorus. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iv. 51 Ne're through an Arch so hurried the blowne Tide, As the recomforted through th'gates.

†**Reco·mforting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] Encouragement, consolation.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 499 Apon this wiss the nobill king Gaf all his men reconforting. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxvi, Gif ze goddis .. Haue schewit this for my reconforting. *a* 1550 *O Lusty Flour* 31 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 327, I sall my pen address Sangis to mak for thy reconforting. 1611 Cotgr., *Refocillation*, a refreshing,..recomforting.

†**Reco·mfortless,** *a. Obs.*–1 [f. Recomfort *sb.* + -less.] Without comfort.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. vi. 24 There all that night remained Britomart, Restless, recomfortlesse.

†**Reco·mforture.** *Obs.*–1 [f. Recomfort *v.* + -ure.] Consolation, comfort.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 425 They will breed Selues of themselues, to your recomforture.

†**Recomma·nd,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **recoma(u)nde,** 4–6 **recommaunde,** 5 **recoma(u)nd, reoumaunde,** etc. [ad. F. *recommander* (12th c.), f. *re-* Re- + *commander* to command or commend: on the relationship to Recommend *v.*1, see the etym. notes to the vbs. Command and Commend.]

1. = Recommend *v.*1 1.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 256 He lifte vp ys hond & blessed him þan & recomandedem to god almişte. 1490 Caxton *How to Die* 9, [I] recommaunde at thys tyme my spyryte in to thy handes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* l. 169, I recommaunde thee to yᵉ kepinge of our lorde god. *Ibid.* lxii. 218 Therfore, syr, I recommaunde you to our lord god.

b. = Recommend *v.*1 1 b.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1021 (1070) In ful humble wyse .. He gan hym recommaunde unto her grace. 1390 Gower *Conf.* Prol. 29* So ferforth I me recomande To him which al me may comande. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 33 Þai take lefe at þe mounkes and recomaundes þam specially to þer praiers.

c. *ellipt.* To commend to the prayers of the people. *rare*–1.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* 31 þe comoun belleman schal..recomandyn al þe brethere soules and systeres of þe gilde be name, and alle crystene soules.

d. = Recommend *v.* 1 c.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 33 To youre avis, Min holi fader, .. I recomande myn astat. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., I..am me auntred to make this litel symple booke, which I recommaunde and submytte to youre noble and wyse correccioun. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 191 To these two knightes Raymondyn & Melusyne had recommanded the estate of theire two sones

2. *refl.* and *absol.* To commend (oneself) to the kindly remembrance or regard of another. (Used in letters.)

a 1413 Prince Henry *Let.* in *Nat. MSS.* I. 36, I recomande me to yowr good & gracieux lordship. 1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 Right worthy and worshepeful Sir, I recomaunde to yow preyeng yow to wite [etc.]. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 280/2 We recommaunde us unto you.

b. To speak of or mention (a person) *to* another, with a view to exciting kindly remembrance or regard. Freq. used in messages.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 1000 (1036) 'This in special', Quod Troilus, 'that thou me recomaunde To hir that to the deeth me may comaunde'. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 163 Go litel bille..And of hool herte recomaund me,.. To alle tho folk which lyst to have pité. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. viii, Accolon..said, recommaunde me vnto my lady Quene and telle her all shal be done that I haue promysed her. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxlvi. 547 When he saw that I wold depart thence to come into this countre, he humbly prayed me to recommaunde hym to you.

absol. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 877 Recumaunde, for God's pyne To my lady and thinne.

Recomma·nd, *v.*2 [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To command again.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xix, She commaunded her mynstrelles right anone to play..She me recommaunded.. To daunce true mesures. 1622 Wither *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 731 For as much as doubt you make To re-command me: of mine own accord Another Strain, I freely will afford. 1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 82 So can wee no more recommand them then call back yesterday. 1864 *Reader* 18 June, The great *bravura* duet .. was, of course, recommanded by an irresistible encore.

Recommence (rĭkǒme·ns), *v.* [ad. F. *recommencer* (11th c.): see Re- and Commence *v.*]

1. *intr.* To begin again.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxiv. 242 Thenne recommenced and began agayn the playnte and the clamour. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1140 Violence That never ends, but aie doth recommence. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xxxii. 276 If any odd thoughts intervene and grow upon me, I check my self, and recommence. 1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 238 Shortly afterwards that war recommenced. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xii. 87 The sound..ceased, but it soon recommenced.

b. With complement. (See Commence *v.* 3 b.)

1778–81 Johnson *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 396 He seems desirous enough of recommencing courtier. 1791 Benthам *Wks.* (1843) X. 266, I am recommenced wild beast.

2. *trans.* To cause to begin again; to renew.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 313 The Frenshe Kynge had recommencyd his warre. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 [He] caused to be recommenced the works of Calcedon. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 178 Whensoeuer the said Duke shall re-commence his former suit. 1784 King *Cook's 3rd Voy.* VI. ii. III. 210 We .. told him, that we purposed recommencing our voyage about the 5th of June. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* I. 250 Well will it be if the present age should not see its ravages recommenced. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 The two brothers recommence their exhortation to virtue.

Hence **Recomme·ncing** *ppl. a.*

1830 J. Douglas *Truths Relig.* (1832) II. 114 The fancy of the recommencing series of existences is realised.

Recomme·ncement. [Re- 5 a.] A fresh commencement.

1778–81 Johnson *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 64 The Spectator, from its recommencement, was published only three times a week. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, The recommencement..of actual hostilities. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 The reassembling of Parliament, and the recommencement of actual work.

Recomme·ncer. [f. Recommence *v.* + -er 1.] One who begins again.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 257 The recommencers of hostile practises. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. (1875) 30 He is a true re-commencer, or Adam in the garden again.

Recommend (rekǒme·nd), *sb. dial.* and *U. S.* [f. the vb.] A recommendation.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 351/1, I think he would give it an autograph recommend. 1897 R. Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 227 I'm glad to have a recommend from that quarter.

Recommend (rekǒme·nd), *v.*1 Also 4–5 **recomende.** [ad. med.L. *recommendāre* (1216 in Du Cange), f. *re-* Re- + *commendāre* to Commend. Cf. obs. F. *recommender*, an occasional variant of *recommander* to Recommand *v.*1 (q.v.).]

1. To commend or commit (oneself or another, one's soul or spirit) *to* God, his keeping, etc. Also (rarely) without const. (Cf. Commend *v.* 1.)

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvi. 177 Seyenge his Orysounes, recommendynge him to his God. 1418 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 30, I recommend my saule to almyghty god. 1572 Hulot s.v., To recommende him selfe to God. 1611 Bible *Acts* xiv. 26 And thence sailed to Antioch, from whence they had been recommended to the grace of God. 1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 124, I recommend you to the Divine protection. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 7 ᵖ 6 When I lay me down to Sleep, I recommend myself to his Care. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 106, I recommended my spirit in a short ejaculation. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ix, I silently recommended myself to God. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii, I..devoutly recommended my spirit to its Maker.

absol. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 576 He made the signe of the crosse vpon him and recomended to our lorde.

b. (Chiefly *refl.*) To commit (oneself or another) *to* a person (or thing), or *to* some one's care, prayers, etc.

In some cases perh. with implication of sense 4 c.

c 1386 Chaucer *2nd Nun's T.* 544, I axed this at hevene king, To han respyt . To recomende to yow er that I go Thise soules. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 63 Than wil thei take leve of the Monkes and recommenden hem to here Preyeres. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlvii. 91 b, My sonne I recommend to the Helia thy stepmother. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 92 He .. recommended himself to the sea in the spring time. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 17 ᵖ 8 He led her to a relation's house, to whose care he recommended her for that night. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 310 [They] recommended themselves to the prayers of those who were distinguished by the austerity and sanctity of their lives.

†**c.** To give in charge, consign, commit, submit (a thing) *to* a person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxvi. viii, What I to praiers recommended, Was gratiously by him attended. 1590 *Art. agst. Cartwright* § 25 in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 27 After it was perused by others .he recommended the same to the censures, and judgements of moe brethren. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 94 [He] denide me mine owne purse, Which I had recommended to his vse, Not halfe an houre before.

†**d.** To communicate or report (a thing) *to* a person. Also without const., to mention. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxviii. ii, The thinges our fathers did to us commend, The same are they I recommend to you. 1599 *W'arn. Faire Wom.* II. 77 I'll leave you, sir, to recommend my thanks Unto your kind respective wife. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxix. I. 1055 Some of them have recommended to posteritie..that in this one yeere there dyed three renowned captaines. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 119 Concerning him so to come, and to be incarnate, two things are recommended in this Prophecie.

†**e.** To inform (a person). *Obs. rare*–1.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 41 Signior Montano..recommends you thus, And prayes you to beleeue him.

†**2.** = Recommand *v.*1 2. *Obs.*

1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 55 Your sonys and..your brother arn heyle and mery, and recommend hem to yow. 1449 *Ibid.* 78, I recomend me hertily, thankyng yow for the tydings. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 107/1 As hartelye as I possible can, I recommende me to you. 1572 Huloet s.v., He recommendes him hartely to thee.

†**b.** = Recommand *v.*1 2 b. *Obs.*

1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 201 The same Bernard..desired the said Christophor to aduertise your grace thereof and have hym recommended most humbly. 1773 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 May, Recommend me to the poor dear lady.

†**3.** To praise, commend: **a.** a person. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 228 Riche men he recomendeth ..That with-outen wyles leden her lyues. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 919 He recomendide the olde Knightes That þat daye hade the victorye. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 6 Seeyng that Jason was somoche recommended of euery man. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xi. 6 b/2 The fyrste..was a good knyght, & greatly recommended. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Matt.* xxiii. 33 They continued in their own wickedness, and yet recommended the saints departed.

†**b.** a thing. (Cf. 5 b.) *Obs.*

1705 Stanhope *Paraph.* II. 278 This glorious Testimony when Jesus had recommended as a Truth inspired from Heaven [etc.]. 1738 *Pref. J. Keill's Anim. Oecon.* 43 [They] have generally recommended and extolled those Parts which they best understood themselves.

4. †**a.** To commend to favour. *Obs. rare*–1.

a 1601 North *Plutarch* (1610) 1177 Nonius Asprenas, one of his greatest friends, was accused by Cassius Severus.. Augustus did not recommend him, but let the Senatours alone, who banished Cassius.

b. To name or speak of (one) as fit or worthy to hold some position or employment.

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 48 The King did many dayes since intimate who they were he would recommend, but none were declared untill this morning. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 417 A king, that would, might recommend his horse. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., It is a regulation, that none under the rank of field officer in the regulars, can recommend a person so circumstanced.

c. To present or bring forward (a person) as worthy of notice, favour, care, etc. Const. *to* (a person, etc.), *for* (the thing desired).

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 They [Turks] .. invocate their Saints, as being able to recommend them to God. 1703 Steele *Tender Husb.* III. iii, Madam, may I recommend Mr. Gubbin. to your Ladyships Notice? 1734 Swift *Lett.* (1766) II. 271 The trouble I gave in recommending a gentleman to your protection. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. viii. 162 [He] had been earnestly recommended by the Earl of Strafford to Charles. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 65 Whom the abbess thought qualified for orders, she recommended to the bishop who ordained them. 1853 Dearsly *Crim. Process* 73 If..the offender is a fit subject to be recommended for the royal mercy.

5. To mention or introduce (a thing) with approbation or commendation *to* a person, in order to induce acceptance or trial.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix (1887) 106, I must recommend vnto them exercise of the bodie 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 1 He would both recommend and enjoin the practice and use of both to that of his native kingdom. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 90 [Biscuits] which were recommended to me, as an excellent thing to drink a mornings draught with. 1728 Venner *Sinc. Penit.* Pref. 7 Tho' I do not care to say much in order to recommend my book to such as are in the very gall of bitterness. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 541 O grant a poet leave to recommend.. Her slighted works to your admiring view. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. xv, Let me recommend you a little of this pike! 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 640 We will conclude by recommending his work to our readers.

b. Without personal const. (Cf. 3 b.)

1714 Pope *Epil. Jane Shore* 34 He'd recommend her as a special breeder. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 355, I take the liberty to recommend that part of America as the best and most advantageous part of the globe. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 388 For once I can approve the patriot's voice, And make the course he recommends my choice. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 22 Allow me now to recommend this dish. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* x. 231 Christianity and worldly wisdom..both recommending the same course.

6. To make (a person or thing) acceptable. Also const. *to.* (Chiefly of qualities, circumstances, or things.)

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* VI vi. (1848) 360 Roses. retain . divers useful Qualities, and Virtues, that..recommend them all the Year. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 ᵖ 3 There is yet another Circumstance which recommends a Description more than all the rest. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 101 It was chiefly a wish to recommend their religion to others. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* III. 21 A claim recommended by the practice..of the constitution. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 268 That man has little enough to recommend him whom women dislike.

refl. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vi. 2 The ayre nimbly and sweetly recommends it selfe Vnto our gentle sences. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 185 To recommend themselves to

his favour. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvii. 535 A person of eminent rank greatly recommends himself to the esteem of his fellow-creatures when he appears affable and friendly. 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 12 This view of things, recommending itself equally to the intelligence of thinkers [etc.].

7. To counsel, advise. **a.** Const. *to* a person, usually with *it* as obj. (cf. 5) and appositive infin.

1746 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 38 His Majesty has order'd me to recommend it to you..to proceed immediately [etc.]. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. viii, He..recommended to her ladyship to do him the honour. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 203 She recommended it to him to do justice to B. and her children.

b. Without personal const. (Cf. 5 b.)

1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 43 Let me extol a Cat, on oysters fed, .. Or ev'n to crack live Crawfish recommend. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 606 [He] recommended, what was probably wise, to gain Nizam al Mulk by resigning to him Deccan. 1829 W. Irving *Granada* I. x. 85 He recommended, that the whole disposition of the camp should be changed.

c. With personal obj., and infin.

1856 W. Collins *After Dark, Yellow Mask* II. 247, I recommend you to control your temper, and to treat me with common courtesy. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. ix. 103 He recommended the guardians to consult the king.

Recommend, *v.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To commend again.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 140, I am constrained of courtesie, to commend, and recommend the same L. Oppius..to your patronage and defence.

Recommendable (rekǒmĕ·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] + -able.] That may be recommended, worthy of praise. Also const. *to.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 A Right recommendable thing in heuen and in erthe is a true tunge. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 6 The honorable cours of lyf he hath led..doth make him no lesse recomendable for true Christian pietie and vertue then for wisdome and valour. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* I. 12 All the recommendable qualities and exercise requisite for a Gentlewoman of such Extraction. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 217 The matchless pattern of his most recommendable character and successes 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 662 There is a work..recommendable as well to those who have, as those who have not done any good work before. 1832 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 407 The Wise had found such Loyalty still practicable, and recommendable. 1888 H. S. Merriman *Phantom Fut.* II. x. 146 This method is scarcely recommendable to young men of impressionable hearts.

Hence **Recommendabi·lity, Recomme·ndableness, Recomme·ndably** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr., *Recommendablement*, recommendably, .. praise-worthily. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* x. iii. § 4 The fourth and last Rule or Measure of opinions is, The Recommendableness of our Religion to those which are without. 1796 Ld St. Helens in *Benthami's Wks.* (1843) X. 319 Whether your quality of French citizen, instead of adding to your recommendability [etc.].

Recommendation (rekǒmĕndē·ʃən). [a. OF. *recommendation* (F. *recommand-*), or med.L. *recommendātiōn-em* (1270 in Du Cange), n. of action f. *recommendāre* to Recommend.]

†1. The action of recommending oneself to another's remembrance; a message of this nature. *Obs.*

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 135 After al due recomendacion, I recomaund me to yow. 1478 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 37 We.. sendes gretyng..& recommendaccin unto whome it seruys. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1025, I you pray to do my most humble recommendations to the good grace of the Kyng. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* II. cxlv, The letter .. said thus..I send to all Knights arraunt recommendation.

attrib. 1552 Huloet s. v, Recommendation brynger, *salutifer.*

†2. The action of recommending or committing to another's care; hence, care, protection. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 100/2 The fourth [privilege] is the recomendacion of the moder of god. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* 91 b, Remembre she is .. thy mother adoptife..wherfore I leue her vnder thy recommendation. 1557 Mrs. Basset tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1400/1 At hys recommendacion [he] tooke hir from thencefoorth as hys owne [mother].

†3. Commendation, favour, repute, esteem. *Obs.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* (ed. 2) A ij, It is a werke of ryght special recomendacion. 1481 — *Myrr* III. xiii. 164 They that gladly myssaye of peple of recommendacion. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxi. 314 They. were..well receyued,..bycause they were lordes and knightes of great recommendacion. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvii. 102 b, The Turkes haue aboue all thinges charitie in greate recommendation.

4. The action of recommending a person or thing as worthy or desirable.

1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 25 [He must proceed by himself] uncareing langer for thair recommendatioun of ony [person]. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 It is not..that either fauour or recommendation shal stand them in steed for the aduancing of them to any higher degree. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xliii. 296 Kings . may receive Schoolmasters for their Subjects from the recommendation of a stranger. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 94 P 5 Buying at his Shop upon my Recommendation. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 354 You have a notion that I should bring a..fortune to this spouse of your recommendation? 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. IX. iii. 323 He had no .. restrictions about food, except a recommendation of abstinence, as tending to exalt the mind.

b. *Letter of recommendation*, a letter recommending a person; in later use, a letter of introduction. Cf. Recommendatory *a.* 1 b. Also *fig.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. CXV. 89 He..sent to hym a great summe of golde, with letters of recommendacion, exortynge hym [etc.]. 1548 Elyot, *Commendatitiæ literæ*, letters of recommendacion. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 48 An honest, ingenious look is a good letter of recommendation, of itself. 1668 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 130 The Duke of Holstein..gave him Letters of Recommendation to the Great Duke of Muscovy. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 31 The Dutch captain would..give us a letter of recommendation to the governor. 1810 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 626 His conduct to our President..is not, however, a letter of recommendation of his temper, policy, or discretion. 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lx. 55 *note*, They complained that the ambassador had only a letter of recommendation in place of a letter of credit.

c. A letter or certificate of recommendation.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* May (Bologna), I enquired out a priest and Dr. Montalbano, to whom I brought recom'endations from Rome. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Recommendation*, in a military sense, a certificate, stating an individual to be properly qualified for a situation in the army.

5. That which procures a favourable reception or acceptance.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 14 Upon no other advantage or recommendation, than of the Beauty..of his Person. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xii, 'That is no recommendation at all', replied her aunt. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 101 His recommendation had been his connexion with a powerful native family.

6. Exhortation, advice.

1585 Earl Leicester in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) I. v. 280, I would he were in Fort Rammekyns..with a recommendation from me to Russell to look well to him.

Recomme·ndative, *a.* and *sb. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] + -ative. Cf. OF. *recommandatif* (1521 in Godef.).] **a.** *adj.* That recommends. **b.** *sb.* That which recommends.

1611 Cotgr., *Recommandatif*, recommendatiue, recommending. 1727 *Art Speaking in Public* Introd. (ed. 2) 15 The Rules and Laws of Speaking and Action, the Ornament and Recommendative of all Discourse.

Recommendator. *rare*[−1]. [f. Recommend *v.*[1]; cf. Commendator.] One who recommends.

1818 *Quarles' Embl.* 4 Notwithstanding that some of his evangelical recommendators, 'leave to better judges' to pronounce 'what share of merit is due to the poet'.

Recommendatory (rekǒmĕ·ndătəri), *a.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] after Commendatory *a.* Cf. OF. *recommandatoire* (1533 in Godef.).]

1. Having the attribute of recommending; expressing or conveying a recommendation.

1611 Cotgr., *Recommandatoire*, commendatorie, recommendatorie. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 28 July (O. H. S.) I. 18 There are several Recommendatory Verses before it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 458 P 3 How many Men..give Recommendatory Characters of Men whom they are not acquainted with..? 1796 Washington *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 269 Let me pray you therefore to introduce a section in the address.. recommendatory of the measure. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 290 At which confession the chaplain .. puts him down in the front rank for his next recommendatory report to the visiting magistrates.

b. *Recommendatory letter*: (see Commendatory *a.* 1 b, and cf. Recommendation 4 b).

1618 *Demeanour of Sir W. Raleigh* 59 His Letters recommendatory for his safe conduct and reception. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 153 Having procur'd the Recommendatory Letters of George Bishop of Laodicea. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, My first care was to carry his recommendatory letter to his uncle. 1812 D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 61 He came to the metropolis with thirty recommendatory letters. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 Nov. 5/3 Mr. Spencely has the advantage of a letter recommendatory from Mr. Chamberlain.

c. *Recommendatory prayer*: (see Commendatory *a.* 1 c and Recommend *v.*[1] 1).

1718 *Freethinker* No. 6 P 12 He has left us the best Recommendatory Prayer in the Hour of Death.

2. Of a quality, feature, etc.: That recommends its possessor.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 50 P 1 To none of these Recommendatory Advantages was his Title so undoubted as that of his Beauty. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxxiv. 446 The only recommendatory point in Mr. H— is, that he dresses exceedingly smart. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxiv. *note*, The gentlemanly spirit, so recommendatory either in an author or his productions. 1868 *Morn. Star* 2 June, Park horses, ladies' horses, and ponies were trotted out to display their respective recommendatory points.

3. Of a resolution, appointment, etc.: In the form of a recommendation, without binding force.

1690 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 329 This following Recommenditary order was ordered by ye board. 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 169 If the resolve of Congress had been absolute and imperative, instead of being barely recommendatory. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxix. XI. 538 The resolution of the synod (noway binding upon the Athenian people, but merely recommendatory).

†b. Applied to a person recommended for appointment to a position. *Obs.*[−1]

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 250 The lord mayor.. drunk to sir Wm. Ashurst, as a recommendatory sherif for the ensuing year, if approv'd by the common hall.

Recomme·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Praised, commended.

1482 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xv. 168 Plato whiche was a puissaunt and a recommended maistre of Athenes. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 896 Decessed of noble and recomended memory the prince Arthur. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xvi. 267 What if a recommended Specifick..seem unable to produce the promised Effect?

Recommender (rekǒmĕ·ndəɹ). Also 7 -or. [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who recommends.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* D vij, Some..do sclaunder those religious princes as recommenders to vs of thys mariage. 1611 Cotgr., *Recommandeur*, a recommendor, commendor, praiser. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. i. 7 That severe Teacher, and perswasive Recommender of the strictest Virtue, Seneca. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxvii. 190 Is not this a plain indication that even his own recommenders think him a mean creature? 1836 Keble *Serm.* viii. Postscr. (1848) 349 This is the very chiefest advantage which the warmest recommenders of Tradition in our Church expect from it. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 240 It is obvious how well this notion of faith suits the recommenders of such doctrine.

Recommending (rekǒmĕ·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That recommends.

1611 Cotgr., *Recommendatif*, recommendatiue, recommending. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* xvi. (1697) 383 One happy Hour is to a Souldier better, Than Mother Juno's Recommending Letter. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 67 The..purity of your manners..and a thousand other recommending circumstances. 1872 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 172 The outside is not, I think, quite equally recommendable and recommending.

So **Recomme·nding** *vbl. sb.*, recommendation.

1470–85 Maiory *Arthur* X. lix, I send vnto alle knyghtes erraunt recommaundynge. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Encomienda*, recommending, commendations.

†Recommends. *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb. For the form cf. Commend *sb.* 2 b.] A recommendation.

1623 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* II. i, That I might take my leave, sir, and withal Entreat from you a private recommends To a friend in Malta. 1665 J. Sergeant *Sure Footing* 90 The greater the Recommends of any Truth is, the greater is the obligation not to bely our selves and it.

†Recomme·ndum. *Obs.*[−1] [irreg. f. Recommend *v.*[1]] ? Praise, commendation.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 74 Euen those that attend vppon the pitch-kettle, will bee drunckе to my good fortunes, and recommendums.

†Recommiss, -mise, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *recommiss-us* (1278 in Du Cange), pa. pple. of *recommittĕre* to Recommit; or f. Re- 5 a + Commise *v.*] *trans.* (in *pa. pple.* only) To recommend.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 322/2 We beseeche youre Hieghnesse..to..)eve in special commandement to youre Ambassatours .. to have ye saide Archebisshop, and oure Moder his Cherche of Canterbury speciali recommissed. 1454-5 *Ibid.* V. 450/2 The Bisshop of Ely..shold be recommised to . the Pope, for to be promoted to th' archiebisshopricke.

Recommi·ssion, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To commission (a person, ship, etc.) anew.

1858 *Times* 24 Nov. 9/5 Paying off a fleet in 1857 and recommissioning the same fleet in 1858. 1888 *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 5/1 They will be recommissioned with the grades which they held in the Russian army.

†Recommit, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *recommittĕre* to recommend: cf. Recommiss.] *trans.* To commit or commend *to* a person, etc.

1521 Fisher *Serm. agst. Luther* iv. Wks. (1876) 344 All the soules that by his false doctryne he sleeth and murdereth, he recommytteth them vnto almyghty god. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 618/1 Beseching the court aforesayd, that they wyll receaue fauorably the sayd Wylliam vnto them thus recommitted. 1658 Earl Monm. tr. *Faruta's Wars Cyprus* 199 We ought not to recommit the total of our Fortune. to the uncertain event of Battel.

Recommit (rīkǒmi·t), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To send or refer (a bill, etc.) back to a committee.

1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lds.* (Camden) 85 The House to debate the doubte,..and if the major part doubt, yt may be recommitted. 1729 *Votes & Proc. Pennsylv. Ho. Repr.* (1754) III. 72 Ordered, That the said Act be re-committed for several Amendments. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 37 The House agreed to the address; but when a motion was made for its being recommitted [etc.]. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 168 A bill may be re-committed generally, or on amendments proposed on the consideration of the report.

b. To entrust (a person or thing) again *to* a person.

1783 Burke *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1826 IV. 111 It is to recommit the government of India to the court of directors. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xvii. 136 The code was then recommitted to the graduate, with instructions to supply certain deficiencies.

2. To commit (a person) again *to* (a court, prison, etc.). Also without const.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 312 The House of Commons..caused them immediately again to be recommitted to the Tower. 1863 *Times* 11 Feb., Criminals, who are recommitted, after having been convicted of former offences.

3. To commit or do (an action) again.

1647 Herrick *Noble Numb., To God*, God..Will add a power to keep me innocent; That I shall ne're that trespasse recommit. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 84 The inclinations that are begot in us by any act of sin to recommit it. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 467 When you wish to recommit a sin, you must there pay double.

Recommi·tment. [Re- 5 a.] A renewed commitment or committal.

1779 *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XX. 1003 The question of re-commitment, which the House has rejected. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xxi, No re-commitment (for new trial) of juvenile performances. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. iii. 146 Lord Halifax..moved the recommitment of the bill.

Recommi·ttal. [Re- 5 a.] Recommitment.

1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 168 There may be several recommittals of the same bill. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 86 In the local jails..75 per cent. of the inmates are constantly entering on very short re-committals.

†Recommi·xture. *Obs.*[−1] [Re- 5 a.] A renewed commixture.

1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 1 To those four segregated forms Whose recommixture now informs.

Recommu·nicate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To communicate anew. Hence **Recommu·nicated** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Raccommunicare,* to recommunicate. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 P 9 What additional charms has devotion given to her recommunicated features!

† **Recompa·ck,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ = RECOMPACT *v.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 321 Beginner of beginnings..Who, were not aught of all, his word the world could recompack.

Recompa·ct, *pa. pple.* [See next and COMPACT *ppl. a.*¹] Recompacted, put together again.

1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLXVII. iv, Then, like a broken city recompact, My heart shall fortress be and home desired.

Recompact (rikǒmpæ·kt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To join or fit together again.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 206 God shall re-compact and re-compile those atomes and graines of dust into that Body which was before. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* V. i. 170 Curse on remorse! Can it give up the dead, or recompact A mangled body? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 The crushed ice being recompacted into a solid mass.

Hence **Recompa·cting** *vbl. sb.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 129 His dissections are so many re-compactings, so many resurrections.

Recompanse, obs. Sc. f. RECOMPENSE *v.*

Recompa·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compare again. So **Recompa·rison.**

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 496 He has re-compared the texts with the manuscripts whence it was derived. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Jan. 7/1 These instruments are returned to the office..for recomparison with standards.

Reco·mpass, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compass (obtain, go round) again.

? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 260 At her deathe had I recompast it, I had beene kynge of Fraunce. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 33 Having compassed and recompassed much ground to no purpose,.. I laid me downe to rest me.

Recompe·l, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To force back.

1624 QUARLES *Job* sec. xi, You'l say, perchance, Wee'l recompell your word.

Recompence, var. RECOMPENSE *sb.* and *v.*

Re·compe·nsable, *a. rare.* Also 5 **-pensible,** 6-7 **-penceable.** [f. RECOMPENSE *v.* + -ABLE; cf. obs. F. *recompensable* (Godef.).] † **a.** That may serve as a recompense. † **b.** Willing to make a return. *Obs.* **c.** That may be recompensed.

1454 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 133 Y can not assigne no thyng of my good recompensible to his good brotherhede. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 329 Hee promisseth to shewe himselfe recompenceable to his power, though not with like recourse of benefits, yet with giuing thankes. 1648 HEXHAM, *Loonbaer,* rewardable, or recompenceable. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* xii. 437 Rowland's fancy hovered about the idea that it was recompensable.

Recompensation (rĕkǒmpĕnsē·ʃən). [a. OF. *recompensacion* (13th c.) :—late L. *recompensātiōnem* (6-7th c.), n. of action f. *recompensāre* to RECOMPENSE. Cf. COMPENSATION.]

† **1.** = RECOMPENSE *sb.* in various senses. *Obs.* (Common in 15th c.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 101 (Camb. MS.) For the recompensacyon [L *compensatio*] for to geten hem bownte and prowesse which pat they han lost. ? 1450-4 *Lett. Mary, Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 119 Ye will ordeine and see unto the recompensacion of the same oure cousyn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXVI. 274 He..dyd to the sayd Henry recompensacion, in yeldynge vnto hym ye cytie of Carlell. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 353 It is not that reward,..but is all one, as if it should be called a recompensation. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 300 The which remunerations and recompensations, seeing they are not ever payed in this life,..are to be reserved for the life to come. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 61 The Court..order'd old Mugnoz to be kept close Prisoner.. till he made full Restitution or Recompensation to his..Son.

† **b.** In phr. *In* (*some,* etc.) *recompensation of.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 157 In somme recompensacion Of labour and deuocion That thou hast had. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16901 In Recompensacion off the grete benefetys which thow hast Receyved ffor Synnerys. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. XXII. (S. T. S.) I. 128 He was slane in recompensacion of þe grete murdir and slauchter made be him afore. 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 200 To my doughter . XXX[l] in full recompensacion off her childes porcion. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 114 His son..in recompensatioun thairof was maid Earle of Caitnes.

2. *Sc. Law.* In actions for debt, a counter-plea of compensation raised by a pursuer to meet the defender's plea of compensation.

1681 STAIR *Institutes* I. xviii. § 6 Compensation is sometimes elided by recompensation, which doth but seldom occur, and hath not been distinctly determined as to the several cases in which it may occur. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. iv. § 19 A pursuer.. may if the defender should plead any ground of compensation, elide his defence by pleading recompensation upon that separate debt. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1855 *Scots Law Rep.* XVII. D. 739 The judicial factor in obtaining authority from the surviving partner was entitled to plead recompensation against the counter claims of the defenders.

Recompense (re·kǒmpens), *sb.* Also **-pence.** [a. OF. *recompense* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *recompenser* to RECOMPENSE. The spelling *-ence* is more frequent than the etymological *-ense* (cf. the vb.) until the 19th c.]

1. Reparation or restitution made to another for some wrong done to him; atonement or satisfaction for some misdeed or offence.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 97 Tyll he haue made full seethe and recompence For hurt of my name thorough thys gret offence. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. CXCV. 200 Fall nat to lyke offence, Leste for thy faute thou make lyke recompence. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vi. 31 A thefe..maketh recompence with all the good of his house. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 36 And also make recompence and restitution unto him for the hurtes and harmes that his Normanes had done. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVIII. 248 Sin cannot be taken away by recompence. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 371 This Festival is said to have been first instituted by Theseus, as a recompence of his Ingratitude to her.

2. Compensation (received or desired) for some loss or injury sustained.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Maryit Wemen* 136 Thoght his pen purly me payis..His purse pays richely in recompense efter. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 51 There is some recompence due unto me, sithens ten of my people haue beene slaine, and but eight of this my neighbours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 981 No mean recompence it brings To your behoof, if I that Region lost. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. 171 Have you secured no recompense for such a waste of honour? 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. XI. ii. 475 He may, perhaps, have looked to some recompence for the temporary sacrifice of his pride.

b. Compensation for some defect or imperfection. *rare*⁻¹.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 15 The signification of their Names cannot be made known, by any shewing; but in recompence thereof, may be exactly defin'd.

3. Return or repayment for something given or received.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 73/1 So that the thyng soo graunted, restored, [etc.] passed not from the Kyng undre any of his Seales, afore the seid eschaunge, sale or recompense. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XIV. 12 When thou makest a dinner or a supper: call not thy frendes..lest they bidde the agayne, and make the recompence. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 7 This is to giue a dogge, and in recompence desire my dogge againe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 424 The Sun that light imparts to all, receives From all his alimental recompence In humid exhalations. 1783 CRUISE *Common Recoveries* 116 In the preceding modes of barring estates tail ..the recompense in value..was a real and *bona fide* recompence. 1818 — *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 432 Seven of the petitions were by fathers upon the marriage of their sons, and an equal recompence given.

† **b.** In phr. *in recompense of,* in payment of, as an equivalent for. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15, I beqwethe vnto the high awter of the seid chyrche, in recompense of my dewtees to holy chirche not payed dewly, XXS. 1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 157 In full recompence of certen landes in Methley. 1581 *Knaresbor. Wills* (Surtees) I. 142 To my doghter..vs, in recompence of her childes porcion.

4. Compensation or return for trouble, exertion, services or merit.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 42 Alhaill almoist, Thay mak the coist, With sobir recompens. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 30 His lovely words her seem'd due recompense Of all her passed paines. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 45 This long continued state of youth is no doubt the recompence of her extraordinary vertue. 1730 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 62 Renown and applause have always been the recompense of true merit. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. I. 55 In recompence of his labours and perseverance, he at last descried that lofty promontory. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. I. ii. 81 The riches which he amassed.. were a recompense amply sufficient

5. Retribution for some injury or offence.

1538 ELYOT, *Talio,* an equall peyne in recompence of a hurte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23b, If they would not..consent .., for theyr recompence, all they within the Castle should continue slaues. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xvii. 23 Afterward he will rise vp and reward them, and render their recompence vpon their heads 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 13 To dissemble what she had executed against him, for which he would one day return her a recompence according to her merit. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 388 Such is the tyrant's recompense: 'tis just: He who is evil can receive no good.

Recompense (re·kǒmpens), *v.* Also **-pence,** 6 *Sc.* **-panse.** [ad. OF. *recompenser* (1322 in Godef.), ad. late L. *recompensāre* (6–7th c.), f. L. *re-* RE- + *compensāre* to COMPENSATE.]

1. *trans.* To reward, requite, repay (a person) for something done or given. Const. *for,* † *of* (the thing done) and *by, with* (the return made).

1422 T. HOSTEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II I. 96 Being for his said service never yit recompensed ne rewarded. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. i, He wold thenne haue recompensed hym of the good whiche he had done to hym. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 160 They recompensed owre men with many rewardes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Wee vowe..to recompence any man that bringeth his head. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxiv, Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill, And recompense as friends the good misled. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 P 2 Will the Student's Labour recompence him with large Possessions? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I xix, The first Thing I did, was to recompense my original Benefactor. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 82 Thus he who acted kindly to the undeserving is recompensed in the same manner as the aider of Umin A'mir.

absol. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* IV. 118 Be his To recompense, who sees and can reward thee.

b. To compensate, give compensation to (a person) *for* some loss or injury sustained. Also *refl.,* and † const. *of* (expense).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 A man .. ought to holde him self recompensed whan his aduerse partie required of him pardon. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 224 b, [He] sendeth worde to the Cities..that they shoulde recompence hym for the injuryes done. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 18 To recompense him of his expenssis..in comming to Scotland. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 4 If I be devoured be it your part, Sir, to recompence my children for their fathers death. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Anne Wortley* 5 Sept., The kindness of your last recompenses me for the injustice of your former letter. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, Out of his Goods or Lands the innocent Person is quadruply recompensed for the Loss of his Time. 1803 J. BRISTED *Pedestr. Tour* II. 328 We, therefore, now recompensed ourselves for the four banyan, or fasting, days which we had undergone.

2. a. To make up for, to make or give compensation for (some loss, injury, defect, etc.); † to take the place of.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 169 Nero..Lete bylde an house .. To recompence that other that was olde. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 135 Quhethir harnes lent, and tynt in weris, suld be restorit, and recompensit agayne to the lennaris of it. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 222 Whatsoeuer you lose in this world..it shall be here recompenced with double. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. iv. (1840) 181 The length of the journey will be recompensed by the goodness of the way. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. vii. (1699) 79 Another [ship] may arrive loaden with such Riches as may recompence the loss of the former. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 3 Dec., I found two letters here, to recompense my disappointment at Ashbourne. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 A gracious, benevolent, and all-powerful being, who would one day redress all wrongs and recompense all pain.

b. To make compensation or atonement for (a misdeed, wrong, etc.).

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 11 To recompense suche neglygence; seuen tymes on the day we do seruice to God. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 95 b, Worthy fruicts of penance, quhairbe we recompense, the faults and sinnes of our former lyf. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* V. 8 If the man haue no kinsman to recompense the trespasse vnto, let the trespasse be recompensed vnto the Lord. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 746 In some part to recompense My rash but more unfortunate misdeed. 1837 BROWNING *Strafford* IV. iii, We have done Less gallantly by Strafford: well! the future Must recompense the past.

c. To make a return or requital for (something done or given).

1530 PALSGR. 681/1, I recompence ones servyce or a good tourne doone to me. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIII. v, He doth not .. recompence Unto us each offence With due revenge. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* V (1628) 129 His death was recompensed with the slaughter of Categerne. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. i. (1762) 139 It is our Duty to recompense God's Goodness, and render again according to Benefits received. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 4 Natural piety to feel Your love, and recompense the boon with mine.

† **3.** To give as a recompense or return; to mete out in requital. *Obs.*

1473 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 73/1 Grauntes made by the Kyng, of any of the premisses eschaunged, sold or recompensed by the Kyng. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* XII. 17 Recompence to no man evyll for evyll. - 2 *Thess.* I. 6 It is verely a rightewes thynge with god to recompence tribulacion to them thet trouble you.

4. *intr.* To make repayment, return, or amends.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 201 [The archbishop] spende so grete goodes in that solennite that unnethe the iiij[the] successoure to hym recompen[se]de for the dettes. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XXXII. 25 But Ezechias recompensed not accordinge as was geuen vnto him. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 256 He that endamageth any manne, as the losse or hinderaunce shalbe valewed, so muste he of force recompence. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgem.* a ij, This, though it..takes up longer time for their study, yet it recompenceth with great advantages. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 822 The Court found generally, that he might re compense on any other debts.

† **Recompensement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *recompensement* (1358 in Godef.), f. *recompenser* to RECOMPENSE.] Recompense, return.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXXV. 121 Edfryde had great summes of money in recompencement of his brothers deth.

Re·compenser. *rare.* [f. RECOMPENSE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which recompenses; † also *spec.* (see quot. 1589).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 56/1 A thankful recompenser of the benefits receiued at hys hande. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224 *marg.,* Antenagoge, or the Recompencer. *Ibid.,* We have another manner of speech much like to the repentant. .. It is called by the originall name in both languages, the Recompencer. 1611 COTGR., *Recompenseur,* a recompencer.

Recompensing (re·kǒmpensiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. RECOMPENSE.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 188/2 Whom we have in recompensyng therof made Squier. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* IX. 7 The tyme of visitacion is come, the dayes of recompencinge are at honde. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III 210 They .that go about to appease God with their owne recompencinges. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 144 His reward for his paines, if we respect mans recompencing, was [etc.].

So **Re·compensing** *ppl. a.,* That recompenses.

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i. 729 A kind of recompensing ease. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 150 Vengeance, and the recompensing years.

† **Recompensive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IVE; cf. med.L. *recompensivus* (1327 in Du Cange).] That recompenses.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 47 This is the day that must..reduce those seeming inequalities .in this world, to an equality and recompensive Justice in the next.

Recompile (rĕkǒmpəi·l), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. It. *recompilare* (Florio), Sp. *recopilar.*] *trans.* To compile again. Hence **Recompi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Recompilatione,* a recompiling. 1616 BACON

Compil. & Amendm. Laws Wks. 1730 IV. 1 The reducing and recompiling of the laws of England. *c* 1617 — *Digest of Laws* Wks. 1826 V. 357 There was such a race of wit and authority, between the commentaries and decisions of the lawyers, and the edicts of the emperors. .. Whereupon Justinian..recompiled both. 1626 [see RECOMPACT *v.*].

So **Recompi·lement**, a new compilation.

1609 BACON *Advt. touching Holy War* Ep. Ded., Although ..I had a purpose to make a particular digest or recompilement of the laws..; yet..I have laid it aside.

Recomplai·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To complain again.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 68 Of his litle virtue whiche remaines Hee to his inmost reason recomplaines.

Recomple·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To complete again. So **Recomple·tion.**

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 55, I had no sooner put them in their places, but the Head and the Arms came of their own accords, to recompleat the whole. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredh. Gt.* XXI. ii. (1872) IX. 260 Regiment Schenkendorf got, every year, for recompletion, what recruits were wanted. 1874 DANA *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 3) 33 By successive destructions and re-completions.

Recomplicate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To complicate again. So **Recomplica·tion.**

1874 [see RE- 5 a]. 1888 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 242 The complicated processes of developement are frequently re-complicated by changes in the sets of factors. 1889 MIVART in *Nature* 14 Nov. 40 Simplification, and possible recomplication, of the germ-plasm itself.

Recompose (rīkŏmpōu·z), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recomposer* (1549), L. *recompōnĕre*]

1. *trans.* To put together again; to recombine; to form again by composition. Chiefly in antithesis to *decompose*.

1611 COTGR., *Recomposer*, to recompose, to frame anew. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 6 These..industries that endeavour to gather them up, and .. recompose them. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. xiv. Wks. 1772 I. 738 We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 337 To take to Pieces, recompose, and ascertain our Evidences. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 200 Whatever is decomposed may be recomposed by the being who first composed it. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1859) I. 97 The far greater number of the objects presented to our observation can only be decomposed, but not actually recomposed.

absol. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 389 Fire and water..can really destroy nothing, but can only decompose and recompose.

b. To compose again in writing. *rare* —1.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxiv. (1674) 111 [They] desire..that Tacitus may re compose those Books of his..which are lost.

2. To put together again in a new form or manner; to rearrange.

1816 *2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* App. P 5 The old Titles have in most Cases been re-composed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 144 The change was not confined to the officers alone. The ranks were completely broken up and recomposed. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 21 He [Simeon] once told Mr. Carns that he had recomposed the plan of one discourse nearly thirty times.

b. *absol.* To make new (artistic) compositions.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 326 Turner never imitated Salvator Rosa—because he had rocks and torrents of his own to go and copy and recompose from.

3. To restore to composure. Also *refl.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. 124 He called for a minstrell, who by his harmony might recompose his disunited and troubled spirit. 1655 *Theophania* 92 * When we had recomposed our selves..we sate in the Cabin decanting thereon. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, I shall never recompose my features to receive Sir Rowland with any Œconomy of face. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 86 Our spirits, when disordered, are not to be recomposed in a moment.

4. To restore to harmony.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 332 A man who..was the most likely to recompose the quarrels in the church.

Hence **Recompo·sed** *ppl. a.*, **Recompo·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xviii. 527 The recomposing of this Church to any Ecclesiasticall Uniformity. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. i, It..furnishes with blushes, and recomposing airs beyond comparison. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Recomposition*, The recomposed body shall not be distinguishable by the senses from that which never had been separated by the fire. 1826 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xi. (ed. 2) 293 Boulders formed out of a recomposed rock.

Recompo·ser. *rare* —1. [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which recomposes.

1653 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal.* 33 It meets with a proper corrector and recomposer of its motions.

Recomposition (rīkŏmpŏzi·ʃən). [RE- 5 a.] The action or process of recomposing, in senses of the vb.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 340 Which is the Root of the Cube..; which may be proved by re-composition. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Recomposition*, in Chemistry, the compounding of bodies from their separated parts, or principles, so as to compose the original whole again. 1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 17 The formation, the decomposition, and recomposition of water. 1871 *Daily News* 9 Feb., He gives us, instead of a mere translation, an English recomposition. 1897 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 2/1 To omit or insert even a comma .. requires the re-composition and re-casting of the entire line.

So † **Recompo·sure.** *Obs. rare* —1.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 19 The re-composure of her disordered mind.

Recompound (rīkŏmpau·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compound again. Hence **Recompou·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Recompou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 536 All their Regiments of Compounded, Recompounded, Decompounded and Surrecompounded Medicines. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 122 Methods of compounding, decompounding, and recompounding the matter. 1885–34 B. MONTAGU tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Anc.* B.'s Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 249 Of all things in the universe, man is the most compounded and recompounded body. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. x. § 4 Many substances, though they can be analysed, cannot by any known artificial means be recompounded. 1872 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 143 The compounding and re-compounding of ultimate homogeneous units.

Recompt, obs. variant of RECOUNT *v.*[1]

Recompute (rīkŏmpiū·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compute again, recalculate.

1767 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 184 To satisfy myself more fully of the accuracy of my work, I this day recomputed the whole. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* (ed. 2) I. p. iv, Re-computing the examples, and rendering them more correct in the numbers. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 198 *note*, I have recomputed the areas of the rain-basins of the Ganges..and of the Brahmapûtra.

So **Recomputa·tion.**

1867 CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 4 The recomputation of all numerical quantities involving the Sun's distance as a unit.

Reco·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To con again. Hence **Reco·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 As he that foresees what wil become of a Criminal, re-cons what he has seen follow on the like Crime before. *Ibid.*, This we call Remembrance, or calling to mind: the Latines call it *Reminiscentia*, as it were a Re-conning of our former actions.

Reconceal, obs. Sc. form of RECONCILE *v.*

† **Re-conceit.** *Obs.* —1 [RE- 5 a.] (See quot.)

1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* I. xxviii, Re-conceit is a kinde of dizzinesse which worse tormented then with idlenes is troubled with too strong a madness.

Reconcei·ve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To conceive again or in a new way.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 113 Reconceive if you can my cosmological conception. 1889 *Literary World* (Boston) 2 Feb. 39/1 Both [books] attempt to reconceive Jesus.

Reconcele, variant of RECOUNSEL *v.*, *Obs.*

Reconcentrate (rīkŏ nsĕntre·t), *v.* [f. RE- + CONCENTRATE, partly (sense a) after Sp. *reconcentrar.*] a. *trans.* To bring together, concentrate, now *spec.* for military reasons. b. *trans.* and *intr.* To concentrate again. Also *refl.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 284 The visiue beames in both, reconcentrating themselues, in this encounter..strucke home vpon our soules. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 432 The concentrated ore, with some gangue with it, flows to the concentrators on the basement-floor, where it is reconcentrated to remove all the gangue. *Ibid.*, This system of reconcentrating renders good concentration easy. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* II. 103 He abandoned further attempts on Kintang, and on the 24th had reconcentrated at Liyang.

So **Reconcentra·tion.**

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 7/1 Starvation of thousands of non-combatants [in Cuba] through reconcentration.

† **Reconce·ntre.** *Obs. rare* —1. [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To concentrate on the same point.

1634 SIR T. HAWKINS *Pol. Observ.* 9 His eyes reconcentred with his imaginations, manifested in their wannesse what anxieties tormented him.

Reconce·ption. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or new conception; something reconceived.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 31 A small embryon or reconception of that lately forfeited image, which .. had borne the perfect likeness of the Creator. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) I. xi. 207 Thou hast within thee a Seed of Eternal Life, a Birth of the Triune God,..a reconception of the Light and Love of God.

Reconce·ssion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of conceding again.

1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 149 The minister gave, he retracted, and he gave again, with a sure majority to vote for his concession, retraction, or reconcession.

Re·concilabi·lity. Also -cilea-. [f. next + -ITY.] The fact or quality of being reconcilable.

1855 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 367 The reconcileability of Mr. Mill's Cogitationism with the mind's knowledge of a world pre-existing itself. 1894 *Liberal* 17 Nov. 10/1 His.. attitude of reconcilability to the present order of things.

Reconcilable (re·kŏnsəilăb'l), *a.* Also -cileable. [f. RECONCILE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Of statements, opinions, facts, etc.: Capable of being mutually reconciled, or brought into agreement or coexistence with each other.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 206 But howsoever these things might be reconcileable, I think clearly [etc.]. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc (1727) 259 The different accounts that are given of the Numbers of Ships on both Sides by several Authors are reconcileable, by supposing that [etc.]. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* xviii. II. 77 The opposite yet reconcileable vices of rapaciousness and prodigality. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 147 *note*, When there are two sacred texts, apparently inconsistent, both are held to be law, for both are pronounced by the wise to be valid and reconcileable. *a* 1873 MACREADY *Remin.* (1875) I. xiv. 227 To render his [Hamlet's] seeming inconsistencies reconcilable and intelligible, is the artist's study.

b. *Math.* (See quot. and IRRECONCILABLE 3.)

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 19 If two curves are such that one of them may be transformed into the other by continuous motion without at any time passing through any part of space for which the condition of having a potential is not fulfilled, these two curves are called Reconcileable curves.

2. Capable of being reconciled *with* something.

1640 HAMMOND *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1684 IV. 549 Before we could scarce allow it reconcileable with his infinite justice. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* III. i. 92 The Habits and Customs of this Place are reconcileable with them in the Kingdom of Gulconda. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 33 That we are to live hereafter, is just as reconcileable with the scheme of atheism. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxiii. *note*, The account in Polybius is not so easily reconcileable with present appearances as that in Livy. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 199 The irony of Smollett is drier than was reconcileable with Dickens' nature.

b. Const. *to*. Now *rare*.

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 209 Thus to represent Religion, as a thing reconcileable to Evil, is the greatest Scandal to it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 158 The Action of acrid Poisons is very reconcileable to the Doctrine. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 56 The language is here reconcileable to the rules of common sense.

† c. *ellipt.* without const. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 108 But with more difficulty, or hardly at all is that reconcilable which is delivered by our Countreyman. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 375 Are you well assured that you understand whatever is intelligible or reconcilable?

3. Of persons, their natures, etc.: Easily conciliated or reconciled. Now *rare*.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 78 When we see the minde of man .. to abandon hatred, and to be of a peaceable and reconcilable inclination, it is a signe that it is in an excellent state of rest and tranquilitie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 172 It is a disposition and temper truly Euangelicall, and sauouring of Christ, to be peaceable, and reconcileable. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 291 Let thy love, thou God of love, make me peaceful and reconcileable, always ready to return good for evil, to repay injuries with kindness.

4. a. Admitting of reconciliation. *rare* —1.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii Wks. (1851) 107 Christ .. declares that no accidental, temporary, or reconcileable offence except fornication, can justifie a divorce.

† b. Capable of being made acceptable or agreeable. Const. *to* (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 252 The dark veil..is reconcileable to him who. trusts confidently that the catastrophe will set all to rights. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 165, I do not think it will be a very reconcilable matter to Gentlemen of more respectable ages ..to have a young man..placed over their heads.

Hence **Re·concilably** *adv.*

1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 197 Except we are kindly and reconcileably disposed towards our Neighbour.

Re·concilableness. Now *rare*. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Reconcilability.

1654 HAMMOND *Fundam* xvi § 33 Thirdly, that this [cylinder] cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. 1685 BOYLE (*title*) Of the Reconcileableness of Specifick Medicines to the Corpuscular Philosophy. 1757 EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* IV. iv. (1837) 278 Which the apostle signifies are testimonies to Gods reconcilableness to sinful men. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* July 90 There never lived a man that had less malice and revenge nor more reconcilableness and kindness and generosity in his nature than he.

Reconcile (re·kŏnsəil), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **reconsile**, (5 -syle, 6 -cyle), 4– **reconcile** (also 4–5 **recounsile**, -syle, -cile, 7 *Sc.* -ceal). [ad. F. *réconcilier* (12th c.) or L. *reconcilī-āre*, f. *re-* RE- + *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE. See also RECOUNSEL *v.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To bring (a person) again into friendly relations *to* or *with* (oneself or another) after an estrangement.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 315/133 þis ilke holi chirche .. þat god in his sone . To him-self Reconciled, hit was clene vndefuiled. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 19 God was in Crist, reconcilynge to him the world. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 191 Oure lady deliuer vs from all our wyckednesses, reconsylynge vs to thy moste pyteous sonne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 426 b, They..reconcile hym to Marques Albert. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 72 Follow me souldiers, wee'l deuise a meane, To reconcile you all vnto the King. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. x. 105 The king's desire to reconcile his cousin with his friend.

transf. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Mail-Coach* Wks. 1897 XIII. 324 Battle-fields that, long since, nature had healed and reconciled to herself with the sweet oblivion of flowers.

b. *refl.*

1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* viii. 4 These thre nightes wil we reconcyle oure selues with God. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* I. lxviii. 139 They returned to the king of Coching, with whom they reconcyled themselues. 1675 H. NEVILE tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* Wks. 207 The Ursini reconciled themselves to him, by the mediation of Seignor Paulo. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i 36 Thou mightst.. reconcile thyself with thine own heart And with thy God, and with the offended world.

c. In *pass*, without specified agent.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 It suffiseth þat þou go out of ire and be recounsilid in herte wiþ him. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 247 Dreding that if the duke were reconciled onto the Kyng, it wold bring him onto grete schame. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* IV. (1560) 31 God is reconciled, and at one with al Christian men, through his sonne. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* iv. 31 If she tooke any displeasure at him, the King was faine to flatter, that she might be reconciled to him againe. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 20 [He] is reconciled to them, as though they had not sinned against him. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 8 When his father died, reconciled to his only son at the last [etc.].

transf. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* (1821) 492 Light and

darkness..can never..be reconciled one to the other. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 413 Fierce rain with lightning mixt, water with fire In ruine reconcil'd. 1688 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He cannot be reconciled with Tobacco (he cannot endure it).

†**d.** To recommend, make agreeable. *Obs. rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 98 His courtesy and affability .marvellously reconciled [him] to all men. *Ibid.* § 105 The Treasurer's talent in removing prejudice and reconciling himself to wavering and doubtful affections.

2. To win over (a person) again to friendship with oneself or another.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 405 Iason reconsilede and took ayen his wif Medea wip his stepsone Medus. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXVII. 108 Wherfore by fayre and easy meanes he called home his sone and recouncilid hym, and forgaue all trespace. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 An eye .. Frendes to allure, and foes to reconcile. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* III. iii. 151 Till we can finde a time To .. reconcile your Friends, Beg pardon of thy Prince, and call thee backe. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 430 To reconcile the shooter God, Within her hollow Sides the sacrifice he stow'd. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9–11 Dec., Lord Halifax .. says .. he . will take pains to reconcile my F[ather]. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. XXI, He came in secret to inquire Her state and reconcile her sire. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 126 Let what is broken so remain. The Gods are hard to reconcile.

b. In *pass.*, without specified agent.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 216 Thou shalt eschue the conseillyng of thyne olde enemys that been reconsiled. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCVII. 203 Elficus..fled as a false traytour, and after that reconsyled, fled the seconde tyme to the Danys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 39 Let him live Before thee reconcil'd. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 73 Nor did her father cease to press my claim, Nor did mine own now reconciled.

3. To set (estranged persons or parties) at one again; to bring back into concord, to reunite (persons or things) in harmony.

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Eschew flatery.., Folkes reconsile that stonde desolate. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* X. iii. (W. de W.) 373 Though the elementes ben neuer so contrary eueryche to other yet by influence of heuen and vertue of planetes they ben reconsyled in theyr dooynges and brought te acorde. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 467 Let it be mine honour..That I haue reconcil'd your friends and you. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 8 Till an Invasion make them Friends too late, And Reconcile in Ruine. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 227 An embassador who reconciled two contending nations. 1782 COWPER *Lily & Rose* 25 Thus sooth'd and reconciled, each seeks The fairest British fair. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV I. vii. 80 Lewis and Henry were reconciled amidst general satisfaction and enthusiasm.

†**4.** To bring (a person) back *to, into* peace, favour, etc. Also *refl. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* IV. 31 If she were wroth to hym, he glosith, to the time that he be reunsilid in to grace. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 39 Somme of hise olde enemys reconsiled ..to his loue and in to his grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 For them..whiche..be at discorde & debate, to reconsyle them to peace & concorde. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 7/1 Earle Walteof, who had .. slaine manie Normans with his owne hands, was reconciled into the kings fauour. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 59, I desire To reconcile me to his Friendly peace.

†**5.** To bring back, restore, or readmit to the Church, *spec.* the Church of Rome. (In later use also with const. *from*). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 317 þe pope Iustinus reconcilede þe bisshoppes þat Anastacius hadde exciled. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 If þei mend by þe penaunce of þe kirk [they may] be recounsilid. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) II. 47 b/1 The albygensis .. had ben effected with dyuers poyntes of herysy, and many tymes reconcyled by the kynges of Fraunce. ?1567 NORTON *Bull granted to Harding* B], The Pope .. hath graunted to Doctor Harding .. a certain authoritie .. to reconcile Englishmen to the bosome of the Romane Church. 1607 *Drewrie's Arraignm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) III. 39/1 Being made Priest by Authority deriued from the Pope..to reconcile, seduce, and alienate loyall Subiects Harts from Loue .. and Dutie to their Soueraigne. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 223 To put in vre any bull, or instrument of absolution, or reconciliation from Rome, or to take vpon one..to absolue or reconcile any person.

†**b.** *pass.* and *refl.* To become united *to* a church. *Obs.*

Perh. sometimes associated with sense 1 or 8.

1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 224 Ben Johnson .. was 12 years a papist; but after this he was reconciled to the church of England. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 597 The house of commons have thought fitt to committ Sir Edward Hales and Obadiah Walker for high treason in reconcileing themselves to the church of Rome. 1700 *Ibid.* IV. 662 The countesse of Jersey, who was a Roman catholick, is said to be reconciled to the church of England. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 555 Where a person is reconciled to the see of Rome, or procures others to be reconciled, the offence amounts to high Treason.

c. *refl.* [After It. *riconciliarsi.*] To confess (oneself). *rare*—[1].

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 181 He turned to the confessor, crossed And reconciled himself, with decency.

6. *Eccl.* To purify (a church, etc.) by a special service after profanation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 891 (Ch. Ch. MS.) If the chirche be halewed..the chirche is entredited til it be reconsiled by the bysshope. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 130 Whanne þou dost violens in halwyd place..þanne þou diffoulyst þe place, þat it nedyth to be reconsyled a3en. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xvi. 20 Whan he hath made an ende of reconcylinge the Sanctuary. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 257 Upon the burial of an heretick within the precincts the Church must be reconciled. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reconciliari*, A church is said *reconciliari*, to be *reconciled*, when it is consecrated afresh, after having been polluted or profaned; as by the possession of pagans, heretics, etc. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Desecration*, If any of the cases cited above have occurred, .. the church or cemetery cannot be used till it has been purified or reconciled by the bishop.

†**b.** To restore to purity, to absolve or cleanse.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 102 The sacrament is justly consecrate, .. Reconsilyng us when we trespas or erre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 7 O reconcile me with Isope, and I shal be clene: wash thou me, and I shalbe whyter than snow.

†**c.** To expiate, atone for. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iii. 14 This wickednes of ye house of Eli shall not be reconcyled..with sacrifice. — *Ecclus.* XXVII. 21 As for woundes they maye be bounde vp agayne, and an euell worde maye be reconcyled. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 180 As water quencheth burninge fire, so dothe mercie reconcile synnes.

†**d.** *absol.* To make atonement. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Lev.* vi. 30 And no synne offrynge .., brought into the tabernacle of witnesse to reconcyle with all in the holy place, shal be eaten.

†**7.** To conciliate, recover (a person's favour, etc.); to gain (credit). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* V. 1742 a, His Sone .. hab his grace reconciled ffro which þe man was ferst exiled. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 33 To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile 1609 HUME *Admonit.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 585 That .. the Prince's .. unfainted favour [might be] reconcealed. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 80 That they might reconcile credit to their writings upon him.

8. To bring into a state of acquiescence (†*with*) or submission *to* a thing. Also *refl.* and with *inf.*

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 8 Hee cries out, no more; reconciles them to his entreatie, and himselfe to th' drinke. 1677 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He could not reconcile himself to do it. 1694 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (ed. 2) § 69 Trials often reconcile us to that, which at a distance we looked on with aversion. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1756) 202 People who had been used to join with the Church, were reconcil'd at this Time with the admitting the Dissenters to preach to them. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 7 How gradually does the eye grow reconciled even to a disagreeable dress. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, He contrived to reconcile himself to the intended visit. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XX. 335 Not subdued only, but reconciled to subjugation.

absol. 1795 *Montford Castle* II. 155 Launcelot..felt quite reconciled at not following our hero.

b. *refl.* To settle into position.

c 1857 ADM. MENDS in *Life* XXII. (1899) 310 A cheer on deck announced the ship afloat, and by the time I reached the deck she was just reconciling herself between the bowers.

II. 9. To adjust, settle, bring to agreement (a controversy, quarrel, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 The word this worldes cause entriketh And reconsileth whan him liketh. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 He wil have such continual warre with the, as shall never be reconciled. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 161 There is no more hope that wee should meete to reconcile this quarrell. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 481 The lords .. reconciled a difference between the earls of Peterborough and Orford about the army. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. ix, The quarrel was..reconciled. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 117 Some independent principle, through which to reconcile the opposition of subject and object in the individual.

†**b.** To smooth over (an inequality). *Obs.*—[1]

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 64 Glass-plots.., that serve to reconcile the Inequality of two Pieces of Ground.

10. To make (discordant facts, statements, etc.) consistent, accordant, or compatible with each other.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 180 b, They..have reconcyled dyverse and weyghty articles of doctryne. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 139 Such welcome, and vnwelcom things at once, 'Tis hard to reconcile. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 145 Conscience and covetousness are never to be reconciled: like fire and water, they always destroy each other. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxii, Two contrary motions are introduced, and reconciled which were thought to be at variance with each other. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 57 In this respect, as in others, they present two aspects, which it is not easy to reconcile, and neither of which can be shown to be absolutely false. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II App. 530 The only means of reconciling the different accounts.

absol. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 88 Let me hear what your own conceptions are of the matter, if they tend to elucidate or reconcile.

11. To make (an action, condition, quality, etc.) compatible or consistent in fact or in one's mind *with* another; to regard as consistent *with*. Also const. *to*.

1624 BP. H. KING *Fpit. Ld. Dorset*, A soul..That reconciled the sword unto the pen, Using both well. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. § 4. 46 But God hath pleased to reconcile his glory with our eternal benefit. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ix. 40 It was hardly possible for you to reconcile your political interest with your duty. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. i. P 2 There was no reconciling such a frosty reception with the glowing portrait ascribed to this paragon. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 Every day made it harder for a Catholic to reconcile Catholicism with loyalty to his Queen.

b. To make (a theory, statement, author, etc.) agree *with* another or with a fact; to show to be in agreement *with*. Also const. *to*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. 60 It breedes much difficultie, to reconcile the ancient historie of the Babylonian.. Empire, with the kingdomes and Kings in that Chapter. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 2 Thus we see..that it is possible to reconcile some of the Ægyptian extravagant accounts to some probability and consistency with truth. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Compassion* Wks. 1874 II. 54 *note*, A plain matter of fact, which men cannot reconcile with the general account they think fit to give of things. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 260 It is impossible .. to reconcile those contents to the facts I have to communicate. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 201 To show by what general line of thought my view of space might be reconciled with the particular facts of Nature.

c. *ellipt.* without const.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* I. 1 Yet there is one thing which I cannot reconcile [etc.]. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 182 Who reconcil'd the Covenant's doubtful sence. 1762 FOOTE *Liar* II. Wks 1799 I. 302 But suppose, Sir, there should be an unsurmountable objection? *O. Wild.* Oh, leave the reconciling that to me; I am an excellent casuist.

d. To bring (a thing) *to* form etc. *rare.*

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* I. 174 Some figures monstrous and mis-shap'd appear, Consider'd singly, or beheld too near, Which. Due distance reconciles to form and grace.

12. To make even or smooth, or fit together so as to present a uniform surface.

a 1687 [see RECONCILED *ppl. a.* b]. 1793 [see RECONCILING *ppl. a.* b]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *To reconcile*, to make one piece of work answer fair with the moulding or shape of the adjoining piece; and, more particularly, in the reversion of curves. 1875 [see RECONCILING *vbl. sb.* b].

†**III. 13.** *intr.* To become reconciled. *Obs.*

1666 ABP. SANCROFT *Occas. Serm.* 104 Your Thoughts though much startled at first, by degrees reconcile to it. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* IV. i, For shame, reconcile, pray reconcile. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 19 Sept., He.. abuses Count Bruhl with so much contempt, that one reconciles to him very fast.

Hence **Re conciler**, one who is reconciled; **Re-conci·leless** *a.*, that cannot be reconciled.

1876 EGAN tr. *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc 38 Be the mortal foe of all such Fierce oppressors, reconcileless. 1894 LLOYD *Wealth agst. Commw.* 67 The 'reconciler' to enforce the provisions that the 'reconcilees' should not engage in business elsewhere, extended a system of espionage over them.

Reconciled (re·kǫnsəild), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Restored to friendship, harmony, etc.

?*c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 755 He endith not wele that vngodly ment, Without a reconsiled amendment *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 170 The Frenche kyng, his newe reconsiled frende. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.*, Fiij b, A man must neuer trust a reconciled enemy, especially his King. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 102 Capt. Church .. with but thirty English-men, and twenty reconciled Indians, took twenty three of the Enemy. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 166 Thro' reconcil'd extremes of drought and rain. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* V, The look of a confessor who resigns a reconciled penitent, not to earth, but to heaven. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* viii. I. 504 No language could describe the misery of the reconciled Provinces.

absol. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 115 If Christs death reconciled an enemie, then his life will saue the reconciled.

†**b.** Made to run evenly with each other. *Obs.*

a 1687 PETTY *Nav. Philos.* in T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* (1691) 124 The forementioned Incurvations are to be trimmed and repaired by reconciled lines.

Reconcilement (re·kǫnsəilmĕnt). [-MENT.]

1. The fact of reconciling or being reconciled to another or to each other. Cf RECONCILIATION 1.

1549 *Form Conser. Bps.* in Lindsay *Vind. Ch. Eng.* (1734) p. XXV, Grant..suche grace that he maie euermore be ready to sprede abrod thy Gospell, and glad tidynges of reconcilement to God. 1612 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 551 The Generall seriously perswaded his Lord to reconcilement with his vncle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 98 Never can true reconcilement grow Where wounds of deadly hate have peirc'd so deep. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I. 157 [He] was fain to plead and sue for reconcilement. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI 268 Make reconcilement sure With one that cannot keep her mind an hour.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 263 He ought..to forget al displeasure, though no reconcilement had bene made. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. XXXIV, A reconcilement made, although not meant. 1698 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 418 Hector and Ajax..ended that combat in a reconcilement 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I iv. 123 The interposition of the queen, and other common friends, brought about a reconcilement. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* IX, Four weeks .. marked by quarrels and reconcilements between the crusaders and the Grecians of the empire.

†**2.** The fact of restoring or reuniting to the Church, *spec.* to the Church of Rome. *Obs.* = RECONCILIATION 2.

?1567 NORTON (*title*) A Bull graunted by the Pope to Doctor Harding .., by reconcilement and assoyling of English Papistes, to vndermyne faith and allegeance to the Quene. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 266 Such straite lawes .. for comming into England of Seminarie priests,..reconcilement, perswasions to the catholike faith, and the like.

3. The act of settling or bringing to an agreement; a harmonizing or bringing into concord.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 George Truckesse, and Vehus .. had deuysed a reconcilement touchyng the Masse and Vowes. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 218 Two opposite affectations, Uniformity and Variety, which yet will very well suffer a good reconcilement. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 105 The reconcilement of this seeming discord. 1827 MOORE *Lalla R.* 293 The reconcilement of a sort of lover's quarrel. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 74 The arbitrary settlement of her affairs and reconcilement of her difficulties.

†**4.** The act of appeasing. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 453 b, The Sacrifice of the body and bloud of Christ offred for the reconcilement of Gods wrath and displeasure.

5. The fact or condition of being (or becoming) reconciled *to* or *with* a thing.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* V. 517 The time of trial, ere we learn to live In reconcilement with our stinted powers. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* I. 17 This assisted his

reconcilement to the emigration plan. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. i. 335 The illusion of a reconcilement to the dominion of Britain.

Reconciler (re·kǫnsəilə1). Also 6 -or, -our. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who reconciles. Cf. RECONCILIATOR.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 102 Sent from heaven to be a common reformer, governor, and reconcilour of the whole world. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 457 He accepted of him to be a Moderator and Reconciler of Differences in Religion. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 381 In order to maintain the character I have assumed in this volume of a reconciler between religion and reason. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 265 The reconciler of all misgivings. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* ix. 163 He is to be regarded as the reconciler of parties, and founder of public opinion.

b. *spec.* applied to Christ.

1563 FOXE *A & M.* 1035/1 Christ, our only and sufficient mediatour, reconcilor, priest and sacrifice. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. vi (1620) 99 O Reconciler ! whom wilt thou reconcile to thy Father .. ? 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 3 Blessing became the mouth of him, who was the Reconciler of God and Man. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 183 The conception of the person of Christ as .. the true and only reconciler of heaven and earth.

2. That which reconciles; †*spec.* a reconciling argument or statement.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7 That which they call *Medium*, a third argument, is, as it were, an *Arbiter honorarius*, a determiner, a reconciler. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 921 If it be objected out of Galen..We answere with the Reconciler; that Galen then speaketh of membranous and broade ligaments which issue from the bones. 1654 FULLER (*title*) A Triple Reconciler, stating the Controversies [etc.] 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxvi, The universal reconciler—custom. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 453 Many a hard grip of the hand..was a sure Reconciler.

attrib. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 613 The Reconciler Bowl, went round the Board.

b. *Shipbuilding.* (See quots.)

1849 [see RECONCILING *ppl. a.* b]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 Reconciler or reconciling sweep. A curve which reconciles the floor and lower breadth sweeps together, and thus the shape of the body is formed below the breadth.

So **Re·conciless**, a female reconciler.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 179 Being..the most powerful mediatress and reconciless (conciliatrix) of the whole world with her only-begotten Son.

Reconci·liable, *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *reconcili-āre*; cf. CONCILIABLE *a.* and obs. F. *reconciliable.*] Reconcilable. Hence **Re conciliabi·lity.**

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 500 This ruling intellect tries to make practicably reconcilable the social system of the State with the Constitution of the Confederacy. *a* 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxiv. 322 Not properly reconciliation, but rather what has been called reconciliability, or a capacity of being reconciled.

†**Reconciliage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Reconciliation, reconciling.

1626 LD. HERBERT *Let.* in *Life* (1886) 258 After the reconciliage of the distracted affections of this .people.

†**Reconciliate,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 -at. [ad. L. *reconciliātus*, pa. pple. of *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE.] One who is reconciled.

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 7. 485 But Heauens were not so propitious to these Reconciliats, as so to hold them long.

Reconci·liate, *v. ? Obs. rare.* [See prec.] *trans.* To conciliate again, reconcile. Hence **Reconci·liating** *ppl. a.*

1723 *Briton* No. 11 (1724) 51 One .. who possesses such calm reconciliating Principles. 1748 LD. CRAWFURD in *Lett. Lady Jane Stewart* 16, I have also engaged my Lord Horne, who is gone down to Lord Mark Ker's to reconciliate him. 1791 E. CLARKE *Sword* I. 132 Let me request that you will ..repair to your Father's Tent, where the Princess now is, and..endeavour to reconciliate her Affections.

Reconciliation (re·kǫnsiliē·i ʃən). [a. F. *reconciliation* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *reconciliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE.]

1. The action of reconciling persons, or the result of this; the fact of being reconciled.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 724 If I hadde seyd that ye sholde han purchaced the pees and the reconsiliacion I ne hadde nat muchel mystaken me. 1473 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 66/1 By the reconsiliation of the merchauntes of the said Hanze. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xvii. 16 And after certayne message sent to hym of reconcilyacion. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 10 [They] sall entir in reconsiliatioun freindschip and amytie ilkane with utheris. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 38 Nestor, contrariwise, intending to make a motion as touching the reconciliation and pacifying of Achilles. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. ii, I..have fram'd a Letter, that makes her sue for Reconciliation first. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 67 Well, come, I will forgive you for this time; and so kissed me as a mark of reconciliation. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. x. i. 371 Messages passed between Shâh Jehân and the emperor, but with..little effect in producing a reconciliation. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 254 To live in reconciliation with political foes.

b. *spec.* in religious use, of God and man.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 315/148 Pe goode world..Pat holi chirche we calle moun, Is falle to Reconsiliacioun. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1753 For then came the Tyme of Reconsylyacion of man to God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 244 b, One act of adoracyon of hym had ben sufficyent for our reconsiliacyon to his eternall father. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* v. 18. 1642 HINDE *J. Brwen* xxvii. 83 Ambassadors of peace, preaching unto the the glad tydings of the Gospell, by the word of reconciliation. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 330 He presents Himself as at once the Reconciliation and the Reconciler.

†c. Restoration *to* favour. *Obs. rare*—1.

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 41 Two letteres writen .. for their restitucion and reconsiliacion to the king of Scottes fauour.

2. Reunion of a person to a church.

1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 110 Another sort of sentences there are that haue a shew of more mercie, which they call reconciliations. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 224 At his first communion, in token of his true reconciliation, he drunk out the full cup of wine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Reconciliation* of penitents, in church history. 1884 in *Catholic Dict.*

3. The purification, or restoration to sacred uses, of a church, etc., after desecration or pollution.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 476 Eftir the reconsiliacioun of the templis, confederacioun and alliance of amite wes made betwix the Romanis and pepil, namit Ceretes. 1554 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 14 Paid for iii Capons for the Bishop's dinner at the reconciliacion of the Church. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cclvi, At the laying of the first stone of a church: at its consecration and reconciliation. 1889 *Ch. Times* 23 Aug. 759 Reconciliation of a Font.

4. The action of bringing to agreement, concord, or harmony.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 89 b, If they went about the reconsiliation of Religion. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) I. 8 These Distinctions . give us a clear and easy Reconciliation of those seeming Inconsistencies of Scripture, with Respect to this Affection. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 P 13 The spirit of charity can only be continued by a reconciliation of these ridiculous feuds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 348 The absence of any appearance of reconciliation between the theory and practice of life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 11 Without any reconciliation..he speaks at one time of God or Gods, and at another time of the good.

Reconciliative (rekǫnsi·liˌətiv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **reconciliātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE: see -ATIVE.] Reconciliatory.

1773 J. RUSS *Fratricide* v. 101 (MS.) Eve's sweet maternity And earnest reconciliative will. 1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* VI. 89 On those who believe, his [God's] reconciliative Love exerts Power to produce moral union with Him.

Reconciliator (rekǫnsi·liˌeitəɹ). [a. L. *reconciliātor*, agent-n. f. *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE. Cf. F. *reconciliateur* (16th c. in Littré)] A reconciler.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 662 He that is an intercessour, must also be a reconciliatour or an attonement maker. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 667 A good dinner is the *facillime princeps* of reconciliators. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 73 Ammonius Saccas, the pagan eclectic, the reconciliator of Plato and Aristotle.

So **Reconciliatrix.** *rare*—0.

1621 COTGR., *Conciliatrice*, a conciliatrix, reconciliatrix.

Reconciliatory (rekǫnsi·liˌətəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **reconciliātōrius*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *reconciliatoire* (16th c. in Littré).] Of words, actions, etc: Tending to reconciliation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 87 An example Reconciliatorie, from one friend to another. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 105 Deceiuing both the world, and themselues with shewe of couenants reconciliatory. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 345 After the said Commination there are some certain reconciliatorie Psalms, or Prayers, that follow after. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 226 All blessed the reconciliatory scheme. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. vi. 144 Reconciliatory letters passed between them. 1865 tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* I. II. x. 74 His statements are sometimes reconciliatory.

Reconciling (re·kǫnsəiliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RECONCILE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. RECONCILE; reconciliation.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lx. 10 In my recounsiling I hadde reuthe of thee *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 725 The dissension bigynneth by another man, and the reconsilyng by-gynneth by thy self. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 46 He thought it to be good & honorable for a reconcylinge, to do the same for those which were slayne. 1667 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 316 His business was to desire the completing of your Lordship's reconciling to him,..he desiring so much your reconciling.

b. The action of smoothing or planing; removal of roughnesses (see RECONCILE *v.* 12).

1875 LASLETT *Timber* 297 Kauri Pine is also employed for the decks of yachts..and does not require the reconciling or planing over, which is frequently found necessary if other woods are worked.

Reconciling (re·kǫnsəiliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reconciles.

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* 1545 Friend, let me see thy letter once again, That I may read these reconciling lines. 1638–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 204 That is agreed to be a very reconciling motion, and may heal all the heats and differences about it. 1717 POPE *Eloïsa* 145 Thy eyes diffused a reconciling ray. 1801 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 378 A man of gentle and reconciling manners. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 475 The peaceful and reconciling revolution to which Stein had shown the way.

b. *spec.* Applied to curves or moulds which accommodate lines or surfaces to each other.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 81 By reconciling Curves, I could adapt every part of the base upon the rock to the regularly turned tapering body. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Reconciler*, a mould sometimes used to form the hollow in the topside, which is called the reconciling mould.

Re·concilist, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] That inclines to reconciliation.

1898 *Speaker* 10 Dec. 695/2 In his early works..he posed as orthodox and reconcilist.

†**Reconcinnate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *reconcinnāre*: see RE- and CONCINNATE *v.*] 'To mend or make fit' (Cockeram 1623).

Reconco·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To concoct again.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xiv. (1670) 51 The repetition and action of ruminating, reconcocting, trying by the whetstone of reason.

Reconcyle, obs. form of RECONCILE *v.*

†**Recond,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recondĕre*: see RECONDITE *a.*]

1. *trans.* ? To put off, dispense with.

1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 145 As touchyng Rysyng, he hath his day Utas Purificationis, but I have that weye that his presence is recondet for al this terme.

2. To put away, to set apart.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* IV. xiii. 139 Figs .. put in an Oven, and whil'st hot imposed in their own leaves and reconded in a pot. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 657 A Ferment . somewhere reconded out of the Road of the circulating Blood, and there gradually maturated.

Recondensa·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh condensation.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) iv. 100 During the conversion..of liquids into vapours, heat is absorbed, which is again given out on their recondensation.

Reconde·nse, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recondenser* (Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To condense again.

trans. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 176 Such vapors are even by a very little cold recondensed into Water. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The Ayr is recondensed again into its natural and ordinary Consistence. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiv. 343 Vapour, which rises in the air and is recondensed on mountain heights.

intr. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 77 As it cools, it recondenseth there into water. 1879 *Chambers' Encycl.* (U S. repr.) VI. 269 Removing the vapor which would otherwise recondense on the descent of the piston.

Recondescension. [RE-.] Condescension (sense 3) shown in return *for* something.

1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 240 What recondescension hath been made by them for all the indulgences of his Majesty from first to last?

Recondite (re·kǫndəit), *a.* Also 7 -dit. [ad. L. *recondit-us*, pa. pple. of *recondĕre* to put away, hide, f. *re-* RE- + *condĕre*: see CONDITE *a.*[2] Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *recondito*, obs. F. *recondit* (Cotgr.).

The pronunciations (rĭkǫ·ndəit, rĭkǫ·ndit) are also recognized by some recent Dicts. By Bailey (1731) and Sheridan (1789) the stressing is given as *recondi·te*, by Johnson as *recō·ndite*. See also Walker's note, s v.]

1. Of things: Removed or hidden from view; kept out of sight. Now *rare.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 108 The Eye is somewhat recondit betweene its Orbite. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 848 The more recondite Seeds of Diseases, are seldom extirpated without Vomitories. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett* I. 209 My recondite eye sits distent quaintly behind the flesh-hill, and looks as little as a tomtit's. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xiv, The husband produced some recondite flasks of wine. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner Temple*, The young urchins, .. not being able to guess at its recondite machinery, were almost tempted to hail the wondrous work as magic.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Entom.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 306 *Recondite*, ..when the head is wholly covered and sheltered by the shield of the thorax. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 962/1.

c. Retired, avoiding notice.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 316 The Psalaphidæ..bear a certain analogy to the Paussidæ, being, like them of recondite habits.

2. Removed from ordinary apprehension, understanding, or knowledge; deep, profound, abstruse.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 200 That so his sublime and recondite doctrine might be the better hid up therein. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* Pref., In the more abstruse and recondite parts of Knowledge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Recondite*, secret, hidden; as Recondite Mysteries. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. ii, The recondite principles of philosophy. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* (ed. 2) 376 The origin of arts, or the recondite depths of science. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 191 In some cases the cause is obvious, and in others more recondite. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* XXV. 392 This is all too recondite for me and the examples given are almost impossible ones for me to imagine.

b. Of learning, investigation, discussion, etc.: Consisting in, relating to, uncommon or profound knowledge.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 4 A king, (for recondite learning, and abstruse knowledge) so near a match to Solomon. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 40 A close and recondite Search into the Seminalities of Plants. 1721 FELTON *Dissert. Classics* (1718) 65 Men of more recondite Studies and what they call deep learning. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 7 A dispute, the most learned and recondite that ever took place. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 5 The office of the most recondite and abstract inquiries of Science.

c. Of writers, sources, etc.: Obscure, little known.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iii. 65, I look in vain for any writer who has conveyed so much information [as Southey], from so many and such recondite sources. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 662 His knowledge..in the recondite literature of the middle ages. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 76/1 The traditional edition of a recondite classical author.

3. Of persons: Writing in an obscure fashion.

1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. i. 109 They afford a lesson to the modern metaphysical and recondite writers not to overvalue their works. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxii. II. 172 In the play of fancy, Wordsworth, to my feelings, is not always graceful and sometimes recondite.

Hence **Re·conditely** *adv.*

1854 GILFILLAN *Life Blair* in *B.'s Wks.* 127 We could have conceived of him treating the subject more reconditely.

† **Recondite,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. Cf. RECOND *v.*] *trans.* To hide, cover up.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 Tendons recondited, and hidde in their Muscle, as if they were in a purse imposed.

Reconditeness (re·kǫndəitnės). [f. RECONDITE *a.* + -NESS] The quality of being recondite.

1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I. III. i. 300 The sense we have of the reconditeness of his wisdom. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 45 In spite of the reconditeness and complexity of allusion.

† **Reco·nditory.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *reconditōrium* a repository for documents, relics, etc. (816 in Du Cange): see RECONDITE *a.* and -ORY [1].] A store-house, repository, treasury.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Good workes are such a Treasure, fit for the reconditory of Heaven. 1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 47 In Scripture..the perfect reconditory of all necessary Doctrines. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 924 The manifold Variety of exhalations prepared in.. the vast Magazines, and severall reconditories below.

† **Reco·nditure.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed process of conserving.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* II. xxix. 87 Fruits..after conditure and Reconditure may be preserved with a sirup.

Reco·ndity. *rare.* [irreg. f. RECOND(ITE) + -ITY.] Reconditeness.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 496 A fruitful butt for the shafts of the university wits is the Examination papers .. their ridiculous recondity contrasted with the often slender attainments of the students.

Re-condo·le, *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To condole in return. Hence **Re-condo·ling** *ppl. a.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 159 With re-condoling Love and melting Eyes.

Reconduct (rīkǫndʋ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *reconduct-*, ppl. stem of *reconducĕre*, to hire anew, also to lead back: see RE- 2 and CONDUCT *v.* Cf. F. *reconduire* (14th c. in Littré *Suppl.*).] *trans.* To lead back.

1611 COTGR., *Reconduire*, to reconduct, bring backe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 Well, replied the Mahomedan, I am contented to redeem, and reconduct thee to Malaca. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 97, I suffered myself to be reconducted to the..palace. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 106 The canal, which reconducts the water from the course of discharge to the river. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 877 Three successive times, Had he to reconduct her by main-force.. Back to the husband and the house she fled.

So **Recondu·ctor.** *rare*⁻¹.

1611 COTGR., *Reconduiseur*, a reconductor; a leader.

Reconduction. [a. F. *réconduction*, a. L. type **reconductiōn-em*, f. *reconducĕre*: see prec.] *Civil Law.* The renewal of a lease.

1876 in WILL *Wharton's Law Lex.*

Reconfe·r, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. obs. F. *reconferer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To confer again.

1611 COTGR., *Reconferer*, to reconferre, or talke of the matter againe. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 67 The Lord waited Stafflesse almost a day..before the same was reconferred upon him. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 180 The new king. re-conferred all upon him.

Reconfi·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconfiner* (Cotgr.)] *trans.* To confine again; †to define or limit the sense of (a word).

1611 COTGR., *Reconfiner*, to reconfine, or banish anew. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropshire* III. (1662) 3 Confessors:— This County afforded none, as the word is reconfined in our Preface. But if it be a little enlarged [etc.]. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 446 My Conscience with thy Voice conspires, To reconfine my loose Desires.

Reconfirm (rīkǫnfə̄·ɹm), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. late L. *reconfirmāre* (6th c.), F. *reconfirmer* (13th c.).]

1. *trans.* To confirm, ratify, or establish anew.

1611 COTGR., *Reconfermer*, to reconfirme, reinforce, reassure. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* iv. 47 Flowing cups of wine Shall reconfirme thy brotherhood and mine. 1679 OATES *Myst. Iniq.* 26 They would re-confirm the same Priviledge for Five Years more. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mackery End*, The scene soon re confirmed itself in her affections. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 17 He was reconfirmed in his rights and privileges.

† 2. To confirm again in courage, or in an opinion.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 89 Being thus reconfirmed by Similar speeches, and certified of this new course we were to take. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1759) III. 835 And so being reconfirmed..He sent Secretary Morrice ..to require and receive the Great Seal.

Hence **Reconfi·rming** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Restablissement*, a..reconfirming.

So **Reconfirma·tion.** [Also in Fr. (16th c.).]

1611 FLORIO, *Racconfermatione*, a reconfirmation. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 89 Why should not Divines doe in the Question of reconfirmation as in that of rebaptization? 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept 5/2 A reconfirmation of the vitality of the Triple Alliance.

Reco·nfiscate, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconfisquer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To confiscate again. So **Reconfisca·tion.**

1611 COTGR., *Reconfisquer*, to reconfiscate, or make a new seisure vnto the Princes, or publike, vse. 1839 *Times* 5 Jan., Longing desires for a reconfiscation of lands transferred from defeated rebels.

Recongea·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To congeal again. Hence **Recongea·led** *ppl. a.*

1832 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.* II. *Thermom. & Pyrom.* i. § 1. 4 (U. K. S.), Thawed and recongealed oil of aniseeds. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 138 They shone .. as if their surfaces had been melted and recongealed to frosted mirrors.

So **Recongela·tion.**

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xv. 354 The melting of the polar ices..and their recongelation.

Reconjoin (rīkǫndʒoi·n), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. It. *ricongiungere* (Florio).] To join together again.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 307 Alwayes reconjoyning and entermingling themselves unto that Universall matter. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 412/2 And being thus divided in its essential Parts it may be reconjoyned with new and perfect Sulphur.

Hence **Reconjoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ricongiungimento*, a reconioyning together.

Reconju·nction. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reconjoining; a fresh conjunction.

1598 FLORIO, *Ricongiuntione*, a reconiunction. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vii. (ed. 2) 82 Among many [nations] there were reliques of its [the soul's] reconjunction with the bodie, which we cal the Resurrection. 1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 349 By trying the effects of reconjoining two or more, or all of those, and lastly, by separating them again to examine what changes reconjunction had wrought in them.

Reconnaissance (rīkǫ·nĕsăns). [Fr., f. *reconnaiss-*, stem of *reconnaître* to RECONNOITRE. See also RECONNOISSANCE.]

1. *Mil.* An examination or survey of a tract of country, made with a view to ascertain the position or strength of an enemy, or to discover the nature of the ground or resources of the district before making an advance. Also *Naval*, a survey of a coast, etc. made for similar purposes.

Reconnaissance in force, an advance made with a considerable body of troops to discover the position of the enemy.

1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 93 When I went to Setuval, it was a dark and foggy day, and the reconnaissance which I was able to make of the place was very imperfect. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxviii. 112 The force..is to be sent to make a reconnaissance on the road to Paris. 1875 CLERY *Minor Tactics* iii. (1877) 44 With what are usually termed reconnaissances in force we are not here concerned.

attrib. 1898 *Daily News* 25 June 5/4 A small reconnaissance party of about forty men. 1899 *U. Serv. Mag.* XIX. 668 The Zeiss range-finder is a good reconnaissance-glass.

b. A body of troops sent to reconnoitre.

1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 304 The enemy sent a reconnaissance of cavalry. consisting of about fourteen squadrons..of the Imperial Guard.

2. *transf.* A survey of a district made for practical or scientific purposes.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 94/2 A reconnaissance, or examination of the country between the two points to be connected by the line [of road, canal, etc.]. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 109 Some rapid reconnaissances were made by Professor Whitney and his assistants..of the most prominent points of Plumas County.

b. A survey, inspection, etc., made in order to gain information of any kind.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 504 After completing his reconnaissances, Mr. Harding dispatched artists in all directions. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xiv, In your absence I took the liberty of making a reconnaissance.

3. Without article: Reconnoitring, surveying.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 712 If hills are numerous .. a large area may be covered..by reconnaissance.

† **Reconnaitre,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *reconnaître*: cf. prec.] = RECONNOITRE *v.*

1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 142 Yesterday I sent a patrol to Arnee to reconnaitre the place, meaning to attack it this day. 1813 *Ibid.* X. 512 It was necessary to reconnaitre each of them very closely before they were attacked.

Reconne·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To connect again.

1825 LYTTON *Falkland* I. ii, To reconnect it with the present. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 273 The alliance .. would be a link reconnecting England with the Empire.

Reconnoissance (rīkǫ·nĭsăns). [Fr., older spelling of RECONNAISSANCE. In sense 1 by substitution for *recognizance*.

This form, in the military sense, though less usual than *reconnaissance*, appears earlier than it in Dictionaries, being given by Webster in 1847 with a reference to the *Penny Cycl.* (1841, article on *reconnoissance* in vol. XIX. 329).]

† 1. = RECOGNIZANCE 1. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 199 By dying at the time prefixed, they have saved their Reconnoissances.

† 2. = RECOGNITION. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 58 (1740) 150, I must confess it is very hard to give a due Character of, and I think nothing less than its pure self, will be its just Reconnoisance. 1779 in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 15 In a note of great respect and *reconnoissance*, [I] wrote as follows.

3. = RECONNAISSANCE 1.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 512 My time so much occupied by reconnoissances. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 329 It was agreed that if the boats did go away, it should be for a reconnoissance. 1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 228 (*heading*) Military Reconnoissance. *Ibid.* 235 The reconnoissance of the road from Truxilla to Merida, made on the 1st May, 1809. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 5/1, I have just returned from a reconnoissance .. under Colonel Stewart.

b. = RECONNAISSANCE 1 b.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 5/1 Another reconnoissance which leaves here to morrow, will have the best effect.

4. = RECONNAISSANCE 2.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 172 The first chapter is devoted..To a sort of *reconnoissance* of the outworks of the science. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 101, I determined to seek some high headland beyond the cape, and make it my final point of reconnoissance. 1877 E. G. SQUIER *Peru* 258 Should the reconnoissance prove satisfactory, it will resume an erect position.

Reconnoi·tre, *sb.* [f. next.] An act of reconnoitring; a reconnaissance.

1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 167 Your Reconnoitre of the seaboard to St. Mary's..will be made to the Department of War. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. 232 All his senses were sentinels...He was making his great reconnoitre. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* lii, As she returned from a reconnoitre of the church and graveyard.

Reconnoitre (rekǫnoi·təɹ), *v.* [a. F. *reconnoître* (now *reconnaître*), OF. *reconnoistre*:—L. *recognōscĕre* to look over, inspect: cf. RECOGNIZE.]

1. *trans. Mil.* (and *Naval*). To make an inspection or take observations of (an enemy, his strength, position, etc.).

1707 SIR C. SHOVEL in Tindal *Contin. Rapin* (1745) IV. II. 27/1 *note*, Colonel Pheffercorn..having been killed the day before, as he went to reconnoitre the enemy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165. 1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnls.* (1769) 1, I embarked ..to reconnoitre the strength of the enemy. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 67 The veteran officer .. was unfortunately shot in reconnoitring the enemy. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 153 The guides advised a halt, while they reconnoitred the force and dispositions of the enemy.

b. *transf.* To make an inspection, examination or survey of (persons).

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 265 She reconnoitres Fancy's airy band. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 201 One of the gang, who was placed centinel on the road to reconnoitre travellers and bring intelligence. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 27 Amusing ourselves with reconnoitring this group. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 48 The deer frequently, out of curiosity, approach to reconnoitre him.

2. *Mil.* To inspect, examine, or survey (a district or tract of ground) in order to discover the presence or position of an enemy, or to find out the resources or military features of the country.

1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 317 For fear of Accidents I went to Reconnoitre [the] Wood, with a Peasant of the Place. 1781 SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 11 The Quarter-master-general,..with an able engineer, should sufficiently reconnoitre the country. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 332/1 Making a rapid examination of the country or object he is ordered to reconnoitre. *Ibid.* 333/2 In reconnoitring a fortified post or village [etc.].

b. *transf.* To survey or explore (a district, etc.) in order to learn its character, geography, etc.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. viii. 40 The gentlemen are all rid out to *reconnoitre* the country, as my Uncle calls it. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 107 Whilst my fellow travellers were . fixing our camp, I improved the opportunity, in reconnoitering our ground. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 19 As we sailed up the Mersey, I reconnoitred the shores with a telescope. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xx. § 811 Some one .. of the fleets that are out reconnoitring the seas for us, returns with additional facts for our storehouse of knowledge.

c. *transf.* To examine, inspect, look into (a thing or matter).

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 8 The least motion we make to reconnoitre any other side of the object. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 76 The Duke of Brunswick .. sent some of his officers to Givet, to reconnoitre the state of things there, and report them to him. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 29 Matthew .. proceeded towards the window, to reconnoitre the state of the weather.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a reconnaissance.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 326 ᴘ 2, I shall every now and then have a saucy Rascal ride by reconnoitring (as I think you call it) under my windows. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 213 They perceived a hundred of the enemy's horse that had been sent before to reconnoitre. 1784 BELKNAP *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 12 Here we sat down and dined, while our pilot went back to reconnoitre 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 211 Reconnoitring stealthily beyond Sylvia Head, we discovered a train of sledges.

† 4. *trans.* To recollect, remember, recognize.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 58 The Readiness with which we reconnoitre Sensations of Feeling, Taste, and Smell, that have been often impressed. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 3 Whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to reconnoitre the events of their own times, as transmitted to us. 1787 *Minor* II. xi. 103 Sir Cadwallader's son with difficulty reconnoitred [*printed* reconontred] me.

Hence **Reconnoi·trer,** one who reconnoitres.

1865 J. SHAW *Country Schoolm.* ii. (1899) 122 Some nooks and corners. which had not been profaned by the reconnoiterer or the opera-glass. 1875 CLERY *Minor Tactics* iii. (1877) 45 Before entering a village, defile, or wood, it should be carefully examined by the reconnoitrers in front.

Reconnoi·tring, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. RECONNOITRE.

1778 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I 68 The Light-horse advanced on the right for reconnoitering. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 247 His attempts against Peschiera and Mantua, which had no other object than mere reconnoitering.

attrib. 1840 W. B. LEIGH (*title*) Reconnoitering Voyages and Travels, with Adventures in the New Colonies of South Australia, etc. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec., The various skirmishes had only a reconnoitring end.

Reconnoi·tring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That reconnoitres.

1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 27 They keep clear of our picquets, and are most probably a reconnoitring party. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 251 The reconnoitring officer. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 324 Reconnoitring and visiting patrols must avoid firing.

Reconquer (rīkǫ·ŋkəɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *reconquérir*, OF. *reconquerre* (12th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To conquer again; to recover by conquest.

1584 HERLE *Let.* in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) I. iii. 76 To expulse the enemy and to reconquer their towns and country lost. 1600 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 386 France by degrees..reconquered there more than our former conquests. 1611 COTGR., *Reconquerir*, to resubdue, reconquer. 1755 in JOHNSON [quoting DAVIES]. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 Can the Continent be reconquered at sea? 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iv, This idea, though conquered and reconquered, gradually swelled and increased at his heart. 1880 PARKMAN *France & Eng N. Amer.* p. viii, Rome, hanging the earth to reconquer abroad what she had lost at home.

Hence **Reco·nquering** *vbl. sb.*; **Reco·nqueror.**

1634 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 30, I resolved to intrent the aide of his Maiesty for the reconquering of my kingdome 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 53 Our own conquerors and reconquerors of Hindostan have shewn enough that [etc.].

Reco·nquest (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a; perh. after obs. F. *reconqueste* (16th c. in Godef.).] The (*or* an) act of conquering again; recovery by conquest.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 164 There was no doubte of the regayning or reconquest. 1598 BACON *Lett. to Essex conc. Tyrone* Wks. 1879 II. 17/1 A full re-conquest of those parts of the country. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* I. i, Look on those grave plodding fellows, that pass by us, as though they were meditating the re-conquest of Flanders. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 172 All the letters by last post make it a re-conquest 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 48 In the reconquest of his native country. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/7 The present expedition was not for the reconquest of the Soudan.

† **Reconquest,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- + CONQUEST *v.*: cf. obs. F. *reconquester* (1582 in Godef.).] *trans.* = RECONQUER. Also const. *to.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 106 Sum gracious persone that may have grace and poware, to reconquest it and bring it to the kynde airis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 417 b, Many excellente parsonages are condemned in Englande, beinge wholy reconquested to the Pope.

Reconsaille, -sale, varr. RECOUNSEL *v. Obs.*

Reco·nsecrate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsacrer* (16th c. in Littré *Suppl.*).] *trans.* To consecrate again or anew.

1611 COTGR., *Resacrer*, to reconsecrate. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 326 Should we to God re-consecrate the mind [etc.]. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 221 He interdicted the church and shut up the doors, till it should be reconsecrated. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 909 This scheme ..would re-consecrate our wells To good Saint Fillan and to fair Saint Anne. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 386 Your passions, and your affections,..must all be bathed in a new element, and reconsecrated to your Maker.

So **Reconsecra·tion.**

1763 BURN *Eccl. Law* I. 237 A church, once consecrated, may not be consecrated again..unless they be polluted by the shedding of blood; and in that case the canon supposes a reconsecration. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. cxlviii, There were some difficulties in deciding whether, if the altar was destroyed or removed, a reconsecration of the church would be required.

Reconsele, -seyl, varr. RECOUNSEL *v. Obs.*

Reconsider (rīkǝnsi·dǝr), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsidérer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To consider (a matter or thing) again.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 5 Then doo they consider and reconsider, whither they have cast themselves. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 80 Even Priests too oft, who to consider teach, Themselves scarce re-consider what they preach. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. vii, She would fain have been left quietly to re-consider her plans. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 467 If his majesty would reconsider the points in dispute between the Churches of Rome and England. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiv, He had set himself..to reconsider his worn suits of clothes.

b. To consider (a decision, etc.) a second time, with a view to changing or amending it if now disapproved of; to rescind, alter.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi II. 43 If James could even now be induced to reconsider his course, to let the Houses reassemble, and to comply with their wishes, all might yet be well. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 189 The majority of the citizens were anxious to have an opportunity given them of reconsidering their decision.

absol. *a* 1856 CUSHING *Man Parl. Pract.* § 1270 The motion to reconsider, though relating to the same subject already considered, is, in a parliamentary sense, a new one, distinct both from a motion to rescind the former vote, and from the subject of it. 1865 in Hart *Amer. Hist.* (1901) IV. 466 The House vote to reconsider.

2. *refl.* To reflect on one's conduct, with a view to repentance or amendment. *rare.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* v, To bring him home again, and make him at least to reconsider himself. 1863 — *Water-Bab.* vi, Did she .. set him on a cold stone to reconsider himself, and so forth?

So **Reconsidera·tion.**

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Barry* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, I repeat my request that you will propose the re-consideration of Mr. Lowe's case. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 82/1 He would, finally make up his mind after consideration and reconsideration of the subject. *a* 1856 CUSHING *Elem. Law & Pract. Legis. Assemblies U. S.* § 1264 The inconvenience .. has led to the introduction into the parliamentary practice..of the motion for reconsideration.

Reconsi·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsigner* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To consign again.

1611 COTGR., *Reconsigner*, to reconsigne, reassigne. 1798 *Invasion* II. xxv. 243 From the moment when I was reconsigned to captivity [etc.]. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Feb 5/1 He spoke with..considerate regard for the circumstances under which Davitt has been reconsigned to prison.

So **Reconsi·gnment.**

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xix, On pain of instant reconsignment to her patron saint.

Reconsile, obs. f. RECONCILE *v.*

† **Reconsolate,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* = RECONSOLE.

1626 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 439 It is that only God who can reconsolate us both.

So **Reconsola·tion.** [Cf. F. *reconsolation* (16th c.).]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 b, O moost meke lambe of god, offred in sacrifyce for our reconsolacyon.

Reconso·le, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To console anew. In quot, by readmission to the sect of the Cathari. Cf. Du Cange s.vv. *Consolamentum, Consolare, Consolatio.*

1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Facts & Docum.* 384 It is the faith of all the heretics, that no one who after receiving the *consolamentum* eats meat .. can be saved, unless he receives penance from them and is re-consoled.

Reconsolidate (rīkǝnsǝ·lidēt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsolider* (1417 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To consolidate anew.

a. *trans.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, To regenerate the substaunce of the sanguyne membre lost, and for to reconsolidate and knyt it agayne. 1611 COTGR., *Reconsolidé*, reconsolidated, closed vp againe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 74 Such obliging compliance, as might re-consolidate them by continuity of affection. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 485 A petrifying fluid, with which a broken stone will be reconsolidated like a broken limb. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 78 Various causes of social and political compression, which reconsolidate the diverging sections of people.

b. *intr.* 1541 [see RECONSOLIDATION]. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 317 The whole structure .. requireth no few daies to knit and reconsolidate.

Reconsolida·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed consolidation.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, For these causes and reasons they do nat reconsolydate with trewe reconsolydacyon after the desolucion of their seperatyng. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* lxxv. 762 The re-consolidation of a scattered conscience. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 503 At the same time subject to waste above the surface of the sea, and re-consolidation under it. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 44 The late reconsolidation of Italy.

Reconsti·tuent, *a.* and *sb.* [See RE- and CONSTITUENT *a.* and *sb.* Cf. F. *reconstituant* (Littré).] **a.** *adj.* That builds up anew; *spec.* in *Med.* of a remedy. **b.** *sb. Med.* A remedy that builds up the body after wasting by disease.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 121 In the same group, however, are remedies which, while they are tonic and reconstituent, do not enter into the composition of the body. *Ibid* 94 As a reconstituent, cod-liver oil is a very useful remedy in certain chronic affections of the brain.

Reconstitute (rīkǝ·nstitiūt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf F. *reconstituer* (Littré).] To constitute anew.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 232 A quantity of oxygene, that, added to the residual elastic substance, will reconstitute common air. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 183 Sir W. Hamilton lived to see the history of Rome reconstituted by a German professor.

Reconstitu·tion. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstitution* (Littré).] A fresh constitution.

1853 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Grote's Greece* (1859) II. 542 Demanding a reconstitution of society from its foundations, and a complete renovation of the human mind. 1884 in *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 62 On the re-constitution of the Abbey as a collegiate church.

b. In French criminal procedure, the action of going over the supposed details of a crime at the place where it was committed.

1897 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/6 The two prisoners..were taken to the scene of the murder for the 'reconstitution' of the crime.

Reconstruct (rīkǝnstrʊ·kt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstruire* (1549).]

1. *trans.* To construct anew.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. III. xxxi. 492 It seemed no blameable attempt to reconstruct the whole afresh from the very ground. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 117 He saw that it was necessary to reconstruct the army of the Parliament. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 31 Having made up his mind that the lighthouse could only be reconstructed of wood. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 173 Each [party] in its way supposed that it had a mission to reconstruct society.

2. To construct anew in the mind; to restore (something past) mentally.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 1 It may not be impossible..to reconstruct the true character of Tiberius. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 11 He must regard the facts, discern their connection, and out of them reconstruct the world gone by.

Hence **Reconstruc·ted** *ppl. a.*

1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 97 Choice was made of persons to fill the offices of the reconstructed treasury department. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 781/1 The legislatures of the reconstructed States.

Reconstruction (rīkǝnstrʊ·kʃǝn). [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstruction* (Littré).]

1. The action or process of reconstructing.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vindic. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 30 It was theirs to decide..whether, from its ruins, fragments were to be collected for the re-construction of the political edifice. 1848 GALLENGA *Italy* II. iii. 7 It was mainly with these views that Manzoni laboured at the reconstruction of his country's creed. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 268 The process of reconstruction of solids is not permanent.

b. *U. S. Hist.* The process by which after the Civil War the States which had seceded were restored to the rights and privileges of the Union.

1865 SCHURZ in Hart *Amer. Hist.* (1902) IV. 454 As to what is commonly termed 'reconstruction', it is..the whole organism of southern society that must be reconstructed. 1880 'E. KIRKE' *Garfield* 34 After the war was over, and reconstruction completed, this same Southern political hierarchy came back into power in Washington.

attrib. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 781/1 The Reconstruction Acts divided the seceding States into military districts.

2. An instance or example of this; a thing reconstructed.

1795 BELSHAM *Reign Geo. III*, II. 247 A few of the largest [vessels] were re-constructions, having been first framed and sent over from Great Britain. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 245 The cloaca maxima is suspected to be a reconstruction of the original common sewer of Rome.

Hence **Reconstru·ctionary** *a.* (*U. S.*), of or relating to reconstruction; **Reconstru·ctionist** (*U. S.*), one who favours reconstruction.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxiv. 148 The interest of the Southern leading classes will compel them to accept and carry out in good faith your reconstructionary idea. 1888 J. C. HARRIS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 703/2 The Republican 'reconstructionists'..barred the way.

Reconstru·ctive, *a.* and *sb.* [RE- 5 a.]

A. *adj.* Relating to, concerned or occupied with, reconstruction.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III xxx. 413 The antiquated forms of the republic were incapable of any reconstructive effort. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 286 The..reconstructive eye of modern Philology.

B. *sb.* That which reconstructs, a reconstituent.

1890 *Science* XV. 219/2 Oysters, on the other hand, are extremely useful as nerve reconstructives.

Hence **Reconstru·ctiveness.**

1843 J. CAIRNS in *Life* (1895) 140 Tholuck..has more original reconstructiveness in his Commentary than Stuart.

Reconstru·ctor. [RE- 5 a.] One who reconstructs.

1871 *Daily News* 25 Sept., Perhaps the reconstructors of the statue in 1821 were led away by these signs of portraiture. 1882 G. MATHESON in *Expositor* Aug 137 He was no innovator on the national faith; he was rather the reconstructor and restorer of that faith.

Reconsu·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsulter* (1595).] *trans.* and *intr.* To consult anew.

1611 COTGR., *Reconsulter*, to reconsult of, take new aduise on. 1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 481 That by your gracious Command the House may reconsult, and settle their better thoughts on some more worthy their Election. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XI. 279 This long reply having given Iphigenes some leisure to..re-consult his Judgement. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 219 His sources must all be reconsulted.

So **Reconsulta·tion.**

1624 DONNE *Devotions* (ed. 2) 214 Take me then, O blessed, and glorious Trinity, into a Reconsultation, and prescribe me any phisicke.

Reconsyle, obs. form of RECONCILE *v.*

† **Reco·nter,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [var. RECOUNTER *v.*, with vowel as in F. *rencontrer*: cf. RECONTRE.] *trans.* To encounter.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. *heading*, Quhow capitane Volscens..Recontrit Nysus and hys fallow. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 46 [He] gatherit haistely ane army to reconter his ennimes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 114 The hors men of the romans..met and recontrit the cartagiens.

† **Recontinual,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] That continues again.

1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. 143 The .. Stream, Which salient, thro' the Heart's contractile Force, Expulsive springs its recontinual Course.

† **Recontinuance,** *Obs.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] The act of recontinuing; resumption.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 31 Those persons..haue..ben driuen to their actions for the recontinuance and obteynyng of the sayd landes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 66 Encoraging them to the recontinuance of the same entertainments. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 25 By the continuance of my acquaintance with you, by Letters, you may perceive how much I desire..the recontinuance of our acquaintance, by conversation.

Reconti·nue, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *recontinuer* (13th c. in Littré): see RE- and CONTINUE *v.* In common use *c* 1570–1640.] *trans.* To go on again with (an action, occupation, state, etc., which has been discontinued).

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1112 Rescu yondyr knyghtes & recontynu fyght. 1536 ELYOT *Let. to Cromwell* in *Gov.* (1883) I. p. cxxxi, As for my first sute, I shall at your lordshippes better laysour recontynue it, trusting allso in your lordshippes favor therein. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 423 He was .. annointed king, and so re-continued the right of the house of Yorke. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 79 He re-continued the Liberty of publick Consultations. 1802 MARY CHARLTON tr. *La Fontaine's Reprobate* I. 106 He had resumed the care of his flowers, and my father had recontinued his journal.

Hence **Reconti·nued** *ppl. a.*; **Reconti·nuing** *vbl. sb.*

1535-6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 (*title*) An Acte for recontynuyng of certayn liberties. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* III. i, Where men with reconciled mindes Renew their loue with recontinued grace.

Recontract, *sb. rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh contract.

a 1620 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 18 It was pure love which made mee undertake This haplesse recontract with thee to make.

Recontra·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recontracter* (Cotgr.).] To contract again, in senses of that vb.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 415 [He] sent him..a dispensation to put away his wife..and to recontract Anne of Bretaigne, the widow of Charles the eight lately deceased. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. ix. 160 My soule hath made my peace with God, and my heart desires to recontract it both with thyselfe and her. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. Sum. Concl. (1739) 201 For the sense of State once contracted into a Privy Council, is soon recontracted into a Cabinet-Council, and last of all into a Favourite or two.

So **Recontra·ction.**

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 297 Continuous dilatation is likely to be attended with untoward symptoms and is always followed by a strong tendency to recontraction.

Recontr- : see RECONTER *v.*

† **Reco·ntre.** *Sc. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [var. of RECOUNTER *sb.* Cf. RENCONTRE.] An encounter.

1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (S.T.S.) 50 [The Queen had] to wryte to hir lieutenentis to mak ye regent be put sauf in Scotland, and so he wes without any recontre.

Reconvale·sce, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. late L. *reconvalēre* (Du Cange).] *intr.* To become convalescent again. So **Reconvale·scence**[cf. med.L. *reconvalescentia* (1341)]; **Reconvale·scent** *a.*

1767 *Douglas Trial* 57 The proof brought of Lady Jane's reconvalescence. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 261 They once more got to sea, where the troops were joined by their reconvalesced men from the isle of Wight. 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* xvi, His reconvalescence was attended with.. debility, it seemed both of mind and body. 1871 *Standard* 11 Jan., The glowing patriotism of the reconvalescent soldiers has perhaps not abated.

† **Reconvalidation.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed confirmation.

1525 BP. J. CLERK *Let. to Wolsey* (MS Cott. Vit. B. vii. If 126), The Venetians, who hathe made stykyng hetherto to agre withe the Emperor .. for the reconvalidation off the ligge by them brokyn.

Reconve·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *reconvenīre* (13th c.), F. *reconvenir* (1347 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To convene again.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 24 There was a worse accident than all these which fell out, about the time of the two Houses reconvening. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 101 He is..then sent into the high Priest's Hall; then re-convened before the Council.

† **Reconvent,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To reassemble. Hence **Reconventing** *vbl. sb.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. 571 He reconuenting armes therefore,..Died to his countrie's friends a friend. 1611 FLORIO, *Reconuentione*, a reconuenting.

Reconvention (rīkɒ̆nve·nʃən). [a. F. *reconvention* (13th c. in Littré). Cf. med.L. *reconventio* (14th c.). See RE- and CONVENTION.]

† **1.** An agreement made in return. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 397 As bi boond and without eny reconvencioun or couenant of bond expressid or priueli understonde forto 3eue a3en.

2. *Law.* A counter-charge; a counter-action brought against the plaintiff by the defendant in a suit. † Also *transf.* in general use.

1538 *Extr. Aberd. Burgh Rec.* (1844) 158 My lord prowest ..humely menis, schawis, and, be the way of reconuentioune, complenis [etc.]. 1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 423 Hee vnderstood by sinne in that place, the sinne of adulterie, for otherwise ..the reconuention had not beene so strong and forcible. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 303 In vie of those grounds, laid by the Repl. against humane significant Ceremonies, out of the second Commandement, the Rej. by way of Reconvention faineth two grounds to the contrary. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 83 An Appeal in a cause of Convention does not impeach and hinder the Execution of a Sentence in a Cause of Re-convention. 1760–5 BURN *Eccl. Law* (1797) II. 137 But in these cases of re-convention, the parties must proceed together in the contesting of suit. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 823 Where an action is brought in Scotland by a foreigner,..his adversary in the suit is entitled, by reconvention, to sue the foreigner on a counter-claim. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 582 A claim in reconvention is in substance nothing else than a cross action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff.

† **3.** The reassembling (of Parliament, etc.). *Obs.*

1641 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III (1692) I. 393 My humble motion therefore is this, I beseech you to declare, That upon this our Reconvention, your Order of the 8th. of September is out of date. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Nov., The heads of the speech he made at the re-convention of the Parliament, which now began to meet.

Reconve·rge, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To converge again.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* Wks. 1857 VII. 289 Armies of brave men, .by the clapping of hands, in a moment have reconverged in battle array.

Reconversion (rīkɒ̆nvɔ·ɹʃən). [RE- 5 a.] Conversion back to a previous state. **a.** Of persons, *spec.* in religious sense.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 181 The Popes refusall to reblesse the King upon his sodaine reconversion. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 237 Those cob-webs of re-conversion in Queen Maryes dayes, I had no intent to meddle with. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. Ded., He could recount his Reconversion, after his foul Offences of Adulterie and Murder. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 30 Mar., How often are the primary motives of our greatest actions as small as Sibbald's, for his re-conversion. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 97, I cannot doubt, that the difference of my metaphysical notions from those of Unitarians in general contributed to my final re-conversion to the whole truth in Christ. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 680 The Danish Chroniclers assert a repentance and reconversion.

b. Of things.

1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 426 The re-conversion of air into water, by decomposing it in conjunction with inflammable air. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 83 The reconversion of the sedimentary into the crystalline by subterranean fire. 1881 ARMSTRONG in *Nature* XXIV. 449/1 Internal as well as external work may be reconverted into heat, but until the reconversion takes place, the heat which did the work does not exist as heat.

Reco·nvert, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] One converted a second time.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 34 She has made (we refer to the latter part of the sixteenth century) converts and reconverts by thousands—nay, even by millions.

Reconvert (rīkɒ̆nvə·ɹt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *reconvertĕre* (Du Cange), F. *reconvertir* (1591 in Godef.), It. *reconvertire* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To convert back to a previous state: **a.** persons, *spec.* in religious sense.

1611 COTGR., *Reconvertir*, to reconuert. 1649 *Alcoran* 278 We..sent him to preach to more then an hundred thousand persons, that we reconverted. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1847) 520/2 About this time the East Saxons, who .. had..renounc'd the Faith, were by the means of Oswi thus reconverted. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 50, I myself having known many Papists reconverted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II 647 In December ambition had converted him into a rebel. In January disappointment reconverted him into a royalist. 1882 SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. Fr. Lit.* III. vii, He soon distinguished himself by reconverting a considerable number of persons to the Roman form of faith.

b. things.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 17 Money; which being paid to the King, is again reconverted into corn. 1762 MILLS *System Pract. Husb* I. 160 There will be no danger of it's re-converting the soil into a bog. 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 427 The result was such as to afford a strong presumption that the air was re-converted into water. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xx (ed. 2) 474 The islanders in Jersey replaced much of their arable land by orchards. These have since..been re-converted.

2. *Logic.* To transpose again the subject and predicate of (a proposition). Cf. CONVERT *v.* 4 b.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 161 It is evident that, by reconverting the Converse, we ought to regain the Convertend. *Ibid.*, This is reconverted simply into 'Some men are mortals'.

3. *Law.* To change back again into something of equivalent value. Cf. CONVERT *v.* 15.

1884 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* L. 56/2 It does not decide that if the court or a trustee sell more than is necessary there is any equity to reconvert the surplus for the benefit of the heir-at-law.

Hence **Reconve·rted** *ppl. a.*; **Reconve·rtible** *a.*, capable of being reconverted.

1738 WESLEY *Ps* LXXX. xxiii, King of a re-converted Land. 1886 *American* XII. 251 That these waves are reconvertible into heat.

Reconvey (rīkɒ̆nvē·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To convey († or escort) back to a previous place or position; to convey in a reverse direction. Now *rare.*

1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 286 After the King had showed him his chamber and would he should take no further pains the King would have somewhat reconveyed him. 1636 *Destr. Troy* 10 Then, that we should our Sacriledge restore And reconveigh their gods from Argos shore, Chalcas perswades. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 77 There are Vehicles in Plants, to reconvey towards the Roots, the Juices that were mounted up into the Stem. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 125 The nerves may..become incapable of conveying the commands of the will, and yet remain sufficiently capable of re-conveying sensible perceptions. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 25 The water that thus overspread the country would be reconveyed to the sea at ebb tide.

2. *Law.* To make over again or restore to a former owner.

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 64 She repents her of her Gift. Gladly would she have him re-convey it to her. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 78 He buys the Purchase, with design t'improve; And like some prudent Kinsman reconvey What the wild Heir hath vainly thrown away. 1734 *Act 7 Geo. II*, c. 16 § 2 For redisponing or reconveying the said Lands and Estate in any Manner of Way. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 91 If the mortgagor pays the money borrowed on a certain day, the mortgagee will reconvey the lands. 1881 *Act* 44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 41 (Conveyancing Act), Then B. and C...will at the request and cost of A...reconvey the premises to A.

absol. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk Prop. Law* xiv. 94 If a mortgagee will not re-convey upon payment of the principal and interest, and costs, and the right to redeem is still open, the mortgagor may .. compel a redemption.

Reconvey·ance. [RE- 5 a.] The act of reconveying; *spec.* in *Law*, restoration to a previous owner.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 84 The conveyance was almost as astonishing as the re-conveyance. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 439 As by setting aside fraudulent deeds, decreeing re-conveyances, or directing an absolute conveyance merely to stand as a security. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 154 Soon after its reconveyance to its owners, Lady Laura was again very ill. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk Prop. Law* xiv. 89 His prior disposition will..still remain good, nor will a re-conveyance to him upon paying off the money affect the validity of the will.

Reconvi·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To convict again. Hence **Reconvi·cted** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 73 *note*, An old offender was re-convicted for a violent assault upon a woman. 1892 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/2 The earning of marks..will extend to reconvicted licence-holders serving the remanets of former sentences.

So **Reconvi·ction.**

1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/6 Were it the rule .. that a longer sentence was to be expected at each reconviction, crime would at once largely diminish.

Reconvo·ke, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconvoquer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To convoke again.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. viii, To reconvoke his Assembly Members by sound of drum. 1872 *Echo* 23 Aug 5 The French Cardinals have requested his Holiness to reconvoke the Council to some French city.

Recool-, obs. Sc. var. *recule* RECOIL *v.*

† **Recoo·per.** *Obs. rare* [app. irreg. f. L. *recuper-āre* to RECUPERATE.] Recovery.

1652–60 in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (1879) I. I. 1 All men desirous of honor, must trie theire fortune, in the recooper therof, but none escaped. *Ibid.* III. I. 49 Either the destruction of a whole nation or the recooper of a kingdome.

† **Recope.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [app. a. OF. *recope* (not recorded in this sense), f. *recoper* (*-couper*) to sound (a bell).] A hunting-note on the horn.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXIII, And after þe iiij mote euen forthwith þei shulde blowe ij recopes, as þus: trut, trut, trororororowte.

† **Recopilation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *recopilacion*, f. *re-* RE- + *copilacion*, n. of action f. *copilar*:— L. *compīlāre* to COMPILE.] = RECOMPILATION.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I iii. 197 Besides these Ordinances, they had many other. So that it might be said of them, that they were another new Recopilation, or gathering together of those of Castile. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (citing SELDEN).

Re-co·pper, *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To sheathe (a vessel) again with copper.

1857 *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 12 The ship has to be hove down and re-coppered. 1897 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) June 219 These repairs, including the recoppering of the vessel.

Reco·py, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To copy again.

1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv. to Author* III. ii. 146, I have a very fair Hand offer'd, which may save me the trouble of recopying. *a* 1779 I. WEDDELL *Rem.* XXXIX. (1798) 200 If I have time to recopy, also, my remarks upon the Crimea,.. I will send one copy home. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 354 Paul Verlaine recopied here his Saturnian poems on the paper of the administration.

Record (rekɒ̆d), *sb.* Also 4–6 **recorde**, 5 *Sc.* **racord**. [a. OF. *record* (*recort*, *recor-s*, etc.), f. *recorder* to RECORD. Cf. Sp. *recuerdo*, It. *ricordo*. The original stressing (reco·rd) is found in verse as late as the 19th c.]

I. 1. *Law.* The fact or attribute of being, or of having been, committed to writing as authentic evidence of a matter having legal importance, *spec.* as evidence of the proceedings or verdict of a court of justice; evidence which is thus preserved, and may be appealed to in case of dispute. Chiefly in phrases † *of* (common in 15–16th c.), † *in*, *by*, *on* or *upon record.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9711 Ne dom agh haf right na record, Ar we ben all at an acord. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 201/2 Pair namys also, to be entred of record, what and how thei determyne. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 364 As it apperith pleynlye by accompt made of the sayd office of Constabulrye, remaynyng in the Kyngs Cheker at Westminster of record. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 Whan a mater..is past by verdyt . and entred in the kynges recordes there it resteth of recorde, and also yf a dede or a patent be inrolled there it remeyneth of recorde in lyke maner. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 50 These Estates are created by word, by writing, or by record. *Ibid.* 81 So that he for-see that he pay Debts vpon Record, first debts to the King, then vpon Iudgements. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 40 To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record, And let goe by the Actor. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 235 Which was accordingly done, and remains of Record in the Exchequer. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 837 These Letters remain upon Record in the Tower on the Clause Roll of this Year. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 119 All estates tail are rendered liable to be charged for payment of debts due to the king by record of special contract. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 55 The manor..was let at a greater rent, or appeared upon record to be of a greater value.

fig. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 163 An Ass upon Record cried up for a man of..learning.

b. In phr. *Matter* (*thing*, *debt*, etc.) *of record.* Also *debt by record.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/1 Thay to abide enacted as iuges of recorde. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 52/2 Any relesse, arbetrament, or any other plee, not matier of Recorde. 1596 BACON *Max & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 62 This Fine is called a Feofment of Record, because that it includeth all that the Feofment doth. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 655. 283 If it were by Matter of Record it should be good without attornment. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xxx. 464 A debt of record is a sum of money, which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 15 It then became a matter of record, and could not be impeached. 1842 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* II. II. v. 187 Another species of debt by record is that upon adjudgment; which is, where any sum is adjudged to be due from one party to the other, in an action in a court of record.

c. *Court of record*: a court whose proceedings are formally enrolled and valid as evidence of fact, being also a court of the sovereign, and having authority to fine or imprison. So † *Judge of record.*

[1419 *Liber Albus* in Riley *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) I. III. I. 217 Si issint soit qe mesme le defendaunt veigne en court de recorde, etc.] 1452 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 210/1 Your Officers in youre Courtes of Record. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xiii. (1602) 59 It maketh not a little..for the credit of the Iustices [of the Peace] .,that they are numbred amongst the Iudges of Record. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Queene Elizabeth

.. made the Consistory Court of the University of Cambridge a Court of Record. 1641, 1765 [see COURT *sb.*[1] 11]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. 25 That the very erection of a new jurisdiction with power of fine and imprisonment makes it instantly a court of record. 1844 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* III. v. vi. 442 The Commissioners [of Sewers] are a court of record and may fine and imprison for contempts. 1865 F. M. NICHOLS *Britton* I. 136 *note*, It was decided in later times, that the county court, though sitting by virtue of the King's writ.., had not the powers of a court of record. 1888 [see COURT *sb*[1] 11].

†d. *To have record*: to be entitled to have one's judicial acts and decisions enrolled. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xiii. (1602) 60 Bracton..writing of a speciall case, where the Sherife in his Countie hath Record. [1865 F. M. NICHOLS *Britton* I. 136 *note*, The sheriff..is treated by our Author as the King's Justiciary, and as having the power of record incident to that office.]

2. The fact or condition of being preserved as knowledge, *esp.* by being put into writing; knowledge or information preserved or handed down in this way. Freq. in phrases (†*of*,) *on* or *upon record*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 409 Syn Ennok was or Elise Han freres been, that fynde I of record 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 166 For this I finde ek of record, Which the Cronique hath auctorized. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. ii, By all record he was dede or euer kynge Vther came. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 177, I finde on Recorde that the Priory at Bylsington was first advaunced by John Maunsell. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F vij b, Yee must haue a seuerall booke of record, wherein you shall record the copy of letters of charge. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 14 Euery action that hath gone before, Whereof we haue Record. 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb.* 7 The glorioust things, That stand upon record of mortall Kings. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. Let. to King, Remarkable Cases, which I thought worthy to be kept upon Record, and not buried in Oblivion. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 25 In charnels and on coffins, where black death Keeps record of the trophies won from thee. 1884 *Times* 2 Dec. 10 Having beaten the highest break on record.

†3. Attestation or testimony of a fact; witness, evidence, proof. In early use chiefly in phrases *by record of, to take record* (*at*). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 830 Lombe was taken þere, By trw recorde of ayþer prophete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 85 3e..louten to þis lordes..A3eine 3owre reule and Religion, I take record at Ihesus. 1417 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 39 3yf þer be eny man or woman þat wil say þat I howght hem eny goud, and swere vppon a boke by record of goud men, y wyl þat dey be payd. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 223 The qwych peticion I made diverse tyme to fore moche recorde. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1011/1 Where one is openly and notably suspected of heresye, and sufficient recorde and witnesse agaynste hym. 1547 HANCOCK in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. I. ix. 115, I awnswered that he spake those words betwyxt him and me, but yf I had record of them he would not speak them. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 90 Of which I could give you account enough upon as good record as story can give us of any thing.

†b. *To bear record*: to bear witness. *Obs.*

Tr. AF. *porter record* (Britton): cf. BEAR *v.* 2 c.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4591 With Kyng Richardes armes pourtrayed In sygne to bere record That Kyng Richard was her ovyr-lord. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 70 Forto bere hierof record He sende ous hider bothe tuo. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xii. (1859) 9 Of this wyl I bere hym good record, that he has clerely kepte hys byleue in to this last ende. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 34 And I sawe yt, and have borne recorde, that thys ys the sonne off God. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 107 All that reade their workes maye beare recorde with them agaynst your lyes. 1611 BIBLE [in a number of passages, after earlier versions].

†c. *To take* or *call to record*: to call to witness. *Obs.* (Cf. CALL *v.* 20 c.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 That I take to record..The comun vois, which mai noght lie. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xiv. 14 Gonorilla..callynge her goddes to recorde, sayd, she loued hym more than her owne soule. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 26, I take you to recorde this same daye that I am pure from the bloud of all men. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxx. 19, I take [1611 call] heauen and earth this daye to recorde ouer you. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 344, I call to record that same Roman Thrall Who..Fled through the desart.

†d. A witness. *Obs.* (In later use only in Biblical language.)

1526 TINDALE *Acts* v. 32 We are his recordes as concernynge these thynges. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 291 Recordes hereof thomas Barker .. and Thomas Slogen wth others. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, I. i. 30 Heauen be the record to my speech. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 33 (*In the Desobligeant*) God is my record,..that I do not speak it vauntingly.

II. 4. *Law.* An authentic or official report of the proceedings in any cause coming before a court of record, together with the judgement given thereon, entered upon the rolls of court and affording indisputable evidence of the matter in question.

The reference in Cowell (quot. 1607) is to Sir R. Brooke *La Graunde Abridgement* (1573) II. 192.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 341/1 Fynes, obligacions, reconysaunces, and othir recordes upon the same. 1472 *Ibid.* VI. 63/1 And therupon Juggement ayenst him yeven: as in the Record therof, wherof the Copie hereto is annexed, more playnly it is conteyned. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 856 All attaynders..were adnichilated, and the recorde of the same adiudged to be defaced. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recordum*, Ilk lauchfull court..hes thair awin recordes in all sik actiones as are..decided before them. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., That caveat of Brooke..that an act committed to writing in any of the King's Courts during the terme wherein it is written is alterable & no record; but that terme once ended and the said Act duly enrolled, it is a record. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 260 The Rolles being the Records or memorialls of the Judges of the Courts of Record ..admit no auerment, plea, or proofe to the contrarie. And if such a Record be alleaged, and it be pleaded, That there is no such Record, it shall be tried only by it selfe. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 69 The judgment itself, and all the proceedings previous thereto, are carefully registered and preserved, under the name of records, in public repositories set apart for that particular purpose. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 86 § 11 All the said Judgments and Verdicts shall be deemed to be and shall become Records of the said Sheriff to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1025 It is then transferred to the record and read aloud to the jury, who are asked, 'Is this your verdict?'

b. A copy of the material points, pleadings, and issue between defendant and plaintiff on a matter of law, constituting the case to be decided by the court; hence, a case so constituted or presented.

1627 POWELL *Attornies Almanacke* Title-p., Such as shall have occasion to remoue any Person, Cause, or Record from any inferiour Court to any the higher Courts at Westminster. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 317 The record is a history of the most material proceedings in the cause, entered on a parchment roll, in which must be stated the original writ and summons, all the pleadings [etc.]. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1087 A person having a bare authority, and not being a party to the record, is not prevented from being a witness. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin* (1839) 329 In cases where a state is a party on the record the question of jurisdiction is decided by inspection. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 19 No record was ever removed thither [to the Star chamber] upon assignment of errors in an inferior court. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 219/1 Since the Judicature Acts (1873) there has been no record properly so called, in civil cases, though it has not been expressly abolished.

c. Phr. *To travel out of the record* (see quot. 1770). Also *transf.*, to go off the subject. So *to keep to the record.*

1770 CHATHAM *Sp.* 11 Dec. in *Junius Lett.* (1772) I. Pref. 18 *note*, The court..are so far confined to the record, that they cannot take notice of any thing that does not appear on the face of it; in the legal phrase, they cannot travel out of the record. 1772 *Junius Lett.* I. Pref. 18 If I stated the merits of my letter to the King, I should imitate Lord Mansfield, and travel out of the record. 1840 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II. 430 [He] will speak to a point that is pertinent, and not travel out of the record. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xviii, Never mind what you longed for. Keep to the record.

d. *Sc. Law.* A minute, subscribed by the counsel on both sides and by the judge (in the Court of Session by the Lord Ordinary), by which the parties to a suit mutually agree to hold certain pleadings as a full and final statement of the facts and pleas on which their case rests.

The record when finally adjusted and authenticated by the Lord Ordinary or the inferior judge is said to be *closed*. For details of the practice, which dates from the Act of 1825, see Bell's *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

1825-6 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 10 The Record so made up and authenticated shall be held as foreclosing the parties, from the statement of any new averments in point of fact. 1850 *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 36 § 2 Where Defences are lodged, and unless the Record shall be closed upon the Summons and Defences, the Record shall be made by Revisal.

5. An account of some fact or event preserved in writing or other permanent form; a document, monument, etc., on which such an account is inscribed; also, *transf.* any thing or person serving to indicate or give evidence of, or preserve the memory of, a fact or event; a memorial. Freq. in *pl.*, a collection of such accounts, documents, etc. Also, in recent use, a tracing or series of marks, made by a recording instrument.

1611 BIBLE *Ezra* vi. 2 There was found..a rolle, and therein was a record thus written. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Agreement*, I wrote it down. But one that saw And envyed that Record [etc.]. 1790 COWPER *In Mem. Thornton* 48 Thy bounties all were Christian, and I make This record of thee for the Gospel's sake. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* II. 163 In my wisdom are the orbs of Heaven Written as in a record. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX 332/2 The journal stamp on a letter is a record that it has passed through the post-office. 1876 *Nature* XV. 101/2 Thus a permanent record is made of every signal that is sent. 1881 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 16 The very earliest record which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on a fragment of an antler [etc.].

transf. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 28 [Thou] breefe abstract and record of tedious dayes. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lv, The living record of your memory. 1790 COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pict.* 54 The record fair That memory keeps, of all thy kindness there. 1797 WORDSW. *Old Cumbld. Beggar* 89 The villagers in him Behold a record. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 173 Shaping faithful record of the glance That graced the giving

pl. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. xl. (1591) 199 To communicate a copie to the Senate of the Princes recordes and papers. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* Talby, This I translated for the office of the Records in the Towre well neare thirtie yeares since. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 63 Why, Daphnis, dost thou search in old Records, To know the Seasons when the Stars arise? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 8 That no records were so durable as poems. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 615 Who..Could fetch from records of an earlier age,..His rich materials. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 58 My parchments and all records of my wealth. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 336/2 The Victoria Tower..has been named as a likely repository for the public records. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 50 No historical records remain of this great transaction.

transf. *a* 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 28 Can this injurious World so quickly blot A name so great out of records of fame. 1662 BP. HOPKINS *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 13 The records of the grave. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* Wks. 1811 II. 97 That black hour, (May Memory ever raze it from her records). 1843 MILL *Logic* I. i. § 5 Either in the records of our own experience or in the discourse of others.

b. An account or reckoning of past time. *rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 For conseruing the record of time in true supputation. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 112 Who measured earth..And traced the long records of lunar years.

c. The leading facts in the life or career of a person, *esp.* of a public man; the sum of what one has done or achieved.

App. of American origin, but now in common Eng. use.

1856 H. GREELEY *Sp.*, *on Lincoln* 20 Mar. 133 A candidate must have a slim record in these times. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xi. 49 Contending so hotly over each other's records during and before the war. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 3 My literary record—so far as I had made a record.

d. A performance or occurrence remarkable among, or going beyond, others of the same kind; *spec.* the best recorded achievement in any competitive sport. Freq. in phr. *to beat* or *break the record*: to surpass all previous performances.

1883 W. WILSON *Swim. Instructor* 137 The following records are given. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 483 This performance, which beat all previous records was considered a very fine one.

III. †6. Reputation, repute, account. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 341 Dronkenesse is eek a foul record Of any man and namely in a lord. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 Protheus of his record Which was an Astronomien. *Ibid.* III. 326 Sche was a womman of record And al is lieved that sche seith. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 1133 Off him he maid bot lycht record.

†7. Memory, remembrance, recollection. *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlix. 61 Long record of þat malice. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 106 It fallys þat þou chese of wyse men & of Skreueryns..of sotyll record. 1577–82 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancy* (1879) 55/1 When that in minde I feede upon the freshe recorde of thee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 253 O that record is liuely in my soule.

†8. *Sc.* Reply; tale, statement. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1260 Schir Jhon Menteth Till Wallace come, and maid a playne record. *Ibid.* X. 1145 To that langage Cumyn maid na record. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 729 The king fell in carping, and tauld his Intent To mony gracious Grome he maid his record.

†9. Accord, reconcilement. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 6 /654 For our enmes sal we pray, Til a recorde be redy ay.

†10. A musical note. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xi, O Goulden bird.. Whose sweete records and more then earthly voice..did then my griefe asswage.

†11. = RECORDER[2]. *Obs. rare.*

?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1075 With sytolphe and with sautry songe With fydle, recorde, and dowcemere. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, Records, and such like.

†12. = RECORDER[1]. *Obs. rare*

a 1550 *Vox populi* 702 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 292 The laweare and the landelorde, The greate reave and the recorde, The recorde I mean is he That hath office or els ffee.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** objective and objective genitive, as *record bearer*, *bearing*, *-breaking*, *keeper*, *-maker*, *-making*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Thess.* i 9 b, You, which trusted in Christ at our *recorde bearing. — *Erasm Par.* 2 *John* 54 Thys is the true doctrine, whiche you haue receaued of true *recorde bearours from the begynnyng. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 216 Those faithfull christen men, that heard and sawe Christ, and were his record bearers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 6/1 This Henley Regatta has been a *record-breaking one. 1715 WILLIS *Notitia Parl.* I. Pref 3 Deputy *Record Keeper of the Tower. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 480 Some severe strictures on the '*record-makers' [in cycling]. *Ibid.*, Whilst I am writing in familiar style of 'records' and '*record-making'.

b. *attrib.* in senses 4 and 5, as *record-bottle*, *commission*, *committee*, *-cross*, *-office*, *-room*, *-stone*.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxv. (1856) 203 Planting a flag-staff, with ..a *record-bottle below it. 1811 *First Ann. Rep. Rec. Ireland* App., The Statutes..which have been published under the English *Record Commission. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 336/1 The Record Commission was renewed six several times between the years 1800 and 1831. 1801 *Ann. Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* § 2 The *Record Committee of the House of Commons. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 17 The hand. which had planted the *record-cross, and the tributary wreath. 1800 *First Rep. Public Rec.* 18 Upon Inquiry into the *Record Offices of the Sheriffs [etc.]. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 141 Nor people's record-offices beheld. 1800 *First Rep. Public Rec.* App. Pl. i, *Record Room for Principal Clerks of Session. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 152 Convicted by the magistrates at the record-room, Northampton. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 53 So, let the cliffs and seas of this fair place Be named man's tomb and splendid *record-stone.

c. *attrib.* in sense 5 d, passing into *adj.*

1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 135 The 'record' dimensions are. a length of 13½ in., with a girth..of 6½ in. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/1 Record prices have been made.

Record (rĭkǭ·ɹd), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **racord**, 6 **reccord.** [ad. OF. *recorder* (in most senses of the Eng. word) = Sp. *recordar*, It. *ricordare*:—L. *recordāre* (classical *recordārī*), f. *re-* RE- + *cord-*, *cor* heart: cf. *accord*, *discord*, etc.]

I. †1. *trans.* **a.** To get by heart, to commit to memory, to go over in one's mind. **b.** To repeat or say over as a lesson, to recite. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256, & makie so þeo þet bereð þet word recorden hit ofte biuoren hire, er heo go ut. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE

Chron. (1810) 172 Better him wer..þe seruise of his song recorded & lered. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 2 (51) Lay al this mene while Troilus Recordyng his lesson in this manere. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 If ye will recorde the lessons and epistles of loue by the space of ten yere. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 250 b, Anon the crowe recorded also the other woordes whiche she had so often heard. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Kal.* Apr. 30 If hys ditties bene so trimly dight, I pray thee, Hobbinoll, recorde some one. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 142 The Gardiner whilst he prunes his Vines and Arbours, may record some one of David's sonnets.

† **c.** To take to heart, give heed to. *Obs.*—1

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 250 He tolde him many a dredful sawe Bot Jason wolde it noght recorde.

2. To practise (a song, tune, etc.). In later use only of birds (cf. 3); † freq. (*c* 1580-1620) = to sing or warble (a tune, etc.).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 When they hadde these instrumentes they recoided songes besyly tylle that they were..parfyte ynowe in al maner musike. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 278 Where vnder a sweete Arbour of Eglentine, be byrdes recording theyr sweete notes [etc.]. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 760 The young little nightingales harken to the old, and do record by themselues apart, the songs which they heard. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 95 You see a Bird by often whistling to learn a tune, and a Month after record it to her self. 1834 E. JESSE *Glean. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 84 This tune..I could distinctly hear it inwardly whistle, or, in the language of bird-fanciers, record it.

† **b.** To sing of or about (something); to render in song. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 110 Then Phylomene records the rewth Which craueth iust remoise. 1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moon* III. i. 79 Let vs go walke the woods, Where warbling birds recorde our happines. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 6 Here can I..to the Nightingales complaining Notes Tune my distresses, and record my woes.

3. *intr.* Of birds (rarely of persons): To practise or sing a tune in an undertone; to go over it quietly or silently. Now only *techn.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E vj, Therfore first recorde thou, as birde within a cage,.. thy tunes tempring longe, And then..forth with thy pleasaunt songe. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2 This byrde recordeth all redy, she wyll synge within a whyle. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 429 Like a bird that is taught to record, when he had sung it he sang it again. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* III. iii, Ye may record a little, or ye may whistle, As time shall minister; but, for main singing, Pray ye satisfy yourselves. 1727-41 CHAMBERS (*cyc.* s.v.) The cock thrush is distinguished from the hen in recording, the first being more loud and frequent in it than the second. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 259, I have known instances of buds beginning to record when they were not a month old 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. ii. 55 The young males [birds] continue practising, or, as the bird-catchers say, recording, for ten or eleven months.

† **b.** To sing or warble. *Obs.*

1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (Hunter. Cl.) 27 Partlie to heare the melodie of the sweete birdes which recorded. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 28 Harke, Madame, how the birds record by night. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, While the nymph did earnestly contest Whether the birds or she recorded best.

II. † **4.** *trans.* To call to mind, to recall, recollect, remember. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4191 Treytur! recorde what þou hast herde Seyde and sunge yn al þe werlde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Huanne he recordeþ þet lif of iesu crist and his holy passioun. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 11 þat ye be noght for-getil,.. And tat ye recorde wel þe cumantemens of god. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxxv, Do we so.. that men mowe recorde the worthynesse of knyght hode. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2 When I recorde the gentyll wordes he hath had unto me, it maketh my herte full sorye for hym. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 65 For they recording what they were of late Dare not yet mount aboue their former state. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III (1673) 4 Do you already know your duty? it serves to commemorate, and to make you record it. 1789 COWPER *Annus Mem.* 34 An era.. Which joyful I will oft record, And thankful, at my frugal board.

absol. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 181, I haue seyd my synne in herte recordynge. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 831 The Kyng recordede tho, And bad hym bryng hys lef yn syght.

† **5.** To meditate, ponder (something) *with* oneself. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) While þat I stille recordede thise thinges with myself. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 46 Certaine dayes of deliberation are giuen to the prisoner to record with himselfe, who or what his enemies be. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 86 We shall record with our selues, in what league, amity or duty, we haue before-time stood charged.

† **6.** *intr.* a. To have mind or recollection *of* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 1 The Lord forsothe recordide of Noe. — *Isa.* lxiii. 11 He recordide of the dayes of the world. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 9 Recorde of Saturne, the first kyng of Crete. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 28 Recorde of Dionisius, a king of much fame.

† **b.** To think or meditate *on* a thing or person. Also with *in*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1130 (1179) Evermore on this night ye recorde, And beth wel ware ye do no more amys. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 125 Recorde on Fraunce and Parys the fayre citee. 1430-40 — *Bochas* VIII. i. (1558) 3 Recorde on Cyrus, and many other mo. 1532 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* vi. 34 (*c* 1550) 82 b, To kepe the couenaunt of the Lorde thy God, and to recorde therin daye and night. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. I. 488 Let not the boke of this lawe departe out of thy mouth, but recorde therein daye and nyght. *a* 1604 R. HALL *Life Bp. Fisher* xxii. (ed. Baily, 1655) 206 Himselfe praying all the way, and recording upon the words which he before had read.

† **7. a.** To remind (one) of (a thing). *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 829 Ye woot youre foreward and I it yow recorde.

† **b.** *refl.* To remember. Also const. *of*. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 9 Ful wel I me record, of this mater ne touchyd I no word. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 150 A man sholde hym recorde of thynges that afore hath bene.

III. † **8.** *trans.* To relate in words; to tell or narrate orally. Also *intr.* in *to hear record*, to hear tell (*of* a person). *Obs.* (in later use only as *transf.* from 9).

13.. *Cursor M.* 19112 (Gött.) Bi his fadir sitt he sall, Till he record haf vs all, þat he spac feirst wid prophecis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 þet is þe zenne of þan þet zuo bliþeliche recordeþ hare dedes and hare prowesses. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 36 In this wise, as I recorde, The man is cause of alle wo. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 52 Beting hem self [and] recordyng her synne tofore the pepille. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 13 Quhois ciewall sclander seruis deid, And in my name all leis recordis. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1520 Thair dwelt in Fyfe ane aged Lord That of this Squyer hard record. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*To Thee, O Father of Mankind*' ii, Who in th' Assembly of the Just Will still record thy Praise.

† **b.** Const. *to* or *unto* (a person). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 72 Thai all concordyt, That all thar spek suld be recordyt Till Schyr Eduuard. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 Somwhat of his aventures, To thee, mi Sone, I wol recorde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 542 The Bruce than in his mynd remordyt Thai wordis suth that Wallace had him recordyt. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 102 The erle.. demanded of Raymondin where he had be so long, and he recorded to hym alle his auenture.

† **c.** To declare as one's verdict. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 197, I, Riȝtwisnesse, recorde thus with treuth, That her peyne be perpetuel. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IV. 474 After the dede that ys ydo, the dome shal recorde, Mercy other no mercy. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 60 Riȝtwys Jugement recordet þei none.

9. To relate in writing; to narrate or mention in a written account; to put or set down in writing; to put on record. Also, in recent use, of telegraphic and other instruments: To set down (a message, etc.) in some permanent form.

In later use the sense of setting down in a written or permanent form becomes the prominent one; early examples are more closely connected with sense 8.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 25 Me myner on one amonge oþer, as Maþew recordez. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 239 It nedis nocht to recorde here þe dole. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Clerkys recorde, by gret auctoryte, Hornes wer ȝoue to bestys for dyffence. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 2 Yet God made hyme promys, as Scrypture dothe record. 1579 E. K *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 54 Which story is first recorded of Plutarch, in his booke of the ceasing of oracles. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 828 Plinie recordeth many other wonders concerning these beasts. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 1 After he hath recoided those faults, he seeks not to extenuate them. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 253 Their Numbers were exactly taken, and are as exactly Recorded. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 259 The services you have done the nation..have been faithfully recorded. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* II. 265 The last words of his that are recorded, are worthy the greatness of his soul. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 343, I have recoided certain winter measurements made on the Mer de Glace. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. § 5 Sometimes the Moise signals are indicated to the ear or eye without being recoided. 1895 [see RECORDER[1] 4].

fig. 1601 DANIEL *To C'tess Cumbld.* xvi, This note (Madam) of your Worthiness Remaines recorded in so many Hearts. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. i, What so under eye Doth fall, or is record in memorie. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 580 Just and unjust recording in their mind. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 161 In faithful memory she records the crimes, Or real or fictitious, of the times.

absol. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. Prol. 30 Wibe Orosius we wil discorde In til our dat qwhen we racorde Befor or fra þe byrthe of God.

refl. 1818 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ix, By this name the stranger had recorded himself in the books of the tourney.

b. To have (a gift, etc.) properly recorded; to give (a verdict or vote).

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 388 That he doe record a gift Heere in the Court of all he dies possest Vnto his sonne [etc.]. *a* 1856 CUSHING *Law & Pract. Legisl. Assemblies U.S.* VI. iii. 708 If they do not apply until afterwards, they can only be permitted to record their votes by leave of the house. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/4 There is only one verdict which those who disapprove of it can record.

† **10.** To bear witness to (a fact, etc.); to attest, confirm. Also *absol.*, to testify. *Obs.*

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. IV. 157 Alle riȝtful recoided þat resoun treuthe tolde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 348 þese were i-sent to the popes court for to have þese covenauntes recorded by þe popes billes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Recordyn', or bere wytnesse, *testificor*. 1476 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 35 Thys wyll we recorde and bere wittenesse be thys lettre of record sealed with our seales. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlvi, That can Amintas record and testify. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 171/21 To Recorde, *contestari*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 4 Let me be recorded by the righteous Gods, I am as poore as you.

absol. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. V. 29 To take red at Reson, that recorde sholde By-fore the kyng and Conscience. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII. 327 It was a mery gle, sich hard I never none, I recorde.

† **b.** To call to witness. *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, For all blot of foul inchastity, I record Heaven, her heavenly self is clear.

† **IV. 11.** To pertain or belong *to* (one). *Obs.*—1

c 1500 *Lancelot* 606 Hyme lakid nocht that to a lord recordith.

Re-cord (rīkɒ̄·ɪd), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + CORD *v.*[1]] *trans.* To cord again, in senses of that vb.

1797 *Term Rep.* VII. 182 All that they had done was to measure the wood and re-cord a very small part of it. 1869 *1st Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 14 The document sought is usually found in a few minutes, and the piece re-corded and returned to its place.

Recordable (rɪ'kɒ̄·ɪdăb'l), *a.* [f. RECORD *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being recorded, admitting of record.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 258/2 Thou that arte called to the lyf perdurable.. to refection not recordable. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* XXXVIII, Of very important, very recordable events. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xi. II. 541 Prince Lichtenstein..does nothing else recordable in Berlin.

Reco·rdal. *rare*—1. [-AL.] = RECORD *sb.*

1859 T. S. HENDERSON *Mem. E. Henderson* i. 13 Boyish escapades which are not worth recordal.

† **Reco·rdance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *recordance* (13th c.) = It. *ricordanza*: or f. RECORD *v.* and -ANCE.] Remembrance.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 61 Hauynge noo mynde ne recordaunce for to goo conquere the cytees. *Ibid.* XXV. 90 For often commeth in mynde, to theym of good recordaunce [etc.]. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 Recordaunce make with griefe and dolefulnes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Verbum Sempiternum* Wks. III. 131/2 This Booke againe, againe, Recordance brings.

So † **Reco·rdancy.** *Obs. rare*—1.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV 364, I know the Recordancie of thy vertues have no need of Commiserations.

Reco·rdant, *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ANT.] Containing a record, reminiscent.

1813 in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 656 Monument or memorial recordant of the virtues..of man.

Recordar, obs. Sc. form of RECORDER[2].

Reco·rdate, *v. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *recordārī* to RECORD.] *trans.* To remember, recollect.

1830-2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 131 When Rose recovered, she seemed as if trying to recordate what had happened.

Recordation (rekɒ̄dē·ɪ·ʃən). [a. OF. *recordation* (14-16th c.), or ad. L. *recordātiōn-em* (hence also Sp. *recordacion*, It. *ricordazione*), n. of action f. *recordārī* to RECORD.]

† **1.** The faculty of remembering or recollecting.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (Bodl. MS.), In the hyndermeste [cell of the brain is] recordacioun and mynde. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 163 For this cause some Philosophers attribute vnto man beside memorie both recordation and remembrance. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 46 Another receptacle for the intelligible species, which they call Reminiscency or Recordation.

† **2.** Remembrance or recollection *of* something.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 94 Of þe recordacion of þe manyfolde benefetes of god. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 3 The recordacion of actis and dedis in armes of so many famous..Kingis. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 351/2 They doe..pray vnto them in remembraunce and recordation of the first fruits. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 147 Ioyning to that new offence a recordation of old iniuries done against him. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 159 It strooke a..recordation of their former disloyaltie into our first parents. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kοιν* Diat. v. 244 The recordation thereof, and external acknowledgment of Christ to be the Redeemer [etc.].

attrib. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. x. 71 Let me call myself back to my recordation-subject. Thou needest not remind me of my Rosebud.

† **3.** An act of commemorating or making mention; a commemoiative account *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* Pref., Discurring most of those townes and places in it with a pleasant recordation of my pen. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 69 A short, but pithy and worthy recordation of Her Clement gouernment. 1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 63 Methinks they be persons that seem to challenge a recordation in this place.

4. The action or process of recording or committing to writing.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 279 Notation: or say recordation, registration, scription, note taking. 1831 *Examiner* 723/2 An accurate recordation or representation of the transactions of an individual. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 326 It is difficult to perceive upon what principle recordation is necessary.

attrib. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 94 Every cause is recordation-worthy, unless in so far as some special reason can be shewn to the contrary.

Recordative (rɪ'kɒ̄·ɪdătɪv), *a.* [a. obs. F. *recordatif* (16th c.) or ad. late L. *recordātīv-us* (once): see RECORDATE *v.* and -IVE.] Commemorative.

1552 GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 795/1 A sacrifice recordatiue of that only sacrifice of the crosse. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 32 There be Papists that tollerate Images only for their signification and as they are recordatiue. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 297 Recordative of the matter of thought. 1898 *Month* June 646 In the few sentences recordative of his teaching.

Hence **Reco·rdatively** *adv.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 291 If we admitte of significant Images, as religious Ceremonies, I would fain know how we in England can condemne, those that worship.. them commemoratively or recordatively.

† **Recordator.** *Obs.*—1 [a. med.L. *recordātor*, f. *recordārī* to RECORD.] = RECORDER[1].

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 246 Dav. Middleton of Gwenock, Recordator of North-Wales.

Recorded (rɪ'kɒ̄·ɪdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECORD *v.* + -ED[1].] † **a.** Tuned or musically rendered. *Obs.*

b. Put on record, preserved in writing.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 83 With loyes the

Nightingal gan rayse, hir right recorded song. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 61, I (now the voyce of the recorded Law) Pronounce a sentence. **1606** — *Macb.* V. v. 21 To the last Syllable of Recorded time. **1871** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 27 An age of recorded history for one nation, is an age before recorded history for another. **1877** *Nature* XVI. 446/2 The recorded ascents to the height of 21,000 feet are extremely few.

Hence **Reco·rdedly** *adv.*

1893 *Temple Bar* Apr. 511 Mrs. Charles Kemble, an actress, recordedly, and a character.

Recorder[1] (rĭkǭ·ɹdəɹ). Also 4-5 **recordour.** [Orig. a. AF. *recordour*, OF. *recordeour*, *-eur* (14th c.); in later use partly f. RECORD *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. A certain magistrate or judge having criminal and civil jurisdiction in a city or borough.

The Recorder was originally a person with legal knowledge appointed by the mayor and aldermen to 'record' or keep in mind the proceedings of their courts and the customs of the city, his oral statement of these being taken as the highest evidence of fact. (See Riley *Munimenta Gildhallæ* I. 42-3.) The recorder of London, to whom most of the early evidence refers, is still appointed by the court of aldermen; in other cities and boroughs the appointment is made by the crown, the duties of the office being regulated by the Municipal Corporations Act of 5 and 6 William IV and subsequent enactments. The court of Quarter-Sessions is held by the recorder on dates fixed by himself.

[*c* **1325** in Riley *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) II. I. 151 Solonc le record des Recordours de la Gilhale. **1347** *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 186/1 Au Mair & au Recordour & as Aldermannes de mesme la Citee. **1419** *Liber Albus* in Riley *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) I. III. I. 182 Et si les parties pleident a jugement, le jugement serra done par bouche de loure Recordoure. *Ibid.* I. 308 Sacramentum Recordatoris. Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez foialx et loialx .. a la citee de Loundres, en loffice du Recordour.]

1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 8 [At York] Richard Russell, Thomas Bracebryg, aldermen, Gui Rouclyff, recordour. **1463-4** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 504/2 Aldermen or Recorders of the same Cite [London]. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 142 b, Whatsoeuer was saied by the Recorder, in his excuse, was taken as..a dissimulacion or a mocke. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III vii. 30 His answer was, the people were not vsed To be spoke to, but by the Recorder. **1607** COWELL *Interpr.* **1630** *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App V. 476 The Recorder of this towne..shall have per annum tenn poundes sterling. **1642** CALTHROP *Liberties London* 23 That the Recorder shall or may *ore-tenus*, . record and certifie the Customs being traversed. And his certificate shall be as strong in the Law as the verdict of 22 men. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 4 [He] has, by Advice of the Recorder of Oxford, brought this Action. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 76 The customs of London differ from all others in point of trial: for, if the existence of the custom be brought in question, it shall not be tried by a jury, but by certificate from the lord mayor and aldermen by the mouth of their recorder. **1850** HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* v. iii. II. 244 Boroughs having a Recorder have separate Courts of Quarter-Sessions of the peace. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 160/1 The recorders of Dublin and Cork are judges of the civil bill courts in those cities.

transf. **1593** DONNE *To C'tess Huntingdon* xvii, I but your Recorder am in this..A ministerial notary.

† **b.** The chief justice of an East Indian settlement. *Obs*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *St. Papers* 5/2 So much of the charter..for erecting the Courts of Recorder at Madras and Bombay, as relates to the appointment of Recorder.

† **2.** A witness. *Obs.*

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Recordowre, wytnesse berer, *testis.* **1522** *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 14 Also I wyll John Wylkes..and Richard Roundell to be recorders with other moo **1556** *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 87 Recorders hereof, Lawranse Robinson..withe other mo. **1607** COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., I find not that wee in our Courts (especially in the Kings Courts) stand much upon the number of recorders or witnesses for the strength of the testimonie which the record maketh.

3. One who records or sets down in writing.

Recorder of the Great Roll, a former officer of the Scottish Court of Exchequer, also called *Clerk of the Pipe.*

1537 BIBLE (Matthew) 1 *Kings* iv. 3 Jeosaphath the sonne of Ahilud the recorder. **1640** BP. HALL *Episc* II xix. 198 Faithfull recorders of all occurrences that befell the Church. **1771** LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 10 He had got Corsellis into his hands, as the recorder imports, so many years before. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xvii. 370 The faithful recorder of our once country-customs. **1834** *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV*, c. 16 (*title*) An Act to abolish the Office of Recorder of the Great Roll or Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer in Scotland. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 3 A faithful .. recorder of what he heard and saw.

4. A recording apparatus; *esp.* a device in a telegraphic instrument for recording the signals received. (See also *siphon recorder.*)

1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxiii. § 6 Keeping .. the glass tube end of the recorder within a very narrow strip of paper. **1876** *Nature* XV. 102/1 The Recorder consists of a powerful electro-magnet [etc.]. **1895** *Daily News* 29 Jan. 6/5 The Thompson and Marsden Patent Recorder..is a machine to be attached to the indicator posts of steam vessels for recording..every order as it is given by the master from the bridge to the engineer below.

Reco·rder[2]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5-6 **recordre,** 5 *Sc.* **-our,** 6 *Sc.* **-ar,** (5 **recourder**), 5- **recorder.** [app. f. RECORD *v.* (senses 2 and 3) + -ER[1].] A wind instrument of the flute or flageolet kind (see quot. 1626).

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (1554) 54 b, Pan..Of recorders fond fyrst the melodies. *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour,.. The trumpe, and the talburn. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 5 b, Yf a manne would fayn bee reputed a good player on the recordres. **1598** YONG *Diana* 475 One of them plaied on a Lute; another on a Harpe; another made a maruellous sweet countertenour vpon a Recorder. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 221 The Figure of Recorders, and Flutes, and Pipes are straight; But the Recorder hath a less Bore and a greater; Above, and below. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 655 Flutes or Recorders are a brave noble Instrument, being skilfully handled. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 94 All maids that make trial of a Lute or a Viol,..If you like not this Order, come try my Recorder. **1773** BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250 A musical instrument, formerly used in England, called a recorder. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* x. 14 Pipes, and recorders, and the hum of war.

† **b.** One of the pipes of an organ. Also *transf.*

1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, The particulars of the great organ..1 recorder of mettal, a stopt pipe. **1650** BULWER *Anthropomet* 92 In the curious Machin of speech, the Nose is added as a Recorder, to advance the melodious eccho of the sound.

† **c.** *transf.* One who plays a recorder. *Obs.*[—1]

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 5 Such are poets, trumpetters, cornets, recorders, pipers, bag-pipers.

Recordership (rĭkǭ·ɹdəɹʃip). [f. RECORDER[1] + -SHIP]. The office, or term of office, of a recorder.

1553 *Shrewsbury MSS.* in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. X. 13 It ys supposed to be incident to his office of recordarshipp. **1678** LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 45 To confirme your Lordship's election to the Recordership of Grantham. **1689** J. BENT *Bloody Assizes* 13 To whose influence..he attributed his dismission from the Recordership. **1835** *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 64 The fees of registration and recordership. **1884** *Law Times* LXXVII. 248/1 County Court judges could retain their recorderships after their appointment.

Recording (rĭkǭ·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. RECORD in various senses.

† **1.** Remembrance, recollection; meditation. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Þe blisse þet hi habbeþ ine þe recordinge. **1382** WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* I. 5 Takinge recordinge [*gloss* or mynde] of that feith, that is in thee. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* N iv b, They whiche kepe them self fro recordynge of ony wordes. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 277 Huntyng is a playn recordyng of warre. **1559** *Homilies* I. *Exhort. Holy Script.* B j, Continual readyng and recordyng of Gods worde.

2. The practising or singing of birds.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Recordyng of byrdes, *patois.* **1611** COTGR., *Resonnance*,..a recording, as of birds. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1053 The recording of birds, *modulatio avium alterna.* **1773** BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250 The next stage in the notes of a bird is termed, by the bird-catchers, recording **1852** MISS PRATT *Nat. Songst.* 49 This practising is by bird fanciers called recording.

3. The action of setting down or putting on record. Also *attrib.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* IV. i. § 1 So certain a recording of them, as may be least liable to any suspicion of imposture or deceit. **1684** I. MATHER (*title*) An Essay for the recording of Illustrious Providences. **1838** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 827 This recording is necessary, in order that the deed may have the benefit of the statute. **1898** *Daily News* 15 Aug. 7/1 Recording fees are regulated solely by the miners themselves.

Recording (rĭkǭ·ɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That records, now *esp.* in phr. *recording angel.*

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. viii, The recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropp'd a tear upon the word. **1781** COWPER *Conversat.* 551 Marble and recording brass decay. **1781** — *Table-t.* 21 When recording History displays Feats of renown. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 30 Every believer is attended by two guardian and recording angels. **1870** BURTON *Hist. Scot* lxv. (1873) VI. 2 Had the Romans been a recording people like the Normans [etc.]. **1873** F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. § 7 The electro-magnet of the recording instrument.

Re·cordless, *a.* [f. RECORD *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no record or records; unrecorded.

1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columb.* (Ohio) I. 62 The line which separates the extinct and recordless races from the races known to history.

Recordour, -dre, obs. ff. RECORDER[2].

Re-cork (rīkǭ·ɹk), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cork again; to provide with new corks.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 464/1 Such also are most liable to the aggressions of insects, and must frequently be recorked. **1884** *Graphic* 23 Aug. 207/2, I ordered the..bottles to be refilled, recorked, and served a second time.

† **Recorporification.** *Obs.*[—1] [RE- 5 a.] A making or becoming corporeal again.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 216 This Factitious Vitriol may not be barely a new Production, but partly a Recorporification.

So † **Recorporify** *v.*; **Recorporize** *v.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 490/2 The recorporified Spirits have a greater Sphere of Activity .. than the Substances purely natural. **1781** *Westm. Mag.* IX. 74 Spirits re-corporised render the water colder than the salts do, out of which they were drawn

† **Recotising,** *vbl. sb. Her. Obs.*[—1] [RE- 5 a.] A second cotising.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* ii. 69 The Fret is as it were a recotizing of the feeld: but in Armes bended or cotized, the cullors conteined be equally deuided with the feeld.

Recou·ch, *v. rare*[—1]. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To couch again, to retire again to rest.

a **1639** WOTTON *Poems, civ Psalm* vii, Then savage Beasts creep from the silent Wood,.. Who when at Morn they All recouch again, [etc.].

Recouer(e, -ir, obs. ff. RECOVER *sb.* and *v.*

Recouncile, obs. form of RECONCILE *v.*

† **Recou·nsel,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 **reconseyle,** 4 (6 *Sc.*) **-sale,** 5 **-saille;** 4 **reconcele, -sele,** 6 *Sc.* **-sel(l.** *β.* 4 **recounseil,** 5 **-seille,** 5-6 **-seyll,** 4-5 **-sail,** 6 *Sc.* **-saill, -sale;** 4-5 (6 *Sc.*) **recounsel,** 5 **-selle,** 6 *Sc.* **-sell, -cel(l.** [a. OF. *reconseiller*, ad. L. *reconciliāre* after *conseiller* to COUNSEL. The forms in Eng. follow those of the simple vb.]

1. *trans.* = RECONCILE *v.* 1 and 2.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 308/55 Crist forsoþe was in heuene þe goode worlde Reconseylinge To him-self. **1382** WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 24 Go first for to be recounseilid to thi brother. *c* **1450** *Mirour Saluacioun* 2370 And with his blode vs to godde his fadere to reconsaille. **1482** CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. xxiii. 98 b, Jason recounseylled and toke ayene his wyfe media. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* (S. T. S) 42 We war inimis with god bot now we ar reconsalit be the deid of his sone.

2. *Sc.* = RECONCILE *v.* 4.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 94 O Nature Quene, and O ȝe lustie May,..Recounsell me out of this greit affray. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 63 He kest him to recounsell him agane to the favoure of his pepill. **1563** WINȜET *Wks.* (S. T. S) II. 4 He apperis weil to hef bene recouncelit vnto his fauour.

3. = RECONCILE *v.* 5 and 5 b. Also, to bring back, or admit again, to allegiance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 740 Thou has a quhill renyit thi fay; Bot thou reconsalit now mon be. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xviii. 305/2 Yf ony curate..recounseyll hym that wyll not amende hym .. he doth symonye. **1572** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 72/1 Quhill thay haue recounsallit tham selfis to the trew Kirk submittand þame selfis to the Discipline thairof. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 76 Mr. George [Wishart] ansuerit .. he wald .. be recounsellit in ony thing his conscience movet him.

4. = RECONCILE *v.* 6.

c **1450** *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7147 Þe new kirke was recounsailde Solemply, and reparailde. **1496** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W) I. lxiv. 108/2 Yf it [pollution] myght be preued, ther sholde noo preeste synge ne saye noo masse therin, ne bodye be buryed tyll it [the churchyard] were recounseylled ayen by the bysshop. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xxiii, Þat þe templis of þe goddis (quhilkis war pollutit & violet be Inemyis) suld be recounseld, renewit, & purifyit.

5. To recover, regain. *rare*[—1].

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2, I trowe wele þat within a lytill tyme oure riȝt heritage..schuld be recounsailed and putte in to þe handes of þe right heyers of Ihesu Criste.

Hence † **Recou·nseller; Recou·nselling** *vbl. sb.*

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliv. 3 Þe warld resayued grace of recouncelynge. **1388** WYCLIF *Deut.* v. 5 Y was recouncelere and mediatour bitwixe God and ȝou in that tyme — *Isa.* lx. 10 In my recounselyng Y had merci on thee. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 301/2 A Recounsillynge, *reconsiliacio.*

Recounsile, -syle, obs. ff. RECONCILE *v.*

† **Recou·nt,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. RECOUNT *v.*[1], in early use perh. after OF. *raconte* (Godef.).] Account, narrative, narration.

c **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liii. 204 And for the recounte of their aduenture, they chased Subyon [etc.]. **1582** T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lx, No Night with sleepe shall close mine eyes at all, Before I make recount of such a debt. *a* **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 34 In recount of whom I proceed with Sir Philip Sidney.

Recount (rīkau·nt), *sb.*[2] [RE- 5 a; cf. RECOUNT *v.*[2]] A new count; a second or subsequent enumeration (*esp.* of votes in an election).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 7/2 In reply to the Conservative application for a re-count. **1890** *Times* 21 Oct. 5/4 The Government Census Bureau has refused to make a recount of the population of New York.

Recount (rĭkau·nt), *v.*[1] Also *β.* 5-6 **recompte,** 6 **-coumpte.** [a. ONF. and AF. *reconter*, *recunter* (12th c.) f. *re-* RE- + *conter* to COUNT. Cf. also F. *raconter.*]

1. *trans.* To relate or narrate; to tell in detail; to give a full or detailed account of (some fact, event, etc.). Also const. *to* (a person).

α. **1456** SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 7 As is recountit be Sanct Gregore the haly doctour. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K iij b, Gladde to here telle and recounte the goodness of them. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 262, I am ashamyd to recounte it. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 41 To recount *ab ouo*..howe the Herring first came to be a fish. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 186 He ceased not to bewaile my misery, and to recount my Tragedy. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 28 He recounted unto me, that he had in all but six thousand men. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, Mrs. Hill wept for joy in recounting how well she succeeded. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ii. ¶ 2, I recounted..all that had passed..without garbling the facts in any particular. **1858** DORAN *Crt. Fools* 269 The two .. fell to recounting to each other many a good story.

β. *c* **1477** CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, I shal recompte to yow my lyf and all myn astate. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 803 With yᵉ which aunswere John Greene returned, recompting the same to king Richarde. **1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* i. 3, I have thought good to recoumpte this historie.

b. (With plural object.) To relate in order; to enumerate by particulars.

α. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1 Who that coude recounte alle the myracles doon by hym. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 60 Yf I sholde recounte all the aduentures, .. it sholde be to longe a processe to show it. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. ii. (1886) 143 Macrobius recounteth five differences of images. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 112 To recount Almightie works What words or tongue of Seraph can suffice? **1745** FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 304 To enumerate all those vices which I have already declined recounting. **1816** J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 267 These are advantages and gratifications which it makes one almost feverish to recount. **1870** M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* viii. 113 Rites and prayers, recounting to God the items of his magnificence.

β. **1561** DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 3 He

recompteth most plentifully..all the dolefull destinies of the Church. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 171 In the articles which the auncient fathers doe recompt.

†**2.** To consider or reflect on; to debate or weigh (*with* or *within* oneself). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 They begyn to recount with them selfe what they haue done. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 This Iuno fearing, and old broyls bluddye recounting. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 18 To perpend and to recompte within it selfe, that God hath made all his seuerall Creatures. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 106 Cambyses in a rage .. nor re-counting with himself, that [etc.].

†**b.** To go over, examine. *Obs.*—[1]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 214 Saynt Crisostom counseyleth the ofte to recount thy conscyence, and to remember..thy..synnes.

†**3.** To regard, consider, or account (a person or thing) as possessing a certain character or quality. Const. *as*, *for*, *to be*, or with simple complement. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 61 b, Than moost of all recount thy selfe but a wretche and a synner. *c* 1550 R. Bekynton *Bayte Fortune* A iv b, Thy wordes as Iapes ought wel to be recompted. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 145 There were some .. recounted for sacrificers. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 330 Recomptyng murther to be a more tollerable offence. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Dan.* Comm., Recounting him also the most renowmed of his time for wisdom. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 467 Sir William Paston..is justly recounted a public benefactor.

†**b.** To reckon or mention *among* or *in* (a class). *Obs.*

1560 Becon *New Catech.* v. Wks. I. 433 b, So many as.. desired to be recompted among the Christians. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 94 b, Among Nuttes, is also to be recounted the Hasel Nuttes. *a* 1648 Ld Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 450 Learned men, in which number Hugh Latimer..and Nicholas Saxton..are recounted.

†**4.** *intr.* and *trans.* To reckon, count *up*. *Obs.*

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 124 Whan they haue recounted to a hondred, they saye *Kans.* And if they nomber to a thousand, than they saye *Myle.* *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 256 Iosephus, recounting up his [Herod's] many wives .. hath this excuse for it. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Pet.* v. 9 He will recount from the bloud of righteous Abel ..to the bloud of mean Ignatius.

Hence **Recou·nting** *vbl. sb.*[1]

a 1589 Skelton *Col. Clout* 1104 But my recountyng is of them that do amys. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* iii. (1887) 13 If controversie arise, and be worth the recounting, the matter shall not sleepe. *a* 1610 Healey *Epictetus* (1636) 73 The recounting of thy fortunes is nothing so pleasing unto others.

Recount (rĭkau·nt), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a] *trans.* To count or reckon over again.

1764 Goldsm. *Trav* 52 As some lone miser..Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxvii, Mr. Bumble had re-counted the tea-spoons, re-weighed the sugar-tongs, [etc.]. 1877 Lowell *Night-Watches* 2 While the slow clock, as they were miser's gold, Counts and recounts the mornward steps of Time.

Hence **Recou·nting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/1 The vote being taken first by show of hands and afterwards by a recounting of members standing up.

†**Recount,** *v.*[3] Freq. in Caxton for Recounter.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 52 There they recounted the duke Beues. *Ibid.* 344 etc. 1490 — *Eneydos* 29 b, Thus rennynge aboute she recounted Eneas.

Recou·ntable, *a. rare.* [f. Recount *v.*[1] + -able.] That may be recounted; that admits of being related.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 256/2 Laudes and praysynges of the cherubyns and..not recountable Songes of the Seraphyns. 1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1895) I. 123 The dinner..only recountable in blank verse.

Recountal (rĭkau·ntăl). [f. as prec. + -al.] The act of recounting, recital. (Freq. in recent journalistic use.)

1861 J. Pycroft *Ways & Words* 270 Hear the poor author's pathetic recountal. 1874 J. Caird in *Gd. Words* Nov. 792 The great deeds of history at the recountal of which our hearts thrill with involuntary admiration.

Recounter, *sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who relates or recounts.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 158 Wise counselers and recounters of honestie and vertue. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Relator*, a recounter, a teller. 1598 Florio, *Raccontatore*, a reporter, a recounter.

†**Recounter,** *sb.*[2] *Obs* Also 5–6 **-tre**, 6 *Sc.* **re·countar.** [f. the vb. Cf. Rencounter *sb.*]

1. A meeting, *esp* a hostile one; an encounter.

1471 *Paston Lett.* II. 422 Entendyng fro thence to goo foorth..to the recountr of the said enemyes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 372 Many a Cristen man was slayne at that recounter. 1545 Raynold *Birth Mankynde* 41 In there recountre and metyng, they produce always bygger and bygger vaines and artires. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 1 68 He departed towards London, with a good conduct .. for feare of any recounters.

b. A blow, stroke. *rare*—[1].

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxx. 431 The Gryffon resyd vp his fete and spredde..his wyngis, and gaue Huon suche a recountre that the noble knyghte was stryken to the erthe.

2. *Sc. Law.* A counter-pledge or security.

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 7 (1814) 18 [He] sal remayn in ane vnlaw of the courte ande tyne the accioun of the quhilk þe borgh & þe recounter was fundyn. 1472 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 101 And þar be excepciouns ane or ma proponit & þaruppone borowis & Recounteris fundin [etc.].

†**Recou·nter,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + Counter *v.*[1] prob. after F. *rencontrer*: cf. Rencounter *v.*]

1. *trans.* To encounter in battle or combat. Also *absol.*, to encounter each other.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 3224 The awaward .. To recountir the first perile, First than entrit in the pres. 1456 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 279/1 It must hastely be purveid, that they [the king's enemies] mowe .. be recountred and resisted. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 9 [They] recountred eche other so vygorously þat they breke bothe there speres. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 544/2 They were recountred, vanquesshed, .. overcome and dyvers put to deth. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. ix. (S.T.S.) I. 162 The romanis .. with new curage recounterit þare Inemyis. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 234 Quhilk efterwart gat new speiris and recounterit freischelie againe.

b. To encounter, withstand, resist (a feeling or action).

1470 *Reb. Linc.* (Camden) 17 If they wold have biden, to have recountred theire malice. *a* 1598 Rollock *Lect. Passion* ii. (1616) 24 This taking recounters and meetes our taking by the deuill, and death. 1702 Mrs. Behn *Fore'd Marriage* II. ii, I must either resolve never to provoke His jealousie, or be able to re-counter [1671 re'ncounter] his..valour.

2. To encounter or meet by chance; to come upon or fall in with.

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 227 He passis fra his company..and sa is recounterit be a knycht of Fraunce. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 62 With this rodde fleeynge he.. departed the troublouse clowdes that he recountred in hys waye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded 7 Ane pure man of perse, quha be chance recountrit kyng darius. 1600 *Gowrie Conspir* A 2 b, There by accident [he] affirmed to haue recountred a baselike fellow, vnknowne to him.

b. *intr.* To meet or fall in *with* one. *rare*—[1].

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed 4) 756/1 Making toward the Turkes, and recountring with the Tartarians.

3. To meet (a person) on arrival. *rare*—[1].

c 1500 *Melusine* 348 Thus they rode thrugh the toun into the Castel... There were the six bretheren recountred of two noble ladyes.

4. *Sc. Law.* To oppose (the giving of a pledge).

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 7 (1814) 18 Quhare twa partijs apperis at þe bar and þe tane strek a borgh apone a weir of law þe toþer party sal haf leif to be avisit..quheþir he wil recounter it or nocht... Ande gif he recounteris þe borgh, & strenthis it with resounis [etc.].

5. *Sc.* 'To turn the contrary way, to reverse, to invert; a technical term among tradesmen' (Jamieson 1825).

Hence †**Recou·ntering** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 6 They mette wyth no knightes in recountring .. but that they bare hem out of their arsonnes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 132 [In] that recountryng were many one slayn & wounded. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. x (S. T. S.) I. 165 But ony recountering or debate, þai gaif .. plegeis for peace. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 14 Ilk ane of thame slew othir at thair recountering.

†**Recou·ntermand.** *Obs.*—[1] [Re-.] A recalling or revocation of a decree.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 121/2 The generall recountermaunde sent forth by hym, for the persecution againe of the Christians.

Recountless (rĭkau·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. Recount *sb.*[1] + -less.] Incapable of being recounted.

1601 *Song of Mary* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) II. 424 Sinne with recountlesse shapes afflicts him. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 68 To whom I render recountless thanks. 1837 R. Wilson *Pleas. Piety* II. 27 Spring..evolving in recountless forms The leaves of many-tinted green.

†**Recou·ntment.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. Recount *v.*[1] + -ment.] Relation, recital.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 141 When .. betwixt vs two, Teares our recountments had most kindely bath'd.

Recoup (rĭkū·p), *sb. Law.* [f. next.] (See quots. and cf. Recoupe b.)

1860 *Wharton's Law Lex.*, *Recoup*, the keeping back or stopping something which is due; discount; recompense. 1869 [see Recoupment].

Recoup (rĭkū·p), *v.* Also 5, 7 **recoupe.** [ad. F. *recouper* (12th c.), to cut back, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *couper* to cut: see Coup *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut short, interrupt. *Obs. rare*—[1]. Cf. Cotgrave's rendering of F. *recouper*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxvi. (1869) 118 Swich a fool .. seith þat he wot wel and vnderstant what folk wolden seye, and recoupeth here woordes, and holt hem as fooles.

2. *Law.* To deduct; to take off or keep back. Also *absol.*, to make a deduction.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 39 The demandant..shall recoupe the third part of the profits. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 809. 363 This land shall be extended, and the common shall be recouped and deducted. 1672 Manley *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Recoupe*, .. to defalke or discount. As if a man hath ten pounds issuing out of certain Lands, and he disseises the Tenant of the Land in an Assise brought by the Disseisee, the Disseisor shall Recoupe the Rent in the Damages. 1869 Waterman *Law of Set-off & Recoupment* 152 *note*, The defendant might recoup for the damages resulting from the plaintiff's want of skill. *Ibid.*, The defendant might recoup damages for a breach of warranty for the thing sold.

3. (With double object.) To recompense (a person) for (some loss or outlay); to make up or make good (loss, etc.) to (a person).

1664 in *New England Co.* (1896) 6 A man who hath as little estate to recoupe us the wrongs done us, as he made scruple to doe the same 1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 107 So my partner..had run us into fresh expenses, which he was entitled to be recouped. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., The amounts returned in sale of land..will tend to recoup the Metropolitan Board a considerable amount of their outlay.

b. To recompense, repay (a person). Also const. *for* (the loss or expense). Freq. *refl.*, to recover what one has expended or lost.

1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 94 They made reprisals, in the way of pilfering, to recoup themselves for their forced gratuities. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* X. vii. (1876) 627 The home trader, when rates increase, will only be able partly to recoup himself by a rise in prices.

4. To make up for, compensate for, make good.

1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 107, I offered in Court to recoup these expenses incurred. 1880 *Standard* 11 Dec., How to recoup the loss occasioned to the State revenue by the abolition of the salt tax.

b. To yield in return, make up (an amount).

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 151/1 Securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would recoup their whole capital. 1870 *Echo* 7 Nov., It is estimated that the aggregate cost of the whole..will be £150,000, and that the amount realised by the sale of land, &c.,..will recoup about £50,000 or £60,000.

Hence **Recou·pable,** deductible; **Recou·per,** one who recoups or keeps back. (In recent Dicts.)

1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q B D. 491 The dead rent to be recoupable out of royalties during the first sixteen years.

Recou·pe, *sb. rare*—[0]. [f. Recoup *v.*; cf. F. *recoupe* cuttings, waste.] (See quots.)

The first sense is a mistake based on Manley (1672).

a. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Recoupe*, in Law, is a quick and sharp reply to a peremptory Demand. [Hence in Bailey (1721) and later Dicts.]

b. 1835 Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Recoupe*, the keeping back or stopping something which is due.

Recouped, *a. Her. rare*—[0]. [f. Recoup *v.*, or ad. F. *recoupé*.] = Couped.

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.*, *Recopyd* or *Recouped*, old English terms for *Couped*

Recou·ple, *v. rare*—[1]. [Re- 5 a] *trans.* To couple again, reunite.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 396 In the last day their bodies be raised out of the dust and recoupled to their soules.

Recou·pment. [f. Recoup *v.* + -ment.] The act of recouping or recompensing; the fact of being recouped for loss or expense.

Common in recent use, *esp.* with ref. to schemes of municipal improvement, which aim at recouping the community for part of the expense incurred.

1869 Waterman *Law of Set-off & Recoupment* 468 It is evident that recoup or recoupment, in its original sense, was a mere right of reduction from the amount of the plaintiff's recovery. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 357 A claim for the recoupment of a fee of which he had not executed the conditions. 1888 *Act* 51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 20 § 5 The amount paid towards such recoupment shall be dealt with as purchase money of the land under this Act.

†**Recou·r,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **-owre.** [var. of Recover *sb.* Cf. Recure *sb.*] Recovery, support, help, resource.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4452 (Kölbing) Of þat castel hadde socour þe Sarrazins & gret recour. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 543 [Thai] entryt and destroyit the tour, And slew the pupill but recour. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. iv. (Skeat) I. 14 By no maner of semblaunt..thou lyste not to haue any recour. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Merlin* 204 Thanne was he ryht a sorweful man, For that non recowre ne knew he than

So †**Recou·r** *v. trans.*, to recover. *Obs. rare.*

(The form *recoured*, occas. found early in the 17th c., is probably to be taken as = *recovered*.)

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ix. 25 For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour The better had, and bet the others backe; Eftsoones the others did the field recoure [etc.].

†**Recou·rage.** *Obs.*—[1] [Re- 5 a.] Renewal of courage.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxi. 11 The spiders tale he did treate, And what recoorage that did the spiders win.

Recouraie, obs. Sc form of Recovery.

†**Recou·rbled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *recourbelé*, *recorbelé*, pa. pple. of *recorbeler*, f. *re-* Re- + *courber* to curve.] Bent back, recurved.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Pat.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxii. 113 b 1 Our lorde hadde in his feet and his hondes holes percyd by force of grete naylles recourbled and blont.

Recourcy, *Her.*: see Raccourcy.

Recourder, obs. form of Recorder [2].

Recourere, variant of Recoverer *Obs.*

†**Recou·rsary,** *a. Obs*—[1] [f. next + -ary 1.] Of the nature of a recourse or return.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 334 Therefore the thought or cogitation reacheth the Young .. onely by a reciprocal or recoursary action of government.

Recourse (rĭkō·ɹs), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **recours.** [a. F. *recours* (13th c.):—L. *recurs-um*, f. *re-* Re- + *currĕre* to run: see Course *sb.*]

†**1.** A running, coming, or flowing back, a return (in *lit.* or *fig.* uses), refluence; also, opportunity or passage to return. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 67, I wol nat taryen yow, for it is pryme,..Vn to my firste I wol haue my recours. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V. xiii. 104 These ben thre glorious recours of the sonne. *c* 1483 Skelton *Death Edw. IV* 16 What ordeyned God to be terestryall, Without recours to the erth of nature? 1555 Bonner *Necess. Doctr.* C, The Excourse of hym is even unto the helles, and the recourse of him is unto the seate of God. 1591 R. Wilmot *Tancred & Gism.* II. i, How time once past, may neuer haue recourse. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 31 The Hand directed towards the Auditours..maintaining its gravity with a swift recourse. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Man. I. i. 302 The recourse of the Blood into the Heart is hindred.

†**b.** Freq. in phr. *course and recourse*. *Obs.*

1461 *Petit. Citizens Exeter* in *West. Morn. News* (1834) 15 Aug. 8/4 To have course and recourse with their boates.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxi. 90 b, Opilacion or stoppynge of the bloude which hath not his true course nor recourse. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 71 In their courses and recourses [they] observe a warlike kind of motion round. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 169 [He] delivered the set time of the Suns course and recourse from tropik to tropik.

†c. A coming back or round in due season; a periodical recurrence. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VIII. i. (1886) 125 Some Siloah..whereinto at certeine ordinarie recourses of times sicke folke maie plunge themselves. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* 61 The seaventh day is..a convenient recourse of worship in fit season. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1687 I. 92 The constant rising of the Sun upon us,..the recourse of temperate seasons.

†2. Course, movement, or flow in some direction; a course, passage, or path *to* or *into* something. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. ii. 4 (Camb. MS.) Which sterre in heuene vseth wandrynge recourses [L. *vagos recursus*]. *c* 1540 BOORDE *Boke for to Lerne* A iv b, That some freshe spryng haue a recourse to noryshe and to refreshe the sayd standynge waters. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 83, I doo not vnderstande howe soo many and soo great ryuers may haue recourse into this north sea. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xviii. (1668) 92 The second dryed up by the air which hath free recourse into it. 1653 HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* (1673) 61 You shall quickly see the distance betwixt the heart and the ligature emptied, so that you must needs affirm the recourse of blood.

transf. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. vi. H vij b, Thus I spende my dayes, in muche recourse of care. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 41 All times are..replenished with recourse of fresh calamities.

†b. The ebb and flow of the tide. *Obs.*

1592 BRETON *C'tess Pembrokes Loue* (1879) 24/1 Thou makest the tides to take their due recourse. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 27 Not accounted grounds left or gained from the sea, because the sea hath daily her recourse thereon.

†c. A gathering or collection (of matter). *Obs.*—1

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 83 Aqua vitæ simple and alone..breaketh an impostume or recours of matter.

3. Resort or application *to* some person or thing for assistance, help, or safety.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1303 (1352) To pandarus was alwey his recours, And pitousli gan ay to him pleyne. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 270/1 It minished the necessitie of mannes recourse vnto god, for calling helpe of his grace. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 761 Being farre of from the lawe and recourse to justice. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 118 Thus died this great Peer..in a time of great recourse unto him and dependance upon him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 23 This perpetual recourse to the Deity is one of the principal foundations of religion. 1775 FLETCHER *Last Check* § 3 Wks. 1795 VI. 38 A heart felt ceaseless recourse to the righteousness of Christ. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. v. 151 Our first recourse is to the windows.

b. Freq. in phr. *to have* († *one's* or *a*) *recourse to*: to apply or betake oneself to (a person, etc.) for help, advice, or information.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 476 If ye wol thanne take vengeance of youre enemys, ye shul retourne or haue youre recours to the Iuge that hath the Iurisdiccion vp-on hem. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 31 The feble and lasse haue recours to the grete. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliii. 232 Moyses euer had a recours to the tabernacle of god for doubtis & questyons. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 11 They had recourse at the last, to this shift. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xi. 229 In this straight he hath his recourse by prayer to God. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 22 They who have a liking to that sort of Compositions, may have recourse to Dornavius in his *Amphitheatrum Sapientiæ.* 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1869) I. 400 If threats and persuasions proved ineffectual, he had often recourse to violence. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 18 Those who cannot speak, and must therefore have recourse to other means of communication.

†c. Similarly, *to take* or *make recourse to*. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 265 If eny man desire to see moore of the story of kynge Charls, y cownsayle that he take recourse to the wrytenges of Alcuinus his maister. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VI. ix. 151 Pedro the Cruell, made recourse with his Treasures to the English. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 218 When hee could have no answer, [he] makes recourse to the Devill.

4. The thing, means, or person applied or resorted to for help, etc.; †a supply, relay.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 141 Ye nedis non othir recours to craue. 1544 *Exhort. vnto Praier* A ij, Forasmoche as Prayer is the verye true mean..wherby..we may haue a recourse and a refuge for helpe. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 47 Cluyd doth quickly call Her great recourse, to come and gard her. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 533, I have so many fresh recourses of Men, that [etc.]. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 415 Thy little care to mend my widow'd nights Has forc'd me to recourse of marriage rites. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 142 This is their usual recourse, when they are hard pressed by inconsistencies. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. ii. (1864) III. 403 The Greeks in despair of maintaining their ground..had vainly sought recourse in craft.

b. *Law* (chiefly *Sc.*). The right to demand pecuniary compensation from some one; *esp.* the right which the holder of a bill of exchange has to come back upon the drawer and indorsers if the acceptor fails to meet it.

1747 *Sc. Acts Sederunt* 401 The question..whether a bill of Exchange..must be protested upon the..last day of grace..in order to afford recourse against the drawer. 1751 McDOUALL *Laws Scot.* I. xiii. I. 360 They [bills] must be protested..otherwise recourse against the drawer will be denied. *Ibid.* 368 The correspondent who furnishes the goods loses his action of recourse against the writer [of a letter of credit]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. ii. § 34 The possessor of a bill who has not used exact diligence, should lose his recourse against the drawer. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 827 *Recourse* is the right competent to an assignee or disponee, under the warrandice of the transaction, to recur on the vender or cedent for relief, in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrandice. 1879 *Times* 12 Dec., Holders of 'agency' bills would have no recourse. 1885 SIR E. FRY in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 264 A property or fund against which Russell had a right of recourse.

†5. Usual or habitual going or resorting to a particular place. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 306 All their chefe recours was in France, for they called the realme of Fraunce their chambre. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Whether the marchauntes and straungers haue their continual recourse as to ye burse or strete. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 212 It yeelded them a great profit by the recourse of devout Christians travelling thither. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid* § 15 This withdrawing chamber was next to his bed-chamber. He had oft recourse thither. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 70 They had their place of recourse or rendevouz. 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) I. 165 There is such a recourse of the Clergy to Govr Nicholson's Lodgings.

†b. Gathering or concourse (of people) at a particular time. *Obs.*

1516 *Life Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lvii, In suche grete recourse of the people the Body was caryed to the monastery of Seynt Laurence. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* 39 b, That ye cause this condemnacyon..to be publyshed..by youre curates and paryshe Priestes, soche tyme as they shall haue most recourse of people. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 448 Beside, Recourse of servants and of passengers Might have been jealous of our conference. 1656 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *True Relat.* Life (1886) 285 Their customs were..to ride in their coaches about the streets to see the concourse and recourse of people.

†c. The act of retiring (to rest). *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 26 Her crased helth, her late recourse to rest.

†d. An occasion of going, a visit. *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 369 The chiefe Mosque too in which..[he] and I had three sundry recourses accompanied with our Moorish hoste.

†6. Opportunity of resorting *to* a person; access, admission. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 40 This familiar and secrete recourse, that he had to the emperour. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 112, I, but the doores be lockt,..That no man hath recourse to her by night. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. v. 109 To giue order, that no manner person Haue any time recourse vnto the Princes.

†b. A going backwards and forwards between persons; intercourse of this nature. *Obs.*

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 125 We feared we should be discovered by reason of the frequent recourse between them by certain Squaws (who have mutual recourse). 1719 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 86 That they expected to have free recourse for the peple amongst the English Plantations.

†**Recou·rse**, *sb.*2 *Sc. Obs.* [var. RESCOURSE *sb.*; cf. F. *recousse*, var. *rescousse*.] Rescue.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xx. (S. T. S.) II. 29 To bring agane the residew of þare armye to þare recours. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* (ed. Hart) 40 [iii. 76] When the King theim made recourse, Duke Betyse tooke on hym the flight.

Recourse (rĭkōə·ɹs), *v.*1 [f. RECOURSE *sb.*1]

†1. *intr.* To run back, return (*to* a place). *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1798 Out of this world when þow sal pas the cours, Fair well, I-wys! þow neuer shall Recours. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1127 The harte to the forest recoursed certayne. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1152/1 The flame departyng and recoursing thrise ere the woode tooke strength to consume him. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 422, I recoursed backe in a Flemish Pink to Stockhollem.

†b. *transf.* To recur *to* the mind; to go back *to* an earlier point. *Obs.*

1561 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 158 St Hierome's rhetoric recourseth to my mind. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* Auth. Let., A Poet thrusteth into the middest..and there recoursing to the thinges forepaste [etc.].

†2. To resort or flow *into*. *Obs rare*—1.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 34 [Man] hath also ..externall spirits recoursing into his body and minde.

3. Const. *to*. To have recourse to, to fall back on. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 51/1 Recoursing deuoutlie to the onlie refuge of humane saluation. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 431 The Court recourst to Lakes, to Springs, and Brooks. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 9 He will be able upon any occasion suddenly to find any thing he hath read, without recoursing to Tables, or other Repertories. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 201 These dogmatists dare not recourse to Scripture. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 209 One or other of your personages are for ever recoursing to tears.

Hence **Recou·rsing** *ppl. a.*, returning.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 49 The wandring night was chased ..by the recoursing day.

†**Recou·rse**, *v.*2 *Sc. Obs.* [var. of RESCOURSE *v.*] *trans.* To rescue

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. ix. (S. T. S.) I. 161 Manilius was haistelie recoursit be ane weyng of latynis *Ibid.* xxii. 221 He was nocht fer distant.., and mycht haue recoursit þe samyn [garrison] gif he had plesit.

†**Recou·rseful**, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. RECOURSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Flowing back; ebbing and flowing.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 279 Where Thetis handmaids still in that recoursefull deepe With those rough Gods of Sea, continuall reuells keepe.

Recou·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To court again.

1675 COCKER *Morals* 45 Philosophy Divine, court and recourt; She can..mount man above a Man.

Recover (rĭkʊ·vəɹ), *sb.* Also 4-6 **recouer(e, recovere, 5 rekouere.** See also RECOUR *sb.* [Orig. (senses 1-3) a. OF. *recovre* (*recouvre*, etc.), f. *recovrer* RECOVER *v.*1; cf. Sp. *recobro*, It. *ricovero*. In later use directly from the vb.]

†1. Recovery, or means of recovery, from misfortune, trouble, illness, error, etc. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7107 What ys loue vnto men pore [*read* povere], Almes to hem ys recouere. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 282 After þat day Scotlond may haf gode recouere. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) l. 45 Without recouer endelesse here to endure. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 332 The grete knowinge and witte of Merlin, in whom was all the recouer. 1555 CARD. POLE *Let. to Cranmer* in Strype *Mem. Cranmer* (1694) App. 212 If I now, that desire your recover, should go about. to bryng yow from your errour to the truth. 1631 CHETTLE *Hoffman* H 3 b, The Princes head being split against a Rocke Past all recouer.

†2. a. Recovery (of something lost). *Obs.*

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 39 The reentrie and perfect recover of the iuste title and right of owr sayd soueraygne Lord. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* v. 17 A thynge lost without recouer. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxiii. (S. T. S.) I. 226 Þe small pepil rais in grete Ire.., & said thare liberte was endit but recovir.

†b. Recovery (of a debt or sum due). *Obs.*

1488 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 274 To my lord Dawbeney 10*li.* of the money due unto me..if he help to the rekouere of the same. 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 104 Any other thinge..that may lette..the said aturnais or ani of them of the recouer or recait of the said C. li.

†3. *Law.* = RECOVERY 4. *Obs.*

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 130/2 Atte the tyme of the pursuyt of the Writte, wheruppon the recovere especified in the saide Petition was hadde. 1504-5 in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 195 That all former recovers and other tytles, which your adversaryes hath against you and your heires, may be voyded. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xviii. 33 The tenant..cometh nat in by the lorde, but by force of the recouere.

4. The act of bringing or coming back to a former position:

†a. *Mil.* (chiefly in phr. *at*, *on*, or *to the recover*). A position of the fire-arm forming part of the manual exercise: see RECOVER *v.* 12 a. *Obs.*

1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 270 The advanced line of skirmishers are to have their pistols or carbines at the recover. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 446 Private O— J— having loaded his piece, had it on the recover, when he turned round and saw him. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 112 Bring the firelock to the recover.

b. In general use, in various contexts Also *fig.*

1819 *Metropolis* II. 45 'Oh! I know their tricks' (making a recover)—'that is to say, I have heard of them'. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ii, She..swept a low curtsey, coming up to the recover with the prettiest little foot in the world pointed out. 1888 *Century Mag.* Jan. 449/1 All being done with a quick thrust and recover that does not burn one's finger.

Recover (rĭkʊ·vəɹ), *v.*1 Forms: α. 4-5 **recou-, recoveren**, 4-7 **recouere**, (4 **-coure, -coeure, -covri**, 5 **-couyre**), 4-7 **recouer**, (4 **-couer**, 5 **-kouer**, 6 **-couir, -couuer**), 4- **recover.** (See also RECOUR *v.*) β. 4 **rekever, (reck-), -ere**, 4-5 **-keuere**, 5 **-keuer**; 4 **-keouer, -kyuer**, 5 **-kiver.** [ad. AF. *recoverer* (Britton), *rekeverer* (1292-3), OF. *recov(e)rer*, *-couvrer*, *-coevrer*, etc. = Sp. *recobrar*, It. *ricoverare*:—L. *recuperāre* to RECUPERATE. Cf. COVER *v.*2]

I. *trans.*

1. To get († occasionally, to take) back again into one's hands or possession; to regain possession of (something lost or taken away).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 239 He tauȝte..some to ryde and to recoeure [*v.r.* rekeuere], that vnriȝtfully was wonne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10369 The troiens with tene trauailed full sore..The corse to Recouer, & kary to toune. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ii, I shalle counceylle the how thou shalt recouere thy syluer. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2 This thing is recovred by strength of hande, but it was almost gone. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Hos.* ii. 9, I..wil recouer my woll and my flaxe lent, to couer her shame. 1647 EVELYN *Diary* 22 May, My valet..robb'd me of cloths and plate to the value of threescore pounds, but..I recover'd most of them. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III Wks. 1799 II. 93 The recovering my paternal possessions makes me anxious indeed. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* ix. 141 They would stir up endless rebellions, in the hope of recovering what they had lost. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Humanity had lost its title-deeds, and he had recovered them.

b. To regain (country, territory, etc.) by conquest or main force; to win back (ground lost in fighting).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 904 Quhen cristine men tuk on hande to recouer þe haly lande. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* ii. 23 Thei vengeden al the cuntree..and rekyuerden the most famous temple in al the world. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 654 Than com all the bretouns oute of the wode, and haue recouered the felde. 1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 *Preamble*, The Kyng..desiring to recover the Royalme of Fraunce his very true patrimonye. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 b, They recovered of the frenchmen Parma and Placence. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 15. 469/2 Justinian, recovered Africk from the Vandals by Belisarius. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. III. 8 He..gave the enemy an opportunity of recovering..all the conquests which he had gained. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 117 Having by this means recovered the kingdom. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 To annex to them those districts..which he could recover for the empire.

c. To get back, regain (some non-material thing which may be spoken of as *lost* or *taken away*).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 168 For tyme y-lost..Be no way may recoverd be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 He wiste wel his pours was povere, Bot yit he thoght his riht recovere. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1212 Furst.. Baptym go ye to. For by hym sonnest shull ye recouer grace. 1532 SIR J. RUSSEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 302 To do your Highnes service, and to helpe you to recouver your right. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 106 How unquiet are we..till we have recovered his lost favour. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 167 The affections of your subjects may still be recovered. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 48 Unrecorded facts Recovering, and misstated setting right. 1847 JAMES *Convict* I, I must study hard to recover lost time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 694 He recovered the meaning of the several names and re-translated them.

d. To find again, come upon a second time.

1611 COTGR., *Relancer un lievre*, to recouer her, or put her off the squat. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 141/1 In that direction [he] will generally succeed in recovering the scent. Most hares..will generally be easily recovered by a cast in the direction of their home. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 When they are at fault, .. they will make their own casts and recover the track.

e. To reclaim (land) *from* the sea.

a 1793 ELSTOBB *Bedford Level* (1793) 274 The Romans .. being at the pains of recovering them [marshes] from the sea. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 20 On the south it is low, Sunk Island and some other considerable tracts having been recovered from the sea.

2. To regain, acquire again, resume, return to:

a. a quality, state, or condition.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 57 These wodes eek recoveren grene, That drie in wynter ben to sene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 137 He schal Recovere his ferste astat ayein. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 101b, He wolde haue fedde therof: and so a recouered his immortalite that he had lost. 1661 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 172 The Lead..will not of it self recover its Sphæricity. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. xiv. 182 By putting them to the Roots [I] have found that the Leaves have recover'd their Greenness. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 441 His cheek recovers soon its healthful hue. 1820 SHELLEY *Ced. Tyr.* II. ii. 30 Perhaps I may recover my lost appetite. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 33 With the assistance of the bishops .. they recovered an absolute superiority.

b. *esp.* health or strength.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1837 Þen was Coryneus aschamed . He recouered his strengþe for tene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 150 Hou that hir lord of his seknesse . Recovere myhte his hele ayein. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 126 A seke man desireth not to departe from his phisicien till he hath recouerid his helth. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They..sumewhat recouered theyr strengthes muche weakened for lacke of meate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 2 Ther's no doubt his Maiesty will soone recouer his accustom'd health. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 242 Sick and valetudinary persons used to be sent thither to recover their health. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 Had it not been for this, I had recovered my strength. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) II. 3, I had by this time recovered my usual health.

c. a faculty of body or mind, or the use of this; also, *to recover one's feet* or *legs* (cf. LEG 2 f).

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 80 Thys Paynym knyght Only of grace hath recoverd his syght. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 47 What is the matter .. speak, recouer breath. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 17 The Prince to him full nimbly stept And least he should recover foote againe [etc.]. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1634) II. 243 It was in his sleepe; but, when he awoke, he recouered his thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 357 Satan..at length faild speech recoverd sad. *Ibid.* X. 966 To whom thus Eve, recovering heart, repli'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 287 He could hardly speak; but, recovering his breath, said [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xi, Partridge had no sooner recovered his Legs, than [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 19 When he recovered his voice, the pastor turned his attention [etc.]. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiv, They worked another half-hour, when they stopped to recover their wind.

3. a. To get back, or find again (one who has been lost or absent). *rare*—[1].

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 688 Wele han they cause forto gladen ofte Sethe ech of hem recouerede hathe hys make.

b. To bring, draw, or win back (a person) to friendship or willing obedience; to reconcile.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 234 Trie not to recouer them, whome you would haue come vnto you in haste, with threatning. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiv. 131 Although thou doest loose them, and all the rest of thy subiectes, yet thou doest recouer me. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 273 What man, there are more wayes to recouer the Generall againe. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 132 They were not willing to despair of recovering their general again to them; and..sent a committee to treat with him. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 293 It was expected, that he would have..endeavoured to recover those whom their fears had led astray. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 59 Harold's way of recovering rebels differed widely from William's.

c. To recapture, get hold of (an escaped person) again. *rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii, [There] came running diuers other Turkes to recouer him. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives* in *Hist. Iustine* K k iij, The people ..recouering Michaell in his flight, put out his eyes.

†4. To get in place of, or in return for, something else. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 132 (181) For every wo ye shall recover a blisse. *Ibid.* IV. 378 (406) If she be lost, we shul recovere another. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 687 If ye do [refuse it], I thynk it wyll be longe or ye recover agayne suche another offre. 1525 *Ibid.* II. 416 If ye have fayled of the duke of Lancasters doughter, ye maye recover another, as great and as good as she is.

5. *Law.* To get back or gain by judgement in a court of law; to obtain possession of, or a right to, by legal process.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 320 3if þei kittide þus openly here purses, þei schulden reckevere it bi comyn lawe. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 115/2 He that wil sue..shall have the suyte to recovere to hym self the oon half therof, and the Kyng that other half. 1447 *Ibid.* 130/1 Divers Landes and Tenements, late were recovered, evict and hadde, fro the possession of the Hous of the holy Trinite. 1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 2 Whereas the Lorde Willuthby [etc.]..recovered all my manors, landes and tenements agaynst me [etc.]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 100 He was assured to recouer of Midias so much money for a forfaicte. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Recovery*, The third man commeth not: whereupon the land is recouered by him that brought the writ. 1720 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 167 This Law.. enabled the Clergy to gather and recover Tithes. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 59 All trivial debts..were to be recovered..in every man's own county. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 737 It was holden, that the plaintiff..was entitled to recover the value of the goods. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 This was an action to recover damages for false imprisonment.

b. To have (a judgement or verdict) given in one's favour.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 404 A defendant, against whom judgment is recovered. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 49 Plaintiff had recovered a verdict for £230.

†6. To get or obtain; to get hold of. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. liii, The amptes gadre grete burthens whych ben more gretter than ther owne bodyes: And so they recouer rewarde of lytylnesse of body in ye gretnesse of veitue. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70 Considering..the right hye gladnesse that they hadde recouured. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) P iij b, The more a man recouereth here renoume among straungers, the more he is persecuted with enuye. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, He found meanes to recouer a barke, intoo the which he and his men got. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 306 Having beheld the most beautifull and lively among them that he might recover them for his owne use and delights. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 542 At the ebb thereof you may easily recover a pail or bucket full.

†b. To get opportunity for, to give or succeed in giving (another stroke or blow). *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 342 Arthur hym smote so harde .. that he bowed on his horse nekke, and 3ef he myght haue recovered a nother stroke he hadde fallen of his horse to the erthe. *Ibid.* 391 Whan Pounce wolde have recovered a-nother stroke [etc.]. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. I. 16 When you draw your file back, to recover an other thrust. 1678 *Ibid.* No. 6. 99 The Saw having run its length, is lifted gently over the Stuff to recover another stroak of the Saw.

†c. To reach or attain to (a state). *Obs. rare.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 130 When she is cast off, and beginneth to recouer her gate. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A ij, All things when they haue recouered perfection ..cannot but then be most acceptable.

d. To get (the wind of one). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 371 Why do you go about to recouer the winde of mee? *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 30 These hoyes, who will easily recover the wind of any other ships. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xx, She is a race ship, and if we can but recover the wind of her [etc.].

7. To get to, reach, arrive at, gain (some place or point). Now *rare.* (Common in 16–17th c.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2801 Go we on oure gate to recouer sum resset here we vs rest miȝt. 1512 W. KNIGHT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 195 With..long tribulacion we recovied the saide Porte of Saincte Sebastian. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i 31 b, The sea which so furiously casteth against Malee, is such that without great labour..she is not to be recouered or surmounted. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 39 At length having recovered the top of an hill,..they there staied, and presently encamped themselves. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* I. (1865) 121 He kept his Horse till he recovered the next garrison House. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 226 After labouring at our oars for an hour and an half more, we recovered the buss. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXI, Without a pocket-compass..I should never have recovered the Fair Isle, for which we run.

transf. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. 3 Pharaoh slew the Infants of Israel, ere they had recovered their Cradles.

†b. To make for, betake oneself to (a place of defence). *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 252 Philibert was thenne descended from his hors,..and recouered the montayne aboue the pathe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. XXXIX. 164 Both armies as taking themselves loosers, recovered the mountaines that were next unto them. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 14 The Souldiers were forced to recouer the..sande downes.

†c. To get back to or into, to return to. *Obs.*

In some cases perh. only a contextual use of 7.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3824 Abel ashamed began to be, And recouered his sadil hastilie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ii. 107 Tharfra to return agane on hycht, And heir abufe recovir this airis lycht, That is difficill werk. 1549 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. DD. 104 They turned their backs and recovered the town which they before had fortified for al events. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. x. (1636) 310 That they should march back, and recover the mountaines. 1675 NEVILE tr. *Machiavelli's Life Castr. Castracani* Wks. 248 The Florentines .. recovered the bank, and .. searched for a better place.

†d. To journey, travel, cover. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i, I shall recover twenty miles this night.

†e. To remove, transfer. *Obs.*—[1]

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 103 We must therefore disburthen its Head, proportionable to the strength and activity we take from it by recovering it to a new place, and retrenching some of its Roots.

8. To get back for another; to bring back, restore. Const. *to* (or *unto*, †rarely *into*) a person, country, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, [His friend] sente for phisycyens or leches..for to recouere his helthe. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 16 The body and bloud of our Lorde..have recovered unto mankynde, the love and favour of God. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 98 This little rest had recovered a strange cheerfulness into all men. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1098 So had the glory of Prowess been recover'd To Palestine. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 326 Education should be consider'd..as the art of recovering to man the use of his reason. 1774 CULLEN *Lett. to Ld. Cathcart* (1776) 12 For recovering the heat of the body, it has been proposed, to cover it all over with warm grains. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 115 The Council thus proposed to restore the Pope to his former condition, by recovering to him all the patrimony [etc.].

†b. To bring back, recall (*to* memory). *Obs.*

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 320 If he saw what you write, it would recover to his memory his fighting with beasts at Ephesus. 1677 MIÉGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v.

9. To restore or bring back (usu. a person) to life or consciousness.

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 28848 (Cott. Galba) It recouers thurgh grace ogayne al gude werkes þat with syn war slayne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV iii. 151 And now he fainted .. Briefe, I recouered him. 1607 *Peele's Jests* (*c* 1620) 14 She fell into a counterfeit swoone, whom the Gentleman soone recouered. 1675 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar., Sir William .. was grown famous..for his recovering a poor wench that had ben hanged for felony. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 101 This effectually recovers him, and makes him as sober as a Bishop. 1798 *Invasion* I. xxiv. 179 Raising her up, he tried by gentler words to recover her. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 153 The squire suddenly recovered her by calling for a bucket of water.

b. To restore (a person or animal) to health or strength; to cure, heal.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 22 Shee hath recouered the King, and vndone me. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 117 He that is as sure that this Medicine will recover him, as that this Poyson will destroy him [etc.]. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 43 Some Persons . have had occasion to use longer than ordinarily this Remedy before they could be perfectly recovered. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 555 When this happens to be the case, there is little hope of recovering the horse.

c. Const. † *of* or *from* (the disease or disorder).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 He schal haue, of þe comune box, xiiij*d*, terme of his lyf, but he be recouered of hys mischief. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* G g iij, Hee fell madde, of which he was afterward recoured. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 5 July, I tooke order for 150 men, who had ben recovered of their wounds [etc.]. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 198 A few days rest, good Diet, and Encouragement, soon recover the Souldier of any fatigue. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* II. 93 A person..who had already recovered Veney from a similar accident. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxi, He..recovered her from an imminent and painful disease.

d. Const. *to* or *into* (health, life, etc.).

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 853 From Death to Life, thou mights't him yet recover. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XX. 289 The Crotonians being recovered to their health, were no longer quiet. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 72 Any more than a dead carcase can be recovered to life by a cordial. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 271 It is what I always first prescribe to recover great Wits into their right Senses. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 210 She hurried back to the cottage, where she found that Philip had been recovered to sensation.

e. In passive, *To be recovered*: to have got better, to be well again. (Cf. 18.)

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2854 Whan ouer-gon was his smerte And [he] rekeured was of is herte Sir Beues set him vp. 1423 HEN. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 100 And as towardes oure bel Uncle of Excestre, whom oure Lord now late visitid with seknesse,..he is rekiveryd *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 953 Syr Egyllamowre was hole and sounde, And wele recovryd on hys wounde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 280 He commeth there fore to Ulme, whan he was not yet recovered. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 239 Mr. Murray ..fell sick; whether he be recovered and gone or not your LP knowes best. 1733 SWIFT *Let.* 8 Jan., Wks. 1841 II. 694/1 The friend I named, who I was afraid would die, is recovered. 1765 REID *Wks* I. 43/1, I hope your papa is quite recovered of his cold 1849 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 200 Lady Conyngham has had a bad illness, but is recovered.

†10. To restore (a person or thing) to a good or proper estate or condition; to set or make right again. *Obs.*

In quot. *c* 1460 due to a misreading of the Fr. original.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 327 (383) To hide his desir yn muwe From euery wyght..But he myght ought recouered be þerby. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* ii. 6 Bileue thou to God and he schal rekeuere thee. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 614 There is no luge y-sette of suche trespace by which of right one may recouered be. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xc. 112 He wolde neuer rest tyll he had so arayed the realme of Scotlande, that it shulde neuer be recouered. 1586 LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 217 God doth knowe what..a ioyfull countreie here was within this month; God send her majestie to recover it soe againe. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 86 The Fire was got out for good and all, and past the possibility of being recover'd by the re-admitted Air. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. II. ii. 110 To recover Trees so dammify'd, we perform the following Operation. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 126 The Still-Bottoms of Melasses are successfully used to scald and recover musty Casks.

†11. To rescue or deliver (a person). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Agincourt* 186 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 101 Of truse we wyll beseche the, Vntyll that it be sunday noone, And yf we may not recouered be We will delyuer the towne. 1637 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1824) I. 244 He fell into the water, near the shore, where it was not six feet deep, and could not

be recovered. 1683 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78, I promised .. never to part from hence, till by some means or other I have recovered these poor soldiers my companions. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 152 Having agreed with my comrade what ways I would take to recover him out of Mingrelia.

b. To bring back, rescue, reclaim *from* or *out of* a state, etc.

1614 Camden *Rem.* (ed. 2) 335, I will onely recouer from obliuion these made vpon the pictures [etc.]. 1635 Earl Strafford *Lett.* (1735) I. 473 To recover them forth of that Superstition and Barbarism which hath hitherto been the reproach almost of the English. 1690 Locke *Toleration* iii. i. Wks. 1727 II. 311 So men will be well guarded, or recovered from false Religions. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 1 Till I have recovered them out of that desperate State of Vice and Folly, into which the Age is fallen. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 732/2 The fathers..say that the Indians are but just recovered from a barbarous and dissolute way of life. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 436, I must recover all from their evil courses by every means in my power.

† **c.** Const. *into* or *to* (a state, etc.). *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 172 They sent a formal commission of both Houses to him..to recover him to his former vigour and zeal in their cause. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 17 That which now deserves to be called Cartesianism for Des-Cartes his so happily recovering it again into view. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* vi. iii. § 5 Nor could he expect that such men could be recovered to sobriety.

12. a. To bring back (a weapon) to a certain position. *To recover arms*: (see quot. 1802).

1594 I. G. *Di Grassi's Art Defence* I ij, He must..recouer his owne sworde nimbly, and then deliuer a thrust. 1685 J. S. *Art of War* 27 Recover your Armes. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1819) 240 When the rear rank has passed the general ten yards, officers recover their swords with the commanding officer. 1802 James *Milit. Dict., To Recover arms*, a position of the firelock when the piece is held with the lock equal to the left shoulder, and the sling to the front. 1852 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 167 [Recover arms]. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 153 The..officers recover and carry their swords.

absol. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, The dogs barked, the mob screamed, the troops recovered.

transf. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 2 [The ladies] are exercised by the following Words of Command, .. Ground your Fans, Recover your Fans.

b. To pull back (a horse) on its feet again.

1646 Evelyn *Diary* (Milan), Recovering the jade on all foure againe, he desir'd to be taken down. 1857 Lawrence *Guy Liv.* xv. 132 [The mare] was down on her head; but Guy recovered her cleverly.

13. To get over, get better from (a sickness, misfortune, or affliction).

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Panne comþ þe dyeuel and him zayþ 'þou hit asselt wel recouri þou ait yong and strang þou zselt libbe long'. 14 . *Isumbras* 336 in Utterson *Sel. Pieces* I. 91 Ye shall be kynge with crowne, . And recover all your wo. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xii. (1560) 130 After the sicke man had recouered his sore, He liued worse then euer he did before. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 73 Hee should recouer his sicknesse. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 15 He will safely recouer his wound within seuen yeeres. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 152 One man has a fancy that he shall never recover a fit of sickness. 1764 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 34 This fatal blow the King could never after recover. 1801 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 269 The neighbourhood have quite recovered the death of Mrs. Rider. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 350 The Free Cities had never recovered the famines and sieges of the Thirty Years' War.

b. To annul the effect of (a slip, stumble, etc.). Also in *fig.* context.

1748 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) IV. 227 The accident of a broken thigh, snapped by a sudden jink, endeavouring to recover a slip. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 198 The point with him now was to recover so terrible a stumble. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/7 Lord C. H. cleverly recovered his *faux pas* by offering a handsome apology.

14. To retrieve, make good, make up for (loss, damage, etc., to oneself).

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol.* 27 For losse of catel may recouered be, But losse of tyme shendeth vs, quod he. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiv. 43 Yf she lacke on one syde she recouerith it on that other. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 506 They determyned to go thyder..to assay if they coude recover any parte of their domage. *Ibid.* 553 To thentent that he shulde recover agayne his losse. 1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 207 Sir Albertus Morton (who hath used more diligence in his journey to recover his detention in England then I feare may be for his health). 1682 G. Vernon *Life Heylin* 34 Many .losses..which he was not able to recover. 1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 210 To try if it was possible to recover the loss which we had been too late to prevent.

15. To put right, remedy, make good again (something wrong, a fault, etc.). Now *rare.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 354 Eke though I myght dure ever That I have do rekever I never. 1442 T. Beckington *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 214 This grete hurt, which xxm. li. wol not nowe by many dayes lightly recovere. 1536 *Exhort. to North* in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* I. 306 Thes enormyties to Recoyor [*sic*], now lette vs tayke payne! thynges amysse to Redresse, we oure selff must enforce. 1635 R. Johnson *Tom a Lincolne* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) II. 75 Thou..hast broken thy oath of knighthood, which no excuse can recover. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 106 A Breach.. in two Places between Grays and Gravesend, (which, by timely Application, have been recovered). 1821 G. Colman *Pref. to J. Palmer's Like Master* I 21 He had the misfortune to begin wrong in the game of life:—it is difficult to recover blots. 1869 F. W. Newman *Misc.* 286 He was quickly overpowered; yet to recover the mischief he had done..was difficult.

† **b.** To cure, heal (a wound, disease, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 22 b, A deadly wounde that can not be recouered. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 47 b, It doth marvelously recover and helpe..the byte of a mad Dog. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* II. i, But grant that I by art could yet recover Your desperate sickness. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 199 Many are of opinion, that Caudles..recover the Weakness of Loins. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 113 The land, and the refreshments it produces, very soon recover most stages of the sea-scurvy.

II. *refl.* **16. a.** To regain one's natural position or balance. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 346 Er that thou falle in such a wise That thou ne myht thiself rekevere. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 41 We daily see .. rope-dauncers .. handsomly recover themselves after a perillous staggering and reeling. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Cancelier*, When a light-flown Hawk in her Stooping, turns two or three times upon the Wing, to recover her self before she seizes the Prey. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 582 Seeing that he was losing ground at Court, he intended to recover himself a little with the people. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 533/1 Many careless and low goers are constantly striking their feet against stones, but..easily recover themselves. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/4 There will be ample width for a vessel to 'recover' herself when entering in severe weather.

b. To return to life or consciousness.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. vii. § 1. 8 At the approch of winter it dieth, and recouereth it selfe the next yeere. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 27 Being stunn'd, it was half an hour ere I recover'd my self.

c. To get over a loss or misfortune; to recoup oneself. *rare.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. xxvi, I shall pay the wager in the place appointed, and try whether I can recover myself at gioco d' amore. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 238/1 From this calamity, great as it was, London soon recovered itself.

d. To get over fatigue or illness. † Also const. *of.*

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 22 Where we remain'd ten Days, to recover ourselves of the Fatigues of the Journey. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* Introd. 13 The overworked lawyer..has only to bestow an occasional day upon any one of the various sports within his reach, and he speedily recovers himself.

17. † **a.** To retreat, retire *into* a place; to fall back *on* one as an authority. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* II. 11 Had they not so sodainly recoured themselues againe into their Cittye, he had also bin Lord and conqueror thereof. 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 68 He recover'd himself with four of his confidents..into the next house. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. 268 S. Augustine of Hippo, (on whom these Monks would willingly recover themselves) was S. Benet's Senior by sixty years.

b. To withdraw or escape *from* or *out of*, to return *to*, a position, state, or condition. Now *rare.*

1611 Bible 2 *Tim.* ii. 26 That they may recouer themselues out of the snare of the deuill. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. xii. (1614) 407 The adioyning Princes recouering themselues from Tartarian seruitude. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xxvii. Wks. 1683 IV. 677 He seldom ever recovers himself to a sober countenance. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. viii. 20 Hannibal .. was as skilful in recovering himself out of Danger, as in drawing others into it. *a* 1763 Shenstone in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 361/1, I have been at some pains to recover myself from A. Philips' misfortune of mere childishness. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 297 Ridley's hasty endeavour to recover himself from the pitfall into which he had been precipitated.

III. *intr.* or *absol.*

18. To regain health after a wound or sickness; to get well, or become healthy, again.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3874 No rink þei miȝt of-reche recouered neuer after. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1572 Thare salle no silver hym save, bot Ewayne recovere. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 785 Wyschop Synclar was wesyd with seknas..; and syn throu Goddis grace He recoueryt. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 3 The winters hurt recouers with the warm 1596 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 14 If hee be sicke with Ioy, Hee'le recouer without Physicke. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 97 Whom..he carried..to Oxford, where he wonderfully recovered. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 26 My poor captain fell sick . but recovered. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 12/2 Most of the young trees that are barked recover and continue healthy. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 268, I felt very unwell, and from that time till the end of October did not recover. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 254 He recovered slowly, but suffered little pain.

b. Const. *of*, *from* (the malady or disease, or that which causes indisposition).

1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxviii. 9 Whanne he hadde be sijk, and hadde rekyuered of his sikenesse. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* viii 8 Axe councell at yᵉ Lorde by him, and saye: Maye I recouer from this sicknesse. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 73 If it be thy destiny to recouer of such a sicknesse .. thou shalt recouer. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 294 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering [etc.]. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvii, The man recovered of the bite, The dog it was that died. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 18 The dancing-master gradually recovered from his sprain. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* II. ii. III. 60 Having partially recovered from his malady. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* x. II. 80 Hohenlo recovered of his wound before Zutphen.

transf. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. ad § 9 (1667) 144 To recover from a sin is none of the easiest labours that concern the sons of men. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 48 The land had not yet recovered from the mere carnage of the battle.

19. To regain life, consciousness, or composure. Also const. *of*, *from*, *out of*.

13.. *Coer de L.* 425 Tho he recouered of hys swowe, To hys paleys he hym drowe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 156 Thus cam it out that Cryst ouer-cam, rekeuered and lyued. 1538 Elyot *Superuino*, to recouer .. whan a man semeth to be deade. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 161 Many will swoon when they do look on bloud .. Looke, he recouers.

1648 Heylin *Relat. & Observ* I. 47 Before any man that was not privy to the designe, could recover out of his amazement. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Journ. Naples* 195 We soon recover'd of our Fears, when .. we saw them kneel down. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 375, I soon recover from these needless frights. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xix. 251 He fell, he fainted. .. As he recover'd, to his mind it came [etc.]. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 120 The archbishop had seated himself to recover from the agitation of the preceding scene.

† **20.** To rally, to return; to make one's way, to succeed in coming or passing (again). Const. *to*, *unto*, *over*, etc. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13958 Syn had þey no grace to stande, Ne myghte relye [*Petyt MS.* recouer], but euere fleande. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1650 (Kölbing) Þat he fleiȝe in to þe valaye & recouerd [etc.]. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiii. 179 ȝif Euere I Mowe rekeuere to sairas, I schal ȝow hyghly qwyten Er that ȝe pas. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* v. 28 Let vs fight against ourselues and daily indeuor to recouer vnto God. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 97 We found it a wearisome way backe..to recouer vp againe to the head of the riuer. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. vii, With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch, having scarce a third part of them left. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiv. I. 535 Lapsed Souls . that recover into Sincerity are saved as we are saved. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 184 If..she ever recover unto that plight again.

† **b.** To gain ground again *of* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1654 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 165 A recoiling man may, haply, recover of his enemy; but the courage of an enemy, surely, will be in the keeping of his ground.

21. To regain one's footing, position, or balance; † to get *up* again; also, to make a return *from*, † to get the better *of*, a slip, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccxii. 228 It happed one of the Kynges cuppe berers to stumble and to recouer agayne. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccviii. 249 The lorde of Gommegines was ouerthrowen, and coude nat recouer vp agayne. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 9 He did not believe it was possible to recover of this Fall. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 667 A horse's foot having apparently slipped several inches and recovered again. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 533/1 The ground is not cleared by the toe, and when it is struck there is not power to recover from the mistake.

b. *Fencing.* To return to a position of guard after a thrust.

1705 H. Blackwell *Eng. Fencing Master* 22 Advance half a Foot, and make home your Thrust, and as you recover beat on his Foile in Carte. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 26 After a thrust is delivered..it is necessary to resume your former position of the guard, which is termed recovering on guard. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Fencing*, A thrust can be returned when the adversary thrusts, or when, baffled in his attack, he is recovering to his guard.

c. To rise again after bowing or curtseying.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 240 ¶ 2 This Person..made a profound Bow and fell back, then recovered with a soft Air, and made a Bow to the next. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xvi, It nods and curtseys and recovers When the wind blows above.

22. *Law.* To obtain, by legal process, possession or restoration of the thing claimed; to succeed in a claim or suit of recovery.

1422–61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 22 Yef that he wolde holde with hym . wherthurgh he myȝt recovere ayenst me, that he sholde have the thridde peny of his recovering. 1515 *Act 7 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Every Advowaunt .. shall recover their damages and costes .. as the playntyf shuld have doo yf they had recoveryd in the said Replevyne. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Recovery*, A third person afterward by suite of lawe recoureth against me, I have my remedy..to recover in value, that is, to recover so much in mony as the land is worth. *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* To Rdr., If the thing bought bee evicted from the buyer..hee may sue the Broker, and recover, as of the owner. 1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 66 Plaintiff had a right to recover, according to the law and custom of merchants. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1214 The plaintiff shall recover according to the verdict. 1866 Crump *Banking* v. 118 The holder must neither protest nor give notice of dishonour, as he thereby precludes himself from recovering against the acceptor.

b. To make up a loss again.

1870 L. Oliphant *Piccadilly* 95 If I can carry on for another fortnight, I have got information which makes it certain I shall recover on them.

Recover (*rīkv·vəɹ*), *v.*[2] Also **re-cover.** [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To cover again.

c 1400 *Master of Game* ii. (MS. Digby 182) Þen be þei recouerede of her newe here, þat men call polifed, And hir hornes ben keuered with a softe heer. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 504/2 It would cost me too much money to set the carpenters a worke to recouer mine house, it would cost me to much in Slate. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* xi. in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 154 In 3 monthes, we..built some 20 houses; re-couered our Church [etc.]. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 68 Thus in the sight of our soul heaven is covered, discovered, and recovered 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 13 May 1775 By plowing in the common way, the majority of the root-weeds are re-covered in a few minutes. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 4 Nov. 8/3 The prisoner brought her the umbrella in question to recover.

Recoverabi·lity. = Recoverableness.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 Our sense of their agreement, and their persistence and recoverability in idea.

Recoverable (*rīkv·vĕrăb'l*), *a.* [f. Recover *v.*[1] + -able.]

1. Capable of being recovered or regained.

c 1470 G. Ashby *Active Policy* 684, I mene of wilfulnesse people to supprise, That micht otherwise be recouerable. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Recouerabille, *recuperabilis.* 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Recuperable*, recouerable. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 393 They in a short time may be recoverable to the obedience of the See of Rome. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2044/2 The Cannon, some

whereof are mounted, and others sunk, though easily recoverable. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xxi. 195 As giving it up for recoverable, I became for a few moments motionless. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 428 When again cooled, the smell is no longer recoverable. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Aug. 3/2 The publication of every recoverable sentence that fell from his lips or his pen.

b. Capable of being legally recovered or obtained.

1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 15 Legacies..are all at this present recouerable by like actions. *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.), They promised the good people ease in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not recoverable. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 494 That there may be a fixed maintenance in every parish recoverable by the incumbent. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 471 A pecuniary penalty, recoverable on summary conviction by a justice of the peace. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 112 That mere debts should not be recoverable by law.

2. Capable of being restored to a sound, healthy, or normal condition.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 646/2 Having nowe both sowle and bodye greatly diseased, yet both recoverable. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iii. 70 'Tis one thing to dispute, Whether all Diseases be curable; and another, Whether all Persons be recoverable. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 652 That it is peculiar to the Thames-water alone, upon Stinking to be recoverable or potable again. 1707 12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 241 The Earth is to be opened to the bottom to find its Distemper; and if the Root be..hard, 'tis recoverable by applying dry Sand and Soot to it. 1774 CULLEN *Lett. to Ld. Cathcart* (1776) 4 Drowned persons are more generally in a recoverable state than has been imagined. 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lvi, Her remorse was the precious sign of a recoverable nature.

b. That may be amended; curable.

1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bpc.* 1 By how much more the error or deceit in them, is more hurtfull and lesse recouerable. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 240 If you would know..whether the sicknesse or disease be curable and recoverable. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 136 It is not more easily recoverable without treatment than is syphilis.

c. Capable of being retrieved or made good.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 158 Like vice also, the first lapse was seldom..recoverable. 1833 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Scipio, Polybius, & Panætius* Wks. 1876 II. 327 Has the name escaped me! no matter,..he would smile at a recoverable lapse. 1848 J. SPEDDING *Even. w. Reviewer* (1881) II. 36 Considering that .. a stumble at the threshold [is] scarcely recoverable.

†3. Capable of being retraced. *Obs.*—[1]

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 13 A Prodigall course Is like the Sunnes, but not like his recouerable.

Hence **Reco·verableness,** the possibility of recovering or of being recovered.

1609 W. SCLATER *Threefold Preserv.* (1610) B j, Recouerablenesse in the elect, instability of reprobates. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xviii. 275 As may appear by the recoverableness of the metal out of it. 1892 H. DRUMMOND *Programme Chr.* 43 The recoverableness of a man at his worst.

Recoverance (rĭkʌ·vĕrăns). [a. OF. *recoverance, reco(u)vrance*: see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -ANCE.]

1. Recovery from trouble, misfortune, adversity, etc.; remedy, succour, help. Now only *arch.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 25869 (Fairf.) Þi saule..sulde drey endeles penaunce & neuer sulde come to recouerraunce. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxxvii, [They] diuersely happinnit for to deye;..Sum for dispaire, without recouerance. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 101 He coueres all þat comes Recouerraunce to craue. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. 96 He was a true knyght, by whome in his tyme we had many recouerances, and good iourneys. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 121 He persuadit the Earle of Douglas..to interpryse his recoverence in sett battell. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decamcron* II. viii. I. 210 Inasmuch as some means was found for his recoverance.

†2. The regaining or recovery *of* some thing or state. *Obs.*

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 590 The recouverance of the kingis inheritaunce. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 95 b, For the recouurance of her helth she wolde goo thanke the goddes diane. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vj, The recouerance therof ought to be feared, if a fole haue the guydyng therof.

Recovered (rĭkʌ·vərd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECOVER *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Restored, regained.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To dispose my recouerd lyf to his seruyce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Recouerde, *recuperatus.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 240 By their own recover'd strength. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XVIII. 331 And shall not the recovered soul..greatly rejoice? 1870 DICKENS *Let. to W. Collins* in *Harper's Mag.* (1891) Nov. 906/2 That it will leave you in a really recovered state of good health.

Recoveree (rĭkʌ·vərī·). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -EE [1].] *Law.* The person from whom some property is recovered; *spec.* the defendant in an action of common recovery.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 3 Euerie persone..hauinge feoffees recoverees or conisees to his vse. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 136 The Tenant is he, against whom the writ is brought, and may be termed the Recoueree. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 360 If the recoveree should ever obtain a recompense in lands from the common vouchee [etc.]. 1785 *Vermont State Papers* (1823) 501 The recoveree or recoverees in such action..shall..file a declaration..against the recoveror or recoverors, for so much money as the estate is made better.

Recoveree, obs. form of RECOVERY.

Recoverer [1] (rĭkʌ·vərəɹ). Also 4 **rekyuerer.** [f. as prec. + -ER [1].]

1. One who recovers, regains, restores, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 26 Many rekyuereris [L. *recuperatores*] ben to a riche man disseyued. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Recobrador*, a recouerer. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 117 Will you permit him..to take Revenge of his Recoverer? 1652 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. v. ix, Here all Men seem Recov'rers of time past. 1789 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 244 A regainer of paradise and a recoverer of the tree of life.

†2. *Law.* = RECOVEROR. *Obs.*

1515 *Act* 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The recoverers in all suche recoueries..may from hensforth dystreyn for the forseid rentes. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 136 The demaundant is he that bringeth the Writ of Entre, and may be termed the Recouerer. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 475 The recouerer and the Recognisee shall haue a *Scire facias.* 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 359 Which lands are now absolutely vested in the said recoverer by judgment of law.

†Recoverer [2]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **recouerer,** -co(u)verer(e, -cuuerer(e, -courere; **recoverir**(e. [a. AF. *recoverer* and *recoverir* (OF. *recovrer, -couvrier*, etc.): see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -ER 4.]

1. Recovery, remedy, etc. (Cf. RECOVERANCE.)

Common in 14th c; in Hampole the ending is shown by rimes to be *-ere*, in Gower always *-ire.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6095 Þai sal þat day for ever be tynt Fra God, with-outen any recoverere. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2471 Ac wan þai seȝe þat of þat þyng recuuerer non þar nas, þay lefte þanne hure mornyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 335 Pallas schop recoverir After the will and the desir Of hire. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 185 By that Castell..hadde the saisnes all her recouerer and all her socour of the contrey.

2. *Law.* = RECOVERY 4.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 501/2 Plee personell, wherof ye Jugement of recoverer extendeth to the somme of xl li. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 181/2 The same Recorde of the same Recoverer..thenne and their toke. and hadde aweye.

Recovering (rĭkʌ·vərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RECOVER *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 16 And weill ost, at thar fryst metyng, War layd at erd, but recoveryng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. *heading*, Of the Counsell of the Grekys for Recoueryng of Elayne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/1, I haue herd of the and of the helthes and recouerynges that thou makyst. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The recoueringe inclosinge and inninge of..Wappinge marshe. 1593 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* N, So dear was the recouering of Amiens. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* XXV. Wks. 1684 IV. 650 The recovering of the Soul to the pure knowledge of God. 1709–10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 145 ¶ 2 He..made her the most obsequious Bow in the Presence of the whole Theatre ..She made him the Recovering or Second Courtesy.

Recovering (rĭkʌ·vərĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That recovers, in senses of the vb.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* (1836) 56 The Son of God comes with recovering grace. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (1697) 446 He. began To mend, and look like a recov'ring Man. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 314 These poor recovering Creatures. 1810 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I 8 It will be good for him in his recovering state. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. i. (1874) 11 The bright recovering year.

Hence **Reco·veringly** *adv.*

1894 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* 101 From waves of rustling wheat..Recoveringly that pass.

Reco·verless, *a.* [f. RECOVER *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -LESS.] That cannot be recovered or repaired.

1607 COKE *Charge at Norwich Assizes* 25 This so famous ..monarchie had at one blowe endured a recouerlesse ruine. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 159 The Goodwin law his bane, Recoverless he sinks, and joins its ooz-sunk train.

†Reco·verment. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *recouvrement* (11th c.): see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -MENT.] Recovery.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* III ii. 159 *Coniunctio*.. signifyeth alwayes a recouerment and restitution of thinges scattered or lost.

Reco·veror. *Law.* ? *Obs.* [f. RECOVER *v.*[1] + -OR: cf. RECOVERER [1] 2 and OF. *recoveror.*] The demandant who recovers a judgement, esp. in an action of common recovery.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 104 b, The recoueror should not distreyne, &c. because the conusee against whom the recouerie was had, could not. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 360 Though the estate-tail is gone from the recoveree, yet it .. will ever continue to subsist (by construction of the law) in the recoveror, his heirs, and assigns. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 392 In all adversary suits, every recoveror recovered a fee simple. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 339/1 On his default the court gave judgment..that the demandant or recoveror should recover the lands against the tenant.

Recovery (rĭkʌ·vərĭ). Also 5 **recov(e)ree,** *Sc.* **recourale.** [a. AF. *recoverie, -ery* (1302–5) or OF. *recovree, -couvree*, f. pa. pple. of *recoverir* or *recov(e)rer*: see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -Y.]

I. †1. Possibility or means of recovering, or of being restored to, a normal state; remedy. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xi. (Skeat) I. 127 Now I praie [thee] to enforme me in this, or els I hold me without recouerie. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxx. 208 The frenche kynges thre sonnes..were right yong of age and of counsell; in them was but small recouery. *Ibid.* 743 This domage toucheth us so nyghe that we have no recovery. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To ease thy sicknes speedilie, er helpe be past recouerie. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 200 On purpose to ruine past recovery a country that chiefly subsists by making of silk.

2. The act of recovering oneself from a mishap, mistake, fall, etc.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlv. 154 What became of the kynge..after this discomfyture, made he ony recouery, or dyd he close hymselfe in ony of his townes? 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. i. § 1 The conditions on which fallen man may expect a recovery. 1734 WATERLAND *Doctr. Holy Trin.* vi. Wks. 1823 V. 233 His mistake had shown some weakness of judgment, but his recovery manifested great strength of mind. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 138 To..search the themes, important above all, Ourselves, and our recovery from our fall. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 133 The effort at recovery is instantaneous.

b. The act of regaining the natural position after curtseying. (Cf. RECOVER *v.* 21 c.)

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 17 The Curtesy and Recovery, the genteel Trip, and the agreeable Jet, as they are now practised in the Court of France. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 3 And practise their curtsey and recovery before their pier-glass.

c. *Rowing.* The act of returning to the proper position for making a fresh stroke. (Cf. 8.)

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 480/1 It is clear.. that swing is not necessarily bad, but that it requires great skill to combine it with the proper recovery. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 3/2 They now row much longer than they did, their recovery is better.

3. Restoration or return to health from sickness.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 188 He is so plaguy proud, that the death tokens of it, Cry no recouery. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 60 Grievously Wounded, but not without hope of Recovery. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No 55. 352 The Joy of her Majesty's Recovery very much Contributed to the Diversion. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 393 He thought the dying hour already come, And a complete recovery struck him dumb. 1820 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 219 Pray tell me how you are, and if you are making a good recovery. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 609 Recovery is generally rapid under suitable treatment.

b. In phr. *in, on the, upon* (*the*) *recovery*: recovering, convalescent. ? *Obs.*

1599 H. BUTLER *Dyets drie Dinner* L b, Good in hecticke feuers: restoreth their strength that are in recouery. 1618 *Demeanor of Sir W. Raleigh* 33 When hee was vpon recouerie, he dispatched the Land-forces. 1760 72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 83 The strangers..had been treated with great humanity, and were now on the recovery. 1789 COWPER *Let to Lady Hesketh* 4 Feb., MRS. Unwin is certainly on the recovery.

II. 4. *Law.* The fact or procedure of gaining possession of some property or right by a verdict or judgement of court; *spec.* the process, based on a legal fiction, by which entailed estate was commonly transferred from one party to another (also called *common recovery*: see b).

For accounts of the nature of (common) recovery, and of the legal process by which it was effected, see West *Symbolography* (1594) II. § 136, Bacon *Max. & Uses of Com. Law* (1596) 62–64, Blackstone *Comm.* (1766) II. ii., Cruise *Common Recoveries* (1783) and *Digest* (1818) V. 416. The legal validity of this method of breaking entails rested mainly on the decision of the judges in Taltarum's case in 1472: see *Yearbks. Edw. IV* (1566) an. 12, Mich. pl. 25 fol 19. Among the enactments regulating its use, the most important are those of 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4, 14 *Geo. II*, c. 20, and 3–4 *Will. IV*, c. 74 (see quot. 1833). The party nominally deprived of an estate by such a suit was said *to suffer a recovery.*

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 4/2 Londes and Tenementes.. by any maniere execution by any Statute or Recovery extended. 1515 *Act* 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Where as dyverse as well noble men as other the Kynges Subjectes haue sufferid Recoveries ayenst them of dyvers their Maners Lordshippes Landes & Tenementes. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 136 The end and effect of such recoueries, is to discontinue and distroy estates tailes, remainders, and reuersions and barre the former owners thereof. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 114 A great buyer of Land, with his Statutes, his Recognizances, his Fines, his double Vouchers, his Recoueries. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Feb., Mr. Jackson..hath this day suffered a recovery on his estate, in order to the making her a settlement. 1741 *Act* 14 *Geo. II*, c. 20 § 6 And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Commencement of this Act, every Recovery already suffered, or hereafter to be suffered, shall be deemed good and valid to all Intents and Purposes. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 362 In all recoveries it is necessary that the recoveree, or tenant to the *praecipe*, as he is usually called, be actually seised of the freehold, else the recovery is void. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 74 (*title*) An Act for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries and for the Substitution of more simple Modes of Assurance. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vii. (1876) 289 Those famous Fines and Recoveries which did so much to undo the harshest trammels of the feudal land-law

attrib. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 358 The subsequent proceedings are made up into a record or recovery roll.

transf. and *fig.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 225 If the diuell haue him not in fee-simple, with fine and recouery [etc.]. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 30 A pledge..of this covenant of peace, made between us; and an ernest of the recovery, and free grant of this Well. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xv. 182 My Griefs entayld upon my wastfull breath, Which no Recov'ry can cut off, but death.

b. *Common* († or *feigned*) *recovery* (see above). *Single recovery*, a suit of recovery in which a single vouchee was called (so *double, treble recovery*). † *True recovery* (see quot. 1607).

1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 64 If they make a writing, that one of them shall..suffer a common Recouerie to the other [etc.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., A true Recouerie is an actuall, or reall recouerie of anything, or the value thereof by Judgement. *Ibid.*, A feigned recouerie is (as the Ciuilians call it) *quædam fictio iuris*, a certaine forme, or course, set downe by lawe, to be obserued for the better assuring of lands or tenements vnto us. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., This feigned Tenant, if it be a single Recovery, is made to appear and vouch the Bagbearer of Writs, for the *Custos Brevium*, in the Court of Common Pleas. 1741 *Act* 14 *Geo. II*, c. 20 (*title*) An Act to amend the Law concerning Common Recoveries. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 416 A common recovery can in general only be suffered in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, because a real action cannot be commenced in any other court.

† c. A fine, etc., recovered at law. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.
1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 419 [To pay fines, etc.] recovered in the seide Maires Court, vnto the seide Maire and to such personez as the seide recovrees belongeth to of right.

5. The recovering *of* something lost or taken away; the possibility of recovering such a thing.
1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 24 Suffur not your tyme vaynly to pas, wych, wythout recouery, fleth away. 1555 Eden *Decades* 168 Th[e]..recouerie of the kyngedome of Granata. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 26 So farre from endeuouring a recouery..they jested at the losse. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 130 The Recovery of Six Thousand Pounds, which I thought I had lost. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 120 After the recovery of Italy and Africa by the arms of Justinian. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 675 A very interesting recovery of the whole plan of a Norman conventual church.

b. *of* one's health, or other state.
1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 319 That for the better recovery of my health, I should returne into England. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 82. 472/2 He retired for recovery of his health. 1877 Winchell *Sci. & Relig.* v. 103 The recovery of that state of equilibrium which had been disturbed.

c. *of* a debt.
1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 29 An act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of small Debts.

d. Something regained or recovered. *rare*⁻¹.
1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. Pref. 5 All these minute recoveries could be inserted only to the exclusion of more material facts.

6. The restoration or bringing back *of* a person (or thing) to a healthy or normal condition or to consciousness.
1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 41 To fetch my poore distracted husband hence,..And beare him home for his recouerie. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 45 What? doth shee swowne? vse meanes for her recouerie. 1669 N. Morton *New Eng. Mem.* 180 This year much of the Wheat is destroyed with Blasting and Mildew, .but the Lord hath sent much Rain for the recovery of the remainder. 1774 Cullen *Lett. to Ld. Cathcart* (1776) 6 Although the drowned persons have lain for several hours in the water, attempts ought to be made for their recovery.

† b. The cure *of* an illness, wound, etc. *Obs.*
1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 392 In the recouery of some desperate sicknes, wound, or the like. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* I. 14 Ordered by the physicians to Spa for the recovery of a lingering disorder.

7. Restoration or return to a higher or better state; reclamation (of persons).
1593 G. Harvey *New Lett.* Wks (Grosart) I. 289 Were I not content, in some little hope of his finall recouery,..to do him a meritorious fauour by concealing his vtter discredit [etc.]. 1674 (*title*) Captives bound in Chains,..the misery of graceless Sinners; and their recovery by Christ. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. Concl. 295 Indeed neither Reason nor Analogy would lead us to think..that the Interposition of Christ.. would be of that Efficacy for Recovery of the World, which Scripture teaches us it was. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* i. 24 A modified system, which shall include the provision of means for recovery from a lapsed state. 1853 J. Martineau *Ess.* (1890) II. 310 He is fitted to be among the prophets of recovery, who may prepare for us a more wholesome future.

b. Reclamation (of land). *rare.*
1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 121 The special work of his reign was the recovery of the soil.

8. The action of bringing back (an oar) to the original position. (Cf. 2 c.)
1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 481/1 Keeping Time, is the feathering of the oars, and their recovery.

† 9. The act or opportunity of reaching. *Obs.*
c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 213 To thintent that his adversaryes showld not have ready recovery of the shore and coome a land. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 318 We were already past threescore leagues beyond the Port..; by reason whereof, we were fain to tack about for the recovery of it fifteen days.

Recoyle, obs. form of Recoil.

Recraiand, obs. form of Recreant.

† **Recray,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **recreye.** *Pa. pple.* **recreyd,** 5 **recreiet** (see also next). [a. ONF. *recreire, recraire* = OF. *recroire* to yield in a trial by combat = OSp. *recreer,* med.L. *recrēdĕre* to surrender (oneself), f. *re-* Re- + *crēdĕre* to entrust. See Du Cange, s.v. *recredere,* and cf. Recreant.]

1. *intr.* To yield in a cowardly manner. *rare*⁻¹.
c 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13873 Loke þat non of 30w recreye, Ne at þys iourne feynte ne feye!

2. In *pa. pple.* Tried, worn out.
1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Efterward comþ werihede þet makeþ þane man weri and worsi uram daye to daye al-huet he is al recreyd and defayled. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 165 A man a-foote hungry, thursti, and for trauaille recreiet.

† **Recrayed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 **recrei(3)ede,** 5 **-crayed.** [f. prec.]

1. Craven, cowardly; apostate; recreant.
a 1330 *Otuel* 929 Recreiede knigtes, whi nele ye fizte? 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 244 Raddest thou neuer *Regum* thou recreiȝede [*v. r.* recrayed] mecde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxviii. 364 Fals recrayed knyght! Combered cowardis I you call. *a* 1529 — *Agst. Scottes* 26 He was a recrayed knyght.

2. Slothful, lazy. *rare*⁻¹.
1340 *Ayenb.* 195 Ase þe hewe recreyd þet late comþ hom auo þet þe lhord is oþerhuil euele y-herberȝed.

Recrayhande, obs. form of Recreant.

Recreance[1] (re·krɪ́ăns). [ad. L. type **recreantia,* f. *recredĕre*: see Recreate *v.*[1]] Recreation, refreshment.
c 1475 *Lament Mary Magd.* lxi, I shuld anone deuoid al my greuaunce, For he is the blisse of very recreaunce. 1581 N. Woodes *Conf. Consc.* Prol iv, Our Author Bethought himselfe, to ease his heart, some recreance to fynde. 1842 Tupper *Prov. Philos.* Ser. II. 207 Sleep is a recreance to body. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lxiii. 92 Such recreance as that in Mr. Ryman's shop.

Re·creance[2]. [f. Recreant *a.*] = next.
1879 Howells *L. Aroostook* xxvi. 314 Grieving at this recreance of her memory to her conscience.

Recreancy (re·krɪ́ănsi). [f. Recreant *a.*: see -ancy.] The quality of being recreant; mean-spiritedness, apostasy, treachery.
1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 377 For his Recreancie in a marriage contracted betwixt him and Williams daughter. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 391 If a Felon be conuicted by Uerdict, Confession, or Recreancie, he doth forfeit his goods and Chattels. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 577 Whenever they could, [they] displayed their incorrigible recreancy. 1859 *National Rev.* Apr. 500 France, on pain of recreancy and dishonour, must come to the rescue.

† **Recreandise.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *recreandise,* var. *recreantise* (see Godef.), f. *recreant* Recreant *a.*: see -ise.] Recreancy, apostasy.
c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2107, I seye nought for recreaundyse, For I nought doute of your servise. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiii. viii, Bewaire, that ye doo no such recreandyse.

Recreant (re·krɪ́ănt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *poet.* and *rhet.* Forms: 4 **recreent,** 4-6 **-aunt,** (4-5 **-e**), 4- **recreant;** 4 **recrayh-, recreyande,** 4, 6 *Sc.* **recryand,** 5 **recraiand.** [a. OF. *recreant* adj. and sb., (one) who yields or gives up his cause, pres. pple. of *recroire*: see Recray *v.* and cf. OSp. *recreente.* On the northern forms with *-and,* see -ant[2]. The form Creant (*a.*[1]) was also current in ME. in the same sense.
The epithet is alluded to by Glanville, and mentioned by Bracton, as a term of the greatest opprobrium. *a* 1190 Glanville II. vii, Perennis infamiæ opprobrium, illius infesti et inverecundi verbi quod in ore victi turpiter sonat consectivum. *a* 1260 Bracton III. II. xxxiv. § 2 Non sufficit ..nisi dicat illud verbum odiosum, quod recreantus sit.]

A. *adj.*

1. Confessing oneself to be overcome or vanquished; surrendering, or giving way, to an opponent; hence, cowardly, faint-hearted, craven, afraid.

a. In predicative use, after *to be* or *become, to yield* (oneself), *to make,* etc. † Also const. with *inf.*
13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 1042 Ich me ȝelde, Recreaunt, to þe, in þis felde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 9 With dynt of suerde & drede he mad þam recreant. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 258 He sua stonait the remanand, That thai war weill neir recryand. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxiii, To ȝelde me vnto the as recreaunt I had leuer dye than to be soo shamed. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxxxi. [lxxvii] 242 That it sholde not be sayd that the Frenshemen were recreaunt to have made that voyage. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 122 Other peeces of good ability to defend them selues, became recreant, and yeelded. 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead Lost* v. I j b, Yeeld thy selfe recreant, villaine, or thou dy'st. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* II. 415 From out the bars to force his opposite, Or kill or make him recreant on the plain. 1781 Cowper *Anti-Thelyphth.* 122 He that does not..is recreant, and unworthy of his spurs.

b. In attrib. use. († Occas. placed after the sb.)
c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 624 Like the Coward Champion recreant þat seith creaunt withouten nede. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 342 Send vnto Rowlande..I calle hym recreyande knyghte. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 90 b, That I be poynted with the finger a reproche and cowardise and as a right recreant knighte. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. Prol. 119 Becum thow cowart, craudoun recryand. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 129 Hang a Calues-skin on those recreant limbs. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 139 When those that Marshall'd them, Could not with-hold from flight their recreant men. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 11 Then great Nausithous..retreating from the sound of war The recreant nation to fair Scheria led. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* I. xxvii. 198 What a recreant figure must he make even to himself. 1813 Byron *Corsair* II. x, The loud recreant wretch who boasts and flies. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 317 It was his resolute bearing which had shamed..the recreant nobles of Rome from deserting the fast sinking ship of the State.

2. Unfaithful to duty; false, apostate.

a. In predicative use. Const. *to,* † *from.*
1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii. Wks. 1738 I. 186 If the Law.. shall give out Licence, it foils it self, and turns recreant from its own end. 1671 — *P. R.* III. 138 Who..Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false. 1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 453 He writt very severely against the papists and popery, but here of late turn'd recreant, and writt as much for them against the church of England. 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 549 Any man, who has not become recreant and apostate from his baptism. 1852 D. G Mitchell *Dream Life* 231 You know the careless and the vain purposes which have made me recreant to the better nature.

b. In attributive use. (Also of an action or condition.)
1791-1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 286/2 Compelling the unfortunate Bacchanalian to drain the last drop, or expose his recreant sobriety. 1838 Lytton *Leila* IV. v, That recreant Israelite is he who hath stirred up the Jews of Cordova and Guadix. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* i. 3 To rebuke the recreant American.

† 3. Worn out, exhausted. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.
c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 109 Now ben the foure sones of Aymon recreaunte & almost wery.

B. *sb.* 1. One who yields in combat; a cowardly or faint-hearted person.
a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 610 With his craftez ganne he calle, And callede thame recrayhandes alle. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 44, I should..cast downe mine armoure and hide myselfe like a recreant. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI,* IV. viii. 28 You are all Recreants and Dastards, and delight to liue in slauerie to the Nobility. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* II. iv, Hold! recreants! cowards! What, fear ye death, and fear not shame? 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 402 The recreant, in silence, was composing the libel, which his cowardice dared not publish. 1894 S. J Weyman *Under the Red Robe* XIV. (1897) 337 Like the recreant..who, lying in the ditch while the battle raged came out afterwards and boasted of his courage.

2. One who breaks allegiance or faith; an apostate, deserter, villain.
1570 Levins *Manip.* 25/17 A recreant, *perfidus.* 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68, I tell thee, recreant, I scorne thy clownish Arcady with his inferior comparisons. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 114 Thou Must as a Forraine Recreant be led With Manacles through our streets. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v, Oh this most wicked Recreant. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. 409 Vain will then be the appeals of the recreant. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 674 We find Saint Paul No recreant to this faith delivered once.

b. *transf.* A runaway (animal).
1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 65 It cost a pull through ice and water of about eight miles before they found the recreants.

Hence **Re·creantly** *adv.,* **Re·creantness.**
c 1475 *Partenay* 4436 A gret oth [he] made..That he wold be dede ful recreantly Or discomfite wold this cruell Geant. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. ccccix. 693, I trowe there was neuer so vnhappy people, nor more recreantly maynteyned themselfe. 1621 Florio, *Recredenza,* a belief changed from that it was, recreantnesse. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 28 Feb. 764/3 Recreantly turning their backs on the sacred doctrine of the rights of man.

† **Recrease,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recrēscĕre* (or OF. *recroistre*), after *decrease, increase.*] *intr.* To grow or increase again.
1521 Stile *Let. to Wolsey* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II 85 Sithe the writeyng of my laste letters sent un to your Grace, here be no newis recresid. 1522 *Ibid.* 97. 1542 *Laws & Fitzous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 232 Which [wounds] by the dyffyculte and length of the way recreased and waxed worsse dayly.

Recreate (re·krɪ́ēt), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *recreāt-,* ppl. stem of *recreāre* to restore, refresh, f. *re-* Re- + *creāre* to Create. Cf. F. *récréer* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. To restore to a good or normal physical condition from a state of weakness or exhaustion; to invest with fresh vigour or strength; to refresh, reinvigorate (nature, strength, a person or thing). In later use only *refl.* (cf. 4 b).
1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 444 Onto the tyme reformit war sic thing.. And recreat agane als war thair strenth. 1555 Eden *Decades* 106 Sweete sauers greatly recreatynge and comfortynge nature. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 152 Wine recreateth and refresheth the stomack. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 112 After hee had recreated and refreshed his Companie, he was sent to the Riuer Patawomeake. 1664 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (1729) 199 Stirring the Mould with the Spade, and (as need is) recreating it with Composts.
refl. 1542 Elder *Let. to K. Hen. VIII* in *Bannatyne Misc.* (1827) I. 11 A certane lady, namede Scota, which..come out of Egipte..to recreatt hir self..in the colde ayre of Scotland. 1555 Eden *Decades* 279 When Demetrius had.. rested and recreate him selfe. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed 2) III. lxxxix. 494 We recreated ourselves at two..springs. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, He stopped at the island, and recreated himself with a glass of beer. 1862 Helps *Ess., Organ. Daily Life* (1875) 159 That each living being requires a certain portion of air to recreate itself with.

† b To restore to life, revive. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.
1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 122 They had power to calme stormes and tempests,..to recreate euen the dead.

† 2. To refresh (a sense or its organ) by means of some agreeable object or impression. *Obs.*
1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxi, What joye haue courtiers in tasting or in smell; For these two wittes in court be recreate. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 104 By the which varietie of colours the weryed eyes are recreated. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. I. i, You haue many pleasant obiects, sweet smells, delightsome tasts..&c. to recreat your senses. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. v. (1699) 172 The eyes shall ever be recreated with the Light of the..Bodies of the Saints. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 144 Speckled with little red spots that recreate the Sight. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 179 P 10 Those Delicacies of Nature recreate two Senses at once.

† b. To refresh or enliven (the spirits, mind, a person) by some sensuous or purely physical influence; to affect agreeably in this way. *Obs.*
c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S) v. 3 May is the moneth maist amene..To recreat thair havy hartis. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxi. 241 The later writers say that it [Basill] ..recreateth the spirites. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 395 He that commeth into fine gardens, is as much recreated to smell the flower, as to gather it. 1622 J. Hagthorpe *Div. Medit.* xix. (1817) 15 Ten thousand flowers to recreate the mind. 1652 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* I The various beauties of the Plants and Streames could but very little recreate him. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* II. 59 Whose odoriferous exhalations fan The flame of life, and recreate beast and man. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 80 P 3 We are very agreeably recreated, when the body, chilled with the weather, is gradually recovering its natural tepidity.
absol. 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1876) 440 Variety ..must be employed to recreate and relieve.

3. To refresh or cheer (a person) by giving comfort, consolation or encouragement. Now *rare.*
c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* ii. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xi, Ane gentill hart is better recreate With blith curage [*Bann. MS.* usage] than seith to him ane kow. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 194 Thou shuldest rather chose aduersyte than desyre to be recreate with many consolacions.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 740 Hagar the handmaid of Sara beeing in extreme daunger, is recreated by the consolation of an Angell. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 235 The holy Spirit recreates and comforts him with the sweet voice. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1752) 54 St. Anthony had often familiar Conversations with God, recreating him with extraordinary comforts. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 46 The habit..of being recreated with the cheers of an exhilarated multitude.

4. To refresh or enliven (the mind, the spirits, a person) by some pastime, amusement, occupation, agreeable news, etc.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. vii, The mooste noble and valiant princis.., to recreate their spirites,. enbraced instrumentes musicall. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 19 That learned Lawyer was wont to recreat his minde with Tenis-play. 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* 95 Iesting Fooles, whose intent is no other, but to recreat and make merrie the world. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 301 Recreating the people (as he thought) with Chariot-races, stage plaies, feasts and night-shewes. 1712 POPE *Let. to Gay* 23 Aug , I am very much recreated and refreshed with the news of the advancement. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (1884) 209 It is..necessary to intellectual health, that the mind should be recreated and refreshed with a variety in our studies. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man*, No busy faces to recreate the idle man who contemplates them ever passing by. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 361 Some of their sovereigns .. were wont to recreate their spirits with elegant poetry. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec , It recreates him to indulge in sayings which leave an impression of rashness and scorn.

absol. 1858 SALA *Lamb's Wks.* I. p. vi, Although he rarely recreated, he never failed to instruct.

b. *refl.* To refresh (oneself) with some agreeable occupation or pastime.

1530 PALSGR. 681/2, I recreate my selfe with some pastyme or sporte. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 165 Sometimes he recreateth himselfe with hunting, and sometime with playing at chesse. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 45 God contemplating this new framed Image rejoiced and recreated himself therein. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 P 1 There are many Illustrious Youths who frequently recreate themselves by driving of a Hackney-Coach. 1849–50 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. xii. III. 158 The Lord Chancellor was recreating himself, after a long stretch of arduous business, with a journey in Scotland.

† c. To enliven or gratify (a feeling). *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 The other Attributes wherewith I recreate my devotion, is His Wisdom. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 9 With a Design to mock and ridicule him, and recreate his own inexorable Spleen with the spiteful Pleasure of..repulsing him.

5. *intr.* To take recreation.

1587 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* s.v., To recreat, neut. or be delighted with, *oblector, acquiesco.* 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXVI. 115 There is in that seate..a continuall shadow to walk and recreat in. 1676 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 117 They suppose the Souls in Purgatory have liberty to recreate. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xix. (1875) 282 Let us.. now recreate, lest we should eat and drink too much at dinner

transf. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvi. (1636) 46 Here are the lakes Lucrinus and Avernus, bowers of delight for the sea to recreate in.

† **6.** *trans.* To relieve (an occupation, state, etc.) by means of something of a contrary nature. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 45 Ernest studie must be recreated with honest pastime. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 974, I have not onlie recreated thy could state with the warmth of my bountie, but also [etc.]. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1626) 304 Ioues sonne entered Heroick Croton's roofe; a welcome Guest: And his long trauell recreates with rest. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 335 A perpetual full table, not recreated with fasting, not made pleasant with intervening scarcity.

Hence **Re·created** *ppl. a.*[1]

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 47 The recreated statesman finds in either case equal pleasure and repose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 484 In order to enable the recreated system to throw off the burden.

Recreate (rĭ·krĭ,ē·ĭt), *v.*[2] Also **re-create.** [f. RE- 5 a + CREATE *v.*] *trans.* To create anew.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. **ij, Gods wisedome in creating thinges ..nor his goodnesse in recreating or renewing them. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Civ, Nor was't alone for his owne glorie meer That he did man create, or re-create. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 190 They had almost need to be Re-Created in order to be Converted. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 300 Could Mr. Locke himself imagine that his person was annihilated every night when he went to sleep, and re-created again when he awoke in the morning? 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 107 All things are recreated. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 63 Four out of the number were recreated, under the name of Regius professorships.

absol. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 166 Man..can destroy; he cannot recreate.

b. To create anew in imagination.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xix. 267 While gazing at a figure of melancholy age, to re-create its youth 1895 W. M. RAMSAY *Paul the Trav.* i. § 3. 17 It is always hard to recreate the remote past.

Hence **Recrea·ted** *ppl. a.*[2], **Recrea·ting** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxviii. 524 What counsell wouldest thou giue him for the recreating of thee. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 207 Our re-creating or Redemption. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. (1839) 165 Where are the recreated 'principalities and powers'? 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 56 The blood-stained chaiter.., Which Nature soon, with re-creating hand Will blot in mercy from the book of earth.

Recreate (rĭ·krĭ,ē·ĭt), *ppl. a.* [Cf. prec. and CREATE *ppl. a.*] Re-created.

1885 BAILEY *Mystic, Spir. Leg.* 134 They..,Through conduct, aspiration and intent Thrice recreate, shall rise. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxxiv. 412 The recreate and never to be dissolved order of the perfect earth.

Re·creating, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RECREATE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of refreshing, reinvigorating, etc.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 303 After long recreating of hir selfe in the country. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 677 'Twas an old way of recreating, Which learned butchers call Bearbaiting. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xiv. (1872) 245 Recreating and idling are very different things.

So **Re·creating** *ppl. a.*[1], that recreates.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Wks. (1851) 147 Some recreating intermission of labour, and serious things. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 223 Other recreating and pleasurable entertainments. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 282 Poverty, sterility, and desolation, are not a recreating prospect. 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* xx, Every night yielded her recreating rest.

Recreation[1] (rekrĭ,ē·ʃən). Also 4–6 **-acioun, -acyon,** etc. [a. F. *récréation* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *recreātiōn-em* (Pliny), n. of action f. *recreāre* to RECREATE *v.*[1]]

† **1.** Refreshment by partaking of food; a refection; nourishment. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 To sustienen hem and fede In time of recreacion. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 145 Blanchardyn, Sadoyne, and his wyff..were sittyng at the bord takynge their recreacyon. 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. II. App. xc. 251, I bequest to the Maister, Wardens and Felyshyp of the Drapers, v. pounde, for a recreation or a dyner. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlvi. 516 The tree must haue some recreation giuen it in winter, after his great trauell in bringing foorth of his fruite.

† **2.** Refreshment or comfort produced by something affecting the senses or body. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 [Of the sun] alle erthly creatures..taken after the natures Here ese and recreacion. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 14 Wyne is a lycor of grete recreacioun. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. 6 (Harl. MS.) Ofte tyme he vsid to ligge ny the fire, for to haue comfort and recreacion of þe fire.

† b. Comfort or consolation of the mind; that which comforts or consoles. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 138 The habitacion Of the holy goost our recreacion Be in myn herte. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 20 Vnkyndely þei kidde þem þer kyng for to kenne, With carefull comfoith and cold recreacioun *c* 1475 *Lament. Mary Magd.* cxcvii, My comforte, and al my recreacioun, Fare wel my parpetual saluacioun.

3. The action of recreating (oneself or another), or fact of being recreated, by some pleasant occupation, pastime or amusement.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 155 New thinges..to tell off for solace and recreacioun of þaim þat lykez to here þam. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vi, To take his recreacion he entryd in to his gardyn. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 558/1 Tindall is as it semeth. set vpon reading of tydles for his recreacion. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 20 Socrates for recreation..blushed not to ride upon a Reed among his little children. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 129 Forrests, and Chases, either for his recreation, or for preservation of Woods. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 140 Too much recreation tires as much, as too much business. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 56 Eleven days, at his return, he gave To recreation joyous with his friends. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. i. 2 He sought his recreation in the study of Ecclesiastical History.

attrib. 1853 D. F. M'CARTHY *Dramas of Calderon* I. p. viii, Recreation-rambles into the enchanted regions of foreign song. 1859 *Act 22 Vict. c.* 27 § 8 This Act..may be cited..[as] 'The Recreation Grounds Act, 1859'.

b. An instance of this; a means of recreating oneself; a pleasurable exercise or employment.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 82 Trauaile requyrithe a recreacioune. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* I For a recreacion and a passyng of tyme I had delyte and axed to rede somme good historye. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 The Turke hath observed the Palester of the Athletes..for one of his accustomed recreations. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 11. 206 Such kind of recreations as make men fitter for warre. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* 23 Our love of Recreations and Diversions has indeed confessedly exceeded all bounds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 169 The chase was his favourite recreation.

c. One who or that which supplies recreation.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 146 If I do not gull him into an aywood, and make him a common recreation [etc.]. 1863 *Sat Rev.* 15 Aug. 224 These *Tragedies and other Plays* will live..not as the recreation of an idle hour [etc.].

† **4.** A place of refreshment or recreation. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Recreacyon', or howse of refreschynge, *recreatorium.* 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 29 Tiber which is now but a Suburbe, and Præneste but our Summer-recreation.

Recreation[2] (rĭkrĭ,ē·ʃən). Also **re-creation.** [f. RE- 5 a + CREATION.] The action of creating again; a new creation.

1522 *World & Child* C iiij b, Christ, .. That craftly made euery creature by good recreacyon. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches*, v. ii. (1886) 74 But to what end should one dispute against these creations and recreations? 1611 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 52 As in the Creation he could have made all at once, but he would take days for it: so in our recreation by grace 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 2 Not long after the Re-creation of Mankind we find recorded..the Tower of Babylon. 1850 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 42 Regeneration is a re-creation of man's nature. 1873 G. HENSLOW *Evolution* xiii. 204 The cataclysms and recreations of the early geological theorists.

Recreational (rekrĭ,ē·ĭ ʃənăl), *a.* [f. RECREATION[1] + -AL.] Of or pertaining to recreation.

1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 226 We may use Recreational speeches sometimes, to instruct, reprove or comfort others, in a pleasant way. 1882 JEVONS *Meth. Soc. Ref.* 69 The educational and recreational value of admission to such establishments.

Recreative (re·krĭ,ē·tĭv), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [f. RECREATE *v.*[1] and -IVE, perh. after F. *récréatif* (16th c. in Littre).]

A. *adj.* Tending to recreate or refresh in a pleasureable manner; amusing, diverting.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Table, The sext cheptor rehersis ane monolog recreatyue of the actor. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal* Gen. Argt § 3 Recreative, such as al those be, which containe matter of loue. 1589 *Shertogenbosh* 1 This Boscage was an euen and recreatiue place, fruitfull of wild Deere. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 222 Washing or bathing was a recreative exercise of the female sex. 1789 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 207 The form then of the recreative Sort [of crackers] may be much varied. 1814 MME. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 293 They were only recreative little sylphs amusing themselves with whipping and spurring me on to my own good. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 492 His contributions to the recreative literature of the day.

† **B.** *absol.* as *sb.* A recreative thing or pursuit.

1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* Wks. (1717) 90 For these are only Cynthia's Recreatives Made unto Phoebus. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 382, I know few recreatiues that possesse vs more, then the humour of building.

Hence **Re·creatively** *adv.*, **Re·creativeness**[1].

1611 COTGR., *Recreativement*, recreatiuely, with recreation. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Recreativeness*, recreating quality.

Recreative (rĭkrĭ,ē·tĭv), *a.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + CREATIVE *a.*] That creates anew.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* viii. 420 In respect of recreative energy, there was a boundless difference between Asia and Europe. 1889 *Lux Mundi* xii. (1890) 505 The mysterious facts which lie at the root of the recreative process.

Hence **Recrea·tiveness**[2].

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No 42 P 6 All the living grace.. which the re creativeness of poetry can give her.

Recreator[1] (re·krĭ,ē·tǫr). [f. RECREATE *v.*[1]] One who, or that which, recreates.

1884 H. R. HAWEIS *Musical Mem.* xi 70 Music's future destiny as a vast civilizer, recreator, health-giver [etc.].

Recreator[2] (rĭ·krĭ,ē·tǫr). [RE- 5 a. Cf. RECREATE *v.*[2]] One who creates again.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. **ij, We consider not the incomparable worke of our Creator and Recreator, but by piecemeale. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* xv. (ed. 4) 177 Yea even here as everywhere, let man Worship his Recreator.

† **Recreatory.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *recreātōrium*, f. *recreāre*: see RECREATE *v.*[1] and -ORY.] A source of comfort or recreation.

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 858 O mercy, my .. solas and synguler recreatory, My predilecte specyall.

Recreaunt(e, obs. forms of RECREANT.

† **Recrede·ntial,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [RE-.]

A. *adj.* Of letters: Serving as credentials to an ambassador returning from a foreign court.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4698/1 Count Velo..has insisted upon his having an Audience of Leave, and Recredential Letters from the Emperor. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6367/1 Prince Gallitzin .. having been recalled and received his Recredential Letters, is to have his Audience of Leave of his.. Majesty.

B. *sb. pl.* Recredential letters.

1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II 119 To see that.. the re-credentialls to Whitelocke, should be perfected and brought to him. 1760 *Francis Lett.* (1901) I. 57, I earnestly hope the next paquet may bring our Recredentials.

Recreent, obs. form of RECREANT.

Recrei-, Recreiz-, variants of RECRAY *v. Obs.*

Recrement (re·krĭmĕnt). [a. F. *récrément* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *recrēment-um* refuse, dross, etc., f. *re-* RE- 2 + *cernĕre* to separate. Cf. EXCREMENT[1].]

1. The superfluous or useless portion of any substance; refuse, dross, scum, off-scouring.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 26 Now what are seedes and egges of wormes or foule But recrements of preexisting things. 1640 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 41 Light.. discovers all the foulnesse of the most earthly recrements, it mixeth with none of them. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 57 It was thrown up by the waves with other recruments of the sea. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 165 [The rocks] did not appear to me a lava, or under any suspicion of having been the recrement of a Vulcano.

fig. 1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* 15 *Sept.* Wks. (1627) 493 Those other sullen, mopish creatures are the.. off-scouring and recrements of the world. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *A view Eccles.* 72 The greatliest offensive Recruments of the Mountebank's Stage. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 748 Some coarse drab, the recrement of earth! 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 292 A recrement of ancient tradition.

2. *spec.* **a.** A waste product or excretion of an animal or vegetable body; also *Phys.*, a fluid which is separated from the blood and again absorbed into it, as the saliva or bile (opp. to *excrement*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* II ii. (1631) 65 That it [the venter] might better receiue the recruments or excrements of both concoctions. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 351 The superfluous Serosities and other Recruments of the Blood. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* i. (Dubl.) 7 Plants..have only fine Recruments, which are thrown off by the Leaves. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 3 (1819) 55 The vestiges of animal or vegetable recruments. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 160 Whatever recrement or other materials are co-acervated in any part of the intestines.

† **b.** The dross or scoria of metallic substances.

1611 COTGR., *Chalcite*, the recrement of brasse, cleauing to the sides of the furnaces wherein tis purified. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII 1051 Slag .. is the Recrement of Iron 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Litharge rum*, .. a Recrement of Lead thrown off from Silver refined.

Recremental (rekrĭme·ntăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to recrements.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 As the brayne had oft occasion, so it should neuer want, the meane of recrementall purging. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 121 Carrying away the recremental sordes of those parts. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 254 'Tis not for those to cultivate a skin Too soft; or teach the recremental fume Too fast to crowd through such precarious ways.

Recrementitious (rekrĭmĕnti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of recrement; drossy, superfluous, separable, unessential.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. 53 That superfluous and recrementitious offspring of haire. 1675-6 BOYLE *Exp. Disc. Quicksilver* Wks. 1772 IV. 226 Common mercury skilfully freed from its recrementitious and heterogeneous parts. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. xx (1760) 83 These recrementitious or drossy Parts of the Sugar. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 302 The recrementitious earth is thus easily separated. 1857 BRINTON in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 400/2 The importance of these 'recrementitious' secretions.

Recreme·ntory, *a. rare.* [-ORY.] = prec.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 141 The recrementory part, which descends on to the large intestines. *Ibid.* 381 A gas recrementory and deleterious to life.

Recrescence (rĭkre·sĕns). [f. L. *recresc-ĕre* to grow anew: cf. EXCRESCENCE.] The act of growing again; reproduction of a part or member.

1891 *New Rev.* June 533 In lower animals or plants .. the fact of recrescence is far more obvious.

† **Recrew**, *sb. Obs.* In 7 **recrewe, recrue.** [a. F. *recrue*, † *recreue*, reinforcement (16th c. in Littré), sb. fem. f. *recrû* pa. pple. of *recroître*: see RECRUIT *sb.* and CREW [1].] A body of soldiers intended to reinforce an army. = RECRUIT *sb.* 1.

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 141 The reinforcing of his broken regiment with newe recrewes. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 390 To enact that no leavies,..companies, or recrues of souldiouris, be .. sent out of this Kingdome.

† **Recrew**, *v. Obs.* In 7 *Sc.* **recreu.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To reinforce.

1637 MONRO *Expedition* II. 137 Having recreued his Armie againe out of Westfalia, he then marched on Stoade. 1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 62/1 That þis kingdome may be enabled to..recreu the armie sent forth if neid beis.

Recrewte, obs. form of RECRUIT *v.*

Recreyande, obs. form of RECREANT.

Recreye, variant of RECRAY *v. Obs.*

† **Recribrate,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *recrībrāre* (1364 in Du Cange).] *trans.* To sift again.

c 1624 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 308, I have cribrated, and recribrated, and post-cribrated the Sermon.

Recriminate (rĭkri·mine·t), *v.* [*f. recrimināt-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *recriminārī*: see RE- 2 and CRIMINATE *v.* Cf. F. *récriminer* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *intr.* To retort an accusation; to bring a charge or charges in turn against one's accuser.

1611 COTGR., *Recriminer*, to recriminate, retort a crime [etc.]. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 82 Sir H. Y[elverton] came as a delinquent, and dyd recriminate. 1651 TOMBES in Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 202, I love not to recriminate, for that were to scold. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 161 To criminate and recriminate never yet was the road to reconciliation, in any difference amongst men. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* (1882) 485 Such are some of the personalities with which Decker recriminated. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* i. 26 Bacon is able to recriminate with effect, and to show gross credulity and looseness of assertion on the part of the Roman Catholic advocate.

b. Const. *on, upon* (a person, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* i. (1697) 28 How shall such Hypocrites Reform the State, On whom the Brothels can Recriminate? 1752 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess. Bute* 20 Oct., I never recriminate on the lives of their Popes and Cardinals, when they urge the character of Henry the Eighth. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* II. 72 This circumstance inspired me..to re-criminate on my base accuser.

2. *trans.* **a.** To accuse (a person) in return; to make a counter-charge against (the accuser). Also const. *of.* Now *rare.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 82 [It] is punishable in the Starr Chamber, yf the defendant dothe recriminate the plaintiff in his aunswere, but to recriminate a third person worse. 1683 *Case of Mixt Communion* 41, I speak not this to excuse our selves, or to recriminate them. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 177 Bitterly Aspersing, and odiously Recriminating us in many things of a publick Nature. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 151 She too recriminated certain characters in turn.

† **b.** To return or retort (a charge or accusation) *against, upon* a person. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 594, I would suspect recriminate, or retorte the fault upon you. 1626 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 224 While he was in his declaration, the Kings Attorney comes in and recriminates a grievous accusation of High Treason against him. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 266 Athanasius. had the charge of Heresy recriminated also upon him.

Recrimination (rĭkrimine·ʃən). [a. F. *récrimination* (1611 Cotgr.), or ad. med.L. *recriminātiōn-em*: cf. CRIMINATION.]

1. The action of bringing a counter-accusation against a person.

1611 COTGR. s.v., A recrimination, an accusation of an accuser. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 147 The Defendants answere that this Bill is a bill of recrimination. 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iv. § 10 His Compurgators ..have sought to make good his credit by recrimination. 1771 BURKE *Lett., to Bp. Chester* (1844) I. 295 Avoiding all offensive terms, or any kind of recrimination on their accusers. 1860 MOTLEY *Nethert.* iv. I. 117 When, after so much talking and tampering, there began to be recrimination among the leaguers. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 313 The dispute lasted for some years, with much mutual recrimination.

2. A counter-accusation; an accusation brought in turn by the accused against the accuser.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 84 Conclusion, denying his recriminacion. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 502 It contained many recriminations and fowll aspersions. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 101 Neither will I take up your Lordships time with recriminations. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 350 The recriminations of politicians are the confessions of great sinners. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiv. (1862) V. 535 When they heard the criminations and recriminations between the generals on one side and Theramenês on the other.

Recriminative (rĭkri·minătiv), *a.* [f. as RECRIMINATE *v.* + -IVE.] = RECRIMINATORY.

1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 234 That [defence] which rests upon recriminative accusation. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. iii. (1872) I. 24 Harsh words, mutually recriminative, rising ever higher.

Recri·minator, *rare.* [f as prec. + -OR.] One who recriminates.

1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 27 Weak, short-sighted Recriminators! 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II.

Recriminatory (rĭkri·minătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY[2]. Cf. mod.F. *récriminatoire.*] Involving, of the nature of, recrimination.

1778 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 303/2 All recriminatory accusations of subordinate officers against their commanders. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. IV. 195 Returning the prosecution in a recriminatory bill of pains and penalties. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. I. v 271 The Government precipitated itself into a career of recriminatory and vindictive acts.

† **Recri·sple,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. In 6 **recrispel.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To crisp or curl again minutely.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 80 The winde new crisples makes in her loose haire, Which nature selfe to waues recrispelled.

Recross (rĭkrɔ·s), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* and *trans.* To pass over again.

intr. c 1470 in *Hors Shepe & G.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb repr.) 29 A herte..yf he take ouer the ryuer he crossith; Yf he retorne, he recrosseth. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 11 There is a rudder at each end, so that she can cross and recross, without putting about. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. cxlvii, Helenus recrossed by himself, many monks looking on.

trans. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 41 My purpose reaching for ..Asia, as his was to recrosse the snowy Alpes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi, By crossing and recrossing the Line. 1795-6 WORDSW. *Borderers* I. 3 Let us .. strip the Scottish Foray Of their rich spoil, ere they recross the Border. 1830 J. F. COOPER *Water Witch* xiv, His boat was necessary to enable the party to re-cross the inlet. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlv, Thus absorbed she recrossed the northern part of Long-Ash Lane at right angles.

b. *trans.* To pass by (another).

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1871) V. 62 The operations of industry, which cross and recross each other in the streets.

2. To hinder or thwart again. *rare.*

1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* (Grosart) 53 For, when we first, to hue well, goe about, w'are crost and recrost by the Reprobate.

3. **a.** To overlay, mark, etc. (a surface) with repeated crossings.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* III. 148 How his clothes appeare Crost and recrost with lace. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 2/1 His back was..crossed and recrossed with bleeding wales.

b. To lay across again.

1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 24 Aug., With bright ribbons crossed and recrossed about his nimble legs.

Hence **Recro·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1894) I. 208 Looking at the sea with its crossing and recrossing ships. 1897 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 8/4 An actor was never allowed to turn his back on the audience. Certain 'crossings' and 're-crossings' had to be rigidly attended to.

Recrow·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To crown again.

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxi. 313 Waynflete assisted in re-crowning him. 1884 F. D. HUNTINGTON in J. G. Butler *Bible Work N. T.* (1884) I. 198 To recrown the soul and make it master of the flesh.

Recru·cify, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To crucify again.

1618 T. ADAMS *Bad Leaven* Wks. 1862 II. 349 [Our sins were] the hand of Jews recrucifying Christ. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 39 The crucified body of our Saviour, which we have..so often recrucified. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 183 My sins, which made incarnate Godhead die, God-man re-crucify.

Hence **Recru·cifier,** one who recrucifies.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 69 Whose Love would his Re-crucifyer spare.

† **Recru·dency.** *Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. L. *recrūdēscĕre* + -ENCY.] = RECRUDESCENCY.

1603 BACON *Let. to Cecil conc. Irel.* Wks 1879 II. 22 If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a recrudency by new foreign succours.

Recrudesce (rĭkrude·s), *v.* [ad. L. *recrūdēscĕre* to break out again (of wounds, also *fig.*), f. *re-* RE- + *crūdēscĕre* to become raw, f. *crūdus* raw: see CRUDE *a.*] To break out again. *lit.* and *fig.*

1884 E. GURNEY in *Mind* Jan. 118 Particular ideas which have made no part of the waking life, are apt to recrudesce in the sleep-waking state. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 12 The acute symptoms..subsiding and recrudescing again and again. *Ibid.* 251 These [boils] slowly develope and frequently recrudesce.

Hence **Recrude·scing** *ppl. a.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 713 Recrudescing attacks of diphtheria.

Recrudescence (rĭkrude·sĕns). [ad. L. type **recrūdēscentia*, f. *recrūdēscĕre*: see prec. and -ENCE. Cf. F. *recrudescence* (Littré).] The state or fact of breaking out afresh. **a.** *fig.* Of a quality or state of things (usually one regarded as bad), a disease, epidemic, etc.

1721 in BAILEY. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 64 (1740) 632 The King required some Regulations should be made for obviating the Recrudescence of those Ignoramus Abuses, for the future. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 138/1 The recent victories have occasioned, as might have been expected, a recrudescence of calumny and malignity. 1865 MILL *Comte* 24 The recrudescence..of a metaphysical Paganism in the Alexandrian..schools. 1884 *Standard* 1 Aug., The fears of a recrudescence of the epidemic are now subsiding.

b. Of a wound or sore. Also in fig. context.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 7/7 We must not forget what a spirit this has been, or how old and deep was the wound of which this is probably the last recrudescence. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Jan 6/5 The recrudescence of a varicose ulcer in the leg keeps him in bed most of the day.

Recrudescency (rĭkrude·sĕnsi). Now *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 61 The Disease, which was very long, with divers recrudescencies and prognosticks both of life and death. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 333 Distempers .. heighten'd by a Recrudescency of a Fistula. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 578 These I saw, In recrudescency of baffled hate, Prepared to wring the uttermost revenge From body and soul.

Recrudescent (rĭkrude·sĕnt), *a.* [See RECRUDESCE and -ENT.] Breaking out again.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1892 R. WALLACE in *Scott. Leader* 12 July 7 The recrudescent protectionist. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 898 These recrudescent pains gradually disappear again.

Recrue, variant of RECREW *sb. Obs.*

Recruit (rĭkrū·t), *sb.* Also 7 **recrute, -cruite.** [a. obs. F. (of Hainault) *recrute* (1592 in Godef. *Compl.*) = F. *recrue* (16th c.) sb., f. *recrû* pa. pple. of *recroître* to increase again: see RECREW *sb.* Hence also Du. *recruut*, G. *rekrut* († *rekrout*, *-krute*), Da. *rekrut* († *recryt*), Sw *rekryt*, and Pg. *recruta*, It., Sp. *recluta*. Cf. RECRUIT *v.*]

I. † **1.** *Mil.* A fresh or auxiliary body of troops, added as a reinforcement to an army, regiment, garrison, etc., either to increase or to maintain its strength. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 87 All the advantage this seasonable Recruit brought them, was to give their old Men so much Courage as to keep the field. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 46 His majestie hath ordered a recruit of 1200 foot and 300 horse to be sent to reinforce the garrison of Tangier. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 259 His Deputy returned..with a Recruit of 2000 Janizaries.

transf. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 244 The Rhodians attacked a recruit of vessels, which Antiochus was bringing from Sicily.

b. *pl.* † Fresh or auxiliary troops; reinforcements (*obs.*); the men composing such forces. Hence (in later use) also in *sing.*: One of a newly-raised body of troops; one newly or recently enlisted for service in the army.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I xlvii, Great supplies and recruits come daily in to your enemies. 1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 43 My Lord hath taken care to hinder the French officers from levying recruits in this Kingdom. 1707 ADDISON *Pres St. War* Wks. (Bohn) IV. 351 The grand alliance have innumerable sources of recruits . in Britain and Ireland. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 111 Advanced to the dignity of a footsoldier in a body of recruits raised in the north. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 22, I sent you a warrant for £150, for bounty, for your recruits. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 390 No Officer under the degree of Field Officer is competent to approve of a Recruit finally without a special authority. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 334/1 A recruit remains a recruit from the date of his enlistment until he has passed his drill, which extends generally to 16 weeks.

transf. and *fig.* 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* (1841) 21 Those large recruits of reasons and authorities which offer themselves to serve in this cause. 1792 BURKE *Th. French Affairs* Wks. VII. 53 This supply of recruits to the corps of the highest civil ambition, goes on with a regular progression. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 94 The little turf-ants..carry their recruits uncoiled. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiv, If Sir Barnet had the good fortune to get hold of a raw recruit,..and ensnared him to his hospitable villa [etc.]. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept. 3/6 The gap will be filled up by recruits from our schools of art.

† **2.** A fresh supply or number of persons (or animals), either as additional to the previous number, or to make up for a decrease. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 48 It may be, with this enlargment of dwelling, your Lordship may need a recruit of servants. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 477 It is believed this business will end with a recruit for the galleys. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 24 The prudent Huntsman..will supply With annual large Recruits, his broken Pack. 1769 PRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 106 Supposing the annual recruit from the country to be 7000, the number of inhabitants will be..630,000.

3. A fresh or additional supply of something: **a.** of a material thing or things. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xii. § 7 Besides the original Utensils of the Temple,..there were severall recruits..which succeeding Kings made in stead of those instruments, which constant use and age had empaired. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 67 A constant large flux of water for ten or eleven months

together without recruits from rains. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 360 Guam, one of the Marian Islands, where we hope to get a Recruit of Provisions. 1801 Eliz. Helme *St. Marg. Cave* III. 87 Austin carried a lamp with a recruit of oil. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 174 Till it has lost its own proper supply [of blood] and begins to draw upon the corporeal vessels for a recruit.

b. of money. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. xxx. § 1 (1669) 334/2 Let us endeavour our recruits be suitable to our expence. 1729 Gay *Polly* II. (1772) 171, I was now..forc'd to have recourse to the highway for a recruit to set me up. 1785 G. A. Bellamy *Apology* II. 77 He was however to return soon, when he was to bring me a recruit of cash. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xv, This recruit to my finances was not a matter of indifference to me.

†**c.** of health, strength, etc. *Obs.*

1675 Temple *Let. to Ld. Chamberlain* Wks. 1731 II. 339, I hope You find good Recruits of Health in the Country. 1756 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, II. 210 To sacrifice to the moon in order to obtain a recruit of vigour. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 36 My appearing..seemed to furnish her with such a recruit of strength and spirits.

†**d.** of qualities, etc. *Obs.*

1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* I. 206 Whatever nature has in worth denied, She gives in large recruits of needful pride.

II. †**4.** *Mil.* Increase or reinforcement (of an army) by the addition or accession of fresh men.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 87 The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the Army, by Pressing. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. III. 124 The Duke .. would now sit no longer idle, but gave immediate order for the recruit of his Troops. 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 196 Upon this recruit the Earl of Newcastle, being above a thousand strong, made Sir Thomas Fairfax give ground.

b. With reference to population. *rare.*

1657 Howell. *Londinop.* 346 By insensible coalition, and recruit of people, they came at last to be united. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) I. 353 The checks to population.. which render a constant recruit of numbers necessary.

5. †**a.** Renewal of stores or supplies. *Obs.*

1650 T. B[aylev] *Worcester's Apoph.* 6 To take what Provisions the Countrey would afford, for his present maintenance and recruit. 1673 R. Haddock *Jrnl.* 4 June in *Camden Misc.* (1881) 29 Haveing no shot in the fleet for recrute, twas resolved .to saile for the buoy of the Nore.

b. Renewal or repair of something worn out.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 15 Without . her having any Recruits of her Rudder-Irons in all that time. *Ibid.* 31 [It] appears not to have shifted so much as one Bolt, or received any considerable Recruit of other Iron-work. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* (ed. 2) VIII. 749/2 Some hands will wear down a [stocking-] frame in three years; others, however, will work them twelve or even twenty years without serious repairs, or, as it is technically called, a recruit.

6. Renewal of strength or vigour; restoration to a normal state or condition; recovery.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *On Fletcher's Dram. Poems*, Such pursuites After despair, such amorous recruits. 1650 Needham *Case Commw.* 85 Though a Nation may have some respit and recruit now and then, by the Vertue and Valour of a Prince, yet this is very rare. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 16 Necessary indeed this is for the Recruit of these frail and feeble bodies of ours. 1789 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 2 Feb., I was wholly insensible to the effects of a race which, at any other time, would have required an hour's recruit. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 620 The nervous energy..experiences nothing of the decomposition or recruit of every other part of the living frame around it.

7. A means of recruital. Now *rare.*

1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* II. *Resurr. & Immort.* 9 Unbowel'd nature shew'd thee her recruits, And change of suits. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 906 Little quarrels often prove To be but new recruits of love. 1729 Butler *Serm. Compassion* Wks. 1874 II. 62 The recruits of food and sleep are the necessary means of our preservation. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iii. 219 The same active Particles in Foods are probably the Sources and Recruits of that nervous Power. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x ii, A treasury which did not require the odious recruit of taxes.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *recruit acquittance, decoy, horse, officer.*

1697 Luttrell *Brief. Rel* (1857) IV. 197 A great many recruit horses went on board thereof yesterday for Flanders. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s v., *Recruit horses* are the horses brought up for compleating the regiments of horse or dragoons every year. 1844 Thackeray *B. Lyndon* v, He found his calling as a recruit-decoy far more profitable. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 481/2 He sent him to the recruiting board and took a recruit acquittance.

Recruit (rĭkrūt), *v.* Also 7 recrute, -crewte, -cruite. [ad. F. *recruter* (17th c.), f. *recrute* Recruit *sb.* Hence also Du. *recruteeren*, G. *rekrutieren*, Da. *rekrutere*, Sw. *rekrytera*, and Pg. *recrutar*, Sp. *reclutar*, It. *reclutare*. Cf. Recrew *v.*

The French word first appeared in literary use in gazettes published in Holland, and was disapproved of by French critics in the latter part of the 17th c. (see Littré).

The *l* of the Sp and It. forms appears in the following early instance: 1652–60 in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (1879) I. 1. 45 Such colonells as had not theire men extant were dismissed to theire severall homes to reclute, himself still in the field..wheare we leave him reclutinge his men.]

I. *trans.* **1.** *Mil.* To strengthen or reinforce (an army, etc.) with fresh men or troops.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 33 If they might not Levy Moneys, to recrute and maintain their Army. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 353 Wee are sending 20 sayle of shippes to recrewte them with 2000 land men. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 181 It was his custom to recruit his army with conquered people. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlii. IV. 214 Public and private distress recruited the armies of the state. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 707 In the Parliamentary papers of 1877, the system of recruiting our native battalions receives considerable attention.

fig. *a* 1735 Granville *Progr. Beauty*, See in bright array What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day.

b. To reinforce, to add to or keep up the number of (a class or body of persons or things).

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 176 You may find it a very difficult matter to recruit the black catalogue of your friends. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 53 You would have had a liberal order of commons, to emulate and to recruit that nobility. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 266 They drop out of use and are not recruited by fresh members.

†**c.** *transf.* To support, back up, add to. *Obs.*

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42, I could recruit that Question with pretty store of others of the like nature. 1665 — *Occas. Reft.* IV. x. (1848) 213 Having both applauded and recruited these Commendations.

2. To furnish *with* a fresh supply of something; to replenish. Now *rare.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 208 He used to examine the pockets of such Oxford scholars as repaired unto him, and always recruited them with necessaries. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 364 With Greens and Flow'rs recruit their empty Hives. 1763 Mills *System Pract. Husb.* IV. 341 If the neighbouring vines cannot furnish layers, a rooted vine must be brought from the nursery; for it is too late to recruit a vineyard, when we should be gathering it's fruit. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 516 The contributions offered by the English Catholics did little to recruit the Exchequer.

†**b.** To repair (a ship). *Obs. rare.*

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 11 The Plymouth's Rudder-Irons began to be much eaten, doubting his being forced thereby to send her home that Winter, from the incapacity he was in, of getting her recruited abroad.

3. To replenish the substance of (a thing) by addition of fresh material.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Essex* I. (1662) 318 Poulterers take them then, and feed them with Gravel and Curds,.. and their flesh thus recruited is most delicious. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 172 They continually..repaired and recruited it [the vestal fire]. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 7 (1734) 202 There remains nothing but to recruit the Solids weakened in the Struggle. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 61 He represents it [the nervous fluid] as never either recruited or exhausted. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 120. 132 Nature can beget nothing till she is recruited by the death of something else.

b. To increase or maintain (a quality) by fresh influence or operation.

1678 H. Vaughan *Thalia Rediv., Daphnis*, Active fires their sluggish heat recruit. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 252 Both to recruit the heat, and to maintain it afterwards. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 320 Fury, rage and malice, recruiting and reinforcing their avarice, their vices are no longer human. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., Since the Crimean war . Russia has been carefully engaged in recruiting her strength. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* II. i. § 13 If the temperature of the liquid be kept constantly recruited by some natural process.

†**c.** To regain, re-establish (one's credit). *Obs.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 151 If a woman once dash upon this rock of reproach, she hardly ever recrutes her credit.

†**d.** To put right, to make up for. *Obs.*

1673 Wood *Life* 14 July (O.H.S.) II. 266 What he had uttered to my great disgrace, the vicechancellor in his concluding speech recruited all againe.

4. To increase or restore the vigour or health of (a person or animal); to refresh, re-invigorate (one's spirits, etc.). Also occas. with inanimate object.

1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* 285 He was. removed..to Knights-bridge, and there he daily recruited his spirits. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 766 Recruited into Rage, he grinds his Teeth In his own flesh. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* civ. iv, Thy Rains from Heav'n parch'd Hills recruit. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 287 Indolence..never is agreeable but when it succeeds to labour, and recruits the spirits. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., St. Medard* xiv, When, a little recruited, he rose to go. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 238 When his troops had been sufficiently recruited, and were again eager to advance.

b. *refl.* To refresh or re-invigorate (oneself).

1687 A. Lovell. tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 219 Being asthmatick..he was forced to go to Acre, there to recruit himself for some days. 1726–31 Waldron *Descr. Isle Man* (1865) 56 As soon as he had recruited himself with a hearty swill of brandy, he began to relate in this manner. 1856 B. Taylor *North. Trav.* xxxv. 374, I sat down, while our guide recruited himself with a large dish of thick sour milk.

5. a. To fill the place of (a thing). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1707–12 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 191 This is the time to carry on your new Poles, to recruit those that are decay'd, and cast out every Year.

b. To renew, or add to, one's supply of (a thing).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 58 As soon as they had there recruited their wood and water, they were to continue cruizing. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 244/1 At Anoopsheher I recruited the necessary supplies for the prosecution of my journey.

6. *Mil.* (and *Naval*). To raise (men) as recruits; to enlist as soldiers (or sailors); to raise (a regiment, etc.) in this way.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxi, Such of your troop as were recruited upon Waverley-Honour. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 334/1 Officers specially appointed . to recruit men for the several regiments and departments of the army. 1891 Patterson *Illust. Naut. Dict.* v. 376 *Receiving Ship*, a man o' war, unfit for sea duty, stationed at a navy yard for recruiting seamen.

transf. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 95 The ants that are not yet recruited pursue their ordinary occupations.

II. *intr.* **7.** a. *Mil.* To enlist new soldiers; to get or seek for fresh supplies of men for the army.

1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 28 Collonel Heane.. hath a commission to raise a regiement of horse in Kent, and every troope in England to recruite up to a 100. 1707 Addison *Pres. St. War* Wks. (Bohn) IV. 351 The French have only Switzerland, besides their own country, to recruit in. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* I. 71*/2 That the Company's officers should have liberty to recruit with beat of drum, in the manner practised by the regular forces. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 If I wanted a good troop of soldiers, I should recruit among the stables.

†**b.** To take fresh stores on board ship. *Obs.*

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 108 Put in there to recruit and furnish for so long a run. *Ibid.* 109 At the Ladrones, we recruited, and particularly took on board.. near two hundred hogs.

†**8.** To return to a previous number or condition; to recover from diminution. *Obs.*

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 125 All the dry Bones shall be reunited. and the whole Generation of Mankinde recruite againe. 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 194 His heart shall feed the bird and still recruit.

9. To recover vigour or health; to employ means for recovering from exhaustion, etc.

1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* IV. 1025 With timely Food his decay'd Spirits recruit. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 404 In Genial Winter, Swains enjoy their Store, Forget their Hardships, and recruit for more. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 453 Where the powers of the constitution had been previously much exhausted. and where they appeared to be gradually recruiting. 1814 Mme. D'Arblay *Wanderer* II. ii, I was so confoundedly numbed. that I don't think I could have remembered my father before I had recruited. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 99 Leaving four of my party to recruit at this station. *Ibid.* xxi. 266 The dogs having now recruited, he started light.

†**10.** To recover what one has expended in trade. *Obs.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E India & P.* 121 By the quickness of Merchandise passing thorough this City, they recruit on a suddain. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1732) I. 61 They. may buy sparingly, and recruit again as they sell off.

Hence **Recru·itable** *a.*, capable of being recruited.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 3/3 A large highly-trained naval reserve, alone chiefly recruitable from our fisherfolks.

Recru·itage. *rare.* [f. Recruit *sb.* + -age.] The state of being a recruit.

1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 843 In the days of his recruitage.

Recruital (rĭkrū·ĭtăl). [f. Recruit *v.* + -al.]

†**1.** A new or fresh supply. *Obs.*

1648 in Aikman *Hist. Scot.* (1827) IV. x. 319 *note*, Imploring them for a recruital both of men and money.

2. Restoration to health, etc.

1851 W. Hanna *Life Chalmers* II. 55 Mr. Chalmers sought relief and recruital in an excursion to Fifeshire. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 107 A time of recruital and renewal.

Recruite, obs. form of Recruit.

Recruited (rĭkrū·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Strengthened, restored, enlisted, etc.

1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIX. 278 That we may bear The lengthen'd conflict, with recruited might. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* XLVIII. i, That we may ask Recruited vigour for the task Of living as we would.

absol. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 56/2 The tricks played by recruiters and recruited are exposed.

Recruiter (rĭkrū·ĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

†**1.** An additional member of Parliament, appointed or elected to bring up the number. *Obs.*

1648 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* I. 166 A List of the Names of the Members of the House of Commons.. Note, Reader, that such as have this mark [*]..are Recruiters; illegally elected. *a* 1695 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 477 He was chosen a recruiter for that long parliament which began 8 May 1661. [1893 S. R. Gardiner *Hist. Civil War* III. xl. 77 Not far short of 150 new members had been chosen, and these Recruiters, as they were called, counted amongst them men like Ireton and Fleetwood.]

2. One who or that which recruits; *esp.* one who seeks or enlists recruits.

1760 R. Rogers *Jrnls.* (1883) 153 These three recruiters I do not doubt will bring good men enough to complete us here. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 118 Tried and punished .. as spies and recruiters for hostile powers. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 95 You may stop the emigration.., if you can arrest the first recruiter. 1878 Skeley *Stein* III. 393 Many innocent lads too are seduced by those recruiters. 1890 *World* 13 Aug. 36/2 Recruiters of flagging energies.

Recru·ithood. *rare.* [f. Recruit *sb.* + -hood.] The state of being a recruit.

1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 108/2 Old soldiers who read this will remember their green recruithood.

Recruiting (rĭkrū·ĭtĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Recruit *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Recruit.

1646 Sir R. Murray in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 136 A motion .. concerning the recruiting of the Scots' Regiments in France. 1670 Ld. North *Narr. Long Parl.* 60 Before this recruiting of the House of Commons (as it was then called). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 211 A business which ..would occasion some delay..was the recruiting of our water. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* (1818) II. xvii. 94 When all the neuters are acquainted with the road to the new city, the recruiting ceases. 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1842) V. xix. 315 Sleep is equally the comfort and recruiting of rich and poor. 1879 J. Burroughs *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 118 The recruiting of a thunder-storm is often very marked.

b. *attrib.*, as *recruiting agent, corps, district, officer, party, sergeant, sergeantry, service.*

In some cases coinciding with the ppl. adj.

1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 423 Confederates who had acted under them as *recruiting agents for Lord Exeter. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Recruits*, The *recruiting corps, professedly so called, and having place in the army list. *Ibid.*, *Recruiting Districts. 1706 Farquhar (*title*) The *Recruiting Officer; a Comedy. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4648/3 This Day arrived the Queen Packet-Boat,..with

several **Recruiting Officers**. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. iv. 82 A place on the frontier, where he had to act as recruiting officer. 1790 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 149 While he was in the army, and on a *recruiting party in Yorkshire. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 144 The recruiting parties, instead of beating their drums for volunteers at fairs and markets [etc.]. 1770 BICKERSTAFF (*title*) The *Recruiting Serjeant; a musical Entertainment. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxi, Introducing Waverley to a recruiting-sergeant of his own regiment. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 50 Let us have no *recruiting-serjeantry. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* I. 71*/2 It would be utterly destructive of the *recruiting service for the army. 1822 *Regul. & Orders Army* 74 Officers on the Recruiting Service.

So **Recrui·ting** *ppl. a.*, that recruits.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 766 Man..had his better half.. T'amend his natural defects And perfect his recruiting sex.

Recruitment (rĭkrū·tmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT, or ad. F. *recrutement* (Littré).]

1. A reinforcement.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 495 A recruitment to the mob that was inside broke in from the streets. 1854 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. vii. (1872) VI. 30 The sicknesses are ceasing; the recruitments are coming in.

2. The act or process of recruiting: a. of a military force or a class of persons.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. v. Do you expect .. that your indispensable Aristocracy of Talent is to be enlisted straightway, by some sort of recruitment aforethought, out of the general population? 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxii. (1865) III. 44 The rapid decrease of the middle class of citizens..rendered the recruitment of the legions constantly more difficult. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 216 The officer in charge of the recruitment of the army.

b. of the body or health.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 518 Sleep .. is necessary for the recruitment of the little weary frame. 1896 J. B. THOMSON *Life Jos. Thompson* 116 It required only a week or two.. to give him perfect recruitment and re-invigoration.

Recruity (rĭ·krūĭti). [f. RECRUIT *sb.* + -Y.] A humorous diminutive of RECRUIT *sb.* 1 b.

1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, Troopin'* iv, Ho, you poor recruities, but you've got to earn your pay.

Recrute, obs. form of RECRUIT.

† **Recry**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RE- + CRY *sb.*; cf. *recall.*] Recall, revocation.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 364 The band Betuix thair faderis..maid till stand For euirmoir without ony recry.

Recry, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cry again.

1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 12 Scarce had he spoken the word, when all from all sides cryed, and recryed, God saue Queene Elizabeth.

Recryand, obs. Sc. form of RECREANT.

† **Recryat**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. (Of doubtful origin and meaning, perh. for *recryant*, ad. obs. F. *recreantir*: see RECREANT.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 88 Suppois thy heid war armit tymis ten, Thow sall recryat, or thy crown sall cleif.

Recrystallization (rīkristălaizē·ĭ·ʃən). [RE- 5 a.] The process of crystallizing again.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 911 The crystals of chromate are..purified by recrystallization. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/1 A breaking up and recrystallisation of..parties.

Recrystallize (rīkri·stălaiz), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To crystallize again.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 397 In marine acid they would re-dissolve, and might be re-crystallized. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 118 It may be obtained by dissolving and recrystallizing the impure salt imported.

fig. 1881 FROUDE *Life Carlyle* I. 383 What he took into his mind was dissolved and recrystallised into original combinations of his own.

Hence **Recry·stallised** *ppl. a.*

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 62 Recrystallised silver nitrate.

† **Rect**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rect-us* straight.] a. Direct. b. Erect, straight. c. Right (angle).

a. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 336 Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions, Rect and indyrect. *Ibid.* 357 Man ys relatif rect yf he be ryht trewe.

b. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 156 Running my race as rect vpright: Till teares of truth appease my plight.

c. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 200 Th' acute, and the rect Angles too, Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doe.

† **Rect**, *v. Obs. rare.* Aphetic f. ERECT *v.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 153 The sepulcre, whiche was lefte in the see, recte [L. *erexit*] hit selfe with the erthe, and was made an yle. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 292 Mistris Mary on the Banke-side, is for recting a Figure.

Rectal (re·ktăl), *a Anat.* and *Med.* [f. RECT-UM + -AL.] Of or belonging to the rectum. (Common in recent use.)

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 67 The rectal touch, uterine probe,..and other means, should be resorted to. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 20 The dissolving power of the rectal fluids is very slight.

Rectangle (re·ktæng'l), *sb* [ad. late L. *rectiangulum* a right-angled triangle (7th c.), neut. of *rectiangulus* adj.: see next. Cf. F. *rectangle* sb.]

1. *Geom.* A plane rectilinear four-sided figure having all its angles right angles, and therefore its opposite sides equal and parallel.

Usually limited to figures whose adjacent sides are unequal, and so contrasted with *square*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Elem. B iij b, If one side containing the right Angle, be longer than the other containing side, then is that figure called a Rectangle. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. § 6 The Mathematician considers the Truth and Properties belonging to a Rectangle, or Circle, only as they are in Idea in his own Mind. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 441 The Rectangle *NQK* is given, since its sides *NQ* and *KQ* are given. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 689 To find the area of a rectangle, whose length is 9, and breadth 4 inches, or feet. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 43 Its face is a rectangle, which .. can be rendered as narrow as desired. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 223 Any parallelogram inscribed in a circle must be a rectangle.

transf. 1672 HOBBES *Three papers* Wks. 1845 VII. 438 A square root (speaking of quantity) is not a line, such as Euclid defines, without latitude, but a rectangle.

† b. The product of two quantities. *Obs.*

Used on analogy of *square*; cf. preceding quot.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 616 The Rectangle of the Means is equal to that of the Extreams. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Product*, In lines it is always (and sometimes in numbers) called the rectangle between the two lines, multiplied by one another. 1763 EMERSON *Math. Increments* 9 The increment of a rectangle or product.

† 2. A right angle. *Obs.* (Cf. RECT *a.* c.)

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 247 A Large Square, to set their Walls at rectangles, which may also be done..by setting 6 foot from the angle one way, and 8 foot the other way, then if the Diagonal .. be exactly 10 feet, the angle is a rectangle. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 388 This machine consists of a bottom frame, and a bar..at rectangles to it.

† 3. A right-angled triangle. *Obs. rare*—1.

1798 CANNING, etc. *Loves Triangles* 76 in *Anti-Jacobin*, The sly Rectangle's too licentious love.

† **Rectangle**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rectiangulus* right-angled (Boethius), f. *rectus* straight + *angulus* ANGLE. Cf. F. *rectangle* adj. (1556).] = next. (Used only with *triangle*.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xlvii. 58 In rectangle triangles, the square whiche is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle [etc.]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. xii. (1635) 262 The square of the Hypotenuse of a Rectangle Triangle. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 34.

Rectangled (re·ktæng'ld), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. RECTANGLE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Right-angled.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. def. i. 60 Euery rectangled parallelogramme, is sayde to be contayned vnder two right lines comprehending a right angle. 1725 A. DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 339 A rectangled Cone whose Altitude is equal to *AR*. 1798 GREVILLE *ibid.* LXXXVIII. 416 Gems derived from the rectangled octoedra. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxvi. (1870) II. 316 The one is a rectangled, and the other an equilateral, triangle.

Rectangular (rektæ ŋgiŭlăi), *a.* [ad. L. type **rectangulār-is*: see RECTANGLE *sb.* and -AR. Cf. F. *rectangulaire* (1571).]

1. Shaped like a rectangle; having four sides and four right angles.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 19 To resolue vpon Rectangular Squares, as a mean betweene too few, and too many Angles. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 33 In Sugar, the same Pyramids, with oblong and rectangular Bases. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Windmill*, A common windmill, whose sails are rectangular, and their length about five times their breadth. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xi. 98 When the termination is rectangular, what are called the crested fringes of Grimaldi are produced. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 197 The platform.. was a rectangular space surrounded by a wall of its own.

Comb. 1898 F. DAVIS *Silchester* 23 Their practice of building city walls rectangularwise.

b. Of a solid body: Having the sides, base, or section in the form of a rectangle, or with right-angled corners.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 47 Bricks moulded in their ordinary Rectangular forme. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Charac. Min.* (ed. 3) 116 The rectangular hexahedron is named cube. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 161 When a rectangular beam is supported at both ends [etc.] 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 276 Mercuric Chloride..is soluble in water, crystallizing in rectangular octahedra.

c. *fig* Formal, stiff, rigid.

1842 POE *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 236 Lawyers, who, for the most part, content themselves with echoing the rectangular precepts of the courts.

† 2. Of a triangle: Right-angled. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 653 Nor doth every one, who hath an idea of a rectangular triangle, presently understand that the square of the subtense is equal to the squares of both the sides.

3. Placed or lying at right angles. (Said also of the relative position of two things.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 179 The thighes of other animals doe stand at angles with their spine, and have rectangular positions in birds. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. I. P ij b, The acute Way on the Left leads to Hogsdon, and the Rectangular Way .. over the Fields to Old-Street. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 267 The Sun .. and ..two planets referred to the plane of the ecliptic, each by three rectangular co-ordinates .. parallel to the three axes. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 465 The elasticity of the ether is different in these two rectangular directions. *Ibid.* § 479 The function of the analyzer is to reduce the two rectangular wave-systems to a single plane.

b. *Math.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If a cone, cylinder, etc., be perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, it is called a rectangular or right cone, cylinder, etc.

4. Having parts, lines, etc. at right angles to each other; characterized or distinguished by some arrangement of this kind.

Rectangular hyperbola, a hyperbola having its asymptotes perpendicular to one another. *Rectangular staff*, a lithotomic staff bent at right angles.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Barometer*, Horizontal or rectangular Barometer,..the tube whereof is bent, in form of a square. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* III. 558 Buchanan's operation with the rectangular staff, bent three inches from the point 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 173 The curve denoted by this last equation is a rectangular hyperbola. 1887 W. C. FORD *Amer. Cit. Man.* II. 55 The surveys are conducted on a uniform plan, known as the rectangular system.

† b. Of a windmill: Having rectangular sails.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Windmill*, Best form and proportion of rectangular Wind-Mills.

Rectangularity (rektæŋgiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being rectangular, or having right angles. Also *fig.* stiffness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* ix, She sketched, in strong caricature, my relaxed elongation of limb, and his rigid rectangularity. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 281 *note*, The rectangularity in the intersections. 1861 SARAH TYTLER *Papers Thoughtful Girls* (1863) 37 It is almost impossible for a sensitive girl to deviate from the beaten track without a sense of oddity and rectangularity perplexing and harassing her.

Rectangularly (rektæ·ŋgiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. as prec + -LY 2.] In a rectangular manner or direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 At the Æquator thereof the needle will stand rectangularly. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* i, The..Ensigne carried this figure, not..rectangularly entersected, but in a decussation. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 509 The city is exceedingly handsome, and the streets intersect each other rectangularly. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 423 The hypocotyl bends in a few hours rectangularly towards a bright lateral light.

So **Recta·ngularness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Recta·ngulate, *a.* [f. as RECTANGUL-AR + -ATE.] Rectangular, right-angled. So **Recta·ngulate** *v. intr.*, to diverge in a rectangular system.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 93 Posterior part of orbital margin salient, not acute, rectangulate. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 11 From here radiate, or rather rectangulate, all the new rectilineal thoroughfares.

† **Rectanguled**, *a Obs.*—0 = RECTANGLED.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rectanguled*, that hath right Corners or Angles; a term of Heraldry.

Rectangulo·meter. [f. as RECTANGUL-AR + -(O)METER.] An instrument for testing right angles.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 880 When the work and trial bar, (or rectangulometer), are both laid down, the one side of the bar presents a truly perpendicular face.

† **Recta·ngulous**, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. as RECTANGUL-AR + -OUS.] = RECTANGULAR.

1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 33 A Natural man through search may apprehend much of the Feats and Terms of this Art, their Points,.. Perimeter, Triangle, Rectangulous, Obliquangulous [etc.].

Rectifiable (re·ktifəiăb'l), *a.* [f. RECTIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being rectified; *spec.* in *Math.* (see RECTIFY 7 b).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 201 The errors of one concoction not [being] rectifiable by another. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 120 The curve D F is rectifiable; that is to say we can assign a right line which is equal to it in length. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Int. Calculus* I. 307 Charles has given some interesting results connecting circles with arcs whose difference is rectifiable.

Rectification (rektifikē·ĭ·ʃən). [a. F. *rectification* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. late L. *rectificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rectificāre* to RECTIFY.] The action of rectifying.

1. The correction of error; a setting straight or right; amendment, improvement, correction.

*c*1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 491 The most grettest Rectificacion Ys, from evel thinges to directe a kinge. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. i, They haue done more cures in this kind by rectification of Diet, then all other Physick. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 119 For though rectification be not errour, yet it doth presuppose Errour. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 48 *marg.*, Rectification of the Feeder. 1765 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* V. App., If his Lordship by the present state of things, includes the rectification of them in a future state [etc.]. 1808 SYD. SMITH Wks. (1859) I. 98/1 That they must bear this patiently, and look to another world for its rectification. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* (1892) IV. xvi. 355 A few slight rectifications of territory were at the same time made. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 58/2 Such mistake is not capable of rectification as between ordinary adverse litigants.

† b. *Astron.* and *Astrol. Obs.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* in *Postuma* (1650) 286 This is called Rectification, or right setting of the Globe. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II i, What think you..of the best way of rectification for a nativity?

2. *Chem.* The purification or refinement of any substance by renewed distillation or other means.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 184 Rectification is a reiterated distillation to perfection. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 339 An indifferent good *Spiritus Nitri*, that even before Rectification would readily enough dissolve Silver. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 56 The Oil of Sugar that remains after Rectification. 1787 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 267 The acid obtained from vitriol,..deprived by rectification of its smoking quality. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 354 The oily liquid separates, which is purified by rectification.

transf. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 331 To this cure of melancholy..the Rectification of Aire is necessarily required. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 298 This portion of the lower World seems to be the whole residue of the visible Chaotical Mass, which by the former Rectification was reduced to a small portion, like the *Caput Mortuum* after Distillation.

3. *Geom.* The finding of a straight line equal in length to a given curve.

1685 WALLIS *Algebra* 293 The Year following (1659), Mr. Heurat, lights on the Rectification of the same Curve, which Mr. Neil had done before. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

s.v., All we need to find the quadrature of the circle is the rectification of its circumference. *Ibid.*, The rectification of curves is a branch of the higher geometry. **1823** J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 413/2 It is..to the doctrine of fluxions that we owe the complete rectification of curve lines, in finite terms. **1892** tr. *H. Schubert's Math. Ess.* 119 The quadrature of the circle stands and falls with the problem of rectification.

Rectificative. *rare.* [ad. F. *rectificatif* (Littré): see RECTIFY and -IVE.] That rectifies.

1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The total and final amounts of the ordinary, extraordinary, and 'rectificative' Budgets.

†Rectificatory, *sb. Obs.* [See next and -ORY.] A mathematical instrument used in the construction of dials.

The description given by Sebastian Münster in his *Horologiographia* (1533) 98 is: 'Voco autem rectificatorium, instrumentum triangulare orthogonium, formam habens scaleni, cuius latus breuius basis, medium cathetus, longius vero hypotenusa dicitur'. A figure of the instrument is given on p. 100 of the same work.

1593 FALE *Dialling* A iij, Some teach the making of Dialls by the helpe of the Globe...Munster useth a Rectificatory with a circle, which is unfit for small plats, and faileth in greater, without great heede.

Rectificatory, *a.* [ad. L. type **rectificatōrius*: see RECTIFY *v.* and -ORY.] That rectifies; corrective.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 3 Feb. 133/2 Hypothetical and rectificatory budgets of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 8 Feb. 5/2 The rectificatory note which Sir H. A. has sent to the papers.

Rectified (re·ktifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. RECTIFY *v.*]

1. Made right, corrected. Also (in some cases perh. directly *transf.* from 2), cleared from defects or imperfections, refined.

Common in 17th c., esp. of conscience, reason, will, etc.

1555 PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 221 That wyth a cleane spirite and rectifyed body, we myght serue god iustly. **1612** DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 233 Our .. Saviour blesse you with the testimony of a rectified conscience. **1646** J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 5 Those of more rectified Reasons, can sustaine bright and glistring discoveries to beat in upon them **1707** NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iv. 176 A juster and more rectifyed sense of things. **1771** FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 289 A talent of living light and rectified free agency. **1884** H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 158 In the minds of most, a rectified evil is equivalent to an achieved good.

2. *Chem.* Purified or refined by renewed distillation; redistilled. Chiefly used of spirit.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 74 This humour .. doth resemble the rectified animal aquavita. **1667** BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608, I made the like Tryal with rectified Oyl of Turpentine. **1747** WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 90 Three Ounces of rectified Spirits of Wine. **1807** T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 376 A fine light transparent liquid, known in commerce by the name of rectified spirits. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 326 Rectified Spirit is alcohol containing 16 per cent. by weight, or 11 per cent. by volume of water, obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine fluids.

3. †**a.** Straightened, straight. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b ij b/1 The rectifyede Lancette, wherewith we open an Apostemation. *Ibid.* 16 b/2 The rectifyede or extendede can or pipe.

b. Of an electric current: (see RECTIFY 7 c).

1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 164.

Rectifier (re·ktifəiəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who, or that which, rectifies.

1611 COTGR., *Rectificateur*, a Rectifier. **1617** COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 97 Chrysostome..attributes as much to him, to be rector or rectifyer, as he there speakes, of the whole world. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 431 He was..Rectifier of Wiry Law, And would make three to cure one Flaw. **1741** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 639, I shall examine this bold Rectifier of prejudices. **1882** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix 1 They do not consult it now and then as a sort of rectifier of their wanderings, but they use it as a chart for their daily sailing.

2. †**a.** An instrument for ascertaining the variation of the compass (see quot. 1704). *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 68 To know the Variation by the Quadrant .., without the help of the Rectifier before spoken of. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rectifier* (in Navigation,) is an instrument consisting of two Parts, which are two Circles, either laid upon, or let into the other, and so fastned together in their Centres, that they represent two Compasses [etc.].

b. A device for converting an alternating electric current into a direct or continuous one.

1898 SLOANE *Stand. Elect. Dict.* (ed. 2) App. 616. **1901** *Electrician* 8 Nov. 107/2 The working rectifier is not a mere physical, but also an electro-chemical problem.

3. a. One who rectifies spirit.

1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1732) I. 58, I would warn..a distiller or rectifier of spirits to moderate his furnace. **1731** P. SHAW *Inst. Artif. Philos.* 115 When the Rectifier ..performs his part masterly, the Spirit receives considerable improvement. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 467/1 In England in 1835 there were 108 rectifiers. **1880** *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 86 Entry must be made by a rectifier before he begins to receive, rectify, or compound any spirit.

b. An apparatus for rectifying spirit.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 287 The upper part forming a heater for the wash, while the lower compartment acts as a rectifier.

Rectify (re·ktifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *rectifier* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *rectificāre* (3rd c.), f. *rectus* right + *-ficāre*: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To put or set right, to remedy (a bad or faulty condition or state of things).

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Wiþ propre eir [*v.r.* cure] to rectifien þe corrupcioun of þilke lyme. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 b, Thus we may se yt payne is good, for by it god rectifyeth synne **1615** BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 176 For rectifying such abuse as grow, By this foule vice. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 He ought by meditation of the Law, to rectifie the irregularity of his Passions. **1748** HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 17 It produces Consequences, which in the End rectify the original Disorder. **1829** FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xliii. 255 The bottom gave way..and endeavouring to rectify this..by means of sand [etc.]. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 285 Though there still remain some anomalies to be rectified, this statute has effected some material improvements.

b. To put right, correct, amend, make good (a mistake, error, omission, etc.).

1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* I. 173, I must make a start to fol. 91 for rectifying a mistake of our Authors. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 250 He discovers his own Omissions, and presently rectifies them. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, An error of his guide, which his short stay hindered him from rectifying. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, The slight omission was rectified. **1858** MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 121 Man..is capable of rectifying his mistakes, by discussion and experience.

2. †**a.** To restore (a diseased or disordered organ) to a sound or healthy condition. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 80 If þe lyuere eibir þe splene ben I-greued,. þou muste rectifien hem. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* ii 25 It notably rectifieth the stomacke. **1660** tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 498 To reinfuse decayed strength in a moment, and rectifie cripled members after long impotence. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 580/2 It rectifies a weak and disorderly Stomach.

b. To put or set (a person or thing) right, in various applications of the adj.; to bring or restore to a good or normal condition; †to establish in a proper manner.

a **1529** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1265 To rectyfye and amende Thynges that are amys. **1549** LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 31 He doth vs rectify in the libertie of the gospel, in that therefore let vs stand. **1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I, Your trauaile is your only thing that rectifies, or..makes you fit for action. **1640** SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1680) II. ii. 1358, I have often thought and said, that it must be some great extremity, that would recover and rectifie this State. **1678** *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 100 The question was only Then of banishing a stranger; but Now the business is to rectify Spain itself. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. (1798) 376 Espaliers, garden frames, and such things, rectify. **1888** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1892) IV. xvi. 366 The simplest and most natural way of rectifying his position.

refl. **1809** *Med. Jrnl.* XXI 294 In this way we may account ..for the manner in which nature tends to rectify herself.

absol. **1830** HOOD *Haunted House* I. xxviii, No hand or foot within the precinct came To rectify or ravage.

†**c.** To restore in right condition *to* something.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 11 Beholding their Temples ..solemnly continued to a pious end, and rectified to the Service of the true God.

3. *Chem.* To purify or refine (any substance) by a renewed or repeated distillation, or by some chemical process; to raise *to* a required strength in this way; also, to flavour (a liquor) with some substance during rectification. Also *absol.*

c **1450** LYDG. *Secrees* 565 Ffirst departyng of the foure Ellementys, And afftirwaid .. Euerych of hem for to Rectefye. **1460–70** *Bk. Quintessence* 13 Brynge aȝen euerych [element] into 5 beynge [=quintessence] .. as tofore, or ellis rectifie. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho., Chem. Concl.* 5 When you have divided the oyles from the waters, then you may rectifie or purify them in this manner. **1662** R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 155 Its clearness must not come with gentle fire, but with oft rectifying. **1681** tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd. 35 Pour over it of the best Spirit of Wine, rectified with Pot-ashes. **1731** P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 126 These .refuse parts of Sugar are fermented with Water..; then distill'd into a Spirit, and rectified *per se* to vulgar proof. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 248 If you rectify the product found in the receiver, you will obtain prussic acid. **1883** *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 268 To rectify the solution, pour it into the glass bath..and..thoroughly stir up with it four drops of dilute Nitric acid.

transf. **1603** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxii, The temper of that nobler mouing part, With such rare purenesse rectifie'd his blood, **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 5 The Sunne, which rectifieth the aire *a* **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 45 The assimilation thereof in Animals rectifies this alimental juice into Chyle, and then into Blood. **1727** POPE & GAY *Further Acc. E. Curll*, An Affluence of Animal Spirits rectified and refined to a degree of Purity.

4. To correct or reform (a person, one's nature, mind, etc.) from vice or moral defect.

a **1450** *Mankind* (Brandl) 13 O souerence, I be-seche you, yowur condycyons to rectyfye. *c* **1460** G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 792 Rectifie a noþer if that ye may,..And rectifie youre selfe first euery day. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xx. 113 b, Let them therfore put awaye earthly affeccions and rectifie theyr myndes, applying the same to spirituall and heauenly thynges. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 42 But age doth not rectifie, but incurvate our natures, turning bad dispositions into worse habits. **1667** FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* Wks. 1716 II. 5/2 Grace hath in great measure rectifyed the Soul, and given it an..heavenly temper. **1714** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 571 P 9 As a Soul within the Soul, to. rectifie its Will, purifie its Passions [etc.]. **1782** CRABBE *Library* 141 Whatever good ye boast, that good impart, Inform the head, and rectify the heart. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. xvii, You can neither straighten their noses, nor brighten their wit, nor rectify their dispositions.

†**b.** To correct (one who is mistaken or in error); to set right. *Obs.*

1586 *Exam. Henry Barrowe* A iij b, *Barrowe.* Yow shal not touch one haire of my head, without the wil of my heauenly father. *Arch.* Nay I will doe this to rectifie yow. **1616** B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i, He do's not know me indeed. I thank you, Ingine, For rectifying him. **1688** PENTON *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 1 Pray, Sir, rectifie me if I am mistaken. **1721** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 P 4 A Man has frequent Opportunities of .rectifying the Prejudiced.

absol. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 4 In all these it [learning] doth rectify more effectually than it can pervert.

5. To correct by removal of errors or mistakes; to amend or improve in this way.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2, I wyll presume..To ioyne suche a werke or it to rectyfye. **1610** SHAKS *Temp.* V. i. 245 Some Oracle Must rectifie our knowledge. **1674** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 422 In order to the retracting or rectifying .. the reasons formerly given by your House. *a* **1727** NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 57 That Chronology is to be rectified, by shortening the times which precede the death of Cyrus. **1777** WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 219 He found means, however,..in some measure to rectify their opinion of his conduct. **1830** SETON *Forms Decrees in Equity* 396 It was prayed that the said minutes may be rectified. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* I. 12 And of subsequently rectifying and enlarging our Concepts.

b. To correct or emend (a text). *rare.*

1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 450 In order therefore to rectify the Text, he collated anew the several Editions. **1778** BP. LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. (ed. 12) 46 Useful in rectifying as in explaining the Hebrew text.

†**c.** To make (an action) morally right. *Obs.*

1700 S. SEWALL *Mem.* in *Diary* (1879) II. 19 *note*, The extraordinary and comprehensive Benefit accruing to the Church of God, and to Joseph personally, did not rectify his brethrens Sale of him.

6. To put right by calculation or adjustment.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 166 This [figure] semeth to haue a singuler vse in rectifying the longitudes of places. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 6 This is too hard for Practitioners at first to know how to use this Instrument, to rectifie the variation of the Compass. **1679** MOXON *Math. Dict., To Rectify a Nativity*, is to bring the Estimate and supposed time to the true and real time of a persons Birth. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Its Use is to find the Variation of the Compass, to Rectifie the Course at Sea. **1707–12** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 253 If the Stock be all knotty or crooked..rectifie it with the fittest posture of the Graft you can. **1877** OWEN *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 32 He rectified frontiers, in a military sense, with minute care, so as to make both us and our staunch dependents as defensible as possible.

b. To set right, adjust (an instrument or apparatus). Also in fig. context.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 67 A most necessary Instrument to rectifie the Compass. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 48 Observe whether it will hold out or super-abound at the end of one or two Furrows, and accordingly proceed and rectifie the Feeder [of the sowing-drill]. *a* **1708** BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 108 Having rectified the Balance of my Judgment according to the Scripture. **1833** HA. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iv. 45 She .. employed herself next in rectifying the time-piece by her own watch.

c. *spec.* To adjust (a globe) for the solution of a problem. Also *absol.*

a **1646** J. GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* in *Posthuma* (1650) 286 Lift up the North-Pole aboue the Horizon so manie Degrees as will answer to the Latitude of the Place unto which you mean to rectifie. **1674** MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 84 Rectifie the Globe, Quadrant, Hour-Index, and Horizon. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *To Rectifie the Globe...* Bring the Sun's Place to the Meridian, and the Hour-Index to 12 at Noon. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 158 When the globe has been rectified, as it is called, in this manner, we have the constellations which are rising on the eastern horizon, just appearing above the eastern part of the wooden horizon.

†**7.** To make straight, straighten out (anything crooked, etc.); to bring into line. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 39/2 Havinge therfor now rectified this finger by this meanes. **1600** [see RANK *v.*1 1 b]. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb* Premonit. 2 Rectifying a crooked staffe. *a* **1711** KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 497 O Conscience, .. Check me, and rectify my devious Lines. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 252 The masons proceeded to rectify the face of the work, where it was in any degree wanting thereof.

b. *Geom.* To equate (a curve) with a straight line. (Cf. RECTIFICATION 3.)

1673 VISC. BROUNCKER in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6150 It was easie .. to infer, That, if we can Rectifie the one, we may square the other. **1685** WALLIS *Algebra* 293 The same Curve, which Mr. Neil (and so many after him,) had Rectified before. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rectification*, To rectify the circle, therefore, is to square it. *Ibid.*, To rectify the parabola. **1866** BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 799/1.

c. To transform (an electric current) from an alternating to a continuous.

1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 164. **1901** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 573/2 The current to be 'rectified' is taken direct from alternator to commutator.

†**8.** To guide or direct aright. *Obs. rare.*

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* lxiii, Thy iudgement now must only rectifie This frame of pow're thy glory stands vpon. **1618** BP. HALL *Right. Mammon* Wks. (1625) 693 There is nothing more necessarie for a Christian heart, then to be rectified in the menaging of a prosperous estate.

†**9.** To declare right, approve of (a thing). *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, De Arte Poet.* A viij, What Tom, and Tib do rectefie What lykes the carter clowne, The wyse men take not in good parte.

†**10.** *intr.* To become straight. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 If the finger groweth croocked, we must then cause the finger to rectifye and growe straight.

Rectifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. RECTIFY.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 The stretching out or rectifying of the same [finger]. **1634**

SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 292 There it behoveth the magistrate to set in .. for the rectifying and redressing thereof. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 21 Matter, after it has pass'd through the highest Refinings and Rectifyings possible. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* i. (1730) 52 It is not the rectifying of one Faculty, which can make the Whole streight.

So **Re·ctifying** *ppl. a.*, that rectifies.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 8 Earnest Supplications and instant Prayer for heart purifying and rectifying Grace. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 292 In London a very large rectifying house .. sent out in 1861 853,000 gallons. 1901 *Electrician* 8 Nov. 107/2 The patents granted in regard to the application of the rectifying cell.

Rectigrade (re·ktigrēd), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. type **rectigrādus*, f. *rectus* RECT *a.* + *grādus* GRADE.] Walking in a straight line; applied to those larvæ which walk with a rectilinear body (Say *Gloss. Entom.* 1825), and to the class of spiders (*Rectigradæ*) which run straight forward (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). Cf. *laterigrade*.

Re·ctigraph. *Photogr.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] A form of corrected lens.

1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 1891 *Photogr. Ann.* 382 The Combination 'Rectigraph'. *Ibid.* 383 The Narrow-angle 'Rectigraph'.

†**Rectiline,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rectilīneus* (Boeth.), f. *rectus* straight + *līnea* line : see RECT *a.* and LINE *sb.*[2] Cf. F. *rectiligne* (14th c. in Littré).] = RECTILINEAR.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. ix. 19 To deuide a rectiline angle geuen, into two equall partes. *Ibid.* VI. def. i 153 Like rectiline figures are such, whose angles are equall [etc.]. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 382/1 The most simple of all rectiline figures

Rectilineal (rektili·nĭăl), *a.* [f. as next : see -AL and cf. LINEAL.] = RECTILINEAR.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 203 Fishes .. whose ribs are rectilineall. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 103 The like transmutation of all Rectilineal spaces into equal Parallelograms. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 350 The red ray.. is therefore least..bent out of its rectilineal course. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 43 A rectilineal triangle, that is,..the figure produced by three straight lines mutually intercepting each other.

Hence **Rectili·nealiza·tion,** the fact of being arranged in a rectilineal fashion.

1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 47 The rectilinealisation of the streets is not excessive.

Rectilinear (rektili·nĭăr), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as RECTILINE + -AR. Cf. LINEAR *a.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of motion, course, or direction: Taking or having the course of a straight line; tending always to the same point.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xiii. § 6 A Bullet .. cast up into the Air, would never descend again, but would persist in a rectilinear motion. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 1 All Motion is of it self rectilinear. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 350 In proportion as each succeeding ray has less force, it is driven more out of its rectilinear direction. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xviii. 247 Continued rectilinear motion is observed in the flowing of a river. 1889 *Nature* 21 Feb. 402/2 The play of forces concerned in rectilinear oscillations.

transf. 1827 HARE *Guesses* SER. II. (1866) 340 The course of time is markt, not by the rectilinear flight, but by the oscillations and pulsations of life.

2. Lying in, or forming, a straight line.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 109 When I had caused the rectilinear sides .. of the Spectrum of Colours made by the Prism to be distinctly defined. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 24 The granite which forms this vein has shrunk .. with some rectilinear fissures. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 78 The rays of light are rectilinear. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 252 In the Conidæ the aperture is narrow and rectilinear, or nearly so.

transf. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 69 It is by no means a rectilinear regiment of incessant priests; but a broken, scattered, yet glorious race of prophets.

3. Of a figure or angle: Bounded or formed by straight lines.

1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 137 What has here been said upon this rectilinear figure [etc.]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 223 If one side of a plane rectilinear angle revolve round its other side as an axis, it will produce the surface of a right circular cone. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 255 A triangle is that plane rectilinear figure which has three sides.

4. Characterized by straight lines.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Map*, Rectilinear Maps are those wherein both the meridians and parallels are represented by right lines. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 410 The rectilinear Gardens, and elaborate Topiary works handed down from antiquity. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 239 The same rectilinear arrangement also pervaded many of the details. 1861 *Gd. Words* Aug. 433/1 The modern city .has a trim, rectilinear..air about it.

b. *Arch.* Suggested as a substitute for PERPENDICULAR.

1826 *Brit. Critic* II. 376 It is not merely the vertical mullions that run in straight lines, but the horizontal transoms also. .. Hence we would call this the 'Rectilinear style'. 1835 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes Germ. Churches* Pref. (1842) 21 The term Rectilinear, which has been suggested, would not apparently be an advantageous substitute for Perpendicular; for the mullions, the only members to which the description applies distinctively, are rectilinear only so far as they are perpendicular. 1849 E. SHARPE *Treat. Decor. Wind. Tracery* 8, I propose, then, to name these three styles of window tracery, Geometrical, Curvilinear, and Rectilinear.

c. Of a sawing-machine: Having a straight (in place of a circular) saw.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 739 Rectilinear sawing machines are for the most part derived from saws used by hand for similar purposes.

d. Of a spectroscope or lens: (see quots.).

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 149 The direct vision or rectilinear spectroscope which instead of a single prism contains a combination of prisms, so that there is no deflection. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.*, *Rectilinear*, a term applied to lenses which have been corrected for aberration as much as possible, so that in photographing architectural subjects the lines appear perfectly straight in the image.

B. *sb.* **1.** A rectilinear figure. *rare*[−1].

1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 4/2 To return to triangles, the most simple and primitive of all rectilinears.

2. *Photogr.* A rectilinear lens. (Cf. 4 d.)

1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 405 The rapid rectilinear will..be found very useful for copying purposes. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 39 With rapid rectilinears and the lenses on the same principle distortion is rarely found.

Hence **Rectili·nearism,** tendency to straight lines.

1854 *Blackw. Mag* LXXVI. 539 Brooks and rivers leap and run in courses which please all the more because dissimilar from the rectilinearism of utility.

Rectilinea·rity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being rectilinear.

1813–21 BENTHAM *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 107 Qualities that are qualities of the above-mentioned fictitious entities of the first remove. For example, of motion, rectilinearity, curvilinearity. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xiii. (ed. 3) 233 The uniformity, parallelism,..and .rectilinearity of the so-called glacial furrows.

fig. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 67 The rectilinearity of the law.

Rectili·nearly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a straight line, or straight lines.

1801 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 24 It is easy to show that such a general undulation would in all cases proceed rectilinearly. 1874 W. FROUDE in *Encycl. Brit.* (1886) XXI. 811/2 The particles .. are capable of gliding rectilinearly along a perfectly smooth surface.

†**Rectilined,** *a. Obs. rare.* = RECTILINE.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 3 *marg.*, Definition of a rectilined angle. *Ibid.* i. 8 A triangle or any other rectilined figure is then said to be set.., when [etc.].

Rectili·neous, *a. rare.* = RECTILINEAR.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 123 There are only three rectilineous and ordinate figures which can serve to this purpose. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Rectinerved, *a. Bot.* [f. *recti-*, comb. form of L. *rect-us* + NERVED.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 92 [Leaves] may be Rectinerved, the nerves running straight from origin to apex or margin of the leaf, as the case may be.

Rection (re·kʃən). *Gram. rare.* [ad. L. *rectiōn-em* government, f. *regĕre* to rule : see RECTOR.] Syntactical government; regimen.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. vii, Now as before in two articles *a* and *the*, the whole construction of the Latins was contained; so their whole rection is by prepositions near-hand declared. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 131 Which is easily known by the rection of the parts of his Sentence. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xi. 513 Rection, though not necessarily connected with flexion, has ever been found as its close companion and ally.

Rectiserial (rektisĭə·riăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *recti-*, *rectus* straight + SERIAL.] (See quots.)

1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 141 All the above varieties of Phyllotaxis in which..the leaves completing the cycles must be necessarily directly over those commencing them, are called rectiserial. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 1 (ed. 6) 126 The leaves should be in strict vertical ranks, or, to use the term proposed by Bravais, rectiserial.

Rectitude (re·ktitiūd). [a. F. *rectitude* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. late L. *rectitūdo*, f. *rect-us* : see RECT *a.* and -TUDE.]

1. The quality or fact of being straight; straightness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 Equalite of complexion was in hit,..rectitude of stature, and pulcritude of figure. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 Perfect sight is had of nothing..but the rectitude of the apple of the eye. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 153 That which is straight shews at once both its owne rectitude, and the crookedness of the contrary. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* vi. 203 If with your Hand you force it a little from its Rectitude, as soon as you remove your Hand, it will endeavour to regain its former straightness. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 199 These Slips..will by their own natural Spring and Energy recover their Rectitude when left at liberty.

fig. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* v. (1691) 94 And perhaps [these impediments] are but the warpings of time, from the rectitude of the first Institution.

b. Straight line; direction in a straight line.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 36 The first part of the heele ..departyng wholly from the straight lyne, or rectitude of Tibia. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 7/2 The Chirurgiane..searchinge for him [the bullet] accordinge to the rectitude of the wounde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 179 When the spine is in rectitude with the thigh. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 49, I resolved to make another Aperture, .. following the Rectitude of the Fibres. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii. 23 One may walk long through the longitude and rectitude of many of her streets.

2. Moral straightness or uprightness; goodness, integrity; virtue, righteousness.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) H h ij b, By the rectitude of his iustice. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* VII. iii. 593/2 The obscene jests of Stage-players and other vanities, which are wont to soften a Christian soule from the rigour of its rectitude and uprightnesse. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 7 Goodness .. imports the necessary rectitude of the Divine Nature. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. i. iii. 55 There is no..Rectitude, Piety or Sanctity in a Creature thus reform'd. 1771 BURKE *Lett., to R. Shackleton* (1844) I. 254 A man of singular piety, rectitude, and virtue. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. (1858) I. 459 The king was assured of the rectitude of the motives on which he had himself acted. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 269 In the decision of momentous questions rectitude of heart is a far surer guarantee of wisdom than power of intellect.

3. Correctness of the (intellectual or artistic) judgement, or of its conclusions.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 Private Iudgement .. according to the rectitude, or errour thereof [etc.] 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd., A rectitude of judgment in the arts, which may be called a good taste. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 182 There is something extremely contagious in greatness and rectitude of thinking. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 22 Without the possibility of any standard for distinguishing fallacy from rectitude.

4. Correctness of nature, procedure, or application. Also with *pl.*, an instance of this.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1702) 183/1 The rectitude of names is by a certain imposition not temerarious or casual, but seemingly to follow the nature of the things themselves. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 291 That universal Rectitude of all the faculties of the Soul, by which they stand apt and disposed to their receptive Offices and Operations. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. § 6 (1819) 117 They perceive a result, but they think little of the multitude of concurrences and rectitudes which go to form it.

†**5.** A right. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 190 If any man by force holds the Rectitudes of God [etc.].

Hence **Rectitudina·rian,** one who practises rectitude in conduct. **Rectitu·dinous** *a.*, characterized by rectitude or self-righteousness.

1691 *True Nonconf.* 308, I heartily pray the Lord, to make all of you, indeed, rectitudinarians. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 2/1 Notoriously and unctuously rectitudinous.

†**Rectline,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = RECTILINE.

1651 T. RUDD *Euclid* 155 This Book treateth of the Inscription .. of rectline Figures, how one right lined Figure may be inscribed within another.

Recto (re·kto), *sb.* and *adv.* (Abbrev. r°.) [a. L. *recto* (sc. *folio*), abl. of *rectus* right.]

A. *sb.* In *Printing*, the right-hand page of an open book; hence, the front of a leaf, as opposed to the back or VERSO.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 217 This..volume commences on the recto of the first leaf. 1889 H. B. WHEATLEY *How to catalogue* iii. 60 The recto of the additional leaf will range with the verso of the old leaf.

fig. 1873 HENRY *Æneidea* I. Pref. 77 The verso of this agreeable recto of one leaf of my library life.

B. *adv.* On or to the right-hand side.

1888 *Academy* 16 June 405/1 The map is placed .. at the end of the volume opening recto, and not, as too often, made to turn its back upon the reader.

Recto-, used as comb. form of RECTUM in various terms of *Anat.* and *Path.*, with the sense 'relating to the rectum in conjunction with some other part of the body', as *recto-coccygeal, -colonic, -urethral, -uterine, -vaginal, -vesical*, etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 176/1 A tense fibrous .. tissue, called the *recto-coccygeal ligament. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2 **Recto-colonic Apparatus*, instruments which reach the rectum and colon. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep* IX. 273 Two patients were admitted with *recto-urethral fistula. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 60 Those formed by it, between the rectum and uterus, are called the posterior, or the *recto-uterine ligaments. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 37 The commissure connecting these two organs is called the *recto-vaginal septum. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 400/1 The..*recto-vesical operation for stone.

Rectocele (re·ktŏsīl). *Med.* [f. RECTO- + Gr. κήλη a tumour, rupture.] Prolapse of the recto-vaginal wall; vaginal proctocele.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 708/1 Vaginal cystocele and rectocele occur in a similar manner. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 165 Rectocele, or recto-vaginal hernia, occurs in a manner similar to that by which the bladder descends.

Rector (re·ktəɹ). Also 4, 6–8 rectour. [a. L. *rector*, agent-n. f. *regĕre* to guide, lead straight, rule, govern.]

†**1.** The ruler or governor of a country, city, state or people. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55 From Eneas to þis Romulus Italy was vnder fiftene rectoures. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lv. (Bodl. MS.), Eolas..was rector of þe ylondes þat hatte Eole. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 363 Þeke yle was wonte to have a rector..to whom alle the province were subiecte. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Priamus, thee Troian rector vnhappye. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 70 The other sceptre-bearing States arose too, and obey'd The people's Rector. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 89 It was told me by the Rector of Candy. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 111 Quirinius made Caius his Rectour till his Recuperation of Armenia. [1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Repub.* xi. 245 The judicial power was still exercised by two or three *rectors*, aliens to the state.]

†**b.** *transf.* The queen-bee of a hive. (Cf. KING 8 a.) *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XII. v. (Bodl. MS.), If þe rectoure is on lyue þe males beþ in one partie and þe females in anoþer partye.

†**c.** Applied to God as the ruler of the world, of mankind, etc. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1582 STANYHURST *Ps.* iv. in *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 132 Our heunlye rectoure His sacred darling specialye choosed. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* clv, This Herault from the RECTOR of the skies In Vision warnes them not to vse delayes. 1676

HALE *Contempl.* I. 229 The great dispenser or permitter and rector of all the events in the world. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. § 3 The supreme Rector of the Universe.

2. One who, or that which, has or exercises supreme or directive control in any sphere. Now *rare*.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 90 Suche persons kyngys and bysshoppys and other grete men .. not beyng rectors and faders, but peruersours and destroyers of her sowlys. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Flaminius* (1612) 387 Titus was chosen iudge and rector of the games that were plaid there [at Argos]. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. ii, Reason (which in right should be The special Rector of all harmony). 1632 BROME *Novella* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 137 We seeke to Art, (Nature's Rector) to restore Us, the strength we had before. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Who shall be the rectors of our daily rioting? 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VI. 264 The imperial regenerator and rector of the Church.

† **b.** The leader (of a choir). *Obs.*

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 433 To do suche thinges as they shalbe commaunded to do by the rector of the quere. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1813) I. 106 He was buried in the choir .. under that very place where the rectors of the choir sing the psalm .. 'Venite exultemus'.

3. A parson or incumbent of a parish whose tithes are not impropriate. (Cf. VICAR.)

In recent use also sometimes applied to the holders of ancient chapelries and perpetual curacies, and in Scotland and the United States to Episcopal clergymen having charge of a congregation. *Lay rector*, a layman receiving the rectorial tithes, or in whom the rectory is vested.

(For continental examples of *rector* in eccl. use see Du Cange. In Brittany the parish priest is styled *recteur* in place of the usual *curé*, the latter term being used in the sense of *vicaire* or curate.)

[1225 in Wilkins *Concil.* (1737) I. 617/1 Quod rectores ordinentur et serviant ecclesiis. 1237 *Ibid.*, De residentia . in ecclesiis a rectoribus facienda. 1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 189/2 Henr' de Pynkence, Rectorem Ecclesie de Honyton.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felawe Wollen ryden vp-on rectours and rich men deuoutours. 1556 [see RECTORAGE] *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xiii. § 2 The bishops, in the time of the primitive Church, all such as parsons or rectors of parishes are with us? 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* II. (1676) 234 The superiour did recommend the vacant Church, to some honest and worthy man, to gouern it .. until a Rector were provided. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 11 May, His grand-father and father .., with himselfe, had now ben Rectors of this parish 101 yeares. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 6 The Landed Gentlemen, the Clergy, and the Lay Rectors, have industriously propagated this false spirit of farming. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 58 Payment of tithes to the rector is a sufficient discharge against the vicar, because all tithes of common right belong to the rector. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 29 The Rector was helped to this chain of reasoning by Harold's remarks.

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 90 Amongst these Fathers, there are some that confess people in divers Languages, and one of them in each Church has the Title of Rector.

c. *Missionary-rect*: see MISSIONARY.

4. In scholastic use:

a. The permanent head or master of a university, college, school, or religious institution (esp. a Jesuit college or seminary).

In Eng. use now applied only to the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford. In Scotland common as the designation of the headmasters of secondary schools or academies.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 518/1 Provost, Felawes and Scolers, Maister and Felawes, Rector, Felawes and Scolers, President and Felawes of any Colleg, Halle, Hospitall, Hous incorporate, or any other place. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 That the said acte..be not hurtfull..unto the said Maisters Presidentes Rectours Principalles .. within the said Universities. *c* 1570 SIR H. GILBERT in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 8 There shalbe one Rector of the said Achademy. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 83 He is Rector of the English Seminary in Rome. 1686 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 67 There shall be allowed to the present Rector of the College..the remainder of the income not disposed underneath. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 5 The Rector and Fellows were convinced in their Consciences of Mr. Colmer's guilt. 1766 T. CLAP *Hist. Yale Coll.* 11 The Trustees chose the Rev. Mr. Abraham Pierson .to take the Care of Instructing and Governing the Collegiate School; under the Title and Character of Rector. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 315/2 (High School, Edinburgh) The rector's place is supposed to be worth not less than 400*l.* per annum 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 278/1 The Edinburgh Academy .. was founded in 1824, and consists of a rector and four other classical masters.

transf. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Pref., The great Rector and Chancellor of all the Academies in the World Jesus Christ,.. the Master of that Colledge wherein he [Moses] was but a Servant or Steward.

b. In the Scottish universities: The holder of one of the higher offices, the precise character and importance of which have undergone considerable changes, esp. in recent times.

At the present time, under the Scottish Universities Acts of 1858 and 1889, the rector (frequently styled *Lord Rector*) is elected by the matriculated students for a period of three years, and is president of the University Court. It is the practice for him to deliver a 'rectorial address' to the students at some time during his tenure of the office. For the older history of the rectorship (which varied considerably in the four universities) see especially the Report of the Universities Commission in *Parl. Papers* (1831) XII.

[1411–12 *Foundation Charter St. Andrews Univ.*, Quod hujusmodi delinquentes..per rectorem universitatis vestræ intimentur. 1422–3 *Statute St. Andrews Univ.* 24 Mar., Ut dominus Rector antecederet..ita nempe ut..Rector sit episcopo proximus, Rectorem prior sequatur.] 1522 JAS. V in *Rep. St. Andrews Univ. Comm.* (1837) III. 180 The Universitie of Sanctandrois, the rector, doctouris, regentes, maisteris, scolaris, .. makand residence therein. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Ref. St. Andrews* Vernac. Wks. (S.T.S.) 15 The rectour most be . doctor or bachelar in the hyear faculteis, or principal of ane college, .. and salbe chosin be the hayl graduattis of the vniuersite. .. The rectouris tyme to be ane 3eir. 1640 in *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* (1830) 114 (Edinb.) The Counsall..have resolved and ordaynit .., that yeirlie upon the first Wednesday of December, thair sall be chosen ane Rector. 1666–88 DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* 126 To the Rector and Principal of the University of Glasgow. 1830 *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* App. 317 (Aberdeen) The Rector and his Assessors, constitute a Court, and have frequently exercised control over the University. 1839 J. B. HAY (*title*) Inaugural Addresses by Lord Rectors of the University of Glasgow. 1884 GRANT *Edinb. Univ.* II. 106 Mr. Gladstone thus became [in 1859] the first elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

c. The acting head, and president of the administrative body, in most of the continental universities.

In most cases the Rector is one of the professors and is elected annually. In France the title of *Recteur* is now given to the head of an *Académie*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 199 The Rector of the Vniuersitie called to counsell all the doctors regentes that were that tyme at Tholose. 1611 COTGR., *Recteur de l'Vniversité*, the Rector, the Vicechancelor. 1818 *Autumn near Rhine* 332 The Grand Duke of Baden, in whose territory Heidelberg is comprised, is the nominal head under the title of Rector. 1885 HUTCHISON tr. *Conrad's Germ. Univ.* Transl. Note, An address delivered .. by .. Dr. Döllinger, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Munich, in his capacity of rector for the year.

† **d.** = REGENT. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 3 Maister in art, rector in theologie, In all science ane profound clerk is he.

† **e.** A proctor or pro-proctor. *Obs.*

1665 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. B. p. lxxxiii, The Rector, or Proproctor, who moderates at these two acts hath his cap garnished with Gold Lace. [1895 RASHDALL *Universities* II. xii. § 2. 370 At Oxford the Proctors on one of their earliest appearances in history are styled 'Rectors' instead of Proctors. At Oxford the title Rector is rarely used afterwards. At Cambridge both titles continued in use throughout the medieval period.]

5. *Comb.*, as *Rector-like*: (see RECTORIAL *a.* 1).

† **Re·ctorage.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. prec. + -AGE. Cf. obs. F. *rectorage* (Godef.).] = RECTORY 2.

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 326 Fer les rent, Nor hes sum Vicare for his waige, Or Rector for his Rectoraige.

Rectoral (re·ktŏrăl). [f. RECTOR + -AL. Cf. F. *rectoral* (16th c.).] Of or pertaining to a rector or ruler. (Said only of God.) Cf. RECTORIAL.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 3 Things thus posited, under such a rectoral governance [etc.]. 1691 W. JANE *Serm. Westminster* 26 *Nov.* 5 Besides this despotical right of absolute Dominion, there is a Rectoral right in God. 1763 WHEELOCK *Serm.* 30 *June* (1767) 12 His rectoral holiness, and the vindication of the honour of his laws..will require it. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. ii 213 When God forgives sin, without some penal satisfaction, His rectoral honour and character are made equivocal.

Rectorate (re·ktŏrĕt). [f. RECTOR + -ATE[1]; cf. med.L. *rectorātus* (1382 in Du Cange), F. *rectorat* (1642).] The office or position of a rector; the period during which the office is held.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 198 The second was made under his own Rectorate, the last of August, 1652. 1831 E. BALDWIN *Ann. Yale Coll.* 85 He .. settled in the ministry, at Windham,..from whence he was removed, fourteen years after, to the Rectorate of the College. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 3/1 The Rectorate of the University [of Berlin] is an annual tenancy.

attrib. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIII. 263 In his very instructive rectorate address Herr von Littrow deduces [etc.].

Rectoress (re·ktŏrĕs). [f. RECTOR + -ESS.]

† **1.** A female ruler. = RECTRESS 1. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 13 Our virgin rectoresse most of al, hath shoured downe her bounty vpon them. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. XXXV, A most perfect Rectoress [1619 Rect'resse] of her will, Aboue the vsual weakenes of her kind.

2. *colloq.* The wife of the rector of a parish.

1729 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 225, I think now, my dearest love, I can wish you joy of being rectoress of All Hallows, Stanford. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* XI, Raised by wedlock to the dignity of rectoress. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. xii. 181 Those four were .. Robin Cockscroft, and Joan his wife, the rector, and the rectoress.

Rectorial (rektō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. RECTOR + -IAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a university rector; connected with the office or election of a rector.

1611 COTGR., *Rectorial*, Rectoriall, Rector-like; belonging to a Rector, or Vicechancelor. 1749 *St. Andrews Univ. Minutes* 8 Apr. (MS.), Principal Munsin caused put the Rectorial robes on Principal Tullideph, .. and delivered to him the Rectorial books. 1830 *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* App. 317 A resolution of the Rectorial Court. 1843 *Memorial in Rep. St. Andrews Univ. Comm.* (1845) App. XI. 2 At the late Rectorial election. 1884 *Congregationalist* Nov. 951 Many years have passed away since we listened to a rectorial address in the old college hall.

2. Of or belonging to the rector of a parish (esp. *rectorial tithes*): held by a rector.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. Index, Rectorial Tithes. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 79 The church of Bewcastle, dedicated to St. Mary, is rectorial. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. of Eng.* p. xlvi, In his stall at Canterbury,..but still more impressively in his Rectorial mansion. 1884 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 119 Every vicarage in England represents a spoliation of the church, whose rectorial tithes had been appropriated by a religious house.

3. Of or pertaining to a ruler or governor. Cf. RECTORAL.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VII. 293 The perpetual rectorial authority [of the popes]. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* I. 4 We may call them respectively Equatorial Rights and Rectorial Rights. *Ibid.* II. 425 Justice, also, that is, rectorial justice.

Recto·riate. [f. RECTOR + -ATE; cf. *vicariate*] = RECTORATE.

1881 T. S. FRAMPTON *Hund. Wrotham* 64 The long and blighting rectoriate of Peter Alby, the Savoyard.

Rectorship (re·ktəʃip). [f. RECTOR + -SHIP]

1. The office of ruler or governor; government, rule. Now *rare*.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 213 Or had you Tongues, to cry Against the Rectorship of Iudgement? 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocria* 54 Let us take heed..that we set not God aside as Rector or Lord, in it. We must not advance and justifie his Rectorship so as to exclude his Lordship. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VII. 293 Placed under the control of .. the church, and under a rectorship—that of its head.

2. The office of rector (of a parish, university, etc.).

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 109 A good caueat to him to looke to his orders, lest otherwise he lose his Rectorship. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr Pop. Plot* 43 Dispossessing him of his Rectorship, he appointed his Nephew to be President in his stead. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 64/2 Prebends, rectorships, chapels. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem* 249 His friend and schoolfellow . advised him to stand for the Rectorship [of the High School, Edinburgh]. 1884 GRANT *Edinb. Univ.* I. 211 This terminates the history of the Rectorship of the College of Edinburgh, as distinguished from the Rectorship of the University.

Rectory (re·ktŏri). [a. obs. F. *rectorie* (1394 in Du Cange), or ad. med.L. *rectoria* (1263 ibid.); see RECTOR and -Y 3.]

† **1.** An educational establishment under the control of a rector. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 Emolumentes .. appertеynyng . unto the said Houses, Howses Collegiate, Rectories, Halles, Hostelles etc. within the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

2. A benefice held by a rector.

1594 WEST *and Pt. Symbol, Chancerie* § 110 One tenement .. within the parish of C. .. and in the rectorie and personage of C 1613 SPELMAN *Rights Ch.* Eng. Wks. (1723) I. 1 A Rectory, or Parsonage, is a Spiritual Living, composed of Land, Tythe, and other Oblations of the People [etc.]. 1677 *Act 29 Chas. II*, c. 8 § 2 The said Vicars and Curates shall have remedy for the same either by Distress upon the Rectories Impropriate or Portions of Tythes charged therewith. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 374 When the clerk so presented is distinct from the vicar, the rectory thus vested in him becomes what is called a *sine-cure*. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 205 The tenant for life demised the rectory, which consisted of tithes only, reserving a rent. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 702/2 The sums payable to Dr. Cox out of the income of the united rectory.

b. The residence appertaining to a rector.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 158 The presentees .. took possession of the rectories, cultivated the glebe lands, collected the tithes [etc.]. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 38 So that Rectory and Hall, Bound in an immemorial intimacy, Were open to each other.

attrib. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* XVI, Arthur gave his horse to the groom at the Rectory gate.

† **3.** Rectorship; administration. *Obs.*

1640 in *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot* (1830) 114 (Edinb.) The.. office of Rectorie sall consist in the free and ample exerceis of the articlis underwriten. 1660 BURNEY *Repõ. Δῶρον* (1661) 131 Princes receive a singular Spirit of God for the Rectory of Iustice. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 144 The day of Judgement : when all Administration, Government, and Rectory shall cease.

Rectress (re·ktrĕs). Also 7 **rect'ress**. [See RECTOR, RECTRIX, and -ESS.]

† **1.** A female ruler or governor. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. vi, Great mother Fortvne,.. Queene of humane state, Rectresse of Action. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 301 The mighty rectres of this globe below. 1636 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 59 Great Heccat, Rectress of Shades, Plashey Grots, and gloomy Glades.

fig 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXIV. x. (1678) 541 For there [in the head] the soul of life, which is the rectress or governess, is situated.

2. The female head of a school or institution.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 30 Their superior was called the Prepostress, and they had Visitoresses, Rectresses, and other dignitaries, all in the feminine gender. 1893 J. FAHEY *Hist. Kilmacduagh* 419 Rectress of the convent at Clarinbridge.

Rectrix (re·ktriks). [a. L. *rectrix* fem. agent-n. f. *regĕre*: cf. DIRECTRIX.]

1. = RECTRESS 1. *rare*. Also *Queen Rectrix* (see QUEEN 2 c).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX iv. (1623) 629 Lady Blanch, Queene Dowager, and Rectrix of France. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 195 Which filthy sinne was since corrected by a Queene Rectrix. 1716 *Loyal Monitor* 65 Anna sate A pious Rectrix at the Helm of State. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 22 The king..before his departure appointed 'his most dear consort queen Catharine, rectrix and governor of the realm'.

2. *Ornith.* in *pl.* **rectrices** (rektrəi·sīz). The strong feathers of the tail in birds, by which their flight is directed.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* (1776) I. 139 Fig. 14 The tail. Rectrices. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 506/1 The tail consists of strong feathers (*rectrices*). 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 163 The tail feathers of birds, called by ornithologists, rectrices or governing feathers. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 247 Those papillæ which give rise to the larger feathers, such as the rectrices.

† **Rectual** (re·ktiŭăl). *Obs.*—[1] [f. RECT-UM + -AL, on anal. of *actual*, etc.] = RECTAL.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Petit. Colliers*, The Sun-beams taken inwardly render the humours too hot and adust, occasion great sweatings, and dry up the rectual moisture.

‖ **Rectum** (re·ktŏm). *Anat.* and *Med.* [a. L. *rectum* (sc. *intestinum*), neut. of *rectus* straight.] The final section of the large intestine (so called from its form in some animals), extending in man from the sigmoid flexure of the colon to the anus.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iij b, Fyrste it behoueth to begyn at the ars gut that is called longaum or rectum. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 66 The syxte and last [gut] is called Rectum or Longaon 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* III. v. 238 We found a stop about an inch..within the *Rectum*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The levatores ani, which serve to raise or pull back the rectum 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 466 Aloe given internally seems to act chiefly on the rectum. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xi. 446 The colon ascends in the abdominal cavity, passes transversely, and then descends to terminate in the rectum.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1863–76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 77 A proper rectum supporter will help to lessen the inconvenience. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 781 If..there are any remnants of rectum trouble.

‖ **Rectus** (re·ktŭs). *Anat.* Pl. **recti** (re·ktəi). [a. L. *rectus* (sc. *musculus*).] The name of various muscles, esp. of the abdomen, thigh, neck, and eye, so called from the straightness of their fibres.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Rectus Femoris* is a Muscel of the Leg, so named from its streight Progress and Situation. 1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 168 The lower extremity of this Muscle .ends in a thin Tendon, ..and there it touches the Tendon of the other Rectus. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 274 It arises posteriorly from a tendon common to it with the internal and external recti, and proceeds horizontally towards the ball of the eye. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 258 The rectus must now be divided through its middle, and the two ends turned aside, to bring clearly into view the next muscles.

attrib. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 62 Excessive arm-jerks and knee-jerks,..rectus clonus and ankle-clonus.

b. So *rectus muscle.*

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V 326 Dr. Hosack..maintains, that the *recti* muscles of the eye contribute much in lengthening or shortening the axis of vision. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 218 To dissect the *rectus* muscle, its sheath should be opened by a vertical incision extending to the front of the os pubis.

Re·cubate, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *recubāt-us*, pa. pple. of *recubāre*: see next.] Laid backwards.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 6 A puzzling archipelago of fat, Where by a recubate and oblique duct They rumbling sunk.

† **Recuba·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *recubāre* to recline, f. *re-* RE- + *cubāre* to recline, sleep: see -ATION.] The action of reclining, recumbency.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 244 The French and Italian translations expressing neither position of session or recubation, do onely say that he placed himselfe at the table.

Recueil (rəköy), *sh.* Forms: 5 **recuel, recuyle, recuyel(l,** 5–6 **recule,** 6 **recueill, -cuoil, -oewle,** *Sc.* **recoll,** 6–7 (9) **recueil.** [a. F. *recueil* (14th c.), f. *recueillir*: see next.]

1. A literary compilation or collection. (Now only as a Fr. word.)

1474 CAXTON (*title*) Here begynneth the volume intituled ..the recuyell of the historyes of Troye..by..Raoul le ffeure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. ccxli. 282 Peter Dysroye, whiche made a recule, or lytle boke of the wynnynge & losynge of Ierusalem. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 232 Thus Parrot dothe pray you..To rekyn with this recule now, And it to remember. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 4 In the recewles or commentories of Tuskan. 1656 *Annot. Browne's Relig. Med.* Annotator to Rdr. M 4, I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 10/3 M. Paul Verlaine has signed his name to one of the most pleasing poetical *recueils* of the day.

† 2. Reception, welcome; reset. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 66 The grete recuel that I haue doon to the,..the worshyp that thou hast had of me [etc.]. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 583 The high honnour and recueill she had resceyued of the Kinges Majestie, and his subjectes. 1588 A. KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 140 Sic as præsume to giwe lodging or recueil to murtherars.

† **Recueil,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **recuyel, recuylle,** 5–6 **recule,** 6 **recuel.** [a. F. *recueillir, recuillir* (11th c.):—L. *recolligĕre* to collect, gather up, f. *re-* RE- + *colligĕre*: see CUYL, CULL *v.*¹]

1. *trans.* To gather together.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 67 To recuyel and gadre to-gydre the fruyt of his laboure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxix. 21 Brenne had reculid and gaderyd togyder ye more parte of his Nauy. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Ded. 2 All which I have recueled and bound together in this volume vnder the title of the Palace of Pleasure.

2. To receive hospitably, entertain.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63 Ye and all your companye had ben dede for honger..yf I had not recuyellid you in this cyte. 1490 — *Eneydos* x. 40 In descendynge..in to that countrey [Eneas] was reculed and receyued by dydo.

3. To receive, catch *rare*⁻¹.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 Alle the nauye descended nyghe to the bottom of the see whiche were anone recuyelled by other wawes & remysed in a momente vp on highe.

Hence † **Recueiling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*⁻⁰

1552 HULOET, Reculynge, *receptio.*

‖ **Recueillement** (rəköymaṅ). *rare.* [F., f. *recueillir*: see prec.] = RECOLLECTION ² 1.

1845 THACKERAY *Picture Gossip* Misc. Ess. (1885) 278 Sabbath repose and *recueillement.* 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 224 The majority of hallucinations..occur to persons who are alone—silence and *recueillement* being apparently favourable conditions.

Recuer, -cuire, variants of RECURE *v.*

Recuile, -cuilment, obs. ff. RECOIL *v.*, -MENT.

‖ **Reculade** (rəkūlad). [F., f. *reculer* to RECOIL.] Retreat, retirement, going back.

[1658 PHILLIPS (copying Cotgr.) *Reculade* (French), a recoiling, or going back, also a secret corner.] 1883 *Standard* 14 Sept. 5/6 The French Cabinet..are, perhaps, too sensitive as to what the papers may say about their *reculade.* 1891 *Catholic News* 24 Jan. 3/2 Nothing can show better the 'reculade' of neo ritualism towards Protestantism.

Recule, obs. f. RECOIL *v.*, var. RECUEIL *sb.* and *v. Obs.* **Reculement,** obs. f. RECOILMENT. **Recull,** obs. f. RECOIL *v.*

† **Recullisance,** corrupt form of RECOGNIZANCE.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* III. iv, Come then, and be a witnesse to a Recullisance.

Re-cu·ltivate, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recultiver* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To cultivate anew. Also *fig.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. ii, A Field that remains fallow for a time..yields a better Crop, being recultivated. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* II. 331 Desolate scenes which the liveliest imagination were unable to recultivate and repeople 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* III. iv. 61 He had meant, if possible, to recultivate his friendship with Eleanor.

So **Re-cultiva·tion.**

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* III. iv. 61 In his present state of mind any such re-cultivation must have ended in a declaration of love. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 237 The balance of time to re-cultivation and fresh harvest.

Recumaunde, obs. form of RECOMMAND *v.*¹

† **Recu·mb,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *recumbĕre*: see RECUMBENT *a.*] *intr.* To lean, recline, rest. In quots. *fig.* Const. *on, upon.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 69 The King makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you upon condition, that any one of you will recumbe, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his Son. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks 1721 II. 44 Saints, in the most afflictive Hour, Recumb on thy propitious Power. 1761 ALLEN *No Accept. with God by Faith only* 23 What shall we think of the loud and repeated cries..of a faith, which consists in lolling, rolling, and recumbing on Christ?

Recumbence (rĭkv mbĕns). Now *rare.* [f. as next + -ENCE.] = RECUMBENCY.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I 378 The next Expedient is Faith and Recumbence upon those Promises of his. 1681 H MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 100 Breaking off our comfortable recumbence and dependence upon the lovely person of our Lord Jesus. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II 87 The soft, yet firm Recumbence of a Child. — *Opania* ibid IV. 447 Our Dependance on his gracious Care, Should to depending Souls Recumbence teach and Pray'r. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig Expiat. Sacr.* 129 The word, which inadequately has been rendered lieth, properly describes the couching or recumbence of an animal.

Recumbency (rĭkv mbĕnsi). [ad. L. type **recumbentia*, f. *recumbĕre*: see RECUMBENT *a.*]

1. The state of lying or reclining; a recumbent posture.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 The Tricliniums, or places of festivall Recumbency. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 138 The head or upper end of this bed.. was..the chief place of recumbency. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 82 Relaxation of the languid frame, By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxiv, There was not much room for recumbency. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 193 If the patient be feeble, constant recumbency on the back is to be avoided.

b. *fig.* Repose.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 451 To invite all errours..to a recumbency or rest in their bosome. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy recumbency and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there.

2. *fig.* Reliance *on* or *upon* a person or thing. Chiefly in religious use. Now *rare.*

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 309 The life and formality of faith, which consists only in a recumbency on God in Christ. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 178 In some there ought to be an eminency.., upon whom the greatest recumbency of Churches may be laid. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., He had a great Recumbency upon his Promise. 1738 WESLEY *Serm.* (1838) I. 7 A recumbency upon him as our atonement and our life. 1814 T. BELL *View Cov. Wks. & Grace* 360 He believed this truth not at all as the devils do, but with a recumbency of heart on the Son of God.

b. Without const. Also *pl.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Christ set forth* v. x. 197 A Faith of Recumbency, or, of Comming unto Christ. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 65 His great arrows are..fixed in the very hearts of mens delights and recumbencies. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol* II. xi. 250 So also all the Affiance or Fiducial Acts are excluded,..even that which they call Recumbency being distinct from Consent. 1826 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) 394 It produces recumbency, a slothful dependence upon God and neglect of the precautions of religion and the rules of duty.

Recumbent (rĭkv mbĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *recumbent-em*, pres. pple. of *recumbĕre* to lie down, recline, f. *re-* RE- + *-cumbĕre* to lie.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons or animals: Lying down, reclining, reposing.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 16 He lies in alabaster, recumbent in his gown. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 47 The sheep recumbent and the sheep that grazed, All huddling into phalanx, stood and gazed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 129 C took hold of the recumbent statue's marble hands. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 180 Happy the bard who weaves his rhyme Recumbent on the purple thyme.

b. *transf.* of things. Now chiefly in scientific use.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 277 Aloft recumbent o'er the hanging ridge, The brown woods wav'd. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 298. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 223 The nostrils .. more or less covered by the recumbent plumes. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 133 In..Pseudocrinus the arms are recumbent and soldered to the calyx.

c. *fig.* of qualities personified.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 645 What smooth emollients in theology Recumbent Virtue's downy doctors preach. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 The spirit of beauty that lies recumbent there.

2. Of posture: Reclining, leaning or lying.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 134 The Roman recumbent or (more properly) accumbent posture in eating was introduc'd after the first Punic War. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 131 A sudden rustling among the trees, against one of which I stood in a recumbent posture. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. iv, Rising proudly from her recumbent position.

† B. *sb.* One who has recumbency or reliance on another. *Obs. rare.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Christ set forth* v. x. 196 It is more peculiarly fitted unto a Recumbents Faith. 1682 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 210 'Tis a blessed life to live as a poor recumbent, by acts of trust and affiance.

Hence **Recu·mbently** *adv.*, in a recumbent or reclining posture.

1839 *New Monthly Mag* LVII. 407 Whom I had passed recumbently sipping his madeira. 1879 SYNGE *Tom Singleton* III. x. 189 Dr. Blandy's sympathetic drops .must be taken recumbently.

† **Recumbentibus.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-bend-.** [A humorous use of L. *recumbentibus*, abl. pl. of *recumbens*: see RECUMBENT. With the later form cf. CIRCUMBENDIBUS.] A knock-down blow.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7490 He 3aff the kyng Episcropus Suche a recumbentibus, He smot In-two bothe helme & mayle. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 70 Had you some husbande, and snapt at him thus, I wys he would geue you a recumbentibus. 1593 HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* Wks. II. 302 Like the dowty fencer of Barnewell, that played his taking-vp with a Recumbentibus. 1675 C. COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* Wks. (1715) 251 A good whirret Bebria gave him,.. Which Recumbendibus he got By being of an Argonaut.

Recuoil, variant of RECUEIL *sb. Obs.*

Recuperabi·lity. [f. as next + -ITY] Ability to recuperate.

1886 C. H. HUGHES in *Alienist & Neurologist* VII. 463 Impairment so slight as to leave the nervous system in a state of almost physiological recuperability. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 864 A lesion greatly affecting the viability and recuperability of the central mass of the spinal cord.

† **Recu·perable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *recuperable* (Godef.), or ad. L. type **recuperābilis*: see RECUPERATE and -ABLE.] Recoverable.

14.. *Woman's Chastity* 51 in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* I. 566 And hard it is to rauish a treasour, Which of nature is not recuparable. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, If thou. by counsaile arte recuperable, Flee thou from idlenesse. 1552 in Strype *Eccl Mem.* (1721) III. II. xviii. 392 The hoped for and recuperable debts. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/10 Recuperable, *recuperabilis.*

Recu·perance. *rare* [ad. L. type **recuperantia*. see next and -ANCE.] Recuperation.

1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Oct. 488 To the brain-worker and the hand-worker alike how desirable is this rest and recuperance of mind and body!

Recuperate (rĭkiū·pĕre·ĭt), *v.* [f. L. *recuperāt-*, ppl. stem of *recuperāre*: see RECOVER *v.* Cf. It. *recuperare*, Sp., Pg. *recuperar*, F. *récupérer.*]

† 1. *trans.* To recover (a thing, material or immaterial). *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref., Your grace recuperatyng your helth. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 42 My opinion is, I shall never recuperate the legitimate office of this member, my arm. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Recuperate*, to recover, rescue or get again.

b. To recover (a loss). *rare.*

1891 M. COLE *Cy Foss* 101 He had recuperated his losses.

† 2. To restore (a thing) to its original condition.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 309/2 The white Substance of Gold,..which is wont to be called fixed Silver, recovers its pristine Colour, if recuperated with Antimony.

b. To restore (a person) to health or vigour.

1864 T. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* II 117 Why..are these sisters not..sent to recuperate themselves in healthier conditions? 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges* III. v. 123 The sparkling wine soon recuperated Ianthe.

3. *refl.* To recoup (oneself). *rare.*

1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. xvi. 323 More commonly he paid a fixed sum to the clergyman, and recuperated himself by a grinding tyranny of the tenants.

4. *intr.* To recover from exhaustion, ill-health, pecuniary loss, etc.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb., Go into business; smash; recuperate. 1865 — *Diary Amer.* I. 168 Renowned..for their urbane hospitality to pilgrims. There we recuperated. 1897 *Century Mag.* May 112 In the hope that he might soon recuperate and return to duty.

Recuperation (rĭkiūpĕre·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *recuperātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recuperāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *récupération* (16th c.).]

† 1. The recovery or regaining *of* a thing. *Obs.*

1482 CAXTON *Godefroy* Prol. 4 For the recuperacion of the holy londe & holy Cyte of Ierusalem. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 250 After them no man euer bore Armes for Recuperation of that gouernment. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 270 The conservation or recuperation of health. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 111 Quirinius made Caius his Rectour till his Recuperation of Armenia.

b. *Rom. Law.* Legal recovery.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. 105 *note*, Provisions for recuperation in the treaties between Rome and friendly states.

2. Restoration to health, vigour, etc.

1865 *Standard* 4 Feb, The season which has heretofore brought to them rest and recuperation finds them in the trenches. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct., That waking rest which is the recuperation of the mind.

Recuperative (rĭkiū·pĕrătiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. late L. *recuperātīvus* recoverable: see RECUPERATE and -IVE.] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Recoverable (Cockeram 1623). *Obs. rare*—°.

2. Belonging to, concerned with, the recovery of something lost. ? *Obs.*

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 14 The known law and practise of all nations..with one vote allow defensive and recuperative arms. *c* 1690 in Lathbury *Non-jurors* (1845) 119 If ever he should recover the throne in a recuperative war. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XI Pref. 10 Lost and hid away in secret chambers of moonshine beyond the 'recuperative' powers (Johnsonically speaking) of Apollonius himself.

3. Having the power of restoring (a person or thing) to a proper state.

1861 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 May, The abolition of these duties is not what is called recuperative. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. vi 92 Claret-cup, properly administered, is almost as recuperative as salts and senna.

b. Of or belonging to recuperation or recovery of health, vigour, etc.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 We watch in children with pathetic interest the degree in which they possess recuperative force. 1890 G. M. HUMPHRY *Old Age* 154 High breeding in most animals conduces to a marked diminution in the bodily recuperative capacity.

4. Having the power of recuperating.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 103 'We are a recuperative people', a west-country gentleman once said to me.

B. *sb.* A substance which restores land to fertility.

1883 J. C. BLOOMFIELD *Fisheries Ireland* 7 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), Such refuse of the cod as its head and backbone turned into a valuable agricultural recuperative.

Hence **Recu·perativeness.**

a 1901 F. MYERS *Hum. Personality* (1903) I 194 Can it be some kind of self-suggestion which prevents the mammal from crediting himself with crustacean recuperativeness?

Recuperator (rĭkiū·pĕre'tə). [a. L. *recuperātor*: see RECUPERATE and -OR.]

1. *Rom. Law.* A member of a commission for trying certain cases.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Recuperator*, (among the Romans) a Commissioner or Judge appointed by the Prætor to examine private Matters; a Judge Delegate. [1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*] 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I (ed. 2) 53 Recuperators are judges not taken from the panel. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 20 The council consists in Rome of five senators and five Roman knights of the age of puberty; in the provinces of twenty recuperators, Roman citizens.

2. *Mech.* The regenerator of a Ponsard or Siemens furnace.

1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* § 638 The Ponsard furnace and recuperator, employed for reheating purposes in the rolling mill, has a gas producer below the floor level. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2.

Recu·peratory, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *recuperātōrius*: see RECUPERATE and -ORY.] Of or belonging to recovery or to recuperators.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Recuperatory*, belonging to recovering, or to Judges delegate. [Hence in Bailey and later Dicts.] 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 630 Utrubi was clearly a recuperatory interdict in its original form.

Recur (rĭkə·r), *v.* Also 7 **recurr(e.** [ad. L. *recurr-ĕre* to run back, return, have recourse, f. *re-* RE- + *currĕre* to run.]

†**1.** *intr.* To run or move back, recede. *Obs. rare.*

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Recurre*, to run backe. 1788 *Trifler* No 19. 254 There is a point of depression as well as of exaltation, from which human affairs when once arrived, naturally recur in a contrary progress.

b. To return *into* or *to* a place. *rare.*

With first quot. cf. med.L. *recurrĕre* to appeal at law (1369 in Du Cange, s.v. *Recursus* 6)

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 326 [To remind him] how he promisid bi his feith to my Lord t'obey his rewle and brak it, and if ye recur in the courte he shall be undo. 1659 WOOD *Life* 24 Oct. (O.H.S.) I. 286 To which lodgings A. W. did recurr dayly, till he had satisfied himself with them [manuscripts]. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* xxvii, Novatian..was intent upon..showing how all recurs to one head and fountain. 1832 [see RECURRING *ppl. a.* 1 b].

†**c.** To resort *to* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 22/1 All the City grew very populous, many recurring thither from all parts of Attica, for liberty and security.

2. To return, go back, in thought, memory, or discourse. Usu. const. *to* (a subject, time, etc.).

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 291 But [the mind] recurreth, and discourseth through the axiomes already inuented, and iudged. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 7 But first I shall recur and give a touch upon the nature of Gravity. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 260, I retain in mind, and recur, almost daily, to your requisitions of August. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii. 163, I know it is painful to her to recur to that terrible time. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* xxxii. (1844) II. 1 Before I give further account of this downward voyage, however, I must recur back for a few moments, to the Teton River, from whence I started. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 703 It is necessary to recur for a moment to the Prince of Orange.

3. To go back, resort, have recourse *to* a thing (rarely a person), for assistance or argument.

1529 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. II. xxii. 52 For if his Grace were minded,..there were no need to recurr unto the Pope's Holiness for doing thereof. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 195 Scaliger declining this reason hath recurred unto another from the difference of parts in both sexes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvii. § 16 If to avoid Succession in eternal Existence, they recur to the *Punctum Stans* of the Schools. 1785 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 485 They have no occasion to recur from his clemency to his justice. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 99 The sad expedients, to which a rude people were obliged to recur for safety. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. iii. (1864) IV. 117 He will recur to the Blessed Virgin to enlighten him.

b. To come back *on* a person.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 827 Recourse is the right competent to an assignee or disponee.. to recur on the vender or cedent for relief.

4. Of something known, an idea, thought, etc.: To come back or return (†*into*, *in* or) *to* one's thoughts, mind or memory.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it recurs the same in my memory. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P 3 Sentences, that may be easily impressed on the memory, and taught by frequent recollection to recur habitually to the mind. 1780 BECKFORD *Mem. Painters* 54 The delicacy of her sensations recurred to his memory.

b. Without const.: To return to the mind.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 197 The Thought it-self will of necessity..the oftner recur. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, Heav'ns! And yet a thousand things recur that swear it. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 13 Wherever I have heard A kindred melody, the scene recurs, And with it all its pleasures and its pains. 1806 BYRON *Childish Recoll.* 28 Oft does my heart indulge the rising thought, Which still recurs. 1855 TENNYSON *Will* 14 Acted crime, Or seeming-genial venial fault, Recurring and suggesting still!

c. Of questions, difficulties, etc.: To come up again for consideration; to present themselves, or confront one, again.

1651 W. LYFORD *Serm.* (1654) 4 The question will still recurre, who shall judge of the right? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VII. § 22 But still, the question recurs, whether man be free? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 202 These critical difficulties were perpetually recurring. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III § 36. 129 The constant..question will from time to time recur.

d. Of thoughts, statements, etc.: To occur again in the course of a book, etc.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 128 Some few Reflexions, which I shall touch on slightly, or omit, because they recurr hereafter. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 24/2 In every part of the book two thoughts are continually recurring.

5. Of events, facts, states, etc.: To occur, happen, take place, appear, again. (Common in 19th c.)

The context usually indicates repeated re-occurrence.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 44 When the like occasion recurs. 1692 — *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 166 Ordinarily the Solemnity recurred only every 110th year. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 157 The vomiting recurs at short intervals. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 395 One regular set of volitions, constantly recurring at fixt periods. 1851 J. PAGET *Lect. Tumours* ii. 18/1 In some the disease has appeared to recur. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 120 Good vintage years on the continent of Europe..recur every ten or eleven years.

†**b.** Of a malady: To return *upon* one. *Obs.*—1

1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 248 He was disabled, and for some days since his trouble was recurred upon him.

c. *Math.* Of a figure or figures in a decimal fraction: To return or come again (in the same order), to repeat.

1801 [see RECURRING *ppl. a.* 2 a]. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 103/1 A circulating decimal, or..such, that if continued far enough the same figures will again recur. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 532/1 Subtract the decimal figures that do not recur from the whole decimal.

†**Recure,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **recur, -cuer, -cuire, -keur, 5–7 recure.** [f. next, perh. on analogy of RECOVER *sb.*; very common in the 15–16th c.] Recovery; remedy, succour; cure.

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Whan I do ony forfeture,..Accepte this, Lord, for ryȝt rekure. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 335 To thy seiknes sal be na recure. 1545 SURREY *Epit. T. Clere* in Camden *Rem.* (1605) Epit. 50 Hopeles of all recure, Thine Earle halfe dead gaue in thy hand his will. 1592 LYLY *Endym.* III. i, I haue seene him to my griefe, and sought recure with despaire. 1686 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 166 It is a lamentable thing, to put purposely the disease into despayre, for feare of recure.

b. In phr. *but, past,* or *without recure*: past or without hope or possibility of recovery.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XCV, The thrid [arrow], of stele, is schot without recure. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1203 It war syn, but recure, The knightis honour suld smure. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 80 Fierce Tigre, fell, hard rock without recure. 1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 96 An eating worme, a Cancker past recure. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 610 Whatsoever fell into the enemies hand, was lost without recure.

†**Recure,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **recuir.** [ad. L. *recūrāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *cūrāre* to CURE *v.*[1], but also in part repr. RECOVER *v.*[1]

The contracted form of *recover* is properly RECOUR *v.*; the use of *recure* for 'recover' in sense 4 is prob. due to the fact that senses 1–3 are common to both verbs.]

1. *trans.* To cure (one) *of* or *from* a disease, wound, trouble, etc.; to restore to health.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 41 He shal han..eueri woke iij pens til þat he be recured. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xiii. (1558) 7 Howe Constantine..was recured of his lepre. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* 716 Wherefore this woman to recure It was more harde ye may be sure. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A v b, Theyle treate the fyne physition..thy corps for to recure. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. ii. 143 Nor hath Chyron powre or skill To recure them of their ill. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 32 Drink as thou lov'st me, and it shall secure thee From future dangers, or from past, recure thee. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix. 170 It [opinion] can cast a man into speedy diseases, and can as soon recure him. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xx, This bow..Of causelesse grief, I hope, shall thee recure.

absol. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 183 As she hath beauty to allure, So hath she a hart that will recure. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) Q 2 b, Thou hast lent youth..Achilles sword to cut and recure.

refl. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 He has free leaue to recure himselfe.

b. To bring back to a normal state or condition; to restore after loss, damage, exhaustion, etc. Also const. *to* (a better state).

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* ii. 6 ȝif feith to God and he shal rekure thee; and dresse thi weye and hope in to hym. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 313 So that, if mysauenture ffordo thyn hous, a yeer or too [may] recure Hit atte mest. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 170 Her lignes to sustene, And to Recure..Ageyn the harmys and gret damage, That wynter wrought. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix 2 When their powres, empayrd through labor long, With dew repast they had recured well [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. i. 54 Through wise handling and faire gouernaunce, I him recured to a better will. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* viii. 33 They were so ready to inuestigate that, whereof being once certified they did much marualle at..and could scarsely ease or mitigate, much lesse salue and recure. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Constantia & Philetus* Wks. 1711 III. 11 No Physick can recure my weaken'd State.

2. To cure (a disease, sickness, etc.); to heal, make whole (a wound or sore).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 My lord may al my sorowe recure. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1558) 17 b, To staunche his woundes & hurtes to recure. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* viii, Grace..recured my sekenes. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 79 The cause knowen, the dysease maye the more readely be recured. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 60 Thou hast rubbed the gall, but not recured the wound. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i, Their teares my griefes recure 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 393 Thy deaths wound Which hee, who comes thy Saviour, shall recure.

b. To remedy, redress, repair, retrieve (a wrong, defect, etc.).

1536 *Exhort. to North* 138 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 308 The englysch commontie..your purposse will aide, thes wronges to Rekure. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Shph. Cal.* P 1 Which default when as some endeuoured to salue and recure, they patched vp the holes with peces & rags of other languages 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x 23 Which blott his sonne succeeding in his seat,. Right well recur'd, and did away that blame. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Medit. viii. 48 Faire language may recure A fault of youth, whilst rougher words obdure.

3. *intr.* Of persons: To become whole; to regain health or a former state.

c 1420–30 *Compl.* 93 in Lydg. *Temple of Glas* (E.E.T.S.) App. I. 60 That I ne schulde..To helthe neuere a-geyn recure, But euere in maledy endure. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 293 Thru3 schryfte he may rekure a3en. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 254 King Hart sair woundit was, bot..weill he traistit that he suld recure. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 32 Yet Salomon sayd, the wronged shall recure.

b. Of a wound: To heal.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* XI. 100 His woundes..closd all vp, and instantlie recurd.

4. *trans.* To recover (something lost).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5124 For tyme lost, as men may see, For no thyng may recured be. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 263 Artaxerses,..expellenge Nectanabus,..recurede that realme ageyne. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VI. (*Sheep & Dog*) i, Ane certane breid fra him for to recuir. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2, I recure, I get agayne... I have recured it, but it was with moche a do. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 34 By this he had sweet life recur'd agayne. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. lvii, So hard was this lost Isle, so hard to be recur'd. [1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* xliii, Full suddenly the Seeds of joy recure Elastic spring, and force within empight.]

b. To get, obtain, win.

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1226 In signe þat ȝe haue recured ȝoure hole desire. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174 With cormerawntys make thy nekke long, In pondys deepe thy prayes to recure. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* x (Shaks. Soc.) 93 Be prayour grett knowleche men recure. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* vii, Hope at laste to recure this scyence Exorteth me ryght hardely to wryte.

c. To preserve, save. *rare*—1.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 248 Thus, bi a Gandre recured was the toun.

Hence †**Recu·rable** *a.*, that may be cured. *Obs.*

1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov. xi–xii* 15 Neither is it an ordinary euill that is recurable, but a desperate ruine that is remedilesse.

†**Recu·reful,** *a. Obs.*—1 [Cf. next.] Helpful.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gent. Usher* V. Plays 1873 I. 333 Let me for euer hide this staine of Beauty, With this recureful Maske.

†**Recu·reless,** *a. Obs.* [f. RECURE *sb.* + -LESS.] That cannot be cured; incurable. (Freq. *c* 1600.)

1559 FERRARS in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Cobham* XXV, The best salue for my recureles sore Was to despaire of cure for euermore. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, II. ii, 'Tis foolish to bewail recureless things. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 302 His speare..on the breast did light..Impressing a recurelesse wound.

Hence †**Recu·relessly** *adv.*

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 24 Vntill he perish, recurelessly wounded by his own weapons.

†**Recu·rement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. RECURE *v.* + -MENT.] = RECURE *sb.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xi. 34 And they that Magnifie their follies done Wax Gray in Sin, past all recurement gone.

†**Recu·rer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. RECURE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who helps or aids.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 26 To the riche desceyued manye ben rekureres [*v.r.* rekuuerers; L. *recuperatores*]; he spac proudli and thei iustefieden hym.

Recurred (rĭkə̄·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECUR *v.* + -ED[1].] *Path.* That has reappeared.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg* VIII. No. 31. 217 The recurred induration in the site of a primary sore. 1898 *Ibid.* IX. No. 36. 365 The theory of recurred chancres.

Recurrence (rĭkʌ·rĕns). [See RECURRENT and -ENCE.]

1. Return (of a thing, state, event, etc.); renewed, frequent, or periodical occurrence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 Although the opinion at present be reasonable well suppressed, yet from the .faithfull recurrence of error, it is not improbable, it may revive..againe. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 12 The perpetual recurrence of names of persons and places. 1861 TRENCH *Ep. 7 Churches Asia* 16 The constant recurrence of this language in all descriptions of our Lord's second advent is very remarkable. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 172 So little can the world guard itself as it grows older from the recurrence of the same follies.

b. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 72 P 4 Every recurrence [of parts of knowledge] would reinstate them in their former place. 1836 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. iv. 62 He brought on a recurrence of an old injury to the tendon under the left knee. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lix, An indistinct recurrence of impressions which blended themselves with her agitating fears.

c. Reappearance (of some feature).

1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 83 Atavism, which is the name given to the recurrence of ancestral traits, is proved by many and varied facts.

2. Resort, recourse, reference *to* something. Also without const.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (Ogilvie), In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent recurrence to the dangerous preparations. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 262 Such an alliance will occasion frequent recurrence to arms. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 61 These memoranda were on loose papers, bundled up without order, and difficult of recurrence. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 153 A permanent imperial council, which might relieve him and the States from incessant recurrence to the diets.

3. The action of going back mentally or in discourse *to* something. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 173 P 6 By the natural recurrence of the mind to its common employment. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxii, To allow no time for insidious applications or dangerous recurrences to the past. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *The Farrers* vii 120 How many recurrences of mind had she to these articles! 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* I. 115 The announcement of dinner being served, effectually put a stop to any recurrence to the subject.

4. Return or reversion *to* a state, occupation, etc.

1812 G CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 477 Nothing more is wanting, than recurrence to old habits of diligence. 1855 BROWNING *Ap Karshish* 197 In sedulous recurrence to his trade Whereby he earneth him the daily bread. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 68 There is an obvious..difference in the result of a recurrence to this or that particular status.

b. *spec.* in *Biol.* (See quot.)

1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Working Men* 113 A word must be said about what is called Recurrence—the tendency of races which have been developed by selective breeding from varieties to return to their primitive type.

5. *U. S.* Reflucnce (of sea-water) to a place.

1893 PARKHURST in J. Strong *New Era* 219 The recurrence of the cold polar waters, which return to the Gulf.

Recurrency (rĭkʌ·rĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. †a. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°. b. *U. S.* = RECURRENCE 5. *rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Recorrenza*, a recurrency or running to and fro. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 424 A recurrency in the deep water in the middle of the Gut that sets outward to the grand ocean.

†2. = RECURRENCE 1. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 553 The same is reported by Herodotus, .. and may be an instance of the recurrency of remarkable accidents. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. i. 73 This will be over-ruled by the Recurrency of the Associations. *Ibid.* II. II iii. 344 The frequent Recurrency of these Fears and Anxieties must embitter all guilty Pleasures.

Re-current (rĭkʌ·rĕnt), *sb. rare.* [RE-.] A current flowing in the opposite direction to another.

1873 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. II. iii. 439 They found the same phenomena of currents and re-currents as in their native sound.

Recurrent (rĭkʌ·rĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *recurrent-em*, pres. pple. of *recurrĕre* to RECUR. Cf. F. *récurrent* (16th c.).] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Anat.* and *Bot.* Of a nerve, vein, artery, branch, etc.: Turned back so as to run or lie in a direction opposite to its former one. *Recurrent nerves*, the laryngeal and meningeal branches of the pneumogastric nerve.

1611 FLORIO, *Recorrenti vene*, the veines called the recurrant veines. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I. 68 That pleasant Experiment by tying the recurrent Nerves in a living Dogg. 1712 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 499 Two Dogs, which had their Recurrent Nerves cut, lost their Barking and Voice. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss., *Recurrent*, running backwards. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 190 The corolla, whose tube has five nerves..dividing at top into recurrent branches. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 299 The two recurrent arteries frequently arise by a common trunk. 1877 JORDAN *N. Amer. Ichthyol.* II. 71 Its numerous rudimentary rays recurrent above and below the caudal peduncle.

b. *Path. Recurrent sensibility* (see quots.).

1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* ii. 82 The sensibility of the anterior root is recurrent, being derived from the posterior root through the periphery. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. i. 343 The phenomena are probably due to the fact, that bundles of sensory fibres of the posterior root after running a short distance down the mixed trunk turn back and run upwards in the anterior root, and by this recurrent course give rise to the recurrent sensibility.

†2. a. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Recurrent*, returning hastily, running again or back quickly, having recourse to.

†b. Of verses: (See quot. and cf. B. 2). *Obs.*—°

After L. *recurrentes versus* (Sidonius).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Recurrents*, or *Recurrent Verses*, such Verses as are read the same backward and forward.

3. Occurring or coming again (esp. frequently or periodically); reappearing.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. (1672) 33 Short intermittent, or swift recurrent pains do precipitate Patients into Consumptions. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 47 From time to time In children's children recurrent appears The ancestral crime. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvi. 368 The bands must be due to some regularly recurrent cause. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 82 Six patients have suffered from recurrent sciatica after periods varying from six months to four years.

†b. *Math.* (See RECURRING *ppl. a.* 2 a.) *Obs.*

1763 EMERSON *Meth. Increments* 144 To find the sum of 50 terms of the recurrent series..$1+3x+8x^2+21x^3$, etc.

c. Of a crystal: (see quot.)

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 203 Recurrent tinstone.. may be described as a rectangular four-sided prism, acuminated on the extremities with four planes, which are set on the lateral edges, and the eight edges formed by the acuminating and lateral planes truncated.

B. *sb.* 1. A recurrent artery or nerve; *esp.* the right or left recurrent laryngeal nerve.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 The muscles which are serviceable to the speach or voyce, as are the recurrentes, or retrogradinge muscles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 365 When it commeth to the Axillary artery.. it transmitteth..three braunches from the inner side..which being reflected toward the head and vnited do make the right Recurrent. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 53 The Muscles of the Larynx being in a good measure supplied with Nerves from the Recurrents. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 254 The course of the nervous branches that are called recurrents. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med* (1878) 558 Pressure on the right recurrent, which may be produced by innominate or subclavian aneurysm, will have a corresponding effect on the right vocal cord.

†2. A recurrent verse. *Obs rare.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Rhythmes* 26 Beside these [metres], our Poets hath their knacks as young Schollers call them, as Ecchos.., Serpentine verses, Recurrents, Numeralls, &c. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., A kind of verses called Recurrents. 1706 [see A. 2 b]. 1727-41 [see RECIPROCAL *a.* 1 c].

Hence **Recu·rrently** *adv.*

1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 720 Only what is instrumental in its production and in most cases customarily or recurrently instrumental. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xix. 183 This tendency to real life .. declaring itself recurrently and with great strength.

Recurrer (rĭkʌ·rəɹ). *rare.* [f. RECUR *v.* + -ER[1].] *Math.* A recurring decimal.

1892 *Black & White* 14 May 623/2 It was a decimal that did me in the Little-Go..a recurrer with complications.

Recurring (rĭkʌ·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].]

1. That recurs, in senses of the vb.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 32 Throughout his annual and re-curring Race, He never stops, but always changes Place. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 168 Every recurring year contributes its remedy to these infringements on justice and good sense. 1851 J. PAGET *Lect. Tumours* v. 55/2 For one group, the name of 'Recurring Fibroid Tumours' may, for the present, suffice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 277 The various letters in all their recurring sizes and combinations.

b. With prefixed advbs, as *ever-*, *oft-*, *still-r.*

1832 TENNYSON *Sonn., Caress'd or chidden*, Fancy came.. And chased away the still-recurring gnat. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Africa* (1902) 98/2 The greater part of the forest consisting of the ever-recurring wait-a-bits. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The Great Hall, serving ..as a banqueting-room for the oft-recurring festivities.

2. *spec.* a. *Math. Recurring curve*, a curve which returns upon itself. *Recurring decimal*: see DECIMAL *sb.* 2. *Recurring series* (see quot. 1797).

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* v. I. Prop. 2 II. 698 Kepler did not like Circles or other recurring Curves for the Motion of Comets. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 297/1 Recurring series, a series of which any term is formed by the addition of a certain number of preceding terms, multiplied or divided by any determinate numbers whether positive or negative. 1801 *Ibid.* Suppl. I. 483/2 *Circulating Decimals*, called also recurring or repeating decimals. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 342/1 Some use may thus be made of recurring series in various questions of the theory of probabilities. 1886 PENDLEBURY *Arith.* § 181 Such a decimal as ·142857, in which all digits recur, is called a pure recurring decimal.

b. *Path. Recurring utterances*, a form of aphasia, marked by the repetition of certain words or phrases.

1892 TUKE *Dict. Psych. Med.* II. 1074/1. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 411 The articulation of such words or 'recurring utterances', as they are now commonly termed.

So **Recu·rring** *vbl. sb.*, a returning.

1748 RICHARDSON (*Clarissa* (1811) VI. 347 Recurrings there will be; hankerings, that will, on every, but remotely-favourable incident..pop up.

Recursant (rĭkʌ·rsănt), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *recursant-em*, pres. pple. of *recursāre* to hasten back, return, f. *recurs-*, ppl. stem of *recurrĕre* to RECUR.] Of an eagle: Having the back towards the spectator.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* s.v., *Recursant overture*, or inverted and displayed,..is said of an eagle, displayed with the back towards your face. *Recursant volant, in pale*, is said of an eagle as it were flying upwards, showing the back.

†Recurse, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *recurs-āre*: see prec.] *intr.* To recur.

1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* II. i, My father, mother, and my brother Recurse unto my thoughts, and straight plucke downe The resolution I had built before.

Recursion (rĭkʌ·ɹʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *recursiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recurrĕre* to RECUR.] A backward movement, return.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Recursion*, a running backe. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvi. 203 The Recursions of that Pendulum which was swinging within the Receiver. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 237 Our passions in their workings do depend upon the fluctuations, excursions, and recursions of the blood and animal spirits. 1720-1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 33 The present melancholy Prospect of the Recursion of the South-Sea Tide. 1830 T. TAYLOR *Arets. Celsus* 23 The doctrine..that in long periods of time, recursions and concursions of the stars, conflagrations and deluges take place.

Recurvant (rĭkə̄·rvănt), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *recurvant-em*, pres. pple. of *recurvāre* to RECURVE.] Bowed, embowed, recurved. Also of a serpent: Coiled up, with the head raised to strike.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.*

Recurvate (rĭkə̄·rvĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *recurvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *recurvāre* to RECURVE.] Recurved.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 382 *Recurvatum*, recurvate, bent backwards in the Form of an Arch, the convex Side upwards. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 962/1 *Recurvate*, bent, but not rolled backwards. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Repl. & Birds* Introd. 185 By the anterior series of one barb over lapping and hooking into the recurvate formation of the barb next to it.

Recurvate (rĭkə̄·rvet), *v.* Now *rare.* [See prec. and RECURVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bend (a thing) back. *rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34 b/2 We must then, with one finger, recurvate the end of the needle. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

b. In *pa. pple.* Bent backwards.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xiij b/2 An other bullet-drawer is hoockishe and recurvated. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* viii. 74 The Nails of those whose Lungs are Ulcerated, are recurvated or turn'd back like the claws of wild beasts. 1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 482, I had a View of the Ibex, whose large Horns are recurvated almost as far back as the Tail. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 266 The spine is more strongly recurvated than ever, and forms an arch over the bed.

2. *intr.* Of a thing: To bend back; to recurve.

1822-34 [see *ppl. a.* below]. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) iii. § 174 These gales .. march to the N. West until they join it [the Gulf Stream], when they 'recurvate', as the phrase is, and take up their line of march to the N. East.

Hence **Recu·rvating** *ppl. a.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 466 Wherever the skin was scratched, a calcareous fluid oozed from it, that soon hardened and put forth corneous, recurvating excrescences, frequently divaricating.

Recurvation (rĭkəɹvē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. type **recurvātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recurvāre* to RECURVE.] The fact of being bent or curved back; a backward bend or curve.

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b/1 In Fractures, dislocations, recurvatione of loynctes. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 114/1 Rubbe therwith the recurvatione of the backe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 172 By a Serpentine and Trumpet recurvation it ascendeth againe into the neck. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 326 The term Cyrtosis .. among the ancients particularly imported recurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness.

Recu·rvature. [See RECURVATE *a.* and -URE.] A backward curvature; recurving.

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 199 Whalebone .. naturally permitting itself to be bent..and inclining to a voluntary Recurvature. 1853 BIRT *Handbk. Storms* (1879) 58 It is very usual to consider that the points of recurvature are, to a certain extent, stable in each hemisphere.

†Recurve, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recurv-us*, f. *re-* RE- + *curvus* CURVE *a.*] Recurved.

1702 DRAKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1225 In which it very much resembles Water inclos'd in a recurve Tube.

Recurve (rĭkə̄·rv), *v.* [ad. L. *recurvāre* to bend (a thing) backwards, f. *re-* RE- + *curvāre* to CURVE.]

1. *trans.* To bend (a thing) back or backwards.

a. In active use. *rare.* Also *refl.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Recurue*, to bow backe againe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 118 Unlesse the Larynx at the instant of deglutition should recurve itself upward. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 202/1 Most of the glow-worms recurve their tails upon their backs. 1890 *Nature* 20 Feb. 367/2 They have muscles by which they may be recurved, so that these points may be directed towards the throat.

b. In *pa. pple.* Bent backwards.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 The muscles may lye in ther right places, and not be recurved this way or that waye. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 256 From the bottom to the middle they grow straight, but from thence they are a little recurved. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 164 On the Crown of the Head stands a shining black Horn, recurved backward. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 66 Others, as the Friesland-hen, have the feathers on their body recurved. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 241 Stigmas..persistent, recurved.

2. *intr.* (Chiefly of a wind or current): To turn back in a curve upon its previous direction.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 87 In recurving.., whirlwind storms will have a polar direction. 1853 Birt *Handbk. Storms* (1879) 80 The direction of the cyclone of April 1847 would lead to the idea of its having recurved. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 111 A large part recurves to the Eastward, thus flowing into the Indian Ocean.

Hence **Recu·rving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1853 Birt *Handbk. Storms* (1879) 84 The great liability of a commander meeting a recurving cyclone. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 111 The remarkable recurving of the main body of the current is due to the action of a polar or cold water current flowing from the S.W. 1888 *Garden* 18 Mar. 189/3 A beautiful Orchid..furnished with narrow recurving foliage.

Recurved (rĭkē·rvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Bent back; having a backward curve. (Common in 19th c., esp. in scientific use.)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xvj b/2 The recurvede Needle for the sutures of the face. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 127 Having a short recurved body..and a short tail. 1725 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 107 A recurv'd Canal with several turnings. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 297 Aconite has two recurved pedunculate nectaries. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 548 The recurved tube must be dipped..under the surface of the tarry liquid. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 265 The common dog is distinguished from the wolf and jackal by its recurved tail.

b. In plant-names: (See quots.)

1820 T. Green *Universal Herbal* II. 860/1 *Ribes recurvatum*, Recurved Black Currant. 1877 S. C. *Ferns Brit. Isles* 27 *Lastrea Fœnisecii* (The Recurved Fern).

† **Recu·rvity.** *Obs. rare.* [See Recurve *a.* and -ity.] The fact of being recurved.

1668–9 Sir T. Browne *Let.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 512 Whereby the little incurvitie at the upper end of the upper bill, and small recurvitie of the lower is not discerned.

Recurvo-, used in *Bot.* as comb. form of L. *recurvus*, as **recurvo-pa·tent**, bent back and spreading; **recurvo-te·rnate**, bent back and divided into three parts.

1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 1104 Recurvo-patent. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 390 Recurvo-ternate defensive and aggressive spicula.

Recurvous (rĭkē·rvəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *recurv-us* Recurve *a.* + -ous.] Recurved, bent back.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi. 401 *note*, In others I have observed long recurvous tails, longer than their whole bodies. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 362 These buffaloes were black, with recurvous horns.

Recus, obs. Sc. form of Recuse.

Recusance (re·kiuzăns, rĭkiū·zăns). [f. as next: see -ance.] = next.

1597 in *Antiquary* (1881) Oct. 176/1 Being all most willing and ready without any recusance .. still to be partakers of the Lorde's Supper at their own Parish Church. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 28 By which generous Recusance of that Crown on Earth he merited many more in Heaven. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 230 Jon began to show signs of recusance. 1886 'W. S. Gregg' *Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers* 54 The parliament now passed laws prohibiting Catholic worship, and imposing a fine of one shilling, payable each Sunday for recusance.

Recusancy (re·kiuzănsi, rĭkiū·zănsi). [ad. L. type **recūsantia*: see Recusant and -ancy.] The action or practice characteristic of a recusant.

1. *Hist.* Refusal, especially on the part of Roman Catholics, to attend the services of the Church of England; from *c* 1570 to 1791 this was punishable by a fine, and involved many disabilities.

c 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 55 It is the howse of one Tregean, who for his and his wives recusancie .. his lande was suspended and himselfe nere 20 yeares imprisoned. 1618 Dalton *Countr. Just.* 82 Any popish Recusant .. which is convicted or indicted for recusancie or which hath not receiued the Communion twice the yeare past. 1679 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Apr., The Duke of York, voted against by the Commons for his recusancy, went over to Flanders. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 588 He was for extending the Statute of Recusancy to them that went at any time to hear sermons from their own parish church. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 145 These grievous penalties on recusancy, as the wilful absence of catholics from church came now to be denominated. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 371 Heavy 'fines for recusancy' .. became a constant source of supply to the Royal exchequer.

† **b.** With *a*, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1624 Donne *Devot.* III. Expost., I cannot say, I will come into thy house. .. It is not a Recusancy, for I would come, but it is an Excommunication, I must not. 1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* ii. 34 The Jesuitish Casuists begun to draw on the Papists to a Recusancie.

2. Refusal to obey some authority or command.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 37 The commission giuen to Ionas, we haue already weighed: it followeth that wee handle his recusancy and disobedience therein committed. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 46 Charging recusancy herein, as a sin on the soul of the refusers. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xi, There was one of my able-bodied men the other day who plainly refused to attend the wappen-schaw at my bidding. Is there no law for such recusancy, Colonel Grahame? 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) III. iii. 341 This sudden recusancy at the French Headquarters.

† **b.** Const. *of*; also with *inf.* *Obs. rare.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1408 He hath .. iustly certified Hugh Raulins, person of Tynby, for his wilful recusancy of two other personages. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. v. *False Miracles* § 13 It happened that Abbot Whiting (the last of Glassenbury) was hanged thereon for his Recusancy to Surrender the Abbey.

Recusant (re·kiuzănt, rĭkiū·zănt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *recūsant-em*, pres. pple. of *recūsāre* to Recuse. Cf. F. *récusant* (Littré).]

A. *sb.* **1.** *Hist.* One, especially a Roman Catholic (*Popish recusant*), who refused to attend the services of the Church of England.

1552–3 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 2 The Certificate of Recusauntes made by any of the said Archebyshoppes. 1583 Babington *Commaundm.* iv. (1637) 34 In my opinion our recusantes, as wee call them, that is, our refusing papists to come to church, doo greatly offende. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 595 The principall catholique recusants..were sent to remaine at certaine conuenient places. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 32 Though all our Recusants be the King of Englands subjects, yet too many of them be the King of Spaines servants. 1687 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Mar., They would not promise his Majesty their consent to the repeal of the Test and penal Statutes against Popish Recusants. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 78 (1740) 363 To present all Recusants, whereof the legal Definition was the not coming to Church for a Month. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* viii. 248 It appears that this remote county was full of Popish recusants. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. ii. 46 Many Papists who had conformed to the authority of the English Church..fell away, and became recusants.

transf. a 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 73 Imagine now the sceane lyes in the hall; (For at high noone we are recusants all). 1640 Sir J. Mennes & Smith *Wit's Recreat.* § 174 Sith our Church him disciplin'd so sore He (rank Recusant) comes to Church no more.

b. Applied to other religious dissentients.

1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II. xviii. 370 By which the recusants were banished from the Netherlands. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* iv. (1869) 143 It is impossible at this distance of time..to judge how far the recusants were influenced by an attachment to the positive doctrine of Arius. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 121 Five of the recusants took away their hassocks..and worshipped with us no more.

2. One who refuses to submit to some authority, comply with some regulation or request, etc.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Recusant*, he that refuseth to doe any thing 1621 Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* II. i, Since ye are so angry, And hold your Sister such a strong Recusant [etc.]. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 14 This Law did not presently find an universall Obedience in all the Land. And the Wonder is not great, if at the first making thereof it met with many Recusants. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* III. 67 All studded round With loyal students faithful to their books, Half and half idlers, hardy recusants, And honest dunces. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 521 Some refused compliance with the tariff. The recusants were adjudged to be in the wrong. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 762 Dealing with the dominions of the recusant as being a forfeited fief.

b. Const. *against*, *of*, † *to*.

1599 H. Buttes *Dyets Drie Dinner* To Country-men Rdrs., They are true Catholiques in matter of Dyet: no Recusants of any thing that is mans meate. 1638 Featly *Transubst.* 7 They are no lesse Recusants to your authority, then to our lawes. *a* 1661 Holyday (J.), All that are recusants of holy rites. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 23 All being recusants of the recent peace. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 293 All ill-conditioned recusants against the decrees of the local senate should be mulcted in heavy damages.

B. *adj.* **1.** Refusing to attend the parish church; dissenting.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 54. 892 Catesby likewise tooke in Ambrose Rookewood and Iohn Grant two Recusant Gentlemen. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 254 The Major part, albeit the Bishops and all the Recusant Lords were driven from thence, still opposed them. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. xiii, Do you know that your recusant Bishops wanted to consecrate him Bishop of Southampton? 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* lxvi. (1873) VI. 56 In one instance, where they had failed to bring a recusant clergyman to reason, he rates them in this petulant manner.

2. Refusing to acknowledge authority or to do something commanded or desired.

1659 Milton *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 554 The earnest expression of God's Displeasure on those Recusant Jews. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 47 Master Sims tried his best coaxing and his best double X on the recusant players. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxiii. (1862) III. 195 The subjugation of the recusant Medes.

b. In predicative use. *rare.*

1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, Frieze-jacket wants to dance with stammel-waistcoat, but she is coy and recusant. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 2 Though the peace was sworn, .. the most powerful members of the Spartan confederacy remained all recusant.

3. Making a recusation.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 453 If the Party Recusant has any Cause himself depending with the Judge, in the Judges private Capacity.

Recusation (rekiuzē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *récusation* (1332 in Godef. *Comp.*), or ad. L. *recūsātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recūsāre* to Recuse.] *Civil* and *Canon Law.* The interposition of an objection or appeal; *esp.* an appeal grounded on the judge's relationship or personal enmity to one of the parties.

c 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 172 Yf this exception shuld be admytted as suffycyent cawse of recusation. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 181 The legates declared, that no such recusation..could or might by them be admitted. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 488 After the Protestants had sent him their Recusation of the Council, He made a publick Protestation against it. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 451 Now this Recusation obtains when a Judge has either before the Suit commenc'd, or on the Cause itself render'd himself suspected to the Parties in Judgment on some Account or other. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 88 That this might be done without any recusation or appeal, the Pope delegated all his authority to Wolsey. 1853 Lady Duff Gordon tr. *Ranke's Ferd. & Maxim.* IX. 82 He opposed a formal recusation to the recess of Frankfurt.

† **Recu·sative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *recūsātīv-us* prohibitory: see Recuse and -ive.] That tends to refuse or prohibit.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. Rule 1 § 8 The act of the will..is acquisitive and effective, or recusative and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties.

† **Recu·sator,** *a.* and *sb. Sc. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. as next: cf. *declarator*, *interlocutor*, etc.] **a.** *adj.* = next. **b.** *sb.* An exception taken to a judge as incompetent to try a case.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 172 Adherand to my recusatouris or declinatouris. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 113 He sould not be hard afterward, to propone any exception declinatour, or recusatour against the Judge.

† **Recu·satory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **recūsātōri-us*: see next and -ory.] Of or belonging to recusing; containing a recusation.

1529 Hen. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. (1679) Rec. II. xxviii. 78 The Queen..did protest at the said day, putting in Libels Recusatories of the Judges. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 352 A recusatory Libel or Allegation ought to be offer'd before the Judge recus'd, if he be present in Court.

Recuse (rĭkiū·z), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* recus. [ad. F. *récuser* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *recūsāre* to refuse, make an objection, f. *re-* Re- + *causa* Cause.]

† **1.** To refuse (a thing offered). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 165 Wydomarus .. sente a greet deel of the tresour to kyng Richard. And he recused it [*v. r.* refusede; L. *recusavit*], and seide þat he schulde haue al by þe riȝt of his lordschippe.

2. To reject, renounce (a person, his authority, etc.); to object to (a judge) as prejudiced.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 189 Kyng Iohn recusede [*v. r.* refused] and wolde in no wise fonge Stevene of Langtoun archebisshop of Caunterbury, þat was confermed by þe pope. *c* 1421 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 28 He therfor hem utterly recuseth, and herto he fully him submitteth. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 721/2 And [I] also doo..refuse, recuse, and declyne you my sayde Lorde, and your said Colleages, and your iurisdiction vpon causes aforesayde. 1598 Florio, *Ricusare*, to refuse, to renounce, to recuse. 1638 Ld. Digby, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* ii. (1651) 8 Their humility..will not let them be troubled when they are recused as judges. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 74 Unless he recus'd him as a suspected Judge, he ought to remain under his Jurisdiction. 1812 C. Butler in *Alban Butler's Lives Saints* (1836) I. p. xxviii, According to Thomas of Kempis (and what Catholic recuses his authority?). 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 634 The defendant would be able to 'recuse' judges against whom a specific charge of presumable partiality could be made.

† **b.** To reject (an appeal). *Obs. rare.*

1529 Hen. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I (1679) Rec. II. xxviii. 78 Yet she. [laid] in her Appeal, which also by the said judges was likewise recused.

† **c.** To refuse to submit to (a decree). *Obs.*

1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xiii. 107 The Queen might at any time recuse and appeal from whatsoever decree or sentence she will.

† **3.** To refuse *to* do something. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 273 The qwene..Vasthi recusenge to comme to hym was despisede. 1438 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 32 Geyff þe schirra recus to do his offyce, or be neclygent. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 24 TheEmperours Ambassadors .. do nowe recuse to treate junctly wyth the French Ambassadors. 1542 *Ibid* (1849) IX. 154 The Turke .. hath recusid to inprest soche monye as he promissid to the French King.

Recussion (rĭkv·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. type **recussiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recutĕre* to strike back.] The action of striking by return or recoil.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 674 Wearied by an incessant strain of anxiety and labour for more than a month, and shocked by the recussion of peace.

Recut (rīkv·t), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To cut again.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 46 Some repeat the cutting.. the second year, and. recut them at half a foot from the surface. 1862 *Proc. Oxf. Archit. Soc.* 143 The inscription ..not having been altered and recut, as had been suggested. 1897 S. L. Hinde *Congo Arabs* 51 They cut and re-cut the skin from the root of the nose upwards to the hair.

Recuyel(le), Recuylle, obs. ff. Recoil *v.*; varr. Recueil *sb.* and *v.* **Recydivation,** obs. f. Recidivation. **Recyt(e,** obs. ff. Receipt *sb.*, Recite *v.* **Recyve,** obs. f. Receive *v.*

Red (red), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **réad**, 2–6 **read(e**, 3 **reed(en**, 3–6 **rede**, **reed(e**, 4–6 **redd(e**, (*comp.* 4 **raddore**, 5 **-ur**), 4–8 *Sc.* **reid**, (6 **rid**), 2– **red.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *réad* = OFris. *rêd*, OS. (M.Du., MLG.) *rôd* (Du., LG. *rood*), OHG., MHG. *rôt* (mod.G. *roth*, *rot*), ON. *rauðr* (Sw., Da. *röd*), Goth. *rauþs*:—OTeut. **rauðo-z*:—pre-Teut. **roudho-s*, from the *o* grade of the ablaut series **reudh-*, *roudh-*, *rudh-*, widely represented in the cognate languages. Of the same grade as the Teut. forms are L. *rūfus*, OIr. *ruad(h)*, Lith. *raũda-s*; the other grades are represented by Gr. *ἐρεύθειν* to redden, OE. *rēod*, ON. *rjóðr* red, ruddy, and L. *ruber*, Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, OSl. *rŭdrŭ*, Skr. *rudhirá-* red.

The original long vowel is retained in the surname variously written *Read(e*, *Rede*, *Reed* and *Reid*. The shortening in the adj. is parallel to the cases of *bread*, *dead*, *lead* sb.]

A. *adj.* **I.**

1. Having, or characterized by, the colour which appears at the lower or least refracted end of the visible spectrum, and is familiar in nature as that of blood, fire, various flowers (as the poppy and rose) and ripe fruits (whence the frequent similes *red as blood, fire, a rose, cherry*, etc.).

The precise shades of colour to which the name of *red* is applied vary from bright scarlet or crimson to reddish yellow or brown (the latter esp. of the hair of certain animals). The numerous varieties are distinguished, when necessary, by prefixed nouns or adjectives, as *blood-, brick-, cherry-, fire-, flame-, flesh-, robin-, rose-red; dark, dull, light, lively red; fiery, foxy red; brown-, orange-, yellow-red; brownish, yellowish red*, etc. For examples of these, see the first element.

a **700** *Epinal Gloss.* 404 *Flavum vel fulfum*, read. *c* **725** *Corpus Gloss.* 1758 *Ruber*, read. *c* **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 3 Æȝðer ȝe hwite ȝimmas ȝe reade. *c* **897** — *Gregory's Past. C.* xv. 94 On ȝemong ðæm bellum [sceoldon hangian] reade apla. *a* **1000** *Riddles* xxvii. 15 (Gr.) Se reada telg. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Alse þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne ehþurl. .. ȝif þet gles is red ho schineð red. *c* **1205** LAY. 15940 Þe oder is milcwhit .. þe oðer ræd alse blod. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2786 Tueye grete dragons out of þis stones come, Þe on was red, þe oþer wyt. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 12 Hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre And there-on red [*v.r.* rede] rubyes as red as any glede. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 57 In some place thereof is the Gravelle reede: and therefore Men clepen it the Rede See. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 We wryte vn to this tyme the capitalle letters with a redde color. *a* **1500** *Flower & Leaf* 35 Leves new..Some very rede, and some a glad light grene. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 49 The pockes appere vppon the skyn, and are lyke reed pymples. *a* **1585** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 229 The starnis .. flew sa thick befoir my ein, Sum reid, sum ȝellow, blew, and grein. **1631** CHETTLE *Hoffmann* H ij b, The red lines Mixt with a deadly blacke will tell the world She died by violence. **1683** RAY *Corr.* (1848) 172 A sort of trefoil, with .. bright purple or red flowers. **1726–46** THOMSON *Winter* 1060 The red marks Of superstition's scourge. **1794** COWPER *Needless Alarm* 19 Nor yet the hawthorn bore her berries red. **1836–41** BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 257 The former [sparks] are brilliant,..the latter usually of a paler or redder hue. **1882** G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xxviii, The red wall, mottled and clouded with its lichens.

b. Of fire, flame, lightning, etc. (*lit.* and *fig.*), and of objects lit up by these.

In early use chiefly as a conventional epithet.

a **900** CYNEWULF *Crist* 809 Blac rasetteð recen reada leȝ. *a* **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 44 (Gr.) ȝeondfolen fyre & færcyle, rece & reade leȝe. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 356 Fur is hot & read. *c* **1320** *Cast. Love* 719 Þe castel lihteþ al abouten, And is raddore þen euere eny rose schal; Þat þuncheþ as hit barnde al. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1633 Also seur as red is euery fir. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 4176 Þan fell þar fra þe firmament as it ware fell sparkis Ropand doun o rede fire. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 428 Quhat euir he be, reskewis off that kyn Fra the rede fyr, him sellf sall pass tharin. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xvi. (S.T.S.) I. 88 His hede apperit (as It war blesand) in ane rede low. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1353 Two red fires in both their faces blazed. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* I. 175 The Thunder, Wing'd with red Lightning. **1727–46** THOMSON *Summer* 1148 The inconquerable lightning .. Ragged and fierce or in red whirling balls. **1819** SHELLEY *Cyclops* 378 He strewed Upon the ground beside the red firelight His couch. **1855** KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxviii, The hills were red with bonfires in every village.

fig. **1655** tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 25 My rage doth kindle as red against him as ever.

c. Of the sky or sun, esp. at dawn or sunset; hence of dawn, the east, etc.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 2 Smolt bið; read is .. heofon. *c* **1122** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1117 On þære nihte .. wæs seo heofon swyðe read ȝesewen. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 20 He recouerd .. þe regions all clene And all rialme & þe riches into þe rede est. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xvi. 7 The rakke of the rede sky. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Rubesco, Aurora rubescebat*, the morning waxed redde. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 453 Like a red morne that euer yet betokend Wracke to the sea man, tempest to the field. **1726–46** THOMSON *Winter* 721 Hence at eve, Steamd eager from the red horison round [etc.]. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd. 55 When red hath set the beamless sun. **1815** SHELLEY *Alastor* 137 When red morn Made paler the pale moon. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 292 When the sun rises red, wind and rain may be expected during the day.

d. Of the cheeks (or complexion) and lips (as a natural healthy colour); hence also of persons.

a **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1432 Mit se swiðe lufsume leores .. se rudie & se reade. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1205 Wyth chynne & cheke ful swete, Boþe quit & red in-blande. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 153 Hir mouth [was] ful smal and ther to softe and reed. — *Sir Thopas* 15 Hise lippes rede as rose. *c* **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* 161, I was reddere in rode þan rose in þe rayne. **1530** PALSGR. 322/1 Redde as ones lyppes or their chekes, .. *vermeil.* **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 266 Two lippes indifferent red. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 Women with big black Eyes, and red Cheeks. *a* **1720** SWIFT *Phyllis* 14 She .. practised how to place her Head And bit her Lips to make them red. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. ix, The bride hath paced into the hall, Red as a rose as is she. **1824** BYRON *Juan* XVI. cxxi, A red lip with two rows of pearls beneath. **1894** G. MEREDITH *Lord Ormont* iii, His cheeks are as red as yours now you're blushing.

transf. **1862** BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 246 Pope..had not the large red health that uncivilised women admire.

e. Of the hair (of men and animals) or beard.

1500–20 [implied in RED-HAIRED]. **1538** ELYOT *Addit.*, *Aenobarbus*,..a Roman, so callyd bycause he had a berde as red as brasse. **1593** NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 [He had] a iolly long red peake,..[which] he cherisht continually without cutting. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Thou art a proper man, if thy beard were redder. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hart*, The Coats and Colours of this noble Beast..are usually of three several sorts, viz. Brown, Red and Fallow. **1797** PINCKARD *Notes W. Ind.* xxix. (1816) II. 241 The hair,..from being slightly tinged with yellow, assumes..that particular hue, which is, more commonly than correctly, termed red. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 19 While wildly loose their red locks fly. **1819** WARDEN *United States* I. 245 A tail about a foot long, and covered with red hair. **1855** KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, A boat rowed by one with a red beard.

f. Of soil, earth, etc. Cf. RED LAND.

1623 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 626 The mold is of diuers colours.. ; the red which resembleth clay is the worst. *Ibid.*, The hardest kinde of it lies vnder the red ground. **1657** W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 124 Vapours drawn up out of red earth aloft into the Air. **1706** LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 371 Above a quarter of Kitchin-Garden Earth well sifted, more than of Red Mould. **1762** MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 53 The common opinion, that all hot grounds are red or brown. is..exploded by Columella. **1834** SCHOOLCRAFT *Exped.* 299 Little mounds of red earth frequently appeared above the grass. **1891** Q. *Noughts & Crosses* 217 The thin red soil of the ridge.

g. Combined with other colours in the same object, sometimes forming compound adjectives, as *red-and-blue, red-and-white*, etc. (Cf. 17 f.)

c **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2404 Þe king a welp he brouȝt.. He was rede, grene & blewe. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 Þe sailes .. som were blak & blo, Som were rede & grene. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* VII. 93 A wand of colour reid and greyne. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr* III. ii. 69 A kersey boot-hose .. gartred with a red and blew list. **1857** LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xii. 110 Strong red and white spaniels. **1891** T. HARDY *Tess* xxxix, He observed..a red-and-blue placard.

2. As an epithet (chiefly *poet.*) of blood.

c **1205** LAY. 30412 Urnen þa brockes of reden blodes. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1124 Al þe erþe aboute stod as in flode al of rede blode. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 415 The rede blood Ran endelong the tree ther she stood. *c* **1470** *Golagros & Gaw.* 306 Thai brochit blonkis to thair sidis brist of rede blude. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 The red bloud may run downe in thy necke. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1437 To Simois reedie bankes the red bloud ran. *a* **1755** *Edom o' Gordon* xix. in Child *Ballads* III. 434/1 Clear, clear was hir yellow hair, Whereon the reid bluid dreips! **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxi, I have..Seen through red blood the war-horse dashing.

b. In pregnant uses, implying superior quality or value.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 7 Let vs make incision for your loue, To proue whose blood is reddest, his or mine. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, His blood was too red to be spared when that sort of paint was in request. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxviii, Inasmuch as very red blood of the superior quality, like inferior blood unlawfully shed, will cry aloud.

3. As a conventional (chiefly *poet.*) epithet of gold. Now only *arch.*

This use is also found in other Teut. languages. For *red gold* in mod. technical use see 19 and GOLD *sb.* 5.

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 2404 (Gr.) Hi..ȝesawon ofer since salo hlifian, reced ofer readum golde. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 He .. ða grenan ȝyrda ȝebletsode and hi wurdon to readum golde awende. *c* **1122** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Þet fotspure.. wæs eall of read golde. *c* **1205** LAY. 23305 He sende .. swiðe gode horsses seoluer and red gold. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4763 Þof þai had siluer and gold red Þai moght noght find to bi þam bred. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 1742 We haue riches full rife, red gold fyn. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 98 Sex thousand ȝeirlie . Into tribute of fynest gold so reid. **1818** SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ii, From the red gold keep thy finger.

b. Golden, made of gold. Now only *thieves' slang.* † *Red ones*, gold coins.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 463 Sevin hundreth paris of spuris rede War tane of knychtis that war dede. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 501 Now is routhe to rede how þe red noble Is reuerenced or þe Rode. [*a* **1400** *Isumbras* 295, I salle the gyffe tene thowsand pownde of florence that bene rede and rownde.] **1568** T. HOWELL *Poems* (Grosart) I. 91 Besides all this, ich shall not mis of red ones to haue store. *a* **1625** FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v. iv, There's a red rogue to buy thee handkerchiefs. **1879** *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 502/2, I touched for a red toy (gold watch) and red tackle (gold chain). **1896** A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 61 Sich a nice watch,—a red 'un an' all.

c. *U.S.* As an epithet of the cent (formerly made of copper), usually in negative expressions.

1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thou.* vi. 144 It was a great catch for Miss Lewison, without a red cent of her own. **1889** *Sir Ch. Danvers* xxix, I don't care a red cent what you say.

4. Of cloth, clothing, etc.: Dyed with red.

Red hat (of cardinals): see HAT *sb.* 3, and 18 a below.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 252 Hi .. hine unscryddon þam readan wæfelse. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302/92 With rede palles huy weren i heoled þe faireste þat miȝten beo. **13..** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2036 Vpon þat ryol red cloþe þat riche was to schewe. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiii. 2 Why thanne red is thi clothing? **1411** *E. E. Wills* 19 A pallette couerte with reede velwette. *Ibid.*, A reed bedde of worsteyd. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* x. lix, Thenne..came a ryche vessel hylled ouer with reed sylke. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 633 The Erle of Warwike, whose seruitures were apparailed in red Cotes. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* II. 177 A valiant Gentleman, marked by a red cap he wore. *a* **1654** SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 77 All that wear Red Ribbons in their Hats. *a* **1729** SWIFT *Macer* 4 'Twas all th' Ambition his great Soul could feel To wear red Stockings. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 75 Then over all . His long red cloak..He manfully did throw. **1868** MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* p. xviii, The red shirt of Garibaldi's troops. **1895** F. ANSTEY *Lyre & Lancet* I. 7 A..revolutionary poet..in a flannel shirt and no tie—or else a red one.

b. *Red flag*, as a sign of battle, etc.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 233 What, dost summon a parlie, my little Drumsticke? tis too late: thou seest my red flag is hung out. **1666** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 91/4 That the Red Flag was out, both Fleets in sight of each other, expecting every hour fit weather to Engage. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flag*, The red flag is a signal of defiance and battle. **1891** HULME *Heraldry* (1897) 271 Others were decking their houses with red flags, the symbols of revolution and bloodshed. *a* **1895** LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* (1896) iv. 98 [He came] to tell me that the [Russian] forts were in sight, and a red flag flying. 'Odds bones!' said I, 'don't they mean to give any quarter, then?'

5. Of persons: Having red hair; † of a red or ruddy complexion.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxv. 25 Se þe æror com se wæs read and eall ruh and his nama wæs ȝenemned Esau. *c* **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 76/206 Willam þe rede king þat after willam bastard cam. *Ibid.* 319/686 Ho-so hath of fuyre mest he is smal and red Oþur he is blac with cripse here. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that bene rede men, bene..trechurus, and full of queyntise, i-likenyd to Foxis. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 130 William the Rede was crouned in the ȝere of oure Lord m.lxxxvi. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus, Rufus*, somewhat redde; one that hath a redde head. **1598** FLORIO, *Rossa*, red, a red-woman. **1612** DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 188 Richard Bourk Earl of Ulster (commonly called the Redde-earl). **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 232 In all regions, the children are born fair or at least red. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* VI. iv, From Red De Clare, stout Gloster's Earl. **1849** *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 490 Laudations of such persons as Hugh O'Neill and the Red O'Donnell and others.

b. Of animals: Having red or reddish hair; tawny, chestnut, or bay.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xix. 2 A reede kowe of hool age in the which no spot be. — *Zech.* i. 8 Loo! a man styinge vp a rede hors; . and after hym horsis dyuerse, rede, and white. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV 913 A staloun asse..al blaak Or mouchered or reed. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Some of theim causenge redde swyne thro wycchecrafte [etc.]. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Tak hony .. & grece of a red barow. *Ibid.* 207 Tempre wyþ mylk of a red cow. **1535** COVERDALE *Zech.* vi. 2 In the first charet were reade horse, in the seconde charet were blacke horse. **1651** BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 7 The wooll of a red Heyfer makes a good body. **1855** KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii, The red cattle lowed to each other. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 16 Master had the red setter with him this morning, when he went for his stroll. **1892** R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West* 78 The red mare played with the snaffle-bars.

c. Of certain peoples, esp. the North American Indians: Having (or regarded as having) a reddish skin. See also RED MAN, RED SKIN.

The correctness of the epithet as applied to the North American Indians has been denied by some writers.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 21 Hee maketh some folkes whyte, some blacke, some read, and some Tawny; and yet is hee but one selfesame Sunne. **1765** in S. P. Hildreth *Pioneer History* (1848) 79 We, red people, are a very jealous people. **1808** PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 122, I was obliged to convince my red brethren that, if I protected them, I would not suffer them to plunder my men with impunity. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 8 In the evening the red warriors entertained their white friends with dances and songs. **1889** I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* iv. 198 The half-castes between Europeans and Maoris are unmistakeably red without any tendency to yellow.

6. Wearing red clothing (uniform, livery) or armour. Now *rare.*

a **1400** *Sir Perc.* 50 Wolde he none forsake, The rede knyghte ne the blake. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* IX. 87 The Rede Reffayr thai call him [cf. 106 His cot armour is..ay off reide] **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvi, The reed knyghte of the reed laundes. **1841** THACKERAY *Chron. Drum* II. xii, He had fought the red English, he said, In many a battle of Spain. **1886** [see *red soldier* in 19].

7. Of the face, or of persons in respect of it: Temporarily suffused with blood, esp. as the result of some sudden feeling or emotion; flushed or blushing *with* (anger, shame, etc.).

c **1205** LAY. 29597 For þan ilke dede heo habbeð neb rede. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 811 (867) He was hit, and wax al red for shame. *c* **1386** — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 542 For shame of hym my chekes wexen rede *c* **1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 816 The dene rurale worthit reid, Stawe for schame of the steid. **1450–80** tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 His visage wexith reed.., and the teeres fallen in his eyene whan thou blamyst him. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 35 She red, and hot, as coles of glowing fier, He red for shame. **1611** — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 54 Addresse your selfe to entertaine them sprightly, And let's be red with mirth. **1653** MILTON *Ps.* vi. 22 Mine enemies shall..then grow red with shame. **1855** KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, The churchwardens..bustled themselves hot, and red, and frantic. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 295 Tom's face was as red with delight, as his sister's had been with anger.

transf. **1820** L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 14 (1822) I. 112 Millions of times did the sense of the impotence of his wish run up in red hurry to his cheeks.

b. Exceptionally high in colour.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that haue the face somewhate ruddy..Tho that have the chekys al reede as thay were dronken. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij b, He..was reed as a cok and had a good lyuynge colour. **1577** HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* I. 85/2 Tyll they be read as cockes. and litle wyser then their combes. **1689** HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Concl. iii. Wks. 1716 II. 472 The Lazy Fat Prebend and Ceremony-Monger is as Red in the Gills as a Turkey-cock, or his Scarlet-hood.

8. Stained or covered with blood. Used *absol.*, and const. *with* († or *of*) blood, gore, etc.

[*a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 402 Ȝe hit schulen makien of reades monnes blode; þet is Jesu Crist i-readed mid his owune blode oðe rode.] *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 20075 Mi fete, mi hend, o blod er red. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 361 The gres woux off the blud all rede. *c* **1450** *Mirour Salnacioun* 1616 Ye stretes of Jerusalem with thaire blode made he rede. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 352 The grounde was there soone dyed rede with grete effusyon of blood. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 109

Waving our red Weapons o're our heads, Let's all cry Peace, Freedome, and Liberty. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* III. 46 Sad Philippi, red with Roman Gore. 1796 SCOTT *Will. & Helen* 211 The scourge is red, the spur drops blood. 1808 — *Marm.* VI. XXXIV, To tell red Flodden's dismal tale. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* IX, The Fort del Oro was a red shamble. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 17 The Ptolemies quenched more than one savage insurrection with red hands. *fig.* 1813 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves, Night Scene* 65, I swore to her that were she red with guilt, I would exchange my unblenched state with hers.

transf. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. XXVIII, Rider and horse —friend, foe—in one red burial blent. 1894 G. MEREDITH *Lord Ormont* XXV, The dull red facts [of the duel] had to be disengaged from his manner of speech.

b. Shedding blood.

1806 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 23 Adieu to New Year's din and quarrel, Base chat, red blows. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* XXIX, It cam o' bluid-guiltiness—for 'at he had liftit the reid han' again' his neibour.

c. Of meat: Full of, coloured with, blood.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 109 The cow-calf is whiter veal: but the bull-calf, although redder, is better meat. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXI. 337 Avoid altogether red meat.

d. Consisting of blood.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. XVII, How that red rain hath made the harvest grow.

9. Marked or characterized by blood or fire, or by violence suggestive of these. (In later quots. with implication of b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1142 It [the sword] was rede deþ icluped & mid riȝte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 889 Ye shal be deed by myghty Mars the rede. 1631 CHETTLE *Hoffman* I. C iv, Till red reuenge in robes of fire, and madding mischiefe runne and raue. *Ibid.* H iij, The heate Of our sad torment, and red sufferings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 174 What if...from above Should intermitted vengeance Arme again His red right hand to plague us? 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* IV, Red Massacres thro' their Republic fly. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 278 Justice..Drops the red vengeance from his willing hand. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. XXXVIII, Red Battle stamps his foot and nations feel the shock. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXVII, Tho' thrice again The red fool-fury of the Seine Should pile her barricades with dead.

transf. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XVII. 115 You have heard the stories of the mountain men in all their red exaggeration. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVI. 265 Happy news to the Bretons! and red maledictions to the French!

b. Anarchistic, revolutionary.

Referring originally to the colour of the party badge, but now frequently associated with prec

[1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI 402/2 Germany itself is red with Socialism and a desire for Republicanism.] 1864 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 443/2 England is not Red..but she does sympathise heartily with Garibaldi's immediate ends. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The Dynamitards have not secured the return of a single deputy even for the 'reddest' constituency in France.

10. Heated to redness; red-hot, glowing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Ne kumeð non into Parais bute þuruh þisse leitinde sweorde, þet was hot & read. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Christopher*) 550 Þane gert þe kinge ane helme tak & in þe fyre It red al mak. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 235 Twoo firy dartes as the gledes rede. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. XXXII. (1558) 33 b, As I haue tolde, in coles rede His hande he brent for loue of his cite. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 87 They wer full strenge of countenance, Lyk turkass birnand reid. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. VI. 16 To haue a thousand with red burning spits Come hizzing in vpon 'em. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 108 Bellows for Red Bullets. 1741 tr *Cramer's Assaying* 20 Filings of Iron..being presently made red in the Crucible. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 289 A waking dream of houses, towers...expressed In the red cinders. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 117 Scales that fall from the red iron hammered at the blacksmith's anvil.

11. Of the eyes: (*a*) Naturally of a red colour. (*b*) Bloodshot. (*c*) Inflamed, esp. with weeping.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 304 Runischly his rede yȝen he reled aboute. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H v b, To haue his mouth open with reed eyes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. II. 120 Poore soule, his eyes are red as fire with weeping. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 460 The eies of a Lyon are red, fiery, and hollow. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 313 In the beginning the Eyes look red. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II, Death in her Hand, and Frenzy in her Eye! Her Eye all red, and sunk! 1768 COWPER *Death Bullfinch* I, Ye Nymphs if e'er your eyes were red With tears. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. VI, The snake..Watches with red and glistening eye. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. CXIX, Their bloodshot eyes all red with strife. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XX, Amyas was pacing the deck,..his eyes red with rage and weeping.

II. In combinations.

12. With substantives, forming attributive compounds as *red-brick* (floor), *red-leather* (trunk), etc.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. XI. 83 We obeyed the call of our *red-bonnet guide. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* III. 19 It's a *red-breeches day, Master Charles. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Rhymes by Roadside* IV, The child upon the *red-brick floor. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms* 280 Red Brick Dust, used for parting Sand. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1817 Ho rast hym a riche rynk of *red golde werkez. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 8 Hir hair was like the reid gold wyre. 1767 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 14 May, I was once the happy owner of a *red-leather trunk. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 110 Leading him prisoner in a *red-rose chaine. *c* 1620 *Women Saints* 151 Being rinsed in her owne red rose bloud. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* I, The little *red-silk cottage piano. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 52 The *red-throat jay screamed not for nought. 1754 BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 243 Apply..a poultice with *red wine lees.

b. In specific names or designations, chiefly of animals, birds, and trees, as *red-bar parrot*, *red-bead snake*, etc. (see quots.); **red-bead tree**, a leguminous timber-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa* (also called *bead-tree* and *necklace-tree*), having red bead-like seeds; **red-bead vine**, the coral-bead plant, *Abrus precatorius* (see CORAL *sb.*1 9); **red-bean tree**, a species of *Erythrina* (cf. *coral-bean*); **red-ink plant**, the Virginian pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra*. See also RED-COAT, -TOP, -WING.

1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 510 *Red-Bar Parrot. *Psittacus signatus.* . It is said to be a native of Brazil. 1812 *Ibid.* III. II. 502 *Red Bead Snake. *Coluber Guttatus.* ..A native of Carolina. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 298 The *Red-Bead Tree. The seeds are pretty large, and well marked with a proportioned black spot. *Ibid.* 297 *Red-Bead Vine. The seeds are of a very beautiful scarlet colour with a black spot on one side. *Ibid.* 288 The Coral or *Red Bean Tree. The seeds of this tree are of a beautiful red colour. 1830 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. (1877) IX. i. 28 *Red-belly Shiner, *Luxilus Erythrogaster.* 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 12 May 10/1 Chang is a *red-button mandarin. 1840 HEREMAN *Gardener's Lib.* II. 186 *Graphiphora Festiva*, Primrose Moth. .. *Red Clay Moth. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 357 **Red Dog Money*, a term applied, in the State of New York, to certain bank-notes which have on their back a large red stamp. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 430 *Red-dye Bark. Because it's used in dying that Colour. 1764 EDWARDS *Gleanings* II. III. 346 Index, The *Red-heart Cherry. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 885/2 Its dark purplish berries . contain a purplish-red juice somewhat resembling red ink, and hence it is sometimes called the *Red-ink Plant. 1880 O. S. WILSON *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 266 *Orthosia lota*, Linn. The *Red Line Quaker. 1840 HEREMAN *Gardener's Lib.* II. 165 *Orgya Antiqua*, Common Vapourer Moth. .. *Red Spot Tussock. *c* 1830 *Gloue. Farm Rep* 11 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The *red-straw-lammas is the kind [of wheat] that is always sown upon this farm. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 242 *Red-Throat Lizard. *Lacerta Bullaris.*

13. Prefixed to the names of other colours, forming compound adjs. or sbs., as *red-brown*, *-fallow*, *-gold*, *-orange*, etc.

1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 174 Edged with red, and tipped with a small border of *red-ash. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. vii, The hair..turns to a *red brown. 1785 BURNS *Ep. Simpson* x, Her moors red-brown wi' heather bells. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 May 273/1 The rich red brown canvas of a gliding wherry. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiv, Þe best hewe is *red falewe with a blacke mosel. 1896 MARY BEAUMONT *Joan Seton* 112 The diadem of her hair shining *red-gold in the light. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* 45 All the *red-orange hues are represented. 1828 DUNLOP in *Mem. R. Astron. Soc.* III. 267 A very singular star .. of an uncommon *red purple colour. 1675 *Lond. Gaz* No. 990/4 One *Red Roan'd Horse, having Pitch-brands on both sides of his Shoulders. *Ibid.* No. 1020/4 A light Red-roan Gelding. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Swan's Nest* V, The steed shall be red-roan. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. XII 93 b, A high topped cappe, died of *redde scarlet. *c* 1350 *Ipomadon* 2398 Ere come another stede .that was *rede-sore. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wood-Man's Bear* XIV, *Red-white hils, and white-red plaines. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 258 He had nothing on his heid bot syde *reid ȝallow hair 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV IV. *Decay* 101 As the fresh red-yellow Apple dangles (In Autumn) on the Tree.

14. Forming parasynthetic adjectives, as *red-armed*, *-blooded*, *-cloaked*, etc.

a. In general use. (See also RED-BEARDED, -CHEEKED, -COATED, -EYED, -HANDED, -HEADED, -HEELED, -NOSED, etc.)

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 139 The awful blade Of *red-arm'd Justice. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 370 These organs are the same in the white as in the *red-blooded animals. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 388 The Annelides, ..or Red-blooded Worms, constitute the first [class]. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Lines Kensington Gard.*, Those black-crowned, *red-boled pine-trees. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 12 Little thinks in the field yon *red-cloaked clown Of thee. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 The *red-clock'd stocking trims the brawny leg. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 Then waxeth hys skin *rede colored also. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gardner* 67 It's pretty red colour'd. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 513 Red-coloured or red-making rays. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Friendly Larum* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) II. 526 Some wish the *redcombde bird might crow. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 104 Lest the redcombed dragon slumber. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. III, He turned into a *red-curtained tavern. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 152 My name I have from my *red-feathered coat. 1890 HARRISON & VERRALL *Ancient Athens* p. LXXV, The rape . appears on upwards of twenty-five *red-figured vases. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 313 Seeing . The *red-finned fishes o'er the gravel play. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* IV. VII, What mean those swollen and *red-fleck'd eyes? 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Flowers, Ivy-bush* IV, The *red-gemmed holly. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. V, A silver stream, Where thou shalt see the *red-gill'd fishes leap. 1803 SOUTHEY *Eclogues, Alderman's Funeral* 15 One of the *red-gown'd worthies of the city. 1894 FROUDE *Erasmus* 86 A *red-hatted lackey of the Holy See. 1603 HEYWOOD *Wom. killed* II. iii, The *red-leaved table of my heart. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* XXIX, The eyebrows over his *red-lidded blue eyes. 1819 KEATS *Fancy* 13 Autumn's *red-lipped fruitage too. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. II. 34 Let my tongue. neuer to my *red-look'd Anger bee The Trumpet any more. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 2) VIII. XLIX. § 23. 26 The *red-plumed dragoons of Floyd. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath* (1662) 73 The *red-puckered attire of the Turkey. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. I. 1, The *red-ribbed ledges drip with a silent horror of blood. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cav. & Roundh.* 184 Through the silent, *red-roofed town. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 135 Five tomahawks wi' blude *red-rusted. 1611 COTGR., *Rason*, a delicate *red-skaled fish. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. XLIII, Red-scaled Dragons with deep burning light In their hollow eye pits. 1535 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 208 A *red scoryd cow. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 90 A *red-shirted or green-jacketed mountaineer. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II, The *red-snooded Phrygian girls. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 299 An immediate death-dealer who stood against *red-streaked heavens. *c* 1612 W. STRACHEY *Hist. Travaile* (1849) 63 A kind of arsenick stone, like..*red tempered oyntments of earth. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* iii, Little old-fashioned, dumpy, whitewashed, *red-tiled houses. 1781 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1754) 246 A kick..from a *red-topt shoe. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) I. xii. 128 The *red-trousered French soldiers. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 165 The clarion note was sounded from some *red-wattled throat.

b. In the distinctive names of species or varieties of birds, fishes, moths, etc. (See also RED-BACKED, -BELLIED, -BILLED, -BREASTED, etc.)

1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 300 *Red-banded Parrot. .. On the forehead, from one eye to the other, is a band of red.. Inhabits St. Domingo. 1758 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 58 The *Red-beaked Toucan. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* 613 He put his arm into the hole, and brought out a Tockus or red-beaked hornbill [*Toccus erythrorhyncus*]. 1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1953 The *red Beam'd Jamaica Muscle .. The dead shells are white and shining, the others have red beams, which shoot from the hinge and are broader at the edges. 1880 O. S. WILSON *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 39 *Sesia myopiformis*, Bork. The *Red-belted Clearwing. *Sesia culiciformis*, Linn. The Large Red-belted Clearwing 1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1952 The *red-blotted Carolina Crab. 1758 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 27 The great *red-bodied Spider, with the white cross. 1840 HEREMAN *Gardener's Lib.* II 168 *Megachile Lignisica*. Carpenter Bee.. Red-bodied Bee.—Red Carpenter Bee. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* IV. Pl. 299 *Red-chested Dotterel. .. *Charadrius pyrrhothorax.* 1810 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 103 *Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, *Picus Querulus.* 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* II. Pl. 52 *Red-Collared Goatsucker. ..*Caprimulgus ruficollis.* 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 544 *Red-Crested Duck. 1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 188 Red-crested Pochard (*Fuligula rufina*). 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 736 The White-eyed or Castaneous Duck,. and the Red-crested Duck, *Nyroca rufina*. 1776 P. BROWNE *Illustr. Zool.* 30 *Red-Crowned Barbet. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 523 Red-crowned Parrot, *Psittacus galeatus. *Ibid.* IX. II. 446 Red-Crowned Finch (*Fringilla ruticapilla*). 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 123 *Red-eared owl, *Strix Asio* (Linn.). 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 57 Red-eared Monkey (*C. erythrotis*). .. From Fernando Po. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* III. Pl. 79 *Estrelda oculea*. Red-eared Finch. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 413 *Red-Finned Sparus. *Sparus Erythropterus.* .. Native of Japan. 1882 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II 210 Red-finned herrings are known as wine-drinkers in Scotland. 1781 LATHAM *Gen Synopsis Birds* I. I. 308 *Red-fronted Parrot.. Inhabits Brasil. 1815 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IX. I. 31 Red-fronted Barbet (*Bucco rufifrons*) 1817 *Ibid.* X. I. 91 Red-Fronted Swallow. *Hirundo rufifrons.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. I. 12 Kill me a *red hipt humble-Bee. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II 466 *Red-Hooded Parrakeet. *Psittacus capitalus.* 1809 *Ibid.* VII. I. 229 *Red-Horned Owl, *Strix Asio.* 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim Amb.* 3/1 *Red Knobbed Trumpet [shell]. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 415 The *Red-listed Pearch .. has large silver Scales with a scarlet Gloss. 1758 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 133 The *red-mouthed Buccinum, with the clavicle erect. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. 66 *Red-naped Parrakeet. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 543 Red-Naped Parrot, *Psittacus nuchalis.* 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 245 *Red-Shafted Woodpecker. *Colaptes Mexicanus.* 1888 [see FLICKER *sb.*4]. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool* VIII. II. 490 *Red-Sided Parrot. *Psittacus lateralis.* 1860 GOSSE *Brit. Sea-Anemones* 198 The *Red-specked Pimplet, *Banodes Ballii.* 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 127 The black, *red-streaked, and spotted Nerite. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.* 385/1 Red streaked Spider, or Black-and-red Spider, an Australasian spider (*Latrodectus scelio*). 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 194 *Caloptenus femur-rubrum*, the *Red-thighed Locust, is found throughout North America. 1880 O. S. WILSON *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 39 *Sesia formiciformis*, Esp. The *Red-tipped Clearwing. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 418 *Red-Topped Parrakeet. *Psittacus Verticalis.* 1776 P. BROWNE *Illustr. Zool.* 10 *Red-Vented Cockatoo. *Ibid.* 78 Red vented Warbler. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 481 Red-vented Cockatoo, *Psittacus Philippinarum.* 1877 *Nature* XVI. 218/1 Three Red-vented Terrapins (*Clemmys rubriventris*). †1711 PETIVER *Catal. Gazophyll.* Dec. X. 11/1 *Red-Waved, thread-girdled Heart Cockle.

c. In names of plants.

See also Cooke *Handbk. Fungi* (1871) for *red-cracked*, *-juiced*, etc, in names of fungi.

1634 JOHNSON *Merc. Botan.* 55 Spurre-flowred Orchis, or *Red-banded Orchis. 1611 COTGR., *Rosmarin sauvage*, (the *red-branched) wild Rosemarie. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 127 They have also a *red-ear'd bearded Wheat. 1762 MILLS *Pract Husb.* I. 362 Their white kind of red ear'd wheat has a white ear and a red grain. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III 446 *Red-edg'd flouring Cane. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. X. 335 The *red-fleshed orange..fails to reproduce itself. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 262 Briar-Rose, *red-flower'd Dogs-Rose, or Hep-Tree. 1838 *Plantings* 98 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Red-flowered Buckseye-tree, *Pavia rubra*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 853/2 *Mavia] *rubra*, often called Red-flowered Horse-chestnut. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wild Flowers* 135 The *Red-Fruited Bramble. *Ibid.* 143 The Red-Fruited Dwarf Rose. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 420 The *red-hearted, or upland beech. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 84 *Red leafed Cow Wheate. 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 522 Andromeda, red leaved. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 183 The *red rooted potatoes have purplish flowers. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*, The red rooted turnip was formerly more cultivated in England than at present. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Wall-Moss*, The *red-stalked, transparent, grassy-leaved Bryum. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 321 Five coomb of seed red-stalked wheat. 1866 SOWERBY *Eng Bot* V. 69 *Silago *Apiculata*. .. *Red-tipped Cudweed. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 151 The *red or purple topped, and the large green topped turnips. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 640 The red-topped [turnip]. is apt soon to become stringy. 1832 *Planting* 29 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, *Red twigged Lime tree, *Tilia Europ. corallina*. *Ibid.* 105 *Red-veined Ash-tree, *Fraxinus rubicunda*. 1878 HOGG

& JOHNSON *Wild Fl. Gt. Brit.* X. Pl. 797 *Rumex Sanguineus*, Red-veined Dock. **1842** LOUDON *Encycl. Trees & Shrubs* 174 *Rhamnus Erythoxylon* .. The *red-wooded Buckthorn.

15. a. With pa. ppples., as *red-clad, -dabbled, -dyed, -lined, -litten, -painted, -plowed, -written.* Also *red-wet* (*shod*).

1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 36 The *red-clad fishers row and creep Below the crags. **1857** THORNBURY *Songs Cav. & Roundh.* 4 Remember Edge-hill and the *red-dabbled mire. **1632** MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. iv, I, in your case, put on a scarlet robe Of *red-died cruelty. **1849** D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 242 Opening his *red-lined throat to its utmost extent. **1839** POE *Fall House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 301 Travellers .. Through the *red-litten windows see Vast forms. **1891** G F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's Christ* I. 259 The red-litten peaks. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) II. 566 The *Red painted Hatchet of War. **1884** TENNYSON *Early Spring* 3 The Heavenly Power .. domes the *red-plow'd hills With loving blue. **1785** BURNS *Ep. Simpson* xi, Still pressing onward *red-wat shod. **1820** *Blackw. Mag.* July 384/2 The hand of her kindred has been red-wat in the heart's blude o' my name. **1871** BROWNING *Balaustion* 1701 To read *red-written up and down The world [etc].

b. With pres. ppples. in complemental use, as *red-branching, -burning, -flowering, -gleaming, -hissing, -ripening, -streaming, -swelling.* Also objective, as *red-making.*

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I, There lies..the ripening Diamond's Ray, And thence *red-branching Coral's rent away. **1625** B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. iv, Throw away Her bounties, as they were *red-burning coals. **1816** WARDEN *Descr. Columbia* 166 Maple (*red flowering). *Acer rubrum.* **1864** SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* II. 129 *Spergularia Rubra*... Red-flowering Field Spurrey. **1889** MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 471 This rugged-barked variety (Victorian Ironbark) must not be confused with the Red-flowering Ironbark (*E. Sideroxylon*) of New South Wales. **1855** MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 50 Under the *red-gleaming moonlight. **1697** CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* II x, And wrench the Bolt *red-hissing from the Hand Of him that thunders. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* XIV. 482 The bolt, red-hissing from above. **1704** NEWTON *Optics* (ed. 3) 168 The homogeneal Light and Rays which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call Rubrific or *Red-making. **1797** BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 359 If *Fi* be changed to a red-making beam [etc.]. **1729** SAVAGE *Wanderer* V, The native Strawberry *red-ripening grows. **1823** MRS. HEMANS *Vespers of Palermo* II. iv, The partial glare Of the *red-streaming lava. **1729** SAVAGE *Wanderer* V, He rolls *red-swelling, tearful Eyes around.

III. In special applications.

16. As a distinctive epithet of things in which the colour forms a natural or obvious mark of kind or class.

c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149/8 *Ceraunie*, reade winberige. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4678 Depe selers .. he fild wit wines, quite and red. **1387-8** T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 15 Some .. painten with colours riche .. as with red inke. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 199 Closed wyþ ynne þe ere wyþ red wax. *Ibid.* 227 Þen seþ hem wel in red eysel. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 301/2 Rede grapes, *elbee.* **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 142 Parchmente, reedwax, pommes, bokes. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 143 The white and red Muskedine, one of the most famous Wines in Italy. **1764** *Suppl. Treat. Quadrille* 27 A Reflection on the Difference in playing the same Hands, in Black and in Red Suits. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 184 The finest kind of marl and red bricks, called cutting bricks. **1849** HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* § 851 Many of the red stars are variable. **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 311 The blood of Invertebrated animals, from which the red corpuscles are almost or altogether absent.

b. Applied to various diseases marked by evacuation of blood or cutaneous eruptions.

a **1400-50** *Stockh. Med. MS.* 152 For þe reed flyx. **1417** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 318 De quibus [agnis] in morina lxij, in quodam morbo voc. le redeyll. **1447** [see FLUX *sb.* 1]. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 114 b, Cryst .. heled Martha her syster of the reed fluxe. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 If y° waking come of y° rede colera, then waxeth hys skin rede colored also. **1563** [see LEPRY]. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 20 A red Murren o' thy Iades tricks. **1610** — *Temp.* I. ii. 364 The red-plague rid you For learning me your language. **1664** *Meth. Chem. Philos. & Physick* 242 These are the signs of the red Lepry. **1845** YOUATT *Dog* (1858) 368 In red mange the whole integument is in a state of acute inflammation. **1878** *Times* 26 Dec., 'Soldier disease or red disease' are names given to any affection in swine accompanied by general or patchy redness of the skin.

c. *Red bogs*, one of the chief classes of bogs in Ireland (see quot. 1846).

1685 W. KING in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 955 Every red Bog has about it a deep marshy sloughy ground, which they call the bounds of the Bog. **1737** *Dublin Soc. Weekly Obs.* No. 19 (1739) I. 122 The Crop I mean is Hops; and the Bogs in which I have reared them with most Success, the worst and most useless of all others—the red Bogs. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 347 The colour of the matter of which they are composed is, for the most part, reddish, whence they are usually called red bogs. Exclusive of the red or flat bogs [etc.].

d. *Red squadron*, one of the three squadrons into which the Royal Navy was formerly divided.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/3 Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral of the Red-Squadron. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Fleet*, The ships of the red squadron wear an ensign, whose union is displayed on a red field. **1802** *Naval Chron.* VIII. 223 *note*, The English do not wear the red flag at the main. ..The distinguishing flag of the red squadron has ever been the Union or flag of the Lord High Admiral. **1892** HULME *Heraldry* (1897) 262 Until 1864, Great Britain had admirals, and vice and rear-admirals, of the red, white, and blue squadrons.

17. Used more or less descriptively and distinctively with the general or generic names of animals, birds, fishes, plants, and minerals.

a. *Animals*, as *red bat, cat, kangaroo, lemur, mole, rat, slug, snail* (see quots.); **red adder**, *U. S.*, the copperhead snake; **red ant**, any ant of this colour, esp. (*a*) a common small British ant, *Formica* (or *Myrmica*) *rubra*; (*b*) the hill- or horse-ant, *F. rufa*; (*c*) the American house-ant, *Monomorium pharaonis*; (*d*) (see quot. 1872); †**red antelope**, (*a*) the steen-bok; (*b*) the nagor or Senegal antelope; **red ant-fly** (see ANT-FLY); **red bat**, *U. S.*, a common American bat; **red bear-cat**, the panda or wah (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red buck**, a South African antelope; **red bug**, *U. S.*, (*a*) the cotton-stainer, *Dysdercus suturellus*; (*b*) one of several red harvest-ticks; **red crab**, *U. S.*, an edible crab of the Pacific coast; **red fox**, (*a*) the common European fox, *Vulpes vulgaris*; (*b*) the common North American fox, *V. fulvus*; (*c*) the kit-fox of N. America; **red hare**, a variety of the common American hare; **red louse**, the harvest bug, or harvest mite (*Cent. Dict.*); **red lynx**, the bay lynx, *Felis rufa*; **red maggot** (see MAGGOT); **red monkey**, the patas of Western Africa; **red mouse**, the harvest mouse; †**red orang**, the orang-outang; †**red snake**, a Virginian species of snake (? the red adder); **red squirrel**, the chickaree; **red tiger**, the cougar (*Cent. Dict.*); **red viper**, (*a*) a species of British viper; (*b*) *U. S.*, the red adder or copperhead; **red wolf**, (*a*) a South American wolf, *Canis jubatus*; (*b*) a North American variety of the common wolf. Also RED DEER, RED SPIDER, RED WORM. (For *red admiral, arches, carpel*, etc., see 19.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Copperhead*, It has various other popular names, as Copper-belly, Red Viper, *Red adder. **1667** KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 426 If you put Black Ants into a Bank of the *Red [ants], the Black .. will not meddle with the Red, but .. run away. **1747** GOULD *Acc. Eng. Ants* 11 The Red Ants are to be met with under broad Stones or other Rubbish. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. xvii. 97, I found the inhabitants of a nest of the red ant (*Myrmica rubra*) very busily employed. **1872** WOOD *Insects at Home* 340 The Red Ant (*Formica sanguinea*) is worthy of some notice, because it is one of the slave-making species. **1781** PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* I 76 *Red Antelope. **1790** BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 80 The Steen-Bok or Red Antelope of Mr. Pennant. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 146/2 The nagor, or red antelope, inhabits Senegal and the Cape. **1812** WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. pl. 50 *Red Bat. **1884-5** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 167 The *Atalapha noveboracensis*, or Red Bat, is perhaps the most common of the eastern American bats. **1836** *Penny Cycl.* V. 261/1 A smaller species of bat, called from its colour the *red-bat, is occasionally found in the stomach [of the horse]. **1883** J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 97, I beheld the gnu and the zebra, the *red-buck, the spring buck, and ..the lechwe, or water-buck. **1781** PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 564 Wild *Red Cat. **1887** RATHBUN in Goode *Fisheries U.S.* II. 657 The common crab (*Cancer magister*); the *red crab (*Cancer productus*); the rock crab [etc.]. **1816** WARDEN *Descr. Columbia* 159 The grey and the *red fox frequent this region. **1875** COPE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. I. iii. 62 Our red fox (*Vulpes fulvus*) is nearly related to the European fox (*V. vulgaris*). **1879** GOODE *Ibid.* XXIII. iv. 19 *Lepus Americanus*, var. *Washingtonii*.—*Red Hare.—West of Rocky Mountains from Columbia River into British Columbia. **1877** *Nature* XV. 419/1 A *Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*), born in the Gardens. **1848** CRAIG s.v. *Red*, *Red lemur, the quadrumanous animal, *Lemur rubra*. **1875** COPE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. I iii. 65 The *red lynx and raccoon are examples .., and several species of wood-warblers. **1781** PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 487 *Red Mole..*Talpa rubra Americana*. **1840** *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 80 The Red Mole of America..is more likely the *Scalops canadensis*. **1790** BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 403 The Patas, or *Red Monkey. **1848** CRAIG s.v. *Red*, Red or Patas monkey, the *Cercopithecus ruber* of Geoffroy, and *Simia rubra* of Linnæus. *c* **1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/12 *Hic roonidens*, a *redmowse. **1774** G. WHITE *Selborne* lx, As my neighbour was housing a rick he observed that his dogs devoured all the little red mice that they could catch, but rejected the common mice. **1840** *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 55 The Pongo .. is known only to occur in Borneo where the *Red Ourang has not been ascertained to exist. **1781** PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 452 *Red Rat, *Mus Rutilus*. .. Inhabits Sibiria, from the Oby eastward to Kamtschatka. **1783** BARBUT *Vermes* 30 *Limax Rufus*. .. The *Red Slug. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 486/2 *Arion rufus*. Red Slug. *Ibid.*, The supposed virtues of a decoction..of Red Slugs in disorders of the chest. **14..** *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 Late gadre an hep of *red[e] snayl[is] þat crepyn aboute in reyn and haylys. *c* **1450** *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 200 Tak þe water of þe rede sneyl. **1752** J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 87 *Limax subrufus*... The naked red Snail. **1688** CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 134 There is another sort of deadly Snake, called the *Red Snake. **1819** WARDEN *United States* I. 230 The *Red Squirrel, not so large as the Grey, has its name from a reddish stripe which runs along the back. **1847** AUDUBON & BACHMAN *Vivip. Quad. N. A.* I. 129 Providence has placed much food .. within reach of the Red-Squirrel during winter. **1828** *The Crypt* III. 9 A serpent, known to the gamekeepers of Dorsetshire under the name of the *Red Viper, ..considered to be more poisonous than the common viper, but is fortunately very rare. **1840** [see *red adder* above]. **1840** *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 91 The *Red Wolf.. From the marshes of South America. **1876** GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 69 Red Wolf.

b. *Birds*, as *red butcher-bird, creeper, dunlin, heron, humming-bird, oriole, pheasant, sandpiper, sheldrake, shrike, sparrow, wheat-ear* (see quots.); **red-chatterer**, the Surinam red-bird, *Ampelix carnifex*; **red cock**, the grouse; †**red coot-foot**, = *red phalarope*; **red curassow**, the red Peruvian hen, *Crax rubra*; †**red curlew**, the scarlet ibis; **red duck**, the castaneous or white-eyed duck; **red falcon**, † (*a*) an East Indian falcon, also called *red Indian falcon*; † (*b*) the female peregrine falcon when a year old; (*c*) the merlin; **red finch**, the red grenadier grosbeak, *Ploceus oryx*; **red flammant, flamingo**, the common flamingo, *Phœnicopterus ruber*; **red godwit**, the bar-tailed or black-tailed godwit, *Limosa rufa* or *ægocephala*; **red goose**, *U.S.*, the snow-goose (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red grosbeak**, the cardinal grosbeak or Virginia nightingale; **red grouse** (see GROUSE 1 b); **red hawk**, (*a*) a yearling hawk; (*b*) the merlin; **red hoop**, the bullfinch; **red jungle-fowl** (see JUNGLE 3 b); **red kite**, the common kite; **red knot**, the sanderling and knot in summer plumage; **red lark**, ? (*a*) the meadow or water pipit; (*b*) the American tit-lark; **red linnet**, (*a*) the common linnet; (*b*) the lesser redpoll; (*c*) the goldfinch; **red lobefoot**, the red phalarope; **red macaw**, the red-and-blue macaw; **red martin**, *U. S.*, the red godwit (*Cent. Dict.*); **red owl**, *Strix asio*; **red partridge**, the red-legged partridge; **red phalarope**, the grey phalarope in summer plumage; **red ptarmigan**, the grouse; **red rail**, the Virginia rail (*Cent. Dict.*); **red robin**, (*a*) the redbreast; (*b*) = next; **red tanager**, the scarlet tanager; **red thrush**, (*a*) the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; (*b*) the American red-breasted thrush; **red tiercel**, the male peregrine falcon when a year old. Also RED-BIRD, RED-GAME. (For *red-back, -bill*, etc., see 18 b, and main words.)

1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. II. 54 The Crested *Red or Russit Butcher-Bird. **1783** LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. i. 97 *Red Ch[atterer]. **1817** SHAW *Gen Zool.* X II. 425 Red Chatterer, with a band through the eyes and the tips of the quills and tail-feathers black. **1776** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed 4) I. 229 *Red Cock. **1828** FLEMING *Brit Anim.* 100 *Lobipes hyperboreus*. *Red Coot-foot. **1782** LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 721 *Red Creeper, *Trochilus coccineus*. ..Supposed to be found in Mexico. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim Biog.* (1813) II. 142 The Red Creeper. This diminutive inhabitant of New Spain .. I mention merely for the purpose of describing its nest. **1819** SHAW *Gen Zool* XI. I. 159 The *Red Curassow is the size of a turkey. **1754** CATESBY *Nat Hist. Carolina* I. 84 The *Red Curlew **1769** BANCROFT *Guiana* 172 The Curlew of Guiana is the Indian or Red Curlew of Ray. **1785** PENNANT *Arct. Zoot* II 576 Lapmark, *Red, and Garganey Duck. **1817** T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 95 *Anas Nyroca*, Castaneous duck..Red duck. **1824** SHAW *Gen Zool.* XII. I. 96 *Red Dunlin (*Pelidna Subarquata*)..Dunlin with the beak longer than the head. *a* **1672** WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) Pl. 9 *Falco ruber Indicus*..The *Red Indian Falcon **1678** RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 81 The Red Falcon. **1887** SMITH *Birds* 69 (E.D.D.) The female when a yearling was termed a 'Red Falcon'. **1890** WATSON *Nature & Woodcraft* viii, The Keeper's 'red falcon' is the beautiful Merlin **1867** LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 185 *Red Fink of Colonists. ..The 'Red Caffre Fink', though not an uncommon bird, is certainly a very local one. **1785** PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II 504 *Red Flammant. **1785** LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* V. 299 Pl. 93 *Red Flamingo **1824** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII I. 186 Red Flamingo with the quills black. **1766** PENNANT *Brit Zool.* (1768) II. 353 The *red godwit is superior in size to the common kind. **1824** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I 78 The Red Godwit is found in various parts of Europe, Asia, and North America: in England it is found throughout the year **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 199 Black-Tailed Godwit. Also called Red godwit (Ireland). **1731** ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* 55 pl. 57 The *Red Grosbeak, or Virginia Nightingale. ..Some call it the Virginia Nightingale, and in Virginia, &c. they call it the Red-bird, but more properly the Red Grosbeak. **1776** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. Index 229 *Red Grous. **1794** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 17/2 Moor Game or Red Grous. **1843** YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 321 Some authors have called our Red Grouse, the Red Grous Ptarmigan, the Red Ptarmigan, and the Brown Ptarmigan. **1849** M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 70 The red-grouse, springing at our sound. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 7, I do lyk ane *reid halk schout. **1828** SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 32 The young hawks of the year are called red hawks, from the colour of their plumage. **1890** WATSON *Nature & Woodcraft* 13 The great grouse poachers of the Moors are the beautiful little Merlins ..The 'red hawk' is plucky beyond its size and strength, and will pull down a partridge. **1678** RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 283 The greater speckled or *red Heron of Aldrovand. **1802** MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 59 Bullfinch. ..*Red-hoop. **1743** EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. I. 32 The Long tail'd *Red Humming-Bird. **1840** MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 265 *Milvus regalis*; The *Red Kite. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 491 In some districts this [the black kite] is much commoner than the red kite. **1884** SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 90 *Red Knot (*Calidris Islandica*). **1776** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 303 *Red Lark. This species is equal in size to the common lark. **1817** T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 77 *Alauda Rubra*, Redlark. **1738** ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 68 The *Red Linnet, Cock and Hen. **1831** RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 298 A male of three years old is distinguished in the spring, by the name of the Red Linnet. **1893** [see LINNET 1]. **1819** CAPT. ROSS *Voy. Discov.* App. II. lix, *Lobipes Hyperboreas* (*Red Lobe-foot), commonly named Red Phalarope. **1703** *Red macaw [see MACAW]. **1831** WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 288 Were one to compare .. the red macaw with the ground

parrot of New Holland. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 431 *Red Oriole... Size of our Black bird. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 234 *Red Owl. 1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* V. 84 The Red Owl is eight inches and a half long. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 678 Now the 'Red Owl' and the 'Mottled Owl' of the older American ornithologists are known to be one species. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 767 Greek Partridge or Great *Red Partridge. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 229 The Red Partridge (*Tetrao rufus*, Lin) and five or six others .. are peculiar to the eastern hemisphere. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 414 *Red Phalarope. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 366 To these varieties Temminck has added the Red Phalarope. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 712 In summer..the whole of the lower parts are bright bay,.. and hence it has in this condition been called the Red Phalarope. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 486 The *red Pheasant. 1819 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XI. II. 294 The *Red Ptarmigan is in length fifteen inches and a half. 1843 [see *red grouse* above]. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 394 *Red Sandpiper. *Tringa Icelandica.* Birds of this species have appeared in great flocks on the coast of Essex. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 192 *Red Shrike . its body is of a bright red colour. Inhabits Surinam. 1783 *Ibid.* III. 271 This [crimson-headed finch] inhabits the thick woods about the Volga and Samara, where it is called the *Red Sparrow. *Ibid.* 217 *Red T[anager]. *Tanagra Rubra*. .. Inhabits Canada. 1827 AUDUBON in *Journals* (1893) I. 245 The powers of..the *Red Thrush. 1843 *Ibid.* 516 The delightful song of the Red Thrush. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 4 Red thrush (Midlands) 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. I. 31 The *Red or Russit-Colour'd Wheat Ear. 1817 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* X. II. 569 Red Wheatear (*Vitiflora rufa*). .. Taken at Gibraltar and near Bologna.

c. *Fishes*, etc, as *red dory, lamprey, mackerel, scallop, sea-nettle*; **red bandfish**, the red ribband fish or red snakefish, *Cepola rubescens* (cf. BAND *sb.*[1] III); **red bass**, (*a*) *U. S.* the red drum or red-fish, *Sciæna ocellata*; (*b*) an Australian fish (see quot. 1898); **red bream** (see quot.); **red char**, the case-char before spawning (formerly regarded as a distinct species); **red cod**, (*a*) the rock-cod; (*b*) a New Zealand gadoid fish, *Pseudophycis bacchus*; (*c*) (see quot. 1836); **red crab**, (*a*) the sea cray-fish; (*b*) an American crab (see quot. 1884); **red cusk**, a Californian fish (see quot.); **red dace**, (*a*) the roach; (*b*) *U. S.* the red-fin; **red drum**, = *red bass*; **red garrupa** (see quot.); **red gilthead**, the sea bream; **red grouper**, a Mexican fish, *Epinephalus morio*; **red gurnard** or **gurnet**, (*a*) a species of gurnard, the rocket or rochet, *Trigla cuculus*; (*b*) = next; **red gurnet-perch**, an Australian fish (see quot.); **red lump**, the cock-paddle; **red mullet**, a surmullet; **red paidle**, *Sc.* = *red lump*; **red perch**, (*a*) the rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*; (*b*) a Tasmanian and Australian fish (see quot. 1898); **red ribband fish**, = *red bandfish*; **red rock-cod**, (*a*) one of several Australian fishes (see quot.); (*b*) the orange rock-fish of N. America; **red rock-crab** (see quot.); **red rock-fish**, (*a*) a Bermudan fish (see quot.); (*b*) one of several fishes of the Pacific coast of N. America belonging to the genus *Sebastodes* or *Sebastichthys*; **red sciæna**, = *red bass*; **red snakefish**, = *red bandfish*; **red snapper**, a voracious fish of the Gulf of Mexico, *Lutjanus Blackfordii* or *vivanus*; **red sole**, the little sole, *Solea lutea*; **red surmullet**, the plain red mullet, *Mullus barbatus*; **red trout**, the lake trout; **red tubs**, the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*; **red wrasse**, the female wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*. Also RED-FISH, RED-HORSE. (For *red-belly, -fin, -mouth, -sides; red-fender, -ribbon*, etc., see 18 b and 19.)

1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 204 *Red Band-fish. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 263 The Red Bandfish is common in the Mediterranean. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 214 Red band-fish or red snake-fish, owing to its colour, appearance, and movements. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 372 In the Carolinas, Florida, and the Gulf, we meet with the names 'Bass' and its variations, 'Spotted Bass', '*Red Bass' [etc.]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 383/2 *Red Bass*, a fish of Moreton Bay, *Mesoprion superbus*, family *Percidæ*. *Ibid.*, **Red Bream*, name given to the Schnapper when one year old. 1674 RAY *Fresh-w. Fish* 109 *Red Charre [see CHAR *sb.*[2]]. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 258 The two others [specimens] were inscribed, the Red Charr, the Silver or Gilt Charr. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 109 [The case charr] when exhibiting the bright crimson belly which it assumes before spawning,..is called the red charr. *a* 1705 RAY *Synopsis Pisc.* (1713) 165 A *Red-Cod or Rock-Cod. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 268 The Tamlin Cod, Red or Rock-Cod, about two feet long. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 148 On the coast of Durham and Northumberland, and at the Isle of Man, the Cod acquire a dark red or reddish brown colour; and are called Red Cod. 1674 RAY *Catal. Fishes* 105 Long Oyster, Sea-gar, *Red Crab. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 771 The Red Crab —*Cancer productus* .. is found along the entire Pacific coast of the United States. *Ibid.* 244 A single species is known in California, the so-called *Red-Cusk, *Brosmophycis marginatus*. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 176 [The roach is] sometimes termed *red-dace from the colour of its fins. 1884 [see *red-fin* in 18 b]. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 292 *Red Dory, *Zeus Aper*. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 362 The *Red Drum of our coast, *Sciæna ocellata*. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 94/2 About the first of May the large red-drum..commence to enter the inlets. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 264 *Red Garrupa (*Sebastichthys caurinus*)...This species is known as 'Garrupa', 'Rock-fish', and 'Rock-cod'. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) III. 212 *Red Gilt-Head. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 37 *Pagellus centrodontus*,..Common sea bream, sharp-toothed sea bream. Red gilthead. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 410 The *Red Grouper is extremely abundant in the Gulf of Mexico in company with the red snapper. *a* 1692 WILLUGHBY *Icthyogr.*, *Red Gurnard [see GURNARD 1]. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) III. 243 The spines are longer and slenderer in those of the red gurnard. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 256 A single specimen of the Red Gurnard of Europe, *Trigla cuculus*, is said to have once been taken at New York. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 269 The fish that chiefly supply our market are the *red gurnet,..mullet,..whiting [etc.]. 1882 TENISON-WOOD *Fish N. S. W.* 48 (Morris) *Sebastes percoides*, a fish of a closely allied genus of the same family... In Victoria it is called the *Red Gurnet-perch. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. II. 261 *Red Lamprey, with brownish back. 1873 F. T. BUCKLAND *Fam. Hist. Brit. Fishes* x. 174 Our fishermen consider them to be different species and call them the *Red lump and the Blue lump. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 2 *Red Mackrel, silvery beneath, with small scales. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 149 Brills, pipers, dories, and *red mullet. 1809 SHAW *Zool. Lect.* II. 67 One of the principal species is the red Mullet or the Surmullet. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 294 There are two species, both of which are European, the Striped Red Mullet, *M. surmuletus*, .. and the Plain Red Mullet, *M. barbatus*. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 217 The Red Mullet appears to be most common in the Mediterranean. 1885 [see *goat-fish* s.v. GOAT 4 b]. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 181 Cock- and hen-paidle or *red- and blue-paidle, according to sex. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 431 The following fishes are found in the Lakes Champlain [etc.]..*red-perch, white perch. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 260 The Rose-fish..is also known as 'Red Perch'. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 385/1 *Red Perch*, name given in Tasmania to the fish *Anthias rasor*. .. In Australia, it is *Anthias longimanus*. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 262 *Red Ribband fish. 1883 RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 15 The '*Red Rock-Cod'—*Sebastes percoides* and *Scorpæna cardinalis, cruenta*, and *hynoensis*—are rock- and ground-fish, and readily take the hook. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 265 Orange Rock-Fish (*Sebastichthys pinniger*)..is usually called simply 'Red Rock-Cod' or 'Red Rock-fish'. *a* 1884 in Goode *ibid.* 778 The *Red Rock Crab—*Echidnoceros setimanus*. 1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. v. 57 *Trisotropis guttatus*. ..With some doubt I refer to this species the *Red Rock-fish of the Bermuda market. 1884 in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 265 Red Rock-fish (*Sebastichthys ruber*). ..This species is usually the 'Red Rock-fish' *par excellence*. *Ibid.* 266 Red Rock-fish of Alaska (*Sebastichthys proriger*). 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 86 *Red Scallop. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 541 *Red Sciæna, with connected dorsal fins, spiny head, and a very long spine on the anterior gill-cover. 1611 COTGR., *Posterol*, the *red sea-Nettle; an oughe, and imperfect sea-fish. 1822 COUCH in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1823) XIV. 76 *Red Snakefish. *Cepola rubescens*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 303 One species..is occasionally found on the south coast of England, where it is known as the..Red Snake-fish. 1879 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XXIII. IV. 47 *Red Snapper. —West Indian Fauna and north to Savannah Bank. 1884 — *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 395 In the Gulf of Mexico the Red Snapper is exceedingly abundant. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 45 *Solea lutea*,..Little sole: *Red sole 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 227 *Red Surmullet. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 23 The *M[ullus] barbatus* is known as the red surmullet. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 488 The Lake Trout has other appellatives..' Tyrant of the Lake', 'Laker', '*Red Trout'. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 61 *Trigla hirundo*,..tub-fish, or tubbot: sea crows: *red tubs: smooth sides. 1836 YARRELL *Brit Fishes* I. 286 The *Red Wrasse is a well-marked species, first described by Ascanius. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 258 *Labrus mixtus*..Female—red wrasse.

d. *Plants*, as *red asphodel, blite, bramble, briar, cabbage (cole), carrot, catchfly, cinquefoil, colewort, crab-tree, cranesbill, eye-bright, feather-moss, fennel, helleborine, henbane, hickory, oat, onion, passeflower, potato, sedge, spurry, stonecrop*; **red algæ**, the algæ or seaweeds constituting the class *Florideæ* or *Rhodospermeæ*; rhodosperms; **†red archangel**, = *red dead nettle*; **red ash**, (*a*) a North American ash, *Fraxinus pubescens*; (*b*) a hard-wooded Australian tree, *Alphitonia excelsa*; (*c*) the silky oak of Australia, *Orites excelsa*; **red bartsia**, the common bartsia, *B. odontites*; **red batata**, a species of Spanish or sweet potato; **red bay**, *U. S.* a lauraceous tree, *Persea carolinensis*, of the South-Eastern States; **red bear-berry**, the common bear-berry; **red beech**, (*a*) an American species of beech, *Fagus ferruginea*; (*b*) an Australian tree, *Tarrietia trifoliata*; **red beefwood**, a Jamaica shrub, *Ardisia coriacea* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red beet**, *behen* (see the sbs.); **red bilberry**, = *red whortleberry*; **red bind, -bine** (see BIND *sb.* 2 b); **red birch**, an American species of birch, *Betula nigra*; **red bird's-eye**, (*a*) *Lychnis diurna*; (*b*) Herb Robert (Britten & Holl. 1886); **red box**, a name given to two Australian species of eucalyptus (see quots.), and to the myrtaceous tree, *Tristania conferta*; **red broom-rape**, a species of broom-rape, *Orobanche rubra*; **red bryony**, = BRYONY 1; **red buckeye**, the small buckeye, *Æsculus pavia*, of the Southern United States, with red flowers; **†red camomile** (see CAMOMILE 1 b); **red campion** (see CAMPION[2]); **red cherry**, a wild cherry, *Prunus pennsylvanica*, of N. America; **red chickweed**, *U. S.* = *red pimpernel*; **red clover** (see CLOVER 1 b); **†red corn-rose**, the red poppy; **†red cow-basil**, = *red valerian*; **red cypress**, a large coniferous timber-tree, *Taxodium distichium*, of the Atlantic States (*Cent. Dict.*); **red darnel**, the common rye-grass; **red dead-nettle**, *Lamium purpureum* (see DEAD-NETTLE); **red dock**, †(*a*) a species of dock, *Rumex sanguineus*; (*b*) the withered stalks of the common dock; **red elder**, the guelder-rose; **red elm**, the American slippery elm; **red els**, a South African tree, *Cunonia capensis*; **red fir**, (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) a fir of the Pacific coast of America, *Abies nobilis* or *A. magnifica*; (*c*) the Oregon pine, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii* or *taxifolia*; **†red fitch(ling)**, cock's-head or hen's-bill, *Onobrychis sativa*; **red gooseberry**, †(*a*) (see GOOSEBERRY 2); (*b*) a red variety of the common gooseberry; **red goosefoot**, *Chenopodium rubrum*; **†red greening**, a kind of apple; **red guayava** (see GUAVA 1); **red haw**, an American species of haw, *Cratægus coccinea*; **red heath**, the common heath or heather, *Calluna vulgaris*; **red hemp-nettle**, *Galeopsis ladanum*; **red horse-chestnut**, (*a*) a variety of horse-chestnut with red flowers; (*b*) the red-flowered buckeye, *Æsculus pavia*; **red iron-bark**, a name given to several species of Australian eucalyptus (see quots.); **red jasmine** or **jessamine** (see JASMINE 1 b); **red larch**, a variety of the American larch; **red lily**, †(*a*)? the red gladiole; (*b*) an American lily, *Lilium philadelphicum*; (*c*) (see quot. 1879); **†red loosestrife** (see LOOSESTRIFE 1 b); **†red lysimachus**, = prec.; **red mahogany**, an Australian species of eucalyptus (see quot.); **red mangrove** (see MANGROVE); **red maple**, a species of maple, *Acer rubrum*, with crimson flowers; **†red mathes** (see MAYTHE); **red mint** (see quots.); **red mulberry**, an American species of mulberry, *Morus rubra*; **red mulga**, an Australian species of Acacia, *A. cyperophylla*; **red myrtle**, an Australian myrtaceous tree, *Eugenia myrtifolia*; **red nightshade**, †(*a*) the winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*; (*b*) pokeweed (Mayne 1858); **red oak**, a North American oak, *Quercus rubra* and *Q. falcata*; **red osier** (see quots.); **†red paper-moss**, a red seaweed; **red pepper**, capsicum; **red pimpernel**, the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; **red pine**, (*a*) a North American pine, *Pinus resinosa*, also called *Norway pine*; (*b*) a tall evergreen tree of New Zealand, *Dacrydium cupressinum*, also called *rimu* (*Treas. Bot.*); (*c*) an Australian tree, *Frenela Endlicheri*; **red plum**, a wild plum of N. America (see quots.); **red poppy** (see POPPY); **red puccoon**, the blood-root of N. America; **red raspberry**, (*a*) the common variety of *Rubus idæus*; (*b*) a wild American species of *Rubus* (*R. strigosus*); **†red ray**, ? rye-grass; **red sallow**, *Salix rubra*; **red sandal tree** or **wood**, (*a*) red sanders wood; (*b*) another East Indian tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*; **red sandwort**, red spurry; **†red satyrion**, some species of orchis; **red sauch**, = *red sallow*; **†red saxifrage**, dropwort, *Spiræa filipendula*; **†red seaweed** or **wrack**, a red alga; **red sorrel**, (*a*) a West Indian name for the tropical plant *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, also called *Indian sorrel*; (*b*) sheep-sorrel; **†red spert**, = *red withy*; **red spruce**, a North American spruce, *Picea rubra* (a variety of *P. nigra*); **†red sumach**, the Sicilian or Venetian sumach; **red valerian**, spur-valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; **red whortleberry** (see COW-BERRY); **†red whorts**, = prec., also *Spanish red whort*, the strawberry-tree, *Arbutus unedo*; **†red willow herb**, the red lysimachia or loosestrife; **†red withy**, = *red sallow*. (For *red berry, lac, morocco, rot*, etc., see 19.)

1852 HARVEY in *Smithson. Coll.* V. II. 1 Rhodospermeæ or *Red Algæ. 1876 GOODE *Ibid* XIII. v. 60 On the coast of Maine, the bright red variety of the Cod..is found only on bottoms covered with Red Algæ. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 39 Galeopsis after my iudgemente is the herbe, which is called in englishe *red Archaungel. 1634 JOHNSON *Merc. Bot.* 46 *Lamium rubrum*... Red Archangell, small dead Nettle. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 309 *Lamium purpureum*. Red Archangel, or Dead-Nettle. 1816 WARDEN *Descr. Columbia* 167 *Red Ash .. *Fraxinus tomentosa*. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 464 The red ash is abundant in Penn., and the southern parts of N. England. .. Leaves of about 7 leaflets, which become reddish underneath. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 373 *Alphitonia excelsa*. .. Variously called 'Mountain Ash', 'Red Ash', 'Leather-jacket', and 'Coopers' Wood'. *Ibid.* 581 *Orites excelsa*. .. 'Red Ash', 'Silky Oak.' 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 87 *Red Asphodill. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wild Fl.* 252 The *Red Bartsia. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 104 Red Bartsia..is a very common plant in corn-fields, or on dry banks. 1799 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 444 *Red Battata's. These are red throughout, and tinge the Hands blue, and a Knife black. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/1 Farinaceous Roots and Fruits.—Red Batata, Fruits of Chayota. 1765 in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 79 Oak, ash, *red bay, spice-tree, papaw-tree, and pine. 1766 J.

Bartram *Trvl.* ibid. 69 That which is called hammocky land is generally full of large evergreen and water-oaks, mixed with red-bay and magnolia. 1838 Loudon *Arboretum* III. xciii. 1299 *Laurus Carolinensis*...The Carolina Laurel, or Red Bay. 1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 232 The *Red Bear-Berry. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 183 *Red beech, *Fagus ferruginea*. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1053 White birch and red beech afford per pound .. 4 ounces of charcoal. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 496 The Red Beech is now regarded only as a variety, with the wood softer .. and perhaps a slight difference in foliage. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 604 *Tarrietia trifoliata*... 'Red Beech' of Johnstone River (Queensland). It is not unlike common Red Cedar in appearance, but it is harder than that wood. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. v. 550 The Common *redde Bleete is muche lyke vnto the white, in leaues, stalkes, seede, and roote. 1616 [see Beet *sb.* 1]. 1888 *Garden* 9 Dec. 510/2 Red Beet is appreciated by most people. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 33 The *Red Bilberry, or Whortle-bush. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 744 There is only one species of this plant in cultivation, but which has several varieties, as the *red-bind, the green-bind, the white-bind. 1816 Warden *Descr. Columbia* 167 *Red Birch. .. *Betula rubra*. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 498 Red Birch... Trunk covered with a reddish or chocolate-coloured bark. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. ii. 547 The great *red Bleete is much lyke the other, sauing that his stalkes be very red. *Ibid.*, The small red Blite hath stalkes red as blood. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 38 The Red blite is in all things like the White, but [etc.]. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 273 *Encalyptus populifolia*... Variously called 'Poplar Box', '*Red Box', 'White Box' [etc.]. *Ibid.* 505 *Eucalyptus polyanthema*. .. The 'Red Box' of South Eastern Australia. *Ibid.* 608 *Tristania conferta*... In Northern New South Wales it has the following names :—'White Box', 'Red Box', 'Brush Box' [etc.] *c* 1450 *V. E. Med Bk* (Heinrich) 203 Tak hony, may botter ..hemlok & *Red brembel. *Ibid.* 218 Þe croppe of Þe Rede bremble. *Ibid.* 177 Croppes of Þe rede cool, croppes of Þe *rede brere. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 78 *Red Broom-rape... This plant .. is parasitic upon the common Thyme 1863 Hogg & Johnson *Wild Fl. Gt. Brit.* II. Pl. 273 *Bryonia dioica*, *Red bryony. Its most common names Red-berried Bryony and Wild Vine scarcely need any explanation. 1880 Darlington *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 88 *Æ. Pavia*. *Red Buckeye. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 806/2 Darwin has observed that *Æ. Pavia* L., the Red Buckeye of North America, exhibits a special tendency .. to be double-blossomed. 1611 Cotgr., *Chou cabu rouge*, *Red Cabbage Cole. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* iii. (1735) 63 Red Cabbage is reckon'd a Medicine in Consumptions and Spittings of Blood. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract Agric.* II. 682 This mixed kind .. possesses the hardness of the red cabbage. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Camomille*, *Red Camomill, red Maithe,..Adonis red flower. 1710 Salmon *Eng. Herbal* I. 1/1 It is called..in English Adonis flower, Red Camomil, Red Maithes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xxxviii. 601 *Staphilinus niger*, *Red Carrot... The red Carrot is lyke to the aforesaid [yellow carrot] in the cuttes of his leaues. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 239 *Lychnis viscaria*, .. *Red Catchfly. 1717 *Petiveriana* III. 12/1 *Red-Cherry. A large Tree in the Woods, not much unlike the Cornel-berry. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 240 Wild Red Cherry. .. A small tree, common in woods and thickets in the Northern States. 1845-50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 73/1 *Anagallis arvensis*, *red chick-weed, scarlet pimpernel. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lvi. 82 The *redde Cinquefoyle also, is somewhat like to the others, especially like the great yellow kinde. *c* 785 *Erfurt Gloss.* 250 *Cal(h)a*, *rede clabre. [See also Clover 1 b.] 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 110 *note*, A chalky soil, on which the common red clover will not thrive near so well. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 556 *Trifolium pratense*, field trefoil or red clover. *Ibid.* 557, I suspect that the true cow-clover .. has been confounded with the perennial variety of red clover. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 67 Take a *rede cowle leef, and anoynte hit wyþ þe whit of an eye. [See also *red briar* above.] 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. vi. 534 The first kind of the red Cole is called of .. Plinie in Latine *Brassica Cumana*. *Ibid.* 552 The Description of the *redde Colewurtes. The first kinde of red Colewurtes, hath..red greene leaues, with reddish ribbes. 1611 Cotgr., *Chou rouge*, the bitter red Cole; or the garden red Colewort. 1527 *Red corn-rose [see Corn-rose]. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 77 Thys kynde [of poppy] is called in English Cornrose or redcornrose. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 551 It is also called..in English red Valerian, and *red Cowe Basill. *Ibid.* 1276 *Malus syluestris rubeus*. The great Wilding, or *red Crab tree. 1634 Johnson *Merc. Bot.* 38 *Geranium hæmatodes*,..*Red or bloody Cranes-bill. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 71 *Red Darnell is likewise an unprofitable corne or grasse. 1634 Johnson *Merc. Bot.* 48 *Lolium rubrum*. .. Red Darnell, great Darnell grasse. 1776 Withering *Botany* I. 66 Red Darnel. The Spike without awns. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 127 Common Rye-grass, Red Darnel, or Beardless Darnel. 1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 268 The *Red Dead Nettle. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 186 Red Dead-nettle. .. This plant is readily known by the reddish purple tint of its floral leaves. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 Þa fealwan doccan, næs þa *teadan. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/37 *Lapacia* [the rededokke]. *Ibid* 603/28 *Paradella*, the rede dokke. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 87 Take þe rede dokke rootes. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 87 The red Dock which is commonly called Bloodwort. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 60 Bird-fowlers take two large bunches of docks, 'red docks' they call them. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 423 *Red Elder, . *Tiburnum opulus*. *Ibid.* 190 *Red Elm, *Ulmus rubra*. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 152/1 The bark of *Ulmus fulva*...the Slippery or Red Elm of the United States and Canada. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 135 *Red Els .. resembles red birch; is used for farm and waggon building purposes. *c* 1710 Petiver *Catal. Raj's Eng. Herb.* § 4 Pl. 36 *Red Eye-bright. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 199 Red Eye-bright..has..purple flowers growing in spikes. 1860 Hogg *Gardener's Year-bk.* 12, July 3. .. Red Eye-bright fl. 1764 G. Edwards *Gleanings* II. iii. Index 346 The *red Feather-moss. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Thebes* Prol., To ward night eate some *Fenell rede. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 93 Take of rewe, verueyne, .. red fenel [etc.]. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon* 498 The *red fir or *Picea Morinda*. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 414 *Ὀνοβρυχὶς *Red-fitch or Cock's-head..rarifies and attenuates. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 72 Cocks-Head, *Red Fitchling, or Medick Fetch. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 275 *Red Goosefoot .. is quite a frequent plant of salt marshes. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 Apples .. Pear-apple, Quince-apple, *Red-greening ribb'd, Bloody Pippin [etc.]. 1716 *Petiveriana* III. 3/1 *Red Guayava. 1727 *Ibid.* 12/1 *Red Haw. Of an agreeable Taste, and four times as big as ours in Europe. 1851 Schoolcraft 30 *Trs. w. Indian Tribes* 374 We noticed yesterday the red haw. 1863 Wise *New Forest* 285 The three heaths which grow in the New Forest..are respectively known as the bell, black, and *red heaths. 1869 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* IX. 128 *Cephalanthera rubra*, *Red Helleborine. 1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 267 The *Red Hemp Nettle. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 231 Leues of mandrake, croppes of þe *rede hennebane. 1727 *Petiveriana* III. 11/1 *Red Hiccory, the Heart being very red, firm and durable. 1819 Warden *United States* II. 271 *note*, The land is good, and there is abundance of fine tall red hickory trees. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 228/2 The *Red Horse Chestnut .. is one of the most handsome flowering trees that enliven our parks and gardens in spring. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 443 *Eucalyptus crebra*... 'White', '*Red', or 'Narrow-leaved Ironbark'. *Ibid.* 471 *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*. .Common 'Ironbark'. It is occasionally known as 'Black Ironbark', and from Sydney to the Blue Mountains as 'Red Ironbark', or 'Red-flowering Ironbark'. *Ibid.* 500 *Eucalyptus paniculata*. ..Occasionally called 'Blood wood'. It is the 'Red Ironbark' of the New South Wales coastal districts. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 452 *Red Jessamine .. At the top grow many red flowers somewhat cut like the Honeysuckle. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 297 *Red Larch. .. *Larix Americana*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 33/1 *Abies microcarpa*, the Red Larch Fir. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xliii. 201 There be three kindes of redde or purple Lillies, whereof the first is the small and common *redde Lillie, the second is great. 1847 Audubon, etc. *Quadrup. N. America* I. 343 It..feeds on the meadow-garlic and red lily (*Lilium Philadelphicum*). 1879 Baron Eggers *Flora St. Croix* 109 *Amaryllis equestris* (Red Lily). 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. li. 75 In Englishe, the first [is called] *red Lysimachus, or Wythie herbe, or Louse stryfe. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 508 *Eucalyptus resinifera*... The '*Red' or 'Forest Mahogany' of the neighbourhood of Sydney. 1816 Warden *Descr. Columbia* 193 Scarlet-flowering, *red, or swamp-maple. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 212 The red maple is a common tenant of low woods and swamps throughout the Atlantic States. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 70 Tak *rede myntes & rewe. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 74 Many learned men contayne the red Mynt that groweth by water sydes, and is called of some horse Mynt, vnder sisymbrio. *c* 1710 Petiver *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herb.* § 4 Pl. 31 Red Mint. 1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 263 The Narrow-Leaved Red Mint. 1717 *Petiveriana* III. 12/1 Common *red Mulberry. Is very sweet and one of our earliest Fruit, next the Strawberry. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 371/1 The *rubra*, or red Virginia mulberry-tree, grows 30 feet high. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 509 *Morus rubra*. Red Mulberry. 1896 Baldwin Spencer *Horne Exp. Centr. Austr.* I. 16 We crossed a narrow belt of country characterized by the growth along the creek sides of *red mulga. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 531 *Eugenia myrtifolia*. ..'Brush Cherry' or 'Native Myrtle'. Called '*Red Myrtle' in Southern New South Wales. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 271 The red winter Cherrie is called .. in English *red Nightshade, Winter Cherries and Alkakengie. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat.-Eng. Dict., Halicacabus*,. red nightshade. 1717 *Petiveriana* III. 11/1 *Red Oak. Is a porous Wood. 1820 T. Green *Univ. Herbal* II. 857/2 *Quercus rubra*, Red Oak-tree. N. Amer.—Varieties, Champion, Scarlet, and Mountain Red Oak. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 494 The red oak is the most common species in the Northern States and in Canada. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 98 *Quercus Falcata*.—This oak, known in the Carolinas and Georgia by that of red oak. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 204 A sort of *red Oate sowne thereabout. 1762 Mills *Pract. Husb.* I. 409 Red Oats are much cultivated in Derbyshire [etc.]. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 97 Take *red oynenons, as many as wolle suffise to make a plasture. *c* 1500 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 308 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 93 A reed onyon wolde she kepe, To make her eyes wepe. 1830 Loudon *Hort. Brit.* 394 *Salix..rubra*, *red Osier. 1846 50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 276 *Cornus Sericea*, Red Osier. 1760 G. Edwards *Gleanings* II. iii. Index 346 The *red Paper-Moss. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 308 Of bastard Anemones or Pasque flowers .. 2. *Pulsatilla rubra*, *Red Passe flower. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Axi*, *red pepper, *Piper rubeum*. 1623 Capt. Smith *Wks.* (Arb.) 629 There is another fruit.. of the same or better operation than the red Pepper, and thence borroweth the name. 1792 Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 87 A variety of the capsicum or red pepper bushes are found here. 1887 Mooney *Forestry W. Afr.* 393 Capsicums, Chillies, Red Pepper, &c. (*Capsicum annuum*. L.). 1611 Cotgr., *Morgeline maste*, *Red Pimpernell. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 178 *Red or Norway pine, *Pinus rubra*. 1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 7046 The pitch or red Canadian pine..is an American tree, introduced in 1756. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1053 Red pine yields per pound . 3½ ounces of charcoal. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 227 *Frenela Endlicheri*. ..'Black Pine', 'Murray Pine', 'Red Pine', 'Scrub Pine', 'Cypress Pine'. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 428 *Red plum, *Prunus sylvestris*. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 241 *Prunus Americana*, Red Plum, Yellow Plum. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 429 *Red potatoe... *Convolvulus batatas*. 1821 Schoolcraft *Travels* 208 In clambering among the rocks along the river [S. Louis], I found the *red raspberry ripe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. xlv. 504 *Phœnix*... This herbe is called in Englishe Wall Barley or Way Bennet; it may be called *Red-Ray or Darnell. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 58 Genim þu saluian leaf .. & *reades seales leaf. 1798 [see *red sauch* below]. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 646 *Red-Sandal tree is a native of Ceylon and the southern parts of India. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 369 *Adenanthera pavonina*. .. The 'Barricarri' (of India), 'Red Sandal-wood'. 1845-50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 172/2 *Spergula rubra*, *red sandwort. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lviii. 225 *Satyrium erythronium*, *Redde Satyrion. 1798 R. Douglas *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 120 (Jam.) A species of willow, known by the name of *red saugh or sallow, is esteemed next in value to ash, oak, and elm, and brings 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. [per foot]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxviii. 41 Som cal this herb in latin *Saxifraga rubea*.. in English Filipendula, Dropwurte, and *Redde Saxifrage. 1760 G. Edwards *Gleanings* I. II. 211 The *Red Sea-wrack or Weed,..curiously dotted or granulated, and of a beautiful carmine colour. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Nim nigontyne ansæde eolonan..& endlefan *reades secges. 1798 Nemnich *Polygl. Lex.* v. 867 *Red Sorrel. *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*. 1578 *Red speit [see *red-withy* below]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 762/1 The *pinus Canadensis* .. includes three varieties, the white .., the *red Newfoundland spruce, and the black. 1820 T. Green *Univ. Herbal* II. 858/2 *Pinus nigra*, Black Spruce Fir-tree. N. America.—Red Spruce seems not to be different from this. 1634 Johnson *Merc. Bot.* 71 Chick-weede Spurry, *Red Spurry. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 235 *Red Stonecrop. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1293 Of *red Sumach.. *Cotinus Coriarius* Pliny. *Ibid.* 551 *Red Valerian hath beene so called of the likenesse of the flowres and spoked rundles with Valerian. 1865 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* IV. 234 Red Valerian. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 202 *Vaccinium vitis idæa*,..*Red Whortle-Berries. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 354 Red Whortleberry, Cowberry. .. This is a low, somewhat straggling shrub. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xi. 670 *Vacinia nigra*, Black Whortes, *Vacinia rubra*, *Red Whortes. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 33 The Red whorts are more binding, and stop .. spitting of blood. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Red whorts, Spanish, *Arbutus*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. li 72 The second [lysimachion] is the *red willow herbe with Coddes. *Ibid.* VI. lxvii. 744 That whiche hath the reddish barke, is called..in English, *Red Withy, and the letter sort therof is called Red sperte. 1611 Cotgr., *Osier*, the Ozier, red Withie.

e. *Minerals*, etc., as *red blende, carnelian, clay, feldspar, jasper, marble, porphyry, sulphur*; **red antimony** (ore), = Kermesite; **red arsenic** (see Arsenic *sb.*[1] 1 b); **red bole** (see Bole[2]); **red chalk**, (*a*) reddle, ruddle; (*b*) *Geol.* a bed of chalk of a red colour, occurring in Norfolk and elsewhere; **red cobalt** († also *red cobalt-ochre* and *ore*), cobalt-bloom, erythrite; **red copper ore**, native red oxide of copper, Cuprite; **red coral** (see Coral); **red crag**, *Geol.* a deposit of shelly sand, the upper part of the crag of Suffolk; **red hæmatite** (see Hæmatite); **red iron** (ore), a variety of specular iron (see quots.); **red iron froth** (see quot.); **red ironstone**, a specular iron ore; **red iron vitriol**, native ferroso-ferric sulphate; **red lead ore**, native chromate of lead, Crocoite; **red manganese** (ore), native carbonate of manganese, dialogite; **red marl** (see Marl); † **red mercury**, ? cinnabar; † **red mundic**, = next; **red orpiment**, realgar, red sulphuret of arsenic; **red phosphorus**, amorphous phosphorus; **red prussiate**, ferricyanide of potassium; **red schorl**, titanite, a species of titanium ore; **red silver** (see Silver ore); **red tourmaline**, rubellite; **red vitriol**, sulphate of cobalt, also called *Bieberite* and *cobalt-vitriol*; **red zinc** (ore), zincite, manganesian oxide of zinc. See also Red lead, ochre.

(*Red* is also frequent as the distinctive epithet of those muriates, oxides, precipitates, sublimates, sulphates, etc. of metals, which are of this colour.)

1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 77/1 *Red antimony has sometimes been confounded with the red silky oxyd of copper. 1816 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 483 Red Antimony-Ore. This species is divided into two subspecies, viz. Common Red Antimony-ore, and Tinder-ore. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Sandaracha*, a bright reddie colour vsed of painters..: some call it *redde Arsenike. 1748 J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 405 The Authors who have made the distinctions between red Arsenic, and Sandarach. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 54 The improper name of yellow and red arsenic, or orpiment and realgar. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 30 Hoffman discovered that *red blende and feldspat were luminous [etc.]. 1748 J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 9 The *Red Boles. *Ibid.* 12 Heavy, friable, red Bole, call'd Seal'd Earth of Livonia. *Ibid.* 450* The *red Carnelian. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 732 The colour of red carnelian of Cambray varies from the palest flesh-colour to the deepest blood-red. 1538 Elyot *Rubrica*, *red chalke, or ruddle wherwith shepe are marked. 1648 Hexham, *Roode aerde*, Red earth or Red chaulke. 1748 J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 62 Indurated Clayey Ochre, called Red Chalk. 1837 Dana *Min.* 382 Under this species [specular iron] must also be included..reddle or red chalk, the common drawing material. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* viii. 222 The 'red chalk' of Antrim and that of Speeton, contain arenaceous Foraminifera and silicious casts of their shells. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 Þere is also white cley and *reed [cley]. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* viii. 222 Red clay..a sort of ash, composed of silica, alumina and iron oxide. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 278 [Cobalt] mineralized by the arsenical acid. *Red Cobalt ore 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I 305/2 Red Cobalt. Of this there are two varieties. 1816 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 510 Red Cobalt-Ochre. This species contains three subspecies, viz. Earthy .., Radiated. , and Slaggy Red Cobalt-ochre. 1794 Hutchinson *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 51/1 *Red Copper Ore. 1836 T. Thomson *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 598 This mineral (black oxide of copper) is found in most of the Cornish mines where copper pyrites or red copper ore occurs. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 70 Of grene Iaspe and *red corale. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 97 The large Biota of the red Coral. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xv. 249 It is termed a cup coral to distinguish it from other kinds of coral, as red coral. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 358 The *red crag is a shelly sand of a deep ferruginous colour. 1879 Dana *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 3) 513 Older Pliocene.—Coralline Crag and Red Crag of Suffolk. 1821 Schoolcraft *Travels* 158 This granite is made up of *red feldspar, quartz, and a little mica. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 169 *Red Hæmatites.

1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 435 Red hematite (*Rothglashopf*) is found in **masses, stalactites** and kidney-form balls. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* i. 2 'Red hematite', a 'peroxide of iron', a valuable iron, containing as much as 69½ per cent. of ore. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 435 Compact *red iron ore occurs massive or in pseudomorphous cubic crystals. 1837 DANA *Min.* 382 The varieties of a sub-metallic or non-metallic lustre, were included under the name of red hæmatite, fibrous red iron, .. and when [con-isting] of slightly coherent scales, scaly red iron, or *red iron froth. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 171 Compact *Red Iron Stone. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 584/2 Red Iron-stone. Of this there are four subspecies. 1837 DANA *Min.* 180 Botryogen..Native *Red Iron Vitriol of Fahlun. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 584 The *Red Jaspers. *Ibid.* 585 Bright, red Jasper, variegated with white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 525 The rocks are traversed by strings and nodules of red jasper. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 268 A bronze ring, set with red jasper. 1816 JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) III. 410 *Red Lead-Ore, or Chromate of Lead. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral, Geol.*, etc. I. 560 Red lead ore. This mineral was first found in the mines of Beresof in Siberia. 1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 334 *Red Manganese-Ore. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 78 Red Manganese, or Diallogite. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 87 Alabaster, the whitest marble, and the *red marble (*porphyrites*) are cut out of the quarrie. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 801 The red marble of Verona is of a red rather inclining to yellow or hyacinth. 1664 *Method Chem. Phil. & Physick* 245 Sublime the *red Mercury from the Alume. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 406, I have lately received a very fine specimen of it [red orpiment] from the tin mines of Cornwall, under the name of *red Mundick, everything that is bright and sparkling being called there by that name. *Ibid.* 405 *Red Orpiment has been a name usually given by the more judicious to Sandarach,..and by the vulgar to red Arsenic. 1837 DANA *Min* 432 It [light red silver ore] is an important Ore of Silver. Red Orpiment, which it sometimes resembles, differs from it in having a yellow streak. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl* s.v. *Phosphorus*, *Red phosphorus..occurs as a deep red amorphous powder, which is perfectly devoid of odour. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1890) 345, I at first thought it was owing to dust blown from the surrounding mountains of *red porphyry. 1843 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 2) 212 Ferricyanide of potassium (*red prussiate). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 685 The red prussiate burns with scintillation when introduced into the flame of a candle 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 395 To conclude that the *red schorl is a peculiar metal, united by nature to the state of oxide. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 435/1 Titanite..Red Schorl, of the older mineralogists. *Ibid.* I. 93/2 The substances by which it [realgar] is usually accompanied are native arsenic, *red silver, and galena. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 650 Dark and light red silver were considered by Werner as two subspecies. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 402 *Red Sulphur. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol*, etc. I. 371 The following table exhibits the most recent and exact analyses of the green and *red tourmalins, that have hitherto been made. 1862 C. W KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 25 The Red Tourmaline or Rubellite which is as electric as amber itself. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 536 Disulphate of Cobalt. *Red vitriol. This mineral occurs in the rubbish of old mines at Bieber... Colour flesh-red and rose-red. *Ibid.* 541 *Red Zinc. Manganesian oxide of zinc. This mineral has hitherto been found only in Sussex county, New Jersey... It was first noticed, described, and analyzed by Dr. Bruce. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 79 Red Zinc-ore, or Zincite. Oxide of Zinc containing Manganese.

f. Combined with other colours: (see quots.).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 114 The red and blue Parrot of Aldrovandus. *Ibid.*, The red and white Parrot of Aldrovandus. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 27 The red and yellow Spider. *Ibid.* 86 The large American red and black Ant. 1760 G. EDWARDS *Gleanings Nat. Hist.* II. 109 The Red and Black Manakin. *Pipra aureola.* 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. i. 201 Red and yellow Macaw. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. ii. 498 Red and green Amazon [parrot]. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 528 The Red-and-blue Macaw, *A. macao*, which is even larger and more gorgeously clothed.

18. Prefixed to the name of a part (or some distinctive feature) used to denote the whole:

a. of persons, as **red-beard**, one with a red beard, ? a constable or watchman (*obs.*); **red-breeches** (see quot.); **red-clout**, a red-coat (*nonce-wd.*); **red-cowl**, = REDCAP 1 b; **red gown**, a student of St. Andrews University (*nonce-use*); **red-hat**, a cardinal; **red-jacket**, an attendant wearing a red jacket (cf. RED-COAT 1 b); **red-neck** (see quot.); **red-shirt**, a revolutionary, an anarchist.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III. i. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 39 White haires may fall into the company of drabs as well as *red beardes into the society of knaues. 1862 in Post *Soldiers' Lett.* II. xxxii. 90 As soon as the rebs saw our *red breeches (the Zouaves) coming through the woods they skedaddled. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xxv. 192 His Majesty's *red-clouts. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* ix, If you had challenged the existence of *Redcowl in the Castle of Glenstirym. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vii, Red-cowl, redcowl, come if ye daur. 1773 FERGUSSON *Wks.* (1800) 156 Say, ye *red gowns !..Gin e'er thir days ha'e had their peer. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. iii. 74 The *red Hat that tries the lucklesse mayne, For welthy Thames to change his lowly Rhene. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, The King hath bought half the College of Redhats. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ix, The *red-jackets who hold gentlemen's horses in St. James Street. *Ibid.* x, Slapper's long-tailed..mare in the custody of a red-jacket. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/3 '*Red-neck' used to be applied to Roman Catholics in Lancashire as a term of opprobrium. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman!* xi, The *red-shirts of Messieurs Rochefort and Fleurens are uttering their cries of rage at law and order.

b. *spec.*, forming the names of certain birds, fishes, plants, etc., as **red-back**, (*a*) *U. S.* the American dunlin or red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa americana*; (*b*) the wax-bill (? error for *red beak*); **red-beak**, the South African mouse-bird (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **red-belly**, (*a*) a species of lake-trout; (*b*) the Welsh char; (*c*) *U. S.* the red-bellied perch or sunfish, the red grouper, the red-fender, etc.; **red-bill**, *Austral.* (*a*) the oyster-catcher; (*b*) the swamp-hen; (*c*) a small bird of the genus *Estrelda*; **red-face**, a species of love-bird (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **red-fin**, (*a*) a British fresh-water fish (? *obs.*); (*b*) *U. S.* the shiner and various other American fishes; **red-foot**, an American bird; **red-gullet**, (*a*) the Australian red-throat; (*b*) the red-mouth or grunt (*Cent. Dict.*); **red-knee**, the red-kneed dottrel, *Erythrogonys cinctus*, a species of Australian plovers; **red-knees**, the smaltweed, or water pepper; **red-mouth**, a grunt or pig-fish (*Hæmulon*); †**red-neb**, *Sc.* a kind of potato; **red-neck**, a species of brachelytrous beetle (see quot.); **red-root**, *U. S.* (*a*) New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus americanus*; (*b*) the blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis* (Webster 1847); (*c*) the stone-weed, *Lithospermum arvense*; (*d*) a plant of the blood-wort family, *Lacnanthes tinctoria*; paint-root; **red-sides**, *U. S.* the red dace or red-fin (*Cent. Dict.*); **red throat**, (*a*) = *redmouth*; (*b*) an Australian singing bird, *Pyrrholæmus brunneus* (Morris); **red-underwing**, a species of moth, *Catocala nupta*; **red-wame**, *Sc.* the char.

1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 25 This bird .. [is] known in England by the name of the Dunlin; and in the United States, along the shores of New Jersey, by that of the *Red back. [Cf. Newton *Dict. Birds* (1894) 770.] 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 72 In St. Helena birds, known also as wax-bills and red-backs, there is a trade to the same extent. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott., Sutherland* III. 579 Loch-Borley affords, in great abundance, a species of trouts called *Red Bellies. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 72 The Welsh Charr is the Torgoch or Red-belly of Wales. 1877 JORDAN in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. ix. 20 *note*, A fine species called Red-belly, Black-ears, Black-tail Sun-fish [etc.]. 1808 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. W.* ix. 345 Taking up his gun to fire at two *red-bills. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 18 A long-legged wader, named here a red-bill 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* III. Pl. 82 *Estrelda temporalis*, Red-eyebrowed Finch.. Red-Bill of the colonists. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld* I 96 Fishes. Grey trout,.. the *redfin, minnow, loach. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 272, I saw one of them secure a number of red-fins, by wading briskly through the water, and striking at them with his bill. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim* 617 The 'Shiner', 'Red-fin' or 'Red Dace' abounds in all streams from New England to Kansas and Alabama. 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 528 The hatchet-bill, or *red foot. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* VI. Pl. 21 Over what extent of country the Banded *Red-knee may range is yet to be determined. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl. to Table, *Red-knees is Hydropiper. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 415 The *Red-Mouth. His Back and Gill-fins Scarlet, the rest edged with white. 1884 GOODE *Nat Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 398 The Grunts or Pig-Fishes . are distinguished by the brilliant red color of the inside of the mouth and throat, from which they have sometimes been called Red Mouths, or Flannel Mouths. 1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 97 Various other potatoes..of all of which, next to the common white, the one in greatest esteem is the *red-neb. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 82 The present species is one of the few Brachelytra that has a popular name. It is called the *Red-Neck, on account of the bright-red colour of the thorax. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 285 Another plant, the characters of which I much wish to know, is called, at Fort Harmar, *Red Root. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* II. xxxv. 539 The Ceanothus, or Red Root. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 357 He..wakes up from his idiot dream of chickweed and red-root. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 296 *Hæmulon* has the lower jaw compressed, opening very wide and of a bright red. Hence they are called '*Red-throats' in the West Indian Islands. 1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Insects* Descr. facing Pl. 80 It [the moth] is commonly called the *red under Wing. 1832 *Planting* 72 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, *Noctua nupta*, red underwing. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 247 *Catocala nupta* (the red underwing). 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* VIII. 504 This lake abounds with charr commonly called *red wames.

19. With miscellaneous sbs., as **red admiral** (see quots. and ADMIRAL 6); **red arches**, a British moth (see quots.), also called the *rosy footman*; **red ash**, *U. S.* a coal producing a red ash (also *attrib.*); **red beds**, *Geol.* a series of W. American strata, of the Jurassic and Triassic period; **red-berry**, (*a*) some American plant; (*b*) (see quot. 1898); **red body**, in fishes, an aggregation of capillaries on the inside of the swimming-bladder; **red bottle-brush**, an Australian myrtaceous plant, *Callistemon lanceolatus*; **red box**, a box (covered with red leather) used by ministers of state for holding official documents; **red brass** (see quot.); **red carpet**, a species of moth, *Coremia munitata*; **red charcoal** (see quot.); **red cock**, a euphemism for fire maliciously raised; **Red Crescent**, the Turkish ambulance society answering to the RED CROSS; **red daddy** (see quot.); **read deal** (see quot. and DEAL *sb.*³ 2); **red dog**, *U. S.* (*a*) a bank-note formerly in circulation (cf. 12 b); (*b*) a low grade of flour; **red drops**, = *red lavender*; †**red earth**, ruddle; **red ebony** (see quot.); **red ensign** (see ENSIGN 5); **red eten**, *Sc.* [see ETEN] a monster, a surly person; **red feather**, a species of moth (see quot.); **red fender**, *U. S.* the red-bellied terrapin; **red fire**, a pyrotechnic effect, or the mixture ignited to produce it (see quot. 1869); **red fly**, an artificial fly used in angling (see quot. 1787); **red fog**, (*a*) a sea-haze due to the presence of sand or dust in the air; (*b*) *Photog.* (see FOG *sb.*² 4); **red friar**, a Templar; †**red fustian**, *Cant*, red wine; **red gold** (see quot. and GOLD *sb.*¹ 5); **red hackle** (see HACKLE *sb.*² 4); **red hartshorn**, = *red lavender*; **red hay**, *dial.* mow-burnt hay (? *Obs*); †**red hide** (?); **red judge** (see quot.); **red lac**, a species of sumach (*Rhus succedanea*, also called *red lac sumach*), from the fruit of which Japan wax is obtained; **red lamp**, a lamp having red glass, used as a doctor's sign; **red lane**, *colloq.* the throat; **red lavender** (see quot.); †**red leather**, some kind of cosmetic; **red liquor**, a mordant used in calico-printing (see quot. 1839); **red magnetism** (see quot.); †**red mason**, a bricklayer; **red mass** [after F. *messe rouge*], a mass (usually one of the Holy Ghost) at which red vestments are worn by the priest (see also quot. 1896 and cf. Littré s. v. *Messe* 2); **red measures**, *Mining* (see quot.); **red metal**, a name given to various alloys of copper having a reddish colour; **redmilk**, a species of mushroom; †**red morocco**, the pheasant's eye, *Adonis autumnalis*; **red oil**, oleic acid; **red palmer**, an artificial fly (see quot. and PALMER *sb.*¹ 2 b); †**red pill** (see quot.); †**red potter**, a maker of red ware; **red precipitate**, red oxide of mercury, prepared by solution (and repeated distillation) with nitric acid; **red ribbon**, †(*a*) the crimson ribbon worn by Knights of the Order of the Bath, hence, membership of this Order, or the Order itself; (*b*) the band-fish (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red rise**, *U. S.* (see quot.); †**red roan** (see quot. and cf. *red-row*); **red robin**, (*a*) = RUST (in grain); (*b*) the red campion; **red rod**, *U. S.* (see quot.); **red rot**, the sun-dew, *Drosera rotundifolia*; **red row** *dial.* (see quot. and cf. *red-roan*); †**red ruddock** (see RUDDOCK); **red rust**, = RUST (in grain); **red scale**, a scale-insect, *Aonidia aurantii*, infesting orange-trees; †**red scall** (see quot.); **red seed**, a small crustacean on which mackerel feed; **red softening**, a variety of acute softening of the brain, marked by extravasation of blood in the tissue; **red soldier**, (*a*) a pig affected by swine fever or other disease accompanied with redness of the skin; the disease itself; (*b*) a red-coated soldier; **red spinner**, a fly used in angling (see quot. 1858); **red spirit(s** (see quots.); †**red spot**, a pimple or efflorescence of the skin; †**red sprat**, a smoked sprat; **red stock**, a kind of red brick (see STOCK); **red-stone**, a stone of a red colour (also *attrib.*); †**ruddle**; **red stuff**, an iron oxide, as crocus or rouge, used in grinding or polishing; **red twig**, red root (*Ceanothus*); **red varnish** (see quot.); **red wind**, †(*a*) a wind which causes the leaves of trees to shrivel and turn red; (*b*) (see quot. 1857); **red withe**, a tropical American vine, *Combretum Jacquini* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); †**red wort** (see quot. 1495).

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 606 This subgenus [*Vanessa*] comprises some of the most beautiful of our British Butterflies, such as..the *Red Admiral. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 399 The splendid, and fortunately common, insect, the Red Admiral (*Vanessa Atalanta*). 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 93 *Miltochrysta miniata* (the *red arches). 1862 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* I 47 Red-arches (*Calligenia miniata*). 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 507 To make this..land available for the production of coal, the upper or *red-ash veins having been worked out. 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIII. 797/2 This group is succeeded by the series of deep-red sandy gypsiferous strata, the '*Red Beds' of the Rocky Mountain geologists. 1819 WARDEN *United States* III 136 The undergrowth consists of hazel, arrow wood, *red-berry, crab-apple, wild pea-vine, and rushes. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 383/2 *Redberry*, [the] name given to Australian plants of the genus *Rhagodia* bearing spikes or panicles of red berries. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 38 The air..found in these bladders..is believed to be secreted by the inner lining membrane, and in some instances by a *red body. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 375 The vessels, often form close circumscribed retia mirabilia, projecting as 'red bodies' on the inner side of the bladder. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 389 '*Red Bottle-brush'. (The flowers of some species of Callistemon are like bottle-brushes in shape.) c 1840 THACKERAY *Misc.* III. 154 Solemn *red-box and tape men. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXII. v. VI 558 Lee lodges in such and such a Hostelry; bring us his Red-Box for a thirty hours. a 1883 E. FITZGERALD *Miscellanies* (1900) 201 It is good for a Counsellor to be attended on his travels with a Red Box. *Ibid*, A Red Box is as it were a Star Chamber in small. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 165 *Red brass, the Tombak of some,..consists of more copper and less zinc than go to the composition of brass, being from 2½ to 8 or 10 of the former to 1 of the latter. 1889 GROVES & THORP *Chem. Technol.* I. 111 Wood imperfectly charred, so as to leave in the product the maximum quantity of com-

bustible matter per volume, is called *red charcoal. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iii, We'll see if the *red cock craw not in his bonnie barn yard ae morning before day-dawing. 1897 Bigham *With Turk. Army Thessaly* iii. 24 Of the two medical services the *Red Crescent was excellent. 1869 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 1 Jan. 23 The insect referred to in your last number under the title of '*Red Daddy',..is probably *Panorpa communis*, .. commonly called the 'Scorpion-fly'. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pine*, The Scotch-pine..is the tree that affords the *red or yellow deal. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 101 The roots of some of the red deals..abound in turpentine. 1839 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 357 The community stigmatized them..as *red dogs. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 545 Take ruddle or *red-earth tempered wel with the lees or grounds of ole. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4202/3 Red-Earth, lower'd to 4s. per C. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts.* II. 739 *Grenada Cocus* or *Grenadillo.* This wood, imported from the West Indies, is called *red ebony by the French cabinet-makers. 1610 J. Melvill *Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 160 The Guisians, and the rest of these monstruus *Read-cattins in France, quha celebrat that bludie drunken feast of Bartholomew in Paris. 1821 *Edinb. Mag. & Lit. Misc.* Apr. 351/2 Sic redaitens, whase moolie geir is atween them an' their wits. 1872 J. G. Wood *Insects at Home* 521 The *Red Feather (*Tischeria complanella*) so called from its colour and the feathery character of its wings. . The name Red Feather is almost a literal translation of Stephen's name *rufipennella.* 1884 in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 154 The 'Red-bellied Terrapin', *Pseudemys rugosa* .is also known under the names 'Potter', '*Red-fender', and 'Slider'. 1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci., Lit. & Arts* IX. 411 The beautiful *red-fire which is now so frequently used at the theatres, is composed of the following ingredients. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 11 This red-fire .. is made of nitrate of strontia, calomel, chlorate of potash, and sulphate of copper. 1651 Barker *Art of Angling* 9 A light Flie for darknesse, the *red Flie *in me tio*, and a dark Flie for lightnesse. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 110 The Red-fly comes on about the middle of February .. it's wings are made artificially of a dark drake's feather, the body of the red part of squirrel's fur, with the red hackle of a cock. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vi. § 322 Seamen tell us of '*red fogs' which they sometimes encounter. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X 266/1 The dust or sand .. may descend again .. in the form of 'red-fog', 'sea-dust', or 'sirocco-dust'. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* 140 b, Na templair (*Reid Freir .) sall intromet with any merchandise..perteining to the Gilde. 1762 Bp. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 178 Dornock of old was a Monastry of Red Friars. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Red-fustian*, Clarret or red Port-Wine. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* I. viii, Famous wine this .better than all your red fustian. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 141 Jewellers gold, and that used for plate and coins, is allayed with this metal [copper]. When this mixture is made in the arts, the workmen call it *Red Gold. 1651 *Red hackle [see *red palmer*]. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 302 Red-hackle. Body, red silk and gold twist [etc.]. 1345 *Red hartshorn [see *red lavender*]. 1796 *West Devonsh. Gloss.*, **Red hay*, mow-burnt hay; in distinction to 'green hay', or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and to 'vinny hay', or that which is mouldy. 1710 Whitworth *Acc. Russia* (1758) 83 The English export chiefly hemp .*red-hides and caviar; the two last to Leghorne. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 10/1 The '*Red Judges', as the criminal class call her Majesty's judges. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 226 *Rhus succedanea*, *red Lac. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xiv, I saw her look towards his [a surgeon's] infernal *red lamp. 1894 Conan Doyle (*title*) Round the Red Lamp. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July, Delicious!—O!—Down the *red lane it goes. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. 165 The tarts e'er this have gone down the red lane! 1845 Cooley *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* 752/1 Tincture of Lavender (Compound) *Syn* Lavender Drops, .. *Red Lavender, Red Lavender Drops, Red Hartshorn. 1850 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 156 Now they have too little colour, then Spanish-paper, *Red Leather or other Cosmeticall Rubriques must be had. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1056 **Red Liquor*, is a crude acetate of alumina..prepared from pyrolignous acid. 1844 E. A. Parnell *Applied Chem.* I. 280 Red liquor is much more extensively employed as a mordant than any other preparation of alumina. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict.* 345 A two-fluid theory of magnetism has been evolved. . It assumes north fluid or '*red magnetism' and a south fluid or 'blue magnetism'. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 237 The *Red Mason, which is the Hewer of Brick. *Ibid.*, The Red Mason (or Bricklayer). 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 171 The daily University *red mass, .. said to-day according to the proper course of the season. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 1/2 The 'red' mass ..by which for some years it has been customary at the ancient Sardinian Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields to mark the opening of term at the Law Courts. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-Mining* 200 **Red Measures.* Generally refers to the strata of Permian or Triassic age. 1882 *Garden* 2 Sept. 207/3 We have the *Redmilk with its flaming juice, as safe as bread. 1777 W. Curtis *Flora Londin.* I. Pl. 106 The Pheasant's eye .. is one of those plants which are annually cried about our streets under the name of *red Morocco. 1863 Richardson & Watts *Chem. Technol.* I. iii. 688 *Red Oil or Oleic Soap. Campbell Morfit has patented a process for preparing Soap with red oil and Carbonate of Soda. 1651 Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 6 A *red Palmer ribbed with gold, and a red hackle mixed with orenge cruel. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 June 6/1 Take, for instance, the 'red palmer'. Originally meant to represent the 'woolly bear' (a caterpillar at least two inches long,) the fly, as now tied, rarely exceeds three quarters of an inch. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 128 *Red Pills (i. e. any pills rolled in bole armenic, or vermillion). 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 89 A fire broke out at the kiln-house of Mr. Lemans, *red-potter, at Lambeth. 1754 Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 280 Some make their scalding mixture milder, using *red precipitate instead of the sublimate. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 474/2 These crystals .. moderately calcined, assume a sparkling red colour; and are used in medicine as an escharotic, under the name of red precipitate. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) XVI. 33/1 The oxide is gradually formed as a red powdery solid. This solid has long been known as 'red precipitate'. 1785 J. Wainwright in *Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 1 The new institution of Knights of the Bath fills the town with an expectation of *red ribbons. 1732 Lord Tyrawly in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 382 If any vacancies should happen in the Red Ribbon. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Char.* 58/2 The present vacant Red Ribbon has been offered to him. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 203/1 These fleshets, laden with the rich red loam of the plains, usually reach the lower inhabited sections of the State [of Texas] in periods of drought, and are termed '*red rises'. 1762 Mills *Pract. Husb.* I. 429 Barley is ripe when the *red roan, as farmers call it, meaning a reddish colour, is gone from off the ear. 1851–63 *Red robin [see Red rag 2]. 1888 *Devonsh. Plant Names*, Red Robin, *Lychnis diurna.* 1891 *Q. Noughts & Crosses* 88 My feet trod on bluebells and red-robins. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 94/1 *Cornus sericea*, red osier, *red rod. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clv. 1366 [*Ros solis*] is called in English Sunne deaw. In the North parts *Red rot, because it rotteth sheepe. 1664 R. Turner *Brit. Physician* 274 It is called..Sundew, Lustwort, Moor-grass, and of some Red-rot. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., When the grains of ripening barley are streaked with red, the crop is said to be in the *red-row. 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss., Reed row.* When barley approaches to ripeness the grains are streaked with red, and are then said to be in the reed row. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 407 In the year 1831, wheat crops were extensively infested with a parasitical fungus, popularly termed the *Red Rust. 1893 *Daily News* 23 May 5/2 The '*red scale', so harmful to orange and lemon trees. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. i. 657 Very excellent to annoynt the head against Alopecies, which some call the *redde scall or falling away of the heare 1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 291 The various invertebrate animals preyed upon by Mackerel are known to the fishermen by such names as 'shrimp', '*red-seed', and 'Cayenne'. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 193 The so-called red-seed exercises a deleterious effect on the flesh of the fish. 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 253 With regard to the locality of *red or inflammatory softening. 1858 Aitken *Pract. Med.* 499 More partial or local forms of this affection [cerebritis], to which the name of 'red softening', or 'acute ramollissement', has been applied. 1878 *Times* 26 Dec., All pigs not '*red soldiers' will be adjudged innocent of typhoid. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xvii, He supposed it was some of the red soldiers coming from Fort William into Appin. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 306 *Red Spinner; begins with July. 1858 Kingsley *Misc., Chalk-stream Stud.* (1859) I. 189 [The caperer] may..do duty..for the red spinner or perfect form of the Marchbrown ephemera. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 287/2 It is occasionally used for colouring spirits, as, for example, the *red spirit used for thermometers. 1844 E. A. Parnell *Applied Chem.* I. 287 Such solutions, which are known among dyers by the name of red spirits or simply spirits, may be obtained by dissolving metallic tin, in a granulated or 'feathered' state, in one of the following liquids. 14 . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 707/28 *Hec papula*, a *redspott. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 125 The root of Onochiles brought into a liniment cureth the lentils or red spots, yea and the infection of the leprosie. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 429 Bacon-flitches, *Red-Sprats, red-Herings, and like Chimny-wretches. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 344 *Red Stocks .. owe their colour to the nature of the clay of which they are made. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 184 Place bricks, gray and red stocks, .. and cutting bricks. 1598 Florio, *Rubrica*, vermillion, red oaker, red-leade, *red stone, or ruddl. 1712 J. Morton *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 41 The common Kealy, or Red-stone Land. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 328 Redstone of Rawenstein—Its colour, by reflected light, is rose red. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit. Eng.* (ed. 5) App. p. xvii, The walls being mostly built with rough red-stone rag. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1088 *Red Stuff, a name applied by watch-makers to some kinds of crocus, or the oxide of iron. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 220 Red stuff is prepared of various degrees of fineness. 1816 Warden *Descr. Columbia* 196 American *red twig, or Carolina spiræa. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict.* 559 s.v. *Varnish*, *Red Varnish. A solution of sealing wax in 90 per cent. alcohol. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* 88 As the goodliest trees in a garden are soonest blasted with *red windes. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. 23 The North-East Winds, which are red Winds that blast the Leaves upon your Peach-Trees. 1857 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. IV. 114 There is no sojourner in the Mediterranean .., who has not seen the red wind...It blows from the deserts of Africa, and derives its name from the particles of red sand with which it is charged. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i 265 in *Anglia* XVIII. 302 Þe crop of þe *reed wolte do þer-to. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 232 Tak of redewortes, of fette malwes [etc.]. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxiii. (W. de W.) 647 Elutropia highte Solsequium, also the red worte, and many calle it Cicorea.

b. With adjs. (and derived sbs.), as **red-blind**, colour-blind in respect of red (so *red-blindness*); **† red fire-hot**, = Red-hot; **red-green-blindness** (cf. *red blind* and Green-blind); **red-hearted** (see quot.); **red-mad**, = Red-wood *a.*; **red-ripe**, fully ripe, as indicated by the red colour (also *fig.* as *sb.*). Also **redward** *a.* and *adv.*, towards the red end of the spectrum.

1881 Ld. Rayleigh in *Nature* XXV. 66 That vision would intelligibly be characterized as *red-blind. 1894 Abney *Colour Vision* (1895) 63 Taking a red-blind person and examining him with the spectrum, we find that he sees no light at all at the extreme limit of our red. 1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* 115 There are..many degrees of *red-blindness. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 424/2 Melt the Tin in a Crucible, *red Fire-hot. *Ibid.* 425/1 Put it into a Crucible Red-fire-hot. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Sept. 3/1 Colour-blindness .. is either *red-green-blindness or blue-yellow-blindness or total colour-blindness. 1832 *Planting* 91 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, **Red-hearted.*—A discoloration of the central point or heart-wood of a tree. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., He'll be *red-mad ti buy that pony. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 74 She's..red-mad about..proscribed names, and King James. 1822 Good *Study Med.* III. 213 He could perceive cherries on cherry-trees, but only distinguish them even when *red-ripe, from the surrounding leaves by their size and shape. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 1396 Human at the red-ripe of the heart. 1889 Lockyer in *Proc. R. Soc.* 10 Jan. 185 Some of the bright lines observed are described as being to the *redward side of dark lines. 1903 Agnes M. Clerke *Probl. Astrophysics* 224 All showed a much smaller displacement redward than the dark lines.

B. *sb.*[1] **1.** Red colour (dye, stain, etc.); redness.

Also, esp. in modern use, with many defining terms prefixed, as *Adrianople, alizarin, cherry, flesh, indigo, Turkey*, etc. (cf. A. 1).

c 1205 Lay. 24651 Heo wolden of ane heowen heore cladðes habben. Sum hafden whit, sum hafden rædd, sum hafden god grene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 640 Þe rede wid-innen toknet on wreche ðat sal get wurðen sent. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3366 Wit mantel clad o bouen o rede. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 952 Riche red on þat on [lady] rayled ay quere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3988 Hir lippes were louely littid with rede. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 5 Men dyen ther with syn reed, the redenes ther of is wonder fayr and stable. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 179 In a banner square, All of reade was wrytten Discomfort. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 9 He consumeth them to nothing with the onely red of his lippes. 1598 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 901 [The boar's] frothie mouth bepainted all with red. 1629 Milton *Nativity* 230 The Sun in bed, Curtain'd with cloudy red. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1685) 15 A deed, for which the day deserves its red Far more than for a paltry Saint, that died. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 311 With such rare Mixture of pure Red and White. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* iv. xi, The charmed water burnt alway A still and awful red. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. Introd. 15 No longer Autumn's glowing red Upon our Forest hills is shed. 1813 — *Rokeby* v. xxxi, Distinguish'd by the paly red The lamps in dim reflection shed 1864 Bowen *Logic* I 8 Though the red or the white of this object is not the identical red or white of that object.

b. The red colour in roulette or rouge-et-noir.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxvii, A confounded run on the red had finished him. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* III. v, I've won a little on the red and black here and there.

c. The red ball in billiards.

1866 in Roberts *Billiards* (1869) 346 Bennett..in the next stroke fluked the red, the 'run' closing for 11.

d. *To shoot* or *sport the red*: (see quot. 1897).

1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 163 A safer rule may be fixed at the season called 'shooting the red'. 1897 K. B. B. De la Bere *New Poultry Guide* II. 56 Turkeys require considerable attention . until they 'sport the red', as it is termed, i.e., develop the red colouring to the face and wattles.

2. a. Stuff, cloth, or the like, of a red colour (usually as the material of a dress).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 475 He .. made hym & his cardenals ride in reed on hye ors. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 294 Twenty bookes clad in blak or reed. 1523 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxf.* (1880) 44 For ij yards of Red for Crosses, price the yarde xijd. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 27 There sate, y-clad in red Downe to the ground, a comely personage.

b. Ruddle (now *dial.*); † rouge.

1398 Trevisa tr. *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxx, Off it gendreth seemliche colour and faire, as rewli, reed [*Gallon* redy], and stibium. 1538 Elyot, *Rubricatus*, coloured with redde or ruddelyd, as shepe are 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. 75 Another kinde of redde verye good for the face. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. i, *Lady.* Fetch me the Red—The Red, do you hear, Sweet-Heart?.. *Peg.* The red Ratifia does your Ladyship mean..? *Lady* .. Paint, dost thou understand that? *c* 1720 Duchess of Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367, I made myself as French as I could.., but they wear such loads of red, and powder, that it is impossible for me to come up to that. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Red* in cosmetics, a fucus or paint wherewith the ladies enliven their cheeks and lips. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Red*, ruddle for marking sheep.

3. † a. Gold. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1335 (1384) They shul for-go þe white and eke þe rede. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 88 To the rede and to the whyte This Ston hath pouer to profite 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. x. 187 The most Gracious See (saith he) rejecteth none where White or Red (Silver or Gold) makes Intercession.

b. Red wine.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 198 Whan man so drynketh of the whyte and rede. 1709 *Rambling Fuddle-Cups* 11 Came in with a Friend for a whet of good Red. 1721 Ramsay *To R. H. B.* iii, If ram'd wi' red, they raut and rair, Like mirthfu' men. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* 82 No pint of white or red Had ever half the power.

4. = *Red Squadron* (cf. A. 16 d).

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2541/3 A second Rate, and Rear-Admiral of the Red. 1707 Chamberlayne *State Gt. Brit.* III. 600 Rear-Admiral of the Red. 1805 *Admiralty Notice* in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 439 His Majesty having been pleased to order the rank of Admirals of the Red to be restored to His Majesty's Navy. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 126/2 Admirals of the Red bear their flag at the main-top-gallant-mast-head.

5. *pl.* (rarely *sing.* with *a.*)

a. Shades or tints of red.

1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 59, I do not like these reds, and blues, and yellows, amongst these plain stalks and ears. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. 87 No dawning Morn does her kind Reds display. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 243 It does not destroy even reds and yellows when fixed by mordants. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/2 The bodies and bars of the carts were..painted in blues and reds.

b. Red kinds or varieties of cloth, wine, wheat, etc.; red cattle, ants, herrings, etc.

1566 A. Edwards in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 357 Your London reds are not to be sent hither. 1641 French *Distill.* Pref. (1651) *iiij b, They..have brought a great Odium upon it by..vending their whites, and reds. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Wine*, The Italian wines are very numerous. The best reds are Lambrusco, Barbera, etc. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 There were a few parcels of new wheat shown...Reds realized 55s. to 58s, and fine whites up to 60s. per quarter. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 121 He's got a real turn for the roans and reds.

† c. The menses. *Obs.*

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 69 Cummine seeds .. doth stay the much bleeding at the nose, and womens excesse of

the Reddes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 268 Herb Robert ..and Hyocisthis..do stay the flux of reds or whites. 1664 R. TURNER *Brit. Physician* 189 [copying Gerarde].

† **d.** Red cheeks. *nonce-use.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* x. 212 Canace, whose bothe reddes paeld deadlie teene.

6. a. *pl.* Red men; North American Indians.

1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 351 A body..capable of defending itself both against whites and reds, the savage on the one hand, and the land jobber on the other. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 11 May 1/7 A fight occurred between Indians and cowboys near that post, and ..three of the reds were killed.

b. A radical, republican, or anarchist.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 251 The next day came a neighbour. Blues and reds They talk'd of. 1888 *Spectator* 2 Dec. 1535 They fret as if they were Reds under a Cæsar. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 349 My father was a Red—an Anarchist.

† **Red** *sb.*[2], variant of READ *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 40 From this it passes into the fourth [stomach],..or the red, which is the name it commonly has because of its colour.

† **Red,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *rēadian*, f. *rēad* RED *a.* Cf. OHG. *rôtên* (MHG. *rœten*), f. *rôt* red.]

1. *intr.* **a.** To be red. **b.** To become or grow red; to blush. = REDDEN *v.* 2 and 2 b.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 3 To-dæze bib hreanis, readap forbon unrotlice þe heofun. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 330 Nim..hwitne æppel þe þonne zyt ne readize. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 34 Eyther cheke [is] Whit y-noh ant rode on eke ase rosen when hit redes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 7 For oght that is befalle Mai noman do my chekes rede. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 168 Muche sholde oure eiystyn Prynces reede and be ashamyd.

2. *trans.* To make red. = REDDEN *v.* 1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 And nes Godes rode þuruh his deorewurðe blode iruded & ireaded. *Ibid.* 402 Jesu Crist ireaded mid his owune blode oðe rode. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 695/1 He did redde and dyed them with their own bloud. 1611 COTGR., *Aynets*, little rods, or twigs, wherin herrings are threaded, and layed on hurdles to be redded. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 12 By Redding or Blacking the Backside of your Paper. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, 1 *John* iii. 13 The prosecutor goes about with Cain's club in his hand, redded with blood. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Rubi tus*, Bread redded in the oven, and scorched.

Red, var. RAD *a.*[2]; obs. f. (pa. t., etc.) of READ *v.*, var. REDD, obs. f. REDE *sb.* and *v.*, REED *sb.*

-red, *suffix*, representing OE. *-rǣden* condition, which was freely used as a second element in combs. In ME. the full form *-rǣden*, *-rēden*, *-rāden* was by the general dropping of final *-n* reduced to *-rēde*, and this was subsequently shortened to *-red*. (In some cases the *-ēde* was confused with the synonymous *-hēde*.) In Sc., by an early metathesis of *n*, the suffix assumed the form *-rend* (*-rand*), later *-rent* (*-rant*).

Of the numerous words thus formed in OE. (see Bosw.-Toller, s.v.) only a few were retained in ME., as *brother-*, *fer-*, *folk-*, *frend-*, *love-*, *man-*, *sibrede(n, -red)*, repr. OE. *brōðor-*, *gefēr-*, *folc-*, *frēond-*, *luf-*, *man(n)-*, *sibrǣden*. In addition to these, ME. had a few forms not recorded in OE., as *felawrede*, *nezeburrede*, and the surviving representatives of the class, GOSSIPRED, HATRED and KINDRED. (*Cousinred*, used by Scott, is a hybrid and app. an individual formation.)

† **Redabsolve,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. type **redabsolvĕre*: see RE- and ABSOLVE.] 'To discharge or dispatch' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Reda·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *redact-us*, pa. pple. of *redigĕre*: see next.]

1. Brought together in a written form.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 The grete Pompeius was the firste whiche willede to haue redacte the lawes in to bokes. *Ibid.* VII. 309 Whiche descripcion [of England] was redacte into oon volume.

2. Brought or reduced *into* (*in*), *to* a state, condition, etc., or *under* one's power.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 51 Ynglonde was redacte iiij. tymes into servitute. 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 163 So the[y] be redacte vnder the pour of the Soudane. 1513 *Ballad* in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* 202 Thy bretherne were..With diuers of thy kynne..Redact in the catholique papall. 1539 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 419 Wales is redact to that state that one thief taketh another, and one cow keepeth another. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 528 Sa at all time I bruik my priuilage, That it be not redact vnto thirlage.

b. Of material things: Reduced *to* or *into* ashes, dust, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 Whiche apples y-taken be redacte vn to esches. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. D. iij, Then was ye test or potsherd, the brasse, gold & sylver redacte into duste. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. (1568) 29 b, Take drie Camomill redact into powder.

Redact (rĭdæ·kt), *v.* Also *pa. t.* 5 **redact.** [f. L. *redact-*, ppl. stem of *redigĕre* to bring back, collect, reduce, etc., f. *re(d-)* RE- + *agĕre* to drive, etc.: see ACT *v.* The form *redact* for the pa. t. (cf. prec.) is frequent in the later version of Higden. In its mod. use, the verb has been reintroduced in the 19th c. (after REDACTION); Ash (1775) and Todd (1818) mark it as 'not used'.]

† **1.** *trans.* To bring (matter of reasoning or discourse) *into* or *to* a certain form; to put *together* in writing. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Aristotille redacte hit [logic] in an arte. *Ibid.* 253 The Romanes didde redresse and redacte these lawes of Salon [*sic*] in to x. tables. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y vj b, The aphorismes of Hippocrates redacted vnto a certayne order. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iiij b, They have redacted them together, because they might the easyer be vnderstoode. 1639 DRUMMOND *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 225 Ben Johnson..cursed Petrarch for redacting verses into sonnets.

† **b.** To bring or insert (a thing) *into* a scheme or body. *Obs. rare.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 451/1 Although this law is not redacted into ye body of the law, yet. it is not abrogated.

† **c.** To reduce (a subject) *to* a person's understanding. *Obs. rare.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* To Rdr. 1 b, Here the whole Pharmaceutical Art is denuded, and redacted to the clear intelligence of the meanest capacity.

† **2.** To bring together *into* one body. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 209 After that Romulus redacte alle the cites in to oon. *Ibid.* II. 273 Augustus.. redacte in to oon monarchy the realmes of alle the worlde. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 50 Those thinges whiche can be redacted into some one thynge of manye.

† **3.** To reduce (a person or thing) *to*, *into* a certain state, condition, or action. Also rarely with *inf. Obs.* (Common in 17th c., esp. *Sc.*)

1542 BECON *News out of Heaven* Wks. 1564 I. 13 Ye see into how miserable a case ye are redacted and fallen by the sin of Adam. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 90 In respect of the greatt desolatioun that the commonweill was redactit into. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* I. 3 The Baron of Fowles, being ..a litle prodigall in his spending, redacted his estate to a weeke point. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 121 They will be ever redacted to shift for that where of they shall stand in need. 1731 *Plain Reas. Presbyt. Dissent.* 115 Poor people are squeezed and redacted to most pinching straits, thro' gentlemen's racking their rents.

† **b.** To reduce (a material thing) *to* a certain form. *Obs. rare.*

1634 BP. HALL *Character of Man* (1635) 26 Metalls whereby they might make use of those plants, and redact them to any forme or instruments of work, were yet..to seek.

4. In modern use: **a.** To draw up, frame (a statement, decree, etc.).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, The oath is redacted; pronounced aloud by President Bailly. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1871) I. 101 The House of Commons .. was busy redacting a 'Protestation'. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour.* 46 A council of ministers was held in the palace..: they were engaged in redacting the two proclamations.

b. To put (matter) into proper literary form; to work up, arrange, or edit.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v, Sterling..redacts it in a *Times* leader. 1884 *Times* 1 Nov. 9 Their observations are recorded, tabulated, digested, and redacted in every possible way.

Hence **Reda·cted** *ppl. a.*

1676 COLES, *Redacted*, forced back. 1898 G. B. GRAY in *Expositor* May 347 The present redacted text of Genesis.

‖ **Rédacteur** (redaktör). [F.] = REDACTOR.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 2 These materials .. left nothing to the *redacteur*, but the occasional labour of selection, arrangement, and compression. 1844 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* vii. (1857) 478 The careful *rédacteur*..exercised some degree of judgment in correcting these unseemly blunders.

Hence **Reda·cteurship.**

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 619 In your two or three busy days of redacteurship.

Redaction (rĭdæ·kʃən). [In sense 1, ad. late L. *redactiōn-em* (Boeth.), n. of action f. *redigĕre* (see REDACT *v.*), or f. *redact-*, ppl. stem of *redigĕre*; in sense 2, a. F. *rédaction* (1690).]

† **1.** The action of driving back, resistance, reaction. *Obs. rare.*

1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 71 [Faith] takes away all reluctation and redaction, infuseth a plyable willingnesse. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxx. 385 There is a redaction and repercussion in resistance.

2. The action or process of preparing for publication; reduction to literary form; revision, rearrangement.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 448 His redaction is neater, his range of study more comprehensive [etc.]. 1835 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1858) I. vii. 357 Patches put together from various quarters without any redaction. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* ii. 43 The Pentateuch must have been subjected to many redactions before receiving its final shape.

b. The result of such a process; a new edition.

1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 480 A sort of redaction, or new edition, of the subsisting statutes. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xi. 221 The great poem of the Nibelungen is a redaction of several detached songs and poems..more ancient than itself.

3. The action of bringing or putting *into* a definite form.

1867 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 441 About 200 A D. the redaction of the whole unwritten law into a code..was completed.

Hence **Reda·ctional** *a.*, of or belonging to redaction; of the nature of redaction.

1892 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* 19 Making such slight redactional adjustments as the unity of his work required.

Redactor (rĭdæ·ktə). [a. L. type **redactor*, agent-n. f. *redigĕre* to REDACT. Cf. RÉDACTEUR.] One who redacts; an editor.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 299 The first German redactor of this Fable. 1877 DAVIDSON *Canon Bible* 19 The idea naturally arises that he was the final redactor of the Pentateuch.

Hence **Redacto·rial** *a.*, of or belonging to a redactor; editorial.

1865 *Even. Standard* 6 June, To assume the redactorial charge of a new Republican daily paper. 1897 *Expositor* Sept. 167 The redactorial insertions of the later Judaism.

† **Redamancy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *redamāre* to love in return, f. *re(d-)* RE- + *amāre* to love: see -ANCY.] The action of loving in return.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (citing Montague *Missive Consol.*).

† **Redama·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [See prec. and -ATION.] = prec.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1678 J. J[ONES] *Brit. Church* 571 Where Christ is not exemplified, in three conformities: in his death, in his life, in his redamation.

† **Reda·mbulate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *redambulāre*: see RE- and AMBULATE.] *intr.* 'To walk back' (Cockeram 1623).

Redamna·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed damnation.

a 1652 BROME *Queen & Conc.* II. vii, Until the world be vindicated from The redamnation such an error threatens.

Redan (rĭdæ·n). Also 8 **redon(t, redant** (and *erron.* **redans, -ens**). [a. F. *redan* (1677) for *redent* 'a double notching or iagging, as in the teeth of a saw' (Cotgr.), f. *re-* RE- + *dent* tooth.]

1. *Fortif.* A simple form of field-work, having two faces which form a salient angle.

1689 [see b]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Redent*, in Fortification [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Redan* or *Redent*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Redens are frequently used in the fortifying of walls, where it is not necessary to be at the expense of building bastions. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi, A number of small piquets driven into the ground at the several angles and redans. 1776 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 159 It was .. my intention to throw up a great number of large flèches or redans at certain distances, one behind another. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 213 The distances of the redans from each other should not exceed 120 yards, in order that the fire from the faces of one redan may defend the saliants of the next. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 294 The long ranges of bastions and redans which covered miles of land under..Vauban.

transf. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I. vi, Not on the level ground, but on a salient corner or redan of earth, at the junction of two converging bank fences.

b. *attrib.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2478/2 Having view'd the Ground, [he] staked out a Redent Work with Redoubts. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 31 To reduce the number of points of attack in a continued redan line, the salient of the large redan may be placed more in advance.

2. (See quot.)

1848 CRAIG, *Redan*, a projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level. [Hence in Ogilvie (1850), and later Dicts., but it is doubtful whether this sense of the Fr. word has ever been adopted in Eng.]

Redar(e, obs. forms of READER.

† **Redarguate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [irreg. f. L. *redarguĕre*: see next.] 'To reprove' (Cockeram 1623). So † **Redarguation,** = REDARGUTION.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 47 To persue all tho that do reprobacion A-gayns owur lawes by ony redarguacion. 1721 BAILEY, *Redarguation*, a disproving or confuting.

Redargue (redā·ɹgiu), *v.* Now *Sc.* [ad. F. *rédarguer* (14th c. in Littré), or L. *redarguĕre* to disprove, etc., f. *re(d-)* RE- + *arguĕre* to ARGUE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To blame, reprove (a person or persons, an action, etc.). Also const. *of*, *for*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Poule ayenstod him in þe face, & redarguid him, for he was reprouable. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxviii. 19 b, A power of the soule the whiche doth reluct agaynst vyces and synne, and redargueth or reprehendeth synne. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 33 Quhen he had pansit in this maner wp and doun and ressonit [*MS. I*, redarguit] himself for his slouthfulness. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Horæ Hebr.* (1684) II. 604 The Holy Spirit..could not but reprove and redargue the world of Sin. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 136 Basil. severely redargues Origen's allegoric mode of Theologising.

2. To confute (a person) by argument. (In later use only Sc.; cf. next.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 79 Rekke we not of argumentis þat sophistis maken, þat we ben redargued grantynge þat we denyen. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Sir, I'll redargue you By disputation. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 3 It is your part, by this your conference more solidly to redargue him. 1704 EARL OF CROMARTY in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/5 That we may redargue one another with Kindness and Civility. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 327 All these Love's vouchers stand, beyond the craft Of sophist to redargue.

3. To refute or disprove (an argument, statement, etc. Since *c* 1700 only *Sc.*, chiefly *Law.*)

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. § 4 (1635) 310 Nathaniel Carpenter thus fully redargues that forgerie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 68 The error which this point is profitable to confute and redargue is twofold. 1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 It has been so fully and clearly redargued, that I need not meddle with it. 1752 MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. 359 The presumption lies..that he has the drawer's effects, which he must redargue by the letter of advice. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Introd. p. vi, The objections you mention, I humbly conceive are such as may be redargued, if not entirely removed. 1847 HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 4, I may .. redargue your claim and statements, as the result of a mistake. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 383 *note*, This fact afforded a degree of real evidence which no parole testimony could redargue.

†b. To argue (a case) in opposition to another person. *Obs. rare.*

a 1633 W. Ames *Saint's Secur.* (1652) 8 When Job's three Friends had spent much time in arguing and redarguing the case with Job, Elihu..speaketh after this manner.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To reprove or refute; to employ argument for the purpose of refuting.

1642 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* 1. 55 Men love truth when it shines, but not when it redargues. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 170 The bowing downe of the Fore-Finger for a checke of silence, and to redargue, is an action often found in the Hands of men.

Hence **Redarguing** *vbl. sb.*

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xii. 184 It was the redarguing of his misguided friends..that moved him. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 147/1 A great lover of Contention, and therefore called Ελέγξιος from redarguing

Redargution (redaɪgiū ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. OF. *redargucion*, *-tion* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *redargūtiōn-em*, f. *redargūĕre*: see prec.]

†1. Reproof, reprehension (of a person, an action, etc.). *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 435/a He sheweth hymself worthy of redargucion or rebuke. 1533 More *Apol.* 160 b, The open reproſe and redargucyon therof may not .. well become those that are no more spyrytuall than I. 1593 Bell *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* (1605) 129 The whole scripture.. is profitable to doctrin, to redargution, to correction. *a* 1630 Br. Hopkins *Serm. Lev.* xix. 17 Wks. 1809 IV. 489 To expose the vice that we reprove .. keeping still within the bounds of a sober and friendly redargution.

†b. An instance of this. *Obs. rare.*

1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 157 There is first a redargution and reprehension of the king 1620 Brent tr *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VIII. (1676) 675 To make an excuse to Lorain, saying that his redargutions were not meant of his Excellency .. but of the Divines of the Sorbone.

2. Confutation (of a person); refutation, disproof (of a statement, etc.). Now *rare.*

1589 More *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 149/2 Thei coulde not endure yᵗ redargucion that should sometime fall to their part in dispysicions. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 544 Therefore they must be vanquished..both by written demonstrations, and by vnwritten redargutions. 1640 *Consid Ch. Eng.* 9 It is a matter Volumes have beene compiled of, and therefore cannot receive a briefe redargution. 1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 46 Which Plea leads us Naturally and Necessarily into this sort of Redargution. 1882 Gough & Cowell *Sarva-darshan i-samgraha* 66 As if then we had thrown their best wrestler, the redargution of the rest of their categories may be anticipated.

†**Redargutive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **redargūtīvus*: see Redargue and -ive.] =next.

1609 R. Barnerd *Faithf. Sheph.* 60 The first [use] is Redargutiue, when the doctrine is vsed to confute and ouerthrow an error or heresie. 1623 in Cockeram.

†**Redargutory,** *a. Obs. rare* [ad. L. type **redargūtōrius*: see Redargue and -ory.] Pertaining to refutation or reproof.

1634 T. Carew *Cœlum Brit.* Wks. (1824) 154 My priviledges are an ubiquitary,.. interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings. 1650 *Let. Cens. & Redargution Lieut.-Col. Lilburne* 1 This censorious, redargutory address of mine.

Redart, *v.* [Re-] *trans.* To dart (a thing) back in return. Hence **Redarted** *ppl. a.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX iv. (1614) 842 They sometimes are said to catch an arrow with the hand, and redart it at the shooter. 1640 [R. Brathwait] *Two Lancashire Lovers* 63 Let but one line redart one small beameling of love. *a* 1711 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 449 Soon as a bearded Dart I feel, Redarted Pray'r the Wound shall heal.

Redawn, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To dawn again. Hence **Redawning** *ppl. a.*

1837 De Quincey *Revolt Tartars* Wks. 1854 IV. 175 Peace and prosperity .. re-dawned upon the tribes. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 334 This faint gleam of redawning freedom died away.

Red-back: see Red *a.* 18 b.

Red-backed, *a.* Having a red back; chiefly of birds, *esp.* the red-backed butcher-bird or shrike (*Lanius collurio*), and the red-backed sandpiper (*Tringa americana*).

1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 163 The Red backt Butcher Bird [1776 Shrike]..The upper part of the back and coverts of the wings are of a bright ferruginous color. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) The mode in which a Red-backed Pelecan .. stowed its food into its pouch. 1813 Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 25 Red-backed Sandpiper, *Tringa Alpina.* 1819 Warden *United States* II. 411 The rattle-snake,..red-backed snake. 1822 Latham *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 286 The Red-backed Lark. 1839 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* V. 335 Red-Backed Woodpecker. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 263/2 One species .. is known by the names Variegated Sole, Red-backed Flounder, etc. (*Monochirus linguatulus*). 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 845 Much smaller than this is the Red-backed Shrike,..the best-known species in Great Britain, where it is a summer visitor.

b. Of books: Backed with, bound in, red.

1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xvi. 246 We *forestieri* of the red-backed books.

Red-banded: see Red *a.* 14 b, 14 c.

Red bark. A variety of Cinchona-bark.

1780 W. Saunders *Superior Efficacy of Red Peruvian Bark* (ed. 2) 7 The diversity both in size and colour of the Red Bark from the common Peruvian Bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 173/2 Red bark has been known for 130 years, but was not much used in Europe till 1779. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 41 The species yielding 'red bark', the richest and most important of all the Chinchonæ.

attrib. 1861 R. Spruce (*title*) Report on the Expedition to procure Seeds and Plants of the Cinchona Succirubra, or Red Bark Tree. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 218 Now the 'red bark' grounds are confined to the ravine of the river Chasuan, and its tributaries. *Ibid.* 305 The dry season in the 'red bark' region.

Red-bead snake, tree, vine: see Red *a.* 12 b.

Red-bearded, *a.* Having a red beard.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 207 That red-bearded men are seldome of any good disposition. 1611 L. Barry *Ram Alley* Eij b, Fetch me a red-bearded sargeant. 1751 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 403 He is .. red-bearded, and not comely. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. iv, Thor red-bearded, with his blue sun-eyes.

Red-bellied, *a.* Having a red belly.

Frequent in the names of American birds and fishes.

1743 G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 22 The Red-belly'd Blue-Bird 1782 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 485 Red-bellied Curucui, *Trogon Curucui.* 1808 Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* I. 43 Red-bellied black-capt nuthatch, *Sitta varia. Ibid.* 114 Red-bellied woodpecker, *Picus Carolinus.* 1819 Warden *United States* II. 411 The..red-bellied land snake. 1847 Audubon & Bachman *Vivip. Quadrup. N. Amer.* I. 292 Red-bellied Squirrel. 1876 Goode in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 60 Red-bellied terrapin (*Pseudemys rugosa*).

Red-belly: see Red *a.* 18 b.

Red-berried, *a.*

1. Bearing red berries.

1739 Miller *Gard. Dict.* II. s.v. *Casia*, Red-berried Shrub-casia 1819 Warden *United States* II. 242 *note*, Mountain maple, red-berried elder, and witch hazle. 1865 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* IV. 36 Red-berried Bryony. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1900) 32/2 The tall red-berried hedges.

2. Resembling red berries.

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 345 The child with ripe red-berried lips.

Red-bill: see Red *a.* 18 b.

Red-billed, *a. Ornith.* Having a red bill.

1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 408 The Red-bill'd Starling. 1782 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 355 Red billed Hornbill. *Ibid.* 390 Red-billed Jay. 1814 Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* Index, Red-billed Rail 1864-5 J. G. Wood *Homes without H.* xi. (1868) 200 Our first example of the African Weavers is the Red-billed Weaver Bird. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 106 Of this very remarkable form only one species, the red-billed curlew..is known.

Red-bird. A name given to various small American birds with red plumage, esp. the summer tanager (*Piranga æstiva*), scarlet tanager (*P. rubra*), Baltimore oriole, and cardinal grosbeak.

1670 D. Denton *Descr. New York* (1845) 5 There is also the red Bird, with divers sorts of singing birds 1783 Blackmore *Alfred* VII. 224 When on Indian Plains a Rattle-Snake Perches a Red-Bird in a shady Brake. 1783 Latham *Gen Synopsis Birds* II. I. 27 At Hudson's Bay it [the red-breasted thrush] is known by the name of Red bird. 1826 Bryant *Murdered Trav.* ii, The red-bird warbled, as he wrought His hanging nest o'erhead. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 423 The red-birds, or 'Cardinal gros-beaks'..are a kind of Virginian nightingale.

Red-blind(ness): see Red *a.* 19 b.

Red-blooded: see Red *a.* 14 a.

Red book, red-book. A book bound in red.

1. As the name of individual books of an official character, or otherwise important.

Red Book of the Exchequer, a miscellaneous volume, containing copies of charters, statutes, surveys, etc., originally compiled in the 13th century, and recently printed (Rolls Series, 1896); see also quot. 1820. *Red Book of Hergest*, a Welsh manuscript of the 14-15th c (now the property of Jesus College, Oxford), containing the tales known as the Mabinogion and other pieces in prose and verse

1479 *Bristol Rec.* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 419 All the chauntry preestis whos composicions are enrolled in the rede boke. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 352 A certifycatt sent downe from London to this cytye as the same appearith in the redd booke. 1699 Br. W. Nicolson *Eng. Hist. Library* III iii. (1714) 213 There is also, in the keeping of the King's Remembrancer, an antient Miscellany of several notable Treatises; which Volume is commonly cited, and call'd by the Name of *Liber ruber Scaccarii*, or Red-Book of the Exchequer. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 828 The Copy of this Charter..is entred in the Red Book of the Exchequer at Dublin. 1715-6 in *Catal. MSS. Wales in B.M.* (1903) 408 Since I perceived Jesus College had an undoubted right to the Red Book of Hergest. 1800 in *Rep. on Ossian* (1805) App. 278 He remembers that his father had a book which was called the Red Book,..which..contained a good deal of the history of the Highland Clans. 1820 *Trans. Royal Irish Acad.* XIII. III. 181 An antient book of record, called the Red Book of the Exchequer, which is preserved in the office of the chief remembrancer of that court in Ireland. 1896 H. Hall *Red Bk. Exchequer* (Rolls) I. Pref. 1 The Red Book of the Exchequer belongs to the class of Entry Books usually termed Precedent Books, but more correctly Registers, or Books of Remembrance.

†b. A book containing the names of all persons holding office under the State or receiving pensions from it. *Obs.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Proc. E Ind. Ho.* 93/1 The proprietors of India Stock would soon have a Red-book of their own, which would rise with the Red-book of England. 1820 (*title*) The Extraordinary Red Book: An Account of all Places, Pensions, Sinecures, Grants, &c. The Expenditure of the Civil List, the Finances and Debt of Great Britain.

†**2.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1688 Miège *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Red*, A Witche's red Book, a Catalogue of such as have sealed to the Devil with their own bloud, *la rouge liste.*

3. A popular name for the 'Royal Kalendar, or Complete.. Annual Register' (published from 1767 to 1893); also, the title of a similar work of later date (see quot. 1847).

1788 *Observer* No. 98 p 6 He measures his devoirs with an exactitude that bespeaks him a correct interpreter of The Red Book. 1824 Moore *Poems, Epigram*, We've lost the Court-Guide, Ma'am, but here's the Red Book. 1823 Hazlitt *Liber Amoris* 55 Is the name on the frank: see if you can decypher it by a Red-book. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 278 Dukes, earls, viscounts, and so on to any extent down the ladder of honour in the Red Book. 1847 (*title*) Webster's Royal Red Book; or Court and Fashionable Register: comprising..an alphabetical list of the nobility and gentry, with their town and country residences, etc. etc. 1888 Rider Haggard *Mr. Meeson's Will* xiv, He..seized a Red Book, in which he discovered that Lord Holmhurst's ..London house was in Hanover Square.

Redbreast.

1. The robin (see also *Robin redbreast*).

c 1401 Lydg. *Flower Courtesy* 58 The sely wrenne, the titmose also, The litel redbrest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redbreste, byrde, *rubellus.* 1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Reed breest a byrde, *rougegorge.* 1604 Drayton *Owle* 87 Covering with Mosse the deads unclosed eye, The little Red-brest teacheth Charitie. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 74 Should I heare..a Horse whistle like a Red-breast, it would scare me. 1708 Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 18 Ye pious Redbreasts, deck his Hearse. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 119 The Redbreast loves to build and warble there. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 300 The spray of the willow trembles with the wing of the redbreast. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 771 Even those Redbreasts which stay in Britain during the winter are subject to a migratory movement.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 110 As the red breast byrds, Whome prettie Merlynes hold. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 265 'Tis the next way to turne Taylor, or be Redbrest teacher. 1783 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A. '81.* 29 May some good Christian Bard..Turn Redbreast kind, and with the sweetest song Bewail our hapless fate with watry eye! 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 115 Bright auburn, several shades nearer to redbreast-red than was Ethelberta's hair.

b. Applied to other red-breasted birds, esp. *U.S.* to the migratory thrush (also called *robin*).

1775 Clayton in *Phil Trans.* LXVI 105 Of small birds there are several sorts; the red breast, speckled on the back like a partridge [etc.]. 1828-32 in Webster.

2. *transf.* (See quots.)

1862 Dickens *Lett.* 18 Apr. (1880) II. 178 The Bow Street runners..had no other uniform than a blue dress coat, brass buttons..and a bright red cloth waistcoat. The waistcoat was indispensible, and the slang name for them was 'redbreasts' in consequence. 1899 *London Letter* 10 Nov. 701/2 The 'Redbreasts', or New South Wales Lancers, who have been at Aldershot for a year.

Red-breasted, *a.* Having a red breast. Chiefly *Ornith.* In quot. 1609 *fig.*

Red-breasted duck, the white-eyed duck. **R. finch,** = *r. grosbeak.* **R. godwit,** the bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa rufa.* **R. goosander,** = *r. merganser.* **R. goose,** *Anser* or *Bernicla ruficollis.* **R. grosbeak,** the rose-breasted grosbeak. **R. merganser,** *Mergus serrator.* **R. rail,** (*a*) the king-rail, *Rallus elegans*; (*b*) the Virginia rail **R. sandpiper,** the knot in summer plumage. **R. snipe,** the dowitcher, *Macrorhamphus griseus.* **R. thrush,** the American robin or red-breast.

1609 B. Jonson *Case is Altered* v. i, O [my] fair-feather'd, my red-breasted birds, Come fly with me 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 194 The red-breasted Indian Blackbird, perchance the Jacapu of Marggrave. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 406 The Red-breasted Parrot. *Ibid.* 409 The Red-breasted Woodpecker. 1750 G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* III 138 Red-breasted Godwit. 1776 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. Pl. 93 Red breasted Goosander. Red breasted Merganser. *Ibid.* 467 Red-breasted Shoveler. 1785 — *Arct. Zool.* II 335 Red-breasted Thrush. *Ibid.* 350 Red-breasted Grosbeak. *Ibid.* 372 Red-breasted Finch. *Ibid.* 571 Red breasted Goose 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 580 The red breasted snipe is a variety of this species [yarwhip]. 1813 Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 43 Red-breasted Sandpiper, *Tringa rufa.* 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 95 *Anas Nyroca*,..Red-breasted duck. 1835 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* III. 27 The Great Red-Breasted Rail, or Fresh-Water Marsh-Hen 1886 C. Taylor in *Ibis* No. 15. 380 The Red-breasted Goose, *Bernicla ruficollis*, is not now found in Upper Egypt.

Redbud. a. A tree belonging to one or other of the American species of *Cercis*, esp. *Cercis canadensis*; the Judas tree. †b. (See quot. 1798.) *Obs.*

1727 *Petiveriana* III. 11/2 Red-bud. Bears a purple Blossom. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 670 No verdant leaves the lovely Red-Bud grace. 1798 Nemnich *Lex. Polygl.* V. 867/1 Redbud, *Andromeda racemosa.* Caroline Red bud, *Andromeda nitida.* 1816 Brackenridge in *Views Louisiana* (ed. 2) 202 The red-bud, the tree which blooms earliest in our woods,..appears in a few places. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioners* (1869) 201 European red bud (*Cercis siliquastrum*). 1883 *Century Mag.* July 379/1 The pink tassels of the redbud lit up the dark mass of foliage.

Redcap, red-cap, red cap.

1. Applied to one who wears a red cap.

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 6 Captaine Redde Cappe, one of the rebelles of the last yere 1602 Dekker *Satiromastix* Liv, Runne Red cap, ware hornes there. *a* 1687 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 99 Her Grace Finds me among a Crew of mad-caps, Æneas, at one Mother Red-Cap's. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) III. 118 Since Impudence, assuming Freedom's form Near Mother Redcap brews the dangerous storm. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xxxvii. 205 Now push along old red-cap. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xxv, There were the two watchmen, sure enough: red-cap on his back, as stiff as a handspike.

b. *spec.* as the name of a sprite or goblin.

a 1802 Leyden *Lord Soulis* lxi. in *Minstr. Bord.* II. 348 But Redcap sly unseen was by, And the ropes would neither twist nor twine. 1802 Scott *ibid.* 335 Redcap is a popular appellation of that class of spirits which haunt old castles. 1886 *Rochdale Gloss., Redcap*, that which induces a person to run away from his work. The people say such a one 'has seen Redcap'.

† 2. A red-hat, a cardinal. *Obs. rare.*

1539 *St. Papers, For. & Domestic Hen. VIII*, XIV. i. 68 That divorce should lead to the utter fall of the said Red Cap..and after much misery the land should by another Red Cap be reconciled. 1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 236 A silly frumpe of a White-liverd Red-cap.

3. † a. Some kind of shell. *Obs. rare* —1.

?1721 Petiver *Catal. Gazophyll.* Dec. 11/2 Red-Cap, [or] Spoon-egg...Each of these Valves resembles a Tea-Spoon; and both shut, a small Egg.

b. The goldfinch.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. II. 534/2 Many birds..seem to have particular names in these parts [Yorkshire]. Woodpeckers ..[are called] pickatrees, [and] gold-finches, red-caps. [1795 Cowper *Pairing Time* 37 My dear Dick Redcap, what say you?] 1827 Clare *Sheph Cal.* 6 The red-cap, hanging over head, In cage of wire. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's D.* 94 The redcap whistled; and the nightingale Sang loud. 1864-89 in dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc., Shropsh., etc.).

c. The red field-poppy.

1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 25 The farmers call it Red-weed, Red Cap, Corn Rose.

Red-capped, *a.* Wearing a red cap; capped with red. Chiefly *Ornith.*

1848 Gould *Birds Australia* VI. Pl. 17 The Red-capped Dottrel is universally dispersed over every part of the sea-shores of Australia that I have visited. 1865 — *Handbk. Birds Austr.* I. 280 Red-capped Robin of the Colonists. 1877 *Nature* XV. 461/2 A Red-capped Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) from Brazil. 1880 Ouida *Moths* I. 64 Sailors in dark blue jerseys, and red capped.

Red cedar. a. An American evergreen tree, *Juniperus virginianus*, the wood of which is extensively used for pencils. b. The toon-tree or Moulmein cedar, *Cedrela toona*. c. An Australian timber-tree, *Flindersia australis*.

1717 *Petiveriana* III. 11/2 Red Cedar. An Evergreen, its Wood sweet, very durable. 1832 *Planting* 122 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The red cedar..attains to the size of a timber tree in deep sandy loam soils. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 80 The wood of *Juniperus virginiana* is called Red or Pencil Cedar. In New South Wales the term..red cedar [is applied] to that of *Flindersia australis*, as well as to the wood of the Toon-tree, or *Cedrela Toona*. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 400 *Cedrela Toona*. .. The 'Cedar', or 'Red Cedar' (a universal appellation in Australia).

attrib. 1825 *Field's Geog. N. S. Wales* App. 502 Red cedar tree. *Cedrela toona*.

Red-cheeked, *a.* Having red cheeks. Also *transf.*, esp. of apples.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 5 Here's a red cheeckt apple to take him up with. 1611 Barksted *Hiren* (1876) 100 The red-cheek't morning opens now her gate. 1664 Evelyn *Pomona* 26 Red-cheek'd and Red-strak'd Musts of several kinds. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv. Song xi, Red-cheek'd ye compleatly ripe appear. 1764 G. Edwards *Glean. Nat. Hist.* III. 258 The Red-cheeked Wood-pecker. 1786 Burns *Halloween* xxi, She gies the Herd a pickle nits An' twa red cheeket apples.

Redco, variant of Redcoll *Obs.*

Red'dcoat, red-coat, red coat.

1. One who wears a red coat; *spec.* a. A soldier of the British army.

In the Civil War commonly applied to the Parliamentary troops or some regiments of them, though each side had red-coated soldiers.

1520 *Song Lady Bessy* (Percy Soc.) 74 Sir William Standley..Ten thowsand read coates that had hee. 1644 Vicar *God in Mount* 200 Colonell Hollis his regiment of Red-coats..did most gallant service. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 192, I do not charge you that you commanded those Halbertiers, but those Red-coats; you were all in Red. 1725 B. Higgons *Rem. Burnet* II. Hist. Wks. 1736 II. 114 They ..violently drove the Orthodox Ministers from their Livings, by the Help of their ruffianly Red-coats. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, Egad, he'll make the redcoats keep their distance. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 69 It would be still necessary to keep your picquets, etc upon the river, and some red coats in Chamusca. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 141/2 The police constable would immediately make his appearance on the scene; and if his efforts were fruitless, the red-coats would come too.

b. An attendant wearing a red coat.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxiv, The red-coats wish to be Briareian, so as to hold all the gentlemen's horses.

2. *Bot.* A small Brazilian tree (*Erythrochiton*).

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 962/1.

3. *attrib.* in sense 'red-coated', as *redcoat bully, guard*; also **red-coat mite** (see quot. 1867).

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 572 The field with red-coat bullies glow'd, Who cut each other's throats. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, One sees..'United Services' quite other than the redcoat one. 1867 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 100 *Trombidiidæ*, or garden mites, as *T. holosericum*, or 'red coat' mite. 1895 *Daily News* 25 June 3/3 His Highness .. inspected the Redcoat guard of honour.

Red-coated, *a.* a. Wearing a red coat or red coats. b. Coated with red.

1662 *Rump* I. 298 Now we must desert thee,.. And the Red-coated Saints domineer. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 86 A Red-coated Face Frights a Searjeant at Mace. 1823 Moore *Fables* 49 Woe to the Monarch, who depends Too much on his red-coated friends. 1844 Thackeray *Little Trav.* III, A man of peace has no right to be dazzled by that red-coated glory.

† **Redcoll.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **radcolle, 6 redco, -cole, 7 -col.** [Of obscure formation, perh. based on *radik*, obs. var. of Radish.] Horse-radish.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/1 Radcolle, *raphanus* 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 78 Thys kynde [of thlaspi] groweth in Morpeth in Northumberland and there it is called Redco. 1562 — *Herbal* II. (1568) 35 In Freseland, some make a sauce of redco for sodden meat. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. vii. § 2. 187 Horse Radish..is called in the north part of England red-cole. 1673 *Wedderburn's Voc.* 18 (Jam.) *Raphanus rusticanus*, red-col.

Red-collared, -coloured, -combed, -crested: see Red *a.* 14 a, 14 b.

Red cross, red-cross.

1. A cross of a red colour; *esp.* a. as the national emblem of England; St. George's Cross.

c 1430 *Agincourt* 89 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 96 On euery panes a crosse rede, .. Saynt Georges stremers sprede ouer hede. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 29 The Scottis..war all faine .. to tak on the reid crose and to be sworne as natiue subiectis of the king of Ingland. 1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 30 Wearing the red Crosse or Cognizance of England. 1652 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Mar., Heraulds carrying the armes of the State (as they cal'd it), namely, the red crosse and Ireland. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. vi, To see St. George's red cross streaming. 1838 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. II. i, On fresh or on salt water,. down comes the red cross and up go the stars.

b. as the mark made on the doors of infected houses during the London plagues of the 17th century.

1636 *Direct. Cure Plague* H 2 b, That euery house visited be marked with a Red Crosse of a foot long, in the middle of the doore. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 529 A Door,.. and a red Crosse on it would..effectually bring a licentious Gallant out of conceit with a Brothell-house. 1664 Killigrew *Parson's Wedding* IV. iii, Let us not forget ourselves in our grief; I am not ambitious of a Red Cross upon the door. 1665 *Orders Ld. Mayor & Aldermen City Lond.* B. 2 [as in quot. 1636 above].

c. as the badge of an ambulance service (see 2 c); the Geneva cross (see Geneva 2).

1863 *Resolutions*, etc *Conf. Geneva* § 8 They shall wear round the arm a white band with a red cross upon it. 1891 Hulme *Heraldry* (1897) 269 The doctors, nurses, and assistants have a white armlet with the red cross, the sacred badge that proclaims their errand of mercy.

2. *transf.* † a. An English ship. *Obs.*—1

1622 Capt. Smith *New-Eng. Trials* Wks. (Arb.) 262 More afraid. then the smallest red crosse [that] crosses the seas would be..of any French Piccaroun [etc.].

b. The Christian side in the Crusades.

1801 Scott *Fire-King* xxvi, The Red-cross wav'd faint, and the Crescent came on. *Ibid.* xxxvii, How the Red-cross it conquer'd, the Crescent it fell.

c. An ambulance or hospital service organized in accordance with the Geneva convention of 1864, and distinguished by a cross (see 1 c); a person attached to an ambulance or hospital of this kind.

1877 W. E. Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) II. iv. 169, I went down with Russian Red Crosses in the Austrian steamer. 1897 C. Bigham *With Turkish Army in Thessaly* xiv. 121 Detachments of the Red Cross, who worked efficiently and generously throughout.

3. *attrib.* a. (sense 1) as *red cross ensign, flag, knight, power, rank, shield.*

1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 23 He had fought under the *red cross ensign against Frenchman, Don, Dutchman, and Moor. 1820 Southey *Portr. Bp. Heber*, All seas have seen thy *red-cross flag In war triumphantly display'd. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 38 The *Redcrosse knight was slain with Paynim knife. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* III. i, A red-cross knight for ever kneel'd To a lady in his shield. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* III ii, Till .. their own sea hath whelm'd yon *red-cross powers. 1777 T. Warton *Poems* 64 When Arthur rang'd his *red-cross ranks On conscious Camlan's crimson'd banks. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* II. lvi, Fast as they land the red-cross ranks unite. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxix, Alone, De Argentine Yet bears on high his *red-cross shield.

b. (sense 1 c or 2 c) as *Red Cross Association, hospital, man, Society.*

1873 C. A. Gordon *Lessons Hygiene* Introd., Societies and individuals connected with the Red Cross Associations. 1876 W. E. Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) II. iii 124 The steamer was crowded with Russians, but many of them really Red Cross men, an ambulance from Kazan. 1878 *Temple Bar Mag.* LIV. 525 Women..who left their..homes to work almost day and night in the rough barracks of the Red Cross hospitals.

So **Red-crossed** *a.*

1643 Quarles *Emblems* v. xiii, Tell me, my wishing soul, didst ever trie How fast the wings of red-crost faith can flie?

Red-crowned: see Red *a.* 14 b.

Red currant. a. The fruit of the *Ribes rubrum* (see Currant, sense 2) or the shrub itself. b. (See quot. 1898.)

1609 [see Currant 2]. 1661 Rabisha *Cookery* 37 To make a Made-dish of Apples and Red Currans. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Grossularia*, The common red currant,.. the great fruited red currant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 231/1 All these sorts are varieties of one species, *ribes rubrum*, or common red currant. 1865 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* IV. 42 In France the Red Currant seems to have been known long before the Gooseberry. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 384/1 *Red Currant*, another name for the Native Currant of Tasmania, *Coprosma nitida*.

c. *attrib.*, as *red currant cream, jelly, tree, water, wine.*

1661 Rabisha *Cookery* 30 To make Red Currans Cream. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. House-kpr.* (1778) 211 To make Red Currant Jelly. *Ibid.* 323 To make Red Currant Wine. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 231/1 Rubrum, common red-currant tree, &c., hath a shrubby stem. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 122 Tamarind or red-currant water may be given. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 148 Frequent hæmoptysis with red-currant jelly expectoration.

Redd (red), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 5-6, 9 **red, 9 redd** (*north.* **rid**). [f. Redd *v.*2]

1. The act of clearing away, removing, setting in order, etc.; also the result of this, a clearance, riddance, arrangement.

For other dialect uses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1076 Befor the 3ett, quhar it was brynt on breid, A red that maid. 1496 *Sc. Treas Acc.* 15 Oct., Giffin to Rolland Robysone, for the red of the Inglismen to the see *c* 1557 Sir R. Maitland in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) I. 282, I trow that sic sall mak ane red Of all thair paks this yeir. 1846 Jas. Wilson *Lect in Life* vii. (1859) 236 They seem to be giving every thing a thorough redd.

2. That which is, or is to be, cleared away; rubbish, refuse.

1527-8 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) 233 Till caus the waist land of the townis..to be fillit vp with red. 1560 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. xlv, For bering of the red and staines thairof away, £11 15s. 1867 in Ramsay *Remin.* iii. (ed. 18) 68, I just fan' a doo in the redd o' my plate. *a* 1894 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Some quarrymen were clearing the redd from the bank top of a quarry.

attrib. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200 *Redd Bing*, a spoil heap on the surface. 1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 104 Downhill..swept the redd-box, full of unwieldy blocks for the building.

Redd, *sb.*2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 *Sc.* **raid, 9 read(d, red, rid.** [Of obscure origin: separately or in combs. (see Paddock *sb.*1 3), the word also appears as *reed, ride, rod, roud, rudd* and *rude*, the mutual relationship of which is far from clear.]

1. The spawn of fish and frogs; also *attrib.* in **redd-time,** spawning-time.

1648 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), For keiping of the fischings in raid tyme fra all maner of nettis,..and all uthir instrumentis. 1805 Andrew Scott *Two Frogs* Poems (1808) 48 Wow, friend, to meet you here I'm glad, Wham I've ne'er seen sin' time o' redd 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The fish were lying on their red in the stream.

2. The nest made by a fish, esp. a salmon, in which to spawn.

1844 *Zoologist* II 505 Shedding its spawn on the 'redds' or spawning-ground. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 6/4 During the winter months, when the fish are .. engaged in preparing the beds or 'redds' for the reception of the ova.

Redd (red), *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also red. [f. Redd *v.*2]

1. *Sc.* In predicative use, in the legal phr. *void and redd* (common in 16th c.): Cleared; left clear for a new occupant.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 4 The Sheriff.. sall remoiff furth of the said abbay.., and leiff the samyn void and red. 1581 N. Burne *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 170 [They compel them] to deluge and leue the grounde voyd and red to thame selfis. 1817 Scott *Let. to W. Laidlaw* 5 Apr. in *Lockhart*, Of fice will he leaves my premises void and redd at Whitsunday.

2. In attributive use: Put in order; clean; cleaned or tidied *up*. Also *ill-* or *well-redd* (*up*).

For other dialect uses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 124 A strong-made Scots plough, with a well redd beam. *Ibid.* 240 The plough that..makes the best work, is the one that makes a redd fur below. 1838 A. Rodger *Poems* 293 A weel redd-up housie, a snug elbow chair. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxvi, Mrs. Boucher was sitting in a rocking-chair on the other side of the ill-redd up fireplace.

Redd (red), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 **hreddan, 2-3 redden(n), 5-6 redde**; *Sc.* 5-7, 9 **red, redd.** *Pa. t.* 3 **readde,** 4, 7 *Sc.* **redde,** 9 *Sc.* **red.** *Pa. pple.* 4, 6 **red,** 6-7 **redde.** [OE. *hreddan* (also *áhreddan* Aredde) = OFris. *hredda*, MDu. (and Du.) *redden* (hence Da. *redde*, Sw. *radda*), OHG. (and G.) *retten* to save, deliver, etc.:—OTeut. **hradjan* of doubtful relationship. In later use, and esp. in sense 2, the word can hardly be distinguished from Redd *v.*2]

† 1. *trans.* To save, deliver, rescue, free (a person). Const. *from, out of.* *Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 274 We..sculon ermþu dreogan, butan þu usic..hreddan wille. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Ure louerd ihesu crist. redde hem ut of eche sicnesse. *c* 1275 *Lay.* 20155 His hors .. readde hine fram deaþe. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 785 The children ther with fram dethe he redde. 1584 J. Melvill *Autobiog.*, etc. (1842) 180 Your tender King, and sweit native countrey, to be redde from the abbusars and misrewlares of the sam. *c* 1635 Sir W. Mure *Ps.* cxliv. 11 O, red and save me from their hand, Whose mouths doe lyes relate.

b. To save from burning; to put out (fire).

So mod G *den brand* or *das feuer retten.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 132 The fyre our all the castell spred, Thar mycht no fors of men it red. *Ibid.* XIX. 677 Quhen the man Saw his mantill ly burnand than, Till red it ran he hastely. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* XVII. 124 He comes..like a man gyaun to redd fire.

2. To make (one) free or clear *of* something; to rid (oneself or another) *of*. Also in phr. *to be* or *get redd of.*

14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 100 For to redde me of this payne They haue no power for to helpe me. 1450 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) 12 It sall be lefull to thame to red their handis of it..betwix this and Candilmes. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* X. 50 We haif him taine out of that wickit lyfe, And red him of all miserie and stryfe *a* 1578 Lindsay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 108 Be quhat moyane sall I red me of this mischeif. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 45 (Jam.), But to get red, the lad contrives a sham, To send her back for something. 1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* VI, Gien he red himsel' o' a' 'at was left, it was sma' won'er.

†3. a. *refl.* To clear (oneself) in money-matters. b. To take away, remove (cf. REDD *v.*² 4). *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 49 He that still borowes shall scant him quite or redde. *Ibid.* (1874) II. 117 Bytter Pryson doth deth clene quyte and red. By it all fetters and Chaynes lowsyd be.

Redd (red), *v.*² *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5– red, 6– redd, (7, 9 redde), 8 rade. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 7– redd, 9 red; also 5 reddyt, 6 reddit. [= MLG. and Du. *redden*, in the same senses, but the origin and relationship of the forms is not clear. It is possible that they are independent developments from ME. *rēden* and the equivalent LG. *rēden, reiden* (see REDE *v.*²), in Eng. by assimilation of the vowel of the pres. and inf. to that of the pa. t. and pa. pple. (cf. KEP *v.*). Most of the senses of the word are also represented under RID *v.*]

1. *trans.* To clear (a space, the way, etc.).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 1180 Thare he begowth to red a grownd Quhare that he thowcht a kyrk to fownd. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 404 All hym about was reddyt a gret rowm. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 30 With swerdis dynt behuffis ws,..Throw amyddis our ennemys red our way. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 314, I sall pase and put 3one theiffis of the ground, and red the gaitt into 3our grace. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, It wad have red the gate for my ain little bill. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Red the road!* clear the way!

b. To clear or clean out (something that is stopped up).

1497 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* 14 May, Item, for ane cabil tow to stede the well of Dunbar quhen it was red. 1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 66 That all channellis and wennellis be red be the ownaris. *a* 1795 *Robin Hood & Beggar* lxxx. in Child *Ballads* III. 163/2 Or any one of them could red their eyne, Or yet a glimmering could see. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Poems* 21 (Jam.), Now and then, to red her head, She takes a pickle snuff. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-lore* ix. 51 A bunch of stars..to redd the tobacco pipes.

2. To disentangle. Also in fig. context.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. i. 28 Commandis he every feir, Do red thair takillis, and stand hard by thair geir. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Ye..have sae kind Redd up my ravel'd doubts, and clear'd my mind. 1782 [D. GRAHAM] *Hist. Buckhaven* 5 They can neither bait a hook nor rade a line. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Red*, to unloose, or unravel; to unriddle. 1895 P. H. HUNTER *J. Inwick* iii. 32 It was a raivelled hasp he had to redd.

absol. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 26 Fools revle, and wise men redd. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 86 Among us a' a ravell'd hesp ye've made, Sae now, put too your hand, an help to red.

b. To arrange, put right (business of any kind); to clear up (one's affairs).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 44 His erandis for to ryne and red. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. ix, Nor do I know if his affairs are yet well redd.

c. *To redd the marches*: to fix the boundaries exactly. Also *fig.*

1596 [see REDDING *vbl. sb.*² 1]. 1683 in Shields *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 70 Mr. Gillespie, and many others, have redd marches so well, that they have left nothing for us to do. 1835 T. ROSE *Rambles* 163 (Northumbld. Gloss.), In this neighbourhood—between Keilder and Larriston—the precise boundaries of each kingdom are 'ill to red'.

3. To put in order, make tidy, by clearing away whatever is in disorder or is unnecessary.

a 1568 *Sym & his Bruder* (Bann. MS.) 31 Thus quhen thai had reddit thair ragis, To Rome they war inspyrit. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 236 The Regent .. causit masonis to begin to redd the bruisit wallis, and to repaire the foirwork. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.*(1862) I. 323 Waiting on till..the great hall be redd for the meeting of that joyful couple. 1786 *Har'st Rig* cxxxix, The stalwart Chelsea man (Whase now ta'en in to redd the barn). 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Red*, to put in order, to clear. 1847 H. S. RIDDELL *Poems* 16 To redd the house and sweep the floor.

b. To comb, arrange (the hair).

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. v, Some redd their hair, some set their bands. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Red*,..to comb out the hair.

4. To remove (persons or things) from a place; to clear *away*.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 50 Apoun xv dayis warnyng that scho may red hir geir furth of the samin. 1569 *Ibid.* 675 To remove, devoid, and red thame selffis, thair servandis and propir gudis .furth of the said College. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1856) III. 349 The shielings that we used to come upon..have 'been a' red awa!'

5. To part or separate (combatants).

15.. *Peebles to Play* xv, For dust that day Mycht na man se ane styme To red thame. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 35 Hurt slayne or mutilat in redding and putting sindre parties meitand in armes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, A stout battle. Mause endeavours to redd them. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, To fetch the Chevalier to redd Mr. Wauverley and Vich Ian Vohr. 1830–3 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 68 We endeavoured all in our power to red them.

absol. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 667 Cum on! God schaw the richt! Now is moir tyme quhen no man is to red. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 75 Allace! what sall cum of the rest Except repentance rin and red?

b. To settle, decide (a plea), put an end to (a quarrel, fray, etc.).

c 1575 *Raid of Reidswire* xi, Up rose the laird to red the cumber, Which would not be for all his boast. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifix* 140 God..Sent in the flesh his Christ the plea to redde. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 55 When they the fray intend to redd. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 78 Come here, and red this threap, for ye can tell The very truth. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liv, To stick him under the other gentleman's arm while he was redding the fray.

6. a. With *up*. To put in order; to make neat or trim.

Also, to clear up by discussion or explanation, to criticize sharply, assail with invective, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. vii, Right well red up and jimp she was. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 121 Anither forward unto Bony-Ha', To tell that there things be red up an' bra'. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, Doctor Lundin failed not to be a confused sloven, and his..housekeeper, whose life, as she said, was spent in 'redding him up' [etc.]. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxxvii, To do something that she suggested towards redding up the slatternly room. 1864 ELIZ. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 160, I left her and Kristy redding up their hair, and making themselves grand. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 99 The other pair on having the wall-face redd up fell to 'holing' once more.

b. With *out*: To bring out from disorder, to comb out, etc.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, I canna see how you..can redd out the business ye're come down about. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., As I was reddin' out my hair. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 193 If his story was properly redd out [etc.].

Redd(e, varr. RAD *a.*² *Obs.*, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. READ *v.*, obs. ff. RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*¹, Sc. varr. REDE *v.*¹ **Reddar,** obs. Sc. f. REDDER *sb.*¹

†**Redde,** *v. Obs. rare* —¹. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To strike.

a 1330 *Otuel* 535 Roulond..vp wiþ þe brond,.. & in þe heued he þoute to redde Otuwel, bote nouȝt he ne spedde.

Red deer. a. A species of deer, *Cervus elaphus*, so named from its reddish-brown colour, widely distributed in Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa, and still existing in a wild state in the Highlands of Scotland and some other parts of Great Britain. b. The Virginia deer, *Cariacus virginianus*, the common deer of N. America. c. The Caspian or Persian deer, *Cervus maral*.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxi, He chaced at the reed deer. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 373/1 A Reed Dere called an Hert. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 251 Or any red deare be fatt, it will be July, as far as my experience serves. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 55 Some doe suppose Venison of Fallow-Deere to be of a middle nature betweene the flesh of Red-Deere and of Weathers. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.*(1746) 156 They are good roasted, sodden, or baked as Red Deer. 1710 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 335 Woods which were once well stock'd with Red and Fallow Deer. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi, The red-deer, which toward the beginning of this century amounted to about five hundred head. 1819 WARDEN *United States* III. 172 Of deer there are three kinds—1. The common red deer [etc.]. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. iii. (1862) 27 The herds of red-deer trooping away from the sounds of wheels in the silent park. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 292 The Stag, or Red deer, attains a length of seven feet. *Ibid.* 293 For fleetness and agility the red deer is unexcelled.

attrib. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. ii, Where is your venison now? Your red-deer pies? 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2903/4 A Red-Deer-Horn-Hafted Knife. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, A bit of red-deer venison. 1895 CORNISH *Wild England* 120 Every year the largest red-deer stags are caught and removed to Windsor Park.

Reddely, variant of REDLY *adv. Obs.*

Redden (re·d'n), *v.* [f. RED *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make red, to impart a red colour to (a substance or thing).

1611 COTGR., *Saurir les harencs*, to redden Herrings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 741 Scarcely the Knife was redden'd with his Gore. — *Æneid* VII. 703 Refulgent Arms appear, Red'ning the Skies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 219 The blazing altars redden all the shore. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 132 This gas .. reddens blue vegetable colours. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 235 It may be mixed with .. saltpetre to redden the meat. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XIX. vi, This was what had redden'd her cheek When I bow'd to her on the moor. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 129 All have fallen.., Reddening with their blood the water.

2. *intr.* To grow or become red, to assume a red appearance.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. iii, I have seen the warm confession reddening on your cheeks. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 394 For me the balm shall bleed,..The coral redden. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 27 The waters as they ran, redden'd with blood. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Burial Dead* ii, Bright leaves, reddening ere they fall. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 367 This anger reddens in the heavens.

b. To become red (in the face) *with* shame, rage, etc.; to flush, blush.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.*(1886) 38 When occasion of offence was given him, I have seen him redden in the face. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 450 He would redden with Rage. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 204 Reddening with a just and generous pride. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 32 There was no more to be said; but Jane reddened all over. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 62 She reddened.. and said,..'I have a great admiration for Byron'.

c. To grow ruddy with health.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 554 Here cloth'd and fed, no sooner he began To round and redden, than away he ran.

‖ **Reddendo** (rĕdĕ·ndo). *Sc. Law.* [L., (abl. of REDDENDUM), the first word of the clause *reddendo inde annuatim*, etc.]

1. The clause in a charter which specifies the duty to be paid to the superior.

1693 STAIR *Instit.* II. iii. § 29 Infeftments upon Apprysing or Adjudication..do require Charters to be granted by the Superiors of the Apprysed Lands .. their *Reddendo* is ordinarly general [etc.]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 24 The next clause in a charter is the *Reddendo*. 1788 RUSSELL *Theory Conveyancing* 131 It is therefore necessary to mention it in the reddendo in a proper manner.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 145 The original charter contains the following clauses..4. The *reddendo*, which expresses the duty in money or services to be paid by the vassal to the superior [etc.].

attrib. 1830 G. J. BELL *Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) § 762 The *Reddendo* clause expresses the regular return to be made by the vassal of services [etc.].

2. The service rendered, the sum of money, etc. paid by a vassal to his superior.

1674 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Instit. Law Scot.* 96 The fourth Clause is that which expresses what the Vassal is to pay to the Superiour, and this duty is called the Reddendo. 1693 STAIR *Instit.* II. iii. § 15 If it be a Charter *à se*, bearing, to be holden from the Disponer of the King, and expressing the *Tenendas* and *Reddendo*. 1774 in A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) App. iii. 305 The reddendo of this feu-right is £7 Scots yearly. 1860 COSMO INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* v. 167 The reddendo for the toft and six acres, twelve pence.

‖ **Reddendum** (rĕdĕ·ndŏm). *Law.* [L., neut. sing. of *reddendus*, gerundive of *reddĕre* to give in return, RENDER.] A reserving clause in a deed (see quots. 1607 and 1766).

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Reddendum* is vsed many times substantiuely for the clause in a lease, &c. Whereby the rent is reserued to the leasour. 1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., Where special Days are limited in the *Reddendum*, the Rent must be computed from those Days, and not according to the *habendum*. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 299 Next follow the terms or stipulations, if any, upon which the grant is made: the first of which is the reddendum or reservation, whereby the grantor doth create or reserve some new thing to himself out of what he had before granted. 1862 E. WASHBURN *Amer. Law Real Prop.* II. III. v. 645 If any thing is to be reserved out of the property granted, it is usually done by the clause of *reddendum*.

Reddened (re·d'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. REDDEN *v.* + -ED 1.] Made red, heated to redness, inflamed, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Rubesié*, redned, made red. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 84/1 It separates the..ingredients from the reddened steel. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 167 Biers with the dead and reddened men. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 22 Reasons for discontent in the shape of fifty years and a reddened nose. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 461 Extensive areas of reddened skin.

Reddening (re·d'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Becoming, growing, or turning red.

1701 ADDISON *To Ld. Halifax* 114 The poor inhabitant beholds in vain The red'ning Orange and the swelling grain. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 517 The redning dawn reveals the hostile fields Horrid with bristly spears. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xiii, Anon a deeper rage Inflamed her reddening eye. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* ii (1897) 49 The trees stood up black against the reddening sky.

Redder (re·dəɹ), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 *Sc.* reddar. [f. REDD *v.*² + -ER 1.]

1. One who tries to separate combatants or to make peace in a quarrel. *Redder's lick* = *redding-stroke* (see quot. 1802 and REDDING *vbl. sb.*² 2).

1453 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 9 That nouther of thaim sal tak part with thaire awyn men bot be euynly reddaris and stanchearis of euill and debatis. 1579–80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 268 The said provest ..interponit himself as reddar betuix the saidis partiis. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* II. 70 The maker of a quarrell .. drawing a sworde, when he knowes of twentie Parters, or Redders. *a* 1676 GUTHRY *Mem.* (1748) 261 They..were an hour upon the place before any redders came; so that they had leisure enough to have fought, if they had been willing. 1774 MACLAURIN *Crim. Cases* 54 The defunct, interposed as a redder between them, did casually receive the wound libelled. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. S. P.* Gloss. s.v. *Red*, Hence *Redding blow* or *Redder's part*, viz., a blow or hatred from both parties. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, He may come by the redder's lick, and that is ever the worst of the battle. 1848 in EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.*

2. One who clears up, puts in order, etc. Also *redder-up*.

1890 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/1 The agreeable objects which salute the eye of the 'redder up'. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Redder*, a shiftman at a colliery employed in reddin.

†**Re·dder,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare* —⁰. [f. RED *v.* + -ER 1.] One who reddens or makes red.

1611 COTGR., *Saurisseur*, a redder of Herrings.

†**Re·dder,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Of cattle: To be in heat. Hence *reddring-time*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 128 b, Aristotle woulde haue him all the reddring time to goe in pasture with the Kine. *Ibid.* 127* The Cowe should when she is reddring, haue but short pasture.

Reddere, variant of REDDOUR *Obs.*

†**Re·ddiness.** *Obs. rare* —⁰. [f. REDDY *a.* + -NESS.] Redness, ruddiness.

1611 FLORIO, *Robicondita*, rednesse, reddinesse, rubicondity.

Re·dding, *sb.*¹ Also 3, 5 **redyng(e,** 6 **redinge.** [f. RED *a.* + -ING 3.]

1. Red ochre, ruddle. Now only *dial.*

[1292–3 in T. Bond *Corfe Castle* (1883) 108 Colours called 'redyng' and 'rugeplum' were brought from Salisbury for ornamenting the walls of the chamber.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Redynge, colowre, *rubiculum, rubricatura*. 1598 FLORIO, *Sinópio*..red leade, ruddle, red okre, or redding. 1729 *Seasonable Remarks Trade* 98 The Goods which they take from these Dominions are Coals,.. Clay, Redding [etc.]. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Chew Magna*, That red bolus, called Redding, which is used for the marking of sheep. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I. ii, A reddleman—a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with redding for their sheep.

b. *U. S.* A compound used to redden the hearth and sides of a fireplace.

1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* vii. 149 The brick hearth and jambs aglow with fresh 'redding'.

2. A kind of apple; the ruddock. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Rouveau, Pomme de rou*, the Ruddocke, Redding, Summer Goulding. 1698 SLOSSON *Dumb Foxglove* 55 The little Denisen reddings, all crimson and shining outside.

† **Re·dding**, *sb.*[2], var. READING *sb. Obs.*

(The source of Cotgrave's F. *redins* is obscure.)

1611 COTGR., *Redins*, redding clothes.

Re·dding, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RED *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of making red.

1572 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 149 Payd for xvj *li.* of rede lede for the redinge of the churche. 1632 SHERWOOD, A redding, growing or making red, *rubrication.*

Redding (re·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. REDD *v.*²]

1. The action of separating combatants, or of arranging, tidying, clearing up, etc. Also *redding-up.*

1496 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* 15 Oct., Item, for redding of the werkhous in the Castel to hous the artaillery, xij*d.* 1599 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 353 Euerilk lord did stryue for stait, That all the realme mycht mak no reddyng. 1596 in J. Melvill *Autobiog.*, etc. (1842) 381 With whome the King enterit in actioun for redding of merches. 1818 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) I. 293 My aunt..has been..exercising her peculiar talent for redding-up. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 212 In order that the bulk of the 'redding-up' may be done before crossing the line.

2. *Comb.* **a. redding-blow** or **-stroke**, a blow received by a person trying to separate combatants.

a 1649 in *Wodrow Soc. Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 384, I hope Jesus Christ shall give death the redding stroke. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 45 He that meddles with toolies comes in for the redding streak. 1808 [see REDDER *sb.*[1] 1]. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvii. *note*, The redding straik .. is proverbially said to be the most dangerous blow a man can receive.

b. redding-comb, an ordinary hair-comb.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, Ye might as weel give it a ritt with the teeth of a redding kame. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Redding-comb*, a comb for the hair. 1876– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lancs., Chesh., Shropsh., Antrim).

Reddish (re·diʃ), *a.* Also 4 **redische**. [f. RED *a.* + -ISH [1].]

1. Somewhat red, red-tinted.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Some [wine] is reed or redische, and is more hote þan oþer. *Ibid.* XVII. vi, The Aloe þat is calde Epaticum..is broune redische as þe lyuoure. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 18 The lytel small vaynes which ye se reddishe in a mans eye. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/1 Then is the swellinge reddishe of colour, or purple-coloured. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 192 They delight much to parget their bodies with a reddish earth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 5 This Pericardium..contains in it a thin reddish Liquor. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 339 The two former are of a brown dusky colour, but this of a beautiful reddish. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* x. 122 A reddish vapour rose in the evening. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 407 A reddish and rather vacant face.

b. In names of animals and plants.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 846 *Lichen rubescens*, Reddish Ground Liverwort. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 447 Reddish Egret. 1809 SHAW *Zool. Lect.* I. ii. 37 The species which makes the nearest approach to the human figure, is the chesnut-coloured or reddish Oran Otan. 1835 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* III. 411 The Reddish Egret is a constant resident on the Florida Keys. 1869 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* IX. 31 *Polygonum Rufescens*,..Reddish Pondweed.

2. *Comb.* **a.** Qualifying adjs. and sbs. of colour; esp. *reddish-brown, -yellow.*

Reddish-grey bat, Natterer's bat (see quot. 1837).

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* II, A reddish bay [horse], *Rabicano.* 1685 W. KING in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 953 The reddish black colour of the turf. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* I. 226 Internally the Colour is a reddish brown. 1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 53 A dirty reddish yellow. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XIV. 115 Of a dull reddish-white colour. 1837 T. BELL *Brit. Quadrup.* 42 *Vespertilio Natterері.* This species, to which I have applied the English name of Reddish-grey Bat from its prevailing colour, was first described by Kuhl, and named by him after..Dr. Natterer. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 76 Its vapour is reddish-green. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xi. 168 The resultant tint would always have been a reddish-grey.

b. Parasynthetic, as *reddish-bellied, -coloured, -haired, -headed*, and similative, as *reddish-looking.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34/1 The matter whyte, or reddishe coloured, and without stincke. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 157 The persons are white-breasted, reddish-hair'd. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 369 Our smaller reddish-headed Duck. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 480 The gray-breasted and reddish-bellied Charadrius. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 394 A reddish-coloured acrid solution. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 76 Discharging about 8 ozs. of offensive reddish-looking fluid.

Hence **Re·ddishness.**

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* II. Exp. xiii, Whether or no this White mixture..would not let go its Arsenick,..and return to the Reddishness of Copper. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 306 We should doubtless believe this reddishness the natural color of the glowing, naked carbons.

Reddish, obs. form of RADISH.

† **Reddi·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *reddition* or ad. L. *redditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reddĕre* to give back, to RENDER. See also RENDITION.]

1. Restoration of something taken or received; also, surrender of a thing, a town, army, etc.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 As sone as that office [comes] to your hand..by deth, cession,..reddicion or surrendre. 1593 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* (1605) 31 So as the reddition be of that, which is equivalent and not otherwise due. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 310 The Bishops [were] apprehended and compelled to a reddition of their possessions. 1643 — *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 167 [To be taken] if warlike necessitie require it, yet with a pact of reddition. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 26 In examining what hath befallen it.., since that fatal Reddition [of Rochelle]. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 39 They had frequently for some years past solicited..the reddition of those towns which were held as a pledge. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 67 The shameful reddition of the Scotch army. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 39 The same motives that operated the reddition of the one effected the surrender of the other.

b. *Law* (see quot. 1607).

1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* (1544) 128 A man that hath recouered by assise of mort dauncestour..or by reddycyon or by any maner enquest. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Reddition*..is a iudiciall confession, and acknowledgement, that the land or thing in demaund belongeth to the demaundant, or at the least, not to himselfe. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. 164 Against whom the heire of the disseisor doth recover by reddition, or by default in a writ of entry.

c. Retaliation, retort. *rare.*

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* 55 Whatsoever is added of contumely, either directly, or scommatically, is want of Charity, and uncivil; unless it be done by way of Reddition from him that is first provoked to it.

2. The application of a comparison, or the clause containing the application. (Common in 17th c.)

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 615 This reddition is false, for ye image of the Trinitie..hath no essentiall trueth. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 350 The similitude that the Apostle useth in the verse next before, whereof this is the reddition or part that answereth unto it. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 80 We know that al Parables consiste of two parts, the proposition and Reddition or moral. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 356 He does not come to the reddition of the comparison till ver. 27. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempt.* II. ii. 87 It is evidently but..one half of a sentence in one side of a comparison. And the other side of it, or what is called the reddition, is not to be found in the verse next following.

3. Rendering, translation.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 317 Which is the naturall Interpretation in the sense, though not the grammatical reddition of the words. *a* 1685 KNATCHBULL *Annot. N. Test.* (1693) 159 In most Interpreters you have in this place..a deficiency in the reddition of the sense.

† **Re·dditive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *redditīvus* : see prec. and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* That answers to something already said; corresponding, correlative.

1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* IV. Wks. 1861 I. 216 This sad sequel is, if not a relative, yet a redditive demonstration of their misery. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 296 The redditive part of the testimony 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 20 Conjunctions, Discretive, Redditive, Conditional. [1721 in BAILEY, and hence in later Dicts.]

B. *sb. Gram.* A word which answers to one already used; a correlative.

1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Constr.* 2 The word that asketh a question, and the word that answereth vnto the same question, the which they call the interrogatiue and his redditiue. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 767 The causal *Quoniam*, and the redditive thereto *Ideo.* 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. iv. 312 The former being Comparative General, the other the Redditive of it.

Reddle (re·d'l), *sb.* [var. RUDDLE: cf. also RADDLE.] Red ochre, ruddle.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Reddle, Ruddle, or Red oker. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 47 This is the substance commonly called in English Reddle, and is the *Rubrica fabrilis.* 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1147 Smearing the fore-bows of the rams with reddle, ochre, or some similar substance that has the property of marking. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 155 Hematite also occurs in a granular state, sometimes earthy as reddle.

Hence **Re·ddle** *v. trans.*, to paint or wash over with reddle.

1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccentric Excursions* vii. (1796) 81 The floor is reddled, the walls white-washed. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *Plough Monday*, A number of boys with their faces blacked and reddled.

Re·ddleman. [f. prec.] = RADDLEMAN.

[*a* 1661 (see RADDLEMAN).] 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I. ii, The traveller with the cart was a reddleman—a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with redding for their sheep.

Reddon, obs. pl. pa. t. READ *v.*

† **Reddour.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **reddure**, **-our**, (4 **-owr**, 5-**ur**, *Sc.* **-oure**), 4 **redd(e)re**; 5 **redur**, (**-yur**), *Sc.* **-oure**; 5 **riddour.** See also RADDOUR [2]. [a. ONF. *reddur, redor, reidur*, etc. (mod.F. *raideur, roideur*), f. *redde, rede*, etc. (mod.F. *raide, roide*) :—L. *rigida* RIGID.] Severity, strictness, rigour; also, harshness, harsh treatment.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5357 Þat day..Sal noght be shewed but ryghtwysnes, Wyth gret reddour til synful. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 313 He bated nevere contenaunce, noþer reddere of his þoust [L. *de animi rigore*]. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 57 To do reddour alwey without grace or mercy. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVII. ix, That they put nought reddour ne punissyon.. On trespassours that dyd violence.

Reddour, variant of RADDOUR [1]. *Sc. Obs.*

Reddring : see REDDER *v.*

Reddsman (re·dzmăn). *Sc.* [f. REDD *sb.*[1] + -S- + MAN.] *Mining.* A man employed in clearing away rubbish from the workings of a mine.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 59 Down came another cage, out of which stepped the manager accompanied by the chief oncost or reddsman.

Reddur(e, variants of REDDOUR *Obs.*

Reddure, variant of RADDOUR [1]. *Sc. Obs.*

Reddy (re·di), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 4–6 **redy.** [f. *rede* RED *a.* + -Y.] † **a.** Red, ruddy. *Obs.* **b.** (With names of colours.) Reddish.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 39 (Addit. MS.) Whan þe wode wexeþ redy [*v.r.* rody] of rosene floures. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3369 Þe ferd was a granate, goules alþire fynest, Is nane so redy, as I rede, of all þe riche stanes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 A redi dok, *lappacium acutum.* 1557 ? HEYWOOD in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 163 Her rosiall colour comes and goes .. More redier to then doth the rose. 1579 *Poore Knights Palace* G, My reddy blood this terror did expell,.. which in my cheekes was plaste. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 130 The saphiric and reddy colour of those that are ripe. *a* 1661 FULLER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* XXV. 7, I will not conclude that David was of a wanton constitution because of a reddy complexion.

b. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 2/2 Thin sheet iron, painted a reddy brown. *Ibid.* 4 Aug. 5/1 A powder which imparts to the hair a 'bronze reddy gold'.

Reddyly, obs. form of READILY.

Reddynn, obs. pa. pple. of READ *v.*

Rede (rīd), *sb.*[1] Now *arch.* or *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1–3 **ræd**, 3 **reæd**, **ræid**, (**reað**), 3–6, 9 **read**, 3–7 (9 *Sc.*) **reade**, 3 (4–6 *Sc.*) **reid**, (5 *Sc.* **-e**), 3–7 **reed**, (5–7 **-e**), 2–7 (8 *Sc.*), 9 **rede**; 1–5 (6 *Sc.*) **red**, 5 **redde**, 7 *Sc.* **redd**, 2–3 (7 *Sc.*) **rad**, 3–4 **rade.** [Common Teut. : OE. *rǽd* masc. = OFris. *rêd*, OS. *rād* (MDu. *rāt*, *rād-*, Du. *raad*), OHG. *rāt* (G. *rath*, *rat*), ON. *rāð* neut. (Sw. *råd*, Da. *raad*) :—OTeut. ***rēdo-z** (? and ***rēdo-m**), f. the stem of the vb. ***rēdan** to READ or REDE.

The word is very frequent in OE. and early ME., and remained in literary use till the beginning of the 17th c. After that date it is rarely found until revived in archaic and poetic diction in the 19th c.]

1. Counsel or advice given by one person to another.

Beowulf 3080 (Z.) Ne meahton we gelæran..rices hyrde ræd ænigne þæt he ne grette gold weard þone. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xviii. 19 Ac gehyr mine word and minne ræd. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Þe luste nulleð þesne red wisliche he scal wurðen ded. *c* 1205 LAY. 5293 Þeos eorles comen to Rome..axeden heom ræddes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15139 A rede i sal yow giue, And herkens all to me. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6165 He..so longe criede and bade, That him com from heven, rade, How he scholde heom distroye. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 122 Tak him as off thine awyne heid, As I had gevyn thar-to na reid. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 411 My rede in happe yit the profite may. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 17 The reade and aduisement, Of wise men,.. Helpeth thine owne, be thou neuer so prudent. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 942 If thou be calde a counseller, And many men do seke thy rend. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 84 Refusing all vaine babling and unprofitable reeds of fools. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 185 If according to your rede, I had bin a hoarder of gold. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Young Friend* xi, May you better reck the rede, Than ever did th' Adviser! 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. iii, Is this thy rede? 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 371 That he hearken the council of night and the rede that to-morrow saith.

Prov. *a* 1225 ROGER OF WENDOVER *Chron.* (E. H. S.) II. 18 [Unus ex illis cujus arbitrium omnes exspectabant, præcipitanter patria lingua dixit,] Schort red, god red; slea ye the bischop. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 336 in *O. E. Misc.* 122 Hit is ifurn iseyd þat cold red is quene red. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 82, I could haue said to you, syr, Take heede is a good reede.

† **b.** In phr. *by* (*after, through, with*) *one's rede*; also *to do by one's rede*, to accept one's advice. *Obs.*

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1043 Be þæs cynges læfe & ræda. *Ibid.* an. 1100 Be þære ræde þe him abutan wæran. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 6 Constentin ferde þurh þe burhmenne read into Fronclonde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2290 Lik til his fader þat was ded A wygur was mad wit his red. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1238 Leue sone,. Þou do bi þi faders rede. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1119 Sone, by my rede thow shalt do so. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 562 So þey dedon trewelyche after his redde. 1554 *Interl. Youth* A ij b, And yet syr do by my rede. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 73 Leaue of I pray you by my reade.

† **c.** *To give to rede*: to give by way of counsel or advice. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 10791 (Gott.) Ne had he neuer gyuen to rede, þat iesu crist war don to dede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12002 The grekys. gyffon to red, Ilion to ouerturne. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 634 Moche warre began to sprede Yn hur lande ..Therfore sche ys gevyn to rede, To take a lorde.

2. Counsel, decision, or resolve taken by one or more persons; a plan, design, or scheme devised or adopted.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Vet. Test.* 2 (Gr.) Se ræd wæs æfre on his rædfæstum geþance, þæt he wircan wolde þa wundorlican gesceafta. *c* 1050 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 322 Ic þa feng on minne agenne red. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11198 An vewe wilde hinen a liȝt red þer of nome. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2048 (Kölbing) Bi comoun dome, bi comoun rade, Vterpendragon coroun nam & king of Inglond hicam. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 146 Whan þat assented was this cursed reed, Glad was this Iuge. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 226 Sone aftir that scho was dede, Hys fadir hadde anothir rede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* iv. 44 Lovyng be ay to suche a lord,..[who] mayd vs after his owen read. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 316 Therefore swift rede I take with all things here.

† **b.** *To take to rede*: to adopt as one's decision or plan; to decide, resolve. Also with dative (refl.) pronoun. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. v. § 2 Hanno..him to ræde ȝenom þæt he hie ealle to ȝereordum to him ȝehete. *c* 1205 LAY. 440 Seoþen he nom to rede..þat he an wriht makede. *Ibid.* 20210 Heo nomen heom to ræden þat azæin heo wolden riden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4032 Þir breþer tuain þam tok to

red To dele þair landes þam bi-tuixs. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 52 Þo childre tok to rede, to com vnto þis lond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 214 Gedeon..tok him to rede, And sende in al the lond aboute.

† **c.** *To take rede*: to take counsel, resolve, decide. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 286 (Kölbing) [Þai] tok rede bi tvixen hem to, þe to childer ouer þe se bring. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 636 Clement wysly tuk rede, þat he wald nocht next petir be. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8996 Palamydon..All his Renkes had arayet, as he rede toke.

† **3.** A scheme, plan, or method for attaining some end; a principle or course of action, mode of procedure. *Obs.*

For the obs Sc phr. *will of rede*, see WILL *a.*

Beowulf 1376 (Z.) Nu is se ræd gelang eft æt þe anum. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. x. § 8 Scipia..Romanum to ræde gelæride, þæt hie foren mid scipum on Hannibales land. *c* 1205 LAY. 30576 Ofte he hine biðohte what he don mahte and biþohten him enne ræd. *a* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 309 Ic wene I can a red, ðat hem sal bringen iwel sped. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14254 Leif lauerd, sco said, quat rede? Mi broþer nu es fra me ded. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 252, I leeve this beo ur best red, To thenke on this warnyng and be ware. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxii, Take the tille a bettur rede. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. *Town & C. Mouse* xx, So desolate and will of ane gude reid. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* CXIX. 100 To keepe thy lawes, I held it aye best reede.

† **b.** *To be to rede*: to be an advisable or possible course of action (for one). *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 205 Hie befinnon & beahsodan hwæt him þæs to ræde þuhte. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 Hwat scal us to rede. *c* 1205 LAY. 13527 Whæt maȝe we nu to rade [*c* 1275 Wat his vs nou to reade]. whæ scal us nu ræden. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 864 Brutus .. nyste what was best to red. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 903, I not in þe world what is me to rede. *Ibid.* 3885 He .. seide after anon 'Alas! what to rede!'

† **c.** With *no* or *no other*: no (or no other) plan, device, or way to act, *esp.* in order to help or save oneself. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 9121 Alas alas of engelond ne can ich nanne red. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 568 Quharfor syne he tholyt ded; Than he couth set tharfor na rede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3859, I was astoned, and knew no rede, But fledde awey for verrey drede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 588 The madyn than wyst off no othyr rede, Bot. purchest had king Eduardis protectioune. *a* 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 69 For in despair there is no rede.

† **d.** Occurrence, event, hap, lot. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 3910 Seoðden her com a strong ræd þat Riwald kinge iwerð deað. *Ibid.* 8164 Þe oðer wolde him habben dæd; hit þuhte him swiðe hærd ræd. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xvi, Thus carefulle is my rede. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 14295 (Trin.) My broþer lazer þi frend is deed And þat is to me a colde reed. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 661 [He] halp holy chirche with his myght, Thus cawght he better rede.

† **4.** What is advisable, advantageous or profitable for one; aid, help, succour; remedy. *Obs.*

805–32 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 444 He brytnie swæ hiȝum maest red sie. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ii. 12 [Hi] me þa berypton rædes & frofre. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xii. 122 Bið nu micel ræd þam þe his sylfes reced. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif us to dei ure deies bred Lauerd god al ure red. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) ii. 32 And ȝyf þe lyues [=living] mylse and grace þe dede red and reste. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 8376 (Fairf.) Perauunter þer wil rise strife bot ȝe do rede in ȝoure life. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxv, Lord, I aske the rede, Hastely that I were dede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1793 Blyssyd mavdleyn, be hyr rede! † **b.** *To take rede to*: to seek help for. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1205 *Leg. Kath.* 1379 Þe deore Drihtin areaw us, & toc read to ure alde dusischipes.

† **5.** The faculty of deliberation, or the exercise of this; judgement, prudence, reason. *Obs.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 553 (Gr.) Is eow rædes þearf on meðelstede, modes snyttro. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 4 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Þeih i bie a winter eald, to ȝunȝ ich am on rade. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 682 Never nis wit so kene, So wane red him is ayene. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 125 Ho is riall of his ray..light reaste him ffolwith. *a* 1650 *Merline* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 424 A doughtye man he was of deed, & right wise he was of reede.

Comb. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 694 ȝif þat he forleost his wit, þonne is his redpurs al toslit.

† **6.** The act of taking counsel together, or of assembling for this purpose; a council. *Obs.*

Beowulf 172 (Z.) Monig oft gesæt rice to rune, ræd eahtedon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xix. 201 Þa wæs se acitofel mid absalone on ræde, and ræddе him [etc.]. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* II. 242 He sona eode to ðæra Iudeiscra ræde [etc.] *c* 1205 LAY. 374 Alle þe weren at þisse reade biluuede þeos runden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4550 Þe barunnage mikel ferli thoght þat suilk to king red was broght. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 48 Þe clergie & þe baronage samned at a reade. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 7901 (Fairf.) Shortly wiþ-out mare rede þai sulde [him take] and bringe to dede.

7. Tale, narrative, story; † a saying, proverb. (Cf. READ *v.* 14.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 362 Wes nane þat eure hard tel of ony of þame in red na spel. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 11 This reede is ryse, that oftentime, great clymbers fall vnsoft. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Camment Two Tales* 82 Read your Rede to me then boldly, you shall find me an honest old woman. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. *L'Envoy.* A final note..to bid the gentles speed Who long have listened to my rede. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 227 All's a clear rede, and no more riddle now.

† **b.** Speech. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 34 Concord she cleeped was in common reed, Mother of blessed Peace.

c. Interpretation.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 11 Sphynx in wise old age, Grown..jealous for her riddle's proper rede.

† **Rede,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 reede. [Of obscure origin.] A small trench or furrow.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 219 Sperage is sowe..In redes [*L. fossulis*] smale, ymaad by lyne, in wete And fat lond. *Ibid.* XII. 73 Maak redes [*L. sulcos*] in the bord, and ther bistowe Hem in the coppe.

† **Rede,** *sb.*[3] *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. Sound.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1191 The cler rede amang the rochis rang, Throuch greyn branchis quhar byrdis..sang.

Rede, var. obs. Sc. READ.

Rede (rīd), *v.*[1] Now *arch.* or *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: *Infin.* 1 rédan, -en, 2 readan, 3 reden, 4 redyn; (and *Pres.*) 3–6 (9 *Sc.*) read, (3, 6–7 -e), 4–6 reed, (5, 7 -e), 4, 5–6 *Sc.* reid, 5 reyd, 3–7 (8 *Sc.*) 9 rede; 4–6, 8–9 *Sc.* red, 4, 8–9 *Sc.* redd, (9 *Sc.* -e), 5 *Sc.*, 6 rid; *Subj.* 2–3 rade; 3 *sing. Pres. Indic.* 1 ræt, 4 ret. *Pa. t.* 1 reord, 1, 3 rædde, 3–4 radde, 3–5 redde, 4–5 redd, 4–6 red, 6 reade. *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝeræd, 4 rad, 5 rade, 8 *Sc.* red, 9 *Sc.* rede. [The same word as READ *v.*, the common ME. spelling being usually retained to distinguish the archaic from the current senses of the word. In dial. the vowel of the infin. and pres. is sometimes shortened (*red, redd*) on analogy of the pa. t. and pa. pple.: cf. REDD *v.*[2]]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To have or exercise control over; to rule, govern, guide. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2056 (Z.) Þone maðþum..þe ðu mid rihte rædan sceoldest. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 3 He riht & ræt eallum gesceaftum, swa swa good stiora anum scipe. *a* 1000 *Daniel* 8 (Gr.) Þat wæs modiȝ cyn, þenden hie þy rice ræden moston. *c* 1205 LAY. 16956 He makede þer reuen þan uolke to ieden. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 179/26 To þe al mi truste was mi lond to wissi and iede. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 499 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 291 Hou he myhte him wise and rede, Ant ys lond ariht lede. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5292 (Fairf.) Þe lorde-hede of al þis lande, to wisse and rede I haue in hande.

† **b.** To bring, deliver; *refl.* to direct (oneself) *to* a place. Also *absol.* to arrive. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 4 § 1 He sceal ælcre wucan erian .i. æcer and rædan sylf ðæt sæd on hlafordes berne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14088 Arthur dide his fete eft dight, To Romeneye þey redde þem right. *Ibid.* 15892 His wey he tok..ful faste he spedde, þat til Oxenforde algate he redde.

† **2.** Of God, Christ, etc.: To take care or charge of (one); to guide, guard, or protect. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 158 (Trin. Coll MS.) On þe daie and on þe dome us helpe crist and rade. *c* 1250 *Orison Our Lady* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 160 Ich bidde hire to me bi-seo, And helpe me and rede *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8397, I sai noght yon, sa godd me rede, For nan vþbraid ne for na nede. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 559 Also wis god rede me But o thinge y wil warne the. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 463 The gud king gaif the gaist to God for to reid. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 809 Gif I de doughtely, the les is my dere, Thoght he war Sampsone himself, sa me Criste reid!

† **b.** To save, deliver. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 906 Þou sal be slan wit duble dedd, Herd it es þe for to redd [*other MSS.* dede: rede]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 340 But me to rede out of this drede or guye Ne may my wit, so weyke is hit, not streche.

† **3.** To decree, appoint. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 18100 Swa þe is nu iræd, þer on þu ært ded. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 62 Þu .. reddest him [David] to rixlen in sawmueles riche. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 Right in þe mornyng in aldermost nede Com þe kynges sonnes tuo, als Crist wild it rede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 180 Þei coupe not acorde to-gedere, Til Robyn þe Ropere weore Rad forte æryse, And nempned for a noumpere.

II. † **4.** *intr.* To take counsel together or *with* another, to deliberate. Also of one person: To take counsel *for* others. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xiv. § 1 Þa redon hi him betweonum, cwædon þæt hie to raðe wolde fultumleaste beon [etc.]. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 50 Þa gesomnedon hi ȝemot & þeahtedon & ræddon, hwæt him to donne wære. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* V 323 Wið þone rædde chromatius, and be his ræde [etc.]. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Man þonne rædden scolde hu man þisne eard werian sceolde. *c* 1131 *Ibid.* 1131 Crist ræde for þa wrecce munecas of Burch. *c* 1205 LAY. 32128 Þær heo gunnen ræde, þer heo gunnen rune. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCIX. 206 The kynge..called his counsayl to rede what were best to be done.

† **5.** *trans.* To agree upon, resolve, decide, after consultation or deliberation. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 162 Dæt folc ræddе be him, þæt hi woldon hine..ahebban to cyninge. *c* 1205 LAY. 25002 Nu ȝe habbeoð iherd..what Romanisce men redeð heom bi-twenen. *Ibid.* 26221 [They] radden heom bitwenen enne castel to areren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2861 He redden samen he sulden gon wid wise men to pharaon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4060 Þei ech of vs sete al day þe best red to rede [etc.]. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment* XXI, The king through counsayle of the Lordes thought good To banysh bothe, whiche iudgement strayt was rad.

III. 6. *trans.* To advise or counsel (a person). With various constructions: † **a.** Simple (dative or) accusative. Also const. *of*. *Obs.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 1023 (Gr.) On þam stedewange ȝirwan Godes tempel, swa hire gasta weard reord of roderum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Wise men him scule readan. *c* 1205 LAY. 7427 He wes cniht swiðe ræh to ræden ane kinge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7422 An stounde he gan abide & is knistes rede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1301 Riȝt as william wold þat wisly him radde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5194 Latt se þi witt in þis werke & wysely me rede. *a* 1450 MYRC 7 Whenne þey scholde þe pepul rede In to synne þey do hem lede. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 224 Thou heardst euen now a young man sneb me sore, Because I red him, as I would my sonne. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 133 Be stately Billy (and I doe thee rede).

refl. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2217 *Ariadne*, I can mine selue In this case nat rede.

† **b.** Double accusative (or acc. and dat.); sometimes with cognate object. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 11403 Þe king heom hauede [it] iseid, & bæd heom ræden him ræd. *Ibid.* 24783 Wha hit þe durre ræden þat þu swa reh ært iwurðen. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 326 Cristes cors vppon his heued, þat me radde such a red. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 283 To wite what ȝe me rede, I set þis parlement. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 244 A riall roune þou me redis, a reson of blis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 80 He shall not rede yow no-thynge but for youre profite.

† **c.** Accusative (or dative) with objective clause, introduced by *that, what, where*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 18336 Forþi ræde icc ȝuu..þatt ȝure nan ne dwelle nohht. *c* 1205 LAY. 6681 Heo him redden wher his lich mihte bezst leggen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3450 At pray to godd ai was sco prest To rede hir quat þat hir was best. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3502 Þarfor I rede ilk man, .. þat he use þa ten thinges sere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2464, I anely ȝow rede, þat þe end of ȝoure eldirs enterely ȝe be-hald.

d. Accusative and infinitive with *to*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 40 Ich redde nerrun .. to bihefden pawel ant don peter on rode. *c* 1290 *Beket* 916 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 132 To queme þe kinge we redez þe, how-so it euere gon. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 97 Þenne summe Radde Reson to haue reuþe of þat schrewe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 25, I rede you to fle out of the londe for drede of the kynges peple. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 376/1, I rede them to break their bondes, and to follow right by the playne and open way. *a* 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV*, I. iii, I rid thee to view the picture still. 1786 *Har'st Rig* XXIII, The next rig redds them to take care To cut their fur. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* IV. 36 If any one of you is in the habit of using oaths, I rede his sleeping conscience to beware of their guilt and folly.

e. Acc. and inf. without *to*, in later use (with *thee* or *you* as object) passing into next.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 386/338 Þe Quiene .. radde hire to hire loueid go. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 64 Ich him rede speke na more. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 285 Therfore I rede yow this conseil take. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 Y rede you be curteys and humble to gret and smale. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* li. 22 Madame, I red ȝou get a less ane. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Eunuch* II. ii, In troth I read you stay. 1786 *Har'st Rig* ci, The master..redds them mind their wark indeed. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXII, I redd thee keep hand off her. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 248 Therefore, my son, I rede thee stay at home.

f. Accusative, with imperative clause (following or preceding).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 783 Of it ȝee ette, sua red i ȝow. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 173 For-þi I rede ȝow riche, haueth reuthe of þe pouere. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1163 I et hym lyve, I wylle the rede. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. XXII, Beware, I rede the, of treason. *a* 1601 NORTH *Plutarch* (N.), Dispatch, I read you, for your enterprize is betrayed. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* IX, I red ye weel, tak care o' skaith. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 210 Put them off your hands, I rede ye.

† **g.** With acc. and *to* prep. *Obs. rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2758 Min enchantors quaþ þe king me abbeþ þer to yrad. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 103 'ȝus, rediliche', quod Repentaunce and Radde him to goode. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5129 And rede hym to redurs, þat rixles to shame!

† **7.** To advise (a thing); to give as advice or counsel. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 875 ȝif ȝe hit rædeð ȝe beod mine riche men. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 26 Ober is þet godd hat, & oþer is þet he reat [*v.r.* reades]. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8352 O mi kingrike quat redes þou? 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 406 [They] parformed alle þe penaunce þat þe prynce radde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 44 This wolde I rede, That every man ensample take [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 81 The kynge. toke Vlfin in counseile and asked hym what he redde in this mater. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) XXXIV. 5 Thairfoir I reid remeid, To leife and lat it be. *a* 1650 *Robin Hood's Death* 5 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 52 'That I reade not' said will Scarlett.

† **b.** With clause as object. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 414 Assaracus hit redde..þat þat Troynisce folc ..makeden hine to duke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13467 Hu redes þou we wit þam dele? *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 984 Tristrem seyd:—'y rede þat he þe barnes mis'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 534 Tharfor I rede, all preualy We send a woman hym to spy. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 115, I rede that thou go and serue hym. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1011 Please, man, pease! I rede, we cease. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 114 Now read ..What course ye weene is best for us to take.

† **c.** With infinitive as object. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19358 Þai .. badd þam fle als þai wald ded, To neuen iesus namar þai red. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1199 Whebер þey redden hym for to slo, Oþer quytly let hym go. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2601 'Þare I rede', quod þe kyng, 'our bakis neuir to turne'. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 91 [The king] asked theire counseille. And the barons redden to be avenged vpon hem.

† **8.** *intr.* To give advice. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 18 (Gr.) Byrhtnoð .. rad and ræddе, rincum tæhte, hu hi sceoldon standan. *c* 1290 *Beket* 865 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 131 Þe bischop Robert of lincolne radde wel bare-to. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1677 Bodily ded, Ogayns þe whilk no man may help ne red. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1253 Forsoth I can no rede nowe: Leve fadir, how reddyst thow? *c* 1450 *Merlin* 80 Than seide the kynge to Merlyn, 'And how rede ye of this thinge?' 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* XVI, For wars or peace right wisely could he rede.

† **b.** Used at the end of a sentence, or parenthetically. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 26 Hwa se hit mei underneomen,

ıderneome, ich reade. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 177 By se vertues folue hym, y rede. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 8 'For-þi I rede', quod reson, 'rewle þi tonge bettere'. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 467 Go we theder, I rede, and n on oure feete. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. vi. 167 Be war ith thame for till debait, I reid *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture in Babees Bk.* (1868) 81 Or thou be olde, beware, rid, least thou doe get a fall. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 38 His counsell take, I reede, and then [etc.].

† **c.** In clauses introduced by *as* or *so*. *Obs.*

: 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 44/335 Þov ne might me neuere paye el bote þov do ase ich rede. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 þe Norþhombres hadde i-doo awey here kyng Osuicus, as þe devel hem radde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 6 'He seide soth', quaþ þe samaritan, 'and so ich rede þe so'. 1422–30 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxiv, It shall not be s Anthenor hath rade in no degree.

† **9.** *trans.* To teach or give (one) a knowledge (something). *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 170 Gii a forster fader hadde þat m lerd & him radde Of wodes & riuer & oþer game.

10. *Sc.* To think, imagine, guess. = Read *v.* 1. 1768 [see Read *v.* 1 a]. 1790 Shirrefs *Poems* 86 He's ane, red, that ye can eithly spare. 1806 Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* 237 And this black hour be past, I rede ye'll rue it sair.

11. To interpret, explain. = Read *v.* 2.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* iii. ii, Nor come I to redd rtunes for reward. 1728 — *Robt., Ricky & Sandy* 34 Ah! ow my dream its red *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 19 , dool and wae, my dream's been rede right soon! 1832 arlyle *Sart. Res* i. viii, The secret of Man's being is still a riddle that he cannot rede. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* v. iii. 872) III. 185 Rede us this riddle, O Collot!

12. To relate, tell. = Read *v.* 14.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i. *Witches' Frolic* i, I'll rede a lay of Grammerye. *Ibid., Lay St. Nicholas* xli, Now de me aright the most wonderful sight, Thou Palmer gray, at thine eyes have seen.

Rede (rēd), *v.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 (3*e*)-*ēdan*, **redan**, 4, 6, 9 **rede**, 6 *Sc.* **reyd**, 8–9 **read**, **reed**. [OE. *rǽdan* (rare) = MDu. and MLG. *lden*, *reiden* (Du. *reeden*) to make ready, set in der, etc. (hence Da. *rede*, Sw. *reda*). OE. had so *geræ̆dan* (rare) = MDu. *gherêden*, ON. *greiða* Graith. The base is that of the adj. Ready.]

1. *trans.* To put in order; to comb (the hair); clear (a way); to clean up or out; etc. (see Redd *v.*^{2}).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iii. vii. [ix.] (1890) 180 Heo þwoh & re feax gerædde.] 944 in Earle *Land Charters*, etc 179 a fealuwes lea þær ælfric biscep redan het to þære ealdan c. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7896 (Kölbing) Þai..large roume out hem redde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 124 He saide, onne I sall sende by-fore Myne Aungell to rede þe thy ay'. 1470 *Extr. Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 30 To devoyde d rede a certaine lande and Tenement..to oure luyt gnes Lilburne. 1507 *Ibid.* 76 Evere fyrhouse sale furnis d sende ane sufficient work seruand .. to help to rede the mmon loche 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. xii. 86 Buskis ythdrawis .. To reyd thair renk, and rovmis thaim the ay. 1791 *Cottingham Incl. Act* 28 Ditches to be well d effectually reeded, scoured and cleansed. 1822 Ainslie *and of Burns* 271 I'll rede room for thee, Jock. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Rede thy hair mensefu'.

† **b.** *absol.* (also with *dat.*) To clear a way or oneself). *Obs. rare.*

: 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 3334 (Kölbing) Þo he was opon his ede, Wiþ sword he gan about rede. *Ibid* 8277 Ich [=each] ede his launce go..& redden hem wiþ mi,t fin.

2. *spec.* (See quots.)

1825 Jennings *Obs. Dial. W. Eng., Read*, to strip the fat om the intestines. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Reed*, Butchers ed the entrails of slaughtered animals to obtain the fat.

Hence **Re'ding** *vbl. sb.* in *reding-comb*.

1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iii. xii 170 Take the redyng mb and lash your hair out, it's all through-others.

Rede, var. Rad *a.*^{2} *Obs.*, obs. f. Read *sb.*^{1} and , Red *a.*, Reed *sb.*

Redeamer, obs. form of Redeemer.

Red-eared: see Red *a.* 14 b, 14 c.

Redeba·te, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *redébattre* Cotgr.).] *trans* To debate (a subject) again. ence **Redeba·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Redebatre*, to redebate the matter; to cauill, brabble about it againe. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* xii. 261 To have that point settled by redebating and reting the settlement of the throne. 1896 *Daily News* Oct. 5/1 The re-debating of Parliamentary questions.

Redeci·de, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To decide again. **Redeci·sion.**

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 13 The rigorous ct .. which will one day .demand practical decision or decision of it from us. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 168/1 ases which if not obsolete have been in principle re-decided more modern decisions.

Redeck, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* **a.** To array gain. **b.** To furnish with a new deck.

1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 125 Think what will be, when summer shall redeck it in its leafy pride. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 4/1 The Temple landing-stage .. has st about £1,000 to be re-decked.

Redecla·re, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *redéclarer* Cotgr.).] To declare again.

1611 Cotgr., *Redeclarer*, to redeclare, to reexpresse. 1876 Miller in T. Smith *Mem.* (1883) 130 He came to reclare this truth. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 2/7 All mine ot-blast pigs were redeclared, at 65s. to 62s. 6d.

Redecorate, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *redécorer* Cotgr.).] *trans.* To decorate again. Hence **Redecorated** *ppl. a.*

1611 Cotgr., *Redecorer*, to redecorate, or bedecke againe. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* iv. i, The redecorated, refurnished, and smiling shops. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., All the .. wide and lofty rooms had been redecorated.

So **Redecora·tion.**

1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* (1861) 48 To survey the neglected north rooms, with a view to their redecoration. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 599/3 The projects for the redecoration of the dome of St. Paul's.

Rede·dicate, *v.* (Also as *pa. pple.*) [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To dedicate anew.

1611 Cotgr., *Rededier*, to rededicate, to consecrate or hallow anew. 1703 Hearne in Plummer *Elizab. Oxford* (O.H.S.) 108 After 'twas quite finished, 'twas rededicated to the same Saint as before. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* x. 105 All being shall be rebegotten, all Worship rededicate. 1839–52 *Ibid.* xxvii. 457 Canst thou..reconsecrate the heart, Rededicate the temple? 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lvi. 12 Those who..have re-dedicated themselves unto the Lord.

So **Rededica·tion**; **Rede·dicatory** *a.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 895/2 A rededication of the Egyptian obelisk to its ancient deity. 1896 *Daily News* 11 July 3/6 There was a re-dedication service at the church. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 24 Sept. 418 The re-dedicatory services will be held Oct. 4.

† **Redee·m**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 **radem**. [f. the vb.] The act of redeeming; redemption.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 1005 The Roman buikis at than was in Scotland, He gart be brocht .. And, but radem, thai brynt thaim thar ilkan.

Redeem (rĭdī·m), *v.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* **rademe**, **radeym**, 5–6 **redeme**, (5 **redem**), 6 *Sc.* **redeime**, 6–7 **redeeme**, 7– **redeem**. [ad. F. *rédimer* (15th c. in Godef.), or L. *redimĕre* to buy back, etc, f. *re*(*d*)- Re- + *emĕre* to buy. The popular OF. form *raembre* is represented in ME. by Raim *v.*

The vowel of the second syllable in *redeem* and *exeme* (in place of **redime* and **exime*) may have originated in the pa. t., after L. *redēmit*, *exēmit*, and its retention would be favoured by the existence of *redemption* and *exempt*.]

1. *trans.* To buy back (a thing formerly possessed); to make payment for (a thing held or claimed by another).

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ii. v. 365 Off Egipte al þe tenendreis He redemyt þaim agayn, And maid þaim to the kynge demayn. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xxv. 25 Then shall he redeme that his brother solde. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi 339 Thair was the peace maid, and with a smal soume redeimet the hail Iles. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xvii. (1848) 268 That precious Time, which no sum..can either purchase or redeem. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 80 The First-ling of the Ass which was to be redeemed with a Lamb. 1838 W. Bell. *Dict. Law Scot.* 828 A clause, whereby the granter may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

absol. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xli. 262 He that redeemeth, hath no title to the thing redeemed, before the Redemption. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 828 Rights of reversion..must be exercised within forty years from the time at which the proprietor is allowed to redeem.

b. To regain, recover (an immaterial thing).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, Who may redeme grace or recouer it whan he hath lost it? 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v iv. 48 Thou hast redeem'd thy lost opinion. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 82 He would redeeme (if possible) his health with the losse of halfe his Learning. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii 365 Then, to redeem his Honour at a Blow, He moves his Camp. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xviii 206 If this friend..had since redeemed, or in part redeemed, her position by a second marriage.

c. To regain or recover by force. (Cf. 4.)

1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* clxvii, The toils of war we must endure And from the injurious Dutch redeem the seas. 1742 Gray *Propertius* ii. 54 Redeem what Crassus lost, and vindicate his name. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. vii, The Gael, of plain and river heir, Shall with strong hand redeem his share.

2. a. To free (mortgaged property), to recover (a person or thing put in pledge), by payment of the amount due, or by fulfilling some obligation.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 86 Thow sall loss a gage Quhilk neuir in erd sall be redemyt agayne. 1538 Elyot, *Repignero*, to quite or redeme a pledge or gage. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 856 He redemed the Marques Dorcet, and Sir John Bourchier whome he hadde left as pledges at Paris for money there before borowed. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 266 They are constrained to lay their sonnes to gage, and then goe rob and rifle trauellers to redeeme them againe. 1766 Blackstone *Comm* II. 159 They will allow the mortgagor at any reasonable time to re-call or redeem his estate 1791 J. Nichols in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1784, Dr. Johnson collected a sum of money to redeem his friend's clothes, which in two days after were pawned again. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* vi. xxvii, To him thy woes, thy wishes, bring. He will redeem his signet ring. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The Crown jewels had been pledged..Edward was not in a condition to redeem them.

absol. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 387 On a bill by a mortgagee, to redeem or foreclose.

fig 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, ii. iii. 8 My Honor is at pawne, And but my going, nothing can redeeme it.

b. To buy off, compound for (a charge or obligation) by payment or some other way.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxvi. 55 It was answered that they hadde redemed the sayde Trybute with the Pryce of theyr bloode. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 298 To the ende they should redeeme this voyage with money. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxxviii. 119 Now that there was no remedy to redeem their slauery but by resistance. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) II. 59 A judgement against a purchaser of an equity of redemption, or to redeem incumbrances, &c. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 504 A guarantee fund, which .. should be sufficient at the end of that term to redeem the annuity at the rate proposed.

transf. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* iii. vi, Is there no way left to redeem my miseries?

c. To fulfil, perform (a pledge, promise, etc.).

1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1887) 559 Clive redeemed his pledge. He..effected one of the most difficult and salutary reforms. 1847 James *Convict* viii, I call upon you to redeem that promise. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 Some consciousness of not having redeemed their engagements.

3. To ransom, liberate, free (a person) from bondage, captivity, or punishment; to save (one's life) by paying a ransom.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 61 Hanibal offrede to the Romanes that thei scholde redeme the Romanes in captiuite. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxviii. 37 The weir is gon, ..The ransoun maid, the presoneris redemit. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* i. i. 8 Wanting gilders to redeeme their liues. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 86, I sent you Monie to redeeme you, By Dromio heere. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* v. ii, The Turkish empire offer'd for his ransom Should not redeem his life. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks 1721 IV. 101 The Christians, Slaves to Pagans sold, Whom he redeem'd with Gold. 1785 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 477 In order to justify ourselves for undertaking to redeem, without orders. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 201 His mistress is going to send down money to redeem him.

refl. 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 120 One Abraham, found a Delinquent, redeems himself for seven hundred Marks. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 301 He had been a slave 9 years, then redeemed himself. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 657 He was therefore suffered to redeem himself by giving a bond for forty thousand pounds.

b. Const. *from*, *out of*, *to*. Also with adverbs of place, as *hence*, *thence*, *home*.

1508 Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 228 In his tresour hous is ryches innumerable, wherwith .. he may redeme all the worlde from the pryson and captyuyte of the deuyll. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, i. iii. 86 Shall our Coffers then, Be emptied, to redeeme a Traitor home? 1611 Bible *Deut.* vii. 8 The Lord .. redeemed you out of the house of bondmen, from the hand of Pharaoh. 1686 Hornbeck *Crucif. Jesus* xvii. 471 He that redeems a slave out of Turkish captivity [etc.]. 1846 Olmsted *Slave States* 282 It was, for a long time, generally expected..that the State would thus be redeemed to freedom.

4. To rescue, save, deliver. † Also with *out*.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix 231 Wallace, that has redemyt Scotland. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. viii. *heading*, Faire virgin, to redeeme her deare, Brings Arthure to the fight. 1591 Jas. VI *Lepanto* Chorus Venetis, Their netts were sett about, But yet our dearest Father in Heauen, He hath redeemd vs out. 1683 Wood *Life* 11 Apr. (O. H. S.) III. 42 The rout, laid wait for Charlet's comming out of the Castle. He therefore sends a letter to the vice-chancellor to redeem him. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* xii. 325 He thrusts aside The crowd of centaurs and redeems the bride 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 903 The man was like some merchant who, in storm, Throws the freight over to redeem the ship.

refl. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* iv. iii 507 How faine would I haue hated all mankinde, And thou redeem'st thy selfe.

absol *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ii. 183 Bot thow rademe, na liff thai ordand me. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, ii. v. 88 Leuied an Army, weening to redeeme, And haue install'd me in the Diademe. 1611 Bible *Isa.* l. 2 Is my hande shortened at all, that it cannot redeeme?

b. Const. *from*, *out of*, *to*.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 181 Let me redeeme my brothers both from death. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1331 Arise, and doo thy selfe redeeme from shame. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxv. 22 Redeeme Israel, O God, out of all his Troubles. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 156 When nothing now could be looked for by Antwerp but extremity, behold it redeemed from that, by the Conquerours Clemency. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* vi. 493 Redeem from this Reproach my wand'ring Ghost. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 225 They redeemed themselves with prayers and promises from their hands. 1819 Shelley *Julian* 332 My creed should have redeemed me from repenting 1843 F. Miall in *Nonconf.* III. 209 We trust we have said enough to redeem the voluntary principle from contempt.

c. To reclaim (land). Also const. *from*.

1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 11 Those Levels which are of large extent, and not easy to be redeemed when a Breach is made. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal* ii. ii 112 Where palaces have sprung On banks redeem'd from the rude ocean's ooze. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 138 We find evidence that considerable spaces were redeemed from the original ocean and converted into dry land after the chalk was formed.

5. To free from a charge or claim.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. ccvi. 217 He..redeemed the scole of Saxons, fre of all former trybute 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 178 The clergy in the old provinces did not pay the capitation; but they had redeemed themselves at the expence of about 24 millions. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 210 It would almost seem as if a yearly tribute of thirty pounds..redeemed the borough from all claims.

6. Of God or Christ: To deliver from sin and its consequences.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxx. 25 Thow, that on rude ws ransomit and redemit. 1558 Goodman *How to Obey* 233 Subiecte your selues whollye to God: for he hath redemed you. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xli. 262 Our Saviour..was not King of those that he Redeemed, before hee suffered death. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) I. 20 God manifested in the flesh, sent from heaven to redeem a lost world. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 279 A soul redeemed demands a life of praise. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x, The others, who refused to be redeemed,—They stand unsanctified.

b. Const. *from*, *to*, *unto*.

c 1460 *Hymn Virgin* 6 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 The hevynly kyng enteryd thy close virgynall, Man to redeme from dedely synne. 1530 Palsgr. 682/1 Christ redemed us by his passyon from our gostly enemy. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* v. 9 Thou wast killed, and hast redemed vs to God by thy bloude. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 78 Christ als discendit to the hell, And vs redemit from that paine. 1732 Law *Serious C.* x. (ed. 2) 141 To redeem Souls

unto God, to fill Heaven with Saints. 1754 C. WESLEY *Hymns* (ed. 3) xxxii, A slave redeem'd from death, and sin.

†7. To obtain by purchase, to buy. *Obs.*

c 1580 BARCLAY *Jugurth* xvii. 25 b, This Jugurth redemed of Calphurnius but onely delayng and deferinge of the warre. 1580 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 125 The tyme woulde come, wherin they would wyshe to have redemed his frendsbyp derely. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 693 The Emperour must in many things yeeld to the requests of the French king, and redeeme his good will. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 38 But aged folk will find it harder and dearer to redeem this the last volume than if they had been chapmen for all three at the first.

†b. To go in exchange for. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 108 Would some part of my young yeeres Might but redeeme the passage of your Age.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 66 Oh! that my life..Would but redeeme one minute of his breath!

8. To save (time) from being lost.

After the N. T. passages *Eph.* v. 16 and *Col.* iv. 5, in which the Vulgate has *tempus redimentes*, rendering ἐξαγοραζόμενοι τὸν καιρόν.

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iv. 5 Walke wysely to them that are with out, and redeme the tyme. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 241 Redeeming time, when men thinke least I will. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 75 Redeem we time?—Its loss we dearly buy. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 561 Not to redeem his time, but his estate. 1880 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* iii. (1889) 78 He worked, not by faith, but by sight,..with indefatigable energy, redeeming the time.

9. Of persons: To make amends or atonement for, to compensate (an error, fault, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b, Syth man may by almesdede redeme all his synnes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 Yf any man wound another .. he redemeth thoffence. 1630 LORD *Baniams* Introd., The President, was urgent with me, to redeeme their omissions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 214 Which of ye will be mortal to redeem Mans mortal crime..? *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 257 They will labour to redeem all that is pass'd by turning.. violently against them. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 414 The naked heir might often complain, that his father's sins had been redeemed at too high a price. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 765 Snorro makes him redeem former misdeeds by saving Cnut when in great danger.

†b. To make up to oneself for (some wrong sustained); to repay. *Obs. rare*—1.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 132, I will redeeme all this on Percies head.

c. To make good (a loss). *rare.*

1629 MILTON *Nativity* 153 The Babe..That on the bitter cross Must redeem our loss. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 528 The English were eager to redeem by a victory the loss of Trincomalee.

10. Of qualities, actions, etc.: To make up for, compensate for, counterbalance (some defect or fault).

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to redeem these. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 314 The wrongs that you have seene In me, my future vertues shall redeeme. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 178 Then doubled haste redeems his former pause. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 27 His want of virtue was not redeemed by any superior talents. *a* 1826 GIFFORD *Ford's Plays* (1827) I Introd. 15 There is nothing to redeem the absurdity of the plot. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 87 His bravery had redeemed much of his earlier ill-fame.

b. To save (a person or thing) *from* some defect or blot. Also without const.

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 306 He hath out-villain'd villanie so farre, that the raritie redeemes him. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 664 A spark, Sufficient to redeem the modern race From total night and absolute disgrace. 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxxviii, His ambition made Augustus odious; his occasional forgetfulness of ambition alone redeems him. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth* 279 Perhaps some modern touches here and there Redeem'd it from the charge of nothingness. 1849 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxix. 334 A blank ceiling is not to be redeemed by a decorated ventilator.

11. †a. To restore or bring *into* a condition or state. Also *intr.* To return *to* a state. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1054 For Goddis saik radeym anys to grace, And tak the croun. 1613 MIDDLETON (*title*) The Triumphs of Truth...Directed, Written, and redeem'd into Forme, from the ignorance of some former times. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* 203 As to the redeeming us into the ability of closing with what is discern'd best.

b. To restore, set right again. *rare.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 28 Hee wyll redeeme our deadly drowping state. 1814 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xix, With his barb'd horse..Stout Cromwell has redeem'd the day.

†12. To gain, reach (a place). *Obs. rare*—1.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Palace*, By many a crosse-Track they redeem a bank of mosse Spungie and swelling.

Redeemabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being redeemed.

1888 in OGILVIE. 1888 GÖSCHEN *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 5 July, The Act regulating the redeemability, if he might use the word, of these stocks.

Redeemable (rĭdī·măb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REDEEM *v.* + -ABLE.] **A.** *adj.* Capable of being redeemed, in various senses of the vb.

1611 COTGR., *Rachetable*, redeemable; ransomable; recouerable for money. *c* 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations..are not congregable, nor consultable, nor redeemable from confusion (pardon the hardnesse of words). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 216 To say, that we are not yet actually redeemed, but only made redeemable. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1852) 36 His forfeited powers may be redeemable. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 349/2 Its defeat will be honourable and redeemable.

b. *spec.* Of property sold or mortgaged, bonds, stock, annuities, etc.: Capable or admitting of being repurchased or bought in again.

1646 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 The said Laird wodset sold and disponed to us .. the lands of the barronie .. under reversion alwayes redeemable from us. 1682 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 22 (ed. 2) 205 Redeemable Rights are not so secure, because they may be evacuat by order of Redemption. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6190/1 The Royal Demesnes which have been alienated shall be redeemable by the Crown. 1885 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 165 The debt which the nation had incurred.., whether redeemable or irredeemable. 1868–9 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1805 The very pearls that..Pietro pawned..Redeemable by somebody. 1888 *Globe* 24 July 8/3 The same is hereby created to the amount of £600,000 as a redeemable stock.

fig. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* App. 341 A brilliant lecture-list is a paper issue which may, or may not, be redeemable at par.

B. *sb. pl.* Redeemable property, stocks, annuities, etc. Now *rare.*

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xvii. 367/2 Directors.. applied themselves to take in the remainder of the Annuities and Redeemables. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Redeemables*, are lands, funds, &c. sold with a reservation of the equity of redemption. 1888 *Standard* 3 Nov. 6/3 For Perpetual Threes they ranged from 20 c. to 23 c.; for Redeemables, from 22 c. to 24 c.

Hence **Redee·mableness**, capability of being redeemed; **Redee·mably** *adv.*, so as to be redeemable.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Redeemableness.* [Hence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.] 1827 in *Law Times Rep.* (N. S.) L. 708/2 Real security for payment, heritably, but redeemably always in terms of the said bond. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* I. i. 6 Christianity has faith in the redeemableness of human beings.

Redeemed (rĭdī·md), *ppl. a.* [f. REDEEM *v.* + -ED 1.] Delivered, atoned for, etc. Also *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxv. 9 The redemed of the Lorde shal conuerte, and come to Sion with thankesgeuinge. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 350 All Seales, and Simbols of redeemed sins. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 43 Where with mee All my redeemd may dwell in joy and bliss. 1753 C. WESLEY *Hymns for Watch-Night* ix, We .. singing remove, With all the redeem'd to the Sion above. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. lxiv, The shout of a redeemed and rejoicing people. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* v. viii, The greater villain had escaped, the more generous and redeemed one fallen.

Redeemer (rĭdī·mər). Also 6 **redeamer, redemer, -ar**, *Sc.* **redemour, redimar.** [f. REDEEM *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who redeems, in religious sense; God or Christ regarded as saving man from sin or its effects. (Cf. REDEMPTOR.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 201 A man .. havynge woundes in his body lyke to the woundes of Criste, seyenge that he was redemer of man. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 2 My King, my Lord, and my Redeemer sweit. 1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 278, I pray the eternall Redemer to preserue you all in long lyffe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 123 The precious Image of our deere Redeemer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 61 Mans Friend, his Mediator, his design'd Both Ransom and Redeemer voluntarie. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ₱ 9 The whole Godhead .. under the Three-fold Distinction of a Creator, a Redeemer and a Comforter! 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. iv. (1817) 309 The Redeemer and the destined Judge of the human race. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 776/1 The older heresies directly impugned the Person of the Redeemer.

2. One who redeems, in other senses of the vb.

1552 HULOET, Borower or redeamer of his gage, *repignerator.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 20 He would algates with Pyrochles fight, And his redeemer chaleng'd for his foe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. 91 The redeemer of the remainder of the captiue Troyans that were in Greece. 1672 *Life & Death J. Alleine* vi. 60 He was a careful redeemer of his time. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (ed. 2) I. 340 Rome .riots in the Blood of her Redeemers.

†3. [tr. L. *redemptor.*] A contractor. *Obs.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr., These Redeemers (so tearmed) were such as did hire scaffolds or stages, instantly to be made. *Ibid.* (1636) 47 He sendeth them .. for the redeemers of the Theaters.

Hence **Redee·meress**, a female redeemer; **Redee·mership**, the office of a redeemer.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 42 A Sauiour of their Sauiours and Sauiouresses: a Redeemer of their Redeemeresses. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 501 Could any one then deny the Redeemership of the Christ?

Redeeming (rĭdī·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. REDEEM, in various senses.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 195 Quhar gret dulle is, bot rademyng agayne, Newyn off it is bot ekyng off payne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iv. 7 This was an olde custome in Israel concernynge the redemynge & chaunginge. 1575 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 425 For redeming and ramsoning of the Illes of Aren which .. [are] in mortgadge and other wyse in pledge. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 187 They pailed about the redeeming of prisoners. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref., That tends to the redeeming and restoring of none but such as are the object of compassion.

Redee·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That redeems, in various senses of the vb. Commonly used with *feature, quality*, etc.

1754 WESLEY *Hymns* (ed. 3) xlv, I shall live to prove..The length and breadth..Of thy redeeming love. 1887 POLLOK *Course T.* v. 738 Redeeming features in the face of Time. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xxxi, The major, with all his faults, had redeeming qualities. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 261 The disorder of their times sets forth the more clearly the one redeeming element of trust.

Redeemless (rĭdī·mlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Incapable of being redeemed, irrecoverable; admitting of no redemption.

1631 CHETTLE *Hoffman* v. K, [We] will change his pleasures into wretched And redeemelesse misery. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. No. 52 Dragd to the redeemlesse Iayle. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Archit. Atoms* 48 He is doom'd to toss In legal shipwreck and redeemless loss.

Redefi·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To define again.

1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 14 One of the ancient terms it might be well to revive and redefine. 1881 RUSSELL *Haigs* v. 97 A jury. to re-define the marches.

So **Redefini·tion.**

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 106 The whole tenor of his labours was towards an assertion, purification, and redefinition of Transcendentalism.

†**Rede·ful,** *a. Obs.* Forms: see REDE *sb.*1; also 3 **redesful, rætful.** [f. REDE *sb.*1 + -FUL.] Wise, prudent, full of counsel.

c 1205 LAY. 129 Hey [he] wes and riche; & he wes redesful. *Ibid.* 3008 Þa answærde [she] mid rætfulle worden. *Ibid.* 6537 He wes..radful and rihtwis. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 612 Wonderful God, and of miht, And redeful, and Fader ariht Of al þe world.

Redefy, obs. form of RE-EDIFY *v.*

Rede·ify, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To deify again.

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* iv. 31 Till the soul shall be By grace redeified.

Redeime, obs. Sc. form of REDEEM *v.*

Redel(e, obs. forms of RIDDLE, vatt. RIDEL.

Redeless (rī·dlĕs), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1 rǽd-, 3 **redleas**; 3 **redliese**; 3–6 **red-**, 4–5 **redeles**, (4 **redelees, -lis, rydelles**); 5 **reed-**, 6 **red-, rydlesse**; 5 **red-**, 9 **redeless.** [OE. *rǽdlēas* = OFris. *rēdlâs*, MDu. *raedloos* (Du. *radeloos*), OHG. *ratelôs* (G. *ratlos*), ON. *rǫ́dlauss* (Sw. *rådlös*, Da. *raadløs*): see REDE *sb.*1 and -LESS.] Devoid or destitute of counsel; *esp.* of persons, having no resource in a difficulty or emergency, not knowing what to do.

a 1000 *Daniel* 177 (Gr.) Gleaw ne wæs gumrices weard, reðe & rædleas. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Wæs þa swilc hit eall rædleas wære. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3754 'Nai, for gode', quad moyses, 'It is a song wikke and redles'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15695 O þam redles him reud sare. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1197 þenne wern þo rowtes redeles in þo ryche wones. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 1 Now, Richard the redeles, reweth on 3ou-self. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 968 Fra rule, ressoun and richt redless I ran. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXVIII. 110 This woman, beynge reedlesse,..went vnto hym. 1536 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 79, I am sokerles and as a redles createwr bot only fro the gret tr[ust I] have in the Kyngs grace. [1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* vii. 339 The opponents of Eadward.. dreaded that .. he would be..what they afterwards called Æthelred,—a king 'redeless' or uncounselled.]

absol. 12.. *Prayer to Our Lady* 27 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Rede þe redliese þat is wið-ute rede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 502 Rwe on þo redles þat remen for synne.

Redeli(che, vatt. REDELY *adv. Obs.*

Redeliver (rĭdĭ·lĭvəɹ), *v.* [RE-.]

1. *trans.* To give back, return, restore:

a. a thing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 341 All rollys..were delyueryd vnto the sayde Iohn Mansell, the whiche he there sealyd and redelyuered them vnto the chamberleyne. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I 31 The money shulde nat be redelyuered to the one without the other. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 311 Will you be King againe? If they agree, Ile redeliver all my royaltie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 125 The Gentleman when the storme was past, re-deliuered her her Jewels. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. vii, Go, and force him to redeliver you the note. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 438 They will re-deliver it and disavow their officer who accepted it. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 142 Deeds..shall be registered .. and thereafter re-delivered to the parties with certificates of due registration.

b. a person kept in custody as a hostage, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 408 He..redelyuered vnto hym all suche hostages & pledges as his brother Alphons had before tyme of hym receyued. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 318 Quhilk Robert, being deliverit..to him, wes alsua immediatlie..redeliuerit agane be him to Elizabeth Hay. 1620–6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* VII, God .. bespoke the whale, To redeliuer Ionah to his hand. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 416 He..should desist from Hostility..and redeliver their Children.

2. To make or set free again.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* CXXIV, Iudith .. that redeliuered the strong besieged Citie of Bethulia. 1623 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* XIX. i, His mercy..both in forewarning, and redelivering Ahab.

3. To deliver (a message, etc.) again.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 301 The ready damsel redelivered his instructions to the world in her moments of possession. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. 21 The Jewish statesman was the prophet, and his business was to redeliver to each successive generation, a proclamation [etc.].

†4. To repeat, report. *Obs. rare*—1.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 186 *Osr.* Shall I redeliuer you e'en so? *Ham.* To this effect Sir.

Hence **Redeli·vering** *vbl. sb.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xii. (1810) 139 About the redelivering thereof to Her Majesties use.

So †**Redeli·verage,** discharge; **Redeli·verance,** †(*a*) redelivery; (*b*) a fresh deliverance; **Redeli·verer,** one who delivers again.

1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* I. iii. 12 Neuer eating nor hauing..redeliuerage at the posternes, but ensensiblie. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 5 If any of the said

fosters .do deny the redeliverance of all such cattel. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 340 He had effected the re-deliverance of the nation. 1816 Hazlitt *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 91 No weathercock deliverers and redeliverers of mankind.

Redelivery (rīdĭlĭ·vəri). [Re-.] The action of giving back again, restitution; restoration; also, the action of setting free again, liberation.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* III. 501 To ayde and assyst, euery man after his power, for yᵉ redelyuerey of their prynce agayne. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiii, Payment or redelyvere of the goodes is a satisfaccyon. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 72 Iacob prayed for the redeliuerie of Beniamin. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 161 A Repleuin which is a redeliuery of the distresse by the Sherife. 1668 Clarendon *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 80 They answer'd, that they had..sent Orders for the Re-delivery of it. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. iv. 147 A re-delivery of the pledge, or thing taken in distress, to the owner. 1832 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 120 § 14 The expiration of such notice and the re-delivery of such licence. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 423 There is usually a delivery and a redelivery.

Redell, variant of Ridel *Obs.*

Redels, obs. form of Riddle *sb.*¹

† Redely, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 **reade-**, 4 **redelliche, -lyche, redeli,** 4–6 **redely.** *Comp.* 5 **redelyer.** [App. a var. of Redly *adv.*², but metrical examples freq. indicate that the connecting *e* was pronounced. The various senses are not easily distinguished, and in some cases (see sense 4) the form is perh. written for *redily* Readily (cf. also Redily).]

1. Clearly, plainly, distinctly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Al he wule a domesdai reden ful readeliche [*v.r.* witterliche] uorte bicleopien þe mide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25852 Qua þat dees in dedli sin sal duell in bale,..And sua we find ful redeli. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 139, I schal thee redely Devise hou men therinne stonde. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3116, I am wiser then yee ween, For there nys noon of 3ewe woot redely what I mean. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxxiv, Whan she sawe syr Gareth redely in the vysage she..fell doun in a swoune.

2. Certainly, assuredly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 462 Redeli bi resoun þerfore hem rette i mai mi sorwe. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 130 Wel wyste I Hyt was of Venus redely The temple. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 811 On his fader riȝt hand redeliche he sittep. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Harl. MS.) 'We ben redy', quoþ thei, 'to do this deede redely'.

3. Carefully, attentively.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 93 This knyht behield hir redely. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, þei do drawe hem nere hym as redely and warely as þei may.

4. ? Readily, quickly.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 270 Euere subþe y haue me raid redely to þy seruyse. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 102 Redely the right ere he pullid from the hed. 1443 *Paston Lett.* I. 48, I sopose that I xal redelyer have tydyngys from yow herr dan I xulde have ther. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 64 She felle doun all in a swoune, and Reynawde toke her vppe redely. 1550 Marbeck (*title*) A Concordance, that is to saie a Worke wherein .. ye maie redely finde any worde conteigned in the Whole Bible.

† Redelyng, app. a var. of *radelyng* Ratlin.

1466 *Mann. & Household. Exp.* (Roxb.) 317 Paid to Thomas Fuller, for xvij. li. of redelynge yerne, xij.*d.*...Paid for the lynenge of the toppe armynge and for the toppe maste xx*d.*

Redem, obs. form of Redeem *v.*

Redema·nd, *sb. rare* —°. [Re-.] The act of redemanding, 'a demanding back again'.

1828–32 in Webster.

Redemand (rīdĭma·nd), *v.* [Re-. Cf. F. *redemander* (12th c.).]

1. *trans.* a. To demand the return of (a thing).

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 18 That the expences are .. also redemaunded and taken away. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1223 Which places hee had oftentimes by as just right redemanded, as they were by unjust forces usurped. 1656 Earl Monm tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. li. (1674) 66 [He] re-demanded the moneys which he had given him. 1711 W. King tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iv. 140 He is always wavering,..relinquishes what he sought, then redemands what he relinquished. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 98 If payment be made before-hand, ..it cannot be redemanded and recovered. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I. 399 He declares that Turner afterwards re-demanded it, and charged two guineas for the loan.

b. To demand again.

1849 Lytton *K. Arthur* II. cxxi, Once more forsake the throng Call childhood back, and redemand the song. 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 332 All the wondrous works of Jesus Christ were redemanded by Nature.

2. To ask or inquire again.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 176 The Cardinall askyne, 'Who calles?' he answeris, 'My name is Leslye'. He re-demandis, 'Is that Normond?' 1613 Sir E. Sackville in *Guard.* No 133 P 3, I redemanded if he would request his life.

Hence **Redema·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Redema·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Repetition*,..a redemanding. 1859 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd. (1866) 21 Rewards .. More solid than the redemanded praise With which the world beribbons later days.

So **Redema·ndable** *a.*, that may be redemanded (Webster 1828–32).

Redeme, obs. form of Redeem *v.*

Redemer, obs. form of Redeemer.

Redemi·se, *sb.* [Re-.] *Law.* The retransfer of land to one who has demised it.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 748/2 *Demise* and *Redemise*, denote a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it. 1828–32 in Webster.

So **Redemi·se** *v.*, to demise (land) back again. 1828–32 in Webster (citing *Encyc.*).

Redemo·lish, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *redémolir* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To demolish again.

1611 Cotgr., *Redemolir*, to redemolish, resubuert, ouerthrow againe. 1736 Ld. Hervey *Mem.* I. 140 Bragging that their industry had re-demolished Dunkirk.

† Rede·mp, *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. next.] To redeem.

1527 W. Knight in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 281 The kyng hath sayde that in case Philip be taken by ennymyse his Highnesse will redempe hym and pay his rawnesome.

† Rede·mpt, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *redempt-us*, pa. pple. of *redimĕre* to Redeem.] Redeemed.

a 1450 *Mankind* 798 (Brandl) Aryse, my precyose redempt sone; ȝe be to me full dere. *c* 1500 *Everyman* 548, I cum with Knowlege for my redemcyon Redempt with herte and full of contrycyon.

So † **Rede·mpt** *v. Obs. rare* —°.

1623 Cockeram, *Redempted*, redeemed.

Redempteur, obs. variant of Redemptor.

Rede·mptible, *a.* [ad. L. type **redemptibilis*: see Redempt and -ible.] Redeemable.

1882 in Ogilvie.

Rede·mptine. [f. Redempt-or + -ine.] Redemptoristine.

1889 *Cath. Household* 29 June 7/2 Miss D...was received into the Order of the Redemptines.

Redemption (rĭde·mpʃən). Also 4–6 **-cio(u)n, -cyo(u)n,** etc., 5–6 **redemcion,** 6–7 **redemtion.** [a. F. *rédemption* (12th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *redemptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redimĕre* to Redeem.]

1. Deliverance from sin and its consequences by the atonement of Jesus Christ.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xx. 1 Swa þat we be parcenel in his redempcioun. 1340—*Pr. Consc.* 7251 'Ffor in hell', he says, 'es na redempcyoune'. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 161 God 3af his sone to make it free, for noon oþer redempcioun was ynow3 for mannis synne. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 55 In tyme of his passcion, Here fore our redemcion, His bleſful blod he bled. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 307 By leuynge that he..came in to this worlde for the redempcyon of synners. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 129 Oh Villains, Vipers, damn'd without redemption. 1603 — *Meas for M.* v. i. 29 You bid me seeke redemption of the diuell. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 408 Proclaming Life to all who shall believe In his redemption. 1777 Blair *Serm.* (1810) I. v. 83 This was the hour in which Christ..accomplished our eternal redemption. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 191 The doctrine of original sin, on which the whole scheme of redemption rests. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 228 Miracles and prophecy ..bore directly or indirectly on one point, -redemption.

b. *Year of Redemption* = Anno Domini.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 756 The .ix. day of Aprill, the year of our redemption .1463. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 60 Who died within the yeere of our Redemption, Foure hundred twentie six. 1835 W. Irving *Cong. Spain* I, Such was the state of Spain when, in the year of Redemption 701, Witiza was elected to the Gothic throne.

2. The action of freeing a prisoner, captive, or slave by payment; ransom.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 80 (108) Ye haue now kaught & fetered in preson Troians y-nowe, and yf youre wille be, My chyld with on may haue redempcion. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 21 Pirrus sende to Rome his prisoners withowte eny redempcion. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 269 That thei schuld gader a certeyn summe for her lordis redempcion. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 219 b, They shoulde bee slayne withoute redemption, whersoeuer they were found. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 138 Of being taken by the Insolent Foe, And sold to slaucry. Of my redemption thence. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1482 For his redemption all my Patrimony, If need be, I am ready to forgo. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 105 P 2 Which purchased his Redemption out of the Hands of the Bailiffs. 1785 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 477 Mr. Adams..and myself have agreed to authorize the bearer hereof..to treat for your redemption. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 47 The redemption of captives—that is the repurchase of slaves in order to restore them to freedom—is esteemed an act of piety.

b. *Jewish Law.* The ceremony of redeeming the eldest son by an offering (Numb. xviii. 15).

14.. in *Tyndale's Vis* (1843) 132 Lyke as the custom of the law was Sche mekely made hys redempcion. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 83 The ceremony of the Redemption of her grandson.

3. The action of freeing, delivering, or restoring in some way. *Without* or *past redemption*: without or beyond the possibility of deliverance, recovery, or restoration.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1261 The flour of France, withoutyn redempcioun, Throuch that foull deid, was brocht to confusioun. 1650 H. Brooke *Conserv. Health* 175, I shall for the redemption of such as are deceived by it [etc.]. 1769 Burke *Late State Nation* Wks. II. 95 The great groundwork of his plan for the national redemption. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. cxlv, Rome and her Ruin [are] past Redemption's skill. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxii, Though our contract is at an end, and broken past all redemption. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 441 The battle of Custoza .. might have marked the day of redemption for Italy.

b. Improving (of time); reclaiming (of land).

1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 147 Have you never heard, my good Ladies, of the redemption of time? 1862 D. Wilson *Preh. Man* ii. 37 Spots mapped off for redemption from river or lake.

c. That which redeems; a redeeming feature.

1860 Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 72 The improvement in literary studies and pursuits which was one of the redemptions of his reign. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* v. 128 Roderigo has so much of redemption in him, that we commiserate his weakness.

4. The action of redeeming oneself from punishment; way or means of doing this; atonement made for a crime or offence.

1553 Dk. Northumbld. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 22 Alas, my lord is my cryme so heynous as noe redemcion but my blood can washe awaye the spottes thereof? 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 113 Lawfull mercie Is nothing kin to fowle redemption. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 59 If the circumstances favoured the Delinquent, he was admitted to redemption of Life or Member, by Fine. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 335/1 If he be able to purchase the redemption of his crime, that redemption shall be facilitated. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 301 Vanity Was ended: its redemption must begin—And, certain, would continue.

† b. A recompense. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 512 They..thinke other Mens Harmes a Redemption of their owne Sufferings.

5. The fact of obtaining a privileged status, or admission to a society, by means of purchase.

c 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 89 That noo man com in to bee made free of this Citee by redempcion wythout he bee borne under the dominacion of our Soueraigne Lorde the Kyng. 1606 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 162 It is ordered that [he]..shalbe made free of this Cittye by Redempcion in the Companie of barborsurgeons. 1884 *Times* 28 June 6 It is only possible to become a member of a Livery Company by patrimony, by apprenticeship, or by redemption, which last means by purchase or gift.

6. The action of clearing off a recurring liability or charge by payment of a single sum.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI ccvi. 218 Canutus.. redemed the scole of Saxons, fre of all former trybute graunted..; whiche redempcyon of trybute..was called Rome Scot. 1523 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles', Reading* 19 Paid to Thomas Burard for redemption of the new rents vijˢ. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 500 Whatever the amount might be, at the period fixed by Parliament for the redemption of the annuity, it should be applied in or towards that redemption. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 751 Florence describes his alms and his redemption of the tolls by which pilgrims were troubled.

7. The action of redeeming or buying back from another, in various applications. *Equity of redemption*: see Equity 5 b.

a 1548 Hall. *Chron., Hen. VIII* 109 b, The tributes and other paimentes, whiche he should paie to the kyng of Englande, for redempcion of Tornay. 1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 262 [He] grantis the saidis landis..to be lauchfullie redemit, and oblissis him to warrand the said redemptioun. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxv. 24 In all the land of your possession, ye shall grant a redemption for the land. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. xi. (1715) 100 Whence it appears, that Redemption of the Dead was practis'd in those Days. 1734 *Act* 7 *Geo. II*, c. 20 (*title*) An Act for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X 20 The first thing, after redemption of the coat..was to supply himself with snuff. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 829 The order of redemption is prescribed by the clause of redemption in the redeemable right. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxiv, This crude young gentleman, who apparently supposed that redemption was a satisfaction to pawnbrokers.

8. *attrib.*, as *redemption fee, money, work.*

1535 Coverdale *Num.* iii. 49 Then toke Moses yᵉ redempcion money. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 145 Levying from the towns and monasteries..large sums of redemption money. 1859 G. Bush *On Swedenborg's Doctr.* (1875) 42 The sum total of these conquests constituted his redemption-work. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 498 Without claiming the redemption fees as they become due.

Hence **Rede·mptional** *a.*, of or belonging to redemption.

1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. 1859 X. 261 There might still have remained the great redemptional and mediatorial functions for Christ. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 174 Not only is all religion redemptional in its principal interests.., but it is the only redemptional attribute.

† **Rede·mptionary.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. prec. + -ary.] One who enters a society by purchase (cf. Redemption 5).

1589 Peckham in Hakluyt *Voy.* III 176 None..are to be admitted in the seid society, but as Redemptionaries, which will be very chargeable.

Redemptioner (rĭde·mpʃənəɹ). [-er ¹.]

1. *U.S.* An emigrant who received his passage to America on the condition that his services there should be disposed of by the master or owners of the vessel, until the passage-money and other expenses were repaid out of his earnings.

1775 *Rivington's New York Gazett.* 30 Mar. 4/2 To be disposed of, for a term of years, a number of Servants and Redemptioners, just arrived from England. 1796 W. Priest *Trav.* (1802) 145 The law respecting the redemptioners are very severe: they were formed for the English convicts before the revolution. 1805 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 38 With respect to the German redemptioners, you know I can do nothing. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., Passengers to the States may be brought out, not as free emigrants, but as 'redemptioners', owing their passage money to the company, who are to have a lien on their earnings until this debt is discharged.

2. One who clears off a charge by redemption.

1897 *Board Agric. Leaflet* No 39 No fee is payable by a redemptioner for such information.

Rede·mptionist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] † a. A redeemer. *Obs.* b. = Ransomer 2 a.

1647 Saltmarsh *Spark. Glory* 162 The generall Redemptionist. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Redemptionist*, one of the

names of an order of monks devoted to the redemption of Christian captives from slavery.

Redemptionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Incapable of redemption.

1866 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/3 The persons who have been foremost in proclaiming the redemptionless character of the Jamaica labourers are principally those who have had little intercourse or practical acquaintance with them.

Redemptive (rĭde·mptiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **redemptīv-us*: see REDEMPT and -IVE.] Tending to redeem, redeeming.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Introd. 7 Redemptive Divine Right is that which is grounded upon the will of God concerning the manifestation of his mercy in the preservation of Man-kind. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 250 The Redemptive Act, as the transcendant cause of salvation. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* xii. (1884) 413 These silent and patient processes .. are the early stages in the redemptive work.

Redemptor (rĭde·mptə). Now *rare.* Also 5 -ure, 5–6 -our, 6 *Sc.* -eur. [a. or ad. F. *rédempteur* (OF. *redemptor*, Godef.), or L. *redemptor*, agent-n. f. *redimĕre* to REDEEM.]

†**1.** = REDEEMER 1. *Obs.*

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 201 And after his resurreccioun *Redemptor* was his name.] *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* (E. E. T. S) 140/589, I wote ryght well that myn redemptour Lyueth yet. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D iij, Hit was a moche precious yefte whyche our redemptour gaue to us. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D v, That is a speciall grace of our dere redemptour. 1512 *Ilelyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 38 The savyour and redemptor Jesu Chryst. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Tract.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 223 For the loue ye aucht to the honor of your redemptour. 1634 *T. Norton's tr. Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quot., The Redemptor shall come to Sion.

2. A redeemer, in other senses of the word. *rare.*

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. xi. 347 And ..now, O redemptor of the flesh of swine, let us on. 1896 *Speaker* 18 July 53/2 Its redeemability converts the redemptors into rent-chargers.

Redemptorist (rĭde·mptŏrist). [ad. F. *rédemptoriste*: see prec. and -IST.]

1. A member of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded at Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Liguori, and devoted chiefly to work among the poor.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. ix. 287, I did as the good Redemptorist bade me. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 654/2 In his third edition Ballerini replies to the charges of laxity which the Redemptorists made against him.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Belonging to the Order of the Redeemer.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. ix. 283 The Blessed Old Man that was a Redemptorist Father appeared. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1880) I. 73 A religious house of the Redemptorist Order.

Hence **Redemptori·stine,** a member of a recluse and contemplative order of nuns, associated with the Redemptorists (see quot.).

1884 *Catholic Dict.* 711/1 The nuns ..., commonly called Redemptoristines, form the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, as distinguished from the Congregation of missionaries.

Redemptory (rĭde·mptŏri), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. type **redemptōrius*: see REDEMPT and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to redemption; redemptive.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 94 Till to her loued sire The black-ey'd damsell be resign'd; no redemtorie hire Tooke for her freedome. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 61 That redemptory & absolut sacrifice, which was to be offred but once. 1675 BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 255 *Auroor* signifies a redemptory price, a valuable rate. 1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* III. III. XXXVII. 126 A woman could live on persistently, clinging to a great, vivifying, redemptory idea.

Redemptour, obs. form of REDEMPTOR.

Redemptrice. *rare.* [ad. L. *redemptrīcem, -trix*, fem. of *redemptor*.] A female redeemer.

1755 T. H. CROKER *Ord. Fur.* IV. xlii, Well he knows, She had been solely his redemptrice [It. *redentrice*] kind.

Redempture, obs. f. REDEMPTOR. **Redemtion,** obs. f. REDEMPTION. **Redemyte,** var. REDIMITE *a.* and *v. Obs.* **Reden,** obs. f. READ *v.*, REDAN, REDE *v.*1, obs. pa. pple. RIDE *v.*

Re-de·nigrate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To blacken or darken again.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 If you super-add a few drops of oyl of Tartar .. it re-denigrates it again. 1721 BAILEY, *Redenigrate*, to recover in Blackness.

Redens, Redent, obs. forms of REDAN.

†**Rede·nted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. *redent* (see REDAN) + -ED2.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; dented, indented.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Redens*, The parapet of the corridor also is frequently redented, or carried on in the way of redens.

Redepo·sit, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A new depositing.

1875 *7th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 6 This duty, involving much detail of arrangement, separation, and redeposit.

Redepo·sit, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To deposit again.

1856 MRS. GORE *Life's Lessons* I. vii. 112 After .. he had re-deposited the poor cripple on her couch. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xi. (ed. 2) 292 The water .. had slowly re-deposited lime. 1869 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 8 The Bill was re-deposited in the ensuing session of Parliament.

So **Redeposi·tion.**

1863 LYALL *Antiq. Man* 49 Changes .. brought about by the deposition, removal, and redeposition of gravel, sand, and fine sediment.

†**Rede·r.** *Obs. rare.* [f. REDE *v.*1 + -ER1; cf. OFris. *redir*, OHG. *rātiri* (MHG. *rātære*, G. *rater*).] An adviser, counsellor.

1340 *Ayenb.* 184 Ac loke .. uram kueade rederes, and ne akse no red at foles. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 1 Thou .. must needs habounde in preceptes and rules of phylosophye .. for the synguler authoritie of thy reder.

Reder(e, obs. forms of READER.

Rederiva·tion. *rare*−1. [RE- 5 a.] A second derivation, † drawing or leading off.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* CXXI. V. 138 In each of these three there is a Rederivation into three Branches.

Redescend (rēdĭse·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *redescendre* (13th c.).] To descend again:

a. *intr.* (Cf. DESCEND 1–9.)

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* vi. 1 Forthwith the voice of God did redescend. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* II. liii. 67 O let them redescend, and still My soul with holy raptures fill. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sap*, Through these it re-descends to the root, and thence to the earth again. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 24 That fatal child .. Who waits .. To redescend and trample out the spark. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 459 The sea .. by degrees re-descends to its point of departure.

b. *trans.* (Cf DESCEND II.)

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 398 He was obliged to re-descend the pulpit. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXV. (1859) II. 295 Having reached the pinnacle of generalisation, we may redescend the ladder.

Hence **Redesce·nding** *ppl. a.*

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, Only the rustle of the redescending birds .. disturbed the languor of the afternoon.

So **Redesce·nt,** a fresh descent.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 755/1 Such pressure will be sufficient to prevent a re-descent.

Redescri·be, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To describe again.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 302, I can redescribe .. where some segment silver-true Stays clear. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 28 Urochrome first described by Dr. Thudichum in 1864 and recently .. redescribed by Dr. A. E. Garrod.

So **Redescri·ption.**

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 337 The numerous redescriptions to which almost all widely distributed forms have been subjected.

Redesful, variant of REDEFUL *a. Obs.*

Redesi·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To design again.

1891 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 262 The t does not look well: I shall have to re-design it. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 2/3 We want our stamps re-designed.

Redesi·re, *v.* [RE-.] To desire or request again; to desire the return of (a thing).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. ii, Therefore, good father, these are .. to re-desire you, that [etc.]. 1614 LODGE *Seneca, Epist.* 167 There is nothing the losse whereof is more easie to be supported then of that which, being lost, cannot be redesired.

Redesman (rī·dzmăn). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1–3 rǽdes-, 3 reades-, reaðes-, 4 (9) redes-. [OE. *rǽdesmann*, f. *rǽd* REDE *sb.*1 + MAN; cf. Du. *raadsman*, G. *ratsmann*, ON. *rāðsmaðr*.] Counsellor, adviser, † steward.

1039 in Earle *Land Charters*, etc. (1888) 298 Æt steorran þe þa wæs þæs kinges rædesmann. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1039 His rædes menn hit syððon strange forguldon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 573 Ȝe schulen beon mine readesmen [*v.r.* reaðesmen] in all mine dearne runes. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III* (1868) 21 This wes idon ætforen vre iswerene redesmen. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1225 Nas þis a good redes-mon þat vs so deore for-buggen con? 1892 BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. 68 Bishop Daniel .. was his most trusted redesman.

Redespatch: see REDISPATCH.

Redeterminate·tion, a fresh determination.

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 3 The importance of a re-determination was thus rendered more and more obvious. 1882 *Athenæum* 21 May 691/3 He proposes to undertake a redetermination of the constant of aberration.

†**Redevable,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 6 redueable, 7 reduable, redewable; 7 redevable, 6–8 redevable. [ad. F. *redevable* (15th c. in Littré), f. *redevoir* (see RE- and DEVOIR) + -ABLE. Some of the forms are influenced by DUE *a.*] Beholden, indebted. Also as *sb.*, a debtor.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xiii. R vij b, Whan. the dettour hath not of Justyce excusacyon that he sholde not. paye, than such redeuable is contynually in the state of dedely synne. 1627 W. D. tr. *Audiguier's Lisander* 13, I thanke God and your good helpe, unto whom I am redueable for my life. 1647 BOYLE *Let. to Hartlib* 8 May, Wks. 1772 I. p. xl, To the former .. I am also redevable for a very handsome complimental letter. 1721 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 152 The King would have been redevable unto their prowess.

Redeve·lop. [RE- 5 a.] To develop again.

1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 553 There survived in them, or were re-developed in them, the family-organization, rights, and obligations. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 82 Bleach it with mercury, .. wash and redevelope with hydroquinone.

Hence **Redeve·loped** *ppl. a.*, **Redeve·loper, Redeve·lopment.**

1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 265/1 Removing the bromine .. by means of redevelopment. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 143 In ordinary cases one application of the re-developer will be sufficient. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 576 The re-developement of military organization in modern times. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 341 The redeveloped bromide print.

Redevo·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To devote anew.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 68 To thee I re-devote my Heart.

Redewable, variant of REDEVABLE *a. Obs.*

†**Rede·wise,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. REDE *sb.*1 + WISE *a.*] Wise in counsel.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Ruffines of helle, the rehest ant the redewisest of alle theo in helle.

Re·d-eye.

1. A European fish, the rudd, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus.*

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Icthyogr.* (1686) Tab. v. 10 Red eye, *Belgis*, i.e. *oculus Coccineus.* *a* 1704 RAY *Synopsis Pisc.* (1713) 116 *Rootang* .. The Red-Eye. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 55 The Red-Eye .. is very much like a Bream, but thicker. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 412 To this second division [Cyprinidæ] belong four British species, the largest of which, the Rudd or Red-eye, is a very common fish in Europe. 1884 *Chamb. Journ.* 3 May 273/2 The rudd, or red-eye, a beautiful active fish, is very abundant.

2. The name of several American fishes, as (*a*) the rock-bass, (*b*) the red-fish, (*c*) the green or blue-spotted sunfish.

1820 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. IX. i. 22 Red-Eye, *Aplocentrus.* 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.*, The name 'Red-Eye' in the region which this fish is supposed to inhabit is chiefly applied to the Rock-Bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*). 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 131 More closely allied to American Cyprinidæ are the roach, .. the red-eye (*Scardinius*).

b. Used attributively.

1820 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. IX. i. 20 Red-Eye Sunfish, *Ichthelis Erythrops.*

3. *U.S.* The red-eyed vireo (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

4. *U.S. slang.* Coarse fiery whisky.

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 358, I promised the overseer. a demijohn of red-eye if all went straight.

Red-eyed, *a.*

1. Having the iris of a red colour. Also *transf.*

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 80 Bid the golden god, the sun, .. Put all his red-eyed rubies on. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 158 They are reddish- or red-eyd, which signifies their malice. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 525 The red-eyed Lepus, with a very short tail. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XV, At his feet sat a white-coated, red eyed dog.

2. In the specific names of certain birds: Having red eyes, or eyes surrounded by a red ring.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 370 The red-eyed Parrot. 1754 CATESBY *Carolina* I. 54 The red ey'd Fly-catcher. *Muscicapa vitiacea.* The iris of the eyes are red. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 211 Red-eyed Hunting. Round the eyes naked, and of a rose-colour. 1831 SWAINSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* II. 233 *Vireo olivaceus*, Red-eyed Greenlet. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* II. 270 Their manners very much resemble those of the red-eyed, or towhe bunting. 1834 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* II. 287 The Red eyed Fly-catcher is an inhabitant of the whole of our forests. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 687/1 The nest of the red-eyed vireo is one of the most artfully placed in the wood.

3. Having the eyelids reddened by tears, want of sleep, or the like. Also *transf.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xv, It was as heavy on him in his scanty sleep, as in his red-eyed waking hours. 1894 FENN *Real Gold* 227 No sleep came to the restless lads; and the next morning found them red-eyed and feverish.

†**Rede-ȝive.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *rǽdgifa, -gyfa* = OFris. *redgeva, -ieva*, OS. *rādgebo*, OHG. *rātgebo, -kepo* (MHG. *-gebe*), ON. *rāðgjafi*; f. *rǽd* REDE *sb.*1 + *-gifa* f. *gifan* to GIVE.] One who gives rede or counsel; a counsellor, adviser.

1006 *Laws of Ethelred* VI. *heading*, Ðis sindon þa gerædnessa þe Engla rædȝifan ȝecuran and ȝecwædan. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F.) an. 1051 Stigand, þe was þes cinges rædȝifa & his hand prest. *c* 1205 LAY. 11615 Cleope nu to ræde þine rædȝiuen wise. *Ibid.* 24888 Þer men gunnen rune, his redȝeuen wise.

Red-faced, *a.* Having a red face. Also *transf.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 369 He was somewhat giuen to be redfaced. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 34 For Bardolph, hee is white-liuer'd, and red-fac'd. 1712–13 J. TILLARD in Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 81 Y^e most red-faced Topers in either university. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I, *Rougeaud*, .. a red-faced or ruddy complexion'd Man or Woman. 1829 B. HALL *Travels* I. 349 A village of birch-bark wigwams, thinly inhabited by a dirty set of red-faced inhabitants. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 114 But red-faced war has rods of steel and fire. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 197 The red-faced man whom I had met on the road to Sandia.

b. In names of birds, etc.

1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 584 Red-faced Corvorant. 1816 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IX. II. 448 Red-faced Finch (*Fringilla afra*). 1817 *Ibid.* X. II. 340 The Red-faced Flycatcher is found in Siberia. 1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* App. 798 Red-faced Saki (*Brachyurus rubicundus*).

Red-fin, -finned: see RED *a.* 14 a, 14 b, 18 b.

Red fish, re·d-fish.

1. A male salmon in the spawning season, when it assumes a red colour. Also *Comb.*

14.. *Ordo Justiciarie* in *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) App. IV. 343 All reid fische slaeris in forbodin tyme. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 33 (1814) 51 Anentis rede fische it is ordanyt (etc.). 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 739 [They] sall desist and ceis .. fra slaying of ony reid and blak fische. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 10 The body

partakes of the golden orange tinge, and the Salmon in this state is called a red-fish. The females are dark in colour, and are as commonly called black-fish. 1870 PENNELL *Mod. Pract. Angler* 146 'Foul fish' before spawning are, if males, termed 'red fish'.

b. The salmon, in contrast to 'white' fish.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 62/2 The fish sent to London is known to Billingsgate salesmen as 'red' and 'white' fish. The red fish is confined to salmon.

2. a. The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1611 COTGR., *Rougette*, the Red-fish; verie like a Gurnard, and by some held to be the same. 1611 FLORIO, *Grincio*, .. a Gournet, a Rochet or red fish. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 There are..Sharks, Holly-butts, Red-fish, Trout. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 19 Red-Fish. Soldier. Red Gurnard.

b. The name of various American fishes, *esp.* the blue-backed salmon (*Oncorhyncus nerka*), the red perch or rose-fish, and the red-drum.

1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 14 *Teleocephali acanthopteri*.. red-fish, rock cod [etc.]. *Ibid.* 62 Red fish or spotted bass (*Sciænops ocellatus*). 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.* IX. 32 *note*, Anomal Fallfish, *Rutilus Anomalus*.. Vulgar names: Chub, Redfish, Fallfish. 1882 — in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 477 This species [*Oncorhynchus nerka*] is known as the 'Red-fish' to the English speaking inhabitants of Alaska and Kamtchatka. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 249 The *S[ebastes] marinus* is variously known as the rose-fish, red-fish, red-perch, Norway haddock [etc.].

3. †a. Fish cured in a certain way (see quot.). *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fish*, Red Fish is some fresh fish broiled on the gridiron, then fried in oil of olives, and barrelled up with a proper liquor, as new olive-oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, cloves, and laurel leaves, or other herbs.

b. (See quot. 1883.)

1865 DAY *Fishes Malabar* 237 A delicious condiment known under the name of 'Red-fish'. 1883 SIMMONDS *Useful Anim., Red Fish*, .. a delicious condiment prepared in the Straits Settlements with *Ingraulis commersonianus*, salted, with vinegar, spices and powdered red rice.

Red-flowered, -flowering: see RED *a.* 14 c, 15 b. **Redfol, -ful**, varr. REDFUL *a. Obs.*

Red-footed, *a.* Having red feet. Chiefly *Ornith.*, esp. in *red-footed falcon*, the orange-legged hobby (*Falco rufipes* or *vespertinus*).

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 572 Red-Footed P[enguin]. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 358 Red-footed tern. *Sterna hirundo*. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* I. Pl. 23 Red-footed Falcon.. *Falco rufipes*. Our bird is the Orange-legged Hobby and Ingrian Falcon of Dr. Latham. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 44 The Red-footed Falcon is a species of small size. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 162 We.. take for our first example of these Beetles the Red-footed Weevil (*Bruchus rufimanus*).

Red-fronted: see RED *a.* 14 b.

Red game. The red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus* (see GROUSE). ? *Obs.*

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Eng. Birds* 85 The Redgame: *Grygallus minor*. 1676 — *Willughby's Ornith.* II. 128 The Gor-cock or Moor-cock, or Red-game. 1762 *Act 2 Geo. III*, c. 19 § 1 No Person .. shall .. take, kill .. buy [etc.], .. any grouse, commonly called Red Game, between the first Day of December and the twenty-fifth Day of July, in any Year. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 398/2 The *scoticus*, red game, or moor-fowl is peculiar to the British islands. 1819 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XI. II. 294.

Redgeling, variant of RIDGELING *Obs.*

† Red-gown(d, -gowm. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **red gownd**, 6 **reed gounde**, 7 **red gowm**, 9 **gown.** [App. f. RED *a.* + GOUND *sb.*, but perh. an alteration, by popular etym., of RADEGOUND.] = next.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Red-gownd, sekenesse of yonge chyldryne, *scrophulus*. 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reed gounde sickenesse of chyldren. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* Kiij b, Red gum or red gowm a sickness in Children. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Strophulus*, Red-gowm, a sickness of young children. 1812-20 THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 321 *Strophulus intertinctus*, the red gum or gown, occurs chiefly within..the two first months after birth.

Red gum, red-gum [1]. [Alteration of prec., after GUM *sb.*[2] 4.]

1. A papular eruption or rash (*Strophulus intertinctus*) incident to young children, esp. during dentition, consisting of red pimples and patches irregularly disposed on the skin. *Rank red gum*, a virulent form of this (*Strophulus confertus*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 218 The leaues stamped and strained into milke..helpeth the red gumme and frets in children. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 531 Their heads are hid with skalls; Their Limbs with Red-gums and with bloudy bals Of Menstruall humour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 127 A proper liniment .. to annoint young children that haue the red gum and be all broken out. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 378 Red Gum, which besets our Children in Europe, is pernicious to Old Age here. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 234 There appeared an Eruption all over his Skin, which was at first taken by the Nurse for the Red-Gum. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XXXVII. The child..was all over pimples. .. 'Lord! my dear', says I, 'it is nothing in the world but the red-gum'. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 36 A rash appears on the skin, usually the red-gum. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 *Lichen strophulosus* or *strophulus*, 'red gum', 'teething rash', usually regarded as a sweat rash.

2. A form of rust in grain. Also *attrib.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 147 The burnt, red-gum, or cockle-eared, are diseases little, indeed almost wholly unknown. 1851 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* s.v. *Rust*, The red-gum variety occurs only on the ear, and appears like gummy exudations.

Red gum, red-gum [2].

1. A reddish resinous substance exuded from the bark of various tropical or semi-tropical trees and shrubs, esp. that obtained from various Australian species of Eucalyptus.

1738 STIBBS *Voy. Gambia* 267, I shall now describe the Pau de Sangue, or Blood-wood, so called from a red gum which issues from it. 1788 J. WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* (1790) 178 At the heart they are full of veins, through which an amazing quantity of an astringent red gum issues. 1865 TENISON-WOODS *Discov. & Expl. Australia* I. 42 The usual red gum was observed oozing out from the bark... This gum is a species of Kino.

2. A tree of one or other of the Australian species of Eucalyptus yielding a red gum; also, the wood of these trees.

1821 MART in Field *Geog. Mem. N. S. Wales* 316, I found also the red..and blue gum. 1846 HAYDON 5 *Yrs. Australia Felix* 33 Red gum, a wood which has of late years been exported to England in great quantities; it has all the properties of mahogany. 1870 TUCKER *The Mute*, etc. 85 Then the dark savage 'neath the red gum's shade Told o'er his deeds. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants* 429 *Eucalyptus amygdalina*. .. This Eucalypt has even more vernacular names than botanical synonyms. .. In Victoria it is one of the 'Red Gums'.

3. *attrib*, as *red-gum pitcher, tree, wood.*

1790 J. WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* App. 231 The Red Gum Tree, *Eucalyptus Resinifera*. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 86 There is .. a variety of a redder tint called red Gum-wood. 1868 CARLTON *Austr. Nights* 14 While she, the younger, went to fill Her red-gum pitcher at the rill.

Red-haired, *a.* [See RED *a.* 1 c.] Having red or reddish hair. (Chiefly of persons.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 16 He wes ane lusty reid haird [*v. r.* iid-harit] lowry. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Reed heared, *roux, rouse*. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. i, Worse than the poison of a red-hair'd man. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 129 The famous Dr Hammond was a red-hair'd Man. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 1002 Red-haired Byssus. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xviii, Is my future friend red-haired? 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig Aryans* ii. 110 The tall, red-haired brachycephalic Irishman and Scot

absol. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. viii, It is observed, that the Red-haired of both Sexes are more libidinous and mischievous than the rest.

transf. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) III. 187 The red-hair'd Charioteer of the Day, meaning the Sun. 1813 W. S. WALKER *Gustavus Vasa* III. 101 But see! the red-haired sun to ocean bends.

Red hand, red-hand, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* 1. *Sc.* (orig. *Law*). = REDHANDED 1. (Common in 16th c.)

1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 2 Gif he may be ouretakyn he salbe put in sikkir festines quhil þe law be done on hym .. Ande be it red hand it salbe done w'in þat sonne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 274 That samin carle .. Come the thrid nycht,..To steill the irnes, and wes tane reid hand. 1580-81 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 346 The said justice and warden sall tak na mannis tennent or servand for executing of justice upoun him, except he be tane reid-hand. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* 136 If he be not taken red-hand the sheriff cannot proceed against him. 1700 in Hector *Judic. Recs. Renfrewsh.* (1876) 188 Taken red hand with soume small goods a little from the house. 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. iv. § 4 The case where the murderer is seized red-hand or in the act. 1881 MRS. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* vii, We'll tak' the hoos i' the flank, an' catch the twa o' them reid-hand.

2. = RED-HANDED 1 c.

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 381, I was known for a gypsy and a red-hand follower of the chief persecutor.

B. *sb.* 1. In phr. *with (the) red hand* = A. 1. (Orig. *Sc.* only, and now *rare*.) Also † *without red hand*, without clear evidence of guilt.

1577-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 666 The said Alexander Winsister wes not takin with reidhand. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Schireff*, Gif he beis apprehended with reid hand Justice sall be done within that Sunne. And gif he be taken and apprehended without read hand, Hee salbe put in prison. 1609 — *Reg. Maj., Quoniam Attach.* c. 39 § 2 Gif he is takin with reid or hait hand of slauchter. 1878 LEA *Superst. & Force* (ed. 3) 23 *note*, A murderer was allowed to rebut with his single oath all testimony as to his guilt, unless he chanced to be caught with the red hand.

2. *Her.* (See quot. 1863, and cf. BLOODY *a.* 2 b.)

1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. I. 226/2 The Red Hand of Ulster. 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* 22 May, I. 670/2 From the connexion of the first baronets with Ulster, they were allowed to place in their armorial coat the open red hand heretofore borne by the forfeited O'Neils, the noted *Lamh derg Eirin*, or red hand of Ulster.

Red-handed, *a.*

1. In the very act of crime, having the evidences of guilt still upon the person, esp. in phr. *to take*, or *be taken, redhanded.*

App. first in Scott: the older Sc. phrase was REDHAND.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXV, I did but tie one fellow, who was taken redhanded and in the fact, to the horns of a wild stag. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv, The fact of the property being found in our possession constituted a *flagrans delictum*—we were caught 'red-handed'. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 306 A notorious thief was caught red-handed in the act of breaking open a lock.

b. Fresh from the commission of murder or homicide; having the hands red with blood.

1861 *Reynolds' Newsp.* 24 Nov., Call a drum-head court-martial, and hang the murderer red-handed! 1885 MABEL PEACOCK in *Academy* 10 Oct 230/3 When Abel in thine arms lay dead, And Cain red-handed turned and fled.

fig. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 175 While Hamilcar was returning redhanded from his desperate victory.

c. That sheds or has shed blood; bloody, sanguinary, violent.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* (1883) 16 He had hitherto been.. a red-handed slayer of men! 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 38 The evil gypsies of the hill—red-handed men.

2. Having red hands. a. As the distinctive epithet of certain monkeys.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 53 *M. rufimanus*,..The Red-handed Howler. Fur black; hands red. 1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* App. 789 Red-handed Tamarin.

b. Applied to a species of orchis.

1805 DUNCUMB *Agric. Hereford* 172 The northern parts of the county produce the following: .. *Orchis conopsia*, Red-handed Orchis.

Re'd-head, re'dhead.

1. *attrib.* Having a red head or hair.

1664 WOOD *Life* 26 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 4 Read the red-hed boy 1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 61 The Red Head Sparrow. 1892 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46 Pochard, male sometimes called Redhead Drake.

2. One who has a red head.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) II. 444 There is the sect of Nakhoodi who surpass seventy times all the impiety of the Redheads (the Persians). 1893 KOHLER in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* I. 366 You see man divided into groups of blackheads (the race of Ham) and redheads (Adam).

b. A name given to various birds, *esp.* the American pochard and red headed woodpecker.

1814 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 110 The Red-head is twenty inches in length. 1832 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 145 As soon as the Red-heads have begun to visit a Cherry or Apple tree, a pole is placed along the trunk of the tree. 1858 LEWIS in Youatt *Dog* (N. Y.) iii. 89 The Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, where the canvass-back and red-heads resort in such numerous quantities every fall. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 312 Pochard known along the coast as the 'redhead' and 'ker'. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 146/1 In New South Wales *Æ[gintha] temporalis* is known as the Red-head.

3. *Bot.* Bastard ipecacuanha. ? *Obs.*

1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* v. 867 Redhead, *Asclepias currasavica*.

Red-headed, *a.*

1. = RED-HAIRED. Also *fig.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Ruber crine*, a redde headed felowe. 1580 HARVEY *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 69 No such Orators againe, as red-headded Angelles. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, He has made me smell for all the world like a flax, or a red-headed woman's chamber. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Red*, Red haired, or red headed, *rufus, rufis capillis*. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, Here is a pretty coil about a red-headed brute of a Pict! 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 123/2 His motto is. 'A red-headed man never squeals'.

2. Having a red head. a. In names of birds, as *red-headed macao, parrot, starling*, etc.

Red-headed duck, the red-crested duck, *Nyroca* or *Fuligula rufina*; also *r. widgeon*. **R. lark**, a South African bird of the family *Alaudidæ* (see quot.); **† R. linnet**, the common linnet, and lesser redpoll. **R. pochard** = *r. widgeon*. **R smew**, the female of the smew, *Mergus albellus*. **R. widgeon**, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. **R. woodpecker**, an American woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 364 The great *Red-headed Duck. 1814 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 110 Red-headed duck. *Anas ferina*. 1838 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 198 The Red-headed Duck reaches the Middle and Southern States by passing overland or following our great streams. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Afr.* 212 *Megalophonus cinereus*... The *red-headed lark is common throughout the colony. 1674 RAY *Catal. Eng. Birds* 88 The greater *red-headed Linnet...The lesser red-headed Linnet. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 360 The *red-headed Macao. *Ibid.* 370 The *red-headed Parrot. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 77 The Guinea or little Red-headed Parrot. 1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 193 *Red-headed Pochard. (*Fuligula ferina.*) 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 439 *Redheaded smew. The head is slightly crested, and of a rust color. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 408 The *Red-headed Starling. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 367 The Poker, or Pochard, or great *red-headed Wigeon. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 321 Red-Headed Widgeon. Head and neck bright red. 1754 CATESBY *Carolina*, etc. I. 20 The *Red-headed Wood-pecker. The whole head and neck are of a deep red 1831 AUDUBON *Ornith Biog.* I. 144 The Red-headed Woodpecker is found in all parts of the United States. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 269 The loud tapping of the large red-headed woodpecker, so common a sound in the American forests.

b. In names of animals and plants.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 172 The small red-headed earth worm. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 717 Red-headed Bryum 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 236 Red-headed Lizard. 1845 WESTWOOD *Moths* 207 *Microsetia ruficapitella* (the red-headed pigmy).

Red heat, red-heat. The state or condition of being red-hot; the degree of heat present when a substance is red-hot.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 161 It is so brittle it would crack in the red-heat. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 209 He dried a quantity of crystallized carbonate of soda in a red heat. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1883) 319 This vapour, being consumed without flame, keeps the wick at its red-heat. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol Field* 134 They could only be separated by bringing the residue to a red-heat. *fig.* 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 45/2, I awoke in about an hour with red-heat at my brain.

Red-heeled, *a.*

1. Of shoes, etc.: Having red heels.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 67 P 1, I gave Mr. Didapper a private Reprimand for wearing red-heel'd Shoes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, I come hame strutting in my red-heel'd shoon. 1801 MRS. ROBINSON *Sylphid* III. 66 (Jod.), His redheeled pumps for a pair of squaretoed boots. [1899 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot.* (ed. 2) 10 Young men displaying their new fashions, their red stockings and red-heeled shoes.]

2. Wearing shoes with red heels. Also *transf.*

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1867) 395 Ancient French Tragedy, red-heeled, patched, and beperiwigged, lies in the grave. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 206 Lords and ladies gay—red-heeled, patched, powdered.

So **Redhee·lery.** *nonce-wd.*

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 532 Whence, like a rascal's visage in the pillory, Stares, fringed and flounced with flannel, the redheelery.

Red herring. [Cf. HERRING 1 b.]

1. *collect.* Herring to which a red colour is imparted in the process of curing them by smoke.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Cover þy white heryng.. þen cover red heryng and set abufe. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp* (Roxb.) 207 Paid..for j. cade of rede herynge vs. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 Here is a good handsome rooffe .. well stored with redde Hearing, Bacon, and Martilmas beefe. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xxi. 91 Some are salted, and afterwards hung up and dried: and then wee call them Red-hering.

b. A single herring cured in this way.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 162, ccc Redde Heryngs —iij*li*. 1561 in *Child-Marriages* (1897) 70 Stockfishe, red heringes and such marchaundrie wares. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 77 Red Herrings and Sprats giue a very bad and adusted nourishment. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 65 The trailing or dragging of a dead Cat, or Fox, (and in case of necessity a Red-Herring) three or four miles .. and then laying the Dogs on the scent. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 263 Red-herrings, pickled-sturgeon, .. and every thing that was proper to make their liquor go down with pleasure. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 106 The slaves also receive .. a regular weekly allowance of red herrings and salt meat, which serves to relish their vegetable diet. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 87 A display of joints, cauliflowers, and red herrings.

c. *slang.* A soldier.

1853 in *Househ. Words* (1854) 75/2 A soldier [is called] a swaddy, a lobster, a red herring.

2. In phrases, or allusively: **a.** *Neither fish, (nor) flesh, nor good red herring,* etc.: (see FISH *sb.*[1] 4 c).

1542 [see FISH *sb.*[1] 4 c]. 1605 BRETON *I pray you be not Angrie* To Rdr., They that are neither of both, but betwixt both, neither Fish nor Flesh, but plaine Red-Hearing. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 123 To me it seems..neither Fish nor Flesh, nor good Red Herring. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 165 ₱ 6 A Letter that was neither Fish, Flesh, nor good Red-Herring. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* liii, A brat that's neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor good red herring.

b. *To draw a red herring across the track* (cf. quot. 1686 in 1 b): to attempt to divert attention from the real question; hence *red-herring,* a subject intended to have this effect.

1892 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 360/2 These red-herrings drawn across the path 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 2/1 Not to be put off the main line of attack by the red-herrings of an unreformed War Office.

3. *attrib.,* as *red-herring cob, house, sort.*

1594 [see COB *sb.*[1] 8]. 1598 HAUGHTON *Englishmen for my Money* (1616) B 2 b, [I] looke like nothing but Red-Herring Cobbes, and Stock-Fish. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Herring,* Such as are kept to make red herrings .. are hanged up in the herring-hangs, or red-herring houses. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxvii, He has his wife on board, who is a red-herring sort of a lady, and very troublesome to boot.

Redhibition (redhibi·ʃən). *Civil Law.* [a. F. *rédhibition* (16th c.), or ad. L. *redhibitiōn-em,* n. of action f. *redhibēre* to take back or give back, f. *red-* RE- + *habēre* to have.] (See quot. 1727–41.)

The nature of the evidence leaves it doubtful whether the word has ever been actually in English use; the entry in Chambers is translated from the *Dict. de Trévoux* (1721).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (copying Cotgr.), *Redhibition,* restitution of a thing to him that sold it; the causing of one by Law to take that again, which he sold. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Redhibition,* in the civil law, an action allowed a buyer, whereby to annul the sale of some moveable, .. upon the buyer's finding it damaged, or that there was some personal cheat, etc. 1852–6 in BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S.* [Hence in Worcester and later Dicts.]

Redhibitory (redhi·bitəri), *a. Civil Law.* [ad. F. *rédhibitoire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or late L. *redhibitōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to redhibition.

Chambers copies the *Dict. de Trévoux*: see prec.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Redhibition,* If a horse was sold that had the glanders, were broken-winded, or foundered, it was a redhibitory case. 1851 BURRILL *Law Dict.,* Redhibitory action. *Ibid.,* Redhibitory defect. [Hence in Worcester and later Dicts.]

Red horse, red-horse. *U.S.*

1. a. An American fish of the genus *Moxostoma* (esp. *M. macrolepidota*). **b.** The red-fish, *Sciæna ocellata.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 663 Catfish, buffaloe-fish, red horse, eels [etc.]. 1818 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. ix. i. 13 *Catostomus Erythrurus*..Red Horse. 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.* 32 The coloration [of the black-tail fallfish] is that of a young 'Red-Horse'. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 372 The 'Red Fish' and 'Red Horse' of Florida and the Gulf States. *Ibid.* 614 The common 'Red Horse' or 'Mullet' abounds in most streams westward and southward of New York.

2. A nickname given to natives of Kentucky.

1835 HOFFMAN *Winter in West* I. 210 The spokesman was evidently a 'red-horse' from Kentucky. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 318 These last have all nicknames. There's the hoosiers of Indiana,..the red horses of Kentucky.

Red-hot, *a.* (and *sb.*).

(Now usually written with hyphen, rarely *redhot*: in predicative use still occas. *red hot.*)

1. Heated to redness.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Christina*) 242 He ane oyne gert be mad red het. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 682 To make an ovyn as redd hott as euer yt can be made w[t] fere. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 61 The Iron of it selfe, though heate red hot [etc.]. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius, Low C. Warres* 707 To prevent fire, which they greatly fear'd from the Red hot Bullets shot into it. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 25 Stones .. glowing hot, and when broken exactly resembling red-hot iron. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 384 He..placed upon the fire A brazen pot to boil, and made red hot The points of spits. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 This crack then serves for the passage of steam and other vapours, with showers of red-hot ashes.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* Red-hot metal. Also *fig.*

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* ii (ed. 3) 21 It is usual to set the engine at work a short time before the red-hot is ready to be removed from the furnace to the rollers. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. v. VI. 545 A stratum of red-hot kindling in Ziethen too.

2. *fig.* **a.** Of persons: Highly inflamed or excited; fiery; violently enthusiastic, extreme (in some view or principle). Also as *sb.* (quot. 1835).

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. iii, I shall expect my wife anon, red-hot with zeal. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 171, I told you Sir, they were red-hot with drinking. 1758 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 464 A red-hot Predestinarian, talking of God's 'blowing whole worlds to hell'. 1835 C. BRONTË in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* viii. (1858) 107 The opposition is divided, Red-hots, and Luke-warms. 1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 255 It has .. ridded Keyhaven of a redhot young gunner. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, Edwin's coolness, so far from being infectious, makes him red-hot.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Burning, scorching, urgent, violent, furious, etc.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 38, I will..leave the red-hot question to them that dare handle it. *c* 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* v. Wks. 1812 I. 236 Then quick he aim'd, of red-hot anger full, His nails of vengeance. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 142 Some singeing, scorching, red-hot review. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xiii. (1872) VIII. 37 Of Fermor's redhot savagery on Cüstrin, it is lamentably necessary we should say something. 1879 MISS E. K. BATES *Egypt Bonds* II. viii. 207 Oscar strikes up a red-hot flirtation with some..country beauty.

c. Very warm (as the favourite for a race).

1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., The first-named won three races.. and was each time a 'red hot' favourite.

3. *Red-hot poker,* the flame-flower (*Tritoma*).

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 2/1 Red Hot Poker.

Redi, obs. form of READY *a.*

‖ **Redia** (rī·diă). Pl. **rediæ** (rī·diī). [mod.L., f. *Redi,* the name of an Italian naturalist.] *Zool.* An asexual stage in some trematodes, as the liver-fluke (*Distomum hepaticum*), hatched from eggs formed within the sporocyst, and in turn developing into a cercaria.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 203 The Redia, as this form is called, has a mouth and a simple caecal intestine, but no other organs. 1882 A. P. THOMAS in *Proc. R. Med. Soc.* 14 Nov. 15 These assume the forms of rediae, or nurse forms more highly organised than the simple sporocysts.

Redich, obs. form of RADISH.

Redicta·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dictate again. So **Redicta·tion.**

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxix. IV. 142 Whether..the books of the Law..were re-inspired and redictated again by the Holy Ghost to Esdras. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 2/2 The typesetter setting up his 'copy' direct from the phonograph's redictation.

Redicule, obs. form of RIDICULE.

Re·dient, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *redīre* to return, after *ambient, transient.*] Returning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Redient,* returning, coming or going back; the Redient moon .. the new moon. 1828–32 WEBSTER cites E. H. SMITH. Hence in recent Dicts.

‖ **Redif** (redi·f). [Turkish, a. Arab. رديف *redif* one who follows, a second.] The reserve of the Turkish military force; a soldier belonging to the reserve.

1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* i. 16 About twelve battalions .. inferior in quality, owing to being principally composed of redifs. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/4 The Turkish Government is also perplexed by the recent mutiny of four battalions of redifs (reserves) who have already been sent home.

Redify (e, obs. forms of RE-EDIFY *v.*

† **Redige,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *rédiger* (1455 in Godef.), or L. *redigĕre*: see REDACT *v.*] *trans.* To reduce, translate.

1550 *Kalender of Sheph.* N v, Of ye which I wil declare as I haue found written in ye latin tong, I will redige it to our English maternal.

Redige·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. obs. F. *redigérer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To digest again. Chiefly *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Redigerer,* to redigest, redigest. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Hor.* I. (1859) 374 To redigest..whatever might have been crude and unmatured in his juvenile lucubrations. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 281 Kant ate up all Hume and redigested him.

So **Redige·stion.**

1817 KEATS *Let.* 22 Nov., The redigestion of our most ethereal musings upon earth.

Redilis, obs. form of RIDDLE *sb.*[1]

† **Re·dily,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **redilie, -lyche,** 4–5 **redyly, redili(che,** 5 **-lich,** (? **rydilich**), 4–6 **redily.** *Comp.* 4 **redilokar, redylyer.** [f. REDY *a.* + -LY[2]; but in many cases app. written for REDELY.] **a.** Wisely, discreetly, prudently. **b.** Precisely, certainly, assuredly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6297 Als i sal tel yow redili For-þer mar in þis stori. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 If any man wille witen, & se of hir storie, At Westmynster written er þei redilie. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 153 Bote Rediliche [*v.r.* redelyche] Reson þou Rydest not heonnes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 47 Ȝe helde forþ Ȝoure purpose rediliche [*v.r.* redyly, L. *caute*] inow. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxvii. (1859) 31 Ther nys no pylgrym that goth so redyly but that oftymes he mote forsoyen. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 129 The first premisse is redili trewe.

Redily, obs. form of READILY *adv.*

Redimar, obs. Sc. form of REDEEMER.

Redimi·nish, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To diminish anew.

1611 COTGR., *Rededuire,* to rededuct, rediminish. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Animalcule* ix, In Britain, Halifax it rose; (By Halifax, bloom'd Congreve's strains); And now it rediminish'd glows, To glide through godlike Rutland's veins.

† **Redimite,** *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 **redomyt, redem-, redymyte.** [ad. L. *redimīt-us,* pa. pple. of *redimīre*: see next.] Wreathed or crowned; adorned, ornate, beautiful.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 77 Hir goldin tressit hairis redomyt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xi. 60 The blomyt lillyis quhyte, And vthir fragrant blosumys redemyte. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 128 Hevinly lylleis..schew thar creistis redymyte.

† **Redimite,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 **redymite, redemyte.** [f. L. *redimīt-,* ppl. stem of *redimīre* to bind, crown, wreathe.] *trans.* To bind, crown.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 53 The head of which image was redymited with an azure Diademe. 1599 LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* F ij, Wreaths and garlands, with which his temples were girt and redemyted.

† **Re·diness.** *Obs.* Also 4 **redy-, reedy-.** [f. REDY *a.* + -NESS.] **a.** Wisdom, discretion, prudence. **b.** Certainty, certain knowledge.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xi. 6 Forsothe the redynesse [L. *industria*] of thin inwit is told to alle folkis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 245 Hit byfalleþ to Ȝoure redynesse and wisdom [L. *prudentiæ*] to conspire aȝenst þe tyrraunt. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, It were good redinesse to loke if þei myght se ony deere. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3291 Met I nevir creature that me coude wissh or say Reedynes of my ffadir, dede othir a lyue.

Redines, obs. form of READINESS.

Reding, *vbl. sb* : see REDE *v.*[2]

† **Reding-king.** *Obs. rare.*

Of obscure origin and meaning. The suggestion that it stands for *riding-king* (though favoured by the reading of one MS.), and that this had the same sense as RADKNIGHT, involves obvious difficulties.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 166 A ribibor, a ratoner, a rakere of chepe, A ropere, a redyng-kyng. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 112 Bette þe budele of banneburies sokne, Reynauld the reue and redyngkynges menye.

Redingote (re·dingout). [a. F. *redingote* (1725), corruption of Eng. *riding-coat.*]

a. (In France.) A double-breasted outer coat for men, with long plain skirts not cut away in the front. **b.** A similar garment worn by women, sometimes cut away in front.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xviii/2 Silks are the only materials for promenade robes and *redingotes.* 1880 *Cassell's Mag.* June 441 The Directoire redingote is not as yet common in England. 1883 *Ibid.* Oct. 698/1 One of the useful redingotes which..will be found suitable as an additional wrap.

attrib. 1888 *Daily News* 14 June 5/8 Redingote gowns are also in great favour.

† **Redi·ntegral,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as next: see INTEGRAL.] Tending to redintegration.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ₱ 288 The ferment [of the stomach] is redintegral and redivivous.

Redintegrate (redi·ntĭgrēt), *pa. pple.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *redintegrātus,* pa. pple. of *redintegrāre*: see next.] Restored to a perfect state, renewed.

1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 The said amitie and confederacion [shall] be redintegrate aftre the maner and fourme.. in tyme passed. 1564 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII. 460 [He recommended her to allow] the trafic with the low countries to be redintegrate. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII,* 40 The Kingdome of France .. being redintegrate in those principall members, which anciently had beene portions of the Crowne of France. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* v. iv. ₱ 35 That every wound may have its balsam, and every broken bone be bound up and redintegrate. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 653 With strength redintegrate the stage he cross'd.

Redintegrate (redi·ntĭgrēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *redintegrāre* to make whole again, restore, renew, f. *red-* RE- + *integrāre* to INTEGRATE.]

1. *trans.* To restore to a state of wholeness, completeness or unity; to renew, re-establish, in a united or perfect state.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 Sone after that Iustinianus redintegrate [L. *redintegravit*] the lawes of the digeste. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. iii, Redintegrate the fame first of your house, Restore your ladyship's quiet. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 814 The dæmoniack body, being divided, is quickly redintegrated by coalescence, as air or water. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. § 4 (1740) 16 To redintegrate the Honour and Credit of that exploded Faction. 1822 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 578 To restore or redintegrate the ancient representation of the commons. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 Often as the universe has been redintegrated, the Veda has as often been produced.

absol. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 66 In Breaches integrant, 'tween Principalls of States, Due Justice may suppresse, but Love redintegrates.

b. Const. *to* (a person), *into* (a state). *rare.*
1680 J. Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 611 Here his Majesty's favours were redintegrated to him. 1724 R. Welton *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 12 The grave shall surrender our crumbled ashes, redintegrated into a more perfect vivacity.

†2. To re-establish (a person) *in* a place. Also *refl. Obs. rare.*
1630 Wotton in *Relig.* (1685) 452 The King of Sweden hath landed .. with intention .. to redintegrate his near Kinsman in Mecklenburge. 1649 Cromwell *Let.* 14 Nov. in *Carlyle*, Inchiquin..did strongly endeavour to redintegrate himself there, but without success.

b. To re-establish (a person) *in* (†*into*) a position, condition, etc. Chiefly *pass.* Now *rare.*
1622 E. Misselden *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 115 They and We ..may be redintegrated, renewed, and revnited, in vnfaigned Amitie. 1643 *Answ. L.d. Digby's Apol.* 5 That you may be firmly redintegrated in that esteem with your Countrey. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 59 And so the Rebuker here .. would redintegrate the said Mr. Williams into the good esteem of those [etc.]. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* ii, I..had to pay the.. taxes..before I could be redintegrated in my own property.

† c. With other than personal obj. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.
1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 194 That he should as much as possible redintegrate into the favour of his Majesty ..the opinion the Chigi had lost in France.

†d. Without const.: To restore to the previous state or position. *Obs.*
1645 Wither *Vox Pacif.* 108 Such an one, if we redintegrate, When of his penitence good proofes appeare. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pardoned* I. iv. (1713) 111 It was too late to think of redintegrating himself by taking up and changing his course. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 14 He was in the same advanced post at the bar, fully redintegrated as before.

3. *intr.* †a. To regain favour or friendship *with* one. *Obs.* b. To become united again.
1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 182 The Knight had intelligence of all, and made all imaginable submission to redintigrate with Cardinal Flavio. 1788 Sir W. Jones in Ld. Teignmouth *Life* (1807) 400, I lament the sad effects of party, or rather faction, in your Maidstone Society, but hope (to use a word of Dr. Johnson) that it will redintegrate.

Hence **Redi·ntegrated** *ppl. a.*
1666 Boyle *New Frigor. Exp.* Wks. 1772 III. 148 The redintegrated sal armoniac. 1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 114 His regenerated, redintegrated and restablished Estate. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Medal*, Redintegrated Medals are those wherein we find the letters *Rest.* which shew that they have been restored by the emperors. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* xii. (1874) 261 The redintegrated limb.

Redintegration (redintɪgrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *redintegrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redintegrāre* to Redintegrate. Cf. AF. *redintegration* (1397, mod.F. *rédintégration*).]

1. The action of redintegrating; restoration, re-establishment, reconstruction, renewal.

a. of conditions, qualities, results of action, etc.
1502 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 155 The redintegracion of the said peax. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 90 They conclude that whordome is a badge of loue, ..a redintegration of loue, and an ensigne of vertue, rather meritorious than damnable. 1617 Bp. Andrewes 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 709 The redintegration of the favour of God. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 239 It cannot return to the Fountain, for a redintegration of its life and spirit. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 175 The redintegration of our affections .. is to be considered more as an alliance than as a conquest. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxiv, A redintegration of love began to take place between the Colonel and his relatives in Park Lane.

b. of material things. Now *rare* or *Obs.*
1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1752) 46 That wonderful redintegration of the sight and teeth of the old minister. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 217 In the Redintegration of the World after these Destructions there is also a Re-production of Mankind.

2. *spec.* a. *Chem.* The restoration of any body or matter to its former state. ? *Obs.*
1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* IX. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 176 By naturall conspysacyon Of thyngs dysseveryd, a dew redyntegracyon. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 252 It were not impossible to make an adæquate Redintegration of a Chymically Analiz'd Body. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 55 A redintegration of the glyssent ferments of the blood. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 102 Such redintegrations are the only means we have of satisfying ourselves that we know all the principles which constitute a body. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The redintegration of nitre from damaged gunpowder.

b. *Math.* (See quot.)
1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Supp. II. 395/2 *Redintegration*, is the taking or finding the integral or fluent again from the fluxion.

c. *Psychol.* (See quot.)
1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxi. (1870) II. 238 The law of Redintegration or Totality. .. This law may be thus enounced,—Those thoughts suggest each other which had previously constituted parts of the same entire or total act of cognition.

†3. The restoration of a person to a previous condition. *Obs.*
1604 Bacon *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 439, I made it my task and scope to take and give occasions for my lord's redintegration in his fortunes. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1892) II. 657 My Lord Bishop of Lincoln's Pardon is ready to pass the great seal with a perfect Redintegration into the King's Favour. 1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 278 Shall I (at length) redintegration have? 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Redintegration*, in the civil law, the act of restoring a person to the enjoyment of a thing whereof he had been illegally dispossessed.

†4. Reconciliation. *Obs. rare.*
1663 Cowley *Cutter Colman St.* II. v, We'll drink up a whole Vessel there to Redintegration. 1667 J. Corbet *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 41 A looking back to former discords marrs the most hopeful Redintegration.

Redi·ntegrative, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ive.] Tending to redintegrate.
1839–58 Bailey *Festus* xx. 358 Next comes the truth divine, Redintegrative.

Redi·ntegrator. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -or.] That which redintegrates.
1858 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) V. 9 The last trial of the virtues of the Patent Redintegrator [*sc.* compromise] .. has ended like all the rest.

† **Redintegre,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *red integr-āre* to Redintegrate.] To redintegrate.
1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 156 They in noo wise redintegre nor renewe..the treatie.

Redi·p, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* (also *absol.*) To dip again; *spec.* to rebaptize. Hence **Redi·pping** *vbl. sb.*
1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 234, I am utterly against the rebaptizing of Christians, but I am for the re-dipping of ships. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5031/6 In Case any Chandler..shall..encrease the Weight of such Candles..by re-dipping the same. 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec.* 329 One Felix was drowned at Zurich, upon the sentence pronounced by Zuinglius, .. 'He that re-dips, let him be drowned'.

Redire·ct, *a.* [Re- 5 a.] *U.S. Law.* The term applied to the further examination of a witness by the party calling him, after cross-examination by the opposing party. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Redire·ct, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To direct anew; to send in a new direction.
1873 W. M. Williams *Sci. in Short Chapt.* (1882) 225 It is the industry and skill of our workmen..that has..redirected for human advantage the buried energies of ancient sunbeams. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 339/2, I must content myself by simply redirecting attention to the second query.

b. *esp.* To direct (a letter) to a fresh address.
1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 221 Their Letters are not liable to Postage if re-directed. 1874 Trollope *Lady Anna* xli. 318 The note was delivered..at his old abode, and was re-directed from Wyndham Street late on Monday evening.

So **Redire·ction.** Also *attrib.*
1865 Trollope *Belton Est* xvii. 202 He would give special orders as to the re-direction of his own letters from the post-office. 1892 Sir J. Fergusson *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 25 Feb, It is..in contemplation to abolish the redirection charges on letters generally.

Redisbu·rse, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To pay back again. So **Redisbu·rsement.**
1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iii. 27 Then backe againe His borrowed waters forst to redisbourse, He sends the sea his owne with double gaine. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x. 19 He demanded of him Letters of Change,..and gave him others..for the re-disbursement of the money which he was to borrow.

Redischa·rge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To discharge or disburden again.
1603 Daniel *Philotas* 1319 Poor Ceballinus not a moment stayes To redischarge himselfe of such a weight.

Rediscount, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To discount again. So **Redi·scount** *sb.*
1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 193 Giving great facilities by credit and discounts; which latter were immediately re-discounted. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 7/2 A liability on re-discounts and foreign bills negotiated. 1896 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXIII. 750 A central bank of issue and re-discount.

Rediscover, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To discover again.
1752 T. Salmon *Univ. Trav.* I. Introd. 4 The Continent of America was rediscovered about 250 Years ago. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 229 Tycho Brache rediscovered the same lunar inequality. 1858 Kingsley *Misc.* (1859) I. 153 Excellencies the world will in some saner mood rediscover. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 417/1 He has been re-discovered and eulogized afresh.

Hence **Rediscoverer.**
1895 *Proc. 14th Conv. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 103 The re-discoverer and popularizer of the intuitive method.

Rediscovery. [Re- 5 a; cf. prec.] The act of discovering again; a renewed discovery.
1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 82 The..re-discovery of the islands thirty years afterwards. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 324 Its rediscovery became a difficult problem.

Rediscu·ss, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To discuss again.
1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 165 This is the question that has been discussed and re-discussed from time immemorial. 1874 Sully *Sensat. & Intuit* 2 Spencer has recently rediscussed the phenomena of consciousness.

So **Rediscu·ssion.**
1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 202 A right of sending back to the commons for rediscussion any unwelcome law. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* 539 Rediscussion of the observations of the transit of Venus.

Redish, obs. form of Radish.

† **Redishing knife.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A knife (see quot.) used by comb- and card-makers.
1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 383/1 The second [tool] is termed a Redishing Knife; it is a Knife with a long Blade, and sharp pointed like a Scotch Bibby, with a little bending in the back towards the point.

Redispa·tch, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To dispatch again.
1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* VII. (1629) 660 Ventimiglia, redispatched by the Pope; returned to Trent the nine and twentieth of January. 1780 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 300, I..certainly shall redespatch my messenger before the Empress's departure.

Redispe·rse. [Re- 5 a.] To disperse again.
1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie*, etc. 232 Thy darknesse is displayd, Which can by no meanes re-disperse her shade.

Redispo·ne, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To dispone again.
1734 (see Reconvey *v.* 2).

Redispo·se. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To dispose again. Also with *of.*
1733 A. Baxter *Enq. Nat. Soul* I. 339 Spirit hath no parts; and therefore it stands in need of no reparation, or redisposing its parts. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 62 The very land that had only just been sold, was being re-disposed of at a considerable advance.

So **Redisposi·tion.**
1866 Lowe *Sp. Reform Bill* 31 May, I deny that a case is made out for this redisposition. 1867 J.D. Houghton in *Ess. Reform* III. 63 Under any redisposition of the constituent body.

Redispu·te, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To dispute again.
1641 Sir E. Dering in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 392 Your late Order and Declaration..are much debated and disputed abroad; perhaps it may be a good occasion for us to Re-dispute them here. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 25 Nor must I. re-dispute what our Supreme Power doth.

Redisseise, *v. Law.* [Re- 5 a, prob. after an AF. **redisseisir*; cf. next.] *trans.* To disseise (a person) a second time.
1628 Coke *On Litt.* 154 b, If the recouery in the Assise were against two Disseisors, and one of them redisseise him againe, he shall haue a Redisseisin against him. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 1106 Disseisors that have redisseis'd those who have recovered Seisin. from them.

Redisseisin (rēdissī·zin). *Law.* [a. AF. *redisseisine* (Britton): see Re- and Disseisin.] Repeated disseisin (see quot. 1607).
1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* (1544) 127 b, Where a man is disseised,..and after yᵗ is disseysed by the same disseysour, he shall have this wryt of Redysseyson agaynste him. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Redisseisin* is a disseisin made by him, that once before was found, and adiudged to haue disseised the same man of his lands, or tenements. For the which there lyeth a speciall writ, called a writ of redisseisin. 1670 in *Phoenix* (1721) I. 428 The Judgment in the Re-disseisin is also Revers'd. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. x. 188. 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 233 Where the plaintiff is tenant of the tenement which he lost..by his own intrusion, or by redisseisin.

Redisseisor. *Law.* [a. AF. *redisseisour* (Britton): see Re- and Disseisor.] One who disseises another a second time.
1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 183 Redisseisors and Postdisseisors found upon verdict before the Sheriff, Coroners, and Knights, shall be imprisoned. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. x. 188 If he recover therein, the re-disseisor shall be imprisoned. 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 354 Neither does it [essoin] lie..in the persons of disseisors or redisseisors.

Redissoluble, *a.* [Re- 5 a.] That may be redissolved.
1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 285 The solutions are precipitable by and re-dissoluble by Blue Volalkali, mild or caustic. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 90/1 These precipitates are..redissoluble in excess of liquid albumen.

Redissolu·tion. [Re- 5 a.] A second or renewed dissolution.
1790 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 379, I observed..a solution of part of the iron, a redissolution of the precipitated silver. 1875 Darwin *Insect. Plants* x. 243 After the protoplasm in a tentacle has been aggregated, its redissolution always begins in the lower part.

Redisso·lvable, *a.* [Re- 5 a.] Redissoluble.
1790 Crawford in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 413 A slight white precipitate not re-dissolvable in a large quantity of water. 1801 Chenevix *ibid.* XCI. 197 *note*, If all is re-dissolvable, [he] concludes there is no silica or alumina.

Redisso·lve, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To dissolve again.
a. *trans.* 1605 Sylvester *Quadrains* xvii, Hee .. redissolves them with that breath of His. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. vii. 357 By reduction of it into a Body, redissolving it again [etc.]. 1771 T. Percival *Ess.* I. 163 Acids, he says, destroy its blackness by redissolving the ferrugineous particles. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* 64 These two earths were re-dissolved by a final analysis into silex. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 29 As the light wreaths of cloud passed over the ridge,..they were immediately redissolved.

b. *intr.* 1790 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 312 The precipitate .. re-dissolves in marine acid as easily as that made by water 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 86 The oxide of silver re-dissolves. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 299 The deposit will redissolve on cooling.

Hence **Redisso·lving** *vbl. sb.*
1888 H. W. Parker *Spir. Beauty* (1891) 156 Re-dissolvings ..just sufficient to liquefy the smaller crystals.

Redistend, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To distend again.
1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 65 The Lungs..were so shrunk up together for want of the air: but by blowing with a Straw..they were redistended.

Redisti·l, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To distil again.
1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 392 To redistill the same portion of Water. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 108 If they be redistilled, they recover their former tenuity. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 307 Crell recommends re-distilling it from off more of the sebate. 1877 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 10 Redistil this after saturation with potassic carbonate.

Redistilla·tion. [Re- 5 a.] The action of redistilling; renewed distillation.
1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 21 By more care and re-distillation [it] may be increased to six times. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 49 The different beakers are in turn submitted to redistillation.

Redistri·bute, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *redistribuer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To distribute anew.

1611 COTGR., *Redistribuer*, to redistribute, or deale backe againe. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (L.), This was settled by redistributing the tickets. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 503 He redistributed the whole territory belonging to Sparta. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. viii. 406 The precious metals which are thus poured into England she again redistributes.

Redistribu·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh distribution, esp. of Parliamentary seats.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 281/1 The Commissioners had already carried the principle of re-distribution as far as they thought that it could .. be carried. 1866 *Ch. Times* 6 Jan. 1/1 He does not ask for the ballot, nor for a redistribution of seats. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 576 A redistribution of military obligations.

Redistri·butive, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Of or belonging to redistribution (of seats).

1883 in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 12/1 The Government may try and compromise matters by promising a Redistributive Bill immediately.

So **Redistri·butory** *a.*

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Oct. 4/2 The..meetings..were allowed to pass without any redistributory interruptions.

Redi·strict, *v. U.S.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To divide or apportion anew into districts.

1850 in *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 198 Voted..a committee to redistrict the town. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. i. xiii. 165 *note*, When Massachusetts was being re-districted.

† **Redi·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redīre* to go or come back, f. *re(d)-* RE- + *īre* to go.] The action of going or coming back; return.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banquet Sence* E 2, Because shee [echo] weaker is In that redition, then when first shee fled. 1615 — *Odyss.* VI. 486 Address suit to my mother, that her mean May make the day of your redition seen. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Redition, obs. form of REDDITION.

† **Redituary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *redituārius* (Du Cange), f. *reditus* revenue, vbl. sb. f. *redīre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *redituaire* (1565 in Godef.).] (See quot. 1656.)

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* I. xx. 168 Both blacke and white Friers, both Mendicants and Redituaries (if I may vsurpe this goodly Latin word *Redituarij*). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (copying Cotgr.), *Redituaries*, an order of Franciscan Friers, which have Lands and Revenues; therein differing from the Mendicants or begging Friers, who are to possess nothing.

Redivable, variant of REDEVABLE *a. Obs.*

Redi·ve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To dive again.

1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 22 Strange sea-birds flock about us, and dive and redive in the waves. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 382 At other times this bird will dive and redive, and double about in the water.

Redivi·de, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rediviser*] To divide again. Hence **Redivi·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1360 By the meanes whereof, that which is composed and mixed is redivided, and separate againe. 1611 FLORIO, *Ridiuisione*, a redeuiding. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxi. (1739) 120 The King re-divided the Land into four Circuits 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 522 Aristotle clearly did not believe that Lycurgus had redivided the soil. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. v. 349 The Empire was redivided, and territorially reorganized.

Redivi·sion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed division.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 57/1 Redivisione of the first kinde of Ligament. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 45 The schools have made so many divisions, and sub-divisions, and re-divisions, and post-divisions of ignorance. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 522 Plato..never hints .. that an entire subsequent redivision had been resorted to by Lycurgus. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 400 A series of divisions and re-divisions and exchanges.

† **Redivival,** *a. Obs.*—[f. L. *redivīv-us* (see next) + -AL.] Of renewed vitality.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 274 In this manner some lives have become redivival.

Redivive (re·divəiv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *redivīvus* that lives again, f. *re(d)-* RE- + *vīvus* living, alive.] Revived, come to life again.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xliii. 371 This Beast redivive was not the eighth King and seventh Head. 1829 *Examiner* 371/1 The part of the 'black priest' is the staple mystery...It is Radcliffe redivive.

† **Re·divive,** *v. Obs.*—[f. prec.] *trans.* To restore to life. So **Re·divived** *ppl. a.*

1634 G. CRYMES in *Ford's Wks.* (Rtldg.) p. vi, Perkin is redivivd by thy strong hand, And crown'd a king of new. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Revelation Unrevealed* § 11 Beware of all either new divised or redivived errors of opinion. 1809 A. KNOX in *Jebb's Corr.* (1834) I. 527 Hannah More's new book, Coelebs, an odd sort of redivived religious courtship.

† **Redivivous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *redivīv-us* + -OUS.] Liable to revive; reappearing.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 288 The ferment is redintegral and redivivous. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 114 A sort of these Theeves are now redivivous.

Red-knee(s): see RED *a.* 18 b.

Red land. [RED *a.* 1 f.]

1. *Sc.* Ploughed land; fallow; arable land.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 499 It was ane fauch eard and Rid land quhair they moved for the tyme. *a* 1800 *Elfin Knight* xi. in Child *Ballads* I. 16/2 Ye'll get an acre o gude red-land..And ye maun aer it wi your horn. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 67 Lands under summer fallow in this county [Roxburgh] correspond correctly .. with the common Scottish appellation of red land. *a* 1848 KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 84 We will never try to slim Red-land or lea.

2. Sandy or clayey soil of a reddish colour.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 40 Red-Land is a Term much us'd by the Husbandmen here, and in Neighbour Counties...They always apply it to a Sandy Soil of a Reddish Hue, interspersed..with Pieces of Sand-Stone of the same Colour. 1813 YOUNG *Agric. Oxfordsh.* 3 This county contains three distinctions of soil .. 1. The red-land of the northern district; which, in fertility, much exceeds that of any other portion of equal extent. 1856 [see LAND *sb.* 2]. 1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 67 This tract is known as the Red Lands of Eastern Texas.

attrib. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 41 In most of the Red-land Soil..there is more Sand than Earth. *Ibid.* 48 In all Red-land Fields .. we may see .. many Iron-colour'd Stones. 1813 YOUNG *Agric. Oxfordsh.* 4 The Red-land District.

Red lattice. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* A lattice painted red as the mark of an alehouse or inn; hence *transf.* an alehouse, tavern, inn.

1575–97 [see LATTICE 1 b]. 1612 BRETON *Wits Private Wealth* (1879) 11/2 The world goes hard with pride, when a Lady lyes at a red Lattice. 163–, 1689 [see LATTICE 1 b]. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1708) III. 11. 107 Drinking burnt Brandy..at the next Red Lattice.

attrib. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 28 Your Cat-a-Mountaine-lookes, your red-lattice phrases. 1827 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 191, I will not be letted by any such red-lattice swaggerer.

Red lead, red-lead. [See LEAD *sb.*1 2.]

1. A red oxide of lead, largely used as a pigment.

c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 202 Tak ceruse..Redled litarge [etc.] 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 349, ij.li. of rede lede..viijd. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1904) IV. 90 Item, payit to Pieris, the payntour, for .. caddes, verneis, Rede lede,..gold fulze [etc.] xxxijs. viij. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. viii. 157 Of the colour of Red-lead, or lyke to the colour of the Orenge pill. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 17 To draw with drie colours, you may make long pastils, which you shall doe by grinding red lead, or any other colour with strong wort. 1675 A. BROWNE *App. Ars Pict.* 7 A Temperature of White Carmine and a little Red Lead. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 196 Mr. Hales attributes this effect to air enclosed in the red lead. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 388 The nitric acid produces no change in the nature of the red lead. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 122 Paint containing red-lead must be carefully eschewed.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *red-lead cask, colour, maker* (1885), *mill*, † *pen* (= pencil), *pencil, putty.*

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Regales* XXV. 37 At the Red Lead Mill. *Ibid.*, Several sets of Coopers Tools..necessary for making Red Lead Cask. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 364 The Eyes are red like the Bill, or rather of a red-lead colour. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 14, I perceive indeed that your red Lead Pen hath examin'd it very strictly. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 1 2/1 We would commend for expedition a red-lead pen, whereby you may mark out every angle neatly. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 587/2 What are vulgarly called Red-lead pencils are composed of thin slips of the finer kinds of reddle inclosed in a wooden case. 1891 PATTERSON *Illust. Naut. Dict.* I. 146 *Red Lead Putty*, a mixture of white lead and red lead used for various purposes.

† 2. *Red lead of Siberia*, red lead-ore (see RED 17 e). *Obs.*

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 411 Chromium was discovered by Vauquelin, in analyzing a beautiful mineral called red lead of Siberia.

Hence **Red-lead** *v. trans.*, to paint with red lead; **Red-leader**, a workman in the shipbuilding industry who scrapes iron plates and paints them with red lead.

1882 *Standard* 13 Oct. 2/3 A non-union man was employed as red leader. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 3/2 The work of chipping, scraping, and red-leading her iron work is being proceeded with.

Redleas, variant of REDELESS *a. Obs.*

Red-leaved: see RED *a.* 14 a, 14 c.

Red-legged, *a.* Having red legs.

a. In the specific names of birds (and animals), as *red-legged crane, duck, heron, parroquet, thrush, turtle, wallaby*, etc.

Red-legged chough or **crow**, the Cornish chough. **R. falcon**, the red-footed falcon (*Falco rufipes*). **R. gull**, the black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). **R. horseman**, the redshank (*Totanus calidris*). **R. kittiwake**, *Rissa brevirostris*. **R. mew** = *r. gull.* **R. partridge**, the French partridge (*Caccabis rufa*); also *fig.* a cardinal (quot. 1813). **R. plover**, *U.S.* the turnstone (Cent. Dict. 1891). **R. sandpiper**, (*a*) the redshank; (*b*) the purple sandpiper.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 208 European or *Red-legged Chough. *a* 1705 RAY *Synopsis Avium* (1713) 193 The *red-legged Crane. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 196 *Red legged Crow. The legs and bill are of a bright orange, inclining to red. 1825 MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 139 These precipices are frequented by the red-legged crow. 1789 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 403 The *red-legg'd Duck. The feet of these when roasted dye both Hands and Linnen red. 1836 EYTON *Rare Brit. Birds* 5 *Red-legged Falcon. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 381 *Red-legged Gull, *Larus cinerarius*. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 291 The Red-legged Gull of authors is only this bird before it is arrived at maturity. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Ibis* .. by some confounded very erroneously with the hæmatopus, or *red-legged heron. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 299 We take this to be the bird the French call *Chevalier aux pieds rouges*, the *red-leg'd Horseman. 1734 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 63 The *Totanus* or Red-leg'd Horseman. 1802 *Within an hour of London* xiii. 256 The redshank, pool-snipe,..red-leg, red-legged horseman. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 372 The *red-legged Parroquet. .. This species is a native of many places both in the East and West Indies. 1611 COTGR., *Perdrix gaille*, .. the great browne-bodied, and *red-legd Partridge, the French Partridge. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 167 The Red-leg'd Partridge, *Perdrix rufa* Aldrov. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 20 Red-legged partridges are natives of Numidia. 1813 *Examiner* 31 May 344/2 Did you ever see one of us red-legged partridges before? 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 437/1 They are most determined runners, and few birds are more calculated to injure the behaviour of a well-bred pointer or setter than the Red-legged Partridge. 1824 SHAW *Zool.* XII. I. 135 *Red-legged Sandpiper (*Totanus calidris*). 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 412 Little difference seems to exist between this [the redshank] and the red-legged sandpiper (*T. Bewickii*, Montagu) which is doubtless a variety of this species. 1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (ed. 2) I. 30 The *red-leg'd Thrush, *Turdus viscivorus plumbeus*. 1789 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 409 The *Red-legg'd Turtle. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 494/2 *Red-legged W[allaby], *M[acropus] wilcoxi*.

b. Of persons: Wearing red stockings.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xv. 111 The motley troop of cardinals and red-legged servitors passed out..

Re·d-legs, red-leg.

1. *Ornith.* A name given to various birds with red legs; *esp.* the redshank (*Totanus calidris*), the purple sandpiper (*Tringa maritima*), the red-legged partridge (*Caccabis rufa*), and (*U.S.*) the turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*).

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 392 Two [purple sandpipers] were shot there. , and were called by the fishermen red-legs. *Ibid.* 407 Red-legs. A name for the Red-shank. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 291 Laughing gull (*Larus ridibundus*)..Red Legs. 1878 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/1 The red-legged partridge is not a native of this country. .. In 1826 the red-legs were reported 'now plentiful in Suffolk'. 1892 [see *red-legged horseman* in prec.].

2. (See quot. and cf. REDSHANK 1 a.)

1887 N. D. DAVIS *Cavaliers & Roundheads of Barbados* 83 *note*, The descendants of the old clansmen form a peculiar people at the present time, in Barbados, where they are known as Red Legs.

3. The plant bistort (*Polygonum bistorta*).

1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci. Lit. & Arts* IX. 422 The juices of some plants contain nitrate of potash; among others, I have detected it in the *polygonum bistorta*, called in English 'red-legs'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 962/2.

Redles(e, obs. variants of REDELESS *a. Obs.*

Red letter.

1. (Chiefly *pl.*) A letter made with red ink, or with some red pigment, esp. as used in ecclesiastical calendars to indicate saints' days and church festivals. Also in *fig.* context.

14.. *A. B. C. Poem* 13 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 244 Red letter in parchemyn Makyth a chyld..Lettrys to loke & se. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 83 We wryte yet in oure kalenders the hyghe festes wyth rede lettres of coloure of purpre. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 695/1, I did but onely colour them with red letters. And thus for matter of my Calendare enough. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 97 He's a Booke in his pocket with red Letters in't. *Cade.* Nay then he is a coniurer. 1658 H. PLUMPTRE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 6 Enter it into your Calendar with red letters, that when it comes, it may be celebrated. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquirendum* 17 If this were the Character of Primitive Saintship, the Apostle Paul must not have worn a Red Letter in our Enquirer's Calendar. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 411 The hour which sovereign grace has marked with a red letter in the calendar of love!

† b. *transf.* The Roman Catholic Church, as being prominently given to the observation of saints' days and festivals. *Obs.*

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* Ded. a ij, He that was caught and executed..was of the same Red-Letter, and had Masses sung for him after his death. *c* 1688 in Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* (1872) 269 The fountain is called Saint Ellen's Well, to which place the vulgar neighbouring people of the Red letter do much resort.

c. As the name of a moth.

1845 WESTWOOD *Moths* II. 180 *Depressaria ocellana* (the red letter).

2. *attrib.*, as *red-letter almanac, mark, name*; † **red-letter man**, a Roman Catholic (cf. 1 b).

1677 MARVELL *Season. Argum.* Wks. 1776 II. 570 A red letter man, if of any religion. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Red-letter-man*, a Roman-catholic. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 315 These are red-letter names even in the almanacs of worldly wisdom. 1843 (*title*) The Red Letter Almanack. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 81 My desire..gained me some red-letter marks at the war-office.

b. **Red-letter day**, a saint's day or church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters; hence, any memorable, fortunate, or specially happy day. (So *red-letter night.*)

1776 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) Pref. 8 The Calendar was crowded with Red-Letter Days, nominally..consecrated to Saints. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. vi, 'To-day is a red-letter day, so that's the reason of it'. 'A red-letter day?' 1811 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 566 To sit at the same table with Grattan, who would not think it a memorable honour, a red letter day in the almanac of his life? 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xvii. 354, I used to dine and pass the evening with Dr. Jeune; and these were my red-letter days. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 6 My red-letter nights were when he came over to my native town.

Hence **Red-lettered** *a.* (and *pa. pple.*), distinguished by, marked with, red letters. Also **Red-letter** *v.* to mark in this way. *rare.*

1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 327 Why should we make red letter'd Saints? 1784 COWPER *Let.* 21 June, It is reasonable to suppose, that in the next year's almanack we shall find the name of Handel among the red-

lettered worthies. 1832 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 281 The bonfires of persecution and St. Bartholomew's red-lettered day. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 640 Assuredly it shall be salve to mine [ear] When this great news red-letters him, the rogue! 1898 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 8/1 The efficiency of the action being evidenced by a red-lettered shutter.

Redliche, variant of Readliche *Obs.*

† **Re·dling.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Red *a.* + -ling¹.] = Redshank 2.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* 109 Redlings or Water Redschancks feed as Water-railes do and be of the like nourishment.

† **Re·dly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. Red *a.* + -ly¹, but perh. a misprint for *redy*.] Red, reddish.

1482 *Bk. St. Albans, Her* A iij b, The .vi. stone is calde a Rudy a [1486 ruby or] redly stone, gowlys it is calde in armys.

Re·dly, *adv.*¹ [f. Red *a.* + -ly².] In a red manner, with a red appearance or colour.

1611 Cotgr., *Rougement*, redly. 1814 Byron *Lara* II. xiv, Blood is mingled with the dashing stream, Which runs all redly till the morning beam. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* (ed. 2) III. xvii. 333 The blaze was redly reflected in the waters of the strait. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* I. iv, A full moon peered redly through the upper edges of the fog.

† **Re·dly,** *adv.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 *rēdlīce*, 3 **readliche**, 4 **redlych**, *comp.* **reedloker**; 4 **redli**, 4–5 **reddely**, 4–6 **redly**, (6 **readly**). [OE. *rēdlīce*, f. *rēdlīc* adj.: see Rede *sb.*¹ and -ly², and cf. ON. *rǫ́dliga*. See also Redely and Redily.] Prudently, carefully, distinctly, clearly, correctly, certainly.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 131 Dæt he meahte ðæt folc ðy wislicor & ðy rædlicor læran. *c* 1000 in Assmann *Homilies* etc. (1889) xviii. 195 Deofol .. hine oft rædlice mid mænig-fealdum costningum costnode. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1279 Nu thu miȝt wite readliche, That eavere thu spekest gideliche. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2143 Þe real emperour of rome þanne redli him thonked. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 Þe men of þat lond beeþ redliker [*v.r.* reedloker] ycleped Gothy þan Gogi. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. vi. 499 For redly wilys in women Sonnar apperis þan in men. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 As he stombled, on of Harcourts men smot hym in the bak with a knyfe; men wotte not ho hyt was reddely. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iii. 79 He prentit baith his futsteppis in the erd, Behaldand redly quhat singnis that schaw.

Redly, -lyd, varr. of Radly, Ridled *Obs.*

† **Redlys.** *Obs. rare.* [Repr. OE. *rēadlęsc*: see Lasch.] Some kind of red leather.

1408 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 139 In iiij correis quæ vocantur redlys, .. pro prædictis cathedris cooperiendis.

Red-making: see Red *a.* 15 b.

Red man. Also **red-man.**

† 1. *Alchemy.* ? Red sulphide of mercury. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, Your red man, and your white woman, with all your broths, your menstrues [etc.].

2. [See Red *a.* 5 c.] A (*or* the) North American Indian; a redskin.

1744 Vaudreuil in *Pres. State Louisiana* 37 The English aimed at nothing so much as the Destruction of the red Men. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 187 The Indian or the Red Man seems to have been the most ancient, or the original man of America. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 187 The fancied superiority of the red men has been exploded ever since the settlement of emigrants from Europe along the frontiers. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* VII. 42 Ready to be let loose, and destroy his brother the red man. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 477 A few scattered tribes of red-men.

3. *U. S.* The squirrel-fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis.*

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Redmod,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *red* Rad *a.*¹ + *mod* Mood.] Hasty, rash.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Wrecðe hafð wununge on þes dusian bosme, þet is þenne þe mon bið to redmod.

Red-mouth: see Red *a.* 18 b.

Rednase, -nes, Sc. varr. Radness *Obs.*

Red-necked, *a.* Having a red neck; used *spec.* in names of birds (and animals).

Red-necked avocet, the Australian avocet, *Recurvirostra rubricollis.* **R. bernacle,** the red-breasted goose, *Bernicla ruficollis.* **R. coot-foot** = *r. phalarope.* **R. dabchick** = *r. grebe.* **R. footman,** a British moth. **R. francolin,** a South African francolin, *F. rubricollis.* **R. goatsucker** = *r. night-jar.* **R. grebe,** *Podiceps rubricollis* or *griseigena.* **R. kangaroo** = *r. wallaby.* **R. lobe-foot** = *r. phalarope.* **R. night-jar,** *Caprimulgus ruficollis.* **R. partridge** = *r. francolin.* **R. phalarope,** *Phalaropus* or *Lobipes hyperborens.* **R. pheasant** = *r. francolin.* **R. (purre) sandpiper** (see quot. 1802). **R. wallaby,** *Macropus ruficollis.*

1874 J. E Harting in *Ibis* July 259 The *Red-necked Avocet, which is perhaps the most beautiful of the four known species, chiefly inhabits Australia. 1831 Wilson, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 348 *Red-necked Bernacles. 1896 Morris & Tegetmeier *Nests Brit. Birds* III. 65 *Red-Necked Coot-Foot. 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 2) 89 *Rednecked dobchick. 1845 Westwood *Moths* I. 99 *Gnophria rubricollis* (the *red-necked Footman). 1819 Shaw *Zool.* XI. II. 35 *Red-Necked Francolin. 1862 Hancock in *Ibis* 39 Notice on the occurrence of the *Red-necked Goat sucker (*Caprimulgus ruficollis*) in England. 1785 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 499 *Red-necked Grebe, *Colymbus Parotis.* 1889 Aplin *Birds Oxfordsh.* 180 The Red-necked Grebe is an occasional winter visitor. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 382 The larger Red-necked Grebe, *P. griseigena*, .. a native of the sub-arctic parts of both Europe and America. 1841 Waterhouse *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* I. 125 The *Red-necked Kangaroo was discovered by MM. Peron and Lesueur. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 246 The *Red-necked Lobefoot. 1896 Morris & Tegetmeier *Nests Brit. Birds* I. 128 The *Red-necked Night-jar has only once been recorded as occurring in Great Britain; it breeds in the South of Europe. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 771 *Red-necked Partridge. 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 88 *Red-necked phalarope. 1888 Newton *Yarrell's Birds* III. 315 The Red-necked Phalarope is at once distinguished from the Grey Phalarope .. by its smaller size, with a longer and more slender beak [etc.]. 1867 Layard *Birds S. Afr.* 268 The '*red-necked pheasant' is only found in wooded districts. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. I. 183 *Red-necked Purre Sandpiper. 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 408 Red-necked sandpiper. The young of the Dunlin. 1894–5 Lydekker *Royal Nat Hist* III. 241 One of the largest species is the *red-necked wallaby.

Redness (re·dnės). [f. Red *a.* + -ness.] The state or quality of being red; red colour.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxi. [xix.] (1890) 322 Mid þy me nu . of swiran forðlifað seo readnis [L. *rubor*] & bryne þæs swiles & wærces. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo readnes þære rosan lixeþ on þe. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.), Shewynge by rednesse [L. *rubore*] hyr shame they passeden sorwfully the thresshfold. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lix. (1869) 204 Whyt milk it bicometh whan it is soden, and þe rednesse goth al awey. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 4 A lytil redenes in maner of a threde wente aboute the neck. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B iv, A desease called Gutta rosacea, or copper face, in Englishe, .. is an excessiue rednesse aboute the nose. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 72 Where blood aboundeth .. a roste rednesse mingleth it selfe with the white. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 Towards winter they wax kipper, .. and loose both their rednesse and taste. *a* 1756 Mrs. Heywood *New Present* (1771) 25 Fresh fish in general may be judged by the redness of their gills. *a* 1822 Shelley *Chas. I*, I. 118 We see the redness of the torches Inflame the night. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* XXII. 212 The evening sun descending Set the clouds on fire with redness.

Red nettle.

1. † a. A variety of the stinging nettle. *Obs.* b. The red dead-nettle.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 52 Seo reade netele ðe þurh ærn inwyxð. *a* 1400 *MS. Sloane* 282 in *Alphita* (Anec. Oxon.) 193 *Urtica grecа*, rouge urteie, red netel. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 302 Þe crop of þe reed nettyle forȝet þou noȝt. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 75 Take gromylle, . þe rede nettle, violet [etc.]. 1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Reed nettyll, *ortiegriache.* 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Take seedes of red nettels, and braye them to pouder in a morter. 1611 Cotgr., *Ortie greseche*, the small stinging red Nettle. *Ortie rouge*, the red Nettle. 1877 Hulme *Fam. Wild Flowers* I. 63 The upper leaves of the red nettle are sometimes densely clothed with silky hairs.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1611 Cotgr., *Cul de cheual*, a small and ouglie fish, .. called, the red Nettle.

Red-nose.

1. a. *attrib.* Red-nosed. b. One who has a red nose, a toper.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 34 Our new found songs .., which euery rednose Fidler hath at his Fingers end. [1591 — *Prognost.* ibid. II. 162 The ancient order of the redde noses.] 1636 W. Durham in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 10 Their red-nose pimple-faced deitie. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 137 Down the staires .. To a knot of brave boyes fell I, All red-noses, no dye deeper. 1798 Nemnich *Polyg. Lex., Nat. Hist.* V. 867 Red nose kidneys; a sort of potatoes.

2. A name locally given to various species of molluscs.

1864 Gosse in *Gd. Words* 191 The fishermen .. use them for bait, applying to them the .. expressive soubriquet of Red-noses [Note. *Saxicava rugosa*]. *Ibid.* 353 The cottagers about Paignton well know the 'red-noses', as they call the great cockles [Note. *Cardium rusticum*].

Red-nosed, *a.* Having a red nose. Also *transf.* in names of birds, etc.

1607 Sharpham *The Fleire* II. D, Shall we haue red-nos'd Corporals here? 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 467 A long red-nosed silly jade. 1782 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* VI. 16 Old red-nos'd Wilson's art. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 602 Red-nosed kidney [potato]. 1821 Latham *Gen. Hist. Birds* I. 201 Red-Nosed Falcon. . Inhabits Senegal. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlvi, The doctor was a red-nosed gentleman. 1861 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xlviii, Here's the red-nosed oyster of Carlingford.

Re-do', *v.* Also **redo.** [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To do over again or afresh.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/2 Redoinge the same soe often as the greatnes of the wounde shall require. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 262 Prodigality and luxurie are no new crimes, and .we do but re-do old vices. 1680 J. Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 555 'Tis pitty it is not re-donne. 1837 C. Loft *Self-formation* I. 131 This we must do, and redo, and as nearly as we can overdo. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/1 The boots must either be redone, or he would not pay.

b. To redecorate (a room).

1864 Trollope *Can you forgive her?* ii, I'll go halves with you in the expense of redoing it. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 36/2 My father redid the interior of the East room.

c. To do *up* again.

1845 *Economy* 48 It is to be patched .. and re-done up.

† 2. To do back or in return. *Obs.*⁻¹

1650 Lockyer *Olive-Leafe* 73 What evil men doe to good shall be re-done to them, done back again upon them.

Red ochre. A variety of Ochre, commonly used for colouring with; reddle or ruddle.

1572 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* (MS.), Payed for red oker iiijd. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 417 This floure of salt is .. commonly coloured with red ocre. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 7 (1700) 35 Some ingenious Anglers .. use to shave Riddle or red Oker into the Moss they keep their Worms in. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 395 About Winford .. it turns to Ruddle, or Red-Okre, used chiefly for marking of Sheep. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 240 They use many methods to darken their skins by art, painting them with red ochre [etc.]. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 69/2 The company are now promenading outside in all the dignity of wigs, spangles, red-ochre, and whitening. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* iii. 34 The soft and more earthy varieties [of red hæmatite] constitute red ochre.

attrib. 1609 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle-lt.* viii, No Red-oaker man caries a face of a more filthy complexion. 1623–4 Middleton & Rowley *Span. Gipsy* II. i, No red-ochre rascals umbered with soot and bacon as the English gipsies are.

Hence **Red-ochre** *v.* Also **Red-ochreing** *vbl. sb.*

1884 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* x, The roof was tiled and looked very red, as though red ochred every morning. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 278/1 A little staining and red-ochreing.

Redolence (re·dŏlėns). [a. OF. *redolence* (Godef.), f. *redolent*: see -ence.]

1. Sweet smell, fragrance, perfume. Also *fig.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1611 The wordys of Doctryne yaue gret redolence, In swetness of sauour, to her dysciples all. *c* 1530 *Remedy Love* 213 Breathyng an Aromatike redolence Surmountyng Olibane. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 8 So paynted and so coloured .. Nas Floras land . Ne with such verdure, and such redolence. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. 1791 Huddesford *Salmag., Illus. Fancy* 15 Whose undulating folds dispense Cassia's ambrosial redolence. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 750 Was not this feeling an echo, a redolence, of the happy, lively sensations [etc.]. 1897 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 13 Oct. 764/2 Migrating into groves of redolence and perpetual fruitage.

† 2. Smell, stench. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 58 Al these hee graunted, to bee ridde of his filthy redolence.

So † **Re·dolency.** *Obs.* [See -ency.]

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 116 Flowers for beauty, varietie of colour, and pleasant redolencie. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 89 The flies so much frequent their flowers and leaves, which attract them with their redolency and juyce. [Copied by Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 268, whence in Johnson and later Dicts.]

Redolent (re·dŏlėnt), *a.* [a. OF. *redolent* or L. *redolent-em*, pr. pple. of *redolēre*, f. *re(d)-* Re- + *olēre* to emit a smell. Cf. Olent *a.*]

1. Having or diffusing a pleasant odour; sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2765 This gardeyn is evir green, & ful of maye flowers . the wich been so redolent, & sentyn so aboute. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 485 The body .. was founde redolente and incorrupte by ij. yere after his dethe. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* H b, Fragrant and redolent wyne conforteth moste. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* X. lxi, A lothsome lake of brimstone, pitch and lime, Oregoes that land, earst sweet and redolent. 1634 H. R. *Salerne's Regim.* 66 A toast wet in redolent Wine is good to eate. 1828–30 Tennyson in *Life* (1897) I. 64 Every flower and every fruit the redolent breath Of the warm seawind ripeneth

transf. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. (Percy Soc.) 198 Her redolente wordes of swete influence Degouted vapoure moost aromatyke.

† b. In fig. context. *Obs.*

14.. Lydg. *Commend. Our Lady* 39 Fructif olyve, of foyles faire and thikke, And redolent cedre .. Remembre on sinners. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1815 A redolent floure all vertue to augment. 1542 Becon *Christmas Banquet* I. Wks. 1564 I. 18 b, The most odiferous, redolent, and swete smellyng floures of the holy Scriptures. 1629 R. Bruce *Let.* in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 138 To pour in after this his redolent balm on the bleeding wounds of a festered conscience. 1643 Udall *Serm.* in *Shute's Sermons* (1645) 8 The substance of this Text, and .. the pretious fragrant redolent ointment in it.

2. Of smell, odour, etc.: Pleasant, sweet, fragrant.

c 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 2371 Lyk a gardeyn of Redolent savour. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 19 The Violets trim .. Doe not always. flourishe gay, with smell most redolent. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 297 All manner of redolent Odors. 1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* 6 Leaving behind a redolent perfume.

3. Odorous or smelling *of* or *with* something; full of the scent or smell *of*. Also *fig.*

1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* XV. 109 While Kine to Pails distended Udders bring, And Bees their Hony redolent of Spring. 1742 Gray *Eton* ii, The gales .. seem .., redolent of joy and youth, To breathe a second spring. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, The odour of those tender vegetables comes back upon my sense, redolent of soothing recollections. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 125 The Grand Being entered his magnificent palace, redolent with fragrant perfumes.

b. *fig.* Strongly suggestive or reminiscent *of*, or impregnated *with*, some quality, feeling, etc.

1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 369 Their craft .. all redolent with Popish superstition. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. 226 It is a strain redolent of a bridegroom's joy. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 90 On every side Oxford is redolent of age and authority. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xxiii, 328 The lawyer's hands were as pale, .. and his lips as redolent of scorn.

† **Redoling,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *redol-ēre* (see prec.) + -ing².] Redolent.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 556 Above both rose and lyllye candent and redoling.

Redomyt, variant of Redimite *a. Sc. Obs.*

† **Redonable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Re- + Donable *a.*] That may be given back.

1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 69 Artillery, munition, or victualls, prisoners of quality, or otherwise redonable, doe properly belong to them.

† **Redonate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *redōnāt-*, *redōnāre*: see Re- and Donate *v.*] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Redonate*, to give again a thing that is taken.

† Redona·tion. *Obs. rare* −1. [See prec. and -ATION.] The action of giving back.

1623 COCKERAM, *Redonation*, a giuing backe of a thing. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Horæ Hebraicæ* (1684) II. 561 We have .. heard of the Holy Ghost's departure, .. but of his return and redonation of him, we have not yet heard.

Redond(e, obs. form of REDOUND.

‖ Redondilla (*redondī·lya*). [Sp., dim. f. *redonda* fem. of *redondo* round.] In Spanish poetry, a stanza of riming verse; *spec.* a stanza of four trochaic lines consisting of six or eight syllables, in which the first line rimes with the fourth, and the second with the third.

1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. § 41. 163 The favourite metre in lyric songs and romances was the redondilla. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 257, I am a thing of rhythm and redondillas.

Re-doo·m, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To doom again.

1738 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) I. 286 If preferring the peace of poor England to your Lordship's, I should even wish you redoom'd to her helm..the wish would deserve pardon.

Redor, variant of REDVORE *Obs.*

Redorse, Redos, obs. variants of REREDOS.

Redoub(e, redoubbe, varr. REDUB *v. Obs.*

† Redou·ble, *sb. Obs.*−1 [Cf. next and obs. F. *redouble* (Godef.).] Repetition, anadiplosis.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 210 Ye haue another sort of repetition when with the worde by which you finish your verse, ye beginne the next verse. .. The Greeks call this figure Anadiplosis, I call him the Redouble as the originall beares.

Redouble (*rĭdu·b'l*), *v.*1 Also 6–7 **redub(b)le.** [a. F. *redoubler* (f. *re-* RE- + *doubler* to DOUBLE) = Sp. *redoblar*, Pg. *redobrar*. It. *raddoppiare.*]

1. *trans.* To double (a thing); to make twice as great or as much.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 b, I haue yet good wil that tomorne I shal redouble that. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xliii. 159 These tydynges dyde redouble her ioye ouer mesure. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 249 By this meanes are the customes redoubeled. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* (1823) 73 Thy losse hath redoubled the torment of my owne grief. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 The feare which she hath lest her little one should take harme redoubleth her courage. 1698 S. CLARKE *Script. Just.* iv. 18 When God justified Job, .. he return'd and redoubled all his Temporal Blessings to him again. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. vi. 192 This made our people redouble their efforts. 1797–1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* 345 There was a hurry in her looks, Her struggles she redoubled. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 520 The King's alms and prayers and fastings are redoubled.

b. *intr.* To be doubled; to become twice as great or as much. Also, to become doubly strong *in* some respect.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 Redoublen her sorowes and her trystesses enforce more vpon her. 1530 PALSGR. 682/1 Whan I thynke upon his dethe my sorowes redouble. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 62 The Englishe .. redublinge in courage upon the importance of their danger, .. drave the French againe home to the towne. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxxi (1672) 94 The heat of the body reflecting at the fingers ends, redoubles, and is more intense than in any other part. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 296 Nor yet the rage his boiling breast forsook, Which thus redoubling on Atrides broke. 1831 JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 281 The morning papers redouble in fury. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 46 The clamour redoubled when it was known that the convert .. had accepted the Deanery of Saint Paul's.

† c. To be (so many times) greater than. *Obs.*

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxii. § 5. 338 The Armie of this enemie is reported to redouble thirty times his.

† 2. *trans.* **a.** To repay doubly. **b.** To cause to be repeated. *Obs. rare.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, Thus my kyndenesse hathe he well acquyted, or (as I mought saye) redoubled, delyvering me from the death. *Ibid.* III. xxi, Often tymes the omittynge of correction redoubleth a trespace.

3. To repeat; to do, say, etc., a second time.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 344 b, Of the greatnesse of Sinne .. hath bene spoken so much already that it is needelesse now to redouble the same agayne. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 71 There is not a visitant..that will not roame from house to house..and redouble iourney after iourney heerevpon. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 180/1 (Gen. i. 27) He .. said also in the same verse, 'in the image of God created he him', and redoubled it. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 91/1 It is sufficient..that the negative conception should be once expressed in a simple sentence; but we generally find it redoubled in old English.

b. *esp.* To repeat (a blow, etc.).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 90 Let thy blowes doubly redoubled, Fall like amazing thunder. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. viii. (1622) 134 He .. being carried away with his horse, was not able to redouble his stroke. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VI. 40 *e*, He was..wounded in the side by one who was come thither to kill him, and who did not redouble his thrust.

† c. *absol.* To repeat a thrust or stroke in fencing.

1640 tr. *Verders's Romant of Rom.* III. 220 He ran him with his sword into the thigh, and instantly redoubling on his helmet, he overturned him. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 98 When you Redouble or give in another Thrust.

† 4. *trans.* To repeat (a sound); to return, reproduce, re-echo. *Obs.*

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 75 To me they do redubble still of stormy sighes the voyce. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 111 So ended she; and all the rest around To her redoubled that her undersong. 1655 MILTON *Sonn. Mass. Piedmont*, Their moans The Vales redoubl'd to the Hills, and they To Heav'n. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* III. i, Hollow mountains my groans redouble.

b. *intr.* To re-echo, resound.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 136 Loud shrieks the virgin train, And the loud shriek redoubles from the main. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 240 Peal upon peal redoubling all around. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. xi, A stunning clang of massive bolts redoubling Beneath the deep.

5. *trans.* To duplicate by reflection.

1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* I. 11 The sun Sole in the firmament, but in the deep Redoubled. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 18 As you may trace new forms and softer colours in a hillside, redoubled by a lake.

† 6. To pass or sail round, to double. *Obs.*−1

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. i. § 4. 155 The huge enorme tract of ground beyond Caledonia..was first redoubled with the Romane fleet by Iulius Agricola.

Redouble (*rĭdu·b'l*), *v.*2 [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To double again.

1530 PALSGR. 682/1 It is a sporte to se an hare doubyll and redoubyll. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i]. (Arb.) 100 The maker will double or redouble his rime or concords, and set his distances farre or nigh. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 283 Doubling and redoubling the praises of the king. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 403 As the volume that is doubled or re-doubled is imposed in the whole Chase.

† Redou·ble, *v.*3 *Obs.* Also 6 **-dub(b)le, -doble.** [a. obs. F. *redoubler, -dobler* (15th c.), app. an erroneous form of *redouber* to REDUB.] *trans.* To put right, amend, redress.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 55 They would fain reduble and redress this error. 1572 DK. NORFOLK in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 574 Manye men have runne astraie who .. have afterwardes, with good service, redobled ther former follies. 1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 1001/2 No man shall by colour of dutie omitted by their curates, deteine their tithes, and so redouble [1570 redubbe] one wrong with another.

Redoubled (*rĭdu·b'ld, rĭdu·b'ld*), *ppl. a.* [f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 (and *v.*2) + -ED 2.]

1. Increased to double; repeated.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 59 Who geueth willingly, Redoubled thankes aye doth deserue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 23 He .. with redoubled buffes them backe did put. 1591 — *Tears Muses* 22 Th' hollow hills from which their silver voyces Were wont redoubled Echoes to rebound. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* sec. viii, His quicke redoubled paces make His stay amends. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 923 Where my redoubl'd love and care .. May ever tend about thee. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iii. 105 The king persisted in his resolution .. which was followed by the redoubled complaints of his people. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 330 The angry and selfish passions of the soldiers .. soon broke out with redoubled violence. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 228 The memory will..require redoubled precautions against mistake.

b. *Music.* Increased by an octave.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s. v., The thirteenth composed of a sixth and octave is a redoubled sixth; and the fifteenth containing two octaves is a redoubled octave.

2. Doubled, or folded, back or again.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 37 These doubled and redoubled ruffs which are now in common use. *c* 1885 BEDDOES *Poems, Kisses* 115 Soft as a snow-tuft in the dewless cup Of a redoubled rose. 1827–8 STEUART *Planter's G.* (ed. 2) 248 Taking care, by redoubled folds of mat, to secure the bark against..damage.

Redou·blement. [a. F. *redoublement* (16th c.), or f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 + -MENT.]

1. = REDOUBLING *vbl. sb.* 1.

1611 COTGR., *Redouble*, a redoublement; .. a redoubling. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 256 To that circumstance it was so plain, my owing her redoublement of attention to me, that I never [etc.]. 1867 MILL in *Even. Star* 10 May, This bill ..will have the unrivalled feat of making a redoublement of agitation both inevitable and indispensable.

† 2. *Med.* An increase in severity; a paroxysm. *Obs.* (Cf. REDOUBLING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1740 tr. *De Monhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 304 A frightful Crisis, which at first was thought to be a Redoublement of the Fever. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 93 Any Diminution in the Redoublements of the Fever.

transf. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* I. viii. 215, I fell into a redoublement of weeping.

Redou·bler. [f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 or 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who redoubles. *rare*−0.

1611 COTGR., *Redoubleur*, a redoubler.

2. A machine for redoubling yarn.

1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 241 It is only necessary to put from six to twelve turns per yard into the yarn. The best frame for doing this is Messrs. Boyd's redoubler.

Redoubling (*rĭdu·b'lin, rĭdu·blin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 (and *v.*2) + -ING 1.]

1. The action of REDOUBLE *v.* in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Redoublement*, a redoubling. 1610 J. MORE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 87 By the redoubling of her griefs on all hands. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 111 The redoubling of the negative particle .. fortifying the negation. 1681 [see ANADIPLOSIS]. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 458 The Progress, Windings, and endless Redoublings of Self-love. 1893 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/4 The next re-doubling of the present number of his co-religionists.

b. *techn.* in spinning (see quot.).

1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 239 There is a second form of twisting called re-doubling, which is chiefly used for carpet yarn. It is for twisting two or more threads together that have already been each made into two-fold.

† 2. A paroxysm. *Obs.* (Cf. REDOUBLEMENT 2.)

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 265 A pestilential fever, particularly of the malignant and continued kind with redoublings. *fig.* 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* XIII. xvii, A new distemper has spread itself over Europe, infecting our princes. .. It has its redoublings, and of necessity becomes contagious.

Redou·bling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Doubling, increasing; re-echoing, resounding.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 349 Wars .. the issue whereof, but retorted to the Duke a redoubling disaduantage. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XII. 298 Redoubling clamours thunder in the skies. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 799 Redoubling cords the lofty canvas guide. *Ibid.* II. 73 One in redoubling mazes wheels along. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* V. xii, Redoubling echoes roll'd about. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 26 The dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous [pulses], proposed as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling.

Redoubt (*rĭdau·t*), *sb.* Also 7, 9 **redout(e.** [ad. F. *redoute*, † *redote*, *ridotte* (first recorded in 1616), ad. It. *ridotto* (= Sp. *reducto*, Pg. *reducto, reduto*, F. *réduit*: see REDUIT) :—med.L. *reductus* a secret place, a refuge, f. L. *reductus* retired, pa. pple. of *redūcĕre* to REDUCE.

The *b* in Eng. is intrusive, on analogy of REDOUBT *v.*]

1. *Fortif.* † **a.** A small work made in a bastion or ravelin of a permanent fortification, or (*detached redoubt*) at some distance beyond the glacis, but within musket-shot from the covert-way. *Obs.* **b.** A species of out-work or field-work, usually of a square or polygonal shape, and with little or no means of flanking defence.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 4 Because there were upon it certain small redoubts held by the enemie, we took along with us two small field-pieces. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV, When my muster-master..tells you of redoubts, of cats, and cortines. 1673 SIR J. MOORE *Mod. Fortif.* 95 Plain Redoubts, are either small or great; the small are fit for Court of Guards in the Trenches. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., In Marshy Grounds, these Redoubts are often made of Mason's Work for the Security of the Neighbourhood. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXXIII, They were fired from that redoubt yonder, and rare execution they did. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 13 The defects of a circular redoubt are, that it is difficult to apply to irregular sites, and that it distributes its fire equally on every part whether required or not.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1609 B. JONSON in Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.*, etc a j b, Yet, who dares offer a redoubt to reare? To cut a Dike? or sticke a Stake vp, here, Before this worke? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 326 [The rats] till th' were stormed and beaten out Ne'er left the fortified Redoubt. 1712 SWIFT *Sid Hamet* 51 A magical Redoubt To keep mischievous Spirits out. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 689 They..Enlarge and fortify the dread redoubt, Deeply resolved to shut a Saviour out. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. on Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 249 This great fact of Conservatism, entrenched in its immense redoubts.

2. *Fortif.* = REDUIT.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Redoubt*, ..a place more particularly intrenched and separated from the rest by a ditch. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 348/2 Any works constructed within others, in order to prolong their defence, or to afford a retreat for the troops who occupy them, are also called redoubts.

3. A public assembly-hall in Germany used for gambling and entertainments; also *transf.* an assembly held there, esp. a masked ball.

1818 *Autumn near Rhine* 509 The Redoubt is a large handsome building, the ground-floor open with a colonnade in front. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. iii. (1872) II. 150 The two Kings, after dinner, went in domino to the redoubt (*ridotto*, what we now call *rout* or evening party).

† Redoubt, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. next.] Redoubted.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 54 Our righte redoubt and righte soveraigne liege Lord. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. M M ij b, How moche is this horryble thynge cruell and redoubte as to offende god and his commaundementes to trespasse.

Redoubt (*rĭdau·t*), *v.* Now *rhet.* Also 4–7 **redoute, 5–6 redowt, (4–6).** [ad. F. *redouter*, † *redoubter* (11th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *douter* to DOUBT. Cf. obs. It. *ridottare.*] *trans.* To dread, fear, stand in awe or apprehension of: **a.** a person, nation, etc. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 45 (Camb. MS.), Yit was ..Roome wel waxen and gretly redowted of the parthes [L. *Parthis .. formidolosa*]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 2 Charles the Sext..the quhilk is lufit and redoubtit our all the warld. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 200 Regnald..made so grete appertyse of armes that alle his enemyes redoubted hym. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 947, I conquer'd Rome, that Nations so redoubt. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 2 He seem'd to hold that strong temper of Authority, which made him esteem'd and redoubted both at home and abroad. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 212 Algiers formidable and redoubted as it renders itself to many of the Coasts of Europe measures barely one League about. 1866 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 363 The Sawflies are those most to be redoubted by the English farmer.

b. a thing or event.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 5 (Camb. MS.) Sholde I thanne redowte my blame. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 92/2 They had seen his Iugements, whyche ben moche to be fered and redoubted. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxv. 412 Whiche thynges they sayd ought greatly to be redoubted and consydered. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXI. ii, March lustily on, redoubt no falling. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* IX. 27 Here is the cause that makes me so much redoubt the coming of mine enemies. 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* I. LXX. 61 Yet, bold approach; thou canst redoubt no pride. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Froudacity* 198 Whiteness of skin was both redoubted and tremblingly crouched to by negroes.

Redoubtable (*rĭdau·tăb'l*), *a.* (and *sb.*) Now *rhet.* Also 4 **redowt-,** 4–6 **redout-.** [a. F. *redoutable*, † *redoubt-* (12–13th c.): see prec.]

1. To be feared or dreaded; formidable. † Also,

of persons: To be reverenced or revered, commanding respect. **a.** In predicative use.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) No wyse man hath leuere ben exiled, poore and nedy, and nameles, than for to .. flowren of Rychesses, and be redowtable by honour [L. *honore reverendus*]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. viii, For the evyll was helle maad..whiche is horryble stynking and redoubtable. 1530 PALSGR. 383 He was wont to be so redoubtable to them. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 108 In such equipage hee would be more ridiculous than redoubtable. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 53 By one word he rendred himself more redoubtable, than by all his power. 1787 BURNS *Death Sir J. H. Blair* vi, Revers'd [is] that spear, redoubtable in war. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 358 A spider-wasp .. whose sting is redoubtable. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., As a fighting race, they will always be redoubtable.

b. In attributive use. (Chiefly of persons, and now freq. in humorous or ironical application.)

1481 Sir H. LUTTRELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 84 Redoutabel and souveraine Lord. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 4 He thought of the ryght redoubtable sentence of our lord. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* (title-p.), Dedicated to our most redoubtable soveraigne kynge Edward the syxte. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xiv. 377 Ridiculous redoubtable rellicks which the ancient Pagans were wont to carrie. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 23 Jan. in *Carlyle*, That you marry this redoubtable couple together—Righteousness and Peace. 1716 POPE *Let. to Earl of Burlington* Wks. 1886 X. 205 The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 163 A little to their left was a redoubtable speaker of the society. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 270 They fell on the redoubtable Swiss, then 'the finest infantry in the world'.

2. *sb.* A formidable person.

1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* III, Had you sought the lady's court..Faced the redoubtables composing it [etc.].

Hence **Redou'btableness.**

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 67 Behold then the redoubtableness of this Adversary.

Redoubted (rĭdau·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REDOUBT *v.* + -ED[1].] Feared or dreaded; reverenced, respected; noted, distinguished.

Very common in 15–17th c. in addressing sovereigns.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 55 Unto there soveraigne and redoubted liege Lord. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 527/2 Oure right redoubted Fader of noble memorie. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 42 How redoubted Hercules by puyssaunce Fought with an ydre. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 131 Our late most redowtyd souereygn lorde, Kinge Henrye the viijth. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xli. 416 Can it be thought then, that .. I fell by chance and at unwares upon this drad and redoubted enemie? 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i 14 Arthur having killed this redoubted knight. 1815 SCOTT *L.d. of Isles* V. xxix, Nor better was their lot who fled, And met .. The Douglas's redoubted spear! 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* IV. (1862) 204 The prime minister himself, the redoubted William Pitt.

Redou'bting, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Respect, reverence; apprehension.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1192 With soutil pencel was depeynted this storie In redoutynge of Mars and of his glorie. 1611 FLORIO, *Ridottanza*, a redoubting or fearing.

Redound (rĭdau·nd), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.]

1. Reverberation, echo; a resounding cry.

a 1665 CODRINGTON *Q. Curtius* III. (1670) 55 The redound of the Hills and the Rocks, which doubled every voice of theirs. 1825 G. MCCANN *Right Private Judgem.* 239 Against whomsoever we direct our clamours, our last redound is against heaven.

2. The fact of redounding or resulting.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 28 We give you welcome: not without redound Of use and glory to yourselves ye come.

Redound (rĭdau·nd), *v.* Forms: **α.** 4–6 **redund(e,** 5–6 *Sc.* **redond(e;** 4–6 **redounde,** 6 **redownd,** 6– **redound.** **β.** 5 *Sc.* **radoun,** 6 **redoun,** 6, 7 **redown(e.** [ad. F. *rédonder* (12th c.) = Sp., Pg. *redundar*, It. *ridondare*:—L. *redundāre*, f. *re(d-* RE- + *undāre* to surge, f. *unda* a wave.

In the obsolete uses the precise sense is not always clear; in 4 and 5 there is probably some confusion with REBOUND *v.*]

I. *intr.* †**1.** Of water, waves, etc.: To swell or surge up, to overflow. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* xi. 10 A litle welle wex in to the moste flod, and in to manye watris redundede. 1382 — *Eccl.* i. 7 Alle flodis entren in to the se, and the se redoundith not. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 165 Their streames yet never staunch, But stil do flow, and freshly stil redound. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 121 These must have subterraneous out-lets..: otherwise they would redound and overflow the brims of their vessel 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 578 Round the descending nymph the waves redounding roar.

†**b.** Of other liquids, esp. of moisture in the body: To overflow, superabound. *Obs.*

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 37 Purge al superflew flewme as may redunde in all naturall partis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 1 For every dram of hony therein found A pound of gall doth over it redound. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. liv. (1639) 187 We say, that menstruis do redound and overflow in women, when [etc.]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 362 The Mercury..may more easily mix it self with the Phlegm redounding in the Body.

†**c.** *transf.* To be in excess or superfluous. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, It is a strange outrecuidance: your humour too much redoundeth. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* ii. (1669) 9 If any of these properties be wanting, or any redound, it is mixed [etc.]. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 17 Some old Latine Copies of the Creed .. wherein (In) redounds by the like Hebrew Pleonasme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 438 What redounds, transpires Through Spirits with ease.

†**2.** To be plentiful, abound. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvii. 30 Ful manye redoundeden the synnes of hem gretli. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 15 But this were soth grete peryl most redounde, Al mortal folk with meschyef to confounde. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 840, I maruell gretlie..That Ryches suld nocht in this realme redound. 1582 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 223 Who are brought downe, by thy most forwarde frownes, Still subiect liue, and trouble them redownes.

†**3.** To abound *in* (a thing); to overflow or be filled *with* (a thing or quality). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 373/2 Thenne hyr body was put in a monumente whyche after was founden to redounde in oyle. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 37 Theare stud vp Æneas, with glittring beautye redowning. 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 189 A pleasant bowre .. To rest their limbs with wearines redounding. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 421 When the Earth redounded with well-digested moisture. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1841) III. 241 Ramus himself doth not so much redound in dichotomies as they do.

†**b.** To be redundant in some respect. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (ed. 2) 53 Those words which redound, or which haue more in declining than Nounes haue commonly. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 162 They which onely fall short or redound in number [of parts of the body] .. live many years.

†**4.** To flow, come, or go back; to return (*to* a place or person); to come again. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xix. 6 What euer ȝe shul demyn, in to ȝou it schal redoundyn. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 12 As to the see agayne passis all wateris, sa .. all sciencis in this warld redoundis agayne to haly scripture. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 413 Sum wytt agayn to Wallace can radoun; In hys awn mynd so rewllyt him resoun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, I.yke as all flodes commeth out of yᵉ see, and in to yᵉ see they redounde agayne. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 75 So those likewise doe by degrees redound And rise more faire.

†**b.** To rebound after impact, to recoil, spring back. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 175 Hys swerd redounded vpon hys hors nek by suche myght that nygh he cutte his throte of. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 159 For the wynd whych commeth in dede against you, redoundeth bake agayne at the wal. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, I never yet took box o' th' eare, But it redounded.

†**c.** To pass, make way, penetrate. *Obs. rare.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 17 Thair pleasant sang, .. Nor ȝett thair joy did to my heart redoun. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 7 Þe bewty of my lady stoundis Outthroucht my breist, vnto my hairt redoundis.

†**5.** To resound, reverberate, re-echo. **a.** Of sounds. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi, He cam in so fiersly that the strokes redounded ageyne fro the woode and the water. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 Whan yᵉ swete songes and hymnes of yᵉ chirche redounded to his eares. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 740 Quhilk on the Sey maid sic ane sound, That in the Air it did redound. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 343 What else redounds But sighes and sobs?

†**b.** Of places. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10183 The skrew, for þe skrykyng & skremyng of folke, Redoundet with dyn drede for to here. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 116 The devyll apperyd to hym..makynge a crye soo merveylous, that alle the place redounded. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi vi, My ryght lusty and stormy blast, That made the walles therof to redounde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. H h iij, All the bankes about with cracklinge noyse agayn redound.

6. To result in, have the effect of, contributing or turning *to* some advantage or disadvantage for a person or thing. †Also const. *into.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 The passiones of the body redunde in to the perturbacion of the sawle. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. L 6, They retche not for to lerne, sauf that whiche they knowe shal redounde to their singular prouffyt. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* F viij, It hath redounded to no lesse discomfiture of our nacion, then of the Frenchemen. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1346/2 Falling to an other matter, for that this redounded to his owne confusion. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 140 Which could not but mightily redound to the good of the Nation. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 89 P 3 This Objection .. redounds only to the Damage of the Student. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* I If the granting it redound to my advantage. 1860 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* Ded., Redounding to the security of the Crown.

b. To turn *to* one's honour, disgrace, etc.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 103/2 For als moche as the seid rescue redondez .. to the reproche of his seid Chaunceller 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xix. 167 Those thynges that shulde redounde to the honour of god. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 b, Affyrming that it would redounde to the perpetuall shame of Germany. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* lxx. (1643) 188 The benefit redounds to the Reputation and Honour of our Countrey. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 P 3 Something redounding more to their Honour than a Coat of Arms. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Blasph. Warning*, I think it redounds to their praise. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For.* V. 77 A tale..remarkable among German legends for redounding to the credit of the clergy.

†**c.** To bring credit or honour *to* something.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 104 An action highly redounding to the English valour.

7. a. Of advantage, damage, praise, etc.: To result, attach, accrue *to, unto* (a person).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 63 The thank redoundis to him in every place. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 212 He enterpreted..that to hym thereby had redounded more good then eiuill. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 334 The sinnes of the wicked fathers doe not redound to the children. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, The clear gain redounding to the Commonwealth. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 99 The mischief that redounded to an unfortunate patron from the transactions of that day. 1861 TRENCH *Ep.* 7 *Ch. Asia* 13 Benefits which redound to us through the sacrifice of the death of Christ.

†**b.** Of revenue, wealth, etc.: To come or fall *to* a person, etc. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 114 They are of custome punished by a fine, that redoundeth vnto his cofers. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 162 A new gouernour ouer euery citie, vnto whom all the tributes and reuenues of the same place redound. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 144 At this day much emolument redowneth to the antient Colledges in each University..by the passing of this Act.

8. Of honour or disgrace, advantage, etc.: To recoil or come back, to fall, *upon* a person.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* B iv, The infamie of their ignorance did redound onelie upon themselves. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* I. 2 Wisely casting the inconuenience that might redound hereby vpon himselfe. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 9 Christ taking us as his Members, whatever unworthiness we have, must redound upon him. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. x. 430 The portion of that flattering sentiment, which would redound upon themselves. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 254 The blessings..are so great, while they are close to it and redound back upon it and encircle it.

†**b.** To cast opprobrium, to reflect unfavourably, *upon* one. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. xlv. (1591) 203 Many skornefull and reprochfull speeches redounding [L. *jacerentur*] vpon the whole Senate.

9. To proceed, issue, arise *from* or *out of* something. ? *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi 30 Trew sacred lore, which from her sweet lips did redound. 1596 — *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 617/2 The pleasure which would redounde out of theyr history. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 The anxietie of spirit which redoundeth from knowledge. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 233 The Prince's Reputation redounds from that of the State. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 70 The benefits which might redound from its success.

†**10.** To result, turn out. *Obs. rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 89 The ill conceit of your L. should redound to be of all others most grieuous 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 123 Vpon the transposition I found this to redound.

II. *trans.* †**11.** To reflect (honour, blame, etc.) *in, to, upon* a person. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 88, I may not requyre Jason of loue, for that sholde redounde in me grete blame. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 34 Whyche moche redounded to hym grete honour & vyctorye. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* (1878) 43 Iems valued past their worth, Redoune small honor to their bringer forth. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 P 1 For fear they should redound Dishonour upon the Innocent.

†**b.** To reckon *to* one's dishonour. *Obs.*—[1]

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 568 All men shall redounde this dede to my dyshonour and shame.

†**12.** *Sc.* To return, refund (money); to make good (expenses). *Obs.*

1574 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 90 The takaris to redound all proffeittis that thay haue takin vp of thay landis agane to the king. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 155 Promissand to them to cause the King of France his master to redound to them the costis.

†**b.** To give or render in return. *Obs. rare.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 323 The love that parents beare their children is greater than that which children redound to their parents. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 182, I redounded thankes for my imbraced courtesies.

†**13.** To add, yield, cause to accrue. Also *refl.*

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 11 He..vouchsafed by a great miracle to stop, and conteine the glory of his soule, from communicating, or redounding it selfe, to his body. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 88 It would redound some hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum to the publick advantage.

Hence **Redou'nded** *ppl. a.*; **Redou'nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxcv 232 Yᵉ watchmen..herde clerely the redoundyng of the nauerryse. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* G g j, It is nat the redoundyng of blode yᵗ indicateth the phlebotomye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 8 Redounding teares did choke th' end of her plaint. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 75 After my redounded thankes, they .. returned. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 532 Bragging of no proof, is when that which is brought is too much, called redounding. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 889 So wide they stood, and like a Furnace mouth Cast forth redounding smoak.

†**Redou'ndance.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. prec. + -ANCE: cf. *redundance.*] A redounding influence.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 81 How can a Prayer whereof never a syllable is understood .. cause .. a better redoundance from the soule to the body, by a vehement affection.

So †**Redou'ndancy,** redundance. *rare*—[0].

1623 COCKERAM, *Redoundancie*, superfluitie.

Redoure, Sc. var. RADDOUR[1], REDDOUR. *Obs.*

Redou't, *a. Her. rare.* (See quot.)

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* II. s.v. *Redout*, The cross potent, rebated, is, by some writers, called a Cross Redout, from its resemblance to a bulwark, or fortification.

Redout(e, obs. forms of REDOUBT *sb.* and *v.*

‖ **Redowa** (re·dŏvă). Also **redowak.** [a. F. or Ger. *redowa*, ad. Boh. *reydovák*, f. *reydovati* to turn or whirl round.] A slow waltz, of Bohemian origin, resembling the mazurka; also, music adapted for such a dance.

1860 WORCESTER (citing DWIGHT), *Redowa.* 1862 E. PAUER *Programme* 8 Mar., *Redowak*, Bohemian dance in 3/4 or 3/8 time. 1881 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The ordinary Redowa is written in 3-4 time. The dance is something like a Mazurka with the rhythm less strongly marked.

Redown(d, -downe, obs. ff. REDOUND *v.*

Redowt, obs. form of REDOUBT *v.*

Re·dpoll[1], **-pole.** [f. RED *a.* + *pole* POLL.]
1. A name given to several species of the family *Fringillidæ* characterized by bright red feathers on the crest. a. The greater redpoll, the male of the common LINNET in summer plumage. b. The lesser or common redpoll, a common British cage-bird, *Linota rufescens* or *Ægiothus linaria.* c. The mealy or stone redpoll, *Ægiothus canescens*, a somewhat rare winter visitant to the British Islands. Also, the allied American species (*Æ. exilipes*).

1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 70 The Red Pole is a very small, but an exceeding pretty feathered Bird. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 312 There is another bird,..called a redpoll, which is taken in numbers during the Michaelmas and March flights by the London bird-catchers. 1811 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 42 Lesser Red-Poll. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 298, I [Bechstein] hope to shew..that our common Linnet, the greater Redpole, and..the Mountain Linnet, are one and the same species. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 88 On two occasions I have seen the Mealy Redpoll associated with the American Siskin. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 202 Flocks of redpoles and shore-larks, bramblings and wagtails. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 773 The geographical range of the Lesser Redpoll is apparently limited to Western Europe...On the other hand, the Mealy Redpoll..is much more widely distributed.

attrib. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 112 We .. can perceive scarcely any resemblance..to a similar state of the red-poll finch. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 561 The Redpole Linnet arrives with them.

2. *Yellow red-poll*, an American warbler, *Dendræca palmarum*; the palm-warbler. Also *attrib.*

1764 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* II. III. 295 The Yellow Red-pole. 1811 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 19 Yellow Red-Poll Warbler, *Sylvia Petechea. Ibid.*, Length of the Yellow Red-poll five inches, extent eight.

So **Red-polled** *a.*, red-headed.

1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Instr. Celebr. Laureat* 42 Large red-poll'd, blowzy, hard, two-handed jades.

Re·dpoll[2], **-polled.** *pl.* Red-haired polled cattle. Also *attrib.*

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 7/2 [The celebrated..herd of Red-Polled cattle.] The Duke of York is getting together a large and choice herd of Red-Polls. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/1 The breed cup for red-polleds. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 508 Red-polls have many advantages. *Ibid.*, Pedigree animals of the Norfolk red-poll breed.

Redpurs: see REDE *sb.*[1] 5.

Redraft (rīdrɑ·ft), *sb.* Also 7 **-draught.** [RE- 5 a. Cf. next.]
1. A bill of re-exchange. (Cf. REDRAW *v.*[2] 1.)

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 144 The Payment of the Redraught from the place where the Bill was to be paid. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* III. I. ii. (1870) I. 430 This redraft is to be made directly on the place of the original draft.

2. A second or new draft.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1890 *Times* 28 Nov. 7/1 The part of the Bill which dealt with the congested districts was very little more than a redraft of the original measure.

Redraft (rīdrɑ·ft), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To draft again (a writing or document).

1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 183 Colonel Allen. gave it to the late Roger Sherman,. praying him to redraft it, and propose it as his own. 1847 WEBSTER, *Redraft*, to draw or draft anew. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 5/2 The bill..is likely to be entirely redrafted.

Red rag, red-rag.
1. *slang.* The tongue.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Red-rag*, a Tongue. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s. v., Shut your potatoe trap, and give your redrag a holiday. 1820 COMBE *Syntax, Consol.* IV, If your red rag did not show it, By your queer fancies I should know it. 1876 W. S. GILBERT *Dan'l Druce* i, Stop that cursed red rag of yours, will you.

2. A variety of rust in grain.

1851 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* s. v. *Rust*, The rust, the red-rag, and the red-robin varieties [of mildew] make the plants look as if they were dusted with a rustiness of some colour from yellow to brown. 1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 375 The leaf and chaff of the cereals are subject to a disease called rust, red-rag or red-robin (*Uredo Rubigo*).

3. (From the phr. *like a red rag to a bull.*) A source of extreme provocation or annoyance; something which excites violent indignation.

1885 C. MARVIN *Russians at Gates of Herat* 98 These opinions cannot but be so many red rags to English Russophobists. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* v. (1890) 167 Shakesperian clowns are believed to be red rags to some experienced playwrights.

Hence **Red-ra·ggish** *a.*, of the nature of a red rag.

1887 in *Chicago Advance* 30 June, Prohibition sounds a little harsh, and is red-raggish to many.

Red rattle, red-rattle. [See RATTLE *sb.*[1] 3.] Louse-wort, *Pedicularis sylvatica* or *palustris.* † Also called *red rattle-grass.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 517 Redde Rattel is taken of the Physitions in these dayes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxxi. 913 Red Rattle..hath very small, rent, or jagged leaues, of a browne redde colour. It is called..in English Rattle Grass, red Rattle grasse, and Lousewoort. 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic. Enlarged* (1656) 312 The common Red Rattle, hath sundry reddish hollow stalks .. rising from the Root. *c* 1720 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herb.* § 4 Pl. 36 Tall Red Rattle. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 131 All over it [grow] rushes, red rattle, marsh-marygold, &c. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wild Fl.* 251 The Pasture Louse-Wort, or Dwarf Red Rattle. *Ibid.* 252 The Marsh Louse-wort, or Tall Red-Rattle. 1883 *Gd. Words* XXIV. 574/1 The golden bog-asphodel,..the rosy red-rattle.

† **Redraw**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RE- + DRAW *v.*, after F. *retraire.*] *trans.* To draw back, reclaim (a person) *to* (something).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xvi, I..and hys parents dide what we myghte to redrawe hym to hys fyrst nature.

Redraw (rīdrɔ·), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.]
1. *intr.* To draw a fresh bill of exchange to cover a former one.

a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 13 Their correspondents to reimburse themselves, Redraw on them, or on their Agents in other places. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 309 The well-known shift of drawing and redrawing. 1847– in WEBSTER and later Dicts.

2. *trans.* To draw or take out again.

1805 [see *redrawn* below]. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 50 § 26 To try any issue with the same jury..without their names being returned to the box and redrawn. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3/1 Four torpedo-boat destroyers .. have been instructed to redraw their returned stores.

3. To draw (a picture, etc.) again. Also *fig.*

1830 H. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 291 That remorseless iteration, with which the battles..of the Iliad have..been redrawn and recoloured. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 171 The sketcher was dissatisfied with the position in which he had drawn the legs, and he re-drew them.

Hence **Redraw'er**; **Redraw'ing** *vbl. sb.*; **Redraw'n** *ppl. a.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 55 In the Redrawing of a Bill, the Redrawer is looked upon, as the absolute and first Drawer. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 428 It is as little worth remarking any farther upon all their drawing and re-drawing. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xvi, Breath and blood Followed the re-drawn shaft. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 176/2 The law does not require an actual re-drawing. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 3/3 Each redrawing [of a portrait] takes us a step..further from the probable fact.

Redress (rĭdre·s), *sb.* Also 4–7 **redresse**, 5–6 *Sc.* **redres.** [a. AF. *redresse, -dresce* (14th c.), f. *redresser* to REDRESS.]
1. Reparation of, satisfaction or compensation for, a wrong sustained or the loss resulting from this.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 198 The King send oft till ask redress, Bot nocht thar-of redress ther wes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2051 Redresse for þe dethe of his dere fader. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 190 He salbe for hir part herd in jugement, and have redress and reformacioun of lawe for hir. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 578 To seik redres be the ordinar magistrattis. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 118 But for these foolish Officers, I beseech you, I may haue redresse against them. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. (1661) 75 If the Archbishop failed to do justice, the last complaint must be to the King to give order for redress. 1741 BUTLER *Serm. Ho. Lords* Wks. 1874 II. 266 Whilst redress is delayed,..wrong subsists. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 822 God. would else..endure Dishonour, and be wronged without redress. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 194 Think not But that there is redress where there is wrong, So we be bold enough to seize it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 119 He who gives credit, and is cheated, will have no redress.

† b. Possibility or means of redress; appeal against a decision. *Obs. rare.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 408 Thereof notice to be made to the Bailies,.. [and] they to reforme w^t out accion or redresse suche maters. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 406 The king was empowered to issue a proclamation to destroy the lives, or take away the properties, of any of his subjects; and the only redress was to himself in council.

† 2. Remedy for, or relief from, some trouble; assistance, aid, help. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 162 The grounde and cause of al my peyn..I wol reherse; not for to haue redresse, But to declare my grounde of heuynesse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 They trusted than to fynde some redresse for themselfe and for their horses. *c* 1586 C'ITESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. i, To nightly anguish thrall, From thee I sought redresse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 41 He .. ranne to his redresse. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vi. § 4 (1622) 255 There is no sicknesse, but it hath his redresse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 619 My griefs .. finding no redress, ferment and rage. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 3 P 2 He who best knows how to conceal his necessity and desires is the most likely person to find redress.

† b. Correction, amendment, or reformation of something wrong. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2443 Full many thynges there be that lacketh redresse. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xliii, So that there were some orderly redresse In those disorders. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 121 Too long have we driven off the applying of our redress. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 286 The pernicious effects, to farmers, of this abominable practice, are notorious, and cry aloud for redress.

† c. In phr. *beyond, past, without redress*: beyond the possibility of remedy, aid, or amendment. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 171 Things past redresse, are now with me past care. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 771 As the Cretan Labyrinth of old,..Involv'd the weary feet, without redress. 1700 J. JACKSON in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 232 And were immediately smothered without redress. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 189 Damaged their transports beyond redress.

† 3. a. With *a* and *pl.* A means or way of redress; an act or arrangement whereby a person or thing is redressed; an amendment, improvement. *Obs.*

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 163/1 That the Lordes .. have full auctorite, to discusse and set theryn a redresse after their discretions. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 57 Grant .. that he wyll ernestly go a boute to se a redresse a monge them. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 77 Redressis suld be maid of all dampnaiges. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 150 So the father .. causeth a redresse and amendement in his childe. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 194 (Deut. xxiv. 1, 2), The guiltles therfore were not depriv'd thir needful redresses. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 33 The sick Man just expiring for want of a speedy Redress by .. proper Remedies.

† b. One who, or that which, affords redress.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 591 They seid: Venus, redresse of all division, Goddes eterne [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 650/1 Is not the sword the most violent redress that may be used for any evill? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 838 Fair majesty, the refuge and redress Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.

4. Const. *of.* The act of redressing; correction or amendment of a thing, state, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 156 To theyr cure schal be commyttyd the redresse of many grete dyseasys in thys polytyke body. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 30 For the redresse of many casualties chancing in the night. 1643 *Ord. Parlt. regul. Print.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 26 The bill in preparation, for redresse of the said disorders. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 P 16 There might be some Hopes of Redress of these Grievances. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 121 Arming familiar things To the redress of an unwonted crime. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 138 The great principle that redress of wrongs precedes a grant to the Crown.

Redress (rĭdre·s), *v.*[1] Also 4 **redresce**, 4–7 **redresse**, 5–6 *Sc.* **redres**, (5 **ra-**). [ad. F. *redresser*, OF. *redrecier, -drechier*, etc. = Sp. *redereçar*, It. *ridirizzare*: see RE- and DRESS *v.*]
† 1. *trans.* To set (a person or thing) upright again; to raise again to an erect position. Also *fig.* to set up again, restore, re-establish. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV. pr. ii. 89 (Camb. MS.), As thise leches ben wont to hopyn of sike folk, whan they aperceyuen þat nature is redressed [L. *erecta*] and withstondith to the maladie. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXCVIII. 289 Incontinent he redressyd and reysed on heygthe his baner alle blody. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 290 [They] supposed wel to haue redressed thadmyrall vpon his hors but it was for nought, For he was deed. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 34 The Catholique Romishe Religion shall bee redressed .. in the Cities and places .. where it is banished. 1643 PRYNNE *Popish K. Favourite* 46 He caused the Image of the Crosse to be redressed, and that men should not foule it under their feete. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 107 Cut through all the Collateral Roots, till..you can inforce him upon one side, so as to come..at the Tap-Root; cut that off, redress your Tree, and so let it stand. [Copied in Mortimer's *Husb.* (1721) II. 69, and other works.] 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 133 Some ambitious Architect .. being call'd perhaps to prop a Roof, redress a leaning Wall [etc.].

† b. *refl.* To raise (oneself) again; to reassume an upright posture. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 920 (969) Right as floures .. stoupen in hire stalk lowe, Redressen hem a-yen þe sonne bryght. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 328 As soone as the spere was spente the kynge Boors redressed hym in his sadell. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Redressing*, Trees and other plants have a natural faculty of redressing themselves, when, by any external cause, they are forced out of the perpendicular.

† c. *intr.* To rise become erect. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIII. xv, Thou oughtest not to despyse me, Galathee, thoughe my heere redresse a lytyl & brustle. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* II in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1621) 700 Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine Their peisant weight, redressing vp againe.

† 2. To set up, erect, build. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CLXXIX. 264 The other that were nyghe the corner..redressyd a castel of tree moche hye.

† b. ? To spread out. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1450 LONFLICH *Grail* XLI. 276 Thanne Josephes bothe schirte and water gan blesse, And Anon God gan it for to Redresse, and wax moche largere hem vntylle.

† 3. To put right again, repair, mend (a house or wall). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxv, How the kyng Aurilambros let amend and redresse the hous of Amlesbury. *c* 1540 tr *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 47 Disposinge himselfe to the beutifienge of the cittee of London, [he] redressed the walles,..beinge ruinus throughe yeares, strengtheninge the same with divers turrets.

† 4. *fig.* To bring back (a person) to the right course; to correct or direct aright. *Obs.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 129 Redresse me mooder and me chastise. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3423, I wole swere for evermo To be redressid at youre likyng, If I trespasse in ony thyng. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 358 An Emperoure .. Whom no mannes counsel might redres. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 263 Anger out not to be in any Prince..toward his equal, for he might be redressed with power. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 174 You .. Would see your Towne .. By selfe-same censures to be soone redrest. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks 1727 II. 235 In teaching, instructing, and redressing the Erroneous by Reason.

† b. *Hunting.* To bring back (the hounds or deer) to the proper course. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* Prol. (MS. Digby 182), He hath ynogh at done..to loke wherafter he hunteth..and redresse and bryng his houndes into right whann thei haue envoised or fallen in to rascall. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* III, To redresse the deer, or putt her off her changes;..*redresser le cerf.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To redress a Stag*, (a Term in Hunting) to put him off his changes.

† c. To direct or amend (one's acts or ways). *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 158 To the Offyce of Prudencia appendyth the dedis of all othyr vertues redresse. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* cxix. 9 Wherewith shal a yong man redresse his waie? — *Jer.* vii. 7 If you amend and redresse your waies and your workes. [Hence in 16–17th c. writers, down to *c* 1635.]

† 5. To direct or address (a thing) *to* a destination or in a specified course. *Obs.* Also *refl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 965 Preyeres is for to seyn a pitous wyl of herte that redresseth it in god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 177 So were it good to taken hiede That ferst a king his oghne dede Betwen the vertu and the vice Re-

dresce. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 230 (Harl. MS.), This hope owithe to be Redressid vnto god. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 484/1 That the same Duches have .. such Writtes and Warantes .., directed or redressed to the seid Custumers.

†**b.** *intr.* and *refl.* To address oneself *to* a person or place. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 607 All manar off men yt haue any syknes To master brentberecly loke yt yow redresse. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Passion* vi. (1616) 58 A man that redresses himselfe to a kingdome, would euer take delite to speake of it.

†**c.** To guide or lead (a person) *to* oneself. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 113 b, She dide do make fires and a light..for to redresse Iason and Argos to herward.

†**6.** To put (things) in order; to arrange. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. v. 60 Lete the Iugement be yeuen as ryght wylle rewarden and soo may fynal pees be redressyd bitwene bothe partes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 253 The Romanes didde redresse and redacte these lawes of Salon in to x tables. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 371 Thenne the kerver shall goo unto the cuppebord, and redresse and ordeyn wafers in to towayles. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* (Percy Soc.) 6 Erly in the mornynge se ye ryse, Your werke and laboure to redresse. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 15 They redresse and order matters by money, Brybes, Fees, Ciuill penaltyes.

†**b.** To bring back *to* the proper order; to shift *to* the proper place. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 193 The two bretheren .. went fro bataill to batayll and there as fawte was of ordynaunce, they redressed theire peple to it. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G j, If any parcell were put by error in any other parcell there as it should not bee, and that you would redresse it vnto the proper place there it ought to be set.

†**c.** To make conformable *to* something. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 182 Thys conseyl schold euer be occasyon to redresse the affectys of the prynce to the ordur of the law.

†**7.** To restore or bring back (a thing or person) to a proper state; to put right, or in good order, again; to mend, repair. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 709 Another Theban mayden ..ffor oon of Macidonye hadde hire oppressed She with hire deeth hir maydenhede redressed. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 241 Goynge afor mette dryuth away the ventositeis, redressith the body. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 206/2 In lystris was a contracte which he losed and redressid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 36 Sad Aesculapius far apart Emprisond was . For that Hyppolytus rent corse he did redresse. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* ii. 7 The ship redrest as well as time and place could afford, we still made forward.

†**b.** To put (a matter, or state of things) right again; to reform, amend, improve. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 375 Whan that the cas required it, The commune profit koude she redresse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Alle thynges may be redresshed and reformed, saue euil dedis. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 135 The estate of relligion and orders of priesthoode were newlie sifted and redressed. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 182 b, That they redresse and pourge their churches. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxii. 26 Rise God, judge thou the earth in might, This wicked earth redress. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VI. 91 Now had..frighted Troy within her Walls retir'd; Had not sage Helenus her State redrest. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 176 E'en here content can spread a charm, Redress the clime, and all its rage disarm.

c. To correct, emend. *rare.*

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. III. ii. 325 Nor am I out of my own Possession, whilst there is a Person left within; who has Power to dispute the Appearances, and redress the Imagination. 1796 HAMILTON in *Washington's Writ.* (1892) XIII. 190 *note*, You mentioned to me your wish, that I should redress a certain paper, which you had prepared. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org* iv. 73 The material estimate of worth should be redressed by a moral standard.

d. To adjust again. (Chiefly with *balance*)

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 213 [He] sees aloft the red right arm Redress the eternal scales. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 44 Unless the balance had been redressed by a great transfer of power from the crown to the parliament. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 197 At an earlier time the personal greatness of Edward might have redressed the balance.

†**8.** To restore (a person) to happiness or prosperity; to save, deliver *from* misery, death, etc. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 22737 (Trin.) Whenne he coom furst vs to redresse He coom al wiþ mekenesse. 14.. *Hymn Virg.* 25 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 82 Redres mans sowle from alle mysery. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G vj, Saint Eustace ..lost goodes and children for the space of xiii yere and then god redressed hym ageyne. 1535 *Goodly Prymer* (1834) 132 Wash me O Lord, in his blood,..redress me in his resurrection. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Wks.* (S T.S.) 324 The hevynnis King is cled in our nature, Ws fro the deth with ransoun for to redress. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxc. 1183 So as hee may .. not onely forgiue vs all our sinnes, .. but also rid vs cleane of them, and redresse vs.

9. To set (a person) right, by obtaining, or (more rarely) giving, satisfaction or compensation for the wrong or loss sustained.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 204 Go brynge hym to his fader courte...Ryȝte by þe mydday to redresse his moder. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 368 That thai suld redres all Scottismen offendit be thame. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 109 They came..to be redressed by him for divers grievances. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 59 'Tis thine, O King, the afflicted to redress. 1753 FOOTE *Englishm. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 55, I indeed have wrong'd, but will redress you. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 491 If our gracious sovereign does not order us to be redressed in fifty-four hours, such steps will be taken, as will astonish our dear countrymen. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 339 You .. will redress Him, whom the laws of discipline and Venice Permit not to protect himself. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* I. xix. 375 How am I to be redressed for the loss of my property?

refl. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 168 The time had..arrived for the people to redress themselves.

10. To remedy or remove (trouble or distress of any kind).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 192 Who may me helpe, who may my harm redresse. *c* 1375 *Canticum de Creatione* 953 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 136 God shel come .. And shel redressen mannes nede In riȝt and in leute. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 41 Swich an advocatrice who can dyvyne..our grieves to redresse. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1359 For thyne estat is gewyne to Redress Thar ned. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106, I can neither remember our miseries without griefe, nor redresse our mishaps without grones. 1617 FLETCHER *Valent.* II. iii, Their duty And ready service shall redress their needs. 1714 *Spect.* No. 611 ¶ 2, I flatter my self, you will..if possible, redress a Misfortune my self and several others of my Sex lie under. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 214 Every want that stimulates the breast Becomes a source of pleasure when redrest. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 25 There is no calamity which right words will not begin to redress.

b. To cure, heal, relieve (a disease, wound, etc.). Also in fig. context.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. xii, Syr Tristram now be we mette for or we departe we wille redresse our old sores. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Knowl, acquaint*, etc. 8 Allectuary arrectyd to redres These feuerous axys, the dedely wo and payne [etc.]. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 45 The frosty snowes may not redresse my heat. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. lxxii, Or, whether 'tis not time we should have rest And this confusion, and our wounds redrest. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 383 Which may be to thee instead of .. eyesalve to redresse thy blindnesse. *a* 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 143 Such carbuncles .. As no Hungarian water can redress. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 521 The frenzy of the brain may be redressed By medicine well applied. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 160/2 This is a species of fracture..which can..be readily redressed.

†**c.** To remove, take away (a disability). *Obs.*

1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 290 To pardon his fault, to redresse the outlawery dew for his offence.

†**d.** To put away, get over (sorrow). *Obs.*

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 240 Mamilia had by the space of a weeke..something redressed her sorrow.

11. To set right, repair, rectify (something suffered or complained of): **a.** a wrong.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 959 (1008) Þer-with mene I fynally the peyne, .. Fully to slen and euery wrong redresse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 158 To hym longyth nedes to Esplete, .. wronges to redresse. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 224 It slakis ire off wrang thai suld radres. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 308, I woulde se all theyr wrongis redreste. 1660 WALLER *To the King on his return* 62 Armies and fleets..Owned their great Sovereign, and redressed his wrong. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* III. viii, The sword of Athol Was never drawn but to redress the wrongs His country suffer'd 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 795 A heart To feel, and courage to redress her wrongs. 1862 SHIRLEY (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* x. 444 The wrong indeed was redressed, as far as redress was possible.

absol. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 47 Speake, strike, redresse. Brutus, thou sleep'st: awake.

b. damage, injury, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4917 [To] redresse vs the domage, þat he don has. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 126 Those bitter Iniuries..I doubt not, but with Honor to redresse. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 16 He hoped the King of England would redresse some iniuries done to subiectes of this state by some of his. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiii. 209 It rested with Austria to prevent or redress the threatened outrage. 1878 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 367 The Opposition seems to me .. to have done her a greater harm than can ever be redressed.

c. a grievance or complaint.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 170 This containes our generall Grieuances. Each several Article herein redress'd [etc.]. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No 8. 52, [I] bring a Complaint before you, which it is your Province to redress. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 293 Some persons .. believed that it would be safer to prevent than to redress grievances. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi, At present it was not understood that he had redressed any grievances.

12. To correct, amend, reform or do away with (a bad or faulty state of things, now *esp.* an abuse).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 696 They wolde han writen of men more wikkednesse Than all the mark of Adam may redresse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 268 To redresce At hom the grete unrihtwisnesse. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 149/2 To redresse the defaultes of the said maire and constables. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 71 The general fautys and mysordurys.., wych by commyn counseyle and gud pollycy may be redressyd. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 130 Our detestable cursings..which very few magistrates. go about to redresse. 1634 H. R. *Salerne's Regim.* 33 For such Wines redresse and amend the coldnesse of Complexion. 1675 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1872–5 I. 258 The Atheism, Profanenesse, and Impiety among the people were one point to be redressed. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 446 ¶ 4 That the Lewdness of our Theatre should be .. so well exposed, and so little redressed. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 632 Ever anxious to redress The abuses of her sacred charge. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 77 Spiritual despotism is necessarily redressed or excluded when theology is reformed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 5. 254 In a vigorous campaign he pacified Ireland while redressing the abuses of its government.

†**b.** To settle (discord or debate). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 191 Ȝif þere fil ony discord bytwene the tweyn, þe þridde schulde redresse it. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 [If] eny debat chaunselich falle.., þe same maistres and breþeren shul do her diligence trewly to redresse it.

†**c.** To repair the want of. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 437 The consent of the mother or guardians, if unreasonably withheld, might be redressed and supplied by the judge.

†**13.** To repair (an action); to atone for (a misdeed or offence). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Know Thyself* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 Who-so greueþ hym is worþi to go To helle fuyr but he hit redres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 241, I am al redy to redresce The gilt of which I me confesse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3302 And eke thee caste, If that thou maist, to gete thee defence For to redresse thi first offence. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 18 Vnlawful vsurpation a penitent affection must redresse.

†**14.** *Sc.* **a.** To restore, give back. *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. ii. (S. T. S.) I. 134 Gif þe gudis of tarquinis war nocht redressit [L. *reddita*]. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 328 The nobillis of Ingland..causit all the saidis guddis to be redressit.

†**b.** To make good (a bill). *Obs.*

1565 [see REDRESSING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 307 He wilbe compellit to answer and redresse the said bill.

†**15.** ? To win or take by force. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 153 The Cleonæan Lyons spoyles for her I would redresse. I would the Lernan Hydras heads with sword and fire suppress.

Hence **Redre·ssed** *ppl. a.*[1], **Redre·ssing** *ppl. a.*

1845–6 DE QUINCEY *Shelley* Wks. 1857 VI. 3 *note*, The boyish period in which these redressing corrections occurred to me. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 164 Current, Rectified...Synonym—Redressed Current.

Redress (rīdre·s), *v.*[2] Also **re-dress.** [RE- 5 a.] To dress again, in senses of the vb.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 88 Griselda may redress her, or retire. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 609 Yet was Chaucer to him a poet whom he might re-dress with advantage. 1847 SINGER *Wayland Smith* p. xxxix, The maidens, not being able to re dress themselves, utter loud cries of terror. 1859 *Six Yrs. Trav. Russia* II. v. 67 It appears that the Russians re-dress all furs that they import. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 560 But I .. shut up the doors and windows..while I am dressing, or rather redressing.

Hence **Redre·ssed** *ppl. a.*[2]

1872 *City Press* 6 Apr., The Engineers had reported that this street could be repaved with re-dressed stone.

Redressable (rīdre·săb'l), *a.* [f. REDRESS *v.*[1]] That may be redressed; admitting of redress.

1688 *Pr. of Orange's Declar., with Animadv.* 14 Are they not Redressable by a Parliament? 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 398 It would be well. if these societies occupied themselves more with specific and redressable grievances.

Redressal (rīdre·săl). [f. as prec. + -AL.] = REDRESS *sb.*

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1 The redressal of the balance of representation. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* May 689 All hope of the redressal of her grievances had become extinct.

Redresser (rīdre·səɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *redresseur* (16th c.).] One who redresses or rectifies (esp. a wrong). Also = REDRESSOR (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxiv. (1869) 154 Of redressere ne of vndertakere thei taken no keepe. 1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Fullonius' Acolastus* III. iii, That same moste beste redresser or reformer is God, whose hande gouerneth ..all thynges. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* VI. 742 For feare lest they feele him once a redresser, and reuenger of his owne cause. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. IV. xxv, The famous Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 27 The fighter of the duel no longer pretends to be a glorious redresser of the wrongs of strangers. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xvii. (1866) 298 The redressers of the poor man's wrongs. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. IV. iii. 266, I also in my time must meet the sure Redresser.

Redressing (rīdre·siŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. REDRESS *v.*[1]] The action of REDRESS *v.*[1] in various senses.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 It nedith forto haue a redressing of it into accordaunce with lawe of kinde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, For redressynge and releuynge of mannes necessytees. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 404 For redressing of the saidis billis and expenssis. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 292 It behoveth the magistrate to set in. for the rectifying and redressing thereof. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/2 To take care about Redressing of the Mint. 1711–12 SWIFT *Let. on Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 183 A grievance, the redressing of which is to be your own work. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 183 Every want thus becomes a means of pleasure, in the redressing. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Dec. 5/2 A straight way to the redressing of grievances.

Redressing (rīdre·siŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. REDRESS *v.*[2]] The action or result of dressing again.

1889 JACOBS *Aesop* I. 156 The majority are a redressing of the ordinary Æsop.

Redre·ssive, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REDRESS *v.*[1] + -IVE.] Seeking to redress, bringing redress.

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 360 The generous band, Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd Into the horrors of the gloomy jail.

Redre·ssless, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. REDRESS *sb.* + -LESS.] Without redress, or the possibility of this.

1611 COTGR., *Irremediable*, remedilesse, redreslesse.

Redre·ssment. [f. REDRESS *v.*[1] + -MENT, perh. after F. *redressement* (12th c.).] The act of redressing; redress.

1643 HUNTON *Treat. Monarchy* I. ii. 11 It must be yeelded to..without repeale or redressement by any created power. 1644 — *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* ii. 8 If they come with pretence of Authority, there may be seeking redressement above from Authority. 1822 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 353 The redressment of mental vagaries would be an enterprise more than Quixotic. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Redressment*, reduction of a dislocation, or correction of a deformity.

Redre·ssor. [f. REDRESS *v.*[1] + -OR[1].] One who, or that which, redresses; *spec.* in *Surg.* (see quot. 1884).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2 *Redressor* (Sur-

gical), a replacing instrument, e. g. the uterine redressor. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 4/7 The Power which has long been the redressor of Christian grievances against the Turk.

Re-dri'll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To drill again.

1808 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., It is observed, page 2, of General Rules and Regulations, that every soldier, on his return from long absence, must be re-drilled before he is permitted to act in the ranks of his company. 1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* (1844) 90 Soldiers, on returning from Furlough, are to be re-drilled until reported fit to rejoin their Troops or Companies.

Redri've, *v.* [RE-.] To drive back (again).

1594 WILLOBY *La Avisa* xl. 8 Penelope With all her wordes could not redryue Her suitors. *a* 1700 DRYDEN, etc. *Ovid's Amours* II. x. (1724) 285 As to and fro the doubtful Galliot rides, Here driven by Winds, and there redriven by Tydes. 1847 WEBSTER cites SOUTHEY.

Redross, obs. variant of REREDOS.

Red-rot: see RED *a.* 19.

Red-rumped, *a. Ornith.* Having a red rump.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 367 The red-rumped Parrot.. is one of the largest of the Parrot-kind. 1776 P. BROWN *Illustr. Zool.* 70 The Red-rumped wax-billed Finch. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 420 Red-rumped Oriole. *Oriolus hæmorrheus.* 1815 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IX. I. 194 Red-Rumped Woodpecker (*Picus capensis*). *Ibid* 405 Red-Rumped Bunting (*Emberiza quadricolor*). 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 75 *Fringilla Montium*, twite, or Redrumped linnet. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Red-rumped thrush*, the missel thrush.

Redruthite (re'druþait). [f. *Redruth*, the name of a town in Cornwall + -ITE 1.] A native sulphide of copper; copper glance, chalcocite.

1849 J. NICOL *Manual Mineral.* 473. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 399 Cuprous Sulphide occurs native as copper-glance or redruthite.

Red sanders. Also 7 **saunder**, 8–9 **saunders.** [See SANDERS.] Red sandalwood or ruby-wood; the wood of an East Indian tree, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, used in dyeing, and formerly employed in medicine as an astringent and tonic.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 There are also in this Iland many woddes that bringe foorth redde sanders. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 67 Rede sanders hinder the flowinge of humores to the partes of the bodye, and strengthen the gummes and stomach. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* x. 68 The Hearbs..are such as come neare to a rednesse..Horehound, Hemlock, red Sanders. 1698 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 73 Of Red Saunder, of *Lignum Aloes*, each half an Ounce. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 206 If you would have the comfits red infuse some red Saunders in the water. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 410 Red sanders is the name given in this country to the wood of the *pterocarpus santalinus*, a large tree which grows upon the Coromandel coast and other parts of India, especially Ceylon. 1868 W. RITCHIE *Script. Test. agst. Intox. Wine* viii. 196 Tincture of red Sanders or cudbear were extensively used.

attrib. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 287/1 Red Saunders Wood..is also brought from the East Indies. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 165 Red Sanders-wood,..a reddish-brown dye, used for woollen cloths.

† Red-sear, *v. Obs.* Also 8 **-seer.** [app. f. *red-share* RED-SHIRE *a.*, with assimilation of the second element to SEAR *v.*] (See quots.)

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 8 If it be too hot it will Red-sear, that is break or crack under the Hammer while it is working between Hot and Cold. *Ibid.* 13 Spanish Iron would be as good as Swedish Iron were it not subject to Red-sear (as Work-men phrase it) that is to crack betwixt hot and cold. [Hence in Holme *Armoury* (1688), Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. (1710), Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–41), etc.]

So **Red-sear** *a. rare.* = RED-SHORT *a.*

1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* s. 867 Red-short or Red-sear iron. Malleable when cold, but brittle when red-hot. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 334/2 *Red-sear Iron*, a defect in iron which causes it to become brittle when heated, and to break when forged.

Re'd-shank(s, re'dshank.

1. One who has red legs; *spec.* **a.** (chiefly in *pl.*) One of the Celtic inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands and of Ireland. Now only *Hist.*

The name was app. given in allusion to the colour of the bare legs reddened by exposure, and not for the reason assigned in quot. 1818.

1542 ELDER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Bannatyne Misc.* (1827) I. 10 The Yrische lordes of Scotland, commonly callit the Redd-shanckes, and by historiographouris, Pictis. *Ibid.* 13 Wherfore they call ws in Scotland Redd-shankes,..goynge alwaies bair leggide and bair footide [etc.]. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl* iii. (1870) 132 The other parte of Irland is called the wilde Irysh; and the Redshankes be among them. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 658/2 The O-Neales are neerelye allyed..to the Earle of Argile, from whom they use to have all theyr succours of those Scotts and Redd-shankes. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* Dijb, I will rather wed a most perfidious Redshanke. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 580 By thir actions we might rather judg them to be a generation of High-land Theevs and Red-shanks. 1681 COLLIE *Whigs' Supplic.* II. (1741) 137 That Red-shank sullen, Once challenged for stealling Beef. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July, Let. i, The mountaineers of Wales, and the redshanks of Ireland. 1818 JAMIESON in *Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* I. 74 *note*, In the Lowlands of Scotland, the rough-footed Highlanders were called red-shanks, from the colour of the red-deer hair. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 182 There might be knives again; these red-shanks are unco grudgeful.

b. (See quot.)

1846 *New Monthly Mag.* Feb. 181 'Yer dinner's ready, sir', screamed a red-shank from the house. [*Ibid.* 180 *note*, A term applied in Connaught to ladies, who consider stockings a superfluity.]

c. A red-stockinged person; a cardinal.

1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* II. ii. 6 What have we here? A cardinal or two..How the old red-shanks scamper!

2. *Ornith.* A wading bird (*Totanus calidris*) of the snipe family (*Scolopacidæ*), so called from the colour of its legs. See also RED-LEGS 1.

To run (etc.) *like a redshank* (quot. 1804) is a common phrase in north-western dialects.

1525 *L'Estrange Housch.-bk.* in *Archæologia* XXV. 487 Item vj plovers .. iiij redshancks. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The rede schank cryit my fut my fut. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24/36 Readshanke, *hæmocopedus.* 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 64 The Puet, the Red-shanke, .. are .. to be reiected, as vnwholsome. 1623 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) II. 629 The gray and greene Plouer, some wilde Ducks and Malards, Coots and Red-Shankes. *a* 1628 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 108 [The description] seems more agreeable unto some kind of Redshank. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 368 Redshank; this species is found on most of our shores; in the winter time it conceals itself in the gutters; and is generally found single, or at most in pairs. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* vi, He'll run like a red-shank with the news to the castle. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 525 Redshanks are not uncommon in Cornwall, Devonshire, and Dorsetshire. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 774 The body of the Redshank is almost as big as a Snipe's, but its longer neck, wings and legs make it appear a much larger bird.

b. (See quot. 1894.)

1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 377 Spotted Redshank. ..Insize it is equal to the greenshank. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 523 As the white spots on the wings .. are permanent in this bird at all ages and seasons, I have preferred calling it the Spotted Redshank. 1863 *Spring & Summer in Lapland* 349 The dusky redshank .. seems a stranger here, but breeds further up in the valley of the Munio. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 775 The name Redshank, prefixed by some epithet as Black, Dusky, or Spotted has also been applied to a larger but allied species—the *Totanus fuscus* of ornithologists.

† c. *Cant.* A duck or drake. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 A quakinge chete or a red shanke, a drake or ducke. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* Song 18 On Red-shanks, and Tibs thou shalt ev'ry Day dine.

3. a. A name given to various species of *Polygonum*, esp. *P. persicaria*, the spotted persicaria.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 57 Redshanks; Arsmart. 1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* v. 867 Red Shanks, *Polygonum persicaria.* 1869– in northern dial. glossaries.

b. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.*

1757 LISLE *Obs. Husb.* 345 (E. D. S.). 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* II. 78.

c. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1810 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 376 (Jam.) Should dock-weeds be allowed to remain till they begin to ripen (then called red-shanks) they are not so easily pulled.

4. (See quots.)

1805 YOUNG *Annals Agric.* XLIII. 628 (E. D. D.) The wheat began to change colour, or get into what is called the red shank preparative to ripening. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., When the straw is in the red-shank wheat is said to be nearly ripe.

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *red-shank rebel*; **red-shank gambet** = sense 2; **red-shank gull,** the black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*; **† red-shank pea,** a variety of field-pea.

c 1650 SIR H. SPOTTISWOODE in Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844–5) I. 179 In bloud he made The red-shank rebells wade. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 138 They reckon the Henley grey and the red-shank Pease are the best for never broke-up Ground. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 246 A fourth [species]..., the Redshank Gambet, is very abundant in Britain. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 209 From the bright vermilion of its feet and legs it is called Red-shank gull (Ireland).

† Re'dship. *Sc. Obs.* [ad. obs. Du. *reedschap* (Kilian), f. *reeden* to set in order, fit out: see REDE *v.*2] Equipment, tackle. Also *attrib.*

1565 *Aberdeen Burgh Reg.* (Jam.), Ane Norroway yaucht, callit the James, with her haill redschip graicht. 1593 *Compt Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 93 A crear callit the Lamb and hir redschip.

Re'dshire, -share, *a. Metall.* ? *Obs.* [ad. Sw. *rodskor*: see next, and cf. RED-SEAR; also the forms *cold-share, -shire* under COLD-SHORT. In first quot. associated with SHARE *sb.*] Red-short.

1665 D. DUDLEY *Mettalum Martis* (1854) 30 The Iron thereof made is very Redshare, which is that if a workman should Draw or Forge out a Share mould fit for a Plough in that red heat, it would crack and not be fit for the use of the Husbandsmans Plough or Share. 1674 J. STURDIE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 696 Some makes Cold-shire-Iron, that is, such as is brittle, when it is Cold; another sort makes Redshire, that is, such as is apt to break if it be hammered, when it is of a dark red Heat. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* (1809) II. 361 It does not answer so good a purpose; though it is neither cold-shire, nor red-shire.

Re'd-short, *a. Metall.* [ad. Sw. *rödskört* (sc. *jern* iron) neut. of *rödskör*, f. *röd* red + *skör* brittle: cf. COLD-SHORT and see prec.] Of iron: Brittle while in a red-hot condition, owing to excess of sulphur in the metal. Cf. HOT-SHORT.

1730, 1773 [see COLD-SHORT]. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 342 There is another variety called red short, which is malleable when cold, but brittle when ignited. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 52. 383 Notwithstanding the superior quality of this iron, the bars made from it were..so completely red-short, as to drop asunder. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 13 The ore also being free from phosphoric acid, the iron was generally red-short. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* x. 208 Antimony..produces when present in small quantities in malleable iron, a metal which is both cold-short and red-short.

Hence **Red-shortness,** the quality or state of being red-short.

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 14 Where much sulphur is present in the ore, it produces in the iron the quality known as 'red-shortness'. 1874 J. A. PHILLIPS *Elem. Metallurgy* (1887) 323 The exact cause of red-shortness in welded iron is not always very clear.

Red-shouldered, *a. Ornith.* Having the shoulder or bend of the wing red, esp. the *red-shouldered buzzard, falcon*, or *hawk* of N. America (*Buteo lineatus*).

1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 206 Red Shouldered F[alcon]. 1790 WHITE *Voy. N.S. Wales* App. 263 The Red Shouldered Paroquet..*Psittacus Discolor.* 1792 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* (ed. 2) II. 143 Red-Shouldered Heron. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. II. 421 Red-Shouldered Oriole. *Oriolus phœniceus.* 1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 86 Red-Shouldered Hawk. *Falco Lineatus*...The Red-Shouldered Hawk is nineteen inches in length. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 622/1 The red-shouldered hawk is a handsome bird.

Re'dskin. Also **red-skin.** [See RED *a.* 5 c.] A North American Indian.

1699 S. SMITH in H. E. Smith *Colonial Days* (1900) 49 Ye firste Meetinge House was solid mayde to withstande ye wicked onsaults of ye Red Skins. 1823 E. JAMES *Long's Exped.* I. 160 The whites will not harm the red-skins when they have them thus in their power. 1852 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 205 A strong believer in the native virtues of the Redskins, when these savages were treated well. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 3/2 After dark the whole band..renewed the attack, Kicking Bear himself leading the redskins.

attrib. 1699 S. SMITH in H. E. Smith *Colonial Days* (1900) 49 My Honoured Father was as Active as ye Red-skin Men and sinewy. 1871 LUBBOCK in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* (1872) I. 3 Though the Redskin family is constituted in a manner very unlike ours [etc.]. 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 81/1 A picture of redskin life.

Red snow.

1. Snow reddened by a kind of alga (*Protococcus nivalis*) common in Arctic and Alpine regions.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 976 On St. Josephs day, upon the Mountains call'd Le Langhe, there fell..a great quantity of red, or if you please of bloody Snow. 1820 BAUER *ibid.* CX. 165 The fungi, which constitute the colouring matter of the red snow, discovered in Baffin's Bay..1818. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., It is not impossible that animal as well as vegetable life may exist in red snow, and that real animalcules may have been observed.

2. *transf.* The alga which gives a red colouring to snow.

1825 CARMICHAEL in *App. Parry's Jrnl. 2nd Voy.* 429 On the whole, I should think, that you may safely arrange the Red Snow among the *Palmellæ*. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1890) 345 On several patches of the snow I found the *Protococcus nivalis*, or red snow. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nature* 145 Red snow .. has been discovered spreading over decayed leaves and mosses on the borders of small lakes.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-snow shower*; **red-snow alga** or **plant** = sense 2.

1826 in Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 928 The most remarkable red-snow shower was that which fell..[in] March 1823,..in Tuscany. *Ibid.*, The Lepraria Kermesina, which .. is considered only a particular state of the red-snow plant itself. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* s.v., The red snow plant consists, in its mature state, of brilliant globules like fine garnets, seated on, but not immersed in, a gelatinous mass. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. II. 295 Of those classed with the vegetal kingdom, may be instanced the..red snow alga.

Red spider. A small red spider-like mite (*Tetranychus* or *Acarus telarius*) infesting plants, especially in hothouses. (See also quot. 1824.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. Table, Of the Taint or small red Spider. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 58 Destroying the Red Spider and other noxious insects. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 161 The red-spider (*Erythræus telarius*) spinning its web over the under surface of the leaves draws out their juices with its rostrum. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 2) § 2271 The red spider is the *Acarus telarius*, and the same name is also applied by gardeners to the scarlet acarus (*A. holosericeus*), the only two British species of the genus which infest plants. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 232 In this country, the greatest pest of the vinery is the little red spider, whose movements over the leaves and fruit are exceedingly nimble.

Red-spotted, *a.* Marked with red spots.

1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amb.* 1/1 *Cancer ruber*.. Red spotted Crab. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 736 Red spotted Creeper, *Certhia cruentata* (Linn.). ..Its native place is Bengal. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. II. 496 Red-Spotted snake. *Coluber Coccineus*...Black snake, with yellow back spotted with red. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 163/2 That beautiful inhabitant of fresh water, the red-spotted trout.

Redstart (re'dstɑːt). *Ornith.* [f. RED *a.* + START (ME. *stert*, OE. *steort*) tail: cf. RED-TAIL 1. Parallel forms are Du. *roodstaartje*, Flem. *-steertje* († *-steertken*), Da. and Sw. *rödstjert*, G. *rotsterz.*]

1. A common European singing-bird (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*), so named from its red tail, which it has a habit of moving quickly from side to side.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 33/41 Redstarte, *ruticilla.* 1632 SHERWOOD, The Redstert, or Redtaile, *rossignol de muraille, rubienne.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* To Rdr. c 2 Who can determine what becomes of Cranes, Cuckoes,.. Red-starts, that some are seen onely in Summer, some in Winter? 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Redstert* (Rubicilla), a certain Bird so called from its red tail. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* lx, The song of the redstart is superior, though somewhat like that of the whitethroat. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Naturalist* 204 We have no bird more assiduous in attentions to their young than the red-start. 1840 *Cuvier's*

Anim. Kingd. 190 The White-fronted Redstart .. is a common summer visitant in many parts of Britain. 1884 JEFFRIES in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 131/1 A brightly coloured bird, the redstart, appears suddenly in spring.

b. *Black redstart*, a related species, *Ruticilla tilys*, occurring in southern England and common on the European continent.

1836 EYTON *Rarer Brit. Birds* 7 Black Redstart. *Ficedula Tithys.* This Redstart inhabits chiefly the warmer parts of Europe. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 776 The males of the Black Redstart seem to be more than one year in acquiring their full plumage.

c. *attrib.* with *warbler* (= prec. senses).

1817 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* X. II. 670 Redstart Warbler. (*Sylvia Phœnicurus.*) *Ibid.* 673 Grey Redstart Warbler. (*Sylvia Gibraltariensis.*)

2. An American fly-catching warbler, *Setophaga ruticilla*, outwardly resembling the common European redstart but generically distinct from it.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 211 Red Start, *Ruticilla Americana.* 1808 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* I. 105 The American Redstart builds frequently in low bushes. 1812 *Ibid.* V. 119 The Redstart extends very generally over the United States. 1831 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 202 The insect secured, the lovely Redstart reascends, perches, and sings a different note. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 777 The American Redstart.., belonging to the purely New-World Family *Muiotiltidæ*, and to a genus which contains about a dozen species.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 52 This Bird was brought from Bengall in the year 1734, without any Name being affixt to it; .. I shall beg leave to call it by the Name of the Bengall Redstart.

Re·d-streak. Also 7 -strake.

1. A red-streaked apple formerly highly esteemed for making cider.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* i. 6 Thus the famous Red-strake of Hereford-shire is a pure Wilding, and within the memory of some now living sirnamed the Scudamores Crab. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 209 Above all Cider-fruit, the Redstreak hath obtain'd the preference. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 32 Let every Tree in every Garden own The Red-Streak as supream. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 31 Is not the red-streak's future juice The source of your delight? 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 238 The species called the red-streak, is mostly preferred; but of late years, these orchards have been much subject to a blight. 1875 F. J. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 16 We began to pass through apple-orchards, in which the 'redstreak' flourished in its native soil.

b. The cider made from this. (Cf. 3.)

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2129, I have had as good Redstrake as ever I drank in any place. 1709 E. SMITH *Poem J. Philips* 64 Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti Vine, Gives Tuscan yearly for thy Scud'more's Wine. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *South-Hams*, That noble rough cyder which is generally preferred to the soft sickly Hereford redstreak.

2. *transf.* A girl with red cheeks.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, Then turning to Liddy, he added—'What say you, my pretty Redstreak?' 1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) VI. 219 The rural lass with ruddy cheeks, The Redstreak we may name.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-streak apple, cider, face.*

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 25 So does the Red-strake-Cider of the Vale excell any other Cider of the forcible soil. *Ibid.* 27 M. Philips .. shewed me a very fair large Red-strake apple. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 12, I gave him a dozen bottles of Red-Streak Cyder. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, That redstreak country face. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 721/1 Those most esteemed for cyder are.. the red-streak apple, the whitsour [etc.].

Hence †**Red-streaked** *a.*, made from red-streaks. For other uses of the comb., see RED *a.* 14 a, 14 b.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 26 Red-cheek'd and Red-strak'd Musts of several kinds. *Ibid.*, A richer Red-strak'd-cider of a..fulvous or ruddy colour.

Red-tail (re·dtēl).

1. = REDSTART 1 (and 1 b).

1552 ELYOT, *Ruticilla*, a little birde called a red tayle. 1611 COTGR., *Rubienne*, the Red-taile, or Starke; a small bird. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Bunting, redtaile. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict* s.v. *Red*, A red tail, *Phœnicurus.* 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 425 Red Tail. *Motacilla erithacus.* A Trifle bigger than the Redstart. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 412 *Redstart*..Provincial.—Redtail. Brantail. Firetail. 1869– in dial. glossaries (Northumbld., Lonsd., E. Anglia, Som.). 1896 MORRIS & TEGETMEIER *Nests Brit. Birds* II. 66 Black Redstart.—Black Red-Tail.

b. *U. S.* The red-tailed buzzard (*Buteo borealis*).

1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 75 Early next morning the unfortunate Red-tail was found a prisoner.

2. †**a.** The rudd. *Obs.* **b.** A name of several American fishes (see quots.).

1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* Index, The Rud or Red-tail. 1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. v. 15 *Carassius auratus*..Red-tail. 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.* IX. 29 *note*, Vulgar names [of Kentuckian Shiner]: Indian Chub, Red-tail, Shiner. *Ibid.* 37 *note*, Vulgar names [of Red-tail Sucker]: Red-horse, Red-tail, Horse-fish [etc.].

3. *attrib.*, as *red-tail hawk, lizard, parrot, sucker, warbler.*

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 244 Red-tail Lizard. *Lacerta Cruenta.* 1817 *Ibid.* X. II. 674 Red-Tail Warbler (*Sylvia Erithracus*). 1880 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. IX. 37 Red-tail Sucker, *Catostomus Erythrurus.* 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 406/1 The red-tail hawk has his story of a cold wintry day. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 58 The wearer's hair aglow with red-tail parrots' feathers.

Red-tailed, *a.* Having a red tail.

Red-tailed buzzard or *hawk*, a common North American hawk; the upper side of the tail is red in the adult bird.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 7 That red-tail'd humble Bee I speake of. 1611 COTGR., *Rosse*,..a small red-tayld lake-fish. 1771 PENNANT *Synopsis Quadrup.* 133 Red-tailed Monkey: .. rump and half the tail deep orange-colored, almost red. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 259 Red-Tailed Gallinule. .. This species inhabits Ceylon. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 335 The chattering of the red-tailed parrot. 1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 75 The Red-tailed Hawk is most frequently seen in the lower parts of Pennsylvania during the severity of winter. 1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 222 Red-tailed Crake (*Ortygometra phœnicura*). 1839 AUDUBON *Synopsis Birds N. Amer.* 6 *Buteo borealis.* Red-tailed Buzzard. Red-tailed Hawk. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 199 Pirouetting on the deck below with a red-tailed demon.

Red-tape, red tape.

a. Tape of a red colour such as is commonly used in securing legal and official documents. Hence **b.** Excessive formality or attention to routine; rigid or mechanical adherence to rules and regulations.

1696-1715 *Maryland Laws* IV. (1723) 11 The Map .. upon the Backside thereof sealed with his Excellency's Seal at Arms on a Red Cross with Red Tape. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, Drawing from his pocket a budget of papers, and untying the red tape. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 274 His brain was little better than red tape and parchment. 1869 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 141 All the morning at the custom-house, plagued with red tape. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 170 After ceaseless ridicule of red-tape, the petition is for more red-tape.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. i, The men of more dazzling genius began to sneer at the red-tape minister as a mere official manager of details. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 353 Keep your red-tape clerks, your influentialities, your important businesses. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 144 Those who framed the red-tape code were not men of business. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 304 The regions of red-tape-tied officialism.

Hence **Red-taped** *a.*, tied with red tape; affected with the spirit of red-tape. **Red-ta·pedom,** the sphere or spirit of red-tape. **Red-ta·per** = RED-TAPIST. **Red-ta·pery** = RED-TAPISM. **Red-ta·pified** *a.*, characterized by red-tape.

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* vii, Documents, numbered, scheduled, and *red-taped. 1890 *Nature* 29 May 106/2 The unimpressionable mind of the red-taped official. 1850 *Times* 31 Aug. 4/4 Mr. Carlyle has, we know, denounced *red-tapedom in all its forms. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 33 Calling at clubs, closeted with *red-tapers. 1893 *Ch. Times* 20 Oct. 1065/1 The clergyman who refuses. is a miserable red-taper. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 654 These were the great heroes of the *red-tapery. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 14 Feb. 153/1 [To] lessen the rates and provide an antidote to red-tapery in education. 1895 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 386, I had not..exaggerated the..*redtapefied way in which things were done.

Red-ta·pish, *a.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Characterized or infected by red-tapism.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 94 One Intellect still really human, and not redtapish. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 635 Close bodies tend to become narrow and redtapish.

Red-ta·pism. Also -tapeism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The spirit or system of red-tape.

1855 (*title*) Red-tapeism; its cause, by one behind the scenes. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 79 There appears to have prevailed the usual red-tapeism and circumlocution. 1882 M. WILLIAMS *Leaves Life* (1890) II. 296 Was there ever a greater piece of red-tapism than the letter which has been read from the Home Office?

Red-ta·pist. Also -tapeist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who adheres strictly or mechanically to official routine.

1842 R. FORD in Knapp *Life Borrow* (1899) II. App. i. 315 Red-tapists hatched in the hotbeds of jobbery. 1856 DORAN *Knights & Days* xxii. 374 There is a good deal of the red-tapist in our moralist after all. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 817 The official red-tapeists who seek to carry minutes, memoranda, and returns into every department of life.

Red-throated, *a. Ornith.* Having a red throat.

1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 138 Red-throated Humming Bird. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 365 The red-throated Parrot; this is an extreamely beautiful species; it is of the size of a large pigeon. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 97 Red-throated Falcon. .. Inhabits Cayenne, and other parts of South America. 1809 SHAW *Zool. Lect.* I. v. 187 One of the most common, as well as one of the most beautiful of all the Humming-birds is the *Trochilus Colubris* or red throated Humming-bird. 1896 MORRIS & TEGETMEIER *Nests Brit. Birds* I. 152 The only claim of the Red-throated Pipit to be considered as a British bird [etc.].

b. *esp.* **Red-throated diver,** †**ducker,** or **loon** (see quots. and DIVER 2 a).

1747 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. II. 97 Red-throated Ducker or Loon. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 415 The Red throated Diver. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 253 The Red-throated Loon..[is] still smaller and much commoner. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 337 The Red-throated Diver is the smallest species of the genus, as well as the most common. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 152 The common species of *Colymbus* is *C. septentrionalis*, known as the Red-throated Diver from an elongated patch of dark bay colour which distinguishes the throat of the adult in summer-dress.

Re·d-top.

1. *attrib.* Having a red top; red-topped.

c 1800 T. GIBBS *Catal. Seeds*, Red-top Turnip. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 331/1 Red-top grass. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 They began with red-top clover.

2. *U. S.* A kind of bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris* (also called 'English grass' and 'herd's grass'), highly valued for pasture. *False red-top* (see latest quots.). *Tall red-top*, a tall reddish grass, *Triodia cuprea.*

1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 8 The grasses are: White clover, white top and red top. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 65 *Tricuspis*...This grass is called Red-top in the Southern States of N. America. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 228 Red-top, the herds-grass of the middle and southern States..is indigenous, perennial, and valuable for hay and pasture. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 613 *Tricuspis sesleriodes.* False Red-top. *Ibid.* 614 *Poa serotina.* Meadow Red-top. 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 382 *Poa serotina*, Late Poa. Fowl Meadow Grass. False Red-top.

3. A variety of turnip.

c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 6 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, About one-third of the whole crop consists of Swedish turnips, ..the remainder of the white Norfolk and the red-tops.

Red-topped: see RED *a.* 14 a, b, c.

Reduable, variant of REDEVABLE *a. Obs.*

†**Redu·b,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **redoube.** [f. the vb., or ad. F. *radoub* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Remedy, improvement.

1549 EDW. VI in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. I. XXV. 211 [The King] thought good .. straightly to charge and command him that .. he should have an earnest and special regard to the redoube of these things.

†**Redu·b,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **redubb(e, -doub(e, -do(u)bbe.** [ad. AF. *redubber* (13th c, hence also AL. *redubbare*), f. *re-* RE- + *dubber* DUB *v.*^{1} Cf. F. *radouber* (15th c.). See also REDOUBLE *v.*^{3}

The word is very frequent in 16th c. English, esp. in state papers and other official documents.]

1. *trans.* To repair or restore (a damaged thing).

1522 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 113 Many of your shippes were disgarnysshed of their masts, cables, ankers, and other takelyng, in such wise that fewe or none of theym can be sufficiently redubbed or furnisshed to do any service on the see for this yere. 1536 *Ibid.* 470 That our honour, touched by this your assemblee and insurrection, may .. again be redubbed, to the knowleage of the world.

2. To put right, remedy, improve (a bad state of things).

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref* I. 109 If every one of their college had with such good heart regarded that calamity .. it had been much less and sooner redubbed. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 444 If desteny .. would have permitted me After my wil my sorrow to redoub. 1562 CHALONER in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VII. v. 440 *note*, I told him that the state of things was easely so redubbed, as he should haue cause..to be of another opinion.

3. To make up for, amend, correct (a mistake, fault, etc.).

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 110 Redubbe yt my lord in the Just punyshment of his Traytours Carkas. 1542 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XVII. 592 A wise grave man, to redubbe the lightness of your late Governour. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 5 b, This imperfection I haue to my litle power so laboured to redoub.

4. To remedy, redress (something suffered).

1547 EDW. VI *Injunct.* § 18 No man shall .. redubbe and requite one wronge with another, or be his awne judge. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. 2 c. 1 § 2 Unlesse so great an iniustice .. be redubbed, .. plagues and strokes are like to increase. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1353 A dishonor wherewith this realm shall be blotted, vntyll God shall giue power to redubbe it with some like requitall to the French.

b. To requite (a person) *with* something. Also with double obj. *rare.*

1557-8 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R j, O gods redubbe them vengeance iust. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 459 Yet hitherto we haue not redubbed you with any one lie.

5. To make up, restore (money expended).

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 48 Suche a revenue. as maye..in time of peax bothe redubbe that which shalbe in warre expended [etc.].

Hence †**Redu·bbing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1527 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 228 Praying God that I may have grace .. for the redubbing of the premisses. 1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 537 It may partely tende to a redobbinge of that they have done. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* 41 What was to be done for the redubbinge of that vnhappie chaunce?

Redu·bber. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **-our, -or.** [ad. AF. *redubbour, redobeour* (Britton), agent-n. f. *redubber* to REDUB. App. never actually current as an Eng. word.] (See quots.)

[1284 *Act* 12 *Edw. I* (*Stat. Wallie*) c. 4 De Redobatoribus [*v.r.* Redubatoribus] pannorum furatorum, eos in novam formam redigentibus et veterem mutantibus. 1292 BRITTON I. XXX § 3 De redul bours achatauntz a escient dras emblez, et les attirent en autre fourme.]

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Redobbour*, he that wittingly buieth stollen cloth, and turneth it into some other fashion. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Redubbours*, are those that buy cloth, which they know to be stoln, and turn it into some other form or fashion. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Redubbor.* 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict.*, *Redubber.* 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 83 *note*, It is forbidden that any redubber of clothes..shall dwell elsewhere than in cities or boroughs.

Redubble, obs. form of REDOUBLE *v.*

†**Redu·ce,** *sb Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. next.] Reduction.

1549 EDW. VI in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 692/1 That from hencefourth ye haue an earnest & special regard to the reduce of these things.

Reduce (rĭdiū·s), *v.* Also 5 **reduyse,** 5–7 **reduse.** [ad. L. *reducĕre* to bring back, restore, replace, f. *re-* RE- + *dūcĕre* to lead, bring. Cf. F. *reduire* (14th c., Oresme) and †*reducer* (15th c.), Sp. *reducir*, It. *ridurre.*]

The original sense of the word, 'to bring back', has now

almost entirely disappeared, the prominent modern sense being 'to bring down' or 'to diminish'. A clear arrangement of the various uses (many of them found only in the language of the 15–17th centuries) is rendered difficult by the extent to which the different shades of meaning tend to pass into or include each other.

I. *trans.* †**1.** To bring back, recall (a thing or person) *to* one's memory, mind, etc. *Obs.* (Common in 16th c.)

c 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* (Horstmann) II. 2973 Redusand to his fresche memore His deidly dreme, he saw before. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 383 Leste that he scholde reduce to his mynde the dethe of his sonne by the sighte of theyme. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 45 Ane similitude of hell, Reducyng to our mynd..Goustly schaddois of eild and grisly deid. 1559 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 437 It will pleise your Grace reduce to your remembrance, how..we required [etc.]. 1594 Peele *Battle of Alcasar* III. iv, So freshly to my mind Hath this young prince reduced his father's wrong. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* II. in *Reliq.* (1672) 66 Reducing often to my memory that conceit of the Roman Stoick.

†**b.** To bring back, recall (the mind, thoughts, etc.) *from* or *to* a subject. Also without const. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 205 His disciples cowthe reduce theire myndes from wickede thoughtes thro musike and songe. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 403/1 Luther diligently reduced the mindes of men to the Sonne of God. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 292 Then cease,.. And with these words reduce thy Thoughts that Roame. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos* II. (1701) 65/2 Pericles..could easily reduce the exercise of his mind from secret abstrusive things to publick popular causes. 1700 Prior *Carmen Sec.* 317 To Janus' Altars, and the numerous Throng,..Ambitious Muse reduce the roving Song. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridic.* 58 Whatever digressions I made, he still reduc'd the discourse to the same subject.

†**c.** To bring (one) back *to* a recollection of something. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F iij, He reduceth vs to mynde of that he hath sayde before.

†**2.** To lead or bring back (a person) *to*, *into*, *from*, etc. a place or way, or *to* a person. *Obs.*

a. In figurative context. (Common in 16–17th c.)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 1 Preying also ilke man to reduce me in to þe riȝt wey,..if I haue gon beside þe wey. *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 439 So must yᵉ heretickes be reduced vnto yᵉ wayes of yᵉ churche. 1563 Grindal *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 263 Excommunication .. is the ordinary mean .. to reduce men to God. 1641 Milton *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1851) 74 Doing my utmost endeavour..to reduce them to their firme stations under the standard of the Gospell. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* i. 15 He that Errs in the Entrance is not so easily reduced again into the Right Way. 1726–31 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 52 Their attempt to reduce the Protestants within the Pale of the Romish Church.

absol. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 473 This . Reduces to a Paradise both of Joy and Innocence.

b. In literal sense.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 54/1 God..shal reduce and brynge you agayn unto the londe of your faders. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. ii 84 Gif Orpheus mycht reduce agane..From hell his spousis gost. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* VI. (1565) 174 Wyth the losse of two cohorts he reduced the rest to Duracort. *a* 1636 Fitz Geffray *Compass. Captives* i. (1637) 19 Extend your charity..towards the redeeming and reducing them home. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1830) I. 276 Blessed be God, who..did reduce him to his country. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 223 Bacchus appeased him with wine, and reduced him back into heaven.

c. (Without const.) To bring back again.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 For all his trauayle he reduced (I cannot say reclaymed) but a straggeler. 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Kings* xix. 10 How long are you stil, and reduce not the king? 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 83 Reduce, replant our Bishop President. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* Pref. 1 Mercury's Statue was placed in the Cross-ways, to guide Men in the right way, and to reduce them that were out.

†**3.** To bring (a thing) back *to* or *into* a place; also *Sc.*, to bring (coin) in again to the mint. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 488 Newe statutes were ordeynede..of the staple to be reducede from Mirbonrach to Caleys. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 463 The late silver cunyie..sould be reducit and brocht in agane, to be cunyeit of new. 1588 D. Rogers in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 152 He causeth manie superstitious and popish ceremonies to be reduced into the Church. 1627 Sybthorpe *Apostol. Obed.* 20 So the papists lye at waite..to reduce superstition into England.

†**4.** To take back, refer (a thing) *to* its origin, author, etc. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 139 Grace reducip all þinges to god, of whom þei wellip oute groundely & originaly. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 284 Reduce thinges to the first Institucion, and observe wherein and how they have degenerate. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 47 All regular motions and actions may be reduced to one certain beginning.

†**b.** To carry back in time. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II xii. § 4 (1622) 342 But Plutarch himselfe reduceth it higher; not allowing of any mortall man to bee the first inuentor.

5. To bring back, restore (a condition, state of things, time, etc.). Now *rare.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 120 b, To reduce his yongth in suche wise as he shall seme..in the aage of xxxij yere. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 90 ȝour foir fathers..reducit there liberte, quhilk vas ane lang tyme in captiuite. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 232 Rage can neither reduce thy fathers life, nor recouer his treasure. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. v. 36 Abate the edge of Traitors..That would reduce these bloudy dayes againe. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 207 The States..cannot on the sudden reduce perfection in the profession of Religion. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 98 The endeavours to reduce popery and subvert the true protestant religion. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner T.*, While childhood, and while dreams, reducing childhood, shall be left.

6. *Surg.* To restore (a dislocated, fractured, or ruptured part) to the proper position.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N iv b, The .vj. place is vpon the matryce, and vpon the bowelles for to reduce and withdrawe them to theyr places. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 66 If any bones be broken, they are to be reduced. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 912 Salt with meal and honey, takes away the pain of a joynt that is dislocated,. and makes it more apt to be reduced. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 197 He reduced the splinters of the bone, and calling for help, set it. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 202 A man who had dislocated his shoulder, and had had it reduced by a celebrated bone-setter.

b. To adjust, set (a dislocation or fracture).

1836 Marryat *Japhet* vii, We reduced the dislocation. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 306 The jolting of the rough roads..made it necessary to reduce the fracture again.

†**7.** To draw or pull back again. *Obs. rare.*

1611 L. Barry *Ram Alley* I i, By her actiuity she got it [her leg]..Crosse her shoulder: but not with all her power Could she reduce it. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1632) 379 The Seamen..Reduce their oares, vp-rising from their Banks With equall strokes.

†**b.** To take *back* (a reckoning). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 57 The master himselfe was deceaved in the swifte gate of our shipp, and caused our Generall to reduce his reckninge back some 50 leagues.

II. †**8.** To lead or bring back from error in action, conduct, or belief, *esp.* in matters of morality or religion; to restore to the truth or the right faith. *Obs.* (Very common *c* 1600 to 1700.)

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 183 (Digby MS. 232 If. 29) Of that arte I hadde as tho no gyde Me to reducen whan I went awrong. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 313 Whan I erryd, thu reducyd me, Iesus. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 245 One Friar John .travelled with him to reduce him. But it would not be 1590 A. Hutchinson in Greenwood *Collect. Scotaund. Art.* C, To confer with him about his seperating of himself from the Church of England, if I might reduce him. 1643 Milton *Soveraigne Salve* 1 If any of these erring men may be reduced, I have my end. 1674 Allen *Danger of Enthusiasm* 20 This very thing.. would in great part reduce you, and set you to rights. 1710 R. Ward *Life More* 62 Philotheus presently reduceth him with this sober and edifying Discourse. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* II. iv. xi. 69 So is the knowledge of the passions..necessary to him whose office it is to reduce those who have erred.

†**b.** Const. *from* (an error, etc.). *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 b, Howe they of Boheme should be reduced from their errours. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 91 It is not a better understanding of nature, which hath reduced us from it. 1686 Parr *Life Usher* 93 This Holy Primate..laboured instantly to reduce Popish Recusants and Sectaries from their Errors. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* Pref., If these principles are admitted for true..men [will be] reduced from Paradoxes to common Sense.

†**9.** To bring back or restore (a person, etc.) *from* or *to* a state or condition. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. i. 166 To reduce a synner from the estate of mortall synne, unto the estate of grace. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 94 To reduce him againe to his former gravitie and course of life. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 384 For the satisfaction of their revenge they .. would have reduced them unto life again. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xli. 334 By letting in the Air again, we soon reduc'd him to his former liveliness. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 106 Reducing him from the most abject and stupid Ferity, to his Senses, and to sober Reason.

†**b.** To bring (a thing, institution, etc.) back *to* a former state. Also without const. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 63 Which to reduce into our former fauour You are assembled. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. viii. (1840) 192 Matters for the main [were] reduced to the same estate they were at the first peace. 1666 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Aug., I entreated [him] to visit the Hospital of the Savoy and reduce it..to its original institution. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 225 So that the Church of England was reduced to the same good state wherein it was in the latter years of K. Edward. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. ii, As if he would signify that I should reduce them to their former Shape. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 21 If once a fruit is become deformed, no art will then reduce it.

†**c.** To redress, repair (a wrong). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* I. ii, Till they reduce the wrongs done to my father.

†**10.** To bring (a person or thing) *to* or *into* a certain state or condition. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 1, I aske þis questyon wyche bynne þe menys & cause to reduse a man to a mery spryte. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 12 Fraunce was enhaunced & reduced to mageste ryal. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 103 The prynce ys no thyng in boundage therby, but rather reducyd to true lyberty. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 582 This Fine (that is reduced to certaintie by the discretion of the Iustices). 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 Seeking to reduce their Countrey-men to good order and discipline. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv.* (title-p.), By reducing Boggy or Drowned Land to sound Pasture. 1664 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 76 The Romans..reduced the natural Inhabitants from their Barbarism to the Society of civil Life. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1751 VII. 17 With pleasing Arts she cou d reduce Men's Talents to their proper Use. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. i, She was..the engine that by her prudence reduced me to that happy compass I was in.

refl. 1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 103 All things, the more perfect they are, the more do they reduce themselves towards that unity, which is the centre of all perfection 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 56 These proud Philosophers aspired..to reduce themselves to a friendship with the great though unknown God.

†**b.** To bring (a person) *to* some belief or opinion. Also *absol. Obs.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1008/1 Whom I besech the Lorde to reduce to a better truth. 1570 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 67/1 At what time, the wholsome doctrine of the Gospell allured and reduced the hearts of all sorts of people vnto the true religion of God 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 21 The natures..of the other [being] to withdraw, disswade or reduce to another meaning. 1712 [see Reduction 4 c].

†**c.** With *inf.* To lead or induce *to* do something. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 672 The lorde Marques could by no meanes be reduced to take any part against king Edwarde. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* Pref. A iv, Suche two footed Moules and Todes..maye not possibly..be reduced or moued to taste or sauour any whitte of vertue. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, He knows no reason but he may reduce The courtiers to have women wait on them. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 257/1 That which moveth the Taste, and reduceth it to act.

d. To bring (a theory, etc.) *to* (or *into*) practice, action, etc.

1625 C. Brooke *On Sir A. Chichester* Poems (1872) 209 Of armes and arts, he had the theorie, which he reduc't to practise 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* 116 Heretofore some gracious dispositions have been to seek. when there was most need and occasion for their being reduced into act. 1709 Pope *Let. to Cromwell* 7 May, I thought your observation..not a rule without exceptions, nor that ever it had been reduc'd to practise. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 139 Reduced to practice, his beloved rule Would only prove him a consummate fool. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 81 Dispositions..reduced into action.

†**e.** To bring to a determination, to settle. *Obs.*—[1]

1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 250 They say they have now reduced it to have the money brought in, in eight years.

†**11.** To adapt (a thing) *to* a purpose. Also without const., to apply, expound, explain. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxix. 216 (Add. MS.), This Emperour may he saide herode, the kyng. Or elsit [the story] may be reduced on a nother maner. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 7 To reduce and brynge the same text to my purpose, I take it thus. 1530 Palsgr. 682/1 All the artycles whiche he hath layde agaynst me I truste to reduce them to my purpose. 1609 Sir T. Bodley *Let.* in *Vietas Oxon* (1903) 8, I could not busie myselfe to better purpose, then by redusing that place..to the publique vse of Students.

†**b.** To make conformable or agreeable *to* a standard. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 116 It admitted an interpretation of reducing the government of the Church in Scotland to this of England. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 38 By the not reducing whatsoever is represented to the true Lines of Perspective.

c. *Astron.* To adapt (an observation) *to* a particular place or point; to correct by making the necessary allowances for position and other modifying circumstances. (Cf. Reduction 6 c.)

1633 Gellibrand in T. James *Voy.* R 3, The [moon's] true place at midnight reduced to the Ecliptique. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron* X. 73 Observations, therefore, seen at the surface, must be reduced to the center. 1866 Herschel *Fam. Lect Sc., Comets* (1871) 101 From these observations so far as they have as yet been communicated and reduced [etc.]. 1881 Donnelly in *Nature* No. 625. 594 To collect ..all information on this subject, and finally to reduce the Indian observations.

†**12. a.** To bring *into* another language; to render, translate. *Obs.*

1484 Caxton *Curiall* I At whos instance and requeste I have reduced it in to Englysshe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 410 Lo he repreifis..Ay word by word to reduce ony thing *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O o vij, The translatours, that haue laboryously reduced this treatyce out of Greke into Latin. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. i. (1588) 5 Bracton (who reduced the body of our law into Latine).

†**b.** To set down or record in writing; to put down or draw in a map. *Obs.*

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* I Al thynges that ben reduced by wrytyng ben wrytyn to our doctryne. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 897 To reduce and to put by writtynge the maner how I have proceded. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 46 He..being nowe inflamed with the admiration of your martiall exploites,..is very desireous, to reduce them in a Chronicle. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* i. (1891) 5 Amonge diuerse other thinges of the xiii Sheres of Wales reduced according to arte.

†**13.** To bring *to* one by way of acquisition. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 The King..hath determyned hym self to passe..in to his Realme of Fraunce and to reduce the possession thereof..to hym and his heires Kinges of Englond. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. (1636) 2 The admission of my Clerke, whereby the inheritance is reduced to mee, is the act of the Ordinary.

14. To bring (†*into* or) *to* a certain order or arrangement.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 8/1 The said Ezechias also reduced the Priests and Leuits into their orders. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxi. 248 *marg.*, The way might be more compendious by the rootes reduced to Classes. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 25 Dec., Reducing the names of all my books to an alphabet. 1729 Butler *Serm. Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 125 A great part..of the intercourse amongst mankind, cannot be reduced to fixed determinate rules. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., The rules..were reduced to the just order in which they now stand. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 167 When one set of anomalies had been discovered, and reduced to rule. 1875 Jowett

Plato (ed. 2) IV. 21 The infinite would be no longer infinite, if limited or reduced to measure.

b. To bring *to* († *into* or *under*) a specified number of classes or heads; also, to assign or refer *to* a certain class.

In some cases passing into sense 26.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 b, All the counseyles of our lorde Jesu Chryst may be reduced to these nyne. *c* 1560 (*title*) Summe of Christianitie, reduced unto eight propositions. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* Pref., I will only professe to follow that one Rule, Truth, to which all the rest..may be reduced. 1676 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* 1 Many things. may all be reduced to these three general heads. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. xii. (1715) 302 Hither may also be reduc'd another sort of Divination. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 7. 43 Those who set up for Criticks in Poetry..may be reduced to two Classes. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 62 P 5 These Presages..may be reduced under Seven Principal Denominations.

†**c.** (Without const.) To bring into proper order; to assign to the proper class or classes. *Obs.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* Ded. a j b, The species of Natural bodies,..if they were (so far as they are yet known and discovered) distinctly reduced and described. 1692 Ray in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 198 The..reducing and settling the severall histories and relations of species, will be a thing of eminent use. *Ibid.* 203 He hath abundance of Jamaica plants, which if in your Catalogue it is very difficult to reduce them, especially his Felices.

15. To bring († *into* or) *to* a certain form or character. (Cf. 12 a.)

c 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* I. viii, I knew the Organon to be confus'd, And I reduc'd it into better form. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* (1639) Pref. 3 Galen .. reduced the Science [medicine] into a more perfect Art. 1668 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 216 The Ambassador ordered me to reduce Persia and Turkie into one Map. *a* 1693 Wood *Antiq. Oxf.* (1786) 56 They began .. to pull down their buildings, which stood without any method, and to reduce them..into a quadrangular pile. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. i, A second Word, much harder to be pronounced; but reducing it to the English Orthography may be spelt thus, Houyhnhnm. 1836 H. Rogers *J. Howe* ii. 26 Nevertheless, it may be very useful..to attempt to reduce it to such a form.

refl. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 12 Whilest the Piquers and other weapons doo reduce themselues into forme vnder their Ensignes.

b. To put *into*, commit *to*, writing. (Cf. 12 b.)

1659 Heylin *Examen Hist.* I. 230 Why was not the Protestation reduced into writing? 1711–12 Swift *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1751 IV. 243 All which i reduced to writing would entirely confound Orthography. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 78 Having reduc'd into writing the Transaction..touching the Delivery of the three Negroes. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* I. 10 A small body of Aryan customs reduced to writing in the fifth century B.C.

16. a. *Arith.* To change (a number or quantity) from one denomination *into* or *to* another.

Commonly conveying some suggestion of sense 26, as resulting either in a smaller number or in one composed of smaller units.

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 23 The Numerator of the last Fragment to be reduced. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xxvii. (1636) 75 Then in like order reduce your Divisor into the smallest Fraction, and you shall find the totall summe [etc.]. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 156 To reduce the Denominations of Measure, Weight,..&c. of one Kind or Countrey to another. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 2/4 If the content to be reduced, be cast up into acres, roods, and perches, reduce all into perches, and then in other respects work as before. 1823 Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 419/2 Reduce the compound quantity to its lowest denomination, and the whole integer to the same denomination.

absol. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 1/2 Multiply the number of half feet contained in a pole of that measure you would reduce into.

b. To change (a quantity, figure, etc.) *into* or *to* a different form. Also *absol.*

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* I. xii. 21 To reduce, is to bring Integers into Fractions or contrarie. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 43 To reduce a Trapezia into a Triangle. 1676 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* A v, There will be 18 rod of Brickwork in the Wall, which may all be reduced to a brick and an half thick. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 89 To Reduce an Integer into an Improper Fraction. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 82 The given Fluxion may be reduced to another Expression. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 405/1 To reduce an Integer to the Form of a Fraction. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 88 In estimating the price of brick-work in Britain, the quantity, of whatever nature and thickness it may be, is always reduced to walls of one and a half brick in thickness.

c. To resolve by analysis. Const. *to.*

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxix. 399, I shall now endeavour to reduce the ripples to their mechanical elements.

17. To turn *to*, convert *into*, a different physical state or form; esp. to break down, grind, or crush *to* powder, etc.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xiii. 56 The black feces..being reduced..into a calxe. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 15 They reduce dates into a paste, and it serves them instead of bread. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 Their Bodies being reduced into Ashes,..God shall create them a-new. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Urine*, The first step is to reduce that liquor to the consistence of a rob or thick extract. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 825 Reduce the tartrate and sugar to powder. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 33/1 The first process is that of reducing the iron-stone or ore..into a metallic state by means of fusion. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* vi. 92 Since ferrous carbonates are reduced to the state of ferric oxide [etc.].

b. *Metall.* To convert into metal; to smelt.

1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 361 When the ore of an Iron mine is found difficult to reduce, it is usually neglected even though it be rich. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 687 By the year 1788, several attempts had been made to reduce iron ore with coaked coal. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 599 In the infancy of the metallurgic arts lead was much more easily reduced than iron.

c. *Chem.* To decompose (a compound); to resolve into a simpler compound or into the constituent elements.

1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 51 When refractory Calx of Iron is to be reduced by a great and long lasting Fire. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem* (1808) 213 To reduce the oxide of iron, charcoal must be added. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 202 Since uric acid also has the power of reducing cupric sulphate [etc.].

d. To break up (soil) into fine particles.

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 144 The land cannot be stirred too deep: the more the earth is reduced the more nourishment will it afford. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 604 It is the custom. to reduce the cloddy surface well by means of harrowing.

18. *Logic.* To bring a syllogism († or proposition) into a different but equivalent form, *spec.* to one of the moods of the first figure.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Reduction of propositions*, The proposition preceding the particle is reduced. 1845 Whately *Logic* II. iii. § 4 All arguments may be in one way or other brought into some one of the four Moods in the First Figure: and a Syllogism is, in that case, said to be reduced. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 195 The motives for reducing the three lower Figures to the First.

III. 19. To bring *to* (or *into*) order, obedience, reason, etc., by constraint or compulsion.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 78 The resolucion..of his courage is euer reduced to thobeyssaunce of ye goddes. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 2 The subiectes therof.. subdued and reduced diuers and many regions and countreis to their due obeisance. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 198 They requested them to reduce and frame [L. *adducerent*] him to his dewtie. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 5 Whensoever they have occasion to reduce the Pope to reason. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 241 The King of Æthiopia .. marched out against them [Jews], reduced them to duty. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 32 His first step, was to reduce to reason and obedience his reverend brethren the chapter of St. Patrick's. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iv. § 46. 412 Nor can any one [church] ..reduce all the others to subjection. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 108 The clergy could not be allowed to reduce Crown and barons into entire submission to their own pleasure.

†**b.** To make subject *to* one; to cause to give obedience or adherence *to*; to bring *under* one, *into* or *under* one's power, *within* bounds, etc. *Obs.*

1569 Stocker tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xxii. 73/2 He reduced likewise all the townes and cities of the Messenians to him. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III iii. 32 He the six Islands comprovinciall In auncient times unto great Britainee, Shall to the same reduce. 1628 Abp. Williams *Serm.* 34 When shall I see the day, when all my Affections reduc't vnder reason, I may pronounce this happy word, *I lie*, I haue ouercome them. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 17/2 Solon perswaded also the Athenians to reduce into their power the Thracian Chersonesus. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 544 The Shot tumbled out..; neither was it an easie matter to reduce them again within Bounds. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* VI. ix. § 3 God..will yet reduce him under my power.

†**c.** To place *under*, to bring or unite *to*, one. *Obs.*

1588 *Copy of Letter to Mendoza* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 65 Governed by the principal noblemen..and reduced under captains of knowledge. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xxvii. 584 The greate difficultie they haue founde to reduce those Indians to Christ. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 49 Some English and Irish..he reduced to his company and to leave the Dutch.

d. *Law.* To bring (a thing or right) *into* († *to*) possession.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 433 Unless he reduces them to possession, by exercising some act of ownership upon them, no property vests in him. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 45 Rights not yet reduced into possession. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 199/2 All that the husband has a right to do is to reduce such property into possession if he can.

20. To bring (a place) into subjection, to subdue, conquer; *spec.* to capture (a town, fortress, etc.); to compel to submit or surrender.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 8 The late king of Spain could sooner win the kingdom of Portugal, than reduce the states of the Low Countries. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 253 To leave the French..untill the Netherlands were wholly reduced or quieted. 1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 295 Chester was reduced by famine. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 187 A body of troops whom he sent before him to reduce the fortress found it quite deserted. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 405 The whole of Persia and the Uzbek country were invaded and reduced by the Arabs. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* viii. (1880) 132 The young King set out with his army to reduce the revolted towns.

b. To bring (a person) under control or authority, to subdue, conquer. † Also, to reclaim or domesticate (animals).

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 518 Reducing, with industrious care, The Flocks and Droves cover'd with wool and hair. 1666 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Sept., The clamor and peril..made the whole Court amaz'd, and they did with ..great difficulty reduce and appease the people. 1700 Prior *Carmen Sec.* 32 The Son of Mars reduc'd the trembling Swains 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xvii, If they were reduced, they should be brought to the gallows. 1777 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 5 Aug., Do you think..you shall be able to manage me again? I suppose. that you are thinking how to reduce me. *a* 1842 Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xxxv. 403 Ptolemy reduced the several petty kings of the island, and made himself master of it. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 35 Those of the natives who have but lately been reduced.

c. With *inf.* To constrain, compel, force (a person) *to* do something.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (1876) 17 To reduce aliens being made denizens, to pay strangers customs. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iii. 156 Having reduced them to receive Christianity, he imposed the same Law upon them. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Reduction*, The other [method] .. whereby the person..is reduced to assert or grant something absurd and impossible 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* V. xi, A blow. reduced him to measure his length on the ground. 1894 Meredith *Ld. Ormont* ii, Poor gentlemen reduced to submit to any but a young woman's hug.

†**d.** To overcome, subdue, repress, moderate (a desire, temper, etc). *Obs.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* 10 Mariage cannot be honourable for the meer reducing and terminating lust between two. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 417 Not being able to reduce the Temper of the Tyrant or procure Justice. 1706 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 13 We reduce and restrain our Desires of things agreeable here. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 45 It was necessary..their tempers be reduced by my kindness to them.

†**e.** To crush (a rebellion). *Obs rare*—1.

a 1687 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 6 The Army who reduced the Rebellion, did. consist of near 35000 Men.

f. To make (land) fit for cultivation. ? *Obs.*

1762 J. Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 151 Another method of reducing barren boggy land, in Ireland, is by laying upon it a little dung or straw, and covering this with shells.

21. To bring down *to* a bad or disagreeable condition.

1572 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 23 Scotland wes reducet to gret extremeties. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 22 The continual rains reduced it [a province] to .. a deplorable condition. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1468 Having reduc't Thir foe to misery. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 8. 54 Thousands of their Fellow-Subjects may be reduced to Want. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 219 Thus were we all..reduced to the utmost despair. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, II. I. 27 His children had reduced him to the painful necessity of taking arms against them. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 41 He found himself reduced almost to penury. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 4 The Dorian conquest had the immediate effect of reducing Mycenae to obscurity. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 216 Are not those who train in gymnasia, at first beginning reduced to a state of weakness?

b. In *pass.*, with *inf.* To be compelled by want *to* do something; also, to be hard put to it.

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* i. 163 The poor Patrician is reduc'd to keep, In Melancholly Walks, a Grazier's Sheep. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 59 P 6 The Garrison is brought to the utmost Necessity;..they were reduced to eat Horse-Flesh. 1743 H. Walpole *Let.* 4 May, Poor creature! he was reduced..to borrow five guineas of Sir Francis Dashwood. 1768 — *Hist. Doubts* 100 Henry was so reduced to make out any title to the crown that he catched even at a quibble. 1807 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* III. 472, I rather think they are poisoned by being reduced to eat such unwholesome food. 1834 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 6 She is every other day reduced to borrow my tumblers, my teacups.

c. To bring down *to* a smaller allowance.

1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. ii 13 If you..were reduced at once From thrice-driven beds of down, and delicate food,..To that which nature doth indeed require.

d. To weaken physically.

1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 80 An ulcer .. which had reduced the patient exceedingly, and brought her life into imminent danger. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxii, Fever and ague..hung about him for many weeks, and reduced him sadly. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 288 The men seemed half crazy: I had not realized how much we were reduced by absolute famine.

e. To diminish the strength of (spirit).

1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 67 A distiller may .. reduce with water any plain spirits.

22. To bring down *to* a lower rank or position, dignity, etc. Also without const. and with *inf.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl, Wks. (1851) 177 The protestant religion must undresse them of all their guilded vanities, and reduce them as they were at first to the lowly and equall order of Presbyters. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 843 More illustrious made, since he the Head One of our number thus reduc't becomes. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* ix, The book of Job is acknowledged to be infinitely sublime, and yet has not the father of the Bathos reduced it in every page? 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 180 The articles *a* and *the*..circumscribe the latitude of genera and species by reducing them for the most part to denote individuals. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 146 The ambition of the popes was reduced to the empty honour of crowning and anointing these hereditary princes. 1811 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 164 The moment they usurp their direction and that of their government, they will be reduced to their true places. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (1875) 111 By setting the Emperor at the head of the Church to reduce the Pope to the place of chief bishop of his realm.

b. *Mil.* in phr. *To reduce to the ranks*, to degrade (a non-commissioned officer) to the rank of private.

1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., If a serjeant be reduced to the ranks, his clothing is to be given in for the use of his successor. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 149 Non-commissioned Officers may be reduced to the Ranks by the Sentence of a Regimental or other Court-Martial.

†**c.** To assign (a person) to a more recent date.

1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 398 The Chaldæan Traditions carried the Age of the first Zoroaster very high, ..but the Examinations made by learned Men reduc'd him almost to the Age of Nimrod.

23. *Sc. Law.* To rescind, revoke, annul.

1553 Kennedy *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 139 The subjectis mon evir stand at quhilk is done be

the hiear poweris,..aye and quhill the samyn be reducit be sufficient ordour. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 392 Their infeftment salbe reduceit and decernit null. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 127 (*Form of Proces* xxxvi. § 2) Na Iudge may reduce his awne decreit, except the Lords of session. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 303 No Judgment pass'd there can be rectify'd or reduc'd by any Judicatory.. but by themselves. 1742 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 372 [The] arbitrers, who pronounced the decreet now reduced. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 829 The object of this class of actions..is to reduce and set aside deeds, services, decrees, and rights. 1865 *Glasgow Herald* 25 Mar., His first thought was to have the marriage settlement reduced.

absol. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 831 The creditors of an apparent heir may also pursue a reduction..without previously adjudging the right to reduce.

24. *Mil.* a. To break up, disband (an army or regiment). ? *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s.v. *Reform*, In Military Affairs, to Reform is to reduce a Body of Men, either disbanding the Whole,..or only breaking a Part. 1746 H. Fox in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 409 The Regiments ..should be marched into their own counties before reduced, .. the other three Regiments not immediately to be disbanded. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.

b. To break up (a square, etc.) and restore the component parts to line or column.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

IV. 25. To bring or draw together. Also *refl.* In later use only as implying diminution of bulk.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. viii 63 (Camb MS.), Of alle whyche forseyde thinges I may reducen [L. *redigere*] this shortly in somme. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xv. 100 Yf he mete ony beste that wold doo hym harme he reduyseth hym self as rounde as a bowle. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 940 To reduce narowly, *coarter.* 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Portugall was then obscure, vntilled, poore, and reduced into streight limits. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 74/2 This was one of those small Villages scattered through Attica, before Theseus Reduc'd the People within the Walls of a City. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, II. I. 48 He..reduced the water into a canal large enough to receive some small boats. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 2 The Roman name..is reduced to a narrow corner of Europe. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* ii, Reduce this declamation to a point, and let us know what you mean. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Horatio Sparkins*, The unfortunate Tom reduced himself into the least possible space.

26. To bring down, diminish *to* a smaller number, amount, extent, etc., or *to* a single thing.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 341 b, When thys semed over long, Clement the sixt reduced [L. *redegit*] the same unto fifty yeres. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. M viij b, To what small number is mankind reduc'd. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 4 But Aquinas doth better reduce the two former to one. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 790 Thus incorporeal Spirits to smallest forms Reduc'd thir shapes immense. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 330 All dangers are reduc'd to Famine. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 147/1 What remained were further reduced to half-price. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 403 Recovering..The faculties that seemed reduced to nought. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 218 Danton and Robespierre, reduced to a Duumvirate might have divided the power betwixt them. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 271 Wine, reduced to two-thirds by boiling, was added. 1871 DAVIES *Metric System* III. 187 He finds by experience that these [two] may with increased convenience be reduced to one.

b. To lower, diminish, lessen.

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* vii. 69 No law can reduce the rate of interest below the lowest ordinary market rate, at the time when the law was made. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 169 Every attempt to reduce the plain import of certain passages in the Gospels. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 114 Step by step..we went on reducing our sledging outfit. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 42 If a current of warm and moist air meet a colder current its temperature is reduced.

c. *intr.* To become lessened or limited.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 368 Miss Mendax has now lived, for a long time, on a biscuit *per diem*...She certainly does not reduce on it. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 4/2 Diseased he was, and of a harsh Northern strain, but all the carping reduces at last to this. 1895 J. R. HARRIS in *Expositor* Nov. 352 They reduce to two classes.

† Redu·ceable, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *reduisable* (Godef.).] = REDUCIBLE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/7 Reduceable, *reducibilis.* 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 160 Those .. which serve for use, and are reduceable to action. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Carnarvonsh.* iv. (1662) 31 There is an Island called Berdsey justly reduceable to this County. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iv. 188 A great Part of the natural Behaviour of living Agents, is reduceable to general Laws. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. Wks. 1797 I 178 To consider every excellence as reduceable to principles.

Hence † **Redu·ceableness.** *Obs.*

1680 *Disc. Iangier* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 527 The Reduceableness and Extirpation..of the Piracy of Sallee.

Reduced (rĭdiū·st), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

† 1. Brought back. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1699 HOWE *Redeemer's Domin. Inwis. World* Wks. 1724 II. 70 That he might have these Keys to open the Heavenly Hades to reduc'd Apostates [etc.]. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. II. xvi. 376 Providing for the public credit of this your reduced daughter.

† b. Of a leaf: Indented at the outer end. *Obs.*

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* App § 11 The Top is .. either Produced, that is, Poynted, or at least, Roundish,..or else Reduced, as in Woodsorrel.

2. a. *Mil.* Of officers: Discharged from active service and put on half-pay. ? *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Elegies* xviii. 4 To..brave Reformed or reduced captaine. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5488/5 Who..enjoy the Benefit of half Pay..as reduced Officers. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. VII. 105 A theatrical, vapouring, reduced captain of cavalry. 1827 *Parl. Deb.* 1073 Reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces. *Ibid.* 1074 The reduced adjutants of the Local Militia.

b. Of persons, their circumstances, etc.: Impoverished.

1689 FORD *Lover's Mel.* Dram. Pers., Rhetias, (a reduced Courtier) Servant to Eroclea. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 73 Reduced clergymen, schoolmasters and mechanics. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 331/2, I dare say he was some poor musicianer, or singer, or a reduced gentleman. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 408 Retired to the rural districts in reduced circumstances.

c. Weakened, impaired.

1689 BOYLE *Let.* 22 Aug., Wks. 1772 I. p. cxxviii, You will not find me more backward than formerly to serve you faithfully in my reduced capacity. 1797 BURKE *Affairs Irel.* Wks. IX. 453 In the reduced state of body, and in the dejected state of mind, in which I find myself. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 152 *note*, The English leaders appear to have had no conception of the extremely reduced state of the French.

d. Subdued, subjugated.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 22 The Phœnicians, Assyrians, and Chaldeans were each a conquered and reduced people.

† 3. Brought to a state of gravity and composure. *Obs.* (In Fuller only.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iv. 257 The heat of his youth was tamed in his reduced age. *Ibid.* xiii. 304 Yet in her reduced thoughts she makes all the sport she hath seen earnest to her self. *a* 1662 — *Worthies* (1840) I. 119 The grave, sage, and reduced Scottish-men in this age.

4. Brought into another form. a. *Logic.* Of a proposition: (see REDUCE *v.* 18). † b. Of charts: (see first quot.). *Obs.* c. Of brick- or stone-work: (see REDUCE *v.* 16 b). d. *Reduced eye*, a diagrammatic eye employed to simplify the treatment of various optical problems (*Cent. Dict.* 1891; *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chart*, Reduced Chart .. is that wherein the meridians are represented by right lines converging towards the poles; and the parallels by right lines parallel to one another, but unequal.. Another kind of reduced charts has been invented, wherein the meridians are parallel, but the degrees thereof unequal; these are called Mercator's Charts. *Ibid.* s.v. *Reduction of propositions*, To a reduction, therefore, there are two propositions required, the reduced, and the reducing. 1823 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 558 What is the quantity of reduced brick-work in a wall containing 4540 superficial feet, 2 bricks thick? 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 88 One rod, eighty-two feet of reduced stone-work (the stone walls are reduced to one and a half brick in thickness).

5. Of metals and chemical substances: (see REDUCE *v.* 17 b, c).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 474/1 To prevent this calcination of the reduced metal a larger quantity of charcoal is used. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 685 The reduced iron would be apt to remain scattered in little globules. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 60 A zig-zag black line of reduced mercury. 1900 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 630 It is changed into reduced hæmoglobin.

b. *Reduced indigo* (see quot. 1862). *Reduced iron*, a fine iron powder, obtained by treating ferric oxide with hydrogen.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 2) 617 When blue indigo is treated with deoxidising agents, .. a yellow solution is formed, containing reduced indigo, a compound in which one equivalent more of hydrogen is present than in blue indigo. 1863 W. AITKEN *Pract. Med.* (1866) II. 62 The reduced iron—the *ferrum reductum* of the British Pharmacopœia—is also a remedy which does not possess the astringent properties of the other preparations.

c. Broken into fine particles.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 622 In this way the crop is rendered clean, and the fine reduced mold well laid up to the stems of the plants.

6. Diminished in number, quantity, amount, or size.

1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 147/2 To direct that no fish be sold at reduced price on the day of their arrival. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 57 At the reduced rate of 3 per Cent. per annum. 1820 W. JAY *Prayers* 294 Yet are they all diminished by another irreparable loss; and the reduced remainder [etc.]. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 14 Load the gun with a reduced charge. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 48 I..reproduced some of his plates on a reduced scale.

† **Redu·cement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. It. *riducimento*, Sp. *reducimiento.*]

1. The act of bringing back to a previous state (or position), *esp.* to right belief or conduct.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. iii. 156 Erickmon .. of her loue and witts did wish reducement all in vayne. 1604 N. D. [PARSONS] *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 471 What labour and charity was vsed towards them, for their instruction and reducement. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* ix. (1643) 34 Face to your Leader, a word of Reducement. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 26 He manages in order to the reducement of lost Sinners.

b. Const. *to* a specified state.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* (*running title*) Englands Improvement: or, a Reducement of Land to pristine Fertility. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1813) I. 618 That he..plotted the reducement of the R. religion to its ancient vigour.

2. Reduction *to* (*unto*) or *into* a specified quality, state, form, etc.

1609 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 142 They maie..become instruments in reducement of that part of the kingdome to civillety and obedience. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. Wks. (1851) 401 A universal distemper, and reducement of law to arbitrary power. *a* 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 192 The reducement of a general principle into a particular action.

b. The act of bringing one thing *into* another.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 130 That ancient Prelaty which you say was first constituted for the reducement of quiet and unanimity into the Church.

3. Assignment to a particular kind or class; deduction, inference.

1624 R. B. in F. White *Repl. Fisher* App. 71 The Errors were Fundamentall, *reductiue*, by a Reducement, if they which embraced them, did pertinaciously adhere to them, hauing sufficient meanes to be better enformed. *a* 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) II. 228 You are a species in a single pen, and are not to be judg'd by any of the bold reducements of a criticism, drawn from other writers' practice.

4. Conquest, subjugation, reduction (of a town or country).

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 270 For a future absolute reducement of this Countrey. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 June in *Carlyle*, When we lay before Bristol..we considered..of what importance the reducement thereof would be to the good of the commonwealth. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* I. 22 They had no sooner gotten an Army and Money together..for the reducement of Ireland [etc.].

5. Reduction, diminution; abatement.

1619 *Hist. Patient Grisel* (Percy Soc.) 40 After a little reducement of his passion. 1646 SIR T. FAIRFAX in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1842) I. 77 The committee of Northampton have applied to me for the reducement of the forces of that garrison. 1662 SIR T. CULPEPPER *Abat. Usury* (1670) 22 Usury had its first reducement from ten to eight per Cent. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 367 The King had deferred the reducement of the establishment of that kingdom.

6. Decline, decay. *rare*—1.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 35 The Translations of Empires, the advance and reducement of families,.. all these are circumacted by God.

† **Reducend.** *Arith. Obs.* [ad. L. *reducend-um*, neut. gerundive of *reducĕre* to REDUCE.] A number which is given to be reduced.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 152 The Number given to be reduced is called the Reducend.

Reducent (rĭdiū·sĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *reducent-em*, pr. pple. of *reducĕre* to REDUCE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of a vein, channel, etc.: That carries something back from a certain part. (Opp. to *adducent*; cf. *abducent.*)

1805 tr. *Willdenow's Botany* V. 236 The reducent vessels only appear, when the plant is cut at the top, and put inverted in the liquid. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. II. iv. 173 Both the adducent and reducent channels of the sap.

2. *Med.* Lowering.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 444 A reducent treatment. cannot be laid down as the proper plan to be pursued in general. *Ibid.* IV. 92 Copious venesections, purgatives and a reducent diet..will often indeed be found highly beneficial.

B. *sb.* That which reduces. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Reducer (rĭdiū·sə1). [f. REDUCE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who reduces, in various senses.

c 1530 WYER *C. Hyst. of Troye* A b, Excuse thy reducer [= translator] blamyng his ygnoraunce. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xv. (S. T. S.) I. 187 Pocht he was..reducear [*v.r.* redussar] of þame to þe ciete. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 120 The reducer of them into order. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XXI. (1623) 1046 The first reducer of the University of Cambridge from rudenesse and barbarity, vnto good literature and learning. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 243 We shall have more compilers and reducers,.. and fewer inventors. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 286 Reducers cannot now buy directly of the miner.

2. That which reduces.

spec. † a. *Arith.* A multiplier used to reduce an amount to another denomination. *Obs.* b. A reducing coupling (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884). c. *Photogr.* A reducing agent. d. A reducing valve.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 152 The several Denominations are Reducers. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 298 Plain pyrogallic acid is a much less energetic reducer than alkaline pyrogallate. 1894 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 6/2 It was a great reducer of crime. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 2/1 The reducers for regulating the air-pressure in the cylinders.

attrib. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 128 It is necessary to have a great many reducer and roving spindles.

Reducibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The fact or quality of being reducible.

1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 10 The reducibility of Davenant's problem to infinite series. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 89 The easy reducibility of its compounds to the metallic state 1889 *Lancet* 18 May 1002/1 The complete reducibility of the tumour.

Reducible (rĭdiū·sĭb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **reducibilis*: see REDUCE *v.* and -IBLE.] That may be reduced; capable or admitting of reduction.

† 1. a. Of persons: That may be brought back to right conduct; reclaimable. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Mankind* 821 (Brandl), '*Nolo mortem peccatoris*', *inquis*, yff he wyll [be] reducyble.

b. Of things: That may be restored to a former († state or) position. *rare.* (Now only *Surg.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 Once omitted or perverted .. it is not reducible by any other whatsoever. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 13 Without blowing the Decks up, or destroying them from being reducible. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 646 When a hernia comes down into a sac and goes up again, it is called reducible.

2. That may be referred or assigned *to* some other thing, *to* some class or specified number of classes.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 170/1 Some .. rule of oure liuing, whiche is also depending vppon faith & reducible therto. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. xiv. (1878) II. 97 Our yeare is counted after the course of the sunne, and although the church hath some vse of that of the moone..yet it is reducible to that of the sunne. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. x. 246 These millions of miracles are reducible to one of these foure ranks. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* v.

(1852) 57 Every thought..unsuitable..to his glorious attributes, is reducible to this first kind of evil thoughts. 1792 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. i. 25 Facts which are not reducible to any theory. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., Such items of anguish only as may be reducible to that specific class of 'miseries'.

† **b.** That may be referred *to* a place or person. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 45 Brought up in Cambridge, but not reducible, with probability, to any College now in being. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 169 Wise men..will not easily lose good thoughts or good expressions, because they are not reducible to them.

3. That may be brought *to* († or *into*) some more definite state, arrangement, or principle. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 184 It is necessary that the thing sold be certain or reducible to certainty. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* b ij, The Common-Law is reducible into a competent method, as to the general Heads thereof. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 234 ¶ 9 Our English Tongue .. is the most determinate in its construction, and reducible to the fewest Rules. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 4 Into some or all of these principles, all bodies are reducible by art, as well as nature. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 377 There is no title in the English law reducible to a more technical system than the title of descent in fee simple.

4. That may be brought, altered or converted *to* or *into* another (*esp.* a simpler) form. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 69 In the new World.. there is no root, flower, fruit or pulse but is reducible to a potable liquor. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 339 A salt easily reducible .. into Chrystalline Grains. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 465 Thus reducible to Trochaics. 1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 640 All are reducible..into powder. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* 182 Complex reasoning is all reducible to acts of simple judgment. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 23 The words..seem reducible, with a little emendation, to short verses. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 253 Nervous tissue is reducible into water.

b. Without const. (see REDUCE *v.* 16, 17). 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 299 Square Surdes .. not thus reducible .. are to be joyned together with the sign..+. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 263 Metals whose compounds are reducible with soda on charcoal in the reducing flame. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* vi. 93 These silicates (which are only reducible with difficulty).

† **5.** That may be brought *to* a belief, *under* a standard. *Obs. rare.* 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ii. 170 Now it seemeth the Tartars are reducible with most facility to our religion. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 78 There is no ..virtue, that is not reducible under the standard of..Love.

6. *Sc. Law.* Of a deed, contract, decree, etc.: That may be annulled by a court. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 108 No deed, granted with consent of the interdicters, is reducible. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 832 All deeds executed by a minor, are reducible on the head of minority and lesion. 1888 LD. WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* LIX. 4/2 To determine whether the marriage contract is reducible.

7. That may be lessened in number or amount. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 370 The number of the old ones will be always reducible..in a greater Proportion, than the new ones will increase. 1852 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xviii. (ed. 3) § 8. 365 These two influencing circumstances are in reality reducible to one.

Hence **Redu·cibleness**; **Redu·cibly** *adv.* 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 201 The thing itself is made plausible by the reducibleness of ice back again into Water. 1680 — *Scept. Chem.* III. Wks. 1772 I. 538 Its reducibleness, according to Helmont, into alcali and water. 1854 C. FORSTER *Monum. Assyria* (1859) I The consequent reducibleness of all the postdiluvian dialects to the one primeval language. 1882 OGILVIE, Reducibly.

Reducine (rĭdiū·sēin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. REDUCE *v.* + -INE 5.] An alkaloid found in small quantities in urine. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 229 The filtrate .. was then found to contain kreatinine and the new body reducine. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 370 Certain basic substances have recently been isolated from urine by precipitation with phosphoric acid.., such as urochrome, urotheobromin, omichol and reducin.

Reducing (rĭdiū·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. REDUCE in various senses; reduction. ? 1488 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* (Colophon), Whyche translacon or reducyng..was achyeved fynysshed and accomplysshed the xiii day of Septembre. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Reduzimiento*, bringing backe, reducing. 1646 MASSEY in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1842) I. 90, I made an humble request..on behalf of..my brigade, upon a report made unto me of some command for the reducing of them. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 53 They had done it in order to the reducing and reclaiming of him. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5813/1 To facilitate the reducing of Palermo. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 106 Although the reducing of the Havannah was strongly recommended by his Majesty's instructions, yet..success could not now be looked for. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 558 The reducing of the level of the rivers.

b. Const. *to*, *into*. 1489 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 434/2 For the reducyng of the said monastery into the old auncyen order. 1532 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 349 For the reducing of the same his vntrew purpose to effecte. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 646/1 The reducing of such a greate people to Christianitye. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* Ded. ¶ 2 *marg.*, Praiers .. for the reducing of true religion into the realme. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 358 The reducing of a minde to this or that fitnes. 1721 *Pingall MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 197 The reduceing of them to mendicancy and hard shifts of liveing.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reducing action*, *enterprise*; **reducing box** (see quot.); **reducing compasses**, compasses adapted for copying figures on a smaller scale; **reducing coupling** or **piece**, a pipe-coupling with ends of different diameters, used in joining pipes of different sizes; **reducing scale** (see quot.); **reducing valve**, a valve serving to reduce the pressure in a steam-engine; **reducing works**, a place at which metallic ore is reduced.

Also *reducing furnace*, *press*, *square*, *tee* (see Knight *Dict. Mech.*). In *reducing action*, *effect*, *power*, etc., the vbl. sb. can hardly be distinguished from the ppl. adj. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 151 This *reducing action may produce a sub-oxide, sub-chloride, etc. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Reducing boxes*, the machines in which the operation before roving is performed by female labour. 1823–5 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* ix. (1843) 294/1 A pair of *reducing compasses, which have, like ours, four points, forming two angles, .. one large, the other small. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 The final results of several mining and *reducing enterprises..are very discouraging. 1901 *Fieldew's Mag.* IV. 432/1 There would be a good many special pieces used, such as 12-in. to 9-in. *reducing pieces, besides many bends. 1701 MOXON *Math. Instr.* 17 **Reducing Scale*, .. a thin broad piece of Box with several different Scales of equal Parts, and Lines to turn Chains and Links into Acres and Roods, by Inspection. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2 *Reducing Valve. 1889 *Nature* 24 Oct. 631 The pressure .. is controlled by means of a reducing-valve. 1859 *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXX. 48 Several owners of smelting and *reducing works. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 281 As yet there are no reducing-works on the spot.

Redu·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reduces, in senses of the vb. 1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 42 Borax..is classed, though improperly, among reducing Bodies, that is, among those which restore Metals, howsoever destroyed, to their metallick Form. *Ibid.* 185 Melting Metals and Ores together with saline and reducing Fluxes. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 299 Reducing Agents..either abstract oxygen from the mineral, or protect it from the action of that gas. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 599 In the reducing flame it [disulphuret of copper] becomes covered with a coat and does not melt. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 77 The reducing remedies..have been strongly recommended.

† **Redu·ct**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **-duck.** [f. as next, or ad. med.L. *reductus* a retired place, retreat.] **a.** *Arith.* A number or quantity which has been reduced. **b.** (See quot.) **c.** = REDUIT. **d.** (See quot.)

a. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 23 Yee shal multiply..the Denominator of the Reduct into the Numerator of the last Fragment to be reduced.

b. 1678–96 PHILLIPS, *Reduck*, a Chymical term, signifying a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are dissolved, and return again to their Metalline Regulus. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Reduct.* 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reduct*, or *Redux*, among chemists, is a powder [etc.].

c. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduct*, a Military term, signifying an advantageous piece of Ground, entrenched and separated from the rest of the Place, to retire to in case of surprize. [Hence in Chambers (1727–41) and later Dicts.]

d. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reduct*, in building, a quirk, or little place, taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; or for some other convenience, as for a little cabinet aside of a chimney, for alcoves, etc. [Hence in Crabb, Gwilt, Craig, and later Dicts.; but in Chambers merely translated from the article *réduit* in the *Dict. de Trévoux* (1721).]

† **Redu·ct**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *reduct-us*, pa. pple. of *redūcĕre* to REDUCE: cf. next.]

1. Brought *into* or *to* a certain form, state, etc.; reduced to order. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxvi. (1495) 920 Al pertyculer thynges the whyche eche is perfite in himself ben perfighte whan they be reducte in to one. *c* 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 14 Nowe ye may boldely affirme that Wales is reduct to that state that oone thief taketh an other. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 220 All the kynges host there beyng assembled and reduct into one company. 1640–1 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 17, I meane Episcopacy so ordered, reduct and limitted as..it may be by ..sollid boundaryes.

2. Brought back (*into* a place). 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ix. T viij b, He prayed for the remission of their sinnes and to be reducte into theyr land. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. Dial. 348 Memppus .. Dy'de from amongst us, without taking leave And is again reduct.

† **Redu·ct**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *redūcere*: cf. prec. and REDUCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring *into*, *to* or *from* a state or form. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alcain' Secr.* I. (1562) 61b, To resolue and reducte gold into a potable licoure. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 24 Their resolutions to reduct the gouernment to electiue Suffrages. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiii. 59 The Man of Scorne and of a bitter Tongue Will never..Be from his Sin reducted. 1816 LAMB in *Final Mem.* vi. 247, I fear lest it should be discovered by..clear reducting to letters no better than nonsense.

2. To lead back, lead *to* a place. *c* 1580 MUNDAY *View Sundry Examples* (Shaks. Soc. 1851) 86 Hee..was led to the place where he committed this murderous offence,..was reducted back, and..was executed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 428, I was neuer before reducted to such a floting Laborinth.

3. To deduct (a sum). 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. v, Master Snip, pray let me reduct some two or three shillings for points and ribands. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. vii. § 15 If we compare the several growth of steadfast faith and hypocrisy, they much resemble the order..of laying or reducting sums in accounts. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Rel.* II. 213 But this Capital was paid again,..it being reducted out of the three millions of Crowns.

Reductibi·lity. [ad. F. *réductibilité*, or f. as prec. + -IBLE, -ITY.] Reducibility (Ogilvie 1882).

Reduction (rĭdʌ·kʃən). Also 5–6 **reduccion**, **-cyon.** [a. F. *réduction* (13–14th c.), or ad. L. *reductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redūcĕre* to REDUCE.]

I. † **1.** The action of bringing (back) *to* or *from* a state, condition, belief, etc. *Obs.* 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 241/2 Desyryng..the peas. of this Lande, and the reduccion of the same to the auncien honourable estate and prosperite. 1557 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Records II. II. No. 34 For reduction of your Majesty's Realm of Ireland to the Unity of the Church. 1609 BIBLI (Douay) *Haggai* i. *comm.*, Reduction of soules from sinne, and amending of il maners. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 263 God having determined his sacrifice, for the reduction of his elect to their former covenanted obedience. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 98 The reduction of the soul from its night-day to the true Light of Being.

† **b.** Without const.: Reclamation. *Obs.* 1620 tr. *Augustine's Confess.* Ep. Ded. *4 Whose ioy was no lesse in the reduction of sinners, then it would haue been, in their preseruation.

† **c.** *Metall.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare.* 1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 186 Metals destroyed, and changed into Scoria or Ashes, are, by their Union with the same matter, again restored to their metallick Form. This Operation is called Reduction.

† **2.** The action of bringing back (a person, thing, institution, etc.) to a place previously occupied; restoration. Also const. *to*, *from*, *out of*. *Obs.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 144 b, To..entreate with the nobles of the Countrey for the reduccion of kyng Cristierne, to his realme, Croune, and dignitie. 1557 KNOX *Sel. Writ.* (1845) 184 After their reduction, their lives did nothing amend. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII i. § 22 In the Convocation, there were found but six which opposed the Reduction of Popery. 1668–84 OWEN *Exp. Hebr.* (1790) IV. 430 The reduction of Christ from the dead by 'the God of peace'. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 322 The whole History of their Reduction out of Egypt.

† **b.** *Sc.* The action of bringing back (money) to the mint again. (Cf. REDUCE *v.* 3.) *Obs. rare.* 1581–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 463 For inbringing and reductioun of quhilk money thair wes nominat and appointit William Napier and Thomas Aitchesoun..to ressave all the said cunyie.

3. *Surg.* The restoration of a dislocated part to its normal position; the action of reducing a displacement, etc. [1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 87 The reduction of parts dis-joynted and dislocated to union.] 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 161 That which is longwaies is soonest cured, for there needs no reduction. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reduction*, in surgery, denotes an operation whereby a dislocated, luxated, or fractured bone, is restored to its former place. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 288 Reduction of displacement could not be effected till 1 inch of lower fragment was cut off.

II. 4. Conquest or subjugation *of* a place, esp. a town or fortress. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 369 After the reducyon of the Fortres. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 276 Babylon thus taken, it gave the Turk the easier reduction of Diarbec. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 204 The famous reduction, as it was called, was carried so far, that all the fundamental laws..were entirely subverted and destroyed. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. (1782) I. 442 The reduction of Egypt was immediately followed by the Persian war. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 407 Thus the reduction of Syracuse would lead ..to the subjugation of Greece. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 49 The first exploit which Basil's successor..attempted, was the reduction of Kazan.

b. The action of reducing *into* possession (see REDUCE *v.* 19 d). Also without const. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* iii. 22 *All are yours*) Though not in possession, yet in use, or by way of reduction, as we say. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 453/2 It is still doubtful whether the assignment by a husband of his wife's immediate choses in action is a reduction into possession.

c. [ad. Sp. *reduccion.*] A settlement or colony of South American Indians converted and governed by the Jesuits. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 89 This is the way of living in those cantons, which the missionaries call Reductions; because, if you'll believe them, they have reduced them to Christianity by their preaching. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 286 The number of converted Indians .. amounted to about 120,000 in thirty Reductions. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 649/1 Governing and civilizing the natives of Brazil and Paraguay in the missions and 'reductions'.

5. *Sc. Law.* The action of reducing a deed, decree, etc. (See REDUCE *v.* 23.)

Reduction reductive: see REDUCTIVE *a.* 2 (quot. 1838). *Reduction-improbation*: see 13 below. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 37 Tuiching the reductioun of the infeftmentis, chartour or chartouris of talye. 1578–9 *Ibid.* III. 91 The mater dependand under reductioun befoir his Hienes and the saidis Lordis of Secreit Counsale. 1630 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 43 The forming and directing of Summonds of reductioune of Retours. 1706 *Act 6 Anne*, c. 11 Art. 19 All reviews reductions or suspensions of the sentences in maritime cases. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. 1 § 24 (1773) 647 Simple reductions, where improbation is not also libelled, are now seldom made use of. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 833 The effect of a decree of reduction is, that the deed thereby reduced ceases to be of any effect against the party who has obtained it.

6. a. *Arith.* (*a*) The process of changing an amount from one denomination to another. *Ascending r.*, from a lower to a higher denomination; *descending r.*, from a higher to a lower (Phillips 1706). (*b*) The process of bringing down a fraction to its lowest terms. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 192 Reduction is, by whiche

all summes of grosse denomination may bee turned into summes of more subtile denomination: And contrary wayes. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xxvii. (1636) 75 The Division is to be done either by Reduction into the smallest Fractions, or without Reduction. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 152 Reduction of Fractions declareth the proportion of one number to another, or of broken parts to broken parts. 1688 Scarlett *Exchanges* 17 Of the Reduction of Exchanges. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., To expedite the practice, several compendious ways of reduction have been invented. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1806) I. 74 This operation is the same as Reduction Descending in whole numbers. 1823 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math & Phys. Sci.* 420/1 Reduction of algebraic fractions is performed in exactly the same manner as the reduction of common fractions. 1859 Barn. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 96 Reduction is the method of expressing numbers of a superior denomination in units of a lower denomination, and conversely.

b. *Alg.* (See quots. 1702–4.)

1702 Ralphson *Math. Dict., Reduction of Equations* (in Algebra) is the reducing them into a fit and proper Order or Disposition for a Solution. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduction of Equations*, in Algebra, is the clearing of them from all superfluous Quantities, and the separating of the known Quantities from the unknown [etc.]. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 36.

c. *Astron.* (*a*) (See quot. 1704.) ? *Obs.* (*b*) The correction of observations by allowance for modifying circumstances, as parallax, refraction, etc.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduction*, in Astronomy, is the difference between the Argument of Inclination and the Eccentrical Longitude. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* x. 73 The reduction of a star's place seen from the surface, to the center. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* v. (1858) 215 The complete reduction .. of an astronomical observation, consists in applying .. five distinct and independent corrections.

d. *Geom.* The process of reducing (a curve, etc.) to a straight line.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 63 The high roads .. hardly ever lie in a right line between the stations; which must cause endless reductions, and require great trouble to make it a right line.

7. *Logic.* The process of reducing a syllogism († or proposition) to another, esp. to a simpler or clearer, form; *spec.* by expressing it in one of the moods of the first figure (*direct* or *ostensive reduction*). Also, the process of establishing the validity of a syllogism by showing that the contradictory of its conclusion is inconsistent with its premisses (*indirect* or *apagogical reduction*).

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 27 b, To make a thing otherwise then it was before, to reduce it, or to bring it to more plaine understanding, in the shape and forme of the first figure, is called reduction. 1697 [see Ostensive *a.* 1]. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Reduction of propositions* is used in a more general sense, for any expression of one proposition, by another proposition equivalent thereto. *Ibid., Reduction of syllogisms* is a regular changing or transforming of an imperfect syllogism into a perfect one. 1827 Whately *Elem. Logic* II. iii. § 6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 211 In these ways (which are called Ostensive Reduction ..) all the imperfect Moods may be reduced to the four perfect ones. 1891 [see Direct *a.* 4 c]. 1896 [see Indirect *a.* 2 b].

†**8.** The action of reducing *to* a standard or class.

1597 Broughton (*title*) Daniel his Chaldie Visions .. expounded .. by reduction of heathen most famous stories vnto the exact proprietie of his wordes.

9. Conversion *into* or *to* a certain state, form, etc.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 4 Another Errour .. is the over-early and peremptorie reduction of knowledge into Arts and Methodes. 1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xviii. § 1 God .. did prevent the reduction of that possibility .. into act. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* vi. 263 If it had been only the reduction of these new mysteries into the form of a Creed, that did offend us. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. (1853) 95 The reduction of society to that state in which the monster injustice has been perpetrated.

b. *Reduction to the absurd* or *to absurdity*, a method of proving the falsity of a premiss, principle, etc., by showing that the conclusion or consequence is absurd; also loosely, the pushing of anything to an absurd extreme. (More freq. used in the Latin form *reductio ad absurdum.*)

1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. xv. 506 [The Doctor] had a courteous clever process of the reduction to the absurd, which seldom failed to tell. 1865 Mill *Exam. Hamilton* 369 There is no such thing as a reduction to absurdity if this is not one. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 1/2 Such reductions to absurdity of the universal eight hours day are .. less necessary now.

10. The action or process of reducing (a substance) to another (usually a simpler) form, *esp.* by some chemical process.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 186 Glandules in the body of man .. that serve either to Excretion, to Reduction, or to Nutrition. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The reduction of metals into their first matter, or principles. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 504 As appears both by precipitation and reduction. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 266 The action of the Stomach is restricted, in the higher animals, to the reduction of the food by the solvent powers of the gastric juice. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 2) 61 Processes of reduction are less completely under the control of the chemist than those of oxidation 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* vi. 92 The chemical reactions .. are very simple, involving only the reduction of ferric oxide.

b. The conversion of ore into metal; smelting.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 453/2 The reduction of iron-ore .. requires a violent and long-continued heat. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 710 The reduction of a portion of the roasted ore is begun at the same time. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 98 Just below the top, where reduction takes place by the contact with the carbonic oxide, the fire is a dull red.

11. Diminution, lessening, cutting down.

a 1676 Hale (J.), Some will have these years to be but months; .. yet that reduction will not serve. 1730–4 Waterland *Script. Vind.* Postscr., Wks. 1823 VI. 186 Let him therefore first make the proper reduction in the account, and then see what it amounts to. 1769 Burke *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 46 Not one shilling towards the reduction of our debt. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xii. (1813) 178 If they [lilacs] need much reduction let them be cut down as soon .. as they have got off flower. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 526 The general opinion was in favour of a reduction of the power and wealth of the Church.

b. The action or process of making a copy on a smaller scale; also, a copy of this kind.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The great use of the proportional compasses is in the reduction of figures, &c., whence they are also called compasses of reduction. 1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 536 It is as particular as the four-sheet maps from which it is taken, and I answer for the exactness of the reduction. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxx, The little faces beside her, almost exact reductions of her own.

12. *Mil.* Degradation to a lower rank.

1806 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 78, I examined into the conduct of my sergeant, and found that he was guilty and punished him by reduction, &c.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reduction product*, etc.; **reduction compasses**, reducing compasses; **reduction-improbation** *Sc. Law*, a form of rescissory action, in which it is suggested that the deed, or other document in question, is not genuine; **reduction-works**, (*a*) works for the reduction of metallic ore; (*b*) (see quot. 1894).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1903/1 **Reduction-compasses*, proportional dividers or whole-and-half dividers. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. i. § 19 (1773) 644 The most effectual method of setting aside deeds granted to one's prejudice, is by the action of *reduction-improbation. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 485 Under the certification of an action of reduction-improbation, the deed, if not produced, will be held as false and forged. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 17 It shall not be necessary to obtain the concurrence of Her Majesty's Advocate to any summons of reduction-improbation. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 159 A silver chloride *reduction product. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 26 During one month when all the *reduction works were producing. 1894 Gould *Dict. Med.* etc., *Reduction works*, a cremating establishment for disposing of the filth and refuse matter of a city.

Hence **Redu·ctional** *a.*, characterized by reduction; **Redu·ctionist**, one who favours reduction (in the number of licensed houses).

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 49 Reductional Operation ended, Probation follows. 1816–30 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 45 Each bidding will be either reductional, or emptional, or compound. 1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 5 Oct. 2/1 Neither progressive prohibitionists nor moderate reductionists could afford to fight without each other's help.

Reductive (rĭdv·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. as Reduct *v.* + -ive. Cf. F. *réductif* (14th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** That leads or brings back. Also with *of.*

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 11/2 The Zoroastrian Oracles mention reductive Angels, which reduce Souls to them, drawing them from several things. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 389 God is .. of those things that ascend up to him the way and reductive manuduction. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner T.*, Her prettiest blushing curtsy .. reductive of juvenescent emotion!

2. That reduces, or serves to reduce, in various senses of the vb.; connected with, of the nature of, reduction. Also with *of.*

1633 H. Gellibrand in T. James *Voy.* R 2 b, [The moon's] Reductive Scruples. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iv. § 6 Repentance .. productive of fixed Resolutions of holy Living, and reductive of these to act. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 156 So such kind of Reductive Questions become transient. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 326/2 They can never be separated without some reductive Salt. 1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 51 Artificers compose a great many Fluxes with the above-mentioned Salts and with the reductive ones. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 295 The important question before us, under what circumstances it may be expedient to employ a palliative plan, and under what a cooling and reductive? 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 834 An action of reduction reductive is an action in which a decree of reduction, which has been erroneously or improperly obtained, is sought to be reduced. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 6/3 The Imperial Government do not expect to be recouped one penny on the reductive move.

†**3.** That may be referred to or derived from something else; reducible. *Obs.*

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule 6 § 32 The church makes laws either by her declarative and direct power, or by a reductive and indirect power. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. viii. (1679) 502/1 His Commission is to make known the Gospel; to deliver that .. which is not reductive to this, is besides his instruction. 1692 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 59 There is a guilt contracted from this reductive Heresy as well as from the other.

†**B.** *absol.* as *sb.* That which tends to reduce.

a 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 215 There needed no other Reductive of the Numbers of Men to an Equability, than the Wars that have happened in the World. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 14 (1689) 249 All sorts of Creatures whatever have their Reductives and Corrections, else would the World be over-stocked.

Redu·ctively, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] By reduction; by consequence or inference, indirectly. (Common in 17th c.)

1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined* Pref. 37 Ceremonies called Sacred are of two sorts, Properly so called, or Reductively. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 129 Insinuating, that all the laws that regulate man's duty are virtually or reductively comprised there. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 298 Tho' they are not matter of conscience, simply and apart, they are so reductively, with a regard to other considerations. 1817 J. Brown *Gospel Truth Stated* (1831) 141 There is not a conditional promise in the Bible but what is reductively absolute. 1853 Whewell *Grotius* I. 11 Some things are said to be according to Natural Law, which are not so properly, but, as the schools love to speak, reductively.

Reducto·rial, *a. rare.* [f. as Reduct *v.* + -orial.] = Reductive *a.*

1788 T. Taylor *Proclus* (1792) II. 409 Every reductorial cause .. in the gods differs both from a cathartic or purifying cause, and from convertive genera. 1826 — in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 478 Intellect is of a reductorial or convertive nature.

Reduceable, variant of Reducible *a. Obs.*

‖ **Reduit** (redwī). *Fortif.* Also 7 **reduite.** [F. *réduit* :—L. *reductus*: see Reduct *sb.* c, and cf. Redoubt *sb.*] A keep or stronghold into which a garrison may retire when the outworks are taken, and so prolong the defence of the place.

1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 215 A Blockehouse or reduite inuironed with the Sea. [1619 Gill *Logon. Angl.* (1621) 29 *Redvite*, nupera vox est à reduco, munimentum pro tempore aut occasione factum.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Fortification, *Reduit* or *Reduct* [etc.]. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Reduits are sometimes used for the purpose of securing different posts in a town independent of its citadel. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 346/1 Thus were formed good defensive posts, to each of which the mill served as a reduit or keep. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 334/2 Blockhouses form the most suitable reduits for fieldworks.

† **Redu·lcerate**, *v. Obs.*–° [f. ppl. stem of L. *redulcerāre*: see Re- and Ulcerate.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Redulcerate*, to begin to make sore again, to renew a wound.

† **Redu·ncate**, *a. Obs. rare*–1. [f. L. *reduncus*, after Aduncate (q.v.).] Of horns: Bent or curved backwards.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Some have robust [horns] for butting, .. some aduncate, others reduncate.

Redundance (rĭdv·ndăns). [ad. L. *redundantia*: see Redundant and -ance, and cf. F. *rédondance* (14th c.).] = Redundancy.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 227* Redundance, or amplification, is, when either the same argument is repeated, or else some others are added to the principall parts. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iv, When there is a manifest redundance of bad humors and melancholy blood. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* ii. 42 If he gives even to redundance unto his enemies. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* xvi. 27 Loose flow'd the soft redundance of her hair. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 2. 144 A redundance rather than a defect of first principles. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I v. 47 Such redundance of power as will carry him through all his engagements with the most perfect ease.

Redundancy (rĭdv·ndănsi). [See prec. and -ancy.] The state or quality of being redundant; superabundance, superfluity. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance or case of this.

1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 74 There is in them me thinketh great redundancie of wordes, which might wel be spared. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 375 A Love of Redundancy and Overflowing Fulness, delighting to communicate it self. 1706 Walsh *Let. to Pope* 20 July, The redundancy of Wit . is not what ever pleases the best judges. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 14 Such trees as run into wood, whose redundancy must be moderated before they will throw out any bearing branches. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. cxvii, I'm sensible redundancy is wrong, But could not for the muse of me put less in't. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* xiv. 207, I can perceive defects and redundancies in his way of treating them.

b. A redundant thing or part.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 9. 201 This particle (*us*) is an usuall redundancy in the Hebrew tongue. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 114 As touching the Pontifical Benediction, himself took that but as a redundancy. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 61 A leg! a redundancy! a mere nothing at all. 1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* vii, The remaining one wallows in all the redundancies of luxury. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. xxxii. 160 There is no redundancy that can be safely parted with.

c. That which is redundant; the surplus.

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 2 (1734) 186 That Function .. throwing off the Redundancy and Feculence. 1795 J. Sullivan *Hist. Maine* 35 Here a fall of water .. empties the redundancy of Damariscota Ponds into the channel. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* ii. 25 It is not the whole of the people... It is only the redundancy that we have to take care of.

Redundant (rĭdv·ndănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *redundant-em*, pple. of *redundāre* to Redound.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Superabundant, superfluous, excessive.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Redundant*, ouerflowing, or abounding too much. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xv. 190 An Heteroclite in Nature, with some member defective or redundant. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 129 When the latent Vice is cur'd by Fire, Redundant Humours thro' the pores expire. 1763 Emerson *Meth. Increm.* 23 To expunge any redundant factor, put in its stead any other factor which is equivalent to it. 1794 S. Williams *Hist. Vermont* 97 The beavers always leave sluices or passages near the middle for the redundant waters to pass off. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 320 Devising new schemes for the employment of redundant capital. 1869 E. A. Abbott *Shaks. Gram.* 96 A somewhat different case of the redundant object. 1879 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* II. 5 The redundant mass is to be dissected off.

b. Characterized by superfluity or excess in some respect; having some additional or superfluous part, element, or feature. Also const. *in.*

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 25 It grieved me at the first to see our translation defective; but it offended me afterwards, to see the other redundant. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 5 This..will make our Belief to demurre to the Truth of his so frequent Miracles, being so Redundant in working them on Triviall Occasions. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 169 Improper Fractions are redundant. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6 All these four kinds of syllogisms..may be called redundant, because they have more than three propositions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 P 15 Milton frequently uses..the hypermetrical or redundant line of eleven syllables. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Progr. Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 148 The naturally copious and flowing style of the author is generally redundant. 1856 MACREADY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 513 You make inquiry of me whether it is true that, in my youth, my action was redundant, and that I took extraordinary pains to chasten it?

c. *spec.* in *redundant chord, hyperbola, interval, noun*: (see quots.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Redundant Nouns*, (in Grammar) are those that have a Number or particular Case more than is usual. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Redundant Hyperbola* is one so called, because it exceeds the Conical Sections, in the Number of its Hyperbolical Legs; being a Triple Hyperbola with six Hyperbolical Legs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Redundant interval*, in music, is used for an interval exceeding the truth by a comma. Some apply redundant to an interval exceeding a diatonic interval by a semitone minor; but this is more usually called a superfluous interval. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 36/1 What the French call *une accord superflue*, which we have translated *a redundant chord*. 1866 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1892) V. 360 In the former case, the asymptotes are all real, and we have the redundant hyperbola.

2. Abounding to excess or fulness; plentiful, copious, exuberant: **a.** of material things.

In mod. examples only after Milton's use.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 568 These redundant locks Robustious to no purpose clustring down. 1730 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. 83 Notwithstanding the redundant Oil in Fishes, they do not increase Fat so much as Flesh. 1755 DODDRIDGE in Palmer *Bk. of Praise* (1862) 286 Thy hand in autumn richly pours Through all our coasts redundant stores. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Card.* II. i. 201 Redundant folds of glossy silk surround Her slender waist, and trail upon the ground. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodameia* 59 Redundant are thy locks. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 49 Rubens gives us strong well-built youths with redundant yellow hair.

b. of immaterial things, qualities, etc.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 3 Where words are few, but the sense is full and redundant. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 226 With foliage of such dark redundant growth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 57 The materials thus afforded in redundant profusion are rapidly converted into icebergs. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvii. 397 This petition, marked by the redundant earnestness and sustained intensity, which were his characteristics.

c. Characterized by copiousness, fullness, or abundance. Also const. *of, with.*

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Vpon Reading*, etc. 24 Y^e^ Copious East Ransack'd, & ioyn'd to ye Redundant West. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 203 Thou Father of all mercies! of mercy redundant, inexhaustible, source! 1814 SOUTHEY *Ode during War w. Amer.* xii, Queen of the Seas! enlarge thyself; Redundant as thou art of life and power. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 243 Henry Smith had preached at St. Clement Danes in rich redundant periods. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 233 Growth the fairest and the sweetest In the green redundant bower.

†**3. a.** ? In swelling waves, wave-like. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 503 His circling Spires, that on the grass Floted redundant. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 342 Down from the swelling loins, the vest unbound Floats in bright waves redundant o'er the ground.

†**b.** Swelling up; overflowing. *Obs.*

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, Redundant Nile, Broke from its channel, overswells the pass. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 30 Nor will it be incongruous to represent Him .. riding in whirlwinds, upheaving redundant seas.

†**4.** Redounding, resulting. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 154 With glory or dishonour redundant to my self in those mighty undertakings.

†**B.** *sb.* Something redundant; *spec.* a redundant noun or chord (see 1 c). Also *fig. Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 106 Heteroclits called Redundants. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 174 Let us not willingly bee Heteroclites from his will; either Defectiues, to doe too little, or Redundants, to doe too much. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. x. 217 The Giants bred in Philistia..being Heteroclites, redundants from the rules of nature. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 36/2 The third redundant consists of two tones and a semi-tone.

Hence **Redu'ndantly** *adv.*

1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* 17 The one is still running the same round,..hearing the same words redundantly. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour in Italy* 27 Jan., Façade of the Jesuits' church ornamented but not redundantly. 1755 in JOHNSON and later Dicts. 1783 MASON tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 768 Yet more than these to meditation's eyes, Great Nature's self redundantly supplies.

†**Redunda'tion.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *redundātio*, n. of action f. *redundāre* to REDOUND.] Overflow.

a 1659 DR. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. x. 122 Repentance.. rises in the heart, then by a natural flux, and redundation, shews it self in the body.

Redunde, obs. form of REDOUND.

Reduplicate (rĭdiū·plikĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *reduplicāt-us*: see RE- and DUPLICATE *a.*, and cf. next.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Doubled, repeated.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxxvi, Lesse active, lesse reduplicate, lesse free. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 48 It exhibits the two following varieties:..Reduplicate menstruation. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxii, By silver trouts upspringing from green sheen, And winking stars reduplicate at night, Spare us. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 57 Very often the sounds are more or less doubled or repeated and are called reduplicate sounds.

b. *Gram.* Reduplicated; connected with or involving reduplication.

1842 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* xvi. 276 In the present English there is no Perfect or Reduplicate form. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 265 Buttmann conjectures it to be nothing more than a mutilation of the reduplicate prefix of the perfect. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 285 The German *ging* ..indicates a reduplicate form which was lost in English.

2. *Bot.* Valvate, with the edges reflexed.

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.* 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 211 When the margins are turned outwards under the same circumstances, the æstivation is reduplicate.

B. *sb.* A double (one), a duplicate.

1657 GAULE *Sapientia Justificata* 73 Therefore then (the illative is a reduplicate, and concludes so much the stronger) etc. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 275 *note*, It is manifest, that both these stories are in substance the same, for the second is merely the reduplicate of the first. 1816 — *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 238 Which number [14] is the mere reduplicate of seven.

Reduplicate (rĭdiū·plikĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *reduplicāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *duplicāre* to DUPLICATE: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make double; to repeat, redouble.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 42/13 To Reduplicate, *reduplicare*. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 256, I think it will prove no unwelcom Office to you, to reduplicate the old token. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III i. rule 1 § 20 When the preceptive or prohibitive clauses are reduplicated. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 79 He reduplicates his consolatory Grace. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 428 The Irish people, augmented their gains, and reduplicated their capital. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. iv. 23 The firmament ..reduplicating its hues on the glassy sea. 1878 H. C. LEA *Superst. & Force, Wager of Law* (ed. 3) 27 The plan of reduplicating oaths on different altars was an established practice among the Anglo-Saxons.

b. *Gram.* To repeat (a letter or syllable); to form (a tense) by reduplication.

1832 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (ed. 2) vii. 105 Those [nouns] which are augmented, ..reduplicating, or not, at the same time, any of their letters or syllables. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 88 In the perfect the second letter is often reduplicated, as in Rabab. 1894 HENRY *Comp. Gram. Eng. & Germ.* 307 Hence the perfects of type G were clearly reduplicated in Pregermanic.

2. *intr.* To become double or doubled. *rare.*

1866 *London Rev.* 6 Jan. 6/2 The people..went on reduplicating with a fecundity which [etc.].

Redu'plicated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Doubled, repeated.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/1 The reduplicated semicircle. 1638 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 166 The Pope..sent reduplicated Briefs to Don John, to make him speedily depart. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iv. (Paterson) 84 Like the reduplicated echo of a cry among the..hills!

b. *Gram.* (See REDUPLICATE *v.* 1 b.)

1832 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (ed. 2) vii. 107 Of reduplicated words. *Ibid.* viii. 139 The second class of reduplicated nouns. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 149 Other forms, such as the reduplicated perfect or the optative. 1882 MONRO *Gram. Homeric Dial.* 42 These forms may be either connected with the Perfect .. or with the Reduplicated Aorist. 1888 KING & COOKSON *Sound & Inflection*, etc. 417 The vowel of the reduplicated syllable.

†**2.** Folded double. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 36/2 Applye this water with reduplicatede clothes, or with a Sponge.

Redu'plicating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That reduplicates; causing, or connected with, reduplication.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reduplication*, The usual reduplicating words are *quatenus*, as, so far as [etc.]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII, The thundering shout, Rolling among reduplicating rocks. 1883 A. S. HARDY *But yet a Woman* 254 Windows whose reduplicating mirrors were arranged to catch the eye of the loiterer.

Reduplication (rĭdiū·plikē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *reduplicātiōn-em*: see REDUPLICATE *v.* and -ATION, and cf. F. *réduplication* (1520).]

†**1.** The action of doubling or folding. *Obs.*—[1]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 210 The Greekes name this figure *Symploche*, the Latins *Complexio*, perchaunce for that he seemes to hold in and to wrap vp the verses by reduplication, so as nothing can fall out.

b. A double or fold. *rare.* Cf. REDUPLICATURE.

1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 115 A Reduplication of the Skin inwards, which forms a Bag. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 296 The cartilage of the pinna is large and complexly-shaped, with a reduplication in front.

2. The action of making or becoming double or two-fold; repetition; also, an instance of this, a double or counterpart.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. IX. § 2 When Jesus by reduplication of his desire, fortifying it with a Command [etc.]. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii. Ax. 9 To both these may be apply'd the termes of Reduplication and Saturation: The former, when Essence or Substance is but once redoubled into it self, or into another. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 475 We have seen the reduplications of populousness, in both our Isles. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 86 A crowd is but the reduplication of ourselves. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 509 There is frequently a tendency,..either to disregard the true second sound, or to look upon it as a mere reduplication.

b. Repetition of a word (or phrase). †Also *spec.* (see quot. 1656).

a 1629 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) A viij b, Marke heere againe, how the Prophet resumeth his first admiration, by a Poeticall Epanalepsis or reduplication. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Reduplication*..is a figure in Rhetoric, when the same word that ends one part of a verse or sentence, is repeated in that which follows. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 685 Intimating the greatness of their sins by the reduplication of the word. 1729 POPE *Dunc.* III. 266 *note*, Which reduplication of the word gives a much stronger emphasis to Violante's concern. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 537/2 What meaneth that reduplication, 'and He shall rule on His Throne', but that [etc.].

c. *Path.* (See quot. and cf. REDOUBLEMENT 2.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Reduplication*,..applied to the paroxysms of ague of a double type.

†**3.** The repetition of a term with a limiting or defining force; hence, the addition of some limiting term to one already used, or the sense of a term as thus limited. *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 279 Euery good thing is to be desired, [a]as it is good. *marg.*, [a]This is called reduplication, or the redoubling of a terme. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 149 Yet the word considered, as Christ, as incarnate, as subsisting in two natures, may under this reduplication be said to be after the manhood, and to depend upon it. 1678 GALE *Ct. Gentiles* III. 101 God doth not deliver up men to judicial hardnesse simply as hardnesse, under that reduplication. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Reduplication, in logic, is a kind of condition expressed in a proposition, indicating or assigning the manner wherein the predicate is attributed to the subject.

4. *Gram.* Repetition of a syllable or letter, *esp.* in the case of verbal forms (chiefly the perfect tense) in Greek and other Indo-European languages.

Attic reduplication, the form exemplified in Gr. ἀκήκοα from ἀκουω, ἠγαγον from ἀγω.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 36 They seem to have sometimes used this term with a reduplication: for we read of a city in Canaan called Sansanah. 1832 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (ed. 2) vii. 112 These are nouns which are thought to have an intensitive signification, without presenting any reduplication either in the vowels or consonants. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 314/1 The third conjugation..is characterized by the reduplication of the first letter of the verb with a short vowel. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 74 It also retained the reduplication of the perfect.

attrib. 1894 LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* viii. § 39. 494, ĕ being the usual Reduplication-vowel. *Ibid.* § 43. 503 The older writers used *é* in the Reduplication-syllable.

b. A word-form produced by repetition of a syllable.

1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iv. (1865) 65 They are traceable in many reduplications, and influence the choice of vowel-sounds in a large class of words 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xiii. (1869) 489 Tartaros is taken to be the reduplication of the 'tar' in 'tarik'.

†**5.** Exact reproduction. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 137 The uniform and constant reduplication of the old spelling of every word in Mr. Ireland's new Volume by Shakspeare.

†**6.** The action of doubling a second time.

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 24 Reduplication..or Multiplication by 4 is to double the Duplication.

Reduplicative (rĭdiū·plikătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *reduplicāt-*, ppl. stem of *reduplicāre* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, expressing or implying, reduplication of terms. (See prec. 3.) Now *rare.*

1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 48 Our Priests, neither vnder that reduplicatiue formalitie (as Priests) nor otherwise maintaine by our religion any position or practise seditious. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 260 That 'as such' depends upon Dr. H's invention; no such reduplicative expression being found in the testimony. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* Ep. (ed. 2) a ij b, Not knowing.. that, in such kind of Syllogisms, the Reduplicative particle ought alway to be put to the major term of the Syllogism. 1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc Logom.* 25 Whether the word *As* be reduplicative or specificative. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 147 The second sort of Restriction is called Reduplicative, as it consists in a repetition of the restricted Term.

b. Of propositions: Having a limiting repetition of the subject expressed.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduplicative Propositions*, are such wherein the Subject is repeated: Thus, Men, as Men, are Rational; Kings, as Kings, are subject to none but God. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Some logicians refer reduplicative propositions to this place. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* IV. § 7. 100 The first class comprehends the syllogism into which any reduplicative proposition enters.

†**2.** Capable of repetition. *Obs.* (In H. More only.)

1647 H. MORE *Philos Poems* 231 Like quantity it self out stretched right Devoid of all reduplicative might. *Ibid.* Interpr. Gen. 433 That is reduplicative, which is not onely in this point, but also in another. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. xxv. 100 Whence again it is a sign that it has an Extension of its own, reduplicative into it self.

†**3.** Of pronouns: (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ii. 305 The Modifications of Pronouns..are of two kinds, 1 Possessive. 2 Reduplicative, denoting a particular Emphasis, whereby a word is raised and intended in its signification; as I my self.

4. Formed by reduplication.

1833 *Cambr. Philol. Museum* II. 378 Of these [conjugations] the first six or reduplicative, exist as such only in Gothic. 1873 EARLE *Philol Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 286 The earliest extant forms are not reduplicative.

5. *Bot.* = REDUPLICATE *a.* 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV 130/2 Diagram to illustrate reduplicative or reduplicate æstivation, in which the parts of the whorl are slightly turned outwards.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A reduplicative particle (see **A.** 1).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* viii. 22 b, Of Reduplicatiues, of Exclusiues,..and other intollerable and vaine wordes which are writen in the little Logicals.

2. A reduplicating verb.

1833 *Cambr. Philol. Museum* II. 378 Comparing with the Gothic reduplicatives above given, the following Anglo-Saxon verbs.

Hence **Redu·plicatively** *adv.* (Cf. A. 1 above.)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 As they suppone for things reduplicatively as things in the first apprehension of the minde by them signified. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 31 'As' here must not..be taken reduplicatively but only specificatively. 1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* 26 Throughout his Treatise, identifying Conversion with Regeneration, he reduplicatively expresses himself.

Redu·plicatory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as REDUPLICATE *v.* + -ORY.] Repetitional.

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* II. 242 Another instance of the reduplicatory emphasis in the Hebrew language.

Reduplicature (*rĭdiū·plikē·tiŭ*). [f. as prec. + -URE. Cf. DUPLICATURE.] = REDUPLICATION 1 b.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 587/2 The reduplicature of the lining membrane. 1884 SEDGWICK & HEATHCOTE tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 416 A..laterally compressed bivalve shell, formed by a reduplicature of the skin.

Redur(e, varr. RADDOUR, REDDOUR *Obs.*

Reduviid (*rediū·viid*), *a.* and *sb.* Also **reduvid.** [f. mod.L. *Reduvi·us* (see def.) + -ID.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Reduviidæ*, a family of predaceous bugs, of which *Reduvius* is the typical genus. **b.** *sb.* An insect of this family. So **Redu·vioid,** *a.* and *sb.*

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Ibis* April 245 The stomachs contain diptera, reduviid bugs, and occasionally cheniform spiders and wasps.

‖ **Redux** (*rī·dŭks*), *a. Path.* [L., f. *redūcĕre* to bring back, REDUCE.] Of crepitation or other physical signs: Indicating the return of an organ to a healthy state.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 99 The 'redux' crepitation is sometimes indistinguishable from that of pulmonary hæmorrhage. *Ibid.* 360 Friction sound, indicative of restored contact between the pleural surfaces, redux friction as it is usually called.

Red-vented: see RED *a.* 14 b.

† **Redvore,** app. a variant of RADEVORE *Obs.* The precise sense is not clear; but the general import of the passage seems to make the current explanation of *radevore* doubtful.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. v. 256 (Royal MS.) Scho begowth on hand to ta Wewyng that nevyr than before Wes oysyd be cavale na reduore [*v.rr.* reduoir, redor, rhetour].

Red ware[1]. *Sc.* [See WARE *sb.*] A kind of seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*; common tangle.

1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shet.* 29 On deep shores . great quantities of red-ware or sea-girdles (*F. digitatus*) are collected with long hooks at low water. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* V. 155 In Loch Erriboll..red-ware, or seaweed is produced in such quantity as to afford yearly ten or twelve tons of Kelp.

b. *attrib.*, as **red-ware cod** or **codling,** a small brownish cod found among seaweed; **red-ware fishick,** the rockling or whistle-fish.

1707 SIBBALD *Fife* 52 *Osellus varius vel striatus Shonfeldii*, the Redware Codling. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 289 The Wrasse..is very often found in company with what we call the red-ware cod. *Ibid.* 292 The Whistle Fish (*gadus mustela..*) or, as it is here named, the red-ware fishick, is a species very often found under the stones among the sea-weed.

Red ware[2]. A coarse kind of unglazed pottery. Also *attrib.* as *red-ware potter, pottery.*

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 810/1 The coarse yellow, red, black, and mottled wares.] 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 41 The oxide of iron, when present in any sensible degree, renders the clay unfit for all purposes, except that of forming the common red ware. 1852 *Hist. Co. Oxford* 856 Leafield has been noted for some time for its red-ware pottery. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 88 Red Ware Potter.

Red-water. Also **red water, redwater.**

1. **a.** A disease in cattle and sheep, now recognized as of malarial affinities, and characterized by the presence of free hæmoglobin in the urine.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 12 b, Their cattell should rot and die of the murrion or read-water. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* i, In those past daies our Shepheards knew not what Red-water meant. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 245 The Rot, Red-water, and most of the Distempers that Sheep are subject to. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Aug. an. 1774, Yesterday one of the Lancashire cows died of the red-water. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 161 It is said that the young Galloway cattle are more exposed than others to Redwater. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 257 Some of the oxen showed symptoms of red water.

b. (See quot.)

1807 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* III. 428 Redwater. consists in an inflammation of the skin, that raises it into blisters, which contain a thin, reddish, and watery fluid.

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 273, I now proceed to the Acidulæ, or the Medicinal Springs...A Spring of this Kind is here commonly known by the Name of the Red-Well, or the Red-Water, the Iron Water.

3. The poisonous red juice of the sassy-tree of West Africa (*Erythrophlæum guineense*), hence called *red-water tree.*

1830 LOUDON *Hortus Brit.* 168 *Erythrophleum*.. Red Water Tree. 1878 H. C. LEA *Superst. & Force* (ed. 3) 222 Throughout a wide region of Western Africa, one of the most popular forms of ordeal is that of the red water, or 'sassy-bark'. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 338 Mancone of the Portuguese, Bourane, Red-water Tree, Ordeal Bark, &c.

Red weed, red-weed.

1. An American plant or plants. Now applied to a species of *Phytolacca* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 170 Here is also frequently growing a certaine tall Plant, whose stalke being all ouer couered with a red rinde, is thereupon termed the red weed. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 796 There grows a Berry (by report) both in the Bermudas and New England, call'd the Summer-Island-Redweed, which Berry is as red as the Prickle-Peare.

2. The corn poppy (*Papaver rhœas*).

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 The most usuall and best way for tythinge of hey is..to make use of reade-weedes for wikes. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) II. 285 Poppy or red-weed seldom grows in the deep and wet lands of Hants. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 113 A county like this, overrun with red weeds. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wild Fl.* 25 The farmers call it Red-weed, Red-cap, and Corn Rose. 1881–in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Berks, Hants, Wilts, Devon, etc.). 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* 13 Jan., That part of the field produced more poppies than anything else—red weed we call it.

3. **a.** Herb Robert. **b.** Knot-grass.

1877 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* Jan. 39 *Geranium Robertianum.*—The cottagers on Delamere Forest call this 'Rub-wort' and 'Red weed'. 1882 *Devon Plant Names*, Redweed, *Polygonum aviculare.* 'Redweed and Assmart usually occur together', said a farmer.

Red wheat. A variety of the common wheat, of a reddish colour.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 34 Red wheate hath a flat eare,.. and is the greatteste corne. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. i. 453 The first kinde, whiche of Columella is iudged the best,..is called *Robus*, and of Plinie *Triticum*: in English Red Wheat. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 17 Shall we sowe the head-land with Wheate? *Shal.* With red Wheate Dauy. 1611 COTGR., *Rousset*,.. also, red wheat, Duck-bill wheat, Normandie wheat. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 476 *Triticum spica* and *granis rubentibus*,..red Wheat, [called] in some places Kentish Wheat; here red Lammas. Its Stalk, Ear, and Grain are all of them red. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 361 The red-wheat, and the Poland bearded wheat. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 349 Most of the red wheats belong to this class of grain. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Wheat*, Red wheats are therefore preferred for comparatively poor soils.

Re·dwing, red-wing.

1. *Ornith.* **a.** A common variety of thrush (*Turdus iliacus*), characterized by its red wings.

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* III. 157 He undertook among other things to send..a pair of *Phœnicopteri*, or Red-wings, birds so-called. 1674 RAY *Catal. Eng. Birds* 86 The Thrush-kind...The Redwing or Swine-pipe: *Turdus Iliacus.* 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 494 The orange-grey Turdus, with a white breast, the Redwing; this is smaller than the common thrush. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlv, Redwings are some of the first birds that suffer with us in severe weather. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 414 The Redwing is a migrative species, coming to us in great flocks about the latter end of September. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 332 A coppice of birch, among which darted the redwing and white wagtail.

b. The red-winged blackbird (*Agelæus phœniceus*) of North America.

1831 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 348 As soon as spring makes its appearance, almost all the Redwings leave the Southern States. 1859 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 68, I see.. no red-wings for a long time.

c. The red-winged francolin of South Africa.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 292 No fewer than ten [species are] .found within the limits of the Cape Colony, *Francolinus levaillanti*, the 'Redwing' of English settlers, being especially numerous. [Cf. quot. 1867 in 3.]

2. *transf.* A small sailing-boat with red sails.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 7/1 Every kind of craft is likely to find representation, from the big racers to the little red-wings with their rosy sails.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-wing blackbird, fieldfare, partridge, thrush.*

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* x, The martins and red-wing fieldfares were flying in sight together. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 65 *Turdus iliacus.* Redwing Thrush. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 185 The Redwing Thrush..is a common winter visitant in Britain. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Afr.* 270 *Francolinus Levaillantii*.. Red-wing-Partridge of Colonists. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 653/1 Among the most common birds are the meadow-lark.., the red-wing blackbird [etc.].

Red-winged, *a.* Having red wings. Also *fig.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* v. 247 The red-wing'd Fire must to the Moon arise. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 54 The red-winged Cantharus, with a red thorax. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. i. 246 Little Red-winged Parakeet. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* I. Contents p. vii, Red-winged Waxwing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 8/2 Millions of red-winged ants.

b. *Red-winged blackbird, icterus, oriole, starling*, or *troopial*: The American marsh blackbird, *Agelæus phœniceus* (formerly called *Icterus phœniceus*).

1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carol.* (ed. 2) I. 13 The red wing'd Starling. 1768 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* I. 300 The Red-winged Orioles build their nests in bushes. 1803 MITCHILL in *Med. Repository* (1805) 122 Redwing'd blackbird. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 49 The bill is..formed exactly like that of the red-winged troopial. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 3 Their habits are similar to those of the Red-winged Icterus. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* 537 One of the most variable of birds in its nesting is the well known Red-winged Starling of North America. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 530 *Maize-bird*, a local name for *Agelæus phœniceus*, often called the Red-winged Blackbird.

Re·dwood, *sb.* Also **red wood, red-wood.**

1. Wood of a red colour, obtained from many different trees, chiefly of tropical regions; formerly applied esp. to such as were used for dyeing.

1634 *Copy Court Roll* (*Wakefield*), One milne..used for the grinding of red wood. 1640 *Yrnl. Ho. Comm.* II. 33 The sole importing of the Red-wood. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 150 thousand pounds of Red Wood. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6040/7 Red Wood or Guinea Wood the Hundred Weight,..one Pound ten Shillings. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 185 Red-wood. This is very red, more porous, lax, and lighter than any of the foregoing woods. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 285 *Cam Wood*, a fine red wood of Africa and of the Brazils, principally used in turnery...Cam Wood and Red Wood are considered in London as one and the same article. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 135 The jamana..is very like the red-wood of Brazil and Mexico. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 139 Redwood comes chiefly from Old Calabar, gives a stronger colour than Larwood, and is worth a little more.

b. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Red-Wood*, the name given to the reddish, or dark-coloured, and more incorruptible, wood found in the heart of trees.

2. A name given to various trees having a red wood, *esp.* a tall Californian timber-tree, *Sequoia sempervirens.*

1716 *Petiveriana* III. 4/1 Red Wood [of Barbadoes]. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 278 Red-wood or Iron-wood. This is a small but beautiful tree. 1819 WARDEN *United States* III. 97 In the lower parts are found oak, elm,.. red-wood, sumach. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I vii. 47 A few miles west of the Pueblo there is a large forest of redwood, or Californian cypress. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/2 When the glade began to narrow into a canon the redwoods appeared—magnificent specimens .. rising straight two hundred feet.

3. *attrib.*, as *redwood bark, fir, lumber, tree*, etc.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 168 There are several others [trees] among which is one we call'd the Red-Wood-Tree, or Iron-Wood, from its great solidity. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 84 The arms are of redwood fir, 6 inches square. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 815/2 Extensive yards of the attractive redwood lumber. 1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* ii, A quaint stockade..thatched with redwood bark.

Red-wood, -wud, *a. Sc.* [See WOOD *a.*] Stark mad, completely mad; furious, distracted.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 102 Than to Dalkeith thai maid thame boun, Reidwod of this reproche. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 934 Will ran reid-wood almaist. 1719 RAMSAY *2nd Answ. Hamilton* i, Gin ony higher up ye drive her, She'll rin red-wood. 1786 BURNS *Cry & Prayer* xvi, Now she's like to rin red-wud About her whisky. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 46 The Carle.. Rowtes and roars like ane redwud.

Red worm, red-worm.

1. A variety of earth-worm much used as bait in rod-fishing.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 30 He hath but one manere of bayte & that is a red worme, which is moost cheyf for all manere of fysshe. 1613 DENNYS *Secrets Angling* II. D i b, The Pearch, the Tench, and Eele, doe rather bite At great red wormes, in Field or Garden bred. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 12 The Brandling, Gilt-Tail and Red-Worm, are all to be found in old Dunghills. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* 236/2 The Red-Worm is about the same size as the brandling.

2. A worm or grub attacking grain.

1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 171 My wheat..was cut off, last May, by a little insect called the red-worm. 1780 YOUNG *Tour in Irel.* I. 6 Soot he buys at Dublin for sowing over the wheat in April to kill the red worm. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 59 Materially injured by the wire or red worm.

† **Re·dy,** *a. Obs.* [f. REDE *sb.*[1] + -Y: cf. G. *rätig*, Da. and Sw. *rådig*, ON. *ráðugr.*] Wise, prudent.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11699 Ou3, he sede, redi folk & wel iwar is þis, & more conne of bataile þan hii coube biuore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 205 Here moder Gambara, þat was ful redy and wise [L. *prudentissima*]. *Ibid.* III. 181 Þe kyng..byhiȝte hem ȝiftes þat ȝaf þe redieste answere [L. *prudentius respondenti*]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 234 Who-so hath the face straght..he is wyse and redy in his dedys. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 1560 (Kölbing), He was so wis, so redy and so bold.

Redy, obs. form of READY, REDDY, REEDY.

Re-dye (*rīdəi·*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dye again. Hence **Re-dye·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Retaindre*, to put into a new colour, to redie, or die againe. *Ibid.*, *Retenture*, a re-dying, a second or new dying. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 70 When canaries are 'a bad colour' or have grown a paler yellow from age, they are re-dyed.

Redyfy, obs. f. RE-EDIFY *v.* **Redyl-,** obs. f. RIDDLE *v.* **Redyli, -ly,** obs. ff. READILY; varr. REDILY *Obs.* **Redymite, -yte,** varr. REDIMITE *v. Obs.* **Redyn,** obs. inf. REDE *v.*[1], obs. pa. pple. RIDE *v.* **Redyness,** variant of REDINESS *Obs.*

† **Ree,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **rhe.** [Of obscure origin.] A stream, channel, river.

Perh. repr. OE. *ēa* with the *r* of the fem. article in such phrases as *on* or *ofer þære ēa*: see Hempl in *An Engl. Miscellany* (1901) 155 and Skeat *Student's Pastime* 400. But connexion with Flem. *reie* and *rui* (in Kilian *reye, ruye*) in the same sense seems possible.

1422 *Will of Kyt* (Somerset Ho.), Quodquid tenementum ..abuttet erga le Hye Ree. 1485 in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* (1886) I. 212 [From Mylnstrete to the water called] 'le Ree'. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 252 Mary ouer the ree in Southwerke, a priorye of Chanons. 1587 HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* I. 46/1 Euen to this daie in Essex I haue oft obserued, that when the lower grounds by rage of water haue beene ouerflowen, the people beholding the same, haue said; All is on a Rhe, as if they should haue said; All is now a riuer. *a* 1669 SOMNER *Rom. Ports Kent* (1693) 69 By Gilford to (what in all likelyhood ows it's name to that Ree or channel) Rye. [1724 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Ree*, as *all is on a Ree*.. all is on a River, or overflowed with Water. *Essex.*]

Ree (rī), *sb.*2 [Variant of REEVE *sb.*2 It is not clear which is the more original form.] The female of the ruff.

15.. *Inthron. Abp. Nevill* in *MS. Bodl. Rolls* 8 Of the foules called Rees cc dosen. 1750 POCOCKE *Trav. through Eng.* (Camden) I. 67 Among the game they have the ruffs and rees, the former cocks, the latter hens. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* I. 171 The bill of fare at the king of Denmark's table was as follows:..Leveret, Ruffs and Rees, Wheat ears [etc.]. 1801 H. SKRINE *Rivers Gt. Brit.* 28 Those rare and delicate birds, the Ruff and Ree are found here. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 316 Point out the speckled pairs of ruffs and rees.

Ree (rī), *sb.*3 *Sc.* [Of obscure origin: the form *reeve* also occurs locally.]

1. A walled enclosure for sheep, cattle, or swine. (See also *sheep-ree.*)

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 406 Ree is often confounded with bught, but a sheep-ree and a sheep-bught are different. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 62 It seems as if the stones of this old castle had been gathered together to form rees for sheep. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 238 A great swine that lies..in the filth of the ree.

2. A yard where coal is stored for sale.

1880 in JAMIESON. 1902 *Scotsman* 2 Oct., The person in charge of the ree admitted using the weight.

Ree (rī), *a. Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] Excited, esp. with drink; elevated; crazy, delirious.

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 23 (Jam.) Until their noddle twin them ree And kiss the causey. 1790 A. WILSON *2nd Ep. Clark* Poet. Wks. (1846) 99, I..Read and leugh,..Till my pow grew haflins ree. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xv, Tammie..was a whit ree with the good cheer. 1886 'H. HALIBURTON' *Horace in Homespun* (1900) 144 Here's Willie wi' a warlike ee,..Dave amorous daft, an' Roger ree.

Ree (rī), **rye** (rəi), *v. dial.* Also 7, 9 **ray.** [Of obscure origin: the various forms indicate a ME. *rēje(n)*, but their relationship to the synonymous REEVE *v.*2 and *rew* or *rue* (Devonshire) is not clear.] *trans.* To clean or sift (winnowed grain, peas, etc.), *spec.* by giving a circular motion to the contents of the sieve, so that the chaff, etc. collects in the centre.

a. 1400–1 [see REEING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 36 Whan thou haste thresshed thy pees, and beanes, after they be wynowed,..let theym be well reed with syues. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 171 After it is well rubbed, and winnowed, you shall ree it over in a fine sieve. *Ibid.*, After the malt is ree'd, you shall sack it up. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 To *Ree*, or *Ray*; to handle Corn in a Sieve, so as the chaffy or lighter part gather to one place. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 406 To ree grain is to whirl it through a riddle, so that the tares in it may be seen. 1828– in northern dial. glossaries (Northumbld., Cumbld., Lonsd., Yks., Sheff., Leic.). 1875 W. DICKINSON *Cumbriana* 231 Fwok ree's a lock wheat in a seive, if they hev't, And that was their deetin' machine.

β. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 A sieve to rye the corne with; we make the miller sitte on his knees and rye it. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* VI. III. 64 (E. D. S.) This practice of rying, or cleaning better than ordinary. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss., *To Rie*; to turn corn in a sieve; bringing the 'capes' into an eddy. 1854 ANNE E. BAKER *Northampt Gloss.* s.v. *Ree*, A labourer who works it expertly is said to 'rye it up well'.

γ. 1669 [see *a* above]. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts.* 266 Corn well arrayed, or rayed. Corn well dressed and cleaned. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.*, *Ray*, or *Array*, to dress and clean corn.

Ree (rī), *int.* Now *rare.* A call to horses, usually a command to turn to the right.

Hence the dial. phrase *neither heck nor ree*, (to go) neither to the left nor right; (to be) intractable or obstinate.

1548 *J. Bow & Mast Parson* 164 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 16 Have a gayne, bald before, hayght, ree, who! 1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cyn.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 121 Whipstaff in his hand, Who with a hey and ree the beasts command. *c* 1603 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* II. i. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 384 Come Ile go teach ye hayte and ree, gee and whoe, and which is to which hand. 1832 MRS. BRAY *Descr. Tamar & Tavy* (1836) I. ii. 24 He soon found that some or other of the crook horses invariably crossed him on the road..owing to two words of the driver, namely *gee* and *ree.*

Ree, sing. of *rees* = REIS (Pg. money). **Ree,** obs. form of RYE2. **Reean,** obs. form of REAN. **Reeaum,** obs. form of REALM.

‖ **Reebok** (rī·bŏk). Also 8 **-book,** 9 **rheebok, rhebuck.** [Du. *reebok* ROEBUCK.] A small South African antelope, *Pelea capreola*, with sharp horns.

1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 270, I spent a whole day in search of plants, and hunting a sort of antelope called Ree Bock. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 77 The Ree-Bok is a gregarious animal. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 22 Along the grassy meads Where the skipping reebok feeds. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 80/2 The rheeboks live in small families of five or six individuals. 1881 SELOUS *Wanderings S. Afr.* 2, I..had managed to bag one bushbuck ram..and eight gray and red rhebucks.

Re-ebu·llient, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Boiling up again.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xiii. (1882) 141 The power which acts in them is indestructible; it is therefore inexhaustibly re-ebullient.

Reech, smoke: see REEK *sb.*1 and *v.*1

Reechily: see REECHY.

Re-e·cho, *sb.* [f. next, or f. RE- + ECHO *sb.*] An echo; also, a second or repeated echo.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. 75 The hills and vallies here and there resound With re-ecchoes of the deepe-mouth'd hound. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Re-echo*, the echo of an echo. 1862 *Rep. Ecclesiol. Soc.* 20 He was glad to hear Mr. Digby Wyatt's re-echo of the President's aspirations. 1895 J. A. BEET *New Life in Christ* II. x. 79 The re-echo of this voice in our own spirit.

Re-e·cho, *v.* [f. RE- + ECHO *v.*]

1. *intr.* To echo (again), resound:

a. of a sound, noise, or cry.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 38 A deadly shrieke..That through the wood re-echoed againe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 472 Sobs of joy re-echoed through the bower. 1740 PITT *Æneid* XI. 641 A thousand notes re-echoing thro' the wood. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xix, The thunder of the avalanche Re-echoes far behind. 1865 F. BOYLE *Dyaks of Borneo* 51 The crash of some giant branch..re-echoes widely for the moment.

b. of places. Const. *to, with.*

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 52 All the woods and dales.. Did ring againe, and loud re-echo to the skie. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 86 With starting tears each eye o'erflows, And the high dome re-echoes to his nose. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 64 The city re-echoed with shouts of joy, and flourishing of trumpets. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Devil's Bridge*, The rocks re-echoed with peals of laughter.

2. *trans.* a. To echo back; to return (a sound), reverberate, multiply by repetition.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sense* E 2 [Echo] the selfe same way shee came doth make retreate, And so effects the sounde reecchoed. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 32 Thunder, whose sound is so great and terrible, because it is re-ecchoed from the arched roof of Heaven. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 54 Severn shall reecho with affright The shrieks of death. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 343 The consecrated roof Re-echoing pious anthems! 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, The Highlanders set up a tremendous yell, which was re-echoed by the heights behind them.

fig. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. v. 5 The streets still re-echo the names of the trees of the forest. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* I. 247 The many peaks in which the structure ascends, and..the pinnacles which, as it were, repeat and re-echo them into the sky.

b. To repeat like an echo.

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* IV. iii, The princess' name, Matilda, oft re-echoed! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, 'In this chamber', re-echoed Vivaldi, in a voice of desperation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 85 Those acclamations were reechoed by the voice of the capital and of the nation. 1875 T. HILL *True Ord. Stud.* 130 Those who still re-echo Ricardo and Malthus.

Hence **Re-e·choed** *ppl. a.*; **Re-e·choing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 FLORIO, *Ribombo*, a hollow re-ecchoyng. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. XXXVIII. (1713) 516 There was a re-echoing noise round about the Heavens. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 160 Ravished with the Re-ecchoing of its own Harmony. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. XXVI, When the long re-echoing ceased. 1810 — *Kehama* I. iii, Rising over all..Is heard the echoed and re-echoed name.

Reechy (rī·tʃi), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **rechy,** 6 **rechie.** [f. *reech* REEK *sb.*1 + -Y 1.] Smoky; squalid, dirty; rancid.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 359 Raw, resty, and rechy [meats], ar comberous vndefied. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 143 Like Pharaoes souldiours in the rechie painting 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 225 The Kitchin Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 41 His face and hands made of a reechy complexion by the help of the Walnut-tree leaves. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., A grimy, reechy lookin' thing. *Ibid.*, That butter's nasty reechy stuff.

Hence **Ree·chily** *adv. rare*−1.

1618 D. BELCHIER *Hans Beer-pot* D j b, Bad him goe And wash his face, he lookt so reechilie, Like Bacon hanging on the Chimnies roofe.

Reed (rīd), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **hréod,** (h)**réad,** 2–5 **reod,** (3 **rode, ræode**), 3–6 **rede,** (4 **riede, 6 ride**), 4–5 **red,** (4 **rued, rehed,** 5–6 **reid**), 4–7 **reede,** 6– **reed.** [Common W. Germ.: OE. *hréod* = OFris. (*h*)*reid*, OS. *hriad-*, OLG. *ried* (MLG. *riet*, mod.LG. *rêd*, *rêt*; MDu. *ried-*, *riet*, Du. *riet*), OHG. (*h*)*riot* (MHG., mod.G. *riet*):—OTeut. **hreuđo*m, not traceable in the cognate languages.

An early form of the word is preserved in the place-name *Hreutford* or *Hrudford* 'id est vadum harundinis' in Bæda's *Eccl. Hist.* IV. xvi.]

I. 1. One of the tall straight stalks or stems formed by plants of the genera *Phragmites* and *Arundo* (see 4 and 5); † also, a cane.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1007 *Harundo, canna*, hreod. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vii. 24 Forhuon foerdon ȝie on woestern, ȝesea hread .from wind ȝecerred? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 252 [Hi] for cyne-ȝyrde him hreod forȝeafon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 30 [Hi] namen reod ænd beoton hys heafod. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/42 *Arundo*, rosel, reod. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6433 A reod they putteth in heore mouth And they sowketh by the reod. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 Beside þai logh growez reder of a wonderfull lenth. .. Of þir redez þai make þare houses. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. xx, A reed whiche was at his foote bowed hym self as moche as the wynd wold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 6 A little cottage, built of stickes and reeds In homely wize. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 213 This Iland yeeldeth Canes or Reedes of sugar. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 26 By a Creek: Where winds with Reeds, and Osiers whisp'ring play. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 304 The common habitations..are mostly huts made of reeds. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 255 The reeds [for a fire-ship] are made up in small bundles of about a foot in circumference. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 215 Reeds are used instead of laths in some parts of the country. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* V. 557 He, meanwhile, Withdrawing from the brink, lay down among The reeds.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vii. 47 Truste not ner leene not upon a windy rede. 1562 A. BERNHER *Ep. Ded. Latimer's Serm.* A iv b, He was contented rather to be cast into the Tower.. then to be found a wauering reede. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXVI. 6 Loe, thou trustest in the staffe of this broken reede, on Egypt. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* vii. 152 Penitents are taught more to rely upon that reed and arm of flesh. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xi, I only meant To show the reed on which you leant. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* V. i. 135 The last frail reed of our beleaguer'd hopes. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 271/1 The reeds on which they depended were Ravensbury and Self Sacrifice.

2. *collect.* Reeds (as plants); a growth or bed of reeds.

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 290 *Carectum*, hreod. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xvii. [XXIII.] (1890) 230 In [æm cleofun..wære upyrnende growenes hreodes & risa. *c* 1205 LAY. 20170 Hundes in þan reode mid reoude hine imeted. *Ibid.* 21741 Þat is a scolcuð mere. mid fenne & mid ræode 13.. *K. Alis.* 5064 The water was ful of longe reede. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* XXIX. 63 A fewe of them that withdrewe them in to the mareys and hydde them in the reed. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* XL. 21 [16] Lyeth he vnder the shady trees in the couert of the rede and fennes? 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 469 He..couered him with a great deale of reede and hent. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* XXXI, The morass to right and left, which had been a minute before deep reed.

b. Reeds employed for firing or thatching, or used as lath for plastering upon.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 368 They fyryd the gates, and after forced the fyre with rede and drye wood. 1556–7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 455 V reede over the cloyster and ye gystes of the same. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 277 He..set the houses like streetes, and couered them with Reede and Bloome. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 10 Thay Reid for wod use..to thair fyre. 1669 E. BYLAND in *St Papers, Dom.* 151. I have fetched a boat-load of reed from Ham Creek. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 260 They Thatch with Reed instead of Straw... Reed is sold by the Thousand, *viz.* A Thousand handfuls.

c. *transf.* Wheat-straw prepared for thatching.

1415–16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 612 Item in tectura stramnea vocat. rede empt. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 27 All the wheate-strawe that they pourpose to make thacke of, they..cutte of the eares, and bynde it in sheues, and call it rede. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Reed*, is.. Straw bound up for thatching, by some called Helm. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 36/2 *Reed*, a term used in the west of England for the straw used by thatchers, which is wheat straw finely combed. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 74 The Somersetshire-reed; which is nothing more than the strongest wheat-straw which can be met with [etc.]. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 465 A large proportion of the wheat-straw is made into reed for thatching.

3. Without article, as a material. † Also *in reed*, as or like a reed.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe.. bi þe þornene crununge, bi ðe kineȝerde of rode. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* XVIII. 21 Whether thou hopist in a staf of rehed and broken, Egipt. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* XVIII. 21 Beholde puttest thou thy trust in this broken staffe of reed, in Egipte? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. XVI. 257 It is a graine, as he saies, that growes in reede, and covers it selfe with a leafe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 519 Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. VI. 158 A flake of reed is often used in surgical operations by the natives.

4. With *the*, as the distinctive name of the class of plants forming the genera *Phragmites* and *Arundo*, having a firm stem and growing in water or marshy ground; *esp.* the common species *Phragmites communis*, abundant in Britain and on the Continent; † also, the sugar-cane.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XIX. 6 The reed and the rosshe shal welewen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 321 Up stood the cornie Reed Embattell'd in her field. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Phys.* 29 Of the Juyce of this Reed or Cane is made Sugar. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 57/2 The Reed is between an Herb and a Tree. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIII. (1794) 142 The woollyness of the flowers in the Reed will shew you this genus as soon as it unfolds its panicle. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CIII, We glided winding under ranks Of iris, and the golden reed.

5. With distinctive epithets, denoting various species of reeds, or plants resembling these.

Aromatic reed (see CALAMUS 2). **Dutch reed** = Dutch rush (see DUTCH A. 3 c). **Great reed,** a reed of the genus *Arundo*, esp. *A. donax*. **Indian reed,** canna. **Small reed,** a grass of the genus *Calamagrostis* (or *Deyeuxia*). Also *bur, canary, paper, sea, trumpet, water, wood reed*: see these sbs.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. V 6 Wilde Reede.., called also *Calamogrostis*, is far lesser [1633 bigger] than Couch grasse, or Dogs grasse. *Ibid* XXVI 36 *Harundo florida*: in English the Flowring Reede. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Calame*, *Calame aromat*, the sweet Arabian reed, or cane, tearmed *Calamus odoratus*, or the Aromaticall reed. 1613 DENNIS *Secrets Angling* I. B 2, Shutes as are..In shape and beautie like the Belgicke Reed. 1640 PARKINSON *Herbal* 1629 *Cannæ Indicæ*..Indian Reede staves. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Cannacorus*, The Indian Reed. 1739 *Ibid.* II. s.v. *Arundo*, The species..are the common Reed, the large manured Reed,..the variegated Reed, the Bambu Cane,.. and Dark red reed. 1743 JAMES *Med. Dict.*, *Arundo Donax*, ..the Great Reed. *Ibid.*, *Calamus odoratus*. Aromatic Reed. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 384/1 The debax, or manured reed, is a native of warm countries. 1842 R. PARNELL *Grasses Scot.* 37 *Calamagrostis stricta*. Small Close Reed. 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses & Sedges* 67–8 *Calamagrostis lanceolata*. Purple-Flowered Small-reed. *Calamagrostis stricta*. Narrow Small-reed.

II. 6. a. A reed used as a dart or arrow; hence *poet.* an arrow.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 30 *Aue, rabby*! quod that ribaud, and threw redes [*var.* reodes] at hym. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 Þe childe losed and schette, and hitte þe charbuncle stoon wiþ a reed. *a* 1709 PRIOR *To a Lady* 31 With cruel Skill the backward Reed He sent, and, as he fled, he slew. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 146 Whizz'd the bowstring, and the reed Leap'd off. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. x, The frantic steed rush'd up the dell, As whistles from the bow the reed. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* 13 The viewless

arrows of his thoughts..Like Indian reeds blown from his silver tongue.

b. In Biblical use (rendering L. *calamus* and *arundo*, Gr. *κάλαμος*, Heb. קָנֶה *qāneh*): A reed employed as a measuring-rod; hence, a Jewish measure of length (also called *Ezekiel's reed*), equal to six cubits.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 201 Thomas . tuk a lange red in his hand as man of craft þat vare cunnand. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xlii. 16 He mat .. with the rehed of mesure bi cumpas fyue hundrid rehedis. — *Rev.* xxi. 15 And he..hadde a golden mesure of a reed. [Also in Tyndale, Coverdale, etc.] 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xlii. 16 He measured the East side with the measuring reede, fiue hundreth reedes. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* iv. 9 Over its turrets uplifted Glimmered the golden reed of the angel who measured the city. 1863 W. L. Bevan in W. Smith *Dict. Bible* III. 1736/2 With the exception of the notice that the reed equals six cubits (Ezek. xl. 5), we have no intimation that the measures were combined in anything like a scale.

† c. *pl.* Papyrus. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 219 Where as before they wrote onelye in skynnes, in barkes of tryes, and in rides, now they haue attempted to make paper and to imprint letters.

7. A reed made into a rustic musical pipe. Also applied to the hollow stems of other plants used for the same purpose, esp. *oaten reed.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 131 That craftely begunne to pipe Bothe in doucet and in riede. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 162 He the ferste..Was which the melodie fond Of Riedes, ..With double pipes forto pipe. 1530 Palsgr. 261/1 Rede to playe or pype with, *anche*. 1634 Milton *Comus* 345 Might we but hear The . sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 2 Since my Voice can match your tuneful Reed. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. i, As if thy waves..Had only heard the shepherd's reed, Nor started at the bugle-horn. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. i. 18 To the musical reeds and the glasses.., farewell.

b. *fig.* as the symbol of rustic or pastoral poetry.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 12, I that in old season wyth reeds oten harmonye whistled My rural sonnet. 1721 Ramsay *Petit. Whin-bush Club* ii, Etling wi' spite to rive my reed, And give my muse a fa'. 1783 Burns *Poor Mailie* viii, Come, join the melancholious croon O' Robin's reed! 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 105 Sweetest of subjects are ye for my reed. 1867 Whittier *Tent on Beach* 86 Making his rustic reed of song A weapon in the war with wrong.

8. A part of various musical instruments.

a. In the oboe and bassoon: A part of the mouth-piece, consisting of two slightly concave wedge-shaped pieces of reed or cane fixed face to face on the end of a metal tube, and producing a musical sound by vibration when the instrument is blown into. Also, a similar device fixed in the chanter of a bagpipe. (Now freq. called a *double reed* in distinction to c.)

1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Rede of a weyght the instrument, *anche*. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* I, *Anche*, the Reed of a Hoboy, or some other Wind-Instrument of Musick. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Bagpipe*, The third [pipe] has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm. *Ibid.*, *Hautboy* or *Hoboy*, a sort of musical instrument of the wind kind, with a reed to blow or play it withal. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 342/1 It [the oboe] spreads and widens towards the bottom, and is sounded through a reed. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 10/1 It [the bassoon] consists of .. a brass craned neck in which the reed is inserted. 1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 123/2 The chaunter reed is.. made of two approximated edges of cane tied together, and is thus essentially a double reed, like that of the oboe or bassoon.

b. (*a*) In the organ: A small metal tube fixed at the lower end of a pipe, having a longitudinal opening covered or closed by a metal tongue, which is made to vibrate by the air entering the tube. *Free reed* (see quot. 1855 and cf. note to c). (*b*) In a bagpipe drone: A piece of hollow reed, closed at one end by a joint, and having a tongue made on one side by splitting from a cross-cut near the joint backwards in the direction of the open end.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, A reed-pipe consists of a foot .., which carries the wind into the shallot, or reed .., which is a hollow demi-cylinder [etc.]. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* xviii. 93 The reed is a small cylindrical tube of brass. .. In the front of the reed, an opening is left, running lengthways, presenting an appearance as though a portion of the reed had been cut away, at which the wind enters. *Ibid.* 95 A third kind of reed is used on the continent, called the free-reed. In this variety..the tongue,..instead of striking on the edges of the reed, is impelled into the opening by the wind. 1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 123/2 The drone reeds, somewhat resemble the reed in organ pipes, the loose flap of cane replacing the tongue, the uncut part the tube or reed proper.

c. (*a*) A metal tongue used to produce sound by vibration, *esp.* that used in an organ-pipe; (*b*) a slip of cane used for the same purpose, as in the clarinet. (Sometimes called *single reed*, in distinction to a.)

Beating or *striking reed*, one which strikes against its seat; in the organ, against the edges of the opening in the tube. *Free reed*, one which produces sound by vibration only, esp. one which vibrates in the opening of a tube without touching the edges, as in instruments of the reed-organ type.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Reed*,..the name given by organ-builders to a kind of tongue, consisting of a thin narrow plate of brass [etc.]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 234/2 Clarinet, a musical instrument made of wood, .. having a fixed mouth-piece containing a reed. 1867 Tyndall *Sound* v. 193 The metal reed commonly employed in organ-pipes. 1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 361/1 The clarinet consists essentially of a mouth-piece furnished with a single beating reed [etc.]. 1889 D. J. Blaikley in *Proc. Mus. Assoc.* 152 The reed of a Dobell's fog-horn .. is as truly a reed in its action as the most delicate reed of the clarinet.

d. A reed-instrument.

1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 151/2 Some of the older forms..possess a contrivance which does not exist at the present day on any reed. *Ibid.* 153/2 The curious dialogue..between strings and reeds.

9. † a. A piece of reed on which yarn is wound; a bobbin, spool. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Rede to wynde yarne on or suche lyke, *tuyau*. 1721 Ramsay *Elegy Patie Birnie* Prol. *note*, The pirn, or little hollow reed which holds the yarn in the shuttle.

b. *Mining.* A tube containing the powder-train for igniting the charge in blasting.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1903/2.

10. A weaver's instrument for separating the threads of the warp and beating up the weft, formerly made of thin strips of reed or cane, but now of metal wires, fastened by the ends into two parallel bars of wood. *Fly reed*: see Fly *sb.*² 8.

1611 Cotgr., *Lame*,..the reed, or slay of a weuers loome. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 107/2 *Reed*,..like the Barrs of a Grate through which the Warp or Yarn runs. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 188 The Combs, Reeds, and other Parts of the Loom. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 56 Quick beat the reeds, the pedals fall and rise. 1825 Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 412 The reed .has one or two threads of the warp passed between each of its wires, which wires are termed dents. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., *Reeds* are reckoned by the number of interstices per inch, thus, a 64 reed has 64 interstices to the inch.

b. A make of cloth, as distinguished by the number of threads which go to an inch of the reed.

1881 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Jan., Printing cloth of all kinds is also very steady, especially 72 reeds. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 7/2 Printers of medium reeds have been in better request.

11. A comb used in the making of tapestry for pressing down the threads of the weft, so as to produce a close surface.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Tapestry*, The reed or comb is..of wood, eight or nine inches long, and an inch thick at the back. *Ibid.*, The silk or wool being placed, he beats it with his reed or comb. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 46/1 The thread of woof or shoot thus inserted is finally driven close up .by means of a reed or comb formed of box-wood or ivory.

12. One of a set of small semicylindrical mouldings, resembling a number of reeds laid beside each other. (Cf. Reeding *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. II. III. X. 169 The lower part filled with cablins of reeds, is of one stone, and the upper part of another. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 161 When a piece of wood is formed into two or more semi-cylinders, touching each other, the semi-cylinders are called Reeds. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2129 A repetition of equal semicylindrical mouldings, springing from a plane or cylindrical surface, is called reeds.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *reed-bank, blade, bush, case, fence, ground, land, marsh, pen, pit, plot, seed, sheaf, spire, stem, top, whisper*, etc.; (sense 8) *reed action, instrument, register*; (sense 10) as *reed-motion, -split*. Also simulative, as *reed-green*; *reed-like* adj.

1889 D. J. Blaikley in *Proc. Mus. Assoc.* 152 The manner of *reed action has been the subject of much mathematical investigation. 1589 Rider *Bibl. Scholast.*, A *reede banke, or place where reeds growe, *arundinetum*, *cannetum*. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 147 Lapping up love-knot plaits..With broad green *reed-blades. 1894 Meredith *Ld. Ormont* xxv, The bordering flags amid the reed-blades dipped and streamed. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* ix. 18 As it were out of a fyere in a wod or a *redebush. 1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 115, I .. took the *reed-case and reed; and wrote. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 148 The *reed-fence rises round some fav'rite spot. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/4 There is a considerable demand for a soft tint of *reed-green. 1629 *Drayton Conf.* (1647) B j, If the water be drayned, and the cold moisture removed from the root of *Reed-ground. 1867 Tyndall *Sound* v. 195 The most perfect of *reed instruments is the organ of voice. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* i. 20 The clarionet, the oboe and all the trumpet class, are reed instruments. 1769 *St. James's Chron.* 10-11 Aug. 2/2 Several Parcels of *Reed-land, lying before..the March Walls. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Vocation* 358 With *Reed-like Lance, and with a Blunted blade. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 58 Reed-like Canary-grass. 1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 7 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 26 Being generally good *reed-marsh and some cypress-swamps. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* iii. 63 Scrawling upon it in rude Arabic characters with a *reed-pen of his own making. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 *Reed pytte, or fenne, *cannetum*, *arundinetum*. 1611 Cotgr., *Caneliere*, a *Reed-plot; a ground thats full, or set full, of reeds. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 20 Even in the course of the sixteenth century some of the *reed-registers were invented. 1830 J. D. Hoy in Loudon *Mag. Nat. Hist.* III. 329 Their food is not entirely the *reed seed. 1810 in W. Marshall *Rev. Rep. Agric., N. Som.* II. 515 *note*, The sheaves thus prepared are called *reed-sheaves. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxvii, You can bring up some reed-sheaves to me, one by one. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 117 *Arundinum oculi, vel bulbi*,..*Reede spier. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1903/1 Two threads of yarn pass between each of the *reed-splits or dents. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97 Shell-snails .. covering the lower part of the *reed-stems. 1830 Tennyson *Dying Swan* 10 Ever the weary wind went on, And took the *reed-tops as it went. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Elysium*, Low *reed-whispers, making sweet reply.

b. Objective or objective genitive, as *reed-cutter, -drawer, -maker*; *reed-burning, -drawing, -making, -rustling.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Bruscar*, to heate a ships side with *reede burning. 1849 in Loudon *Mag. Nat. Hist.* II. 222 The *reed-cutters having even then commenced their operations. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xliii, Noted *reed-drawers were they too. *Ibid.*, *Reed-drawing is fearful hard work. 1639 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Peter Beiseu of All Saints', Canterbury, *reedmaker. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 43 Reed Maker. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xii, I shall be glad to procure her admission to print-works, or *reed-making. 1884 Blakelee *Industr. Cycl.* 342/1 *marg.*, Reed-making Machine. 1797 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 45 The *reed-rustling breeze.

c. Instrumental, as *reed-bordered, -clad, -compacted, -crowned, -grown, -roofed.*

1890 ' R. Boldrewood ' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 192 A *reed-bordered lagoon. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 63/2 The *reed-clad margin of the western branch of the stream. 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Prom. Bd.* 36 Hoarse sounds the *reed-compacted pipe. *a* 1608 Sylvester *Hymn to St. Lewis* 181 This River makes the *Reed crown'd banks to kiss, By th' arched favour of a Bridge. 1744 Mason *Musæus* 32 His reed-crown'd locks shall shake. *a* 1835 Mrs Hemans *Last Constantine* iv, The shore Of the reed-crown'd Eurotas. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 338 These semi-stagnant, *reed-grown meres. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 167 A *reed-roofed cabin by a river-side.

14. Special combs., as **reed-babbler**, the reed-warbler; **reed back**, the wooden bars of a weaving-reed; † **reed-beere**, a reed-bed; **reed bent-grass**, small reed, *Calamagrostis*; **reed-buck**, the rietbok, or other antelope frequenting reeds; **reed canary-grass**, canary-reed, *Phalaris arundinacea*; **reed fescue**, slender wheat-grass, *Festuca sylvatica*; **reed-flush** (see quot.); **reed-machine**, a machine for making weaving-reeds; **reed meadow-grass**, a tall coarse grass, *Poa* or *Glyceria aquatica*; **reed moth**, a European moth, *Macrogaster arundinis*; **reed-organ**, a musical instrument of the organ type in which the sounds are produced by means of reeds; **reed-pheasant**, the bearded titmouse; **reed-plane**, a reeding-plane (Knight 1875); **reed-press**, a press for straw which is to be made into reed; **reed-rand** (or **-rond**), **reed-roll** (see quots.); † **reed sedge**, ? reeds; **reed-stop**, an organ-stop composed of reed-pipes; **reed-thrush** = Reed-warbler b; **reed-tree** (see Calamodendron); **reed voice**, a reedy or squeaking voice; † **reed-yard**, a sceptre of reed. Also Reed-bed, -bird, etc.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 191 The Sedge Babbler..is also a common summer visitant in Britain, more generally distributed than the *Reed Babbler (*Sylvia arundinacea*). 1895 *Reed back [see *reed-machine* below]. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 388/1 *Arundinetum*,..a place where reedes grow: a *reedebeere. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 179 Horses feed with avidity and thrive to fatness on the *agrostis arundinacea*, or *reed bent-grass. 1860 Darlington *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 376 *Calamagrostis*. Reed Bent-Grass. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 79/2 The reitbok .. or *reedbuck, so called from its habit of frequenting the reedy banks and beds of dry water-courses. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 160 A reed-buck, with a fine head, jumped out of the long grass. 1759 B. Stillingfl. *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 182 The *reed canary grass serves for thatching houses. 1860 Darlington *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 400 *P. arundinacea*.. Reed-like Phalaris. Reed Canary Grass. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses & Sedges* 103 *Reed Fescue,..its stem is from 2-4 feet high..the leaves are long, and of somewhat yellowish green. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 490/2 Reeds are generally struck on the panel in the direction of the grain, and laid in on the panel across it, or along the ends; this is termed *reed-flush. 1895 R. Marsden *Cotton Weaving* iv. 106 The *reed machine is furnished with the parts of the machine termed the reed back, composed of two strips of wood each for the top and bottom. 1842 R. Parnell *Grasses Scot.* 101 *Poa aquatica*. *Reed Meadow-Grass. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Melodeon*, Seraphine, harmoneon, *reed-organ, &c. are names for essentially the same instrument. 1879 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 667 Of late the name Reed-Organ has been used to express both the harmonium and the American organ. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 26 Bearded Tit.—*Reed Pheasant. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 The bearded titmouse is the 'reed pheasant', and indeed with its long graduated tail it is not unlike a miniature pheasant. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xliii, There had already been placed in the *reed-press..as many sheaves of wheat as would be sufficient for the women to draw from during the day. 1840 Spurdens *Suppl. Forby* s.v. *Rand*, A *reed-rand, on our rivers and broads is a margin overgrown with reeds. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* Prel., Long lines of reed-rond, emerald in spring. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Reed-roll*, a thicket of reeds on the borders or shallow parts of a river. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 288 Shevys de *reede segge. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II, *Reed-stop of an Organ, *anche d'orgue*. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Reed*, Those stops of an organ which consist of pipes so furnished are called Reed Stops. 1871 Hiles *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Hautboy-clarion*, a 2 ft. reed stop in an organ. 1871-4 Newton *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 365 There seems no reason to doubt their having been specimens of the Great Reed-Warbler or *Reed-Thrush, to use its oldest English name. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 67 Ile..speake betweene the change of man and boy, With a *reede voyce. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 Siðen ȝette buffetet and to dunet i þe heaued wiþ þe *red ȝerde.

Reed (rīd), *sb.*² *Mining.* [Of obscure origin.]

a. The split or fracture in a coal seam at right

angles to the bedding; the cleat. b. The parting between strata.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 962 The lamellæ (reed of the coal) are always parallel to the bed or plane on which the coal rests *Ibid.* 974 It is often divided and intersected, with its concomitant strata, by what are named partings, backs, cutters, reeds, or ends. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining.*

Reed (rīd), *v.* [f. REED *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To thatch with reed. Chiefly *pass.* (cf. REEDED *ppl. a.* 2.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redyn' howsys, *arundino, calamo.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 125 The Abbay Chirch and Paroch Chirch [being] then be chaunce readid or thatchid. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 111 Where houses be reeded .now pare off the mosse.

2. To make (straw) into reed. (See REED *sb.*[1] 2 c)

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 339 If this straw be reeded, as they do it in the counties of Dorset and Devon, it will last thirty years. *Ibid.* 341 Only think of the expense of drawing or of reeding straw in England!

3. To fashion into, or decorate with, reeds; to furnish with a reed-moulding. (See REED *sb*[1] 12.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 161 When a piece of wood is formed into two or more semi-cylinders, touching each other..the piece of wood is said to be reeded. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 42 Two of the pillars are reeded.. in opposite directions. 1890 *Athenæum* 9 Aug. 199/1 The chalice..has a mullet-shaped base, reeded vertically.

Reed, var. READ *sb.*[1]; obs. f. READ *v.*, RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*[1] and *v.*; obs. var. ROOD.

†Ree·dal, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -AL.] a. *adj.* Of the nature of a reed. b. *sb.* A device of this kind.

1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 26, I guess it was voiced either by the lipps, as a cornett, or else by some reedall. *Ibid.* 37 The tibia were pipes that sounded by a reedall device like those affixed to bagpipes.

Reed-bed. [REED *sb.*[1]] A bed or growth of reeds. (Common in recent use.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ii. 3 Heo..asette hyne on anum hreodbedde be pæs flodes ofre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/1 Rede bede, *arundinetum, cannetum* 1732 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I. s.v. *Reed,* A reed bed, bank, or plot, *arundinetum.* 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97 The reed-beds on the banks of the Thames. 1897 E. CONYBEARE *Hist. Cambridgesh.* 5 The Great Copper butterfly..no longer brightens the reed-beds.

Reed-bird. [REED *sb.*[1]]

1. A bird which frequents reeds. *rare*[−1].

1648 HEXHAM, *Een riet-meese,* a Reede-bird like a Titmouse.

2. *spec.* a. A North American singing-bird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; the bobolink or rice-bunting. Also *attrib.*

1795 W. PRIEST *Trav. U. S.* (1802) 90 A wonderful variety of small birds, among which, the reed bird, or American ortolan, justly holds the first place. 1810 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 48 Rice Bunting, *Emberiza oryzivora*...This is the Boblink of the eastern and northern states, and the Rice and Reed-bird of Pennsylvania and the southern states. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 55 The reed-bird, which is quite as good as the ortolan of Italy. *Ibid.* 57 Then we all had reed-bird suppers or lunches.

b. (*a*) The reed-warbler; (*b*) the sedge-warbler.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 The sedge warbler is the 'reed-bird'. 1871–4 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 370 Its partiality for reeds..make[s] the names of Reed-bird or Reed-Wren, by which it is commonly known, sufficiently applicable.

Reed-bunting. [REED *sb.*[1]] The reed-sparrow (*Emberiza schœniclus*).

1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 368 Reed B[unting]. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 198 The Reed Bunting..has a black head and gorget, and white ring round the neck. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. II. 95 In the spring the feathers on the head of the male reed-bunting..acquire a fine black colour.

Reede, obs. f. READ *v.*, RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Reeded (rī·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REED *v.* and *sb.*[1]]

1. Overgrown with reeds.

1876 GROSART *Introd. A. Wilson's Poems* I. p. xli, He journeyed—gun in hand—in forest, brushwood, reeded swamp. 1891 E. R. PENNELL *Stream Pleas.* 65 The campers pitch their tents on the reeded islands.

2. Thatched with reed.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 263 Grassy fences..That glittering hang the reeded eaves beneath. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. iv, Blunt, cone-headed turrets..rose often from the low, thatched and reeded roofs.

3. Ornamented with reed-moulding.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 80 When the [sword] blade is required to have a reeded back or some similar sort of ornament. 1858 *Ecclesiologist* XIX. 165 Circular shafts, with reeded caps. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 79 Frames of reeded ebony or jewelled filigree.

4. Furnished with musical reeds.

c 1865 *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 284/1 The usual mode of forming reeded and tongued instruments.

Reedel, obs. form of RIDDLE *sb.*[1]

Reeden (rī·d'n), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **readen.** [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -EN [4].]

1. Made or consisting of reed; reed-like.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 21 Whether hopist thou in the reeden [L. *arundineo*] staf and broken. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* Pref., Philosophie..is but a readen staffe to beare up so heauy a burthen. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iii. 4 A long slender reeden stalke. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 262 The women of Venice..put on a readen hat, without any crowne at all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 385 Thro' reeden Pipes convey the Golden Flood. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 25 The thresher in his shirt and reeden fillet.

†2. = REEDY 1. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 487 Whanne þey were unnepes i-passed a reden marys.

Reeder (rī·dəɹ). Also 5 **redare, 6 reider.** [f. REED *v.* and *sb.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who thatches with reeds, a thatcher. ? *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redare, of howsys, *calamator, arundinarius, cannarius.* 1552 HULOET, Reider of houses or thacker, *arundinarius.* 1610 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 524 Thatcher, Reeder, or Flecker vii *d.*

2. A thatched frame used to protect blocks or tiles of china-clay from rain.

1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 637 The blocks [of china-clay] are then collected, and piled away in sheds, under a number of thatched gates or 'reeders'.

Reed-grass. [REED *sb.*[1]]

1. A name given to various reed-like grasses, as the bur-reed, bent, reed bent-grass, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lv. 515 Rede grasse hath long narrow leaues..with a sharpe crest or backe, raysed vp. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 120 *Butomum,*..reedgrasse, or oxbane. 1611 COTGR., *Roseau des estangs,* reed-grasse, the Burre Reed. 1743 JAMES *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Arundo,* The *Gramen Arundinaceum,* Reed Grass, enumerated amongst the Reeds by Dale, agrees in Virtues with the common Reed. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* I. 107 *Arundo arenaria,* Sea Reed Grass. 1813 H. DAVIES *Welsh Botanol.* I. 12 *Arundo colorata,* Canary Reed-grass.

2. The name of various American grasses.

Salt reed-grass, a tall stout grass (*Spartina polystachya*) of the Atlantic coast. *Small reed-grass,* a species of *Calamagrostis. Sweet* or *wood reed-grass,* the tall sweet-scented grasses *Cinna arundinacea* or *C. pendula.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 341 The Mountain Reed-Grass. I found this curious little plant at Cold Spring. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 601 *Calamagrostis canadensis,* Reed Grass, Blue-joint.

†Re·edificate, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [See RE-EDIFY and EDIFICATE.] Rebuilt.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 79 That cite [Chester], somme tyme destroyede by men of Northumbrelonde, but reedificate by Elfleda, lady of the marches.

Re-edifica·tion. [a. OF. *reedification* (14th c.) or med.L. *reædificātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *reædificāre* to RE-EDIFY.] The action of rebuilding or the state of being rebuilt. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 94/2 The reparations and reedifications of the houses..within the Toune. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 125 The Toun was compellid to help to the Reedification of it. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 534 That rich and renowned Citie..after her reedification to be debased into so low an estate. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 The re-edification of the walls and houses of Jerusalem. 1726 DART (*title-p.*) The History..of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury,..Containing, An Account of its First Establishment, Building, Re-edifications [etc.]. 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 134, I have begun the demolition of my house, and hope to get through its re-edification in the course of the summer. 1815 WRAXALL *Hist. Mem.* I. 68 Its re-edification .and improvement in every sense, occupied his capacious mind.

Re-e·difier. [RE- 5 a; or f. next + -ER [1].] One who rebuilds, a rebuilder. Now *rare.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) IV. 8 He thinketh that the Vaulx were Reedifiers of it. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* (1618) 24 An old opinion..that Charlemaine was the reedifier of their citie. 1675 SHELBURNE *Sphere Manilius* 66 [Philippi] afterwards renamed from Philip..its Reedifier. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 425 Re-edifiers of fallen temples! and quickeners of dead laurels! 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 35 She looked up to him..as the re-edifier of her husband's honours.

Re-edify (rī,ĕ·dĭfəi), *v.* Forms: see EDIFY. Also β. 5–6 **redifye, 6 redyfy,** 6–7 **redefy.** [ad. OF. *reedifier* (and *redifier*) = Sp., Pg. *reedificar,* It. *riedificare*:—late L. *reædificāre* to rebuild, f. *re-* RE- + *ædificāre* to EDIFY.]

1. *trans.* To rebuild (a house, or other building, a wall, city, street, etc.).

1420–22 LYDG. *Thebes* II. (Laud MS.) If 26 þis olde Neemie Gat hym licence to reedifie The walles newe of Ierusalem. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 313/2 Your Besecher..myght not be suffred to reedifie and make ageyn the said two Forges. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 641 This noble duchesse..Reedified Chestre and fortified it full ryght. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 85 They yet doe deny and refuse..to repaire and reedify the said tenements and premisses. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 267 The Langleys. did either found or reedifie this Church. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Aug., Northampton, having ben lately burnt and re-edified. 1728 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 109 To beautify the City, and re-edify the Buildings. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 241 Hadrian is said to have reedified and named it Hadrianopolis. 1818 MILLS *Hist. Crusades* (1822) I. i. 4 The impious and vain attempt of the Emperor Julian to re-edify the walls of the holy city. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 103 Men began everywhere to erect churches, and re-edify those that were ruinous.

absol. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 706 If it happen at any time that a house be burned,..when the people come to re-edifie, they can very hardly displant their number.

β. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 173 This Cambises wolde not suffre the temple to be redifiede in his tyme. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3700 Which church he shall welle redyfy. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. Lv, For y⁶ walls of Jerusalem & temple to be redified. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 755 Edmond Shaw..of his awne costs redefied Cripplegate.

†b. To rebuild (a ship). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 315 All these ships Queen Elizabeth hath either wholy built upon the stockes, or newly reedified upon the olde moaldes.

2. *fig.* To rebuild, restore, re-establish.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 43 This publike weale, which beyng subuerted,..I haue reedified. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 62 Thy favourable Lines Re-edified the Wreck of my Decays. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxiii, Re-edify'd king Arthur's ancient Boord. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 79 The least syllable of your fair testimony, is able to re-edifie the ruines of a decayed commendation. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xiv. (1869) 289 My public and private hopes have been left a ruin,..I would wish them to be re-edified.

3. *transf.* To build up again physically.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 479 As the gastralgia subsides the patient must be re-edified in the usual way.

Hence **Re-e·dified,** *ppl. a.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 197 The inhabitants of this reedified towne are Moores. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 562 There shall be holy service performed to my name, in the re-edified Temple.

Re-edifying (rī,ĕ·dĭfəi,ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. RE-EDIFY in various senses.

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* vii. 27 For the reedefyeng of this holy werke. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 (*title*) An act for reedifiying of voide groundes in the citie of Norwich. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 26 The redyfiyng of the Church by Christ is prophecied. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 11 Vpon the reedifying of Corinth it [Delos] was held by the Athenians. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 245/1 Great care is taken for the speedy re-edifying of the late ruined Palace here. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 329 He readily swallowed all pretences of dreams for the re-edifying of monasteries. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 194 The re-edifying of churches and monasteries on a larger..scale.

Reediness (rī·dĭnĕs). [f. REEDY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reedy, in various senses of the adj.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xviii. 397 To try..the quality of the iron and to develope indications of any reediness, or looseness of structure it may possess. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 30 June 402/3 The Liszt organ..possesses great freedom from reediness in sound. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/1 There is a harshness, a reediness about it, and sometimes an absence of modulation.

†Reeding, *sb. Obs.* (See quot. and READING *sb.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 348/2 Reedings..[is] Housewives Cloth made of Hemp or Flax.

Reeding (rī·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REED *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Redynge, of howsys. *Arundinacio.* 1710 HILMAN *Husser Rediv.* No. 5. 5 Reeding is no where so well done as in Norfolk and Suffolk.. [It] will bear a better Slope than any other Thatch. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* July 256/1 Reeding and harnessing are subsidiary processes in putting the warp in proper shape on the loom.

2. a. A small semicylindrical moulding (cf. REED *sb.*[1] 12); ornamentation of this form.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 173 Several beads placed together, or sunk in a flat face, are called reedings. 1854 F. REINNKL *Carpenters' Compan.* 50 When reeding is introduced on flat surfaces, there should always be an odd number. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. II. vi. 362 The plaster of which they are composed is formed into sets of half pillars or reedings.

b. The milling on the edge of coins. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

3. *Comb.* **reeding-plane,** a plane used for making reeds in wood.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* 1829 ELMES *Metrop. Improv.* 22 Wood scored by a carpenter's reeding plane.

†Ree·dish, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Of the nature of a reed.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 233 His Hand mildly swayes the Reedish Scepter. 1652 — *Magastrom.* 108 What reedish, nay strawy, suppositors doe they stand upon?

Re-e·dit, *v.* Also 9 **-edite.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To edit again. Hence **Re-e·diting** *vbl. sb.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 91 Some progress will be made in re-editing a German edition of a forgotten classic. 1807 SOUTHEY *Spec. Eng. Poets* I. p. vii, When Dr. Aikin began to re-edite Johnson's collection [of the poets]. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 42 A book like the history of the French Academy .which M. Charles Livet has lately re-edited. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 4/6 The re-editing of liturgical forms upon simpler and more Scriptural lines.

Re-edi·tion, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A second edition; a re-editing.

1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc.*, etc. (1867) 278 Gerard himself..must have been forced to a re-edition of his Herbal. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. i. 30 Before this re-edition of Quintilian appear'd. 1876 FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Emblems* (E. E. T. S.) p. v. *note,* This re-edition is more than four times the size of our 1st edition. 1881 E. FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I. 464 To re-edit his Works, which did not want any such re-edition.

†Re-edi·tion, *v. Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To issue again. Hence **†Re-edi·tioning** *vbl. sb.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 44 Mr. Beomet's History of the Primitive usage of Forms of Prayers, re-edition'd at Cambridge, 1707. *Ibid.* III. i. 30 'Tis impossible to imagine any necessity there was of re-editioning of it.

Reedle, obs. form of RIDDLE *sb.*[1]

Ree·dless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of reeds.

1628 MAY *Virg. Georg.* IV. 134 Youths, that tomb'd before their parents were; Whom foule Cocytus' reedlesse bankes enclose.

Reedles(se, varr. REDELESS *a. Obs.*

Reedling (rī·dlĭŋ). [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -LING.]

1. The bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus.* Also called *bearded reedling.*

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 198 There is only one known species, the Bearded Reedling.., extensively diffused over Europe and Asia, and not rare in some parts of Britain.

1871-4 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 522 Reedling, used for it by several authors, would certainly be preferable to Titmouse, had not some of the aquatic warblers been also so called. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/6 Bearded tit, reedling or reed pheasant.

2. A reed-bed.

1830 J. D. HOY in Loudon *Mag. Nat. Hist.* III. 329 The very young shell-snails of different kinds which are numerous in the bottom of the reedlings.

Reedloker, compar. REDLY *adv.*2 *Obs.*

Reed-mace. [REED *sb.*1] **a.** An aquatic plant, *Typha latifolia*, common on the margins of ponds and lakes, having long ensiform leaves and tall stems, the latter terminated by dense cylindrical spikes of small brownish flowers (Also called *cat's-tail* or *cat-tail*, and *bulrush*.) **b.** The smaller species, *Typha angustifolia*.

The two species are sometimes distinguished as *greater* (or *broad-leaved*) and *lesser reed-mace*.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 79 Typha groweth in fennes and water sydes among the reedes... It is called in englishe cattes tayle, or a Reedmace. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 159 b, It maye be..called rede mace, because boyes vse it in theyr handes in the stede of a mace. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liii. 513 Turner calleth it in Englishe, Reede Mace, and Cattes tayle. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 73. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 103 The number of seeds produced at once in some one Plant, as for example Reed-mace..may amount to a Million. 1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 217 The seams between them are caulked with the downy or woolly substance of the reed-mace. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 431 The greater, or broad-leaved Cat's-tail, otherwise called Reed-mace. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116 There was a considerable quantity of the down of reedmace, (*Typha palustris*). 1842 W. R. WADE *Journey N. Zealand* (Morris), The raupo, the reed-mace of New Zealand, always grows in swampy ground. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ix. 176 By the shore flourishes the tall reed-mace (so rarely distinguished from the lesser bulrush).

Reed-pipe. [REED *sb.*1]

† 1. A reed-pen. *Obs. rare* —1.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 2 Mi tunge rede-pipe [L. *calamus*] mot..be Writer of swiftli writande.

2. A musical pipe made of reed.

1648 HEXHAM, *Een riet-pijpe*, a Reede-pipe. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 177, I saw three itinerant musicians.. One of them turned the winch of an organ ., another blew a reed-pipe. 1885 tr. *Schurer's Hist. Jew. People* I. 272 Reed-pipes were introduced into the choir on the high festivals.

3. An organ-pipe fitted with a reed.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, The degree of acuteness and gravity in the sound of a reed-pipe, depends on the length of the tongue. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 493/1 The bells of all reed-pipes should be as large as their places in the organ will admit of. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 172 The reed pipes of organs and the vibrators of harmoniums produce their tones in the same way.

Reed-sparrow. [REED *sb.*1]

a. A common British bird, *Emberiza schæniclus*, frequenting reedy places. Also called REED-BUNTING. **b.** The sedge-warbler.

The two were formerly sometimes distinguished as (*a*) *greater* and (*b*) *lesser reed-sparrow*. The former is not a song-bird (cf. quot. 1802).

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 702 *Hic palustris*, a redesparowe. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1088 Larks, Gnat-snappers, Reed-sparrows, and many other birds,..do feed on the Worms of trees and herbs. 1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* II. 99 The lesser Reed-sparrow. *Ibid.*, The greater Reed-sparrow. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 501 The Reed-sparrow. The Fringilla, with a black head, brown at the sides and with a white ring. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv, The person that shot it says that it sung so like a reed sparrow that he took it for one. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 416 There can be no doubt..that the nest, as well as the song of the sedge bird, have been taken ..for those of the Reed Sparrow. 1884 *Public Opin.* 5 Sept. 299/1 Here a reed-sparrow, deep-nested and brown, and there a snipe darting away.

Re-e'ducate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To educate again.

1808 Mrs. C. KEMBLE *Day after Wedding* 7 Then you must re-educate her. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 322 These tutors, educated in the older system, were unable or unwilling to re-educate themselves for teachers of the new. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 899 Gymnastics are also of advantage in re-educating the nerve centres.

So **Re-educa'tion.**

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 2 Feb., A..Theological Seminary for their re-education. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 578 The re-education of the sense of hearing.

Reed-warbler. [REED *sb.*1] **a.** A common British sylvioid bird, *Acrocephalus streperus*, frequenting reed-beds. **b.** A related species, *A. arundinaceus* (also called *reed-thrush* and *great reed-warbler*), occasionally seen in Britain.

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 418 In Wiltshire and Somersetshire, where the sedge warbler is found in abundance..., not a single Reed Warbler is to be found. 1843 H. DOUBLEDAY in *Zoologist* I. 13 A single reed-warbler was shot at a pond close by the town [Epping] in 1835. 1884 *Public Opin.* 5 Sept. 299/1 The birds essentially of the mere are the sedge warbler, the reed warbler [etc.].

Reed-wren. [REED *sb.*1] The reed-warbler; also a name of various allied North American birds.

1783 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 12 As we have already a bird, called in English the Willow-wren; ours, being nearly of the same size and shape, as well as the same genus, may, from its haunts, not improperly be denominated the Reed-wren. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. 184 Reed Wren. Size of the Willow Wren. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 27 Others have undoubtedly taken the nest of the reed wren for it. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 207, I have put the reed wren as doubtful for Guernsey.

Reedy (*rī*·di), *a.* Also 4 **reeddy,** 6 **redy.** [f. REED *sb.*1 + -Y 1.]

1. Abounding with, full of, reeds; characterized by the presence of reeds.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iii. 7 As sparcles in reeddy places [L. *in arundineto*] thei shuln renne hider and thider. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xc. (Bodl. MS.), Some [frogs] beþ icleped calamite for þei wone among reede..& in reedy places. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 91 Lesse then a Quarter of a Mile from that Place is a greate redy Poole. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1437 To Simois reedie bankes the red blood ran. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 30 Some perillous beast, which out of the cover of their reedy thickets, attends the opportunity of their desired prey. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 482 The adjoining brook..Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lv. VII. 103 On the reedy margin of the lake stood here and there some monuments 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 357 The Derwent itself, a reedy and somewhat sluggish stream.

2. Made or consisting of reed or reeds; reeden.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* x. 31 How must Velino shake his reedy crest! 1794 SOUTHEY *Poems Slave Trade* iv, The o'erwearied slave..Rests on his reedy couch. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxvii. (1865) 247 A shepherd, who charmed his weary hours..by playing rustic airs upon his reedy pipe.

3. Resembling a reed or reeds in some respect:

a. Weak like a reed.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. 61 She rests full, in her owne approuement, without the weak Worlds reedy underpropping. 1832 *Examiner* 721/2 He is reedy—he wants strength of character.

b. Of straw or grass: Stiff or coarse like reeds.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Apr. an. 1777 Nothwithstanding it was weedy, and the barley-straw reedy, they have eaten it up very clean. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 50 A small bank of mud and sand, covered with reedy coarse grass. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* viii, She had pulled a root of reedy grass from the sand.

c. Having the form or texture of a reed.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 140 The leek with crown globose and reedy stem. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxxi, A horse..of the lengthy, reedy, lank, yet muscular race. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 797 Carriages of our present light and reedy (almost, one might say, corky) construction. 1842 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 29 The groups of reedy pillars which support the body of the church.

d. Of iron bars or plates: Having the character of being formed of small rods imperfectly united.

1869 [implied in REEDINESS].

† 4. Partaking of the nature of reed (as being derived from the sugar-cane). *Obs.*—1

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 912 Do not use sugar that is earthly, reedy, and so full of dregs.

5. Having a tone resembling that produced by a musical reed.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Reed*, A kind of tongue . which..produces a reedy thickness of tone. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 79 Ronzi, notwithstanding her thin reedy voice, [is] very charming. 1866 A MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii, A good many tones were rough..and reedy.

Comb 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Reedy-toned*, an epithet for any voice which..partakes of the tone of the reed.

b. Having a reedy voice.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxi, A poor little reedy piping old gentleman, like a worn-out bird.

Reedyness, variant of REDINESS *Obs.*

Reef (*rīf*), *sb.*2 Forms: 4, 8 **riff,** 6 **ryft, refe,** 7- **reef.** *Pl.* 8 **reeves,** 8- **reefs.** [ME. *riff, refe* = Du. *reef, rif*, LG. *reef, reff*, G. *reff* (*riff, reef*), Sw. *ref*, Norw. *riv*, Da. *rev, reb*: the ultimate source is ON. *rif* in the same sense (formally identical with *rif* rib, and perh. only a transferred use of that word: cf. next), but the precise manner in which the word passed into the other tongues is obscure. F. *ris* (12th c., Wace) is app. a pl. form, for **rifs.*]

1. *Naut.* One of the horizontal portions of a sail which may be successively rolled or folded up in order to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind; they are usually three or four in number, and situated at the top of square sails and at the bottom of fore-and-aft sails. Freq. in phr. *to take in a reef* (also in fig. context).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 341 The wynd was good, the See was plein, Hem nedeth noght a Riff to slake. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some ye longe bote dyde launce..Mayne corse toke in a refe byforce. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 And so wisely, when lucky gale of winde All thy puft sailes shall fil, loke well about: Take in a ryft. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1933/4 Her Main-Sail a Lug Sail with four Reefs at the bottom, and her Fore-Sail three aloft. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 115 Reeves to take up part of the Sail as the Wind rises. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 158 The folding reefs, in plaits inroll'd, they lay. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 328 When tempests plough the deep We take a reef, and to the rocking sleep. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 When the morning breaks we [yachtsmen] are beating into Weymouth with two reefs down.

transf. 1883 *Spectator* 30 May 715/1 He is wasting away, and is obliged to take in reefs in his waistcoat.

2. † **a.** The act of reefing. *Obs. rare* —0.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., This contracting or taking up the Sail, they call a Reef or Reefing the Sail.

b. A mode of reefing.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, We tried a Spanish reef, that is, let the yards come down on the cap.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reef-cringle, -earing*; **reef-band** (see quot. 1762); **reef-hank** = *reef-point*; **reef-jig, -jigger,** a tackle sometimes used to pull the reef-band taut before tying the points (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **reef-knot,** (*a*) a knot made in tying the reef-points; (*b*) a certain form of knot used for this and other purposes; hence **reef-knot** *v. trans.*, to tie with a reef-knot; **reef-line** (see quot. 1769); **reef-pendant** (see quot.); **reef-point,** one of a set of short ropes fixed in a line along a reef-band to secure the sail when reefed; **reef-tackle** (see quot. 1769); also *attrib.*

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 153 *note*, The *reef-band is a long piece of canvas sewed across the sail, for strengthening it in the place where the reef-holes are made. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The reef bands and bellybands stretch from leech to leech, for strengthening the sail. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 29 Having the head and first *reef cringles..out. *Ibid.*, Fasten the head and *reef earings to their cringles. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 162 The fourth hand and myself were getting the reef-earings adrift. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Reef-hanks*, short pieces of small line sewed at certain distances on the reefs of boom-sails. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 40 This is sometimes called a *Reef-knot. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 400 The faces of the men, as they lay along the yard, tying the reef knots. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 2 Take your boat's grapnel, and *reef-knot it round boat. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 156 The *reef-lines next ..Thro' eye-lid-holes and roband-legs are reev'd. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h iv, The courses of large ships are either reefed with points or small cords, which are thence called reef-lines. .. The line is passed spirally through the eyelet-holes of the reef, and over the head of the sail alternately, and .. strained..tight. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 124 In reefing, the end of the becket is passed under the reef line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Reef pendant,* a rope..with a tackle attached to its end to bowse the after-leech down to the boom. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* iv, The *reef-points rattled on the shivering sail. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 8, I was of some service on a yard, and could knot my reef-point as well as anybody. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.* 129 Reefing .. is done with the *Reef Tackle Pendants, Tyes, and Falls. 1769 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 150 *note*, Reef-tackles are ropes employed to facilitate the operation of reefing, by confining the extremities of the reef close up to the yard. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 10 We had got. the topsail reef-tackles hauled out. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 23 Reeve it through the reeftackle block.

Reef (*rīf*), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **riffe,** 6–8 **riff,** 8– **reef.** [= Du. *rif* (in Kilian also *riffe*), MLG. *rif, ref*, G. *riff*, Sw. *ref*, Norw. *riv*, Da. *rev* (*rif*), ultimately from ON. *rif* in the same sense (prob. a transferred use of *rif* rib: cf. prec.). The immediate source of the Eng. word is prob. Du. or LG.]

1. A narrow ridge or chain of rocks, shingle, or sand, lying at or near the surface of the water. † Formerly also *reef of rocks*.

See also CORAL REEF, *barrier-reef* s.v. BARRIER *sb.* 5, *fringing reef* s.v. FRINGING *ppl. a.*

1584 NORMAN *Safegard of Saylers* 11 The riffe lyes alongst betweene Bombergen and the holmes west. *Ibid.* 15 From the northwest corner of Burckum, doth lie a riff of sand. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 35 The Riff or Ridge.. descending a little towards the Eastward. 1742 [RICHARDSON] *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 297 Though Portland stands a League from the main Land of Britain, yet it is almost join'd by a prodigious Riff of Beach, that is to say, of small Stones cast up by the Sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 There is also a reef of rocks running off the eastern point of the Island. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 88 Islands and reefs of coral rocks are raised from vast depths in the course of a few years. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 585 The league-long roller thundering on the reef. 1868 Miss BRADDON *Dead Sea fr.* I. i. 2 Leaving it far away across a level waste of reef and sand. 1883 SIR A. HOBHOUSE in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 177 A reef of shingle which extends to the right bank of the river.

fig. 1875 LONGF. *Masque Pandora* iv, To the reefs of doom he drifts! 1896 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 7/1 On this reef the hypothesis..is shattered.

transf. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 93 The blackness which was falling reef on reef, over mind and soul.

2. *Gold-mining* (orig. *Austral.*). **a.** A lode or vein of auriferous quartz.

1858 MCCOMBIE *Hist. Victoria* xiv. 213 A party..discovered gold in the quartz reefs of the Pyrenees. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 38 Mining and engineering skill, and..powerful machinery are brought to bear on such reefs.

b. The bed-rock.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold Fields Victoria* Gloss. s.v., The term is applied to the up-turned edges of the palæozoic rocks. The reef is composed of slate, sandstone, or mudstone. The bed-rock anywhere is usually called the reef.

3. Short for *reef-sponge* (see 4).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The principal varieties [of sponges], in the order of their value, are known as sheep-wool, white reef,..dark reef.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *reef-channel, -ground, -mass, -region, -rock*, etc.; *reef-building* adj.; (sense 2 a) *reef-matter, share*; **reef-bass,** an American fish; **reef-builder,** a coral insect which builds reefs; **reef-drive** (see quot.); **reef-eel,** an Australian muræenoid eel, as *Muræna tessellata* (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **reef-goose,** the common N. American wild goose, *Bernicla canadensis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **reef-heron,** an Australian heron of the genus *Demiegretta*, as *D. jugularis* or *D. sacra* (Funk); **reef-oyster,** an oyster growing on, or forming, reefs; a coarse

oyster (*Cent. Dict.*); **reef-sponge**, a kind of sponge obtained in the West Indies; **reef-trout**, an American species of lake-trout; **reef-wash** (see quot.).

1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 372 In the Carolinas, Florida, and the Gulf, we meet with the names 'Bass', and its variations, 'Spotted Bass', 'Red Bass', 'Sea Bass', '*Reef Bass', and 'Channel Bass'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 167 Even within the coral-zone, the distribution of the *reef-builders appears to be singularly capricious. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 193 External conditions which seem favourable .. to the growth of *reef-building Corals. 1850 Dana *Geol.* ii. 40 The reef of New Holland has been instanced as affording an example of one of the larger *reef-channels. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Gold Fields Victoria* Gloss. 619 *Reef-drive—A drive cut or constructed entirely through the bed rock,..or along the face of the reef, or partly in the reef. 1850 Dana *Geol.* ii. 40 The *reef-ground, being in some parts twenty-five miles wide. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 68 The *reef-mass formed by their aggregate labours. 1896 *African Critic* 24 Oct. 546/2 The mine shows over two and a-half feet of *reef matter. 1872 Dana *Corals* ii. 129 The cruiser in untried *reef-regions. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* II. 306 Sullen waves In the half-glutted hollows of *reef-rocks. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 52/1 An agency for the purchase of *reef shares. 1883 W. S. Kent *Fisheries Bahamas* 45 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The *reef or glove sponge,..technically known as *Spongia officinalis*, var. *tubulifera*. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 311 There were little black balls of reef-sponges. 1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 488 About Grand Traverse Bay, Lake Michigan, two varieties [of lake trout] are also recognised, one being .. known as '*Reef Trout'. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Gold Fields Victoria* Gloss. 620 *Reef-wash—A deposit of washdirt spread over an expanse of flat or undulating reef (i. e., bed-rock), or lodged in a hollow in the reef.

Reef, *sb.*3, modernized form of Reaf, mantle.

1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin* I. viii, This shaveling's meagre face, With his mass-hackle and his reef and stole.

Reef, northern Sc. form of Roof.

Reef (rīf), *v.*1 [f. Reef *sb.*1; cf. Du. *reven*, Da. *reve*, *rebe*, Sw. *refva*, Icel. *rifa*.]

1. *trans.* To reduce the extent of (a sail) by taking in or rolling up a part and securing it.

1667 Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* I. i, Up aloft Lads. Come, reef both Top-sails. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 103 We hoised our main-saile, with which and our fore-saile (both reeft) we stood in. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. i, We reeft the Fore-sail and set him. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 141 Again to reef the main-sail they repair. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 6/1 By this invention, the topsails can be reefed and unreefed from the deck, without sending any one aloft. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 599/2 Mills are exposed to great danger if the sails are not reefed or furled in high winds.

absol. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 12 At ev'ry hatchway, 'Reef!' they call again. 1826 'Quiz' *Grand Master* Pref. 3 He might have call'd them out to reef. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 6/2 Fitted with reef lines, &c., in the topsail, to reef in the old plan if required for purposes of exercise.

b. *transf.* To draw up or gather in, after the manner of reefing.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxx, The clues of my hammock were not reefed. 1887 J. Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 68 Dear little damsels..Face the salt spray, reef their petticoats pluckily.

2. a. To shorten (a topmast) by lowering, or (a bowsprit) by sliding inboard. Also *intr.* (see quot. 1875).

1704 [see Reefed *ppl. a.* 1]. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 138 We found our own Main-top-mast sprung,..whereupon we reef'd it twenty Inches, that is we lower'd it so much and secured it there. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 565 The lower piece is cut off, and a new fid-hole cut, by which the mast is reefed or shortened. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1904/1 The bowsprit of a cutter or that of a ship-of-war..is said to reef when it is run-in or shortened by sliding in-board. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 449/2 The bowsprit and topmast can be reefed or housed.

b. To alter (a paddle) by moving the float-boards nearer to the centre of the wheel, in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.

1838 Barlow in Tredgold *Steam Eng.* (ed. Woolhouse) App. 61 This serious loss of speed in a laden vessel..would be more effectually saved by reefing the paddles. 1858 Murray *Marine Eng.* xii. 143 When the wheels are too deeply immersed, they may sometimes be 'reefed' by disconnecting the boards, and securing them near the centre.

3. *intr.* (See quot.)

1889 *Atlantic Monthly* July 115/1 When the driver moves the bit to and fro in his mouth, the effect is to enliven and stimulate the horse...If this motion be performed with an exaggerated movement of the arm, it is called reefing.

Reef, *v.*2 [f. Reef *sb.*2] *intr.* To work at a (mining) reef.

1861 [see Quartz *sb.* 2 b]. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 21/2 Patiently sinking, driving, sluicing, or reefing as the case might be.

Reefe, obs. form of Riff, midriff.

Reefed (rīft), *ppl. a.* [f. Reef *v.*1 + -ed 1.]

1. Of masts: Shortened.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Reef*, When a Top-Mast is Sprung,..they cut off the lower piece that was near broken off, and setting the other part, now much shorter, in the Step again, they call it a Reeft Top-Mast.

2. Of sails: Having a reef or reefs taken in.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 73 We were obliged..to continue under a reefed mizen till eleven at night. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. xxi, The helm..Gave the reef'd sail to meet the wind. 1863 S. R. Graves *Yachting Cruise* 84 We took in the trysail, and ran under reefed square sail and foresail.

b. With *single-*, *double-*, etc.

1803 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 398 Treble-reefed main-top-sail. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, Another ten minutes, and then they were under double-reefed topsails. 1857 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 1 Under double-reefed top-sails, courses, jib, and single-reefed main-try-sail.

Reefer1 (rī·fəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who reefs; *spec.* a slang name given to midshipmen 'because they have to attend in the tops during the operation of taking in reefs' (Smyth).

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* ii, I..was saluted by the females with the appellation of 'royal reefer' (midshipman). 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix. 104 A lad..who went by the name of the 'reefer', having been a midshipman in an East India Company's ship. 1838 *Harper's Mag.* July 166 The steerage or gun-room was..the home of darling reefers.

2. A reefing jacket.

1883 *Tailoring World* 20 Oct. 1/2 The forms of garments known as Reefers and Lounges. 1894 R. H. Davis in *Harper's Mag.* May 891/1 A tall, handsome woman..with her hands in the pockets of her reefer.

attrib. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar. 10/2 The man..was dressed in a reefer jacket and light-coloured trousers.

Reefer2. [f. Reef *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + -er 1.]

1. *Austral.* One who works on a gold-reef.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 285 He was not a miner, a speculator, a reefer, nor an engine-driver.

2. *U.S.* A reef-oyster (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reeffe, obs. form of Reeve *sb.*1

†**Re-efformation.** *Obs. rare*−1. [Re- 5 a.] Renewal of form, re-formation.

1626 Donne *Serm.* xxi. 206 The resurrection from this fall is by Re-efformation.

Reefing (rī·fiŋ), *vbl. sb. Naut.* [f. Reef *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action of Reef *v.*1

1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 129 This contracting or taking up the Sail they call Reefing. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7 Exercising those who are received into the service..in handing and reefing of sails. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* viii, Many a sail is split by bad reefing. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 6/1 The old defective and dangerous method of reefing by the men going aloft and out on the yards

b. *attrib.*, as *reefing breeze*, *point*, *topsail*; **reefing-jacket**, a particular form of close-fitting jacket made of stout heavy cloth.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 362/2 The race was sailed with a *reefing breeze. 1882 Ogilvie, *Reefing-jacket. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 220 A reformed world, in which every man should..sit down in a reefing jacket to a dinner of pork and beans. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 461/1 Tying round the boom a corresponding line of the '*reefing points',..hanging on the lower part of the mainsail. 1878 A. H. Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* i. 3 Both ships were fitted with..patent *reefing and furling topsails.

Reefort, Sc. variant of Raifort. *Obs.*

Ree·fous, *a. rare*−1. [f. Reef *sb.*2] Reefy.

1859 R. F. Burton in Lady Burton *Life* (1893) I. 272 An occasional glimpse through its green veil showed a reefous surface, flecked with white froth.

Reeft, obs. f. Rift *sb.*; obs. pa. pple. of Reave *v.*

Reefy (rī·fi), *a* [f. Reef *sb.*2] Full of reefs.

1847 in Webster. 1893 Sir H. Howorth *Glacial Nightmare* II. 625 It has brought down a lot of loose material to a reefy coast.

Ree·ing, ry·ing, *vbl. sb.* Also 5 **rey(i)ng**, 9 **reean, rieing, rayen.** [f. Ree *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of reeing corn; hence *reeing-sieve*, *-machine*.

a. 1400–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 603 In j ridella et j reyingsife empt. ijs. vjd. 1485–6 *Ibid.* 649, 1 Reyng syff, iijd. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 115 With small reeing sives to dresse it from the Corne, and so preserue the dust. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 283 Reeing-machines have been invented for cleansing corn. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Ree*, to riddle corn in a 'ree-an sieve'.

β. 1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. III. 64 (E.D.S.) A brass or iron wire round hand-sieve, which we call a rying-sieve. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Rieing-sieve*, same as Blind-sieve.

γ. 1863 W. Barnes *Dorset Gloss., Rayen-sieve*.., a sieve, used chiefly in cleansing clover.

†2. Such a quantity as can be reed at once. *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 104 A bushell of pease, and a bushell of rye, into which we putte a ryinge, or two, or three, of barley.

Re-eja·culate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ejaculate or emit again.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 113 A Love which Love celestial may With re-ejaculated Love repay.

Re-eje·ction. [Re- 5 a.] Ejection again or a second time.

1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* II. 185 The separation of those substances fit for absorption and nutrition, from those only fit for re-ejection. 1881 Judd *Volcanoes* iv. 69 By constant re-ejection these [fragments] were gradually reduced in size.

Reek (rīk), *sb.*1 Forms: *a.* 1 **réc**, 3–7 **reke**, 4 **rek, rike**, 4 *Sc.*, 5 **reyk**, 4–6 *Sc.* **reik**, 6–7 **reeke**, 7 **reake**, 7, 9 *Sc.* **reak**, (8 **wreak**), 9 *north. dial.* **rik, rick**, 5– **reek.** *β.* 4–5 (9 *dial.*) **reech**, 4–5 **reche**, 5 **rich.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *réc* = OFris. *rek*, *reek*, OS. *rôk* (MDu. *rooc*, Du. *rook*), OHG. *rouh* (MHG. *rouch*, G. *rauch*), ON. *reykr* (Sw. *rök*, Da. *røg*):—OTeut. **rauki-z*, from a stem *reuk-*, *rouk-* (cf. Reek *v.*1), app. not found outside of Teutonic. As the word has chiefly survived in northern use the palatalized form *reech* is comparatively rare.]

1. Smoke from burning matter. (Still the general word in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*; in standard Eng. only in literary use, and chiefly applied to dense or unctuous smoke.)

a. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii[i]. 9 Astag̃ rec in eorre his. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 325 (Gr.) [Hi] þoliað..brand & brade liȝas, swilce eac þa biteran recas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3105 It brend, þe reke raght vp euen. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 9431 Þair throtes sal ay be filled..Of lowe and reke. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 130 The fyre out syne in blasis brast, And the reik rais richt vounder fast. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 81 With sandell confyt ennoynt his body, reekyd with reek of ensens. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of ii. panys of the wyndows..for to late owte the reke of the torches. ?1531 Frith *Answ. Rochester* Wks. 56/2, I shall offer vnto thee fat sacrifices with the reke of wethers. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 42 For the reik of Maister Patrik Hammyltoun hes infected as many as it blew vpoun. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 86 As hatefull to me as the reeke of a Lime-kill. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Wks. II. 169/1 The suddes vnto the Sea I may compare, The Reake or smocke, the wind. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 21 The diffused reek of the things sacrificed. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 47 The Reek which ascends out on the top of the Kiln. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii. Prol., The rising sun shines motty throw the reek. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xi, The reek that's rising out of yon lums. 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 43 The miner makes a little explosion.., which fills the air..with a sulphurous reek. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xli. 292 The whole interior was full of the smoor of reek.

β. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1009 Suche a robun of a reche ros fro þe blake, Askez vpe in þe ayre & vsellez þer flowen. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3105 (Trin.), Hit brent; reche roos vp ful euen. 1879 Waugh *Chimney Corner* 251 There's bin nought nobbut reech (smoke) an' rain sin I coom.

b. In comparisons, with reference to the lightness or other qualities of smoke.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 20 Aspringende swe swe rec. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxvii. 2 Rece hi ȝelicast ricene geteoriað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26994 Quat es mans lijf bot fam, And a rek þat mai noght last. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Justin) 442 He had na langare mycht to byde bot fled as reke & can hym hyde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. xii. 138 Thus has he said; and..Vanist away, as the reik in the air. 1858 M. Porteous *'Souter Johnny'* 8 But sic pretension I, like reek will puff aside.

c. *fig.* in various applications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2744 þe word es wers þan man mai neuen; þe reke [*Trin. MS.* reech] es raght vn-to þe heuen. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 34 Thurgh his romour in þis reme Hath raysede mekill reke. 1529 Lyndesay *Compl.* 367 Than rais ane reik, or euer I wyste, The quhilk gart all thare bandis bryste.

d. *transf.* A house, as having a fire burning in it (cf. 5 and Hearth 1 2).

1626 *Act.* 31 in Barry *Orkney* App. ix. (1805) 469 Whatever persone shall slay the earn or eagle shall have .8d. from every reik within the parochine. 1822 Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 321 To feed these birds a hen was demanded from every house; or (as it is called) from every reek.

2. Vapour or steam arising from, or given off by, something in a moist or heated state, as wet or marshy ground (hence also *Sc.*, fog or mist), wet clothes, boiling water, etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Whenn þe erthe ys clene with-oute roche, and with-oute reke, þe water of þat stede ys light. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 790 Þe wedes dropeden doun, d[r]yed ȝerne, Rich rises hem fro. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. iii. 121 Curs, whose breath I hate, As reeke a'th rotten Fennes. 1685 Boyle *Salubr. Air* 22 He found the Reeks ascending from them into the Air. make him as it were Asthmatical. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* iv. (1697) 63 He added these words..I am a reek from a pot. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* II. viii. 149 They lay immersed in the tepid waters..overhung with steam and reek. 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 17 Like threshers, one and all, Of a reek with laying down the law in a furnace.

fig. 1681 J. Scott *Chr. Life* iv. (1684) 287 Melancholy..overwhelms the Fancy with black Reeks and Vapours. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. iii, That eternal honour which should live Sun-like, above the reek of mortal fame. 1856 Boker *Poems* (1857) II. 96 My heart boils sometimes, and the reek is death To such as stir it.

b. *spec.* The vapour given off by hops in drying.

1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 401 The instantaneous abstraction of the 'reek', which maintains the best colour [in the hops]. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 64 A current of air, heated by the fire below, is passed perpetually thro' the green hops in the upper floor, and their 'reek' is carried quickly off.

c. Haziness, indistinctness. *rare.*

1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* II. 201 The most delicate sharpness and purity of outline took the place of meridian reek and blur.

3. An exhalation; a fume emanating from some body or substance; in mod. use, a strong and disagreeable fume or smell.

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* III. ii. § 7 That our Substance is in a manner lost, and nothing but a tenuious reek remains. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 182 It shall be or may be alwayes body,..sending forth and taking in of steams and reeks, even all along. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* 320 The closeness of the Place, or the over charging of the Air with the fuliginous Reeks of Mens Bodies. 1871 Dixon *Tower* IV. xxxi. 330 A reek of gin and powder filled the chamber. 1886 *All Year Round* 4 Sept. 103 From the engine-room hatch there came up a reek of oil.

fig. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 49 Nor does Dryden's lewdness leave such a reek in the mind as the filthy cynicism of Swift.

b. Impure, fetid atmosphere.

1873 Dixon *Two Queens* II. xi. vii. 260 Amid the reek and squalor of a Spanish hamlet. 1891 E. Gosse *Gossip in*

Library iv. 52 The sweet, pure meadows lie just outside the reek of Southwark.

4. Applied to fine dust or snow in motion, having the appearance of smoke or steam.

1894 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. xi, The reek of her own tread in the thick dust that felt like velvet. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 270 The shattered roof yawning to the reek of the snow-slides.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **† reek-fowl** or **-hen**, an ancient Scottish tax of a hen paid annually by each householder on an estate; **reek penny**, *north.* a tax paid to the clergy by each house in the parish; **† reek-poultry**, = *reek-fowl.*

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 607 Togidder wt the haill teynd victuall .. *reikfowlis custumes and vtheris dewties quhatsumeuir. 1567 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 556 Duodecem lie *reik hennis. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XV. 451 The cotters and sub-tenants pay..a reek hen, and one day's shearing in harvest. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xix. (1873) 114 It had been the practice..to bind every tenant to pay yearly to the laird a 'reek hen'. 1555 *Memorandum Sherburn Hospital, Bishopton* No. 4 (MS.), De *Rekepeni v sol. 1351-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 552, xiijs. iiijd. de Rekepenys parochiarum de Jarowe et Wermouthe. 1735 *Visitation of Chollerton* in Hodgson *Northumbld. County Hist.* (1897) IV. 270 All tithes and Easter offerings (except reek penny and communicants'). 1832 HODGSON *Northumbld.* II. II. 356 *note*, The [Christmas] offering here [Bedlington] for communicants..is three-halfpence each; each family also pays one penny, under the name of smoke or reek penny. 1585 *Charter* (Jam.), Decem capones..cum lie *reik pultreis solitis. *c* 1592 *Registr. Arbroath* (Bann. Club) II. App. p. xxxvii, With the reik pultreis vseit and wount.

† Reek, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6 **reke, reek(e, reake, 7 reike, riek.** [Of obscure origin: perh. an alteration of REIT.]

1. *collect.* Water-plants, seaweed.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 55 Amonge the reke or weedes of the maryshes, they espyed a multitude of wylde bores. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1593) 324 First trees shall grow ..in the sea, and reeke shall thrive On tops of hilles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 445 Sea-weeds or Reike, rushes and reeds growing vpon the washes and meers.

2. With *pl.* A water-plant, a seaweed.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. iv. G viij b, The bore is yll in Laurente soyle, that feedes on reakes and reeds. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Alga marina*, reeks or sea weede.

Reek, obs. form of RICK *sb.*

Reek (rīk), *v.*[1] Forms: 3-6 **reke,** 5-7 *Sc.* **reik,** 6 **rik-,** 6-7 **reake, reeke,** 6-8 **reak,** (8 **wreak**), 7, 9 *dial.* **reech,** 6- **reek.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *rēocan* (north. *rēca*: see also sense 5) = OFris. *riaka, reka*, OLG. *riecan* (MDu. and Du. *rieken*; also MDu. *rūken*, Du. *ruiken*), OHG. *riohhan* (G. *riechen*), ON. *rjúka* (Sw. *röka*, Da. *ryge*):— OTeut. **riukan* (see REEK *sb.*[1]). G. *riechen* and Du. *rieken, ruiken* now mean only 'to smell', the orig. sense being expressed by the new formations *rauchen* and *rooken.*]

1. *intr.* To emit smoke: **a.** of something burning.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. [civ.] 30 gif he mid his mihte muntas hrineð, hi ful ricene reocað sona. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii[i]. 5 Laverd .. Negh hilles, and reke þai salle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 To Reke, *fumare*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. 34 Thair followis a streme of fire,..Quhill all enveron rekit like brintstane. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 72 Earth dois tremble, mountains reikis, afraid. 1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 78 With Iberian fyres the Alpes doe reik. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 124 The only Structure standing in the Town, it .was then reaking in its Ashes. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 368 Not long after the civil war, the embers of which were still reeking. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 149 While temples crash, and towers in ashes reek.

b. of a building, chimney, etc. Also *transf.*

Also common in dial. use of a chimney which 'smokes', i e. sends out smoke into the room or house.

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xv, Alle wroth wex that sqwyne,..As kylne other kechine, Thus rudely he rekes. *c* 1500 *Felon Sewe of Kokeby* ix, The kilne began to reeke. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 115 In the craft expert, And þerby garis 3our kitchingis daylie reik. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 117 Fewe chymneis reeking you shall espye. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 132 And shall I never see my country chimnies reake? 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* xxi, White the wa's, wi' roof new theeckit, Lown 'mang trees and braes it reekit. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiv, Observing that the chimney of the kitchen had reeked that whole day in a manner which contradicted the supposition [of famine]

2. To emit hot vapour or steam; to smoke with heat; to exhale vapour (or fog). Now chiefly *dial.*

a. of hot liquids, food, etc., and of moist things under the influence of heat, or when warmer than the atmosphere.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wel on wætere; læt reocan on þa eazan þonne hit hat sie. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 66 The Water of the Baynes..rikith like a sething Potte continually. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 21 With some vpon Sundaies, their tables doe reeke. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 138 Your cold meate comes in reaking, and your wine Is all burnt sack. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* v. iii. 168 When the fume..is exhaled from them, that they have left reaking, make a powder of them. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded. vi, The tea's fill'd reeking round. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 3 In the Warmth of Well Waters, that are often seen to wreak in the cold Seasons. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 133 The most severe cold..is so piercing in February and March, that..the sea reeks like an oven. 1889 *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., When fog arises the land is said to reek.

b. of persons and animals in a heated and perspiring state.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 He ran in a fyrryd gowen, he cast of alle hys clothys, alle his body gan reke. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1 I reke, as a horse dothe that is laboured. *Je fume. a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 40 His browes with sweat did reek and steem. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. ii. 2 The Violence of Action hath made you reek as a Sacrifice. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 84 His Phiz is everlastingly reaking with Sweat and Grease. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 148 They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit, Till ilka carlin swat and reekit. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 39 Sam appeared..with Haley's horse by his side, reeking with sweat.

transf. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* I. 433 Six dayes in the weeke Are not sufficient, but the seventh must reeke With sweat of their vngodly labour. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 319 It is ill for a soul to go reeking with anger out of this world.

c. of blood freshly shed, or of things smeared with this. (Also of the air, etc.) Const. *with*, † *in.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1377 The red bloud reek'd to shew the Painter's strife. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 158 Now, whil'st your purpled hands do reeke and smoake, Fulfill your pleasure. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 252 Whilst these perfidious wretches had their hands still reeking in the precious blood of their sovereign. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 265 Altars grew marble then, and reek'd with gore. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* (ed. 3) II. 74 Plunging the same weapon, which was reeking with the blood of her favourite boy, into her own bosom. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. XXX, Till gallant Cessford's heart-blood dear Reek'd on dark Elliot's Border spear. *a* 1892 TENNYSON *Bandit's Death* v, For he reek'd with the blood of Piero.

3. To emit an unwholesome or disagreeable vapour or fume; hence, to smell strongly and unpleasantly; to stink. Chiefly const. *of*, *with.*

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* v, I was forced to go to a blind chop-house,. and then go reeking from thence to the First Minister of State. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. i, Two Domitians reaking from the Dunghill. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. viii, The cold sweat melted from their limbs, Nor rot nor reek did they. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, The small apartments reek with the breath of deputations and delegates. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* I. 140 She literally reeked of garlic. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vii, I found a broken phial reeking with the smell of bitter almonds.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1679 OWEN *Christol.* xvii. (1851) I. 223 God will not take us into heaven .. with our heads and hearts reeking with the thoughts and affections of earthly things. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 92 Do you not plunge it in muddy stygian waters till it .reeks with poisonous error? 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxx, Reeking from the filthy communion of crime. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 455 The vicinity of the great Temple at Ephesus reeked with the congregated pollutions of Asia.

† 4. Of smoke, vapour, perfume, etc.: To be emitted or exhaled; to rise, emanate. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 97 For rekeles rekes upward evin, And menskis him that wonis in hevin. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2612 *Hypermnestra*, Thencence out of the fire reketh sote. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 131 The blak laithly smuke that oft did rise..rekand as the pyk. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 96 Perfume beeyng poured vpon the hedde, reketh out into the aier. 1563 WINJET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 64 Thai knaw thair stink to na man almaist, to be plesand, gif it stewit and reikit out naikit and plane. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXX, In some perfumes is there more delight Then in the breath that from my Mistres reekes.

fig. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 79 If you come to him in a hotte sommers day, you shal se his honestye in such sort to reeke [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 140, I heard your guilty Rimes,..Saw sighes reeke from you. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 101 The Sunne shall greet them, And draw their honors reeking vp to Heauen.

b. Of snow: To whirl in fine particles like smoke or vapour.

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., 'It reeks and blaws', that is, the snow is driven with such violence as to resemble smoke. 1837 R. MUDIE *Spring* 266 The snow still darkens the air, and reeks along the curling wreaths, as if each were a furnace.

5. *trans.* To expose to smoke; to dry or taint with smoke; to fumigate. Also *techn.*, to coat (moulds for steel) with soot.

The OE. trans. *rēcan* is distinct from the intr. *rēocan.*

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 244/36 *Fumarat*, reohte. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 346 Þæs ylcan þinces smyc heorn eazan onfon & mid þam brope recen. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Þen reke hem on þe colys tyl þey hen tendyr. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIV. 57 Ane browstar swoir the malt wes ill, Bath reid and reikit on the kill. 1611 COTGR., *Soré*, reeked, made red or sorrell, as a Herring by the smoake. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 The sides may be pickled, and the chine broiled or fried. Some reech them. [1864 COCKAYNE *Sax. Leechd.* I. 347 Let them receive with their eyes the smoke..and reek them with the broth.] 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* XVIII. 423 Emitting large quantities of unconsumed carbon, which is deposited upon the surface of the moulds. After the halves are so coated or reeked, they are fitted together.

fig. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 188 They are reeking themselves in all kinds of disorder bodily and mental.

6. To emit (smoke, steam, etc.). Chiefly *fig.*

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 11 Alexander the Great..was seene to reake forth from his bodie fier and light. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. ii, Swart Pieros lips reake steame of wine. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 10 Our Ministers,..like a seething pot set to coole, sensibly exhale and reake out the greatest part of that zeale. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 68 A great human sink reeking out crime, disease, and disloyalty on the whole nation.

7. To cause (a place) to smell of blood.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VIII. v. 503 The slaughter of lambs in offering reeked the fore-courts of the Temple.

Hence **Reeked** (rīkt, *Sc.* rī'kit), *ppl. a.*, smoked.

1785-6 BURNS *Address to Deil* xvii, Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz. 1792 — *Kellyburn Braes* x, A reekit wee deevil looks over the wa'. 1832 J. COLE *Scarborough Guide* 109 A delicious relish for the breakfast table,..called Reek'd Haddocks.

Reek, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 8 **reick.** [Of obscure origin: connexion with *reek* REACH *v.* or REKE *v.* is not clear.] *trans.* (and *intr.*) To fit or rig *out* († also with *forth*). Hence **Ree·king** *vbl. sb.*[2]

Sometimes used without the adv.: see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1590 JAS. VI in *R. Bruce's Life* (1843) 20 The reeking out of three or four ships to meet me here and convey me home. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 296 His great army quhilk was so long in reeking forth. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) 509 The King could not get his navy so soon reeked out. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 113 Some were taken by some passage-boats that were reicked out [equipped] by way of privateers from Leith harbour. 1798 D. CRAWFORD *Poems* 20 Had I but siller I cou'd spare, To reek me out and pay my lane. *a* 1800 in Maidment's *N. Cy. Garland* (1824) 50 Dinna ye mind .. How we a' reek'd out, an' a' to Shirramuir?

Reek, *v.*[3] Now *dial.* Also 7 **reeke.** [app. f. *reek*, var. RICK *sb.*] *trans.* To pile up.

1693 BROWNLOW *Entries* 145 Ad fodiendum scindendum (*Anglice* hew)..cumulandum (*Anglice* reeke). 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 262 Women 3*d.* and 4*d.* a day in reeking corn. 1886 *S.-W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The snow was that reek'd up.

† Reek, *v.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[o]. (See quot.)

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v., His sickness will reek him, that is so wast him as to kill him.

Reek, Sc. variant of REACH *v.*[1]

Reekes, variant of REAKS *Obs.*

Reekes-doller, obs. form of RIX-DOLLAR.

Reeking (rī'kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. REEK *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of REEK *v.*[1] Also *concr.*, smoke, vapour.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 A Rekynge, *fumositas*. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. E iij, Mixt with dust & smoke thick streames of reekings rise. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Vapor*, moisture, ayre, hote breath, or reaking. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 The least steams or reekings of bodies. 1705 A. VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1856 A great Hay-rick.., after some Reaking and Fermentation took fire. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* Index 531/1 Reeking of ingot-moulds.

Reeking, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see REEK *v.*[2]

Reeking (rī'kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. REEK *v.*[1] + -ING [2].]

1. That emits smoke. *A reeking house*, an inhabited house. *Sc.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Recende *vel* smecende [flax]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 Rekynge, *fumalis*. 1779 DOUGAL GRAHAM *Writ.* (1883) II. 228 A reeking house and a rocking cradle. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Where the shepherd's reeking cot Peeps from the broomy glen. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 170 Not one reeking house or any place where kindly folk dwelt.

2. That emits vapour or steam.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* vii. 20 Agnes..þæra maðma ne rohte þe ma þe reocendes meoxes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Salt water, and bitter, and rekand, ar euyl. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 97 Breathing forth vapors out of reeking rockes. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 93 From many a steaming lake and reeking bog. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-Sweepers*, Indiscriminate pieces of those reeking sausages. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, A reeking heap of stable manure.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 503 The impatient fervour which it first conceives Within its reeking bosom.

b. of dead or mangled bodies or their parts while still warm.

a 1000 *Judith* 314 (Gr.), Cirdon cynerofe,..wælscel oninnan, reocende hræw. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 211 The reeking Entrails on the Fire they threw. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 214 The Jest of Clowns, his reeking Carcase hangs. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 434 Where'er..The obscene birds the reeking remnants cast Of these dead limbs. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 30 A feudal lord..would..warm his feet in their reeking vitals.

c. of blood and wounds freshly shed or made, or of things smeared with warm blood.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. (1584) T vj, Their foule black reaking blood, with channel large doth fall to ground. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. ii. 39 Except they meant to bathe in reeking Wounds. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 186 They..stain their Swords in their own reeking Gore. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 415 A sanguine torrent steeps the reeking ground. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 352 From out the reeking wound. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* I. 19 With the reeking blade Wet with the heart's blood of my child I smote.

d. of persons or animals in a heated state.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 30 Came there a reeking Poste, Stew'd in his haste. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 181 Tumultuous soon they plunge into the Stream, There lave their reeking Sides. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 122 Bowing down His reeking head full low. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Holding the light to his panting and reeking beast.

3. That rises as vapour or steam.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XVIII 57 Butan ren-scurum & reocendum deawe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXV. iii, In flaky mists, the reaking vapors rise. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 48 Reaking steam drawn out of moist places. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 256 In Balmie Sweat, which with his Beames the Sun Soon dri'd, and on the reaking moisture fed. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 33 The great drawback was the reeking moisture.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 103 [Timon] washes it off and sprinkles in your faces Your reeking villany.

4. Sending out, full of, unwholesome or unpleasant fumes or smells.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. x, Washing the walls of the reecking town. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, Poor wretches who sit stifled in reeking garrets and workrooms. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 122 God..purged the pestilence from the reeking atmosphere with fire and storm.

5. *Comb.*, as *reeking hot, red.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 103 Whom reeking hote, with heart yet panting, they greedily devoured. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 359 It comes reaking hot as it were from the fire. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xiv, But can I clasp it reeking red?

Hence **Ree·kingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Fumeusement*, smoakily, fumingly, reekingly.

Reeks, variant of REAKS *Obs.*

Reek-staffold, -staval: see RICK *sb.*

Reeky (rī·ki), *a.* Forms: 5, 6 *Sc.* **reky**, 6 *Sc.* **reikie**, 6–9 *Sc.* **reekie**, 7 **reaky**, 7– **reeky**. [f. REEK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1]. See also REECHY.]

1. a. That emits vapour; steamy; full of rank moisture.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Waters þat spryngyn yn stony lond and ys reky Abundandly, er heuy & noyant. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 A meanes.. to keepe them reeky and moyst till such time as they can bee gotten peel'd 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd. 131 Her wavering lamp I'd rather trim..Than gaze abroad on reeky fen, And make of mists invading men. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* II Their lips, Spurning the reeky pasture, yearn for draughts Of rock-rebounding rills.

b. Emitting smoke, smoky.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl. to Tobacco* (Arb.) 110 You must haue a reekie cole brought you..to kindle your Tobacco with. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 276 The dens and caverns..where daylight never entered, and the reeky tapers are never extinguished.

2. Consisting of or resembling smoke.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. v. 14 The hevynnis hye dyd walxin dyrk, Involuyt with the reky stewin myrk. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 479 He saw ane gritt mistie and reikie cloud ryse and move fordwardis till it cam aboue Dunpenderlaw. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Prol 614 Above his sallow couch a reeky cloud Its poison-dropping canopy suspends.

fig. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 511 All the joys which are heere, are but reekie pleasures, purchased with teares, wher with the eyes of men are made bleared.

3. Full of smoke.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 226 As bright and handsome things in a reaky house that are besmeared, dusked and smoaked. 1718 BP. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 318 The wretches lie in reeky sod-hovels. 1827 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* I. 380 Thus we pass our days far from all the uproars..of the reeky town. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* vi. 69 As my eyes became accustomed to the reeky atmosphere.

b. Blackened with smoke; †black as with smoke.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 539 Bot, reikie rooks and ravens, or 3ee ryue him, Desist, delay his death, whill I descriue him. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 46 A long upper room, with reeky rafters.

Reel (rīl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hréol, réol**, 5–6 **rele**, (5 **real**, **re(y)lle**, 6 **reill**, 8 **reil**), 5–7 **reele**, 7 - **reel**. [OE. *hréol*, not represented in the cognate languages: cf. REEL *v.*[1]

Both sense and form are against connexion with ON. *hrall*, weaver's slay, which has been suggested. Gaelic *ruithil* is from Eng.]

1. A rotatory instrument on which thread is wound after it is spun, or silk as it is drawn from the cocoons, and from which it may again be easily wound off upon bobbins or spools.

The reel now commonly used is an open framework, consisting of a horizontal axis with radiating arms at each end, which carry bars extending parallel to the axis, so that the whole has a cylindrical form. The circumference of the reel is in some cases made of such dimensions that in a given number of revolutions it takes up a certain length of thread, forming a skein or hank. The older reels used in connexion with the spindle or spinning-wheel were of simpler forms (cf. quot. 1727–41).

c 1050 *Suppl Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 187/19 *Alibrum*, hreol. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 Spinle, reol, gearnwindan. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5939 Sche halpe him wel with Real & Rok. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564/32 *Appendium*, a yernwynder, or a reel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Reel, womannys ynstrument, *alabrum.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Rele for yarne, *devidoyer.* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 693 Ilk ane [had] in hand ane Reill..To reill thair hankis so small of reid gold wyir. 1611 COTGR., *Guindre*, a reele, or wheele to wind silke on. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 493 The Sisters turn the Wheel, Empty the woolly Rack, and fill the Reel. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Those most in use are, 1°, A little reel, held in the hand, consisting of three pieces of wood;..2°, The common reel, or windlace, which turns upon a pivot..whereon the skain to be reeled is put. 1766 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 458 The reels are to screw on the edge of the table, when you would wind silk or thread. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 387 These reels are of a sufficient breadth to wind off about 50 cops..at the same time. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1114 The arm. is capable of being bent inwards, .. so as to permit the hanks, when finished, to be taken off, as in every common reel. 1894 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* IV. 369 The reel is now almost always driven by power, the driving gear being a friction pulley on a cross shaft.

Phr. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 298 Ther is garn on the reyll other, my dame.

b. A similar framework on which other materials are wound at some stage in the process of manufacture, as the separate spun-yarns in rope-making, paper as it comes from the machine (hence also, the continuous roll of paper thus produced, as used in web-printing), etc.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 483/2 The first spinner takes it off the whirl hook, joins it to his own, that it may follow it on the reel, and begins a new yarn. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 369 The paper..is passed between a series of similar cylinders, and finally delivered to a reel, and wound off in a coil. *Ibid.* 370 The frame in being forced towards the reel of paper presses the arms down. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 198 Forty-three years ago Applegath proposed to print from the reel.

c. An upright revolving frame used in wire-drawing.

1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 347 The wire to be drawn is placed upon a reel..which turns upon a vertical pin. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 338 As soon as the wire is entirely drawn off the reel..and has passed through the plate [etc.].

2. An apparatus (of varying form and dimensions) capable of easy revolution, by which a cord, line, etc., may be wound up and unwound as required.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Log-line*, a little cord..wound round a reel, fixed for that purpose in the gallery of the ship. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 310 That mine might stand with all possible exactness, each man had a garden-line and reel. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Log*, The reel,. about which the log-line is wound. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 566 The log-reel for the log-line, deep-sea reel (which contains the deep-sea line),..&c. 'She went 10 knots off the reel'—i.e. by the log-line. 1884 BLAKELEE *Industr. Cycl.* 123 Cheap Garden Reel.

b. A device of this kind attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, on which the line is wound up.

The usual type consists of two circular metal plates, so joined by a few small rods as to form a cylindrical case with open sides, and having a central barrel on which the line is wound.

1726 *Gentleman Angler* 3 He must have a Landing-Hook, Reels for his Silk Lines [etc.]. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 9 Your Line must be of Silk. ; there must likewise be a Reel to wind it upon. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 55 The..angler is provided with a long line wound on a reel. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 201 The old gentleman began to wind up his reel, and then the lad.. lifted the fish. 1892 NIVEN *Brit. Angler's Lex.* 190 Reels are made in several designs, such as plain, check, revolving plate, multipliers [etc.].

c. *Off the reel*, without stopping, in an uninterrupted course or succession.

1866 DICKENS *Let.* 20 Feb., [The story] seems to me to be so constituted as to require to be read 'off the reel'. 1880 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Dec. 619 Can you always say pusillanimity right off the reel? 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 4/1 He won five races off the reel.

3. A small cylinder, usually of wood, with a rim or wider part at each end, on which thread is commonly wound to be convenient for ordinary use; a quantity of thread made up in this way.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 264 Weaving nets..Or twining silken threads round ivory reels. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxv, He looked not unlike that ingenious puzzle called a reel in a bottle. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Death* xi, Her golden scissors, and thread and reels. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, Dispersing on the floor reels, thimble, muslin-work [etc.].

b. A small cylinder on which any flexible substance is wound, as the coil of wire in a magneto-electric machine, the strip of paper in a recording telegraph, etc.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 270 Winding on a wooden reel, about three inches in length, with a hollow axis, about sixty feet of insulated copper wire.

4. a. A rotatory apparatus facilitating or causing motion of the material in the processes of dyeing cloth or tarring yarn.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 421 [The 'long reel' is described.] The continuous motion of the series of pieces of goods.. which are made to travel by the incessant rotations of the reel. *Ibid.* 1072 In tarring the yarn, it is found favourable ..to allow it to pass around or under a reel or roller in the bottom of the kettle. 1894 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* IV. 24 This [band] is supported and drawn continuously through the liquor by means of a reel or winch placed above, and driven by power.

b. In milling, the drum on which the bolting-cloth is fastened.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* (ed. 2) VIII. 366/2 The bolting-mill consists of a reel fitted to an axle which revolves with great rapidity; the reel is covered with cloth..in the inside of which the flour to be prepared is placed.

c. A revolving frame, having radiating arms with pans attached, in which bread is placed for baking.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 The reel has a horizontal axis, which is rotated by gearing on the outside. To each arm of the reel..is a pendulous shelf or bread-pan.

d. In a reaping-machine, an arrangement of radial arms with horizontal bars at their extremities, which by its rotation presses the grain towards the knives.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1890/2 The machine..had a reel with twelve vanes to press the grain toward the cutters.

†**5.** A humming or buzzing noise, like that of a reel in motion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. (Possibly connected with REEL *sb.*[2] 3; but cf. REEL *v.*[2] 4.)

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee Master* (1750) 35 By this time also, the Drones will begin to make their Appearance, and your Hive will be making a Reel, as we call it, once every Day.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reel-arm, -clutch, line, -maker, measure, -plate, protector, -seat, -shaft, swift*; *reel-winding* adj.; **reel oven** (see quot. and 4 c above); **reel-printing** (see quot. and 1 b); †**reel-staff**, ? a hank or skein; **reel-tenter**, one who attends upon a silk-reel.

Also in many other combs. relating to fishing-reels, as *reel-band, -bed, -brake, -check, -click, -keeper*, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 The pans, instead of being pendulous, are placed above the *reel-arms. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 224 For throwing the *reel-clutches in and out of gear. 1867 *Routledge's Handbk. Fishing* 12 *Reel Lines are mostly made of silk and horse-hair. 1885 CUMMINS *Fishing Tackle Catal.* 50 The best reel lines will soon rot if wound wet on the reel and left in that condition. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/37 *Hic citaciarius*, a *reelmaker. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. II. 150 Artificers subservient to them, wheel-makers, reel-makers, &c. 1884 BLAKELEE *Industr. Cycl.* 451 The *Reel Measure. A reel for measuring land is made as follows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 *Reel oven*, a baker's oven in which the bread-pans are swung on the horizontal arms of a rotating reel. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 122/2 Let the *reel-plate..be on the extreme end of the butt. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 198 Printing from continuous paper is known as 'web-printing', 'roll-printing', or '*reel-printing'. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 260 This '*reel' protector..was adopted for a considerable time in both the needle and Morse instruments. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/1 Adjusting a light, German-silver click reel..to the *reel-seat at the extreme butt of the rod. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 224 The crank-shaft is 8 inches in diameter, the *reel-shaft 10 inches. 1653 *Public Gen Acts* 183 All yarns called Worstead-yarns shall be..reeled on a Reel of a full yard about, every *Reel-staff containing Forty thrids. 1891 *Textile Industries* 12 Dec. 61/2 The end of the frame..carries two standards—the back one supporting the *reel-tenter that a measured length of silk has been wound upon her reel. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.*, **Reel-winding machine*, a beautiful contrivance, now used by the manufacturers of sewing-thread.

Reel (rīl), *sb.*[2] Also 6 *Sc.* **reill.** [f. REEL *v.*[1]; but sense 3 may have some other origin.]

1. A whirl or whirling movement; an act of reeling; a roll or stagger. Also *fig.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 93 Fortoun, with a Reill, Hes wrocht thame ane vnabill charr,..With turnin of hir Quheill. *c* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* iii. 29 Quhen with a quhisk sho quhulis about hir quheill, Rude is that rattill running with a reill. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Those unstable judgements..cannot consist in the narrow point or centre of justice without a reele or stagger to the circumference. 1679 ALSOP *Melius Inq.* II. v. 295 They ran from Superstition to Prophaneness; the common reel of those who, to avoid one extreme, run into the opposite. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvi, To steady herself from the reel and vibration which affected her more immediate sphere. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* clvii, The drunken reel Of vice and folly round him.

†**b.** *pl.* Revels, revelry. *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv 9 The king doth wake to night and takes his rouse, Keeps wassels and the swaggering vpspring reeles. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 100 Drinke thou: encrease the Reeles.

†**2.** *Sc.* A rapid careless delivery. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 536 Sic Preichouris.. That thinkis thame selfis dischargit weill, Quhen they haue run ouir with ane reill Thair sairles Sermone.

3. *Sc.* A noise, tumult, disturbance; a crash, peal. The vb. *reel* to rattle, etc., is also found in mod. Sc.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 101 He said thair suld not mis ane reill That suld the cheifest walkin vp. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* iii, To rare with rackless reil. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* II. 135 He pou'd at the bell, an it gae sic a reel. 1871 WADDELL *Ps.* xxix. 7 *marg.*, Atween bleezes o' light comes a reel o' thunner.

Reel (rīl), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **reill.** [Perh. the same word as prec. Gaelic *righil, ruithil*, etc., commonly given as the source, is prob. from Lowland Sc.]

1. A lively dance, chiefly associated with Scotland, usually danced by two couples facing each other, and describing a series of figures of eight. †Also *reel-dance* (in quot. *fig.*).

Virginia reel, an American country-dance supposed to be derived from the English *Sir Roger de Coverley.*

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 511 Litill tent to their time the toone leit them take, Bot ay rammeist red-wood, and raveld in their reeles. 1591 *Newes fr. Scot.* (Roxb.) B j b, They. tooke handes. and danced this reill or short daunce. 1702 R. CURRIE in *Coll Dying Testim.* (1806) 61 Though He seem to linger, yet He is upon His journey coming, and there will be a reel-dance ere long. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 117 Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels, Put life and mettle in their heels. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 207 The jolly duchess..became the patroness of reels, a lively species of dancing. 1827 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 214, I danced one day an Irish reel. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 198 There were.. persons who seemed to think this as simple a thing to do as to lead off a Virginia reel.

b. *transf* (perh. sometimes associated with *sb.*[2]).

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 69 (Jam.) In mony a reel they scamper'd here and there, Whiles on the yerd, and whiles up in the air. 1798 COTTRIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. xi, About, about, in reel and rout The death-fires danced at night. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi, I used to lie..and watch the flies dancing reels between me and the ceiling.

2. The music for such a dance (see quot. 1811).

1591 *Newes fr. Scot.* (Roxb.) B j b, Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this reill or daunce upon a small Trumpe. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Reel*, a lively Scotch dance, generally written in common-time of four crotchets in a bar, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers.

Reel (rīl), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 **relyn**, 5–6 **rele, reyll**, 6 **reyle**, *Sc.* **reill**, 6–7 **reele**, 7– **reel**. [Of uncertain origin: possibly related to REEL *sb.*[1] Early examples are chiefly northern or Sc.]

1. *intr.* To whirl round or about; to go with a whirling motion; † to wheel suddenly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 147 [The ship] reled on round vpon þe roȝe ybes. *Ibid.* 270 He glydes in by þe giles.. Relande in by a rop, a rode þat hym þo3t. *c 1400 Laud Troy Bk.* 12671 Hedes reled aboute ouer-al, As men playe at the fote-bal. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 75 The sowtaris horss scart with the rattill, And round about cowd reill. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 710 Thus the World doth, and evermore shall Reele. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxi, Zarah's sands in pillars reeling Join the measure that we tread. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* XXVIII, She saw the constellations reel and dance Like fireflies.

† b. Of a drinking cup: To go round, circulate. *Obs.*[-1] (Cf. REEL-POT.)

c 1460 Towneley Myst. xii. 270, *1 pastor.* I drynk for my parte. *2 pastor.* Abyde, lett [the] cop reyll.

2. Of the eyes: To whirl, with dizziness or excitement.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 35 Few knawis all thir coistis sa fer hence; To pike them wp perchance 3our eene suld reill. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 121 Ye never saw green cheese but your e'en reel'd. 1768 [see REELING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, His eyes began to wink and reel beneath the glare of the tossing torches.

b. Of the mind, head, etc.: To be in a whirl, to be or become giddy or confused.

a 1796 BURNS *O leave novels* 6 Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons, They make your youthful fancies reel. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xvi, For, while the dagger gleam'd on high, Reel'd soul and sense, reel'd brain and eye. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iv. iv, When all my spirit reels At the shouts. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 261 My head reels, doctor.

c. To have, or seem to have, a rapid quivering motion.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 336 All the rich to-come Reels, as the golden Autumn woodland reels Athwart the smoke of burning weeds. 1856 BRYANT *Damsel of Peru* iv, The silent hills and forest-tops seem reeling in the heat.

†**3.** To rush, dash, or prance about in a rude or violent manner; to run riot, behave in a reckless or riotous fashion. *Obs*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2246 Here ar no renkes vs to rydde, rele as vus likez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 513 Sum of the horss, that stekit wer, Ruschit and relit richt [roydly]. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 510 There myght men se mekyll onhele Whan that Beues be-gan to rele. *c 1460 Towneley Myst.* xiii. 274 Now were tyme for to reyll. *a 1510* DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 227 So Bewte with hir wangarde gane to reill, The greitest of thair ost scho can ourryd. 1513 — *Æneis* IV. vi. 42 Sic vise as quhen thir nunis of Bacchus Ruschis and relis our bankis, brayis, and bus. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii 39 Lat neuer þai Ruffians within 3our rowmis reill. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xvii, His wife did reel, And rampage in her choler. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 23 Wi' rude Mars To reel, and get themselves made lame.

transf. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 34 Quhat vice rais vp, reuolue into 3our minds; Quhat sin, quhat shame in hir last dayis did reil.

4. Of an army, rank, line of battle, etc.: To waver, become unsteady, give way.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 328 The king..saw thame reland to and fra. *a 1572* KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 212 Whill that everie man laubouris to draw from the north, whense the danger appeired, thei begyne to reyll. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 79 Great belly'd women..would shake the presse, And make 'em reele before 'em. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxiii. 51 Giddy and restless let them reel Like stubble from the wind. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxix, De Argentine..Renews the ranks where they have reel'd, And still makes good the line.

b. Of persons (or animals): To sway or stagger as the result of a blow or encounter. Often with *back, backward.*

† *a 1400 Morte Arth.* 2795 The renke relys abowte and rusches to þe erthe. *c 1460 Towneley Myst.* xii. 122, I shall the hytt on thi pate, lo, shall thou reyll. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvii, Eyther gafe other suche buffets..that they relyd bacward. *c 1489* CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 196 He made bothe the man and the horse to rele sore. *a 1548* HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 40 When they saw the Almayne rele and staggar, then they let fall the rayle betwene them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 6 So sore a buff to him it lent, That made him reele. 16.. *Robin Hood & Tinker* xxxi. in Child *Ballads* III. 142/2 The Tinker laid him on so fast That he made Robin reel. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. P 15 [He] reeled two steps backward, just as if some one had given him a blow in the bread-basket. 1855 TENNYSON *Lt. Brigade* 35 Cossack and Russian Reel'd from the sabre-stroke Shatter'd and sunder'd.

fig. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. ii. 69 He reeled under the double shock; a slow fever wasted his strength. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 857 When Rome reels with the shock of the wild invaders alarm.

† c. To waver (in an argument). *Obs.*[-1]

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 331/2 Yet said he therwith one thyng or twayn, that could not stand therwith; and therby may ye see that he began to reele.

5. Of persons (or animals): To sway unsteadily from side to side, as if about to fall; to swing about with the whole body in trying to walk or stand, as the result of intoxication, faintness, etc.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 The dronkardes that went relyng on all sydes in the feldes. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1 It is a goodly syght to se you rele on this facyon lyke a dronken man. 1582 BATMAN *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. 115 b, It maketh the hound to reyle and stagger, as hee were dronken. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 276 With faintness she began to reele. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 75 A common souldier..rising from among the dead bodies, and reeling with his wounds. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 How many gallons have you guzzled for your morning's draught, that you reel and stagger so? 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 337 Till Isis' Elders reel, their pupils' sport. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. x, Reeling from the desperate race, He stood, exhausted, still. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, Now reeling,—now falling, he still dragged on his limbs. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii, He saw the huge carcass bend, reel, roll over slowly to one side, dead.

b. *transf.* of parts of the body, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I viii. 20 Whiles yet his feeble feet for faintnesse reeld. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. viii, His footsteps reel On the fresh blood. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems* 62 Knees which reel as marches quicken.

c. *fig.* in various applications.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 162 They are..swelled with pride,..and even reeling with Sedition. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* viii. Wks. 1754 II 448 [France] went on indeed, but she staggered and reeled under the burden of the war. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. 61 We are hustled into maturity reeling with our passions and imaginations.

6. Of things: To shake, rock, or swing violently; to totter, tremble; † to become unsteady.

1495 [see REELING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. *a 1591* H. SMITH *Six Serm.* (1594) 89 The water vnder him tossing, the ship about him reeling. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 121, I will make my very house reele to night. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew Gard.* III. x, Stakes rot and reel, Rain and Weather eat your hives and covers. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 335 The vessel reeling quite down on one side..was immediately filled with water. *c 1720 Ship in a Storm* x, The faithless Flood forsook her Keel,. Stun'd she forgot awhile to reel. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 651 All around The Sov'reign's.. head his curls Ambrosial shook, and the huge mountain reeled. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXXI. 97 By violent earthquake rock'd Ne'er shook a tower, so reeling to its base, As Ephialtes. 1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 15 So quick the run, We felt the good ship shake and reel. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 12 Making the whole country reel and totter.

transf. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxiii, An earthquake reel'd unheededly away! None felt stern Nature rocking at his feet.

b. *fig.* of kingdoms or institutions. † Also const. *from* (a state or condition).

fig. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 140/1 The kingdome of Britaine began now to reele from their owne estate, and leane to an alteration. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, When commonwealths totter and reel from that nobility and ancient virtue which renowns the great. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 271 To stand fast As long as Monarchy should last; But when the state should hap to reel [etc.]. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 341 When Church and State were reeling to their foundations.

c. To fall or roll hurriedly. *rare.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* viii. 36 From whose high top the high soon st downward reele. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxiv, The showering grapes In Bacchanal profusion reel to earth, Purple and gushing.

7. To walk with the body swinging violently from side to side; to make one's way in a swaying or staggering manner, esp. under the effects of intoxication. Also in fig. context.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* III. iii, Take him when he reels from a tavern late. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 291 Drunkards reeling along the shore. 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 22 Being unable to reel any further, he lay down at the door. 1762 CHURCHILL *Night* Poems 1767 I. 74 Reel in a drunkard, and reel out a saint. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* III. vii, Those patriots. Who gorge, before they reel to bed. 1821 — *Prometh. Unb* II. iv. 22 Each one reels Under the load towards the pit of death. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 633 Permitting them to sleep on watch, to reel drunk about the streets.

transf. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* II. iii. 3 Darknesse like a drunkard reeles From forth daies path. *c 1600 — Sonn.* vii, When from high-most pich..Like feeble age he reeleth from the day. *a 1704* T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 32 Epicurus whose drunken atoms reel'd into order. *fig.* 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 138 Shunning open profaneness, they reeled into spirituall pride. *a 1661 — Worthies* (1840) III. 432 This age, wherein so many have reeled into damnable errors. *a 1679* W. OUTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 53 Christianity..now is reel'd to the other extreme.

b. To move, fly, or dash, rapidly and unsteadily.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 183 All th' extinguish'd stars, would loosening reel Wide from their spheres. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iv. 73 He..watched the little gig as it reeled off toward the mill at the highest speed. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* ii, Redly up and out and off they reeled Like disconcerted imps, those thousand sparks.

8. *trans.* To cause to roll, whirl, or stagger; to impel violently. Now *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 304 Runischly his rede ȝæn he reled aboute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii 130 With the preis we war relet of that steid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 35 Sisyphus an huge round stone did reele Against an hill. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cynthia* v, In his hand was placed Fortunes wheele: The which he often turn'd, and oft did reele. 1613 J. DAVIES *Muse's Teares* B 2 b, Our Hopes, Which now this Blast doth reele, and backward beare! 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* ii. 12 Our feet shall catch the elastic bound, And reel us through the dance's round.

b. *refl.* To throw (oneself) with a stagger.

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. ix. 191 He..swung, or rather reeled, himself into [a chair].

9. To reel through or along (a street). *rare*[-1].

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 20 To sit And keepe the turne of Tipling with a Slaue, To reele the streets at noone.

Reel (rīl), *v.*[2] Forms: 4 **rely, reole,** 4-5 **rele,** (5 **relyn**), 6 **reele,** *Sc.* **reill,** 7- **reel.** [f. REEL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To wind (thread, silk, etc.) on a reel. Also *absol.*, To perform, or be engaged in, this kind of work.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 Bobe to karde and to kembe.. To rube and to rely [*v.rr.* rele, reole]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586/31 *Girgillo* [to rele]. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 420/1 Relyn, wythe a reele, *alabriso. c 1462a Wright's Chaste Wife* 349 Thowe schalt rubbe, rele, and spynne, And þou wolt eny mete wynne. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Innaspare,* to reele, as they reele silke or thread. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 694 Ilk ane in hand ane Reill..To reill thair hankis so small of reid gold wyir. 1609 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, You should reel well What he spins, if you give your mind to it. *Ibid.* v. i, The other too reels well For his time. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 334 Proclamations were read dischargeing to sell any yarne but reeled in such a fashion. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 138 That fit persons be appointed to reel the work. 1789 *Gentl. Mag.* Suppl. 1200/2 He invented a machine to spin and reel Cotton at one operation. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 387 If the yarn has to be packed for the market, it is reeled upon a frame. 1886 *Mag. of Art* Dec. 46/1 The silk used was.. the same as that reeled at the present time by the Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

b. *Angling.* To wind (the line) on the reel. Also with *up*, and *absol.*

1854 L. LLOYD *Scandin. Adv.* I. 194 The line..is reeled around the two pins in the handle. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* ii. 10 We reel up and seek the shelter of the wood. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 381/2 Then he reeled slowly, keeping the minnow near the surface. 1884 BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westmld.* v. 21 The angler reels up his line as quickly as possible.

c. To fill (a spool) with thread.

1774 KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* vii, The auld gudewife the pirney reels Wi' tenty hand.

2. To take *off* by reeling.

1530 PALSGR. 684/1 Rele this skayne of the blades and than come dyne. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 138 The sixth book describes the manner of reeling off the silk from the pod. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 164, I reeled off every single thread. 1880 C. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 94 The silk is called raw after it has been reeled off the cocoons. 1884 BLAKELEY *Industr. Cycl.* 123 Twine wound upon this may be reeled off at pleasure.

b. *transf.* To rattle *off* (a story, song, etc.) without pause or effort.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* ix, Well reeled off, Billy. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 General Butler..can reel off nautical stories by the yard. 1890 MCCARTHY *French Revol.* I. 118 He reeled off a world of insipid verses.

3. To draw *out*, as with a reel; to draw *through* (something), or cause to move, by means of a reel.

1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xxiv, That harrow fit to reel Men's bodies out like silk. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 105 Wire is reeled through the zinc, into which it is forced to dip by a fork or other contrivance. 1891 *Textile Industries* 12 Dec 69 Reel the stuff well in the solution.

b. *Angling.* To draw in (a fish, etc.) by reeling up the line. Also in fig. context.

1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 181 Once hook him and you are all right...You can reel him in then at your pleasure. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 379/2 The Professor..soon reeled the bass within a few feet. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 228/2 The minnow is reeled nearly to the tip of the rod.

4. *intr.* To make a noise like that of a reel when in motion.

1747 [see REELING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2]. 1899 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 154 The grasshopper warblers which were reeling from many a 'tangled watercourse' a fortnight ago are now silent.

Reel (rīl), *v.*[3] [f. REEL *sb.*[3]] *intr.* and *trans.* To dance a reel.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 21 The summer cauls were dancing here an' there, An' clouds of midges reeling in the air. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 147 The dancers quick and quicker flew; They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXV, Troubridge opened the ball, making them reel 'Tom Collins', whether or no. 1843 NICHOLSON *Hist. & Tradit. Tales* 241 Loud laughed Old Nick and danced and reeled.

Reelable (rī·lăb'l), *a.* [f. REEL *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] That can be reeled or wound on a reel.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 60/1 At least six species of Bombyx form reelable cocoons. *Ibid.* 60/2 The reelable fibre is as a rule thickest..at the middle portion.

Ree·l-bird. [f. REEL *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1888 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 367/1 In those parts of England where it [the grasshopper lark or warbler] was formerly most abundant it was known as the Reeler or Reel-bird.

Re-ele·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To elect again.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 181 Those Senators..whom he had either chosen or re-elected in his Censorship. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 127 One Mr. Broom being some time since chosen, but not qualified,. he was this day ..reelected. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XIX. (1771) 103 [He] was expelled, re-elected, and admitted to take his seat in the same parliament. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* Ixv. VIII. 361 Philopœmen was re-elected for the following year. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. viii. 128 A member expelled may, upon the issue of a new writ, be re-elected by his former constituents.

Hence **Re-electabi·lity.**

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 421 The re-electability of the best known Wesleyan Methodist minister.

Re-ele·ction. [RE- 5 a; cf. RE-ELECT *v.*] The action of re-electing; a fresh election; the fact of being re-elected.

a 1745 SWIFT (J.), Several acts have been made and rendered ineffectual by leaving the power of re-election open. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 29 Nov., The Parliament meets on Thursday, but will adjourn for about ten days for the re-elections. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xcv, Safe conduct through the rocks of re-elections. 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar. 3 The Examiners above named are re-eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.

Reeled (rīld), *ppl. a.* [f. REEL *v.*[2]] Wound on a reel.

1776-7 *Act 17 Geo. III*, c. 11 § 14 The reeler..of such false or short reeled yarn. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 152 To obtain one pound of reeled silk, requires 12 pounds of cocoons. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. ii **/1 Samples of the cocoons, and of the reeled or raw silk of these countries.

Reeler (rī·ləɹ). [f. REEL *v.*^{2} + -ER^1.]

1. One who reels or winds yarn, cord, etc., upon a reel; also, one who employs such workers.

1598 FLORIO, *Innaspatore*, a reeler or winder of yarne. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Garde, Faire la garde*, to make fast; (a phrase vsed by reelers, or winders of yarne). 1776–7 [see REELED *ppl. a.*]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 395 The slubs which may have been left in the silk by the negligence of the foreign reeler. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 175 When the winder or reeler has purchased the cocoons [etc.]. 1891 *Textile Industries* 12 Dec. 61/1 However careless the reeler may be, the reel is stopped instantly.

b. (See quot.)

1893 L. KELLERN *Soldiers at Sea* 50 Told off as Reelers, to haul in the reel, which tests the ship's rate of progress.

c. The grasshopper-warbler, *Locustella nævia.*

1871–4 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 385 In the more marshy parts of England .. this bird has long been known as the 'Reeler'—from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used..by the hand-spinners of wool.

d. *Cant* (after *peeler*). A policeman.

1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 502/1 A reeler came to the cell and cross-kiddled (questioned) me.

†2. An instrument for reeling. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1598 FLORIO, *Indeuenatoio*, a reeler or reeling sticke. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. i, *Ubaldo.* I have not spittle enough to wet my fingers When I draw my flax from my distaff. *Ricardo.* Nor I, strength To raise my hand to the top of my reeler.

Re-e·levate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To elevate again.

a 1834 COLERIDGE cited by WORCESTER (1846). 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxii. 290 Then, finally, the land was re-elevated to its present level. 1895 *Minutes 9th Nat. Counc. Congreg. Ch.* (U.S.) 242 To re-elevate the standard of scholarship which has been so unfortunately ..lowered.

So **Re-eleva·tion.** (Chiefly *Geol.*)

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 395 Resting its re-elevation on the foundation of popular choice. 1868 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. xxxi. (ed. 10) II. 187 It seems impossible to explain the position of this buried hut, without imagining, first a subsidence..then a re-elevation. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 258 The frequent subsidences and re-elevations.

Reel foot. *Sc.* [? f. REEL *sb.*^{1}] A club-foot. So **Reel-footed** *a.*

1867 H. SCOTT *Fasti Eccl. Scotic.* II. 586 A reel foot marred his personal appearance. 1887 SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* I. xxiii. 155 James being reel-fitted. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 July 209 A child .. is 'reel-footed' if there is a club-foot.

Re-eligibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] Eligibility for re-election to the same office.

1787 HAMILTON *Federalist* No 72 With a positive duration [of the presidency]..I connect the circumstance of re-eligibility. 1788 JEFFERSON *Let.* 7 Feb., There is another strong feature in the new constitution, which I..strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual re-eligibility of the President. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xli. II. 103 The governor..is elected directly, not..by a college of electors...Some States limit his re-eligibility.

Re-e·ligible, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Capable of being re-elected to the same office.

1802 *Ann. Reg.* 644 The president is to exercise his functions for ten years, and to be indefinitely reeligible. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 26/2 The person so appointed to vacate is not re-eligible for the ensuing year. 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar. 3 The Examiners above-named are re-eligible.

Reeling (rī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. REEL *v.*^{1} + -ING^1.] The action of staggering, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 265 The king Robert be thair relyng Saw thai war neir discomfyting. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) V. xx. 126 The passyons of the teeth ben dyuers ..brekynge, and brusynge .., relynge and wag[ging] and fallynge. *a* 1500 *Peebles to Play* ii, For reiling thair micht na man rest, For garray and for glew. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Six Serm.* (1594) 89 As if he should say, neither the winds blowing..nor the ships reeling..should..waken him from his sleepe. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 312 They will..be full of inconstancye,..like the reeling of a drunken Man. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 329 Singing and dancing and drinking and reeling were usual concomitants of all the Pagan Holy-days. 1736 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 406 The Avenger of thy blood will take care of thee in public reelings. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 862 Though such continual zigzags in a book, Such drunken reelings, have an awkward look. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 69 [A gait] in which there is unsteadiness, titubation, and reeling like a drunken man.

Comb. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 279 Trinculo is reeling ripe: where should they Finde this grand Liquor that hath gilded 'em? 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 100 When he's reeling drunk ashore, he takes it for granted to be a Storm abroad.

Reeling (rī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{2} [f. REEL *v.*^{2} + -ING^1.]

1. The action of winding on a reel.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Reeling, *alabratio.* 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* V. i, Janiculo, leave your fish-catching, and you your reeling. 1653 *Public Gen. Acts* 179 Abuses ..in the Reeling of the Yarns. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reel*, The reel used..in the reeling or winding of silks. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 143 It was..afterwards reeled off from those bobbins, and in the reeling passed through warm water. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 432 The purchases [of silk] are made about the end of August when the reelings terminate. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 235 The processes of twisting, reeling, and scouring.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reeling apparatus, arrangement, establishment, machine, stick.*

1598 FLORIO, *Indeuenatoio*, a reeler or reeling sticke. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 265 The reeling apparatus used in France. 1853 — *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 616 The cocoons are prepared at the reeling establishment into raw silk. *Ibid.*, The reeling machines in the Tyrol. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 61/2 A sectional view of the reeling apparatus and arrangements..is shown in fig. 12.

2. The production of a humming sound.

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee-Master* (1750) 35 This reeling is occasioned, by a great many of the Bees flying, and making a confused Motion and Noise in the..Hive. 1899 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 152 It was more sustained than the longest reeling of the grasshopper warbler that I have heard.

Reeling (rī·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. REEL *v.*^{1} + -ING^2.]

1. That reels, in senses of the vb.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 69/1 Honorius, perceiuing the reeling state of the empire, determined foorthwith to recouer it. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 With that he totterd from the reeling decke, And downe he sunke. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad § 16 177 With troubled spirits and a reeling faith. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* V. 46 Daphnis did Rites to Bacchus first ordain; And holy Revels for his reeling Train. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 55 The man..in his fury, an' in his reeling eyn, Thinks that the ane he wanted she had been. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 306 War lays a burden on the reeling state. 1849 LONGF. *Building the Ship* 242 The stress and the strain Of the wind and the reeling main.

2. Characterized by reeling; causing to reel.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* IV. x. (1668) 99 If your Goats be troubled with the Staggers or Reeling Evil. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 54 That sort of gross reeling intoxication by which men..shame themselves in the streets. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1/1 The Liberal Party suffered a reeling blow yesterday.

Hence **Ree·lingly** *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 481 Suddenly, and reelingly he ran with his last fury vpon him. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 62 Is this a sober discourse, which falls reelingly to the ground of it self, when none pushes it?

†**Reel-pot.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REEL *v.*^{1}] One who makes the (drinking) pot go round.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 There I heard ..how many perjurds [were] in France, and how many reel-pots in Germany.

‖**Reem** (rīm). [a. Heb. ראם *rᵉʼēm* (also רים *rēym* in Job xxxix. 9–10), rendered in the Vulgate by *rhinoceros* and *unicornis*, and by Wyclif and later Eng. versions, *unicorn.*] The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament, now identified with the wild ox.

1719 YOUNG *Par. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 215 Will the tall Reem, which knows no Lord but Me, Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee? [1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v., From the fact that the reēm is classed in scripture with bulls or bullocks ..it has been concluded that he was of the bovine species, and probably the buffalo or wild ox. 1886 W. HOUGHTON in *Academy* 24 Apr. 292 The identification of the Hebrew *reēm* with the wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) is one of the most certain of all Bible animal names.]

Reem, obs. f. REALM, REAM; var. REME *v.*, to cry, shout; obs. f. RIME, hoarfrost.

Re-embark (rīˌembā·ɹk), *v.* Also 7–8 **reim-**. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rembarquer* (1549), It. *rimbarcare* (Florio), Sp. *reembarcar.*]

1. *trans.* To put (a person or thing) on board ship again. Also † const. *into.*

1611 COTGR., *Rembarquer*, to reimbarke, to put into a ship againe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 18 The Admirall re-imbarques all and..plies for the Southward Cape. 1687 LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 171 Goods..which..he was necessitated to reimbark. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3850/3 They were reimbarking the Troops on board the Ships. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 101/1 They were..hoisted into the ship, and..re-imbarked into the boats. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 250 The boat having been got up, they re-embarked their instruments and provisions.

refl. 1622 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* I. 257 Reimbarking myselfe in a Bark of 60 Tuns.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 80 It may re-imbarque themselves and you all into a deadly relapse of scorne and calamity.

2. *intr.* To go on board ship again. Also const. *in.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 35 We had made our accompt to reembarke and depart. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 288 The Danes still re-imbarking when they found opposition in any place, and landing in some other. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 23 He ..issued orders that the army should be in readiness next day to reimbark for Cuba. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 279, I called my officers together..and prepared to re-embark. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xi. 131 After re-embarking, he exasperates the monster with his pungent addresses.

fig. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 159 His Soul, which while he slept at Anchor lay, Began to reimbark. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/2 In such a cause his very selfishness is a security for his not re-embarking.

transf. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* ci, He re-embarked in his hackney-coach.

Hence **Re-emba·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rimbarcamento*, a re-imbarking. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 321 Brigadiers Graham and O'Farrel..agreed to the reimbarking of the troops.

Re-embarka·tion. Also 8 **reim-**. [RE- 5 a.] The action of re-embarking.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5470/2 They knew nothing of the Reimbarkation. 1757 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* xviii. § 5 After the re-embarkation of the troops. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 323 They unanimously declared themselves for the reimbarkation. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 471 They repulsed the Athenians from the sea-shore and secured a safe re-embarkation.

So **Re-emba·rkment.** [Cf. F. *rembarquement.*]

1758 *Ann. Reg.* I 66/1 The smaller [squadron]..was designed..to favour the landing and reimbarkment.

Re-emba·ttle, *v.* In 7 **reim-**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To draw up again in battle array.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 794 They..at the sight Took envie, and aspiring to his highth, Stood reimbattell'd fierce.

Re-embe·llish, *v.* Also 7 **re-im-**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To embellish anew. Hence **Re-embe·llishing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rimbellire*, to re-imbellish. *Ibid.*, *Rabbellimento*, a rebeautifying, a re-embellishing. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 43 Ceruse and Vermillion were not capable to re-imbellish my face.

Re-embo·dy, *v.* Also 7, 9 **reim-**. [RE- 5 a.] To embody again. **a.** *trans.*

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The militia is disbanded, and partially reimbodied for 28 days in every year during peace. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lvii. (1865) VII. 121 It became necessary to re-embody the praetorian and the urban guards. 1873 in B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* vii. 173, I propose..now to reembody my views in a more popular form.

†**b.** *intr.* for *refl.* (See EMBODY 5 b.) *Obs.*

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), Quicksilver broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately reimbody.

Re-embo·som, *v.* Also 7 **reim-**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To embosom again.

1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II (1657) 369 Some..had been Reconciled and reimbosomed with the Church. 1656 — *Surv. France* 56 [Henry IV. of France] once more re-embosom'd himself into the Roman Synagogue. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 129 Treasure oft was disembosomed...Disembosomed, re-embosomed.

Re-embra·ce, *v.* Also 7 **re-im-, reim-**. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rembrasser*, †*rembracier.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To embrace again, in *lit.* and *fig.* senses.

1611 FLORIO, *Rimbracciare*, to imbrace againe, to re-imbrace. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 57 Why should you re-embrace ..the things, which you haue thus abiured? 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IX. 4 His Daughter and her Sweetheart coming to re imbrace each other. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 48 When their Souls they re-embrace. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 1044 He takes his Leave, To re-embrace in Extasies, at Eve. 1855 BROWNING *In a Year* i, Bitterly we re-embrace, Single still. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iii. (1872) III. 13 His Majesty, who wept like a paternal bear, on reëmbracing Wilhelmina.

So **Re-embra·ce** *sb.*, a renewed embrace; **Re-embra·cement.**

1611 FLORIO, *Rabbracciamenti*, re-imbracements. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 2316 If, fighting quietly, the jaws enjoy One re-embrace in mid back-bone.

Re-embroi·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To embroil again.

1718 BLACKMORE *Alfred* X. (1723) 363 Lest this audacious Tribe..Disturb the Throne and re-embroil the State.

Re-emburse, -ment, obs. ff. REIMBURSE, -MENT.

Reeme, obs. f. REALM, REAM *sb.*^{3}, RIME.

Re-eme·rge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To emerge again.

1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 94 It will gradually re-emerge, and become dry and green as before. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. iii, A question emerges,..is put off, submerged; but always reemerges bigger than before. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *Falkland* 227 But is it meant, ..that after all, political liberty re-emerged in England..?

So **Re-eme·rgence; Re-eme·rgent** *a.*; **Re-eme·rsion.**

1801 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 365 Flashes of lightning, that seemed almost to alternate with the flash-like re-emersions of the waning moon. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. iii, By its frequent reemergence and by its rapid enlargement of bulk,..this question [etc.]. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* ix. 248 Since its first re-emergence it has doubtless been often sunk and raised anew. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Apr. 254 Cases of fallen and still fitfully re-emergent nobility.

Reeming (rī·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **reaming.** [See REAM *v.*^{3}] (See quot. 1846.) Also *Comb.*, as *reeming-beetle, -iron.*

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.* 130 *Reeming Irons*, are used by the Caulkers for opening the Seams of the Planks of Ships on the Stocks before caulked. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Reeming*, in shipbuilding, opening the seams of the planks with iron wedges, called reeming-irons, in order that the oakum used in caulking may be more readily admitted. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 566 *Reeming-Beetle*, a caulker's largest mallet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 The tool is a reeming-iron struck by a reeming-beetle.

Re-emi·ssion. [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] A second or subsequent emission; a re-issue.

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 10 In the following Years no more new Emissions, but some Re-emissions of the remainder. 1801 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 46 Its remaining many months as if in a latent state, and its subsequent re-emission by the action of heat.

Re-emi·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To emit again; esp. *U. S.*, to reissue (bills, bank-notes, etc.). Hence **Re-emi·tting** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 10 The Province..have since A. 1702 emitted and re-emitted Bills of public Credit. *Ibid.* 17 The three Upper Counties .. emitted 30,000 *l.* which have generally been continued out by re-emitting Acts from Time to Time. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 203 The trustees of the loan office might reëmit the same sums. 1884 *American* VIII. 311 The notes are not held, when redeemed, but re-emitted.

Re-employ·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To employ again; to take back into employment. So **Re-employ·ment.**

1611 COTGR., *Remployer*, to reimploy. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 147 Begging me to re-employ him again. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Aug., It is to be hoped that relief will come, in the way of re-employment, before cold weather sets in.

Reen (rīn). Also **reene, rheen.** A variant (and more phonetic) spelling of the south-western RHINE, a ditch.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl Nat.* 142 A pale blue shrew..has been seen about the margin of our reenes, and the deep marsh ditches. 1864 G. F. BERKELEY *Life & Recoll.* I. 241

The wide deep reens or ditches that intersect these marshy meadows. 1867 *Macm. Mag.* June 164 It is intersected.. by several large dykes, called in the language of the country 'rhines' or 'rheens'.

Reen, var. REAN; obs. f. REIN(DEER).

Re-ena·ble, *v.* Also 6–7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* To rehabilitate, restore. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 600 The reinabling of such as before were not capable of offices or dignities. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. § 7. 612 They were also forbidden..to reenable the late King against the authoritie of this Parliament. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* V. 440 When God hath thus created a new heart, that is, Reenabled me by his Ordinance.

2. To make able again.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Thus are we re-enabled to pay him the debt of glory. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 616 To require..many months before the patient was re-enabled to take his station in society.

So †**Re-ena·blement.** *Obs.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. Ep. Ded. A 4 b, The propitiating of Almighty God, towards Your reinablement to afford them all..succors.

Re-ena·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To enact (a law, etc.) again. Hence **Re-ena·cting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. (1677) 369 That Precept .. was no other than the re-enacting of that old Commandment. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 259 The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators, by a law made by Claudius, Tribune of the people,..and re-enacted by the Julian Law of Concussions. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXXIII. (1835) 363 *note*, In 1825 an attempt to re-enact some of the most objectionable was made. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 38 All the regulations of the prior resolution..were herein re-enacted.

2. To act or perform again; to reproduce.

1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. v. 89 Napoleon had no desire to see the Reign of Terror re-enacted in the cities of Italy. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 464/1 My yachting friends need never expect to see her with her present rig re-enacting the America.

So **Re-ena·ction, Re-ena·ctment.**

1803 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1804) 14/2 Lord Limerick positively asserted that the re-enactment of those bills was absolutely necessary for the tranquility of the country. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, Reenaction. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 2 The Petition..was but the affirmation and re-enactment of the precedents of the three foregoing centuries.

Re-ena·mour, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inflame again with love. In *pass.*

a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 417 Love saw me cool, I by his Rod Shall re-enamour'd be of God.

Re-enchai·n, *v.* Also 7–8 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enchain again.

1611 COTGR., *Renchainer*, to reinchaine, to chain, or bind in chaines, againe. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90 P 7 He becomes an easy Captive to the first Person, who shall endeavour to re-inchain him. 1837 R. WILSON *Pleas. Piety* IV. 93 Ham's haughty King collects his armed hosts To re-enchain the ransomed of the Lord.

†**Re-encha·rge,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] ? To charge again.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxxix. 310 The Dictator .. cried unto the Colonels .. to reencharge and renew the medley againe with him.

†**Re-encloi·ster,** *v. Obs.* In 7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To shut up again in a cloister.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 286 Bidding farewell to the Church of St. Saluatore, and being re-incloystred againe.

Re-encou·nter, *sb.* Also 6–7 rein-, re-in-. [f. RE- + ENCOUNTER *sb.*; cf. RENCONTRE *sb.*, RENCOUNTER *sb.*] †**a.** A meeting, encounter, *esp.* a hostile one. *Obs.* **b.** A renewed meeting.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxix. 34/1 Without any busynesse or reencounter we came to the captall. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 85/2 The Saxons had the victorie in that reincounter. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 443 So many pleasant speeches and lively reencounters. 1611 FLORIO, *Rancontro*, a reincounter, a meeting againe. 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 32 After many reiterated controversial Re-incounters with Aurelius. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. i. 68 This Re-encounter had not a little ruffled Jacob's mild disposition. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 77 Mr. Falkland's servants, hearing the bustle of the re-encounter [etc.].

Re-encou·nter, *v.* Also 6–7 re-in-. [f. RE- + ENCOUNTER *v.*; cf. RENCONTRE *v.*, RENCOUNTER *v.*] †**a.** To encounter, *esp.* in a hostile manner. *Obs.* **b.** To encounter or meet again.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiv. 267 They..robbed all that countrey, for there was none that reencountred them. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 164/2 Bicause the Danes .. were reencountred..so often as they did encounter [etc.]. 1600 *Gowrie Conspir.* C 2, His owne seruants..hauing put his maiestie in safetie, re-encountred the sayd Earle and his seruantes. 1611 FLORIO, *Rancontrare*, to reincounter or meete againe. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 65 (1810) 63 Both armies met again, and re-encountered. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. x. (1840) 63 The Pagans, little suspecting to be reencountered, gave themselves over to mirth and jollity.

†**Re-encou·ntry.** *Obs.*—1 = RE-ENCOUNTER *sb.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 266 For I thinke verely that your aduersarie king Phillip will meete with you to fight, and ye shall find many streight passages and reencountries.

Re-encou·rage, *v.* In 6–7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To encourage again.

1598 FLORIO, *Rinfrancare*, to reincourage. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. 138 The Abbot Austin..reincourag'd by the exhortations of Gregory.., came safe to the Ile of Tanet.

So **Re-encou·ragement.**

a 1766 J. BROWNE *Willie & Old Wernock* 329 But O, (my Wernock) how am I to thee Obligen, for thy keene re-encouragements.

Re-endear, *v.* In 6–7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To endear again. So **Re-endea·rment.**

1626 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* xx. xii, As a man..puts himself into some deserving action, whereby he may hope to re-indeare him selfe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 212 Resolued he was no opportunity should escape him which might promove his re-endeerment with them.

Re-endow', *v.* Also 8 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To endow again.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 390 How much is vented away by such meanes, by which..many an impouerished and spoiled church [might be] re-endowed. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 102 The hospitals .. being built, and re-indowed at the public expence. 1869 *Spectator* 24 July 861/1 Concessions which re-endow the Free Church with an extra half-million.

So **Re-endow'ment.** Also *attrib.*

1869 *Spectator* 24 July 861/1 Re-endowment even with half a million is re-endowment. 1884 *Manch. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 4/6 A re-endowment of the Protestant denomination. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 9/4 In aid of the Re-endowment Fund of Guy's Hospital.

Reene, var. REAN, REEN; obs. f. REIN.

Re-e·nergize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To energize anew, impart fresh energy to.

1803 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 108 You, my friend, have..affectionate interests, which combine to reenergize your mind. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 5 May 274 The true way to re-energize the languishing institution.

Re-enfeo·ff, *v.* Also 7 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a; cf. REFEOFF *v.*] *trans.* To enfeoff anew; to enfeoff in return (the original feoffor).

1540 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 256 Who, soe being seised, shall re-enfeoffe the said seaven who shall survive. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 208 b, If the Condition be, That the Feoffee shall re-infeoffe the Feoffor [etc.]. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 241. 107 If my Feoffee in Fee of one Acre of Land, doe reinfeoffe mee of the same acre [etc.]. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, With power also to the surviving trustees.. to re-enfeoff other trustees to the same uses. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 209 *note*, It was not uncommon for a layman to enfeoff a church on condition of being reenfeoffed to hold of the church.

So **Re-enfeo·ffment.**

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 55 So warranty is extinguished by Re-infeoffment or Descent of Land to the same person that had the Warranty. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* 256 *marg.*, When only seven feoffees remain living, a re-enfeoffment, to fourteen, shall be made.

Re-enflame, variant of REINFLAME.

Re-enfo·rce, *sb.* = REINFORCE *sb.*

1886 *American* XII. 141 The gun is a small one, .. composed of two concentric cylinders, the inside one being of steel, the outside or reenforce of cast iron.

Re-enfo·rce, *v.* [f. RE- + ENFORCE *v.*; cf. REINFORCE and RENFORCE. Now rare in English, but common in American use.]

1. *trans.* To strengthen, give fresh or additional strength to.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXVI. v, Thou, Jehova, .. With strength my weaknesse re-enforce. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. x. 364 He was with these and the like speeches re-enforcing his anger. *a* 1630 S. PAGE *Broken Heart* (1637) 177 To magnifie him, and to reenforce his Petition, he calleth him *Deum salutis*. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 49 Thou to thyself dost Glory raise, By re-enforcing our Decays. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 886/2 The sonority of this re-ervoir is expected materially to re-enforce the volume of tone. 1888 STEVENSON *Gentlemen in Fiction*, The opinions.., though .. reenforced with excellent images, are not peculiar..to Hamlet.

b. *refl.* To strengthen or encourage (oneself) afresh. *rare.*

1589 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 588 Who after one battle were never able to reenforce themselves against him. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii, And then, if she shall coily recoil, and signify your repulse, you are to reenforce yourself with [etc.].

2. *Mil.* To strengthen with additional forces (†or supplies); to support by fresh numbers.

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 24 Then vsed we to reenforce them with new supplies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. ii. 295 The Magi .. himselfe re-enforcing his power, and bidding battell..was taken aliue. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 62 They thought only upon reposing themselves, and reenforcing their Army by detachments out of the neighbouring Garrisons.

transf. 1885 J. L. ALLEN in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 709/2 With my house re-enforced by a housekeeper, there would be nothing more to desire. 1896 *Paterson Mag.* VI. 305/1 The pioneers have been re-enforced.

†**b.** To collect again; to reassemble. *Obs.*

1594 KYD *Cornelia* Argt., His purpose was to have reenforc'd a newe Armie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 36 The French haue re-enforc'd their scatter'd men.

3. To strengthen (any part of an object) by additional support.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 887/1 The re-entrant angles.. are re-enforced..with..pilasters. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 278/2 It goes to the brazing furnace, where the joints are re-enforced and solidified.

†**4.** *intr.* To renew one's efforts; to insist. *Obs.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 3 Though he fall off to-day, hee will re-enforce to-morrow, though he faile to-day, he will assay to-morrow. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* (1647) 325 This account we have from S. Cyprian, and he reenforces againe upon the same charge in his Epistle.

Hence **Re-enfo·rceable** *a.*, capable of being reenforced (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **Re-enfo·rcer,** one who re-enforces; **Re-enfo·rcing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rafforzamento*, a re-enforcing. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 929/1 Writers who are more properly feeders and reënforcers of life itself.

Re-enfor·cement. [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. REINFORCEMENT and RENFORCEMENT.] The act of re-enforcing, or the state of being re-enforced; that which re-enforces; a fresh supply.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 139 Populous, because of reenforcements after checks or ouerthrows. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 41 Without a generall re-enforcement from authority. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 126 Having resolved upon this Reenforcement, I writ again to my Honoured Friend. 1775 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 78 That a reenforcement may be speedily sent into Canada. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 411 We devoured eagerly the seal, of which, by good fortune, we had several re-enforcements. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 472 The natural head of water needs the re-enforcement of pumping apparatus to enable it to reach the highest point of the mine.

Re-enfra·nchise, *v.* Also 7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enfranchise (†set free) again. So **Re-enfra·nchisement.**

1611 FLORIO, *Raffrancare*, to re-enfranchive or set at libertie 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur* II. (1682) 147 A price paid down for the re-infranchising of inslav'd Men. 1888 G. W. CABLE in *Libr. Mag.* (U. S.) May 10 The slow doling out of re-enfranchisement to the best intelligence of Southern white society.

Re-enga·ge, *v.* Also 7 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rengager* (16th c.).] To engage again. Hence **Re-enga·ging** *vbl. sb.* **a.** *trans.*

1611 COTGR., *Rengager*, to reingage. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 20 The disengaging and reengaging of the moving parts. 1828 SOUTHEY *On a Picture*, etc. xiv, If then the power to thee were given In that cold form its life to re-engage. 1870 *Act 33 & 34 Vict.* c. 67 § 8 Any soldier who being in army service has commenced the twelfth year from his first enlistment .. may..be reengaged.

b. *intr.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 182 It put him in so fierce a Rage He once resolv'd to re-ingage. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. i. (1872) VII. 3 Brühl has ever since rather held back; would not reengage at all. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 Soldiers who have declined to reengage abroad, and have been sent home at the public expense, will not be permitted to re-engage in this country.

So **Re-enga·gement.**

1731 BAILEY Vol. II. (ed. 2), *Re-ingagement*, an engaging again. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 286 He stayed to see Madame Vestris commence her re-engagement. 1870 *Act 33 & 34 Vict.* c. 67 § 8 Re-engagement of soldiers.

Re-enge·nder, *v.* In 6–8 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rengendrer* (13th c.).] To engender again. Hence **Re-enge·ndering** *ppl. a.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 3 Y^e^ thynne or superficial skyn, skale it, or fall it of, neuer so often, yet in the place of it is reingendryd nue. 1611 COTGR., *Rengendrer*, to reingender. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* IV. Wks 1851 III. 219 As if a man should taxe the renovating and re-ingendring Spirit of God with innovation. 1751 tr. *Rousseau's Discourse* 35 What star may be inhabited, what insects reingender themselves in an extraordinary manner..?

So **Re-enge·nderer.**

1611 COTGR., *Rengendreur*, a reingendrer.

Re-e·ngine, *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + ENGINE *v.* 4.] *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with new engines.

1888 *Daily News* 9 Nov 3/7 The Admiralty have decided to re-engine those ships [etc.]. 1889 *Standard* 9 Mar., Certain ships required to be re-engined.

†**Re-engo·rge,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 rein-. [RE-.] *refl.* Of water: To pour back *into*, *in* a place.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 208 When the sea re-engorgeth it selfe backe againe into the sea. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 466 My head hanging downeward, and the water reingorging it selfe in my throat with a strugling force.

Re-engraft: see REINGRAFT.

Re-engra·ve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To engrave again. Hence **Re-engra·ved** *ppl. a.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 99 They joy to see God's Image re-engrav'd. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* ii. 35 He had them re-engraved; and therefore many shells appear twice in his work. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 133 Doppelmayer had a fac-simile of this chart re-engraved. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 2/1 The re-engraved plates are nine in number.

Re-enjoi·n, *v.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enjoin again.

1611 COTGR., *Rejoindre*, to reinioyne, reordaine vnto, reimpose vpon. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 36, I besought Miss Lloyd to re-enjoin secrecy to every one. 1892 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) Aug. 134 Re-enjoining the duty of loyalty to the Republican Government in France.

Re-enjoy', *v.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enjoy again.

1605 EARL STIRLING *Alexandr. Trag.* I. Chor., Those that th'earth chargde .. Theyr ashie lodgings leaue, To re-enioy the light. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 159 That Charles, Duke of Bourbon should re-injoy his former estate. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 241 To the end they might re-enjoy the licence of War. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 53 'Tis Heav'n to me to re-enjoy my Dear. 1781 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 221, I am preparing to return to my country-seat, where I hope to re-enjoy..tranquility.

So **Re-enjoy·ment.**

1611 COTGR., *Rejoüissance*, a reinioyment, repossession, reinioying. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* Medit. xx, Whose sweet enjoyment..leaves a thirst Of reenjoyment, greater than the first. 1668 FRANCO *Truth Springing* 46 The re-injoyment of those infinite Delights the Soul lost. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* III. 148 The result was, a re-enjoyment of illicit pleasures.

Re-enki·ndle, *v.* Also 7 **re-in-**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To kindle again, *lit.* and *fig.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 2 p. 20 Renew and re-inkindle your purpose by short ejaculations. 1651 — *Serm. for Year* i. xii. 156 They went out, never to be re-enkindled. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 394 Love re-enkindled in my frozen Soul. 1713 [see RADIAL *a.* 1]. 1879 L. SHEPHERD tr. *Guéranger's Liturg. Year* I. 195 The piety of her children was re-enkindled.

Re-enla·rge, *v.* Also 7 **rein-**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enlarge, set at large, again.

1611 FLORIO, *Ringrandire*, ...to re-enlarge. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* vi, When time,..By his benignant power, had reinlarg'd Their captive senses. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 376 Peter imprisoned, enlarged, recommitted, examined, and reenlarged.

Re-enli·ghten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enlighten again.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Divine Essence* xviii. 275 Re-enlightening the Soul.

Re-enli·st, *v.* Also **rein-**. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* and *trans.* To enlist again.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 443/1 At the end of his time of service a seaman may re-enlist for a like period. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S Afr.* (1902) 109/1 He declared himself penitent, .and, expressing a wish again to join the service, I re-enlisted him. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 1/2 Many men take the bounty with no other intention than that of deserting in order to re-enlist.

So **Re-enli·stment.**

1847 in WEBSTER. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan., This drawback would be greatly lessened if we could secure re-enlistments in greater numbers.

Re-enli·ven, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspire with new life or vigour.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* (1684) IV. 660 To clear up as much as we can, and re-inliven this light within us. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 31 When the times .of Re-enlivening all things shall come. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 293 May Love, they cry'd, Lord, re-enliven'd be. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 145 Does not war create or re-enliven numerous branches of industry as well as peace?

Re-enro·l(l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enrol again. So **Re-enro·lment.**

1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 8 Aug., The third and final day of the Republican re-enrollment. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 5/5 Dr. Jameson..is re-enrolling many of the men to form a permanent police force.

Re-enshri·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enshrine again.

a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 48 God-man his Angels will enjoyn, Saints hallow'd Dust to re-enshrine. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 104 Relics.. to be re-adjusted and re-enshrined by a second St. Louis.

Re-ensla·ve, *v.* Also 7 **rein-, re-in-**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enslave again. Hence **Re-ensla·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 12 The Army presaging what dangerous..consequences might ensue to the reinslaving of the people. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 3 It would be wholly impossible to Re-inslave these Nations. 1807 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 406 If this increase would be an evil..the re-enslaving the country would be a good. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 95 A man who had been free, but.. was reënslaved.

So **Re-ensla·vement.**

1862 in *Cent. Dict.* 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 686 The whites would undoubtedly disfranchise the blacks if they could.. but none assuredly would ever again consent to their re-enslavement.

Re-ensphe·re, *v.* Also 7 **re-insphear.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To ensphere again.

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 152 He could not re-ensphere himself into the same happy condition he did lose. *Ibid.* 277 The faln angels could not be re-insphear'd into their primitive blessed condition.

Re-ensta·mp, *v.* Also 8 **rein-**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enstamp or imprint again.

a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Romans* viii. 39 Will he leave them after his image is engraven, and reinstamped upon them? *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 191 He doth actually destroy the works of the devil, and re-enstamp the image of God in their souls. 1776 JOS NEILL 23 *Serm.* 257.

† Re-e·nter, *sb. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] = RE-ENTRY.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 74 Yelding to the lessoure.. a certeine rent, and for defaut of paiment a reenter. 1639 *Records of Dedham* (MASS.) (1892) III. 58 In case y^t^ payment be not yearly made .it shall be lawfull for ye said Town to make a Reenter vpon ye premises.

Re-enter (rīe·ntəɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a + ENTER *v.* Cf. F. *rentrer* (12th c.).]

1. *intr.* To enter again. Const. † *in, into, upon.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 129/1, I shal reentre nakyd agayn in to therthe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxix. 191 He warred vpon the Danys that then were reentrede into Northumberlande. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A iij 2 When the good is gone..Seldome the better re-entreth in the place. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 283 The other, at theyre retourne home, agayn reentre euery one into his own place. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 35, I doe commaund and charge that forth thou come, And neuer to reenter any more. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 174 There is no possibility for the Soveraignty to re-enter. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 246 Re-enter then, not all at once. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 499 An air was then performed by bells; after which the two figures reentered. 1861 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West* I. 354 He descended..to re-enter into a rustic solitude. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 67 § 5 When any such soldier is directed to re-enter upon army service.

b. *Law.* To enter again upon possession of lands or tenements.

1462 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 485/1 In the same halfendele to reentre, and it in their first state to hold. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 321/2 The forsaid Blaunch and her said Feoffes to reenter into the said Ten[emen]ts. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 *Schedule*, It shalbe lefull to the seid Abbas..to reentre into the seid grounde. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Reentry*, If I doe condition with the Leasee, that for nonpayment of the rent at the day it shalbe lawful for me to reenter. 1628 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 45 If A. or his heirs pay to B. Ten pounds within a certain day, that they might re-enter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 396 The feoffee will re-enter, or bring an action to recontinue the possession. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 179 The royalist nobility and gentry reentered on their confiscated estates.

c. In stage-directions. (Cf. ENTER *v.* 1 b.)

1693 CONGREVE *Old Batchelour* v. i, Enter Sharper.. Re-enter Sharper.

2. *trans.* To enter (a place, etc.) again.

1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 246 The Lord Usak ..re-entred the said cite by the same ladder. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCVIII. 205 In whiche season he made great prouysion to reenter the lande of Englande. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 255/2 He was content that Thurstinus should reenter hys realme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 397 Those bright confines, whence..we may chance Re-enter Heav'n. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 220 Once more we to re-enter Bliss will try. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxi. 195, I re-entered the drawing-room. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxv, Mauleverer slowly re-entered his carriage. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 111 The air re-enters the minute bronchi and air-vesicles.

† b. To enter again into possession of (a thing); to regain (possession). *Obs. rare.*

1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* (1823) 115 Hee should after death re-enter possession of that inheritance which Adam lost. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Re-enter*, to enter upon, or take Possession of again.

† 3. *Sc.* To lodge (a person) again *in* a place.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 454, I am content..that my saidis freindis tak and reentir and put me within the castellis. 1574 *Ibid.* II. 379, I sall re-enter agane the said Roger in presoun quhen I sall be requirit.

4. To enter again in a book or register.

1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 11 § 4 The Senior Master shall forthwith re-enter the same [judgment] in like Manner as the same was originally entered. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 25/1 Another [notice] must be given before the plaintiff can re-enter the cause for trial.

5. *techn.* a. In hand calico-printing: To apply (the secondary colours), to ground in.

1839 [see the *vbl. sb.* below].

b. In engraving: To cut (imperfect or worn lines) deeper in the plate.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* s.v., [The] line is re-entred with a sharp graver, and cut to the proper depth.

Hence **Re-e·ntering** *vbl. sb.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 309 The very. reentring into the presence of things will instantly suggest unto us..how to order and place every figure. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 216 The grounding in or re-entering (*rentrage*) of the other colours is the next process.

Re-e·ntering, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.]

1. *Re-entering angle*, an angle pointing inward.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v. *Angle*, Re-entring Angle, is that which re-enters into the body of the place. 1728 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 95 The Inner or Re-entering Angles. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 175 Salient, and never re-entering angles. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 43 The branches spring from the re-entering angle between the stem and the leaf.

b. So *re-entering bend, line, order, place, wall.*

1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Mil. Dict.* 182 The object of the Re-entering Places of Arms is to flank the branches of the covered way. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 346/1 To break the lines of parapet near the gorges, so as to form re-entering bends. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 74 Each of the flanking or re-entering walls extending in an obtuse angle from it. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 Re-entering order of battle. 1885 W. C. COUPLAND *Spir. Goethe's Faust* vi. 208 The industrialism of the present is only a point in a re-entering historic line.

2. Returning into a place.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvi. (1862) VI. 9 The re-entering exiles from Peiræus, and the Horsemen..blended again together into one harmonious .. democracy.

Re-entertai·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entertain again; to readmit. So **Re-entertai·nment.**

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 4. 555 Peirs of Gaueston..whose reentertainement the dying King had so seriously forbidden. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 191 Till the true sense of God be reentertained in the soil where it ought to grow.

Re-enthra·ll, *v.* Also 7 **rein-**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enthrall again.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* cxix. V. 107 Neither is this..to re-enthrall you to a necessity of communicating all your sins. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 241 Ierusalem was reinthralled and seazed vpon by Saladine. 1644 HEVLIN *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 651 That..we should not re-inthral our selves to the lusts of men.

Re-enthro·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. REINTHRONE.] *trans.* To enthrone again.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 117, I am at last..ready to invest and re-enthrone John King of Hungary. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 368 When Jesus re-enthron'd on high, His Spirit sent. — *Preparatives* ibid. IV. 72 My Mind, which now I re-enthrone.

So **Re-enthro·nement** (Webster 1847); † **Re-enthro·nise** *v.* = REINTHRONIZE.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* 43 Vortigern was re-enthronis'd.

Re-enti·ce, *v.* In 6 **rein-**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To entice again.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvi, And reintise the Club-God Dys, And all his diuells to daunt.

Re-entoi·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entoil again.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 777 What frantick fury art thou mov'd with-all..(By powr-full Charms) to re-entoyl my Cares?

Re-e·ntrance. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or repeated entrance.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. ix. § 2 Their whole religion in time will have reentrance. 1597 *Ibid.* V. xxii. § 4 The first step of their re-entrance into Life. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 32 That the pores of the brain. are more easily opened to the spirits which demand re-entrance. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 62 It being too dark to attempt a re-entrance of the reef, I was forced to heave the vessel too. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir W.* (ed. 2) 168 The successful re-entrance of importunate desires.

Re-e·ntrant, *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. RE- + ENTRANT. Cf. F. *rentrant.*] = RE-ENTERING *ppl. a.* 1 and 1 b.

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 462 He could find nothing which seemed to confirm the opinion relating to the salient and reentrant angles. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 588 When the faces form a re-entrant angle, common dove-tailing is preferable. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc* v. (ed. 2) 108 Any re-entrant line whatever may be supposed to be traced. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 887/1 The re-entrant angles of the splay.

b. *sb.* A re-entrant angle in a fortification.

1900 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* iii. (1902) 41 A.. crackle of musketry from the occupants of the re-entrant.

Re-entry (rīe·ntri). [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rentrée.*]

1. *Law.* The act of re-entering upon possession of lands, tenements, etc., previously granted or let to another.

1462 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 485/1 With lyke clause of reentre reserved. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 70/1 Though he wold entre into the seid maners,..yet anon theruppon reentre is made ayen vppon hym. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 The leassor .. to haue no action reentre or other remedy for nonpayment of the same. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 414 W^t^ a clause of re-entrie for none payment of the rente.., and also a re-entrye for not doinge reparacions. 1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* H, Although thou boughtst the heyre, Yet hath the slaue made a re-entry. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* xi, They plead for want of dressing Our Garden's forfeited, and they are pressing Hard for reentry. 1766 in Burrow *Rep.* (1776) IV. 1936 No Re-entry shall in such Case be given, unless the Demand be precisely and strictly followed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 113 No right of entry or re-entry can be assigned. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 381 A lease usually contains a proviso for re-entry by the lessor in the event of the breach of any of the covenants entered into by the lessee.

† b. Resumption *of*, return *to*, a right or station.

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 39 The reentrie and perfecte recover of the iuste title and right of owr sayd soveraygne Lord Kynge Edward the Fowrthe, to his realme and crowne of England. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 374 Convicted for conspiring the reentrie of Tarquinius race unto the Kingdome of Rome.

2. The act of re-entering or coming back into a place, etc.; a second or new entry.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 636 To haue his counceyll for mateis concernyng theyr charge as reentre into this lande & other. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. XXXI, Every Port And Shore close-shut debarres their reentry. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 922 Those of Phila had made a reentrie into the citie, and chased out the tyrants *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* iii. (1655) 8 To return to sinne..is to make way for the Devils re-entry. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 127 Will [he] lose the glory. by suffering his foiled adversary to make a re-entry? 1821 SCHOOLCRAFT *Trav.* 98 We..effected the crossing and re-entry of the lake. 1884 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 14) 5 A player cutting into one table, whilst belonging to another, loses his right of re-entry into that latter.

b. *Card of re-entry*, in whist, a card which by winning a trick gives the lead to a player at an advanced stage of the hand.

1884 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 14) 127 Plain suits should be led like trumps. if all the trumps are out, and the leader or his partner has certain cards of re-entry in other suits.

† 3. *Sc.* The act of putting (a person) back *in* a place. *Obs. rare* —1.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 454 For re-entre of the said Erle .. in ward.

4. The act of setting down or recording again; the fact of being so set down; the entry thus made.

1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 11 § 4 Such officer shall be entitled for any such Re-entry to the Sum of One Shilling. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 574/2 The re-entry was erroneous, and ought to be struck out. 1887 48*th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Records* 628 A memorandum .. of the judgment, &c., was to be left for the purpose of re-entry in the book.

Re-enu·nciate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enunciate again. So **Re-enunciation.**

1881 [see RE- 5 a] 1888 *Chicago Advance* 20 Dec. 832 The New Testament does not re-enunciate and re-enact the old law. 1895 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/1 A mere re-enunciation of my belief.

† Re-enve·rse, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *renverser* to RENVERSE.] *trans.* To reverse.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 322 Plato saith, that . the Starres, and the Sunne do some times re enverse the motion we perceive in them. 1620 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* x. 274 Bridgewater, which cals himselfe Aquipontanus, ouerturning and re-enuersing his name with his conscience.

Reepe, obs form of REAP.

Reeper, reaper (rī·pəɹ). *Anglo-Indian.* [ad. Mahratti *rīp* (Yule).] (See quots.)

1734 in J. H. Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1862) III. 148 Paid the Banksall Merchants for the house poles, country reapers, &c. necessary for house building. 1858

SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Reepers*, laths, or longitudinal sections of the palmyra palm, used for building purposes in the East; the trunk of the tree is split into 8 for reepers, and these are dressed with an adze. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss., Reaper.* The small laths, laid across the rafters of a sloping roof to bear the tiles, are so called in Anglo-Indian house-building.

Re-epi·tomize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To present again in smaller compass.

1635 FULLER *Wounded Consc., Antheologia* (1867) 277 A small scantling of some three acres, which..re-epitomized the delicacies of all the rest.

Re-equi·p, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To equip again. So **Re-equi·pment.**

1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 12 Re-equipping Line-of-Battle Ships. *Ibid.* 17 The process of re-equipment being thus obvious. 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 743 The government had already begun to take measures for re-equipping them. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Oct., To get education and re-equipment for Christian Work.

Ree-raw (rī·rɔ̄), *a.* (and *sb.*). [Anglo-Irish, prob. of echoic origin.] Rough, riotous, noisy.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxxvii, The joining of many voices in a 'ree-raw' chorus indicated that a carouse was going forward within. 1863 LE FANU *House by Churchyard* (ed. 2) II. 44 There was something cynical in his ree-raw independence. 1864 ANSTER tr. *Faustus* pt. II. i. (1887) 48 A wild, ree-raw, self-willed tumultuous throng.

b. *sb.* A drinking-bout; a noisy romp.

1854 DICKENS in *Household. Wds.* VIII. 75/2 For the one word drunk,..I find..on the ran-tan, on the re-raw, groggy. 1867 KENNEDY *Banks Boro* xxxi, Wouldn't the little boys .. have a fine ree-raw at prison bars at play time!

† Reere. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 rere. [Of obscure origin, perh. related to ROAR *v.*, but cf. also REAR *sb.*[1]] Noise, shouting; a shout.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10207 Alle þe ernes ..Schul crie & 3elle, & make rere. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 320 These words were spoke with such a reere as verie well became An angrie Giant. 1571 — *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 1 Hypocrites make stout braggs, and lift up their voyce with lowd reere, in token of affiance.

Re-ere·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To erect again, *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Re-ere·cting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* (1605) 89 Bring marble mines to re-erect those walls. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 220 Temples demolished..in the time of Diocletian: and reerected by.. Maximinianus. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 30 This re-erecting of Abbies by Q. Mary. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 14 Conscience, thy Throne I'll re-erect. 1835 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 333 To re-erect or restore on some other site, the Old Gateway. 1888–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2172 He re-erected the Court of High Commission in 1664.

So **Re-ere·ction.**

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vi. 359 She was legally empowred for the re-erection of these Convents. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 28 He also had regard to durability as an important point in its re-erection.

Reermouse, variant of REARMOUSE.

Reer-supper, variant of RERE-SUPPER *Obs.*

Rees, variant of REIS (Pg. money), RESE.

Re-escape, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To escape again.

1727 BROOME *Poems* 120 Lest hid in Shades, Thro' the dusk Air he re-escape to Troy. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 3/6 After sundry depredations he was recaptured, only to re-escape.

† Reescate, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *riscattare*, Sp. *rescatar*:—pop.L. **re-ex-captāre.*] *trans.* To redeem, ransom.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. xxxii. (1650) I. 168 The great honour you have acquir'd by your gallant comportment in Algier in reescating so many English slaves.

Reese, reeze (rīz), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Back-formation from REESED.] *intr.* To become rancid.

1764 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 712 Butter..will reeze or get of a tallowy nature; fat Bacon will reeze so far as the fat melts. 1886 *Rochd. Gloss., Reese*, to grow rancid, as bacon.

† Reese, reeze, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. REEST *v.*[2]] *trans.* To burn, scorch, smoke.

1618 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. (1629) 902 For a while they bee reezed in Purgatory. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 His priests..were reesed or smoked with the incense offered to the idol. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 147 It is little less than Quicklime, and burns and reeses all it touches.

Reese, var. RESE *sb.* and *v.*; dial. var. ROOSE *v.*

Reesed, reezed (rīzd), *ppl. a.* Also 5 resside, 6 re(e)z'd, 7 reised; 8 reesed, 9 reazed. [Later form of REST *a.*; cf. REASTY.] Rancid.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Upon that powdre do a litill larde that is resside. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 36 Once a weeke, perhaps, for nouelty, Reez'd bacon soords shall feast his familie. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 183 What Academick starued Satyrist Would gnaw rez'd Bacon? 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 56 Their insides are..in colour yellow like reesed bacon 1641 *Curates Conference* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 376 He .. looks like a piece of reesed bacon, ever since the plot failed. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gargot*, Put in a little reased bacon and boil them altogether. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Reezed* or *Reazed*, a term applied to rancid bacon.

Reeshle: see REESLE.

Reesk (rīsk). *Sc.* Forms: 5 reysk, 6 resk, 9 reisk, reisque, reesk. [a. Gael. *riasg* 'a moor, fen, or marsh; coarse mountain-grass'.]

1. A piece of moorish or mossy ground producing coarse worthless grass or rushes; unproductive soil or land of this description.

1466 *Reg. Arbroath* (Bann. Club) II. 152 The marchis of Gwtheryn..passand eist the Greyn Reysk to Laithan Den. 1540 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 609/1 The..merchis.. begynnand at the west in the myddis of the resk betuix the ..landis. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* Gloss. 156 *Reesk*, ground full of rough-rooted weeds, something like rushes. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Kincardinesh.* 317 The greater part of the original soil..is either a moss..or it is, what in this and in the adjacent county of Aberdeen, is provincially called Reisque, or Reisk.

2. Coarse grass growing on moorish ground.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XII. 576 Large tracks of ground producing a coarse kind of grass, called by the country people reesk. 1812 D. SOUTER *Agric. Banffsh.* App. 59 If a field be cold and canker'd, or overgrown with reesk, year old fauch will agree best.

Hence **Ree·sky** *a.*, producing reesk.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 7 Aft we've seen them fain, Dink owre the bent to the reiskie den.

Reesle (rīˑs'l), **reeshle** (rīˑʃ'l), *sb. Sc.* Also **reestle.** [Of onomatopœic origin.] A loud clatter; a rattling blow.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Tron Kirk Bell* Poems (1845) 44 I'd bring ye wi' a reestle down. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Come hame* Poems (1846) 145 I'll lend you a reestle wi' this, owre your back. 1880 JAS. E. WATT *Poet. Sketches* 52 A reeshle like thunder was heard at the door.

Ree·sle, ree·shle, *v. Sc.* Also **reessil, reishle,** etc. [Cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To make a loud clattering noise.

1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 44 Doors reessil'd up, and made a blatter. 1826 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 92 Gar'd ..their shin-banes reeshle i' their hose. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* 31 That blind and unkindly wind reestling and soughing about the house.

2. *trans.* To beat with rattling blows.

1853 WATSON *Poems* 91 (E. D. D.), Whan Scotlan' had reissl't the rascals [etc.]. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* v. 31 He reishled the main author o' thae tricks weel.

Reeso(u)n, obs. forms of REASON *sb.*[1]

Re-espou·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To espouse again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegie to Marg. Wyts* 80 Metkerk had her Mother re-espous'd. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* XIII. lxxvi, The Corps but falls to be refin'd And re-espous'd unto the Glorifi'd high Minde.

Hence **Re-espou·sal.**

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 357 *note*, The repudiation, long desolation, and ultimate reëspousal, of the Levitical Church, are described at large in Isaiah liv. 1–14. 1827 — *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 299 The set time of the Reëspousal of Judah.

Reest (rīst), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 réost, 7, 9 reest, 9 reist, riest, reost, reece; 6–7 (9) rest. Also *wreest* WREST. [OE. *réost*, of obscure origin: cf. G. *rist* ploughshare (Grimm), Sw. *rist* (MSw. *rist-iern*) coulter.

G. *rist* may be for *riest*, repr. an OHG. **rtost*: cf. OHG. *riostra, riostar, riester, rister*, etc. (mod.G. dial. *riester, ristert*) ploughshare, plough-handle, the stem of which agrees with the OE. form. It is doubtful, however, whether Sw. *rist* can be separated from ON. *ristill* ploughshare (mod. Norw. *ristel* coulter, also Gael. *risteal* a kind of plough used in the Hebrides), which may rather be a derivative of *rista*, to cut, than an adaptation of the OHG. word. The Du. or Flem. equivalent of the latter is given by Kilian as *ryster, reyster*, with the meaning 'plough-staff'.]

† a. The share-beam of a plough. *Obs.* b. A mould-board. c. A piece of wood or iron fixed beneath the mould-board.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 656 *Dentalia*, sules reost. *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 219/2 *Dentale, s. est aratri pars prima in qua uomer inducitur quasi dens*, sule-reost, *uel* proc. ?14.. *MS. Lansdowne* 560 fol. 47 b, *Restis*, a rest of a plow. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The rest is a lyttell pece of woode, pynned fast vpon the nether ende of the stylt, and to the sharebeame in the ferther ende. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* v. vi. 532 The spindles, the rest,..the plow-foot, the culture, and the share. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 The Reest, is the Boards on the side of the Plow that turns over the Furrow. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Reest*, the mould-board of a plough. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Chef*, the part of a plough on which the share is placed, and to which the *reece* is fixed.

attrib. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reest-, reost-cloot*, a thin piece of iron fastened under the lower edge of the mowdy-boord (mould-board) of a plough.

Reest (rīst), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 reast, 7, 9 reist. [Of obscure origin: cf. REST *a.* and REESED.] *intr.* Of bacon, etc.: To become rancid. Hence **Ree·sted** *a.*, rancid.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Reestyn', as flesche, *ranceo.* 1530 PALSGR. 688/2, I reest, I waxe of yll taste, as bacon dothe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. xxiv. 107 The scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest, neither is the Bacon so apt to reast as the other. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 39 This kind of fish is so fat, that it can scarce be saved against winter without reisting. 1869 *Londsdale Gloss., Reested*, rancid, spoiled, as bacon from being badly kept. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reest*, to become rancid. Reested or reesty bacon—rancid bacon.

Reest (rīst), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6, 9 reist. [Of obscure origin: cf. REESE *v.*[2] and Da. *riste* to grill or broil, f. ON. *rist* gridiron.]

1. *trans.* To dry or cure (herring, bacon, etc.) by means of heat or smoke.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 187 Thow purehippit, vgly averill,.. Reistit and crynit as hangit man on hill. *a* 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* XXV, Rau rid herring reistit in the reik. 1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 138 Take them up by the Heels, reest them in the Chimney of Hell, and dry them like Bervy Haddocks. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Let us cut up bushes and briers,..set fire to them, and smoke that auld devil's dam as if she were to be reested for bacon. 1832–53 W. CROSS in *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. III. 16 But ne'er say a herring is dry until it be reestit and reekit.

2. *intr.* To become smoke-dried.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, A large ham hangs reesting in the neuk. 1819 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXVI. *note*, The salmon is usually dried by hanging it up, after being split and rubbed with salt, in the smoke of the turf fire.., where it is said to reist, that preparation being so termed.

Reest (rīˑst), *v.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **reist.** [Prob. a var. of REST *v.*, or identical with *reest*, aphetic form of Sc. *arreest*, to ARREST. The precise relationship to RESTIVE *a.* is not clear.] *intr.* Of horses: To stop suddenly and refuse to proceed. Hence **Ree·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* xiv, In cart or car thou never reestet. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XV, Our powny reists a bit, and it's dooms sweer to the road. *Ibid.* XXIV, The butcher's reisting powny. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 250 Like horses that never reest 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* XXVI. 197 Reesting and terror among horses are mostly but over-sharpness in hearing.

fig. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* XIX. 124, I was like to reist and to sten at the doctor's orders.

Reest, obs. form of REST.

Re-establish (rīˌéstæˑbliʃ), *v.* [RE- 5 a. See also RESTABLISH.] *trans.* To establish again.

1. To establish (a person or thing) again *in* a former place, position, or state; to restore to a previous place or position. Also const. *among.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1493) 268 b/1 Thus was the precious tree of the crosse reestablyshid in his place. 1586 WILKES in Motley *Netherl.* x. (1860) II. 99, I had not much to do to re-establish in her Majesty..a singular good opinion of you. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 67 He could now deliuer them. and re-establish them in their former peace. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 87 He purpos'd to re-establish Henry d'Albret in the Kingdom of Navarre. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 215 A Nation on whose Throne his Ancestors had sat for a long Series of Ages, would not fail to protect and re-establish him. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ix, He has been kind to me, and re-established me among my flock. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 311 He expected that..he could re-establish the English party in a decisive superiority.

b. To fix or set up again. *rare.*

1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 35 Re-establish your props, and with your foot tread the earth close to the roots. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 24 The same writer.. mentions, that it was a common practice to reestablish large Trees..that had been blown down. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II XXXIV. (1862) III. 233 The bridge was re-established.

2. To set up again in a status or condition similar to the former one; to restore.

1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* II. 571 In the foresaied parliament also was the booke of seruice..reestablished. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 77 The better to reestablish their gouernment, they had in their parliament..instituted a kind of pollicie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 137 One hundred and sixe Abbeyes of this Order were built and reestablished. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 161 The great design of the gospel was to re-establish natural worship. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 257 Theodosia .was. afterward re-established and possessed by the Genoese, under the name of Cafa. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 62 Some young men .. undertook to re-establish monarchy. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* 26 Mar. (1876) 127 He had a fair chance of re-establishing his business. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 193 America was..re-establishing a metallic currency.

3. To restore (one's health or strength) to the usual state; to set (ill-health) right again. Usually in *pass.* († also with person as subj.).

1697 [see the *vbl. sb.* below]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 P 18 His Health being so well re-established by the Baths. 1735–6 BERKELEY *Let. to Johnson* 12 Mar. in Fraser *Life* VII. 245 My ill-health, which is now pretty well re-established. 1766 J. WILKES *Let.* 3 May, I thank my dearest daughter for her obliging solicitude about my health. I am now quite re-established. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 268 The jeweller ..felt his strength re-established. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 288 With health so far re-established that he was able to take exercise on horseback.

b. To restore to a proper condition.

1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 144 To see her.. reestablish her financial affairs, in so short a period, after the conclusion of war. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 61 About fifteen shillings I had employed in re-establishing..my dress.

4. To reassure. *rare*[−1].

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 212 These things re-establish'd the Minds of the People very much.

Hence **Re-esta·blishable** *a.*; **Re-esta·blisher; Re-esta·blishing** *vbl. sb.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 162 The soveraigne restorers of vertue, and re-establishers of an happy world. 1611 COTGR., *Restablissable*, reestablishable. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. § 9 260/2 He addressed himselfe with his Armie to the reestablishing of the Ilands subiection. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* *2 b, The wholesomness of the Air..contributed..to the re-establishing of his Health.

Re-esta·blishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of re-establishing; the fact or condition of being re-established; restoration to a previous position or state.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 302 Their creation after the image of God,..and..their reestablishment into the same image. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 331 The re-establishment of the Kingdome of God in Christ. *a* 1679 W. OWTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 43 The reestablishment of the nation upon its antient laws. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxi, I repaired to Bath for the re-establishment of my health. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxx. VI. 575 All persons should assemble..to provide for the re-establishment of the good estate. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Pref., The re-establishment of successive tyrannies in France. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* v, The re-establishment of the Catholic faith.

† b. Restoration to health. *Obs.*

1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 101 His Recovery must be slower, and..it must take up more Time for his entire Re-establishment. 1783 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 July, I am .. willing .. to persuade myself that a short succession of trifles may contribute to my re-establishment.

†**Re-esta·te**, *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To reinstate, re-establish. (Very common in 17th c.)

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxi. § 3. 348 They againe sought to reestate themselues in so glorious a possession. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 362 The old Duke was re-estated with both their consents. *a* 1668 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 468 A day..on which the Bishop of Lincoln was re-estated with such Triumph. 1681 Wallis *Two Serm.* i. (1682) 26 Had there not been a Degeneration..there had been no need of a Regeneration, to reestate us in it.

Ree·sted, *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Reest *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Dried by heat or smoke.

1549 D. Munro in Hume Brown *Scot. bef.* 1700 (1893) 263 The said stewart receives thir dewties in meill and reistit mutton, wyld foullis reistit and selchis. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 His hands were hued like reisted hams. 1785 Burns *Addr. to Deil* xvii, Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Such boiling of reested hams. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reested*, salted, dried, and roasted; applied to fish, particularly to herrings.

Reested, rancid: see Reest *v.*[1]

Ree·sty, *a. Sc.* [f. Reest *v.*[3] + -y.] Inclined to reest or stop; given to reesting.

1739 A. Nicol *Nature without Art* 8 If e'er my grov'ling reesty Rills of Sense Shall fail to glide in easy Eloquence. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., A horse is reestie when it stands fast, and will not move for the whip. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-hags* iv, Gay Garland was aye a reesty beast.

Reesty, Reesy, varr. Reasty, Reasy, rancid.

Reet, dial. variant of Right, Root.

Reeuel, obs. form of Revel *sb.*

Re-eva·porate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To evaporate again. So **Re-evapora·tion.**

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 297 The solution..[must be] re-evaporated and re-crystallized. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* iv. xx. (ed. 2) 470 The rain-fall, part of which is immediately re-evaporated. *Ibid.*, When the necessary deductions are made for re-evaporation. 1878 Thurston *Growth Steam-Eng.* 107 The condensation and reëvaporation of steam.

Reeve (rīv), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *Hist.* Forms: 1 *ġi-*, *ġeroefa*, *ġeréfa*, *réfa*, 2 **irefe**, 3 **ref-**, 5, 7 **refe**, 6 **reeffe**, *Sc.* **reif**; 2–8 (9) **reve**, 4 **reyve**, 5 **rive**, 6–7 **reave**, 4, 6– **reeve**. [OE. *ġeréfa*, earlier *ġiréfa*, of uncertain etym.; app. not in any way related to the continental forms cited under Graf, Grave *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Old Northumbrian had also the form *gréfa* whence Grieve *sb.*]

1. *Hist.* An Old English official of high rank having a local jurisdiction under the king; the chief magistrate of a town or district. †Also, in OE., applied to prefects, governors, etc., of Roman and Jewish times.

On the position of the *ġeréfa* in OE. times see Kemble *Saxons in England* (1876) II. v. 151–181; and cf. the articles on Borough-reeve, Portreeve, and Sheriff. Modern writers have sometimes used the OE. form of the word.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 107 *Censores*, ġiroefan. *Ibid.* 223 *Commentariensis*, ġiroefa. 805 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 442 Æðelnoð se ġerefa to eastoreġe. *c* 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec. 4 Þa het se ġerefa hie belucan in carcerne. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xiii [xvi.] (1890) 144 Þa ærest to Drihtnes ġeleafan [he] ġecerde Lindcylene ceastre ġerefan [L. *præfectum*]..mid his heorode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xv. 43 Þa com iosep se æðela ġerefa of abarimathia. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 [The king] scal soðfeste men setten him to irefen. *c* 1205 Lay. 15597 Þa wes inne Kair-Merðin a reue þe hehte Eli. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 8 He bi-ġet et te keiser, þat he ġettede him reue to beonne. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1627 Wile ich speke with non oþer reue, But with þe, þat iustise are. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 69 The sherife (which is asmuch to say as the Reeue or Baily of the shire). 1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., M'sex* i. 7 The Saxons called him *Scyregereſa*, the Reeve of the Shire. 1710 Pridkaux *Orig. Tithes* iv. 199, I Athelstan..do command all my Reves in my Kingdom [etc.]. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 24 When the reeve of the next town attempted to make them prisoners, they slew him, and escaped to their vessels. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 318 Hugh, a Frenchman, was now the royal reeve in Exeter. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* i. § 6. 55 The royal reeves, officers despatched to levy the royal revenues and administer the royal justice.

b. *High reeve* (OE. *heahġeréfa*).

The precise nature of the rank or office denoted by this title is uncertain: see Kemble (as above) 156–7.

?c 900 *Wergilds* c. 2 § 4 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 186 Holdes & cyninges heah-ġerefan [ġild] .iiii. þusend þrymsa. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 9 Befora undercyningum *vel* hehġeræfum [L. *præsides*] & cyningum ġie biðon stondende. *c* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 1001 Dær weard Æþelweard cinges heahġereſa ofslæġen .. and Leofwine cinges heahġereſa *a* 1225 *Juliana* 8 Maximian hehest in rome, þat is heh reue. 1848 Kemble *Saxons in Eng.* II. v. (1876) II. 157 These high-reeves were therefore probably military officers of Æðelred. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 177 Amongst the Northumbrians, the place of the Ealderman seems to have been filled by the High-Reeve.

2. †**a.** A bailiff, steward, or overseer; a minor officer appointed by a landowner to superintend his estates, tenants, or workmen. *Obs.* (Cf. Grieve.)

b. A local official of minor rank; an overseer of a parish, a churchwarden, or the like. (See also *church-*, *fen-*, *field-reeve.*)

a 1300 *Beket* 49 Gilbert and his felawes..Prisoun breke... The reve amorwe that hem scholde to here labour lede, Nuste he tho he miste hem what him was to rede. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 26 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 58 For he com in withouten leue Bothen of haiward and of reue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Þe ontrewe reuen, prouos, and bedeles and seruons þat steleþ þe amendes and wybdraweþ þe rentes of hire lhordes. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 78 Rondulf þe Reue of Rotelondes sokene. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 427, I can holde louedayes, and here a reues rekenynge. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 195 Oure prestis ben so bysye aboute worldly occupacioun þat þei semen bettere bailyues or reues þan gostly prestis of ihesu crist. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 14 Hoc nomen 'reve' Saxonice sonat 'villicum' vel 'ballivum', qui sæpius in ore populi nominatur. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Reve, lordys serwawnte, *prepositus*. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 9 The said accomptauntes..that is to saye, Feodaries Bailliffes Reves Heywardes and Bedelles. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 17 b, Hee may surrender hys landes unto the Bayliffe or to the Reeve. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 191 The Landlord by his bailliffe or reave vseth to arrest so much of the tenantes goods vpon the land as ys found of decaye. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 434 To this Hobby-horse dance there also belong'd a pot, which was kept by turnes, by 4 or 5 of the cheif of the Town, whom they call'd Reeves. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Reeve* of a Church is the Guardian of it; or the Church-Warden. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xi. 377 Neither can he be chosen to any temporal office; as bailiff, reeve, constable, or the like. 1791 in *15th Rep. Commissioners Woods, Forests*, etc. (1793) 40 The Cattle of the Commoners are marked by the Reeves of the respective Parishes. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The reeve of Leyton ..reported encroachments in Wanstead Flats.

c. A foreman or overseer in a coal-mine.

1863 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 417 The Reeve went on a few yards in advance of the party—his unlighted Davy-lamp in one hand. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Reeve*, the underground overlooker of the pits.

d. In Canada, the president of a village- or town-council.

1890 Dilke *Probl. Greater Brit.* I. i. ii. 112 The council of every village or township [in Canada] consists of one reeve and four councillors, and the county council consists of the reeves and deputy-reeves of the townships and villages within the county.

3. *attrib.* (in *obs.* or *arch.* terms), as *reeve-ham*, *-land*, *-mead*, *-pole* (see quot. 1813), *-roll*, *-sheaf.*

969 *Charter* in Birch *Cartul. Saxon.* (1893) III. 532 We writaõ him ...vi. æcras mæde on þa gerefmæde. *c* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wright *Vocab.* (1873) II. 45 *In tribulano territorio*, on þæm sundor ġereflande. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 34 Pro iiij^or acris que vocantur Reflond iij *sol.* *Ibid.* 93 Et debet qualibet die in autumpno..unum revesef. *Ibid.* 118 Et [prepositus] habebit j pratum quod appellatur Refmede. *Ibid.* 140 [Prepositus] debet habere ij hammes prati..que vocantur Refhammes. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 465 With *spiritus intellectus* thei toke þe reeue-rolles. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Taunton*, The tenures here are copyhold-lands, over-lands, and reve-lands. 1813 *Guide to Watering Places* 459 The landlord of the Portland Arms usually has it in his power to shew the Reevepole, or Saxon mode of keeping accounts. 1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* 169 Besides this he seems to have 'reveland' which belongs to him as sheriff.

Reeve (rīv), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin: the form Ree *sb.*[2] is found earlier, but is less frequent.] The female of the Ruff (*Tringa pugnax*).

1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 12 Ruff and reeve 3 dozen. *Ibid.* 15 For 20 dozen and 5 ruffs and reeves. 1648 Herrick *Hesper*, *Panegyr. Sir L. Pemberton*, The phesant,..reeve, ruffe, raile. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 302 The Ruff, whose Female is called a Reeve. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 364 The Reeves, or females are said never to change their colors. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 445 When the Reeves begin to lay, both those and the Ruffs are least shy, and.. easily caught. 1871 *Athenæum* 3 June 689/2 The ruff and the reeve, now reduced to only a few pairs in a single locality, must also soon be lost if not protected by the law.

Reeve (rīv), *sb.*[3] [Of obscure origin: the two senses may represent different words.]

1. A string or rope (of onions). Now only *dial.*

1678 Sampson in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1001 All distended with Liquor, and ty'd, like a Reeve of Onions altogether. 1854–96 in dial. glossaries (Northampt., Leic, Warw.).

2. A long narrow strip. ? *Obs.*

1725 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 Both the Finbacks and Humpbacks are shaped in Reeves longitudinal from Head to Tail on their Bellies and their Sides, so far as their Fins. 1770 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 335 The edges of two sheets are laid down so as to lap or cover each other an inch, and a slip of the same copper, about three inches and a half broad, called the reeve, is introduced between them.

Reeve (rīv), *v.*[1] Chiefly *Naut.* Also 7 **rieve**, 8 **reif.** *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **rove** and **reeved**; also 9 *pa. pple.* **roven.** [Of obscure origin; usually referred to Du. *reven*, but this means 'to reef'. The earlier form of the pa. t. and pa. pple. is *reeved.*]

1. *trans.* To pass (a rope) through a hole, ring, or block. Also const. *through.*

1627 [see Reeving *vbl. sb.*]. 1658 Phillips, *To Reeve*, a Term in Navigation, and spoken of ropes, signifieth as much as to put in or to put through 1667 Sir H. Mainwayring *Sea-Man's Dict.* 81 When we would express that the Tack is put through the Ches-trees, we say it is reeved through. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 14 Reev'd the Top Ropes, and lower'd the Yard. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 We exerted ourselves..to reeve new lanyards, and to mend our sails. 1794 Nelson Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 379 Purchases will be rove to drag the guns. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 322 With great difficulty..I got small lines rove through four of the ports on the starboard side. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* III. iv. 264 One end of the new rope..was reeved through the chain of the shark-hook. 1898 F. T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 321 All hands were kept busily employed preparing for stormy weather—reeving new running-gear.

b. *transf.* To thrust or pass (a rod, etc.) *through* any aperture or opening.

1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* I. vii. 28 Then they..take them [fish] out. And rieve a Rattan thro their gills. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 54 With the Reigns reif'd through both Hands, he streight hawls them aft like Main-Sheets. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* viii. (1880) 259 The tackle is not reeved through the gill. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* v. 80 One of the angle-irons at each transverse frame is reeved through a score just above the upper edge of the side bar.

c. *intr.* Of a rope: To pass *through* a block, etc.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 The..lines are to reeve through a..block. 1888 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 Chocks of wood..for the fore-topmast stays to reeve through.

2. *trans.* To place *in*, *on*, or *round*, to fix *to*, something by reeving.

1667 Sir H. Mainwayring *Sea-Man's Dict.* 81 Instead of putting a rope through a block, we say, Reeve it in that block (as the Halliards are reeved in the Knights and Ramheads). 1752 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 496 From this construction arises a new method of reeving the line upon the shieves. *Ibid.*, The last line..being reeved round those till it comes at the opposite side. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxii, He would willingly reeve a rope to the yard-arm for the benefit of an unfortunate buccanier. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 100 Double breechings were rove on the guns.

3. To fit (a block) with a rope by reeving; to attach in this way; to tie.

1639 R. Gibson in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Mar. 597/2 The block was reeved at the mainyard to have ducked her. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 143 Those blocks being reeved and brought together. *Ibid.* Expl. Pl. 18 The greater sheaves are reeved as far as can be on them. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 130 A hook, reeved at one end of the tackle-rope, takes the middle band. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii. 37 They proceeded to reeve the huge blocks that are always made fast..to the fore and main mast head. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-hags* li. 365 Nigh halfway up the steep bank stood our little Margaret, loosely reeved to a sunken stob.

b. Of a rope: To pass through (a block).

1775 Falck *Day's Diving Vessel* 27 Above and below were eyes on each side, through which went the rope that reeved the block.

c. *transf.* Of a ship: To thread (shoals or ice-pack).

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 122 After a day of hair-breadth escapes, literally reeving the shoals, by conning from the mast-head and jib-boom, the fair channel was reached. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 566 *Reeving*, in polar voyaging, following up serpentine channels in the ice, till the vessel reaches open water, or reeves the pack.

Hence **Reeved** (rīvd), *ppl. a.*

1775 Falck *Day's Diving Vessel* 51 Reeve them at an equal distance,..tie the reeved parts together with a rope-yarn.

Reeve (rīv), *v.*[2] Now only *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] = Ree *v.* Hence **Ree·ving** *vbl. sb.*[2] (also in comb. *reeving-sieve*).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 74/1 Reeving, is to sift the Corn, to cleanse it from small seeds. *Ibid.* 331/1 The Reeving Sieve is to cleanse Corn at the time of Winnowing from the dreggs of Chaff. 1880 Wilbraham *Chesh. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Reeve*, to separate corn that has been winnowed from the small seeds which are among it; this is done with what they call the reeving sieve. 1880 *W. Cornw Gloss.*, *Reeve*, to separate by means of a sieve [etc.]. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*, Reive *Ibid.*, Reiving-zieve.

Reeve (rīv), *v.*[3] *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To twine, twist, wind or unwind.

1821 Clare *Vill Minstr.* I. 114 Medicinal betony, By thy wood-side railings, reeves With antique mullein's flannel-leaves. 1876 S. C. J. Ingham *White Cross & Dove of Pearls* xliii. 281 How difficult it was..to keep the threads from twitching and the silk from reeving. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Reeve*,..to twist round, unwind.

Ree·ver. *rare*[−1]. [Of obscure origin.] A wooden instrument for collecting the crushed apples from the cider-mill.

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1314 The Reever..to push it [apple-pulp] up together for removal when ground.

Ree·veship. Forms: 1 **ġeréfscipe**, 3 **refschipe**, 7 **reeveship.** [f. *ġeréfa* Reeve *sb.*[1] + -ship.] The office of a reeve.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 94 Ne heora nan ġerefscipe oððe mangunge ne drife, forðan ðe hi sind ġecorene of woruld-mannum to Godes teolungum. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 11 Maxence steorede þe refschipe in Rome. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 9 Se riche refschipe to rihten and to readen. 1631 *Charter* in Bingham *Rep.* V. 340 A grant by Charles I..of..the reeveship of Greetham and the bailiwick of Greetham.

Reeving (rī·vin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Reeve *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of passing a rope through a block, etc.; the manner in which this is done.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Reeuing is, drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* Expl. Pl. 18 The principle whereon the reeving is performed. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* II. 321 The reeving of the pulleys and chains will be more clearly seen in the perspective views. 1892 Kipling *Life's Handicap* 182 The reeving and unreeving of the bed-tapes.

attrib. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 24 They are usually rove with a reeving line.

Reeving, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see Reeve *v.*[2]

Reewe, obs. form of Rue *v.*

Re-exa·lt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To exalt again.

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. 1851 V. 192 Ethelred like in fortune to the former Ethelred, was re-exalted to his Seat.

Re-exa·minable, *a.* [Re- 5 a.] Capable of being re-examined.

1847 WEBSTER cites STORY. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Apr., That conclusion is not re-examinable here.

†Re-examinate, *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] Re-examined.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 213 My Lord Regentis Grace..ordanit David Nicholl and Johnne Barclay witnessis, sworne and examinat of befor..to be re-examinat.

Re-examina·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A second or further examination.

1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 440 Afterwards upon a re-examination of some that charged him,..I went instantly to the queen. 1611 COTGR., *Revision*, a reuision, reuise, reuiew, reexamination. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 290 Or if, upon their re-examination, they did not find particular evidence [etc.]. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* To Rdr., By a critical Re-examination, I find..they are not so true as mine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. xxxv. 215 And if, upon a re-examination of my own heart, I find [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlix, I found that..from a re-examination of the persons engaged in the mutiny..he was much softened towards you. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 181 A re-examination of the received principles of natural religion.

Re-exa·mine, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To examine again; *spec.* in legal use, of a counsel, to examine (a witness) again, after cross-examination by the opposing counsel.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. vi. § 5 Spend the time in re-examining more duly your cause. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To King § 12 As most of the usages..were derived from more obscure times, it is the more requisite they be re-examined. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 463 The false Accusers .. might be re-examined likewise about their Uncle. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* i. Wks. 1843 IV. 477 A learned and considerate writer, who very lately has re-examined the chronology of that Epistle 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 If you turn back and re-examine the Borings. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 6, I am not unwilling to re-examine the past. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 513 For a year thereafter she must be re-examined.

Re-e·xcavate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To excavate again. So **Re-excava·tion.**

1851 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* x. 119 Thus the original valleys might have been re-excavated. *Ibid.* 120 The filling up and re-excavation of the valleys. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxiv. 317 Rivers..re-excavated the gravels that were laid down during the previous period.

Re-excha·nge, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *Comm.* (See quots. and cf. RECHANGE *sb.* 1.)

1707 JUSTICE *Treat. Monies* 3 The Re-Exchange is the like Sum of Money, payable by the Drawer of a Bill which is return'd protested; for the Exchange of the Sum, contain'd in the Bill, back again to the place whence it was drawn. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The occasion of re-exchange is, when the bearer of a bill of exchange, after protesting it .draws a bill of exchange in the place where the payment was to be made, on the person who furnished the first. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 Re-exchange means the damages incurred by non-acceptance and non-payment, and they consist of protest charges on the amount of the bill, commission, bill brokerage, interest, stamps, and postages. 1877 *Law Rep.* 7 Chanc. Div. 641 Re-exchange is defined..to be the difference in the value of a bill occasioned by its being dishonoured in a foreign country in which it was payable.

2. A second or fresh exchange.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 566, I asked the landlord what I should do to effect a reëxchange.

So **Re-excha·nge** *v. trans.*, to exchange again.

1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* Dec. 117/2 Opportunity to re-exchange the cards.

Re-exci·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To excite again. Hence **Re-exci·ted** *ppl. a.*

1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 269 New..fields of knowledge, which have re-excited those faculties..and improved them by exercise. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii. (1818) II. 507 The instinct..lies dormant: but transfer the bees to a new hive..and it is instantly re-excited. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 567 The increased action and re-excited energy that restore the system to a balance of health. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 221/1 (*Wine*) Before it [fermentation] is quite finished, the whole liquid mass is stirred up so as to re-excite the process. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 483 In this way eruptions are repeatedly re-excited.

So **Re-excita·tion.**

1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 664 The partial re-excitation of some faded current of parental instinct.

Re-e·xecute, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To execute again. So **Re-execu·tion.**

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 128 Generally speaking, it will not now be necessary to re-execute your will. *Ibid.* xviii. 139, I will presently explain to you the object of a re-execution of your will. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 630/1 The work .. was not executed .. in a workmanlike manner, and .. he had been compelled to take it out and re-execute it.

Re-e·xercise, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To exercise again.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is Murder* 12 To make way for the readmitting of the then King, to the reexercising that power which had produced such bloody and fatal effects.

Re-exe·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exert again.

1782 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 346 The operation of half the mechanic power is .. only locked up and suspended, and capable of being re-exerted.

Re-exha·le, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exhale again.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 267 Grass, which is .. most visited with the Dew of Heaven, and re-exhaled again. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb* xi. 138 Most of the Dew that falls on it is re-exhal'd from untill'd Land.

Re-exhau·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exhaust again.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 113 Give me a Love which thou wilt re-exhaust.

Re-exhi·bit, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exhibit again.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 326 So the Book was re-exhibited to the Emperor. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 129 At Guildhall, where the resplendent shew was iterated and re-exhibited. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 518 That a chorus should be granted to any poet who chose to re-exhibit his dramas. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 25 After a few minutes, each in turn re-exhibited itself with monotonous punctuality.

So **Re-exhibi·tion.**

1826 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 15 Supplying the deficiency by repetitions and re-exhibitions made for this express purpose.

Re-exi·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To exist again.

1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 173 That they may re-exist and reappear in the finer world of rational souls. 1853 G. S. FABER *Revival* 40 It plainly will reëxist, should that last Head be restored to political power.

So **Re-exi·stence; Re-exi·stent** *a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 291 Understanding the revived or re-existent Beast of the persecuting Empire under Julian the Apostate 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Prophecies* (1814) II. 207 The existence, the non-existence, and the re-existence, of the Roman beast. 1847 F. W. NEWMAN *Hist. Hebrew Monarchy* 305 A doctrine of future personal re-existence.

Re-expa·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To expand again. Hence **Re-expa·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. 40 The Box they are inclos'd in would as much resist their re-expanding of themselves. 1873 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 323 One was taken out and placed in cold water, and it re-expanded. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 215/2 Nitrogen compressed,..refrigerated,..and then re-expanded, falls down in snow-like flakes

So **Re-expa·nsion.**

1873 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 323 Not the least power of re-expansion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 386 Followed by slight re-expansion of lung.

†Re-expe·ct, *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. late L. *re-expectāre* (Vulg.).] *trans.* To expect again.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VI. 577 Hee sendeth, and countermandeth, expecteth, and reexpecteth.

Re-expe·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To expel again.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/4 On the expiration of the sentence he will be re-expelled.

Re-expe·rience, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To experience again.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 12, I was pleased to ..re-experience that particular sensation. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 90 No portion of time appears..again able to be recallable, so as to be re-experienced.

So **Re-expe·rience** *sb.*, a renewed experience.

1848 G. J. MACKENZIE *Year's Ministry* 95 We wish the re-experience of his favour.

Re-e·xport, *sb. Comm.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. A commodity re-exported. Also (chiefly in *pl.*), the amount (*of* something) re-exported.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 48 The Re-exports of imported Commodities and Manufactures. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Re-export*, any commodity re-exported. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 524 Tabular statement of imports, exports, and re-exports of gold and silver coin and bullion.

2. = RE-EXPORTATION.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 494 Where they see navigation, re-export, commercial profit, and a great circulation. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 389 For re-export to other parts of the Mediterranean. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 5/5 The statistics of the re-export of raw cotton for the three years show a steady increase.

Re-expo·rt, *v. Comm.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To export (imported goods) again.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* ix. 162 Commodities to be further Manufactured here, or re-Exported. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 276 Whereof a very small value is Re-exported to Foreign Countries. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. II. 71 Such an immense quantity of goods exported and re-exported. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 16 If they are re-exported to America..they would again affect the exchanges in the contrary direction.

Re-exporta·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The exportation of imported goods.

1729 *Seasonable Remarks Trade* 98 Their great Wealth arises from the Re-exportation of the Growth of other Countries. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 49 The Re-exportation of British Commodities and Manufactures from our Northern Colonies. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 114 The reexportation of this superfluous specie. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xi. 452 Rice might be warehoused in England for re-exportation.

Re-expou·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To expound again.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 249 The topic is in the hospitals and the courts expounded and re-expounded. 1888 *Centen. Confer. Missions* (U. S.) II. 61 The principle [of marriage] was re-expounded by the Lord Jesus Christ.

Re-expre·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To express again. Hence **Re-expre·ssing** *ppl. a.*

1649 J. ELLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epistles* VI. (1886) 66 A former of the re-expressing or re-spirating will. 1858 A. LINCOLN in *Voice* (N. Y.) (1890) 20 Nov., I was glad to express my gratitude at Quincy, and I re-express it here. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., [A] desire to see the Ornaments Rubric re-expressed in a more comprehensive spirit.

So **Re-expre·ssion.**

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1057 A re-expression and arrangement of statute law.

Re-expu·lsion. [RE- 5 a.] A second expulsion.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 47 The next Archbishop of Canterbury, endeavoured the re-expulsion of the Priests.

†Re-exstru·ct, *pa. pple. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] Rebuilt.

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow of Night* E, Thy glorious temple ..shall now againe, Be reexstruct, and this Ephesia be Thy countries happie name.

Re-exte·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To extend again.

1611 COTGR., *Restendre*, to reextend, or to reinlarge. 1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Instit.* 750 When, as at home, an extended franchise, very soon re-extended, vastly augments the mass of those who [etc.].

†Re-exte·nt. *Law. Obs.* [f. RE- 5 a + EXTENT *sb.* 2.] (See quot.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Reextent*, is a second extent made vpon lands, or tenements, vpon complaint made, that the former extent was partially performed. [Hence in Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706) and in later Dicts.]

Reeze, variant of REESE, ROOSE *v.*

Reezed, rancid: see **REESED.**

Reezy, variant of REASY, rancid.

Ref, obs. Sc. variant of REIF, plunder(ing).

†Refa·bric, *v. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To reconstruct. In **Refa·bricking** *vbl. sb.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 158 Their departure was deferred for no other cause, than for the refabricking [It. *rifabricare*] of its ruines.

Refacoimento, variant of RIFACIMENTO.

Refa·ce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To put a new face or surface on (a building, stone, etc.).

1852 C. BRONTË in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. xi. 225 On Friday I..visited the churchyard and stone. It must be re-faced and relettered. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 155 The tower had been repaired, refaced, and strengthened.

2. (See FACE *v.* 15.)

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 5/1 Of late years there has been a tremendous deterioration in Chinese tea...No doubt spent leaves have been refaced in quantities.

Hence **Refa·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 3/1 The great refacing of the Schools quad. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durh. Cath.* 26 Modern 'restorations' and refacings.

Refacimento, variant of RIFACIMENTO.

†Refa·ction. *Obs.* [a. F. *réfaction* (17th c.): see RE- and FACTION.] Recompense, satisfaction.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 174 The Soveraign Minister ..was commanded to require refaction and satisfaction against the Informers. 1656 FINETI *Lor. Ambass.* 248 That the King .. hath commanded him to demand refaction and satisfaction of your Majesty against the said Marquis. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 297 For Refaction and to make good the loss and damage suffered..in the said Cargo of Wheat.

Refa·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To fall a second time.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* IV. x. II. 137 Stumbling here, falling there, getting up again on the other side, and re-falling on this. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 173 For one of a perfect sight to fall and refall so foulely .. is a thing altogether prodigious.

2. To fall back or again *into* a state.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 617/1 He had decreed to procede to the degradation .. of the sayd William Sautrie, as refallen into heresie. 1647 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* viii. 53, I..have often re-fallen into the same offence. 1658 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII. i. 4 She was againe re-fallen into that captivity from whence they thought her entirely delivered.

So **Refa·ll** *sb.*, a repeated fall.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of Oil*, Falling back into the Vessel, they are dissolved again, and at last, by continual Thickening and Refalls, are wasted and come to nothing.

Re-fa·llow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fallow (land) again.

1812 SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 174 He laid on, (when the land came to be re-fallowed), 20 or 25 bolls more.

Re-fa·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fan again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 308 They..almost staid withall His Brethren's rage; till Ruth-lesse Issachar Re-fand the fire. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 98 His dev'lish thoughts did still refanne the fire.

Refar, obs. Sc. form of REAVER.

Refar(re, obs. forms of REFER.

Refa·shion, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *refaçonner* (16th c.).] *trans.* To fashion anew.

1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 459, I have begun to modernize—no, to refashion—Drayton's battle of Azincour. 1816 — in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 471 They .. have been much nationalized and refashioned in the transplantation. *a* 1880 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xvii, I might refashion life and character entirely after my own liking.

Hence **Refa·shioning** *vbl. sb.*

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 277 Milton and Klopstock, poets too good to undergo a refashioning. 1890 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 583/2 The genuine Chaucer poems in the same MS. have not been subjected to any such wholesale refashioning.

So **Refa·shioner.**

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 From that period the balance of erudition and talents began to incline toward the side of the reformers or refashioners. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. xxi. 108 The refashioners stand. too far from Chaucer's side.

Refa·shionment. [f. as prec. + -MENT, after It. RIFACIMENTO.] The action of refashioning; also *concr.*, something refashioned.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 3 These epic poems are mere Swabian refashionments (*rifacimento* is the Italian word which I attempt to recoin.) of pre-existing Lombard story-books. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 542 Danish and Icelandic versions and refashionments .. exist. 1862 BORROW *Wales* II. 305 A re-fashionment of the work of Richard Parry.

Refa·sten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fasten again. Hence **Refa·stening** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Risaldatura*, a resoldring, a refastning. *a* 1832 Scott (Webster 1864), It was so negligently refastened. 1897 Baring-Gould *Bladys of the Stewponey* xviii, Bladys hastily re-fastened the case.

Re-fa·ther, *v. nonce-wd.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To make (one) again a father.

1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vi. 213 At the happy word 'he lives' My father stoop'd, re-father'd o'er my wounds.

Refa·vour, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To favour again.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 423 Vpon the seauenth day the winds refauouring vs, wee safely arriued at London.

Refe, obs. f. Reave *v.*, Reef *sb.*[1], Reeve *sb.*[1]; Sc. var. Reif, plunder(ing); obs. pa. t. Rive *v.*

† **Refe·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *refectus*, pa. pple. of *reficĕre* : see next.] Refreshed, restored.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 111 (Camb. MS.), Tak thanne this drawht; and whan þow art wel refresshed and refect [L. *refectus*], thow shal be moore stydefast to stye in to heyere questyouns. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 53 Quhen he was wele refect, he passit in Affrik, to mak were on Hanyball.

Refect (rĭfe·kt), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **refeck.** [Orig. f. L. *refect-*, ppl. stem of *reficĕre* to remake, restore, renew, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *facĕre* to make: in later use a back-formation from Refection.

The word app. fell out of use before 1700 and was revived in the 19th c., but has always been rare and is now somewhat rhetorical.]

trans. To refresh, esp. with food or drink; to restore after fatigue. Now usually *refl.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 9 Fyscheis in flude refeckit rialye Till mannys fude. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 47/47 To Refect, *reficere*. 1614 Lodge *Seneca, Epist.* 259 So likewise ought we sometimes to recreate our spirit, and refect the same with some delights. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 196 A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, ..and is also lighter unto himselfe, because he is refected. *Ibid.* v. vi. 241 After which they commonly retired to bed, and refected themselves with repast. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. Diss. p. iii, The world itself is refected and nourished by a perpetual accession of these corpuscles. 1822 T. L. Peacock *Maid Marian* iii, The knight and the friar..proceeded to refect themselves after their ride. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 195, I remember once refecting myself at a public dinner.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take a refection.

1886 Sala in *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Mar. 312/1 While you are refecting in the saloon.

Refection (rĭfe·kʃən), *sb.* Forms: 5 **refeccioun(e, reffecio(u)n, refectioun** (-tyon), 5-6 **refeccion** (-cyon), 4- **refection,** (6 -e). [a. F. *réfection* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *refectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reficĕre*: see prec.]

1. Recreation or refreshment received through some spiritual or intellectual influence. (Freq. *transf.* from 2 or 3.)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lix. 8 Moab, þat is, ill men, that tourments me, are potte, þat is refection of my hope. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. iii. 94 The vision of the good lord, that is al their ioye, theyr reste, and their refection. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 87 He..hathe ordeyned vs to haue hymselfe to our endeles refeccyon in blysse. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 37 To the artyke cles swete and dylycious The golden rethoryke is good refeccion. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 109 The comfort of Gods spirite shoulde coole it to his euerlasting refection. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 4 The only sight of God is the true food and refection of our minds. 1717 L. Howel *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 170 It is the true and solid Refection of the holy Mind. 1858 Neale *Bernard de M.* (1864) 30 O sacred, sweet refection.

b. Refreshment or relief due to some sensuous or physical cause. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 24 Whan the spirit hath take refeccioun in good odoures. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 20 There is no greater refection to the eies than the sight of this. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 40 At night I cast vp much choler, after the eiection whereof, I felt such a refection [etc.]. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* vi. 261 Since this worn frame refection knew, What scenes have I survey'd of dreadful view?

2. The action of refreshing or partaking of refreshment: the fact of being refreshed, or of refreshing oneself, with food or drink after hunger or fatigue. Also, an instance or case of this.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Ester daie is a tyme .of ioiful refeccion and fedinge. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xviii. 20 For gret swetnes of contemplacion som tyme was foryeten þe necessite of bodely refeccion. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* M iv, She .. toke only for her refection brede and water. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 109 Melchizedech .. for refection as well of him, as of his warriours, brought forth breade and wine. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 121 From these veines come those sodaine refections of the spirits by sweete and strong Wine, Broths, and Cordials. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 196 After a draught of wine a man may seeme lighter in himselfe from sudden refection, although he be heavier in the balance. 1720 Pope *Iliad* xxiv. 754 Now the peaceful hours of sacred night Demand refection, and to rest invite. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xvi, Sorrow it were..if we were now either to advance or retard the hour of refection. 1872 R. F. Burton *Zanzibar* I. 150 The cocoa-nut, manioc, and broiled fish, offered by squatting negresses for their refection.

† b. In phr. *to take (one's) refection. Obs.*

c 1440 *Cast. Persev.* (E. E. T. S.) 1828 In abstinens lede þi lyf! take but skylful refeccyon. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D viij b, After they had taken their refection and wel dronken. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 823 He was so diseased in his stomacke that skant he could take eyther refection or rest. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 375 They would rather haue perished with hunger and thirst, then haue taken their refection at any mans hand but mine. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 276 When he was armed, she prayed him for to take his refection.

Comb. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 158 Yf they may knowe that theyre aduersaryes be not upon theyre warde or that they be at theyre refeccyon taking.

c. Entertainment with food and drink; the right of demanding, or duty of supplying, such entertainment. Now only *Hist.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 240 They deserued a better reward than one daies refection and victuals. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. vi. 5 Without thy presence Earth gives no refection, Without thy presence Sea affords no treasure. 1689 R. Cox *Hist. Irel.* I. Expl. Index, Refection, is a priuiledge the Lord has of claiming Entertainment for one Meal, and no more. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Refection is also used, in antient authors, for a duty or service incumbent on any person to provide meals, for ecclesiastics, or even for princes. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vi. 161 This 'right of refection' and liability to it are among the most distinctive features of ancient Irish custom.

3. An occasion of partaking of food; a meal.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 43 Herynge that Cristen men usede diversites of meytes at oon refeccion. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 265 Eatynge of moche butter at one refection is not commendable. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 94 After this refection we went the rest of our iourney through pleasant fields. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. iv. § 2 At a publick refection of those Ministers together..the next time of their meeting was appointed. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* x. (1858) II. 435 One of the brethren, at every refection, was to read aloud a chapter of the Old or New Testament.

b. A portion of food or drink; a meal or repast, esp. a slight one.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 27 With a ful litil refeccion ther of he brake his faste. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxi, A man .. shall in the mornyng .. with a litle refection, .. haue his inuencion quicker, his iugement perfecter, his tonge rediar. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 252 The last refeccyon or meale wyll let the dygestyon of the fyrste. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xx. 130 With these words, the Herald was led aside to take a short refection. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 69 Birds..that ever smel out a comfortable refection from the fall of every such Carcass. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Refection,* among monks and ecclesiastics, a spare meal or repast, just sufficing for the support of life. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xvi. 88 Though our little refection was just brought in. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 295 A miserable refection of weak tea and tough toast. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* 1, The cheerful fire, the judicious refection on a side table.

† c. A particular form of food or refreshment.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I iii. (W. de W. 1506) C iiij b, In tastynge this fyrst refeccion of salte. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 54 The sonnes which he begat he nourisheth with a peculiar refection and food, and meat and drink.

4. † a. Resetting of a dislocation. *Obs. rare.*

1646 T. Whitaker *Uzziah* 40 Till .. it .. gangrene, and then after far greater pain, no hope of cure but by refection.

b. Repair, restoration. *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Refection,*..a repairing or mending a thing that is worn and decayed. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xviii. 659 When Patients stand in need of refection of their strength. 1845-56 Bouvier *Law Dict., Refection,* reparation, reëstablishment of a building.

5. *attrib.*, as *Refection Sunday,* the fourth Sunday in Lent, Refreshment Sunday.

1872 Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms.*

† **Refe·ction,** *v. Obs.* Also **refeccion,** etc. [ad. F. *réfectionner* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *réfection*: see prec.] *trans.* To refresh, furnish with a refection.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 97 In the whiche arke was manna where with the children of israel were refeccioned. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. iv. (W. de W. 1506) D iij b, The baptem refeccyoneth the soule and kepeth it..from deth. 1550 Veron *Godly Sayings* (1846) 62 Thou art so refectyoned, that thou canste not lacke, whereof to be refectioned. 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* iii. 11 After they had been well refectioned by the Rector, thay tooke their leaue.

Refe·ctionary, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. Refection *sb.* + -ary[1].] Of or belonging to refection.

1823 Galt *Entail* vii, As the critics hold it indelicate to describe the details of any refectionary supply, however elegant, we must not presume to enumerate the series and succession of Scottish fare.

Refe·ctioner. [f. Refection *sb.* + -er[1].] In a monastery or convent, the person having charge of the refectory and supplies of food.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xv, Two most important officers of the Convent, the Kitchener and Refectioner. 1886 *Athenæum* 13 Mar. 361/3 The documents .. include .. two accounts of the infirmarer and one of the refectioner.

Refective (rĭfe·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. as Refect *v.* + -ive. Cf. obs. F. *refectif, -ive* (15th c. in Godef.).] a. *adj.* Refreshing, restoring, nourishing. b. *sb.* A medicine that restores the strength.

a. 1611 Florio, *Refettiuo,* refectiue, refreshing. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. xv. 229, I may [then] ..beleeve the Supper of the Lords may be alimental and refective to the soul, by seeing, as well as by partaking. 1665 Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 25 Repeat the said sudorifick, and thereupon the Refective Cordial.

b. 1667 L. Stucley *Gospel Glass* xxxii. (1670) 334 Cordials, and sweet refectives, after all our wearisome labours. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Refectives,* medicines that refresh and renew strength. [Hence in Bailey and later Dicts.]

‖ **Refectoire.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [F., ad. L. *refectōrium*: see Refectory *sb.*] Refectory.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 23 Jan., I was in the refectoire, where every man his napkin, knife [etc.].

Refectora·rian. *rare.* [See next and -an.] = Refectioner.

1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 14/1 The refectorarian by virtue of his office held certain estates in Winchester. 1892 Kitchin *Compotus Rolls St. Swithun's Priory* Introd. 32 The Refectorarian..received all the eatables, etc.

Refe·ctorary. *rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *refectorari-us* (Du Cange): see Refectory *sb.* and -ary[1].] = Refectioner.

1844 S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* 409 While he was refectorary..he made himself as annoying as he dared.

Refe·ctorer. *rare.* [See prec. and -er[1].] = Refectioner.

1794 W. Tindal *Hist Evesham* 109 As often as our potation shall be made after noon .. the refectorer shall be allowed two measures of ale from the cellar. 1892 Kirk *Abingdon Acc.* p. xli, There is only one account of the Refectorer, and that is very brief.

Refectorial (rĭfektō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. as next + -al.] Of or belonging to refection.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 255 Merrily the beards wagg'd round the refectorial board. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Aug., The Abbots' lodging-house was for the day devoted .. to refectorial purposes.

Refecto·rian. [f. med.L. *refectōri-um* (see next) + -an.] = Refectioner.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 376 At St Croix, the Refectorian of the Dominicans was beaten dead. 1679 *Trials of ill liste & Other Jesuits* 57, I was a servant there. .. A Refectorian, a Butler. 1869 *Echo* 16 Feb., I had given directions to the refectorian because she was so difficult to please in her food.

Refectory (rĭfe·ktĭi), *sb.* Also 6-7 **-orie.** [ad. med.L. *refectōrium* (Du Cange), f. *reficĕre*: see Refect *v.* and -ory[1]. Cf. F. *réfectoire* and Refectore.] A room for refreshment; *esp.* in religious houses and colleges, the hall or chamber in which the meals take place.

(The stressing *refectory* was at one time somewhat prevalent: see Walker's note.)

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 241/2 There cam two yong men of ye same habite & forme whiche entrid in to ye refectory or fraitour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Seruynge at meet & in other places, redynge in ye refectory, or in the chapyter hous at collation. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xiv. 14 The Maister saith Where is my refectorie, where I may eate the Pasche..? 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 95 Their refectory or place where the Monkes eat, is faire and large. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 530 He..cells, and refectories did prepare, And large provisions laid of winter fare. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 71 In the refectories where the soldiers eat, most of the famous battles and sieges ..are painted on the walls. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vi, She passed through the refectory where the nuns had just returned from vespers. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xii, A spacious chamber, which had once been the refectory of the convent. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 296 Round this cloister you still trace the plan of the refectory.

transf. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan Der.* xiv, To tell of the food that was eaten in that green refectory

b. *attrib.*, as *refectory-bell, man.*

1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 544 An old lay brother..who had been refectory man above forty years. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* v. Poet. Wks. (1875) 72 Soft excitements of refectory-bell.

† **Refe·ctory,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *refectōrius* (4th c.): see Refect *v* and -ory[2].] Refreshing.

1691-8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 123 This is that Divine Consolation.., that Refectory Grace.

† **Refe·ctuary.** *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *refectuāri-us* refectioner.] = Refectory.

1611 Cotgr., *Refectoüer,* a Refectuarie, or Fratrie; the roome wherein Friers eat together. 1658 Phillips, Refectory or Refectuary. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 18 He led us into a..Refectuary, or Fratrie-room.

Refee·l, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To feel again.

1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 102 The heart-rending fears, which Providence, decreed should never be re-felt. 1847 *Simmonds' Colonial Mag.* July 360 The effect she then produced upon his senses was refelt in pristine force.

Refeet, variant of Refete *Obs.*

Refeff, obs. form of Refeoff *v.*

Refei·gn, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To feign again.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, A certain playing upon allegories, which idle men..do feign and refeigne, &c.

† **Refe·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **refelle,** 6-7 **refell.** [ad. L. *refellĕre* to disprove, refute, f. *re-* Re- + *fallĕre* to deceive, etc.: the sense of the compound is unusual. Senses 2 and 3 are purely English applications of the word.]

1. *trans.* To refute, confute, disprove (an argument, opinion, error, etc.); to prove to be false or untenable. (Very common in the 16-17th c.)

1530 Palsgr. 682/1, I can nat refell your argument, it is so evydent. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 207/2 Was not this a charitable argument to refell myne aunswere with? 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* viii. 98 It is most certainly otherwise, and his opinion therein easely refelled. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 77 Such of those Tenets which haue beene constantly oppugned, refelled, disclaimed. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* xi. viii. § 60 He took occasion to refell that slander, which some cast on Lecture-Preachers. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 Who can refell this with any better Argument than a Smile? 1713 Bentley *Rem. Disc. freethink.* II. § 47. 259 Not to coin Articles, but to explain them, and refell the adversaries objections. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 80 (1740) 72 It was the Case of a Peer,..else the Pretence had been refelled upon the Opening.

b. To refute or confute (a person).

1553 Bale *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* F viij b, To refelle him y^t^ calleth him selfe chief untruly. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 72 Neither..able to..explane the scriptures,

nor yet to refell and conuince the aduersarie. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 268 Junius may be refelled by his own chronicle. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 21 He is refelled, and he hath instantly done with anger and argument. 1692 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1717) V. 480 Why then did not those profound Rabbies..baffle and refel these Babblers .?

c. *absol.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiv. (1622) 85 Tiberius himselfe..asked him many questions; not giuing liberty to refell or replie. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 83 The manner of them both is rather to rail and revile, then by arguing and reasoning to refel and refute. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. xviii. 85 Places from like and unlike are of no great Use to prove or refel.

d. To cast doubt upon, deny. *rare*—[1].

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 36 As thou then didst refell My valour first of all the hoast.

2. To reject; to refuse to accept, admit, or give heed to (a request, a thing offered, etc.).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 28 This my lowly requeste (whiche I thynke your clemencie will not reiect nor refell). 1583 FULKE *Defence* xv. 398 The other signification of imposing handes is gone, which Mayster Whitgift defendeth, and the popular election is brought in, which he refelleth. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iv. 21, I once determin'd, still to haue been mute, Onely by Silence to refell thy Sute. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 599 Your offered favours .. I deserve not; neither is my present estate and desert towards you such, as that I dare or ought to refell the same.

3. To repel, repulse, force or drive back, repress: a. a person.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 56b, He determined as he might to refell and withstande the comen enemies of the realme. 1596 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 95 They either had miserable ouer throw In rebelling, or streight after refelled. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 626/1 Friends, not to refel ye, Or any way quell ye [etc.]. *c* 1650 *Robin Hood & Tanner's Dau.* xxii. in Child *Ballads* I. 110/2 The tanners bold they fought right well,..But Robin did them both refell.

b. an attempt, undertaking, danger, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 22 b, Not one of them would take hede how to resist and refell the present ieopardye which was commyng out of England. *Ibid., Edw. IV* 192 All enterprises afterward against hym attempted had either evill successe, or were sone refelled. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 51 Sic foly faill not to refell. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* vi. 102 One while her feare refeld her first entent. 1628 BENLOWES *Theoph.* ix. xlii, Binde up what's loose, what's rash new-mould, refell what's ill.

c. To clear (the mind) *of* something. *rare*—[1].

1575 *Appius & Virginia* A j b, Refel your minde of mourning plaints, deare mother rest your minde.

Hence † **Refe'ller**, one who refels or refutes.

1628 GAULE *Magastrom.* Ep. Ded., A teacher of truth,..a refeller of falshood.

† **Refe'lling**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. REFEL.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 71 The confutacyon is the soylynge and refellynge of other mennes sayenges agaynste our purpose. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 154 Nocht villing to spend tyme in farder refelling of your vanitie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 344 His refelling of Zophar's Thesis. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. xvi. 66 The Confirming and Refelling of Notional Problemes.

† **Refeo'ff**, *v. Obs.* In 5 **refeff(e**, 5–6 **refeoffe**. [ad. AF. *refeffer* (1304 in Godef.): see RE- and FEOFF *v.*] *trans.* To feoff (one) again, to re-enfeoff.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 685, I shall refeff him in felde, in forestes so faire. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 479 The kynge Arthur refeffed hym a-gein in his londe that he hadde be-fore. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 492/2 To refeffe the seid persone. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. vii. (1638) 71 The feoffour..is driven to cause him to refeoffe him againe.

So † **Refeo'ffment**. *Obs.*

1441 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Pl. Chanc.* (1896) 132 To refeoffe hem accordyng to thentent of the first feoffement. 1580 EGERTON in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlvii. 312 You have all but the dede of refeffment layed together.

† **Refe'r**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. next.]

1. A matter referred for consideration.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 59 [The] Moderator..haveing been absent fra the last Assemblie, and so not acquaint with the referres, did choose assessors to assist him. 1692 *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness* (S. H. S.) 14 Ye minister ..being inquired of the refer of John McIntosh [etc.].

2. A reference in a book. *rare*—[1].

1697 DALLAS *Stiles* I. Ded., Your Lordship will find, that by Referrs from one place to another, it is of Large Extent.

Refer (rĭfə·r), *v.* Also 4–6 **refere**, 4, 6–7 **referre**, 7–8 **referr**, 5 **reffer**, 6 **refar-**. [ad. OF. *referer* (14th c., Oresme; mod.F. *référer*), or L. *referre*, f. *re-* RE- + *ferre* to bear, carry, etc. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *referir*, It. *referire*.]

I. Transitive senses.

† 1. To bring back, reduce again. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 78 (Camb. MS.), Either alle thinges ben referred and browht to nowht [L. *ad nihilum referuntur*], and floteryn with owte gouernour, .. or elles [etc.].

† b. To convey or give back, to restore. *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 222 And when thys carcas here to earth shalbe refarde, I do bequeth my weried ghost to serue her afterwarde. 1629 QUARLES *Argalus & Parth.* II. (1677) 83 One while his tired fancy does refer His thoughts to silence.

† c. To reproduce, represent, refigure. *Obs. rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 550 His tail in circles toss'd Refers the limbs his backward father lost. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* x. 93 The figures must be so turned, as..to refer exactly the mold, in which they were formed, in all its inequalities,..and distortions.

2. To trace (back), assign, attribute, impute (something) *to* a person or thing as the ultimate cause, origin, (author,) or source.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 123 (Camb. MS.), Thanne folweth it that owre vices ben referred to the makere of alle good. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xv. 17 He ascribeþ to no man eny good þinge, but holy referrib all þynges to god, of whom þei proceden originaly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 173 They .. hadde nat therfore gyuen due thanke vnto God, but referred it to theyr owne strengthes and vertue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 Rest not to moche therto, but referre all to the gyuer. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 70 To..Gathel thay refer our hail stock, and him to be author of our hail natione. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* Prol. *marg.*, Some referre this Prologue to Athanasius, because it is found in his Synopsis. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 366 While we referre it unto the Moon, we give some satisfaction for the Ocean, but no generall salve for Creeks, and Seas which know no floud. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 129 It seems impossible to refer all these well-attested stories to imposition. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 9 The God to whom he habitually referred his highest inspirations.

3. To assign *to* a thing, or class of things, as being properly included or comprehended in this; to regard as naturally belonging, pertaining, or having relation *to*; to attach or attribute *to*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 52 (Camb. MS.), Certes, now am I redy to referren the goodes of the body to thise forseyde thinges abouen. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxix. 109 What euere of gode þinge þei fynde in creatures, all þat þey referre to þe preising [L. *ad laudem referunt*] of her maker. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 16 Thys law [of nature] ys the ground and end of the other, to the wych hyt must euer be referryd. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xviii. 24 Their nature and vertues are to be referred vnto Dogs grasse. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. i. (1648) 2 To the second [study] may be referred all that Knowledge which concerns the Frame of this great Universe. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxii. 91 Those which. are said to be of the Opposites, or in any other manner are referred to them. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 267 Let S be the Sun and P and P' two planets referred to the plane of the ecliptic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 32 You went wrong when you referred all legislation to a part of virtue, and to an inferior part.

† b. To put *into*, place *among*, a certain class.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VIII. xiv. (1619) 152 Constantius..was first referred of them into the number of the gods. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* xliii, He lives in heaven, among the saints referred.

c. To assign *to* a particular place or date.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 85 Stanihurst in his description of Ireland, referreth it to the yeere 155. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xvii. 148 A person thus prepared will be able to refer any particular history he takes up to its proper place in universal history. 1828 ABERCROMBIE *Dis. Brain* 311 An obscure affection, referred chiefly to the stomach. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 26 In a few of the most modern lake-dwellings..(which the antiquaries refer to the sixth century).

d. Used with advbs., as *here* (†*hither*), *there*.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 34 Hither also may be referred that [name] of Claudius Rutilus. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. i. 12 Hither we must likewise referre what is cited under his name by the same Stobæus. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 66 And the Place of the Sun..will be there,..for there the Eye plac'd in the Centre of the Earth refers it. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 49 Adoxa,..which is always referred here, appears to me far more anomalous than Parnassia.

† e. To give or bear (trust) *to* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 85 Your said orator then referring especiall trust and confidence to the said J. T. and A. L.

† 4. To bring into relation *to* a thing or person; to order with reference *to*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* viii. (1885) 127 Wherfore all that he dothe owith to be referred to his kyngdome. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 21 To thys euery man ought to referre al hys actys, thoughtys and dedys.

† b. To apply (a word) *to* a thing. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 The Latyn worde whyche that is referred Unto a thynge whych is subtancyall, For a nowne substantyve is wel averred. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 93 When a woorde hath a proper signification of the owne, & beyng referred to an other thyng, hath an other meanyng, the Grecians call it Metonymia. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* v. 13 Εἴδωλον is to be referred also to those things that are not carved Images.

5. *refl.* To betake, commit, commend, entrust (oneself) *to* some person or thing for assistance, advice, etc., or in a spirit of submission, acquiescence, or confidence. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 581 Tharfor I end heir, Refferis me to harraldis, to tell 3ow the hale. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 24, [I] with ane humill cheir and face, Referris me to the Kyngis grace. 1555 CRANMER *Let. to Queen Mary* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 453, I refer me to the judgment of all indifferent hearers. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. viii. 82 b, As for my part I referre me too that which it may be, and will not otherwise assure it to bee true. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 116, I doe referre me to the Oracle: Apollo be my Iudge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvii. 115 He makes not advantage of his chapmans ignorance, chiefly if referring himself to his honesty. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Love God* i. Wks. 1874 II. 179 The conclusion of the whole would be, that we should refer ourselves implicitly to him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 48, I refer myself to your generosity. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, I refer mysell to God's pleasure, and not to yours.

6. To commit, submit, hand over (a question, cause, or matter) *to* some special or ultimate authority for consideration, decision, execution, etc. Also rarely without const.

1486 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 19 Thare he referrit the fontayne of humanitee to the will of the fader, as him lykit best for mannis hele. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xi. 36 As concernynge the thinges which he referred vnto the kynge, sende hither some with spede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 Referryng the whole matter to the judgement of the same. 1590 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it as a disputatiue plea by diuines, than set it downe as a determinate position. 1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 8 Referring the recompence to his gratiousnes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 248 When they fall out.., they refer their controversie to the next man they meet, who makes them good friends again. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 510 To heav'n alone Refer the Choice to fill the vacant Throne. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. III. 30 The King referred the matter to the council. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* I. 255 And thus to me..You may refer the merits of the case. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 44 Socrates proposes at last to refer the question to some older person.

absol. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 113 An attorney's agreement to refer binds his client.

b. *Sc. Law.* To submit the fact at issue in a legal action (as the existence of a debt) *to* the oath of the defendant. Also *absol.* (quot. 1681).

1579–81 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 254 [The amount owing] wes referrit. to the said Petiris aith. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* IV. xliv. § 14 Where in any Affair, a Party who Referrs to Oath, pitches upon Particulars sufficient to Infer the Conclusion. 1752 MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. iv. xxxii. 655 In an action where..the pursuer refers his libel or declaration to the defender's oath. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 724/1 Crimes cannot, like debts, be referred to the defender's oath. 1853 *Act* 16 *Vict.* c. 20 § 5 It shall not be competent..to refer the cause or any part of it to his oath.

† c. To commit (a person) *to* trial or prison. *Obs.*

1645 WHITELOCKE *Memorials* 26 Aug., Lieutenant-colonel Lilburne was committed by order of the house, and referred to a legal trial. 1723 *Acct. Tryal Pyrates* 34 The Prisoner pleaded Force, and an affidavit made by his Captain appearing to the same purpose, he was referred to Marshalsea.

† 7. To defer, postpone, put off (something) *to, unto, till, until* another time or season. *Obs.*

1573 PHILIP MORE *Almanack & Prognost.* B j, Hillarie Tearme, beginneth the xxiij of Januarie, if it be not Sundaye, which then is referred untill the next day after. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 6 They had not the patience to refer the rest of that matter unto the afternoone. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xvi. 422 Some advised to referre it to another time. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 645 The Duke .. referr'd it till the next morning. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 38 She would refer what she had farther to say on these subjects, 'till another opportunity.

† b. Without const. = DEFER *v.*[1] 2. Also, to vote for postponement. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* III. ii, The first is no madder of fighting than I; so that that's referred: the place where it must be ended is four days' journey off. 1640 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 290 It came to voting in that House, the first article was denied by eighteen, and referred by eight. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XIX. ii. (1827) VIII. 100 One of the five magistrates who refused to refer the debate.

c. To reserve (a subject, etc.) for later treatment. Also const. *to* and with *inf.* Now *rare.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43, I will speake nothing of the Water (but referre it until we intreat of Navigation). 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, I doe referre the description of the sayde Ile.., for that it appertayneth vnto the seconde tome. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 287, I will referre the change of the value of Coynes in the Low-Countries, to the proper place. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Explic. Signs, Other Abbreviations..the Reader will without trouble understand of himself; saving some few, which, being of less general use, we refer to be explained in their places. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. viii, My Account of this Voyage must be referred to the Second Part of my Travels. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xii. (1818) I. 404 A description of these, however, which will require a detailed survey, I must refer to another letter.

† d. To remit the treatment of (a word, subject, etc.) *to* another word or section of a work. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. Errata, *Ceincture de dueil* (vnder Ceincture) referred vnto Dueil, where it was forgotten. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 265 What remaineth concerning mastiffs is referred to the same topic in Somersetshire.

† e. To carry or bring forward (a sum). *Obs.*—[1]

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Fj, The rest [=balance] you shall referre and rescribe it in another leafe of the Leager.

8. To send or direct (one) *to* a person, a book or its author for information.

1601 in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 152 Wee beseech your Lordships giue vs leaue to referre you for your information in that point to the Iournall which herewithall we send. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 143, I must refer my Reader to my Short View of the Chronology. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 381, I refer'd him to the Decem Scriptores. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, My wife..referred her to all the neighbours for a character. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiii, The ostler..after hearing all he had to say again, referred him to the landlord. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 352, I will refer you to a witness who is worthy of credit.

absol. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 413 For the avoiding of prolixity, I choose rather to refer, than to repeat.

b. To direct (one) *to* a fact, event, or thing, by drawing attention to it or pointing it out.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. v. 9 These weyward Sisters saluted me, and referr'd me to the comming on of time. *a* 1715 BURNET (J.), Those causes the divine historian refers us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 271, I wrote De Courcy that very day, referring him to the paragraph I had read.

†c. To refer any one (for an account) *to* some book. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 36, I referre the description of their [the Banians'] Religion to a Booke late written by Master Lord a Preacher to the Merchants in Surat.

9. To relate, recount, report, record. Now *rare*.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 733 King Edward aunswered that..he woulde referre and report the truth to him. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 81/2 In that meane time he builded a strong castle,..which some referre to be builded in his second returne into Wales. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. ii. § 8 So it happened..as she related to her Cousin Elizabeth, and so it happened not to be as she referred to her husband Joseph. *a* 1885 *Prince Robert* x. in Child *Ballads* II. 286/2 With sichin and sabbin and wringing his hands, No message he could refer. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 136 So keep your stone..To cover up your grave-place and refer The proper titles!

†10. To hand over, give, transfer. Also *refl. Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 111 Juno did receive Her entry with a cup of gold, in which she drank to her,. and the cup did to her hand refer. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 6 His daughter, and the heire of's kingdome..hath referr'd her selfe Vnto a poore but worthy Gentleman. 1705 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 83 It is order'd in Councell that to encourage a horse race to be run at y' Waterside, tenne guineas be referr'd to Mr. May[r] for one year.

II. Intransitive senses.

†11. To return, recur *to* some person or thing.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 210 (266) As touchyng his mateie, For I it gan, I wil her-to refere. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 To Phebus my wittes gan refere, And on this wise he sayde to me [etc.].

12. To have reference or relation *to* a thing; *esp.* to have allusion, to apply, *to*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 530 To go to the conclusioun That refereth to thy confusioun. 1530 Palsgr. 322/1 Refarryng one to another, *relatif.* 1647 Crashaw *Poems* 149 Awake, my glory, soul, if such thou be, And that fair word at all refer to thee. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 6. 107, I marked some Terms in Joynery with superiour Letters..intending at the latter end of these Exercises to have explained the Terms those Letters referr'd to. 1718 Atterbury *Serm.* (1734) I. vii. 196 Breaking of Bread: A Phrase, which in the Acts manifestly referrs to the Eucharist. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 134 All such institutions..must originate from their Crown, and in all their proceedings must refer to it. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxi. 345 My measurements refer to the ice at and near the surface. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 314 His words referred to Mildred only.

†b. To have relationship *to* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1640 Bp Reynolds *Passions* xxxi, [This is] the reason why this difference between men nearly referring each to other should work a greater anger between them.

†c. To matter, be of consequence *to* a thing.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 437 Either because he conceives it no way refers to the whole, if small things are neglected: or, if he thinkes it doth refer, yet..he neglectes it.

d. To make reference or allusion, to give a reference, direct the attention, *to* something.

1691 T. H[alk] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lx, Any other Engine ..than this I have referred to. 1725 Pope *Wks. Shaks.* I. Pref. p. xxii, Some suspected passages are degraded to the bottom of the page; with an Asterisk referring to the places of their insertion. 1828 Macaulay *Hallam's Const. Hist.* Wks. 1898 VII. 317 With all deference to the eminent writers to whom we have referred, we may venture to say [etc.]. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ix. 61, I at length found myself on the peak referred to. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 422 He refers to passages of his personal history.

†13. To suggest, or leave, *to* a person to do something. *Obs. rare.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxxiii. 156 Ordinances, which I passe with silence, referring vnto the reader, to see that which Plutarch hath written. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 162/2 The lord iustice sent his letters..to the earle of Desmond, for his repaire vnto him,..referring vnto him to come either to Cashell or to Limerike. 1645 Whitelocke *Memorials* 1 Aug., The house referred to the committee of the army to audit their arrears.

14. To have recourse, make application, *to* a thing; to turn or appeal *to* for some purpose.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* II. xxxiii, Doe but referre to time, and to small time; And infinite occasions you shall finde. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 51 He is to refer to and obey all orders of the army referrible to the mode of treating the Spanish Colonel. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xvi, 'Mother will be expecting me,' he said, referring to a.. watch in his pocket.

Hence **Refe·rring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 165 Notwithstanding the referring interpretatioun and declaratioun foirsaid. 1611 Cotgr., *Renvoy*,..a referring from one vnto another. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 168 The predication it selfe is no more, but an absolute referring of a thing signified, vnto the subiect. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 392 The Contents.. are generally set in Italic..; with the referring figures justified to the ends of the respective lines.

Referable (re·fërăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able: cf. *inferable, preferable*, and see also Referrable and Referrible.] Capable of being referred or assigned *to*, †*unto* (some person or thing); assignable, ascribable.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 345 All parts of time are alike unto him, unto whom none are referable. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. vii. 137 The Names..are not possibly Referable to those they are generally given to. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 147 It is probable ..that there is not any mineral whose crystals are strictly referable to this class of octahedrons. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* ii. 28 All the phenomena of weather are directly referable to the sun as their governing cause.

Referee (refërī·), *sb.* Also 7 **referree**. [f. Refer *v.* + -ee[1].]

†1. One appointed by Parliament to examine and report on applications for monopolies or letters patent. *Obs.*

1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 235 The Lords and Commons met in the afternoon, to consult what punishment to inflict upon monopolists, and the referees, who are in chiefest fault. 1640 *Resol. Ho. Comm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 53 That the Patent for the Monopoly of Tobacco be forthwith brought into this House; And that the Referrees, to whom the Legality of this Patent was referred, attend the said Committee at the same time. 1663 in *Milton's Wks.* (1738) I. p. lxxxv, We have received your Letter.. together with several Petitions,.. all which we likewise transmitted to the Lords Referees.

b. One to whom the management or superintendence of something is entrusted.

1705 in Brewster *Life Newton* (1854) II. App xv, To refer the care and management of the said impression to the said . Sr. Is. Newton [etc.];..the said referees..have treated with the said Mr. Aunsham Churchill for printing the same. 1845 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 84 § 2 The Term 'Official Referees' to mean the Persons appointed in pursuance of this Act to be Official Referees of Metropolitan Buildings.

c. A member of certain committees and courts appointed by the House of Commons to deal with private bills.

For details see Bonham-Carter's edition of *May's Parl. Practice* (1893) III. 726–8. Since 1868 the only *Court of Referees* has been one for deciding questions as to the *locus standi* of petitioners; the office of *Referee on Private Bills* ceased in 1902.

1865 *Private Bills* April 54 Referees on Private Bills. 1867 *Ibid.* April 35 Bills Referred to the Court of Referees. 1876 in Bonham-Carter *May's Parl. Practice* (1893) III. 728 That it be an instruction to committees on private bills that referees appointed to such committees may take part in all the proceedings thereof, but without the power of voting.

2. *Law.* A person to whom (either alone or with others) a dispute between parties is referred by mutual consent; an arbitrator.

1690 Child *Disc. Trade* vi. 121 While we choose our Judges our selves.. they can be no more too arbitrary than too much can be given to Referees, when both parties desire an end of their Differences. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 481 ₱ 7 As the case now stands, if you will have my Opinion, I think they ought to bring it to Referees. 1781 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1902) 60 He offers to compromise, and has desired me to be a Referee [to a will], and Mozzi has named Mr. Morrice for the other. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 375 A Conciliatore, who is a sort of judicial arbiter or referee, chosen from among the resident landholders.

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1733 [? Worsley] *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (1896) 184 The Referees are not properly officers of the Society but are two Barristers appointed by Cha: Cox Esq[r]. by deed bearing date 30 Septr. 1637 [etc.]. 1828–32 Webster s.v., In New England, a referee differs from an arbitrator in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An arbitrator is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them.

3. One to whom any matter or question in dispute is referred for decision; an umpire.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. iv. 162 Neither did his Majesty altogether .. trust to the Referree he had in publick honoured with that Office. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 169 ₱ 3 The good Offices of an Advocate, a Referee, a Companion, a Mediator, and a Friend. 1798 W. Hutton *Autobiog.* 37, I considered myself overcharged We agreed to leave it to reference. The referees appeared warm in his favour. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I. v, Clear-sighted, unprejudiced, sagacious;..he was the universal referee. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 277 Were we two the earth's sole tenants, with no third for referee, How should I distinguish?

transf. 1853 Lynch in *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 349 They sought to the Referee; they searched the Old Scriptures. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 162 These institutions have become the referees to whose verdict every product of mind must be unconditionally submitted.

b. In games or sports.

c 1860 *Rules of the Ring* in *Boxiana* 76 That a referee shall be chosen by the umpires.. to whom all disputes shall be referred. 1880 *Henning's Bk. Rules Billiards*, etc. 2 In all games for stakes an umpire or referee should be appointed. 1889 *Sportsman* 10 Apr. 7/1 Britton claimed the fight on a foul, but the referee disallowed the claim.

Comb. 1895 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/4 An abolition of the brutal practice of referee-baiting.

Referee (refërī·), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To preside over (a match) as umpire. Also *intr.* Hence **Referee·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1889 *Sportsman* 10 Apr. 7/1 Those fights that I want to referee, I will referee. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 7/1 Regret was expressed that more players of renown did not lend their aid in refereeing. 1895 *Ibid.* 22 Mar. 6/3 When next he referees at Sunderland an organised attack will be made upon him.

Reference (re·fërĕns), *sb.* [f. Refer *v.* + -ence; cf. *conference, deference, inference*, etc. and mod.F. *référence*.]

1. The act or expedient of referring or submitting a matter, esp. a dispute or controversy, to some person or authority for consideration, decision, or settlement (in legal use *spec.* to the Masters in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 234 *Epitropis*, or the Figure of Reference. This manner of speech is vsed when..hauing said inough already, we referre the rest to their consideration. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII. lv, We will our selfe take time to heare Your Cause at large: wherein we wil you haue No other reference, but repaire to vs. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 408 References and compositions he hates as bad as an hangman hates a pardon. 1678 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* III. i, Art thou a solicitor in chancery, and offer a reference? 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxxix. (1841) II. 119 When two tradesmen of this pacific temper meet, a reference never fails to put an end to all disputes between them. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 251/1 If the arbitrator refuses or ceases to act, the reference is at an end. 1836 *Ibid.* VI. 484/1 It would be impossible to specify every head of reference to the Masters. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vii. 71 In some instances the peerage has been allowed without reference to the House of Lords.

b. *spec.* in *Sc. Law.* (See Refer *v.* 6 b.)

1752 McDouall *Inst. Laws Scot.* IV. xxxii. II. 655 This reference to the deferrors oath will not be allowed if it is done invidiously or fraudulently. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 714/1 The reference is a virtual contract between the litigants. 1853 *Act 16 Vict.* c. 20 § 5 The adducing of any party as a witness..shall not have the effect of a reference to the oath of the party so adduced.

c. The authority or standard referred to. *rare.*

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Whom, for his manifest virtues, we make such judge and censor of youth, and the absolute reference of life and manners. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Lect. Mod. Hist.* II. 69 Universal expediency and the fitness of things are ultimate and distant references, if they are not altogether beyond the range of our vision.

†2. Assignment. *Obs.*—[1]

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 238, I craue fit disposition for my Wife, Due reference of Place, and Exhibition.

3. Relation, relationship, respect, regard *to* some thing or person.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 108 In every enterprise..[Resolution] hath .. a regard to worth, a respect to assurance, and a reference to the end. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 129 What will you be call'd? *Cel.* Something that hath a reference to my state. *a* 1642 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 456 Man in this consideration stands in a two-fold respect and reference to God, publick and private. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 14 *Saturn* is an Adjective, which has Reference to a Substantive understood. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 223 The world is a..system, whose parts have a mutual reference to each other. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xviii, A strange smile, which yet bore a greater reference to the human character. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 39 All things sublunary have a reference more or less direct to man.

b. *In* or *with reference to*, with respect or regard to; †with a view to, according to.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 6 The knowledge of that which man is in reference unto himself, and other things in relation unto man. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 35 Neither are the Vessels of Silver but in reference to the Neatness which ought to be observed in all Cookery. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* I. vi. § 9 The contradictions in reference to the Ægyptian History between Manetho, Herodotus [etc.]. 1700 Maidwell in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 311 The scholars, in reference to his thoughts, are not to exceed the number of 60. 1704 Swift *J. Pub* ix, If we take this Definition of Happiness, and examine it with Reference to the Senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 289 The same notation as was used to express the properties of the ellipse in reference to its axes. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 266 All existing lives must, with reference to their environment, be the best possible lives.

c. *Without reference to*, without regard to, without consideration of or for.

1846 Landor *Imag. Conversat., Southey & Porson* II. Wks. I 74/2, I will tell you what is applicable on all occasions.. without reference to weak or common minds. 1877 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 373/1 By these means the whole of the area treated as a plane surface—that is, without reference to its differences of level—will be mapped.

4. An allusion or directing of attention *to* some thing or person.

1613 Cawdrey *Table Alph., Reference*, a pointing at, or alluding to. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VI. xxxi. 203 By his eye (taking the reference, as I may call it, of hers) turned as often towards me 1784 Cowper *Ep. J. Hill* 13 Were I called to prove the assertion true, One proof should serve—a reference to you. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 171 Without a reference to any word in the writ which connected the person with the tenure. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxiii. 271 No reference had been made to the former conversation. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 387 The later dialogues of Plato contain many references to contemporary philosophy.

b. Without article.

1825 Scott *Talism.* xxviii, The shield of the Marquis bore, in reference to his title, a serrated and rocky mountain. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 21 Demonstrating it..by reference to the points which he criticised. 1891 H. Matthews in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1, I briefly summarise them, so that reference to previous circulars on the subject may not be necessary.

5. A direction to a book, passage, etc., where certain information may be found; an indication of the author, work, page, etc., to be looked at or consulted. Also without article.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 188 If they had but only bookes of References, it would be exceeding profitable. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 192 Not one Reader in a hundred takes the pains to turn backwards and forwards, as such appendicular References require. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., References are also used in books, where things being but imperfectly handled, the reader is directed to some other part or place where they are more amply explained. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Fenton*, Illustrations drawn from a book so easily consulted, should be made by reference rather than transcription. 1864 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) III. vi. 137 He does not load his pages with references and learned notes. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 4 By numerous references from one part of the work to another.

b. A mark or sign referring the reader to another part of a page or book (*esp.* from the text to a note), or serving to indicate the part of a figure or diagram referred to.

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 6. 107, I have..left out the Superiour Letters .. and instead of those References give you this Alphabetical Table of Terms. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1772 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 257 References are all such Marks and Signs as are used in matter which has either side or bottom Notes. [1806 O. Gregory *Treat. Mech.* II. 163 The same letters of reference being put to the corresponding parts in these figures.] 1826 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiii. 18/2 References—A. Cylinder. B. Stern [etc.].

6. The act of referring one person to another for information or an explanation; hence, a person to whom one is (or may be) referred for this purpose.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* li, I request .. that you will refer Mr. Bertram to me for the reason You will naturally wish to know what is to be the issue of such a reference. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii. Like the advertising people, I don't ask you to trust me, without offering a respectable reference. Mortimer there is my reference, and knows all about it. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 121/1 P. was not called upon by the auctioneer for any references as to his alleged agency.

7. *Book*, etc. *of reference*, one intended to be, or suitable for being, referred to or consulted. *For reference*, for the purpose of consulting or being consulted.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 455/1 Dictionaries and lexicons in all languages, with more than 8000 books of reference. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 172 The advantages of a library of reference and a circulating library. 1859 E. Edwards *Mem. Libraries* II. 634 What are in a special sense termed books of reference such as Collections, Encyclopædias, Lexicons, Dictionaries, etc. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 137 [They have] got an album, for reference, at all the chief police stations.

8. *attrib.*, as *reference bible, book, catalogue, library, mark, room.*

1856 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. Index, Reference marks. 1858 in E. Edwards *Mem. Libraries* (1859) II. 707 The large hall for the reference Library. 1860 G. M. [F. W. Robinson] *Grandmother's Money* vi. vi, A little reference-bible on the dressing-table. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 346/2 The new volume of Mr. Whitaker's 'Reference Catalogue'.

Reference (re·fĕrĕns), *v.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To refer, assign *to* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 93 Where the dutie is Religious, and the injunction meerely referenced to pietie. 1627 — *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 20 Particular proceedings, referenced as well to good as bad.

2. To provide with references; to give a reference to (a passage); to find by reference.

1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 303/2 This loose method of indexing adds greatly to the labour of referencing a passage. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 6/2 The passages illustrating the use of words have..been duly referenced.

3. *intr.* To make out a return of the number of people to be displaced by proposed railway extension. Also *trans.* to schedule (property) for this purpose.

1884 *Cassell's Mag.* Apr. 288/2 The united cost for..surveys, referencing, printing, fees, parliamentary agents, and so on. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/8 To acquire certain important properties, which are now being referenced, for the purpose of greatly enlarging..Victoria Station.

Hence **Re·ferencer.**

1884 *Cassell's Mag.* Apr. 287/1 The solicitors..send out men called 'referencers' to ascertain the names of all the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the property within the limits of deviation.

Referenda·rial, *a. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. next and -AL.] To which matters are referred for decision.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 325/2 The referendarial tribunals, which had jurisdiction without appeal.

Referendary (refĕre·ndări), *sb.* [ad. med L. *referendārius*: see REFERENDUM and -ARY¹. Cf. F. *référendaire* (14–15th c.).]

1. One to whom a matter in dispute is referred for decision; a referee. Now *rare.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 23 In this matier Monsr. Skepperus was referendary between us and them, and wery of us both. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Suitors* (Arb) 45 Let him chuse well his Referendaries, for else he may be led by the Nose. 1865 *Fortn. Rev.* 15 May 123 Just at the moment when a great referendary and umpire in many European questions is likely to be needed.

b. An adviser or assessor to a commission.

1876 *Times* 17 May, We find the native section of the Supreme Council charged with the audit of the accounts of Egypt. It is true that the members of this section are to be assisted by six referendaries.

2. *spec.* a. A title given at various times to certain officials in the papal, imperial, and some royal courts, charged with the duty of examining and reporting on petitions, requests, use of the seal, and similar matters.

On the older uses of the title, see Du Cange s.v. *Referendarii*, and cf. Littré s.v. *Référendaire.*

1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxiii. 58 Which words being spoken..in the presence of Simonetta, oon of the referendaries [etc.]. 1587 Harmar tr. *Beza* 426 The princes of this world, who haue their Referendaries, or masters of Request. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Referendaries*, Officers..who made relation of Petitions or Requests, exhibited to the Emperors..The like Officers are under the Pope, as also under the Masters of Requests in France. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 85 These thirteen Prelates are called Referendaries, or Remembrancers of the one and the other Court. 1699 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 535 On the 1st instant the crown referendary of Great Poland was elected speaker of the diet. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 123/1 Then are the [Spanish] Officers call'd the Chancellor, Secretaries, Referendaries. 1801 A. Ranken *Hist. France* I. I. iii. 261 The referendary was the keeper of the king's seal. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 45 The grand referendary accompanied the marshal to the coach. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. s.v., The office of Great Referendary to the monarchy of France merged eventually in that of Chancellor.

†**b.** Applied to the prolocutor in the Lower House of Convocation. *Obs.*

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. I. iv. 43 The Reverend Fathers..had..enjoined them to meet together and..conclude upon the Choice of a Referendary, which they commonly called a Prolocutor. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 281 The Bishop of London..bad the Inferior Clergy depart and chuse them a Prolocutor or Referendary.

c. An official attached to the Patriarch of Constantinople. (See Du Cange, s.v. *Chartophylax.*)

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 278 Another Orthodox Greek Poet, Chartophylax or Referendary of the great Church of Constantinople.

†**3.** One who, or that which, furnishes news or information; a reporter. *Obs.*

1582 Mulcaster *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 5 Other mens report .will proue a referendarie, and certifie your highnesse how they finde me appointed. 1614 Donne *Let.* in Gosse *Life* (1899) II. 43 Sir, when these places afford anything worth your knowledge, I shall be your referendary. *a* 1636 Fitz-Geffray *Holy Transp* (1881) 178 A Glorious Angel is the Referendarie Who first these things unto men doth carry.

†**4.** An appendix or epilogue referring to what has gone before. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1582 Fleming *Sch. of Skill* 208 A Referendarie to the Premisses.

Hence **Refere·ndaryship.** *rare*⁻¹.

1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 617 He spake of..Benefices conferred upon some of the kinsmen of some Prelates, and a Referendarieship to the Secretary of the Portugal Ambassador.

Refere·ndary, *a.* [ad. L. type **referendāri-us*: see prec. and -ARY¹.]

†**1.** Containing references or documents referred to. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1726 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 191 Baronius's Referendary Appendixes to most of his tedious Annals.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, a referendum.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 2/1 In the period 1469–1594 the city of Berne took no fewer than sixty Referendary votes.

‖**Referendum** (refĕre·ndŏm). [L., gerund or neut. gerundive of *referre* to REFER.]

1. The practice or principle (chiefly associated with the Swiss constitution) of submitting a question at issue to the whole body of voters.

1888 *Daily News* 30 May 7/2 An immense number of signatures..has been obtained to the requisition for a referendum, or appeal to the people against the . vaccination law passed by the Federal Council or Chamber. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Mar. 5/4 It is quite open to discussion whether the *referendum* is really an advantage to the Swiss. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 265 When would Catholic emancipation have become law had the Referendum been part of the British Constitution?

2. A note from a diplomatic agent to his government, requesting instructions on a particular matter (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Referent (re·fĕrĕnt), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *referent-em*, pres. pple. of *referre* to REFER.]

1. One who is referred to or consulted.

1844 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* ix. (1895) 205, I have indeed lost a friend and theological referent of the highest order.

2. *Gram.* **a.** *sb.* A word referring to another. **b.** *adj.* Referring, containing a reference.

1899 R. C. Temple *Univ. Gram.* 35 This relation may be expressed..by the addition of referent words expressing it, or referents. A referent word may express the inter-relation of connected sentences by conjoining them [etc.]..Referents are therefore conjunctors or substitutes.

Referential (refĕre·nʃăl), *a.* [f. REFERENCE, on anal. of *inferential*, etc.] Having reference (*to* something); belonging to, or of the nature of, (a) reference; containing a reference or references, etc.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 21 There are also Families whose bearings are referential to their names, and have a kind of consanguinity with them. *a* 1750 A. Hill *Wks.* II. 157 To compleat your picture..by strong referential proofs of a superiority [etc.]. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i, This we call the oath referential, or sentimental swearing. 1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 133 The referential mark .. referring to the note annexed. 1884 Sir E. E. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 88/2 These are referential words, and referential words always receive a liberal construction.

Hence **Refere·ntially** *adv.* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Re·ferently, *adv. rare.* [f. as REFERENT + -LY².] In reference or relation *to* something.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 39 All other things..were so subservient to that, that they stand and fall referently to that great worke. 1799 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) I. 285 Consider it referently to non-existence, and what a manifold and majestic Thing does it not become?

†**Re·ferism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. REFER *v.* + -ISM.] A report made by a referee (sense 1).

1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 241 This day Sir Henry Yelverton is to be heard in parliament about some of his referisms.

†**Refe·rment.** *Obs.* [f. REFER *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The act of referring, a reference, to a place or passage in a book.

a 1558 Sir R. Brooke *La Graunde Abridgm.* (1586) Tab. Titles and pt., Where in these Tables after the titles is a referement by *Vide* unto other titles, there the matters..are under the Title whereunto that referement is made. 1600–55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 53 The same Referment in like Manner he makes for the Ornaments of the Peripteros.

2. Reference to something else, to the care or decision of another, etc.

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* I. (1892) 154 By the saied referrement to the Customes of Northwales. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 391 This referment of our selues in our prayers to the Lord,..our Saviour taught two wayes. 1636 Strafford *Lett.* (1739) II. 14, I..approve of your Referment of Causes to be ended by Consent.

Re-ferme·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To ferment again.

1712 Blackmore *Creation* VI. (1786) 194 Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood, Revives its fire, and referments the blood.

†**Refe·rrable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REFER *v.* + -ABLE.] Referable, referrible.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Westmld.* III. (1662) 140 Anne Clyfford..because having her greatest Residence and Estate in the North, is properly referrable to this County. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 532 Those motions. are aptly enough referrable..to those several commandments.

†**Refe·rrance.** *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. REFER *v.* + -ANCE.] Reference.

1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 581 Quhilk submissioun and referrance..being acceptit be his majestie [etc.].

Referred (rĭfə·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. REFER *v.* + -ED¹.] *Path.* Proceeding from some other part or organ.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 746 Marked superficial tenderness of the referred visceral type. *Ibid.* VIII. 84 The pain in the head differs..from the referred pain set up in different parts of the body by disorders of the viscera.

Referree, obs. form of REFEREE *sb.*

†**Refe·rrent.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [L. REFER *v.* + -ENT.] A relative, or word indicating a relation.

1635 *Gram. Warre* D 6 b, In what manner the referred, and the referrent, agreed with the Antecedent.

Referrer¹ (rĭfə·ɹəɹ). [f. REFER *v.* + -ER¹.] One who refers; *esp.* in *Sc. Law* (see REFER *v.* 6 b).

1683 Stair *Instit.* IV. xliv. § 13 Oaths of verity referred to parties are sometimes by them deferred back to the referrer. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 371 It appears even to be doubtful whether the deposition of the bankrupt on reference to his oath..will be admitted as good evidence in favour of the referrer.

†**Refe·rrer**². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. REFER *v.* + -ER⁴.] Reference.

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* XXV. 198 The latter [law] mentions the remanding or dismissing suits of Dismes back from the secular Judge..; And for the two former which might be answered to create that referrer [etc.].

Referrible (rĭfə·ɹĭb'l), *a.* [f. REFER *v.* + -IBLE: cf. REFERRABLE.] = REFERABLE.

1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* III. ix. 381 No sin, no, not the least of all is referrible to God 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* I. VI Ax. 19 Acknowledging .. the Secondary to be referrible also to the Primary or Centrall Substance by way of causal relation. 1795 Burke *Let. to W. Smith* Wks IX. 404 To this the merit or demerit of every measure (with me) is referrible. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 139 The staggering is principally referrible to the hind-quarters 1891 M. Dods *Gosp John* xv. (1892) I. 234 A stainless life is..referrible to no freak of nature.

Hence **Refe·rribleness.**

1865 Mozley *Mirac.* vi. 114 The question .. of the referribleness of miracles to an unknown law.

Referring, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see REFER *v.*

†**Referse,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *refercīre*, f. *re-* RE- + *farcīre* to FARCE.] *trans.* To stuff, cram.

1580 T. M. *To Rdr.* xiv. in *Baret's Alv.* A vj/2 So Barret ..Hath left behind .This Hiue of his, referst with honie meates.

†**Refert,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *refertus*, pa. pple. of *refercīre*: see prec.] Stuffed, crammed, filled. So also †**Refe·rted.**

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xxiv, But tell me then how is their quantity If every part with each part is refert? 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Referted*, replenished, well furnished.

Refe·tch, *v.* [RE-] *trans.* To bring back; †to bring to life again. Hence **Refe·tching** *vbl. sb.*

1623 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* III. xii. 96 The Providence and Iustice of God, doth now againe refetch bloudy Petro to act another part upon the Stage and Theatre of this History. *Ibid.* Hist. xiii. 134 Shee faints twice in a chayce betwixt their armes, and all the cold water they threw in her face, could very hardly refetch her. 1644 T. Scott *Votivæ Angliæ* A j, Incite and stirre vp your Royall resolutions, for the refetching and reconquering therof.

†**Refe·te, refe·t,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **refett,** 6 **reuet.** [a. OF. **refet*, var. *refait* sb. (cf. next), which however is app. not recorded in this sense.] Nourishment, food, *spec.* that of fishes; the contents of a fish's stomach.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 577 Codde, haddok, by þe bak splat þem in þe dische liynge, pike owt þe boonus, clense þe refett in þe bely bydynge. *Ibid.* 839 Playce with wyne, & pike withe his reffett. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 (MS. K), Refet of fisshe [*Pynson* reuet], *refectio*, *refectura*. *a* 1500 *Piers of Fullham* 82 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 5 Eteth of the fysche and be not so lykerows, .. ffor thogh the bottomles belyes be not ffyllyd with such refete, Yet the saver of sauze may make yt good mete.

†**Refe·te, refe·t,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 5 **refeet.** [a. OF. *refet* (= L. *refectus*), var. *refait*, pa. pple. of *refaire*, f. *re-* RE- + *faire* to make.]

1. Refreshed with food. Also *fig.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 20 þay ar happen also þat hungeres

r ryst, For þay schal frely be refete ful of alle gode. 74 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 143 (Addit. MS.), Whan art wel refresshed and refet [L. *refectus*] þou shalt ben e stedfast to stye in to heyere questiouns. *c* 1440 *Promp. v.* 427/1 Refetyd [*Pynson* reueted], or refeet, *refectus*. Nourished, fed, fattened.

380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1736 Of grete hertes refet at al y asky ow an hundred. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* I ij, The e is a gentyll fysshe to take & yf it be well refet then is ood meete. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 28 They are refettest it is fattest) at their first comming from the Sea.

Refe·t(e, *v. Obs.* Also 6 reuet. [f. as prec.] *trans.* To refect, refresh.

.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 88 As fode hit con me fayre refete 75 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastas*) 294 þat scho suld duel drink or mete, or ellis ocht mycht hir refete. 1382 CLIP *Acts* xxviii. 2 Forsoth a fyer kyndlid, thei refetiden, efreischiden, vs alle. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm.) 766 Quhene þat þai ware þaire Sumquhat refettyd, þai e faire To seike þare lord. *c* 1440 [see prec. 1].

To nourish, feed, fatten. *rare* —1.

22 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Vse in this tymes e mettys..as chykenys well refeted.

intr. To recover, recuperate. *rare* —1.

480 HENRYSON *Orph. & Eur.* 365 Were scho at hame in contree of Trace, Scho wald refete [*Bann. MS.* rewert] sone in fax and face.

ence † **Refe·ting** *vbl. sb.*

400 *Sc Trojan War* (Horstm.) II. 1445 And syne þat ctiouns seire Thame prayed he for his refetyne.

·eff(e, obs. form of REIF, plunder(ing).

·effayr, obs. Sc. form of REAVER.

·effrein, Reffreshe, Reffus, obs. ff. RE-AIN, REFRESH, REFUSE.

Refi·bulate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *refibulāre*: FIBULA.] 'To unbuckle' (Cockeram 1623).

Reficiate, *v. Obs.*—° [Irreg. f. L. *refic-ĕre* + E.] *trans* To restore, refresh.

57 *Physical Dict., Reficiates,* amends, comforts.

·efi·ght, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fight again.

27 *Gentl. Mag* XCVII. II. 42/1 Every battle is refought the historian with minute exactness. 1862 MARG. GOOD-*Exper. Eng. Sist. Mercy* 86 If we could each of us ght our battles, doubtless our tactics would be different.

Refigura·tion. *Obs. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a: cf. t.] Reproduction, representation.

470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXVIII. xii, In token of the table guracion, Of the brotherhede of Christes supper & indie Afore his death.

·efigure (rĭfĭ·gĭŭr), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *refigurer* late L. *refigurāre* (Vulgate).]

trans. To figure again; to represent anew.

374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 473 Refigurynge here shape, womanhede, Wib-inne his herte. *c* 1470 HARDING *on.* XXXIII. iv, His triumphes all..Well wrought about, in igerie and scripture, Full royally wrought for to refigure. 00 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vi, Ten times thy selfe were happier thou art, If ten of thine ten times refigur'd thee. 1642 TON *Apol. Smect.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 285 The child doth more expresly refigure the visage of his Father, then book resembles the stile of the Remonstrant. 1776 COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* viii. 171 Plancus describes and res some very minute Nautili.. Gualtieri refigures e species of them. 1867 LONGF. tr. *Dante, Inferno* XXXI. When the fog is vanishing away, Little by little doth the it refigure Whate'er the mist..conceals.

spec. To restore (a metallic speculum) to the ginal parabolic figure.

88 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 146/1 If such a mirror is much osed,. frequent repolishing will be necessary. This in-es refiguring, which is the most delicate and costly ess of all.

·efill (rĭfi·l), *sb.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] That ich serves to refill anything; a fresh fill for nemorandum or pencil case, etc.

86 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 847/1 (*Advt.*) The Student's ting Tablets..Refills for size No. 1. 1888 *Advt.,* Pencil ith Box of Eight Patent Black Copying Ink Refills.

·efi·ll, *v.* Also 8–9 **refil.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* *intr.* To fill again.

trans. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 96 To e all the places of the College refilled..with..Priests. 45 BROOME *Anacreon, Ode* I, See! how the mimic ters roll, As ready to refil the bowl. 1816 BYRON *Ch. r.* III. lxxxii, Dungeons and thrones, which the same hour l'd. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* ix, The watchman was d-natured enough to assist him in re filling the barrow. *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 245 To re-fill the places where the most assailants of the breach had been struck down.

intr. 1744 WARRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 15 Hence, he latter End of October, she [a dropsical patient] re-d incredibly. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 451 If they cysts] refill, they should be laid open.

·efi·nage. *rare*—1. [f. REFINE *v.* + -AGE. F. *raffinage.*] The right of refining (metals).

42 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 56/2 The regent gave his bank the iopoly of tobacco, and the sole refinage of the gold and er.

·efi·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To find again.

21 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1632) 88 Seuen Autumns , he, in the eighth the same Refinding, said [etc.]. 1624 IRLES *Sion's Elegies* iv. 17 Ægypt, that once did feel uen's scourge, .would now refinde it. 1830 LYTTON *P. Ford* viii, Tomlinson..was glad to re-find a person who known him in his *beaux jours.* 1878 HOOKER & BALL *roco* 42 Maw refound the plant in 1869.

Refi·ne, *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* [Related to next. Sp. *refino* refined, and obs. F. *refin* fine wool cloth.] Refined. Also *absol.* as *sb.,* fine metal.

1638 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 92 Thine own rich studies, deep Harriots mine, In which there is no dross, but all refine. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 47 The understanding it is the purest, spiritualiest and refinest part. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 50 The thing which in an especial refine dialect of the new Christian language, signifies nothing but morality and civility. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3986/4, 5 Yards and a half of superfine Woman's Black, 12 Yards and a half of refine Black, both Spanish.

Refine (rĭfai·n), *v.* [f. RE- + FINE *v.*3; cf. Sp. *refinar,* and F. *raffiner,* It. *raffinare* (see AFFINE *v.*).]

1. *trans.* To purify or separate (metals) from dross, alloy, or other extraneous matter; in iron-working, to convert grey pig-iron into white or plate metal by partial decarburization.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 37 Touch stoane brazed with deepe gould purelye refined. 1593 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. xl, So doth the Fire the drossy Gold refine. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iii. 209 As much quicke-silver as is necessarie to refine their gold and silver. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 117 All lead ore dig'd in England hath a proportion of silver mixt with it, but some so little, that it will not quit cost to refine it. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Refining,* There are two ways of refining silver; the one with lead, the other with saltpetre. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 591 Furnaces for running this ore into pigs..and forges to refine pig-iron into bars. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 324 The operation of refining copper is delicate. *Ibid.* 1124 The *teller* silver is refined in quantities of 160 or 170 marcs. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xiii. 246 The loss is greater in refining hot-blast than it is with cold-blast pig-iron.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 47 It more faire..it makes, And the grosse matter of this earthly myne Which clotheth it thereafter doth refyne. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi 294 When Thou refinest all the Dross, all that is base and Earthly in me by the Fire of Thy Love. 1754 COWPER *Ep. Lloyd* 89 Nor needs [he] his genuine ore refine; 'Tis ready polished from the mine. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 23 Sund. Trin., The world's rude furnace must thy blood refine. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1321 The special gold, whate'er the form it take, Head-work or heart-work, fined and thrice-refined I' the crucible of life.

2. To free from impurities; to purify or cleanse (in general sense).

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart, K. Arthur* (1878) 61 Our vnpure Sinne by him being full refind. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 40 Because the windes can not refine the aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 548 To..raise From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd, New Heav'ns, new Earth. 1709 WATTS *Hymn,* '*And must this Body die*' ii, Corruption, Earth and Worms Shall but refine this Flesh. 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 344 To purge and skim away the filth of vice, That so refined it might the more entice.

b. *spec.* To purify or clarify (a substance or product) by means of some special process; to make purer or of a finer quality; *esp.* to subject (raw sugar) to the processes of clarifying, condensing, and crystallizing.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xii. (1614) 507 The raw Lac is of a darke red colour, but being refined, they make it of all colours. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 371 Selling their Sugars unextracted from the Cane to the Venetians, and buying it againe from them after it is refined. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 59 Now the Table was furnished with fat things, and with Wine that was well refined. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 83 Tho' the Extraction be very gross, it's so well refin'd, that it does not, in the least, smell of the Kettle. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 8 The nitre is thoroughly refined. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1076 It cannot be doubted that much improvement may be made in refining sugar, by the aid of chemistry, so as to produce a larger quantity of refined from raw sugar.

absol. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 332/2 The United [Company] stores and transports [oil]; the Standard buys, refines, sells, and exports.

†3. **a.** To clear (the spirits, mind, etc.) from dullness; to make clearer or more subtle. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 They came by instinct diuine, and by deepe meditation, and much abstinence (the same assubtiling and refining their spirits) to be made apt to receaue visions. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 5 Thou glorious Guide .Lift up my Soule, my drowsie Spirits refine. 1690 *School of Politicks* 1 With sober Liquour to refine my Head *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 35 Wine..refines the judgment of the doctors, and makes their opinions most canonical. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 107 A Relaxation of Thought is certainly a help to the refining it.

†**b.** To free or cleanse from moral imperfection; to raise to a higher spiritual state. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 63 Tri'd in sharp tribulation, and refin'd By Faith and faithful works. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. iii, Blessed souls are there refined, and..prepared for light. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 What Actions can express the entire Purity of Thought which refines and sanctifies a virtuous Man?

4. To free from imperfections or defects; to bring to a more perfect or purer state.

c 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 5 The law of England..hath been fined and refined by an infinite number of grave and learned men. *a* 1703 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St. Eng.* III. iv. (1707) 287 King James the Fifth refined the Order of St. Andrew in Scotland. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. 19 The whole Practice of Physick by the Invention of many useful Remedies.. is so much refined that [etc.]. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 139 Lending their power to pleasure and to pain, Yet raising, sharpening, and refining each. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 7 Cheerful daylight, refined, but hardly dimmed at all, by painted glass.

b. To polish or improve (a language, composition, etc.); to make more elegant or cultured.

1627 MOLYSON *Itin.* IV. v. i. (1903) 438 The English tounge ..hath beene in late ages excellently refyned and made perfitt for ready and breefe deliuery both in prose and verse. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* title-p., The Most Ancient and Valiant History of the Renowned Prince Arthur..newly refined. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 56 Of late our Language is much refined, and so is our Musick. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 37 ¶ 8 They may as well refine the speech as the sentiments of their personages. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 75 He took the trouble of refining the language of a copy of them which he possessed.

5. To free from rudeness, coarseness, or vulgarity; to imbue with culture or polish, delicate feelings or instincts, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 589 Love refines The thoughts, and heart enlarges. *a* 1703 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. (1707) 272 The Britains or Welch, more lately refin'd, did not take Surnames till of late Years 1781 COWPER *Charity* 98 Ingenious Art, Steps forth to fashion and refine the race. 1781 — *Retirem.* 240 Love. Refines his speech, and fashions his address. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, He had sought less to curb, than to refine and elevate her imagination. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* iii. 32 When reproached for carrying off paintings..from Sicily, he said he did it to refine the minds of his countrymen.

absol. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 332 All truth is precious,.. And what dilates the powers must needs refine.

6. With const. **a.** To bring *into,* raise *to,* a certain state by purifying or subtilizing.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XXXVIII. (1739) 57 Time and experience refined this way of trial into a more excellent condition. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 270 Dante, who could earthly passion To celestial love refine. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 68 To refine this discussion into the wire-drawing of verbal controversy.

b. To purify or cleanse *from* something.

1633 FORD *Broken Heart* II. iii, What heaven Refines mortality from dross of earth [etc.]. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III. (ed. 2) 135 By the driving Wind The Air from noxious Vapours is refin'd. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 30 Its Worship is refined from the Errors and Idolatries of Superstition. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXII, A human tear From passion's dross refined and clear.

c. To clear *away,* or *out of,* by refining.

1857 BUCKLE *Civilis* I. ix. 588 This was a simple alternative; which might indeed be kept out of sight, but could not be refined away. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 3 A class of writers who would if it were possible, refine even God Himself out of creation.

7. *intr.* To become pure; to grow clear or free from impurities.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xiv. 250 The Emeralds grow in stones, and they seeme by little and little to thicken and refine. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 54 They presently began to behave themselves more orderly; and seemed, like Gold, to refine upon the Trial of the Furnace 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, The pure stream.. Works it self clear, and as it runs, refines. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* XXVIII (1789) 86 Let it lie and refine from all the dregs of sin and sensual impurities. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 496 That head,. though the thickening dross will scarce refine, Augments its ore, and is itself a mine.

8. To improve in polish, elegance, or delicacy.

c 1680 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* III. ii, Did you live at court, as I do, gallants, You would refine, and learn an apter language. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 421 Let a Lord once own the happy lines, How the wit brightens! how the style refines! 1768 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* LXXV, In proportion as society refines, new books must ever become more necessary. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 31 As his years increas'd his taste refin'd.

9. To employ or affect a subtlety of thought or language.

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa,* This tempts Free-thinkers to refine, And bring in doubt their pow'rs divine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 35 Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining, And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 316 Suppose the objector to refine still further, and to draw the nice distinction [etc.].

b. Const. *on* or *upon* a subject, etc.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 449 The politicians here, that refine upon everything. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 291 The company who sit at the feet of the pastor while he refines upon abstractions. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug 163 To creep out of a difficulty..by refining upon words in defiance of the intention.

10. To improve *on* or *upon* something, by introducing refinements.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 50 Canferri, and..Barlacchi graved divers things: .which afterwards Sebastian Serli refining upon composed the better part of that excellent book of his. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, Not only die, But plunge the dagger in my heart myself? This is refining on calamity. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii 590 Our laws have considerably refined and improved upon the invention. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* IX, You must not refine too much upon this charade.

Hence **Refi·nable** *a.,* that may be refined.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 238 To purifie that which is refineable as gold and siluer.

Refined (rĭfai·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Purified; freed from impurities or extraneous matter. **a.** In general use. *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 193 It all sordid basenesse doth expell, And the refyned mynd doth newly fashion [etc.].

b. Of metals. Now *spec.* with *iron* (or *metal*) and *tin.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 11 To gilde refined Gold, to paint the Lilly. Is wastefull, and ridiculous excesse. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxix. 4 Seuen thousand talents of refined siluer. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 186 [The iron] is..cast into a plate about four inches thick, which is purer, finer in the grain than pig-metal, and also much harder and whiter; it

is then called refined metal. 1855 J. R. L[EIFCHILD] *Cornwall Mines* 209 Refined tin, though not equal in quality to grain tin, is made from selected ores... It is used by most of the tin-plate manufacturers. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xiii. 245 The plate of fine metal, refined iron, plate metal, or simply metal, as the product of the refinery is variously called.

c. Of sugar, salt, etc. Also *ellipt.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sugar*, Sugar-candy .. is better made of earthed sugar, than refined sugar. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 108 By an Act passed in 1786, refined English Rock-salt is allowed to be imported into Scotland 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1207 Six tons of refined sugar can be turned out daily in a three-pan house. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 3/7 Sugar.— .. Foreign refined market remains steady.

2. Characterized or distinguished by the possession of refinement in manners, action, or feeling.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 164 A refined trauailer of Spaine, A man with all the worlds new fashion planted. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 101 The most refined Frenchman that ever ranne afoote. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 7 In this refined Age, which abounds in Books. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 21. 135 It repeats only such things as are proper for a refined Ear. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 511 Modern taste Is so refined and delicate and chaste. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xlii, The more refined the society may be—the more civilized its parts—the greater is the mutual dependence. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 404 The refined soul and Hellenic sympathies of the general.

Comb. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. iv. 31 There is a delicate, refined-looking little marchioness here.

b. Free from, or devoid of, rude, gross, or vulgar elements.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 21 [Dromedaries are] of as much more refined service above Camells, as Hacknies are above Packhorses. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 12 That Advantage..of an ingenuous and refined Education. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 500 The gross idolatry blind heathens teach Was too refined for them, beyond their reach. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 313, I am not speaking of the highest-refined London grief,—the grief of civilisation and softness; but the grief of a savage and a child. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, The proudest result of this creation [wealth] has been the great and refined forces it has put at the disposal of the private citizen.

c. Of language, speech, etc.: Cultivated, polished, elegant.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 Certaine [men] .could not be brought for a long time to giue way to good Letters and refined speech. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 6 The fountain of the refinedst conversation. 1708 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 185 It is to be understood that this refined way of speaking was introduced by Mr. Locke. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 209 Certain Greeks .brought a refined and enervate Species of Music to Rome. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 23 She spoke with a refined accent.

3. †a. Having or affecting a subtlety of mind or judgement. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 133 There he men..so ouer sharpe or refined, that..they holde it for an office to diuine thoughts. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 243 Complement-mungers they are, who would faine be counted the Court's Glorioso's, and the refined judges of wit 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 345 The refined Courtiers, who observe Countenances and Motions, had no Opinion of it. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 IV. 266 Others were yet more refined; and thought it neither wise nor safe wholly to extinguish all Opposition from the other side.

b. Raised to a high degree of subtlety, nicety, or precision.

1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i, This reasoning does appear too much refin'd. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* III. 1 The Mathematician considers the nature and forms of things..absolutely distinct from all kind of matter: whereas..it will be necessary for me to consider them in a way less refined. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, x. III. 232 Maurice employed artifices still more refined to conceal his machinations. 1818 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 292 Nothing subtle or refined should enter into the views of a Christian missionary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 Both instruments are but refined modifications of our familiar experiment.

Refinedly (rĭfəi·nédli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a refined manner; with refinement, nicety, precision, etc.

c 1679 MULGRAVE *Ess. Sat.* 135 Will any dog Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones To turn a wheel? 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 134 Always complaisant, always refinedly polite. 1819 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 276 Too vulgar a subject..for the refined readers, and too refinedly executed for the vulgar ones. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 290, I noticed only how refinedly beautiful she was.

Refi·nedness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Refinement.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* I. 27 The sages..of Grecia —who, for the refinednesse of their language, were in such reputation through the world. 1687 BURNET *Six Papers* 23 Our Flattery has come short of the Refinedness of the Romans. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. ii. 291 To laugh as agreeably, and with as much Refinedness.

Refinement (rĭfəi·nmĕnt). [f. REFINE *v.* Cf. F. *raffinement* (Cotgr.), It. *raffinamento.*]

1. The act or process of refining; the result of refining, or the state of being refined.

1611 COTGR., *Raffinage*, the refinement, or quintessence of. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. i, The Soul of Man is capable of very high refinements, even to a condition purely Angelical. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 85 The renovation and refinement of the present world by the last fire. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 7 Religion which does not only promise the entire Refinement of the Mind, but the glorifying of the Body. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 229 For, as refinement stops, from sire to son Unalter'd, unimprov'd the manners run. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 309 The refinement of nitre, from its rough state in the nitre bed, to the packing of the pure salt in casks. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 99 The surface of iron thus exposed undergoes refinement.

† b. A refining influence. *Obs. rare*—1.

1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ¶ 6 If Love be any Refinement, Conjugal Love must be certainly so in a much higher Degree.

2. Fineness of feeling, taste, or thought; elegance of manners; culture, polish.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* v, I must tell you a great piece of refinement of Harley. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 359 That sensibility of pain with which Refinement is endued. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 170 Louis le Grand encouraged every thing that shed refinement over the world. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 393 It is too much to ask of any man..to be in advance of the refinement of his age. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5 139 There was a certain refinement in Henry's temper which won him affection.

b An instance of this; a particular feature, custom, or thing indicating refined manners, feelings, or taste.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 166 We of Ireland are not yet come up to other Folks Refinements, for we generally love and esteem our clergy. 1714 — *Pres. St. Aff.* ibid. 282 Affecting German Modes and Refinements in Dress or Behaviour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 151 Not until the refinements of society have taken place. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 6 The refinements of highly cultivated society. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 39 Timour..had the command of every refinement not only of luxury, but of gluttony.

3. The act or practice of refining in thought, reasoning, or discourse; an instance of this.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 13 It is the Poet's Refinement upon this Thought which I most admire. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 VI. 259 Opportunities of shewing their skill in Mystery and Refinement. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. xiii. (1762) 279 There is no high Degree of Refinement and abstruse speculation, in determining, that a Thing is not before it is. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. 184 He abandoned himself to that refinement and false wit, which the Spaniards mistook for the language of passion.

b. A piece of subtle reasoning; a subtlety.

1708 SWIFT *Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1751 IV. 71 [To] draw in fresh Proselytes by some further Innovations or Refinements. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1788) 92 The people of this country are neither to be intimidated by violent measures, nor deceived by refinements. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 327 Sound conclusions come with practical knowledge, rather than with speculative refinements. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III xxi. (1878) 302 No even colourable escape from this criticism seems possible except by refinements unintelligible to the common people.

4. An instance of improvement or advance towards something more refined or perfect; the state or thing thus arrived at or obtained.

1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 6 The Breaks at the End of almost every Sentence; of which I know not the Use, only that it is a Refinement. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xviii (ed. 2) 333 For Emulation is nothing else but a refinement upon envy. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 595 All the refinements of his artful policy. 1851 PENROSE *Princ. Athenian Arch.* (title-p.), The optical refinements exhibited in the construction of the ancient buildings. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 156 A countermine was a refinement beyond their skill.

b. The most refined form *of* something.

1880 *Chr. World* No. 1195. 138 It would be the refinement of exquisite cruelty.

Refiner (rĭfəi·nəɹ). [f. REFINE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which refines or purifies substances; *spec.* one who makes a business of refining (metal, sugar, etc.).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 Two or three Refiners of powder. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 2 He is like a refiners fire, and like fullers sope. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* v. (1700) 38 'Tis not the custom of Refiners to snatch the belov'd Metal out of the Fire..till it have stood its due time. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* v. xv. II. 244 The former Refiners of Sugar added thereunto corrupt Mixtures to their own private Gain. 1838 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 61 They saw the refiners take it by turns to run out their moulds of metal. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Refiner's-sweeps*, the refuse filings or dust collected from the workshops of silver-smiths and jewellers to be re-smelted. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, The enriched water in which they wash them is bought for the refiners. *fig.* 1629 W. SIMONS *Proc. Virginia* III. in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) I. 169 The worst was our guilded refiners with their golden promises made all men their slaues in hope of recompences.

b. An apparatus for refining.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vii. 68 We spent some time in refyning, having..a refyner fitted for that purpose.

2. One who, or that which, imparts elegance, polish, or culture; a remover of rudeness, grossness, or vulgarity.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 28, I may be charged by the minion refiners of English [etc.]. 1625 tr. *Decameron* title, The Modell of Wit,..by the Renowned John Boccacio, the first Refiner of Italian prose. 1633 WOTTON *Let.* in *Reliq.* (1685) 463 War it self is a greater refiner of spirits in little time. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 30 The two first Refiners of the English Tongue. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi 421 A destroyer, a consumer, and refiner of grossness. 1801 HAN. MORE *Wks.* I. 26 Hail, Conversation ..Refiner of the social plan! 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. 229 There can be no sweeter, tenderer refiners in the world than German ladies. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 145 The three refiners of language.

3. One who refines in speculation or reasoning.

1586 PUCKERING in *Plea Sacram. Test* 82 The Writings of godly and learned Men, neither answered nor answerable by these new-fangled Refiners. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* A 4 The zeal of prevailing in it hath so blinded the refiners of it in this age, that they still urge these miracles for proof. *c* 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 248 There are no where..so many Reasoners upon Government, so many Refiners in Politicks. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vii. (1762) 64, I wish such Refiners would thoroughly consider whether they distinctly know their own Meaning.

Refinery (rĭfəi·nəri). [f. REFINE *v.* + -ERY.]

1. A place, building, or establishment, where refining (of sugar, oil, metal, etc.) is carried on.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sugar*, In a refinery there are usually two coppers, the one serving to clarify, the other to boil the clarified liquor. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 389 The large refineries of Gold and Silver by the means of Lead furnish a great quantity of this material. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 327 American and other settlers would have had..their refineries in every island. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 165 The capital had silk-works of all kinds,..to these it added soap-works, refineries, chemical-works, lace-works.

b. A furnace for the conversion of cast into malleable iron.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 334 The method of releasing the pig-iron of its carbon, or of converting it into what is called wrought or malleable iron is, by placing it in an open furnace, termed a refinery. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 250/2 When grey pig-iron is used for making malleable iron, it must first be converted into white iron by the 'whitening' process in a 'refinery'.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 712 One of the numerous refinery furnaces. *Ibid.*, D is the refinery hearth.

† 2. Refinements; a refinement. *Obs. rare.*

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 272 Painted it over with silly Glosses and Refinery. *Ibid.* 291 That play in Circumlocutions and Refineries.

Refi·nger, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To finger again.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* II. 748 Lucie, much solaced, I re-finger you, The medium article.

Refining (rĭfəi·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. REFINE in various senses.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iii. 210 That [metal] which remaines of the refining of gold and silver. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil. Conq. Granada* Ess. (Ker) I. 170 A turning English into French, rather than a refining of English by French. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 The next thing to be consider'd is the Refining of Sugar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 37/2 The vessel in which the refining is performed is flat and shallow. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compct. Wallah* (1866) 56 The opium goes through a series of processes which may generally be described by the epithet 'refining'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., The refining of 'base bullion' (silver-lead) produces nearly pure lead and silver.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 75 After many refinings, macerations, and maturations. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* v. 75 Men..are strangely tickled with new things, which are often called refinings, or improvements of old truths. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 407 This was such a refining in a point of honour. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vii (1762) 64 This seems to be a Refining only of some particular Writers, and newly invented.

2. *attrib.*, as *refining basin, forge, furnace, hearth, house, mould, process, room*, etc.

In many cases hardly distinct from the *ppl. a.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1687) 1 The Still of his refining Mold Minting the Garden into Gold. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 114 These bars they bring to the refining Furnace. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sugar*, As soon as the earth is on the sugar, all the windows of the refining-room are shut. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 126 The Washings..and Waste of a Sugar-Baker's Refining House. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 608 The gold produced by the refining process with lead, is free from copper and lead. *Ibid.* 712 The German refining forge. 1855 J. R. L[EIFCHILD] *Cornwall Mines* 211 Plunging billets of green wood into the melted tin in the refining basin.

Refi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. REFINE *v.* + -ING 2.] That refines. (See also prec. 2.)

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I, Some of the Bishops were so ignorant and gross, but others so speculative, acute and refining in their conceptions. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* (1848) I. 40 Like many other refining historians, I attribute that to prudence which was only owing to accident. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 175/1 Whether [sufficiently] to serve a refining speculatist,..I know not. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 943 In washing, the metal and refining fluxes are projected together into the crucible. 1885 *Athenæum* 27 June 828/2 Where the refining power of a genuine master would begin to display itself.

Hence **Refi·ningly** *adv.*

1822 *Examiner* 10/2 The general eye would be refiningly familiarised to the relish and knowledge of Art.

Refit, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] An act or instance of refitting (*esp.* of a ship); a fresh fitting-out.

1799 NELSON 12 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 11 The Seahorse, whose state requires docking and a thorough re-fit. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 387 Your vessel is strained to pieces,..no orders for a refit. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xvi. 123 A large number of whaling vessels resorted to Lahaine for their annual refit.

Refit (rĭfi·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *Naut.* a. *trans.* To fit out (a ship, fleet, etc.) again; to restore to a serviceable condition by renewals and repairs. Also *refl.*, and const. *with.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 July, Ships, when they are a little shattered, must..refit themselves the best they can. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 777 Permit our Ships a Shelter on your Shoars, Refitted from your Woods with Planks and Oars. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 422 Ulysses on the coast of Crete Staid but a season to refit his fleet. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 64 They met with a violent storm, and put into Port Louis to refit their ships. 1853 KANE *Grinnell*

Exp. xxxvi. (1856) 324 To prepare for our closing struggle with the ice-fields..it was determined to refit the Rescue.

b. *intr.* To get refitted; to have renewals or repairs executed.

1669 H. Salesbury in *St. Papers, Dom.* 175 The Portland has come in to refit, having lost her masts. 1703-4 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3880/1 The Captains of Our Ships of War, which are come into Port to Clean and Refit. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 110 We anchored in Gibraltar Bay, and the ship was stripped to refit. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 5 The enemy drifted to leeward to refit.

2. a. *trans.* To fit, arrange, or set in order, again; to fit out afresh in some respect. Also with *up*.

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 III. 62 When it shall come out new vamped and refitted, it will be a question.., whether it be the same sermon. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 223 Those harmless Doctrines have been refitted up again by a still later set of Modern Montanists. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. ix, That all expedition might be used in refitting the other chaise for their reception. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har* II. vi, Can all sage, saint, or sophist ever writ People this lonely tower, this tenement refit?

b. *intr.* To renew supplies or equipment.

1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* III. 261, I want to go and refit at Cheltenham; and thence I shall vagabondize somewhere or other. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 405 The exhausted condition of the army..compelled Aurangzib ..to halt and refit at Cabul.

3. *trans.* To fit (a person) again *for* something.

1792 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* Jan. (1842) V. VII. 278 An old attendance I was so little refitted for renewing.

Refi·tment. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The act of refitting; a refit.

1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 62 Sometimes his Captain..repairs to him for a refitment. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii 366 The Viceroy of Canton's warrant for the refitment of the Centurion. 1799 Moore *Mem.* (1853) I. 90 Indeed, I want a total refitment; my best black coat is quite shabby. 1832 Southey *Penins. War* III. 199 His troops..were equally in need of rest and of refitment. 1863 *Morn. Star* 28 Aug., She will immediately commence her refitments to enable her to take in a new cable.

Refi·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Refit *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 163 He will not allow..that there was so great care taken in the re-fitting of it up again at the Deluge. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 159 The thorough refitting of the Anna Pink..was.. impossible. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xx. 153 These commissioners..applied themselves to the refitting of the ships engaged in the last action. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 59 The Church was also undergoing repairs and refittings.

attrib. 1894 *Times* 24 Aug. 9/4 The port now boasts of a large refitting basin.

Refi·x, *v.*¹ [Re- 5 a] *trans.* To fix again; to establish anew.

1611 Florio, *Riffiggere*, to refix, to fix againe. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 174 They both believe, yet Doubts were intermix'd, Till fresh Illuminations Faith refix'd. 1769 Falconer *Marine Dict.* (1780) s.v. *Jigger*, To jam the latter to the windlass, and prevent it from running out till the jigger is refixed. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor* v, A hundred years have roll'd away Since he refix'd the Moslem's sway. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iii, One individual picks his [cockade] up again; .attempts to refix it. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralph Skirl.* I. 7 It had not refixed life on its old basis.

† **Refi·x,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *refix-*, ppl. stem of *refigere*: see Re- 2 d and Fix *v.*] *trans.* To abrogate, annul (a law).

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 50 This is enough to proue in the iudgement of those that made the Law, it was held a thing of common right, and ought to be receiued as Law, vntill as good authoritie did refixe it.

Refixa·tion. [Re- 5 a: cf. Refix *v.*¹] A renewed fixing.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 572 The daily passive movements which will be necessary to prevent refixation.

Refize, obs. form of Refuse *sb.*

† **Reflac, revelaik.** *Obs.* Forms: 1-2 **réaflác**, 2 **refloc**, 3 **ræflac, raflak, reflac**, 4 **reuelaic(k, -laike**, 5 *Sc.* **reyflake, revelayk.** [OE. *réaflác*, f. *réaf* Reif + *-lác* -lock (cf. *wedlock*).] Rapine, robbery, reavery.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxvi. § 2 Ælc bit þæs reaflaces þe him on ȝenumen bið. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 102 Þa ælmessan þe of reaflace beoð ȝesealde. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, On þis kinges time wes al unfrið & yfel & ræflac. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 ȝif þe unfele man ..teð him to unwrenches to stele oðer refloc oðer swikedom. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Etholden oðres hure, ouer his rihte terme, nis hit strong reflac? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 436 Deft and reflac ðhugte him no same. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27825 Þe first sin es o couaitise..O þis cums blindnes and tresun, Reuelaic, theft, extorsiun. 14.. in *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1844) I. 381 Of soyt to be mayd of reyflake and ubir crymis. Alsua na man aw to be herd of revelayk na of haymesokyn.

† **Reflai·r,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4, 6 **-flayr.** [prob. a. OF. or AF. **reflair*, f. *re-* Re- + *flair* Flair ¹.] Odour, scent, redolence.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 46 ȝif hit was semly on to sene, A fayr reflayr ȝet fro hit flot. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xviii. 84 Þe water þeroff has a swete sauour and reflaire. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 524 To make a fumigation, Swete of reflayr And redolent of ayre.

† **Reflai·r,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 **reflar-**, 6 **-flayre, -fleyre, -flere.** [Cf. prec. and F. *flairer* to smell.]

1. *intr.* To arise or issue; to distil.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 367 The odour of thy goodnes reflars to vs all. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XIV. (Percy Soc.) 53 Morall Gower, whose sentencious dewe Adowne reflayreth with fayre golden bemes.

2. *trans.* To emit, send forth, give out, shed.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 42 O clere fountayne replete wyth swetenes, Refleryngе out the dulcet delicacy Of iiii. ryvers. *Ibid.* xx. 96 Habundant teres theyr hertes do refleyre.

Hence † **Reflai·ring** *ppl. a.*, redolent. *Obs.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 977 My mayden Isabell, Reflaring rosabell, The flagrant camamell.

Reflame, *v.* [Re-.] † **a.** To reflect light. *Obs.* **b.** To burst into flame again; to rekindle.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 125 In the mone is a body polysshyd..whiche reflaumbeth and rendrith lyght and clerenes whan the rayes of the sonne smyteth therin. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. v, Stamp out the fire, or this Will smoulder and re-flame.

Reflect (rĭfle·kt), *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. the vb.] = Reflection, in various senses, *lit.* and *fig.* (Chiefly in 17th c. use.)

1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 15 As the rainbow which . Lives by the sunnes reflect and opposition. 1615 Markham *Pleas. Princes* II. (1635) 4 Their colour will be so darke that they will give no reflect into the water. *a* 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* i. 58 Perhaps I have To my owne Private, had reflects as grave On my Condition. 1687 Winstanley *Lives Eng. Poets* 91 This tart reflect so wrought upon the Queen, that she gave strict order..for the present payment of the hundred pounds. 1727-41 [see Reflex *sb.* 1 b]. 1829 Carlyle *German Playwr.* Misc. (1840) II. 63 Aiming apparently at some Classic model, or at least at some French reflect of such a model.

† **Reflect,** *a. Obs.* [f. the vb., on analogy of ppl. forms in *-ct.*] Reflex, reflected.

1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 200 It is the reflect act of faith that justifieth. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xx. Wks. 1684 IV. 610 When looking in the glass, he sees all far more glorious in that reflect beam, than it is in the direct. 1662 Sir A. Mervyn *Sp. Irish Aff.* 12 Our spirits on both sides exercised not so much the reflect Act..as the direct Act.

Reflect (rĭfle·kt), *v.* [a. OF. *reflecter* (14th c., Oresme) or L. *reflectĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *flectĕre* to bend (cf. *deflect*, *inflect*), whence also It. *riflettere*, Sp. *reflectir*, F. *réfléchir.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To turn or direct in a certain course, to divert; to turn away or aside, to deflect.

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. (1555), By arches stronge his course for to reflecte Through condite pipes..By certayne means artificiall. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 139 Nature reflectiþ [L. *reflectit*] all þynge to himself, & for himself he striueþ & arguiþ. 1540 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 34 b, No kynde of affection, moughte reflect hym from the sharpe execution of his lawes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 Dazled with this greater light [the sun] I would reflect mine eyes to that reflexion of this light in the sober, siluer countenance of the Moone. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 61, I conceive that, when easterly and westerly winds meet with unequal force, one of them may be reflected northward. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* liv, It raised my bile To see him so reflect their grief aside.

2. To bend, turn, or fold back; to give a backward bend or curve to (a thing); to recurve; † to bend (the legs). (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*, denoting the position of parts.)

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 13 The neither lawe is Orbicular..the vtmost endes wherof are ascendently reflected. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone, Parasite* E iij b, He feareth not in your face for nothing, nor reflects his legges without some surmised reason. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 342 The coccyx sometime more reflected to give the easier delivery. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 The Flowers come out in Clusters, are monopetalose, with five *Laciniæ* or Incisures, all reflected. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 353 The bill is..not quite strait, but a little reflected upwards. 1776-96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I 297 Anthers strap-shaped, upright, reflected at the top. 1846 Britan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg* 195 The horizontal incision being made, convert it into a T by a vertical incision and reflect the two flaps. 1869 H. Ussher in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/2 From the under surface of the eyelid a thin membrane is reflected on the ball.

fig. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 691 A deadly antipathy reflecting themselves upon themselves. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 60 Whence the spirits streined and reflected, rise again.

† **b.** *fig.* To bring back from anger or estrangement; to appease. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IX. 180 Such rites beseeme Ambassadors; and Nestor vrged these, That their most honours might reflect enrag'd Æacides. *Ibid.* XXI. 353 And prayd her, that her sonne Might be reflected.

† **3.** To turn (back), cast (the eye or thought) *on* or *upon* something. *Obs.*

1607 in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 166 When I reflect my thought and eye upon that I have formerly written. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 22 Let me minde the Reader to reflect his eye on our Quotations. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 127 If we reflect our thoughts on the first ages of Christianity.

4. To throw or cast back again; to cause to return or rebound.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 758 Reflect I not on thy Basenesse Court-Contempt? 1613 Wither *Abuses Stript, Envy* Juvenilia (1633) 25 The shafts are aim'd at me, but I reject them, And on the shooters may perhaps reflect them. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* III. (1839) 274 A body falling upon the superficies of another body and being reflected from it. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* vi. 132 It is that violence, of which he is the author, reflected back upon himself. 1799 J. Wood *Princ. Mech.* VI. § 206. 121 Each body will therefore be reflected with a velocity equal to that which it had before impact. 1833 *Proc. Royal Soc.* III. 210 [A function] by which an impression made upon the extremities of certain nerves is conveyed to those two portions of the nervous system, and reflected along other nerves to parts different from those which received the impression. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 When an action takes place on this inner surface,..there is reflected a stimulus to the muscle that closes the [eye] lids.

transf. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 274 If two strait lines drawn from the same point fall upon another strait line, the lines reflected from them, if they be drawn out the other way, will meet in an angle equal to the angle of the incident lines.

b. *spec.* Of bodies or surfaces (cf. next): To cast or send back (heat, cold, or sound) after impact.

1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 636 The vocal triumphs bound Against the hills: the hills reflect the sound. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 351 The land . receives a greater quantity of heat, and reflects it more strongly. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 138 To suppose that cold may be irradiated like light, and be reflected and concentrated as well as heat. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I. 230 Buildings constructed of certain shapes..have this property of reflecting sounds in a remarkable manner. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 53 A cloud .. reflects or throws back upon the earth the heat.

5. Of bodies or surfaces, esp. such as are smooth or polished: To turn, throw, or cast back (beams, rays, or light). Also in fig. context.

1573 P. More *Alman. & Prognost.* D vj b, Whether the sayd beames [the sun's] be extended unto the Earth, or reflected backwardes again, do forshew tempest of windes comming. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxxi. iv, No sunne shall hurt thee With beames too violently right reflected. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 61 Marry but shine, and ile reflect your beames. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxii. 134 As when you see the sunbeams in a glass, That.. on the earth reflects the very same. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 43 The Crystal Sands..refracting and reflecting the Suns rays, seem here and there of Rainbow-colours. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. 259 The Light of the Moon reflected from frozen Snow. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 398 As diamonds, stripp'd of their opaque disguise, Reflect the noonday glory of the skies. 1831 Brewster *Optics* Introd. 2 When light falls upon any body whatever, part of it is reflected or driven back. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) Pref., The great events of 1866 and 1870 reflect back so much light upon the previous history of Germany.

absol. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 351 The red.. and yellow Coverings of the Theatre reflected back on the Assembly of Spectators, undulating the whole with their Colours. 1869 Tyndall in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 244 It [a cloud] is absolutely incompetent to reflect upwards or downwards.

b. To emit, give out (a light), as the result of reflection.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xii, The Walls reflected a hundred thousand Lights to me from my two Candles. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 170 The briny deep, .. Restless, reflects a floating gleam.

6. Of mirrors or other polished surfaces: To give back or exhibit an image of (a person or thing); to mirror. Also *absol.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 1130 Two glasses where herself herself beheld A thousand times, and now no more reflect. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. vi, The floating mirrour shines, Reflects each flow'r that on the border grows. 1765 Goldsm. *Double Transf.* 82 The glass. Reflected now a perfect fright. 1790 Cowper *Mother's Pict* 93 The floods that show Her beauteous form reflected clear below. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 501 The rivulet..Reflecting every herb and drooping bud That overhung its quietness. 1836 Landor *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II 386 A shallow water may reflect the sun as perfectly as a deeper. 1864 Bowen *Logic* I It is like a mirror reflecting the objects that are held up before it.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context. To reproduce or exhibit after the fashion of a mirror.

a 1771 Gray *Dante* 63 When I beheld My Sons, and in four Faces saw my own Despair reflected. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 92 If all we find possessing earth, sea, air, Reflect his attributes who placed them there. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv 84 And mothers, gazing, drank the love men see Reflected in their race. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii 498 The law..reflects the plain sentiments of the better order of average men. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 455 This balanced attitude of the Crown reflected faithfully enough the balanced attitude of the nation.

7. Of persons: To throw or cast (blame, dishonour, etc.) *on* or *upon* a person or thing. *rare.*

1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div* Addit. Direct. Pastors § 14 When you reprove those weak Christians..reflect not any disgrace upon piety itself. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* II. iii, Do you reflect that guilt upon me, which should lie buried in your bosom? 1809 E. Christian in *Blackstone's Comm.* II. 160 If it were not presumptuous to reflect a censure upon a doctrine..sanctioned by illustrious names.

b. Of actions, circumstances, etc.: To cast or bring (dishonour, credit, etc.) *on* or *upon* a person or thing.

1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 45 All the Aggravations Reflected on the faulty Action by this Transcendent Object. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 103 Of all the transactions in the emperor's life, this..reflects the greatest dishonour on his reputation. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* xi. 351 The attention given to education in this district . reflects the highest credit on the inhabitants. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 May 5/4 The contest..reflects more credit upon the intrepidity than upon the wisdom of the belligerents.

II. Intransitive senses.

† **8.** Of beams or rays of light: To return, turn back, after striking or falling upon a surface. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 682/2, I reflecte, as the sonne beames do that strike upwards from the grounde agayne. *Je reflecte. Je reuerbere.* I can nat abyde here, the sonne beames reflecte so sore. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Sonn.* v. 1 From Thee Reflect those rayes, that haue enlightned mee. 1625

N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ix. (1635) 205 The Sunne darts forth his Rayes at right Angles, which reflect backe vpon themselues. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 260 Sore Eyes are..caused by the burning heat of the Sun, which reflects from the Ground upon the Eyes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 346 When the Sun Shines upon the Glass at Nodus, its Beames shall reflect upon the Hour of the Day.

†**b.** To shine, cast a light. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 226 Lord Saturnine, whose Vertues will I hope, Reflect on Rome as Tytans Rayes on earth. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) G, When the glister of your beauty surpassing them both [Venus and Diana], reflected like the pride of Phœbus on my face, I perceiued it was my good Mistresse 1653 BINNING *Serm.* Wks. (1735) 11 It is that Love of God, reflecting upon our Souls, that carries the Soul upward to him.

c. To appear imaged or mirrored.

1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 380 A silver lamp whose phosphor glow Reflected in the slabbed steps below. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 Brooks curl o'er their sandy bed; On whose tide the clouds reflect.

†**9.** To deviate, to go *to* or come away *from* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 236 This impediment doth come of the corruption of humours reflectynge more to a pertyculer place then to vnyversall places. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil*, Madr. xxiv. in Arb. *Garner* V. 405 Then from her sphere did Venus down reflect, Lest Mars by chance her beauty should affect.

†**10.** To return; to turn, come, or go back. *Obs.*

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 1 To throw dust against the wind, which will reflect and returne with greater violence upon his own face. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 41 Where the River of Euphrates reflecteth from the Desart of Palmirena. *Ibid.* II 217 At Etham he rested but one night, and then he reflected back from the entrance thereof and marched away directly to the South. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 127 These Cogitations reflected on me with shame to my selfe. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 25 Inanimate unactive Matter moves always in a streight Line, and never reflects in an Angle, nor bends in a Circle.., unless [etc.]. 1727 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 118 They must necessarily hit one against another, and being elastic, reflect from one another.

†**b.** To bend or be bent back. *Obs.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 352 The leaves stand in the same manner, reflecting a little backwards from the direction of the foot-stalks. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 465/2 A Chain affixed thereto, reflecting over the back.

†**11.** To cast a look or glance *upon* a thing; to have a bearing *upon*, etc. *Obs.*

1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* IV. v, Let thine eyes Reflect upon thy soul, and there behold How loathed black it is. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 36 The hands are big, and of a pale colour, reflecting somewhat on the Æthiopian. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 46 That it reflected not so much upon his own good, as the welfare of the Commonwealth, that he should be safe. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 17 Which latter in all likelihood was a glance at the third day's work. But the former part, that affirms the ground eternal, reflects upon the first.

†**b.** To bestow attention or regard *upon* a person or thing; to set a value *on*. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 24 He is one of the Noblest note. ..Reflect vpon him accordingly, as you value your trust. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 213 He became a favorite to the duke of Florence, who highly reflected on his abilities.

12. To turn one's thoughts (back) *on*, to fix the mind or attention *on* or *upon* a subject; to ponder, meditate *on*; †think *of* (quot. 1751).

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, Would I reflect on the price? Why, the whole world is but..as a private purse to the purchase of it. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare C.* 500 That I may reflect a little upon the point of sea Dominion. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 134 Having reflected a little on the Danger which we had escaped, we viewed the second Pyramide. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* i. Wks. 1874 II. 9 We are plainly constituted such sort of creatures as to reflect upon our own nature. 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 10, I would for ever blot out of my Memory, and reflect of nothing for the future but my Obligations to you. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 155, I paused here for a moment, and reflected on the work before me. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* viii. 147 It is a melancholy subject to reflect on.

b. With objective clause introduced by *that*, *what*, *how*, etc.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 14, I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should [etc.]. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) 2, I sat down in an Easy Chair to reflect what I had best to do. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nat.* in *Poems*, etc. 178 They do not reflect that every nation has a set of images, and expressions, peculiar to itself. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* i. (1856) 11 Reflect how often our sense of truth is impaired or impeded. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. xxi, He reflected that he had no right to do this.

c. Without const.: To employ reflection.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 121 There is but here and there a man that reflects and carefully observes what's doing in his own mind. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 7 Reflect, argue, and know both yourself, and Him that made you. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 124 It is necessary..that we think and reflect before we act. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1831) 3 The noblest object of reflection is the mind itself, by which we reflect. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* XXV, I wish you to pause, reflect, and judge before you decide.

13. To cast a slight or imputation, reproach or blame, *on* or *upon* a person or thing; to pass a censure *on*. Also without const. (quot. *a* 1718).

1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* IV. v, In this you reflect Upon my empress? 1644 CROMWELL *Sp.* 9 Dec. in *Carlyle*, I am far from reflecting on any. I know the worth of those commanders. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III. i, But since my Honour you so far suspect, 'Tis just I should on your Designs reflect. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 833 Reflect without Malice but never without Need. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 61, I would not be thought to reflect upon this very eminent physician's practice. 1794 in Bloomfield *Amer. Law Rep.* 21 Divers Expressions reflecting on the Authority of the Court. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 115 The clergy were strictly charged not to reflect on the Roman Catholic religion in their discourses.

14. Of actions, circumstances, etc.: To cast or bring reproach or discredit *on* a person or thing.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 200 Not the less pleased to find, that the Prejudice of that whole Transaction reflected solely upon the Arch Bishop. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 7 These were but personal heats, which reflected not upon the publick body of the Church. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 167 We are generally more impatient of what reflects upon our Intellectuals, than of what reflects upon our Morals. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P 13 Ill Language, and brutal Manners, reflected only on those who were guilty of 'em. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. vi, Mrs. Miller..related everything concerning that fact, suppressing only those circumstances which would have most reflected on her daughter. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, I cannot endure to see our townsman beaten and rifled.. It reflects upon the Fair Town. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 329 A series of terrible atrocities. which reflects seriously on the state in whose service the worst offenders were.

b. To cast a certain light or character *on*.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 399 His conduct, though creditable to his ingenuity, reflects less pleasantly on his character.

Hence †**Reflecˈtant**, a reflecting substance. *Obs.*—[1]

1706 FRAZER *Disc. Second Sight, Ess. Witcher.* (1820) 171 Any lucid, smooth and solid reflectant.

Reflected (rĭflēˈktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REFLECT *v.*]

1. Bent, folded, or turned back; recurved.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. XXIII. 227 His haire for more ornament long hee wore in reflected curles vpon his shoulders. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 84 A thick peristome, terminating in an abrupt or reflected margin.

2. Turned, cast, or thrown back; sent in a reverse direction; coming indirectly. In later use chiefly *transf.* from b.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II 299 þe first siȝt is even siȝt, as man seeþ þing þat is bifore him; þe secounde siȝt is reflectid whan it is turned aȝen bi myrour. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* III. (1839) 275 If two strait lines, which fall upon another strait line, be parallel, their reflected lines shall be also parallel. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 116 You can feel no Anxiety..but what must assail my Bosom, with reflected Force. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, On these occasions I am sure to be in good-humour for a week or two after, and enjoy a reflected honey-moon. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/1 The motions that result from the reflected influence evince design. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. 30 The prayer that prevails is a reflected promise.

b. *esp.* of light, colour, or heat.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 723 That Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reflected Ray*, or *Ray of Reflection*, is that whereby the Reflection is made upon the Surface of a reflecting Body. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 142 Beautified..with colourings of reflected crimson. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 109 Another term for that which has been called obscure or reflected heat. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, In native and reflected blaze of bright Celestial equipage. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 237 The blue light of the sky is all reflected light.

†**c.** Of dialling: (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—[0].

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Reflected Dialling* is the Art of describing..all the Furniture of Dials on such Places as the Suns direct Rays can never come to directly, but only by the help of some reflecting Surface.

†**d.** *Gram.* = REFLEXIVE 5.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Verb*, [A verb is called] reflected, where the action returns upon the agent.

3. Mirrored, imaged on some surface.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 702 A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees All her reflected features. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxii, That strange boat..did sway Amid reflected stars that in the waters lay. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 12 The reflected torch flames quivered to the very bottom.

Hence **Reflecˈtedly** *adv.*, **Reflecˈtedness**.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mirror*, The object A radiates reflectedly, in the same manner as it would do directly. 1863 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 323 He had neither the theological learning nor the calm sagacious reflectedness necessary for working out..such tangled threads.

†**Reflecˈtent**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *reflectent-em*, pres. pple. of *reflectĕre* to REFLECT.] That reflects, reflecting.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiii. (1658) 134 Refraction at the entrance into the reflectent body is towards the perpendicular.

Reflecter (rĭflēˈktəɹ). [f. REFLECT *v.* + -ER [1]. Cf. REFLECTOR.]

1. One who makes or casts reflections on another.

1686 SHERLOCK *Papist not Misrep.* 2 The Reflecter craftily insinuates that we grant all his Misrepresentations..to be ignorant, childish, or wilful Mistakes. 1704 SWIFT *Tale T.* Apol., For the greater part, the Reflecter is intirely mistaken. 1726 — *Gulliver* IV. xii, The Tribes of Answerers, Considerers.., Observers, Reflecters. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xlii, I was a reflecter again..Such venom in words!

2. A lamp provided with a reflector. *rare*—[1].

1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 588 The miserable lanthorns and candles..have given place..to 1200 *reverberes* (or reflecters) made of polished tin.

Reflectibiˈlity. *rare*—[1]. [See next + -ITY.] Capacity for being reflected.

1703 C. PUSHMAN *Mech. Macrocosm* 256 And therefore they have all the same Degree of Reflectibility.

Reflecˈtible, *a.* [f. REFLECT *v.* + -IBLE.] That may be reflected.

1828–32 WEBSTER cites GREGORY.

Reflecting (rĭflēˈktĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reflectyng, *reflection, reuerberation.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 35 This maner of the ioynt serueth to the bowyng, and reflectyng of the foote. 1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Night* Div, As when the sunnebeams.. dance vpon a wall, that is the subiect of his [the sun's] faire reflectings. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Feb., My Lord Bellassis would not take notice of their reflecting on him. 1721 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 136. 2/1 The Earth's reflecting of the Sun's Light. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 P 5 We are delighted with the reflecting upon Dangers that are past.

attrib. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I 477 In general the reflecting power was found..to be proportionate to the degree of polish.

Reflecting (rĭflēˈktĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].]

1. That reflects, or casts back, light or images of things. †*Reflecting glass*, a mirror.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 59 The murtherers That rob me of your faire reflecting view. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii. 130, I am now captiuated with the reflecting eye Of that admirable comet Perseda. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 258 The truest reflecting glasses, are those that present particular mens liues. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* Pref. (1789) 8 When a reflecting glass shews the deformities of a face so plain as to point to the person [etc.]. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 51 The two reflectors..or as we term them—'reflecting surfaces'. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 92 It never troubles the sun that some of his rays fall wide..and only a small part on the reflecting planet.

b. Provided or fitted with some arrangement or apparatus serving to reflect light or images; esp. *reflecting telescope.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reflecting*, or *Reflexive Dyals*, are made by a little piece of Looking-Glass-Plate, duly placed, which reflects the Sun's Rays to the top of a Ceiling, &c. where the Dyal is drawn. *Ibid.*, *Reflecting Telescope.* 1722 POPE *Let. to R. Digby* 10 Oct., Have ye not Reflecting Telescopes whereby ye may innocently magnify her Spots and Blemishes? 1772 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 242 The reflecting lights fixed up at the Light-houses for this Port. 1808 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Port Patrick*, The..quays..with a reflecting light-house. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 51 The two constitute a reflecting microscope. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Telescope*, In reflecting telescopes the speculum or mirror performs the office of the object glass in those of the refracting kind. 1849 SIR F. H. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* x. (1851) 96 Lighted by four large reflecting lamps.

2. Casting reflections on a person or thing. (In common use from *c* 1690 to 1715.)

1687 A. FARMER in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 74 Certificates, the most reflecting contents of which they disown. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* VII. (1734) II. 412 The Lower House..brought up injurious and reflecting Addresses to the Upper House. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 125 Neither..are any reflecting words made use of in legal proceedings, and pertinent to the cause in hand, a sufficient cause of action for slander.

3. Having or exercising reflection or thought; characterized by reflection.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. i. 119 Every reasoning or reflecting Creature. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (ed. 2) 6 To pursue That End..Demands a Conscious, Wise, Reflecting Cause. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, With a reflecting sort of congratulation, he will inquire the price of your furniture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 478 Grave and reflecting men..augured from such beginnings the approach of evil times.

Hence **Reflecˈtingly** *adv.*

1688 BOYLE in *Wks.* (1772) I. Life, p. CXXVI, Sometimes naming him [the true author] as it were incidentally, and peradventure reflectingly. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 21 He may not indeed think of it reflectingly and distinctly. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 541 Well and reflectingly hath Wordsworth told us that the simplest flower [etc.].

Reflection, reflexion (rĭflēˈkʃən). Also 5–6 **refleccio(u)n**, 6 **reflyxyon**, **reflextion**. [a. F. *réflexion* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *reflexiōn-em* (med.L. also *reflectiōn-em*): see REFLECT *v.* and FLEXION.

The etymological spelling with *x* is the earliest, and is still common in scientific use, perh. through its connexion with *reflex*; in the general senses the influence of the verb has made the form with *ct* the prevailing one.]

†**1.** ? A reflexive influence on the mind. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 22 As yf folkys complexions Make hem dreme of reflexions.

2. The action, on the part of surfaces, of throwing back light or heat (rays, beams, etc.) falling upon them; the fact or phenomenon of light and heat being thrown back in this way.

Angle of reflection, the angle which the reflected ray makes with a perpendicular to the surface (†or with the surface itself).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 222 It myghte wel be Naturelly by compoisicions Of Angils and of slye reflexions. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii. (1555) B vi/2 Whan Phebus beames.. cause the eyer by reflection To be full hoote. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 125 Of the reflexion yᵉ myrrour smyteth on the walle and abyneth theron as longe as the rayes of the sonne endure in the glasse. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 42 The lower region..is thorowe the reflexion of the Sonne beames rebounding from th' earth also made hoote. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. viii. (1614) 43 The reflection or refraction of the Sunne-beames in a waterie cloud. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 20, I therefore probably conclude,

that the heat in summer is caused from the reflexion of the sun. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, Twenty Lamps..which, from the Reflection of the Adamant, cast a strong Light into every Part. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Rays of light being supposed..to be reflected by a given curve, so as to make the angle of reflexion equal to the angle of incidence. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 349/2 Heat being capable of reflection, like light, the rays of the sun may be collected by a concave speculum in its principal focus. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 240 When a luminous beam impinges at the proper angle on a plane glass surface it is polarized by reflexion.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 99 Man..Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath; Nor feeles not what he owes, but by reflection. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* n. xv. (1739) 79 They are like the Sun gone down, and must rule by reflection, as the Moon in the night.

b. The result of such reflecting of light; reflected light or heat.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 246 The raynebowe is a reflection of the beames of the soonne in the vapoure of a clowde. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 33 Rather choosing to be a glimmering reflexion, then a true and reall light. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 428 That side which from the wall of Heav'n..som small reflection gaines Of glimmering air. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 439 In vain the sight, dejected to the ground, Stoops for relief; thence hot-ascending steams And keen reflection pain. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 312 Almost blind and with their skin terribly burnt by the reflection of the snow.

fig. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 686 If we examine our coldness in our love to God; wee shall perceive the reflexion of it to our neighbour to bee frozen. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. ii 33 Shee's a good signe, but I haue seene small reflection of her wit. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 64 The Lustre of Gold cast such a powerful reflection upon his Lordly senses.

3. The action of a mirror or other polished surface in exhibiting or reproducing the image of an object; the fact or phenomenon of an image being produced in this way.

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 5757 This welle most royall Was y-pavyd with cristall, Shewyng by refleccioun Al the estris enviroun. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 53 The eye sees not it selfe but by reflection, By some other things. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi, Reflexion makes the images more dim then direct sight. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nat.* in *Poems*, etc. 186 Both drew their images from nature herself, without catching them only by reflection. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 26 Occasioning us at first to mistake images of reflection for substances. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 34 The image was as distinct and perfect as if it had been formed by reflexion from a piece of mirror glass. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 101 In its blue depths each ice mass doubled itself by reflection.

b. An image or counterpart thus produced.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 57 It was of necessitie, that this vnderstanding of God should yeeld a reflexion backe again to it self, as a face doth in a Lookingglasse. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 137 As the sun in water we can bear, Yet not the sun, but his reflection there. 1839 *Athenæum* 26 Jan., An apparatus..to receive a reflection of the scene without. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 188 The mind is like a double mirror, in which reflexions of self within self multiply themselves till they are undistinguishable. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 11 There was not a breath of wind to break the reflections of the trees on the glassy surface.

fig 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 118 A tender Reflection of the eternal Moon of Love. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* (1855) 346 Poetry is a glorified reflection of life and nature. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 29 We might perhaps see in this fact a reflexion of the unbending character of the writer.

c. The fact of colour being thrown by one thing upon another; a colour, hue, or tint received in this way; also *Zool.* a colour varying in different lights, an iridescence.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 219 This Sea was so called from a reflection of rednesse..from the banks, clifts and sands of many Ilands. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 285 Goe to then, Painter, confound red roses with good store of lillies, and what reflexion the aire taketh of them, let that be the colour of her face. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 16 The purple and gold..seems clearly an unconscious reflection of that yet unrisen sun. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 64/1 Feathers..golden-green, with grey edges, and all are glossed with brilliant metallic reflections. 1874 *Ibis* July (1886) 258 The greater wing-coverts..with greenish black reflections, but without any white.

4. The action of bending, turning, or folding back; recurvation. Also *fig.*

1583 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 167 Croked Erymanthus with hys many turnynges and reflexions is consumed by the inhabitours with wateryng their grounde. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 62 This Vnderstanding, by a certeine Reflexion of it selfe vpon it selfe, hath begotten vs a second person. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. 44 A Bunched Line is that which is carried with round reflections or bowings vp and downe, making diuers hollow Crookes or Furrowes. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 8 The first reflexions of a crooked tree are not to straightness, but to a contrary incurvation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 25 Inanimate unactive Matter moves always in a streight Line, nor ever reflects in an Angle, nor bends in a Circle (which is a continual Reflexion), unless [etc.]. 1758 I. LYONS *Fluxions* vii. § 191. 142 If a curve instead of being continued beyond the ordinate is reflected from it,..that ordinate is said to pass through a point of Reflection or Cusp. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 47 [The] umbilicus is partly concealed by the reflection over it of the peristome.

† **b.** The action of bringing back from a state of anger or estrangement. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 404 Mightie suppliance, By all their graue men hath bene made, gifts, honors, all proposde For his reflection.

† **c.** The action of turning back from some point; return, retrogression. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. ii. 25 As whence the Sunne gins his reflection, Shipwracking Stormes, and direfull Thunders [break]. 1668 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 Ashes of the Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, which was 4 times the poynt of my reflection,—I facing about for England from the topp, or crater,..of that mountain.

† **d.** *Astron.* (See quots.) *Obs. rare* —[0].

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reflexion* of the Moon, is (according to Hullialdus) her 3d inequality of Motion: this Tycho calls by the Name of her Variation. 1710 *Ibid.* II, *Reflection* in the..Copernican System is the Distance of the Pole from the Horizon of the Disk; which is the same thing as the Sun's Declination in the Ptolemaick Hypothesis.

5. The action of throwing back, or fact of being thrown or driven back, after impact. (Said of material objects, sound, etc., and *fig.*)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iii. 157 It sheweth more wit but no lesse vanity to commend ones self not in a strait line but by reflection. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* III. (1839) 274 In this place..let it be supposed that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks 1845 VII. 21 The air comes out again with the same violence by reflection. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 149 It is but like the rebounding of a Ball betwixt the Hardness of two Walls, where the Reflection is continued till the Force be spent. 1799 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* VI. 130 The velocity of the body after reflection is equal to it's velocity before incidence. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 221 Many remarkable phenomena in the natural world are produced by the reflexion and concentration of sound. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiv. 413 Reflexion of sound is familiarly illustrated by the Echo.

b. *Phys.* The action, on the part of a nerve-centre, of returning an impression received; reflex action.

1836 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem.* v. (1901) 93 He is certainly a sharp fellow, but I should think rather monomaniac on the reflections. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/1 In all these cases sensation coexists with the reflection of the impression through the motor nerves.

6 Animadversion, blame, censure, reproof.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiv. (1739) 78 As their work is full of reflection, so formerly they had met with many sad influences for their labour. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 47 For in English, to say Satire, is to mean Reflection, as we use that Word in the worst sence. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 82 The Duke was oppos'd by ye Dr...not without some sharpness and Reflection. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. vi, If I have deserved reflection, let me not be spared. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Robertson uttered not a word of reflection on his companion for the consequences of his obstinacy.

b. A remark or statement reflecting, or casting some imputation, on a person.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 49 All those sharp Reflexions which could be made upon the King himself. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 238 It is a reflexion upon the whole House. I am sorry to hear that said. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 11, I abhor Reflections and Hard Words, as neither Philosophical, nor Civil, nor Christian. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 459 May no reflection shed Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xx. 161 The Baeotians were Plutarch's countrymen and he could not bear that any reflection, though ever so just, should be cast upon them. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. § 43 He cannot restrain himself from reflections on kings and priests when he is most contending for them. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 395 Had his personal reflections concerned myself alone.

c. An imputation; a fact or procedure casting an imputation or discredit *on* one.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 5 An ill built Palace leaves a perpetual reflection of Ignorance on the Builder. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* Ep. Ded., To insist hereon too much, might be a reflection upon Your Judgments. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 189 P 7 It is one of the greatest Reflections upon Human Nature that Paternal Instinct should be a stronger Motive to Love than Filial Gratitude.

† **7.** Reference, relation, connexion. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 20 Those 10. things, are propounded, not as meere and simple beings: but, in respect of that reflection, or relation which ariseth out of them, vnto our vnderstanding. *Ibid.* 191 They haue no reflexion, or relation to any thing before man. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 177 That His and Your present prosperity may have as strong a sympathy and reflexion.

8. The action of turning (back) or fixing the thoughts on some subject; meditation, deep or serious consideration.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 20 We shall with less reflexion pass over his fourth Chapter. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 122 By reflection we come to know the true state of human nature. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 28 Our real nature leads us to be influenced in some degree by reflection and conscience. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 319 Upon reflection, his conduct accounts naturally for itself. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. vii. 37 Mankind act more from habit than reflection. 1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* Wks. 1846 II. 309 It is only the hour of reflection that is at last the hour of sedateness and improvement. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 373 A moment's reflection will make it plain [etc.]. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 43 *note*, Surely it must on reflexion appear that this is by no means so.

† **b.** Recollection or remembrance *of* a thing. Also without const. *Obs.*

1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 193 This torture arising..out of reflexion of what it has suffered. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. vii, Though it made you a little uneasy for the present, yet the reflection of it must needs be entertaining. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire* Wks. 1730 I. 25 Making them [vices] as bitter in the Reflection as ..they might be suppos'd pleasant in the Enjoyment.

c. *Philos.* The mode, operation, or faculty by which the mind has knowledge of itself and its operations, or by which it deals with the ideas received from sensation and perception.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 4 By Reflection then,.. I would be understood to mean, that notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations, and the manner of them. 1692 NORRIS *Refl. Locke's Ess. Hum. Und.* 61 Ideas of Reflection are but a Secondary sort of Ideas [etc.]. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 177 A knowledge of sensation more than of reflexion. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 98 Was there nothing to guide man but the reports of his senses? Democritus said there was Reflection. 1853 ARP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 48 Reflection is ascertainment of points of resemblance and points of difference.

9. A thought or idea occurring to, or occupying, the mind.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 25 These reflections were so terrible to him that they robbed him of all peace and quiet of mind. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 510 See whether upon second reflections the King will say anything to me. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 22 Aug, These reflections draw after them others that are too melancholy. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 108 Then stepped the poet into bed, With this reflection in his head. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 84 The reflection will naturally occur here [etc.]. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 207 A fact suggesting rather a singular reflection.

b. A thought expressed in words; a remark made after reflection on a subject.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* Pref. 3 Beside his many incidental reflexions on this Book of Psalms. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire* Wks. 1730 I. 25 The reflections are beautiful, founded upon true learning and give a just reputation to their author. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 31 P 3 When an account was brought him of his son's death, he received it only with this reflection, 'I knew that my son was mortal'. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* v. xii, Odd collections Of saws and proverbs, and reflections Old parsons make in burying-grounds. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. § 36 The reflections are usually of a moral cast.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reflection-coiner, time.*

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III. 95 The celebrated wits.., casual discoursers, reflection-coiners, meditation-founders [etc.]. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 285 In my case the reflection time is over.

Hence **Refle·ctional** *a*, due to reflection; **Refle·ctioning**, the action of reflecting; **Refle·ctionist**, one who theorizes on the subject of reflection; **Refle·ctionless** *adv.*, without a reflection.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 3 But reflectioning apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work. 1861 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 300 Whenever I have seen a rainbow over water..it has stood on it reflectionless. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 63 The bondage of the soul, consisting in its connexion with misery, which is reflexional, is unreal *Ibid.* 243 Such as say thus, the reflexionists [etc.]. 1878 S. H. HODGSON *Philos. Reflection* II. v. I. 226 Idealist (or rather Reflectionist) in philosophy.

Reflective (rĭfle·ktĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REFLECT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. REFLEXIVE, and mod.F. *réflectif.*]

A. *adj.* That reflects, in various senses.

1. a. That gives back an image or reflection of an object; that mirrors or reproduces.

1687 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxix. 226 Domitian's reflective Galleries, could not guard him from the skarfed arme. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 795 In the reflective stream the sighing bride, Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide Her pensive head. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 156 Each bright stream.., Reflective fountain, and tumultuous tide. 1867 ELLACOMBE in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 105 All the panels are filled with plate glass, the reflective power of which is greatly admired. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 175 The polished floor..as reflective as a mahogany table.

fig. 1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 511 A man's times are reflective of the man, as well as a man of the times.

b. That throws back something striking or falling upon the surface; *esp.* that reflects light.

1742 tr. *Algarotti on 'Newton's Theory'* II. 205 Where the attractive Force is greatest, the reflective and repulsive is greatest also. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 81 When viewed by the naked eye the Moon presents a mottled appearance; this arises from our satellite being unequally reflective. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xviii. 64 The reflective substance of a prism.

c. *Gram.* = REFLEXIVE 5.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 253/1 The so-called Reflective verb is in form either a transitive verb..or a passive verb.

2. Of light: Produced by reflection, reflected, borrowed.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclii, His beams he to his royal brother lent, And so shone still in his reflective light. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* IV. 357 (MS.), Now their broad blades encount'ring in mid air Shot through the darkness a reflective light. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 6 Moon, whose gleam Reflective, types the God-light, wherewith shines Man's soul.

b. Reflex, reciprocal.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. 386 Could such things happen without producing a reflective effect on the religious sentiments and manners of the men most nearly concerned?

† **3.** That makes or contains reflections or censures *on* or *upon* a person. *Obs.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Sept., Little [is] said reflective on me, though W. Pen and J. Minnes do mean me in one or two places. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 334 At such times men are too apt to entertain cruel thoughts of God, and sadly reflective upon His mercy or justice.

4. Of mental faculties: Of or pertaining to reflection (on what is presented to the mind).

1678 Norris *Misc.* (1699) 276 The Soul, whose reflective Faculty will not fail to give her information. 1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 739 Forc'd by reflective reason, I confess, That human science is uncertain guess. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 50 The Poet says, that rapidly growing towns are most unfavourable to the imaginative and reflective faculties.

b. Given to, commonly exercising, thought or reflection; meditative, thoughtful.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 688 The very model of an accomplished, reflective, and affectionate English matron. 1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 23 Oct., Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, Until her face, which has been comically reflective, brightens.

c. Proceeding from, due to, reflection.

1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* vi. 72 The first half of such a judgment as 'the bridge is of iron, therefore it is strong', is only reflective.

B. *sb.* **†1.** A mirror. *Obs. rare*—1.

1720 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* II. 251 If any one were but for ten Years forbid that View, and then to have the Reflective brought,..they would be..at a loss to know their own outward Form.

2. *pl.* The organs or faculties of reflection.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Reflectively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. After reflection or consideration; deliberately.

1774 Wraxall *Tour North. Europe* (1776) 260 Our English papers, which are reflectively and on principle the avowed vehicles of falshood over all Europe. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 16 A peculiar red..was, reflectively and artificially, called by its inventor magenta.

2. In a reflective or thoughtful manner; thoughtfully, meditatively.

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 810 They..go homewards, reflectively. 1865 E. C. Clayton (Mrs. Needham) *Cruel Fortune* I. 244 'It does seem like it, to be sure, when one comes to think it over', observed Jessop, reflectively. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 458/2 Any one who looks back on it reflectively, and remembers rather than reads.

3. By way of reflection (from one thing to another); indirectly, in consequence.

1855 Miss Cobbe *Intuit. Mor.* 70 It cannot be because the happiness of our brethren will reflectively produce our own. *a* 1876 Ht. Martineau *Autobiogr.* (1877) I. ii. 101 We had..a great reverence for Mrs. Barbauld and, reflectively, for Dr. Aikin, her brother.

Reflectiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The state or quality of being reflective.

1857 Levfr *Fortunes of Glencore* viii. (1873) 52 A charming union of reflectiveness with repartee. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* i. 31 Music attains independence..only in an age of intellectual reflectiveness.

So **Reflectivity.**

1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* II. iii. 55 The value of the image is its comprehensiveness,..the facetted quality of its reflectivity.

†Reflectly, *adv. Obs.*—1 [f. Reflect *a.* + -LY 2.] In a reflected manner; by reflection.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 293 The Optick Masters confess and prove, that the forms of the Stars are comprehended of the sight reflectly, and not rightly.

Reflectometer. [See -OMETER.] An instrument for measuring the extent to which a substance reflects light.

1895 *Times* 14 Jan. 4/6 Among new .methods introduced by recent discoveries were the use of the reflectometer.

Reflector (rĭfle·ktəɹ). [f. Reflect *v.* + -OR 2. Cf. Reflecter and mod.F. *réflecteur.*]

†1. One who reflects or meditates. *Obs. rare.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* Disc. Occ. Medit. (1848) 53 In that which we suppose our Reflector now considering.

†2. One who casts reflections; a censor, critic.

1688 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 304 Had he been a Foreigner, as our Reflector terms him, it might have looked like an intended Conquest. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* lxxxvii. (1768) VII. 327 Mighty generous, I said,..in such insolent reflectors.

3. A reflecting telescope, microscope, etc.

1767 Michell in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 261 To obtain such a pencil, we must not make use of a refracting telescope.. of less than 15 inches, nor a reflector of less than nearly two feet aperture. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xxii. 471 No reflector was heard of for near half a century after [Newton's]. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 15 [Reflecting Engiscope.] A clasp of diaphragms to be applied to the tube of reflectors itself. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 485 Telescopes, both refractors and reflectors, are eagerly sought after.

4. A body or surface which reflects (rays of) light, heat, sound, etc.

1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 30 Metals, therefore, are much better reflectors [of heat] than glass. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm., Gen.* i 16-19 The full-orbed reflector of the solar beams, as she is during the night. 1879 Rood *Chromatics* 12 As a general thing polished metallic surfaces are the best reflectors of light.

b. *spec.* A specially prepared surface of metal or glass (usually of a curved or concave form), for the purpose of reflecting rays of light or heat in a required direction.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 54/2 The effect of these [lamp-lights] may be increased by placing them. before properly disposed glass or metal reflectors. 1801 *Ibid.* Suppl. II. 395/2 Reflector for a lighthouse is composed of a number of square plane glass mirrors. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I. IV. 519 Cause a lanthorn to be made with a concave back, and furnished with a reflector. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 153 At Teignmouth, some of the revolving lights have ten lamps and reflectors.

5. A polished surface exhibiting images of objects; also *spec.* (see quot. 1894).

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 147 Where or what the reflector could be which exhibited this image, I cannot conceive. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 300 The images of the objects placed between the reflectors are seen most beautifully arranged when the latter form an angle, which is an even aliquot part of a circle. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/1 Sometimes..the sharper..has recourse to..'reflectors'. These are exceedingly well-made little instruments..used to 'reflect'..the cards held by the players.

fig. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 32 The children are such faithful reflectors of this spirit as to leave no doubt of its existence, even amidst the nicest operations of cant.

b. *spec.* The speculum of a reflecting telescope.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 492 [Gregorian Telescope.] At the bottom of the tube..is placed the large concave reflector. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 185 An alloy of 33 parts of tin to 67 of copper..is known as speculum-metal and employed for the reflectors of telescopes.

6. That which reflects, in other senses.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI. 153/1 They..lose themselves in its central grey matter—the recipient and reflector of the impressions which they convey.

Reflectorially, *adv. rare.* [f. as next + -AL + -LY 2.] Reflexly, by reflex action.

1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 759 Peristaltic movements, for the most part reflectorially excited from the mucous surface.

Reflectory, *a. rare*—0. [f. Reflect *v.* + -ORY.] Capable of being reflected (*Cent. Dict.*).

Refledge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To fledge again. Hence **Refledging** *vbl. sb.*

1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella* II. xxi, In flew the feathers,..And the Cock and the Hen in a trice were refledged. 1850 Browning *Easter Day* xxiv, Scared if the South firmament With North-fire did its wings refledge! 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 63 The flush and re-fledging of the black earth itself in that fervent springtide.

Reflee, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To flee again.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columnes* 672 Yet thence, re-fled, it [astronomy] doth th' Arabians try.

‖ **Reflet** (rəfle). [F., earlier *reflés*, ad. It. *riflesso* reflection, Reflex *sb.*: the modern spelling has app. been influenced by L. *reflectere.*] Colour due to reflection, lustre, iridescence; *spec.* a metallic lustre on pottery.

1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 258 Black wool, with a silvery 'reflet', or iron gray. 1888 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 454/1 The pottery..errs in the extreme of coppery tints and too emphatic *reflets* of the metallic sort.

attrib. 1886 S. G. W. Benjamin *Persia & the Persians* 287 The reflêt tiles in which a copper tint is prominent may be considered as generally coming from Nathenz.

Reflex (rĭ·fleks, rĭfle·ks), *sb.* [ad. late L. *reflex-us*, a bending back, recess, return, f. ppl. stem of *reflectĕre* to Reflect. Cf. Sp. *reflejo* (*-flexo*), It. *riflesso.*]

1. Reflection of light (or heat); reflected light; light or colour resulting from reflection.

App. not in common use from *c* 1660 to 1840.

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 33 Bewis bathit war in secund bemys Throu the reflex of Phebus visage brycht 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. ii. iii. (1636) 377 The lowest Region is hot by the reflexe of the Sunne, whose beames first striking the earth, do rebound back againe to that Region. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 3 Quinches ..will not like in our cold parts, vnlesse they be helped with some reflex of Sunne. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 261 Shall every day, wherein the earth does lack The Sun's reflex, b' expell'd the Almanack? *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 222 Who taught her Love to Heav'n the readiest way On his Reflex of Fontal Godhead's Ray. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. ii, The illimitable Ocean, tinting all things with its eternal hues and reflexes. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xiv, The reflex from the window lit his face. 1874 Lawson *Dis. Eye* 159 The margin of the lens exhibiting a brilliant yellow reflex

transf. and *fig.* 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 74 If God doe still vouch-safe the Moone-diall of this darksome life, with the reflexe of his intellectuall illumined influence. 1647 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 437 We shall have always some such rays of comfort from the reflex of that beautiful prospect. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 8 The fame of ancient Hellas was mainly a reflex from the preeminent glory of Athens. 1866 Fenton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 358 The transient reflex of ancient prosperity..sank in the long night of slavery.

b. *spec.* in *Art* and *Arch.* The light reflected, or supposed to be reflected, from a surface in light to one in shade.

1695 in Dryden tr. *Dufresnoy Obs.* P 200 The fineness of stuffs or garments which is not to be discern'd but by the Colours, the Reflexes, and more especially by the Lights and Shadows. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Reflex*, *Reflect*, in painting, is understood of those places in a picture which are supposed to be illuminated by a light reflected from some other body represented in the same piece. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 182 Masses of light, half-lights, darks and half-darks, and reflexes. 1807 Opie *ibid.* iii. 296 Gradations of middle tint, local colour, and reflexes. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2484 The varieties of reflexes are almost infinite.

2. The reflection or image of an object, as seen in a mirror or surface acting as such.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 Black shining Marble..so bright and jetty, as we could easily view our reflex, no steel mirror comparing with it. 1663 *Aron-bimn.* 12 Spots in the Sun and Moon are better discovered by observing them in their Reflexes and Images in the Water. 1808 Wordsw. *Prelude* I. 450 To cut across the reflex of a star That..gleamed Upon the glassy plain. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 124 So their wan limbs no more might come between The moon and the moon's reflex in the night.

fig. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 We behold Him but asquint, upon reflex or shadow.

b. *fig.* An image, reproduction; something which reproduces certain essential features or qualities of another thing. (The usual sense in current use.)

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 5 My Visage, the exact reflex of my Soul. 1816–17 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 416 As the motley reflexes of my experience move in long procession..before me. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* VI. viii, It was the race that produced these inimitable forms, the idealised reflex of their own peculiar organisation. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. ii. 180 It may even very materially contribute to make legislation a reflex of the popular will.

†3. The act of bending or turning the mind (back) *upon* a subject; reflection. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv. § 3 It seemeth therefore that there was no other way for angels to sin, but by reflex of their understanding upon themselves. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 7 A serious reflex upon my own unworthiness did make me backward from challenging this prerogative of my Soul. 1658 T. Wall *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 46 Pride was first begot in Heaven by the reflex of an Angels understanding upon his own excellency.

†b. A reflection; a remark made after consideration. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 377 Saint Jerom's Reflexe upon a passage of Tertullian's examined. 1660 Howell (*title*) The Parly of Beasts,..with Reflexes upon the present State of most Countries in Christendome.

†4. A glance or side look (*lit.* and *fig.*); indirect reference or allusion. *Obs.*

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 15, I have not a little wondered..how any man, having reflex, by the eye of his Soule, to his first fall, should glory in these..rags of shame. 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 96 The præcepts in the Law..are still set downe with a reflex upon the Heathen Rites. 1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 148 Sometimes in direct assertion, oftner by glance and occasionall reflexe, but by supposition constantly ever.

†5. Return, rebound; indirect action or operation. *Obs.*

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 45 Whence in their face, the Faire no pleasure have, But by reflex of what thence other take. 1626 Laud *Serm.* v. Wks. 1847 I. 131 Some directly concern God, and some only by reflex. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 44 Let us abstain from railery least it return by reflex upon our selves.

6. *Phys.* A reflex action.

1877 Lewes *Phys. Basis Mind* 461 The sensations of contact and temperature will excite reflexes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 905 In the early stages of the disease the reflexes are increased.

Reflex (rĭ·fleks, rĭfle·ks), *a.* [ad. L. *reflex-us*, pa. pple. of *reflectĕre* to Reflect. Cf. F. *réflexe* (16th c.), Sp. *reflejo* (*-flexo*), It. *riflesso.*]

1. Bent or turned back; recurved.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 957 They couple sometime with their tails averse, sometimes reflex. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 64 A number of white, reflex hairs. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Reclinate* or *reflex Leaf*, one which has its summit lower than its base. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* III. 418 At the disk, with blunted point Reflex, his ineffectual weapon stay'd. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 15 The reflex zenith-tube.

Comb. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 25 *M[alva] tridactyloides*, reflex-flowered Mallow,..a shrub introduced from the Cape of Good Hope in 1791.

†b. Of motion: Reversed or changed after impact.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii, We say a motion is.. reflex when there is a change of its determination upon the rencontre of another body which it cannot move or displace.

2. Of light, rays, etc.: Reflected.

1681 Flavel *Right. Man's Ref.* 256 Our love to God is but the reflex beam of his love to us. *c* 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 465 No more than a deformed person ought to cavil to behold himself by the reflex light of a mirror. 1772 Mason *Eng. Garden* I. 23 Whose mighty mind,..mirror like, Receiv'd, and to mankind with ray reflex The sov'reign Planter's primal work display'd. 1882 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. 152 A reflex light, ethereal and wonderful, coming from the sky behind him.

fig. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 349 The last class must needs have a reflex or parasite faith.

b. Reflected, as in a mirror. *rare*—1.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 638 A kind of Notional World, which hath some Reflex Image, and correspondent Ray,..to whatsoever is in the true and real world of being.

3. Of acts of thought: Directed or turned back upon the mind itself or its operations. Chiefly in *reflex act.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. III. § 9 The Soul..can produce the same effects by reflex acts of the understanding. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 24 Which I call the reflex act of the Soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 120, I conceive that then thought is said to be..reflex, when the same act of thought terminates upon itself, or is its own object. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 129 There is a reflex act, whereby the mind turns inward upon herself to observe what idens arise in her view. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* (1852) 312 The delightful sensations of moral approbation which rise up on the reflex contemplation of such affection. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 158 An act of consciousness..is a reflex act with its own object, viz. the act of knowledge itself.

b. Derived from, consisting in, the conversion of the mind or thought upon itself.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 82 This reflex knowledge whereby we know what it is to know. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* i. 14 A pure intellectual eye may have a sight

of it in reflex discoveries. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Diss. ii. 311 It does not appear, that Brutes have the least reflex Sense of Actions as distinguished from Events. 1890 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 331 When the reflex moral faculty, or the conscience, surveys virtuous action, it proclaims it good.

4. Coming by way of return or reflection.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xviii. (1869) 376 It is the immediate pursuit, not the remote or reflex consequence that gives wings to the passion. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) I. ii. 100 The secondary or reflex gratification which there is in the consciousness of benevolence. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* i. (ed. 4) 12 That knowledge has a reflex influence on our knowledge of ourselves.

5. *Phys.* **a.** *Reflex action*, involuntary action of a muscle, gland, or other organ, caused by the excitation of a sensory nerve being transmitted to a nerve-centre, and thence 'reflected' along an efferent nerve to the organ in question.

1833 *Proc. Royal Soc.* III. 210 He [Dr. M. Hall] distinguishes muscular actions into three kinds:..thirdly, those resulting from the reflex action above described [see REFLECT *v.* 4]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/1 In decapitated animals (in which the reflex actions are more remarkable than under any other circumstances). 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 518 From the best judgment we can form of the actions of the Star-fish,..we may fairly regard the greater number of them as simply reflex. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* i. 35 Coughing and sneezing are familiar instances of reflex actions.

b. Of the nature of, characterized by, or connected with, such action.

1833 M. HALL in *Proc. Royal Soc.* III. 210 On the Reflex Function of the Medulla Oblongata and Spinalis. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 151/2 When the spinal chord remains, its passage may be indicated by the phenomena of reflex motion. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 208 The ganglion in fact acted as a reflex centre. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 618 The natural and imperious reflex cough being diminished..by the depth of coma.

6. *Gram.* Reflexive.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 469 The accusative pronoun of all the persons performed for a long period the double office of a direct and a reflex pronoun.

Reflex (rĭ'fleks), *v.* [f. L. *reflex-*, ppl. stem of *reflectĕre* to REFLECT.]

1. *trans.* To bend, fold back, recurve; = REFLECT *v.* 2. Chiefly *Her.* and *Bot.*, and only in pa. pple. (cf. REFLEXED *ppl. a.* 4).

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 48 The fielde is verte, twoo Apes..combattante, with tayles reflexed. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vii. (1611) 280 A chaine..passing betweene his fore legs and reflexed ouer his backe. 1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc., Ornithologie* (1867) 244 This Eagle had its bill.. reflexed back again into his mouth. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xvii. (1765) 107 The Stigma bipartite and acute, with the lower Lacinia reflexed. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 182 A monster lying at his feet, with his head reflext on his tail. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Fl.* 125 The petals are reflexed, and turn over. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* 209 *note*, Their tails passing between their legs, and reflexed over their backs. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iv. 71 With the outer tentacles slightly reflexed.

† **2.** To reflect (light, vision, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1380 [see RELEXED *ppl. a.* 1]. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 22 Ay moir brycht and burning is þe beymis Off Phebus face, þat fastast ar reflexit. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr *Loys le Roy* 4 The Sun beames reflexed doe heate. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VIII. 230 The Cockatrice..giveth venimous wounds with the beams of his eyes: which being reflexed upon himself,..kill the Author of them.

† **b.** To throw, cast (beams) *on* a place. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, For neither rain can fall upon the earth, Nor sun reflex his virtuous beams thereon. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 87 May neuer glorious Sunne reflex his beames Vpon the Countrey where you make abode.

† **3.** To reflect, mirror, image (an object). *Obs.*

1633 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Entertainm. Charles* Wks. (1856) 228 When Iber's streams reflex'd thy glorious face! 1657 W. RAND tr *Cassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 96 Contemplate the Image being reflexed by the Retina and restored.

† **4.** *intr.* Of heat: To strike *upon* a thing, and be reflected. *Obs.*[-1]

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 292 What with..the great heate reflexing vpon the sand, and from the sand to our faces, we were miserably turmoiled.

† **5.** To reflect, meditate, etc., *on* a subject. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* iv. 22 To drive this naile further to the very head: reflexing more fully on the Prodigals huskes.

† **Reflexcye.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [app. f. REFLEX *sb.* or *a.* + -CY, but perhaps a misprint.] Reflection.

1589 *Almond for Parrat* 16 The very reflexcye of my fury, shall make thee driue thy father to the gallows, for begetting thee.

Reflexed (rĭ'flekst), *ppl. a.* [f. REFLEX *v.*]

1. Of light, etc.: Reflected, thrown back; due to, or caused by, reflection.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 299 Þe þridde siȝt is reflexid whan it comeþ bi dyvers meenes, and þei ben on divers kyndis, as þe moone is seen aȝens niȝt. 1595 J. KING *Queens Day Serm.* in *Jonas* (1618) 690 Our loue to other..comming as broken and reflexed beames from our loue to God. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. viii. § 5 Any reflexed splendour from the favourable aspect of earthly majesty. 1668 BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 134 This glass..will render the reflexed species of the outward object full and large.

† **2.** Directed backwards. Cf. REFLEX *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1656 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 113 When we take a reflexed [1704 reflex] view of our past actions. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 102 Cheating has usually a reflexed efficacy, and deceives none more than those that use it. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 20 By considering the reflexed acts of our Understanding, whereby we know many acts of our own minds and Soul.

† **3.** = REFLEX *a.* 4. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. P 11 This secondary and reflext apologie for Christs law.

4. Turned, bent, or folded back. Cf. REFLEX *v.* 1.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed 2) s.v. *Cassia*, Barbadoes Cassia, with a reflex'd Cup, and pointed leaves. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (ed. 2) II. 238 The reflexed head simulating a tail curled over its back. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xx 77 Inflated reflexed bracts, that conceal the flowers. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/2 A very handsome and full reflexed flower.

Comb. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 755 Reflex'd-leav'd Hypnum.

b. (See quot.)

1836 RAFINESQUE *Amer. Nations* I. ii. 66 The Resupinate or Reflexed Group [of American languages]: where the roots or nouns substantive are reversed, following the adjectives or epithetes, which are prefixed.

Reflexibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *réflexibilité* (14th c., Oresme; but in mod. use adopted from English).] Capability of being reflected.

1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 351 Whence it is that the same rays exhibit the same colours, when separated by any other means; as by their different reflexibility. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 370 The sun's light differs in reflexibility, those rays being most reflexible, which are most refrangible. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 375 It is evident, that neither reflexibility nor refrangibility will account for either sort of rings. 1808 HERSCHEL *ibid.* XCIX. 267 In consequence of the different reflexibility of the differently coloured rays.

Reflexible (rĭ'fleksĭb'l), *a.* [f. REFLEX *v.* Hence F. *réflexible.*] Capable of being reflected.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 301 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays that are differently Reflexible and Refrangible. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 29 Such an opinion, as that heat is a thing radiated and reflexible. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 229 The waves of sound being thus reflexible, nearly in the same manner as the rays of light.

So **Refle·xile** *a. nonce-wd.*

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 384 The rays which are most flexible...are most refrangile, reflexile, and flexile.

† **Refle·xing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. REFLEX *v.* + -ING[1].] That reflects, in senses of the vb.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 62 The hot reflexing rayes Of bright Apollo. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 488 This reflexing heart..Can by experience conster well, your Churches Sire and Dame.

Reflexion, -al, -ist : see REFLECTION

† **Refle·xious,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. REFLEX *sb.* + -IOUS.] Of the nature of a reflection.

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) II. 255 But shee needed neither borrowed shades, nor reflexious lights, to set her off.

† **Refle·xity.** *Obs.* [f. as REFLEX *a.* + -ITY.]

1. Shining, reflection. *rare*[-1].

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 441 Heyl, oryent, as þe sonne In his reflexite!

2. Reflexibility. *nonce-use.*

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 361, I now tried to measure the different degrees of reflexity, &c. of the different rays.

Reflexive (rĭ'fleksĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **reflexīvus*: see REFLEX *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *réflexif, -ive* (Cotgr. 1611), Sp. *reflexivo*, It. *riflessivo*, and see also REFLECTIVE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. Capable of turning or bending back. *rare.*

1588 J. READ tr. *Arcanus' Compend. Meth.* 60 b, Who would not feare the force, the pearcing and power reflexiue of Quicksiluer. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* XIV. 413 The reflexive power of flame is nearly the same as that of tracing-paper.

† **b.** Capable of reflecting light *Obs. rare.*

1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 787, I found the Confining surface very strongly reflexive.

† **c.** Reflected (as light). *Obs. rare*[-1].

1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. 201 Though the Glory of thy Essence, cannot receive any increase by this reflection, yet thou art pleased everlastingly to perpetuate this thy reflexive Glory.

† **2.** Of mental operations: Turned or directed back upon the mind itself. *Obs.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxviii. 295 In those two Offices of Reason, the Transient and Reflexive act, that whereby we looke Outward on others; or Inward on our selves 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 42 Then the mind in it's reflexive workings can proceed *in infinitum.* *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 1 Being not capable of a reflexive act, they know it not.

† **b.** Capable of, inclined to, or characterized by, reflection or serious thought; reflective. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. (1712) 53 Man, in whom there is a principle of more fine and reflexive Reason. 1655-87 — *App. Antid.* (1712) 193 This must be in a knowing, passive, and reflexive Subject. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 287 To the attentive and reflexive, to those that are unprejudic'd. 1752 *School of Man* (1753) 37 Their sensitive soul bears such marks of a reflexive intelligence.

† **3.** Reciprocal, correspondent. *Obs.*

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Complaint* 18 There is likewise a neare consanguinity, and reflexive benevolence of aspects between Lawes and Princes. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 178 Nor..are our thoughts as Gods in respect of reflexive comprehension.

† **4.** Reflecting on a person. *Obs. rare*[-1].

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 174, I would fain know what man..there is that does not resent an ugly reflexive word.

5. *Gram.* Of pronouns, verbs, and their signification: Characterized by, or denoting, a reflex action on the subject of the clause or sentence.

1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 114 The ordinary method of expressing a reciprocal or reflexive sense. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* viii. 299 The mere addition of certain letters, which give to every verb a negative, or causative, or reflexive, or reciprocal meaning. 1867 J. HADLEY *Ess.* xi. 205 A shortened form of the reflexive pronoun.

6. Of a reflex character.

1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 138 He reduced religion to a reflexive ceremony of empty proprieties. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 200/2 Reflexive Selection is the exclusive generation of those better fitted to the relations in which the members of the same species stand to each other.

B. *sb.* † **1.** An object reflecting light. *Obs.*[-1]

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 27 That there may be found as much variety in them as in other Reflexives, i.e. Plain, Convex or Concave Glasses.

2. A reflexive verb or pronoun.

1866 *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 88 We are still capable of forming a double set of reflexives. 1867 J. HADLEY *Ess.* xi. 209 The reflexive which serves to express the passive is a causal reflexive.

Refle·xively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a reflexive or reflecting manner, by way of reflection (in various senses).

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 223 Not only directly..but reflexively also, in respect of what may rebound to our selves. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 636 Reflexively examining himself whether he have a phantasm, or sensible idea, belonging to every word, or no. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1717) VI. 105 Ay, but he spoke slightly and reflexively of such a Lady. 1858 CASWALL *Poems* 192 Thyself by nurture, meditation, grace, Reflexively reveal'd. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Abeyance*, The term has been transferred reflexively from the person waiting to the thing waited for.

Refle·xiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reflexive.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. II 234 There not being that Reflexiveness, in Brutes in their suffering as in rational Creatures. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II App. 144 The reflexiveness is so direct that a refusal to admit the rough breathing introduces language completely at variance with all Greek usage.

So **Reflexi·vity.**

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi 137 Ready from every part to be reflected if the clouds had any such reflexivity in them 1891 MRS. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* 32 Less reflexivity and more plasticity..would raise the style of Vinet.

Refle·xly, *adv.* [f. REFLEX *a.* + -LY[2].] In a reflex manner. (Common in recent use.)

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* IV iii. § 20 No body can act reflexly on itself. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 255 Contraction of the pupil before dilatation is probably caused reflexly by irritant action of the atropia.

Reflexo·genous, *a. Path.* [f. REFLEX *a.*: see -O.] Producing reflex action. So **Reflexo·ge·nic** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 521 Certain bone surfaces are similarly very dependably 'reflexogenous'.

† **Refle·xure.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [See REFLEX *v.* and FLEXURE.] A bend or fold.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 100 The thinne Membran ..made in reflexures, should nourish the substaunce of the brayne.

† **Refli·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. In 7 **reflurt.** [RE-.] *trans.* To toss back again.

1652 *News fr. Low-Countr.* 11 If carping Momes shall flurt in Podex's face A Flout, Podex, with a full Breath, refluirts it back.

† **Refloa·t,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *reflot*: see RE- 2 a and FLOAT *sb.* 2.] A flowing back; reflux, ebb (of the tide).

1594 [see FLOAT *sb.* 2] 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 907 The Maine Float and Refloat of the Sea which is. Part of the Diurnal Motion.

So † **Refloa·t** *v*[1] *intr.*, to flow back, ebb. *Obs.*[-0]

1632 SHERWOOD, To reflote, *refloter.*

Refloat (rĭflōu·t), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To float, set afloat, again. Hence **Refloa·ting** *vbl. sb.*; also **Refloata·tion.**

1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., The necessary operations for the refloating of the French war vessel. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 7/1 The company undertook to refloat, at their own expense, any vessel that went ashore in the canal. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 2/1 The refloating of all the colonial loans. By such a refloatation there would be a saving of about one per cent.

Refloenge, obs. form of REFLOWING *vbl. sb.*

Refloo, obs. form of REFLOW *v.*

† **Reflo·re,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*[-1]. In 6 **reflоir.** [f. RE- 5 a + *-flore*, as in *deflore* DEFLOWER.] *trans.* To cause to flourish again; = REFLOWER *v.* 1.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 295 With superabundant Mirth, melodie, thow dois my hart refloir.

Reflore·scence. [RE- 5 a; or f. L. *reflōrēscĕre* to flower again + -ENCE.] A blossoming again, a second florescence.

1721 in BAILEY. *a* 1792 HORNE *Disc.* xvi. Wks 1809 IV. 302 By the reflorescence of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 17 A famous..example of this reflorescence.

So **Reflore·scent** *a.*

1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 398 The classic forms so exuberantly reflorescent in the sixteenth century.

Reflourish (rĭflv·rĭʃ), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + FLOURISH *v.*, orig. after L. *reflōrēscĕre.*] *intr.* To flourish anew. Chiefly *fig.* (Common in 17th c.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 10 And my fleysse reflorist

[L. *reflorui*]. 1544 LELAND *N. Y. Gift* in *Itin.* (1768) I. p. xxiii, The old Glory of your renowmid Britaine [shall be seen] to reflorisch thorough the Worlde. 1598 PHAER *Æneid* Gen. Sum. a ij b, A land where their Kyngdome should reflorishe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 Cypresse: a tree destinated to the dead; in that once being cut it neuer reflourisheth. 1675 PLUME *Life Hachet* in *Cent. Serm.* p. i, Afterwards, when Christian religion reflourished, the Christian Church resumed these studies again. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav Greece* (1825) II. 135 He saw the city reflourishing under the auspices of the emperor Hadrian. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 229 The love of flowers..reflourishes..in the autumn of our age.

†b. Const. with *inf.* (after the Vulgate). *Obs.*

1580 N. T. (Rhem.) *Phil.* iv. 10, I rejoyced in our Lord excedingly, that once at the length you have reflorished to care for me [L. *refloruistis pro me sentire*]. 1613 DAY *Dyall* x. (1614) 266 Little have they Reflourished to care for them, to use a phrase of theirs.

Hence **Reflou·rishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1621 H. FARLEY *St. Paul's* title-p., All such as beare good will to the reflourishing estate of the said Chvrch. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 230 Their resurrection, and reflioureshing againe. 1657 W. RAND tr *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 238 The reflourishing Glory of that most excellent and Beneficent King Renatus. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 108 The Wicked are no Objects of Hope nor of Reflourishing. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xciv. (1783) III. 191 The reflourishing fortunes of the benevolent Blewitt.

So **Reflou·rishment.** *rare*⁻¹.

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 95. 535/2 The Welsh seeing these round proceedings in England, the peace and reflorishment whereof they feared, labored for reconciliation.

Reflow, *sb.* [RE- 2 a.] A reflux, refluence, ebb of the tide.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 37 By the reflow or ebbe of the Ocean. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 197 This matter..would in time block up the Humber, was it not for the powerful re-flow of that river's tide. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 131 A quick flow or reflow of the water. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 136 (Low) 47 The grand equatorial flow and reflow which is performed by the waters of all the great oceans.

Reflow, *v.*¹ Now *rare.* [RE- 2 a, orig. after L. *refluĕre.*] *intr.* To flow back; *esp.* of the tide, to ebb. Freq. in phr. *flow and reflow.*

1387 [see REFLOWING *vbl. sb.*]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 57 The see Pontike reflowethe not as other sees. *Ibid.* 425 A lytelle welle in the costes of Ruthlande, ..whiche dothe not floo and refloo in the maner of a see. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 373 Syne as the flude begouth for till reflow [etc.]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* IV. 71 At creekes reflowing past the which the water cannot go. 1776 BURROW *Rep.* IV. 2163 It is said that the king has a right, as high as the sea flows and reflows. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 216 The billows..strike with furious force, And then re-flowing, take their grating course. 1852 *Humber Conserv. Act* 2038 So far as the tide flows or reflows.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Ded., Those [pleasures] will runne to Helles impure, While these to Eden faire reflow againe. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 15 As al Creatures flow and reflow to God, as the Ocean or plenitude of al Being. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *Th. à Kempis, Solil. Soul* xii. 197 My Affection floweth and reflloweth here and there and every where. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xcii, An universal deluge, which..ebbs but to reflow!

Reflow, *v.*² *rare.* [RE- 5 a.] To flow again.

1817 BYRON *Mazeppa* xiv, Life reassumed its lingering hold.., My blood reflow'd, though thick and chill. *a* 1843 CRABBE *Woman* i, She..bids the spring of hope re-flow That languish'd in the fainting heart.

Reflow·er, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†1. *trans.* To cause to flower or flourish again.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 66 As the Sommer sweet-distilling drops..Re-greens the Greens, and doth the Flowrs re-flowr [F. *refleurir*]. 1606 *Ibid.* IV. II. *Magnificence* 805 Her sight re-flowres th' Arabian Wilderness. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39 To make peace prosper, justice to reflow'r.

2. *intr.* To flower again (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Reflow·ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REFLOW *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb.; refluence.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 369 The floenge..of the see þer as at oon tyme and refloenge to gedre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 Whiche rowghnes or reflowinge, the Spanyardes caule Resacca. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, Our teares should make the flood, not her reflowing. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 224 The flowing and reflowing of the Tide will oppose them. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 454 The change which .. took place in the flowing and reflowing of the stream.

So **Reflow·ing** *ppl. a.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 196 With a returne of the current and reflowing waves it dasheth upon the temple of Apollo Sminthius. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/5 Coming up..on the crest of the re-flowing tide.

Refluction, variant of REFLUXION *Obs.*

Reflectua·tion. *rare*⁻⁰. [RE- 2 a.] A flowing back (Webster 1828–32).

†Reflue, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *refluĕre*; see REFLUENT and REFLOW *v.*¹] *intr.* To flow back.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 30 This skynny flappes close the passage and defende, that nothynge canne rebound, ne reflue backe agayne. *Ibid.* 44 Sum part therof refloeth, and is reuerted to the womans bresten, ther to becum mylke.

Refluence (re·flŭĕns). [See REFLUENT and ENCE.] A flowing back; a reflux.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. iv, The wastfull sea, Whose billowes..Shall ouerflow it with their refluence. 1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 167 To hinder the refluence or returne of the..vnprofitable humors. 1628 LODGE *Summary of Du Bartas* 106 In the sea, betwixt Norway, and Scotland, there is clerely obserued a flow and refluence. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. ix, Like the refluence of a mighty wave Sucked into the loud sea. 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Psyche & Pan* 4 The gentle river..cast up Psyche, with a refluence brave, Upon the flowery bank.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, IV. iii, One hornpipe further, a refluence back, and two doubles forward. 1828 ALISON *Hist. Europe* LXXIV. § 78 The refluence of its legions over the Rhine and the Pyrenees..prostrated the financial affairs of the Empire.

So **† Re·fluency.** *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 400 By..what affluencies and refluencies this perpetuity is accomplished. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I vi. § 2. 58 How all things sublunary move..in an interchangeable flowing and refluencie.

Refluent (re·flŭĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *refluent-em*, pres. pple. of *refluĕre* to flow back, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *fluĕre* to flow.]

1. Flowing back, reflowing:

a. of the sea, waves, rivers, etc.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III. 139 Do not the Rivers..to the Hills convey the Refluent Wave .? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 549 Then backward sweep The refluent tides, and plunge him in the deep. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 30 All those [rivers] with refluent course Apollo drove Nine days against the rampart. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 37 In lower Louisiana, there are a great number of lakes from the refluent waters of the Mississippi. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* ii. 36 All night the phosphorescent water..washes with long, refluent waves along their sides.

transf. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* LXXXIV. § 1 The once triumphant Peninsular hosts, refluent through the passes of the Pyrenees. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 78 To give him a hold against any refluent doubt that might threaten to sweep him back.

b. of blood, the spirits, life, etc.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 91, I show'd of old, how vital Currents glide, And the Meanders of their refluent Tide. 1714 *Spring* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 109 When to his Heart the refluent Spirits came. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard* II. (1791) 77 Slow-ebbing life with refluent crimson breaks O'er their wan lips. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* lxix, I felt the refluent blood forsake my face 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem.* xxxii, Too languid to sting, he had the more venom refluent in his blood.

c. *Phys.* of blood or other fluids.

1704 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 4) 319 To discharge the refluent Blood into the next adjacent Trunk. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 347 The ammoniacal salt of the refluent urine. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 924 The heading back will..fill the ventricle still more with refluent aortic blood.

2. Characterized by refluence, *esp.* tidal.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 21 This..Reflux it was . , which gave Rise to another Division of the Nerves into arterious or effluent, and venous or refluent. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 28 Wherever man is found, or refluent oceans roll. 1864 TENNYSON *Boädicea* 28 A phantom colony smoulder'd on the refluent estuary.

†3. Directed backwards. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 424 If o'er their lives a refluent glance they cast, Their's is the present who can praise the past.

†Re·fluous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *reflu-us* refluent + -OUS.] Refluent; recurring.

1628 SIR W. MURE *Spirit. Hymn* 274 That Day shall rest Heauen's rolling spheares, Earth's refluous tumults. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 62 Seeing the stream of Jordan..was not supplied with any reciprocall or refluous tide out of the Dead Sea.

Reflurt: see REFLIRT *v. Obs.*

Reflux (rī·flŭks). [f. RE- 2 a + FLUX: cf. F. *reflux* (16th c.), Sp. *reflujo* (*-fluxo*), It. *riflusso.*]

1. A flowing back, return, refluence: a. of the sea (esp. in phr. *flux and reflux*), rivers, water, air, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 194 Man hath of erthe slowthe and hevynesse, Flux and reflux by watir made unstable. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 43 Hereunto addeth Aristotle..that no liuing creature dieth but in the reflux and ebbe of the sea. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 56 Which in some measure may cause the flux and reflux of the green Sea. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv, The great draught and reflux of the..river. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* I. 95 Fluxes and refluxes of the sea..continued till six o'clock next morning. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U S.* 67, I cannot determine how far eastward the Delaware then extended the reflux of its waters. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 117 The heat and cold which surround the globe are in a state of constant and universal flux and reflux. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 110 Ill-contrived sewers permitting a large reflux of air into the houses.

b. in *transf.* and *fig.* uses.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 129 The refluxes of so unjust a fortune in a Princesse of so great merit. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 69 After all this flux and re-flux of vexation and charge to the certain undoing of one or both parties. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 271 The alterations which happen in manners, and the flux and reflux of politeness, wit, and art. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Introd. 25 The flux and reflux of Commercial Property..on the Thames. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 189 A violent and rapid reflux of public feeling.

c. *Phys.* of the blood.

1653 HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* I. xiii. (1673) 81 [The blood] comes..into the ear of the heart in so great abundance, with so great flux, and reflux [etc.]. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-watch* 15 The Circulation of our Blood, whose reflux to the Heart is promoted by..Respiration. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 511 The reflux of blood into the jugular veins from coughing or a prolonged expiration. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 40 The intra-ventricular pressure becomes lowered from reflux through the valve.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reflux current, theory, tide*; **reflux catheter,** a double-channel catheter, in which the liquid passes by one duct and returns by the other (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **reflux trap,** a trap in a drain or sewer to prevent a back current of foul air.

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 52 This is to sustain any current that may take place at the reflux tide. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 3/4 As far as practical, the up current of air (when existing) is prevented by reflux traps. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 975 The current impelled by the right ventricle.. is met by the reflux current from the left ventricle. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 234 The reflux theory seems at present the more probable for most cases.

† Reflu·xion. *Obs.* Also refluction. [ad. med.L. *refluxiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refluĕre*: see REFLUENT.] = REFLUX.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4 b/1 The refluxione of badd humors vnto the wounded parte. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 202 The next .. question propounded, was concerning the fluxion and refluxion of the sea. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii 259 Are they more daring at the ebullition of the blood, or at the circular refluxion?

Refly, *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To fly back or again.

1611 FLORIO, *Riuolare*, to flie againe, to refly. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 142 Thus spake the Seraph, and to Bliss reflew. — *Hymns Festiv* ibid. 351 Gabriel..to Heav'n reflown, Attended at the Throne. 1866 CRICHTON *Nat. Ramble Orcades* 63 Many individuals were flying and reflying from and to the spot.

Refo·cillate, *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *refocillāre* to warm into life again, revive: see RE- 5 a and FOCILLATE] *trans.* To revive, refresh, reanimate, comfort (a person, the spirits, senses, etc.).

1621 CORYAT *Crudities* 93 The first view thereof did euen refocillate my spirits and tickle my senses with inward joy. 1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. *Prynne* 174 About every 3 houres his man was to bring him a roll and a pott of ale to refocillate his wasted Spirits. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 230 In Arbors, some themselves refocillate. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, The nose was comforted, nourish'd, plump'd up, refresh'd, refocillated, and set a growing for ever.

Hence **† Refo·cillating** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1697 R. PRICE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 279 These Disorders.. were greatly increased..so that she was not fit for any, but refocillating Means (to palliate the most urging Symptomes).

Refocilla·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *refocillātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refocillāre*: see prec. + -ATION.] The action of the verb; refreshment, reanimation, reinvigoration.

1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 1615/1 What paynes..would not hee willyngly haue suffered, to haue had some refocillation and tyme of refreshyng? 1620 DONNE *Serm.* xlii 414 He..kindly performed all offices of ease and refocillation to these way-faring strangers. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 225 For recreation of the minde, and refocillation of the spirits. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 621, I need for myself solace and refocillation of animal spirits. 1872 JACOX *Asp. Authorsh.* 3 Refocillation is a favourite resource —whatever the word may be—with authors not a few.

†b. A means of refreshment. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III. ii, Some precious cordial, some costly refocillation.

Refo·cus, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To focus again.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 149/2 Having..refocussed the lenses, the brass cap should be put on. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 173 A pulpit..capable of re-focusing religion.

Refo·ld, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fold again. Hence **Refo·lding** *vbl. sb.*

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Wks. (1717) 293 And having ended, with a Sigh refolds Thy Letter up. 1611 FLORIO, *Riduplicare*, to redouble or refold. *Ibid*, *Ripiego*, a refolding vp againe. 1852 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 327 Having mastered its contents, the captain refolded and replaced it where he found it. 1892 ZAEHNSDORF *Bind. Books* (1892) 7 Refolding would in such a case be most detrimental. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 344 She will refold and rearrange all clothing and bedding in the store-room.

Refo·nt. *rare.* [ad. F. *refonte*: see FONT *sb.*² and cf. REFOUNT.] A recast, recasting.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 47 The impending refont of the political structure of Germany. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* iii. 220 The fragment of the *Achilleis*, or his refont of *Reinecke Fuchs.*

Refoorme, obs form of REFORM *v.*

Refoo·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put a new foot in (a boot or stocking).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 62/2 Stocking-legs for the supply of 'jobbing worsted', and for re footing. *Ibid.* 34/1 The back and the remainder of the front having been used for refooting boots. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 116 It is in this last meaning probably that this word [*sc.* stilt] is used in Lincolnshire to describe the re-footing a stocking.

† Reforce, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *reforcier, reforcer*, f. *re-* RE- + *forcer*: see FORCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reinforce, strengthen, make stronger.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 113 He byganne to reforce his callynge, cryinge wyth a hyghe voyce. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 175 Thus bygan ayen the batayll to be reforced. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 54 He sall send men of experience for reforsing of strenthis and biggein of the samyn.

2. *intr.* To become stronger, be reinforced.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 110 Nothyng coude playse nor brynge hym tyll his hertys ease, But euer more reforced and redoubled his sorowe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 290 There reforced the batayll.

Refo·rest, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cover again with forest; to reafforest. Also *absol.*

1882 *Q. Rev.* July 56 Large tracts of land are being reforested. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 527 Attention is called to the necessity of re-foresting.

So **Reforesta·tion**; **Reforestiza·tion** (Ogilvie 1882); **Refo·restize** *v.* (Webster 1897).

1887 Molony *Forestry W. Afr.* 90 How different would it have been had there been some system of conservancy or re-forestation.

Refo·rfeit, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To forfeit again.

1667 *Decay Chr Piety* v. § 12 Those who by a new set of impossible commands should..reforfeit themselves again.

Refo·rge, *v.* [Re- 5 a. In early use prob. ad. OF. *reforgier* (15th c.; mod.F. *reforger*).]

1. *trans.* To forge (metal or articles of metal) over again.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16048 Take ageyn ther olde Armure..Wych they ha broke, and lost in veyn; Lat hem reforge hem newe ageyn. 1813 *Metrical Remarks* 42 To reforge the fetters they had broke. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 536 Continually re-forging the blade, to the manifest deterioration of the steel.

2. To refabricate, fashion afresh.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 144 b, Thou doeest disguyse and reforge thyn owneself into a woman. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 242 There, did no drunken Groom.. against Heav'n blasphemous Oathes re-forge. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 3/2 Whether they should retain this Act or whether they should throw it aside and leave the necessity of re-forging it at some future time.

Hence **Refo·rger**, one who forges anew. *rare.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 187 Christe beeyng a newe reforger of the olde lawe.

Reform (rĭfō·ɪm), *sb.* [f. next, or ad. F. *réforme* (1640) = Sp. *reforma*, It. *riforma*.]

1. The amendment, or altering for the better, of some faulty state of things, *esp.* of a corrupt or oppressive political institution or practice; the removal of some abuse or wrong.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 538 No Sow-gelder..but cry'd Reform! 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Reform*, Reforming, Reformation. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Reform*, .. a reestablishment or revival of a former neglected discipline; also a correction of reigning abuses. 1786 Han. More *Florio* Dramas, etc. (1827) 181 He said when any change was brewing, Reform was a fine name for ruin. 1820 Shelley *Rev. Tyr.* I. 113 Bœotia, choose reform or civil war! 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 118 His unwilling consent.. rendered him still more than ever hostile to all projects of reform. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 80 Reform was needed, and not total abolition.

b. A particular instance of such amendment; a change for the better.

1782 Cowper *Conversat.* 804 Great changes..have occurred, And blest reforms, that I have never heard. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 58 This new constitution of theirs, which had been announced as a great reform. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 209 To reduce those endowments..would have been a reform worthy of a good prince and of a good parliament. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The public and the Profession were alike urgent in calling for sweeping reforms.

2. Amendment of conduct; reformation of persons or character.

1784 Cowper *Task* II. 321 What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaimed By rigour, or whom laughed into reform? *Ibid.* v. 618 Remorse begets reform. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 155/2 Institutions auxiliary to those for Punishment (Houses of Reform).

3. Improvement or rectifying of something faulty or inexact.

1836 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, Roger Bacon explained precession of the equinoxes, [and] the consequent necessity of the reform of the calendar.

4. a. A religious order created by the reduction of another to stricter observances. *rare.*

Copied by Chambers from the *Dict. de Trévoux* (1721).

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In this sense the order of St. Bernard is said to be only a reform of that of St. Benedict. 1869 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Recollet*, A reform of the Cistercian order of nuns in Spain was called by the same name.

†b. A reformed person. *Obs. rare.*

1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 118, I became a thorough reform from that hour.

†5. *Mil.* A discharge or dismissal. *Obs. rare* —1.

1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 416 Another reform of 25 men more will be made out of each troop of guards, which will reduce them to 150 each troop.

6. *attrib.*, as *Reform League, Parliament, party, school*; **Reform Act** or **Bill**, an act or bill to amend the system of parliamentary representation, especially those brought in and passed in 1831–2.

1831 (*title*) A Chart exhibiting a list of the Names of the Majority and Minority, on the Second Reading of the English Reform Bill. 1832 F. N. Rogers (*title*) Parliamentary Reform Act, 2 Will. 4. c. 45. With notes. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* c, I think of the two, the liberal or reform party were the most inveterate. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 359 *Reform School.* 1862 C. Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. xvii. 310 The dreaded Reform Parliament was to assemble at the end of January, 1833. 1866 Bright *Sp., Reform* 27 Aug. (1876) 377, I am not afraid of the principles of the Reform League.

Reform (rĭfō·ɪm), *v.*[1] Also 4 **refoorme, reffourme, 4–7 refourme.** [ad. OF. *reformer* (12th c.; mod.F. *réformer*), or L. *reformāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *formāre* to form; hence also Sp. *reformar*, It. *riformare.*

For early examples of the purely literal sense 'to form again', see *v.*[2]]

†1. *trans.* To renew, restore, re-establish (peace).

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu..wastys discorde, reformes pese. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 103 Pees was reformed in þis manere [L. *pax reformata est*]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 182/1 In theyr solempnytees pees was reformed bytwene the lombardes and the emperour of Rome. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 16 That pesse shulde be reformyd be-twene Yngland and France.

†2. To convert, bring back, or restore (a thing or person) *to* the original form or state, or to a previous condition. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 14 Whene þe myghtes of þe saule er refourmede by grace to þe dignyte and þe state of þe firste condicione. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 136 Sancte Iohne .tuk vpe þe pecis small, and..be his prayere þar fut-hate reformyt þam to þe fyrste state. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 144 His mannes forme ayein he tok, And was reformed to the regne In which that he was wont to regne. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Suche as be pensyff make hem glad and mutye, Distrauhte in thouhte refourme hem to resoun. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 120 What reformyth the sovle to his first light? *Ibid.* 127 Baptem..reformyth the soule..to the glorious lykenesse of god eternall. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 815/2 It is true nowe that God is reuealed to vs when he reformeth vs to his image.

†b. Without const. To restore (a person) to a normal state of mind, or to consciousness. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvi. 23 Dauid took an harp, and smoot with hys hoond, and Saul was refourmyd [L. *refocillabatur*], and liȝter he hadde. — *Judith* xiii. 30 [xiv. 7] After forsothe that, the spirit taken aȝeen, he is reformed [L. *recreatus*], he fel doun to hir feet, and honourede hir.

†3. To restore (a build.ng) after destruction, decay, or damage; to rebuild, repair. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Laurence) 582 Lumbardis had brynt it in were...þane gat he men of craft to wyrk & to reforme þis haly kyrk. 1480 Caxton (*Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 23 b/2 He refourmed the temple of God better and encreased the cytee of Jherusalem. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 57 The castell..was reformit againe new better nor it was befoir. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvii, Reforming first their thrise-reard wall. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 101 Seat worthier of Gods, as built With second thoughts, reforming what was old!

4. To convert into another and better form; to amend or improve by some change of form, arrangement, or composition; to free from previous faults or imperfections. †Also const. *unto, into.* Now *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 378 þen carppez to syr Gawan þe knyȝt in þe grene, 'Refourme we oure forwardes. er we fyrre passe'. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* iii. 21 Oure Lord Jhesu Crist, the which schal refoorme the body of oure mekenesse. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 77 His halynace Throw prayer may purchace To reforme my foule face. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 Panells..shall herafter be refourmed by addicions and taking oute of names of persones by discrecion of the same Justices. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 315 The Water of Baptisme by the working of the holy Ghost, is reformed vnto a Diuine power. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 79 Those eyes, faire eyes, too faire to be describde, Were those that earst the Chaos did reforme. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* xi. (1623) 34 Neither let any man euer so much as thinke,. it is vnpossible. to reforme any tree. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 208 He would needes reforme all the fortifications of those strong places we passed by; he trode on no earth at which he carped not. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 1030 'Tis prudence to reform her into ease. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Calendar*, Romulus's calendar was reformed by Numa, who added two more months. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 23 Describ'd the seasons, and reform'd the year. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 26 Persons who have been disfigured..have it in their power to reform their looks. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 95 He patronised learning and poetry, and he reformed the calendar.

absol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Þis uayrhede .. reformeþ and agrayþeþ and him yelt his ryȝte pryente.

†b. To correct, emend (a book, writing, chart, etc.); to recast, improve by revision and alteration. *Obs.*

1498 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII. 169 P[1]..for mendyng and reformyng an Article of our ordinances viij[d]. 1528 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 249 To peruse, oversee, examyne, Refourme, & correcte suche Bookes and ordynaunces. 1568 North *Gueuara's Dial. Pr.* (ed. 2) title-p., Now newly revised and corrected.., refourmed of faultes escaped in the first edition. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. 320, I would ..Correct those errors in Navigation, reforme Cosmographicall Chartes, and rectifie longitudes. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 489 Geffery Chaucer, whose life is written at large, by Thomas Speght, (who by old copies, reformed his workes). 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 8 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 42 The original Author of the *Private Devotions*, w[ch] Dr. Hicks..reform'd. *c* 1779 R. Cumberland in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 412, I have reformed the passages you pointed out and..written a Prologue.

c. *Law.* To revise and amend a judgement (*obs.*); to allow an instrument to be corrected or construed according to the original intention, when an error has been committed in it.

c 1670 Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 63 Erroneous Judgments are only to be reform'd by the High Court of Parliament. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 440 His Majesty is disposed..to have the Judgement reformed, in case the Pleas of the adverse Party, so suing, should be found valid. 1824 Simons & Stuart *Rep. Cases Chanc.* I. 210 *marg.*, A Court of Equity will reform an Instrument which, by the mistake of the Drawer, admits of a construction inconsistent with the true Agreement of the Parties, although the Party seeking to reform it himself drew the Instrument.

5. To make a change for the better in (an arrangement, state of things, practice or proceeding, institution, etc.); to amend or improve by removal of faults or abuses.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/1 To have ye saide first Statute of newe refourmed. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. i, Callynge a counsayl he refourmed many thynges for the weale of hys realme. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 180 b, Howe the state of the weale publike, as well ciuile, as ecclesiasticall maye or ought to be reformed [L. *emendari*]. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. viii. § 4 There hath arisen a sect in England, which..seeketh to reform even the French reformation. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II. xxx. 177 To doe no more than reforme the Common-wealth. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xiv, A Monkey to reform the times, Resolv'd to visit foreign climes. 1768 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V 155 After a long series of scandal, the apostolic see was reformed and exalted by the austerity and zeal of Gregory VII. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 121 He was bound by the concessions he made in 1489 to reform the administration of justice. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* I. (1880) 2 There were many eminent churchmen who sought to reform it [the Church] from within.

absol. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 63 And the seid priour of the same monasterie to refourme and to make a direccion therof. 1643 Denham *Cooper's H.* 116 May no such storm Fall on our Times, where ruine must reform. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. (1890) I. 49 A body of members anxious to preserve, and a body eager to reform.

†b. *ironically.* To alter *to* a worse state. *Obs.*

1649 C. Walker *Relat. & Observ.* II. 35 For, in the interim, they garrisoned Black Fryars and S. Pauls, reforming it, from the Church of God, to a den of thieves, &c.

c. To take away, remove entirely, by (or by way of) reformation.

1660 South *Serm. Matt.* xiii. 52 In those Days, when the Revenues of the Church were not wholly reformed from it. 1694 Atterbury *Serm. 1 Peter* iv. 8 (1726) I. 78 Our Adversaries, who cry'd us down, as Men that were Reforming away Good Works 1897 Labouchere in *Daily News* 17 Mar. 3/7 His idea of reform was to reform the Armenians off the face of the globe.

6. To put a stop or end to (an abuse, disorder, malpractice, etc.) by enforcing or introducing a better procedure or conduct; †to amend (a fault committed).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 136 Wherof full many a gret debat Reformed is to good astat. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 21 If reson ne had reffourmed the myssecheff and the mysserule. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 89 (Lamb. MS.), A rodde reformeþ al her necligence. 1530 Palsgr. 682/2 If I have done any thynge amysse, I wyll reforme it. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 6 Such abuses as are to be reformed in the realme. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 28 Sir Artegall undid the evill fashion, And wicked customes of that Bridge refourmed. 1619 Sir R. Naunton in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 96 The best remedies they can for reforming what they find faultie. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 83, I am resolved to reform these disorders. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 We are resolved to reform several practices..in their behaviour. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* I, He could reform every abuse.

†b. (Chiefly *Sc.*) To repair, redress (a wrong, loss, damage, etc.), to make up, make good. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 185 To reforme all harmes and scathis that suld be done throu his men. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 15 Seyng they have had gret wrong, besechyng my Lorde that it myght be reformed 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 459 Beseikand him..to reforme the greit dampnage and cryme tha had sustenit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 77 Ther eftir thai reformit the distructione of the tempil. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 126 b, Vntill ..he be summoned,..and his expenses payed and reformed to him.

c. To correct, put right (an error or mistake).

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 113 Al errours in plees personall shalbe reformed by billes, to be sued before the saied presidente. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. R iv b, Iiut if ye finde any discrepance or variaunce betweene them, ye shall by the ayde of some skilfull Artificer reforme it in the lesser. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc* 445 Young heads are giddy, ..And make mistakes for manhood to reform.

†d. To remove (a fault or blemish) by some treatment. *Obs. rare.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 293 Euery man may..reforme by arte, the faultes and imperfections that nature hath wrought in them. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 290 Then we bare your body to the fleet, And there the blemishes thereof reform With water fair and warm.

7. To bring, lead, or force (a person) to abandon a wrong or evil course of life, conduct, etc., and adopt a right one; to bring about a thorough amendment in (a person, his conduct, etc.).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. iii. (1859) 54 Sathan..myght not be refourmyd by cause of his vnchangeablyte. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxiii. 61, ii. holy Byshoppes..came into Brytaygne to refourme the Kynge, and al other that erryd from the waye of trouth. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* v. 23 Because he wolde not be refourmed, he shal dye. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* 60 Those wilful cubbes, which neither by teaching nor by example will be reformed must feele the smart of the rod. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. § 46. 81 What usurer, what deceiver is reformed by this Plague? 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 61 A man is never thoroughly reformed till a new principle governs his thoughts. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 84 Will you call my father's desire to reform your life, a putting hard upon you? 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 540 As we must not go to ruin the men whom we wish to reform. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 74 You give out that you have half reformed me. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxxi, Far be it from us to discourage any effort made to reform juvenile offenders. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* ix. 6, I have not the slightest intention..of setting myself to mend or reform people.

b. Const. *from*, †*of*, †*to*, †*unto.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 204 He rebukid the forsayden breenys and bourkeyns. and ham to Pees reformed. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 875 To reforme the Howlat, of faltis full fell. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 To reforme the euyl disposed vnto goodnesse.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xi. (1715) 99 The Grecians were much reform'd from the Inhumanity..of their own Ancestors. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 214 The house of Hanover..is the nearest branch of our regal line reformed from popery. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. i. (1872) III. 204 Lieutenant Buddenbrock..is now reformed from those practices.

† **c.** To reprove, punish, chastise (a person) for some fault. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. Pref., By cause they were not customed to be refourmed ne chastysed, whan ony of them was corrected and punysshed, they were gretely troubled. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* (heading), Ionas is angrie, and complayneth of God which refourmeth him. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 103 At these meetings also .. roges, and runnagates, are often reformed for their excesses. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 21 He .. The lady to alight did eft require, Whilest he reformed that uncivill fo.

d. *refl.* (also with *heart, life*, etc. as obj.) To improve one's own conduct, character, etc.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, The seid Frensche Kyng..the Decree of the enterdiccion dispysyng will not therby reforme himselfe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xiv. 34 Yf so be that ye wil subdue youre owne vnderstandinge, and refourme youre hert [etc.]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 72 And as we heare you do reforme your selues, We will according to your strength, and qualities, Giue you aduancement. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 14 How justly might they bid him hold his tongue, and go and reform his life, before he pretended to instruct them.

transf. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 182 The wind and waters obeyed him, and reformed themselves according to his word.

† **8.** To instruct, inform (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 12 Who hath refourmed [1611 directed] the mynde of the Lorde? Or who is of his councel to teach him? 1560 BECON *New Catech.* II. Wks. 1564 I. 312 The Prophete Esaye also sayeth, who hath refourmed the Spiryte of the Lorde?

† **9. a.** *Hawking.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Sum tyme yowre hawke countenansis as she piked hir, and yet she proynith not, and then ye most say she Reformith hir federis and not piketh hir federis.

† **b.** To cut down or back to a desired length; to trim, prune. *Obs.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 17 You must pyle them vp immediately after they are cut, sharped, reformed in length and smoothed. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 35 Snub his top..with a sharpe knife, and take him cleane away, and so you may vse any Cyon you would reforme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 625 We must be ris'n And at our pleasant labour, to reform Yon flourie Arbors. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 605 Shall we doubt .. To sow, to set, and to reform their growth?

† **c.** To bring into a better state, to improve.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* V. 237 This peece of ground . hath had much labour and great cost bestowed on it, and the ground little or nothing the more reformed.

† **10.** *Mil.* [After F. *réformer*.] To form into a new regiment or company; to break up, partially or completely, for this purpose; hence also, to disband, dismiss from the service. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 183 He hath casziered and dismissed aboue 600 men, as well Commanders and Sargeants, as commissaries and Treasurers, .. hee hath also reformed the common souldiers. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 71 His regiment being reformed into one company, was giuen to Captaine Rhisby. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., If you must reform two of them, be sure let him command the troop that is left. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Military Affairs, to Reform, is to reduce a Body of Men, either disbanding the Whole, and putting the Officers and Soldiers into other Bodies, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. 51 (*Le Patissier*) At the conclusion of the last peace, his regiment being reformed,..he found himself. without a livre.

11. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To abandon wrong-doing or error; to free oneself from misconduct or fault.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 54 The Catuall did reforme, and make himselfe friendes with him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 We have reformed from them, not against them. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 356 How necessary it is to reform from the Roman impurities. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 47 Those who have gone on for some time in the ways of Vice, and have afterwards reformed. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xiv. 61 It is possible the young man may, in time, grow wiser and reform. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 80 If..the Church of England reformed by herself [etc.]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 637 He reformed and rose to the rank of Ealdorman.

Re-form, reform (rīfǭ·ɹm), *v.*² Also 4 **re-fourme**, 5 *Sc.* **refurm.** [Orig. identical with prec., but in later use a new formation from RE- 5 a and FORM *v.* Cf. F. *reformer*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To form a second time, form over again.

trans. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 7 Þe light of his grace þat refourmes in vs his ymage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 273 And riht so in the same forme In fleissh and blod he schal reforme..the qwike and dede. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. vi. 484 Til wyttyr þaim for hir pete How mankynde mycht refurmyt be. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* II. 360 The formes of things doe neuer die, Because the matter that remaines Reformes another thing thereby. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 181/1 When the Soul by cogitation reforming these things, which are conceived in Opinion by Memory and Sense [etc.]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 105 Its prime Errand was to Re-form and New-mold the Earth. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* IV. 128 She had words to speak, She form'd them and reform'd them. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lix, Our little selves re-form'd in finer clay. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 924 The formation goes on continuously, so that..a fresh deposit..is re-formed in about twenty years.

intr. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* V. (ed. 4) 158 This precipitate re-formed on the further addition of the dye.

b. *Mil.* (See FORM *v.* 8.)

trans. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When a line of several battalions hath passed another..it may be reformed in the following manner. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iii, Order was again restored, and the line reformed. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 13 Unfix Swords. Re-form Company.

intr. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 97 No advanced guard.., after carrying a post, should .. be permitted to advance without reforming. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 311 At that well known .. voice, the flying troops immediately re-formed.

Reformable (rɪfǭ·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. REFORM *v.*¹ + -ABLE: cf. F. *réformable* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Capable of being reformed; admitting or susceptible of reformation.

1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 337 Provided allway .. that hit be reformabyll and corrigabill by the Mayre. 1533 CRANMER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 271, I find them as conformable and reformable as any number with whom I have communed. 1563 ABP. PARKER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 271 Other disorders reformable by ecclesiasticall lawes. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 76 To make the Christian offender by that meanes ashamed and reformable. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 163 The reformable mal-administration of church censures. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 486 The boy was criminal, but in my judgment reformable.

Hence † **Refo·rmableness.** *rare*⁻¹.

a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 32 Little children, whether in teachablenes to good, or reformablenes from sinne

† **Reformade.** *Obs.* [ad. next: see -ADE 3.] = REFORMADO 1.

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 8 With him came some white coats, and about 200 of reformades. 1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* 3 Our baffled Reformades, and desperate Decoys of our late disbanded Army. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xiv. 176 A sort of Officers that never go to War, almost like our Reformades. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 525 David Hyde, one of the Reformades, first drew his sword in Palace yard.

attrib. c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 26 The partye, consisting of 42, all reformade officers. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. 8 They..march in Publick with their Baggage, ..and a whole train of Reformade sinners.

b. *To ride reformades*, to serve as volunteers.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 104 There were also some from the Court that rode Reformades, for the love that they had to the King Shaddai.

So † **Reformader.** *Obs.* (In quot. *attrib.*)

c 1642 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 71 Two hundred and forty of the Lord Brooke's reformader troupe, which behaved themselves all very gallantly.

Reformado (refǭɹmē¹·do). [a. Sp. *reformado* (= Pg. *reformado*, It. *riformato*, F. *réformé*): ad. L. *reformātus*, pa. pple. of *reformāre* to REFORM.]

1. *Mil.* **a.** An officer left without a command (owing to the 'reforming' or disbanding of his company) but retaining his rank and seniority, and receiving full or half pay; a 'reformed' officer. **b.** A volunteer serving in the army (or navy) without a commission, but with the rank of an officer. Now only *Hist.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, Into the likenesse of some of these Reformado's had he moulded himselfe so perfectly. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 68 That the Earl of Crauford's Troop, and those other Officers in the Army that go under the name of Reformadoes, are an unnecessary Charge. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. ii. (1854) 143 The castle was manned with 700 men, divers of them reformadoes. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Oct, Mr. Mansell, a poor Reformado of the Charleses, came to see me. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 85 There was about thirty officers, who, having no soldiers, .. served as reformadoes with the regiment. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 311 Moving his majesty that the loyal Scotch officers, formed into a company of reformadoes , might be cashiered. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliv, Jinker. had been reduced, with several others, by the advice of the Baron of Bradwardine, to the situation of what he called reformed officers, or reformadoes. 1891 GARDINER *Hist. Civil War* III liii. 177 The Reformadoes were at last to be actually ejected from London.

transf. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xiv. 16 Kings cared not for souldiers (no more did the King of Sodome for Abraham, and his Reformadoes). a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Christ the Mediator* V. xviii. Wks. 1863 V. 331 The devil again put out of trade, and made a reformado

2. One who is (or has) reformed in some respect; also, one who favours reform; a reformer.

a 1632 WEEVER (T.), This was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new reformadoes. 1642 *View Print. Book int. Observat.* 22, I promise him upon that to turn Reformado. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 502 Now see the Rocks our false Reformado splits on. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 146 (1740) 310, I promise hereafter to be a Reformado, or no Writer at all. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. II. 1053/1 Never surely did any Turkish or Algerine reformado slash his subject of conversion with a spirit so zealous. 1823 BYRON *Juan* X. xiii, Even shuffling Southey .Would scarcely join again the 'reformadoes', Whom he forsook to fill the laureate's sty. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 394 Have I not set fast brothers by the ears .. And sometimes roused the reformado's zeal?

3. a. *attrib.*, as *reformado officer, saint, Scot, sect, soldier*, etc.

1644 *Ordinance* 26 Mar. in Husband *Coll. Pub. Ord. Ho. Parlt.* (1646) 446 The condition of Reformadoe Officers. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 116, I grant You are a Reformado Saint. *Ibid.* 648 She .. o'er her shoulder Chastiz'd the Reformado Soldier. a 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) II. 128 Three Reformado Sects joined in one..will not serve to maintain one Pedant. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 85 My reformado Scots having observed that the town port [etc.].

b. Used after a sb., as *captain, gentleman, knight reformado.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* V. ii, His Knights reformados are wound vp as high, and insolent, as euer they were. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 166 Wee tooke thirteene prisoners, among whom was a Captaine Reformado (as they terme them, for honour of antiquitie). 1691 *Proc. agst. French* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 475 Himself leading his own guard of gentlemen reformadoes.

† **Refo·rmalist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. REFORM *sb.*, perh. an error for REFORMATIST: cf. next.] A reformer.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 44. 636/2 By instigation of the discontented reformalists.

† **Refo·rmalizing,** *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Perh. an error for *reformatizing*: cf. prec.] Seeking or pretending to reform.

1614 W. LOE *Serm. Bliss of Br. Beauty* 25 (T.), Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the impure glosses of the reformalizing Pharisees.

Reformation (refǭɹmē¹·ʃən). Also 6 **refourmation.** [ad. L. *reformātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reformāre* to REFORM: cf. F. *réformation* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

† **1.** Restoration (of peace). Cf. REFORM *v.*¹ 1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlvii. 196 (Harl MS), Wher so euer he knewe þat eny discorde or vnrest was Regnynge, he labovrid to make Reformacion of pes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 156 The Legate. laboured so to the king, that a reformation of peace was spoken of.

2. Improvement in form or quality; alteration to a better form; correction or removal of defects or errors; † reparation, rebuilding.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. i. 108 Off Babilon bathe towire and town Scho made gude reformacion. 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 314 Maister John Smyth, that. was none holsom counceller yn the reformacion of the last testament. 1528 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 249 [To] examine, Refourme, & correcte .. alle suche of the saide Actes and Ordynaunce As vppon the examinacion and Reformacion of theym they shalle thynke to be good and Resonable c 1543 in Parke *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. 79 To make .. a new halle . and reformacon honourable for the quenes loggyng. *Ibid.*, With reformation of your conduyts there. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xvi. (1636) 311 Unlesse the Kalenders be reformed. (for the Roman reformation is not so exactly true as it might be). 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xii. 18 Fine Phillip comes vnto the Barbers shopp, Wheer's nittie lockes must suffer reformation. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* d 3, All such as the very aspects of number of Brick-buildings, since the reformation of a Gotis relick building, hath manifested to have been the main cause. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. I. 49 Even before the late reformation of the gold coin of Great Britain. 1829 SIMONS & STUART *Rep. Cases Chanc.* I. 218 Whether a Court of Equity will refuse to reform an Instrument..because it happened to be drawn by the Party seeking that reformation. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxiii. 311 When the public attention was called to the reformation of the Kalendar.

† **b.** Improvement in health. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 Oct., This is to be my home long enough to receive a letter, which will, I hope, tell me that you are busy in reformation.

3. Improvement of (or in) an existing state of things, institution, practice, etc.; a radical change for the better effected in political, religious, or social affairs.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 148 How also þe lawes mey be amendet in suche thynges as thay neden reformacion in. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 60, I will do for a reformacion of this matter as muche as a priest may do 1588 BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 28 Yf I fynde not a due and spedye reformation of all disorders among you. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 3 In consequence of the Reformation of Religion, both lost the Authority they had in this City. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 62 ¶ 10 The reformation of the church and that of learning began together. 1782 COWPER *Flatting Mill* 14 Alas for the poet! who dares undertake To urge reformation of national ill. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* ii. II. 65 If they [bands] are slowly and cautiously unbent, it is Reformation; if suddenly removed,. it is Revolution. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I ii. 99 Wolsey talked of reformation, but delayed its coming.

b. *spec.* (with capital). The great religious movement of the 16th century, having for its object the reform of the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, and ending in the establishment of the various Reformed or Protestant Churches of central and north-western Europe.

1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (S.T S.) I. 67 We ar sa tribulit be ȝow.. for nocht assenting generalie to ȝour prætendit reformatioun. 1588 FREGEVILLE *Reformed Politicke* 44 To the end to ship the Clergy in the League, they wer perswaded, that within six moneths the Reformation should be vtterly extinguished. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cl. 4 That grave and simple Psalmodie ..(so much used of old, and by this blessed Reformation restored to the Church). 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Dec., The first Popish Nuncio that had ben in England since the Reformation. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I 10 Some few .. did lean so grosly to Popery, that the heat and violence of the Reformation became the main subject of their sermons. 1772 T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 133 The liberal Pontiff did not consider.., that he was undermining the papal interest, and bringing on the Reformation. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 85 The English Reformation . during the early period of its progress,..did not produce a single man of genius.

† **c.** A reformed order (of friars). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. IV. xi. 449 These [friars] also being divided yet farther into different Reformations, Leo X. commanded them all to be reduced under the single Title of Reformed.

†**4.** Reparation, redress. *Obs.* Cf. REFORM *v.*^{1} 6 b.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 65/2 To have reformation made to the Kynges poeple, of certein Injuries and Wronges done to hem. **1583** *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (Surtees) 82, I do humble craue theme, that they will se my said wiffe and children maynteaned in lawe, for reformation of this crewell murder, committed vpon me.

5. The action of reforming (one's own or another's) conduct or morals; improvement or amendment in this respect; correction. *House of reformation*, a reformatory.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxxi. (Percy Soc.) 45 Their fruitfull problemes for reformacion, To make us lerne to lyve directly. **1542** BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 299 Excepte it be for reprehensyon or gentyll reformacyon. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 879, I shal finde you emptie of that fault, Right ioyfull of your reformation. *a* **1628** PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 192 If there be no reformation in their lives, if a man deny not himselfe in his beloved sinne [etc.]. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr. Prog.* (1900) 127 My trouble came tumbling upon me again, and that over the neck of all my Reformations. **1715** DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 23 Earnest endeavours after reformation and amendment. **1780** BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 15 The punishment most subservient to reformation. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 137/2 Institutions in England auxiliary to those for punishment, or Houses of Reformation. **1885** H. CONWAY *Family Affair* ix, The work of reformation is child's play to that of making your friends believe you have reformed.

†**6.** Control, direction, authority. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 All maner of personnes beyng Alyens .. occupieng any mistery or handy craft .. shalbe under the Serche and Reformacion of the Wardens and the Felowshyppes of handy craftes.

†**b.** In phr. *Under* (or *saving*) *your reformation*: subject to your amendment or correction. *Obs.*

1558 LD. WENTWORTH in Arb. *Garner* IV. 194 Under your Majesty's Reformation .. I am of opinion there would be enow. **1616** COKE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 173, I shall be able .. to make the case (saving your Majesty's reformation) without all question. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* II. 189 Wee thinke it (vnder your Lordships reformation) very expedient, that in euery of them, Cittadels were raised.

†**7.** A disbanding, dismissal (of troops); the removal of an officer from the active list. *Obs.*

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 282/2 His Most Christian Majesty having resolved upon the discharge and reformation of the greatest part of his forces. **1670** [see REFORMED *ppl. a.* 4].

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reformation act*, *-cut*, *-monger*, *principles*, *statute*; *reformation-bitten*, adj.

1661 J. GUTHRIE (*title*) The great Danger of backsliding and defection from Covenanted Reformation-principles. **1681** OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, That grave hypocritical Beard, of the Reformation-cut. **1723** DK. WHARTON in *True Briton* No 45. II. 396 That many of these pretended Reformation-mongers, have proved themselves as bad Christians, as their Ancestors were Subjects. **1848** KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. i, A kindly youth and a godly, but reformation-bitten, like the rest. **1898** SIR W. HARCOURT in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 2/3 The great Reformation Act of Elizabeth. *Ibid.*, The Reformation statutes by which the doctrines and practice of the Church of England were established by law.

Re-formation (rīfǭɹmēⁱ·ʃən). [Orig. the same word as prec.; in later use f. RE- 5 a + FORMATION (cf. RE-FORM *v.*).] The action of forming again; a second or new formation.

c **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. vi. 520 (MS. Cott.), Til conclusion Off þis reformacion [of mankind] þis Owide maid þis ilka wersse. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B iv b, One is very regeneracion, whiche is very reformacion of the membre in the same selfe substaunce, forme [etc.]. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. 265 There were the same Measures taken .. in this Re-Formation of it, that were when 'twas first built. **1761** *Ann. Reg.* II. 38/1 The first formation of the earth at the creation, the reformation after the deluge. **1831** BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 93 The re-formation of distorted pictures by reflection from cylindrical and conical mirrors. **1875** CROLL *Climate & T.* xxii. 361 The materials composing our stratified beds may have passed through many cycles of destruction and re-formation.

Reformational (refǭɹmēⁱ·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. REFORMATION + -AL.] Belonging to, concerned with, the Reformation or with reform.

1861 BP. EWING in Ross *Mem.* xxi. (1877) 329 Theologies, Reformational and Roman, have heretofore obscured the light. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 3/6 The black gown .. is reformational, and it stands in the way of making an 'altar' the great centre of worship.

So **Reforma·tionary** *a.*

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 219 My feeble attempt, in regard to this Reformationary advocate [etc.].

†**Refo·rmatist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *reformāt-*, ppl. stem of *reformāre* to REFORM, + -IST.] A reformer.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* V. (1676) 395 The king [Francis II], by his Edict, pardoned all the reformatists, until they returned to the Church. **1653** ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 216 The Power and cleerenesse of this Truth .. may serve to stop the violence of some zealous Reformatists.

Reformative (rǐfǭ·ɹmătiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Inclined to reform; that tends to, or makes for, reform; reformatory.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 37 Fy, fy, sweet hart, .. Will strike so deepely into a reformative conscience, as there shall not neede out vpon thee. **1641** *Short View Prel. Ch. Eng.* 10 Whither their Courts bee reformative or deformative. **1883** M. DAVITT in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 173 Under conditions that would lessen the evils just referred to, separate confinement might become a reformative kind of punishment.

Hence **Refo·rmatively** *adv.*, **Refo·rmativeness.**

1824 MCCULLOCH *Highlands Scot.* IV. 161 There is an Organ of Reformativeness. **1874** BUSHNELL *Forgiven. & Law* ii. 124 A law that undertakes the training of men .. reformatively out of ways of self-indulgence.

Re-fo·rmative (rī-), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Having the power of forming again.

1847 WEBSTER cites GOOD. **1900** *Q. Rev.* July 49 Earth is the most potent disinfectant known: .. it is resolvent and reformative as well.

†**Reformator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *reformātor*, agent-n. f. *reformāre* to REFORM: cf. F. *réformateur* (14th c.).] A reformer.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Reformator*, a reformatour. **1632** *Contin. Forraine Avisoes* No. 18. 14 Apr. 13 (Stf.), The Reformators came to Schoole, and caused the Swedes .. to bee whipt in their presence. **1657** HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 24 Such points of Controversie, as were in difference between the Reformators of the Church of England, and the Church of Rome.

Reformatory (rǐfǭ·ɹmătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. ppl. stem *reformāt-* + -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Having a desire or tendency to reform (a person or thing); designed for reforming.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 The vpstart discipline of our reformatorie Churchmen. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 209 Much was done not long after according to this Reformatory Platform. **1791** BENTHAM *Panopt.* II. Postscr. 189 The business of reformatory instruction may be transferred to the Chapel. **1831** MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 4 July, Wks. 1846 III. 535 Such objections .. would exclude most important questions, and, certainly, all reformatory measures. **1851** MARY CARPENTER (*title*) Reformatory Schools for the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes, and for Juvenile Offenders. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 21 Aug. 4/7 The object of the discipline .. is not so much retributive as reformatory.

B. *sb.* An institution to which juvenile incorrigibles or offenders against the law are sent with a view to their reformation. Also *attrib.*

1837 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 353 They recommend a general Reformatory for England and Wales. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 154/2 With the establishment of the Parkhurst Reformatory, in the Isle of Wight, the commencement of a systematic improvement .. has been made. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 764/1 The average reformatory population [in the United States] is about 15,000.

Reformed (rǐfǭ·ɹmd), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. REFORM *v*^{1} + -ED^{1}.] **A.** *ppl. a.*

1. a. Of religion, churches, etc.: Brought to a better or purer state by the removal of errors or abuses, esp. those imputed to the Church of Rome. Also *transf.* of persons, times, etc.

The name of *Reformed Church(es)* sometimes includes all the Protestant churches, and sometimes is specifically restricted to the Calvinistic bodies as contrasted with the Lutheran. The adj. also forms part of the specific names of various churches and religious bodies in different countries.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* To Persecutors, In Countries .. and Churches reformed, your errours and superstitious vanities bee so blotted out [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1 In these reformed dayes. **1588** FREGEVILLE *Reformed Politicke* Ded. A ij, So it is that the Reformed Princes haue bene sclandered by the Pope. *Ibid.* 73 The Reformed Church began by poore men. **1646** EVELYN *Diary* (Geneva), The French Protestants would make no scruple to submitt to it .., had they a King of the Reform'd Religion. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Church*, The Reformed Church is again divided into the Lutheran Church, the Calvinist Church, the Church of England, &c. **1772** T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 150 The English reformed clergy, who .. had fled into Germany, now returned in great numbers. **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 355/1 Many of the followers of the Reformed doctrines suffered death. **1894** EARLE *Psalter Gt. Bible* Introd. 63 The original hymns of the Lutheran worship constituted a feature which distinguished it from that of the Calvinistic or 'Reformed' branch of the continental Protestants.

b. In general use.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 9 The reformed school of the Epicureans.

c. Of parliament, *spec.* of that which met after the Reform Act of 1832.

1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 2 Feb. 290 We forbear to speculate on the manner in which a Reformed Parliament would be engaged at a crisis like this. **1862** C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. xviii. 324 The first session of the Reformed Parliament. **1873** EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xliii. 234 The Reformed Parliament, the object of great hopes and greater fears, met January 29, 1833.

2. †**a.** Improved in manners; cultivated. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 181 Very noble and refourmed [Sp. *enmendado*] knight, by the words of your letter, I understood [etc.].

b. Improved in character, conduct or morals.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 53 Then doubtlesse women either do or should loue those best whose vertue is best, not measuring the deformed man, with the reformed minde. **1592** GREENE *Disput.* 11 Iacke Rhoades is now a reformed man, .. he is growne a correcter of vice. **1715** DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 85 So at last we may be a sober family, a reformed family. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 199 When I asked how reformed offenders were to put their reformation in practice.

c. Reduced to stricter observance.

1706 [see REFORMATION 3 c]. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xliii, First came a white stream of reformed Benedictines.

3. Altered in form or content; *esp.* put into a better form, corrected, amended.

1584 PARSONS *Leycester's Commw.* (1641) 148 He cousened most notably her Majesty, by shewing her a reformed Copie of the said letter, for the letter it selfe. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calendar*, *Reformed*, or *Corrected Calendar*, that which .. determines the equinox .. by astronomical computation, according to the Rudolphine tables.

†**4.** *Mil.* Of officers: Left without a command (see REFORM *v.*^{1} 10 and REFORMADO 1 a). *Obs.*

1649 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 71 Those that continued tooke their pay of reformed Captaines. **1670** R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 468 The late reformation amongst all the reformed officers. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5323/3 Robert Rich, a Reformed Lieutenant in .. Major General Rook's late Regiment of Foot. **1758** SMOLLETT *Hist Eng.* (1800) II. 281 With respect to the reformed officers he declared he had given orders for their being immediately paid. **1814** [see REFORMADO 1].

†**B.** *sb.* **a.** as *pl.* Adherents of the Reformed religion; Protestants. **b.** *sing.* A Protestant. *rare.*

1588 FREGEVILLE *Reformed Politicke* Ded. A ij b, The fidelitie of the Reformed, and the conspiracies of the League. **1620** BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* V. (1676) 391 The Kings death in France, which the reformed did ascribe to miracle, increased their courage. **1655** (*title*) A Collection or Narrative Concerning the Massacres, Murthers, and other Cruelties, committed on many thousands of Reformed, or Protestants dwelling in the Vallies of Piedmont. **1741** S. A. LAVAL *Hist. Reform.* IV. VIII. 1172 That Child was born a Reformed, and had been educated in that Religion. **1772** T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 50 Mary .. persecuted the reformed with the most barbarous severities.

Hence **Refo·rmedly**, *adv. rare*$^{-1}$.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 57 Yet a late hot Quærist for tithes .. would send us back, very reformedly indeed, to learn reformation of Tyndarus and Rebuffus.

Reformer^{1} (rǐfǭ·ɹməɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER^{1}.]

1. One who reforms another. *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88, I sholde accompte it amonge my great lukers and vauntages .. to be reproued or correcte of my reformer or mender. **1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* b iiij, That any .. Sober Student .. will .. become a Reasonable Reformer of three Sortes of people, about these Influentiall operations, greatly erring from the truth.

transf. **1869** LOWELL *Under the Willows* 348 God's passionless reformers, influences, That purify and heal and are not seen.

2. One who reforms, or effects a reform in, a state of things, practice, etc.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Reformator*, a reformer, he that bryngeth to a new or better facion. **1553** M. WOOD (Bale) tr. *Gardner's True Obed.* To Rdr. B iij, God hath appointed them .. to be priuate persons, and not refourmers of common causes. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 155 Solon beyng .. chosen for the general reformer of their lawes. **1660** R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 16 These are the glorious Reformers of our Church and State. **1767** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 447 *note* Ambroise Paré was a great Reformer of Surgery. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* l. V. 222 The elders of the city .. affected to despise the presumption of .. the reformer of his country. **1846** MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 499 The plan .. advocated by the early reformers of prison discipline. **1853** MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxii. 381 Have we yet to learn that a great teacher or reformer .. does that which swords cannot do..?

3. *spec.* **a.** One of the leaders in the reformation of religion in the 16th century.

1561 WINȜET *Cert. Tract* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 12 Sum for saying only to our ruid reformearis .. hes libertie to bruke the kirk rentis. **1563** *Ibid.* I. 83 Of the ceremonies among the new reformaris. **1616** CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 29 The question between the Catholike Roman Church, and the pretended Reformers. **1714** SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 IV. 284, I think Luther and Calvin seem to have differed as much as any two among the Reformers. **1796** T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 14, I should have conducted myself just as he did, towards the pope and the reformers. **1839** KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 28 Fourteen Dutch reformers, who had taken refuge in England. **1880** SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 304 The struggle of episcopalian with Calvinistic reformers.

b. An advocate or supporter of political or parliamentary reform; *esp.* one who took part in the reform movement of 1831–2.

Radical reformer: see RADICAL *a.* 3 c.

1785 PITT *Sp.* 18 Apr. in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1815) XXV. 435/1 Such a House of Commons it was the wish of every reformer now to establish. **1817** COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 8 Feb. 169/1 How do you trace that riot to the Reformers? **1832** DISRAELI *Let.* 22 Feb., I am still a Reformer, but shall destroy the foreign policy of the Grey faction. **1868** *Daily News* 8 Nov., In Birmingham, of all places, he cannot be required to stand on his defence as a Reformer.

4. A reviser, corrector, improver. *rare.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxviii. (1674) 30 Apollo .. received the Poem, and .. gave it to the Reformer [It. *censore*] of the Library .. that it might be revewed. **1837** HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 7 *note*, This reformer of Boiardo [Domenichi] did not alter the text nearly so much as Berni.

Hence **Refo·rmeress**, a female reformer.

1611 COTGR., *Emendatrice*, she that correcteth .. [or] reformeth ..; a correctresse, reformeresse. *a* **1843** SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxiii. (1848) 575 Holy Colette of portentous sanctity, the Reformeress of the Poor Clares. **1849** SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 234 Substantially the reformeresses must be in the right.

†**Reformer**^{2}, **-ier.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. REFORM *v.*^{1} 10 + -ER, -IER.] = REFORMADO^{1}.

1644 SIR W. MURE *Let.* in *Wks.* (S. T. S.) Introd. p. xvi, For the most part they are reformer officers under the commandment of the Earle of Craufurd and Mackay. **1645** LITHGOW *Siege Newcastle* (1820) 25 Lieutenant Colonell Henderson, a Reformier.

Re-fo·rmer. [RE- 5 a: cf. RE-FORM *v.*] One who forms again.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. 475 The Former and Re-Former of the world.

Reforming (rǐfǭ·ɹmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REFORM *v.*^{1}] The action of the vb. in various senses.

a **1400** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* II. iv, He delaiede þe ful reformynge of mannys soule vnto þe laste ende. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 81 b, For the debating of controversies, and refourming of vices. **1598** STOW *Surv.* 134 He gaue towardes the reforming of that church fiue hundred

markes. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* (1851) II. 540 A reforming of every thing which was either formally or indirectly contained in their ignorance. 1743-4 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 283, I wish you had the reforming of the family you are in. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) p. lii, I have been prevailed upon .to undertake the reforming of the former Edition.

Reforming (*rĭfō·rmiŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That reforms.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 The expected reforming grace that God hath bid us hope for. 1692 E. Walker tr. *Epictetus Mor.* xvi, 'Tis better he were hanged, than thou should'st share A moment's Grief by thy reforming Care. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 64 Elizabeth..put herself at the head of the reforming party. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 166 We must retrace our steps, and examine his reforming legislation.

Hence **Refo·rmingly** *adv. rare* −1.

1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 346 It would better have become Iob to have submitted himselfe reformingly and humbly to his hand.

Reformist (*rĭfō·rmist*). [f. Reform *v.*1 + -ist.]

1. **a.** One who advocates reform in the Church; a Reformer. (Common in 17th c.)

1589 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* II. Addit. Ff, The forward Zeale of dowtie Martin Seniour, and some other bragge Reformistes. 1608 H. Clapham *Errour Left Hand* 36 He differs much from the most of our Reformistes heere at home. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 310 Among the reformists you will see this more plainly attested. 1791 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Aug., The Winton inhabitants ..ran up a slight wall before it [the altar], and deceived the Reformists. 1846 W. E. Andrews *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* II. 312 Their judges were cold and calculating reformists. 1850 *Elder's House* 97 So you see that all the Reformists have not given up the doctrine of confession.

attrib. 1590 Greenwood *Confer.* Pref. A ij, Considering the reformist Preachers are now become the BB's. trustie actors. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV 449 Mrs. Ashley..was put into the Tower, apparently on suspicion of Reformist sympathies.

b. An advocate or supporter of political reform. (Common *c* 1792 to 1830.)

1641 *News from Hell*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 393 The subtle practices of some parliamentary reformists. 1792 Windham *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. App. C. 155 Yet these [the Jacobins] are the men whom our Reformists are known to correspond with. 1817 Bentham *Parl. Reform Catech.* (1818) 104 By a radical reformist, the Householder plan could not be refused to any Electoral District. 1830 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 62, I have been to see the Staffords, violent reformists. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 10 July, The general policy of the party has been enough to break the strength of the so-called Reformists.

attrib. a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 523 The modern reformist Philosophy .. and the late reformist Legislation.

†**2.** A member of a reformed religious order.

1611 Cotgr., *Reformes*, reformists, an Order of Franciscan Fryers 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Reformists*, Monks, whose Discipline, or Rules have been reformed.

†**Refo·rmitor.** *Obs. rare* −1. [irreg. f. Reform *v.*1, perh. for Reformator.] A reformer.

1537 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 157 Abusys.. clokyde and coloryde by the reformitors (so namede) of evere religion.

So †**Refo·rmity,** Protestantism. *Obs. rare* −1.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcviii, Yet whatsoeuer Papistrie exacted, payed yet, His scrupulous Reformitie, will nought therof remit.

†**Refo·rmling.** *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Reform *v.*1 + -ling.] An amended pamphlet.

1662-3 J. B[irkenhead] *Assembly-Man* To Rdr., A copy of that Reformling had crept to the Press.

Refo·rmulate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To formulate anew. So **Reformula·tion.**

1882 *Academy* 14 Jan. 29/1 As Luther's doctrine of justification by faith reformulated Gospel truth for the Reformation era. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 4/1 A reformulation of the indictments against society.

Refortifica·tion. [Cf. next.] The action of fortifying again; a new fortification.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 128 What order is there to be taken in such refortifications? 1878 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 15 Aug. 5/7 The reduction of the size of the city by the Venetians, and its refortification on a more contracted circumference.

Refo·rtify, *v.* [Re- 5 a; cf. F. *refortifier* (15th c. Godef.).] *trans.* To fortify again. Hence Refo·rtifying *vbl. sb.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 128 More commonly old Castels..be repaired and refortified. 1611 Florio, *Rinforzamento*, ..a refortifying. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Aug., This was our continual duty till the Castle was re-fortified. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2801/2 Above 6000 are summoned in with Shovels and Pickaxes..to re-fortifie the Town of Old-Manheim. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Harwich*, This town ..has since been ordered to be refortified. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 182 He reoccupied and refortified such of those posts as promoted his vengeful designs. 1896 W. H. Hutton *Philip Augustus* iii. 76 The island taken, Philip refortified it and rebuilt the bridge.

fig. 1889 Skrine *Mem. Thring* 140, I am repeating a judgment formed long ago, and often refortified.

†**Refo·ssion.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. Re- + Fossion, after L. *refodĕre.*] A digging up again.

c 1625 Bp. Hall *St. Paul's Combat* i. Wks. 1808 V. 372 Hence are..refossion of graves, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths.

Refound (*rĭfau·nd*), *v.*1 [f. Re- 5 a + Found *v.*2; cf. OF. *refonder* (12th c.).] *trans.* To found (a town, etc.) again; to re-establish. Also *fig.*

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxviii. 28 The grit victour agane is rissin on hicht ..; our fayth is now refoundit. 1641 W. Cartwright *Lady-Errant* v. ii, Her service hath Preserv'd the Kingdom, and refounded Cyprus. 1702-3 Atterbury *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 159 The other bill is to enable the Queen to re-found the Savoy. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 296 This hospital was..suppressed by Henry V and refounded by Edward IV. 1869 Goldw. Smith *Lect. Mod. Hist.* iv. 16 This Colony did not .. require to be refounded. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 505 Cassander had re-founded it, and changed its name from Therma to Thessalonica.

Hence **Refou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1754 Pococke *Trav.* (Camden) II. 112 The first foundation of the church by Wilfrid, and the refounding by K. H. 8th. 1893 Malleson (*title*) The Refounding of the German Empire.

Refound (*rĭfau·nd*), *v.*2 [f. Re- 5 a + Found *v.*3; cf. F. *refondre* (12th c.).] *trans.* To cast (objects of metal) again; to recast.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 60 Why .. when these old medalls were defaced .. he might not refound them, .. he thought no sufficient reason could be given. 1781 Warton *Hist. Kiddington* 8 Perhaps they are all antient bells refounded. 1865 Carlyle *Frederick Gt.* xxi. ii. (1872) IX. 265 All our Cannon..needed to be refounded.

†**Refo·und,** *v*3 *Sc. Obs.* [var. of Refund *v.*1; cf. *confound, infound.*]

1. *trans.* To refund, restore.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 41 The saidis Eirle and Lord .. oblissis thame .. to refound and deliver the samin agane to the persone fra quhame the samin hapins to be taikin. 1572-3 *Ibid.* II. 186 For warrandice to the said Archibald .. and refounding to him of the pryces thairof acclamit be him. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 476 Thy money and Patents shall be refounded.

b. To make good, repair, redress.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 42 Cause all enormities and crymes committet..to be refoundit and randerit witht in your boundis. *Ibid.* 82 To refound the skaythtis and iniuricis done be thame of befoir.

2. To cast the blame of (something) *on* or *upon* a person or thing.

a 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 438 They do not refound it upon God, Who is righteous in all His ways, but retort it upon themselves. *c* 1680 MacWard *Contend.* (1723) 144 The want whereof is to be refounded on this court stratagem. *Ibid.* 147 The marring of that unity..is to be refounded upon that intimacy.

Refounda·tion. [Re- 5 a; cf. Refound *v.*1] The action of founding again; a new foundation.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Lancs.* II. (1662) 120 This Colledge hath passed many Dissolutions and refoundations. 1864 J. Raine *Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. 148 There is some valuable information..about the refoundation of their house. 1890 Gasquet & Bishop *Edw. VI & Bk. Com. Prayer* (1891) 5 On the refoundation of the monastic cathedrals.

Refounder (*rĭfau·ndəɹ*). [f. Refound *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who refounds.

1528 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 2 Alen Niger, summe tyme erele of Richemound, and our secounde refounder. 1782 Pennant *Journ. Chest. to Lond.* 57 This Enysan..was the true re-founder [of Stone Priory]. 1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 408 That Church, and the Queen, its refounder, are clear of persecution, as regards the Romanists. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 95 He was .. the refounder of Transcendentalism in modern Europe.

†**Refou·ndiment.** *Sc. Obs. rare* −1. [Cf. Refound *v.*3] The act of refunding; reparation.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 497/2 Vnder the pane of refoundiment of the dampnage and skaith to the parteis.

Refou·ndress. *rare* −1. [f. Refound *v.*1; see -ess.] A female refounder.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 23 Nor let not our Virgin Queen be forgotten, as in effect Refoundresse of this from the third year of her reign.

Refount (*rĭfau·nt*). [ad. F. *refonte* Refont.] A recasting.

1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1081 Though the refount of form, now recommended, would not touch necessarily the substance or effect.

Refourme, obs. form of Reform *v.*

Refows, -foys, obs. forms of Refuse *a.*

Refract (*rĭfræ·kt*), *pa. pple. rare.* [ad. L. *refract-us*, f. *refringĕre*: see next.] Refracted.

1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* Pref., If the eye bee not able to behold the beames of the Sunne,. yet it joyes to see that shining lampe when his beames are refract, or as it were broken off. 1880 Swinburne *Songs of Spring-t., Birthday Ode* 38 With moonlight-coloured gold And rays refract from the oldworld heaven of time.

Refract (*rĭfræ·kt*), *v.* [f. L. *refract-*, ppl. stem of *refringĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *frangĕre* to break. Cf. F. *réfracter* (1752).]

1. *Physics.* Of substances: To break the course of (light, etc.) and turn (it) out of the direct line; *esp.* to deflect at a certain angle at the point of passage from one medium into another of different density.

1612 Selden *Pref. Drayton's Poly-olb.* (1876) I. p. xliv, By . rash collecting (as it were,) from visual beams refracted through another's eye. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 345 Some reflected, others refracted beget that semicircular variety we generally call the Rainebow. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 148 The glassie Humor may give a passage to the Species to the Retina, and may refract them from Perpendiculars. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 375 All transparent bodies refract part of the light incident upon them, and reflect another part. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 218 The powers in bodies for variously reflecting, absorbing, transmitting, and refracting light. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 31 Caloric is refracted, also, according to the same law that regulates the refraction of light. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* ix. 225 Glass refracts light more strongly than water does.

absol. 1678 Hobbes *Decam.* x. Wks. 1845 VII. 172 It will follow that all transparent bodies that equally refract are equally hard; which I think is not true.

transf. and *fig.* 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 381 The sine of the angle refracted in one inclination is to the sine of the angle refracted in another inclination [etc.]. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V 125 These metaphysick rights ..like rays of light, .. are, by the laws of nature, refracted from their straight line 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* v. II. 355 No other body of men have ever exhibited a more single-minded and unworldly zeal, refracted by no personal interests.

b. To produce by refraction. *rare.*

1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 202 Meantime, refracted from yon eastern cloud .. the grand ethereal bow Shoots up immense 1762-9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 277 His languid fires Refract along the dusk a crimson blaze.

†**2.** *trans.* To throw back; to reflect, return. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii II. v. 109 The Turkes weare great Tulipantes to refract the Sun beams. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., The air. beating against the rough-cast walls of the hollow place, and refracted, makes a sound. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 1 [Algum wood] was most precious, .. fit to refract sounds.

†**3.** To break up; to impair. *Obs. rare.*

1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* Pref. A 4 The several excellencies of the other three..may be found at least, as in mixture, refracted and compounded in this fourth. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV iii. (1677) 318 Those common Notions which yet remain in the Humane Nature, though refracted and abated by the Fall of Man.

b. *Chem.* To analyse (nitre) in order to discover the percentage of impurities (cf. Refraction 6).

1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 478 The most usual method of refracting nitre consists in determining, 1°, the amount of water lost by exposure to a moderate heat; 2°, the amount of insoluble matter [etc.].

Hence **Refra·ctable** *a.*, refrangible. *rare* −1.

1676 H. More *Remarks* 100 For as bodies are only tangible, so they are only reflexible and refractable.

†**Refra·ctarily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ly 2.] = Refractorily.

1623 Cockeram II, Obstinately, *Refractarily.* 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 62, I cannot but totally acquit King Charles of blame in proscribing such as refractarily offended.

†**Refra·ctariness.** *Obs.* [f. Refractary *a.* + -ness] = Refractoriness.

1624 Donne *Devot.* (ed. 2) 80 Take from me, O Lord, her peruersenesse, her wilfulnesse, her refractarinesse. 1636 Chas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 320 May not the Kings .by Law compel the doing thereof in case of Refusal or Refractariness? 1693 Locke *Educ.* 85 She had..by her unprevailing Blows only confirmed her refractariness.

†**Refracta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. = next.

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xiii. § 10 The life of the world censured to death for an hereticke, or refractarious Scismatique.

†**Refra·ctary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *refractāri-us* (Seneca) obstinate, stubborn: see Refract *v.* and -ary 1, and cf. F. *réfractaire* (16th c.).

In the Earl of Stirling's *Domesday* (1614) x. xlii. the stressing is *refractary*: cf. the note to Refractory.]

A. *adj.* = Refractory. (Common in 17th c.)

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Refractarie*, wilfull in opinion, obstinate. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. xix. (1614) 215 The woman which rendereth not her husband his due, is rebellious and refractarie. 1660 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 41, I am sorry to heare that Mr. Wilson has been so refractary. 1694 Falle *Jersey* v. 171 And in case the said Minister continues refractary, the Dean..shall proceed even to Deprivation.

B. *sb.* A refractory person.

1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Render not your selfe a refractarie, on the sudden. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* vii. 12 God looked not upon him as he doth upon these refractaries, who to their impatience adde impenitence.

Refracted (*rĭfræ·ktĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Refract *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Of light, etc.: Bent aside, deflected. Also *transf.* of things connected with, or produced by, refraction.

1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog* iii. 352 Homeward wend, Whilst the refracted West some Lights yet lend. 1678 Vaughan *Thalia Rediv., Pious Th.* 212 Whose fires by refracted chance Burnish some neighbour rock. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 244 We look upon Truth..by a refracted Ray, which makes it to appear where it is not. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* III. 292 She darts along, and with refracted Rays Paints the gay Clouds. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 133 O'er heavens wide arch refracted lustres flow. 1832 Brewster *Optics* iii. 22 The ray HR is called the incident ray, and R b the refracted ray. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. i. 7 Life is not light but the refracted color.

fig. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 146 The information being somewhat lame, as being taken upon refracted and second hand report. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 230 According to Swedenborg, all the mythology and the symbolisms of ancient times were so many refracted or fragmentary correspondences.

†b. *Refracted angle*, angle of refraction. *Obs.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Refracted Angle*, in Opticks, is the Angle contained between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 234/1 Before this time Kepler had published a New Table of refracted Angles.

†**2.** Driven back, repelled. *Obs. rare* −1.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 169 [The wind] with a refracted and disjoynted force..is driven hither and thither.

†**3.** Broken down, diminished. *Obs. rare* −1.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxxv. (1840) 96 If they [mercenary soldiers] be not entertained in too great numbers, but in such refracted degrees, that the natives may still have the predominancy.

Hence **Refra·ctedly** *adv.*, **Refra·ctedness**.

1667 Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 216 Experiments of the Transparency, and Refractedness of Flames. 1854 Kingsley *Alexandria* 67 Even if he sees a truth, he can only see it refractedly.

† **Refra·cter.** *Obs.* [f. Refract *v.* + -er 1.] = Refractor 3 b.

1761 Hirst in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 397 A 4 feet refracter, of Mr. Dollond's new construction. 1763 Short *ibid.* LIII. 341 He used an 18 foot refracter.

Refractile (rĭfræ·ktil, -təil), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ile.] Capable of producing refraction. Hence **Refracti·lity.**

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 514/1 The bands appear..to ..become more refractile. *Ibid.* 517/1 These cells, in respect of their .. refractility .. resemble those seen in articular cartilage. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 411 A well-defined highly refractile fibrous network.

Refracting (rĭfræ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.]

1. Causing refraction; refractive.

1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 4 Def. iv, The Perpendicular to the reflecting or refracting Surface at the Point of Incidence. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 282 To find the Motion of a Ray of Light passing into a refracting Medium. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 182 The rays..should traverse both the refracting surfaces without any obliquity. 1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 115 The magnitude of its reflecting disc, or refracting lens. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 886 The fibres..present a few refracting granules.

b. Provided with some apparatus or arrangement for refracting light; esp. *refracting telescope*, a telescope in which the rays of light are converged to a focus by an object glass.

1764 Hornsby in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 145 An excellent refracting telescope of 12 feet focus. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 119 Expose it..to the light of a refracting lamp. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Oct., A magnificent refracting telescope, with an object-glass of 25 inches diameter. 1896 Orford *Mod. Optical Instr.* 95 In the refracting stereoscope the rays of light .. are always bent towards the thicker part of the lens.

c. *Refracting angle*, the angle between two faces of a prism or lens.

1796 H. Brougham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 262 An hollow prism made of fine plate-glass,..its refracting angle being 55°. 1890 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr.* 394 A divergence from the axis will take place, becoming more and more marked as the refracting angles become greater towards the edge of the lens.

2. Undergoing refraction. *rare* −1.

1728 Rowe tr. *Lucan* IV. 119 Unvary'd by the Light's refracting Beam She stoop'd to drink from Ocean's briny Stream.

3. That resists fire; = Refractory A. 4.

1894 *R. S. Burn's Steam Engine User* 145 The interior, especially of the furnace proper, .. and the combustion chamber being lined with 'refracting' bricks, generally termed fire-bricks.

Refraction (rĭfræ·kʃən). [ad. late L. *refractiōn-em* (Boethius), n. of action f. *refringĕre*: see Refract *v.* and cf. F. *réfraction* (16th c.).]

† 1. a. The action of breaking open or breaking up. *Obs. rare.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VII. 91 This bloud by styrring.. is made thinne, and together with the ayre mixed, which thus, by the same refraction, and beatyng together, is prepared. 1611 Florio, *Refrattione*, a bursting or refraction. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Refraction*, a breaking open.

† b. Rebound, recoil. *Obs. rare.*

1653 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* II. (1673) 135 The blood being forc'd against the hand, did by its reverberation and refraction, fly back four or five foot. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Refraction*,..a rebound.

2. The fact or phenomenon of a ray of light, heat, († the sight,) etc., being diverted or deflected from its previous course in passing obliquely out of one medium into another of different density, or in traversing a medium not of uniform density.

Angle of refraction, the angle between the refracted ray and the perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium at the point of incidence († or that between the refracted ray and a continuation of the incident ray). † *Axis of refraction*, the perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium at the point of incidence. *Double refraction*, the fact of a ray of light being split up by certain minerals into two divergent, unequally refracted rays. *Index of refraction*: (see Index *sb.* 9 a).

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1295 The rainbow is.. distinguished by sundry colours, by the refraction of our eie-sight against a cloud. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 347 The colours are made by refraction of light, and the shadows that limit that light. 1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* iv. § 6 By Refraction, Objects of all Sizes are represented on the Walls of the Eye. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 301 The Refraction out of a Rarer Medium into a Denser is made towards the Perpendicular. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 279/2 The phenomena of refraction are explained by an attractive power in the medium through which light passes. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xvii. 144 The refraction of the two pencils is called double refraction and the bodies which produce it are called doubly refractive bodies. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 177, I can employ the principle of refraction to bend and direct the rays of light. 1880 Le Conte *Sight* 32 All refraction is accompanied by dispersion.

fig. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* Pref. C 4, I .. euer .. vsd that Medium only, which would not at all, or least, deceiue by Refraction. 1873 Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* i. 12 To make allowance for the refraction due to the historic medium.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1619 J. Bainbridge *Descr. Late Comet* 10 A second refraction of the Sunne beames. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xviii. 136 The various refractions that may happen in the Air. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 284 The Sum of all the Refractions will be equal to the single Refraction [etc.]. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 241 It causes a double refraction. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. i. 2 A table of the refractions which light experiences under different angles of incidence in passing from air into glass.

fig. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 2 When among the manifold refractions of Knowledge, Wisdom is almost lost sight of. 1850 Emerson *Cond. Life, Illusions*, Even the prose of the streets is full of refractions.

† c. *pl.* Refracted beams. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xxv. (1700) 152 Variety..such as we may see in the diversify'd refractions of the same sparkling Diamond. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccIxxxvii, Now..the Refractions of his Spirit Gild Only the Hemme of Life.

3. a. *Astron.* The deflection of the beams or light from heavenly bodies when not in the zenith, due to the refracting power of the atmosphere, which increases their apparent elevation.

Spec. called *atmospheric* and *astronomical refraction*.

1603 Hiydon *Jud. Astrol.* 137 There lieth a deceipt or fallacie in the refraction of beams, which cheifly happeneth about the Horizon, where the aire is alwaies thickest. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. 118 The Refraction of the Sun, Moon and Stars, causeth them to appear higher above the Horizon than they are. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 279 The uncertain Refractions will render the Operation doubtful; and besides, then the Sun ascends and descends too obliquely [etc.]. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* x. 74 Refraction, by which a star, to appearance, is elevated above its true place. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 186 The Sun, actually already below the horizon, is raised up by refraction, and remains visible to us.

fig. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcii, Such refraction of events As often rises ere they rise.

b. The effect of the atmosphere in making terrestrial objects appear higher than they are.

Spec. called *terrestrial refraction*; see also quot. 1831.

1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 173 He seems to allow too much, both for refraction and errors in the Observations. 1831 Brewster *Optics* III. xxxi. 255 Great local heats or local colds will produce great changes of refractive power, and give rise to optical phenomena of a very interesting kind. Such phenomena have received the name of unusual refraction. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 69 My sketches of the coast .show what strange diversities of outline may be induced by refraction.

4. The action *of* a medium in refracting light; refractive power or effect. Also *fig.*

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 Which is helped and advantaged also by the refraction of the water wherein they swim. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 27 Allowing one degree for the refraction of the Atmosphere in winter. 1849 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) II. 246 A deep pool .. paved with sand-stone slabs and boulders, distorted by the changing refractions of the eddies. 1879 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 279 The willful refraction of a clear mind, twisting awry whatever enters it.

† 5. A reduction on a charge or bill. *Obs.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., I will deduct or make you a refraction of 30*s.* charged inadvertently in my bill. 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 364 Mr. K. mentioned the refraction which the Company had on their side of their bargains with Government, as very advantageous.

6. The process of ascertaining the percentage of impurities contained in a sample of nitre; the sum of the impurities as thus ascertained.

1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 478 The total amount of these impurities in 100 parts of a sample of nitre is technically termed the 'refraction' of that sample. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 Government..generally purchases saltpetre at 5 per cent. refraction.

7. *attrib.*, as *refraction error*, *-index*; also **refraction-circle**, one of two or more graduated circles attached to a refracting telescope in order to adjust its direction.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1909/2 The refraction-circle of the Washington Observatory. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 489 The pulsation was more marked in the eye with inferior sight. There was absolutely no refraction error. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 167 The relation between the refraction-index and the dispersion.

Hence **Refra·ctional** *a.*; **Refra·ctionist**, one skilled in the application of the laws of refraction, esp. for the correction of visual defects.

1871 Hutton *Ess.* II. 84 He rejected 'refractional' theories of light with scorn. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/1 An exhibition organized..in the interest of the refractionist.

† **Refra·ctious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Refract *v.* + -ious: cf. Fractious.] = Refractive 1.

a 1692 Boyle *Hist. Air* xx. (1692) 192 The Difference betwixt clear Weather and misty refractious Weather... I have seen the Land elevated by reason of the refractious Air.

Refractive (rĭfræ·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *refractīv-us* (Priscian), or f. Refract *v.* + -ive. Cf. F. *réfractif, -ive* (1752).]

1. That refracts light, etc.; possessed of, characterized by, the power of refracting.

1673 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 168 The refractive air reaches some height above our heads. *a* 1692 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 190 The air.. was filled with vapours and exhalations, that made it much more refractive than formerly. 1754 Dollond in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 552 Rays, which, by the refractive quality of the glass, are made to converge. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 75 Tourmaline is a doubly refractive substance. 1878 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* vi. 84 Its outline should be distorted if the planet has a refractive atmosphere.

b. *Refractive power*, the power which a transparent body has of refracting the light passing through it.

1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 34 By the refractive power of the crystalline. 1769 Wales in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 131 The very great refractive power of the air in these parts. 1831 Brewster *Optics* I. iii. 22 'I he power by which bodies produce this effect is called their refractive power, and bodies that produce it in different degrees are said to have different refractive powers. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 60 In this way every transparent substance has its own refractive power.

c. *Refractive index*, index of refraction. (See Index *sb.* 9 a.)

1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 394 The refractive indices of the different refracting structures of the eye. 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* II iii. 52 In the passage [of light] from one medium to another of a different refractive index.

2. a. Due to, caused by, refraction.

1717 Berkeley *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 19 Sept., Wks. 1871 IV. 589 The refractive curve in an atmosphere of different density. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 313/1 Three defects—spherical aberration, chromatic aberration, and refractive aberration. 1881 Clark Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* I. v. 234 Little blobs of hazy film trembled upon the white refractive line about the dark waters of the horizon.

b. Refrangible.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 417 Thereby it has been shown that the gelatine absorbs the most refractive rays most energetically.

3. Relating to refraction.

1727 Thomson *To Mem. Newton* 124 Ev'n now the setting sun and shifting clouds,..declare How just, how beauteous, the refractive law.

4. Refractory. *rare.*

1709 J. Nimmo *Narr.* (S. H. S.) 19 Kinstirie seemd not verie refractive if Park desired him to take the burthin of all thes off my hand. 1845 [implied in Refractiveness].

Hence **Refra·ctiveness, Refracti·vity.**

1843 J. Cairns *Let* in *Life* vii. (1895) 140 Is there not too much refractiveness in his exegetical atmosphere? 1845 Jane Robinson *Whitehall* xiv, He was detained, apparently with the intention of subduing the refractiveness of his nature. 1889 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. V. XXVIII. 400 The refractivity of a substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance and unity.

Refracto·meter. [f. as Refract *v.* + -ometer.] An instrument for measuring the indices of refraction of various substances.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 133 1883 *Nature* 15 Mar 473/1 On a refractometer for measuring the indices of refraction and the dispersion of solid bodies.

Refractor (rĭfræ·ktə(r)). [f. Refract *v.* + -or.]

† 1. A refractory person. *Obs. rare* −1.

1638 Laud *Wks.* (1853) V. 206, I have received an answer not much in effect differing from this petition, from two or three refractors in different parts.

† 2. That which breaks or repels. *Obs. rare* −1.

1682 Grew *Exp. Luctat. Menstruums fr. Bodies* i § 13 For which reason, the best Correctors, or Refractors of the force of Colocynthis, are some kinds of Alkalies.

3. A medium which refracts light; a refracting lens.

1836–41 Brande *Chem* (ed. 5) 191 The ultimate direction of a refracted ray of light is influenced by the relative position of the surface of the refractor. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 190 As yet no attempt has been made to construct special..refractors for it.

b A refracting telescope. Cf Refracter.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 308 The situation of the telescopes, the reflector being within the observatory, and the two refractors..without it, favoured this purpose. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxii. 471 [Newton's telescopes] in power were compared to a six feet refractor. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 369 A reflector can always be mounted at far less cost than a refractor of equal aperture.

Refractorily (rĭfræ·ktərili), *adv.* [f. Refractory *a.* + -ly 2.] In a refractory manner.

c 1646 *True Relat* in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 62 She still refractorily and willfully said, that shee would not give them one penny. 1657 *Perit. Conf.* viii. 273 If any person..behaved himself refractorily to the decrees of the Council. 1736 Neal *Hist. Purit* III 464 He behaved very refractorily towards the Visitors. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1168 One keeper of a..stall refractorily persisted.

Refractoriness (rĭfræ·ktərinės). [f. Refractory *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being refractory.

1. Of persons: Obstinacy, perversity; stubborn disobedience or resistance *to* some authority or control. (Common in 17th and 18th c.)

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 295/1 Those that repine at Princes Actions out of Stubbornness, or Refractoriness. 1686 Hornelk *Crucif. Jesus* xvii. 497 Your refractoriness to reformation and amendment makes you unworthy. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 677 They now showed their disaffection as well as refractoriness in refusing to give thanks. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 96 He was abused for his refractoriness in this particular. 1859 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* ii. (1878) 25 Donatello's refractoriness..had evidently cost him something.

fig. 1698 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* I. viii. 33 If Wounds in the dressing be abused..what can be expected, but Natures unwillingness and refractoriness..?

b. Power of resistance *to* some influence.

1805 Foster *Ess.* I. iv. (1806) I 62 Unless you had brought into the world some extraordinary refractoriness to the influence of evil. 1886 E. R. Lankester *Advancem. Sc.* (1890) 148 A state of refractoriness to the poison of rabies.

2. Of things: Resistance to treatment or manipulation, *esp.* to the action of heat.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 299 Its refractoriness allows of a harder glaze being applied to the ware formed from it. 1870 *Academy* 12 Feb. 122 The vigour and skill with which they coped with its [granite's] refractoriness. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 289 The two conditions of refractoriness and low atomic weight

†Refractorious, *a. Obs.* [f. next + -OUS.] = REFRACTORY.

1585 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1360/2 Because he was verye refractorious, I said to him [etc.]. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 639 Rebellious persons, refractorious, obstinate, and such as will not be ruled. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 252 Punishments used .. towards refractorious and disobedient soldiers.

Refractory (rĭfræ·ktəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-urie.** [var. REFRACTARY, on anal. of adjs. in -ORY 2.

'It is now accented on the first syllable, but by Shakespeare on the second' Johnson (1755): cf. mod. dial. *re'fertory, re'fatory*, and see the note to REFRACTARY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Stubborn, obstinate, perverse; unmanageable, rebellious. **a.** of persons.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Refractorie*, Stubborne, which will not bend. 1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Isaiah.* 19 If He be obstinately refractorie, He is not worthy to hold His Crowne. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxiii. (1700) 368 There is no other way of proceeding but by cutting off those who are so refractory. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, They were a parcel of refractory, ungovernable villains. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. (1788) 34 The most refractory of the colonies were still disposed to proceed by .. constitutional methods. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 436 The honour of his government was concerned in chastising a refractory dependant. 1859 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. v. iii. 455 The old Roman law .. gave to the father the power even of life and death over his refractory offspring.

absol. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, Matt. x. 11 More worthy, (or less unworthy) than the refractory. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Argt. for Hastie), The refractory must be subdued by harsher methods. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 343 The refractory were ejected..from their offices.

b. of character, disposition, actions, etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 182 To curbe those raging appetites that are Most disobedient and refracturie. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 558 There are different tempers of mind among men, some more smooth and pliable, others more refractory and froward. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. vii. 130 All those Refractory Dispositions that were Opposites to the Love, and to the Law of God. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 148 A Midshipman..had appeared the foremost in all the refractory proceedings of the crew. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, XIV. (1839) 313 The factious and refractory spirit of the Walloons and Flemings. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 278 The thoughts and feelings may have still their refractory range.

†2. a. Strongly opposed, not amenable, refusing compliance, *to* something. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 299 The Citizens of Mounster.. were now growne most refractory to all due obedience. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* III, I can no longer be refractory to your honourable Desires. 1723 *Pres St. Russia* I. Pref. 2 A People formerly..so refractory to all Culture.

†b. Undesirous *of* something. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 174 He seemed somewhat refractory of accepting the Government.

3. *Med.* Of wounds, diseases, and the like: Obstinate, not yielding *to* treatment.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xix. 290 Stubborn Diseases that had been found refractory to all ordinary Remedies. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 515/2 The wound was at first refractory.

b. Able to offer resistance *to* a disease; not susceptible to morbid agencies.

1884 *Science* III. 744/1 A dog..being rendered refractory to rabies by hypodermic inoculation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 591 It is conceivable that with a weak virus in a strongly 'refractory' individual, the appearance of erysipelas might be delayed.

4. Resisting the action of heat; difficult to fuse (or to work in any way).

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 359 All Iron ores in general are refractory, and less fusible than any other. 1777 PRIESTLEY *On Air* III. 21 The earth of tin is the most refractory, little differing .. from flint, the most refractory of all the earths. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 151 His blow-pipe fed with mixed oxygen and hydrogen, whose flame is capable of melting the most refractory substances. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 109 The most refractory substances, such as carbon, can be made to appear as gases. *fig.* 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 161 To him [the poet] the refractory world is ductile and flexible. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. iii. 140 Where the products of the external world have been refractory [etc.].

B. *sb.* **†1.** A refractory person. *Obs.*

1627 ABP. ABBOT in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 442 My Reply was, By what then doth he coerce those Refractories? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 Like a bladder, which the peevish refractory puts under his arm.

2. A piece of refractory ware employed in the process of glazing pottery.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1019 Occasionally also a very fusible composition is thrown upon the inner surface of the muffle, and 5 or 6 pieces called refractories are set in the middle of it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1910/1.

†Refra·cture, *sb. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. REFRACT *v.* + -URE.] Refractory opposition or action.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xx. 562 More veniall and excusable may those verball reluctancies, reserves, and refractures..seem.

Re-fra·cture, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fracture (a bone) again.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 161 Mr. Maunder proposed to try and re-fracture the thigh. 1898 *Daily News* 22 July 5/7 He unfortunately re-fractured the left bone.

Refræne, obs. form of REFRAIN *v.*

†Refragable, *a. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [= obs. F. *refragable*, It. *refragabile*, med.L. *refragābilis*: see IRREFRAGABLE *a.*] That may be refuted or gainsaid.

1611 FLORIO, *Refragabile*, refragable, that may be repugned or gaine-stood. 1721– in BAILEY and later Dicts.

Hence **†Refragability, †Refragableness.**

1721–31 in BAILEY. [Hence in some mod. Dicts.]

†Refragate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *refragāt-*, ppl. stem of *refragārī* to resist, withstand.] *intr.* To oppose, controvert, gainsay.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 Stoutly they refragate and withstand, that the Firmament is not his handy-worke. 1623 COCKERAM, *Refragate*, to gainesay. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 179 If upon further enquiry, any were found to refragate, they were to be discharg'd by a distinction.

†Refragatory, *a. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.] Disposed to controvert or refute.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 45 As to the severer sort of the High-Church Aristarchi, I shall not be very Refragatory.

Refraiche, obs. form of REFRESH *v.*

†Refraidour. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **refraydeur.** [a. ONF. **refreidure*, var. OF. *refroidure*: see REFROIDOUR and REFREID *v.*] Cooling, coolness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250 b/1 He was cold of the fyrst refraydeur whiche is desyre of heuenly glorye .. which within hym posseded the refraidour of paradis.

Refrain (rĭfrē·n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **refreyne,** 5 **refreyn,** 6 **refreine,** (7 **reffrein**); 6 **refraynt,** 7– **refrain,** (8 -e). [a. OF. *refrein, refrain* = Prov. *refranh*, Cat. *refrá*, Sp. *refran*, Pg. *refrão*, in the same sense, ultimately f. pop. L. **refrangĕre* (OF. *refraindre*) to break back, break again. See also REFREIT.] A phrase or verse recurring at intervals, esp. at the end of each stanza of a poem or song; a burden, chorus. Also *transf.*

App. not in very common use before the 19th century.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1522 (1571) But euere more allas was his refreyn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 Remembre sothely that I the refreyn tooke, Of..my maister Chaucier, chief poete of Bretayne. 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Refraynt of a balade, *refraynt*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Envoy*, the refreine of a Ballade, that is, the foot of a song. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1271 In all the actions of Alexander, a man may use this for a reffrein or faburden, All Philosophically. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes xl. 191 Dancing and throwing in alternately the refrain or burthen of the song. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 213 To confine the Organist to a slightly ornamented Refraine, or Ritornello at the end of each Stave or Stanza. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 36 When another sang the strain, I mingled in the old refrain. 1860 ADLER *Prov. Poet.* xviii. 408 The song was divided into several stanzas, each of which terminated in a refrain. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiv. (1878) 114 These old phrases and chance refrains seemed to suggest themselves quite naturally.

†Refrai·n, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. In 6 **refrane.** [f. REFRAIN *v.*] Restraint.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 86 The denkest sounest doun, The farest but refrane, The gayest grittest loun.

Refrain (rĭfrē·n), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **refreyne**(n, 5 **-nyn**), 5–6 **refreyn,** (5 *Sc.* **ra-**), 6–7 **refrein**(e; 4, 6 **refreigne,** (4 *Sc.* **refrenze**), 4–6 **refrene,** (7 **refrœne**); 4–6 **refrayn**(e, 5–6 **refrane,** 5–7 **refraine,** 6– **refrain.** [ad. OF. *refrener* (12th c.; mod.F. *refréner*): ad. L. *refrēnāre* to bridle, f. *re-* RE- + *frēnum, frænum* bridle.]

I. *trans.* **†1.** To restrain, hold back, check (a person or thing). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 þat meyntenours of false causes..be wisly refreyned & scharply ponyschid. 1388 — *Bible, Ezek.* xxxi. 15, I forbede his flodis, and Y refreynede [L. *coercui*] many watris. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 292 b/2, I shalle soo refrayne hym that he shalle no more dare demaunde suche thyng. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxv. (S. T. S.) I. 232 Nowthir schame nor fere of þare Inemyis mycht refrene þame. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvi. 99 b, Jesus refrayned them saying: Why be ye greued with this woman? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* Ded. 6 Turn their eyes hither, who shall make a gain: Theirs, who shall hurt themselves or me, refrain. 1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig. Temp. Evils* 42 What then..would they do, if God did use no such means, no such examples to refrain them?

b. *refl.* To restrain, put restraint upon (oneself); to repress any manifestation of emotion, impatience, etc. Now *arch.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 317, I am suche oon by kynde, but I refreyne [*v.r.* refreigne] me by vertue. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2745 Wheiſor refreyne the, And blowe but fair & soft. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlv. 1 Then coude not Ioseph refrayne him self before all them that stode aboute him. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Poems on Life & Duty, In a London Square* ii, And thou, O human heart of mine, Be still, refrain thyself, and wait. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 1/2 For the first six months..the Party..refrained themselves and kept low.

†c. (In lit. sense.) To rein back, rein in (a horse).

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6387 He .. Refreyned his hors, and come hem too. *Ibid.* 6431 Gentil knight, refreyn youre stede. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iij b/1 But if this same colte be broken at the last, His sitter ruleth and him refrayneth fast.

†d. *Astrol.* in *pass.* Of a planet: To receive a check and become retrograde before attaining conjunction with another. *Obs.*

1598 G. C. *Math. Phisicke* E iv b, Venus seeking the conjunction of Saturn by retr[ogradation] is refrayned. [1606 FAGE *Spec. Ægrot.* E iv, Sometimes by accidents..their friendship and familiaritie is refrained.]

†e. *Sc.* To hold, contain. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 72 Item twa doubill planttis [? *read* plattis] to refrane heit watter in maner of schoufer.

2. To hold back, restrain (a person or thing) *from* something, esp. some act or course of action. †Also const. *of.* Now *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magd.*) 230 Scho..presyt hyre in mony wyse þame to refrenze fra sik seruice of ydolis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11305 Eneas..Refraynit Amphimacus of his frike wille. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 5 God comfort the..and refrayne the from flesshely and bestly desires. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIII. 249 In auoydynge wherof.. he lytell & lytell refrayned theym of theyr outrage. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXVIII. [CXIX.] 101, I refrayne my fete from euery euell waye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 222 They..cowlde not for all that be refreyned from mysdoynge. 1602 NIXON *Eliza's Mem.* CXXXI. in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 556 To make us of true light participate, Whereby our steps from darknes are refrain'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 360 Nor from the Holie One of Heav'n Refrein'd [he] his tongue blasphemous. 1883 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brig.* Epil. 14 Trade [might] refrain the Powers From war.

absol. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4956 But Eelde gan ageyn restreyne From sich foly, and refreyne.

†b. *refl.* To restrain (oneself) *from* some action, etc. *Obs.* (cf. 9).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4638 If 3e refreyne 3ow þar-fra..3ow writhis with 3our wele. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 22 He that wille .. refrayne him from ouirmoche etyng and drynkyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* v. 38 And now I saye vnto you: refrayne youre selues from these men, and let them go. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 3 She doth not for onely feare of punishment refraine her self from sinning. 1581 RICH *Farewe.* VIII. A a iij, Thei haue not bin able to refraine themselues, from prosecuting their follie to the ende.

†c. Const. with *inf.* or *that. Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7782 þe enmys to wende him refreynd. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 192 Assone as..he knewe it was Le Surnome, he coude not refrayne him to kisse him. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XIV. 50 They scarse refrayned the people, that they dyd not sacrifice vnto them. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 12 Ill can I take at thy hand such despit, And that to dooe thee force I mee refrayn.

†3. To restrain, curb, check, stay (an action, proceeding, feeling, quality, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 8 Vertu It is blud to restrenze, & flux of wame refrenze. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Il ks.* (1880) 278 þat þe grete blasphemye of goddis name .. be refreyned bi drede of peynes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1592 He was euer mare in his office Bysy to refreyn vice. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iv, By curtosye and by swete langage ought the good wymmen to refreyne the yre and wrathe of their lord. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 120 Yf we coude fynd a way to tempur and refiayne thayr malyce. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 b, The same refrayneth the breaking up of the stomake. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXXI. 153 b, To the intent to refraine superfluity and dayntinesse. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 227 It is not altogether impossible to refraine nature a long time. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 107 [When] the continual use hath made this weak Quality strong, then it oft-times proves..a difficulty to Refrain it.

†b. To withhold or keep back *from* another.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. I, And I dyd my power from hym refrayne All his labour were lost in vayne. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 37 A strange nicenesse were it in mee to refraine that from the eares of a person representing so much worthines.

4. To put a restraint or check upon (one's own desires, feelings, actions, etc.).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 756, I schal .. my rankor refrayne for þy reken wordez. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* I. 26 If ony man gessith him silf for to be religious, not refreynynge his tunge, ..the religioun of him is veyn. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 67 We haue no myght oure sorowe to refreyne. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B v b, Thou oughtest to refrayne thyn yre. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 Certainly ye ought to..refraine your prodigalitie and riot. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* Ep. Ded. P 3 A great punishment it is for a man to refraine his appetite. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* II. 312 She refraines and restraines her Concupiscence very much, and casts off her Suitors 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 85 That even then Mr. Bayes alone should not be able to refrain his Malignity. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 100 Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XII. 258 Say—whither would ye go?—your course refrain. 1846 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II. 348, I..meddled in matters too high for me, instead of refraining my soul, and keeping it low. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 498 When we heard that, we were ashamed, and refrained our tears.

b. To confine, keep *within* bounds. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXII. 49 My brethren, who their steps refrain'd Within the cloisters.

†5. To keep from (an action), desist from, give up.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 110 Scarse I can refraine The execution of my big-swolne heart Vpon that Clifford. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XII. 55 One of the wise men gaue him aduice to refrain his cumming there, for it was the fatal place of his death. 1676 MARVELL *Gen Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 154 Whereas if men could have refrain'd this cunning..governing of Christianity [etc.]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 907 Must my servant train Th' allotted labours of the day refrain..?

†b. Const. with gerund or vbl. sb. *Obs.* (cf. 9 b).

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D iv, They come so to purpose, that hee can not refraine telling them. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXIX. 9 The princes refrained talking, and laid their hand on their mouth. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 5 Those that have tender bodies shall do well to refraine travelling abroad in such a disordered change of the aire. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. 13 A spark can no more refrain running into love after a Bottle [etc.]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 276 We could not refrain smiling at one another. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 14 (1748) III. 104 Impossible was it for her to refrain being merry at the first part of this intelligence. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* V, She resolved, however, to refrain for some time walking in the forest.

†c. To keep back (laughter or tears). *Obs. rare.*

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 16, I could not refraine laughter, when he proceeded, and said [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, This..man could not refrain tears.

† **6.** To abstain from (a habit or practice); to give up, avoid, eschew. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 28 That his adversaries may refraine theyr wonted rayling. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 16 Als oft as we repent, and sin refraine. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* xii. 55 He began anew his feastings and ryot, which of some long time he had refrayned. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 15 Which would certainly kill thee if thou didst not for some little time refrain immoderate drinking. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 42 We ought to refrain Conversation with such sort of Persons. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 267 Having been advised..to refrain the use of any of these liquors, on account of some disorder.

† **b.** To abstain from using or partaking of (some article of food or drink). *Obs.*

1568 HYLL *Gard., Yearly Conject.* v, Sharpe meates refraine in this moneth. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 447 They refraine wine, bicause they fear to take too much. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 401/1 She would sit silently, refrain her meat, and not admit of any conference. 1691 TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 21 Refrain all salt sharp Foods, as Cheese, Flesh.

† **c.** To keep the hands off (something). *Obs.*—1

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* liv, Thou monstrous fiend (quoth he) thy pray refrain.

† **7.** To avoid, shun, eschew (one's company). *Obs.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. (Palfr.) 54 A king ought to refraine the company of vicious persons. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 Not disdayning their cockemates or refraining their company. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 53 Father Boniface. gaue order to his tutor to refraine my company. 1697 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 148, I refrain no man's company because his opinion comes not up to mine. 1716 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* (1863) I. xi. 371 [He at once excommunicates the offender] that the Society of Christians may utterly refrain his company.

† **b.** To avoid, keep or stay away from (a place); also, to go away from, to leave. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 290 Such as refrained the Churches and publike assembly. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 229 It is most certain there are many sick And therefore good my Lord refrain the place. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 8, I must my Lord (said she) intreate you to refraine this place. *a* 1723 *Robin Hood & Little John* xxxviii. in Child *Ballads* III. 136/2 Then all the whole train the grove did refrain, And unto their caves they did go. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 149 Should tempting Novelty thy cell refrain.

† **c.** To avoid or shun (danger). *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxii. 23 To refrane that denger plane, Fle alwayis frome þe snair.

II. *intr.* **8.** To abstain, forbear.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2957 [Pou] might faine haue refraynit with þi fre wille. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 Over salt mete doth grete oppressioun To fieble stomakes, whan they can nat refreyne. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. 24, I may of myne owne strength refraine that I do mine enemy no hurte. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 306, I wyll refrayne and wil aske him but this question only. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 122 Who could refraine, That had a heart to loue..? 1648 MILTON *Sonn. to C. Skinner*, Heav'n..disapproves that care, though wise in show, That..when God sends a cheerful hour, refrains. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. viii. (1841) I. 148, I am persuaded had you been there, you could not have refrained. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 456 Let the wretch refrain, Nor touch the page he cannot but profane. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 18 Till age, refrain not—but if old, refrain. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xx. 154, I might, I believe, add other instances..but it is needless and I gladly refrain.

transf. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 36 But whan age seeth that rage Dothe aswage and refrayne. 1886 WINTER *Shaks. Eng.* ii. (1893) 21 Fog has refrained, though it is understood to be lurking in the Irish Sea.

† **b.** Const. with *to* and *inf.* *Obs.*

1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Philip & Mary* (1860) 9 To synge the truthe, why shulde I refrayne? 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 5 Lawrence Ualla..could not refrayne to enveygh against the Popish clergie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* v, He that to praise and laud thee doth refrain. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1565, I refrain, too suddenly To utter what will come at last too soon. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* v. 284 Why did your wary Oracles refrain To tell what Kings, what Heroes must be slain?

9. To abstain, keep oneself, *from* some act or feeling, † using or partaking of something, interference with a person, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 191 Thys schold cause the attorneys and prokturys to refrayne from theyr crafty inuentyonys. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 110 Learne of Romulus to refraine [1581 abstaine] from wine. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 99 (Qq.) He, when he heares of her, can not refreine From the excesse of Laughter. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* v. 38 And now I say vnto you, refraine from these men, and let them alone. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* Pref., Consider the wretchedness of his Condition..and refrain from pitty if you can. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 3 Some of them could not refrain from Tears at the Sight of their old Master. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, VII. (1839) 123 That their preachers should refrain from all invectives against the established church. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 498, I refrain From that sweet sleep which medicines all pain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 304 A man should refrain from excess either of laughter or tears.

b. Const. *from* with gerund or vbl. sb. (cf. 5 b).

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb. 30) Howe shall we from hevy wepynge refrayne? 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 152 Refraine from dicing. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 98 Refraine from weeping and observe attentively what I shall say. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 275 For one single day I must refrain From visiting the sick. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* viii. (1880) 134 Richelieu refrained from pushing his advantage to an extremity.

† **Refraination.** *Astrol. Obs.* [var. of REFRENATION, after prec.] = REFRENATION 2.

1598 F. WITHER tr. *Dariot's Judgem. Starres* H b,

Prohibition or let is done by retrogradation or going backward..: and this let is properly called a Refreynation, or houlding backe. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict., Refraination*, 'Tis a kind of weakning to a Planet which is called so by Astrologers when a Planet going to an Aspect with another, before they come up to it becomes Retrograde, and thereby is as it were pluckt back. 1704 ELAND *Tutor to Astrol.* 58 Refrainations is, when a Planet is applying to another, either by Conjunction or Aspect, and before he comes to Conjunction he becomes retrograde.

† **Refrained,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [app. from REFRAIN *v.* + -ED 1, but perh. an error for *refrayed* REFREID.] Of a hawk: ? Affected with a cold.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Whan ye se your hawke nesynge & casting water thorugh her noesthrilles on her nares: then dowteles she is Refraned. *Ibid.*, A medecyne for hawkis that bene Refreyned. [Hence in later works.]

Refrai·ner. *rare*—1. [f. REFRAIN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who restrains.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 These .iii. persons were euer cohibetors and refreiners of the kinges wilfull skope.

† **Refrai·ning,** *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. REFRAIN *sb.*1] Singing of a refrain; caroling.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 749 Noon..couthe make in song sich refreynynge, It sat hir wondir wel to synge.

Refraining (rĭfrē·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. REFRAIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action or fact of restraining, abstaining, etc.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 20 In fastynge, wakeynge, and in refreynynge of thi flesshly lustis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe asse . is [led] heder and þedre..bi refreynynge of þe bernacle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 45 They profyte moche in yᵉ refreynynge or leuynge of vnlawfull pleasures. 1621 COTGR., *Refrenation*, a refraining. 1857 SUSANNA WINKWORTH tr. *Life Tauler* 56 All her works and refrainings will give her no content. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* XV. 312 The refraining from pushing conclusions beyond what the evidences warrant.

Refrainment (rĭfrē·nmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Refraining, abstinence.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. VI. vi. 386 Forbearance and Indurance, or what we may otherwise call Refrainment and Support. 1884 MRS F. E. PIRKIS *J. Wynne* II. vii. 91 Her night's rest and refrainment having evidently sharpened the edge of her appetite for pretty things.

Refraite, variant of REFREIT *Obs.*

Reframe (rĭfrē·m), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To frame, fashion anew. Hence **Refra·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* I. 99 So long thy loue with such things nourished Reframes, reformes it selfe. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* VI. i. 183 The ready reframing of them [maniples] againe into their grand square. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 274 It was..unframed and reframed in the Grand Signiours presence by the maker. *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 498 My Jesus, who dost Souls reframe, To a true God-like Height. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 285, I shall be content with it,.. without regarding whether he had made it up of the same materials as the former, reframed, or of fresh stuff. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* xx. 354 All things reframed themselves before mine eyes. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 294/1 The promoters.. would be more likely to meet with general support..if they would reframe their Bills.

† **Refrana·tion,** irreg. var. of REFRAINATION or REFRENATION. *Obs.* Chiefly *Astrol.*

1583 T. HETH *Confut. Astrol. Disc.* B vij b, Although they bee in application, yet is the same .. preuented by refranation, afore they come to the full conjunction. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 The refranation or bridlinge of this furiouse humoure. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Refranation*, is, when a Planet is Applying to another, .. and before he comes joyned, he becomes retrograde. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 220 Refranation is the most certain symptom of a breach between the parties.

Refrane, obs. form of REFRAIN *v.* (and *sb.*2).

Refrangent (rĭfræ·ndʒĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. pres. pple. of L. **refrangĕre* (for *refringĕre*): see REFRACT *v.*] Refracting; breaking up again.

1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t., Gard. Cymodoce* 304 The beam..refrangent again from the wave. 1883 STERNBERG *Bacteria* 269 The anthrax bacillus .. develops refrangent, endogenous spores.

Refrangibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.]

1. The property of being refrangible; the degree to which this property is present.

1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6090 The Sun's light consists of rays differing by indefinite degrees of Refrangibility. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathesos* 302 Homogeneal Rays (or those of like Refrangibility). 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 147 Rays of Light, of different Refrangibilities. 1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 268 This .. is only the consequence of the different refrangibility of light. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* i. 24 A gas when glowing absorbs rays of the same refrangibility as it emits.

2. Refracting power. *rare*—1.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1860) I. xxi. 140 Glasses of different refrangibilities.

Refrangible (rĭfræ·ndʒĭb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **refrangibilis* f. **refrangĕre* (for *refringĕre*): see REFRACT *v.*] Capable of being refracted; admitting of, susceptible to, refraction.

1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6090, I call that Light homogeneal, similar, or uniform, whose rays are equally refrangible. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathesos* 301 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays that are differently..Refrangible. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 507 All the different images of the object produced by the differently refrangible rays. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 33 The invisible rays of heat being more refrangible than those of light. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 218 The red or least refrangible end of the spectrum.

Hence **Refra·ngibleness.**

1731 in BAILEY vol. II, and hence in some mod. Dicts.

† **Refra·ngile,** *a. Obs.* [f. the vbl. stem **refrang-* (see prec.) + -ILE.] Liable to be refracted at a certain point or distance. So † **Refra·ngity.**

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 384 The rays which are most flexible have also the greatest refrangity, reflexity, and flexity; or are most refrangile, reflexile, and flexile. [Cf. *ibid.* 360.]

† **Refrau·ght,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RE- 5 a + FRAUGHT *v.*] *trans.* To freight again. So † **Refrau·ght** *pa. pple.*, reladen.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 122 Captaine Newport vndertook to fraught the Pinnace with corne, in going and returning in his discoverie, and to refraught her again from Werawocomoco. 1765 E. THOMPSON *Meretriciad* 26 Entomb'd sev'n years, and lo! she rose again! Refraught with goods.

Refrayed: see REFREID *pa. pple.*

Refrayn(e, -fraynt, obs. forms of REFRAIN *v.*

† **Refray·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. RE- + FRAYNE *v.*, perh. after *require.*] *trans.* To question or examine.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 22 He toke thaym, and refreynde alle, Whilk of thaym he myght take. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 2188 (Kölbing), The jugge gan hire refreyne And axede hire [etc.]. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2503, But frendly I wyll refrayne you ferther or we flyt, Whereto were most metely my corage to knyt.

Refrech, obs. form of REFRESH *v.*

† **Refre·ctore.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *refrectōrium* for *refectōrium*: cf. OF. *refreitur, refretor*, etc. and see FRATER *sb.*1] = REFECTORY.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 183 Also he did write in the belle in the ffrater or refrectore [etc.].

Refreeze (rĭfrī·z), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To freeze again.

a. *trans.* 1794 J. WILLIAMS in *A Cabinet*, etc. p. vii, He can .. thaw coagulation, and refreeze the billows. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 77 The surface of the snow had been partially melted by the sun and then refrozen.

b. *intr.* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 377 The surface thaw..is protected from re-freezing by the very snow through which it has descended. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* App. vi. 554 The water..refreezes the moment it is relieved from pressure.

† **Refreid,** *v.* (and *pa. pple.*) *Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **refreyd(e, refrayed; refre(i)t, refreyt.** [a. ONF. *refreider* (*-ier, -ir*) to cool, to make or become cold; see also REFROID *v.* and REFRAIDOUR.]

1. *trans.* To cool, make cold, chill. Also in *pa. pple.*, affected with a cold.

With the second quot. *c* 1410 cf. OF. 'cheval qui estoit refroidié' (1456–7 in Godef. VI. 727/3).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Rosemound* 21 My love may not refreyd be nor afounde; I brenne ay in an amorous plesaunce. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* ¶ 267 If he were al refreyded by siknesse or by malefice of sorcerie or colde drynkes. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* v. (MS. Digby 182), And for cause þat þe sowe shall be refreted [*v. r.* refreited; F. *refroidees*], þe boore goth not frome hir. *Ibid.* xii, Houndes somtyme beth refrayed, as horse, whan þai haue renne to longe and commeth hoote in some water.

2. *intr.* To become or grow cold.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1294 (1343) Troylus .. [did] writen to hire of his sorwes sore. Fro day to day he leet it not refreyde. *Ibid.* v. 507 God wot refreyden may þis hote fare, Er Calkas sende Troylus Cryseyde.

Hence † **Refrei·ding** *vbl. sb.*, cooling. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 46 So Tholome wente to the kyng, sett in sum porche, as for grace of refreytyng [L. *refrigerandi*], or colyng.

Refreigne, -frein(e, obs. ff. REFRAIN *v.* (and *sb.*).

Refreische, -ss(c)h, obs. ff. REFRESH *v.*

† **Refreit, refret.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **refreit(e, refreyt, (refreyt, refreyd),** 5–6 **refraite,** 6 **refrayte**; 5–7 **refret,** (5 **refreet,** 6 **refrete**). [a. OF. *refrait, refret*, etc.:—L. *refract-um*, pa. pple. of *refringĕre* (or **refrangĕre*, OF. *refraindre*) to refract. Cf. REFRAIN *sb.*1] A refrain or burden.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 156 For euer sobbynges and complaintes be redy refrete in his meditacions. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4103 Þis was þe refret of þat caroulle, y wene. 1443 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 Of ther song the refreit was of pees. *c* 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* 516 (Brandl), These .ii. folk harp both on refrayte. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 686/2, I shal yet ones agayn .. fal to my rude refraite, & sing him mine olde song. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 11 *Versus intercalaris..., Refrein de ballade*, a verse often interlaced: the foote, refret, or burden of the dittie. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 222 Taking the Refret or burthen of the Song. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ritornello* or *Refret*, in music, the burden of a song.

Refreit, variant of REFREID *v.*

† **Refrenate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *refrēnāt-*, ppl. stem of *refrēnāre* to REFRAIN.] *trans.* To check, restrain.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 130/1 It [a drug] violently refrenateth the laske, although it hath bin of a longe continuance.

† **Refrenation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *refrēnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refrēnāre*; see REFRAIN *v.* and -ATION.]

1. The action of refraining or restraining.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xii. 80 It is expedient amonge to use refrenacion, yea, in gode studies & desires, lest by importunyte þou falle into distraccion of mynde. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 229 Oftimes be dantit refrenatioun, A man may weill alter his Inclinatioun. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 187 The fast of refrenation, we all much stand in need of.

2. *Astrol.* The prevention of a conjunction by the retrogression of one of the planets. See also RE-FRAINATION and REFRANATION.

1598 G. C. *Math. Phisiche* E ij b, Also in aspects these things ought to be considered; that is to say. 1. Reception. 2. Collection ... 7. Refrenation. *Ibid.* E iv b, Refrenation [is] when an Inferiour planet seeketh the ☌ [conjunction] or aspect of another [and] before he bee joyned becometh Retrograde. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 111 There's another manner of Prohibition; by some more properly called Refrenation. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Refrenation*... The Word [is] us'd among Astrologers, when a Planet applying to another, by Conjunction, or Aspect, before it draws near becomes retrograde. [Hence in BAILEY (1721) and later Dicts.]

Refrene, -frenze, obs. forms of REFRAIN *v.*

Re-fre·nzy, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To throw again into a frenzy.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 275 What a wonderful performance is Mr. Burke's late attempt to re-frenzy the nation!

Refresh (rĭfre·ʃ), *sb.* Now *colloq.* [f. next: cf. Sp. *refresco*, It. *rinfresco.*]

†1. The act of refreshing; refreshment; renewal of supplies. *Obs.*

1598 DANIEL *Delia* Poems (1717) 414 Like the Morning Dew, Whose short Refresh upon the tender Green, Cheers for a Time. 1615 — *Hymen's Tri.* ibid. 133 Render sweet Refresh Unto his weary Senses, whilst he rests. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii 114 The Indians helped one another to unload and load the mule that came of refresh.

2. *colloq.* A refreshment (esp. of liquor) taken by a person; a refresher.

1884 *Telegraphist* Jan. 27/2 A man may be compared to a battery when he gets a 'refresh'.

Refresh (rĭfre·ʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 **refressch, -frech, -fres,** 4–6 **refresch(e, refressh(e,** 5 **re-fresshe,** 6 **refreshe,** 4– **refresh.** *β.* 4 **refreische, -freisch,** 6 **refraiche.** [a. OF. *refrescher, -ier, refraischer* (12th c.; cf. Sp. *refrescar*, med.L. *refrescāre*, It. *rinfrescare*) or *refreschir*, f. *re-* RE- + *fresche* FRESH *a.* Cf. also OF. *refreschir, rafraischir* (12th c.; mod.F. *rafraîchir*).]

1. *trans.* Of physical agents (esp. water): To impart freshness to (a place or thing, the air, etc.) by means of cooling or wetting. (Sometimes with suggestion of next.)

14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 92 Hit is the well with iiij stremes..That thorow the world refrescheth all reemis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xliii. 22 Whan a dew commeth vpon the heate, it shalbe refreszhed agayne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, The snow..serueth in whotte weather to refreshe..his drinke. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 373 In this Countrey it never rains, snows, or thunders, nor anything that may refresh it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 388 Moisture then abounds, and Pearly Rains Descend in silence to refresh the Plains. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 368 The neighbourhood of the mountains constantly refreshes this city in the heats of summer with a cool evening breeze. 1824 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. vii. 239 In the evening the atmosphere is never sufficiently refreshed to be enjoyable till about a quarter after dark.

absol. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xi. 107 In some ports and havens, the salt water doth refresh. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xliii. 22 A dew comming after heate, refresheth.

†b. *fig.* To cool (desire). *Obs. rare.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Deuot Prayers 17 b, Refraiche thairfor, o lord, my concupiscence with the vatter of thy grace.

2. To make (one) feel fresher than before; to impart fresh vigour to (a person, the spirits or mind, the eyes, etc.) when fatigued or exhausted; to reanimate, reinvigorate physically, mentally, or spiritually; to provide with refreshment.

Said of food, drink, rest, sleep, etc., or of persons providing or bestowing these; also freq. in passive without specified agent.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 111 (Camb. MS.), Tak thanne this drawht, and whan þou art wel refreshed and refect [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 614 The eill Patrik ..gert with met and drink alsua Refresche thame weill. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* xv. lvii. (Bodl. MS.), Þere beþ fayre feeldes..to refressche and comfort ysen þat beþ wery in studye. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6061 Her beaute shall so me refresch. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 239 Beddes to refresshe theyr wery lymmes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 148 Whiche thinge refresheth their spirites to thinke vpon. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 5 Our Generall refreshed his men, and withall renued his store of victuall. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, This air will much refresh you. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 591 Ambrosial drink, That soon refresh'd him wearied. 1717 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Sept., I was greatly refreshed by reading.. Psal. 66. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 27 Mar., The mixed companies of men and women of fashion..unbend and refresh the mind. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 19, I feel myself at large, Courageous, and refreshed for future toil. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The rest will refresh you. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 We rose with the sun, refreshed and strong. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* i. (1878) 7 A beautiful picture which thrills the heart and refreshes the eye.

absol. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 b, Another frute..giuing a water as it were sugred and serue greatly to refresh and digest. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xli, Those [writings] that..are pleasant at the first draught, when they refresh and sparkle.

b. *refl.* (of persons): To make (oneself) fresher, by partaking of food or drink, by resting, † or by taking the air.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 292 Þat mornyng Iulyane was gane to þe feld hym to refres. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Þare he refreschez him and purueys him of vitailes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCVIII. 205 Wherfore yᵉ Danys..spoyled both those townes, and there refreshed theym. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 With the vytayles..they refreshed theym selues. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 24 There sate a knight..Himselfe refreshing with the liquid cold, After his travell long. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 20 The next day..his Highnesse refresht himselfe with the aire in Hyde Parke. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 66 That my wife and her company might refresh themselves with the flowers and fruits with which her garden abounded. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXIII, That they might have the interval of Saturday to rest, refresh themselves, and prepare for the combat. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* x, Is there any quiet inn near, where one might rest and refresh oneself?

transf. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, II. ii. 37 Labour shall refresh it selfe with hope To do your Grace incessant seruices.

†c. To relieve *of*, to set free or clear *of*. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1081 *Dido*, Refreschede muste he been of his distresse. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 32 This made me to meuve him cf mysserewle his mynde to reffresshe. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. vi. 71 By reason þt thei wer refreshed of their extreme colde by fyre & such houses as they had deuised. 1760 *Impostors Detected* III. viii. II. 80 A sound sleep..perfectly refreshed me of the fatigues of the foregoing night.

3. To freshen up (the memory), to make clear or distinct again. Also with personal obj. (cf. REFRESHER 2 and 3).

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 244 Moderate slepe.. doth acuate, quycken, & refreshyth the memory. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* I. ii, But you, I see, Take care still to refresh your memory. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., For before I enter'd on my Voyage I took care to refresh my Memory among the Classic Authors. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug, I did not refresh his memory with the severities he practised in that marine education. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *The Convalescent*, He was to be seen trudging about upon this man's errand.., jogging this witness, refreshing that solicitor. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* lxx. III. 270, I have had some trouble to refresh my memory as to all the particulars.

†b. To renew, revive. *Obs. rare.*

1608 DONNE *Serm. John xiv.* 26, Wks. 1839 I. 545 When he refreshed many errors formerly condemned, concerning the Holy Ghost. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 3 They have refreshed their Alliance with the Gods by the Fabulous Nativity of Romulus.

†4. To restore, renovate (a building). *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 531 A prest.. thocht he wald a kyrk refresch...þe quhilk sic ned had of mending, þat it was nere þe done-cummyng. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. 7 There be very fair Lodgyns in the Castel. And as I hard Catarine of Spaine did great Costs in late tyme of refreshing of it. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 45 b, The Kyng repaired the walles, fortefied the bulwarkes, refreshed the rampiers.

5. To restore to, or keep at, a certain level or condition by furnishing († or procuring) a fresh supply of something.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 78 Let hit lye þreo dayes..& on þe þridde day, 3ef hit be nede, refresshe hit wyþ newe. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xiv. (W. de W.) 448 To renewe and refresshe pondes fresshe water is ladde and brought by gutters, conduytes and pipes. 1569 SIR J. HAWKINS *Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 80 We determined there to refresh our water, and so..to take the Sea. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. x. 105 A small fire continued, heats more, then a greater that lastes but little, especially if there be any thing to refresh it. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 19 Batteries such as those described..will remain in constant action for a month. ..At the expiration of a month it becomes necessary to refresh them. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 26 They went into the hut, and they refreshed the fire.

†b. To furnish *with* fresh supplies. Also without const. *Obs.*

1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 427, I have desirid hym to move the Counsell for refreshing of the toun of Yermowth with stuff of ordnance and gonnes and gonne powdre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 To the intente there to refreshe his shyppes with freshe water and fuell. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 Let him prouide to be first refreshed with victuals. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 6 Sierra Leoon, a place in Afrique, ..famous for refreshing that aduenturous Captaine Sir Francis Drake. 1756 COLLINS *Peerage* (ed. 3) II. II. 625 They..refreshed the garrison..with victuals and money.

†c. To furnish *with* reinforcements. Also const. *of*. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 196, I may refresch yow with folk, to feght gif you nedis, With thretty thousand tald. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 121 Syn the paynemyes have refresshed themself twyes of new folke. 1557 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Records II. 320 They return again to fetch more, always to refresh their camp with fresh souldiers, in the lieu of such as be perished.

6. To restore (a thing) to a fresh or bright condition; to brighten or clean up; to give a fresh or new appearance to. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9215 He..Asket water at his weghes, wesshed hym anone, Refreashing his face for facyng of teres. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 103 This welle.. wolde..evermore refresshe the visage Of hem that were in any werinesse. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 932/2 The conduit was newlie painted, and all the armes and angels refreshed. 1599 BARNFIELD in *Pass. Pilgr.* 176 As vaded gloss no rubbing will refresh,..So beauty blemish'd once's for ever lost. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliii. (1739) 69, I have endeavoured to refresh the Image of the Saxon Commonwealth, the more curious lineaments being now disfigured by time. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 580 The rest refresh the scaly Snakes, that fold The Shield of Pallas, and renew their Gold. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* xiv. 361 He would order two or three Suits to be made, or refresh'd, for Actors of moderate Consequence. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, The old hat looked smarter;.. the lace had been refreshed.

b. To make (a surface) fresh, esp. by cutting.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 66 Nor can the graffe joyn to its trunk, unless the rind be refreshed, and cut to the quick with the knife. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Oper. Surg.* 336 We shall say nothing of refreshing the edges by means of a blister. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 208 The distal and proximate ends of the gut were now 'refreshed', and the margins accurately united with sutures.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To refresh oneself (cf. 2 b); to take refreshment in some way; now *spec.* to partake of some refreshing liquor.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 30 July in *Carlyle*, In the morning.. we resolved to draw back to our quarters at Musselburgh, there to refresh and revictual. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* I. i, Tell her I shall only refresh a little, and wait upon her. 1777 EARL OF CHATHAM *Sp.* 2 Dec. in *Hansard's Parl. Hist.* (1814) XIX. 476 Not men sufficient to man the works, while those fatigued with service and watching go to refresh, eat, or sleep. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 612 Working this way for three weeks, and then refreshing for about one. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 396 Young men..danced and perspired and refreshed.

b. To lay in fresh supplies.

1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* I. 5 One of the Canary Islands, where having refresht, after many days, they encountered the Sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 It was not the most eligible place for a ship to refresh at. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 411 It had been determined .. that we should refresh at Whale Fish Islands.

Hence **Refre·shed** *ppl. a.*

1646 *Mem. Occurrences* D ij, His daily refreshed memory. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 175 After this little devotional interlude my refreshed reader may accompany me with new vigour. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 587/2 The numbers and the refreshed vigour which Bonaparte will be able to pour into Spain. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xi, They came out in a highly refreshed state.

Refreshen (rĭ-, rĭfre ʃ'n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make fresh again; to restore to freshness.

1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Notes Mason's tr. Dufresnoy* XXVIII, In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to replace and refreshen those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away. 1801 *Lusignan* III. 52 He..felt the breath of Heaven descend to refreshen his feverish brain. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 203 You may refreshen your eyes and quicken your thoughts.

Hence **Refre·shened, Refre·shening** *ppl. adjs.*

1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 204 Exulting with refreshened glee. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Penn & Ld. Peterborough*, The refreshening sweetness of well-ripened society. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 11/2 The list of refreshened pictures is given in the appendix

Refre·shener. [f. prec.] That which refreshens; an article of refreshment.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daw.* II. viii, Miss Jarman .. turned her head..towards Miss Budd, whenever she wanted a refreshener (of the memory). 1888 'L. SCOTT' *Tuscan Stud.* II. vii. 264 [Medlars] are the favourite refresheners until the water melon takes their place.

Refresher (rĭfre·ʃəɹ). [f. REFRESH *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which refreshes.

c 1420 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 45 Paradyse of plesaunce,..refressher of our food. 1582 T. ROGERS *St. Aug. Praiers* ix. (1597) 45 Come thou hope of the poore, and refresher of them which be ready to faint. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. 16 Tho' Love like Wine be a good refresher, yet 'tis much more dangerous to be too busie withall. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1257 The kind refresher of the summer-heats. 1845 W. SEWELL *Hawkstone* (1846) II. 281 Miss Mabel Brook, who had been permitted to come in as a refresher in the evening.

b. A refreshment; *colloq.* a drink.

1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar. 795/1 When the press has taken a refresher, let it burst forth again in new peals of praise. *a* 1841 T. HOOK in *Casquet of Lit.* (1896) I. 313/2 A few friends at dinner and some refreshers in the evening had prevented Harding from saying a word. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 53 Taking a piece of bread instead of a cup of tea or coffee as a refresher.

2. A reminder.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxi, His memory had received a very disagreeable refresher on the subject of Mrs. Bardell's action. 1856 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 4 Dec. (1884) I. 5, I don't think that this noble ambition had recurred to my memory, up to the receipt of your refresher of yesterday.

3. In legal use: a. An extra fee paid to counsel in prolonged or frequently adjourned cases. Also *attrib.* b. (See quot.)

a. 1850 in OGILVIE. 1881 *Times* 19 Feb. 10/3 It is therefore recommended that daily refreshers should be abolished, as being one of the principal causes of the undue lengthening of trials. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 7/1 A master in chambers, who had disallowed the 'refresher' fees of his learned leader.

b. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* ii. Wks. I. 72 Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a 'refresher', as lawyers call it,—a new and revised brief memorialising my pretensions.

Refreshful (rĭfre·ʃfŭl), *a.* [f. REFRESH *v.* + -FUL.] Full of refreshment, refreshing.

a 1676 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 73 These Emergents were very refreshful to the Covenanters. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 364 They spread their breathing harvest to the Sun, That throws refreshful round a rural smell. *a* 1790 WARTON *Ode to Evening* v, Pleas'd with the cool, the calm, refreshful hour. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xxii, It was refreshful to look abroad after his desperate impulse.

Hence **Refre·shfully** *adv.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 898 Refreshfully There came upon my face, in plenteous shower, Dewdrops. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* XXXV, We are brought refreshfully to acknowledge that the world is right.

Refreshing (rĭfre·shĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REFRESH *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses; also, an instance of this; refreshment given or received.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 19 Whanne the tymes of kelynge, or refreischinge [L. *refrigerium*] .. schulen come. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1207 Othere refreschynge noghte many hade Bot blody water of a slade. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 217 Quyk lusty sprynges. Do gret refresshyng and coumfort to the sihte. 1488 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 93 Y haue euermore had yn al my peynys a swyfte refreschyng and releuyng of helpe. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxv. 297 Than euery man drewe to his logynge and toke their ease, and refresshing of suche as they had. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. I iij, The tunableness of musicke is a very great refreshing of.. griefs. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. x. 104 The nights being cold and moist, give a refreshing. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 35, I [had] a comfortable refreshing of sufficient sleep. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 665 Some sourse of consolation from above; Secret refreshings, that repair his strength, And fainting spirits uphold. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 27 The refreshings and helps they are to receive by Rain, or Dew. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* v, Such improvements need perpetual refreshing, and, above all, Patience. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 2/3 At what point.. could it be said that the refreshing leaves off and the poisoning begins?

† 2. Fresh supplies of food. Also *pl.*, and const. *of* (meat, etc.). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxviii. 236 For defaute of vytaylles and of refresshynge they eten hors, houndes, cattes and myse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 b, The refreshings of flesh, bread and fruites which he gaue vs. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 194 As he passed with his armie by the countrey of the Thasians, they sent him certaine refreshing of floure, and of daintie cates. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 13 The good water and refreshing here obtained. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 182 Giving them corn, wine, flesh, fish, cheese, and many other refreshings. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 185 The English at St. Helena are enriched by the refreshing which the East India ships find that meet there.

Refre·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That refreshes: a. physically.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xlii. i, As the chafed hart which braieth Seeking some refreshing brooke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 79 Upon my flowres [thou] Diffusest hony drops, refreshing showres. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. (1697) 297 Let us repose, While round our Heads refreshing Ointment flows. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* I. vii, I'll take but one refreshing turn, and come back to the tavern to thee. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, The air rose from the bay with most balmy and refreshing coolness. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 132 My thoughts turned to a refreshing cup of tea and a bed.

b. mentally or spiritually. Freq. in 19th c. in phr. *it is* (*quite*, etc.) *refreshing.*

1697 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Jan., These thoughts were very refreshing to me. 1723 in *Sewall's Lett.-Bk.* (1886) I. 14 It was exceedingly refreshing to me to hear from an ancient Acquaintance and so worthy a Friend as your Self. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 10 This is very refreshing news. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xc, One good action in the midst of crimes Is 'quite refreshing', in the affected phrase Of these ambrosial, Pharisaic times. 1867 LOWELL *Rousseau* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 235 There is always a refreshing heartiness in his growl.

2. Used for freshening a thing.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 169 The decks are cleaned, ..the refreshing beef-nets examined.

3. Of a fee: (see REFRESHER 3 a).

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Prol., We did amend our plea, Hence your new brief, and this refreshing fee.

Hence **Refre·shingly** *adv.*

1817 KEATS *Calidore* 16 To see it..Dip so refreshingly its wings and breast 'Gainst the smooth surface. 1886 F. M. CRAWFORD *Tale Lonely Parish* vi, She had made the acquaintance of a refreshingly young scholar.

Refre·shingness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being refreshing.

1658 DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* vii. 34 His countenance is as the Sun shining in his strength for the refreshingness of it. 1683 PORDAGE *Mystic Div.* 120 Coldness, Refreshingness [of water] 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 224 The most engaging elegance and sparkling refreshingness of style.

Refreshment (rĭfre·shmĕnt). [a. OF. *refreschement* (*-fresshe-*, *-fraische-*, etc.), f. *refrescher* to REFRESH + -MENT. Cf. mod.F. *rafraîchissement.*]

1. The act of refreshing, or fact of being refreshed, in a mental or spiritual respect.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I. 122 Sithen mercie and pite..might neuer been shewed [unto] refreshement of helpe, and of comforte. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xxi. 35 The eternal springynge floode of refreshment vnto saluacion. 1652 CROMWELL *Let.* 24 Mar. in *Carlyle*, With singleness of heart to His glory, and the refreshment of His people. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 248 All the misery that is lodged in infinite despair has comfort and refreshment answerable to it in infinite hope. 1717 S. SEWALL *Diary* 18 Nov., Mr. Baxter came in and Pray'd with us to my great Refreshment. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xviii, She danced next with an officer, and had the refreshment of talking of Wickham. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* viii, I most devoutly trust we are going to have a season of refreshment.

2. The act of refreshing, or fact of being refreshed, physically, by means of food, drink, rest, coolness, etc.; †recreation. Also, that which refreshes in this way; the means of restoring strength or vigour, mental or physical. Freq. in phr. *to take refreshment.*

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxl. 209 This refreshement was not only in the men, but alle theyr horses were anon so stronge, so fresshe [etc.]. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 182 Hee recouered about foure spoonefuls of raine water to his vnspeakeable refreshment. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 237 When we need Refreshment, whether food, or talke between, Food of the mind. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 67 Having taken a little refreshment, we went to the Latin Convent. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 390 The sedentary stretch their lazy length When custom bids, but no refreshment find. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv, May I offer you any refreshment.. ? 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 142 The absence of its natural refreshment would powerfully affect the nervous system. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 125 All these establishments for shelter and refreshment early attracted the attention of governments.

† b. *Quarters of refreshment*: (see QUARTER *sb.* 15). *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1318/4 On the side of Catalonia the Kings Troops are all in quarters of refreshment. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3810/7 His Forces were in Quarters of Refreshment in some Towns. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 549/2 His Majesty has sent the army into quarters of refreshment.

† c. *Sunday of Refreshment*: (see quot. and 7). So called because the Gospel for the day is from John vi.

1710 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* v. § 12 (1720) 225 The fourth [Sunday in Lent] is with us generally called Midlent Sunday; tho' Bishop Sparrow, and some others, term it, *Dominica Refectionis*, the Sunday of Refreshment.

3. With *a* and *pl.* a. In general sense.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 31 The grete bounties & worthy refreshements that she. ofte hath me rekened. 1611 COTGR., *Frescades*, refreshments, or things refreshing. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The small refreshments of such things as coole for a time. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 38 The inward refreshements and unspeakable consolations of the Blessed Spirit. 1747 WESLEY *Charac. Methodist* 10 His Business and Refreshments, as well as his Prayers, all serve to this great End. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 473 The kneading-friction, or shampooing.. which has of late become a fashionable refreshment in the watering-places of our own country. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 68 Such matters were evidently a favourite refreshment of his spirit.

b. Applied to food and drink. Now only *pl.* of a light repast, and often *spec.* of drink.

1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 109 A Present of Sugar Canes and other refreshments to eat. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* ix. 125 To make their use of liquors a matter of conscience, and allow of no refreshments but such as are consistent with the strictest rules of Christian Sobriety. 1780 *Act* 21 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 2 The common and usual Prices at which the like Refreshments are commonly sold. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* II. 5 Have you had any refreshments, Mamma.. ? 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Odysseus*, etc., While the goats are being milked, and such other refreshments are preparing for us as the place affords.

† 4. *pl.* Fresh supplies of men or provisions. *Obs.*

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxiv. 258 To them cam newe ayde & grete refreshementes of men and vytaylle. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 Fiue and twentie Muttons, and certain other refreshments. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4197/3 They had [taken] one within the Streights, laden with Refreshments. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1799) 31 Several of the chiefs came on board bringing with them hogs, and other refreshments. 1803 NELSON 6 Oct. in NICOLAS *Disp.* (1845) V. 225 The Boats employed in bringing the necessary refreshments to the Garrison.

† 5. *Place of refreshment*, a place for vessels to renew supplies at. *Obs.*

1772 *Ann. Reg.* I. 5/1 It was supposed that it would have been an useful station and place of refreshment .. for the French East India ships. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Hist. Ind.* 20/1 A place of refreshment for the fleets on their passage from India to Europe.

6. The action of refreshing the memory.

1873 FORSTER *Life Dickens* II. 320 Notwithstanding the refreshment of his memory by this letter.

7. *attrib.*, as *refreshment car, house, room, stall*, etc.; **refreshment Sunday**, the fourth Sunday in Lent, refection Sunday (cf. 2 c).

1841 HAMPSON *Medii Aevi Cal.* II. 94 *Dominica Refectionis*, Refreshment Sunday, the fourth in Lent. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVI, The refreshment-room .. was a room set apart for the purposes of supper. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 357, I bought a bun of a little hunchbacked man, who kept a refreshment-stall. 1860 *Act* 23 *Vict.* c. 27 (*title*), An Act .. for regulating the licensing of Refreshment Houses. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 247/1 Refreshment cars are also attached to trains.

Refret, refrain: see REFREIT.

Refrete, Refreyd, -t, varr. REFREID *v. Obs.*

Refreynation, var. REFRAINATION *Obs.*

Refreyn(e, obs. ff. REFRAIN *sb.*[1] and *v.*

† **Re·fricate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *refricāre* to rub open again, f. *re-* RE- + *fricāre* to rub.] *trans.* To open up again, renew (a wound or grief); to stimulate (the memory) afresh.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2121/1 They. began to refricate and rippe vp the old sore. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xviii. 597 Euery man began afresh to refricate and renue the former greefe. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 29 To refricate your memories, The first Question was whether his Highness was a Tyrant or no?

† **Refrica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. on L. types: cf. FRICATION.] The action of rubbing open or rubbing up again. Also *fig.*

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xiv. (1639) 123 The eating of sharp things..causeth a certaine refrication and rubbing open again of the scarre. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 337 In these legall sacrifices there is a continuall refrication of the memory of those sinnes.

† **Refri·ction.** *Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] Renewed friction.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 216 By friction and refriction the seede is called out of the like parts.

Refrigerant (rĭfri·dʒĕrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *réfrigérant* (16th c.), or ad. L. *refrigerant-em*, pr. pple. of *refrigĕrāre*: see REFRIGERATE *v.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of medicinal agents or appliances: Cooling the body or part; allaying heat or fever. Also with *property*, etc.

1599 A. M.tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 324/2 And if you applye theron a refrigerante Playster cut then therin a hole. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 961 There be divers Sorts of Bracelets fit to Comfort the Spirits: And they be of three Intentions: Refrigerant, Corroborant, and Aperient. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 392 'Tis known to have a greater Virtue, as the Endive and Succory, to be refrigerant. 1765 GAIR in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 203 Every morning.. a portion of the refrigerant powder is given. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 406, I.. sent a cathartic with a refrigerant lotion. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 510 They generally possess refrigerant properties. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 193 In fevers, lemonade often affords a very refreshing and useful refrigerant drink.

† b. Refreshing, otherwise than by cooling. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 788 Wherein you must beware of Dry Heat, and resort to Things that are Refrigerant with an inward Warmth and Vertue of Cherishing.

2. In general use: Cooling, producing coolness.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* v. 339 In the recess of some refrigerant cave. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 383 The rays Fall mild, refrigerant.

B. *sb.* 1. a. A medicinal agent or appliance employed to reduce abnormal heat, as in inflammation or fever; a cooling medicine.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* v. ix. 277 If the tumour be large, feel pappy and increase, notwithstanding your application of refrigerants, you may suspect [etc.]. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 168 In what lonely vale Of balmy med'cine's various field aspires The blest refrigerant? 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 519 The injury produced..by an injudicious use of evacuants and refrigerants. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 38 In a dilute form, [it is] a refrigerant, tonic, and astringent.

b. *transf.* or in general use: A means of cooling; *esp.* a cooling or refreshing drink.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 323 We read of Saints who resorted to such refrigerants as the ice bath and the bed of snow. 1842 LEVER *C. O'Malley* XXX, Discussing by way of refrigerant our eighth tumbler of whisky-punch. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cinders fr. Ashes* in *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 245 The saline refrigerant struck a colder chill to my despondent heart.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1783 BLAIR *Lect.* XXXII. II 191 This almost never fails to prove a refrigerant to passion. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 397 It is a consideration, Sir Poet, which may serve as a refrigerant for their ardour.

† 2. In distillation, a cooling vessel or apparatus at the head of a still; a refrigerator, refrigeratory.

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, The Parts of the Matters distill'd are raised up in the Form of Vapours,.. and being sometimes help'd by a Refrigerant or Cooler, fall Drop by Drop into the Recipient.

3. A freezing agent; anything which reduces the temperature below freezing point.

1885 *Sci. American* 9 May 291/3 Some experiments recently made..appear to show that liquid oxygen is one of the best of refrigerants.

Refri·gerate, *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *refrigerātus*, pa. pple. of *refrigerāre*: see next.] Made or kept cold, cooled. † Also const. *from.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 62 Nowe benes..Made clene, and sette up wel refrigerate, From grobbes save wol kepe up thaire estate. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108b/1 He was colde and refrigerat fro all concupyscence of the flesshe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 16 b, Their fury was aswaged and refrigerate. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* iii. (1675) 62 When the stomachical nerves are too much refrigerate. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec 3/1 Antiquity has become doubly refrigerate.

Refrigerate (rĭfri·dʒĕreĭt), *v.* [ad. L. *refrigerāt-*, ppl. stem of *refrigerāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *frigerāre*: see FRIGERATE *v.* Cf. F. *réfrigérer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To cause to become cold, to cool: a. the body or its parts, or heat in these.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/1 V° shadow of hys holy shoulders, which are brode & large, sufficient to refrigerate & refreshe the man in that heate. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 82 These medycynes do refrigerate and coole the vehement heate wont to be in apostumes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 24 Where he saith. that the Braine was made onely to refrigerate or coole the heart. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 481 The gentle fresh morning Air..refrigerating my bloud and spirits. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 69 This medicine..refrigerates the heat of the blood 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 247 Not .. with the view of refrigerating the surface, but of suddenly cutting short the disease.

absol. 1618 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 75 Camphora .. refrigerateth and calefieth. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1100 They do refrigerate and bind,.. and help the weakness of the stomach.

b. the air, earth, or other things.

1637 SALTONSTALL *Euselius' Constantine* 139 The ayre, which from on high descends downe to refrigerate and coole the world. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 164 He was able to find..that part of the beer or the wine that was next to the sides of the bottle to be refrigerated. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 493 The air was refrigerated by the abundance of snow on the mountains. 1854 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xi. 342 Hence [the blade of grass] becomes more and more refrigerated.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 308 The great Brizes which the motion of the Air in great Circles..produceth, which do refrigerate. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 177 All Winds..doe actually refrigerate, and oftentimes so intensly, that they prove the fittest instruments for the Congelation of Liquids.

c. To expose to extreme cold for the purpose of freezing or preserving.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1165/2 The vessels to be refrigerated are sustained on a carriage.

2. *intr.* To grow cold.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 17 Takynge it from the fyre when as it begynne to refrigerate and waxe colde. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 314 He receiveth the Sunnes beames but weakely, and therefore can not heat by them, but rather refrigerate. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 142 The lavas..either overflow the land above the sea, and refrigerate there, or..they refrigerate again within the volcanos. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 149, I will make a fire, and leave them to refrigerate as much longer as they please.

Hence **Refri·gerated** *ppl. a.*, cooled, frozen.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 173 We lately discours'd touching heated and refrigerated water. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 347 The great heats are occasionally tempered by strata of refrigerated air. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 5/2 The trade in refrigerated meat.

Refrigerating (rĭfrĭ·dʒĕrēˌtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REFRIGERATE.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 72 It was cooled first, lest.. upon the first Refrigerating it should Contract. 1877 *Patents Abridgm.* 1819-66, 15 The first part of this invention relates to the refrigerating of beverages. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 10/3 An illustrated monthly dealing with ice, ice-making, refrigerating, cold storage, and all the allied industries that employ forced cold.

Refri·gerating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That refrigerates; producing, pertaining to, connected with, natural or artificial refrigeration.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 A coole and refrigerating sleeping-place. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 316 Refrigerating repercussive medicaments, which driue backward the matter to the profundity. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 143 A cool refrigerating spring-water. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 149 The situation..suggested to me an idea that refrigerating, and also sedative remedies, might be used externally with advantage. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 108 The brine is at first a refrigerating mixture, which cools still more the pavement and the neighbouring ice. 1881 *Nature* 18 Aug. 364 These differences being due..to the refrigerating power of snow.

Refrigeration (rĭfrĭdʒĕrē·ʃən). Also 5 **refrygeracion,** 6 **-cyon.** [ad. L. *refrigerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refrigerāre* to REFRIGERATE. Cf. F. *réfrigération* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of refrigerating, cooling, or freezing; the process of becoming cold.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 171 So hyt rejoysyth wyth refrygeracion I the tell. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 263 Suche thynges..are hyndered by refrigeration or coulde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 59 Irons heated in the fire..contract a verticity in their refrigeration. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 104 These thin flaws, which upon the slow refrigeration of the Stones . might lock up the tinging Particles. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 185 That refreshment and pleasing refrigeration of the air, which is sometimes produced in other climates by rains. 1847 T. MILNER *Gallery Nature* (1855) 296 The vapours cannot become visible by refrigeration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 60 By nocturnal refrigeration, the aqueous vapour of the air is condensed.

b. *Geol.* The gradual cooling of the earth from natural causes.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 71 That the successive cooling or refrigeration of the earth is a groundless notion. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 469 The secular refrigeration of the heated interior of our planet. 1873 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darwinism* II We may.. infer that, at a definite epoch of refrigeration, life appeared in a natural manner.

c. The freezing of provisions for the purpose of preserving them.

1881 *Marine Engineer* 1 Jan. 225 The refrigeration of provisions for transhipment either as a cargo for sale in England, or simply as provisions in our large passenger liners, becomes daily of more importance.

2. Reduction of heat in the body (now only *Med.*); † cooling and refreshing of the blood or spirits.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. D ij, The water gyueth refrygeracyon, The baptym taketh & coleth the inclynacyon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 100 By smelling, they prevent the air that should come unto them for refrigeration. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 35, I could allow for fishes a kind of respiration called refrigeration. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXVIII. § 11 (1689) 247 Though they receive some refrigeration by their Guills, yet that refrigeration is not so continual, as when it is by breathing. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 246/1 Refrigeration, to a certain extent, must of necessity result immediately from immersion in the cold bath. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 229 Actual refrigeration, and bleeding.

transf. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* ii. 8 We hoped for some consolatory refrigeration and ease.

Refrigerative (rĭfrĭ·dʒĕrătĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [prob. ad. med.L. **refrigerātīvus*: see REFRIGERATE *v.* and -IVE, and cf. F. *réfrigératif* (14th c., Oresme).]

A. *adj.* Tending to cool, refrigerant.

1558-66 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. I 49 It [a plaster] is repercussiue, refrigeratiue and desiccatiue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 24 All Lectuces are by nature refrigeratiue, and do coole the body. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 82 Lead hath naturally commixt with it a certain Mineral..of such a refrigerative Quality, as in a very short Time it will consume even the Metal it self. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cookoo bread*, This Plant is refrigerative like Sorrel. 1852 *Patents Abridgm.* 1819-66 (1877) 16 Improvements in machinery applicable to the manufacture of ice and to refrigerative purposes generally.

B. *sb.* A cooling medicine. *rare*—⁰.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* and in later Dicts.

Hence **Refri·gerativeness.**

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. (ed. 2).

Refrigerator (rĭfrĭ·dʒĕrēˌtəɹ). [f. REFRIGERATE *v.* + -OR. Cf. obs. F. *refrigerateur* (Cotgr.).]

1. That which refrigerates or cools. In later use *transf.* from 2.

1611 COTGR., *Refrigerateur*, a refrigerator, refresher, cooler. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Assyria* ii. I. 267 Trees, those great refrigerators. 1876 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 347 An enormous natural refrigerator in the shape of the Rosegg glacier.

transf. and *fig.* 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. x. P 4 A reflection..so virtuous acted as a refrigerator on my spirits. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xl, He moves among the company, a magnificent refrigerator.

2. An apparatus, vessel, or chamber for producing or maintaining a low degree of temperature.

The following are some of the commoner specific applications of the term: a. A chamber or vat for cooling worts in a brewery. b. Any vessel, chamber, or apparatus in which the contents are preserved by maintaining a temperature near, at, or below freezing point, esp. in the cold storage of food. c. An ice-making machine. d. = REFRIGERATORY *sb.* 1. e. That part of a surface-condenser in which the steam evaporated from salt-water is condensed into fresh water to supply the boilers of marine engines. f. (Incorrectly applied to) an arrangement whereby the feed-water is warmed on its way to the boiler of a marine engine by a current of hot waste brine pumped from the boiler.

1824 *Specif. Maudslay & Field's Patent* No. 5021. 3 Passing the hot brine and the supply water for the boiler through a system of tubes or vessels of extended surface called a refrigerator. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1183 [The vapour] may be conducted to a worm or refrigerator, to be cooled in the ordinary way. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 192 Every man who possesses a refrigerator has the power of arresting for a time the natural decay of animal and vegetable substances. 1881 *Marine Engineer* 1 Jan. 226 We think the time is not far distant when all Australian and Eastern liners will be fitted throughout with refrigerators.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *refrigerator beef, car.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1911/1 *Refrigerator-car.* (Railway.) 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, American refrigerator beef sold at London and Liverpool to-day at 5½d. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U.S.A.* 9 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), Refrigerator cars carry unfrozen fish from sea and lake inland.

Refrigeratory (rĭfrĭ·dʒĕrătəri), *sb.* [See next and -ORY 1. Cf. obs. F. *refrigeratoire* (Cotgr.).]

1. A vessel at the head of a still filled with cold water through which the worm passes, for condensing alcoholic and other vapours; any vessel or apparatus employed for a similar purpose.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 186 Thy vessell..must be such as the chymicall distillars do use;..furnished with their refrigeratories (as they terme them) 1641 FRENCH *Distill* i. (1651) 34 The liquor..must be distilled in an Alembick with a refrigeratory or Copper Stil with a worm. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of oil*, When the cold Water in the Tub grows hot, you must let it out thro' the Canal of the Refrigeratory, and put fresh in the room of it. 1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 328, 1st, By water, is always meant water distilled in glass vessels, or by means of a large tin refrigeratory. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Laboratory*, Instead of using a refrigeratory or receiver, the spirit is made to pass through a spiral pipe called a worm. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2456/1 The refrigeratory consists of three compartments.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1179 The alcohol..will proceed onwards into the refrigeratory tube.

2. Any medium, appliance, vessel or chamber by or in which the process of cooling or freezing is effected.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 17 Enquire concerning ..Artificiall windes, as Bellowes, Refrigeratories, or Coolers in Parlours. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 The leaves of Oaks abundantly congested on Snow, preserves it as well for wine, as a deep pit, or the most artificial Refrigeratory. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 352 It will be a delicate, palatable, rich Wine,. and in a Refrigeratory very durable. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 411 Vast refrigeratories are provided at both the poles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1165/1 If now the end containing the compound be plunged in a refrigeratory and the other in water [etc.].

Refrigeratory (rĭfrĭ·dʒĕrătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *refrigerātōri-us*: see REFRIGERATE *v.* and -ORY 2.] Tending to cool or make cold; cooling.

1721 in BAILEY. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 120 This grateful acid spirit..is..highly refrigeratory, diuretic, sudorific. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 150 Close to the stream I was showed this lady's bower; it is umbrageous and refrigeratory. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 42 Trinity term.. replaces these delicacies with the more refrigeratory victual of cold boiled lamb and salad. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 4/3 The pumping of cold air for refrigeratory purposes.

† **Refrige·rium.** *Obs.* [a. late L. *refrigerium* a cooling, mitigation. Cf. next.]

1. A respite granted to the souls of the damned; also *transf.* hymns or prayers for such a respite.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. xxxvi. (1650) I. 164 To sing Dirges and Refrigeriums for the soul of the deceased Duke. 1652 — tr. *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 26 Raising up their beads and voices .with requiems and refrigeriums to his soul. 1667 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* x. 9 (1697) II. 12 Some of the Ancients..have talked much of Annual Refrigeriums, Respites, or Intervals of Punishment to the Damned.

2. A place of cooling. *rare*—¹.

a 1670 HACKET in Plume *Life* (1865) 182 Heaven is so large, and spacious, that it is fit to admit divers quarterings and mansions in it, the archangel's throne..[and] the refrigerium of the faithful before His Ascension.

† **Refri·gery.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *refrigeri-um* (see prec.), or a. OF. *refrigerie* (Godef.).] Cooling, refreshing, comfort, consolation.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3053 If the aungels presence to the childre in the fire refrigery made. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263/2 To this deserte place gyue the refrygery and comfort of thy grace. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb) 41 Luke remembreth thys perfeccion..callyng yt the tyme of refrigery and confort. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 512 Yee haue stepped from the place of Spiritual refrigery, into the frying pan of Schismes & Heresies.

Refrined, erron. form of REFRAINED *Obs.*

† **Refri·nge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *refringĕre*: see REFRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To infringe (one's liberties). *rare*—¹.

1530 PALSGR. 683/1, I am nat aboute nor neuer was to refrynge your lybertyes.

2. To refract (light). Also *fig.*

c 1610 SIR C. HEYDON *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 11 We are first to agree how deep or thick this cloudy Region of the air that refringeth the Sunbeams may be. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol* I. II. 95 Vapors..by which the light of divine immutable verity, seemeth to us to be refringed, and to waver.

b. To knock or drive back. *rare*—¹.

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 24 How can they do it in such troops and numbers without justling, refringing, and inverting one another?

Refringency (rĭfrĭ·ndʒĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = REFRACTIVITY.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 211 Minute granules which have a high degree of refringency.

Refringent (rĭfrĭ·ndʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *refringĕre* to REFRACT.] = REFRACTIVE.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 541 Considering.., that the changes of refringent power and of density are two co-effects of very different nature. 1863 ATKINSON tr *Ganot's Physics* VII. iii. § 432 According as the refracted ray approaches, or deviates from the normal, the second medium is said to be more or less refringent or refracting than the first. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXVII. 587 The spores..are twice the size of tricophyton spores, and remarkably refringent.

† **Refriscative,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. med.L. *refriscāt-*, ppl. stem of *refriscāre* to REFRESH + -IVE.] That refreshes, refreshing.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisonom.* II. xi. 91 You shall purge hym with apperatiue thynges, and refriscatiue that purge the bloud.

† **Refroi·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *refroider, -ier, -ir*, f. *re-* RE- + *froid* cold. Cf. REFREID *v.*] *trans.* To cool.

c 1450 *Merlin* 500 Nevew, be not so wroth, refroide youre maltalente. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 b, For to hyde her wil and to refroide and cole her a litil. she left him.

So † **Refroi·dour** [OF. *refroidure*], coolness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250 b/1 He had within forth thre refroydours or coldes..by whiche he assuaged by coldenes all the fyre withoute forth.

Refro·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To supply with a new front; to renew the front of.

1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note bks.* (1879) I. 326, I should take it to have been at least refronted since Johnson's time. 1895 DOYLE *Stark Munro Lett.* IV. 68 My linen had gone to Belfast to be refronted and recuffed.

Refru·strate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To frustrate again.

1662 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 56 Being so often refrustrated in their reattempts.

Refrygeracion, -cyon, obs. ff. REFRIGERATION.

† **Reft,** *sb.*[1] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Alteration of REIF, after the pa. pple. of REAVE *v.*[1], or on analogy of *theft.*] Robbery.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 132 Suppos that gude war nouthir tane be violence, fors, na reft. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Resettaris of theft and reft.

Reft, *sb.*[2] *rare.* [Alteration of RIFT, after the pa. pple. of REAVE *v.*[2], or on analogy of *cleft.*] A rift, fissure.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 495 It..had most probably dropped into a reft, afterwards filled by stalactitic matter. 1851 ANGUS *Serm.* viii (1862) 156 The mountain has been shivered..; and spiritual churches..have come out of the enormous reft.

Reft, *ppl. a.*[1] [See REAVE *v.*[1]] Robbed, bereft of something.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 257 Through all this the reft tigress mourned her stolen whelp.

Reft, *ppl. a.*[2] [See REAVE *v.*[2]] Split, cleft.

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. LXXX. 336 If..it should not be convenient to the farmer to get these wicker hurdles, but he should be obliged to take up with those made of reft stuff in form of a gate [etc.].

Refter, obs. form of RAFTER *sb.*[1]

† **Refu.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. OF. *refu, refui*:—L. *refugium* REFUGE *sb.*] Refuge.

1340 *Ayenb.* 138 He is hire refu and ham ssel souy.

Refuce, obs. form of REFUSE *sb.* and *v.*

Refu·el (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To supply again with fuel.

1811 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 567 The necessity of ever re-fuelling the moral feelings of the people.

Refuge (re·fiudʒ), *sb.* Also 5 **reffuge.** [a. F. *refuge* (12th c.), ad. L. *refugium*, f. *re-* RE- back + *fugĕre* to flee. See also REFU and REFUTE *sb.*[1]]

1. Shelter or protection from danger or trouble; succour sought by, or rendered to, a person. † *To do refuge*, to give refuge or aid *to* one.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 862 Yeue vs neither mercy ne refuge But sle me first. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 448 The grete Reffuyt and Reffuge that thow dost to alle synful men. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cvii. 81 The .ii. sones of Mordred were constrayned of pure force to seche stronge holdes for theyr refuge. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge*

1. 1095 To the prophet Hely a rauen dyd refuge, Brought hym his sustenaunce and saued his lyue. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Of the[e] request I refuge, with meeke submission humbled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 673 So violence Proceeded .. Through all the Plain, and refuge none was found. 1755 WARBURTON *Serm. Luke xiii.* 1–2 Wks. 1788 V. 297 The hapless Unbeliever..hath no where to fly for refuge from his terrors. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 238 The dweller in that still retreat Dearly obtains the refuge it affords. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 286 All patriotism and honour has in Prussia sought refuge among the women. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 429 Is he sad? there's ready refuge.

b. *Of refuge*, adapted or intended for shelter or protection, as in *city* (see CITY 1 f), *country, harbour, place, port,* (†*weapon,*) *of refuge*; also *house of refuge*, an institution for sheltering the homeless or destitute.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxviii. 61/1 This Asylum..Was a place of refuge and socours. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xv. 29 Sychem..was a Cyte of refuge and of socoure. 1540 BIBLE (Cranmer) *Josh.* XX. 2 Appoynte out from among you cyties of refuge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 b, The rest..shall be banished to have no place of refuge. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 b, Swords .. haue been in all ages..the last weapon of refuge both for horsemen, and footmen. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 50/2 The cities of refuge were required to be well supplied with water and necessary provisions. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 7 He [Romulus] set apart a place of refuge, to which any man might flee, and be safe from his pursuers. 1866 *Act* 29 & 30 *Vict.* c. 117 § 31 Provided that such House of Refuge, School, or Institution is certified as a Reformatory School under this Act. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* Pref. (1880) 5 The geographical position of Britain has, from the earliest times, rendered it a country of refuge.

c. *To take refuge*, to seek safety or shelter *in* (or *at*) a place; also *transf.* (const. *in*), to betake oneself, have recourse, to (something) as a means of escape, consolation, etc.

1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 228 The Portuguese have a notion of honour, that if a murderer takes refuge in their house, they are bound to protect him. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, We must take refuge in Switzerland, I think. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 397 The king..was borne down by the superior force of his enemies, and was constrained to take refuge in his capital. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 147 A thunderstorm once forced the King..to take refuge at the palace of the Bishop of Durham.

transf. 1708 ATTERBURY *Serm.* vi. (1726) II. 202 These Persons..take Refuge in Reflections on the..Goodness of God. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Feb., I..would have taken refuge in some other topic: but he seemed bent upon pursuing his own. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Dinah perfectly scorned logic and reason in every shape, and always took refuge in intuitive certainty. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 113 Capt. Carlyle goes to his own room,..and takes refuge in a cigar.

2. One who, or that which, serves to give shelter, protection, aid, comfort, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 205 Reste and refuge to folk disconsolat, Fadir of pite and consolacioun, Blissid Leonard! 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I xiii. 39 He that is the very refuge of alle creatures. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 85 The byshoppe of Burges beinge the chiefe refuge of this nauigation. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 11 Must I be his last Refuge? *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxiii. Wks. 1684 IV. 635 In the midst of his Ship wrack, when there be planks and refuges enough about him. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 396 Sleep seems their only refuge: for, alas! Where penury is felt the thought is chained. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 311 Howl, Spirits of the living and the dead, Your refuge, your defence lies fallen and vanquished. *c* 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 101, I go back To Rome and leisure...Or books—the refuge of the destitute.

3. A place of safety or security; a shelter, asylum, stronghold. Also in *fig.* context.

14.. in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 136 And lyke a dowve fle to his refuge. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* X. 14 Onely at Bethsura remayned certayne of the Iewes.., for Bethsura was their refuge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 131 Thei had no certain refuge nor place to resorte to. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. xi. (1622) 106 With small bloudshed of the barbarians, by reason of their refuges at hand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 168 This Hell then seem'd A refuge from those wounds. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 310 Drawn from his refuge in some lonely elm..ventures forth..The squirrel. 1814–15 SHELLEY *Wordsworth* 9 Thou hast like to a rock-built refuge stood Above the blind and battling multitude. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 103 [The chamois] flew with the speed of the wind to its refuge in the mountains.

b. (See quot.)

1892 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/2 Female convicts..are in certain cases released to refuges nine months before the ordinary time for release on licence.

c. A portion of the roadway marked off at busy crossings, for securing the safety of foot passengers.

1881 GRANT WHITE *England* xiv. 320 The contrivance called a 'refuge' which is placed at intervals more or less convenient in the roadway of the street. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 4 The erection of a large refuge, which would separate the two lines of traffic.

4. †**a.** A way or means of obtaining shelter or safety; a resource; recourse *to* a practice. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 163/1 He..hath a sure and vndoubtable refuge..to brynge him out of all perplexite, in that God hath commaunded him in all such doutes to byleue his churche. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* Gj, We must somtyme come and haue refuge to the sendyng of blode. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iii. 11 Their latest refuge Was to send him. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 313 These shifts and by-ways..are meer refuges to shelter our infirmitie. 1670 CLARENDON *Life* (1760) I. v. 177 The king then, as the last Refuge, calls for the English Mastiffs. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. ii. 12 A general..has no other refuge left, than continually to raise the expectation of his allies by some fresh exploits.

†**b.** *To have* or *make one's refuge*: to betake oneself for refuge *to* a person or place. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 248/1 To the end we may haue our refuge to his mercie. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 439 The offenders making their refuge from one lordship marcher to another, were continued without punishment and correction.

c. A plea, pretext, excuse, or answer, in which one takes refuge.

1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Records I. 177 His refuge was only, That they would fain learn how they might honestly answer the French. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 69 She and the Dolphin haue bin iugling, I did imagine what would be her refuge. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 19 The Starters of this Calumny..betook themselves to this Refuge, That [etc.]. 1784 WATERLAND *Farther Vind. Christ's Div.* ii. § 15 The boasted pretence.., the last refuge both of Socinians and Arians, is entirely routed and baffled. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr., Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 4/7 As patriotism is sometimes the last refuge of a scoundrel, so economy..is the last refuge of a Reactionary.

5. *attrib.*, as *refuge house, hut, place, tower*; **refuge hole** (see quot. 1883).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI. ii, Lord,..Be my rock, my refuge tower. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. vi I've sought for refuge-place in vain. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 187 This little refuge-hut.. was the means of saving the lives of these four men. 1869 J. KER *Serm.* (1874) 339 To make the death of Christ a mere refuge-house for pardons. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Refuge Hole*, a place formed in the side of an underground plane or horse road in which men can take refuge during the passing of a train, or when firing shots.

Refuge (re·fiudʒ), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. the sb., or ad. F. *réfugier*, †*refuger* (15th c.), usually refl. *se réfugier*, to take refuge.]

1. *trans.* To afford a refuge, asylum, or retreat to (a person); to shelter, protect. Also occas. in pass., *to be refuged*, to have taken refuge.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 b, A strong couert and sanctuarie .. to refuge the wronged. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 34 Hauing promise of the Turke that he should be detained in Corassan where he was refuged. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 358 Prince William..[has] been refuged and supported by that Crown against..the Emperor. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* VII. (1741) 359 Castruchio .. promised to receive and refuge her at a fair House he had at Tivoli. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* II. 145 They found all the people on board, refuged [1790 retired] in different places beneath the deck 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 205 So shall be The city that did refuge thee. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 22 Thou who alone hast refuged our distress.

transf. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. v. 26 Like silly Beggars, Who sitting in the Stockes, refuge their shame That many haue, and others must sit there.

†**b.** *refl.* To take refuge; to flee for refuge *to* a place. *Obs.*

1618 T. ADAMS *Serm.* 9 Sensualitie is the voluptuous man's mountaine, there he refugeth himselfe against all reproofes. 1643 T. COLEMAN *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants* (1895) 173 The ministers of the Lord that have refuged themselves to this little Sanctuary. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem* (1720) III. 240 He was expell'd the Empire, and refuged himself in the Persian Court. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 304, I have refuged myself in his family.

2. *intr.* To take refuge; to seek shelter or protection. Also *fig.*

1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 302 And now, the King Is pleas'd to refuge there. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* 4, I was reported to have refug'd among the Villagers. 1720 — *Power of Love* I. (1741) 116 He..refuged in the Greatness of his Courage. 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 47 She had heard that pirates refuged formerly in the Hebrides. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XXVII, Upon the heights Eastward, how few have refuged! 1899 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 535 They move in short dipping flights, refuging in every convenient tree.

†**b.** To flee for refuge. *Obs. rare.*

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 111 The Duke de Soubise refuged hether from France upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there.

Hence **Re·fuged** *ppl. a. rare.*

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 39 If the refug'd Person is guilty, he shall agree to make proper Satisfaction for him.

Refuge, obs. (or dial.) var. of REFUSE *sb.* and *v.*

Refugee (refiudʒī'), *sb.* Also 7–8 **refugie.** [ad. F. *refugié*, pa. pple. of *réfugier*: see REFUGE *v.* The Anglicized form in *-ee* appears almost as early as that in *-ie*, and soon became the standard one.]

1. a. One who, owing to religious persecution or political troubles, seeks refuge in a foreign country; orig. applied to the French Huguenots who came to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

a. 1685 BURNET *Tracts* (1689) I. 27 Zurich demanded the Estates of the refugies. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2679/1 The Troops in the Town behaved themselves very well, and particularly the French Refugies. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 P 2 That all the French Refugies in those Dominions are to be naturalized.

β. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 12 June, The poore and religious refugees who escaped out of France in the cruel persecution. 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 8 The long-winded cant of a dull refugee. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 There was also an humble Address from the French Refugees in the Kingdom of Ireland. 1783 *New York during Amer. Rev.* (1861) 141 A very considerable embarkation of Refugees took place last week bound for Nova Scotia and Canada. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 51/1 Since the revolt of the British colonies in America, we have frequently heard of American refugees. 1814 MACKINTOSH *Rev. Lives Milton's Nephews* Wks. 1846 II. 503 Some of those ingenious and excellent Protestant refugees, whose writings contributed to excite all Europe against Louis XIV. *a* 1848 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome.* (1846) I. v. 203 Attending the lectures of Philo, then a refugee from Athens. 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* I. 5 A large number of refugees from the Tunja Valley had already arrived.

b. A runaway; a fugitive from justice, etc. *rare.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 108, I held myself as the refugee Jonas, whose crimes brought perdition on all in the vessel. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, With a promise on Morton's part that he would call the refugee when it was time for him to pursue his journey.

†**c.** *transf.* of migratory birds. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1764 HARMER *Observ.* x. xiv. 413 Among other refugees of that time Maillet elsewhere expressly mentions quails.

2. *U. S.* A name given, esp. in New York State, to parties of marauders in the American revolutionary war who claimed British protection; = COWBOY 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1780 ANDRÉ (*title*) Cow-Chace, in Three Cantos published on Occasion of the Rebel General Wayne's attack of the Refugees Block-House on Hudson's River. 1781 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 403, I expect all the rancor of the refugees will be poured out upon Cornwallis for it. 1821 F. COOPER *Spy* vii, The more cunning refugees dispersed in small bands;.., the dispersion of a troop of Cow-boys was only the extension of an evil.

3. a. Used appositively, as *refugee tutor*, etc.

1721 R. NEWTON *Univ. Educ.* 181 Grooms, and footmen, and nurses, and refugee tutors. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 143 The aristocrats are gone and going in great numbers to join the refugee princes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* iv. 63 Our refugee divines preach to more purpose. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xi. (1872) III. 188 Stanislaus has abundance of useless refugee Polish Magnates about him.

b. *attrib.* Characteristic of a refugee.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 407 Animated by the true refugee hatred of the country which had cast him out.

Hence **Refugee** *v.*, to take refuge; **Refugee·ism,** the condition of a refugee; **Refugee·ship,** the personality of a refugee. (*nonce-wds.*)

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 373 Whether the report was raised by the English rebels refugee'd at Paris [etc.]. 1784 in Southey *Life Andrew Bell* (1844) I. 293 All will go on admirably with your refugeeship. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxii, A Pole, or a Czech, or something of that fermenting sort, in a state of political refugeeism.

†**Refugy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *refugium*: see REFUGE *sb.*] A place of refuge.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xi. 41 To dryue them out which were in the castell at Ierusalem and in the other refugies.

Refuis(e, obs. Sc. forms of REFUSE *v.*

Refuissall, obs. Sc. form of REFUSAL.

Refulgence (rĭfʌ·ldʒĕns). [ad. L. *refulgentia*: see REFULGENT and -ENCE.] The quality of being refulgent; splendour, brightness, radiance.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 194 The refulgences of those Carbuncles. 1692 KNATCHBULL tr. *Annot. N. Test.* 259 The refulgence of the eternal light. 1774 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* (1776) 169 A bar of ore, the heat and refulgence of which were almost insupportable to me at ten feet distance. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii, The calm, clear, blue refulgence of a winter's lake. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. xiv. 269 All this bloom and rosy refulgence, which are phrases of the poets.

Refulgency (rĭfʌ·ldʒĕnsi). ? *Obs.* [See prec. and -ENCY.] = REFULGENCE.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Venus* 95 Giue me the refulgencie Of most renown'd and rich posteritie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. li. 60 Her sight is presently dazled and disgregated with the refulgency and coruscations thereof. 1741–2 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* IV. ii. (1752) I. 461/1 [Moses] was oblig'd then to keep at a more awful Distance from the tremendous Throne of God, and not come within the Circle of its refulgency. 1796 T. SCOTT *Comm. Daniel* x, To behold, with our bodily eyes, the refulgency of his personal and mediatorial excellences.

Refulgent (rĭfʌ·ldʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *refulgent-em*, pres. pple. of *refulgēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *fulgēre* to shine.] Shining with, or reflecting, a brilliant light; radiant, resplendent, gleaming.

1509 [see b]. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 127 Haires of a goldlike hewe; (not purest gould so refulgent). 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. ii. 194 Enrich mine eyes with thy refulgent ray. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 238 The most refulgent colours are the result of light and shadows. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XI. 204 In blazing heaps, the grove's old honours fall, And one refulgent ruin levels all. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 292 There will be no clouds or fogs; but one bright, refulgent day. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 474 Freedom .here shall rise, Light her new torch in my refulgent skies. 1864 TENNYSON *Experiments, Milton* 13 Some refulgent sunset of India.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 45 These poetes .. Devoyde our rudenes wyth grete fyry lemes; Theyr centencious verses are refulgent. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Elegies* (1717) 385 Sion, the glory of whose refulgent Fame Gave earnest of an everlasting name. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* v, Others more sublime..Have sunk, extinct in their refulgent prime. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvii, Bestowing upon the locksmith a most refulgent smile, he left them.

†**c.** As a term of compliment applied to a lady.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Bright and refulgent ladie, daine your eare. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 83 Who wait upon the high-born, illustrious, and refulgent Maulkina.

Hence **Refu·lgently** *adv.*; **Refu·lgentness.**
1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 204 This Iewell .. refulgently shining with the rayes of a constant equality of spirit. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 501 How refulgently bright and glorious the bodies of the blessed are at the Resurrection. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Refulgentness*, brightness, splendor.

Refund (rĭfʊ·nd), *sb.* [f. next.] Repayment.
1866 *Morn. Star* 6 Mar. 6/3 He instituted this suit to obtain a refund of the sum. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 42/1 That claims for drawback or refund be paid upon due proof only.

Refund (rĭfʊ·nd), *v.*¹ [ad. OF. *refunder* (*refonder*) or L. *refundĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *fundĕre* to pour: see FOUND *v.*³]

1. *trans.* To pour back, pour in or out again (*lit.* and *fig.*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*
1386 *Almanak for Year* 8 Þe vertu or þe influens þat it hace or receyves of þe hyer planetys it refundes and puttys til þe erthe by his bemys. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. x 53 Þe giftes of god mowe not flowe in us, for..we refunde not ayen all to þe originall welle. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. Schol. § 1 (1712) 160 It is at last refunded into the Body by the left Ventricle of the Heart. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* v. 56 One may as easily perswade the thirsty earth to refund the water she has suckt into her veins. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* XII. 132 Thrice in dire thunders she refunds the tide. 1765 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181/1 The waves play, absorbed in each other and again refunded [1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, Two lawyers, whose wetted garments..would refund a considerable part of the water they had collected.]

b. To give back, restore. Also *absol.*
1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 179 The membres inferialle supporte and do seruyce, the membres mediate receyve, and refunde. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* IV. 43 This body.. Asks the refunding all our victories. 1699 WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 217 These..being Vegetable Substances, when refunded back again into the Earth, serve for the formation of other like Bodies. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 215 An animal nature which .. is compelled to refund its constituent matter to the planet .. on which it grew.

†c. *Philos.* To put back *into* something antecedent. *Obs.*
1696 J. SERJEANT *Meth. Science* 222 They cannot .. without making use of Principles, refund Effects into their Proper Causes. 1697 — *Solid Philos.* 452 So that all the Certainty of Authority is to be refunded into Intrinsecal Arguments. [1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* iv. (1877) I. 77 The intellectual necessity of refunding effects into their causes.]

2. To make return or restitution of (a sum received or taken); to hand back, repay, restore.
1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 146 To refund, content, and pay to ane honorable man..the sowme of vᶜ lib. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Oct., I am to refund to..Lord Peterborough what he had given us six months ago. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxv. 116 The maid's Father is sentenced to refund either the entire sum, or half of it, as the case stands. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 10 Whatever charges you are at in copying I shall willingly refund. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 95 If you would describe a rich man refunding his treasures, express it thus. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 799 Some private purse Supplies his need with a usurious loan, To be refunded duly. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 441 They..refunded to the peasantry of the country the money which had been extorted from them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 134 A thief, whether he steals much or little, must refund twice the amount.

3. To reimburse, repay (a person).
1736 SWIFT *Let. to Bp. Hort* 12 May, The printer has a demand..to be fully refunded, both for his disgraces, his losses, and the apparent danger of his life. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 204 A proposal to refund him out of the Treasury was now made in Congress. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 6/7 If you are out of pocket by this business, [I] shall be glad to contribute towards refunding you.

4. *absol.* To make repayment.
1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 43 As none were Losers employed in that service,..so we finde few refunding back to charitable uses. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* v, I believe you are the first Gamester that ever refunded. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 60 He not only refuses to refund, but also denies that I ever lent him the ten crowns. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* (1850) 606 The majority.. voted..that Hastings had corruptly received between thirty and forty thousand pounds; and that he ought to be compelled to refund.

Hence **Refu·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Refu·nding** *vbl. sb.*¹ Also **Refu·nder** ¹, one who refunds.
1691 T. BROWN *Reas. New Converts taking Oaths* 3 A City Usurer turn'd into a Refunder of his ill-gotten Estate. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S—*, Ravenscroft..in silence took back the refunded treasure. 1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s v. *Refund*, On a deficiency of assets, executors .. are entitled to have refunded to them legacies which they may have paid.. ; they are generally authorized to require a refunding bond.

Refu·nd (rī-), *v.*² [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fund again or anew. Hence **Refu·nding** *vbl. sb.*²; also **Refu·nder** ².
1860 in WORCESTER. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 22 Apr. 4/2 When the bonds are sold and the floating indebtedness is refunded..let us join in well-wishing to the refunders. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 8/1 The disbursements of the Treasury in connexion with the re-funding of bonds.

Refundment (rĭfʊ·ndmĕnt). [f. REFUND *v.*¹ + -MENT.] The act of refunding.
1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ii, The denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy of refundment to a late posterity. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 5/1 The guarantees ..for the refundment of such a loan.

Refurbish (rīfɜ·ɹbiʃ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To furbish anew; to repolish, do up again.
1611 COTGR., *Refourbir*, to refurbish, repolish. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Abbé Delille & Landor* Wks. 1853 I. 100/1 It requires a better poet to refurbish a trite thought than to exhibit an original. 1874 GLADSTONE *Ritualism* in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 674 She has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool.

Hence **Refu·rbished** *ppl. a.*; **Refu·rbishing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Refu·rbishment.**
1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xlii, It was a charming little room in its refurbished condition. 1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/2 The refurbishing of an old and faded political celebrity. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Dec. 732 The figures which are in process of refurbishment at Madame Tussaud's.

Refurnish (rīfɜ̄·ɹniʃ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To furnish anew, in various senses.
1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiv, [Henry VII] refurnisshed his dominions, and repayred his manours. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iii. 109 If any men..be hurt or slaine,..how are these rankes to be refurnished. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. (1677) 187 The Brutes and Birds..might easily refurnish the same Continent after the subsiding of the Flood. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xxv, You will refurnish the house, I suppose? 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 48 The Reformed church of England was never adapted to overthrow, however it might modify and refurnish, the fabric of superstition.

Hence **Refu·rnished** *ppl. a.*; **Refu·rnishment.**
1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. i, The redecorated, refurnished, and smiling shops. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VIII. i, The refurnishment was in a style richer than before.

Refus, obs. form of REFUSE *sb.* and *v.*

Refusable (rĭfiū·zăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. REFUSE *v.* + -ABLE, or ad. obs. F. *refusable.*]

1. That may be rejected or refused (when offered).
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/8 Refusable, *recusabilis.* 1611 COTGR., *Rejectable*, reiectable, refusable. 1659 H. THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 512 No act of theirs .. is refusable by the Church. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 138 Since those Sufferings were absolutely refusable as not being the very same which the Law demanded.

†b. Deserving of rejection. *Obs.*
1658 A. FOX tr. *Würts' Surg.* III. xvii. 271 If a patient hath bled nere so much, they will phlebotomize him further, which is an ill and refusable way. 1666 BP. S. PARKER *Free Censure* (1667) 143 The Sensation of .. displeasing Objects, which makes their Existence full of nothing but Sadness and Misery, and utterly refusab'e.

2. That may be refused (when asked for).
1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 17 Payment was refusable. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 258 My Lord..did wish [etc.]... Which, all circumstances considered, seeming not refusable, my Lord Bellasis writ this letter. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 404 An indulgence refusable, and not to be granted but upon conditions.

†**Refusado.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [app. a. Pg. *refusado*, pa. pple. of *refusar* to REFUSE.] (See quots.)
1598 FLORIO, *Refusati*, the coursest veluets that be, called refusados. *Ibid.*, *Setanino*, a kind of thin veluet called refusados. *Ibid.*, *Velutino*, fine, slender, course, refusado veluet.

Refusal (rĭfiū·zăl). Also 5 **refusaile**, 5–7 **refusall**, **-fusel(l**, 7 *Sc.* **refuissall.** [f. REFUSE *v.* + -AL 4.]

1. The act of refusing; a denial or rejection of something demanded or offered.
1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 118/2 Any of the said Commyssioners or Collectours provyng the same refusell. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The same estranger..to whom such refusel shalbe made. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 b, Where the reasons of theyr refusall may be heard. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 35 It were very foolishness in a Tenant, for wilfull refusall thereof, to indanger the same. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1330 Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels, On my refusal, to distress me more..? 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiv. I. 404 It was impossible long to refuse so natural a request..without maintaining his refusal by arms. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 15 Accepting only for the fear of giving offence by refusal. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 448 If he refuse, he shall be liable to be convicted by law of refusal to serve.

b. *spec.* in the game of écarté, the action of the dealer in refusing to allow a discard. Hence *refusal hand*, a hand on which the dealer should refuse to allow a discard.
1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 621/1 Proposal, acceptance, or refusal made cannot be retracted. 1878 'CAVENDISH' *Écarté* 53 The cases are few in which, with a refusal, he will only make three or four tricks. *Ibid.* 58 His hand should be stronger than those given in the refusal hands.

c. Of a horse: (see REFUSE *v.* 3 c).
1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 383 A refusal is never desirable, as the horse.. is apt to repeat it. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xiv. 131 The mare was so savage and sulky still that a refusal seemed a certainty.

d. Absolute resistance of a pile to further driving; the point at which this takes place.
1847 CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Engin.* (1856) 1070 The refusal of a pile to advance does not always insure it having arrived at a proper bed 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1911/2 The refusal of a pile intended to support 13½ tons may be taken at 10 blows of a ram of 1,350 pounds [etc.].

†2. a. Repudiation (of a wife), divorce. b. Abandonment (of a party). *Obs. rare.*
1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. xxvi. F vij, Mosyes suffred a byll of refusell to the Iues. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 845 Many others, leuyng king Richarde, turned and came to the part of the Erle of Richmonde... Which refusall of king Richardes parte [etc.].

3. The chance of refusing some thing, office, or the like before it is offered to others; the privilege or right of having it placed at one's disposal for acceptance; *esp.* in phr. *to have the refusal of.*
1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 80 His Presentatioun—togidder with the refusall of the kirk abone-writtin. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 546 If any of his subiects hath any precious stone of value, and make not him the offer of it, it is death to him; he must haue the refusall of all. 1640 *Boston* (U. S.) *Rec.* (1877) II. 54 Chrystopher Stanley is promised the refusall of six acres of upland..yf it be there to be sould. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 126 When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the refusal. 1812 SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 17 The stock kept upon turnips or clover, have the refusal of water at all times when soiling. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 15/1 They had the first refusal of any concessions he might obtain.

4. That which has been refused or rejected.
1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 166 Ireland is to be offered to Lord Harrington, or the Presidentship; and the Duke of Dorset, now president, is to have the other's refusal. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 102 And next, with her pride, to take her sister's refusals, as she once phrased it.

†**Refusant**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *refusant*, pres. pple. of *refuser*, or f. REFUSE *v.* + -ANT ¹.] Refusing to take an oath, recusant.
1577 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 389 Some of the Aldermen and Burgesses refusants [are required] to make their repaier hither to declare what lawfull causes they may have to the contrarye.

†**Refu·se**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 4 **refous**, 4–5 (7) **refus**, 5 **reffus(e**, 6 **refuce**, *Sc.* **refuis(e.** [a. OF. *refus*, f. *refuser* to REFUSE.]

1. = REFUSAL 1. (Common in 15–16th c.)
1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 298 Thei made hem naked as thei scholde,..Amonges hem was no refus. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 848 Refuse of Rychesse & Worldly Veynglory. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* (1877) 53 The reffuses of a nygard ben bettir than the largesces of a prodygall waster. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] *heading*, Of the refuce of them of Acquytayne made to the Duke of Lancastre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 513 As of the refuse made vnto my Lorde of Gloucester, of openyng the tower to him,..he aunswereth [etc.]. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. xiii, Readie with a proud refuse Argantes was his proffred aid to scorne. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 280 His refuse would have made a great Commotion.

b. *Of refuse* (OF. *de refus*), not worth hunting. So *without refuse* (OF. *sans refus*), that ought to be hunted.
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 115 Siþen wan þei Inglond ..& now er þise bot mansbond, rascaile of refous. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, If a man se a wylde boore þe whiche seme hym gret ynogh, as men seye of þe herte chaseable of x., he shall saye a wylde boore of þe thred yere, þat is withoute refuse.

2. = REFUSAL 3.
1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 92/2 A certain lady of quality bespoke the refuse of the jewel.

Refuse (re·fiūs), *a.* and *sb.*² Forms: 4 **refus**, **reffuys**, 5, 7 **refuce**, 6 **refuze**, **refows**, 6–7 **reffuse**, (6 **reffize**), 6–7 (9) **refuge**, 4– **refuse.** [app. an irregular adoption of OF. *refuse* (= mod. F. *refusé*), pa. pple. of *refuser* to REFUSE.]

A. *adj.* †1. Refused or rejected. Const. *of* (= by). *Obs. rare.*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 514 (570) My langwysshynge, That am refus of euery creature. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 105 Forworthin fule, of all the warld reffuse.

2. Rejected or thrown aside as worthless or of little value; discarded, useless; † odd (money).
[1425 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) II. 250 De lana refuse vendita..hoc anno.] 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 567/2 All the refuse Hornes..to sell. 1503–4 *Churchw. Acc., Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 26 More over in the box of refows money resteth..xis. iiij*d.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Refuse woll, *layne refusee.* 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xv. 9 Euery thing that was vile, and refuse, that they destroyed vtterly. 1638 EARL OF CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 52, I sould 7 tonnes of refuge steele. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxi. 12 As that refuse potsheard, cast out as good for nothing. 1754 HAWKINS *Refl. Card-playing* 19 Seizing on a Heap of Refuse Cards that lay by him, began playing them away. 1827–35 WILLIS *Parrhasius* 6 A dog Crunching beneath the stall a refuse bone. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 25 Certain trades pour their refuse water into rivers. *transf.* 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 98/1 He ordered the Milesians to bury him in a certain refuse and neglected place. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 59 A refuse burial in heat and frost and without lamentation.

b. of persons. *rare.*
1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 207 The refuse and scattered People of the overthrowne Army his Father had lost before. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 156 Another kinde of reffuse people of one family and disposition with the former. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races Men*, As distasteful as Priam's refuse sons.

B. *sb.* 1. That which is cast aside as worthless; rubbish or worthless matter of any kind; the rejected or rubbishy part of anything.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 Owte caste, or refuse, or coralyce of corne. *Ibid.* 427/2 Refuce, or owt caste, what so euer hyt be, *caducum, purgamentum.* 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 325/1 No Silke..but of ye wurst refuse that they mowe have. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3. § 2 Giving the same slaue ..such reffuse of meate as he shall thinke meete. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 141 Many kindes [of things] haue much refuse which counteruale that which they haue excellent. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 223 The best Wollen Tapistry in the whole Countrey, whereof there is brought into Europe but the refuse. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 513 In themselves they are no better than Chaff and Refuse. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 257 The Company alledged..that there generally was some Refuse among a whole Cargo of Hemp. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxii. 319 Light almost solar has been extracted

from the refuse of fish. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Friend* I. iii, Slipping over the stones and refuse on the shore.

transf. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes out of Powles Churchyarde* (1579) F ij, Was euer seene..such monstrous kinde of men, Such vomite, reffize, Dunghill drosse? 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 80 Why, thou whorson refuge of a tayler [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 109 P 5 The Refuse of a Heart long before given away to a Coxcomb. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) III. 87 Miserable authors whose works are the refuse of libraries and players.

b. The worthless or outcast portion *of* some class of persons; the scum, offscourings, dregs, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 145 But the greater part void of judgement, and the refuse of the people in simple attire, ran roguing abroad. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 23 These..are the refuse of the tribute Children. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 99 P 8 [This] has given Occasion to the very Refuse of Mankind..to set up for Men of Honour. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 181 The refuse of society, the dregs Of all that is most vile. 1858 NORTON *Topics* 118 Jones, Brown, and Robinson, the 'refuse', remain with the regiment to be slaughtered by their sepoys.

c. The leavings *of* (= what is left by) something.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 101 He had with him, something more than Eight Hundred Horse, and Six Thousand Foot, the Refuse and Remains of the French Troubles and Tumults. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 260 Some Carcass half devour'd, the Refuse of gorg'd Wolves or ominous Ravens. *a* 1800 COWPER *Heroism* 70 Yet man.. Gleans up the refuse of the general spoil.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *refuse eater, heap, matter*; **refuse consumer or destructor**, a furnace in which refuse of various kinds is burned; **refuse sifter**, one who is employed in separating the more useful parts of refuse from the utterly worthless.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv, The miserable waste ground, where the refuse-matter had been heaped of yore. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 22 The contents of the Danish refuse-heaps. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* i. 1 The bone-sellers and refuse-sifters of Clare Market. 1889 J. JACOBS *Fables of Æsop* I. 66 The refuse-eater and the offal-eater Belauding each other. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 3/3 The burning, fiery furnace..was simply a refuse consumer. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 8/1 That most essential sanitary apparatus, a refuse destructor.

Refuse (*rĭfiū'z*), *v.* Forms: 4 (5–6 *Sc.*) **refus**, (4 **refusy**, 5 **refusen, -yn**), 4–6 **reffus(e)**-, 5–6 **refuce**, *Sc.* **refoys-**, (6 **refuge**), 6–7 *Sc.* **refuis(e)**-, 4– **refuse**. [ad. F. *refuser* (12th c. = Pg. *refusar*, Sp. *rehusar*, obs. It. *rifusare*) :—pop.L. **refūsāre*, f. *refūsum*, pa. pple. of *refundĕre*: see REFUND *v.*]

I. †1. a. To disclaim, disown, decline to countenance (an act). *Obs.*—[1]

13.. *Coer de L.* 4669 Cursyd be he that thy werk alowe!.. Thou hast done us gret schame: Thou wer wurthy to have blame; Al swylke werkes I refuse.

† b. To avoid, keep clear of or free from (sin, vice, etc.). *Obs.*

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 58 The seuen vertues that ilk man sal use, And..the seuen dedely sinnes that man sal refuse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 164 If a Prince wolde him reule..This vice sholde be refused, Wherof the Princes ben assoted. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 What we shold easewe & folowe, and what we sholde refuse & forsake. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1207/2 Geue the Emperor those thinges that are his, refusing al extorsion and bribery beside. 1587 *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* viii, Examples there, for all estates you find,..The gentleman vngentlenes refuse. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 399 By his being well directed in his Morals, to refuse evil and to do good.

2. To decline to take or accept (something offered or presented); to reject the offer of (a thing).

13.. *K. Alis.* 396 Theo falce god dude al his wille..; Theo game refuse scheo n'olde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Þorgh conseile of som of hise, refused [F. *refusa*] he þat present. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 142 Ich seih..how þat men mede token, and mercy refuseden. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. v. 338 Bot he refoysitt þat curtassy, For þe worschep of his larde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iii. 34 Quhat wickit wycht wald ever Refuse sic proffer..? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 211 No Woman had it, but a ciuill Doctor, Which did refuse three thousand Ducates of me. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 329 Meats by the Law unclean..young Damel could refuse. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* let. v, Lord Halifax began a health to me to-day;..which I refused. 1755 COLMAN & THORNTON *Connoisseur* No. 60 P 4 A leads a strong Club, which B refuses. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 82 Four days after they refuse all vegetable food. 1820 SHELLEY in Lady Shelley *Memorials* (1859) 138 It was refused at Drury Lane..on a plea of the story being too horrible. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 242 Rather let the duty be undertaken by those who refuse foreign assistance.

b. To reject (a thing or person) in making a choice or selection. †Also const. *from*. Somewhat *rare*.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 42 The same stone which the bylders refused, is set in the princypall parte of the corner. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 508, I haue maid knawin..How that ye suld Elect..your Iugis..And quhome ye aucht for to refuse Frome that gret office. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 15 That hee may know to refuse the euill, and choose the good. 1633 HERBERT *Priest to Temple* iv, They say it is an ill Mason that refuseth any stone. 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. i, By this means they [poets and orators] will better judge what to chuse and what to refuse.

3. To decline to accept or submit to (a command, rule, instruction, etc.) or to undergo (pain or penalty).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 205 Nane payn sall refusit be Till we haue maid our cuntre fre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 72 Accepteth thanne of vs the trewe entente That neuere yet refuseden thyn heeste. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28678 (Cott. Galba), Þis man..es in will to sin nomare, And refuses penance neuer þe lese. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. xvi, He that refuseth the good doctryne of his fader, yf euyl happe cometh to hym it is but ryght. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112 [They] graunted out proces against certen,..whose iudgement, unles they surceased they would refuse. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Sceptick* in *Rem.* (1651) 15 This creature chuseth his food, refuseth the whip, fawneth on his Master. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 41 To subdue By force, who reason for thir Law refuse. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 874 Yet thus we dote, refusing while we can Instruction. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 363/1 The orders to ride behind..could scarcely be refused by the jockey.

b. *transf.* of things, in various contextual senses.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* X. 40 Her membres refuseden the swete reste of slepe. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 643 A young Man had been ill of an Ulcer in his Chin for 3 years, which refused all Medicines. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 75 2 We must..have such a depth, in..the Haven, as will not refuse Ships of burthen, though ever so deep laden. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 325 Clubhauling is practised when it is expected that a ship will refuse stays upon a lee shore. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 152/1 The acid..causes the stone to refuse the printing ink except where touched by the chalk.

c. Of a horse: To stop short at (a hedge, water, etc.) instead of leaping. (Cf. 13 b.) Also *transf.*

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. 1862 X. 227 We shall endeavour to bring up our reader to the fence.. But as we have reason to fear that he will 'refuse' it [etc.]. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/2 However bold the horse may be, he will soon refuse water if his rider be perpetually in two minds when approaching a brook.

4. †a. To reject (a person); to decline to admit to a certain position, or to some relationship with oneself. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 Every jugge was refused Which was noght frend to comun riht. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12978 Þai menit vnto messan with þere men hole; All refusit hom the folke of þe fyne plase. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 219 b, She them utterly refused for her servauntes. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 35 This Moses whom they refused, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a Iudge? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 496 [Thou] wouldst be thought my God, And storm'st refus'd. 1663 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 79, I for my part will utterly refuse thee.

b. To reject, decline to have, as a (†lover, paramour) wife or (now usually) husband.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXI. (*Eugenia*) 358 Quhen scho schaw [= saw] scho wes sa refusit, scho can sorou ma. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 179 Alle the Wommen there.. forsake no man. And thei seyn, thei synnen, 3if thei refusen ony man. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xi, A yonge man ..was so moche espryased of her loue that by cause she refused hym he deyde for her loue. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 266 Because she had refused so many great Kings and Princes in former times. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 10, I dare say she won't refuse him. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* V, You know I can't refuse her till I'm of age, father. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 5, I had been refused a few months before.

† c. To decline to meet (an opponent). *Obs. rare.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) II. 538 Syr Wyllyam Darell refusyd his appellant, or they had ronne theyr full coursys. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii 40 No disgrace Shall fall you for refusing him at Sea, Being prepared for Land.

† d. *Venery.* To reject (a stag) as not proper for the chase. *Obs. rare*—[1].

The Fr. text has *il n'a point de refus* (cf. REFUSE *sb.*) 1 b\

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, He shall saye þat it is an hert þat farne yer was of x.; þat shuld not be refused.

II. †5. To renounce: **a.** To resign, give up (something valued or attractive). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 920 Manis falowschipe haf I refosyit euir-mare halely. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 Ther was a kyng..Refused his corowne and gan to advertise [etc.]. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/1 The Tenauntes of your said Suppliauntes have refused their tenures, and the said maner lefte waste. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXX. 5 Refluss the warld, for thow mon be a freir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 308 *marg.*, The king here agreeth to refuse the name of the French king, and no more to call himselfe by that name. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. A 2 b, Yea tell them..how they still Refuse this World, to do their Father's will.

† b. To decline to bear (a name). *Obs.*

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. IV. 369 Þat is noȝt reisonable ne rect to refusy my syres sorname. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 34 Denie thy Father and refuse thy name. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 36 Yea to such drunken dotage he was growne, He now refused flat his Fathers Name.

† c. To abandon, forsake, give over (a practice, way of life, action, etc.). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XIX. 365 Thanne alkyn crystene saue comune wommen, Repenteden & refused synne. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue.. renewede circumcision, refusede [L. *intermissam*] by xlti yere. *Ibid.* V. 407 They myghte not refuse [L. *renunciare*] theire olde rites. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 165 This day begyn thy lewde lyfe to refuse. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 10 The traueller, his jorney doth refuse.

† d. To abandon, leave, depart from (a place).

c 1350 *Leg. Holy Rood* iv. 125 Þan cristen men þat place refused, None of þam efter þeder vsed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 15 In the ende King William was faine to refuse the fielde, and gat at that tyme none aduauntage of his.. sonne. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* iii. (1664) 23 First of all refuse this place And down to yonder Valleys draw The walls

† 6. To renounce (God or Christ); to cast off (a person); to divorce (a wife). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 80 Whan he for lust his god refuseth, And tok him to the dieules craft. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 389 He hade refusede [L. *repudiata*] Olimpias the moder off kynge Alexander, for cause of adowtery. 1532 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I xxvi. F vij, Thoughe suche a byll of refusell was lawfull, so that they that refused theyr wyves therby shulde be without payne in the lawe. 1562 *Child Marriages* 191 Now in her old age she wold not hurt her soule, and refuge Christ..in speakinge any thinge apon her othe but the truthe. 1566 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* 389 Refuse me not that am vniust. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 186 Refuse me, hate me, torture me to death.

† b. In (*God*) *refuse me*, as an oath. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. i, God refuse me. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. i in Hullen *O. Pl.* II. 27 They should have found another manner of noise than *dam me and refuse me*. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* II 84 God refuse me, said Arnides, if ever I come neer it.

† c. *transf.* Of things: To decline, or cease, to remain with (a person); to abandon, desert. *Obs.*

14.. *Prov. Gd. Counsel* 12 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 68 He þat yn yowþe no vertue wyll vse, In Age all honour wyll hym Refuse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXVI. 6 Gif it be thyne thy self it vsis, Gif it be nocht the it refusis. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 Thee winds and soonbeams vs, poore souls weerye, refused. *a* 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* X. 36 Vhat better ar they nor a beist, Fra tym thay reson thame refuisis?

† d. To let go, dismiss. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIII. 315 Now I recorde wele þe right, ȝe will no rabere refuse hym, To he be dreuen to his dede and demed to dye.

† 7. To put or drive away, get rid of. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 53 So þat ȝif he knewe eny þat kepte of here owne catel for to lyve by, he refused hem þat [*read* and] wolde nouȝt have hem in his loore. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4534 Thus my smerte yerde I vse, Alle synnes to refuse, And do with-al correccioun. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7586 Walchere began forto moyse how he þat menge moght refoyse, And forto bryng in monkys agayne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K v b, They whiche were worthy to be blamed were refused and separed oute of the felaushipe of the other.

† 8. To deny (a charge or allegation). *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 Thei of the suggestioun Ne couthen noght a word refuse. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 400 Thou may not thyselfe excuse; This dede thou shalt no wise refuse. 1752 MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 449/2 The deponent refusing his having seen him. 1753 in *Stewart's Trial* App. 139 This letter was.. shown this day to Allan Stewart his son, who refuses it to be his hand-writing.

III. 9. With *inf.* To decline positively, to express or show a determination not *to* do something. Also *transf.* of things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 43 Bot otherwise, if thou refuse To love, thou miht so per cas Ben ydel. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii 791 Thanne myht he Refusen.. with 3ow to fyhten In bataylle. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 If..the Pleyntif or Pleyntifs, or their attourney, refusen to be sworn in fourme aforeseid. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 He..will not refuse to stande in judgement herein of the universities of Germany and Paris. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 21 Seeing kindly sleep refuse to doe His office. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 451 Wherefore do I assume These Royalties, and not refuse to Reign..? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III 1, My trembling limbs Refuse to bear their weight. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 498 If stubborn Greek refuse to be his friend, Hebrew or Syriac shall be forced to bend. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 483 Eliot refused to move from his constitutional ground.

b. Const. with gerund. *rare.*

1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 252 One of the principal actors..refused going upon the stage. 1766 *Burrows' Reports* II. 1152 The Officer of the inferior Court can not refuse paying obedience to the Writ.

10. To decline to give or grant; to deny (something asked) *to* a person (or thing).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 b, [To] obtaine of the great Lord that which by his lieuetenaunt was refused. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* V. i. 33 If you refuse your ayde ..yet do not Vpbraid 's with our distresse. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist* (1827) II II. 186 He could not refuse his tears to the unhappy fate of Carthage. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 587 The Georgians Refuse their living tribute. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 448 When I..Refused her to him, then his pride awoke.

† b. *refl.* To abstain from giving (oneself) over, to refrain from yielding, *to* (something). *Obs.*

1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. CCXCVIII. 12, I have refused myself to every thing that my own experience did not justify and confirm. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiv. VI. 288 Nor can I refuse myself to those events which..will interest a philosophic mind. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. i. P 11 She would fancy she had her death to answer for, had she refused herself to any of her whims.

c. *Mil.* To decline to oppose (troops) to the enemy; to withdraw or move back from the regular alignment.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 176 The echellons on one flank will be refused, and on the other they will advance ..to envelope the enemy. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The French during the whole of the action..refused their right wing. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. vi. 92 If the disposers of ordnance should desire..to refuse their right, they might bend off that part of their artillery line along the crest.

11. With double acc.: To decline to give, deny (something) to (a person, or thing).

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 53 That John Birde..[was arrested] by John Gillett..and refused baylle. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 17 Jan., On their refusing him entrance, he burst open the door with his foot. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. x, I feel already that I can refuse you nothing. 1817 SHELLEY *Otho* 16 Such pride as from impetuous love may spring, That will not be refused its offering. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/1 Where the court refuses a parent the custody of his child.

b. With personal object (or subject) only.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 418 These ask with painful shyness, and refused Because deserving, silently retire. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. XXVII, Soon I could not have refused her.

1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* x. 110 If refused once, he might probably ask again.

†**12.** To refuse (one) leave *to* do something; to prohibit or keep back *from* something. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 171 The Guard refused me as a foot-man to passe into the Citie. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 308 They refused the magistrates of Edinburgh from the sacrament, for three years. 1688 *Exped. Pr. Orange* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 471 Sir William W—— who had been at Ford with the prince, to see Sir William C——, were both refused to be seen of him.

IV. 13. *intr.* To make refusal; to decline acceptance or compliance; to withhold permission; *spec.* in écarté (see REFUSAL 1 b).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1772 Nede hym bi-houed, Oþer lach þer hir luf, oþer lodly re-fuse. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 23 But he refused, and sayde, I wil not eate. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 b, He not refusyng, toke his offer in very good part also. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 137 If thou refuse, And wilt encounter with my Wrath, say so. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* I. iv, Sister, tho' Laws of Decency refuse, We shining Swords, and glitt'ring Armour use. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 160 Before they're ask'd, can maids refuse? 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 25 Free in his will to choose or to refuse, Man may improve the crisis, or abuse. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 620/1 (*Ecarté*), The dealer may either accept or refuse. .. If the dealer refuses the hand is played without discarding.

b. Of a horse: (see 3 c above).

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. 190/2 The first course they fayled for their horses refused at ye cope. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* ix, The Axeine swerves, and refuses at rather an easy fence.

c. Of a pile: To resist further driving.

1879 Sir R. BALL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* V. 276 When the pile 'refuses', as it is technically termed..it..is capable of supporting the buildings.

Re-fuse, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To fuse or melt again.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 943 If the fusion has been properly made, the slag will not require..to be re-fused.

Refu·sed, *ppl. a.* [f. REFUSE *v.* + -ED [1].] Rejected, cast off; declined; denied.

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvine's Foure Serm. Songe Eseck.* (1574) i, He was a wicked and refused man. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* H iij b, My father got me of a refus'd Hagge. 1790 *Acts Sederunt* Index 91 The Ordinary, shall write on the back of a refused bill of suspension, his special reasons for so doing. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fisheries Canada* 19 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The merchantable, the inferior, and the 'refused', that is, the heavy salted and broken fish.

b. *Mil.* (See REFUSE *v.* 10 c.)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 156 The rear of the column which was destined to become the refused flank of the new line. 1888 *Times* 8 Oct. 7/2 They opened fire on the enemy's two guns on his right, and a refused flank on his left.

Refusel(l, obs. forms of REFUSAL.

Refuser (rĭfiū·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who refuses; *esp.* a recusant (common in 17th c.).

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 118/2 And over that the same refuser [is] to make fyne and raunson to your Highnes. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 106 The disobearis and refusaris of the said mony. 1567 *Ibid.* 535 The refusaris and contravenaris to be secludit fra the bosum of the Kirk. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 246 Drawing scandall vpon the whole cause, and afflictions vpon euery particular Refuser. 1687 JAS. II in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 211 All the Bishops in England should not excuse a refuser. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 18 The requester of a favour..perhaps shews as much self in the application as the refuser does in the denial. 1864 RAINE *Priory Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. i. p. xxiii, The modesty of the refuser only whetted the eagerness of the offerers.

b. Of a horse: (see REFUSE *v.* 3 c).

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/1 That he [a horse] should become a confirmed refuser at water.

Refusing (rĭfiū·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REFUSE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 216 At his dome suld it be, withoute refusyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Refusynge, *refutacio, recusacio.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiv. 70 They shal derely by the refusynge of theyr answere. 1611 COTGR., *Repudiement,* a refusing. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 2 § 4 Single life, and abstinence from certain meats, and refusing of blood. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 348 What forced Constructions do we put upon every Indignity, that it may not pass for a final Refusing?

Refu·sing, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That refuses.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 34 Our recusantes, as wee call them, that is, our refusing papists to come to church. 1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 445 After his going, the refusing Londoners were pursued more fervently then before. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* II. 264 The King of Sweden..returned a refusing Answer.

Hence **Refu·singly** *adv.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 35 Why haue ye than answerd him so coldly and refusingly? 1659 TORRIANO *A-rifuso,* refusingly.

†**Refu·sion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réfusion* (16th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *refūsiōn-em,* n. of action f. *refundĕre* to REFUND *v.*]

1. The action of pouring back; re-infusion (of the soul).

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Refusion,* a pouring back again. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. ii. App. 46 He owns.. that neither Gataker in his notes, or Casaubon, had any Notion that the Doctrine of Refusion was here alluded to.

2. The action of refunding (money).

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 351 A Person thus amending his Libel..is oblig'd to a Refusion of such Expences.

Re-fusion (rĭfiū·ʒən). Also **refusion.** [f. RE- 5 a + FUSION.] A renewed or repeated fusion; the result of this, a recast. Also *fig.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 460 This tumefaction usually accompanies a refusion, in our fires, of solid glasses and volcanic enamels. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 308 Leonato is a re-fusion of old Capulet, but without his fussiness and dollying.

Refutabi·lity. *rare* [−1]. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being refuted.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 141 The Heretick (guilty and conscientious to himselfe of Refutability) taketh place first.

Refutable (rĭfiū·tăb'l, re·fiutăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *refūtābilis,* f. *refūtāre* to REFUTE. Cf. F. *réfutable.*] That may be (†rejected,) refuted, or disproved.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 175, I think part of thame refutabill Of the assyis, and vtheris acceptabill Into thair steid. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 26 b, Your proofe and information is not refutable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 181 That the heart of man is seated in the left side, is an asseveration which strictly taken, is refutable by inspection. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1788) 301 He alters the text, and creates a refutable doctrine of his own. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 22 It refutes the very refutable positions of Mr. Godwin. 1871 *Echo* 13 Apr. 2 It is not in the abstract; but only in the concrete that it is refutable.

Hence **Refu·tably** *adv.*

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 724 Speaking intelligibly, and therefore refutably, concerning the phænomena of animal life.

Refutal (rĭfiū·tăl). [f. REFUTE *v.* + -AL.] Refutation.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 102 What refutall is this, when it can bee prooued that they so were. 1736 in BAILEY. 1816 O'MEARA in *Century Mag.* (1900) Feb. 626/2 Such a work carries with it its own refutal. 1885 *National Baptist* XXI. No. 13. 1 A living refutal of the lie that a good soldier must needs be depraved.

Refutation (refiutē·ʃən). [ad. L. *refūtātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *refūtāre* to REFUTE. Cf. F. *réfutation.*]

1. The action of refuting or disproving a statement, charge, etc.; confutation.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 149^2^ It was answered by another boke called the Refutacion or Ouercommyng of the apollogie of the conuencion of Madrill. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 233 Thereby we know how to apply an Answer for the refutation, and disproofe of such a proposition. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 119 An effectual refutation of his own Principles. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxiv. (1788) 168 A charge which called immediately for the clearest refutation. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 129 The idea..does not deserve a serious refutation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 14 The deaf and dumb man is the living refutation of the proposition. 1877 NORTHCOTE *Rom. Catacombs* I. i. 8 This might be allowed to stand as a peremptory refutation of the theory in question.

Comb. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 194 You might Make such a system refutation-tight, As far as words go.

†**2.** Military repulse *of* a person. *Obs. rare* [−1].

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 267 Achai..is present with speid, with ane armie of ten thousand Scotis.. to the supplie of Hung, and refutatioune of Athelstane.

Refutative, *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *refūtāre* to REFUTE + -IVE.] That tends to refute; belonging to refutation.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Proleptically with the refutative schemes of anticipation and subjection. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 303 Strepsiades is delighted with his complexion, which is both 'negative and refutative', with the true Attic stamp.

So **Refutatory** *a.* [cf. med.L. *refūtātōri-us,* F. *réfutatoire*]. (Webster 1847.)

†**Refute,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 **refuit,** 4-6 **refuyt(e,** (5 **reffuyt**), 4-6 **refut(e.** [a. OF. *refuite,* f. *refuir,* f. *re-* RE- + *fuir* to flee: cf. REFUGE *sb.*]

1. = REFUGE *sb.* 1.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxx[i]. 3 Be to me in-to God defendour, & in-to þe hous of refut, þat þou mak me sauf. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3840 Thou shalt be bounde, And fast loken in a tour, Withoute refuyt or socour. *c* 1420 in Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16696 The grete Reffuyt and Reffuge that thow dost to alle synful men. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* Prol. 3, I nyll presume wythout other refute, To ioyne suche a worke. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 275 Justice and law..to execute To puir and riche, without ony refute.

2. = REFUGE *sb.* 2.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxx[i] 4 For þou art my strengþe and my refut. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxix. [xc] 1 Lord, refut thou art maad to vs. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 622 A kynge that ought to be refute and counfort to alle the hoste. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 13 Yet I to you am chefe refuyte and boote.

3. = REFUGE *sb.* 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 965 (1014) Allas þat he..Shuld haue his refuyt in so digne a place. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 279 To be a refute of gilty men fleenge to hit. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5541 At tynemouth' his refuyt he make, To kepe him fra skathe.

†**Refute,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. the vb.] Refutation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 312 We finde no concurrent determination of ages past, and a positive and undeniable refute of these present. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 1 Schism Dispatcht,. containing..a refute of Dr. Hammonds Defence of his first three Chapters.

Refute (rĭfiū·t), *v.* [ad. L. *refūtāre* to repel, repress, rebut: see RE- and CONFUTE *v.* Cf. F. *réfuter* (*a* 1549 in Godef.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To refuse, reject (a thing or person). *Obs. rare.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1535 Her royall dyademe and shynynge coronall Was fyrst refuted for loue of our sauyoure.

2. To prove (a person) to be in error, to confute.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Argt. 5 b, Which reiecteth and refuteth the Iewes and vs castinge away god and his gospel as thei did. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 116 He refuted the Admirall, who..assayed to qualifie indirectly the wills of the councell. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxii. 68 Who might also have received their answer and beene evidently refuted to their faces, if they had but obserued his ordinary practices. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 544 That you, my Countrymen, refute this adversary of yours yourselves. 1768 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (ed. 5) I. p. xlix, In his second [book], wherein he refutes his brother Quintus.

refl. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., But Mr. M. is good enough, for all practical purposes, to refute himself.

3. To disprove, overthrow by argument, prove to be false: **a.** a statement, opinion, etc.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 7 It is some greife to spende thus much labour in refuting a thing that hath so little grounde to vpholde it. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 39 An errour so gross and palpable, that it needs not the Microscope to refute it. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July, They bring them a thousand fallacious arguments, which their excessive ignorance hinders them from refuting. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 104, I grant the sarcasm is too severe, And we can readily refute it here. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. vii, Unconsciously his whole practice began to refute his theories. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 They can refute any proposition whether true or false.

b. an imputation, accusation, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 231 Which imputation in sundry languages he refuted in Print. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 270 Well thy gen'rous tongue With decent pride refutes a public wrong. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 824 Let the arraigned Stand up unconscious, and refute the charge. 1838 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* V. 375 The plan which he has suggested ..is the surest way to refute such calumnies. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 277 Would you not seek everywhere for proofs to refute the accusation?

4. *absol.* To demonstrate error.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1343 Instead of racking fancy, to refute, Reform thy manners, and the truth enjoy. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 174 Those, whose only object is to cavil where they cannot refute.

Hence **Refu·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Refu·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 239 In the refuting of which impure and unchaste proviso..I trust the reader will bear with me. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 33 Such of their objections, that seeme worth the refuting. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii 30 He often. seems to confirme the refuted accounts of Antiquity. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 550 His still refuted quirks he still repeats. 1818 in Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* 241 Commonplaces, repeated a hundred times over with a refuted tone.

Refuter (rĭfiū·təɹ). [f. prec. + -ER [1].] One who refutes.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. ii, No lesse vaine is my refuter, that spends many waste words (etc.). 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 345, I was still waiting, when these light arm'd refuters would have don pelting at thir three lines. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. I. ii. 11 Some living Antagonist, who. pretends to..refute the Refuter upon every Article he has advanc'd. 1890 C. U. R. COOKE *4 Yrs. in Parlt.* 60 An easy and effective exposure of them brings to the refuter some momentary credit.

Refyn(e, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE.

Reg, obs. form of *rig* RIDGE *sb.*, RIG *v.*

Regain (rĭgē·n, rī-), *v.* [ad. F. *regagner* (earlier spelling *regaigner*): see RE- and GAIN *v.*]

1. *trans.* To gain or get anew; to recover possession of (something). Also *absol.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 260 b, One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 645 Is not Normandy, which is father gat, regayned and conquered agayne, by the insolencie of him? 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 43. 260 Obtaining or re-gaining any publique, or private blessings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 665 Least total darkness should by Night regaine Her old possession. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Apr., Could I deceive one minute, I should never regain my own good opinion. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. iv, Regaining thee once more, a new and a soft existence opens upon my eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 13, I began by degrees to regain confidence.

†**b.** To reclaim (land). *Obs. rare* [−1].

1652 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) title-p., The Drainage of Fen Lands, Regaining Sea Lands, &c.

†**2.** To win back, recover, for another. *Obs. rare.*

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1077 When I regainde him his rebellious Realme. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Dinner* B vj, Constrained to implore the ayde of Mithridate..in regaining to them the Castle of health.

†**b.** To win or bring back *to* a state or condition.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ix. (1840) 194 Thus this city.. was won by this barbarous people, never since regained to our religion. 1679 *Establ. Test* 6 Little hope of help was to be expected.., to regain England to Obedience.

†**3.** With *inf.* To succeed in coming again. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1851 IV. 381 By regaining to know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love him.

4. To get back to, succeed in reaching (a place) again; to rejoin (a person).

1634 MILTON *Comus* 274 Extreme shift How to regain my sever'd company Compell'd me to awake the courteous Echo. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 409 Let me now regain the Reithrian port. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 209, I made my egress.., glad to revisit day and regain a purer atmosphere. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Glove & Lions* iv, The leap was quick, return was quick, he has regain'd his place. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 The cloud descends, and regaining the lower and warmer regions, returns to its original state.

b. To recover (one's feet).

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1862) I. ii. 90, I was up and down several times; but my dear little mare.. always regained her feet.

Hence **Regai·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Regai·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Regai·nable** *a.*, **Regai·ner.**

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 134, I thought here, to omit and ouerpasse the regainyng and conquest of the strong toune of Harflew. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. iv, With a regaining retrait, a gentle reluctancy. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 203 The Form..was reproduc'd by God, upon the regain'd Disposition of the Matter to receive it. 1682 BUNYAN (*title*) The Holy War..for the Regaining of the Metropolis of the World. *a* 1787 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 244 To behold him a regainer of paradise. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 153 Your liberty of choice has simply destroyed..so much life and strength, never regainable.

Regai·nment. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of regaining.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 4 July 3 The regainment of the ancient..Rights. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VI. 30 Being advertised..of the regainment of the Kingdome. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept., Our actual occasional rallies and temporary regainment of ground.

Regal (rī·găl), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 **regalle**, (5 **-alle**), 5–7 **regall.** [a. OF. *regal, -ale*, or L. *rēgālis*, f. *rēg-*, *rex* king: see -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to a king; royal.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.), The iustice Regal [L. *regia*] hadde whilom demed hem bothe to gon in to exil. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 323 In the regalle cite of Saba. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. xliii, That sheweth his dygnyte to be regall. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stor. v. (1879) 438 [They] brought hym with grete reuerence and worshyp vnto his regal sete. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1111 The Ape thus seized of the Regall throne [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 739 When they see all Regal Power Giv'n me to quell thir pride. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 8 They, who could never brook a Regal, will have the Merit of saving their Country from the Danger of a Ministerial Tyranny. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 505 The regal title was assumed by the most ambitious chiefs. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 36 Our legislation, under the regal government, had many very vicious points. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxvi. 403 The Macedonian series includes the earliest regal coin known.

† **b.** *Regal fishes*: (see quots.). *Obs. rare.*

1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 5 Such fyshes as be knowen and vsed to be called Regal fyshes, whereunto her maiestie.. shal haue right. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691) *Regal Fishes*..Are Whales, and Sturgeons; some add Porpusses.

† **2. a.** *Regal water*: (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—[1].

Cf. F. *eau régale*, a mixture of hydrochloric and azotic acid, used for dissolving gold and platinum (Littré).

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 102 This then is named the regall water, or water of a kyng, which separateth Golde.

† **b.** Ruling, governing. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 240 The brain and heart are the two regal and principal parts of man. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 198/1 Thus Plato in Philebo avers by Jove is understood a Regal Soul, meaning the principal part of the World which Governs the other.

3. Befitting, or resembling, a king; kingly; hence, splendid, magnificent, stately, etc.

1799 WORDSW. *Danish Boy* iii, A regal vest of fur he wears, In colour like a raven's wing. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 619 A rare and regal prey He hath prepared, prowling around the world. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. xiv, Then they emerged into the noble garden, with its regal trees. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 290 Every one of them was like a prince; and not the least regal was the sole survivor Gideon.

transf. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Convalescent*, If there be a regal solitude, it is a sick bed. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. 319 Beethoven's admiration for Cherubini was regal.

† **B.** *sb.* **1.** Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 71 Nien monethes beforn kept Haiald þe regalle. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 282 Al þe regal of rome to riȝtleche y weld. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 300/2 The drede wheryn here tofore they have been .. of youre mȝghty regale and of your said lond. 1460 *Pol. Poems in Archaeologia* (1842) XXIX. 338 To remeve his heuynesse Whiche to his regalle is no þyng conservyng.

† **b.** *Sc.* A regality. *Obs. rare.*

1440 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 33/1 Lordis of Regalitеis within thare Regalis. Ande alsua the kingis baiȝeis of his Regalis. [Hence in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 163.]

† **c.** A royal right or privilege. Cf. REGALE *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 201/2 But how commeth S. Peter by these regalles..? All the worlde knoweth, that regalia belongeth to kinges. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 116 *marg.*, Peter was acquainted with his nets but not with Regals. 1797 W. JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 324 When and where originated the term *jus grutiæ*, under which this regal is known by jurists?

† **2.** A prince, ruler. *Obs. rare.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne*, We be duchessis bothe I & ȝe And sekerede to the regalys of Athenys And bothe hereafter likly to ben quenys. *c* 1395 *Plowman's Tale* I. 202 'All-holyest' they clepen hir heed, That of hir rule is regall.

3. † **a.** *The regal of France*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4208 With rynges and relikkes, and þe regale of ffraunce, That was ffowndene one syr ffrolle, whene he was feye levyde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 160 Thomas of Canturbury .. was shryned in siluer, and hanged rounde about with costly Jewelles of Gold and precious stones...And amonges others, there was one riche Jewell, called the Regal of Fraunce. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., A Jewel or Ring of great value, which a King of France offered at St. Thomas shrine at Canterbury, called the Regal of France, which Henry the Eighth, upon the dissolution, took thence, and wore on his own finger.

transf. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Traveller* 92 Styling ..Paris the regall of France; Venice the eye of Italy.

† **b.** *The regal of Scotland*, the Coronation Chair.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXII. vi, The regall there of Scotlande then he brought, And sent it forth to Westmynster for ay.

† **c.** (See quot.; perh. = 3 a.) *Obs.*

1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 18 [Coronation of Henry VII.] The said Cardinall shall blesse the ring with a ruby, called the regall, for the King, to be sett on the iiij[th] fynger of the right hand.

† **d.** The chalice used for the communion at the coronation of British sovereigns. *Obs.*

1603 *Cerem. Coron. Jas. I* (1685) 3, 1. The Regal. 2. The Paten. 1626 in Chr. Wordsw. *Coron. Chas. I*, Introd. (1892) p. lii, Regale, the chalice of Saphire and gold carried by the Bishop of London. 1662 SIR E. WALKER *Acc. Coron. Chas. II* (1820) 92 The Bishop of London (haueing in the interim placed the Regall vpon the Altar).

† **4.** Some kind of precious stone. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 223 Wythe stones and perles ryally pyghte, Regalles, rubies, saffyres blewe.

† **5.** *pl.* = REGALIA[1] 2. *Obs.*

c 1485 in Wickham Legg *Coron. Rec.* (1901) 237 The said chamberlayn shall take for the king all the Regalls aforesaid, and peace by peace deliuer them to the Abbot of westminster. 1533 *Coron. Q. Anne* in Arb. *Garner* II. 50 The Abbot of Westminster with his rygals came into the Hall *in pontificalibus*. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 4 Thys yere kynge Edward toke .. the cheffe regalles in Scotlond, his crowne and hys cepter, and browte it to Westmyster. 1603–4 in A. Taylor *Glory of Regality* (1820) 311 The orbe, the scepter, the armill, And suche other regalls as hee hath in his custodye.

Regal (rī·găl), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **reygal, reygal, regol**, 6–7 **rigoll, -ole**, 7 **rigalle**, 6–9 **regall**, (6 **-alle**). [a. F. *régale* (16th c., in Rabelais *regualle*), of obscure origin, perh. f. *régal* REGAL *a.*: cf. It. *regale* (Florio).]

1. Chiefly *pl.* A small portable organ formerly in use, having one, or sometimes two, sets of reed-pipes played with keys by the right hand, while a small bellows was worked by the left hand. Now chiefly *Hist.* (common *c* 1550–1625).

c 1550 L. WAGER *Life Marie Magd.* 735 *Infid.* Can ye not play on the virginals? *Mary.* Yes. that I can, and also on the regals. 1556 in Rimbault *Hist. Organ* (1855) 39 Payd to James Hewet for playing of his regols in the payggeant, viij d. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Vocall Musike, or that of melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, Records and such like. 1598 FLORIO, *Regali*, a musicall instrument called rigoles. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 172 In Regals (where they have a pipe they call the Nightingale pipe which containeth water). 1767 in Rimbault *Hist. Organ* (1855) 39 *note*, [Bernard Gates received a salary of £56, as] tuner of the regalls [in the Royal Chapel. The same gentleman, in 1770, is styled 'tuner of the organs']. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. iv. viii. 503 *note*, Raphael has painted her singing, with a regal in her hands. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 201 Assisted by the music of the regals and the bagpipes. 1899 DE MORGAN in Mackail *W. Morris* I. 223, I recollect his playing on a regal.

Comb. 1770 in *Archaeologia* (1775) III. 32 Our kings had a regall-maker amongst their musical establishment.

2. One of certain reed-stops (*esp.* the *vox humana*) in organs. In quot. *attrib.*

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 141 His reasoning has fully shown the analogy between the voice and the *voix humaine* and regal organ-pipes.

Re·gal, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **regyll**, 6–7 **regal**(l, 7 **reigle**, 9 *dial.* **riggle.** [ad. F. *rigole*: cf. RAGGLE *sb.*] A groove, a slot.

1458 *Church-w. Acc., Vatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 101 It. to make a regyll abowte the batylmente xv[d]. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 227 The engine..dooth ride vp and downe in a slot, rabet, or regall. 1602 CARKW *Cornwall* 104 b, In one of the corners next the sea standeth a floodgate to bee drawne vp and let downe through reigles in the side postes. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 605 In the sides of the boord shal be two regals or incisians wherby they shal one be ioyned to another. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Riggle*, a groove cut round some article...The groove on a pulley is a riggle.

Regald, obs. form of RIGGALD.

‖ **Regale** (rĭgē·lǐ, F. regal), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *régale* (ad. L. *rēgālia*), or L. *rēgāle*, neut. sing. of *rēgālis* REGAL *a.* See also REGALIA[1].]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* The right, on the part of the kings of France, of enjoying the revenues of vacant bishoprics and abbacies, and of presenting to benefices dependent on these.

'The enjoyment of the fruits of the see is called the *temporal regale*; that of presenting the benefices, the *spiritual regale*'. Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–38), copying the *Dict. de Trévoux.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Regale*, In Normandie when diuers Lords are at suit for the Patronage of a vacant Benefice, the King, by this right of Regale, enioyes the profits of it vntill the suit be ended, or they agreed. 1682 *News fr. France* 16, I know your Curiosity in this affair of the Regale makes you more than ordinary concerned to know the true State of it. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 595 The Pope.. found also fault with many of the proceedings in France, with relation to the Regale. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. ii. § 2 Louis XIV..extended in 1673 the ancient prerogative, called the regale, by which the king enjoyed the revenues of vacant bishoprics, to all the kingdom.

† **2.** A privilege or prerogative of royalty. *Obs.*

More frequently used in *pl.*; see REGALIA[1] 1.

1714 NICOLSON *Eng. Hist. Libr.* II. iv. (ed. 2) 117 We must (in this place) so understand the Author, as if he had not any Design to state the extent of the Regale. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 20 The State..availed itself of that regale called by Leyser *regale falsæ monetæ*, and returned the capital in money of an inferior value.

† **3.** *Chem.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

1650 J. F[RENCH] *Chym. Dict.*, *Regale* is a Ciment whereby Gold is purged. [Hence in Phillips (1678) and Bailey.]

Regale (rĭgē·l), *sb.*[2] [a. obs. F. *régale* fem. (now *régal* masc.), ad. It. *regalo* REGALO.]

1. A choice repast, feast, or banquet; † an entertainment or fête.

1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 483 My Lord Duke will not be able to get away yet.., all the regales that are intended for him not being yet at an end. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* III. i, I beseech ye Gentlemen,..I hope you'll take share of a short Regale. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 70 A little valley. was the place they made choice on for their rendezvous and regale. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 834 Their breath a sample of last night's regale. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XV, This sort of impromptu regale, it was Shirley's delight to offer any chance guests.

b. Const. *of* (the dainties provided).

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xvii. 22 Another negro also brought me a regale of groe-groe or cabbage tree worms. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxii, Tonish served up to us his promised regale of buffalo soup and buffalo beef.

c. *transf.* or *fig.*

1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. vi. (1699) 188 The Damned.. would take it for a great Regale, to have a Dunghil for their Bed, instead of the burning Coals of that Eternal Fire. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv 98 The Camels are to them the very Nerves of War and the Regales of Peace. 1773 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 192, I venture at no further opinion than that to me the sight was a great regale. 1842 W. IRVING in *Life* (1866) III. 225 This pageant .. is a regale of which we never get tired.

2. A choice article of food or form of refreshment; a dainty.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 37 The Indian Betle which is very stomachical and a great Regale at visits. 1725 *Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 140 This regale is composed of an ordinary broth well stuffed with bread. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 720, I may therefore hope..to see the tables adorned with the regale of Devonshire cream. 1845 BROWNING *Englishman in Italy* 92 The snails tempted out by this first rainy weather,—Your best of regales.

3. Regalement, refreshment.

1753 *School of Man* 101 The whole skill of Cookery is employed in food the most delicate for its regale. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.*, Viands of higher regale than those cates which the ravens ministered to the Tishbite. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 262 That volume probably reposes for the regale of the next century.

† **4.** A complimentary present. *Obs. rare.*

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 275 Don Juan wrote to the Spanish Governor of Bujeya, that among the Presents and Regales he was to send him and his Companions, against Christmas, he should not forget a But filled with Swords. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 2, I had been threatened with a regale of hams and Florence wine.

Re-gale, *sb.* [f. RE- 5 a + GALE *v.*3] A new arrangement or division of a mining gale.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 76/2 They made a similar application for a re-gale of the Union Gale.

Regale (rĭgē·l), *v.* [ad. F. *régaler* (Cotgr.), It. *regalare*, Sp. and Pg. *regalar*: see REGALO. Mabbe (1622) in his translation of Aleman's *Guzman d'Alfarache* I. 230 and 242, uses the Sp. infinitive *regalar*.]

1. *trans.* To entertain or feast (a person, etc.) in a choice manner. Also *ironical* (quot. 1822).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *To Regale*,..to Feast or entertain with rarities. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 34 When they would regale any Friend that comes to see them, they cause a Dish of Coffee to be brought to him. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 P 3 Sir Harry has for ever a year's income, to extend his charity, serve his pleasures, or regale his friends. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 102 It will..plunder them of their honey-bag, with which it flies triumphantly loaded to its nest to regale its young. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 29 June 795/1 Those beans and other .. wholesome materials with which the honest contractors used to regale us. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 42 Regaling each other in the best style their respective camps afforded. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, She was regaled with rice.

b. Of things: To furnish (one) with a choice feast or refreshment.

a 1721 PRIOR *Wand. Pilgr* 12 Adam's Ale, Pure Element no Life can give, Or mortal Soul regale. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xvii, The thefts of night regal'd the day. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 39 The food which regaled the old Scythians in the heroic age of Greece.

2. To gratify or delight (the mind) by some pleasing influence or occupation; to entertain (a person) in a highly agreeable manner. Also *ironical* (quot. 1856).

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. x. 56 If in these reflections, the party be possessed and seized with any love of God, the Soul is all regaled. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 P 4 The art of regaling his mind with those airy gratifications [of fancy]. 1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec., These fancies, however, only regaled me while I continued a quiet spectator. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 95 Then the few tired outworkers are regaled by the groans and tossings of the sick. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 77 Until he has delivered up the speech with which Lysias has regaled him.

b. To affect with a pleasurable sensation.

1703 J. PHILLIPS *Splendid Shilling* 19, I..with a warming Puff Regale chill'd Fingers. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* x. 23 The peach's vernal bud regal'd his eye. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 621 The sight is pleased, The scent regaled. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. ii. 119 The eye and the ear, and all the senses, are regaled amidst woodland scenery on a fine spring day.

3. To gratify, please, delight, by a gift, deference, etc. *rare.*

1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 17 Whom I regaled with some small present,..and afterwards caused them to be rowed to land. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ₱ 13 The sycophant..regales his [a patron's] reigning vanity.

4. *refl.* To entertain or recreate (oneself) with food, drink, or amusement.

[1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *To Regale*, to make as much account, and take as great a care of ones self, as if one were a King.] 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I viii, I repos'd my self here a Week, to rest and regale my self after my long Journey. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 8 June, I must make a pool .. for the cool spring water..that the cattle and hogs and ducks may regale themselves here 1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 219 Our masters regaled themselves with the raw fat of the goat. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 298 Heliogabalus and Galerius are reported .. to have regaled themselves with the sight of criminals torn by wild beasts.

5. *intr.* To feast; const. *on, upon, with.*

1678 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1810) III. 150, I killed a peacock...We regaled upon it, and ate it as if it had been the most delicious morsel we had yet met with. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, While Tom Jones..was regaling in the parlour. *Ibid.* X. iv, To regale with..dainties. 1783 COWPER *Epit. on a Hare* 17 On twigs of hawthorn he regaled. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i, Mr. Donne had kindly invited his brethren to regale with him. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 57 Some browsing on the juicy trees,. and others regaling on the fresh roots of huge mimosas.

transf. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* ii, Mrs. Norris..thus regaled in the credit of being foremost to welcome her.

Regalement (rĭgē'lmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT; cf. It. *regalamento*, Sp. *-miento.*]

1. The act of regaling, refreshment, entertainment.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 73 The Muses still require Humid regalement. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 68 The long oaken tables..which used to administer to the regalement of his tenants at Christmas. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 231 With no other regalement for the ear than the hoarse braying of the beaters.

2. A means of regaling; a dainty.

1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 89 Sweet butter, caudle, and other such regalements.

Rega·ler. [f. REGALE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which regales (Ogilvie, 1882).

‖ **Regalia** 1 (rĭgē'liă). Also 7–8 **regalia's.** [L., pl. of *rēgāle* REGALE *sb.*1]

1. Rights appertaining to a king; royal powers or privileges.

a. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 201 All the worlde knoweth, that *regalia* belongeth to kinges, and to like power of kynges. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Regalia*, the Rights of a King, which the Civilians say are six, *viz.* 1. Power of Judicature [etc.]. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 65 The administration of the Banks of Rivers is a part of the *Regalia*. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 180 There are certain rights naturally consequent on property, which are deemed to be reserved by the crown, as *regalia*, unless they be specially conveyed. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 323 [The floating of wood seems] to have been considered among regalia. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 840 There are also certain *regalia* connected with the right of land. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 672/1.

b. 1644 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 253 There are six *Jura Regalia*, six Regal Rights...Among these Regalia's, we find that Arming..is among the chiefest. 1702 *Reflect. Case W. Penn* 6 Levying Men and Money, Calling Assemblies,..and all the other Regalia's of Government.

† **b.** *Eccl. Hist.* (See REGALE *sb.*1 1.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 4 With what Charity did this great Pope represent to his Christian Majesty the Injustice Committed..by extending the Regalia upon four Provinces that had ever been free?

† **c.** (See quot. and cf. REGALITY 1 5 b.) *Obs.*—0

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Regalia*, of the church, are those rights and privileges which cathedrals, etc. enjoy by grants, and other concessions of kings.

2. The emblems or insignia of royalty; the crown, sceptre, and other distinctive ornaments of a king or queen which are used at coronations.

1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 216 Upon a table placed on the left hand of the Estate, were the regalia laied. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr., The Deane and Prebendaries brought all the regalia, and deliver'd them to severall Noblemen to beare before the King. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 173 Ezekiel commanded King Zedekiah to lay down his Crown and other Regalia. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 31 As soon as the day and place of the coronation is settled, the magistrates..send their deputies with the regalia or coronation ornaments committed to their care. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 9 Jan. (1884), I have gotten the warrant for searching for the old regalia of the Scottish Crown. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. (1864) V. 215 If he had the majority of voices and the possession of the regalia, on the other hand must be taken into account the illegality of his coronation.

transf. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1686 The Mighty Potentate, to whom belong These rich Regalia pompously display'd. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* II. 110 A coach and six, a regalia of jewels,..sideboards of plate. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *De Profundis* XX, The sharp regalia are for Thee.

3. The decorations or insignia of an order.

Noted as an improper use in Edmondson's *Compl. Body of Heraldry* (1780) II. Gloss.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1143/1 The Regalia of the Mayoralty were delivered into the hands of the new Lord Mayor. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. I. 83/1 [He] was escorted to the grave by upwards of 200 Free-masons, dressed in all their regalia. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., A large number of Orangemen, dressed in regalia,..were present.

Regalia 2 (rĭgē'liă). [a. Sp. *regalia* royal privilege (see REGALY).] A Cuban or other large cigar of superior quality.

1841 S. WARD in *Life Longfellow* (1891) I. 386, I rejoice that Allston should have enjoyed the 'regalias'. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp-Hunt.* ii. 19 We commenced smoking regalias and drinking madeira. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* III. vii. 117 My chief conversation that evening had been puff after puff of the regalia.

Regalia, obs. variant of *regalio* REGALO.

Regalian (rĭgē'liăn), *a.* [ad. F. *régalien* (1690): see REGAL *a.* and -IAN.] Pertaining to a sovereign, regal.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iii. 1. (1841) I. 235 He defined the regalian rights, as they were called, in such a manner as to exclude the cities and private proprietors from coining money. 1882 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* IV. 31 All those regalian rights which belonged to the county Palatine.

Regalio, obs. variant of REGALO.

Regalism (rī'găliz'm). [f. REGAL *a.* + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of the supremacy of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters.

1869 MANNING *Petri Privileg.* (1871) II. 53 Gallicanism is also the last form of Regalism yet lingering in the Church. 1890 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 245 The clergy who had submitted to the regalism of Henry and the Protestantism of Edward.

Regalist (rī'gălist). [a. F. *régaliste* (16th c.): see prec. and -IST.] † **a.** A royal partisan. *Obs.*

1591 CONINGSBY *Jrnl. Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* I. 44 The greate severitie used by Villiers unto those suspected to be regalists. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 193 The bell of that Church was sounded..to giue a signe to the Regalists and Guisians, that they should kill those of the reformed Religion.

b. A supporter of regalism.

1894 *Tablet* 7 July 35 The principles and practice of the Regalists have been revived with increased virulence.

Regality 1 (rĭgæ'lĭti). Also 5–6 **-ite, -yte, 6 -itye, -itee, 6–7 -itie**; 5, 6 *Sc.* **rigalitie.** [a. AF. (and OF.) *regalité* (Langtoft, etc.), or ad. med.L. *rēgālitāt-em*: see REGAL *a.* and -ITY.]

1. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship, sovereign rule or jurisdiction.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 199 He foryaue manasses his orribill Synnes, and hym agayn broȝt into Ierusalem, and the regalite hym yaue. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 36 Nobyll prelates and princes of Regalyte. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 177 Adelredus.. was bolde to take on him the charge of regalitie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 57 When raging Passion with fierce tyranny Robs Reason of her dew regalitie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 217 Stephen died, and Henry .. succeeded him in the Regalitie. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks (Grosart) IV. 249 We have the same right..in our propriety that the prince hath in his regality. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 15 (1740) 434 He never. differed with his parliament, but..complied so far, as, consistent with his entire Regality, he might do. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 170 Now from its state Of proud regality debased and fallen. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xix. III. 331 Things which touch the king, his crown, regality, or realm. *fig.* *a* 1861 G. MASSEY *Wedded Love* Wks. (1861) 219 Thou hast put a queenlier presence on With thy regality of Womanhood!

† **b.** Royal dignity or demeanour. *Obs. rare* —1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Such was Dido ioying, so she with regalitye passed With Princely presence the wurcking coompanye cheering.

† **c.** Rule or sovereignty *of* a place. *Obs. rare* —1.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 353 There needs no Argument .. but one, The Regality of our narrow seas, the Antient Inheritance of our Princes lost or impeached.

2. † **a.** Local rights or jurisdiction properly appertaining to the king. *Obs. rare* —1.

1424 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 58/1 The Priour and Chanons of Barnewell..hav cleymed, and ȝit cleymen, the regalite and the frehold of the Kynges Lordshippe and Townshipe of Chestreton.

b. *Sc.* Territorial jurisdiction of a royal nature granted by the king. Now only *Hist.* (abolished by Act 20 Geo. II, c. 43).

Lord of regality, the person to whom such jurisdiction was granted. *Burgh of regality*, one having a lord of regality for its superior. *Court of regality*, the court held by a lord of regality. Also *baikie, clerk*, etc., *of regality.*

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 23/2 Vndir ȝe payn to ȝe lordis of Regalite doing in ȝe contrary of tynsall of Regaliteis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 127 This nobill King hes gevin till him than .. tha landis fie, Euir till be haldin in regalitie. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 33 The said Abbay of Halieruidhous hes had, thir mony and diverse yeris bipast, fre Regalitie within all the townis. *c* 1580 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 579 To hold and affix Courts of Regality within the said Burgh. *Ibid.* 581 The said Burgh of Regality, and Heretable Offices of Regality, Bailliary and Justiciary. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 1 All Heretable Jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalities and Heretable Baillieries .within .. Scotland, belonging unto ..any Subject or Subjects,..shall be..abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 2 Methven had the regality of its own estate. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 840 The civil jurisdiction of a lord of regality was equal to that of the sheriff; but his criminal jurisdiction was much more extensive.

† **c.** Land or territory subject to such jurisdiction. *Obs.*

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 6 All Sheriffis Stewartis Ballies alswele Regalitie as Ryalte. *Ibid.* 371 Fensabill personis alsweill dwelland to burgh as to land, within Regalitie as Rialtie. 1681 *Act Secur. Prot. Rel.* (Scotl.) in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 All Magistrates, Deans of Gild, Counsellors and Clerks of Burroughs Royal and Regality.

3. *Sc.* A particular territory or area subject to a lord of regality.

1438 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 32/1 Geyff the officaris of ȝe regalyteys fulfillis nocht ȝis act It sall be leyfful to the kyngis schirraye to fulfill it. 1540 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 212 Inhabitaris of the north syde of the brig of Leith whilkis duellis in the regalite of Halyrudehous. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 368 Baillie of the regalitie of Pettinweme. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 580 The Tennants and Inhabitants of the said Barony and Regality. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 6 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4416/2 We do..hereby Charge..all our Lord-Lieutenants,..Sheriffs, Bailiffs of Regalities,..to put in Execution all Laws. now in Force.., against such Persons. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 2 The duke of Athol had the same authority in Athol as a separate regality. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, The cultivators of each barony or regality, temporal or spiritual, in Scotland, are obliged to bring their corn [etc.].

b. *Regality of Hexham*, a district in Northumberland over which the Bishops of Hexham, Lindisfarne, and Durham, and the Archbishop of York, successively for centuries exercised a quasi-royal jurisdiction.

For historical details see Hinds *Hist. Northumberland* (1896) III. 20 ff. Cf. also REGALY 1 b.

1515 in Hinds *Hist. Northumb.* (1896) III. 46 As touching all your causes withynne your regallity of Hexham, there hath bene of late some business. 1608 *Ibid.* 104 Ther are noe parkes or game within the regalitie of Hexham. 1703 in Wright *Hist. Hexham* (1823) I. ii. 28 *note*, Within the said regality and manor of Hexham aforesaid there is a custom [etc.]. 1883 WRIGHT *Ibid.* I. v 54 The Fenwicks.. afterwards purchased the regality or manor of Hexham from the crown. 1865 RAINE *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. Pref. I. xxv, The registers at York contain many documents relating to the Archbishop's regality of Hexham and his officers.

† **c.** *pl.* The bounds or limits of a royalty.

1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 7 Persons..within the Regalities and liberties of Tipperary. *Ibid.*, The Seneschall and Chancellor of the said Regalityes and Libertyes.

4. A country or district subject to royal authority, a kingdom; a monarchical state.

1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 Most reverend, rightwose regent of this regalitie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 316 Territories, seigniories, regalities and dominions. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 106 They are seven regalities or seven forms of supreme government. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 260 Over Europe there were inexhaustible varieties of palatinates, margravates, regalities, and the like, enjoying their own separate privileges.

5. A right or privilege pertaining or appropriate to a king. Chiefly *pl.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 258 The honours, regalities, obeisaunce, homages .. and soueraintie, that apperteyneth to the crowne of Fraunce. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 335 Before He be halfe a king, and contrould In any regality, ile hazard all. 1640 *Prerog. Parlt. Eng.* in *Select. Fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 241 A prince that suffereth himself to be besieged, forsaketh one of the greatest regalities belonging to a monarchy. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 273 If a restless Spirit of opposition to the Kings Rights or Regalities shall not permit an acquiescence. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. (ed. 2) 108 Proprietary governments, granted out by the crown to individuals,..with all the inferior regalities. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 261 The Crown abdicated its regalities in favour of a Proprietary, yet claimed to bind him by its fiscal regulations.

† **b.** *pl.* = REGALIA 1 1 c. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 73 Coming short of the enlarged Regalities of the Church. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XXXV. 281 The regalities of the see, which included the jurisdiction of a court palatine, were given by the king to Northumberland.

† **6.** *pl.* = REGALIA 1 2. *Obs. rare* —1.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ii (R.), For what purpose was it ordeyned, that Christen kynges..shulde in an open and stately place, before al theyr subiectes, receiue their crown and other regalities.

7. *attrib.* (sense 2 or 3), as *regality books, court, land*, etc.

1752 in J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 278 At the Time, when the Suits were carried on against them, before the Regality-court. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 650/1 Such regality lands as happened to fall to the crown by forfeiture. *Ibid.* 650/2 A regality-jurisdiction, called the Principality. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. ii. 122 An obligation..registered in the regality books of Dunfermline.

† **Rega·lity** 2. *Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. REGALE *v.* + -ITY.] Regalement, entertainment.

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 695/3 The King closed all with a regality of the season, and an exercise of his own Regiment.

Re·galize, *v. rare.* [f. REGAL *a.* + -IZE.]

† **1.** *Chem.* To convert into 'regal water'. *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 498/1 Its Mechanical use is for Refiners, who Regalize their Aqua fortis therewith, to make it able to dissolve Gold.

2. To make regal or royal.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 745, I trust Clairvaux thus renovated, regalized..Answers that question.

Regally (rī'găli), *adv.* [f. REGAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a regal manner.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 196 To saile and rowe..So regaliche aboute the Englisshe yle. 1611 COTGR., *Regalement*, regally, kingly, royally. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. 212 Alfred..was buried regally at Winchester. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 28 Both figures are regally attired. 1890 H. G. DAKYNS *Xenophon's Wks.* I. p. lxxxvii, Regally the sun-god smiled upon his going.

‖ **Regalo** (rega·lo). Now *rare.* Also 7–8 **regalio, regalia.** [ad. It. (also Sp. and Pg.) *regalo* a present, gift, etc., the sb. related to *regalare* to REGALE; the etym. of the stem is obscure (see

Diez and Körting). The erroneous form *regalio* is common in the second half of the 17th century: *regalia* is less usual.] A present, esp. of choice food or drink; a choice or elegant repast or entertainment, etc. (see REGALE *sb.*[2]).

a. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 24 Sending their servants laden with baskets of regalo's, and delicate choice Dainties. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 159 It was a present for a Prince,..a Regalo fit for so great a person. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 324/1 She was..presented from the Pope with a Regalo of all sorts of Fowl, Fruits, Wines, and other Delicacies. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 8 July, I congratulate you on your regalo from the Northumberlands. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi, I will not demand more than a third of the profits, leaving it to your own liberality to make me any regalo in addition.

fig. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xi. 54, I..durst never advisedly desire any regalos, or spiritual delights at his hands. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II (1754) 57 God for many Years did hide himself from her, withdrawing the Regalo's and Joys of his Presence.

β. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. xciv, How mid'st regalios of Loves Banquet I Dissolve in sweets Extremitie. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 143 A small round nut,..some eat them, and account them as great a Regalio as Pistaches. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 249 Candied and preserved Fruits are their Regalio in all Seasons. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 473 A jewel of fifteen purses was to be the vizier's *regalio*.

fig. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* Prol. 2 Fools.. Are yet the great regalios of a play. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xi. 53, I am not much delighted with the Regalio's or Gaiety of the World.

γ. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 330 There's a Ball to night in the Strand...I ha' bespoke regalias there, too. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* xxx. (1869) 172 After having a long time treated their prisoners very well, and given them all the regalia's they can think of. 1721 D'URFEY *Two Queens Bren'ford* I. (D.), The Town shall have its regalia: the Coffee-house gapers, I'm resolv'd, shan't want their Diversion.

†Re·galty. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **regaute**, 4–5 **regalte**, (4 **-tee**), 6–7 **regaltie**, (7 **-tye**), 7–8 **regalty**. [Prob. a. AF. **regalté, regauté*: see REGAL *a.* and *-TY* and cf. ROYALTY.] = REGALITY[1].

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 Egbriht of alle þe lond had þe regaute. *Ibid.* 57 To coroune Kyng Edward, Als he þat had gode right vnto þe regalte. 1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 22 If ȝe kyngis of the puple, deliten in seetis, and kyngis ȝerdis, ether regaltees. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 726 þat hye degre, Grettest of all, I mene þe regalte. 1588 ALLEN *Admonit.* 34 Queene Maacha..was deposed from her regaltie by her owne sonne. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 20 The kingdome is deuided into many Regalties and principalities, as Burgundie, Britaine, Anion and Normandie. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 206 To speake here of particular Dukedomes their rights, Regalties and such like were from our purpose. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3950/4 With all the several Regalties, Free-Fisheries, &c.

†Re·galy. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **regalye**, 4–6 **-ly**, **-lie**; 5 **regall(i)e**, 5–6 **regally**, (5 **-ye**, 6 **-ey**), 6 **rigalie**. [a. AF. *regaly, regalie* = It. and Sp. *regalia*: see REGAL *a.* and *-Y* I.]

1. Royalty, royal prerogative, kingship; kingdom. (Very common *c* 1380–1500.)

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 65 Your contraire, Crueltee, Allyed is ageynst your regalye. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 88 Here Crist shewide his regaly, and tauȝte how lordis shulde chastise symonye. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 399 Too egles that signifiede ij. regalies, of Asia and of Europe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clii. 138 After he had.. depryuyd Sygebert, theyr Kynge, from his auctorite, & regally. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 407 Ercombert .xxx. yere reynynge in his regaly Had a noble progeny. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 46 Farewell the pleussant prynce, flower of all regally.

b. = REGALITY[1] 3 b.

1467–8 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 633 In Regalie, and Court of the Archbishop of York in Hexhamshire. 1515 in Hinds *Hist. Northumb.* (1896) III. 47 Th' enhabitauntes of yᵒ regalie of Hexham. *c* 1530 in Raine *Priory Hexham* (Surtees) I. p. cviii, The rigalie of Hexham, belonging my lord archebusshop his grace of York.

2. *pl.* = REGALIA[1] 2.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 Erthely princes, reigneng in theyr glorye, Withe theyre sceptres and theyr regalyes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 399 The castell, in the whiche were founde yᵉ regalies of Scotlande; that is to meane yᵉ crowne wᵗʰ the sceptre & cloth of astate.

Regante, error for *regaute* REGALTY.

Regard (rĭgā·ɹd), *sb.* Also 4, 7–8 **reguard**, 5–7 **regarde**, 7 **regaurd**, 5–6 *Sc.* **regaird**. [a. F. *regard* (OF. also *regart, regars*, and *reguart, reguard*: cf. REWARD *sb.*), vbl. sb. to *regarder* REGARD *v.* Hence also med.L. *regardum* (see Du Cange).]

I. 1. Aspect, appearance (*obs.*); look (of persons); habit or manner of looking; air.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1297 Þe erld of montdisdier, þat was þe fairest knit of regard of alle þe doȝeper. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 416 b/2 He was gracious and curtoys in maners and playsant in regarde. 1484 — *Chivalry* 6 He hadde a regard or countenaunce of moche hooly lyf. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 56 Wherein I see a Sampsons grim regarde Disgraced yet with Alexanders beарde. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 309 They..have so lively and pleasing a regard, as the Painter cannot exceede it with his pencill and colours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 877 To whom with stern regard thus Gabriel spake, 1858 M. ARNOLD *Merope* 740 The prince at start seem'd sad, but his regard Clear'd with blithe travel and the morning air.

2. A look, glance, or gaze.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 19 Yn these regardes and in these semblances they passid the soupper. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 201/2 Deuyls and wicked spirites went out of the bodyes of creatures by his symple regarde and syghte. 1598 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 75 b, Her regards were wanton, lascivious, and unconstant. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 255 He..bites his lip with a politique regard. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 201 Such quick regards his sparkling eyes bestow. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, From these objects she turned her regard upon Monsieur and Madame La Motte. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 488 When his regard Was raised by intense pensiveness 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxiii, Miriam, with a long regard from the threshold, bade farewell to this doves' nest.

†b. Prospect, view. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 313 The which chambre had regarde toward the gardyns. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, You are now within regard of the presence.

†c. An object of sight. *Obs. rare.*

1586 WHETSTONE (*title*) The English Myrror, a Regard wherein al Estates may behold the Conquests of Envy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 40 To throw-out our eyes for braue Othello, Euen till we make the Maine, and th' Eriall blew, An indistinct regard.

†d. The position of two geomantic figures in relation to each other. (Cf. ASPECT 4.) *Obs.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* III. xvii. 187 The regard of opposition in the fygure formed, is, when the fyrst doth beholde the 7th.

3. The official inspection of a forest in order to discover whether any trespasses have been committed in it; the right of such inspection, or the office of one appointed to make it. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[? *a* 1184 in Hoveden *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 243 Hæc sunt videnda in regardis Forestæ. *Ibid.*, Essarta post ultimum regardum facta. 1217 *Carta de Foresta* in *Stat. Realm* (1810) I. 20 Reguardores nostri eant per Forestas ad faciendum Reguardum sicut fieri consuevit. 1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 9/2 E si unt la chartre meyme le Roi Henry..ke les acquite de Reguard de Foresters e de Verders.]

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 79 b/2 For Inquisicion and Regarde. ..Our raungers shall goo by our forest too make regarde as they were wont to doo the tyme of the furst coronacion of the forsaid kyng herry our graundsir. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 9 96 b, Mastives are not to be Expeditated, but onely where the Regard is to be made, and that is in Forrestes and not in Chases. 1615 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) xxi. § 3. 194 The King hath the regard of all the woods and wast grounds and other lands which are afforested. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691) s.v. [and in various later Dicts.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 72 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1868 STUBBS *Hoveden* (Rolls) I. Pref. 76 As a sort of Appendix to this work are given .. the Articles of Regard and Assize of the Forest.

b. The district within the jurisdiction of the official regarders.

1594 CROMPTON *Jurisd.* 193 It appeareth..that within the regard of any Forest, no man may buyld either houses or barcaryes. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* vii § 4. 40 b, All such woods and landes, as are parcell of the Forrest, the same is within the regard. 1667–8 *Act* 19 & 20 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 11 All Lands and Grounds lying within the Perambulation and Reguard of the said Forrest [of Dean]. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. i. (1862) 356 The forests were.. systematically divided into walks, or keepings, wards or regards, over which was a properly subordinate succession of officers. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 153 The 'regards' or limits of the 'foresta regis' are indicated by a circle running from point to point.

4. †a. Reference *to* a person or thing. Chiefly in phr. *to have* (*a*) *regard to*. *Obs.*

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. x. 446 Neyther dothe the preste take the bread in his handes, neyther yet hathe any regard or respect to the bread. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 262 We see howe this accepting hath not regarde to the righteousnesse of man. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 23 The passions of the concupiscible appetite have a regard to good and to evil, as absent, or as present. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 1 We may be said to do that in another person's name, which we do with any kind of reference or regard to him.

b. Respect, point, particular.

1608 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 57, I must therefore request you to stretch your sinewes in this regarde. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 87 The Gospel of salvation may bee called a Mystery in three regards. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4/2 If it is of Service in a publick Regard, I cannot find Fault with it. 1821 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 265, I will pay every possible attention to your instructions in this regard. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 132 Each tongue has its own way in this regard.

†c. ? Intention, design, purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 22 The King is full of grace, and farre regard. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 224 Our Reasons are so full of good regard, That were you, Antony, the sonne of Cæsar, You should be satisfied.

II. †5. Repute, account, or estimation, in which anything is held. *Obs.*

c 1400 in *Hampole's Wks.* (Horstm.) I. 182 þat he be meke in his awen felynge, and halde þis mynde in regarde nouȝt til he may..fele þe fyre of luſe. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1556) 154 b, So greatly was an othe had in regard, at those dayes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 60 Thus manie yeares I now have spent..In meane regard. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 128 What things there are Most abiect in regard, and deare in vse. What things againe most deere in the esteeme, And poore in worth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 180 These commanders haue euer best prospered, which haue..had in singular regard, Military Arts and Souldiers.

†b. *Of..regard*, of (small, great, etc.) account, estimation, importance, or value. (Also *Sc.* without *of*.) *Obs.*

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 216 Thocht thay ryde on mulis or hors, Itt is bot small regarde or fors. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 685 A noble Gentleman of high regard. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 465 A thousand men of base regard. 1628 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 215 In fights, all receipts which add courage and spirit, are of great regard, to be allowed and used. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 252 [This] is a Point in my Opinion of great regard. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 21 Whilome a twig of small regard to see. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 7th Air, I am a bard of no regard Wi' gentlefolks, an' a' that.

†c. *In* (one's) *regard*, in one's opinion, estimation, or judgement. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 57 Sicke in the Worlds regard, wretched, and low. 1604 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 76 (Q. 2) That one,..in my regard, Of the vnworthiest siedge.

6. Observant attention or heed bestowed upon or given *to* a matter; †consideration of a question or problem, doubt. Also *pl.* (cf. sense 2).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 192 Touchand the quhilk debate thare is grete regarde and avis. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 369, I cannot understand what regard my Lords concell takyth to my Lords letter. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 261 By the aduise and regarde of the frenche kyng, and of his Counsaile. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months minde* To Rdr., This man, like a madde dogge runneth at euerie man without regarde. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 833 If he see..an Horse come neere vnto him, he neuer taketh regard who rides him. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 280 Beseeching him that these my..Lamentations may now at length find Regard with you. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 3 They no sooner appear, than quick as lightening the thing signified succeeds, and engrosses all our regard. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 661 The conduct pursued by the Governor-General is the next object of regard. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 10 There is no special concentration of regard upon the language.

Comb. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 13 Finding in her at first sight regard-worthy objects, hee thought well of her.

pl. 1586 WHETSTONE *Eng Myrror* Ded., The reach of my duetie .. simply laboreth to publish these regardes, that common faults may be amended. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 75 We shall accordingly observe Omens .. to command the most solemn regards of Persons, whose Imagination is more busie and active then their Reason. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 536 Creatures.. so much beneath his regards. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 220/2 Socrates was the only one whose regards were fixed upon the mind. 1820 W. JAY *Prayers* 322 We.. implore thy favorable regards to the privileged country in which we live.

†b. Attention, care, or interest directed *to* some end. Chiefly in phr. *to have* or *take regard to* (a thing); also const. *that*. *Obs.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 70 Which two constables. shall haue especial regarde to the conseruacion of the kinges peace. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 They haue a regarde that in the plague time no shippe .. do enter into their port. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* To Rdr., Out of the respect I bore to venerable Antiquity, and the due regard to continue the remembrance of the defunct to future posteritie. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 407 It were no difficult contrivance, if the Publick had any regard to it, to make the English Tongue immutable.

c. Care in doing something; close attention *to* some principle or method.

1575 F. WITHER tr. *Indaquie's Chirom.* III. N vij b, They shall receive hurt by them, without great regarde be had. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 65 A souldiour cannot haue Too great regarde, whereon his knife should cut. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., So great Regard [F. *circonspection*] there was amongst the Ancients in making of War. 1748 J. MASON *Elocution* 31 So much for Pauses, Emphasis, and Cadence: A careful Regard to all which is the first Rule for attaining a right Pronunciation

7. †a. *To take* or *have regard to* or *of*, to give protective attention or heed *to*, to take care *of* (a person, one's life, etc.). *Obs*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccvi. 99 b/2 They desyred his noblenes to take some regarde to them. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxiv. 8 Seynge that my shepherde take no regarde off my shepe. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1556) 145 b, The man must haue regarde to his owne life, and helth. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist* (1653) 185 Was not ..Alexander warned by a vision to take more regard to his life then he did? 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* iii. 15 Command some regard to be had of me, and pitie taken of me. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 315 Of thee these forty days none hath regard, Forty and more deserted here indeed. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 51, I earnestly advise every one who has any regard to his health to try this.

†b. The task of taking care *of*; (in) the care or charge *of* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 106 *marg.*, Preistes haueng the regarde of the saules. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. vi, Left I not My worthy Father i' the kind regard Of a most louing Uncle?

c. Care or concern *for* something.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 285 It was a free regard for our happiness which we are called to contemplate. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 152 Even regard for the safety of the hostages did not move men who had made up their minds not to yield.

8. Attention, heed, or consideration, given to a thing or person, as having an effect or influence on one's actions or conduct; respect or deference paid *to*, or entertained *for*, some authority, principle, etc. Orig. in phr. *to have* (†*make* or *take*) *regard to*; in later use also const. *of*, *for*. †Formerly sometimes in *pl.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 20 My herte jugeth that ye shall haue grete regard unto my good wil. 1512 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 195 When I remembre the small regarde

that dyvers made unto the saide lettyr. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 231 Thei tooke no regarde vnto his woordes, but persisted in their querele & noyse makyng. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, [He] had to little regarde to the Byshop of Rome his authoritie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 53 Without regard that he had but the other day worne vpon his head the imperiall crowne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 16 Fearing the Deitie, With some regard to what is just and right. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 182 A religious regard was paid to fire. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 679 Disclaiming all regard For mercy and the common rights of man. — *Tiroc.* 242 Where no regard of ord'nances is shown. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 288 Due regard was paid to the feelings .. of the people. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 31 A divine lawgiver must surely have had regard to all the different kinds of virtue.

pl. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* Ded., I now attempt to express my infinite regards and veneration of Your Grace's transcendent undertakings. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CIII. iv, So much his boundless Love transcends The small Regards that we can pay.

b. *Without regard* († *of* or) *to*, without († taking heed or thought, *of* or) giving consideration or weight *to* a thing; without reference *to*.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 298 Without regaird of the propinctie of bluid. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 68 He extorted the most part of my money .. without any regard of conscience. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcis. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 163 The heaping together a superfluity of wealth without the least regard of applying it to its proper uses. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 48 A disposition to produce the greatest .. happiness, without regard to persons behaviour. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 348 Those political writers who judge events without regard to that intellectual development of which they are but a part.

9. A thing or circumstance looked to, or taken into account, in determining action; a consideration, a motive.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 188/2 Therfore must we haue an other regard to cause vs to come nigh to God, to wit, our Lord Iesus Christ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 130 Their king was alwaies chosen by the voices of the people: wherein they had these regards; that hee were aged, milde, and childlesse. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 24 This conjunction of Grace in the Soule doth more indeare my Mother and Kinsmen unto me than all earthly and bodily regards whatsoever. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 155 My fortune hath placed me above the little regard of writing for a few pence. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 350 Those higher and more large regards by which alone men come to be affected. 1844–7 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 71 A benevolence which shall lose all particular regards in its general light.

† **b.** A looking *to* another in order to direct one's actions or conduct. *Obs. rare.*

1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 34 Throw off all regards to others, and we should be quite indifferent to infamy and to honour. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xi. (ed. 2) 163 That it will be made too anxious a state, by thus introducing a regard to God in all our actions.

10. Esteem, affection, kindly feeling.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 60 A Son, that well deserues The honor, and regard of such a father. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 653 A generation, whom his choice regard Should favour equal to the Sons of Heaven. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 304 P 2, I have no Reason to fancy my Mistress has any Regard for me. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, I have heard enough to convince me that he is unworthy my regard. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXVIII, He resolved to trust in the warm regard of Simon .. and the friendship of the Provost. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 219 There is no guide of my acquaintance for whom I have a stronger regard.

† **b.** A token or evidence of esteem or affection.

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 151 They were pleased with the Regards shown to them. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Barrow & Newton*, Think how gratifying .. are the regards and attentions of such wise and worthy men as you.

c. *pl.* in epistolary expressions of good-will.

1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 103 My regards .. to my relations and yours. 1796 in Carus *Life Simeon* (1847) vi. 133 We all join in most affectionate and respectful regards to you. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 29 With kindest regards to every one of you.

† **11.** A payment by way of acknowledgement. *Obs. rare.* (So med.L. *regardum*, F. *regard.*)

c 1581–90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 411 The Towne doth receaue .. an anuall regard for the same.

III. In prepositional phrases.

12. *In regard of*, in comparison with. Now *arch.* † So also *in regard to, at regard of*, (*as*) *to* or *unto* (*the*) *regard of* or *to*. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8114 Bot se we noght how schort a day es here To regard of a hundreth yhere? *Ibid.* 8998 Alle þir blysses .War als noght, als to regard to þe blys of heven. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 58 Thanne shewede he hym the litel erthe that here is At regard of the heuenys quantite. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. XLVI. (1859) 53 Al this erdely fyre is but thyng depeynted in regard of that other. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. I. 61 Syth that the erthe is so lytil, .. lytil may we preyse the goodes therof vnto the regard of heuen. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 322 The companyons were but a fewe in regarde to the Frenchmen. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 92 The valure of al other knyghtes wer as nothing to the regard of his noblesse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. XI. 14 At last when all the rest them offred were, .. They all refused in regard of her. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 247 He spendeth but little in the warres, in regard of that, that .. the King of Spaine disburseth. 1755 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 195 Sensible how confined their punishments are, in regard to what they ought to be. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 311 In regard of mine, a little thing His kingdom was.

† **b.** *At* or *in regard*, in comparison, comparatively. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 652 Thay countit not the Coilȝear almaist at regaird. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 *Preamble*, Archers .. with litell nombre and puyssaunce in regarde have done many notable actes. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 104 Howe meruailously did a few Romaines in regarde .. defende this litle territory.

† **c.** *As to regard of*, after the fashion of. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* 9 As to regarde of the fete of an harte, They sholde ever theyr mayster socoure.

13. *In regard of* or *to, with regard to*, † *as to the regard of*, in respect of, with respect or reference to.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 35 The more parte of men haue no verite ne loyaulte as to the regard of loue. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1827) III. 101 As to the regarde of my londe and duchi of Boulion, I give it freely to this valiaunt knight. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 77 In regard of Causes now in hand. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* IV. 219 There are divers sorts of compound Bodies, even in regard of all or some of their Ingredients. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 266, I speak with regard to sensible things only. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 37 There does not seem to be any considerable Variation in regard of the Eggs. 1792 *Monthly Rev.* May VIII. 77 In regard to the matter, .. he had, no doubt, been misled. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 94 The world was believed fixed until .. it was found to change its place with regard to them. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* viii. 66 Of the affinity between God and Man, in regard of man's wants and God's fulness.

b. *In one's regard*, with regard, respect, or reference to one.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 340, I shall in mine own regard bee very glad. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 174 Nothing more was there to do than two things in his regard. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 37, I was very sensible of her Coldness, or rather her Envy, in my Regard. 1821 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 24 Sept., My feelings are like the dead, who .. feel nothing .. that is said or done in their regard. 1865 F. OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 94 If God have any other will in our regard.

† **14.** *In regard of, for the regard of*, for the sake of; on account of, by reason of. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 147 A great multitude, who for the regard of their health, .. have recourse to these quarters. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 127 It would please them (some in regard of neighbourhood, othersome in regard of naturall affection unto their natiue soile). 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 1 A matter of very difficult tryall, in regard of the goodness .. of God so frequently interposing between the prediction and the event.

† **b.** *In regard of* or *to*, out of consideration for.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 216, I thanke my Liege, that in regard of me He shortens foure yeares of my sonnes exile. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 152 What hath occurred .. to my meditation, I must at present, in regard to your patience, omit. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 39 Although they were somewhat unwilling to yield to it, in regard of me, yet my Importunity prevailed. 1724 SWIFT *Reas. agst. Exam. Drugs*, In regard of our common Interest .. we presume to lay the following Reasons before the Publick, against the said Bill.

† **15.** *In regard*, since, because, inasmuch as, considering that. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv 124 In regard King Henry giues consent, .. To ease your Countrie of distressefull Warre. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 16 They could not belong to any of the circular Courses; in regard they are raised so clearly without the .. Circle. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 8 The Roman Order is usually call'd the Composite, in regard its Capital is composed of the .. other Orders. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXVIII, I cannot say that I ever saw an adder, in regard there are none in these parts.

† **b.** With *that*. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 On Saturdayes they feast, in regard that it was the old Sabboth. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 204 In regard that .. the mineral and metallick Matter .. was different in different Parts of it. 1719–20 J. HUGHES in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 271 This is the more generous . in regard that I have given up this play to the importunity of my friends.

Regard (rĭgā·rd), *v.* Also 6 **reguard, regarde**, 6–7 *Sc.* **regaird**. [ad. F. *regarder*, † *reguarder* (OF. also *rewarder*: see REWARD *v.*), f. *re-* RE- + *garder* to GUARD *v.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To look at, gaze upon, observe.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXCI. 227 Howbeit to regarde hit the fortresse was impregnable, yet he wanne hit by scalynge. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 91 We that haue vsed our eyes all the yere in regardyng worldly pleasures. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. iv. 22 Your neece regards me with an eye of fauour. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. vi. 91 Who doth attently regard a locust or a caterpillar? 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 106 Th' almighty judge bends foreward from his throne, These scars to mark, and then regards his own. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 216 Thou Regard'st them all with an impartial eye. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 367 He .. drove his axe into the tree with a vigour which was delightful to regard.

† **b.** Of places, etc.: To look or face toward.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ii. 32 b, This Ile .. regardeth towards ye west ye cape Malee. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (Venice), One of the sides is yet much more Roman-like than the other which reguards the Sea. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 61 The Right Wing attacked those, who regarded the Camp of the Imperialists. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 346, I hastened to the other Front [of the house], which regards the NE.

2. To take notice of, bestow attention or notice upon; to take or show an interest in; to give heed to; † to look after, take care of.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 104 Many I found earnyng of pence, But none at all once regarded mee. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 27 Other sheep I haue, .. they be not of this flocke, yet will I them regarde. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 9 They continued nott in my testament, and I regarded them not sayth the lorde. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 377 Then loue's deep groans, I neuer shall regard, Because Adonis heart hath made mine hard. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism*, Regarde we beseche thee, the supplicacions of thy congregacion. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxii. 9 Regard the weak and fatherless. 1671 — *Samson* 1157 Presume not on thy God, what e're he be, Thee he regards not. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* V. i, 'Till thou regard my ceaseless Cries. 1834 DISRAELI *Revol. Epick* II. xxiv, As the shells upon the silent shore, That none regardeth.

† **3.** To look to, have a care of or for (oneself, one's own interest, health, etc.). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXVII. 92 Thou well knowest our owne [part] is moost to be regardyd. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLV. (Percy Soc.) 219 Set not your mynde upon worldly wealth, But evermore iegarde your soules health. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 27 Admonisheth al men that regarde theyr salvation, to beware of that Bishoppes kyndom. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 40 It is my .. desire, that you regard your owne health. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1333 Regard thyself, this will offend them highly.

b. To look to, consider, take into account.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 256 As thou lou'st Siluia .. Regard thy danger, and along with me. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 50 It is good for some purposes to regard the age of your fruit trees. 1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 91 For the soundinges .. the depths and the substance of the ground that you bring vp are to be regarded. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 168 Beauty remains behind as the last to be regarded.

† **4.** To take notice of (a thing), as being of special value, excellence, or merit; to value or set store by. *Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 Tryfelous thynges that were lytell to be regarded she wolde let passe by. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* X. 21 All kynge Salomons drynkynge vessels were of golde, .. for syluer was not regarded in Salomons tyme. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Then we were of reckning; our feats weare duelye regarded. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. XXII. 72 Origene, who so much regardes the writings of Plato. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 80 It did grieve him to see how little the rare workes of Protogenes were regarded. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 241 But, for that superfluous stuff of the world, he wills us not to regard that.

b. To hold (a person) in great († respect or) esteem; to have a regard for (one).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 785 They were before greatly esteemed among the people, but after that, neuer none of these two were regarded. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 105 b, For refusyng of this office therle of Northumberland was not regarded of his owne tenauntes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 115 Thus the English Bishops that formerly did but regard Rome, now give their Estates, Bodies and Souls unto her service. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. XI. 11. 226 Why do you and all men regard or reward a loving thankful obedient child .. ? 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1724) 25, I have in vain done all I can to make her regard me. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. i, She does not regard you enough. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXIII, I regard him so much—for you know we have been like brothers—that I hope .. the quarrel may be settled.

5. To heed, or take into account, in regulating one's actions or conduct.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 *Preamble*, The persons so offendyng litell regarde the punyssh̃ment therof by .. the Comen lawe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 b, Regarding the authoritie of no man. *Ibid.* 34 We ought not to regard such inconveniences. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* X. 19 They that regard not the Law are a dishonourable seed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 787 Eve Intent now wholly on her taste, naught else Regarded. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 55. 356 They regard not speaking Truth, but making their Fortunes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 109 The perfect citizen is he who regards not only the laws but the precepts of the legislator.

b. To have respect for or dread of (a person).

1526 TINDALE *Luke* XVIII. 2 There was a Iudge in a certaine cite, which feared not god nether regarded man. 1549 LATIMER *and Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 73 Regarde no person, feare no man. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 60 Here's Beauford, that regards not God nor King. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 210 Tyrants who neither fear God nor regard man.

c. To pay heed or attention to (one speaking or something said).

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* I. 4 They wolde not heare, ner regarde me, saieth the Lorde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 97 Hee talk'd very wisely, but I regarded him not. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 174 The lawless Tyrant, who denies To know thir God, or message to regard. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 213 The Earl . said, he knew Sharp too well to regard any thing that came from him. 1728 T. SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* Ded., Having so faithfully regarded the last Advice, which I gave you.

d. To show consideration for (a thing or person).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 769 Which Sanctuary good men as me thinketh might without sinne, somwhat lesse regard then they do. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 427 Should I of these the liberty regard .. ? 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 229 Without regarding the sanctity of days or months, to pursue the unbelieving nations of the earth. 1865 TENNYSON *Love thou thy land* 24 Gentle words are always gain; Regard the weakness of thy peers. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. XVII. 13 We may be led to think that the rights of England were .. strictly regarded.

6. To consider, look on, *as* being something. Also occas. with other constructions. (Now the most usual sense.)

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. vi. 144 Let him be regarded As the most Noble Coarse, that euer Herald Did follow to his Vrne. *a* 1719 ADDISON (Ogilvie), They are not only regarded as authors, but as partisans. 1781 COWPER *Prog. Err.* 148 If he the tinkling harpsichord regards As inoffensive, what offence in cards? 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* VII. (1852) 194 Whatever constitutes atonement, therefore, must .. be regarded a safe .. remedy. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of*

Horace 7 Dr. Leonard Schmitz regards it to indicate the looseness of popular opinion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 120 The interests of the nation..entitled him to regard his position under another aspect. 1877 — *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 39 He regarded his submission as the end of the dispute.

b. To look upon *with* some feeling.

1615 Sir W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xiv. 17 That hyer Powares be wᵗ feir regairdit. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 156 The stamp of artless piety..The youth..Regards with scorn. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 62 The shortest way to a good issue was to regard the claims of the people with respect. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 A war which the great majority of the nation regarded with unaffected dislike.

7. To concern, have relation or respect to.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. v, Business of high nature with your lordship, .. and which regards you much. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 72 P 1, I have few Notices but such as regard Follies and Vices. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. Introd. 307 Morals and criticism regard our tastes and sentiments. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iv. 47 The deed is done, And what may follow now regards not me. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. v. (1872) VII. 176 If these things regarded only myself, I could stand it with composure.

b. In *pres. pple.* Concerning, relating to.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 307 Every thing, regarding the light, operated in a proper manner. 1897 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 194, I have an advantageous offer to make him regarding the cattle.

c. *As regards*, so far as relates to.

1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 408 That Church, and the Queen, its refounder, are clear of persecution, as regards the Romanists. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 651/1 He was in a thoroughly sound condition as regards intellect.

II. 8. *absol.* or *intr.* **a.** To look, gaze. *rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cl.xxxvii. 338 Then the prince of Wales opened his Eyen and regarded towarde heuen. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 363 We with blind surmise Regarding, while she read.

b. To pay attention, give heed; to bestow attention *on* a thing.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* i. 24, I haue stretched out my hand, and no man regaided. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 44 Now reignes Full Orb'd the Moon .. ; in vain, If none regard. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 118 Regard not tho' it prick or shoot for a time. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 1019 In vain the poet sings, and the world hears, If He regard not. 1855 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Hamilton* (1889) III. 502 Airy, regarding thereon, found out a more simple mode.

†**9. a.** To consider. Also with dep. clause. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 716 It behoveth us to regarde wisely, and to take counsayle in this mater. *a* 1533 — *Huon* lxxxii. 255 Therfore, sir, regarde well in what place ye wyll haue one of your peeres iugyd.

†**b.** To look *to*; to refer *to*. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxiv. 96/2 Refrayne your euyll wyll and moderate your courage and regarde to reason. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 269 The under ones ..cannot, by nature, regard to any preservation but of themselves. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 249 To this custome the Angel in the Revelation is thought to regard.

†**10.** Const. with *inf.* **a.** To endeavour, seek, or plan. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1536-7) H j b, They that be yll, regarde to distroy the good.

†**b.** To take heed or care. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 333 Thei neither regarded to sette hym to schoole, nor .. to paie his schoolemaisters duetie. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 b, In reapyng, you must regarde to goe with the wynde. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 202 Little remembering and lesse regarding to lay the blame where it is. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 17 They who play at Tennis .. regard not onely to toss back the ball dextrously, but also [etc.].

†**c.** To be inclined or desirous. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. xviii. B b b iij b, Neyther regarde they to kneele anye more downe and to kisse their pontificall rings.

†**d.** To be concerned, to reck. *Obs. rare.*

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 23 For covetous parsons lytle regard to shorten their life, so that they may augment their ryches. *c* 1600 *Constance of Cleveland* in Child *Ballads* (1857) IV. 229 The Knight nothing regarded To see the Lady scoffed.

†**11.** Const. with *that*. **a.** To see to it; to take care. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* B iv, But yet he must regarde,..That all his goodes be got by way of rightousnes.

†**b.** To consider, take into account. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) A 2 b, Regarding that by a reuiew of the same, it hath now receiued some shape, and proportion. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 70 Neither regarding that she is my childe, Nor fearing me.

†**c.** To appreciate, to think it well. *Obs.*⁻¹

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 385 Those .. will not much admire, nor yet greatly regard, that a Patron of Sacrilege for Lay-Vsurpers, should become a Practiser for Lay-elders.

12. To look, appear. *rare*⁻¹.

1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 213 The hills and woods ..Regard like shapes in an enchanter's glass.

Hence **Rega'rded** *ppl. a.*

1586 WHETSTONE *Eng. Myrror* Ded., It then followeth, most regarded Queene, that the reach of my duetie [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 10 The best regarded Virgins of our Clime Haue lou'd it to.

Re-gard: see REGUARD *v.*

Rega'rdable, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. REGARD *v.* + -ABLE, or a. F. *regardable* (14th c.).] Worthy of being regarded, noticeable. (Common in 17th c.)

1592 SPENSER *Muiopot.* Ded., Nor for name or kindreds sake by you vouchsafed, being also regardable. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 144 Generally, it is more regardable for profit, then commendable for pleasure. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 261 Seeing these objects to be unworthy and not regardable. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vi. 321 These mean and ignoble essences,..the less regardable pieces of his workmanship. 1785 *Hist. York* II. 293 A circumstance not regardable by any but a true antiquary.

†**Rega'rdage.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. REGUARD *v.* + -AGE.] ? An allowance for providing fresh guards for robes.

1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 15) 272 Note that out of the Sergeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one wadage, feodage, vesturage and regardage.

Regardance: see NON-REGARDANCE.

†**Rega'rdancy.** *Obs. rare.* [See next and -ANCY.] The fact of being regardant.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 124 b, The law doth favor the villein in this issue .. for otherwise he ought to answer to the speciall matter, viz. to the regardancy. 1771 in Howell *State Trials* (1814) XX. 42 Regardancy necessarily implies prescription.

Regardant (rĭgā'ɹdănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 (9) -aunt, -and. [a. F. *regardant*, pres. pple. of *regarder* to REGARD.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Law* (now only *Hist.*) Attached to a manor; only in *villein regardant* (†also const. *to*).

[1316 *Year Bk.* 9 *Edw. II, Trin.* 294 Le manoir de H...a quel manoir cest vileyn est regardant. 1356 *Ibid.* 29 *Edw. III, Trin.* (1561) 41 b, Villeyns regardants al maneres sont de droyt al seignour de prendre ler a sa volunte.]

1443-50 in Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 135 He and his auncestres..haue been seised of the said John Bysship and of his auncestres as villeyns regardantz to the said Maner fro the tyme that no mynde is. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xx. 33 b, But he hathe nother ryghte to the aduowsons appendaunt if any he, nor to the vylleyns regardant. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. viii. (1584) 108 These were not bond to the person but to the mannor or place,..and in our lawe are called villaines regardantes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. ii. § 189 123 b, And there is no diuersitie herein whether he be a villeine regardant, or in grosse although some haue said the contrarie. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 93 These villeins, belonging principally to lords of manors, were either villeins regardant, that is, annexed to the manor or land; or else they were in gross. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* viii. (1868) 569 The statute de donis must have operated very injuriously to prevent the enfranchisement of villeins regardant. 1892 VINOGRADOFF *Villainage in Eng.* I. i. 48 Most modern writers on the subject have laid stress upon a difference between *villains regardant* and *villains in gross*, said to be found in law books.

†**b.** *transf.* Bound or subject *to* something. *Obs.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. 167 Whereas formerly Bishops were regardant both to the Crown and Presbytery,..now they are made the birth of the King's own breath.

2 *Her.* Looking backward.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 130 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 98 First, a lionne [statant]; on-vthir, lyone rampand; .. the viij dormand; the ix regardand is. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 83 He beareth Azure .ij Lyons passaunt regardant, Or. *Ibid.* 83 b, Some haue thought, that these Lyons be regardaunt, whereof by proofe, you see the contrarye. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. 207 Passant regardant softly they [two lions] retyre. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. 184 Hee beareth or, a Lion Rampand, Regardant Sable,..This action doth manifest an inward and degenerate perturbation of the mind. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. (ed. 3) 58 The Lion Passant Reguardant..looks back to the Sinister. *Ibid.* xxxii. 474 Two griffins reguardant sa., crowned or.

transf. a 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 239 Frumenty and venyson, syngnet rosted, graunt luce in sarris, roo roested regardaunt, feusaunt roosted [etc.].

3. Observant, watchful, contemplative.

1588 KYD *Housek. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 242, I might shew myselfe mindful and regardant. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. iv, You might have known that by my looks, and language, Had you been or regardant, or observant. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xi, The heroic Prince (who passing now ..the dangerous track, Turns thither his regardant eye). 1834 — *Doctor* (1848) 1/1 The look which accompanied the words was rather cogitative than regardant.

†**b.** Full of regard or consideration. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 105 Towards his Lay-Subjects he was more regardant for the settling of Laws, and executing of Justice.

4. ? Looking towards each other. *rare*⁻¹.

1856 J. C. ROBINSON *Catal. Soulages Collection* 133 An unfinished relievo of two regardant portraits of a lady and gentleman exists at the back of the slab.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A beholder, spectator. *Obs.* (So also F. *regardant.*)

1596 Z. J. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderbeg* 8 An incredible kind of care intermingled with griefe did assaile the hearts of the regardants. 1602 MUNDAY *Palmerin of Eng.* xii, To the no small pleasure of the Emperor and his nobility as also the regardants.

2. A villein regardant, a serf. ? *Obs.*

1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 72 The Helots of Laconia, the Regardants to the Manor in Russia and in Poland, even the Negroes in the West Indies, know nothing of..so penetrating, so heart-breaking a slavery.

Regarder (rĭgā'ɹdəɹ). Also 6 -or. [f. REGARD *v.* + -ER[1], in early use after AF. *regardour*, med. L. *regʒ(u)ardor* and *regardator.*]

1. An officer charged with the supervision of a forest. Now only *local* and *Hist.*

[1217 (see REGARD *sb.* 3). ? 1278 in *Stat. Realm* (1810) I. 244/2 Licitum est ei..habere. tot porcos quot boscus per visum forestariorum & viridariorum Regardatorum agistatorum & aliorum proborum hominum possit pati [etc.]. 1318 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 283/1 Que les Forestiers..presentent meismes les trespas as precheins Swanimotz devaunt Forestiers, Verdiers, Regardours, Agistours, & autres Ministres de meismes les Forestes.]

1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 210 Noo forestir..make any gaderyng, but be the sight and othe of xij. regarders whan they make regaid. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 b, The kepars, regarders, goysters, and other offycers of suche forest and chases. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisd.* 169 If a man be indited of Trespasse done in the forrest before verdors, regardors, agistors, and other Ministers of the Forrest [etc.]. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* (ed. 2) xxi. § 3. 193 b, It seemeth that at that time [Hen. II] no man was called to the place of a Regarder but he that was a Knight. 1667-8 *Act* 19 & 20 *Chas. II*, c 8 § 5 New Elections shall be made . of all Verderors, Reguarders and other Officers of and for the Governing of the said Forrest [of Dean]. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 164 Mr. Renshaw, one of the regarders of the New Forest. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 175/1 The verderers and regarders are chosen by the freeholders of Hampshire. *Ibid.* The regarders..attend the marking of all trees to be felled, value the timber for sale [etc.]. 1865 *Morn. Star* 13 Apr., The Crown has neglected to appoint a warden, forester, regarder, and verderer of the said [Epping] forest. 1881 *Spectator* 18 Feb. 227/1 If you extinguish the regarder, you extinguish with it the regard.

2. One who or that which regards; †a spectator.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxii. [lxv.] 209 Al theyr feats were nobly accomplyssshed, to the grete pleasure of all the lordes and ladyes and other regarders. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* Pref. a ij b, Where so fewe regarders of learnynge are, howe greately they are to bee estemed that dooth fauour and further it. 1598 FLORIO, *Riguardatore*, a regarder. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. liii. (1670) 190 Where there is neither Judge nor Controller, nor regarder. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* I. i, Thou kind regarder of my Fame. 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 97 Old Reynard kept a Larder, Of neighbours' wants a kind regarder.

Regardful (rĭgā'ɹdfŭl), *a.* [f. REGARD *sb.*]

1. Heedful, attentive, observant.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 103 The sexe of womankinde..is most bound to haue regardfull eye to mens iudgements. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. i. (1611) 251 For the better instruction of the regardfull reader. 1657 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* Wks. (1846) 168 You will hear such a message with more awakened regardful hearts. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I 287 With regardful ear 'Tis just, O goddess! I thy dictates hear. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xlii, The dear curl on a regardful brow. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* V. § 22. 158 The difference, when the touches are rude and few, between those of a careless and those of a regardful mind.

b. Const. *of*, †*to*.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxviii. (1623) 369 A great number . who were more intentiue and regardfull to the Feast, than to any defence. 1653 GATAKER *Ind. Annot. Jer.* 14 They ar more regardful of their worldly gain..then they ar of a good conscience. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xlvi. 267 A libertine in his riper years, hardly regardful of appearances. *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 109 Regardful of that day. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* i. 7 A life regardful of duty is crowned with an object, directed by a purpose.

2. Respectful; indicative of regard or esteem.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 27 The very name it selfe of an Idoll ought to be left, and euery regardfull remembrance of him. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iv. § 8 To use all persons upon whom his name is called..with a regardful and separate manner of usage. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 228 Much more should we his poor petitioners on earth, put up our humble supplications to him with the most regardful concern 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, The drawer says—'Coming, friend', without any more reverence or regardful addition. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 69 Was it a lady fair. to whom Her lord, with proud, regardful grief, Upreared this stately tomb?

†**3.** Worthy of regard or attention. *Obs.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 219 Their authority in the Church is so awfull, and so regardfull, that it will much preiudice your Negatiue against their Affirmatiue. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 89 Taking away honorable and regardfull subjects, whose valour and worth are the Sanctuary to which wronged subjects flye.

Rega'rdfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Attentively, respectfully.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 81 Is this th' Athenian Minion, whom the world Voic'd so regardfully? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 144 He thought himself not regardfully enough used. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark iv. 23 Let him..see that he hear God's word regardfully. 1821 *Examiner* 12/2 Fixing public attention most regardfully upon the loftiest of its objects.

So **Rega'rdfulness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 4 The beginning of weldooing in all a man's whole lyfe is regardfulnesse. 1611 W. SLATER *Key* (1629) 112 That reuerent esteeme, and regardfulnesse in vsing, as is due to such ordinances *a* 1864 J. D. BURNS *Memoir & Remains* (1869) 290 With strong and unwearied regardfulness for me.

Rega'rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. REGARD *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; †distinction.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 157 b, With lytell regardyng of our duty. 1611 COTGR., *Regardement*, a .. regarding. *c* 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 468 He told her that he would marry with she, for he was a Man of regarding. 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 368/2 The contemplative regarding of modern life.

†**Rega'rdively,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. REGARD *v.*] Attentively.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. 324 Thy vnderstanding Minde..casts and conceiues the Sum: And all th' aforesaid Vnities, regardiuely, obserues.

Regardless (rĭgā'ɹdles), *a.* [f. REGARD *sb.*]

1. Heedless, indifferent, careless, without regard *of*. †Also const. *at*, *for*, *to*.

1592 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 384 He likest is to fall into mischaunce, That is regardles of his gouernaunce. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 408 Regardless of the Bliss wherein hee sat. 1725 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees*, etc. I. 305 Reprobate parents that take ill courses and are regardless to [1723 of] their children. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S.*

Seas Pref. 16 Indolent and regardless for the Preservation of the People. 1796 Tolderyy *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 153 Would..the soldier be regardless at the thundering of cannon? 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 775 Regardless of her charge, She needs herself correction. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xix, A man who had been openly regardless of religious rites.

b. Without const. (Chiefly in attrib. use.)

1602 Yarington *Two Lament. Trag.* F ij b, Grim imperious death, Reguardlesse instrument of cruell fate. *c* 1695 J. Miller *Descr. New York* (1843) 7 The most part ignorant and conceited, fickle and regardless. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xvi. 659 What thoughts, regardless chief! thy breast employ? 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 350 You the regardless author of its woes. 1868 Whittier *Among the Hills* Prel. 78 Treading the May flowers with regardless feet.

2. Unregarded, slighted; unworthy of regard.

a 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 153 A precious head-tire, which all day is worn,..but at night that riches is laid aside, and the head muffled with some regardless tire. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 107/2 From a princely castle [it] is become no better then a regardlesse cottage. 1697 Congreve *Mourn. Bride* II. ix, Zara..Is a regardless suppliant, now, to Osmyn. 1714 H. Grove *Spect.* No. 626 P 7 They dazzle every one but the Possessor: To him that is accustomed to them they are cheap and regardless Things. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 154 Producing a very pleasing and picturesque effect with materials, which, separately viewed, are of a mean and regardless character.

Rega·rdlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a regardless manner.

1602 Webver *Mirr. Mart.* E iij, With watrie lockes about her shoulders spred Regardlessely. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 143 His Name [is]..not either slightly or regardlesly to be mentioned. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxi, Time was when in our fathers' ways we walk'd Regardlessly alike.

Rega·rdlessness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Heedlessness, carelessness.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 280 Regardlesnesse of choyse in marriage. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* Ep. Ded. 14 Such is the supineness and inexcusable regardlessness of most men. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 61 With a holy contempt and regardlessness of the hardships. 1823 Southey *Penins. War* I. 422 It was shocking to humanity to behold their sufferings, and the cruel regardlessness of their comrades. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 105 This exclusive love of freedom and regardlessness of everything else.

†**Rega·rdship.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Regard *sb.*] Consideration, carefulness.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 644 This Lewis .. wolde goo more lyker a yoman. than lyke a prynce: yᵉ which was for no regardshyp nor sparynge of good.

Rega·rment, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To clothe anew.

1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* XIV. 39 Our shape, regarmented with glorious weeds Of saintly flesh.

Rega·rnish (rī-), *v.* [In early use ad. F. *regarniss-, regarnir*; later f. Re- 5 a + Garnish *v.*] *trans.* To garnish afresh.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIV. viii, Ulixes dyde do repayre & regarnysshe hys shyppes. 1611 Cotgr., *Regarnir*, to regarnish, to new furnish. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 382 Not regarnishing an earthly, but providing a richer palace. 1901 Clive Holland *Monsmé* 67 The surface of the earth regarnished with jewels of flowers.

Rega·ther, *v.* [Re- 5 a; cf. Recollect *v.* 1 2.]

1. a. *trans.* To collect or bring together again.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 At length regathering his spirits..he strained foorth this dittie. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 140 Having regathered his disordered troupes. 1676 Otway *Don Carlos* III. i, I'll regather yet my strength. 1838-40 [see the *vbl. sb.* below]. 1868 Sill *Poems, Hermitage* xv, As the image of God Is broken and re-gathered in the soul.

refl. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 144 Time to regather themselues into order againe.

b. *intr.* To meet or come together again.

1845 [see the *ppl. a.* below]. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 7/1 When the House of Commons..regathered yesterday afternoon.

2. *trans.* To gather (a garment) again.

1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* xviii, Margaret..was re-gathering a poor child's frock. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 20 The child can probably sew the gathers in..instead of having to regather the whole.

Hence **Roga·thering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1838 De Quincey *Lamb* Wks. 1858 IX. 112 The regathering and restoration of the total word from its scattered parts. 1840 Poe *William Wilson* Wks. 1864 I 421 An indistinct regathering of feeble pleasures and phantasmagoric pain. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* xxxii. i, 'Twas hard the unbroken dark to bear, But harder still re-gathering night.

Regatta (rĭgæ·tă). Also 7 **regatto,** 7-8 **regate,** 8 **regata.** [It. (Venetian) *regatta* (and *regata*) 'a strife or contention or struggling for the maistrie' (Florio): hence also F. *régate*]

1. The name given at Venice to certain boat-races held on the Grand Canal.

1652 S. S. *Secretaries Studie* 265 The rarest [show] that ever I saw, was a costly and ostentatious triumph, called a *Regatto*, presented on the Grand-Canal. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 315 Regates, are the Courses or Combats of their Boats upon the Grand Canal for a Prize, not unlike the Carrousels. 1754 Drummond *Trav.* 84 Though I stayed in this city [Venice] longer than I could have wished, I was extremely well entertained with the sight of a regatta. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* (1883) II. xvii. 65 The picturesque and exciting pastime of the regatta.

2. A boat- or yacht-race, or (usually) an organized series of such races, forming a more or less prominent sporting and social event.

The first English regatta was held on the Thames on the 23rd of June 1775: see the *Annual Register* for that year, pp. 133 and 216.

1775 *Public Advertiser* 24 May 2/2 The Regatta will keep at home many of our Nobility and wealthy Commoners. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, I am glad that you are to be at the regatta. 1775 *Newcastle Courant* 16 Sept., Monday, the keelmen, the great watermen on this river, were much engaged in a Regatta. 1843 E. Fitz-Gerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 127 Regattas at Lowestoft, and at Woodbridge. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 469/2 Sailing regattas are held in many of our rivers and lakes, but chiefly at Cowes, Kingstown, and other seaport towns. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* xix, He took her to race-meetings, and cricket grounds, and regattas.

attrib. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, They penetrated to Cowes for the race-balls and regatta-gaieties there. 1887 J. Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 204 Regatta-time's pleasant, Thrice pleasant is Henley in laughing July!

Hence **Rega·tting** *vbl. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk.-bk.* x, We had talked of hunting, racing, regatting, and all other sports.

Regau·ge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To gauge anew. Also **Re-gau·ge** *sb.*

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 413 Re-gauged Ullage Contents. [See also Re- 5 a.] 1891 *Imperial Tariff* 269 On a warrant for the re-gauge or re-test of Wine.., the officer is to allow the regauge or re-test thereof.

Regaute, variant of Regalty *Obs.*

Rege, obs. Sc. form of Rage *sb.* and *v.*

†**Regea·l,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *regelāre*: see Re- 2 d and Geal *v.*] *intr.* To thaw, melt.

a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 10, I feel thou art consenting ripe By that soft gripe, And those regealing Crystal Spheres.

Regelate (rīdʒēlē·t), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + ppl. stem of L. *gelāre* to freeze: perh. after F. *regeler* (1461).] *intr.* (and *refl.*) To freeze together again.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxiv. 338 The confused fragments regelated to a compact continuous mass. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 148 The ice fragments round him had regelated so as to form a solid case.

fig. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xliii. 158 It..regelated itself into a somewhat compact essay on glaciers.

Regelation (rīdʒēlē·ʃən). [See prec. and Gelation.] The action of freezing together again; *spec.* the fusion of two pieces of ice, having moist surfaces, at a temperature above freezing-point.

1857 Tyndall & Huxley in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVII. 329 On the Regelation of Ice, and its application to Glacial Phenomena. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 100 Provided the surfaces be smooth, when they are brought into the slightest contact regelation ensues.

attrib. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 45 The viscous and regelation theories only account for the moulding of the glacier to its trough.

Regement, obs. form of Regiment.

†**Re·gence.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *régence*: see next and -ence.] = next.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* lix. ii, She was able, by wytte and sapience, The realme to rule, and haue therof regence. *Ibid.* lxii. ii, He had..A lyons chere in felde, with good regence. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ii. 2 The regence or presidence of the Moon..over the Air. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 275 Some .. That swore to any human regence Oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

Regency (rī·dʒĕnsi). [ad. med.L. *regentia* (1418 in Du Cange), or f. Regent: see -ency. Cf. F. *régence.*]

1. The position or office of ruler; exercise of rule or authority; government, dominion, control.

a. on the part of persons. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 212 Heyll, reytyus rewlar in þi regensy! 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. li. § 3 The scepter of Christs regencie euen in the kingdom of heauen. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 128 She..had the prerogatiue of the regencie ouer the greatest kingdome. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxiv. (1739) 157 Custom in Government.. made her Regency at last taste somewhat stale and spiritless. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 114 Mankind might wish to be under the regency of such a monarch. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 116, I had made a vow.. to forsake her and the country the very day after her regency [as Queen of the May].

b. *transf.* or *fig.* of things.

1635 Valentine *Foure Sea-Serm.* 24 This Planet hath a regencie, and dominion over moist bodies. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxvii. 457 The deposing of corruption from its regency and dominion in the soul. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 457 His passions,..spurning the regency of judgment, exercised..undivided sway. *a* 1890 Austin Phelps *My Note-book* (1891) vii. 169 Conscience claims regency in everything that a man should aim to do or to be.

2. The office and jurisdiction of a regent or vicegerent; government by a regent or by a body exercising similar authority.

1429-30 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 416/1 It was advised and thought, that as toward the Regencie of France occupied theire by my Lorde of Bedford, that anoon..that name and Office shuld cesse. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxxxvii. iii, For constable then was he Of Englande hole to haue the regency. *c* 1600 Drayton *Miseries Q. Margaret* xxvi, York then, which had the regency in France, They force the King ignobly to displace. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 101 How came .. Mary de Medici wife of Henry the Fourth .. to manage the Regencie of France..? 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Regent*, Some have urged that women being incapable of succeeding to that crown, were incapable of the regency; but custom has declared in their favour. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 255 The rebels say they will declare a regency if the king refuses to accept. 1808 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxv, He transferred the regency which he had so foully acquired, to his son Murdoch. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1896) III. xviii. 169 The king's illness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the regency.

b. *personified.* = Regent *sb.* 2.

1814 Byron *Diary* 18 Feb., The avowal and republication of two stanzas on Princess Charlotte's weeping at Regency's speech to Lauderdale in 1812.

3. †**a.** The governing body of certain (chiefly European) towns and Mohammedan states. *Obs.*

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4239/1 Deputies from the neighbouring Regencies [in Germany]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 389 When these prisoners got to Canton, the Regency sent for them. 1769 *Lloyd's Even. Post* 22-5 Sept. 295/1 The Regency of Venice have sent orders that no more bodies shall be dug out of the ground. 1796 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 240 The purport of your private letter.. (that part of it I mean which relates to the Frigate for the Regency of Algiers) has surprised me exceedingly.

b. A body of men appointed to carry on the government during the absence, minority, or incapacity of the sovereign or hereditary ruler; a Government so constituted.

1721 Bailey, *Regency*, the Government or Governours of a Kingdom during the Minority or absence of a Prince. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) II. 321 We expect some chagrin on the new Regency at the head of which is to be the Duke. 1788 in Dk. Buckingham *Court & Cabinets Geo. III* (1859) II. 18 The Opposition..are exceedingly embarrassed, even supposing the Regent, or Regency, to venture on the change of Ministry. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 45 It made no difference whether the States supported the Regency or not. 1852 Hawthorne *Stories fr. Hist. & Biog.* IX. 72 A number of..statesmen, who were called a regency.

†**c.** A council or meeting of the members of a regency. *Obs.*⁻¹

1748 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 242 There was a great Regency kept in town.

d. *Albany regency*, a group of politicians who controlled the Democratic party in the state of New York from *c* 1820 to 1850.

1888 A. Johnston in Winsor *Hist. Amer.* VII. v 283 The methods of the 'Albany Regency', whose members..made it their rule never to desert a party friend or forgive disobedience or breach of party discipline.

4. A district under the control of a regent or regency (3 a).

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 748 Regions they pass'd, the mightie Regencies of Seraphim and Potentates and Thrones. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The territory appertaining to the regency of Burghausen. 1817 Raffles *Hist. Java* III I. 142 The rice fields of a regency are divided among the whole of the population. 1838 *Sparks' Biogr.* IX. *Eaton* vii. 245 The Bashaw gave permission to the American agent to leave the Regency.

5. The period during which a regent governs; *spec.* the periods in French and English history during which Philip, Duke of Orleans (1715-23), and George, Prince of Wales (the Prince Regent, 1810-20), acted as regents.

1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* I. s.v. *Registre*, The German Horse that came into France during the Regency of Queen Catherine of Medicis. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 358/2 It was during the English regency that the power of Napoleon was broken, and peace was restored to Europe. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* II. v. 326 The moral tone .. was .. lower, probably, than in France under the Regency, or in England under the Restoration.

6. The office or function of a university regent.

1639 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 233 *note*, In regaird of the vacancie of the place of regencie of the thrid classe. *a* 1670 Spalding *Ibid.* (1851) II. 74 Mr. Alex' Scrogie ..deposit fra his regency..had gottin sum pensioun fra the King. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 548 In 1446, he being then in his Regency, he became one of the Commissaries of the University. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 19 Every fellow is obliged to leave that College after he has completed eighteen years from his Regency in Arts. 1841 Peacock *Stat. Camb.* 11 Every master of arts..was sworn to continue his regency for five years. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Mid. Ages* xii. II. 475 The privilege of studying Theology after Regency in Arts.

b. (See quot.) *rare*⁻¹. [After F. *regence.*]

1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. i. § 5 The Jesuits write and speak Latin well .. owing to their keeping regencies (an usual phrase for academical exercises) from their early youth.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *regency act, bill, cap, post.*

1705-6 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1875) VI. 5 The committee, to whom the regency bill is committed. 1743 H. Walpole *Let.* 14 Apr., The Earl of Bath and Mr. Pelham, neither of them in regency-posts, are to be of the number. 1867 C. Grey *Early Years Prince Consort* 351 The Regency Bill..will to-day be read for a third time in the House of Lords. 1887 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* V. 145 Whig ladies appeared in society with caps that were known as 'regency caps' and with ribands indicating their politics.

Regend, obs. variant of Regent.

†**Rege·nder,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- 5 a + Gender *v.*, after L. *regenerāre*: see next.] *trans.* To beget again; to make or create afresh; to form anew. (Cf. Re-engender.) Hence **Rege·ndered** *ppl. a.*, **Rege·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 If þat a leche wolde bisie him..to regendre fleisch in a wounde. *Ibid.* 211 Mundificatiuis..wiþ regendring þingis & drijng þingis. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 431/1 Enabling the new regendred creature to inheritaunce of heauen. 1533 — *Apol.* 54 The regendrynge of the soule by fayth. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 With toonge three forcked furth spirts fyre freshlye regendred. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* II. i. (1634) 39 The continuall inspiration..for their refreshing, as also for the regendring of the spirit Animall.

†**Rege·ner,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *regenerer* (11thc.; mod.F. *régénérer*) or L. *regenerāre*: see Re- and Geneb *v.*] = prec.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 Aftirward we schulen clense þe quytture, & aftir þat regenere fleisch. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 295 With haly unctioune annoyntit, and regenerit be new generacioune. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 140 The feyth of Jeshu Cryste, of the whiche he vs alle hath regenered and saued.

Regeneracy (rĭdʒeˈnĕrăsi). [f. Regener-ate *ppl. a.* + -acy.] The state of being regenerate.

1626 Huit (*title*) Anatomy of Conscience; or, the Sum of Paul's Regeneracy. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 686 Though Saul were..called from the depth of sin to regeneracy and salvation. 1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) I. 105 A religion of regeneracy and holy spiritual life. 1853 Lynch *Onward* in *Lett. to Scattered* 340 The things they have just left behind, which in their first regeneracy are like those 'fleshpots of Egypt'.

Rege·nerant, *a. rare*⁻¹. [See next and -ant.] Regenerating.

1855 Bailey *Spir. Leg* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 66 Of talismanic and regenerant force.

Regenerate (rĭdʒeˈnĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *regenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *regenerāre*: see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* †**1.** Re-born; brought again into existence; formed anew. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 150 Guydo..seyth by rottyng dyeth the compound corporall, And then .. Uprysyth agayne Regenerat, Sympill, and Spyrytuall. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, i. iii. 70 The earthy author of my blood, Whose youthfull spirit in me regenerate, Doth with a two-fold rigor lift mee vp. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 58 A canker..neuer perfectly healeth, vnlesse the rootes and all be vtterly extirped; and the fleshe regenerate. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 794 For our flesh shalbe regenerate by incorruption, as our soule is by faith.

2. In religious use: Spiritually re-born.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 b, Excepte a man be regenerate & borne agayne of water & the holy goost. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 84 Which excuse belongeth only to the regenerate, which do with the chief part of their soule tend vnto good. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 20 By the Holy Ghost are the elect regenerate in spirit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 5 Grace..had remov'd The stonie from thir hearts, and made new flesh Regenerate grow instead. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 93 An innumerable race of regenerate children. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 35 We are born again, we are regenerate, we are sons of God. 1883 J. W. Reynolds *Supernat. in Nature* 24 The remarkable betterment which is wrought in those who are called 'regenerate'.

b. Restored to a better state, reformed.

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. viii. (1739) 16 It had been a wonder if Episcopacy..should by transplanting become regenerate into their original condition of meekness and humility. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 459 Organs still pealed through the aisles in notes unsuited to a regenerate worship.

c. Of nations: Restored or raised again from a sunk or base condition.

1811 Scott *Don Roderick* iii xiv, O who shall grudge him Albuera's bays, Who brought a race regenerate to the field 1865 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. (1871) vi. 130 The righteous and generous sympathy which we all feel towards regenerate Italy.

†**3.** Degenerate, renegade. *Obs. rare.*

1596 *Edward III*, i. i, Regenerate traitor, viper to the place Where thou wast foster'd. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 So forth went this regenerate English Moor, more like a mad man then an advised champion, to kill this lion.

†**B.** *sb.* A regenerate person. *Obs.*

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) C vij, The blessed posteritie of the blessed Abraham, and true regenerates of God by our Saviour Christ. 1652 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* iii. § 5 Casting undue fears into the tender hearts of weak regenerates.

Regenerate (rĭdʒeˈnĕrēⁱt), *v.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *regenerāre*: see Re- and Generate *v.*, and cf. F. *régénérer* (11th c.).]

1. *trans.* In religious use: To cause to be born again in a spiritual sense; to invest with a new and higher spiritual nature. Also *refl.*

a 1557 Mrs. M. Basset tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1378/2 These I meane whom he hath by his wholesome sacramentes & faith regenerated & renewed. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxi. (1617) 503 But yet hath he circumcised our hearts by regenerating vs. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* ii. 112 The Family of the Faithful, regenerated and redeemed from the Earth. 1740 Waterland *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 No man regenerates himself at all. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lviii. VI. 267 She was regenerated and crowned in St. Sophia, under the more orthodox appellation of Anne. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. iii. iv. (1872) 48 Man need not be regenerated in order to possess the power of reasoning. 1885 Finlayson *Biol. Relig.* 86 Perhaps he thinks that infants dying in infancy are regenerated in the article of death.

b. To reform completely; to effect a thorough moral change in (a person or state of things, etc.).

1849 Alison *Hist. Europe* III. xiv. § 45. 179 Your brothers .. desire to be regenerated, and to become men. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 54 The church has to be regenerated. 1891 *Spectator* 23 May, Where the West rules Mussulmans, it 'regenerates' their social system.

c. To convert *into* something better. *rare.*

1850 W. Collins *Antonina* iv, Pagan images regenerated into portraits of saints.

2. *Path.* To reproduce, form afresh (some part of the body). Chiefly in *pass.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33/2 Rounde aboute the vlceration is regenerated a tender and viscouse flesh. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 127 That the limbs of Hyppolitus were set together, not regenerated by Æsculapius, is the utmost assertion of Poetry. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 167 Which regenerates and repairs Veins consumed or cut off. 1784 M. Baillie *Wks.* (1825) I. 193. I found many old scars where the Rete Mucosum was regenerated. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 471 The dark-coloured fungous mass .. on being removed is quickly regenerated. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 89 The exsected rib had been regenerated.

3. To reproduce, re-create; to form or bring into existence again.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 728 Out of the ashes of a Toad burnt, not only one, but many Toads have been regenerated the year following. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* ii. (ed. 2) 65 [The sun] Through all the Soil a genial Ferment spreads, Regenerates the Plants. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* iv. ii. § 39 (1735) 109 The Salts, of which the Acid was compos'd, will be regenerated. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 284 The soil in which nitre is produced or regenerated.

b. With immaterial object.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 156 Yet could not the King's grace regenerate obedience in that degenerate house. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 29 In both cases they regenerated the deficient part of the old constitution through the parts which were not impaired. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 185 The great point to be gained with the criminal is to regenerate self-respect. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water-cure* 77 Mankind may still turn back, and regenerate health.

4. To reconstitute on a higher plane; to place on a new basis. Also *refl.*

1789 Coxe *Trav. Switz.* (1801) I. Introd. 39 To regenerate Switzerland is not to disturb it. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 58 The country has never yet regenerated itself and is therefore without a constitution. 1864 Raine *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. i. 63 When his nephew Thomas II wished to regenerate Hexham. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/1 Is capital required to 'regenerate', as you term it, the non-paying mines?

5. *intr.* **a.** To form again. Chiefly *Path.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, I saye fyrste that all sanguyne membres may regenerate and knyt by very regeneracion and consolidacion 1691 Ray *Creation* i. (1692) 89 Metals and Minerals..shoot, ferment, and as it were vegetate and regenerate. 1755 Brady in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 249 We have not tried, if it does not regenerate, when cut, like polypes. 1822 Good *Study Med.* I. 464 When extracted imperfectly it [a polypus] is very apt to regenerate. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 79 Before regenerating they must be destroyed.

b. To reform, become regenerate.

1786 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* 510 The fellowship or communion called the church .. gains admission into every one when he is regenerating. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iii. 105 No corporation regenerates by spontaneous energy: it must be brought back to duty. by a hand from without.

Regenerated (rĭdʒeˈnĕrēⁱtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed¹.] Re-born, re-formed, etc.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 203 Hee .. loueth them also as regenerated and newe creatures in Iesus Christ his Sonne. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 125 The other name, Regenerated Tartar, which is also given it. 1776 Cruikshank in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 182, I supposed the regenerated nerves might now be performing their offices. 1806 R. Fellowes tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* 228 At present he makes his appearance as a regenerated bookseller at the Hague. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxviii 526 Moulds of regenerated red Sandstone. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. x. 109 His personal religion was not the religion of a regenerated heart.

Rege·nerateness. *rare*⁻⁰. [-ness.] Regeneration. 1731 in Bailey vol. II.

Regenerating (rĭdʒeˈnĕrēⁱtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing².] That regenerates.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxxi. 532 The principal internal cause of spiritual life is the regenerating spirit of Christ. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 339 We may conclude them to be the first Principles of the regenerating Plant. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 183 The regenerating nerve..converting the whole of the surrounding extravasated blood into its own substance. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 45/2 The star-fish affords an example of great regenerating power. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Lect. Mod. Hist.* i. 22 Men, who.. have left a great and regenerating example to mankind.

b. *techn.* = Regenerative 2.

1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 65 Under the term 'regenerating-engine' various ingenious combinations have lately been suggested. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1911/2 Regenerating furnace.

Regeneration (rĭdʒenĕrēⁱ·ʃən). Also 4–6 -acion, etc. [ad. L. *regenerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regenerāre* to Regenerate: see -ation. Cf. F. *régénération* (12th c.).]

1. The action of regenerating; the process or fact of being regenerated; re-creation, re-formation, etc.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 103/49 In þe Regeneracion good Of alle men to flesch and blood. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xix 28 In regeneracioun, or gendrynge azein, whenne mannes sone shall sitte in the sete of his mageste. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* i. 24 After the generall flood, there was as it were a new regeneration of the world. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 317/1 This is made a Regeneration of Nitre 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 324 The Miracle of the Regeneration, or even of the Resurrection of Plants from their Ashes. 1785 Wilkins tr. *Bhagvat* vi. 50 But such a regeneration into this life is the most difficult to attain. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 206 The throes the grave has to undergo before the regeneration in the resurrection. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1690/2 [The olive-tree has] almost inexhaustible power of regeneration.

b. *fig.* Revival; renascence, re-constitution on a higher level.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 255 Together with the regeneration of other kindes of learning Poetrie likewise grew in request. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 119 What they call the regeneration of the kingdom, a favourite term, to which they affix no precise idea. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* i. viii, All great regenerations are the universal movement of the mass. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 217 The military regeneration of the Turkish Empire.

2. In religious use: The process or fact of being born again in a spiritual sense; the state resulting from this.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2101 That we may haue a place, Accordyng to oure regeneracion, With heuynly spyrytes. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* i. 2936 By the seconde byrthe At fonte of baptym we haue regeneracyon. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. l. § 1 They haue the seede of their regeneration by the ministerie of the Church. 1607 Rowlands *Guy Warw.* 72 Nature's corruption I do strive to leave, A new regeneration to receive. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* i. v. 284 Considering that our Regeneration implies only the restoration of our nature. *a* 1805 Paley *Serm.* vii. (1810) 116, I am not unwilling to admit. that, when this Spirit is given, there is a new birth, a regeneration. 1883 Froude *Short Stud* IV. iii. 263 Spiritual regeneration begins naturally among the poor and the humble.

b. (See quot.)

App. based on a wrong punctuation of Matt. xix. 28.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 263 And therefore it is, that the time of his preaching is often by himself called the Regeneration.

3. *Path.* The formation of new animal tissue; the reproduction of lost parts or organs.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B iv b, In asmoche as they haue..regeneracyon as the membres, they be called membres. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 89 The medicaments incarnative, or for regeneration of the flesh. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 127 Spermaticall parts..will not admit a Regeneration. 1776 Cruikshank in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 183 The regeneration of the nerves which took place in the first dog. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 45/2 We are not aware that the process of regeneration in these animals has been carefully traced. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* i. 18 The local death of some tissues is followed by their regeneration.

Regenerative (rĭdʒeˈnĕrĕtiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. F. *régénératif, -ive* (14th c.), or med.L. *regenerātīv-us*: see Regenerate *v.* and -ive.]

1. Tending to or characterized by regeneration. (Common in recent use in fig. senses.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 If þat a leche wolde besie him wiþ a medicyn regeneratijf to regendre fleisch in a wounde. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 257 The strenȝhte regeneratiue ȝiffen to waters. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 428 To alter the property of naturall water, and to giue regeneratiue force and vertue to it. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* v. i, I pray you what is Lady Luxury? a woman regenerative? 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 545 Idolatry Worshipped God meanly,..Not as man's great Regenerative Lord. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 26 The great regenerative work which he undertook.

†**b.** *sb.* An application to regenerate flesh. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 Þe quytture schal be clensid or þou leie ony regeneratijf to holowȝ woundis.

2. *Mech.* Constructed on, or employing the principle of the Regenerator (sense 2).

1861 Fairbairn *Iron* 66 The prospective advantages of these regenerative stoves are greater economy..and the higher temperature attainable by the blast. 1864 Percy *Metallurgy, Iron & Steel* 428 Mr. Siemens, the inventor of the so-called regenerative furnaces. 1890 *Athenæum* 19 July 101/1 The application of the regenerative system to the firing of gas retorts.

Hence **Rege·neratively** *adv.*

1882 in Ogilvie. 1892 Whitney *Max Müller* 64 Some changes result more regeneratively than others.

Regenerator (rĭdʒeˈnĕrēⁱtəɹ). [f. Regenerate *v.* + -or. Cf. F. *régénérateur* (14th c.).]

1. One who or that which regenerates.

1740 Waterland *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 He is not his own regenerator, or parent, at all, in his new birth. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 205 She expected a regenerator of the world, or second Messias. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* viii. (1863) II. 10 He at once became the regenerator and leader of the Tory party.

2. *Mech.* A fuel-saving device attached to a furnace, consisting of layers of fire-brick which, becoming heated by the hot air and gases from the furnace, impart the heat to an incoming current of cold air or combustible gas acting alternately with the outgoing current. Also *attrib.*

1835 J. Malam in *Lond. Jrnl. Arts & Sc.* (1836) VIII. 144 A front elevation of three retorts, with their 'regenerators' and conducting pipes. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 335 Using the Siemens producer and regenerators if necessary. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 748/2 Regenerator Furnace. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/7 The Regenerator system of gas burning.

b. *transf.* in *Electr.* (See quot.)

1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 299 This conductor, by which the carrier is enabled to be connected to earth without a spark, answers to the contrivance called a Regenerator in heat-engines. We shall therefore call it a Regenerator.

Regeneratory (rĭdʒeˈnĕrătəri), *a.* [f. as Regenerate *v.* + -ory².] Of the nature of regeneration; regenerative.

1803 G. S. Faber *Cabiri* II. 351 Mr. Maurice imagines, that these regeneratory sacrifices shewed the deep and unanimous conviction of the pagan world, that man had fallen. 1831 W. H. Mill *Christa Sangītā* Pref. 17 Those proselytes who by a regeneratory initiation were introduced to all the privileges of Abraham's children.

Rege·neratress. *rare*⁻¹. [-ess: cf. next.] A female regenerator.

1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 307 The regeneratress of France.

Rege·neratrix. [See REGENERATOR and GENERATRIX.] A female regenerator.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. v. 125 Miss Pinnock regarded herself as fit to be the regeneratrix of the world. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 2/1 Ireland..should..aim at becoming a great spiritual force, and the regeneratrix, in the religious sense, of the British Empire.

Re-ge·nesis. [RE- 5 a.] The state, fact, or process, of reproducing or being reproduced.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, Not Mankind only, but all that Mankind does or beholds, is in continual growth, re-genesis and self-perfecting vitality. 1858 SPENCER *Ess.* I. 19 In Christian art we may trace a parallel re-genesis.

Regent (rī dʒĕnt), *sb.* [Subst. use of next.]

1. a. That which rules, governs, or has supremacy; a ruling power or principle. Now *rare.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3827 Whan resoun is regent Of man, þan regneþ no delicacie. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 38 Lyberte may somtyme be to large, But yf reason be regent and ruler of your barge. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 771 The moone ..beeing as the regient of the seas and waters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 371 First in his East the glorious Lamp was seen, Regent of Day. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 554 Thou moon, fair regent of the night! 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 724 Flowers by that name promiscuously we call, But one, the rose, the regent of them all. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV v. II. 197 If Christianity ought really..to be the supreme regent of all moral feelings.

b. One who rules or governs; a ruler, governor, director. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccl. 169 The duchesse hauyng full power of hir lord as Regent and lady of his londes. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 252 Valerius publicola on þe thrid day eftir þat he was made regent, was chosin consul. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb) 188 Elizabeth regent of the great Brittaine Ile, Honour of all regents and of Queenes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xviii. Wks. 1851 III. 471 As farr as Reason, Honour, Conscience, and the Queen who was his Regent in all these, would give him leave. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 84 This Penetentiary has a Prelat under him, that is call'd the Regent of the Penitentiary office. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 42 Assist him, Jove! thou regent of the skies! 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. ii. 37 Regent of flocks was he when the shepherd slept.

2. a. One who is invested with royal authority by, or on behalf of, another; *esp.* one appointed to administer a kingdom during the minority, absence, or incapacity of the sovereign.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 277/1 [That power be given to] my Lord ye Regent of France..to receyve and take ye said debate into ye Kyngs hand. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 b, I..constytute the[e] Regent and gouernour of my royaume. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 101 The Lady Mary. came into Flaunders, whom the Emperour made Regent of all the base countreis. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 66 Cosin of Yorke, We heere discharge your Grace from being Regent I'th parts of France. 1610 WILLET *Daniel* 211 Alexanders 4. captaines were at the first regents under Alexander. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 193 When Madame Louise the Regent had declared [etc.]. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 440 A king, they told him, had often reason to fear, seldom to love, a regent. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 76 It has been said, that the name and office of Regent are unknown to our Law and Constitution. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xviii. III. 89 He accepted Henry as his son-in-law, regent and heir of France.

b. The name given to the municipal authorities of some continental cities (*obs.*), and to the native chiefs in Java.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6291/1 A Vessel which the Regents of Berne have caused to be built. 1795 THUNBERG *Travels* (ed. 2) II. 309 The Regent in the island of Madura is stiled ..a free prince or regent. 1817 RAFFLES *Hist. Java* II. I. 79 Governors of provinces, called by the Dutch *Regents*,..are ranked among the chief nobility of the country.

3. In the Universities:

a. At Oxford and Cambridge, a Master of Arts ruling or presiding over disputations in the Schools, a duty originally discharged for one, and afterwards for five, years after graduation; hence, in later use, a Master of not more than five years standing. Now only *Hist.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 213 Thabbot and chanons of Oseney with regentes of the universite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 330 The regentis and masters of that vnyuersytie, were lastly compellyd to aske of hym forgyuenes. 1504 *Will of Archer* (Somerset Ho.), To euery Regente et non Regente being at my burying vjd & j^{d}. 1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p xi, The Father. shall dispute with the old Bachilour, and after hym two Regents 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Church* 120 Congregations of the Masters or convocation of Regents, and not Regents, is a needlesse thing. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/2 When their Majesties were come into the Schools, they found the Regent-walk crouded on both sides with Regents, non-Regents, and Batchelors of Divinity. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 147 The Senate is divided into two bodies or houses, 1st. Those who have not been A.M. five years, and are called Regents. 1841 PEACOCK *Stat. Cambr.* 15 *note*, The house of regents was composed of those masters or doctors who were actually regent, or engaged in teaching or reading lectures in the university, without reference to standing. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* App. xxxiii. II. 791 Probably by an oversight on the part of the framers of the Act of 1854, the ancient Congregation of Regents [at Oxford] was left in existence for certain purposes.

b. In the Scottish universities, one of several instructors forming part of the teaching staff of a college, who undertook the tuition of a certain number of students from the time of their entrance to the end of the course. Now only *Hist.*

[1414 *Acta Facult. Artium* (St. Andrews) 25 Mar., Quod determinantes admitterentur per decanum Facultatis et regentes qui habeant considerare eorum sufficientiam.] 1522 Jas. V *Let.* in *Rep. Univ. Comm., St. Andrews* (1837) 180 The Universite of Sanctandrois, the rector, doctouris, regentes,..makand residence therin. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 8 The regent sal writ thayme in hys rol, and assigne thayme place in hys classe diuidit in decuriis. 1642 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 581/2 Þe principall professoures regentes and remanent maisteres and membres of the samen colledge. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1710) 469 In Philosophy there are Four Regents or Professors; they teach Philosophy and Greek. Every Regent has his Class, which Classes are divided according to the Years that the Students have been entred in the University. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The students are..taught in public schools or classes, each science by its particular professor or regent. 1867 MASSON *Edinb. Sk.* 40 The four general or circulating professors were the essential complement of the Arts Faculty. They were called 'regents', by way of distinction.

c. In France, the title usually given to those who taught the more elementary classes; an instructor in arts or science. (See quot. 1727–38.)

1611 COTGR., *Regent*,..a Regent, Reader, Teacher, Moderator of a forme in a Colledge. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. v. 29 It was told him by one of his Teachers (there called Regents,) that the paine of the eyes was the most hurtful thing of any to the sight. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Regent is generally restrained to the lower classes, as regent of rhetoric, regent of logic, &c., those of philosophy are rather called professors. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xviii. (1864) II. 126 In Montpellier, he was for long one of the regents of the faculty of medicine. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 89 The regents in medicine and law had a salary secured by patent.

d. *U. S.* (*a*) A member of the governing board of a State University (and of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington). (*b*) At Harvard, an officer having supervision of the students' conduct.

(*a*) *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 485 This seminary..is under the superintendence of a Board, styled the Regents of the University of Columbia. 1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v., In New York..the board who have the superintendence of all the colleges, academies and schools, are called the regents of the University of the state of New York. 1877 (*title*) A Memorial to the Regents of the University of the State of Iowa.

(*b*) 1888 A. P. PEABODY *Harvard Reminisc.* 199 The students who were not present at evening prayers were obliged..to register their names with the regent.

†4. The head master of a school. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 20 Except one be able to giue the regent or prouost of the house a peece of mony ..he comes not there, I warrant him. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii, By your leave, Sir, Are you the Regent of this Academy? 1718 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* v. viii, Origen was appointed Regent of the Catachetic school in Alexandria. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 391 Those infamous punishments, which produce a disgraceful effect, at once, on the morals of both scholars and regents.

5. *attrib.* a. **Regent bird or oriole**, an Australian bird, *Sericulus melinus*, named in compliment to the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.

1825 FIELD *Geog. N. S. Wales* App. 503 Regent bird or Kinghoney-sucker, *Sericulus chrysocephalus*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 189 The Regent Oriole of authors (*Sericulus regens*, Lesson), the plumage of which is fine silky black. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* v. 161 Mr. Gilbert observed the female of the Regent-bird.

b. **Regent (congregation or) house**, the upper of the two houses into which the Senate of Cambridge University was formerly divided; **Regent walk**, the former name of certain walks or alleys in Christ's and Queens' Colleges and at the Schools, Cambridge.

1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* xii. II. 365 *note*, Even in the Fifteenth Century Register..we find that in a *Regent Congregation the graces are 'pronounced'..by a Proctor. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 18, I have not yit bene so courst and galled in our own House as I am like hereafter to be pincht and nipt in the *Regent Hous. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 67 They come furnish't with no more experience then they learnt..at the College audit, or the regent house. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/3 Then their Majesties went up to the Regent-House, and by their particular Command, Mr. Montague..was Admitted, and Created Doctor of Divinity. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. iv. 77 To follow Natures too affected Fashion, Or travell in the *Regent walk of Passion. 1681 [see 3 a above] 1719 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 213 At dinner and supper in Summer they met upon ye Regent Walk, and there waited till they knew what Seniors would come down. 1886 *Ibid.* II. 54 The gate-house and the central alley [at Queens' College], called 'Regent-walk', were flagged. *Ibid.* 215 This doorway was exactly opposite to the Great Gate, and the walk leading to it from the gate is 'the Regent Walk'.

Regent (rī·dʒĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *regent* (14th c.) or L. *regent-em*, pres. pple. of *regĕre* to rule.]

1. In special senses (usu. placed after the sb.).

a. Holding the position of a University regent. Now only *Hist.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 213 Þe abbot and þe chanouns of Osenay and maisters regentes [L. *magistri regentes*] of Oxenforde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 199 The Rector of the Uniuersitie called to counsell all the Doctors regentes..to shew their myndes on this question. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1384/1 Angry with the vnmanerly multitude that would giue no rowme vnto the Doctours, Bachelers, Maisters, & other graduates and regent masters. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2420/8 First, One of the Esquire Beadles, then the Regent-Masters, afterwards the Non-Regents, and Officers. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* xii. II. 364 The 'Decree and Statute' is issued 'by the authority of the Chancellor and Masters Regent.'

b. Acting as, having the position of, regent of a country, esp. *Queen regent*; †ruling as sovereign.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 215 The lady Regente moother vnto the frenche kynge. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 10 Than schaw 3ow him how queine regent Reft frome the Duik the authoritie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xviii. (1650) 30 She was made Queen Regent of France during the Kings Minority. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2533/1 Next the Princes who are not Regents or Soveraigns, the Princes Regents, the Heralds. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4161/2 His Imperial Majesty..intends..to receive the Homage of the States of Austria, as being the Regent Arch-Duke. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In France, the queen mother has the regency of the kingdom, under the title of queen regent, while the king is a minor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 212 The queen regent, regnant, or sovereign, is she who holds the crown in her own right. 1841 *Q. Rev.* LXVII. 316 Though himself a Protestant, he had in early life warmly defended Mary of Guise, the Queen Regent.

2. Ruling, governing, controlling. Now *rare.*

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* I The great regent Globes of Saturne, Mars, Jupiter, the Sunne and the Earth. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 8, I entreat you to tell me more plainly, which is the constitutive Regent part of a National Church? 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 184 The regent helm her motion still commands. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 71 This regent and sublime Humanity, Though fallen, exceeds you.

Regent (rī dʒĕnt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. REGENT *sb.*]

1. a. *trans.* To superintend or teach (a college, class, etc.), as a regent.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 248 All these Vniuersities are Regented by Professors of singular Pietie, and exquisite Learning. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 36 The Colleges..are regented by the Secular Clergy. 1882 M. PATTISON in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 70 Graduates engaged in instructing or regenting the boys.

b. *intr.* To act as a University regent.

1631 in Craufurd *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 119 Mr. William King, (after he had regented in the colledge 23 years), was called to the ministry at Crammond. 1846 *Life J. Guthrie* 142 He regented in the University of St. Andrews and there taught as Professor of Philosophy.

2. To control (a person) as a regent.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. 99 Even the black Princes widow..was passed over and her son regented by his Uncles.

Hence **Re·genting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii. 147 The well-payed Incomes of Regenting Doctors. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 427 The comparative economy of the plan of regenting.

Re·gental, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REGENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a regent.

1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I. xiv, If the supper had been of royal or regental character, he could not have assumed a more courtly air.

Re·gentess. [-ESS.] A female regent.

1611 COTGR., *Regente*, the Regentesse, or Protectresse of a Kingdome. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 318 A characteristic scene is that..between the Regentess and Machiavel. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XX. 147 Penetrating to the cabinet of the regentess.

†**Re·gentry.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. REGENT *sb.* + -RY.] The office or function of a regent, regency.

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 504/2 To desyre our souerane ladie. To mak ane commissioun of regentrie..vnto hir derrest mother. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 244 The saidis place and charge of regentrie within the said college.

Re·gentship. [f. REGENT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or position of a regent.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 93 The gouernement of a little sonne whom she had left, to which Regentship aspired..the Marquise of Saluce. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 107 If Yorke haue ill demean'd himselfe in France, Then let him be denay'd the Regent-ship. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 338/1 The Liberal ladies of Germany..seem to consider this act as his chief recommendation to the regentship.

Rege·rminate (rī·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To germinate again. Hence **Rege·rminating** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Regerminate*, to spring againe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Regerminate*, to burgen again, to spring anew, to grow a fresh. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 100/1 Even amidst the rank productions of vice, they regerminate to a sort of imperfect vegetation. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 54 This tree regerminates perpetually. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nature* I. 187 This organ will regerminate and the whole plant be renewed. 1881 W. SIEMENS in *Nature* No. 624. 568 The resulting seeds are not at any rate devoid of regerminating power.

So **Regermina·tion.**

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* XXVI. 124 The Jewes commonly expresse Resurrection by Regermination, or growing up again like a Plant. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 104 He expresses an assured hope, that the time of his renovation or regermination would come. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 188 The paschal eggs, symbol of vital essence and regermination, are rolled upon the turf.

†**Rege·st,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REGEST *v.* 2.] The act of casting back, retort.

1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgons* 24 Being twise conuicted in himselfe, both by the friuolousnesse of his reasons, and also by the regest of their owne like contradictions.

†**Rege·st,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *regesta* (pl.) a list, register, f. *regerĕre*: see next, and cf. F. *regeste.*] A register.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. 123 Others of later time have sought to assert him by old legends and Cathedrall regests. *Ibid.* 134 Teudric King of Glamorgan, whom the regest of Landaff recounts to have bin alwaies victorious in fight.

†**Rege·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *regest-*, ppl. stem of *regerĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *gerĕre* to bear, carry, etc.]

1. *trans.* To register.

1520 *Churchw. Acc., St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 9 Paidd to Willm Edmunds for makyng and regestyng of the last accompte iij^{li} iiij^{d}. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 62 Thei also declare vnto them, the stories of men of olde tyme, regested in their holy Scripture.

2. To cast back, return, retort.

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. v. § 2 Vnto the obiected dreadfull consequences of their decrees,..they would regest disobedience to the Church. 1642 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* 102, I have..indeed anticipated all those thred-bare objections which are here againe regested to the weary Reader. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* xv. 228, I shall regest, that to what end shall they look on, if they can look for no fruit or good effect thereby?

† Regestary. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ARY: cf. Registrary.] = next.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 522 Lo, hither commyth a goodly maystres, Occupacyon, Famys regestary.

† Regester. *Obs.* Also 6 **-our.** [f. as prec. + -er^{1}, or var. of Register *sb.*^{2}] One who registers; a registrar.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 248 When the batteile is done, all the armie is presented to the Regestour, ..that it maye bee knowen who is slain. 1597 *Child-Marriages* 161 The Serchers, sealers & Regesters of all Tanned lether..in the county of the citie of chester.

Regestery, obs. variant of Registery.

† Rege·stion. *Obs. rare.* [See Regest *v.* and -ion.] Retort, reply.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 60 But because ..we are only burdened with the name of Fathers give us leave sometime to use a Regestion. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 125 Our Sauiour Christ answereth to the Pharisees question by regestion. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* X. xxiii. § 5 The manner of the regestion seems to imply, that they had now begun to be sorry that they had so far believed on him.

† Regesture. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Alteration of Register *sb.*, as if f. Regest *v.* + -ure.] Register.

1598 T. Bastard *Chrestoleros* (1880) 61 After the brauer sorte haue cast them off, Like fashions counting booke, or regesture.

Regestyr, obs. form of Register.

Reget (rīge·t), *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To obtain again, get back.

1604 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VI. lxxi, And then desire in Gascoign to re-get The glory lost .. Advantaged the Duke. 1611 J. Davies *To Worthy Persons* Wks. (Grosart) II. 52/2 Tovy, although the mother of vs all Regetts thee in her womb [etc.]. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentvoglio's Warrs Flanders* 161 All the Provinces would revolt; which when they should once be lost, they would not be so easily regotten.

† Rege·t. *Obs.* (Of obscure origin and meaning.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1064 Þe almyʒty was her mynyster mete, Þe lombe Þe saker-fyse Þer to reget.

Regge, obs. form of *rig*, Ridge *sb.*

† Re·gian. *Obs.* [f. L. *rēgi-us* royal + -an.] An upholder of regal authority; a royalist.

1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 202 Then they strive to make a Division of Regians and Republicans. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 38 This is alleadged and urged by our Regians, to prove the Kings Paramount Power *in Ecclesiasticis*. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 39 Art. Wils[on]..favours all Republicans, and never speaks well of Regians, (it is his own distinctions) if he can possibly avoid it.

† Regibbe, *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. OF. *regiber* (mod. F. *regimber*); see note to Jib *v.*^{2}] *intr.* To kick.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Al so sone so þet flesh haueþ al his wil, hit regibbeð anon, ase uet kelf & idel.

† Re·gible, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *regibilis*, f. *regĕre* to rule: see -ible.] Governable.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XVI. xii. 69 (If occasion require) the same [boldness] ought to be regible, advised, and considerate. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721 in Bailey.

Hence **† Re·gibleness.** 1731 Bailey vol. II.

Regicidal (re·dʒisəidăl), *a.* [f. Regicide + -al.] Pertaining to, characterized by, inclined to, regicide.

a 1779 Warburton *Wks.* X. 136 (R.), One might suspect this regicidal collection to be the spiritual breathings of an enlightened Methodist. 1813 Grattan *Parl. Deb.* II May, This oath abjured the regicidal power attributed to the Pope. 1834 Disraeli *Rev. Epick* II. xxiv. 127 The regicidal steel that shall redeem A nation's sorrow with a tyrant's blood. 1883 Goldw. Smith in Ward *Eng. Poets* II. 381 Marvell, far less compromised and by no means regicidal, remained in public life.

† Regicidation. *nonce-wd.* = Regicide 2.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, To Rdr. (1860) 11 Tyrannicall usurpation and murderous regicidation spoiled the markets of their swelling honour.

Regicide^{1} (re·dʒisəid). [f. L. *rēgi-*, stem of *rex* king + -cide 1: cf. F. *regicide* (16th c.).]

1. One who kills a king, esp. his own king; one who commits the crime of regicide.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 14 b, Our posterite shal be reproved as children of Homecides, ye of Regicides & prince quellers. 1607–15 [see Regnicide]. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 20. 229 Of which sort are Traytors, Regicides, and such as take up armes against the City. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* IV iii, That I miss'd [your life] Was the propitious errour of my fate, Not of my Soul, my Soul's a Regicide.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Eng. Hist.* One of those who took part in the trial and execution of Charles I.

1654 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Aug., He who publish'd those bold sermons of..the Jewes crucifying Christ, applied to the wicked regicides. 1660 *Ibid.* 11 Oct., The Regicides who sat on the life of our late King, were brought to tryal in the Old Bailey. 1679 in Somers *Tracts* I. 51 When there are still so many of the old Regicides not only alive, but in Vogue and Authority. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 162 The Regicides were at that time odious beyond all expression. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 374 Where by the statute 12 Cha. II. all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the regicides were forfeited to the Crown. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 2. 605 In the punishment of the Regicides indeed, a Presbyterian might well be as zealous as a cavalier.

b. *Fr. Hist.* One of those Revolutionists concerned in the execution of Louis XVI.

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. (1892) 21 The Regicides were the first to declare war. We are the first to sue for peace. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 161/1 The regicides of France were poor theatrical imitators. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *Le Blanc's Hist. Ten V.* II. 508 The king had granted a pardon to Meunier who had been condemned by the Court of Peers as a regicide.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xviii (1650) 30 The Regicide villain was apprehended. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 108 A groupe of regicide and sacrilegious slaughter. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* i. (1892) 25 The Regicide Directory..charge us with eluding our declarations. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 244 The Cordeliers were the regicide portion of the Jacobins. 1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* viii, The murder of his regicide ambassador.

Regicide^{2} (re·dʒisəid). [f. as prec. + -cide 2] The killing or murder of a king.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. 232 That doth Rebellion, Regecide, and breach of Othes allow. 1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* b iv, The first Regicide .was that of the Emperour Mauritius. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Feb., The late Rebells usurpation and regicide. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 48 Did fate, or we, when great Atrides died, Urge the bold traitor to the regicide? 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. (1892) 8 The Republick of Regicide..has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xviii, A crime only inferior to sacrilege, or regicide. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predec.* xv. 662 Marlowe..shows Edward smothered, sparing only one incident of that unnatural regicide.

Re·gicidism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The practice or principle of regicide.

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 10 Sacriledge, Regicidism and Murder. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 77 Any Crime, Villany, or Pracle whatever, Murther,..Regicidism [etc.]. 1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 522 The stimulus required is—Regicidism. 1800 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 370 Our great and truly religious poet, Milton, published in defence of regicidism.

Regient, obs. form of Regent *sb.*

† Regi·fical, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *rēgific-us* + -al.] 'Royal, princely, pompous, sumptuous' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Regifuge (re·dʒifiūdʒ). *Rom. Hist.* [ad. L. *rēgifugium*, f. *rēgi-*, *rex* king + *fuga* flight.] The flight or expulsion of the kings from Rome.

L. *rēgifugium* occurs only as the name of the festival (on 24 Feb.) commemorative of the expulsion.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* II. xxviii, Tarquins expulsion or Regi-fuge. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 49 The old Records of the Latines were burnt by the Gauls, an hundred and twenty years after the Regifuge. 1770 Swinton in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 88 They prevailed at Rome..till after the regifuge. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 206 At the epoch of Kleisthenês, which by a remarkable coincidence is the same as that of the regifuge at Rome.

Regild (rīgi·ld), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To gild again. Also *fig.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. To Rdr. (1879) p. xii, With their swoords, daggers, and rapiers guilte and reguilte. 1841 F. E. Paget *S. Antholin's* 3 He neither regilt the weathercock, nor raised the height of his own pew. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 10 Destined to regild his spurs in future years on the soil of Spain.

‖ Régime, regime (rezī·m). [F., ad. L. *regimen* Regimen.]

1. = Regimen 2.

1776 Earl Carlisle *Let.* 13 Sept. in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 157 Regime is better than physic.

2. A manner, method, or system of rule or government; a system or institution having widespread influence or prevalence.

1792 [see b]. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 471 The short sentence about the *regime* of the Roman provinces affords two instances of inadvertence. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* I. vi. (1834) I. 250 These first and second principles of natural justice, whatever violence may have been done to them at the overthrow of a former regime [etc.]. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 1 Under the regime of competition, things are..exchanged for each other at such values [etc.]. 1898 Bodley *France* I. Introd. 32 Under previous parliamentary regimes this evil was not patent.

b. *spec.* in phr. *the ancient*, or *old, regime* (tr. F. *l'ancien régime*), the system of government in France before the Revolution of 1789. Also *transf.*, the old system or style of things.

1792 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 195 Some are for absolute monarchy, some for the ancient regime. 1808 Sir J. Moore in Jas. Moore *Narr. Campaign* (1809) 76 They have acted with all the imbecility of an old established weak government of the old regime. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 104 The Aristocracy was cemented by a common principle, of preserving the ancient regime, or whatever should be nearest to it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 554/2 The habits of the last century in respect to decorum were just receding... The old *régime* was dying.

Regimen (re·dʒimĕn). Also 5 *Sc.* **regemen.** [a. L. *regimen*, f. *regĕre* to rule, direct, etc. Cf. OF. *regimen* (14th c.).]

1. The act of governing; government, rule.

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 66 Quhare thare is na hede, regemen na ordinaunce, thare resoun naturale failis. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 52 Baith sword and sceptour, regimen and croun. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 128 The General himself, and the Martial affairs, were subject to this Regimen and Discipline as well as the Civil. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 491 Others commonly assign him the Regimen of Separate Souls after Death. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 25 In the inns of court all sorts of regimen and academical superintendance..are found impracticable. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* I. i. 2 The forms and principles of political regimen in these different nations became more divergent from each other. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. i, Sir, no woman's regimen Can save us.

b. A particular form or kind of government; a regime; a prevailing system.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 362 Gentlemen's sons in the college, under the influence of such a regimen, will be exposed to the mischiefs of idleness, expense, and debauchery. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 529 Under the regimen of land-taxes, all foreigners residing in a kingdom absolutely escape taxation. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. vii. § 45 Nothing is so apt to follow as sedition from a popular regimen. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 19/1 What sort of human beings can be formed under such a regimen?

† c. The aggregate of those under some government; a class or kind. *Obs. rare.*

[1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 347/2 The Soul of Pythagoras, being of the Regimine of Apollo, (whether as a Follower, or some other way more near to him).] 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 68 P 2, I have also a long List of Persons of Condition, who are certainly of the same Reginen with these Banditti.

2. *Med.* The regulation of such matters as have an influence on the preservation or restoration of health; a particular course of diet, exercise, or mode of living, prescribed or adopted for this end; † a course of treatment employed for the cure of a wound. Cf. Regiment 5.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 In anoþer maner regimen Vndirstonde þat þe man schal not be lete blood in þe bigynnynge [etc.]. *Ibid.* 289 þou schalt kepe him wiþ good regimen, & he schal vse no metis ne drinkis þat engendrith scharp blood & greet. 1646 G. Daniel *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 41 Things .. Very behoofull to the Regimen Of health. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Regimen*, a Word us'd in Physick, about ordering Diet, and the like. 1707 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 197 If thereby the Pulse be alter'd to more frequency, we use a cool Regimen. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* i. § 3 Would he not hope for his cure from physic and good regimen? 1830 Scott *Demonol.* I. 19 His physician received a grateful letter from him acknowledging the success of his regimen. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 425 A strict regimen, being at the same time observed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 89 P 7 Active employment..is generally a necessary part of this intellectual regimen. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, There's Sir Harry diets himself for gaming, and is now under a hazard regimen. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 97 'A course of reading' as it is sometimes called, is a course of regimen for dwarfing the mind.

3. *Gram.* The government of one word by another; the relation which one word in a sentence has to another depending on it.

1600 Holland *Livy* 2nd Index s.v. *H–S*, You must in this manner of speech understand *millia* for the regimen of the Genitive case. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* IV. 448 The Regimen of words doth concern their government of others. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 193 Hence arises the grammatical regimen of the verb by its nominative, and of the accusative by its verb. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 328 The following sentences, which give the passive voice the regimen of an active verb, are very irregular. 1872 F. Hall *False Philol.* 84 The grammarians posit the absence of regimen as one of the differential features of a conjunction.

† 4. *Alch.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl., Regimen*, in chymistry and alchymy, is the method of ordering and conducting any thing, that it may answer it's intention. Thus, regimen of fire, is the manner of making and ordering fire, and the degrees thereof. [From *Dict. de Trévoux* s.v. *Régime*.]

Hence **Regi·menal** *a.* = Regiminal.

1866 Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 215 The correctness of this view of the regimenal management of the disease. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Man. Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 687 The treatment is medicinal and regimenal.

† Regimence. *Obs. rare.* [Alteration of next, after sbs. in -ence] = Regiment 1.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* Proem v, Vnto your sapience I wyll remember a notabilytee Of your elders rule and regymence. *Ibid.* xcviii. xiii, Full greate intelligence Of all good rule and noble regimence.

Regiment (re·dʒimĕnt), *sb.* Also 5–6 **regement.** [ad. late L. *regimentum*, f. L. *regĕre* to rule: see -ment, and cf. F. *régiment* (1314).]

1. Rule or government over a person, people, or country; *esp.* royal or magisterial authority. Now *rare* (very common *c* 1550–1680).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 233 Pite is the foundement Of every kinges regiment, If it be medled with justice. *a* 1502 *Charter London* cxi. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 43 Hens forth yᵗ he be vnder the regement and gouernaunce of the Mayr and Aldirmen. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xcii, But thou..as Lord and president For ever standst unmoveable and wyse in regiment. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 33 What place is there in all the world, not subiect to the regiment and power of this citie? *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 153 The King hath a more intimate..regiment over his Queen than over any other subject. 1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles.* 100 Without which there could be no Superiority, nor Subordination and consequently no Regiment in the World. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. vii. 177 He tried, by all human wisdom, to gain security and steadfastness to his regiment.

1838 Austin *Jurispr.* vi. (1879) I. 261 The powers of ecclesiastical regiment which none but the church should wield.

† b. Manner, method, or system of ruling or governing; a form of polity, a regime. *Obs.*

1474 in Nghe & Davies *Windsor* (1858) I. 400 The Statutes for the Order and Regiment to be hadde, used, and contynued in the Corporacion. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* Ded. ¶ 6 In all godly regimentes of olde tyme the kynge and temporall iudge was obeyed of euery man. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 197 You account tyrannicall regiment, an execrable regiment. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 13 History Civill, in respect of the Habitations, Regiments, and Manners of the people. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 6 The knowledge of History, of Humane Laws, ..of Political and Oeconomical regiments.

2. † a. The office or function of a ruler. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1550–1610, chiefly with verbs of receiving, accepting, etc., and their opposites.)

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 218 Whan this king was passed thus, This false tunged Perseus The regiment hath underfonge. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clviii. 147 He obteynyd the regyment and gouernaunce of the abouesayde Kynge. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 432 Ane man..muist unworthy of ony regiment in ane weill rewlit commun-wealth. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 86 To seeke a meane To dispossesse Iohn of his regiment. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 30 When he had resignd his regiment. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* II. ii, A rare stateswoman! I admire her bearing In her new regiment.

† b. The time or period during which one rules; a reign. *Obs.*

1566 Cecil in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlvii. 481 Otherwise her Regiment will prove very troublesome and unquiet. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 473 Laitlie, in the regiment of umquhile James, sumtyme Erll of Mortoun. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 203 During his regiment there was hardly any man..could have remedie were it never so just and reasonable. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Arminian.* 85 During all the time of his exile for Religion in Queene Maries bloody Regiment.

† 3. Government or control over oneself, one's feelings or actions. *Obs.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2052 Of Gyles of regyment Of princes, plotmel thynke I to translate. 1483 Caxton *Cato* a b, This is a singuler book and may well be callyd the regyment or gouernaunce of the body and sowle. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 6 For it concerneth the Regiment & gouernment of euery man, over himself, & not ouer others. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 219 Speculations that have no influence upon holy Living, or tendency to the Regiment of our Passions.

† b. Control or influence exercised by one thing over another, or over a person. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 115 Whom this planete underfongeth To stonde upon his regiment, He schal be meke and pacient. 1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* C iij, The membres or places of mans body, in whiche is the regiment, that is, the digestion of meates and humours. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 95 Not, that at all times, one same Element In one same Body hath the Regiment. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 179 Sith this lunar regiment is pertinent to most seas. 1674 Grew *Nat. Mixture* ii. § 6 Yet doth not this vast Diversity take away the Regiment and Subordination of Principles.

† c. *Gram.* = Regimen 3. *Obs. rare* —1.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* E iv, Regiment is, when any part of speech requireth or gouerneth in construction, any case or moode to be set before him or after him.

† 4. The ruling or governing *of* a person, people or place. *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 431 For o ower regente the regimente he hathe. 1555 Eden *Decades* 22 Leauinge the hole regiment of the Iland with his brother the Lieuetenaunte. 1610 J. Dove *Advt. Seminaries* 49 Saints departed have the regiment of whole Provinces. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Auth. Pref., The consent of men and gods..would have the regiment of Sea and Land bee in thy power. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. vii. (1852) 136 Could we see the unseen regiment of the world..what an awe would it strike us with!

† b. The management, guidance, or control *of* a thing or affair. *Obs, rare.* Cf. Regimen 4.

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 101 Now lerne the Regiment of your Fiers. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. v. (1739) 26 The greatest Lords thought the Regiment of Sea-affairs worthy of the best of their Rank. 1741 Betterton *Eng. Stage* vi. 82 We shall proceed to the Regiment and proper Motions of the Head.

† 5. *Med.* Rule of diet or mode of living. = Regimen 2. *Obs.* (Common in phr. *Regiment of health.*)

1525 Ld. Berners tr. *Froiss.* II. clxxxix. [clxxxv.] 577 If they had ordred hym in his youthe, and so contynued by a reasonable regement,..this syckenesse had nat fallen to hym nowe. 1582 Hester *Secr. Phisonav.* I. xxiii. 26 Let them keepe a good regemente of life. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 87 The particular Regiment is in remedies which conserve and strengthen [etc.]. 1669 *Pref. Digby's Closet Opened*, According to that old Saw in the Regiment of Health, *Incipe cum Liquido*, etc. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. (1778) 46 What signifies a palliative regiment, with such a rotten constitution.

† 6. A rule, regulation, ordinance. *Obs.*

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 13 b, After he had furnished it with new regiments and lawes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 42 The metrician coulde not obseruynge the regimentes of metre ende the seconde verse in Bore. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Coloss.* (1634) 349 The worke is double, internall or externall: regiments, or direction.

† b. *Naut.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* Pref. (1577) A iij b, A Table of Declination calculated for fowre yeres,..which the Seemen doo call a Regiment. 1594 J. Davis *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 18 You must also by your Regiment or other tables, search to know the declination of that body which you obserue.

† 7. A place or country under a particular rule; a kingdom, province, domain, district. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 127 The ferste regiment Toward the part of Orient..Governed is of Signes thre. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 59 An auncient booke..That of this lands first conquest did deuize, And old division into Regiments. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 113 So much for the principall nations of this countrey. As for the States, Tetrarchies, and regiments, there be in all 195. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* II. vi. (1636) 39 That Councell divided the Regiment of the Church into foure Patriarchall Sees. 1668 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 540 A company of foot raised or to be raised in Long-acre or thereabouts in the Regiment of Westminster and the Liberty thereof.

transf. 1602 L. Lloyd *Confer. Lawes* 1 The elements are commaunded to staie within their owne regiments, without trespassing one of another. 1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* Ded., Men who never saw the sea, yet desire to behold that regiment of waters. 1625 Jackson *Creed* V. iii. 14 Speculatiue notions are seated in the head or vtmost confines of the soules regiment.

8. *Mil.* A considerable body of troops, more or less permanently organized under the command of a superior officer, and forming a definite unit of an army or military force; since the 17th c. the specific name of the largest permanent unit of the cavalry, infantry, and foot-guards of the British Army. *Regiment of the line*: (see Line *sb.*[2] 21 b).

The precise application of the term in the British Army was considerably altered by the changes made in 1881, when the old numbered infantry regiments (see quot. 1876) were converted into battalions of the new Territorial Regiments finally formed in that year.

1579 Digges *Stratioticos* III. vii. 96 If his Regiment amount to the number of a fiue or sixe thousande [etc.]. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 6 It was verie meete and conuenient that all that whole regiment should bee reduced into bands of 150. soldiers to an Ensigne. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 252 *Regiment*, a Dutch word, is a number of sundry companies vnder the charge of a Colonell. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 67 To that purpose was every mans regiment appointed what place to assaile. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 147 These companies..are now againe of late yeares dissolued, and in their place the Regiments now entertained, are five in number. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 834 The hope of the Venetian Warr being deferred,..the Spanish Regiments came thence into the Netherlands. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 100 ¶ 4 As idle People use to gather about a Regiment, that are exercising their Arms. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* I. ii, He is at present with his regiment. 1853 Sroquelter *Milit. Encycl.* 230/1 The ordinary strength of a regiment of infantry of a single battalion is 750. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 51/1 The 109 regiments of the line include 12 Highland regiments, and the first twenty-five have 2 battalions each. 1881 (*title*) Report of Committee on the Formation of Territorial Regiments as proposed by Colonel Stanley's Committee.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various contexts; *esp.* a large array or number (of anything).

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 484 The fell fourth Regiment, is outward Tumours. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 37, I find as high examples of vertue in women as in men: I could produce heer a whole regiment of them. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 27 You look as if you belonged to the ragged regiment. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 236 If they find you invulnerable in front, they will detach a regiment of secret motives to take you in rear. 1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 84 A cat..to eat the regiments of mice. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 70. 475 Regiments of old vellum-bound books.

† c. A number of individuals formed into a body or group; a class or kind. *Obs.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* x. ix. Comm. 354 Proclus diuides the diuels into fiue regiments rather then fiue kinds, distinguishing them by their functions. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 30 Although an Eagle be counted King of that feathered regiment, yet is there a certaine blacke Hawke that beats him. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlvii. (1674) 63 [He] was forced to send..for a new Regiment of Dogs, to bring his Sheep to better obedience.

† 9. *pl.* Regimentals. *Obs. rare* —1.

1759 H. Walpole *Lett., to G. Montagu* 19 July (1846) III. 464 The regiments, too, are very becoming, scarlet faced with black, buff waistcoats, and gold buttons.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 8) *regiment commander, piece, sword.*

1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 109 Regiment Pieces of Prince Rupert's Invention. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 115 They stood upon their defence having the regiment swords on. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2/1 An appeal to Russia to send us..brigade and regiment commanders.

Regiment (re·dʒiment), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans. Mil.* To form into a regiment or regiments. (Chiefly in *passive.*) Also *transf.*

1627 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* 546 Diuers kinds of fishes are ranked and regimented vnder the conduct of some one fish. 1689 G. Walker *Siege Derry* 41 Of 7500 Men Regimented we had now alive but about 4300. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 196 There were two hundred horse.., properly trained and regimented. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. x. 144 A plan for regimenting twenty-five thousand papists in Ireland for the same service. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* lxxiv. Wks. 1870 XV. 79 A great part of the inhabitants were regimented and embodied. 1898 *19th Cent.* Feb. 223 The rebel force, regimented and armed throughout the country, was estimated at close upon three hundred thousand men.

refl. 1788 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 200* The peasants arming and regimenting themselves in considerable numbers.

absol. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 177 The new General is full of business, regimenting, discharging, enlisting.

b. To form (persons, now esp. workers) into a definitely organized body or group.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 50 (1733) 239 He lives in a degenerate Age, and in a Nation regimented into Factions. 1731 Fielding *Letter-writers* III. vii, Why, the rogues are incorporated, they are regimented. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 175 They continued to be a separate fraternity, and would not submit to be regimented anew under an altered category and denomination. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 194 They must be 'regimented' under captains of industry who will compel them to their task.

c. To bring or put (things) *into* some definite order or system; to organize, systematize.

1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles.* Pref., Yet being otherwise Regimented and Marshal'd into sentences. 1866 Carlyle in *Morning Star* 4 Apr. 5/5 Very many things could be regimented and organised into the mute system of education that Goethe evidently adumbrates there. 1873 A. L. Perry *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (ed. 8) 535 The..folly of law-makers, who..have struggled to regiment all industry.

2. To assign to a regiment or group.

1774 Kames *Sketches* II. ix. (1807) II. 261 In Switzerland ..every male who can bear arms is regimented, and subjected to military discipline. 1896 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 13 Every man was regimented somewhere;..the restrictions both on masters and servants were..severe.

Regimental (redʒime·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Regiment *sb.* + -al.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to, associated with, a regiment, or with some particular regiment.

1702 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3843/4 He is 5 foot 9 inches, in his Regimental Clothes. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., App.* s.v. *Hospital*, Regimental hospitals are of the greatest importance. 1776 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 406 It is right, I believe, to make the rule of promotion among captains and subalterns regimental only. 1829 *Regul. & Ord. Army* (1844) 10 The Regimental, or Second, Standard, or Guidon, is to be of the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment. 1880 Gen. Adye in *19th Cent.* April 703 With only seven officers in a regiment, a system of pure regimental rise by single battalions cannot well be applied.

fig. 1845 J. Saunders *Pict. Eng. Life* 8 Chaucer had not much relish for the regimental school of rhythm. 1848 Clough *Amours de Voy.* I. 110 With metallic beliefs and regimental devotions.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* The dress proper to or characteristic of any particular regiment; military uniform.

1742 *Lond. Mag.* 610 The Gold Lace on their Regimentals. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxi, He .. entered, handsomely dressed in his regimentals. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. Notes 150 Regimentals are the best travelling dress. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 375 When he..was no nearer Empire than a tame eagle and some sham regimentals could carry him.

fig. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI. ix, The pale livery of death succeeds the red regimentals in which love had before drest her cheeks. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* ix, Miss Nelly blushes when he speaks, scarlet is love's regimentals.

b. *transf.* Prison clothes.

1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xviii, Stating that his 'time' was only out an hour before; and that .. having worn the regimentals for six weeks past [etc.].

† 2. A military or regimental uniform. *Obs. rare.*

a 1794 Colman *Man of Business* II. (D.), If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a regimental 1795 Anderson *Brit. Emb. China* 7 The regimental consisting of a very coarse blue jacket, with a vest and breeches of the same colour.

Hence **Regime·ntalism**; **Regimenta·lity**; **Regime·ntalled** *ppl. a.*

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 190 Gypsiety and regimentality can never be turned into one another. 1789 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 156 The regimental'd and the trowser'd trains. *a* 1896 Lady Burton in Wilkins *Rom. Lady Burton* (1897) I. x. 364 Peppering their conversation with an occasional Hindustani word,..and plentiful regimentalisms.

Regimentally (redʒime·ntăli), *adv.* [-ly 2.]

1. According to regiment; by regiments.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5086/3 The rest of the Out-Pensioners are to appear at the said Hospital Regimentally on such Days as will be advertised. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 278 The trumpet flourish, in drawing swords, is used regimentally on their own ground. 1834 Napier *Penins. War* xv. ii. (Rtldg.) II. 300 All things requisite for the subsistence..of troops should be organised regimentally. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Apr. 4/7 The Government intended to call out the reserves regimentally.

2. In point of regimental rank.

1864 *Realm* 18 May 6 The close of the occupation of France found him still only, regimentally, a major in the 43rd.

Regimentary (redʒime·ntări), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Regiment *sb.* + -ary 1: cf. mod.F. *régimentaire.*]

† A. *sb.* The title of a Polish military officer. *Obs.*

1733 Budgell *Bee* IV. 295 The Regimentary of the Crown will enter into Saxony with an Army of 60,000 Men. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 18 The regimentary Krazewski, who commanded in Great Poland, opposed these encroachments.

B. *adj.* Regimental.

1869 *Daily News* 30 Mar., I followed in the wake of a regimentary fragment through the streets to the Priory station. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 216 With an implacable regularity, with a regimentary rigidity.

Regimenta·tion. [f. Regiment *v.* + -ation.] The action or process of regimenting or organizing. (Common in recent use, esp. with ref. to workers or industries.)

1882 Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* V. xviii. § 553 The process of militant organization is a process of regimentation, which.. affects the whole community. 1890 Booth *Darkest Eng.* 35 The regimentation of industrial workers who have not got regular work is not so very difficult.

Regimented (re·dʒimẽnted), *ppl. a.* [f. Regiment *v.* + -ed 2.] Formed into regiments or organized groups.

1702 De Foe *Mock Mourners* 14 A Regimented Few we had

indeed, Who serv'd for neither Pride nor Fame, but Bread. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 422 His books well trimmed..Like regimented coxcombs rank and file. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 327 They became objects of jealousy to the whole regimented forces of the Romish Church. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liv. (1862) IV. 529 The superiority of disciplined and regimented force over disorderly numbers.

Reginal (rĕ'dʒĭnăl), *a. Med.* [f. REGIMEN, on L. types, as *criminal*: cf. REGIMENAL.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, regimen.

1832 J. THOMSON *Life Cullen* I. 179 To employ..all the means, medicinal, dietetic, and reginal, which may assist in restoring the diseased economy. 1867 W. FOX *Dyspepsia* iv. 101 Treatment..may be conveniently divided into reginal and dietetic, and medicinal.

Reginal (rĭ'dʒəĭnăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *rēgīnāl-is*, f. *rēgīna* queen + -AL; cf. obs. F. *reginal* (Godef.).] **a.** Of or pertaining to a queen; queenly, queenlike. **b.** Taking the side of the queen.

1568 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 512 To gif over our authoritie and powar reginall. 1824 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 261 Dined at Denman's, the party a most Reginal one;..Talked of the Regency Question. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 150 It raised the question whether, by a disparaging alliance, the reginal precedence was not lost. 1898 BESANT *Changeling* xvii, With reginal gesture, tall and commanding.

†**Regi·ne.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rēgīna*.] Queen. Evidently used only for the sake of rhyme.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 6 Haile, sterne superne! Haile, in eterne,..Angelicall regyne!

†**Regi·nist.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *rēgīna* + -IST; cf. QUEENIST.] A partisan of a queen.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 12 Those of the blood Royall (with whom the ancient Barons sided) and the Reginists.

Region (rī'dʒən). Also 4-5 -youn(e, 5 -yowne, 4-6 -ioun(e, -yon, etc. [a. AF. *regiun* (mod.F. *région*), ad. L. *regiōn-em* direction, line, boundary, quarter, district, etc., f. *regĕre* to direct. The earliest English uses show association with *regĕre* in the sense of 'to rule'.]

1. †**a.** A realm or kingdom. *Obs.* **b.** A large tract of land; a country; a more or less defined portion of the earth's surface, now esp. as distinguished by certain natural features, climatic conditions, a special fauna or flora, or the like.

Wyclif, Tindale, and the Genevan version (1557) have *regions* in place of *fields* in John iv. 35, after *regiones* of the Vulgate. Similarly *tree of the region* in Wyclif, Jer. xii. 20.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 Merlyn..of him has said, þat þre regions, in his bandons, salle be laid. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1445 *Hypsipyle*, If..That thou this famous tresor mightest winne, And bryngyn it myn regioun with-inne. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The grete see is namede in diuerse maners for diuerse regiones, yles, cites, and peple that hit compassethe. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* I. 12 There was a kyng..which, whan he departed fro Troye came in to the regyon of fraunce. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 255 In what place of your regyon thynke you that ye ought too luge of the peeres of Fraunce? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 188 Whiche Lybia is a region or coste of the countree of Afrike, boundyng vpon Aegypte. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 101 All the Regions Do smilingly Reuolt, and who resists Are mock'd for valiant Ignorance. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. (1635) 5 Nauigatours haue discouered few or no Regions wanting inhabitants. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 67 Embassies from Regions far remote In various habits on the Appian road. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 414 Amongst those hilly regions, where embrac'd In peaceful vales the happy Grisons dwell! 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xvii, But late you said No steps these desert regions tread! 1857 SCLATER in *Jrnl. Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool.* (1858) II. 143 South America is the most peculiar of all the primary regions in the globe as to its ornithology. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* I The inhabitants of any one region may, by exchange, become possessed of the abundance and variety of all other regions.

c. Without article: Land, territory. *rare*—[1].

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 415 That length of Region, and large Tract of Ground.

d. An area, space, or place, of more or less definite extent or character.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 2/1 The Region shall be the whole large open Place in which we are to build, and of which the Seat or Platform shall be only a Part. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Within the precincts of the ancient city of Westminster, is a narrow and dirty region. 1871 MRS. EDWARDS *Ought we to visit her?* III. viii. 131 The ginger-beer stalls and Aunt Sallies of the back regions.

†**2.** The rule or government of a kingdom. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 86 þey reyse not a king to regioun, þey schal not 3eue reyn to men. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVI. ix, He prayed the lordes at parlyement His sonne to admytte into the regyon, Syth he vnable was to the regyment.

3. A separate part or division of the world or universe, as the air, heaven, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 268 þe zuete smel ine hare regyon [*sc.* heaven] zuo zuete ys þet alle manyre zuete smelles ouercomþ. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 421 For in this Region [the air] certeyn Duelleth many a Citezeyn. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 73 Bulles of fyre so grete that they enflamed alle the regyon of the ayer. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 11 Ye Familiar Spirits, that are cull'd Out of the powerfull Regions vnder earth. 1608 — *Ham.* II. ii. 509 Anon the dreadfull Thunder Doth rend the Region. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 349 Heav'n rung With Jubilee, and loud Hosannas fill'd Th' eternal Regions. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 116 In what far-distant region of the sky, Hush'd in deep silence, sleep ye when 'tis calm? 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* x, As light may pierce the clouds when they dissever In the calm regions of the orient day! 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxix. (1878) 497 We know nothing of the region beyond the grave!

b. *fig.* A place, state or condition, having a certain character or subject to certain influences; the sphere or realm *of* something.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iv. 16 To them which sate in the region and shadowe of deeth. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, That he escaping the..paynes of eternall derkenes May euer dwel in the region of lighte. 1601 DANIEL *To C'tess Cumbld.* ii, With how free an eye doth he looke downe Vpon these lower regions of turmoyle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 65 Darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe, Regions of sorrow. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 83 P 2 Barbarians, by whom every region of science is equally laid waste. 1843 MIALL *Nonconf.* III. 1 We have passed beyond the region of early perils. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 234 He has followed philosophy into the region of mythology.

4. a. One of the successive portions into which the air or atmosphere is theoretically divided according to height (see quot. 1704). Also similarly of the sea according to depth.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7 Some part of it being caryed up into the highest Region, by the fiery heat is set on fire. *Ibid.* 11 Generated in the highest region of the ayre. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 81 Raines [are condensed] by the Cold of that, which they call the Middle Region of the Aire. 1671 BOYLE *Temp. Submarine Regions* iii. 8 To justifie my ascribing of this Coldnesse to the second, or lower Region of the Sea, I shall now subjoin some Relations. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Regions of the Air, are distinguished into Upper, Middle, and Lower. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. III. ii. § 2. 196, I shall therefore consider the sky as divided into three regions: the upper region, or region of the cirrus [etc.]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 203 The wind was high in the upper regions.

fig. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 74 He is of too high a Region, he knows too much.

†**b.** = CLIMATE 1. *Obs. rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 91, I meane by a Region that whiche the Grekes do call a Climate;..the climates may well be accompted 48 betwene the twoo polare circles.

5. An administrative division of a city or district.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 282 Every Bishop had his region or Diocese besides his Citie. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 7 The Roman governor..gave charge that Macedonia should be divided into four regions or diocesses. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 21 He divided Constantinople into fourteen regions or quarters. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 319 No new nomenclature seems to have been introduced, each province being merely called a Region...The following were the Augustan Regions. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 80 One of the seven regions into which Pope Cajus..had divided the city.

6. A part or division of the body or its parts: **a.** *spec.* in *Anat.* and *Med.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. liii. (Bodl. MS.), Ofte such a passion and yuel is yeued by bloode letting and by medicyns..and namelich vppon þe regioun of þe lyuoure. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 133 Applyed to the region of the milt, it doth soften it. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 65 To draw away the Reliques of the Humours, that may haue descended to the Lower Regions of the Body. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 350 The celiac Branches of the Artery ..send Branches to all the Viscera in the middle Region. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 2/2 The outline of the anterior wall or proper abdominal region constitutes an oval. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 60 The skull is said to be divided into certain regions.

b. in general use.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 84 The Gybes, and notable Scornes That dwell in euery Region of his face. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 147 Let it fall rather, though the fork invade The region of my heart. 1839 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* Jan. 9/1 The mouth, and the region of the mouth..were about the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face. 1892 HARDY *Tess* li. (ed. 5), A sudden rebellious sense of injustice caused the region of her eyes to swell with the rush of hot tears.

7. A space occupied by a thing.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 25 Oyle (which floated on the Vineger in a distinct Region by it self). 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (ed. 2) 334 We indicate on the diagram the region within which our given quantity of water can exist partly as vapour and partly as liquid. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 194 Let *DEF*.. be a contour enclosing any portion of a moving fluid. We may speak of the whole of this space as a region.

8. *attrib.*, as *region cloud, kite, planting, whisper.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxiii, The region cloude hath mask'd him from me now. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 607, I should haue fatted all the Region Kites With this Slaues Offal. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 349 Ere half this region-whisper had come down, Hyperion arose. 1832 *Planting* 44 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, The forest trees to be planted should be selected according to the above principles. In practice this may be termed region planting.

Regional (rī'dʒənăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *regiōn-āl-is*: see prec. and -AL, and cf. mod.F. *régional.*]

1. Of or pertaining to, connected with, a particular region or district.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vi. 159 The Apostles..planting a Church in a chief Citie, and extending the Faith to the Region about it,..annext the Regional-Church to the City-Church. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 11 Especially if..we could skill to modify also the Air, about them, and make the Remedy as well regional as topical. 1861 *Times* 10 July, He asked how he meant to deal with Tuscany,..where the regional system was still kept up in all its integrity. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* 7 Dec. 122 It is evident that an enormous area of regional metamorphism extends across Scandinavia. 1888 *Times* 23 June 5/5 The regional shows held in the different departments of France.

2. Pertaining to a special part of the body.

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* Wks. 1891 IX. 224 It is curious that the Japanese should have anticipated Europe in a kind of rude regional anatomy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 271 The regional diagnosis of cerebral disease is, in some instances, comparatively easy.

Hence **Re·gionally** *adv.*

1879 PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1882) II. 166 Regionally, these walls answer to the orbitosphenoids and alisphenoids of the higher Vertebrata.

Regionalism (rī'dʒənăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Tendency to, or practice of, regional systems or methods; localism on a regional basis.

1881 *Manch. Guard.* 4 Feb., That unfortunate 'regionalism' of Italy which has been described by recent writers in the country. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 107 The spirit of local individualism,—in politics somewhat inharmoniously dubbed 'regionalism'.

So **Re·gionalist**, one inclined to regionalism; **Regionali·stic** *a.*

1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 325 As Catalonian Leagues, Regionalistic propagandas.., and Press protests testify. 1900 *Daily Express* 10 July 1/7 The regionalists of Catalonia are preparing a violent campaign against bull-fights.

Regionary (rĭ'dʒənări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *regiōnāri-us* (Quicherat and Du Cange): see REGION and -ARY[1].]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a region. *Regionary bishop* (see quots. 1727-38 and 1869).

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 104 They attributed their successes .. to the topical and regionary deities. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A regionary bishop was properly a missionary invested with an episcopal character, but without being attached to any particular see. 1833 WATERWORTH *Rule Cath. Faith* 16 Decisions passed, in what are called by St. Austin the regionary councils. 1869 MACLEAR *Apost. Med. Europe* viii. 113 He was consecrated regionary bishop, without any particular diocese, but with a general jurisdiction over all whom he might win over.

b. *Regionary deacon*, etc. (see quots.).

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., At Rome there were antiently seven regionary deacons, who presided over a kind of hospitals, and looked to the distribution of alms. There were also regionary subdeacons, and regionary notaries. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. i. 138 Our holy Pope will be there, with the priests of the titles, the regionary deacons, the notaries [etc.].

B. *sb.* An account or description of the regions of Rome.

1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 54 Panvinius dedicated his description of Rome, which he added to the old regionaries, to the Emperor Ferdinand, in 1558.

Re·gioned, *ppl. a.* [f. REGION + -ED[2].] Divided into regions; placed in a region.

a 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 119 Space region'd with life-air, and barren void. 1872 A. DE VERE *Legends St. Patrick, Mount Cruachan* 160 His prayer Rose and far spread; nor roused alone those Powers Regioned with God.

Regio·nic, *a. rare.* [-IC.] Regional.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* (citing *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.*).

†**Re·gious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *rēg-*, *rex* king + -IOUS.] Taking the side of a king.

a 1677 J. HARRINGTON *Grounds Monarchy* Wks. (1700) 11, I would fain ask the Regious Defenders, by what Law they can maintain Governments to be inherent in one?

Register (re'dʒĭstəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **regestre**, -**gistre**, 5-6 **regester**, (5 -tyr), **regyster**, (5 -tre), 6 **regesto(u)r**, 5- **register**. [a. F. *registre*, †*regestre* (12th c.), or med.L. *registrum*, *regestrum*, for *regestum*, from the late L. pl. *regesta* matters recorded, a record, list, f. *regerĕre* to record, set down, f. *re-* RE- + *gerĕre* to carry (see *congest*, *digest*, etc).

The intrusive *r* of the F. and med.L. forms is due to the analogy of other sbs. in F. *-iste* (for *-iste*), L. *-istrum*. Some of the senses placed under II have app. arisen by false association with F. *regir*, L. *regĕre*, to rule, regulate.]

I. 1. A book or volume in which regular entry is made of particulars or details of any kind which are considered of sufficient importance to be exactly and formally recorded; a written record or collection of entries thus formed; †a list, catalogue.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 269, I wolde witterly þat 3e were in þe registre, And 3owre noumbre vnder notaries sygne. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 113 Thy fadyr mad fewtee, we fynde in oure rollez, In the regestre of Rome. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 149 Oþer artycles ..mowe be..putt in a boke, and that boke kept in this counsell as a registir or a ordinarye. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 421 A Registre of the same to remayn with the Maire. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 347 There is a register of bokes, which thuniversity of Louain hath rejected. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 129 b, It is not needefull to make a Register of all ye testimonies of writers. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 28 Seven Scribes..who had.. enough to doe to..keep Registers of the Martyrs that were put to death. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 88 He kept a register of all the King's promises. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Observ. Agric.* 151, I began, on Tuesday the 19th of August, an Experimental Register of the State of the Atmosphere. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 195 He was so good as to visit his patient, and examine his register. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 294 The results of the general survey were embodied in a map; those of the field survey were preserved in village registers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, With a number of leathery old registers on shelves.

transf. and *fig.* 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 182 Thei entre into the regestre of their stories. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 195 As you haue one eye vpon my follies, as you heare them vnfolded, turne another into the Register of your owne. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 176 Abuse not thy Memory to be Sinnes Register. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 91 The God supreme, to whose eternal eye The registers of fate expanded lie. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 65, I may put into the registers of my belief, all that comes home to me through the senses of the outer man. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol* 734 The Pacific Ocean..has registers of subsidence all over it, in its coral islands.

b. A note or mark serving as a record.

1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 343 On a corner of the glass is scratched with a diamond 1, 2, &c., as the case might be. The register will serve for future printings from the same Negative.

†2. As a title: a. of the Epistles of Gregory the Great. *Obs.*

After the L. title *Registrum* or *Regestum (epistolarum)*.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 118 As seynte Gregore seiþ in þe fyveþe boke of his registre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxix. 95 Which answers are wrytten with other questions in the regestre of Gregory.

†b. of a compilation containing the forms of writs of the Common Law, cited by English lawyers of the 16–17th c. *Obs.*

The full title was 'the Register of Writs', or 'of the Chancery'; see Cowell *Interpr.* and Blount *Law Dict.* s.v.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 3 b, So it shalbe sayd in dyuers other wryttes..as it appereth by the register. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ix. § 5. 53 In the Register in the writ of *Ad quod dampnum*, there the woord is *Assertare*. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 73 b, It appeareth by the Register that the king shal haue escuage of his tenants which hold of him.

3. In *Sc.* use, the general term (current from the 15th c.) for records of a legal, parliamentary, or public character; in later use *spec.* those instituted by the Act of 1617, in which all documents affecting landed property are recorded.

1428 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 9/1 þat all & sindry..present þar lettres..at þai may be put in þe kingis Register til perpetuale memore. 1566 (*title*) The Actis and Constitutiounis of the Realme of Scotland..viseit, correctit, and extractit furth of the Registers. 1577 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. Pref. 25 *note*, The Registeris of the decreittis geviu be the Lordis of Counsale. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/1 Thair salbe ane publick Register In the whiche all Reuersiones,..grantis off redemptioun and sicklyik all enstrumentis of seasing salbe registrat within thriescore dayes efter þe date of the same. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. v. (1710) 443 The Law of Scotland is easy and regular, by reason of Public Registers,..for recording Conveyances of the Lands and Possessions of private Subjects. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 274/2 What is almost peculiar to this part of the empire, the register of all deeds conveying or changing territorial property. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 40 § 5 The keeper..of the register of deeds and probative writs. *Ibid.* § 6 Where any writ..shall have been registered in the General Register of Sasines.

b. *Clerk of (the) Register*, now *Lord Clerk Register*: originally the clerk who kept the King's register, in later times a Scottish officer of state, who formerly had custody of the national records or registers, but is now represented in that capacity by the Deputy Clerk Register.

In early use the Latin genitive *registri* sometimes appears: in the modern form there is perh. confusion with *sb.*[2]

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 52/2 þe lordis thinkis speidfull þat oure souerane lorde commande all his schirrefis and commissaris of burowis to cum to þe clerk of his Regestre [etc.]. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 414/1 Hir hienes..ordanis þe clerk of registri and Justice clerk [etc.]. *Ibid.* 415/2 Maister James foulis of colintoun Clerk of registeris askit Instrumentis. 1607 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. Pref. 13 Proclamation is made throughout the Kingdome, to deliver in to the King's Clearke of Register (whom you heere [at Whitehall] call the Master of the Rolles) all Bills to be exhibited that Session. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Ho. Douglas* 358 Master John Skeene, Clerk-Register, and Master of the Rols. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4139/1 A Commission to Sir James Murray to be Clerk-Register. 1794 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) App. ii. 358 And there was produced to the Commissioners, by the Lord Clerk Register's Deputies for keeping the records, a public and solemn instrument. 1844 C. INNES *Pref. Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 13 *note*, The Fourth Annual Report of the Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland. 1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 44 § 2 The Lord Clerk Register shall continue to be one of the officers of state of Scotland. *Ibid.* § 4 In his absence..the Deputy Clerk Register shall have and may exercise the said rights.

4. As the name of certain official or authoritative records or books of record having some public or commercial importance: e. g.

a. of the baptisms, marriages, and burials in a parish, kept by the clergyman; or (in later use) of births, marriages, and deaths, kept by an official (a REGISTRAR) appointed for the purpose.

1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 154 That yow and euery parson vicare or curate within this diocese shall for euery churche kepe one boke or registre wherin ye shall write the day and yere of every weddyng christenyng and buryeng. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccl.* lxx, Ministers to Keepe a Register of Christenings, Weddings, and Burials. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. viii. (1677) 205 The strict and vigilant Observance of the..Registers of the Bills of Births and Deaths. 1753 *Act* 26 *Geo. II*, c. 33 § 14 Immediately after the Celebration of every Marriage, an entry thereof shall be made in such Register. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 1 His baptism is recorded, in the register of St. Mary's parish. 1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 49 *marg.*, Registers of Baptisms and Burials may be kept as heretofore. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, The register signed, and the fees paid [etc.]. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 88 § 49 The registrar..who keeps the register in which the birth or death..is..registered.

b. of seamen in the British mercantile marine.

1698–6 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III*, c. 21 § 1 In the said Register or Registers, there shall be truly and faithfully Entred..the Names, Sirnames [etc.]. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 9 In, or about the Year 1696, a Register for Seamen was opened.. by what Accidents it fail'd, I cannot say. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 19 § 19 And whereas it is expedient that a Register should be formed and maintained of all the 'Mariners and Seafaring Men of the United Kingdom'. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 306 The register being compiled from the agreements with seamen &c.

c. of shipping, containing particulars of construction, materials, size, ownership, etc; also, a certificate issued by the registering official, esp. as evidence of the nationality of the vessel.

1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 48 The Force and Effect of any Register granted to any Ship or Vessel. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, The brigantine, which had taken out her British register and licence under the name of the Rebiera, went out of harbour. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 1/1 The Britannia steam-packet, twelve hundred tons burthen per register. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 195 Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, which is published yearly, is an alphabetical list of vessels ranked in different classes according to their qualifications.

d. of those entitled to vote in Parliamentary or municipal elections.

1832 *Act* 2 *Will. IV*, c. 45 § 37 Whereas it is expedient to form a Register of all Persons entitled to vote [etc.]. 1843 LD. BROUGHAM *Pol. Phil.* III. ix. 69 The necessity for a register, assumes that the franchise is confined to particular classes. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 92 *marg.*, Preparation of municipal registers in burghs which do not return members to Parliament.

5. An entry in a register (esp. in sense 4 a).

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* ii. 62 These soughte the register of their byrth, and founde none. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *It cannot rain but it pours*, There being no Register of his Christening, his Age is only to be guessed at by his Stature and Countenance. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. (1788) 76 You have better proofs of your descent..than the register of a marriage. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 11 *marg.*, Book of Registers to be kept. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revolution of* 1685, Wks. 1846 II. 20 Three persons were executed illegally at Taunton for rebellion, the nature and reason of their death being openly avowed in the register of their interment.

6. Registration, registry.

1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 6 (Scobell) 227 And the person so elected..shall continue three years in the said place of Register. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* Ep. Rdr., The Free Lands of England being put under a Voluntary Register by Act of Parliament. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 245 Her port of register is Liverpool. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 129 Elaborate pencil and pen outlines, of which perhaps half-a-dozen are worth register and preservation.

II. 7. †a. A bookmark. [So med.L. *registrum*.]

1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Regyster of a boke, *signet*.

b. An index; a table of contents. *rare.*

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 8 *Syllabus, index libri*, ..the index, table, or register of a booke. 1890 *Durham Diocesan Gaz.* IV. 59 Register. 1. Letter from the Bishop.. page 33 [etc.].

c. The series of signatures in a printed book; the list of these at the end of early printed books.

1885 *Brit. Mus. Catal., Caxton* Game and Playe of the chesse .. (2nd ed.) Without titlepage or pagination; the register commences on the eighth leaf bj, and extends to I vi.

8. A slider in an organ; hence, a set of pipes controlled by a slider, a stop; also, a stop-knob.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 354/2 *Pleuritides regulæ*, .. the side rules which are put in and pulled out, either to stop or to open the holes: the registers. 1649 LEAK *Waterwks.* 30 The three Registers marked G H I, are different the one from the other. And .. it is good that there be a Wall of a foot thick between the Registers and the said motion. 1766 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. I. x. 148 By means of the Registers that command the several orders of pipes, the wind is either admitted into or excluded from them severally. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 487/2 To fit these channels, there are the same number of wooden sliders or registers running the whole length. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xvi. 104/2 The whole of the accessory movements are labelled similar to the registers. *Ibid.*, The total number of pipes is 2475, and of registers 45.

transf. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* xiii, Every Composer will soon be taught the use of this Cabinet, and how to manage all the Registers of it, which will be drawn out much in the manner of those in an Organ.

b. The compass of a voice or instrument; the particular range of tones which can be produced by certain voices.

Freq. used with distinguishing terms as *upper*, *middle*, and *lower register*; *head*, *chest*, and *throat register*, etc.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Register*, a term applied to the compass, or graduated notes, of a voice. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 418/2 The compass of soprano and some other voices are divided into registers, of which there are two, viz. the natural and the falsetto. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* x, The sounds too were very pleasant to hear.., musical laughs in all the registers.

9. A contrivance, usually consisting of a metal plate or plates by which an opening may be wholly or partially closed, used for regulating the passage of air, heat, or smoke.

In ordinary use now chiefly applied to the adjustable plate which regulates the draught of a common fire-grate, or *U.S.* to the perforated or open-work plate by which warm air is admitted to an apartment.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Looke well to the register, And let your heat, still, lessen by degrees. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 Which Hole is to be left open, or govern'd with its Register, to attemper the Air..entering by the Furnace-pipes. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 264 Make a small passage through the dome, by opening some of its registers, that the flame may just begin to draw. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 326 A double register;—first to close the back flue. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 373 People..who coddle themselves, who toast their feet on the register.

†b. A regulator in a steam engine. *Obs.*—[0]

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 54/2 There are also registers in the steam engine.

10. A registering device; a mechanical contrivance or apparatus by which data of some kind are automatically recorded; an indicator.

[1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 228 He contrived a Thermometer to be its own Register.] 1830 DANIELL in *Phil. Trans.* CXX. 262 The pyrometer..consists of two distinct parts, which I shall designate as the Register and the Scale. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xv. 80 Clock with perpetual register of day, week, and month. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1912/1 Among the applications of gearing..applicable to registers, may be cited epicyclic and differential gears.

11. †a. A part of a type-mould (see quot. 1727–38).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xv. P 7 The Register ..is made of an Iron Plate about a Brevier thick. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Register*, among letter-founders, is one of the inner parts of the mould wherein the printing types are cast...It's use is to direct the joining of them justly together.

b. *Printing.* Precise adjustment of the type or printing; *esp.* exact correspondence of the printed matter on the two sides of a leaf.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 7 *Making Register* is to Quoin up a Form [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Then he observes how the Register of the Head and Foot agrees. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In the Art of Printing, Register is a Rule for the equal Distribution of the Lines and Pages. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 159 The right hand margin is not in register, the lines being of unequal length. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 305 In order to..be printed on both sides, without destroying the register (or coincidence of the pages on the opposite sides of the sheet). 1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* I. i. 3 The binder is perfectly justified in rejecting any sheets..not in register.

c. *Photogr.* In a camera, proper correspondence between the focussing screen and the sensitive plate or film.

1890–1 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 607.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *register act, box, certificate, keeper, ticket, vessel*; (sense 8) *register valve*; (sense 9) *register furnace, grate, plate, stove*; (sense 10) *register frame, head, pyrometer, thermometer*; (sense 11 b) *register point, sheet.* See also REGISTER BOOK, HOUSE, OFFICE, SHIP.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 538 To remedy this inconvenience..several acts of parliament have been made, called the *Register Acts. 1840 SHEE *Abbott's Merchant Ships* (ed. 6) 58 The old Register Acts contained no provision for registering ships in the territories under the government of the East India Company. 1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 14 The Register Books..shall be always kept in the *Register Box, and the Register Box shall always be left locked. 1696 *Pub. Gen. Acts* (1697) 489 Divers evil disposed Persons so Registred..have fraudulently lent their *Register Certificates to divers Mariners..who were not Registred. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 213/1 The *register-frame is placed on the bed, and blackleaded, the forme is placed inside. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 3 Some Furnaces have three partitions, as the Furnace for Reverberation, and the *Register Furnace. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1458 Among the fixtures of the bar may be included a folding *register grate. 1800 MUDGE in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 558 The disturbances to which the *register-heads were liable, did not discover themselves till a mile of the base had been measured. 1687 in Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 109 Compter, and *Registe-keeper of all Wares and Merchandice imported in to the said Kingdom. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 52 We must have been deluded ..by all the writers and register-keepers that ever have been, are, or are in being. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 52 A *Register Plate of Iron towards the top of the Funnel. *Ibid.* 53 These Register Plates will serve to keep in the warm Air. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 280 In building chimneys ..we can readily reduce it to any desired size, by means of a sliding register plate near its bottom. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 These are the equivalents of the *register-points of the chromo-lithographic process or the typographic printing in colors. 1830 DANIELL in *Phil. Trans.* CXX. 257 A new *Register-Pyrometer, for measuring the Expansion of Solids. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 7 He lays another Sheet even upon the Tympan-sheet, for a *Register Sheet. 1795 *Specif. Crook & German's Patent* No. 2032. 8 *Register stoves and every other project commonly supposed to be useful by those who profess to cure smoking chimnies. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iii, A nice small pattern, just the thing for register stoves. 1880 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XIV. 316 The maximum and minimum of temperature in the course of the twenty-four hours, as marked by a *register thermometer. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 112 § 20 Every Person..intending to serve on board any Ship..is hereby required to provide himself with a *Register Ticket. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Music* II. 583/2 A metal pin..rested on the front end of the '*register-valve' as it was called. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Register ships*, In the years 1702, 1703, &c. these *register vessels .. sold their commodities for above three hundred per cent. profit.

Register (re·dʒistəɹ), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [Prob. for REGISTRER, q.v.] The keeper of a register; a REGISTRAR. (In common use *c* 1580–1800.)

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 All judges, aduocates, registers and scribes, proctours .. and apparitours and all other. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 175 Thomas Laurence the Register of Canterbury was attainted of misprision of the same treason. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 23 At the first, he was no better than a Register, or the King's Remembrancer, or Secretary. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 4 The Bishops Secretary or Register will present me with some Parchments and wax. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 500 To discharge the functions of notaries and registers of the consulate. 1816 SCOTT in Raine *Mem. Surtees* (1852) 166 My friend Thomas Thomson, the Deputy Register of Scotland. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 93 There will also be in time a Registrar, or, as they spell it here, 'Register', but none is appointed yet. [1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. iv. v. 1330 Schoolmasters are within the canons of 1603 as well as registers.]

attrib. and *Comb.* 1603 *Humble Petit. Ministers Ch. Eng.* § 4 That none having jurisdiction or Register places, put out the same to farme. 1650 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 1681 Trustees, Treasurers, Register, Register-Accomptant [etc.].

†**b.** *Sc. Lord Register* = Lord Clerk Register (see *sb.*[1] 3 b). *Obs.*

1686 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 111 His Majesties right trusty and well beloved Cousin and Counsellor G. V. of T. Lord Register. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. (1710) 407 The Four Lesser Officers of State [before the Union] were The Lord Register, The Lord Advocate [etc.]. 1794 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) App. ii. 355 One of the Lord Register's Deputies for Keeping the Records.

Register (re·dʒistəɹ), *v.* Also 5–6 **regystre**, 5–7 **-gestre**, (6 **-gester**). [ad. F. *registrer* (13th c.), or med.L. *registrāre*, f. *registrum* REGISTER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To set down (facts, names, etc.) formally in writing; to enter or record in a precise manner.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 261 Of whom the wrytinge is yit now Registered, as a man mai hiere. 1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 604 As it is remembryd in historie And registred be old antiquyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 5 Of bothe landes the Cronycles entyere, With other matyers whiche Regystred be. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 433 Rychard Whittyngton..hath right well deserued to be regestred in the boke of fame. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 90 Those that had bin sicke, vpon recouery there registered their cures, and the experiments wherby they were effected. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 335 Such follow him, as shall be registerd Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scrowle. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 P 3 Some register the changes of the wind. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 530 The fatal hour Was registered in heaven ere time began. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 36 Observations on the hygrometer have not been..so diligently registered..as appears desirable. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 21 To know all that can be known about his wishes and character, and to register this knowledge in exact terms.

transf. or *fig.* *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* lxvii, Register this in thine remembrauce. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg) 91/1 With my trusty sword.. I'll register upon his helm what I dare do. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* Poet. Wks. (1837) 281 Many a flower, which in the passing time My heart hath register'd. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 211 Such appears to have been the succession of events registered by these ruins.

†**b.** To set (one) down *for*, or as, something.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 5 Him we may register for a man fortunate. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. i. 81 He deserueth to be registred for a foole. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* viii. 20 That we might be registred, your confederats and friends.

†**c.** Const. with *inf.* To record. *Obs. rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 444 He .. was the first that is registred to haue set up Irreligion by force. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 806 In the Manuscript.. these Carmelites following are registered to haue beene buried in this Monastery.

†**d.** To set *down* in a record or register. *Obs.*[—1]

1683 WOOD *Life* 26 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 76 They framed themselves into a solemn meeting, had discourses, and the discourses were registered down by Dr. Plot.

2. *spec.* To make formal entry of (a document, fact, name, etc.) in a particular register; also, to get (a document, etc.) entered in the register by the person entitled to do so.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 He that registerith it to haue a competent reward for his labor, and that this forseyd wryting be registerid also. 1530 PALSGR. 683/1 My fathers wyll is regystred in the bysshops courte. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 79 Ordanis the Clerk of Register to extend the samyn act..and to register the samin in the bukis of Counsale. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/2 So proportionallie for everie page .. for registring of everie ane of þe saidis evidentis. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 12, I can both in England and Wales Register my Wedding, my Burial, and my Christening,..and that which is Register'd there, is good by our Law. 1794 in Bloomfield *Amer. Law Rep.* 9 The Term..fixed in the said Act for registering Slaves. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 2 The said Ship or Vessel..has been duly registered at the Port. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 3 The great bulk of our luggage had been registered through to Paris. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 119 My last letter .. was registered for security.

absol. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 231 The edict for the stamp tax has been the subject of reiterated orders and refusals to register.

b. *refl.* (also with *as*.)

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 282 [She] there regystarde herselfe as a sentwary woman. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 706 [She] departed to a Seminarie there by called Beaulieus.. and registred her selfe and hers, as persons there priuileged. 1695 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III* (1696) 478 A Natural born Subject of this Realm..Who shall be willing to Enter and Register himself for the Service of His Majesty. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., They..could have registered themselves in the census..as members of the Church of England.

3. Of instruments: To record by some automatic device; to indicate. (Cf. REGISTER *sb.*[1] 10.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 498/2 He proposes to adapt clock-work to this thermometer, in such a way as to register..the degrees of heat and cold. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xv. 65 Improved Watchman's Clock..for indicating punctuality and registering the neglect of it. 1877 *Nature* 24 May 59/1 In the hottest province..the thermometer never registered above 74° before sunrise.

absol. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1838/2 Many of these instruments register up to 1000° Centigrade.

4. *intr.* To coincide or correspond exactly.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 45/2 The printer superadds the impressions..taking great care that the two fit well, or 'register', as it is technically called. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 175 They are..adjusted until the impressions fit—'register', as it is called—as intended by the engraver.

b. *trans.* To adjust with precision, so as to secure the exact correspondence of parts.

1839 [see REGISTERING *vbl. sb.* b]. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 92 The cardboard form is first placed in the printing frame, then the negative,..then the sensitive paper, care being taken..to register every part as perfectly as possible.

5. *intr.* To manipulate the registers of an organ. 1892 *Times* 22 Oct. 14/2 Admirably calculated to exhibit the player's skill in 'registering'.

Hence **Re·gisterable** *a.*, —REGISTRABLE.

1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 4 A protest..shall be registerable in the Courts of Session or other competent judicatories. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 26 Suppose she is content with the cheapest registerable diploma obtainable.

Registerary, obs. form of REGISTRARY.

Re·gister book. = REGISTER *sb.*[1] 1 or 4.

1515 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 396 He to synd suficient surties to be recordid in the Regester-Booke. 1628 B. JONSON *Masque Augurs* Wks. (Rtldg.) 630/2 This, the register-book of my function, shews me no less than a clerk at all points. 1677–8 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1862) III. 434 The..Customer..is alsoe to keepe the Register bookes for all private trade. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 31 A register book of wills..wherein registrations were made. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 195 Their [ships] title to be on any class is determined by certain rules laid down in the register-book. 1869 in *Phillimore's Eccles. Law* (1873) II. VI. i. 1772 The registering of the deeds and the act in the register book of the diocese.

Registered (re·dʒistəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. the vb. + -ED[2].] Recorded or entered in some book or list.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 298 But the Registred Brethren or Sisters should not care much for Conversion. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5467/1 The Value of the registred Effects brought by this Flota, is computed at 12 Millions of Pieces of Eight. 1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 307 By these have I made my registered experiments. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 407 The proportion of registered baptisms to the population. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 214 Her registered tonnage was 686 tons. 1874 in Phillimore *Suppl. Eccles. Law* (1876) 52 The representation..shall be..sent by post in a registered packet.

Re·gisterer. *rare* —[1]. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who registers.

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* Pref, The Grekes the chiefe Registerers of worthy actes, called all thinhabiters from the river of Danow northward by the name of Celtes or Galles.

Re·gister House. *Sc.* The house appointed for the keeping of the registers, now a special building, called the *General Register House* (erected at various dates from 1774 onwards), at the east end of Princes Street, Edinburgh.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 71 The silver wark quhilk is in the register hous within the castell of Edinburgh. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 373 In his majesties Register Hous in the Castell of Edinburgh. 1740 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 348 Ten hogsheads more of the records..ly still unopened in the general register-house. 1794 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) App. ii. 354 Within the Lord Clerk Register's Office in the General Register House at Edinburgh. 1844 C. INNES *Prof. Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 18 *note*, These three rolls were brought to the General Register House by a person who could give no information where he had got them. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII 663/2 The General Register House for Scotland..is an important adjunct to the Supreme Courts.

Registering (re·dʒistəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REGISTER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of recording, or entering in a book, etc.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 59 Y^e registring of our tumultuous times & daungerous chaunces. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5 The registering of doubts hath two excellent uses. 1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 6 (Scobell) 227 A Book of good Vellum or Parchment for the Registring of all such Marriages. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 99 For the Registring of such Baptisms. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 (*title*), An Act for the registering of British Vessels.

b. *techn.* (See quots.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 258 The means by which the successive impressions..are to be brought exactly to join each other..; this is by printers called registering. 1852 SKIDEL *Organ* 111 By registering, we here understand, the mode in which the various registers of an organ are combined.

Re·gistering, *ppl. a* [-ING[2].] That registers.

1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 31 Every such Registering Officer of the Quakers [etc.]. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxiii, A temporary post as an extra *cancelliere* or registering secretary under the Ten. 1877 *Nature* 13 Sept. 421/2 The metallic spiral must be placed very close to the registering apparatus.

Re·gister o·ffice. An office at which a register of any kind is kept, or where registration is made.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 247, I have advertis'd this morning, in the register-office, for servants under seventeen. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, My drawing-room is an absolute register-office for candidate actors, and poets without character. 1810 WALSH *Genius & Dispos. Fr. Gov.* (ed. 5) 108 Register offices abound in every part of the empire. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 19 § 19 There shall be established in the Port of London an office to be called 'The General Register Office of Merchant Seamen'. 1893 MARY CHOLMONDELEY *Diana Tempest* I, The marriage at the local register office.

Comb. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. ix, No register-office keeper has been pestered with more claimants.

†**Re·gistership.** *Obs.* [f. REGISTER *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] The office of registrar.

1574 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 460 Extend still your good will, if in case he be your officer for the registership. 1625 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 335 For the former of these, which doth concern the Registership; I signified unto him .. that I had made promise of it already. *a* 1645 LAUD *Rem.* (1700) II. 183 The Registership..of the Vice Chancellor's Court. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 163 See the case of Vaughan and Compton 14 Jac. at the Assizes for the Office of the Registership of Suffolk.

Re·gister-ship. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A Spanish ship having a registered licence authorizing it to trade with the Spanish possessions in America.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Register ships*, or *ships of register.* 1739 in *Descr. Windw. Passage* (ed. 2) 3 There are another Sort of Vessels imploy'd in the Trade to the Indies, which are called Register-Ships. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. XXVII. 118 One of our men of war .. has taken another register-ship of immense value. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* VIII. Wks. 1851 VI. 139 All the register-ships destined for the South seas must still take their departure from Cadiz, and are obliged to return thither.

†**Registery.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *registeri-um*, or f. REGIST(ER) *v.* + -ERY.] = REGISTRY.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/1 A Regestery, *registerium*. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 445 A Copy of King Johns Charter taken out of the black book of the said Arch-Bishops Registery at Dublin. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 65 The Canon of Scripture is taken out of authentick registeries.

Registrable (re·dʒistrăb'l), *a.* [f. REGISTER *v.*: cf. REGISTERABLE.] That may be registered.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 667 Contracts registrable, contracts fit to be included in the system of registration. 1883 *Law Times* LXXV. 180/1 An office copy of a will..under such a seal, is to be registrable in the same way as a will.

Hence **Re·gistrabi·lity.**

1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 177/1 To make the registrability of words depend .. upon the novelty of the mode of application.

Re·gistral, *a. rare.* [f. REGISTER *sb.*[1] + -AL.] Pertaining to, derived from, authenticated by, a register.

1632 *Bishops Transcripts, Bilsington* (MS.), A coppy-registral of all such X'nings Marriages and Burials as have been in..Bilsington. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 843/1 It will contain copies of the registral acts of birth and death of all the Foscolos.

Registrar (re·dʒistrāɹ). [f. REGISTER *v.* + -AR[2]: cf. the earlier REGISTRER and REGISTRARY. The form is noted by Vesey, *Decline of the Eng. Lang.* (1841) 82, as a 'novelty, recently, within the memory of persons now living, introduced'.]

1. One whose business it is to keep a register; an official recorder.

1675 BATHURST in Warton *Life* (1761) 136 The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted, sworne before the public registrar. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 452 The minutes of it are taken down, and read openly in court by the registrar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 54/2 *Registrar*, an officer in the English universities, who has the keeping of all the public records. 1812 *Act* 52 *Geo. III*, c. 146 § 7 The Registrar of every Diocese in England. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 19 § 21 A due Return should be made to the said Registrar of Merchant Seamen 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, There were the Inquests and the Registrar's returns. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 57 Every great historian should be no dull registrar of events

b. *Registrar general.* (See GENERAL *a.* 10.)

1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 6 The Registrar General shall send..a General Abstract of the Numbers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 306 A general register and record office of seamen in the mercantile marine, under the direction of a registrar-general.

2. = REGISTER *sb.*[1] 8 and 10.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 402/2 (*Organ*), A shows the reservoir;..DD, the registrars, by which the equal rising of the reservoir is ensured. 1879 in Sladen *Gunnery* App. ii, The electro-magnet, B, sustains a shorter rod, F.., named the 'registrar'.

Hence **Re·gistrarship,** the office of registrar.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 622 His registrarship of £10,000 a-year. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 A mastership in lunacy, and a registrarship in bankruptcy.

Registrary[1] (re·dʒistrări). [ad. med.L. *registrāri-us* (Du Cange): see REGISTER *sb.*[1] and -ARY[1].] A registrar. Chiefly in University use, and now retained only at Cambridge.

c 1541 in Hearne *Collect.* II Dec. an 1705 (O. H. S.) I. 124 Tho Key Registrarie of the University. 1625 LAUD *Diary* 10 Oct. in *Hist.* (1695) 24, I and my Company dined in the open Air, in a place called Pente-Cragg, where my Registrary had his Country-House. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 1 The publick Scribe or Registrary of the University of Oxon. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4294/3 The several Lists of Incumbents..are reduced to An. 1700. by the present Registrary. 1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 103 The Registrary's Office and Record Room. 1894 *Circular*, Fellow of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University from 1862 to 1891.

transf. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* VI. (1867) 166 The senate, reduced to the mere registrary of its haughty champion's decrees.

†**Re·gistrary**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec. and -ARY[1] B. 2.] A register or registry.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II. 173 For, say they, Godwin 'transcribes out of Josseline and Mason, as if he had them immediately from the Archives and Registraries'.

†**Re·gistrate,** *pa. pple.* (and *a.*). *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 **registrat**(t, 6–7 **regestrat**. [ad. med.L. *registrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *registrāre*, f. *registrum* REGISTER *sb.*[1]] Registered, recorded.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 11/2 Þe King..has ordanit þat all statutis & ordinance of þis parliament .be registrat in the kingis Registir. 1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 440/1 Þat þis present contract be actit and registrat in þe buikis of parliament sessioun. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 118 b, Ye determination of Iouinian..registrat in the buuk callit the Code. 1639 *Procl. Chas. I to Scot.* 9 It is his Majesties will, that this be insert and registrate in the books of assembly. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 472 By Vertue of Arrestments founded upon Registrat Bonds, Decreets, or the like. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 135 Persons charged upon Criminal Letters..are..denounced, and registrate to the Horn.

fig. 1616 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Alexis to Damar* in *Drum.*

mond's Wks. (1894) I. 183 Those madrigals we sung..Are registrate by echoes in the rocks.

† **Re·gistrate,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *registrāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To register (*lit.* and *fig.* uses).

1570 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1897) 16 June 10/2 Fame shall registrate her princelie deeds. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 359 Commanding our clerkis..to registrate the samyn. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/2 To receave fra the pairties thair euidentis and to registrat be same. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 372 They would registrate that sense of it in the books of Parliament. 1776 J. Neill 23 *Serm* 60 These and other Young Saints God hath registrated in his book.

Hence † **Re·gistrated** *ppl. a.*, **-ating** *vbl. sb.*

a 1598 Rollock *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 406 The registrating of thair speiches is na thing to his schame. 1687 A. Haig in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1881) 331 Item, For registrating of the signetor. 1732 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 146 It is his registrated word: his sealed word.

Registration (redʒistrē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *registrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *registrāre* to Register. Cf. obs. F. *registration* (16th c.).]

1. The act of registering or recording.

Clause of Registration, in Sc. Law, a clause in deeds providing for their being properly registered.

? 1566 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1814) II. Chron. Table 4/1 Anent the registracione of letteris of newe infeftment confirmacion &c. *Ibid.* 33/2 Registratioun of ane appunctuament betuix my lord Governour and James Hammiltoun. *c* 1680 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 705 Remember, that immediately before the Clause of Registration, ye insert the Faculty reserved by the Father to himself. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. II. 471 Duties upon registration [have become] extremely common. 1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 1 So much of the said Acts as relates to the Registration of Marriages. 1877 *Nature* 23 Sept. 421 The registration of temperature is one of the most difficult of meteorological problems.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an entry made in a register.

1611 Florio, *Registratione*, a registration, an enrouslement, a recording. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/1 Oure said souerane Lord..ordanis the same registeris and registratiounes foirsaidis to be insert thairin. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 97 A Page is filled with such Registrations. 1742-2 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* viii. i. Objection (1752) II. 1260/1 Their [censors'] Business was to make a Registration of all the Roman Citizens. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 31 A register book of wills..wherein registrations are made.

c. *attrib.*, as *registration act, court, law*, etc.

1843 Cox *Registration of Voters* Pref. 1 Practical experience in the registration courts. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 24 The Danish Government..passed two new measurement and registration laws. 1885 Wilkinson *Cox & Grady's Law of Registration* 3 Persons acting as town clerks under the Parliamentary Registration Acts.

2. In organ-playing: (see quot.).

1881 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 238 The awkward..word 'registration', which is the only expression we have for the study of effect and combination of tone on the organ, and means the same in regard to it that 'orchestration' means in regard to the orchestra.

3. *Printing.* Adjustment.

1890 Jacobi *Printing* 178 The sole object of points is to obtain perfect registration in backing.

Hence **Registra·tional** *a.*

1889 *Lancet* 30 Nov. 1135 The above-named exceptional effort to obtain registrational accuracy.

Re·gistrative, *a. rare*—1. [f. as Registrate *v.* + -ive.] Of the nature of registration.

1862 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 2) 410 Looking is a voluntary act,..seeing is a state,—passive and receptive, and at the best, little more than registrative.

Re·gistrator. *rare.* [a. med.L. *registrātor*, agent-n. f. *registrāre* to Register. Cf. G. *registrator*, F. *régistrateur*.] One who registers, a registrar.

1808-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 523 In case of registration..publicity serves as a security for the correctness..of the work of the registrator.

† **Registrature.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. G. *registratur* = It. *registratura*: see Registrate *v.* and -ure.] A registry.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 432 The princely, spiritual and temporal colleges, together with their chanceries and registratures.

Re·gistrer. Now *rare.* Also 4 **regystrere.** [Orig. a. AF. **registrere* = OF. *registreur*: in later use f. Register *v.* + -er 1.] † **a.** One who registers; a registrar. *Obs.* **b.** = Register *sb.*1 10.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 173 Erchdekenes and officiales and alle 3owre regystreres. 1433 Lydg. *S. Edmund* III. 165 Burchardus .. Was his Registrer and also his notaryc. *c* 1450 — *Secrees* 436 Callyd Registrer of ther tresoury. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 59 Such as be the registrers & writers of their owne actes. 1598 Florio, *Registratore*, a registrer.., a remembrancer, a keeper of records. 1832 Palmer in *Phil. Trans.* CXXI. 209 Description of a Graphical Registrer of Tides and Winds.

So † **Registrour.** *Obs. rare*—1.

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 88 b, Platina (the most registrour of the popes names).

Registry (re·dʒistri). [f. Regist(er) *v.* + -by: cf. Registery.]

1. The act of registering, registration.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. x. (Arb.) 39 The memoriall and registry of all great fortunes, the praise of vertue [etc.]. 1633 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 514 The whole City of Bristol (as to the Place of Registry, and Matters to be Registered) is to be accounted Part of the County of Somerset. 1694 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. III*, c. 6 And if any undue preference..shall be made, either in point of Registry or Payment [etc.]. 1789 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 15 They had presumed to assert that no edict could be valid without their registry. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1282 *note*, An action of trover for the certificate of registry itself. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 11 At every Port where Registry shall be made. *Ibid.* § 21 If..the Master..cannot attend at the Port of Registry [etc.]. 1869 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* i. (1876) 27 A great volume of time is now shutting, the roll is folded up for the registry, and we must open another.

2. A place where registers are kept.

1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* cxxvi, Bishop's Registrie. All such Possessours. shall once in euery yere exhibite into the publike Registrie of the Bishop of the Diocesse.. euery originall Testament. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 64 Many Instruments of such Consolidations may be seen in the Episcopal Registries of this Realm. 1803 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 284 The place where such register books are deposited..is the Registry. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 85 § 2 All documents..shall be.. sent to the registry of the Arches Court of Canterbury..or the registry of the Chancery Court of York.

3. A register, a book of record; also, an entry in a register.

1622 J. Hughes *St. Pauls Exerc.* 7 A Chronicle, or a Registrie, wherein all our workes are written. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1690) 28 There hath been much discourse, about introducing of Registries into England. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 349 All registries agree in this, that the S.E. and N.W. winds are nearly equal. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1282 The certificate may be proved to have been granted to the plaintiff by the production of the registry, from which it was copied. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 11 A Book shall be kept by the Collector..and every Registry shall be numbered in Progression. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah, Shah Abbas* 45 A useful registry,—Which therefore we —'believe'? 1891 Mayston *Index Customs Gen. Ord.* 194 Every entry in registry is to be signed.

† **4.** Registership. *Obs. rare*—1.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Register*, The lord register,.. before the union, was the fifth officer of state, and besides the registry, was clerk of the parliament, treasury, exchequer, and session.

5. *attrib.*, as *registry act, office, ticket.*

1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 4 All Expences of carrying on the Business of the General Registry Office. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 841 *Registry Acts*, that body of enactments .as to the enregistering of all ships which are to have the privileges of British vessels. 1863 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 306 The registry tickets which for some time were given to seamen are now abolished.

So † **Registy.** *Obs. rare*—1. In quot. *attrib.*

1562 *Child-Marriages* 50 As..doth more plainelie appere recorded in the registie boke within the parishe of Bunburye.

† **Re·gitive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *regitif, -ive*, prob. ad. med.L. **regitīvus*, irreg. f. *regĕre* to rule: see -ive.] Ruling, governing.

Godef. explains OF. *regitif* as 'qui rejette, qui expulse', app. in error.

a 1412 Lydg. *Two Merchants* 330 Whan nature of vertu regitiff Thoruh malencolye is pressyd and bor doun. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 4 Nothynge is more hurtful to the vertue regitive then cold. 1603 Lodge. *Treat. Plague* iii, Feeblenes and weaknes of the regitiue vertue of the body. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* i. § 5 Their regitive Power over the world, saith Gerson, is not so suitable an ingredient for a Magnificat of their composing.

Regius professor: see Professor.

Regive (rīgi·v), *v.* [f. Re- + Give *v.*, perh. after L. *reddĕre* or F. *redonner*.] *trans.* To give again, give back, restore, give in return.

1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 90, I regive you a pottle of howedyes. 1621 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* I. Hist. i. 24 Remembring the former courtesie he had receiued of Grand-Pré, in regiuing him his sword, hee..vowes now to requite it. 1658 J. Webb *Cleopatra* VIII. I. 25 Coriolanus, to whom the Africans had re-given the name of Juba his father. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 309 Bid Day stand still, . and reimport The period past, regive the given hour. 1815 Wordsw. *Let. to Mrs. Clarkson*, The Soul..may be re-given when it has been taken away. *a* 1863 Faber *Hymns* (1875) 180 Not for worlds would I have him regiven.

Regla·ze (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To glaze again. Hence **Regla·zing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* II. 63 He dwels in Houses..By him, re-built, re-gilt, re-glost, re-glas'd. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 769 The windows require reglazing.

† **Regle,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *regle* (13th c.; mod.F. *règle*), ad. L. *rēgula* rule: see Regular, etc.] A rule, regulation.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* K v b, Worship is not kepte in her ryght regle ne in her ryght estate. 1548 Hooper *Commandm.* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 275 From this right line and true regle of God's word man erreth divers ways.

† **Regle, reigle,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *régler*, † *reigler*, ad. L. *rēgulāre* to Regulate.] *trans.* To rule, regulate. Hence † **Re·gling** *vbl. sb.*

1591 J. Eliot *Disc. Warre* 57 He is farre deceived, who, to reigle himselfe well, regardeth what is..wont to be done. 1637 J. Williams *Holy Table* 57 To reigle and direct the English Churches. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wales* IV. (1662) 9 All ought to regle their lives, not by the Popes Decrees, but Word of God. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 92 My letter written to the Justices for the reigling of the same.

Regle, obs. form of *riggel* Riggald.

‖ **Re·glement, † reiglement.** [a. F. *règlement*, † *reiglement*, f. *régler*: see Regle *v.*]

† **1.** The act of regulating or controlling. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* Q iv, This *Conseil d' Estat* was wont only to determine publike affaires, as..the Reglement of Finances. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 544 The Reformation and Reiglement of Vsury. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 428 Offering privately..such a Reglement of Commerce as they could desire. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 367 They used all means..to reduce this master under the like reglement as the former.

2. A regulation. (Now only as French.)

1668 *England's Wants* 24 In the Orders and Reglements set forth by his Grand Mareschals. 1673 Sir L Jenkins *Let.* in Wynne *Life* (1724) I. 88 The other two reglements of trade in Indies they likewise passed over without making any exceptions to them. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 575/1 By that reglement she divided the whole empire into 43 governments. 1898 *Schedule Articles Grk. Loan* art. 1, The conditions of this Loan .. will form the subject of a Règlement which will be sanctioned by a Royal Decree.

Reglemе·ntary, *a. rare.* [ad. F. *règlementaire*: see prec. and -ary.] Regular, according to regulations.

1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., Grumbling as the Parisians did at the reglementary four hours daily drill. 1882 *Mech. World* 4 Mar. 139 The reglementary alloy now adopted.

Reglet (re·glèt), † **riglet.** [a. F. *réglet* (14th c.): see Regle *sb.* and -et, and cf. It. *regoletto*.]

† **1.** A narrow division of a page of a book; a column. *Obs. rare*—1.

1576 Hanmer *Chronogr.* in *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* I The fourth riglet contineweth the raigne of the Kings of Judæa.

2. *Arch.* A narrow flat band used to separate mouldings or other parts from each other.

The definition in Chambers *Cycl.* (1727-38), copied by Bailey, Nicholson, Gwilt, etc., is translated from the *Dict. de Trévoux*.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xvii. 44 He has..made it [the height of the cornice] less, and cut off three or four small Reglets which renders it very dry and trifling. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 34/2 The length of these reglets [It. *regoletti*] was twelve minutes, and the spaces from one reglet [It. *regolo*] to the other were eighteen. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* 12 The fillet, or plat band.., is a kind of plinth of a more oblong shape. From this the reglet..and the listel..differ only by their being smaller.

† **3.** A thin, flat piece or strip of wood used in carpentry or frame-making. *Obs. rare.*

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Joinery* I. vi. 112 *Riglet* is a thin square peece of Wood: Thus the peeces that are intended to make the Frames for small Pictures, &c. before they are Molded are called Riglets. [Hence in Holme *Armoury* (1688), and Bailey (1731), vol. II.] 1683 *Ibid., Printing* iv, On the .. Fore-Rail..is nailed a small Riglet about half an Inch high, and a quarter and half quarter of an Inch thick.

b. *Printing.* A thin, narrow strip of wood, used († as a head- or side-stick, etc., or) to make wide blanks between the lines in a page (see quots.).

More rarely applied to pieces of metal of similar form and use.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. 28 And Note, that the Head and Side-sticks are called Riglets, if they are not an English thick. *Ibid.* 207 The Compositer seeks among the Furniture for a Riglet,..or else he cuts a Riglet to that length (this Riglet is called a Destributing-stick). 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The reglets make the chief part of what they call the furniture of the chase. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 278 Reglets. are more proper for Whites than Quadrats, because Reglets are capable to interrupt the hanging and crookedness of Matter. 1898 Southward *Mod. Printing* I 82 Reglets, generally made of oak or beech,..vary in thickness from diamond up to 2-line great primer.

c. Collectively, or as a material. Also *attrib.*, as *reglet plane.*

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 487 The reglet plane.. derives its name from being employed in making the parallel slips of wood, or reglet, used by the printer for the wide separation of the lines of metal type. *a* 1885 Caslon *Catal. Printing Material*, Metal Reglet of the most beautiful finish and accuracy, in yard lengths.

Reglorship: see Ragler.

Reglo·ss, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To put a fresh gloss upon.

1609 J. Davies *Humours Heauen on Earth* Wks. (Grosart) I 6 Grease.., which so re-glosst the Sattens glosse that it Was varnisht like their vailes that turn the Spit. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* II. 63 He dwels in Houses.. By him, re-built, re gilt, re-glost, re-glas'd.

Reglow', *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] The act of glowing again. So **Reglow·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1887 *Proc. Physic. Soc.* Apr. (1888) 116 There should be at least two points at which a sudden reheating takes place; but not necessarily two sensible reglows. *Ibid.* 117 The alternate darkening and reglowing. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., The phenomenon of recalescence or the re-glowing of..iron and steel at certain stages during the cooling process.

† **Reglu·tinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *reglūtināre*: see Re- 2 a, 2 d and Glutinate.] *trans.* To unglue (Cockeram 1623), or glue again (Blount 1656). So † **Reglu·tination,** an ungluing (Cockeram); a gluing again (Phillips 1658).

Regm(e, obs. forms of Realm.

‖ **Regma** (re·gmă). *Bot.* Pl. **re·gmata.** [a. Gr. *ῥῆγμα* a break or fracture.] *Bot.* In Mirbel's classification, a dry fruit formed of three or more cells which break open when ripe.

1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 237 *Regma.* Three or more celled, few-seeded,..dry, the cells bursting from the axis with elasticity into two valves. *Ibid.*, Such regmata are drupaceous. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 319 When a capsule consists of three or more cells, which separate from the axis, and burst with elasticity,. it has been termed a *Regma.*

Regn, obs. form of Reign.

Regnacioune, -acyon, vars. Regnation *Obs.*

Regnal (re·gnăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *regnālis*, f. *regn-um* kingdom, REIGN *sb.*]

1. a. *Regnal year*, the year of a sovereign's reign, dated from the moment of his accession.

1618 HOPTON *Concord. Years* Ded. A iij, I obserued the inconueniences..occasioned..by the participation of euery one Regnall yeare with two Ecclesian yeares. 1685 *Chron. Jurid.* Pref. in Nicolas *Chronol. Hist.* (1833) 272 Thirdly, there is what we call the year regnal; and that beginneth on the day, and at the immediate moment, of the decease of each last preceding king. 1833 NICOLAS *Ibid.* 272 The exact day from which the regnal year is calculated. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 457 He dated his public acts by the regnal years of the King.

b. *Regnal day*, the anniversary of a sovereign's accession.

1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* (1879) 55 On the regnal day of Herod, in the year B. C. 14 the..structure was consecrated.

2. Of or pertaining to a reign, kingdom, or king, in various applications.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* Ded. A iij b, The true originall grounds of Regall, Regnall, Popular, or Parliamentary Jurisdictions. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. Index 769/1 Regnal Table; from the Conquest. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 32 An intentional duplication of the regnal and other periods mentioned by Herodotus.

Re·gnancy. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *regn-āre* to REIGN: see -ANCY.] The fact of reigning, predominance.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 159 The third and last cause..is the presence and regnancy of a false and fantastic philosophy.

Regnant (re·gnănt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *regnant-*, pres. pple. of *regnāre* to REIGN. Cf. F. *régnant.*]

1. Of sovereigns or other persons: Reigning, ruling.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* Pref. (1602) A iv b, Queene Elizabeth our Soueraigne now regnant. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 205 Giving Orders that he should be treated like a Nephew of the regnant Pope. 1718 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* II. Operas, etc. (1721) 112 A marbled Cæsar pinnion'd to a Throne, The People regnant, and the Monarch Stone. 1856 C. R. KENNEDY tr. *Demosthenes' Leptines* App. iv, Some time afterwards the power of government passed from the regnant house into the hands of the Eupatridæ. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Shah Abbas* 49 Our liege, the Shah Happily regnant, hath become assured [etc.].

transf. or *fig.* 1600 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 222 Thair saules regnant now in gloire with..Christ Iesus. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* 253 The Church of Martyrs,..now regnant in heaven. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* iii, Serfs of the regnant moon. 1875 M. COLLINS *Sweet & Twenty* I. iv, A full moon was regnant over breadths of lawn.

b. Placed after the sb., esp. *Queen regnant.*

1632 H. SEILE *Augustus* 212 With th' one [face] looking on the King Regnant; with th' other, on the Prince successive. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 168 There may be reasonably supposed in Queens Regnant, a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in Kings. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 212 The queen regent, regnant, or sovereign, is she who holds the crown in her own right. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 144 Neither the king, nor a queen regnant, can convey in this manner, nor can a corporation. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xix. 284 Each of my performances was honoured by the presence of one or more of the princes regnant of the Germanic Confederation.

2. Of things, qualities, etc.: Ruling, exercising sway or influence, predominant, dominating.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 32 This humour being Regnant in you, bred those Inuectiues of lazie Ignorance. 1687 WALLER *Divine Love* 65 The Law was regnant, and confined his thought. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 30 Her passion for controversy and reproach was so regnant, that the most poignant misery would hardly subdue it. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Musketaquid*, And by the order in the field disclose The order regnant in the yeoman's brain. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. vii, Their fames.. Do battle with the regnant names of eld, To win their seats.

b. Prevalent, wide-spread.

1685 CHAS. I *Sp.* Wks. 1662 I. 360, I must mind you of the Mortality now regnant in this City. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* Pref., Drunkenness..is not now so regnant in this isle. ? 1757 H. I. (*title*) The Players Scourge, or a Detection of the ranting prophanity and regnant impiety of stage plays. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess.* 25 The belief in witchcraft and diabolical contracts which was regnant in his day.

† **Regnard**, obs. f. REYNARD. Hence † **Regnardism**; † **Regnardize** *v.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 22 Then Master Regnard ransacketh every corner of his wily skonce. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [after Cotgr.], *Regnardism*, Fox-like subtilty, sliness, craftiness,..; and to *Regnardise*, to play the Fox.

† **Regna·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **-acioune, -acyon.** [a. OF. *regnacion, -ation*, or ad. med.L. *regnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regnāre* to REIGN.] Reign; the act of ruling.

1418–20 J. PAGE *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 27 Cryste for Hys Passyon Kepe hym in Hys regnacyon! 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 182 In the begynnynge of his regnacioune, he was an oppressoure. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 397 The proper notion expressed by this Character is Regnation,..which is the Substantive of Action, as King is of Person.

Regne, obs. form of REIGN.

† **Regnee.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *regné* (see Godef.), f. *regner* to REIGN.] A kingdom.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2386 Þe Amyral clypede to him þan Maubyn of egremolee; A such þef as he was an was non in his regnee.

† **Re·gnicide.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *regni-, regnum* kingdom + -CIDE 1.] One who destroys a kingdom.

1607 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 28 They..become paricides, Regicides, Regnicides at once. 1615 T. ADAMS *England's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 418 Regicides are no less than regnicides,..for the life of a king contains a thousand thousand lives.

† **Re-go**, *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [RE-.] To return, go back.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 369 Hee shall regoe to his prison at the said time.

† **Regolate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. It. *regolare*:—L. *rēgulāre.*] *trans.* To regulate.

1585 DYER *Praise of Nothing* Poems (Grosart) 78 We were (as having our minds regolated by the good order of nature) the lovers of virtue.

Regorge (rīgō·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *regorger* (14thc.), or f. RE- + GORGE *v.*, perh. after L. *regurgitāre* to REGURGITATE.]

1. *trans.* To disgorge or cast up again; to throw or cast back. *lit.* and *fig.* † Also with *of.*

1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Brief Exam.* 84 It is not much materiall, what is regorged out of such a gulfe of impieties. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i, When you have regorged what you have taken in, you are the leanest things in nature. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 27 Those Curses your populous and celebrated Cities regorge of. 1804 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 386 That water..must soon have reached the bottom, and there have been regorged back upon the soil. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, Ever fearful that they might be called upon to regorge their..spoil.

absol. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* XV, Then, each cleft The fire had been sucked back into, Regorged.

b. *intr.* To gush or flow back again.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 359 He therefore resolved to block up the Arches of the Bridg.. so as the water might regorge back again into the fields. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 2 (1734) 193 The regorging Fluids..struggling and labouring under the Animal Functions. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 2) X. lxvii. § 15. 217 The least east wind..makes their waters regorge and overspread a vast extent of level ground.

† c. *intr.* Of a place: To be flooded. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1621 MOLIE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. iii. 329 The Narses ouerthrew..so many of the Franci in a set battell, that the territories about Capua regorged with humane blood.

2. *trans.* To engorge or swallow again. *rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 186 But as extremes are short, of ill and good, And tides at highest mark regorge the flood. 1894 WHISTLER in *Speaker* 10 Nov. 516, I question if it be not without precedent that a writer ever before so abjectly regorged his spleen.

Hence † **Rego·rgement**, what has been regorged.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. x. 58 But what he hath done in that kind, he hath done many times by gathering up the regorgements of others.

Regorgitate, obs. variant of REGURGITATE.

† **Rego·rt.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *regort* (Godef.).] A deep place in the sea; a gulf.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 b, The noble arke was caste in a meruayllous regorte of the see

† **Regra·ce.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See next and GRACE *sb.* 19, and cf. obs. F. *regraciation*, med.L. *regrātiātio.*] *pl.* Thanks.

1463 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 7 Right worshippfull my singuler good maistre, as my dewtie is, with intier regraces I recomend me unto you.

† **Regra·cy**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *regracier*, med.L. *regrātiāre*: see RE- and GRACE *v.*] *trans.* To thank, give thanks to (one).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 438/2 Thus the creature shal mowe thanke and regracye god by deuoute contemplacion. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 23, I oughte to preyse to thanke and to regracy the heritly in thy highe mageste.

† **Regrada·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See REGRADE *v.*^{2} and GRADATION.] Regression, retrogradation.

1607 *Lingua* III. vi, Starres, Orbes, and Plannets, with their motions, The Orientall Regradations [etc.].

† **Regra·de**, *v.*^{1} *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. L. *regradāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *gradus* GRADE.] *trans.* To degrade.

1605 SALTERN *Anc. Laws* I j b, Eluthcrius ordained that none should be regraded before he were condemned.

Regrade (rīgrē·ɪd), *v.*^{2} *rare.* [f. L. *re-* RE- + *gradi* to go. The correct L. comb. is *regredī*: see REGREDE *v.*] *intr.* To retire, recede, fall back.

1811 HALES *New Anal. Chronol.* II. 897 They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then regrade backwards from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored.

Regra·de (rī-), *v.*^{3} [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To grade again, in senses of the vb. Also *absol.*

1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 649/2 The city was torn up from one end to the other, and regraded. 1886–7 *Proc. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 141 You may start out..with a class well graded, and before you have been at work three months you will find that you ought to regrade.

Regraft (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To graft again. Hence **Regra·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 454 It may bee, that oft Regrafting of the same Cions, may likewise make Fruit greater. 1803 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 282 When a large tree has been deprived of its branches, to be regrafted, it often becomes unhealthy. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel of Jesus Christ* xiii. 177 There is no regrafting of exscinded boughs into the heavenly olive-tree.

Regrait, var. of REGRATE *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} *Obs.*

Regrant (rīgrɑ·nt), *sb.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] The act of granting again; the renewal of a grant.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 10 MacMahown..had surrendered this his Countrey..into her Maiesties hands, and receiued a regrant thereof. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 64 (1740) 632 This was for Caution, lest some Customs or Duties.. might fall and not revive upon a Regrant. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 427 As soon as it appeared that the Old Company was likely to obtain a regrant of the monopoly. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 16 As there had been no forfeiture, no regrant was needed.

Regrant (rīgrɑ·nt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To grant (a privilege, estate, etc.) again.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 169 [He] regrants privaleges to towns, and merchants, upon new composicion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 6 He..surrendring his Inheritance ..had his land regraunted to him from the King. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1739/3 To the intent that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to regrant to the said Burrough their said Messuages. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 274 The King had indeed regranted several privileges to the citizens. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V 559 A surrender is a yielding up of the estate by the tenant to the lord, for the purpose of being regranted to some other person. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 35 A vast quantity of the land of the kingdom was deemed to have been forfeited or surrendered to the king, and regranted by him.

Regratar(y, varr. of REGRATER(Y *Obs.*

† **Regra·te**, *sb.*^{1} *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 **regrait.** [f. REGRATE *v.*^{1}, or a. OF. **regrat*, var. of *regret* REGRET *sb.*]

1. Lamentation, complaint; expression of grief, distress, or sorrow. Also with *a* and *pl.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 468 Þat gret pitte wes to here his regrat & sorowful chere. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 64 Thai maid grete regrate and lamentacioun for the noble prince. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 397 Yit thay presumit, for hir hy regrait And still murning, sho was of nobill kin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiii. 35 In the meyn sesoun Venus .. Spak to Neptune with sic peteous regrait. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 445 Such regrates vnable more to hear: 'Brave Trojane be encourag'd' Venus sayes. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 399 The first word is, to the Heavens and to the earth: a weighty and horrible regrate of this people. 1671 MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 23 You still your .. regrate, for the neglect and ruine of the work of God; by the Consideration of Gods Power and Providence.

2. Sorrow, regret.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 55 Thai had sa grete regrate to leve it, that all maid sik sorow that pitee was to se. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 95 They brocht hir hienes in contempt of certane rebellious subiectis to hir vnnaturall banishment, and gret regrait of all treu Scottis-men. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch Scot.* VI. (1677) 373 They had expressed their great regrate for the disappointment of his Preparations. 1704 *Let. to Sc. Parlt.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/1 Animosities, that to Our great Regrate we discovered among you.

† **Regra·te,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. RE- + GRATE *v.*; cf. REGRATE *v.*^{4}] Oppression.

1621 QUARLES *Esther* Introd. 116 Degenerate Cambyses .. Sits crowned King, to vexe the Persian state With heauy burthens, and with sore regrate.

† **Regrate,** *sb.*^{3} [Of obscure origin.] Request.

c 1450 *Craft of Lovers* xii. in Stow *Chaucer* (1561) 341/2 Me semeth by langage ye be some potestate .. What is your name mekely I make regrate.

† **Regrate,** *v.*^{1} *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **regrait.** [ad. OF. *regrater*, var. of *regreter, regretter* to REGRET.]

1. *trans.* To lament, to feel or express grief or sorrow at (some injury, loss, or event).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 24 Of þat [town] come þane bath þung & ald, þare skath regratand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 106 The petefull Eneas Regratis oft the hard fortune and cais Of sterne Orontes new drownit in the se. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 74 Albeit this is to be hauelie regratit..yit all youre graces faythfull subiectis hes confort. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV. 140, I cannot but regrate, the great losse Sir Thomas Glouer receiued. 1672 W. RAIT *Vind. Reformed Relig.* 252 You would father a contradiction on me, because I regrate our rents [= divisions]. *a* 1712 T. HALYBURTON *Five Serm.* (1721) 14 You have many onlookers, sin Satan and the world who regrate your prosperity.

b. With obj. clause introduced by *that.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 455 [He] regratit ofte be-twene, þat euir he had þe magdelan sene. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 77 You regrate that such men as your self and other Anabaptists..were misregarded. 1704 EARL SHAFTESB. in *Lond Gaz.* No. 4037/4 It is to be Regrated, that the Nation is in so low a Condition.

2. To lament or mourn for the loss or death of (a person or thing).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 233 Schir Eduuard .. regratit his gret manhede, And his worschip with douchty dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 207 Regratand alswa hyr husband þat ded. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV* Wks. (1711) 78 He had .. a natural son, arch-bishop of St. Andrew's, so much admired and regrated by Erasmus. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 258 The Phœnix it self makes use of retirement and desire, to make it self to be the more esteemed and regrated.

3. *intr.* To lament, mourn.

1616 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xi. 18 Eyes, by 30r streames of silwer trickling teares, Regrait, since sche is butt [= without] remorce!

Regrate (rīgrē·t), *v.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *regrater*, mod.F. *regratter*, usually regarded as f. *gratter* to scrape, GRATE *v.*, but the form of the synonymous It. *rigattare* (Florio), Sp. *regatear*, makes this doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To buy up (market commodities, esp. victuals) in order to sell again at a profit in the same or a neighbouring market.

The practice was formerly regarded as hurtful to the community, and was forbidden by various enactments: see the quots. here and under REGRATER, REGRATING, REGRATOR.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 381 That Bakers .. regrate no corne commynge to the market, in peyne of lesynge XX.S.

1581–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 2 Whatsoever person .. shall by any meanes regrate obteyne or gett into his .. possession in any fair or market, anye corne wyne fishe [etc.], ..and doe sell the same agayne in any fayre or markett holden or kepte in the same place, or .. within fower myles thereof, shalbe .. taken for a Regrator. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 7 As by monopolies, enhansing, ingrossing, and regrating corne or other commodities. 1697 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 413/1 No man shall regrate any victuals in the Markets..under pain of forfeiture of the victuals so regrated. 1707 *Ibid.* (1720) I. *Billingsgate* 166/2 Without fail, they cause all Persons that .. shall Regrate Fish (that is to say Buy Fish and Sell the same again in the said Market) to be apprehended.

2. To sell again (articles so bought), to retail.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xliii. 99 His going thether was..also for to regrate their gold, and this was done in xxv. dayes. 1683 Cockeram, *Forestall*, to buy any Merchandize by the highway, ere it come into the marquet for to regrate it againe. 1859 Riley *Liber Albus* Pref. (Rolls) I. p. lxii, The keepers of ale-taverns or ale-houses, who regrated the ale which they had purchased from the brewery.

† **Regrate,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *regratiāre*: see Regratiate *v.*] *trans.* To reward, repay, requite (a person).

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 146 That cruell tyrants showlde bee regrated with juste penaltie for there great impietie. *Ibid.* 166 To the ende he might seeme to regrate Allmightie Godd for his victorie.

† **Regrate,** *v.*4 *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Re- + Grate *v.*1: cf. next.] **a.** *intr.* To grate *on* something. **b.** *trans.* To grate upon, offend (the eye).

1652 Feltham *Low-Countries* (1661) 62 Too much to regrate on the patience of but fickle Subjects, is to press a Thorn till it prick your finger. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xii. 224 Those that are the least beautified with Colours, or rather whose Clothing may regrate the Eye. *Ibid.*, By an incurious view it rather regrateth than pleaseth the Eye.

Regrate, *v.*5 *rare*—0. [ad. F. *regratter*, f. *gratter* to Grate *v.*1] (See quot.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Regrater*, Among masons, etc. to Regrate, is to take off the outer surface of an old hewn stone, with the hammer and ripe, in order to whiten, and make it look fresh again. [Taken from the *Dict. de Trévoux*: hence in Crabb, Parker, Gwilt, and recent Dicts.]

Regrater (rĭgrē·təɹ). Also 5 *Sc.* -tar. [a. AF. *regrater* m., *regratere* f., = OF. *regratier* (1180; mod.F. *regrattier*), f. *regrater* to Regrate *v.*2: cf. It. *regattiere*, Sp. *regatero* in the same sense. See also Regrator.]

1. One who regrates victuals or other commodities; a buyer-up for sale; a retailer. Now chiefly *Hist.* or with reference to France.

[1301 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 254/1 Agnes la Regratere..in pane venal. xvd. 1353 *Act* 27 *Edw. III*, c. 3 Les hostelers des herbergeries & autres Regraters de vitailles.]

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 90 Of alle suche sellers syluer to take,..Ringes or other ricchesse þe regrateres to maynetene. *Ibid.* v. 226 Rose the regratere was hir riȝte name. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 168, I ne knowe nought of the kynge that loueth tresoure, and is regrater and a wyssher. *a* 1500 *Iter Camer.* c. 19 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. 699 Of Regrataris..þai by gudis befor þe lauchfull hour. 1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 75 The oversight..of forstalers and regraters..within the town of Cambridge. 1592 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1597) c. 148 Forasmeikle as sindry acts of Parliament hes bene maid for punishment of fore-stallers and regraters [etc.] 1613 Welwod *Abridgem. Sea-Lawes* 12 Against the forestallers, regraters, and dearthers of corne, fish, drinke, fire-wood, victuals caried ouer sea. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 257 The poore shall curse thee, Oh thou regrater, Thou engrosser of corne, and raiser of prises. 1709–10 Steele *Tatler* No. 118 ₱ 10 The Scarcity caused by Regraters of Bread-Corn. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. i. i, To them the great Sovereign is known mainly as the great regrater of bread. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6 A police decree ..preventing regraters from availing themselves of the extraordinary measures taken to provide food for the city [Paris] to make famine prices for their own profit.

fig. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Jas. I & Casaubon*, He is ..no forestaller and regrater of manna from heaven, or of palms from paradise.

2. One who collects commodities from the producers and brings to market; a middleman. (In current use in south-western counties.)

1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* II. iii. 57 A middleman between the publisher and the author, like a regrater between the hop-grower and the hop-merchant or the brewer 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 236/2 'Regraters' (as the Devon folk call them..) travel round the villages, and buy up fowls, and cream, and other delicacies.

fig. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxv, A sort of regrater of other men's experiences of the glorious class.

Regrateress: see Regratress.

† **Regratery.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 -orie, 4–5 -ry(e, 6 -ary. [ad. OF. *regraterie* (1218): see Regrate *v*.2 and -ery.] The practice of regrating.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 74 Brewesters, Bakers..recheþ [*v.r.* richen] þorw Regratorie [*v.rr.* regraterye, regratrye] and Rentes hem buggeþ. 1452 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 275 They shulde not go in to the contre to byge corne in regratry of the market. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 40 Of cappes and liueries, forestallings, and regratories, and of extorcions committed by Victualers.

† **Regratiate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *regratiāre* or *-ātī*, f. *re-* Re- + *grātia* Grace: cf. *ingratiate* and see also Regrate *v.*3, Regracy *v.*] *trans.* = Regratify *v.* Also *absol.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. iv. § 5 (1622) 26 As the Gods haue gratified Men, in receiuing some of them amongst themselues into heauen: so Men haue regratiated them againe, in receiuing of them into their Cities vpon earth.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 28 God doth not regratiate, because we cannot ingratiate.

† **Regratiatory.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ory. Cf. med.L. *regrātiātōrie* adv.] Thanks.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 431 So am I preuentid .. In rendryng to you thankkis meritory, That welny nothynge there doth remayne Wherwith to geue you my regraciatory.

† **Regratify,** *v. Obs.* [Re-: cf. Regratiate.] *trans.* To gratify in return.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1131/2 The king to regratifie them agayne, graunted to them a generall pardon of all offences. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 8. 555/2 The decree..was by the king..suffered to passe; and the king was thereupon regratified with a Subsidie of the twentieth part of the subiects goods. 1676 Beal in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 Cherries and Plums make haste to regratify the Planter.

Regrating (rĭgrē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Regrate *v.*2 + -ing1.] The action of the vb.

a 1550 *Vox Populi* 41 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 269 Suche and suche, That of late are made riche,..By grasyng and regratinge. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 681/2 By such engrossing and regrating we see the dearthe that nowe comonly raigneth heere in England to have bene caused. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 135 In Courts are suits and actions of law;..in the countrey ingrossing and regrating of purpose to oppresse. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxxviii. (1841) II. 111 All regrating and forestalling of markets, is accounted so pernicious in trade. 1799 Burke *Lett., to A. Young* (1844) IV. 453, I was myself the person who moved the repeal of the absurd code of statutes against the most useful of all trades, under the invidious names of forestalling and regrating. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 24 (*title*), An Act for abolishing the Offences of forestalling, regrating, and engrossing. 1868 *Daily News* 4 Sept., Theatrical Forestalling and Regrating.—..By buying up the admissions to [Parisian] theatres which dramatic or operatic authors are privileged to sign, and retailing them to the public.

† **Regratingly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Regrate *v.*2] In a regrating manner; after the manner of a regrater.

c 1550 Lyndesay *Peder Coffeis* 15 He lokis thame vp in to his innis Vnto ane derth, and sellis thair eggis, Regraitandly on thame he wynnis.

Regrator (rĭgrē·təɹ). Also 4–6 -our. [a. AF. *regratour* = obs. F. *regrattieur*: see Regrater.]

1. = Regrater 1. Now *rare.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 140 Rose þe Regratour Is hire rihte name; Heo haþ holden hoxteryе þis Elleuene wynter. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 349/1 A fals craft of regratouris of 3ern. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 396 That ther be no citezen regratour of see ffysshe. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 43 Sic regratouris, the peure men to prevene. 1550 Lever *Serm.* (Arb.) 130 Take awaye leasmongers, regrators and all suche as by byinge and sellynge make thyngs more dere. 1551–2 [see Regrate *v.*2 1]. 1592 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1597) c. 148 Quha gettis in his hand by buying, contract or promises, the growand corne on the field, salbe repute a regratour. 1618 Dalton *Countr. Just.* CXV. (1630) 315 Forestallers Regrators and Engrossers .shall be imprisoned. 1697 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 412/1 That they may sell them in Town dearer to Regrators than those that did bring them in would do. 1772 *Statutes at Large* VIII. 202 An Act for repealing several Laws..against Badgers, Engrossers, Forestallers, and Regrators. 1859 [see Regratress].

2. = Regrater 2.

1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 107 Some of them become regrators, and attend constantly the Plymouth market. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 502/2 They are thrown into the hands of the regrator, who goes round with a cart and buys their goods dirt-cheap.

Regratorie, variant of Regratery *Obs.*

Regratress. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **regrateress.** [f. Regrater + -ess: cf. AF. *regrateresse* (13–14th c.).] A female regrater.

1611 Cotgr., *Regratiere*, an Hucksteresse; also, a Regrateresse. 1859 Riley *Liber Albus* Pref. (Rolls) I. p. lxii, No brewer or breweress, or regrator or regratress of ale [etc.]. 1877 Skeat *Notes to Langland's P. Pl.* C. IV. 82 The baker did not sell the bread to the public, but to the regratresses.

Regratrye, variant of Regratery *Obs.*

† **Regratulate,** *v. Obs.* [Re- 2 a.]

1. *trans.* To return, make return for, repay.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 8 They'le afterward Regratulate thy loue (paying th'old skore). 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxviii. 63 Oh! how should we regratulate his fauours for so immense a benefit..?

2. To make a return to, gratify in return.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 266 Proue not so ingrate. With slaine Polixena regratulate Our Sepulcher: 'tis she I couet most.

† **Regratulation.** *Obs. rare.* [Re- 2 a or 5 a: cf. prec.] **a.** *pl.* Thanks, expressions of gratitude. **b.** (See quot. 1678.)

1630 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 21 After our most humble regratulations to his Grace for..his affable and noble deportment to us. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) and Suppl., *Regratulation*, a rejoycing again.

Regrave (rĭ-), *v. rare*—0. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To engrave again, re-engrave.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 151/2 Grave, or Re-grave, to mend with the Graver those stroaks omitted or not eaten with the Aqua-Fortis.

Regreatable, obs. form of Regrettable.

Regrede (rĭgrī·d), *v.* [ad. L. *regredī* to turn back, f. *re-* Re- + *gradī* to go: cf. Regrade *v.* and Regress *v.*] *intr.* To retrograde, go back.

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Perturbation*, The effect of a disturbing force continually directed towards the plane of the ecliptic, is to make the node regrede. 1873 Proctor *Moon* 163 Since..the lunar nodes thus regrede, or, as it were, meet the advancing moon.

† **Regredience.** *Obs. rare*—1. [See next and -ence.] Regression, return.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Aphorism* CXXI, No man comes late unto that place, from whence Never man yet had a regredience.

† **Regredient.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *regredient-em*, pres. pple. of *regredī* to Regrede.] One who retires.

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 23 A thousand times more might the pen of his direction discouer, who is the vniversal ingredient and regredient, and Curtaine-drawer of the whole World.

† **Regreen,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To make green again.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 66 As the Sommer's sweet-distilling drops..Re-greens the Greens, and doth the Flowrs re-flowr.

† **Regreet,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. Regreet *v.*] A (return of a) salutation or greeting.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 241 And shall these hands..Vnyoke this seysure and this kinde regreete? 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Hospitall-man* 44 With a friendly and brotherly regreete one of another,..they betake themselv's to their rest. 1665 — *Comment Two Tales* 164 A proper Salute, and as mannerly a Re-greet as an old Trot could afford.

b. *pl.* Greetings.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 89 His Lord, From whom he bringeth sensible regreets. *a* 1639 Webster *Appius & Virg.* III. i, Yet ere my self could reach Virginia's chamber, one was before me, with regreets from him.

† **Regreet,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. a variant spelling of *regrete*: see Regret *sb.*] ? Protest.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Bucks.* I. (1662) 141 He [Coke] scrupuled to take the oath, pretending many things against it.. It was answered, that he had often seen the Oath given to others without any regreet.

Regreet, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. Re- + Greet *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To greet again or anew.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, And if, before the Sun have measur'd heaven With triple Circuit, thou regreet us not [etc.]. 1611 *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) 27 In the city of Glocester M. Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regreet other, went to visit his friends.

2. To greet (one) in return; also simply, to greet, give salutation to. (Freq. *c* 1600.)

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 67, I regreete The daintiest last, to make the end most sweet. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 119 Neither did he afterwards sticke to regreet me with the said siluer salutation. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc 107 In like language, this great Earle againe Regreets the Queene. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 89 His hat rose, regreeting your own.

† **b.** To return (a salutation). *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng* I. vi, Presently she meetes With Thæseus and pirithous, whose salutings she regreetes.

† **3.** *intr.* To exchange greeting *with* one. *Obs. rare*—1. In quot. *fig.*

1604 An. Sc. *Daiphantus* viii. in Arb. *Garner* VII. 388 Unmatched beauty with her virtue meeting: Proud that her lowly 'beisance doth re-greet With her chaste silence.

Hence **Regreeting** *ppl. a.*

1607 Day *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 89 Their destinies mutable commandresse Hath never suffer'd their regreeting eyes To kiss each other at an enteruiew.

Regreetable, obs. form of Regrettable.

† **Regreeting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—1 [? var. of Regretting, or f. Greet *v.*2] Complaint, lamentation.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 269 [They] made in the beginning pittifull, and lamentable regreetings.

Regress (rĭ·gres), *sb.* [ad. L. *regressus*, n. of action f. *regredī* to go back: see Regrede *v.*, and cf. *egress, ingress.*]

1. The act of going or coming back; a return or withdrawal; re-entry *to* or *into* the place of issue or origin. Freq. in the phrases (orig. legal) *egress*, or *ingress, and regress.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 629 Fra he had to rome regresse [L. *ventisset*], & wyst þe tyme cumyne was [etc.]. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 191/1 Afore your moost victorious regresse into this same your Reame. 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 13 The Deputye, in his progresse and regresse, oppresseyth the Kinges poore comyn folke. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 To haue free ingresse egresse and regresse into all suche places. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 177 [The] abouesaid Christians will not quietly suffer their egresse and regresse, into, and out of our dominions. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 482, I remarked a perpetuall current, flowing from the Ocean to the Mediterrene Sea without any regresse. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 773 Whose progresse and regresse in this journey we here set down out of Strabo. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* i. 2 Where the Air hath not its free egress and regress. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxv. 259, I have told him that he may indeed watch her egresses and regresses. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 192/2 The Lacedæmonians would allow free egress and regress in their city. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 182 Every step of my regress..was bringing me nearer to the heath. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* I. i. 38 Early travellers .. took one route on their egress and the other on their regress.

fig. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 278 The standing is slipery, and the regresse is either a downefall, or..an Eclipse. 1656 W. Montague *Accompl. Wom.* 17 It is necessary, that after we have surveyed many objects, we should make a regress into our selves. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* XXXVIII. (1870) II. 372 We cannot conceive the infinite regress of time. 1866 J. G. Murphy *Comm., Exod.* XXX. Introd., The progress and regress here are the prophecy and the history of salvation.

2. *Law.* † **a.** = Recourse 4 b. *Obs.*

1479 *Act, Audit.* (1839) 94 Becauss þe said henry allegeit he had writtinge..quharthrou he vnderstude he myt sauflly Intromet wt the said gudis, þt he haf Regress to him Insafer

as law will. 1641 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 20 The owners shall hold and keep their regresse to the steeresman,..for to recover the value..of the Herring so forfeited. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 99 Which Condition shall preserve to the Owner of the Goods..the Right of having Regress upon the Master.

†b. Return to possession; re-entry. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, The superiour hes entresse & regresse to the property of the lands, and may recognosce the samin. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 319 Others doe hold it all one in case of a recouery, and a regresse.

†c. *Sc.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Reversion*, Ane regresse is giuen bee the superiour of landes to the annalier thereof, quhairby hee promisis to receiue againe him, or his aires to be his vassalles, as they were of before, quhen it sall happen onye of them to redeeme the saidis landes. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 18 (1773) 297 Letters of regress were frequently obtained from the superior, by which he became obliged to give the reverser his former vassal full regress to the property, upon his redeeming the lands.

d. *Canon Law.* (See quots.)

1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. II. xiv. 75 *note*, Regress is a Term in the Canon Law; It is an Action by which the Resignee may enter upon a Benefice upon a Resignation or upon a Change. 1848 Waterworth *Canons & Decrees of Trent* (1888) 261 *note*, *Regress*, right of returning to a benefice vacated in case of death &c., of the actual incumbent.

3. †a. Return *to* (or *unto*) a previous state or condition. *Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 73 Rome..may neuir regres haif to sic gloir In to oure tyme as that it had befoir. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 398 They love perfect impiety, from which there is no regresse unto piety.

b. The fact of going back from, or in respect of, a state or condition. (Opp. to *progress*.)

1590 Lodge *Rosalind* 56 Thy progresse in loue is a regresse to losse. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 218 It is neither the good beginning, nor progresse, nor regresse, . that notifieth a man to be predestinate, or a reprobate. 1621 H. Farley *St. Paul's* E 2, As in Progresse, so in Regresse, O, let vs euer pray, That God will blesse his Maiestie. 1697 G. Burghope *Divine Worship* 138 Let him search into..his progress or regress in piety. 1891 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Dec. 423/3 So we will wait and hope, and report progress or regress after our Sicilian tour.

†**4.** Return to a subject. *Obs. rare* —1.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 47 But to make regresse, it followeth, yet further..to describe the Muscles.

5. The act of working back in thought from one thing to another, *spec.* from an effect to a cause.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 109 From the priuation of the power or facultie there is no regresse to the habite. 1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* x. 93 There is another Regresse from the Object to the Appetite. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. vii. 332 If so, then a double absurdity will follow; one by way of direct progress from the cause to the effect, and another by way of regress from the effect to the cause. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 209 The old axiom applies with a never-ending regress to each several link, up the whole chain of nature. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 554 An endless regress from reason to reason is no explanation of the world which satisfies the intelligence.

6. *Astron.* = Retrogradation.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxxi, In regresse and in progress different Of the free Planets. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 534 The Regress of the Nodes is the swiftest when they are in a Quadrature with the Sun. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 71 The regress, in a periodical month, will be 5548″.3, and the progress 1648″.8. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 383/2 The regress, when the line of apses is perpendicular to the line joining the earth and sun, is about 9°.

Regress (rĭgre·s), *v.* [ad. L. *regress-*, ppl. stem of *regredī*: see Regrede *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To recede *from*; to return *to* a subject or place, or *into* a former state. *Obs.*

1552 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 428 It redouns to ther owen dishonestie and sham in regressing fro the said order. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 51/2 But this by the way e of digression, now to regresse again to the state of ye first former times. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 329 [This] we haue alreadie seene, and may not now regresse thither againe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (1650) 40 All which,.. being forced into fluent consistencies, doe naturally regresse into their former solidities.

2. To move in a backward direction. Chiefly *Astron.*

1823 Woodhouse *Astron.* (ed. 2) II. 660 The node [of the moon] may have regressed through several entire circuits of the heavens. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 383/1 When the moon is..near apogee it causes the line of apses to regress. 1896 Seth in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 176 Experience itself..constitutes the premise from which we advance (or rather regress) to its implied condition or explaining cause

Regression (rĭgre·ʃən). [ad. L. *regressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regress-*, *regredī*: see prec.]

†**1.** Return to a subject. = Regress *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

c 1500 Barclay *Jugurtha* (ed. 2) 20 Nowe wyll I make regression and prosecute my first purposed mater insuing mine authour Salust. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 317 To digression is added also regression, which is a returning back againe to our former speech interrupted by digression.

†**2.** Recurrence or repetition (of a word or statement). *Obs. rare.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 109 b, That is called regression, when we repeate a worde eftsones, that hath been spoken, and rehersed before. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 37 His reason of flying to Tarshish, is againe specified, with a regression in the end of the verse, *that he might goe from the presence of the Lord.*

3. The action of returning to or towards a place or point of departure.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28 b/1 In such accidents wherin is onlye required a regressione of bloode.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 179 Through the regression of the spirits and heat into the interiour parts. 1628 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 44 Run not into extremities from whence there is no regression. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 225 My going upstairs is my progress towards my object, and my coming down is a regression.

b. *Geom.* Return of a curve.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Point*, If the curve turn back again towards the Point whence it first set out, the Point of the Flexure is..called the Point of Regression, or Retrogradation. 1842 De Morgan *Calculus* 434 One sound writer.. has attempted to translate the words *arête de rebroussement* in English by 'edge of regression'. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 148 When the number is infinite, and the surface finitely curved, the developable lines will in general be tangents to a curve...This curve is called the *edge of regression.*

4. Return *to* or *into* a state or condition; relapse; reversion to a less developed form. Cf. Regress 3 a.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 29 That essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains them from regression into nothing. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 285 Dr. Home .. completed a radical cure in fourteen of them, no relapse occurring notwithstanding the frequency of such regressions. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 170 The destructive process is identical. It is a regression from the new to the old. 1889 Galton *Nat. Inheritance* vii. 103, I trust it will become clear..that the law of Regression in Stature refers primarily to Deviations.

5. *Philos.* = Regress *sb.* 5.

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The heathen philosopher..holds from privation to habite regression to bee impossible. 1886 A. Weir *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) xii. 472 Truths of science are made contingent on a first cause, or are swallowed up in the mysteries of infinite regression.

6. *Astron.* = Regress *sb.* 6.

1823 Woodhouse *Astron.* (ed. 2) II. 660 The annual regression of the Moon's node will be found to be 19°.19′.43″. 1839 Moseley *Astron.* xxxvii. 121 This annual regression of the equinoctial point .. is called the Precession of the Equinoxes.

Regressive (rĭgre·siv), *a.* [f. Regress *v.*]

1. Retrogressive; returning, passing back.

1634 T. Carew *Coelum Brit.* Wks. (1824) 162 Let those fires..the disorder shew Of thy regressive paces here below. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 218 This regressive motion will be greatest, when the nodes are in the quarters. 1759 Pullein in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 22 This received a progressive and regressive motion by means of two wheels. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* x. 79 The equinoctial point would have moved to the west, or have been regressive. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 100 The regressive or contractive movement of the Absolute out of the finite .. back into itself. 1888 Wright tr. *Brugmann's Compar. Gram.* § 644 Transforming operations are far more frequent in a regressive..than..in a progressive direction.

b. Moving back into an inferior condition; decadent, declining. *rare* —1.

1854 De Quincey *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 238 *note*, Agriculture, as an art benefiting by experience, has never yet been absolutely regressive, though not progressive by such striking leaps..as manufacturing art.

c. Acting in a backward direction; retroactive. *Regressive assimilation*, assimilation of a sound to one following it, as in *comp-* from *conp-*.

1888 Wright tr. *Brugmann's Compar. Gram.* § 603 If a monophthong arose from two vowels having a different quality, the levelling was sometimes progressive..; sometimes regressive. 1889 R. T. Ely *Pol. Econ.* VI. ii. (1891) 308 Indirect taxes are said to be, in their effect on the citizens, regressive.

2. *Philos.* Proceeding from effect to cause, or from particular to universal.

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* ii. (1877) I. 26 The affirmation of a God being thus a regressive inference, from the existence of a special class of effects to the existence of a special character of cause. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* I. 132 The regressive process whereby science discovers the universal from the particular.

3. *Med.* Tending towards, of the nature of, degeneration or decomposition.

c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 334/2 In the very tissues, a regressive metamorphosis .. has already begun. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 176 Before the patient's death regressive changes have already set in.

Hence **Regre·ssively** *adv.*, **Regre·ssiveness.**

1854 De Quincey *War* Wks. IV. 268 Twenty or thirty years earlier still, they had been ascribed to Voltaire, and so on, regressively, to many other wits. 1856 — *Confess.* (1862) 233 Moving regressively from the end to the beginning. 1899 G. Matheson *Stud. Portrait Christ.* I. ix. 108 It has been said that Christianity is a progressive religion; to me its distinctive feature is its regressiveness.

Regret (rĭgre·t), *sb.* Also 6–7 **regrete.** [a. F. *regret*, verbal sb. f. *regretter* to Regret. Adopted earlier in Sc. in the form Regrate *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** Complaint, lament. *Obs.* = Regrate *sb.*[1] 1.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S. T. S.) II. 167 Throw þe miserabil sicht .. of þis man, and throw his pietuous regret [*v.r.* regrate], raiss ane huge noyis and clamoure. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 93 With this regrete [*Douglas* regrate] our hartes from rancor moved.

2. Sorrow or disappointment due to some external circumstance or event.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 20 When her eyes .. saw the signes that deadly tydinges spake, She fell to ground for sorrowfull regret. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 278 [He had hoped] that our Lives would be an example to the Christians of the Country..; but that, to his regret, he found the contrary. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* II. Wks. 1813 I. 138 The protestants beheld with regret the earl of Argyll..still adhering to the queen. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 710 Scenes that I love, and with regret perceive Forsaken, or through folly not enjoyed. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 192, I concur with the Collector of Moradabad, in thinking that we have not cause to look on the fact with regret.

b. An intimation of regret for inability to do something, *esp.* to accept an invitation.

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 359 *Regret*, a note declining an invitation, and containing an expression of regret for the same; as, 'I can't go to Mrs. Jones's ball next Wednesday, but must send a regret'. A new lady's term. 1896 *Durh Univ. Jrnl.* 8 Feb. 1 We wonder if it is not possible .. for notices of 'regrets' to be posted in the Infirmary as well as at the College...It is rather annoying..only to find a 'regret' posted in the College.

3. Sorrow or pain due to reflection on something one has done or left undone.

c 1641 Chas. I *Refl. Strafford's Death* in Somers *Tracts* (1810) IV. 252, I never did bear any touch of conscience with greater regret. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 150 A passionate regret at Sin, a grief and sadness at its Memory, more speciously pretends to enter us into Gods roll of Mourners. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 17 All wise men looked back with regret upon those actions of their lives which they have been drawn into, and in which they have reason to see themselves mistaken. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 246 Pining regrets, and vain repentances..pervade Their valueless and miserable lives. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xi, A face only a little less bright than usual, from regret at appearing so late.

4. Sorrow at, or *for*, some loss or deprivation or a lost thing or person. Also const. *of.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 64 And sure never any prince manifested more a most lively regret for the loss of a servant than his majesty did for this great man. 1695 Prior *Death Q. Mary* 100 Her piety itself would blame, If her regrets should waken thine. ? 1709 Lady W. M. Montagu *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* Nov. (1887) I. 28 You know people can never leave your company, or writing to you, without regret. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 145 The sable warrior, frantic with regret Of her he loves and never can forget. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* xiv, The feeling and the sound are fled and gone, And the regret they leave remains alone. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xcvi. 4 When for a friend long lost wakes some unhappy regret.

†**5.** Dislike, disinclination, aversion. *Obs.*—1

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 152 Is it a vertue to have some ineffective regrets to damnation, and such a Vertue too, as shall serve to ballance all our vices?

6. *attrib.*, with the sense of 'expressing regret'.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 7/3 A sheaf of over seventy 'regret' telegrams. 1898 *Ibid.* 2 Apr. 6/1 Last night the whole of the allotment letters and many of the regret letters were posted.

b. *Comb.*, as *regret-laden*, *-worthy.*

1871 H. B. Forman *Living Poets* 289 Both astonishing and regretworthy. 1873 E. Brennan *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 225 As hence we're driven, regret-laden, To that mist-land.

Regret (rĭgre·t), *v.* Also 5, 7 **regrete.** [ad. F. *regretter*, OF. also *regreter* and *regrater*: see Regrate *v.*]

The ultimate origin of the Fr. verb is uncertain; some Romance philologists are inclined to connect it with the Teutonic stem represented in English by Greet *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To remember, think of (something lost), with distress or longing; to feel († or express) sorrow for the loss of (a person or thing).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 243 Art þou my perle þat I haf playned, Regretted by myn one. ? 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C ij, He cam to hym mournyng and wepyng waylyng and regretyng his wyf. 1611 Florio, *Regrettare*, to regret, to condole. 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 104 He died at length regretted of all men. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 234 Sure, if they catch, to spoil the Toy at most, To covet flying, and regret when lost. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 777 Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets The country. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. 16 Employers were heard to regret those days when there were no schools to corrupt the industrial virtues of the workmen.

2. To grieve at, feel mental distress on account of (some event, fact, action, etc.).

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* I. iv. 106 Eneas Regrettis oft the hard fortun, and case Of sterne Orontes, now drownyt in the se. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys Mech.* Wks. 1744 I. 72/2, I shall not regret the trouble my experiments have cost me, if they be found in any degree serviceable to the purposes..to which they were designed. 1671 MacWard *True Nonconf.* 155 And we have already both acknowledged, and regreted the grievous abuse, occasioned by that latter practice. 1680 Cotton *Death Earl of Ossory*, Ah, cruel Fate, thou never struck'st a blow By all Mankind regretted so. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 1 What I most regret is the corruption of his mind. 1781 Cowper *Table T.* 176 Poets, of all men, ever least regret Increasing taxes and the nation's debt. 1822 Shelley tr. *Calderon* I. 201 Do you regret My victory? Who but regrets a check In rivalry of wit? 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 124 Alone among the Spaniards the Catalans had real reason to regret the peace.

Hence **Regre·tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Regre·ttingly** *adv.*

1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxvii. 213 The main design ..was to drive on Papal religion and in the mean while to secure the regretting people from rising. 1790 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 193 Edina's crowd Should never have cost me one regretting sigh. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 24 Jan., Many were [thinking of me], undoubtedly; and all rather regrettingly. 1837 Verlander *Vestal*, etc. 88, I did not think again to feel These vain regrettings of the past.

Regretable, variant of Regrettable.

Regretful (rĭgre·tfŭl), *a.* [f. Regret *sb.* + -ful.] Full of sorrow or regret. Also const. *of.*

1647 R. Fanshaw tr. *Past. Fido* III. i, Thou art return'd, but nought returns with thee Save my lost joyes regretfull memory. 1743 Shenstone *Elegies* xix, Think not regretful I survey the deed. 1792 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 164 The regretful manner in which he expresses himself. 1837

WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 106 Hating the town, regretful of my burgh. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 212 They soon forgot the regretful impressions of the day.

Regretfully (rĭgre·tfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a regretful manner.

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 122 Men who dye in deplorable days, which they regretfully behold. 1705 GREENHILL *Embalming* 104 [Man] departs out of this world regretfully. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 83, I would wake up regretfully. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. vi. 179 'She is rude', she added regretfully.

So **Regre·tfulness.**

1870 E. MULFORD *The Nation* ix. 155 In the strict historical school there is always a regretfulness..that there is now no Hamilton and no Madison.

Regre·tless, *a. rare.* [f. REGRET *sb.* + -LESS.] Feeling no regret.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ix. (1872) II. 227 Wilhelmina.. takes charmingly to him..regretless of the Four Kings.

Regrettable (rĭgre·tăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **regreet-, regreat-, 9 regretable.** [a. F. *regrettable*, † *regretable*: see REGRET *v.* and -ABLE.] Deserving of, calling for, regret: **a.** of occurrences, actions, facts, etc. (Common in recent use.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. 586, I have seene some .. hate their health because it was not regreetable. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 389 The loss of Osyris was not so regreatable in Isis. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 52 The fact of their existence is not the less certain and regretable. 1867 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) I. 118 It is, therefore, all the more regrettable to come upon the traces of their vitality in French opinion. 1889 *Times* 31 Aug. 5/1 These raids are very regrettable.

b. of what is lost or no longer exists. *rare.*

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 454 The custom, we suspect, was one of the few regrettable observances of the feudal era. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 33 Our loss of this most regrettable old pronoun [man].

Hence **Regre·ttably** *adv.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 379. 1349/2 As regrettably obvious as ever. 1896 *Naturalist* 50 The writer's correspondence with him (regrettably, yet naturally). ceased.

Regretted (rĭgre·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REGRET *v.* + -ED 1.] Mourned, lamented; viewed, or longed for, with regret.

1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 371 Ah those regretted days, When boyish innocence was all my praise! 1810 CRABBE *Borough* ii. 179 For then she thought on one regretted youth. 1861 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West* I. 53 One of their most courageous and most regretted defenders.

Regre·tter. [-ER 1.] One who regrets.

a 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* i, The Duke's a regretter, A promise to break it. 1849 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 341 'The illustrious prince'.. has now Lord Brougham for his only, or almost only, regretter and admirer.

Regretting, Regrettingly: see REGRET *v.*

Regrind (rĭgrəi·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To grind again. Hence **Regri·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, Samples of a people that had undergone a terrible grinding and re-grinding in the mill. 1885 *Machinery & Engineering* Oct. 89/2 The twist drill..is reground, when blunted, with the greatest accuracy and the least trouble.

Regrou·p (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To group again. Hence **Regrou·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 1/2 Regrouping of parties might begin under much more favourable auspices. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct., A happy knack of refurbishing and regrouping the well-known properties.

Regrow (rĭgrō·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To grow again. So **Regrow·th.**

1868 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. xlii. (1875) II 483 The frequent regrowth of supernumerary digits after they have been cut off. 1872 W. READE *Martyrdom of Man* 411 The plant or animal grows and re-grows from within by means of a chemical operation. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 194 The regrowth of such a bed is, therefore, exactly like the original formation of a natural bed.

† **Regru·dging.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. RE-, after *reluctance*, etc.] = GRUDGING *vbl. sb.* I.

a 1677 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 12 Wks. 1870 I. 188 We may take comfort by this evidence, though there be some reluctances and regrudgings of the old nature.

† **Reguard,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **regard.** [RE- 5 a]. **a.** *trans.* To guard (a garment) again. Also *fig.* **b.** To guard doubly (with pun on prec. sense). Hence **Reguarded** *ppl. a.*

c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Do the lords bow, and the regarded scarlets..cry 'We are your servants'? *c* 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* 12 Crimson Veluet . All garded and re-garded with gold Lace. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 106 Pytheas a Lawyer..Garded, regarded, dips his tongue in gold. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 162 We will see his fooles coate guarded, ey and reguarded too from slipping out of our fingers.

Reguardant, obs. form of REGARDANT.

† **Regue·rdon,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reguerdon* (Godef.): see next and GUERDON *sb.*] Recompense, reward.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 206 He leith his yerde upon that on, And seith the king hou thilke same Thei chese in reguerdoun be name. 1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i 170 Stoope then, and set your Knee against my Foot, And in reguerdon of that dutie done, I gyrt thee with the .. Sword of Yorke.

Regue·rdon, *v. rare.* [ad. OF. *reguerdoner*: see RE- and GUERDON *v.*] *trans.* To reward.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 370 And thus was merci reguerdoned, Which he to Theucer dede afore. 1532 *Chaucer's Boethius* iv. pr. iii. Wks. 259b/1 Of what mede shal he be reguerdoned. Certes of right fayre mede and right great, abouen al medes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iv. 23 Yet neuer haue you tasted our Reward, Or beene reguerdon'd with so much as Thanks, Because till now, we neuer saw your face. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XXV. 128 Still we heard The sins of gluttony, with woe erewhile Reguerdon'd.

Hence † **Regue·rdonment,** reward. *Obs. rare*−1.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 34 In generous reguerdo[n]ment wherof he sacramentally obliged himselfe that .. he would be the first man should set foot in his kingdome.

Reguide, *v. rare*−1. [RE-.] To guide back.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 1685 This urg'd with teares; the Old man, overcome, Cryes, Go on God's name, God re-guide you home.

‖ **Regula** (re·gĭŭlă). [L. *rēgula* a ruler, rule, etc., f. *regĕre* to make or lead straight.]

1. *Arch.* A fillet or reglet; *spec.* a short band, with guttæ on the lower side, placed below the tænia in Doric Architecture.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iij, Vnder the Capitall, is made Astragalus, with his Regula...The which Regula, shalbe halfe so much in height as the height of Astragalus. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 86 The other must be deuided into three [parts]: giue two to torus B: and the other to regula C. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 133 Where they do frequently encounter and meet together with a small Regula between them. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† 2. A rule, norm. *Obs. rare*−1.

1650 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1864) IV. 177 Their punishment is made the regula of all other wicked men's.

Regulable (re·gĭŭlăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **rēgulābilis*, f. *rēgul-āre* to direct; see REGULATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being regulated.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 166 The Soul accomplish'd with many regulable Faculties is the Subject of Vertue. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Treat. Morality* (1731) 35 Will . as consider'd in it self,.. hath therefore the Nature of a thing Regulable and Measurable. 1882 PIDGEON *Engineer's Holiday* I. 42 Furnished with coils of hot-water pipes whose temperature is regulable at will.

† **Re·gulant,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *rēgulant-em*, pres. pple. of *rēgulāre* to REGULATE.] Directing, ruling.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 351 Libertie in the divine wil is absolute, precedent, regulant: libertie in the human wil is conditionate, subsequent, and regulated.

Regular (re·gĭŭlă), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **reguler,** (4 **-ere**), 6 *Sc.* **-ier;** 6–7 **regulare,** 5– **regular.** [Orig. a. OF. *reguler* (mod.F. *régulier*), ad. L. *rēgulāris*, f. *rēgula* RULE; in later use re-adopted from, or conformed to, the L. original.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Eccl.* Subject to, or bound by, a religious rule; belonging to a religious or monastic order. (Opposed to *secular.*) In early use placed after the sb., esp. in *canon regular*: see CANON 2 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 373 Patrik rered þere a chirche, and dede þere chanouns reguler. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 172 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 142 Thys day schalt thow see An howse of wommen reguler. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 51 Of seculer folke he can make reguler, And agayne of reguler seculer. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III 16 Translatit it fra secular preistis syne To channonis regularis of Sanct Augustyne. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 64 Of Ecclesiasticall persons there be two sortes, the one Regular, the other Secular. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 128 These Priests were called Secular, and such as led a Monasticall life Regular. And so Canons were both secular and regular. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 27 The intrigues of the regular clergy, or monks of the Benedictine and other rules, under arch bishop Dunstan and his successors. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 373/2 Besides this auxiliary force, the regular clergy, or monastic orders, take upon them many of these functions. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 212/1 The idea of a Regular Clerk is that of a combination of functions.

absol. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 131 Bothe professe and reguler arn obediencer and bounden to this Margarite-perle.

b. Pertaining to, connected with, a monastic rule or those subject to it. *rare.*

?1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* 139 He that otherwise dooth shall be correct wyth reguler disciplyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 b, All outwarde reguler obseruaunces. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 141 Their Churches are more adorned, and their other Regular-places more comporting with the modern way of Building.

2. Having a form, structure, or arrangement which follows, or is reducible to, some rule or principle; characterized by harmony or proper correspondence between the various parts or elements; symmetrical.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIII. xix. (1886) 258 The regular, the irregular, the coloured and the cleare glasses. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lvi. 79 The English speech though it be rich, copious, and significant,..yet, under favour, I cannot call it a regular language. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 623 Mazes intricate, Eccentric, intervolv'd, yet regular Then most, when most irregular they seem. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., I cannot, however, tell you that her features are regular. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 292 In proportion as discoveries were multiplied, the want of a regular and appropriate nomenclature increased. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 640 [Sea-urchins] are either regular or irregular,—the regular ones having the mouth in the middle of the underside, and the vent opposite. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* x, The conjurer..showed his small regular teeth in an impish..grin.

b. *Geom.* Of curves, figures, and solids: (see quots.).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 If curve, whether regular or irregular. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 130 Regular Figures are those where the Angles and Lines or Superficies are equal.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Regular Body*, is a Solid whose Surface is composed of Regular and Equal Figures. *Ibid.*, *Regular Curves*, are such Curves as the Perimeters of the Conick Sections, which are always curved after the same Regular Geometrical manner. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All other regular figures consisting of more than four sides, are called regular polygons. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 137 Distinguishable from regular octahedrons by the unequal inclinations of the plane. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 777 The regular trapezohedron may be sawn from the regular octangular prism.

c. *Bot.* Having all the parts or organs of the same kind normally alike in form and size.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 34 One general division of flowers is into regular and irregular. The first are they whose parts all spring uniformly from the centre of the flower, and terminate in the circumference of a circle. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 256 An equal Corolla is not only regular, but all its divisions are of one size. 1876 HOOKER *Bot. Primer* 49 A regular flower is one in which.. the members of each whorl are equal and similar.

3. Characterized by the presence or operation of a definite principle; marked or distinguished by steadiness or uniformity of action, procedure, or occurrence.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 1 No certain end could ever be attained, unless the actions whereby it is attained were regular; that is to say, made suitable..unto their end, by some canon, rule or law. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 61 Not a man Shall passe his quarter, or offend the streame Of Regular Iustice in your Cities bounds. 1690 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1698) III. v. 184 True Courage must be a Regular thing; it must have not only a good End, but a wise Choice of Means. 1728 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) 380/2 *Regular*, Constant and Uniform, in opposition to Irregular..; both frequently applied to Diseases. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxiv. (1806) IV. 720 The English parliament had now raised itself to be a regular check and control upon royal power. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 220/1 When it [the light] comes from above, in such a regular, proportioned, and uninterrupted manner. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 249 A bar to the regular working of colliery proprietors. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* III. 133 He supposes the philosopher to proceed by regular steps, until he arrives at the idea of good.

b. Recurring or repeated at fixed times.

1756 *Boston News-Letter* 26 Feb. 1/2 A regular monthly Correspondence between Great Britain and His Majesty's several Colonies. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 430 How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps! 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 750/1 The lunisolar year .. was in use long before any regular intercalations were made. 1844 DICKENS *Chimes* i, 'There's nothing', said Toby, 'more regular in its coming round than dinner-time, and nothing less regular in its coming round than dinner'.

c. Taking place or recurring at short uniform intervals.

1781 COWPER *Table T.* 530 Exact and regular the sounds will be. 1815 SHELLEY *Dæmon* 34 Nor Doth Henry hear her regular pulses throb. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. cxiii, With awful footsteps regular as rhyme. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 11 Quick regular brushings against the heather.

d. Habitually or customarily used, received, observed, etc.; habitual, constant.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 746/1 Even in the histories of Herodotus and Thucydides, we find no regular dates for the events recorded. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, 'We'll put you into your regular bedroom to-morrow, Nickleby', said Squeers. *Ibid.* xv, It's past my regular time for going to bed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I 309 The regular salary, however, was the smallest part of the gains of an official man of that age. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 370 The revolving globe is maintained in its regular orbit. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 56 *Preamble*, To permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

4. Pursuing a definite course, or observing some uniform principle, of action or conduct; adhering to rule; in mod. use *esp.* observing fixed times for, or never failing in, the performance of certain actions or duties.

1602 DANIEL *Ep. Sir T. Egerton* xxiv, Eu'n the Scepter which might all command, Seeing her s' vnpartiall, equall, regular, Was pleas'd to put it selfe into her hand. 1669 J. LEEKE (*title*) The Regular Architect, or the General Rule of the five Orders of Architecture. 1693 DRYDEN *Ep. Congreve* 58 So bold, yet so judiciously you dare, That your least praise is to be regular. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 209 Nature well known, no prodigies remain, Comets are regular, and Wharton plain. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i, The Herr Doctor was a regular man, and always appeared at his window at the same hour.

b. Orderly, well-ordered, well-behaved, steady.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 54 The University of Padua is of late much more regular than it was formerly, tho' it is not yet safe walking the Streets after Sun-set. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 200 Their..behaviour..was much more regular than could well have been expected from sailors..so long confined to a ship. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Smith* Wks. II. 473 He grew first regular, and then pious. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 124 Lead a more regular life than you have done since you entered the army. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 22/2 All they intend to send are regular people, neither factious nor vicious in religion.

c. Acting at the proper intervals.

1783 J. HEYSHAM in *Med. Commun.* I. 435 Her belly is regular. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 191 Her tongue was not furred; and her bowels were regular.

5. Conformable to some accepted or adopted rule or standard; made or carried out in a prescribed manner; recognized as formally correct.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 291 That legal regular convention of a sober and modest council. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 232 In all Mistakes the strict and regular Are found to be the desp'ratst Ways to err. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II iii. 117 To make our Self-love Regular and according to order, we must take care not to mistake our true

selves. 1731 C. CAMPBELL (*title*) Vitruvius Britannicus,.. containing Plans, Elevations and Sections of the Regular Buildings both Public and Private in Great Britain. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leap*, The difference between the regular and irregular leaps is, that the former are performed by the voice, without any great difficulty or effort. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 234/2 There are eight regular mouldings in ornamenting columns. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Attack*, Regular Attack, is that which is carried on in form, according to the rules of art. 1831 *Society* I. 273 Young ladies making acquaintances so easily, without regular introductions. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 95 The intervals between the notes remain unchanged by the imitation. When such is the case, the imitation is said to be strict or regular.

b. *Gram.* Of parts of speech, esp. verbs: Following some usual and uniform mode of inflection or conjugation.

1611 FLORIO *Rules Ital. Tongue* in *Dict.* 633 Amongst all the Verbs some are vnder certaine orders, and are called Regular. 1766 DEL PINO *New Sp. Gram.* 38 All Regular Verbs, whose Infinitive is terminated in *-ar*, are conjugated in the same manner. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 154 Verbs Passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb. 1887 ROGET *Introd. Old French* ix. 117 The four conjugations of so-called Regular Verbs.

6. Properly constituted; having all the essential attributes, qualities, or parts; normal.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 49 Sir, Expect not from me a Regular Answer to your letters. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 70 Sufficient to victual Nine Millions of Persons, as they are Victualled in Ships, and regular Families. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Wks.* (1846) VIII. 622 It always was, and still is, practised in all regular parish churches. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 28 Thus a regular ewe stock consists of four different ages. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 46 The 'regular' oil .. is only subject to this allowance if the water and impurities exceed 2 per cent.

b. Of persons: Properly qualified or trained; specially or entirely given up to some occupation or pursuit.

1755 JOHNSON s.v., A regular doctor. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 244 Colter, with the hardihood of a regular trapper, had cast himself loose from the party. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 46 Having had the strength of mind to abolish the so-called regular 'cook'.

c. *colloq.* Thorough, complete, absolute, perfect.

1821 SHELLEY *Notes to Hellas* Poet. Wks. (1891) 453/1, I could easily have made the Jew a regular conjuror. 1833 R. H. FROUDE in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) I. 438 Perceval is a regular thoroughgoing Apostolical. 1846 CLOUGH *Let.* in *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 108 On Wednesday we had a regular flood, and it has been raining more or less ever since. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 70 It was in this very fireplace I made a regular bonfire of them.

7. *Mil.* Of forces or troops: Properly and permanently organized; constituting the standing army.

1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 44 Squadrons of his regular troops and militia. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 305 His majesty's regular forces at present consist of about twenty-two thousand men. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, xv. (1839) 317 A thousand regular troops, together with two thousand of the country people. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1890) I. 145 The regular army which was kept up in England at the beginning of the year 1685. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* v. I. 270 Antwerp,..a city in which there was not a single regular soldier.

B. *adv.* Regularly, steadily; thoroughly.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 3 Another .. pursues close and regular. *Ibid.* 82 'Tis impossible to judge well and act regular, when the mind is rufflʼd. 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Marten & his Scholars* iii. 20 Why, my lad, don't you bring home tickets every day when you go regular? 1885 'F. ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* 142 Oh, I'm regular jolly, I am!

C. *Comb.*, as *regular-bred, -built, -growing, -shaped.*

1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 145, I examined this scum.., and could discover it to be full of regular-shaped salts. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, I had rather follow you to your grave than see you owe your life to any but a regular-bred physician. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 297 The implanting hand of the regular-bred practitioner. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 31 Jan., English boys..are well-bred, and can converse when ours are regular-built cubs. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/2 The blue Ash of Michigan..is a bold, regular-growing tree.

D. *sb.* †**1.** *Sc.* A regulator. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 346 Venerable Chaucer, .. Hevinlie trumpat, horleige and reguleir.

2. *Eccl.* **a.** A member of a religious order observing a RULE; one of the regular clergy. (Cf. A. I.)

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 593/1 Aboue twenty houses of begging friers beaydes a great nomber of regulars and irregulars. 1570 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 1350/1 Who then following yᵉ rule of S. Benet, were called regulars & votaries. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 140 The Regulars and those of the strictest life did fast these weeks. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* vi. 91 The Cardinals, the Bishops,..all your Regulars, all your Clergy of France. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 391 After high mass..the regulars were marshalled in the choir. 1814 DOYLE in Fitz-Patrick *Life* (1880) I. 68 Thus you see how regularly the Regulars are at war. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 82 Regulars and seculars strove which should pay the highest honours to the returning hero.

†**b.** One who adheres to the usual religion.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 172 If it had beene by a Papist against a Protestant, or by a schismatick against a regular.

†**c.** A properly appointed church-dignitary.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 49 Bishop Andrews and Sir Henry Martin..declar'd positively that he was not to fall from his dignity or function, but should still remain a regular.

3. A regular noun. *rare* $^{-1}$. (With pun on 2 a.)

1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* III. iv, I hear there's comfort in thy words yet, Canon. I'll trust thy regulars and say no more.

4. A soldier belonging to the standing army; a member of the regular forces. Usu. *pl.*

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 305 On these occasions, they [the militia] receive the same pay as the regulars. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. iv. 85 Both the regulars and the rangers .. behaved with unprecedented intrepidity. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxiii, The regulars and militia .. began to pour in by all the roads. 1870 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 993/1 If he actually declared war with only his regulars in the field, all is explained.

†**b.** A regular practitioner. *Obs.*

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 163 *Lint.* .. An encourager of quacks, Sir Jacob. *Sir Jac.* Regulars, Lint, regulars. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 204 Nor Quack nor Regular the mark will miss.

c. A regular customer, contributor, etc.

1898 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 8/4 You see I has my regulars; mine aint no chance trade. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* xvii. 186 The 'regulars' are engaged on salary, and receive their weekly salaries every Saturday night.

5. *Cant.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Regulars*, one's due share of a booty &c., on a division taking place.

6. In mediæval computation, one of a set of fixed numbers used for ascertaining on which day of the week each month began (*solar regular*), or of a set for finding the age of the moon on the first of each month (*lunar regular*).

1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* II. Gloss. 331–2.

Regularity (regiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY, perh. after F. *régularité* (14th c. in Littré).] The state or character of being regular.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Reason .. causeth Morall vertues not to be impassibilities, but rather mediocrities and regularities. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 217 They..conceive a regularity in mutations,..and forget that variety which Physitians therein discover. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 14 He must..have had no knowledge of the Regularity of that Life she led at Rome. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 21 Different methods .have different effects on the figure and regularity of the crystals. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 175 [He was] present at the services in chapel two or three times a day with unfailing regularity. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1885) 99 The regularity of nature is the first postulate of Science.

Re·gularisa·tion. [a. F. *régularisation*, or f. next + -ATION.] The act or process of making regular; the state of being made regular.

1881 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 360 The regularisation of the right to take water from the irrigation canals. 1892 *Tablet* 23 Apr. 656 He required St. Chad to submit to a process of regularization.

Regularize (re·giŭlăraiz), *v.* [f. REGULAR + -IZE; cf. F. *régulariser*.] †**a.** (See quot. 1623.) *Obs.* **b.** *trans.* To make regular. (Common in recent use.)

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, To *Gouerne* or rule, Monarchize, Regularize, Predominate, Magistrate. 1833 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1859) I. 64 Philosophy..rarely sets aside the old [classifications], content with correcting and regularizing them. 1882 W. S. BLUNT in *19th Cent.* Sept. 335 It was arranged that he should regularise his position by taking office as Under Secretary for War.

Hence **Re·gularized, Re·gularizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 209 The conception of regularised popular institutions [etc.]. 1850 *Ibid.* lxvii. (1869) VIII. 143 The stirring and regularizing agent. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* v. 190 Law is only our way of conceiving of His regularized working.

Regularly (re·giŭlăli), *adv.* [f. REGULAR + -LY 2.] In a regular manner.

1. At the proper times; at fixed times or intervals; without interruption of recurrence; constantly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 247 Whiche seruyce or houres canonicall, regularly we synge, rede, or saye in the chirche. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 10, I regularly frequented coffee-houses. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 246 Till the third day before his death, he regularly performed the function of public prayer. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ii. 10 He passed through..regularly twice a-day. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/2 The mine was regularly worked with naked lights.

†**b.** Invariably; in all cases. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 Some have foure stomacks..; but for the principall parts, the liver, heart, and especially the braine, regularly it is but one in any kinde or species whatsoever.

c. Steadily, equably.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 3 Now as its velocity increases regularly, we may conclude, that [etc.].

2. In accordance with rule or established principles; in a proper or formally correct manner.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 84/1 After his death she is free from the law, to marry to whom she wyll, so it be in the Lord, that is, *regulariter*, regularely. 1611 COTGR., *Regulierement*, regularly, canonically, orderly. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 36 A covenant or deed in writing is made good in law by a seal, regularly affixed to it. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi.(1788) 97 It came regularly before the house, and it was their business to determine upon it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 193 He well knew that, if the crown descended to his wife regularly, all its prerogatives would descend unimpaired with it. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. ix. 351 Spearhafoc..had been regularly nominated to the bishopric.

b. In the usual or customary manner.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XXII. 517 One of the men servants .. was infected from one of the pustules, and had the disease regularly.

3. In a methodical or orderly manner; with observance of due order or method.

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 73 If then the parts are managed so regularly, that the beauty of the whole be kept entire. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 87 There was ..an Anthem sung by a set of Musicians very regularly. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 206 During the Life-time of Jehoiada .. Jehoaash behaved himself regularly, and governed well. 1810 WELLINGTON 24 Mar. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) V. 593 They are bringing a battering train into Spain from France, which looks like an intention to go regularly to work. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* i. (1870) I. 9 This question has never, in so far as I am aware, been regularly discussed.

4. In a symmetrical or harmoniously proportioned manner; with proper correspondence of parts, etc.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Observ. (1716) 130 Those great Painters..had indeed made things more regularly true, but withall very unpleasing. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 P 7 Shelves, on which Boxes are to stand as regularly as Books in a Library. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, The city..is regularly built, the streets straight. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 379 The whole forming a regularly laminated mass. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 89 Both had regularly-featured faces of a noble cast.

5. *colloq.* Thoroughly, completely. Chiefly with participles.

1789 *Triumphs of Fortitude* II. 4 A young fellow, who is what may be called regularly dissipated. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 274 Not that I expect to be regularly well as long as I live. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xii, Your father's regularly rich, ain't he? 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 263 Glad to see you are regularly embarked in squatting life.

So †**Re·gularness**, regularity. *Obs.*

1648 NETHERSOLE *Self-condemned* (1649) 4 The equity and regularnesse of..the said proceedings. 1672 BOYLE *Virtues of Gems* 56 Long Christals..that did emulate native Christal as well in the regularness of the shape as in the transparency of the substance.

Re·gulatable, *a.* [f. REGULATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being regulated.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* xxv. 210 Fresh air..should be admitted only by pre-arranged and regulatable channels. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1914/1 A device for admitting steam in regulatable quantity.

†**Re·gulate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *régulāt-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Regulated; regular.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. viii (1584) 7 The other they call..the Royall power regulate by lawes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 262 Brute beasts are much more regulate than we. 1644 CROMWELL *Let.* 10 Mar. in *Carlyle*, I know you will not think it fit my Lord should discharge an Officer of the Field but in a regulate way.

Regulate (re·giŭlēt), *v.* [f. late L. *régulāt-*, ppl. stem of *régulāre* (5th c.), f. *régula* RULE.]

1. *trans.* To control, govern, or direct by rule or regulations; to subject to guidance or restrictions; to adapt to circumstances or surroundings.

c 1630 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 263 A freind of his sent him two or three Doctors to regulate his health. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 If we think to regulat Printing,. we must regulat all recreations and pastimes. 1682 DRYDEN *Prol. Loyal Brother* 3 Critics would regulate Our theatres, and Whigs reform our State. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 8 Desire of esteem..was given us, to regulate our behaviour towards Society. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 75 Can freedom be regulated without being .. in some part destroyed? 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 296 Mercy must be in some way regulated by regard to righteousness. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* vi. 81 He that reduced the material world to order, can regulate and direct the mind.

refl. 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 405 Having received your letter.., according to which I shall regulate myselfe upon occasion. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Apr., Does he direct any regimen, or does Mr. Thrale regulate himself?

†**b.** To bring or reduce (a person or body of persons) to order. *Obs.*

1646 FAIRFAX (*title*) Orders Established .. for Regulating the Army. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 127 He might have..called a Councel, regulated him, and reduced him to order and reason. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 341 In other burroughs .. they have new regulated the electors by new charters. 1687 *Ibid.* 421 There are 6 commissioners appointed, who are to inspect all the corporations of England, and regulate them, by turning out such as are against the taking away the penall lawes and test. 1839 *Southern Lit. Messenger* (U. S.) Mar. 220/1 They had dropped hints of their intending, before long, to 'regulate old Jerry Jackson', who, they said, had been stealing corn.

†**c.** To correct by control. *Obs. rare.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 218 To regulate the Errors of the Mind. 1682 WOOD *Life* 17 June (O.H.S.) III. 22 The chancellor's letters for regulating the rudeness and miscarriage of the Masters in Convocation.

2. To adjust, in respect of time, quantity, force, etc., with reference to some standard or purpose; *esp.* to adjust (a clock or other machine) so that the working may be accurate.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 391 The Persians regulate their Feasts according to the Moon. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 60 Palladio has not been a little assisting to me in regulating the Proportions. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 33 The heat should be proportioned and regulated by the mineral or effective virtue of the stone itself. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 50 Care must be taken to regulate the fire properly. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 107 Clocks ought to be regulated by the mean solar time. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 485/1 He can..regulate the throttle-valve by hand-gear placed within his reach.

refl. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. i. I. II. 9 The quantity of every commodity, naturally regulates itself in every country according to the effectual demand.

†**3.** To make regular or even. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 181 The Corn with much harrowing .. will be drawn into wants and uneven places, and much regulated by the Harrow.

4. *intr.* To make regulations.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 2/2 If the Board of Trade has any power to regulate on this point, we trust that it will use it.

Re·gulated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Governed by rule, properly controlled or directed, adjusted to some standard, etc.

Also freq. in combs., as *badly-, ill-, well-regulated.*

1641 W. T. (*title*) Regulated Zeal, or, An earnest request to all Zealously affected Christians, to seeke the desired Reformation in a peaceable way. 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Relig. Soc. London* ii. (1701) 19 Those regulated Societies, which are now conspicuous among us for many good works. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 16 These [verses] ..had regulated forms, that is regular dances and musick. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, Then may you measure all the whole chains by your regulated chain. *a* 1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. III. i. (Bohn) II. 253 When those companies ..are obliged to admit any person, properly qualified, .. they are called regulated companies. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 336 They are fired with a regulated charge of powder and shot. 1848 ALISON *Hist. Europe* ii. § 23 I. 121 Regulated freedom is the greatest blessing in life.

†**b.** Of troops: Properly disciplined. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2568/3 We hear likewise that the French are in a great Allarm in Dauphine and Bresse, not having at present 1500 Men of regulated Troops on that side.

†**Re·gulater.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] = REGULATOR.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 285 He proceeding therein not by striking of Minutes, but Seasons, as his Regulaters in administration of Remedies.

Regulating (re·giŭleˈtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. REGULATE.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 This is not repugnant to regulating of the same by Peace. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 41 As reasonable for God to prescribe a Regulating of those appetites. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 51 He presides for the regulating and directing of this Matter. 1824 W. N. BLANS *Excursion U. S. & Canada* 236 This practice of Regulating seems very strange to an European.

Regulating (re·giŭleˈtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That regulates.

1. Of principles, persons, etc.

With quot. 1768 compare REGULATOR 1 c.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 7 There is therefore a conducting Rule, and a regulating Rule. 1768 *Boston Chron.* 1–8 Aug. 315/1 The reforming or regulating people will not suffer process civil or criminal, to be executed, but where, and against whom they think proper. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 27 The commanding officer of the regulating squadron of the line. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 185 An attracting and regulating body, that gives compactness and strength to the commonwealth. 1850 MᶜCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 364 Besides benevolence, there is needed..a regulating power of justice.

†**b.** *Regulating captain* or *judge*: (see quots. 1815–63). *Obs.*

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 48 The regulating judge to determine how far such man is obliged to serve. 1760 *Woman of Honor* II. 182 Recommended him to a regulating Captain 'as a fit person to serve the King'. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Regulating Captain* is an officer stationed at the different royal ports, in time of war, to examine the seamen intended for the navy. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Regulating Captain*, in the Navy, 'the Officer appointed to superintend the raising of seamen, and who examines them on their entry'.

2. Of mechanical contrivances.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 201 The pipe from the steam-case..has a regulating valve. *Ibid.* 314, *L* is the regulating screw. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303/1 The pendulum-spring (also called the regulating-spring and hair-spring). 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 48 The tray which receives the ore..as fast as may be desired, a suitable regulating-gate being employed.

Regulation (regiŭlēⁱ·ʃən). [f. REGULATE *v.*]

1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated. Also, an instance of this.

1672 EARL ESSEX in *E. Papers* (Camden) I. 27 Till I had them I would not venture one step in yᵉ regulation of Corporacions. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 501 The whole duty of man..as concerns the regulation of our manners. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 459 The advancement and regulation of manufactures and commerce. 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 199 For the interiour regulation of India, a minute knowledge of India is requisite. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 334 From the records of the Privy Council it appears that the number of regulations, as they were called, exceeded two hundred. 1883 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 316/2 Regulation is effected by raising the pendulum bob to make the clock go faster.

2. A rule prescribed for the management of some matter, or for the regulating of conduct; a governing precept or direction; a standing rule.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 462 And then several regulations were made, chiefly the famed ones at Clarendon. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 263 The nature of foreign trade, it's privileges, regulations, and restrictions. 1774 KAMES *Sketches* II. x. (1807) II. 319, I heartily approve every regulation that tends to prevent idleness. 1788 (*title*) A Collection of Regulations, Orders, and Instructions formed and issued for the use of the Army. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 122 The regulations dictated by prudence..have passed away. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, It's against regulations for me to call at night.

3. *attrib.* **a.** That is prescribed by, or in accordance with, a regulation or regulations; such as is required or insisted on under some regulation; hence, regular, usual, ordinary, common.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Parish* iii, The regulation cap to which the Miss Willises invariably restricted the..tastes of female servants in general. 1838 — *O. Twist* xviii, The regulation mode of cutting the hair. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxix, He can't afford more than his regulation chargers. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Charac.* 168 Conversation is, as a rule, reduced to a regulation level of decorous flatness.

b. *Regulation district*, etc. (see quots. 1845). *Regulation movement* (see REGULATOR 1 c). *Regulation roll*, one of the rolls of the Court of Session, containing a list of those cases in which no appearance has been made for the defender.

1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 29 All the Actions above enumerated, originating in the Court of Session, shall be first enrolled in..the Regulation Roll. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 121 The presidency of Bengal is divided into sixteen provinces, in seven of which..certain regulations prevail...These former are called regulation districts. *Ibid.* 123 Surat [etc.]..constitute the regulation collectorates; Scinde, Sattarah,..comprise the non-regulation divisions. 1867 A. GREGG *Hist. Old Cheraws* 130 Such, however, was not the history of the Regulation Movement on the Pedee.

Hence **Regula·tionist** *sb.*, one who advocates regulation in some matter. Also as *adj.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 13/2 Several cases where the Regulationist party in America had been circumvented.

Regulative (re·giŭleˈtiv), *a.* [f. REGULATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to regulate. Chiefly *Philos.*

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Arte of Logicke* v. i. 116 The principles regulatiue of a Syllogisme be these two phrases of speech. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Marginalia* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) Jan. 122 Plato had meant something higher and other than regulative. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 467 These Ideas are simply regulative: they operate on concepts as the Understanding operates upon sensations. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 9 Logic is not useless; it has a regulative, not a creative virtue.

Hence **Re·gulatively** *adv.*

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1973 It ought not to be hard to answer, whether a belief can be regulatively true, but really false.

Regulator (re·giŭleˈtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *rēgulāre* to REGULATE; cf. F. *régulateur*, It. *regolatore.*]

1. One who regulates.

1655 R. GARDINER *Eng. Griev. Discov.* To Rdr. A iv, Such Judges as may be appointed Regulators of the great abuses done thereunto. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 383 He did not only assert God to be the Cause of Motion, but also the Governour, Regulator and Methodizer of the same. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 158 Such a spirit.. sets all the wheels of government in motion, which under a wise regulator, may be directed to any beneficial purpose. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 179 The directors or regulators of the procession. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 43 There is great need that the regulator of the machine should be a living, active, forcible creature.

b. *Eng. Hist.* A member of a commission appointed in 1687 to investigate and revise the constitution of various boroughs, for the purpose of influencing the election of members of parliament.

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 460 The regulators are draweing into the several countries to manage the elections. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. of Oxford* II. 53 Some of them have been ready in surrendering their Charters, and have since been forward Regulators. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 16 There was an itinerant crew of the worst of men...These were termed regulators. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xiv. (1876) III. 74 New modelling corporations through commissions granted to regulators. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 248 Regulators of Corporations were commissioned to examine all their titles and all their acts.

c. *U.S.* A member of one of the bands formed at various times in wild parts of the country, with the professed object of supplying the want of the regular administration of justice. The earliest and most notable case was in the Carolinas, *c* 1767–71.

1767 LD. MONTAGU in A. Gregg *Hist. Old Cheraws* (1867) 136 Those licentious spirits that have so lately appeared in the distant parts of the Province, and, assuming the name of Regulators, have..illegally tried, condemned, and punished many persons. 1768 *Boston Chron.* 18–25 July 292/2 We daily hear of new irregularities committed by the people called regulators. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 123/2 A letter from..North Carolina..says, 'Our Governor, at the head of 2500 men, is going against the Regulators'. 1812 H. WILLIAMS *Hist. N. Carolina* II. 128 The insurgents in North Carolina, who called themselves Regulators, lest they should be called a mob, were in general of the poorest class of citizens. 1824 W. N. BLANS *Excursion U. S. & Canada* 234 On such occasions..all the quiet and industrious men of a district form themselves into companies, under the name of 'Regulators'. 1847 *Harbinger* (U. S.) 7 Aug. 136/1 The lynchers, or 'regulators' as they are often called, soon find that their foes organize also.

2. *techn.* A device for controlling machinery in motion, or for regulating the passage of air, electricity, gas, steam, water, etc.

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 15 The Handle of the Regulator *Z* must be thrust from you. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Ventilator*, There is an iron regulator..fixed upright to the end..of the box. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Apr. an. 1775, The drill does its work well..but the Regulators do not yet please me. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIII. s.v. *Mill-work*, For such cases, judicious mechanics have adopted contrivances, or regulators...These regulators are usually termed governors. 1838 N. WOOD *Railroads* 339 The regulator, for increasing or diminishing the supply of steam to the boiler. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 312 Preceding this decomposer comes the 'regulator', a brick and iron tower packed with bricks, up which the gases are passed.

b. A device for adjusting the balance of a clock or watch, in order to regulate its speed.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Regulator*, a small spring belonging to the Ballance in the new Pocket-Watches. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxxi. 165 Foolish people are like excellent watches which would go well, were the regulator but rectified. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 91 To this balance is fixed a small steel spiral spring, which regulates its motion, and keeps it equable; whence it has its name of regulator.

3. A clock or watch keeping accurate time, by which other timepieces may be regulated.

1758 CLEGHORN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 258 Mr. Garret keeps his clock very exact, by Glasgow's regulator, Christ-Church. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 251/1 Every person to whom minute mechanical accuracy was a matter of importance, was happy to obtain one of these regulators. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIII. 15 A time-keeper, usually termed a regulator. ; it has apparatus for transmitting alternate reverse currents of electricity.

4. Something which regulates; a regulating principle or power.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sheep*, The best regulator for this work..would be the state of vegetation. 1796 JEFFREY *Let.* in Cockburn *Life* (1852) II. 27 You can have no better regulator than your own successive opinions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 437 The weakest Ministry has great power as a regulator of parliamentary proceedings. 1884 H. A. TAINE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The State stands.. as regulator and controller..of private possessions.

5. *Comb.*, as *regulator box, cock, spindle, valve*; also *regulator-wise* adv.

1663 MRQ. WORCESTER *Water-Comm. Engine* 15 A *Primum Mobile*, commanding both Height and Quantity Regulator-wise. 1840 AIRY in *Mem. R. Astron. Soc* XI. 252 The inequalities of motion of the regulator spindle. 1850 OGILVIE s.v., Regulator valve. 1856 CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* II. xxi. 1274 The Regulator Box..was first constructed by Mr. Watt. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1915/1 The regulator-cock admits oil or tallow for lubricating the faces of the regulator.

Hence **Re·gulatorship.**

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 732 The regulatorship of reason is indispensable. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Sept 6/3, I am giving up my regulatorship of priestly orders to my son.

Regulatory (re·giŭlətəri), *a.* [f. REGULATE *v.* + -ORY.] Regulative.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 517 Some such code as I propose —some regulatory system for men to wrong their neighbours by. 1880 W. E. HALL *Internat. Law* I. i. 15 With their definitive failure to establish a regulatory authority international relations tended to drift into chaos.

Re·gulatress. *rare*—¹. [See REGULATOR and -ESS.] A female regulator.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 99 She equally appeared to be the patroness and regulatress of nutrition and passive generation.

Reguline (re·giŭləin), *a. Chem.* [f. REGUL-US + -INE¹. Cf. F. *régulin.*] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, regulus.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 6 Antimony and its preparations, viz. the crocus metallorum, or reguline part. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 432/2 The Reguline or Metalline Part being more weighty, falls down to the bottom. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 834 This reguline substance, or antimony properly so called, is a metallic substance, *sui generis.* 1782 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXIII. 51 Metallic substances, when freest from all foreign mixture, are obtained either in a reguline state, or in that of a calx. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 252 Ah treacherous present of the glittering mine, Fatal as calx, more fatal—reguline! 1884 *Public Opin.* 12 Sept. 336/1 Mr. Dudley..has succeeded in obtaining a bright reguline deposit of iridium on base metals.

Re·gulize, *v. rare*—⁰. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter' (Webster 1828–32).

‖**Regulus** (re·giŭlŏs). Pl. **reguli** (re·giŭləi). [L., dim. of *rēg-, rex* king.]

1. *Astron.* A bright star (α Leonis) in the constellation Leo, called also *Cor Leonis.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 108 Then I find by that obseruation, the Mone to differ from regulus, j. degree .43. min. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The longitude of regulus, as fixed by Mr. Flamsteed, is 25°, 31′, 20″. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 325 It is at the lower extremity..that Regulus, a star of the first magnitude,..shines. 1889 C. L. MARKHAM *Hues' Treat. Globes* 219 The lunar distances of Regulus are given in the Nautical Almanac.

2. *Chem.* †**a.** The metallic form of antimony, so called by early chemists, app. on account of its ready combination with gold. *Obs.* **b.** The purer or metallic part of a mineral, which sinks to the bottom of a crucible or furnace and is thus separated from the remaining matter. **c.** A product of the smelting of various ores, as copper, lead, and silver, consisting of metal in a still impure state.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 45 Mixed with the Regulus of Antimonie. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 455 The Antimoniall Cup, or the Regulus out of which it is made. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 953 The first regulus of Gold being separated from the Antimony, both were powdered apart. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 26 A little Regulus of Lead at the Bottom, which is to be separated. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 379 Iron deprived of this sulphurous part, melts into a Regulus. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 169 Four ounces of regulus of antimony being calcined by a burning-glass. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 105 He places these Reguli under a muffle. *Ibid.* 454 The purest Regulus of Nickel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 757 There is a great difference in the reguli of iron. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 97 The metal [is] run into pigs, in the state known technically as 'coarse metal', or, more generally 'regulus'.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 306 Yielding a regulus assaying 30 per cent. of copper.

attrib. 1859 SEVIN in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXX. 40 The mines produced last year 4,000 quintals of regulus copper. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 107 Then add 8 oz. regulus antimony.

3. A petty king or ruler.

1682 T. A. *Carolina* 36 They are divided into many Divisions or Nations, Govern'd by Reguli, or Petty Princes, which our English call Cacicoes. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the archives of the cathedral of Worcester, Uthredus sometimes styles himself regulus, and sometimes sub-regulus. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. ii. 238 A very strong hill-fort..formed a secure residence for their reguli. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 5 Agricola cultivated the acquaintance of a certain Regulus, prince, or chief of Ireland, driven forth by political animosities.

4. The golden-crested (and fire-crested) wren. Cf. KINGLET 2.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Regulus*, ..also a little Bird call'd a Wren. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 398/1 The regulus, or gold-crested wren, is a native of Europe.] 1824 SELBY in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* V. 400, I have not yet ascertained whether the Reguli of the southern parts of England were likewise observed to migrate. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* 1036/2 The golden crested regulus or kinglet..is most frequently to be observed in fir plantations. 1851 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* s.v., The fire-crested regulus, *R. ignicapillus*, is not so common as the preceding species, and is about half an inch longer.

5. *Geom.* A ruled surface; the locus of a singly infinite system of lines, where the consecutive lines do not intersect.

1879 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 417/1. 1887 *Ibid.* XXII. 669/2 A quadratic surface is a regulus in a twofold manner, for there are on the surface two systems of lines each of which is a regulus.

Regu·rgitant, *ppl. a. Path.* [See next and -ANT 1.] Regurgitating; characterized by regurgitation.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 338 The first symptoms proceeding from mitral obstructive or regurgitant lesions. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 522 In regurgitant aortic disease the surface..generally presents more or less cicatricial thickening.

Regurgitate (rɪ̆gɜ̄·ɹdʒiteɪt), *v.* [ad. med.L. *regurgitāre*, f. *re-* RE- + late L. *gurgitāre* (Cassiod.); see GURGITATION, and cf. F. *régurgiter* (16th cent.).

Florio (1611) has '*Regorgitare*, to regorge, regorgitate'.]

1. *intr.* Of fluids, air, or gases: To gush, rush, or pour back (again).

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 1 (*Schol.*) Nor does it regurgitate into the same Ventricle. 1733 tr. *Belloste's Hospital Surgeon* II. 38 Which afterwards regurgitate in the Veins. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 60 The bile..must..regurgitate into it. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1180 The carbonic acid gas..regurgitates into the apartment through every pore in the stove. 1883 J. W. CLARK in *Nature* 22 Mar. 491 A little common air had regurgitated into the whistle when my grasp was relaxed.

fig. 1837 HERSCHEL in Babbage *Bridgew. Treat.* App. I. 245 These notions had been fermenting and regurgitating in the cavities of my brain.

b. *transf.* of the containing vessel. *rare*⁻¹.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 87 When my 3 Recievers did this day regurgitate with air produced from the Paste, I kindled a perfumed cone.

2. *trans.* To pour or cast out again from a receptacle, *esp.* from the stomach.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 5 The Medicine was regurgitated. 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 142 Liquids ..when hastily drunk..were quickly regurgitated. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xx. (1818) II. 179 When she returns to the hive, she regurgitates it in this form into one of the cells. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 975 In cases in which very small amounts of blood are regurgitated into the auricle from the left ventricle the consequences are inappreciable.

absol. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xx. 15 The Whale that swallowed Jonah found him hard meat, and for his own ease was forced to regurgitate.

transf. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxvi. § 5 Methinks flesh and blood should regurgitate his former murmurings upon this motion made by Jeremiah. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* x. 174 [They] remove themselves from thence hither, so long, until the City. regurgitates and sends them back.

†**3.** To swallow again. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Regurgitate*, to swallow again. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Regurgitate*, to swallow up again; or to sup up again what it before had parted with.

Hence **Regu·rgitated, Regu·rgitating** *ppl. adjs.*

1792 J. HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 177 Many birds may be called regurgitating animals, and in them it is for the purpose of feeding their young. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. ix, One regurgitating whirlpool of men and women. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 395 The entrance .. of regurgitated food..into the larynx.

Regurgitation (rɪgɜ̄ɹdʒitēɪ·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *regurgitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regurgitāre*: see prec. and cf. F. *régurgitation* (16th c.).]

1. The act of pouring or gushing back; the fact of re-issuing or being ejected again from a receptacle. Chiefly *Med.* with reference either to the blood or to food.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 148 When the mouth is bitter, by occasion of the regurgitation of choller from liver. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 Upon the regurgitation of the menstrues. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 131 A Regurgitation of the Fæces into the Stomach. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 22 The plentiful regurgitation of the blood on the heart. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 49 There seems to be no way of the bile getting into the gall bladder but by regurgitation. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 539/1 Regurgitation is prevented by a semilunar valve at the termination of each vein. 1850 *Patents Abridgments, Ice Making Machines* (1877) 13 The valves in the induction pipes of the pumps 'do not close completely but allow a partial regurgitation'. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 402 A patient. who suffered from vomiting or regurgitation after each meal.

transf. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Notes from Life* (ed. 3) 75 When it begins with passion, there must needs be a period of collapse and regurgitation. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 79 In the case of this great Slavonic nation there has been, as it were, a regurgitation of the Aryan wave

†**2.** The act of swallowing again. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1658 PHILLIPS, and some later Dicts.

Regu·sh, *v. rare*⁻¹. [RE-.] To gush back.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 467 The water regushed abundantly from my mouth.

Regworme: see RINGWORM.

†**Regwort.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Stinking gladdon.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 164 *Spatula fetida*..regwort.

Regyll, variant of REGAL *sb.*³, groove.

Regyon, -oune, etc., obs. forms of REGION.

†**Regy·re,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **reiyre.** [ad. L. *regȳrāre* to turn about: see INGYRE *v.*²] *trans.* To return, retort.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* vi. (1833) B iv b, Diogenes being admonished,..did reiyre a taunt. *Ibid.* xix. F iij b, But this reason I may rightly regyre.

Regyster, obs. form of REGISTER.

†**Reh, reȝ, rei,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **hréo(h), hríoh,** 3 **reh(ȝ), ræh(ȝ), ræih-; reȝ-, ræȝ-, ræi(ȝ)-, rei(ȝ).** [OE. *hréoh* = OS. *hrê*, of obscure etym.] Rough, stormy; fierce, violent; troubled, disturbed (in mind).

Beowulf 548 Hreo wæron yþa. *Ibid.* 1307 Þa wæs frod cyning..on hreon mode. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 3 Swa swa good scipstiora ongit micelne wind on hreore sæ ær ær hit ȝeweorðe. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 71 Wæs him hreoh sefa, eȝe from ðam eorle. a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1075, Heom on becom swiðe hreoh wæder. c 1205 LAY. 4062 Þa oðere weoren ræhere [c 1275 reȝere]. *Ibid.* 6388 Ræh he wes on fihte. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Þu.. art mi broðeres bone, ruffines of helle, þe rehest ant te readwisest of alle þeo in helle. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 682 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þe luttele mon he his so rei, ne mai non him wonin nei.

Hence †**Re·hliche** *adv.*; †**Re·hship.** *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 8440 Euelin him ræsde to, & hine ræhliche græp. *Ibid.* 9324 Hamun..rehliche fleh, to his Rom-leode. *Ibid.* 24943 Heore ræhscipe scal heom seoluen to reouþe iwurðen.

†**Reha·bile,** *v. Sc. Obs.*⁻¹ [var. of REABLE *v.*] *trans.* To rehabilitate.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3938 Thay..Sal be degraithit of thair Nobilitie,.. Vnto the tyme thay by [= buy] thair libertie, Rehabilit be the ciuill magistrate.

Rehabilitate (rīhăbi·lĭ'eɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *rehabilitāre*; see RE- and HABILITATE *v.*, and cf. F. *réhabiliter* (16th c.; earlier *reabiliter*).]

1. *trans.* To restore by formal act or declaration (one degraded or attainted) to former privileges, rank, and possessions; to re-establish (one's good name or memory) by authoritative pronouncement. (In early use only *Sc.*)

1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 358 Oure Soverane Lord..rehabilitattis and restoris the said Robert. to his gude fame. 1586–7 *Ibid.* IV. 154 Ay and quhill the said James, sumtyme archiebischop of Glasgow, be fullelie restorit and rehabilitat be oure said Soverane Lord. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 56/2 His Majestie..hes rehabilitat the said francis [sometime Earl of Bothwell] his airs and successors againes the act of dishabilitatioun. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rehabilitation*, The king alone can rehabilitate an officer noted, condemned, and degraded; or a gentleman who has derogated from his rank. 1796 SEWARD *Anecdotes* III. 26 Pope Calixtus the Third..rehabilitated her memory, declaring her, by a Bull, a martyr to her religion. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxvi. 385 Not only was her name publickly rehabilitated, but the records of the examinations in the archives of France guard her memory for ever. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 563 Edward I again seems to have considered that the judges..were rehabilitated by the payment of a fine.

b. To re-establish the character or reputation of (a person or thing); to clear from unfounded accusations or misrepresentations.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 354 We pass on..to the chief hero of these peasant wars, whom Mrs. Percy Sinnett undertakes, in the French phrase, to rehabilitate—in other words, to wash a little white. 1862 *Lady Morgan's Mem.* II. 172 Whilst Lady Morgan was rehabilitating the name and character of a man of genius. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 396 A great many of these histories are written. to puff up, or, as it is now the fashion to call it, to 'rehabilitate' a bad man.

refl. 1869 *Latest News* 26 Sept. 9 He hoped to rehabilitate himself; and, if he should ever return here, to continue the fight. 1873 PATER *Stud. Hist. Renaiss.* ii. 19 The older gods had rehabilitated themselves, and men's allegiance was divided.

2. To replace *in* a previous state.

c 1691 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Virtuoso* xiii. Wks. 1716 I. 66 Why may we not say, that Man, if he were rehabilitated in the former State of pure Nature, might .. foresee and prophesy? 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 253 This rehabilitates Dr. Boerhaave in his Name, and Honours.

3. To restore to a previous condition; to set up again in proper condition.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 226 The unwearied Lord Lieutenant .. has been rehabilitating Courts of Justice in Dublin. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 23 The fused orb rehabilitated rolls As heretofore upon its cœlar path. 1859 ELLICOTT *Comm. Gal.* Pref. (ed. 2) 15 The very admirable work of Winer has completely rehabilitated the subject. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. 96 That dear boy George Smith had rehabilitated me.

Hence **Rehabi·litated** *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. i, Thither may the wrecks of re-habilitated Loyalty gather, if it will become Constitutional. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 264 For three days his satisfaction over the rehabilitated house lasted.

Rehabilitation (rīhăbilitēɪ·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *rehabilitātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ATION. In mod. use perh. partly after F. *réhabilitation.*]

1. The action of re-establishing (a person) in a former standing with respect to rank and legal rights († or church privileges); the result of such action; † also, a writ by which such restoration is made. (In early use chiefly *Sc.*)

1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Relaxacions, writtes called *Perinde valere*, rehabilitacions, abolitions, and other infinite sortes of buls. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 174 His Hienes rehabilitatioun to all and sindry thair landis . as in the same remissioun and rehabilitatioun at mair lenth is contenit. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 56/2 The letters of rehabilitatioun of francis Stewart sone to vmquhil francis sometyme Erle of Bothwell. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 348 A Letter of rehabilitation, whereby he might stand in judgment and plead against his Forfeiture. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Rehabilitation*, an Act whereby the Pope or the King, by Dispensation, or Letters Patents, restores those that are grown low in the World. 1824 ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 212 His remission and rehabilitation under the Great Seal of Scotland was not obtained till April 18th, 1497. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iii. 95 He pleaded the cause of his wife's brothers,.. and obtained his rehabilitation with that of other Marian exiles. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. § 129 The status of his children is suspended by his right of retrospective rehabilitation, for on escape from captivity a man recovers all former rights.

b. Reinstatement (of a person) in any previous position or privilege.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 173 Having resisted the rehabilitation of the king after his attempted flight. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 411 His rehabilitation in his baptismal privileges.

c. Re-establishment of a person's reputation; vindication of character.

1876 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 337 We live in an age of rehabilitations; but the subjects selected to undergo that process [etc.]. 1879 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 160 A rehabilitation of Theodora is not a theme calculated to provoke enthusiasm.

2. The action of replacing a thing in, or restoring it to, a previous condition or status.

1858 SPENCER *Ess.* I. 198 Those who look sceptically on this attempted rehabilitation of the earliest epochs of mental development. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 411 The work of Appuleius is a sort of 'rehabilitation' of the story, with a religious turn given to it.

b. Restoration to a higher moral state.

1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* (1869) 379 There are two opposite directions in which the improvement and rehabilitation of the Jamaica peasantry may be sought. 1873 PATER *Stud. Hist. Renaiss.* ii. 29 That rehabilitation of human nature..which the Renaissance fulfils.

So † **Rehabi·lity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1577 FULKE *Answ. True Christian* 19 And so for all other offences, with dispensations, inhibitions, rehabilities, licences, relaxations, commutations, confirmation.

† **Rehabita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a] The action of re-inhabiting.

(Florio also gives '*Rihabitare*, to rehabite'.)

1611 FLORIO, *Rihabitanza*, a rehabitation. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* lxv. 367 There shall bee a frequent rehabitation of the whole land of Israel.

†**Reha·le,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [RE-.] To drag back.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Hymn St. Lewis* 193 Horatius..Re-heartens His: re-haleth from the Foe Fair Victory, ready with them to goe.

Reha·llow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To hallow again.

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 226 Mind was enlightned, Passions tam'd, My Powers rehallow'd, Will inflam'd. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVIII. 52 The lady, at the ceremony of rehallowing the church, filled all the vessels with water. 1814 *Alonzo & Angioline* (Jod), A thousand kisses warm and sweet Rehallow this sublime retreat. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XLI. x, Then be my heart, my world, Re-hallowed unto Thee.

Reha·mmer, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To hammer again.

1884 W H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xii. 233 The hollow-fire..employed for reheating the stamps for rehammering and rewelding.

Reha·ndle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To handle again, in various senses of the verb.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 461 Euen as they dealt with others rigorously and by strength of weapons, so shall they be themselues rehandled and dealt withall after the same measure. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 675 Sometimes forced to rehandle my premises to fit them for a further application. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 608 Rehandling the old themes of Jocasta, Thyestes, Œdipus, and Agamemnon. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 53 Out of a kind of gratitude he rehandled the *Joan* again and again.

Hence **Reha·ndling** *vbl. sb.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 5 We cannot turn up the originals [of these stories]. so we must take the rehandlings. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb 562 The author undertook a thorough rehandling of the work.

Reha·ng, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hang again.

1813 ELMES *Dilapidations* (1829) App. 59 Ease and re-hang the sashes, and re-instate the broken glass. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii, He hung and re-hung the pictures. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 The Dowdeswells have rehung their gallery partly with pictures of the French school.

Reha·rden, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make hard again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 473 The King's [Pharaoh's] repentance endeth with his pain. Hee is re-hardned. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 1. 11 You must.. harden the point of it.., because the heat of the Iron will soften it fast enough,..but then you must re-harden it. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* Wks. 1845 VII. 131, I conceive now how a body which having [*sic*] been hard and softened again, may be rehardened. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 246 The knife edges..being found too soft..were re-hardened.

2. *intr.* To grow hard again.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 7 That lime rehardens after being made soft, as in mortar, is owing to [etc.].

Hence **Reha·rdening** *vbl. sb.*

1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraph. St. Paul* 35 That re-hardening still of Pharaoh's heart.

† **Reha·rm,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE-.] *intr.* To do harm in return, to retaliate.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, I.d. Chandos* 107 Rare is the vertue hurt not to reharme, Great fortitude offences to remit.

Reha·rmonize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring again into harmony. Hence **Reha·rmonizing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1721 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 193 But Great God-Man Nature re-harmoniz'd, And the lost Grace of Hymning God repriz'd. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic,* etc. 123 The angels would not..From holiest truths eliminate the false, And thus with God's, man's mind re-harmonize. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note Q 215 There harmonizing of his being, the restoration of that state in which he was in harmony with God and with himself.

b. *Mus.* (See HARMONIZE *v.* 4.)

1883 *Ch. Praise* Pref. 11 Some tunes have been entirely re-harmonized by him.

Reha·rness, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To harness again.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 10 Nov. an. 1775, He was three months before he could be re-harnessed. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 486 They reharnessed the dogs, and turned to the west.

Reha·'sh (rī-), *sb.* [f. RE- 5 a + HASH *sb.* 2.] A mere restatement in different words of opinions previously expressed; something served up afresh under a different form or name.

1849 LEWIS *Leth.* (1870) 202 It is merely a re-hash of his old opinions, seasoned with some new abuse of the Colonial Office. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 779 That is largely a rehash of what has been oft told in the gardening papers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 3/1 To-day this rehash of the stale commonplaces of last recess is simply unreadable.

Reha·'sh, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put into a new form without real change or improvement in the matter; to restate (old ideas or opinions) in new language. Hence **Reha·shed** *ppl. a.*

c 1821 MAGINN *Byron's Werner* II. i. 148 *note,* Ulric is.. the Giaour,..rehashed and served up as a Bohemian. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 127 Great deal of that sort of nonsense—the re-hashed 'grande pensée' of the addle-headed consul of Tefris. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 All they did was to rehash the old exploded arguments.

† **Reha·tor.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **re-, raha-tour.** A term of abuse, of obscure origin and meaning. (Cf. REHETOUR.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 244 Baird rehator, theif of natour. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 401 Rawmowit ribald, renegate rehatour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 117 Now lat that ilk rahatour wend in hy The blak hellis biggyngis to vissy.

† **Reha·ve,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a, after med.L. *rehabère,* or F. *ravoir.*] *trans.* To regain, to get again. Hence † **Reha·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 60, I am in a greet agonye howe is best ffor me to sue to hym ffor rehavyng off my place. 1541-2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 228 Such lessees so rehaving their leases [etc.]. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 210 So as vpon an appeale the partie shall re-haue them. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 91, 2000 markes which hee owes the Kinge for the rehaveinge of his Castle and landes. 1658 EARL MONM tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 81 By re-having the Kingdom of Cyprus, vpon payment of great Tribute.

† **Rehay·te,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Of obscure origin and meaning; perh. a var. of REHETE *v.*²)

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1677 Ye knowe wel, with hym I can not be content..I wyll haue hym rehayted and dyspysed.

† **Rehayte,** *v.*² *Obs. rare.* Also **-heyte.** [Of obscure origin.] To behave noisily or riotously.

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 153 Soe that no man doe rehayte, nor use himselfe otherwise in the chamber than to that place doth accord. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* 475 (Brandl), What, ye come in reuelynge and reheytynge Euyn as a knaue myght go to a beare beytynge.

Rehayte, variant of REHETE *v.*¹ *Obs.*

Rehea·r (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To hear again in a court of law or in a judicial manner.

1686, 1708-3 [see REHEARING *vbl. sb.*]. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 102 The magistrate..reheard the affair. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 145 The first court suspends from the communion; the second re-hears the evidence, and confirms or sets aside the suspension. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 170 The cause was reheard; and Lord Hardwicke ..changed his opinion. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 261 Delegates named by the Crown to re-hear the cause.

2. To hear (a sound) again.

1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 47 M. Regnault went on, but, coming to ask 'in whose name shall our negotiators speak?' re-heard the same voices reply, 'in the name of the nation'.

Rehea·ring (rī-), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] A second or subsequent hearing, esp. of a cause or appeal.

1686 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb., My greate cause was heard by my Lord Chancellor, who granted me a re-hearing. 1708-3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 163 We..renewed our application for a re-hearing of the matter. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 391 A new trial is a rehearing of the cause before another jury, but with as little prejudice to either party, as if it had never been heard before. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* Introd., An author may be justified in using with address, such selection of subject or title as is most likely to procure a re-hearing. 1869 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 445/3 Each rehearing of 'The Woman of Samaria' deepens our conviction of its high merits. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 156/2 The daughter took out a summons for a rehearing.

Rehearsal (rĭhə··săl). Forms: 4-5 **rehersayle, -sail(l(e, 5 -sayll, -sale,** 5-7 **-sal(l,** 5 **-oel,** 6 **-sell, -ceall,** 6- **rehearsal,** (6-7 **-sall**). [f. REHEARSE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of rehearsing; a recounting or recital; a repetition of words or statements; recitation. (Very common *c* 1430–1650.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 299 Forgat I to maken rehersaille Of watres corosif, and of lymaille. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 181 Whilom ther was in a smal village, As myn autor makethe rehersayle [etc.]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 36 Holi Scripture makith rehercel of many treuthis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xxiii. 18 For the more party they..make but a short rehersayll of these .v. Kynges. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxviii. [ccxxiv.] 711 The erle of Derby spake certayne wordes.., wenynge that they shulde neuer haue ben called to rehersall. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxv. (1874) 73 A brefe rehersal, conteynyng the somme of all that is hetherto spoken. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 b, The rehersall of every sinne particularly is not necessary. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 682, I can make rehearsal of the words Did pass betwixt you, if I were disposed. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 199 Now that I have made a rehearsall of the birds .I will give you a description of the beasts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 44 This Poem being now in great forwardness, Cæsar ..would needs be entertained with the rehearsal of some part of it. 1708 DODWELL in Hearne *Collect.* 23 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 152 His Rehearsals are full of excellent reasoning as well as wit. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 24 His rehearsals of their sayings, and of their accounts of the discourses and miracles of the Lord. 1842 SHERIDAN KNOWLES *Rose of Arragon* II. i, Many..made it a pretext for rehearsal of old grievances. 1870 in Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxiii. 192 The rehearsal of the tragedy of Captain Cook's death.

attrib. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. 15 West-ward they goe, and there solemnly make a rehearsall sermon at tiborne. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 432 He made the Rehersal Sermons at Paul's Cross; repeating *Memoriter* the Spital Sermons preached at Easter.

† **b.** A recital in a legal document. *Obs. rare.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 19 b, The rehearsall or preamble of a statute is to be taken for truth. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 308 What opinion my Lord Coke was of, of Divines interfering with Common-Law's rehearsals, is not so certain.

2. The practising of a play or musical composition preparatory to performing it in public; a private meeting of actors or performers held for this purpose.

1579-80 in Cunningham *Revels Acc.* (1842) 159 Rehersinge of dyvers plaies .and their sondry Rehersells. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 3 Here's a marualous conuenient place for our rehearsall. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* II. i, This morning is its last Rehearsal, in their habits, and all that, as it is to be acted. 1728 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 95 The second part of the *Beggar's Opera*..was almost ready for rehearsal. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 60 P 11 By degrees he was admitted to rehearsals. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., Rehearsals, especially of new music, are indispensably necessary. 1846 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 165 We have a rehearsal with scenery and band. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vii, I will call rehearsal for the next day.

attrib. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lvii, Could he not strip himself of the past, as of rehearsal clothing,..to robe himself for the real scene?

b. *In rehearsal,* in process of being rehearsed.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 P 6 The Town is at present in very great Expectation of seeing a Comedy now in Rehearsal. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 349 The piece has long been in rehearsal at Drury-lane playhouse. 1860 F. W. ROBINSON *Grandm. Money* VI. iv, The opera was put in rehearsal, and the most trying time to dramatic or operatic authors succeeded.

† **Rehea·rse,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **reherse,** 5-6 *Sc.* **rehers(s,** 5 *Sc.* **raherss, -hress,** 6 **rehears,** *Sc.* **-heirs,** 6-7 **rehearse.** [f. the vb.]

1. = REHEARSAL 1. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 137 Pai.. passyt, singand, with reherse of þe todyr nocturne þe firste verse. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXVII, I haue wele herd, and vnderstond, Be thy reherse, the matere of thy gref. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 95 With out raherss off actioun in that tid. *Ibid.* XI. 1134 Litill reherss is our mekill off cair. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 251 Quhen this rehers befoir the paip wes maid. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 7 A briefe rehearse of the foundation, force, and situation of the citie of Alger. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recordum,* The rehearse, reporte, or testification of the execution of the summondes.

2. = REHEARSAL 2.

1490 *Coventry Acc.* in Sharp *Diss. Cov. Myst.* (1825) 15 This is the expens of the furste reherse of our players in ester weke. 1584 *Ibid.* 64 Payd ffor ffyve Reherses..v⁸.

Rehearse (rĭhə··s), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **reherce,** (5 **-oy**), **rehers,** (5-6 *Sc.* **raher**s), 4-7 **reherse,** (5 **rey-**); 6 *Sc.* **reheirs, -heirce**; 6 **rehearce,** 6- **rehearse.** [a. OF. *rehercer, -cier* (late AF. *rehearser*), app. f. *re-* RE- + *hercer, herser* to harrow; see HERSE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To recite or repeat aloud in a formal manner; to say over, or read aloud, from beginning to end.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 152 þi pater noster reherce alwaie, til deken or prest þo gospel rede. *c* 1400 in *Rule St. Benet* 143 þe couent..sall reherce þe same again thrise, and 'Gloria patri'. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 After the gospel to..reherse John Barettys name opynly, saying *De profundis* for me. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 172/1 If we knew them in such wise..as we coulde rehearce them on oure fingers endes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. ii. 404 First, rehearse this song by roate, To each word a warbling note. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos Parts* (1669) 37 Rehearse them Actively and Passively together. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* (ed. 2) 9 Often rehearsing the Lord's-Prayer. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 255 He could readily rehearse in the Greek language all St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans and Galatians. 1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 7, Words learned by rote a parrot may rehearse. 1784 — *Task* VI. 480 An ancient ..tale, By one of sound intelligence rehearsed. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 391 The same composition may be rehearsed in a quicker or a slower time. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 102 Personal histories..which had been rehearsing to those that sat next the narrators.

b. To repeat, say over again (something previously said or heard).

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Þerof anoþre time we habbeþ yspeke..an þeruore hit ne behoueþ nazt to reherci. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 729 Who so shall telle a tale after a man, He moste reherse, as neighe as ever he can, Everich word, if it be in his charge. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 The forsaid Robert schal reherce the wordes that he said to oure forsaide liege Lord. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 265 The proverbe may well be reherced for a trouth, that sayth, Often happeth evill for a good torne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlii. 1 Rehearse not a thinge twyse, and disclose not the wordes, that thou hast herde in secrete. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 28 In the Actes of the Apostles, whence no doubt this is rehearsed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 110 When these words were rehearsed to the Generall, he was mad with anger. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. of Ormond's Recovery* Wks. 1730 I. 48 The cliffs and hills my echo'd thoughts rehearse. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Poems, To the singer Pasta,* The critic brings thee praise, which all rehearse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 159 Cephalus rehearses a dialogue which is supposed to have been narrated..by Antiphon.

† **c.** To say, utter, speak. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 134 Whon Resun to þis Reynkes Rehersede þeose wordes [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 887 On þe last day Sal he reherce & sai vs til. 'Þus did þou, & I held me stil'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 93 Rehersing this, convoyis sche Eneas Towart the place. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 151 (1877) 100 Yf you have any more to saye, reherse it, and I voll answere you. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 84 Thir wordis to hir he did reheirs, Haill Marie full of grace, The Lord God is with the.

2. To give an account of; to relate, narrate, recount, describe at length. Now *rare.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1147 The tresoun he gan hem alle reherse. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 21, I sall rehers..A remnant of his rialte. 1435 *Indenture Fotheringhey* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1415/1 When alle the werk abof written, rehersyd and devised is fully fynisht. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 140 b/2 First we shal reherce here the birthe and begynnyng of Iudas. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 154 Thou hast so myche to suffer, that therein is none humayne tonge can reherse it. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 2 There is yet an other righteousnes,..the which we must diligently discerne from the other afore rehearsed. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 2 The cause of his not attendance or insufficiencie must be rehearsed. 1712 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 122 But now your last and blackest deed What mortal can rehearse? 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 178 Could you..rehearse The mighty plan, oracular, in verse. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iii. *Nativity,* First of all we shall rehearse..The Nativity of our Lord.

† **b.** To relate, state, declare, *how, that, what,* etc. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 177 What [*B* how] þou dudest day bi day þe Doom þe wol rehersen. *Ibid.* 186 þat..Dowel reherce þat..we duden as he us hiȝte. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 83, I shall reherse what thys creature Eolus hath doon to me. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1559 Bede reherce[s] þat som boke sayes [etc.]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 42 Chaucer reherseth how Titanos is the same. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Mark* iv. 15 Some be rehearsed to be by the way side. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 15 b, There was openly rehearsed, how that..the Turkes army hadd taken..the castle. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Peace* vi, They that taste it do rehearse, That vertue lies therein.

c. With omission of direct object, usually after *as.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1664 Herde ye havith, Y wol yow reherce, How messangeris comen from Perce. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 315 For, as reson and rith rehersid to me ones [etc.]. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 125 Right in this wyse, as I reherce can. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 124, I bott rahers as my autour will say. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1696 As efterward, perchance, rehears I sall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 70 Lufe is fulfilling of the Law, As Paull reheirsis in his writ. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 505 Their zeal begotten, as their works rehearse, By lean despair.

3. To recount in order; to name or mention one after another; to enumerate, reckon up, † number.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 22 Heore nomes bed neodful, and nempnen hem I þenke, Bi Rule and bi Resun Rehersen hem her-aftur. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 21 Here I write and reherse þe auctours names of þe whiche þis cronycle is ..i-gadered. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1518 Whos names reherse I wyll, as I can Bryng theym to mynde in ordre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. viii. 45 Yrland and Scotland and moo reames than I will now reherce. 1532 ELYOT in *Gov.* (1883) I. *Life* 77, I will reherce some other townes as they laye in oure waye. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. xi, My bones might be rehearsed. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) p. ii, I will first rehearse all the seven marks which Socrates giveth. 16.. in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. (1655) 80 In

all cases afore rehearsed, the Spiritual Judg shall have power [etc.]. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 1 You ask, why thus my Loves I still rehearse. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 598, I will rehearse the captains and their fleets. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 320 Rehearsing exclusively the mercies of God to Israel.

† **b.** To mention, make mention of (a person or thing); to cite, quote. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 329 No3t as a prophet ne a prest I prays sall þi selfe, Bot rehers þe as hieȝe gode. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 99 But this welle, that I here reherce, So hoolsom was that it wolde aswage Bollen hertes. 1471 *Will of T. Clement*, I woll be a brother of the Gray frers and be reherced by name. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* 55 For this rehearse I the ready mindes of the Macedonians. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 101 b, As Plini whome I haue aboue rehersed, teacheth there ryght playnly. 1578 [see REHEARSED *ppl. a.*].

† **4.** *intr.* To give an account, or make mention, *of* something. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E viij b, Of the whiche ȝf I wold I should reherce you of many of them. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2671 Of his manhed war merwell to rahers 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 7 The historigraphours rehersis of ane pure man of perse.

5. *trans.* To go through or practise (a play, scene, part, etc.) in private, in preparation for a more formal or public performance.

1579–80 [see REHEARSAL 2]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 75 Sit downe..and rehearse your parts. *Ibid.* III. ii. 11 A crew of patches .. Were met together to rehearse a Play, Intended for great Theseus nuptiall day. 1728 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 95 Rich received the duke of Grafton's commands not to rehearse any new play whatsoever, till his grace hath seen it. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 304/2, I .. studied the character, which was to be rehearsed the next day. 1820 SHELLEY *Æd. Tyr.* II. ii. 72, I have rehearsed the entire scene, With an ox-bladder and some ditch-water. 1865 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xxxii, Let us rehearse a waltz.

fig. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 83 The habit of rehearsing virtues in imagination leads us insensibly to practise them in reality.

b. To exercise, train, or make proficient by rehearsal.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. ii. 13 To prepare himself for the change, he had rehears'd his servants in the alteration. 1795 S. ROGERS *Words Mrs. Siddons* 58 And, when her shattered nerves forbid to roam, In very spleen—rehearse the girls at home. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III. xii, A wood-sawyer .. has been rehearsed by Madame Defarge as to his having seen Her. making signs and signals to prisoners. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/3 Dickens rehearsed her in 'Barley'.

6. To perform, practise, as in rehearsing. *rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 337 Sometimes we but rehearse a former Play, The Night restores our Actions done by Day. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 307 The poor ignorant multitude .rehearsed all the outrages that were acted in our own times by the Parisian populace. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 212 So he kept on rehearsing his limited solfeggio ..and crying and talking by turns.

7. *intr.* To recite; to engage in rehearsal.

1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. 107 All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearse, And longing Crowds expect the promis'd Verse. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 150 When it came to my turn to rehearse, while others read their parts from their books, I had put mine in my pocket. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 304/2 We got together, in order to rehearse. *Ibid.* 305/1, I rehearsed before them. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. xi, Whether he talked, wrote, or rehearsed, Still with his dulness was he cursed. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* viii, She was perpetually rehearsing to him.

Hence **Rehea·rsed** *ppl. a.*, † (also with *afore*) foresaid, afore-mentioned.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 b, The trouble and noyse of these rehersed people is so great. 1544 *Exhort. vnto Prayer* A viij, Let vs eschewe in our prayers al the afore rehersed vyces. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 The Cannell bones fastened to the rehearsed Processe named Acromion.

Rehearser (rɪhə·ɹsəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who rehearses, a reciter.

1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reherser, *recitevr.* 1611 FLORIO, *Ripitore*, a repeater or relater and rehearser of a matter. 1672 [H. STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 6 This Rehearser seems of another opinion. 1708 DODWELL in Hearne *Collect.* 23 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 152 Mr. Rehearser came from the Bath... His Rehearsals are full of excellent reasoning as well as wit. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 261 Nor was much credit due to such rehearsers, who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees.

2. One who conducts rehearsals.

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 462/1 He was not a severe rehearser, as far as long hours went.

Rehearsing (rɪhə·ɹsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Rehearsal, recital.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19882 Saint ambros sais þat we sai thre Rehercing quen child sal houen be. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 24 Othere sundery thyngis Of whiche I may nat make rehersyngys. 1388 PURVEY *Prol. Bible* iii. P 5 The fyfthe book ..is a rehersyng and confermyng of al the lawe biforegoyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Rehersynge, *recitacio.* 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* (heading), A rehearsynge of the generacions. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 238 It was not necessary in the rehearsing of every particularity to reiterate that it was in a prophetical vision. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xliii. 392 As long as was requisite for the rehearsing of a Pater Noster. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, 'Ill hearing makes ill rehearsing', said the landlady.

Rehea·rten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspire with fresh courage or confidence.

1611 FLORIO, *Rinfrancare*, ..to re-incourage or reharten. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Hymn St. Lewis* 193 Horatius ..Re-heartens His; re-haleth from the Foe Fair Victory, ready with them to goe. 1883 J. H. BARROWS *Serm.* in *Chicago Advance* 5 July, The little company of Christians ..were reheartened by the arrivals from Fort Brady.

Rehea·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To heat again. Hence **Rehea·ted** *ppl. a.*

1727 [see REHEATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 573 In making bottles we should..reheat them as seldom as may be absolutely necessary. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xvi. 357 They are now only very rarely employed for reheating steel ingots. 1886 *Century Mag.* Oct. 941 Our breakfast of reheated coffee and stale bread.

Reheate, variant of REHETE *v.*2 *Obs.*

Rehea·ter. [f. REHEAT *v.* + -ER 1.] An apparatus for reheating.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Hawrez' Winding Mach.* 98 Boilers consisting of heaters and reheaters. 1897 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Apr. 9/3 The result showed that when the reheater was used a much greater amount of work was performed.

Rehea·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of imparting heat again to a substance; also, the material by which this is effected.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, This Reheating will reciprocally be kept up..by the Neighbourhood of the two adjoining Beds; but when the Bed is single, the Reheating should be two Foot broad at least. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 233/1 The principal object of the subsequent re-heating in the granulator is to bring it into a favourable state for removal to the moulds. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 359 During the reheating of piles or of ingots they are moved about a little.

b. *attrib.*, as *reheating furnace, oven*, etc.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 168 There are two re-heating or annealing furnaces. *Ibid.* 707 In the re-heating ovens, the loss is from 8 to 10 per cent. on the large bar iron. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 361 Reheating furnaces burning gaseous fuel.

Rehed, obs. form of REED *sb.*1

Reheite, variant of REHETE *v.*2 *Obs.*

† **Rehe·lm,** *v. Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To supply or cover (one) again with a helmet.

c 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 338 Wt out that it lyked him to be rehelmed. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. 189 b/2 But with the crossynge of their speares the erle was vnhelmed. Than he retourned to his men, and incontynent he was rehelmed, and toke his speare.

† **Rehe·t,** *sb. Obs. rare* −1. [a. OF. *reheet*, vbl. sb. to *rehciter*: see next.] Cheer, entertainment.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 490/224 Sibbe was schewed hem bi, Murþe and Munstraby, And preyed hem do gladly Wiþ Rial Rehet.

† **Rehe·te,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 **rehayte, reheyit.** [ad. OF. *reheter, -heiter, -haiter*, 'to reuiue, reioyce, cheere vp exceedingly' (Cotgr.), the stem of which has been referred to the Teutonic **hail-* HOTE: see Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* (1901) 246.]

1. *trans.* To cheer, comfort, or encourage, esp. by kind or friendly words and treatment.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. 17 Þat is, þat man rehete his thoust in grace of the holy gost. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 127 He wolde..re-hayte rekenly þe riche & þe poueren, & cherisch hem alle with his cher. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 947 He..gaf hyme mony gyftis gret, hyme & his menȝe to rehet. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 221 Thane þe conquerour kyndly carpede to þose lordes, Rehetede þe Romaynes with realle speche. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. (B. N. C. MS.) 46 b, þei reheteden and conforted her lorde. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1158 With kynde contenance the renk couth thaime rehete.

absol. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3999 Porrus, as a prince suld, ..Turnes him toward his tulkis & titely rehetis.

b. To strengthen (one) *to* do something. *rare* −1.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 2 Þe water of grace..makes vs to recouere oure strenght þat we lost in syn, and rehetis vs to doe goed werkis.

2. To refresh (thirst). *rare* −1.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvi. 6 He askis þe watire of godis blissynge, to kole and reheyit his thrist.

3. To entertain with choice food or drink.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXLII. xv. (1543), Some bookes sayen he poysoned was to dead Of plummes..With whiche a monke there hym did rehete. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 171 Yf..vnto yow goode mete be brouhte or sente, Withe parte of hit goodely yee theym Rehete.

Hence † **Rehe·ting** *vbl. sb.*1, refreshing. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 2 On þe watere of rehetynge forth he me broght. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 79 He hath browȝte me foorth up on the water of rehetynge.

† **Rehe·te,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Also 6 **reheate, reheite.** [Of obscure origin; the relationship, if any, to RAHATE and RATE *v.*2 is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To assail, attack, persecute. Hence † **Rehe·ting** *vbl. sb.*2

14.. *Chaucer's Troylus* III. 349 (Harl. MS. 3943), Al þe rehetyng of his sikes sore, At ones þei fled; he felt of hem no more. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5197 Giete synne haue ye Thus vngodely to rehete me. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 364 Rehete hym I rede you with rowtes and rappes. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXXVI. iii. (1543), But then the death hym felly ganne reheate; Wherfoor anone he satte vp in his seate.

b. To annoy, provoke, irritate. *rare* −1.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 78 Damysel quoth he thou art to blame Thus att the begynnyng me to rehete.

2. To rebuke, rate, scold. Also *intr.* with *at.*

c 1420 *Langland's P. Pl.* C. XIII. 35 To rehercen hit by retoryk to a-rate [*MS. T.* rehete] dedliche synne. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 506 My Lord of Salesbury reheted hym, callyng hym knaves son. *Ibid.*, Sir Antony was reheted for his langage. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 140 If it be knowen, than bothe you and I Shall be reheited at full shamefully.

† **Rehe·tour,** *Obs. rare.* [Origin and precise meaning obscure.] A servant of some kind.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 If men taken hede to þe service of þe Chirche.., it is al turned up so doun, and ypocritis ben maad rehetours. *Ibid.* III. 346 þis stiward hab chargid þis hous wiþ newe rehetours, to harm of it.

Reheyit, variant of REHETE *v.*1 *Obs.*

Reheyte, variant of REHAYTE *v.*2 *Obs.*

† **Rehibit,** *v.* (? Error for EXHIBIT *v.* 1.)

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* E iij b, For the foolish antiquitie honoured men as gods after their deathes; for honour and reuerence is rehibited for some certaine cause.

Rehi·nge, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hinge again. (In quot. *fig.*: cf. *unhinge.*)

1660 YEOLSNEY *Sp. to Monk*, col. 2 You have re-hing'd our happynesse.

Rehi·re, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A renewed hiring.

1793 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. (1891) XII. 295 Nor ought there to be any transfer of the Lease, or re-hire of the negroes without your consent first had and obtained in writing.

Rehi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hire again. Also *refl.* Hence **Rehi·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 358 They generally re-hire themselves at the expiration of their engagement. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 A sale of its rolling stock and a rehiring of the same rolling stock.

Rehoi·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hoist again.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 180 We re-hoisted our two adventurers. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 198 Admiral Matthews quitted the Russel, and re-hoisted his flag on board the Namur. 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/1 The Italian consular flag was rehoisted here to-day.

Reho·nour, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To honour again or in return.

1635 *Pref. verse* in J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.*, The guerdon thou do'st merit's sure, for she Whom thou so honoured'st will rehonour thee. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 10/2 Smithfield martyrs' memories rehonoured.

† **Reho·pe,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] To hope again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* 632 If that I say, I will forget my Greife, Forgoe my wrath and yet re-hope Reliefe.

Rehou·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To house (a person, etc.) again; to provide with other houses. Also *refl.* Hence **Rehou·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 709 [The suicide] may re-house himself in a worse hogshead. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 599 Upon the principles here laid down the rehousing of the poor in towns can be accomplished without expense. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., We must make that inquiry if the question of rehousing is ever to be seriously dealt with.

Reht, obs. pa. t. REACH *v.*1

Rehu·manize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To humanize again. Also *refl.*

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXX. 47 The souls of the very bad are forbidden for a time to re-humanize themselves, and become devils. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 449 It is time some one undertook to rehumanize you. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 446 There are forces at work now..to rehumanise the dehumanised members of society.

Rehu·mble, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To humble again.

1598 FLORIO, *Rahumiliare*, to rehumble, to asswage. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mathieu's Trophеis* 65 And had, yer many houres Re-humbled Paris to her Prince's yoake But for Saint Clement's Parricidiall stroake.

Rehume·ctate, *v. rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To moisten again.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* (ed. 2) 138 Continue to rehumectate and rust this matter for twelve several times.

Rehumilia·tion, *rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed humiliation.

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xiii. Wks. 610 Without any such gross and carnal descent, or rehumiliation of his Glorified Body.

Rehypo·thecate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To hypothecate again. Hence **Rehypo·thecating** *vbl. sb.*

1882 OGILVIE. 1883 W. F. CRAFTS *Successful Men* 189 The rehypothecating of trust funds—that is, the secret use of trust funds for speculation. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 113 The proposed lender had .. never been in a position to make the advance without re-hypothecating the security.

So **Rehypo·thecator.**

1883 W. F. CRAFTS *Successful Men* 160 Those rehypothecators of trust funds for private speculations.

Rehȝe, variant of REIGH *Obs.*

Rei, sing. of REIS (Portuguese money).

Reiate, variant of REALTY 1 *Obs.*

Reich(e, obs. Sc. forms of REACH.

Reick, obs. form of REEK *v.*2

† **Reid** 1. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **reide, reyd.** [var. of RAID *sb.* 4, perh. directly a. Du. *reede* or LG. *rêde.*] A roadstead.

1561 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* (1844) I. 334 Quhat sumewir schip of gudis sellable arrywis to the port, hevin, or reyd. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 194 His schippis quhilk was lyand in the reid at that tyme. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 287 Thay ouirthrew in the Reide xvi scotis shipis.

† **Reid** 2. *Sc. Obs.*−1 (Of obscure origin and meaning: perh. a rendering of eccl. L. *litania major*, the longer litany used on the Rogation days.)

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 698 Syne all the lentryne but leiss, and the lang reid, And als in the adwent The Soland stewart was sent.

Reid(e, obs. ff. READ *sb.*1 and *v*, RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*1 and *v.*, REED *sb.*1 **Reidar,** obs. Sc. f. READER.

Re-identification. [RE- 5 a.] The action of identifying again.

1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Institt.* 564 Where .. military headship becomes in a measure separated from political headship, continued warfare is apt to cause a re-identification of them. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Feb. 4/6 The re-identification of imported yarns woven into tissues would be impossible.

Reif (rīf). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 **réaf, réof,** 3 **ræf, reue,** 5 **ref,** 5–6 **reiff,** 6 **rieff, reife, reyf, raif, reafe,** 7 **reaf,** 5– **reif.** [Common W. Germ.; Ol.. *réaf* = OFris. *rôf*, OS. *-rôf* (Du. *roof*), MLG. *rôf* (hence Sw. *rof*, Da. *rov*), OHG. *roub, roup* (G. *raub*):—OTeut. **raubo*[m]: see REAVE *v.* The precise relationship of the OE. word to REAF, garment, is not certain.]

†1. That which is taken by force or robbery; spoil, plunder, booty. *Obs.*

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 22 Alla woepeno his genimeð .& reafo [L. *spolia*] his todælde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 162 Se þe beorna reaf manize [L. *spolia multa*] meteð. *c* 1205 LAY. 8612 [We scullen] 3emen þes fehtes..& læten þa ræf liggen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 118 The King gert be departit then All haill the reif amang his men. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl) 12 The erle of Angus servandis maid ane prey and reif thairof.

2. The act or practice of robbery; spoliation; reavery. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 458 (Cotton) Ich fare hom & nime leue, Ne recche ich noȝt of winteres reue [*Jesus MS.* teone]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 For þe sacrilege þat þei do in reif of goodis. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 134 Injure or violence .., as ar thift, ref, or sik thingis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 840 Throuch cowatice gud Alexander was lost; And Julius als, for all his reiff and bost. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 121, I synnit als in reif and in oppressioun, In wranguss gudis taking and posseding. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 34 All maner of reiffis, spuliȝeis, oppressionis, slauchteris, allegit to haue bene committit. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xiv. 14 Let richt, not reif, my pensioun bring agane. 1644 *Articles Sc. Commiss.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 366 Whatsoever Thefts, Reifs, Hardships, Oppressions,..or Murther done or committed by them. 1786 BURNS *To James Smith* i, The sleest, pawkie thief, That e'er attempted stealth or rief. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Saint Michael and his spear, Keep the house frae reif and wear.

†b. *Of reif*, esp. Sc. in *fowl of reif*, bird of prey or plunder. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 þei are maad desseyuable ypocritis, & lurkyng woluis of ref under a schepis flees. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 656 Thus assemblit..All that war fowlis of reif. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 32 (1814) II. 51/2 Anentis rukis, crawys and vþer foulys of reif.

Reif, Reifar, -er, Reiffing, obs. Sc. ff. REAVE *v.*[1], REEVE *sb.*[1], REAVER, REAVING.

Reification (rīˌifikē·ʃən). [f. L. *rē-s* a thing (cf. REAL *a.*[2]) + -IFICATION.] The mental conversion of a person or abstract concept into a thing.

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1851) I. 467 *note*, Boiocalus would have had some trouble to make his tribe comprehend the re-ification of the god Hêlios. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 74 A process of what may be called reification, or the conscious conversion of what had hitherto been regarded as living beings into impersonal substances. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & Th. Mod. Physics* 269 The existence, or possibility, of transcendental space is another flagrant instance of the reification of concepts.

Reify (rē·ifəi), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IFY.] *trans.* To convert mentally into a thing; to materialize.

1884 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 75 The gods of their final and accepted polytheism were, in point of fact, only those sublimer portions of nature which..they had not yet dared to reify. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXI. 151 When people make or find a new 'abstract noun', they instantly try to put it on a shelf or into a box, as though it were a thing; thus they reify it.

†Reigh. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **reoh(o)he,** 3 **rehȝe, rihȝe,** 4 **righe,** 5 **reȝge, reyh(h)e, reygh(e, reigh.** [ME. type *reȝe, reyhe*:—OE. **rehhe, reohhe*: the precise relationship to the ME. variant *roȝe* (see ROUGH *sb.*), and to the continental forms answering to this, is not clear.] The fish called the RAY.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 181/6 *Fannus*, reohhe. [1120 WILL. MALMESB. *De Gestis Pontif.* II. (Du Cange), Ut etiam caudas racharum vestibus eius affigerent.] *c* 1205 LAY. 29557 Heo..nomen tailes of rehȝen and hangede on his cope. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Take Haddok, Pyke, Tenche, Reȝge, Codlynd, an pyke a-way þe bonys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reyhhe, fysche, *ragadia. Ibid.* 438/1 Rowhe or reyhe, fishe .. *ragadies.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvii, And for more despite they cast on hym the guttes of reighes and of [1520 other] fysh.

attrib. *c* 1205 LAY. 29583 An..þan folke þa þe rihȝen tailes hangede a þan clarkes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15196 Byhynd hym on his clopes þey henge, Righe tailles [F. *heues de raies*] on a strenge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvii, The paynyms..hym scorned and cast on hym reigh tailles, so that al his mantel was honged full of reigh tailles.

Reigle, variant of REGAL *sb.*[3], groove.

Reign (rēⁱn), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **reyne,** 4–5 **reyn, reine**; 4–5 **regn,** 4–7 **regne, reigne,** (6 **riegne**), 5–6 **reygne,** 7– **reign**; 5 **raen,** 6 **raine, rayn(e, raygne,** 6–7 **raigne,** 7 **raign,** (**raighne**). *β.* 3–5 **rengne,** 5 **ryngne.** *γ.* 5, 6 *Sc.* **renge,** 6 *Sc.* **ring, ryng.** [a. OF. *regne, reigne, rai(g)ne, rengne*, etc. (10th c.; mod.F. *règne*), ad. L. *regnum* (whence also It. *regno*, Sp. *reino*), f. *regĕre* to rule. The Sc. forms show a normal development of *gn* into *ng*.]

1. Royal power or rule; kingdom, sovereignty; also *transf.* power or rule (of persons) comparable to that of a king. Now *rare* († formerly common without article).

a 1272 *Luue Ron* 71 in *O.E. Misc.* 95 Ector..and cesar.. beoþ iglyden vt of þe reyne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9318 Princs o pees' sal man him call, And neuermar es regn fall. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 65 Tille Harald, Godwyn sonne, þe regne wille best falle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 221 King, god to thy fader lente Glorie and honour, regne, tresour, rente. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 6 So that alle tho that ben vndir his regne ben of oon obeyshaunce. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 12 There is no sure fellowship nor sure trust in hyghe reygne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 40 Then shall Cadwallin die; and then the raine Of Britons eke with him attonce shall dye. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 246 The English, vnder the Raigne of Queene Elizabeth, obtained like priuiledge. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 26 Empires.. which know not how to perfix bounds to their insatiate desire of Reign. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 265 He who like a father held his reign. 1770 GOLDSMITH *Des. Vill.* 288 Some fair female unadorned and plain, Secure to please while youth confirms her reign. 1782 COWPER *Heroism* 90 In Britain's isle, beneath a George's reign. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 10 The gloomy Power Whose reign is in the tainted sepulchres. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1853) 111 In a British drawing-room, under the reign of Queen Victoria.

b. *transf.* Influence, dominion, sway, of something immaterial. † *In reign*, dominant.

c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 510 So that Dispyt now holdeth forth hire reyne, Through hasty bileve of tales that men feyne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 204 Lyke Prince and King, he led the Regne, Of all Iniquitie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 28 She gan to stoupe, and her proud mind convert To meeke obeysance of love's mightie raine. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 20 A soule that is free from both the raigne, or prevalency, and the anxiety of doubts. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 131 The allodial sistem was in reign before it was supplanted by the feodal one. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 33 Would age in thee resign his wintry reign. 1822 SHELLEY *Remembrance* 10 The owlet Night resumes her reign. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* i. 5 The Reign of Law in Nature is..universal. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 804/1 A country where both winter and summer were debarred full reign.

†2. A kingdom or realm; a territory ruled over by a king; a monarchical state. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 971 Mi Rengne þu schalt welde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 992 *Dido*, This is the reyne of libie there ye bin. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555), In your repayre to your fathers reyne..ye shall me with you lede. *c* 1500 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 74 Ye sall pray for yᵉ prosperite & wallfaie of yᵉ Reygne. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 51 Dyuers duikis and kingis, .. Exylit from þair countreis and thair ringis. 1683 LISLE *Saxon Serm. Easter day*, There was slain on yᵗ night in every house throughout Pharaos reigne the first borne child. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 12 A gorgeous train Attend the nymph to Phthia's distant reign.

transf. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 642 þe heie god..þat heuene holdeþ & haþ to his hole regne.

†b. The kingdom of heaven or of God. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 þe regne of heuene to wynne, and alle þe dyeuelen . to ouercome. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 5 Manye been the weyes espirituels that leden folk .. to the regne of glorie. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 244 b/2, I shalle drynke it newe with you in the regne of my fader. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 466/1 They shall .. awake at the blast of the trumpe, and euer after liue with yᵉ lorde in his reigne. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 29 Th' angels earst banisht from the heau'nly raine.

c. *poet.* A place or sphere under the rule of some specified person or thing, or having a specified character. Now *rare.*

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 45 Thou born art in my regne of variance. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 21 A beaten broad high way .That streight did lead to Plutoes grielsly rayne. *Ibid.* III. iv. 49 Like as a fearefull Dove, which through the raine Of the wide ayre her way does cut amaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 543 The universal Host upsent A shout that .. Frighted the Reign of Chaos and old Night. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 38 Or wilt thou, Cæsar, chuse the watry Reign. ? 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 9 Thro' verdant vales, and Ceres' golden reign. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xlviii, The ocean Which girds the pole, Nature's remotest reign.

†d. = KINGDOM 5. *Obs. rare.*

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xi, The vegetable and the mineral reigns. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 90 The venom was commonly extracted from the vegetable reign.

3. The period of a sovereign's rule.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 þe ferth 3ere of þe regne..þese þre..Werred on Athelstan. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 121 Of þe regne of þe kyng Richard þe secunde, þe secunde 3er. 1434 *E. E. Wills* 100 The reyn of our lege lord the kyng Harre the sexte,..the xj yer. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 3 Here beganne the rayne of kyng Henry the third, sonne unto kynge John. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 149 b, At the time of the deluge .. & in the riegne of Ducalion. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 35 In the tenth yeare of his raigne, he sent forth a generall Edict. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 P 9 That Celebrated Poem, which was written in the Reign of King Charles the Second. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 130 During the five succeeding reigns,.. the contest was maintained with unabated rage. 1833 CRUSE tr. *Eusebius' Eccl. Hist.* I. x. 39 It was about the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 106 After a reign of seventy years, he died.

transf. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 9 Sum cravis of God to end my ring. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 475 This during Winter's drisly Reign be done. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Reign*, the length or continuance of a man's career in a system of wickedness, which..is said to have been a long or a short reign, according to its duration.

†b. The 'life' of a ship. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 32 If no trading Ship be (one time with another) above 1/10 of her whole reign under sail, or 6 days in 60.

c. *Reign of Terror*: see TERROR.

Reign (rēⁱn), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3–6 **regn,** 4, 6 **rein-,** 4–6 **reygn-,** 4–7 **reyn-**; 5, 6 *Sc.* **rigne,** 6 **ryne**; 5–6 **rayne,** (6 **raygne**), 5–7 **raine,** 6–7 **raign(e,** 7 **rain**; 4–7 **reigne,** 6– **reign.** *β.* 4–5 **rengne,** 4, 6 **reyngne,** 5 **reingne.** *γ.* 4 **reng, reyng,** 4 *Sc.* **reinge,** 4–7 *Sc.* **ring,** (5–6 **ringe**), 4–5 *Sc.* **ryng** (5 **rynge**). *Pa. t.* 5, 6 *Sc.* **rang,** 6 *Sc.* **rong**; *pa. pple.* 5 *Sc.* **rongyn,** 6 *Sc.* **rung.** [a. OF. *regner* (12th c.; mod.F. *régner*), ad. L. *regnāre*, f. *regnum*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To hold or exercise the sovereign power or authority in a state; to rule or govern as king or queen; sometimes in restricted sense, to hold the royal office without being actual ruler, to have a limited or nominal sovereignty.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 681 After king baþulf leir is sone was king & regnede þritti 3er. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 110 in RITSON *Metr. Rom.* II. 274 He reignede after his fader fyn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5492 The richest renke, þat reigned in Erthe. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 10 Kyng Herry schuld..regne as welle as he dyd before. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 31 The grete vexacion of his subiectes..by Francoys now raynyng there. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 31 During the time Edward the third did raigne. 1637 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 13 This King raigned a long time in Jerusalem. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* (1749) 138 He must begin to govern as soon as he begins to reign. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 128 She reigned in her own name and that of her son. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. xli, But he..The Princess shall espouse, and reign an equal King. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 519 Worst of the worst were that man he that reigns! 1871 *Daily News* 15 Sept., A Monarch who desired to rule as well as to reign, would soon bring government to a deadlock.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7973 Dauid had rengnd .. A-but winters tuelue and mare. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1321 þat iyche in gret rialte rengned his lyue. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 651 þe fyftenethe 3ere of hurre brother rengnynge. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 18 The rayn of the kyng, how long he shall reygne, as sayth a prophecy.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2285 Lang he rengud in þat land. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 78 He suld .. lat him ryng þat had the rycht. *c* 1400 *Sc. Troy-bk.* II. 2164 That Tewtere rengand þare was. 1533 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* I. (1541) A j, In this tyme rang in Egipt Pharo. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 268 God blisse his Grace, and mak him long to ring.

b. Const. *over*, † *upon*, (*on*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 230 þat he & his children regne long tyme vpon Israel. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VI. 151 He regnede over þe West Saxons. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 200/2 The honour..of every Prynce reynyng uppon his people. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 297 Wulfere, A noble valyant prynce .. Reygnynge vpon the Mercyens. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 224 He ruleth not though he raigne ouer realmes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 461 He should have made in vain So great a Prince, without on whom to Reign. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. i. § 16 They bring the poorer under their power, and reign as Lords over them. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 127 Affright the dogs, and reign A dreaded tyrant o'er the bestial train! 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 2/4 The English Sovereign reigns over one-fifth of the whole human race.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* of God, Christ, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4200 In Capharnaum he [Antichrist] sal regne alswa. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 258 þei wolden not þat Crist regnede on hem; and nebeles Crist..regneþ upon all þis world. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 þe place of hem þat regnun in heuen wiþ Crist. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 474 Our Saluatouris sepultur,..Quhar he raiss, as we reid, richtuiss to ryng. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 297 They bothe reygneth holy sayntes before god perpetually. 1667 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 110 Our God forsuith Ringis in heuin full hie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxxii, Who reigned'st in thy heaven, yet felt'st our hell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 814 That mortal dint, Save he who reigns above, none can resist. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* iv, Is there One who reigns on high? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxvii, The Fiend did revel In victory, reigning o'er a world of woe.

d. *fig.* of things (more or less personified).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 271 Kuynde wit me tauȝte þat Resun schal regne and Reames gouerne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 113 Thus the Sonne is overal The chiefe Planete ..And thus betwen hem regneth he. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 143 b, The Masse rained, ruled, ruffled, and triumphed, as a moste puissant and myghty Queene. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 649 Where loue raignes, disturbing iealousie Doth call him selfe affection's centinell. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 334 Disinherit Chaos, that raigns here In double night. 1667 — *P. L.* IV. 765 Here Love his golden shaft imploies,..Reigns here and revels. 1782 COWPER *Lily & Rose* vii, The seat of empire is her cheeks, They reign united there. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. Song vi, While Truth with Joy enthroned o'er his lost empire reigns! 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* 2nd Pt. I. i, While..Reigns in pomp the perfect moon.

2. Of persons: To exercise authority of any kind; to hold sway; to rule.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28526 At wrestelyng, at wake, rengd haf i. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 35 Alle þis Riche Retenaunce þat Regneden with Fals. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 299 Than schulde no preest haue immouable godis in lordschip. Forwhi thanne he muste nedis comaunde and regne upon hise tenauntis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1144 The Scottis at large out throu all Fyff thai rang. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 374 Quhat plagis..Sall fall wpon the realmes and kyngis Quharin no faithfull Iugis ryngis. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 127 He did in the general bosom

reign Of young, of old. 1640 Bp. Hall *Epist.* I. § 16. 67 Saint Paul was the same .. that he was raigning in the Pulpit, or disputing in the Schoole of Tyrannus. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 466 Yet he who reigns within himself, and rules Passions, Desires, and Fears, is more a King. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 10 Me .. Hast thou made reign and triumph..O'er mine own misery. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 764 [He saw] him, that other, reigning in his place.

transf. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 43 Who reigneth now in blisse but Venus, That hath this worthy Knyght in gouernaunce? 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 33 Lord Eolus dois in thy sessone ring. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 455 The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns.

† b. To go on or continue *in* some state or course of action. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 68 Also generaly prelatis regnen in symonye. 1442 *Cursor M.* 48 (Bedford MS.), Insampil to hem I may say þat regneþ in her reaut all way. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1359 Than rang I furth in cruell wer and payn. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 184 The Liegis of the vngodlie kyng In daylie trubbyll thay sall ryng.

† c. To flourish. *Obs. rare.*

† *a* 1450 *Compend. Old Treat.* in Roy's *Rede me* (Arb.) 175 This Bede reygned in the yere off oure lorde god .vij. hundred and xxxij. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 In the tyme of this flysnomyas reynyd the..doctour ypocras.

† d. To flourish *in* some respect. *Obs. rare*—1.

1546 tr. *Gasser's Prognost.* d vj, Yet shal theireigne in large benefites and great renoume.

3. Of things (chiefly immaterial things): To have power, sway, or predominance; to prevail or be prevalent.

a. of qualities, conditions, etc.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 40 When antecrist is distroid all goed sall regne þare in. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5793 For if.. good love regned over-alle, Such wikkidnesse ne shulde falle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlvii. 196 (Harl. MS.), Wher so euer he knewe þat eny discorde or vnrest was Regnynge. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxix. 44 Wirk for the place of paradyce, For thairin ringis no covettyce. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 15 Lord, Lord: to see what folly raignes in vs. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1202 Insatiate Avarice then first began To raigne in the depraved minde of man. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 101 Letters are in no vogue in that Country, and perfound Ignorance reigns among them. 1705 Addison *Italy* (1733) 63 The great Secrecy that reigns in their public Councils. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 239 To kinder skies, where gentler manners reign, I turn. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 522 Dissension, improvidence, and pusillanimity reigned at Madras. 1871 Jowett *Plato* IV. 35 The business of the legislator is to clear up this..confusion which reigns in the minds of men.

b. of the planets, winds, seasons, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 389 Thru þe playnyt þat regnyt þan hyre worthit be ane Il wemane. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 16 The sonne reigneth, that is, in the signe Pisces. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 43 Twenty of the Dog-dayes now reigne in's Nose. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (1876) 108 Now did the sign reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 117 The South and South-west winds reign here [Meliapour] from April to September. 1704 Pope *Summer* 22 In thy heart eternal winter reigns. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 175 The land winds reign all night. 1821 Shelley *I would not be a King*, The path to power is steep and rough, And tempests reign above.

c. of diseases, troubles, etc.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 244 Somyr is hote and dry, and therfor than regnyth reede colere. 1483 Caxton *Cato* C ij, In that tyme..reygned a grete pestylence. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xiii. 12 Sik distres rang amang mortale wychtis. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 96 A Feuer she Raignes in my bloud, and will remembred be. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 270 The foule disease of lust, raigning in those parts. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 246 To shun this Ill, ..In Summer's Sultry Heats (for then it reigns). 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) II. 179 Famine has long reigned.

† 4. a. Of a class or kind of persons: To prevail, to be numerous. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2124 It hatt Europe quar mast to day Regns o þe cristen lay. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 126 They [the Anabaptists] also reigne chiefly in those places, wher the doctrine of the Gospell is prohibited.

† b. To range, extend. *Obs. rare*—1.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 381 Ich wol by-come a pilgryme, And wenden as wide as the worlde regneþ.

† c. Of an inanimate thing: To last. *Obs.*—1

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 132 A Ship doth commonly Reign about thirty years.

5. To hold a dominant position; to be in the majority.

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 94 There might reign a cornice the whole length of it on each side. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 35 The bank on one side is thickly wooded, the firs chiefly reigning.

6. *trans.* † a. To rule, govern (a person, etc.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 379 Swich love of freendes regneth al this toun.

b. To put *down* by reigning. *rare*—1.

1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 100 But who reigns down Evil, the immedicable plague?

† c. To live *out* (a specified number of years) as ruler. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1642 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 136 When he had reigned out forty yeares, he died in winter.

Reign, variant of Raign *v. Obs.*

† **Reignative,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [See Reign *v.* and -ative.] Ruling, governing.

1387–8 Usk *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 83 Right so litel or naught is worth erthely power, but if reignatif prudence in heedes governe the smale.

† **Rei·gner.** *Obs.* [f. Reign *v.* + -er 1.] One who reigns, a ruler.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 52 Here leve we the manere of countyng used befor, where we sette evyr the regner in his last yere. 1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Reigner in a kyngdome, *regnateur.* 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 144 b, Not needing in the Norman Kings new birth to be distinguished with the Raigners number. 1627 Speed *Eng.* etc. *Abridged* vi. § 9 Henry the third, the Normans longest Raigner.

Reigning (rē·ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + ing 1.] The action of the vb. Reign.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8515 His regnning was wit right resun. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4105 For regnynge of kynges straunge,..langage men chaunge. 1439 *E. E. Wills* 119 The xviij yere [? of the] Regnynyng of our souereyn lord Kyng Harry. 1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* I. xliii, There doth it blessed sit, and looking down,..Scorns earth, where even Kings most serve by reigning. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 120 The innocency of James the Second in his reigneing. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 394 Of all arts, the most difficult was the art of reigning.

Reigning (rē·ning), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That reigns, in various senses of the vb.

1. Of persons: Ruling, governing.

1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 17 Oct., I have taken this little fatigue merely to oblige the reigning empress. 1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 574 The reigning party in the United Netherlands, and the government of this country. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxv, He sent him to France to receive his education at the court of the reigning sovereign. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 444 The Whigs were on principle attached to the reigning dynasty.

b. *transf.*

1705 Addison *Italy* 9 Pictures of the reigning Beauties in the Court of France. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 1 The History of the reigning Favourites among the Women. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxi, The book was daintily illustrated with pictures of reigning beauties.

2. Of things: Prevailing, predominating, chief.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 154 The raigning and defiling and deceiving power of it. 1685 Evelyn *Mrs Godolphin* (1888) 9 The raigneing pestilence of Sixty-fiue. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 6 To show what are at present the reigning Entertainments of the Politer Part of Great-Britain. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Reigning-winds*, a name given to the winds which usually prevail on any particular coast or region. 1817 Chalmers *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 63 The reigning principle of this Discourse. 1873 Rogers *Orig. Bible* ii. (1875) 87 The reigning feature which from first to last distinguishes this book from every other.

Reigni·te, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ignite again. So **Reigni·tion.**

1863 Tyndall *Heat* iii. 51 The candle is reignited and burns with vivid brilliancy. 1884 *American* VII. 222 The momentary extinction and reignition of the light. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 4/3 He..lit a match, and re-ignited the fuse.

Reik, Sc. var. Reach *v.*1, Reak(8); obs. f. Reek *sb.* and *v.* **Reike,** obs. f. Rick. **Reikie,** obs. Sc. f. Reeky.

Reil(e, Reill, obs. ff. Rail *sb.*1, Reel *sb.* and *v.*

Reill·ume, *v.* [Re- 5 a: cf. Relume.] *trans.* To light up again; to reignite.

1793 Wordsw. *Prose Wks.* (1876) I. 5 To .. reillume the torch of extinguished David. *a* 1822 Shelley *Mother & Son* v, The vital fire seemed reillumed. 1848 Lytton *Harold* v. i, It coils round the dry leaves and sere stalks, and a touch re-illumes it. 1878 Symonds *Sonn. M. Angelo* xi, Reilluming memories that died.

Reillumina·tion. [Re- 5 a.] The act of reilluminating; new illumination.

1622 Florio, *Ralluminatione*, a re-illumination. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxv, But reillumination..returned to him.

Reillu·mine, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To illumine again. Hence **Reillu·mined** *ppl. a.*

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* vii. 180 A smile of godlike malice re-illumined [*later edd.* reillumed] His fading lineaments. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 44 The..solicitude of his re-illumined mind. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 145 A single glance at the varying landscape would in an instant revive and reillumine the extinguished spark of poetry.

‖ **Reim** (rīm). *S. African.* [a. Du. *riem.*] A strip of ox-hide, a thong, strap.

1865 in *Churchman* 11 Jan. (1866) 26/2 [He] climbed up to one of the bells, and, attaching a reim to it, quickly caused the customary peal to resound. 1866 [see Outspan *v.* b]. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada the Lily* a There was a sound of breaking reims and trampling hoofs.

Re-i·mage, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To image again.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* vi. 8 The stainless mirror of the lake Re-images the eastern gloom. 1814 — *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 168 He re-imaged with intense thought the minutest recollections of the scene.

† **Reimba·le,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a: cf. Embale *v.*] *trans.* To put up again in bales.

1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 163 Silk came so ill-conditioned for want of reimbaling.

† **Reimba·rge,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To embark again on a barge.

1681 T. Jordan *London's Joy* 4 With his Retinue he retreats agen To th' Water-side, and..doth Re-imbarge.

Reimbark, -ation, etc.: see Re-embark, etc.

Reimbi·be, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To imbibe († or soak) again. Hence **Reimbi·bing** *vbl. sb.*

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 57 Let these wast ashes bee reimbibed with more water. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 336 The hot Liquor soon reimbib'd the Salt. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 44 The reimbibing of perspired matter. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 40 The paper has had time sufficient to re-imbibe the moisture.

Reimbody: see Re-embody.

† **Reimbo·sk,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [Re- 5 a: cf. next.] *trans.* = Reimbush *v.*

1659 Howell *Vocab.* III. (*Hunting*), The deer is reimboskd,..*Il s'est rembuscké.*

† **Reimbo·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 re-imbosch, -imbosce. [f. Re- 5 a + Emboss *v.*2: cf. Reimbush *v.*] a. *refl.* To hide (oneself) again among bushes. b. *intr.* (See quot. 1656.)

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* (1649) 14 The Ampelonian satyr..suddenly ran in, and re-imbosch'd himself. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Re-imbosce*, to lie again in ambush, or return to the Wood.

Reimbrace: see Re-embrace.

Reimbu·rsable, *a.* [f. as next + -able, or ad. F. *remboursable.*] That is to be reimbursed, repayable.

1792 Hamilton *Wks.* (1851) III. 342 Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed, .. reimbursable within five years. 1866 H. Merivale in *Life Whately* I. 117 A measure was devised (1835) for the payment of arrears to the clergy by Government, reimbursable by a land-tax.

Reimburse (rīmbē·ɹs), *v.* Also 7 -bourse. [Re- 5 a, perh. after F. *rembourser.*]

1. *trans.* To repay or make up to one (a sum expended).

1611 Cotgr., *Rembourser*, to reimburse; to repay, restore, or giue backe, money spent, etc. 1671 Evelyn *Diary* 26 June, The mony we laid out to be reimbours'd out of the contingent monies set apart for us. 1733–4 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* vi. 218 You will also remember to take bonds for the money, to be reimbursed for the Deanery-house. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* (ed. 2) Pref. 5 It will a good deal fall short of reimbursing my expences. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. i. § 8 The tardy sale of so voluminous a work could not have reimbursed the cost. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 231 The capital .. he reckoned at 10,000,000 guilders, which four prosperous trips would amply reimburse.

† b. To refund, disgorge. *Obs. rare*—1.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, I'll strip him soon of all to her pertains, And make him reimburse his ill-got gains.

2. To repay, recompense (a person). Also const. *for*, † *of* (the expenditure, etc.).

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 112 The poore men to be reimbursed. 1669 S. Pepys in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 110, I will see you fully and thankfully reimbursed for what charges shall attend the same. 1672 Dryden *Assignation* v. iii, You'll find occasion instantly to reimburse me of my kindness. 1707 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, They are willing to reimburse us a little. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 266 The Colonists were reimbursed by Parliament of all the expences incurred by them in this expedition. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 251 They had disbursed money largely,..with the certainty that they should never be reimbursed unless the outlay proved beneficial to the public.

b. *refl.* Also in *transf.* uses.

1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 47 Hath he saved any other kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of reimbursing himself by the destruction of ours? 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Wilson felt no scruple of conscience in resolving to reimburse himself for his losses. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxv. (1862) V. 539 Eager to reimburse themselves for this humiliation, they now formed a conspiracy..to seize the government.

3. With double object: (cf. 1 and 2).

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* Pref. 1 The issue may well reimburse you your summes expended. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 257 Till he be reimbursed the money that he hath laid out. *a* 1745 Swift *Story of an Injured Lady* Wks. 1751 XIV. 100 It was but reasonable .. to reimburse him some of his Charges. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 390 If he had consented to be reimbursed this expedition he would have received bonds .. for this sum of money. 1841 Macaulay *Ess., Hastings* (1854) 655 His friends in Leadenhall Street proposed to reimburse him the costs of his trial.

Hence **Reimbu·rser, Reimbu·rsing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Rembourseur*, a reimburser; repayer. *Ibid.*, *Remboursement*, .. a reimbursing. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Reimbursement*, Reimbursing is also used for paying the price a commodity costs its owner.

Reimbu·rsement. Also 7 re-em-. [f. as prec. + -ment, perh. after F. *remboursement.*] The act of reimbursing, repayment.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 50. 606/2 The King had restored Brest in Britaine to the Duke, vpon reembursements of the money lent. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amlass.* 221 By way of re-embursement for the charges we had been at. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 9 His scanty commission could never procure him the proper reimbursements. 1790 Hamilton *Wks.* (1851) III. 9 He.. took the risks of reimbursement upon himself. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* xxvii. IV. 235 The reimbursement of the 100 talents which they had advanced to the party of the city. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 494 For this expense he promised a parliamentary reimbursement.

Reimbu·sh, *v. rare*—0. [Re- 5 a, after F. *rembucher*: cf. Reimbosk and Reimboss.] *trans.* To lodge again among bushes. Also **Reimbu·sh-ment** (see quots.).

1611 Cotgr., *Rembuscké*, reimbushed; lodged, or put among bushes. .. *Rembuschement*, a reimbushment; the place whereat wild beasts enter into a thicket after that they haue preyed, or pastured. 1877 Wraxall tr. *V. Hugo's Les Misérables* II. c, This manœuvre is peculiar to the tracked deer,..in venery it is called a 'false reimbushment'.

Reime, obs. form of Realm.

Reim-kennar. *pseudo-arch.* [app. formed by Scott on G. *reim* rhyme + *kenner* knower.] One skilled in magic rhymes.

1821 Scott *Pirate* vi, A Norwegian invocation, still preserved in the island of Unst, under the name of the song of the Reim-Kennar. *Ibid.* xxviii, They who speak to the Reim-Kennar must lower their voice.

Reimme·rge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To immerge again.
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 92 If before the removal of your thumb you reimmerge it again into the vessel'd Quick-silver as before. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 86 The great increase..re-immerged the survivors into an abyss of horror and despair.

Reimme·rse, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To immerse again. So **Reimme·rsion.**
1708 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 624 Then the Point C being got to H is re-immersed. *c* 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 215/2 They .. become covered with a film of oxide, which considerably weakens the electric current on their reimmersion. *Ibid.* 222/1 Reimmerse it repeatedly.

Rei·mmigrant. [RE- 5 a.] A returning emigrant. So **Reimmigra·tion,** return.
1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 27 The Irish have just established popery across St. George's Channel, by the aid of re-immigrants from America. 1894 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics, Prolegom.* v, They ..take measures to defend themselves from the re-immigration of either.

† Reimmi·t, *v. Obs. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To insert again.
1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 146, I therefore re-immitted the same tube into the same gun.

Reimpa·rk, *v. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To confine again.
1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess., Jaylor* (1857) 192 You may ..meet him..riding post in mellancholy to re-impark his wilde runnagates.

Reimpa·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To impart again.
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Thy unparalleled confession (which we, even to the sounder British world .. grudge to reimpart). 1857 GLADSTONE *Homer, Proleg.* (1858) I. 81 In thus reimparting a promiscuous character to the first scenes of Grecian history.

Reimpe·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To impel again.
1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxix. 325 The Water was presently re-impell'd to its former height. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 331 *note*, The impelling power, for instance, is after a manner re-impelled. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 71 It repeats..the signals transmitted from London, re-impelling the message to Copenhagen.

Reimpla·ce, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **rein-.** [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *remplacer.*] *trans.* To put in place again; to replace.
a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 163 Taking the Canons along with them, [they] reimplaced them, and so departed. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xix. 241 For the reimplacing the divine image..God did a greater work then the creation. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 293 You must continue to remove Strawberry Plants out of your Nurserys, to reimplace those Tufts which are dead. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Afr.* II. xxvii. 212 If Egypt intended to cast him off..here was this offer of..£1500 salary to reimplace Egypt.

Reimpla·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To implant again. So **Reimplanta·tion.**
1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 45 How many grave and godly matrons, usually graffe or re-implant on their .. browes, the reliques, combings or cuttings of..more youthful hair? *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. (1677) 281 A Branch torn from a Tree..will resume Life by re-implantation and the Solar Heat. *a* 1891 *Medical News* LII. Advts. 1. (Cent.), Reimplantation of a Trephined Button of Bone.

Rei·mport, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] Reimportation.
1883 *American* VI. 244 The amount available for reimport probably has been returned to us.

Reimpo·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réimporter.*] *trans.* To bring back; *spec.* to import again to the country exporting. So **Reimporta·tion.**
1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 308 Bid Day stand still,..and re-import The period past. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. iv. II. 90 In those cases in which the goods..are really exported to some foreign country; and not clandestinely reimported into our own. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 117 Like the fire of Prometheus, reimported from its sunny fountain in the east. 1853 P. THOMPSON in *Assoc. Archit. Soc. Rep. & Pap.* II. 363 The wool of this country was..dyed, sent abroad, and reimported in the web. 1882 OGILVIE, *Reimportation.* 1883 *American* VI. 244 Making their reimportation illegal.

Reimpo·rtunate, *v.* : see next, quot. 1611.

Reimportu·ne, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To importune again.
1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, On first advantage .. will I re-importune him Unto the making of his testament. 1611 COTGR., *Reimportuner*, to reimportune, or to reimportunate. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* To Rdr., By ..earnest solicitations to re-importune him to close up what in these two remained unfinished.

Reimpo·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réimposer.*]
1. *trans.* To impose (a burden, tax, etc.) again.
1611 COTGR., *Reimposer*, to reimpose, to recharge. 1675–6 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) III. 418 Pretending to sell the Kings paddy here customs free..and to re-impose an avaldar. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) I. 123 Russia..scarcely even scrupled to re-impose the Turkish yoke upon her allies, the Servians. 1855 BRIGHT *Sp., Russia* 7 June (1876) 262 We have commenced a career of reimposing taxes. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/2 We ought to..reimpose the sliding-scale duty on corn.
b. To tax again. *rare.*
1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. I. 463 If they complain and make good their complaints, the whole parish is reimposed next year, in order to reimburse them.
† 2. To reprint. *Obs. rare* —1.
1686 J. ELIOT in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* 213 My humble request..is, that we may again reimpose the Primer and Catechism; for though the last impression be not quite spent, yet quickly they will.

Reimposi·tion. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réimposition.*] The act of reimposing; also, an instance of this, a reimposed tax.
1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. I. 464 Such reimpositions are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on. 1827 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 25 Abetting the re-imposition of what they know to be imbecile, odious, and unjust. 1860 BRIGHT *Sp., Ch. Rates* 27 Apr. (1876) 540 They would never consent to a reimposition of a Church rate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 Meditating a reimposition of the tax on corn.
So **Reimpo·sure.**
1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* viii. 108 The stirrings of a spring life that will shake off old winter's yoke, and make its reimposure impossible.

Reimpre·gnate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To impregnate again.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 68 The vigor of the Loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated by any other Magnete then the earth. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 137 That the Sun, Frost, and Rains may..re-impregnate it again with its former fertile Juice. 1885 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 340 Iron .. can be reimpregnated with carbon, to a certain extent, without materially injuring its malleable properties.

Reimpre·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To impress anew.
1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. P 13 Every particular command ..tending to re-impress on us some part of that divine image. *a* 1721 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 380 The lovely Graces on dear Psyche's Breast Macario's Speech so deeply re-imprest. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 63 Religion .. will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by external ordinances. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, The whole family were duly impressed and re-impressed with her importance. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 192 He reimpresses on them the one simple need of the creature, *seek God.* 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 217 The deity having the power to reimpress the deceased with life.

Reimpre·ssion. [RE- 5 a. Cf. prec. and F. *réimpression.*]
1. The act of reprinting; a reprint of a work.
1616 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (ed. 2) 174, I hitherto by entreaty with-held it from a reimpression. 1684 J. ELIOT in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* 210 This last gift of 400*l.* for the reimpression of the Indian Bible. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. II. 1053/1, I began to read it as a re-impression of the work which..I had perused and loved. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 218 Whether this was a re-impression of Murner's book, or a new one on the same model we know not. 1864 F. HALL in *Lauder's Tractate* Pref. 5, I have entered into particulars as to my reimpression of the present poem.
2. A renewed impression.
1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 Fear..wrought strongly enough already on the Carpenter's Imagination, so as it little needed any re-impression.

Reimpri·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To imprint anew; to reprint. Hence **Reimpri·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Reimpri·nting** *vbl. sb.*
1566 ARP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 261 The reimprinting of the late Geneva Bible. 1616 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (ed. 2) 173, I haue beene often sollicited within these two yeeres..to reimprint this little Treatise. *a* 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* i. (1634) 14 This seal being reimprinted upon us in our second Creation. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 They inward Joys of Absolution feel, And glory in their re-imprinted Seal.

Reimpri·son, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To imprison again. So **Reimpri·sonment.**
1611 COTGR., *Remprisonner*, to reimprison. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 244 If it be your pleasure to re-imprison her in the same Castle. 1798 *Invasion* II. viii. 79, I even could scarcely help regarding my re-imprisonment .. as a punishment inflicted upon me, for yielding so inconsiderately. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. i, Till .. the Uncontrollable be got, if not reimprisoned, yet harnessed.

Reimpro·vement. *rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed improvement.
1618 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* I. ii, For the childe of a virgin is the reimprovement of that power, which created the world.

Rein (rēⁱn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **rene,** 5 **reene, ren,** 5–6 **rean(e** ; 4–7 **reyn(e, rayne, rain(e,** 7 8 **reign,** 6–7 **reine,** 6– **rein** ; 5–6 *Sc.* **renze, rengze.** [a. OF. *rene* (mod.F. *rêne*), *regne, raigne, rainne*, etc., earlier *resne* and (AF.) *redne*, usually regarded as repr. a Common Romanic **retina*, f. L. *retinēre* to RETAIN, whence also It. *redina, -ine* (Sicil. *retina*), Pg. *redea*, Sp. *rienda*, Prov. and Catal. *regna*; but the divergences in the forms have not been satisfactorily explained, and the correctness of the etym., for OF. at least, is doubtful (see Körting, under *resinum* and *retina*).]
1. A long narrow strap or thong of leather, attached to the bridle or bit on each side of the head, by which a horse or other animal is controlled and guided by the rider or driver; any similar device used for the same purpose. (The *pl.* has freq. the same sense as the *sing.*, the two halves being thought of separately.)
For such combs. as *bearing-, bridle-, check-, coupling-, curb-, gag-rein*, etc., see the first element. *False rein*, 'a lath of leather, passed sometimes through the arch of the banquet to bend the horse's neck' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–38).
13.. *K. Alis.* 786 Faste he sat, and huld the reyne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 415 Schir Philip the Mowbray..Raid till him..And hynt hys renȝe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6417 His horse in his hond held by the reyne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 407 He hilde the reyne of his bridill in his lefte arme. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2828 Who may he be, ȝhone knycht, So still that hovith and sterith not his Ren? 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 264 The strong-neckt steed, being tied vnto a tree, Breaketh his raine. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. Pref. 2 If they rightly consider the stayd seating of the Horses body, and also the true placing of his head, with the easie cariage of his reine. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 88 That trot became a gallop soon, In spite of curb and rein. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxxiv, The Dwarf the stirrup held and rein. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 395/1 For those who ride with a loose rein the snaffle is quite sufficient.
pl. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 457 With a runisch rout þe raynez he tornez. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 443 He..lat the reynes gon Of his hors. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 493 The horse all quyk with-oute maister her reynes trailinge with the strem. 1484 CAXTON *Ordre of Chyualry* 66 To an horse is gyuen a brydel and the raynes of the brydel ben gyuen in the hondes of the knyght. 1565–6 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* x. 7 When to vse false Reanes, and when to leaue them. 1598 BARKCLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 177, I have sent thee a paire of reines of Scythia. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 839 Quitting both their Swords and reigns 'I hey grasp'd with all their strength the manes. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* I. 53 In this Country they never use reins to their Oxen. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xxi, 'Away! away!' she cried, and stretched her sword,..And lightly shook the reins. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 50 If you want to mount one of your father's chariots, and take the reins at a race.
transf. 1660 MRQ. WORCESTER *Exact Def.* 15 A Helm or Stem with Bitt and Reins, wherewith any Child may guide, order, and controul the whole Operation [of an engine].
b. *To give* (a horse) *the rein*(*s*), to allow (it) free motion (cf. 2 b). *To draw rein*, to bring one's horse to a stand; to stop riding.
1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 8 Give a free horse the full reins, and he will soon tire. 1834 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* x, We never drew a rein for twenty miles. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* v. i, He spoke, and gave the rein to his barb. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xii, We gave rein to our horses.
2. *fig.* Any means of guiding, controlling, or governing; a curb, check, or restraint of any kind. In later use freq. in *the reins of government* (cf. F. *les rênes du gouvernement*).
c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2263, I am guyed by hir reyne, And she as lady souereyne [etc.]. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1467 What, art thou, dame, led on that rene? Thi witte counte I not worth a beene. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 God..hath not permitted him to have the reignes at libertie. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 119 This held the reines which overrul'd his will. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 55 Both doe hold the raines of our hearts, leading and guiding our Passions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 582 The Men, though grave, ey'd them, and let thir eyes Rove without rein. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 P 6 Never too strong for the Reins of Reason and the Guidance of Judgment. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, XIV. (1793) II. 177 The council of state assumed the reins of government. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 235 Anne herself..kept in her own hands the reins of power. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 44 The Senate had dropped the reins, and no longer governed or misgoverned.
b. In various phrases, esp. *to give* (*the*) *rein*(*s*) *to*, to allow full course or scope to.
1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 927 A larger reyne of mischiefe geuen to the vulgare people. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 663 Reine thy tongue. *Lon.* I must rather giue it the reine. 1607 R. C[ARFW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 58 Youth is set at libertie, and haue the reine laid in their neckes to runne at randon. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 51 When she will take the raine, I let her run. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 226 Wee must rather give our Invention the full raines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 674 Som say the Sun Was bid turn Reines from th' Equinoctial Rode..Up to the Tropic Crab. 1712 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 You will find our Knight give the Reigns to his Imagination. 1762 GRAY *F. Sisters* 33 We the reins to Slaughter give 1807 OPIE *Lect. on Art* iv. (1848) 332 No man ever more completely laid the reins on the neck of his inclinations. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 82 To give it that degree of prominence is to throw the reins to one's whim. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. xxi, 'And yet', thus gave she rein to jeer and gibe.
3. *transf.* The handles of a blacksmith's tongs.
1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 200 Flat-bit tongs..are.. always parallel; and a ring or coupler, is put upon the handles or reins, to maintain the grip upon the work.
4. *attrib.*, as *rein-knot, -rope*; **rein-arm, -hand,** that by which the reins are held in driving (also *fig.*); **rein-orchis,** an orchis of the genus *Habenaria*, the Fringed Orchis.
Also in names of mechanical devices attached to or connected with reins, as *rein-holder, -hook, -slide, -snap* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).
1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 446 Two or three rein-ropes are useful, to fasten to the calf if necessary. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 60 The probability presents itself that said rein-knot will come out. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 2/2 The surveyor..cannot have his rein hand or his whip hand pulled at, if he is to get over it successfully. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* viii, She clutched D'Urberville's rein-arm.

Rein (rēⁱn), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **rhen,** 6–7 **reen.** [ad. Da. or Sw. *ren*, † *reen*, Norw. *rein*:—ON. *hreinn*: see REINDEER. Hence also G. *rein*(*er*), *renn*, F. *renne.*] The reindeer.
1555 EDEN *Decades* IV. (Arb.) 301 [In Laponia] they tame certeyne wild beastes which they caule Reen. *Ibid.* 331 Hartes..whiche in the Noruegians tounge are cauled Rhen. 1595 J. DAVIS *Hydrogr. Descr.* Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 219 The inhabitants .. having the use of a kind of stag, by them called Reen, to drawe those their sleades. 1698 A. BRAND *Embassy into China* 49 Their Cabans or Hutts are generally made of the Skins of the Reens, or some other wild Beasts. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 305/1 They keep immense herds of reins. *Ibid.*, The flesh of the rein is the most coveted part of their food. 1854 A. MURRAY *Geog. Distrib. Mammals* (1866) 150 Some authorities think fossil Rein different from the living. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* July 91 The Lapps .. are great enemies of the wild rein.
Comb. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 305/1 In summer they [the reindeer] feed on several plants; but during winter on the rein-liverwort.

Rein, kidney: see REINS.

Rein (rēⁱn), *v.* Forms: 4, 6–7 **rayne**, 6–7 **rain**, 7 **raign**; 4 **reine**, 5–6 **reyne**, 8 **reign**, 6– **rein**; 5–6 **rene**, 6 *Sc.* **renze**. [f. REIN *sb.*¹ Cf. F. *rêner*, which may have existed in AF.]

†**1.** *trans.* To tie (a horse, or its head) *to* something by the rein; to tie up in this way. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1699 He reinede his hors to a chesteine. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 149 He Reynyd hys sted vnto a stake. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 129 The knyght.. Reynit his palfray of pryde, Quhen he ves lightit doune. 1564 in *Child-Marriages* 101 The[y] light both; and ther horse was rayned in the midest of the Lane. 1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 14 Vouchsafe..to alight thy steed, And rain his proud head to the saddle bow.

2. To fit or furnish with a rein or reins.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 To Reyn [*v.r.* Rene], *habenare.* 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 141 A strong bridle, double rayned, wherof one to be of wyer. 1717 POPE *Iliad* v. 448 Beside him stood his lance,.. And, rein'd with gold, his foaming steeds before. 1725 — *Odyss.* VI. 86 Th'attending train The car prepare, the mules incessant rein. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 30 The leaders and the middle pair are without reins, and the nearest [mules] reined only with ropes.

†**b.** *transf.* ? To fasten, make fast. *Obs.*—¹

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Than the master cryit, and bad renze ane bonet.

3. To check or stop, by pulling at the rein.

1530 PALSGR. 678/2 As sone as we mette, he rayned his horse and talked with me a good while. 1622 W. YONGE *Diary* (Camden) 48 The King reined his horse so hard that he came back upon him. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 231 Reigning my Horse, to let hers go before me. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix, Sudden his steed the leader rein'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 826 When Edyrn rein'd his charger at her side, She shrank a little.

b. *fig.* To put a check or restraint upon (something); to restrain *from* something.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 662 Sweet Lord Longauill reine thy tongue. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 48 The venom'd vengeance ride vpon our swords,..reine them from ruth. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. Introd., My tongue within my lips I rein. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 80 They ride on them, and rein their headlong speed.

4. To govern, control, manage, or direct (also const. *to*), by means of reins. Now *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 9 Like Phœbus fayrest childe, That did presume his fathers fyrie wayne, And flaming mouthes of steedes..with weaker hand to rayne. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 341 The horse Pelides raignde, no mortall hand could vse But he himselfe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 1069 His Son, the Second Virbius, retain'd His Fathers Art, and Warriour Steeds he rein'd. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 108 To rein the Steed Swift-stretching o'er the Plain, to chear the Pack. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXX, A milk-white horse, which she reined with peculiar grace and dignity. 1861 CATLIN *Life amongst Indians* 96 We will rein our horses to them—don't be afraid.

b. *fig.* To rule, guide, or govern.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 They .. range onely rayned with learned discretion. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 659 Lawes and statutes..Wherby good subjects easily are rain'd. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 88 Wild Ambition with imperious force Rides, rains, and spurs them like th'unruly Horse. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. XV, From place to place, As his will rein'd the viewless Element, He rode the Wind.

5. To pull *up* or *back*, to check and hold *in*, by means of the reins.

1552 HULOET, Bridle or rein vp, *fræno.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Arrendar*, to rain vp a horse, ..*frenare.* 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* X, I was reining in my horse. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. III. 86 They reined their steeds back to the ranks. *fig.* 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. § 8 The cause why the Apostles did thus..was to rein them in by this mean the more. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 299 The influence which had yoked together and reined in so many turbulent and ambitious spirits. 1891 *Tablet* 7 Nov. 713 Principles cannot be reined up short of their logical term.

b. *absol.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 65 When the Regiment or Line wheels into open Column, either by reining back or by wheeling back. 1809 J. MOORE *Campaign in Spain* 173 The Colonel judiciously reined-in to refresh the horses. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. XVIII, Rein up; our presence would impair The fame we come too late to share. 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* II. 20 At the word 'March!' the rear rank reins back. 1888 W. D. LIGHTHALL *Young Seigneur* 20 We reined in at last to a walk.

fig. 1836 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. VI, None of your practical jokes here,..rein up, rein up, if you please.

c. To turn a horse by the reins. *rare*—¹.

1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 277 He had already reined to his right, across the mead.

6. *U.S.* To preserve or keep enclosed *from* stock. Also with *up.*

1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 230 This field, after the rye has been eaten off by the sheep, is to be reined from stock of all kinds. *Ibid.* 231 The other part..is to be equally well enclosed, and reined up from stock.

7. *intr.* Of a horse: **a.** To bear, or submit to, the rein; to carry itself in a specified manner when reined. Also *fig.*

1565–6 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* ii. (1580) 4 His long slender head..which maketh him to reine with the better grace. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 244 Youth neuer raineth wel, but when age holdeth the bridell. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 358 Hee will beare you easily, and raines well. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 205 When your horse standeth in his best glory, and reyneth most comely and closest. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XLVII, If he had had a wee bit rinnin ring on the snaffle, she wad ha' rein'd as cannily as a cadger's pownie.

b. To move *back*, go backwards, (as) under the influence of the rein. Also *transf.* of persons.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IX. 182 Lisander. rained back a steppe or two. *c* 1720 GIBSON in *Compl. Farmer* (1766) s.v. *Pleurisy*, Though in the beginning he makes many motions to lie down, yet afterwards he reins back as far as his collar will permit. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 73 The horse must be tried to rein back.

Rein, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN.

Reinable, obs. form of RE-ENABLE.

Rei·nage. *nonce-wd.* [f. REIN *sb.*¹ + -AGE.] Reins collectively.

1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Trans.* 11 And placed the glittering reinage in his hands, And helped him to his throne upon the car.

Reinald, obs. variant of REYNARD.

†**Reina·nimate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 5 a + IN-² + ANIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To reanimate.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* XXI. 212 God..shall recollect that dust, ..and then re-inanimate that man.

Reinau·gurate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inaugurate afresh.

1857 MRS. GORE *Castles in the Air* XXX, I had no ambition to reinaugurate myself by another [illness]. 1895 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) V. 298 To re-establish a protective tariff and to reinaugurate a policy of unequal taxation.

Reinaugura·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reinaugurating; a fresh inauguration.

1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc., Ornithologie* (1867) 270 The Eagle condescended that the day of his Re-inauguration should not be stained with blood. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* I. 9 The great work.., should it be..the re-inauguration of Christianity among ourselves? 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 214 The re-inauguration of an Emperor whom one Parisian revolution had set up again.

Rein-bone, obs. variant of RINGBONE.

†**Reinca·merate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [RE- 5 a: see INCAMERATION.] *intr.* To return to the papal domain.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 298 There is some condition annex'd, upon failure of which this fiefe shall reincamerate.

Reinca·rnate, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Incarnate again.

1882 MYERS *Renewal of Youth* etc., 213 Re-incarnate, unremembering, tread In the old same footsteps of himself long dead.

Reinca·rnate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To incarnate anew.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 272 The Pharisee believed that ..only a part of them [the dead] would be re-incarnated, enter again into their former bodies 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 199 A body which could appear and disappear..by being, as it were, re-incarnated at one time, and dis-incarnated at another. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/1 A man dies; his 'Ego' passes to the 'spiritual planes' of nature: after a long interval..it re-incarnates.

Hence **Reinca·rnated, Reinca·rnating** *ppl. adjs.*

1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* XVII. 199 Buddhism .. with .. its crowds of constantly reincarnating living Buddhas. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* X. 230 The idea I found regarding reincarnated diseases, existent among the Okyon tribes.

Reincarna·tion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed incarnation; an instance of this.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 273 The Essenes .. rejected totally..the dogma concerning re-incarnation. 1884 PEMBER *Earth's Earliest Ages* Pref. 7 Sin must be gradually worn away..in a series of reincarnations upon earth.

b. A fresh embodiment *of* a person.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Aug. 5/2 The Imam is supposed to be a reincarnation of a divinity formerly manifest in Mahomet.

Hence **Reincarna·tionist,** a believer in reincarnation.

1881 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/3 The re-incarnationists holding..that there was nothing to prevent Queen Elizabeth becoming Charles Dickens.

†**Reince·ndate,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. RE- 5 a + INCEND *v.* + -ATE².] Heated again.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 145 When the Body with Mercury ys reincendat.

†**Reince·nse,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. RE- 5 a + INCENSE *v.*¹] *trans.* To make a return to (one) with incense.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 75 How shall I recompence these high shewn favours? How ever re-incense you for these savours?

Reince·nse, *v.*² *rare.* [f. RE- 5 a + INCENSE *v.*²] **1.** *trans.* To incense (a person) again.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 182 Sir Iames Croft .. was cunningly incensed, and reincensed against mee.

†**2.** To relight (a fire). *Obs. rare*—¹.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. i, She, whose beames do reincense This sacred fire.

Reinchain, obs. form of RE-ENCHAIN.

Rei·ncidency. *rare*—¹. [RE- 5 a.] Relapse.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 82, I would haue this re-incidencie and relapse of theirs to be severely punished.

Reinci·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réinciter* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To incite again.

1611 COTGR., *Reinciter*, to reincite. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 361 The deed of procreation .. is despis'd, unless it bee cherisht and reincited with a pleasing conversation. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* XII. 1117 He reincites his Band And makes the last Effort. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 284 The hurricane seemed to have been reincited instead of exhausted.

Reinclo·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To inclose again.

1611 COTGR., *Renclorre*, to reinclose. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* III. 89 In this letter I re-inclosed her bill. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXV. (1818) II. 419 She .. re-inclosed her brilliant guests in their place of confinement.

Reinclu·sion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed inclusion.

1890 *Spectator* 10 May, Reforms which would lead to the re-inclusion of the Free Kirk.

Reinco·rporate, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réincorporer* (16th c.).] *trans.* To incorporate again.

1611 COTGR., *Reincorporer*, to reincorporate, reintegrate. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 338 Grind it well again, that the Sal Armoniack..may be reincorporated with the Colcothar. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6152/1 Those Provinces ought..to be deemed reincorporated with the Ottoman Empire. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 327 The King has been pleased..to reincorporate the borough of Saltash. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 62 All seemed to be re-incorporated into the mass. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 72 The 'priory and convent of Norwich'..were reincorporated only with a loss of manors and lands.

So **Reinco·rporate** *a.*, **Reincorpora·tion.**

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Mark* IX. 11 John Baptist was Elias; not the Soul of Elias reincorporate, but [etc.]. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 12/2 The circumstances which led to the re-incorporation of the English Langue. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 65 § 2 The dissolution of such district, and ..the reincorporation of its area..in the..parishes [etc.].

Reincounter, variant of RE-ENCOUNTER.

Reincourage: see RE-ENCOURAGE.

Reincrea·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To increase again.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 20 That they myght..apply them selues to reincrease the fruites of theyr countrey. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vi. 15 When they did perceaue Their wounds recur'd, and forces reincreast. 1611 COTGR., *Recroistre*, to reincrease; to grow, or spring vp, againe. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iii. (1672) 10 A copious afflux of good blood, whereby the preceding diminish'd parts happen to re-increase.

So †**Reincrease** *sb Obs. rare*—⁰.

1611 COTGR., *Recroist*, a reincrease; a new..growth.

†**Reincrew.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [? f. RECREW after *reinforce.*] Recruit, reinforcement.

1627 D. HOLLES in *Strafford Papers* (1739) I. 41 Young Soldiers for the Reincrew of our Army.

†**Reincrudate,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. RE- 5 a + **incrudate.*] *trans.* To make crude again.

1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 70 That moysture which reincrudates Gold.

So **Reincruda·tion.** *rare.*

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i, This Writer proceeds wholly by Reincrudation or in the *Via humida.* 1894 WAITE tr. *Paracelsus* II. 378 It is also called reincrudation.

†**Reincrude·scence.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Cf. prec.] Recrudescence.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 15 If..there immediately arise a Reincrudescence of the Wound.

Rei·nculcate, *v. rare*—¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inculcate again.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. Pref. 11 He interposes what was said before, reinculcating that the same was in the beginning with God.

Reincu·r, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To incur a second time (Webster 1847).

Reindear: see RE-ENDEAR.

Reindeer (rēⁱndiə). Forms: 4, 6–7 **rayne-**, 5 **reyn-**, 5, 7 **reen-**, 6 **rane-**, 7–8 **rain-**, 8–9 **rhen-**, 8– **rein-**. [Ultimately repr. ON. *hreindýri* (mod.Icel. *-dýr*), f. *hreinn* the more usual name for the animal (cf. REIN *sb.*²) + *dýr* DEER: hence also Sw. *rendjur*, Da. *rensdyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennthier.* The immediate source of the comb. in Eng. is not quite clear: in OE. the simple word occurs in the account of Norway obtained by Ælfred from Ohthere.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i 18 He hæfde .. tamra deora unbebohtra syx hund. Þa deor hi hatað hranas; þara wæron syx stælhranas.]

1. An animal of the deer kind, *Rangifer tarandus*, having large branching or palmated antlers, formerly common in Central Europe, but now confined to sub-arctic regions, where it is used for drawing sledges, and is kept in large herds for the sake of the milk, flesh, and hides. The caribou of N. America is a variety.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 922 The roo and þe rayne-dere reklesse thare romene. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 3728 To chase at hem and hornes blow, At reyndere and the dredful roo. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* V. (*Parl. Beasts*) XV, The reyndeir ran throw reueir, rone, and reid. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 57 Tarandrus is a beaste in bodye like a great Oxe..Of some hee is taken to bee a reyne deare. 1632 T. NORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. V. (1838) 52 A third sorte of deare, lesse then the other (which are a kinde of rayne deare). 1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed. Ambassy* (1772) I. 428 A Laplander and his sledde drawn by a rayne deer. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 P 4 A Song..addressed by the Lover to his Rain-deer, which is the Creature that in that Country supplies the Want of Horses. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 47 The Country being mostly rocky, and covered with a white Moss upon which the Rain-Deer or Cariboux feed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 149 Of all animals of the deer kind, the Rein-Deer is the most extraordinary and the most useful. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* XVI. 252 The reindeer all came this way in April. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 14 With these are mingled bones of the red deer and roe, but the rein-deer has not yet been found.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., Rein-deer, as drawn in armory, is a stag with double attires, two of them turning down.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reindeer hair, horn, milk, skin*; **reindeer-fly**, a species of Œstrus which attacks the reindeer; **reindeer lichen, moss**, a species of lichen, *Cladonia rangiferina*, which constitutes the winter food of the reindeer; **reindeer period** (see quot.); **reindeer tribe**, a tribe using the reindeer, esp. *pl.* certain pre-historic tribes inhabiting France and Belgium.

1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Gedner's Use Curios.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 165 When our president was gathering, and describing the *rhen-deer-fly. 1896 *Lloyd's Nat. Hist.* 81 The nest is loosely made of dry grass and stalks, and the inside..is lined with willow-down or *reindeer-hair. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 258 Out of *reindeer horns are made almost all the utensils used in his domestic economy. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 880 Brown tipt *Rhendeer Lichen. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 213 Even the grass vanishes, its place being taken by the reindeer lichen. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 258 *Reindeer milk is the most important item in his diet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Reen mossa*, a name used by some for the mountain coralloids, or *rein deer moss. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 333 The Rein Deer Moss, which forms the winter food of that animal. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 16/2 In sheltered places there are surprising growths of reindeer moss. 1881 J. GEIKIE *Prehist. Europe* 101 M. Dupont recognises two stages in the Palæolithic Period, one of which is called the Mammoth period, and the other, which is the more recent, the *Reindeer period. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 569/2 Their shoes [are made] of the *rein-deer skin, with the hair outwards. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 2 The *Reindeer tribes of Central France.

† Reinde·nt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 5a + INDENT *v.*[1]] *trans.* To provide with fresh teeth.

1611 COTGR., *Rendenter*, to reindent, or set new teeth vnto. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 101, I will re-indent my mouth, and not see my selfe Tantaliz'd thus to my face, for want of the most necessary Instruments of life.

Reindi·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To indict again.

1611 COTGR., *Renditer*, to reindite, or frame a new Indictment against. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 18 Oct., What was your object in having these men re-indicted?

Reindo·rse, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To indorse again.

1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (1894) 385 The Sabbath of the 4th Commandment.. was republished by Moses, reindorsed and explained by Christ.

Reindow, obs. form of RE-ENDOW.

Reindu·ce, *v.* [RE- 2 a and 5 a.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring back, reintroduce. *Obs.*

1598 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xix, But now this great Succeeder, all repaires And reinduc't that discontinued good. 1611 COTGR., *Reinduire*, to reinduce. 1630 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 287 To reinduce them [the Popish ceremonies] is to disturb the peace of the Kirk. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 20 There was a design..to reinduce Secular Priests into Monks places.

2. To induce anew or again.

1855 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. IV. ii. § 176. 512 The state *a* again induces the state *b*, and is itself once more reinduced. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 39 A mixed generous diet..has not reinduced the disease.

Hence **Reindu·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Burton* 36 Their plot..for the reinducing of Popery.

So **Reindu·ction,** † reintroduction.

1660 *England's Monarchy* 9 To heal the sores and wasting divisions of the Nation, by a Reinduction of the known ancient and fundamental Laws thereof.

Reindue', *v.* [RE- 5a.] *trans.* To put on again.

1884 ALLINGHAM *Blackberries* (1890) 5, I will not re-indue The rags of overnight. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x, When I shall again and forever reindue that hated personality.

Reine, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN.

Reined (rēˈnd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. REIN *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Furnished with, guided or restrained by, reins. Also *reined-in, -up.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 Renyd, *habenatus.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 95 With renit lyonis 3okkit to thi chayr. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 159 He approached me with a sort of reined-in rapture. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix. (1863) 108 The poor, mutilated, harnessed, checked, reined-up victim of luxury.

2. With preceding adv., or in combs., esp. *well reined*, † well broken to the rein.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc v b, Thoughe the knyghte passe his course, yet it is not his faute, yf the horse be not wel reined. 1565-6 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* i. (1580) 3 Vegetius also saith that they [the Parthian horses] be verie well reined. 1598 [see REIN *v.*[2]]. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* XII. 1042 His neat Quiver, Sword, and well-rein'd Steed. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 395/2 The snaffle..usually called the single-reined bridle.

† Reined, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.*[—1] [f. *rein*, sing. of REINS + -ED[2].] Having reins of a specified kind.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 78 The fyrst [property] is to be small mouthed, the seconde to be longe rayned.

Reines, var. RAINES *Obs.*; obs. f. REINS.

‖ Reinette (rēˌne·t). Also 6 **reinet,** 8 **reynette.** [F. *reinette*; the more usual form is RENNET, q v.] A variety of apple, the rennet.

1583 *Rates of Customs* A iij, Appuls called pippins or re.nets the bushel xij*d.* 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* x. 43 The Frank Reynette is an old Apple, well known. *Ibid.* 44 Its Juice is very sweet, being more pleasant to the Taste than the Reynette. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (1733) s.v. *Apple*, Apples.. proper for a Desert, ..Golden Reinette, .La Reinette grise. *Ibid.*, Such Apples as are preferr'd for kitchen use,..French Reinette,..Monstrous Reinette. 1884 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 691 Rennets, Reinettes or Little Queens. 1868 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 488 The reinettes (or rennets) are a large group.

Hence **† Reinetting** = RENNETING. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Apples..Golden Doucet, Apis, Reineting [etc.].

Reinfe·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To infect again. So **Reinfe·ction; Reinfe·ctious** *a.*

1611 COTGR., *Reinfecter*, to reinfect. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *Reinfect*, to infect, to give a contagious Disease a second time. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Reinfectious* (cites VAUGHAN *Med. Repos.*). 1882 *Nature* XXV. 440/1 The disease may break out in a fresh-run salmon without re-infection. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 741 Recurrences are extremely common; and they are not always reinfections.

Reinfeoff, obs. form of RE-ENFEOFF.

Reinfe·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To infest again.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Justine* K k j, Vnderstandinge that the Saracens had re-infested Calabria, hee speeded thither.

Reinfla·me, *v.* Also **re-en-.** [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *renflammer* (16th c.), It. *rinfiammare* (Florio).] *trans.* To inflame again.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 4. 651/2 That the hatreds and enmities..betweene the French and English names, should .. be renued, and reinflamed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII 92 To re-inflame my Daphnis with Desires. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 797 Re-inflam'd Thy luminaries triumph. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 267 Oxygen [and] Nitrous oxide re-inflame a glowing taper.

Reinfla·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inflate again. So **Reinfla·tion.**

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 261 The skins may be re-inflated in succession at any time. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 245 Reinflation of lung under such conditions ..is often impossible.

Reinfli·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To inflict again.

1673 *Lady's Calling* I. ii. § 10 When a man..reinflicts his miseries upon himself by a grating reflection on his own madness.

Reinfluence, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To influence again.

a 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 169 Our Lord his Dissolution had commenc'd, And Deity his Soul reinfluenc'd.

† Reinfo·ld, *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enfold again. Hence **† Reinfo·lding** *vbl. sb.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. XX. (1620) 437 Admitted to the sight of God..to leaue it againe at length and be re-infolded in mortal misery. 1611 FLORIO, *Rinuolta*, .. re-infolded or re-inwrapped. *Ibid.*, *Ripiegatura*, a re-infolding, a reinwraping.

Reinforce (rīˌinfō·ɹs), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

† 1. *Mil.* A reinforcement of troops. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1648 EVELYN *Diary* (1857) III. 29 The general sent to Skippon for a re-inforce of 3000 horse.

2. A part (or one of two parts) of a gun next the breech, made stronger than the rest in order to resist the explosive force of the powder.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, The first reinforce..includes the base ring. *Ibid.*, The second reinforce begins .. where the first terminates. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 231/2 On the side of the gun upon the first reinforce, are cast two knobs. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s v., There are generally two in each piece, called the first and second reinforce. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 357 The Parrott guns are of cast-iron, with a wrought-iron reinforce. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 26 Other early guns that were mounted were made with a loop underneath the barrel before the reinforce.

b. *attrib.*, esp. **reinforce ring,** a flat ring or moulding round a gun at the points where the reinforces meet or terminate. Also called *reinforce band.* (Cf. *Reinforced* ppl. a.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, The first reinforce..includes the vent-astragal, and first reinforce ring. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 230/1 At the end of the first reinforce ring. *Ibid.* 233/1 Reinforce-astragal and fillets. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Reinforce-ring.* There are three in each gun, called the first, second, and third. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 130 A smooth-bore cannon. This gun is constructed on the same principles as the others, with steel re-inforce rings.

3. Any thing or part added to an object to strengthen it. Also *attrib.*

1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* X. 204 A remarkable diversity is seen to have existed between the corresponding reinforces or additional defences of the right and left sides. *Ibid.*, When the shoulders were covered by the reinforce-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1636/1 A reinforce or strengthening piece on a fabric at a point of wear, or around a hole or eyelet. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 235/1 A cup-shaped reinforce inside the head of a cartridge to strengthen it.

Reinforce (rīˌinfō·ɹs), *v.* [f. RE- + *inforce*, ENFORCE *v.*; cf. RE-ENFORCE *v.* and RENFORCE.]

I. 1. *trans.* To strengthen (a military or naval force) by means of additional men.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 318 Hauing reinforced the point of his armie with Germaine pikes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 204 They neede not reinforce their Companies with the Irish. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. i. 40 Seasonably re-inforcing the Garrison, with divers Gentlemen his particular Servants, and a good number of Souldiers. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 74 Sending two and thirty of her men on board the great ship, to reinforce the men on board. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxvii. § 48. 40 Fresh troops continually came up to reinforce those who were exhausted with fatigue.

b. To strengthen or increase (a class or party) by fresh additions to the number.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 520 The Tory party..included the whole bench of bishops, and had been reinforced ..by several fresh creations. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1. 60 The middle class, thus created, was reinforced by the rise of a similar class in our towns.

c. To furnish with fresh supplies; to add to, increase, the amount of (something).

1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 210 Some subject of hope..must be called in to reinforce the animal fountains of good spirits. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 230 The bears had..destroyed our chances of reinforcing our provisions.

2. To strengthen, make stronger; to furnish with additional support.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Bashfulnesse, and a naturall modesty, might have hindred his progression, had they not been re-inforced by the infusion of Soveraign favour. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 17 He reinforceth the right of the City by Proclamations. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 47 The Memory .. by the return of a like Object again is sometimes revived and reinforced. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. I. 20 To reinforce our virtues from the dust of those who first taught them. 1879 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 153/2 Bach uses it frequently, sometimes merely to reinforce the basses. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 86 Pengraig recounted what had been agreed upon; reinforcing the whole with evidence and proof.

† b. *refl.* To fix (oneself) more firmly. *Obs.*[—1]

1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* I. 51 The Prince ..reinforc'd himselfe all he could in his Saddle.

c. To strengthen (some material thing) by an additional support or added thickness.

1692 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 119 The side of the Triangle ..was reinforced with a Border. 1789 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* V. 379 These Pipes or Tubes shall be well reinforced with the Sinews of Beasts steeped in Glue. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Canon renforcé*, a cannon whose breech is reinforced, i.e. thicker than the calibre. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 87 They must be well reinforced with proper walls or returns. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 185 It is advisable. to re-inforce the punch, with one or more thicknesses of cardboard.

3. To add to the force or strength of; to make more forcible or cogent.

1629 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 265 Give me leave (my Lord) to reinforce A virgin's suit. 1681 H. MORE *Postscr. Glanvill's Sadducismus* 51 Angels .. which minister to the Saints, and reinforce the Prayers of good and holy men by joyning thereto their own. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 9 Since I like the Frankness, and Tendency of your Argument, I'll try if I can Reinforce it. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. ii. (1864) 79 It is said, he reinforced the proposal by promising a liberal share of the proceeds of it. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xvi. 123 He liked to reinforce what they said by conveying in anecdote some fragments of that rare knowledge.

b. To increase by giving fresh force to; also simply, to increase, make greater.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 7 The loud noise of roaring Mirth is re-inforced to drown that poor whisper of Conscience. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. ii. 43 Exclamation properly is..but the slacking of the voice to re-inforce it somewhat more. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 80 We re-inforced the Cold by a great quantity of fresh Snow and Salt. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, They have re-inforced their own productivity by the creation of that marvellous machinery. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 153 Religion had early possessed itself of this force of character, and reinforced it.

4. *intr.* To obtain reinforcements. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. ii. 18 It is a day turn'd strangely; or betimes Let's re-inforce, or fly. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. 133 In the mean while the enemy reinforced, and pursued the English.

II. † 5. To renew or repeat with fresh force.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 219 Re-inforcing the charge, he with much adoe obtained the victory. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 72 Rallying all into one body, they re-inforced the fight. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Land* II. (1671) 238 The same offer was reinforced a fortnight after.

† b. To direct with renewed force. *Obs.*[—1]

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) V. 4 Cry'd strange!—then re-inforced his Light Against the Moon with all his Might.

† 6. To enforce, or put in force, again. *Obs.*

1640 LENTHALL in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 19 To manifest to the World, that Our retirements were to reinforce a greater Unity and Duty. 1656 LD. WHITLOCK in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 194 Let the old order be reinforced, and Wednesday sennight be the day. 1667-8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 239 [To] attend his Majesty, desiring him to reinforce .. the laws against Conventicles. 1720 WATERLAND *Defence Div. Christ* Wks. 1823 II. 105 It pleased God..to proclaim the high dignity of God the Son, to reinforce his rightful claim of homage.

† 7. To constrain or impel afresh. *Obs.*[—1]

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 172 Till young Abdul was reinforced to revenge his Father's Death.

Hence **Reinfo·rced** *ppl. a.*

1692 *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94, G H the Reinforced Ring. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Re-inforced* Ring of a Cannon, is that which is next after the Trunnions, between them and the Vent, and the Re-inforced part of a Gun, is from the Base Ring to the Re-inforced Ring. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. 205 The reinforced orders for this hostile apparatus. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 172 The reinforced flank or center which is to attack, is then ordered to advance. 1877 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 5/6 The Russian pursuing force .. could not possibly assail the reinforced Turkish troops.

Reinforcement (rīˌinfō·ɹsmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT; cf. RE-ENFORCEMENT and F. *renforcement.*]

† 1. A renewal of force; a fresh assault. *Obs.*[—1]

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 117 He..aydelesse came off, And with a sudden re-inforcement strucke Corioles like a Planet.

2. The act of reinforcing with fresh troops.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 187 We haue .. commanded .. the said Sir Arthur himselfe to march vp with a thousand of the best men to your reinforcement in Mounster.

b. A fresh supply of men to assist or strengthen a military or naval force.

1646 H. Lawrence *Com. & Warw. Angels* 187 If souldiers be weake, or succumbe in fight, they send to their Generall for supplies and reinforcements. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 393 With some of these new Troops, and a Reinforcement from Flanders. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 276 He .. had just receiv'd .. a reinforcement of 30,000 men. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvi. II. 612 His army was strengthened by a numerous reinforcement of veterans. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xv, The trooper, who goes to Oxford for the reinforcement. 1847 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 258 Francisco Pizarro had remained at Lima, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the reinforcements which he had requested.

c. An additional supply or contribution.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder*, He was so kind as to make me a present of an hundred sets of them; and this little reinforcement, added to what I had raised of my own [etc.]. 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 192 Great reinforcements of sympathy.

3. Augmentation of strength or force; the act of strengthening or increasing in any way.

1651 Cromwell *Let.* 26 July in *Carlyle*, He hath lately gotten great provisions of meal, and reinforcement of his strength out of the North. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 190 What reinforcement we may gain from Hope. 1734 Waterland *Doctr. Trinity* vii. Wks. 1823 V. 287 Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional reinforcement. 1879 Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 51 It was found that each vowel position caused the reinforcement of some particular fork or forks. 1882 Spencer *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 349 This re-inforcement of natural power by supernatural power.

4. The act of enforcing anew. Now *rare*.

1641 Smectymnuus *Answ.* ii. (1653) 10 There are two specious Arguments which this Remonstrant brings to perswade this desired re-inforcement. 1657 Stalham (*title*) The Reviler rebuked: or a Reinforcement of the Charges against the Quakers. 1676 in Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 75 Openly to break so many known laws of the Land, after so many reinforcements, is not this to be turbulent? 1873 Phillimore *Eccl. Law* I. 649 The following canon, in the main of it, was only a re-inforcement of one of the Lord Cromwell's injunctions.

Reinfo·rcer. [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who or that which reinforces.

1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 559 But this signification being lost sight of, we find that *round* comes naturally in as its reinforcer.

Reinfo·rcing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of strengthening in some way.

1611 Cotgr., *Roboration*, a .reinforcing. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 26 In reinforcing of the fleete with more men and munition. 1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* xiv. 176 Your confident re-inforcing of your comparison. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 131 The strongest argument which the advocates of re-inforcing use in their favour is, 'that they prevent the gun from bursting explosively'. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* x. 204 The system of adding secondary defences, or reinforcing, appears in active operation.

So **Reinfo·rcing** *ppl. a.*

1848 Buckley *Iliad* 288 Having a reinforcing army. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* x. 197 A strong secondary re-inforcing plate .. was firmly fixed to one side of it.

Reinfo·rm, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To inform again; to form anew; to invest again with form.

1611 Cotgr., *Reinformer*, to reinforme, to present with new informations. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5148 Especially such [winds] as are re-inform'd by other auxiliary vapors as they pass. 1687 in Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 10 Let his Loved Ashes rest, Till reinformed with Light immortall He shall rise. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* v. 202, I but reinform features and attributes that have long been laid .. in the quiet of the grave.

Reinfranchise, obs. f. Re-enfranchise.

† Reinfu·nd, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To pour in again.

1704 Swift *T. Tub* ix, The best part of his diet is the reversion of his own ordure, which, expiring into steams, whirls perpetually about, and at last re-infunds.

Reinfu·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To infuse again.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 498 To reinfuse decayed strength in a moment. *a* 1677 Oldham *Dithyrambick* Poems (1684) 208 We nothing .. above our selves produce, Till thou do'st finish Man, and Reinfuse. 1845 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 248 The chiefs of the barbarians could reinfuse life into a social order to which [etc.]. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, C Avisonix*, To re-infuse .. sleep that looks like death With momentary liveliness.

Reingage, obs. form of Re-engage.

Reinge, Sc. variant of Rinse *v.*

Reingender: see Re-engender.

Reing(n)e, obs. forms of Reign *v.*

Rein goose, variant of Rain-goose.

1888 *Standard* 22 Aug. 2/5 Rein geese and brent geese were seen.

Reingorge: see Re-engorge.

† Reingra·ff, *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a.] = next.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 774 Re-ingraffed into the peace-full stocke from whence his disobedience hath torne him. 1632 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 49 When they are reingraffed into their own Church, their Infants must needs be reingraffed with them. 1659 Howell *Lexicon* To tru Philologer, She did reingraffe upon divers words, as chiefly upon chief, faulty upon fault.

Reingra·ft, *v.* Also 7 re-en-. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ingraft again. Hence **Reingra·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1625 Donne *Serm.* VI. 69 As when my true Repentance hath re-engrafted me in my God and Re-incorporated me in my Saviour. 1752 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) X. 245 This does not imply the re-ingrafting of these Gentiles. 1885 *Homiletic Rev.* Feb. 106 The re-ingrafting of Israel into their own olive tree.

Reingra·tiate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* (chiefly *refl.*) To ingratiate again.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 96 Fearing his force, and that .. hee would re-ingratiate himselfe. 1669 Clarendon *Life* III. (1760) I. 119 If He were once re-ingratiated to his Majesty's Trust. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. xi. 357 In order to reingratiate themselves with the mobs. 1882 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 550/3 Tasso .. hoped to re-ingratiate himself with the duke by complimenting him on his third wedding.

Rei·ngress. [Re- 5 a.] Renewed ingress.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 224 Auveragus .. And his lordis .. Saw tha culd nocht haue reingres agane. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 68 Then there was an ingress, an egress, and a regress, or reingress.

Reingro·ss, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To engross again. In **Reingro·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1679 *Act* 31 *Chas. II*, c. 3 (*title*) An Act for reingrossing of the Records of Fines burnt or lost in the late Fire in the Temple.

Reingu·lf, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ingulf again.

1612 Cotgr., *Rengloutir*, to reglut, reingulfe, swallow vp againe. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 24 Designes, which have reingulfed us in so many new feares. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 126 So long since reingulfed in the silence of the blank bygone Eternity! 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 8 That this intellectual Eye .. should then be reingulfed by the dead ruthless force which had given it birth.

Reinha·bit, *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

† 1. *intr.* To dwell again. *Obs.*

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 10 One of the Richards .. broughte the foresayde Monks agayne to Stratford, where amonge the Marsches they reinhabytyd. *a* 1638 Mede *Daniel* Wks. (1672) 700 A Commission to cause the people to return and re-inhabite. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 504 They might be able to subsist and re-inhabit in the said kingdom.

2. *trans.* To inhabit (a place, etc.) again.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 219 After which time it was reinhabited by certaine people of Granada. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* III. 130 Towns and Citties were not reinhabited but lay ruin'd and wast. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* 234 The individual soul cannot return to reinhabit the body.

Hence **Reinha·biting** *vbl. sb.*; **Reinhabita·tion.**

1611 Cotgr., *Rehabitation*, a reinhabitation, reinhabiting. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VI. viii. (1614) 603 Elmahdi, an heretical Caliphe who procured the reinhabiting thereof.

† Reinhea·rten, *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To give fresh courage to, rehearten.

1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 29 The Rebels were afterwards reinheartened by the Queen of Englands protection. 1667 Mrq. Worcester in Dircks *Life* xvii. (1865) 301 To reinhearten my distressed family.

Reinhe·rit, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To inherit again.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 47 Just it is that such as undersell them, should not re-inherit them in haste. 1895 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Sept. 12/2 He had been disinherited ..; but .. reinherited his patrimonial estate.

Reini·tiate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To initiate again.

1652 *Plea for Free State* 4 [They] oppose so obstinately the Publique Establishment, out of no more weighty reason, then to reinitiate splendid Titles. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* ii, He .. was altogether re-initiated into social life. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 381 The disorder, unless re-initiated by repetition of the cause, may long remain quiescent.

Reinjoin, -joy, obs. ff. Re-injoin, -joy.

Rei·nk, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ink again. Hence **Rei·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 815/2 One ribbon will bear reinking several times.

Reinlarge, obs. form of Re-enlarge.

Reinless (rē·nlĕs), *a.* [f. Rein *sb.*[1] + -less.] **1.** Without a rein or reins: **a.** of a horse.

1589 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxix, She tearms .. A wilfull prince, a raynelesse raging horse. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxiv. xxxix, Untill his rainlesse horse bare him away. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VI. ix, The benignant Power, Who sent the reinless steed. *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* xc, The void car, hurled Abroad by reinless steeds.

b. of a driver or rider.

1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 326 If I had been blind and reinless, I should have gone without a bump. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 The reinless rider acquires a firmer seat.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Unchecked, unrestrained.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. vi. D iij b, Leuinus .. Through lyfe corrupt, and rainlesse youth dyd worke his fames decay. 1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 240 The reinless fury Of the mad whirlwinds. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. xix, With reinless speed A black Tartarian horse of giant frame Comes trampling over the dead. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. vi. § 2 The reinless play of the imagination.

† Reinli·ghten, obs. variant of Re-enlighten.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxviii. 26 Though God depriue me of his presence for a time, he will one day re-inlighten me.

Reino·culate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To inoculate again. So **Reinocula·tion.**

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 315 The two last children I reinoculated was a few months after vaccination. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 652 The occurrence of furuncles in successive crops is due to reinoculation from the surface.

Reinqu·ire, *v.* [Re-.] To inquire in turn.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. i. 340 Unto him that demanded on what hand Venus was wounded, the Philosopher thought it a sufficient resolution to reinquire upon what leg King Philip halted.

So **Reinqui·ry,** renewed inquiry.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 437 Re-inquiries and Removals; these, by whatsoever name called—new trials. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 1/2 The first returns .. were sent back for reconsideration and re-inquiry.

Reins (rēnz), *pl.* Now *arch.* Forms: (1 renys), 4 reenes, -us, 4–7 reynes, (4 reynyes, 5 reynys, 5, 7 reyns), 5–7 raynes, 6–7 raines, (6 rains), reines, 4, 7– reins. Also *sing.* 7 reyn. [a. OF. *reins, rens*, ad. L. *rēnes* pl.]

1. The kidneys.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 140 Gif hyt byþ of renys oþþer þan lendene þanne cumþ þæt blod of þara blæddran.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He hadde afterward greet penaunce in an evel þat hatte ilium and greveþ faste by þe reynes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Þei hangen & bynden summe membris wiþ oþere as þe reynes to be rigge. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 31 Disese cometh in thi Reyns. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* cl. (1636) 147 The Reynes or Kidneys make grosse and ill bloud. 1596 Barrough *Meth Physick* III. xxxvii. (1639) 159 The reines are vexed with inflammation for diverse causes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 346 Spirits .. Vital in every part, not as frail man In Entrailes, Heart or Head, Liver or Reines. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 353 So from the Reins the Liver is generated, from that the Heart, from that the Stomach. 1870 Bryant *Homer* II. XXI. 289 Eels and fishes came and gnawed The warrior's reins.

2. The region of the kidneys; the loins.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* ix. 2 O man, clothid with lynnen, and an ynkhorn of a wryter in his reynes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 370 She hath my wounded herte enoignt, My temples and my Reins also *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4325 Gaffray gripte he there faste by the raynes, Ech of thaim both suffryng there hug[e] paynes. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1068 Gyrte thy raynes as a man. 1572 Walsingham in D. Digges *Complete Ambass* (1655) 344 The Count de Retz is hurt in the rains of the Lack with a harquebush shot out of Rochel. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xiii. (1821) 150 Receeving a blow with a Pecce upon the reines of his backe. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 168 [The] Rock .. bears the marks, as if a Body had been laid on the Back upon it, for the form of the Reins appear there. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xx. 13 Each .. seem'd to be revers'd At the neck-bone, so that the countenance Was from the reins averted. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Song in Time of Rev.* 27 They are girdled about the reins with a curse.

b. *Arch.* (See quot. 1727–38.)

After F. *les reins d'une voûte.*

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Vault*, Reins, or fillings up of a Vault, are the sides which sustain it. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 21 This upper Arch is .. thicker in the Reins, or towards the Bottom, than at the Key or Top. 1872 Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 184 The space between the crown and the reins of the arch.

3. In or after Biblical use: The seat of the feelings or affections.

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P* B. 592 For he is þe gropande god, .. Rypande of vche a ring þe reynyez & hert. 1382 Wyclif *Ps* vii. 10 God serchende hertis and reenes. — *Wisd.* i. 6 Of the reenus of hym witnesse is God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224, I am nere to theyr mouthes, but I am ferre from theyr raynes [cf. Wyclif *Jer.* xii. 2]. *c* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* VII. 2, Thou righteous proofes to hartes and reines dost send. 1603 T. M. *Progr. Jas. I* B 3 b, Griefe seized euery priuate mans raynes. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* To Bookseller, A Manual which .. will lively affect, and sit close to the Reins, and penetrate the Heart of the Reader. 1738 Wesley *Ps* CXXXIX. III. ii, Thy Hand my Heart and Reins possest. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* XXX, Through their reins in ice and fire Fear contended with desire.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *rein-guard, -gut*; *rein-trying* adj.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xx. 8 Joab was .. gird with a knyf hongynge vnto the reyn gottys in the sheethe. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Rein-guard* (Mil.), that part of armour which guarded the lower part of the back. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* X, Rein-trying, heart-investigating day.

Reins, variant of Raines *Obs.*

Reinscri·be, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To inscribe again.

1688 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 260 He gave orders to re-inscribe all the old [names]. 1878 Grosart *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 46/1 To reinscribe the venerable name of Henry More among our real Makers and Singers.

Reinse·rt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To insert again. Hence **Reinse·rted** *ppl. a.*

1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* 22 The most compendious Laconicke with a reinserted Parenthesis. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 22 The inscription on the monument .., which was defaced in the late kings time, is reinserting again upon it. 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 55, I have cut it out of a good book, and shall be glad to reinsert it therein. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. viii. § 19. 296 The tablets .. have been taken out and reinserted in the newer masonry. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/3 The clause was therefore not reinserted.

So **Reinse·rtion.**

1828–32 in Webster. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 21 May 5/1 Mr. Stuart succeeded in ousting the clause .., and Lord Salisbury has procured its re-insertion.

Reinsi·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To insist again.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* Iv. (1783) II. 162 Reinsisting upon his acceptance as a debt due to him for his civility. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 3/3 The Council then proceeded .. to reinsist upon its determination [etc.].

Reinslave, obs. form of Re-enslave.

Reinsman (rē·nzmæn). *U.S.* [f. Rein *sb.*[1] + -s- + Man *sb.*[1]] One who is skilled in managing the reins; a driver. Also *fig.*

1855 in *Voice* (N.Y.) (1894) 8 Feb., Deeming themselves as skilful reinsmen as those selected by the Boards of Excise. 1872 Talmage *Serm.* 34 The experienced reinsman checks the fiery steed at the first jump.

† Reinsna·re, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To ensnare again.

1624 QUARLES *Job* sect. i, He that plants his Engines euery-where..and re-insnares The soule of man.

Reinspe·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To inspect again.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl* 323 A book that.. had been inspected and reinspected by Angels, and approved by God. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 95 We went to the Uffizi gallery, and reinspected the greater part of it.

So **Reinspe·ction.**

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1856 WARTER *Southey's Lett.* I. Pref. 13 Possibly he might have found some on reinspection. 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 8/6 A re-inspection had been made of 270 houses in Kensington.

Reinsphear, obs. form of RE-ENSPHERE.

Reinspi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To inspire again, in various senses.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 65 She renewes and re-inspires the decayed life of a Poet. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 54 This silk-worm (to long sleep retired) The early year hath reinspired. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 172 We oft have heard that great Deceiver say, That he would re-inspire his buried Clay. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* v. 514 No Furies were at Hand to reinspire Heroic Thoughts. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 143 To be modified, filled up and reinspired from their own original resources. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel* 199 Ye..recall The stragglers, refresh the outworn, Praise, re-inspire the brave!

b. Const. *with.*

1657 BP. H. KING *Poems* 132 What man then would, who on death's pillow slumbers, Be re-inspir'd with life..? 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* v. xii, O let me..re-inspire thy bosom With the breath of Love. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV. 65 Phœbus hastes great Hector to prepare.., His lab'ring bosom re-inspires with breath. 1799 *Triumph of Benevolence* II. 371 Mrs. Mannington endeavoured to reinspire him with hope. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* ii. 67 To re-inspire an effete body with the vitality of youth. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* III. 119 The image of the dead dealer, reinspired with cunning and hatred.

2. To breathe again *into* something. *rare*⁻¹.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxi. 535 Regeneration..is the life of God reinspired into a soul alienated from it by the power of sin.

Hence **Reinspi·red** *ppl. a*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV,* cccxx, The French ..with re-inspired Sayles, Come to ayde Glendoure.

Reinspi·rit, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspirit anew. Hence **Reinspi·riting** *vbl. sb.*

1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 21 When it has despoyled them of that false courage..to permit it to reinspirit them with a true one. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 396 A word was sufficient to reinspirit her. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 67 Refreshed and reinspirited, on we go. 1889 PATER *Appreciations, Coleridge* 98 That whole episode of the re-inspiriting of the ship's crew.

Reinsta·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To install again.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 261 To reinstall him in his kingdome which he was depriued of. 1625 MILTON *Ode Death Fair Inf.* 46 Wert thou some Starr.. Which carefull Jove..Took up, and in fit place did reinstall? 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 614 Adam and his chosen Sons, whom thou A Saviour art come down to re-install. 1784 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 88 The king..[did] reinstall his son in the electorate. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Louis XVIII & Talleyrand* Wks. 1853 II. 190/1 Peterborough .. would have reinstalled you at Hartwell. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 178 The..east window was first reinstalled.

Reinsta·lment. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed instalment.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* v. ii, We ha yet performd but the least part of duetie, Your reinstalment. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xvi. 128 The Hetrurians assisted Tarquins endeauours of re-instalment. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 317 There is not abundance of Appearance of their Re-instalment in these Realms. 1851 LYTTON *Lett. to J. Bull* 2 Its reinstalment to office has not been resuscitation.

Reinstamp, obs. form of RE-ENSTAMP.

Reinstate (rīinstē·t), *v* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To reinstall or re-establish (a person or thing) *in* a place, station, condition, etc. Also const. *on.*

1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 3 The said archbishop is now reinstated in his majesty's favour. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 156 Such a force as..reinstated him in his own. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 220 We may reinstate reason in her throne. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 318 To..reinstate us on the rock of peace. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vi. 209 The Gospel has re-instated Nature in all her hopes..of Immortality. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VII. ix, To reinstate him in a power which he evinced the capacity to wield. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 60 Before the Apostle can be reinstated in his functions.

b. Without const. Also *absol.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Lady, with the touch of your white hand, let me reinstate you. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 459 Nor is there any appearance that they will ever be re-instated or recompensed. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. § 2. 49 The .. intention of the present volume is..not to depress or exclude, but to re-instate and corroborate. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 360 The senators could not reinstate him by force.

2. To restore to or in a proper state; to replace.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 249 Everything being reinstated, it was some time before we met with any but the ordinary interruptions. 1813 ELMES *Dilapidations* (1829) App. 54 Re-instate the skirting, papering &c. where the book-case formerly stood. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV,* c. 46 § 110 To reinstate the streets..so opened by them. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 165/1 It is in the power of the company to reinstate property rather than to pay the value of it.

3. To restore to health.

1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* ii. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 8 The crisis of the fever..being past, proper care might reinstate him.

Hence **Reinsta·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Reinsta·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Reinstating,* the restoring of a person or thing to its former state or condition. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Mole,* To roll those spots after the re-instated turfs are settled. 1890 [see *Reinstator*].

Reinsta·tement. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reinstating; restoration, re-establishment.

1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlvii. 120 The province..was insufficient for the reinstatement of his affairs. 1825–34 B. MONTAGUE tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Anc.* (Bohn) 223 The reinstatement and restoration of corruptible things. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 57 Nor is there here any room for his reinstatement by the praetor.

b. The restoring or replacing of destroyed or damaged property.

1813 ELMES *Dilapidations* (1829) App. 60 You are hereby required to..perform..the following repairs, and re-instatements of waste. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 165/1 The insured has not the option of requiring reinstatement.

Reinsta·tion. [f. REINSTATE *v.*: see -ATION.] Reinstatement.

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 305 His Ally .. treated with him for his reinstation. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* I. 268 The little plan he had laid for the reinstation of the deposed king. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxii, The half wager about his reinstation in the service of the Hall.

So **Reinsta·tor,** one who reinstates.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 140/2 The reinstating goes on, and Mr. Roden Noel..is one of the reinstators.

Reinstaura·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] A second instauration.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xv. xxvii. (1620) 536 Could not God, that taught this means of reinstauration, repaire them as he had created them?

† Reinstau·re, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RE- 5 a + *instaure* INSTORE *v.*] *trans.* To restore.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XI. ci, The Greekes to quench theyr fleet themselves dispose And re-instaure their Tents whose spoile was great.

Reinsti·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To instil again.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 35 Others they ply'd with doubts,..Curs'd Infidelity to re-instil.

Rei·nstitute, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To institute again. So **Reinstitu·tion.**

1863 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 320 Ezra only reinstituted them. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. I. iv. 58, 'I reinstituted for the state the sacred chants', says the king. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 304 There will never again be any re-institution of slavery. 1882 SKELEY *Nat. Relig.* 217 Re-institution of what was obsolete.

† Reinsto·ck, *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. RE- 5 a + IN- + STOCK *v.*] *trans.* To furnish with a fresh stock.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 98 He may rob the Travailer to Re-instock himself.

Reinstru·ct, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To instruct again or in turn. So **Reinstru·ction.**

1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* iii. Wks. 1823 VI. 364 Being reinstructed in the faith and reclaimed in manners. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. 266 He must, instruct that attorney how to reinstruct him, and how to reinstruct those other barristers who must necessarily be employed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Jan. 13/2 A course of reinstruction in the dry rudiments of knowledge.

Reinsu·rance. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or second insurance; *spec.* one by which an insurer or underwriter secures himself (wholly or in part) against the risk he has undertaken.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 271 Every Insurer is permitted to take out a Reinsurance on any Insurance he has given. 1802 MARSHALL *Insurance* I. I. iv. § 3. 112 The new insurers will be responsible to him in case of loss, to the amount of the re-insurance. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 11 Notice of abandonment need not be given to the underwriters of a policy of re-insurance.

attrib. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 A reinsurance policy made on the same risk.

Reinsu·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To insure again; *spec.* to devolve the risk of an insurance on another insurer. Hence **Reinsu·red** *ppl. a.*

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 360 It is common with underwriters or insurance companies .. to reinsure a part elsewhere. 1892 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 44/2 Before the reinsured obtained the benefit of his reinsurance he must himself have paid on the original insurance.

Reinsu·rer. [-ER 1] One who reinsures.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 271 Yet shall he..truly make known to his Reinsurer all Advices which he..has received concerning the insured Ship. 1802 MARSHALL *Insurance* I. 113 There is no privity of contract between the original insured and the re-insurers. 1892 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 44/1 Payment by the reinsurers to the reinsured.

Rei·ntegrate, *pa. pple.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *reintegrātus,* pa. pple. of *reintegrāre*: see next.] = REDINTEGRATE *pa. pple.*

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 169 That heuenly cyte shall be restored and reintegrate with good crysten people. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 412 Our King..desired to be, if not reintegrate, yet at least in good terms with the Roman Church.

Reintegrate (rīi·ntĭgrē·t), *v.* [ad. med.L. *reintegrāt-* (Du Cange): see REDINTEGRATE *v.* and cf. F. *réintégrer,* Sp. *reintegrar,* It. *-are.*]

† 1. *refl.* To reinstate (oneself). *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xxiv. (1591) 128 Here was the fielde where they might reintegrate themselues in their honour again. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. Hist. xiii, He should..rather seeke to reintegrate himselfe into his Fathers favour. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 418 Desiring the King..to take hold of the present time and to reintegrate himself with the Pope.

2. *trans.* = REDINTEGRATE *v.* 2 b, 2 d. Now *rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 1 Heere I will make a request that..I may reviue and reintegrate the misapplyed and abused name of Naturall Magicke. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 159 That all the followers of the Duke of Bourbon should be reintegrated in their former possessions. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 692 The justice of the Court would presently Confirm her in her rights and exculpate, Re-integrate and rehabilitate.

3. = REDINTEGRATE *v.* I.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 The Falling from a Discord to a Concord .. hath an Agreement with the Affections, which are reintegrated to the better, after some dislikes. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 225 The atmosphere alone will reintegrate a soil rested in due season. 1868 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. (1872) I. 86 The disintegrated mass quickly re-integrates itself from the materials brought by the blood. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 904 The capital thus sunk will neither yield an income nor be reintegrated.

b. Const. *into, with.*

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 174 The Law of Honour, then, merits to be re-integrated into the moral Law. 1881 MORGAN *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 10 The eight gentes of the Seneca-Iroquois tribe were reintegrated into two phratries. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Zool.* XX. 231 The vast majority of the divergent forms arising through Local Segregation are reintegrated with the surrounding forms.

Reintegration (rīintĭgrē·ʃən). [a. F. *réintégration* (15th c.), or ad. med.L. *reintegrātiōnem* (Du Cange), noun of action f. *reintegrāre*: see prec. and REDINTEGRATION.]

† 1. Renewal of an enterprise. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 1 In theyr inceptions progressions, recoyls, reintegrations, approches and atteynings to their ends.

2. a. = REDINTEGRATION 3. ? *Obs.*

1616 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 430 There is no great opinion here of the reintegration of this worthy man into his former honours and brightness. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* 3 For re-integration to her Majestie's favour; in comparison whereof, all other Circumstances are but as *atomi.* 1795 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 299 To make a stipulation in favour of the reintegration of the Stadtholder.

† b. = REDINTEGRATION 4. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 214 During her Sons minority, and after since her reintegration with him, she hath made herself so absolute a mistresse of his mind [etc.].

3. = REDINTEGRATION 1.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 221 Entire restitution and re-integration in the instance of agreements merely voidable. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 701/1 Nothing could appease his remorse but the reintegration of the victim's fame. 1890 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 241 It is not the dissolution of society for which we strive, but its re-integration.

Reinter, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *renterrer* (16th c.).] *trans.* To inter again.

1611 COTGR., *Renterrer,* to reinterre, to burie againe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. viii. 10 To Jerusalem..they convey the bones of their dead friends from all places to be reinterred. 1675 MARVELL *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 465 The old King's body was to be taken up,..and to be reinterred with great magnificence. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. li. (1862) IV. 413 The dead bodies were then exhumed and re-interred.

So **Reinte·rment,** a second interment.

1815 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66 An official order for shutting up the theatres on the day of re-interment. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 614 Just as I could save a root Disinterred for re-interment when the time best helps to shoot.

Reinterpret, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To interpret afresh.

1611 COTGR., *Reinterpreter,* to reinterpret, reexpound. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, It needs a scientific telescope, it needs to be reinterpreted and artificially brought near us. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 151 Revealed religion is ever passing into natural, and natural returning to re-interpret the revealed.

So **Reinterpreta·tion.**

1880 *19th Cent.* Aug. 315 These are only specimens of a characteristically commendable reinterpretation.

Reinterrogate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To interrogate again.

1611 COTGR., *Reinterroguer,* to reinterrogate, reexamine, aske new questions of. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 214 For interrogated, say re-interrogated: for .. he must always have been interrogated in the first instance. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXII, He and Mrs. MacCandlish were then re-interrogated, whether Brown had no arms with him on that unhappy morning.

Reinthro·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. RE-ENTHRONE.] To enthrone again. (Common *c* 1630–1750.)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 151 With so effectuall speech imploring their high grace That him they reinthron'd. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 59 On this marriage was agreed that King Edward should be deposed, King Henry re-inthrond. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 140 They saw Piety re-inthroned, Righteousness restor'd. 1700 TOLAND *Clito* vi, I'll..Establish Justice, reinthrone the Laws. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, But his confession shall redeem my fame, And re-inthrone me in my princess' smile. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. 9 To re-inthrone the Bible as explained by our current theology..is..impossible.

† Reinthro·nise, *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a; cf. med.L. *reinthronizāre* (Du Cange).] *trans.* = prec.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 372 The Danes thus outed hence, and the West-Saxon or English blood-royall reinthronized. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. III. xxi, This Mustapha they did reinthronize and place in the Ottoman Empire.

Rei·ntimate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To intimate again.

1628 WOTTON *Let.* in *Relig.* (1685) 540 Yet withal, I was not tender to re-intimate unto them, that [etc.].

Reinti·tle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entitle again.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xix. 241 For the re-implacing the divine image, for the reintitling it to the Kingdoms of grace and glory.

Reinti·tule, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To intitule again.
1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 310 The foresaide claime of heritage, ..whereby..she is againe reintituled to the same French kingdome and crowne.

Reinto·mb, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entomb again.
1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VIII. iv, When reintombing from oblivius ages in better stanzas her surviving wonder.

Reintre·nch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To entrench again.
1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 22 They saw the prince stand bulwarckt in the midst of so many slaughter'd Moores: and re-intrenched about with his owne dead. 1899 *Rev. of Reviews* Mar. 259 Masses of .. troops reintrenched themselves.

Reintrodu·ce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To introduce again. Hence **Reintrodu·cing** *vbl. sb.*
1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 281 The Empire which he seduced into Idolatry .and so re-introduced the Image of the slain Beast by this seduction. 1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 6 A continued succession and series of Treasons, for the re-introducing of Popery. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 316, I may have occasion elsewhere, very probably, to re-introduce the Maltese. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 262 It has been introduced..for a long series of years; but..so little noticed, that..I had much ado to re-introduce it. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 77 The very words, objective and subjective,..I have ventured to re-introduce. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 267/1 Their bills of last year—which Lord John Russell stated his intention of re-introducing at the beginning of this Session. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1855 To shake This torpor of assurance from our creed, Re-introduce the doubt discarded.

Reintrodu·ction. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reintroducing; a renewed introduction.
1661 R. BAILLIE in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 95 To countenance[e] the Reintroduction of bishops and books. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 277 They durst not for their lives treat about the reintroduction of Prelacy into Scotland. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxviii. 365 Since the re-introduction of the Jews into England, in the time of Oliver Cromwell. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xv, During this short conversation the re-introduction of Mr. Clifford .. to Lucy Brandon had been effected. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. vi. 55 In order to the reintroduction of the Bill, the session was terminated by a prorogation.

Reintru·sion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of intruding again; a renewed intrusion.
1848 LYTTON *Harold.* III. ii, He foresaw the necessary re-intrusion of his wife upon the charm of his..solitude. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. i. (1872) I. 52 The regress or the re-intrusion of the circumambient hostile populations.

Reinva·de, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To invade again or in turn.
1611 COTGR., *Renvahir*, to reinuade. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119 Thus I soon felt my flashy Goodness fade, And Sin with greater Force me re-invade. 1895 FARRAR *Gathering Clouds* I. Pref. 7 To show how the world reinvaded..the nominal Church.
So **Reinva·sion.**
1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 40 Lamps, which..had been kindled afresh to combat this mournful reinvasion of darkness.

Reinve·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To invent again.
1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 371 This not being the first time, that the same thing has been reinvented. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 180 After Spenser..had reinvented the art of writing well. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 69 This system..has also been reinvented and patented a year or two ago.
absol. 1888 H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Ecclesiastes* 73 [The mind] invents; ..it corrects; it reinvents.
So **Reinve·ntion, Reinve·ntor.**
1719 *Weekly Medley* 28 Mar., An Art now so long lost, its Loss so lamented, and its re-invention so much coveted. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk.* (1879) 118 My merit as a re-inventor and improver. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 108 He..set himself to the reinvention of the instrument.

Reinve·rsion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of inverting again; a second inversion.
1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 209 The re-inversion of the image is sometimes effected by an eye-piece of three lenses.
So † **Reinve·rse** *v. Obs.*; **Reinve·rt** *v.*
1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys Mech.* xvii. 128 By reinverting the Tube you let that bubble return to the open end of it. *c* 1720 S. WESLEY *Hymn of Eupolis* 108 Whether various nature play, Or reinversed, thy will obey.

Reinvest (rīinve·st), *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. It. *reinvestire* (Florio) and REVEST.]
1. *trans.* To invest again with or as with a garment. Const. *with*, rarely *in*.
1611 FLORIO, *Reinuestire*, to reinuest. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* 12 Then was I reinuested with a Doublet of white Canuas. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 533 This Earth, where the old Matter of those Bodies lies, wherein they are to be re-invested. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* V. ix. 221 That one or two poor half-pay officers..might be replaced in Highland regiments, and so reinvested with the unitheatrical 'Garb of Old Gaul'.
b. To re-endow *with* a possession, power, etc.
1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Pr. Wks. 1753 I. 351 Gildas ..testifies, that the people, thus reinvested with their own original right [etc.]. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 104 Since they never divested themselves of their original integrity, they could not be re-invested with that which they had never lost. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 72 The General and his officers finding themselves reinvested with the Supreme authority [etc.]. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vi. 132 Galeazzo was recalled, and reinvested with the lordship of Milan. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 20 To undo what had been done for the death of man, and so reinvest him with life.
2. To replace, re-establish. Const. *in*.
1617 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 708 A restitution *in integrum*; a re-investing them in what they were borne to, or were any waies possessed of. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Argalus* III. Wks. 1874 I. 36 To re-invest blest quiet in his heart. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 136 The Vice-Roy..dispoil'd him of his Principality, and reinvested in it Levan's Lawful Heir. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. i. (1864) IV. 6 The German line of pontiffs had done much to reinvest the papacy in its ancient sanctity.
† 3. To vest again *in* a person or body. *Obs.*—1
1760 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 150 The same land shall be reinvested in the said Corporation.
4. To invest (money) again.
1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv. § 3 (1876) 339 They .. save and re-invest their savings because they have nothing on which they care to expend them. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 209 The proceeds of sale have been..reinvested in land.
b. *intr.* To make a fresh investment.
1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 259 To pay off his purchase-money, or re-invest in stores.

Reinve·stigate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To investigate again.
1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 50 They ought as seldom as possible to re-investigate the evidence. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 1. 35 Direct efforts..to re-investigate some department of knowledge. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. 240 When I acquainted my friends with these facts he re-investigated the specimen.
So **Reinvestiga·tion.**
1847 in WEBSTER. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 691 The morbid anatomy demands reinvestigation.

Reinve·stiture. [RE- 5 a] The act of re-investing; a second investiture.
1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 104 When the people..foresaw the re-investiture of the clergy [etc.]. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 401 To trace the steps of his return, from the first beginnings of repentance to his full re-investiture in all the privileges of a son.

Reinve·stment. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh investment. Also **Reinve·sture.**
1611 COTGR., *Ravestissement*, a reauesting, reinuesture. *Ibid.*, *Revest*, a reinuestment, reinuesture. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Reinvestment.* 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 209 The costs incurred in such reinvestment may be charged for according to the scale.

Reinvi·gorate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To give fresh vigour to. Also *absol.*
1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 179 When the weather is mild, you may sometimes shew them the air, and reinvigorate with the sun. 1666 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. p. lxxxiii, Restoring the temperament of the debilitated parts, and reinvigorating the blood. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 80 As a spacious field arrayed in cheerful green, relieves and reinvigorates the eye. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. viii. 435 That rational reformer reinvigorated the episcopate. 1862 MRS. S. C. HALL *Can wrong be right?* II. 294 Sometimes his mind would return .and reinvigorate the body.
Hence **Reinvi·gorated,** *ppl. a.*
1670 G. II. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 162 All those reinvigorated Families. 1884 SWINBURNE in T. H. Ward *Eng. Poets* III. 281 The revived and reinvigorated *Lotos-Eaters*.

Reinvigora·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh invigoration.
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 456 Tonics for that [purpose] of both local and general re-invigoration. 1842 TUPPER *Twins* vii, Volatile salts, a lady's maid, and all that sort of reinvigoration. 1889 *Times* 3 Aug. 9/5 The ideas.. of the Anglican Church have undergone..much reinvigoration and development.

Reinvi·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. late L. *reinvītāre*.] To invite again. Hence **Reinvi·ting** *vbl. sb.*
1611 COTGR., *Reiuiter*, to reinuite, or bid once more. 1611 FLORIO, *Rinuito*, a re-iniuiting. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn* xx. 17 Whose beautie reinvites My oft remembrance. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 431 Ardent Pray'rs shall re-invite My Jesus to my longing Sight. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* xii, Her sentiment of shame in reinviting your opinion after having treated you with so little respect.
So **Reinvita·tion.**
1632 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. (*Reading*), The Reinvitation.

Reinvo·lve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To involve again.
1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 69 To re-involve us in that pitchy Cloud of infernall darknes. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 269 The root of any power, being re-involved, returns to the power from which it was extracted.

Reioce, -ios(she, -iose, etc., obs. ff. REJOICE.

† **Reir,** *v. Sc. Obs.*—1 [app. aphetic for *arreir* ARREAR *v.* 2.] *intr.* To retire, retreat.
1570 *Henry's Wallace* x. 355 The worthy Scottis, thay reirit [*MS.* weryt] far on bak.

Reir, obs. var. of RERE.

Reird, common Sc. form of RERD(E.

‖ **Reis**[1] (rēis), *sb. pl.* Forms: 6 **reyes,** 6-7 **reys,** 8 **rayes,** 7-9 **reis**; 7-9 **rees,** 8 **res,** 8-9 **ree.** 9 **rea, rei.** [a. Pg. *reis* pl.; the correct sing. is *real* (see REAL *sb.*[1]), of which the normal pl. would be *reaes.*] A Portuguese money of account of very small value (equal to about one-twentieth of a penny in Portugal and one-fortieth in Brazil), of which one thousand form a MILREIS. (In India the *rea* was latterly the four-hundredth part of a rupee.)
1555 EDEN *Decades* 348 Alowynge to hym in pension seuen hundreth reys monethly. *marg.* Seuen hundreth reys are .x. *s.* 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* (1864) 165 The Cooper hath three Duckets a moneth, and 3900 Reyes fraught. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 107 The Order there is to sell them at 400 Reis. 1692 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 59 In Portugal they count their Money by Reys, a very small, or rather imaginary Coin. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 207, 60 Rees make a Tango. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5911/1 The King of Portugal has laid a Tax of 200 Reas (in English Money about 13 Pence Half-penny) per Pound upon all Sugar. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. App. 6 Their Accounts [at Bombay] are kept by Rayes and Rupees. [Cf. Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* (1886) s.v., Accounts were kept at Bombay in rupees, quarters, and reas, down at least to November, 1834.] 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr* v. 35 The Portuguese pennies or *reis* (pronounced rays) are prodigious. It takes one thousand reis to make a dollar
sing. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ree*, a Portuguese Coin, of which 40 make 1 Ryal or 6 Pence in English Money. 1727-36 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, The good baruco is equal to a Portuguese ree. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. 100 *note*, A rea is the lowest coin in India. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xiv. 184 The Portuguese unit of account, called the *rei*, is worth only about the nineteenth part of an English penny, and is probably the smallest unit in the world.

‖ **Reis**[2]**, rais** (rəis, rais). Also 6 **raiz, reiz,** 7-8 **reys.** [a. Arab. رَئِيس *raʾīs* (also *raʾis* and *rāʾis*) chief, f. *rās* head: hence also F. *réis, raïs*, Pg. *arraes, arrais*, Sp. *arraez.*]
1. The captain of a boat or vessel.
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii, The Rais and Azappis of the gallies. *Ibid.* xvii, A Raiz of the gallie and a Ianissarie. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 291 The Reiz, or Captaines of the Gallies. 1753 *Scots Mag* XV. 16/1 A rais, that is the captain of a corsair. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 56 The rais was an obstinate hairy savage. 1845 *Mem. Lady H. Stanhope* I. 269 He then was entitled fully to the rank of Rais Hassan, or Captain Hassan. 1863 PETHERICK *Trav. in Afr.* 4 May (1869) I. 322 The reis of our nugger came overland to the 'Kathleen'. 1886 SIR C. W. WILSON *Fr. Korti to Khartum* 137 The reis or pilot with his assistants, who navigated the ship.
2. A chief or governor.
1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. v. 228 In every Village or Borough there is a *Reis*, or chief of the place. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 62 When he found himself degraded from his position of Rais, or Chief Amir.
b. *Reis Effendi*, the title of a former officer of state in the Turkish empire, who acted as chancellor and minister of foreign affairs.
1687 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2301/1 Solyman immediately sent before to Constantinople, the Testerdar and Reys Effendi, with the Seal and Standard of Mahomet. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. x. iv. 240 The reys effendi represented, that the season was too far advanced. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. iv 77 The conference between a certain Embassador and the Reis Effendee would produce a new war.

† **Reise,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **reys,** 5 **reyse,** 6-7 **reise**; 5-6 **raise.** [= OF. *reise, raise* (also *rese, rase*, etc.) military expedition, raid (13-15th c. in Godef.), a. MDu., MLG. or MHG. *reise* (OHG. *reisa*) in the same sense, f. the stem **rais-, rīs-*, to RISE: hence also med.L. *reisa, resa*, etc. (see Du Cange).] A journey; *spec.* a military expedition; a hostile incursion or inroad; a raid or foray.
[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 38 Expense hospicii cum providenciis factis pro le Reys. *Ibid.* 53 Tempore quo dominus stetit in le Reys.] *c* 1440 *Partonope* 748 This was now a wondyr reys; Whan he woke then fast by bloys Aryued this yong Partanope. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 40 He wanne at the first raise that he made ouer the see [2,500] townes and castellis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxviii, 94 He lefte not contynually to make reyses and assautis vpon ye Saxons. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 48/1 The successe was variable on both sides betwixt the lawfull gouernors and these vsurpers, with daillie raises and skirmishes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xlviii. 77 The Latines were much troubled with the reises and rodes of the Aequians. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell* 324 Sapor..by way of open reises and raising of booties wasted all Armenia.

† **Reise,** *v Obs.* In 4-5 **reyse.** [a. MDu., MLG., or MHG. *reisen* (*reysen*) in the same sense, f. *reise*: see prec.] *intr.* To go on a military expedition; to make inroads or raids; to travel, journey. Hence † **Rei·sing** *vbl. sb.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* 54 A knyght ther was. In Lettow hadde he reysed and in Ruce. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 327 Henry..occupied Seynt Michel his mount, and reysed [L. *incensavit*] up eyther broþer now uppon þat oon, now uppon þat oþer. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 43 That men shold saye ye reysed and accompanyed your self with a cursyd and persone agraunte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 388 Sir Rogier Clifforde w^t^ other, whiche entended to make a reysyng vpon ye Walshemen.

Reise, obs. f. RAISE *v.*, var. of RICE, twig.

Reisen, obs. f. RAISE *v.*, RAISIN. **Reiskie, -y:** see REESKY *a.* **Reiso(u)n,** obs. ff. RAISIN, REASON *sb.*[1] **Reisshe,** obs. f. RUSH (the plant).

Reisner (rəi·snəɹ). [f. the name of a German artist in wood, of the time of Louis XIV.] *Reisner-work* (also simply *Reisner*), a method of inlaying in wood of different colours.
1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit.* Gloss., *Reisner* [printed *Reigner*] *work*, ornaments made by inlaying wood in the manner of buhl work, with leaves, &c., of different colours. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 732 *note*, Boule work, and reisner work, are considered by the virtuosi to apply exclusively to the two celebrated *ébénistes* of those names. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 700 *Reisner*, a process of inlaying wood, like Parquetry.

Rei·ssuable, *a* [RE- 5 a.] Of notes, bills, etc.: That may be reissued.
1799 *Act* 39 *Geo. III*, c. 107 § 1 *marg.*, On Promissory Notes payable at the Place where issued and re-issuable, a like Duty of *2d.* and *½d.* 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 250/2

The duties on re-issuable promissory notes. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/3 One indispensable condition of the proposed issue of *it*. notes is that..they shall be re-issuable.

Rei·ssue, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed issue; *spec.* in the book-trade, a republication at a different price or in a different form of part of an impression already placed on the market.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 295 The re-issue could easily be effected from a single centre. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation* IV. iv. I. 70 The fifteenth granted to Henry III.. in consideration of the reissue of the charters

Rei·ssue, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To issue again.

a. *intr. a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Eleg. Ep. Sir W. Sidney* 124 Heav'n maketh all things to re-issue well. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 59 It re-issues into the ocean at the northerly end of the Gulf. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 77 Reissuing, robed and crown'd, To meet her lord. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. iv. § 1. 77 From the dark tiring-chamber behind straight reissue..the old mummers.

b. *trans.* 1799 *Act* 39 *Geo. III*, c. 107 § 1 [A promissory note] which may be re-issued from Time to Time. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 73 These compositions..were finally reissued by those masters, more or less modified and improved. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 605 The notes, when presented for payment, were cashed by the company, and reissued by them.

Hence **Rei·ssuer.**

1898 GROSART *Pref. Greene's Selimus* 7 The re-issuers may really have known that R(obert) G(reene) was the author.

Reist, obs. Sc. form of REST *sb.*

† Rei·ster. *Obs.* Also 6-8 **reyster.** [ad. obs. F. *reistre* (mod.F. *reître, rêtre*), ad. G. *reiter* REITER *sb.*] = REITER *sb.*

1577 SIDNEY in *Zurich Lett.* (Parker Soc.) II. 293 Offer my services to Butrech, the best doctor among reisters, and the best reister among Doctors. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 117 b, There is great reckoning made of the Albaneses of Greece .. and of the Reisters of Germanie. 1607 R. C[ARRW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 11 A Scot, who being pursued by certaine Reisters..leapt with his horse .. into the Sea. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 464 The French King sent an Army..which consisted of nine hundred men at armes .. eight hundred Reysters [etc.]. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantôme's Sp. Rhodomontades* 208 Now M. de Guise who was a Thorough Soldier, made the Other forget his Lesson, as also all his Reysters.

Reisty, variant of REASTY *a.*, rancid.

Reisun, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[1]

Reisyn(e, obs. forms of RAISIN.

† Reit. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **reyte,** 6-7 **reite,** 7 **reet, reit.** [Of obscure origin: cf. REEK *sb.*[2]] Chiefly *pl.* Sea-weed.

1538 ELYOT *Alga*, reyte [1548 reites] or wedes in the see. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 343 Weedes of the sea cauled reites or ouse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 676 It hath gotten about the keele a deale of mosse, reits, kilpe, and tangle. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 184 With the Sea weede or reit commonly called Orewood. 1655 BP. RICHARDSON *Obs. O. T., Exod.* 11 Calling it the sea of weeds, or sedge, .. of flag, or rush, tange, rack or reet, in Latin, *alga*,..which reddish weeds in abundance grew in it. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. b 7 The Squillae .. live in marine .. places: their meat is oisters, and reites.

Reit-buck (*rīt*-). Also **riet-buck, riet-, reit-bok.** [ad. Du. *rietbok*, f. *riet* REED + *bok* BUCK.] A South African antelope, *Cervicapra arundinacea* (formerly *Antilope eleotragus*).

[1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. xiv. 222 The riet, or reed ree-bok, I saw but once.] 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. 44 Rietboks..and Bonteboks ..frequented much these hilly and verdant fields. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 80/1 The reit bok is not found in the immediate vicinity of the Cape, but farther in the interior of the country it is by no means uncommon. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 154/1 Here I found reit-buck, which do not frequent the Limpopo in those parts which I have visited. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife*, etc. 322 Out bounded a beautiful reit bok which had been lying in the shelter. 1899 — *Swallow* iv, Up sprang two riet-buck.

Reiter (*rəi·tər*), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: 6-7 **reyter,** 7 **raiter,** 8 **reitter,** 7- **reiter.** [a. G. *reiter* rider, trooper, f. *reiten* to RIDE. Cf. REISTER.] A German cavalry soldier, *esp.* one of those employed in the wars of the 16th and 17th c.

1584 *Calendar Hatfield MSS.* 85 The repaiement of certaine monney owinge to him for the intelligence of the Reyters. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 249 This daye the Kinge departeth towards Gizors, .. to drawe his whole armye of Reyters into those parts. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 32 When the Fayres of Franckfort draw neere, they send out certaine Reyters, that is Horsemen .. which conduct the Merchants and their goods out of the Frontiers. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 46 The Reiters which he had rais'd in Germany could not come to him. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Reitters*, an antient title given the German cavalry. 1880 RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. 19 Not a man of the Reiters or German infantry was spared. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 257 A retinue of forty reiters is a moderate attendance for a prelate out on a visitation.

† Rei·ter, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *réitérer* or L. *reiterāre*; cf. ITER *v.*] *trans.* To reiterate.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. 108 b, By reiteryng [*printed* reteiryng] the wette Linnen clothe into the Balsamo it will bee healed. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. XXIII, The same practise you have reitered against St. Stephen.

Rei·terable, *a. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *réitérable* (16th c.): see REITERATE *v.* and -ABLE.] That may be repeated.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. v. 84 In this Action, sith it is not Reiterable, it is expedient to retriue the vtmost Value and worth.

Rei·terance. [ad. L. type **reiterantia*: see next and -ANCE.] Repetition.

1872 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. LXXXVIII. 8 (1874) IV. 144 A tedious oft-told tale which comes with something of a dull reiterance. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t., Thalassius* 213 His heart, Singing, bade heaven and wind and sea bear part In one live song's reiterance.

Reiterant (*rīi·tĕrănt*), *a.* [ad. L. *reiterant-em*, pres. pple. of *reiterāre* to REITERATE.] Reiterating, repeating.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. i. 79 Reiterant Valuation depends vpon the exact knowledge both of the Reuenewes and Reprises. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I 31 In Heaven they said so; and at Eden's gate,—And here, reiterant, in the wilderness! 1898 *Expositor* Oct. 266 It is misleading to speak of the action in the Sacrament as merely symbolical and not reiterant at all.

Reiterate (*rīi·tĕrēt*), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad L. *reiterāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reiterāre*: see next.] Reiterated, repeated.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 172 That Hevyn uppon Erth must be reitterate, Unto the Sowle with the Body be reincorporate. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 201 Whether repentaunce may be oftentymes reiterate for deadly sinnes. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 59 When the voyce is reiterate by conduplication. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 105 Much of the blood is taken away, especially by reiterate bloodings. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. V. i. 237 It belongs to mere Enthusiasts and Fanaticks to plead the Sufficiency of a reiterate translated Text. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, Over all predominant was heard, Reiterate from the conquerors o'er the field, Roderick the Goth! 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t., Gard. Cymodoce* 242 Through that steep strait of rock whose twin-cliffed height Links crag with crag reiterate, land with land.

Reiterate (*rīi·tĕrēt*), *v.* Also 6 **reiterat, reitterate.** [f. L. *reiterāt-*, ppl. stem of *reiterāre* to repeat, f. *re-* RE- + *iterāre* to ITERATE. Cf. F. *réitérer* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To repeat (an action); to do over again.

1526 TAYLOR in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 335 That he.. shulld within certeyn tyme reiterate and renewe them [acts]. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 890/1 The Masse priestes dooe reiterate the sacrifyce of Christ. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 421 Then you make him an heretique whatsoever he be that doth reiterate Baptisme. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1717) II. 41 The Ocean .. Reiterates his strange untimely Flows. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 66 Which Sentence was barbarously executed, and afterwards reiterated upon others. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 13 The Bleeding in the Foot was reiterated at Four .. in the Afternoon. 1816 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv, You would have thought the knocking was reiterated in every room of the palace. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 91 She had not meant me to reiterate this tribute of respect, but only to offer it once.

absol. 1728 *Entertainer* No. 15. 100 Having once made a Beginning with Success, they easily become prone to reiterate.

† **b.** To repeat the use or application of (a thing, esp. a medicine). *Obs.*

1580 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. (ed. 2) 108 b, By reiterating [1577 reiteryng] the wette Linnen cloth in the Balsamo, it will bee healed. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. XXV. 159 Marle must not be reiterated so oft as dung. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vii. 28 This defensive is to be reiterated two or three times every day. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 330 Reiterating these lashes on the middlemost Notch and Plattin hook.

† **c.** To re-excite (a disease). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1652 WHARTON *Rothman's Chirom.* Wks. (1683) 627 The Moon..being here Afflicted by the Quartile of Mars..often reiterateth small Fevers.

2. To repeat (a request, statement, word, etc.); to give renewed expression to (a feeling).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 186 b, The nobles reiterat their sute. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 36 With what state he hath bene vsed from his swadling clouts, I haue reiterated vnto you. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 161 By reason this word Payment is reiterated three or four times in this branch of the Statute. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* A 2 b, Had I used another style I must have been more diffuse in reiterating what I had said in the opposed Essay. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 54 She now reiterated her Prayers, that we would both avoid those dangerous Situations. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. V, Cecilia re-iterated her assurances. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXX, My father. reiterated his orders, that no one should presume to fire until he gave the word. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* I. 2 He reiterated again and again..the blessings and curses.

† **b.** To relate (a thing) again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 91 And so reiterating all his Exploits (as heretofore set down).

† **3.** To walk over (a place) again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Teares to Tamasis* (1902) 293 No more shall I reiterate thy Strand.

† **4.** *intr.* To occur again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1733 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 141 This having reiterated several times, a Son of hers..perceiv'd [etc.].

Hence **Rei·terating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Answ.* ii. (1653) 12 The often and impertinent reiterating of the Lords Prayer. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. Wks. 1851 III. 396 It was ill that som body stood not neer to whisper him, that a reiterating Judge is wors then a tormentor. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 43 Notwithstanding this seeming Repetition, or reiterating of the very same Thing sometimes.

Reiterated (*rīi·tĕrē·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Repeated: **a.** of actions, events, etc.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 40 Against reiterated scandals and seducements which never cease. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 429 The Stoicks .. supposed in the Reiterated Conflagrations, all the Gods to be Melted and Confounded into One. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* III. (ed. 2) 228 The reiterated turmoils, which during a course of ages, have shaken this island. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 50 At each and all of these reiterated removals, the Roots..were shortened and pruned. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 201 The anthropoid apes utter a reiterated sound, corresponding with our laughter.

b. of words, statements, etc.

1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 198 A frequent, reiterated, lively representation of the danger of a sinful life. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. (1892) 269 After their reiterated oaths for our extirpation. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* II, The entreaties and reiterated assurances of his guide induced him to pause. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* V. 105 Such solemn and reiterated appeals to God.

Rei·teratedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a reiterated manner; by way of reiteration.

1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 218 In which they had reiteratedly enjoyed their endearing society. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* (Rtldg.) 332 'Lady Emily Greville's carriage' now resounded reiteratedly. 1866 *Reader* No. 170. 317/2 Reiteratedly dilates upon the diverse doctrines.

So **Rei·teratedness.**

1830 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Further Extr.* 18 Of the assertion, when orally delivered, the probative force is as the loudness and reiteratedness of it.

† **Rei·terately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. REITERATE *pa. pple.* + -LY[2].] = REITERATEDLY.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 702 He reiterately vowed..he would tell. 1794 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 222 Apprehensions which his Imperial majesty has reiterately manifested.

Reiteration (*rīi·tĕrē·ı̆·ʃən*). Also 7-8 **ret-.** [a. F. *réitération* (16th c.), or ad. L. *reiterātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reiterāre* to REITERATE.]

1. The (*or* an) act of reiterating, repetition:

a. of actions, etc.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* V. Wks. 1564 I. 459 In thaltare there is no reiteratyon or doing again of (christes) sacrifice. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 4 When they see their best .. indeuours atchieue nothing, but a reiteration of their labours. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 597 The other .. Experiment .. needed a reiteration to confirm it. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iii. (1876) 163 That there is, (so to express it,) a reiteration of the One Infinite Nature of God. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Lev.* viii. 35 A sacrifice having atoning validity needs no reiteration.

b. of statements, etc.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* 34 All that followes .. is but a reiteration of the same things, without adding one more grain of reason to enforce it. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 61 Your Baptismal vow and promise, and your many reiterations of it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, A liar who endeavours by reiteration to obtain a credit for his words. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vi. 96 You will observe the reiteration of the same earnest cry in all these clauses.

2. *Typog.* The action of printing on the back of a sheet; the impression thus made. Also *attrib.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXIV. P 15 He folds it it again, as before, for a Token-sheet when he works the Reiteration. *Ibid.*, Having now turned the Heap, and made Register on the Reteration Form, he Works off the Reteration. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, When the sheet is returned for an impression on the other side, called the reiteration. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 333.

Rei·terative (*rīi·tĕrătiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as REITERATE *v.* + -IVE: cf. F. *réitératif, -ive* (16th c.).] **a.** *adj.* Characterized by reiteration. **b.** *sb.* A word expressing reiteration.

a 1813 A. MURRAY *Hist. European Lang.* (1823) II. 279 Reiterativesor verbs expressive of repeated or intense action. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 76 Do away with the iterative and reiterative plan altogether, and substitute an intellectual one. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Phil.* Introd. iv. (1873) 68 He then urges his converts to unity in the strong reiterative language which has been already noticed.

Hence **Rei·teratively** *adv.*

1619 *Arraignm. Barnevelt* § 23 Notwithstanding, that by the States of Vtrecht, they were reiteratiuely willed and required to doe it. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 399 The title of 'successor of the successor'.. would soon have become reiteratively inconvenient.

Reith, var. RETHE *a. Obs.* **Reitter,** obs. f. REITER. **Reive, Reiver,** etc.: see REAVE, REAVER. **Reizhte,** obs. pa. t. REACH *v.*[1] **Reiz,** obs. f. REIS[2].

† **Rejag,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [Cf. next and JAG *sb.*[1] 7: see also REJARG.] A sharp retort.

1554 tr. *Latimer's Protest.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxxiv. 92, I coulde..not be suffered to declare my faithe befor you..without snakkes, reiagges, revilinges, chekkes, rebukes, and tauntes. 1825 JAMIESON, *Rejag*, a repartee. Loth[ian].

† **Reja·g,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 2 a + JAG *v.*[1]] To controvert, refute; to reply smartly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reiaggyn (or reprevyn), *redarguo*. 1825 JAMIESON, *Rejag*, to give a smart answer.

† **Reja·gged,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] Jagged or torn repeatedly.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 603 Ye raynbetyn beggers reiagged, Ye recrayed ruffyns all ragged!

† **Rejarg.** *Obs.*[−1] [? f. JARG v.] = REJAG *sb.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 26 Somtyme reiarges and chydynges be specially vsed amonge louers and frendes.

Reject (*rĭdʒe·kt*), *sb.* [orig. an absolute use of next; in later use f. the vb.]

† **1.** One who is rejected; a castaway. *Obs.*

a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 337 What if that multitude of men were..not of his elects, but of the rejects? 1622 JACKSON *Judah must into Captivitie* 4 The reject of the Lord.

2. A thing rejected as unsatisfactory.
1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 Feb. 125/1 The rough-chipped stones..are simply 'rejects'.

† **Reje·ct,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *reject-us*, pa. pple. of *rejicĕre* to REJECT.] Rejected; cast back or away.
1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 283 These childer entendenge the dethe of here fader were reiecte, and putte a wey from hym. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 68 b/2 By the power of god whyche wythstode her, she was reiecte and caste abacke from the yate. 1556 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II. (ed. 2) (Arb.) 82 *marg.*, Husbandrie .. now a dayes is reiect vnto a fewe of the basest sort. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 105 It is a manifest and great token, that man is reiect from the mercie and fauour of God.

Reject (rĭdʒe·kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **rejekk-**. [f. L. *reject-*, ppl. stem of *reicĕre* (*rejicĕre*) to throw back, f. *re-* RE- + *jacĕre* to throw. Cf. also obs. F. *reiecter* var. of *rejetter*, mod.F. *rejeter*: see JET *v.*2]

1. *trans.* To refuse to recognize, († allow,) acquiesce in, submit to, or adopt (a rule, command, practice, etc.); to refuse credit to (a statement).
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 351 Bothe those and other [ordinances] that were right necessary for ye common weale of the cytie were reiected and put of. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 It be laufull to ij of the Justices..to rejecte and put awey comen ale selling in Tounes. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 127 Quhy reiect 3e and dispyssis the samin indifferentlie as superstitious or idolatrical..? 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 4 It is a manifest falling away from the Faith..to reiect any of those things that are written. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 11 The Court of Rome would have obtruded upon us new articles of faith, [but] we have rejected them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 8 The whole method of government by punishments should be rejected as absurd. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 981 Not that he peevishly rejects a mode Because that world adopts it. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 275 Nor perhaps ought we to reject the farther account .as a groundless fiction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 375 He who rejects the law must find some other ground of objection.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To be disobedient. *rare* —1.
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 349/2 If they resist and reject, in what way do you force them up?

2. To refuse to have or take for some purpose; to set aside or throw away as useless or worthless.
1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xxv. 86 b, What is to be effectually folowed or pursued, reiectinge the residue. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., Aristotle .. reiecteth infantes and olde men as insufficient. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxi. 42 The stone which the builders reiected, the same is become the head of the corner. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 1 Having in a manner rejected and undervalued the other seven [books]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 598 Reject him, lest he darken all the Flock. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 176 The cow..eats two hundred and seventy-six plants, and rejects two hundred and eighteen. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 170 Nature rejects the monarch, not the man; The subject, not the citizen. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. iv. 87 At the present election, whoever had urged the payment of the loan was rejected.
absol. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* XXX. iii, So I .. Go through the world, try, prove, reject, Prefer.

3. To refuse (something offered); to decline to receive or accept.
1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 457 What if with like aversion I reject Riches and Realms. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 2 The Love rejected and the Lover's pains I sing. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVII, Good counsel rejected, returns to enrich the giver's bosom. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* II. 21 Hear'st thou, Hell! dost thou reject it? My soul is offered! 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXIII. 24 Such prosperity..Slight not, Furius, idly nor reject not.

† b. To refuse *to be* something. *Obs. rare* —1.
1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 124 Would you suspect that a little rustic..could possibly reject to be the wife of a man endowed with rank, fortune and figure?

4. To expel from the mouth or stomach.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 567 Bitter Ashes, which th' offended taste With spattering noise rejected. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 294 Tough Phlegm frequently rejected by Vomiting. 1805 LAMB *Elia* II. *Barbara S—*, When he crammed a portion of it [fowl] into her mouth, she was obliged sputteringly to reject it.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To vomit. *rare.*
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 502 As soon as the patient rejects, he may be allowed a little warm water, administered to him sparingly.

† 5. To dismiss (a person) from some relation to oneself; to cast off. Also const. *from*. *Obs.*
1530 PALSGR. 683/1 He was ones rejected, howe fortuneth it that he cometh thus in favoure agayne? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Henry VIII* 200 b, That she should whole .xxij. yeres and more serue him as hys wyfe. and now to reiecte her, what Princely maner is that. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XV. 23 He hath also reiected thee from being king. — *Jer.* vii. 29 The Lord hath reiected, and forsaken the generation of his wrath.

† b. To cast off, abandon (a principle or condition). *Obs.*
1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 127 As hee rejected quight The faith he should have borne Her husband. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 532 At last, reiecting her barbarous condition, [she] was maried to an English Gentleman.

† c. To dismiss from one's mind. *Obs.* —1
1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 180 Casting.. asyd the commoune effairis of the Realme, reiecteng the commoune welth and contemneng the Nobilitie.

6. To repel or rebuff (one who makes advances of any kind); to refuse to accept, listen to, admit, etc.
1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 182 Symon Magus also did couet the same grace: but he was sore reiected of S. Peter the Apostle. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 48 He that reiecteth me, and receiueth not my words, hath one that iudgeth him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 760 Not to reject The penitent, but ever to forgive. 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 315 Hospitals are often obliged to reject poor objects which offer .. for want of room. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 205 Whosoever hates or rejects any one of the prophets, is numbered with the infidels.

b. Of a woman: To refuse (a man) as lover or husband. Also with compl., and *absol.*
1581 RICHE *Farewell Mil. Prof.* Iiiij Seyng you haue so scornfully reiected me to be your loiall housbande. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 159 Then woo thy selfe, be of thy selfe reiected. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 10 O say what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd, Could make a gentle Belle reject a Lord? *Ibid.* II. 12 Oft she rejects, but never once offends. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VII. 8 Thus to be flouted, rejected, and laughed to scorn by a maiden.

† c. To deny (one who makes a request). *Obs.* —1
1611 BIBLE *Mark* vi. 26 The king was exceeding sory; yet for his othes sake..hee would not reiect her.

7. To refuse to grant, entertain, or agree to (a request, proposal, etc.).
1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i, She seemeth to reject his suite. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 545 But this [proposal] was rejected; both to exclude the Protestants admittance [etc.]. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, I knew him to be so honest a man, that I could not reject his proposal. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXIII. IV. 305 The orders of Cyrus he treated as a suggestion, which he might adopt or reject at his discretion. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 The demand was at once rejected by the baronage.

† 8. a. To refer (a matter or person) *to* another for decision. Also const. *into* a place. *Obs.*
1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. x. (S.T.S.) II 183 Eftir þat þis mater was lang dispute afore þe senate, It was reieckit to þe bischoppis, þat þai mycht decerne þareapoun. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 637 Barbarussa thus rejected into Syria,. perceived that it tended to his no small disgrace. *Ibid., marg*, Barbarussa rejected to Abraham the great Bassa.

† b. To cast (a fault, etc.) back *upon* a person. Also const. *to*. *Obs.*
a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 402 Either we reject the cause of sin upon God, other else do renew the stoical destiny. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* iv. 9 Ane man sould not reiect the caus of his auin euil and vickednes to the prescience of god, bot to him self. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* iii. 12 Here he rejects the fault upon the woman, and thorow her, upon God. 1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 170 They have found a nudity in the Creator, and did implicitly reject their fault upon Him.

† c. To put (a thing) away *into* a place. *Obs.* —1
1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 70 The figures of Manna, and the waters, he reiecteth into the third booke.

9. To throw or cast back; † to repel, repulse (an assailant). *rare.*
1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 281 Who fighting at too much disadvantage, were by the Turks easily rejected. 1826 [see REJECTED *ppl. a.* b]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 252 The sea is rejected from the shore, to return in mighty waves. 1889 SYMONDS in *Fortn. Rev.* XLV. 57 We can neither reject ourselves into the past, nor project ourselves into the future, with certainty sufficient to decide [etc.].

† b. To cut off (a person) *from* some resource.
1601 in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 181 So [he would] bee utterly rejected from having either credit or aides hereafter from them. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 137 His great officers .would have the Irish ..to be rejected from all expectation of recovering their estates. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. iii. § 3 The young men were intirely rejected from any hopes of the kingdom.

Hence **Reje·oting** *vbl. sb.*
1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A reiecting, *rejectio*. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* x. 29 This sin is a wilful rejecting of the means, whereby the wounds of sin should be healed.

Rejectable (rĭdʒe·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be, or ought to be, rejected.
1611 COTGR., *Rebutable*, reiectable, refusable. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 229 Do you understand the difference between acceptable and rejectable objects..? 1847 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* xvii. (1884) II. 18 Melancholy and rejectable spy-glasses.

Hence **Reje·ctableness.**
1852 PULSFORD tr. *Müller's Doctr Sin* I. 37 That..a strong consciousness is able to be distinctly realized of the rejectableness of evil.

† **Reje·ctament.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *rejectamentum*: see next.] a. Refuse. b. One who is rejected.
1653 SCLATER *Funeral Serm.* 25 *Sept.* (1654) 7 That rejectament, which is scraped from the dirty pavement. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 153 Your majesty's wisdom inherent..Will not disdain to hear complaints Of us though but rejectaments.

‖ **Rejectamenta** (rĭdʒektămĕ·ntă). [mod.L., pl. of *rejectamentum*: see REJECT *v.* and -MENT.]
1. Things rejected as useless or worthless; refuse.
1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvi. (1818) II. 437 A scavenger, whose business it is to sweep the streets and convey the rejectamenta to one grand repository. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 201 The rejectamenta of the kitchen..are..accepted with eagerness. 1877 W. H. DALL *Tribes N.W.* 45 Bones, shells, and all varieties of rejectamenta having been deposited here for centuries.
2. Wrack or rubbish cast up by the sea.
1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 101 [He] found it .. amongst rejectamenta of the sea. 1856 *Zoologist* XIV. 5309 It had been taken beneath marine rejectamenta at Exmouth. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 155 *Pupa badia* is common among the rejectamenta of our tidal rivers.
3. *Phys.* Excremental matter.
1879 PACKARD *Zool.* ii. (1881) 43 There being many pores or mouths, and but a single outlet for the rejectamenta.

† **Rejecta·neous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L., *rejectāneus* (coined by Cicero to render the Stoic ἀποπρογγμένος), f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT; cf. *extraneous, spontaneous*, etc.] Deserving rejection, rejectable. (Common in H. More's works.)
1657 FARINDON *Serm.* Pref. 22 Others are more forced, and therefore Rejectaneous and unprofitable. 1678 GALE *Ct. Gentiles* III. 93 A reprobate, spurious, drossie, vain, adulterine, rejectaneous mind. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 28 Supposing the rejectaneous algebraical quantity to be an infinitely small or evanescent quantity.

Rejected (rĭdʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REJECT *v.* + -ED 1.] Refused, repudiated, cast out, etc.
1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 57 The commons can .annex the rejected bills to their bill of aids. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 151 Stain not a noble house With vague surmises of rejected crime. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 191, I lost some time in collecting such parts of his rejected cargo as I could find.

b. *Ent.* Thrown back; not admitted between other parts.
1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 332 An insect having a visible Scutellum. *a.* Rejected..When, though visible, it does not intervene between the elytra at their base.

Rejecter (rĭdʒe·ktəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1. Cf. REJECTOR.] One who rejects.
1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2134/1 To exhorte .. these Agamistes and wilfull reiecters of matrimonie, to take themselues to lawfull wiues. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 411 However the rejecters of Christ may escape judgment for a time. 1706 CLARKE *Lett. to Dodwell* (1712) 12 It will follow .. that neither Rejecters of the Gospel, nor wicked Christians, shall be condemned to any other punishment. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Conversat* Wks. 1771 VIII. 115 These rejecters of society borrow all their information from their own savage dispositions. 1830 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 484 The motive of the rejecter is different.

† **Reje·ctible,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* = REJECTABLE.
1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* V. 353 Terms Unheard-of and Invented by themselves, *Producta*, for Instance, and *Rejecta* (as if one shou'd say Promotables and Rejectibles). 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 301 He would be far from being rejectible as a companion for life.

Reje·ctingly, *adv.* [f. pres. pple. of REJECT *v.* + -LY 2.] In a rejecting manner.
1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 503 He waved his hand rejectingly. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 5/8 She jerks her handkerchief rejectingly at them until the chosen suitor arrives.

Rejection (rĭdʒe·kʃən). [a. F. *réjection* (16th c.), or ad. L. *rejectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT.] The action of rejecting or the state of being rejected.
1552 in HULOET. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 99 b, Rejeccion is then used when we lay suche faultes from us as our enemies would charge us with all. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxviii. § 6 Vtter rejection of the whole Christian faith. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 74 They who were for a rejection of the King's Proposition. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 86 Were this neglected, what would become of selection and rejection? 1835 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. iii. 36 We grieve over the rejection of the Irish Church Bills last year and this. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 334 The Count..left Paris with a decisive rejection of the emperor's advances.

b. *concr.* That which is rejected; excrement.
1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 100 The sand banckes or downes, which the reiection of the sea by little and little hath raised and cast vp. 1839 *Britannia* 13 July, Happy to sun himself and sleep on the basest rejections of the public stable. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 898 The later rejections are watery and copious.

† **Rejecti·tious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rejectitius*, f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT: see -ITIOUS, and cf. REJECTANEOUS.] Deserving rejection; rejected.
1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 60 The refuse and reiectitious people of Israel. 1642 CUDWORTH *Disc. Lord's Supper* 43 Those other Feria's, which have beene made Rejectitious since, by that Calendar. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol.* 151 Persons spurious and rejectitious, whom their Families and Allies have disowned.

Reje·ctive, *a.* [f. as REJECT *v.* + -IVE.] That rejects, or tends to cast off (Webster 1828-32).

Rejectment (rĭdʒe·ktmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. REJECTAMENT.]
† 1. Rejection. *Obs. rare.*
a 1677 MANTON *Christ's Tempt.* Matt. iv. 7 Wks. 1870 I. 299 If Achitophel could not endure the rejectment of his counsel [etc.]. 1690 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 338 The Committee of This board presented the Promulgated bills with Amendments and Rejectments.
2. *concr.* Rejected matter, excrement. Also *pl.*
1828-32 WEBSTER (citing EATON), *Rejectment*, matter thrown away. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 107 Originating probably from the rejectments of birds.

Rejector (rĭdʒe·ktəɹ). [a. L. *rejector*, agent-n. f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT.] = REJECTER.
1752 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1788) IX. 269 The Rejectors of it .. would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand. 1857 KEBLE *Euch. Ador.* 40 The same sort of trial ..as the Holy Communion has evermore been to rejectors.

Rejekk-, obs. Sc. form of REJECT *v.*

† **Reje·rk,** *v. Obs.* [RE-.] *trans.* To jerk back.
1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 527 Smarter then Racquets in a Court re-jerk Balls 'gainst the Wals of the black-boorded house.

† **Rejoi·ce,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5-6 **rejoyse,** 6-7 **rejoyce.** [f. the vb.] Joy, rejoicing; a cause of joy. (Common in 16th c.)
c 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 329 He rejoisid, and in his rejoyse in suche case, me thought, as Troylus was in.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 52, I have thought it a synguler reioyse to me if I myght ones se you gadred to-gyther. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* Ep. Ded., To your euerlasting comfort, and the rejoice of christian harts. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 6 The Angels must not want their charitable Rejoyces for the conversion of lost Sinners.

Rejoice (rĭdʒoi·s), *v.* Forms: α. 4–6 **reioyse**, (5 **reioysse, reyjoysse, resjoysse, reyoyse**, 5–6 **reioys**), **reioyes-e**, (6 *Sc.* **-ioyis, -ioiyss**); 4–6 **reioise**, (5 **-sse**, 6 *Sc.* **reiois**); 5–7 **reioyce**, (7–8 **rejoyce**), 5 **rejoice**. β. 4 **reioische, -sshe**, 4–5 **reioysche, -sshe**; 4–5 **reios(c)he**. γ. 5–6 **reiose**, (5 **reyose**), *Sc.* **reios(s, -ioss**, 6 **reioce**. [a. OF. *rejoiss-*, *resjoiss-*, lengthened stem of *rejoir* (later *rejouir*, mod.F. *réjouir*), f. *re-* Re- + *joir* to Joy *v.*: cf. Rejoy. (See also Joise *v.*)]

†**1.** *trans.* To enjoy by possessing; to have full possession and use of (a thing). *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2032 Swyche an eyre y vnderstande Shal neuer wel reioshe hys lande. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4102 Þat here sone..miȝt reioische þat reaume as riȝt eir bi kinde. 1424 in T. A. Beck *Ann. Furnes* (1844) 295 That he have and rejoise iiij.[xx] cartfulle of Turfes yerly with in the place forsaide. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cviii. 82 He reioysed his reygne but shorte whyle. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] 615 The duke of Lancastre is gone into Acquytayne, to reioyce the gyfte that the kynge..hath gyuen hym. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 251 Many couetous men do we see..to whom God giues power to get riches.. but not libertie to reioyce and vse them.

†**b.** To have (a person) as husband or wife; to have for oneself; to enjoy (a woman). *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xxvi. (1554) 97 b, Dary cast.. Her to reioyce agein hys father's wyll. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3696 Sekerly this is the comon voyse, In all the courte that he shall hir reioyse. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI. xv. 207 [The damsel said] sythen I maye not reioyce the to haue thy body on lyue. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 417 Who so euer shold haue the chaplet..shoulde in lykewyse reioyse my lady Florence, your doughter.

†**c.** To enjoy (a condition or privilege). *Obs.*

1458 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 254 God hold hem longe..That Anglonde may rejoise concord and unite. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 1 They have and rejoice such fredomes and liberties as doth denesyns born within this realme.

2. To gladden, make joyful, exhilarate (a person, his spirits, etc.).

c 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 101 We han noon oþer melodye or glee Vs to reioyse in oure aduersitee. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 551 Thar cummyng Reiosyt rycht gretumly the king. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 Than I herd a voyce celestialle, Rejoysyng my spirites inwardly. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1724 All these hystoryes noble and auncyent Reioysynge the audyence he sange with pleasuer. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxi. 241 It reioyceth and recreateth the spirites. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 40 This, as it rejoyced the King, so it put him in mind of the Vicissitude of all worldly things. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8, I love to rejoice their poor Hearts at this season. 1774 Kames *Sketches* II. viii. (1807) II. 178 It rejoices me, that the same mode is adopted in this island. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 431 His body he rejoices with sack-posset. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May vi, Too fair for human art, so Psyche thought, It might the fancy of some god rejoice.

b. In passive. Const. *at*, †*in*, †*of*, etc.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 269 To maynteym weill thair franchiss, He wes reiosit on mony wiss. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 For Davyd aftyr his victory Reyjoyssed whas alle Jerusalem. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 705 Off his presence scho rycht reiosit was. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 275 Of whose comynge the hole courte was greatly rejoysed. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 58, I am reioysit at my hart, To se his godlie face. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 6 June, All the Court was in a hubbub, being rejoiced over head and ears in this good news. 1801 *Lusignan* II. 94 You do not ..look half so rejoiced when we meet as I do. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 The King was rejoiced at seeing him.

†**c.** *Hunting.* To reward (a hound). *Obs.*—[1]

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, Þenn þe hunter reioyseth his houndes for þe explette of his houndes and also for it is vermynn þat þei renne too.

3. *refl.* To make (oneself) glad or joyful; hence = sense 5. Now *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 89, I me reioysid of my liberte. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxxi. 309 Thei rejoyssen hem hugely for to speke there of. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Auian* xv, None oughte to reioysshe hym self of his worship. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 91 Every person rejoyced them in theyr degree. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 14 Rejoycing my self on..the hope I have to be returned in safetie. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lxii 60 Rejoice myself with a glance at the volutes of the Erectheium.

transf. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv, Whan yowre hawke hath slayne a fowle, and is rewarded as I haue sayde, let hir not flie in no whise tyll y[t] she haue Reiosed hir.

†**4.** To feel joy on account of (an event). Also *it is rejoiced*, there is rejoicing. *Obs.*

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 325 My Lorde coude nat bileve it but if he harde it, how it is rejoysshid in som place that he is nat Chaunceleer. 1505 in *Mem. Hen VII* (Rolls) 256 They that knowe your grace gretely do rejoyse the maryaje. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1279/1 His visitacion thei reioysed not, but were afeard to come nere him. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* Concl. 24 Let vs rather..Lament their false facktes then reioyce their foule falls. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 370 Nere Mother Reioyc'd deliuerance more.

5. *intr.* To be full of joy; to be glad or greatly delighted; to exult.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1165 It is not al for nought That in myn herte I now reioyse thus. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 55 His precious deeth made..cristen folk for to reioisen euere. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 158 Quhairfoir me thocht all flouris did reioss. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball. Phil. & Mary* (1860) 5 Nothyng shall let us nowe to rejoys and be fayne. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 206 O reioyce Beyond a common ioy. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iv. § 9 (1727) 281 He once suffered, and for that reason he rejoyces for ever. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 65. 69 The Nation rejoyces: The Prince is pleased. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 339 They naturally rejoice when they see a signal instance of tyranny resisted with success. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VIII. xxviii, As if the sea, and sky, And earth, rejoiced with new-born liberty. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 771 Never man rejoiced More than Geraint to greet her thus attired.

b. Const. *at*, *in*, † *of*, *over*. Also *to rejoice in*, to have or possess.

1483 Ld. Dynham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 157 All the comones of the Contre greitly rejoysshe therof. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 That other gloryed & reioysed in his power. 1530 Palsgr. 683/2, I have rejoysed.. at his prosperyte. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* x. 9 That Ierusalem maye reioyse ouer the. 1605 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) I. 14 They rejoice of our good. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 181, I shall once so reioyce in him, that I cannot more reioyce at my selfe. 1726 Butler *Serm. Rolls Chap.* v. 80 When we rejoyce in the Prosperity of others. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 326 Rejoice in him, and celebrate his sway. 1842 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 163, I have had a parasol of Mrs. Buller's, who rejoices in two. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 127 Rejoicing at that answer to his prayer.

c. Const. with clause, usu. with *that*.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 112 They in hart rejoysed not a lyte, On hym to loke that they have lybarte. *a* 1530 Wolsey in G. Cavendish *Life* (Ellis) 184 Lett us all rejoyse and be glade, that [etc.]. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 30 What were more holy, Then to reioyce the former Queene is well? 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 475 Whether I should repent me..or rejoyce..that much more good thereof shall spring. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 339 Once more I..rejoice That yet a remnant of your race survives.

d. Const. with *inf.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 106 Quhat ferly is thocht thow reioys to flyte? 1561 Winȝet *First Tract.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 8 Vtheris..reioyses to be callit Gospellaris and cunning in Scripture. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 249 Reioycing to see another merry. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 253 Grey mountains, and old woods,..Rejoice to hear what yet ye cannot speak.

Hence **Rejoi·ced** *ppl. a.*

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Mysterious Husb.* IV. 12 Mrs. Horton flung her arms round the neck of her still more rejoiced husband.

Rejoiceful (rĭdʒoi·sfŭl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Rejoice *sb.* + -ful.] Joyful, joyous.

1538 Elyot, *Lætabilis*, gladde, or reioycefull. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.*, *Alice to Bl. Prince* Annot., Poems (1619) 150 To whose last and lawfull Request, the reioycefull Ladie sends this louing Answere. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 52. 744 In the meane while the King makes a reioicefull entrance into Excester. 1650 *Descr. Fut. Hist. Europe* Pref. 8 The hands of his loving and rejoycefull Subjects. 1890 Sarah J. Duncan *Social Departure* 395 Tranquil beyond all telling.., with no rejoiceful tint of rose and gold.

Rejoicement (rĭdʒoi·smĕnt). [f. Rejoice *v.* + -ment. Cf. OF. *rejouissement.*] Joy, exultation, rejoicing.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 70 So hath he ben accepted with the well liking reioycement..of all ages. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 69. 668 The reioicement caused by this seeming peace..was wonderfully great. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 32 It was rather a stupefaction than a rejoycement. 1837 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.*, *Acharnians* I. i, What pleasure had I worth rejoicement? 1894 *Catholic News* 8 Sept. 8 His execution took place amidst a scene of popular rejoicement.

Rejoicer (rĭdʒoi·səɹ). [f. as prec. + -er [1].]

1. One who rejoices.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 720 As if hee were one of the hopefull sufferers, and patient rejoycers. 1648 *Ded. T. Sheppard's Clear Sunshine of Gospel*, England might bee stirred up to be Rejoicers in..these promising beginnings. 1700 Southerne *Fate of Capua* I. i, A kind Rejoycer in our Growth and Strength. 1845 Browning *Soul's Trag.* II. Wks. 1896 I. 476/2 By the side of such a rejoicer. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Stud.* Pref. 18, I made haste to rejoice with the rejoicers.

2. One who or that which causes rejoicing.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. 121 Briefe, I am..To those that would, and cannot, a rejoycer. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Hymn to Earth* 16 Sister thou of the stars, and beloved by the sun, the rejoicer.

Rejoicing (rĭdʒoi·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing [1].]

1. The action of the vb. Rejoice; the feeling and expression of joy.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 415 In hert he had gret reiosying. *c* 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 331 W[t] mellodieus mynstralsye..,castinge out of flowers, rejoising of the people [etc.]. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xv, Men ought not to be glad ne take reioysshynge in the wordes of caytyf folke. 1555 Eden *Decades* 58 Yet receaued they it with muche reioysinge. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 93 My reioycing At nothing can be more. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 180 Great triumph and rejoycing was in Heav'n. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 274 He heard the sounds of rejoicing from the distant camp of the allies.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance, occasion, or expression of rejoicing; a festival.

a 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 312/1 Men sit and laugh at them, & haue a great reioysing in them. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 332 Like little frosts that sometime threat the spring, To ad a more reioysing to the prime. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 200 The rejoycings upon this occasion were of short continuance. 1774 Bruce in Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1776) I. 215 The sixth [instrument] is peculiarly an attendant on festivity and rejoicings. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 91 Who is found to tell to-day What such rejoicings signify?

†**2.** A cause or source of rejoicing or gladness.

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 142 To myn hert it was a reioisinge To here thi vois. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxix. 15 Oure secrete rejoysyng frome the sone beme. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) viii. 20 Ȝe be, hairt, My hairtis reiosing. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xv. 16 Thy word was unto me, the ioy and reioycing of my heart.

3. *attrib.*, as *rejoicing day*, *fire*, *night*, etc.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. i. 32 The fam'd Cassibulan..Made Luds-Towne with reioycing-Fires bright. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 85 ¶ 1, I met with several Fragments of it upon the next rejoycing Day. 1760 Gray *Let. to Wharton* 23 Jan., The first rejoicing night he was terribly frighted, and thought the bonefire was made for him. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 269 Sudden commotions of the mind. upon lamenting, or rejoicing occasions 1885 *Academy* 5 Sept. 147/1 In 1660 he preached a rejoicing sermon on the restoration of Charles II.

Rejoi·cing, *ppl. a.* [-ing [2].] That rejoices.

1560 Bible (Geneva) *Zeph.* ii. 15 This is the reioycing citie that dwelt carelesse. 1700 Prior *Carm. Seculare* 192 He.. dictated a lasting peace To the rejoicing world below. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 9 To bring light from obscurity..must needs be delightful and rejoicing. 1798 Coleridge *France* i, Thou rising Sun! thou blue rejoicing Sky! 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* I. i. 56 An easy and rejoicing hospitality..had reduced the fortunes of the house.

Rejoi·cingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a rejoicing manner.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* i. 22 Whiche I (reioysynglie) herde and beheld. 1596 H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* II. 153 Reioycinglie they would suffer any death at the handes of the Romanes. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 36 A Fountain ..doth at the sound of a pipe rejoycingly exult and leap up. 1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella*, *Legend* x, The Father and Mother were last in the train; Rejoicingly they came. 1885 Swinburne *Misc.* (1886) 322 A fact to be thankfully and rejoicingly accepted.

Rejoin (rĭdʒoi·n), *v.*[1] Also 5–7 **rejoyn**, (7 **-nd**). [ad. F. *rejoin-*, *rejoindre*, f. *re-* Re- + *joindre* to Join. The sense, however, is not recorded in F., and was prob. developed in AF. legal use.]

1. *intr. Law.* To reply to a charge or pleading; *spec.* to answer the plaintiff's replication. Hence **Rejoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1456 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 148 This is the reioynyng of Nicholl Marshall vnto the replicacion of Robert Bale. 1530 Palsgr. 683/1, I rejoyne, as men do that answere to the lawe. 1885 L. O. Pike *Yearbks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III* Introd. 110 Hyncley rejoined, again stating matters of fact, which he was again 'paratus verificare'.

†**2.** To answer a reply; also more loosely, to reply. Const. *to*, *with*. *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lix. 66 In reioyner and reioyning with you, this I saie. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 428 To this aunswere the Duke of Orliaunce replyed, and king Henry reioyned. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Vnto whom..wee shall not contentiously rejoyne. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 2 Several passages both of the Preface and Body of the Discourse I am rejoyning to.

3. *trans.* To say in answer.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. v. 87 Knox rejoyndeth, it is not enough. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 5 You are not to expect Profound, Uncommon, Deep, Elaborate Notions ..in what I shall rejoyn to your Letter. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iv, 'If you'll have the goodness', rejoined Squeers. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 99 It will be rejoined, of course, that he was an altogether envious man.

†**4.** To answer (an assertion). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1601 Barlow *Def.* 35 These two last are easily reioyned.

Rejoin (rī-, rīdʒoi·n), *v.*[2] Also 6–8 **rejoyn**, (6–7 **-joyne**). [ad. F. *rejoin-* (see prec.), or f. Re- 5 a + Join *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of things: To come together or unite again. Also const. *into*.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L iij b, Whan they be drye sewe them subtylly and the lyppes wyl reioyne togydre. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 737 In Soule and Bodie both, Hee cannot come, For they reioyne not till the day of Doom. *a* 1705 Ray *Disc.* II. v. (1713) 293 Several Houses parted from each other, some rejoined, others fell.

2. *trans.* To join again, reunite (persons or things, or one *to* or *with* another).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 215/24 To Reioyne, *repangere.* 1591 Spenser *Ruins Rome* v, Her great spirite, rejoyned to the spirite Of this great masse, is in the same enwombed. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 188 As tin-soder doth knit and rejoyne a crackt peece of brasse. 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 30 Tallies have been counterfeited..which could not bee discovered before they were rejoyned with their foyles. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 326 If we could rejoin to them the other Principles. 1836 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 448 The letters were written..to rejoin head, tails, and betweenities, which Hayley had severed.

†**b.** To join, add *to*; to combine *with*. *Obs.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 With stincking poysoned ordure Thee ground they smeared, theartoo skriches harshye reioyning. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* xviii, Such a proof of regard, rejoined with the entreaties of his own family..was too powerful to be withstood.

c. To reannex. *rare*—[1].

1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* cxvii. III. 54 If France could quietly, and with the assent of the in-dwellers, rejoin the Rhenish provinces.

3. To join (a person, company, etc.) again.

1611 Florio, *Raggiunto*, reioyned or ouertaken againe. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 209 Thoughts, which..I forgot, Meet and rejoin me. *a* 1769 J. G. Cooper *Estim. Life* iii, Receive the one, and soon the other Will follow to rejoin his brother. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., He left his regiment when it broke up camp, but rejoined it again. 1855 Browning *Ep. Karshish* 12 Whereby the wily vapour fain would slip Back and rejoin its source.

absol. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 224/2 If the officer is not likely to rejoin soon.

Hence **Rejoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*[2], † reassembling.

1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 147 The proclamasyon for reioynyng of the Parlament.

Rejoinder (rĭdʒoi·ndəɹ), *sb.* Also 5-6 **reioyner**, 6 **reioyndre**, 7 **rijoinder**. [a. F. *rejoindre* inf. used as sb. The sense is prob. from AF. usage: see Rejoin *v.*[1]]

1. *Law.* The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

1482 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cas.* (Selden Soc.) 14 This is the reioyner of John Attwyll .. to the replicacion of John Tayllour. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Replycacyons, reioynders, rebutters. and other pleadynges. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 10 In every count, barre, replication, rejoynder, &c. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 48 She has Demurs, and Replications, and Rejoynders; but my case hangs. *a* 1683 Scroggs *Courts-leet* (1714) 168 If they proceed nor further by Replication, Rejoinder, Surrejoinder. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 310 The rejoinder must support the plea, without departing out of it. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 486/1 Rejoinder of issue was made.

2. An answer to a reply († common in the titles of books and pamphlets); also simply, a reply.

1566 Harding (*title*) A rejoindre to Mr. Jewels Replie. 1609 R. Parsons *Quiet Reckoning* title-p., In a large Preamble to a more ample Reioynder promised by him. 1659 Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* 306, I shall promise to deal in like manner with him, if any rejoinder shall be found needful. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xx. 231 Rejoinder to the churl the King disdain'd. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 232 The assembly took the governor's reply..into consideration, and prepared a suitable rejoinder. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. x. 125 An answer came in a form to which in that age no rejoinder was possible.

b. Without article, in phr. *in rejoinder.*

1556 [see Rejoin *v.*[1] 2]. 1844 De Quincey in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. xv. 332 In rejoinder to your note of Wednesday morning, I wrote an answer.

So † **Rejoi·nder** *v. intr.*, to reply. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xix. Wks. 1683 IV. 604 When Nathan shall rejoynder with a *Thou art the man*,..then their hearts come to the touchstone.

† **Rejoi·ndure.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [prob. ad. F. *rejoindre* (see prec. and Joinder), with ending assimilated to -ure.] Reunion.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 38 Iniurie of chance..beguiles our lips Of all reioyndure: forcibly preuents Our lockt imbrasures.

† **Rejoi·nt,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of obscure origin: cf. Rejolt *v.*] *trans.* To upset.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 160, I wyll haue none oyle in my salet for reioyntynge of my stomacke.

Rejoi·nt (*ri-*), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To join together again; to reunite, or fill up, the joints of.

1677 Barrow *Serm. Creed, Resurrect. Body* Wks. 1686 II. 521 Ezekiel saw dry bones rejoynted and reinspired with life. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl., Rejointing*, or *Rejoynting*, in architecture, the filling up the joints of the stones in old buildings, etc. when worn hollow by course of time, or by weather. [Hence in Bailey (vol. II), Gwilt, Knight, etc.]

Rejois(s)e, obs. forms of Rejoice *v.*

† **Rejo·lt,** *sb. Obs.* [Re-.] A reacting shock.

1692 South *Serm., Rom.* i. 32 (1697) II. 201 As long as these inward rejolts and recoilings of the Mind continue. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 126 Fond Fool at Death, who his stoll'n Feathers molts, And of his Folly feels the dire rejolts.

Rejo·lt, *v.* [f. Re- + Jolt *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To rise again in the stomach. *Obs.*

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* liii. (1636) 69 As the Countryman said, that had eaten fish fried with Lampe Oyle, they will make the meat eftsoones to rejolt. [Hence in Coles *Adam in Eden* (1657) cli. 231.]

2. *trans.* To jolt again, or back again.

1833 Sir F. B. Head *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 273, I retraced my steps, was rejolted homewards, and..reached my peaceful abode.

Rejose, obs. form of Rejoice *v.*

† **Rejou·nce.** *Obs.* Also 6 **reiounse.** [f. Re- + Jounce *v.*] *intr.* **a.** To occur or recur to the mind after the manner of a bump or thump. **b.** ? To be recalcitrant or refractory.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lvi. 27 Peace dawpates; while I tell a thing now reiounst In my head, which to vtter I am compounst. 1567 Drant *Horace, De Arte Poet.* B iij, So that this thing to multiplie still in theire mynde reiounses. *a* 1644 Quarles *Virgin Widow* iv. i, Poyson doe thy worst. Hah! Dost thou rejounce? Thy Power's curb'd, and cannot worke her end.

† **Rejourn,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **rejorne, rejurne.** [f. Re- + (*ad*)*journ*; cf. med.L. *radjournare*, It. *raggiornare* (Florio), and see Readjourn.]

1. *trans.* To adjourn, postpone, defer, put off.

1513 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 96, I was..avised by my guyds to have rejorned my purpose. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 66 Item the terme rejurnyd from the Assencion unto Myhylmas. 1598 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxxi. xxi, Renaldo wisht..the combat might be now rejourn'd, Till Phœbus were about the world return'd. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* III. 84 This dutie..is most vnworthily rejourned into the last place. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* (1854) 229 They cannot lay down arms, nor rejourn the Parliament to any other place.

2. To refer (a person) *to* something. *rare*[−1].

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ix, To the Scriptures themselves I rejourn all such atheistical spirits.

3. *intr.* **a.** To return. *rare*[−1].

1533 Cranmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 36 This donne, and after our reiornyng home agayne, the Kings Highnes prepared al thynges convenient for the Coronacion.

b. To rejoin, reply. *rare*[−1].

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 463 Whereto I rejourne, that..the use of Christian Monks..was much more rigid then that of the Essens.

Hence † **Rejou·rning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1613 P. Forbes *Comm. Revelation* 36 (Jam.) The answere hath in it a two-fold consolation against the reiourning of the sought vengeance. 1642 (*title*) The Judges' Resolution on the Bench. concerning His Majesties Proclamation for the rejourning of the Michaelmas Term.

† **Rejou·rney,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Re-.] *trans.* To journey over again.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxvii. 252 Hee that does this, may rejourney all his voyage, in his Closet.

† **Rejou·rnment.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. Rejourn *v.* + -ment.] Adjournment.

1579-80 North *Plutarch, Cicero* (1653) 713 The Prætors.. had made so many rejournments and delayes, that they had driven it off to the last day of hearing.

† **Rejoy',** *v. Obs.* Also **reioy(e.** [ad. OF. *rejoir* (mod.F. *réjouir*): see Re and Joy *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rejoice, be joyful. Const. *at, in.*

c 1315 Shoreham III. 169 3yf by wyl reioyeþ more In enyes kennes þynges..þou ne anourest god aryȝt. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1321 Therfor in your harte [to] reioye ye may be fayn. 1602 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 312 He oftens will rejoy and jest at his expressions.

2. *trans.* (and *refl.*). To make joyful or happy; to cause to rejoice. Also const. *of.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 395 Let vs speake of Iustie life in Troy That we have lad,..And eke of time coming vs rejoy. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3407 3e sall be glad of my degre & gretly reioyd. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 9 b, Thenne began the ladyes to reioye them silf. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 205 For to make hym to forgete his losse, & forto reioye & haue hym out of melencolye.

3. To enjoy as possessor.

1464 *Paston Lett.* I. 299 So that I may by your frendship the more peasably rejoy my forsaid purchase. 1468 *Ibid.* II. 331 That I and myn assignez may peasseble rejoie theym. *a* 1500 in Arnolde (*Chron.* (1811) 39 That they vse hem full and reioye hem for euer.

Hence † **Rejoy·ing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1315 Shorefham v. 90 Elyzabet wel þat aspyde, Hou a spylede onder hyre syde, And made hys reioyynge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A v, Ther be ix. inestimable reioyngis in armys. The ix. inestimable reioyngis of armys ben theys. First is a gentilman to be made a knyght in the felde [etc.].

Rejoyce, -joyse, etc., obs. ff. Rejoice *v.*

Rejoyn(e, obs. form of Rejoin.

Reju·dge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To judge again, re-examine, pronounce a fresh judgement on.

1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 286 They that judge others now shall then be re-judged. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 122 Re-judge his justice, be the God of God. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. p. vii, It appears now too late to re-judge the virtues or vices of those men. 1798 Edgeworth *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 389 We shall teach them the habit of re-judging flattery. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 12 If, after the first course of judging be done, the best picked out of each class be re-judged a second time.

Reju·mble, *v.* [Re-.] † **a.** *intr.* Of food: To rise again, to 'repeat'. (Cf. Rejolt *v.* I.) *Obs.* **b.** *trans.* To jumble, toss about, again.

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 It rejumbles upon my stomack. 1755 Young *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 225 Wouldst thou be rejumbled in this rough Thespian cart ..?

Reju·nction. [Re- 5 a.] Reunion.

1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 176 Yet tis free and kept Fit for reiunction in mans second life. 1797 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 333 After a partial cannonade which prevented their re-junction till the evening. 1831 Ld. Hertford 15 May in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. 126 It did not even secure the rejunction of the Tories.

Reju·venant, *a.* [f. as next + -ant.] Rejuvenating.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov 6/3 The stir for Beauty making itself felt..like Nature's rejuvenant spring.

Rejuvenate (rĭdʒū·vĭnēit), *v.* [irreg. f. Re- + L. *juvenis* young, perh. after F. *rajeunir*] *trans.* To restore to youth; to make young or fresh again. Also *absol.*

1807 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II 210 It will also rejuvenate the people. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* II. 17 He..had the air of an old bachelor trying to rejuvenate himself. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 89 The action of the soul upon its corporeal shrine (rejuvenating it with joy, depressing it with grief). 1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* 156 He will pray for Medea: when she comes, let her either rejuvenate or slay.

Hence **Reju·venated, -ating,** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Rejuvena·tion; Reju·venator.**

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I vii, All the zest and freshness of rejuvenated life. 1871 Napheys *Prev & Cure Dis.* I. ix. 305 Rejuvenation in old age. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 275, I believe in the rejuvenation of worn-out institutions. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Feb. 4/4 The only rejuvenating potion for the country to quaff. 1889 *Lancet* 15 June 1193/2 A great beautifier and rejuvenator of the complexion.

Rejuvenesce (rĭdʒūvĭne·s), *v.* [ad. late L. *rejuvenesc-ĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *juvenis* young.] **a.** *intr.* To become young again; *spec.* in *Biol.* of cells: To acquire renewed vitality. **b.** *trans.* To impart fresh vitality to (a cell).

1879 tr. *Pasteur's Ferment.* 177 The dark, double-bordered cells are those which were sown but did not rejuvenesce. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* xii. 163 The only cells capable of being rejuvenesced are the eggs; the only cells capable of rejuvenescing these are the sperma.

Rejuvenescence (rĭdʒūvĭne·sens). Also 7, 9 **-escence.** [f. as prec. + -ence.] A renewal of youth, physical, mental, or spiritual. Also *fig.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxxix. 815 With a re-juvenescence a new and fresh youth. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. viii. 193 Whether Paracelsus and others deservedly call such accidents a reall renovation or rejuvenescence. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. i. § 2 (1734) 114 If this could be .. effected, the Cure would be a true Rejuvenescence. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* (1858) I. 285 The works of Chaucer, upon which this kind of rejuvenescence has been bestowed by Dryden, require little criticism. 1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV 426 To restore the circulation of our earlier classics produces, by infusion, a rejuvenescence of the language. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxvi. (1877) 641 The Greek and Roman races..had lost..all power of intellectual rejuvenescence.

b. *spec.* in *Biol.* and *Bot.* The process by which a vegetative cell transforms itself into a new one.

1855 Henfrey *Micrographic Dict.* s. v. *Cell*, Cell-formation also occurs, without division, in cases where the entire contents of a cell separate from the parent, and form a new organism (rejuvenescence). 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 9 Hence the rejuvenescence of a cell .. must be regarded morphologically as the formation of a new one. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. ix, It results in a simple 'rejuvenescence' of the conjugating individuals.

† **Rejuvene·scency.** *Obs.* [-ency.] = prec.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northumbld.* II. (1662) 309 The Poetical fiction of Æson his Re-juvenescency in Medeas Bath. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 264 The whole Creation now grown old expecteth and waiteth for a certain rejuvenescency. 1755 *Man* No. 23. 1 Spring. gives us a kind of rejuvenescency. 1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias* III. 238-9 So the soul acquires rejuvenescency by always descending into generation.

Rejuvene·scent, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ent.]

1. Becoming young again.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* III. 160 It is a progressive union of minds, for ever rejuvenescent. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlv, The Crawley House in Great Gaunt Street was quite rejuvenescent. 1879 Farrar *Christ* (1881) 118 Come and see..an aged world rejuvenescent.

b. *spec.* in scientific use.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 211/2 The rejuvenescent cell becomes individualised and is transformed into the rudiment of a new plant. 1885-8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 114 In young adults..the thymus is often found persistent if not rejuvenescent.

2. Rejuvenating.

1763 Ld. Bath in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 72, I was not a very dangerous man when I left England, but the Waters are rejuvenescent. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xix. 278 Though utter sceptics as to its rejuvenescent power, they were inclined to swallow it at once.

Rejuvenize (rĭdʒū·vĭnəiz), *v.* [Cf. Rejuvenate and -ize] *trans.* To rejuvenate, make young again. Hence **Reju·venized** *ppl. a.*

1816 T. Taylor in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 464 So the divisible life of the soul..is rejuvenized in its subsequent progression. 1849 J. W. Donaldson *Theat. Greeks* 250 The marvellously rejuvenized Iolaus, the comrade of Hercules. 1877 Blackmore *Erema* liii, That ancient and obsolete town, rejuvenized now by its Signor.

Rek, obs. form of Reek *sb.*[1]

Rekand(e, -anth, obs. varr. *reckan* Rackan.

† **Reke,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [? Related to next: cf. ON. *reke*, pursuit of a matter.] Haste, hurry.

c 1300 R. Brunne *Medit.* 821 A cumpany..þe whych were sente yn a grete reke, þe dampned mennes legges to breke. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7894 (Kölbing), 3if we may owhar abreke, Fle we hem wiþ gret reke!

† **Reke,** *v.*[1] *Obs. Pa. t.* 4 **rak(e.** *Pa. pple.* 4 **reke.** [Of obscure origin: perh. f *recþ, rekþ*, 3 sing. pres. ind. of OE. *reccan* Recche *v.*]

1. *intr.* To go, proceed, make one's way, esp. rapidly or in haste; to run.

It is doubtful if the first quot. belongs here.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1606 Myn heorte is neyh alemed þat ic may vnnebe speke, Ac yet ic wile forþurre reke. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 750 When Guy herd Felice so speke, He tok his leue and gan out reke. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1686 Beues is out of prisoun reke. *Ibid* 3536 Whan Arondel he ide what he spak, Before þe twei knistes he rak. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2177 To þe chambre so harde he rake þat þyderward he ran. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 182 When that sche myght out-breke, To her sone sche gan to reke. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxx. 642 Whanne he hadde power forto speke, thanne to his Meyne he gan to reke.

b. Of plants: To shoot up. *rare*[−1].

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 194 Deep lond also thou seke, Olyuys grete out of that lond wol reke.

2. *trans.* ? To rule, govern, guide. *rare*[−1].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11221 [He] þat al wroght and al mai reke, And did þe dumb asse to speke.

† **Reke,** *v.*- *Obs. rare. Pa. t.* 3 **rack.** [? a. ON. *reka* in same senses.] *trans.* To drive; to thrust.

c 1275 Lay. 9320 Hamund .. his spere to his heorte rack. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2886 3if þou miȝt me of hem wreke, & þe felouns out of mi lond do reke.

† **Reke,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [= MDu. *reken*, MHG. (and G.) *rechen*, OHG. *rehhan*, Goth. *rikan* to heap up: see Rake *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cover up in earth or ashes (cf. Rake *v.* 5); to bury. Also *fig.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1027 (Kölbing), No schal þer neuer no iustise þe bidelue. No in erþe þi bodi reke. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 594 3our bodies..bettur riht hadde In rouh erþe to be reke to roten hure bonus *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's Prol.* 28 Yet in oure Asshen olde is fyr yreke. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2408 In swiche lordes is vntrouthe I-reke. [1530 Palsgr. 684/1, I reke, I cover a thyng with asshes in the fyre (Lydgate).]

Reke, obs. f. RAKE, REACH *v.*, RECK *v.*, REEK, RICK. **Rekelage,** variant of RECOLAGE *Obs.*

Rekelness, obs. form of RACKLENESS.

† **Re·kels.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 **récels,** (-ils, **-eles, récoels**), **rícels, rýcels,** 3–5 **recles,** (3 **-less,** 4 **-lis**); 3 **rekles,** 4–5 **rekels,** (4 **-eles, -elis,** 5 **-ils, -yls**), 4 **rikels.** *β.* 3 **recheles, -is,** 5 **rychellys, richelle.** [OE. *récels* and *rícels* (for **ríccels*), f. *récan* to REEK *v.*[1]; see **-ELS.** ON. *reykelse* is from OE.] Incense.

α. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 11 Gold, cursumbor & recels. — Luke i. 9 [He] eode þætte [he] rœcels ȝesette. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Wiþ seaðan, recels lytel, swefi,.. weax [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1744 Þatt recless þatt te bisscopp þær Biforenn allterr brennde. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxl. 2 Mi bede be righted als rekles in þi sight. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 97 The tother gift..Was rekelis, for wel thai wiste, That rekelis bisend his goddhede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4977 Rase neuire of Aromitike sike rekils in erthe. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 225 Do þer to pouder recles of resyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 Rekels, *incensum.*

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Rechelis for his swetnesse bitocneð inwardliche bede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 Mure he set biuoren, & recheles kumeð efter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rychellys (*K.* richelle), *thus, incensum.*

Hence † **Rekel(s)-fat,** censer. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xvi. 46 Nim þin recelsfæt. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Zacharie..gede in þe temple mid his rechel fat. *c* 1200 ORMIN 135 He toc hiss reclefatt onn hand. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3782 For chore wel wiste ðat Gret fier wond vt of is reclefat.

† **Re·ken,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *recen* = OFris. *rekon* and LG. *reken* (of a street) clear, open, unobstructed (see Richthofen), perh. related to OS. *rekôn* to put in order. In Eng. only as a poetic word of very lax application.]

1. Rapid, violent, terrible. (OE. only.)

c 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 809 Blac rasetteð recen readа leg. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cv. 18 [God] worhte..recene wundur on þam Readan Sæ.

2. Of persons: Ready, prompt; straightforward, upright.

a 1000 *Waldere* ii. 26 Mæg sige syllan se ðe symle byð recen and rædfest. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3485 Cumeð her forð, and beð alle reken, And lereð wel quat he sal speken. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 27 He is..Rekene ase Regnas resoun to rede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 738 If fyue faylen of fyfty þe noumbre, & þe remnaunt be reken, how restes þy wylle? 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 245 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 271, I was ryȝtwis & rekene & redy of þe laghe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4081 The rekeneste redy mene of þe Rownde Table.

b. Of language: ? Honest, sincere.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 756, I schal my þro steke..& my rankor refrayne for þy reken wordez.

3. Smooth, elegant, beautiful, gay.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 5 So rounde, so reken in vche araye, So smal, so smoþe her sydez were. *Ibid.* 906, & þou so ryche a reken rose. *Ibid.* B. 1082 Rial ryngande rotes & þe reken fyþel.

Reken(en, obs. forms of RECKON *v.*

† **Re·kenly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **(h)recon-, recun-, ricenlice,** 4 **rekenly,** 4–5 **rekin-, rekynd-, rakenly.** [OE. *recenlice*: see REKEN *a.* and **-LY**[2].] **a.** Quickly, immediately, promptly. **b.** Properly, fully.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 8 And [hia] codun hreconlice from byrȝenne miõ eȝe. — Mark i. 31 And reconlice [*Rushw.* ricenlice] forleort hia hal from februm. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 127 He wolde se þe semble..& rehayte rekenly þe riche & þe poueren. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 251 Þenn Arþour.. rekenly hym reuerenced, for rad was he neuer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2354 Domystyne..rekinly [*v.r.* rakenly] rase & rekyns þire wordis.

Rekenth, obs. variant of *reckan* RACKAN.

Rekeny, obs. form of RECKON *v.*

Rekeouer, Rekeu(e)re, etc., obs. ff. RECOVER *v.*

Rekil: see RICKLE *v.*

Reki·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To kill again.

1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 146 Re-killing him with their torments, fetch him again with comfortable things.

Rekils, variant of REKELS *Obs.*

Rekindle (*r*ĭki·nd'l), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To kindle again, set fire to afresh. (Freq. in fig. context.)

1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 212 That thou shouldst .. rekindle against him the sparkes of displeasure that were quenched. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xi. 79 The Coals began to be re-kindled in several places. *a* 1721 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 431 Soon as my sight Charissa bless'd, She Fire re-kindled in my Breast. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 627/1 The phosphorus may be frequently rekindled by means of light. 1862 S. ST. JOHN *Life Forests Far East* II. 98 The ashes of the fires were still warm, and we had no difficulty in rekindling them.

b. *fig.* To inflame afresh, rouse anew.

1652 EARL. MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 19 When news was brought that the kings anger was rekindled against the Dutch. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 361 Let me advise you..that since you have rekindled me, you do not by delaying give me time to cool again. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. III. 481 Their ambition was soon rekindled. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* ii, One, with soft enamoured breath, Rekindled all the fading melodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 80 Hirst now undertook the task of rekindling the guide's enthusiasm.

2. *intr.* To take fire again; also *fig.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 159 So the fire rekindled, and consumed it to nothing. 1809 W. IRVING *Granada* I. vi. 51 All his holy zeal and pious indignation rekindled at the sight. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. 41 No will rekindles, not to war with fate.

Hence **Reki·ndled** *ppl. a.*, **Reki·ndling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Reki·ndlement, Reki·ndler.**

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 85 The re-kindled Match went out again. 1737 THOMSON *To Pr. Wales* ii, Her rekindling eyes resume their fire. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 712 Horrors..rous'd to action his rekindling soul. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 105 All the energy of rekindled hope. 1846 MAURICE *Relig. World* I. iii. (1861) 70 The rekindler of feelings, which had been existing previously. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 49 At the great rekindling, when the heavens Shall shine with souls in galaxies. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb 244/3 The occasional rekindlement of the flame by the renewal of 'sight and touch'.

Rekin(e, obs. forms of RECKON *v.*

Reki·ng, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To make king again.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi, You hassard lesse, re-kinging him, Then I vn-king'd to bee.

Reki·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To kiss again. Hence **Reki·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1588 GREENE *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 47 Who receiving it, kissed and rekissed it. 1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 114 Yet I le kisse thee dead, Kisse and rekisse thee. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 112, I. kissed and re-kissed her cold lips. 1885 W. P. BREED *Aboard & Abroad* 156 At Queenstown we..saw the kissings and rekissings .. at the separation of parents with daughters.

Rekke, obs. f. RACK *sb.*[1], RECK *v.* **Rekken(e,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.* **Rekles,** obs. f. RECKLESS; var. REKELS *Obs.* **Reknare, -ner,** obs. ff. RECKONER. **Rekne(n, -nyn,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.*

Rekni·t, *v.* Also 7 **-knette.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To knit (up) again, refasten.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Tropheis* 774 What frantick furie art thou mov'd with-all, To now re-knit my broken thred of life? 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* XII. Proem, Canac the Falcon and Tercelets love reknettes. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* I. (1854) 200 The renewal of the parental reknits the fraternal tie. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 63 The old bonds are all re-knit.

Reknow·, *v. rare.* [RE-.] *trans.* † **a.** To know in turn. *Obs.* **b.** To know again.

1606 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Answ. to Challenge* Wks. (1711) 233 Most tonitruous, astonishing Chevaliers, Re-know ye, that we..have ecchoed in the Vault of our Understanding, the Volley of your Desires. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* v, Old memories reappear, old truth returns, Our slow thought does its work, and all's re-known.

† **Reknow·ledge,** *v. Obs.* [f. RE- + KNOWLEDGE *v.*, after L. *recognōscĕre* or F. *reconnaître*: see RECOGNIZE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To acknowledge. (Common in 16th c.)

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E.E.T.S.) 331 Þan þis wrichid womman was conpunct & reknowlegid hur selfe þat sho accusid þis holye man of verray rancor & ill will. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. O ij b, A noble man..vnto his goostly fader reknowleged and confessed vpon the loyalte of his fayth that [etc.]. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 54 That failing maketh them .. to reknowledge the goodnesse of God, and to come to him for .. helpe. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1129 The new Presbyter receiving of these Jews friendly entertainment and reknowledged for their Lord.

2. *Mil.* To reconnoitre, examine. Also *absol.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. 11 b, The Generall thought it necessarie to reknowledge or haue notice of that Countrie. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 104 Hee is to reknowledge his quarters very well. *Ibid.* It then concerneth him to reknowledge, foresee, and to prouide.

3. To recognize (a person). *rare*[−1].

1611 ASTON *Mann. All Nations* III. xxv. 463 Oftentimes they take the children from their nurses, least mothers should afterwards reknowledge their owne sonnes.

Hence † **Reknow·ledging** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Reknow·ledgment,** acknowledgement. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., As a monument and reknowlaginge of my moste bounden duetie. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 120 The reknowledging of the rights of such as aspired to it. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 107 He missed and erred in the reknowledging thereof. *Ibid.* IV. i. 118 That the souldiers doe obey their.. officers with great humilitie, and reknowledgement.

Rekon, -oun, obs. forms of RECKON *v.*

Rekouer(e, -kower, obs. forms of RECOVER *v.*

Reky, obs. form of REEKY.

Rekyls, variant of REKELS *Obs.*

† **Rekyn,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* ? To control, keep still.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 21, I sall rehers, and ȝe will, renkis, rekyn ȝour tongis, A remnant of his rialte.

Rekyng(e, obs. ff. REEKING *vbl. sb.*

Rekyuer-, obs. variant of RECOVER *v.*

-rel, or **-erel** (also formerly *-ral, -ril*), a diminutive and depreciatory suffix, in some cases representing OF. *-erel* (mod.F. *-ereau*) or *-erelle*, but in the majority of instances attached to native stems, or occurring in words of obscure origin: see the etym. notes to *cockerel, dotterel, hoggerel, mackerel, pickerel*; *doggerel*; *gomerel, haverel, stammerel*; *bedrel, custrel, gamphrel, gangrel, mongrel, scoundrel, wastrel*; *costrel, kestrel.*

Rela·bel, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To label again.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 11/1 Goods..shipped to Sheffield and then relabelled so as to sell as Sheffield goods. 1896 28*th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 36 The Chancery Sealed Depositions in 580 causes have been relabelled.

Relace, obs. form of RELEASE *sb.*

Relacion, -cioun, -cyon, obs. ff. RELATION.

Rela·de, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To lade again.

1608 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 409 Captaine Smith rather desired to relade her with Cedar. 1632 *St. Papers, Col., E. Indies* 311 A want of stock to relade to the amount aforesaid. 1643 *Declar. Commons, Rebell. Ireland* 48 Two Ships..to relade corn for the reliefe of the Protestant Armie in Vlster. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 These galleons relade for their return. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 174 (Jod.), A Ship of Hull to sail to Iceland, and there relade fish and other goods. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 8 We were aroused to relade our beasts.

Relame·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lament afresh. Hence **Relame·nted** *ppl. a.*

1630 QUARLES *Alph. Elegies* ii, 'Tis knowne, They finde enough to relament their owne [griefs]. 1636 — *Elegie on Sir J. Cæsar*, He..whose relamented death Estates our griefe.

Rela·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To land again. Hence **Rela·nding** *vbl. sb.*

a. *trans.* 1710 *Act* 8 *Anne* Pub. Gen. Acts 217 Great Quantities of such Tobacco..have been Privately Re-landed in this Realm. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4701/2 The re-landing of Goods exported. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 98 The sword-blades appeared, which were ordered to be re-landed at the custom-house. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 155 That he should be relanded in October, at Astoria, by the Beaver. 1884 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. Div. 91 On her return thither the cargo was relanded and warehoused.

b. *intr.* 1773 *Life N. Prowde* 39 After they had delivered their Cargo, and re-landed in the Port of London. 1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* I. v. 253 The passengers were obliged to reland.

† **Rela·nk,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To become lank again.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* H h iv, At the last [they] haue voided such like lumps of blud .. where withal there bellyes haue relanked and decreased agayne.

Rela·psable, *a.* [f. RELAPSE *v.*] Capable of relapsing or liable to relapse (Ogilvie 1882).

† **Relapsa·rian.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RELAPSE *sb.* + *-arian*: cf. INFRALAPSARIAN.] *Theol.* One who believes in the possibility of relapse.

1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 70 The Arminians.. may also be stiled relapsarians for saying that the elect may totally and finally fall away.

† **Relapsa·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. L. *relaps-* (see RELAPSE *v.*) + **-ATION,** but perh. a mistake for *relaxation.*] ? Falling away.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. III. 36 To heale the relapsation of the gummes.

Relapse (*r*ĭlæ·ps), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **relaps.** [f. the vb.; cf. LAPSE *sb.*]

1. A falling back into error, heresy, or wrong-doing; backsliding.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 6 Yf they..after abiuracion fall in relapse..they shalbe..burned. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 941/2 Not to departe thence without licence of the Prior for the tyme beyng, vpon payne of relapse. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 69 When a sin is committed we should labour to recover our selves out of that relapse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 100 Which would but lead me to a worse relapse, And heavier fall. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 19 ₱ 3 His mind would be still open to honour and virtue in spite of infirmities and relapses. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 626 A presage ominous, portending still Its own dishonour by a worse relapse. 1869 J. BALDW. BROWN *Misread Passages* ix. 124 Relapse into idolatry..was a very piessing peril.

2. The fact of falling back again into an illness after a partial recovery; return of a disease or illness during the period of convalescence.

1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 317 After that time to sleepe and eat at pleasure, yet measurably for feare of relaps. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 391 Those agues which by way of relapse vse often to return againe. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. Ded , A very dangerous disease .. further increased by two relapses. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* B ij, A..sicknesse, that brought me very low, and some relapses, that kept me down. 1686 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 390 The King of France hath had a relapse of his distemper. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 36 In love, that languishing disease, A sad relapse we ne'er recover. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 228 It was a slow fever, with frequent appearances of amendment, and frequent relapses. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, He was soon led on by the malicious dwarf to smoke himself into a relapse 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 197 A second and perhaps a third relapse succeed.

† **3.** Failure to meet a claim within the proper time. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 47 For a hundred pound commodity..he recouers, by relapse, some hundred pound a yeere. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* V. Wks. 1874 II. 325 A French merchant runne into relapse And forfeit of the Law.

4. The act of falling or sinking back again.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1364 The lift and relapse of the wave of the chargers. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxiv, Every dart of every aim..That touches just, then seems, by strange relapse, To fall effectless from the soul.

5. ? A rally, effort at recovery.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. xvi, One brief relapse, like the last beam Of dying flames..a blood-red gleam Burst upwards.

Relapse (*r*ĭlæ·ps), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **relaps** (*sing.* and *pl.*). [ad. L. *relaps-us*, pa. pple. of *relābī*: cf. F. *relaps* m., *relapse* f.]

A. *sb.* A relapsed person; one who has fallen again into error or heresy. (Cf. RELAPSER.)

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 61 The heretikis that ar relapsis. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 37 b, When a man is a relapse from God and his Lawes. 1606 WARNER *Alb.*

Eng. xiv. lxxxix. 362 Although a Recluse yet to be a Relaps feare thou neuer. **1683** *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 2 The Prisons in France are full of these pretended Relaps. **1699** BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 278 They never gave a second Absolution to the Relapse. **1736** CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 266 If the Person accused is found a Relapse by his own Confession, he can't escape Death. **1820** RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. II. ii. 274 They were commanded to receive no converts nor relapses from the Catholic body.

B. *adj.* = RELAPSED *ppl. a. rare*$^{-1}$.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 13 What was particular to Ecclesiasticks and Relapse Protestants, is now become universal to all Roman Catholicks.

Relapse (rɪlæ·ps), *v.* Also 6 **relaps.** [f. L. *relaps-*, ppl. stem of *relābī* to slip back: see RE- and LAPSE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To fall back into wrong-doing or error; to backslide; *spec.* to fall again into heresy after recantation. Const. *into, to*; also without const.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 940/2 You be not onely.. impenitent, disobedient,..and relapsed by this your..hereticall demeanour, but [etc.]. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1840) 102 These Maronites..received the Catholic faith; though soon after..they relapsed to their old errors. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 59 The Children of Israel..relapsed into the Idolatry of the Egyptians. *a* **1740** WATERLAND *View Doctr. Justif.* Wks. 1823 IX. 464 Then they enter into the justified state, and so continue all along, unless they relapse. **1773** MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 2 When you are your own mistress, you may relapse into .. faults. **1824** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. i. 247 Cicero..late in life..relapsed into the sceptical tenets of his former instructor Philo. **1855** BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxiv. 357 The tendency of the Church of England to relapse into Romish superstition.

2. To fall back into an illness after partial recovery or from a convalescent state.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 858 He should be then cleerely delyuered of his disease: Yet not so cleane rid of it, but that he might shortly relaps. **1655** CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. ii. 15 They which have been troubled with any of these Diseases..do use many times to relapse and fal into the same again. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1586/3 The Prince of Parma is relapsed, and has his Feavor again. **1706–7** FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. i, Your Servant has been telling me that you're apt to relapse if you go into the Air. **1778** JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 Oct., He was mending before he went, and surely he has not relapsed. **1855** KANE *Arct. Expl.* (1856) II. i. 11 Mr. Wilson has relapsed. I..took his place at watch.

transf. **1878** BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlix, The red fire.., Rallies, relapses, dwindles, deathward sinks!

b. Of stock: To fall again in value.

1896 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 9/1 Home Railway stocks have relapsed to-day.

3. To fall back or sink again *into* (†or *to*) any state, practice, etc.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Rdr., Into some splenative vaines of wantonnesse, heeretofore have I foolishlie relapsed. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 300 Our minde doth still relapse into the same depth. **1643** PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* II. 36 So that .. he might more grievously relapse into the said denounced sentence. **1716–7** BENTLEY *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1838 III. 265 He sustains them from relapsing into nothing. **1751** GRAY *Lett.* (1904) II. App. 297 The Chorus..when their vagaries are over, relapse again into common sense and conversation. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 44 When he had relapsed into moody silence, I resumed the subject gently. **1864** D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 55 He relapsed into a musing mood.

†**b.** To fall away *from* a person. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. 35 Hee feared to run into any such inconvenience, as might cause his friends to relapse from him. **1687** DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 486 You slip your hold and change your side, Relapsing from a necessary guide.

c. To fall again *under* some one's power. *rare.*

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxv. (1862) III. 251 Salamis relapsed under the sway of its former despot Gorgus.

†**4.** To fall back from a height. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1638 [see RELAPSING *ppl. a.*].

†**5.** *trans.* To cause to fall back. *Obs.*

1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* II. 86 Such transportments of passion as were likely to have relaps'd him into his former condition. **1668** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 394 Whoever revives to him any hope of recovery, relapses that Kingdom into the state of the first Vial. **1773** J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 473 (MS.), Some Hellish scheme to settle and relapse The spleen of Cain.

Relapsed (rɪlæ·pst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Fallen back into a previous condition.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 943/1 Asked .. why he should not..be pronounced a relapsed hereticke. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 145 They.. recover for a small time, and then fall into a relapsed malady. **1683** *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 13 The Prisons .. are at this present filled with this sort of pretended Relapsed Persons. **1777** WATSON *Philip II*, xx. (1793) III. 49 A relapsed heretic, and a determined enemy of their holy faith. **1850** O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* 164 A relapsed state of the spiritual life.

Relapser (rɪlæ·psəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who relapses, esp. into error or sin.

c **1625** BP. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* I. Wks. 1837 V. 303 Those speculative relapsers that have..abandoned a knowne and received truth. **1636** FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xl. 610 Back-sliders and relapsers as ye are. **1685** EVELYN *Diary* 3 Nov., Forcing people to the Masse, and then executing them as relapsers. **1745** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 224 The relapsers were often so hardened in sin, that no impression could be made upon them. **1882–3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 182/1 The relapsers, and those who refused to recant, were expelled from the church.

Relapsing (rɪlæ·psiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. RELAPSE.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1623) 834 Conuicted of periurious relapsing. **1648** MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1851 IV. 477 The Presbyterians..cannot with all their shifting and relapsing, wash off the guiltiness from thir own hands. **1772** PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 194, I had instances of the relapsing of this restored air to its former noxious state. **1865** *Reader* No. 124. 540/3 The relapsings and rallyings of Christendom.

Rela·psing, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That relapses.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 211 Forced to roll relapsing stones against steep hills. **1653** G. DANIEL *Idyll., Occas. Refl.* 20 Dead wth ye Terror of relapsing crimes. **1864** PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 456 God..won Nebuchadnezzar, as he does so many relapsing Christians.

b. *Relapsing fever*, a fever characterized by relapses.

1865 *Morn. Star* 20 Apr., Two forms of fever which are known in this country as relapsing fever and typhus. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 131 Relapsing fever is an acute specific disease,..and it is highly infectious.

†**Rela·sch,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *relâché*, f. *relâcher* to relax.] Relaxed, careless.

1663 HEATH *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 31 Thereby to beget in them a relasch and contemptuous neglect of so base and despicable an Enemy.

Relatable (rɪlēɪ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. RELATE *v.* + -ABLE.] **a.** That may be narrated. **b.** That may be brought into relation with something else.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1466 The compliments..are not relatable. **1897** *Bookman* Jan. 119/1 He does not seem to have indulged in many relatable amusements.

Relate (rɪlēɪ·t), *sb.* Also 7 **relat.** [ad. L. *relātus, -a, -um*, pa. pple. of *referre*, taken substantively: see RELATE *v.*]

†**1.** A relation, relative. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Beza* (1867) II. 218, I am he To whom an infant can no relate be. **1656** S. H. *Gold. Law* 75 Nor were his neer relates, Aaron and Miriam, favoured.

2. *Logic.* One of two objects of thought between which a relation subsists.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 31 All relates are mutuall causes one of another. **1697** tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. vii. 23 If the Relation has a Name, one of the two is called the Relate, to wit, that from which the Relation has its name; the other, the Correlate. **1883** GILMAN in *Studies in Logic* 108 The number of instances in which the relation *P* occurs having a relate which is an object in the universe.

†**Rela·te,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *relātus*, pa. pple. of *referre*: see next.] Related.

1658 PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* 269 The enunciate of a relate quality is of this kinde, whose conjunction is the relation itself.

Relate (rɪlēɪ·t), *v.* [f. L. *relāt-*, ppl. stem of *referre* to REFER. Cf. F. *relater* (14th c.).]

I. *trans.* †**1.** In *pass.* **a.** To be borne or thrust in *between* things. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 The more thicke & depper ben his rotes spred wythin therthe, & related bytwyx the harde roches.

†**b.** To be referred or put *into* a class. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* vii. Wks. 1564 I. 64 Who would not haue thought thys holy religious father worthy to be canonised and related into the nomber of Saynctes?

2. To recount, narrate, tell, give an account of (actions, events, facts, etc). † Also with dative pron. (quot. 1652).

1530 PALSGR. 684/1, I wolde nat relate the mater otherwyse than I herde it for all the good in the worlde. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. i. 3 b, Letters .. wherein hee related and fully declared .. what hee had seene in the Indias. **1652** J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XII. 328 Hee took the pains to relate him every particular that had pass'd since his imprisonment. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 1 Observations .. both carefully made and faithfully Related. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. x, If you desire .. to hear the story of an unhappy man, I will relate it to you. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 42 He came to me one day and related his whole situation. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 548 Take these tidings thou, and relate this news to my sire.

†**b.** With compl.; also const. *inf. Obs. rare.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 593 This man with those before, most worthily related Arch-saints, as in their Sees Arch-bishops consecrated. **1656** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 155/1 Plato was out of doubt an Athenian, nor are they to be credited who relate him a Theban. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 They relate Dalatia in Æthiopia, to be opposite to Meka.

†**c.** To give an account of (a person). *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref., Procopius . impartially discoursing of Justinian, and the great ones, doth as much arraign, as relate them to posterity. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VII. 604 What thought can measure thee or tongue Relate thee.

†**d.** *refl.* To unburden (oneself) *to. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 175 A Man were better relate himselfe, to a Statua, or Picture, then to suffer his Thoughts to passe in smother.

†**3.** To bring back, restore. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 51 Abate Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe Both light of heven and strength of men relate.

†**4. a.** To refer (a person) *to* a book, etc. *Obs.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 355 Gulling the unwary Reader that all is pure scripture, .. relating us to a place where the most important words are wanting.

†**b.** To adduce, cite (an authority). *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 311 Galen, to this purpose, relateth Aesop, who said [etc.].

5. To bring (a thing or person) into relation *to* another.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 455 But so does the Thing infer the Word too, to which we .. do relate it. **1833** CHALMERS *Const. Man* I. iii. (1834) I. 139 The law which relates an object, whether present or thought upon, to its appropriate emotion. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 176 He pretends to relate the truth you feel to certain moral and religious conditions.

refl. **1856** MASSON *Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 22 How, then, did Shakespeare relate himself to this concrete world of nature? **1879** M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 187 It is not fully clear how they [words] relate themselves to the context.

b. To connect, to establish a relation between.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 267 A Point of more elevation than a Comma, which helps to relate the matter more distinctly. **1846** GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 38 Volta .. first enabled us definitely to relate the forces of chemistry and electricity. **1889** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. I. i. 273 If we hold Kant to the distinction which he makes between perception and conception, it seems impossible to relate them.

II. *intr.* **6.** *Law.* To refer *back*, to have application *to* an earlier date. (Cf. RELATION 4 b.)

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1636) 41 It hath beene much doubted by the law bookes whether the lord's title by escheat shall relate back to the time of the offence done. **1598** *Termes Lawes* 162 Petitions of parlement, to which ye Queene assents on ye last day of parlement shal relate and be of force from the first day of the beginning of the Parlement. **1885** SIR J. F. STEPHEN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 781/1 A change of mind after an innocent taking does not relate back to the innocent taking and make it felonious.

7. To have reference *to*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 323 This challenge that the gallant Hector sends. Relates in purpose onely to Achilles. **1641** HEYLIN *Hist. Episc* I. (1642) 114 There was nothing left at random which either did relate to government or point of Doctrine. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 5, I shall only give him the Letters which relate to the two last Hints. **1762–71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 26 The following paragraph, relating to Cromwell. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 A great variety of anecdotes relating to the transmutation of metals. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 499 Old persons are quick to see and hear all that relates to them.

†**b.** To be of interest or importance *to. Obs.*$^{-1}$

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 565 Can you then believe, whilst I have an existence, that your perpetual imprisonment would but relate unto your self?

†**8.** Of persons: To make reference *to. Obs.*

1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln.* Pref A 7 b, I relate onely in this Antidote to the first Edition. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 2 The Poet, who herein seems to relate to the Hebrew and Greek Professors founded in his dayes at Cambridge.

9. To be related, have relation, stand in some relation, *to* another thing († person or place).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 105 Station is properly no rest but one kinde of motion, relating unto that which Physitians. doe name extensive or tonicall. **1671** in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 266 Be diligent in searching your Audit-books, and inquireing of all persons that related to my predecessor. **1739** CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 140 All who related to the Black-friers. are now dead and almost forgotten. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 235 The critic Eye..examines bit by bit: How parts relate to parts, or they to whole.

†**b.** Of streams: To be united *to* larger rivers or the sea. *Obs.* (Only in Walton.)

1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 85 In divers Rivers, especially that relate to, or be near to the Sea. **1676** *Ibid.* I. xvii. (1881) 205 Case-worms, that are to be found..in several little brooks that relate to bigger rivers.

†**10.** To discourse; to give an account. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Prol. 55, I nill relate, action may Conueniently the rest conuay. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 373, I might relate of thousands. *Ibid.* VIII. 51 Adam relating, she sole Auditress. **1747** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. cxxviii. 343, I have Arguses..who will watch you narrowly and relate to me faithfully.

†**11.** To treat or negotiate *with* one. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 758 The said Germane Waldgraue related with Waldgraue of Northamptonshire, concerning the marriage of his said daughter.

†**12.** To appear, be evident. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. I. i. 302 It hath been most clearly manifested. to that most ingenious Venetian Paul Sarpias Fulgentius, as relates from his papers.

Related (rɪlēɪ·tèd), *ppl. a.* (and *sb.*) [f. prec. + -ED [1].] **A.** *ppl. a.*

1. Narrated, recited; † referred to. *rare.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. § 4. 191 These twentie places .. they may easily commit .. to memorie, therefore I will remit this labour to the related authour. *c* **1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 291 Base Dolon..neuer turnd to harme The Greeks, with their related drifts.

2. a. Having relation *to*, or relationship *with*, something else. Also *attrib.* without const.

1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan, Saw Twelfth-Night acted well, though it be but a silly play, and not related at all to the name or day. **1728** WOODWARD *Fossils* 33 The same Author treating. of a nearly related Species of Star-Stone.., tells us [etc.]. **1828** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 159 These two classes of works stand curiously related with each other. **1846** GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 47 Electricity and magnetism are quantitatively related to them. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* x. 336 Of the countless Relations thus brought to our notice, many are essential to an adequate knowledge of the related object.

b. Having mutual relation or connexion.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 786 Let weakness then with weakness come to parl So near related, or the same of kind. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 4 The ideas of relation may be the same in men, who have far different ideas of the things that are related. **1756** BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xvii, The beauty both of shape and colouring are as nearly related as we can well suppose it possible. **1843** MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 10 Whenever two things are said to be related there is some fact or series of facts into which they both enter. **1889** H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 141/1 Even chords belonging to closely related keys are commonly used [etc.].

3. Of persons: Connected by blood or marriage (*to* another, or with each other).

1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* Ded., It was no sooner known that I had the Honour to be Related to..Your Grace, but [etc.]. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 319 He [John the Baptist]..had no personal knowledge of Jesus, though they were related. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxiii. IV. 299 A Persian of the highest rank, related to the royal family. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Persons related in the degree in which Merovig and Brunchilde were.

† **B.** *absol.* as *sb.* = RELATE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. vii. 22 Relateds are said either to be Synonimous, or of the same Name; or Heteronymous, *viz.* of a diverse.

Hence **Rela'tedness,** the state or condition of being related

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 114 Theories on the subject of the relatedness or non-relatedness of the Cosmos. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 315 The process of amalgamation was favoured by relatedness of race and language.

Relater (rĭlē'·tə1). [-ER1. Cf. RELATOR.]

1. One who relates; a narrator, historian.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 398 *marg.*, The Amazons are still on[e] Nation, further then the relaters or their Authors haue trauelled. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. Wks. 1851 IV. 100 The divine relater shews us not the least signe of disliking what was done. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 130 This is not founded upon supposition .. of a formed design in the relater to deceive. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 380 It may easily be concluded that the relaters did not diminish the merit of their attempts. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiv. (ed. 2) II. 384 The relater declares that he had heard it with his ears, and seen it with his eyes. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Gen.* xliii. 21 The relater is prone to lump matters in the narration.

† **2.** One who is related *to* a person. *Obs. rare* —1.

1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* V. § 189 Such were continually preferred and countenanced, as were Friends, or Favourers, or Relaters [1888 related] to the chief Authors and Actors of that Arbitrary Power.

Relatif, obs. form of RELATIVE.

Relation (rĭlē'·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–7 **relacion,** (5 **-cioun,** 6 **-cyon**). [a. F. *relation* (14th c.), or ad. L. *relātiōn-em*: see RELATE *v.* and -ION.]

1. The action of relating in words; narration, recital, account; report. In early use esp. in phr. † *to make relation.*

1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 77 Nectanabus..relacion Makth to the queene hou sche schal do. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 A riche man who, by commoun relacioun, Had gret power and myhte. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 112 Thus it was told me, and .. it is my part to geve you relacion thereof. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 65 He knewe by relation of owre men wherof owre swoordes were made. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 10 He brought perfect relation how the Countrey was riche of gold and silver. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlvii. (1631) 296, I like no Relation so well, as what mine eye telleth me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1595 Give us if thou canst. Relation more particular and distinct. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 1 Whatever success they have had in the voyage they have had very little in the relation. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 337 As to myself, I am doing little worth the relation. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 236 The early spring will detain me with the relation of just a single incident.

Comb. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* d ij b, Those who therein are called Relation-makers, nay and the ancient Historians themselves.

b. *Law.* (See quots. and INFORMATION 5 b.)

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 145 The Kings Attorney generall against my Lord Viscount Savill and others by relation of Sir John Jackson. 1710 *Act* 9 *Anne* c. 20 § 4 Informations .. at the Relation of any Person or Persons desiring to sue or prosecute the same. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 112 There is a distinction between informations filed by the Attorney General, and those filed by him at the relation of a private person. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 246 A proceeding by way of information by the Attorney-General at the relation of the Board of Works.

2. A particular instance of relating or narrating; a (or one's) narrative, account, statement.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 27 My brethir oft hes maid the supplicationis, Be epistillis, sermonis, and relationis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 125 The kyng of Englande ..sent thether his Ambassade,..who in the begynning made his relation. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* title-p., A relation of the great and Golden Citie of Manoa. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. § 6, I will only add one Relation more of this nature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 P 3, I heard this Relation this Morning from a Gentleman who was an Eye-Witness. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cviii, Let them but read the relations of their own travellers. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 216 The countess .. related the circumstances...Albert heard her relation with astonishment. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* i. 1 Of such, whether memoirs, relations, or letters, sixty-four are preserved in their entirety.

3. That feature or attribute of things which is involved in considering them in comparison or contrast with each other; the particular way in which one thing is thought of in connexion with another; any connexion, correspondence, or association, which can be conceived as naturally existing between things.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 335 Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions. *Ibid.* 344 Knowen ich wolde What is relacion rect. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 71 Somme manere of correspondence or relacion must nedes ben bytwene the two that ben y lyke. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 So as there be found a iust correspondencie betweene them by this or that relation. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 To make your descant carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 245 It is relation of time, or of the cause. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 5 The Nature of Relation consists in the referring or comparing two things one to another. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 328 The Manner how they were placed..has a good deal of relation with the Nature of the internal Form of the Building. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 20 Some of my materials bear an equal relation to several subjects. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 173 The nucleus increases on its part, always preserving the same relation with the entire crystal. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. 8 The relation of the life of the workman to his work. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ix. 131 The size and form of the desk, and its relation to the seat, are not without their effect upon the welfare of the eyes.

b. In phr. *in* or *with relation to.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 6 The diviner part in relation to the baser of our souls. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* vii. § 8 In relation to such his Servants, he is of all other Masters the most bountiful. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. x. 178 The heighth of the Legs with relation to the intended work. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 184 That proves nothing in relation to the present Samaritans. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. xi, It is only with relation to those we love that prosperity can produce happiness. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 7 It is not so in relation to the more distant colonies. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 2 Your nephew has in relation to religion at least, become an absolute sceptic.

† **c.** *By relation*: by natural consequence, by implication. *Obs. rare* —1.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Japan* (1685) 426 They strictly forbid their People to speak of Religion, and by Relation as little to profess it.

4. a. *To have* or *make relation*: to have or make reference or allusion *to* something.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 451/2 Yat yis saide worde Cloth ..have relation and understondyng to hole Clothes .. and not to other Clothes. 1530 PALSGR. 353 Whan so ever we use in our tonge 'the whiche'..makyng relacion to a substantyve or pronowne spoken of in the sentence next goynge before. 1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 23 f, If not certeinly expressed, yet some relation is made to some thing whereby it may be made certein. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 41 *marg.*, These words haue relation to the Earl of Charolois return into Flaunders. 1611 FLORIO, *Relatizzare*, to haue relation vnto. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* I. 2 Some think the Apostle hath relation to this, in that 1 Cor. 15. 29. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 237 Relation being made to the state of the law on one hand. 1818 — *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 354 Relation being had to certain inquiries, having for their object [etc.]. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* iii. 60 It had relation to horses.

b. *Law* (in phr. *to have relation*). Reference or application *to* an earlier date (cf. RELATE *v.* 6).

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 The seid Proviso had relacion to the seid vj day of October the whiche was before the same feoffement. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof Bk.* I. § 9. 5 It shall have relation unto the time from the first deliverie. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 182 The use of the wife's estate..being then awakened, had relation back, and took effect from the original time of creation.

† **c.** A fiction of law by which two times or other things are identified, and for legal purposes, regarded as one and the same. *Obs.*

1598 *Termes Lawes* 162 The thing subsequent is said to take his effect, by relation, at the time preceding 1628 COKE *On Litt.* III. xviii. (1648) 70 A relation which is but a fiction in law, shall never make a man a felon. 1749 SALTHOUSE *Wood's Conveyancing* I vi. § 8 (O) 712 In this Case the Dower of the Woman shall be taken away by Relation.

transf. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 2 The propositions of Euclyde..being demonstrate, our mind accepteth of them by a kind of relation (as the Lawyers speak) as if we had knowne them before.

5. Connexion between persons arising out of the natural ties of blood or marriage; kinship. Cf. RELATIONSHIP.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 3 § 40 Affinity makes conjunctions and relations equal to those of consanguinity. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 519 The Son of God I also am, or was, And if I was, I am; relation stands. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 531 The relation is as real as that of husband and wife. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 397 In the maternal line, Hannah Willis and Susan Bates stand in the same point of relation with the two above named. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. iii, Their relation almost seemed reversed, and the daughter to be a mother watching over her offspring.

† **b.** Those related to one in this way; one's kindred. *Obs. rare.*

1653 JER. TAYLOR 25 *Serm.* vi. 72 He hath need of a great stock of piety, who is first to provide for his own necessities, and then to give portions to a numerous relation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1853) II. 667 Some of them had quite forgot their English tongue, and their Christian name, and their whole relation.

c. A person related to one by blood or marriage; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative. Also freq. in *pl.*, kinsfolk, relatives.

1502 HEN. VII in *Lett. Kings Eng.* (1846) I. 191 His cousin and relation the king of Spain. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 81 Dr. Smith, a man relation to Audley End..hath the mastership of Magdalen. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* 14 The bloody contentions of brethren; and, when relations turn opposites, nothing more opposite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 374 Their Friends attend the Herse, the next Relations mourn. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 P 8 He led her to a relation's house. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, I hope, cousin, one may speak to one's own relations, and not be to blame? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 69 He might bestow her on some poor relation. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 352 In the year 1434, the relations of Churchmen were declared ineligible to the post of Ambassador at Rome. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ix, Rosa had no relation that she knew of.

6. The position which one person holds with respect to another on account of some social or other connexion between them; the particular mode in which persons are mutually connected by circumstances.

1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 63 As it was commonly observ'd by all the Servants, that had nearest relation to him. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxiv. (ed. 2) 488 If .. our relation to God be our greatest relation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 142 The most universal public relation, by which men are collected together, is that of government. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 60 The opinions of the Puritan concerning the relation of ruler and subject. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iii. 93 The relation of every man to his lord was a relation of homage.

b. *pl.* The aggregate of the connexions, or modes of connexion, by which one person is brought into touch with another or with society in general.

a 1687 WALLER *Epit. Sir G. Speke*, Just unto all relations known, A worthy patriot, pious son. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 276 They ought to be instructed..in what is suitable to the highest relations in which we stand. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. II. 670 Our relations to each other are various and infinite. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 278 There was an end of that narrow scheme of relations called our country. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp* xx. (1877) 221 By the death of Christ new relations were established between God and man. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 49 Between mother and child the relations had been affectionate and happy.

c. *pl.* The various modes in which one country, state, etc., is brought into contact with another by political or commercial interests.

1797 ADAMS in *Amer. St. Papers* (1833) I. 40 The minister of foreign relations informed the recalled American minister that [etc.]. 1818 *Parl. Deb.* 18 With respect to our foreign relations, the treaties concluded with Spain and Portugal .. formed a peculiar topic of congratulation. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* vi. I. 358 His chief praise, however, was his management of continental relations. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 Our commercial relations with the Baltic cities.

Hence **Rela'tion** *v. intr.*, to form relations.

1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 86 Thinking being relationing, no thought can ever express more than relations.

Relational (rĭlē'·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to human relationship.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. xlix. (1669) 412/1 What thy personal and what thy relational needs are? *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 17 It may fall in the relational part. Relations are the joints of society. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp* II. 110 One might easily be tempted to take the two nations for relational stems. 1834 J. BROWN *Lett. Sanctif.* vi. 319 Be conscientious in the relational duties to God and man.

2. Of, belonging to, or characterized by relation in general.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 336/2 The use of Relational words increases in language in the same proportion as the power of inflection diminishes. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. v. (1870) I. 229 The most highly relational feelings are the visual. 1899 C. F. DARCY *Idealism & Theol.* Introd. 6 Its primary qualities..are essentially relational.

Hence **Relationa'lity, Rela'tionally** *adv.*

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iv. (1868) 307 The close relationality of it is cross to our humanly selfish habit. 1867 — in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The objects of nature are relationally..made.

Rela'tionary, *a.* [-ARY1.] Relational.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 622/2 To denote that..arrangement of all the osseous pieces of an animal framework in relationary order. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 109 Our Lord had an inherent and independent, not merely a conditional and relationary existence.

Rela'tionism. *Philos.* [f. RELATION *sb.* + -ISM.] **a.** The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge; relativism. **b.** The doctrine that relations have a real existence.

1858 W. R. PIRIE *Inq. Hum. Mind* IV. 251 The assumption ..necessarily runs into nihilism or relationism. 1885 F. E. ABBOT *Sci. Theism* Introd. ii. 25 Relationism or Scientific Realism .teaches that universals, or genera and species, are, first, objective relations of resemblance among objectively existing things.

Rela'tionist. [-IST.] One who maintains a theory based on a relation between ideas.

1835 J. YOUNG *Lect. Intell. Philos.* XXVIII. 281 Dr. Brown says, there must be a feeling of relation in these general ideas,..and says, that were he to take a particular name to himself, he would call himself a Relationist.

Rela'tionless, *a.* [f. RELATION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no relations.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old Actors*, The survivor stands gaping and relationless as if it remembered its brother. 1873 *Spectator* 15 Feb. 213/2 One of them is a relationless orphan.

Relationship (rĭlē'·ʃənʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The state of being related; a condition or character based upon this; kinship.

a 1744 POPE *Dunc.* II. 3 *note*, Our author let it pass unaltered, as a trifle, that no way altered the relationship. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, I want no nearer relationship. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 345 The Welsh themselves have been fond of claiming this relationship [for their language]. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* I. 309 Social ties are to be extended more widely by diffusing our relationships. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* 268 Teeth of a small Marsupial, *Microlestes*,..which show a relationship to Myrmecobius.

† **Relatist.** *Obs.*—1 [f. RELATE *v.*] **a.** A relative, a thing related. **b.** One who relates.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 10 Which puts so large a distance twixt the tongue and the heart, that they are seldome relatists. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Relatist*, one that rehearseth or relateth; a reporter.

Relatival (relătəi·văl), *a.* Chiefly *Gram.* [f. RELATIVE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a relative or relation.

1869 ABBOTT *Shaks. Gram.* 63 Relatival constructions,—So as; such which; that as. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 497 Then follows a chapter of parentheses, .. linked together ..by relatival connexions. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 1/2 The new member has a relatival connexion with the House of Lords in the Earl of Portsmouth.

Relative (re·lătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *relatif, -ive* (13th c.), or L. *relātīv-us*: see RELATE *v.* and -IVE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Gram.* Relating or referring to an antecedent term; esp. *relative pronoun.*

1530 PALSGR. 81 Of the pronownes relatives *qui*.. serveth indifferently for all gendres and nombres. 1552 HULOET, Relatiue or whiche hathe relation to a thynge precedyng, *relatiuus.* 1696 PHILLIPS, *Pronoun*, a Part of Speech..of which there are Four Sorts, Personal, ..Relative [etc.]. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 268 In a natural style, relative words are by juxtaposition connected with those to which they relate. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 66/1 The Greek had only the relative Article ὁ, ἡ, το, and was entirely destitute of our positive Article. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xii. § 188 The relative pronouns are *who, which, that, as.* In OE. *who, which, what*, were not relative, but interrogative pronouns.

2. Having mutual relationship; related to, or connected with, each other; † correlative.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xvi. (1636) 41 The Relative [numbers] are those which have relation one to another. 1662 HOBBES *Consid.* 21 Protection and Obedience are Relative. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 187/1 The relative modes are such as the composer interweaves with the principal in the flow of the harmony. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 146 Several different, yet relative designs.

b. Corresponding.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 9. 71 The square and circle ..with their relative solids the cube and sphere.

c. *Mus.* (See quots. and B. 2 c.)

1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 133 [A transition] from the major scale to its relative minor. 1848 *Mus. Times* II. 104 The signature of *Do* minor is the same as that of *Mi ♭* major, which is therefore called its relative major. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* v. 69 Every major key has a minor key connected with it, called its 'relative minor'.

3. Having relation to the question or matter in hand: pertinent, relevant.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 633 Ile haue grounds More Relatiue then this. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 161 There are judicious persons, who upon the consideration of some relative circumstances, ..have concluded [etc.]. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II IV. 272 Giving his answers in such ambiguous terms that let the event be what it would they contained a relative meaning. 1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 157 All relative matter, not absolutely essential to the subject, should go in the form of supplementary notes. 1866 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/6, I would give no credit to such an assumption without some more relative and positive proof.

†b. Of a person: Concerned *in* a thing. *Obs.*⁻¹

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 102 She is relative in all; and he without her, but halfe himself.

4. Arising from, depending on, or determined by, relation to something else or to each other; comparative.

1611 FLORIO *Dict.*, *Rules for Italian Tongue* 641 The second respectiue, relatiue, or limited Preterimperfect tence, which doth euer eyther expressiuely or inclusiuely answere or regard the former. 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 37 No more does it follow that Geneva ..must change from North to South, the place of her Relative Situation. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 235 They were..so marked, that..they could again be restored to the same relative position. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 447 Relative motion is the degree and direction of the motion of one body, when compared with that of another. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xv. 308 The point to be decided is the relative importance of his idea. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. Test.* Introd. § 39 Relative date affords a valuable presumption as to relative freedom from corruption.

b. Constituted, or existing, only by relation to something else; not absolute or independent.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Specifick Gravity*... By some 'tis not improperly called Relative Gravity, to distinguish it from Absolute Gravity. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 75 Melody therefore is to be considered as a relative thing, founded in the particular Associations and Habits of each People. 1826 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 55 Certainty is positive, evidence relative. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 238 A votary of that famous philosophy in which all things are said to be relative.

5. a. Of worship: Offered indirectly by means of or through an image.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 41 However any man may intend to pass the relative honour that way, yet no man hath any warrant that God will accept it. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 98 They adore 'em not with a Relative Adoration, but pay their Devotion to the Material Substance. 1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 14 The Jews and Mohammedans .. derived from the Law and the Koran an immortal hatred to graven images and all relative worship. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 239/1 The same idea is expressed by Cyril of Alexandria when he speaks of the 'relative veneration and cultus of honour'.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 2 Truths of importance are relative Truths, that have an Order or Reference to something farther.

6. Of terms, etc.: Involving or implying relation; depending for meaning or significance upon some relationship of things or persons.

1678 BUNYAN *Come & Welc.* 18 To call God by this relative Title [Father] was rare among the Saints in Old-Testament times. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v., In Logick, Relative Terms are when there is a kind of Opposition, yet such a one, that the one cannot be without the other: as Father and Son, Husband and Wife. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Relative Propositions*, are those that include some Comparison, add some Relation, thus: Where the Treasure is, there is the Heart. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 7 A name is relative when, being the name of one thing, its signification cannot be explained but by mentioning another. 1869 B. HARTE *Tennessee's Part.* Wks. 1880 II. 135 Tennessee's Partner, whom we never knew by any other than this relative title.

7. Having, or standing in, a relation *to* something else; correspondent or proportionate *to*.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 65 If it be a reason that is not relative to times and persons. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 52 Whatever wrong we call, May, must be right, as relative to all. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 154 The firmness of all the material parts, as relative to the force to be employed. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 595 The market value will always be relative to its demand. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* IV. 141 All knowledge must be relative to mind.

b. In relation or proportion *to* something.

c 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 268 Naples, the most populous of cities relative to its size.

8. Having application or reference *to* a thing.

1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. Note 362 Things relative to immediate Want, such as the grinding of Corn by Mills. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 238 Certain ideas. .relative to their wants and the employment of their organs. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III v. 658 Powers and duties relative to harbours and navigation.

b. Relating *to* a matter of fact, event, person, etc.; with reference *to*.

1763 HARRIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 401 The letter relative to Charles's death. 1804 NELSON *Lett.* (1814) II. 62, I write to the Admiralty relative to my health. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. xiii, A letter to Egerton, with whom he wished to consult relative to a very important point.

c. Conveying a reference or allusion *to* some thing or fact.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 417 The Ox's head with the Egyptian modius between his horns, relative to the circumstances of his history.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Gram.* A relative word; *esp.* a relative pronoun. Also *fig.* (quot. 1393).

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A relatif, which mai be resoluid into his antecedent with a coniunccioun copulatif. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 357 Man ys relatif rect yf he be ryht trewe. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 The relatyue of substaunce shall accorde with his antecedent. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 148 He appealeth to the grammarian for the nature of a Relatiue. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., The government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives. 1762 BP. LOWTH *Introd. Eng. Gram.* 103 *Who, which, what*, and the Relative *that*, ..are always placed before the Verb. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 194 Relatives are not so useful in language, as conjunctions. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 96 The relatives..are an agency we could hardly afford to miss.

†b. Applied to a demonstrative pronoun. *Obs.*⁻¹

1677 CARY *Chronol.* 235 Jochanan begat Azariah; he it is that Executed the Priests Office, &c. This Relative [He] may have reference either to Jochanan, or Azariah.

2. A thing († or person) standing in some relation to another.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3057 Thys .. ys the ryght-ful relatyff, To whom, with-oute noyse or stryff, Thow art soget. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 408 After the husbande and the wife, there followeth .. the childe and his Gardein, whom also (since they be Relatiues, as the other be ..) [etc.]. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. c. 394 Religion and Subiection be each th' others Relatiue. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 1 § 11 The band of marriage is Eternal, but it dies with either of the relatives. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 93 The mere..opposition of the several colours, proper to his object, and to the relatives which accompanied it. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 24 (1867) 81 An Absolute which existed not alone but along with other Absolutes, would no longer be an absolute but a relative.

b. A relative term. (See A. 6.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 22 b, Relatiues are those, whiche are comprehended with other, or the whiche are named, one with another, and (as a man would say) haue a mutuall respect, one to another. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xi. 48 Relatiues are contraries,. yet there may bee in other respects a mutuall consent and reciprocall relation betweene them, wherevpon they bee called Relatiues, as father, sonne, husband, wife, &c. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 31 We know that King and Subject are relatives, and relatives have no longer being then in the relation. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 252 Some Terms which seem Absolute are Relatives. 1855 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. 536 Thus relatives are severally discriminated; inasmuch as the one is specially what is referred, the other specially what is referred to.

c. *Mus.* (See quots. and A. 2 c.)

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., Every major-key is called the relative of such minor key, and every minor-key the relative of its third above, taken in the major-mode. 1818 — *Gram. Mus.* 51 Major and Minor keys thus agreeing, are denominated relatives.

3. One who is connected with another or others by blood or affinity; a kinsman. Cf. RELATION 5 c.

1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 43 In respect of proximate Parents and of relatives yet living. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 3 § 76 Cosens would do better not to marry (says another) .. that one person may not be a double Relative. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Prospect Death* 81 Our friends and relatives stand weeping by, Dissolv'd in tears, to see us die. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 24 St. Julian was..a relative to the duchess of York. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit. Ess.* 125 While he is yet speaking his relatives are announced to him. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 121 He had received intelligence of the death of a near relative.

transf. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 305 Flitting and hovering.., like their relatives..Mother Carey's chickens.

†4. A relationship. *Obs. rare.*

1657 L. GATFORD in E. D. Neill *Virginia Carolorum* (1886) 278 A practice..abominated of all men that know either what men are,..or what their relatives are, either natural, civil, or Christian. 1675 *Art Contentment* v. vi, We attacque him in all his concerns, .. in his honor, in his relatives, nay somtimes in his very essence and being.

5. *The relative*, that which is relative (in sense 4 b of the adj.).

1856 FERRIER *Inst Metaph* xix. 367 Objects, whatever they may be, are the relative in cognition. 1859 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1866) I. 78 We cannot operate backward from the relative to the absolute.

Relatively (re·lătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².]

1. In a relative manner, in relation to something else; comparatively: **a.** with vbs.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 58 The name of God is there relatively taken, and therefore restrained to the Person of the Father. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E iv, This word *Lo* is often vsed relatiuely, and yet hath no agreement with any antecedent. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 49 Here we must look upon Grotius either naturally, or relatively. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 243 The essence of God may be considered either absolutely or relatively. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. § 2 (1817) 239 Not only absolutely, but. relatively, in comparison, that is with those among whom they exercise their office. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 585 But, though they have positively advanced, they have relatively gone back. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* (1867) I. 15 Arts and sciences can only be talked of relatively among a people such as the Britons were.

b. with adjs. (Sometimes hyphened.)

1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1830) 78 *note*, Justice, ..denied to the relatively poor,. sold at an enormous price to the relatively rich. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 104 (1867) 301 Parts which..consist of relatively-simple molecules, are seats of but little structure. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. iii. 85 It was very difficult to induce..the public to regard them as worth the relatively small sum..paid for them.

2. In relation, or with reference, *to* something.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 These lateralities in man are not onely fallible, if relatively determined unto each others, but made in reference unto the heavens. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 11 Those Sensible things .. are all generated or made Relatively to the Sentient. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* ii. I. (1752) 38 They saw the measures they took singly, and unrelatively, or relatively alone to some immediate object. 1822 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 69 They know very little of me who think I do not put a value on myself relatively to others. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 47 In a conductor the electrification is free to move relatively to the conductor.

b. In proportion *to*.

1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 257 All should be ready to serve, considering the length of the frontier they have to defend relatively to their numbers.

So **Re·lativeness**, relativity.

1673 H. MORE *App. to Antid. agst. Idolatry* 31 Since this Relative *Latria* (because of its Relativeness) is incompetible to God. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol* VII. 444 For a later period ..the expression 'dialect' is one of peculiar relativeness.

Re·lativism. *Philos.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that knowledge is only of relations.

1885 SETH *Scot. Philos.* 183 Hegel alone of all metaphysicians lifts us completely clear of Relativism. 1892 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 247/1 Many will be pleased with the attack on thoroughgoing relativism.

Re·lativist. *Philos.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of relativism.

1863 SPENCER *Ess.* III. 302, I diverge from other relativists in asserting that the existence of a non-relative is..a positive deliverance of consciousness. 1898 *Pop. Sci Monthly* LIII. 850 Agnostics, relativists, and all others must agree with him.

Hence **Relativi·stic** *a.*

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 382/2 The elaborate presentation of sceptical and relativistic arguments.

Relativity (relăti·vĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *relativité.*] The fact or condition of being relative, relativeness.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 223 In every religious and moral use of the word, God,..a relativity, a distinction in kind. is so essentially implied [etc.]. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I p. xxiv, Those who hold the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge 1889 MIVART *Truth* 258 The relativity of beauty is an accidental relativity.

Relator (rĭlē¹·tǫɹ). Also 7 -our. [a. L. *relātor*, agent-n. f. *relāt-*: see RELATE *v.* Cf. F. *relateur*, Sp., Pg. *relator*, It. *relatore.*]

1. A relater, narrator. (Common *c* 1600–1750.)

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 126 The discription by draught beeing well knowen, accompanied with the liuely voice of the Relator. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 562 You are an vnfaithfull Relatour of the practise of the Primitiue Church. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 72 A faithful Relator of Experiments. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 15 The Relators of this Story. were doubtless fully perswaded of the truth of it. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxvi[i], Imlac.. was not very confident of the veracity of the relator. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* iii. (1862) 130 It will cause little wonder that two or three relators have in part seized diversely the culminating points of a story.

† b. (One's) informant. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 349 It may be that he or his relator had seen them playing together as Goats do. ? 1610 DONNE *Lett.* Wks. 1839 VI. 338 When this place affords anything worth your hearing, I will be your relator.

† c. The historian *of* a place. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 641 Of that little Parish..he was in effect the Relator.

2. *Law.* An informer; *spec.* one who supplies the materials for an information by the Attorney General (see RELATION 1 b).

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) 6 Especiallye promoters newelye named Relatours, a generacion hated both of the good and badd people. 1638 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 96 Sr John Finch for the relator this day replyed. 1674 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 222 This Court doth approve of, admit, and allow Alex. Dixon to use, exercise and follow the office of a Relator. 1710 *Act 9 Anne* c. 20 § 4. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 427 The attorney general, at the relation of some informant, (who is usually called the relator) files *ex officio* an information in the court of chancery. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV*, c. 76 § 23 To the Knowledge or Belief of the Relator or Relators so making Oath. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 6 The relator .. is a descendant of a brother of the second wife of the testator.

†**3.** A relative. *Obs. rare* −1. (Cf. Relater 2.)

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 246 The Arch-flamen carried the holy Fire, attended by the Priests and three hundred sixty five Youths who were their relators.

Rela·trix. [a. late L. *relātrix* (5th c.), female agent-n. f. *relāt-* : see Relate *v.*] *Law.* 'A female relator or petitioner' (Ogilvie 1882, citing Story).

Relaunch (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To launch again.

a 1745 Broome *Poems, Horace* Ode 1 The merchant..soon relaunches from the shore. 1885 Warren & Cleveley *Wand. Beetle* 13 We hauled the boat over, and relaunched her on the other side.

†**Rela·x,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.]

1. Relaxation; an instance of this.

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lviii. 282 'Tis not denyed, but labors and cares may heave their Relaxes and Recreations. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xiv. Wks. 1851 IV. 97 The first good consequence of such a relaxe will be the justifying of Papal stews. 1733 Budgell *Bee* I. 499 Sated Nature crav'd Timely Relax, distent with liquid Pain. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* II. 255 (MS.), Hate now returning With ten-fold force, reliev'd by short relax!

2. A device for releasing some part of a machine.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 716 As the Relax gives way, the Weight will adjust the motion of the hand to the Index E.

Rela·x, *a. rare.* [f. the vb., on anal. of Lax *a.*]

1. Lax, wanting in strictness.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Judg.* xxi. *comm.*, Lest either justice be over sharpe, or mercie too relaxe. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 198 He was so relax in discipline, that the garrison .. were seldom in a condition to do their duty properly. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Duminil's Victor* III. 228 We determined first to visit France and to consider Germany, the police of which was more relax than in other countries.

†**2.** Relaxed, slack. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 381 The motion and activity of the body consisteth chiefly in the sinews, which, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax.

Relax (rĭlæ·ks), *v.* [ad. L. *relaxāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *laxus* Lax *a.* Cf. F. *relaxer* (14th c.).]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To make (a thing) less compact or dense; to loosen or open up by separation of parts. Also *refl. Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 140 Ragston & thinges hard, in cold and hete Relaxed, bereth vyneyerdes grete. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 77 When the Atoms wherewith the Liquor is fully impregnated do relax and open themselves. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 599 But now Foule dissipation follow'd and forc't rout; Nor serv'd it to relax thir serried files. 1676 Conyers in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 717 At that time it relaxes or swells the Deal for about two or three hours.

b. *spec.* To render (a part of the body) less firm or rigid; to make loose or slack; to enfeeble or enervate. Also in *fig.* context.

1680 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 68 It mollifieth and relaxeth the stomacke, taketh away the appetite. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 68 The Optick Nerve being by successful means disobstructed and relaxed. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxv. II. 529 The nerves of discipline were relaxed, and the highways were infested with robbers. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 247 The speedy and prompt administration of every remedy tending to relax the surface. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 84 The heat relaxed my muscles.

absol. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 113 They are very mucilaginous, and therefore soften, relax, and heal. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Malache*, Such ointments as relax and mollify.

c. To diminish the force or tension of; *esp.* to loosen (one's hold or grasp).

1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 812 Charity may relax the miser's fist. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 93 This distemper .. relaxes and wears out..the spring of that spirit. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* I. iii. II. 267 Owing to the civil wars, the ties which unite society have been considerably relaxed. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 454 When..their law Relaxed its hold upon us. 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 389 False conceptions of the truth..may and do relax the most powerful springs of action.

2. To make less strict, severe, or rigid; to mitigate, tone down, modify.

1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 69 An austerer course of life is relaxed through the frailty of the flesh. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xv. 78 Not till that Day shall Jove relax his Rage. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. (1788) 81 We have seen the laws sometimes scandalously relaxed, sometimes violently stretched beyond their tone. 1820 Scott *Abbot* ii, The old woman seemed somewhat to relax her tone of severity. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 173 The rule had clearly been relaxed before the reign of the Great William.

absol. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. iii. xxiv. 39 No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue [justice] as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or relax therefrom.

b. To slacken, abate, diminish (an effort, etc.).

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 64 From the moment the necessity of learning new words ceases, they relax their industry. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. xx, [The horse] relaxed its course as it approached me. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 29 Having business of importance which demanded his presence elsewhere, [he] began to relax his attention.

c. To cause to abate in zeal or force. *rare.*

1660 Secker in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xliv. 17-19 Neither the persecuting hand of men, nor the chastising hand of God, relaxed ancient singular saints. 1824-28 Landor *Citat. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 286 Whether we have not ..acted as if we believed that opposition were to be relaxed and borne away by self sufficiency.

d. *refl.* To unbend (oneself); to take relaxation.

1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 135 The philosophic warrior, who could relax himself into the ornament of a refined court. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1489 They relax themselves by conversation and other amusements.

3. †a. To remit (a rent). *Obs. rare* −1.

1528 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 403 It was condescendid by the..Comens to relax to the said Willam Marten..the rent that he owith of the tennement to the Comens.

b To give up, stop (a process).

1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 554 He must apply to the Court for an order to release him, and the Court must order the process to be relaxed.

4. a. *Sc.* (now only *Law.*) To free or discharge (a person) from restraint, legal process, or penalty. Also *absol.* To procure a relaxation.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 29 Ordanis lettres to be direct to relax James Twedy..fra the proces of the horne led upon him. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 26 Quhou schir James Steuart and his brother was put in presoune,..And hou they war relaxit againe. 1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 115 He must have no lesse censure then the great excommunication, from which he must never be relaxed but by the Bishops own mouth. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 141 That ..ye..relax the said [persons]..from the Process of Denounciation led against them. 1791 Kames *Dict. Decisions* (ed. 2) II. 329 He who relaxes and registers not, cannot alienate, being still holden and repute rebel. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 Letters passing the signet whereby a debtor was relaxed from the horn, that is from personal diligence.

b. Of the Inquisition: To hand over (heretics) to the secular power for execution. [Sp. *relaxar.*]

1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. vii. I. 377 Those who were to be relaxed, as it was called, were delivered over, as impenitent heretics, to the secular arm. 1853 W. Stirling-Maxwell *Cloister Life Chas. V*, 209 Dr. Cazalla was one of fifteen heretics who were 'relaxed', or, in secular speech, burnt in May 1559 at Valladolid.

c. To set free *from* labour. *rare* −1.

1762-9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 336 Relax'd from toil the sailors range the shore.

II. *intr.* **5.** To become loose or slack; to grow less tense or firm.

1720 Pope *Iliad* XXI. 309 Tired by the tides, his knees relax with toil. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 128 The piston descends, therefore, and the spring relaxes.

b. Of the features: To become less rigid or stern. Also const. *from*, *into.*

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* iv, His features relaxed from their first expression. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* iii. 40 Presently the knit brow relaxed, the fierce eye was tamed. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ii, His features would relax into a look of fondness.

6. To abate in degree or force.

1702 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i, This raging Fit of Honour will relax. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 47 When our warm weather comes on early, and does not too soon relax. 1834 Disraeli *Rev. Epick* II. xxiii, This emprise Will not relax until the sun shall rise On men who bless his birth.

7. To become less severe, strict, or exacting; to grow milder. Also const. *from.*

1749 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 4 Mar. (1857) II. 147 The mutinous were likely to go great lengths, if the Admiralty had not bought off some by money, and others by relaxing in the material points. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* II. xli. 523 It was hoped..the Court would relax in its opposition. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 368 The Colonel proposed to relax in the affair of Bassein, and to ask for something else in its stead. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* 216 Thou art, sooth, a brave god, And, for all thou hast borne.., Nought relaxest from scorn!

b. Of persons: To become less stiff or distant; to assume a friendlier manner. Also const. *into.*

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, He gradually relaxed, and reverted to the subject of the ball. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* III. ii, Lady Annabel relaxed into conversation beyond her custom. 1879 Howells *L. Aroostook* (1883) I. 200 It seemed to him as if..she relaxed towards him as they walked.

8. To slacken in zeal or application (also const. *into*); to seek or take relaxation *from* work or occupation.

1760-2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* iv, I once more, therefore, relax into my former indifference with regard to the English ladies. 1774 — *Retal.* 79 Here Douglas retires from his toils to relax. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xxii. (1813) 448 He cannot relax in his duty without his neglect being manifest by serious consequences following it. 1833 Cruse tr. *Eusebius' Eccl. Hist.* VI. iii. 222 He did not however relax in his perseverance.

†**9.** To slacken in respect *of* something. *Obs.*

1775 *Tender Father* II. 69 No sooner was this effected, than I relaxed of my tenderness and regard. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 66 The stately brow of Mrs. Buchanan relaxed of its asperity.

†**Rela·xable,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [f. prec. + -able.] Admitting of remission.

a 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) II. 501 Who doth so render himself obnoxious, that if he derogate from a creature, he may not suppose it to be relaxable to him by some pardon?

Rela·xant, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. L. *relaxant-em*, pres. pple. of *relaxāre* to Relax.]

A. *adj.* Causing, or distinguished by, relaxation.

1771 T. Percival *Ess.* (1777) I. 129 When received into the stomach it is highly debilitating and relaxant. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 309 Where the pain and tension are very distressing, relaxant cataplasms and fomentations are generally advisable.

B. *sb.* A practice or drug serving to produce relaxation.

1832 J. Thomson *Life W. Cullen* I. 406 He considered the practice of warm bathing the most powerful Emollient and the most considerable Relaxant. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 996 In such cases good may result from the administration of arterial relaxants.

†**Rela·xate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *relaxāre*: see Relax *v.* and -ate 3.] To relax.

1. *trans.* a. = Relax *v.* 1 and 1 b.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/2 We Cauterize alsoe the Eyeliddes which are relaxated. 1655 T. Vaughan *Euphrates* 46 The centrall and cælestiall Luminaries have, by their mutuall mixture and conflux of beames relaxated and dilated the Pores of the earth. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxvii. (1737) 275 The retentive Faculty of the Nerve..was relaxated.

absol. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 698 This Unguent ..relaxates, leniates and mollifies.

b. = Relax *v.* 2 and 2 b.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 125 What can more relaxate those .. hearty aspirings of our Souls..then such corrupt conceits as these? 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 209 The ..zeal..and strictness of Discipline will be much relaxated.

c. To release, set free (cf. Relax *v.* 4 a).

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* 103 Cyrus, King of Persia, will relaxate your Captivity. *Ibid.*, The Messias..will come to relaxate his people from the Captivity of Sin.

2. *intr.* = Relax *v.* 5-7.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 The face waxeth pale, the Belly relaxateth, and the speech fayleth. 1655-87 H. More *App. Antid.* (1712) 218 If they euer relaxate into mirth,..it is foolishly antick and deformed. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 68 Our zeal has relaxated against the Church of Rome.

Hence †**Relaxating** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* iv. 51 The word .. is used again for loosing in our sense, relaxating of, or freeing from a censure of excommunication.

Relaxation (rīlæksē·ʃən). [ad. L. *relaxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *relaxāre*: see prec. and Relax *v.*, and cf. F. *relaxation* (1314).]

1. Partial († or complete) remission *of* some penalty, burden, duty, etc.; † also, the document granting such remission.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 42 The plenary remyssyons ben ever referred commonly to relaxacyon of payne. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Licenses, faculties, grantis, relaxacions, writtes called *Perinde valere*, rehabilitacions, abolitions, and other infinite sortes of buls. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. x. (1614) 792 He .. procured a relaxation of tribute from his father in law. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 3. 19 Others conceive this relaxation indulged in favour to some great offenders. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In this sense we say the relaxation of an attachment in the court of admiralty. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 362 Hitherto all relaxation of penalties proceeded on principles of union. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 405 Some relaxation was admitted in regard to the tributes.

b. *Sc. Law.* Release from a judicial penalty, *esp.* from a sentence of outlawry.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 59 His grace sall nowther gif respect nor remissioun, supersedere nor relaxatioun, to na maner of persoun..that sal happin to committ slauchter. 1601 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 34 Na relaxatioun .. sall be grantit to ony rebell lawfullie denunceit to the horne. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 140 Follows the Letters of Relaxation on the foresaid Petition and Interlocutor. 1791 Kames *Dict. Decisions* (ed. 2) I. 262 The Lords found that relaxations must be executed at the headburgh of that same shire where the denounciation was made. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 In criminal prosecutions, one who has been outlawed may appeal..for letters of relaxation, reponing him against the sentence.

c. Release from captivity; restoration to freedom.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xxxii. *comm.*, The fift part. Of the captivitie and relaxation of the kingdom of Juda.

d. (See quots. and Relax *v.* 4 b.)

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 84 Relaxation is the act by which the Inquisitors deliver over a person convicted of heresy to the royal judge ordinary, that he may be condemned to a capital punishment. 1894 *Month* Mar. 335 The sentence of 'relaxation' comprised three parts; the judgment of the Inquisition, the verdict of the secular magistrate, and the execution—all this on the same day.

2. The action of unbending the mind from severe application; release from ordinary occupations or cares; recreation.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 84 b, For of suche sorte ought the pastyme & relaxacion of suche men as are followers of the apostles to bee. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 3 Those poore and needie, .. at these times made partakers of relaxation and joy with others. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Ode Liberty* ii, To thy bent mind some relaxation give, And steal one day out of thy life to live. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 487 P 3 In this case Dreams look like the Relaxations and Amusements of the Soul. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* ii. (1870) 45 The genius of his poetry .. is inspired by the love of ease, and relaxation from all the cares and business of life. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 137 It is no marvel when even their relaxations were such downright hard work.

transf. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. x, [The eye] has a sort of relaxation or rest. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 81 But relaxation of the languid frame..Was bliss reserv'd for happier days.

†b. Respite, rest. Const. *of. Obs. rare* −1.

1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 256 The little Walk would give..Julia some Relaxation of Speech, and the better enable her to continue her Recital.

3. *Path.* A loosening or slackening of the fibres, nerves, joints, etc., of the body; diminution of firmness or tension.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 730 Bathing or Anointing give a Relaxation or Emollition. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 289 The head is heavy with sleepe, and there is a relaxation of the nerves and ligaments. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* Pref., It [is] impossible to remove some Diseases of the Limbs, without an universal equal Relaxation. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 303 That state of relaxation which a muscle exhibits in the dead body. 1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 129 The relaxation of the pelvic symphyses is a frequent occurrence.

4. Diminution of, release or freedom from, strictness or severity.

a 1626 W. Sclater *Exp. 4th ch. Rom.* (1650) 116, I .. can but wonder, How the severity of Laws against Popish Seminaries hath gotten relaxation. 1656 Earl. Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. v. (1674) 5 Wholesome Institutions, which after a relaxation, are at last quite forgotten. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. (1788) 16 These are not times to admit of any relaxation in the little discipline we have left. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* viii. I. 298 The root of the evil lay in the relaxation of the royal authority. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iv. 104 The relaxation of Ionian life .. rendered the development of satire in Ionia more natural.

b. Extension of meaning.

1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 20 This relaxation in the sense of Βασιλεύς is no inconsiderable note of change.

5. Abatement of intensity, vigour, or energy.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 142 Relaxation of the Heat. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xx, Disposing to an universal relaxation, and inducing .. that species of it called sleep. *a* 1781 Watson *Philip III*, III. 244 It might occasion too great a relaxation of the vigour which you have been so long accustomed to exert. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) I. II. xx. 514 The grassy covering of the sloping talus marks a temporary relaxation of the erosive action of the sea. 1882 Pebody *King Journalism* xi. 83 Stuart complains .. of his dilatoriness, of his relaxation of energy.

Rela·xative, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Relax *v.*, after Laxative. Cf. Relaxant.]

A. *adj.* Tending to relax; of the nature of relaxation. *rare.*

1611 Florio, *Rilasciatiuo*, laxatiue or relaxatiue in operation. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 289 Relaxative diversions, he thinks, fall properly under the considerations of a Saturdays entertainment. 1891 H. C. Hallday *Someone must suffer* III. xi. 197 Grudgingly .. has Mrs. Felix ever countenanced these relaxative measures.

†**B.** *sb.* A means of relaxing; *esp.* a relaxing medicine. *Obs.*

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* III. iv, It is a pursiness, a kind of stoppage .. that you are troubled with: .. and therefore you must use relaxatives. 1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* 217 The Moresco Festivals seem not so much Commemorative of received Mercies as relaxatives of Corporeal Labors.

So **Rela·xatory** *a. rare.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 402 They would graunt plenary remission of Sinnes: and would make out their Bulles relaxatory 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 430 Two plaintiffs, one of them has been cleared of legal interest .. by the relaxatory purge.

Relaxed (rĭlæ·kst), *ppl. a.* [f. Relax *v.*]

1. Freed from restraint or restrictions; not strict or precise, †esp. in observing a religious rule.

1638–48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* v. 234 The Florentine prescribes to duller fooles; But Stronger flow from all relaxed Soules. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxxii. 200 He had been Visitor of the Relaxed Fathers of the Province of Castile. 1768 Bover *Dict. Royal* I. s.v. *Grain, Catholique à gros grain*, a relaxed Catholick. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 686/1 Augustinians are .. divided into rigid and relaxed. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 74 Shakspeare .. is relaxed and careless in critical places. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Pres.* Note S 704 That ye .. may neither yourselves be relaxed, regardless of the fear of God, nor [etc.].

b. Slackened, mitigated, or modified in respect of strictness.

1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxx. 183 A Monastery of our Lady of Carmel of the Rule relaxed. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 87 The women wear no more covering than the most relaxed modesty seems absolutely to require. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 19 It seems very doubtful .. whether .. the relaxed sense ever appears as a title in the singular number. 1881 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 168 When the law has become relaxed, public opinion takes its place.

2. *Path.* Of parts of the body: Deprived to some extent of the usual firmness; rendered soft or feeble.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 127 This part in Deere .. sometimes becomes so relaxed and pendulous, it cannot be quite retracted. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. xi. § 1 (1734) 99 Those who have weak, loose, and feeble or relax'd Nerves. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 284 When the body is warm and relaxed, as during sleep, or after fatigue. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, His hands were small and delicate, with large blue veins, that spoke of relaxed fibres. 1865 Dickens *Let.* 6 Nov., I have been unwell with a relaxed throat.

3. In other senses of the vb.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 500 The relaxed spring .. above lying in a spiral form. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 164 Busy movement, and relaxed effort. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 57 There must be either great areas of relaxed ice or open water-leads along the shore.

Hence **Rela·xedly** *adv.*; **Rela·xedness.**

1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 1170 His mien Sunk with the sound relaxedly. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Pres.* Note S 704 That ye .. may neither .. look about hither and thither, nor roll about, relaxedly and vulgarly. 1860 — *Min. Proph.* 3 An extreme relaxedness, on the borders of further sin.

Rela·xer. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who, or that which, relaxes or loosens.

1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 361 Relaxers are such as loosen any member distended through cold, dryness, or repletion of wind, &c. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* (1878) 229 The pliant relaxer of soft limbs.

Relaxing (rĭlæ·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Relax.

1611 Florio, *Relasso*, .. a relaxing. 1667 Lower in *Phil. Trans.* II. 545 The Belly falls by the Relaxing of the same [diaphragm]. 1734 Waterland *Script. Vindic.* Concl., Wks. 1823 VI. 169 The destroying or relaxing of the other [motives] is so far destroying or relaxing virtue and morality. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 204/2 The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries saw a considerable relaxing of the severities of the Cistercian rule.

Rela·xing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] Causing or producing relaxation; enervating.

1611 Florio, *Rilasciante medicina*, a relaxing medicine. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 79 Ointment of Marsh Mallows, I imagine from its name is understood to be of an emollient relaxing disposition. 1825–9 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* xiii (1860) II. 120 A climate so peculiarly relaxing as that of Bengal. 1841 James *Brigand* i, All the relaxing joys of an hour's idleness. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 95 You will neither go to the bleak Norfolk coast nor to the relaxing air of Bournemouth.

Hence **Rela·xingness.**

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* II. II. v. 55, I have been advised .. to try the effect of a more bracing air, as a corrective to the extreme relaxingness of Oxbridge.

†**Rela·xion.** *Obs. rare* −1. [irreg. f. Relax *v.* + -ion.] Remission (of a penalty).

1528 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 403 The which relaxion was gyvin to Willam in recompence of the slaght and saut of Thomas Marten.

Relay (rĭlē·), *sb.* [ad. OF. *relais* (13th c.), hounds or (in later use) horses held in reserve, f. *relayer* to Relay.]

1. A set of fresh hounds (and horses) posted to take up the chase of a deer in place of those already tired out; †also, the place where these are posted. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., And whan he shall comm ayenn to the semble or metynge, thenn hath he moste to done, forto ordeyne his fynders and the relaies. *Ibid.* xxxiii, And at euery relay sufficeth ii. couple of houndes or iii. atte moste. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 362 A great rout Of hunters, and eke of foresters, And many relaies, and limers. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* I. xiv. 36 Then may you choose out a Forest wherein the Relaies be of equall proportion. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, *Rob.* What relays set you? *John.* None at all; we laid not In one fresh dog. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* I. II. xxviii, [They] now dispose their choice Relays Of Horse and Hounds, each like each other fleet. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III 506 Press'd by the fresh Relay, no Pause allow'd, Breathless and faint, he faulters in his Pace. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin* I. vi, Oh, the best bitch! She holds them all together, Relay or vauntlay, 'tis the same to her.

attrib. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Cry, or Kennel of Relay-Hounds.

2. A set of fresh horses obtained, or kept ready, at various stages along a route to expedite travel.

1659 Howell *Vocab.* xxix, A horse of relay or return. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Relays*, is also sometimes taken for fresh Horses, or the Stage where they are kept. 1713 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5137/3 [They] came hither .. with three Relays of Horses. 1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. 137 It was as disagreeable to him as to me to wait for a relay. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. i, Relays of horses are ready, night and day, to bear you to the coast. 1879 A. R. Wallace *Australasia* xvi. 327 A traveller may have relays of horses to carry him day and night at the rate of ten miles an hour. *transf.* and *fig.* 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* II. 42 It is impossible for Virtue to subsist without the Relay of Vice. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 250 Who call aloud .. For change of follies, and relays of joy, To drag your patient through the tedious length Of a short winter's day. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 552 Thus we are entitled to regard the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf as relays, distributed along the route of these thirsty winds .. to supply them with vapours.

b. The place where a fresh relay is obtained.

1706 [see above]. 1834 James *J. Marston Hall* xxi, I rode on as fast as possible to the next post relay. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 9 How the mind runs from each to each relay, Town after town, till Paris' self be touched.

c. *Relay-horse*, a fresh or reserve horse.

1808 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Relay-horses* in the artillery are spare horses that march with the artillery and baggage, ready to relieve others. 1818 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 447 Couriers and relay-horses by land, and swift-sailing pilot-boats by sea, were flying in all directions.

3. A set of persons appointed to relieve others in the performance of certain duties; a relief-gang.

1808 Han More *Cælebs* I 346 Nicholas Ferrar .. had relays of musicians every six hours to sing the whole Psalter through. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 233 They have mosques where it [the Koran] is all read daily; thirty relays of priests take it up in succession, get through the whole each day. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 144 The army was divided into relays, and one party worked while the other slept and ate.

attrib. 1886 *Telegraphist* (Dec.) 14/1, I beg to call your attention to the anomalous position of relay clerks.

4. An instrument used in long distance telegraphy to enable an electric current which is too weak to influence recording instruments, or to transmit a message to the required distance, to do so indirectly by means of a local battery brought into connexion with it.

1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 81 The relay is a very essential apparatus in Morse's telegraphic system. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 60 The forms of relay more largely used are called polarized *attrib.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1915/2 By means of the relay magnet. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 256. 261 As it were by some relay battery of the universe.

Re-lay (rī-), *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A re-laid oyster.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 3/1 Not one in twenty knows that the majority of so-called real Whitstable natives are imported relays.

Relay (rĭlē·), *v.* [ad. F. *relayer* (13th c.), of obscure origin.]

†**1.** *trans.* Of a hunter: To let go (the fresh hounds) upon the track of the deer. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, He shuld lat þe deere passe and go to þe fues .. and relay his houndes vpon þe fues. *Ibid.*, If it so be, þat þe hunter þat haþe relayed, se þat þe deere is lickely to fall in daunger, .. he shuld, whan he hath relayed, stonde still in þe fues and halowe þe houndes.

†**b.** To hunt (a deer) with relays. *Obs. rare* −1.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, When he hath be so wele ronne to and enchased and retreved and softe relayed and vanleyed to, .. þenne turneth he his heed and stondeth at abaye.

2 To place in relays: to provide with, or replace by, fresh relays.

1788 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* II. 427 The emissaries of this Cabal had been relayed (if I may use the expression) on the road. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 4 2 Our human ponies were not relayed. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Jan 5/6 Those who watched in the mortuary room were relayed every ten minutes.

3 *intr.* To get a fresh relay.

1829 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 4, [I] relayed with a horse at Winchester that .. could only toddle along *a* 1868 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 158 He endeavours to make up for the time lost in relaying by what he calls '*pousser les postillons*.'

Relay, obs form of Rely *v.*[1]

Re-lay (rī-), *v.* Also **relay.** [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To lay again, in various senses. Also with *out.* Hence **Re-lay·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1590 Sir T. Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* C ij, All Huntsmen are to helpe any hound that is cast out to relay him in againe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16/2 If the guttes, with these remedyes, will not relaye ther swellinge. 1700 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 197 The second part of the said land now relaid out is a peece of swampey land. 1796 W. Brown *Chancery Rep.* III. 91 He alone received the 500*l.*, and no part of it was relaid out in other securities. 1804 Nelson 18 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 502 Perhaps the hawser-laid rope may if the hemp is good be relaid and made serviceable. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 143 This necessitates the relaying of the gun after every discharge. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/1 The re-binding of the volumes, the displacement of 'titles', and their 're-laying', entailed an immense amount of labour.

b. *esp.* To lay or put down again (something previously taken up).

1757 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. (L.), As to damaged pavements, .. to cause it to be effectually relayed with good materials at their expense. 1829 Elmes *Dilapidations* (ed. 3) App. 66 Take up and relay the Portland stone coping. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 34/2 It is useful .. where a main is being re-laid with the gas or water in the same. 1886 Tucker *E. Europe* 185 The cloth was re-laid, and due regard was paid to the cravings of the famished party.

Rele, obs. form of Reel.

†**Relega·te,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *releg-āre* or F. *reléguer*: see Relegate *v.*] To banish.

1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* v. ii, I releage, and confine ye, to your dismal Lake, for a thousand Years, yet more, than were ever decreed ye.

Relea·rn, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To learn again.

a 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks 1721 II. 213 He in Religion nurtur'd from his Youth, In Wisdom's House relearn'd all sacred Truth. 1850 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 80 The world has never to re-learn its lesson. 1900 Gore *Ep. Romans* II. 100 We must relearn the lesson that St. Augustine is for ever insisting upon.

Releas, variant of Relish *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

Relea·sable, *a. rare.* [f. Release *v.*[1] + -able.] Admitting of release or dispensation.

1611 Cotgr., *Remissible*, remittable, .. releasable. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb* xi. 350 He discharged all monasteries and churches of all .. taxes, excepting such as were .. not releasable. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 318 A religious congregation forming simple, i.e. releasable vows.

†**Relea·sant.** *Obs. rare* −1. [irreg. f. Release *v.*[1] + -ant 1.] Release.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 343 What, shall I never from this servitude Receive releasant?

Release (rĭlī·s), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **reles**(e, -lees, 5–6 -lesse, (4 -leische, 5 *Sc.* -lesche; 5 -lece, -leese, 6 *Sc.* -leis); 5 **releasse,** 6 -leace, 6– **release.** [a. OF. *reles* (12th c.), var. of *relais*, vbl. sb. from *relesser, relaisser*: see Release *v.*[1]]

1. Deliverance or liberation from trouble, pain, sorrow or the like.

c 1315 Shoreham I. 1067 Be naust loþ To do penaunce here; For 3et þer hys here som reles So nys naust ine þe uere Areyned. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4440 For Love .. Seide, that Hope, wher-so I go, Shulde ay be relees to my wo. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. Q. 2 Wo & sorewe to his lond is cominge .. ne worþe neuere reles *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 288 Nowthir fiende nor foo Shulde fynde reles in helle. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 48 In May sowld men of amoure go To seif thair ladeis .. Sen thair releis in ladeis lyis. 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, Emily had no opportunity of seeking a release from her terrible suspense concerning her aunt. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 64 No pity, no release, no respite! 1840 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III vii. 108

To me individually it would be a great release to be quit of the trouble and expense of the garden. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 330 Death's kindly touch.. gave Soul and body both release from life's long nightmare in the grave.

† **b.** Const. *of* (the suffering or its cause). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3565 And what may mak þair payn cees And þam of þair payn to haf relees. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 Thei that wende pees Tho myhten finde no relees Of thilke swerd which al devoureth. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxvi, For my reconforting, In relesche of my furiouse pennance. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 For whosoevir unto this name calle, Of cankryd surfetys fynt reles by myracle.

2. The act of freeing, or fact of being freed, from some obligation, duty, or demand; remission; discharge of a person († or troops).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 185 Bot if þei wille with pes þis lond 3eld vs alle quite, þei salle þan haf reles, of fayth gode respite. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 83 To ha reles and remission on that rental I be-leeue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 My will is..that thou make a plein reles To love. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Relece, or for-3eueneſſe, *relaxacio.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Release, forgyvenesse, *pardon.* 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxi, Bonds of good abearing shall have no release. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 65 He would not have one penny abated,..because it might encourage other counties to pray the like release or mitigation. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 507 His..losing his command by the late release of the levies. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 170 The Spaniards, instead of granting a redress, had rather extorted a release for their former conduct. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xix. (1896) III. 362 Henry III..sought in a papal sentence of absolution a release from the solemn obligations by which he had bound himself to his people.

† **b.** Remission *of* a tax, debt, obligation, etc. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 77 Iosephus..obteynede ..the fauor of the kynge and releische of his tribute. 1502 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 389 The sayd James schall hawe reles of the cheff ii. *s.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* x, We desired releace of subsidies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 His Will to have it done being signified, is a release of that Covenant. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 508 This remission or release of debts hath a great affinity with remission of sins.

c. A written discharge, acquittance, or receipt.

c 1440 *Geste of Robyn Hood* cxvii. in Child *Ballads* III. 62/1 'What wyll ye gyue more', sayd the justice, 'And the knyght shall make a releyse?' 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiv, To make aquitaunces and relesis in his name, and to take bondes. 1611 COTGR., *Quitance*, an Acquitance, Release, discharge. 1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiv, I..caused him to draw up a general release or discharge for the four hundred and seventy moidores. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 108 If a Rent be behindhand twenty years, and a release given for the last year, all the rent in arrears is presumed in law to be satisfied.

† **3.** *Without release* (tr. OF. *sans reles*), without remission or cessation, continually. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 955 In þat oþer is noȝt bot pes to glene, þat ay schal laste with-outen reles. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 90 þe wirkere of dissoluciouu of waters ys with outen reles. 1566 WHITTINGHAM *Ps.* li. 3 My sinne alas doth still remayne Before my face without release.

4. *Law.* The act of conveying or making over an estate or right to another, or disposing of it in some legal fashion (see quot. 1594); a deed or document made for this purpose.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* I, Here I make the relese in my rentis, by þe rode. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 117 Thus the burges of the borrowe.. He endewed into the place wyth dedes of good relese, In fee for ever more. 1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 389/2 Which Releasse remayneth with You, Soveraigne Lord; as appereth by the same. 1537 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 168 We have taken a releasse and a deade of feoffement of the monasterie of Saint Androse in Northehamptone to the kinges use. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 466 A Release is an instrument, whereby estates, rightes, titles, entries, actions, and other things be sometimes extinguished, sometimes transferred, sometimes abridged, and sometimes inlarged. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 4 By any Conveiance, Gifte, Graunte, Lease, Demise, Release, or Conversion whatsoever. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., And there is a Release in fact, and a release in lawe. 1743 VINER *Abridgm.* XVIII. 294 If a Man seised of a Rent in Fee grants it for Life, he may enlarge it by Release. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 324 Releases; which are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements, to another that hath some former estate in possession. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 135 A release is the proper form of assurance between joint tenants. 1853 T. L WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 470 A release cannot be given in evidence in covenant unless it has been pleaded.

b. *Lease and release*, 'a conveyance of the fee-simple, right, or interest in lands or tenements, under the Statute of Uses, 27 Hen. 8, c. 10, giving first the possession, and afterwards the interest in the estate conveyed' (Tomlins).

1682 SIR O. BRIDGMAN *Conveyances* 185 Lease and Release by the Husband for a Provision for his Wife, and Portions for his Children. 1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* (ed. 5) II. s.v. *Lease & Release*, A Lease and Release made but one Conveyance, being in the nature of one Deed. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 339 A fourteenth species of conveyance, viz. by lease and release; first invented by serjeant Moore, soon after the statute of uses, and now the most common of any, and therefore not to be shaken. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 375/2 In the common conveyance by lease and release, it is usual to give the intended releasee an estate in the land for a year by bargain and sale.

† **5.** The place where fresh hounds are let slip to take up the chase. *Obs.*—[1] (See RELAY *sb.* 1.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 53 [They] assembled theyr rennynge hounden, two and two togyder..; Some wyth the brakkenere, for to be atte the reysynge of the beeest, for to renne after; The other for to be sette atte the relesse.

6. The action of setting free, or the fact of being set free, from restraint or confinement; permission to go free; also, a document giving formal discharge from custody.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* L. viii, In vaine to others for release you flie, If once on you I griping fingers sett. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 11 All prisoners..They cannot boudge, till your release. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 409 Who bonst'st release from Hell, and leave to come Into the Heav'n of Heavens. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxviii, I knew no sum would be thought too great for the release of Pekuah. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, To Rhea* Wks. (Bohn) I. 403 These presents be the hostages Which I pawn for my release.

b. The act of letting go something fixed or held in a certain position, or confined in some way; also, any device by which this is effected.

1871 *Spons' Dict. Engin.* IV. 1408 Causing the release of the spring-clips to be earlier or later in the stroke. 1882 OGILVIE, *Release*, in the steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 306 The release is pressed too hard and the shutter slips off. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 7/2 A little frame carrying five keys. One of these is the release.

attrib. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 89/2 The third [hole] is closed by a stopper and capsule, forming a release-valve. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 7/2 The subscriber presses the release key.

† **Relea·se**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Later form of RELES: cf. RELEASE *v.*[2]] Relish.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 189 Things which repugne any way together carrie with them a spice or release of contrarietie.

Release (rĭlī·s), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **reles**, 4–6 **relese**, **-lesse**, **-lece**, (4 **-leese**, **-leesse**, 5 **-leece**, **-lecyn**); 4–5 **releysche**, **-lesche**, (4 **-leische**), 5 **relesche**, **releshe**; 5– **release**, (6 **-leace**, **-leause**). [ad. OF. *relesser* (12th c.), *relaiss(i)er* (var. of *relâcher*):—L. *relaxāre* to RELAX.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To withdraw, recall, revoke, cancel (a sentence, punishment, condition, etc.). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10297 Þou hast nou.. þe pope bisout, þat he relesi þe entredit. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 371 The kyng hadde relesed [*v.r.* releschede; L. *relaxasset*] and wiþcleped a wel hard avow þat he hadde i-made. *Ibid.* VIII. 233 If that he made eny sentence, the legate..scholde have releischede hit. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 128 Al the Cite..to the Sone relessid the Payne [= penalty] of the eighyn. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1014 The sixteenth statut doth me grete grevaunce, But ye must that release or modifie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 931 The lyfe was geuen, and the punishment of death releaused. 1689 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* I, For so the holy sages once did sing, That he our deadly forfeit should release. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 501 Getting the King here to release that Article of the Treaty

† **2.** To relieve, alleviate, or remove (labour, pain, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 54 Relesand my trauayls and my noy in þis wrechid life. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 971, I prey yow al my labour to release. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxiv, Beseching vnto fair venus abule..His paine relesch, and sone to stand In grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 He begged but one droppe of water, to release his turmentes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B vij b, The iuice that is pressed out, is better & releseth the paine soner. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxvi, Would God his blood, and mine had well releast The dangers that his pride is like to breed.

3. To remit; to grant remission or discharge of or for (something): † **a.** a vow or task. *Obs.*

c 1325 SHOREHAM I. 1790 Relessed Schel hym nauȝt be religioun, þaȝ he be nauȝt professed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 97 But ther as ye han profred me..To chese me a wyf, I yow relesse That choys, and prey you of that profre cesse.

† **b.** sin or wrong-doing. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 77 If preestis have power to relese synne as Cristis vikeris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P508 Thilke synne is so greet that vnnethe may it be releessed. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 134 To a vertues kynge hit appendyth lyghtly to relesse the wronge that is to hym done. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 32 Nowe sinnes are not released, but to suche as beleue that sins are freely released. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 11 Who can release sinnes but onely God?

c. a debt, tax, tribute, etc. Now only *Law.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 885 Sire, I releesse thoe thy thousand pound, I wol nat take a peny of thee. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 107 He..relesede..half þe tribute þat was woned to be payde. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 57 And also he vsys þat tyme..for to reles party of rentys. 1457 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 295 That he shall have releshyed to hym during hys live the chef rent of an orchard. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 27 b, If..youe should release youre rent..to the old rate. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 115 A tribute which Leo the 9. did release to the church of Bamburg. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lx. (1739) 118 He not only never charged the people with any Tax, but released that of Dane-gelt. 1884 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 191 [One] who was competent to do so might have released the debt.

4. To give up, resign, relinquish, surrender (*esp.* a right or claim, in favour of another person).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 257 In what wise he may relesse His hihe astat, that wot he noght. *Ibid.* 271 Echon .. preiden for this lordes hele, Which hath released the querele. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13626, I releshe þe my ryght with a rank will, And graunt þe þe gouernanse of þis grete yle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxix. 461 Yf that this knyght alee hym, I fully releece my clayme for euer. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 As for the wager that I sholde wyn therby, I am content to relese it quyte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 172 Whiche of you .. would concent that the kyng shoulde release his Seignioritie or superioritie of Wales, Irelande or Cornewall? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 19 Bidding them fight for honour of their love, And rather die then Ladies cause release. 1665 MANLEY *Gretius' Law C. Warres* 907 As if the Emperor Frederick had released to Philip Duke of Burgundy, all Right of Empire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 346 Nor will the vanquish'd Bull his Claim release. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 83 That we should at once release our claims. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 376/1 An expectant heir cannot release the right which he may have to his ancestor's estate.

b. *spec.* To surrender, make over, transfer (land or territory) to another. Chiefly *Law.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6999, I quethe hym quyte, and hym relesse Of Egipt al the wildirnesse. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 22 The said Lowes relesid the seide dukedom to the said Richarde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 51 It is agreed..That the Dutchy of Aniou..shall be released and delivered to the King her father. 1664 ANDERSON *Reports* § 83, I release all my Lands, &c. to A. and to his Heirs. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. App. 4 The said Abraham Barker and Cecilia his Wife, Have..sold, released, and confirmed..unto the said David Edwards..all that capital messuage called Dale Hall. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 620 Colsuan did not release the land of Ingemund and his brother to Earl Alan. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 1, I trusted to your getting the estate some time, and releasing it; and I determined to keep it worth releasing.

absol. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 386/1 The whech William gave full astate . of the Burgages, Landes and Tenements aforeseid, and opon that relesed to the seid Suppliant in hir possession. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 89 That the seid maner sholde be solde by .. his executours, to whom the seid Sir John hath releced, as his dute was to do. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 325 If there be two joint disseisors, and the disseisee releases to one of them [etc.].

c. *spec.* (See quot.)

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 3 (2) 226 When a reversioner desires, not to grant his reversion to a third person, but to convey it to the person who already has the particular estate, he is said to release the reversion.

† **5.** To relax, moderate, mitigate. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 128 So he mayntenyd his lawe, and relessit the duresse of the laue. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXIII. 116 The Massilians intreat the Romaines to release their displeasure against the Phocenses. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 207 They released the severity of that Law.

II. 6. To set or make free, to liberate, deliver, *of* (now rare) or *from* pain, bondage, obligation, etc. Also without const.

(*a*) 13.. *Coer de L.* 3034 Ther was no man..myghte do his sorwe sese, Ne off his paynes hym relese. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3813 For pardon here..May þam relese of þe dede of payn. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 227 He is presumyt ay to be servand quhill he be releschit of his service. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 361 Quhen Wallace was releschet off his payne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 138 Ye shall release Me first of my wo and great distresse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 205 He shall release the people of theyre othe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 14 They are in a manner releast of their thraldome, in that vnsensible of it. 1870 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 290 Let who will release him of his bonds.

(*b*) *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 735 Ihesu crist..relessed vs fro the peynes of helle. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 247 The kynges letters thro whom he scholde releysche the ministres of the temple from every tribute. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 1 Long after she from perill was releast. 1666 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 201, I suppose you know that the Duke of Buckingham and Marquesse of Dorchester are again releast from the Tow'r. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LI. xv, Thou only canst release My Soul from all Iniquity. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 139 A mind released From anxious thoughts. 1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athan.* II. ii. 66 From death and dark forgetfulness released. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 The wicked is not released from his evil by death.

(*c*) *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 529 In what peyne so he be..I schal hem reles sone anone. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 186 So that Athenis, which was bounde, Nevere after scholde be released. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 237 Apollo, though Diana hym relese, Yet shall he su to me to haue hys pese. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 176 b, By the kynges authoritie not longe after he was cleane released. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 30 Goe, release them Ariell, My Charmes Ile breake, their sences Ile restore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 101 Six Seasons use; but then release the Cow. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 87 The hand that can my captive heart release. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 908 His foes released him thence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 198, I recommended him to release the horses and leave the carriage to its fate.

absol. *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 67/971 All þe preyer þat seyde be kan, With-owt sorowe of hert, relesyt nought. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 He that can bind, can release.

b. To unfix, free (a thing) from some fastening.

1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 403 And I arose, and I released the casement.

Hence **Released** (rĭlī·st), *ppl. a.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 165 A Providence perfectly Intellectual, Abstract and Released. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 25 St. Benedict .. beheld the released soul of his sister..flying towards Heaven.

† **Relea·se**, *v.*[2] [Cf. RELEASE *sb.*[2]] = RELISH *v.*[1]

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 167 Some stately maiesticall songs..release I know not what resemblance of action and gesture, consorting with great personages.

Releasee·. *Law.* [f. RELEASE *v.*[1] + -EE[1]. Cf. RELESSEE.] One to whom an estate is released.

1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Release.* 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 101 The releasee has an estate actually vested in him at the time of the release. 1886 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 56/2 All necessary parties joined in conveying the Neath Abbey Estate to a releasee.

Releasement (rĭlī·smĕnt). [RELEASE *v.*[1]]

1. The act of releasing, or the fact of being released, from prison, obligation, debt, trouble, etc. (Very common *c* 1550–1800.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* viii. 36 No aunswer made he before him for his realeasement. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 130 This releasement is general to all the Jews. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 335 Might not she Make uprors in the land, and raise the Commons, In the releasement of the Captive King? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 166 He proclaimed unto the people in generall, a releasement of them from all tributes, impositions, and paiments. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref., Wks. 1851 IV. 14 Then mans nature would find immediate rest and releasment from all evils. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 150 The earl of Shaftsbury, since his releasement, hath been adviseing with councill. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 63 Leonard Cox procur'd his releasement [from the stocks], refresh'd his hungry Stomach, and gave him Mony. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iii, [He] went in search of the lady for whose releasement he had fought. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 42 His short releasement from his cares and toil. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 252 Thou hear'st..The terms of thy releasement hence to Heaven 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xl, To have escaped the peril of it [death] seemed a greater blessing than releasement from this island could ever be.

b. A formal declaration of release.

1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 95 Wording what I declared to be a releasement, more binding than those promises I pretended to absolve you from.

†2. Relaxation, remission, or removal *of* a thing.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 109 Before the releasement of the interdiction, the king was .. compelled .. to geue ouer both his crowne and scepter. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 900 By this it appeareth that saluation falleth vnto men, by releasement of the debt. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1051 Wallachia thus impoverished, was not able..to expect any releasement of the evils it was wrapped in. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* iii 25 For the relaxation or releasment of sins, as of bonds or fetters.

Releaser (rĭlī·sər). [f. RELEASE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, releases or sets free.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* Ep. Ded , In the perfection of this Art is the Sulphur of philosophers set at liberty, which gratifies the releasers thereof with three kingdomes. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. 125 (Honour'd Releaser,) [he] said, Command what is Fecible. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 75/2 Till the releaser Death shall come.

Releasing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RELEASE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 295 Ful absolucion and relessyng of alle peynes in purgatory. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 66 The most good pretendid in indulgences is releesinge of peyne enioynid of the chirche. 1466 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 209, I bequeithe to the high aulter of the seid chirch 3*s.* 4*d.* in releysyng of my tithes beyng behynd. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1358, I mak releisching of thin allegiance. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I iv b, Thys receit .. hath greate vertue . to bring the humoures to equalitie, wyth releasynge of the payne. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. ix, Oh, if confessing Our faults to thee be all our faults releasing 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 605 To agree about contributing for their duke's releasing.

Releasor (rĭlī·sə(r)). *Law.* [f. as prec. + -OR 2.] One who releases an estate or claim in favour of another. (See RELEASE *v.*[1] 4 and 4 b.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 265 The right which the Releasor hath at the time of the Release made. 1775 *Ld. Raymond's Rep.* I. 235 Where there are general words only in a release, they shall be taken most strongly against the releasor.

Releave, obs. form of RELIEF *sb.*[3]

†**Re-lea·ve**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To put forth leaves again.

1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* 21 Those trees that have their leaves pull'd off in March, April, and May, do re-leave again, and have new and fresh leaves.

Relece, obs. f. RELEASE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], RELES.

Releckis, obs. pl. form of RELIC.

†**Rele·ct**, *pa. pple. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *relect-us*, pa. pple. of *relegĕre*.] Read again.

1560 HOLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 298 The Rollis [being] relect quhais tennour ze sall heir.

Rele·ction. [f. L. *relect-*, ppl. stem of *relegĕre* to read again; cf. LECTION, PRELECTION.]

†1. The action of reading again; reperusal; also, a correction made upon re-reading. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 324 By relection of what hath bene already said there may ynough be gathered sufficient to confirme and demonstrate it against them. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. a 4 Without blots, relections, or emendations.

2. The title of the various divisions of a work (*Relectiones Theologicae*) by Franciscus de Victoria.

1630 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (ed. 2) 2 Franciscus de Victoria in his Relection of Temperance. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 87 The book..consists of thirteen relections, as Victoria calls them, or dissertations on different subjects.

Releef(e, -lef(e, -leff, obs. forms of RELIEF *sb.*

Relees(e, obs. forms of RELEASE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Releevant, see RELIEVANT.

Releeve, obs. form of RELIEVE *v.*

Relegable (re·lĭgăb'l), *a.* [f. RELEG-ATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being relegated or referred.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 3/1 All such matters as concern the Council as a whole, without being clearly relegable to any one Committee.

†**Re·legate**, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *relĕgāt-us*: see next.] A banished person; an exile.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 186 He banished this springehole [*sic*] as relagate in Fraunce.

Relegate (re·lĭgēt), *v.* Also 7 relig-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *relĕgāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *lĕgāre* to send.]

1. *trans.* To send (a person) into exile; to banish *to* a particular place. (Cf. RELEGATION 1.) † Also *refl.*, to remove (oneself) to a distance *from* something.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 8 The sands..would no more liue vnder the yoke of the Sea, but clearely quitted, disterminated and relegated themselues from his inflated Capriciousnesse. 1611 COTGR., *Releguer*, to relegate, banish, exile. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 84 That was too gentle to satisfie the cruelty of Tiberius,..onely relegating the culpable out of Rome. 1774 KAMES *Sketches* II. iii. (1807) II. 83 To be relegated to his country-seat, is, to a gentleman of rank, more terrible than a capital punishment. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxii (1865) VII. 407 Nor is it clear that Dion Chrysostomus was actually relegated to the Ister. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv. 264 The fortress to which Herod relegated his wife.

2. To banish *to* some unimportant or obscure place; to consign *to* a place or position, esp. one of inferiority.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 153 We have not relegated religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustick villages. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov. 7/7 The various 'bills' that have .. been relegated to the dust of official pigeon-holes. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xviii. (1878) 147 She would do her best in the sphere to which she had been relegated.

b. To consign (a subject) *to* some province, sphere, domain, etc.

1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* viii. 275 To relegate the intellect to inferior provinces of thought. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 406 If occasionally we come across difficulties..we relegate some of them to the sphere of mystery. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* iv. 47 To the domain of legend..we must also relegate the tradition.

c. To assign or refer (a thing) *to* a class or kind.

1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* 57 Men have never known to what kingdom the sponges should be relegated. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 206 The comparative study of the Basque numerals has relegated them to the Finnic family.

3. To refer (a matter) *to* some authority for decision.

1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 180 Affirming that that faith to which the appeal is sure to be ultimately relegated is a faith entirely without reason. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 282 Where there is an agreement, the whole matter ought to be at once relegated to the Taxing Master.

b. To commit, hand over (a thing), *to* another to carry out or deal with.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 35 The discussion of it is, therefore, relegated to treatises on that science of which it forms a part. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* IV II. 43 The later inquisitors, who relegated the execution of the sentence to the civil power. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 427 Men, seeking to escape the drudgery of manual labour, have relegated toil to the captive and the slave.

c. To turn over or refer (a person) *for* something *to* some person or thing.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xli, She would .have been relegated for amusement, during her visit, to the attentions of the dark sex 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 274 Failing such means of knowledge, we are relegated for information..to incidental statements..of the historians.

Hence **Re·legated**, **Re·legating** *ppl. adjs.*

1611 COTGR., *Relegué*, relegated, banished, exiled. 1692 WOOD *Life* 19 May (O. H. S.) III. 390 Dr. Byrom Eaton resign'd his principality of Gloc. Hall, after it had laid in a religated condition several yeares. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Relegation*, In Rome, relegation was a less severe punishment than deportation, in that the relegated person did not thereby lose the rights of a Roman citizen. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 2076, I am, on earth, as good as out of it, A relegated priest. 1887 H. JAMES *Partial Portraits* (1888) 31 Such a revision of Emerson has no relegating consequences.

Relegation (relĭgē·ʃən). [ad. L. *relĕgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *relĕgāre* to RELEGATE.]

1. The action of banishing; the state of temporary exile or banishment. In *Roman Antiq.* banishment to a certain place, or to a specified distance from Rome, for a limited time and without loss of civil rights. Also *attrib.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 128 The King after this repealed the former sentences and procured their relegation. 1605 G. POWEL *Refut Ep Puritan-Papist* 112 Banishment..among the Romanes was 3-fold, Interdiction, Relegation, and Deportation. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 55 Neither the King nor the Queen, who both agreed in this relegation, did communicate to each other their Thoughts. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. vi (1699) 195 Other Banished Persons..within the Isle or Region of Relegation, may go or move whither they please. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 502 Deportation which is perpetual, and Relegation which is only for a Time. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxxviii. (1865) IV. 335 His punishment was not strictly exile, but only the milder form of relegation. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1039 He has been censured, punished in a sort By relegation,—exile, we should say, To a short distance for a little time. 1869 *Ibid.* IX. 1254 The priest, Once fairly at his relegation-place, Never once left it.

b. Banishment or consignment *to* a place.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 190 To consider such relegation to the wilderness as a punishment appropriated for criminals. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 177 The deposition, and relegation to a distance, of the older Gods of the nature system. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 192 Instead of..welcoming his relegation to the gaol-cell..he resented his removal.

2. The action of referring, consigning, etc., a thing *to* others for some purpose.

1844 LD. DUNDONALD *Let.* in *Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 21 The uniform relegation of all my memorials to successive Governments. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 428 The relegation of the government to the mass of the people.

Relegioune, obs. form of RELIGION.

Releif(e, -leiff, obs. forms of RELIEF, RELIEVE.

Releis(che, obs. forms of RELEASE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Releive, obs. form of RELIEF, RELIEVE.

Releivo, obs. form of RELIEVO.

Relek(e, obs. form of RELIC.

Rele·nd (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To lend again.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 221 The banker ..re-lends to the useful trader, at a high interest, this same deposit. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 608 The notes in stock were regarded as having been relent by the firm to the company.

Relenquyssh, obs. form of RELINQUISH.

†**Rele·nt**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.]

1. Slackening of speed.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 24 She forward went..Ne rested till she came without relent Unto the land of Amazons.

2. Relenting, giving way.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 97/2 Fear of death enforceth still In greater minds submission and relent. 1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 40 If vertue, if pietie, could worke any relent in death. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 56 Those [days] which are absolutely Cold and Freezing, without the least Sign of Relent or Yielding.

†**Rele·nt**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [f. I., *re-* RE- + *lent-us* viscous, soft: see next, and cf. F. *relent* musty.] a. Loosened, loose. b. Softened.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* IV. 928 The bee. On titymalle and elmes gynneth pike That bitter be, wherof anoon relent Their wombes are. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV 620 Who shall gife me water sufficient,..That I may wepe my fill with hart relent..?

Relent (rĭle·nt), *v.*[1] Also 5 *pa. pple.* **relente.** [Ultimately f. L. *re-* RE- + *lent-us* tough, sticky, viscous, slow, etc.; but the immediate source is not clear: cf. L. *relentescĕre* to grow slack (Ovid), F. *ralentir* to slacken (16th c.), †*relentir*, 'to smell mustie, grow fustie' (Cotgr.).]

†1. *intr.* To melt under the influence of heat; to assume a liquid form; to dissolve into water. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 725 He styred þe coles til relente gan The wex agayn þe fuyr. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 4179 The wexe with hete wil relente. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 136 Behold how Yse to Water doth relent. 1530 PALSGR. 684/2 Se howe this snowe begynneth to relent agaynst the sonne. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLVII. vi, Ice in water flowes,..The streames relenting take their wonted way. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. § 3 Were those Musical accents frozen there for a time, and..the Air relenting and thawing became so harmoniously vocal? 1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 84 The Coal keepeth the Nitre very dry, that it may not relent and moisten by the Air. 1704 POPE *Spring* 69 All nature mourns, the Skies relent in show'rs. 1764 MORRIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 174 On leaving it exposed to the air, the brown matter attracted moisture from it and relented into a thick brown liquour.

fig. c 1475 *Lament. Mary Magd.* lxx, Myne herte alas relenteth all in paine, Whiche will brast both senewe and vaine. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 153 To haue seyn hir, a harte of stone For ruthe wold haue relente. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 112 Preserved from guilt by salutary fears, Or guilty, soon relenting into tears.

†b. To become soft or moist; also of colours, to give way, fade. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xix. (1880) II. 318 The colours beynge nat suerly wrought, . by moystnesse of wether relenteth or fadeth. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 63 Both saltfish and lingfish..from rotting go saue: Least winter with moistnes doo make it relent. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 32 Keepe these leaues..neere a chimney, or stoue, least otherwise by the damp of the aier they relent again. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xviii. (1668) 95 Beans after they are once dryed .. will thaw, give again or relent.

c. To grow less tense or rigid, to relax. *rare*[−1].

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xiv. 172 The painful limbs, contract with pangs, Relented.

2. To soften in temper; to grow more gentle or forgiving; to give up a harsh intention or inclination to severity. † Also const. with *inf.* (quot. 1604).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 b, It myght not swage the malyce of the iewes ne cause theyr hertes to relent. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 163 Nothyng relentynge of their wonted rygour. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 165, I powr'd forth teares in vaine,..But fierce Andronicus would not relent. 1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 436/2 If she once relented to send or visit, those demonstrations would prove matter of substance for my lord's good. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1635) 232 He seemes now when he sees his misery to relent and to be touched with remorse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 509 Perhaps God will relent, and quit thee all his debt. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 85 Stern Proserpine relented, And gave him back the fair. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlv. IV 430 The conqueror paused and relented. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxii, Her foes relenting turn, And cast the vote of love. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 25 The carabinier on his right side, relenting, held the wine towards his mouth.

†b. To yield, give way; to give up a previous determination or obstinacy. Also const. *to. Obs.*

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Reformation* I. 115 We do not yet relent, but stick still to have the Commission after the first form. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 31 If thou wyke persever thus obstinatlye in thine opinion, and not relent, the Emperour wyll bannishe thee. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Princes..must be suffred to haue the victorie and be relented vnto. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (ed. 2) 288 Two refractory spirits will never

agree, the onely meanes to ouercome is to relent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 790 To convince the proud what Signs availe, Or Wonders move th' obdurate to relent?

† **c.** To slacken, abate; to cool. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1560 INGELEND *Disobed. Child* C iij b, As for my loue yt doth neuer relente, For of you I do dreame. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1206 To Relent as heate, *tepesco.*

† **3.** *trans.* To dissolve, melt, soften. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1142 In water first this opium relent, Of sape vntil hit ha similitude. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 161 Let do hem to þe fuyre a3en, tyl þey ben relented. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xl, Lyke as Phebus dothe the snowe relente. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* viii. (1870) 147 Butter is good meate, it doth relent the gall. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 28 This Emplaster . dissolved or relented with oyl of roses or elders [etc.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 50 Fractures..may be helped by Calves glue, relented in water.

† **b.** To soften (one's heart, mind, etc.); to cause (a person) to relent. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy Soc.) 159 These men..A maydens herte coude ryght sone relente. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 40 Yet pitty often did the gods relent. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 543 How dar he this his enterprise reveale To furiows Dido? how her minde relent? 1787 BURNS *Young Peggy* iii, Were Fortune lovely Peggy's foe, Such sweetness would relent her.

† **4.** To abate, lessen; to slacken. *Obs.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 391, I am bot schent, Without scho cum,..My heauie langour to relent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 27 Oftentimes he would relent his pace, That him his foe more fiercely should poursew. *Ibid.* III. iv. 49 Nothing might relent her hasty flight.

† **b.** To relinquish, abandon, give over. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liii. 40 To here him speak, ere he his life should relent. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 54 b, After the death of their father they began..openlie to folowe idolatrie, which while their father liued, they seemed somewhat to haue relented. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 142 The disgrace that quickly you shall sustaine, if betimes you relent not these euils. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 181 There's no Discouragement Shall make him once Relent His first avow'd Intent.

† **c.** To depart this life. *Obs. rare* —1.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* lv, My father..Perceau'd hee must by sicknesse last relent.

† **5.** To repent (an action, etc.). *Obs. rare* —1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 25 Shee inly sory was, and gan relent What shee had said

† **b.** *refl.* To repent (oneself) *of* a thing. *Obs.*—1

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 175 We shall not have much cause to relent us of our choice.

† **c.** To pity. *Obs. rare* —1.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 18 Shee that kept the house, seeming to relent her paine, and to be much grieued for it..sorrowfully reply'd.

† **d.** To bewail (a thing) *to* a person *Obs.*—1

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 74. I could find nothing at all, and relenting my misfortune to my companion [etc.].

Hence † **Rele'nted** *ppl. a.* Also † **Rele'ntance**; † **Rele'ntful** *a.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 105 In the roote Relented dong yputte on, doth hit boote. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1613) 164 [She] with a relented countenance thus sayd vnto him. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 42 The heauens That make me their relentfull minister. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXI. iv. (1678) 465 The relented bloud of such beasts as feed upon Scammony..purgeth violently. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 9 This may be the probable reason of his relentance.

† **Rele'nt,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare* —1. [Of obscure formation.] *intr.* To return.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 259 But now, serys, lett vs relente Agayne to caypha and anna, to tell this chaunce.

Relenting (rĭle'ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RELENT *v.*1] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* Rec. iii, If you feare their relenting, take the Rose-leaues about Candlemas, and put them once again into a sieue. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 161 Make it to work..Relenting and remorse in their Persecutors. 1703 ROWE *Ulys.* IV. i, What means this soft Relenting in my Soul? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 354 The Saturday..passed over without any sign of relenting on the part of the government. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* XXXVII, The relenting grew upon him.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), I have marked in you a relenting truly, and a slacking of the main career. 1600 C'TESS ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 58 Vouchsafe a relentinge to the not urginge..of that fatell warrant for Execution. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CCCXVIII, Strange relentings teare the womb Of Nature. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 65 Whose Sins though they be more, yet our Relentings for them are slighter..than Theirs. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxvi. (1806) V. 37 But Charles next day felt a relenting in this assumed vigour. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 203 In the first relentings of March..these osiers hang out their joyful flowers.

Rele'nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That relents, in various senses of the vb.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 226 As the mournefull Crocodile With sorrow snares relenting passengers. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 179 The Scriptures indeed doe binde all faithfull, all relenting sinners to believe. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* II. i. (1713) 142 The first essay of Repentance is a relenting thoughtfulness. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, Like relenting Heav'n He seems unwilling to deface his Kind. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 608 Relenting forms would lose their power, or cease. 1868 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. vi. 141 The Bishop..had put forth the signs of a relenting sympathy to his former masters.

Hence **Rele'ntingly** *adv.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rilento*,..relentingly. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 56 What if, relentingly, we declare her innocent..? 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xxvii, Ramona..turned relentingly towards the cavalier.

Relentless (rĭle'ntlĕs), *a.* [f. RELENT *v.*1 + -LESS.] Incapable of relenting; pitiless.

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 3 Death is relentlesse, and will not be intreated. 1606 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iv, Strike me quite through with the relentlesse edge Of raging furie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 130 Onely in destroying I finde ease To my relentless thoughts. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 194 In vain he lov'd, relentless Pyrrha scorn'd. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 248 Relentless Henry bade his troops Drive back the miserable multitude. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* I. 380 Few things can be more terrific..to the young writer, than the voice of relentless criticism. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times*, A relentless inquisition drags every secret to the day. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* XV. 268 An island..which the fiery waves seemed to attack unceasingly with relentless fury.

Rele'ntlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a relentless manner; pitilessly.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 292 For sleep, he knew, kept most relentlessly Its precious charge. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 417 The Papal ecclesiastics..grew relentlessly cruel where they had power.

Rele'ntlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being relentless.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 86, I devoted a week to the corrections, weeding them with righteous relentlessness. 1883 H. WACE *Gospel & Witnesses* iv. 86 The relentlessness with which it exposes the fatal vice.

Relentment (rĭle'ntmĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. RELENT *v.*1 + -MENT.] The act of relenting; softening of rigour. † Also const. *of* (= on account of).

1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 65 Did he thinke that this Prince who had so little relentment of the death of his sonne, would care for that of his seruants. 1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 71 There should be some relentment of the fury of the persecution. 1793 W. TAYLOR *Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* II. 46 Relentment ceas'd from pity when I came, And Custom whets again the rusted knife. 1825 SINGER *Cavendish's Wolsey* I. 209 *note*, The rejection of the bill may be justly ascribed to the relentment of the king.

† **b.** Dissolution. *Obs. rare* —1.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 9 Some..thought it most equal to submit unto the principle of putrifaction, and conclude in a moist relentment.

† **Rele's.** *Obs.* Also 5 **relece.** [app. a. OF. *reles*, var. of *relais* remainder (see Godef.), f. *relaisser* to leave behind, but the senses of the Eng. word are not recorded in OF. The later form (from the 16th c.) is RELISH.] **a.** ?The sensation or impression left behind by anything. **b.** Taste, aftertaste, or relish. **c.** Odour, scent.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1356 A maiden of swiche reles Tristrem may to þe bring. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 509 Mi word ouȝte ben of good reles, For þou art kyng and prince of pes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 10, I..take a draughte of such reles, That al mi wit is herteles. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11267 Another vessel thenne ther stode, Ful of baume ffresche & gode, And kest vpward his gode reles. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 208 After a chery the reles was The best that euer he ete in place. 1420–22 LYDG. *Thebes* (MS. Laud 557) lf. 64 Nor of þe gvmmes in þe flame spent To make þe eyre swetter of reles As frankensence myrre & aloes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/1 Odowre, or relece, *odor. Ibid.* 429/1 Reles, tast or odowre, *odor.* 1604 [see RELEASE *sb.*2].

Reles(e, obs. forms of RELEASE *sb.*1 and *v.*1

† **Rele'sch,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare* —1. [Of obscure origin: ? cf. RELISH *v.*2] *intr.* To sing, carol.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 246 The larkis, lowd releschand in the skyis, Lovys thar lege with tonys curyus.

Relesche, obs. Sc. f. RELEASE *sb.*1 and *v.*1

Relesse, obs. form of RELEASE *sb.*1 and *v.*1

Rele'ssee'. *Law. rare.* [RE- 5 a; cf. RELEASEE.] One to whom a release is executed.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 325 The occupancy of the relessee is a matter of sufficient notoriety already.

Rele'ssor. *Law. rare.* [RE- 5 a; cf. RELEASOR.] One who executes a release.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 324 There must be a privity of estate between the relessor and the relessee.

† **Rele't,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [app. f. RE- + LET *v.*, perh. after obs. F. *relaisser.*] *trans.* To remit.

1554–9 *Songs & Ball., Phil. & Mary* (Roxb.) 3 What great lovyng kyndnes dyd God show in thys cace?..That yt so pleased hym to relet owr excyle.

Re-le't (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To let again. Hence **Re-le'tting** *vbl. sb.*

1812 SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. 60 To give an industrious..tenant a preference, when the farm is to be re-let. 1872 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1267/1 When the landlord relets..those farms on which the old tenants were not willing to pay for the improvement. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 3/1 The re-letting of premises in Finsbury-circus.

Re'levance. [See next and -ANCE.] Relevancy.

1733 INNES *View Laws Scot.* 11 The Relevance being determined,..the Probation proceeds in the next Place. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 98 The main principle upon which the relevance of this species of narrative depends. 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr. 536/2 What relevance had such a fact to the duty of the hour?

Relevancy (re'lĭvănsi). Also 6 *Sc.* **reliv-.** [ad. L. type **relevantia*: see next and -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being relevant: **a.** in *Law*, esp. *Sc. Law.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 173 Of the law it is requirit to the relevancie thairof that ather of the partis..be relevant in the self, utherwyise the haill to be nocht relevant. 1575–6 *Ibid.* II. 487 The relivancy of the said allegeance. 1693 STAIR *Instit.* IV. xxxix. § 12 (ed. 2) 665 The meaning of Relevancy (which is more accustomed with us, than elsewhere) imports the Justice of the point, that is alledged to be Relevant. *a* 1718 BURNET *Own Time* VII. (1734) II. 521 Then the Matter of the Charge, which is there called the Relevancy of the Libel, was to be argued by Lawyers. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 41 After the debate of the relevancy is ended, the..procurators..shall give in to the clerk informations in writing. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 107/1 The competence, or credibility, or relevancy of any of the said affidavits, or other attestations. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxii, The presiding Judge next directed the counsel to plead to the relevancy. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 The relevancy of the libel is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 594 He failed to satisfy me that in a case in which this strict relevancy could not be proved the advocate would not be protected.

b. in general use.

1826 *Sheridaniana* 49 His answer .. would thus come with more relevancy and effect. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. § 3 *note*, It is of no relevancy to the history of literature. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 95 His Irish enterprise had lost its appositeness and relevancy.

Relevant (re'lĭvănt), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* **relivant.** [ad. med.L. *relevant-em* (1481 in Du Cange), pres. pple. of L. *relevāre* to raise up, etc. (see RELIEVE *v.*): cf. It. *rilevante* 'availefull, of importance, of worth, of consequence' (Florio), F. *relevant* (17th c. in Littré).]

1. Bearing upon, connected with, pertinent *to*, the matter in hand. (Rare before 1800.)

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 498, I sall the schaw ane answer releuant. 1646 CHAS. I *Lett. to A. Henderson* (1649) 55 To determine our differences, or, at least, to make our Probations and Arguments Relevant. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 143 It is very relevant if it were true. 1707 J. FRAZER *Disc. Second Sight* 15 It seems truly to be founded on relevant grounds. 1782 POWNALL *Study Antiq.* 140 A positive regulation respecting marriage, relevant to a like regulation of the institution of the theocracy. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 78 If we either admit those objections as relevant, or obviate them as unfounded. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. xviii. 15 The advantage most relevant of all to the present purpose. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 4 Many things in a controversy might seem relevant, if we knew to what they were intended to refer.

b. Correspondent or proportional *to* something.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (1876) 76 Population and the supply of food must be exactly relevant. *Ibid.* xiv. 191 The value..is absolutely relevant to the demand for them.

2. *Sc. Law.* Legally pertinent or sufficient.

1561 [see RELEVANCY]. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Kings* 107 If they can make no relevant endictment..against them. 1723 in Maclaurin *Argt. & Decis. Cases* (1774) 70 [They] find the libel relevant to infer the pains of law. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 149 [They] remit the pannel, with the libel as found relevant, to the knowledge of an assize. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxii, The defence, that the panel had communicated her situation to her sister, was a relevant defence. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 273 The exception of fraud, or force and fear, is not relevant against all actions.

† **3.** Relieving; remedial. *Obs. rare.*

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Relevant*, relieving. 1762 ASTON in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 38 They ever pursued vindictive rather than relevant measures.

Hence **Re'levantly** *adv.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 180 In respect of the libell relevantlie libellit aganis the said Thomas Kennedy. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 601 Parties and witnesses who make statements without malice and relevantly.

† **Re'levate,** *v.* (and *pa. pple.*) *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *relevāre* to RELIEVE; in some cases suggested by F. *relever* or It. *rilevare*, or the pa. pples. of these.]

1. *trans.* To raise the spirits of (a person); to restore to cheerfulness.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* *iij, Recreate the afflicted, relevate and conforte the depressed and humbled. 1603 *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 526 Cato, being cumbered with the cares of the commonwealth was wont to relevate his mind with wine. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72. 2/2 'Tis a place Created Fit To Relevate the Sons of Wit.

2. To raise, elevate. Hence **Re'levated** *ppl. a.*

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 40 The third [crown] was ..releuated with Pales, Piles or Stakes. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 148 Two relevated flanks. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. v. 45 The Esquires helmet hath the Beaver a little relevated. 1758 *Scots Mag.* XX. 299/1 The upper circle [of the crown] is relevate or heightened with ten crosses florée.

3. *intr.* To rise up. *rare* —1.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iv. 34 Crowns of Gold, whereof the Navall was made, with a circle of gold relevating like prowes and poupes of Ships.

† **Releva'tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *relevacion* (Godef.), or ad. L. *relevātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *relevāre* to RELIEVE.] The action of raising, lifting up, supporting, relieving, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3687 [She] thanked God..Of hir relevacioun from woo into gladness. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 445/1 Yn relevation of that charge. 1452 *Ibid.* V. 222/2 In relevation of oure Navie, and supportation of the grete charges of the same. 1472 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 262 Payng for theire stondynge..i. *d.*, in releuacion of the kynges ferme. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* XXXIII. 136 The worde which the King here vseth..hath tediousnesse and no releuation, it hath sorrowfull despare. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Relevation*, a raising or lifting up again.

So **Re'levator,** one who raises.

1865 NEALE *Hymns Paradise* 32 Thou in fall my Relevator.

† **Releva·vith.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *relevāvit* 'he has relieved', 3rd sing. perf. indic. of *relevāre*: see RELIEVE *v.* 8.] = RELIEF [2] 1. Also *fig.*

1546 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. II. 840, I see not any greate lightlywod, that any good summe will comm in, tyl after Christmas, and then no more then the releuauithes [*printed* relevainthes]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* D iij, The one knaue now croucheth, while thother crauith. But to shew what shalbe his releuauith [etc.].

Releve(n, obs. forms of RELIEVE *v.*

† **Rele·vy,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *relevi-um.*] = RELIEF [2] 1.

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 214 Yf..y^e heir of hym were of full age and owe releuy, haue he his heritage by olde releuy. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 168 Let the Heriots or Relevies be so moderate, as that they may be tolerable.

† **Rele·vy,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. It. *rilievi*, pl. of *rilievo* RELIEVO.] Relief.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 433 It is cut smooth and plain, without any sculpture and engraving, or any relevy and imbossment.

† **Rele·vy,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [irreg. ad. L. *relevāre* or F. *relever*: see RELIEVE *v.*] *trans.* To raise or set up again.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 205 If any such annoyance be done, it shall be pulled down, and that he which shall relevy such annoyance..shall incur the penalty.

Relewe, obs. Sc. form of RELIEVE *v.*

Relewyt, Releyit, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RELIEVE *v.*

Reliability (rĭlaiăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being reliable, reliableness.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 667 Either in the taste, courtesy, or reliability of his judges. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* iii. (Bohn) 33 Perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed) absolute reliability. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 126 An air of seriousness and reliability. 1860 ADM. FITZROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 355 The reliability and the universality of the laws of storms. 1887 *Spectator* 18 June 827/2 We want doctors to bear a stamp of reliability, like the coinage.

Reliable (rĭlai·ăb'l), *a.* [f. RELY *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be relied upon; in which reliance or confidence may be put; trustworthy, safe, sure.

In current use only from about 1850, and at first perhaps more frequent in American works, but from 1855 freely employed by British writers, though often protested against as an innovation or an Americanism. The formation has been objected to (as by Worcester in 1860) on the ground of irregularity, but has analogies in *available, dependable, dispensable, laughable* (Webster 1864). The question has been fully discussed by F. Hall in his work *On English Adjectives in -able, with special reference to Reliable* (1877).

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 667 Thair deliverance and jugement to be als reliabill, as gif the samyn wer gevin ..be the Lordis of Sessioun. 1624 BP MOUNTAGU in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 34, I knowe not two honester, abler men, and reliable indeed of their ranke and state. 1792 B. S. BARTON in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 288, I have lately used the root, and find it a very reliable medicine. 1800 COLERIDGE *Ess. own Times* (1850) II. 290 The best means and most reliable pledge of a higher object. 1850 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 70 You have built it up with a care that renders it reliable in all its parts. 1851 HINTON in Hopkins *Life & Lett.* (1878) 87, I think your feelings on subjects of religion are infinitely more reliable than Mr. —'s views. 1857 GLADSTONE in *Oxford Ess.* 49 He seems to think that the reliable chronology of Greece begins before its reliable history. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* (1833) II. 431 Macaulay may not have been a reliable guide in the regions of high art.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* A reliable thing.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 133 Experiment with all the new things that appear, but do not 'lose your grip' on the old reliables.

Reli·ableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being reliable.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1862 MILL *Logic* II. vii. (ed. 5) I. 303 The number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its reliableness, if [etc.]. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1883) I. 52 There is a certain sturdy reliableness common among them. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. 8 Thus reliableness becomes a passport to the general esteem and confidence of mankind.

Reliably (rĭlai·ăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a reliable manner.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Sept. 3/6 The action of the Government is reliably attributed to a note [etc.]. 1876 MILL in W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 304 An intuition..is simply an intellectual avouchment, reliably declaring as immediately evident some truth [etc.].

Reliance (rĭlai·ăns). [f. RELY *v.*[1] + -ANCE.]

1. The († *or* an) act of relying; the condition or character of being reliant; dependence, confidence.

a. Const. *on, upon,* or *in.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. i. 22 My reliances on his fracted dates Haue smit my credit. 1687 tr. *Sallust* (1692) 241 All these things are their Security and Protection, while my Relyance is only upon my self. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 33 That my Reliance might be wholly upon him; and not on Man. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vii. 223 This Reliance on the Promises of God. 1781 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 291 A private channel on which I have considerable reliance. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 34 A man..upon whose sagacity..he could place full reliance. 1823 — *Penins. War* I. 216 Don Pedro de Labrador .. in whose talents he had great reliance. 1865 TENNYSON *Captain* 57 Those in whom he had reliance..Sold him unto shame. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. viii. 88 In such a labyrinth of lies little reliance can be placed on statements unconfirmed by writing.

b. Without const.

a 1728 WOODWARD (J.), That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great reliance and positiveness. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 16 Not by merit nor by works, but by trust or reliance only.

2. That on which one relies or depends.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 78 She seemed to have no protection or reliance on earth but him. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iii. (1879) 44 The chief direct reliance is the main river. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 251 The dogs, the indispensable reliance of the party, were in bad working trim.

Reliant (rĭlai·ănt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ANT [1].] Having reliance or confidence; confident, trustful. (Cf. SELF-RELIANT.) Also const. *on.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 63 My mind is hopeful and reliant. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iii, Dinah was too reliant on the Divine will to attempt to achieve any end by a deceptive concealment. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. 41 Seem not reliant,—loose thy clinging hand.

Relic (re·lik). Forms: 3–7 **relike,** 4–6 **relyk(e, relik,** 4–7 **relicke,** (5 **-likke, -lykke,** 6 **realycke**), 6–8 **relick,** 8– **relic**; 6 **rellick, -ycke,** *Sc.* **-yk,** 7 **rellike**; 4–5 **relek,** 5 **-leck, -leke**; 4 **reliqe,** 5 **relyque,** 5– **relique.** [a. F. *relique* (11th c.), ad. L. *reliquiæ* pl., remains: see RELIQUE. OE. had *reliquias* directly from Latin; and the comb. *relic-gong* occurs in a text printed in Cockayne's *Shrine* pp. 74, 79.]

1. In religious use, esp. in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches: Some object, such as a part of the body or clothing, an article of personal use, or the like, which remains as a memorial of a departed saint, martyr, or other holy person, and as such is carefully preserved and held in esteem or veneration.

The plural sometimes denotes the whole remains (i.e. the body or parts of it) of the person in question; see sense 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 A last to þe oðer onlicnesses, & to ower relikes cneoleð, oþer luteþ. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 17/567 þe bischop wuste þis holie blod ase relikes riche and guode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14559 Abbotes þat reliqes had .. away þey m lad, & manye in þe erthe þey dalf. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*James*) 255 His printes.. stal away þe body. and þai aryvyt with þat relik of spanze in-to þe kynrik. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 The abbot afftyr..Amonges the relykkes the septure ought he soughte Of Seynt Edward. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 112 Bryng afore me your reliques and hallowes, that I shall swere [etc.]. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxv 78b, Than shal he suspende the churche & take awaye the relikes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 175 The Friars keepe for a holy relike the Thorne wherewith Christ was crowned. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 243 In this City are many.. Churches..furnished with rich Altar-pieces, Reliques,..and other Ornaments. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 396 The only part wanting in their relic is the middle finger of the right-hand. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 304 A supply of relics for the foundation of churches. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast Ord.* 79 His copy of Ambrose,..covered with his blood, was exhibited..as a relic

transf. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 788 You, whose deare remembrance in my Bosome lyes, Too rich a Relique for so poore a Shrine.

† b. Applied to the sacred objects of the ancient Jewish and pagan religions. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6513 He taght him tables o þe lai,.. Quen he him taght suilk a relik [etc.]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 153 Thei hadde a relyk hight Palladion, That was hire tryst a bouen euerichon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 96 O happy cite .. With quham sa gret rellykis remane sall. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 49 Yf this rellick by you to the cittye wer haled, Then, loa, the stout Troians in wars should glorye triumphing. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXII. 90 The Priests of all the Temples ..with..the sacred reliques in their hands.

† c. A precious or valuable thing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 321 What dostow here So nygh myn ovne floure so boldely?.. Yt is my relyke, digne and delytable. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13678 He has riches full ryfe, relikis ynow. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 887 Armyt in rede gold, and rubeis sa round, With mony riche relikis, riale to se.

d. Something kept as a remembrance or souvenir of a person, thing, or place; a memento.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 89 Great men shall presse For Tinctures, Staines, Reliques, and Cognisance. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 145 He, blessed Prince,..even as to this matter had prepared a Letter which I yet preserve among His other Reliques. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, When I took Leave of this Island, I carry'd on Board for Reliques the great Goat's Skin Cap I had made, my Umbrella, and one of my Parrots. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 83 ¶ 9 This regard, which we pay to the meanest relique of a man great and illustrious. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 385/1 Luther's..apartment..contains his portrait, bible, and other relics. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 141 Two objects of interest were laid up in front of it, both relics of Sinai. 1880 *Marine Engineer* 1 July 84/1 A Relic of Her Majesty's Ship 'Orpheus'.

2. *pl.* The remains of a person; the body, or part of the body, of one deceased. (Sometimes implying sense 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21215 þai did sent andru relikes and him Bring to constantinopolim. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/2, I shalle ensigne the of eueriche by symylitude to knowe the tombes and reliques of eche of us. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 110 The reliques of S. Andro..quhilkes out of Grece he brocht. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Men took a lasting adieu of their interred Friends, . having no old experience of the duration of their Reliques. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 156 How long he lived after that year, I cannot tell, nor where his reliques were lodg'd. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 591 Say: shall our Relicks second Birth receive? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 156 He..welters on the wave, Or food for fish, or dogs, his reliques lye. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 183 They go along with those beloved relicks of the dead..till they arrive at the bone-house. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 188 All around The mouldering relics of my kindred lay. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. I. 381 The reliques of those martyrs whom the Romans burned with fire.

b. *sing.* in the same sense. *rare.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 93 The taking up of the Relique of Editha thirteene yeare after her death. 1682 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 126 This poor relique of clay, which in a few minutes must be restored to its native earth. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 258 Those neglects to which this unsepulchred relic of his illustrious father bore a shameful testimony.

3. *pl.* That which remains or is left behind, in later use esp. after destruction or wasting **away**; the remains or remaining fragments (of a thing); the remnant, residue (of a nation or people). Also occas. in *sing.* of a single thing or person.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* XXXVI(I). 40 [38] þe vnrigtful forsoþe shul ben desparplist, and þe relikes of þe wicked shul dien. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv. 30 To dien I shal make in hunger thi roote, and thi relikes I shal slen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ci. 52 b, The reliques of his body shall bene brought fro Rome, and translated in Britaigne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 453 Diuers Frenchmen repayred to the battayle..to take the reliques which the Englishmen had left. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 627/2 Whatsoever relickes there were left of the land-bredd people. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 194 An hundred paces farther..there are the relikes of a Church. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 271 The reliques of the Quick-silver will stick to the gold. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 602 Dust yet white upon each altar lies, The relicks of a former sacrifice. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. III. 143 After a bloody conflict of eight years ., the relics of the nation submitted. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III iv, I stood within the Coliseum's wall, 'Midst the chief relics of almighty Rome. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* III. vi. (1863) II. 152 It is only in this last period .. that we find the relics of the war-chariot among the contents of the tomb. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 148 He brought the relics of our fugitive mail.

sing. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 298 This Elementary portion of Earth and Water seems to be as it were the sediment and relique of the *Massa Chaotica.* 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 9 The priory..stood near the bridge, but not a relique exists. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXII. (1868) 95 He was a relic of some American-war fencibles. 1834 HOGG *Let. in Sotheby's Sale Catal.* 22–6 Feb. (1897) 42 He is . the only relic I know of the real intimate acquaintances of Burns.

b. The remains of a meal or of food; remnants, scraps, broken victuals. Now *rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 75 We would haue had no fragments or broken scraps left. But now..wee haue sore a doo about those reliques. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 327 Gather vp the broken meate. these reliques and fragments are part of the creatures. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 4 Treat the poor, as our Saviour did the Multitude, to the reliques of some baskets. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, His sister hastened to silence his murmurs, by proposing some of the relics of the dinner. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 2 His food [being] worms..varied with occasional relics, mangled by more powerful beasts of prey.

4. A surviving trace *of* some practice, fact, idea, quality, etc. In early use chiefly *pl.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 259 Doubting some reliks of the late mutiny. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 13 An infirmitie is a rellike of sinne. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* iv. § 2. 101 There were some Reliques of the Heavenly Image left in Adam. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 365 ¶ 3 A Relique of a certain Pagan Worship. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. vii. (1817) 124 No reliques appear of any story substantially different from the present. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 349 It is a rich relique of a more poetical age. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* i. 2 A relic of a ruder mental condition.

b. A surviving memorial *of* some occurrence, period, people, etc.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 35 Others..thought that they [shells] were only Reliques of some former great Inundations of the Sea. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 84 Immense beds of iron-cinders,.. the reliques of the Romans. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 6 Hollow-trunked .. and with excoriate forks deform, Relics of ages! 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 268 These curious relics of ancient times have also been discovered decorated with coloured glass beads. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 522 The swords were rusty reliques of Edge Hill and Marston Moor. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xviii. (1876) IV. 212 Those great roads which abide as the noblest relics of the days of Roman dominion.

5. An object invested with interest by reason of its antiquity or associations with the past.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 542 A goodly Table of pure Massie Gold, A Relike kept in Windsor many a day. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* III. iii. 19 What's to do? Shall we go see the reliques of this Towne? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 208 My Interpreter shewed me .. one of the doores of the Temple of Salomon,..being indeede a relicke of wonderfull bignesse. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 317 The good, old and venerable fabric, which should have been preserved even as a religious relique. 1842 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl* I. 200 The crowds of reliques which..have reappeared to adorn the modern galleries.

† 6. An example left by a person. *Obs. rare.*

1610 BOYS *Exp. Domin. Ep. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 133 Here then is a notable relique for women to behold. *Ibid.* 535 This her relique is worth our observing also.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *relic-box, building, -chest, -hunter, -hunting, -monger, -shrine, -vender, -veneration, -worship*; *relic-covered* adj.; *relic-like* adv.; **relic-knife,** a knife containing in its handle a relic of a saint; † **Relic Sunday,** the third Sunday after Midsummer, on which the

relics preserved in a church were specially venerated; **† relic water**, water in which relics have been dipped.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Relicario*, a *relicke boxe. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* diij, The reformation of a Gotis *relick building. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4248 He vnclosid þe *reliks kyst, And gaf parte to a frende. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 2 For want of a cradle, as soon as born, I was popped into a relique chest. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Lett. Catholics* (1808) 28 The *relic-covered jacket of a Catholic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 59/1 The .. knavery of the Greeks found a rich prey in the stupid credulity of the Latin *relic-hunters. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 54 The plaster statues have been disgracefully mutilated by relic-hunters. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 139 These were the days of *relic-hunting. 1854 *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* X. 89 The knife .. is of an earlier period, and may perhaps be regarded as a *relic knife. 1593-1608 DONNE *Sat.* II. 84 The snuffe Of wasting Candles.. *Relique-like [1633 reliquely] kept, perchance buyes wedding-geare. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vi. (1857) 123 Though not much of a *relic-monger, I would hesitate to exchange it. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. iii, The *relic-shrine of cost, With ivory and gems emboss'd. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 28 Wretyn at London, on *Relyk Sonday [12 July]. 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) p. xlvi, On Relyk Sonday, in the aftyr none, was a grete thondre and tempest. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 323 b, The feasts..of the patrone of the church, dedication day, and Relicksonday. 1709 *Riders Brit. Merlin*, Fair on Relique-Sunday (being the Sund.-fortnight after Midsum.). 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i, Edward was left alone to his monks and *relic-venders. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* II. xix. 284 The doctrine and practice of *relic-veneration. 1562 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 236 Our idolaters found too much vantage of reliques and *relique water to follow St. Chrysostom's counsel. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* xv. II. 139 The conception..would give a rational explanation of much *relic-worship otherwise obscure.

Re·licary. *rare.* [ad. Sp. *relicario*: see RELIQUARY.] A shrine for relics.

1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) I. App. 288 Whatever remains of such Catholic sufferers she could procure she shrined with her own hands,..and she labelled the relicaries in which they were placed. 1829 — in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 32 Philip II sent for some of the perspiration, to be placed among the other treasures of his relicary.

Re-lick, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lick again.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* A vii, This simple rude lumpe, of which, if some more skilfull, will bestow the re-licking, & bring it to his true shape [etc.].

† Re·licly, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RELIC + -LY 2.] As a relic; carefully.

1633 [see *relic-like* under RELIC 7].

Relict (re·likt), *sb.* [ad. L. *relict-us*, *-a*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *relinquĕre* to leave behind, RELINQUISH; in sense 2 more immediately ad. med.L. *relicta* sb. or OF. *relicte* (14th c.).]

1. = RELIC 1, 1 d, and 5. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2231 Cum, win my pardon; and kiss my relicts, to. *c* 1540 in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1679) 36 Steryng them with all perswasions..to dedd Images and counterfeit Relicts. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 195 The Apple is .yearely transported for Constantinople.. and there is reserued for a relict of the fruit of the forbidden tree. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 80 Each of these Gods hath a Pallenkine .. in the which there are several pieces of their superstitious relicts. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxvii. 344 For want of a better Image or Relict to adore, they worship a Monkeys Tooth. 1735 HILD. JACOB *Wks.* 411 In the Statues, Bas-relieves and precious Relicts of the great Masters of old. 1827 MISS SEDGWICK *H. Leslie* (1872) I. 37 The relicts and gifts of a woman whom he had loved.

2. The widow *of* a man.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 9 Dame Jonet Stewart the relict of umquhile Johne Muir of Caldwell and now spous to Thomas Kirkpatrick. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 256 He married the Earl of March's Relict. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* Wks. (1673) 305 Such cries as are made by the Relicts and Children of slain Souldiers. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. xxvii. 129 This Gentlewoman, the Relict of so Worthy a Man. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 129 There has been..no less than three proposals of marriage already made to my relict. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 214, I am ordered by the relict of my late master..to inform you that she [etc.]. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xvii. (1876) IV. 59 Nothing could be further from William's purpose than in any way to disturb the relict of his revered predecessor.

b. Without const. Now *rare.*

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 89 To..confess his fault in declameing, by words, of the gude name and fame of the said relict. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1734) 15, I never yet could meet with a sorrowful Relict, but was herself enough to make a hard Bargain with me. 1776 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* III. 347 To the great prejudice of a poor relict and her helpless child. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 808 She, sad relict, must drag residue Of days.

† c. The surviving partner *of* a person. *Obs.*—1

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* (1835) II. 84 (Cent.), Though the relict of a man or woman have liberty to contract new relations, yet [etc.].

3. *pl.* Remains, remnants, residue. Also *sing.* a surviving part; † a survivor.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 Hee gathered together the relictes of the defeated armies. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 304 In as many places are Christians, or relicts of that holy profession. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XXII. 319 The Carthaginians sent Commanders..to prosecute the relicts of the war. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. i. 10 He there seems to speak of the Relicts of the Pœni. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* vi. I. 112 The ideas (or relicts of such impression) will exactly imitate the order of the impression itself. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcviii. XII. 638 Isolated relicts of what had once been an Hellenic aggregate.

sing. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* Argt., The eldest daughter, Frances, is the sole relict of the family. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Discov. Bees* 99 The relict of a good Colony that hath had several Hives taken off. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 359 My Æneas! my precious relict of Troy!

b. A surviving trace, survival.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 265 To breake the eggeshell after the meat is out..is but a superstitious relict. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxi. III. 320 This parliament took into consideration..the taking away of tithes, which they called a relict of Judaism. 1881 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 271 The Winchester bushel is the only existing relict of the old English system.

c. *pl.* The remains of one deceased. *rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 45 The blushing hyacinth and rose Spred on the place his relicts do enclose. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* XXXI. (1739) 386 A .. Means to entice the People to .. a superstitious Worship of his Relicts. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vii. 320 *note*, The original church of Dunkeld..was built..for the reception of the relicts of St. Columba.

† 4. a. A deserted or discarded person. *Obs. rare.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVI. 156 Her too much wronged Relict might (as well he might) be greeu'd. 1602 *Ibid.* XI. LXVIII. 287 Him blesseth he to whom doth he one of his Relicts giue.

† b. *pl.* That which is left behind or rejected; leavings; refuse. *Obs. rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 107 Salt meats are relicts to them, and they feed on nothing but Beans, Pease, Eggs and Bisket. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 167 The broken jars, ashes, and fish-bones..being doubtless the relicts of the cruisers stationed off that Port.

† 5. A thing left to one by inheritance. *Obs.*—1

1726 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 18, I..look on myself but as the steward of a glorious relict.

† **Reli·ct,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.; cf. DERELICT.] Left, in various senses.

1. Allowed to remain untouched or undisturbed.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 198 A vyne whos fruyt humour wol putrifie Pampyned is to be by euery side, Relicte on hit oonly the croppis hie. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. 140 In asmuche as his mevinge laste & relicte to himself drawiþ euere to euel & to lowe þinges.

2. Left by death, surviving. (Cf. RELICT *sb.* 2.)

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. ii. (1654) 310 If upon the departure of an unbeleeving or heretical yoke-fellow the relict party must be tyed up. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnshire* II. (1662) 159 His Relict Lady .. lived long in Westminster.

3. Of lands; a. Left by the recess of the sea. b. Abandoned, deserted.

a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. iv. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 14 No answer is given to the title of information for lands relict, for these were of several natures. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 68 If the Relict Lands, and the immovables left behind upon them, may be sold.

So † **Reli·cted** *a.*; † **Reli·ction.** *Obs.*

a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vi. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 31 Custom cannot intitle the subject to relicted lands, or make it part of a manor. *Ibid.* 36 Acquests by the reliction or recess of the sea.

Relie, obs. form of RELY *v.*1

† **Relief**1. *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **relef,** (5 **-leff,** 6 **-leffe**), 4–5 **relif, -lyf,** (4 *pl.* **-lyves**), **releif,** 5 **relefe, -leue,** (*pl.* **-leues, -ys**), 4–6 **releef,** (6 **-leefe**); 5 **relyef,** 6 **relief**(e. [a. OF. *relef, relief* (also *relie, relier*) 'the remnant..of meat left at a meale', also 'rubbidge, or the ruines of ouerthrowne houses,' (Cotgr.); cf. Prov. *releu*, Sp. *relieve*, It. *rilevo, rilievo*, vbl. sb. corresponding to RELIEVE *v.*, and literally meaning 'that which is lifted or removed'.

The cognate forms appear to establish the connexion of the F. word in sense 2 with *relever*, but the Eng. evidence suggests that OF. (or AF) had also a form **relif* representing L. *reliqu-um* (compare OF. *antif*:—L. *antiqu-um*) from which the senses placed under 1 are directly derived. The writer of the *Ancren Riwle* clearly associated the word with *relinquĕre*, and in Wyclif and Trevisa it usually renders *reliquiæ* and frequently interchanges with *relic.*]

1. a. That which is left or given up by one.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Þe vifte reisun is, noble men & wummen makieð large relef. Auh hwo makien largere relef þene þe oðer? *Ibid.*, Nis þis large relef? Nis þis muchel loaue?

b. The remains of a thing; remainder; residuum.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* x. 19 And the releef of the wode of the wilde wode for fewenesse shul be noumbred. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 97 Ierom seiþ þat of þe releef of þis citee were i-buld two grete citees. *Ibid.* IV. 155 Also Silla þe consul..was in Campania forto destroye al þe relif of þe bataille þat heet [bellum] sociale. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101/1 *Cracoke*, releſe of molte talowe or grese. *Ibid.* 428/2 *Releef*, or brocaly of mete (or blevynge).

c. The remainder, remnant, or surviving portion of a people or company.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 Whan he hadde ..i-brouȝt þe relyf of Israel and of Iuda out of Egipte. *Ibid.* V. 251 Þe poure relyf þat was i-left of þe Britouns. 1520 *Maundevil's Chron. Eng.* III. 24/2 [Antiochus] tourned to ye pore releues of ye Jewes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 26 b, Wednesday the .xxvj. daye of July the releffe of the speres brought in askry.

d. The remains, or some part of the remains, of a person deceased; a relic. *rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 114 Placis in whiche holi men han lyued .. or in whiche the relifis or the relikis of hem abiden. *Ibid.* II. viii. 182 Where the bodi or bonis or eny releef or relik of a Seint mai be had.

2. The remains of food left after a meal; leavings, scraps.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13512 Þe releif gadir þai in hepes, And fild þar-wit tuelue mikel lepes. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezod.* viii. 3 Froggis that shulen steyn vp..in to the relyues of thi metis. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4570 Be cause ye Axen the releff Off hys dyner, on & alle. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G v b, His wyf brought hym mete whiche she gate and was gyuen to her of the releef of other. 1552 HULOET, Releſe, or broken meate, *fragmen, fragmentum.* 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 10 Pouertie hath taken me,..compelling me to eate the reliefe of swine. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1206 Reliefe after dinner, *reliquiæ prandij.*

Relief2 (rĭlī·f). Forms: 4–6 **relef,** (6 **-leffe**), **relefe,** 5–6 **releef,** 5–7 **releefe, -leif,** (5 **-leyf,** *Sc.* **raleiff, -leyff,** 6 **releief**), 6–7 **releife**; 5–6 **relyef**(e, 5–7 **reliefe,** 6– **relief**; 5 **relyf, relijf,** 6 **relyfe.** Also 4–6 **releue, -leve,** (6 *Sc.* **-lieve**), 5 **relyue**; *pl.* 5–6 **releves, -is, -ys,** 5–7 **relieves.** [a. OF. *relief*, vbl. sb. from *relever* to RELIEVE. The general senses in Eng. are rare in French, and the word had prob. a greater currency in AF. than on the Continent.]

1. A payment, varying in value and kind according to rank and tenure, made to the overlord by the heir of a feudal tenant on taking up possession of the vacant estate. Now only *Hist.* except in *Sc. Law.* (Cf. RELIEVE *v.* 8 a.)

So OF. *relief* (Godef.), med. L. *relevium, relevamentum, relevatio*, etc. (see Du Cange).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 Of wardes & releſe [F. *gardes et releſs*] þat barons of him held. *Ibid.*, Tille ilk a lordyng suld ward & releſe falle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 320 Gif ony deis in this battaill, His air, but ward, releif, or taill, On the first day his land sall weild. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. v. 782 [He] gert þaim al .. halde þar lande of hym in cheyff Fra þine wiþe serwice and raleyff. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 207/2 The Kyng, his heires, and the Quene severally shall have Relieves after the deth of such Auncestres as soo held of thaim. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 *Preamble*, Lordes of whom..tenementes be holden in socage [be defrauded] of ther releffes. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, The superiour may recognosce, and reteine the samin [lands] vntil securitie be maid to him for payment of the relieue. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lii. (1739) 91 The Relief of the Countryman is the best Beast that is in his possession; and of him that farmeth his Lands, a year's rent. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 65 Relief..was before mentioned as incident to every feodal tenure, by way of fine or composition with the lord for taking up the estate. 1776 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 144 On surrender, the Lord is not entitled to any heriots or reliefs. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 34 The doctrine of reliefs was also adopted from the laws of Normandy. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 The casualty of relief is a sum exigible from an heir on his entry with the superior. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* ix. I. 261 The change of the heriot to the relief implies a suspension of ownership, and carries with it the custom of livery of seisin.

b. *Hist.* Formal acknowledgement of feudal tenure made by a vassal to his lord. *rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Merschalle & stiward þerfor about dos sende, & homage & feaute he askes & releue [*rime* cheſe]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 295 The bysshop counsayled that every man shulde be newe sworne, and renewe their releves. *Ibid.* 559 There the erle of Armynake and the Erle of Rodays made their reliefe & homage to the kynge. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* I. (1864) I. 28 No crown-vassal, widow, orphan, or ward of the crown was to be under the necessity of performing their homage or relief out of the kingdom.

2. Ease or alleviation given to or received by a person through the removal or lessening of some cause of distress or anxiety; deliverance from what is burdensome or exhausting to the mind; mental relaxation; † hence also, entertainment, sport (quot. 1575).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 23 Thus for the point of his relief The coc which schal his mete arraie [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 96 Ful grete grace was þore schewd And grete releue to lerd and leude. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy Soc.) 159 They hoped for to have releve Of theyr imprison which did them so greve. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 26 That man is farre from blisse, That doth receiue for his relief none other gayn but this. 1575 LANI HAM *Let.* (1871) 18 If he wear taken onez, then what shyft..he woold woork too wynde hym self from them .. waz a matter of a goodly releef 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 20 Tell thy griefe, It shall be eas'd, if France can yeeld reliefe. 1602 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) II. 361 That's the best reliefe To drowne all care, and ouerwhelme all griefe. *c* 1640 MILTON *Sonn., To Nightingale* 12 Thou from yeer to yeer hast sung too late For my relief. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. XXXI. 107 She is young, and her conversation would be a great relief to me. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 455 The soul, reposing on assured relief, Feels herself happy amidst all her grief. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 565, I sought relief From the deep tenderness that maniac wrought Within me. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 432 It is a relief to turn from so painful a subject. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 372 There is..a great relief in unburdening to a friend the sins and sorrows of one's life.

b. Ease from, or lessening of, physical pain or discomfort.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 83 The Warming-stone..hath been found to give ease and relief in several Pains and Diseases. 1704 T. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 3 Most Men indulge themselves in the Expectation of..sudden Relief. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 451 No lasting relief can be procured till these [humours] are either corrected or expelled. 1820 SHELLEY *Hont. Merc.* ii. Now when .. Heaven's tenth moon chronicled her relief, She gave light to a babe all babes excelling. 1879 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon*

172 He underwent another operation and as usual experienced much relief.

c. An agreeable change of object to the mind or one of the senses, esp. that of sight.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 333 ₱ 23 He has..interspersed several Speeches, Reflections, Similitudes, and the like Reliefs, to diversify his Narration. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* i. 4 A clump of beeches..were a relief to the eye. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 The north walls ..were built as plain lengths of masonry, without buttresses, windows, mouldings, or relief of any kind.

d. A gradual widening in the bore of a gun-barrel towards the muzzle.

1824 Col. Hawker *Shooting* (ed. 3) 8 This relief has the effect of making the gun shoot as close as it can do. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 306 The relief in the muzzle of a gun has a tendency, by allowing a gradual expansion laterally, to keep the charge of shot better together.

3. Aid, help, or assistance given to a person or persons in a state of poverty or want; now *spec.* assistance in money or necessary articles given to the indigent from funds administered under the Poor Law or from parish doles.

c 1400 *Christ's Compl.* 268 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 207 My seruantis suffren hungir & coolde, Releef of þee 3it haue þei noon. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 901 If þou heer-after come vn-to swych pref, Thow wolt ful sore triste [*v.r.* thurste] after releef. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 48/2 To the verrey honour and worship of God, and grete releyf and sustenaunce of pore people. 1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 23 They woulde bequeth greate summes of money towarde the releue of the pore. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, i. i. 15 To releefe of Lazars, and weak age Of indigent faint Soules..A hundred Almes-houses. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 384 The competent releefe of the orderly poore. 1669 W. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 446 The Church charities and the secular reliefs. 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* ii. 47 They..cruelly refuse to the distressed..relief. 1794 Burke *Lett., to Mrs. Crewe* (1844) IV. 257 In their idea of relief, there is always included something of punishment. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 421 The men, women, and children who receive relief are..one tenth of the inhabitants. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 1 If there is to be parochial relief at all..there must be some law to determine the question by whom that relief is to be given.

† b. Sustenance. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 827 Pur meseise him þuder drof & defaute of biliue [*MS.* δ, relyue]. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 260/1 Greate Games of Swannes of ther owne, by the whiche the greateste parte of their relyf and lyvyng hath be susteyned in longe tyme passed. 1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. 23 With gonnes we kill the Crowe, For spoyling our releefe. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iv. viii. (1614) 382 There is a faire Stone-Hospitall..allowing three daies releefe for horse and man freely.

† c. Support, sustentation *of* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35, [I bequeath] to the nunnys of Thetford, eche nunne vjd. and to the releef and comfort of the place xs. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 146 Every man to do his part to the well fare, socour, and releve of our monasteri. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 Landes, Tenements, [etc.]. given ..for or towardes Reliefe, Stocke or Maintenance for Howses of Correction.

† d. A fresh supply or supplies of some article of food or drink. *Obs.*

1575 Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 45 Cam thear in a too dayz space, from sundry friendz, a releef of a xl. tunn, till a nu supply was gotten agayn. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* ix. xiv. (1614) 911 Besides this reliefe of Fowles, they had plentie of Tortoise egges. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 108 Frequent relief of fresh water, of plants, fowl, and fish, if not of bread and flesh.

4. Assistance in time of danger, need, or difficulty; aid, help, or succour.

c 1500 *Melusine* 270 Many of them for theyre relyf supposed to haue entred into thadmyral shipp & they were drowned. 1529 Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 11, I with all myn shal not onely ascrybe thys my relef unto you, but [etc.]. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxii. ii, To headlong him their thoughtes devise, And past releefe to tread him down. 1603 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 3 In sodaine hurliburlies of warre it is commonly seene, that courage affoorde more releefe then policie. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cii. 6 For any relief from man, I am as distitute and hopeless of it. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 184 At night Boats and Pilots went off to her Relief. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* v, Prudence once more comes to my relief. 1817 Brougham in *Parl. Deb.* 754 Though the measure did not embrace the relief of the agricultural districts, it was hoped to afford a temporary relief to that species of distress which [etc.]. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 215 The soil is the only resource of permanent relief.

b. Aid or succour rendered to persons or places endangered by war; in later use *esp.* deliverance *of* a besieged town, etc. from the attacking force.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 90 Where as we entended the relief and reskue of you and our sayd subiectes and citie of Turnay. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 173 Agricola..sayles into Britannie wt a chosen and waled armie, in releife of the Romanis. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 107 The warre, which is farre from the reliefe of any friend. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 They had given over the relief of Casal. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 165 Stilicho..advanced..to the relief of the faithful city. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 257, I..have been prevented from attempting its relief only by the certainty which I had that the attempt must fail. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* xii. (1875) III. 168 He hastened..to the relief of Ambrières.

† c. A body of men coming to the relief of a person or place. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 137 [She] retired with the Prince to a relief which they brought from beyond Sea. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* 594 He gave advice to Fight the Relief so soon as ever it began to appear.

† d. Assistance towards saving or effecting something. *Obs. rare.*

1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 26 A rare and necessary Engin, by which you may give great reliefe to Houses that are on Fire. 1682 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iv. § 3 We are like then to have little relief for finding out of truth in the Poetick Age of Greece.

5. Release from some occupation or post of duty; in later use *spec.* of the replacing of a sentinel or watch by a fresh man or body of men. Also *fig.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 29 Luffaris langis only to lok in thair lace Thair ladeis lufely, and louk but let or releifis. 1608 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 8 For this releefe much thankes. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 61 In Warres we often releeue the Watch. Life is a Warfare, yet hath no releefe but Death. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 273 The number of men necessary for the relief of the videts (or sentries), are then to be marched off. 1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 27 Between foraging parties and outline picquets, we have not men enough left to give a relief. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 101 All advanced piquets must have three reliefs. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 285 See that the sentries are visited every hour between reliefs.

b. One who relieves another on duty; *esp.* a soldier or body of soldiers relieving another man or company on guard. Also *transf.* of animals.

1822 *Regul. & Orders Army* 219 Officers on Guard..are to inspect all Reliefs, both on going out to their Posts, and returning from them. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xv, We are to have a relief from Oxford to-morrow. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 19 McGiary, my relief, calls me. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 272 The reliefs are kept separated a few yards from the remainder of the piquet, to avoid disturbing them.

transf. 1882 Floyer *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 145, I gave orders..that the present set [of donkeys] should not be abandoned until their reliefs came.

c. A dish succeeding another.

1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxiii, 'Soupe à la Beauveau', whose relief was dory.

6. Deliverance (esp. in *Law*) from some hardship, burden, or grievance; remedy, redress.

1616 in Cary *Rep. Chancery* (1650) 122 The Judges of the common Law..cannot give any remedy or relieefe for the same, either by error or attaint, or by any other meanes. 1670 *Modern Rep* (1682) I. 305 You give relief every day where there are express Clauses, that there shall be no relief in Law or Equity. 1743 *Viner's Abridgm.* XVIII. 328 Release of all Demands will bar a Demand of a Relief, because the Relief is by reason of the Seigniory. 1761 in Struthers *Hist. Relief Ch.* 287 A presbytery for the relief of Christians oppressed in their Christian privileges. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 318 No successful attempt has ever been made for the relief of the subject in this article. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1131 The court refused to grant relief. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *United Presb. Ch.*, Never were forced settlements more shameless .. Relief was felt to be a necessity.

b. *Sc. Law.* Release from an obligation; also, a right, under certain circumstances, to reimbursement of expenses incurred by some obligation. Freq. in *bond, claim, clause*, etc. *of relief.*

c 1680 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 1 If there be two or moe Cautioners, and that there be a mutual Relief, then the same must be immediatly before the Clause of Registration, and the Clause of mutual Relief conceived as follows. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 602/1 The cautioner, who binds himself at the desire of the principal debtor, has an *actio mandati* or of relief against him. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 131 The cautioner's claim is for relief from the principal obligation, with the interest and expenses paid by him.

c. *Church*, etc., *of Relief*, or *the Relief*: (see 9 a).

1764 *Scots Mag.* XXVI. 289/1 The presbytery generally known by the name of the presbytery of Relief. 1766 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 274/2 Now settled minister of the church of Relief at Edinburgh. 1767 *Ibid.* XXIX. 285/2 Another minister, and a preacher,..have..gone into the Relief. 1794 Z. Yewdall in *Arminian Mag.* Aug. (1795) 371 Here I found a large parish church, two meeting-houses, and a Kirk of relief. 1847 *Mem. Union of Secession & Relief Churches* 7 To begin and maintain a friendly intercourse with the Synod of Relief. *Ibid.*, The overture proposed only intercourse with the Relief as a sister Church.

7. Alleviation *of* some pain, burden, etc.; remission *of* a tax. *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 b, But also it is releefe and remyssyon of payne to yᵉ soules in purgatory. 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 340 That I may haue..some releeve of the greate charge wiche the words of the Kyngs Lettres importe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x 976 What thoughts in my unquiet brest are ris'n, Tending to som relief of our extremes. 1860 White *Maltster's Guide* 157 Full directions for applying for relief of malt duty in the case of damage.

† 8. *Hunting.* a. Of the hare or hart: The act of seeking food; feeding or pasturing. (Cf. Relieve *v.* 2 e.) Also *fig.* of persons. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, For gleidly she will not be þere as she hathe pastured, but in tyme of releefe. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 75 He muste take good heede that he come not too earely into the springs and hewtes where he thinketh that the harte doth feede and is at reliefe. *Ibid.* 171 Houndes will haue better sente of an Hare when shee goeth towards the reliefe, than when shee goeth towardes hyr Forme. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. vii, A Witch..will be found, or sitting in her fourme, Or els, at releife, like a Hare. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* IV. ii, What, Are you going to releefe by Moonshine?

† b. The giving of food to young hounds after a successful chase. *Obs. rare* ⁻¹.

1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* C j, A good Huntsman ought to..carry with him a peece of bread in his sleeue to wet in the bloud of the Hare for the releefe of his whelps.

† c. (See quots.) *Obs. rare.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 854 When you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the releefe three times. *Ibid.* 857 O sir, but your releefe is your chiefest and sweetest note, that is sir, when your hounds hunt after a game vnknowne.

9. *attrib.* a. *Relief Church* (cf. 6 c), a Scottish ecclesiastical body, founded by Thomas Gillespie and others in 1761 in assertion of the right of congregations to elect their own ministers and in protest against the aggressions of the General Assembly; in 1847 it amalgamated with the United Secession to form the United Presbyterian Church. So *Relief minister, presbytery, synod*, etc.

1767 *Scots Mag.* XXIX. 499/1 Three more ministers have been settled in Relief Congregations. *Ibid.*, At the Relief Church at Edinburgh. 1768 *Ibid.* XXX. 277 A sentence was pronounced against Mr. William Cruden,..now Relief minister at Glasgow. 1832 *Church Patronage Reporter* June 20 [A] population of 500,000 belonging to the Secession and Relief Churches alone. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 296 The Relief Synod..now comprises 10 presbyteries, including 109 congregations.

b. in various senses, as *relief bill, boat, duty, fund, guard, line, pallet, train, valve.*

1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. viii, His Grace did oppose the *Relief Bill in every stage of its progress. 1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* 167 They were turned into *relief-boats to carry fish. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 129 This preference..extends to non-entry and *relief duties. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 4/6 The *relief fund is satisfactorily increasing. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 250 Who had come as a *relief guard from fertile Ascania. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 94 The benefit of a through *relief line for their main traffic to and from the north. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 52 Perhaps the most simple and ingenious of these peculiar pallets is one termed the *relief pallet. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 282/2 The *relief train came up. 1849 Weale *Dict. Terms*, *Relief-valve, a valve belonging to the feeding apparatus of a marine-engine.

Relief 3 (rilī·f). Also 7 releue, releiue, releave, 7–8 relieve. [Orig. ad. It. *rilievo* 'raised or imbossed worke' (Florio), f. *rilevare* to raise, elevate; afterwards a. the synonymous F. *relief*: see prec. and Relievo.]

1. In the plastic arts, the elevation or projection of a design, or parts of a design, from a plane surface in order to give a natural and solid appearance; also, the degree of such projection; the part which so projects.

High († or *great*), *low*, and *middle relief*: see the articles Alto-, Basso-, Mezzo-relievo, and Bas-relief; also High *a.* 1 b, Low *a.* 1 b.

α. 1606 B. Jonson *Hymenæi* Div b, Two great Statues..bearing vp the Cloudes, which were of Releue, embossed, and traiucent, as Naturalls. *a* 1634 T. Carew *Coelum Brit.* (1640) 209 A great vaze of gold, richly enchased, and beautified with Sculptures of great Releiue. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 82 Pillars and Statues and other carved Works in relieve. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 16/2 Mosaic work in relievo.

β. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 In bold or faint touches, so as may best express the relief. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 64 The Castle with three Towers, and the Eagle of stone in relief, which are the arms of the Justiniani Genoese Lords. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 539 You find the figures of many ancient Coins rising up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 243 *note*, A wreath of enamelled flowers in relief, executed by Giles Legare. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 215 The face of the block..is carved in relief into the desired design. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* IV. ii. (1863) II. 247 Floriated patterns in relief. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Coins* 4 A remarkable difference exists between ancient and modern coins, the former being of extremely bold execution and high relief.

b. A composition or design executed in relief.

α. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* V. 381 In a Relieve below the cornish..is a Triumphal Chariot. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 15/2 The mold itself is taken..from any relieve, by pouring some liquid plaister over it.

β. 1717 Berkeley *Innl. Tour Italy* 20 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 529 The reliefs with which the outside of the Pillar is covered from top to bottom. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Fountain* 3 Richly wrought with many a high relief. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. i, Upon its surface of bronze were elaborately wrought reliefs of the Olympian games. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* viii. 68 Some pieces with reliefs and imitation Chinese marks also occur.

2. The appearance of solidity or detachment given to a design or composition on a plane surface by the arrangement and disposition of the lines, colours or gradations of colour of which it is composed; hence, distinctness of outline due to contrast of colour.

1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 28 The painted cornices still of a relief that deceived every unapprized spectator. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 60/1 Relief, in painting, is the degree of boldness with which the figures seem, at a due distance, to stand out from the ground of the painting. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 81 A church with its dark spire in strong relief against the clear cold sky. 1875 Clery *Man. Tact.* ii. (1877) 21 To prevent their being seen in relief against the sky line.

b. *fig.* Vividness, distinctness, or prominence due to contrast or artistic presentation.

1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 127 His evidence. For want of prominence and just relief, Would hang an honest man. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 74 The combination of worldly prosperity, forced into strong relief and fiery contrast this curse written in the flesh. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 53 The horrors perpetrated by the Carthaginians ..are brought out into full relief by Diodorus.

3. a. *Fortif.* (See quots.)

1834–47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* ii. (1851) 42 The relief

of a work is the height of its interior crest above the bottom of the ditch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 104/2 The relief is the difference of level between the crest of the parapet and the bottom of the ditch.

b. *Phys. Geog.* The contour of some part of the surface of the earth considered with reference to variations in its elevation.

1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* xi. (1878) 373 Assuming the pre-existing relief or excavation rather of the surface. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 299 The observer would find bolder reliefs than he has met with in the Thames valley in the almost mountainous hills of Wales.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (senses 1 and 2), as *relief-block, -plate, portion, -print, -printing, -process, -stamper, -tablet.*

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 183 *Relief-block making is essentially difficult in almost every stage. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 749/2 Joyce's method of producing *relief-plates for printing. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1162 The protuberant or *relief portion of the die. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 245 *Relief-prints are much more like photographs than the light-prints. *Ibid.*, It appears that the *relief-printing gives the shades and dark parts better. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 415 (ed. 2) 579 Larger compositions were introduced..on *relief-tablets.

Relie·fer. *rare* $^{-1}$. [f. Relief ^{2}, 6 c + -er 1.] = Reliever 1 c.

1798 Alex Stewart in *Memoir* (1812) 124 Let Churchmen or Dissenters, Reliefers or Seceders be in the right or in the wrong, that can be no rule to us.

Relie·ful, *a. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. Relief ^{2} + -ful.] Giving or affording relief.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) V. 77 Never was there a more joyous heart..ready to burst its bars for relief-ful expression.

Relie·fless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Devoid of relief.

c 1730 Savage *Ep. Sir R. Walpole* 166 The tale pathetic speaks some wretch that owes To some deficient law reliefless woes. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 23 Alone reliefless in thy cold distress. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ii. § 18. 216 Hopeless, reliefless, eternal, the sorrow shall be met.

Relier (rɪ'laɪəɹ). *rare.* [f. Rely *v.*^{1} + -er 1.] One who relies (*on* a person or thing).

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 639 To thee, to thee, my heau'd vp hands appeale, Not to seducing lust thy rash relier. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Woman's Prize* I. iii, My friends [are] no reliers on my fortunes. 1665 J. Sergeant *Sure Footing* 12 To give the reliers on them all the security [etc.].

Relievable (rɪlī·văb'l), *a.* [f. Relieve *v.*]

1. a. Capable of receiving, admitting of, legal relief; also const. *against.*

1670 *Modern Rep.* (1682) I. 304 A Father may settle his Estate; so as that the Issue shall be deprived of it for Disobedience, and not be relievable in Equity. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 104 Neither can this court..hold plea of any such word, or thing, wherein the party is relievable by the courts of the common law. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 502 If a woman about to marry, gives away a part of her property,..they are relievable against in Chancery. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* xiii. (1876) III. 22 An original complaint..relievable in the ordinary course of law.

b. That may be relieved or assisted.

1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 252 Being loth to be thought in a releivable condition. 1794-6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* IV. 79 The maniacal idea is so painful as not to be for a moment relievable by the exertions of reverie. 1893 Jos. Strong *New Era* xiii. 282 Relievable suffering, wrongs, violations of law, ignorance.

†**2.** Ready to give relief. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

a 1693 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 281 The poor were more relievable, that is, he recieved more kindnesse from them than from the rich.

†**Relie·vant.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ant 1.] One who receives relief.

1587 in Arber *Eng. Garner* VIII. 345 First 100 Relecvants, poor old women, for the most part widows.

Relieve, *sb.*, obs. variant of Relief ^{2} and 3.

Relieve (rɪlī·v), *v.* Forms: 4-6 releue, -leve, (5 -levy-e, -levyn, *Sc.* -lewe), 4-7 releeue, -leeve, -lieue, (5 -lyeve), 6-7 releiue, -ve, 4-relieve; 5-6 relyue, -ve, 6-7 reliue, -ve; *Sc.* and *north.* 5 relef(e, -leff(e, -leef(e, 5-6 releife, 5-7 releif, (5 -ff), 6 relyf; 5 raleiff, 6 -lef. [ad. OF. *relever* (11th c.), ad. L. *relevāre* to raise again, assist, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *levāre* f. *levis* light (cf. Relevate and Elevate). The more etymological senses of the word are in Eng. somewhat later, and less usual, than the secondary.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To raise (a person) out of some trouble, difficulty, or danger; to rescue, succour, aid or assist in straits; to deliver *from* something troublesome or oppressive. Now somewhat *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 323 Þou schal releue me renk, whil þy ryȝt slepez, þur3 myȝt of þy mercy. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 592 [The Jews] hopen þat he be to come þat shal hem releue. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Releeve the porail fro fals oppressioun Of tyrannye. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 28 Ȝour legis quhy will ȝe nocht releif, And chereiss eftir thair degre? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 113 God..sall releue All Israel of thair distres. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 395 This youth..I snatch'd one halfe out of the iawes of death, Releeu'd him with such sanctitie of loue. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 100 Vpon the fourth day..there came Fisher-boates to relieue vs. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 195 You are straining hard for some odd, peculiar Sense of the word,..and if this does not relieve you, all is lost. 1813 Byron *Giaour* viii, The rock relieves him from mine eye. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 228 No ingenuity, how subtle so ever, can relieve the case from the difficulty. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 131 Who had called in the aid of the king of that country to relieve him from the control of Shir Khán.

absol. *c* 1386 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 6 Help and releeue, þou mihti debonayre. 1677 Owen *On Justif.* ix. Wks. 1851 V. 222 It is said that this [argument] will not relieve; for [etc.].

†**b.** To assist or succour in battle. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 347 The kyng, that behynd thaim was, Suld..relief thaim with his baneir. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9737 Mayntene youre manhode & your men helpe, Faris into fight your folke to releue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3200 Wondir well thai have in armys prewit, And with thar manhed oft thar folk relewit. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. 85 [They] could not relive them, being too far engaged in their combat.

c. To bring assistance to (a besieged town, etc.); to free from siege. (Cf. Relief *sb.*^{2} 4 b.)

1586 Earl Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 259 If he take it [Berges] not in 2 dayes..I will warrant we will reliue it well enough. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 148 The Spaniards attempted againe to relieue the Castle. *a* 1672 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 82 Soon after Prince Rupert came to relieve the Town We raised the siege. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 259 Arles..must have yielded to the assailants, had not the city been unexpectedly relieved by the approach of an Italian army. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 Kirke had arrived from England with troops, arms, ammunition, and provisions, to relieve the city. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 221 It was not till Philip had failed to relieve it that the town was starved into surrender.

d. *Law.* To free or clear (one) from an obligation; to give (one) legal relief. Also *absol.*

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 221 The said William Gordoun [shall be] oblist to releve his said souerte. 1616 in Cary *Rep. Chancery* (1650) 134 Where their case deserveth to be relieved in course of Equity by suit in our Court of Chancery, they should not be abandoned. 1670 *Modern Rep.* (1682) I. 305 You relieve against them, and look upon them to be void. *Ibid.* 306 What if two of the Trustees had died, should she never have married? Surely you would have relieved her. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 845 If one of two co-obligants..pay the whole debt, he is entitled to be relieved to the extent of the other's share. *Ibid.*, The obligation to relieve holds in those cases [etc.].

refl. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* viii. 28, I will obtain therefore Letters Patents sealed with the great Seal to relieve my self, because I have consented to give six Souses for that which is worth but four.

2. To assist (the poor or needy) by gifts of money or necessary articles; to help in poverty or necessity. (Cf. Relief ^{2} 3.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 224 Þe apostile .. vith þat tresoure he had tane, pouer men relewit mony ane. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 136 Alle suche pepille..she releued and comforted with almesse 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 *Preamble*, Suche as have no goodes they may comme heder and be releved. 1586 Earl Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 378 He hath had 4,000 florins in monie of me, beside other helps, and, as I am able, I will reliue him. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 30 There being no means to releive them; Belisarius..appointed them a daily pay. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* 73 The Poor..will be immediately relieved or set on work where they are found. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 226 Behold the hand that wrought a Nation's cure, Stretch'd to relieve the Idiot and the Poor. 1795 *Act* 36 *Geo. III*, c. 23 § 4 All such..Poor..Persons shall be provided for and relieved in..the same Manner as before the..passing of this Act. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec 1489 Lord Wharncliffe's proposal to relieve the Confederate prisoners in the Northern prisons.

absol. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 269 Is any sick? the Man of Ross relieves. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* III. 159 Withered [is] the hand outstretched but to relieve.

fig. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 128 Now hadde the tempre sonne al that releuyd And clothede hym in grene al newe a-geyn.

†**b.** To assist *with* provisions or munitions of war; to furnish *with* fresh troops. Also, to renew the stock of (ammunition). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 456 On this wiss Iames of Douglas, ..War weill releyit [*v.r.* relewyt] with armyng, With vittale als, and with clething. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 255 That he geueth them free and safe recourse throughe hys countrey, and releeue them with victualles. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 366 All the Hauens and Portes..were relieued wyth men of armes and archers. 1588 Sir J. Hawkins in Laughton *Def. Sp. Armada* (1894) I. 359 We spent a great part of our powder and shot, so as it was not thought good to deal with them any more till that was relieved.

refl. 1602 in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. iv. 150 The Rebels . doe releeue themselves with such warlicke provisions as they need.

†**c.** To provide or furnish *with* something. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 161 He can hym ma bischope with his handis twa .. & with relykis cane hym releife.

†**d.** To feed; to supply with food or nourishment. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, In the euetyde when thei be releued; in the moruetyde when thei sitte in forme. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 375 Til the lamb be strengthed to pasture, Hym first and last his modir mylk releue. 1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* C ij, Your Huntsman..must be very careful that if any of his hounds bee missing, he keepe somewhat to relieue them withall. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 222 They reserved them, both for the milke to releeve the children withall, and for breed to store themselves.

†**e.** *intr.* Of a hare: To feed. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 168 An Hare hath greater sent.. when she feedeth and relieueth vpon greene corne, then at any other time of the yere.

3. To ease or free (a person, the mind, etc.) from sorrow, fear, doubt, or other source of mental discomfort.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1042 And eek, the bet from sorwe him to releve, She made him were a pencel of hir sleve. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 45 Bot so was I nothing relieved, For I was further fro my love. 15.. *Frutefull Treatyse* title-p., Howe they are to be releved and comforted, whose deare frendes ar departed out of thys worlde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 714 King Edward .. was releeued of the most part, of his pricking feare, and inwarde suspicion. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* Epil. 16 My ending is despaire, Vnlesse I be relieu'd by praier. 1671 Milton *Samson* 460 This only hope relieves me, that the strife With me hath end. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 50 To think or say, 'There are Demoniacks now, and they are now reliev'd by Prayer', is Enthusiasm. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 110 Relieve me, I conjure you, from this cruel incertitude! 1847 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 336 There was one..who relieved his bosom by revealing the whole plot to his confessor. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 390 Proofs which should relieve my mind of all doubt upon the subject.

b. To give (a person, part of the body, etc.) ease or relief from physical pain or discomfort.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 115 Þe tyme cumis..quhene nane sal vthir relefe,..as for to les þame of þar payne. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visitation of Sick* 141 O Lorde..beholde, visite, and releue this thy seruaunte. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 108 Peares..rosted or sodden, relefe and lighten the stomak. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 45 O, that there were some vertue in my teares, That might releeue you! 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 80 As a spacious field arrayed in cheerful green, relieves and re-invigorates the eye. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 368 Where..the bowels are unable to act sufficiently to relieve the system. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xiv. 825 It is even possible to relieve a function while we continue to employ it.

c. To widen or open up; to ease (some mechanical device) by making slacker or wider.

1824 Col. Hawker *Shooting* (ed. 3) 8 There are two good ways of boring; the one is, to form a cylinder for about three-fourths of the barrel, and let the remaining part be gradually relieved to the muzzle. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 586 The principle of chamfering, or relieving the taps, must not..be carried to excess.

4. To ease or mitigate (what is painful or oppressive); to render less grievous or burdensome.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 13 So leyde I me downe my dyssese to releue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3364 Al perell, al harmys, and myschef, In tyme of ned he can tham al ralef. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 114 Set your cure For till relief the greit penuritie Off laubourars. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 4 That old and anticke song we heard last night, Me thought it did releeue my passion much. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* 149 Would you further the poore mans cause, and see his wrongs releeved? 1660 Blount *Boscobel* II. (1680) 32 Glad to releive the necessities of nature with a messe of milk. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 The final cause of compassion is much more to relieve misery. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 197 A wealthy and generous citizen, who relieved the distress of famine. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 234 Chronic cough and long-continued congestion .. were more effectually relieved by the use of sulphureous waters. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 368 To relieve poverty increases it, by encouraging improvidence.

b. To make less tiring, tedious, monotonous, or disagreeable, by the introduction of variety or of something striking or pleasing.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1788) 269, I mean now and then to relieve the severity of your morning studies. 1782 G. Stuart *Hist. Scot.* vi. II. 211 He relieved . the cares of ambition with the smiles of beauty. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 282 The ingredients too are mixed in the happiest proportion, so as to uphold and relieve each other. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. vi, Large black eyes which .. agreeably relieved a face..somewhat shy and sullen. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 303 No great work relieved the barrenness of the time.

5. Chiefly *Sc.* To set free, release. Now *rare.*

1554-9 *Songs & Ball. Phil. & Mary* (Roxb.) 3 The rawnsom for ower synns, wherby we ware relyfft. 1572 Morton in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 418/2 The Maister of Forbes ..is sa straitlie deteneit captive as upoun na band can he be gottin relevit. *a* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Soun.* iv, I expected grace, To snair myselfe in hope to be reliued. 1684 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 103 Mr. Sheldon, who would..releive severall of his books that were then pawned for ale. 1774 Maclaurin *Argt. & Decis. Remark. Cases* 33 A tuilzie or *riot*, in which they mixed themselves to relieve a youth in the defunct's grips. 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine* s.v. *Reliever*, It is used, on searching a gun, to relieve one or other of the springs of the searcher that may have hitched into the cavity.

b. *spec.* To release (one) from guard, watch, or other duty by becoming or providing a substitute.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 427 How late soever he sat up overnight, he would be sure to relieve the morning watch & sentinell. 1684 tr. *Siege Luxembourg* 9 The Besieged (at the time we went to releive the Trenches) set Fire to the Houses. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 10 At Six, being reliev'd by the Master, he could not see the Commodore's Light. 1823 F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20 A most laborious employment, in which the guides relieved each other every ten minutes. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. iv, Her dependants one after another relieved guard, and took the cards turn about. 1856 Reade *Never too Late* xi, In an hour another turnkey came and relieved Hodges.

absol. 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 96 In rowing we relieved regularly and frequently.

c. To set (one) free *from*, to ease (one) *of*, any task or burden.

1671 Milton *Samson* 5 When any chance Relieves me from my task of servile toyl. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, Let me relieve you of that bundle. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 295 General Sir Samuel Auchmuty relieved General Hewett from his duty.

d. To replace (a dish) by another. *rare.*

1742 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxv. 183 These Dishes are relieved by others, twenty or twenty-four times. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxiii, Relieved with 'dindon à la Parigeux'.

II. † 6. To lift or raise up again. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 141 And þat deth doun brouȝt deth shal releue. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 214 Whan the saisnes raugh Sonygreux at erthe, thei .. pressed to releve the kynge Sonygreux. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 124 The king Eson .. releued her and leyde her on a bed that was there. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XX. 56 He knelyd downe .. but Huon releuyd hym incontynent. 1575 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 441 Adam, being tumbled down .. into the dungeon of shame, was releved and lift up again by thy hand, O Saviour. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 121 Th' shore, that o're his waue-worne basis bowed As stooping to releeue him. *refl.* *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 136 Whan he had thought to have releved him selfe agayne out of the water. *a* 1533 — *Huon* XVI. 42 Than venturously they releuyd them with ther swordys in ther handys, & so aprochyd eche to other.

† **b.** To restore, bring back *into* a state. *Obs.*—[1]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434 b/2 Alle vi were there by the merites of saynt aulbyn releuyd into their good helthe.

† **c.** To set up or erect again. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 569/2 He that releeved any such nusaunce and were thereof attaynted, shuld renne in the payne of a c Marc.

† **d.** *refl.* To essay, presume. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 215 What man that wole himself relieve To love in eny other wise, He shal wel finde [etc.].

† 7. *intr.* **a.** To rise again. Also in *pass.*, to have risen from childbed. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 161 Thus cam hit out þat crist ouer-cam rekeouered and lyuede [*v.r.* releuede]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 125 Bi the praier of the said holy man the child resuscited and releued ayen from dethe to lyffe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 397 He ouer-threwe hym a-gein .. and at eche tyme that he didde releve, he smote him with his swerde to grounde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 103 Whan the lady had ended the terme of her childbed, and that she was releuyd. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk M. Aurel.* (1546) C vj, Yf by fortune he falle, he wyll neuer releue agayne.

† **b.** To return or rally in battle (cf. RELY *v.*[1] 3 a and 3 b). Const. *on, upon, to. Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 329 Wenynge it hade be Sauarye. Relevinge fio the hethen stour. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1081 Appon hym also relevede a sarazene wighte. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 523 Feile of the fals folk, that fled of befor, Relevit in on thir twa. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. XXIV. 769 The knyghtes of the round table releued euer vnto kynge Arthur. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. XIV. 16 Thai that drevyn war abak and chaste Relevis agane to the bargane in haist.

† **c.** To return *to* a previous state. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* 219 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 160 O Englonde, remembre thyne olde sadnes; Exyle pryde, and relyeve to thy goodnes.

† 8. *trans.* **a.** To take up or hold (a feudal estate) from the superior (cf. RELIEF[2] 1). *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li. 196 The barons of the lande made their homage vnto sadoyne, and toke and releued their lordshippes of hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 91 He had relyved the duchy of another lorde than of the Frenche kynge, of whom he ought to holde it.

absol. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 589 The prince of Wales said to the erle of Foiz that last dyed, that he ought to releve of him.

† **b.** To recover, regain. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 168 Nocht onlie to releiue quhat thair he had loste, bot to subdue quhat was nocht ȝit subduet.

III † 9. To bring (a matter) into prominence; to make clear or evident. *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. i. (S. T. S.) I. 131 For þir ressouns he was constrenit to releve [*v.r.* Revcill] þe mater, quhilk he wald neuer haue done [etc.]. 1566 LETHINGTON in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. III, 269 An Instrument to relieve the Truth, and to confound false Surmises.

† 10. To raise up, make higher. *Obs. rare.*

1662 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. v. 45 The adorning of the Helmet with Crest or Cognizance .. being releived and raised up to be known in fight.

11. To make (a thing) stand out; to render prominent or distinct; to bring into relief. Also *fig.*

1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 485 To Ariadne is given (say the critics) a red scarf, to relieve the figure from the sea which is behind her. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 420 The letter .. did not want its faults, but he knew not how to relieve them; his awkward acrimony defeated his own purpose. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 372 The style of poetry .. must be raised or relieved, as it were, upon the prevailing style of social intercourse. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. 6 The twilight relieving in purple masses the foliage on the Island. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. Chapman* 27 To relieve against the broad mass .. of outer life the solitary process of that inward .. tragedy.

b. *intr.* To stand out in relief.

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 Brilliant lights relieving from a large proportion of half tints. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 401/1 Relieving dark against their white walls were lines of troops.

Hence **Relie·ved** *ppl. a.*

1824 COL. HAWKER *Shooting* (ed. 3) 9 This has not the effect of throwing the shot quite so close as the relieved cylinder. 1869 *Spectator* 26 Jan., If the relieved man earns his relief, he will spend it as well as he does his wages. 1874 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 276 One of the relieved pickets.

† Relie·vement. *Obs.* Also 5–6 **releue-**, 7 **releeue-**. [a. OF. *releve-, relievement*, f. *relever* to RELIEVE.] The act of relieving; relief.

1443 *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 435 We graunted unto oure saide cousin, in relievement of him .. the gavel of ij. m[l]. mewes of salt. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIX. 113 The falle well vnderstande, well assoylled & deffended may welle haue releuement. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 44 All Exceptions, Graces, Priuiledges, Releuements, and generally all other benefites of Lawes. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 44 To purchase [the Crown] .. by large conditions of releeuements in generall, and profuse gifts in particular. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 278 Hee kept his word with the State, concerning the relieuement of Tributes.

Reliever (*rĭlī·vəɹ*). Also 6 **-or.** [f. RELIEVE *v.*]

1. One who relieves, in senses of the verb.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 240 Defendour of crysten men .., Releuer of chyrches. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1602) 336 If we should proue so vngratefull as to resist our Relieuors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1821) 243 It grieved him that the Lord President should suspect him to bee a Releever of James fits-Thomas. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* II. i, If there appear relievers from the field, The flag of parley may be taken down. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. i. III. iii. II. 395 The comforters of their distress, and the relievers of their indigence. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, Borrowing an hour or so, to be repaid again when he should relieve his reliever.

† b. Among the Brownists, a deacon appointed to administer relief to the poor. *Obs.*

1582 BROWNE *Booke which Sheweth* Def. 54 The Releeuers or Deacons, which are to gather and bestowe the church liberalitie. *Ibid.*, The Releeuer is a person hauing office of God to prouide, gather, and bestowe the giftes and liberalitie of the church, as there is neede. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. against Brownists* § 20 Is there no remedie but you must needs haue such Elders, Pastors, Doctors, Releeuers .. ?

c. A member of the Relief Church.

1895 *British Weekly* 7 Feb. 258/1 In this life of yesterday the seceders and 'relievers' were great, though plain. 1897 H. CALDERWOOD in *Mem. Jubilee Synod U. P. Church* 100 Seceders were soon followed by Relievers, and organised Churches grew up.

2. † a. An instrument consisting of an iron ring fixed at right angles to a handle, used in gun testing to release the searcher when fixed. *Obs.*

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 54 Take a searcher with one prong, and a reliever. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

b. A device to ease the working of a lock.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 291 The reliever works so very easy, that the door is made fast.

c. A device for attaching the wire stays of a yacht to the hull in such a way as to lessen the strain on them. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884.)

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1850 KINGSLEY *Cheap Clothes* 11 In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called a 'reliever', and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in.

Hence **Relie·veress.** *rare*—[1].

1631 *Celestina* XI. 127 Thou ease of my passions, thou relieveresse of my paine.

Relie·ving, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. RELIEVE, in various senses.

a. *trans.* *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 279 þat þe wast tresour .. be wisly spendid in defence of þe rewme, & releuynge of þe pore comouns. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 91 Sche seyde also that sche hathe resceuyd mekyl releuyng and helpe of her peynys. 1551 GARDINER *Presence in Sacrament* 14 The auctor vttereth a great meny wordes .. declaryng spirituall hungre and thurst, and the releuyng of the same. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II x, To losses old new losse is no relieving. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 209 This relieving of Gloucester raised the spirits .. of the parliament forces. 1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 31 When General Officers .. pass Guards while in the act of relieving, both Guards are to salute.

b. *intr.* *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt* 424 He fel on his hors necke; and, in the releveynge, he strake at Hector.

Relie·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That relieves or gives relief.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XV. 291 In him the relieving promises are made to believers. 1788 JOB SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1797) viii. 258 The meeting continued for some considerable time longer, in a very open and relieving manner. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 166 Relieving sweats break forth, sometimes accompanied with an efflorescence. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievements of Cavalry* i. 14 A relieving force coming out, the 'Rally' was sounded.

2. *Relieving officer*, an officer appointed by a parish or union to administer relief to the poor.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 249/2 The relieving officer .. would have given him a pair of shoes and half-a-crown. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 61 § 19 A warrant .. may be issued upon the information of any relieving officer of the guardians stating that relief has been applied for.

fig. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, She heard the tender river whispering, .. 'I am the Relieving Officer appointed by eternal ordinance to do my work'.

b. *slang.* (See quot. 1881.)

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* in, Every one, drawn on by the current, had a stone to throw at his relieving officer. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xliv, The relieving officer—as the male parent was called in those days at our great universities.

3. *techn.* **a.** *Relieving tackle*: (See quots.).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Relieving-tackles*, two strong tackles used to prevent a ship from overturning on the careen, and to assist in bringing her upright after that operation is completed. .. *Relieving-tackle*, is also a name sometimes given to the train-tackles of a gun-carriage. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Relieving tackles*, are those which are occasionally hooked to the tiller .. in bad weather, or in action, when .. the wheel or tiller-rope is broken or shot away. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXV 84 Once the wheel-rope parted, which might have been fatal to us, had not the chief mate sprung instantly with a relieving tackle to windward, and kept the tiller up till a new one could be rove. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 222 The relieving tackles are fitted as luff tackles.

b. *Relieving arch*: (See quots.).

1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 166 *Relieving Arch*, or Arch of Construction; an arch formed in the substance of a wall to relieve the part which is below it from the superincumbent weight. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 *Relieving-arch*, an arch at the back of a revetment or retaining wall, to relieve the pressure of the bank upon the wall, and act as a tie or interior buttress. 1883 CONDER & KITCHENER *Survey W. Palestine* III. 133 The door of the crypt has a lintel, with a relieving arch above.

Hence **Relie·vingly** *adv.*

1793 JOB SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1797) xi. 309 He that speaks .. must feel a door of entrance in the people's minds, or it is very difficult to get safely and relievingly forward. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 354 Sybil soon relievingly interposed that it was time to dress.

Relievo (*rĭlī·vo*). Also 7 **releuo**, 8 **releivo**, 8–9 **rilievo.** [ad. It. *rilievo* (*rilyē·vo*): see RELIEF[3], and cf. ALTO-, BASSO-, MEZZO-RELIEVO.]

1. = RELIEF[3] 1.

1625 SIR T. ROE in *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles* (1882) 189 Twelue tables of fine marble, cutt into historyes, some of a very great releuo. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Sept., Several rusticall instruments so artificially represented as to deceive an accurate eye, to distinguish it from actual relievo. 1783 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 79 The Foliages and other Ornaments .. by their Relievo seem to increase its bigness.

transf. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* viii, The wind and vapours issuing forth .. distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and gave the eyes a terrible kind of relievo. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 491 The comic features have more relievo, than most other productions of the author.

b. *In relievo*, in relief.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 A new kind of Maps in a low Relievo. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 137 On that part .. are to be seen Carvings in Relievo. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Garden* II. II. 177 Round the white circlet in relievo bold A serpent twines his scaly length in gold. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 111 In works where different objects appear in relievo, these are made separately. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 213 The walls are covered with gigantic figures sculptured in relievo.

transf. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* 60 Two of them stand out in high relievo beyond the rest. The first is a change in the internal representation of this country.

2. = RELIEF[3] 1 b.

1627 SIR T. ROE in *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles* (1882) 200 My agent .. hath brought me .. some heads and small releuo's, antient and good worke. 1731 *Gentl Mag.* I. 499 In one of which [grottos] they found 40 Urns cover'd with Relievos. 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 440 The ornaments of the architecture, and the relievo in the frontispiece, are after the chinese and japan manner. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 475/2 Her chapel is very rich in red marbles, Corinthian pillars, and poor sculptured relievos of her history.

3. *Painting.* = RELIEF[3] 2.

1685 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* i 19 To give that Roundness to the Figures, which the Italians call Relievo, and for which we have no other Name. 1738 R. SMITH *Opticks* Pref 5 The effect of a large concave speculum in heightening the Relievo of Pictures. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* VI (1848) 225 The style which Titian afterwards adopted .. was not of so high a relish for relievo and hue

Relif, obs. form of RELIEF[1] and [2].

Reli·ft (*rĭ-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lift again. Hence **Reli·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 510 The relifting of a drain that has blown .. is a dirty and disagreeable business for work-people. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 134 The passion .. Her death-rumour smartly relifted To full apogee.

Re·ligate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *religāt-*, ppl. stem of *religāre* to bind up or back: see RE- and LIGATE *v.*] *trans.* † **a.** *Surg.* To bind up (a vein). *Obs.*—[1] **b.** To bind together or unite (people). **c.** To constrain. Also *absol.* Hence **Re·ligating** *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 The needle wherwith we may stitch, when we desire to religate a Vayne. 1652 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 36 They are not religated within the same Communion. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Religate*, to tye hard or again, to binde fast. 1807 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 84 It is not even religion, it does not religate, does not bind anew. 1876 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) III. 130 Religion. , with a debased worship appended to it, .. but with no religating, no binding power.

Religate, obs. form of RELEGATE *v.*

Religa·tion, *rare.* [ad. L. *religātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *religāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of tying or binding up (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 354 Though S. Austen had .. onely told vs of religation, or of binding, it had been enough to shew that S. Austens meaning was, that religious worship belonged onely to God. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 21 Origen speaks of the religation of these dæmons near their statues. 1807 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 84 If this be not true, there is no religion, no religation, or binding over again.

Religeous, -eus, obs. forms of RELIGIOUS.

Reli·ght (*rĭ-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To illumine, kindle, or ignite again.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* [8 Feb.] A torch being extinguished neere it, and lifted a little distance, was suddainely relighted. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 609 His pow'r can heal me, and relight my eye. *a* 1802 E. DARWIN in J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* (1822) 2 You, who have seen .. Ten thousand times yon moon relight her horn. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXVII. 450 Our only hope of heat was in re-lighting our lamp. 1872 AUBREY DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Stirring*, Nor of his victory had he joy .. Nor of that heaven relit.

2. *intr.* To take fire again, rekindle. Also *fig.*

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XVIII, The desire relit suddenly, and glowed warm in her heart. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 314/1 It will immediately re-light.

Religieus, obs. form of RELIGIOUS.

‖**Religieuse** (rəlizyöz). † Also as *pl.* [F. *religieuse* fem. of next.] A woman bound by religious vows, or devoted to a religious life; a nun.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 3 That there might be a pair of chaste examples ever before the religieuse, to fix their ideas the right way. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 101 During the whole night the religieuses of the hospital prayed near the body. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiii, A convent full of religieuses. 1893 *19th Cent.* Nov. 754 I had been given to understand that Jane Clermont was a very fervid *religieuse.*

‖**Religieux** (rəlizyö). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 8–9 *erron.* religieuse (*sing.* and *pl.*). [F., ad. L. *religiōsus* RELIGIOUS.] A man vowed to a religious life; a monk.

1654 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 114, I am told..that the Academy was this day full of the Duke of Glo[ucester's] conversion and being a Religieux. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. 141 He rather desir'd me to converse with him as a Gentleman, than as a Religieuse [*ed.* 1761 religieux]. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 28 Inhabited by the few thousands of Spanish religieuse and Creole descendants of Spanish adventurers.

Religio-, mod. combining form of RELIGION or RELIGIOUS, as in *religio-educational, -magical, -military, -philosophical, -scientific,* etc.

1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 169 There were two orders of the religio-military brotherhood. 1896 W. ST. JOHN BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monum.* 171 One of the litanies of the religio-magical creed.

Religion (rǐli·dʒən). Forms: 3–4 **religiun(e**, 4–5 **-ioun(e**, 5–6 **-yon(e, -ione**, 7 **relligion**; 3–6 **relygyon**, 4 **-un, -ioun**, 5–6 **-ion**; 4 **riligioun**, 6 **relegioune**; 3– **religion**. [a. AF. *religiun* (11th c.), F. *religion*, or ad. L. *religiōn-em*, of doubtful etymology, by Cicero connected with *relegĕre* to read over again, but by later authors with *religāre* to bind, RELIGATE (see Lewis and Short, s. v.); the latter view has usually been favoured by modern writers in explaining the force of the word by its supposed etymological meaning.]

1. A state of life bound by monastic vows; the condition of one who is a member of a religious order, esp. in the Roman Catholic Church.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 Đo ðe ðese swikele woreld habbeð forlaten and seruið ure drihten on religiun, hie folȝið Daniele, ðe hali profiete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23049 Þai..went þaim in to religiun,..For to beserue vr lauerd dright. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 82 Dobet..is Ronnen in-to Religiun..And precheþ þe peple seint poules wordes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 317 In blake clothes thei hem clothe,..And yolde hem to religion. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. ii. 484 In oon maner religioun is..a binding vp or a bynding aȝen of a mannys fre wil with certein ordinauncis,..or with vowis or oothis. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1300 Non orderis had he of Relegioune. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 66 Ware thou never in religion? Yes so god helpe me and halydom, A dosen yeres continually. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 126 Forsweare thou nothing good, but building of Monasteries and entring into Religion. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 111 Those of the country [China] repute him for a Saint, because he ended his dayes in Religion. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv, My father..was retired into religion in the Kingdom of Naples. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 364 We must enter into religion and be made nuns by will or by force. 1886 H. N. OXENHAM *Mem. R. de Lisle* 6 The two others ..are in religion; the former entered the Order of the Good Shepherd in 1863.

transf. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3673 Mariage, be my opinioun, It is better Religioun, As to be freir or Nun.

† **b.** *Man,* etc. *of religion,* one bound by monastic vows or in holy orders. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Þis loc ne haueð non to offren bute þese lif-holie men of religiun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29285 Qua smites preist or clerk,..or ani man of religion,..he is cursd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 7 Renkez of relygioun þat reden & syngen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 7 ȝif þei seyn þat þei ben most holy and best men of religion. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3192 Somme folkys of relygyon. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 12 To become a man of religion.

† **c.** *House,* etc. *of religion,* a religious house, a monastery or nunnery. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 4613 An hous he made of riligioun, For to singe for sire Beuoun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Huanne me bernþ oþer brekþ cherches..oþer hous of relygioun. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 488 In Abbeys of Relygyoun Þat were cristien of name. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 155 Oþer kynges haue ffounded byshopriches, abbeys, and oþer howses off relegyon. *c* 1535 in Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. cxxi. § 95 (1611) 773/1 Spoiled in like maner..as the housys of Religion hath bene. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 144 Many houses of relygion within the Citie..were searched for goodes of aliauntes.

2. A particular monastic or religious order or rule; † a religious house. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Rihten hire & smeðen hire is of euch religiun, & of efrich ordre þe god, & al þe strengðe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/192 Seint Edward cam..To an holi man þat þere was neiȝ in an oþur religion. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1156 His fader forloyne..feched hem wyth strenþe, & robbed þe relygioun of relykes alle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6352 Somtyme am I prioresse,..And go thurgh alle regiouns, Sekyng alle religiouns. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 426/1 Saynt Rygoberte..ordeyned a relygyon of chanounes and clerkes. 1528 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 322 The exchaunge to be made bitwene your colledge in Oxforde and his religion for Saundforde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 143 This priest..was receiued into euery Religion with Procession, as though the Legate had been there. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 194 This Religion of Saint Iohns, was greatly preferred, by the fall and suppression of the Templers. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 114 If any professed in the said Religion were negligently forgotten. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 12 A Dagger, which the King of Spain sent as a Present to the Religion. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 147 Some ships of the religion of Malta. 1858 FABER *Foot of Cross* (1872) 70 There were several false and counterfeit religions, which had troubled the church about this time.

transf. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, As hymself for his pryde and enuy was cast out of the holy relygyon of heuen.

† **b.** *collect.* People of religion. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2812 Þanne þe religion & holi chirche worþ ef sone ybroȝt al adoun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 162 Till religioune of seir statis, For heill of his saull, gaf he Siluir in-to gret quantite. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 190 Alkyn chennonis eik of vther ordouris, All maner of religioun, the less and the mair.

† **c.** A member of a religious order. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 22001 (Gött.), Quatkin man sum euer it es ..Or laued or religiun. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7557 Specyaly þat comandeþ he..to bysshopes, and persones, To prestys, an ouþer relygyons. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 527 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 292 That on partie he sende..To thilke that were povre in londe; That other to povre religiouns; The thridde to povre cleregouns.

3. Action or conduct indicating a belief in, reverence for, and desire to please, a divine ruling power; the exercise or practice of rites or observances implying this. Also *pl.*, religious rites. Now *rare*, exc. as implied in 5.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Cleane religiun..is iseon & helpen widewen & federlease children & from þe world witen him cleane & unwemmed. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Þer were vi. Ydres of stone..wer þo gius hem wesse for clenesse and for religiun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12676 Þis iacob ..was o gret religiun, Hali liue he ladd al-wais. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 31 The holiday forsothe of restyng it is, and ȝe shulen traueil ȝoure soules thurȝ perpetuel religioun. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 They eate that fleshe with great religion. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 151 They that trust in theyr owne righteousnes, thinke to pacifie the wrath of God by their..voluntarie religion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. i. (1614) 232 They vsed yet some Religion in gathering of their Cinamon,..sacrificing before they beganne [etc.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 372 The Image of a Brute, adorn'd With gay Religions full of Pomp and Gold. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 21/2 The Ancients used to found the Walls of their Cities with the greatest religion, dedicating them to some God who was to be their guardian. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 89 The public religion of the Catholics was uniformly simple and spiritual. 1900 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xxxvi. (1902) VI. 5 The religions of the religious orders..were swept away under the condemnation of superstition and abuse.

† **b.** A religious duty or obligation. *Obs.*

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. II. 557 Thei thoght a religion to kepe secret, betwene God and them, certayn thinges. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 The dutye betwene man and wyfe, whiche is a holy religyon, but not religiouslye kepte.

4. A particular system of faith and worship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18944 In þat siquar was in þat tun Men of alkin religioun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4522 Þe Iewes and cristen men,..Sal þan..Assent in Crist als a religion. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 b, They neyther allure nor compelle any man unto their Religion. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. § 2 The church of Rome, they say,..did almost out of all religions take whatsoever had any fair and gorgeous show. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i, I wonder what religion he is of. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 15 Whereby we plainly see what clear evidence is given to the truth of that religion which is attested with a power of miracles. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV § 25 The Christian Religion, which pretends to teach men the knowledge and worship of God. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 79 If they are to judge of each others religion, there is no such thing as a religion that is right. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* vi. II. 65 All religions were the same to him. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ix. 186 All important religions have sprung up in the East.

transf 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xvi. 78 The memory of that mother had become almost a religion to her. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 23 We hear men speak of a religion of art, of a religion of work, of a religion of civilization.

† **b.** *The Religion* [after F.]: the Reformed Religion, Protestantism. *Obs.*

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* G viij, There was a noise raised that the Admiral had endeuoured to expel the Masse, and to plant the Religion in France. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 106 They againe are deuided into 13 Cantons, 8 whereof are catholike, the residue of the religion. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb) 46 They of the Religion, are now Town-lesse and Arme-lesse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 153 Those of the Religion possessed themselves with many arm'd Men of the Town-House.

5. Recognition on the part of man of some higher unseen power as having control of his destiny, and as being entitled to obedience, reverence, and worship; the general mental and moral attitude resulting from this belief, with reference to its effect upon the individual or the community; personal or general acceptance of this feeling as a standard of spiritual and practical life.

c 1535 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. III. 140 That true Religion is not contained in Apparel,..singing, and such other kind of Ceremonies; but in cleanness of mind [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 46 b, Amonges the Suyces encreased dayly contention for Religion. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 16 The tribe of Reuben..were..accused of backwardness in religion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 20 True Religion is the right way of reconciling and reuniting man to God. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 52 There are no signes..of Religion, but in Man onely. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 587 It keeps a lively Sense of Religion upon our Minds. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. ii. (1869) II. 459 So slender a security as the probity and religion of the inferior officers of revenue. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 45 The best part of religion is to imitate the benevolence of God to man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 176 About two thousand ministers of religion..were driven from their benefices in one day. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* vii. 90 True religion, in its essence and in kind, is the same everywhere.

personified. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 250 Religious love put out Religion's eye. 1607 — *Timon* III. ii. 83 Religion grones at it. *c* 1652 MILTON *Sonn. to Sir H. Vane,* Therfore on thy firme hand religion leanes In peace, & reck'ns thee her eldest son. 1717 POPE *Eloïsa* 39 There stern Religion quench'd th' unwilling flame. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 492 Religion, if in heavenly truths attired, Needs only to be seen to be admired. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 72 'Tis then that sweet Religion's holy wing Broods o'er the spirit.

b. *To get religion*: see GET *v.* 12 d.

† **c.** Awe, dread. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1648 BEDELL *Erasmus* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 78 He took a general view of most parts of Italy as far as Cumae, where (not without some religion and horror)..he beheld the cave of Sibylla.

6. *transf.* † **a.** Devotion to some principle; strict fidelity or faithfulness; conscientiousness; pious affection or attachment. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 93 When the deuout religion of mine eye Maintaines such falshood, then turne teares to fire. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 201 *Ros.*..Keep your promise. *Orl.* With no lesse religion, then if thou wert indeed my Rosalind. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, Out of a religion to my charge, And debt profess'd, I have made a self-decree. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 182 The ancient league observ'd with so much Religion betweene England and the Low Countries. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. Pref., An old Word is retain'd by an Antiquary with as much Religion as a Relick.

b. In phr. *to make* (*a*) *religion of* or *to make* (*it*) *religion to,* to make a point of, to be scrupulously careful († not) to do something.

(*a*) 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, Let mortals learn To make religion of offending heaven. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 44 Nor bee so foolish precise as a number are, who make it Religion to speake otherwise then this or that Author.

(*b*) 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 199 By your command (Which my loue makes Religion to obey) I tell you this. 1869 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 199 (Cent.), Its acidity sharpens Mr. Wall's teeth.., yet, under the circumstances, he makes a religion of eating it.

† **7.** The religious sanction or obligation *of* an oath, etc. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 (1622) 42 Vnder the religion of an Oath. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 117 According to the rules and religion of friendship *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1742) II. xxii. 65 If the religion of an oath will not oblige men to speak truth, nothing will. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) I. 107, I shall under the same religion of an oath acquaint your Lordships with..what I remember.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *religion-dresser, -making, -mender, -monger, shop*; *religion-infectious, -masked, -raptured* adjs.; † **religion man** = sense 1 b.

a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72 This new vicker was made out of an olde ffrier that had bene twice turnd at a *Religion-dressers. 1706 A. SHIELDS *Inq. Ch. Communion* (1747) 51 Such as are..*religion-infectious, like to spread and leaven all in communion with such a congregation. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xlix, We are in the full stream of *religion-making. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 57 *Religioune men alwey wonnyng in the Court,..It may wele ryme, but it accordith nought. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* V. iii, Your *religion-masked sorceries. 1824 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* I. 380 The irreligious and blasphemous pretentions of those *religion-menders. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 366 The Antiquaries..who have searched more narrowly into this upstart *Religion-Monger. 1718 *Entertainer* 253 The Fathers [are represented as]..a Parcel of old passive Religion-Mongers. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* 341 The fervid soul of that blest Maid,*Religion-raptur'd. 1811 MISS HAWKINS *Countess & Gertrude* (1812) II. xxvii. 79 Well may scoffers talk of the *religion-shops of London.

Religionary (rǐli·dʒənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -ARY, or ad. F. *religionnaire*, It., Sp. *religionario* sb., Protestant, Calvinist.] **A.** *adj.* Relating to religion; religious. Now *rare.*

a 1691 BP. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 638 His Religionary Professions in his last Will and Testament. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 219 His Religionary Pamphlets for that purpose were these. 1867 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths* I. viii. 164 It is a strange instance of religionary virulence.

B. *sb.* † **a.** A person 'in religion'. *Obs.* **b.** [See etym. note.] A Protestant. ? *Obs.*

1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiii. 256 Seven and thirty women, the most of them old, and Religionaries of this temple. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 35 The gathering together of the Factions of the Religionaries. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 6 Those Protestant Religionaries and Popish Sectaries. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* II. 176/1 To distinguish them from the Protestants, who are called Religionaries.

† **Reli·gionate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make religious.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I iij b, There have been Martyrs for Reason,..but how much more would men be so for reason Religionated and Christianized!

Religioner (rǐli·dʒənəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] **a.** A person 'in religion'. **b.** = RELIGIONIST.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 1 Pope Innocent X appointed a religioner of great virtue, discretion, and experience, secretly to visit the nunneries. *Ibid.* II. 230 All the religioners of both sexes. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv, These new-fashioned religioners have fast-days, I warrant me.

1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 164 Those very externals of divine worship which so many of our..religioners call mummery. 1896 'Q.' (QUILLER COUCH) *Story of Sea* II. xx. 387 The religioners who embarked for the service of the fleet.. were 180, consisting of Augustinians, Franciscans, Dominicans, and Jesuits.

Religionism (rɪlɪ·dʒənɪz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Marked or excessive inclination to religion; exaggerated or affected religious zeal.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 390/2 The coinage of a novel and significant expression, as this of Professor Dugald Stewart—political religionism. 1827 BP. JEBB *Let.* in C. Forster *Life* lxi. 573 This work has been carried on rather uncouthly: not religion, but religionism, having been the compressing power. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 131 The germs of malignant religionism.. are not wanting even in Basil. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 23 They call in the aid of an imaginative religionism to people their solitude with its glories. 1881 THOROLD *Gospel of Christ* Pref., Surely it is a morose religionism that fears knowledge, or distrusts science.

Religionist (rɪlɪ·dʒənɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One addicted or attached to religion; one imbued with, or zealous for, religion. Sometimes in bad sense, a religious zealot or pretender.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. i. § 3 Religionists having for pious purposes forged so many false Miracles..they have thereby with the Atheist taken away all belief of those which are true. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* Ded., If I may have leave from our rigid religionists, to prosecute the metaphor. 1697 G. BURGHOPE *Disc Relig. Assemb.* 4 As for the moderate, rational and intelligent religionists, they are so few. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. i. 133 He has his private Opinion, Belief, or Faith, as strong as any Devotee or Religionist of 'em all. 1757 HUME *Ess., Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1817) II. 398 These pretended religionists are really a kind of superstitious atheists. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 214 A dispassionate, placid, and mild religionist. 1843 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) III. 169 A Savant, who is not also a poet in soul and a religionist in heart, is a feeble and unhappy creature. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Gal.* (1876) 369 The external service of the religionist ..is pronounced [by St. James] deceitful and vain.

Hence **Religioni·stic** *a.*

1889 BP. W. B. CARPENTER *Perm. Elem. Relig.* v. 192 The religionistic spirit lowers the moral tone.

Religionize (rɪlɪ·dʒənəɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To imbue with religion, to render religious. **b.** *intr.* To be addicted to, to affect, religion. Hence **Reli·gionized, -izing.**

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 32 About every one's Thinking and Religionizing as he will. 1830 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.*, etc. (1859) 104 Our own enlightened and religionized country. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 384 His great object is the religionizing of the State. 1853 S. H. COX *Interviews Mem. & Useful* 138 (Cent.) How much religionizing stupidity it requires in one to imagine [etc.]. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1874) 168 The ritualist tells us that man is to be religionised.

Religionless (rɪlɪ·dʒənles), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of religion.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. 192 The gross body of the Jews..returned home religionless as they came. 1829 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 204 The upper classes will be left almost religionless. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, A worldly, selfish,..religionless old woman. 1889 J. STRONG in *Minutes Congreg. Council* (U. S.) 364 Teaching a religionless morality.

†**Reli·giose,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Sp. *religiosa.*] = RELIGIEUSE.

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 82 The keeper of the Castle askt me, whether I would see the Religioses, whose Convent is adjoyning thereunto.

Religiose (rɪlɪdʒiō·s), *a.* [f. as RELIGIOUS + -OSE.] Religious to excess; unduly occupied with religion; morbidly or sentimentally religious.

1853 CLOUGH *Let.* in *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 196 Some of my companions are too much in the religiose vein to be always quite wholesome company. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 23 Oct. 4/7 Qualities not specially congenial to the theological or religiose mind.

Religiose, obs. form of RELIGIOUS.

Religiosity (rɪlɪdʒiɒ·sɪti). [ad. late L. *religiōsitas*: see RELIGIOUS and -ITY. Cf. F. *religiosité* (15th c.), and RELIGIOUSTY.]

1. Religiousness, religious feeling or sentiment.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* i. 17 The drede of the Lord [is] religiosite of kunnyng. *Ibid.* 18 Religiosite shal kepen, and iustefien the herte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 245/1 There is treble generacion spirituel of god, that is to saye, of natyuyte, religyosite, and of body mortalite. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* i. 17, 18. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 222 Their disposition to religious feeling, which they call religiosity, is..a love of divine things for the love of their moral qualities. 1846 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 188 Our author argues from the religiosity of man to the reality of God. 1887 Z. A. RAGOZIN *Chaldea* iii. 149 Man has all that animals have, and two things which they have not—speech and religiosity.

b. Affected or excessive religiousness.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 283 Great sticklers for feminine purity, or prudery, or religiosity. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 102 A feverish state of what may better be called religiosity, than religion. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. ix. 317 It is hard to imagine a more execrable emotion than the complacent religiosity of the prosperous.

c. With *pl.* A religious service. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ix. (1848) 26 The soporific sermons which closed the domestic religiosities of those..days.

†**2.** = RELIGION 1 and 2. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vi. 453 Religiosite of mannys ordinaunce is leeful..and ech such order or dignite and ech such seid religiosite mad bi man [etc.].

Religious (rɪlɪ·dʒəs), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–5 religius(e, 4–5 -iose, 4–6 -iouse; 4, 6 -eous(e, 5 -eus; 4 -yus, 5 -yous; 4 relygiouse, 6 -i(o)us; 5 -eous; 4–6 -y(o)us, 5 -youx, -yows, 6 -youse; 4 relegiouse; 4– religious, (7 rell-). [a. AF. *religius*, OF. *religious*, *-eus*, etc. (12th c.; mod.F. *religieux* m., *-euse* f.), or ad. L. *religiōs-us*: see RELIGION and -OUS.]

A. *adj.* 1. Imbued with religion; exhibiting the spiritual or practical effects of religion; pious, godly, god-fearing, devout.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Ȝif eni weneð þat he beo religius, & ne bridleð nout his tunge, his religiun is fals. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 90 Alle religiouse men, blesse ȝe the Lord, God of goddis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxiv. (Bodl. MS.) Holy men & religious þt be nouȝt defouled. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Thei were religious men. hauenge glorious vertues. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* vii. Wks. 1564 I. 64 Who would not haue thought thys holy religious father worthy to be canonised..? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 130 Seeme they religious? Why so didst thou. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 144 Earthly Selfe so scrues and mixes it selfe with religious, that oft-times the soule markes not the difference. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 622 That sober Race of Men, whose lives Religious titl'd them the Sons of God. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 81, I think I am religious enough in all conscience. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 154 He is .very limited in his understanding, and religious, bordering on bigotry. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 23. 293 A man may be Moral without being Religious, but he cannot be Religious without being Moral. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 13 The Apostle John and Benedict Spinoza were both intensely religious persons, but it would be difficult to say what their religious feelings had in common. *Transf.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 254 The Jewes' religious River Which every Sabbath dries his Channell over; keeping his waves from working on that Day.

b. *Most religious*, used as an epithet of royalty. (Cf. CHRISTIAN *a.* 1 b.)

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, We humbly beseech thee..for the High Court of Parliament, under our most religious and Gracious King, at this time assembled. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* I. 137 The chaste Pasiphae..Wife to that most religious King of Crete.

†**c.** Holy, sacred. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 77 Pictures of Christ and the Virgin Mary, and many other religious persons.

2. Of persons: Bound by monastic vows; belonging to a religious order, esp. in the Church of Rome. (Cf. B. 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29374 Þe thrid es men religius, þat has þair ouer man in hus. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7383 Þe fourþe synne ys more perylous, Wyþ man and wommane relygyus. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6149 Religious folk ben ful covert; Seculer folk ben more appert. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 24 Men & women of holy chyrche, namely relygyous people, oughte to saye theyre seruyce eche howre in hys owne tyme. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 10 A religious man he slew, And cled him in his abeit new. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 145 How ydle a companye ys theyr of prystes, and relygyous men, as they call them? 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 59 The said city is as big as two of Bononia, & in it are many monasteries of religious persons, al which do worship idols. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. (1821) 73 With a competent number of three thousand Souldiers, Pioners, and religious persons. 1680 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* II. ii, There's a huge, fat, religious gentleman coming up, Sir. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) I. 192 The superintendency of all the houses of religious women in his kingdom. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 415, I remember a religious society was established at Lisbon, calling themselves the Order of Divine Providence. 1810 — *Kehama* VII. iv, Never yet did form more beautiful..Bless the religious Virgin's gifted sight.

b. Of things, places, etc: Of, belonging to, or connected with, a monastic order.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Whan þei to Durham com..þer þei bigan a home of religiouse manere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 864 Ane bischope, religeouse lyf liffand ay. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. viii. 621 Soo had they done had not an old knyghte come amonge them in Relygyous clothyng. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 43 Settyng themselfe in relygyouse housys, ther quyetly to serue God. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxiii. 151 *note*, An hermitage, or such lyke pore kind of solitary religious place. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II. i, If you will needs to a Religious House. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 301 Those religious places that are neare Oxford. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 P 4 A shaved Head, and a religious Habit. 1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xciii. 262 He dissolved the monasteries and religious houses in England. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* X. II. 438 The religious system, in its technical sense, he believed to have become a nursery of idleness. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* I. 5, I believe..that the religious life is one..instituted by God, that is substantially in its three vows.

3. Of the nature of, pertaining or appropriate to, concerned or connected with, religion.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 38 Yf his mynd were not ryghtly set wyth relygyouse honour towards God. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 447 A sad religious awe The quiet trees vnstirr'd by winde doe draw. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 160 Storied Windows richly dight, Casting a dimm religious light. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 561 They made it for a Religious use. 1715 POPE *Ep. Addison* 12 Some felt.. hostile fury, some religious rage. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 202 From his earliest youth, Mahomet was addicted to religious contemplation. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xi. 163 Prayer is the most directly religious of all our duties. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iii. 72 Books least religious in letter and phrase may be most religious in effect. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 584 Jerusalem was the religious centre of the Jewish nation.

b. (Chiefly *poet.*) Regarded as sacred.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 59 Even the name of Mortimer and York was sanctified and religious amongst them. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Perilla*, Bring Part of the creame from that Religious Spring. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 212 Lonely the vale, and full of horror stood, Brown with the shade of a religious wood. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty*, Thy Shrine in some religious wood. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Fire-Fly* 22 Those trees, religious once and always green.

4. *transf.* Scrupulous, exact, strict, conscientious. † Also const. *in, of.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 37 A man deuoted to a man, Loyall, religious in loues hallowed vowes. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 424 A Coward, a most deuout Coward, religious in it. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., Translated..with a religious ayme to his meaning, howsoever it may be many times mist. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 769 Religious of his Word. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 109, I must confess that I am so religious in that Affair [of editing], that I transcribe the very Faults. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* civ, His library is preserved with the most religious neatness. 1798 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 5 On my part, you will always meet with a religious adherence to every article of the treaties subsisting between us. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 191 We were led to footsteps; and following these with religious care [etc.]

†**b.** Of an oath: solemn. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* II. i, The Religious Vow I have made to my Father.

B. *sb.* 1. As *pl.* Those bound by monastic vows or devoted to a religious life according to the principles of the Church of Rome.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Gode religiuse beoð i þe worlde, summe nomeliche prelaz & treowe prechures. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8639 Also relygyous are to wyte, þat for maystry wyl gladly smyte *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Ȝif oure newe religious bee in þese same synnys. þei ben cursid of god. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxiv, Go, pray alle the religius of this cite, To morne that thay wold dyne with me. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G ij b, An abbot .. sette and made his relygyous or monkes for to werke. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 65 The monkes, friers, and other the superstitious religious. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 405 There grew so great quarrels and discontentments betweene the townesmen and the religious. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 271 The Religious of those times were as thankfull to their Benefactours. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 424 You know the Religious were in that [conspiracy] too with Rohan against the K[ing] of France. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 P 11 The Letters..are yet extant in the Nunnery where she resided; and are often read to the young Religious. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 88 They also brought with them some religious, of the order of St. Basil. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) App. 1123 Those Italian religious who were destined to the service of the mission. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xii. 339 Were these words .spoken to recluses, to men living in a desert, or to religious in cloisters?

b. With reference to other religions.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xv. 99 b, These iolly louing religious. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 179 Ethodie..was brocht vpe amang the religious in the yle of man. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. viii. 348 The priests and religious of Mexico (who lived there with a strange observance). 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 54 They have several sorts of Religious, among whom the Dervishes are the most familiar and polite. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II 372 There being great Numbers of those Religious at Ispahan, these Monks go always armed. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 152 They had also true Nazarites ..; and they felt the weight of these Religious against them.

2. A person given up to a religious or monastic life, esp. in the Church of Rome. † In ME. with pl. in *-es.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 To þo religiouses þat were in Gascoyne, He gaf a þousand mark. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conss.* 1888 Dede wil na frendshepe do. til na religiouse, ne til na seculere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 317 Þere shal come a kyng, and confesse 3ow religiouses. *c* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxi, Ryght soo shalte thou stonde as..a religyous in the sorte of relygyon. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 10 These demaundes and questyons ought to be sayd as well to religyouses as to seculers. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* (1584) 175 You send him newes as a Chronicler,. and counsel his conscience as a religious. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 23 Infamous libels put vp by..one religious against another. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 288 Theodoret..at the End of the Life of every famous Religious, desires the Benefit of their Prayers. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 249 He met with a kind of religious, or Japan priest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 132 A monk or religious was so effectually dead in law, that a lease..determined by such his entry into religion. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 112 A small district within a larger; it was at this time in the hand of a Gosine, or Hindoo Religious. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) III. viii. 311 An Italian Religious, and a Mahometan dervise are .placed by many nearly upon a level. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* I. 2 The idea of your. adopting the hard life of a religious was one which never occurred to me.

†**b.** A religieuse; a nun. *Obs. rare.*

The form may be intended to represent the F. fem.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. v. 9/2 There were x. M. men, & xx. M. virgynes in that cite religyous & religiouses. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 101, I wyll shortly go and yelde me a nune or religiouse in some nonery.

Religiousete, -ite, -ity, varr. RELIGIOUSTY.

Religiously (rɪlɪ·dʒəslɪ), *adv.* [f. RELIGIOUS *a.* + -LY 2.] In a religious manner.

1. With religious feeling or conduct; in accordance with the principles of religion; piously, reverently, devoutly.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xii. 43 Wele and religiously bythenkynge of aȝein rysyng. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 6 At þe day of dome, it shal not be asked .. what good we haue seide, but hou religiously we haue lyued. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 13 They relygyously worschyppyd and honowryd the name of God. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 153 Sir you haue done this in the feare of God very religiously. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. x. (1614) 294 In their Fast or Lent they abstaine very religiously. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* viii. (1703) 110 The first of those who are recorded to have religiously deceased. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 183 In old Rome the eternal fire was religiously kept by virgins. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* ii. 32 People who would find a religion must seek it religiously.

transf. 1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* (1618) G iij b, Lady, I affirme it constantly, I love the gentleman religiously.

Comb. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 312/1, I would be satisfied from you, religiously-wise, whether a widow [etc.].

† **b.** Solemnly, ceremoniously. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 96, I protest vnfainedly, and promise religiously, that I will be wholy in your iurisdiction. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 140, I,..from Pope Innocent the Legate heere, Doe in his name religiously demand [etc.]. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 94. 359 Such as would not ..by solemne and sacred oath religiously subscribe thereto.

† **2.** In the manner of a 'religious' person, in accordance with a monastic rule. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 23 He n'as not aye in cloister pent, Ne couthe religiousliche lout. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 62 For a relygyous persone oughte to be gouerned relygyously ouer all. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 360/2 A woman which was relygyously clad, whiche was his lauender.

3. Faithfully, strictly, exactly, conscientiously, scrupulously.

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 The opinion of Faeries ..sticketh very religiously in the myndes of some. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 105 These distinctions of locall names ..were religiously observed in Records vntill about the time of king Edward the fourth. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 106 Duty for Natures Bounty they repay, And her sole Laws religiously obey. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 51/1 One thing which I find the Ancients observed very religiously. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 385 The image of the old constitution was religiously preserved in the senate. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 70 This legend is universally and religiously believed by the Arab Tribes. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* iv. 80 He had religiously tramped all the way home through the deserted streets.

4. In a religious sense; from a religious point of view; with respect to religion.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* V. i. (1876) 358 Their own piety enabled them to interpret expressions religiously, which were originally..evasions of the orthodox doctrine. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 90 When the [leper] was thus religiously dead, he was taken out of the town. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 314 Every minister ought to feel that he stands religiously accountable on this score. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 15 The worthlessness, religiously speaking, of unfruitful knowledge.

Religiousness (rǐli·dʒəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or character of being religious; † religious or careful attention.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 46 Relygyousness shall kepe the harte, and make yt ryghtefull. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 105 For all that thei pretende religiousnesse of very feare, lest yᵉ iudge should foorthwith haue punished them. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. v. (1634) 11 In things of so great weight and to which is due a singular religiousnesse. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 8 What religiousnesse soever is in the peoples minds, may wholy or chiefly be attributed to their Sermons. *a* 1633 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 98 A vertue in Abraham was religiousnesse. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 154 He could not abide any thing that appertained to a goodly religiousness, or monastical life. 1859 C. S. HENRY *Dr. Oldham's Talks* viii. (1860) 72 He mistakes sanctimony for saintliness, strictness for religiousness. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xvii. 292 This religiousness in man is no accident: it comes of his weakness and dependence.

† **Reli·giousty.** *Obs.* In 4–5 -te, 5 -tee, -ete, -ite, 6 -ity. [f. RELIGIOUS + -(I)TY: cf. RELIGIOSITY and obs. F. *religieusité*.]

1. Religiousness; religious life.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* I. 17 The drede of the Lord is religiouste of kunnyng. Religiouste schal kepe .. the herte. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 In foure maners, þat ys to say [in] religiousite, in Frendschipe, in Curtasye, and reuerence. *c* 1430 HOCCLEVE *New Canterb. T.* (E.E.T.S) 17/40 Lyuynge in vertuous religioustee. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 82 Men of religiouste and spirituelle.

2. Persons of religion. *rare* ⁻¹.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 686 A figge for all her chastity, Her law is for religiousity.

Religius(e, -y(o)us, obs. forms of RELIGIOUS.

Relik(e, -likke, obs. forms of RELIC.

Reli·mb, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To provide with new limbs.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. Pref. 21 An awkward attempt is made to relimb the unhappy trunk.

Reli·mit, *v. Law.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To limit anew. (See LIMIT *v.* 1.) So **Relimita·tion.**

1884 *Law Times* 9 Feb. 262/2 He executed .. the resettlement. .. The estate was thereby re-limited to uses under which the plaintiff took only a life interest. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Chanc. Div. 255 Cases of..clerical error, such ..as the insertion of a wrong name in a relimitation.

Reli·ne (rī-), *v.*¹ [f. RE- 5 a + LINE *v.*¹] *trans.* To line again, to provide with a fresh lining. Hence **Reli·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 32/2 A portion of a black silk dress may be serviceable to re-line the cuffs of the better kind of coats. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 488 A stoppage for the relining, drying, and warming-up of a converter. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/7 The blasting-in-stack has been relined with fire bricks.

Reli·ne (rī-), *v.*² [f. RE- 5 a + LINE *v.*²] *trans.* To mark with new lines; to renew the lines of.

1875 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 330/1 The guns have still to be reamed out preparatory to being relined. 1877 *Academy* 24 Nov. 495/1 It was M. Hopman's late father and himself who relined .. Rembrandt's so-called *Night Watch*.

† **Reli·nque,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *relinquir* or L. *relinquĕre*: see RELINQUISH.] *trans.* To leave, abandon. (In Caxton only.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 423/2, I haue relynqued and lefte my londe and my parentes. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* III. iv, They whiche relynquen and leue theyr owne lordes for to serue another straunger..ben wel worthy to be punysshed.

Relinquent (rǐli·ŋkwĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*) *rare.* [ad. L. *relinquent-em*, pres. pple. of *relinquĕre*: see next, and cf. DELINQUENT.] **a.** *adj.* Relinquishing; vanishing. **b.** *sb.* One who relinquishes.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* II. xvi. 48 Knowing something of the relinquent fancies of young vestals, he rejected the idea.

Relinquish (rǐli·ŋkwiʃ), *v.* Also 5–6 **relinquys, -lynquysshe, -lenquyssh,** etc. [ad. OF. *relinquiss-*, lengthened stem of *relinquir*, *relenquir* (12th c. in Godef.):—L. *relinquĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *linquĕre* to leave.]

† **1.** *trans.* To withdraw from, desert, abandon (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 22/1 Yf he wold have relinquyst and departed fro youre moost noble persone. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 262 That he was not parfytte frend, who that relenquysshed hys cousyn at hys nede. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, I from hencefurth shall vtterlye renounce, refuse, relinquish, & forsake the bishop of Rome.

† **b.** To abandon in fleeing. *Obs. rare* ⁻¹.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 218 The Erle of Warwycke ..was now aduised by the Marques his brother, to relynquishe his horse.

† **c.** To give up as incurable. *Obs. rare* ⁻¹.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 10 To be relinquisht of the artists,..Of all the learned and authenticke fellowes..That gaue him out incureable.

2. To give up or give over, to abandon, desist from (an idea, action, practice, etc.); to cease to hold, adhere to, or prosecute.

1497 BP ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D j/2 Who so euer professyth relygyon, & he..not relynquysshyth his owne wyll [etc.]. 1539 in *Lisle Papers* VIII. 41 (MS.), The Bishop of Canterbury..willed him to declare the truth and to relinquish his opinions. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 21 Touching therefore the sign and ceremony of the Cross, wee no way find ourselues bound to relinquish it. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Jan., He might be got to our side and relinquish the trouble he might give us. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) I. i. 39 When will you relinquish delusive pursuits? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 109 Alarmed by this intelligence, he hastily relinquished the siege. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 43 Every hope of recovery was abandoned, and her physician relinquished his attendance. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ix. 123 The absent brother and sister were less willing to relinquish the hope of return. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 105, I altogether abandon and relinquish the idea.

† **b.** To leave *to* another to deal with. *Obs.* ⁻¹

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 5 b, Wherfore I do omyt and leue out manye thynges, relynquyshynge that I haue omytted to doctours of hygh iudgement.

c. To desist from putting forward or supporting for office. *rare* ⁻¹.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 388 He..offered to omit the primate, provided Lord Kildare would..offer to relinquish the Speaker too.

3. To give up, resign, surrender (a possession, right, etc.). Also const. *to*.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 456 b, They wyll not relinquishe theyr Byshoprike. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 30 The english Lords..placed Irish Tenants vppon the Landes relinquished by the English. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 129 King Lucius..is said to have relinquished his Crown, and passed over into Bavaria. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 36 Sabacon, after a Reign of 50 years, relinquishes Egypt to his son. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. i, The Deanery, indeed, she was obliged to relinquish. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 565 They know my disinclination to relinquish the command. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 202 He consented .. to relinquish a large part of the territory which his armies had occupied. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 517 An offer to relinquish ship-money failed to draw Parliament from its resolve.

b. To let go (something held).

1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 287 St. Antony sustains in his arms the Infant Christ, whom the Virgin, above, appears to have just relinquished. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, He once more put her hand to his lips, and then relinquished it.

† **4.** To leave behind; also, to leave in a specified condition. *Obs. rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Thee Pheacan turrets foorth with from sight we relinquish. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/1 All diseases relinquish some badde reliques in the parte, wherthrough they may the easyer returne agayne. 1679 J. SMITH *Narr. Pop. Plot* Ded. B b, To render your People happy while you live, and relinquish them safe when you dye.

† **5.** *intr.* To disappear, pass away. *Obs.* ⁻¹

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, I'll ensure you they will all relinquish: they cannot endure above another year.

† **6.** *trans.* To cancel, do away with. *Obs. rare.*

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 118 [He] doth threaten your foresaid Orator, that he may at his pleasure relinquish and disanull the beforesaid last Will and Testament.

† **7.** To release. Const. *of*. *Obs. rare* ⁻¹.

1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 503 He did relinquish him of his promise of sending any land forces.

Hence **Reli·nquished** *ppl. a.*, **Reli·nquishing** *vbl. sb.*¹; also **Reli·nquisher.**

1611 COTGR., *Delaissement*, a .. relinquishing, or giuing ouer. *Ibid.*, *Relinquenr*, a relinquisher, leauer, quitter. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 9 The Lease expired, C. enters, the Prince ejects him, and the King seizeth this Relinquished ground.

Relinquishment (rǐli·ŋkwiʃmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] The act of relinquishing; abandonment, giving up, surrender (of a practice, possession, attempt, etc.); † renunciation (of a person).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iii. § 1 This is the thing they require in vs, the vtter relinquishment of all things popish. 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxiii. § 3 Two couenants there are.., the one concerning relinquishment of Satan. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 6 All .. from Lucius to Vortigern (who succeeds this relinquishment) were Roman gouernours. 1680 S. MATHER *Iren.* 13 If any shall require and insist upon the relinquishment of it. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 584 From this relinquishment by the United States the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 259 The disgrace which might attend the relinquishment of rights which he had asserted. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 583 The relinquishment of Edinburgh by the English may have been less wholly an act of free will.

b. *U. S.* A tract of abandoned land.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 570/2 He had come late in the previous summer, bought a relinquishment up the river [etc.].

Reliqe, obs. form of RELIC.

‖ **Reliquaire** (relikwēᵊr). [F.] = RELIQUARY.

1769 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 17 Sept., We were shown some rich reliquaires, and the *corpo santo* that was sent to her by the Pope. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. vi, While from the opening casket rolled A chain and reliquaire of gold. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. vii, 'In witness of that oath thou wilt lay thine hand upon the reliquaire', pointing to a small box that lay on the cloth of gold.

Reliqua·rian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as RELIQUARY *a.* + -AN.] Pertaining to relics.

1884 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 585 Miss Austen is just the one whose letters might be expected to have a value only (if we may coin a word) reliquarian.

Reliquary (re·likwări), *sb.* [ad. F. *reliquaire* (14th c.) = Sp. *relicario*: see RELIC and -ARY ¹, and cf. It. *reliquiario*, med.L. *reliquiārium*, *-iāre*, f. *reliquiæ*.] A small box, casket, shrine, or other receptacle, in which a relic or relics are kept.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reliquary* (Fr. *Reliquaire*), a Coffin, Casket, or Shrine, wherein Relicks are kept. [Hence in Phillips (1658) and Bailey (1721).] 1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 12 Apr., We stopt at St. Denis, saw .. crucifixes and vows, crowns, and reliquaries of inestimable value. 1841 BLOXAM *Gothic Archit.* (ed. 2) 202 A small stone reliquary or shrine of the fourteenth century was discovered a few years ago. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xv. 108 Then she hung a reliquary round his neck, and sent him to arm for the decisive combat. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 346 Fresh orders were given to fling all relics from their reliquaries.

transf. *a* 1849 POE *Coliseum*, Rich reliquary Of lofty contemplation left to Time by buried centuries.

attrib. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 142 In the possession of Lady Fitz Harding is a remarkable reliquary ring.

Re·liquary, *a. rare.* [See prec. and -ARY ¹.] Belonging to a relic or relics.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 164 The two most curious specimens of reliquary superstition. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. I. ix, I paced the Close, its every part Endowed with reliquary force To heal and raise from death my heart.

† **Reliqua·tion** ¹. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. *relique* RELIC + -ATION.] Devotion to relics.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 367 To resist your Reliquations (the true bankruptures of religion) is wisdome to Victor, and to the auncient Christians that liued before him.

† **Reliqua·tion** ². *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reliquātiōn-em* arrears, balance of a debt, n. of action f. *reliquārī* to be in arrears.] Balance, residue, remaining matter.

[1658 PHILLIPS, *Reliquation*, remains, or a being in arrearage.] *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 197 The reliquation of that which preceded is, it looks not all like Popery that Presbyterism was disdained by the King.

Reliqua·tion ³ (rī-). Renewed liquation.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1127, 4. the liquation; 5, the reliquation (*ressuage*).

Relique, variant of RELIC.

† **Reliqued,** *a. Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [f. *relique* RELIC + -ED, or irreg. f. L. *reliqu-us*.] Remaining, left.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. 60 The Soule hath the reliqu'd Impressa's of diuine Vertue, still so left within her.

‖ **Reliquiæ** (rǐli·kwi,ī), *pl.* [L., f. *reliqu-us* remaining, f. *re-* RE- 2 e + *liq-*, *linquĕre* to leave.]

1. Remains of any kind; *spec.* in *Geol.* remains of early animals or plants.

1840 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* VI. 444 No distinction ..can be observed, whereby the human can be separated from the other reliquiæ. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 165 In a word, the numberless reliquiæ of a winter resting-place. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. (ed. 4) 465 The Drift are simply the reliquiæ of the chief masses of gold. *Ibid.* xx. 485 We have in the Silurian strata fossil reliquiæ of such soft animals as Starfish. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* Introd. 15 The ptomaines..are the vital reliquiæ or residue material..which may become the cause of disease.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 113 The withered remains

of leaves, which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it, have been called *reliquiæ*.

Hence **Reli·quial** *a. nonce-wd.*

1888 G. Macdonald *Elect Lady* xxx. 284 His interest in philology, prosody, history, and reliquial humanity.

† **Reli·quian,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *reliquiæ* (see Relic) + -an.] Of the nature of a relic or relics.

1629 R. Hill *Pathw. Piety* (ed. Pickering) I. 149 A great ship would not hold the Reliquian peices of Christs Cross, which the Papists have.

† **Re·liquies,** *pl. Obs rare.* [ad. L., *reliquiæ*: see above, and Relic.] Relics; remains

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. ii. 11 Sen that the reliquies and bonis in feir Of my divyne fadir we erdit heir. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 7 The Reliquies at Venys canne not be nowmbred. 1563 T. Gale *Inst. Chirurg.* 41 b, The dregges and reliquies of yll, and vicious humours

Re·liquism. *nonce-wd.* [See Relic and -ism.] The veneration of relics.

1841 Mackay *Mem. Pop. Delusions* I. 155 The principle of reliquism is hallowed and enshrined by love.

Relish (re·liʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 6-7 **rellish, 7 rellice, rallish.** [Later form of Reles, with shifting of stress (cf. *rellesde* s.v. Relished) and assimilation of the ending to -ish [2].]

1. A taste or flavour; the distinctive taste *of* anything.

1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Rellysshe, a sauour, *goust.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 109 God hath giuen such relishes to meates and drinkes, whereby all liuing creatures can presently know by their taste what things are good to eate and drinke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 349 As for the cheeses made in France, they taste like a medicine, and haue an aromatical relish with them. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 178 We ate Fish..as broad and as thicke as Carpes, and of as good a rellish. 1742 Hume *Ess., Orig. Ideas* (1817) II. 18 A Laplander or Negro has no notion of the relish of wine. 1821 Scott *Pirate* iv, The salt relish of the drift which was pelted against his face. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* 98 Whether the vintage, yet unkept, Had relish fiery-new.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1592 G. Harvey *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 266 What pleasanter relish of the Muses, then the Verse of the Other? 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 108 If sweet, let th'relish of my poems moue That loue in thee, to thank me for my loue. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* ix. viii. (1859) 442 A mind that..hath its inward senses affected with the sweet relishes of divine goodness. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 267 Neither indeed hath any thing a more pleasant and savoury relish than to do good. 1723 Waterland *Serm. Eccl.* vii. 14 Wks. 1823 VIII. 459 The fruits of liberty have the more grateful relish after the uneasy hours of a close and tedious confinement.

c. *transf.* A trace or tinge *of* some quality; a suggestion; a sample or specimen; a small quantity.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 111 Your Lordship..hath yet some smack of age in you; some relish of the saltnesse of Time. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 92 Some acte That ha's no relish of Saluation in't. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 255 The name carried with it a remembrance and rellish of the ciuill warres. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 92 The Style..should have some peculiar Relish of the Ancient Fashion of Writing. 1776 Burke *Corr.* (1814) II. 98 Without a shadow, a relish, a smutch, a tinge, anything, the slightest that can be imagined, of anger. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* v. ii. (1849) 265 Let us have a relish of thy art. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 702, I never saw a relish of salt produce such an effect.

† **2.** An individual taste or liking. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 206 We haue Some old Crab-trees here at home, That will not be grafted to your Rallish. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. § 17, I do not here appeal to the Complexional humors or peculiar Relishes of men that arise out of the temper of the Body. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 114 ₱ 7 This Way of Thinking, which is so abstracted from the common Relish of the World. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvi. 466 Certain austerities in religion which by no means suit their relish.

3. An appetizing or pleasing flavour; a savoury or piquant taste. (In quots. chiefly *fig.*)

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* VI. i, To .. make his whole Meal of what was meant onely for Sauce, to give a Rellish to what he rejects for it. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* i. 7 Rhetoric and Grammar..soon lost their relish with Marcus. 1737 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 32 The tired glutton..finds no relish in the sweetest meat. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 225 The style which Titian afterwards adopted.. was not of so high a relish for rilievo and hue. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 68 At the commencement of the seventeenth century, these pastimes seem to have lost their relish among the higher classes of the people. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. iv. 73 No amount of favour has relish for the Earl [of Essex], if his rival has favour too.

b. A savoury addition to a meal; an appetiser.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 162 To call at a public house .. for a relish. 1831 Mrs. F. Trollope *Dom. Manners Amer.* (1901) II. 41 The herrings..are excellent 'relish', as they call it, when salted. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 329/1 Beef-steaks, eggs, or something in the shape of a relish. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 A relish they shall have—salt and olives and cheese.

fig. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 74 When happiness was not happy enough, but must be drugged by the relish of pain and fear.

4. Enjoyment of the taste or flavour of something; the pleasure of tasting or enjoying something agreeable; liking, zest. (In quots. chiefly *fig.*)

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 10. 9 Our relishes are higher after a long fruition, than at the first Essayes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1024 Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd From this delightful Fruit, nor known till now True relish, tasting. 1672 Marvell *Rch. Transp.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 42 Ever since their mouths have been so in relish, that the Presbyterians are..the very canibals of capons. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 20 2 The clergy would, from the calls of their profession, if not from natural relish, keep up their classical acquirements. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* v. 83 She returned to her spiced baked eels and glass of liqueur with a new relish. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 148 Cranmer pronounced the sentence of deprivation; and..seems to have done this with great relish.

b. Const. *for, of* (now rare), † *to.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. ix, If we go from God's Ordinances with a love to them, and a rellish of them. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 1 ₱ 6 The true Relish for Manly Entertainment..is not wholly lost. 1713 — *Guardian* No. 14 ₱ 1 That which I observe they have most relish to is horses. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 141 [My years] have not..yet impaired My relish of fair prospect. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 14 Our admiration does not lessen our relish for him. 1834 Carv in P. Fitzgerald *Lamb* (1866) 184 Do they gather round and praise Thy relish of their nobler lays? 1872 Morley *Voltaire* 7 A moral relish for veritable proofs of honesty.

5. Sense of taste; power of relishing. *rare*[−1].

1774 Goldsmith *Retaliation* 111 Of Praise a mere glutton, he swallowed what came .. Till his relish grown callous, almost to disease, Who pepper'd the highest was surest to please.

† **Re·lish,** *sb.*[2] *Mus. Obs.* Also 6 **relise, releas, 7 rellish.** [Of obscure origin: perh. ultimately the same as prec., but the connexion is not clear. See also Relish *v.*[2]] A grace, ornament, or embellishment.

1562 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iv, A musitien, yf in singing he roule out but a playne note endinge in a double relise wyth a sweete tune. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 61 My doobl releas, my hy reachez, my fine feyning, my deep diapason. 1608 Heywood *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 209, I ha not the power to part from you, without a rellish, a note, a tone. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* xii. 287 The singe..sunge so glorious musickes..with relishes and trewe divisions. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 A song, which he performed..no Graces, Double Relishes, Trillos, Gropos, or Piano forte's, but plain as a packstaff. 1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* III, He has the best double Rellish in Gam-ut of any man in England.

Relish (re·liʃ), *sb.*[3] *rare.* Also 7 **rell-.** [ad. OF. *relais* (13th c. in Godef.) a projection of the masonry at the base of a wall] A projection, now *spec.* in *Joinery* (see quot. 1875).

Cf. also East Anglian *rally* 'a projecting ledge in a wall built thicker below than above, serving the purpose of a shelf' (Forby).

1611 Cotgr., *Forject*, a iutting, or leaning out, or ouer; a rellish, or out-footing. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 172 *Rellish*, see *Projecture*. [*Projecture*, is a jetting over the upright of a Building.] 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 *Relish*, (Joinery) the projection of the shoulder of a tenoned piece beyond the part which enters the mortise.

Relish (re·liʃ), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 **rellish, 7 rallish.** [f. Relish *sb.*[1]; cf. *disrelish*, and see also Release *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To give or impart a relish to (a thing); to make pleasant to the taste. Also *fig.*

1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 185 So supper began, which was enterchangeablie relished with sundrie sweet and pleasant speeches. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. xvi. (1614) 84 Earthly happinesse..is neuer meere and vnmixed, but hath some sowre sauce to rellish it. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 155 Hunger and Thirst are our best sauce..; we still keep some to relish our next meal. *c* 1720 Ramsay *4th Ep. Hamilton* 8 Your herrings, Sir, came hale and feer..; They relish fine Good claret wine. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 349 Excellent coffee, relished with bucanned venison, hot corn cakes, excellent butter and cheese. 1850 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 286, I have also a novel.., to relish my wine. 1872 Browning *Fifine* xcii, Gust and smack which relished so The meat o'the meal folks made some fifty years ago.

† **b.** To have a taste, tinge, or trace of (some quality or thing), to partake of. *Obs.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 192 In amplifications all conceits should relish a certaine greatnesse and carie with them some sort of excesse. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 764/2 This was theatrical wit, right stage jesting, and relishing a play-house. 1656 [? J. Sergeant] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 147 But these and many such like seem rather to rellish the nature of vapours. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 4 His Style..doth not much relish the Neatness and Elegancy of the Athenian Writers.

c. To provide with something relishing; to please, gratify, delight. ? *Obs.*

1603 Dekker *Wonderful Year* D iv, To rellish the pallat of lickerish expectation..you must believe [etc.]. 1608 in Capt. Smith *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 103 To make a feast or two with bisket, pork, beefe, fish, and oile, to relish our mouthes. 1626 L. Owen *Running Register* 63 They send her many dainty dishes..to rellish her palate. 1692 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* Pref., If it relishes not thy gusto, the only way to be even with me, is for thee to turn Author. 1794 A. Bell in Southey *Life* (1844) I. 470 It relishes me much to listen to your counsel of meeting soon.

† **2.** To taste, take a taste of (also *fig.*); to distinguish by tasting. *Obs. rare.*

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* K 3 b, Strong poyson..so mingled ..that when his Grand-sublimity-taster came to relish it, he sunke downe stark dead. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, Friend! is there any such foolish thing in the world, ha? 'slid, I never relished it yet. 1623–33 Fletcher & Shirley *Night-Walker* I. iv, One that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant, Nor cannot rellish Braggat from Ambrosia.

† **b.** To feel. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 23 Shall not my selfe, One of their kinde, that rellish all as sharpely Passion as they [etc.]?

3. To enjoy, take pleasure or delight in.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 51 This policie, and reuerence of Age..keepes our Fortunes from vs, till our oldnesse cannot rellish them. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Flower* vi, I once more smell the dew and rain, And relish versing. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 61 Highly capable of relishing beauties in the performances of others. 1784 Cowper *Task* V. 783 Thine heart, Made pure, shall relish with divine delight, .. what hands divine have wrought. 1820 Shelley *Ode. Tyr.* 1 90 January winds, after a day Of butchering, will make them relish carrion. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 92 His fine taste taught him to relish the beauties of Virgil and Cicero. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 The German relished for his breakfast the good things..here provided.

refl. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. I, O, I am rapt with it,..I never truly relish'd myself before.

b. To like, have a liking for; to care for, be pleased or satisfied with; to approve of.

1594 Drayton *Idea* 338 Foraine Nations rellish not our Tongue. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 124 Taxing the Abuses with such Freedome, as (it may be) some will not rellish. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 253 These speculations were not relished [*ed.* 5 adopted] by the generality of our people. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, I. (1793) I. 14 He was too much a Spaniard to relish anything that was not Spanish. 1832 R. & J. Lander *Exped. Niger* III. xviii. 134 This mode of proceeding I did not relish at all. 1855 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, It is questionable whether any man quite relishes being mistaken for any other man. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 They do not relish the prospect before them.

c. To take or receive in a particular manner. Now *rare.*

c 1600 Drayton *Miseries Q. Margaret* liii, The duke .. must cast and cunningly contrive, To see how people relished the same. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parlt.* I. (ed. 2) 17 Which insolent speech the English Bishops relished so harshly, that they [etc.]. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. vi. 245 The Duke of Espernon, whom the King began now much better to relish. 1762 Symmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 450 How this will be relished at the Prussian Court, I wish I could say, I know not. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 16 May 469/1 His opening address was evidently well relished by the audience.

† **d.** To appreciate, understand. *Obs. rare.*

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 Fooles relish not a ladies excellence. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 167 If you, or stupified, Or seeming so, in skill, cannot, or will not Rellish a truth, like vs.

4. *intr.* To have a (or the) taste *of* something; to savour or smack *of*, have a touch or trace *of.*

1602 Shaks *Ham.* III. i 120 For vertue cannot so inoculate our old Stocke, but we shall rellish of it. 1630 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* (1727) 242 It will make everything relish of religion. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 3 Streams usually relish of the Fountain whence they proceed. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 84 To be thus affected, would relish too much of a Cynical Humour. 1784 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* xii. Wks. 1797 I. 258 Those ideas only which relish of grandeur and simplicity. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. x. 31 His piety .. relished of everything that was sweet and affectionate.

5. To taste in a particular way; to have a specified taste or relish. Also in *fig.* context.

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Wks. 1873 I. 139 Doe not his kisses relish Much better then such pessants as I am? 1654 Fuller *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 101 Afflictions relish sour and bitter even to the palates of the best saints. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 97 A Couple of Dogs, relished then as well to our Palates, as the best Mutton we had ever eaten. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 1 A glass of old port or humming ale hardly relishes as it ought without the infusion of some lively topic. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 266 A feast of fish, of beaver, and venison, which relished well with men who had so long been glad to revel on horse flesh. 1866 Whittier *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 13 The supper..relished quite as well as any I ever ate in the Old Country.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various contexts (cf. next).

1600 Dekker *Fortunatus* Wks 1873 I. 92 How swecte your howlings rellish in mine eares? 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 340 These antient Customs seem so to relish, as if those Islands had been subject to our Kings. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 89 One discommodity it hath, making all the other relish badly. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 219 This Part of Friday's Discourse began to relish with me very well. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* XII. i. ₱ 2 That precaution relished well with his excellency. 1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* ii, Was it that spectacles of sadder plights Should make our blisses relish the more high?

† **6. a.** *fig.* To be agreeable or pleasant; to find acceptance or favour (*with* one). *Obs.*

1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, Nothing can relish in their thoughtes that sauours of sweet youth. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* V. ii. 132 Had I beene the finder-out of this Secret, it would not haue rellish'd among my other discredits. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* (1650) 248 Then will the Christian faith begin to relish with them. 1681 Tate *Lear* Prol., He hopes since in rich Shakespear's soil it grew 'Twill relish yet, with those whose Tasts are true. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. To Rdr. (1709) 182 Indeed, if a Man sets up for a Sceptick, I don't expect the Argument should Relish. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 33 If that relishes with the Publick.

† **b.** To have a pleasant relish or taste. *Obs.*

1706 Watts *Horæ Lyr.* I. *Remember your Creator* iv, No more the blessings of a feast Shall relish on the tongue. *c* 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 714 One finds some dishes that relish amongst a quantity of very ill ones.

Hence Re·lishing *vbl. sb.*

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 198 Friendship tastes very flat and insipid after the relishing of love.

† **Re·lish,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **ralish, rellish.** [app. f. Relish *sb.*[2], but see also Relesch.] *trans.* To sing, to warble.

1592 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. i. 20 First, you haue learn'd ..

to rellish a Loue-song, like a Robin-red-breast. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1126 Ralish your nimble notes to pleasing eares. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 179 Whils't the King his willfull Edicts makes .. Hee's in a corner, relishing strange aires.

Relish (re·liʃ), *v.*[3] *rare.* [Cf. RELISH *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** *intr.* To project, jut out. *Obs. rare* —[0].

1611 COTGR., *Forjetter*, to iut, rellish, cope, leane out.

2. *trans.* To make shoulders on (wood) in shaping tenons. Hence *Relishing machine* (Knight).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 749/2 Such stuff is relished at one operation and handling.

Re·lishable, *a.* [f. RELISH *v.*[1] + ABLE: cf. *irrelishable* (1608).] Capable of being relished; enjoyable.

1618 T. ADAMS *Bad Leaven* Wks. 1862 II. 346 By leeven soured we make relishable bread for the use of man. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 8 The gospel calls for relishable fruits. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 151 Lord Bacon is the first author, who has attempted any style that can be relishable to the present age. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 333 A peculiarly relishable bit of news. 1887 CLARK RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* II. i. 3 Several relishable sea-pies, cakes, and broths.

†**Re·lished,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **rellesde.** [f. RELISH *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having a (specified) relish; (well, ill, etc.) tasted or flavoured.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* E vj, Then do I hope to drinke Lyuely and myldlie rellesde wynes. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* ix. (1596) 123 He could not skil to speake with ornament and sweet and well relished tearms. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 315 An ill-relished gallamaufrey or hodge-podge. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 279, I .. have sufficiently waded in this various, yet pleasant relisht Doctrine. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 289 The John Apple..is a good relished sharp Apple the Spring following

Re·lisher, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] **a.** One who relishes or enjoys. **b.** = RELISH *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1788 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 129 What grand advantages from reading flow None, but the happy relishers, can know! 1888 *Ramsay's Scot. & Scotsmen in 18th C.* II. 82 Salt herrings were set down as a relisher.

Re·lishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Having or giving a relish.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 178 Heath-cocks, whilst they are young, are little inferior to a Pheasant, very well relishing. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 278 The Hangman had given them a Relishing taste of his Office. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 292 Any Relishing Plants, as Garlick, Onions. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 284/2 An experienced caterer of these relishing morsels. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 395 Our Esquimaux dogs .. regarded them with relishing appetite. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 27 Asking if there were any relishing sauces in the house.

Hence **Re·lishingly** *adv.*

1698 (R. FERGUSON) *View Eccles.* 123 The whole of what is Rellishingly diuertive. 1844 *Examiner* 307/1 It savours relishingly of historic feeling 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* iv, She drank her glass relishingly, declaring the wine princely.

†**Re·lishsome,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. RELISH *sb.*[1] + -SOME.] Full of relish.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 116 So to sweeten the poyson..that it shold be more relishsome and pleasant.

Re·lishy, *a. rare.* [-Y[1].] Appetizing.

1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor., My Farm Edgewood* 147 Its freshness too, gives it a virtue, and a relishy smack.

Re-li·sten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To listen again.

1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 18 The brook..seems, as I re-listen to it, Prattling the primrose fancies of the boy.

Relivant, obs. Sc. form of RELEVANT.

Relive (rīliv), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + LIVE *v.*, in early use on the analogy of *revive*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To raise or restore again to life; to resuscitate. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 38 b, As thoughe he had not bene able to reliue her, if she had bene deade in deede. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 35 Had she not beene devoide of mortall slime, Shee should not then have bene relyv'd againe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Trv. Faith* iv. xii, By Faith, Saint Paul did Entichus relive.

2. *intr.* To come to life again; to live anew.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 34 b, Yf he had sayed that he shoulde shortely haue bene slayne of the Iewes, but woulde anon after reliue. 1579 E. K. *Gen. Argt.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 3 The pleasaunce thereof, being buried in the sadnesse of the dead winter now worne away, reliveth. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 64 Will you deliuer how this dead Queene reliues? 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 107 Can I but relive in sadness? 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. lxviii, Thou, though dead to us, re-liv'st on high.

3. *trans.* To live (a period of time) over again.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 114 O that my mispent Years I might relive. 1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 160 Memory's mystic power Bids me re-live the past. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 528 It is assumed that the aged person will not re-live his life. 1872 AUBREY DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Epil.*, Those blessed years I would re-live.

refl. 1899 J. CAIRD *Fundam. Ideas Chr.* II. xix. 239 No other life has so triumphed over death, has so gone on as His has done, reliving itself through the ages.

Hence **Reli·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 34 b, The myrthe and ioye whiche was made for her relyuyng.

†**Reli·ver,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *reiivrer* (13th c.): see RE- and LIVER *v.*] *trans.* To give up again, restore.

1456 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 139 That the sayde John be ajugged to relyuere to hym the sayde dedes. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 40/2 That then the forseid sommes .. be restored and relyvered to the paiers of the same. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 6 Why meet him at the gates and reliuer our authorities there?

Hence †**Reli·very,** restoration. *Obs.*—[1]

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 566/1 To make relyvere of the seid suertees to the seid marchaunt.

Rellesde, obs. f. RELISHED. **Rellice,** obs. f. RELISH *sb.*[1] **Rellick,** obs. f. RELIC. **Relligion, -ous,** obs. ff. RELIGION, -OUS. **Rellike,** obs. f. RELIC. **Rellish,** obs. f. RELISH.

†**Rell-mouse.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. G. *rellmaus* or Du. *relmuis*, of unknown etym.] The dormouse.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 521 The White-bellied Mus, with a blackish back, and long body. The Rell-Mouse.

Rellolacean : see RELOLLACEAN.

Rellycke, Rellyk, obs. forms of RELIC.

Reloa·d (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make up again as a load; to furnish with a fresh load, etc.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1776, Two men would re-load three loads a day. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/1 [The engine] is thereby prepared for moving the train back again when reloaded. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug., The Belgic coal .. is perhaps too friable for reloading and despatch by railway 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/6 Alexandria complains it cannot get trains returned to reload.

2. a. *absol.* To put in a fresh gun-charge.

1784 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* VI. v. II. 306 It is impossible for them to reload, as the animal is seldom at more than twelve or fifteen yards distance, when he is fired at. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 126 In an instant his rifle was levelled and discharged... While he was reloading, he called to Campbell. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 147 He reloaded with some [cartridges] which Langley passed over to him.

b. To load (a fire-arm or cartridge) again.

1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 270 Marechal, reload Mr. Gatty's pistol. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 19 The chief superiority of the breech-loader lies in its capability of being so quickly reloaded. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 176 Cartridge-cases do not pay to reload; it is false economy in England to reload paper cases.

Hence **Reloa·ded** *ppl. a.*; **Reloa·ding** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* (1844) 51 A Salute that may require the reloading of the guns. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 20 The providing or reloading of a sufficient number of metallic shells. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 750/1 *Reloading Tools*, for reloading spent capsules of breech-loading fire-arms. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 157 Use the very best cartridges..., and by no means employ reloaded cases.

Relocate (rī-), *v. U.S.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To allocate or assign afresh.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 14 The district was located in 1850 for..quartz and placer mining. Since then it has been relocated in 1863 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. v. (1881) 347 If this work were not done, and one could re-locate the ground [etc.].

b. To locate, find the place of, again.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 835/2 Some individuals were able to relocate some of the old diggings.

2. *intr.* To settle again.

1894 *Chicago Advance* 31 May, The congregation is preparing to re-locate in the north part of the city.

Relocation (rēlokē·ʃən, rī-). [In sense 1, f. late L. *relocāre* to relet; cf. F. *relocation* (1585). In sense 2, f. RE- 5 a + LOCATION (cf. prec.).]

1. *Sc. Law. Tacit relocation*, the implied renewal of a lease when the landlord allows a tenant to continue without a fresh agreement, after the original lease has expired.

1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 21 Any lease or tack .. made in writing, or by verbal agreement, tacit relocation, or otherwise. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 251 In tacks of teinds, as of lands, there is place for tacit relocation. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 582 When the term of the lease is expired it is in the power of the landlord and tenant to continue the lease from year to year by tacit relocation. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict* c. 50 § 3 Any lease, tack, or set, whether constituted by writing or verbally, or by tacit relocation.

2. The action of locating afresh; a new allocation.

1897 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 221 Some relocations have been made under the act of 1872 and its amendments. *Ibid.*, All these relocations and new discoveries.

Relo·ck (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To lock again.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, He concluded with a laugh of derision, and was re-locking the door. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xvi. 282 He..relocked the desk.

Relo·dge (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To lodge again.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xxii, Till in her mortal tenement relodged Earthly delights might win her to remain.

†**Relolla·cean,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **rellol-.** [f. mod.L. *relolleum*, app. invented by Paracelsus, and defined as a 'virtus ex complexione': cf. Waite tr. *Paracelsus* II. 178 ff.] Arising from, or pertaining to, the 'complexion' or natural constitution of things. So also **Relolla·ceous** *a.*, **Relo·lleous** *a.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 408 Would we could light on some nobler principles that might sublime us from these Rellolacean Principles, .. dead, low, beggarly Elements. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat., Premonition*, The ..vital Air of the Body wherein its Diseases Radically dwel, & not in Relolleous qualities, nor in feigned Elementary complexions. 1894 WAITE tr. *Paracelsus* II. 280 Here, however, we are speaking of cold and heat in cherionic not in relollaceous matters. *Ibid.* 284 Those things which are not intensified at all, of which kinds are snow and ice, by reason of their relolleous nature.

†**Relo·ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *ralonger* (mod.F. *rallonger*), f. *re-* RE- + *allonger*: see LONG *a.*] *trans.* **a.** To extend. **b.** To postpone.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii[i]. 108/2, I thynke it were good, that the trewce were relonged vnto the fest of saynt John Baptist next folowynge. 1525 *Ibid.* II. lxi. 79/1 Comaundynge that the iourney & batayle..sholde be relonged tyl his comynge to Parys.

Reloo·k, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To look again.

1833 S. AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* I. 186 After looking and re-looking, blinking with one eye and then with the other. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 291 Wollaston misrepresents .. some passages in my book. He reviewed, without re-looking at certain passages.

†**Relo·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. RE- + LOVE *v.*; cf. L. *redamāre*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To love in return.

c 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 11 For how many causes Jesus is to be loued of vs; nay to be reloued rather; for he loued vs not yet created. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 211 Loue causeth Loue, and the beloued reloving augmenteth the originall Loue. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 236 To reloue [God] is our happinesse. *a* 1694 J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 386 This must render his love more valuable and consequently augment our obligation to relove him.

Hence †**Relo·ved** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Pamph* 1 Louing and reloued friend, I haue receiued your courteous letter.

†**Relu·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *relūcēre*: see RELUCENT.] *intr.* To shine back, cast back light.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 74 In euery creature .. ther relucith a beme of this bryght heuenly myrrour. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ix, The Foxe .. shewed to the wulf the shadowe of the mone whiche reluced in the well.

†**Relu·cence, -ency.** *Obs. rare.* [See next and -ENCE, -ENCY.] The quality of being relucent.

1611 FLORIO, *Rilucenza*, a shining or relucency. 1727 J. HOG in *E. Fisher's Marrow Mod. Divinity* (1781) Pref. 15 The relucence of gospel-light has been the choice mean for the effectuating of great things.

Relucent (rĭlū·sĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *relūcent-em*, pres. pple. of *relūcēre* to shine back: cf. LUCENT.] Casting back light; shining, gleaming, bright, refulgent.

c 1507 *Justes of May & June* 32 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 114 Theyr armure clen relucent without ruste. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 48 Az it wear the Egiptian Pharos relucent vntoo all the Alexandrian coast. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 172 Heauen sheweth it selfe wholy relucent in starrs and brightnesse. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XXII. 135 As flaming fire relucent was the brass. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 142 In brighter mazes the relucent stream Plays o'er the mead. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 182/2 A greater number of relucent points became visible.

trans. and *fig* 1512 *Helyas* Prol. in Thoms *E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 15 Of such as were relucent in vertuous feates. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1159 Such relucent grace is formed in her face. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 17 [He] might contemplate the very diuine attributes, to be in an admirable sort relucent and resplendent, in the very humanitie of Christ. 1672 MAL WARD *True Nonconf.* 393 The grace and principle of zeal which ..is therein conspicuously relucent.

Reluct (rĭlŭ·kt), *v.* Also 6 **reluck-.** [ad. L. *reluct-ārī*, f. *re-* RE- + *luctārī* to struggle: but in later use (see 2 b) prob. a back-formation from *reluctance, -ant.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To strive or struggle *to* do something.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 b, The more that ony persone relucketh, wrestleth, or stryues to ouercome these..temptacyons. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mundo* (1636) 72 At that instant [of death] Nature will reluct to keepe still her being, unto which death is repugnant, life pleasing.

2. To struggle, strive, or rebel *against*, to show dislike, to revolt *at*, to offer opposition *to*, a thing.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxviii. 29 b, A power of the soule the whiche doth reluct agaynst vyces and synne. 1639 WALTON *Lives, Donne* (1670) 81 He was by nature highly passionate, but more apt to reluct at the excesses of it. 1657 W. MORICE *Coenagnasi* Κοινή xvi 262 Infirmities, which he that knows their hearts .. may know they reluct against. 1675 *Art Contentin.* xi. x, Our souls will more acquiesce in the accomplishment of the Divine will, than our flesh can reluct to any severe effects of it. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 137 Against which she did not seem to reluct, but held herself very reserved. 1784 P. OLIVER in T. Hutchinson *Diary* (1886) II. 398, I may possibly create a nausea, which your appetite may reluct at. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *New Year's Eve*, I care not to be carried with the tide, .. and reluct at the inevitable course of destiny. 1849 *Escape fr. Tent* 8/2 He is apt to reluct against the oppression of task masters.

b. Without prep.: To offer opposition; to manifest or express reluctance; to object.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 42 They murther with the Sword of Justice, if in the least we doe reluct. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxii. 203, I conceived, it would be necessary for me to go there,..though my nature relucted much. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 75 They relucted to confess their Sins. 1756 J. ADAMS *Diary* 15 Mar., The girl relucted a little, upon which he gave her three guineas. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* viii, Clarice wanted to go on the river, but Josephine relucted. 1899 HOWELLS *Ragged Lady* 357, 'I don't know as I should like it very much', his wife relucted.

Hence **Relu·cting** *ppl. a.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 38 A few there were, whose relucting Consciences remonstrated against the least Compliance with King Stephen. 1859 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. 47 To wrest the child from the reluctant Mother.

Reluctance (rĭlŭ·ktăns). [f. RELUCTANT: see -ANCE, and cf. F. *réluctance* (rare and objected to by purists), It. *reluttanza*.]

1. The act of struggling *against* something; resistance, opposition. (†Also *pl.*) Now *rare*.

1641 M. Frank *Serm., Call. Peter* (1672) 483 The body itself .. by continual reluctances against it [the soul], and perpetually throwing off the commands of it. .seems to wish it gone. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 448 The Reluctance, I may say the Antipathy, which is in all Kings against Presbyterian and Independent Discipline. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 337 What peace can we return, But, to our power, hostility and hate, Untam'd reluctance, and revenge .? 1764 *Mem. C. Psalmanasar* 68 In spite of all reluctance from pride and self-love. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2094 Thus only can we understand the reluctance of the latter against the traditional system.

b. The property, in a magnetic circuit, of opposing to a certain extent the passage of the magnetic lines of force. (Cf. Resistance.)

1888 O. Heaviside in *Electr. Papers* (1892) II. xxxix. 168, I would suggest that what is now called magnetic resistance be called the magnetic reluctance; and when referred to unit volume, the reluctancy (or reluctivity). 1893 A. E. Kennelly *Electro-Dyn. Machinery* I. iii. 25 Reluctance is thus the analogue, in the magnetic circuit, of resistance in the galvanic. 1896 Bedell *Princ. Transformer* 249 The co-efficients of induction vary inversely as the reluctance; their ratios are independent of the reluctance.

2. Unwillingness, disinclination. Freq. in phr. *with* (or *without*) . . *reluctance*. (†Also rarely *pl.*)

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 50 With what dismal reluctances shall we come to pay for these, of which we have made no advantage? 1710 in Somers *Tracts* II. 247 'Tis not without Reluctance that he consents to part with some Persons. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 512 P 1 There is nothing which we receive with so much Reluctance as Advice. *a* 1740 Waterland *Wks.* (1823) IX. 383 Lay we aside all inveterate prejudices and stubborn reluctances, as soon as ever we have light enough to see that we have been in an error. 1777 Priestley *Philos. Necess.* Pref. 31 Like Dr. Hartley, I gave up my liberty with great reluctance. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks 1859 I. 108 This silenced my reluctance, and I accepted the new appointment. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xiv. II. 115 Their reluctance delayed proceedings for nearly a year.

b. Const. *at*, *to*, and with *inf.*

1740 Cibber *Apol.* Ded., Your reluctance to put the vanity of an author out of countenance 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 367 He discovered a reluctance at undertaking that office. 1788 Mrs. Hughes *Henry & Isabella* IV. 136 The lady to whom these proposals were directed, appeared to feel no reluctance to the thought of accepting them. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 281 The Governor-General's reluctance to the restoration of the Raja. 1871 R. W. Dale *Commandm.* i. 38 Our strange reluctance to have to do with God is not an accident.

c. Recoil *from* something. *rare* —1.

1871 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* 110 This absurd reluctance from facts.

†3. A struggle or qualm of conscience. *Obs.*—1

1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 402 My nature .. will esteem pleasure above all things, though yet in the middle of it, it has reluctances after my business which is neglected.

¶ 4. Regret, sorrow. (Cf. Reluctancy 4.) *Obs.*

A misuse, through association with L. *luctus* grief.

1706 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 266 His untimely Death happen'd to ye great Reluctance of all good and learned Men. 1710 *Ibid.* II. 369 He died at Rome .. to the great Reluctance of all that knew him.

Reluctancy (rɪlʌ·ktănsi). Now *rare*. [See Reluctant and -ancy, and cf. prec.]

†1. An internal or mutual struggle or contest; a mental struggle. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. xi. 45 Lust counsels one thing, reason another, there is a new reluctancy in me. *c* 1645 Howell *Vote in Lett.* (1650) II. 128 The humors stil are combating for sway (Which wer they free of this reluctancie And counterpoised, man would immortal be). 1651 Lilly *Chas. I* (1774) 219 Also he had many reluctancies in himself, for preferring so unworthy a scotful fellow. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* To Rdr., I cannot think thereof, without much affrightment; nor intimate thus much of it, without great reluctancies.

†2. Resistance or opposition of one thing *to* another. *Obs.*

1640 Wilkins *New Planet* ix. (1707) 250 The Followers of Ptolemy .. deny the Heavens to be capable of any reluctancy to Motion. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 247 Nor is there any contrariety, or averseness, or reluctancy to the motion discerned in these fresh waters.

†b. Resistance or opposition on the part of persons *against* or *to* something. Also *pl. Obs.*

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. 5 My obstinate reluctancy, against the Advisoes of my Honoured Friends. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) II. iii. 43 Notwithstanding our frequent and stiff reluctancies thereto [piety]. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 15 Come, come, no more of this reluctancy against the Divine pleasure!

c. = Reluctivity. 1888 [see Reluctance 1 b].

3. Aversion, disinclination, unwillingness. Freq. in phr. *with* (or *without*) . . *reluctancy*.

1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 113 For he who suffers want without reluctancie, may be poore not miserable. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) II. 545 You must not give your alms with any reluctancy or unwillingness. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 80, I yet feel a reluctancy to drop the comparison. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. vi. 69 The slowness and reluctancy with which errors yield to conviction. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. v. 133 Ascribing Amy's reluctancy to her .. youth.

¶ 4. Regret. (Cf. Reluctance 4.) *Obs.*

1654 Wood *Life* 25 July (O. H. S.) I. 286 Hussey & .. Peck .. were hang'd in the Castle-yard in Oxon. to the great reluctancy of the generous royalists. 1692 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 9 He gave way to fate at Galloway .. to the great reluctancy of all learned Men.

Reluctant (rɪlʌ·ktănt), *a.* [ad. L. *reluctant-em*, pres. pple. of *reluctări* to struggle against, f. *re-* Re- + *luctări* to struggle: cf. Luctation. Hence also F. *réluctant* (rare), It. *riluttante*.]

1. Struggling; writhing. *rare*.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 515 Down he fell A monstrous Serpent on his Belly prone, Reluctant, but in vaine. 1820 Shelley *Liberty* xv, Disdain not thou .. To set thine armed heel on this reluctant worm.

b. Offering resistance or opposition *to* something. *rare*.

1726 Pope *Odyss.* xix. 597 A while, reluctant to her pleasing force, Suspend the restful hour with sweet discourse. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 382 The soil on the sea coast is hard, and reluctant to the plough.

†c. Repugnant, distasteful, *to* one. *Obs.*—1

1662 Winstanley *Loyal Martyrol.* (1665) 13 Having eaten up most of the Horses .and whatsoever .. could afford them Nourishment, though most reluctant to Nature.

2. Unwilling, averse, disinclined.

1706 J. Matthews *Serm. at Tewkesbury* 8 They must .. do some things with a trembling hand, and reluctant heart. 1766 Goldsm. *Hermit* xvii, From better habitations spurned, Reluctant dost thou rove? 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 479 Mayenne was now as solicitous to persuade the duke .. as he had been formerly reluctant and averse. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* II. 91 Taking the hand of his friend, who still was reluctant and doubtful. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 184 Edward was still reluctant to begin the war.

b. *transf.* of things.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 58 Reluctant flames, the signe Of wrauth awak't. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* III. 119 Did not Industrious Man .. Extort his Food from the reluctant Soil .. ? 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 306 Here a wet sky brings a reluctant crop. 1796 Scott *William & Helen* lix, Reluctant on its rusty hinge Revolved an iron door. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 378 [They] bent or broke The lithe reluctant boughs to tear away Their tawny clusters. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 305 The enormous treasure-pile won from the reluctant earth.

†c. Tardy, dilatory, slow. *Obs. rare* —1.

1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxi. 80 The .. bones .. may be those of persons who were too reluctant in their flight.

3. Characterized by unwillingness, disinclination, or distaste.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 22 Calypso in her caves constrain'd his stay, With sweet, reluctant, amorous delay. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 219/2 Which late and reluctant consent and authority were extorted from him 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 171 He had been compelled to give reluctant attendance at endless prayers and sermons. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 150 Thus fastened to the sledge, he commenced his reluctant journey.

Relu·ctantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 866 Not Willingly, but Reluctantly. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxx, Finding it impossible to resist, he reluctantly complied. 1790 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 382 A solution of copper .. was very reluctantly and slowly precipitated. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. (1858) I. 115 A dispensation was reluctantly granted by the pope, and reluctantly accepted by the English ministry. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 177 To that he very reluctantly nodded assent.

Reluctate (rɪlʌ·kteɪt), *v.* [ad. L. *reluctāt-*, ppl. stem of *reluctārī*: see Reluctant.]

1. *intr.* To offer resistance; to strive or struggle *against* something; to show reluctance.

1643 T. Goodwin *Return of Prayers* 109 Halfe thy heart can take pleasure in sinning, .. the other halfe reluctates, grieves for it. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. ii. § 27 Having .. something within him, which reluctated against those superstitions. 1820 Silliman *Tour fr. Hartford to Quebec* 104 It would be shameful to reluctate at going where a man of seventy-five would lead. 1848 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 325 The sophist .. strongly reluctates against .. vulgar illustrations of so 'noble' a subject. 1872 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* II. 95/1 The child is commanded to do the thing that is right. He reluctates. He is punished.

b. To feel reluctance *to* do something. *rare* —1.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* IV. 148 Every dispassionate mind reluctates to admit a principle that seems so pregnant with mischief.

c. *U. S.* To recoil *from* a thing. *rare* —1.

a 1865 Wayland in *Life* (1868) II. x. 239 (Funk), I reluctate from all plans, especially all wise ones.

2. *trans.* To strive against, refuse, reject. *rare*.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* i. 12 That man's soul, whose thoughts reluctate, decline, or nauseate so holy and pure an object. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* John xxi. 19 Human nature in Christ's ministers, as well as in other men, reluctates sufferings. 1854 Hickok *Mental Sci.* iii. 101 The mind, that reluctates any emotion, directly evades all occasion for bringing that object into consciousness.

Hence **Relu·ctating** *ppl. a.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. P 10 Men are fain to devise arguments and colours to delude their reluctating consciences.

Reluctation (rɪlʌktē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *reluctātiōn-em* (Quicherat); see prec. and -ation.]

1. Struggle, resistance, opposition, of or in the case of things or persons. Somewhat *rare*.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 6 There being then no reluctation of the creature, nor sweat of the browe, mans employment must .. haue ben matter of delight. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 518 He had gotten in the present Parliament, not without much reluctation, one tenth. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 210 Impedited in her reluctation and conflict with the forren invasion of the disease. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 348 If this fluid resided within bodies in an indolent and passive state, it could exert no reluctation on any mechanical force. 1876 Dowden *Poems* 12, I was mingled wholly with the sound Of tumbling billow and upjetting surge, Long reluctation, welter and refluent moan. 1887 R. Gurney *Tertium Quid* II. 76 The hush and fury, the crises and contrasts, the onsets and reluctations, of musical movement.

†b. *Med.* With ref. to the bodily organs. *Obs.*

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 67 This [motion] is done not without much reluctation and paine. 1650 H. Brooke *Conserv. Health* 114 The Stomock upon their Ingestion doth not firmly close, but with some sort of Reluctation.

†2. Internal or mental struggle; reluctance, unwillingness. Also *pl. Obs.* (very common in 17th c.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 5 In the distinction between vertue with reluctation, and vertue secured. 1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 265 Because with the whole heart he sinneth not, but hath euer some reluctation against the temptation. 1647 J. Vicars *Coleman-st. Conclave Visited* 28, I for my part .. verily hoped (but yet with no little reluctation of spirit, fearing the contrary) he would [etc.]. 1674 J. B[rian] *Harv. Home* viii. 51 If still we find a reluctation, And that we are loth to depart, as yet.

pl. 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxv. 44 Those [pleasures] which carry the most pleasing tasts, fit us with the largest reluctations. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* x. 28 By a sweet and secret efficacy overcome all its Reluctations.

†b. Aversion to cruelty. *Obs. rare.*

1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* III. vi, Thou hast no tendernesse No reluctation in thy heart. 1622 — *Sea Voy.* IV. i, Turn all those pities, Those tender reluctations that should become your sex, To stern anger.

Reluctıng, *ppl. a.*: see Reluct *v.*

Reluctivity (relʊktɪ·vɪti). [f. as Reluct *v.* + -ive + -ity.] Degree of magnetic reluctance.

1888 [see Reluctance 1 b]. 1896 S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-Electric Mach.* (ed. 5) 119 The reluctance or resistance of a circuit in such case is proportional .. to the reluctivity or resistivity of the material.

† Relue', *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reluĕre* to redeem, but in first quot. associated with *luĕre* to wash.] *trans.* To set free again, rescue, deliver.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xxvii. 31 He remitted his rigour, descending downe to the erthe, to helpe wesshe and relue his peple. *Ibid.* 54 And why may they not be reluyd by other, which that by other were falsely begyled?

Relume (rɪlī·ūm), *v.* [f. Re- + *-lume* (see Illume), perh. after late L. *relūmināre* (cf. Relumine) or F. *rallumer* (OF. *ralumer*).]

1. *trans.* To relight, rekindle (a light, flame, etc., *lit.* or *fig.*); to cause to burn afresh.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 13, I know not where is that Promethean heate That can thy Light re-Lume. 1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 838 They once relum'd the flame Of lost mankind in polish'd slavery sunk. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* xxxiv. (1819) I. 182 To relume the lamp of virtuous love. 1801 Surr *Splendid Misery* I. 84 Oceana . stole from her place of concealment, and relumed the taper. 1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1590 Flame that once burnt down Oil shall not quicken or breath relume.

b. *fig.* in various applications.

1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 491 Aratus, who a while relum'd the soul Of fondly-lingering Liberty in Greece. 1758 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 11 Jan., Sure this is not a reason to relume heats, when tranquillity is so essential. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* II. 76 This delicious poison relumed my expiring hopes. 1857-8 Sears *Athan.* vi. 43 Paul when he wrote to relume the faith of those who wept for them that had fallen asleep.

2. To make clear or bright again.

1746 W. Thompson *Sickness* IV. 182 The festers of the wounded soul, Corrupted, black, to pristine white relume. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* x. 77 Not yet fifty times shall be relumed Her aspect, who reigns here queen of this realm. 1829 Southey *All for Love* IX. v, Pale she was, but faith and hope Had now relumed her eyes. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Horse Shoe Robinson* vii. 88 [They] gradually relumed their father's countenance with flashes of cheerful thought.

3. To light up again, to re-illuminate; to shine upon anew.

1786 J. Courtenay *Poet. Rev. Char. Johnson* 18 And Shakspeare's sun relumes the clouded stage. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XI, When the sun Relumed the gladden'd earth. 1852 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* I. lxv, Soon as to-morrow's dawn relumes the sky.

fig. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* I. 267 Lo, nature, life, and liberty relume The dim-eyed tenant of the dungeon gloom. 1832 Landor *Misc.* Wks. 1846 II. 619 O when will Health and Pleasure come again, .. And wandering wit relume the roseate bowers..?

† Relumina·tion. *Obs. rare* —1. [ad. late L. *relūmināti̯ōn-em*: see next and -ation.] Fresh illumination.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1309 Her [the moon's] ecclipse and defect of light, which the sunne doth remedy by relumination of her streight waies.

Relu·mine, *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *relūmināre*: see Re- and Illumine.] *trans.* = Relume.

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 442 His eye relumines its extinguished fires. 1802 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 161 To relumine the obscured and almost extinguished honours of his family. *a* 1835 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* (1837) II. 23 'She has extinguished our light'. .. 'We will try to get it relumined'. 1853 Talfourd *Castilian* III. ii, A lonely throne; whence she shall rise In majesty relumined!

Hence **Relu·mined** *ppl. a.*

a 1743 Savage *Recov. Lady of Quality* 40 Each beauty brightens with re-lumin'd fire. 1821 Hood *Departure of Summer* iv, Time's relumined river. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney Sweepers*, The expired and not yet relumined kitchen-fires.

† Relusant, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* **-and.** [a. OF. *reluisant*, pres. pple. of *reluire*: see next.] Relucent.

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* A. 159, I se3 by-3onde þat myry mere, A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law*

Arms (S. T. S.) 6 Quhen he sawe him self sa faire sa noble and sa relusand before all the lave he miskend himself.

† Reluyse, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *reluis-, reluire* :—L. *relucēre* : see RELUCE *v.* and RELUSANT.] *intr.* To shine forth.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 141 The royame that reluyseth and shyneth in the kyng and in the quene.

Rely (rɪlɑɪ·), *v.*¹ Also 4–7 **relie, relye,** 5 *Sc.* **rele-.** [ad. OF. *relier* to bind together, etc. :—L. *religāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *ligāre* to bind : cf. RELIGATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To gather (soldiers, followers, etc.) together; to assemble, to rally. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1001 His folk he relyed [*v.r.* relied þam] hym to, For to assay eft what þey might do. — *Chron.* (1810) 317 Of knyght & of burgeis an oste he did relie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 34 His men till him he gan rely. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16889 Pan[ta]salye hir men relies. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 553 The Duke .. cried his signe with high voyce, and relyed his peple a-boute hym. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXXIII. 186 Rogier relyed his lytil felawship And cam deffendyng hym toward the toun. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* I. (1611) E. To armes in hast, K. Iohn relyes his men. 1608 HEYWOOD tr. *Sallust's Iug. War* (1609) 50 He gathered his troopes into one battalion, he relieth the rankes and faceth the adverse footmen.

† b. *refl.* To come together (again); to rally; also, to betake (oneself) *to* a place (cf. 3 b). *Obs.*

c 1330 [see 1]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3094 Þe Sarsyns relied hymen ageyn & meteþ with our barouns. 1577 *tr.* HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 238 The manfull courage of the earl of Warwike..whereby he caused them to stay and relie themselves again. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 44 A few of the Liegeois after they were put to flight relied themselues together at their cariage. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 148 The King and Queene were perswaded to relie themselves to Killingworth.

† 2. *intr.* To assemble, to rally. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 To Lyncoln þei drowe, & þer þei suld relie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 440 All the chassaris turnyt agane; And thai relyit with mekill mayne. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1882 Thane relyez the renkez of the Rounde Table. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 393 Whan these saugh hem comynge thei relien and closed hem to-geder.

† b. *Hunting.* (Meaning not clear.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXIII, As ofte as he fyndeth þe fues..he sholde saye lowde: , sy. va. sy. va. sy. va., and relie with his. *Ibid.* XXXIV, If þe houndes fynde what so it be, he shall relye and jopeye, till he haue seen it. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 58 And tille þaire riste raches relyes [*v.r.* releues] one þaire raye.

† 3. a. To rally *to* (attack) an enemy. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12620 The Troyens sone that aspied, And to the Gregeis thei sone relied.

† b. To rally or retire *to* one's friends or to a certain place. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1391 Than a ryche mane of Rome relyede to his byerns. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 281 And eche hadde a baner wher-to thei sholde relye whan thei were medled with the saisnes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 18 [Priests] destitute of all place of relying vnto [*errata* upon].

† c. To trust *to* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1623) 67 About the young Earle were servants and counsellours .. to whom he most relyed. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 335 Cambrensis (herein whom I must relie unto) being then in Ireland. 1616 S. WARD *Balm fr. Gilead* Serm. (1862) 107 Instead of apologies and captation of good will, he relies to this fort, passeth not for man's day.

† d. To be devoted *to*, to pertain or belong *to*, a thing or person. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 57 A man too pietee, to iustice whoalye relying. *Ibid.* III. 72 Theare stands a plentiful Island Too the dame of myrmayds, too Neptune Princelye relying. *Ibid.* 78 Anchises .. On Gods heunlye cryeth, to ther hest with duitye relying.

† 4. a. (Also *refl.*) To adhere *to*, associate (oneself) *with*, another. *Obs. rare.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 82/1 Kildare cleauing to Yorke, and Ormond relieng to Lancaster. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 320 My purpose was to have relied myselfe with Menatouon.

† b. To hold *of*, be a vassal or subject *of*, another. (Cf. RELIEVE *v.* 8 a.) *Obs. rare.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. French Acad.* (1589) 587 Princes, Dukes .. who possesse .. Townes, Castels, with vassals holding and relieng of [F. *releuans de*] them by fealtie and homage. 1591 HARINGTON *Ariosto, Life* 418 For countries sake, and of his gratefull nature he was euer relying of the duke of Ferrara.

5. To depend *on* a person or thing with full trust or confidence; to rest *upon* with assurance.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* 2, I, for my part, relye not upon other mens opinions. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 102 The Iewes relyed much vpon the prayers of the faythfull. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 34 Such as relie too much upon them, imitate .what is worst in their workes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 373 Go in thy native innocence, relie On what thou hast of vertue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 452 The tender Twig shoots upward to the Skies, And on the Faith of the new Sun relies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. X. 404 None of the Chinese .. employed as Linguists, could be relied on. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1788) 180 Upon what part of your subjects would you rely for assistance? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Can I rely upon your secrecy? 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Advt. (1858) 11 On his accurate observation and sound judgement I have constantly relied. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 65 The only authority on which the Chroniclers relied was tradition.

b. With reference to facts or statements. (Cf. DEPEND 5 and 5 b.)

1809 GERMAIN LAVIE in *G. Rose's Diary & Corr.* I. 260 You may rely that any communications you may be pleased to make to me shall be held sacred. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 144 For Mr. Ward may rely upon it that, whether or not he will allow belief to appeal to understanding, unbelief will appeal to it. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 83 You and it will travel thither in company, rely upon it.

† c. To rest *upon* a support. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* E j, Ah see how his most holy Hand relies Vpon his knees, to vnder-prop his Charge. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* XXIII, Two sturdy Pillers .. whereon, relied The weighty burthen of her lofty pride. 1683 NORRIS *Wks.* (Grosart) 67 So to th' unthinking boy the distant sky Seems on some mountain's surface to rely.

fig. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XVIII. (1623) 1143 [His] life vntill this time, wee will briefly run ouer—so many dependances of story relying vpon him. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* Ded. 6 There your designes, your projects, may rest and relie.

6. To put trust or confidence *in* a person or thing. Somewhat *rare.*

1608 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* v. 24 Those aides and asistances .. in which they for the most part trusted and relyed. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 186 Asdrubal placed his Gauls (in whom he least rely'd) in the Left Wing. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 312 If there was anyone in whom he might think he could rely, it was Kark, his thrall.

† b. To rest, consist, *in* something. *Obs. rare.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 300 The naturall Philosophers .. hold, that a man receiueth the conditions of his soule, at the time of his forming..; but not his substance, wherein the whole life relieth. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 60 Therein relies the very glory of the Godhead of Christ.

† 7. *refl.* and *trans.* To repose (oneself, one's soul, faith, etc.) *on, upon,* or *in* some person or thing. *Obs.* (freq. in early 17th c. use.)

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 194 Who, relying himselfe vpon your iudgement, hath made me an actor. 1612 (?) BRETON *Pasquil's Nt.-cap* 96 No faith her husband doth in her relie. 1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 38 Should wee relye our soules upon so narrow, so new, and so perplexed a divine? *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 503 Not to rest upon bare words, wee must proceed to enquire what moved them to..rely themselves upon that answer.

† b. To rest (a proceeding) *on* something. *Obs.*⁻¹

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 78 A ground work on which he might rely his false proceedings.

Hence **Rely·ing** *ppl. a.*

1836 BROWNING & FORSTER *Life Strafford* (1892) 155 His more relying friend the archbishop of Canterbury.

† Rely, *v.*² *Obs.*⁻¹ [perh. ad. ONF. **releier* :—L. *relēgāre* to RELEGATE.] *trans.* ? To assign.

a 1400 *St. John* 6 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 467 To life ay in lykynge þat lorde þe relyede That in Bedleme was horne.

Relyf(e, obs. ff. RELIEF. **Relygeous, -ioun, -ious,** etc., obs. ff. RELIGION, -IOUS. **Relyk(e, -ykke, -yque,** obs. ff. RELIC. **Relyn,** obs. inf. of REEL *v.*¹ **Relȝie,** obs. Sc. form of RAIL *v.*⁴ **Rem,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*¹, REAM *sb.*¹, *sb.*², REALM.

Rema·de (rī-), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [RE- 5 a : cf. REMAKE *v.*] Made again or anew. Also *sb.*, an article which has been made over again.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 471 The Son of heav'n! The double Son; the Made, and the Re-made! 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 10/1 'Remades', or balls that have been played with before, ..receive none of his..attentions.

Rema·gnetise, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To magnetize again. Also **Remagnetisation.**

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 439 The weak needle is then remagnetized by passing a small bar magnet a few times along it from end to end. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II. 85 If the force .. acts in the positive direction it will begin to remagnetize the iron. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 87 It renders a fresh adjustment or remagnetisation necessary.

Remaid, variant of *remeid* REMEDE *Obs.*

† Remai·le. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. a. F. *rimaille* (not found, however, before 16th c.), f. ? *rime* RHYME.] Rhyming, verse.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LIII. 391 A clerk of ynglond In his remaile þus redes.

Remain (rɪmē·n), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 *Sc.* **re-, ramayn,** 6 *Sc.* **remane,** 6–7 **remaine, -mayne,** 6- **remain.** [a. OF. *remain*, vbl. sb. f. *remaindre* : see REMAIN *v.* Now chiefly *pl.*, the singular being common only in sense 4 b.]

I. † 1. Those left, surviving, or remaining out of a number of persons; the remainder or rest. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 922 Than thai consent, the ramayn that was thar. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* I. B iv b, O quene that in our woes (alone) such mercy dost extend To vs the poore remayne of Troy. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 202 Don Iean and the remaine of the Spaniards at Kinsale, were all embarked ready to be gone. 1651 CROMWELL in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civil War* (1832) II. 380, I believe the number of these sent will be about a hundred; the remain also being forty or fifty. 1671 EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 102 Thinking themselves the onely poor remain of people, that can dispense the word profitably.

† b. The remaining representative of a family.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXIV. (1602) 165 This Henrie, Earle of Richmond, now poore Lancasters remaine.

2. That which remains or is left (unused, undestroyed, etc.) of some thing or quantity of things; also, that which remains to be done. Now *rare* (common in 16–17th c.).

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 8 Only the Remain and Overplus above their Expences of their Housholds. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1676) 9 Those which then returned with Theseus, did seethe in a great brasse pot all the remain of their provision. 1606 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 87, I know your Masters pleasure, and he mine: All the Remaine is welcome. 1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 230, I have been so frugal of making use of the old remain, that there is no need of ammunition, or other necessaries. 1687 *Penal Laws* 32 This .. is the antient Remain of the Soveraign Power and Prerogative of the Kings of England. 1716 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 290 Chagrins, more than their small Remain of Life seem'd destin'd to undergo. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Epitaph* Poems (1851) 203 This is the remain Of one best union of that deathless twain.

† b. *Arith.* = REMAINDER¹ 4 a. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xii. N iij, The square of the side *AF* yeldeth 190104, and this diuided by 160 produceth in the quotiente 1188, and the remayne is 24. 1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* ii. 22 The Remaine or difference of 144, and 148, is 4. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 301 The Greater substracted from the Lesser, the Remain will be so much too short.

† c. (Also *pl.*) The balance or unpaid remainder of a sum of money. (Cf. REMAINDER¹ 4 b.) *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Reliquus*, Camilius writeth that he hath receiued the remaines due vnto me *Ibid.*, *Reliquatio*, .arrearage and remaynes. 1627 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 267 These loans have brought in 240,000*l.* at least; therefore the remain must needs be got up, which is not past 50,000*l.* 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 367/4 The said Officers..shall proceed to the payment of the ensuing Orders, as the remain of that Taxe and the remaines of the [other] Taxe shall come in.

3. A remaining or surviving part or fragment of something. Now *rare.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 143 There standeth yet, upon the high cliffe,..some remaine of a Tower. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 85 In Hispaniola there were not 300 Natives left, and a very small remaine in the other Ilands. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 139 At the stair-head there is some remain of the Gate. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii, A large remain of Glory is behind. 1763 MRS. F. BROOKE *Lady J. Mandeville* (1782) II. 53 This sacred deposit, this little remain of what their tender care had left me. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Christiad* I. ix, No sweet remain of life encheers the sight. 1843 KEMBLE *Poetry Codex Vercell.* Pref. 6 A series of publications which..will give to the world of scholars every yet inedited remain of Anglosaxon.

† b. A remainder of stock or stores; also, a list or inventory of military stores taken at the appointment of a new storekeeper. *Obs.*

1677 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 21 A stationer..having bought a remain of above two hundred of Horrox's Astronomy. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., In foreign parts a remain is taken only on the appointment of a new storekeeper.

† c. A surviving trace *of* some feeling. Also *ellipt.* with adj. *Obs.*

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* IV. i, She has still love enough for you, not to be displeas'd with the utmost proofs you can give that you have still a warm remain for her. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. iii, When this remain of horror has entirely subsided. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 72 To overcome that small remain of fortitude which yet animated and sustained him.

4. (With *pl.*) **a.** A survival; a relic *of* some obsolete custom or practice; a surviving trait or characteristic. Now *rare.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 346 And, as a remaine of ancient custome, this continued among Pagans. 1757 MRS GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 1 'Tis a Remain of judicial Astrology. 1819 LADY CHARLEVILLE in *Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1859) 254 Lady Crewe ..had mind and heart, and indeed some fine remains of a race that has passed away. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 333/3 A traditional remain of his office of server.

b. A material relic (*of* antiquity, etc.); an ancient monument, building, or other structure; an object which has come down from past times.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 123 There are such fair remains to be found among the Ruines, as easily show that this has been a .. rich .. Town. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 235 The only Remain of Antiquity they shew one is, the Remainder of an Old Steeple. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 161 This ancient Remain is situated about a Quarter of a Mile to the right of the great Road leading from Rochester to Maidstone. 1779 ABERCROMBY *Mirror* No. 52 P 6 Every remain of Roman greatness attracted my attention. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xvi. (1879) 335 Already we had fallen into the region of ancient remains. 1864 J. H. LUPTON *Wakefield Worthies* 242 The supposition..that Low Hill is a Druidical remain.

† c. A literary relic. *Obs. rare.*

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. XXXI. 329/2 Meeting with such a choice remain of this brave London merchant I could not but for his lasting Honour publish it in this place. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 128 It is indeed surprizing, that any Man who had attentively considered this admirable Remain, should think it the Forgery of a Sophist.

† d. A relic of a person. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1798 W. FERRIER in A. Ferrier *Mem. & Serm.* (1841) IV. 336 Elisha gathered it up as a precious remain.

II. *pl.* **5.** Surviving members of a company, family, or other body of persons. Also rarely of a single person.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 62 He .. ordanyt him to passe in Spayne, for Pompees remaynis of his men maid syk deray thare. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. v. 1 Come poore remaines of friends, rest on this Rocke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* XI. 23 Their sonnes and their daughters shal die in famine. And there shal be no remaines of them. 1738 C'TESS POMFRET in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) II. 124 There are still some remains of that abdicated court. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, IV. 9 After having been at once a husband, a brother, and a father, he was the only remains of his family, which was entirely buried in the

grave along with him. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. (1847) 93 The remains of the Druidical order were not persecuted.

† b. The remainder; the others. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 6 Many were executed, the remains in peaceful manner sent home, the king having graciously exhorted them to a life according to the law of God and man.

6. The remaining parts *of* some thing or things; all that is left of something; articles remaining from a store or stock; † the rest *of* a period.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 18, I trowit,..That lang in burgh I sould haue bruikit [the money]; Now the remanes are eith to turss. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* vi. 53 They that had remayned in Jurie of the Gentils, had consumed their remaynes, that had bene layd up. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 18 Seven old Galleys .. the remains of their Fleet which escaped from the Battel of Lepanto. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 242, I wanted some Rest for the Remains of Winter. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. (1788) 190 If you would hope to save the wretched remains of a ruined reputation. 1803 NELSON 3 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 78 You are..on no account..to supply any of his Majesty's Ships..with Naval Stores without being furnished with the Boatswain's and Carpenter's Supplies, Expenses, and Remains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 71 The shopkeepers..stole away with the remains of their stocks to the English territory. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 9 (1879) 52 Coal is the remains of an ancient vegetation.

b. Const. *of* the destroying force. *rare.*

1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 82 'Tis time to save the few remains of war. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* (1777) Pref. § 11 Moreover, what the Romans did to the remains of the war.

c. Const. as *sing.*

1801 *Lusignan* III. 145 Do you then envy me this short remains of happiness? 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 286 In one place there is the remains of an Ionic temple. 1874 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 89 The tendency .. was really a remains .. of the extraordinary and odious instinct which had possessed them.

7. a. The literary works (*esp.* the unpublished ones) left by an author; also, the fragments of an ancient writer.

1652 (*title*) Herberts Remains, or sundry pieces of .. Mr. George Herbert, now exposed to publick light. 1681 TATE *Lear* Ded., Nothing but. my Zeal for all the Remains of Shakespear, cou'd have wrought me to so bold an Undertaking. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 172 Celsus, who seems the oldest Heathen author, whereof we have any remains. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 176 He left behind him many valuable remains, which Bion Proconnesius is said to have translated. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. (1875) 354 The remains of Clement and Polycarp and such fragments of Ignatius as criticism pronounces..genuine.

b. That which is left of a person when life is extinct; the (dead) body, corpse.

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 816 Of all the mighty man the small remains A little urn, and scarcely fill'd contains *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 18, I grop'd About among their cold Remains..often calling On their dear Names. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, I saw, also, her poor remains laid at rest in the convent garden. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1205 With deep grief and awe The pale survivors followed her remains..Up the cold mountain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 242 The remains of Hastings and Carter were brought on shore with every mark of honour.

c. Substances of organic origin preserved in the earth in a fossilized condition.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 36 Trees..have been found in great depths in our modern continents, .. and often mixed with marine remains. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 491/2 Thus employed, 'organic remains' become a clue to many of the darkest pages in the antient history of our planet.

† **Remai·n,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] Stay.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 615 Laynrik was tayn..; So Lundy thair mycht mak no langar remayn. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 148 A most myraculous worke..Which often since my heere remaine in England, I haue seene him do.

Remain (rĭmē·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **remeyne, -mayne, -mane** (*Sc.* **ra-**), 6 **remene,** 6–7 **remaine,** 6– **remain.** [a. AF. *remeyn-, remayn-,* etc., stressed stem of OF. *remanoir* (also *remaindre*):—L. *remanēre,* f. *re-* RE- + *manēre* to stay.]

1. *intr.* To be left after the removal or appropriation of some part, number or quantity. Also const. *to.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 674 Þat þar tempil ..sa cleynely suld be distroit, þat na thing suld remayn of It. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* viii. (1885) 126 Yff any parte off þe revenues þeroff remayne ouer the paiement of the same ordynarie chargis, þat so remaynynge is the kynges owne money. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G v b, He lost all that he had and no thyng remayned to hym sauf only his body. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* x. 40 Thus Iosua smote all the londe .., with all their kynges, and let not one remaine ouer. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. iii. (1636) 8 Then I say take 10 out of 17 and there remaineth 7, which I set downe. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ii. § 136. 60 But if this part [of the seal] which remaines to the deed hath not any print, then the deed is insufficient. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 528 My chill Blood is curdled in my Veins, And scarce the Shadow of a Man remains. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 53 There is not Sap enough remaining to nourish the Leaves. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 71 One only care Remains to each, the search of sunny nook. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 83 Freedom so To what of Greece remaineth now Returns. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 594 Now remains But little cause for laughter. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 He is willing to allow himself and others the few pleasures which remain to them.

2. To be left over and above what has already been done or dealt with in some way.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Mark*) Prol. 13 Sa remanyt vthire twa [evangelists], of quhame I wel here menyng ma.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 56 Nowe let vs schewe as we maye thoes thynges that remaynyn of the thyrde place the whyche we sawe and behylde. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 82 Yet ther ys a nother dysease remenyng behynd, wych gretely trowblyth the state of the hole body. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 179 Nothing remaines, but that I kindle the boy thither. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 37 The easier conquest now Remains thee. 1712–14 POPE *R. Lock* v. 29 What then remains but well our pow'r to use..? 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 31 What length of sea remains, what various lands. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 617 Worse things, unheard, unseen, remain behind.

b. Const. with *inf.* (passive or active).

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 68 Many and grete fautys ther be..wych now remayne..to be sought and tryed out. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 60 What now remaines my Lords for vs to do..? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 100 But that there yet remains a deed to act [etc.]. 1830 TENNYSON *Talk. Oak* 204 A thousand thanks for what I learn And what remains to tell. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. vi. 81 The headlands will remain to be ploughed separately.

c. *It remains that* or *to* (with *inf.*).

1540 BIBLE (Cranmer) 1 *Cor.* vii. 29 It remayneth, that they whych haue wyues, be as thoughe they had none. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 147 Remaines, that in th' Officiall Markes invested, You anon doe meet the Senate. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 17 It remaineth, that we commend thee to God. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 362 It remains only to apply the law, thus stated, to the fact in question. 1821 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 599 It now remains to attempt a clear classification and description of the Accidential. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. § 2 (1904) 133/1 In the interval of which it remains to speak.

† 3. a. To fall *to* a person as a REMAINDER. *Obs.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 123 Aftir hir discesse, all the saide maners, londes and tenementes, rentes and reuersions, to remayne to his next heire. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 10 And if it appenede that he disceyssed witheoute heyres .. thenne schulde the kyngdome..remane unto George, the Duke of Clarence. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 52 § 1 Hereditamentis whiche to him discended, remayned, or reverted.

† b. To continue to belong *to* one. *Obs.*

1512 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Also I will that my chalice .. w[t] my best aulter clothis and best vestment,..which before dates I gave to my wif, remayn styll to her. *a* 1548 HALL (*Chron., Hen. VIII* 185 That the realme of Napels should for euer remain to the Emperour. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 82 I o thee, and thine hereditarie euer, Remaine this ample third of our faire Kingdome.

4. To continue in the same place (or with the same person); to abide, stay.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 124 That thos same maners, londes & tenementes..remayne and abyde in the feefes handes. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2347 Bot 3hit the king hir prayt on sich wyss, That sche remanit whill the thrid day. 1530 PALSGR. 684/2 Suffer no fylthe to remayne on thy nayles 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 7 He was commaunded by his prince to remain at home. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. (1614) 632 Causing (as the Moors report) that the bullets should still remaine in the Pieces when they were discharged. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 587 Why else this strength Miraculous yet remaining in those locks? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. Wks. 1813 VI. 100 Charles remained six days in Paris. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1 You have for a long time had my money; it shall remain no longer with you. 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I. 97 Thus shalt thou remain in this sea to the end of time. 1890 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* 13 Aulus Plautius remained in Britain till 47.

† b. To have one's abode; to dwell. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 946 And ilk fowle..Held hame to thar hant, and thar herbery, Quhar thai war wont to remane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 226 Within the toun..Ane Brit thair wes remanand in the tyme. 1583 RICH *Phylotus* (1835) 10 In the gallant citty of Naples, there was remaining a young man, called by the name of Alberto. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iii. 14 But for my Mistris, I nothing know where she remaines.

† c. To consist; to reside or lie *in* something.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 265 Thai weraly awysit .. the mater, and how it remanyt. 1559 ABP. HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vi. 399 What .. spirituall government is, and in what pointes it dothe cheffely remaine.

5. With complement: To continue to be.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc) 132, I made mine othe..Unto them all for to remayne full true In stedfast love. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 32 It sal ewer remane in blyndnes and ingnorance. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 57 b, Not [to] disclose, that the Factour with the others did remaine prisoners. 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 173 If shee remaine vnseduc'd, you not making it appeare otherwise [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 124, I formed them free, and free they must remain. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 20 Men may lose their limbs, their organs of sense,..and yet remain the same living agents. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 66 The sun descended, And Puss remained still unattended. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* I. 188 Which of the two Will remain conqueror? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 256 Amid the conflict of idens..the impression of sense remained certain and uniform.

b. *I* († *will*) *remain,* etc., as the concluding formula of a letter.

1600 C. PERCY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 38, I will ever remain Your assured friend Charles Percy. 1634 STRAFFORD in *Strafford Papers* (1739) I. 340, I remain Your Lordship's most humbly to be commanded, Wentworth. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II 269 And so I rest or remain, Yours &c. 1793 COWPER *Let. to J. Hall* 10 Dec., I remain, my dear friend, Affectionately yours, W. C. 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Let. to F. Kemble* Nov., Here is my Letter done, and I remaining yours always sincerely, E. F. G.

c. To continue in the same state; to lie untouched or undisturbed.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1268 Draw out the fire, and let it [japan] remain until morning; then boil it until it rolls hard. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 100 Stir this mixture..for three days or more, then let it remain for some time.

6. To continue to exist; to have permanence; to be still existing or extant. (Sometimes also implying sense 1 or 2.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 After the noble ..doctryne of wyse..Philosophers lefte and remaynyng w[t] vs in wrytyng. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 There remayneth at this daye no token of the laborious Tabernacle which Moises buylded. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii, Vsing in their fightes many guyles and craftes, which are remained to them from their auncestors. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 267 The same admiration remaineth from what side soever you doe looke upon her. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 304 Th' immortal Line in sure Succession reigns, The Fortune of the Family remains. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 101 A little Verse my All that shall remain. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 678 The stench remains, the lustre dies away. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 141 Soul is the only element, the block That for uncounted ages has remained. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 The abbey church of Westminster .. remains a monument of his artistic taste.

† b. To stick in the mind. Const. *with. Obs.*—1

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 30, I hope it remaines not vnkindely with your Lordship, that I return'd you an empty messenger.

c. To continue with (one). *rare*—1.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1126 In a little time while breath remains thee, Thou oft shalt wish thy self at Gath.

7. † a. To be left *with* a responsibility. *Obs.*—1

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 506 Gyff thow will nocht, ramayne with all the charge.

† b. *Sc.* To await *on* (= for) a thing or person.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 84 Be stout, on prosper fortune to remane. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 55 That we may provide sum way for our selfis, and ye to remane upoun the finale ansuer. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 38 The Inglismen past towardis Berwick, and the Governour come to Melross and remanit on his freindis.

c. To await, be left for (one). *rare.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 304 And such end, perdie, does all hem remayne, That of such falsers freendship bene fayne. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. ix. 6 Were your will her sold to entertaine..Great guerdon, well I wote, should you remaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 443 If thence he scape.., what remains him less Then unknown dangers and as hard escape.

d. To be left *with* one in the end, as the result of some action.

1861 ROSSETTI tr. *Dante's Vita Nuova* (1904) 145 Seeing that in the battle of doubts, the victory most often remained with such as inclined towards the lady of whom I speak.

† 8. To stay, stop, cease. *Obs. rare*—1.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xi, Som supposed that the warre sholde remayne bycause of this mervayll, but Turnus hade no wylle to leve it.

† 9. *trans.* To abide, await (an event). *Obs.*—1

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 552 Such persons. must.. remayne the comming of the Iustices of Gaole deliuerie.

† **Remai·nant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **remaynand**(e, *Sc.* **ra-**), 6 **remeynant, -maynent.** [Alteration of REMENANT, after prec., or f. prec. + -ANT.] Remaining; remainder; *pl.* remains.

1438–9 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 130 The remaynande of the torgis to x of the nedyest paryschirches. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 269 To fornys the remaynand of the bataill. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 401 The ramaynand agayne turnyt that tide. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxiv. (1539) 48 Rygge all the remeynant upwarde. ? 1577 *Conuersion Sinner* 5 b, So muche as is remaynent of their mortal life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 16 The remainants of that auncient Amphitheatre. 1658 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 466 To the great prejudice and damage to their neighbours and the loss of the remainants cattell.

Remainder[1] (rĭmē·ndəɹ). Also 5–6 **-maindre,** (6 **-maender**), **-mayndre,** (5 **-dore**), 6–7 **-maynder.** [a. AF. *remainder* (sb.) = OF. *remaindre* inf. (:—**remanĕre*), var. of *remanoir*:—L. *remanēre*; see REMAIN *v.* and -ER 4.]

1. *Law.* The residnal or further interest remaining over from a particular estate, coming into effect when this has determined, and created by the same conveyance by which the estate itself was granted.

When the residual interest, instead of being devised to another, is reserved by the grantor, it is called a REVERSION. *Contingent remainder*: see CONTINGENT A. 9.

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 60 The remaindre of þe maner of Steneby. [I bequeath] to Thomas my son and heir. 1535 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 125 Item I gyve and bequethe vnto my cosyn John Drury. my best gylte goblet, w[t] the couer as yt ys, the remaynder ther of to be to my godsone, Robert Drury. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 95 b, If a lease bee made to a man for terme of life, the remaynder unto another for terme of life, the remaynder unto the thirde in taile, the remainder unto the fourth in fee [etc.]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 313 Sir, for a Cardecue, he will sell the fee-simple of his saluation, the inheritance of it, and cut th'intaile from all remainders, and a perpetuall succession for it perpetually. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* p. vii, I have in Ireland, without the county of Kerry, in lands, remainders, and reversions, about 3100*l.* per ann. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 164 An estate then in remainder may be defined to be, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 304 Thomas Cary devised to Peter Cary and the heirs male of his body, remainder in the same manner to his other sons. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. 227 A remainder is created by express words at the same time as the particular estate, and is so limited as to come into enjoyment or possession so soon as the particular estate comes to an end.

b. So *remainder over.* Sometimes = a further remainder.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 13 Yf a man let landes ..for terme of yeres, the remainder ouer to an other for terme of lyfe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 142 b, If a man .. will

give lands in taile, the remainder ouer in fee simple without deed [etc.]. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 164 This makes A tenant for years, with remainder to B for life, remainder over to C in fee. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 331 Lands were given to an alien in tail, remainder over to another in fee. 1892 *Law Times* XCI. 3/2 Although the deed purported to bar the remainders over, its legal effect was to pass merely a base fee.

c. *Cross remainders*, estates in remainder arising where lands are devised to two or more persons in tail, with remainder to either upon failure of the other's issue.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 381 Here A and B have cross remainders by implication, and on the failure of either's issue, the other or his issue shall take the whole. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 435 Cross remainders will not be raised between two persons without words creating a necessary implication. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 110 The common settlement..is .then to the daughters, as tenants in common in tail, with cross-remainders in tail.

d. *Remainder man*, the person to whom a remainder is devised.

1743 *Swinburne's Wills* (ed. 6) 180 Provided that if any of the Remainder Men alien the Land, his Estate shall cease. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 166 The remainder-man is seised of his remainder at the same time that the termor is possessed of his term. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 41 It divests the remainder or reversion,..leaving only in the remainder-man or reversioner a mere right of entry. 1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/1 With extended facilities and provisions for the security of the remainderman, many encumbered Irish properties would now be willingly disposed of.

e. *transf.* The right to succeed to a title or position on the decease of the holder; *esp.* the right of succession to a peerage expressly assigned to a certain person or line of descent in default of male issue in the direct line.

1809 *Mottos Peers Scotl.* Errata, James, Earl of Hopetoun, was created an English peer..with remainder to the issue male of the body of his father. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* iii. (1876) I. 123 Henry had exercised the power with which his parliament..had invested him, by settling the succession in remainder upon the house of Suffolk. 1893 *Burke's Peerage* 1481 He was advanced to a viscounty 1885, with remainder, in default of his male issue, to his daughter with remainder to her male issue.

attrib. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 461/2 In the event of any future Earl of Cromartie becoming Duke of Sutherland, the Cromartie honours should at once pass to the next remainder heir.

2. a. Those still left out of a number of persons; the remaining ones; the rest († also in *pl.*).

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (1557) E iv b, Troy and the remainder of our folke Restore I shold. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 131 Where you behold vs now, The poore remainder of Andronici. 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 11 Of the Inhabitants..9000 and upwards are of the Reformation,..the remainders are Papists. 1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 2 The remainder of us they left at night in the Road. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. de Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 30 We drove the Remainder headlong off the Deck.

b. That which is left when part has been taken away, used, dealt with, etc.; the residue.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 The remainder to be restored when the warre is finished. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 272 Not that I am afraide to dye, but that my offences beeing many, I would repent out the remainder of Nature. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft., Occas. Medit.* IV. iv, He gave away more out of the Remainder of his Estate, than every liberal Man would have done out of the Whole. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. i, I took out my small Provisions, and, after having refreshed myself, I secured the Remainder in a Cave. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 233 He should be permitted to pass the remainder of his life in..exile. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 68 Was it not..expected from them, that they should fill up the remainder of the sufferings appointed by their master ? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 25, I will reserve the analysis of the remainder for another occasion.

3. †a. A single person, or a few persons, remaining out of a number. *Obs.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 233 In the end .. they had recourse to the remainders of the family of the Manfredi their ancient Lords. 1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 303 Ah, Ferdinand, the stay of my old age, And cheefe remainder of our progenie. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 119 That three dayes battell .. maintained by a poore remainder of the Mamalucks. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 54 Ibrahim that was the only Remainder of the Ottoman Family. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. vi. (1715) 261 After they had utterly routed all the remainders of Xerxes's numerous Army.

b. A remaining († or still existing) part or fragment; chiefly *pl.* = remains, *esp.* of ancient buildings. (Common in 17th c.)

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiv. 459 The Edifices and Buildings..were many in number. as doth appeare at this day by their ruines and remainders. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 2 Seeming Ashes may be no Ashes, that is, no Remainders of any Fewel burnt there. 1703 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* iii 9 With an Intention, as I said before, of visiting all the remainders of Antiquity in that Place. 1878 T. Hardy *Ret. Native* IV. vii, The remainders, being cut into lengths and split open, were tossed into the pan.

c. A remaining trace *of* some practice, quality, feeling, etc. (Cf. Remain *sb*[1] 3 c) Now *rare*.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 211 If you have any remainders of modesty or truth cry God mercy. 1668 Owen in Hearne *Collect.* 26 Nov. an 1705 (O. H. S.) I. 99 The Remainders of Indwelling-Sin in Believers. 1755 S. Walker *Serm.* 5 Deliver me from the Remainders of Corruption that dwell in me. 1828 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 580 With.. a remainder of disgust in the breasts of some of the Omrahs.

4. a. *Arith.* The number which remains after subtraction of a lesser from a greater; the difference between two numbers; the excess after a process of division. (Cf. Remain *sb.*[1] 2 b, Remainer 2.)

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xxiii. P ij b, The roote quadrate of the remaynder is the perpendiculare falling from the greatest angle to the greatest side. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. v. (1636) 14 The third number is called the Quotient,..and the fourth number is called the Remainder, if any be. 1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 231 The remainder after subtraction is the measure of proportion arithmetical. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xxxviii. (1697) 708 Three thousand, dividing 301775 will produce an Hundred and leave 1775 in Remainder. 1798 J. Hutton *Course Math.* I. 12 To prove Subtraction, add the remainder to the less number. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 528 When the number of times is not exact, the excess of the dividend over the divisor ..is called the remainder.

† b. = Remain *sb.*[1] 2 c. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 130 My Soueraigne Leege was in my debt, Vpon remainder of a deere Accompt.

5. In the book-trade: A number of copies remaining unsold out of an edition (esp. after the demand for it has fallen off or ceased), and frequently disposed of at a reduced price.

1873 Curwen *Hist. Booksellers* 391 Tegg..visited all the trade sales, and bought up the 'remainders', *i.e.* surplus copies of works in which the original publishers had no faith. 1888 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 850/2 His main dealings before this having been in 'remainders', and his one solitary publication a failure.

6. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Remaining, left over; reserve.

1567 Ld Herries in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 51 He hoped the remainder noblemen of their party..would come to the same conformity. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 83 Lett us not be so iniurious to remaender antiquitye as to deprive ye fardist of[f] of his due commendation. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 39 His braine..is as drie as the remainder bisket After a voyage. 1824 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, He would sometimes finish the remainder crust, to show that he wished no savings. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* xxiv, Their memories are dimm'd and torn, Like the remainder tatters of a dream. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 181 All my tired remainder-men were summoned.

† Remai·nder[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: cf. Remain *sb.*[2]] Stay; time of staying or remaining.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 56 During my remainder there [in Rome]. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 123 The first [reason] is that of Aristotle, drawne from..the small time of its remainder in the wombe.

Remainder-man: see Remainder[1] 1 d.

Remai·ndership. *Law.* [f. Remainder[1] 1.] The possession of a remainder; the fact of there being a remainder.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 18/1 The law of entail enables a landowner..to give to a person yet unborn the remaindership of his estate. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 461/2 This unusual series of remainderships

So **† Remai·ndery.** *Obs. rare* —[1].

1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 97 A state & festment..of lands & tenementes..for terme of his lyfe, the remayndere to the ryght heire of William Plompton knight.

† Remai·ndment. *Law. Obs. rare* —[1]. [irreg. f. Remainder[1].] A remainder.

1598 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 52 *marg.*, A recovery barreth an Escheat taile and all reversions and remaindments thereupon.

† Remai·ner[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 **remaner**, 5–6 **remayner**, 7 **remainor**. [a. ONF. *remaneir*, = OF. *remanoir* inf.: see Remain *v.* and -er[4].]

1. *Law.* a. ? = Remanet 2 a. *rare* —[1].

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 294 Mastere Pownyngs hath day tille the next terme by a remayner.

b. = Remainder[1] 1.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 75/2 Nor to oure seid moost derest Wife, nor to her heires or assignes, in, to, or for the remaner..of the premisses. 1520 Sir R. Elyot *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) App. A, Notwithstanding the said entailles and remayners afore declared.

2. = Remainder[1] 4 a.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 96 The Remayner is a sum left after a due Subtraction made. 1588 J. Mellis *Arith.* S iij b, I haue herein alwaies driuen my remayners (or broken partes) into whole numbers. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 106 The Sun enters Gemini May 11; which Substract from 12, the Remainer is 1.

3. = Remainder 2 b.

1617 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, The remainor [of the money is] in the boxe. *a* 1625 Fletcher, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. ii, The lesse remainer Is dowry large enough. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* II. (1647) 23 From which stick cut off its just length, the remainer you may use upon the base ring.

Remai·ner[2]. *rare.* [f. Remain *v.* + -er[1].] One who remains or stays.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 16, I wil be a remainer in thy tabernacle for euer. 1637 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 79 Ane daylie remainer fra the Kirk in tyme of dyvyne worschip

Remaining (rĭmē·ĭnĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Remain *v.* + -ing[1].]

† 1. That which remains; a remainder. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philip*) 89 Prestis & deknys þare mad he .. al þe remaynyne to do þat efferyte þare ordyr to. *Ibid.* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 855 Þe remaynynge þane of þat day I sped me faste one myn way. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* li. i, Clense still my spotts .. Till staines and spotts in me leave noe remaynings. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 174 They went to eate that poore remaining that there was left them. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 212 Such like as they spare of the remainings.

2. The fact of staying or continuing in a place or state; † also, place of staying or residing.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 8 The prouest of the prouince quhar ther remanyng vas. 1575 *Reg. Privy Councell Scot.* II. 447 The saidis Margaret and Issobell wer in the cumpany and remaning of the said George. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 114 Unless the intended and immediate formation of the line requires their remaining where they are. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 31 The remaining, then, of the 'elements in their natural substances' was an open question.

Remai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That remains, in various senses.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ii. 38 We the beseik that..thou grant ws eik successioun, And for to duell in ane remanand toun. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Jan., The 3 remaining fountaines which give denomination to this Church. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 19 He..doubles the loose half of the Leather over the remaining Nail'd-on half. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. § 2. 57 These remaining Sensations grow feebler and feebler, till they vanish. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 334 The remaining actions he intrusted to the care of his lieutenants. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 596 A treason, the consciousness of which threw a dark shade over all his remaining years. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 July 9/1 With..increasing injuries to the few remaining defences.

Rema·ke (rī-), *v.* Also **re-make.** [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make over again, reconstruct. Also *refl.* and *absol.*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 The increasement of Estate and Honour, which the Queen conferred on him, together with the opportunity to remake himself. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 160 Blessed be thou..who in an instant destroyest a Soul, and again remakest it. 1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 512 It must be remade over and over again. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 274 Could not He who first made all creatures perfect, remake us? 1864 Browning *Rabbi Ben Ezra* x, Maker, remake, complete,—I trust what Thou shalt do! 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 143 Lest. a carefully executed testament be set aside when it is no longer possible to remake it.

2. To make again *into* something.

1880 Froude *Bunyan* 63 When the law had for a time remade Dissent into a crime.

Hence **Rema·king** *vbl. sb.*; also **Rema·ker.**

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 18 July an. 1776, Remaking in large cock may help hay which is under-made. 1841 Emerson *Misc.* (1855) 200 What is a man born for but to be a Reformer, a Re-maker of what man has made..? 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Ct K. Arthur* 191 If I had the remaking of man, he wouldn't have a conscience.

Re-ma·n, *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To equip (a fleet, etc.) with fresh men; to man (a gun, etc.) anew.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 77/3 To Re-man our Fleet,..resolution is taken of reducing 20, or 25 Companies of Foot. 1804 Larwood *No Gun Boats* 11 One will refit, revictual, and re-man his forests of Flotillas. 1823 Southey *Peninsular War* I. 408 For a moment the citizens hesitated to re-man the guns. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 329 These last five [triremes] had been re-manned with Chian crews.

2. To make manly or courageous again; to make again into a man.

1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* III. ii 500 Re-man your breast; I feel no such remorse. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 181 First unmanning and then re-manning ourselves, each to serve a turn. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XI. 2393 Unmanned, remanned:.. With something changeless at the heart of me To know me by.

Remanand, -ant, -aunt(e, obs. ff. Remenant.

Remana·tion. *rare* —[1]. [f. L. *remānāre* (Lucr.) to flow back, after *emanation*.] Flowing back, reabsorption (of a soul in the universe).

1880 S. Lane-Poole in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 497 Its pantheistic doctrine of emanation and remanation.

Rema·ncipate (rī-), *v. Roman Law.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *remancipāre*: see Re- and Mancipate *v.*] *trans.* To restore (a thing or person) to the mancipant. Also *absol.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Remancipate*, to sell again anything to him who first sold it to us. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 133 When the son has been mancipated the third time, his father ought to take care that the mancipee remancipates to him. *Ibid.* 133 *a*, Unless they have been remancipated by the mancipee to their father or grandfather.

So **Remancipa·tion.**

1658 Phillips, *Remancipation*, a returning back a commodity into the hands of him of whom it was first bought. 1880 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* xxii. (1865) III. 31 Coemption, or the fictitious purchase of the wife from her parents, admitted of remancipation. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 134 One mancipation is sufficient, which may or may not be followed by remancipation to the parent.

Remand (rĭmą·nd), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act of remanding, or the fact of being remanded; now *spec.* recommittal of an accused person to custody (see the vb. 2 b).

1771 Mrs. Harris in *Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 211 You will remain at Madrid till the messenger with your remand arrives, and save yourself the fatigue of a double journey. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* liv, There was enough against him to make it my duty to take him and get him kept under remand. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 30 Aug., A notorious thief..brought up on remand. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 Evidence was taken simply to justify a remand.

attrib. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 2/1 All the men you see in this yard are remand prisoners.

2. A remanded prisoner.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 4/1 It would be more merciful in most cases to order the..remand a sound birching.

Remand (rĭmaˑnd), *v.* Also 5–6 **-maund.** [ad. F. *remander* (12th c.), or late L. *remandāre* to send back word, to repeat a command: see RE- and MANDATE. Cf. It. *rimandare*, Sp. *remandar*.]

1. *trans.* To send (a thing) back again *to* a place; to reconsign; also, to remit, consign.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 30/1 That the saide Rolles..be remaundid and send ayeine unto the said Places. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 221 They remanded to hym theire wylle with grete yeftes of ryches. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 276 Let vs once more remaund, adiudge and sinke it to the very depths of Hell. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 9 A wonderful Power is required to curb it, regulate it, or remand it back to the Earth and keep it there. 1733 FIELDING *Quix. in Eng.* Pref., Both dissuaded me from suffering it to be represented on the stage; and accordingly it was remanded back to my shelf. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 86 Should my Shadow cross thy thoughts .. remand it thou For calmer hours to Memory's darkest hold. 1888 BAIN in *Mind* Oct. 536 The ethical writer is not likely to remand to Psychology proper the analysis of Conscience.

†b. *Law.* To remit (a prisoner, indictment, record, etc.) back to a court or judge. *Obs.*

1514–5 *Act 6 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The justices of the Kinges Benche..have full auctoritie .. to remaunde and send downe, as well the bodies of all felons and murderers..as their inditements. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 88 Which triall so before him had, he shall remaunde with the hole recorde vnto the iustice, before whom ye said plee or voucher was pleaded.

2. To send back (a person); to command or order to go back *to* a place.

1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 75 Some came .. near London, whom she remanded to their countries, because their harvest was at hand. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 273 The Jews were .. remanded to wander another way many years, for the punishment of their infidelity. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 94 Captain Henchman was sent down to the Governour and Council to know what they should do: they presently remanded him to Pocasset, and ordered him to stay there if there were need. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 306 Where their report the vital envoys make, And with new orders are remanded back. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 214 As you have reason to be fond of Spain and it's inhabitants, you may not be sorry at being remanded. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 224 If .. the prisoner is guilty, I am to remand him to the castle of Spandau.

b. Of a court or magistrate: To send back (a prisoner) into custody, now *spec.* in order that further evidence on the charge may be obtained.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 27 And if they bring an Habeas Corpus..they shall notwithstanding be remanded and remain prisoners all their dayes. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxx. *heading*, Morgan is sent back into custody, whither also I am remanded, after a curious trial. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii (1788) 359 If the cause of commitment had been expressed for treason or felony, the court would then have done right in remanding them 1794 in Bloomfield *Amer. Law Rep.* 29 The said A. is remanded into custody. 1858 A. FONBLANQUE *How we are Governed* 185 The magistrate has the power of remanding him, or sending him back to prison for eight days.

c. To refer (one) back to a passage in a book, or to a period of time. *rare.*

1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 50 [On this] I have discoursed already in the foregoing discourse, and must therefore remand you thither. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) p. vi, We are remanded back to a stated period when the aforesaid 'ornaments' were in use in this Church of England.

3. To call or summon back, to recall. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccvi, Whan he sawe that he coulde nat atcheue his busynesse, he sygnyfied his estate to the duke of Orlyance, wherevpon he was remaunded, and so he retourned to Parys. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 156 With weeping heart he her remands to be with him at one. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 569 He remanded his own [men] from the pursuit. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 482 Captain Wren .. can only hear of 2 French men of war there, the rest being remanded home to Brest. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks 1721 I. 111 Jealous grown, [he] Remands all Guardians to defend his Throne. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 190 Groan not, my child, thy God remands thee home.

†b. To countermand, fetch back. *Obs.*

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1059/2 Quantities .. are already Shipped in parts beyond the Seas for England, and cannot be Remanded without great loss to the Owners thereof. 1772 MRS. SCOTT *Test Filial Duty* II. 171 The baggage was remanded, the captain satisfied for the loss of his passenger [etc.].

†4. To demand back from another. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. 224 Each birde shal then remaunde her Plumes. 1649 J. ELLISTONE *Behmen's Epistles* (1886) XXXV. § 10 If some Jesuits should come and remand the church from Luther again. 1677 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 29 If after the perusal it may be thought fit to have it printed, I shall remand it from him, and give it another dress.

Hence **Remaˑnded** *ppl. a.*, also **Remaˑndment**, 'a remandment or ordering back' (Webster, 1847, citing Jefferson).

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 2/1 He wore the dark-blue dress of remanded prisoners.

Remanence (reˑmănĕns). [ad. L. type **remanentia*: see REMANENT *a.* and -ENCE.]

1. That which remains; residuum. *rare.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 255 To judge of and employ the Remanence of the Amber, after the Distillation is finish'd. *a* 1692 — *Wks.* III. 81 (R.), This salt..requires no strong heat to make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a remanence at the bottom. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.*, *Remanence*, the residual magnetism left after magnetic induction, expressed in lines of force per square centimeter.

2. The fact of remaining; permanence. *rare* —1.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 318 Neither St. Augustine nor Calvin denied the remanence of the will in the fallen spirit.

So †**Reˑmanency.** *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ii. 22 No salvation was consistent with the actuall remanency of that error. 1656 — *Answ. to Bp. of Rochester* 20 The remanency of concupiscence or Original Sin in the Regenerate.

†**Reˑmanent,** *sb. Obs.* [See next.]

1. The remainder, the remaining part, the rest: a. of a thing or number of things.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 That ever it stande in the fredom of your hie Regalie to graunte whiche of thoo [things] that you luste, & to wernne the remanent. 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 199 The remanent restith in the kepyng of thabbat of Glasten. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Beholding..yf that knight Antheus haplye Were frusht, or remanent of Troian nauye wer hulling. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v b, I will pursue and addresse the remanent of my studyes. *Ibid.* 23 b/1 We must cut of the threde, and cure the remanent of the wound. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 167 The remanent of hir said husband's rentes and estaite.

b. of a number of persons. (Also *pl.*)

1478 *Liber Niger* in S. Pegge *Cur. Misc.* (1782) 78 The remanent of their servants to be at their livery in the Country. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 324 The remanent assayle him with envy. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 He sleu men, vemen, ande childir, .. the remanent of the pepil var constrenzeit to fle. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. iii. (1633) 75 To settle the Realme of Ireland, King Iohn .. banished the Lacyes, .. subdued the remanents, tooke pledges [etc.]. 1651 BARKSDALE *Nympha Libethris* (1816) 34 The female remanent, with observant eye, I'd have to learn her mother's housewifery.

2. A remaining part or amount; a remnant; *pl.* remains.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 58 On the next morning..in every office of household, the remanentes must be taken. 1570 GRINDAL *Let. to Cecil* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 325, I am informed..that among the people there are many remanents of the old [religion]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 252 Some remanents that were kept to be eaten. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 273 The remanents of that house. is turned ouer for a shelterage to sheepe.

b. A continuation. *rare* —1.

1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 1 Referre them to my copey, in whyche is wretyn a remanente lyke to this forseyd werke.

3. *Arith.* A remainder.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 5 [The number] wherof me shalle with-draw [is] 24 The nombre to be with-draw, 6 The remanent, 18. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 91 The remanent shallbe the iust eleuation of the Pole.

Remanent (reˑmănĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *remanent-em*, pres. pple. of *remanēre* to REMAIN.]

†1. In predicative use: Remaining, staying, abiding; continuing to exist. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 425 Thei were chaungede in to other similitudes, .. the myndе of man remanente in theyme. *Ibid.* III. 143 Kynge Astiages toke a grete hoste to this Arpagus, to fighte ageyne men of Persides, hym selfe remanent in Medea. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 488 The faith of Christ .. In the citie of legions was truely remanent. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i 23 Remanent vitht in the plane mane landis far vitht in oure cuntre. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. iv. § 18 There is no effect remanent upon the body.

2. Left behind, remaining, when the rest is removed, used, done, etc. Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Gedrenge the eres of cornes remanent. *Ibid.*, The fragmentes of the cophinnes remanent. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 7 The very remanent snuff of original goodness must languish out in a stinking dissoluteness. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 30 This being..the onely remanent expresse of Christs sacrifice on earth. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. iv. 12 Its remanent stringy Substance may be so comb'd and teaz'd, as to be weav'd into a Web. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 93 Some remanent affections of unsubdued nature carnalized her heart. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 436/2 The remanent magnetism..seems weakened.

b. (Chiefly *Sc.*) Remaining over and above; other; additional.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 39 Bi an huge gret quantite ouer the remanent parti of the same lawe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. ii. (S.T.S.) I. 135 Pai and þe remanent conspiratouris..began to commoun of mony hie materis. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Corrodent bones doe alter and permutate the remanent part of bone. 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 8 Chancelor of the said wniversaty and..the remanent members of the said facultie. *a* 1691 SIR G. MACKENZIE in *3rd Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* 421/1, I have sent your Grace the remanent sheets of the first part of my Criminalls. 1774 in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. iii. 305 Remanent counsellors above named. 1823 M'CLATCHIE *Douglas* III. xvii. 227 The Earl..went out to give the remanent orders of the day to his troops. 1884 *Chr. World* 5 June 426/1 The Moderator, and 'remanent members' of the Assembly.

3. *Law.* = REMANET 2 a (see quot. 1829). Hence **Reˑmanentcy**, the adjournment of an action.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 76 By the terrors of remanentcy, as above explained, the plaintiff consents to accept a part of what is his due, giving up the rest.

Remaner, obs. form of REMAINER.

Remanet (reˑmănet). Also 6 **remaneth.** [L., 3rd sing. pres. indic. of *remanēre* to REMAIN.]

1. A remainder.

1511 *Housek. Bk. Dk. Northumbld.* (1770) 2 Divers Vitalls and Stuffs remaynynge..., as it aperith more playnly by a bill of the same Remaneth signed with my hand. 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 58 A remanet for broken plate sold viijs. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 89 The Remanet paid into the Exchequer is 51s 8d q. by the Collector. 1874 MRS H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* xix. 221 The intimacy..must be a sort of remanet of that friendship, meaning nothing. 1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 Convicts serving remanets of former sentences.

2. a. *Law.* A cause or suit of which the hearing is postponed to another day or term.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 436 For the causes, left one day, are remanets to the next. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 83 The other part [of suits] remain unheard and are called remanets or remanents. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Dec., The list contains 111 cases, 28 of which are remanets. *attrib.* 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 80 If it happens to it to be on the remanet list. 1888 *Evening Post* 23 Nov. 2/6 The remanet witness had been in the box all the morning

b. A parliamentary bill left over till another session.

1870 *Daily News* 22 July 6 The law on the Press..is impudently made a remanet, and will hang over till next session 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 284 The question of 'remanets' at the close of each session.

†**Remaˑnsion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *remansiōn-em*, f. *remanēre* to REMAIN: cf. MANSION.] The act of remaining.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Corrodent matter or bones, by theire remansione in that place, doe also corrupte the finitimate partes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 67 Because of the discussion of the volatile Sulphur ..and the remansion of the fixed saltness.

Remanufaˑcture, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The act, process, or result, of manufacturing again.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 336 The capture.. of outward-bound..vessels occasions the re-manufacture or re-exportation of goods like those with which they were freighted. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 30/1 These garments are inferior to those woven of new wool..; but in some articles the re-manufacture is beautiful. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/8 Old rails for remanufacture.

So **Remanufaˑcture** *v. trans.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 338 These are sold to the manufacturer to be remanufactured.

Re-manuˑre, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To manure again.

1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* v, Clashing hosts, who strew'd the barren sand To re-manure the uncultivated land.

Remaynand(e, -ent, varr. REMAINANT *Obs.*

Remaˑrch (rĭ-). *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* and *intr.* To march back or again.

1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 88 We remarchd ye first night to Sherif Hutton and there lay 2 nights. 1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 156 Hearing that the Duke of Treviso had remarched the garrison into the town 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 445/2 Here Cornwallis and Clinton marched and remarched.

So **Remaˑrch** *sb.*

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/5 There had been a march and remarch of the Forty Thieves.

Remaˑrgin, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To furnish (a leaf of a book) with a fresh margin.

A common term in booksellers' catalogues.

1891 *Kerr & Richardson's Catal.* Nov. 26/1 Some leaves remargined.

Remark (rĭmāˑrk), *sb.*1 Also 7 **remarke, remarque.** [ad. F. *remarque*, f. *remarquer* to REMARK.]

†1. The fact or quality of being worthy of notice or comment. In phr. *of* (..) *remark. Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 201 To prepare a charge against the Archbishop of Canterbury, as one of prime remarque in forming of these Canons. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 410 Some Relations make mention of the Naiques of Madure .. but give us little of Remarque with Certainty. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* lxiv. 237 In which there were three Women, but of no great remark.

2. Observation, notice; comment.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. vi, Pass not one circumstance without remark. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 123 The Arsenal, the College of the Jesuits..are worthy of Remarque. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 205 The cause .may yet elude Conjecture and remark, however shrewd. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxxvii, Roots, like any bones of buried men, Push'd through the rotten sod for fear's remark. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. iv. (1851) 132 The grand discovery .. originated in his casual remark of the disappearance of one of the images. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 Lord R. Churchill's latest escapade..is the theme of general remark. *Comb.* 1834 A. CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Lit.* 19 It is remark-worthy that the most natural and impassioned songs in.. our literature were written by a ploughman-lad.

b. Air of observation; look. *rare* —1.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lvii, Of all the gentle tenants of the place, There was a man of special grave remark.

3. a. An act of observing or noticing; an observation. Now *rare.* †Also const. *of.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 41 For a clearer intelligence of the worthiest remarkes we made in that great journy. 1676 GREW *Exper. Luctation* iii. § 56 If a diligent remarque be made of all those various Colours, Smells [etc.]. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 448 b, The principal Remarks of this illustrious Planet, made by the Ancients, were these following. 1711 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 50 P 8 As for the Women of the Country, not being able to talk with them, we could only make our Remarks upon them at a Distance. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Butler* Wks. II. 188 He had watched with great diligence the operations of human nature... From such remarks proceeded [etc.]. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 128, I had a store of such remarks, be sure, Which, after I found leisure, turned to use.

b. A verbal or written observation; a comment; a brief expression of opinion or criticism.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 4 That we may better understand the pertinency of this Remarque. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 123 This is what I intend; only I have one Remarque to make upon the two other Heads before I proceed to treat of this. 1716 (*title*) Weekly Remarks and Reflections upon the most material news, foreign and domestic. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Which drew from him a remark that the style of this apartment was not strictly Gothic. 1810 B. SILLIMAN *Tour fr. Hartford to Quebec* (1824) 63 The numerous manuscript remarks and annotations on the blank leaves and margins of the books. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iv, He could not bear to hear Mr. Barker's chaffing remarks.

attrib. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 *Remark-Book.* This contains hydrographical observations of every port visited, and is sent annually to the admiralty.

†**c.** A mark or record of an observation. *Obs.*—[1]

1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 271 He took a piece of line, which he had brought with him for the purpose of making remarks, and tied a knot thereon as a remembrance of the circumstance.

†**4.** A sign, mark, indication of something notable. *Obs.*

1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1672) 1 Fate..brought him [Cromwell] into the world without any terrible remark of his portentuous Life. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 64 This day deserves to have a Remark set upon it. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 520 That which gave a greater Remark to this favourable Providence of God to the Nation.

†**b.** A mark or indication *of* a quality; a remaining trace *of* something. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 108 It was not possible almost to wish better or more remarks of Christian Devotion. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xxv. 140 She..is not so freed of that Disease, but that she hath sometimes little Remarques of it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 7 God himself hath pleased to give it as a remarque of his power that He causes it to rain on one City, and not on another.

†**c.** A marked physical feature. *Obs. rare.*

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 20 So also some have been named from bodily remarks, as..Fairfax from their faire bush of haire. *c* 1661 *Mrq. Argyle's Will.* in *Harl. Mis.* (1746) VIII. 29/2 Lest the Remarks of his Face should fright fanciful People like a Spectre.

†**d.** A remarkable object. *Obs. rare.*

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 1 The more obvious and considerable Remarques of a City. 1678 (*title*) England's Remarques, giving an exact account of the several shires, counties, and islands in England and Wales.

Remark (rĭmā·ɹk), *sb.*[2] Also **re-mark.** Anglicized form of REMARQUE. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Academy* 18 Dec. 449/1 The remark proof carries a very good dry-point portrait of the painter. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 100 A new etched plate by Mr. Samuel Palmer, of which a re-mark proof is before us...The re-marks on our impression are [etc.].

Remark (rĭmā·ɹk), *v.* Also 7 **remarque.** [ad. F. *remarquer*: see RE- and MARK *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To mark out, distinguish. *Obs.*

1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II. v, Thou art a man remark'd to taste of mischief. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. Ep. Ded., Those blessings and separations with which God hath remarked your family and person. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1309 His manacles remark him, there he sits.

†**b.** To point out, indicate. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. xviii. § 5 This effect of power does also remark the Divine wisdom, who hath ordained such symboles. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 11 They yet remark the Rock Moses miraculously drew water out of. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 61 [She] remarked to me a very handsome Man, who had his Eyes continually upon us. 1742 FIELDING & YOUNG tr. *Aristophanes' Plutus* III iii. *note*, This is literal from the Greek, and the beauty of it need not be remarked.

2. To observe, take notice of, perceive.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 35 A Passage in the accurate Pausanias, which I could not but Remarque when I read it. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62. 45 It was customary ..to send out a Slave to remark what was said in the Streets. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v, Has not your highness remarked it? 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 156, I remark him every day pass by the windows of the house. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx, The looks of gloom and despair which even Mr. Morgan had remarked. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 120 In the Laws, we remark a change in the place assigned by him to pleasure and pain.

b. With obj. clause.

1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxi, I shall be very curious to remark whether they will call on us at their return in the spring. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* xx. (1839) 184, I remarked that it was not very unusual at Washington for a lady to take the arm of a gentleman.

3. To say, utter, or set down, as an observation or comment.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), It is easy to observe what has been remarked, that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistakes. 1719 WATERLAND *Christ's Div.* ii. Wks. 1823 II. 33, I shall only remark, that when this text is away [etc.]. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 429 The writer well remarks, a heart that knows To take with gratitude..is all in all. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. ii, 'Oh, my Lord!' carelessly remarked Vivian, 'I thought it was a mere on dit!' 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XI. i, As I have had occasion before to remark, Sphinx and Enigma are nouns feminine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 12 The modern philosopher would remark that the indefinite is equally real with the definite.

b. *intr.* To make a remark *on* a thing.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1901) 313 We can..understand the singular fact remarked on by several observers that [etc.]. 1861 LEVER *One of Them* xviii, Remarking on a little tinted sketch at the top of the letter.

Hence **Rema·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. i. (1765) 232 In English likewise it deserves remarking, how the Sense is changed by changing of the Articles. 1854 W. JAY *Autobiog.* ix. 91 Nothing in my estimation and remarkings ever being able to atone for the want of consistency.

Re-mark (rīmā·ɹk), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To mark again. Hence **Re-ma·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Renoter*, to renote, remark. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 220 His works..are marked, remarked, and worn. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iii. 55 He insisted on his wife re-marking the whole of the..wardrobe. 1894 *Daily News* 19 July 8/2 This remarking is done almost daily at the railway stations and public docks here.

Remarkabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] Remarkableness.

1838 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 193 He..said he thought 'women were always jealous of such a kind of remarkability' (that was his word) 'in their own sex'. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 183 The most ordinary of dogs has a sort of remarkability.

Remarkable (rĭmā·ɹkăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **remarqueable.** [ad. F. *remarquable* (16th c.): see REMARK *v.* and -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Worthy of remark, notice or observation; hence, extraordinary, unusual, singular.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Remarkable*, able or worthy to be marked againe. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 67 The oddes is gone, And there is nothing left remarkeable Beneath the visiting Moone. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iii. 262 The last and Henry of Huntingdon reckon onely foure remarqueable. 1664 BURNET *Own Time* Suppl. (1902) 91, I heard him preach, and had an interpreter sit by me that explained the remarkablest passages of his sermon. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 5 The Gulf..is very remarkable for Tempests and Scarcity of Fish. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) I. 247 The next is a very remarkable picture on board at Kensington. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 225 One of the remarkablest State papers ever published in Ireland. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 262 The river swells and falls again with remarkable slowness and uniformity.

†**2.** Perceptible; admitting of being observed or noted. *Obs.*

1622 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 132 The king heard our Comedie on Wednesday, but expressed no remarkable mirth thereat. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 82 Then let us suppose in the stead of an Angel, some remarkable body. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 5 A demure look, and some other remarkable signs of grace. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, Draw a remarkable line with ink, or rather with a black-lead pen quite over your paper.

†**b.** Likely to attract attention; conspicuous, noticeable. *Obs.*

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 97, I sent the pinnace ashore with a bill to be fixed on the door of some remarkable Indian house. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand* II. 212 On the stranger's observing to her that their conference was becoming remarkable.

B. *sb.* A noteworthy thing or circumstance; something extraordinary or exceptional. Chiefly in *pl.* Now *arch.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlvi. *heading*, Jerusalem wonne by the Turk, with wofull remarkables thereat. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 12 The other Remarkable, and it is a notorious one, is the Cavity on the back of the Male. 1679 MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* 102, I was willing to adde a few Remarkables, which I purposely reserved for this place. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxxiv. 457 The places and remarkables you will see, will be new only to yourself. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 395 Be so good as to write me any remarkables in the legislature or the courts of justice. 1817 SCOTT 17 Mar in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. xiii. 421 Two remarkables struck me in my illness. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 148 After lunch to-day we..set forth to see the remarkables of Oxford.

Rema·rkableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The fact or character of being remarkable.

a 1658 DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* VI. xiii. (1687) 323 Consider the remarkableness of Gods judgements on these persecutors. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 164 They do agree in their eminency and remarkableness; they are both of them most signal things. 1851 WARDLAW *Zechariah* x. (1869) 191 The remarkableness of the fulfilment of the predictions. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 12 Fresh literature, of which the remarkableness..will long justify the tribute paid to its less permanently valuable parts.

Rema·rkably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2]]

1. In a remarkable manner; notably, strikingly, conspicuously: **a.** with verbs.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* i. 8 If the braine be remarkably wounded, the party remaineth foolish. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 106 Oft to mind Recalling what remarkably had pass'd. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 5. 387 This agrees remarkably with the perpetual Impressions made upon the optic Nerves. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. Pref. 11 *note*, Those particulars..on which the results in question appeared more remarkably to depend. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. II. 389 The treatment of Bedell..and the Act..exhibit very remarkably this aspect of the Irish character.

b. with adjs.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 7 If you marry one remarkably beautiful. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xi, He was now as remarkably mean, as he had been before remarkably wicked. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Look at the Clock*, [He] had one darling vice; Remarkably partial to any thing nice. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 84 Hailstorms are sometimes remarkably destructive.

†**2.** In an obvious manner. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Aug., If I do but my duty remarkably from this time forward, I may be as well as ever I was.

Remarked (rĭmā·ɹkt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. REMARK *v.* + -ED[1].] Marked, conspicuous, noted.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 33 Now, Sir, you speake of two, The most remark'd i' th' Kingdom. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 53 Being remarked for his piety and learning. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 13 The captain's clerk..Paid one of them remark'd attention. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xi, A man, who..is always a remarkable, and a remarked character, wherever he may be.

Hence **Rema·rkedly** *adv.*

1871 MATEER *Travancore* 363 The discipline and general good deportment which is remarkedly observable in you.

Rema·rked, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. REMARK *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Of an engraving: Characterized by the presence of a remarque.

1883 *American* VII. 120 The work is nearly finished, and a remarked proof is now on exhibition.

Remarker (rĭmā·ɹkəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. RE-MARK *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** One who makes or publishes remarks on a literary work; a reviewer or critic; also, an author of 'Remarks' on some subject. *Obs.* (common *c* 1685–1790).

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2. One who makes or utters observations; an observer, commenter. Now *rare.*

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1. *intr.* To enter again into matrimony.

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b. Const. *to* (now *rare*) or *with.*

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3. To take (a person) as a second husband or wife.

1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* v. ii, This gentleman, Benatzi, Disguised as you see, I have re-married. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 170 She..had married a very foolish rich old banker, and at his death, remarried a more foolish and very poor duke.

Hence **Rema·rried** *ppl. a.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 447 *note*, In the middle ages re-married queens lost their title.

Rema·ss, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To mass together again.

1839-48 Bailey *Festus* x. 105 The hour..When all shall be remassed in one great creed, All being shall be rebegotten.

Remass, variant of Ramass *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Rema·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To fit with a new mast or masts.

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 265 While the Bedford was re-masting. 1804 Larwood *No Gun Boats* 18 The prefects of the ports will re-ship their rudders, re-mast the Flotilla.

Rema·sticate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To masticate again. Hence **Rema·sticated** *ppl. a.*

1828-32 in Webster. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 135 The aliment thus remasticated descends directly into the third stomach. 1843 Owen *Lect. Compar. Anat.* ix. (1846) I. 105 When it is presented to them in its remasticated state.

So **Remastica·tion.**

1828-32 in Webster. 1837 Youatt *Sheep* 423 After it has been returned for remastication, .. and reduced to a pultaceous mass. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 538/1 The softened bolus..is destined to receive a thorough..remastication.

Rema·tch, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To match again.

1856 Masson *Ess., Theor. Poetry* 421 Who walks amid Nature's appearances, divorcing them, rematching them, interweaving them. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xiv. (1890) 408 [He] has repeatedly shot..one of a pair of jays,..and has never failed..to find the survivor re-matched.

† **Remauldit,** *a. Obs. rare* −[1]. [ad. OF. *remauldit*, pa. pple. of *remaud(l)dire*: cf. Maledict *a.*] Accursed.

1472 Caxton *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 498 O deyanyra ryghte remauldyt vnhappy and moste cursid serpente.

Remaynand(e, variants of Remainant *Obs.*

† **Remay·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *remainer, -me(i)ner*, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *mener* to lead: cf. mod.F. *ramener*.] *trans.* To lead or bring back.

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 Musyque accordeth alle thinges that dyscorde .. & remayne[th] them to concordaunce. *Ibid.* 38.

Remaynent, variant of Remainant *Obs.*

† **Rembar,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *rembarrer*: see Rambarre.] *trans.* To shut out, repel.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 53 b, Quha according to thair authoritie suld and may rembar the wolues, defend the sheip. 1600 O. E. [M. Sutcliffe] *Repl. Libel* II. Pref. 1 Sufficient hath bin saide .. to rembarre the malice of N. D. his encounters.

Rembarbe, erron. f. *reubarbe* Rhubarb.

Remberge, variant of Rambarge.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568.

‖ **Remblai** (rɑ̃blɛ̃). Also in pl. form **remblais.** [F., f. *remblayer* to embank, f. *re-* Re- + *emblayer* to heap up: see Déblai.]

1. *Fortif.* The earth used to form a rampart, mound, or embankment.

1794 *Amer. State Papers, Mil. Aff.* (1832) I. 99 (Stanf.), The demolition of the old fort very much advanced, and very little remblais made. 1802 James *Milit. Dict., Remblai* (Fr.), earth collected together for the purpose of making a bank, way, &c. 1818 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 215 The earth obtained from the ditch forms the remblai, or elevation. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 337/1 In general, the number of cubic feet contained in the *remblai* has been furnished by the *deblai*, so as to balance each other.

2. *Mining.* Material used to fill up the excavations made in a thick seam of coal.

1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 138 The remblais or stowage is found to be so closely packed as to form a very good roof for driving under.

Re·mble, *v. dial.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To move, stir. Hence **Re·mbling** *vbl. sb.*

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Familye of Loue* 56 They must take heede that in the rembling thereof they crush not all their bones in sunder. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 To *Remble*: Lincoln, to move or remove. 1864 Tennyson *North. Farmer* I. viii, I stubb'd 'um oop wi' the lot, an' raaved an' rembled 'um out. *Ibid.* xv, A weänt niver give it..to Robins—a niver rembles the stoäns.

† **Rembler.** *Obs. rare* −[1]. A puzzle, riddle.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 39 Whiles I am shuffling and cutting with these long coated Turkes, would any antiquarie would explicate vnto mee this remblere, or quidditie .. ?

Rembnand, obs. form of Remnant *sb.*

Rembrandtesque (rembrante·sk), *a.* [f. the name of *Rembrandt*, the great Dutch painter and etcher (1608-1669), + -esque.] Resembling the manner or style of Rembrandt.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 324/1 Life-size figures full of animation in the faces, 'radiant with Rembrandtesque colour.' 1888 Lighthall *Yng. Seigneur* 121 The windmill was one of those rembrandtesque relics [etc.].

Re·mbrandtish, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] Somewhat after the style of Rembrandt.

c 1860 Stannard *Examples Art* 211 Desirous of rescuing ..some Rembrandtish etching. 1880 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 459 With some Rembrandtish Light and Shade.

So **Re·mbrandtism,** the style of Rembrandt.

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 13. 77 Rembrandtism is a noble manner in architecture, though a false one in painting.

† **Rembu·rsement,** *Obs.*−[1] [a. F. *remboursement*: see Reimbursement.] = Reimbursement.

1586 Burghley in *Leicester's Corr.* (Camden) 358 The states would not agree to make the rembursement of these thinges, if your lordships warrant had not past for the same.

† **Reme,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rēmus* (It, Sp. *remo*).] An oar.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1623 (Harl. MS.), Þe swe bigan to flowen ant hy faste to rowen, hue aryueden vnder reme in a wel feyr streme. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 13 Armour was first ther [in Candia] deuysed and founde,..so was ye makyng of remys, and rowynge in bootes.

† **Reme,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* −[1]. [? var. of Rim *sb.*[1]; see also Ryme.] Surface.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4779 He sagh a-pon þe watur reme [*v.r.* reime] Caf flettand dunward [with] þe strem.

† **Reme,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **reem.** [OE. *hréman, hrýman* (for **hrīeman*), f. *hréam* Ream *sb.*[1]

Both *hréman* and *hrýman* are normal forms in OE.: the former is distinct from the rarer *hréman* to boast, = OS. *hrōmian*, OHG. (*h*)*ruoman* etc. (G. *rühmen*)]

1. *intr.* To cry, call out, shout; also, to cry out in grief or pain, to scream, yell; to lament, weep.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* lv. 429 Se cliopað [L. *cum voce*], se ðe dearninga synzað; ac se hremð [L. *cum clamore*], se ðe openlice .. synzað. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 31 Hia . gaas to ðæm byrzenne þætte hreme ðer. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xxii. 23 gif ge him deriað, hiz hrymað to me, and ic zehire hira hream. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þo þe after him comen remden lude stefne. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 167 in *O. E. Misc.* 77 Remen heo schule and grede Deope in helle grunde. 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1592 Þe gailers þat him scholde zeme, Whan hii herde him þus reme [etc.]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 858 Ze remen for raube wyth-outen reste. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2902 Whan that thei herd wymmen so remed, Thei hadde meruayle what it myght be. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 229 This frecke begines to reme and yole. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 To *Reem*, to Cry: Lancashire.

2. *trans.* a. To utter (a shout). b. To call out (something). *rare.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 664 Þanne remen he alle a rem, so hornes blast oðer belles drem. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Ȝif me remde lude fur ! fur ! þet te chirche bernde !

† **Reme,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [var. (in SE. dialects) of ME. *ryme*:—OE. *rýman*: see Rime *v.*, and cf. Ream *v.*[3]]

1. *trans.* a. To leave, depart from (a land). b. To clear (a place) *of* persons.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1364 (Camb. MS.), Þu makedest me fleme, And þi lond to reme. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4398 (Kölbing), viii. þousand þo hadde Lot, þat wele him holpe .. þe waies & þe paþes ȝeme, & of þe Sarrains hem reme.

2. *intr.* To clear a way; to make way (for one).

13.. *K. Alis.* 3347 He is the furste with sweord that remith, Thou art the furste with hors that flemeth. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Trin. MS.) 505 Remeþ me [*Laud MS.* ȝiueþ me roum], for godis lone, And leteþ me go to my sone.

Reme, obs. form of Realm, Ream *sb.*[2], Rim.

† **Re·meable,** *a. Obs. rare* −[1]. [ad. L. *remeābilis*, f. *remeāre* to return.] Capable of returning.

1610 Bp. Andrewes 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* iii. (1629) 626 So is the Spirit best fitted, made remeable, and best exhibited to us.

Remeable: see Remevable.

† **Remeal, -mel,** variants of Rameal *sb. Obs.*

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 96 In Brazill .. they eate this meale mingled with remels of sugar, or malasses. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 412 Melasses or remeals the hundred weight.

Remeant (rĭmī·ănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *remeant-em*, pres. pple. of L. *remeāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *meāre* to pass: cf. *permeate.*] Returning.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. ix, Most exalted Prince, Whose peerless Knighthood, like the remeant sun, After too long a night, regilds our clay.

Remea·sure (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To measure again, in various senses of the vb.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vii. 18 Her wearie Palfrey. she freshly dight, His late miswandred wayes now to remeasure right. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 9 With like measure to his brother giuen, it should be remeasured to him againe. 1652 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 238 Their Faith and Integrity in re-measuring (or reforming) the Temple of God. *a* 1721 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 396 Assur'd of Supplemental Years, By your re-measuring the Spheres. 1785 G. A. Bellamy *Apology* II. 204 This obliged me to remeasure back the road I had just come. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xv, Measuring and re-measuring, with..tremendous strides, the length of the terrace. 1874 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. 119 The line should be..re-measured in the boat.

So **Remea·surement.**

1895 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 The re-measurement will increase Defender's time allowance by two seconds.

† **Re·med,** *v. Obs.*−[1] [See Remede, Remedy *v.*, and cf. Remedless *a.*] *trans.* To remedy.

1590 Fenne *Frutes*, etc. Gg ij b, And how to remed wrong with right the man had no respect.

Remede, remeid (rĭmī·d), *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: 5 **remed, remmede, remyde,** 5-6 **ramed**(e, 6 **-meid**), 5- **remeid,** (6 **-meide, -maid**), 6-8 **-mead,** 6-9 **-meed,** 4- **remede.** [a. OF. *remede, remide* (12th c.; mod.F. *remède*), ad. L. *remedium* Remedy. After the 15th c. only a Sc. form.] Remedy, redress.

Remeid of Law (Sc.), the obtaining of justice by appeal from an inferior to a superior court (see Jamieson, s.v.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 889 He desyreth .. With yow to been al night, for to devyse Remede in this. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (*Paul*) 38 Quham it bittis, it mon be ded, þar agane is no remed. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* CXXXVIII, Lat me se Gif thy remede be pertynent to me. 1466 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 17 Therfore provide by your wisdome such remmede in his behalfe, as you semes best. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 13 Ane desolat prince, distitute of remeide, ande disparit of consolatione. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 42 Ane greif to them, who mereits it indeid: Yet for all thir appearis there some remeid. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 7 They resolv'd upon Application to his Majesty for remeed. 1711 Ramsay *On Maggy Johnstoun* xiii, We must .. when we're auld return to dust, Without remead. 1785 Burns *Prayer to Sc. Repr.* xviii, Strive, wi' a' your wit and lear, To get remead. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 915 The matter was .. past all earthly remede. 1868 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 306 He made one remorseful dart after the string,. but it was gone beyond remeid.

† b. *Coining.* = Remedy *sb* 4. *Obs.*

1565 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 22 Dec. in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) App 118 That thair be cunzeit ane Penny of Silvir.. of Weicht ane Unce Troce-weicht, with twa Granes of Remeid. 1591 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 620 All the saidis assayis keipit the just fynnes..and past nocht beneth the granis of remeid prescrivit in the same Actis.

Remede, remeid (rĭmī·d), *v. Sc. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 5 **remed,** 6-7 **remeid,** (6 **-maid**), 7-8 **remeed,** 8 **remead,** 5, 9 **remede.** [ad. OF. *remedier*: see Remedy *v.*] *trans.* To remedy, cure, redress, amend. Also *absol.*

13.. in Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 3625 Succoure Scotland and remede, That stad is in perplexyte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 94 Mannis sonne fra þe ded Is rysine al sinnys to remed. *Ibid* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 284 Scho .. prayt hyme parcheryte to remed hyr Infyrmyte. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 56 May nane remeid my melady Sa weill as ȝe. *Ibid.* lxxiii. 5 Remeid in tyme, and rew nocht all to lait. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 155 Without his Hienes petifullie considder thair caise and remeid the same. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 24 It is gude..to kure and to remeid diuers dolouris of the skin. 1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict.* 103 To remeed their wicked follies, the English expressely ordained their communion Table to stand in the body of the church. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 12 They desire him .. to remeed the Enormities among the Corrupt Conformists. 1752 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 480 What would remead these evils? [1847 Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc*, Thou dost succour and remede The shortness of our days.]

Reme·deless, *a.* and *adv.* In 9 **remead-, remeid-.** [f. Remede *sb.*] Remediless(ly).

a 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 457 That dusk realm where all is ended, Save remeadless dole. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 231 Spit not your rancour On this fair land remeidless.

† **Reme·der.** *Sc. Obs. rare* −[1]. In 6 **remeidar.** [f. Remede *v.* + -er[1].] One who remedies.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 487, I pray to God, remeidar of all thing, Gif I mycht se in my tyme sic ane king.

Remediable (rĭmī·diăb'l), *a.* Also 5 **-medy-,** 6 **-mede-.** [a. F. *remédiable* (15th c.), or ad. L. *remediābilis* curative, curable, f. *remediāre* to Remedy: see -able.]

† 1. Capable of remedying; remedial. *Obs.*

c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 46 Suche medycynes may be spedefull and remedyable. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 397 Layng medicine remedeable to her warking woundis.

2. Capable of being remedied or redressed.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 4/9 Remediable, *recuperabilis.* 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 311 Labouring to remedie that which he thought remediable. 1641 H. Ainsworth *Orth. Found. Relig.* 37 Mans misery is remediable through the mercy of God. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. lxxxii, They.. were, when remediable, chiefly cured by the infusion of goose-dung. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 7 This want..may seem easily remediable by some substitute or other. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 540 It is an evil..which will be found remediable, if the proper and obvious remedies are ..applied. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 135 Where injustice, like disease, is remediable, there the remedy must be applied in word or deed.

Hence **Reme·diableness** (Bailey, 1727, vol. II); **Reme·diably** *adv.* (Webster, 1847).

Remedial (rĭmī·diăl), *a.* [ad. L. *remediālis*, f. *remedium* Remedy: see -al.] Affording a remedy, tending to relieve or redress.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xviii. (1739) 96 These Laws were but penal, and not remedial for the parties wronged. 1707 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xiv. 189 This Court proceeds..ordinarily..granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 55 The remedial part of a law is so necessary a consequence of the former two [etc.]. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 135/1 Every good political institution must have a preventive operation as well as a remedial. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 473 The Gospel professes to be remedial, and remedial of an evil affecting the laws of God. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* III. ix. (1873) 236 That suffering is a medicine, remedial though bitter.

Hence **Reme·dially** *adv.*

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. (1892) 83 It is, preventively, the assertor of its own rights, or remedially, their avenger. 1840 Arnold in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. ix. 175 Before anything is ventured remedially. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* V. xxxi. (1878) 534 It is God acting, no longer according to the course of law,..but remedially above law.

† **Reme·diate,** *a. Obs.*−[1] [? f. L. *remediāt-*, ppl. stem of *remediāre* to Remedy.] Remedial.

(Perh. an error for *remedial* or *remediant*)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. iv. 17 (Qq.), All you vnpublisht vertues of the earth Spring with my teares, be aydant, and remediat [1st *Fol.* -ate] In the good mans distress.

Re-mediate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To mediate again.

a 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* III. i, I will re-mediate for you to the Widow.

Remediation (rɪ̄mī̆di,ēɪ·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *remediāre* to REMEDY.] The action of remedying.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Pref. 54 On this subject, and on this state of things, remediation requires that something should be said. 1826 — in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 499 Towards remediation, a disposition has of late been expressed by those on whom it depends.

Remediless (re·mī̆dilès, rɪ̄me·dilès), *a.* (and *adv.*) Forms: 5–7 **remedyless**, (8 **remedie-**), 6 **remeadi-**, 6 (*Sc.*) 7 **remidi-**, 7 **remeedi-**, 6– **remediless**. [f. REMEDY *sb.* + -LESS: cf. REMEDELESS and REMEDLESS. The orig. stressing was *reme·diless*, with the *e* long.]

1. Of persons, etc.: Destitute of remedy; having no prospect of aid or rescue. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

14.. *MS. Cantab. Ff.* I. 6, lf. 131 (Halliw.), Thus welle y wote y am remedylesse, For me no thyng may comforte nor amend. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 602/1 He shall for lacke of such preuencion and help, fall into such raylyng and blasphemy, and then is he remedilesse. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 158 Being cleare remediles from cure Of all my paines. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. ii, I'll rear up Malta, now remediless. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* xv. 149 When the last enemie shall watch my remedilesse body and my disconsolate soule. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 21 Poor remediless, aggrieved and tortured Men. 1786 BURKE *Charges agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 XII. 243 He demanded these in such a manner that being 're-mediless' I was obliged to comply with what he required.

b. Destitute of legal remedy.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 169 It seemeth..vniust also, that they, especially the creditors, should be remedilesse all that while. 1616 in Cary *Rep. Chancery* (1650) 122 Whither the Chancery may relieve B...or else leave him utterly remedilesse and undone. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 59 Your petitioner is herein altogether remedylesse. 1670 in *Phenix* (1721) I. 393 Such Judgments on Jurors leaue them remediless of relief. 1700 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 577 Finding yᵉ petitioner to be left remedieless by yᵉ Courts.

†c. In quasi-*adv.* use: Without or beyond all remedy. *Obs.* (common in 16th c.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1124 It is bot in vayn Thus remedilesse to mak compleyn. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 18 The same synneth agaynste the holye gooste remedylesse. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 82 Sir, ye must remedylesse be obediente to me, and rewled by me. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 147 We ar exilit remediles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 46 Whosoever drinketh, is sure to die of it, remedilesse, and yet without paine. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 86 They maintain not, that any is left remediless in a state of damnation.

2. Of trouble, disease, etc.: Not admitting of remedy; incapable of being remedied, cured, or redressed. (Very common in 16–17th c.)

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3160 Alas, remedylesse is our lamentacyon. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 115 b, He is able to delyuer us out of al troubles.., although they seme to mans reason remediles. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 In all these measure is a mery meane, and immoderatenes a remeadilesse harme. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Pref. 11 It were better by much, before the remeedilesse stroke be given, to be well advised. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* x. 29 This renders their misery the more remediless. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 66 Those more inward Resentments..seem almost remediless and irreconcileable. 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* in *G.'s Poems* 156 Such persons as die of that most remediless of all distempers, a Consumption. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 189 So, at once Shall remediless ruin fall on Troy. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1888) I. 404 There is no terror in the countenance, only grief—deep, remediless grief. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xix. (1878) 254 The law is and will be, that remediless suffering shall follow sin.

†3. Of vices, etc.: Incurable, incorrigible. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 6. 138, I must say this vice in them to be remedilesse, because it hath bene in euery age..and neuer amended. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xliv. § 1 It is the remediless remainder of our first parents' pride. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 83 We hold also that his vicious necessity of disposition is curable, and not remediless and desperate. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 99 Sharp execution of Justice upon the obstinate and remediless.

†4. *adv.* Remedilessly. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 50 It makes him twice, yea, remedilesse miserable.

Remedilessly (see prec.), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] Without or beyond remedy. (Common in 17th c.)

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 74 b, We must remidilesly confesse them to be voide of all charitie. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 409 Like one whose House remedilesly burning [etc.]. 1609 BP. HALL *Disswas. Poperie* Wks. (1627) 642 A cruell religion, that sends poore infants remedilesly vnto the eternall paines of hell. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 30 Remedilesly drown'd in sorrow day and night. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 126 The government of it is actually and remedilessly altered. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 111 Thus remedilessly exposed to any Attempts the Enemy shou'd be pleased to make. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 Yet to these clerks of the magistrates..all the objects of national commiseration are thus remedilessly to be consigned. 1868 MIALL *Congregationalism Yorks.* 66 My place was remedilessly lost.

Remedilessness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being remediless; incurableness.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 364 Concerning the torments of hell, I do note three things..the extremity, perpetuity, and remidilesnesse thereof. 1684 HOWE *Redeemer's Tears* Wks. (1846) 88 They show the remedilessness of thy case. *a* 1758 EDWARDS *Hist. Redemption* II. i. (1793) 200 The remedilessness of their disease might by long experience be seen.

†Reme·diously, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as REMEDY *sb.* + -OUS + -LY ².] Remedially.

1659 *Bibliotheca Regia* Pref. 9 His last sleep took from him most remediously all the arts of government.

†Re·medist. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. REMEDY *sb.* + -IST.] One who seeks out medical remedies.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 Such were call'd .Magists.., Prophylactists, Remedists [etc.].

Reme·ditate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To meditate (on) again.

1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* IX. vii, Let me remeditate the truth, That Christ did for and with us bleed.

So **Remedita·tion.** †Const. *of.*

1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 28 In a kind of remeditation of what obscenities he hath beene a spectator. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 26 [He] gave himself to a remeditation of what he had formerly observed.

†Re·medless, *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. REMED *v.* and REMEDELESS.] Remediless.

1590 FENNE *Frutes*, etc. Ffiij b, In vaine it is to vexe thy self where cause is remedles. *Ibid.* Gg iij, 'Tis past with us and remedles, wherefore no longer mourne.

Remedy (re·mī̆di), *sb.* Also 6 **remeady.** [a. AF. *remedie*, *remedy* (= OF. *remede* REMEDE *sb.*), ad. L. *remedium*, f. *re-* RE- + *med-* stem of *medērī* to heal: cf. *medical*, *medicine.*]

1. A cure for a disease or other disorder of body or mind; any medicine or treatment which alleviates pain and promotes restoration to health. †Also without article.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Lo her azeines wreððe monie kunnes remedies, & frouren a muche vloc, & misliche boten. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 3 He þat felis him seke he sekis remedy. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 475 Of remedies of loue she knew perchaunce. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (Bodl. MS.), Azenste venemouse postemes..men schal ordeyne a remedy warlich and sone. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.), I pray þe tell me if þer be ony remedye ayenst my deth. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x, [He] mynistyred alwey his pylles to euery man that came to hym for ony remedy. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 For verely tyme itselfe wyl at laste bring remedy also unto moste daungerous diseases. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 68 b, Nature hath appointed remedies in a readinesse for all diseases. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. 42 For remedies doe cure without a physician, but not a physician without remedies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 701 This Remedy the Scythian Shepherds found. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 181 The only Remedy is to lay the Bone open. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* v. (1831) 140 The Scottish law did not acquit those who accomplished remarkable cures by mysterious remedies. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 688 Whenever it is desired to give a powerful remedy in increasing doses until its physiological effect is produced, it should always be given by itself.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various uses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27816 Again þis sin [sloth] remedi es [*v.r.* best medcyn is]—Haf gastli ioi and hope o blis. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3394 Ilk man here lyghtly may Swilk remedys thurgh grace wyn, Þat may fordo al veniel syn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 11 Alisaundre was i-poysoned .and axede a tool to slee hymself in remedie of sorwe [L. *in remedium doloris*] 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 244 For yᵉ remedye of theyr soules themperour gaf..for almesse xij C vnces of syluer. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 25 Your wisedome and knowledge are remedies available, to cut off the course of suche an infecting canckar. 1607–12 BACON *Ess.*, *Counsel* (Arb.) 318 For which inconveniences the doctrine of Italy. hath introduced Cabanett Councelles, a remedy worse than the disease. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xvi. (1697) 386 Withdraw thy Action, and depart in Peace; The Remedy is worse than the Disease. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 352 Our griefs how swift! our remedies how slow! 1781 COWPER *Truth* 273 God replies, 'The remedy you want I freely give: The book shall teach you'. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 88 Can you show me some clear water spring, The remedy of our thirst? *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 582 The only remedy for superstition is knowledge.

†c. *By remedy of*, by the help or means of. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxi. (Bodl. MS.), A fige tre is made to bere wele frute bi remedie of a tre þat is icleped Caprificus. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 108 If women be not peruerse they shall reap profite by remedye of pleasure.

2. A means of counteracting or removing an outward evil of any kind; reparation, redress, relief.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 We schulen nu speken of þe uttre vondunge, & techen þe þet habbeð hire, hu heo muwen,.. ivinden remedie, þet is elne, azeines hire. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 3 Þe rightwis man sekis remedy of god, how þere ill lippis may be amendid. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xiii. (Caxton 1483) 63² Now seye me what the semeth in this mater that we may ordeyne a remedy for this grete meschyef. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij, Sith it pleseth yow that I shall dye withoute remedye and withoute mercye. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 57/966² (Pynson), Certys, nowe wol he by hyr lye, But if ye fynde some remedy. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 388 He fleeth to the last remeady which untill that time he had purposelye reserved. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxv. 158 Iupiter was honored amongst them for a remedy of stormes and tempests. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 The Nobles, when they saw no remedie, ..submitted to Curroon. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 186 The human remedies which Sea-men use against Spouts, is to furle all the Sails, and to fire some Guns with shot against the Pipe of the Spout. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 93 Such a Defect in the Government as stands in need of the most speedy Remedy. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 473 Popular remedies must be quick and sharp, or they are very ineffectual. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 168 In this respect..we have a remedy against those optical deceptions. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. i, It by no means appeared what help or remedy any friend of Sterling's..could attempt in the interim.

b. *There is no remedy* (= way out of it, help for it, alternative) *but*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1216 Ther nas noon oother remedie ne reed, But taketh his leue, and homward he him spedde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 72 Ther is no remedy but to fight, & to abyde fortune. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 293 There was no remedy but he must fight with him. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 20 There had beene no remedy, but he must have dyed upon his owne sword. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Globe) 267 We had no Remedy, but to wait and see what the Issue of Things might present.

†c. *No remedy*, unavoidably. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1700 Yet must it geue place to Gods worde, no remedye. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 242 The vengeaunce of God muste fall, no remedye, Vpon these wicked men. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 127 You must send her your Page, no remedie. 1617 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.*, *Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 706 In default of this (no remedie) the common hammer must come.

†d. *What remedy?* what help for it? *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XV. 43 The lord sumtyme rewaird will it; Gife he dois not, quhat remedy? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 250 Well, what remedy?..what cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 21 Now you must be hanged says the king...What remedie? sayes hee. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 35 He sayes it must not bee so, [y]it is strait pacified, and cryes what remedie.

3. Legal redress.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 174, I pray you requyre hym on my Lord ys behalf to compleyn to Justice..[for a] remedie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 10 To go to lawe, and spende all that euer he hath, and yet come by no remedie neither. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 118 Left to the remedie, which the Law of the place alloweth them. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 199 Even this right of property will fail, or at least it will be without a remedy, unless I pursue it within the space of sixty years. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 154 Without impairing the obligation of a contract, the remedy may certainly be modified. 1891 *19th Cent.* Dec. 857 Where injury to character takes the form of aspersion, the primary remedy is in a court of law.

4. *Coining.* The small margin within which coins as minted are allowed to vary from the standard fineness and weight. (Cf. REMEDE *sb.* b.) Also called *tolerance.*

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/1 As touching ye remedie of vid of the pound of Troie, the Kyng will be avised. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 24 The remedies do make so small a difference that it is not considerable. 1805 EARL OF LIVERPOOL *Treat. Coins Realm* 102 They authorised a large remedy to be taken..and did not require the Officers of the Mint to make their coins as perfect as possible, but authorised or suffered them to coin just within the remedy. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 16 Feb. 106/2 For silver coin, the 'remedy' or margin of error is fixed at one pennyweight per pound Troy. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 The remedy on United States silver coin is 1½ grains to the piece.

5. At various schools (as still at St. Paul's and Winchester): A time specially granted for recreation; a half-holiday.

1518 COLET *Statute* in Gardiner *Regist. St. Paul's School* (1884) 381, I will also they shall haue noo remedies—yff the maister graunteth eny remedies he shall forfett xls.. Except the kyng or a arche bisshopp or a bisshopp..desyre it. 1580 in Boys *Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 228, I ordeine, that the master. shall not give remedie or leave to plaie aboue once in a week. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 75 To recreat themselves when they had remedy of there master. 1656 in Gardiner *Regist. St. Paul's School* (1884) 382 *note*, [At Newport..it was provided that] each Thursday afternoon..shall be a remedy or time of recreation. 1860 MANSFIELD *School-Life at Winchester* (1870) 49 Remedies were not a matter of right, but were always applied for..on Tuesday or Thursday. 1893 *Ch. Times* 22 Dec. 1331/2 His lordship afterwards (the *Pauline* reports)..exercised his privilege of desiring a 'remedy' (or half-holiday) on Wednesday.

Remedy (re·mī̆di), *v.* Also 6 **remydy.** [a. OF. *remedier* (cf. REMEDE *v.*), or ad. L. *remediāre*, f. *remedium* REMEDY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* **†a.** To grant (one) legal remedy; to right (one) in respect of a wrong suffered. *Obs.*

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 Byfore hene [= any] of the persones that weren..Commissioners upon myn enditement, ..I myghte not have been remedied. *Ibid.* To have been remedied of the wronges that we have had. 1454 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 120 That they shuld be remedyed, and he remedyed them not. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 92 There is one [Judge]..wyll remedye you, if you come after a ryghte sorte vnto him. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1671) 113 Of which Indignity he complained to the Duke,..and was remedied in it.

b. To bring remedy to (a person, diseased part, etc.); to heal, cure, make whole again. Now *rare.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. viii. 622 It shal so heuye me at their departynge that..there shal no manere of Ioye remedye me. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. E j b, The synner..is fro yᵉ moost gretest payne remedyed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* H h iij b, When the party yᵗ shuld be holpen & remydyed is hyd in the dypenes of the body. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 32 Into the woods..shee went, To seeke for hearbes that mote him remedy. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 271 If one Horse do die of it, all his fellows that bear him company will follow after, if they be not remedied in time. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 57 Some pious sisterhood, Who..may likeliest remedy The stricken mind.

2. To cure (a disease, etc.); to put right, reform (a state of things); to rectify, make good.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (1555), There is a lawe ysette..that may not be ylette Nor remedyed. *Ibid.* vi, All her ill was holpe and remedyed. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 375 With Goddys grace it schall be remedyed well inow. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 81, I thanke you for your love,..But I your cause can nothing remedy. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 It being wrought and tempered

..remedieth all kinde of swelling. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 389 They tooke up Armes to remedie their wrong. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. ii. (1739) 14 The House of Lords shall remedy all offences contrary to the Law of Magna Charta. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 7 A sharp fit of a feuerish distemper, which a little time .. will infallibly remedy. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. i. 49 They cannot remedy the Corruption that has spread thro' the Race of Mankind. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III. i, That shall be remedied without delay. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 417 Repentance taketh sin away, Death remedies the rest. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 8 A great deal has been done to remedy the deficiency. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. v. i. 436 Evils which threaten to continue we try to remedy.

†3. *absol.* To provide a remedy. Const. *for, of.*

c 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 387 For ache of bonys & also for brosoure It remedieth & dooth men ese ful blyve. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42 Ye be seke of the maladye of loue wherof no man may remedye but youre lady.

Hence **Re·medying** *vbl. sb.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1221/1 For the remediying and redressyng of those foresayd iniuries. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30 b/2 To the remedyinge and curinge of the which, we ought to tye the Arterye. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. iii. (1648) 18 For the remedying of such abuses the Ancients did appoint divers officers.

Remeet (rīmī·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To meet again.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* iii, The time will come, wherein We shall remeet, and never part agin. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 11 When I re-met with them they had been so lost to my memory, that [etc.]. 1859 F. MILLS in *Athenæum* 9 July 49 Ere the shining valves remeet.

Hence **Remee·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Parting Verse,* 'Tis to be doubted whether I next yeer, Or no, shall give ye a re-meeting here. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1994/3 At the remeeting of the said States .. these Points will be farther spoken of.

Remeeving, -mefe, obs. varr. REMOVING, REMOVE. **Remeid**: see REMEDE *sb.* and *v.* **Remel,** see REMEAL and RIMMEL. **Remelant,** var. REMENANT *Obs.*

Reme·lt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To melt again.

a. *trans.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Crude Materialls of Glasse, mingled with Glasse, already made and Re-moulten. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 180 They remelted the old dross and scum, and found ore. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 185 If the lavas could be remelted. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 938 Those who remelt the pig brass, and are called 'founders'.

b. *intr.* 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 It was perceived to re-melt and unite with the fresh metal. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 78 Into what Empyrean will it remelt when the separating film bursts?

Hence **Reme·lted** *ppl. a.*, **Reme·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 431 Perhaps metals in general are rendered purer..by remelting. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1127 The roasting of the matte, and their treatment by four successive re-meltings. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 142 Molten crude iron, or. remelted pig or refined iron.

Remember (rīme·mbəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **remembre,** (5 **-menbre**), 5–6 **remembyr,** (5 **-bur,** 6 **-bar,** *Sc.* **-bir**), 6– **remember,** (6 *Sc.* **ra-**). [ad. OF. *remembrer* (11th c.), = Prov. and Sp. *remembrar,* It. *rimembrar*:—late L. *rememorāri,* f. *re-* RE- + *memor* mindful: see REMEMORATE *v.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To retain in, or recall to, the memory; to bear in mind, recollect (a thing, person, fact, event, saying, etc.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 307 Edward may remembre pe trauaile & pe pyn. 1382 WYCLIF *Iobit* ii. 6 Remembrende that word, that the Lorde seide by Amos. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 154 Remembre your name was wont to be egall. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I xviii, Euer I shal remembre the grace whiche thou hast done to me. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 80 b, They should remembre themselves to be earth and asshes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 217 A thing that no man could remember done since Diocletian and Aristobulus time. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 35 Let this mans misery be remembred by thee. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 P 2, I was..left by my father, whom I cannot remember, to the care of an uncle. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xx, The times when I remember to have been Joyful. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV. 130 We must remember the place held by Parmenides in the history of Greek philosophy.

fig. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 73 The stomach .. Remembers oft the School-boy's simple fare. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 423 My frozen heart began to beat, Remembering its ancient heat.

b. With *inf.* To bear in mind, not to forget, *to* do something.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 Remembryng the highe lord to queme. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 Remembre to take a wryht to chese crowneres in Norffolk. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3054 My Lords,..Remember to reforme the consistorie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 99 Remember First to possesse his Bookes. 1733-4 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* vi. 218 You will also remember to take bonds for the money. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 103 But still remember..To press your point with modesty and ease.

†c. Const. *with* oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs,* etc. (Arb.) 86 As ofte as I remembre with my self, The Fancies fonde [etc.]. 1613 DAY *Festivals* viii. (1613) 240 That you remember with your selves, who it is that hath made you Fathers of Children.

†d. *Remember your courtesy,* be covered. *Obs.*

(The precise origin of the phrase is not clear; compare *leave your courtesy* in *Mids. N.* IV. i. 22, and the following passage: *c* 1560 WEVER *Lusty Juventus* C ij, Well sayd maister doctor... I pray you be remembred, and couer your head.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 103, I doe beseech thee remember thy curtesie. I beseech thee apparell thy head. [Cf. *Haml.* v. ii. 108.) 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, Pray you remember your court'sy..Nay, pray you be covered.

2. To think of, recall the memory of (a person) with some kind of feeling or intention.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxii. 6 3ee that remembren the Lorde, ne beth stille. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 69 So shall I remembre elysse as longe as lyffe shall abyde wythin me. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xii. 1 Remembre thy maker in thy youth, or euer the dayes of aduersite come. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 314 We must also remember the dead. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 434 Yet he at length..Remembring Abraham by some wond'rous call May bring them back. 1791 BURNS *Lament for Glencairn* x, I'll remember thee, Glencairn, And a' that thou hast done for me! 1842 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 111, I will do thee an act of kindness for which I shall be remembered.

b. To bear (a person) in mind as entitled to a gift, recompence, or fee, or in making one's will; hence, to fee, reward, 'tip'.

1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 407 Also my brother Edmonde is not yet remembryd. He hathe not to lyff with, thynk on hym. 1563 BP. SANDYS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 195 This Contrie bringith nothing forth fitt to remember youe withall. 1599 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 188 The..counsall..lykvayes ordanis Mr. Peter Blakburne, minister, to be rememberit for the interteneing of the said Mr. George. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 23 Anon, anon, I pray you remember the Porter. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xi. 93 He assured the hostler, that he would remember him the next day. 1871 *Punch* 16 Sept. 113/1 Mr. Keane Hunter is manœuvring to be remembered in Alderman W.'s will.

†3. To record, mention, make mention of (a thing, person, etc.). *Obs.* (common *c* 1430–1660).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 73 Remembryd by scriptures we fynde and rede, Holsum and holy it is to thynke and pray. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 261/1 Her deth and..her assumpcion wherof the Scripture remembryth no thynge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 963/2 About the same time that the armie before remembred, was set forward into Scotland. 1620–35 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 4 History hath not remembred the Ruins of any ancient Buildings digged up in Anglesey. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 62 The Carians possessed the Sea. Their Sea-Dominion is remembred by Diodorus Siculus. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iv, That phenomenon in the face of the former which we have above remembered.

†b. To commemorate. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 30 This knightly man .. Set up pillers for a memoriall Which remembred his conquests. 1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* v. 15 It is..an offeringe of remembraunce, that remembreth synne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 405 The Ditty do's remember my drown'd father. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* iii. § 17 His mercies, especially those remembred in the Sacrament, his giving Christ to die for us.

†c. To mention by way of reminder. *Obs. rare.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 36 L. Ch. Justice moved whether to proceed against Michell,.. and remembred the message to the Lower House to sytt as a House this afternoone.

d. To (have mind of and) mention (a person, his condition, etc.) in prayer.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 90 Nimph, in thy Orisons Be all my sins remembred. 1613 — *Hen. VIII,* v. i. 73 In thy Prayres remember Th' estate of my poore Queene. 1836 SIMEON in Carus *Life* (1847) xxxiii. 794, I intreat the favour of you to remember at the throne of grace one, who [etc.].

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To have or bear in mind; to recall to the mind; also, to exercise or possess the faculty of memory.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 Which yifth men cause to remembre, If any Sor be left behinde. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.,* etc. (1843) 101 In verrey sothe, as I remembur can. 1548 ELYOT, s.v. *Memoria,* Sens any manne coulde remembre. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 258 That shallow vassall..which as I remember, hight Costard. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 22 So, in forgetting thou remembrest right. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 20 To remember is to perceive any thing with memory, or with a consciousness, that it was known or perceived before. 1752 GRAY *Lett., to Walpole* (1900) I. 219 As I remember, there were certain low chairs, that looked like ebony. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 336 Beasts and babies remember, that is, recognize: man alone recollects. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 561 Past ages crowd on thee, but each one remembers.

b. To have mind, memory, or recollection *of* something. Now *rare* (in later quots. *Sc.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 85 At euery tyme pat I remembre of pe day of doom, I quake. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3502 Remembring of the Joy he had before. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXVII. 339 Sir Johan Chandos remembred of a knyfe that he had in his bosome. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* I. ii. 190, I remember of such a time, being my sworn seruant, The Duke retein'd him his. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 285 And yet he can remember of none but Lysimachus Nicanor, and that he mislikt and censur'd. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 54 Among .. female fashions..I remember but of one [etc.]. 1808 SCOTT *Mem.* in *Lockhart* I. (1842) 6/1, I remember of detesting the name of Cumberland. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 594/1, I remember of another case in which there was no appearance of a lamb.

†c. Const. *on* or *upon. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 213 Remembring on his dremes that he mette. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xiv. (1558) 26 He gan remembre anone..Vpon a verse written in ye Snutere. 15 *Impeachm. Wolsey* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 352 Remembryr on Thomas of Canterbury. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 9 b, Remember on me, o lord.

†d. To make mention *of* a thing. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xiii, Plinie remembreth of a dogge whiche..assaulted the murdrer of his maister.

5. *refl.* To bethink or recollect, †to think or reflect upon (oneself). Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 135, I wol remembre me alle the yeres of my lyf, in bitternesse of myn herte. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 583, I may not ease my hert..,That doth me harme whanne I remembre me. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 10 And thenne he remembryd hym a lytyl and after sayd [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 194 The Cardinal somewhat remembred hym selfe and sayd, wel my lord I am content to obey. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 9 Nurse come backe againe, I haue remembred me, thou'se heare our counsell. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 233 Thou old, vnhappy Traitor, Breefely thy selfe remember. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 21/1, 'I long for home'. But she remembered herself. 'That's only a momentary feeling'.

†b. Const. *of* or *on*; = 4 b, 4 c. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C 326 Penne I remembred me ryʒt of my ryche lorde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 33 Remembreth yow upon the pacient Job. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 581 (Kölbing), Sche hire remembrid of fadyr and modyr bothe. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* I. II. 806, I cannot remember me of any others [but to be captains]. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 308, I remembred my selfe of my Hostesse. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 94 Remembering himselfe of the recitall which Rufine had made him. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 88, I remembered me of my gallant messmates.

c. With obj. clause. (Cf. sense I.) Now *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 384 Remembring him, that love to wyde y-blowe Yelt bittre fruyt. 1428 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Sir Beckington* (Camden) 43 Treuly, I can not remembre me, that ever I wrote to yow. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. ii. 275 The kyng merueilled why she dyd soo, and remembryd hym how her sone was sodenly slayne with poyson. 1589 *Hay any Work* 48 O now I remember me, he has also a charge to prouide for. *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 39 Remembring himself, that it was time to visit his Army..he takes leave of the Ladies. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. ix, Now, I remember me, I'm married. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv. 8, I do remember me, that in my youth. I stood within the Coliseum's wall.

6. a. *impers.* (*It*) *remembers me* [after OF. (*il*) *me remembre*], I remember. Now *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 150 What his compleynt was, remembreth me. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 469 Whan that it remembreth me Up-on my yowthe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. iv, I am certayne & me remembreth wel that the dogge lend to her a loof of brede. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XX. 137 It doth remember me, that I beheld The pair of blessed luminaries move. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i, It may remember you that I undertook .. to temporize a little with the Scots.

†b. Of a thing: To recur to (one). *Obs.*—¹

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ix, When the dread thought of death remembers you.

c. *To be remembered,* to remember; also const. *of.* Now *obs.* exc. *dial.* (common *c* 1450–1600).

c 1440 *Generydes* 619 Ther is a land I am remembryd wele, Men call it Perse. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxi. 370 Soo whan the quene loked vpon sir Tristram she was not remembryd of hym. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 46, I am remembred that I haue often sene Great wordly riches ende in pouertie. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* x, Are you remembered how you crossed me in my conference with the Emperor? 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. ii 53 Are you remembred, Don, of a daring message, And a proud attempt? 1828 *Craven Gloss.* s.v., An ye be remembered, i. e. if you remember.

II. 7. To remind (a person); esp. to put (one) in mind *of* a thing or person. †Also const. *upon, with.* Now *arch* or *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 515 This was as thise bookes me remembre The colde frosty seson of Decembre. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iv. 22 Thou3 he wolde reherce tho pointis .. of the lawe forto remembre the iugis and the peple ther upon. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 190 Item, to remembre T. Denyes of the tale that Fyncheham told. 1530 PALSGR. 685/1, I shal remembre him of it whan he gothe to bedde. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 320 These..I thought good briefly to set downe. to remember the Reader, that hereafter he may benefit himselfe of them. 1641 R. MARRIOT *Serm.* 25 The third was a Golden letter, which remembred him with the joyes of Heaven. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 68 Emanuel .. remember'd Azem of his Promises. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 285 He takes care to remember us of Dr. Johnson's saying. *a* 1890 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I (1874) 98 She remembered me many times of my own most noble lady.

b. With inf. or obj. clause. Now *dial.* (Very common in 17th c., esp. with *that.*)

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iv. 21 If a bischop..wolde remembre hem, exorte hem, and stire hem .. forto kepe certeyn moral vertues. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 123/1 Remembrynge us that it appered unto us [etc.]. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 48 b, Fyrste he wolde remembre hym for what cause he hath called hym. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 11 Let me remember thee to do this one kindnes more for me. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 77. 177, I am to remember you, that many Attributes in Scripture, are not notes of performance but of duty. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. 1, I write it to remember the Teachers of the Churches, what principles they have to preach. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* XXVII. 88 Remembring him that Liberality to Friends is the best way of hoarding Treasure. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 239 The edge of the opened door, which he ran against, remembered him to turn his welcome back upon me. 1877– in dial. glossaries (Lancs., Chesh., Lincs., Warw., Shropsh.).

†8. To recall (a thing or person) *to* a person. Also with double object, obj. clause, and without const. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* xiv 26 He schal..schewe, or remembre, to 30u alle thingis. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1379 Loke on 3our ryng! It wyll remembyr 30w 30ur gloryous weddyng. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton 1481) A ij, Syth my master Scuola remembrid unto me how Lelius hath resouned with him. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv, Remembryng to hym the daunger of his euell example. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 436 Every severall object that I see Doth severally (methinkes) remember thee. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., By onely remembring them

the truth of what they themselves know to be heer miss-affirmed. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* p. xl, I remembred to him, how often I heard him wonder [etc.].

†**b.** To mention (one's affection, respect, etc.) by way of message *to* another. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63 Sir, my humble dutie remembred unto you and my good Mistresse, you may please to understand [etc.] 1625 Ussher in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132, I pray remember my hearty affeccion unto my Lord of Landaff. 1672 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 408 Pray remember my respects to your Partner.

c. To mention (a person) *to* another as sending a friendly greeting. Also without const.

1580 Gresham in Burgon *Life* I. 302 To whom it may please you, I maye be remembered. 1623 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 160 Remember me In all humilitie vnto his Highnesse. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 6 To remember me kindly to Mr. Hobbes. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 171 ¶ 3 Remember me to the lion. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 452 He begs to be remembered to you with best compliments. 1804 in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 86 Mrs. Tomline desires to be most kindly remembered. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 353 Katty Tatham desires to be remembered to you all.

Re-me·mber, *v. nonce-wd.* [Re- 5 b.] *trans.* **a.** To put together again. **b.** To supply with a new member.

1871 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. viii. vii. 377 Mind..is a thing we can form no notion of without re-*membering*, re-*collecting* some of our mental acts. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 389 A British tar..a true heart of oak, re-membered also in the same fine material.

Reme·mberabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The fact of being rememberable.

1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* x. § 2. 255 The easy rememberability of the Bible system.

Rememberable (rĭme·mbĕrăb'l), *a.* Also **remembr-.** [f. Remember *v.* + -able: cf. obs. F. *remembrable.*] Capable or worthy of being remembered. (Common in 19th c.)

1611 Cotgr., *Memorable*, memorable, remembrable, worthie of memorie. 1803 Hazlitt *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 399 When all is done, nothing rememberable has been said. *a* 1842 Arnold *Serm. Chr. Life* (1845) 296 A change..of any rememberable kind. 1881 Shairp *Asp. Poetry* v. 143 More rememberable than any blank verse since Milton's.

Hence **Reme·mbarably** *adv.*

1800 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 133 The moral features of the people [are] more accurately and rememberably painted. 1809 *Ibid.* II. 157 Say what you have to say as perspicuously..and as rememberably as possible.

Remembrance, obs. form of Remembrance.

Remembered (rĭme·mbəɹd), *ppl. a.* [-ed 1.]

†**1.** Already mentioned. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 31 Whan the remembrid priour was 3it a-lyue. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 115 Besides all the remembred points of Metricall proportion, ye haue yet two other sorts.

2. Recalled to or kept in memory. Also in combs., as *sad-, well-remembered.*

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 17 That the Artificer after a well-remembred knowledge, should invent something of his owne. 1745 *Matrimony pro & con* 3 O! to recall the sad-remember'd Day. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1811) I. xxxiii. 253 As dear to me..as her brother from his remembered bravery. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* I. 161 No little band of yet remembered names. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* ix, Far in the backward vista of his remembered life.

Rememberer (rĭme·mbəɹəɹ). [-er 1.] One who, or that which, remembers († or reminds).

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. vi. 171 Bi this rememoraunce the remembrer..schal be the more stirid. *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 45 Forgetter of payn, remembrer of my wo. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Lett this ilfavorid letter suffize for a..remembrer in that behaulfe. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 89 Artaxerxes called Mnemon, that is to say the Mindful or the Rememberer. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. vii. 62 What a rememberer, if I may make a word, is the heart! 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 174/1 The maker of verses and the rememberer of words. 1876 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 396 The recollections are very often the inventions of the rememberer.

Reme·mbering, *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the vb. Remember; an instance of this. †*In remembering*, in remembrance or memory.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 532 Of þat merwale in remembryng. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xii. 547 Into the remembring of persones not being religiose. 1582 J. T. *Prol. Bradshaw's St Werburge* 40 Who on this wolde haue remembryng .wolde dispise all thynges..mundayne. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., Doth it not deserue diligent marking and remembring? 1673 *True Worship of God* 51 A Remembring and Renewing of our Baptismal Vow. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 88 The Matter is well worth the remembring. 1846 Maskell. *Mon. Rit.* I. p. clxxxv, Wearying the reader with continued rememberings of much, which we might have wished away.

Reme·mbering, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That remembers († or reminds); † mindful *of* a thing.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xii. 546 Wherfore it is resonable,..that her outward habit be mad to hem into such. a remembring signe. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxix. G. i, Grave deeply in remembring mind My trust, thy promise true. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 293 Be not too sensible, or too remembring, of thy Place, in Conuersation. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 21 Touching the knowledge of Brutes, touching their remembring Faculty. 1790 Pennant *London* (1813) 498 Death..shaking his remembering hour-glass. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxix, During the remembering prayer, Mr. Pittle put up a few words for criminals under sentence of death. 1886 Swinburne *Death Sir H. Taylor* in *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 488/1 Clothed round with reverence of remembering hearts.

Remembir, obs. Sc. form of Remember.

Remembrance (rĭme·mbrăns), *sb.* Also 4-6 **-aunce,** 5 **-a(u)nse, -ans,** 6 **-auns,** 4-8 **remember-.** [a. F. *remembrance* (11th c.; AF. *-aunce*): see Remember and -ance, and cf. It. *rimembranza.*]

1. (Without article.) Memory or recollection in relation to a particular object, fact, etc. In early use esp. in phrases *to have in r., to call to r.* (see Call *v.* 20 b).

13.. *Coer de L.* 6926 Whoso hadde sene hys cuntenaunse, Wolde euer had hym in remembraunse. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 5 He schal drawe into remembrance The fortune of this worldes chance. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 49 The moste remembraunce that I shall haue, shall be vpon yow, and on yowre nedes. 1530 Palsgr. 351 Here is to be called to remembrance what I sayd afore of *quel.* 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* xii. 42 They..besought God, that the fawte..might be put out of remembrance. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 7 He hath for euer bound the Church vnto him, in a debt of speciall remembrance. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 704 Worthiest to be all Had in remembrance alwayes with delight. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 501 This ever grateful in remembrance bear. 1826 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* (1830) 5 Secured to remembrance by the pencil. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 231 Look that..deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

b. Const. *of*, † inf., or † clause. Formerly freq. in phrases *to have r. of, to put* (one) *in r. of.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 188 This maked Emelye han remembrance To do honour to May. — *Monk's T.* 728 Of honestee yit hadde he remembraunce. 1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 482 This might..put him in remembrance what time he hath lost. 1555 Eden *Decades* 43 You put me so often in remembrance of your departure. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 38 His presence I am resolved shall no more disquiet me, by hearing or remembrance of him. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 101 Yet it is honest..that remembrance be had rather of that which is good, than of the bad. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 693 Though all Learning be not the Remembrance of what the Soul once before actually understood in a Pre-existent State. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 252 What he views of beautiful or grand..Prompts with remembrance of a present God. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. ii. 231 Remembrance rises faint and dim Of sorrows suffer'd long ago.

2. That operation of the mind which is involved in recalling a thing or fact; recollection. Freq. personified, or in fig. context.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 211 So thirllethe with the poynt of Remembraunce þe swerde of sorowe..Myn hert bare of blisse. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 105 Than rudelie come Remembrance Ay rugging me, withoutin rest. 1595 Shaks. *John* V. vi. 12 Vnkinde remembrance: thou, & endles night, Haue done me shame. 1671 Milton *Samson* 952 Not for thy life, lest fierce remembrance wake My sudden rage. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 1 The same Idea, when it again recurs without the Operation of the like Object on the external Sensory, is Remembrance. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* I. i. 16 When the word perception is used properly..it is never applied to things past. And thus it is distinguished from remembrance.

†**b.** Faculty or power of remembering or recalling to mind. *Obs.* (Cf. next.)

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 908 To whom Vertew sent embassatours three, Reson, Discresion, & Good Remembraunse. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 She was good in remembraunce & of holdyng memorye. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 133, I, Barbara Mason, ..beyng..in hooll mynd and good remembrauns, make this my present testament. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 143 The witte thereby is made more sharpe, and the remembrance quickened. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* II. i. 232 This Lord of weake remembrance. 1631 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* 52 The wittie excell in remembrance, the dull in memorie.

3. With possess. pron. (One's) memory or recollection; also, in later use, (one's) power of remembering (cf. prec.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 919 (968) Can I not seyn..If sorow it put out of her remembraunce. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 45 Fecche that lady in thy remembrance. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 80 Come to her remembraunce the grete iustyces..vnto her tolde. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* I. 167 Call to your remembraunce how that..Adam & Eue was dyffendyd fro yᵉ etinge of fruyte. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxv. 401 They must confesse themselves of all the sinnes they have committed, to their remembrance. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 44 To the best of my remembrance, he sate there four days together. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. x. 87 The obliging wife would banish from his remembrance the petulant mistress. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 145 Pour: that the draught may fillip my remembrance. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 170 But now is my remembrance weak with eld.

b. The point at which one's memory of events begins, or the period over which it extends.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Memoria patrum*, in the time and remembrance of our fathers. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 126 Fro the time of his remembrance to this very instant disaster. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 203 Thee I have heard relating what was don Ere my remembrance. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Let. ii, I know but one other method.., which..has been practised successfully more than once in my remembrance.

4. The memory († or thought) which one has *of* a thing or person.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 157 The fourth point, that oughte make a man have contrition, is the sorweful remembrance of the good dedes that he hath lefte to don here in erthe. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 78 Anguishe & calamyte, ..wherof yᵉ remembraunce greued hym ryght sorowfully. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 302 The remembraunce of theire poore indigent and begerlye olde age kylleth them up. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 164 My loue To Hermia..Seems to me now as the remembrance of an idle gaude. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 11. i. iii. (1669) 27/1 These add to his sin, and the remembrance of his sin..will adde to his torment. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 224 Yet had his mind thro' tedious absence lost The dear remembrance of his native coast. 1792 Wordsw. *Descrip. Sketches* 519 Why does their sad remembrance haunt the mind? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 229 Between him and the court was interposed the remembrance of one terrible event.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A recollection, reminiscence.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 140 By our remembrances of daies forgon. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 138 How sharpe the point of this remembrance is. [1706-7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* IV. ii, But cussen Mackshane, vil you not put a remembrance upon me?] 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 158 A faint remembrance of their ancestors still tormented the Romans. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* I. i, Although the wild-flower on thy ruined wall..a sad remembrance bring. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* V. x, These obscure remembrances Stirred such harmony in Peter.

c. The surviving memory of a person.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, Kyng Edward the vi., a Prince of blessed remembrance. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xvii. 14, I will vtterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from vnder heauen. 1698 Tate & Brady *Ps.* cxii. 6 The sweet Remembrance [1696 Memorial] of the Just Shall flourish when he sleeps in Dust. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 110 He might have secured for himself a lasting and respectful remembrance.

d. *pl.* Greetings expressive of remembrance.

1789 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 1 Dec., With our joint affectionate remembrances to yourself and Mrs. Newton. 1804 in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 87 Kindest remembrances to all our good friends. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 528 He bid me also be sure and give his kindest remembrances to you.

5. †**a.** *In* (*into*, rarely *for*) *remembrance*, as a memorial or record; *to put in remembrance*, to put on record. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 183 Into remembrance He dede upon him such vengance. *Ibid.* 294 Thei for evere in remembrance Made a figure in resemblance Of him. 1426 Lydg. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 To put his title in remembraunce, Whiche that he hath to Inglond and to Fraunce. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 24 Of which were fourmed letttres for to write..in remembrance perpetual þe thinges that [etc.]. 1512 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 27 By token of a fayre stone layde for remembraunce. 1535 Coverdale *Zech.* xiii. 2, I will destroye the names of Idols out off the londe: so that they shal nomore be put in remembraunce.

b. *In* (†*the*) *remembrance of*, in memory of.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Peroff he drinkez..in remembraunce of his fader. 1483 Caxton *Cato* F vij, It is sayd that there is as yet in the same place a pytte in mynde and remenbraunce of the sayd myracle. ?*a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 6 Do ye this in the remembrance of me. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 105 That the..life of the people of Arpines, should be spared in the remembraunce of Tullie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. 63 The day in remembrance thereof [was] yeerely solemnized with fasting the Euen. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 680 In remembrance of so brave a Deed, A Tomb, and Fun'ral Honours I decreed.

†**6.** Mention, notice. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 558 Quhen that he herd mak remembrance Off the perellys that passyt war. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 156 As the bok makth remembrance, Alphonse was his propre name. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2177 Till he was putte [from] his enheritaunce, Wherof be fore was made remembraunce. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xviii, I can finde no notable remembrance that it was used of auncient tyme. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 497 He saith he found the remembrance of it in the Grecian books. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 650 This towne..requireth some large remembrance from mee.

†**b.** A commemorative discourse or mention; a memorial inscription. *Obs.*

1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 289 Here after foloweth a mornynge remembraunce had at the moneth mynde of the noble prynces Margarete. 1598 Barnfeild *Poems* (Arb.) 119 A Remembrance of some English Poets. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 229 Lay these bones in an vnworthy Vrne, Tomblesse, with no remembrance ouer them.

†**7.** The act of reminding or putting in mind. *Book of remembrance*, a memorandum-book, a record. *Ring of remembrance* (see quot. 1659). *Obs.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 64 It is not for no lak of remembrans, for I sent to hym thryis or fowyr tymys ther for. 1465 *Ibid.* 202 He sent me word that Wyllyam Worceter had a boke of remembraunce of recaytys. 1535 Coverdale *Num.* V. 15 It is..an offeringe of remembraunce, that remembreth synne. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Memorialis liber*, a booke of remembrance. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 4 It serueth, namely, for a signe of remembrance to put vs in minde of our dutie. 1611 Bible *Mal.* iii. 16 The Lord hearkened and heard it, & a booke of remembrance was written before him. 1659 Howell. *Vocab.* xxxiv, A ring of remembrance, viz. two or three interchain'd [cf. Cotgr., *Souvenance*,..a Ring with many hoopes, whereof a man lets one hang downe when he would be put in mind of a thing].

attrib. *a* 1626 W. Sclater *Comm. Mal.* (1650) 186 He hath also, then, his remembrance-book, his register, for the ungodly.

†**b.** *Bill of remembrance*, a royal letter of authority. *Obs.*

1481 in *Muniment. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 15 Dayly to atende tyll I myte haue T. S. at leysere and than breke yᵉ matere and schew to hym yᵉ byll of remembranse. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn placet*, a bill of remembrance to an Officer from the prince, a bill of processe. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 69 He gave him other possessions and rents and a bill of remembrance to make him Lorde.

†**c.** *Clerk of the Remembrance*, = Remembrancer 1 a. *Obs.*

The Act cited by Cowell is one establishing *un Clerc de la remembrancie.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Remembrancer*, These [Remembrancers of the Exchequer] anno 37 Ed. 3. Cap. 4. be called clerks of the Remembrance. [Hence in later Dicts.]

† **8.** A note or entry serving as a record or reminder; a memorandum. *Obs.*

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 376/1 Make oute a remembrance under her seall..resityng ye issue yat is joyned. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 202 As for such bokys as he hath hyre at hom he wol doo loke yf any remembraunce canne be founde therof. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63, I haue laden for your account..according to your remembrance sent vnto me for the same,..seuen Buts of Sack. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 172 Set down vnder the hand of the sayd prince, in a priuat note-book of remembrances. *a* 1676 HALE (J.), Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I.

† **b.** A reminder given by one person to another; a remark of this nature. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 115, I do commit into your hand, Th'vnstained Sword..With this Remembrance; That you vse the same [etc.]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 1 Brief remembrances touching the particular instruments for the Surgeons Chest. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I v § 29. 264 But let the understanding Reader, take with him three or four short remembrances.

c. A reminder given by some thing or fact; a thing or fact serving to remind one of something. Now *rare*.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 107 The Orange trees..are greene in winter, giuing at that dead time a pleasant remembrance of Sommer. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 21 To knock their head against that of the doore, for a remembrance, that they were not to passe the threshold. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 174, I was not suffered to conclude my subject; a good remembrance that I should, if possible, declare, at every time, the whole counsel of God. 1789 [see REMARK *sb.*[1] 3 c]. 1805–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., What..[are] dressing and undressing but stinging remembrances of the privileged nakedness of the savage?

9. An article serving to remind one person of another; a keepsake, souvenir; a token.

1425 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 63, I wil þat Iohn Ondeley haf a coueryd pece of siluer..for a remembraunce of me. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34, iij of my beste gownys..for a remembraunce to thinke vpon me. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1023 Do nat you bryng me some remembraunce or token from them? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. i, Here's the sad remembrance of his life, Which, for his sake, I will for euer weare. 1724 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 13, I desire your acceptance of a ring, a small remembrance of my father.

b. A memorial or record of some fact, person, etc. Now *rare*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1458 Go nobill buk,..Now byd thi tym, and be a remembrance. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G, His wordes and counsels remayne for a remembraunce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 2 On his brest a bloodie Crosse he bore, The deare remembrance of his dying Lord. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 192 That figure which is engraven at Rome in a Marble pillar, being a remembrance of some Triumph. 1822 B. CORNWALL. *Dram. Scenes, Rape Proserpine*, And is this fountain left alone For a sad remembrance.

† **c.** A heraldic device. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxx. 384 Tristram .. commaunded..his seruaunt to ordeyne hym a blak sheld with none other remembrance therin.

Reme·mbrance, *v. rare.* [f. the sb.: cf. REMEMBRANCING *vbl. sb.*] *trans.* To remind.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 261 Let vs looke for the sworde next to remembrance and warne vs. 1656 G. COLLIER *Answ.* 15 *Quest.* Ded., The best return I am able to make you, is, remembrancing you of your duty.

Remembrancer (*rɪme·mbrănsəɹ*). [a. AF. *remembrancer*: see REMEMBRANCE *sb.* and -ER [1].]

1. † **a.** A local official of some kind. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 386/1 Robt. Holme Esquyer, Remembrauncer of Guyen..suyng for the good of the Corone of oure Soverayn liege Lorde the Kyng, and for the parties of the Duche of Guyen.

b. The name of certain officials of the Court of Exchequer.

(*a*) The *King's* (or *Queen's*) *Remembrancer*, an officer responsible for the collection of debts due to the sovereign; now an officer of the Supreme Court. (*b*) The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*. Now only *Hist.* (abolished by Act 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 99 § 41). (*c*) The *Remembrancer of the First Fruits*, responsible for the collection of all compositions for first fruits and tenths. Now only *Hist.* (abolished by Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20 § 1).

[1354 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 271/2 Que come en l'Escheqer soient diverses offices & places, Gardein de la Pipe, & de la Somons, Remembrancers.] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 342/2 Remembrauncer of the Kynges Eschequier. 1464 *Ibid.* 529/1 The Office of oure Remembrancer in oure Eschequer. 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 16 § 2 Her or their Graces Officers of Remembrauncer and the Treasourers Remembrancer. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Remembrancers of the Exchequer (*Rememoratores*) be three officers, or clerks, one called the Kings Remembrancer...The third is called the Remembrancer of the first fruites. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 21 § 3 That the several Remembrancers of the said Court..make true and perfect Copies of..such other Seizure and Inquisicion. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 68 The lord Palmerstown is first remembrancer, worth near 2000*l.* per annum. 1797 22*nd Rep. Sel. Committee on Finance* 4 Upon entering into the Details of the Constitution of this Court, the Officers who first present themselves are the Remembrancers. 1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 20 § 11 Henry Warre Esquire, the present Remembrancer of First Fruits and Tenths. 1887 POLLOCK *Land Laws* 8 *note*, These rents are now received by the Queen's Remembrancer a few days before the beginning of Michaelmas term.

† **c.** *Queen's Remembrancer*, an officer having the administration of the Queen Consort's affairs. *Obs.*

[? 1644 *Cal. St. Papers Chas. I, Dom.* (1890) 212 There has always been an officer called the Remembrancer to the Queens of this nation.] 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 5 Clerke in the Office of the Queenes Remembrancer.

d. An official of the Corporation of the City of London, whose chief duty now is to represent that body before Parliamentary Committees and at Council and Treasury Boards.

'From the records of the City of London, in the Town Clerk's Office, it appears that the office of Remembrancer was instituted in 1570–1' (*Archaeologia*, 1855, XXXVI. 106). 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 631 Mr. John Johnson, Remembrancer [of the City of London]. 1770 in *Examiner* (1812) 4 May 286/1 Lord Denbigh came up to the City Remembrancer. 1808–18 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 590 *note*, In the official establishment of the city of London there still exists one officer, the remembrancer [etc.]. 1837 *Municip. Corporations* (Eng. & Wal.) *and Rep., London* 45 The Remembrancer is elected by the Common Council 1882 *Times* 1 Mar. 9/6 Mr. Robarts..was elected City Remembrancer in 1878, at a salary of 1,500*l.* per annum.

2. One who reminds another; in former use, *esp.* one engaged or appointed for that purpose. (Common in 16–17th c.)

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 864 To be your remembrauncer, madame, I am bounde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXIX. 13 God knoweth welynough without a remembrancer, that men have but a short journey to walk upon earth. 1645 DURYE *Israel's Call* 28 You have put me in this place, to be your remembrancer in the name of the Lord. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 22, I think it would not do Amiss, if the Dissenter should Counter-Advise his Remembrancer upon Two or Three of these Last Points. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr., Let. ii, If I had not been an ass, I should not have needed a remembrancer. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 42 What does this Remembrancer set down concerning life? 1865 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 161 It is his chosen office to be Remembrancer of all wrongs.

3. *fig.* of things; also, a thing serving to remind one; a reminder; a memento, souvenir.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 138 Consideration is a good Counsellour: & Reading, no badd Remembrancer. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. i. 13 Sweet teares of loue, remembrancers to tyme. 1607 DONNE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 62 No searching vehemencies. made you need so shadowy an example or remembrancer. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 297 Their stomacks are their Clocks and Remembrancers. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 144 This Diary is the basis of the other accounts, and serves as an almost-infallible Remembrancer. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. II. P 10, I fell dangerously ill there; and that timely remembrancer was the cause of bringing back your son to you. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 252 A bit of the sacred wood for a remembrancer.

b. A reminder *of* something.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 286, I had indited a long Letter..as a Remembrancer of his former Promises. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 263 There are some Remains of noble Structures, Remembrancers of their prosperous State. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 253 You have in them speaking remembrancers of mortality. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* v, The..freckles, friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.

c. Used as the title of a book or pamphlet.

1585 HIGINS (*title*) The Nomenclator, or Remembrancer of Adrianus Iunius..conteining proper names and apt termes for all thinges. 1628 WITHER (*title*) Britain's Remembrancer, containing a Narration of the Plague lately past. 1670 BARKSDALE (*title*) A Remembrancer of Excellent Men. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 288 There was a Remembrancer on that subject ready for the press. 1788 (*title*) Egerton's Theatrical Remembrancer, a list of all dramatic performances. 1867 (*title*) The Churchman's Daily Remembrancer, Meditations from Standard Divines.

† **d.** A register or record. *Obs.*

1671 N. PHILIPOT (*title*) Reasons..for a Registry or Remembrancer of all Deeds and Incumbrances of Real Estates.

e. A memorandum-book.

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea*, Taking from her waist a little mother-of-pearl remembrancer, she notes them down.

† **3.** One who sends remembrances to another.

1700 PEPYS *Let.* 8 Feb., Captain Hatton, who was my guest to-day and your kind remembrancer.

4. One who seeks to remember.

1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 245 Here are things mentioned which will much assist the young remembrancer.

Hence **Reme·mbrancership,** the office of remembrancer.

1882 *Times* 1 Mar. 9/6 The Court of Common Council looked upon the Remembrancership as a post given for the term of a year only.

Reme·mbrancing, *vbl. sb.* [See REMEMBRANCE *sb.* and *v.*] The act of remembering or reminding; a reminder.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 188 That men visite and haunte for the seide eende of solempne remembrauncing tho placis and tho ymagis, which it is sure God to chese. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 290 Minding, Remembrancing, putting in minde of dutie. 1800 COLERIDGE *Pic. colom.* I. II. 134 This is no more than a remembrancing That you are now in camp. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S——*, [These little books] were precious to her for their affecting remembrancings.

† **Reme·mbrative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. REMEMBER *v.* + -ATIVE: cf. REMEMORATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Mindful; keeping in, or bringing to, mind.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Riche is it nat,.. Saue an hert [that] is reme[m]bratyf to you in eueri stounde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xii. 546 No more conuenient, redier, and ofter seen..remembratijf signe couthe be founde. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 269 Where that remembrative memory is not a distinct act.

B. *sb.* A memorial, reminder.

? *c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 11 Ye had lafte to vs.. sum remembratife Of a personne lerned & Inuentif.

Remembre, -bur, -byr, obs. ff. REMEMBER.

† **Reme·morable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. REMEMORATE *v.*] Memorable.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 316 Many excellent and rememorable acts.

† **Reme·morance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *rememorance* (13th c.): see next and -ANCE, and cf. It. *rimemoranza* (Florio).] Remembrance.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 171 Bi this rememoraunce the remembrer, if he wole, schal be the more stired to araie and dispose him thidirward. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXIII. v, Nowe menne it call, by all rememoraunce, Constantyne noble. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 21 Is nocht that nobil toune extinct furtht of rememorance?

† **Reme·morant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *rememorant-em*, or a. F. *remémorant*: see next and -ANT.] Mindful.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* XX 175 Than thir tua armes past to githir in gude accord, nocht rememorant of there deidly ald fede that vas betuix them.

† **Reme·morate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. ppl. stem of late L. *rememorāri* (Tert., Vulg.), *-āre*: see REMEMBER, and cf. F. *remémorer* (16th c.), It. *rimemorare*.] **a.** *trans.* To remind, put in mind (of). Also *absol.* **b.** *intr.* To remember. Hence † **Reme·morating** *vbl. sb.*

1460–70 in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist* App (1861) 506 Pleis it your lordchyp is to be rememmorat the vrangous occupatioun of our landis. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 121 Whether our learning be but a rememorating of things which we knew formerly, or else a learning a new. *Ibid.* 128 We shall euer find the like difficulties, whether we rememorate or learne anew. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 691 Ascension-day rememorates every year that He is gone up into heaven. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 68 To inform, is far better than to put in mind. Sometimes we are to rememorate, sometimes advise.

Rememora·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *rememorātiōn-em* (Vulg.): see prec. and -ATION, and cf. F. *remémoration* (14th c.).] The action of remembering († or reminding); an instance of this, † a recalling to mind.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 182 The rememoracioun or the remembraunce of thilk thing..must needis be the febler. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 431 The same word of the Lord againe repeated in my text tieth mee to a rememoration of the same particulars. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 318 The Protestants..use them for helps of piety, in rememoration, and more effectuall representing of the Prototype. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 129 A representing of his body crucified, a rememoration of his crucifixion. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 172 In unconscious rememoration of the famous retort.

† **Reme·morative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as REMEMORATE *v.* + -IVE, perh. after a med.L. **rememorātīvus*: cf. F. *remémoratif* (1527).]

A. *adj.* Serving to remind. Also const. *of.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 136 The setting vp of ymagis in chirchis and the vsing of hem as rememoratijf or mynding signes. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 287 Only [a] representative, rememorative, and spirituall Sacrifice. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 90 Ἱστορικὸν, Rememorative of actions done.

B. *sb.* A reminder.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 315 This Serpent..was a Rememorative of salvation extended by the Sonne of God. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 39 With little Notes of his own.., but so short,..that one may easily perceive that..he wrote to himself alone for rememoratives.

† **Reme·morize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. REMEMORATE *v.*] *trans.* To recall to mind.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 110 Melek Bahaman perceives the losse of his liberty when past recovery, rememorizes his sonnes advice [etc.].

Re-me·morize (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To commit again to memory.

1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* II. vi. § 3. 618 Even those who employed it would have to re-memorize every word in the language.

† **Reme·mory,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. REMEMORANCE.] Remembrance.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XIV. ii, He made theim wryten, for long rememory, To rule the Isle by theim perpetually.

† **Re·menant.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 4–6 **remenant**(e, **-aunt**(e, (4 **-ont**, 5 **-ent**), 4–5 **-and**, 5 **remunaunde, remynaunte.** β. 4–6 **remanant**, 5–6 **-aunt**(e, 5 *north.* and *Sc.* **-and, -aunde,** (5 *Sc.* **ra-**). γ. 5 **remelant, -aunt, -awnt, remulant.** [a. OF. *remenant, remanant* (AF. *-aunt*), pres. pple. of *remenoir, remanoir* to REMAIN. See also REMAINANT and REMNANT.]

1. The rest or remainder of a number of persons or (rarely) things; the others. Also *pl.*

α. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5707 The remenaunt than fleigh on hast, Bisiden into a riche cite. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 304 Fyrst sat the god of loue & thanne this queene..And sithyn al the remenant by & by. *c* 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Þe remenaunt he putte in presoun. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii. 39 Kyng Vthers men..slewe many peple & putt the remenaunt to flight. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 63 Not withstandynge that the remenaunt of the sturdy beggers..do daylye steale vs thereunto.

pl. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3338 Belyn & Brenne..wente..To . take truage of þe remenauntz [*v.r.* heue trewage at Remanans].

β. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6210 (Kölbing), A þousand & mo þai slowen, þe remanant of hors drowen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 337 Till thar host the remanand fled. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 27 Twa of þam er wonder hie and wyde also, and þe remanand er noȝt so hie. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 185 The ramanand apon thaim folowit fast. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1310/2 He myghte thereby haue giuen occasyon of enuye..to Iudas, or peraduenture grefe to the remanant. 1573 J. TYRIE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 17 Ye and the remanant of your propheites ar alluterlie separat from the trew kirk.

2. The rest or remainder of a thing or aggregate of things; that which, or all that, is left over.

α. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1060 Beter hys þat hy a lyte do her..And foluelle þat remenaunt Ine purgatoryes tense. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1024 Hir nose, hir mouth, and eye and cheke Wel wrought, and alle the remenaunt eke. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 230 In alle the remenant of the World, ne myghte a man fynde a more reverent man. 1430 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 87 All the Remenent of my gode & Catell y bequeth to my wif. 1473 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 245 The whiche I reserue to the performyng of the remenaunt off my legates conteyned in this mi testament. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 11 Suche rent and seruyces, as for the remenaunt of the sayde yere, shall vppon euery suche lease be due. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 54 Claude, Duke of Guise, had gathered up the remenaunt of the Frenche armye dispersed at the battle of Pavie.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 79 þe remanand dystribut scho to pure mene. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxi, Spend wele, therefore, the remanant of the day. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 A wyseman ought..to kepe wele the remanaunt of his good. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 88 The Remanaunt to the poore.

γ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 23 The remelaunt parted schall be. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 98, ij c. and l. mark to bene payed at this Estern and the remulant at Mihelmasse. And of the remulant the Kyng shuld be answered.

b. = REMAINDER I. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 51 Yf the lorde wil graunt the homage of his lande by his dede to another, sauynge to hym the remenaunt of the seruyces.

3. A remaining thing or part; a remnant.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 The tothere remenant [F. *le remananut*] of the north son salle thei nomen. 1406 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 All the remenauntys of my godys, y wyll they be preysyd & parttyd in thre. *Ibid.* 37 Also ij remenauntz of the Lynne bed. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 452/1 The same Clothe to be sold for a remenaunt..and nat for a Clothe.

4. *A remenant*, for the future, henceforward.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 115 Ȝe wite wele a remenant [F. *desore*] & forsoth ȝe kenne, þat Inglis & Normant be now ons men.

Remenbre, obs. form of REMEMBER.

Reme·nd (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mend again.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 73 What harme they should His countrie do, that he remend it would.

† **Reme·ne**, *v. Obs.* [perh. a. OF. *remener* to bring back; but the senses are app. not OF., and may be based upon those of MEAN *v.*!]

1. *trans.* To make mention of; to commemorate; to recall to mind.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 2483 Mony a-venture .. þat I ne tyȝt, at þis tyme, in tale to remene. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 56 He shal turne hym to þe poeple to prayse hem..and remene [*pr.* remeue] & recomend her gode maneres. *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 67/960 Put yt, Lorde, in-to my thowte! Thi olde mercy, let me remene.

2. To compare; to apply by way of comparison or illustration. Const. *to.*

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 216 This good ship I may remene To the chivalrye of this londe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 371 þat by þe tale þat is i-feyned þe soop by tokenynge may be remened [*printed* remeued: L. *referatur*] to þat þat is sopeliche i-doo in deede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 51 To thi matiere Of love I schal hem so remene, That thou schalt knowe what thei mene. [Cf. II. 348.] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 50 þe dewe to þe gode halygaste May be remened [*printed* remeued] in mannes mynde.

3. To interpret, expound, explain. Also *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* viii. 9 Esdras, and the Leuitus, remenyng [1388 expownynge; L. *interpretantes*] to al the puple. *Ibid.* 13 That he remene to them the woordis of the lawe. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2271 This same figure oure clerkis thus remene.

Hence † **Reme·ning** *vbl sb.*; also † **Reme·nour**, interpreter, translator. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* Prol., Leuende the sens of scripture he folewide the errour of eche remenour. — *Prov.* Prol., The remenyng .. of the thre volumes of Salomon. *Ibid.*, The translacioun of the seuenty remenoures. — *Ecclus.* xlvii. 18 In prouerbis, and comparisouns, and in remenyngus.

Remenent, -ont, vars. REMENANT *Obs.*

Rement, obs. form of RAIMENT.

† **Rementimuta·tion.** *nonce-wd.* A second or fresh change of mind.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45, I and my Friends shall be allowed the full benefit of all the variations, interpretations,..mentimutations, rementimutations, .that I and my Mare can devise or possibly imagine.

† **Reme·rce**, *v. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [app. f. RE- + *-merce* as in COMMERCE *v.*] *trans.* To ransom.

1559 BALDWIN *Mirr. Mag., Earl Northumbld.* G v, And that we might this matter set on fyre From Owens iayle, our cosin we remerst.

† **Reme·rciment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *remercîment*, f. *remercier*: see REMERCY *v.*] *pl.* Thanks.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* iv. 8 To whom I answered (after my most humble remerciments for so high a favour) That as I yet wanted nothing [etc.]. 1777 C'TESS OSSORY in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 189 Begging you to accept our kindest remercimen[t]s for your good company.

† **Reme·rcy**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [Cf. next and MERCY.] Thanks. Also *pl.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 163 b, Persones by hym conquered and subdued, who did..not rendre thankes ne saie remercies for that they had been leat. to escape. 1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 95/2 Remercie, madame, and these honourable censors. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i, Remercy, my more then English pages.

† **Reme·rcy**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *remercier* (15th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *merci* thanks, MERCY.] To thank.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 b, Thenne Jason remercyed and thanked the noble Quene Myrro. 1484 -- *Fables of Alfonce* xii, I remercye and thanke yow gretely. 1568 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. 264 Wyth al my hert I remercye and thanke thee. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 16 She him remercied as the Patrone of her life. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 115 With thanks rewards remercied was our paine.

Reme·rge (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To merge again.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* xlvii, That each, who seems a separate whole, should fall Remerging in the general Soul. 1902 *Spectator* 17 Aug. 221/2 A remoter realm, out of which we emerged, and into which we again remerge.

Remetamo·rphose, *v.* Also 7 **-ise.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To change back again.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 138 When Vlisses mates turn'd from men to beastes..they would in no sort be remetamorphosed. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistress* I. i. Wks. 1874 V. 92 If men be growne thus savage, oh you powers, Remetamorphise mee into an asse.

Reme·te, *v. rare* $^{-1}$. [RE-] *trans.* To mete out in return.

1647 TRAPP *Comm., Matt.* vii. 2 God delights to give men their own,..to re-mete them their own measure.

Remeue, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*

† **Reme·vable**, *a. Obs.* [f. *remeve*, var. REMOVE *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being moved; liable to remove, or to be taken away.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 215 Thoures [= towers] of trees reme[v]able thou shalte I-have ouer al, and Knyghtes there-in wel armyd. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 193 The world so wyd, the air so remevable, .. The fyr so hoot and sotil of nature. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 493/2 Afore tyme they were datyf and remevabill.

Remeve, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*

† **Reme·vement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *remeve*, var. REMOVE *v.* + -MENT.] Removal, transference.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 510/1 Without eny remevement to be hadde of him into the seid prison. 1439 *Ibid.* V. 29/2 The..delyverance and remevement of the said Records.

Remewe, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*; variant of REMUE *v. Obs.*

‖ **Remex** (rī meks). Pl. **remiges** (re·midʒīz). [L. *rēmex*, f. *rēmus* oar.]

† **1.** A rower. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 57 If one Remex or Skuller move [a boat of]..3 inches draught 12000 feet forward in 3600 seconds: then 4 like Rowers [etc.].

2. *Ornith.* One of the principal feathers of a bird's wing, by which it is sustained and carried forward in flight; a wing-quill. Chiefly *pl.*

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii, Peculiar crimson tags, at the ends of five of the short remiges 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 505/2 The primary and secondary wing-feathers are called *remiges.* 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 269 The wings.. have but six remiges, in addition to the ten primaries. 1887 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 517/3 The absence..of the fifth cubital remex, its coverts only being developed.

Remeynant, variant of REMAINANT *Obs.*

Remiform (re·mifōm), *a. rare* $^{-0}$. [f. L. *rēmus* oar.] Shaped like an oar.

1860 WORCESTER (citing Smart, but app. by mistake for *remiform*): hence in later Dicts.

† **Re·migable**, *a. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. L. *rēmigāre*: see next and -ABLE.] That one may row over.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* xxx. (1869) 167 Where steril remigable marshes, now Feed neighb'ring cities, and admit the plough.

Re·migate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rēmigāre*, f. *rēmex* REMEX.] *intr.* To row.

1623 COCKERAM, *Remigate*, to row, or row backe. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 260 The rascally darkeys..declined 'tracking' (which is pulling), or remigating (which is rowing)

Remiga·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *rēmigātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of rowing.

Erroneously defined by Cockeram and Blount, through association of the initial letters with the prefix *re-*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Remigation*, a rowing backe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Remigation*, a rowing or sailing back again. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 726 A man, versed in Latin and Greek, is not, therefore, acquainted with the mechanic laws of remigation or of shipbuilding.

Remi·gial, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rēmigi-um* rowing, or (in mod. use) f. *remig-es* (see REMEX) + -(I)AL.] Serving to propel; now *Ornith.*, of or pertaining to the remiges of a bird's wing.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 21 His hands tooke fast hould upon the remigiall bones of the Eagles pinions. 1879 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 712/1 In this the remigial streamers do not lose their barbs.

† **Remigrable.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [See next and -ABLE] Capable of changing back again.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 255 They themselves are yet remigrable into a more simple element.

Remigrate (re·migreit, rīmi·greit), *v.* [orig. (with stress *re·migrate*) f. ppl. stem of L. *remigrāre*; in later use f. RE- 5 a + MIGRATE *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To change back again. *Obs.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, etc. (1878) 177 Ought into nought can neuer remigrate. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 288 Whatsoever that is truly vital hath once degenerated .. never remigrates again from the winter of its privation. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 126 The rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the Liquor, will remigrate into Phlegm.

2. To migrate again or back.

1623 COCKERAM, *Remigrate*, to returne vnto his first dwelling. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 104 In autumn, the Deer, with the fawns bred during the summer, remigrate northward. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 523 The Turtle[dove]..re-migrates the beginning of September. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 40 It is not till..a sultan re-migrated from Tunis to the East, that Egypt once more found herself the seat of empire.

Remigra·tion. [See prec. and MIGRATION.] The action of remigrating; return.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 35 The Pythagoreans and Platonists .dreame of the remigration and returne of the soule to the bodie. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. (1677) 233 There was a Return of the Jews under Cyrus, which continued in Partial Remigrations for some time after. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 170*note*, The Time of their Remigration is soon after Harvest. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1878) 331 The first migration when the cold came on, and the re-migration on the returning warmth.

Remile, variant of RIMEL *Obs.*

Re·mi·mic, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mimic again.

1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 98 The scene in the poem, that had been originally mimicked by the poet from the sky, was here re-mimicked and rehearsed to the life.

Remind (rimə·ind), *v.* Also 7 **re-mind.** [f. RE- 5 a + MIND *v.*]

1. *trans.* To recall (a thing) to one's own mind; to remember, recollect. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 189 Let him re-minde, what Attributes were given. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 194 Whosoever seriously Reminds the Circumstance of Time wherein the Apostle wrote .. will easily agree that [etc.]. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. *Victory of Poles over Osman*, This the fierce Saracen wore, (for, when a boy, I was their captive, and remind their dress). 1788 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 167 Ye'll now remind the happy show'r o' rain. 1826 ANDERSON *Poems* 36 (E. D. D.), Their merry homefair I remind. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., To Remind*, for remember; as 'the company will please remind'. A New York vulgarism.

† **b.** To bring to mind, to recall to another's mind. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 104 The issue whereof may remind, that too much countersecurity from the King to the people, is like so many Covenants in Marriage. 1669 EARL ORRERY *Black Prince* III, O! do not wound me by reminding Things Which rather Trouble than Repentance brings.

2. To put (one) in mind *of* something. (Also *ellipt.* with omission of personal obj.)

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. i. rule 1 § 16 It hath no other force upon the Conscience but that it re-minds us of a special obligation to thankfulness. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 91 This Re-minds me of the second thing which I propounded to be evinced. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* C ij, By re-minding them often of such Important Truths. 1752 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 39, I must intreat you will give me leave to remind you of the consequences. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* IX, You do well to remind me of this. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, They would always have reminded me of such a melancholy accident. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 19 It reminds me of him and his ways.

ellipt. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan 14/1 Many of the names remind of celebrated episodes. 1887 E. JOHNSON *Antigua Mater* 260 Little but the mere name Christus to remind of the current beliefs of Judaism.

b. Const. with *inf.* or obj. clause.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 5 That the High Priest .. might be re-minded not to do..any thing contrary to the laws thereof. 1670 H. STUBBE *Reply Def. Roy. Soc.* (1671) 14, I must remind this Adversary that the person I designed to accompany..was a Carmelite. 1675 EARL ESSEX *Lett* (1770) 206, I must also again remind you to advise Mr. Harbord to go more plainly to work. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippina* Wks. 1884 I. 107, I might remind my mistress that her nod Can rouse eight hardy legions. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. i. 78 Allow me to remind you, grass is green. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 287 The time of year reminds me how the months have gone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 408 We may be reminded that in nature there is a centripetal as well as a centrifugal force.

Hence **Remi·ndal**, the act of reminding.

1883-8 BP. WALSHAM HOW *Comm. N. T.* (S. P. C. K.) Matt. xxii. 3 The remindal and summons to the feast were made by John the Baptist.

Reminder (rimə·indəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER ^{1}.] Something which reminds, or is intended to remind, one; mention made for the purpose of reminding.

1633 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. v. § 2 There is an active and actuall Knowledge in a man, of which these outward Objects are rather the re-minders then the first Begetters or Implanters. 1831 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vi. 270, I know it is good to have these sobering reminders. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 11 Your .. reminder of the subject of a pleasant conversation. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 211 Time passed, whole days: the tender reminder had no effect on him!

b. *Path.* in *pl.* Secondary syphilitic symptoms.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 260 They escape the class of phenomena grouped as 'reminders' (the intermediate stage) and are to all appearance cured. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. 230 In 1880 a mild attack of syphilis occurred, not, however, followed by reminders.

Remi·ndful, *a.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.]

1. Mindful, retaining the memory, *of.*

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. i, Remindful of revengeful

thoughts. *a* 1845 Hood *Bianca's Dream* xxxii, Meanwhile, remindful of the convent bars, Bianca did not watch these signs in vain. 1891 Meredith *One of our Conq.* III. x. 209 He was in some amazement at himself, remindful of the different nature of our restraining power [etc.].

2. Reminiscent, reviving the memory, *of*.

1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Fam.* 85 The dropping patter so remindful of their blameless inactivity. 1867 E. Yates *Forlorn Hope* xiv, A thousand little reminiscences .. each touchingly remindful of something pleasant.

Remi·nding, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That reminds. Hence **Remi·ndingly** *adv.*

1887 A. Austin *Pr. Lucifer* iv. ii, The stroke of the reminding hour when I Should from your voice be willing to depart. 1890 'Annie Thomas' *On the Children* III. i. 8 'You've forgotten',..Florence said remindingly.

† **Remi·ndless,** *a. Obs.*—1 [-less.] Forgetful.

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* x. 119 Those remindless persons, whom we sometimes see to go about to seek that which they carry in their hands.

† **Re·ming,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Reme *v.*1 + -ing 1.] Calling, crying, lamenting, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þat hie ne muge heren here remenge, ne here gal. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 666 For here mikle reming rennande cumeð a gungling. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 252 Fletus, *Anglice* Reminge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8511 He haide no ruthe of hor remyng, ne þe rank teris. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 448 To..putt them into great Torment, wher Reeminge, Grinninge were fervent.

Remi·ngle, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To mingle again.

1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xxv, That slight rod of Moses could, at one waft, release and re-mingle a sea spell-parted. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. v. 76 A backward movement commenced by sea, and remingled..Greeks with those from whom they had been severed.

Reminisce (remini·s), *v.* [Back-formation from next: still somewhat colloquial or jocular.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To recollect, remember.

1829 [J. R. Best] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 304 Some of my readers may reminisce—the word shall never enter my vocabulary—a political squib, let off towards the conclusion of the American war. 1896 A. Lang in *Longm. Mag.* June 219 She could not have remembered much of Keats...How do people remember anything? How do they reminisce?

2. To indulge in reminiscences.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4 There is probably no reason why old Bohemians as well as other people should not 'reminisce'. 1892 M'Crie *Public Worship Presbyt Scot.* i. 48 Before his wife's death, so he reminisced, he always went to church.

Reminiscence (remini·sĕns). Also 6 **-cens, 7 -cience.** [a. F. *réminiscence* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *reminiscentia* (Tert.), f. *reminiscī* to remember, f. *re-* Re- + **men-* (see Mind).]

1. The act, process, or fact, of remembering or recollecting; sometimes *spec.* the act of recovering knowledge by mental effort (cf. *recollection*).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 312 By long and studious obseruation rather a repetition or reminiscens naturall. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 84 There are those who teach on Plato's grounds, that Inclination comes from a certain Reminiscence. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 78/1 Thus is all her Learning only reminiscence, a recovery of her first knowledge. 1698 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 361 The other part of memory, called Reminiscence: which is the Retreiving of a thing, at present forgot, or but confusely remembred. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 315 The Peripatetics themselves distinguish betweeu reminiscence and mere memory. 1791 Cowper *Four Ages* 23 Knows he his origin? can he ascend By reminiscence to his earliest date? 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 291 The ingenious doctrine of the soul's reminiscence of a former apprehension of truth. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* 266 Embryology presents us with a modification of Plato's doctrine of reminiscence.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) **a.** A recollection or remembrance, as a mental fact.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 52 Vague dreams have rolled, And varied reminiscences have waked. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 5 The passive indolence which .. easily mistakes its mere reminiscences for the result of inquiry. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 94 Memory which at my time of life is gradually becoming one of her own reminiscences.

b. A recollection or remembrance of some past fact or experience related to others; freq. (in *pl.*), the collective memories or experiences of a person put into literary form.

1811 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 96 Till his feelings were ascertained .. his friends were not wanting in these reminiscences. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 248 As he listened to these reminiscences of the sailors. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* Introd. 3 Contemporary reminiscences of that day of desperate disaster.

3. An expression, feature, fact, etc., which recalls something else.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 153 Other reminiscences of the words of Amos are only a part of the harmony of Scripture. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vi. 229 There is a singular and striking reminiscence of vertebræ in the three arches of the bony skull. 1876 Humphreys *Coin-coll. Man.* xxvi. 396 [The Saturnalia] of which the vivid reminiscence still exists in the modern Carnival.

Hence **Remini·scence** *v.*, to 'reminisce'; **Remini·scenceful** *a.*; **Remini·scencer.**

1888 Frith *Autobiog.* III. iii. 30 The reminiscencer who is fond of talking of matters that can be of no interest to anyone but himself. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 64 The reflective reminiscenceful character common to all the writings of the Apocrypha. 1890 Sara J. Duncan *Social Depart.* 327 Orthodocia was delightful when she reminiscenced.

† **Remini·scency.** *Obs.* [See prec. and **-ency.**] The faculty of reminiscence.

1655–87 H. More *App. Antid.* (1712) 205 If you'll say that Memory is in the Brain, but Reminiscency in the Conarion [etc.]. 1666 S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 38 In his Phædo, he fairly argues for the Souls Immortality from its presupposed Reminiscency. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 206 The Rules of Reminiscency require, that [etc.].

Remini·scent, *sb.* [f. as next.] A relater or writer of reminiscences.

1822 C. Butler *Reminisc.* (ed. 3) I. 4 No one ever discovered a passion for literature at an earlier hour in his life than the Reminiscent. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 765 This reminiscent is not a good converser. 1869 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 331 It is the excellence of a reminiscent to have a few good stories.

Reminiscent (remini·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *reminiscent-em*, pres. pple. of *reminiscī*: see Reminiscence.]

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, reminiscence.

1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 356/2 Men, in their sentient, imaginative, and reminiscent part, .. are .. subject to diseases. 1837 Southey *Doctor* cxxix. (1848) 327 The Biographer, or Historian,. or rather the reminiscent relator of circumstances. 1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 1 The evident fiction of reminiscent age—striving and failing to remember. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 146/2 The most careful reminiscent accuracy.

b. Having reminiscence *of* something.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 151 A more perfect state of being—a state of which it is reminiscent and anticipant. 1836 7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxiv. (1859) II. 278 Some other state of existence, of which we have been previously conscious and are now reminiscent.

2. Of the nature of reminiscence or reminiscences.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 391 Some of the charms of youth reminiscent in the grey dignity of acknowledged age. 1883 J. Burroughs in *Century Mag.* Nov. 103/2 There is .. a pensive, reminiscent feeling in the air itself. 1892 *Independent* 25 Nov. 220/2 The talk on the way was reminiscent.

3. Evoking a reminiscence *of* a person or thing.

1880 *Academy* 13 Nov. 352 He is strangely reminiscent of Millais. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 527/2 The verse .. is .. reminiscent of the style of Rowe.

Hence **Remini·scently** *adv.*

1891 Cotes 2 *Girls on a Barge* 23 'The Cadet', quoth Girton, reminiscently, 'did that rather well'.

Reminisce·ntial, *a.* [f. Reminiscence: cf. *essential*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, reminiscence; of a reminiscent character.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. A iij, Would Truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato,..that Intellectuall acquisition were but Reminiscentiall evocation. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* III. § 10 Trust not too much unto suggestions from reminiscential Amulets, or artificial Memorandums. 1853 Lowell *Moosehead Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 1 At the sound of the name, no reminiscential atoms .. stirred and marshalled in my brain. 1869 Mrs. H. Wood *Roland Yorke* III. 70 Just as Roland Yorke had seen them in his reminiscential visions. 1891 W. C. Hudson *Man with a Thumb* I. 7 As the old man indulged his reminiscential vein.

Hence **Reminisce·ntially** *adv.* (In recent Dicts.)

† **Remini·scion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *reminiscī* + -ion.] Reminiscence.

1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 85 This strange vision. stil[s] my thoughts With reminiscion of the Spirits promise. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 415/2 Reminiscion is the remembering a thing out of mind.

Remini·scitory, *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -itory.] Of the nature of reminiscence.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* lxxiii, I still bore a reminiscitory spite against Mr. Job Jonson.

Remi·nt (*ri-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To mint again.

1823 De Quincey *Lett. to Yng. Man* Wks 1860 XIV. 84 In other cases, when there happen to exist double expressions for the same notion, he called in and reminted them as it were. 1896 Sir R. P. Edgcumbe *Pop. Fallacies Bimetallism* 121 When the western nations of Europe agree again to remint silver upon a fixed ratio.

Remiped (re·miped), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [ad. F. *rémipède*, f. L. *rēmus* oar + *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] **a.** *sb.* One of an order of coleopterous insects having tarsi adapted for swimming (Brande *Dict. Sci.* 1842); also, a crustacean of the genus *Remipes* (Webster 1847). **b.** *adj.* Having feet that are oar-shaped, or used as oars (Webster 1864).

So **Re·mipede** *sb.*

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxix. III. 170, I have some suspicion that..the remipedes, *Notonecta, Sigara*, &c. may find their prototypes among the *Crustacea*.

† **Remi·se,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 5 **remysse,** 7 **remyse.** [a. F. (in early use prob. AF.) *remise*, vbl. sb. f. *remettre* to remit: cf. late L. *remissa* remission (of sins).]

1. *Law.* A transfer of property.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 75/1 Any Graunte or Grauntes, Ratifications, Confirmations, Remysse or Releases to hym ..made. 1485 *Ibid.* 342/2 Annexions, Remises, Releases or Pardones, to theym .. made or had. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. App. iv. § 3. p. xv, This recognition, remise, quit claim, warranty, fine, and agreement.

2. A remission or cessation of sickness. *rare*—1.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. 653, I have notwithstanding some remyses or intermissions yet.

3. ? Return, recompense.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 136 We come now .. to thai [= thy] maiestie to gett support, promiss and richt remise [*v.r.* riche revenues] thairfoir.

4. The act of remitting money; a remittance.

1667 Temple *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 39 They have remitted by this Ordinary to his Excellency a hundred and thirty thousand Crowns, which is the third Remise of about that Sum. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 16 Its necessary that the Remise be confirmed by the following Post. 1689 *Myst. Inig.* 38 In order whereunto great Remises of Mony were already ordered him from the French Court.

‖ **Remise** (rəmīz), *sb.*2 [F.; see prec.]

1. A house or shelter for a carriage; a coach-house.

1698 W. King tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 4 Divers of the Citizens Houses, have Port-cochezs to drive in a Coach, or a Cart either, and Consequently have Courts within, and mostly Remises to set them up. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* I 62 The Remise Door. *Ibid.* 73 (*The Remise*), Mons. Dessein came up with the key of the Remise in his hand, and forthwith let us into his magazine of chaises. 1841 Lady Blessington *Idler in France* II. 135 In former days sledges were considered as indispensable in the winter *remise* of a grand seigneur in France.

b. (Ellipt. for *voiture de remise.*) A carriage hired from a livery-stable, of a better class than the ordinary hackney-carriage.

1698 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* (1699) 142 Many of the *Fiacres* or Hackneys, and all the *Remises*, have one large Glass before 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 45 Without the Expence of a Remise, you may visit Boileau. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 200 We got into our *remise*—that special French carriage which never breaks down, drawn by horses that never tire.

2. *Fencing.* A second thrust made after the first has missed and while still upon the lunge; the act of making a thrust of this kind.

1823 Roland *Art Fencing* 86 The Remise is made upon your adversary's quitting your blade to make a feint as a return too soon after having parried your attack. 1861 Chapman *Review Art Fencing* I. 20 The remise is provoked by opportunities afforded in the adversary's play, and in that respect differs essentially from the Reprise, a redoubling of the Attack.

3. In some card-games, as quadrille and reversis: **a.** (See quot. 1830.) **b.** A stake in the pool.

1830 'Eidrah 'Trebor' *Hoyle made familiar* 36 Remise is when they who stand the game do not make more tricks than they who defend the pool, and then they lose by remise. *Ibid.* 40 Should..there be three remises, or stakes, in the pools, then it is at the option of any player to take a card or not. 1850 *Hand-bk. Games* (Bohn) 309 One of the players making the reversis .. would then prevent your having the remises out of the pool.

† **Remise,** *a. Obs.*—1 [a. F. *remis(e*, pa. pple. of *remettre*: see next.] Delayed, postponed.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, In sentence remise is lesser iniury, Then in headling sentence pronounced hastely.

Remise (rĭməi·z), *v.*1 Also 5-6 **remyse.** [f. F. *remis(e*, pa. pple. of *remettre*:—L. *remittĕre* to Remit. Cf. Remiss *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To put back again *in* or *into* a place, state, etc.; to replace; to convert again *into*; to send back *to* a place. *Obs.* (freq. in Caxton).

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* Prol 1 Tadresse and remyse theym in theyr auncyent Fraunchyses and lyberte. 1485 — *Chas. Gt* 181 Florypes remysed the relyques in the coffret. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 207, I remyse hym in your pocession. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 76 They saw the king and the quene remised and set in good love and unite of hert togither. *Ibid.* 82 To five of them he remised the chaynes about theyr neckes. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 164 Yet think not that this Too-too-much remises Ought into noughts; it but the Form disguises. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* I His Mother made intercession for him, set him at libertie, and remised him to his gouernment.

† **b.** To bring *together* again; to lead back again. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 134 The king. remysed hys folke togidre, and made to withdraw them al the lytil pas. *Ibid.* 137 He full wel remysed hys folke into the tounne.

2. *Law.* To give up, surrender, make over to another, release (any right, property, etc.).

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 390 Ye remysed and relessed..all the residue of the said Fee Ferme. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 18 Your seid suppliant. them remised and quite claymed . unto the seid late pretended Kyng. 1612 in *O'Flaherty's West Connaught* (1846) 258 Wee..have remised, released, and .. quitt claimed .. all that our right .., interest, [etc.]. 1655 Fuller *Waltham Abb.* 10 Peter Duke of Savoy remised and quit-claimed from him and his Heirs..the right and claim he had. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 324 The words generally used therein are 'remised, released, and for ever quit-claimed'. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 375/2 The operative words of release are remise, release, renounce, and for ever quit claim.

† **3.** To remit or send (a letter or reply). *Obs.*

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. viii. 62 Remising therefore onely this Answer, that he despised their Forces. *Ibid.* II. vi. 164 All which may appeare by a Letter remised from the said Iames unto him.

Remi·se, *v.*2 *Fencing.* [f. Remise *sb.*2 2.] *intr.* To make a remise.

1889 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) 96 It is wrong to remise on a riposte made by a disengagement in the low line.

† **Remi·ss,** *sb. Obs.*—1 [Cf. Remise *sb.*1] Relaxation. (But perh. an error for *remissnes*.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. 32 Such manner of men as by negligence of Magistrates and remisses of lawes euery countrie breedeth great store of.

Remiss (rĭmi·s), *a.* Forms: 5-6 **remys, -ysse,** (6 **-yshe**), 5-7 **remisse,** (6 **-is, -isshe,** 7 **-ish**), 6- **remiss.** [ad. L. *remiss-us*, pa. pple. of *remittĕre* to Remit.]

† **1. a.** Dissolved, liquid. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1126 White wax, hard picche, remysse [L. *remissum*] ammonyake—This iij commyxt therefore is good to take. Or thus: ammoniak remysse and figis.

†b. *Med.* Weakened in consistency or colour; dilute. *Obs.*

?*a* 1412 Lydg. *Two Merch* 323 His vryne was remys, attenuat, By resoun gendryd of frigidite. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 25 b, An uryne that is pale of colour..yf it be remyshe, then there is great coldnes in the body. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 69 The vrine became of a remisse and light colour, such as it was wont to be.

†c. Of sounds: Weak, soft, low. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 16 They gyve..unto theyr consonantes but a sleight and remisshe sounde. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 203 Instruments which have a more acute or treble sound when the strings are stretched, and a lower and more remisse when they are loosened. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn* 246 The voice acute and smooth, or remiss, with a little trembling.

†d. Of taste: Faint, slight. *Obs. rare*—1.

1655 Cui pepper, etc. *Riverius* v. iii. 126 The Taste .. is lessened when it scarce perceiveth remiss savors and strong savors but a little.

2. Of persons: Slack in the discharge of a task or duty; careless, negligent.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 20 Þou shalt gretly sorwe þat þou hast be so remysse [L. *remissus*] & so negligent 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 155/2 If any Custumer or Comptrollour of any Porte, be necligent or remisse in noon pakkyng of the same Clothes. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D ij, If thou be in office..Be not more remis, do not thy duetie lesse. 1567–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 610 Certifeing the personis..that beis fund remysse or negligent in the premissis. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxi. 296 As well as too remisse in choyce, we may be too precise. 1660 Young *Table of Statutes* 44 Officers remisse to collect rates. 1696 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. (1724) 346 Who can tell, if..they might not in long tract of time have grown remiss in the duties..of Religion? 1776 C. Lee in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 158 Though I confess I am naturally remiss, I have not neglected my duty in this point. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 35 The satrap .. had become as remiss as before in making the stipulated payments. 1893 *Academy* 10 June 497/1 He was a very remiss correspondent.

b. Of conduct, actions, etc.: Characterized by carelessness, negligence, or inattention.

1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 173 Than shalte thou repent full sore of thy remysse and neclygent lyfe. 1509 Barclay *Skyp of Folys* 206 b, Idylnes By wayes remys and dranynge neglygence Of all other synne is rote. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxviii (1674) 50, I, in the beginning of my Principality seemed to be of a remiss spirit, and totally incapable of the great affairs of State. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 169 To exert almighty power in a remiss and lazy manner, is infinitely base and dishonourable. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 471 ¶ 6 Hope..keeps the Mind awake in her most Remiss and Indolent Hours. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 663 [He] was appointed, under the..expectation that he would supply what had been remiss in the conduct of his predecessor. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Feb. 194/2 It was remiss in Aunt Louisa not to have offered to be her chaperon.

†c. Idle; free from labour. *Obs. rare*—1.

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 45 With great lamentation was ordained a remisse time for that day.

3. Characterized by a lack of strictness or proper restraint; lax, loose. ? *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 He þat euermore sekiþ þo þinges þat are most laxe and most remisse, shal euer be in anguissh. 1540–2 Elyot *Image Gov.* Pref., By the lasciuiouse and remisse educacion of Varius Heliogabalus, he grewe to be a person moste monstruouse in liuyng. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 76 This ouer great leuitie and remisse libertie in the education of youthe. 1624 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 160 So dangerous it is for Princes by a remiss comportment, to give growth to the least Error. 1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 224 A seldom restraint, —a remiss discipline. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 157 ¶ 3 Many among my fellow-students took the opportunity of a more remiss discipline to gratify their passions.

†b. Not strict or severe in punishing; lenient.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 927 They were gentle and remisse to a great number, and specially to such as offended by cohercion and feare. 1613 *Edict agst. Priv. Combats* title-p., Straitly charging all officers and other His Majestie's subjects to use no conniuencie, or remisse proceedings toward such offenders. 1652 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 102 Coming in by the people's favour, he was obliged to be rather remiss than rigorous.

4. Free from vehemence or violence; also, defective or lacking in force or energy.

1550 T. Nycolls *Thucidides* 14 The one is more vehemente for to moue mens hartes, the other more remys and gentle. 1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 189 Euen so after meate,..our will prone to wickednesse, is become more remisse and temperate. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 32 The Hand restrained and kept in is an argument of modesty..sutable to a milde and remisse declamation. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 210 Its Motion becomes more languid and remiss. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 364 A remiss Pulse, is when it is small and slow. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 179 The passion must neither be too violent nor too remiss. 1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 493 Pain or dissatisfaction experienced, when the energy elicited is either inordinately vehement or too remiss.

†b. Not intense or strong; moderate, mild. *Obs.* (common in 17th c., esp. of heat and cold).

1573 P. More *Almanack* E vj, But all cuills shall seeme more remisse and tolerable than they were the laste yere. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 2 The cold with us is much more remisse than in some parts of France and Italie. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 123 The King fell sick of the Small-Pocks, but the malignity was very remisse, and gentle. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 28 Her Warmth is so remiss and slack, that she seemeth to befriend a Cold Influence.

†c. Moderate, low, slight (degree). *Obs.*

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 104 Note that these middles haue contrariety in them in the remisse, or remote degree. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 18 Distinct and severall works of Nature, in moderate and remisse degrees, are all promoted at the same time. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 104 Retaining the same..properties in a remiss degree.

†5. Diminished in tension; slack, loose, relaxed.

1623 Jas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 115 Not alwayes to use his spurs and keep strait the rein, but sometimes to use the spurs and suffer the reins more remiss. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 37 The turned up Hand, (the Thumbe bent in, and the other Fingers remisse). 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 458 What availes Valour or strength,..quelld with pain Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands Of Mightiest.

Remiss (rĭmi·s), *v. rare.* [f. L. *remiss-*, ppl. stem of *remittĕre* to Remit; cf. Remise *v.*1] *trans.*

†1. *trans.* To remit; to resolve or dissolve; to mitigate; to let go, pass over. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 335 Al that ye shal doo with good wyll I remysse it to your penaunce. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* H h ij b, It behoueth asmoche to intende & augment the vertue of the said medycament, as it shulde be remyssed & dymynysshed in y^ depth of the body. 1573 P. More *Almanack* F j b, Oftentymes the drought shall be remyssed and tempered with shoures. 1605 Daniel *Philotas* IV. ii, Words, if they proceed of leuity Are to be skornd,..or of injury To be remis'd or vnacknowledged. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 103 Once, yea twice have I spoken, but for future wil be wiser, and so compress and remiss it.

†2. To assign, adjudge. *Obs. rare*—1.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccix. [ccv.] 643 The herytage was remyssed and iudged into the handes and possessyon of the Erle of Brayne.

†3. To send back (an answer). *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. xix. 113 Answere was remissed by the President, that the State was well perswaded of his loyaltie.

4. *Law.* = Remise *v.*1 2.

1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 108, I, A. B. .. having remissed, released, and for ever quit claim to C. D. .. of all ..debts, dues, duties.

Hence †**Remi·ssable** *a.*, remissible. *Obs.*—1

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 425/1 It is..synne..Ageynst the Holy Gost, That is not remissable.

†**Remi·ssal.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 **remyssaylle**, (**-moss-**), 6 **-aile, remissaile**, 7 **remissal.** [a. AF. **remissaille*; see prec. and -al.] *pl.* That which is left over; remains; *esp.* the remains of a meal.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 108 The almoigner, that hath drawe up in the cloth al the remissailes, as trenchours, and the relief, to bere to the almesse. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 48 Laade nat thy trenchour withe many remyssailes. *c* 1444 Lydg. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 220 The poore man stant hungry at the gate, Of remossaylles he wold be partable. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 114 Death hath..left you now to be Lees, and remissalls of your wearyish and dying dayes.

Remi·ssful, *a. rare.* [f. Remiss *v.* or *a.*]

†1. Full of remission; merciful. *Obs. rare*—1.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. xi, As though the heauens, in their remisfull doome, Tooke those best lou'd, from worser daies to come.

2. Full of remissness; careless, negligent.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 569 Taking up a vial of physic from the table, he tapped his remissful patient on the shoulder. 1892 *Field* 3 Dec. 880/1 The outlay for road repair under such remissful management.

Remissibi·lity. [See next and -ity.] The state or condition of being remissible.

1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 146 Those places of Scripture ..must and ought to be understood not of Actual Remission ..but of a Remissibility or State of Pardon. 1789 Stackhouse *Body Divin.* IV. i. § 2 (1776) II. 423 That which is previous to repentance consists in a bare remissibility of sin. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 25 The eleventh and last of all the properties that seem to be requisite in a lot of punishment is that of remissibility.

Remissible (rĭmi·sĭb'l), *a.* [a. F. *rémissible* (15th c.), or ad. L. *remissibilis*; see Remiss *v.* and -ible.] Capable or admitting of remission; that may be remitted.

1577 Fulke *Answ. True Christian* 90 Thou wouldest vouche safe to pardon, and to make it remissible. *a* 1594 R. Greenham *Wks.* (1599) 70 If you turne to the Lord .. your sin is remissible. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. ix. 177 Some sins..they allow..to be such as deserue Punishment, although..remissible. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Heb. ix. 22 Though man had repented,..yet his sins could not have been remitted, had not this blood made it remissible. 1875 Poste *Gains* III. (ed. 2) 452 An obligation remissible by the private individual whose primary rights are violated.

Hence **Remi·ssibleness,** remissibility.

a 1658 O. Sedgwick (*title*), The Anatomy of secret Sins, [etc.],..Together with the remissibleness of all sin.

Remission (rĭmi·ʃən). Also 4 **remis(s)iun**, 4–6 **remissioun, -yssio(u)n**, 5–6 **-issyon, -ys-(s)yon**, etc. [a. OF. *remission*, ad. L. *remissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remittĕre* to Remit. The order in which the senses appear in English differs widely from their natural development: cf. the note to Remit *v.*]

1. Forgiveness or pardon *of* sins (cf. 2) or other offences.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 In remission, & in uorziuenesse of alle þine sunnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20048 Þai sal haue .. crist aun beniscun, And o þair sin remisiun. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 11 And Joon cam..preching þe baptism of penaunce in remission of synnes. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 7 Of myn old and newe transgressyoun That I may haue a plener remyssyoun. 1483 Caxton *Cato* 5 Of the sacryfyse that thauncyentes made to god for to haue remyssion of theyr synnes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 If he repent of his owne accorde, and desyre remission of his offence. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 245 In .. Scripture, Remission of Sinne, and Salvation from Death and Misery, is the same thing. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 123 The gift which he had conferred on the Roman pontiff for the remission of his sins. 1846 Browning *Lett.* (1899) II. 212 As naughty children punished by mistake are promised a remission of next offence. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 5/1 Absolution from Sin is a remission of sin which the priest.. makes in the Sacrament of Penance.

2. (Without *of*.) Forgiveness or pardon granted for sins or offences against divine law; the cancelling of, or deliverance from, the guilt and penalties of sin; †also, power of obtaining such pardon.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 634 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 296 The spere That Charlemayne was wonet to bere To-fore the holy legioun, That is of gret remissioun. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 277 A robbere hadde remission rapere þanne þei alle. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 239 O blissed Jhesu! do remissioun To alle that axe mercy on ther kne! 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* viii. 28 Pray now for him .. Unto the Lord ..To gif him mercie and remissioun. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 174 Remember .how he sweat water and bloud for thy remission 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 250 Ingratitude and rebellion after his so many benefits, so many remissions, so many miracles wrought. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts ii. 39 The Messiah with his Grace of Remission, and the Spirit, is promised. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. 25 He gives repentance and remission.

b. Pardon for a political, legal, or other offence. Now only *Hist.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Be rightful juge, .. Thy right ay sugre with remyssioun. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4093 But doubt, ȝe salbe hangit, But mercie or remissioun. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 863 Sir Thomas Broughton . was at hande..vtterly dispairing of pardon and remission. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 65 My pennance is, to call Lucetta backe And aske remission, for my folly past. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. 671 If any were found dishonest, they were put to death without remission. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 95 Whosoever are taken stealing of Mastick, are without remission sent to the Galleys. 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* I. viii. 376 They entreated, therefore, that letters of remission might be granted to them for this fault.

†c. *Sc.* With *a* and *pl.* A formal pardon; a document conveying this. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 52 That all maner of man, that had bene before tyme banist out of Rome, suld cum agayne, and thai suld . have remissiounes. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1132, I dreid, without ȝe get ane remissioun,..The spirituall stait sall put ȝow to perditioun. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 34 The remissioun grantit to the Capitane of Dumbertane, and all his complices..sall presentlie be past throw the signet. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 158 Gif he quha is accused, alledges ane remission, he sall produce the samine in judgement.

†d. An inclination towards pardon. *Obs. rare*—1.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 503, I finde an apt remission in my selfe; And yet heere's one..I cannot pardon.

†3. a. Release from a debt or payment. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 83 To ha Reles and Remission on þat Rental I be-leeue. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xv. 1 To whom is owed eny thing,..he shal not mowe azen aske it, for ȝeer of remyssioun of the Lord it is. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. ii. 90 Though I owe My Reuenge properly, my remission lies In Volcean brests. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 838 They.. only went vp..in the seuenth yeare of remission twice.

†b. Release, liberation, deliverance, from captivity, etc.; respite. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 291 From whiche victory of Abraham, somme men say the yere of Iubile to haue taken originalle, for that remission of captif men. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* iv. 19 To preach to the captives remission, .. to dimisse the bruised unto remission. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 162 For remission of soules the Patriarch graunts no Indulgences. 1761 Goldsm. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) I. 471 Some remission from the war gave them leisure to form schemes of future prosperity.

†c. Release from work or exertion. *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* x. 34 Alle solempne days..be alle dais of ynmunite..and of remissioun, to alle Jewis that ben in my rewme. — 2 *Cor.* viii. 13 Forsoth not that it be remyssioun, or slouthe, to othere, ..to ȝou tribulacioun.

4. The action of remitting or giving up partially or wholly: a. of a debt, tax, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Prol. Bible* iii. 6 Also in the vij. ȝeer shal be remissioun of dette to citeseynes and kynnesmen. *a* 1719 Addison (J.), Not only an expedition, but the remission of a duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this manner. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 491 His remissions [of taxes], as far as they were carried into effect, were productive of great inequality. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 624 He does not ask for any remission of any portion of his obligation.

b. of a penalty or punishment. Also *attrib.*

1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 58 Circumstances of aggravated guilt prevent a remission of the penalties. 1741 Betterton *Eng. Stage* II. 51 Queen Mary..immediately granted..a Remission of her Father's Execution for that of Transportation. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxvi, The consequence of this confession was a remission of punishment. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 177 This was an illegal remission of an important part of the penalty. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 442/1 The indulgence..was no mere remission of canonical penance. 1893 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 He [a convict] was punished by the forfeiture of remission marks.

†c. *Law* = Remise *sb.*1 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) 100 He remytted to them and quyte-claymed..And for þis knowlechyng, remission, fyne, and accorde [etc.].

†5. Relaxation; lessening of tension; slackening of energy or application. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 As too much bending breaketh the bowe, so too much remission spoyleth the minde. 1582 *Ibid.* 383 As the Musitians tune their strings, who..either by intention or remission, frame them to a pleasant consent. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii. § 18. 474 Such accompt of

winnings past, is commonly in Gamesters that are at the height of their fortune, a cause of remission and carelessnesse. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 22 Among the manifold remissions of our minde, among our idle hopes,..these Images do follow us..close. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 4 This difference of intention and remission of the mind in thinking..every one..has experimented in himself. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. i. 41, I used to speak without any remission or variation.

†**b.** Lowering or humbling (of mind). *Obs. rare.*

a 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* (1652) 35 This is that true remission of mind, whereof I would gladly have the world take notice. *Ibid.* 159 So far was his true remission of mind transformed into ejulation.

6. Diminution of force or effect; lowering or decrease of a condition or quality, esp. of heat or cold. (Cf. Intension 3.)

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 69 Morall vertue..tempereth the remission and intention, and..taketh away the excesse and defect of the passions. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. x. (1635) 224 They haue extreame cold Winters, and in stead of Summer a small remission of cold. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 35 For then when the heate beginneth in Spaine, the violence thereof lasteth a long time without intension, or remission, or any considerable change. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xix. 16 When their trembling was abated, by the Remission. of the Sound of the Trumpet. 1784 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Feb., The remission of the cold did not continue long enough to afford me much relief. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* II. 799 Darkness fell Without remission of the blast or shower. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 14 Marked morning remissions of temperature. 1897 Singer & Berens *Unrecog. Laws Nat.* 390 The fundamental belief that gravity admits of neither intension nor remission.

b. *Path.* A decrease or subsidence (esp. a temporary one) in the violence of a disease or pain: also *transf.* of violent emotions.

1685 tr. *Willis' Lond. Pract. Physick* 549 A Continual Fever..has its times of remission and exacerbation, but none of intermission. 1741–3 Wesley *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 19, I had a clear remission in the morning: but about two in the afternoon, a stronger fit than any before. *a* 1776 R. James *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 57 In the very worst cases, if it does not effect a cure itself, it generally brings on a remission. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 59 Empyema may be distinguished..by rigors having taken place, by a remission of the pain [etc.]. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 188 It is the law of our nature that such fits of excitement shall always be followed by remissions. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 297 One very marked character..is the tendency of the symptoms to periodicity, remission and relapse.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 407 This will furnish ..nourishment during the febrile and remission periods.

†**c.** *Gram.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 90 Adverbs of intension and remission, or of quantity continuous; as *moderately, vastly, exceedingly*, &c.

7. The action of remitting or sending (back), in various senses; a remittal. *rare.*

1724 Swift *Conc. Weavers* Wks. 1841 II. 85/1 The remission of a million every year to England. 1741–2 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* III. i, The Poets' Fiction of the Loss of Eurydice, and her Remission into Hell. 1883 *Law Rep.* 8 Probate Div. 194 A remission under the seal of Her Majesty's Court of Appeals..commanding the Official Principal..to resume the cause into his hands.

†**Remi·ssionary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. F. *remissionaire*: see prec. and -ary 1.] One 'whose offence is remitted' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Remissive (rĭmi·siv), *a.* Also 6 **remyssyve.** [ad. med.L. *remissivus* (Du Cange): see Remiss *v.* and -ive.]

†**1.** Of a letter: Sent in reply. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 135 Constantyne did write un to his moder a letter remissive.

†**2.** Careless, negligent, remiss. *Obs. rare.*

1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 146 As aft tymes as the seid Maister and kepers..shalbe remyssyve, negligent, and forgitt to syng the seid..obite. 1605 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. c. 396 Taxe England, for till in good lawes. For that it so remissiue in their Execution is. 1640 O. Sedgwick *Christs Counsell* 148 You did fall into your decayed estate by remissive operations or actings.

3. Inclined to, of the nature of, productive of, remission or pardon. Now *rare.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. i. § 13. 176 Punishing seuerely the poore Souldier for small offences, but remissiue to the faults of their Captaines and Leaders. 1629 N. Carpenter *Achitophel* III. (1640) 142 Absolons case was desperate, ..Davids remissive pardon unlikely. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. viii. 79 No contrition alone is remissive of sins. 1852 W. Anderson *Expos. Popery* (1878) 126, I judicially bestow on thee..grace remissive of all thy sins.

†**4.** Producing or allowing decrease *of* something.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 56 Fog..doth betray a Cause remissive of Cold. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 887 A train of heroes..bore by turns great Ajax' sev'nfold shield, Whene'er he breath'd, remissive of his might.

5. Characterized by remission or abatement.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 285 [They] brought more days of excessive Heat, than of remissive Warmth. 1822 Good *Study Med.* III. 585 Remissive lethargy. With short remissions or intervals of imperfect waking.

Hence †**Remi·ssively** *adv.*, leniently; laxly.

1537 Bp. Lee in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 417 If your lordship will that I shall deal remissively herein.. I shall gladly follow the same. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 147 Trust not in Christ by halves, remissively and imperfectly, and weakely, but trust perfectly.

Remissly (rĭmi·sli), *adv.* [f. Remiss *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a remiss, lax, or indifferent manner; carelessly, negligently, slackly.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Them that remisly or insufficiently shall here after mainteyne the same pauement. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 4 It is not in our power not to do the same; how should it then be in our power to do it coldly or remissly? 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 94 Yet we that live remissly undertake as great dangers as they. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 613 It is hardly to be believed, how negligently and remissly that Nation.. took these Things. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 425 Lord Danby..could not give much credit to it, and handled the matter too remissly. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 423 Presenting the matter at first with a seeming eagerness, but proceeding afterwards more remisly. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* III. 322 The months passed on, remissly, .. in vague And loose indifference. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 50 At the same time they acted very remissly against their foreign kinsmen.

†**2.** Faintly, indistinctly. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 24 The consonant shalbe but remissely sounded. 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 95 He pronounceth the i so remissely, as it is scarce heard.

†**3.** Gently, feebly; without vigour. *Obs.*

1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* v. xviii. 314 And therefore it will worke in them awhile though at length weakly and remissely. 1692 Ray *Disc.* 142 Being very much deaded.. and burning very remisly in Summer time and hot Weather.

†**4.** Moderately, slightly. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 112 In hot Diseases simply Cold things are no way expedient, but things remisly hot.

Remissness (rĭmi·snĕs). [f. Remiss *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being remiss.

1. Carelessness, negligence; laxity.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2040/1 He litle regarding their inconstancie and remisnes in Gods cause or quarel. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 98 The disorders of souldiers do many times grow through remissnesse. of officers. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 7 Encouraged to villanies by the remissnesse of their lawes. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Impunity and remissenes, for certain are the bane of a Commonwealth. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Oct, The Reformed Churches in Christendom, now weaken'd and neere ruin'd thro' our remissenesse. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. v. 316 The order [of Knights] rather dreads the Remissness and wonted Lukewarmness of the Catholic Potentates. 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xl[i], The remissness of behaviour in almost all the worshippers..struck me with surprize. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xlii. V. 225 This remissness of the Athenians encouraged Charidemus openly to renounce the treaty.

†**b.** Relaxation; ease. *Obs. rare.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 In profest remissnesse of mind..a man may play with the sounds..of words. 1754 Fielding *Jonathan Wild* III. xiv, None but the weak and honest can indulge themselves in remissness or repose.

†**2.** Weakening, diminution, decrease or lack of force or intensity. *Obs.*

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 259 Nor yet do I consent to them, that thinke Moses still continued his prayers, but that this remisnes was only in his strength. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 624/2 The shortness makes amends for the greatness [of the pain], the remissness for its length. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 315 According to the intenseness or remissness of the air. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 249 ¶ 5 Laughter..slackens and unbraces the Mind, weakens the Faculties, and causes a kind of Remissness and Dissolution in all the Powers of the Soul.

Remissory (rĭmi·sŏri), *a. rare.* [f. as Remiss *v.* + -ory.] Tending to, of the nature of, remission.

1548 Latimer *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 33 Propitiatorie, expiatorie, remissorie, or satisfactorie..signifie all one thynge in effecte. 1592 West 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 46, An Instrument remissory, is an Instrument vnder the parties hand describing & testifying some precedent contract of a debt, duty or fact to be paid, performed, done, released or discharged. 1824 Mevrick *Antient Armour* II. 4 The use of these thongs we learn from a letter remissory, dated 1358.

Remit (rĭmi·t), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. the vb.]

†**1.** Remission, pardon. *Obs. rare.*

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxcv, Quho sal be thare to pray for thy remyt? 1565–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 422 [He] hes alswa obtenit remit and discharge of the said deforcement. 1589 *Ibid.* IV. 388 A remitt for the said cryme.

†**2.** A reference from one part of a book to another. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1688 Dallas *Styles* Index, This Fourth Part is divided in four Branches.; and when any of them are in the First Part of the Work, there is a Remit to it, and the Page Cited.

3. The consignment or reference of a matter to some other person or authority for settlement, *esp.* in *Law*, the transfer of a case from one court or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee.

1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 448 This day the Assembly met, and went through their ordinary business; many, many remits to the Commission. 1816 Scott *Antiq* II, Let there be no remits from the inner to the outer-house. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 92 The amount..shall be ascertained by such magistrate..by means of a remit to persons of skill. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 278 *note*, The procedure was.. before the consul,..without any remit to a *iudex*.

Remit (rĭmi·t), *v.* Also 4–6 **remyt**, 5–6 **-mytte** (5 **-myght**), 5–7 **remitt(e.** [ad. L. *remitt-ĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *mittĕre* to send; cf. *admit, commit*, etc. In Eng. use the secondary senses appear earlier and are more prominent than the primary: cf. Remission.] **I.** *trans.*

1. To forgive or pardon (a sin, offence, etc.).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 209 Lord, remyt þis gilt þam to. *Ibid.* xxx. (*Theodora*) 698 He hyr reconsalyt ..& remyted hyre al hyr syne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxviii. 399 (Add. MS.), Afterwarde the kyng made men to seke the queen,..and all that was done was remytte. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 37 *Preamble*, It pleased your Highnesse.. to pardone remitte & forgyve unto your seid Subgiect all the seid Mesprisions. 1535 Coverdale *John* xx. 23 Whose synnes soeuer ye remytte they are remytted vnto them. 1608 Hieron *Wks.* I. 695 Bee pleased..for His sake to remit my former vngratefulnesse. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. viii. 254 The English being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xl, Your Majesty was pleased to remit his more outrageous and insolent attempt upon your royal crown. 1884 A. R. Pennington *Wiclif* ix. 297 It is impossible for the priest to remit the sins of any unless they are first remitted by Christ.

†**b.** To spare, pardon, or forgive (a person).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 He wolde not his prelate to shewe ony mercy on hym, nor to remyt or spare hym in ony thynge. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 44 For God remitteth not hym that forgeueth not his brother. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 13 Can man pardon or remit him whom God doth condemne? 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 79 Bee comforted in God who hath remitted thee.

†**2.** To give up, resign, surrender (a right or possession). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (E E.T.S.) 42 Milo Basset remitted and furthermore quyte-claymed..to the abbesse of Godestowe.., all the right and clayme that he had. 1472 3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 6/1 That it may please youre seid Highnes. to remitte and release to us all youre right. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 459 *Qu.* Will you haue me, or your Pearle againe? *Ber.* Neither of either, I remit both twaine. 1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 12 He was led. to remit his whole authority into the hands of allies. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 96 If Queen Elizabeth had not believed ..she would not have..remitted her Scepter to my hands. 1670 Dryden *Tyran. Love* III. i, Th' Ægyptian Crown I to your hands remit.

3. To abstain from exacting (a payment or service of any kind); to allow to remain unpaid (or unperformed).

1463 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 498/2 To pardon and remitte unto the seid Commons the seid VI M li. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 It is reason that the lordes remit some part therof [*sc.* rent]. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1713) 16 All this his Majesty remitted, and only took the Principal. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 508 The Queen..rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears which Sir Christopher did not hope to have remitted. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist Rome* vi. 109 She remitted the Arrears that were owing. 1783 Burke *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 18/1 They remit, by the like authority, the duties, to which all private trade is subject. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 575 The rents of the husbandman, and other taxes, were remitted. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. 323 Let it be assumed that every farmer has the rent of his farm remitted for the next thirty years.

b. To refrain from inflicting (a punishment) or carrying out (a sentence); to withdraw, cancel; to grant remission of (suffering).

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 250/2 Oure said soveraigne Lorde ..remitteth and woll forbere the greate punysshement of atteynder. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 15 b, The whole citie thought to remitte the necessitie of his punishment for the honour of his father. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1344 The officer deputed for th' offence Will winck at smale faultes & remit correction. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 118 The queen remitted the quartering of his body. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* I. i. 46 God may freely forgive the Sins of the World, and remit the Punishment. 1807 Crabbe *Hall of Just.* 3 Remit awhile the harsh command. 1841 James *Brigand* xxxiii, We come to beseech you to remit the sentence of this unhappy young gentleman 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. xii. 673 The exile which followed the imprisonment seems to have been soon remitted. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 127 How does lenity to me Remit one death-bed pang to her?

c. To exempt from confiscation. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. ii. 104 Verres for a valuable consideration sometimes remitted the ship.

d. To allow as a respite. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1813 Byron *Corsair* II. xiv, I will, at least, delay The sentence that remits thee scarce a day.

†**4.** To discharge, set free, release, liberate (a person). Also const. *of, to. Obs.*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 570/1 To be remitted, acquited or discharged of eny somme or sommes of money. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. I III* 160 b, Wee clerely remitted, and delivered hym into his countrey. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* D j b, If treason none by me be done, or any fault committed, Let my accusers beare the blame, and let me be remitted. 1634 Garrard in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) I. 373 Mr. Seldon is remitted of those Fetters that lay upon him. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI § 35 His Lordship was committed to the Tower..; and though he was afterwards remitted to more Air, he continued a Prisoner to his death.

II. 5. To give up, lay aside (anger, displeasure, etc.) entirely or in part.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 635 Þare-for his malancoly to þat man he remyttyte þare. 1393–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 314/1 Hit forthynketh me, and byseche yowe of your gode Lordship to remyt me your mautalent. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xxvii. 31 This blessid lord Ihesu Crist remitted his rigour, descending downe to the erthe. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 317 b, I beseche him to remit all displeasure. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 180 [He] would not thus much have remitted his tyranny, had he not been compelled. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 210 Our Supream Foe in time may much remit His anger. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 258 That he would remit his displeasure. 1820 Shelley *Ed. Tyr.* II ii. 99 Remit, O Queen! thy accustomed rage!

b. To give up or give over, abandon, desist from (a pursuit, occupation, etc.).

1587 R. Hovenden in *Collect.* (O H S) I. 220 The Ladi Stafford was resolved to remyt hir suite. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 60 They..caused them to remit their workes. 1687 Lady R. Russell *Lett.* I. li. 123 It seems I must remit seeing you, as you once kindly intended. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 286 Who digging round the plant still hangs his head,

Nor ought remits the work. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 159 Engaged..in a siege which they could not remit.

6. To allow (one's diligence, attention, etc.) to slacken or abate.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/1 Ye shall not think, that my trauaile and diligence in study is any thing remitted or slacked. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. v, He that the care of his realm remits [etc.]. 1742-3 LD. HERVEY in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 409 To make the attainment of it more and more difficult, that they may insensibly remit their ardour. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mr. Thrale* 30 May, Do not remit your care. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manuf.* ii. (1832) 101, I have never remitted my attention to business. 1887 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii 143 Nor did the voluntary exiles established in Flanders remit their diligence in filling the kingdom with emissaries.

b. To admit or manifest an abatement *of* some quality. ? *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. i, When he .. remembred that he was but a man, and remitted of his pride. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 8 To try if the Athenians..would yet in some degree remit of their obstinacy. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 342 The strongest passions sometimes remit of their violence. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* v. (1783) I. 84 At the end of about two months, the severity of my fate began to remit of its rigour.

c. To mitigate, diminish, or abate. ? *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 39 Stiffe winter which no spring remits. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 316 When the heat, pain, Feaver are remitted. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 979 The light by little and little is remitted and slackned. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 17 P 5 Every man has experienced how much of this ardour has been remitted, when a sharp..sickness has set death before his eyes.

†**7.** To relax, relieve from tension. *Obs.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mir. Gd. Manners* (1570) D j, Ceasse not, perseuer, knock & stande, Remitte not thine armes by knocking fatigate. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 92 When the Breath is drawn in the Midriff is stretched, when it is blowne out, it is remitted or slackned. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 29 'Tis by this.., the Lungs are intended or remitted. 1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Logomachys, Disc. Meteors Stile* 192 Let the Judgment .. sometimes remit, and sometimes contract the Reins.

III. 8. To refer (a matter) for consideration, decision, performance, etc., *to* a person or body of persons, now usu. to one specially empowered or appointed to deal with it; also *spec.* in *Law*, to send back (a case) to an inferior court.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 Oure holy Fadir..remytted my Boke to ben examyned and preved be the Avys of the seyd Conseille. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 321 Wheche mater I remytte..to youre ryght wyse discrecion. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ix, They remytted the cause to be discuted or pleted before the Juge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 The spirytuall constructyon of this texte, I remytte to the doctours of dyuynitie. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 514 Let them remit the judgement and deciding of their controversies to the arbitrement of some good men. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 14 He remitted the business to the chief Governors and Commanders. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 203 We shall..remit the examination of the ignoble ones to the care of subaltern artists. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 59 The task and job question was remitted to the Commissioners on the Civil Affairs of the Navy. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 174/1 The defendants gave notice of their motion to set aside and remit the report [of the special referee].

absol. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 52 The circuit judge..may recall the judgment appealed from, and remit to the inferior court with instructions.

b. To send (a person) from one tribunal *to* another for trial or hearing. *rare.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 190 At London the jugys schold admyt non in sute, but such only as, for some resonabul cause, were remyttyd to them by the gentylmen of the scyre. 1740 HOWE in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I 31 If we remit this offender..to any inferior court [etc.].

†c. To commit (a person) *to* the charge or control of another. Also *refl.* *Obs.*

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 126 God..wholly remitted his People to the Conduct of the Priests and Levites. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) I. 407 As he knew best what befitted his own rank and condition, I would wholly remit myself to his good pleasure.

†d. *refl.* = REFER *v.* 5. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1674 *Gent. Tongue* 18, I dare in this remit me to themselves, and challenge..their natural ingenuity to say [etc.].

9. To refer (one) *to* a book, person, etc., for information on some point.

1417 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 62 We remitte hem to have ful declaracion and verrai knaweleche of you in that matere. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. 1346 (Wemyss MS.), Gif ze of þat thing mare will wit, To Ovidis buke I zow remytt. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Pref., Wks. 931/1 And some suche places yet as I had happed to finde, I haue remitted the reader vnto in myne apologye. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 49 To the particularities whereof.. I remit those that are disposed to see and consider. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 113 Well might profane persons be remitted to this river, thereby to be instructed in the Sabbaths due observation. 1714 *Ellwood's Autobiog.* Pref., Much of this being already done in the ensuing Pages, I chuse to remit the Reader thither. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. III. 16 The Emperor..without deigning to answer a single word, remitted him to his ministers. 1835-8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* (1844) 156 Let us hear Du Cange, to whom Robertson remits us.

ellipt. *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, Of þe remenaunt of his nature I remytte to Milbournn þe kynges Otyr hunter. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* Prol., I remytte [?to] that boke as myn auctour therof.

†b. To direct (one) *to* a task. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (1871) 51 Remyttynge byshops to attende their offyce and vocacyon by God..appoynted.

10. a. To send (a person) back to prison, or to other custody; to recommit. Now *rare.*

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/2 Whan I was remitted to the Prison of Flete. 1474 *Ibid.* VI. 103/1 The seid Chaunceller there remitted the seid Thomas Buysshop ageyn. 1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 300 The Captain..remitted him, with the rest of his prisoners, into the hands of the Prefect of the Pretorium. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 287 The prisoner was remitted to the guard. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 383 Whether such a return was sufficient in law to justify the court in remitting the parties to custody.

†b. To send in return; to send back. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 67 Remitte me summe letter, by the bringer her of, of all thes maters. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 113 He gave them freedom, and remitted them ransomlesse, sent them all back again.

†c. To emit or send out again. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 522 Whether Earth's an Animal, and Air Imbibes; her Lungs with coolness to repair, and what she sucks remits.

11. †**a.** *Law.* To restore to a former and more valid title: see REMITTER[2] 1. *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 141 In so much the wyfe is in her remytter, he is remitted to his reuercion. 1632 *Womens Rights* xix. 156 The eldest daughter is remitted, that is remaunded and setled in the ancient estate. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ii. 21 If the issue in tail be barred by the fine .. of his ancestor, and the freehold is afterwards cast upon him; he shall not be remitted to his estate tail.

b. To put back *into*, to admit or consign again *to* a previous position, state, or condition.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1254 He bad the Lyon be remitted Into his seate. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxii. 142 Thus his indiscretion remitted him to the nature of an ordinary person. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 186 It was a long while ere it [the city] could be remitted into its former condition. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 687 Nor only dost [thou] degrade them, or remit To life obscur'd which were a fair dismission. 1761 *New Comp. Fest. & Fasts* xxxvi. § 2. 353 When death .. is making his near approach to..remit us to darkness and oblivion. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* 30 June (1876) 142 You propose to remit to slavery three millions of negroes.

12. To postpone, to put off or defer.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 166 Willingly would hee have knowne then presently the story..but..he remitted it till after supper. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 62 Remitting setting of walls untill the next Spring after. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 25 The conspirators..remitted the execution of their design to the ides of March. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 511 We remitted all further discussion till he should send me a copy of his letter. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 73 We must for the present remit our reply to that part of our subject.

†b. To defer the reception of (a person). *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 175, I hold it fit to remit him unto some other time, when as he may be better acquainted.

13. To refer, assign, or make over *to* a thing or person.

1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* vi. 78 That which Hierome speakes in the present tense. he would remit to time past. 1720 WATERLAND *Answ. Whitby's Reply* 58 You .. object farther..that Christ would not suffer Himself to be called Good, but remitted that Title to the Father only. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 89 He thinks that the doctrine of modals ought to be banished out of logic and remitted to grammar. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 9 The vowel in such places is remitted to the preceding letter, if it has been previously without one.

†b. To enter or insert *in* (or *into*) a book. *Obs.*

c 1670 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 204 This book he gave A. W. because he had, in his great reading, collected some old words for his use, which were remitted therein. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 219 Which Examinations.. were .. remitted by John Fox into his Book of Martyrs.

14. To send or transmit (money or articles of value) *to* a person or place.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 98 [He] makes one of her proudest Cities his Scale, for remitting his Moneyes to Leoncia. 1690 in J. Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 54/1 You are to receive and dispose of the Thousand pounds which shall be remitted to you, to the best advantage. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 62 P 4 We parted; and he remitted me a small annuity. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 149 This has prevented the treasury board from remitting any money to this place. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1852) III. 61 He had recently remitted a great part of his fortune to Europe, through the Dutch East India Company. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 91 Was it probable..that in a time of great national emergency the New York bankers would remit their capital for employment to Europe..?

absol. 1682 [see *Remitted*, below]. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 471 They oblig'd themselves to remit, after the rate of Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum. 1809 BYRON *Let. to Mrs. Byron* 12 Nov., I expect Hanson to remit regularly.

IV. *intr.* **15.** To abate, diminish, slacken.

1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) C, The whole masse of waters continue upon the face of the Fenne till those windes remit. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1645) 39 The vigor of his Law could no more remit, then the hallowed fire on his altar could be let go out. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 198 Till such time as its motion begins to remit and be less rapid. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 16 How often have I blest the coming day, When toil remitting lent its turn to play. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. viii. 309 The fishermen's wives.. seemed equally determined not to let the intention remit. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xiii. 23 Meantime the valor of Idomeneus Remitted not.

b. of pain, fever, etc. Also in *fig.* context.

1685 tr. *Willis' Lond. Pract. Physick* 533 If upon sore Lips the Fever does not remit, it will prove of long continuance and severe. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. iii. § 4 Neither did his pains remit by length of time. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 195 The fever thus treated, remits generally towards the sixth or seventh day. 1783 JOHNSON *Let.* in *Boswell* 30 Sept., I have been..much harassed with the gout; but that has now remitted. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 13/2 The 'Otello' fever at Milan seems at last a little inclined to remit.

16. To relax *from* labour; to give over.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 84 They remitted from their toil. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 240 Their enemies will not remit; rust, mould, vermin..all seize their own.

Hence **Remi·tted** *ppl. a.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 65 Every Remitter that remits not directly, but designs to draw in the remitted Sum again [etc.]. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 130 The happy symptoms of remitted sin. 1896 DE WINDT *New Siberia* iv. 59 There is also a graduated scale of what are called remitted sentences. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 2/1 But it is not merely in respect of these remitted actions that the County Courts have weighty and important functions.

†**Remi·tigate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE-; cf. obs. F. *remitiguer* (Godef.).] *trans.* To mitigate.

1671 MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 387 The apparent singularity of any circumstance remitigated by another extraordinary occurrent.

Remitment (rĭmi·tmĕnt). [f. REMIT *v.*]

†**1.** Remission, pardon. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Absoute*, a generall absolution, pardon, forgiuenesse, remitment of offences. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* 34 God's Law especially grants every where to error easy remitments. 1670—*Hist. Eng.* II. 63 The Procurator endeavour'd to bring all their goods within the compass of a new confiscation, by disavowing the remittment of Claudius.

2. Remitting of money; remittance.

1678 *Trans. Cri. Spain* 109 [He] makes it his business to perswade the people, that Your Majesty has remitted vast sums of money to the Emperour, and hath discovered a great part of the remitment. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Remitment* or *Remittance*, a return of Money, &c. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 419 The debtor who endeavored to make a remitment of his debt, or interest, must have done it three times. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Dec. 1/8 An order..for the remitment to the township poor fund..[of] six-tenths of the amount of Dow liquor tax.

†**3.** The act of remitting to custody. *Obs.*

1755 in JOHNSON.

Remi·ttable, *a. rare.* [f. REMIT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being remitted.

1611 COTGR., *Remissible*, remittable, pardonable, forgiueable. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 313 Partly by its discharge, and partly by its transference to a remittable loan, at 5 per cent.

Remittal (rĭmi·tăl). [f. REMIT *v.* + -AL.]

1. Remission *for* sin, or *of* a debt, penalty, etc.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. vi 309 Not to procure any remittall for her sins. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 24 He agreeth to a fine.., yet praying the Lord Lieftenant to be a meanes to her Maiesty for the remittal thereof. *c* 1693 SIR P. PETT in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 60, I should be glad to hear..that his Lordship shewed any good nature to you in the remittal of the costs you were condemned in. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV 192 A remittal of those acts of penance which the Church commuted at her will.

2. *Law.* The act of referring a case from one court to another.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 107 To regulate concerning the remittal of causes from Division to Division. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 407/1 The option of decision by the official arbitrator or remittal to the High Court.

Remittance (rĭmi·tăns). [f. REMIT *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. A sum of money sent from one place or person to another; a quantity of some article sent in this way; also, the act of sending money, etc., to another place.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 471 A Compact among private Persons furnish'd out the several Remittances. 1711 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4808/2 The Swedish Commissary..has..received a Remittance of one hundred thousand Crowns. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XI. III. 310 His remittances into England had drained his treasury. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1852) III. 63 He had invested great sums in jewels, then a very common mode of remittance from India. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xviii. (1880) 328 A distant relative..took possession of the family estate, and further remittances..were stopped. 1880 MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 408 The Dutch Government bought a portion of the remittance of *C. Calisaya* seeds.

2. *Remittance-man*, an emigrant who is supported or assisted by remittances from home (cf. REMITTANCER). So *remittance-farmer.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 11/1 He was what is called in the colonies a 'remittance man'. 1894 C. L. JOHNSTONE *Canada* 30 The Canadians divide the English gentlemen settlers into 'farmers who work, remittance farmers, and buckboard farmers'. 1897 Miss B. HARRADEN *Remittance-Men* 185 Remittance men never do any good.

Hence **Remi·ttancer,** (*a*) one who sends a remittance; (*b*) a remittance-man.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 435 Your Memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne by order from his remittancers at Madrid. 1849 E. B. HODGE *Keith Kavanagh* p. v, A 'Remittancer' or 'Remittance Man' is, in colonial parlance, a Ne'er-do-well living in the colonies on quarterly remittances received from friends 'at home'.

Remittee (rĭmi·tī). [f. REMIT *v.* + -EE[1].] One to whom a remittance is made or sent.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 339 The porteur or remittee to whom the bill is remitted for acceptance. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 490 A deposit belonging to the drawer, and successively confided to the remittees. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 612 Remittances are sent..to cover drafts of the remitter accepted by the remittee.

Remi·ttency. [See next and -ENCY, and cf. F. *rémittence.*] The quality of being remittent.

1800–6 F. L. Galt in Orton *Andes & Amazons* II. xliv. (ed. 3) 602 The symptoms had a remittency about them in most instances. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* ii. 37 The fact of intermittency or remittency being more or less a matter of accident.

Remittent (rĭmi·tĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *remittent-em*, pres. pple. of *remittĕre* to Remit: cf. F. *rémittent*.]

A. *adj.* That remits or abates for a time: *spec.* in *Path.* of a type of fever, the symptoms of which undergo at intervals a marked abatement or diminution (without disappearing entirely as in the *intermittent* type).

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 726 The Cortex makes as certain a Cure in the Remittent Fever as in the Intermittent. 1776–84 Cullen *First Lines Physic* xxvi. Wks. 1827 I. 487 They suffer..a considerable abatement or Remission...This constitutes what is called a Remittent Fever. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 309 Yet nine years elapsed before it saw the light. His throes in bringing it forth had been severe and remittent. 1804 Mitchill & Miller *Med. Repos.* 178 *note*, The more common form of the disease [yellow fever] was the 'bilious' and 'remittent' fever. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 217 The malarial fevers of hot climates often assume a remittent type.

B. *sb.* 1. *Path.* A remittent fever.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 726 Almost all Epidemical, Autumnal and Camp-Fevers are either Genuine or Spurious Remittents. *a* 1776 R. James *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 96 It would be ridiculous and cruel, if a physician were to refuse the bark to a patient in a genuine remittent or intermittent. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 452 The shores of lake Champlain are generally subject to the fever and ague, and to bilious remittents. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 53 Fever in Fernando Po..having periodic outbursts of a more serious type than the normal intermittent and remittent of the Coast.

2. One who remits money.

1855 Lorenz tr. *Van der Keessel's Select Theses* dlxxiv, In that kind of exchange..there generally are four parties; first the person who gives the value or money, and who is called the remittent [etc.].

Remitter [1] (rĭmi·tə). [f. Remit *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who forgives or pardons. *rare.*

c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xli. 120 (*Collect*) Most gentle remitter of sinne, almighty God. 1586 Fulke *Confut. Allen* 143 Not properlie pardoners, forgiuers, or remitters of sinnes.

2. One who sends a remittance.

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 32 The Drawer and Remitter should also..note the Mackelers or Brogers Name to every Parcel. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxviii. (1841) I. 279 It looks like a forwardness to take the remitters money without giving him a sufficient demand for it. 1757 Jos. Harris *Coins* 120 *note*, Dealers in bills of exchange are in general terms usually called remitters. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 47 The premium is so high, that remitters will become indifferent whether they buy bills or send gold. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 490/1 As regards those remittances..the remitters were entitled to have them specifically appropriated.

Remitter [2] (rĭmi·tə). [See Remit *v.* and -er [4].]

1. *Law.* a. A principle or operation by which one having two titles to an estate, and entering on it by the later or more defective of these, is adjudged to hold it by the earlier or more valid one. (Cf. Remit *v.* 11 a.)

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 137 Remytter is an auncyent terme in the lawe, & it is where a man hath ii tytles to landes or tenementes..the lawe adjudgeth hym to be in by force of the elder tytle. 1599 Fulbecke *Prepar. Study of Law* (1620) 57 They wrote of Fines, Vouchers, Remitters. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 194 If he..haue the Freehold cast vpon him by a new title, he shall be in of his ancient title, which is termed a remitter. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* a ij b, The Titles of Discontinuance and Remitter are great and large Titles, and indeed full of curious Learning. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III ii. 21 The operation of the remitter is exactly the same, after the union of the two rights, as that of a real action would have been before it.

b. The act of remitting a case to another court for decision.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 78 If the Judge a Quo has once admitted and yielded Obedience unto an Appeal, he cannot afterwards proceed in that Cause without a Remitter. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 106 Cases of remitter excepted,..no removal of a suit from division to division.

†c. Remission, exemption. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 267 'Tis a Rule in Law, that in every general Remitter, it is never to be understood, that Fraud and Deceit is thereby remitted.

2. Restoration to rights or privileges, or to a previous state; †a position to which one is restored. Also const. *to*. *rare.*

1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 373 The Lord of St. Albans is in his old remitter, and come to lie at his old lodgings in Gray's Inn 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 15 The Laws about proclaiming War, Ambassie, Prisoners of War, Hostages,..Remitter upon return from Captivitie [etc.]. 1663 in *Modern Reports* (1682) I. 132 Confession and promise of future Obedience, ought to precede her remitter, or restitution to the priviledges of a wife. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II 548 Could Louis have recovered the ancient royal residence, such a visible remitter to his pristine royal estate would have been very advantageous.

†Remi·ttible, *a. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. Remit *v.* + -ible.] Admitting of remission.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxx. 110 Clemencie That doth allway most clementlie encline, To haue regard to remittible disipline.

Remi·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Remit *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) 42 For this remyttyng and quyte-claymyng the forsaid abbesse..yaf to hym viij. mark.

1530 Palsgr. 145 Some [adverbs] betoken remytting or slacking of a dede. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 506 After the remitting of your faults, there reigned in you no lesse fortitude. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 259 The remitting of his hands. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xliii. 274 Eternall life..is recovered by the Remitting of mens Sins. 1671 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 501 Now is the time of proposing..the remitting of our levies of four thousand men, to which the treaty binds us. 1849 Freese *Comm. Class-bk.* 69 To order a sum of money to be received, by sending a Bill of Exchange to another person is called remitting.

Remi·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. Remit *v.* + -ing [2].] That remits or has remission; remittent.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 728 When a Remitting Fever is turning Malignant. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Satire Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 65 [They] never know The least remitting interval of woe. *a* 1776 R. James *Diss. Fever* (1778) 82 Remitting or intermitting fevers may be excited by as many different causes as continual. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 480 Two children who died in a few days of a remitting dyspnœa. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 103 Against this margin, the great 'drift' through which we had been passing exerts a remitting action. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 72 This chronic progressive mode..is next in frequency of occurrence to the chronic remitting mode.

Remi·x, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To mix again.

1662 Merrett *Neri's Art of Glass* I. xxvi, Mix the glasse and powder with diligence, let them stand two hours, then remix them. 1884 L. F. Allen *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 80 It may then be overhauled and re-mixed with more earth.

So **Remi·xture.**

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 After a remixture of the separated clans. 1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* I. 164 Those [upper regions] in which electricity, from less interference of and remixture with other forces.., remains most pure.

Remlande, -lant, etc.: see next.

Remnant (re·mnănt), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 **remnaunt,** (5 -ə), 4 **rembnand,** 5 **remnaund, -ond,** 4– **remnant.** *β.* 5 **remlande,** 5, 9 *dial.* **remlant,** (5 **-lawnt,** 6 **-launte**), 9 *dial.* **remlin(g, -lit, rimlet.** [Contracted form of Remenant.]

A. *sb.* 1. With *the.* That which remains or is left of a thing or things after the removal of a portion; the remainder, rest, residue. Now applied only to a small remaining part (cf. 2).

a. c 1350 *Leg. Rood* iii. 789 Þe thrid part þai hewed oway, And of þe remþnand haue þai made A large cros. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1159 To stant in þe strem schulde non me stere, To swymme þe remnaunt. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 Þe remnaund to be payid of my godes þat leuyth. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 364 Thes leud wordds greveth me and her grandam as myche as alle the remnawnte. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xiv. 17 As for the remnaunt of the oyle in his hande [etc.]. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. iv. 36 Where I may thinke the remnant of my thoughts In peace. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Life* i, Here will I smell my remnant out, and tie My life within this band. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc* I 27 The remnant of my tale is of a length To tire your patience. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 36 Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 251 His account of the small remnant of his patrimony which his guardians rendered to him. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 22 By Ens was understood the remnant in his mind, after leaving out all that abstraction..could leave out.

β. 1434 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 41, I will yat all my dettes be payed, and also I will yat ye remlande of my gude be partid in thre. *a* 1460 *How Wise Man taught Son* 32 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 170 This lyfe in mesur that thou lede, And of the remlant thou ne rech.

b. The remainder or rest of a number of persons (or animals). Chiefly, and now only, of a small number (cf. 2 b).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2901 Redli al þo remnant of þe rude bestes for fere be-gunne to fle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 14000 All the Remnond of Renkes, þat raght fro þe toune, With Eneas afterward etlid to see. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 775 She sawe the Lorde Cardinall more redier to depart than the remnaunt. 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* i. 3 The remnaunt of the captiuyte are there in the londe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 675 The remnaunt returned to the armie with small gaine. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxviii. 98 Seeing the remnant were few, to whom his mercy might be manifest. 1632 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. xix. 244 Many millions did die accursedly, and the small remnant became vagabonds 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 181, I wrote to the chiefs of the remnant of Goklah's force. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 301 The remnant of the insurgents takes refuge in the lofty tower.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A (small) remaining quantity, part, or piece.

1624 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. 1. i. (ed. 2) 184 The open parts were cleane, yet there was..in the chinckes a remnant of gold. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The Spontaneous Dilatation of that little remnant of Ayr skulking in the rugosities thereof. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 474 Where basking in the Sun-shine they may lye, And the short Remnants of his Heat enjoy. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 14 All which numerous Volumes contain..nothing but little Treatises and small Remnants. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 254 A small remnant of the cloister is left 1825 J. Jennings *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 177 Wi' remlets o' tha Saxon tongue, That to our Gramfers did belong. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 260 Thinly studded with trees, the remnants, apparently, of a great forest. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., The remnants of their provisions on the voyage.

b. A small remaining number of persons.

1611 Bible *Isa.* x. 22 For though thy people..be as the sand of the sea, yet a remnant of them shall returne. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. viii. (1614) 872 Some remnants of them haue been christened. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 198 They are but a Remnant, a seede, a little flocke. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. i, A feeble army, and an empty senate, Remnants of mighty battels fought in vain. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 340 Once more rejoice That yet a remnant of your race survives. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. xx, When, after battle lost, Muster the remnants of a host. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 314 A few remnants of the aborigines were settled on a township granted by the colony.

c. Of a single person: A survivor. *rare.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 7 Thou bloodiesse Remnant of that Royall Blood. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Ep. Ded., The onely remnant of that family. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 464 One hapless man, the remnant of a wreck.

3. A remaining trace or survival *of* some quality, belief, condition, or state of things.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 271 The remnaunt of that doctrine remayned in the mindes of many. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 173 Thys is not the question among them, whether fayth be yet wrapped with many remnants of ignorance. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. vii. (1614) 40 The Arke..the remnant of the elder, and Seminarie of the new world. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxii. 244 It was a Remnant both of Judaism and Gentilism, that the Souls of the Martyrs hovered about their Tombs. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jevus.* (1721) App 1 This Place has no remnants of its Ancient Greatness. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 221 No remnant of the exterminated faith Survived. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. System* III (1871) 127 Every remnant of the original uniformity of proportion has disappeared.

b. *pl.* Traces *of* a fact. *rare* −[1].

1826 Scott *Woodst.* i, A jerkin, which had once been of the Lincoln green, and showed remnants of having been laced.

4. A fragment, a small portion, a scrap.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 22, I sall rehers..A remnant of his rialte. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 47 About his shelues, Remnants of pack thred, and old cakes of Roses were thinly scattered 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. [iv.] i, If he get any remnant of hers, a buske-point, a feather of her fanne. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 259 Not of any particular estate carved out of it; much less of so minute a remnant as this. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxv, That remnant of a human being.

b. *spec.* among drapers and clothiers: An end of a piece of goods, left over after the main portion has been used or sold.

1433 [see Remenant 3]. 1572 *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (Surtees) I. 362, j pece of worssett..iiij yeardes in Remlauntes. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 They buy remnants of silks, veluets, satins. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* II. iii, I was ever confident, when I traded but in remnants [etc.]. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1665/4 A parcel of Grey Seargе, Yard and Nail broad, and two Remnants of strip'd Grape. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 26 P 11 A couple that kept a petty shop of remnants and cheap linen. *a* 1845 Hood *United Family* xix, No remnant can sufficient be For our united family. 1882 Caulfield & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 421 Remnants of any piece of material, as well as those of ribbon, are always sold at some reduction of the original price.

fig. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV iii. 112 Away thou Ragge, thou quantitie, thou remnant.

†c. A scrap or tag of quotation. *Obs. rare.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man. in Hum.* IV. i, I'll have him free of the wit-broker's, for he utters nothing but stolen remnants. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* III. v, Could your grauitie forget so olde and noted a remnant, as, *lippis & tonsoribus notum.*

†d. A blow. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1580 Lupton *Siuqila* 49 Then she reached him suche a remnant, that he had a cause to remember hir.

†5. *Law.* A remainder. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 10 b, The chylds mother entreth in the remnant, and it occupyeth as gardyne or wardyne in Socage.

B. *adj.* Remaining.

1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xii. (1560) 132 The time that is remnant of the flesh. 1594 Willobie *Avisa* 2 Diana deckt the remnant partes, With fewture braue. 1648 Davenant *On Death Lady Winchester*, Our remnant love let us discreetly save. 1718 Prior *Power* 868 Act through thy remnant life the decent part. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xix. 299 Attended laden with the remnant gifts. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* IV. 595 Break those remnant rocks that still impede My current. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi. (1857) 204 His mind held communion with all the remnant glory of classical poetry.

Remocion, variant of Remotion *Obs.*

Remo·ck, *v. rare* −[1]. [Re-.] †To mock in turn.

1712 Blackmore *Creation* 352 How much the Judge, who does in Heav'n preside, Remocks the scoffer, and contemns his pride!

Remo·del (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To model again, reconstruct. (Common in 19th c.)

1789 *Gen. Hist* in *Ann. Reg.* 9/2 That assembly was wholly incompetent to the task of re-modelling the constitution. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* xix, A stray trinket or two —not of sufficient worth to be re-set or re-modelled. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 121 From the time when the army was remodelled to the time when it was disbanded. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* 46 All traditions were being questioned, and all institutions were to be remodelled.

Hence **Remo·delled** *ppl. a.*, **Remo·delling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Remo·deller, Remo·delment.**

1846 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 4, I will pass to Bacon, the great remodeller of science. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 633 The other remodelments are trash. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 119 At Naseby took place the first great encounter between the royalists and the remodelled army. *Ibid.* VI. II. 23 The remodelling might require money. 1869 E. S. Frouiers *Roman Index* 17 The well-known constitution of Benedict XIV. issued for its remodelment.

Remodifica·tion (rī-). [Re- 5 a.] The action of modifying (again); a further modification.

1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* III. 321 Nor from any subsequent difference of situation derives [it] any diversity of remodifications. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lix. 306 The substance of it being in re-modification for Mornings in Florence.

Remo·dify (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To modify (again), to make a change in.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 458 Unless some earthquake shall remodify the surface of the country. 1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* II. 407 Before America was remodified by the arts of Europe.

Remofe, Remoife, obs. Sc. ff. Remove *v.*

‖ **Remolade** (remolad). *rare.* [a. F. *rémolade, rémoulade*, ad. It. *remolata*, of obscure origin. Used only in translations of French works.] An unguent used in farriery.

1708 Sir W. Hope tr. *Solleysell's Compl. Horseman* II. xiii. 267 *marg.*, A Remolade for a Blow. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* III. xiii. (1721) 265/2 Charge the Foot with a Remolade made of half a Pound of Burgundy-pitch [etc.]. 1842 Cherry tr. *Solleysell's Shoeing Horses* 9 Horses which have feet in which a nail cannot be driven without bending, by reason of their hardness, should have them moistened with remolades or softeners.

Remole·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To molest again.

1611 Cotgr., *Rennuyer*, to remolest. *a* 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 294 The King to martial Business then return'd,..While the fierce Danes his Frontiers remolest.

Re·molinite. *Min.* [f. (*Los*) *Remolinos* in Chili, one of its localities.] A former synonym of Atacamite.

1852 Brooke & Miller *Phillips' Introd. Min.* 619 Analyses of remolinite..from Chile by Klaproth. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. Index 1098/1 Remolinite (s. Atacamite I. 429).

† **Remo·llient,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *remollient-em*, pres. pple. of *remollīre* to soften (again): see Re- and Mollient.] **a.** *sb.* An emollient. **b.** *adj.* Softening, emollient.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* III. 145 An Incessus may be prepared with the foure remollients, with Camomel, Nasturtium, Penniryoll. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 62 Her Physician..applied remollient, heating and drawing things. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fat*, Particularly as to anodine and Remollient Fats.

† **Remolli·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type **remollitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remollīre*: see prec. and cf. Emollition.] Softening.

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* VII. xxi. (1639) 409 In Oedema..it is necessary to have remollition with discussion.

† **Remo·llitive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [See Emollitive and Remollient.] **a.** *adj.* Emollient. **b.** *sb.* An emollient.

1580 *Well of Woman Hill, Aberdeen* A iij b, It is discussiue, laxatiue, remollitiue, and vomitiue. 1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* 384 If the person be strong, take other remollitiues or discussiues. *Ibid.* VII. iv. (1639) 386 Of the foure kinds of remollitives, or mollificatives.

Remolten, pa. pple. of Remelt *v.*

† **Remo·narchize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To rule over again as monarch.

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii (1612) 206 He that remonarchiz'd our Ile, King Athelstone. 1605 *Ibid.* XV. xcv. 378 Great Britaine, with a Briton doth remonarchize thy Throne, Remaund thy name.

Remo·netize, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To restore (a metal or other substance) to its former use as full legal tender. So **Remonetiza·tion.**

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 315 If silver is remonetized, for instance, no number of states could nullify the law. 1878 F. A. Walker *Money* xii. 241 We see..an active agitation for the remonetization of silver in the United States.

† **Remo·nish,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *remonēre*: see Re- and Monish *v.*] *trans.* To admonish again.

1563 Nowell *Hom. Just. of God* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 492 When the Jews were monished, remonished, prayed, threatened, so oft by so many prophets.

† **Remo·nstrable,** *a. Obs.* [See Remonstrate *v.* and -able.] Demonstrable.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 33 If the Church were or could be invisible or not remonstrable. 1618 T. Adams *Bad Leaven* Wks. (1629) 712 Was it such a sinne for Adam to eate a forbidden Apple? Yes; the greatnesse is remonstrable in the euent.

Remonstrance (rĭmɒ·nstrăns), *sb.* [a. OF. *remonstrance* (15th c.; mod. *remontrance*), = med. L. *remonstrantia*: see Remonstrate and -ance. In 1609 (sense 3) stressed on first or third syllable.]

† **1.** An appeal, request. *Obs. rare.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 60 Whan the noble Jason had made his remonstraunce unto the quene Ysiphile..she withdrew her aparte. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxii. 78 By many exhortacions & pyetous remonstrances excytatiue of all well wyllyng.

† **2.** Demonstration, proof, evidence, manifestation of some fact, quality, etc.; also, a ground *of* some belief. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.)

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxvi. § 6 The manifest oddes ..are remonstrances more then sufficient how all our welfare ..dependeth wholly vpon our Religion. 1603 Breton *Packet Mad Lett.* 1, The remonstrance of your loue towards me, makes mee glory in so exquisite a friend. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. vi. 100 The externall and visible remonstrances of religion. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 19 When the spark [of love] shall be blow'd up by perpetual remonstrances of Passion. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 61 As a Remonstrance of their Credulity, they bring for proof [etc.]. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* II. 38 Leander and she caressed only with their eyes, leaving farther remonstrances of kindness to a private meeting.

† **b.** A representation, resemblance. *Obs. rare*

1640 Shirley *Imposture* I. ii, Our virgins..Shall..make in Each garden a remonstrance of this battle, Where flowers shall seem to fight. 1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xi. 119 If you..parallel them with our times, you will find a full ὑποτύπωσις, remonstrance and resemblance with us.

† **3.** A (written or spoken) demonstration, statement, account, or representation. Usu. const. *of* (the matter declared or brought forward). *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii, [I made] vnto them protestations and remonstrances of the wrong and iniurie they did too our Ambassador. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. xxviii, The King . was glad, Both by his remonstrances well composed, And with his sword .. provide To right himselfe. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen.*, Comm., A briefe Remonstrance of the state of the Church. 1641 Hinde (*title*) A Faithfull Remonstrance of the Holy Life and Happy Death of John Bruen. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) IX. iii 78 The atheist is too wise in his generation, to make remonstrances and declarations of what he thinks. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 99 Our remonstrances to my late lord of the..services you had rendered.

b. A formal statement of grievances or similar matters of public importance, *esp.* the *Grand Remonstrance* presented by the House of Commons to the Crown in 1641. Now only *Hist.*

1626 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 236 The Commons had made a Remonstrance to his Majesty, but would not grant him any supply. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. 48 *note*, At the beginning of the Parliament, or shortly after, ..a committee was appointed to prepare a Remonstrance of the state of the kingdom. *a* 1674 *Ibid.* XI. § 200 Their army, which had merited so much from them by the Remonstrance which they had so lately published. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. (1788) 197 The King's answer to the remonstrance of the city of London. 1831 Macaulay *Ess., Hampden* Wks. 1898 II. 157 That celebrated address to the King..known by the name of the Grand Remonstrance.

c. *Eccl. Hist.* A document presented in 1610 to the States of Holland by the Dutch Arminians, relative to the points of difference between themselves and the strict Calvinists.

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 81 In the year 1610 the Followers of Arminius address their Remonstrance (containing the Antiquity of their Doctrines, and the substance of them) to the States of Holland. 1674 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 96 Of this Remonstrance. at length a Copy was got, and a Contra-remonstrance made. 1721 tr. *Brandt's Hist. Reform.* II. 79 The Committee of the States, after having duly weighed this Remonstrance and Petition, deputed two of their body to the Classis of Leyden.

4. The action of remonstrating; expostulation.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 10 Children must be trained and brought to their duety in all lenity, by faire words, gentle exhortations, and milde remonstrance. 1748 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 93 Through freedom's sons no more remonstrance rings. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1788) 173 We should long since have adopted a style of remonstrance very distant from the humility of complaint. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. viii, Mrs. Leslie..said nothing, except in kindly remonstrance on the indiscretion of braving the night air. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 465 The book was suppressed on the remonstrance of the House of Commons.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1729 Rogers (J.), Importunate passions..will not suffer him to attend to the remonstrances of justice. 1774 Jefferson *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 132 The remonstrances of the people were disregarded. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. vi, The youth .seemed to yield to the remonstrances of his uncle. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* viii, We had better not say anything having the appearance of a remonstrance.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A monstrance.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Remonstrance*, ..an instrument so called by the Romanists, and made of silver or gold, to expose the blessed Sacrament on the Altar. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 170 The Remonstrance to expose the B. Sacrament in, is made like a sun. 1846 G. Oliver *Monast. Dioec. Exon.* 261/1 He bequeathed a remonstrance or ostensoir..to the college. 1873 J. B. Bagshawe *Threshold Cath. Ch.* (1883) 211 A vessel called the 'Monstrance' or sometimes, though not so correctly, the 'Remonstrance'.

† **Remo·nstrance,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.] *trans.* To demonstrate.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 75 To remonstrance the pious disposition of our Saxon Ancestors.

† **Remo·nstrancer.** *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -er 1.] One who remonstrates; *spec.* = Remonstrant B 1.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* E, The dissensions growing betwixt the Remonstrancers, and Contra-remonstrancers. 1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 32 As the Remonstrancer acknowledgeth. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 4 The discontented Schematists of all States and Churches; such as Jacobites,..Remonstrancers.

Remonstrant (rĭmɒ·nstrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *remonstrant-em*, pres. pple. of *remonstrāre* to Remonstrate. Cf. F. *remontrant* (1560).]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* **a.** Of or belonging to the Arminian party in the Dutch Reformed Church. This may also be taken as an attrib. use of the sb.

1618 Carleton in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 177 Three Remonstrant Preachers .. have renounced their Doctrine. 1674 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 2 Whether the Remonstrant or Contra-Remonstrant opinions be most agreeable 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec.* 335 His Excellency.. deposed those Magistrates who were of the Remonstrant Persuasion. 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* p. v, Giving you a more favorable opinion of your remonstrant brethren 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 376/2 The wicked and cruel persecutions to which the Remonstrant party were subjected in consequence of the synod of Dort.

b. *Remonstrant synod*: (see quot. 1846).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 25/1 The synod of Munster and Remonstrant synod, among whom Unitarian opinions are prevalent. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 307 The Remonstrant Presbyterian synod was formed in May, 1830, in consequence of the separation of 17 ministers, with their congregations, from the General Synod of Ulster.

2. That remonstrates or expostulates.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 208 Is it not..to bee wondred that such a weaknesse could fall from the pen of such a wise Remonstrant Man? 1847 Ln. J. Russell in Ashwell *Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1880) I. xi. 459, I must repeat the observation I made in my letter to the remonstrant Bishops. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiii. 213 The principle of a peaceful coercion applied by the whole of the remonstrant Powers. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xviii. 155 The deep angry remonstrant eyes.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Arminian party in the Dutch Reformed Church, so called from the Remonstrance of 1610.

1618 Carleton in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 177 They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of contra-remonstrants and remonstrants. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* v. ix. 129 The Remonstrants (as they are commonly called) do generally themselves acknowledge, that without the outward knowledge of Christ there is no Salvation. 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec.* 335 They were presently suspected..as persons that favoured the Remonstrants. *a* 1819 G. Hill *Lect. Divin.* (1821) III. 192 Grotius favoured the principles of the Remonstrants. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 379/2 The Remonstrants are now a small body, but respected for their traditions of scholarship and liberal thought.

2. One who remonstrates; † the author, or a supporter, of a remonstrance (in senses 3 a, 3 b).

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 187 Wee had not thought that Legion could have furnisht the Remonstrant with so many brethren. 1672 [see *Remonstrating* vbl. sb.]. 1705 T. Hearne *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 93 He was a feirce Remonstrant. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 83 The Remonstrants..concluded to apply to Us, praying that we would please to approve and ratify the said Statute. 1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* IV. vii, Necessity, impetuous remonstrant. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 171 A want..which no government ever will attempt to supply until increasing knowledge .. creates an influential body of remonstrants. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 138 If..the king wished to go to Flanders, the remonstrants were of opinion that they were not bound to serve in that country.

Hence † **Remo·nstrant** *v. intr.*, to protest *against* a thing; † **Remo·nstranter,** a remonstrant; † **Remonstra·ntical** *a.*, belonging to the party of the Arminian Remonstrants. *Obs.*

1619 Ballanqual in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 128 It was answered, that both the Consistory and Classis of Camps were altogether Remonstrantical. 1650 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1842) III. 110 If great words would..make them submit to the commands of our Remonstranters [etc.]. 1654 E. Johnson *Wond.-wrkg. Provid.* 105* They remonstrant against all Acts of Parliament that passe without their Vote.

Remo·nstrantly, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly 2.] In a remonstrant manner.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* liii, 'Mother', said Deronda, remonstrantly, 'don't let us think of it'. 1882 C. C. Hopley *Snakes* I. 28 Its legs..kicking remonstrantly.

Remonstrate (rĭmɒ·nstrēlt), *v.* [ad. med.L. *remonstrāt-*, ppl. stem of *remonstrāre* to demonstrate, f. *re-* Re- + *monstrāre* to show. Cf. OF. *remonstrer* (14th c.; mod.F. *remontrer*).]

† **1.** *trans.* To make plain or manifest, demonstrate, exhibit, show. Also const. *to* a person. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.)

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, But I will remonstrate to you the third dor, which is not..indicative, but deliberative. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* II. i. 54 Wee may aptly remonstrate, how inordinate Passions cause and ingenerate in the soul all those vices. 1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xxvii, Let my writings therefore remonstrate my experiments and my experiments manifest my zeal for solitudes. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O* 98 That he may remonstrate the Soul of the Messiah to be his most special Favourite. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1636 With what authority it gives its charge, Remonstrating great truths in stile sublime.

† **b.** To declare or represent *that*, etc. *Obs.*

1647 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1754) II. ix. 296 The house of commons having remonstrated..that it was far from their purpose to abolish this government, but only to regulate it. 1680 Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 364 Mr. Edw. Wood was the spokes-man: remonstrated that they were Oxon. scholars. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 164 It was remonstrated to the Assured that it was necessary to see the Invoice of the Cost of..the Cargo.

† **2.** To point out (a fault, etc.) to another by way of reproof, disapprobation, or complaint; to protest against (a wrong). Also const. *to. Obs.*

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IV. 75 Shee only gently remonstrated unto her her fault. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* 121 If the conscience of a Counsellour or commander in chief remonstrates in himself the unlawfulnesse of this warre, he is bound..to represent to his Prince his reasons against it. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 89 At this Bar..he remonstrated the Illegality of the Violence offered to him. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 104, I also remonstrated to you the Dissatisfaction your Conduct has given me. 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 287 Remonstrating to miss Betsy, in the most serious terms, the great error she was guilty of.

† **b.** To point out, state, or represent (a grievance, etc.) to some authority. Also const. *to. Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 156 The Parliament sent but six or seven, to remonstrate their complaints. 1690 J. Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* Pref. A iij b, Till they had remonstrated their danger to the Government. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 18 P 2 The Merchants of Lions have been at Court, to remonstrate their great Sufferings by the Failure of their Publick Credit. 1740–2 in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 189 It is doubtless our duty..to remonstrate to his majesty the distresses of his subjects, and his own danger.

† **3.** *intr.* To raise an objection *to* a thing; to address a remonstrance *to* a person. *Obs.*

1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 241 You know I have long since remonstrated to these common ceremonies of the World. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years' Kingd. Christ* 4 The boldness of the Censure of Dissenters .. I humbly Remonstrate to in these Particulars. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xiii, The doctor remonstrated to him privately concerning this behaviour. 1792 BUDWORTH *Fortn. Ramble* 93, I in vain remonstrated to the landlord.

†b. Const. *inf.* To make a strong request *to* a person *not to* do something. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1783 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 277 The Ambassadors remonstrated to him not to be so troublesome to the said Persons.

4. To urge strong reasons *against* a course of action, to protest *against*; to expostulate *with* a person, *on* or *upon* an action. Also *absol.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* Ded., You with the utmost zeal .. remonstrated against this practice. 1722 WATERLAND *Suppl. Arian Subscript. Consid.* 4 It is the proper Business of a Divine..to remonstrate against any growing Corruptions. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xv, Corporal Trim, by being in the service, had learned to obey, —and not to remonstrate. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxviii. V. 59 Spartan envoys were sent to Athens, to remonstrate against the proceedings of Timotheus. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xlvi, Tito and Romola never jarred, never remonstrated with each other. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/3 A friend remonstrated with Mr. W...on his giving up all the proceeds..to a charity.

5. *trans.* To say, assert, or plead in remonstrance. Also const. *to* or *with* a person.

1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* v, In spite of what is every day remonstrated from the press—our very nobility..have the assurance to frequent assemblies. 1784 BURNS *Prayer Prospect Death* 8 If I have wander'd .., As something, loudly, in my breast, Remonstrates I have done. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* ii, 'I am a mortal', Scrooge remonstrated, 'and liable to fall'. 1845 MISS STRICKLAND *Queens of Engl.* VIII. 33 When those in his household remonstrated with him that this name..had become very unpopular to English ears. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 810 Remonstrate to yon peasant in the blouse That [etc.].

6. To persuade (one) *out of* a design. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid U.S.* (1822) 144 My men had remonstrated me..out of my design to transplant six acres of Indian Corn.

Hence **Remo·nstrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Remo·nstratingly** *adv.*

1660 J. SHARP in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 57 Most of the remonstrating party pursue the fatal way. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 144, I do not like this Remonstrating nor these Remonstrants. 1829 *Examiner* 161/2 He remonstratingly exclaimed, 'Too much help!' 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* III. iv. 348 He wrote a remonstrating letter to Guido. 1888 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* iii, 'Now..do be reasonable', he continued remonstratingly.

Remonstration (remɒnstrā·ʃən). [a. obs F. *remonstration*, or ad. med.L. *remonstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remonstrāre* to REMONSTRATE.]

1. The action of remonstrating, remonstrance, expostulation; an instance of this.

The early examples may strictly belong to sense 2.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xvii. 53 How the proude pucelle in amours, after dyuers and many remonstracions made by her maystres vnto her, bygan to wexe moderate. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 180/2 The brother by these remonstracyons toke at his herte so grete contrycyon that he obteyned the mercy of god. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 254 They went down stairs to the bar, and began a remonstration with the landlord. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Victor Saez & Netto* III. 39 Where demonstrations come in the van, remonstrations come in the rear. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 243/1 He went many times over the case of his wife,..his own repeated remonstration.

†**2.** Demonstration; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1586 WHETSTONE *Eng. Mirr.* 116 The remonstration of the civill warres, bloudshed and many grievous calamities, which .. afflicted this small kingdome. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 12 They begun a remonstration of their rules, and orders, and observations. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. ii. § 3 The deduction, or remonstration of this demonstrative inference is clear to any artist, to any reasonable man.

Remonstrative (rĭmɒ·nstrătiv), *a.* [f. as REMONSTRATE *v.* + -IVE.] Of or characterized by remonstrance, expostulatory.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxvii. § 4 The Churches proposall hath the very remonstratiue roote and Character of the immediat and prime cause. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 16 Puling down al others with Remonstrative or Petitionary Out-cries. 1660 T. M. *Cl. Walker's Hist. Independ.* IV. 63 A remonstrative address from the Army. 1706 in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 133, I wrote a remonstrative letter to the Governour. 1872 *Yng. Gentleman's Mag.* 114/2 'Another stop for a chimbley' he muttered, with a remonstrative growl. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Pr. Saroni's Wife* (1884) II. 13 Saroni gave a short, remonstrative laugh.

Hence **Remo·nstratively**, *adv.* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1882).

Remonstrator (rĭmɒ·nstrēitəɹ). [f. REMONSTRATE *v.* + -OR.] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

1653 NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 9 The Remonstrators (as I think he calls them) have declared that they will have none of the present Government. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 64 For Accommodation in some particulars with the Remonstrators or Free-willers. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 419 The Lord Lieutenant was not moved by any thing that could be said in favour of the remonstrators. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 4 Dec., Remonstrators having the privilege of filing their objections and appealing to the courts. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/3 The actor-manager looked at the remonstrator half quizzically.

attrib. 1660 *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 59 To doe favours to some of the remonstrator way. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 16 Severals of the Remonstrator Presbyterians.

Remo·nstratory, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.] Expostulatory.

1823 *Examiner* 790/2 It is right to listen..to all contending and remonstratory interests. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* (1883) 23, Remonstratory whispers, expressive of opinion that the Lecturer is becoming too personal.

Remontant (rĭmɒ·ntánt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *remontant*, pres. pple. of *remonter* to REMOUNT.] **a.** *adj.* Of roses: Blooming a second time or oftener in a season. **b.** *sb.* A hybrid perpetual rose blooming more than once in a season.

1883 *Century Mag.* July 350/1 Beautiful white roses, whose places have not been filled by any of the usurping remontants. *Ibid.* 350/2 The Baronne Prévost..is now the oldest type among hybrid remontant roses. 1901 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 806/1 The Perpetual, or Remontant rose, as the French more correctly term it, .affords a succession, more or less continuous,..of bud and bloom.

‖ **Remontoir** (rɒmɒntwar.) Also -oire. [F., f. *remonter* to REMOUNT.] *Clock-making.* A device by which an exactly uniform impulse is given to the pendulum or balance. Also *attrib.* with *escape(ment)*, *spring*, *wheel*, etc.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 335 It requires no more power than any other Remontoire Escapement. *Ibid.* The strength of the remontoire-spring. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 519 A remontoire escape which possesses considerable merit. 1875 J. W. BENSON *Time & Time-tellers* (1902) 126 This arrangement, which is called the remontoir, is supplemented in this clock by a double lever escapement. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 322 The remontoire wheel..relaxes its pressure against a friction-wheel.

Hence **Remo·ntoiring** *ppl. a.*, performing the function of a remontoir.

1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 409 Pressed against the teeth of the spring wheel, by remontoiring springs.

Remoo·r, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To moor again.

1800 *Hull Pilotage Act* 14 The pilot..shall be paid for.. remooring such ship.

Remoo·t, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To moot again or in answer.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 172 To that which is said by the Debater..It is remooted, indeed [etc.].

Remora (re·mŏrā). [a. L. *remora* delay, hindrance (f. *re-* RE- + *mora* delay), also occurring in Pliny *Nat. Hist.* xxxii. 1 as the L. name of the fish called ἐχενηΐς by the Greeks (but modern edd. prefer the reading *mora*): hence It., Sp., and Pg. *remora*, F. *rémora*, *rémore* (16th c.).]

1. The sucking-fish (*Echeneis remora*), believed by the ancients to have the power of staying the course of any ship to which it attached itself.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 84 The fish Echeneis or Remora, staiship, amazeth also..the beholder by his hid and occult.. vertue. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* ix, There clove unto her keele A little fish, that men call Remora, Which stopt her course. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 426 The said stay-ship Echeneis or Remora (call it whether you will). 1640 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 301 With much more likelihood than that the remora stays vessels under full sail. 1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I. xii, Smith to the Duke doth intercept her way, And cleaves t' her closer than a Remora. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 348 Fig. 12 is a rare sort of Remora, or Stop-Ship, with a very taper Body. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxx. 385 The remora, or sucking-fish, is frequently found sticking to sharks, and to ships bottoms. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Marcus & Quinctus Cicero* Wks. I. 244 Like the remora, of which mariners tell marvels, it counteracts, as it were, both oar and sail. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* Introd. 18 The fish which, through idleness, attaches itself, like the remora, to a neighbour who swims well.

attrib. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Supp. II. 400/2 If the two white fish..be of the remora species, as he is inclined to think [etc.].

b. In fig. and allusive expressions.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. ii, 'Death, I am sear'd on here By a Land-Remora. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 They are indeed but Remoraes and hindrances to stay and slugge the Shippe from furder sayling. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. 43 This was a Rock in his Sea and a Remora upon his Ship. 1643 TUCKNEY *Balme of G.* 29 What unhappy remora or Anchor under water not yet seen, hath stopt us in this happy course?

c. *Her.* (See quot.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. s.v., In blazoning the figure of Prudence, which is represented as holding in her hand a javelin entwined with a serpent proper, such serpent is expressed by the word Remora.

2. An obstacle, hindrance, impediment, obstruction. (Common in 17–18th c.)

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 100 That authoritie ..was as a Remora to diuers other nations of Gallia from shewing that defection by plaine and open revolt. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 59 We have at last shaked off those remora's which retarded our arrivall at the Christian Sabbath. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 19 There is no such Remora to Grandeur, as a coy and squemish Conscience. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Pomfret* 4 June, My stay here .. shall be as short as these remoras will permit. 1793 COWPER *Let. to Rev. Greatheed* 27 July, These numerous demands are likely to operate as a *remora*, and to keep us fixed at home. 1820 C. COLTON *Lacon* cxli. I. 80 The great remora to any improvement in our civil code. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 407 A sort of remora or break in the development of doctrine.

attrib. *c* 1629 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 26 The Remora-Prelats..so blocked up the way, that the said Acts could not pass.

3. *Med.* Stoppage or stagnation. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 9 Too long a *remora* of the juices might occasion the worst consequences.

4. *Surg.* An instrument used to retain bones or other parts in place. *rare* $^{-0}$.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 434/2 A Remora, which is an Instrument used for the helping of a dislocated Shoulder. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Remora*, a Chyrurgical Instrument, to reduce a broken Bone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence †**Re·mora** *v. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. To delay.

1686 in *Ellis Corr.* (1829) I. 8 That his Excellency should be remora'd at such a cold harbour.

†**Re·moral**, *a. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. prec., or L. *remora* delay + -AL.] Given to delay, dilatory.

a 1685 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 132 Their private affections do oftentimes yield to their publique judgements, and make them remoral in their friends suits.

†**Re·morate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *remorāt-*, ppl. stem of *remorārī* to hinder, delay, f. *re-* RE- + *morārī* to delay; cf. prec.] *trans.* To detain, delay, obstruct. Hence † **Re·morating** *ppl. a.*

1638 RIDER *Horace, Odes* III. v, Yet he no otherwise His remorating kindred did adjourne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 302 Its long..roots remorate the oxen in ploughing.

Remorce, obs. form of REMORSE.

†**Remo·rd**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *remord*, var. of *remors* REMORSE; or independently f. the vb.] **a.** An impairment or taint. **b.** Blame, rebuke. **c.** A touch of remorse.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 13 The thrid [manner] is carnale..; that takis of the mortell flesch a remorde, sa that it may nocht perfitely understand southfastnes of haly scripture. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 300 But now, for your defence Agayne all remordes arme yow with paciens. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* II. 50 Their insensibility robs them of Remords, and fils their vaine hearts with joy.

†**Remo·rd**, *v. Obs.* (exc. as *nonce-wd.*) Also 4–5 *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **remord(e.** [ad. F. *remordre* (12th c.):—Rom. **remordĕre* = L. *remordēre* to vex, disturb, f. *re-* RE- + *mordēre* to bite, sting, attack, etc.: see MORDANT. In later use chiefly *Sc.*; re-formed by C. Reade in 19th c. (see 2 b).]

1. *trans.* To visit with affliction. *rare* $^{-1}$.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) God.. remordith [L. *remordet*] some folk by aduersite, for they ne sholde nat wexen prowde by longe welefulnesse.

2. To afflict (a person, the mind, etc.) with remorse or painful feelings.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 364 My herte waz al with mysse remorde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1463 (1491) Ye shul dullen of þe rudenesse Of vs sely Troians, but yf roube Remorde yow. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale* i. 190 O synfull man, this oure the aght remord, That standest exiled oute fro charite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII vii. 140 Geif ony thocht remordis 3our myndis..Of the effectuus piete maternall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 120 My sinfull lyfe dois me remord. [1628 SIR W. MURE *Doomsday* 820 A consort sweet..Allayes all mind-remording cares.]

b. To afflict (one's own conscience, oneself, etc.) with remorseful thoughts; also, to unburden with contrition; to examine in a penitent spirit.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 138 Noght euere-ilke man..sal hafe þi blise, his consciencz bot he remorde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 590 Wallace to God his conscience fyrst remord. *Ibid.* X. 9 In sum part than he remordyt his thocht, The kingis commaund becaus he kepyt nocht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 843 That thay wald pance and prent, Considder weill,..Remord thair myndis quhidder gif Chestitie [etc.]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 406 He began to remorde his conscience. [1857 READE *White Lies* III. ix. 124 Others thought he must at some part of his career have pillaged a church; .. and now was committing the mistake of remording himself about it.]

3. To recall to mind with remorse or regret.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2434 When I ride in renoun, [I shall] remorde to myseluen þe faut & þe fayntyse of þe flesche crabbed. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 541 Sadly the Bruce than in his mynd remordyt Thai wordis suth that Wallace had hym recordyt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 94 Remord in mynd thy greit madnes.

b. To recall, remember, record.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 654 So mekle was the multitud no mynd it remordis. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlv, Diuers vthers quhilks me not list remord. *c* 1507 *Justes May & June* 266 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 130 It was done but onely for the sake Of kynge Henry..And of the prynce, who lyste it to remorde.

c. To meditate, ponder. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 384 He wes nothing content, ..And in his mynd remordit oft and knew, Richt suddanelie that he suld him persew.

4. *intr.* To feel remorse.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 42 He remordid in his conciens & said; 'Nowder of þies two did itt, I did it my selfe'. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 278/1 A relygyous man ought not to suffre that his conscyence remorde ne grudge of ony thynge. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. v, Beyng meued either with loue or pitie, or other wyse his conscience remording against the destruction of so noble a prince. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xiii. 38 Remord & rew, and pondir weill my parte. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 73 Quhair thair was mys he gart remorde. 1614 [see *remording*].

b. To awaken remorse. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 210 Trew Preicheours speikis it to 3ow plane, 3it neuer mercy in your mynd remordis.

5. *trans.* To blame, rebuke.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 86 If so hym fortune to wryte true and plaine, As sumtyme he must vyces remorde. *a* 1529 — *Col. Cloute* 983 Squyre, knyght, and lorde, Thus the Churche remorde. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe*

1614 Yet from his lips not one intemperat word, His mercilesse tormenters doth remord.

absol. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1055 Remordynge and bytynge, With chydyng and with flytynge.

Hence † **Remo·rding** *ppl. a. Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lv. (1869) 33 It is so cruelle, and so prikinge, so remordinge, and so persinge. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Domesday* I. xv, O what a terrour wounds remording soules. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 129 The poor Wretch, whose Body shook all o're, While his remording Conscience trembled more.

† **Remo·rdency.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as next + -ENCY.] Compunction, remorse.

1717 KILLINBECK 18 *Serm.* 175 This is what the Schools call *Pœna damni*; that remordency of Conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves.

Remo·rdent, *a. rare.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *remordēre*: see REMORD *v.*] Biting in return.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 87 A man treading with his heel upon the head of a remordent snake. 1819 — *Dispensations* (1823) I. 325 That the Seed of the woman should bruise the head of the remordent serpent.

† **Remo·rder.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REMORD *v.* + -ER [1].] One who blames.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 368 Wherfor your remorders ar madde..Yow to remorde erste or they know your mynde.

† **Remo·re,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [Anglicized or Fr. form of REMORA: cf. next. In both examples printed *remove*.] Hindrance, delay.

1627 BEAULIEU in *Court & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 239 Somewhat stayed him behind,. I think, as I hear, that his true remore hath been want of money. *Ibid.* 260 Want of money is a great remore to our endeavours.

† **Remo·re,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *remor-ārī*, or perh. f. REMORE *sb.*] *trans.* To hinder, delay.

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 370 We have no debt or rent to pay;..Or if we had, should that remore us, When all the world's our own before us.

† **Remo·rphise,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. RE- 5 a, after *metamorphize*.] *trans.* To restore to the original form.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 102 That worthy memorable Story of Saint Macarius who..did remorphize an olde Woman that had beene turned into a Mare. *Ibid.* 133.

Remorse (rǐmǭ·ɹs), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **remors,** (6 **remorrs**), 5–7 **remorce,** 4– **remorse.** [a. OF. *remors* (mod.F. *remords*), ad. late L. *remorsus*, vbl. sb. f. *remordēre*: see REMORD *v.*]

1. *Remorse of conscience* (or *mind*) = next. Now somewhat *rare* and *arch.* † Also with *pl.* (cf. 2 b).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 554 Or hastow som remors of conscience..? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 171 Þis pope..havynge remorse of conscience þat he was somwhat put yn by þe emperoure lefte the popehede. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D j, He is euer in doubt and in remors of conscience 1559 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag* xxxii, And first within the portche and iawes of Hell Sate diepe Remorse of conscience. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 101 Onely for the remorse of his conscience, preferring the seruice of God before all other respects. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 110 Perhaps not without some scruples and remorses of Conscience. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/2 One of these Lieutenants having a Remorse of Conscience, discovered the..Mater. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xxiii. 467 A man may..go on..without any remorse of mind, or true desire of amendment. 1808 LEMPRIERE *Univ. Biogr.* s.v. *Annoy*, One of his three accusers afterwards through remorse of conscience confessed the charge to be false.

2. A feeling of compunction, or of deep regret and repentance, for a sin or wrong committed. Also const. *at, for,* † *of* (the thing done).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1698 Þan a sorow full sodenly sanke in his hert, A Remorce of maters, þat hym mys lyket. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxix. 260 By this monycion he toke remorce in his conscyence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 Vndoubted theyr conscyence sholde haue remorse. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 19 The hypocrites ..although they feele the remorse of sinne [etc.]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 16 The fruit of our own illdoing is remorse. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 97 The remorse for his undutifulnesse towards his Father, was living in him till he dyed. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 Another teaches that there..is no hell but remorse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 89 When again I was shipwreck'd,..I was as far from Remorse, or looking on it as a Judgment. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 43 Pleasure brings as surely in her train Remorse and Sorrow and vindictive Pain. 1821 SHELLEY *Fragment on Keats*, Death, in remorse for that fell slaughter,..flew Athwart the stream. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 180 We have her own confession at full length Made in the first remorse.

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.* A fit of remorse. *Obs.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* I. 17 To possess unjustly another's means with continuall Remorses and internall Reproaches. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 123 Our repentances are generally not a remorse for the ills we have done. 1720 MANDEVILLE *Free Thoughts* 126 So at one time or other they are troubled with Remorses. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xl. 399 His remorses gradually diminished.

† **c.** ? Hesitation, scruple. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* ii 19 As wytles as a wylde goos, ye haue but small remorrs Me for to chalenge.

† **3.** Sorrow, pity, compassion; also *pl.* signs of tender feeling. *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 574 This latter grace, Sister, I craue, haue thou remorse of me. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* V. iv, Well, nature pricketh me some remorse on thee to haue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 6 The noble Guyon, mov'd with great remorse, Approching, first the Hag did thrust away. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xii. 54 His Eyes shall be Stor'd with false tears, in remorse of thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 566 How shall I relate..without remorse The ruin of so many glorious once..? 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* V. ii, Womanish sighs and tears, and kind adieus, And those ill-timed remorses of good nature. 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* II. 345 Curse on th' unpard'ning Prince, whom Tears can draw To no Remorse: who rules by Lions Law.

† **b.** *Remorse of equity*, a disposition to relax the strict application of a law. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 6 Remorse of equitie hath moued diuers of the school diuines .ingenuouslie to grant.. that God all-merciful [etc.]. [1878 PATMORE *L'Allegro*, Those gentle and unsanction'd lines To which remorse of equity Of old hath moved the School divines.]

† **c.** *Without remorse*, without mitigation or intermission. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 131 The heauens doe melt in teares without remorse. *Ibid.* 171. 1600 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 98 That ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice.

† **4.** Regretful or remorseful remembrance or recollection *of* a thing. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Knolege, aquayntance*, etc. 29 Remorse haue I of youre most goodlyhod 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 295 Sundry of the Noble men, partly upon remorse of their former promise made,..made defection to Maude. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 578 Either the Fame of his Forces..or Remorse of his Duty, prevail'd with Duke Robert to offer again his Submissions.

† **b.** Consideration or regard *to* a matter, etc.

1514 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) I. App. iv. 8 That it may please his Highness to have Consideration & Remors to this before rehearsed, in considering [etc.] 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 416 The Kinges Highnes hauing most tendre remorce and respect unto the premisses [etc.].

† **c.** A solemn obligation. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 369 Let him command, And to obey shall be in me remorse, What bloody businesse euer.

† **5.** A matter for regret; a pity. *Obs. rare.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 76 Is it not a deadely remorse to respect the worthy Clerkes in thys realme and yet not one to wryte agaynste hyr? 1576 HUMPHREY in Strype *Ann Ref.* (1709) I. xliii. 431 That it was a remorse to seem, by sundry apparel, to sunder himself from those brethren.

† **6.** Biting or cutting force. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 15 Their speares with pitilesse remorse Through shield and mayle and haberjeon did wend

7. *Comb.*, as *remorse-smitten, -stirred, -stung* adjs.

1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 60 'Tis not th' accumulated store Of sparkling gems. Can a remorse-stung mind appease. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv. *motto*, Be it the working Of the remorse-stirr'd fancy. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 514 Over the side the doctor went, to the horror of the remorse-smitten sea-captain.

† **Remo·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. *remors-*, ppl. stem of L. *remordēre*: see prec. and REMORD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To affect with remorse.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/2 Her conscience remorsed hir and [she] fyl doun to hir feet in requyryng pardon. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1703/1 Blaxton..fel in such a quake, & shaking (the conscience belyke remorsing him). 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 Now (dissemblingly remorsed) they would needs..set vp another [high priest].

2. *intr.* To feel remorse.

1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I have remorced more in my conscyence than all men knewe of. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 194 Your hart must nedes remorce of right To graunt me grace. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* I. iii § 9 They remorse in one place, for doing or omitting that which others, in another place, think they merit by.

Hence † **Remo·rsed** *ppl. a.*, of the nature of, affected by, remorse. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 691 Wrong stirs remorsed Grief. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mort.* III. viii. 235 They be reputed to come from a remorsed soule for sinne. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ix. 334 The soule of the remorsed draweth neare to the grave.

Remorseful (rǐmǭ·ɹsfŭl), *a.* [f. REMORSE *sb.*]

1. Affected with or characterized by remorse; impressed with a sense of, and penitent for, guilt.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 313, I know his penitentiall words proceede From a remorcefull spirit. 1612 W. SCLATER *Sick Souls Salve* 20 An heart of flesh, remorsefull for sinne. 1679 J GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. iii. (1713) 204 A contrite and remorseful confession of his former sins. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* II. 165 From a blacker cause Springs this remorseful gloom? 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 223 Many a bitter hour and year of remorseful sorrow. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 191 The remorseful philanthropist did all in his power to console him.

† **2.** Compassionate, full of pity. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 13 Thou art a Gentleman: . Valiant, wise, remorse-full, well accomplish'd. 1610 NICOLS *Eng. Eliza* xcvi. in *Mirr. Mag.* 802 The Briton Maid remorsefull of their woes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 208 To this euen weeping king did Ioue remorsefull audience giue.

† **3.** Pitiable. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X. 331 Eurylochus straight hasted the report Of this his fellowes most remorcefull fate.

Hence **Remo·rsefully** *adv.*, **Remo·rsefulness.**

1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 370 How good in Gods sight was the remorsefulnesse of that poor soule. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arth.* 171 Him Sir Bedivere Remorsefully regarded thro' his tears. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. II. ii. 229 'It might be best for you', muttered her lover in sudden gloomy remorsefulness.

Remorseless (rǐmǭ·ɹslės), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of remorse; pitiless, cruel.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 142 Women are pittifull..; Thou, sterne, obdurate, flintie, rough, remorselesse. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 349 Whilst we in sundry Fields our sundry fortunes prov'd With the remorseless Pict. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 29 Atropos..with remorsles cruelty, Spoil'd at once both fruit and tree. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 31 They are a sort of People endued with savage and remorseless Souls. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 274 All this the remorseless Basha imputed to obstinacy and guilt. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxvii, So may such foes deserve the most remorseless deed! 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 22 They felt..the resistless crushing force of a remorseless foe. 1873 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii (1876) 164 The page of history is stained by the dark acts of..remorseless superstition.

b. quasi-*adv.* Without remorse.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 213 As the Butcher takes away the Calfe,..Euen so remorselesse haue they borne him hence. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 255 Want, and incurable disease,..On hopeless multitudes remorseless seize.

Remo·rselessly, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY ^{2}.] In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* i. 6 Such a one..prostituteth himselfe remorselessly vnto all lewdnes. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 5 Those pollutions he had remorselessly wallowed in. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. vi. 172 [He] remorselessly and unworthily took his fellow by the throat for an hundred pence. 1814 SOUTHEY *Odes* I. vi, A merciless oppressor hast thou been, Thyself remorselessly oppress'd meantime. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 242 This religion, which..remorselessly pollutes and crushes man.

Remo·rselessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being remorseless.

1648 BEAUMONT *Psyche* IX. cxxxix, Never with such fell remorselessness She rag'd in any Breast, as now in His. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 257 The Remorselesness of Conscience which men easily fall into in both sins. 1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. ii. 45 The inhuman serenity of her remorselessness. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. v. (1864) IX. 206 He has all the stern remorselessness of an inquisitor.

† **Remo·rsive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as REMORSE *v.* + -IVE.] Remorseful, pitying.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xcii. 371 With ruinating fire and swords remorsiue vnto none.

Remosion, obs. form of REMOTION.

Remote (rǐmōu·t), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *remōt-us*, pa. pple. of *removēre* to REMOVE. Cf. obs. F. *remot, -mote* (15–16th c. in Godef.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Placed or situated at a distance or interval from each other; far apart.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 47 Yf thaire be treen,..Her oon, ther oon, to leue afer remote I holde hit good. 1601 SHAKS. *Phœnix* 29 Hearts remote, yet not asunder. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 16/1 They ought..not to stand nearer or more remote than Use and Necessity requires. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 381 *Remota*, remote, placed at some Distance from each other. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 69 The nearer the mill-stones are to each other, the finer the corn is ground, and the more remote from one another the coarser. 1861 J. R GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 204 In *Aulopora* the somewhat remote corallites are connected by means of a basal creeping cœnenchyma.

Comb. 1867 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* VII. 163 *Statice Bahusiensis*.. Remote-flowered Sea Lavender. 1880 HOGG & JOHNSON *Wild Fl.* XI. Pl. 871 *Carex remota*.. Remote-flowered Sedge.

2. Far away, far off, distant *from* some place, thing, or person; removed, set apart. (In *lit.* and *fig.* uses.)

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CV. iv, Soe remote from wrong of meaner hand That kings for them did sharp rebuke endure. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 806 Some. Hermitage, Remote from all the pleasures of the world. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 63 The nigher it is to the flame, the more remote (ther's a word, remote), the more remote it is from the frost 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III 177 If a Pistol be shot off in a head remote from the eye of a pit, it will give but a little report. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 379 That was the remotest Thing from their Thoughts could be imagin'd. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 143 Remote from towns he ran his godly race. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, The lake lay so remote from the immediate way to Naples. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vii. 217 The principle of actions often lies remote from the actions themselves.

b. Widely different or divergent *from* something else. (Cf. 4.)

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xii 8 Passing by all these, as remote from the meaning of the place 1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest* 6 There cannot well be anything more remote from Arbitrariness. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist.* IV. IX. 275 So remote were they in this respect from the character of the ancient Greeks. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 5. 89 Conclusions may be drawn very remote from the first principles. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 415 That this calculation was not remote from the truth we have abundant proof. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1884) 140 These small waves raised by the evening wind are as remote from storm as the smooth reflecting surface.

† **c.** Foreign or alien *to* a thing. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 34, I was gotten into an Employment quite remote to my Genius, and directly contrary to the Life I delighted in.

3. Far-off, far-distant.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode,..Searching all lands and each remotest part. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii 31 To grace the Gentry of a Land remote. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 425 By home-bred Robbers, and remote Savages; five times stripd to the skin. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Our Posterity may come by Glasses to out-see the Sun, and Discover Bodies in the remote Universe. 1693 *Brit. Spec.* 118 To spread its bright Beams upon this remote and frozen Island of Britain. 1726 SWIFT (*title*) Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, .by Lemuel Gulliver. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 521 Marc Paul..travelled into those remote regions as far as the capital and court of Cublai Chan. 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 261 Once remotest nations came To adore that sacred flame. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 11, Volunteers from the remotest parts of Christendom. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* Introd. I

As we gaze into these depths [of space] still remoter and feebler twinkling points appear.

b. Out-of-the-way, retired, secluded.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 31 Places remote enough are in Bohemia, There..leaue it crying. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Agric.* Wks. 1710 II. 785 The Company was gone Into a Room remote. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 266, I sent..one of the three..to my Cave, where they were remote enough, and out of Danger of being heard or discover'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 117 With few associates, in remote And silent woods I wander. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The path they had selected was remote and tranquil. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 2 The place is remote and the living therefore cheap.

c. In quasi-*adv.* use: At a distance, far off.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 477 Thir rising all at once was as the sound Of Thunder heard remote. 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 424 Can't thou, remote, the mingling Hosts descry..? 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 134 Living very remote at Springfield. 1781 J. MORISON in *Sc. Paraphr.* xxi. 1 Attend ye tribes that dwell remote; ye tribes at hand give ear.

d. Distant in (past or future) time.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 12 Æneas [was] the remote Founder of Rome. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 492 When remote futurity is brought Before the keen inquiry of her thought. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 15 The antiseptic qualities of smoke were known to remotest antiquity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 165 The inheritance of disease or character from a remote ancestor.

e. (Also in *compar.*) Further.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiv, For our separate use, good friend, We'll hold this hut's remoter end. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 36 (1875) 95 On thinking of a piano, there first rises in imagination its visual appearance, to which are instantly added..the ideas of its remote side and of its solid substance.

4. Far off, or distant, in various *transf.* uses: *esp.* not immediately or closely related to, connected with, bearing upon, or affecting something else.

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Logike* III. iii, When is a Proposition said to consist of matter remote or vnnatural? When the Predicat agreeth no manner of way with the Subject: as, a man is a horse. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 104 Note that these middles haue contrariety in them in the remisse, or remote degree. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 188, I would distinguish them from remoter providences. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 357 A Soul that disperses it self upon all remote Actions, and applys it self properly to nothing. 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. i. 43 The external thing is the remote or mediate object. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 154 Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course,.. And gains remote conclusions at a jump. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 257 Newton thus applies this apparently remote fact to the blue of the sky. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxiii. 181 The student is strongly recommended not to modulate . into extremely remote keys in this style of composition.

b. Of causes, operations, effects, etc.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 49 Cause, is neere, or remote, *id est*, further of. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 192 It is but a sensible expression of Effects, dependent on the same (though more remote) Causes. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 90 That which in the first instance is prejudicial may be excellent in its remoter operation. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 559 Proximate and remote causes are rather terms of recent, than of ancient writers. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 59 They had not foreseen how the remoter consequences would affect their own safety. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. (1879) 415 The remoter effects which our actions are likely to have [etc.].

†c. Far-fetched; unusual. *Obs. rare.*

1670 DRYDEN *Tempest* Pref., As his Fancy was quick, so likewise were the Products of it remote and new. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 386 Words too familiar or too remote, defeat the purpose of a poet.

d. Not closely related by blood or kinship.

1760 FOOTE *Mayor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 239, I will..trust for the support of my name and family to a remoter branch. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 421 Family alliances, near or remote, which either already existed, or were now concluded. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xvii. (1876) IV. 96 John was a remote kinsman of the Ducal house.

†5. Antecedent; ultimate. *Obs. rare.*

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, 'Twere absurd To think that nature in the earth bred gold Perfect in the instant: Something went before. There must be remote matter. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. vi. 21 The remote Matter of Syllogism are three Terms, to wit, two Extremes, major and minor, .. and one Middle.

6. Slight, faint. In later use esp. *not the remotest*, not the slightest, not the least (idea, etc.).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 Every thing that had the most remote Appearance of being obscene. 1826 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 225 One of the standing figures has no remote resemblance to some of the effigies of Erasmus. 1862 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 It had a bearing—remote indeed, but real—on what is being done now. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 228 What I have done to deserve all that love I haven't the remotest conception.

†7. Ulterior. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. iii. 74 Good offices will be done him, from regard to his character, without remote views.

B. *sb.* a. A remote descendant. b. A remote region. *nonce-uses.*

c 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 41 'Twas Shame First taught vs cloths; we peocant, put a blame To each Remote! 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 15 It was a drear and mountainous remote, as earth's last fugitive retreat it were.

†Remo·te, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *removēre*: cf. prec.] *trans.* To remove.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xxvi, Because she.. did remote Her heart from beau'n's book, where her name was wrote.

†Remo·ted, *a. Obs.* [f. as REMOTE *a.* + -ED.] Remote, distant; removed.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. xvii, From earthes remotedst border. 1597 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 152, I must now go and wander..In forraigne Countries and remoted climes. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 19 The things..are full of deformed disproportions, and far remoued from .. true beautie. 1683 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (ed. 4), In a strong Castle, remoted from thee.

Remotely (rĭmōu·tli), *adv.* [f. REMOTE *a.*]

1. In a remote manner; distantly; in a far-off degree.

1598 FLORIO, *Rimotamente*, remotely, separately. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 51 The Glynnes..being in the hands of the Obyrnes and O Tooles (and more remotely of the Cauanaghs). *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. (1677) 104 The most remotely distant Man in that vast Period of Eternity. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. II. 379 We have..found that all our motives derive either immediately or remotely from our own satisfaction and complacence of mind. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 248 Every attempt to do this, is, remotely, a stab at the union of these States. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 8 Among .. remotely kindred or wholly unrelated dialects.

†2. To, from, or at a (great) distance. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 294 It is commonly opinioned..that the Earth was thinly inhabited, at least not remotely planted before the Floud. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 27 For this reason, whilst we battered them remotely, they valued us not. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 16 Remotely, we see nothing but spires of temples, . and imagine it the residence of splendor.

Remoteness (rĭmōu·tnĕs). [-NESS.] The state of being remote, in various senses.

a 1623 OVERBURY *Observ.* 17 *Prov.* (1626) 2 The remotenesse of their Master from them. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 8 The absence and remotenes of a helper. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Let Sir R. Howard, Anything that shows remoteness of thought or labour in the writer. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 141 His obscurities .. generally arise from the remoteness of the Customs, Persons, and Things he alludes to. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 25 The timber, by its remoteness from water carriage, is of small value. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. II. 433 The term ought not to be a great deal longer than what was necessary for that purpose; lest the remoteness of the interest should discourage too much this attention. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud Nat Philos.* 279 The same reasoning which places the stars at such immeasurable remoteness, exalts them..into glorious bodies. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvi, The papers..seemed a little sad sometimes... There is a kind of remoteness about them.

Remotion (rĭmōu·ʃən). Now *rare.* Also 5 **remosion**, 5–6 **-cion**, **-cyone**, etc. [a. obs. F. *remotion* (15–16th c.), or ad. L. *remōtiōn em*, n. of action f. *removēre* to REMOVE.]

1. Remoteness. Now *rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xx. (1555), That lande is called inuisyble By cause onely of his remosion. 1625 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* (ed. 2) Table, He aggrauates the infelicity of it in her remotion from Sion. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xv. 160 To signifie some length, distance, and remotion between a Mans Mind and his Passion. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 145 To remark their Remotion from, or Proximity to the Earth. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton* Wks. 1857 VII. 321 The sense of its utter solitude and remotion from men or cities.

2. The action of removing; removal; putting or taking away.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 As sone as that Office [comes] to your hand..by deth, cession, amocion,..remocion [etc.]. 1464 *Ibid.* 561/2 For the remocion of such ydelnes, and the preferment of labour. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 540 We thinke it shalbe mete that some ordre be taken for the remotion of the monkes. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 285 The other point .is the carying away, or remotion of the thing that was feloniously taken. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 12 To conclude. from the remotion of the consequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 290 A Conclusion deducible by Reason by the remotion of all other means as incompatible and insufficient for such a production. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 287 Like ideas, which arise and vanish in the memory, without the mind being able to account for their abduction, or remotion. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* vii. I. 118 This again is the mere remotion of one absurdity to make way for another. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* i. 8 When force is manifested by the remotion of bodies from each other, it is called repulsion. 1895 L. CAMPBELL *Plato's Republic* II. 52 This is in entire keeping with the remotion of the actual from the ideal.

†b. *Rhet.* (See quot., and cf. Cicero *De Inventione* ii. 29, 86.) *Obs.*

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 82 Remocion of the faute is whan we put it from vs and lay it to another. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App.

†c. The process of arriving at some conception (*spec.* that of God) by removal of everything which is known not to be included in it. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 49 That man may bee said to bee most skilfull in that behalfe, which knoweth most Negatiues or Remotions (as they terme them). 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. 303 In the consideration of the Divine Essence the way of Remotion is chiefly to be used.

†3. a. A motion or inclination *to* something. *a* 1450 *Mankind* 14 (Brandl), I beseche you..with humylite and reuerence to haue a remocyone To his blyssyde prynce.

†b. Commotion, disturbance. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* (1630) I. 19 Fearing lest they might cause some remotion (Sp. *remocion*) or alteration in her body, whereby qualmes might arise.

†4. The action of removing or departing. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 115 This act perswades me, That this remotion of the Duke and her Is practise only. *a* 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* xi. *Wks.* 1684 IV. 636 It is the perversest remotion and turning away of the soul from God. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 165 Those [places] that by the several Remotions and Approaches of the Sun have different Constitutions of Air.

†5. Recurrent motion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1632 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 151 To put them still In motion and remotion, here and there.

Remotive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *remōt-* (see REMOTE *v.*) + -IVE.]

†1. *Bot.* Characterized by removal of the episperm from the sheath of the cotyledon. *Obs.*

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 69 We may reduce to three principal heads the different modifications of generation in Endorhizæ; 1. Immotive. 2. Admotive. 3. Remotive.

2. That may be removed.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* June 597 The benefice was formerly vested in the College.., which did not appoint a perpetual Vicar, but only a *clericus conductitius*, or curate remotive.

Remou·ld (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To mould again, to fashion or shape anew.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 166 This to a God-like Love re-molds the Heart. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 400 God could have remoulded him [man] into a perfect creature. 1790 HAMILTON *Il &c.* (1851) III. 31 It is. of the greatest consequence that the debt should..be remoulded into such a shape [etc.]. 1847 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I (ed. 3) 6 To remould a government and frame a constitution anew are works of the greatest difficulty and hazard. 1876 BLACKIE *Lang & Lit. Highl. Scot.* ii. 74 The immense mass of traditional materials moulded and remoulded into popular song

Hence **Remou·lding** *vbl. sb.*

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 356 The first words .. are themselves a re-moulding of a doctrinal statement in the Pentateuch. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 521 The so called Suabian Concordia—a remoulding of his famous six sermons

Remount (rĭ-, rĭmau·nt), *sb. Mil.* [f. the vb.]

1. a. (See quot. 1802.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *A Remount* means a supply of good and serviceable horses for the whole or part of a cavalry regiment. 1820 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 35, I also beg leave to recommend that about 50 or 60 horses or mares..should be purchased. as a remount for the Officers of the cavalry. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 413/1 By a late order the name of stud has been changed to that of remount.

b. A horse used to replace another which is worn out or killed.

1829 NAPIER *Penins. War* II. 262 He made every exertion to obtain . remounts for the cavalry. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 337/1 The general age of remounts varies from 3–5 years old.

2. *attrib.*, as *remount depot, horse, stable*, etc.

1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 822/1 General Bourier has. more than 20,000 remount-horses. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 191/2 The latter. are offered for sale to the government stud or remount depot. 1880 GILLMORE *On Duty* 96, I visited the camp and remount stable.

Remount (rĭ-, rĭmau·nt), *v.* [ad. OF. *remonter*, f. *re-* RE- + *monter* to MOUNT. In later use partly a new formation on RE- and MOUNT *v.*]

I. *trans.* †1. To raise or lift up again; to restore to a former state. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. i. 49 (Camb. MS.) Thow hast remounted and norysshed me with the weyhte of thy sentenses. 1486 *Bk. St Albans* C j, Who so puttith hir in mew lene, it will be long or she be remounted. 1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I remounte, I reyse up (Ly dgate), *je monte, je esliene.* 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 309 If we stumble or fall, he may lend vs his hand eftsoones to remount vs.

b. To set up in place again; *esp.* to mount (a gun) again.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 Which is the best ..for..remounting any dismounted peece. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 20 This night the besieged . remounted several Cannon upon the new Batteries. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 63 To remount such of their guns as had formerly . been ordered into the hold. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 238 The upper ball thus remounted shall roll out of its box.

c. To mount, put together, again.

1888 *19th Cent.* June 853 One man takes to pieces the syringes, burns the leathers, disinfects the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be remounted.

2. a. To replace, to assist or enable (one) to mount again, on horseback.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6162 His hert gret angur surmounted, That Achilles was remounted. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 159 Belias and flaundryns .peyned hem for to remounte hem on her horse. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 86 His men, . wyth right grete peyne,..remounted hym on his hors. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 8 b, When he was remounted, he made a countenaunce to assayle hys aduersarie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 152 One of his faithfull followers remounted him vpon his owne horse. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 10 The Prince .. was in great danger, a Cannon-bullet having taken off one of his Horses legs, but he was presently remounted. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. x, This accident happened so near the house as not to make it worth while for Obadiah to remount him.

b. To provide (cavalry) with fresh horses.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2332/3 It is added,..That the Cavalry of Catalogne is to be re-mounted. 1704 *Ibid* 3987/1, 700 Horses came..to remount the Regiments of Dragoons. 1726 *Ibid.* 6438/1 The King has given Order to the Officers of his Cavalry to remount their Troops. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* II. xxi. 290 This sum .. proved of incalculable benefit to the Swedes, because it enabled them to remount their cavalry. 1892 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 182, I was to make an extensive raid to capture horses to assist in remounting Grierson's cavalry.

3. †a. To rise again to, regain (a state or point).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij, When ye se yowre hawke may

not endew her meete nor remounte her astate. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 50 He remounts his proper pitch.

b. To ascend or go up (a place or thing) again.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1626) 233 Iris with-drew;.. And by her painted Bow remounts the skies. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 600 The Sun..That week the virgin balance shou'd remount. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 274 Both wing'd and rob'd in Cloud, remount the Skie. 1784 T. HUTCHINS *Descr. Louisiana*, etc. 5 He afterwards remounted that river, and returned to Canada. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 503 Literature was destined to remount the ladder of instruction .. with as gradual and lingering a progression. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Aug. 4/8 We must beg them to remount the stream to its ancient source.

c. To mount (a horse, etc.) again.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 211 He descended to Jerusalem, remounted the Borak [etc.]. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. XXVI, Your horse will afterwards keep you dancing for an hour..before he will suffer you to remount him. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 38 Albert got off.., walked on a little, and then remounted his poney.

II. *intr.* **4.** To mount, rise, or move upwards again; to make a fresh ascent.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXIII. 85 She can..tarye & areste sodaynli the flodes & grete ryuers,..and make their bygge stremes rennyng to remounte vpwarde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) C b, It is necessarie, by time to remount to very hie thinges, lest it bow vnto lowe and yl thinges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 44 He backe returning by the Yvorie dore Remounted up as light as chearefull Larke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* V. 144 Hee gave them no time to remount aboord their Galleyes. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 93 This Liquor..began to remount in the Neck of the Vessel. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s v. *Conserve*, There will stick to the Scummer..a small thread or Filament, which remounts. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxiii, To sorrow I was cast, To act and suffer, but remount at last With a fresh pinion.

5. To get on horseback again. †Also const. *to*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 15 Tho hastily remounting to his steed He forth issew'd. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 236 Three..of his train alight from horse..and so the Gentlemen remount. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 208, I remounted, intending to inquire at Marathon. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. (1862) VI. 265 Xenophon then remounted and ascended the hill on horseback.

6. To go back, in the course of an investigation or study, *to* a certain point, period, etc.

1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* Wks. 1754 III. 44 The shortest and the surest method of arriving at real knowledge is..to remount to first principles. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. iv. (1869) I. 413 Without remounting to the remote antiquities of either the French or English monarchies, we may find in much later times [etc.]. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 495 In detail, we can rarely account for anything; for we soon remount to facts which lie beyond our powers of analysis and observation. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 531/2 Without remounting to the Roman law, or discussing the refinements of scholastic jurisprudence.

b. To go back in time *to* a certain date.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 301 The kindred art of walking on burning coals .. remounts to the same antiquity. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) I. vii. 301 A practice which remounts to the first ages of Christianity.

c. To go back *to* a source.

1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 17/1 This life thus remounts directly to the source from whence it emanates. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth Princ.* (1861) 211 The Mosaic law of levirate or adoption. certifies that all must remount to the same natural parent.

Hence **Remou·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 208 The bringing in Horses for the remounting of their Troopers.

Remo·vabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The state or condition of being removable.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 323 The responsibility of Ministers is their removability. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 5 The mechanism is now somewhat more exposed to the eye by the removability of the outer mask.

Removable (rĭmū·văb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) Forms: 6–7 **remoueable**, (6 **-mooue-**), 7–9 **removeable**; 6 **remou-**, 6– **removable**. See also REMEVABLE. [f. REMOVE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Subject to removal from an office, jurisdiction, holding, etc.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 8 The priours of such celles be named and remouable from time to time. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 401 To beir publict office removable of judgement within this realme. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. 302 In this estate of Consuls (Two remoueable each yeere) Rome flourished. 1679 *Providence Rec.* (1895) VIII. 47 It is generally sayd yt ye Collony would remove such Courts as are remoueable according to Charter. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 165 Such Curate is removeable at the Will and Pleasure of the Rector of the Mother Church. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 41 Servants, the essence of whose situation is to obey the commands of some other, and to be removeable at pleasure. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXI. IV. 603 The judges who had laid down this doctrine were removable at the royal pleasure.

b. *sb.* A removable resident magistrate in Ireland.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 4/1 Sentences passed by the Removables are being increased on appeal by the county court judges.

2. Capable of being removed (from one place to another, or altogether).

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 162 b, The..table ..was remoueable vpp and downe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. (Arb.) 51 Which carts were floored with bords and made for remouable stages to passe from one streete of their townes to another. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xl. (1713) 289 All Matter, or whatever else is removeable. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* v. (1691) 87 That the Impediments of Englands greatness, are but contingent and removable. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 364 Unless they are..living in an annual service; for then they are not removeable. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 261 They carried away every marble tablet therein erected, and removeable without much difficulty. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1041/2 The evils of a bad system were not removable by attacks upon those who administered it.

Hence **Remo·vableness.**

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* III. ix. 268 The removableness of ignorance by knowledge, &c., would never have been suggested to them.

Removal (rĭmū·văl). Also 6–7 **-all**, 7 **remoou(e)all**, **-moveall**. [f. REMOVE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of taking away entirely.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 19 No redresse can well be hoped for without remouall of that wherein they haue ruined themselues. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 67 The remoouеall of such reasons and doubts. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 505 First of all, the Priests and Nobility, intreat the Removal of this miserable Destruction from their Possessions. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 163 It is a most dangerous Disease, and .. demands the best Assistance that can be given..for its Removal. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 43 You look upon both the Disorders and the Removals of them to be supernatural. 1842 J. H. MARKLAND *Remarks Eng. Ch.* 25 Good taste would suggest the removal of the wainscoting altogether. 1890–1 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 608 Removal of Film.—The gelatine films may be removed from the glass plate [etc.].

b. The act of 'removing' a person by murder.

1655 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* (1881) 355, I think with you that he [Cromwell] will die a violent death, ..for his removal is the only way to settle his Majesty in his 3 Kingdoms. 1897 *Hearth & Home* 14 Jan. 378/1 It is true that isolated 'removals' have small apparent effect, but they are invaluable as a demonstration of our power.

2. Dismissal from an office or post; also, transference to another office, etc.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 96 He was advanced to be Keeper of the Great Seal of England..upon the removal of the Bishop of Lincoln. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 641 Without disputing .. the Causes, either of the Removal of the one, or the Preferment of the other. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 Captain Norris of the Gloucester having obtained Leave to return to England,.. occasioned the above Removals. 1800 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 47 When I came into office, it was my determination to make as few removals as possible. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III vi. 667 The appointment and removal of magistrates is left to the Lord Chancellor.

3. The act of conveying or shifting to another place; the fact of being so transferred.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 117 Not many minutes after the fall of the body, and removall thereof into the first room. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 11 The sitting still even of a paralytic, whilst he prefers it to a removal, is truly voluntary. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 108 It hath been generally understood, that removals [of the poor] were first ordained by the 13 & 14 C. 2. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 252 He would not bear Removal, so I fitted up for him Those rooms. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. ii, Slivers had pushed all the .. loose papers away, and was writing a letter in the little clearing caused by their removal.

†**b.** *Chess.* A move. *Obs. rare.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 298 Philometer invented the Game of Chesse, which..discover'd to him the duty of a Prince towards his Family and Subjects, by shewing him the removals of the several pieces.

4. The act of changing one's ground, place, or position; *esp.* change of habitation.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 288 All the judicious Panegyricks in any language extant are not halfe so prolixe. And that well appears in his next removall. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Such had been the precipitancy of this removal. 1811 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. v. 136 This removal will cause you some additional trouble, my dear Sir William. 1899 *Green's Encycl. Sc. Law* XII. 236 Removal from urban tenements is regulated by custom.

attrib. 1881 *Act* 44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 39 § 1 This Act may be cited as the Removal Terms..Act. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Fire-Insur. Dict., Removal-damage* is allowed by Offices in cases where their agents authorise such removal.

Remove (rĭmū·v), *sb.* Also 6–7 **rem(o)oue**, **-moove**, 7 **-mouve**. [f. the vb.]

1. The act of removing a person from a position or office; dismissal. Now *rare.*

1553 [see REMOVE *v.* 3 b]. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* D iij, The two dukes..On whose remove fro beyng aboute the king We all agreed. 1607 *Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 The causes and maner of the ushers remove. *a* 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 341 At length, with much adoe, they procured his remove, and Porcius Festus succeeded. 1712 SWIFT *Wks.* (1883) XV. 486 It is still expected that the duke will be out, and that many other removes will be made. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 363 We shall find sundry brisk removes of many in public honour.

†**b.** The act of removing a person by death; murder. *Obs.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. i. 136 Lets goe, my Lord; your staying staies reuenge... Her fauour must be wonne by his remooue. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 81 He most violent Author Of his owne iust remoue. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 89 Intimating..that Overburies untimely remove had something in it of retaliation.

†**c.** The raising of a siege. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 SHAKS. *Cor* I. ii. 28 If they set downe before 's, for the remoue Bring vp your Army.

2. †**a.** The act of taking away, or doing away with, a thing. *Obs.*

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 147 The.. blossome is a positiue good, although the remoue of it to giue place to the fruite be a comparatiue good. 1662 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 71 That which is early received,..as it were grows into our tender natures, and is therefore of difficult remove. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 A three-fold want of sap..occasioned by the remove of the root.

b. *Farriery.* The act of taking off a horse's shoe in order to dress the hoof and replace the shoe in a proper manner on the same or another foot: hence, an old shoe used over again. Now *dial.*

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 138/2 If you want a shoe, a remove, or the clinching of a nail, I am at your command. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistress* IV. i, Phœbus fore-horse Must have two new shooes, calk'd, and one remove. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 90/1 A *Remove* is, when a shooe is taken off, and set on again with new Nails. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* V. Wks. 1751 XIV. 62 His horse wanted two Removes; your Horse wanted Nails. 1821 A. WELBY *Visit N. Amer.* 94 The price I paid to a blacksmith for eight new horse-shoes,..and eight removes. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Remove*, the re-shoeing of a horse with the old shoes.

c. The act of taking away a dish or dishes at a meal in order to put others in their place; hence, a dish thus removed, or brought on in place of one removed.

1773 JOHNSON (ed. 4) *Remove*, a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. 1820 *Hermit in London* IV. 161 Two courses and removes, consisting of about 30 dishes. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 236 A very genteel dinner,.. with a remove, and an excellent dessert. 1852 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* iii, The maid..brought in that remove of hashed mutton.

3. The act of removing or shifting a thing from one place to another.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I vii. 17 So as the Moores should not burne them,..which now by their remooue was preuented. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 15 This short cutting at the remoue, saues your Plants from winde. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 237 Having gotten an Elephant for the remove of our baggage and commodities, we left Moulgas. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXIV. P13 Five or six such motions, or rather removes of the Balls. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 437/1 The birth of the Pretender is represented by the chest.., perhaps alluding to the removes of the warming-pan.

†**b.** *Fencing.* A thrust made while withdrawing the foot. *Obs. rare.*

1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* H iij, If your enemy be first to strike at you, and if at that instant you would make him a passata, or remoue, it behoueth you to be very ready with your feet and hand.

†**c.** *Chess.* A move. *Obs.*

1645 *City Alarum* 11 Like two ill Gamesters at Chesse, who make many remooves to little purpose. 1656 BEALE *Chess* A iv b, He which loseth shall have a palpable reason for every remove he maketh.

fig. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 55 Alexander perciev'd by them that this Pawn-bishop had made all his removes right.

†**4.** The act of transferring a person from one office or post to another; the fact of being so transferred. *Obs.*

1610 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 107 Upon the remove of the Bishop of Gloucester to Worcester, Dr. Tooker..had thought to have succeeded. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 34 By this failer the Master of our Ship had a remove into the Vice-Admiral. 1702 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 270 After a short remove to the Quæstorship of Sardinia, he was appointed to go as Legate. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 11 His Request being comply'd with, occasioned some Removes: For..our Captain, Kidd, was remov'd to the Pearl.

b. Promotion, at school, of a pupil from a class or division to a higher one.

1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xcvi. 272 Every remove, (you know) is to be attended by a reward from me, besides the credit you will gain for yourself. 1768–75 in Maxwell Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1877) 319 The time allowed for trying boys for their removes is not to be in a school hour. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. VII, Tom..was praised, and got his remove into the lower fourth. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 43 Surprising I didn't get my remove this term.

c. At some schools, as Eton and Charterhouse: A certain division of the school.

[1718 in Maxwell Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1877) 288 The successive forms were called..First Form, Lower Remove, Second Form, ..Fourth Form, Remove, Fifth Form.] 1733 *Ibid.* 305 He has been examined .. and is placed in the 4th form, last remove, till further trial. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix, Some unhappy wight in the remove, wandering about.., seeking relief in the shape of a verse. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 648 To act as policeman to my remove, to mark the boys in and out of chapel, to collect their maps and exercises [etc.]. 1873 E. COLERIDGE in Ornsby *Mem. J. R. Hope-Scott* (1884) I. 20 He was placed in the lower Remove of the Remove in September.

5. The (*or* an) act of changing one's place, *esp.* one's place of residence; departure to another place. Now *rare* (very common *c* 1590–1760).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CV. xi, Quailes in whole beavies each remove pursue. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 240, I call him..the flitting figure, or figure of remoue, like as the other before was called the figure of aboade. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 131 Here's a petition from a Florentine, Who hath for foure or fiue remoues come short, To tender it her selfe. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 5 Speeding themselves in great hast, for to prevent all rumors of their remove. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 169 Faustus was constrained by frequent removes to hide himself. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. 24/1 The next Year there was a great Remove of good People thither. 1757 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 97 Three removes are as bad as a fire. 1778 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 235 Death..is ..a remove for the better. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* 7 All old favourites..Griev'd me at heart to witness their removes.

†**b.** A signal for departure. *Obs. rare.*

1582 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxii. (1591) 35 When al was in order ready to march, they cal to sound the remoue. 1628 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. iii. 171 All things being assured, he may then cause the Drumme-maior to beat a remoue.

†c. A period of absence from a place. *Obs.*—1

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 44 In our remoue, be thou at full, our selfe.

6. The space or interval by which one person or thing is remote from another, in time, place, condition, etc.; distance.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xiv. 41 The soules Perspective glasse: whereby, in her long remoue, shee discerneth God. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 329 A Sign that ♄ is more frigid than ♃, by reason of his greater remove. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 385 A giddy, careless temper is at the farthest remove from the whole religion of Jesus Christ. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 66 He would see that scale recede from him to as distant a remove as that where it now stands. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxxii, As mountains gather vastness to the eye at a certain remove.

b. A step or stage in gradation of any kind; especially in phr. *but one* (or *a*) *remove from*.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Jordan* ii, Must all be vail'd, while he that reads, divines, Catching the sense at two removes? 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* ix. 225 How can I glorifie my Maker, that am but one remove from a piece of. sinful earth? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 123 It might be well enough if you were .. but a remove or two from the dirt you seem so fond of. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 193 Events are explained by other events separated from them by a thousand removes. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (1875) 126 Yet nascent feudality was but one remove from anarchy.

c. A degree in descent or consanguinity.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, Our cousins, too, even to the fortieth remove, all remembered their affinity, without any help from the heralds' office. 1789 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 161 These puppies are the second remove from the Wolf and Dog. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, I am not prepared to inform the Court in what exact remove he is a cousin.

7. *attrib.*, as *remove-ticket*.

1805 NELSON 26 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 416, I directed Captain Schomberg to make out the proper Remove-Tickets for the wages due to the said men.

Remove (rĭmū·v), *v.* Forms: α. 4-5 **remeeve**, 4-6 **remoue**, **-meve**, (5 **-mevyn**, **-mewe**, **-mefe**, **-meff**). β. 4-7 **remoue**, (5 **-mouyn**), 6-7 **remooue**, 7 **-moove**, 5- **remove**; 4 **remo(u(n**, **remuve** (8 *Sc.*), 4-5 **remow(e**, 5 *Sc.* **ra-**), 5 **remown(e**; also *north.* and *Sc.* 5 **remofe**, **-muf(f**, 5-6 **-mufe**, 6 **-moif**, 5-6 **ramuff**, **-muif**. [a. OF. *remeuv-*, *remouv-* and *remov-*, the stressed and unstressed stems of *remouvoir*:—L. *removēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *movēre* to MOVE. On the variation of form see MOVE *v.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To move or shift from or out of the place occupied; to lift or push aside; to lift up and take away; to take off.

The precise connotation varies to some extent with the nature of the object and the intention of the moving.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17288+99 (Cott.), Who sal vus helpe to remou þat heuy stone? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Þe tendre erthe was remowed fra his place and þare become a valay. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 369 Which shall of us systers thre remefe the stone? 1530 PALSGR. 685/1 Remeve this thynges out of the waye. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* vi. 17 When they be set on fyre, they shalbe remoued out of their place. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 5 Translation it is..that remoueth the couer of the well, that wee may come by the water. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 65 On the other Edge make a Line of Equal Parts, with an Ear in like manner to remove at pleasure. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 A Spring in the Tympan removes the Paper in this interval of Time. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxxi. (1783) III. 101 Having, as the tea-equipage was removing, some intention to take his leave. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'What's that?' he inquired, as the waiter removed one of the covers. 1843 YOUATT *Horse* (1848) 313 The shoe having been removed, the smith proceeds to rasp the edges of the crust.

b. To take away, withdraw, from a place, person, etc.; †to raise, abandon (a siege). Also *refl.* to betake oneself away.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. v. 769 He..hym ramowit þan in hy, And agane hayme in Medy. 1530 PALSGR. 685/1 Remeve you from thence, my frende. *Ibid.*, I remeve my selfe out of the place I am in. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 90 So were the warders removed from the gates the same day. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 They resolued to remoue their siege, and to imbarke themselues with their ordinance. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxviii. 69 Lover and friend thou hast remov'd And sever'd from me far. 1667 — *P. L.* VIII. 119 God to remove his wayes from human sense, Plac'd Heav'n from Earth so farr. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 201 Jove..Remov'd from Humane reach the chearful Fire. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xv. 273 We can..remove ourselves from objects that inflame our passions. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, [The swine] made .. no haste to remove themselves from the luxurious banquet of beech-mast and acorns. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. i. (1874) 464 The Epicureans removed their Gods far above the care and supervision of human affairs.

c. To take or convey away from a place; †to keep apart, separate. Also *removed*, taken away by death.

1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 Yᵗ thei..delyuere vn to George Chaworth..alle his stuffe that he hath at Alfreton, .. he to remeve them at his awne wille. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 11 That Rascall hath removed my Horse, and tied him I know not where. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 110 She too, Who is so farre from Italy removed, I ne're againe shall see her. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xi, A border citie these two coasts removing. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 195 Mr. Brett had hitherto gone on in collecting and removing the treasure without interruption. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 191 The latter was early removed from a world which his Talents..were..fitted to adorn. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Prol. 37 Forgive my grief for one removed, Thy creature, whom I found so fair.

d. To put (a person) out of the way; to assassinate, murder.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 65 The Prince..being removed, the Earl of Salisbury (another obstacle) dying six moneths after the Prince [etc.]. 1655-6 T. ROSS in *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* (1882) 196, I cannot divine how, except by removing Cromwell, to which one of them had specially devoted himself. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 May 6/2 An elaborate article to-day, declares that Dr. Cronin was 'removed' by the Clanna-Gael after trial and conviction.

e. In *pass.* Of dishes: To be replaced or followed *by*, after removal.

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* iv, There was fish and soup, removed by boiled chickens and bacon. 1852 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* iii, Boiled haddock, removed by hashed mutton.

2. To move, shift, transfer or convey from one place to another; to change the place or situation of (†also with *place* as obj.); †to lead (a force) to another place.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) ccxcvi, Lete him be stille, Neuer more remoun him y nille, No do him hennes lede. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xx. 12 He remouyde Amasa fro the weie in to the feeld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3113 Ho..beckonet hym boldly ..his place to Remeve. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 177 Letuce is to be sette in Ianyueer. , the plantes to remeue In Feueryeer. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxi. 166 Than he remeuyd his people, and in sondry places faughte with the Danys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 129 If thou wylte remoue & set trees gete as many rotes with them as thou can. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 215 He pohtiquely .. determined in great haste to remove his whole army. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 301 You ought not to have removed or chaunged the place without the consent of the Emperour. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. ii. (1614) 234 Their tents, which with themselues, their flockes, and substance, they remoued vp and downe from place to place. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 343 Then removing the string the space of 15 degrees in the Quadrant. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 170 This row being thus planted, the line was removed two feet forwards. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 178 Remove the needle from the situation P to the situation R. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 Elizabeth was now removed to Canterbury. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xi. 151 [He] is about to remove his residence from among us.

refl. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass. Bk.* (MS. B) 301 Þo prest wil after in þat place Remow [*v. r.* remo] him a litel space.

absol. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 17 The onely best way..to haue sure and lasting Sets, is neuer to remoue: for euery remoue is an hinderance.

†b. *Law.* To transfer (a cause or person) for trial from one court of law to another. Also *refl.*

1507 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 394 Writes of privelage to remowe ple othir ples owte of the cowrt of the citte. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Habeas Corpus*, is a writ the which a man..may haue out of the Kings bench, thereby to remooue himselfe thither .. and to answer the cause there. 1627 T. POWELL (*title*) The Attornies Almanacke, provided ..for..all such as shall have occasion to remove any person, cause or record, from an inferior Court to any the higher Courts at Westminster. 1744 [see REMOVER² 2].

†c. *Chess.* To move (a piece). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* B ij, Oftentymes the game is lost by remouinge the Rookes Paune or Knyghtes Paune one roume. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 215, I gat sik chek, Quhilk I micht nocht remuif nor nek, Bot eyther stail or mait.

3. To send or put (a person) away; to compel (one) to go from, or quit, a place.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 401 3if..þou have a wickide servaunt.., putte him out of his office and remeeve him fer awey. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xvi. 1416 Of neid þaim behuffit To be banyst and ramowyt Fra þar gud, þar kyn, þar kyth. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 329 A knyȝhte..promysede to brynge an hoste of Scottes to remove hym from that sege. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 86 From thy face thow sall thame swyith remufe. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 396 Thay on nawyse suld. molest, rais or remove any of the auld tennentis. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxv, Then happy I that loue and am beloued Where I may not remoue nor be remoued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 96 To remove him I decree, And send him from the Garden. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 49 (1773) 273 Warning must be used in order to remove a tenant in a common lease. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 848 The tenant is..entitled to continue his possession.., until legally removed by the landlord.

b. To put (one) away from, or out of, a position or office; to depose, dismiss.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xv. 13 He remouyde Maacha,..that sche schulde not be princesse in the solempne thingis. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/2 That the seid Sergeauntz be remeved at the ende of every Yere. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 36 The Aldermen of the forsayd cite that eueri yere they ben remeued..and that they so remeued be not chosen ayen the next yere. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 20 b/2 The Trybunes were remeved every yere. 1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 18 And the person so remoued not to be .. accepted..from the time of his remoue, any more for an officer. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* 87 That the said Chief Justice and other Judges..shall hold his and their office..and shall not be removed therefrom but when [etc.]. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xii. (1896) I. 511 *note*, None of the sheriffs now removed were employed again.

†c. To raise (a siege). *Obs.* (See RAISE *v.* 28.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 329 William de Reeth ..behiȝt þe kyng þat he wolde..bryng þe oost of Scottes..to remeve þe seege..of Berwyk. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXV. 257 This same yere the king with a grete host entred the see to remeue the sege of rochel. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, Let us..hasten to remove Damascus' siege. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 245 He was sent .. to remove the siege of the City of Rochel in France.

†d. To clear off, dispose of. *Obs. rare.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 131 In the high tops whereof were balists fitly placed, which removed the defendants that kept lower. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 168 Having thus refuted, or upon good ground removed som Opinions of antient Lawyers.

4. To take away (*from* a person), to relieve or free one from, some feeling, quality, condition, etc., esp. one of a bad or detrimental kind; †to do away with, put an end to (a practice).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 691 And for-thy wolde I fayn remeve Thy wrong conceyte. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret, Gov. Lordsh.* 108 Gouerne hem wel, and..remowe fro hem all þaire wronges. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 196 Wherbi is excludid and wilned of Crist to be removed, that eny man schulde worschipe God bi eny outward ymagis. *Ibid.*, Crist in the same chapiter..removed pilgrimagis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 74 Lord..Remufe fra me all frawardness. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 72 She moues me not, or not remoues at least Affections edge in me. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 79 If hee haue neuer drunke wine afore, it will goe neere to remoue his Fit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 290 When they see Law can discover sin, but not remove. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. (1788) 217 In the repeal of those acts..the parliament have done everything but remove the offence. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 260 That general debility .., which time and attention will in all probability very speedily remove. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 405 The death of Norfolk and Northumberland removed the dread of civil war.

†b. To put away (a feeling, thought, etc.) *from* oneself; to set aside. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xi. 10 Do thou awei ire fro thin herte, and remoue thou malice fro thy fleisch. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 106 It is impossible to remofe ill thoghts fro þe with other mens prayers. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xii. 1 Put away displeasure out of thy hert, & remoue euell from thy body. [1611 (xi. 10) Therefore remoue sorrow from thy heart, and put away euill from thy flesh]. 1703 EARL ORRERY *As you Find it* III. i, You had best remove this Scruple quickly.

†5. To change, transform, *into* something. *Obs.*—1

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 25 And therfore I haue wrethe in myn herte whan ȝe remeeuen [F. *mues*] it in to quik flesh.

†6. To go away from, to quit (a place or position). *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 3223 Too all his ost he gave a speciall charge,..They shuld remeve that place ij myle large. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7514 Ane [bishop] þe whilk by symony þe se gat; with in sex moneths remoued he þat.

†7. To move or stir (a part of the body). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 262 b/2 Whan the tyraunte sawe that he remeuyd yet his lyppes, [he] smote hym wyth hys knyf to the herte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccixix. 606 The church that day was so full of noblenesse, that a man might nat a remoued his fete. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 b, Pulling and remouing your ioyntes as before is said.

†8. To move or persuade (one) *out of* or *from* a purpose or resolve. Also without const. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 184/2 He wold haue comen unto our presence but thys conscyence hath remeuyd hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxi. 314 They coude nat remoue him out of that purpose. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 24 b, All the tounes round about, were permanent and stiffe on the parte of kyng Henry, and could not be remoued. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. viii. 94 But the King was hard to be removed from his resolution. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 167 Nor would he ever be removed from this unhumane sentence.

†b. To move, affect (the heart). *Obs. rare*—1.

?1600 LYLY *Love's Metam.* IV. ii, Men, whose loues are built on truth, and whose hearts are remoued by curtesie.

II. *intr.* 9. To go away or depart from a place; to move off to somewhere else.

α. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7238 He with-seith alle homage..And bad you remeve out of his lond. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1975 Remefe agayn to þi realm or þou sall it rewe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 61 They seide 'Sir, we haue no talents to remeve fro hens'. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xviii. xij/2 The mone makyth a man vnstable chaungeable & remeuynge abowte fro place to place.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 1090 Þu sal na mycht haf to remofe [from the abbey]. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 730 The Oste remowede & forthe thay ȝede,..To þaire Iournaye þay hye. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 315 Wallace off France a gudly leiff can tak. The kyng..Gret langour tuk quhen Wallace can ramuff. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 378 From thence they remoued to Saint Albons, and came thether on Christmas Euen. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 [He] remooued..to assiege the castle of Tripoli. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 51 Hee would rather chuse to stay here, and live in the same [earthly pleasures], then remove to enjoy the heavenly. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 198 He said, he'd remove into another room. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 28 He..begs a Certificate, when he removes from the Ship. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 104 From which few ever remove but to torture.

b. *spec.* To change the place of one's (temporary or permanent) residence; also of a tenant, to quit a house or holding.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 301 A new þing þat noyeth nedy men and oþer, Whanne realles remeveth and ridith þoru tounes. 1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 229 My Lord of Suffolk is remevyd in to Suffolk..and my lady purposed to remeff after on thys day. 1530 PALSGR. 685/1, I remeve, as an armye or the trayne of a prince or gret man removeth from one place to an other. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 The warning of all tennentis and vtheris to flit and remoue fra landis mylnis fischingis and possessiouns quhatsumeuer. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. i, This house, methinks, stands somewhat too much inward; we'll remove Nearer

the court. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 57 Proserpine.. importun'd by Ceres to remove, Prefers the Fields below to those above. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 6 This Frenchman..was one who, having liv'd in Long-Acre..had removed for fear of the Distemper. 1756 *Act of Sederunt* 14 Dec., Where the tenant hath not obliged himself to remove without warning. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 848 In order to authorise judicial removing, the tenant.. must be warned by the landlord to remove. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxi. 252 Newton received this letter when he was removing from Jermyn Street to Chelsea.

†c. To shift one's place or position. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7365 In helle salle be þan swa gret thirang, þat nane may remow for other ne gang. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 861 The lenth of ane rude braid he gart him remufe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186 He remoued no more for the stroke then it had ben a strong walle. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* A v b, Their office is not to remoue but in necessitie, and chiefelye for the succoure of theyr kynge. 1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* H ij b, Remoue with your right foot a little back toward his left side. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 8 The King removeth but one house at a time.

10. Of things: To change place; to move off or away; to depart, disappear, etc.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxviii, In perfyte ioy, that neuir may remufe. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. vi. 29 I here cheualrye contynued long, And frothens after it remeuid in to Fraunce. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* liv. 10 The mountaynes shall remoue, & the hilles shal fall downe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxix. ix, My trust on his true love Truly attending Shall never thence remoue. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 17 Those particles will necessarily remove into that empty space. 1704 POPE *Autumn* 29 Ye trees that fade when autumn-heats remove. *a* 1790 BURNS *Posie* vii, I'll swear.. That to my latest draught o' life the band shall ne'er remove. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. 174 And sigh That truth from that Heaven should ever remove. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxvi, But ere the circle homeward hies Far, far must it remove.

†b. To change *into* something. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1694 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 5 That which is an eighth shall remove into a fifth.

†11. To move, stir; to be in motion. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2943 Sir Dary..Rerys hym vpp & remevys in bys sete riche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 She might not stere nor remeue more thanne a stone. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 108 These are the v. wyttes remeuing inwardly. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 251 The head thus being above, the body beneath in water, wagging and removing to and fro. 1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov.* 46 There is further a kinde of herbe there growing, which followeth the sunne, and remooveth after it.

Removed (rĭmū·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Distant in relationship by a certain degree of descent or consanguinity.

Properly denoting a degree in descent, as *first cousin once removed* = a cousin's child; but in later use freq. employed in vague designations of distant relationship, as *cousin seven times removed*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 53 Barbara doughter to therle of zilic cosyn germain removed to kyng Henry 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. iv. 75 Edmond was but nephew remoued, that is to say, daughters sonnes sonne to the said king Richards other vncle. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV iv. 802 Those that are Iermaine to him (though remou'd fiftie times) shall all come vnder the Hang-man. 1687 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr. Dict* II. s.v. *Cousin*, A Cousin once removed, *Cousin issu de germain.* 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 62 He's my Cousin-German, quite remov'd. 1748 SMOLLETT *Roderick Random* xviii, My grandfather's brother's daughter..rabbit it! I have forgot the degree; but this I know that he and I are cousins seven times removed 1841 LYTTON *Money* I. vii, Cousin to the deceased, seven times removed. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, He is a cousin, several times removed.

transf. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 71 Vpon a lye, seuen times remoued.

2. †a. Remote; retired, secluded. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 360 Your accent is something finer, then you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 54 Imperfection is made not only by the neere part of the Notes, but also by the remoued part. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 78 Or if the Ayr will not permit, Some still removed place will fit

†b. Separated by time or space. *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 92 His false cunning..grew a twentie yeeres removed thing While one could winke. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xxxiii. 103 They haue the aduantage of being beleeued, before a removed friend.

†c. Segregated or set apart. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxvi. 17 Their way was before me as the vncleannesse of a remooued woman.

d. Lifted or taken away.

1625 [see HARDLY *adv.* 10]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 8 He removes the other Transpos'd Page into the place of the first remov'd Page. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad.* I iii. 22/1 If the under Chief had been the colour of the Field, then it had been termed a Chief removed, or fallen out of its place. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 281 Nobody..languishes with the remembrance of a removed sickness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. 93 He took the removed chair, and drew it..near mine.

3. In predicative use: Remote, separated, or distant *from* something, in *lit.* and *fig.* senses.

1627 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 214 He was like neuer to be redeemed, being farre removed from Christians, who onely trade vpon the Coasts. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iii. § 2 They are further removed from a title to be innate. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 172 [He] is not, in knowledge or rationality, three degrees removed from the brute. 1864 BRYCE. *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 77 A corrupt tongue, equally removed from Latin and from modern French.

Hence Remo·vedness.

1604 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 42, I haue eyes vnder my seruice, which looke vpon his remouednesse. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 147 It has a middle removedness or estrangement from the ordinary speech of men. 1850 *Temple Bar* Jan. 59 The impressions this garden gave were of removedness, of light and shadow, of grass and roses.

†**Remo·veless,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. REMOVE *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Incapable of being removed.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. iv, As now you are, so shall you still persist, Removeless from the favours of your King.

Remo·vement. [f. REMOVE *v.* + -MENT.]

†1. The act of removing from place to place.

1630 *E. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 495 In their travels and removements they are governed by their Stars, and observing the North pole, they settle according to its motion.

2. The act of taking, or the fact of being taken, away; removal.

1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. v 223 All the alleviations and removements of pain and disease. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 48 The derangement in the complex mechanism had hindered the removement of the pollinia.

†**Remo·vent,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *removent-em*, pres. pple. of *removēre* to REMOVE.] Producing removal.

1625 *Debates Ho. Commons* (Camden) 86 To shew .. the remedyes both removent and promovent.

Remover¹ (rĭmū·vəɹ). [f. REMOVE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who, or that which, removes or takes away; *spec.* in modern use, a furniture-remover.

1504 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* 56 b, Where the thing remooued was remoouer of it selfe. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 367 If the desirer of our saluation, and the remoouer of all hinderances to it, do yet leaue sinne behind. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Regis* 23 Which Court was the onely discouerer and remoouer of all such mightie enormities. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 108 We must see them..engaged as the scavengers of the forest-wilds of the tropics; the removers of fallen trees. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. 264 Grey had discovered a benevolent remover of furniture.

†b. *fig.* A poison. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1625–6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Revenge* III. ii, *Shar.* A rat! give him his bane.. *Ans.* Pray let me see a remover at twelve hours; I would be loth to kill the poor thing presently.

2. One who changes his place; a restless or stirring person. *rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxvi, Loue is not loue Which alters when it alteration findes, Or bends with the remouer to remoue. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 378 An hastye Fortune maketh an Enterpriser, and Remover (The French hath it better *Entreprenant*, or *Remuant*).

†b. A hive from which the bees are made to remove. *Obs. mance-use.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 153 Having first placed these two stalls, the Remover (that is driven) and the Receiver, as neare as may be to one another.

†**Remover**² *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER⁴.]

1. The act of moving; movement. *rare*⁻¹.

1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXV. 95 At the first sight of him, he would have turned back out of the remover of conscience, and true repentance.

2. *Law.* (See quot. and REMOVE *v.* 2 b.)

1744 JACOB *Law Dict., Remover* is where a Suit or Cause is removed out of one Court into another.

Removing (rĭmū·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.]

1. The action of removing from a place; removal to another place or residence; †also, change, alteration.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6365 Þe son sal þan in þe este stande, With-outen remouyng, ay shynande. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I xlii. (1869) 25 Many oothere remeuinges [F. *remuemens*] of which were to longe to holde parlement. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* iii. 15, I herde the noyse of a greate russhinge and remouynge off the most blissed glory off the Lorde out off his place. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 35 In contynual remouinge as the nature of warre requyreth. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 108 Vegetation, and locomotion are powers of growing, augmentation, mooving, remooving. 1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 268 We waited a great while, though very impatient for their removing. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 566, I have not heard from my brother a great while; I suppose his removing has hurried him.

attrib. *a* 1601 LAMBARDE *Dict. Angl. Top.* (1730) 48 Batersey, the remouinge House of the Byshoppes of Yorke. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 177 There is the Removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Person of the King.

2. The action of removing, shifting, taking or putting away; also, an instance of this.

1425 LYDG. *De Gmil. Pilgr.* 6372 With-onten any remouyng Off the Eyen in myne hed Into myn Eryn. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xii. 27 No doute that same..signifieth the remouynge awaye of those thinges. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 127 The better also they wil prosper, if after euery remoouing..the blades bee cut. 1642 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 193 Such particulars, as..will much conduce to the removing of all these mistakes. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 116 The Transporting and Removing of Earth is a vast and excessive Charge. 1808 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 The removing of the present walk with the two trees. 1882 E. C. ROBERTSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 507 The removing of the earth brought to view an immense collection of skeletons.

3. *Sc. Law.* The removal of a tenant by, or at the instance of, the landlord; †also, a notice requiring a tenant to remove.

1556 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 Na forther laying furth of stressis and remowing vpone wednisday to be vsit in tyme to cum. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 270 The executioun of ane precept of removing. *Ibid.*, He putt the copy of the removing..in the said Johnis bosome. 1683 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 156 Act appoynting Advocations and Suspensions of Decreets of removeing. *a* 1760 ERSKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* II. vi. § 31 (1773) 274 A landlord's title to prosecute a removing..cannot be questioned by a tenant who desires his possession from him. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 848 In order to authorise judicial removing, the tenant..must be warned by the landlord to remove.

So **Remo·ving** *ppl. a.*

1642 [ANDREWES] *Lauds. Vall. Achor* 22 Desire to see this Forreiner..led some of note and worth into a teadious and removing captivitie. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 6 Sometimes upon a pile of mattresses or bedding..were to be seen the removing householder himself and his wife and family.

Remow, obs. form of REMOVE *v.*

†**Remp,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To act hastily; to hasten.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xx. 148 Oft mon bið swiðe rempende, & ræsð swiðe dallice on ælc weorc & hrædlice. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3492 Þe Bretons sawe þer syde ȝede lowe, þey rempede þem to reste a þrowe.

†**Rempa·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **renpayre.** [ad. F. *remparer*: see RAMPIRE *v.*] *trans.* To strengthen, fortify. Also *absol.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. 336 Than he newe renpayred the towne, and furnished it with newe men of warre. 1549 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* (Roxb.) 236 The gates of the hous to be rempared; peple to be raysed. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. 148 Our state then must reiect the multitude, and rempare with the cunning.

‖ **Rempli** (rɑ̃pli·), *a. Her.* Also 8 **remply.** [F., pa. pple. of *remplir* to fill up.] (See quots.)

1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Remply*, that is, fill'd up, denoting that all the Chief is fill'd up with a square Piece of another Colour, leaving only a Bordure of the proper Colour of the Chief about the said Piece. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss. s.v., When a chief is filled with any other metal, or colour, leaving only a border round the chief of the first, it is then called a *Chief Rempli.*

†**Remuable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *remuable* (14th c.): see REMUE *v.* and -ABLE.]

1. That may remove (= depart) or be removed; changeable, unstable.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1633 (1682) And this may length of yeres nought fordo, Ne remuable fortune deface. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 256 For where honour is remuable, It oghte wel to ben avised. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 122 In this world here is none abidyng place, But that it is by processe remuable.

2. Capable of movement.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 (Camb. MS.) The ymaginacion comth to Remuable [L. *mobilibus*] beestis, þat semyn to han talent to fleen or to desiren any thing.

†**Remuant,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -ent. [a. F. *remuant*, pres. pple. of *remuer* to REMUE.] Inclined to remove; restless, changeable.

1625 W. B. *True School War* 12 Those Busibodies, or as the French haue it better, those Remuant spirits, that.. haue rather defaced than built. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 92, I protest I am so pationatly troubled for the remuant humour of our frend that I know not what to say. 1659 O WALKER *Oratory* 66 Fixing his fancy (remuent, and volatile) upon one object.

†**Remue·,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *remue* (Godef.).] Movement forward, advance, progress.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 1212 [They] stood stylle as ston, sore in themsylff amasyd.. Fro ther werk myhte no remews make.

†**Remue·,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **remuwe,** 3–5 **remue,** (4 -u, -uye), **remwe;** 3–7 **remew,** 4–5 **remewe,** (4 -eue). [a. OF. *remuer* (11th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *muer*:—L. *mūtāre* to change: cf. It. *rimutare*, med.L. *remūtāre* (Du Cange). It is sometimes not clear whether the forms *remeue* and *remewe* belong here, or to *reueve*, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To remove, shift, or transfer, to another place; to move from a place.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5522 Remwe in to anoþer stude þi pauilon. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 744 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 301 Afterward..That he hade leyen..Sixti wynter under molde, An abbot him remue wolde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 172 The hors of bras þat may nat be remewed It stant as it were to the ground ygrewed. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 280 Sette ek noon almaundes but grete and newe; And hem is best in Feueryeer remewe. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. lxx, That faith wherewith he could remew The stedfast hils.

refl. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 77 He stynte & þoȝte noȝt remuye hem [= him] þere til he ha foȝt is fille. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. v. (1558) 213 b/2 And secretly he gan him selfe remue, To be lathed in a preuy stue.

b. To remove to a distance; to put, take, or keep away *from*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1673 Þou, remued fro mounes sunnes, on mor most abide. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 93 All þare-by is vnderstandant, and neghys negh, þat þat ys remued of farre. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 777 Yet is the chalk or cley fond forto eschewe, And from the rede also thy garth remewe.

2. To remove (a person) from a position or office; to put away, dismiss.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11455 Þis tueie erles acorded were þere þat iremewed [*v.r.* yremuwed] al clene þe frenssemen were. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 To þe we pleyn vs hese, Him for to remue þorgh comon assent. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 318 Witt and resoun conseilen..that I scholde will remue And put him out of retenue. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii. (1555) G v b, She can make a man for his welfare,..Whan he least weneth, for to be remewed.

b. To raise (a siege). *rare*⁻¹.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 Þerfor þe duke him dight, as man of grete value, Roberd Belfyse with myght, þe sege þei wend remue.

3. To remove entirely; to take or clear away.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11613 Bruggen hii breke oueral, hii ne bileuede ssip non..þat hii ne remuede echon. *c* 1300 *St. Peter* 197 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 51 He bad þam stir oway þe stone And remu al þe erth oway. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 21 In no wise The drunkeschipe of love aweie I mai remue be no weie. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4446, I remewe, in especial, Clene with-outen & with-Inne, The fylthe of euery maner synne.

4. To transfer, translate; to change, alter.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 164 Geffrey .. fro Breton speche he did remue & made it alle in Latyn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 Wyþoute hi m to chongi, wyþonte him remue ine none mancre. *c* 1403 Lydg. *Temple Glas* 1182 Vices eschew,..And for no tales thin herit not remue.

5. *intr.* To move off or away, to depart, to go.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 137 (*heading*) How alixandre remewid to a flod þat is called phison. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 38 And whan hem lyst, they remewen to other Cytees. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 20 Þou3 we wolden from þee remewe, In ech place þou art present. 1482 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 2 Kynge Edwardes hooste..remewed from the sege, and were affrayed.

6. To stir, to alter one's position, to move.

a 1350 *St. Stephen* 519 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 34 Þe body remude. And left to saint Steuen half þe graue. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 316 As if a goshauk hadde vesed A bird, which dorste noght for fere Remue. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5559 He hath forbede That noon of hem shul remew, Him to help or reskew.

Hence † **Remu'ing** *vbl. sb.*, removal. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7821 Theo lewed falk prayed theo kyng, Of him to make remuwyng. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 Payed..to c men..attendyng about the remewyng of the Regent.

Remuent, variant of Remuant *Obs.*

Remuf(e, -muff, obs. Sc. forms of **Remove** *v.*

Remu'gient, *a. rare* −1. [f. pres. pple. of L. *remūgire*, f. *re-* Re- + *mūgire* to bellow.] Resounding, rebellowing.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* III. iii. 63 Trembling and tottering Earth-quakes accompanied with remugient Echoes and ghastly murmurs from below.

Remulant, variant of Remenant *Obs.*

† **Remuled,** *a. Obs.*−1 [ad. OF. *remuld*, found only in the passage here translated.] Mutilated.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* li. 93 Atyns was a Greke..the moost fals, vntrewe man that euer was. And so he wel semed, ffor he had his nosethrellys remuled and tourned.

Remunaunde, variant of Remenant *Obs.*

Remu'nerable, *a. rare* [See next and -able.] That may be rewarded; deserving of reward.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 134 Shall he not (of all other) doe him the most remunerablest seruice? 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 159 The righteousnesse of the cause..is as necessary to remunerable suffering, as fuell to make a fire. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 31 [A neutrality] which how plausible soever to the Commonalty of sure Cards or Self-Interests, is yet scarce sufferable, much less promotable or remunerable *Alibi*.

Hence **Remunerabi'lity.** *rare*−1.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1816) I. 570 If there were no other consideration, but..of the liberty and remunerability of human actions.

Remunerate (rĭmiū'nĕrē't), *v.* [f. L. *remūnerāt-*, ppl. stem of *remūnerārī* (later *-āre*), to reward, f. *re-* Re- + *mūnus* a gift; cf. F. *rémunérer*.]

1. *trans.* To repay, requite, make some return for (services, etc.).

1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 313 Entending to remembre and also remunerate the olde acquayntaunces. 1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* 1878) 37, I wil remunerate your kindnesse with most ample recompence. 1607 Dekker *Sir T. Wyat* Wks. 1873 III. 90 She no doubt, with royall fauour will remunerate The least of your deserues. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii 13 That was to teach righteousnesse, but this to remunerate it.

2. To reward (a person); to pay (one) for services rendered or work done.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 398 Is she not then beholding to the man..? Yes, and will Nobly him remunerate. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. 343 Should Succession fault in not remunerating thee With such a Monument. *a* 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 534 The king remunerated them both, the former with an addition of honour, the latter with an accession of estate. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xiv, The great Hubbard had acted legitimate drama for twenty nights, and failed to remunerate anybody but himself 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 526 Dryden..received thirteen hundred pounds for his translation of all the works of Virgil, and was thought to have been splendidly remunerated.

refl. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ii, To remunerate themselves for which trouble. , they only charged three guineas each man.

b. Of things: To recompense or repay (one).

1849 Cobden *Speeches* 34 The principle that our exclusive trade with the colonies remunerates us for the expense of colonial establishments. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* ix. (1870) 188 There are few plants that remunerate so largely the labours of the husbandman.

† **3.** To give as compensation. *Obs. rare*−1.

1595 *Locrine* II. iii, For your houses burnt We will remunerate you store of gold.

Hence **Remu'nerated** *ppl. a.*; **Remu'nerating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Remunerator**, one who receives remuneration.

1622 Cotgr., *Remunneration*, a remuneration, remunerating. 1826–30 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Extr. Const. Code* (1830) 14 The benefit of it diffuses itself among any, who..are in any way connected with the remuneratee. 1885 *Ibid., Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 32 The very field for which it is proposed to engage their remunerated services. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xliv, Objects that bring no remunerating value. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 272 The farmer..would get a more remunerating crop from his land than he would obtain under a system of thinner sowing.

Remuneration (rĭmiū'nĕrē'ʃən). [a. F. *rémunération*, or ad. L. *remūnerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remūnerārī*: see prec.] Reward, recompense, repayment; payment, pay.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 He shal gyue remuneracion to the goode for theyr goodnesse. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 39 For the salary & remuneracioun of alle the seruyse that euer ye dide vnto his fader. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 147 So it bee doon in regard of good will, and affection, and not in hope of gaine or remuneration. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 170 O let not vertue seeke Remuneration for the thing it was. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* iii. 5 To be faithfull in the trust that is reposed in one ..deserveth much commendation, and procures also remuneration. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 188 When such Grant or Donation is liberally and freely bestow'd without any Prospect of an evil Remuneration. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 26 The remuneration of the Catholic clergy in Ireland being principally derived from marriage fees. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk* (1873) II. i. ii. 83 The indignant author would accept no remuneration at all.

Remunerative (rĭmiū'nĕrătiv), *a.* [f. as Remunerate *v.* + -ive: cf. mod.F. *rémunératif.*]

† **1.** Inclined to remunerate. *Obs. rare*−1.

1626 *Disc. Pr. Henry* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 262 That remunerative he was of services, and considerative of those that deserved and needed.

2. That remunerates or rewards.

a 1677 Manton *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 11 Wks. 1870 I. 154 Not from his strict remunerative justice, but out of his grace. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 690 Men become fit objects for remunerative justice to display itself upon. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* II. 40 Our acquiescence in retributive proceedings as well penal as remunerative.

3. That brings remuneration; profitable.

1859 Smiles *Self-Help* viii. 209 He advanced by degrees to more remunerative branches of employment. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 72 The scheme did not prove remunerative nor a source of revenue. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv Bark* 334 Although chinchona cultivation is a remunerative public work..the experiment is still in its infancy.

Hence **Remu'neratively, Remu'nerativeness.**

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 27 But remuneratively let your starres and planets not onely signe, but cause good fortune or reward 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV 39 Their time is more remuneratively occupied. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/5 Of the remunerativeness of the enterprise there can be no doubt, apart from the net gain to the cultivators

Remu'nerator. *rare.* [a. late L. *remunerātor*, or f. Remunerate *v.* + -or. Cf. F. *rémunérateur* (16th c.).] One who remunerates; a rewarder, recompenser.

1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 84 The children of God will by their most bountiful remunerator be thought fit to inhabit the New world. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv., Rousseau & Malesherbes*, You have no right, sir, to be the patron and remunerator of inhospitality.

Remu'neratory, *a.* [f. as Remunerate *v.* + -ory: cf. F. *rémunératoire* (16th c.).] Serving to remunerate; affording remuneration.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 22 Remuneratorie, being a gratefull relation of courtesies, benefits or good turnes receiued. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 219 The gift of vtensile goods, is of so little force, as with death it is not confirmed, except it be remuneratory. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 P 4 Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 56 Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather vindicatory than remuneratory. 1844 M. Hennell *Soc. Syst.* 118 Legislation..will be remuneratory, and distribute the honour and glory due to pre-eminent virtue.

Remurmur (rĭmē'rmŭr), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *remurmurāre*: see Re- and Murmur *v.*]

1. *intr.* a. To give back or give forth a murmuring sound; to resound with murmurs.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 667 The Realms of Mars remurmured all around. 1718 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) II. 276 A pleasant Rivulet..remurmurs over the whitest Pebbles. 1747 T. Gibbons *Elegy Col. Gardiner* v, Heav'ns high Crystal Domes remurmur with the Sound. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. XXI. 279 The banks around Remurmured shrilly.

b. To answer with murmurs *to* a sound.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 695 A jarring Sound Like that of Swans remurm'ring to the Floods. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 166 Eurota's banks remurmur'd to the noise. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 34 Yonder cave, Whose vaults remurmur to the roaring wave.

c. Of sounds: To echo in murmurs.

1717 Pope *Iliad* x. 563 A low groan remurmur'd through the shore. 1790 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 17 Crying and sighing Remurmured through the glen.

2. *trans.* To repeat in murmurs.

1704 Pope *Winter* 64 The trembling trees..Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. 1789 J. White *Earl Strongbow* I. 202 The woods, the valleys, the mountains around..daily remurmur the effusions of my misery.

Hence **Remu'rmuring** *ppl. a.*

1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* II. 464 While thy remurm'ring Streams Danc'd by, well pleas'd. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* I. 608 Deep remurmuring cords Of th'ancient harp.

† **Remurmura'tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *remurmurātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ation.] The action of murmuring or protesting.

1622 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 214 So see we many practising vsurie, without any remurmuration of conscience, through error of iudgement. 1623 R. Carpenter *Conscionable Christian* 58 To him..there is no condemnation, or remurmuration of conscience for sinne.

Remuta'tion. *rare*−1. [Re- 5 a.] The action of changing back again.

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* CCXVII. (1848) 584 The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the remutation or condensation of air into water by night.

Remynaunte, variant of Remenant *Obs.*

Remyssale, variant of Remissal *Obs.*

Remyt, obs. form of Remit *sb.*

† **Ren,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. *renne*, obs. f. Run *v*; cf. Du. *ren*, G. *rennt*, ON. *renna*.] A run, course.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1 Man og to lunen ðat rimes ren, ðe wisse wel ðe logede men [etc.]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 159 The wyf cam lepynge Inward with a ren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Ren, or rennynge, *cursus*.

† **Ren,** *v. Obs*−1 [? for *rene*:—OE. *rēnian*, *regnian* to set in order.] *trans.* To clear a way for.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxiv 14 Rightwisnes of penaunce for oure syn sal ga bifor him in vs, that is, it sall ren his cumynge in til vs.

Ren, obs. form of Rain *sb.*1, Rein *sb.*1, Run *v.*

Renable (re'năb'l), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 renabel, -abulle, -abyll, resnabyl, 7 rennible, 9 *dial.* -able, runnable. [a. OF. *resnable*, *resnable* (AF also *rednable*), *reis-*, *raisnable*, etc., :—L. *ratiōnābil-em* reasonable, Rationable. The sense of 'eloquent' appears to be characteristic of AF. In later use prob. assoc. with *renne* Run *v.*]

1. Of persons: Ready of speech, eloquent: speaking or reading fluently or distinctly; † esp. in phr. *renable of tongue.* (Cf. Reasonable *a.* 3.)

c 1290 *Beket* 1336 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 144 Non of heom þar nas, þat he preisede muche þis heize man for he so renable was. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8572 Renable nas he noȝt of tonge, ac of speche hastif. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 158 A raton of renon most renable of tonge. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 25 He was..resonabel [*v.r.* renable, renabel] of speche [L. *eloquens*], and wel ilettred. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 209 Of tong sho was trew and renable, And of hir semblant soft and stabile. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 110 Men calle hym a prophete, a lord fulle renabyll. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Renable*, loquacious, and never at a stop or inconsistent in telling a story. 1868 Sedgwick *Mem Cowgill Chapel* 72 (E. D. D.), Some lassie who was bright and renable was asked to read for the amusement of the party.

b. Of speech, etc.: Ready, fluent, plain.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Noble spekers, þat .. faire facounde and resonable [*v.r.* renable] speche folowed and streynede all her lyf tyme. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 103 Þe fyfte [virtue], þat he be curtays..and ..of renable speche. *a* 1450 Myrc 1008 Hast þou also prowde I-be, for bow hast a renabulle tonge? 1643 Bp. Hall *Devout Soul* (1646) 5 Not [he] that hath the most rennible tongue (for prayer is not so much a matter of the lips, as of the heart). 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 33 We choose the renablest words belonging to the former, wherewith to set forth the latter. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Renable*, plain, easy to be understood.

† **2.** Reasonable, moderate. *Obs. rare*−1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 95 Pyse bri þinges byeþ nyeduolle to alle þe þinges þet in þe erþe wexeþ. Guod molde, wocnesse norisynde, and renable hete.

Re'nably, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 renab(le)liche, 9 *dial.* runnably. [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. Fluently, readily.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2974 Forþ þer com on redi reke, þat renabliche koube frensch speke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 211 Som tyme we..speke as renably and faire and wel As to the Phitonissa dide Samuel. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Runnably*, currently; smoothly; without hesitation Often *Renably* in Suffolk.

† **2.** To a reasonable extent; moderately. *Obs.*−1

c 1315 Shoreham III. 19 Þou schel haue..mete and clopes renableliche, And lyf ine herte blisce.

Renagado, obs. form of Renegado.

Renaissance (rĭnē'săns, F. rənɛsɑ̃s). [F., f. *renaître* to be born again, after *naissance* birth: cf. Renascence.]

1. The great revival of art and letters, under the influence of classical models, which began in Italy in the 14th century and continued during the 15th and 16th; also, the period during which this movement was in progress.

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* II. 745 At the bright period of the *Renaissance*, when fine art was a necessity and pervaded every relation of life. 1854 Lowell *Keats* Prose Wks. 1896 I. 244 In him we have an example of the renaissance going on almost under our own eyes. 1873 Pater *Renaissance* 2 The word Renaissance indeed is now generally used to denote, a whole complex movement of which that revival of classical antiquity was but one element or symptom.

b. *elliptical.* The style of art or architecture developed in, and characteristic of, this period.

1840 T. A. Trollope *Summer in Brittany* II. 234 That heaviest and least graceful of all possible styles, the 'renaissance' as the French choose to term it. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. i. 23 This rationalistic art is the art commonly called Renaissance, marked by a return to pagan systems. 1859 Jephson & Reeve *Brittany* 268 The cathedral front is a huge mass of barbarous Renaissance.

c. *attrib.* with *architecture, building*, etc.

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. App. xi. 370 A choice little piece of description this, of the Renaissance painters. 1857 — *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 103 Verona possesses..the loveliest Renaissance architecture of Italy. 1860 G. A. Sportiswoode in *Vac. Tour* 98 We..contented ourselves with what we saw of its heavy-looking renaissance buildings. 1880

CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Renaissance Braid Work.*—This is also known as Renaissance Lace.

2. Any revival, or period of marked improvement and new life, in art, literature, etc.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 4 Voltairism may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 857/2 The most satisfactory among the signs of a theatrical renaissance.

Renai·ssant, *a. rare.* [a. F. *renaissant*, pres. pple. of *renaître*: cf. RENASCENT.] = prec. 1 c.

1864 MISS COBBE *Italics* 14 The great artistic ages, classic and Renaissant. 1886 *Ch. Times* 17 Sept. 686 Gothic is most appropriate for ecclesiastical buildings and Renaissant for gin-shops, theatres and restaurants.

Renal (rī·năl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *rénal*, or ad. late L. *rēnālis*, f. *rēn* kidney: see REINS.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the reins or kidneys.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Renal veins*, the kidney veins. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Renal Artery*, is said by some, to come out of the Aorta, and to enter into the Kidneys. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* i. (1734) 27 By its extraordinary detersive qualities, it scours and cleanses the renal passages. 1788 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 357 The renal capsules had undergone no change. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 309 The Renal arteries are two large trunks given off from the sides of the aorta. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* v. 105 The renal excretion has naturally an acid reaction.

B. *sb.* A renal artery.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 274 In ten [cases] the upper extremity lay between the inferior mesenteric and the renals.

†**Re·naldry.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *Renald*, obs. var. REYNARD + -RY: cf. obs. F. *renarderie*.] Guile, cunning, craft.

1612 tr. *Passenger of Benvenuto* i. iv. 269 She vsed all malitious Renaldrie [It. *volpina malitia*] to the end I might stay there this night.

Rename (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To name again; *esp.* to give another or new name to.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1850) 423 By that odious re-naming of sin. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 62 It is scarcely worth re-naming, much less answering to. 1675 SHERBURNE *Sphere Manilius* 66 [Philippi] afterwards renamed from Philip..its Reedifier. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 354 The features of the district were renamed. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 36 Then must we have a new vocabulary and re-name the professions.

Re·nardine, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. *Renard* var. REYNARD.] Pertaining to Reynard the Fox. So †**Re·nardism** = REGNARDISM (Blount 1661).

1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 165/2 There has been much learning expended..on the question of why the lion was king in the Renardine tales.

Renascence (rĭnæ·sĕns). Also 9 re- (rī-). [See RENASCENT and -ENCE.]

1. The process or fact of being born anew; rebirth, renewal, revival.

1727 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St Dead* 187 The Souls have a kind of Renascence, or παλιγγενεσία, a new Life, a new World, and all things new. 1827 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 393 The perpetuity and continued re-nascence and spiritual life of Christ.

2. = RENAISSANCE 1.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* 159 The great movement which goes by the name of the Renascence. [*Note*] I have ventured to give to the foreign word *Renaissance* an English form. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 390 Here, as elsewhere, the Renascence found vernacular literature all but dead.

transf. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 5 The four-score volumes which he wrote, are the monument..of a new renascence.

†**Rena·scency.** *Obs.* [See next and -ENCY.] = RENASCENCE 1.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. a 4 This [science] of Architecture..owes her renascency amongst Us to Your Majesties encouragements. *Ibid.* II. i. 91 A renascency from his own Ashes like the Phœnix. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 25 Job would not only curse the day of his Nativity, but also of his Renascency.

Renascent (rĭnæ·sĕnt), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *renascent-em*, pres. pple. of *renascī*, f. *re-* RE- + *nascī* to be born.] **A.** *adj.* That is being born again, reviving, springing up afresh.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Renascent*, springing up, or being born again. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 212/2 Care must also be taken to prevent any external impression on the renascent bark. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* VI. 552 (MS.) To console her cares, And give renascent vigour to her frame! 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 95 These are the first rudiments of the renascent plant. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi, Pen's renascent desire to see his little conquest again. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* ii. (1900) 22 The genius of youthfulness, renascent,..was dominant in that age.

B. *sb.* One who takes part in a renaissance.

1898 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Apr. 115 This we owe to the Greek renascents and to their maintenance of the best standards—the three stars of Attic tragedy.

Rena·scible, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *renasc-ī* (see prec.) + -IBLE.] Capable of being born or produced again (Johnson 1755). Hence **Renascibi·lity** (Bailey 1721); **Rena·scibleness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

†**Renash,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To toss the head.

c 1475 in *Archæologia* (1814) XVII. 293 A rayne of lethir hungry tied fro the hors hede unto the girthis beeneth betwene the ferthir bouse of the hors for renasshyng.

Renat(e, obs. forms of RENNET *sb.*²

†**Rena·te,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *renāt-us*, pa. pple. of *renascī*.] Reborn, reincarnate.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 39/43 Renate, *renatus.* *c* 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. ii, And to confirm yourself in me renate, I hope you'll find my wits legitimate! 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 428/2 So one man often renate, is named Æthalides, Euphorbus, Hermotimus, Pyrrhus, and lastly Pythagoras.

†**Rena·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *renāt-*, ppl. stem of *renascī*: see RENASCENT.] **a.** *pass.* To be born again. **b.** *intr.* To form again.

c 1546 JOVE in Gardiner *Declar. Joye* (1546) 91 b, Thus we electe, called & renated of the Spirit, know y⁰ father in Christ. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 A pernicious fable and ficcion..to feyne a dead man to be renated and newely borne agayne. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 104 The watrie humor being effused may renate or grow agayne.

Rena·vigate, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [RE- 5 a.] To navigate again. So **Renaviga·tion** (Phillips 1658).

1611 COTGR., *Renaviger*, to renauigate, sayle backe, or sayle ouer againe. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1721- in BAILEY and later Dicts. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., To renavigate the Pacific Ocean.

†**Renay',** *sb. Obs.* Also **reney, renye.** [ad. OF. *reneié*, pa. pple. of *reneier*: see next.] A renegade, apostate.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4070 Quod the renay: 'Mercy I crye!' 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 He ys wel renay, þet þet land þet he halt of his lhorde deþ in-to þe hond of his uyende. *Ibid.*, Ine þri maneres is man ycleped reney and uals cristen. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2795 The renye relys abowte and rusches to þe erthe, Roris fulle ruydlye, bot rade he no more.

†**Renay', reny',** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 renai(e, -aye, 4-6 renay, (5 renn-, reyn-); 4 renei(e, 4-6 reney(e, 5 reneyhe. *β.* 4-6 reny(e, 6 renie. [a. OF. *reneier, renier* (*renoier*, etc.):—pop. L. *renegāre*: see RENEGUE, and cf. DENY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To renounce, abjure (one's faith, God, lord, etc.).

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8995 Leuedis he luued,..þat did him drightin to renai. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 524 Me ne stant nouȝt of þe swich awe, þat þou sschalt make me reneie mi lawe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 121 Though a Cristene man coueyted his Crystenedome to reneye [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 þe emperour Iulyan Apostata, whilk reynayd and forsuke Cristen fayth. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 976 We haue heere a mayde whiche with obstinacye Reneyeth [*v.r.* reneyhithe] oure lawes. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2173 Me moste here-After our lord to renay, And in sarisine lau beleue. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/1 Hee ..geueth parte to suche as willinglye will reney their faith. [1900 RALEIGH *Milton* 219 He renayed his ancestry.]

absol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Alþaȝ he by be his riggynge cristen, he renayþ be dede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 371 Lest I..be drawen to renaye, and sey, Who is Lord?

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 739 Thow has a quhill renyit thi fay. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1254, I shalle..make the to renye thy laye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 20/2 It is redde in thystoryes, whan he renyed and forsoke our Lord [etc.]. 1511 *Guylforde's Pylgr.* (Camden) 44 He shall be compelled incontynentlye to renye his fayth and crystendome. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C iv, The king of Nauarre..had felt the poynt thereof if he had not to hys honour..renied hys God. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxix. 285 For that thow should'st reny thy Faith, and her thereby possesse, The Soldan did capitulat.

refl. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* M ij b, They dishort vs from sinne, but I renie myselfe, if euer they coulde cunningly diffine, what that should be, we call sinne.

b. To recant (an opinion). Also *absol.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 87 Fayne were ye to reny, And mercy for to cry, Or be brende by and by. *c* 1533 *Song* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xliv. 121 Which opynions wer good for thee to renay.

2. *a.* To deny, disown (an utterance). *rare*⁻¹.

c 1440 *Partonope**1835 That I haue sayde In no wyse for me shall be renayed [*printed* remayed].

b. To deny the truth of (a statement).

1510-20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 16 For to saye that therin is servage In maryage, but I it reny, For therin is but humayne company. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 66 She blusshed all red,..but not withstandinge she wende well assuredly to have renied al the case.

3. *a.* To refuse, decline (a gift). *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1821 Ho raȝt hym a riche rynk [= ring]..Bot þe renk hit renayed, &..sayde, 'I wil no giftez for gode'.

b. To refuse *to* do something. *rare*⁻¹.

c 1489 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 78 The commons renyed ther taxes to pay Of them demaunded and asked by the kynge; With one voice importune they plainly sayd nay.

†**Renay'ed, reni'ed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED¹, after OF. *reneié*: see RENAY *sb.*] Apostate, renegade.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23111 Wreches mistruand, þat renaid ar traiturs and fals. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 11 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 Þene wos this reame renaide mony ronke ȝeres. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4673 If Fyrumbras may beo taan, þat ilke false reneyed man. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 198 þo Ros vp with rancour þe Renkes reneyed. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 b, This Caddi was a reneyed Christian. 1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. conc. Weapons* 41 b, The Ianissaries .. being Christian mens children renied.

†**Renay'ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. RENAY *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of renouncing or abjuring.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29406 If he in renaijng lijs, efter þat he es monest thris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 719 Reneying of god and hate of his neighebors. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 131 On..is renaying; whan a man forsakyth god, & becomyth a lewe or a sarazene. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 179/1 It was a plaine renaying of Christes faith to doo anye obseruaunce therto.

†**Renay'rie, renoy'rie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *renierie, renoierie*: see RENAY *v.*] Apostacy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 He him to-delþ in þri little boȝes..þe þridde [is] renoyrye. *Ibid.* 19 þe þridde ontreuþe þet comþ of prede ys renayrie.

Rence, Sc. variant of RAINES *Obs.*

Rence, rench, obs. or dial. forms of RINSE *v.*

Rench, obs. form of WRENCH *v.*

†**Re·ncian.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rentien* (Godef.), of obscure origin.] Some kind of cloth.

a 1272 *Luue Ron* 106 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 Ne byt he wiþ þe lond ne leode, Vouh ne gray ne rencyan. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs..þe robes of russet ne of rencyan.

Rencky: see RENKY *a*

Rencontre (renkɒ·ntəɹ, F. rãkoñtr'), *sb.* Also 8 -countre, 9 -conter. [a. F. *rencontre* (13th c.), vbl. sb. f. *rencontrer*: see next and cf. RENCOUNTER *sb.*

The form is given by Blount (1656, etc., copying Cotgrave), but later Dictionaries down to the Webster of 1864 recognize only *rencounter*.]

1. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 3.

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 95 The nice termes his Ma'y standeth in with the French King..makes it necessary to acquaint you with a rencontre I had at Antwerp. 1705 VANBRUGH *Country House* I. iv, *Baron.* We have not seen one another since we were schoolfellows before. *Marquis.* The happiest rencontre! 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., One of the letters..was written just after I had communicated to her my singular rencontre with this lady. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 82 The accidental rencontre of a vessel homeward bound awakens family recollections. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 117 The rencontre was disagreeable, and, to shorten it as much as possible, Isabel..turned back.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

The existence of the use in Eng. is doubtful; quot. 1727-38 is ultimately derived from the *Dict. Universel* of Furetière (1690).

1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Rencontre*, or *an Rencontre*, is a French Phrase signifying, that the Face of a Beast stands right forward, as if it came to meet the Person before it. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rencontre* or *rencontre*, in heraldry is applied to animals when they show the head in front, with both eyes, etc. *Ibid.*, He bears sable, in rencountre, a golden fleece.

2. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 1.

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 154 Then had happened a rencontre betwixt a party of his Majesty's Army and that of the Prince of Orange. 1803 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1838) II 609 *note*, I have not yet discovered whether the battle was occasioned .. by an accidental rencontre of the armies before the truce had commenced. 1824 SILLIMAN *Tour fr. Hartford to Quebec* (ed. 2) 157 *note*, Lord Howe..was killed near Ticonderoga..in a rencontre the day preceding the..assault.

b. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 1 b.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xxviii. 293, I referred to my known resolution of long standing, to avoid a meditated rencontre with any man. 1772 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 125/2 A rencontre has just happened .. between the Marquis de Fleury..and an officer..They fought with pistols. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxvii, Perhaps there mingled with his resolution a secret belief that such a rencontre would not prove fatal. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, The secret of the *rencontre* between him and Colonel Crawley was buried in the profoundest oblivion.

c. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 1 c.

1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Feb, He was mighty witty, and she also making sport with him very inoffensively, that a more pleasant rencontre I never heard. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xxi, I was very much amused at a rencontre between the 'captain'..and one of the passengers, who.. had come on board without having money to pay his fare.

3. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 2. ? *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. ix. I. 476 The affaires of war: wherein oft the most inconsiderable rencontres or occurrences produce the greatest changements. 1770 in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 3 By the..despair and misery which the poor waggoner testified on this unlucky *rencontre*, I guessed we had done some great mischief.

†**Renco·ntre,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -ter. [ad. F. *rencontrer*: see RENCOUNTER *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To encounter, to meet with. **b.** To oppose, reverse.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 67, I was stoped be the manie disorders and deficulties that I rencontred at my first comming. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* v. Wks. 1716 II. 427 To Ranconter and Ruffle the whole course of Nature, and make Heaven a Pair of Stairs to Hell.

Rencounter (renkau·ntəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 renconter, -ountre, 7 rancounter, -tre. [ad. F. *rencontre*: see prec. and cf. RE-ENCOUNTER *sb.*]

1. An encounter or engagement between two opposing forces; a battle, skirmish, conflict.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxiv. 106 At the first rencounter many were ouerthrowen. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 56 Amorathe and Aladino..in the rencountre that they had with Selim [etc.]. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 59 Recounte all the..rencounters of a very fewe Catholikes against the heretikes and rebelles in Flanders. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 419 Tartars are not .. so manly as the Polonians, who counter-blow them at rancounters. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 169 There lately happened a rancounter between some forces of the French.. and some Spaniards. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 28 P 8 There are mentioned several Rencounters between..Detachments of the Swedish and Russian Armies. 1781 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 288 Three little rencounters have happened with the enemy. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 36 The Russian Armies had only to show themselves to beat the Turks in every rencounter.

b. A hostile meeting or encounter between two adversaries; a duel; †sometimes *spec.* (after French usage) distinguished from a regular duel by being unpremeditated. Also without article.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 9 He gan to feare His toward perill,..Which by that new rencounter he should reare. 1676 D'Urfey *Mme. Fickle* II. i, Pox on't, a Rencounter is nothing when thou art us'd to't. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 39 P 7 A Rencounter or Duel was..far from being in Fashion among the Officers that serv'd in the Parliament-Army. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. I. i. 3 Duelling is often deemed a rencounter, and as such is pardoned. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xx, We will dine together and arrange matters for this rencounter. I hope you understand the use of the weapon. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 359 The latter were wont to repair to Granada to settle their affairs of honour, by personal rencounter.

transf. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded, Our late Wars, wherein the Pen Militant hath had as many sharp rancounters as the Sword. 1665 D. Lloyd *State Worthies* (1766) II. 528 There had been before some rancounters or pen combats betwixt him and Dr. Heylin. 1681 Hickeringill *Def. Fullwood's Leges Angliæ* 16 Now for the Rancounter, as thy war-like word is.

c. An encounter or contest of any kind; in early use, esp. a contest in wit or argument.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 386 The Sycilians..are full of witty sentences, and pleasant in their rancounters 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule 3 § 10 The witty rencounters of disputing men. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 166 If so I should, as often it happens in such Rencounters, not onely draw Mr. Bayes, but J. O. too upon my back. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 47 We have a right to lard our history with rencounters and conquests of these voracious animals. 1830 N. S. Wheaton *Jrnl.* 69 Few quarrels and rencounters happened among the boys. 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 6 That unequal rencounter between foolish innocence and the predatory.

fig. 1785 Mme. D'Arblay *Let.* 17 Dec., My next business ..was to be presented [to the king] .I had only to prepare myself for the rencounter.

†d. Antithesis. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 219 Ye haue another figure..which..we may call the encounter [*marg.*, *Antitheton*, or the renconter].

†2. The fact of meeting or falling in with something unpleasant; an unpleasant experience. *Obs.*

1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* v. 4 But now our Lord my God hath geven me rest rownd about: there is no satan, nor il rencounter. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 62 The Turkes.. were mindfull to giue vs the new rancounter of a second alarum. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 23 Our hard entrance into the World, our miserable going out of it, our ..sad Rencounters in it.

3. A chance meeting of two persons, or of a person with a thing. Also *transf.* (quot. 1685).

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 488 My formalists durst neuer attempt..any passing countenance in our rancounters. 1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* III. 30 My eyes and the picture had never any rencounter since. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II v. 314 Millions of People dread the Rencounter of an Algerine as they would that of a crew of Dæmons. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xvi, I was so well pleas'd with this rencounter..that I forgot my resentment 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 46 At sight of Mr. Tyrrel in this unexpected rencounter, his face reddened with indignation. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iv, The casual rencounter had the appearance of a providential interference. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 408 Perhaps at this remote season the embarrassment of a rencounter would not have been intense.

b. A meeting of two things or bodies; an impact, collision Also without article, and *transf.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III i. § 8 By their frequent rancounters and justlings one upon another, they at last link themselves together. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III 38 In the various Rencounter of Bodies knocking and jostling one against another. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* xi, My nose and this very Post should have a Rencounter. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 67 Projecting Bodies, just at its own height..seem to menace the Eye with a Rencounter. 1779 Mann in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 619 When two equal currents of homogeneous fluids meet in opposite directions, there is first a swelling and rising up of them at the point of rencounter. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 92 In this theory, Doctor Hutton wisely steers clear of a rencounter with the sun.

†4. (Also *vessel of rencounter.*) A retort. *Obs.*

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 180/1 Cover the Cucurbit with a Vessel of Rencounter, luting it well. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Age*, Fit a Rencounter to the long Neck, lute the Junctures very close.

Rencounter (renkau·ntəɹ), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6–8 **rancounter.** [ad. F. *rencontrer*: cf. prec. and Reencounter *v.*]

1. *trans.* To meet or encounter (an army, person, etc.) in hostile fashion; to engage (one) in fight.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 *Preamble*, With the Kinges hooste roiall..they were rencountered, vaynquesshed, dispersed. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 39 But th' Elfin knight,.. him rencountring fierce, reskewd the noble pray. 1620–55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 31 Boadicia..bearing down all before her till rencountred by Suetonius. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 90 Forced him to return back into the Battel, where General Sobieski with a party Rencountred him.

†b. *intr.* To encounter each other in battle.

1591 Jas. I *Lepanto* 11 Betwixt the baptiz'd race And circumcised Turband Turkes, Rencountring in that place.

2. *trans.* To meet or fall in with (a person, etc.).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 7 The historigraphours rehersis of ane pure man of pesse, quha be chance rencountrit kyng darius. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 404 A schip of the toun of Tweisk..and ane uther schip..wer in thair dew cours rancounterit and takin be a schip of weare. 1672 Shadwell *Miser* v. iii, I wonder who those fellows were we rancounter'd last night. 1696 Aubrey *Misc.* 72 A Minister walking over the Park to give Sir John Warre a visit, was rencountred by a venerable old man. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* 97 On the occasion I had the good fortune to rencounter you at Durris-deer.

†b. *intr.* Const. *with. Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 330 To my great contentment, I rancountred here with a countrey Gentleman of mine. *Ibid.* VIII. 373 Vpon the seauenth day, wee rancountred with another soyle. 1644 Sir W. Mure *Let.* Wks. (S. T. S.) Introd. 16 We are now lying before Newcastle engaiged anew to rancounter wt new dangers. 1676 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 475 The English rencounters with the Dutch Smyrna fleet. and takes some of them.

c. To meet each other.

1802 Ld. Campbell *Let.* in *Life* (1881) I. 100 They had arrived before me, but through some misunderstanding we never rencountered.

†3. *trans.* To come into contact or collision with.

1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 38 The Repulse or Antiperistasis, which the hot and dry exhalations meet with by rancountring the cold Clouds. 1685 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. 146 Men wander about in the dark, and justle and rancounter one another. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* VII. 544 Swords clashing Swords, and Shields rencountring Shields.

b. *intr.* To come together, collide. *Obs.*

1712 Blackmore *Creation* I. (ed. 2) 8 Could stupid Atomes ..From Regions opposite begin their Flight, That here they might Rencounter, here Unite? 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 239 The balls will seem to rencounter and pass over each other.

†4. To move counter *to* something. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

1689 T. Plunket *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Ran-counter to the counter-part, and you Perchance some un-expected thing may do.

Hence **Rencou·ntering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 505 There is a certaine place of sea, where these destracted tydes make their rancountering Randeouure, that whirleth euer about. 1720 Swift *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 35 What a figure he would make at a siege or blockade or rencountering.

†**Rencq,** obs. variant of Rank *sb.*1

1585 Q. Elizabeth in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 29 It becometh, therefor, all our rencq to deale sincerely.

Rend, *sb.* [f. the verb: cf. Rent *sb.*]

†1. A rent, split, division. *Obs. rare.*

1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* 381 O what rends and ruins had it prevented in the Christian world? *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 99 There appeared such a rend among the Officers of the Army, that the Protector was compelled to displace many of them.

2. *techn.* (See quots.)

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rends* in a Ship, are the same as the Seams between her Planks. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *Rends*, large open splits or shakes in timber, by its being exposed to the wind and sun.

Rend (rend), *v.*1 *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **rent.** Forms: 1 **rendan** (**hrendan**), 3–4 **renden,** 4 5 **ronde,** (4 **reende,** 5 **-yn, reynd**), 6– **rend.** *Pa. t.* 3 **rend**(d)e, 3–6 **rente,** 4– **rent.** *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-rend,** 6–7, 9 **rended**; 5–6 **rente,** 4– **rent.** See also Rent *v.* [OE. *rendan* = OFris. *renda, randa* (mod.Frris. *renne, ranne*), not represented in the other Teut. languages.]

1. *trans.* a. To tear, to pull violently or by main force, *off, out of,* or *from* a thing or place; to tear *off* or *away.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xi 8 Oðero ða twiggo..ʒebugun *vel* rendon of ðæm trewum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Heo hauede bipiled mine figer—irend of al þe rinde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr Kn't.* 1332 Syþen rytte þay þe foure lymmes, & rent of þe hyde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol* 635 He smoot me ones. For þat I rente out of his book a leef. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8518 þen Andromaca for dol..rent of hir clothis. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 123 Not rend [1580 rent] off, but cut off, ripe beane with a knife. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. v. 6 As if she had intended Out of his breast the very heart have rended. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 94 Being so rudely rent off, it hath..defaced his monument. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 455 The Rocks are from their old Foundations rent. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 27 He.. began to cut and rip and rend away the lacings of his suit. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* I. 124 Altar, whence the cross was rent. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 362, I seemed to rend away and fling off the habit of a lifetime.

fig. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 93 We must not rend our Subiects from our Lawes, and sticke them in our Will.

b. To take forcibly away *from* a person.

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xi. 11, I wil surely rend the kingdome from thee. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 394 This Kingdome after it was rent from the Romanes, remained in subiection vnder the French *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 341 So shall thy government be rent from thee and thy house.

c. *To rap* (or *rive*) *and rend*: see Rap *v.*3 1 b and Rive *v.*

2. To tear, wrench, drag *up* or *down.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2152 [He bade] þurhdriuen hire tittes Wið irnene neiles, & renden ham up..wið þe breoste roten. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn't.'s T.* 132 He wan the Citee..And rente adoun bothe wall and sparre and rafter. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12511 Cut down [were] þere sailes, Ropis al to rochit, rent vp the hacches. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1083 þe fowle wedes and wycys, I reynd vp be þe rote. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. viii. 16 Troianis agane, schaipand defence to mak, Rent turrettis doun. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. 56 God rent them up by the roots in the days of Pekah. 1733 Budgell *Bee* IV. 437 Whose daring Sons, by wild Ambition driv'n, Rent up the Hills, and lifted Earth to Heav'n.

3. To tear apart (*asunder*) or in pieces.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 7 Hrendas *vel* scearfað..hia [*Rushw.* ceorfas *vel* rendas; L. *succidite illam*]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5871 Lute vuel þoȝte he, þo me is wombe rende. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 727 þe fiss þat þi net rente. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 527 For he þat is to rakel to renden his clobez, Mot efte sitte..to sewe hem togeder. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1851 þe werwolf. went to him euene, wiþ a rude roring as he him rende wold. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 646 *Cleopatra*, He rent [= rendeth] the seyl with hokys lyk a sithe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 317 For him þat rewfully rase, and rente was one rude. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 26 Than Vortiger..made hem to be rente and drawen a-sonder. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xv. 27 He gat him by yᵉ edge of his garment & rente it. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1370 Upon those gates..he fiercely flewe, And, rending them in pieces [etc.]. 1645 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 331 The graue Venerable Bishop fetcht such a sigh, that would haue rended a rock asunder 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 422 She tears the Harness, and she rends the Rein. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 363 The Telamonian lance his belly rends. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 411 Through generous scorn To rend a victim trembling at his foot. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 17 At times the black volume of clouds over head seemed rent asunder by flashes of lightning. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi. 42 The glacier..is rent by deep fissures. 1878 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 7 A banner that was many a time rent but was never out of the field.

b. To tear (one's clothes or hair) in token of rage, grief, horror, or despair.

a 1225 *Juliana* 70 þa þe reue iseh þis, he rende his cladeȝ. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 99 Whon the soudan this iherde..His robe he rente adoun. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 870 *Thisbe*, Who koude write..how hire heere she rente. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 195 Than a squyer that saugh hym..com cryinge and betynge his hondes to-geder, and rendinge his heer. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II 65 The man of Benjamin came .. with his clothes rent, and dust upon his head, in token of heaviness. 1730 Young *Par. Job* 17 His friends..In anguish of their hearts their mantles rent. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 29 She rends her silken robes, and golden hair. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 308 Lo, they will weep, and rend their hair.

c. To wear *out* (clothes) by tearing, *rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. v. 5 Thou shalt not gurmandize ..And sleepe, and snore, and rend apparrell out.

d. *techn.* To make (laths) by cleaving wood along the grain into thin strips; also, to strip (trees) of bark.

1688 [Implied in *lath-render*]. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 612 The following is the method of rending or splitting laths. 1859 T. L. Donaldson *Handbk. Specifications* 137 The laths are to be rended out of the best..fir timber. 1893 Baring-Gould *Curgenven* xiv, The stools of coppice..were of some five years' growth since last 'rended' for bark.

4. To tear apart or in pieces, in *fig.* applications; in later use, esp. to split into parties or factions.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III 441 Fals men multiplien mony bokes of þe Chirche, nowe reendynge byleve, and nowe clowtyng heresies. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxii, He therfore was rente with curses and rebukes of the people. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 47 For whose deare sake, thou didst then rend thy faith Into a thousand oathes. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 285 Hereupon arose such a schisme, as rent that country into very many parts. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 309 The Commons live, by no Divisions rent. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II (1724) I. 274 He saw both Church and State were rent. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 421 Popes and anti-popes arose. Europe was rent asunder by these disputes. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. v. 246 Navarre..still continued to be rent with those sanguinary feuds. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xiv. 195 While men are about to rend each others reputations.

b. Used to denote the effect of sounds, esp. loud noises, on the air.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 509 Anon the dreadfull Thunder Doth rend the region. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 182 Thunder mixt with Haile..must rend th' Egyptian Skie. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 557 Then, thrice the Ravens rend the liquid Air. 1738 Gray *Propertius* iii. 47 While the vaulted Skies loud Ios rend. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 318 A shout of joy rent the air.

c. To lacerate (the heart, soul, etc.) with painful feelings.

a 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 614 His heart is not rent, his mind is not troubled. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Ab.* § 104 That Scripture did also tear and rend my soul. 1766 Goldsm. *Hermit* xl, The sigh that rends thy constant heart Shall break thy Edwin's too. 1877 'Rita' *Vivienne* III. vii, His strong frame rent and shaken by a storm of emotion. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 87 Her heart was rent by contending emotions.

5. *absol.* To tear; to act by tearing.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3506 Ne slo ðu nogt wið hond ne wil, Ne rend, ne beat nogt wið vn-skil. 1388 Wyclif *Jer.* xv. 3 A swerd to sleeynge, and doggis for to reende *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10209 He hurlit of helmys, hedis within, Rent thurgh ribbis. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i 248 Whose Rage doth rend Like interrupted Waters. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 122 If schisme parted the congregations before, now it rent and mangl'd. 1818 Shelley *Julian* 357 The dagger heals not, but may rend again. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 240 Never cast your pearls to swine, Who turn, and rend and trample.

6. *intr.* To burst, split, break, or tear. Also *fig.*

c 1205 Lay. 7849 Scipen gunnen helden, bosmes þer rendden, water in wende. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit and rent. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery* B iij, I should..heale that hart that rendes. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 25 My shoe shall rend. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xv. 27 He laid hold vpon the skirt of his mantle, and it rent. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 268 The Rocke, which (as they say) rent at his crucifying. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest cr.* I. Wks. 1716 III. 59 Samuel's Cassock, made of rotten black Cloath, perhaps, or else it would not have rent. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 245 The mizen rending from the bolt-rope flew. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv Germ Poetry* I. 277 The veil of the temple rends; an earthquake is felt. 1840 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II II. vii 79 The walls of tenements rending and sinking, until a deep chasm..was formed.

Hence **Re·nded** *ppl. a.*1, torn, rent.

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 116 Bernard had farther the satisfaction .. of sewing together .. the rended vesture of the papacy. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 305 Straw for plaiting has recently been supplemented..by the rended leaves of palms.

Rend, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *rend-*, stem of F. *rendre* RENDER *v.* 17 a: cf. RAND *v.*[4] and RIND *v.*] *trans.* To melt; to produce by melting. Hence **Re'nded** *ppl. a.*[2]

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cv. 19 Þe kalfe þai rendid, þe ydol þai made. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 167, ij great cakes of rended tallowe xxxiijs. iiijd. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 30 In makinge of your salve, yow are first to rende or melte your tallowe in a panne

Render (re·ndɔi), *sb.*[1] [f. REND *v.*[1] + -ER 1.] One who rends or tears. (Cf. *lath-render.*)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1595) 92 Whie doe you thus vngratefullie become..wretched renders and tearers of your mothers bowels? 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 92 The most part of Israel judged them to be renders of the unity of the kirk 1660 GAUDEN *Hieranis* 240 Our renders will needs be our reformers and repairers.

Render (re·ndɔi), *sb.*[2] Also 4 **rendre**, 8 *Sc.* **rander.** [f. RENDER *v.*]

†**1.** A lesson, repetition. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Qwan i kan mi lesson [to] mi meyster wil i gon, That heres me mi rendre.

†**2.** The act of rendering up, or making over to another; surrender (of a person or place). *Obs.*

In the *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 301 *sure render* is prob. a mistake for *surrender.*

1548 GRAT *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 98, I meane the applyall and render of the benefyghtes of Christis deth and resurrection. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXV, Take thou my oblacion, poore but free, Which..knows no art But mutuall render, onely mee for thee. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 107. 580/2 Hee also tooke sundry places of speciall importance, some by render, some by assault. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VIII. 2 The enemies conquest was followed with the present surrender of Middelburg...By which Render Mondragonio gained such honour as we seldome read parallelled *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 65 If any Man would render himself to the Judgment of the King, where the King hath committed all his power judicial to another, such a render should be to no effect.

3. *Law.* a. (Usu. *grant and render*: cf. the vb. 3 b.) A return made by the cognizee to the cognizor in a fine; a conveyance of this nature.

For legal details see esp. Cruise *Digest* (1818) V. 107 ff.

[1581 KITCHIN *Le Courte Leete*, etc. 153 Fine sur graunt & render, per que le conisee graunt & render al conisour les terres en taile.] 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 52 A Tenant for life may not without danger to lose his estate, be cognisor in a fine upon grant and render. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 353 Here it is proved by Littleton, that the grant and render..is not void. 1651 tr. *Sir J. Davies' Abridg. Reports* II. 41 A fine with grant and render implies a consideration in it selfe. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v, A fine with render is that whereby something is rendered back again by the cognisee to the cognisor. 1773 SALKELD *Reports* s.v. *Fines* 3 G, Fine and Render is a conveyance at Common Law and the Render makes the Conusor a new Purchaser. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 108 In a fine of this sort, the render must be made of the lands demanded in the original writ, or of something issuing out of those lands.

b. A return in money or kind, or in some service, made by a tenant to the superior.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XXXI. (1739) 47 With a render of rent, which in those days was of Corn or other Victual. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 221 It is frequent in domesday-book, after specifying the rent due to the crown, to add likewise the quantity of gold or other renders reserved to the queen. 1765 *Ibid.* II. 290 This render..in socage..usually consists of money, though it may consist of services still, or of any other certain profit. 1848 PETRIE tr. *A.-S. Chron.* 458/2 They swore..that they would..make such renders from the land as had been done before to any other King. 1887 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 169 Payments in money and renders in kind.

†c. *In render*: (see quot 1607). *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Render*, Also there be certaine things in a manor..that lie in Render, that is, must be delivered or answered by the Tenent, as rents, reliefe, heriots, and other seruices. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 3 All Socage Services whatever which lie in Render. 1742 VINER *Abridgment* XIV. 136 If a Thing which lies in Render be granted to another and his Heirs annually, the Non-Payment of it in one Year shall not be any Discharge.

d. The act of performing a service.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 325 If each of us promise the other to render the other a service, but the render of either of the services is not made to depend on the render of the other.

†**4.** The act of rendering an account, statement, etc.; an account of expenses. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 22 Newnesse Of Clotens death..may driue vs to a render Where we haue liu'd. *Ibid.* V. iv. 27 If of my Freedome 'tis the maine part, take No stricter render of me, then my All. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 277 At the young lord's full age the books themselves, in which stood every farthing accountable in proper place, were exhibited for a render of his accounts. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 113 The squire ordain'd nae rander to be kept.

5. The first coat of plaster or the like applied to a brick or stone surface.

1823 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 221 One hundred and fifty yards of render and set. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 80 Rough render in cement and sand, per yard.

Render (re·ndɔi), *v.* Also 4-8 **rendre**, 6-7 *Sc.* **rendir**, **ran(n)der.** [a. OF. *rendre*:—pop. Lat. **rendĕre* (also found in med.L.) an alteration, on anal. of *prendĕre*, of class.L. *reddĕre* to give back, f. *red-* RE- + *dare* to give.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To repeat (something learned); to say over, recite; ? to commit to memory. *Obs.*

In quot. 1362 the reading *rendred* is supported by the alliteration and the later versions: cf. also A. IX. 82.

c 1385 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 299, I donke upon David til mi tonge talmen; I ne rendrede nowt, sithen men beren palmes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 125, I droun me a mong þis drapers my Donet to learne..Among þis Riche Rayes lernde I (*v.r.* I rendrit) a Les-un. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVIII. 322 Til þei coupe speke and spelle..Recorden hit and rendren hit. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4800 It is so writen in my thought,..That all by herte I can it render. 1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I rendre my lesson, as a chylde dothe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 48 With orisounis..I randerit ouir to God Omnipotent. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Decantare*, .. to render or repete.

†b. With *out*: To relate, narrate. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Beryn* 450 Kit be-gan to rendir out al thing as it was.

2. To give in return, to make return of. Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 He salwed her and she rendrid to him his salewe. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* V. iv, Men ought not to rendre euylle for good. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 46 In thy youth the scyence engender That in thyne age it may the worship render. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 171 b, He sheweth himself ingrate and vngentle, and for kyndnes rendereth vnkyndnes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Scant sayd I theese speeches, when woords to me dolful he rendred. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 8 It is iust with God (saith Paul) to render tribulation to those that afflict his Saints. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1232 Can my ears vnus'd Hear these dishonours, and not render death? 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 423 Till Helen's woes at full reveng'd appear, And Troy's proud matrons render tear for tear. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 959 Receiving benefits and rendering none. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 15 Ought we to render evil for evil at all..?

b. To return (thanks).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. i, Al maner of folke ought to rendre and gyue thankynges..to theyr good doers. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 218, I can not render thankes to your holynes for ye good that ye haue done to vs. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, To rendre thankes for the greate benefytes that we haue receyued at his handes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 29 Me thinkes I haue giuen him a penie, and he renders me the beggerly thankes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 6 What thanks sufficient, or what recompence Equal have I to render thee? 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 127 The rendering Thanks for the Victory. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* 48 Render thanks to the Giver.

†c. To recompense, requite. *Obs. rare.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* ix. 56 Thus God rendred the wickednes of Abimelech..in slaying his seventy brethren.

†d. *absol.* To make return or recompense. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* XXXIV. 11 For he wil rendre vnto man according to his worke.

3. To give (†or hand) back, to restore. Also with *again* or *back.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 92 Rendryng..the gers pilis thar hycht Als far as catal. Had in thar pastur eyt and knyp away. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 203, I render agayne to you all your londes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* IV. 20 When he had folded the booke, he rendred it to the minister. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* III. ii, I beseech your Lordship to render me my knife again. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 749 Desirous to resigne, and render back All I receav'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 347 Then Troy shall render back what she detains. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil the Great* VIII. 99 The Lord..rendering back to man again the grace which he..had lost.

absol. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) I. 146 Reddie ressaunris, bot to rander nocht.

b. *Law* (usu. *grant and render*). Of a cognizee: To make over as a return to the cognizor in a fine. (Cf. the sb. 3 a.)

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 58 None can take by the first estate granted or rendred by a fine, but some of the parties named in the writ. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Render*, A fine is either single, by which nothing is graunted, or rendred backe againe by the Cognizee, to the Cognizour: or double. 1623 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet*, etc. (ed. 2) 299 A Fine upon grant and render, by which the Conisee grants and renders to the Conisor, the Lands in taile. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 354 The cognizee, after the right is acknowledged to be in him, grants back again, or renders to the cognizor..some other estate in the premises. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 261 They by the same fine granted and rendered the same lands to the use of the said I. S.

c. To give back, return (a sound, image, etc.) by reflection or repercussion. Also with *back.*

a 1600 MONTGOMERIL *Misc. Poems* VIII. 30 The roches rings, and rendirs me my cryis. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 122 Who, like a gate of steele, Fronting the sunne, receiues and renders backe His figure, and his heate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 69 Hollow Rocks that render back the Sound, And doubled Images of Voice rebound. 1822 SHELLEY *When the lamp is shattered* II, The heart's echoes render No song when the spirit is mute.

fig. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 82 [They] rendred such aspect As Cloudie men vse to doe to their aduersaries.

4. To reproduce or represent, esp. by artistic means; to depict.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 44 List his discourse of Warre; and you shall heare A fearefull Battaile rendred you in Musique. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 195 Devoid of imagination..he could render nothing but what he saw before his eyes. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 797 The strange-statued gate Where Arthur's wars were render'd mystically. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 276 A name that should approximately or metaphorically render at least one of its most prominent features. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

b. To play or perform (music).

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 66 As the Organ or Pipe renders the Tune which it understands not. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Instit. Arts* Poems, etc. 198 Some intervals, which cannot easily be rendered on our instruments. 1887 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 382 The services were magnificently done—'rendered' I suppose I should say. 1893 *Daily News* 25 May 5/3 The band and muffled drums rendering the Dead March in 'Saul'.

†**5.** To represent or describe (a person or thing) as being of a certain character or in a certain state; to give or make (one) out to be. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 123 O, I haue heard him speake of that same brother, And he did render him the most vnnaturall That liu'd amongst men. 1601 — *All's Well* I. iii. 236 There is a remedie..To cure the desperate languishings whereof The King is render'd lost. 1642 *Vind. Smectymnuus* Pref., He endeavours to render us to the Reader as destitute of all learning. 1703 in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 81 He has taken the liberty to render thy keeping a coach..to be not at all with the appearance of a Quaker. 1726 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 215 That to do right is not so difficult a Task as some would render it.

†b. To show, demonstrate. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 205 Thou..hast such an opinion of thyself, and of what thou doest, as plainly renders thee to be one that did never see a necessity [etc.].

6. To reproduce or express in another language, to translate. Also const. *into.*

1610 T. LORKIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II. III. 221 Two other houres he spends in French; one in reading, the other in rendring to his teacher some part of a Latine author by word of mouth. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 102 That place in Exo. 23. 12...is abusively rendred by you. 1665 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 10 A skilful interpreter may happily enough render into his own language a great part of what he translates. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 212 He takes them from the Hebrew,..and not as the Septuagint has rendered it. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 13 The oldest [edition] which remains was rendered into 'beau langage'. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 338, I have rendered the whole [inscription] without doubt, as addressed to the Christian. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 3 The word has been rendered in different places either Temperance or Wisdom.

b To make out, succeed in reading. *rare*—[1].

1864 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) II. 311 Can you render my pencil? The physician has taken away my pen.

II. 7. To hand over, deliver, commend, or commit, to another; to give, in various senses, † to grant, concede.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 406 Þat scho mycht þare resawit be, & tak þe habyt, & rendryt be to þame as bruthyre. 1547-64 BAUDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 104 b, By pacience we are rendred unto god and proved amongest men. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 49 Take this same letter, And ..see thou render this Into my cosin's hand. 1607 — *Cor.* I. ix. 34 Of all the treasure in this field atcheiued..We render you the Tenth. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Apollo* 117 To render the effect Of mens demands to them, before they fall. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 369 It shall be my task To render thee the Parthian at dispose. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 450 The contract of sale shall not bind him so as that he shall render the price. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xl. IV. 101 Organs that secrete the gastric juice and render it to the stomach. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 452 Affirming that his father left him gold..which was not render'd to him.

absol. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v 36 In kissing doe you render, or receiue? *Patr.* Both take and giue.

transf. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 31 These stairs render you up at the Great Hall.

8. To give up, surrender, resign, relinquish. Also with *up.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13069 Then prinses..Saydon Orestes be right shuld render his londes, And be exilede. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCXVII. 236 Accordynge to his othe, he shulde render the lande, or delyuer it vnto the possessyon of William. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. CCXII. 258 The frenche kynge..shall rendre and delyuer to the sayde kynge of Englande..the honours, regalities, obeisaunce, homages [etc.]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 162 My spreit I rander in thy handis, Eternal God of veritie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 185 Ile make her render vp her Page to me. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 33 She rendred life, Thy name so buried in her. 1673 *S' too him Bayes* 29, I render my cause, as the sword-men would have it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 744 The thriven Calves..render their sweet Souls before the plenteous Rack. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i, I have learnt to hold My Life from none, but from the Gods who gave it, Nor mean to render it on any Terms. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* xiv, Tomb of Arminius! render up thy dead. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* V. 350 Her Queen Mounted the steps again and took her place, Which Juan rendered silently. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 216 To this royal or political art all the arts..seemed to render up the supremacy.

b. *esp.* To surrender (a stronghold, town, etc.) to the enemy.

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxliii. 214 They alle shold..bere with them suche goodes as they had, and rendre and gyue ouer the dongeon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 84 There was a mutteryng that the toune of Caleys should be rendred into the Frenche kinges handes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 90 When the toune was ones rendred, the Byshop of Rome, Clement, chopped of the heades of certen of the Senatours. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 33 To Cæsar will I render My legions and my Horse. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 96 After he had held out six dayes, he was forc't to render it and himself up at mercy. 1759 *Hist. War in Ann. Reg.* 42/2 The capital of French America was rendered to the English, after a most severe campaign. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. LXXXVII, The city's taken, but not render'd! 1865 TRENCH *Gustavus Adolphus* II. 79 In the city rendered by compact, and not taken by storm.

c. *refl.* To give (oneself) up; to surrender.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* XIV. 113 Sa mony castellis and tounis quhilkis had randrit them be trason to Annibal. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 4 My hower is almost come, When I to sulphurous and tormenting Flames Must render vp my selfe.

a 1670 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 33, I thought it not fit now ..to bid the rest to render themselves to me. 1700 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3885/1 Such Seamen..who..shall Render themselves.., shall not be Prosecuted before a Court Marshal. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 279 Those that are in default till the Exigent in Treason, tho' they render themselves to Justice, forfeit their Chattels. 1822 Shelley *Hellas* 386 Then said the Pacha, 'Slaves, Render yourselves —they have abandoned you'. 1863 Mrs. A. E. Challice *Heroes*, etc. *Louis XVI*, II. 247 Lord Cornwallis and his army rendered themselves prisoners of War.

† **d.** *intr.* = prec. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 213 They renderyd be such appointement, that they went in ther shyrtes with stykkes in ther handes. 1589 *Late Vox. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 85 Upon the first Fire thereof he rendered, and compounded to goe away with his baggage and Armes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 60 The passengers gaue counsell, rather to render, then fight. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* IV. i, I am ready to render on Discretion.

† **9.** To send *forth* properly provided. *Obs.*[-1]

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 314 Al only at his oghne cost Sche schal be rendred forth with hire.

† **b.** To give out, emit, discharge. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxxii. 254 Without the toun..ben founden somme fontaynes, but they be but fewe and they rendre but lytil water. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* H iv, Her holy body rendrid holy oyle. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 317 They al lamented. & rendred teerys in habundance. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 65 Quhayr as the quhissyll rendris soundis seyr. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 80 Although it were a male, yet it did render his urine backward. 1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 16 A Vessell ..to receive the Water ,and to render it by the Pipe 7. 1705-30 S. Gale in Nichols *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 7 The whole of cedar, which renders a fine fragrancy.

† **c** To bring forth (young). *Obs. rare*[-1].

1607 Topsell. *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 18 In the twelfe moneth after their copulation, they render their foles.

10. To give (an account, reason, answer, etc.); to submit to, or lay before, another for consideration or approval; also, in mod. use, to send in (an account) to a customer or purchaser.

1482 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 22 And there eche rendred his reson of that he had founde and lerned. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Of Ceremonies*, Here be certayne causes rendered, why some of the accustomed Ceremonies be put awaye. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i 337, I will challenge him:..By this hand, Claudio shall render me a deere account. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I iii. 49 Moe reasons for this action At our more leysure, shall I render you. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 205 There can be rendred no one generall answer for them all. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. II. § 14 To see how well he acquits himself in rendring an account of the Origine of the Universe. 1753 Johnson *Diary* 3 Apr. in *Boswell*, When I shall render up, at the last day, an account of the talent committed to me. 1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 76 It is with the greatest pain I have to render so long a list of killed and wounded. 1838-9 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 42 At the head of each gang [of negroes] is a driver,..who renders an account of each individual slave and his work every evening to the overseer. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth.* 74 Thou hast betray'd thy nature and thy name, Not rendering true answer, as beseemed Thy fealty.

† **b.** To declare, state. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. iv. 119 Render to me some corporall signe about her More euident then this. *Ibid.* v. v. 135 My boone is that this Gentleman may render Of whom he had this Ring.

11. To pay as a rent, tax, or other acknowledgement of dependence. (Cf. the sb. 3 b.)

1526 Tindale *Prol. Matt.* Wks. (1573) 35/1 The husbandmen..would not render to the Lorde of the fruit in due tyme, and therfore [it] was taken from them 1611 Bible *Mark* xii. 17 Render to Cesar the things that are Cesars 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 434. 187 If the tenant had been by fealtie and a horse to be rendred yearely. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl* s. v. *Render* sb., Other [things] which lie in render, that is, must be rendered or answered by the tenant, as rents, reliefs, heriots, and other services. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk* 317 It is soke, and it is waste, and it renders a pair of spurs. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 158 The successors..swore to observe the old fealty and render the old tribute to the English Crown.

fig. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 160 My tributarie teares, I render for my Bretherens Obsequies.

† **b.** To bring in, yield (a revenue). *Obs.*[-1]

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I 16 The Jesuites have a Garden, full of Fruit-trees of all sorts, which render them a considerable Revenue yearly.

12. To give, pay, exhibit, or show (obedience, honour, attention, etc.); to do (a service).

1588 J. Craig in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 249 The honour of God to whilkes al christien men ar oblesed .. to rander obedience. 1630 *K. Johnston's Kingd. & Commw.* 123 Fealty and homage;..which he hath ever since the time of Francis the first, denied to render. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* v. 8 Our mouthes wide opened in rendring honour unto him. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, I feel indebted to you for the service you have rendered me. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xv, There were personal attentions to be rendered. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iii. 78 Two friends who were to render him some undefined assistance.

fig. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iii. 33 And Hymen now with luckier issue speeds, Then this for whom we rendred vp this woe.

13. *refl.* To present (oneself), take steps to be *at* († or *in*) a certain place. Hence *intr.* to be present; to hold, obtain (*rare*).

1619 in *Eng. & Germ* (Camden) 82 In regard of the great diligence he is to make to render himself in Germany with all speede possible. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom* I. 1 All those Princes..rendred themselves at the Tent of the Emperour Amadis of Greece. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* II. 79 Rendring himself at the Garden-gate, by Virtue of his Key, he open'd it. 1754 Franklin *Plan of Union* Wks. 1887 II. 361 The most distant members..may probably render themselves at Philadelphia in fifteen to twenty days. 1822 Shelley *Sel. Lett.* (1882) 173 The tocsin of the Convent sounded, and it required all the efforts of the Prioress to prevent the Spouses of God from rendering themselves ..to the accustomed signal. 1858 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 166, I rendered myself at Paddington station on Friday morning. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 374, I believe that some such quality, renders in the whole order.

† **b.** *trans.* in similar use. *Obs. rare.*

a 1637 B. Jonson *Forest* iv, *To World* viii, What bird or beast..That fled his cage, ..wull Render his head in there againe! *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 89 Every soldier .. coming him near upon 100 crowns before he could be rendered in Flanders.

c. To infuse (a quality) *into* a thing. *rare*[-1].

a 1887 R. Jefferies *The Open Air* (1893) 243, I wonder the painters..do not sometimes take these scraps of earth and render into them the idea which fills a clod with beauty.

III. 14. To bring (one) *into* a state or condition (*obs.*); also, to cause to be *in* a certain state. *rare.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ix. 37 That it maye playse the..to rendre theym from theyr lacyuyte in-to..shamefaste chastyte 1633 Ford *Broken H.* IV. i, Quiet These vain unruly passions which will render you Into a madness. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 67 He is rendred into a capacity, 1. Of knowing Him. 2. Of knowing his Will. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 305 Homberg, whose great Capacity . has render'd him in mighty Esteem with all the Learned. 1810 S. Green *Reformist* I. 137 The visionary schemes of fanaticism rendered the thoughts of Percival in continual terror of all worldly pleasure.

† **b.** To present or expose *to*, to bring *under*, something. *Obs.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 312 Her private virtues rendring her to the imitation..of all. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 57 Twelve men enquired of the fame and ground thereof; which if liked, rendred the party under the spot of delinquency. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 His having a prince's mind imprisoned in a poor man's purse rendered him to the contempt of such who were not ingenuous.

15. To make, to cause to be or become, of a certain nature, quality, etc. (Cf Make *v.* 48.)

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 197 It was ons possessed of Englysh men, but it was rendred Frenche, in the tyme of Charles the first. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 88 These assume but valors excrement, To render them redoubted. 1602 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 303 O ye Gods! Render me worthy of this Noble Wife. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 146 That [testimony] once rendred in-valid, the Bishop could easily prognosticate his own ruine. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1280 He Their Armories and Magazins contemns, Renders them useless. 1705 Addison *Italy* 2 The Desarts that have been render'd so famous by the Penance of Mary Magdalene. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 340 *note*, He had a friend whose advice rendered all their endeavours ineffectual. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 357 Cases in which superadded words of limitation may control the word heirs, so as to render them words of purchase 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 66 The total silence . rendered it probable, that the Burmas had not awaited the assault. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II xix 334 The absorbed heat is expended in rendering the substance viscous. 1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* 120 The big hybrid screw liners had already rendered H.M.S Queen an obsolete type.

refl. 1652 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 85 The Spaniards also having renched themselves masters of so many Posts. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E India & P.* 271 From a Salvage Prince [he] rendred himself a tame Follower of the Patriarch.

† **b.** Const. with *as* or *to be*. *Obs.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 51 The Tiler .renders the Noble mans roof, as a beggars Coate. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 15 So many Segments..as are taken away, renders the Figure inscribed to be a so-many-sided Figure. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 137 By this means we render Foreign Colonies and Plantations, to be in effect the Colonies and Plantations of Great-Britain. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 81 The great reformations introduced. , as well as the discoveries made, render former accounts to be but little depended on.

† **16.** To cause, produce (a feeling). *Obs. rare*[-1].

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 1 This action is of such an.. extraordinary nature, as may render astonishment to the.. most capeable understandings.

IV. 17. *techn.* **a.** To melt (fat, etc.); to obtain or extract by melting; to clarify. Cf. Rend *v.*[2]

c 1375 [see Rendered *ppl. a.*] 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 102/2 Render the Tallow, is to poure it through a Strainer, to keep the Dross from the pure Tallow. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 149 The fat..being rendered, or melted down. 1844 H Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 243 Hog's lard is rendered in exactly the same manner as mutton suet. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 453 It is understood that twelve hours suffice to render the oil

b. *Plastering.* To cover (stone or brickwork) with a first coating of plaster. Cf. Render-set.

1750 *Wren's Parentalia* 309 St. Andrew's Wardrobe Church. was..built of Brick, but finished or rendered over in imitation of Stone. 1756 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 530 For rendring the walls of the Stair-cases and ceilings of the same. 1826 Gwilt *Rudiments Archit.* Gloss. s.v., The first of three Coat work upon laths, or on brick work, which has been previously rendered. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 363 Of outside wall..208 square yards, which must be 'rendered' within if built with stone. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 128 Rendering is the first coat upon a naked wall; thus we say, rendered and set. .. Render, float, and set, is three-coat work.

c. *Naut.* (See quots. and Rendering *vbl. sb.* 3 b.)

1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 120 *Render*, to pass a rope through a place A rope is said to render or not, according as it goes freely through any place. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 568 Any rope, hawser, or cable is 'rendered' by easing it round the bitts. *Ibid*, The rope of a lanyard or tackle is said to render when, by pulling upon one part, each other part takes its share of the strain.

Renderable (re·ndərăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being rendered.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 176 So that at all times the books were an account renderable of every branch. 1900 W. W. Peyton in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 528 The word is renderable only by a phrase.

Rendered (re·ndərd), *ppl. a.* [f. Render *v.* 17 a + -ed[1].] Molten, or melted.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 23314 (Fairf.), In hate brimstane & rendered lede þai salle be sette in þat prisoun. 1541 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 81 Hole cakes of rendred tallow . and oder tallowe unmelted. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine*, The Offal of rendred Tallow, which will not melt. 1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) II. 255 The whole Keel is..rubbed with rendered Tallow. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 94 Fry them with dripping, or rendered suet, until the fish become of a light brown.

Renderer (re·ndərəɹ), *sb.* [f. Render *v.* + -er[1].] One who renders, in senses of the vb.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 146 Here is a bag fulle .. Of flytars, of flyars, and renderars of reffys. *a* 1691 Boyle *Chr. Virtuoso* I. App., Wks. 1772 VI. 679 The Heathen astrologers and renderers of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script* 528 He is a most exact renderer of the true sense. 1821 Scott *Pirate* v, Mrs. Baby, as we have described her, was no willing renderer of the rites of hospitality. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 91 Wordsworth here is but a renderer of the Transcendentalism of Plato.

Rendering (re·ndəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of restoring, surrendering, yielding, giving, etc.; also, that which is yielded or given.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Renderynge, *reddicio*. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 95 God at the lenyng & the deuyll atte rendryng. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 605 To intreate or speake of the rendering of thys towne. 1646 Evance *Noble Ord.* 20 The rule of Gods rendrings to the Creature, is according to our workes. *c* 1685 P. Henry in M. Henry *Wks.* 1853 II. 746/2 Alas! our renderings are nothing to our receivings; we are like the barren field. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 213 Love itself is, in its highest state, the rendering of an exquisite praise to body and soul. 1889 *Times* 10 Dec. 9 The rendering in chromic acid is much higher for the Macedonian mineral.

2. a. Translation, interpretation.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III 217 Those..Translators..put no more difference betwixt their rendring of Davids Hebrew word, and S. Peters Greek word, but *pursue*, and *ensue*. *a* 1647 Filmer *Patriarcha* II. § 1 (Rtldg.) 22 In the rendering of this place the elder translations have been more faithful. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* (1775) I. 8 By which is meant the land of Metzor, a different rendering of Mysor. 1863 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* II iv. iv. 286 Some of them are open to conjectural renderings of diverse significance. 1883 M. Arnold in *19th Cent.* XIII. 589 Correct rendering is very often conspicuously absent from our authorised version of the Old Testament.

b. Reproduction, representation, performance.

1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 67 Almost all the copyists of history hitherto have been more or less mistaken in their rendering of the past. 1881 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 347/2 The rendering of the cantata . was excellent. 1893 *Times* 29 Apr. 13/3 The painter has shown himself extremely skilful in his rendering of curious effects of light.

3. *techn.* **a.** The action of plastering with a first coat; the work so done; the plaster thus applied. Also (in Ireland), a coating of mortar used on the underside of slating to keep the slates firm.

1699 Howell *Vocab.* li, Lime, oxhair, . rendring, clear lime. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 81 The workmanship only in.. rendering two pence a yard. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 89 For Plaistering, Lathing and Rendring at one shilling a yard. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 383 Rendring on a Brick-wall is Three-pence a Yard. 1798 J. Hutton *Course Math.* (1828) II. 88 Plasterers' work is of two kinds; namely, ceiling, which is plastering on laths; and rendering, which is plastering on walls 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 613 By *set* is denoted a superficial coat of fine stuff or putty upon the rendering. 1889 *21st Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 18 The dust and broken mortar, which accumulate owing to the fall of the rendering from the roof

b. Chiefly *Naut.* Yielding, slipping, or running out of tackle or lines.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rendering*, as a seaterm,. is usually expressed of a..tackle, lanyard, or lashing, .. in contra-distinction to sticking or jamming. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 To rack a tackle is to seize the parts together and prevent rendering. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 227/2 Placing the thumb lightly upon the spool [of the fishing-rod] to control the rendering of the line.

c Extracting or melting of fat, etc. Also *attrib.*

c 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 Another mode of rendering, is to submit the melted tallow to the action of steam. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1916/2 *Rendering apparatus*, an apparatus for extracting oil or lard from fatty animal matters.

Re·ndering, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Render *v.* + -ing[2].] † **a.** Giving a reason. **b.** Yielding. *Obs.*

a. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lx. 13 The copulative (and) is almost by the consente of all men turned here into the rendering particle (for). 1636 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* I xxii. Of Conjunctions..Rendering are such as yield the cause of a thing going before; as *for*, *because*.

b. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 33 The rendring reid, whilk bouis with euerie blast.

Render-set, *v.*, *a.*, and *sb.* [See Render *v.* 17 b.] **a.** *vb. trans.* To cover (a wall, etc.) with two coats of plaster. **b.** *adj.* Consisting of two coats. **c.** *sb.* Plastering of two coats.

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 80 To lathe..the ceilings of the kitchen, bed-room,..render set the walls and partitions. *Ibid* § 89 One hundred and twenty-one and a third

yards of render-set plastering. *Ibid.* § 246 One hundred and fifty-five yards of floated render set. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2248 The following materials are required for 100 yards of render set.

Rendezvous (re·ndèvū, rañdevu), *sb. Pl.* **rendezvous**; formerly also **rendezvouses**. Forms: α. 6-7 **rendes vous**, 7 **vous**, **-vous**, **-vows**, **rendesvous**, **rendisvouse**, 7–8 **rendesvous**, **rendesvous**, (7 **-vouze**, 8 **-vouse**), 7– **rendezvous**; 6–8 **rendevous**, **-vous(e**, 7 **-vouez**, 7 **rendevou**, **-vow**, **ren-de-vou**. β. 7 **randez-**, 8 **randisvous**; 6-7 **randevous**, 7 **-vouce**, **-vouze**, **-vowes**, **randivous**, **-vose**, **randavus**, 9 *dial.* **randivoose**, **-voose**; 7 **randevow**, **-voo**, **randavou**, **-vow**, 9 *dial.* **randivoo**, **-ibo**. [F., subst. use of *rendez vous* 'present or betake yourselves,' 2nd pl. pres. imper. of *rendre* to RENDER.]

1. *Mil.* A place appointed for the assembling of troops or armed forces.

1591 CONINGSBY *Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 22 Our army was marched..within a myle of Roan, where the rendevous was appoynted. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxiii. 375 He proclaimed the Rendez-vous at Sora, for his Soldiers there to meete. 1625 SIR T. DUTTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 212 So remote a place as Giteringberke assigned for our randevowes at this tyme of the yeare. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* 19 Alnewike is appointed the rendez-vous where all the troupes should meete at a set day. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 19 It was highly necessary to have a place of arms, a place of defence, and a rendezvous. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 11 The order of the march of the troops must be so disposed, that each should arrive at their rendezvous, if possible, on the same day. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, I have..commissioned arms, levied money, appointed rendezvouses. 1874 FROUDE *Eng. in Irel.* III. x. i. 357 Every man who could shoulder a pike was off to the rendezvous.

b. A place or port fixed upon, or suitable, for the assembling of a fleet or number of ships; also, instructions concerning a rendezvous (quot. 1813).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 188 Such harbors of the Newfoundland as were agreed for our Rendez-vouz. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 180 For the fleet..Niewport writte that they had their randevous at the Barbados. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 65 All the Ships had Orders, in case of Separation, for several Rendezvouses. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cli, I hope to find all the Frigates on the Rendezvous. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 162 It does however appear to me extraordinary that any master of a transport should think of running to any port not in his rendezvous. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 221 The Dutch West India Company.. found its bay an invaluable rendezvous for the fleet cruising.

† c. A station for the supply of men to the navy. *Obs.* Also *attrib.*

1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169/1 All the rendezvous-lieutenants attended the Lord-Mayor..in order to have their warrants new backed for pressing. 1771 *Ibid.* 71/2 Hearing he was on board the Oxford at Chatham, she entered at the rendezvous in London, for the same ship.

2. In general use: An appointed place of meeting or gathering; a place of common resort.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* II. v, A tauerne is the Randeuous, the Exchange, the staple for good fellowes. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc (1638) 297 The bed is the best Rendevou of mankind. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 99 Foul creatures, who as soon gotten into a Court make it their randevouze. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 500 During his stay in the University of Oxford, his Chamber was the rendezvouz of all the eminent Wits. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 377 Hence to the vagrant's rendezvous repair. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 110 His quarters became the rendezvouz of the malcontents. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xi, The place which he had named as a rendezvous..was held in general to be accursed. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 308 They have..the power of meeting on their own account, in which case their rendezvous is a church.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) A ij b, This citie of Paris,..the Rendez-vous of the greatest miracles in the world. 1647 HARVEY *Schola Cordis* vii. 8 Thy body is disease's rendevouze. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1406/1 Field-Conventicles, those Rendezvouses of Rebellion.

† 3. A place of individual resort; a retreat, refuge. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 57 A Randeuous, a Home to flye vnto. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. i. 88 Newes haue I that my Doll is dead..and there my rendeuous is quite cut off. 1641 H. THORNDIKE *Govt. Churches* 34 This was a convenient rendez-vous for the Apostle, in the mean while, to preach the Gospel in the parts of Epirus. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. i. ii, I must make my addresse to you, for I haue no other Rendevous.

† b. A last resort or shift. *Obs. rare* —1.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 18 When I cannot liue any longer, I will doe as I may: That is my rest, that is the rendeuous of it.

† c. A depot or store of provisions. *Obs.* —1

1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relat.* 35, 16 daies provision we had..besides our randevous we could, and might, haue hid in the ground.

† 4. *To make* or *keep* (one's) *rendezvous*, to meet, or be in the habit of meeting, in or at a place. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 244, Good companions and time-serues, who..make their Rendez-vows always where the best Cheere is stirring. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 38 The feminine and softer sex..keep there their Rendeuous. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Dionysius* 946 To make their rende-vous with their Armes at a day set down at the Towne of the Leontines. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiii, The tavern where we kept our rendezvous.

† b. *transf.* of things. *Obs. rare.*

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. Hist. xv, The Lake of Geneva..payes its full tribute, and make[s] its chiefest Rendezvous before that City. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 505 There is a certaine place of sea, where these destracted tydes make their rancountering Randeuouze.

5. A meeting or assembly held by appointment or arrangement; †also, an assemblage or gathering of persons thus brought together.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xix, The captaines cald foorthwith from euery tent, Vnto the Rende-vous he them inuites. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 211 Her great Hall, wherein So great a Randevow had lately bin. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 263 Here was a whole randezvouz of Cripples. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 78 Here he commands a general Rendezvouz of all his Naval Forces. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 43 She met a Rendezvous of above Sixty Witches. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 17 May, He would not fail to give him the rendezvous at the hour he mentioned. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, Some rendezvous which had occupied the hours of darkness. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, As if they had all been out..and were punctual at a general rendezvous to assist at the secret.

attrib. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 57 Music, chess, and the other common amusements of a rendezvouz-room.

† b. The assembling, or an assemblage, of things.

1652 J. HALL *Height of Eloquence* p. xxii, It appears not a single passion, but a conflux and general rendez vouz of them all. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 11 All the account we have of the Origine of the world, is from this generall Rendes-vous of Atoms in this infinite space. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Introd. (1685) 6 The Ocean is a general Collection or Rendezvouz of all Waters.

6. Without article, in *place* (*point*, *port*, etc.) *of rendezvous.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 45 A place of Rendeuous or meeting for all such as trauell in Carauans from Tombuto. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* 70 Their place of recourse, or rendezvous, when they acted their seeming extasies. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P 4 The Coffee-house is the Place of Rendezvous to all that live near it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 57 The first place of rendezvous should be the bay of port St. Julian. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* vi. 99 The one chosen by the Poles for their point of rendezvous. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mtl. Nun* x. Wks. 1853 III. 20 St. Lucar being the port of rendezvous for the Peruvian expedition. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 101 They themselves indicate neither name nor place of rendezvous.

Rendezvous (re·ndevū, -vūz, rañdevu), *v.* Forms: α. 7 **rendevoze**, **-vooze**, **-vouze**, 7–8 **-vouz**, 8 **-vous**; 7–8 **rendes-**, **rendezvouz(e**, 7– **rendezvous** (7 **-vouse**; *pa. t.* **-voued**). β. 7 **randevous**, **randezvouse**. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To assemble at a place previously appointed; also generally, to assemble, come together, meet: a. of troops, fleets, etc.

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 28 They suborn'd great Companies..to come and rendevoze at Penrith. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 74, 2800 sail of ships Rendesvouzed in the Sea-towns of Holland. 1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 46 Thereupon they resolved to rebel and in order thereto rendezvous this day in the Stewartry of Galloway. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I iii. 16 Spithead..is a Road where the Navy-Royal does frequently Rendevouz. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 250 Our new recruits will rendezvous in this State between the 10th and 25th instant. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 38 After rendezvousing at Batavia, the united fleet appeared on the coast of Coromandel. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 20 They were also instructed to rendezvous promptly..at any point which might be threatened.

b. of persons in general, animals, or things.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 17 Particles, which will..never rest till they come to that empty space, where they may again Rendezvous together. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Sept., Here we rendezvoused at Captain Cocke's, and there eat oysters. 1679 *Establ. Test* 25 In a place remote from his quarter, he rendevouzes with his fellow adventurers. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr.* 34th *ch. Isa.* 264 The vultures there and all the eagle kind Shall rendezvous. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlvii, They [swallows] rendezvoused in a neighbour's walnut tree. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 46 The Blue Posts, where we always rendezvoused, was hardly opened. 1858 CHAMBERS *Inform.* (ed. 4) I. 709/1 That the herring do not rendezvous even in the deeper parts of our own seas. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men*, etc. 285 The fugitives rendezvous'd in the arbour.

c. To band together. *rare* —1.

1815 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & Law* I. ii, They have all rendezvous'd to drive me mad.

† 2. Of a commander: To assemble his troops or fleet. *Obs.*

1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 130 There at first he should have rendevoz'd. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 384 Cæsar..rendevouz'd at Brundusium, shipped off his twelve Legions, and sailed to Epirus. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 85 The Duke..will rendezvous at Stone.

3. *trans.* To bring together (troops or ships) at a fixed place. Now only *U.S.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 672 Having Rendezvous'd on the Banks of the River Calpes thirty thousand Foot, ..he order'd them to move. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 179 Their Naval Strength o'er all their Ports diffus'd, They at a Day appointed rendezvous'd. 1780 JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 11, I think the men will be rendezvoused within the present month. 1895 J. WINSOR *Missis. Basin* 404 Amherst..had rendezvoused at Oswego about eleven thousand men.

b. To bring together, collect, assemble (persons or things). ? *Obs.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 [He] minces the Text so small, that his Parishioners, until he rendevouz it again, can scarce tell what's become of it. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 371 What legions of angels might he have rendezvoued from heaven. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 310 If all Men are to be rendevouz'd in a General Assembly to receive severally every one his Final Doom?

refl. 1674 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i. (1678) 41 How the innumerable blind parts of matter should rendezvous themselves into a world. 1684 T. SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 443 The publick Coffee-houses..where the malecontents used to rendezvous themselves.

† 4. To crowd *about*, hem in (a person). *Obs.* —1

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 326 A gentleman..was so rendezvoused about with beggars in London, that it cost him all the money in his purse to satisfy their importunity.

Hence † **Re·ndezvouser**, an associate. *Obs.* —1

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 309 His lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron..that all the old rendezvousers with him were so with his lordship.

Re·ndezvousing, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. RENDEZVOUS.

1679 KING in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 31, I am..far from acknowledging that the Gospel Preached that way, is a Rendezvouzing in Rebellion. 1758 *Descr. Thames* Index 289 Rendezvousing of the Herrings and Cod annually. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Sept. 2/3 The General was attacked on the very point of rendezvousing.

attrib. 1707 *Vulpone* 22 The rendevouzing Clause of their Act of Security. 1719 *Free-thinker* No. 108. 11, I discovered her, Three Rendezvousing Nights successively, at the Haunted House.

† **Re·ndible**, *a.*1 *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *rendable*: see RENDER *v* and -ABLE, -IBLE.] That may be given up, or translated.

1611 COTGR., *Rendable*, rendible, renderable, yeeldable, restorable. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* Addit. xxi. 35 Every language hath certain Idiomes, proverbs and peculiar expressions of its own which are not rendible in any other but paraphrastically.

Re·ndible, *a.*2 *rare*—0. [f. REND *v.* + -IBLE.] That may be rent (Worcester 1860).

Rending (re·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REND *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

c 1400 *Chaucer's K.nt.'s T.* 1976 (Harl. MS.), At troye allas þe pite þat was þere, Cracchyng of cheekes, rendyng eek of here. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rendynge a-sundyr, *laceracio*. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 117 A noise like to the rending of broad cloth. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 151 The vilest Heresies and rendings of the Church. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Arsenick*, It causes great Pains, Rendings,..violent Vomitings. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 241 Virgil refers to the rending of rocks as one of the common effects of lightning. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 370 The rending or otherwise yielding of the coats of the vessel was accompanied by severe pain.

attrib. 1832 *Quarterly Jrnl. Agric.* III. 651 The next proceeding [in hurdle-making] is rending the different pieces, this is done at the rending frame.

b. A rent piece or fragment. In quot. *fig.*

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 234 Men who..bring with them bits and rendings of their academic whims.

Re·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That rends: a. In transitive senses.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. i, For lo Rendyng Muses of poetes enditen to me thinges to ben writen. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 402 Being of a terrible, rending, tearing, devilish, fierce Nature. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxii. 270 Their stinging Acrimony, rending Nitrosity. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 79 He speaks peace to the storm of rending passions. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* vii. (1848) I. 101 We have no rending choice to make 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 47 It [anginal pain] may be most acute and agonizing, of a rending character.

b. In intransitive senses.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 289 Darts the swift Lightning from the rending cloud. 1758 BEATTIE *Elegy* 82 O happy stroke, that..Darts through the rending gloom the blaze of day. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 58 The world shall stand still with a rending jar. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 120 With a creaking and rending sound.

Rendition (rendi·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *rendition* (= Sp. *rendicion*), f. *rendre* to RENDER.]

1. The surrender of a place, garrison, possession, etc. (Common in 17th c.)

1601 Q. ELIZ. in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 200 We receiued (with much contentment) the newes of the rendition of Kinsale. 1675 G. TOWERSON *Decalogue* 267 Where the Throne becomes empty, as it is by the Rendition of those that before sate in it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 703 After the rendition of Oxford to the Parliament forces, he lived for some time in the Middle Temple. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 169 To freighten..that puissant garrison to a rendition. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* i, Not in right of conquest, or rendition. 1894 *Athenæum* 26 May 678/1 He then discusses..the rendition of Mysore.

fig. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 54 Fear..treats with the tempter about terms of rendition.

b. The surrender of a person.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1851 III. 367 His rendition afterward to the Scotch Army. 1670 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 212 Their Answer was, That there was no need of distinguishing the Renditions of the Colony. 1860 S. ELIOT in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 442/2 The rendition of fugitive slaves by the Northern States. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Sept., Mr. Seward can scarcely place any obstacles in the way of the rendition of this man.

† c. The giving up or back of something; return, restoration. *Obs.*

1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 148 She lost her speech, which love soon made rendition of unto her. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 46 They have assigned unto it [memory] three operations, viz. Reception, Retention, and Rendition.

2. Translation, rendering. Now *U.S.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 231 It is..acknowledged that the most ancient interpreters were divided in their rendi-

tions. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. 27 The Jews..charge Paul as a perverter of the prophet's meaning, in a false rendition of the sense of the place. 1858 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 360 The closest possible rendition of the meaning of the original text of the Scriptures into English. 1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* 275, I will not omit mention of Calverley's complete rendition of Theocritus.

3. *U.S.* The action of rendering, giving out or forth, acting, performing, etc.

1858 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 360 On the rendition of the verdict, the large audience present manifested enthusiastic approbation. 1877 H. H. Furness *Hamlet* I. Pref. 14 In their rendition of Hamlet by the Messrs. Devrient. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* (1887) 266 When he spoke, the account seemed to have rendition from both of them jointly.

4. *U.S.* The amount produced or rendered; the yield (of silk). 1889 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Rendizvouse, obs. form of Rendezvous *sb.*

Re·ndles. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **rennelesse, renlys,** 6 **renlesse, renels**; 5 **rendlys,** 6–7 **-les,** 8 **-less**; 7 **rindles,** 9 *dial.* **rindless,** (**-lass, -lis**). [prob. repr. an OE. **rynels* = Flem. *ren-, rin-, runsel* (Kilian), Ger. dial. *rensel, rinsel* (Diefenbach): see Run *v.* and -els. Palsgrave gives also the form *ronnelles.*] Rennet, runnet.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Renlys, or rendlys, for mylke (*K.* rennelesse, *P.* renels), *coagulum* 1530 Palsgr. 262/1 Rendles for a chese, *presure. Ibid*, Renlesse to make cheese with, *presure.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 486 As white as milke, and as good as rendles to giue the forme to cheese. *Ibid.* II. 166 It will cruddle milke as wel as rennet or rindles. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 10 Collecting the Curd at the bottom of the Tub or Pan, after the runnet or rendless has done its duty. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 352 The *rindless* obtained from a calf whose 'nursing mother' grazes the pasture common to the dairy stock.

Rendle-wood. *dial.* [app. f. Rend *v.*[1] 3 d.] Barked oak. Also *attrib.*

1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* III iv. 67 A heap of rendle-wood—as barked oak was here called. *a* 1900 — *Tess* xii, She was kindling 'rendlewood' (barked-oak) twigs under the breakfast kettle.

† **Re·ndling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *rendle,* back-formation on Rendles.] Curdling, setting.

1784 Twamley *Dairying* 33 The rendling of Cheese causeth a very great Fermentation.

Rendoun, obs. form of Random.

Rendrock (re·ndrɒk). [f. Rend *v.*[1] + Rock *sb.*] A kind of explosive.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) II. 628 The explosives were dynamite, rendrock and vulcan powder. 1881 Lock *Spons' Encycl.* III. 901 A number of semi-solid mixtures, such as dynamite, ..giant powder, rendrock.

† **Re·ndry.** *Obs.* [f. Render *v.* + -(r)y: cf. *surrendry.*] Surrender.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xvii. 596 Touching the rendrie and deliverie of the fortresses in every cittie. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xxi. 26 For whose just And instant rendry old Laertes sent Ulysses his ambassador.

† **Re·ndy.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. F. *rendez* in *rendezvous* Rendezvous.] A rendezvous; also, an arrangement or disposal of troops.

1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 134 Staie thee neere thy trench till thou hast viewed thy selfe and the rendies of the enimies; that is, how manie battailes, how they are placed, of what condition, and where they are disposed to fight. 1596 Drayton *Piers Gaveston* Wks. (1748) 212 The Barons then from Bedford setting on, (Th'appointed rendy where they gather'd head).

† **Rene,** obs. form of Rean, furrow, balk.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 61 Withouten moold admyxt, ner sondy lene, Nor hungry cley, ner stonys ful vche rene. *Ibid.* 159 Sette not out thi landis faat or lene To hym whos lond adioyneth on thy rene.

Rene, obs. form of Rain *sb.*[1], Rein *sb.*

Reneg, var. of Renegue *sb.* and *v.*

Renegade (re·nɪgēi·d), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 6 *Sc.* **rannu-, rannigard, 7 renegad.** [Anglicized form of Renegado: see -ade 3 b.]

1. An apostate from any form of religious faith, *esp.* a Christian who becomes a Mohammedan.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 10 Ane fals, forloppen, fenyeit freir, Ane rannugaird [*v.r.* rannigard] for greed of geir. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 232 The renegades in place of defending the king joyned with them [the Turks] in the spoyle. 1611 Florio, *Rinegato,* ..a renegade, a foresworne man, or one that hath renounced his religion or country. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1662) Ep. Ded., Some of the watchmen ought to have been watched themselvs, who ..in conclusion run over and turned renegads. 1718 Blackmore *Creation* Pref. (ed. 2) 20 Renegades and Deserters of Heaven, who renounce their God for the Favour of Men. 1814 Southey *Roderick* VIII, How best they might evade The Moor, and renegade's more watchful eye. 1873 Smiles *Huguenots Fr.* I. vii. (1881) 147 Like all renegades, he was a bitter and furious persecutor.

2. One who deserts a party, person, or principle, in favour of another; a turn-coat.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 127 Not a few English turning Renegades, and being contemned by the Spaniard. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 31 For if these Renegades had formed such a Conspiracy, what hindered their accomplishing it? 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Veiled Prophet* 600 Must he..be driven A renegade like me from Love and Heaven? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 451 The renegade soon found a patron in the obdurate and revengeful James. 1872 C. Gibbon *For the King* ii, The past makes me seem in my own eyes, and in the eyes of others—a renegade.

3. *attrib.*, passing into adj.

1705 Arbuthnot *Coins,* etc. (1727) 242 If the Roman Government subsisted now, they would have had renegade Seamen and Ship-wrights enough. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 6 Kosato, the renegade Blackfoot, had recovered from the wound. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 98 The renegade Christian must forswear the true Deity.

Hence **Re·negadism,** the practice of deserting one's religion or party.

1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 455/2 We..tacitly acknowledged renegadism..as the standard of moral feeling. 1877 Gladstone *Gleanings* (1879) IV. 315 This population was liable to be thinned by renegadism and constant war.

Re·negade, *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To turn renegade; to go over *from* a religion, party, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Maranisé,* marranized, renegaded. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 Which last [rivalling] both High and Low, do Precaution themselves against .. more than against their Converts Renegading or Starving. 1861 Meredith *Evan Harrington* III. xv. 236 That was before he renegaded. 1893 Leland *Mem.* II. 140 Johnson had renegaded from the Confederacy.

Renegado (renɪgēi·dō), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 6 **renigado, 7 rennegado, renegador.** [a. Sp. *renegado,* ad. med.L. *renegatus* : see Renegate.]

1. = Renegade 1.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 186 He was a Renegado, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becommeth a Turke. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 238 The body of Babylas made the oracle mute, in despight of Julian that renegado. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 185 The English renegado, who is interpreter to the Morocco ambassador. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 62 This Relation I had from a very old Renegado, who was at the Tragedy. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 190 A dignified informer, a French refugee, and a renegado to the Church of England. 1814 Southey *Roderick* IX, Might I meet That renegado, sword to scymitar, In open field. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 348 The last to whom he was sold was a renegado.

2. = Renegade 2.

1600 Holland *Livy* II. xi. 39 By the information of a renegado. *a* 1635 Sibbes *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 33 They were renegadoes, having all left him *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 408 A Rebel is a voluntary Bandit, a civil Renegado. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 9 (1740) 35 He out of pure Malice to the Government of his Country, prefers that of Holland, and in that Respect writes like a Renegado. 1780 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 437 Many renegadoes from the different Indian nations are collected at the ..towns. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. vii, Federalists in the Senate, renegadoes in the Army, traitors everywhere!

b. *transf.*

1646 J. Hall *Poems* 2. 68 A Renegado to all Poetry. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 62 A Renegado from some Trade or Profession. 1689 Philopolites *Grumble. Crew* 2 But our Male-Contents..are such Renagado's from Common Sense, that [etc.]. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 43 Even Canus accuses Cajetan for being a Renegado to the Fathers. 1748 J. Geddes *Composition Antients* 12 The most determined renegado to the interests of society. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Irish Bulls* 193 To such would be renegadoes we prefer the honest quixotism of a modern champion for the Scottish accent.

† **c.** Used vaguely as a term of abuse. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II. iv, To bring these Renegados to my Chamber, At these unseason'd hours.

† **3.** A variety of the game of ombre. *Obs.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* vii. 69 There are several sorts of this Game called L'Ombre, but that which is the chief is called Renegado, at which three only can play.

4. *attrib.*, passing into adj.

1625 Pagitt *Christianogr.* Ded., The Turkes Janissaries, and Basha's, are most of them renegado Christians. 1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 96 All the Eunuchs in the Seraglio..are chosen of those Renegado youths. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 59 The scouts brought in one Joshuah Tift, a Renegado English-man. 17.. in *Swift's Lett* (1768) IV. 111 An English renegado slave translated *Effendi Soif* for them. 1798 Bragge in *Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 62 The recreant peer or renegado priest. 1829 W. Irving *Granada* (1850) 154 He singled out a renegado Christian, a traitor to his religion and his king. 1839 James *Louis XIV,* IV. 67 Pelisson .. busied himself with renegado zeal in buying proselytes to the faith of the court.

Hence **Renega·do** *v. intr.*, to turn renegado.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* ix. (1738) 200 Who after he was ransomed, ..renegado'd.

† **Renegant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *renegant-em,* pres. pple. of *renegāre*: see Renegue *v.*] Renegade.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 The inglis men sal neuyr cal you ane vthir vord bot renegant scottis. 1614 W. Parsons in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 207 This is a soure and renegant tyme. 1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 2 Cast .. your minds upon the renegant Jewes.

Renegate (re·nɪgēit), *sb.* (and *a.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **ranegate, renagat,** 6 **rennagat(e,** *Sc.* **renigat(e, rennigatt,** 6–7 **renegate,** 4–7 **renegat,** 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **renegate**; 5 **renegat,** 6 **ren(n)ogate.** See also Runagate. [ad. med.L. *renegāt-us,* subst. use of pa. pple. of *renegāre*: see Renay and Renegue, and cf. It. *rinegato,* F. *renégat,* Sp. *renegado* Renegado.]

1. A renegade, deserter.

c 1375 *xi Pains Hell* 63 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Bynd.. ranegates with raueners .And cast ham in þe fuyre. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 401, I not where he be now a renagat. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 84 Julianus Apostate ..forsoke his Law, and becam a Renegate. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 288/2 Now I shalle be callyd the wyf of a renegate and transgressour. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* vii. 24 He wente forth..and punyshed those vnfaithfull rennagates. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 123 Whose first Apostles and preachers were al for the most part wicked rennagats. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiii. xxvi. 491 These fugitiue renegates had first practised to raise troubles and insurrections. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 *marg.*, Our Persian Interpreter proves a Renegat. 1889 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Renegate,* a reprobate.

2. *attrib.*, or as adj.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 238 Alle renogat robber..to put hem to peyn I spare for no pete. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w Dunbar* 401 Rawmowit ribald, renegate re-hatour. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/2 Manye other contumelies & dispightes, that the Turkes and the false renegate christiens manye tymes dooe. 1593 G. Harvey *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 272 A wilde Asse, of a fugitiue and renegate disposition. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xxx. 1 Woe unto renegate children, sayth the Lord. 1641 J. Trapp *Theol. Theol.* vii. 289 They refused Christ ..for the which they are become a renegate people now 1600 years together.

Renegation (renɪgēi·ʃən). [ad. L. type **renegātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *renegāre*: see next.] The action of renouncing or renegading.

1615 T. Adams *Two Sonnes* 89 Let us reclaime our impudent and refractory renegations by a serious meditation. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. From far and near..come Letters of renegation. 1896 Saintsbury *Hist 19th C. Lit.* ix. 392 The hour of triumph was the hour. of opposition and renegation.

Rene·gue, *sb.* Also 7 **-neg,** 9 **-nege.** [f. the vb. (sense 4).] An instance of reneguing at cards.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 235 Now they are for their Tibs who had plaid faire, and made never a Reneg all the time. 1897 *Foster's Complete Hoyle* 622 Revoke, failure to follow suit when able to do so, as distinguished from a renounce or renege.

Renegue (rɪnī·g), *v.* Forms: 6–7, 9 **reneague,** 7–9 **renege,** (6 **ri-,** 7 **-neigue,** 9 *dial.* **-nague**); 7, 9 **reneg,** (9 *dial.* **-neeg**); 6 7, 9 **renege,** 6–7 **reneage,** 9 *dial.* **rena(i)ge.** [ad. med.L., *reneg-āre,* f. *re-* Re- + *negāre* to deny : cf. Renay *v.*]

1. *trans.* To deny, renounce, abandon, desert (a person, faith, etc). Now *arch.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 12 Reneagne thou and forsake Christ. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 46 That not onely he reneged his obedience in this particular action, but changed the whole trade of his life. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 62 To blaspheme, and reneage, or denie God. 1657 Trapp *Comm., Job* xxxiii. 7 Those of this reformed Religion, who will not reneagne it. 1691 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 52 Even by those who in other things reneg its Authority. 1817 Coleridge *Ess. own Times* (1850) III. 957 He himself retains the opinions and principles which the other had reneged. 1867 Miss Broughton *Not Wisely* (1868) 239 Though he had deserted her and reneged the situation of spiritual guide and teacher.

† **b.** To recant. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 29 He would spend his dearest blood before he would renege one Syllable.

† **2.** *intr.* or *absol.* **a.** To make denial. Also with dependent clause. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii. 167 b, Whyle Petur reneagueth, while he sweareth naie,..the cocke crewe the secounde tyme. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., King Bladud* lviii, Shall I renege I made them then? Shall I denye my cunning founde? 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 84 Such smiling rogues as these .Renegue [*printed* reuenge], affirme, and turne their Halcion beakes, With euery gall, and vary of their Masters. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony Monger* i. Wks. 1716 II. 389 But if he reneages, and is forc'd to answer, that he bows to nothing; then beg him for a Fool.

† **b.** To apostatize. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 58 The Turks give all the kindest invitations that can be to Christians to renegue and become Turks.

3. To refuse, decline. *rare.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Too liue now longer, Troy burnt, hee flatlye reneaged. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. i. § 13 (1740) 21 The Author will needs have..the good King at the head of them by his Reneguing to become the Guarantee. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 207 Our Postillion, with the thorough Consent of his Horses, renegued going farther. 1866 Kennedy *Leg. Fictions* 29 How shabby it would look to reneague the adventure.

4. a. *Card-playing.* To refuse or fail to follow suit; to revoke. (But see also the *sb.*, quot. 1897.) Now *local* and *U. S.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* x. (ed. 2) 82 Reneging or renouncing, that is, not following suit when you have it in your hand, is very foul play. *Ibid.* 87 You are bound to follow suit, and if you renounce or renege, you lose the whole Game. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/1 At games of cards renege (spelled renague in Ireland) is almost always used instead of revoke, and bears the same meaning. 1897 *Foster's Complete Hoyle* 277 This privilege of reneging is confined to the three highest trumps.

b. *dial.* (See quots.)

1872 Whyte Melville *Satanella* I. i. 12 If iver she schames with ye, reneging [*note* refusing] or such like .. I'll be ashamed to look a harse..in the face again! 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Reneague,* to renounce a job. 1893 *Wilts Gloss., Reneeg, renegue,* to back out of an engagement, to jilt.

Hence **Rene·gued** *ppl. a.*, renegade; **Rene·guing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Rene·guer.**

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 106 The Mammelves, being al Christians reneaged, and of seruile condition. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 187 The relinquisher of his owne life is more to be punished, than a reneger of his seruice in warre. 1600 O. E. (M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. Libel* Ep. Ded., Your selfe and other rinegued English, that adhere vnto them. 1632 J. Featly *Hon. Chast.* 11 Correct the fury of it by a pious reneaguing. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* I. iv. 57 These modern Renegers, Separates, and Apostates.

Renels, obs. variant of KENDLES, rennet.

Renер, obs. form of RUNNER.

Renervate, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. next and ENERVATE *v.*] *intr.* To get renewed vigour.

1801 *Lonsman* IV. 123 His strength began to renervate.

Renerve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put fresh nerve into, to strengthen again.

1828 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. cxviii, Draught of Promethean fir'd air took Renerves slack joynts, and ransacks each phlegmattick Nook. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 702 War and Washington renerve the soul. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* xvii, The sight re-nerved my courser's feet. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* I. v, Up from the dust the enfeebled start, Armed and re-nerved for victories.

absol. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 89 It was a vitalising joy which touched us, not to soothe, but to renerve.

Renet, obs. form of RENNET *sb.*[1]

Renette, obs. form of RENNET *sb.*[2]

† Renew, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **renowe.** [f. the vb.] Renewal, new invention.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXV, And there we sawe the perfyte excellence, The said [*read* sad] renewe, the state, the reuerence Off hir court. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 247 That both loue and hate, May make you happy louers by renew. 1631 — *Whimzies, Exchange-man* 33 Who bray their braines in a mortar, to produce some usefull renew, some gainefull issue for their thriving master.

Renew (rĭnīū'), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **renuwe**, 4–6 **renewe**, 5 *Sc.* **ranew**, 5–7 **renue**, 7 **reniew**. [f. RE- + NEW *a.*, after L. *renovāre* to RENOVATE. Cf. RENOVEL and RENULE.]

I. *trans.* † **1.** To do over again, revise. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1374 CHAUCER *To Scriv.* 5 So offt a daye I mot þy werk renuwe, It to corect and eke to rubbe and scrape.

2. To make new, or as new, again; to restore to the same condition as when new, young, or fresh.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* ciii[i]. 30 Thou shalt renewe the face of the erthe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 770 Let make a stewe With rayn watir, thyn herbis to renewe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxviii. 27 He renewyd and repayred al olde Temples thorough his Realme. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XV. 8 And [Asa] renued the Lordes altare. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 229 Soules are chosen...as a Seed purged from all drosse, to renue the Church. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* V. i. 14 In such a night Medea gathered the enchanted hearbs That did renew old Eson 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 9 This Light...perfecteth, renueth, and preserueth all things. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 521 The cool Evening-breeze the Meads renews. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 395 The soul whose sight all-quickening grace renews. 1823 S. ROGERS *Italy, Bergamo* 54 His long suit of black Dingy and threadbare, though renewed in patches Till it has almost ceased to be the old one. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 27 Would God renew me from my birth I'd almost live my life again. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* Pref. 29 To dip themselves for an instant in the font of death, and to rise renewed of plumage.

refl. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 54 Alle thynges renewen them at his commynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 23 His faithfulnes is greate, and renueth itself as the mornynge. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. vi. 49 Therefore shall he dye, And Ile renew me in his fall. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 348 Even as that moon Renews itself—Shall we be not renewed!

b. To make spiritually new; to regenerate.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 16 That man that is withinne forth [1388 the ynner man] is renewid — *Eph* iv. 23 Be 3e renewid by spirit of 3oure mynde. *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* 73/1142 Ande be renuyde in Gode knowynge a-geyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Man is renewed...by the vij folde graces of the holy goost. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Christmas Day*, Graunt that we...maye dailye be renued by thy holy spirite. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 158 God is strong, able to pardon vs, able to renue vs. 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 Man renews himself at the same time that the spirit renews him. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 123 The Paraclete that shall renew you.

c. To assume anew, to recover (one's original strength, youth, etc.).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 78 Thus [he] reneweth his age as a wyse best that he is. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xl. 31 They that waite vpon the Lord, shal renue their strength. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lvi, Sweet loue renew thy force. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 783 Heav'n his wonted face renewed. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 468 Dew, From which its fields and woods ever renew Their green and golden immortality. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 74 Thou wilt renew thy beauty morn by morn. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 236 In age we may renew our youth, and forget our sorrows.

† **d.** To reopen (a wound). *Obs. rare.*

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. (1876) 229 His woundes were so renewed that the blode yssued out afresshe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* C c iv b, He esteemeth yᵗ the vlcerate place must be renewed. Than whan yᵗ it is made as a fresshe wounde (etc.).

e. *refl.* To refresh (oneself). *nonce-use.*

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 30 We...renewed ourselves, at the close of the banquet, with a plate of Chateaubriand ice.

3. To restore, re-establish, set up again, bring back into use or existence.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xi. 14 Cometh, and goo we into Galgala, and renewe we there the rewme. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 Josie shal...make an ende of suche fendes, and Cristis reule shal renue. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 38/2 Crysten men had leve to renewe the servyce of god that was defended afore. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. XVI. (S. T. S.) I. 191 Þe romanis war makand þare provisioun to renew þe grete playis mony 3ere before hantit in þare ciete. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 574 The former corruptioun and abuse wes renewit. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 813 Mighty Cæsar...On the glad Earth the Golden Age renews. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 25 We kneel, and...In pleasing dreams the blissful age renew

† **b.** To re-enact, put in force again. *Obs.*

1494 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 187 Thies ben the ordinaunces, Actes, and statutes, made...by the Founders of the Gylde...; nowe renewed, and affermed. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 95 b, This decree did Pope Eugenius the third renue.

4. To take up again or afresh; to resume; to begin again, recommence.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2200 Laban nolde not forgete The saute to renewe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 54 The byrdes renewen theyre swete songe gracyously. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xii. 16 We...sente them vnto the Romaynes, for to renue the olde bonde of frendshipe and loue with them. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 74 They renewe the warres againe wᵗ all their force and power. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XLX. 22 The Turkes...renued their batterie with great force and 8. pieces at once 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 206 We...renew'd among our selves the friendship, which we had before mutually promis'd. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 19 As...surging waves against a solid rock, Though all to-shivers dash't, the assault renew. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 317 She will be ready to receive him whenever he thinks proper to renew his addresses. 1790 COWPER *Mother's Pict.* 116, I seem...To have renewed the joys that once were mine. 1817 EARL OF DUDLEY *Lett.* (1840) 167, I...was beginning to think that it was high time our correspondence should be renewed. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xviii, The airs and streams renew their joyous tone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 Socrates renews the attack from another side.

b. To resume (a speech, subject, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1133 Adam Speech intermitted thus to Eve renewd. *Ibid.* XI. 409 Adam...scarce recovering words his plaint renew'd. 1792 COWPER *Stanza* V. 22 Conscience oft Her tale of guilt renews. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, He ventured to renew the subject nearest his heart.

c. To say in resumption.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 401 Then thus the matron modestly renewed: 'Let all your prophets and their sects be viewed'. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. xvi, 'And', he renewed, after a pause,—'and you ascribe this fear of seeing me' [etc.].

5. † **a.** To go over again, to repeat, relate afresh.

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 868 Iosyan, that was so trewe, Thought she wold her love renewe. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 254 It neidis nocht to renewe all myn vnhele, Sen it was menit to 3our mynd, and maid manifest. [Cf *ibid.* 708, 872.] *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 495 To turn, and sigh and grone,...And eke renew the wordes all that she Bitween you twain hath seid. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 137 Here I wyll renewe that whyche I sayed before of the styfnecked Iewes 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 64 Then gan he all this storie to renew, And tell the course of his captivitie.

b. To repeat (a promise, vow, etc.); to make or utter again.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 She...promysed to lyue chaste,...whiche promyse she renewed after her husbandes dethe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 45 They turne afresh, and oft renew their former threat. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ₱ 3 The Lady renewed her Excuses. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. XXI, Lovers renew the vows which they did plight In early faith.

c. To do over again, to repeat (an action). *rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 116 Awake remembrance of these valiant dead, And with your puissant Arme renew their Feats. 1781 J. MORISON in *Sc. Paraphr* XXXV. iii, Oft the sacred rite renew Which brings my wondrous love to view. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 161 Many a sad kiss by day by night renew'd.

6. To replace by some new or fresh thing of the same kind; to restore by means of substitution or a fresh supply; to fill (a vessel) again.

1439 in *Ancestor* (1904) July 16, I wol...that the tapres be renewed til the monith be endet. *c* 1530 H RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk* (1867) 67 Loke the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty, but ofte renued. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XIII. 14 b, We renewed our beuerage out of certaine cesternes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 632 They create the duke and the eight governors of the commonwealth, who are renued from two yeeres to two yeeres. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 157 These Hangings are renewed every seven Years by the Ottoman Emperours. 1796 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 590 She to the fount conveys the exhausted vase: The bath renew'd [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 434 Beneath the open sky she spreads the feast; 'Tis free to all—'tis every day renewed. *a* 1796 BURNS *You're welcome, Willie Stewart* 6 Come, bumpers high,...The bowl we maun renew it. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1062 The earth doth like a snake renew Her winter weeds outworn. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXI. 146 The condensed vapour incessantly got away, but it was ever renewed.

† **b.** To change, make a change in. *Obs. rare.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 471 Thei wer Sarasyns borne, but as than thei had renewed theyr byleue, and were crystened in Fraunce. *a* 1533 — *Huon* clxi 619 Fyrste ye muste renewe your law and byleue in yᵉ lawe of Mahomet, on whome I do byleue.

c. To repair, make up for. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. I. 136 Though the corporealists can find nothing to renew the decays of motion.

7. To revive, reawaken (a feeling).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xi, My fayre Frend, renewe not my sorowe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. 164 The kynge was ascertayned therof; the whiche renued his heuynesse. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 238 The auncyent hate...was renewed in his hert. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 266 Renewing griefe with each renewing morrow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 509 The Sun's sultry Heat their Thirst renews. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. Maria Gisborne* 174 Quenching a thirst ever to be renewed.

b. To revive, resuscitate, in various uses.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 10 Make me a clene hert (o God) and renue a right sprete within me. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 Thou renewest [L. *resuscitas*] the errours therin condemned. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* LXXXV. 28 Thy saving health to us afford And life in us renew. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 259 It is his Majesties pleasure to have the memory of things rather buried in oblivion then renued. 1726 ATTERBURY *Serm.* I. vi. 235 [I have] endeavour'd to renew a faint Image of her several Virtues...upon your Minds.

† **c.** To strike afresh. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccles.* XXXVIII. 30 [28] The noyse of the hammer reneweth his eare, and his eye is against the similitude of the vessel.

8. To grant anew, *esp.* to grant or give (a lease, bill, etc.) for a fresh period; to extend the period or application of; also, to take afresh, to obtain an extension of.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 94 His Lordship to settle the Country the better, refused to renew any protections. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 116 Intermix My Cov'nant in the Womans se'd renewd. 1671 — *Samson* 1357 Shall I...so requite favour renew'd? 1727–8 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 20 Feb., Mr. Petit Rose writes me...about renewing his lease. 1867 MRS. RIDDELL *Far above Rubies* II. xii. 295 Arthur never insisted on a settlement of their accounts, never objected to renew bills. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 391 The lease expired...and she did not care to renew it. 1896 *Law Times* C 488/1 The trustees on its expiration at the end of a year, refused to renew this ticket.

b. *absol.* To give a fresh lease or bill.

1688 WOOD *Life* 19 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 283 He hath had a good yeare lately for renewing and hath received 800 *li.* 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, 'Won't the party renew?' 'Impossible—it's the third renewal'. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Tom Cobb* I, I suppose I have renewed oftener than any man aloive!

9. *intr.* To grow afresh, become new again.

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 43 Out of here handys I may nogt fle, But 3yf thi grace in me renewe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 243 Whan blood renewyth in every creature, Som observaunce doyng to nature. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 103, I praye yow be ware that the olde love of Pampyng renewe natt. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 116 Quhen that the sound of his saw sinkis in my eris, Than ay renewis my noy. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* CIII. v, Like as the Eagle castes her bill, Wherby her age renueth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 310 Causing the heare to renewe and growe againe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 68 Renew I could not like the Moone. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 299 But come wee to *Primitias*, renuing and growing euery yeere. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* X. 106 Gallus, for whom my holy Flames renew Each Hour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 969 Thus while he sung, Ulysses' griefs renew. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Tan*, If the tan is forked up, the heat will renew again.

† **b.** To change by growth. *Obs. rare.*

1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. ii. 58 These pepyns myght nought kyndely as they shold renewen in to a good Appeltree. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 116 Out of their lond eek seedis wol renewe And chaunge hem silf.

† **10.** To begin a fresh attack, to return or come back, *upon* one; to renew the fight. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 289 Sad men in deid wpon him can renew. *Ibid.* VII. 707 Ynglis archaris apon thaim can ranew. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. v. 6 Renew, renew, the fierce Polidamas Hath beate downe Menon *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 35 My former Complaint renewed upon me.

† **b.** To return (*to* one); to come back. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 691 Feill scalyt folk to thaim will son ranew. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 448 Time is lost, which never will renew, While we too far the pleasing Path pursue

11. To begin again, recommence.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxvii. 511 Howe the warre renewed betwene the french kyng, and the kyng of Nauerre. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 37 b, This tumult and trouble was supressed, yet renued it agayne. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. 223 Whereupon the combat renewed with more cruelty than before. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III ii. (1765) 184 Our former Conversation insensibly renewed. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 62 The battle renewing at the dawn of the ensuing day. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* III. 161 Their intimacy renewed, and Mrs. Carisbrooke was as communicative as [etc.].

† **12.** To resume relations *with* a person. *Obs.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 175 She sincerely detests any thought of renewing with him. *Ibid.* II. 134 If he had seen the least glimpse of an opening to renew with you.

† **Renew**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *renouer* († *-nuer*, *-noer*) to tie again, f. *re-* RE- + *nouer* to tie.] *trans.* To tie (a horse) *to* a thing.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1126 Where he was light and toke his rest, His stede renewed til a grene tre.

Renewabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being renewable (Worcester 1860).

Renewable (rĭnīū'ăb'l), *a.* [f. RENEW *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being renewed.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Diamond-mine*, The Colour is indeed renewable by a little fresh Bole. 1779 *Sylph* II. 174 Heaven, who has given us renewable affections. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. v. 192 The great estates, in Ireland for example, let under leases perpetually renewable. 1864 BRIGHT *Sp., Permiss. Bill* 8 June (1876) 512 The licence is renewable from year to year. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* XIII. II. 104 A twenty years' peace, renewable by agreement...had been negotiated.

Renewal (rĭnīū'ăl). [f. as prec. + -AL.] The act of renewing, or the state of being renewed; also, an instance of this.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 227 He continued all along in that particular Renewal that was made of it to the People of Israel. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 24 A Renewal of this original contract. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Diss. on Parties* XVIII. (ed. 2) 218 The Revolution was...one of those Renewals of our Constitution that We have often mentioned. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XII. (1798) 164 A renewal every three or four years will produce finer fruit. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 11 Your handwriting came like the renewal of some

old friendship. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2. 257 A return of the King's malady brought the renewal of York's Protectorate.

b. *attrib.*, as *renewal premium, shoot*; **Renewal Sunday** (see quot.).

1862 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 53 St. Thomas's Sunday, called also Renewal Sunday; with us Low Sunday. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, Renewal Premiums. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 335 In the leaf-axils are formed the 'renewal'-shoots which last over the winter.

† **Renew'ance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] Renewal.

1630 LORD *Baviaus* 31 Giving a fresh renewance of gladnesse to their parents (when their joy grew stale).

Renewed (*rĭnīūd*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] Revived, re established, etc.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2819 Rodogars þe riche þat renewid [*v r.* reuerent] lady þe dere dame of Duri. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 Renewyd,...*renouatus*. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 81 Glue renew'd fire to our extincted Spirits. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 243 Before his feet (in his renewed kingdome) were firmely fastened on the throne of authority. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 259 Are we become a renewed people, ..zealous of good works? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 35 Renewed desire would grace with other speech Joys always prized. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xix, The beauty and the joy of their renewed might. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, His strong voice had alternately trembled with emotion and risen again in renewed energy.

Hence **Renew'edly** *adv.*, **Renew'edness.**

a 1662 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) IV. 663 The Apostle..sets up an inward sanctity and renewedness of heart. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 336, I declare renewedly my firm resolution to give up the man. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 115 Renewedness of mind, however awkward a phrase, is perhaps the most nearly expressive of it. 1854 ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 200 He was..treated with unblushing perfidy, renewedly assailed without warning.

Renewer (*rĭnīūəɹ*). [f as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which renews, restores, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iv. (Bodl. MS.), Fuyre is ielepid renewer of alle þinges and wardeyne of kinde. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 14 O place of blisse, renuer of my woes. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 105 The first reuuers and restorers of the Gospell in this latter age. 1625 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 179 Protectors of our peace, And sole renewers of our hopes encrease. 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 He is not his own regenerator ..: he is, however, his own renewer. 1861 TRENCH *Ep. 7 Churches Asia* 127 Everywhere setting forth himself as the only renewer of all which sin had made old. 1884 *Western Morn. News* 10 Sept. 4/5 The 'Renewer', that portion of the Electric Telegraph by means of which long cable telegraphy has been made possible.

Renewing (*rĭnīūĭŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of RENEW *v.*¹ in various senses; also, an instance of this.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iv. (Bodl. MS.), Fuyre hap vertu of renewing, for alle þinges eldeþ 3if þei beþ nought ikepte..by vertu of fuyre. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 3 The land..is a turnyt now for the renewing of new lordschip. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 Renewynge, *renouacio*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 In the renewynge of the inwarde man. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, Cardamus greatly commendeth this hearbe, for the comforting and reuiuing of a decayed memorie. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remembr.* III. 229, I gained some renewings of that rest. 1679 DRYDEN *Pref. to Tr. & Cr.* Ess. (Ker) I. 205 The quarrel..concludes with a warm renewing of their friendship. 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 342 The words of the original may be rendered, by the laver of regeneration, and by the renewing. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 670/2 [Herbaceous plants] will require much renewing.

Renew'ing, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That renews.

1602 CARLW *Cornwall* 11 They sinke a Shaft downe thither ..to admit a renewing Vent. 1715 CHAMBELOW *Right way to be rich* (1717) 141 You may take t'other look at it, every renewing look enhances the value and worth of it. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 383 These ..are the renewing principles of human society.

Renewle, variant of RENULE *v. Obs.*

Renew'ment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. RENEW *v.*¹ + -MENT.] Renewal.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 44 It was an incredible renewment, that he did not only soodeinly set vp the people agein [etc.]. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The renewment of the heart is proper to the spirit. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 204 The renewment of our commercial treaty with Russia.

Reney(e, etc., obs. forms of RENAY.

† **Renfie'rce,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. FIERCE *a.*, on anal. of next.] *trans.* To render fierce.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 45 Whereat renfierst with wrath and sharp regret, He stroke so hugely [etc.]

† **Renfo'rce,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **renforse, re'nforce, r'inforce,** 6 7 **r'enforce.** [ad. F. *renforcer*: see RE- and ENFORCE *v.*, also RE-ENFORCE *v.*, REINFORCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reinforce, strengthen.

1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiv. [cx.] 327, I am yet wyllynge to treate of this matter more at lengthe, to renforce this hystorye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 6 He renforsit the toune vitht victualis, haghutaris, ande munitions. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 309 Arte is an ayde and coadiutor to nature ..by renforcing the causes wherem shee is impotent and defective. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. xvi. 23 Having omitted opportunitie to renforce a place of strength called Petra. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* v. iii, R'enforce the Ranks that are broken.

2. To compel (one) again *to* do a thing. *rare*⁻¹.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 48 Yet twise they were repulsed backe againe, And twise renforst backe to their ships to fly.

Hence † Renfo'rcing *vbl. sb.*; also † **Renfo'rcer.**

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 92 Erasistratus feling the renforcing of the pouke to proue howe long it would continewe,..still helde his fingers vpon the beating of the poulces. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i]. (Arb.) 194 *marg.*, Emphasis, or the Renforcer. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 4 The benefite..consisteth chiefly in the renforcing, or..the redoubling of such troupes.

† **Renforcee.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ranforcee, renforce.** [a. F. (*étoffe*) *renforcée*, pa. pple. of *renforcer*: see prec.] A strong make of silk.

1688 *Abridgm. Spec. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 1 Invencion of making, dressing, and lustrateing silke, called black plain, alamodes, ranforcees, and lutestringes. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3366/4 A considerable parcel of narrow and broad Allamodes, Renforcees and Lustrings

Ren-forst: see *rain-frost*, RAIN *sb.*¹ 5 a.

Reng, obs. f. REIGN *v.*, var. RENGE *sb.*¹ *Obs.*

Rengaile, variant of RANGALE. *Obs.*

† **Renge,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 4 **reng, rengge,** 5 **roonge.** [a. OF. *renge* (Godef.), related to *renger, -ier*, to RENGE. The var. *range* was also adopted in ME., and finally became the standard form: see RANGE *sb.*] A rank, row, line, esp. of fighting men.

13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 3807 Þe kinges sone of Asie. Out of þe renge he coin ride. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5021 Cesar..arraied þem in renges right, & assigned whiche bataille first schold fight. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1736 In two renges faire they hem dresse. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 588 Merlin that rode fro oo renge to a-nother ascride hem often 'ore amaunt'. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 Wythin the tyuer & flode of ynde named Ganges goon the eeles by grete renges whiche ben ..c.c.c. feet long. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Renge, *rote, rane.*

† **Renge,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 4 **reynge.** [Of obscure origin; cf. RANGE *sb.*²] A sieve or strainer.

c 1362 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 Pro uno reynge emp. pro pistrina xviij *d.* *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 38 Þerow a crees bunte syfte hem, & for defaute of a bonte, take a Renge. 1506 *Yatton Church-W. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 128 For botomyng of ye clensyng renge..iiij *d.* 1697 G. DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 50 Powder it, and pass it through a Renge or fine Seive.

Renge, obs. Sc. f. REIGN *sb.*, obs. f. RING *v.*, var. RINK man. *Obs.*

† **Renge,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **rengne.** [ad. OF. *renger* to set in rank or line, to roam: see RENGE *sb.*¹ and cf. RANGE *v.*¹]

1. *intr.* a. To move hither and thither, roam, stray. b. To draw up in line or rank.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Þe helle liun rengeð & reccheð euer abuten .. soule uorte uorswoluwen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 His Danes wild he venge Agein him in bataile, to renne & to renge. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xvi, Commonliche þei go byfore her maister rengeynge and playnge with hir taile. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* vii, The raches comun rengnyng him by, And bayet him fulle boldely. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 198 Than thei rode forth and renged close that wey where as the childeren foughten.

2. *trans.* To set in order, put in array.

13 . *Coer de L.* 4443 Her folk wer rengyd in that playn. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 159 Richard was perceyued, þei were renged redie, & how þer pencels weyued. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1380 With many high laurer and pine, Was renged [F. *pueplés*] clene all that gardine. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, Alle þe oþer tyndes gret and longe, wele sette and wele renged. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 70 He had devised and ordeined the herbers to be compassed, rengid, and made. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxix. 105 The two barons ..camen to the felde, where they fonden their folke renged to gydre. 1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I renge, or set in array, or in order one by another, *je arrengie.*

refl. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8257 To renne on þe [þey] schul þem renge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 127 Than two of hem renged hem and priked after the messagers. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 352 Thenne armed hym euery man, And..came & renged thiem before the bataylles.

Hence † **Renged** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. xiv, Now mongst their renged Squadrons I royalus flings.

† **Re'nger.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [Cf. RENGE *sb.*² and RANGER².] A sieve.

1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Renger for a baker.

Rengge, variant of RENGE *sb.*¹ *Obs.*

Rengne, obs. f. RETGN *sb.* and *v.*; var. RENGE *v.*

† **Rengra'de,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *ren-* (as in *renforce*) + *grade*, after DEGRADE *v.*] *trans.* To restore from degradation.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxiv, His flight Scotch-qwened his Sister, she rengraded Englands blood.

† **Rengre'ge,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *rengréger* (15th c.): see RE- and ENGREGE *v.*] *trans.* To aggravate.

1600 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paul's Cross* (1601) B viij, Titles, that . imputeth to men faultes which they haue not committed, or doth rengrege or amoinder, that is, make greater or lesse the faults committed.

Reni-, comb. form of L. *rēn* kidney (see REINS), used in some scientific terms, as *reniapsular, -cardiac*, etc.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Renifolius*, having reniform leaves,..renifolious. *Renipustulatus*, marked with spots in the form of kidneys: renipustulate.

† **Reni'ant.** *Obs. rare.* Also **renyant.** [a. F. *reniant*, pres. pple. of *renier*: see RENAY *v.*] A renegade.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 118 A renyant [1560 reniant] forjuged hath not halfe the care. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reniant*, a Revolter, a Runnagate.

Renidifica'tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of building a nest a second time (Webster 1864, citing Bulwer). So **Reni'dify,** *v.* to make another nest (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reniew, obs. form of RENEW *v.*¹

Reniform (*rī'nifōm*), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *reniformis*: see REINS and -FORM, and cf. F. *réniforme.*] Having the form of a kidney; kidney-shaped. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, Reniform Leaf, one of the shape of a kidney. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 78 [Pyrites is] found reniform. 1829 G. SAMOUELLE *Entom. Compendium* 81 Shell reniform, velvety, and green. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 453 The last joint of the antennæ is either almost globular or reniform. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 570 Three-legged stools with reniform seats. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v. 237 The corneal substance of the eye is reniform.

Comb. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 113 Leaves reniform-cordate, glabious.

Renigat(e, obs. Sc. forms of RENEGATE.

† **Reni'ously,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. *reny*, RENAY *sb.* + -OUS + -LY².] Like a renegade.

1522 *Stat. Order of Gaster* ¶ 2 in Ashm. (1672), He that then reniously and cowardly flieth or departith away from thens, ought to be estiemed . never worthi to be electe Knyght, or Felow of the said Company.

Re'nish, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **reinischche,** 4-5 **reynysch,** ? *dial.* **rennish, 9 ran(n)ish;** 4-5 **renyst, renishit,** ? 7 **renisht.** [Of unknown origin: cf. RUNISH. The sense in early examples is often obscure.] Strange, uncouth; fierce, wild, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 96 Wel haf þro3t..Mony reinischche renkez & 3et is roum more. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 387 Quen he had wrost all his will..with a renyst reryd þis reson he said. *Ibid.* 2943 Ser Dary ..Rysys him vp renysch & re3t in his sete. ? *a* 1600 *King Estmere* viii. in Child *Ballads* II. 52/1 Thus the renisht them to ryde, Of twoe good renisht steeds. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 58 *Rennish*, furious, passionate: a reunish Bedlam. 1866 BROCKETT *Prov. Words Lincs., Rannish*, rash, precipitate, giddy, wild. 1889 *N. W. Lincs. Gloss., Rannish*, rash, violent.

Hence **Re'nishly** *adv.*, strangely, roughly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 Þe fyste with þe fyngeres..þat rasped renyschly þe wo3e with þe 10ȝ penne. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4931 The renke within þe redell..Rymed him full renyschly & rekind þir wordis.

Renishe, obs. form of RHENISH.

† **Renita'tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *renītī* (see next) + -ATION.] = RENITENCY 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/1 If there be greate quantitye it causeth such a renitatione or stretchinge out, as a bottle which is full, and closely stopped

† **Reni'te,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *renītī*, f. *re-* RE- + *nītī* to struggle.] *intr.* To offer resistance.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28, I dare say, they that most renite, will least repent.

† **Renitence.** *Obs.* [a. F. *rénitence* (16th c., Paré): see RENITENT and -ENCE.] = next.

1652 CHARLETON *Darkn. Atheism* 265 An exclusion of all coaction, violence, reintence or imposition. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 14 The weight of Lead..had crammed the Sand together..that it stuck by renitence of its irregular parts, one against another. 1743 HON. C. YORKE in *Warburton's Unpubl. Papers* (1841) 140 A man would not do amiss to shut up his books; and without the least renitence roll in the vortex of dulness.

Renitency (*rĭnaɹ'tĕnsi, re'nitĕnsi*). Now *rare*. Also 7 **-ancie.** [See prec. and -ENCY.]

† **1.** Physical resistance, *esp.* the resistance of a body to pressure. *Obs.*

1623 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 2 Freed from all obstacle and renitency. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VII. xvii. (1678) 183 The signs of such a Tumour are a certain renitency or resistance. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 157 It necessarily and by an insuperable Renitencie expels and excludes all other Matter. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Renitency*, is that Resistence which there is in solid Bodies when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

2. Resistance to constraint or compulsion, opposition, reluctance. Now *rare*

1626 PEYNE *Perpet. Regen Man's Est.* 524 There is a reluctancie, renitancie [*pr.* reuitancie], dislike and hatred of it in his soule. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vi (1678) 157 His oxe..suffers the sharp visits of the goad without renitency or opposition. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 96 The obstruction which the renitencies of that gentleman threatened. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxiv, Nature has form'd the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and renitency against conviction. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 129 We have here no endeavour, but the reverse of it; a constant renitency and reluctance. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1855) III. 109 This renitency of Mr Gladstone's to accept..the consequences of his Church Principles.

Renitent (*rĭnaɹ'tĕnt, re'nitĕnt*), *a.* Now *rare*. [a. F. *rénitent* (16th c., Paré), or ad. L. *renitent-em*, pres. pple. of *renītī*: see RENITE *v.*]

1. That offers physical resistance; resisting pressure, hard.

1701 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 3) 245 An inflation of the Muscles whereby they become both soft, and yet renitent like so many Pillows. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 305 The electrical Matter can go no further, by Reason of the renitent Quality of the silken Strings. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* XXVII (ed. 4) 213 The right ovary was swollen, renitent, as big as a walnut.

2. Recalcitrant.

1647 Prandi tr. *Cantù's Reform. Europe* I. 257 [He] constrained the people to go to mass, and punished the renitent with imprisonment and confiscation. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 8 The gaps left by renitent warriors were rapidly filled by intending plunderers.

† Reni·x(e. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **renixus* (after *nixus*) for actual *renīsus*, f. *renītī*: see RENITE *v.*] A backward effort.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 31 The blood by expansion and turgency making a potent renix. 1689 — *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxii. 181 A strong pressure upon the Arteria magna, which by a potent renixe did duplicate its force of Pulsation.

† Renk[1]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *renc.*] = RANK *sb.*[1]

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* xxviii. (1814) 81 As Arthur weute searchynge the renkes [*printed* renkthes; F. *les rencs*] and preses, he encountred the Erle of Foys.

Renk[2]. *Coal-mining.* [? var. of RANK or RINK.] (See quots.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 42 *Renk*, a standard distance of 60 or 80 yards (called the first renk), upon which a standard price is paid for putting a score of coals. 1860 *Mining Gloss.* (Weale) *Renk* (Newc.), The average distance the coals are brought by the putters.

Renk, var. RINK man *Obs.*; obs. f. RING *sb.*, RINK course.

† Renke, ? for *renge*, obs. f. REIGN *sb.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 17, I haue þe renke and þe rewle of all þe ryall.

† Renkning, obs. Sc. var. RANKING *vbl. sb.*

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 233/1 The samyn was remittit togidder with the renkning and placeing of the haill burrowis within this realme to the commissionaris.

Re·nky, *a. dial.* Also 7 **rencky, renty.** [Of obscure origin.] Large and well-made. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dial.* 11 There is a Rencky Cow, that beats all th' rest. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 58 *Renty*, handsome, well shaped, spoken of Horses, Cows &c.

† Renla·rge, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RE- + ENLARGE *v.*; cf. RE-ENLARGE *v.*] *trans.* To set free or open up again.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* vi. 88 B'entreatinge Manor Lordes, folkes lesse to flize, commons renlarge, restore thold colonies.

Renlesse, obs. var. RENDLES rennet. **Renlett,** obs. f. RUNLET. **Renlys,** obs. var. RENDLES. **Rennagat(e,** obs. ff. RENEGATE. **Rennare,** obs. f. RUNNER. **Renne,** obs. f. RUN *v.* **Rennegado, -gate,** obs. ff. RENEGADO, -GATE. **Rennelesse,** obs. var. RENDLES rennet. **Renner(e,** obs. ff. RUNNER.

Rennet (re·nĕt), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **renniet,** 6 **rennette, rennit,** 6–7 **renet**; see also RUNNET. [f. *renne*, obs. form of RUN *v.*, or perh. repr. an OE. **rynet*: cf. RENDLES, EARNING[3], and G. *renne.*]

1. A mass of curdled milk found in the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, used for curdling milk in making cheese, etc.; also, a preparation of the inner membrane of the stomach used for this or other purposes.

14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 591/19 *Lactis*, rennet, or rennynge. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Milk, & also Blood, And Renniet which for Cheese is good. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* D iij, The rennet of an hare..healith the faulyng Euell. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 118 It [cheese] is to strong of the rennet, saith hee. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 352 Take little sucking whelpes and feede your hawke with the flesh of them stieped in the milk or renet whiche you shall find in the mawes of them. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 88 That it bee not tart of the rennet, is far wholsomer. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 82 As quickly as the milk is turn'd to curd, When with a proper rennet it is mixt. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cheese*, Cheese..being a preparation of milk curdled by means of rennet, and afterwards dried, and hardened. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 369/2 No people take less pains with the rennet than the Cheshire farmers. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 39 Caseine is coagulated very perfectly by the action of rennet aided by heat. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 607 It is customary to place the dried viscus in wine, and to call the liquid thus formed, as well as the prepared stomach, rennet.

fig. 1652 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm Matrons* II. (1668) 14 The Bawd, who was the very Renet of Concupiscence.

2. Anything used to curdle milk, *esp.* the plant *Galium verum*, Lady's Bedstraw (cf. CHEESE-RENNET).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 109 b, In the Figge tree it [the sap] is milkie, Whiche serueth as a rennet for Cheese. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 540 The herbe [Gallion] may serue for Rennet to make Cheese. 1678 SALMON *Pharm. Lond.* 59 Gallium..is used for Rennet or Runnet to make cheese with. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. i. vii. 110 The Cliver, or Rennet or Curd-wort, .. is also pernicious in curdling Milk in the Cow's Bag. 1851 C. A. JOHNS *Flowers of Field* I. 304 The Highlanders use the roots .. and the rest of the plant [*Galium verum*] as rennet to curdle milk. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 231/2 It is likely enough that *Galium*..is still used as rennet in some neighbourhoods.

3. *attrib.*, as *rennet ferment, gland*; **rennet-bag,** the stomach of a calf used as rennet; **rennet stomach,** the fourth stomach of a ruminant; **rennet whey** (see quot.); **rennet wort,** the plant *Galium aparine.*

1611 COTGR., *Mulette*...the maw of a Calfe; which being dressed is called the *Renet-bag. 1727 BRADLEY *Country Housewife* (1728) 84 Cheese .. may be strengthned, by putting .. Spice into the Rennet Bag, as Pepper. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 369/2 The veil, maw, rennet-bag (or by whatever name it is called). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 295 The *rennet ferment is the most constant of all the active constituents of the gastric juice. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 10 The many little *rennet glands situated in the walls of the stomach secrete a liquid termed the gastric juice. 1889 tr. *Claus' Zool., Mollusca to Man* 317 The food enters the fourth stomach..the longitudinally folded *rennet stomach or *abomasum*. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Rennet-whey*, the serous part of milk, separated from the caseous, by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy. 1727 BRADLEY *Country Housewife* (1728) 76 To make an artificial Rennet..that is, to boil the Cliver, or as some call it Goose-grass, or others *Rennet-Wort, in Water.

Rennet (re·nĕt), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6, 8 **runnet,** 6–8 **renate,** 7 **renat,** 7– **rennet,** (8 **ren(n)ette,** 9 **rennett**). [ad. F. *reinette* (see REINETTE), app. f. *reine* queen (cf. QUEEN *sb.* 9 c), but sometimes written *rainette* as if f. *raine* frog, in allusion to the spots which appear on some varieties. Hence also Du. *renet*, G. and Da. *renette*, Sw. *renett.* The obs. Eng. form *renate* was by some writers explained as from L. *renātus.*] One of a large class of dessert apples of French origin, of which the most esteemed varieties are round or flattish in shape, small or medium sized, firm fleshed, and good for keeping; †also formerly applied to a pippin grafted on a pippin-stock (quots. 1612–42).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 36 A childe will chose a sweeting..and refuse a Runnet, because it is than grene, hard, and sowre. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 The sweet Cherry, the temperate Pipyn, and the golden Renate. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 677 The Renat, which though first it from the Pippin came, Growne through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiv. 149 When a Pepin is planted on a Pepin-stock, the fruit growing thence is called a Renate, a most delicious apple. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 48/1 The Rennet is a fine lasting Apple,..the Lincoln Rennet is reputed best. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 264 The Golden Runnet is the most certainest Bearer of any Apple I have met with. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 671 English rennet,.. Tender rennet,.. Spanish rennet [etc.]. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 908 The true 'golden rennet' can only be heard of at great fruiterers. 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 156, I may observe that all the rennetts are highly flavoured.

attrib. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 143 A Fruit of the Size of our Rennet Apple.

† Re·nnet, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *rénette, rainette* (1690).] A farrier's tool, used for probing the hoof of a horse.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Retracts*, Then with your Rennet search the Hole, penetrating to the end of it, where the Nail was rivetted to the Hoof.

† Re·nnet, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RENNET *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To curdle (milk) with rennet; to supply with rennet.

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 59 Nor Cheesecakes,..Lyrings, (white-skind as ladies.) nor the straines Of prest milke, renneted. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To his Book*, Come thou not neere those men, who are like Bread O're-leven'd; or like Cheese o're-rennetted.

† Re·nneting. *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **rennetting.** [f. RENNET *sb.*[2] + -ING[3]; cf. QUEENING, and Flem. *renetting* (De Bo).] = RENNET *sb.*[2]

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 595 Ripe pulpy Apples, as Pippins, Rennetings, &c. that are of a syrupy tenacious nature. *Ibid.* Kalendar Jan, Winter Queenings,..Rennetting.

Rennible, obs form of RENABLE.

Renniet, obs. form of RENNET *sb.*[1]

Rennigat(e, -gatt, obs. Sc. ff. RENEGATE.

Rennin (re·nin). *Physiol.* [f. RENN-ET *sb.*[1] + -IN[1].] The specific milk-curdling enzyme of rennet. Hence **Renni·nogen,** the zymogen which produces rennin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 287 In addition to pepsin the gastric-juice contains another ferment, namely 'rennin', a milk-curdling ferment.

† Re·nning. *Obs. rare.* [f. *renne* RUN *v.* + -ING[1].] = RENNET *sb.*[1] (See also CHEESE-RUNNING.)

14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 573/41 *Coagulum*, rennynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 348 They vse it in stead of renning, to turn milke and gather curds thereof. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 57 *Race*, Rennet or Renning.

Renning, -yng(e, obs. ff. RUNNING. **Rennish,** *a.*: see RENISH. **Rennit,** obs. f. RENNET *sb.*[1] **Rennogat(e,** obs. ff. RENEGATE.

† Reno·ble, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 5 a + NOBLE *a.*] *trans.* To ennoble again.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 266 Neither [will] their books imprinted be any way disgraced or hindered, but rather revived, renobled, and honoured. 1731–2 SAVAGE *On Her Majesty's Birth-Day* 61 Renobled thus by wreaths my queen bestows, I lose all memory of wrongs and woes.

Renocero, obs. form of RHINOCEROS.

† Renodate, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. ppl. stem of L. *renōdāre* to untie: see RE- and NODE.] 'To undo, or unknit a knot; also to knit fast or again' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So **† Renoda·tion** 'an unknitting or undoing of a knot' (Phillips 1658); also **† Reno·de** *v.*, 'to vnknit' (Cockeram 1623).

Renogate, obs. form of RENEGATE.

† Reno·me. *Obs.* [ad. F. *renom*, later form of *renon* RENOWN *sb.* Earlier examples of the spelling belong to RENOMEE.] Renown.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 175 Do nat a thyng that shulde blemysshe your renome. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxviii. 118 In ages still to come To ryse and sprede ..God's actes to hys renome. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 289 Neither doth Jacob this bicause he is careful for the enlarging of the renome of his name.

† Renomé, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [OF.] = next.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 204 Of Mount Morice Mathi a baron renome.

† Reno·med, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 **renumed,** 5–6 **renommed,** (*Sc.* **-it, -yt**). [ad. OF. *renumé, renomé* (later *renommé*), pa. pple. of *renomer*, f. *re-* RE- + *nomer* to name.] Renowned.

13.. *Cursor M.* 13763 (Cott.), þis ilk water .. Was mikel renumed in þaa dais. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii, þat al þing þat is ryȝt excellent..semeþ to be ryȝt clere and renomed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 131 To him which thenkth his name avance And be renomed of his dede. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Famous poetis..In Grece and Troye renomed of prudence. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 9 This place as longe as the world shalle endure..shalle be renommed by grete fame. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 These two lordes were renomed as chief in all dedis of armes. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Quhat order is maist renommed in the haly kirk?

† Renomee·. *Obs.* Also 4–5 **renome,** (5 **-nomme**), **renommee,** 5 **-y(e.** [a. OF. *renomee*, later *renommée*, f. *renomer*: see prec.] Renown. (Very common in Caxton's works.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 303 For gentillesse nys but renomee Of thyne auncestres, for hire heigh bountee. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 43 Hire name was Rosiphelee; Which tho was of gret renomee. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 186 Renomee that thurgh alle the worlde renneth yede so thourgh euery londe. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 561/1 The fame of renommy of the honour and pollicie therof. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 521 The renommee theiof is flowen over alle the worlde.

Reno·minate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To nominate for a second term of office.

1864 FREMONT in *Daily Tel.* 21 June, If Mr. Lincoln should be renominated. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 7/2 He stated that Mr. Croker refused to renominate him.

Renomina·tion. [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.]

1. Renewed nomination.

1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 339 He thought the President had a fair chance of re-nomination. 1891 *Times* 11 Feb. 5/2 The gravity of the situation has induced him to accept renomination.

2. A change of name. *rare*[−1].

1885 *Antiquary* Mar. 96/2 He follows up the intricate history of the companies, and tracks their devious courses through changes, exchanges and renominations.

Renommed, renommee: see RENOMED, -EE.

Renonse, obs. form of RENOUNCE *v.*

Renoperica·rdial, *a. Physiol.* [f. *reno-* as comb. form of L. *rēn* kidney.] Pertaining to the kidneys and pericardium.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 676/2 Renopericardial orifice placing the left renal sac..in communication with the viscero-pericardial sac.

Renoume, -noumpne, obs. varr. of RENOWN.

Renounce (rĭnau·ns), *sb.* [ad. F. *renonce*, f. *renoncer* to RENOUNCE.]

1. *Card-playing.* An act or instance of renouncing (see the vb., sense 7).

1747 HOYLE *Quadrille* 33 No person is to be beasted for a Renounce, unless the Trick is turn'd and quitted. 1792 A. THOMSON *Whist* 119 (T.), If with these cards you tricks intend to win, Prevent renounces, and with trumps begin. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 39 If any one renounce, he is basted for each renounce if detected; but a renounce is not made till the trick is turned. 1863 'CAVENDISH' *Laws of Whist* (ed. 5) 13 If a renounce is corrected after any of the subsequent players have played, they are at liberty to withdraw their cards.

b. A chance of renouncing, by having no cards of a particular suit.

1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 24 Never force your partner but when you are strong in trumps, unless you have a renounce yourself. 1874 GIBBS *Ombre* 82* He rashly tries, having a renounce already in Diamonds, to clear his hand of Clubs, and so, having a renounce in that suit also, to give himself a better chance.

† 2. Renunciation. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1779 BURGOYNE *Maid of the Oaks* v. i, From this moment I renounce it. *Grov.* And you never made a better renounce in your life.

Renounce (rĭnau·ns), *v.* Forms: 4 **renonce,** 4–5 **renonse,** 4–6 **renounse**; 4, 6–8 *Sc.* **renunce,** 5 **renownce,** 4– **renounce.** [ad. F. *renoncer* (OF. also *renuncer*):—L. *renuntiāre* (*-ciāre*) to announce, proclaim, also to disclaim, protest against, f. *re-* RE- + *nuntiāre* to make known, report: cf. *announce, denounce*, etc.]

I. 1. *trans.* To give up, to resign († *to* another), to surrender; *esp.* to give up in a complete and formal manner.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 475 Eche of 30w þat schal not renounce alle þingus þat he has in possessioun may not be my disciple. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13629 My ryght I renonse to þat rynk sone. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 95 Ther renowncyd he All hys hy astate and eke hys dignyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxiv. 88 If they wylfully wold renounce the sayd place and put them in his grace, he wolde vtterlye pardon theyr trespace. 1530 PALSGR. 686/1 He hath naught to do withall nowe, no more than you have, he hath renounced his tytle. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 69 He shall renounce Naples, Milan, Gene, Aste and Flaunders. 1605 in Goudie *Diary J. Mill* (S. H. S.) 193 The said William Bruce..renunceis, quit claimis and dischairgis and ouer gives to the said nobill lord the said twa last of land

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 312 These Titles now Must we renounce, and changing stile be call'd Princes of Hell? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 748 The Victor Horse..The Palm renounces, and abhors the Flood. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) I. 240 The parents..renounce all future claim. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 44 (1773) 270 A tack ceases..if..the tenant renounce his possession to the landlord. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 333 They soon experienced, that those who refuse the sword, must renounce the scepter. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvi. 351, I should require them..to renounce in writing all claims upon myself and the rest. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 29 Whatsoever Thou forbiddest I will renounce.

b. *To renounce the world*, to withdraw from worldly interests in order to lead a spiritual life.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. 78 Þei renounce þe worlde and take a Religious lif. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 157 Vpon .viii yeres after that Lothayre..renounsyd the pompe of ye world. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 290 We renounc'd the world when we were baptized. 1779 COWPER *Love of World* 25 Renounce the world—the preacher cries. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 419 Declaring his own intention of renouncing the world and indulging his love of devotion in retirement at Mecca.

c. To abandon, cast off, repudiate; to decline to recognize, hold, observe, etc.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 253, I shall..renounce his law, and beleue in Mahounde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 86 b, He required them to renounce the protestation of the yeare before. *c* 1645 MILTON *Forcers Conse.* 2 You have thrown of your Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 307 After which imprecation the wretch holds up one Finger, thereby renouncing a Trinity. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, Our father's fortune Would almost tempt us to renounce his precepts. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 466 To drive the Pope to extremities by wholly renouncing his authority. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 Napoleon renounced, once for all, sentiments and affections. 1895 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 691/1 It is competent for anybody to renounce or disclaim a trust, and to have nothing to do with it.

†**d.** *refl.* To give up (oneself), esp. in a spirit of resignation. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 96 We confess yat we glaidlie embrace ye Croce of Christ, renuncis our selfs [etc.]. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 541 Hee must renounce himselfe, and become like to the bruite beast 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wive Vieillard* 128 Wee should renounce our selves, because we are not our owne but Gods. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 24 These Authors have read but of few Ionases, who voluntarily renounce themselves to settle a Tempest.

2. To abandon, give up, discontinue (a practice, action, habit, thought, intention, etc.).

1484 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 123 To renounce the wering and usage of the Irisshe arraye. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 54 Renunce, rebald, thy rymming *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vi, I will renounce this magic and repent. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* xiv. 13 Now therefore set thine house in order, and..renounce corruption. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 463 When the Romans renounced all right and fair dealing, these..opposed them. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 73 He renounced all thoughts of paying attendance at Court. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 293 That tongue is silent now;..Renounced alike its office and its sport. 1838 THIRLWALL *Hist Greece* xvii. III. 7 A calamity befel them by which they were forced to renounce this design. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 253 He was compelled to renounce the attempt. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* IV. 319 If a prayer can move thee, renounce this purpose of thine.

b. To abandon or give up (a belief or opinion) by open profession or recantation.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1133, I dreid, without ȝe..renunce ȝour new opiniones, The spirituall stait sall put ȝow to perditioun. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 51 If thou wilt renounce thy miscreaunce,..Life will I graunt thee. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 56 All others must..submit and renounce their errors. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. (1788) 224 We..do not begin to detest him until he affects to renounce his principles. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 87 On his refusing to renounce his tolerant maxims, [he] put him to death. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 380 Professor Forbes ..renounced the theory, and substituted another

3. To disclaim or disown obedience or allegiance to (a person). ? *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. C vij b, And whan one hathe hym named, than he demaundeth him, renouncest thou Sathan. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 10 Thow art my clerk, the Devill can say, Renunce thy God and cum to me. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, I from henceforth shall vtterlye renounce, refuse, relinquish, & forsake the bishop of Rome. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 194 To repaire my Honor lost for him, I heere renounce him, and returne to Henry.

b. To cast off, disclaim relationship to or acquaintance with (a person); † also const. *from*.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Thee Gods haue flatlye renounst vs, Oute state that whillon preserud. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 24, I here renounce her from my bed and boord. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1850 I. 54, I renounce thy blood, If thou forsake thy valour. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 15 Tho' you presented him in the Morning, he will forget you at Night, and utterly Renounce you the Day following. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, I never can renounce you, while you are unchanged. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxiii, Your kindred renounce you. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. xv, My brother has quarrelled with me and renounced me.

† **c.** In *passive* with complement. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oaths Suprem. & Alleg.* 23 Can the King be acknowledged..a Head of Churches of which he renounces, and is renounced the being so much as a member?

†**4.** To refuse *to* do a thing. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 This sayd, shee vannisht, and thogh that I sadlye requyred Too confer further, yeet shee too tarrye renounced.

† **b.** With double obj. To refuse. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 On sands they renounce vs an harboure. They doe bid vs battayl.

† **c.** To refuse to carry out; to repudiate (an obligation). *Obs. rare* —¹.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 255 Lewis the twelfth, after the league for yeers was expired, renounced the payment of all publike or priuate pensions.

†**5.** To deny (a suggestion or accusation). *Obs.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* I j b, If you will say there is salte in it, I will acknowledge [=admit] it; but if you will suspect there is gall in it, I renounce it. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 305 When manie were suspected of the murder, and all renounced it [etc.].

6. *intr.* or *absol.* †**a.** To make renunciation. Const. *to* (the thing renounced). Also *Sc.* to dispense *with* (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 683, I sal renunce but delay to þis fals warld þis ilke day. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 Babilla with hir Sones sevene, Which hath renonced to the hevene. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. C viij, He renounceth specyally vnto thre synnes. That is vnto pryde, to couetyse, and vnto lechery. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 147 He of my sons who fails to make it good, By one rebellious act renounces to my blood. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xx, I thought..That chiel a very silly dunce, That could not honestly renunce With ease and joys..to win an unce Of yellow boys.

b. *Law.* To make formal resignation of some right or trust, esp. of one's position as heir or executor.

? 1604 in Morison *Dict. Dec* XXXI. (1806) 13897 The Lords found, That he..might renounce to be heir, albeit he ..were decerned as lawfully charged, not having renounced *debito tempore*. 1695 VENTRIS *Reports* (1701) I. 303 There is no Book which proves the Acts of an Administrator void, where there is a Will and the Executor renounces. 1743 *Swinburne's Wills* (ed 6) VI. § 12. 444 Then two of the Executors of the Son died, and He the surviving Executor renounced. 1806 MORISON *Dict. Dec.* XXXI. 13901 [The] Heir, before he renounce, must purge the Estate of his proper debts. 1870 W. D. CHRISTIE *Mem. Dryden* in D.'s Wks. (Globe) p. lxxix, Dryden died without a will, and his widow having renounced, his son Charles administered on June 10.

c. To make a renunciation of something.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 243 But you, dear Juan, Renounce, endure, are brave. 1872 — *Middlem.* lxvii, Since providential indications demand a renunciation of me, I renounce.

7. *Card-playing.* To fail to follow suit, to play a card of a different suit from that which has been led; originally implying the *possession* of, but now usually the *want* of, a proper card. In the former case REVOKE is now the current term. (Cf. RENOUNCE *sb.* 1 and RENEGUE *sb.* and *v.* 4 a.)

1656 HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 194 In the same manner as men in playing turn up trump, and as in playing their game their morality consisteth in not renouncing. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, Since my lover has played the card, I must not renounce. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 197 Madam, you have no cause to flounce, I swear I saw you thrice renounce. 1747 HOYLE *Quadrille* 33 If any Person renounces and it is discover'd,..all the Parties are to take up their Cards and play them over again. 1787 *Minor* 92 He frequently renounced, and seldom returned her lead. 1830 'EDMAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 41 The player who holds the same has a right to renounce in every suit during the whole game. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 112 A suit in which he knows that both you and the fourth player renounce.

†**II. 8.** *trans.* To announce, declare, proclaim, pronounce. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 97 Tille..that the squier herde of the speche, and how it was renounced that he had leide v. eggis 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. v. P vij, He [the curate] it ought to renounce unto his souerayne, as is the bysshop of the dyoses. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 352 Joanna, the Dukes dauchter ., [as] Queine of Jngland al man in publick renounced. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xv. 179 They..renounced Anathema to him, that should set downe the time of his [the Messiah's] coming.

Hence **Renou·nced** *ppl. a.*

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 9 Too many of the most renounc'd Asceticks were celebrated for doing what was next to nothing. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 144/1 In her renounced companion's breast. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 474 He..feels ..A secret thirst of his renounced employs.

Renou·nceable, *a. rare* —¹. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be renounced.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. viii. (1872) V. 259 She renounces her engagement..Prussian agent answers that it is not renounceable.

Renouncement (rĭnau·nsmĕnt). [a. F. *renoncement* (15th c.): see RENOUNCE *v.* and -MENT.] The act of renouncing; an instance of this, a renunciation. †Const. *to* (cf. RENOUNCE *v.* 6 a).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 547 All though he had and myght..haue declared his renouncement by the redynge of an other meane persone. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 387 Against sinners past grace, you shall often find renouncements vnto them. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. v. 34, I hold you as a thing en-skied, and sainted, By your renouncement. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 185 The renouncement of the Titles to the Kingdome of Castile and Leon. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 9 In what condition is he, other than that which he would have been in, had no such renouncement been made? 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 166 The doctrine..of the superiority of renouncement to activity.

Renouncer (rĭnau·nsəɹ). [f. RENOUNCE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who renounces.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 134 Seeing you are in so great an errour..if you become not repentant, and a renouncer betimes [etc.]. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 131 Renagadoes, Renouncers, Apostates, from the..Truths of Christian Religion. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II. 101 He was ready to renounce as much as they pleased. ..I am not so thorough a renouncer. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 200 A Re-maker of what man has made; a renouncer of lies. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, He renounce me! Cast your eyes on the Renouncer, Pinch, and be the wiser for the recollection!

Renounciation, obs. form of RENUNCIATION.

Renouncing (rĭnau·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RENOUNCE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses; renunciation. Also, an instance of this.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 235 How God undirstondes þis renunsynge teches he by lif of Crist. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1516) T t iv/1 The Archebysshop shewyd vnto them seryously the voluntary renounsynge of the Kyng. 1562-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 230 Before the concluding of the caus and renunceing of farther probatioun. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) P iv, Those desperate Atheismes, those Spanish renouncings, and Italian blasphemings. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 390 To charge him most audaciously and falsly with the renouncing of his own public Promises. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II. 101 When Sir Charles Sedley was taking the oaths, where several things were to be renounced, he said he loved renouncing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept., To this renouncing of the wide sleeve we have been coaxed little by little.

†**Renou·nsal.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. *renounse*, obs. f. RENOUNCE *v.* + -AL.] Renouncement.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 188 All France (which falling upon his person by naturall Inheritance; not by anothers Renounsal, was his legal Patrimony).

Renounse, obs. form of RENOUNCE *v.*

†**Re·novant,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *renovant-em*, pres. pple. of *renovāre*: see RENOVATE *v.*] Renewing; increasing by renewal.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. ii. 81 Perquisites may be diuided into Renouant and Dormant. Renouant Perquisites are Accrewments acquired by Increase and Casualty.

Re·novate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *renovātus*, pa. pple of *renovāre*: see next.] Renewed.

c 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurtha* (ed. 2) 6 The name and glorie of our household by your manhode is renouate and renewed. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 17 b, To shewe that the warre was renovate without hys knowledge and assente. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 940 The king openly sware to keepe the new renouate league and amitie. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* I. 744 Of use to the community? I trust Clairvaux thus renovate and regalized. Answers that question.

Renovate (re·novĕit), *v.* [f. L. *renovāt-*, ppl. stem of *renovāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *novāre* to make new, f. *novus* NEW.]

†**1.** *trans.* To renew, resume (an action or purpose). *Obs.*

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 416 That ye take som occasion at conuenyent tyme..to renovate the saide communycacyon..with the Frensh kyng. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 37 Then prince Edward renouating his purpose, tooke shipping againe. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1796 [see *Renovated* below].

† **b.** To renew in effect, to revive. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. (1562) 51 b, Whosoeuer..wittingly doth the selfe same sin againe: he renouateth by so doyng al those sinnes which before times were forgiuen him.

2. To renew materially; to repair; to restore by replacing lost or damaged parts; to create anew.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 42 Ethelwolde, did clerely renovate and augmentid this Abbay 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Renouate*, to renew, or repaire. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. I. vii. § 8. 140 Secondary qualities are continually destroyed and renovated according to the changes made in that order by motions of the component parts. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 213 The ices of the Poles, then, renovate the waters of the Sea, as the ices of mountains renovate those of the great rivers. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 4 Surviving still the imperishable change That renovates the world. 1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Seashore* 11 If he thoroughly renovates his blood by expelling all the impure air. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 187 These movements must be of great service in renovating the surface of the earth.

b. To restore to vigour; to refresh.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 125 It renovateth old Trees that of twenty years have brought forth no fruit. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, The spirit of St. Aubert was renovated. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 408 A little warm nourishment renovated him for a short time. 1837 [see *Renovated* below].

c. To renew on a higher level; to regenerate.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* IX. 281 The great object of renovating the morals of the labouring classes 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* V. (1852) 131 The Gospel..will renovate the soul. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin coll Man.* xiii. 157 The art displayed on the Persian coinage seems to have been renovated.

3. To restore (a person) to office. *rare* —¹.

1816 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 641 They were also to renovate the members of the councils-general of department.

4. *intr.* To revive, recover. *rare.*

1790 *Bystander* 13 [Like a fountain] scattering its translucent pearls on the drooping flowers, which renovate at their touch. 1812 *Henry & Isabella* II. 258 His exhausted mind and body would here renovate in repose.

Hence **Re·novated** *ppl. a.*; **Re·novater** (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. (1892) 56 A very active pre-

paration for renovated hostility. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 217 The travellers now moved forward with renovated spirits. 1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* I. ix. 125 Christ..indulging in no dreams of a renovated world without, till [etc.]. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 352 Today..the gulls were flying over the renovated water.

Renovating (re·novēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That renovates.

1642 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 219 As if a man should take the renovating and re-ingendring Spirit of God with innovation. 1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 704 All Nature feels the renovating force Of Winter. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 39 The world has felt thy renovating rays. 1839 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iii. 22 Charles probably meditated to infuse a renovating vigour into his languid administration. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 62 The renovating blessings of animal life and restoring warmth.

b. *Renovating spring* (see Remontoir).

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 519, E is the renovating or remontoire spring, fixed to the same stud.

Hence **Re·novatingly** *adv.*

1885 Meredith *Diana* xxxix, Her fall had brought her renovatingly to earth.

Renovation (renovēi·ʃən). [a. F. *rénovation* (15th c.), or ad. L. *renovātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *renovāre* to Renovate.]

1. The action of renovating, or the condition of having been renovated; renewal; restoration; an instance of this, a change effected by renewal.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 117 In whiche yere he see also the renouacion of the temple. 1555 Eden *Decades* 87 The water therof beinge dronk .. maketh owld men younge ageyne. *Marg.* The renouation of age 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 599 They..do hartily reioyce..for the renouation of true religion. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 The dismembring of Osiris, and the resurrection or renovation of his life. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 143 To expect..glorious changes and renovations both in Church and State. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd. 13 Remedies for Conservation and Renovation of Health. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 1189 How long Shall prostrate Nature groan beneath your rage; Awaiting renovation? 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 124 The regular return of genial months, And renovation of a faded world. 1834 Southey *Doctor* (1862) 383 Both the innovations or renovations which Spenser introduced were against the grain. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 To the good man, education is of all things the most precious, and is also in constant need of renovation.

†**b.** Renewal of the body at the resurrection. *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* I. 3509 Greatter was the hope of the eterne renouacion In her body resolued to naturall consumption. ?1534 Coverdale *Hope Faithf* xxii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 195 Of our bodies The renovation. Therefore is this My expectation. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 65 Wak't in renovation of the just.

2. *Theol.* Renewal wrought by the Holy Ghost; the creation of a new spirit within one.

1543 *Necess. Doctrine* d iij, In our battaile aforesayde, in ..our dayly spiritual renovation. 1555 Eden *Decades* 43 To poure vppon his electe the grace of renouation. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 66 The thing that is there wrought, to wit, regeneration and renovation, is a thing intelligible. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 79 How doth God the Holy Ghost save thee? By his Illumination, by his Renovation, and by his Preservation. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 225 External reformation is nothing without internal renovation. 1841 Trench *Parables* (1860) 116 For the true renovation is ever thus from the inward to the outward.

†**b.** Reformation. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 542/2 Concernynge inioynynge of penance I know of none..excepte renouation of liuinge in casting a parte olde vyce, and taking them vnto new vertue.

†**3.** The renewal or resumption of an action, agreement, condition, etc. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* xii. 17 Oure lettres, concerninge the renouacion of oure brotherhode. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 667 Na quietnes bot renovatioun of displesour and troubill may arryise. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 125 Why should I particularize the often renovation of these warres under so many several kings. ? 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 15 To attend the Grand Signior . in order to the Renovation of the Articles. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 433 The Bull of Perillus was..designed for a renovation of some cruel rites. 1798 W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 77 The renovation of pain that is the necessary consequence of chirurgical treatment.

Re·novative, *a. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. as Renovate *v.* + -ive.] Renovating.

1839-52 Bailey *Festus* 475 A fountain of divine delight, And renovative nature.

Renovator (re·novēitəɹ). [a. L. *renovātor*, agent-n. f. *renovāre* to Renovate; cf. F. *rénovateur*] One who renovates.

1839 I. Taylor *Ancient Chr.* I. 367 As often as any stern and fanatical renovator came into the management of these religious houses. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 427 The barbarian conquerors were the renovators, not the destroyers of its civilisation.

†**Reno·ve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *renover, renouver*, or L. *renovāre*: see Renovate *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To renew.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 243 In that tyme al thynnges begynnyth to renoue and wix newe, and returne Into estate. *c* 1440 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliii. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 92 And so he nowe renoued [*v. r* renewed] þe þrid tyme þe brusures and þe woundes. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 62 b, Be Baptisme we ar regenerat and renouit.

†**Reno·vel,** *v. Obs.* Also 4-5 renouel. [ad. OF. *renoveler* (mod.F. *renoveler*), f. L. *re-* Re- + *novellus* Novel *a.* Cf. Renule *v.*] To renew.

a. *trans.* *c* 1315 Shoreham I. 1826 Þer..Scel be renouzled þat a-gonne hiȝs, And ayþer folȝy oþer. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7474 And sis oft renoueld salle be ilk payne, Als he turned new tylle ilk syn ogayne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 879 To do som thing, by which he may renovele his good name. 1446 Lydg. *Nightingale* L. 23 Meued of Corage be vertu of the seson, In prime-tens renouelled yere be yere. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 65/1 The oold frendelyhode also betwixt theym to be renovelled in such wise, as it may abide. 1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 104 His Maieste hath commaunded you eftsones to renovel the said Ouerture of mediacion vnto him.

b. *intr.* *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. xi, All things renovelen..with seed imultiplied. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 953 Oones a yer alle thinges in the erthe renovelen.

Hence †**Reno·velling** *vbl. sb.*; also †**Reno·velance** [OF. *renovelance*], †**Reno·velment** [OF. *renovelement*], †**Reno·velty** [OF. *renovelete*], renewing. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii (1859) 23 The counseyles conteined in the gospels of Criste, whiche ben in a maner renouellynges of the forsayd pertes. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 185 And also moo renoveilaunces Of olde for-leten aqueyntaunces. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 45 It is a grete abuse to me for to thinke and haue a renouelement of payne. *Ibid.* 123 Peleus..cam unto the kyng in the renouellite of this noble re-pyrement 1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 Overture..for the renovelling of the said amitie.

Reno-ve·sical, *a. Path.* [f. *reno-* as comb. form of L. *rēn* kidney.] Connected with the kidneys and bladder.

1872 Anstie in *Practitioner* VIII. 243 Reno-vesical Cantharidism, and the Remedies in General use for its Relief.

Renown (rĭnau·n), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-7 renoun(e, 5 *Sc.* ra-), 5-6 renovne, 6 -nounn; 4-5 renon(e; 4-7 renowne, (5 *Sc.* ra-), 5 renownn, rennowne, 5- renown. β. 5-7 renoume, (6 *Sc.* -mne), 6 renowm, 6-7 renowme. [a. AF. *renoun, renun*, = OF. *renon*, later *renom* (see Renome *sb.*), f. *renomer* to make famous, f. L. *re-* Re- + *nominare* to name: cf. Renomee. The form *renowme* is prob. an assimilation to the earlier form of the verb, or to later F. *renom.*]

1. *Of renown*, of fame or distinction; widely known or celebrated. † Occas. in *pl.*

a. 13.. *Coer de L.* 689 Sir Foulke Doyly of renoun. *Ibid.* 1682 Hys barouns, Eerles and lordes off renouns. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 158 A raton of renon most renable of tonge. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 121 The moste wyse clerkes and Maysteris of renoune that haue beyn afor vs in al tymys. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura* 183 That men may say, ȝon man is of renowne. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1206 Lo! quhair thair sits ane Priores of renown. 1623 Milton *Ps.* cxxxvi. 62 In bloody battail he brought down Kings of prowess and renown. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 2 John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown.

β. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Gen.* vi. 4 Mightie men, which in olde time were men of renoume. *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rtldg.) 228/1 He marcheth on unto our chiefest seat, Naples, I mean, that city of renowm.

b. So *of great* (*high*, etc.) *renown.*

a. 13 . *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 552 A riche man of gret renoun. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13774 Two þousand of þe Bretouns, Wiþoute men of grete renouns. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 40 A man of gud renone. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 21 In Tuskayne townnes gon he wyn..This lorde of grete renownn *c* 1450 *Merlin* 106 Ther was noon but..seide that he sholde be of high renon. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) p. xciv, A prince of much renowne and immortall fame. *a* 1600 *Song* in Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 96 He was a wight of high Renowne, and thou art but of low degree. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 691 As if, like him of fabulous renown, They had indeed ability [etc.]. 1842 Tennyson *You ask me* 10 At land of just and old renown.

β. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63 A noble kynge that hyght Poeticus, of grete power, and wonder grete renoume. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. xvi. 57 Yonder I see..the man of the most renoume. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 263 Which had been of so great estimation and renowme through all Christendome.

†**c.** *With great renown*, with much distinction or display. Also without adj. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14725 (Fairf.) As men dos ȝet in toun þer faire is halden wiþ grete renoun. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 207, I rede we make vs redy bowne,..And hym ressayue with grete rennowne. *c* 1575 *Raid of Reidswire* iii. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) I. 98 The Rutherfoords, with grit renown, Convoy'd the town of Jedbrugh out. ?*a* 1800 *Lord Saltoun* xi. in Child *Ballads* IV. 348/1 Then out spake her father, he spake wi renown.

2. The fact or condition of being widely celebrated or held in high repute; celebrity, fame, honourable distinction.

a. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 369 We no recche of no ricchesse no renoun of landus. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 293 Ther salle the Rownde Tabille losse the renowne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lviii. 197 Huon..had grete desyre too attayne to good renowne. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 151 Honor, high honor and renowne To Hymen. 1689 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxii. 17 His memory and honour..shall descend upon his posterity, as a mark of renoun. *c* 1683 Waller *On St. James's Park* 11 'Tis of more renown To make a river, than to build a town. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 146 P 8 Whoever claims renown from any kind of excellence, expects to fill the place which is now possessed by another. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 59 Forsaking thee, what shipwreck have we made Of honour, dignity, and fair renown! 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xlv, The inheritors of unfulfilled renown Rose from their thrones. 1833 Tennyson *Lady C. V. de Vere* 2 Of me you shall not win renown.

β. 1538 Elyot s.v. *Celebro*, to celebrate or bringe in renoume. *a* 1583 Sir H. Gilbert *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 12 Better it is to haue Renowme among the good sorte, then to be lorde over the whole world. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 69 Great and proud armies may by notable victories procure to themselves renowm and gloria. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Renoume*, credite, fame.

b. With poss. pron. or genitive: The fame or reputation attaching to a particular person, place, etc.

a. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 248 (297), I..love as wele your honour and renoun, As creature in al this world yborn. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1300 Thus Caymys rode toward the towne, Whan he had lost all his renowne. 1508 Dunbar *Ball. Ld. B. Stewart* 50 Throw Scotland..Fleys on weyng thi fame, and thi renoune. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* IX. iii, Their renown, which seem'd so like to last, Thou dost put out 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 219 Artificers,..if they be not known by the ancient renowne of their shoppes [etc.]. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. v, The Emperor..the Renown of whose Virtues had..filled the whole World with Admiration. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 123 His renown had spread even to the coffeehouses of London and the cloisters of Oxford. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 403 The renown of the Spanish infantry had been growing.

β. 1455-6 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 15 It shold be to his singuler renoume, fame, and laude. 1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 7 To his most noble and immortall renoume. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* Ep. Ded., [To] hold him back from seeking to inlarge his renowme.

†**c.** *Of renown*, in respect of fame or distinction. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14753 Westsex [was] þe brydde of renoun. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. xvii. 1664 Off Venes he made þe gret towne þat ȝhit is ryalle of renowne. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 88 Rich to behald, and nobil of renounn.

†**3.** Report, rumour. (Sometimes implying sense 2.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5003 Renoun ran (*v.r.* tydynges ronne], þat ouer al reches, To ilk a man mad þei speches. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 189 [Of] þat sad ded þe ranowne sowne rane throw al þe towne. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1054 *Dido*, Swich renoun was there sprongyn of hire goodnesse. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 176 And so com the renoun in to the hoste, that thei durste not ride that wey with-oute grete foyson of peple. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 193 Of whom, so often I haue heard renowne, But neuer saw before.

†**b.** Reputation of a specified kind. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 73 Abbot & prioure..Wer priued of þar office, of woulfes had renoun. 1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 12 From that tyme he had the renoume of constance and grauitee. 1603 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 19 A young Gentlewoman..of a most chaste renown. 1608 — *Per.* IV. vi. 42 That dignifies the renowne of a Bawd.

†**c.** Good name, reputation. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. v. 202 To make the noble Leonatus mad, By wounding his beleefe in her Renowne.

†**d.** Commendation *of* a person. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 194 His much renowne of you, Quit with your utmost.

Renown (rĭnau·n), *v.* Also 6-7 renoume, (6 renoumpne), renowme; renoune, 6-7 renowne. [ad. OF. *renoumer*, var. *renomer*, *-nommer* (see Renome *v.*); the form *renown* has been assimilated to the sb. See also Renowned *ppl. a.*]

1. *trans.* To make famous, spread the fame of; to celebrate. Now *rare.*

a. 1530 Palsgr. 686/1, I renoume one, I gyve hym a renoume, *Je renomme.* 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix (1887) 218 Neither take I wealth to be any worthy cause to renowme the owner. 1609 Broughton *Princ. Positions* 25 The third of Esdras was penned to renowme the building of the Temple. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 199 A Prophetesse, Who wrot and spake in verse with such a grace, As she renoumd the Countrey where she was.

β. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* Pref. a j b, I iudge him not to haue bene the first inuentor of this Art, but one that broughte it to lighte and renouned it. 1595 Munday *John a Kent* II. i. (Shaks. Soc. 1851) 20 This resolution dooth renowne ye bothe. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* v. 156 That most famous Towne Which her great Prophet bred who Wales doth so renowne. *a* 1639 W. Whatley *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 142 Those women Gods owne pen hath renowned for gracious and vertuous. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 179 The Bard whom pilfer'd Pastorals renown. 1743 A. Hill *Wks.* (1753) II. 240, I should feel no inclination to condemn your purpose to renown Strand-green. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleom.* 260 As a limb of the Bar, I with honour renown 'em. *refl.* 1592 *Nobody & Somebody*, in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 335 Renowne yourselfe by being kind to her. 1631 May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 110 They are ambitious to doe strange and wonderfull things, and by them to renowne themselves and their times to Posterity. 1853 Jerdan *Autobiog.* IV. xiv. 255 Being in the vein to 'renown' myself (using a verb coined at Drummond Castle), I shall [etc.].

†**b.** To report, relate. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 283, I have herd renowned of you, that ye were fre and gentyll of hearte.

†**c.** To celebrate *with* some ceremony. *Obs.* $^{-1}$

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 28 This day is alwaies renoumpned with some solempne nouell.

2. *intr.* [After G. *renommiren.*] Of German students: To seek notoriety; to make a display; to swagger. Also with *it.*

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 331 The Courlanders have been renowning of late. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* II. iv Prose Wks. 1886 II. 92 The student with the sword leaped to the floor. It was Von Kleist. He was renowning it.

Hence **Renow·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1631 May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I 216 To the renowning of their supposed suffrings. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 550 Among many less justifiable pieces of 'renowning' which occurred during my stay, there was one prank [etc.].

Renowne, obs. form of Renounce.

†**Renowne(e.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 renoune(e, -none; *Sc.* 5 ranowne, 6 renownye. [A confusion of Renomee and Renown *sb.*] Renown.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 290 Thai suld richt weill re-

vardit be, And gretly ek thair renownee. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1513 *Hypsipyle* (Camb. MS.), Sche knew by folk that in his shepis be That it was Iason ful of renone [*v. r.* renoune, renomee]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 143 The famus honour, and hie renownye, Or glorious gestis of his posterite.

Renowned (rĭnau·nd), *ppl. a.* Also 5–7 **renowmed**, etc. [f. as RENOWN *v.* + -ED¹; cf. RENOMED.] Celebrated, famous; covered with renown.

a. In predicative use, or following the sb. †Also with complement (quot. 1456).

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 32 In fer landis renownyt wes he. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2372 The roy ryalle renownde, with his rownde table. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 141 Sa did he his awin service..to be renouned a worthy man of armes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 154 Our the laif thy bewty is renownd. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 194 Our prayer is, that the name of God be made renowned and known to mortal men. 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* xvi. *To Cromwell*, Peace hath her victories No less renownd then warr. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 335 Semno, the most renowned of their chiefs, fell alive into the hands of Probus. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 67 He is also renowned as having well understood the system of turning in wood.

b. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 46 Famose poetys of antiquite In grece and troy, renowmyd of prudence. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C iv, There haue bene many famous and renoumed by scripture and lerning. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 3 An auncient house .. Renowmd throughout the world for sacred lore. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 6 The called] or, the renowmed:.. such as were men of renowne for age and wisdom.

b. In attributive use.

a. 1417 LD. FURNYVAL in Ellis *Orig. Let.* Ser. II. I. 55 The gracious prosperitie and noble health of your renowned person. 1508 DUNBAR *Ball. Ld. B. Stewart* 1 Renownit, ryall, right reuerend and serene Lord. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 219 The renownedst Oratours in all the world. 1630–1 MILTON *Arcades* 29 That renowned flood, so often sung, Divine Alpheus. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 164 The renowned wisdom of your Honourable House. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 33 The Lake of Geneva .., this renowned inland sea.

β. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. iv. 278 One of the famosest and renoumed knyghtes of the world. 1544 LELAND *N. Y. Gift* in *Itin.* (1768) I. p. xxiii, The old Glory of your renowmid Britaine. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 83 Not th' Ephesian Diana Is of more renoumed fam·a.

Hence **Renow·nedly** *adv.*, **Renow·nedness**.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639) 416 To increase and preserve the worthinesse and renownednesse of their good name. 1611 COTGR., *Glorieusement*,..renownedly. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 180 For the honour he bears to the renownedly learned publisher.

Renowner (rĭnau·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who celebrates or makes famous. *rare.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIV. *ad fin.*, So wrought diuine Vlysses through his woes;..As through his great Renowner I have wrought. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 270 The two famous renowners of Beatrice and Laura.

2. [After G. *renommist.*] One who seeks notoriety; a swaggerer.

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. iv. Prose Wks. 1886 II. 85 He was a student...In short, he was a renowner and a duellist. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11 Rather..than that the Oxford men are less well behaved than the renowners of Heidelberg.

Renow·nful, *a. rare.* [-FUL.] Renowned.

1606 MARSTON *Sophon.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 152 O .. Man of large fame, great and abounding glory, Renounefull Scipio. 1892 BROOKE *Hist. E. Eng. Lit.* v. I. 114 Rheda..is the shining and renownful goddess.

Renow·nless, *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Devoid of renown; unrenowned.

1552 HULOET, Renowmles..*ignominis*. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 388/2 He grew vexed that a little renownless girl should dare to address a very smart young man like him.

Renoyrie, variant of RENAYRIE *Obs.*

Renpayre, variant of REMPAIR *v. Obs.*

Rens, obs. Sc. form of RHENISH *a.*

Rensch, Rense, obs. forms of RINSE *v.*

Rensselaerite (rensĕlē·rəit, re·nsĕlēɹəit). *Min.* [Named in 1837 after Gov. Stephen Van *Rensselaer*: see -ITE.] A variety of talc, found in various parts of New York State and Canada, having a fine compact texture which makes it capable of being worked on a lathe and manufactured into various articles.

1860 WORCESTER cites DANA. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 81 Rensselaerite is a kind of Soapstone of compact structure.

†**Rensta·ll.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RE- + *enstall* INSTALL *v.*, after *renforce*, etc.] Reinstalment.

1630 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 195 *note*, Canace tho fore kinge Cambuse did fall, and begged his grace for Algarsifes renstall [1616 recall].

Rent (rent), *sb.*¹ Forms: 2–7 **rente**, (5–6 **rentte**, 5 **rennt**), 4– **rent**. [a. OF. *rente* (12th c.), *rende* = Pr. *renta*, *renda*, Sp. *renta*, Pg. *renda*, It. *rendita*:—pop. L. **rendita* (= class. L. *reddita*), fem. pa. pple. of **rendĕre*: see RENDER *v.* Hence also MDu., MLG., MHG. (also mod.Du., etc.) *rente*, Sw. *ranta*.]

†1. (In *pl.*) A source or item of revenue or income; a separate piece of landed or other property yielding a certain return to the owner. *Obs.*

c 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Martin abbot.. wrohte on þe circe, & sette þar to landes & rentes. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 77 Ða riche menn ðe laneð here eihte uppe chierches and uppe ða chirch-landes,..oðe uppe oðre þinges þe rentes ziueð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Purses, baggas, & packes, beoð alle eorðliche weolen, & worldliche renten. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 323 Odo wastede and destroyede the kynges rentes and enchetes. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 94 Whan he thowght..howe he hade his maners sold And his renttes wyde. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v, Their Rentes, their tresours or other thinge wherin they delyte them. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxix. 635 This Philip..was abdynge in his mothers house, and lyued honestely on theyr rentes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 260 What are thy Rents? what are thy Commings in? 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 459 A goodly Bishoprick..which he endowed with most ample rents and reuenewes.

†b. Revenue, income. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 4 An heh mon of cunne ant eke riche of rente. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27248 [Of] ani wrangwis merchandise, Or o wasting of his rent. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 60 Þe kyng..granted þam pes to haue, & gaf him ageyn boþe rent & lond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 221 God to thy fader sente Glorie and honour, regne, tresour, rente. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G iv, Thou oughtest..to holde thyn estate after thy rente and reuenue. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 300 Thou..sekest euer for to fynde wayes to encrease thine yerely rent. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 43 These Novell Devices brought in a new Rent and great profit to the Clergy. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 166 Palm-Trees, which yield some rent to the Monks. 1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.* Wks 1755 II. I. 86 To allow each of them such a rent, as..would make them easy. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1815 IV. 86 Territories yielding a rent of one hundred and forty thousand pounds a year.

fig. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 39 Rewthe, the frute of nobilnes, Off womanheid the tresour, and the rent.

†c. Profit, value. *Obs. rare.*

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 86 Þer beþ iiij willis in þe abbei.. Euer ernend to liȝt rent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 82 Set this my werk full feble be of rent.

†d. Recompense, reward; a privilege accorded to a person. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 984 Wanne hit is wente, Sire king, ȝef me mi rente. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19593 It fell saint petre als for rent, To call men vnto amendment. 1448–9 J. METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopes* Dv (MS.), More loy sche had Than Orphe, qwan he hys wyf receyud ayen for ye rent Off his musycal melody.

†2. A tribute, tax, or similar charge, levied by or paid to a person. *To hold one's rent*, to succeed in paying a tribute. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 390 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 He axede at þe laste Eche ȝere ane certayne rente þoruȝ al engelond wel faste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5778 Þre ȝer he huld is rente ac þe verþe was bihinde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 87 Þe Cherche, þat sellen men leve to synne, and ȝiven hem leve to last þerinne for an anuel rente bi ȝere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1044 Deeth, that taketh of heigh and logh his rente. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 185 Yf thou wilt..suffre me go frely fro prisoun, Without raunsoun or ony other rent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 550 Againis this eile all Holland did rebell And of thair rentis wald no ansuer mak. 1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* II. 182 That every Minister .. may sue for the Recovery of his Tythes, Rents and other duties. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 13 Rather than pay the constant rent of daily relief to their poor parents.

fig. 13.. *Cœur de L.* 4028 Kyng Richard hys ax in hond he hente, And payde Sarezyns her rente.

b. The return or payment made by a tenant to the owner or landlord, at certain specified or customary times, for the use of lands or houses; † *Rent of assise* (see ASSIZE *sb.* 2 b, and Blackstone *Comm.* (1766) II. 42). Also, in mod. use, the sum paid for the hire of machinery, etc., for a certain time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28438 Toll and tak, and rent o syse, wit-halden i haue wit couettise. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 139 Hys husbondus that yaf rent Was y-hery3ed dounryght. 1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 316 The rennt of the nexte terme..shall be arrestid in the tennants hands. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 Some of them pay more rent yerely than theyr Fermes be worth. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 49, I be Lord of many Mannors, and no doubt I receiue rentes of euery of these kindes. 1653 BROME *City Wit* II. ii, A poor Doctor of Physick..has paid 4 quarters rent of his house afore-hand. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4902/4 The Ground Lease expires at Christmas...Rent reserv'd 4*l.* 16*s.* per Annum. 1736 J. MURRAY *Lett.* (1901) 24, I have got a good convenient house on rent. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 43 Strictly the rent is demandable and payable before the time of sunset of the day whereon it is reserved. 1880 GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* 411 Where the rent is a large sum, the tenant should have it in readiness before sunset. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* XIV. 239 Each tenant pays no rent for his cottage and patch of field, but is bound to work a fixed number of days for his landlord. 1891 *Spectator* 18 July 100/2 They include the 'rent' of the engine and trucks, the cost of fuel, and the pay of engine-driver.

transf. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 391 They commonly allow a Farm to make three Rents, one for the Landlord, one for Charges, and one for the Tenant to live on.

†c. A piece of property for which rent is received, charged or paid; esp. *pl.* a number of tenements or houses let out to others (and freq. named after the proprietor). *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 341 It was agreid.. that my said mastyr schal paye hym for the rente that he rentythe to hym for Georges, wyche drawyth be yere iiij. marc. 1491–2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 175 Reparacyons of the new howse in the cherche Rentes. 1517–8 *Ibid.* 299 Ress' of Thomas Clayton for that Remayned in his hondes of the byldyng of Nasynges Renttes next baattes howse xjs. iijd. 1590 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* A iij b, Whole allyes, whole rentes, whole rowes, yea whole streats. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 21 Another workhouse, belonging to the liberty of Hatton-Garden, Saffron-hill, and Ely-Rents.

transf. *a* 1631 DONNE *Elegies* xii. 62 Which haue deuided heaven in tenements, and with .. theeues, and murtherers stuft his rents soe full.

†3. a. *Sc. Ow rent*, at interest. *Obs. rare.*

a 1622 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1888) I. 126 The soume of ane hundrethe merkis..to be imployed be the toun on rent to the help of the ministrie of this burghe. 1622 *Ibid.* 129 The said soume of five hundrethe merkis salbe imployit on yeirlie rent..for the help and supporte of the ministrie.

†b. In France: A sum paid by way of interest upon a public debt. *Obs.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 605 He [the King] hath published an edict for a new creation of rents upon the town house of Paris. 1759 *Hist. War* in *Ann. Reg.* 55 *note*, The French court have stopped payment of the following public debts, viz. 1. The three kinds of rents created on the posts.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. Appositive, as *rent-beeves*, *-capon*, *-corn*, *-eggs*, *-geese*, *-hens*, *-oysters*, *-penny*, *-salt*.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 17 Such charges as were made vppon ONeale, for *Rent-Beeues. 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* viii, To screw your wretched tenants up To th' uttermost farthing, and then stand upon The third *rent-capon. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 20 *Rent corne to be paid, for a reasnable rent. 1366 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 45, De cxl *Rent Egges. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 In xl aucis, quarum xiv *Rente ges, vs. vd. 1345 *Ibid.* 41, In cvˢˣ x gallinis, præter l *Renthennes, xxiiijs. jd. ob. 1611 COTGR., *Ostize*, a rent henne, &c., paid, or deliuered, in lieu of a dwelling house. 1651 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 81 no. 1* (MS.) For fetching of two bushells of *rent oisters from Tollesbury. *a* 1696 P. HENRY in M. Henry *Life* x. M. H.'s Wks. 1853 II. 737/1 Praise is our *rent-penny, which we pay to our great Landlord. 1399–1400 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 602 Pro variacione de *rent-salt, xviij*d*.

b. Objective genitive, as *rent-collector*, *-enhancer*, *-holder*, *-master*, *-raiser*, *-raising*, *-raker*, *-rearer*, *-warner*.

1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 9 My agent, who employs the same *rent collector as he does. 1625 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 214 Now (*rent-inhauncer) where away so fast? 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxi. 39 [I have caused] the poor *Rent-holders..to misse of a subsistence. *c* 1670 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 373 The *Rent-Masters and their Officers..must be responsible Men. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 38 You landelordes, you *rent-reisers,.. you haue for your possessions yerely to much. 1556 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 38 *marg.*, Landlordes by the wai checked for *Rent-raising. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 616 The Legate himselfe, whom they tearmed an Vsurer, Symonist, *Rent-raker, Money-thirster. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 Then these grasiers, inclosers, and *rente rearers, are hinderers of the kings honour. 1883 *Standard* 28 May 4 A '*rent warner', in the service of Lord Kenmare.

c. Miscellaneous, as *rent-arrear(s)*, *-day*, *-dinner*, *-scot*, *-suit*. See also RENT-CHARGE, -ROLL, etc.

1669 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 89 Recovery of *rent-arreais due on lands in the county of Dublin. 1616 T. ADAMS *Divine Herbal* 26 If his *rent-day make euen with his Silkeman, Mercer, Taylor, he is well. 1869 MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 62 Shortly before the rent-day a neighbour comes in. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, They would invite all farmers to a *rent dinner. 1631 in *Bingham's Reports* V. 341 A grant .. of all rents, revenues, and services, rents-charge, *rents-scot &c..arising in or within the lordships. 1883 *19th Cent* Sept. 439 As regards the procedure in *rent-suits, no material change is made by the Bill.

Rent (rent), *sb.*² [f. RENT *v.*². Cf. REND *sb.*]

1. The result of rending or tearing apart; a separation of parts produced by tearing or similar violence; *esp.* a large tear in a garment or piece of woven stuff.

1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* ix. 16 Then taketh he awaye the pece agayne from the garment, & the rent ys made greater. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 179 See what a rent the envious Casca made. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 The maine Summer failed..more shiveringly and with a longer rent in the timber. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 98 By night she went, And, while he slept, surpris'd the darling rent. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb* (1833) II. xiv. 149 Only think..of my having got that frightful great rent in my best Mechlin so charmingly mended. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Rents*..., openings or cracks which take place in timber or planks when much exposed to the heat of the sun. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xviii. 73 A dark curtain of cloud was lifted up, and a pale blue rent shone between its foot and the edge of the sea.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vi. 8 Then was Dauid sory, because the Lorde had made soch a rente vpon Vsa, and he called the same place Perez Vsa vnto this daye. 1878 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* 64 A gust that made rents Thro' the yellow-sailed fishers.

b. With punning allusion to RENT *sb.*¹

1626 WITHALS *Dict.* (1634) 166/1 *Pannensus*..., wee say in English 'that hath his rent come in'. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 56, I have torn my Petticoat with your odious Romping; my Rents are coming in.

2. A breach, split, schism, or dissension in a society or party, or between persons. *rare.*

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 14 The rent of th' Hebrew Tribes from th' Ishean's Regiment. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 11 It occasions great Unkindnesses, Rents, Confusions and Divisions in Families. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 456 Lest our miserable rents be heightened, and unruly passions be provoked.

3. A cleft or fissure in the surface of the earth; a deep narrow gorge or valley; also, a narrow breach in a wall, etc.

1706 ADDISON *Italy* 283, I believe every one who sees this vast Rent in so high a Rock..must be satisfy'd that it was the Effect of an Earthquake. *Ibid.* 469 From Lyons there is another great Rent, which runs across the whole Country.

1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* I. 256 Oft does the White Doe loiter there, Prying into the darksome rent. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 491 We..could easily have passed through the rents in the walls.

b. *Coal-mining.* A plane of cleavage running across a seam; a back.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining.*

4. The act of tearing or rending; the fact of being rent.

1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* v. 72 The Gulf of Cariaco owed its existence to a rent of the Continent. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 536 [He] read; and tore [the letter] As if the living passion symbol'd there Were living nerves to feel the rent.

Rent (rent), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *renter*, f. *rente*; or directly f. Rent *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide with revenues; to endow.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 35 Treuþe..bad hem..Rule religion and rente [*v.r.* renten] hem betere. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5300 That place [he] augmented passingly And rentid gretly to the house encresse. 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt.* 208 He founded, rented, & releued many & dyuers chyrches.

2. To pay rent for (land, houses, etc.); to take, hold, occupy or use, by payment of rent.

1530 Palsgr. 686/1, I rente, I paye farme hyre. 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* II. i. 254 If this law hold in Vienna ten yeare, ile rent the fairest house in it, after three pence a Bay. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 196 Such beggers as are so disposed, may rent certaine children. 1716 Addison *Drummer* I. i. I'll e'en marry Nell, and rent a bit of Ground of my own. 1763 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 188, I do not know that I shall have occasion to return, if I can rent rooms in town to lodge in. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 316 The truck in question was rented by the defendant..from the Midland Waggon Co.

3. To let (*out*) for rent or payment; to hire out. Also *transf.* or *fig.*

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 323 In the same deanes handes, the Shepgate ther, not rented. 1564 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 307 Sydelyng shalbe taken into the most profytt of this Cytye, and to be rentyd and letten also. 1613 J. Fletcher *Christ's Bloody Sweat* 12 [Soldiers] For prey and spoyle aduenturing to rent Their liues and soules. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 374 Our Community . rents out those Places which otherwise would be useless 1737 Swift *Let. to J. Barber* 30 Mar., I confess there is no reason why an honourable Society should rent their estate for a trifle. 1817 Paulding *Lett. from South* II. 64 Our guide..was 'rented' out to the King of England, by the legitimate Prince of Hesse Castle. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII 210/1 A few residents, who eke out a meagre existence by renting boats to the occasional sportsman.

†**4. a.** To pay (a sum) as tribute. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* vi. xi. 524 Muley Hamet . conquered Tombuto and Gago:.. Laurence Madoc..saith that Tombuto rented threescore quintals of Golde.

†**b.** To produce or bring in as rent. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 150 The estate of Broughton which rents above 700*l.* per annum was..sold for 14,000*l.*

5. *intr.* To let *at* a certain rent.

1815 Simond *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 313 Arable land rents at £3 and £4, or even £6 an acre. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 66 The market-dues for this traffic renting, the present year, at 840*l.*

6. *trans.* To charge (a person) with rent; to impose a certain rent on (one).

1881 *Times* 13 Apr. 11/2 Any tenant, however lightly rented, will..have the strongest inducement to bring his landlord before the Court and to get the rent judicially fixed. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/5 It might deprive them of the power..to rent a man upon his own improvements.

Rent (rent), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 **rente**, (5 **rentte**). [var. of Rend *v.*, after the pa. t. and pa. pple. *rent.*]

1. *trans.* To rend, tear, pull asunder or in pieces.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 843 *Thisbe*, Now what lyoun that be in this forest Myn body mote he renten. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 36 All to ragges schall ye rente hym and ryue hym. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 81 Nor thurhe clowyng your flesshe loke yee nat Rent. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. 76, I haue not rented, vyolated ne broken, the pyramyde of his faders sepulture. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 191 Rentyng his cote of armes and breakyng his Sword ouer his hed. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Hudge beams hee brusteth, strong bars fast ioyncted he renteth. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 92 Then she did rent her angry letter. 1633 Prynne *Histriom.* 4 They would..even stone or rent him all to pieces. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 332/1 A Katherine Wheel..is a kinde of Wheel used to rent and tear in peeces grand Malefactors. 1727 Swift *Market-hill Thorn* xvi, Thy confed'rate Dame Shall rent her Petticoats to Rags, And wound her Legs with every Bri'r. 1893 in *Eng Dial. Dict.*

absol. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Eccl.* iii. 7 A time to rent, & a time to sowe

refl. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 126 In his madnesse (as some report) renting himself with his teeth 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. iii. (1614) 746 To behold such monstrous Icie Ilands, renting themselues with terrour of their owne massines.

b. To tear (one's face, hair, clothes, etc.) in grief or rage. Cf. Rend *v.* 3 b.

†*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 324 For to rent in manye place Hir clothis,..As she that was fulfilled of ire. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 70 As a wood womman she ferd Renttyng hir clothis. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* iii. 31 Rente youre clothes, and gyrde sack cloth aboute you, and make lamentacion for Abner. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 829 For, finding them by some fell Serpent slain, She rents her brest. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Ezra* x. 1 Of this we read not..but of other effects of his passion, as renting his garments. *c* 1678 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 430 My Golden hair I rent and tear like one outragious mad.

c. To rend or tear, in various *fig.* senses.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xvii. 330 (Add. MS.), Lustes of the flessh, that in no maner renten the soule. 1535 Coverdale *Joel* ii. 12 Rente your hertes, & not youre clothes. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 27 b, Those who ..whet their tongues to rent a sunder..the good name of others. *c* 1586 C'tess Sidney *Ps.* xlvi. iii, The voide of aire his voice doth rent. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* II. 546 In diverse partes his dowbtsome minde he rents. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 38 Romish craft and policy, Which rents the Dutch and us asunder. 1747 Mrs. S. Fielding *Lett. David Simple* II. 181 A Person, whose every Word and Look can..rent the Heart asunder.

2. To tear *out of*, *from*, or *off*. Also *refl.*

1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xiii. 56 Then shall he rente it out of the clothe. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Kings* xi. 11, I wyll rent the kyngdome from the. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 169 Wherein nature being but greene and growing, we rent from her. and replant her branches 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 6 These ten Tribes renting themselves from the house of David, did rent themselves likewise from the true worship of God 1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* 127 To seize upon the..Books, divest them of the..Ornaments, by renting off the..Plates. 1865 Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 7 Rentin' o' ther cloons off their backs wi' blackberryin'.

3. *intr.* To tear; to give way or separate by tearing or splitting.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 b, Doutlesse his handes & fete dyd rent & teare for the weyght of his blessed body. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/2 Sometimes onlye the first table of the sculle breaketh and renteth. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 139 The soule grows more divine when the tabernacle of the body begins to rent. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 828 Though solid Rocks touch'd with Compassion rent, The more obdurate Jew does not relent. 1812– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

fig. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* iv. (Arb.) 45 My Harte with this began to rent. 1575 Gascoigne *Herbes* Wks. (1587) 143 My griefe, Whereof to tel my heart (oh) rents in twaine.

Rent (rent), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple of Rend *v.*] Torn, in various senses; also, in predicative use, wearing torn or ragged clothing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastace*) 186 Fra þat place þan vald he ga, raggit & rent & blak alswa. 1382 Wyclif *Josh.* ix. 4 Olde sackis and rent wyn botels. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Rent, and raggyd, *lacerosus.* 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Ciash do the rent tacklings. 1597 G. Harvey *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III 25, I scorne such ragged rent-fooith speech. 1685 Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 262 Our rent country cannot be drawn up, but must be torn more [and] more. 1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 791 Like flowers delicate and fair, On its rent boughs. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 1345 Earth groans from her great rent heart.

-rent, *suffix* (obs. Sc.): see -red.

Rentable (re·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. Rent *v.*[1] + -able.] **a.** Liable to pay rent. **b.** That may be rented, or let out for rent.

1648 Hexham, *Rentbaer*, He that is subject to pay Rent, or Rentable. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Rentable*, that may be rented. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2) Nov 3/1 All that is rentable on the estate is the work of the tenants.

Hence **Rentabi·lity.** *rare*[−1].

1818 60 Whately *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 13 It is the rent (or rather the rentability) that makes the price high.

Rentage (re·ntedʒ). [f. Rent *sb.*[1] + -age. Cf. OF. *rentage* (Godef.).] Rent, rental, or renting; also, that which is held for rent.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* viii, All our good we hold from heaven by lease,..Nor can we pay the fine and rentage due. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 348 To bring the fact of the rentage of the unfruitful land into harmony with their doctrines. 1892 *Field* 16 July 104/1 The Society's rentage of the Ver lies a few miles south west of St. Albans.

Rental (re·ntăl), *sb.* Also 4–8 **rentall**, 6 **-aill**, **-ayl**. [a. AF. *rental* (Godef.) or ad. Anglo-Lat. *rentale* (Du Cange): see Rent *sb.*[1] and -al.]

1. A list or register of the rents due by tenants to a proprietor; a rent-roll. Now *rare.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 83 To ha reles and remission on þat rental I be-leeue. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 41 3if a styward fynde in þe old court rollys & rentallys..þat þou art behynde of þi rente to þi lord. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 12 What rentes..the lorde ought to haue of his tenauntes can nat be knowen but by the. court rolles, rentayles [etc.]. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 698 Bringand with thame.. ane just and trew inventour and rentall of the convent. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4520/3 The two several Demesnes..to be Sold, and a Rental or Proposals thereof is to be had at Mr. Thomas Norton's. 1884 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book—I am clear it has been a rental of back-ganging tenants.

b. An income arising from rents received.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* I. 474 Her seruauntes be to them vnholde But they can doublin theyr rentall. 1801 *Lusignan* II. 154 Emily's vast rental offered a mark to his ambition. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 239 Prior, in 1730, calculated the rental spent by absentees in England at about 620,000*l.*

2. The amount paid or received as rent.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 42 If any Minister sett his gleib or manse, or any part of the fruits thereof, with diminution of the rentall, that all such tacks be declared null. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 300 The rental of the kingdom was supposed to be so exceeding low, that one subsidy of this sort did not..amount to more than 70,000*l.* 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. iii, Lord Everingham .. frightened him with visions of rates exceeding rentals.

3. *Sc.* A species of lease or 'tack' granted to a 'kindly tenant' (see Kindly *a.* 3, quot. 1773).

1565-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 428 Obtenit ane new tak and rentall thairof. 1580-1 *Ibid.* III. 351 They have.. had thair rentalis thairof..for ane certane sowme of entrie. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 38 (1773) 267 Rentals commonly bear a clause, that the rentaller shall neither assign nor subset.

4. *attrib.* as *rental boll, book,* (*feu-*)*duty, land, mail, right, roll.*

a 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. x. § 25 (1773) Sometimes the titular..accepted of a stated quantity of corns yearly, commonly called *rental bolls. 1518-19 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 300 Paid for papur for..the *Rentall boke. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 37 (1773) 267 If the proprietor barely inrol a tenant in his rental-book,.. the inrolment is sufficient to defend the tenant. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, I will bear the contents to your credit in the rental-book. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk* (1855) 95 The heritor to pey the tenth and twentieth penny for his *rentall dewtie. 1591 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 629 The auld *rentaill few dewitie. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst Law Scot.* II. vi. § 38 (1773) 267 A rentaller..by exchanging his *rental lands..incurs the forfeiture of his right. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxiii, Settling the *rental mails, and feu-duties. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 566 The right was not effectual against singular successors, unless the rentaller could show a *rental right. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/2 That the rolles of accounte. and the 'rentall rolle..be putte and kepte in the cofre.

Re·ntal, *v. Sc. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* †**a.** To put in or admit as a 'kindly tenant'. *Obs.* **b.** To let out or hold (land) on a rental.

1565-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 429 Elizabeth allegeit that..scho had broukit the saidis landis, and bene continewalie rentalit thairin fra tyme to time. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 95 It is appoyntit. that the full worthe of the land be valued as gif the samen were not rentalled. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 441 Some honest ..individual, who rentalled of the Prelate of Glasgow the pendicle of 'Daldue Wester'.

Rentaller (re·ntălər). *Sc.* Also 6 **-alar**, 6–7 **-aler.** [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -er[1].] One who holds land on a rental; a 'kindly tenant'.

1578 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* (1899) XX. 370 *note*, It will pleis your lordschip resaif this berar as rentalar in our souerane lordes regester. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Curialitas*, In sik maner as gif he were proprietare, lyfe-rentar, tackesman or rentaller. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 95 It is appoyntit, that all rentallers be valued as weill as the heritores. 1666 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 421/1 That a remedy may be prowided wher they have taks or are rentallers. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 37 (1773) 267 It is the most probable opinion, that as rentals were granted from a special regard to the rentaller, they were accounted rights of liferent. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 566 The rentallers of Lochmaben, who were formerly servants to the Scottish Kings, have rights which may be transferred to strangers. 1880 *Academy* 8 May 334/1 By virtue of which the widow of a rentaller was entitled to retain possession of the lands during her widowhood.

†**Re·ntally.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. Anglo-Lat. *rentalia*, pl. of *rentale*: see Rental *sb.*] Revenues.

1534 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) 27 The rentally belonging to the Chantry att the Altar of St. John.

Rent-charge. *Law.* Also **rent charge.** [f. Rent *sb.*[1] + Charge *sb.* 11.] A rent forming a charge upon lands, etc., granted or reserved by deed to one who is not the owner, with a clause of distress in case of arrears.

1443 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 89 My will ys yat George my son hafe, a rentcharge of xxvjs viijd issuand owte of my landes and tenementes in Stitnam. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 21 b, Rent charge is where a man is seased of landes in fee and graunt by poole dede or by dede indented. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 45 Suche rent is rent charge, because such landes and tenementes bee charged of such distres by force of the writinge onelye and not of common right. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 17 [To] reduce the same to a certain Rent, as if it were an Annuity or Rent-charge. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 ₱ 6 Your Father was a fond Fool to give me a Rent-charge of Eight hundred a Year to the Prejudice of his Son. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 282 A rent charge may now be created either by grant, or by the operation of the statute of uses. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* iv. § 5. 204 *note*, Where on a grant in fee simple a rent is reserved to the grantor, this is not a rent service but a rent charge.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1668 R. Steele *Husbandman's Calling* v. (1672) 96 The Lord only hath given you an estate: charitable relief of such as are in want, is the Lord's rent-charge which he hath laid upon it. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xix 92 A rent-charge on the rich I live, Reduc'd to crave the good I once could give. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 175 They become necessarily a rent-charge on the providence of a parish.

Hence **Rent-charger,** one in receipt of, or who benefits by, a rent-charge.

1870 *Echo* 16 Feb., Fixity of tenure which would make the landlord a pensioner or a rent-charger on his own estate. 1893 Dk. Argyll *Unseen Found. Soc* xiii. 416 Mere rent-chargers can never have the same motives.

Rented (re·ntĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Rent *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

†**1.** Possessed of, or endowed with, property yielding a revenue or income. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 265 Let hure be knowe For ryche oþer wel yrented [etc.]. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 7 Lordes and rented men must labour to kepe holy chyrche in rest and peas. 1648 Hexham, *Een Rentenier*,..a Rented man. 1761 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 107 The jesuits..demand that the houses of the society may be considered in the same light as the regular abbeys and other rented monasteries.

2. Held, or let, for rent; leased or tenanted.

a 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 100 Moreover if rented Lands, and Houses, have increased. 1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 60 A nasty little rented house without so much as a garden patch to it.

3. In *Combs.* as *dear-, high-, low-rented.*

1818 Fearon *Sk. Amer.* 284 First-rate brick buildings, all new,..and always high rented. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I.

543/1 His house is, to be sure, dear-rented from its locality. 1886 *Col. Maurice's Let. fr. Donegal* 41 The tenants on that particular estate are remarkably low-rented.

† **Re·nted,** *ppl. a.*^{2} *Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*^{2} + -ED ^{1}.] Torn, lacerated, distracted.

1575 *Mirr. Mag., K. Manlius* L'envoi 1 Straunge it semes to thee What he that beares this rentid corps should be. 1587 GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 78 They royst in silke, when others range the streete in rented rags. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 14 Scalding sighes blowne from a rented heart.

Renter (re·ntəɹ), *sb.*^{1} [f. RENT *v.*^{1} + -ER ^{1}.]

†**1.** One who owns or lets lands or tenements; a proprietor. *Obs. rare.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) l. 110 Some of hem tooken money for thy chamber, and putte tho pens in his purse, unwetinge of the renter. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 403 He is the riallest roy, reuerend and rike, Of all the rentaris to ryme or rekin on raw.

†**2.** One who collects rents (esp. those belonging to a corporate body), taxes, or tribute. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* E viij b, The Renters Charge.. is, Quarterly to collect and gather..all those Rents that shal-be contayned in a Rentall. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 108 We will..that our speciall renter of our foresaid realmes.. paye by yere a thousand mark of siluer. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 721 The sieur Massonet, renter of the abbey of St. Antony..in Viennois, has a son.

b. *attrib.* as *renter-accompt, -clerk, -warden.*

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1710) 656 Auditors of the *Renter-Accompt. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 316 To the *Renterclerk..x l. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 148 A Bucke at the *Renter Wardens feast. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 6/7 Mr. Ashby, formerly renter warden of the Armourers and Braziers' Company.

3. A farmer of tolls or taxes. *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Appaltatore*, a hucster, a retailer, a renter.., a farmer of any thing. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 395 Mr. Rogers, renter of the bridge-tolls [at Worcester]. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vi. 231 Like other renters of India, [he] had..an inclination to withhold..the sum which he engaged to pay out of the Taxes [etc.]

4. A holder of lands, houses, or other property, by payment of rent.

1655 *Boston* (U. S.) *Rec.* (1877) II. 125 A considerable part of the rent due..is nott brought in by the renters of the land according to the contract with the towne. 1766 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 96 A renter but of between four and five hundred acres of land. 1831 *Act 1 & 2 Will. IV*, c. 38 § 16 The renters of pews in such church or chapel. 1884 *Dickens' Dict. Lond.* 244/1 The renter of a private wire has the..apparatus entirely under his own control.

†**b.** *spec.* A tenant-farmer. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 334 When a Renter [he] impoverished himself, and never inriched his Landlord. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* Pref. 13 Can we suppose that an English Renter should have more Honour in that Respect than his Roman Holiness..? 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 313 Substantial renters, opulent merchants..could not easily be suspected of riot in open day.

5. A shareholder in a theatre. *rare.*

1807 JANSON *Stranger Amer.* 251 The renters who had subscribed to the building of a large theatre in the park of New York. 1893 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 2/1 The 'Renters' of Drury Lane Theatre are rejoicing over a dividend for the past year of 12*l.* 1*s.* per share.

† **Re·nter,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*^{2} + -ER ^{1}.] One who rends or tears (chiefly in *fig.* senses).

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 354/1 You may conclude that you bee..vnlearned stockes, peruerters, tearers, renters, of holy scripture. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 196, I was resolved not to engage with a renter of the Church. 1738 W. WILSON *Def. Ref. Prin. Ch. Scot.* Pref. (1769) 6 Are they therefore schismatics, renters and ruiners of the Church? 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Churches* (1820) II. vi. 297 The public resolutioners persecuted them with manifold reproaches, as ruiners of their king and country,..as renters of the church.

† **Re·nter,** *v.* *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. F. *rentrer, rentraire*: cf. RANTER *v.* The entries in Chambers are derived from Furetière's *Dict. Univ.* (1690).]

1. (See quots.) Hence † **Re·ntering** *vbl. sb.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To renter*, to sow Cloth after a particular manner, to fine-draw. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rentering* and *Fine-drawing* in the manufactories, the sewing of two pieces of cloth, edge to edge without doubling them, so that the seam scarce appears at all.

2. (See quot.) Hence † **Re·nterer.**

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rentering*, To renter in tapestry, is to work new warp into a piece of tapestry.. damaged and on this warp to restore the ancient pattern or design. *Ibid.*, Among the titles of the French tapestry-makers is included that of renterers.

Rent-free, *a.* [RENT *sb.*^{1}] Exempt from payment of rent. (Usually predicative.)

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 499 Almes-houses for twenty poore widowes to dwell in rent free. 1726 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 130, I prefer his having it rent-free to a rent of twenty pounds. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Rent*, Where lands are held rent-free, it is usual for the landlord to reserve some nominal rent. 1883 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 Appeal Cases 66 It was most reasonable.. that where the salary was partly paid by a rent-free house, the officer should pay the tax on that house.

† **Rent-gatherer.** *Obs.* [RENT *sb.*^{1}] One who collects rents for or on behalf of another.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xvi. (Tollem. MS.), The rente gederer was defamid to his lorde þat he hadde wastid his good and catell. 1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 419 Paid to the rente gaderer ffor ij yeers laboryng abouten .. gaderyng of the seide rente. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xii. 18 Whan kynge Roboam sent thither Adoram the rentgatherer, all Israel stoned him to death. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 135 The Bishop of Winchesters Rent-gatherer and Steward of his Courts.

Re·nting, *vbl. sb.*^{1} *rare.* [f. RENT *v.*^{1} + -ING ^{1}.] The action of letting or taking at a rent.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 292 The helpe therunto [repair of houses]..was by the former leases and rentinges preuented. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pujamiento*, renting of a commoditie, buying by great.

† **Re·nting,** *vbl. sb.*^{2} *Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*^{2} + -ING ^{1}.] The action of rending or tearing.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2591 My-sylff I may the Rentyng whyte, I knowe yt wel, & the aquyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, To the rentyng of his handes and fete, that the precyous blode yssued. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1898) 386 Appalled with the grievous renting of their first combination. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxv. 191 Cut off the threed hard by the knot, lest the ends..should cause a renting of that which you did sow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 270/2 There is no sign of a Renting, Tearing, or of a Raggedness of the parts.

† **Re·nting,** *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*^{2} + -ING ^{2}.] That rends or tears, in various senses.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 68 Doth feare the harmes of gaping golfes, and renting rocks doth mone. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xii, At length .. A renting sigh way for her sorrow brake. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2258/2 Our latent Affections, that kept their Cave during the renting Wind and Earthquake.

Re·ntless, *a.*^{1} [f. RENT *sb.*^{1} + -LESS.] **a.** Producing no († interest or) rent. **b.** Rent-free.

1648 HEXHAM, *Rentloos geldt*,.. Rentlesse money that lies still. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 141 A double lodgment for our use, One from the state, the other from the king, Rentless we hold. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Soc.* x. 303 There can..be, therefore, no such thing as rentless land which is at the same time cultivated.

Re·ntless, *a.*^{2} *rare.* [f. RENT *sb.*^{2} + -LESS.] Without rents, untorn.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 228 One shall succeed him, not in a Rentlesse onely, but in a Seamelesse Coat. 1881 NICHOL *Death Themistocles*, etc. 197, I saw the rentless banner wave.

† **Rent-rack,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. RENT *sb.*^{1} + RACK *v.*^{3}] *trans.* = RACK-RENT *v.* Hence † **Rent-racked** *ppl. a.*, † **Rent-racking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 From whence are oppressings, rent-rackings, vsuries,..and murders? 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soul's Sent.* 50 Getting goods wrongfully, as too many rent-racking Land-lords do. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 114 Take not hence liberty, as some doe, to pay no debts, to put money to Vsury, to rent-racke thy Tenants. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iv, The rent-racked farmer, needy market folks,..are privileged.

† **Re·ntrant,** *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *rentrant*, pres. pple. of *rentrer*: see RE-ENTER and RE-ENTRANT.] Re-entering.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 418 The land..forming.. three salient, and two great rentrant, or returning angles.

Rent-roll. [RENT *sb.*^{1}] A roll or register of rents; a list of lands and tenements belonging to one, together with the rents paid on them; hence, the sum of one's income as shown by such a list.

1534 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 280, I have recevyd your rente-rowle, and getheryd up the rent. 1611 COTGR., *Rentier*, a Rent-roll. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. ii, No, no, only give you a rent-roll of my possessions. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 204 The ostentation of displaying ..the rent-roll of the estates which they possess. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 31 Where, again we might ask, lay Shakspeare's rent-roll? 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* ii. (1883) 37 The holder of a splendid title, the owner of a splendid rent-roll.

attrib. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 103 The rentroll Cupid of our rainy isles.

Rent-seck. *Law.* Also 5–7 **sec**, 6–7 **secke**, (6 **seeke**). [a. AF. *rente secque* lit. dry rent.] A rent reserved by deed in favour of some person, without a clause of distress in case of arrears (and so differing from a RENT-CHARGE).

This distinction in respect of remedy was abolished in 1731 by the statute 4 Geo. II. c. 28 § 5.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 5/1 Eny persone aforeseid havyng eny Annuite, Office, Fee, Corrodye, Rent Sek, or Pension. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 b, It is called a rent seeke bycause there is no dystresse insedent nor belongyng to the same. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 19 § 6 All Homages .. Rentes Servyces Rentes Charges Rentes Seckes, and the Arrerages of the same. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 143 b, Such rent is rent secke, for that hee cannot come to haue the rent if it be denied, by way of distres. 1676 GEO. DUDE *Law Charitable Uses* VI. 76 Katherine Banne grants, by Deed, a Rentseck out of 208 Acres of Land, for relief of the Poor. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 42 Rent-seck,. or barren rent, is in effect nothing more than a rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 454 The law says, that neither the right, before it be reduced into possession, nor the rentseck before seisin had, are assets.

Rent-service. [RENT *sb.*^{1}] Personal service of various kinds by which lands or tenements are held in addition to, or in lieu of, money payment; tenure of this kind.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 170/1 Discharged of all graunts made of any Offices, Fees or Rents, other than the Rent services. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 Rent seruyce is where a man holdeth his landes of his lorde by fealtie .. or by any other seruice and certayne rent. 1566 [see prec.]. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 49 Rent seruice, is so called, because it is knit to the tenure, and is as it were a Seruice, whereby a man holdeth his Landes, or Tenements. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 41 Rent-service is so called because it hath some corporal service incident to it, as at the least fealty, or the feodal oath of fidelity. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 394/1 A rent-service reserved out of chattels real will of course belong to the personal representatives of the lessor. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 7/1 Yesterday..the last Sheriffs of the City of London were summoned before the Queen's Remembrancer..to render rent-services to the Crown on behalf of the Corporation of London.

† **Re·ntual,** *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RENT *sb.*^{1}, after *censual*, etc.] Containing a list of rents.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 21 Written in the rentual books of the different estates.

Renty, obs. variant of RENKY *a. dial.*

† **Re·nuence.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *renu-ĕre* to refuse (see next) + -ENCE.] Refusal.

1653 SCLATER *Funeral Serm.* 25 Sept. (1654) 6 He in an humble renuence grew shy, as deeming himselfe unworthy of so great an Honour.

Renuent (re·niuĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *renuĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *nuĕre* to nod.] 'Employed in drawing back the head for nodding, the epithet of a pair of muscles in the head' (Smart 1840).

Renule (re·niul), *sb.* *Anat.* [f. L. *rēn* kidney + -ULE.] One of the separate lobules of which the kidneys in some animals are composed.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. I. 233/2 In many genera the kidneys are composed of a number of separate lobules or renules, each lobe consisting of a cortical and a medullary substance. 1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 366/1 In some cases, as in Bears.., the lobulation is carried further, the whole organ being composed of a mass of renules.

† **Renu·le,** *v.* *Obs.* Also **renew(e)le, renowle.** [ad. OF. *renuveler* var. *renoveler* to RENOVEL.] *intr.* and *trans.* To renew.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1079 Twelue syþez on ȝer þay beren ful frym & renowlez nwe in vche a mone. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 105 Þe temple was renulid in cloþis and oþer ornamentis. *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 315 Þe seconde secte is late renewelid in þe tyme of þise newe ordris. 1388 — *Wisd.* vii. 27 It dwellith in it silf, and renulith alle thingis.

Renu·mber (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To number afresh. Hence **Renu·mbering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 tr. *Pallad. Husb.* II. 115 Renombre hem but tymes twyes nyne. 1859 H. COLERIDGE *Gloss. Index* p. vi, Readers are therefore requested to renumber their copies from page 64 onwards. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 372/3 The disastrous policy ..carried into effect in the renumbering of the houses in Oxford Street.

† **Renu·merate,** *v.* *Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enumerate again. (See also quot. 1656.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Renumerate*, to pay money again that was received; to retell, to recount, to number again. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 26, I shall not here renumerate other..Plants. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 23 These Inconveniences..need not be further renumerated by me.

So † **Renumera·tion.** *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 135 Neuer was man so surfetted and ouer-gorged with English as hee cloyd him with his generous spirites, renumeration of gratuities [etc.]. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Renunce, obs. form of RENOUNCE *v.*

Renu·nciance. *rare*$^{-1}$. [See next and -ANCE.] Renunciation

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iii, If they two did look into each other's eyes, and each, in silence, in tragical renunciance, did find that the other was all-too lovely.

Renunciant (rĭnʊ·nʃiănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *renunciāre*: see next.] **a.** *adj.* Renouncing. **b.** *sb.* One who renounces.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 416 The renunciant's vow is accepted. 1885 PATER *Marius* II. 138 In strong contrast to the wise Emperor's renunciant and impassive attitude.

Renunciate (rĭnʊ·nʃieɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *renunciāre*: see RENOUNCE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* (See quot. and RENOUNCE *v.* 7.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Renunciate*, to make relation..; to proclaim or declare openly, to tell what is done.

2. To renounce, give up. *rare.*

1814 MRS J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 268 Pray fervently to the Queen of Heaven who will enable you to imitate the renunciating spirit of pious Saint Alexis. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 1/3 Mr. Dillon has publicly renunciated the slightest interest in the outlying empire.

Renunciation (rĭnʊnsiˌēɪ·ʃən). Also 5 **-nountiacioun**, 6 **-nunceatioun**, 6–7 **-nuntiation**, 7 **-nonciation**. [ad. L. *renunciātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *renunciāre* to RENOUNCE. Cf. F. *renonciation* (13th c.).]

1. The action of renouncing, giving up, or surrendering (a possession, right, title, etc.); an instance of this; a document expressing this.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Uppe the fourme that is contened in the same Renunciation and Cession. 1462 EDW. IV. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 128 A renountiacioun and relese of the ryght and title that the Corowne of England hathe. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 36 The said assignatioun, translatioun, renunciatioun and ourgeving. 1579–80 *Ibid.* III. 256 The renunceatioun of the said reversioun. 1695 *Def. Vind. Deprived Bps.* 16 They desired and procured an express renonciation of their Rights. 1777 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* III. xliv. 196 A renunciation of our own unjust..claims, must precede even the least attempt to conciliate. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xv. (1876) III. 138 The queen's renunciation of her right of succession was invalid in the jurisprudence of his court. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 244 A compensation being offered to Austria in the renunciation by Spain of all her European dependencies.

b. The action of giving up or resigning something naturally attractive; self-resignation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 After that foloweth

the despisynge & renuncincyon or forsakynge of worldly thynges. 1851 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, It is only with Renunciation (*Entsagen*) that Life, properly speaking, can be said to begin. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* 1. i. 7 A renunciation of my old and more favourite pursuits. 1896 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 17 Every prophet has his one distinguishing trait; and that of Buddha was renunciation.

2. The action of rejecting, disowning, or disclaiming; repudiation, formal rejection.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 153 This present renuntiation, renocation, and retractation of the order and composition aforesayd, notwithstanding. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 158 An Adiuration of the Divell and a Renuntiation or renouncing of him. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 298 You may read the Synod of Dorts express renunciation of it. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 113 Vicious practice is sure to produce an absolute renunciation of all belief. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 26 As solemn a renunciation as could be made of the principles by this society imputed to them. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* I. vii. 137 One cannot but wonder at the rapid renunciation of even the name of Christianity by the people of Jaffna.

b. *spec.* The action of renouncing the devil, the world, and the flesh, at baptism.

1875 SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Christian Antiq.* I. 160/1 The mode of making the Renunciations, and the words employed, are very fully described in the treatise *De Sacramentis*, attributed to St. Ambrose.

†**3.** 'A bringing word back again' (Phillips 1658). *Obs. rare* —°.

Renunciative (rĭnʌ·nsiĕtiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. **renunciātīvus*, or f. RENUNCIATE *v.* + -IVE.]

†**1.** Serving to announce or enuntiate. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Panne he ressayues a stryngthe of vndirstandynge þat ys renunciatyf of ffygures and semblance. 1688 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 242 Bills, and answers, together with other writings, processine,..renunciative, and infinite other the like.

2. Characterized by renunciation.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 446 To let thee sit..and hear the sighing years Re-sighing on my lips renunciative. 1880 WARREN *Bookplates* ix. 98 The renunciative mottoes are a somewhat notable class.

So **Renu·nciatory** *a.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, A meek renunciatory action. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 463/1 A few big tears—the..outcome of Heaven knows how real a renunciatory struggle.

Renuwe, obs. form of RENEW *v.*[1]

†**Renverse,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 7 **ran-.** [a. F. *renverse*, f. *renverser*: see RENVERSE *v.*] **a.** The reverse (of a coin). **b.** The other side (of a case).

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* iii. § 10 (1896) 67 Policy stamps them with the Image of the Devil, and on their Ranverse, Punishment and Shame. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquirendum* II. viii. 360 This will more evidently appear if we take the Ranverse of the case, thus

†**Renverse,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. F. *renversé.*] Reversed, turned the wrong way.

1653 A WILSON *Jas. I* 159 [He] was made to ride Renvers with his face to the horse tail.

†**Renve·rse,** *v Obs.* Also 6-7 **renuers(e,** 7-8 **ranverse.** [ad. F. *renverser*, f. *re-* RE- + *enverser* to overturn: see ENVERSED and INVERSE, and cf. RAMVERSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reverse (in *lit.* senses); to turn upside down, turn the wrong way, turn back.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 41 Whose shield he beares renverst, the more to heap disdayn. 1596 *Ibid.* v. iii. 37 He.. from him reft his shield, and it renverst. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 274 That English Priest Bridgewater, which cals himself Aquipontanus, ouerturning and re-enuersing [*errata* renuersing] his name with his conscience. 1624 SIR T. ROE in *Michaelis' Anc. Marb.* (1882) 188 A halfe lyon of white marble, holding the head of a bull in the pawes, the neck renuersed. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1802) II. iii. 213 Their darts were ranversed and turned back by the violence of the wind.

2. To overturn or overthrow (*lit.* and *fig.*); to bring to confusion.

α. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 61 Thus can God by his Divine Providence renverse the finest Practices and Pretences of mighty Rulers. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Speech for Edinburgh* Wks. (1711) 216 To settle things so.. that they should not vary and change, were to renverse that order which God hath establi-hed. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xix, The furious execution of which, renversing everything like thunder before it, has become a new æra to us of military improvements. 1776 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Let. Crisp, Sept., In a course of years the commerce of that world commonly renverses all these things topsy turvy.

β. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. iii. xx, God forbid that a business of so high a consequence..should be ranvers'd by differences 'twixt a few privat subjects. 1691 MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 236 Plainly to ranverse both the freedom of making, and necessity of keeping all vowes. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. 12 If there were a Town in Spain undermined by Coneys,. a third in Greece ranversed by Frogs. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 381 The sentence and decision of the Commission could not be opened and ranversed.

Hence †**Renve·rsed,** *ppl. a.* (see quot. 1656), †**Renve·rsing** *vbl. sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Renverted*, Renversed eyes, are taken for decayed eyes, or those that stand in the head. 1671 [? MACWARD] *Case Accommodation Exam.* 34 The renversings and persecutions of these late times. 1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. xx. 364 Esther was employed to effectuate the renversing of the decree.

‖ **Renversé,** *a. Her.* [F., pa. pple. of *renverser*: see prec.] Inverted; reversed.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s.v., *Chevron renversé* is a Chevron with the Point downwards. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 130 Renversé or Reversed; turned contrary to the usual direction.

†**Renve·rsement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *renversement*: see RENVERSE *v.* and -MENT.] The act of reversing or inverting; the result of this.

1620 MARCELLINI *Triumphs Jas. I* 87 Their divers Anagrams, Metatheses, and Renversements, according to the Tmurah and Siruphs of the Haebrewes. 1744 FOTHERGILL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 23 This Resin with the Trees which afforded it were buried in the Earth by the Deluge, or by some such violent Renversement. 1763 STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacr.* 60 'Tis a total renversement of the order of nature.

†**Renvoy,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -voie. [a. F. *renvoi*, †*renvoy* (15th c.), vbl. sb. f. *renvoyer*: see next.]

1. The act of sending back; discharge, dismissal.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xxxi. 963 When he had rewarded the Rhodian ships with part of the pillage,..he gaue them the renvoie, and sent them home. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. iii. (1655) I. 199 This rupture 'twixt us and France upon the sudden *renvoy* of her Majesties servants. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 61 King Charles is taxed for violating the Matrimonial Pact by the Renvoy and discarding of the Queens Domestiques.

2. A reference *to* a book or passage. *rare* —[1].

1850 in *Athenæum* 13 Dec. (1879) 763/2 To which he makes his Marginall Renvoys.

†**Renvoy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *renvoyer* (12th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *envoyer*: see ENVOY *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To send back.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 54 b, Wherfore he rennoyed and sente agayn the knight unto the grekes. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 229, I doo Renvoye the said palmer thither agayn. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 79 He did continue in his court and custody the daughter of Maximilian,..not dismissing or renvoying her.

Reny, var. RENAY *v. Obs.* **Renys,** obs. f. REINS. **Renysch, Renyst,** varr. RENISH *a. Obs.* **Renyss,** obs. f. RHENISH.

Reobli·ge (rīˑ), *v. rare* —[1]. [ad. It. *riobbligare.*] *trans.* To oblige again.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* II. 63 The Prince of Mauritania favours me exceedingly..thereby re-obliging me with the favour of his visits.

Reobse·rve (rīˑ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To observe again. So **Reobserva·tion.**

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 148 You must think and observe; re-think and re-observe. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 260, I have, also, lately been re-observing daily *Lobelia fulgens.* 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 735/2 The principal astronomical work..is the reobservation of the places of the 23,000 stars.

Reobtai·n (rīˑ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To obtain again; to regain, recover.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rich. III*, xiii, I came to reobtaine my dignitie. 1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* I. xxxvii. 116 The weakest may by occasion reobtaine the place againe. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 23 If you will..endeavour with me to reobtaine the Castle, you shall have all faire usage from me. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 90 Since we cannot tell,..if..King James should re-obtain the throne, by what means it may happen. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 32 No Merit can their Favour reobtain. 1788 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 62 If the solution was exposed to nothing from which it could re-obtain phlogiston. 1803 H. K. WHITE *Let. to N. White* 2 May, There remains no way of re-obtaining my volume but this. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 62 By treatment with hydrochloric acid we may easily re-obtain the carbonic anhydride.

Hence **Reobtai·nable** *a.*; **Reobtai·ner; Reobtai·ning** *vbl. sb.*; **Reobtai·nment.**

1598 FLORIO, *Racquistatore*, a recouerer, a repurchaser, a reobtainer. *Ibid.*, *Racquisto*, a recouerie, a repurchase, a reobtaining. 1611 COTGR., *Recouurable*, recouerable,..reobtainable. *Ibid.*, *Recouurance*, a recouerie, reobtainment.

Reoccupa·tion (rīˑ). [RE- 5 a.: cf. F. *réoccupation.*] The action of occupying again; a renewed occupation.

1844 *Lanc Tracts Civ. War* 140 The 'unkept conditions' [on which Thursland Castle was delivered] appear to relate to the re-occupation of it by Sir John Girlington. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 England and Turkey will possess an exclusive right of re-occupation.

Reo·ccupy (rīˑ), *v.* [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *réoccuper.*] To occupy (a place or position) again.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 182 He reoccupied and refortified such of those posts as promoted his vengeful designs. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 146 The Bourbons ..have not failed to bring misery in their train in reoccupying the beautiful provinces of Italy. 1842 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 177 The former prince..now returned to re-occupy his old possessions. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 203 A sufficient interval of time had .. elapsed to allow the water to re-occupy the space.

Hence **Reo·ccupied** *ppl. a.*

1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. viii. 332 They might adorn her grandmamma's reoccupied apartment.

Reoccur, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To occur again.

1867 ATWATER *Logic* 203 Whenever it is applied in such measure to these several subjects, they will re-occur. 1884 MCCOSH in *Homilet. Monthly* (1885) Jan. 232 In the first chapter of Genesis such passages as this occur and re-occur.

†**Reod,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *rēod* = ON. *rjóð-r*: see etym. note to RED *a.*] Red, ruddy.

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 404 *Flauum vel fulfum*, reod. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec. 4 Þa wæs hire ansyn swa reod & swa fægor [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xv. 1 Þa Moises hæfde ȝefaren ofer þa reodan sæ *c* 1205 LAY. 3528 Heo iward reod..swilche hit were of wine scenche. *Ibid.* 19890 Ænne stunde he wes blac..ane while he was reod.

Reod, obs. form of REED *sb.*

Reode, obs. form of RUTH.

†**Reof,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **ref.** [OE. *hrēof* rough, scabbed, leprous = ON. *hrjúfr-r.*] Rough.

a 1000 *Exeter Bk., Whale* 8 Is þæs hiw ȝelic hreofum stane. *c* 1050 *Gen. & Ex.* 3726 Leate8 ban swilc wurdes ref. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 36, vj. reof quisshens of worsted.

Reo·ffer, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To offer again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Brief Catech.* iii, Christ our high-priest for ever, Self-offring once to bee re-offred never. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 186 Jesus went.. all his Pains God's Anger to atone Re-offering at his Father's awful Throne. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 22, I should be ashamed to re-offer you my love and friendship. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. ix, I re-offered my arm to the prince.

Reolic(h, -liche, var. RULY *a.* and *adv. Obs.*

Reome, obs. f. REALM. **Reone,** var. RYEN *a.*

Reopen, obs. form of REAP *v.*

Reo·pen (rīˑ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To open again (something that has been closed).

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* I. 8 The weak sorts of Roots can penetrate no farther into it, unless re-open'd by new Tillage. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, The eyes of our hero ..gradually closed; nor did he re-open them till the morning sun was high on the lake without. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xx. (1818) II. 202 In the spring, when it [a window] was re-opened, the bees returned. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram* 572 He [Luther] comes..Re-opens a shut book. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 26 When the Churches were reopened in Paris after the first revolution.

b. To open up again, to renew.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* iv. (1852) 88 In Him intercourse with God was perfectly reopened. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 140 His..absence reopened their opportunities.

c. To resume the discussion of (something settled or decided).

1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 77 Urging him..not to allow questions to be reopened, which had been already fully determined. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXXIV, After I have finished speaking I have closed the subject, and I won't re-open it.

d. To recommence (firing).

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 41/2 Having loaded, I re-opened my fire. 1881 in Lady Bellairs *Transvaal War* (1885) 136 The rebels then deliberately reopened fire on the officers carrying the flags.

2. *intr.* and *absol.* To open again.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* XXIII, His warm heart at once reopened to the liking he had formerly conceived for Clifford. 1885 in Lady Bellairs *Transvaal War* 125 Such of the ..stores as still held any goods would occasionally reopen.

Hence **Reo·pened** *ppl. a.*; **Reo·pening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg* (1771) 299 A large Quantity of Pus. proceeded from the Re-opening of the Wound. 1878 *Autumn near Rhine* 162 The scene was well calculated to strike re-opening eyes. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 96 This re-opened intercourse with the East is..a crisis in the history of our Church.

Reophore: see RHEOPHORE.

Reoppo·se (rīˑ), *v. rare* —[1]. [RE- 2 a.] *trans.* To oppose in turn.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Wee shall so farre encourage contradiction, as to promise no disturbance, or reoppose any Penne, that shall Elenchically refute us.

Reord, variant of RERD(E *Obs.*

Reordai·n (rīˑ), *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *réordonner* (16th c.), It. *reordinare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To ordain, appoint, or establish again.

1621 COTGR., *Re[u]joindre*, to reinioyne, reordaine vnto, reimpose vpon. 1621 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi. 314 Edwyn..reordained York a Bishop's government. 1888-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1309 Levirate Marriage..an ancient usage of the Hebrews, and re-ordained by Moses.

2. *Eccl.* To ordain (a person) again; to invest afresh with holy orders.

a 1626 BACON *Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 I. 347 The re-ordaining of priests, is a matter already resolutely maintained. 1636 PRYNNE *Unhish. Tim.* (1660) 74 Bishop Hall reordained Mr. John Dury, formerly ordained by Presbyters. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 57 All of them the greatest men among them are reordained when they come to England. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 90 Those clergymen who had been ordained by the late Service Book, were to be reordained. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/1 There was a widespread opinion among you that our practice of reordaining convert clergymen was an imputation on your Church.

absol. 1662 *Petit. for Peace* 10 A Canon. deposeth those that re-ordain.

Reo·rder (rīˑ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* = REORDAIN *v.* 2. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1598 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 359 Such as were ordained by Miletius shoulde be reordered.

2. To set in order again; to re-establish, rearrange, etc. Also *absol.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xliv, Seeking to allay All greeuances; re-order equity. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 100 Whilst powerful men..have disordered the World, men go about to re-order it. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* 212 The power of the word of God in ordering or reordering as He wills. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 376 Mrs. Campbell runs to the mirror..and hastily reorders her dress.

refl. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* V. 162 The English this meane while having reordered themselves, set furiously upon them.

3. a. To send again by order.

1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 32, I was therefore re-ordered back to prison.

b. To repeat an order for (a thing).

1820 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II. 300 If it should not reach you in due time after it is advertized, fail not to let me know, that I may re-order it.

Hence **Reo·rdered** *ppl. a.*; **Reo·rdering.**

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* II. lxxii, As seeking but the States reordering. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. lxxxviii, Their Lord in haste To venge their losse his band reordred brings. 1618 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 485 For the re-ordering of my Exchanges, which have been much incommodated. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note Q. 240 Instances which show how S. Chrysostom speaks of God's' re-ordering nature'.

†**Reordi**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Of obscure meaning.)

(*Wel reordi* is perhaps an error for *elreordi*=OE. *elreordig* foreign-speaking, barbarous.)

c1205 LAY. 25658 He seide þat þer wes icumen a scaðe liðe of westward Spaine, wel reordi [c1275 a wel loþliche] feond.

Reordie *v.*: see under REED(E.

Reo·rdinate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To institute or establish again.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 202 Had you.., re-ordinating outworn rule, Made Comedy and Tragedy combine.

Reordina·tion (rī-). *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *reordinātio*: cf. F. *réordination* (1575).] The action of ordaining again; the fact of a second ordination.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 3 The reordination of such as others in times more corrupt did consecrate heretofore. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) Post. 36 Which.. was no reordination of him as a Presbyter, but only a Reconfirmation of him as a Bishop. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 69 There being no dispute about reordination in order to any church-preferment, till the end of queen Elizabeth's reign. 1846 BURN *Far. Refugees* 53 The objects of the letters..appear to be the re-ordination of the Rev. John Charpentier [etc.]. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 677/1 An imposition of hands, mistaken perhaps for re-ordination.

Reo:rganiza·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.: cf. F. *réorganisation* (1812).] The action or process of re-organizing; a fresh organization.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 149, I have already commenced a re-organization of the cavalry. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 261 A power of enriching friends or destroying enemies in this universal reorganisation of Greece. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 802 The nerve becomes so irretrievably disorganised as to obliterate all means of reorganisation.

Reo·rganize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *réorganiser* (1812).] *trans.* To organize anew.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 539 By whose omnipotent Agency..the Bodies of his Saints..shall be gathered up, re-united, and re-organized into glorious Bodies. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 258 The news of this failure..obliged him..to reorganise his broken troops. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 201 Thou shalt yet reorganize Thy maidenhood of beauty. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 80 He had reorganised the constitution on the most strictly conservative lines.

Hence **Reo·rganizer.**

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 212 To apply his powers as a re-organizer and restorer to the East. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 134 He is a reorganiser of the moral world.

Reo·rient (rī-), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Rising again.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvi, The life re-orient out of dust. 1890 F. ST. JOHN THACKERAY *Prudentius* 93 So buried seeds repair our store Reorient from the parched earth.

†**Reose**, *v. Obs.* Also 3 rese. [OE. *hréosan* = ON. *hrjósa* to shudder.] *intr.* To fall.

Beowulf 1075 Hie on gebyrd hruron gare wunde. *Ibid.* 2489 Gomela Scylfing hreas. c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliv. 14 Uphefeð dryhten alle ða ðe hreosað. a900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 810 Wongas hreosað, burgstede berstað. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 450 Þæt hus..hreosende ðine bearn..acwealde. c1205 LAY. 15987 Sæie me wæh hit vælleð þat þe wal reoseð [c1275 falleþ]. *Ibid.* 18869 Beornes scullen rusien, reonen [c1275 rese] heore mærken.

Reose, var. of REWSIE *Obs.* **Reot**, obs. f. RIOT. **Reothe**, obs. f. RUTH. **Reother**, var. of ROTHER *Obs.* **Reou**, obs. f. RUE. **Reouþe**, obs. f. RUTH. **Reoufulnesse**, obs. f. RUEFULNESS. **Reouliche**, var. of RULY *Obs.* **Reounesse**, var. of REWNESS *Obs.*

†**Re·ous**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *reus.*] Guilty.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Reousie: see REWSIE *Obs.* **Reouþe**, obs. f. RUTH. **Reouthfully**, obs. f. RUTHFULLY. **Reouwe**, obs. f. RUE *v.*

Re-overflow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To overflow anew.

a1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 353 All must love God,..Must to the Source of Love re-overflow.

Reowe, obs. f. RUE *sb.* and *v.*, ROW *v.*¹ **Reowful(nesse**, obs. ff. RUEFUL(NESS. **Reowliche**, var. RULY *a. Obs.* **Reowsunge**: see REWSING. **Reowthe**, obs. f. RUTH. **Reowthfulliche**, obs. f. RUTHFULLY.

Reoxida·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] The process of oxidizing, or of being oxidized, afresh.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 162/2 They are then to be..set fire to,..and afterwards laid by for re-oxidation. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* vi. 96 The re-oxidation of the carbonic oxide so formed into carbonic anhydride.

So **Reoxidizement.**

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 56/1 By exposure to the air or other means of reoxidizement.

Reoxygenate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To oxygenate afresh.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 140 Its remaining fresh argued that the coralline had reoxygenated it from time to time. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 306/1 An apparatus for re-oxygenating air that has already been breathed.

So **Reoxygenize** *v.* (Ogilvie 1882).

†**Rep**¹, an abbreviation of REPUTATION, current in the early part of the 18th c. *Obs.*

a1705 SHIPPERY in *Brasenose Ale* (1878) 2 Six go-downs upon rep. to our true English King! 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ⁋ 10 This Humour..which has so miserably curtailed some of our Words,..as in *mob, rep, pos, incog.* and the like. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* II. xiii, Nor modesty, nor pride, nor fear, nor rep, Shall now forbid this tender chaste embrace. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 91 Do you say it upon Rep?

Rep². Now *rare.* [Of obscure origin: cf. RIP. The relation to *demi-rep* is not clear.]

1. A man († or woman) of loose character; a rip.

1747 HOADLY *Susp. Husb.* IV. iv, So many Rivals among your kept Mistresses, and Reps of Quality. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 474 Old and young, reps and demi-reps flocked to see it. 1886 FARGUS *Living or Dead* II. 169 Now you're about with the biggest uncut rep in town.

2. An inferior or worthless article.

1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes* xi. Wks. 1816 I. 127 The fiddle..though what's vulgarly baptiz'd a *rep*, Shall in a hundred pounds be deem'd dog-cheap.

Rep³ (rep). Also **repp.** [ad. F. *reps* (see REPS), of unknown origin.] A textile fabric (of wool, silk, or cotton) having a corded surface.

1860 MRS. GASKELL *Right at Last* 11 What should make you think I care so much for rep in preference to moreen? 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* I. 75 Rab..raised the red repp that covered the barrier.

attrib. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/2 The green rep parlour suites. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 274 A pair of maroon rep curtains.

Rep⁴, in school slang, abbrev. of REPETITION.

1864 CREIGHTON in *Life & Lett.* (1904) I. i. 13 It is a very bad sign if fellows talk, or learn rep.. during prayers.

Rep, obs. form of REAP *sb.*²

Repa·ce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pace back or again.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xxii, Tritons..who.. speed the rivers flowing race, But strongly stop the wave, if once it back repace. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* IV. 81 Wild beasts to gloomy dens repace their way.

Repacifica·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] The fact of being pacified again.

1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 99 Manifest signes that his re-pacification was rather upon necessity then out of good-will.

Repa·cify, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] To pacify again.

1604 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xi, His brother Henry..Seeks to re-pacify the people's hate. 1611 FLORIO, *Rappacificare*, to appease or repacifie.

Repa·ck (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pack again.

1472-3 [see *Repacking* below]. 1611 COTGR., *Remballer*, to repacke, or packe vp againe. 1628-9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 69 Repacking our English beefe, wee found it to be verie bad. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 They were opened, and repacked. a1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. v. (1869) II. 94 It is necessary to repack them with an additional quantity of salt. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 121 They had stopped behind to pick up and repack the things which had fallen off one of my led horses. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 420 The child is unswathed, rubbed dry, and repacked as before.

Hence **Repa·cked** *ppl. a.*; **Repa·cking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Repa·cker**, one who repacks (Webster 1828).

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 [All wools shall] be admytted ..and delyvered to the merchaunt biers, withoute any repakkyng therof there to be made. 1615 E. S. *Brittaines Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 640 The repacking of the herrings by the sworn Coopers of that place. *Ibid.*, Then will rest to be sold.. seventy-five Last full of repacked herrings. 1745-6 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 17 The greatest Part of the Meat by repacking and pickling, will still be fit for Service. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 76 If I had entertained any doubt..the very repacking of my baggage would at once have removed it. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 475/2 These metallic pistons..do not..require the frequent repacking necessary to those with tow or hempen stuffing.

†**Repa·ganic**, *a. nonce-wd.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] Once more pagan.

1702 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 11 In this very Repaganic (if I may so speak) or Repaganiz'd State.

Repa·ganize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To make or become pagan again. Hence **Repa·ganized** *ppl. a.*; **Repa·ganizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Repa·ganizer, Repaganiza·tion.**

1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's St. Nat.* Lett. 12 An Universal repaganizer, Popeling, a worshipper of the beast [etc.]. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xlii. 361 Therefore the Re-paganizing of the Church must be presently after. *Ibid.* 362 If he could not have turned off Constantine from the Faith or Re-paganized the Christians. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 11 This Empire Repaganizing through Antichristianism, undermining, and supplanting True Christianity [See also REPAGANIC.] 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. v. (1864) II. 292 The chief objects of worship in the re-Paganized land were three statues of gilded brass. 1888 *Outlook & Sabb. Quarterly* (N. Y.) Jan. 457 You have also thought, no doubt, on the repaganization of Christendom.

Repai·nt (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.]

1. A substance used in repainting; a layer of colour put on in repainting.

1891 *Portfolio* Mar. 51 There were parts of the surface from which it removed the original fresco-pigments or the tempera repaints.

2. The act of repainting or being repainted.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 2/1 Although it has suffered somewhat from repaint..it still remains one of the most beautiful single heads produced by Renaissance painting.

Repai·nt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To paint again (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks 1721 II. 159 Till vanishing Sleep Edmund re-possess'd, Repainting it in Dreams upon his Breast. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxv, The coach was re-painted upon my father's marriage. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* Pref. 9 The first thing they do with one of Raphael's pictures is to repaint it. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxxiii, A solicitor, the very rails round whose door were so sadly in want of re-painting! 1888 HAVELOCK ELLIS in *Ford's Plays* (Mermaid Ser.) p. xiv, The conflict between the world's opinion and the heart's desire he paints and repaints.

Hence **Repai·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Repai·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 667/3 The inferior and repainted works at Fiesole. 1884 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 157/1 There is much repainting on the faces.

Repair (rĭpēə·ɹ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-5 **repeir(e, -eyr(e**; 4-7 **repayr(e**, (5 *Sc.* **rap-**), **-aire, -ar(e**, (7 **-aier**), 4- **repair.** [a. OF. *repeire, repaire* (mod.F. *repère*) return, etc., f. *repeirer, repairer*, to REPAIR *v.*¹]

1. (Chiefly in phrases *to make or have repair*; cf. 4 b.) **a.** Resort, frequent or habitual going, *to* a place. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8078 Þeyr wonyng ys in þe eyr, [but] Vmwhile to þe erþe þey make repeir. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastace*) 176 Þe prefet ydire had repare. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xvii. 1657 Qwhar common accesse of repayr Men mycht haf to þat figoure fayr. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 190 He saw or persavit him mak grete repaire till his hous. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 She exhorted repaire to the church. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I (1586) 38 Flatterers ..alwaies make their repaire whether where profite is to be reaped. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* III. i. Wks. 1874 V. 314 By his oft repaire. your good name May be by Neighbours hardly censur'd of. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 184 Peter Heylin..was furnished with Books..by his repair to Bodlies Library

b. *Sc.* Resort (also occas., stay or sojourn) *in* a place or *among* others. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 292 In þe ayre, quhare þe feyndis has mast repare. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 104 A lytil tone. quhar cristine men had repare. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xvi. 1484 In ane ile þai gert þaim ga, Amange þaim na rapayr to ma. *Ibid.* v. iii 440 Qwhen. þai of Brettane ostagis hade, He gret repayr amange þaim made. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii 1 Thir ladyis fair, That makis repair, And in the court ar kend. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 594 Sit in this Realme I wald mak sum repair. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I xxii, On sloping mounds, or in the vale beneath, Are domes where whilome kings did make repair.

†**c.** Chiefly *Sc.* Intercourse or association (*with* others). *Obs.*

c1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 190 Yiff thou thus doo by vertuous Repeyr, God shal encrese..thy Royal excellence. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 17 Ane lady fresche and fair, With gentill men makand repair. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvi, The peple thairof bes na repair with marchandis of uncouth realmes. a1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 186 To cleanse even vain thoughts, and shut up, from that ordinary repair, his own heart.

†**d.** Liberty of resort. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xv. ⁋ 2. 87 In their corne, meadowes, and pastures, the Deere must haue their repaire and quiet feede.

2. The place to which one repairs; *esp.* a haunt, usual abode or dwelling-place.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 310 The Erische kyngis than euirilkane Hayme till thar awne repar ar gane. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 98 To hem that ben in exyle of owtrage Repeyre fynall of hur pylgrimage. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. viii, This labourer passyd before the repayre or dwellynge place of the sayd Serpent. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. xxxii, What not the envy of the seas reach'd to,..At home in his repaire Was his blest fate, but our hard lot to find. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxx, There the fierce winds his tender force assail And beat him downward to his first repair. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 20 When they were the repairs of wild beasts and the sheltering-places of men. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 472/2 Converting the hole of the asp into a repair for children.

†**b.** So *place, house*, etc. *of repair. Obs.*

c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCI. i, Jehova is my fort, My place of safe repaire. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xliii. (1603) 454 The ArchBishops of Yorke being dispossessed and hauing no house of repayre. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* iii 17 The Lord will be the hope [*marg.* place of repaire or harbour] of his people.

3. Concourse or confluence of people in or at a place; common or extensive resort of persons *to* a place. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c1350 *Ipomadon* 342 The courte was plenere all that day Off worthy lordes, And other grette repeyre. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 368 Or elles ye wol..take youre auenture of the repair That shal be to youre hous by cause of me. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxvii, Within a chamber..I fand of peple grete repaire. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224/2 Your true Liege people wolde there in brief tyme habunde and encrease, by repaire of Merchauntes. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* ix 39 There was moch a doo, & greate repayre for the brydegrome came forth. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 96 He that ..holdeth a house of generall repaire, and receyueth the vnthriftie and banished. c1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 875 With earnest repare the paths do seeme to sweate. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., We still say of a street which is retired from the bustle of a town, that there is not much repair in it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, The footpath leading there was well beaten by the repair of those who frequented it for pastime.

transf. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 359/2 Touchyng ye repaire of Wolle..to ye said Staple. 1449 *Ibid.* V. 149/2 The..hole repaire of al manere Marchandise to the same Staple.

†**b.** In prepositional phrases, as *among, but, out of, without repair. Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*).

c1460 HARDING *Chron.* CXLIII. iii, This earle was then famed amonge repayre The noblest prynce. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 153 In till ane glen thow hes, owt of repair, Ane laithly luge. 1590 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 11 Endlang ane Park, I past without repair Be Snawdoun syde. a1585

Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 196 Where howlring howlets aye doth hant, With robin red-brest, but repaire.

† **c.** Following, retinue, company. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxii, The Duke was slayn with all his moste repayre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 72 My lorde Cardinall, came to the toune of Douer in hast with a noble repaire.

4. The act of († returning) going or making one's way *to* a place. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 557 Northwarde tuk thai hame thar way, And destroyit, in thair repair, The vale haly of Beauvare. 1418–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* i. v. (1555), In your repayre to your fathers reigne..ye shall me with you lede. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxiv. 62 When the Lordes of Brytayne sawe. theyr dayly repayre into this lande, they assembled them togyder. 1531 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 335 At my next repayre thither it pleased his highnes to call for me. 1593 Abp. Bancroft *Daung. Posit.* i. vi. 23 A repaire of the Kinges faithfull subiectes to his highnesse presence. 1633 Ford *Broken Heart* ii. ii, We'll write to Athens For his repair to Sparta. 1666 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 10 His goods [are] like to be spoyled or lost, without his speedy repaire thither. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* p. ii, Our repair aboard Ship, and coming to Fort St. George.

b. In phr. *to make* (*one's*) *repair to* (a place or person). Now *arch.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 107 [He] to the court maid his repair. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 8 Nothing might lightly happen..by reason whereof he should be compelled to make his repayre thether againe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 118 Diuers kings and princes, who made repaire to Rome with sutes and supplications. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* i. lxix, Then thy spruce citizen, wash'd artisan, And smug apprentice ..To Hampstead, Brentford, Harrow make repair. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circle* i. (1874) 158 A lover..to his lady must make meek repair.

Repair (*r*ɪ*pē*ᵊ*r*), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6–7 **repaire**, 7 **-ayre**, **-are**; 6– **repair.** [f. Repair *v.*[2]]

1. The act of restoring to a sound or unimpaired condition; the process by which this is accomplished; the result attained. † Also *pl.*

1595 Shaks. *John* iii. iv. 113 Before the curing of a strong disease, Euen in the instant of repaire and health, The fit is strongest. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. i. 57 Our Lawes, whose vse the Sword of Cæsar Hath too much mangled; whose repayre, and franchise Shall..be our good deed. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng.* i. (1739) 203 So must I leave them until some happy hand shall work their repair. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 457, I,..Dazl'd and spent, sunk down, and sought repair Of sleep. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett* (1792) II. cxli. 1 My health,..for want of proper attention of late, wanted some repairs. 1869 Conington tr. *Horace's Sat.* etc. (1874) 155 After harvest done, they sought repair From toils which hope of respite made them bear. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 11 The repair of a wound is less active,..than when other simple or antiseptic dressings are employed.

b. *spec.* Restoration of some material thing or structure by the renewal of decayed or worn out parts, by refixing what has become loose or detached, etc.; the result of this. Also *pl.* (freq. in mod. use). † *Upon a repair*, in process of being repaired.

1661 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 60 A Bill for inabling Churchwardens to rate such monys as are for the repare of the churches, &c. *a* 1676 Hale *Narr. Customes* iii. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 336 As to the care of repayre of ports, this is in a special manner left to the Kinges care and power. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 60 The school being very old, was at this time upon a repair. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 324 The work of repair was pressed so assiduously, that in three days the stern-post was in its place. 1884 *Rambles around Oxford* (Shrimptons, ed. 2) 86 There appears to have been a large repair of the church in 1668. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 5/2 Whatever be done to the picture, the repair will be clearly noticeable in a few years.

pl. 1677 Temple *Ess. Cure Gout* Wks. 1720 II. 145 Proportioning..the daily repairs to the daily decays of our wasting bodies. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. I. 344 The expence of maintaining the fixed capital in a great country, may very properly be compared to that of repairs in a private estate. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. ii. (1857) 13 The completion of some repairs that were going on in the monastery.

c. Remedy *of* wrong.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 412 Cerdon the Great, renown'd in Song, Like Herc'les, for Repair of Wrong.

2. Relative state or condition of something admitting or susceptible of restoration in event of actual or possible damage or decay; chiefly of buildings or other composite structures and in phr. *in good* (or *bad*) *repair*.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* iii, That face..Whose fresh repaire if now thou not renewest, Thou doo'st beguile the world. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 114 The castle is yet in good strength and repayre. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 95 One [gate] that was built four hundred years ago, is still in good repair. 1725 Swift (*title*) To Quilca, A Country-House in no very good Repair. 1827 Southey *Penins. War* II. 427 Forty bullock-cars..in such ill repair.. that only eleven of them reached Deleitosa. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 3 To put the roads and bridges into that state of repair which the depressed situation of commerce..seemed to require. 1886 Story *Fiammetta* 48 The house..was now in very bad repair.

b. *In repair*, in good or proper condition (esp. of structures; so *into repair*). *Out of repair*, in bad condition, requiring repairs.

1667 Duchess Newcastle *Life of Duke of N.* (1886) II. 134 His two houses..he found much out of repair. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* iv. iv, I hope nobody will come this way, till I have put myself a little in repair. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* iii. iv, Houses very strangely built, and most of them out of Repair. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condol.* Wks. 1812 III. 103 Like the Needle, while it wounds the cloth, It puts the rag into repair. 1887 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 4 A sum of money..for keeping the road in repair. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 129 If a place goes out of repair, the violence of the rain will soon destroy it.

† **c.** *To run to repair*, to require repairing. *Obs.*

1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, You shall..not be leaving the house uninhabited, lest it run to repair.

3. *Comb.* as *repair-shop.*

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 447 The company now has its own iron-foundery. and an extensive, well-appointed repair-shop. 1899 J. Pennell in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 118 There the final collapse came, about 100 miles from any reliable repair shop.

Repair (*r*ɪ*pē*ᵊ*r*), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **repeire**, **-eyre**, 4–7 **repaire**, **-ayr(e**, **-ar(e**, (5 **rap-**). [a. OF. *repeirer*, *repairer*, etc. (mod.F. *repairer*, *repérer*), for earlier *repadrer*:—late L. *repatriāre* to return to one's country, f. *re-* Re- + *patria* fatherland: cf. Repatriate *v.*]

1. *intr.* To go, betake oneself, make one's way, usu. *to* or *from* a place or person. † Also in *pass.*, to have come or arrived.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5169 Repeired is þerl sir Tirri..Herhaud of Ardern the gode marchis. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2735 Tristrem þouȝt repaire, Hou so it euer be. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* ii. 247 Thus euery thinge..Hath his propre mansyon To which it sekith to repaire. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 126 Men that repayreden thourgh the Contree to assaye yef thei myght ought wynne vpon the kynge. 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 2, I beseche yow .repare hyther thys day as sone as the Parlement ys broken up. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* i. 173 Then from her lothsome Caue doth Plague repaire. 1663 Butler *Hud.* i. ii. 665 To those Places straight repair Where your respective Dwellings are. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 ₱ 5 He received a sudden Summons from Leontine to repair to him in the Country the next Day. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, v. Wks. 1813 V. 436 The ambassadors of France and England repaired to Spain. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* i. 15, I repair From this tall mansion..Till we the outskirts of the Borough reach. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 536 There was no longer any difficulty or danger in repairing to William. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xii, He repairs to Durdle's unfinished house, or hole in the city wall.

transf. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 66 A lady fayre, Whych to love you wyl nothyng repayre. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 9 The Jewes..forsakyng the ceremonies of theyr elders, repayre vnto the spiritual doctrin of the gospel.

b. To resort *to* a place or person; to go commonly, frequently, or in numbers.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 556 For I but suspicioun Micht repair till hir preuely. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 123 He harmeth Venus and empeireth, Bot Mars unto his hous repeireth. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 45 Haukes of nobulle eyre Tylle his perke ganne repeyre. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xiv. ii. 643 Al the world crysten and hethen repayren vnto the round table 1560 Ingelend *Disobed. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 297 Sometimes to the church they do repair. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* iv. 219 Then they began to repaire vnto this port. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 208 He used to examine the pockets of such Oxford scholars as repaired unto him. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 694 During Mr. Dugdale's stay in London, he repaired sometimes to the Lodging of Sir Hen. Spelman. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* ii. iv, It is usual for the young gentlemen of the bar to repair to these sessions. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 31 In the proper season of the year, the people of Calais repair hither for their evening dance.

transf. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 410/1 Yat all Wolles .. and diverses other Merchandises goyng oute of yis Royalme ..sholde repaire to ye Staple at Caleis.

c. To betake oneself, resort *to* (a person, place, etc.) *for* something.

1580 Sidney *Ps.* ix. v, Thither the world for justice shall repaire. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ii. vi. § 43 If any desire farther Information herein, let him repair to the worthy Work, which..the..Arch-bishop of Armagh, hath written. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 62 Sometimes his Captain..repairs to him for a Refitment. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* vii. 145 No shops to repair to for tools.

† **2.** To return (*again*), to come or go back, *to* or *from* a place, person, etc. Also in *pass.*, to have returned. *Obs.*

In some cases only a contextual sense.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* i. met. iii. 5 (Camb. MS.), To myne eyen repeyrede [L. *rediit*] hir fyrst strengthe. *c* 1386 — *Pard. T.* 550 To hise felawes agayn repaireth he. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3454 þat Parys in point repairit was home .. fayne was þe pepull. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lviii. (1859) 56 The spyrites repayred to the bones, soo that they stoden vp *c* 1450 *Merlin* 150 Ye shall not take it till ye be repeired fro the bateile. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1454 Syne to his maister he ayane Reparith. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 72 That [they]..May all to Athens backe againe repaire 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* iv. xxxiii, The smoak mounting in village nigh..Begins the night, warns us home repair.

† **b.** Without const.: To return. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iii. met. ii. 53 (Camb. MS.) Hyr corage of tyme passed repeyreth ayein[L. *redeunt animi*] and they roren greuosly. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3751 Quen we repaire with þe palme þan prayses vs oure feris. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 92 b/1 They repayred by amyens and passed by a lytyl vylage named Sayns. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* iii. iv. 69 If I might beseech you Gentlemen, to repayre some other houre.

† **3.** To be present, temporarily or habitually; to have one's resort or abode; to dwell, reside. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1017 Trumpez & nakerys, Much pypyng þer repayres. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 477 In-till a stalward place heir-by Reparis all thair cumpany. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* i. xii. 1171 In wildernes, Qwhar na man dar repayr na dwel. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 272/1 Thy blood whiche repayrest in heuenes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xi. 11 Also there was the Erle of Arundell..repayryng about the Kyngis courte. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* ii. 198 Till he come to quhair the nine [nobles] did repair. [1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. i. 113 b, Euery one.. were by the Lawes constrayned to repayre at a time and houre appointed in his quarters.]

† **4.** *trans.* **a.** To draw *back*, to recover. **b.** To convey. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xi. 13 He, ere he could his weapon backe repaire, His side all bare and naked overtooke. 1612 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 8 This 50ti Mr. Eustace delivered Thomas Russell of Ballyea for me who did repair yt unto me.

† **5.** *refl.* **a.** To proceed. **b.** To abide, stay. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvi. (Percy Soc.) 114 Than on my jorney, my selfe to repayre,..Forthe on I rode. *Ibid.* xxxii. 158 So forth we went unto a chamber fayre, Where many ladies did them selfe repayre. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* ii. vii. 150 They vnderstood. he must abide and repayre himself in some place nigh there aboutes.

Repair (*r*ɪ*pē*ᵊ*r*), *v.*[2] Also 4–7 **repaire**, **-ayre**, (5 **-eyre**, 5–6 **-are**). [a. OF. *reparer* (mod.F. *réparer*) or ad. L. *reparāre* f. *re-* Re- + *parāre* to make ready, put in order: cf. *prepare.*]

† **1.** *trans.* **a.** To adorn, ornament. Also *absol.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1028 þe wonez with-inne enurned ware Wyth alle kynnez perre þat mozt repayre. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C. iij, Of them..that so moche waste their good to be jolif and repayre their carayn.

† **b.** To set in order, strengthen. *Obs.*—[1]

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 162 The Soudan..caused the Holy Lande to be better repared and more suerly kept.

† **c.** To furnish or provide *with* something. *Obs.*

1557 *Will of J. Bowler* (Somerset Ho.), My wif shall kepe mayn̄teyn and repayer all my said children with meate drincke and honnest apparrell. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1677 What bird doth cut the aire With her swift wing, but that we doe repaire Therwith our tables?

2. To restore (a composite thing, structure, etc.) to good condition by renewal or replacement of decayed or damaged parts, or by refixing what has given way; to mend.

1387 [see Repairing *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 252 As .. an artificeer reparith a riven cheste. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xxxi. 23 Whan..Belyn was retourned into Brytayne he repayred olde Cyties. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 121 He repared his navie and returned to Constantinople. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 194 The fourth Bridge..being rebuilt or repaired of stone, by King Charles the sixth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 878 Disburd'nd Heav'n rejoic'd, and soon repaird Her mural breach. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 71 Houses here and there are always Repairing. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Peter brought materials for repairing the place, and some furniture. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 120 When the mutilation of the nose was to be repaired. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Old China*, While I was repairing some of the loose leaves with paste. 1865 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* xx. x (1872) IX. 175 A place called Almeida, which Buckeburg had tried to repair into strength.

absol. 1820 Gifford *Eng. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 418 The law excuses the lessee, unless there is a covenant to repair and uphold.

b. To heal or cure (a wound). Also *intr.* of a wound: To mend, heal up.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 43 So well he did her deadly wounds repaire. 1738 Gray *Propertius* iii. 81 The Melians Hurt Machaon could repair. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 5/6 The wound was not repairing, and was not better than on Friday.

c. *refl.* To put (oneself) in order again.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* II. xxiii, On arriving, too late to repair yourself, you are obliged to sit down to table..with plastered hair [etc.].

3. To renew, renovate (some thing or part); to restore to a fresh or sound condition by making up in some way for previous loss, waste, decay, or exhaustion. (In later use commonly with approximation to sense 2.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iv, þei burnessh not nor repeireth not hir heere into newe gras tyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 b, The fruyte of the tree of lyfe..onely repared & nourysshed yᵉ bodyes of the eaters. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 99 My decayed faire A sunnie looke of his would soon repaire. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 296 The armie being a little repaired here, the Marques went to the Ile of Coruo to meete with the Indian fleete. 1620 Brinsley *Virgil* 103 The way by which Bees may be repaired againe when they shall be vtterly dead and gone. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 169 So sinks the day-star in the Ocean bed, And yet anon repairs his drooping head. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 652 While the Southern Air And dropping Heav'ns the moisten'd Earth repair. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 69 ₱ 5 We repair our Bodies by the Drugs of America. 1757 Gray *Bard* 137 Tomorrow he [the sun] repairs the golden flood. 1791 Cowper *Let. to Mertion* 24 June, While your church is undergoing repair, its minister may be repaired also. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 24 The waste of the tissues which these elements go to repair. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 190, I see my trees repair their boughs. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 32 Mammalia..can, indeed, repair injured epidermis and the like.

b. With immaterial object. Also *refl.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xvi. (1495) 41 The angels sholde in theimself repare the ymage of god and refourme it and kepe it. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 20 The thyrd day [he] rose agayne from the dead, and repayred life for all belevers. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* ii. 98 Thy Presence hath repaired in one day, What many Yeeres with Sorrowes did decay. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. ii. 14 Mans orelabor'd sense Repaires it selfe by rest. 1671 Milton *Samson* 665 Secret refreshings, that repair his strength. 1712–14

Pope *Rape Lock* I. 141 The fair..Repairs her smiles, awakens ev'ry grace. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 29 The Baths..will, I hope, repair my strength. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 95 O love that cannot be repair'd Whate'er the future bring!

absol. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 41 'Flesh may empaire', (quoth he) 'but reason can repaire'.

† **c.** To make up (a sum) again. *Obs. rare*—1.

1486 *Lichfield Gild. Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 22 Willing to fulfill, renew, and make hoole the seid summe off xl li. [*marg.* the hole summe of xl li repared.]

† **d.** To revive, recreate (a person). *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 11 Repaire me, with thy presence, Siluia: Thou gentle Nimph, cherish thy for-lorne swaine. 1602 — *All's Well* I. ii. 30 It much repaires me To talke of your good father.

† **4.** To restore (a person) to a previous state; to reinstate, re-establish, rehabilitate. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxxi. 4, I wil repayre the agayne (o thou doughter of Israel) that thou mayest be fast and sure. 1646 E. F[isher] *Marrow Mod. Divin.* (ed. 2) 25 Such a..person that had..compassion toward man that he might be repaired. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 124 Prometheus is said to have repaired and restored mankind. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* li. xiv, Then hear the contrite Sinner's Prayer, And every ruin'd Soul repair.

refl. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. iv. iv. § 4. 207 To repaire himselfe he could finde no way safer, than to put all to aduenture.

† **b.** To remedy, right, or compensate (one). *Obs.*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 129 To be revengit or ellis repairit of all oppressiouns and iniuriels committit. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 52 He accounts himself injured by the Parliament, in not repairing him against Hotham. 1691 Bethel *Providences of God* (1697) 141, I had great Misfortunes, and..this was a ready way to repair me.

† **c.** *refl.* To recoup (oneself). *Obs. rare.*

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 124 The Prince should pay his forfeiture,..of whom he might at his leisure repair himself. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) 289 He repaired himself by a gainfull composition with the Indians, for the losses he had sustained by the Turkes.

† **d.** To save, deliver *from* something. *Obs.*—1

1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Funerall Teares* (1609) 46 Could thy loue repaire thee from his rage?

5. To remedy, make up (loss, damage, etc.); to set right again.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (S.T.S.) II. 231 To repare þe dammaige þat Is hapnit be publict himing. 1602 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 93 That losse is not yet repaired, the Emperor not hauing at this time above 5 gallies. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. i. 79 Ile repayre the misery thou do'st beare With something rich about me. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 152, I can repaire That detriment. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 128 The one good yeare sufficiently repaires their loss. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 168 The Gauls .were altogether unskilful either in improving their victories, or repairing their defeats. 1831–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* xii. (1845) 281 They..made Christ .to have been sent into the world to repair the evil, which the Demiurgus had caused. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 67 James.. said, with some truth, that the loss of such a man could not be easily repaired.

b. To make good, make up for, make amends for (harm done, etc.).

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 Knawing that the actioun and caus laid to thair charge..is sensyne reparit, dressit and aggreit. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 The rest of the beistes..hald besyd the, in thy power, ay quhil thair maistir repair the skath. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII 432 A gen'rous heart repairs a sland'rous tongue. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxi. II. 263 The emperor seemed impatient to repair his injustice. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* VIII. ii, I wish to repair to you any wrong, real or supposed, I may have done you in past times

c. *intr.* To make reparation *for* something.

1886 Fargus *Living or Dead* II. 93, I..endeavoured by the warmth of my waved adieu to repair for my show of annoyance.

† **6.** To set straight, make exact. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 All the forementioned Incurvations are to be trimmed and repaired by reconciled lines.

† **7.** *intr.* To reform. *Obs. rare*—1.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* ci. VII. 399 Marry and repair, at any time; This, wretch that I was! was my plea to myself.

Repairable (rɪpēˑrăbˈl), *a.* [f. prec. + -able: cf. Reparable *a.*] Capable of being repaired; also, that falls to be repaired.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. i. 9 Ther is no faulte made in ony caas lasse repayrable than that whiche is executed by armes. 1598 Florio, *Riparabile*, that may be repaired,..repaireable. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 58 The parts in Mans body easily repairable (as Spirits, Blood, and Flesh) die in the embracement of the parts hardly repairable, (as Bones, Nerves, and Membranes). 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. ci, If a new greater breach came, perhaps it would not be repairable. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 9 Part of the nave also being found repairable. 1805 Ld. Collingwood in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 272 Not more than three are in a repairable state. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 143 The street was a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large.

Repaired (rɪpēˑɚd), *ppl. a.* [f. Repair *v.*2 + -ed 1.] Restored to proper condition, mended, etc. Also † *well repaired*, in good repair.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. ix. 427 They came in to a fayr courte wel repayred. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 The fishes flote with new repaired scale. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iii. § 2 That saving power, which maketh man a repaired Temple for God's good Spirit again to inhabit. 1822 Scott *Nigel* ii, His under garments, the looped and repaired wretchedness of which moved at once pity and laughter. 1897 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 9/3 The ring appeared at the repaired parts very common.

Repairer 1, *rare.* [f. Repair *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who goes or resorts (*to* a place).

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 215 For reparers from forreine countries into his, whom he will haue well entertained. 1598 Stow *Surv.* x. (1603) 85 The inhabitants and repayrers to this Citie. 1615 Hieron *Wks.* I. 632 Art thou ..a reuerent and often repairer to Gods board?

Repairer 2 (rɪpēˑrəɹ). [f. Repair *v.*2 + -er 1.] One who or that which restores or mends.

1504 Lady Margaret tr. *De Imitatione* IV. iv. 266 The defender of my soule and the repayrer of the weykenesse of man. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 260 Welcum reparar of woddis, treis, and bewis. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Psalter* Collect 377 The repayrer, upholder and builder of all mansions. 1609 Timme *Quersit.* II. ii. 110 This vital heate.. is the repairer and conseruer of life. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 198 He who was to be..the Repairer and Restorer of Human Nature. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 308 The Steps, by the Fault of the Repairers, are hampered at present. 1761 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 199/1 There is an inferior sort of repairers of wrongs, and reformers of abuses. 1826 Southey in *Q. R.* XXXIV. 308 He was a great repairer of churches and steeples. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 116 The repairer..alleged that the steel was inferior.

Repairing (rɪpēˑrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 *rare.* [f. Repair *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The fact of going or resorting (*to* a place); † return; † place of repair or resort.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 495 Heir I saw the men..mak luging, Heir trow I be thair reparyng. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2814 For, when he was go, They had no maner ioy;..For of his repeyryng they had no sikernes. 1638 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 492 In my repayring diuerse times to the Roade..with my Squadron. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3880/1 The exact time of their Repairing respectively on Board.

Repairing (rɪpēˑrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Repair *v.*2 + -ing 1.]

1. The (*or* an) action or process of restoring or mending; reparation, repair.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 129 At þe repayrynge of Seynt Petres chirche he wente to wiþ a mattok, and opened first þe erþe. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 18 The repayryng & renewyng of the vestymentes & Ornamentes belongyng to the awter. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 13 Y^e^ repairinge in ye worke went forwarde thorow their hande. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 38 A paire of shooes..would haue serued a man almost a whole yeere togither, with a little repairing. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 565 In all his new buildings or repairings, hee caused the pictures of a Lambe and an Eagle to be thereupon drawne or depicted. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 28 Their Ransackings, Groundings, Dockings, and Repairings. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 43 This Repairing of it was not perfected by Heliogabalus. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 58 The repairing of their fleet took them up a considerable time. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* III. viii. 721 The Commissioners are empowered to order the repairing of ships.

† **b.** *spec.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 259/2 Repairing is to take away the Superfluities of Sodering by Filing, &c.

2. *attrib.* as *repairing lease, shop, yard.*

1831 A. A. Watts *Scenes of Life* I. 196 Our tenure was a 'repairing lease'. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 9 The workshops and repairing-yard. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 199 France has no such collection of engine and repairing shops as are to be seen on the Thames.

So **Repairing** *ppl. a.*

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 22 'Tis not enough our foes are this time fled, Being opposites of such repayring Nature. 1647 Clarendon *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 505 There is a comforting, relieving, and repairing tongue, as well as a destroying and a devouring tongue.

† **Repairment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *reparement*: see Repair *v.*2 and -ment.] A renewal.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 49 Do þat pece awey & regenere in þe place of þe boon þat was lost a repeirement.

Repale (rɪ-), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Pale *v.*1] *trans.* To provide with a new paling.

1667 Duchess Newcastle *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 136 He..gave present order for the cutting down of some wood that was left him in a place near adjoining, to repale it.

† **Repall,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Re- 5 a + Pall *v.*1] *trans.* To appal, terrify.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* V. xc, Shall vain Reports repall your Courage bold?

† **Repallia·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a.] ? The result of cloaking or covering up again.

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxxii. § 10 Discouering the enemies weakenesse in his new Fortifications, or Repalliations rather of such breaches.

Repand (rɪpæ·nd), *a.* [ad. L. *repandus* bent backwards, turned up, f. *re-* Re- + *pandus* bent.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having an undulating margin, wavy.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III v (1765) 181 *Repand*, bending back again; when the Margin is terminated with Angles and interjacent Sinusses, that are both inscribed with the Segments of Circles. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. (1794) 374 The leaves also are repand or waved on their edges. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 297 *Repand*, cut into very slight sinuations, so as to run in a serpentine direction. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 100 Leaves ovate-acuminate, somewhat repand or sinuated. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 784 It has probably been confounded with Lactarius pyrogatus, but is abundantly different in the larger stature, repand pileus [etc.].

Comb. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 295 Teeth short.., often repand-dentate. *Ibid.* 296 The lamellæ are neatly repand-toothed. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 294 Leaves repand-crenate.

So † **Repa·nded** *a. Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Repanded Leaf,..a leaf, the border of which is marked all round with short lobes, each making a segment of a circle. 1760 P. Miller *Introd. Bot.* 26 A repanded leaf..is one whose border is indented the whole length [etc.].

Repa·ndly, *adv. rare.* [f. Repand *a.* + -ly 2.] In a repand manner.

1852 Gray in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. vi. 91 The leaves are pale.., thickish in texture,..repandly and sometimes strongly dentate.

Repa·ndo-, combining form of Repand *a.*, as in *repando-dentate, -lobate*, etc.

1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 128 Leaves lanceolate, repando-denticulate, wavy *Ibid.* 151 Leaves obovate, repando-dentate, rugose. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 160 Margin deflexed, frequently repando-lobate.

† **Repa·ndous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as Repand *a.* + -ous.] Bent upward or outward.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. ii. 235 Though they be drawne repandous, or conveexedly crooked in one piece, yet the Dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 1 He was exceeding feeble in his lower parts, his legs growing not erect, but repandous and embowed *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 20 Round at the bottom, and somewhat repandous, or inverted at the top.

Hence † **Repa·ndousness,** 'bentness or bowingness backwards' (Bailey vol. II, 1727). *Obs.*—0

Repa·per (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To paper (a room, etc.) again.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Jan. 77/2 If it is clearly necessary to repaper the house, we may just as well have the ceilings whitewashed at the same time. 1887 G. R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* 114 He wouldn't have the wall repapered.

† **Repa·r,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. *re-* Re- + Par *v.*1] *trans.* To shut off, keep back.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 611 To hym þat mas in synne no scoghe No blysse bes fro hem reparde.

Re·parabi·lity. [See next and -ity.] The state or quality of being reparable (Ogilvie 1882).

Reparable (re·părăbˈl), *a.* [a. F. *reparable* (16th c.), ad. L. *reparābilis*: see Repair *v.* and -able. Cf. It. *riparabile*, Sp. *reparable.*]

1. Capable of being repaired, mended, or set right again: **a.** of things. Now *rare.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 4/12 Reparable, *reparabilis.* *a* 1630 Earl Pembroke *Poems* (1660) 95 Love grants me then a reparable face, Which, whilst that colours are, can want no grace. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 7 Their understandings weakened..reparable, in part only, by much study. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 332 Twenty reparable.. spare wheels. [1888 R. Dowling *Miracle Gold* III. xxxvi. 163 'Your clock must have been a terrible loss, but not irreparable'. 'Do you mean that the clock is reparable?']

b. of injury, loss, etc.

1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* III iv. § 9 An adulterous person is tyed to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable. 1779 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 534 The loss of friends (at no time very reparable) is impossible to be repaired at all, at this advanced period. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Demosthenes & Eubulides* Wks. 1853 I. 86/2 The mischief is transitory and reparable. 1884 *American* VIII. 356 They inflicted only slight and reparable injuries on those fortresses.

2. Falling to be repaired *by* some one.

1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Fam.* 438 A vast number of new streets had not yet been declared public and reparable by the local authorities. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 299/1 The road should..be declared a highway reparable by the inhabitants at large.

† **3.** Capable of repeating. *Obs. rare.*

After L. *reparabilis echo*, Persius *Sat.* i. 102.

1616–61 Holyday *Persius* (1673) 297 Mænas..oft did 'Evion' sound; The reparable eccho did rebound. 1624 *Trag. Nero* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 35 As when the Menades..Evion do Ingeminate around, Which reparable Eccho doth resound.

Hence **Re·parably** *adv.* (Johnson 1755).

Reparail(e, -al(e, varr. Reparel *v. Obs.*

† **Re·parate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *reparātus*, pa. pple. of *reparāre* to Repair.] Repaired.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D v, This life is resembled [to] a building ruinate, Nowe shaked with the winde, agayne now reparate.

Reparation (repărēɪˑʃən). Also 4–7 **reparacion,** 4 **-cyoun,** 5 **-cioun,** 5–6 **-cyon**; 6 **rapereciouu, reperacion, -cyon.** [a. OF. *reparacion* (14th c.; mod.F. *réparation*), ad. L. *reparātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reparāre* to Repair.]

† **1.** A reconciliation. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 180 Mo discordes and mo Ielousies,..And moo dissimulacions And feyned reparacions.

2. The action of restoring to a proper state; restoration or renewal (*of* a thing or part); † upholding, maintenance.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 63 He schal payyn, to ye reparacion of ye lythe, [half a pound of] wax. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 35 Sum man ioyed..for reparacioun of his goyng that he lackyd. 1586 Hooker *Disc. Justification* Wks. 1888 III. 489 Holy water,. papal salutations, and such like, which serve for reparations of grace decayed. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xvii 88 Life.. is also conserued by the reparation of natural moysture. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 This communication of the Divine nature to us, is by reparation of the Divine image in us. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 203 The satisfaction consisteth in a reparation of that honour which by the injury was eclipsed. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (1735) 40 The Fluids and Solids of an Animal Body demand a constant Reparation. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I, To attempt schemes for the reparation of his fortune. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, You owe me something for

reparation of honour. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Forms Anim. Life* 608 The Chætopoda appear to have considerable powers of reparation after injury, and the formation of a new head..has been observed.

† b. Spiritual restoration, salvation; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 In ye ordyr of oure reparacyon Descens it to jacob toknyng supplantacyon. 1580 Bacon *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 436 b, Whether it be his..reparation, iustification, glorification, &c., it cometh altogether of the fre grace of god. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* Ep. Ded., Let us..busie our selues in the vniuersall table of mans saluation and reparation. *a* 1667 Cowley *Verses on Virgin* Wks. 1711 III. 54 The Choir of blessed Angels wish'd a Reparation to see By him, who Manhood join'd with Deity. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* ix. 109 This is the Universal Redemption and Reparation that all mankind shall have in Christ Jesus. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. vi. iii. 247 He speaks at large of our Reparation by Jesus Christ.

† c. The restoration of a person. *Obs. rare* —1.

a 1652 Brome *Love-sick Court* v. iii, Could grief recal Philargus, we would weep A second deluge for his reparation.

3. The action of repairing or mending, or the fact of being repaired; repair of material things as buildings or other structures) by renewal or refixing of decayed or damaged parts. (Now more usually expressed by Repair *sb.*2 1 b.)

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvi. 174 Whan the Mynystres of that Chirche neden to maken ony reparacyoun of the Chirche. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 231 Herodes.. namede Ascolonita for the reparacion of a cite callede Ascalon. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 207 Reparacion and Amendyng of certeyne Takle. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 This wayne is made of dyuers peces, that wyll haue a greate reparation. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 35 The reparacion and amendment of any the pypes of leade hereafter ..broken. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. iv. (1636) 23 Stone towards the reparation of such a Castle. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Providence* xxxi, Thorns.. make A better hedge, and need lesse reparation. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 24 The mines need continual reparation, the Fir-trees lasting but a small time under ground. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4643/4 [She] may be fitted to Sea with a moderate Reparation. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 192 ₱ 2 At last the old hall was pulled down to spare the cost of reparation. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 436, I would make the reparation as nearly as possible in the style of the building. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 74 Unless machines are of a strong and powerful construction, they..require perpetual reparation. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 648 The origmal charter records the reparation of the church.

† b. *In, out of* (..) *reparation*, in or out of repair or good condition. *Obs.*

1567 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 119 Kept in due reparation. 1602 Chester *Love's Mart., Dial.* (1878) 26 The newly-builded Minster, Still kept in notable reparation. 1608 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 27 And 'twere not for printing, and painting, My breech and your face would be out of reparation. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 92 They .. maintain it durable for twenty one years long, in reparation at a yearly small rate.

† c. *Sc.* Furniture, furnishings. *Obs. rare* —1.

1566 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 360 The townis .culd nocht be satisfeit, till that the hole reparatioun and ornamentis of the Cliurche (as thay terme it) war distroyed.

4. *pl.* Repairs. Now somewhat *rare*. † Also, in early use, sums spent on repairs.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 123 The profite ther-of comyng in the mean tyme, ouer reparacions & expenses, to be keppid to his profite. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 447 For the sustentacion of the seyd priour..and for here othyr chargys and reparacionis. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51 All reparacyonys of hegges and houses. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 68 They..bete downe the castell, and bare all the stones into their towne to make reparacyons withall. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 150 Their houses continewe and laste very longe with litle labour and small reparacions. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 579 One Cicerons..made some small reparations here about this Labyrinth. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxvi. (1739) 146 Reparations and adorning of Churches, and Fences of Church-yards. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patr.* (1676) B iij b, Many Tenants would neglect these reasonable and necessary Reparations. 1712 Arbuthnot *J. Bull* iv. vi, Do you consider..the expenses of reparations and servants? 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 126 The like reparations of paintings, pictures, and crucifixes were made in the King's chapel at Whitehall. 1775 *Sterne's Sent Journ.* III. *Contin.* 198 It was written upon a piece of paper that required some reparations to make it legible. 1828 Craise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 129 He cut them down, and kept them to be used in reparations. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 101 The image of the tutelary goddess was annually strip of its ornaments for the sake of the needful reparations and ablutions.

† b. *In, out of* (..) *reparations.* = 3 b. *Obs.*

1554 Bonner in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xvi. 41 Whether such as have churches .. do kepe their chauncels and houses in good and sufficyent reparacyons. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repairing Churches* (1859) 276 If his barn ..be out of reparations, what diligence useth he to make it in perfect state again. 1588 Greene *Perimedes* 22 Taking the tongs in his hand, to keepe the fire in reparations. 1614 Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 30 The world..is..growne so far out of reparations, that (I thinke) there is no hope of amendment. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 215 b, Keeping the houses in reparations.

† c. *To keep the reparations*, to make the necessary repairs.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 47 b, As long as he payes his rent, and keepes the reparations, it shall not be lawfull to deceine him. 1591 *Child-Marriages* 144 He was not hable to kepe the reparacions of the said walles.

5. The action of making amends for a wrong done; amends; compensation. Also const. *for*, *of*.

1428 Hen. V in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 244 For defaulte of reparacioun and restitucion of suche attemptates as be made by certein of oure subgettes. 1487 in *Surrey Archæol. Collect.* III. 163, I will that..reparation be done for any wrong committed by me. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 4 Their meaning was no other, but only to seek reparation of wrongs done vnto them. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 It is thought but a just Reparation for the Reproach that he deserved not, to Free him from the Censure he deserved. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 25 If thou have wronged any man, delay not reparation of his wrong. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* II. i, You were very naught last Night, and must make your Wife Reparation. 1788 Reid *Active Powers* v. v. 660 When war is taken for self defence, or for reparation of intolerable injuries, justice authorizes it. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., P. Leopold & Pres. Du Paty*, The lower courts [of justice], in which the slowness of reparation is the thing most complained of. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 522 The Roman Catholics were in no condition to demand reparation for injustice. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 33 He ..professed himself willing to make reasonable reparation.

pl. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Introd., To defend my self publicly against a printed Calumny .can be no immoderate ..course of seeking so just and needfull reparations.

† b. Compensation *for*, remedying *of*, some loss.

1668 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 560 Health is a valuable Reparation for the Diminution of Plenty. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xvii. (1827) VII. 356 Who contributed to the reparation of the losses.

c. Repair of an injury.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 803/1 Nature had not made the slightest attempt at reparation [of the fracture]. 1881 *Amer. Naturalist* Sept. 709 [It] showed signs of reparation in three days, and in six weeks the injury was completely repaired.

† 6. A preparation for repairing the complexion. *Obs. rare* —1.

1706 *Closet of Rarities* (Nares), The closet of beauty, or modest instructions for..making. pomatums, reparations, musk-balls [etc.].

7. *attrib.*, as † *reparation nail, noble* (see quots.).

1657 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, This day Margarett Whitmore was admitted an outsister, and paid her reparacon Noble. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Reparation or Lath Nails, which are used for plain Tile Lathing.

Hence † **Repara·tioner**, one who repairs; † **Repara·tioning**, the act of repairing. *Obs.*

1520 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied to the ij Reparacioners for ther wagis iijs. vjd. 1536 *Ibid.*, Payd for reparacoening att Roflyng. 1547 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 65 Y^e mendyuge and reparacionynge off the hye ways. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* (1855) 59 The repairationers, which maintain and mend the instruments.

Reparative (rĭpæ·rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [See prec. and -ative.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Capable of effecting, or tending to effect, repair; relating to repair.

Common in recent use, esp. with *power* or *process*.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 60 These and the like reparative Inventions, by which art and ingenuity studies to help and repair the defects..which God. is pleased to inflict. 1768 [W. Donaldson] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. ix. 99 The barber-surgeons (who in a reparative sense are face painters). 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 448/1 There is scarcely an example..that did not exhibit a considerable display of reparative energy. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 287 The portions .are soon replaced by the active reparative power of these highly vascular bodies. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 10 What influence the nerves of the part have upon the reparative process we do not know.

2. Pertaining to the making of amends, or to the remedying of some wrong.

a 1695 Kettlewell (J.), Suits are unlawfully entered, when they are vindictive, not reparative. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 12 In all these reparative wars..the triumphant party has invariably justice on its side. 1875 Poste *Gaius* II. § 79 It is no bar to a reparative personal action against the thief. 1889 *Times* 31 Aug. 5/1 Having by reparative acts remedied the most pressing evils.

† **B.** *sb.* That which repairs; a reparation.

a 1689 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 112 Whereupon new preparatives were in hand, and partly reparatives of the former beaten at sea.

† **Re·parator.** *Obs. rare* —1. [a. L. *reparātor*, agent-n. f. *reparāre* to Repair. Cf. F. *réparateur*.] One who brings about reparation.

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. vi. 355 It is evident that the Christian Religion which proposes to us Jesus Christ as a Mediator and reparator, supposes the corruption of nature by original sin.

Repa·ratory, *a. rare.* [See prec. and -ory.] Repairing, reparative.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 325 Does there exist a reparatory reconstructive force to take its place? 1893 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* (1895) xxxv. 313 We four begin to rouse up from reparatory slumbers.

† **Repa·ratrice.** *Obs. rare* —1. [a. F. *réparatrice*.] A female restorer.

1400 Occleve *Letter of Cupid* 403 God..of our lady, of lyfe reparatrice, Nolde han be born [etc.].

Repare, obs. form of Repair.

† **Repa·rel**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **reperayle**, 6 **reparell**, -ill, **reperell**, 6–7 **reparrel**(l. [f. the vb., or a. OF. *repareil* (Godef.).]

1. Fittings; furniture; apparel.

1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) I. l. 75 And j nothir basyne of a lampe w'oute any 'Reperayle ther for. 1527 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 6 The masse booke, portace, chales, vestementt, and all other reparell so oon preiste to say masse with. 1598–9 in *Yorks. Archæol. Journ.* LXVII. 366 My best doublet, and my best gowne, and all my other reperell. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 98 Trick thy selfe vp in thy best reparell. 1621 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* Prol., Let them but lend him a suit of reparrel, and necessaries.

2. = Repair *sb.*2 2 b.

1590 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 274 The churche is owte of reparell, so that no man can well abyde in the bodie of the churche..when it is fowle wether.

† **Repa·rel**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **reparail**, -ayl, (5 -aill, -ayll), 4 **repayral**, (5 -yl), 5–6 **reperal**, -el, **reparal** (6 *Sc.* ra-), **reparral**, -el, 4–6 **reparel**. (Also 4–6 -all, -ell, 5 -ale, -elle, -yl.) [ad. OF. *repareiller*, -*aillier* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *re-* Re- + *apareiller* to Apparel.]

1. *trans.* To repair (a thing or structure). Also in *fig.* context (quot. *a* 1340).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ii. 9 Þai sall be broken in hell, and neuere reparaild. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxvi. 10 Citees shulen be enhabitid, and ruynouse thingis shulen be reparelid. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Adrian..reparailed þe citee of Jerusalem and restored þe temple. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4293 þe walles of 3orke þai reparald. 1490 in Stuart *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 33 These bene the Garments that wer new reparallyd ayaynste Corpus Christi daye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. vii. 27 His navy lost reparalit I, but faill. 1523 Fitzherb *Surv.* 39 b, The mylner shall..vpholde and reparell the spindell & the rynde. at his owne proper cost and charge. 1560 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (Rec. Soc.) III. 62 To reparrall the kirk,..mend the glasen wyndokis, and mak settis convenient.

2. To restore *to* some state or condition; to set right again; to recover. *rare.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 24 All þat ere born til new life and reparaild til þe sight of god. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 112 And make Mercury yn þe fferthe degree, & reparaill þe mone, ffor in holdyng of wayes it ys þe gretteste tokenyng vniuersele. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 52 If þou will entyr to þe kyngdome lost & eft reparayld with cristis blode, þe behouys godis comamentis to kepe.

b. To repair, make good (a loss). *rare.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 58 We haue so greet an harm by los of oure wyf þat hit may not be repayreyled a3eyn. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 175 Knowyng that the talle of theyr felowes shulde be reparelyd by our lady.

3. To devise, contrive. *rare* —1.

1434 Misyn *Mending Life* 115 A M[=thousand] craftis of feyghtyng he reparells to kest hym from þe luf of god to þe lufe of þe warld.

b. To fit up, to array, to apparel. *rare.*

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xxxiv, Reparrellit was that godlike plesand wone..In richest claith of gold. 1530 Palsgr. 686/2, I reparell, I clothe one, *je habille.* 1534–79 [see Reparelling *vbl. sb.*].

Hence † **Repa·relled** *ppl. a.*; also † **Repa·reller**, a repairer. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. iii. in *Anglia* VIII. 136/34 Oure lorde..bihighte þat as reparelde matrymoyne he wolde gyue ageyne to hir in heuene hir felowe. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 22 A fre rent of the reparelers of the said Bedern.

† **Repa·relling**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing1.] The action of repairing, restoring, fitting out, clothing, etc.; also *Sc.* furnishings, furniture.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ci. 19 Of destruccioun of adam and of reparaylynge thorgh crist. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xix. 87 When þai hafe mister of any monee for reparailyng of þaire kirk. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 144 The fortyfying Reparalyng amendyng & fynyssyng of the dokke. 1534 in Noake's *Worcester Mon.* (1866) 192 For the reparlaylyng and gerying of ye fyve horses, xijs. 1553 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 378 Casting down of kirkis, religious placis, or [the] reparrelling thairof. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 405 Mr Rychard Williams . gave iiij^li to the reparelng of the poore in the almeshowse.

† **Reparence.** *Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. F. *reparer* + -ence.] Repair, restoration.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* H vj, You come to hus for to haue reparence [F. *reparement*] of youre lyfe, and it dothe you ill because that we haue assurede you from the deathe.

† **Reparriment.** *Obs.* —1 ? = Repairment.

1584 R. Wilson *Three Ladies of London* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 361 Must the countenance carry out the knave? Why, then, if one will face folks out, some fine reparriment he must have.

† **Repart**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *répartir*, f. *re-* Re- + *partir* to Part.]

1. *trans.* To divide or distribute, esp. *among* or *to* a number of persons.

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 77 To giue the whole heart to one is not much, but howe much lesse, when amongst many it is reparted? 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 He is to repart the victuals..with liberalitie and equalitie vnto euery Camarada. *Ibid.* 20 The..Romanes reparted the people of their Armies into Legions. 1689 J. M. tr. *Fouseca's Dev. Contempl.* 238 Whatsoeuer he gathered [of the manna] ouer and aboue, vnlesse he did repart the same vnto others, it stunke, and did rot and putrifie. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 13 The expert Surveyor will repart the Windows..that they may..leave a solid peeces between them. 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 196 Reparting unto every one their peculiar Lessons and Places of Preferment. 1725 Magens *Insurances* I. 345 It was approved the same should be reparted as general Average on the Value of the 9600 Mks. given up at Hamburgh.

2. To say in reply. = Repartee *v.* 2. *rare* —1.

1664 Bulteel *Birinthea* 108 'Yes', reparted Panthea, 'I will not have you dye'.

3. (See quot.) *rare* —0.

The Fr. phrase is *faire repartir un cheval* (see Littré).

1727 Bailey (vol. II), To *Repart* (with Horsemen) is to put a Horse on, or to make him part the second Time.

Hence † **Repa·rting** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Repa·rtar.**

1594 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 152 Of the temporall goods that God giues us, we be not lords but re-parters. *Ibid.* 442 Since the riches they onely must get, but the reparting therof is at the will of many. 1598 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 46 In the meane time that these sixe men be occupied in the reparting of the men, the other sixe doe repart the women in three parts.

Reparta'ke (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To partake (of) again.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 124 For the sake of re-partaking the remainder of those dainties, which had been so highly prais-ed at dinner.

Repa'rted, *a. Her.* [RE- 5 a.] Of a shield: Parted a second time.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Recoupé*, French term for reparted per fesse.

Repartee (repärtī'), *sb.* Also 7 **reparty**, 7-8 **repartie**; 7 **reporte(e, rapartee.** [ad. F. *repartie*, fem. pa. pple. of *repartir* to start or set out again, to reply promptly, f. *re-* RE- + *partir* to PART.]

1. A ready, witty, or smart reply; a quick and clever retort.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xviii, He would passe by any thing with some repartie, som witty strain. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded., In the quickness of Reparties (which in Discoursive Scenes fall very often) it [rhyme] has so particular a Grace. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i, First one speaks, then presently t'other's upon him slap, with a Rapartee. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 10 This reparty of Theodorus he recommends there for so ingenious 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487 ¶ 4 The Grave abound in Pleasantries, the Dull in Repartees and Points of Wit. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxvii, His mistress looked a little disconcerted at this blunt repartee. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. vi. § 17 The foolish alternation of repartees in a series of single lines will never be found in Racine. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, The smiling glances of pretty barmaids, and the repartees of jocose ostlers.

2. Without article: Sharpness or wit in sudden reply; such replies collectively; the practice or faculty of uttering them.

1668 DRYDEN *Even., Love* Pref., As for reparty in particular, as it is the very Soul of Conversation, so it is the greatest grace of Comedy. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On the Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 44 Unite two Stocks, to form the witty She, Dorinda's sense, and Flavia's repartee. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transf.* 40 Skill'd in no other arts was she, But dressing, patching and repartee. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, Nothing was so favourite a topic as the extent of my rudeness and the venom of my repartee. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* II. v. (1875) 255 A power of swift repartee is necessary to him.

attrib. 1672 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 149 [To] speak by Repartee-rotines Out of the most authentic of Romances.

Repartee (repärtī'), *v.* Also 7 **repartie**, **-ty**, **reportee.** [f. prec., or ad. F. *repartir*.]

1. *intr.* To make witty or smart replies. Also const. *to.* Now *rare.*

a 1668 DENHAM *Martial* Poems (1668) 80 If wise thou wilt appear, and knowing, Repartie, repartie To what I'm doing 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* IV. ii, I am not so old, but I can Repartee as well as another, if occasion serve. 1689 N. LEE *Princ. Cleve* I. ii, I know how to Repartee with the best. 1710 *Tatler* No. 242 ¶ 8 Replies, to which all the Mahce in the World will not be able to repartee. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 32 Perceiving that he has not reparteed to what she has advanced. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 120 He punned not ..like Theodore Hook; nor reparteed like George Colman.

† **b.** To retort *upon* a person. (Cf. next.) *Obs.*—[1]

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 85 Now to repartee upon him in his own beloved style.

† **2.** *trans.* To say by way of repartee or retort. Also const. *upon. Obs.*

1682 *Natural Hist. Coffee*, etc. 30 We cannot but Repartee upon these Alamode Persons, that while they Worship so much only Foreign Creatures, they cannot but be wholly ignorant of those at home. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 13 Farganaccio reparteed, that he was only his treasurer. *Ibid.* 299 Piero .. cou'd not fail of repartying that when the French king was master of Naples [etc.]

† **3.** To answer (a person or something said) with a repartee or retort. *Obs. rare.*

1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 72 If Pits had been so Ironically against Bale, he had been deservedly reparteed with his Plagiary Shifts. 1743 G. CARLETON *Mem.* (1809) 29 A piece of raillery .which was as handsomely reparteed.

Hence **Repartee'ing** *vbl. sb.*

1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1813) 545 He was incomparably readie at repartying and his witt most sparkling when most sett upon and provoked 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. Auth. Pref., There would be so much..scoffing and flouting, with raillying and reparteeing of it.

† **Repartite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Back-formation from next: cf. REPERTITE *v.*] *trans.* To distribute, place, allot.

1630 LD. DORCHESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 259 The place proves very aggreable to both their Majesties,.. for conveniency of lodgings which are well repartited for both. 1642 *Sir E. Harwood's Advice* in *Hard. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 205 For maintenance whereof the charge once arrested, to repartite them on some revenue near adjoining.

Repartition (repärti·ʃən, *rē-*). [ad. L. type **repartītiōn-em* : see RE- and PARTITION *sb.*, and cf. F. *répartition* (1690).]

1. Partition, distribution, allotment (in former use *esp.* of troops or military quarters).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 240 The reparticion and diuision of the Indies and newe worlde betwene the Spanyardes and Portugales. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 111 Of this repartition he is to giue an order in writing vnto the Captaines of euerie Companie. 1612 G. BUNDELL in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 97 If it be possible to get my company upon that repartition, my mind would be very much quieted. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2827/2 They..are not like to obtain any alteration in the Repartition that is made of the Winter quarters for the said Troops. 1738 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 III. 668 The Irish were parcelled out among the many armies entertained by the French King... This repartition was very mortifying to them. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 69 This is the Sum, whereon the Repartition ought to be made; all the particular Goods bearing their neat Proportion. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 219 No fair repartition of burthens upon all the orders could possibly restore them. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 828 Property and its follies,..its repartition in the hands of classes. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 87 The standards of justice to which reference is made in discussing the repartition of taxation.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1656 *North's Plutarch, Tamberlain* 45, I shall omit the several manners of repartitions of his Quarters. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 The good Surveyour doth contrive the repartitions of his ground-plot, so as most of the necessary Servants may be lodged in the first ground story. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 53 Each Governor makes Repartitions according to the Number of Farms in his Government. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 394 An adequate amount of the fruits of industry, combined with a just repartition of them. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/2 To regulate a just repartition of work and salary.

2. A fresh distribution or allotment.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi II. 21 The dismemberment of a capital, and its repartition into a number of rural communities. 1861 G. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 25 There was nothing in Kentish gavelkind analogous to the Irish repartition.

Re-partition (*rī-*), *v. rare*—[1]. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To partition afresh.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 241 Witness Germany partitioned and re-partitioned, plundered, ravaged, and insulted.

† **Repa'rtment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Sp. *repartimiento* : see REPART *v.* and -MENT.] Distribution, division.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 135 In these repartments of Epaminondas, it apperteyneth not vnto your honour and mee, that we come in a good houre.

Reparty, obs. form of REPARTEE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Repa'ss.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *repas*: see REPAST.] Repast.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 250 Quhen the prophet was sa wayke that he mycht no mare travaill, he ete and drank his repas.

† **Repa'ss,** *sb. Obs.* [f. RE- + PASS *sb.*[2]] The (*or* an) act of passing back again.

c 1557 ABP PARKER *Ps.* lxxviii. 39 They were like wynde to gesse, that passth wythout repasse. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 97 Whether is it as conuenient for passe and repasse for cattle at one little gappe or two..? 1643 TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* iv. 7 The door is for continual pass and repass. 1683 O.U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 14 That Superstition, which the Papists have..been charged with, in such needless Motions, Passes and Repasses.

Repass (rīpa·s), *v.*[1] [ad. F. *repasser* (13th c.): see RE- + PASS *v.*]

1. *intr.* To pass again in the contrary direction; to return. Chiefly in *pass and repass.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 128 Quhen he passis he suld nocht repas agayne till his hame. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 279 Yf there were but I & my peuple only, yet shuld none repasse of them homward. 1533 MORE *Apol.* iii. Wks. 848/2 Because they would .haue their false folies passe and repasse all vnperceiued. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 40 Messengers..whose office is to passe and repasse on foote. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. lxxii, But homewards they in armes againe repas. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Forc'd Marr.* I. i, I will pass and repass where and how I please. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1004 Swift thro' the valves the visionary fair Repass'd. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 25 A lawn terminated by water, with objects passing and repassing upon it. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xiv, The grate, as they departed to repass, With horrid clangour fell. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 316 A catch..at the end .. which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing.

b. To pass again *into* a previous state, *through* a place, etc.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 767/1 This animal awakes daily,..and re-passes into a state of sleep. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. (1890) 113 A man cannot prevent past impressions often repassing through his mind.

2. *trans.* To cross (the sea, a river, etc.) again in the contrary direction.

c 1500 *Melusine* 163 Yf it playse god none of them shal not repasse the see. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 5 Wel haue we pass'd, and now re-pass'd the Seas. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* II. 139 Some of them had already repast the Araxis. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2494/3 They resolved to return, and had accordingly repassed the Lake. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 378 Houseward with pious speed repass the main. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* viii. I. 214 In repassing the mountains, great numbers of soldiers perished. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* V. i. 31 That dread gulf which none repass.

b. To pass again over, through, or by (a way, gate, place, etc.); to go past again.

a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), We shall find small reason to think, that Abraham passed and repassed those ways more often than he was enforced so to do. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2491/3 Having .. posted themselves in a hollow way which the Enemy were to repass. 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol.* I. xxii, They found themselves within the cursed gate; Full hard to be repass'd. 1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* C. 540 That feeble interest with which we repass a familiar road. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303/2 Having a piece cut off .. to allow the guard-pin to pass and repass the roller. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* VI. i, I staggered away from him, and passed and repassed the spot many times.

c. To pass (one) again in a race.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 107 Vig'rous he rises,..Re-passes Lintot, vindicates the race.

d. To pass over (a surface) again in painting.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 215 In repassing those parts with the warm and more oleaginous colours.

3. To cause to pass again; to († lead over, or) put *through* again.

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* 164 When he had repassed his army, he cut of the bridge the length of cc. foote. 1613 SACKVILLE in *Guardian* No. 133 Drawing out my sword [I] re-passed it again through another place. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* vii. 81 One cannot read them too often, nor repass them too frequently in his thoughts. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. viii. 449 Let him..quietly repass over in his thoughts what has been there discoursed. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 409 Then repass it through a fine linen bag 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 277 Let the distiller pass it and repass it through his limbecs

b. To pass (a bill, resolution, etc.) again.

1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I. 560 No bill so returned shall become a law, unless it be repassed by two-thirds of both houses 1812 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 30 The resolutions agreed to at the last Common Hall, every one of which was unanimously re-passed 1859 *Spectator* 24 July 861/1 He himself ..believed that Mr. Gladstone had repassed the preamble 'in order to give the House of Lords a slap in the face'.

4. *Conjuring.* (See PASS *v.* 6 and 25.)

1589 [see PASS *v.* 25] *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xii, You think to carry it away with your hey-pass and re-pass. 1611 COTGR., *Passe-passée*, Heypasse, repasse; a iugling tricke, or tearme. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. i, What a rogue's this juggler! This hey pass, repass! he has repass'd us sweetly. 1627 [see PASS *v.* 25].

Hence **Repa'ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Repa'ssable, Repa'sser.**

1555 EDEN *Decades* 186 In theyr repassynge by the same clyme. 1598 FLORIO, *Ripassata*, a repassing. 1680 COTTON *Comp. Gamester* 28 They dream of nothing but Hazards.. of passing and repassing [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 323 The torrid Zone Glows with the passing and repassing Sun. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 163 As long as the Matter is repassable. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 223 The city swarmed with passing and repassing multitudes. 1769 *Middlesex Jrnl.* 14-16 Sept. 4/4 A vast passing and repassing between the parties mentioned. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 112 This must exclude the great body of passers and repassers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 376 The constant passing and repassing of traffic.

† **Repa'ss,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. ad. obs. F. *repasser* to cure.] *trans.* To repair, recover from.

a 1631 DONNE *Resurrection*, Sleepe, sleepe, old Sunn, thou canst not have repast As yet the wound thou took'st on Fryday last.

Repassage (rīpæ·sēdʒ). Also **re-**. [a. F. *repassage* (1379): cf. REPASS *v.*[1] and PASSAGE.]

† **1.** A way of return. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxi. 80 This necke sholde be the passage and repassage fro the hede to the body and ryght so ayenewarde.

2. The act of repassing; passage back; liberty or right to repass. Chiefly in *passage and repassage.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 425/1 Ye charges of his repassage ayenward. 1444 *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 463, lvj. shippes..for the passage and repassage of the quene and of her housholde. 1500 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 82 With free entrie passage and repassage thrughe the sayd west yarde 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 247 That letters may haue passage and repassage between vs twaine. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 399 Twentie. getting betweene the Fort and them..cut off their repassage *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* (1650) 38 Seeing their passage and Repassage lyes through the British Seas. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 436 The spirits of damnation..are tied in chains of darkness, there is no repassage for them 1758 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 368 Nor could their passage and repassage be concealed 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 344/2 A change in the blood ..effected by the air of the cells on its re-passage through the bronchial tubes. 1840 POE *Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 53 Facilities of passage and re-passage were very far behind those of the present day.

Repa'ssant, *a. Her.* (See quot.)

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Re-passant*, or Counter-Passant, that is, when two lions, or other animals, are borne going contrary ways, one of which is *passant*, by walking towards the dexter side of the shield, in the usual way, and the other *re-passant* by going towards the sinister.

† **Repa'ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. **repassiōn-em*, whence also obs. F. *repassion* (Godef.): see RE- and PASSION.] A counter effect.

1601 GILL *Trinity* 35 This action of God..is not a transeant action, to cause a passion in the subiect, and a repassion in the agent. 1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 485 The Rod itself is smitten whensoever it smites, at every blow wounded and torn by way of repassion.

Repast (rīpa·st), *sb.* [a. OF. *repast* (mod.F. *repas*), f. *repaistre* (mod.F. *repaître*) :—late L. *repascĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *pascĕre* to feed : see PASTURE *sb.*]

1. A quantity of food and drink forming, or intended for, a meal or feast; a meal or feast in its material aspect, freq. with reference to the quantity or quality of the food.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3076 Whenne he has eeten weel a good repast,..Sone he schal be fresch and hayl. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 148 He..aspieþ Whar he may rapest haue a repast ober a rounde of bacon. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 728 (Kölbing) Every fryday thow most faste And to the taken but on repaste 1494 FABYAN *Chron* VII. 501 As soone as y^ Kyng had there taken a small and short repast, he..rode into a felde. 1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 37, I wyll yt my freynds and neighbors haue a repayste after my buryall. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vi. 79 He is bound to giue a breakefast or repast vnto the Ianissaries. *c* 1596 MILTON *Sonn., to Lawrence*, What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice, Of Attick taste, with Wine..? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 756 The falling Mast For greedy Swine provides a full Repast. 1787 GRAY

Bard 78 Fill high the sparkling bowl, The rich repast prepare. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. iv, Methinks he strangely spares the rich repast. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 78 Bees find a plentiful repast in the myriad flowers

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 157 If I proue a good repast to the Spectators, the dish payes the shot. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 113 He..spreads the honey of his deep research At his return, a rich repast for me. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace bef. Meat*, Why have we none [*sc.* no grace] for books, those spiritual repasts..?

†**b.** *To take one's repast*, to take one's food, take a meal. *Obs.*

c 1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* 131 What howres..the congregacyon shall take theyr repast and meles. 1528 PAYNEL *Salernes Regim.* (1541) 4 After wee haue dyned or taken our repaste, we muste for a whyle stande vp ryght. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 42 Suche swyne..That in the filthye puddell take all their repaste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 They neuer went to take their repast without leaue. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 269 While we were taking our repast it grew quite night.

†**c.** (See quot. 1661.) *Obs.*

1517 [see REPASTER]. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Repast*,..in the Inns of Court it signifies a single meal taken in the Hall by any one of the Society, who is not in Commons that week.

†**2.** (Without article.) Food, supply of food or victuals. Also *fig. Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25 Bot al withoute such repast Of lust, as ye me tolde above,..I faste, and mai no fode gete. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 4618 He gaff hem alderlast Hys owne boody for cheff repast, *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 188 Yf a mane ete the flesshe of a gose for his repaste and fedyng. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1706) 91 He was in the pit three days and three nights without repast. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 22 What liuing were you then But worms repast, though wise and mighty men? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. iii. (1614) 828 They carefully wash the carkasses of their dead, and lay them forth in the night, for repast vnto the Tigres. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 800 They.. howle and gnaw My Bowels, their repast 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* p. vii, Monkies the common Repast of the Tygers 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 93 A Buck was then a week's repast.

†**b.** *To take repast*, to take food. Also *fig.* to associate *with* one. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 83 It is moche better.. to eate euery daye a lytell, than seldome to take repaste, & fede to replecyon. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 41 Lying, and cowardnesse, did neuer take repaste with knighthoode. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix 16 Ne man nor beast may rest, or take repast For their sharpe wounds and noyous injuries

†**3.** A kind of food or drink. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 485 Here, lady, is wyn, a repast, to man and woman a good restoratyff. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 105 Let thy lyuing be of light repaste 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric.* (1681) 143 Of the Juice of Goosberries..is prepared a very pleasant cooling Repast.

fig. a 1668 DENHAM *A Song*, Sleep that is thy best repast, Yet of death it bears a taste.

4. The action or fact of taking food; the refreshment of food. Now *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 160 (Q.), If (before repast) it shall please you to gratifie the table with a Grace. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 309 The 100ms of repast at supper. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 6 How inconsistent.., to couple a spiritual grace with matters of corporeal repast. 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 86 The day already half his race had run, And summoned him to due repast at noon 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 362 The silk pavilions of King Arthur raised For brief repast or afternoon repose.

fig. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 311 Such as make the desolations of their neighbours to be the matter either of their secret repast or open exultation.

b. An occasion of taking or partaking of food; a meal or feast in this sense.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 112 The Duke was at breakfast (the last of his repasts in this world). 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 4 After evening repast, till bed time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easie grounds of Religion. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 157 The approaching night invites us to a repast. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 569 They eat at their repasts cakes of rice. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xi, After their repast, the children went into the garden. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 367 In the 17th century playing fountains were still used at repasts.

fig. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* I. 55 To hang a naked sword.. over the head during the repast of life.

†**5.** Refreshment; repose. *Obs.*

1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 78 One of your Highnes chapplene..when he lusted to ride a brode for his repast. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 4 His guest, who, after troublous sights And dreames, gan now to take more sound repast. 1615 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XI. vi, She that began her prayers with fasting, and heavinesse, rises up from them with chearefulnesse and repast.

Repast (rɪpɑ·st), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* as *pa. pple.* [ad. L. *repast-*, ppl. stem of *repascĕre* (see prec.), or f. the sb.]

†**1.** *refl.* To refresh (oneself) with food. *Obs.*

In latest quots. perhaps *fig.* (cf. prec., sense 5).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xiv, They dranke the wyne, and ete the veneson. ..And so whan they had repasted hem wel [etc.]. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 212 Whan that Arthur had well repasted hym selfe and hys horse. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 67 In mouing from place to place, with an appetite to repast themselues. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 118 Be of good cheer, Go play and repast thee, man, be merry. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp Ely* I. i. 29 Iohn rested and repasted himselfe on his sacred bosome.

†**2.** *trans.* To feed, supply with food. *Obs.*

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 34 God all. mighty..that..wylled to repast the children of Israel in deserte with manna of heven. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 473 So he rais and on his veyage past. Fameist for fude, and richt skarsitie repast. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 147 He ope my Armes, And like the kinde Life-rend'ring Pelican, Repast them with my blood. 1669 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 309 The top-leaves and oldest should be gathered last of all, as being most proper to repast the worms with, towards their last change

absol. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xii, A mod'rate use does both repast and please.

fig. 1540 TAVERNER *Postils* (Exhort. bef. Communion), So is our soule repasted & nouryshed

3. *intr.* To feed, feast. Chiefly const. *on*, *upon*.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 41 b, After the ordre, as they be set downe, so repaste vpon them. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* xiv, Refresht with thy delights, I haue repasted Vpon thy pleasures, my full soule hath tasted Thy rip'ned dainties. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 150 In their Hall where they Repast, at the upper End on the Table is placed a Death's Head. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 546 They..found The Guards repasting, while the Bowls go round. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 296 Birds..Shall on thy huge and bleeding frame repast!

Hence **Repa·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 44 God..left arbitrary the dyeting and repasting of our minds.

†**Repa·ster.** *Obs.* Also 6 **repastour.** [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who takes a repast; *spec.* in the Inns of Court (see REPAST *sb.* 1 c).

1517 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1897) I. 182 Who so bryngith any repaster to the Redar's denar or sopar, except the Redar or any of the Benche, schall pay for the Repast. 1566 in Inderwick *Cal. Inner Temple Rec.* (1896) 236 None of this company shall bring any repaster to the reader's drinking or dinner. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 They doe plye theire commons, lyke quick and greedye repastours.

†**Repa·stinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *repastināre*: see RE- and PASTINE *v.*] *trans.* To dig over again.

1623 COCKLRAM, *Repastinate*, to digge againe about a thing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cooper] *Repastinate*, to dig again about Vines, to alter grounds with often digging and laboring. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. xv, Then in the summer months the whole dunghil must be thoroughly mixed and shuffled with spades, in the same manner as if you repastinated it.

†**Repastina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *repastinātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action or process of digging over again.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 39 The repastinacion or newe digging about the rootes. 1623 COCKERAM *Repastination*, a digging againe. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 25 With a slight repastination, one may plant or sow any thing in it freely. 1699 — *Acetaria* (1729) 118 Composts and Stercoration, Repastination, Dressing and Stoning the Earth and Mould of a Garden.

†**Repa·sture.** *Obs. rare.* [See REPAST *sb.* and PASTURE *sb.*] Food; a repast.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 95 What art thou then? Foode for his rage, repasture for his den. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 26 In our meales and repastures.

†**Repa·ter,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *repaître*: see REPAST *sb.*] *trans.* To feed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 70 As all the beistis war Repaterit weyll eftyr thair nychtis lair.

Repatriate (rɪpē·trɪēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *repatriāre* to return to one's country, f. *re-* RE- + *patria* native land. Cf. obs. F. *repatrier* (15th c.), F. *rapatrier*, It. *ripatriare*.]

1. *trans.* To restore (a person) to his own country. (Common in recent use.)

1611 COTGR., *Repatrier*, to repatriate, or to restore to his owne home. 1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 143 Tobie Matthew is at Bruxelles, in some hope .. to be repatriated, before long. 1880 *Fortn. Rev* Apr. 508 The number of those finally repatriated appears .to have been 102,000. 1890 *Temple Bar* Oct. 285 The French consul.. repatriated me, sending me home by way of Alexandria.

refl. 1891 HOWELLS *Imperative Duty* ii. 9 He perceived that the effort to repatriate himself must involve wounds.

2. *intr.* To return to one's own country *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Repatriate*, to return again to ones Native Country. 1888 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) III. 358 When do you repatriate?

Hence **Repa·triated** *ppl. a.*

1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II ii. 148 The re-crowned and repatriated Charles II

Repatriation (rɪpē·trɪē·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Return or restoration to one's own country. (Common in recent use.)

1598 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 670, I wish your Honour (in our Tuscan Phrase) a most happy Repatriation 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VIII. 129 Without Portion or any other thing, save only his re-patriation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 81. 11/1 The repatriation of the exiled adherents. 1879 *Eastern Question* I. iv. 197 The Porte could not afford the outlay for the repatriation of the refugees.

attrib. 1882 BRYCE *Manitoba* 144 This repatriation movement from the United States. 1891 *Times* 12 Feb. 5/4 Contributions towards a repatriation fund.

Repa·trioted, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [RE- 5 a.] Converted again into a patriot.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* 17 Dec., That so often repatrioted and reprostituted Doddington is again to be treasurer of the Navy.

†**Repau·se,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med. L. *repausāre*: see PAUSE *v.* and REPOSE *v.*] *intr.* To repose, rest.

1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 47 Iesu after his deth repaused and rested in his sepulcre.

Repa·ve (rɪ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *repaver* (14th c. Godef.).] *trans.* To pave again or anew.

1611 FLORIO. *Rammattonare*, to repaue with brickes. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* I. l, Blest then who shall .. wash the bloody stones With her own cursed Gore; repave them with her Bones. 1868 in Anderson *Missions Amer Bd.* (1870) IV. xlii. 424 The streets are being repaved and widened. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 377 Chapel and ante-chapel were..repaved with large squares of stone.

Repawn, *v.* [RE- 2 d and 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* To redeem from pawn. *Obs. rare*—1.

1641 EARL MONM. tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 37 He pawned unto him the two Rubies..which being repawn'd by him and the rest made good out of his own monies, hee return'd into France.

2. To pawn again. Also *absol.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 129 He himself repawned Brandenburg to the Saxon Potentate. 1864 ADDISON *Contracts* II. iii. § 3 (1883) 635 If a pawnee re-pawns, before any default..by the original pawnor [etc.].

So **Repaw'n** *sb.*

1866 *Law Rep.* 1 Q. B. Cases 593 A..pawn by the plaintiff to Simpson, and a repawn of them by Simpson as a security for a loan to him by the defendant.

Repay', *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. next.] Repayment, return.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* 1 Accept..my willing indeuor, vntill time afforde ablenes to make better repay. 1753 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, They measure blood by drops And bail not one in the repay. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 25 He wha deals in scandal only gains A rich repay of scandal for his pains.

Repay (rɪpē·), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *repaier*, *rapaier*, f. *re-* RE- + *payer* to PAY.]

1. *trans.* To refund, pay back (a sum of money, etc.). Also with double object.

1530 PALSGR. 686/1 What so ever you lay out it shalbe repayed you. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 74 They require him to repaie the kinge of England his money. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 288 No meede but he repayes Seuen-fold aboue it selfe. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 401 At the end of the War, whatever was disbursed, should be repaid. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 364 Human life Is but a loan to be repaid with use. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 104 It was agreed, that if A. repaid 1000*l.*, &c. borrowed of B.,..then B. should reconvey to him. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 319 Money can be repaid; Not kindness such as yours.

b. To return (a blow, visit, salutation, etc.).

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, II iii. 3, Strokes receiu'd, and many blowes repaid. Haue robb'd my strong knit sinewes of their strength. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 233 According to the Custom of Repaying the Visits of a Person of Quality. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 211 He..received and repaid the salutations of the patriarchs.

c. To give (a thing) in return or recompense (*for* something).

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ecclus.* xii. 6 The moste High..will repay vengeance vnto the vngodlie. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiii. 21 Euill pursueth sinners: but to the righteous, good shall be repayd. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 38 Come, for my brother's blood repay thy own. 1818 SHELLEY *Eug. Hills* 190 What though thou with all thy dead Scarce can for this fame repay Aught thine own.

†**d.** To avenge (a thing) *on* a person. *Obs. rare*—1.

1753 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, Now her eyes repay Her brother's wounds on Philip's rival sons

2. To make repayment or return to (a person); to pay (one) back in some way.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 71, I was content thy seruant to remain; And not to be repayed after this fashion. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 40 Let me now you pray,..Ye will me now with like good turne repay. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 85, I could readily retaliate, and repay them in the same coin. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 82 We should be amply repayed for all our past sufferings. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, I will repay you for your kindness. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* ii, He was repaid as such by a pretty general dislike. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 309 When Enoch comes again Why then he shall repay me.

3. To make return or recompense for, requite (an action, etc.): **a.** of persons. Also const. *with* (or *by*) and in *pass.* without expressed agent.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 45 The poorest seruice is repaide with thankes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxi. 31 Who shall repay him what he hath done? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 178 Spite then with spite is best repaid. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 198 Haply too some pilgrim, thither led, With many a tale repays the nightly bed. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, [She] repaid the fondness of a mother with the affection of a daughter. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XXXVII, 513 She repayed her physic by the stone which is used in striking fire. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1312 Repaying incredulity with faith.

b. of things. Also in *pass.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. XXIII. (1620) 406 That we might know that the spirits merits are not repaid by the bodies qualities. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 771 The abundant harvest, recompense divine, Repays their work. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I. xi, Her lovely mind could culture well repay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXIX. 399 A series of.. considerations which I think will repay the reader's attention. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 223 But the view from the summit repays all the toil.

refl. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Drill-rake* 3 A 3/2 Yet even this small work of supererogation repays itself. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 The sacrifice may repay itself a thousand fold.

4. *intr.* To make repayment or return.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* xii. 19 Vengeance is mine: I wil repaye, saith the Lord. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* iv. 31 Let not thine hand bee stretched out to receiue, and shut when thou shouldest repay. 1865 LOWELL *Harvard Commem. Ode* viii, 'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that repay, But the high faith that failed not by the way

[ence **Repay·ing** *ppl. a.*; also **Repay·al**, re-yment; **Repay·er**, one who repays.

-50 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 240 God is..a repaier of wicked. 1881 MAYNE REID *Free Lances* I. xiii. 139 ere could be no mistaking what he meant. Anything but epayal of friendly services. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 814/1 is.. probably a more repaying industry than orange-wing. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 50, I am a good ayer, Jack, of good or evil.

Repay (rīpēⁱ), *v.*² [RE- 5 a.] To pay again, a second time (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Repay·able, *a.* [f. REPAY *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] That y be, or is to be, repaid.

28-32 in WEBSTER. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* vi. § 13 A ery repayable by instalments. 1890 *Act* 54 *Vict.* c. i. § 3 (1) ch loan shall be repayable by the Guardians to the Board Works by two equal instalments.

Repayment (rīpēⁱ·mĕnt). Also re- (rī-).

. The (*or* an) act of repaying; payment back f money lent, etc.).

67 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 Euery man..shalle haue re-yment of suche a summe as he hath payde. 1495 *Act* 11 *n. VII*, c. 8 Bondes for suertie perfite and sure repay-nt of..money lent. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) I can forthwith give you my obligation for repayment the principalls with the loane. 1649 CHAS. II in Ellis *ig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 327, I desire you..to lend me five ndred pounds, whereof I promise you..very faithfull re-yment. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 90 She omised them both men and money, for their assistance, y giving caution for repayments. 1776 ADAM SMITH *N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 297 The easy terms upon which the otch banking companies accept of repayment are .pecu-r to them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 50 Those ates which are held as a security or pledge for the repay-nt of money. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 264 Upon issell's re-payment of the same rent to Hampton.

. Requital, return (of services, etc.).

574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 20 In repay-nt of my trauell..you commaunded I should dine at your ple. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 400 Was it I who wooed thee this breast, Which like a serpent thou envenomest As in payment of the warmth it lent? 1852 R. S. SURTEES *onge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 259 With..the repayment of the s Lucy had advanced.

Repayral, -eyl, -yl, varr. REPAREL *v* *Obs.*

Repayre, obs. variant of REPAIR, RIPPIER.

Repayse, variant of REPEASE *v.* *Obs.*

Repe, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also 3 repie. [OE. *hrepian* r. of *hreppan*, perh. = ON. *hreppa* to get, obtain, Fris. *reppa*, MDu., MLG. *reppen* to move, stir] *ans.* To touch, lay hold of.

1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 3 Đa astrehte se hælend hys nd & hrepode hyne [*c* 1160 *Hatton* repede]. *a* 1225 *ucr. R.* 128 Þe uoxes..draweð al into hore holes, bet heo iwen arepen & arechen [*T.* repen & rinen]. *c* 1290 *S. ag. Leg.* I. 464/89 Heo ne dorste ore louerd repie nouȝht inde ne bifore.

Repe, *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Of obscure origin d meaning: cf. OE. *rȳpan* to plunder.)

1320 *Sir Tristr.* 28 His men he slouȝ among And reped n mani a res.

Repe, ?variant of RAPE *adv.* *Obs.*

1380 *Sir Fernumb.* 3583 Þe Sarzyns comeþ after repe *ltered from* rape], Al so harde as þay mowe lepe.

Repe, obs. form of REAP.

Repeak, obs. form of REPIQUE *v.*

Repeal (rīpīl), *sb.* Forms: 5 repeell, 6 re-ell(e, repele, repeall, 6–7 repeale, 6– repeal. . AF. *repel* = OF. *rapel* (mod.F. *rappel*) a recall, *repeler*, *rapeler*: see next.]

†**1.** Recall, as from banishment. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 117 b/1 Yf they shold assente to ur repeell they shold but a whyle dwelle wyth you. 1530 ALSGR. 262/1 Repell, callyng agayne, *repel.* 1590 MARLOWE *dw. II*, I. iv, I am enjoin'd To sue unto you all for his peal. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 67 At his peale and calling home into his Country, which he ortly expected. 1612 *North's Plutarch, Dionysius* 1143 he decree of repeale was authorized by the people, and e banished men returned to Syracvsa. 1658 COKAINE *rappolin* III. i, To petition for the repeal of my dear rappolin.

2. The (*or* an) act of repealing (a law, resolution, ntence, etc.); abrogation.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 § 1 The seid reversall pelle adnullacion & advoydaunce of this seid Acte. 1525 D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxvi. [lxxxii.] 255 These wry-nges sholde be permanent without ony repell. 1535-6 *ct* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 29 So that every such suspending peale and revocacion..shalbe made in writing. 1561 T. ORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 65 Again there are rehearsed uerse repelles of his decrees. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* Camden) I. 5 The said act of Repeale shalbee sent over bee passed there. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 hese Civil Ordinances become obsolete without any re-eal 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* i. 21 Every part [of that w] had not its particular repeal. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxv. (1783) 178 Nothing less than a repeal, as formal as the solution itself, can heal the wound 1827 HALLAM *Const. list.* xiv. (1876) III. 54 The repeal of the test would not ave placed the two religions on a fair level. 1861 TRENCH *p. 7 Churches Asia* 11 There was for them no repeal f the sentence of death, but a respite only.

b. *spec.* The cancelling of the Union between reat Britain and Ireland as an Irish political emand, esp. in the agitations headed by O'Connell 1830 and 1841-6. Also *attrib.*

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 627/2 The repeal of the Union aking the place which was formerly occupied by the Roman atholic claims. Repeal immediately became the engrossing topic. 1845 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 164 Ireland, we fear, is on the brink of something like a servile war—the effect, not of Repeal agitation, but of the severe distress. 1848 W. J. O'N. DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* I. i. 3 The champion of Repeal excited my enthusiasm.

†**c.** Revocation, withdrawal. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 203 The Earle of Desmond aboue al men, found himselfe grieued with this resumption, or Repeale of Liberties.

3. Means or possibility of release (*from* punishment). *rare.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 66 The onely repeale we haue from Gods vndefinite chastisement, is to chastise our selues in this world. 1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* I. 6 That deep gulf without repeal, Where late my ears rung with the damned cries Of souls in hopeless bale.

Repeal (rīpīl), *v.*¹ Forms: 4 5 repele, 5 rappel, rapelle, 5–6 repell, 6 repel, 6–7 repeale, 6– repeal. [ad. AF. *repel(l)er* OF. *rapeler* (mod.F. *rappeler*), f. *re-* RE- + *appeler* to APPEAL.]

1. *trans.* To revoke, rescind, annul (something determined or appointed, *esp.* a law or sentence).

13 . *Body & Soul* in *Anglia* II. 243 Now I se I am but lorn, þere may no man þis doom repele. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 532 (560) For sen myn fadyr. hab hire chaunge enseled, He nil not for me his lettre ben repelid. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 322/2 Alle ye Statutes made..and noght repelled. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 43 The knyght had leuer to forsake his owne contre and to dye so than to repele his lawes. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* A viij, Wherfore God took mercy on them and repeled his sentence. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 257 [To] obserue all the .. Rules and ordynaunces..heretofore made and not Repelled. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epistle *iv, Y^e Olde [Testament] .was in it selfe infirme and vnperfect, and therfore was abolished and repelled. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 40 Prouided, that my Banishment repeal'd, And Lands restor'd againe, be freely graunted. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur* II. ix. 110 The Parson repeales his former sentence. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 The Soveraign..having power to make, and repeale Lawes. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 157, I..shall give you my Opinion freely about repealing the Sacramental Test. 1781 COWPER *Exhost.* 224 Thence date their sad declension and their fall, Their woes not yet repealed. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* v. (1876) I. 266 It was deemed..expedient to repeal the ancient statute. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 75 If the duties upon oil.. and dye-wares were repealed.

†**b.** To recall, withdraw (a privilege, grant, etc.).

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 177 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 Þis poynctes may no mon hym repele He comeþ so baldely to pike his pray. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 255/1 That eny auctorite or power..bee..by th' auctorite therof voied, rappelled, revoked. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxii. [ccxviii.] 686 Therfore here openly he repelyth agayne all suche graces and grauntes as he hath made to you before this tyme. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* IX. 43 When first thou didst repeale thy former Grant.

†**c.** To withdraw from use. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1573 in *Rhart's Kalendar* (Camden) 58 This Maior caused a good reformacion to be made for mesures of barrells and kilderkins which weare made larger..then they weare before, And the old vessels repelled.

†**2.** To recall or retract (a statement); to give up, abandon (a thought, feeling, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 114 Neuere wolde j repele thing that j hadde euele seid. *c* 1460 ROS *La Belle Dame* 649 Yet may ye wel repeale your bysynesse, And to resoun some-what haue atendaunce. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 21 Which my liege Lady seeing, thought it best..all forepast displeasures to repeale. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. xxiii, Therefore repeal This grosse conceit, and hold as reason doth reveal. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 59 Adam soon repeal'd The doubts that in his heart arose.

†**3. a.** To recall to a proper state or course; to call upon (one) *to* do something. *Obs. rare.*

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 417 Where I may know the kynges rights of his Crowne .conceled or withdrawe, I shall do my trew peyn to repele and reforme it. 1585 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 380 Diuerss pairteis intendis..to causs thame be repellit to repay the saides mailes and deweteis.

†**b.** To recall (a person) from exile. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 293/2 This hooly man .. was exyled and after repeled ageyne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* Introd. a iij b, That Henry duke of Hereford..shal . departe out of the realme for terme of ten yeres, without returnyng excepte by the kyng he be repealed again. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. iv, Till my Gaveston be repeal'd, Assure thyself thou com'st not in my sight. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 67 They determined to fly for refuge to Clearche who was lately banished his countrey, and [whom they] were constrained to repeale in defence of the same. 1662 COKAINE *Trag. Ovid* IV. iii, [She won] so much upon her Father, That I had been repeal'd if he had liv'd. *refl.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 49 The banish'd Bullingbrooke repeales himselfe, And is .arriu'd At Rauenspurg. *fig.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 55 This healthfull hand whose banisht sence Thou hast repeal'd. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* II. i, Upon my life this gallant Is brib'd to repeale banished swords.

†**c.** To call or summon back. *Obs*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i. *Eden* 253 Nepenthe, enemy to sadnesse, Repelling sorrows, and repealing gladnesse. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes forest* XX. 162 Before that they doe enter the forest, he must repeale and call backe againe his Dogges. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1886) 225 The effect whereof should be chiefly to complain against me, and to obtain that I should be repealed. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 251 His scar'd Senses returning to their proper Seat, and his stray'd Reason repeal'd.

†**d.** To try to get (one) restored. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 363 He poure this pestilence into his eare: That she repeales him, for her bodies Lust.

†**4.** *intr.* To return. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 101 As one, . Ravisht in Spirite with devoted zeale, Becomes a Priest and will not home repeale.

Hence **Repea·led** *ppl. a.*, **Repea·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 117/1 All the matiers conteined in this Petition, save onely repellyng of the Statute. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1014/1 Where neither the making nor the repelling [of the law] lyeth in neither nother of theyr handes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 51 For the repealing of my banish'd Brother. *a* 1647 FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 7 (1884) 52 The repealing or abrogating of any statute. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V § 148 Any bare votes not grounded upon law or reason, or quotations of repealed statutes. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* (1738) 78 His dispensing, or suspending, which was in Effect a repealing Power. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 39 The same ignorance or indolence which tempts legislators to introduce sweeping repealing clauses.

†**Repea·l**, *v.*², obs. variant of REPEL *v.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 Soom bands of Troians..Ranck close too geather, thee Greeks most manlye repealing. *Ibid.* III. 89 Night shades moysture glittring Aurora repealeth.

Repealable (rīpīlăb'l), *a.* [f. REPEAL *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] That may be repealed or revoked.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 762/2 All their liberties, which were not repealed, or repealeable by the common law. 1614 BUDDEN tr. *Aeratus' Disc Parents Hon* (1616) 11 What he commands is constant and perpetuall, but our lawes bee mutable and repealeable. 1675 *Art Contentm.* VI. ii, Even that decision also would have bin repealable by a greater force. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. viii, An . act of Heaven's Parliament, not repealable in St Stephen's or elsewhere! 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I xxxi. I. 479 These rules are sometimes passed by Congress and repealable by Congress.

Hence **Repealabi·lity** (Webster 1828–32); **Repea·lableness** (Webster 1847).

Repealer (rīpīlə1). [f. REPEAL *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who repeals or advocates repeal.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. I. 9 They are..the makers, repealers, and interpreters of the English laws. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV xxix. 46 Grenville heard..one of the repealers of his stamp act propose a revenue from port duties. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 98/1 If the Corn Law repealers had known of this precedent.

b. *spec.* An advocate of the repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 629/1 There were .. some little murmurings amongst the more clear-sighted and determined of the repealers. 1848 W. J. O'N. DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* I. i. 10 Nor is the injustice of any individual government to Ireland the sole reason why Irishmen are Repealers. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 180 The Repealers..betray their misgivings as to the soundness of their theory.

So **Repea·list.**

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 629/1 Such were the murmurings of some of the sterner repealists.

Repeall, obs. form of REPEAL *sb.*

†**Repea·lment.** *Obs.* [f. REPEAL *v.*¹ + -MENT.] Recall from banishment.

? 1605 J. BODENHAM *Wittes' Commw.* 220 Great is the comfort that a banished man takes, at tidings of his repealement. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. [II.] xii. 48 Though unthankefulnes banisheth love, Gratitude obtaines a repealement.

Repear, obs. variant of RIPPIER.

†**Repea·se**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **repayse**. [ad. OF. *repaiser*, *rapaiser*, f. *re-* RE- + *-paiser* or *apaiser*: see APPEASE.]

1. *trans.* To appease or pacify again.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. ix, He oughte to delyver his doughter to deth, for to repease the goddesse that empesshid their enterpryse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xliv. 61 She had moche a do to repayse hym of his dyspleasure 1530 PALSGR. 686/2 If he be chaffed ones, we have moche a do to repayse hym.

2. To reassure. *rare*⁻¹.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 150 b/1 Whan thangele knewe that for thys salutacion she was tymerous and abasshed anone he repeased her sayeng Marye be nothyng aferd.

Repeat (rīpī t), *sb.* Also 5–6 **repete**, 6–7 **repeate**. [f. the vb.]

1. The (*or* an) act of repeating, repetition.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxi 10 First thants tale told the spiders he did repeate. . Then in repeate, the spiders tale he did treate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 318 One stroke they aim'd That might determine, and not need repeate. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 209 A 'return' or 'repeat' is caused in the series of Pedal sounds. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Aug., A message may be hereafter sent from London to Bombay almost without a repeat.

b. A repetition of a musical piece or performance, or of some part of these.

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* II. 208 Then burst out a tremendous call for a repeat. 1865 *Morn. Star* 8 Sept., As to the execution of the oratorio..there was one good feature in it—there were no repeats.

2. †**a.** A refrain in poetry. *Obs rare.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.*, The repete of euery balett was this, Englonde may wayle that euer Galand came here. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 233 We may terme him the Loue burden, following the originall, or if it please you, the long repeate.

†**b** A repeated word or phrase. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* G j, The third [term] is called the double repeate, which is twise rehersed *Ibid.* G v, The double repeate which is twise mencioned in both propositions ought to be no doubtfull worde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 7 *marg.*, He commandeth vs to beware muche babling and superfluous repetes.

c. *Mus.* A passage repeated or performed twice; the repetition of a passage. Also *fig.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 3 Similar figures or dispositions..serve as a kind of grateful repeats in the harmony of the world. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 117 When there are no intermediate notes to introduce the Repeat. 1833 CARRICK *Laird of Logan* 56 She began her complaint against what she called 'these repeats', or singing one line more than once over. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xcviii. 5 All repetitions are not vain repetitions, in sacred song there should be graceful repeats. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 160 Then there is a repeat, in which the tenors and basses are singing against the women's voices

d. *Mus.* A sign directing that a passage is to be performed twice.

1667 C. SIMPSON *Compendium* 24 This Mark signifies a Repetition from that place only where it is set, and is called a Repeat. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 194 It is.. expressed in our..Anthems by a Mark which we call a Repeat. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The great Repeat is only a double bar, dotted on each side. *Ibid.* The small repeat is where only some of the last measures of a strain are to be repeated. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 159 Other abbreviations are also employed under the form of repeats.

†**3.** A recital, account. *Obs. rare.*

1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 33 Nor will I heere report my foul diseases. For such repeates all modest eares displeases. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 57 And so of this repeate enough: Take thou my fame-blaz'd armes [etc.].

4. A repetition or duplicate of something.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 144 A doubtful repeat in the strata at one point of junction. 1867 *Sabbath on Rock* ii. 41 The Jewish Sabbath was a repeat of God's seventh day of rest.

b. A device or pattern on cloth, paper, etc., which is repeated uniformly over the surface.

1855 R. N. WORNUM *Anal. Ornament* 19 You have but to design your repeat or unit of repetition; the rest is mere mechanical expansion. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* I. 282 The problem was that of so arranging the 'repeat' that the pattern should flow continuously over the whole space to be filled, and not fall asunder into patches.

c. *Comm.* A second or fresh supply of goods similar to one already received; also, an order for such a supply, a re-order.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/1, I ordered patterns and fabrics..only to be disappointed. In short, to use a trade term, I could not be sure of getting a 'repeat'. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 2/6 We can tell how trade is going by the 'repeats' we get

attrib. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 There is an encouraging influx of repeat purchases. 1891 *Ibid.* 11 Mar. 2/7 Both new and repeat orders are coming in freely.

Repeat (rĭpī·t), *v.* Also 4–7 **repete**, 6 *Sc.* **repit-**, 6–7 **repeate**, 7 **repeate**; *pa. pple.* 7 **repeaten.** [ad. F. *répéter* (13th c.), ad. L. *repetĕre* to attack again, do or say again, fetch back, demand the return of, f. *re-* RE- + *petĕre* to attack, make for, demand, seek, etc.]

I. 1. *trans.* To say or utter over again (something which one has already said), to reiterate. Also with obj. clause.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 77 He can hire pray, In þe sammyne led, fore til repete þai sammyne wordis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 220 By the will I repeit this vers agane, Temporall joy endis with wo and pane. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 2 It is true that in sermons we do not use to repeate our sentences seuerally to euery particular hearer. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 254 We ad nothing more, but doe repeate vnto you, that we then did say in that point. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 400 Oft he to her his charge of quick returne Repeated. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 222 He was too earnest for an Answer to forget his Question; so that he repeated it in the very same broken Words. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 550 His still refuted quirks he still repeats. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. II. 352 The King, as usual, repeated the same words over and over. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 He has repeated his words several times, and yet they cannot understand him.

absol. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1022 As when we dwell upon a word we know, Repeating, till the word we know so well Becomes a wonder.

2. To say over, to recite (something previously learned or composed); also, to say or enunciate in a formal manner or in due order; to relate, recount.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 You have truly repetyd Ptolomæus wordes 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 31 b, He wrote to themperour..repeting the whole action at few words. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 203 And therefore will hee..keepe no Tell-tale to his Memorie, That may repeat and Historie his losse, To new remembrance. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 112 These euils thou repeat'st vpon thy selfe, Hath banish'd me from Scotland. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. iii, It shall be by posterity repeaten That souldiers ought not to be dund or beaten. 1694 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 450 Daniel Stacy..repeated the 4 Easter Sermons at S. Marie's. 1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 437, I cannot forbear repeating a passage out of Persius..that in my opinion [etc.]. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 60 She deigns to hear the savage Youth repeat, In loose numbers wildly sweet, Their feather-cinctur'd chiefs, and dusky loves. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXV, Repeat me these verses again, slowly and deliberately. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 20 An actor who spoiled his poems in repeating them.

b. *absol.* †Also *spec.* to hear recitations or lessons; to preach as a REPEATER.

1509 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 244 Mr. Magnus wes placit in the said college be way of interim to repeit with the studentis. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 74 Thou speak'st like him's [*Q.* himnes] natutered to repeat. 1673 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 261 Low Sunday, Samuel Parker of Merton Coll. repeated.

†**c.** To mention, state. *Obs. rare* —1.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* 19 And first S. Iohn repeteth his name, lest we shuld any thing doubt of thauthour,..But he repeteth not himselfe to be ye seruaunt of God.

†**d.** To celebrate, speak of (as). *Obs. rare.*

1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 135 Thence to Wenchly, valley-seated, For antiquity repeated. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 645 Reserv'd alive to be repeated The subject of thir cruelty, or scorn.

3. To say or utter again after another or others.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 95 Greefe fils the roome vp of my absent childe:..Puts on his pretty lookes, repeats his words. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 424 P 2, I do but repeat what has been said a thousand times. 1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) II. 55 Here is an eccho at a well to the Church which repeats seven syllables. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XIX, With difficulty she forbore from repeating the cries of lamentation and alarm, which were echoed around her. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* I. i. 12 All the writers of the New Testament..do but repeat or transmit the significance of the life and work of Christ.

absol. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* IX, Eccho answers all; Repetand, and greitand.

†**b.** In *passive.* To be retorted *upon* in the same words. *? nonce-use.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII 334 *Lovel.* Why so, Sir? *Col.* Why so, Sir! (angrily)..*Lovel.* (interrupting) I don't choose, Colonel, to be repeated upon, in that accent.

II. †**4.** To seek again, return to, encounter or undergo again. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 91 Feynenge oftetymes theym to flee, and after that repetenge fighte. 1645 WALLER *Summer Isl.* III. 106 The pious Trojan so, Neglecting for Creusa's life his own, Repeats the danger of the burning town. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab* cclvii, Others..while through burning labyrinths they retire, With loathing eyes repeat what they would shun 1697 — *Virgil* Ded. b iv b, Æneas..having secured his Father and his Son,.. repeated all his former Dangers to have found his Wife.

†**5.** *Sc.* To seek in past time; to trace back. *Obs.* Only in translations, after L. *repetĕre.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. Prol. (S. T. S.) I. 8 Þe historie of romanis is of grete besines, becaus It is now to be repetit aboue sevin hundreth 3eris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 68 We think nocht sa far to repeit the beginning athir frome thir..fiue Goddis, or frome..Gyantes.

6. To do, make, perform, or execute over again.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 382 b, Such thinges.. ought not to have the force of a law, but that all thinges should be repeted from the beginning. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* II. xiii, He hath ill repented, whose sins are repeated. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 65 There is scarce a painter but has repeated some one of his works. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., This mark shews, that the particular strain is to be repeated. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 104 Add..water to the residuum, boil it a second time, and repeat this operation twice. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1875) 70 He repeats the attempt of Theodoric to breathe a Teutonic spirit into Roman forms.

b. To cause to appear, to bring up or present again. Also freq. in *passive*, denoting recurrence.

1714 CUNN *Treat. Fractions* Pref. 6 The Reverend Mr. Brown, in his System of Decimal arithmetick, manages such interminate Decimals as have a single Digit continually repeated. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 680/2 The second [division of the decimal]..repeats the resulting figure after the dividend is exhausted. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 417/2 *Recurring Decimals*, those which are continually repeated in the same order. 1868 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii 169 Nine times in the course of this single hymn is repeated this most expressive figure.

refl. 1872 FROST *Curve Tracing* 190 The manner in which the curve repeats itself is given in another figure.

c. *intr* To recur, appear again.

1714 CUNN *Treat. Fractions* 66 If any required Root of some circulating Expression doth not repeat from the Repetend once used, it cannot repeat at all. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 290/1 That part of the circulate which repeats is called the repetend.

7. *spec.* **a.** Of clocks and watches: To strike (the last hour or quarter) again. Also *absol.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Watch.* Barlow's [watch] was made to repeat, by pushing in two pieces on each side the watch-box; one of which repeated the hour and the other the quarter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 499 A clock..which strikes and repeats, and goes for eight days. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 107/1 The clock would at any time repeat the hour last struck. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1273 Gold watch, striking the hour and quarters, and repeating when wanted.

b. *Naut.* To reproduce (signals made by the admiral). Also *absol.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s.v. *Signals*, The admiral's signals..are always repeated by the officers next in command; by ships appointed to repeat signals [etc.]. *Ibid.*, To preserve order in the repetition of signals,..the commanders of the squadrons repeat after the admiral. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 181 Frigates,..To repeat in Admiral Byng's Division. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 *To Repeat Signals* is to make the same signal exhibited by the admiral, in order to its being more readily distinguished at a distance.

c. *absol. U. S.* To vote illegally more than once at the same election.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiv. 469 Vagabonds who..are ready to stuff ballot-boxes, to buy votes, to 'repeat', etc.

d. *absol.* Of food: To rise in the gullet, so as to be tasted again.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1898 *Mod. Advt.*, Emulsion..does not repeat, which is very much in its favour.

8. *refl.* **a.** To reproduce or present (oneself) again; to reappear in the same form.

a 1890 JEFFREY (Ogilvie), In personating the heroes of the scene, he does little but repeat himself. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxiv 561 Biography, like history at large, is apt occasionally to repeat itself.

b. To say again what one has already said.

1864 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1867) I. 1 He spoke more than an hour without a note—never repeating himself. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 220 A man must necessarily repeat himself who writes eighty-five stories..in less than twenty years.

III. †**9.** Chiefly *Sc. Law.* To ask back, to demand the restitution of (money or goods); to claim, require. Also const. *from.* *Obs.*

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 499 All proffite and commoditie quhilk our said Soverane Lord..mycht ony wyse ask, cleame or repeit fra the saidis pertiners. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* § 100 *heading*, The maner how gudes taken away, may be repeated. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 26 Gif he selles hir dowrie, and she consent thereto after his deceis, she may nocht repete the samine fra the buyer. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Disc. x. 136 When a man is in a considerable degree defrauded, then it is permitted to him to repeat his own before Christian arbitrators

Repeatable (rĭpī·tăb'l), *a.* [f. prec + -ABLE.] Capable of being repeated.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid* (1827) III. 455 Two witnesses and the causes of untrustworthiness repeatable upon each. 1844 *Fraser's Mag* XXIX. 68 Few see events.. of a more interesting or repeatable description. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxvii, To make his home a fountain of repeatable wit.

Repea·tal. *rare.* [-AL.] Repetition.

1891 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N.Y.) 1 Jan., Are there no new lessons from the story, not yet hackneyed by oft repeatal?

Repeated (rĭpī·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REPEAT *v.*]

1. Reiterated; renewed; frequent.

1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 4 My supreame Crowne of griefe, and those repeated Vexations of it. 1642 MILTON *Sonn.* viii, The repeated air Of sad Electra's Poet. 1703 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App. IV. 62 Accept my repeated thanks for the friendship you show. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 298 The wave-subjected soil Impels the native to repeated toil. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 219 Though I am certain of this increase of weight from repeated experiments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 661 The events which were passing..on the Continent compelled William to make repeated changes in his plans.

2. With advbs. (Well, often, etc.) recited, said over, or related.

1728 PRIOR *Power* 155 The pleasing song, or well repeated tale. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. (1788) 202 The cold formality of a well-repeated lesson. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I. v. 270 An old and oft-repeated tale. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xiii. (1875) III. 282 They find it much easier to echo some easily repeated formula.

Repea·tedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] More than once, again and again, frequently.

a 1718 STEPHENS (J.), And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, repeatedly, and most forcibly cautioned against? 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II 314 These persons ought repeatedly to be told, how highly blamable they are. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 221 The assurances of..relief, which were repeatedly transmitted from the court of Ravenna. 1848 W. H. BARTLEIT *Egypt to Pal.* xxvi (1879) 524 On our way to Sidon we repeatedly encountered unknown ruins. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xiii. 254 Ralegh..was repeatedly consulted about Irish affairs.

So **Repea·tedness.** *rare* —1.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 523 Thus fully have I cleared myself from all general imputations,..the more industriously, because of the repeatedness of the same.

Repeater (rĭpī·tər). [1. REPEAT *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** A rehearser, trainer. *Obs. rare* —1.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 920/2 In his chappell he had a deane:..a subdeane: a repeater of the quire [etc.].

2. One who repeats something heard or learned; a relater, reciter.

1598 FLORIO, *Ripitore*; a repeater or relator of a matter. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 121 More repeaters of their popular Oratorious vehemencies, than urgers and confirmers of their argumentative strength. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 94 Some great author whose sense is deeper than the repeater's understanding. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 18/2 There is another very peculiar kind of delivery sometimes used in the person of a repeater. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xxviii, The hearers of her case became repeaters, Then advocates, inquisitors, and judges. 1893 MAX MÜLLER in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* II. 936 Thus only can we use the words.. not as thoughtless repeaters, but as honest thinkers and believers.

†**b.** (See quot. 1691.) *Obs.*

1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 96 Repeaters—1661, Thomas Tomkins, All S[ouls] C[ollege]. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 817 In 1665 he was the Repeater or Repetitioner in S. Maries Church on Low Sunday, of the four Easter Sermons, which being admirably well performed, all to a word *memoriter*, without any hesitation, he obtained a great esteem among the Academians. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 373 The Repeater of the four Easter-Sermons was Mr. Francis Bagshaw. *Ibid.*, Those Privileges that had been granted to former Repeaters.

3. a. A repeating watch or clock. Also *attrib.*

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 438 [To] the four..[he gave] a gold watch each, one of which was a Paris repeater. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* ii, He touched the spring of his repeater, to correct this most preposterous clock. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 203 Repeater racks..should be ..polished underhand. *Ibid.* 224 Repeaters were first made about 1676.

b. *Naut.* A repeating ship.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, The signal officers of a repeater had to make out the number of the flag. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Repeaters* or *Repeating Ships.*

c. A repeating fire-arm.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 27 This rifle is

both a breech-loader and a repeater. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 7/1 The loading of the repeater can be done in four movements.

d. In *Telegraphy.* A device for automatically retransmitting signals from one circuit to another.

1860 G. PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 93 A repeater is an apparatus designed for the purpose of duplicating from one electric circuit to another the breaks and completions received from the transmitting station 1870 POPE *Electr. Tel.* iv. (1872) 45 It was formerly customary to reunite the messages at some intermediate station, but this duty is now usually performed by an apparatus called a repeater.

4. *Arith.* A recurring decimal.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 397/2 Pure repeaters take their rise from vulgar fractions whose denominator is 3, or its multiple 9. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* II. iv, Do what one will, there is ever a cursed fraction, oftenest a decimal repeater.

5. *U.S.* **a.** One who votes, or attempts to vote, more than once at an election.

1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 389 A leader of a gang of repeaters before the ink on his fraudulent naturalization papers was dry. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III lxiv. 474 [Troy] is full of fellows who go to serve as 'repeaters' at Albany elections.

b. One who is frequently committed to prison.

1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 389 A repeater before he was of age; a rounder, bruiser, and shoulder-hitter. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 4 Dec., A class of repeaters or rounders, as they are termed, some..recommitted more than a hundred times to the same prison

c. One who repeats an athletic feat.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 456/2 He is a 'repeater' of the first rank, such performances as winning two three mile races in the same day..seeming easy for him.

Repeating (rĭpī·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REPEAT in various senses; repetition.

1530 TINDALE *Prol. Deut* Wks. (1573) 21 The calling to minde, & a repeatyng in the harte of the glorious..dedes of God 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii 19 This acte is as an ancient tale new told; And, in the last repeating, troublesome. 1672 W. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I. 500 This..being the repeating of our dearest Madame's loss by a solicitation relating to it. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 294 In common occurrences there is no repeating after him. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Greek Educ.* xi. 137 The repeating and expounding of the founder's views. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw.* II III. lxiii. 458 The code..does not forbid falsehood, or malversation, or ballot stuffing, or 'repeating'.

Repeating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That repeats, in various senses of the vb.

1. a. Of watches and clocks, or parts of these.

1688 in J. W Benson *Time & Time-tellers* (1902) 42 His sole making and managing of all pulling repeating pocket-clocks and watches. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii, The gentleman who was here yesterday about the repeating watch. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 79 A repeating clock which strikes the hours and quarters. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) I. ix. 188 He was pressing the repeating spring, which struck five. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 107/2 Fig. 1 represents the repeating-train between the frames. 1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 226 Repeating Rack..[is] a rack in a repeating watch which is shifted one tooth for each blow that is struck.

b. Of ships (see REPEAT *v.* 7 b).

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 466 The *Elven*, a Repeating Sloop 1844 LD BROUGHAM *A. Lucet* II. iv. 100 The captain's glass told him that it was only a repeating frigate stationed to windward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 Frigates and small vessels out of the line were deemed repeating ships.

fig. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 43 We readily allow the *Naval Chronicle* to serve as repeating frigate. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, And you a repeating frigate between Summertrees and the Laird!

c. *Repeating circle,* an instrument for measuring angles, in which accuracy is obtained by repeated measurements on a graduated circle. So *repeating instrument, theodolet, tripod,* etc.

a 1815 *Brewster's Edinb. Encycl* VI. 498 The principle to which the repeating circle owes its existence was discovered by Professor Mayer..in 1758. 1821 TROUGHTON in *Mem. Astron. Soc* I. (1822) 33 The repeating circle, till within these few years, has been very little used in this country. 1829 PEARSON *Practical Astron.* II. 513 A repeating instrument of the simplest construction. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 399/2 A watch telescope can scarcely be applied to a repeating theodolet, and we think that the repeating tripod may be so made as to be free from any objection.

d. Of fire-arms: Capable of firing a number of shots in succession without reloading.

1824 W. N. BLANS *Excursion* 47, I saw there several of the celebrated 'repeating swivels.' 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 413 Revolving or repeating pistols have now become as necessary in war as the rifle. *Ibid.* 414 The complicated arrangement of all repeating fire-arms. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Nov., A repeating rifle of novel construction.

e. *Photogr. Repeating back,* a form of slide enabling two negatives to be taken on one plate.

1890 WOODBURY *Encyc. Photogr.* s.v., There are many forms of studio cameras with repeating backs. 1892 *Phot. Ann* II. 292 This possesses the advantage of a repeating back for two cartes..upon one plate.

2. a. *Arith.* Of decimals: Recurring.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 397/2 Repeating decimals are of two kinds: viz. some consist only of the repeating figures [etc.]. 1847 DE MORGAN *Arithm. Bks.* 79 Another tract on repeating decimals.

b. *Math.* (See quot.)

1872 FROST *Curve Tracing* 187 Repeating Curves..whose equations involve trigonometrical functions of the coordinates in the place of the coordinates themselves. The loci of such curves, from the nature of trigonometrical function, are made up of patterns continually repeated in every direction.

3. That repeats a sound.

1709 MRS. ROWE *Love & Friendship* 43, I..All Day to the repeating leaves complain In mournful Accents. 1899 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 19 A shout from an aerial height..propagated through repeating bands of men from a distance of many miles.

†**Repe·ccating,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RE- + ppl. stem of L. *peccāre* to offend.] = PECCANT *a.* 3.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleman's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/1 Only that the repeccating humors be cleanlye purged out.

†**Repeda·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **repedātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repedāre* to step back, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *pedāre* to step.] Retrogression, *esp.* of the planets. (Only in H. More.)

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxvi, Another Adam once received breath, And still another in endlesse repedation. 1653 — *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 17 The Directions, Stations and Repedations of those Erratick Lights.

Repeell, -peit, obs. ff. REPEAL *sb.*, REPEAT *v.*

Repel (rĭpe·l), *v.* Also 5–6 **repelle,** 6–7 (9) **repell.** [ad. L. *repellĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *pellĕre* to drive: cf. *compel, impel,* etc.]

†**1.** *trans.* To drive or put away; to remove, extinguish, quench. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 471 Water dothe repelle [L. *extinguit*] oure naturalle thurste, and golde your thurste. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 85/2 Thenne was it thyng couenable that he that shold repelle this defaulte shold be born of a vyrgyne. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 39 Leid, Ane hevy mettall cauld and deid, Repelling loue,..And quencher of desyre. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cv. xi, [God] their hunger to repel, Candies the grasse with sweete congealed dew.

2. To drive or force back (an assailant or invader, an attack, etc.); to repulse. Also const. *from,* †*out of,* †*into,* †*to.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 106 Hese [Satan's] grete males, good Lord, repelle, And take man onto thi grace. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 5 A pray to deid, quhome vane is to repell 1566 *Form Com. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 527 The Turkes..most fiercely assailing the Isle of Malta..were from thence repelled and driven. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. viii. (1614) 867 They ..land in another place, but are repelled to their ships by the Inhabitants. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V. ii. § 66. 471/2 Henry, the brother of Baldwin, repelled the Bulgarians out of Greece. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XI. 680 So turn'd stern Ajax, by whole hosts repell'd. 1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* IV. 43 Repelling invasion from the sacred towers. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* VI. The small body of provincial troops with which he marched to repel the Frenchmen

absol. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R Grenvile* Fiv, He repeld them whilst repell he might, Till fainting power was tane from power to fight 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 344 Here . Minds combat minds, repelling and repell'd.

b. To resist, repress (a feeling, incentive, etc.).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 37 What sonne will for any zeale or duty once seeke to repell his owne appetite? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII 643 Perfect within, no outward aid require; And all temptation to transgress repel. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xvii, The hopes which inly dwell, My manners note that I did long repel. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* I. xxvii. 438 Evil thoughts count as acts with the Eternal, if not at once repelled.

c. *Med.* To force back into the blood or system; to repress (a morbid humour, swelling, eruption, etc.). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1719 [see REPELLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, The other [method] is to stop and repel 'em; which is call'd Repercussion, that sends 'em back to their Source. 1753 BARTLET *Farriery* 297 It being thought.. unsafe to repel some of these discharges. 1822–34 [see *Repelled* below].

†**3.** To reject or debar (a person) *from* an office, right, etc. Also without const. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 251 Sen women be the law commoun ar repellit, and by put, us think that the quene may nocht be juge in the cas. 1536–7 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 142 By authoritie of this Parliament unhabled and repelled from the exercising, receiving, or occupying of that office for ever. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* I. 1 If any coming to the communion duly and semely prepared be repelled of the priest. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 498 It shall be sufficient to repel the husband from his general right of administring his wife's effects.

†**b.** To stop, hinder, or restrain (a person) *from* an action or manner of acting. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 168/2 Many letters by whyche thou repellyd moche folke fro doyng sacrefyse to our goddes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* v 18 This man also immediately as he came had bene scourged, and repelled verily from his boldnes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 262 The Ianizare..repelled him from doing mee any wrong

†**c.** To put or thrust (one) away. *Obs. rare.*

c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 59 Put from the a proude servaunte,.. Allso repelle that seruavnte that vsith to blaundysh the. 1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 36 For thou art God myne onely strength, Wherfor then doest thou me repell?

4. To turn back, ward off (a weapon, blow or wound). Also in *fig.* context.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 188 The sheelde of feyth, wherby we may easely resist and repell all such fyry dartes of temptacion. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. § 7 Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in repelling their strokes with whom he contendeth. 1727 POPE *Iliad* XI. 304 But the broad belt..The point rebated, and repell'd the wound. *c* 1753 COWPER *To Miss Macartney* 42 What though in scaly armour dressed, Indifference may repel The shafts of woe.

b. To ward off, resist (some outward evil).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxiii. 297 Which contumelie and reprochfull injuries..they would with all their might and maine repell.. from them. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. 267 A Military Habit used..to repell the extremity of wet, cold and heate. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xx. 80 House and Clothes [agree] in End; for the End of both, is to repell the Injuries of the Heavens. 1736 WARBURTON *Alliance betw. Ch. & State* III. iii, Evil which proceeds not from the will is called a mischief; and may be simply repelled. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 3 The case in which an individual repels an evil to which the laws do not wish to expose him. 1799 COWPER *Castaway* 40 So long he, with unspent power, His destiny repelled.

5. To drive or force back (something moving or advancing), esp. by physical resistance.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 165 A man ascending a Mountaine, but repelled with contrarie winds. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxvi. 19 As the Rocks repel the greatest waves, so doth God his enemies. 1692 RAY *Disc.* (1713) 42 There is very great use of them [mountains], for repelling the vapours.. and hindering their Evagation Northward. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng & Scot.* 153 The waters of both [rivers] .. being repelled by the bold and rocky shores of Ross-shire. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. v, I rushed among the rout to have repelled That miserable flight. 1831 LANDOR *Misc. Poems* Wks. 1846 II. 620 The ebbing sea thus beats against the shore; The shore repels it; it returns again.

b. To force away by the operation of natural laws of matter. (Cf. REPULSION.)

1710 [see REPELLING *ppl. a.*] 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 237 Why should the particles of common salt repel each other..? 1747 FRANKLIN *Exper. Electr.* (1751) 11 If a cork-ball..be repelled by the tube, 'tis surprizing to see how suddenly it flies back. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 48 The hairs of his head will repel one another 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th & Nat.* 227 That each particle of matter repels other particles of matter. 1882 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXVI. 554/2 The moving electro-magnets were first attracted towards the opposing poles, and then, as they neared them, were caused to be repelled past.

c. To refuse to mix with (one another), or to admit (moisture).

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 227 Why oil and water, mercury and iron, repel each other. 1882 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 23 Oil and water seem to repel each other. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 360/2 If the film repel the solution, just run the finger.. over the repellent portion.

6. To refuse to accept or receive; *esp.* to reject (a statement, plea, etc.) as unfounded or invalid.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 180 The said first exceptioun aucht and suld be repellit. 1573 *Ibid.* II. 260 Quhilk allegeance being repellit be my Lord Regentis Grace and Counsall. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 109, I did repell his Letters, and deny'de His accesse to me 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXIV. 231 She always repelled quite indignantly any suggestion that anyone around her could be sick. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. (1876) 28 The Greek Christianity of the East repelled the Apocalypse, and the Latin Christianity of the West repelled the Epistle to the Hebrews. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 344 It is declared, That the second plea in law of the defenders ought to be repelled.

b. To confute, disprove. *rare.*

a 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge for Honour* Plays 1873 IV. 293 The kernel of the text enucleated I shall confute, refute, repel, refel. 1794 PALEY *Evid* II ii. (1817) 26 It is such a morality as completely repels the supposition of its being the tradition of a barbarous age

7. To drive away or repulse (one who makes advances) with harsh words or treatment, or by denial; to reject (a suit).

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad* 573 Foule wordes, and frownes, must not repell a louer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X 868 Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd; But her with stern regard he thus repell'd. 1738 WESLEY *Ps* II x, Whoe'er then Advocate repel, The Anger of their Judge shall feel 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, If I continued to repel his wicked suit. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 125 Like suitors that will not be repelled.

b. To affect (one) with distaste or aversion.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Through this delirious scene, the child frightened and repelled by all she saw [etc.]. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 276 Such extravagances.. repell minds that have a sense of truth. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* i. 7 You ought also to remember that for purposes of intellectual discipline, a study which repels you is invaluable

absol. 1817 MILL *Brit. India* II. V. v. 502 The probability that Hyder would not permit them, unopposed, to pass the river Palár .. was a motive rather to stimulate than to repel 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* liii, What still is dear Attracts to crush, repels to make thee wither. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Swedenborg..with all his accumulated gifts, paralyzes and repels.

Hence **Repe·lled** *ppl. a.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 197 Repelled gout, and repelled cutaneous eruptions. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xiii. 374 The attracted end of the needle being nearer to the pole of the magnet than the repelled end.

Repel, obs. form of REPEAL.

†**Repe·le.** *Obs. rare.* [? var. of REPEAL *sb.*; but cf. med.L. *repellus* (Du Cange) as the name of some game.] An additional stake in the Roman game of hucklebones.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 164 The caster..was of force constraigned in the waye of repele to laie down to the stake one peece of coyne. *Ibid.* The caster should wynne and take..all the repeles.

Repele, -pell, obs. forms of REPEAL *sb.* and *v.*

Repe·llance, -ancy. [See next and -ANCE, -ANCY.] The act of repelling; a repellent feature or trait.

1860 OUIDA *Tricotrin* I. 36 She uttered the words that had wounded her, as though in haughty repellance of their power to sting. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* iv. 101 That man

in whose conduct grace is scarcely visible through the repellancies of mortal infirmity.

Repellant (rĭpe·lănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REPEL *v.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** = REPELLENT *a.* 2. Also *fig.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 317 The repellant quality of external bodies holds their internal parts together in a stronger cohesion. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxiv. 327 Mercy and works of law know not one another; are mutually repellant; refuse to commingle like oil and water.

b. Warding off, defensive.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 125 Keep thy spirit pure From worldly taint by the repellant strength Of virtue.

2. = REPELLENT *a.* 3.

1825 LYTTON *Zicci* I. v. His manners were chilling and repellant. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* Introd. vi 117 The exclusive and repellant conception of individuality given by that philosophy.

B. *sb.* = REPELLENT *sb.*, in various senses.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xiii. 62 Use no repellants, nor anything to cool inflammation. 1794 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 11 May the people, amongst whom I live, be withheld by stronger repellants than their own virtue, from invading my own property. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 94 The skilful application of tar mingled with butter, which act as repellants to the water. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 33 To be followed, there is reason to fear, unless some sufficient corrective and repellant be forthcoming, by not less lamentable consequences.

Repelle, obs. form of REPEAL *sb.* and *v.*

Repe·llence. [See next and -ENCE.] = next.

1866 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iv. 159 There have been severities and repellences, and discouraging tokens, blended so continually with the story. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 4/2 The armament of the *Rodney*..is only in strict keeping with her powers of repellence.

Repellency (rĭpe·lĕnsi). [See next and -ENCY.] The quality of being repellent; repelling power.

1747 FRANKLIN *Exper. Elec. tr.* (1751) 11 You may draw off the electrical fire, and destroy the repellency. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. I. 110 The odious repellency of their example. 1836 J. ABBOTT *Way to do Good* vii. 222 It is this overrated importance which each..attaches to its own forms..that constitutes the repellency between the brawlers.

Repellent (rĭpe·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *repellent-em*, pres. pple. of *repellĕre* to REPEL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of medicines or medical applications: Having the effect of repelling morbid humours, etc. (See REPEL *v.* 2 c.) Now *rare.*

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* v. 19 It is necessary to use repellent Medicines, to wit, defensives, and clouts wet in Vinegar. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Repellent Medicines*, are such things as by stopping the Heat and Afflux of Humors..decrease the swelling of a part. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict* (1722) 381/2 All those means are said to be repellent, which check the Growth of the Tumour. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 62 Every thing wet, whether warm or cold, emollient, repellent or astringent. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 39 The leaves [of Sterculia fœtida] are considered repellent and aperient.

2. Having the power of repelling other bodies; characterized by repulsion. Also const. *of.*

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 237 Why should the most repellent particles be the most attractive upon contact? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 155 Each fragment of a pillar having its attractive and repellent points. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 136 The different manner in which their parts become capable of communicating attractive or repellent powers to other matter. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 47 There are some men..whose clothes are repellent of dust and mud.

b. Impervious to, not receptive of, moisture.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 44 A manner of draining where the surface soil and base are repellent. 1885 [see REPEL *v.* 5 c].

c. Repelling or warding off attack.

1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 34 He saw the beautiful city..as if sheathed austerely in repellent armour.

3. Repelling by coldness of demeanour, or by some disagreeable feature; affecting one with distaste or aversion.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 460 Sherlock..is somewhat repellent in his language 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Horace* I. (1859) 387 Chilled by thy mien repellent and disdainful. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 519 He overthrew..the repellent demand that the Gentiles should be circumcised.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Med.* An application serving to repel humours, etc. (see A. 1 above). Now *rare.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 Fractures are cured by repellents hindering inflammation. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 170 Repellents in the Gout are sometimes most exceeding dangerous. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Jardon*, It should be first treated with coolers and repellents, such as hot vinegar, verjuice, &c. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 The bark of the root and the leaves are considered by the native Indian doctors as powerful repellents.

†**2.** A repulse. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept., Did he not hold out against forty such repellents from Mrs. P——?

3. A repelling power or influence.

1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III. 245 All the impediments that act as repellents to your passion. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 292 It becomes a perpetual source of disgust, and serves as a perpetual repellent to the eye of scrutiny.

Hence **Repe·llently** *adv.*

1883 TALMAGE in *Chr. Her.* 16 May 272/1 It is religion presented repellently, morning, noon and night. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 3/1 They are.. healthy in tone, without being repellently didactic.

Repeller (rĭpe·lə1). [f. REPEL *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who repels.

1611 COTGR., *Repoulseur*, a repulser, a repeller. 1832 *Examiner* 805/1 The one pushes the human soul from him—the other, with a bow, consigns it back to its repeller. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 126 The Athenians..were the true repellers of the invader. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 701 The apostle of toleration, the impatient repeller of all clerical pretensions.

†**2.** = REPELLENT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 403 The vertigo, is helped by temporal repellers, discutients,..and quinces. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 43 Repellers mostly have place in the very beginnings of Inflammations. 1753 BARTLET *Farriery* 220 Strains in the hock are to be treated by soaking the parts with coolers and repellers.

†**Repelless,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REPEL *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be repelled.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* E vij, Two great Armados..by assault made knowne repellesse might.

Repe·lling (rĭpe·lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. REPEL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; repulse.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 183 Valerius left þe said auctorite for [þe] Indignacioun þat he tuke in his mynde for þe repelling of his petitiouns. 1611 COTGR., *Repoulsement*, a repulsing, repelling. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 17 103 To the repelling of a forraign enemy, they appoint a certain and limited return. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 381/1 By repelling is meant those Means which prevent such an Afflux of Fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a Tumour.

Repe·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That repels, in various senses of the vb.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b/2 He is called the expulsive or repellinge ligature. 1611 COTGR., *Repercussif*, repercussiue, repelling. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., In Mechanicks, where Attraction ceases to exert it self, a kind of repelling Force should succeed. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, When the repelling Extremity points downwards, the Island mounts directly upwards. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 249, I ordered emollient and repelling Cataplasms to be applied. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 62 The feeling in the poet's mind changes..from the repelling to the engaging. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 296 When the two repelling poles are brought into contact.

Hence **Repe·llingly** *adv.*, **Repe·llingness.**

1815 *Zeluca* I. 371 She must behave almost repellingly to the two men of her acquaintance she most esteemed. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 230 The eyes no longer stared repellingly with a fixed and hard glance. 1895 W. S. LILLY *Four Humourists* 66 Despite the repellingness of his style.

Repeman, variant of REAPMAN *Obs.*

Re-pe·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pen again.

c 1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 77 If Dauid were now to re-pen his Psalme, I think he might alter the forme of his counsell.

†**Repend,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *repenner*, *repesner*, etc. (Godef.).] *intr.* To kick, fling.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2107 Thane liche stedes rependez, and rasches one armes.

†**Repe·nd,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rependĕre* f. *re-* RE- + *pendĕre* to pay.] *trans.* To repay.

c 1550 L. WAGER *Life Marie Magd.* 1207 O Lord To thee what tong is able worthy thanks to repend. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* CIX. 321 For good they euil agayne requite:..And so for loue..whote hate they do repend.

Rependant, obs. form of REPENTANT *a.*

†**Repensa·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. late L. *repensātiōn-em* f. *repensāre*: cf. *compensation.*] 'A making recompense' (Blount 1656).

†**Repe·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Repentance; an act of repentance. (Freq. in Greene's works.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 24 Reproch the first, Shame next, Repent behinde. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiv. 15 For this I scourge myself with sharp repents. 1611 in *Fair S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 179 My soule..In deepe repent, her former folly hates.

Repent (rĭpe·nt), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *repent-*, ppl. stem of *repĕre* to creep.]

1. a. *Bot.* Creeping; *esp.* growing along the ground, or just under the surface, and sending out roots at intervals.

1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 16 There is no plant whatsoever so conatural to the vine..as this repent, and humble shrub. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 94 This had a small repent root. *Ibid.* 112 This has a crooked repent stem. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk Bot.* 74 Holland is said to owe its very existence to certain repent stems, by which its shores are apparently bound together.

b. *Zool.* Creeping, crawling, reptant.

1841 *Penny Cyc.* XIX. 405/1 The third order, *Serpentia*, which are defined as having a repent progression.

2. *fig.* Unable to rise to high ideas. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1684 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 8 June, He..bravely enlarges the empire of our narrow speculations, and repent spirits, whose contemplations extend no further than their sense.

†**Repe·nt,** *a.*[2] *Obs rare.* [f. stem of REPENT *v.*; cf. obs. F. *repent* (Godef.).] Repentant.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1694 The queen forthwith hire leue Toke at them all that were present, of hire defaults fully repente.

Repent (rĭpe·nt), *v.* Also 7 as *pa. pple.* [ad. F. *repentir* (11th c.) f. *re-* RE- + Rom. **penitīre* :— L. *poenitēre*: see PENITENT.]

1. *refl.* To affect (oneself) with contrition or regret for something done, etc. (cf. 3.) Also const. *of, for, that.* Now *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/173 Of hire misdedes heo repentede hire sore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7308 (Cott.), Ful sare yee sal repent yow. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 106 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 114 Longe after þat he [Christ] was ded, he [Pilate] repentede him ilome. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 224 Many menne repenten hem neuere of swiche thoghtes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 63 Repent þe noght of þinges passyd. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xv, They that be glad..of the praysynge of flaterers oftyme repente them therof. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 68, I repent me that I hadde not beleuyd you. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III* I. iv. 285, I repent me that the Duke is slaine. 1619 LD. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 207, I now repent me of it, hearing the niewes of Moravia confirmed from all parts. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 157, I was formerly a great companion of his, for the which I now repent me. 1842 TENNYSON *Ed. Gray* 23, I repent me of all I did.

2. *impers.* To cause (one) to feel regret, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 324 Hym repented that he cam there. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 270 As he withinne his herte caste, Which him repenteth ate laste. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1391 It salle repent vs fulle sore and we ryde forthire! 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. viii. 224 Me repenteth, grene knyghte, of your dommage. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 147 It shall not repent them of yᵗ service. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXVIII. 123 It repented him that he let go Demetrius 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 148 This indeed would repent me, for the World will take more notice of it. 1717 *Entertainers* No. 11. 72 It can never repent us to endeavour to tread in the Steps of those bright Examples. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 303 It doth repent me: words are quick and vain. 1878 SWINBURNE *Tri. Time* XXI, Will it not one day in heaven repent you?

†**b.** In passive. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 71 That is to mene, that they that be confession are clensed and repented [etc.]. 1530 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in *Bale's Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 109, I say to thee, that in the turning about of thy hand such a sinner may be verily repented.

3. *intr.* To feel contrition, compunction, sorrow or regret for something one has done or left undone; to change one's mind with regard to past action or conduct through dissatisfaction with it or its results.

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 104 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 222 Þoure on schal attan ende Repenti er he com aȝe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* V. 186 He þat repenteþ Raþest schulde arysen aftur [etc.]. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt* XXVII. 3 Judas..repentide, and broujte aȝen the thretti pans to the princis of prestis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 328 So fer haste thow gon that late it is to repente. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Whan so euer ony synner repenteth, & is sory for his offences towarde god. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 5 Well, Ile repent, and that suddenly. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 60 This middlemost mansion is appointed for such Soules whose whole man hath not perfectly repent in this world. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 443 None teach repentance like true penitents. He wants nothing but to repent. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, If your purpose is evil, pause a moment, and repent. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 169 No light had we: for that we do repent.

b. Const. *of, at* (rare), † *on.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 536 Wy hy ne moȝe. Wel repenty of hare mysdede..þat ich schal segge, ase ich can. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 176 Thei wolde repente with gode will of the stryfe that thei hadde a-gein Merlin, but to late thei were to repente. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* III. 10 He repented on the euell, which he sayde he wolde do vnto them, and dyd it not. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 2 God doth reserve a liberty to himself, either to repent of the evil or the good that was foretold concerning any people. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 91 A thousand of their Sins are venial; which, tho' not repented of, will not exclude them from the Favour of God. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. (1788) 75 A scene in which a mind like yours will find nothing to repent of. 1818 PARR *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 640, I repent not at the gift. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 372 Nor do I now repent of the manner of my defence

†**c.** To be sad, to mourn (for an event). *Obs.*[1]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 47 Dead..thou maist aread Henceforth for ever Florimell to bee; That all the noble knights..may sore repent with mee.

4. *trans.* To view or think of (any action, etc.) with dissatisfaction and regret; to be sorry for.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 256 Do ȝit be consaile, þou salle not it repent. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 422, I repent my grauntetynge, That I to the made. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 221 For that or for some other cause he repentyth his bargeyn and woll nomore of it. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 297 b, Yet do I nothyng repente my first aduise & counsaill. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 111 Content with Hermia? No, I do repent The tedious minutes I with her haue spent. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 179, I could hardly keepe him from falling down most steepe mountaines..which made me repent the buying of him. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 108 They would sell their lives at so deere a rate, that the King might repent his purchase. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., I was so much pleased with it, I have not yet repented my seeing it. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 49 The landlord began to repent his kindness. 1821 WILMOT in Mrs. Douglas *Life* (1881) 65 Hitherto I have had no reason to repent setting off when I did.

b. *esp.* To feel regret, sorrow, or contrition for (something inherently wrong, some fault, misconduct, sin, or other offence).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 261 Þan he by-gan repentye sare þat he hab greued his Eem. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 418 She..in that gret wrethe out of the paleyce went, Seying to herself that chere shuld þey repent. 1537 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 350 Both you and I may repent our dallying. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 511 To him that intendeth to repent those thinges wherein he hath offended. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 147 If the thing couenanted be lawfull, rashnesse must be repented: but the promise performed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 776 The soft Napæan Race will soon repent Their Anger, and remit the Punishment. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 95 He declared..they should one day repent their insolence and presumption. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 53 For a few minutes I repented my temerity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. (ed. 3) II. 187 William declared..that he would make the most Christian king repent the outrage.

†**c.** To regret (a circumstance or event). *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine*

Kk iij, The people founde such ease and plenty of all things, that no man repented a womans gouernment. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 33 Whose death..all the world repented.

†**5.** To live *out* in repentance. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 272 My offences being many, I would repent out the remainder of Nature.

Repe·ntable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE] Capable of being repented of; †repentant.

1571 DK. NORFOLK in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 574 My harty repentable and pytiefull lamentation. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 699 Repentance of all repentable sinne may be in one moment. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 65 It seems scarce pardonable because 'tis scarce a repentable sin or repairable malice.

†**Repentaille.** *Obs. rare.* [OF., f. *repentir* to REPENT: see -AL.] Repentance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11838 Wonder were elles, or art me failles, þey pleye wyþ repentailles. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 356 Thus whan love is evele wonne, Fulofte it comth to repentaile. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 156 Whanne plesaunce is fayled..thanne ofte tymes they falle into repentaille.

Repentance (rĭpe·ntăns). Also 4–6 -aunce, (5 -aunse), 4 -anse, (5 -ans, -once), 6 -ence. [a. F. *repentance* (12th c.): see REPENT *v.* and -ANCE, and cf. OSp. *repentencia* (13th c.).]

1. The act of repenting or the state of being penitent; sorrow, regret, or contrition for past action or conduct; an instance of this.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4958 (Gött.), Þour repentanse es comen ouer late. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5229 Wyþ sorow of herte and repentaunce þou mayst pay God wyþ lytyl penaunce. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1259 (1308) And at o word with-outen repentaunce Wel-come my knyght. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 She steryd the pepyl ever to repentaunce. 1509 FISHER *Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 300 Wepynges & teares somtyme of deuocion somtyme of repentaunce. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 220 Repentance is never too late, but it is a true saying, repentance is never too soon. 1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, In time [they] should him fear, Lest after they buy repentance too dear. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 26 What patience could be content to..accept of repentances which must have after penitences, His goodness can only tell us. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 65 The Romish doctors reckon three stages in the passage from vice to virtue, attrition, contrition, and repentance. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 246 Bitterness of soul, Pining regrets, and vain repentances. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 159 The morning is the time for repentance.

b. *personified*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 43 Penne Ron Repentaunce and Rehersed þis teeme. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 133 Repentence ay with cheikis wait, No..pennence did eschew. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 81 Then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque-pace. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* Prol. xxx, Repentance is a tender Sprite.

2. *Stool of* († or *for*) *repentance, repentance-stool,* a stool formerly placed in a conspicuous position in Scottish churches for the use of offenders (esp against chastity) making public repentance; also called CUTTY-STOOL. So *repentance-gown.* (Cf. REPENTING *vbl. sb.* b.)

1647 in *Jrnl. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland* (1901) 271 To Adam McNeilis for dressing ye stoole of repentance, 02s. *5d.* *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 48 To stand publickly in the Stool of Repentance, acknowledging their former transgressions. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 120 They are setting up the stool of repentance in their churches as formerly, where people guilty of incontinency are to doe pennance. *c* 1765 *Collection Scot. Poems* 68 Tague..told him, he behoved to do penance on the repentance stool. 1899 ANDREWS *Church Life* 112 The Synods specially enjoined on all parishes the procuring of a repentance-gown.

fig. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round London* Wks. 1709 III. 34 When the Fumes of Melancholy or Wine set them on the Stool of Repentance. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. iii, He has been just half a year on the stool of repentance! 1884 *Christian World* 2 Oct. 737/1 *The Times*.. seats itself as it were in shame on the stool of repentance.

3. *Herb of Repentance,* the plant rue. (Cf. the etym. note to HERB-GRACE.)

1858–9 *Phytologist* III. 207 This [the Herb-of-Grace] is not a native, but it is well known at the Old Bailey as the Herb-of-Repentance.

Repentant (rĭpe·ntănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 repend-. [a. F. *repentant* (12th c.), pres. pple. of *repentir*: see REPENT *v.* and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for past sins, penitent.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 174/2377 Heo weren echone repentaunt; ne mişten none men more. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 752 Ryȝt repentaunt and ryȝt deuout Take hys deaþ in þy meende. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 149 He.. Moost repentaunt for-sook the world. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 57 *Preamble,* Your seid Suppliaunt is as sorrowfull and repentant as any creature may be. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/2 As those repentaunte sinners bee a parte of the churche predestynate. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 771 Kind Heav'n..does long since relent, And with repentant Saul it self repent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 1 Thus they in lowliest plight repentant stood. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlix, Charles entered, leaning on the shoulder of his repentant peer. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb Serm.* XXV. 249 He will cleanse from your repentant souls this daily assoilment.

absol. as *pl.* 14.., in *Twndale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Sothfast kyng whos regne is inmutabull To repentaunt by rygour not vengeable. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 264 It is my guyse, Alle repentaunt to bryng hem to my blys.

b. Const. *of, for.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5917 Elfred..Of ire trespas biuore ire deþ repentant was. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 363 No man þat doop dedely synne schal be i-saued, but he be verrey repentaunt at his lifes ende of al his mysdedes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 65 Men awe to praye. and be rependant of hir synnes. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 175 b, Them that are hartily repentaunt for their synnes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 550 Penitent also and repentant, for that which he had done in his furious madnesse. 1817 KEATS *Woman! when I,* etc. 4 The downcast eye, repentant of the pain That its mild light creates to heal again.

2. Expressing or indicating repentance.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* I. ii. 216 After I haue solemnly interr'd..this Noble King, And wet his Graue with my Repentant Teares. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 87 Some of them haue not spared to commit repentant error, to please the Pope. 1727 POPE *Eloisa* 17 Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains Repentant sighs.

B. *sb.* One who repents, a penitent. ? *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 554/1 Though he haue made a true faithfull promise of pardone, to al true repentauntes and penitentes. 1624 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 350 Let not a Man that is a true Repentant think [etc.]. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 21 Dumb gestures are fitter for repentants, then high phrased bablings. *a* 1814 *Gonzanga* IV. vi. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 142 This last design of thy vengeful cruelty has made a sincere repentant of me.

transf. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb) 224, I following the Greeke originall [*metanoia*] choose to call him the penitent or repentant.

Repentantly (rĭpe·ntăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In a repentant manner.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* Ssiij, As that one vnder that one maide did die Repentaunt; so this other repentaunthe Under this other maide. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 To recouer his faith, which he ought to looke after repentantly and with more zeale. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii, She checked herself repentantly, saying, 'Well, we must not laugh at her [etc.].'

Repe·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. REPENT *v.* + -ED^{1}.] Regretted; thought of with repentance.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 59 Till the repented assay of their valour, disciplin'd them into better manners. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 265 He..sun and moon Perpetual witness made Of his repented humanness.

Repenter (rĭpe·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER^{1}.] One who repents, a penitent.

1622 CADE *Serm.* 34 Judas did now repent..much better then the ordinary repenters at shrift. 1682 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 74 Some say, a Bishop Covenanter, If a Penitent repenter, Causeth more Joy to Sp'rits Divine, Than all the other ninety nine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 371 Having enrolled myself among the too-late repenters, who shall pity me? 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 101 The repenters..ought forthwith to quit the wicked Church of England.

†**Repe·ntful,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Full of repentance.

1631 *Celestina* VII. 96 An idle and lazy youth, brings with it a repentfull and a painfull old age.

†**Repentine,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *repentin, -ine* (Godef.), or ad. L. *repentīnus,* f. *repent-, repens* sudden: see -INE.] Sudden.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, Enterprises rashe, hastie and repentine, Are chiefe thinges bringing great workes to ruine. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 All repentine and subite permutations are vnto our bodyes very preiudicialle. 1624 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 259 Never trust a repentance repentine; no sodein flash or brunt. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 1 Those repentine, serpentine mischiefes sting before they hisse.

Repenting (rĭpe·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REPENT *v.* + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb.; repentance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4958 Don yee haue þe sin yee wate, Your repenting es now to late. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM I. 1087 Two þynges her-wyþ-ynne beþ, For-ȝefþe, and repentynge. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 156 Thoo that hadde doon vnkyndenesse..humblely songe hire repentynge. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Repentyng, *regret, repentence.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 76 Wooing, wedding, & repenting, is as a Scotch jigge, a measure, and a cinque-pace. *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonn., To C. Skinner* 6 Deep thoughts..to drench In mirth, that after no repenting drawes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 444 To talk of my repenting, alas! And with that he fetch'd a deep Sigh. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 93 Repentings for her quick and angry mood.

b. *attrib.,* esp. *repenting stool,* the stool of repentance (see REPENTANCE 2).

1567 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 643/2 He sall..presentt him self vpon the Repenting stuill in the parochiall Kyrk of Anstruthair in Repenting maneir. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* vii, Whinging fools, That's frighted for repenting-stools. *a* 1721 PENNECUIK *Collect. Scots Poems* (1787) 34 They gave the surplice to the English prelates, And their repenting stools to Scottish zealots.

Repenting (rĭpe·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That repents.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Wks. (1829) 177 Christ's blood (which must be received with a repenting heart thro' faith). 1618 G. STRODE *Anat. Mortalitie* 145 Vnto the repenting person hee giueth a soft heart. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxcviii, Repenting England..To Philip's manes did an offering bring. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 7 Like a true repenting Prodigal. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. v, Tears of repenting joy, which fast intruded, Fell fast.

Hence **Repe·ntingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Repentivement,*.. repentingly, with repentance. 1642 S. ASHE *Best Refuge* 54 We must repentingly returne unto the Lord. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 134 There were many useful citizens whom they had..sent into banishment, and these they now repentingly wished to restore. 1893 *Daily News* 8 May 5/5 Those who..repentingly returned to the bosom of the party.

†**Repentinous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as REPENTINE + -OUS.] Sudden.

1631 BIGGS *New Disp.* 147 Grimfac'd repentinous Death.

†**Repe·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REPENT *v.* + -IVE: cf. obs. F. *repentif.*] Repentant.

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 44 The body must be prostrate; and the minde Truly repentive, and contrite within.

†**Repe·ntless,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Unrepentant.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 148 Then may the Stupid, and Repentless die, And Heav'n it self forgive no more than I.

Repeople (rīpī·p'l). *v.* [ad. F. *repeupler* (13th c.): see RE- and PEOPLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To people anew; to furnish with a fresh population.

1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 158 After this the world was repeoplyd and made agayn by them that descended of them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 286, I will repeople the towne againe wyth mere Englishe men. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 10 Noah had so many yeares of his own life to bestow in repeopling and replanting the Earth. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 52 He invited foreigners to repeople his Country. 1873 GEIKIE *Ice Age* I. 2 We behold.. Britain once more becoming continental, and repeopled.

b. *fig.* To people again in imagination.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. iv, Though all were o'er, For us repeopled were the solitary shore. 1871 MACDUFF *Patmos* v. 56 One can still re people the solitude with busy life.

absol. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iv, I had the power to repeople—to create.

2. *transf.* To restock with bees, fish, etc.

1693 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 297 By repeopling their decaying state,. Their ancient stocks eternally remain. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Queen-bee,* From the fecundity of this one female, a whole hive is easily and soon repeopled. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 484 Renascent swarms. Repeople still the shoals and fill the fruitful tide. 1862 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 201 M. Coste has superintended the laying down of..new oyster beds.., and likewise repeopled a number that had been exhausted.

Hence **Repeo·pling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Repeuplement,* a repeopling, repopulating. *a* 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 125 Presently upon re-peopling of the earth [etc.]. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 466 He..forgets that such a prompt repeopling could not take place without an unusual increase of births. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 203 There was nearly a complete extermination of the species, requiring a repeopling of the seas.

Reperal(e, -all, variants of REPAREL *v. Obs.*

Repercei·ve, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To perceive afresh.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 41 That you may perceive how little he understands Matters of Antiquity.

†**Repercu·ss,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *repercussus,* pa. pple. of *repercutĕre*: see next.] Beaten upon.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 23 When the mone is daies oold XV And so not repercusse [L. *repercussa*] as of the sonne.

Repercuss (rīpəɹkʌ·s), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *repercuss-,* ppl. stem of *repercutĕre,* f. *re-* RE- + *percutĕre* to PERCUSS.]

1. *trans.* To beat or drive back (air, fluids, etc.).

1501, 1615 [see *Repercussed* below]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 118 Aire in Ovens, though (no doubt) it doth (as it were) boyle, and dilate it self, and is repercussed; yet it is without Noise. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 If the Winds blow directly downward, and..force the dust to arise with the Wind, which is repercussed by the Earth. 1696 SALMON *Fam. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Redness,* To apply such things to the Eyes, as may repercuss and drive back the Humours offending. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* VI. 389 (MS.), As when the frighted blood through every vein Drives to and fro, propell'd and repercuss'd, By the effluvia of electric fire. *fig.* 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. vii, The marrow or pith doth repercusse and smite back the said disease, so that it shall not arise and grow. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii 610 The said tempestuous rumours did strike and repercusse his thoughts inward.

†b. To reflect (beams or rays of light). *Obs.*

1604 STIRLING *Aurora* XXXVII, As the Sunne..darting from aboue, Doth parch all things that repercusse his beames. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. XIII. 73 The Ray, repercussed or reflected in the perpendiculum is redoubled.

†c To return, reverberate (a sound). *Obs. rare.*

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 89 And ay the echo repercust Hir diapason sound. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 245 Whether a Man shall heare better, if he stand aside the Body Repercussing. 1710 [see *Repercussing*].

†**2.** Of light: To beat upon (a thing). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 48 As full of coulers as a Christall glasse, repercust and beaten against with the beames of the sunne.

Hence **Repercu·ssed, Repercu·ssing** *ppl. adjs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. iii, Of repercus[si]t air the echo cryis, Amang the branches of the blomed treis. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 247 The noise that is made by the repercussed waters. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 73 The repercussed Heat is sufficient for all Operations Natural to quicken and encourage them. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 9. 1/1 An Eccho..is caus'd by any..Repercussing Body stopping and reflecting the..Sound.

†**Repercu·sser.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 -our. [f. prec. + -ER^{1}, -OR 2.] *Med.* A repellent.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 1032 The immoderate use of repercussers. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 29 Others repel by a refrigerating quality, as water and other such repercussours.

Repercussion (rīpəɹkʌ·ʃən). Also 6 -par-. [a. F. *répercussion* (14th c.), or ad. L. *repercussiōn-em,* n. of action f. *repercutĕre*: see REPERCUSS *v.*]

1. The action of a thing in forcing or driving back an impinging or advancing body; also, the power of doing this. Now *rare.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Cosmogr. xv, This goume is generat of see froith, quhilk is cassin vp be continewal repercussion of craggis aganis the see wallis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 11 The vapor thereof by repercussion, forceth them [the planets] to be evidently retrograde, and goe backward. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 3 A man cannot fasten..any maine stroke and visible vpon soft and yeelding bodies, in that they haue no repercussion. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 17 Because of the repercussion of other Atoms ..they receive such knocks as make them quiet in their places. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. (ed. 2) 172 They various Ways recoil, and swiftly flow By mutual Repercussions to and fro. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 77 From the opposition it must have met in these mountainous tracts, and the repercussion of their craggy sides, eddies must have been formed.

†**2. a.** *Med.* The action of forcing back or driving away by the application of remedies; the operation of repelling (humours, swellings, etc.) from a particular part of the body; also, a medicine or application used for this purpose. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* R ij b, The seconde [intention] is fulfylled by repercussyon at the begynnynge. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 229 Mercurie For repercussion thou win'st praise. 1663 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) VI. 372, I should prefer that method in agues before any violent repercussions though it were the famous *febrifuga* called Jesuits' bark. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlii. 93 The proper..Nourishment of the Similary Parts is done by ..Repercussion not by Attraction. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, The other [method] is to stop and repel 'em; which is call'd Repercussion, that sends 'em back to their Source.

†**b.** The forcing back of flame by blowing upon it. Also *fig.* *Obs. rare.*

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 9 Like as the repercussion of the flame intends it more. 1633 — *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 28 O God, if thy bellows did not sometimes thus breathe upon me, in spiritual repercussions.

3. Repulse or recoil of a thing after impact; the fact of being forced or driven back by a resisting body.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VIII. 174 b, The streame.. apering by the reparcussion of the water in manye places to be ful of great stones in the bottome. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* (1619) 1137 That (with the Repercussion of the Aire) Shooke the great Eagle sitting in his Chaire. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5148 The other Secondary Affections of Winds; as their Undulation, Repercussion from Promontories, Opposition, &c. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1693) 205 After much thunder and roaring by the allision and repercussion of the flame against and from the sides of the Caverns. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 371 The waters are violently carried against the rocks: and in their repercussion, form dangerous whirlpools. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) VII. 11 By the repercussion bursting out with redoubled force.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xiii. § 3 This certainty can never be wrought but by a repercussion of the engraffed notion upon itself. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiii. 75 A mighty wall As Diamond Solid, where all Sence must fall With repercussion. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* iv. (1877) 138 Their action .. has entered the current of European affairs indirectly only, and by repercussion. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks* (ed. 2) 79 The injury done her cousin, which by the repercussion of its shock..serves to transfigure..the whole bright light nature of Beatrice.

c *Med.* = BALLOTTEMENT.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 94 Ballottement, or repercussion, is a valuable means of acquiring information as to the existence of pregnancy. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vii. (ed. 4) 39 Feeling ballotement or repercussion, hearing the fœtal movements.

4. The return or reverberation of a sound; echo, echoing noise.

1595 *Locrine* III. vi, Where every echo's repercussion May help me to bewail mine overthrow. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 28/1 The Ecchoes of his groanings seem'd to sound, With repercussion of his dying plaines. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 119 To bridle the Evagation of the Sound—but not to make a Confusion thereof, by any disagreeable Repercussions. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed 3) I 95 This dreadful noise is prolonged by repercussions from the caverns of the mountains. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 303 Like the echo which is a repercussion of the original voice.

transf. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* III. 4 Let our letters be as ecchos: let them bound back, and make mutuall repercussions. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 ⁋ 6 Taste and Grace.. sounds which..have since been re-echoed without meaning ..by a constant repercussion from one coxcomb to another.

b. *Mus.* (See quots.)

1609 J. DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 12 The Repercussion, which by Guido is called a Trope, and the proper and fit melodie of each Tone. Or it is the proper interuall of each Tone. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Of these three chords the two extremes, i.e. the final and the predominant one (which are properly the repercussions of each mode). 1872 BANISTER *Music* § 391 During the successive entries of the Subject and Answer, the other parts continue with counterpoints,..and this entry of all the parts constitutes the Exposition (or Repercussion), exhibiting the material of which the Fugue is to be formed. 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 139/1 (*Tonal Fugue*) The alternation of the Subject with the Answer—called its Repercussion..—is governed by necessary, though somewhat elastic laws.

5. The action of a substance in reflecting light; † colour resulting from such reflection.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 541 A certain blacke vernish which..by the repercussion thereof..gaue an excellent glosse and pleasant lustre to the colors. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 474 Some thick Clouds received its opposite light, and there dispersed the same by repercussion. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 30 A number of Fish, whose glistering shells made that artificial light in the night, and gave the Sea a white repercussion. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Wordsw.'s Poetry* Wks. 1857 VI. 242 What would the sun be itself,..if its glory were not endlessly.. thrown back by atmospheric repercussions?

b. Reflection *of* beams, rays, etc. Also without *of.* (Common in 17th c.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 Certaine buttons..which with the repercussion and reverberation of the Sun-beames, doe shine againe like resplendent gold. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 257 Vpon a house top..where the repercussion of the Sunne did worke vpon them. 1653 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 3 That the rays may not be returned; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test.* 142 By reflection and repercussion of the sun's rays. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 40 Aph. v, Our election from God is but the repercussion of the beams of his love shining upon us.

†**c.** A reflection *of* something. *Obs.* $rare^{-1}$.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 58 As in a Christall, there is a perfect Repercussion of a Mans visage.

6. A blow or stroke given in return; also *fig.* a return of any kind of action, a responsive act.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 188 When our eies be sore ..we turne away our sight unto those bodies and colours which make no reverberation or repercussion backe againe upon it. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 611 The bones strike the Nerue,. The same Nerue makes a repercussion vpon the Membrane 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 92 The subject whereon shee had to worke being hard and apt to resist, made her subject to repercussions. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Ps.* xxxix. Wks. (1835) 312 Observing others to improve the good and evil we see in them,..looking on them to make the repercussion stronger on ourselves. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 148 ⁋ 5 Tenderness once excited will be hourly increased by the..repercussion of communicated pleasure. 1831 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. II. *Shade of Elliston*, Natural re-percussions, and results to be expected from the assumed extravagances of..mock life.

†**b.** The action of returning a blow. *Obs.* $^{-1}$

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 480 The law of repercussion and retalion tooke no place.

†**7.** A repeated blow. *Obs.* $rare^{-1}$.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 244 Rhœtus.. aggrauates his wound With repercussions of his burning brand.

b. A repeated attack *of* pain. $rare^{-1}$.

1796 BURNS *Let. to Thomson* Apr., I have only..counted time by the repercussions of pain.

Repercussive (rīpəɹkʊ·siv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 -if. [ad. F. *répercussif*, *-ive* (14th c.): see REPERCUSS *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Of medicines or medical applications: Serving to repel humours or reduce swellings. *Obs.* Cf. REPELLENT *a* 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 210 To enpostyms of blood, þou miȝt do medicyns repercussifs & dissolutiuis sotilly. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 14 The inconvenient and untimely application of medicines repercussive. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 818 The flower thereof is good in repercussiue plaisters. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 29 The Greeks call a repercussive Medicament ἀποκρουστικον. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 673/1 Besides this, it is very drying, repercussive and anodyn.

2 a. Of sounds: Reverberating or reverberated; echoing, resounding; repeated.

1598 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. ii, That word only Hath, with its strong and repercussive sound, Struck my heart cold. 1638 [SHIRLEY] *Mart. Soldier* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 225 All the Goths and Vandalls shall strike Heaven with repercussive Ecchoes of your name. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1162 Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud The repercussive roar. 1809 MRS. J. WEST *Mother* (1810) 169 The woodland hind Strikes the firm oak with repercussive blows. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 201 *note*, I think now that the fantastic beauty of that single repercussive note would perhaps be out of tune.

b. Of things or places: Returning a sound.

1695 CONGREVE *Taking of Namur* vi, The huge Cyclops did..Massie Bolts on repercussive Anvils beat. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VII. (ed. 2) 358 Ye noisie Waves Strike with Applause the repercussive Caves. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* iv. 39 Echo no longer..confides her sorrows to the remote glen or the repercussive rock.

†**3.** Of light: Reflected. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 274 This (the glasse alone) Where the neat Sunne each morne himselfe attires, And gildes it with his repercussive fires. 1701 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.*, *Fun. Poem T. Gunston*, As she labours up to reach her Noon, Pursues her Orb with repercussive Light.

transf. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 192 Their guides a repercussive dread Took from the horrid radiance of his refulgent head. a 1639 T. CAREW *To H. D.* 16 Shadowes to delude thine eyes With ayrie repercussive sorceries.

4. Of a blow: Causing to rebound. $rare^{-1}$.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 69 What vig'rous Arm, What repercussive blow Bandies the mighty Globe still too and fro?

†**B.** *sb.* *Med.* A repellent. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 209 Þou must purge þe matere or þou leie þerto ony repercussijf or ony maturatif. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 75 If the mylke be curded in the brestes, some olde auctours wyll gyue repercussiues. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 278 The herbe is..a singular repercussiue in all impostumes and inflammations. 1651 FRENCH *Distil.* v. 135 A plate of the said Mercury laid upon tumours would be a great deale better repercussive then plates of lead, which Chirurgions use. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, Repercussives are not used in all sorts of Tumours.

Hence **Repercu·ssively** *adv.*, **Repercu·ssiveness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 874 It did shiver—repercussively broken back by gnarled oak.

†**Repercu·te,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *répercuter* (14th c.), or L. *repercutĕre*: see REPERCUSS *v.*] **a.** *absol.* = REPERCUSS *v.* 1. **b.** *trans.* To strike in turn.

1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* xxvi, I did therto leues of iusquiamus sodden .. because it repercuteth and resolueth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 11 When the first bone, percussed by the stroke of the ayre, repercuteth the other in manner of a mallet.

†**Repercu·tient,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *repercutient-em*, pres. pple. of *repercutĕre*: see REPERCUSS *v.*] = REPERCUSSIVE *a.* 1.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIII 392 The laxity of the part..will not permit us to apply any thing that is violently repercutient or resolvent. *Ibid.* XVII. 592 Cold and very repercutient things must by no means be applied.

†**Repercutive.** *Obs.* $rare^{-0}$ [ad. obs. F. *repercutif* (14th c.): see REPERCUTE and -IVE.] = REPERCUSSIVE *sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Repercutif*, a repercutiue; a medicine that repells..paine from the place whereunto it is applyed.

†**Repe-refe**, variant of REAP-REEVE *Obs.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596/7 *Metellus*, a reperefe.

Reperel(l, variants of REPAREL *sb.* and *v* *Obs.*

Reperfo·rm, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To perform again.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 119 Infant Baptism is God's ordinance, and Baptism not to be reperformed. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 219 It rather causes the original organic motion to be re-performed.

Reperfu·me, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To perfume again. Hence **Reperfu·med** *ppl. a*

1593 DRAYTON *Sheph Garl* Ecl. VIII, While others..strut the stage with reperfumed wordes. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* VI. 19 Thy love Puts music into forest sounds And odours reperfumes.

Re·perible, *a.* *rare.* [ad. L. type **reperibilis*, f. *reperīre* to find: see -IBLE.] Discoverable.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 189 Þer is noone ylle thynge but hit is reperible in man. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 275 We must strip them of their national, local, and personal distinctions, of all, in short, that is not reperible in every one of them.

†**Reperi·tion.** *Obs.* $rare^{-1}$. [f. L. *reperīre* to find + -ITION.] Discovery.

1627 SPEED *England* xxxviii. § 1 Neither the reperition nor the repetition thereof shall be accounted impertinent.

Repe·riwig, *v.* $rare^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cover again as with a wig.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. v. *Decay* 815 The Sappy-bloud Of Trees hath twice re perriwig'd the Wood.

Repe·rjuring, *vbl. sb.* $rare^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] Repetition of perjury.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 183 What expostulation, railing, scoulding, periuring, and reperiuring is maintained?

Repermi·t, *v.* $rare^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *repermettre* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To permit again.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 22 Hee .. suspended himselfe from vse of his priestly function, till vpon sute he was repermitted.

Repersua·de, *v.* *rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *absol.* To persuade again.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedford.* I. (1662) 117 Whereupon for his own preservation he was re-perswaded to return to Pitmister. 1775 S J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* vii. (1783) I. 95, I began to re-persuade; .I protested [etc.].

Reperté, -tee, obs. forms of REPARTEE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Repertible,** *a.* *Obs.* $rare^{-0}$. [a. F. *repertible*, f. L. *repert-*, ppl. stem of *reperīre* to find.] 'Which may be found, gotten, or recovered' (Blount, 1656, from Cotgr.).

†**Repertite,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [var. of REPARTITE *v.*, with change of vowel as in L. *impertīre.*], *trans.* To quarter in divisions. Const. *upon.*

c 1603 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 40 Companies repertited upon Zeeland ..These companies were repertited upon Zeeland, but paid hitherto by the generality.

†**Reperti·tion.** *Obs.* [var. of REPARTITION: see prec.] Division, distribution, allotment.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 6 It folowed, that in the repertition of yᵉ lands conquered, Iames Velasques gave unto Cortez the Indians of Manicorao. 1635 R. DAFFORNE *Merch. Mirrour* Ep. Ded. a v, The word Repertition is not used in my Booke, as James Peele, and many Merchants doe.

†**Reperti·tious,** *a.* *Obs.* $^{-0}$ [ad. L. *repertitius*, f. *repert-*, *reperīre* to find.] Found by chance.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; hence in later Dicts.

‖**Repertoire** (re·pəɹtwāɹ, F. repertwār). Also ré-. [F. *répertoire*, ad. L. *repertorium* REPERTORY.] A stock of dramatic or musical pieces which a company or player is accustomed or prepared to perform; one's stock of parts, tunes, songs, etc.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. 42/2 The part.., with the exception of the renowned. Robert Macaire, is the best character in his *répertoire*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, Warrington, who..had but one tune..in his *répertoire*, ..sat rapt in delight. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 124, I got hold of the *répertoire* and studied up all the parts I knew I should have to play.

attrib. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/4 A sound repertoire company, where too many plays are not embarked upon, and yet the so necessary variety is not wanting.

†**Repe·rtor.** *Obs.* $rare^{-1}$. [L., agent-noun f. *reperīre* to find.] A discoverer.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 31 Let others dispute whether Anah was the Inventour, or onely the Repertour of Mules.

‖**Repertorium** (repəɹtōᵊ·riŭm). [L., f. *repert-*, ppl. stem of *reperīre* to find: cf. next.] †**a.** A catalogue. *Obs.* **b.** A storehouse, repository.

1667 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 111 He..shew'd him 'the Repertorium', and spoke to Jennings the reacher of the records, that he should let him have any record that he should point at in the said Repertorium. 1818 Lady Morgan *Fl. Macarthy* III i. 17 As for Counsellor Conway Crawley, I look upon him as the very repertorium of the laws. 1856 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* ii. § 1 (1875) 45 The Bible is not a great repertorium of quotations.

Repertory (re·pərtŏri). Also 6 *erron.* **report-**. [See prec. and -ORY.]

†1. An index, list, catalogue or calendar. *Obs.*

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 304 The Vse of the first boke called a Repertory. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* C iv b, Vnto which Leager it shalbe necessary to..make a calender, otherwise called a Reportory or a finder. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 372 Hermippus..made besides a Repertorie or Index to euery booke of the said Poesie. 1687 N. Johnston *Assur Abbey Lands* 179 Whose singular favor I must ever acknowledge, in furnishing me with a Repertory, whereby I am enabled readily to find such Records. 1761 Ducarel *Title* A Proposal for Publishing a general Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages.

attrib. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 353/2 Quoting a multiplicity of cases from the Repertory [*printed* Ref-] Book.

2. A storehouse, magazine, or repository, where something may be found.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 66 As I looke..for his vniuersall Repertory of all Histories, contayning the memorable acts of all ages, all places, and all persons. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess.* ii. iii. Wks 1754 IV. 46 His [Homer's] writings became the sole repertory to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld* Wks. 1802 IV. 295 The moral scheme of France..is indeed an inexhaustible repertory of one kind of examples. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit* III. i. § 14 It is an immense repertory of unconnected criticisms and other miscellaneous erudition. 1858 Milman *St. Paul's* xviii. 456 The established repertory of our statutes and usages.

3. = Repertoire.

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 210 The repertory of the German lyric stage was..miserably poor in comic operas. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxxi, The tune the most symbolical of Liberalism which their repertory would furnish.

Reperu·sal (*rī-*). [Re- 5 a: cf. next.] A second perusal.

1670 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 92, I shall be forced to protract the time I had set myself for the reperusal of my papers. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, On a reperusal, however, he thought that he could discover something like a tone of awakened passion. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 354 A reperusal discovers to the same mind many things at first overlooked.

Reperu·se (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a] *trans.* To peruse ag in or repeatedly.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 331 If any thinke that this is but a surmise, let them reperuse what here passantly is written 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 113, I have given myself no Time to reperuse what I have written. 1820 Scott *Monast* xxiv, This second paper he also perused and reperused more than once. 1862 Buckley *Introd. Pantonope* (Roxb.) 24 He reperused with this object in view the legend as narrated by Apuleius.

Reperve·rsion. *rare*⁻¹. [Re- 5 a.] Perversion back again.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 27 Another..Italian Protestant, Refugee to the Church of England, was still more unfortunate, especially as to his Doubling of his Re-perversion to Popery again.

Repet, obs. form of Rippet.

Repete, obs. form of Repeat *v.*

Repetend (re·pitend, repī·tend). [ad. L. *repetend-um*, '(that) which is to be repeated', neuter gerundive of *repetĕre* to Repeat.]

1. *Arith* The recurring figure or figures in an interminate decimal fraction. (Cf. Repeat *v.* 6 b.) Also *fig.*

1714 Cunn *Treat. Fractions* 62 The Figure or Figures continually circulating, may be called a Repetend. 1718 Malcolm *Arith* Pref. (1730) 12 His [Cunn's] rule for the addition of Circulates having compound Repetends is insufficient for a general rule. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 198 A chain of character evidence without end; an arithmetical repetend. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 442 Think you that this number is the whole? So far from being so, it is a repetend. 1854 B. Smith *Arith.* 76.

2. A recurring note, word, or phrase; a refrain.

1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* vii. 6 Then [the bells] faltered to their closing toll Whose long, monotonous repetend [etc.]. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 116 In 'The Raven', 'Lenore', and elsewhere, he employed the repetend also. 1895 C. A. Smith *Repetit. & Parall.* 17 The first 7 stanzas observe alternate initial repetition, '*Puisque*' being the repetend employed.

Repetition[1] (repĭti·ʃən). Also 6 **-icion, -icyon**. *Sc.* **-icioun, -itioun**. [a OF. *repeticion* (mod.F. *répétition*) or ad. L. *repetītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repetĕre* to Repeat.]

I. 1. The action of repeating or saying over again something which one has already said; reiteration; an instance of this.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Of curiosite to saye they r duty agayne, or to saye it with repeticyons. 1557 Bible (Genev) *Matt.* vi. 7 When ye pray, vse no vaine repetitions as the heathen. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb) 208 Your figure that worketh by iteration or repetition of one word or clause..is counted a very braue figure. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 107 The sacred Scriptures abound in elegant Repetitions. 1751 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Bute* 19 June, When you do not answer any part of my letters, I suppose them lost, which exposes you to some repetitions. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1878) p. vi, I am fearful that I shall appear..to have been guilty of unnecessary repetitions. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Let me recapitulate—for there is no harm in repetition.

b. *Rhet.* The use of repeated words or phrases.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 107 b, Repetition is when we begynne diuerse sentencies one after another with one and the same worde. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb) 65 It is also meit, for the better decoratioun of the verse to vse sumtyme the figure of Repetitioun. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Repetition*, (a Figure in Rhetorick) is when a Person thinking his first expression not well understood, .. repeats or explains them, another way.

2. The action of repeating or saying over something in order to fix or retain it in the memory; †also, the rehearsal of a play.

1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xl. (1887) 231 The morening houres will best serue for the memorie..: the after noone for repetitions, and stuffe for memorie to worke on. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxi. (1627) 246 Once gotten, they were easily kept by oft repetition. 1756 Foote *Engl. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 114 It is now in repetition at the French comedy. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxx, Of the new details he learned he could only retain a few, and those only by continual repetition.

b. The action of reciting in a formal manner, *esp.* recitation of something learned by heart; a piece set to be learned and recited.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xl. § 1 If the Psalms .deserve to be oftener repeated than they are, but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftener repetition. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* vi. (1627) 68 There must be daily repetitions and examinations. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 79 ₱ 1 A Repetition of the following Verses out of Milton. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. viii, Seeing the boy who is next above you flogged for a repetition which you know you cannot say even half so well as he did. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 129 Seeing that his boys learn their repetitions and get up in time for morning school.

3. Recital, relation, narration, mention.

1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, I. iii. 165 *Rich.* Foule wrinckled Witch, what mak'st thou in my sight? *Q. M.* But repetition of what thou hast marr'd 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 144 A name Whose repetition will be dogg'd with Curses. 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos.* III. (1701) 83/1 By repetition of which accident, Chariillus often afterwards defended the Daemon. 1822 Byron *Mar. Fal.* v 1, Spare us, and spare thyself the repetition Of our most awful, but inexorable Duty.

4. The action or fact of doing something again; renewal or recurrence of an action or event; repeated use, application, or appearance.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v lxxi. § 2 Because by repetition they..confirme the habites of all vertue, it remaineth that we keep them as ordinances. 1695 Dryden tr. *Dufresny's Art Painting* Observ. ₱ 200 The Members would be too naked, if they left not two or three Folds, .. and therefore [they] have us'd those Repetitions of many Folds. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Habits are acquired by the frequent repetition of actions. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 22 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much, By repetition palled, by age obtuse. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, These glances seemed to increase her confidence at every repetition. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* v. 148 Genius, getting impatient of universal repetition, strikes out for itself new paths on every side. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 859/2 A notion that architectural beauty is to be attained by an indefinite repetition of ugliness.

b. *Mus.* (See quots. and cf Repeat *sb.* 2c, 2d.)

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 68 When you see this signe :‖: of repetition, you must begin again, making the note next before the signe..a semibriefe in the first singing. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Repetition . is also a doubling or trebling, etc. of an interval, or a reiteration of some concord or discord. 1881 Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. s.v., The rapid reiteration of a note is called repetition.

c. The comparative ability of a musical instrument to repeat the same note in quick succession.

1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 285/1 Another common defect is in the 'repetition'; a key will not rise to the level instantly the finger is raised. 1894 Elliston *Organs & Tuning* 148 The..repetition is such that the pipes respond to the most rapid staccato passages.

d. The return of a taste. *rare*⁻¹.

1705 Jos. Taylor *Journ. Edenborough* (1903) 49 For my part I only drunk one Glass for curiosity, and I am sure, had the repetition of it 20 times in my stomach.

5. A copy or replica of a thing.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 299 We saw a couple of icebergs standing alone in the sky, and at their shadowy tops their phantom repetitions inverted. 1881 *Catal. Nat. Portr. Gallery* 255 A small and highly finished repetition of it was recently sold among the artist's works.

6. *attrib.*, as **repetition clock**, a repeating clock; **repetition sermon** (see quot. 1688); **repetition work**, the occupation of making the same article over and over again.

1624 Donne *Devot.* (ed. 2) 381, I could not heare the Sermon, and these latter Bells are a repetition Sermon to me. 1688 D. Granville in *Misc.* (Surtees No. 37) 43 It is a custom in the University of Oxford once in the year in the University Church to have a Repetition-sermon . . : that repetition task. is the most difficult employment of the whole year. 1764 *Ann Reg.* I. 79 The pieces contained in the striking part of the ordinary repetition clocks. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 6/2 Another Manchester firm..discharged a fitter employed on simple repetition work.

II. 7. (Chiefly *Sc.*) The action of claiming restitution or repayment; a claim of this kind; also loosely, restoration, recovery, repayment.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 74 This rite of chevelry, and repeticioun of gudis, began first be ane ancient pepil namit equicoli. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 543 But prejudice of his repetitioun of the soume abonewrittin payit be him to the said Sir Robert. 1644 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) II. 313 Everie vther burghe sall haue repetitioun of the tua pairt of the proportioun of excise furneshit by them. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. x. 138 Innocent requiring of my owne, which goes no further then a faire repetition. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo III*, c. 49 § 5 Their action, for repetition of any overcharge in such account of expences. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 204 A creditor who had obtained a preference in a ranking to which he was not entitled, was found liable to repetition

Repeti·tion[2] (*rī-*). *rare*⁻¹. [Re- 5 a.] A new petition or request.

1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks 1840 III. 240 Repetitions, when they are supported with new reasons, are justifiable in all cases.

Repeti·tional, *a. rare.* [-al.] = next.

1720 S. Parker *Biblioth. Bibl.* I 15 This second, or repetitional Law, being indeed a Recapitulation and Compendium of the first. 1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit., Full Petit* 117 An interval, between the original series of proceedings, and the repetitional proceedings. 1871 Bushnell *Life & Lett.* xxiv. (1880) 524 Great care to be had of language—no..cantish repetitional stuff.

Repetitionary (repĭti·ʃənări), *a.* [f. Repetition[1] + -ary.] Characterized by, of the nature of, repetition.

1720 S. Parker *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 27 Where Moses deliver'd the Second or Repetitionary Law. 1806 R. Cumberland *Mem* (1807) II. 235 His adoption of a stanza obsolete and repetitionary on the ear. 1891 J. Winsor *Chr. Columbus* ii. 60 The repetitionary changes of stock sentiment, which swell the body of the text.

† Repeti·tioner. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -er[1].] The preacher of a repetition sermon.

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 68 For which he was so ratled up by the Repetitioner. 1691 [see Repeater 2 b].

Repeti·tionist. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who makes a practice of repetition.

1815 *Zeluca* III. 242 'What, another anecdote..!' 'I am a mere repetitionist', cried Medlicott.

Repetitious (repĭti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *repetīt-*, ppl. stem of *repetĕre* (see Repeat *v.*) + -ious.] Abounding in, or characterized by, repetition, esp. of a tedious kind; tiresomely iterative.

(Common in recent American use.)

1675 Penn *Eng. Prvs. Interest* 17 The Great Charter..is comprehensive and repetitious of what I have already been discoursing. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 34 A surprize is an agreeable novelty in this same repetitious world 1856 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 156 An English legal document, very long and repetitious. 1860 Holland *Miss Gilbert* vi 107 It had been drummed into her ears by the repetitious tongue of her mother.

Hence **Repeti·tiously** *adv* ; **Repeti·tiousness.**

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Jan. 62/1 Man is weak; 'but, more than this, he is wicked—repetitiously and wilfully so'. 1882 P. Schaff *Apost. Chr.* (1883) 785 The apparent repetitiousness and dependence of Ephesians on Colossians.

Repetitive (rĭpe·titiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ive: cf. *competitive.*] Characterized by, of the nature of, repetition; repetitious.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 51 This little domestic scene was repeated with just sufficient variation..as might suffice to prevent its appearing stupidly repetitive. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 211 Observe if there be any alterations or spontaneous repetitive movements of the digits.

Hence **Repe·titiveness.**

1884 *Spectator* 15 Nov. 1509 A sort of patient repetitiveness—there is no such word but there ought to be—which drives onlookers wild.

Repeyle, obs form of Ripple *v.*

Repi·ck (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To pick again, in various senses.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 83 The Docks picked out of the Swaths; which were afterwards turned and re-picked. 1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 116 The same thin Cassius to repick His purpose and to probe his quick. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* viii, Paul hastened to repick his oakum and rejoin his friend.

Repicq(ue, obs. forms of Repique *v.*

Repi·cture (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To picture again.

1847 *New Monthly Mag.* Jan 14* A full-length portrait of the times..is repictured to the eye. 1875 Geo. Jacque *Hope: Lights and Shadows* ii. 15 Hopes—Which Fancy with officious art Repictures to the wounded heart.

Repie·ce (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To piece together again.

1646 in Carte *Ormonde* (1736) II. App. 13 You endeavour what you can to repiece your breach with the Irish. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 398 It will..stop the other thread or threads until the broken thread shall be repieced.

Repier, obs. variant of Rippier.

† Repi·gnorate, -erate, *v. Obs.*⁻° [ad. ppl. stem of L. *repignorāre, -erāre*: see Impignorate.] 'To redeem a pledge.' So † **Repi·gnoration.**

1623 Cockeram. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [from Cooper].

† Repi·ke. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. Repique *v.*] ? Repercussive or repulsive action.

1687 Bevferley *Expos. Song of Songs* Concl., So the Repike Of untun'd Ears its True sounds back do strike With Disacceptance.

Repillestok, obs. form of Ripplestock.

Repi·n (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To pin again.

1859 Reade *Love me* xxvii. Eve slily repinned it on him. 1885 Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 286/1 The great points in repinning are to drive the pin [etc.].

† Repi·ne, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The (*or* an) act of repining; discontent, grudge.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 490 Were neuer foure such lamps,

together mixt, Had not his clouded with his browes repine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 96 Not .. iterating still his praises for feare of heaping more matter of envie and repine. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 64 What I must, that I will do, without so much as a repine or a struggle.

Repine (rĭpəi·n), *v.* Also 6–7 repyne. [app. f. RE- + PINE *v.*, but the formation is unusual.]

1. *intr.* To feel or manifest discontent or dissatisfaction; to fret, murmur, or complain. Also const. *against*, *at*, † *to*.

c 1530 *Pt. of Love* 1262 Envy will grutch, repining at his wele. 1530 PALSGR. 686/2 Thou repynest agaynst all thynge that I do 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 79 It was neuer hard in Ieurye that the people repyned or sayed, The kynge is a child. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* xxvii (1616) 263 Looke .. that thou repine not to this light. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 118 One .. is repined at, because hee hath some of the inheritance. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 94, I will not argue that, nor will repine. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (ed. 2) 97 Repine we guiltless in a world like this? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvii. (1788) 311 Religious men .make it the last effort of their piety not to repine against Providence. 1880 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 18; Through the long and weary day he repines at his unhappy lot. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 196 Why repine? There's ever someone lives although ourselves be dead!

fig. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. x, From pool to eddy .. You hear her streams repine.

b. Const. with *that* or inf.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 110 He had repined or disdained, that any man should fare well, or be well clothed, but hymself. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 66 We ought not to kicke upp the heele, as repining to live in that state, whereunto by birth we were ordeined. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 74 O see how men repine, That you so long conceal'd, should gull the time. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 348 We continue still to repine that our neighbours should possess any art, industry, and invention. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 107, I shall ne'er Contend to save them nor repine to see Their fall.

c. To long discontentedly *for* something. *rare.*

1742 GRAY *Sonn. Death West* 5 These Ears, alas, for other Notes repine. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii 153 The worship of the church was frequented by multitudes who secretly repined for a change.

† **2.** *trans.* To regard with discontent or dissatisfaction; to fret or murmur at; † to grudge *to* one.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 223 So that none in this behalfe can repine or gainsay vs. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 26 In signe Of servile yoke, that nobler harts repine. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 13 Wouldest thou have permitted this to thy fellow servant, that repinest it to thy master? *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 173 Contented with so much favour as was never repined. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Lookerson* No. 48 (1794) II. 218 She repined, for their own sakes, the malignities of her sex.

Hence † **Repi·neful** *a.*, discontented (*obs*); **Repi·nement**, repining, discontent. *rare.*

1655 SHIRLEY *Polit.* III. ii, Most repineful, spleeny. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 301 Now am I relapsed into all the dissatisfied repinement of a true English grumbling voluptuary. 1818 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life* (1870) I. 274 You shall see this man .. accompanied by repinement, regret, and contempt, sink into poverty and misery.

Repiner (rĭpəi·nəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who repines or is discontented; a grumbler.

1551 ASCHAM *Let. to E. Raven* 23 Feb., He is likely to make .. the Germans, of secret repiners, open foes. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 91 To occasion these repiners feele the smart of their counsell 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 91 He is a scoffer, derider, and repiner. 1750 BERKELEY *Max. conc. Patriotism* § 23 We are not to think .. every splenetick repiner against a court is therefore a patriot. 1805 A. WILSON *Epist. to A. Clarke*, Heaven .. showers with fury dread, Tormenting ills on the repiner's head. 1854 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* 102 Alas!.. For rich repiner and household drudge!

Repining (rĭpəi·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., or an instance of this; discontent, grumbling, fretting.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 34 It is not therefore repynyng, rebellyng, or resistyng gods ordinance, that wyll amende euyll rulers. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 266 After some repining he was satisfied therewith. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, Which the world takes notice of, even to some repinings. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 P 2 Repinings, and secret Murmurs of Heart. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXI. 342 Let thy repinings cease, Oh! man of sin, for they thy guilt increase. 1857 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* i. (1875) 6 Workmen . , who gave him at times no little trouble by their repinings and complaints.

Repining (rĭpəi·nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That repines; given to repining; characterized by, or of the nature of, repining.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcad. a* (1622) 223 One of the repiningst fellowes in the world. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXV. ii, No more .. Daunce on in wordes your old repyning measure. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 432 There was neuer a more repining people. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 275 Let Bajazet Bend to his Yoak repining Slaves by force. 1782 COWPER *Cricket* 30 Wretched man, whose years are spent In repining discontent. 1877 BRYANT *Voice Autumn* i, There comes, from yonder height, A soft repining sound.

Hence **Repi·ningly** *adv.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 They that .. afterward repyningly restreyne his power. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 651 They repiningly quarrelled with him in their wants in the wilderness. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. x, She began .. repiningly to relate her misfortunes. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 443/2 Dwelling repiningly on what I have not.

Repique (rĭpī·k), *sb.* Also 7 -peak, -peek, -pieq(ue. [ad. F. *repic* = It. *ripicco*: see RE- and PIQUE.] In *Piquet*, the winning of thirty points on cards alone before beginning to play (and before the adversary begins to count), entitling the player to begin his score at ninety. Also *fig.*

1668 TEMPLE *Let. Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 93 In their Audiences .. the Cards commonly run high, and all is Picque and Repicque between them. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Repeak* [1696 *Repeek*], .. a term in the Game of Picquet. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 58 The 3 youngers Blank shall bar the former and hinder his Picq and Repicq [*printed* Picy and Repicy]. 1721 CIBBER *School-boy* 1, I constantly receive my Rent in nothing but Repiques, Capotts, Gamons, and Doublets. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* XXV, His score was 90 to 35, and he was elder hand; but a momentous repique decided it in favour of his adversary. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 Carte-blanche counts first, and consequently saves piques and repiques. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* IV. 39 When the cards are dealt out, I will leave you to select the hand you think will enable you best to prevent a repique.

Repique (rĭpī·k), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To score a repique against (the opposing player in piquet).

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal.* 8, I was Pickquet the last, but am now repickqt. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 104 We agreed to play for fifty Pieces the Party; I repiqu'd him eight Times in a dozen. 1755 ED. MOORE in *World* No. 154 (1772) III. 297 He was most cruelly repiqued when he wanted but two points of the game. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 It also piques and repiques the adversary, in the same manner as if those points were reckoned in any other way.

† **b.** ? To repel, resist. *Obs. rare* −1.

1687 BEVERLEY *Exp. Song of Songs* 27 Those enterweaves of Holy Order like The well-curl'd Locks, all falshood that Repique.

† **c.** Used as an imprecation *Obs. rare* −1.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. i, Repique the rascal. He promis'd to be here before me.

2. *intr.* To win a repique.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 278 He piqu'd, and repiqu'd so oft. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* I, He was obstinately bent on repiquing. 1895 SNAITH *Dorothy Marven* vi, The mysteries of sword and musket were discarded for those .. of piqueing, repiqueing and capotting.

Repit, obs. form of RIPPET.

Replace (rĭplē·s), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + PLACE *v.*, perh. after F. *remplacer* (1549) or, in later use, *replacer* (17th c.).]

1. *trans.* To restore to a previous place or position; to put back again *in* (or † *into*) a place.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxix, A third .. Sweares if they would, he would attempt the thing To chaste th' vsurper, and replace their king. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 32 This princess .. made it her design, to see the majesty royal of England once again replaced in her house. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 12 They .. replaced Lambert, and all the rest who had been cashiered by Cromwell, into their own charges again. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1846) II. 296 The King has consented to give two earldoms to replace the great families of Somerset and Northumberland. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 61 Drawings are made, after each of which the ball is replaced. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1918/2 A bridge by which the wheels of cars are replaced upon the track.

refl. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 352 This Emulation, that Matter always retains, to .. replace it self .. in the same Figure, which .. Nature originally impressed on it.

2. To take the place of, become a substitute for (a person or thing). Freq. in passive, const. *by* (the new person or thing).

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 53 Though many have plucked a Branch from it, it is always quickly replaced by another. 1756 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 383 Sir Edward Hawke, and Captain Saunders .. went to replace Admirals Byng and West. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 61 The Moon .. goes to replace him [the Sun] there, and appears perpetually above the Horizon. 1823 COLEBROOKE in *St. Cape G. Hope* 346 The paper [money] would be seasonably replaced by a metallic currency. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 56 The orchards, also, which in Jersey may be said to replace parks, are not very numerous.

b. *Crystall.* (See quots.)

1847 WEBSTER, *Replaced*, in mineralogy, a term used when a crystal has one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 51 A quoin or an edge is said to be replaced, when it is cut off by one or more faces of another simple form.

3. To fill the place of (a person or thing) *with* or *by* a substitute.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 173 You must .. replace such as have failed, with the best and most likely plants. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iii, Thou wouldst not replace such extinct Lie by a new Lie. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xvi. 269 They talked of replacing buildings of brick with buildings of stone. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Electr. & Magn.* I. 262 Let us replace *S* by another closed surface.

b. To provide or procure a substitute or equivalent in place of (a person or thing).

1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 424 A convent, founded for twenty religious, that has thirty now, should not be permitted to replace ten when they died. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 144, I pity him for the loss of such a treasure as he will not easily replace. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi 71 The natives to the south have lost nearly all their .. walrus-lines .. and will be unable to replace them till the return of the seal.

4. To return or restore *to* one. *rare* −1.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. I. 403 Whatever part of his stock a man employs as a capital, he always expects it to be replaced to him with a profit.

Hence **Repla·ced** *ppl. a.*; **Repla·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 241 The belief .. that the replaced or conjugated Hydrogen is the whole Hydrogen of a certain proportion of integral water. 1884 *Manch. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 5/6 The replacing of the tracery of the cloisters .. is .. proceeding bay by bay. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 750/2 *Replacing Apparatus*, for the replacing of derailed rolling stock upon the line.

Replaceable (rĭplē·səb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be replaced.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 236 The concurring individuals appear but as insignificant and replaceable instruments 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 159 The four atoms of hydrogen being replaceable .. by metals.

Repla·cement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act or process of replacing in various senses; the fact of being replaced.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii, That part of the annual produce destined to the replacement of that capital. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 45 The word eternal seems only .. to express .. a constant replacement of portions of time already gone by. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* X. 212 There is more wearing-out than replacement by synthetic means.

attrib. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-Bk. Zool.* 416 Replacement teeth are formed continuously throughout life. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 954 A proliferative fibrosis .. as opposed to mere 'replacement fibrosis'.

† **Replai·t,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **resplate.** [f. OF. *replait, repleit* (14th c. in Godef.), re-hearing of a plea, f. *re-* RE- + *plait, pleit*: see PLEA *sb.* and PLEAD *v.*] *trans.* To adjourn or remand (a cause or person).

15.. *Chart. Aberdeen* fol. 153 (Jam.), Gif the said serjand hade maid summonds .. to this court of his process resplatit and continewit fra the ferd court [etc.]. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 186 Gif the said Lord James thinkis thame to be replattit, and the executioun thairof to be continewit .., that he continew the samyn.

Replant (rĭplɑ·nt), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + PLANT *v.*, perh. after F. *replanter* (1306) = Sp. *replantar*, It. *ripiantare.*]

1. *trans.* To plant (a tree, plant, etc.) again.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 14 A tree .. newe replanted .. bringeth foorth fruite of faire more sweete and pretious taste than others. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 511 All the danger or security of this tree, standeth vpon the choice of that only day wherein it is replanted. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 The roote and cabbage being replanted in the spring. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 179 Plants which rise from Seed .. should be taken up .. and be replanted. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 33 Some of the .. largest and best shaped bulbs should be replanted. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 40 So it may remain, to be taken up and replanted every third or fourth year.

b. *transf.* To plant (a thing or person) again; to re-establish, resettle, replace. Freq. const. *in.*

1587 [see REPLANTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 198, I will .. replant Henry in his former state. 1605 WINTER in *Gunp. Plot* li b, A Way .. to replant againe the Catholicke Religion. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 50 Mr. John Guthrie .could not be replanted in his old church. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XIX. 221 They have not been able yet to root out the Gospel, since it was in these early Days replanted in the Kingdom. 1837 G. REDFORD *Script. Verif.* vii. 435 Julian .. made attempts to re-plant the Jews in their fathers' land.

c. To engraft (teeth) again.

1870 ANSTIE *Practitioner* July 45 The success .. obtained by Mr Coleman in replanting teeth .. will be received with unquestionable satisfaction.

2. To plant (ground, etc.) again; to furnish with new plants (or inhabitants). Also *transf.*

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 10 Noah had so many yeares of his own life to bestow in repeopling and replanting the Earth. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 435 It is therefore advisable to mark .. the hills in which they are, in order to dig them up and replant those spots. 1815 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 79 The grounds in this quarter must all be replanted. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 235 Where a farm is to be deserted .. why cannot it be partially re-planted by those who may have enjoyed its use .. ?

3. *intr.* To provide and set fresh plants.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 165 The considerable Charge you must be at to replant every Year.

Hence **Repla·ntable** *a.* (Colgr. 1611).

Replanta·tion. [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.] A second or fresh plantation.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Right Hand* 67 That, and no other, is her Re-plantation. 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 9 Three of which [vines] by Re-plantation .. will make very good Wine. 1870 ANSTIE *Practitioner* July 45 Mr. Coleman believes replantation will become the legitimate mode of treatment for chronic periodontitis. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 3/2 The only solution of the problem of inundations is 'replantation and canalization'.

Repla·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. REPLANT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of planting again.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1383/2 The replanting of religion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xi, Hee had thought that it was materiall to the replanting of them. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 380 In the interval between the removal and the replanting. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Sept. 8/4 No system of replanting has been properly introduced.

Repla·ster (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To plaster again.

1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 152 Strip and replaster and .. do what they will with thee. 1895 MRS. WILSON 5 *Years India* 298 The house was replastered from top to bottom.

Repla·te (rī-), *sb.* [f. the vb.] An old plated article which is to be replated.

1851 J. NAPIER *Electro-Metall.* 105 The practical difficulties .. when a 'replate' is dipped in the nitric acid. *Ibid.*, The parts of the 'replate' which are sound.

Repla·te (*rɪ-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To plate afresh; to renew the plating on.

1851 J. NAPIER *Electro-Metall.* 105 Replating of old articles. 1856 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* VIII. 92 Occasionally the depositor has sent to him, to be replated, old worn-out articles formed of Sheffield plate.

Replay· (*rɪ-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To play (a match, etc.) again. Hence **Replay·ed** *ppl. a.*; also **Replay·** *sb.* a replayed match.

1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 369/2 Under these circumstances..the tie should certainly be replayed. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 1/3 Replayed matches will not add to the list of fixtures. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 7/2 Mr. Tait last week took 83 (on a re-play). 1898 HOFFMANN *Hoyle's Games Modernized* 100 The hand having been replayed.

Reple, obs. form of RIPPLE *sb.*

Replea·d, *v. rare.* [f. RE- + PLEAD *v.*: cf. OF. *repledoier* (13th c.), F. *replaider* (16th c. in Littré).] †**a.** *intr.* To raise a plea. *Obs.* **b.** To plead again. **c.** *trans.* To use as a further plea.

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* iii. 1244 This officer but dout is callit Deid; Is nane his power agane may repleid. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 The same parties haue ben compelled .. to repleade. 1685 *Termes de la Ley* s.v. *Repleader*, The Court makes void all the Pleas which are ill, and awards the Parties to replead. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 216, I pleaded my own sake; the Captain, his dear friend her Uncle's; and both repleaded the prevention of future mischief

Replea·der. *Law.* [See prec. and -ER 4] The action of, or right to, a second pleading.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Repleader* is to pleade againe that which was once pleaded before. 1651 tr. *Davies' Abridgm. Coke's Rep.* III. 54 After demurrer no repleader may be without consent of parties 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 395 Whenever a repleader is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo*. 1820 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* II. s.v.

Replea·t (*rɪ-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pleat again.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art. Paint.* (1716) 143 Raphael also had much of that way in his first works, in which we behold many small Foldings often repleated.

Repleat, obs. form of REPLETE *a.* and *v.*

Repleave, variant of REPLEVE *v. Obs.*

Repleccio,u)n, obs. forms of REPLETION.

†**Reple·dge,** *sb. Obs.*—[1] [f. next.] Replevin.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Undersheriff* 96 A terrible pudder hee keepes with his repledges and distresses.

Repledge (*rɪple·dʒ*), *v.*[1] Also 5 **-plegge**, 6 *Sc.* **-plege**, 7 *Sc.* **-pleadge**. [ad. OF. *repleger*, *-eer*, *-ier* to give or become surety for (a person), f. *re-* RE- and *pleger* to PLEDGE. Hence also med.L. *replegiare*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To take *out* of pawn again. *Obs.*—[1]

1479 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 255, I payed v. marke ..to replegge owte my gowne off velwett and other geer.

2. *Sc. Law.* **a.** To withdraw (a person or cause) from the jurisdiction of another court to one's own, upon pledge that justice shall be done. Also *absol.* Now only *Hist.* (abolished in 1747).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* v. vii, He .commandit thaim to punis na thing bot small crimes; all hie offencis to be replegit to his gret justice 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 241 They and thair brether heraldis hes bene .. examit and repledgit fra all maner of inferiour judges to thair awin propir judge 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 158 He quha repledges to his awin Court any man quhom he sould not repledge..sall be in the kings mercie. 1693 STAIR *Inst.* (ed. 2) IV. XXXVII. § 4 All Sheriffs, Stewarts, Bullies of Royalty [etc.] have criminal Jurisdiction, .. but they cannot Repledge. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 27 Any power or privilege of repledging from the sheriffs or stewarts court. 1885 W. ROSS *Aberdour & Inchcolme* i. 22 He could even repledge from the Sheriff and had a right to all the moveables of delinquents.

transf. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 5 His Sone, our Sauiour, .. Repleadgeand his presonaris with his hart blude

†**b.** To take back or take over (something forfeited or impounded) on proper security; to replevy. *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb Sign* s.v. *Recognition*, To craue and aske fra his superiour the saides landes to him to borgh, that is to repledge them. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. David II* 37 b, Gif any man will repledge the poynd within the saidis three dayes; the poynd salbe lettin to borgh.

Reple·dge (*rɪ-*), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] To pledge again.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcviii, The jewels were .. purchased, pawned, relieved, and re-pledged by the agent. 1866 *Law Rep.* 1 Q. B. Div. 589 If the pawnee may repledge the pawn, the sub-pledgee may do the same. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 6/1 [He] repledged the Liberal party to the fair and just demand for Home Rule.

Reple·dger. *Sc. Law.* [f. REPLEDGE *v.*[1]] One who repledges. Also *fig.*

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 89 Our Iudge turneth our repledger, by his mercy rescuing us from Iustice. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 31 In which Case, the Repledger, if he failed to do Justice upon him, in due time, tined his Court for Year and Day. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 851 On the ground that the alleged offence had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction.

‖ **Replegiare.** *Obs. Law.* [med.L.: see REPLEDGE *v.*[1]] = REPLEVIN *sb.*

[1285 *Act* 13 *Edw. I.* c. 11 (*Stat Westm.*), Per commune breve quod dicitur Replegiare.]

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 252/1 As they should doe in Replegiare bytwene comen persones. 1515 *Act* 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Every Advowaunt..that makyth avowrie .to any oder person or persons in any replegiare, secound delyverance [etc.]. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen VIII.* c. 19 § 4 Defendants in the said Writs of Replegiare. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (1657) 284 He cannot take the Distress out of the Pound, but ought to sue a Replegiare.

†**Replegia·tion.** *Obs. Sc. Law.* Also 7 **repledg-**, **repladg-**. [ad. med.L *replegiātion-em*, noun of action f. prec.] The action of repledging.

1574 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 311 When we sought the priuiledge of replegiatioun of the vniversitie from the civill jugement, yee would not grant it to us. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I*, 30 b, At the day of the replegiation, that is, at the day quhen the defender sould haue repledged the lands..and repledged them not. 1641 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 101 Ane chartour off the.. creatioun of burgesses and of the repladgiation of thair comburgessis. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) Index.

†**Reple·ndish,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **replendyssh**. [f. OF. *replendiss-*, *replendir*: see RESPLENDISH *v.*] *intr.* To shine with splendour. Hence †**Reple·ndishing** *ppl. a.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 213 In his breast there was replendishyng The shinyng Venus. 1517 WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* A ij b, Our auncyent faders here before dyde not lerne theyr repplendysshynge scyence in the multytude of bookes.

So †**Reple·ndishant** *ppl. a.* [see -ANT.]

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. (Percy Soc.) 112 The mone..is fyre replendysshaunte, In the longe nyght with rayes radyaunte.

Reple·nish, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] A fresh supply (of money); a refill.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 75, I know you took it queer that I did not stand it, when you wanted a replenish last week. 1881 W. P. LENNOX *Plays, Players*, etc. II. i. 9, I gave assent for a replenish of the glass.

Replenish (*rɪple·nɪʃ*), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **replenys**, 5 **-ysch**, 5-6 **-ysh(e**, **-yssh(e**; 4-5 **replenisch**, **-issh**, 6 **-ishe**, 4- **replenish** (also 5 **-esch**, 6 **-esh**; 5 **repleinsch**, **-pleynsch**, 6 ? **repylnyssh**). See also REPLESHED and REPLEVISH *v.*[2] [f. OF. *repleniss-*, lengthened stem of *replenir*: see RE- and PLENISH.]

I. In pa. pple., denoting a condition or state.

1. Fully or abundantly stocked *with* things or animals (†also sometimes extended to persons). ? *Obs.* (very common *c* 1535–1660, in a great variety of contexts.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 8908 Fayr bygyngs on ilka syde, ..with alkyn ryches replenyst *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Pus es all þe cuntriee replenyscht with swilk maner of fewles. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 169 When kynge Cirus hade fixede his tentes, repleneschede with victelles [etc.]. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Horseh.* (1768) 17 That these gardeines maye be..well replenyshed with trees, and all maner of thynges. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 b, A Country replenished with Gentlemen of good houses, and good house keepers. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 421 This religious house was..replenished with blacke Nunnes. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV (1722) 362 The Waters of the Antediluvian Earth were much more replenish'd, nay, crouded with Fish than now they are. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I (1801) 127 It is probable they are replenished with intellectual beings dwelling in bodies.

b. Provided, furnished, or supplied *with* something. Also without const. ? *Obs.*

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 At suche time as the saide olde fowle be mouted and not replenished with fethers to flie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 27 His intellect is not replenished, hee is onely an animall. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 137 Whence Infants speak not before their mouths are replenished with teeth. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 266 Cattle and Fowl, wherewith the Country-Farmer is replenished. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 367 These vast and irregular heights, being copiously replenished with water.

†**2.** Filled, fully imbued, pervaded or possessed, *with* some quality or condition. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I pr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.), They trowen þat I haue had affinite to malefice,..bycause þat I am replenysshed and fulfylled [L. *imbutus*] with thy thechinges. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 63/1 Iosue the sone of Num was replenyssyd with the spyrite of wisdom. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. XXIV. 174 Couetyse persons shalbe replenysshed with all confusyon & penury 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 44 Death..is an entring into an eternal life replenished with all joye, solace, and pleasure. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 1. 127 A soule altogether depriued of vertue, and replenished with vice 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* 271 How happily is hee replenished with knowledge and goodnesse! 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 226 Peter being now replenish'd with the Holy Ghost.

3. Physically or materially filled *with* some thing or things, people, etc. Also (in later use) without const.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 52, I shalle sodaynly make the ayer to wexe obscure, replenysshed with hayle. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 55 Suche owlde caues of the mynes as haue byn dygged, are ageyne replenysshed with vie. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 74 All the streetes were replenished with people which stoode gaping and wondering. 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 221 Generally all the earth is replenished with Brimstone. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvii. 246 The Ore of Copper..hath a leaden colour, replenished with certain yellow veins. 1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Philem.* 33 They found, 'Twas still replenish'd to the top, As if they ne'er had touch'd a drop. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 308 Thou alone .. Drink'st not by measure. No, thy goblet stands Replenish'd still.

†**4.** Full, made full, *of* something. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 93 A gude ile and full replenischt of many maners of ricches. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* I. 695 Every day Repleinsched they were Of the holy gost. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxxii. 60 At sondry tymes whenne the sayd Countre was replenyshed of people. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 684 Of whose valiaunt actes.. their eares had manye times bene fylled and replenished.

†**b.** Possessed *of* something. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224/1 Forsomoche that as well the Kyng.., as other Lordes herebefore have ben gretely replenysshed of Markes and Games of Swannes.

II. In ordinary transitive uses.

†**5.** To make full *of*, to fill, to stock or store abundantly *with*, persons or animals. = FILL *v.* 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 846 Trewe effect of mariage.. replenysseth hooly chirche of good lynage. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) IX. 102 Thei wolde lye with here Fadre. for to replenyschen the World aзen with Peple. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CLXXII 247 This man made the newe forest, and replenysshed it with wylde bestes. 1530 PALSGR. 687/1, I have replenysshed my pastours with catail, and my pondes with fysshe. 1596 BACON *Max.* 4 *Use Com. Law* I. iv. (1636) 23 But [I] am without any remedy except I replenish the ground again with Deere.

†**b.** To provide fully *with* something. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, God wrought..the effectes of his mercy in replenysshynge them with his benefytes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XXXII 13 Geue thanks vnto him that hath replenished the with his goodes 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 30 His riches doo replenish eurie one with his goods.

†**6.** To occupy (a place) as inhabitants or settlers, to inhabit; to people. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12414 Mony weghes thedur went, & wond in the toune, And Replenished the place & the playn londis 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi 36 Daily they grow, and daily forth are sent Into the world, it to replenish more. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 13 They were mightily increased in..Germanie, replenishing euerie quarter and part thereof. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 460 The vacant habitations were replenished by a new colony.

b. To occupy the whole of (a space or thing); = FILL *v.* 7. Now *rare*.

1563 *Homilies* II *Idolatry* III. (1859) 216 God is a pure Spirit, infinite, who replenisheth Heaven and Earth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1357 The more she saw the blood his cheeks replenish The more she thought [etc.]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 93 The Quicksilver cannot totally replenish and fill the Tube again. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 295 Nothing but honour, and kindness, and contentment would replenish the world 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Scipio Æmilianus*, etc., Wks. 1853 II. 249/2 A light, the pure radiance of which cheered and replenished the whole heart.

†**7.** To fill with food; to satisfy, satiate. Also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlviii. 377 Nethir mete ne drynk haue we non;. For the vessel vs repleynscheth not here. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 All the appetytes of man shall be replenysshed with all goodnes. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* X. (1893) 51 When I had wel replenished my self with wine. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 251 Wherewith she is watered and replenished, as the Earth with rain from Heaven.

†**8.** To fill (a place or space) *with* something. = FILL *v.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 Ye are worthy that the ayer be replenisshed with callynges and of voyses. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 b, With pitefull scriches she repleneshyd the hole mancion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. vii. (1614) 372 Replenishing the way betweene the Temple and Pallace, with offerings of gold, siluer [etc.]. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 134 They drew out the braines at the nostrils,. replenishing the same with pre-seruatiue spices.

†**b.** To fill (a person, the heart, etc.) *with* some feeling or quality. *Obs.*

c 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I. II. 7 The delay wherof so replenysheth my herte with hevynes, that I can take no reste. 1552 *Bk Com. Prayer, Ordering Deacons*, Replenishe them so with the trueth of thy doctryne. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 68 The immortall joy wherewith shee should replenish all her subjects.

†**c.** To fill (the mind) *with* some occupation.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V* 35 b, Thei determined..to replenishe the kynges brayne with some pleasante study.

9. To fill up again; to restore to the former amount or condition.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* ii. 38 The naked Sea Nymphs ride Within the ouzie pooles, replenisht euery Tide 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 19 July, Full of wants of money and much stores to buy, for to replenish the stores, and no money to do it with. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III vii. 370 His stores replenished, and an additional stock of provisions on board. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 301 The coffers of such a company must require..a more constant and uninterrupted exertion of expense in order to replenish them. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* v. 68 Susan was always ready to replenish the wallets and fill the cans. 1833 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 185 She took the little silver spoon, and replenished my inkstand with water.

†**b.** To fill up (a vacant office). *Obs. rare.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* II. 229 Petrus Morosus, whom Charles had drawen from the Cell, to replenish the vacant See. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 40 Though all vacancies are replenished by Ministers of the Gospel, yet the succession of the Authority was in the Bishops.

III. 10. *intr.* To become filled; to attain to fullness; to increase. *rare.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 76 The City of Athens began to replenish daily more and more, by mens repairing thither from all parts. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* 80 Her Coffers began to replenish, Her Subjects were rich. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 308 He does not luxuriate and replenish, and promise to bloom again.

Hence **Reple·nishing** *vbl. sb.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* C ij, The replenisshynge of the stomake by fumes and humidites. 1611 FLORIO, *Riempitura*, a filling, a replenishing.

Reple·nished, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Full; perfect; restored to fullness.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 18 We smothered The most replenished sweet worke of Nature. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 79 The most replenish'd Villaine in the World. 1641 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Song Sol.* vi. iv. 24 More faire then the replenisht Moon.

Reple·nisher. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who replenishes or refills.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 378 One God euerlasting,..replenisher of all things euery where. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* iii. 136 The contribution in times of peace, of eunuchs and replenishers of the Persian harems. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl* 14 May 307/1 The Finisher of delights, and the Replenisher of tombs.

2. *Elect.* A device for increasing or maintaining a charge in certain apparatus.

1867 in Dredge *Electr. Illum.* (1882) I. App cxxv, An auxiliary generator, termed a replenisher. 1881 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* XXIV. 435 My 'replenisher' for multiplying and maintaining charges in Leyden jars for heterostatic electrometers.

Reple·nishingly, *adv. rare.* [f. pres. pple of Replenish *v.*] In such a manner as to replenish.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 57 The manor of God his being alone is to be in euerie place indefinitiuely, repletiuely or replenishingly. 1625 Donne *Serm.* Wks V. 16 God is replenishingly everywhere, but most contractedly and workingly in the temple

Replenishment (rɪple·nɪʃmĕnt). [-ment.]

1. The fact of being replenished. *rare* —1.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 b, The fode of aungels is moost perfyte possessyon & replenysshement of all glory

2. That which replenishes; a fresh supply.

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 512 Wanting divers necessaries and a replenishment both of seamen and soldiers. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* xiv. I. 161 [To] exhaust from the earth the whole of the replenishment which it received in the day. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* ii, Jack ordered a replenishment of punch.

3. The act or process of replenishing

1802 Paley *Nat Theol* xxvi. (1804) 522 The provision which was originally made for continuing the replenishment of the world 1862 Lytton *Str Story* xx. Principles similar to those which Liebig has applied to the replenishment of an exhausted soil.

† **Reple·nty,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [f. Re- 5 a + Plenty *sb.*] *trans.* To return plenteously.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [i.] lxxxi. She [Hope] blythes the Farmer, does his graine commit To Earth, which with large vse replentieth it

† **Reple·shed,** *ppl. a. Obs rare.* Also **replesshyd.** [var. of *replenished*, either by further reduction of the form *replenshed*, or by association with L. *replēre.*] Filled, full.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St Kath.* IV. 517 The temple-gatis ..Soo ful replesshed no man may entre there. *c* 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1649 And [when] ful replesshyd I exhorte the [=thee] fflesshly lustys and bathis to ffle.

Replete (rɪplī·t), *a.* Also 4 5 **repleet,** 5-6 **-plet,** (5 **reyplete**), 6 *Sc.* -pleit(e, 6-7 **-pleate,** 6-8 **-pleat.** [a. F. *replet, replète* (14th c., Oresme), or ad. L. *replētus*, pa. pple. of *replēre* to fill: cf. Complete *a.*]

1. Physically or materially filled *with* († or full *of*) some thing or substance. Also without const.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T* 137 Ware the sonne in his ascencion Ne fynde yow nat repleet of humours hoote. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 135 þro whiche stoppenge the pleyne growndes of Egipte be replete with watei *c* 1491 *Chast. God tes Chyld.* 20 The weder is full colde, therfore . the wycked humours ben styred and make the stomocke replete. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* IX. ii, Ane well sprang up..with sic haboundance of blud, that all the stretis wer repleite thairof. 1599 A M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 113/2 Infuse theron the expressede oyle, till the glasse be wholy repleate. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 106 Sweet Gardens, repleat with fragrant flowres. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 149 A golden ewer..Replete with water from the crystal springs. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos* (1776) II. 3 All places on the surface of the earth are replete with air. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* ii. 30 Much younger rocks replete with organic remains. 1889 Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* xxiv. (ed. 4) 195 Making the peritonæum to protrude..as a pouch, which, when replete, resembled a cyst.

b. Filled to satisfaction *with*, full *of*, food or drink; satisfied, sated, gorged.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 161 Herodes,..Whan he of wyn was repleet at his feeste. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Cromes fallenge from the table of lordes, whiche replete lefte fragmente to theire childre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxv 76 They were all satysfyed and replete and had well dynyd. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 87 When by these and the like performances they were grown sufficiently replete, they would immediately depart. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* III. 134 So replete was she of the good things of the table, that Zaire stared at her in wonder. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 630 With the banquet replete..he had lain full length in his lair.

† c. Plethoric, fat, stout. *Obs.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1336 Seeing that the fatnesse of his repleat bodie would not suffer them to take away his life presently. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. I. xv, They are more plump and replete in their Bodies..than those that drink altogether Wine. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 12 The Patient being of a strong and replete Habit of Body.

2. Filled *with* († full *of*), abundantly supplied or provided *with*, in various lit. and fig. uses.

1382 Wyclif *Phil.* iv. 18, I am repleet with tho thingis takun of Epafrodite. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.) 6236 Of alle vertwes sche is Repleet. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 16 Where is now thy hyze palleys, reyplete Of reches..? 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 201 Eternall tribulation, and infinite calamitie, repleat with all euills. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 132 It is repleate with all the blessings, earth can giue to man. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Wks. 1751 I 8 A good sizeable Volume..replete with Discoveries equally valuable for their Novelty and Use. 1764 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 161 Those denunciations of ruin with which their orations are replete. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* xi (1848) 149 The very air seems replete with humming and buzzing melodies.

b. Fully imbued or invested *with* some quality or property.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II 217 The lyfe of noon other thynge is more frayle, replete with moste infirmite. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 60, I followed her into a temple ferre, Replete wyth joy. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 916 2, I am but a wretch replet with miserie. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 409 He was repleate with all abhominable vices. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* II. xlv. 303 If the Body is repleat with strength, the Sick, without doubt, will escape and not die. 1777 Priestley *Disc. Philos. Necess.* 204, I have shewn .that the system of immaterialism is replete with absurdity. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 566 The proceedings..appeared to be replete with irregularity and injustice. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xvii. 221 Perspicuous in meaning and replete with practical instruction

† 3. Filled or crowded *with* people. *Obs*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. iii. (S T.S.) I. 249 The tempillis war replete with men and women. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. i, The realm of France Replete with princes of great parentage 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* IV. 122 Don Eulavio's house..he founde open and repleate with servants.

4. Full, entire, perfect, complete.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II iii. 183 To whom I promise A counterpoize; If not to thy estate, A ballance more repleat 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 425 Among the subordinate characters, not one is drawn with more replete originality than that of Owen Glendower.

Replete (rɪplī·t), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 7 -pleat, 6 *Sc.* -pleit. [f L. *replēt-*, ppl. stem of *replēre*: see prec.]

† 1. *trans.* To fill *with* something; to crowd, stuff, cram. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 243 The waterleches didde replete the cite of Neapolis with a multitude infinite. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* H, Stronge wyne. vehementlye enflameth a mans body & repleteth the heed 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S.) 129 Than Calfis and brint Sacrifice Thy Aulter sall repleit. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 50 It repleteth their stomackes with crude and phlegmaticke humors. 1669 Cokaine *Poems* 237 They that are gluttons, and love meat,..The greasy Cook shops may repleat.

refl 1636 Quarles *Elegy. Sir J. Cæsar*, Repleat thyself with everlasting Manna.

† b. To fill, stock, or people (a place) *with* things, animals, or persons. *Obs.*

c 1540 Boorde *The Boke for to Lerne* B iij b, A fayre gardyn repleatyd with herbes. *Ibid.*, A parke repletyd with dere. 1547 — *Introd. Knowl* xxxviii. (1870) 217 Egipt is repleted now with infydele alyons.

† c. To fill (a place) *with* noise, or with a report. *Obs. rare.*

1573 Twyne *Æneid* XI. Gg iv b, With wofull cries and piteous shoutes the town they do repleat. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V 229 Your placid Life, here inaudite before, Repletes the Town of Lugdun.

† 2. To fill (a person, the mind, etc.) *with* some property or quality. Also without const. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 30 Y felte me repletyd there in the resceyuing of tho discyplynys 1542 Becon *Pathw Prayer* xxx. Wks. 1564 I 83 That thou mayest be repleted wyth the knowledge of spirituall thynges. 1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 6 It also repleteth the mind with such a treasurie of discourse. 1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* II. iii, He not desire the Muses to repleat My willing genius with poetick heat.

† b. In *pa. pple.* of a period of time. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 116 Another sort, adiudged that prevent time, to be moste repleted with perilles. 1583 Ann Dowriche in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II 359 Repleated oft with wandring change Recount your life to be.

3. To replenish; to fill again. *rare.*

1704 D'Urfey *Abradatus & Panthea* i, Scarce had the pale Empress of the night .. twice repleted shone serene and bright. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 155 [Hamathites] were transported into Samaria by the Assyrians to replete that depopulated district.

Hence **Reple·ted** *ppl. a.*, † well-fed.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii P 34. 282 They preferr'd a repleated slavery, before a hungry freedom.

Repleteness (rɪplī·tnes) Also 7 **repleat-.** [f. Replete *a.* + -ness.] The condition of being replete; repletion, fullness, † corpulence.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxiii. 393 We are subject vnto a repleatnesse of humours. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Polititian* (1860) 27 An indicium of..his repleatnesse of insippid aierial and light whimsies. 1769 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 128/1 His age, stature, and repleteness, allowing him but little agility. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* Prel., They tell us that there is a constant tendency in the book to accumulate excess of substance, and such repleteness [etc.].

† **Reple·tiate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. Replete *a.*] *trans.* To satiate, satisfy.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 381 Two or three Trees being pierced, in an hours space [they] repletiate the greediest appetite.

Repletion (rɪplī·ʃən). Forms: 4-5 **replecioun,** 5-6 **replecion, -yon,** (5 **replicion, -ioun,** 6 **replesion**), 6- **repletion**; also 4-5 **replecio(u)n,** 6 **replexion.** [a. OF. *repletion* (mod.F. *réplétion*), *replection* (1314), *replexion* (1411), or ad. late L. *replētiōn-em*, n. of action from *replēre*: cf. Replete *a.*]

1. The action of eating or drinking to excess; surfeit; the condition of body arising from this; † also, a full plethoric condition or habit of body.

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 17 Repleccion ne made hire neuere sik, Attempree diete was al hir phisik. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol, Ipocras tellith Full repliciouns of metes sleith mo men then ony swerde or knyfe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 54 The rednesse and hete the whyche was in my face and in my bodye . douteles was of the feruent replecyon of wyne dronkyn before 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* IX. (1870) 250 Replecyon [*v.r.* replexion] or a surfet is taken as well by gurgytacyons, or to moche dronkynge, as by epulacyon. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cxxxiii. (1636) 135 Kid flesh..can cause none inflammation nor repletion. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 320 All this chiefly proceeds from Repletion, and too much Nourishment, and unconcocted matter. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III ii. 313 We were neither disordered nor even loaded by this repletion 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 329 A sense of heaviness in the stomach, resembling slight repletion. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 251 Everybody goes home to sit at table, and eat to repletion of an abundant repast.

fig. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxiii 393 Of such like repletion are States often seene to be sicke 1791 Burke *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1792 III 361 Your malady, in this respect is a disorder of repletion. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sciences* 289 Our medical authority offers no solution of the difficulty, but sends us straight to the madhouse for a repletion of similar marvels

2. The fact or condition of being filled up, stuffed full, or crowded.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* V xiii (Bodl MS.), þe nose is somtyme isette by folnes and replecion of stinkinge and corrupt humours. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) C vj b, If there be replecion of fleum in ye head first ye must purge with pilles of cochie 1562 Bullein *Bulwarke, Dial. Soarnes & Chir* (1579) 9 b, That in fyne, replecion and tencion of all the course of the vaynes doe come by the meanes of the aboundance of bloud. 1791 Bentham *Panopt.* I. I 49 When the establishment is in this state of repletion. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II xxxviii. 346 The body of the house was filled to repletion by adults.

3. The action of filling up; the filling *of* a cavity or receptacle. ? *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* 87 Nor is it only the exclusion of ayre by water, or repletion of cavities possessed thereby which causeth a pot of ashes to admit so great a quantity of water [etc.]. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 161 Which vacancy you may again supply with other wine..; which repletion must be reiterated *c* 1790 Imison *Sch Art* I. 148 An increase of weight will be found from a repletion ..of the vacuities of the fresh water with saline particles.

† b. That which serves to fill. *Obs. rare* —1.

1760 72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 116 Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, will then become co-embodied in this divine body; they will be the repletion of it.

4. The satisfaction of a desire or want.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 297 That spendeth through necessity twelve Houres for a course Repletion of his Hunger. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* i. P 5 Projecting the gratifying those desires in whose repletion we placed our happiness. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 95 So [it] prevents and anticipates that Repletion, which our Lord promises 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph* xlii (1870) II. 450 If pleasure be the repletion of a want contrary to nature, that which contains the repletion will contain the pleasure.

Hence † **Reple·tional** *a Obs rare* —1.

1562 Bullein *Bulwarke, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* II b, It is called repleccionall, when the humours increase beyonde their due measure

† **Reple·tive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *repletif, -ive*, or late L. *repletivus* (Priscian): see Replete *a.* and -ive.] Causing repletion, replenishing.

1611 Cotgr., *Repletif*, repletive, replenishing filling. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xlii 2 And his fulness is not only repletive, but diffusive. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xix. (1850) 397 Faith..is repletive in the whole house at once, as in one room, and that a stately palace. 1733 Watts *Philos. Ess., Ontology* (1734) 382 God's Omnipresence..hath been termed his repletive Presence.

Hence † **Reple·tively** *adv. Obs.*

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 49 He is able repletiuely and by speciall operation, to dwell in mans spirit for euer. 1621 Lodge *Summary of Du Bartas* 291 Shee [the soul] is not in the body repletiuely, for that appertaineth to him onely who filleth all things.

Reple·tory, *a. rare* —1. [f. as Replete *v.* + -ory.] Repletive.

1853 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss* App. iii. C 774 A University, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its 'mental dietetic' is tonic, not repletory.

† **Reple·ve,** *v. Obs. Law.* Also 6 **repleave,** 7 **replieve.** [ad. OF. *replevir* to Replevy.]

1. *trans.* To replevy; to bail out. Also *fig.* Hence **Reple·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1592 *Termes Lawes* s.v. *Replevin.* Hee shall haue this writ directed to the sherife yt he cause him to be repleued. 1615 Manwood *Lawes Forrest* xxii. § 5. 210 b, How many kinds of attachments of the forest there bee: and of Repleuing of persons attached. *a* 1628 Preston *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 23 If a condemned person..should bee repleeved or ransomed by another *a* 1644 Quarles *Sol Recant.* Sol. v. 28 And Grace shall here replieve what Grief distrains.

2. *intr.* To bring an action of replevin.

1638 Earl of Cork in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 54 Ned Stowt hath promised me to paie me..xxiij^li due unto me for 23 yeares arrears of Rathnolan, for which he was destreigned, and he repleved.

Repleven, obs. form of Replevin *sb.*

Repleviable (rɪple·viăb'l), *a. Law.* [f. Replevy *v.* + -able.] Replevisable.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 7 Such distresses are partly analogous to the antient distress at common law, as being repleviable and the like. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 303 Goods are only repleviable when taken by way of distress.

Replevin (rĭple·vin), *sb. Law.* Also 5 -yn(g, 6 -yne, -en, 6–7 -ine. [a. AF. *replevin(e*, f. OF. *replevir* to REPLEVY: hence also Anglo-L. *replevina* (13th c.). Cf. PLEVIN.]

1. The restoration to, or recovery by, a person of goods or chattels distrained or taken from him, upon his giving security to have the matter tried in a court of justice and to return the goods if the case is decided against him.

[1347-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 218/2 Que les Baillifs del dit Wapentak denierent la replevine au Baillif le dit Counte de Huntingdon.] 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 35 That aftir the distresse taken the undirshreve be spoke with all that he make no replevyn with out agrement or apoyntement taken, that the right of the lond may be undirstand. 1471 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 345 The Mair and Bailliffes for the tyme beyng make replevyng to every person or persones that will compleyn to them. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlvii. 120 b, If a shyryfe by a repleuyn deliuer other beastes than were distreyned [etc.]. 1623 DALTON *Office Sheriffs* 163 b, So that by this former statute..the Sherife may breake open a mans castle, or house, to make a Replevin. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 641 Having sued forth a writ of Replevin, the proper remedy in Law to regain the possession of his Goods 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 145 The restitution of the goods themselves so wrongfully taken.. is effected by action of replevin. 1809 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 710/2 Attempts have..been made to wrest from the collectors by writs of replevin..property detained or seized by said collectors 1863 H. COX *Institl.* II. ix. 522 One remedy for unlawful taking is by action of replevin.

attrib. 1862 *Stat. of Vermont* xv. c. 36 § 28 *marg.*, Replevin bond to be sued within one year. *Ibid.* xxx. c. 94 § 40 [The liquor] shall be held by such officer until the final determination of the replevin suit.

fig. *a* 1636 LYDE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 10 Take therefore from me what learning you will, distraine it, and impound it at your pleasure, I will never trouble you with Replevin. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III (1735) 59 Since I am trapt thus, Like a poor beast that wanted better pasture, There is no Replevin, and I must to pound.

b. Const. *of* the thing distrained.

a 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 399/1 The owners of the said Catell may never come to have replevyn of thaym. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Yf the lorde..dystrayn upon the same maners..for any suche rentes..and replevyne thereof be sued. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xxiii. 248 In diuerse other cases, as in Repleuine of Cattell vpon a distresse. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 161 When the Lord hath distrained, and Replevin is made of the distress by writ or by Plaint. 1738 *Act* 11 *Geo II*, c. 19 § 23 To prevent vexatious Replevins of Distresses taken for Rent. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 400/2 The third form of replevin, and the only one now in use, is replevin of goods.

† c. The bailing of, or bail for, a person. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 55 Bailement, mainprise or manucaption, and replevine..they bee indifferently used to expresse that surette which the prisoner is to finde. 1618 DALTON *Countr. Just* 269 Mainprise, or Repleuin, is the suing or deliuerie of a Man, out of prison, by finding suerties. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (1657) 524 The said J. was not to be found in my bailiwick, so that I could make no replevin of the said J. by any means.

transf. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 409 The soules of the wicked..were haled to judgement..without any replevin or manumission for ever.

2. A writ empowering a person to recover his goods by replevin.

1465 *Paston Lett* II. 191 On Monday next..ther com Pynchemor to Haylesdon with a replevyn, whych was made in Harleston ys name as Understeward of the Duche. 1592 *Termes Lawes* s.v., Repleum is a writ, and it lyeth when any man distrayneth an other for rent or other thing...Also if it be in any franchise or bailiwike, the partie shall haue a Repleuin of the Shirife direct to the bailife of the same franchise. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 145 b, If the beastes of diuers seuerall men be taken, they cannot ioyne in a Replegiare but euery one must haue a seuerall Repleuyn. *a* 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 83 Replevin ought to be certain in setting forth the Number and Kinds of the Cattle distrained. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1099 Of the Duty of the Sheriff in the Execution of the Replevin.

3. An action arising out of a case in which goods have been distrained or taken and replevied.

1515 *Act 7 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 As the playntyf shuld have doo yf they had recoueryd in the seid Replevyne. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xliv. 80 b, Ygnorance shall excuse him of domages in a Repleuyn. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 145 b, And so in a Repleuyn it is a good plea to say that the property is to the Plaintife and to a stranger 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg Necess.* 331 Most of that little which appears of the use or pleading of Protections in our Law-books or Records ..were in Pleas or Actions concerning Lands, or Replevins, &c. but few in personal Actions, or Actions of Debt. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. vii, He talked of nothing but Actions upon the case, Returns, .Venire facias, Replevins. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 413 Upon a replevin the writ of Execution is that *de retorno habendo*. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 444 Where a person brought a replevin for taking his cattle, the defendant avowed [etc.]. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 636 In English jurisprudence both parties are said to be equally plaintiffs and equally defendants in the actions called Quare impedit and Replevin.

† 4. *transf.* The reclaiming of goods. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xxiii. (1636) 254 When the goods of attainted citizens were adjudged and given away by Sulla unto others,..the replevin of them did doubtlessly endanger the greene raw peace of the state.

Replevin (rĭple·vin), *v. Law.* [f. prec.]

† 1. *trans.* = REPLEVY *v.* 1. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 532 The Statute of Westminster, which saith, That the Sheriffs and others in some cases may not replevin men in Prison.

2. = REPLEVY *v.* 2. Now only *U. S.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. *Lady's Answ.* 4 That you're a Beast..Is no strange News,..At least to me, who once..Did from the Pound Replevin you. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Nov., I hear the owners are so impudent, that they design to replevin them by law. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 P 9 To enable her to replevin her only cow, then in the pound by Squire Bluster's order. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shad. N. York* 703 When goods are seized, an owner appears..to replevin the stock.

† b. = REPLEVY *v.* 2 b. *Obs.* ? *rare*⁻¹.

1720 SWIFT *Let. to Chetwode* 30 Jan., You can pound the Cattle that trespass on your grounds, tho' the next Justice replevins them.

Replevisable (rĭple·visăb'l), *a. Law.* Also 6–7 -isable(s)h-. [a. AF. *replevis(s)able*: see REPLEVISH *v.*1 and -ABLE.] That may be replevied.

[1275 *Stat. Westm.* c. 15 La gent que ne sunt mie replevisables, et..ceaus que estoient replevisables.]

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlii 100 b, If he lette any to repleuyn that be nat repleuysshable & thereof be attaynt, he shall leue the office. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xxiii. 262 It becommeth Iustices of the Peace to be very circumspect in graunting Baile..for feare of wrong by denying it to him that is repleuisable. 1629 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 28, I will admit That a man committed by the King is not replevisable by the Sheriff. 1641 *Ibid* III. (1692) I. 341 Sir Thomas Trevor. did..Declare the said Chambers his Goods not to be Replevisable. *a* 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 92 Cattle taken in Withernam are not replevisable 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 314 In cases not bailable by a justice of peace, nor replevisable by the common writ. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, The felon..not being replevisable under the statute of the 3d of King Edward.

† **Reple·vish,** *v.*1 *Obs. law.* Also 5 -yssh, 6 -ise. [f. *replevis-*, lengthened stem of OF. *replevir* to REPLEVY.] *trans.* To replevy.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/2 Distresses that been lafte and takyn for the comyn godes, not acquyte ne replevyssshed. 1554–5 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 13 § 1 Persons, which for any Offence bee declared not to be replevisable [*v.r.* replevised] or bayled by the statute of Westminster. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Replevish is to let one to mainprise vpon Suretie.

† **Reple·vish,** *v.*2 *Obs.* In 5 -issh, -ysh. [var. of REPLENISH *v.*, either by misreading of *n* as *v*, or under the influence of the I.. perf. *replēvī*.] *trans.* To replenish.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23585 Lich a desert or places wilde, wher no man hath lust to bilde, Replevisshed of al ordure. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 24 Fully replevyshed wyth cherytablyness-e. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret* 99 There are thingis that makith the body fatte..that is, rest and replevisshyng of dyuerse metis.

Reple·visor. [See REPLEVISH *v.*1 and -OR 1.] 'One who replevies' (Ogilvie 1882).

Replevy (rĭple·vi), *sb. law.* Now *rare.* Also 5 7 -ie. [i. next.]

1. A writ of replevin. = REPLEVIN 2.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 194 The baly bad hym kete a replevy of his mayster and he wold seive it. 1497 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 11 Your said oratour sent vnto the Shirif for a replevie..the which replevie was deliuered to the same sir John. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 10 b, The sherife where the catell is shall make and serue the repleuy. 1554–5 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 12 § 1 No Cattell shalbe impounded in severall places, wherby the Owner shalbe constreyned to sue severall Replevis for the delyverye of the said Distresse so taken at one tyme. *a* 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 90 The Owner of the Cattle must go to the County Clerk..for a Replevy to be directed to the Bailiffs to replevy them.

2. = REPLEVIN *sb.* 1 and 1 b.

1554–5 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 12 § 1 Deputies so appointed..shall have aucthorite in the Shriffes name to make Replevies and Delyverance of suche Distresses. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 16 Wee will nowe impounde them and answere them when he bringeth a writte of repleuie to fetche them out. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 1 145 b, Yet he may haue a Writ of Repleuy to the Sherife. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii (1739) 162 The Sheriff must grant replevy if it be demanded, although formerly no replevy was without special Writ. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1099 If the party distrained upon, either sold or eloigned the distress after the replevy [etc.] 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* lxxiv III 122 The illegal increase of duties on importations by refusing replevies.

b. = REPLEVIN *sb.* 1 c. Also *transf.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Replevie*.. is vsed also for the bayling of a man. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol* II. xxxii, Too late Repentance comes: replevy cannot be from the strong iron grasp of vengeful Destiny. 1772 *Junius Lett* lxvii. (1788) 348 Coke..accurately distinguishes between replevy by the common writ, and bail by the King's Bench.

Replevy (rĭple·vi), *v. Law.* Also 6 -ie. [ad. OF. *replevir* (AF. also *replever*), f. *re-* RE- + *plevir* of doubtful origin; see PLEDGE. Hence also med.L. *replevire*.]

1. *trans.* a. To bail (a person), or admit to bail.

1554–5 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 13 § 1 No Justice.. shall lett to baile or maineprise any suche person or persons which be forbidden to be replevied or bayled by the statute of Westminster. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forrest* xxii. § 5. 215 To attach the said warden..to answer wherfore he hath not repleuied him yᵗ is so taken. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (1657) 524 The aforesaid D. is conveyed away ..., by which means I cannot replevy the said D. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 129 The writ *de homine replegiando* lies to replevy a man out of prison, or out of the custody of any private person. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 354 The first attempt to reform these various abuses, was by contracting the power of replevying felons.

fig. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 482 By using the Rosary she had obtained such favour in the eyes of the Virgin, that her soul was replevied.

2. To recover (cattle or goods) by replevin.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 7 Men..may haue writs for to replevy their cattell distrained and impounded by others. 1623 DALTON *Office Sheriffs* 166 It chanceth sometimes that the Tenant after that hee hath Repleuied his beasts, doth sell them away. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng* I. ii (1739) 89 If Cattle be taken by Distress, the party that will replevy them shall pay for the return of the Cattle. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 13 This is for the benefit of the tenants, that they may know where to find and replevy the distress. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1126 It will follow, that so long as the cause remains in the county court, the plaintiff may replevy the distress after non-suit there. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. § 1. 274 *note*, A person whose goods have been distrained seeks to replevy them.

b. Of the sheriff or bailiff: To recover for, or restore to, the owner by replevin. ? *Obs.*

1623 DALTON *Office Sheriffs* 166 b, Then the power of the sherife or his bailiffe ceaseth, so as they may not repleuie or deliuer them. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 145 b, Yet shall the Sherife repleuy the goods distreyned, for it is against the nature of such a distresse to be irrepleuisable. *a* 1683 [see REPLEVY *sb.* 1].

transf. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii 31 Yours the Waift by high prerogative. Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie It to replevie, and my sonne reprive.

3. *intr* or *absol.* To carry out the act of replevin.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Second deliverance*, After a returne of catel to him that distreined them, by reason of a default in the party that replevied. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 13 To replevy is, when a person distreined upon applies to the sheriff..and has the distress returned into his own possession. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1100 Although the statute of Westm. 2d. c. 2 is entirely silent as to a bond from the party replevying [etc.]. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 386 The period of five days is given by the statute to enable the tenant to replevy.

Hence **Reple·vying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xxiii. 248 Replevijng of the person of a man in case of Villenage. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Second deliverance*, For the repleuying of the same catell againe. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 44 In matter of law, every plain country-man knows what belongs to distraining, impounding, replevying. 1862 *Stat. of Vermont* xxx. c. 94 § 40 Any liquor seized shall not be delivered by the replevying officer to the claimant.

Replevyn(e, -yng, obs. ff. REPLEVIN *sb.*

Replevys(s)h, variants of REPLEVISH *v. Obs.*

† **Repli·al.** *Obs.* Also 6 -iall, -yal(l. [f. REPLY *v.* + -AL.] = REPLY *sb.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* D vj, Cocleus wryteth in hys former replyall to Bullynger. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil* Elegy iv, When for so many lines, I begged replyal. 1594 CARLW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 17 God speakes once ..and tarries not to a second repliall.

† **Repli·ant.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 -yant. [a. F. *repliant*, pres. pple. of *replier*: see REPLY *v.*] One who replies or makes a replication.

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 79 And for further replication saith, that the said H C. late father of this Repliant, was lawfully seised..of the said tenements. 1656 BOURNE *Def. Script.* 52 Mr. John Deacon, a solid and sharp Questionist, Replyant and Demandant.

Replica (re·plikă). [a. It. *replica*, f. *replicare*: see REPLY *v.*] A copy, duplicate, or reproduction of a work of art; properly, one made by the original artist.

1824 LADY MORGAN *Salvator Rosa* iii I. 105 He is said to have reproduced in numerous *replicas* [sic], the scenery of La Cava. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxii, A copy or *replica* of which piece Mr. Warrington fondly remembered in Virginia. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 193 The replica in the National Gallery, of 'the Ageny in the Garden'. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 31 If Miss Zembra would care to have a little replica of it, I should be happy to do that for her.

b. *transf.* A copy, reproduction, facsimile.

1865 OUIDA *Strathmore* i, How can they imagine an ill-done replica of ourselves can attract us! 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II ix. 205 Such theories often take the form of belief in the soul as a replica of the body. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 71 Each house..was a replica of the rest; one straight roof covering all.

† **Replicable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [See REPLICATION and -ABLE.] That may be replied to.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 303 Reputyng hym vnable To gainsay replycable Opinyons detestable Of heresy execrable.

Replicand: see REPLIQUE *v. Obs.*

† **Re·plicant.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *replicant-em*, pres. pple. of *replicāre*: see REPLY *v.*]

1. A fresh applicant. *rare*⁻¹.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 202 Upon the Neck of that comes another replicant, and he laies about him, beseeching him to bestow upon him some old shirt.

2. One who replies.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 193 Though this were indeed the divination of the bitter Replicant, and the intention of the Publisher. *c* 1642 *Contra-replicant's Compl.* 2 The next Art of our Replicant is to impose those his rude averments, which are most false and improbable. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 The ordinary divinity act should be constantly kept with three replicants.

Re·plicate, *sb. Mus.* [f. as next.] A tone one or more octaves above or below a given tone.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 5 This system of four sounds is only an octave higher than that of the first tetrachord and..the next is but a replicate of the second. 1846 in *North's Mem. Music* 34 *note*, [Vases] were tuned in harmonical proportions of fourths, fifths, and eights, with

their replicates. 1883 W. Pole in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 235/2 Replicates of notes in octaves are found to form parts of all musical scales.

Replicate (re·plikĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *replicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *replicāre*: see Reply *v.*]

1. *Bot.* Of a leaf, etc.: Folded back upon itself; also, folded so as to form a groove or channel (Ogilvie 1850).

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 410 *Replicate*; when the upper part is curved back and applied to the lower, as in the Aconite. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 379 Outer lobes subvalvate with replicate edges. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 394 Stigma simple or triple, minute and replicate.

2. *Entom.* Of the wings of certain insects: Provided with a joint by means of which the outer part folds back on the base. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Replicate (re·plikĕt), *v.* [f. L. *replicāt-*, ppl. stem of *replicāre*: see Reply *v.*]

1. To answer, reply; to say in answer. *rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 651 Quhen he had schawin his mynd to him in plane, This ilk Makdufe he replicat agane. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 73 They.., like rattes smothered in the holde, poorely replicated, 'with hunger, and hope, and thirst wee content our selues'. 1820 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 70 'Anything you please, Sir', replicated the waitère.

2. a. To repeat, reproduce (an action). *rare.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. x. 142 Our crosse commemorateth the popish crosse, replicateth in action the popish crossing. 1635, 1857 [see *Replicated* below].

b. To make a replica of (a picture, etc.).

1882 W. Sharp *Rossetti* III. 234 The *Proserpina* has been replicated five or six times.

3. To fold or bend back. Also *fig.*

1777 [see *Replicated* below]. 1880 [see Replication 3 c]. 1881 P. Robinson *Under the Punkah* 92 Better for him had his arms remained feet, his ears never been replicated.

Hence **Re·plicated** *ppl. a.*

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 127 Him, who by replicated good-turnes proclaimed..her faults and ingratitude. 1777 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 102 Aperture wrinkled; upper part replicated. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 43 Fire answering to fire as sound to sound, As though to match the replicated peals.

Repli·catile, *a. rare*—°. [f. as Replicate *a.* + -ile.] *Entom.* Capable of being folded back. 1825 Say *Gloss. Entom.* 29

Replication (replikē·ʃən). Also 4–5 **replicacioun,** 5–6 **-cion(e,** 6 **-cyon**; 4 **replycasion,** etc. [a. OF. *replication, -cion* (also *reppli-*), ad. L. *replicātiōn-em* folding back, repetition, (in legal use) reply, n. of action f. *replicāre* to unfold, reflect on, reply, f. *re-* Re- + *plicāre* to fold.]

1. The action of folding up or back; the result of this; a fold. *rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 82 (Camb. MS.), Ne fooldesthow nat to-gydere by replycasion of wordis a manere wondyrful cercle or enuyronynge. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 45 Sometyme by extension..otherwhiles by replication and enfoldyng therof..the eyes may both open and shut. 1857 Faraday *Exp. Res.* liii. 399 It.. may consist of an infinity of parts resulting from replications.

2. Reply, answer, rejoinder. † Also in phr. *without (any) replication*, without reply being allowed; without protest or opposition.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 988 My wyl is this for p'at conclusion, With outen any repplicacion, If that you liketh, take it for the beste. 1433 Lydg. *S. Edmund* II. 883 By a maner replicacioun Ech onto other gan crye in ther walkyng. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 203 Thow pes sottes a-3ens me make replycacyon, I woll suffer non to sprynge of pat kenred. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 478/1 To minystre mayster Tyndall so muche pleasaunte matter of replicacyon. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 88 The sentence pronounced against them .is foorthwith executed without any replication or appellation. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 11 To open my mouth by way of replication. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 238 The pitiful Prisoner suffered herself to bee bound .without the least Replication. 1729 Gay *Polly* II, Such raillery as this, my dear, requires replication. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 97 But, vanity apart, I am most happy in a promptitude of replication. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 265 This is retort, and replication about a phrase—a word—a nothing. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. vii. 105 The 'political adventurer'..excelled in quick and concise replication.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A reply, answer.

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4464, I wil lyke myn oppiniouu Make a replicacioun To that ye han rehersed here. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 Whereby that I myghte have answered in lawe to all maner of persones, that ony Replicacions wolden have maked a3eyns ony Article of my billes. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cci. [ccxvii.] 616 There was no man spake a worde nor made no replycacion. 1535 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 416 Your Discrete answers and replicacions made in that behalf. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xvi. 92 A man of hasty disposition..will make reply..before the tale be halfe told, whereby he faileth in his replication. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 37 With which taxation inflamed, he used this replication. *c* 1670 Bunyan *Differences Judgm.* Wks. 1737 II. 72, I find yours far short of a candid Replication. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liv. 284 The Peasants made solid Replications to the Complaints of the Portugueze. 1798 I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* 164 The replication to the foregoing observations was, that the territory of Vermont should be a colony under the Crown. 1830 James *Darnley* xxxvii, An angry replication trembled on the lip of the English captain.

† c. An answer to a charge. *Obs. rare.*

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 150/1 Upon the replication of the vicount..knights were appointed to examine all such witnesses. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 57 A Judge suffered death for passing Sentence upon the Coroner's only Record; unto which a Replication is allowed.

3. *spec.* A reply to an answer.

c 1440 Caigrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1508 Therfore I answere to 3oure replicacion, Seruynge somwhat now 3oure entent. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 465/2 The answeres therunto yeven, and the replications to the same made. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 610 The Petition of the Lords and Commons, together with his Majesty's Answer thereunto, and a Replication of the said Lords and Commons to the said Answer. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 13 Those mighty controversys,..the subsequent Defences, the Answers, Rejoinders, and Replications. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* V. § 20 Those arguments, answers, defences, and replications.

b. *Law.* The reply of the plaintiff to the plea or answer of the defendant, being the third step in common pleadings. Also without article.

1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 260 To that that he hath aunsuerd y have replyed yn such wyse that y trowe..that there shall no vayllable thyng be seyd to the contrarie of my seyd replicacion. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 101 The replycacion of Margaret Scargill to the answere of William Scargill. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 13 Howe the declaracion, the answere, replicacion, & rejoyndre shulde be made:. I remyt yt to men of lawe. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xiv. lxxiii, Her lap was full of writs and of citations,. Of bils, of answers, and of replications *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 279 Against the plea that the parties to the fine had nothing &c. it is no good replication, that the parties were seised. 1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 201 The attorney generall some time since putt in a replication to the plea of the citty of London in defence of their charter. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 310 The plaintiff..may in his replication, after an evasive plea by the defendant, reduce that general wrong to a more particular certainty. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 759 By the replication it appeared, that the defendant was not charged as a rightful but as wrongful executor. 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 141 Let the objection of bastardy be then determined upon replication.

fig. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 48 She has Demurs, and Replications and Rejoinders; but my case hangs, and no order can I get set downe in this tedious Court of Cupid.

c. *Roman Law.* (See quot.)

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 126 It becomes necessary to introduce yet another clause..for the pursuer's benefit, which is called a replication, because thereby the force of the exception is replicated and destroyed.

† 4. Repetition. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* ii. in *Anglia* X. 342/12 He 3afe him to meditacione of pe passione of owre lord Ihesu &.. was ..helede by continuele replicacione per-of. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 131 What the things bee.. wee haue heretofore made mention: now we will returne to a replication of them. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 642 Those seven Notes are the Basis of all Musical Composition. The Number Eight is a beginning again, or a replication or repetition of the same.

† b. *Logic.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl., Replication*, the assuming or using the same term twice in the same proposition: otherwise called reduplication.

5. Return of a sound; reverberation, echo.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 51 Tyber trembled vnderneath her bankes To heare the replication of your sounds, Made in her Concaue Shores. 1737 Glover *Leonidas* VI. 264 The echoes sigh'd In lulling replication 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 250 With replication loud, Leapt the blithe echo from the rocky shore. 1859 Farrar *J. Home* 206 Heavens! what a melody of replications!

fig. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 582 Then will the second Hypostasis be look'd upon as the Echo of an original Voice;..as if both..were but certain Replications of the first original Deity with Abatement.

6. A copy, reproduction. Also, the action of reproducing.

1692 Ray *Disc* 209 Every thing that resembles and comes near to it, and is as it were a replication of it. 1859 Farrar *J. Home* 70 The notes mainly consisted of replications of Mr Grayson's placid physiognomy. 1882 W. Sharp *Rossetti* iii. 179 More fitting for its water-colour stage than for replication in a large oil-painting.

Re·plicative, *a. Bot.* [f. as Replicate *a.* + -ive. Cf. F. *replicatif.*] = Replicate *a.* 1.

1852 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

So **Re·plicatively** *adv.*

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Replication*, The human soul is said to be in a place replicatively, *replicative*, when conceived to be all in the whole, and all in every part thereof.

Re·plicatory, *a. rare*—1. [f. as Replicate *a.* + -ory.] Of the nature of a reply.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 841 A Parliamentary Committee for the reception of testimony on their side, replicatory to that given before Mr. Sadler's Committee.

Replie, obs. form of Reply *sb.* and *v.*

Replier (rĭplāi·əɹ). [f. Reply *v.* + -er 1.] One who replies or answers; † *esp.* the author of a Reply.

1565 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Pref. to Rdr., I do first laye forthe the wordes of D. Harding, printed in a seueral letter, vpon and aboute the whiche, the Replier hath noted the Vntruthe 1581 Field in *Confer.* II. (1584) K iij b, The Replyers hauing no longer time to prouide their arguments. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 531 Matthias Toring the replier to Burgensis. 1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iii. 13 The Replier vainly carpes at the name, when he cannot denie the thing. 1815 Lamb in Ainger *Life* (1882) 94, I am forced to be the replier to your letter, for Mary has been ill. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. 312/2 One of the repliers..adds to his explanation a somewhat amusing supplement.

Replieve, variant of Repleve *v. Obs.*

Repli·ght, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To plight afresh.

1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* xxi. 96 Hearts and wings again united,..And their holy troth replighted. 1876 Lanier *Poems, Cent. Medit.* 43 Toil, and forgive, and kiss o'er, and replight.

† **Repli·que,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *réplique*, f. *répliquer*: see next.] A reply.

1549 Sir W. Paget in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1865) V. 266, I have no commission to make any replique thereto.

† **Repli·que,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **replyque**; *Sc. pres. pple.* **replicand.** [ad. F. *répliquer*, ad. L. *replicāre*: see Reply *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To reply (to); to answer; to say in reply.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 167 Than ansueris the baroun, replicand this argument, sayand [etc.]. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 44 Iason with these wordes coude nomore replique for he apperceyued that he coude not make his mater good. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xvii. 54 The proude mayden..wyst nomore what to replyque nor gaynsaye. 1521 *Balade* in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (E.E.T.S.) 201 With deth preuent he myght nothyng replique.

Reploch, obs. form of Raploch.

Replo·tment. *rare*—1. [f. Re- 5 a + Plot *v.*] The act of plotting out again.

1701 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* XI. 42 Who have gott Double Lotts by my Replotment of the City.

Replough, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To plough again, *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Replou·ghing** *vbl. sb.*

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. (Dubl.) 113 This way of Re-plowing the Ridges, moves all the Earth of them. *Ibid.*, That will hinder the Re-plowing of the first Furrows. 1793 tr. *Gresset's Ver-Vert* IV. (ed. 2) 39 The vessel stood Unmoor'd, and ready to replough the flood. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 28 The farms were rebuilt, the lands replaughed, the island repeopled.

‖ **Replum** (re·plŭm, rī·plŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **repla.** [L. *replum* 'a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding-door' (Lewis and Short).] The central frame or placenta left in certain fruits when the valves fall away by dehiscence.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 In Carmichælia the valves separate from the suture, which remains entire, like the replum of Cruciferæ. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 534 In Orchidaceæ..when the valves fall off, the placentas are left in the form of three arched replaa or frames. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 319 When the replum extends entirely across the fruit it is two-celled; if only partially, it is one-celled.

† **Replu·mb,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *replumbāre*: see Re- 2 d and Plumb *v.*] To unsolder.

1623 Cockeram, *Replumbed*, vnsouldred.

Replu·me, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To rearrange.

1855 Browning *Saul* xv, The right-hand replumed His black locks to their wonted composure.

Replu·nder, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To plunder again.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 8 To crie quits with the Barons, William Earl of Sarisbury, and Falk de Brent..replundred Cambridgeshire.

Replu·nge (rī-), *sb.* [f. Re- 5 a + Plunge *sb.*] The act of plunging again.

1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scotl.* 138 Unless the trout with quick replunge Ruffle the glassy surface. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 39 The dolphins' arching rise and replunge.

Replu·nge (rī-), *v.* [ad. F. *replonger*: or f. Re- 5 a + Plunge *v.*] To plunge again, *lit.* and *fig.*

a. *trans. a* 1618 Sylvester *Elegie to Marg. Wyts* 92 To be replung'd in Romish superstition. 1719 Young *Revenge* V. ii, Since thou hast replung'd me in my torture, I will be satisfy'd! 1752 *Female Foundling* I. 103 Uneasiness seized me, and I was again replunged into Perplexity and Sorrow. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 252 She dives again, and replunges the owl into the water. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. ii, They replunged into barbarism the nations over which they swept. 1863 Conolly *Study Hamlet* 25 This replunges Hamlet into his bitterest reflections.

b. *intr.* 1611 Florio, *Ripro fondare*, to sinke againe, to replunge. 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 545 Then [he] replunges for six days into the tainted atmosphere of the town in which he dwells. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VI. i, She..instantly turned her head and replunged into her conversation.

Hence **Replu·nger.**

1882 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/1 Signalling lore,..a language in which 'back-locking', 'slotters', and 'replungers' are important factors.

Reply (rĭplāi·), *sb.* Also 6 **replie,** 7 **replye.** [f. the vb.]

1. An answer or response in words or writing; also *transf.*, a response made by a gesture, act, etc.

1560 in *Jewel's Wks.* (1848) I. 66 The Reply of the Bishop of Sarum to the Letter above written. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 86 Thus expecting thy reply, I prophane my lips on thy foote. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii 212 How pregnant (sometimes) his Replies are! 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 66 The Earl..without any reply to the particulars, declared 'that he neither cared for his Friendship, nor feared his Hatred'. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 75, I concluded my Reply with a Brevity that shews I am not fond of an occasion of Disputing. 1737 Glover *Leonidas* III. 277 Sparta's king This brief reply deliver'd from his seat. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 877 Their wisdom bursts into this sage reply. 1818 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxi, The King turned..with a look of triumph, at the filial affection which his son displayed in his reply. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara V. de V.* 22 You sought to prove how I could love, And my disdain is my reply. 1855 — *Maud* II. iv. 30 The delight of happy laughter, The delight of low replies.

b. Without article.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 *Symploche*, or the figure of replie. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iii. 49 If that thou couldst..Heare me without thine eares, and make

reply Without a tongue. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* I. vii, Quherat al laughed, as if I had bene dryven from al replye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 467 Thus saying rose The Monarch, and prevented all reply. 1725 POPE *Odyss* VIII. 167 To whom with sighs Ulysses gave reply. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ⁋ 8 The animadversions of critics are commonly such as may easily provoke the sedatest writer to some..asperity of reply. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. xix, At length one brought reply, that she To-morrow would appear. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 817 That other flush'd And hung his head, and halted in reply.

transf. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xvi, All bosoms made reply On which its lustre streamed. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 141 Her full and earnest eye..Kept watch, waiting decision, made reply.

c. *Mus.* The answer or response in a fugue. (See also quot.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 105 When the principall (that is the thing as it is firste made) and the replie (that is it which the principall hauing the partes changed dooth make) are sung, changing the partes in such maner, as the highest part may be made the lowest.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reply-paid* adj., *post-card, -signal.*

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 219/3 Reply Postcards can now be sent to Egypt. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 2/1 The value of a reply-paid voucher will only be refunded to the sender of the original telegram. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 101 The reply-signal came up the shaft.

2. A counter-answer, a replication. (In later use only *Sc. Law.*)

1702 COTTON MATHER *Magnalia* VII. 16/2 § 5 Unto those Answers the Synod gave Replies; and unto those Replies he gave Returns. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* Pref. A ij, Exchanging Papers, making Answers, Replies, and Rejoinders. 1777 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 592 Act concerning Replies. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, Answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruplies, followed thick upon each other.

†**3.** ? Supply. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 214 *Guelp.* Feare not for money, man, ile beare the Boxe. *Iul.* I haue some little replie, if neede require.

Reply (rĭplai·), *v.* Also 4 **repplye**, 4–7 **replye**, 5–6 **replie**. [ad. OF. *replier* to fold again, turn back, reply (mod. F. *replier* to fold again, turn, coil):—L. *replicāre*: see REPLICATION.]

I. 1. *intr.* To answer or respond in words or writing. Also const. *to*, † *against*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 343 Ȝe motyn herkenyn If he can replye A-geyns these poyntys that ȝe han to hym mevid. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 365 Hym thoughte..That impossible it were to repplye Agayn his choys. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 To the whiche billes myne adversaries repleiden by mouthe and enfourmeden the Kyng .. in that Parlement, how I was outlawed. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxvi. 274 The archebysshop Thomas began to replye agayn the Kynges mynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 173 Here yᵉ enuyous and irous persone maketh sore contradiccyon, & replyeth, sayenge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 The Protestantes do replie thus. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, V. v. 59 Reply not to me, with a Foole-borne Iest. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 14 He that next replyes, Mother or friend, by Saturnes fury dyes. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 102 His Courtiers seeing him in this mood, would not reply further to him. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 374 Full ten years slander'd, did he once reply? 1776 HUME *Own Life*, I had fixed a resolution, which I inflexibly maintained, never to reply to anybody. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* Prol., The friar did not immediately reply. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. III. 7 Or if I ask thee why, Care not thou to reply. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 76 Milton replies to these random charges by a lengthy account of himself.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 87 The honor sir that flames in your faire eyes, Before I speake too threatningly replies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiii. 92 If Nature does not reply to a question we throw it into another form

†**b.** Const. *upon* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 214/1 If a thing be once appointed by him who hath all power, let vs not replie vpon it. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 340 The king replyed upon him again, avouching [etc.] *a* 1731 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.), We should find what reason Castalio's painter had to reply upon the cardinal, who blamed him [etc].

c. To respond by some gesture, act, or performance; *esp.* to return gun-fire.

1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 9, I see..thine eyes replying To the hues of yon fair heaven. 1829 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* VIII. v. (Rtldg.) I. 398 The beseiged replied.. sharply. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 55 He sang his song, and I replied with mine. 1893 *Daily News* 25 July 4/6 Lancashire..scored 189 against Somersetshire, who replied with 90 for three wickets. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 175 A battery of eight guns opened on the fleet. ..The frigates replied.

2. To return a sound; to echo.

In early quots. merely a contextual use of sense 1.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 282 What man that in the wodes crieth, Withoute faile Eccho replieth. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 18 Whil'st the babling Eccho mocks the Hounds, Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd Hornes. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 100 The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky; The walls, the woods, and long canals reply. 1809–10 SHELLEY *Bigotry's Victim* i, Whilst India's rocks to his death-yells reply, Protracting the horrible harmony. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 358 Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying.

3. To make counter-answer; *spec.* in *Law*, to answer a defendant's plea; to make a replication.

1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 260 To that that he hath aunsuerd y have replyed yn such wyse [etc.]. 1562 WINȜET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 2 Thre wryttingis deliuerit to the said Iohne, quhairin is replyit aganis his ansueris maid to ane part of the said thre questionis. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III xx. 309 The plaintiff may plead again, and reply to the defendant's plea. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., After the prisoner's defence before a court-martial the prosecutor..may reply.

4. *trans.* To return as an answer; to say in reply. Const. *to*, † *against*, † *upon*.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1338 Natheless þou maist ageyn me replie, 'To sum folk..Agayn pouert it is no remedye'. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 b, Nothynge answerynge ne replyenge agaynst theyr wronge and false accusacyons. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 28 Lords, vouchsafe To giue me hearing what I shall reply. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* ii. 14 But shee replyed vpon me, It was giuen for a gift. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 29 He replyed that he could not think well of it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 2 Perplex'd and troubl'd .. The Tempter stood, nor had what to reply. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 86 'Ah! madam', replied he,..'where the heart is deeply affected' [etc.]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 123 To the importunities of the Greeks..he piously replied, that no human consideration should tempt him..to resume the gift which he had conferred. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, 'If there be any man willing to fight for honour', replied MacGillie Chattanach, 'the price will be enough'. 1885 JEFFERIES *Open Air* (1893) 157 The man..replied nothing.

†**b.** To retort *upon* one. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1513 WEST in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 72 He said..if ye did any thing to hym then it shuld not be honorable, which I replyed upon hym, sayeng that all the world knew that your Grace went in the Churches cause.

c. To return, re-echo (a cry).

1650 R. BARON *Fortune's Tennis Ball* xviii, The airy Queen..each yell replies As if another chase were in the skies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 764 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. Eurydice, the Rocks and River-banks reply'd.

II. †**5. a.** To retract, withdraw. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) l. 181 Whiche thing is wonder, that they knowing me saiyng but soth arne nowe tempted to reply her olde praysinges.

†**b.** To send away, repudiate. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XVIII. vii, The quene Gwendolyne ..Whome Kyng Locryne forsoke and replyed, And Estrylde weddid againe.

†**6.** To fold back; to double. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 661 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 321 Þo ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde,..Þo ouer seluage he schalle replye. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xxiii. (1577) 62 b, An instrument shewing you howe many myles of Longitude will answere vnto a degree..by the replying of a threed.

†**7.** To repeat. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* Wks. P j b, Euen so this byrde vppon that name, Hir foremost note replies.

Hence **Reply·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Reply·ingly** *adv.*, **Reply·ist**.

1548 ELYOT, *Replicatio*, a repliyng. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 1 The Adverbe (Ac)..dooth not simply affirme in this place, but is taken replyingly, (for yit, But yit, yit notwithstanding). 1574 [see REPLY *v.* 6]. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 156 He without further replying, made all the haste he could out of the Court. 1852 *N. & Q.* 13 Mar. 257 A replyist refers to a work in which is an autobiography. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxv. 9 Ah! no more to address thee, or hear thy kindly replying! 1883 GRANT WHITE *Washington Adams* 6 The quick inquiring and replying chat of compatriots who meet unexpectedly in a strange country.

Replyal(l, varr. of REPLIAL *Obs.*

Replyant, variant of REPLIANT *Obs.*

Repman, variant of REAPMAN *Obs.*

†**Repoi·n**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. obs. F. *repoin-*, *repoign-*, stem of *repoindre*:—L. *repungĕre* to prick again: see POIGNANT.] *intr.* To regret, repent.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 65/1 The knyght retourned again to them, and shewed the kynges wordes, the whiche gretly encouraged them, and repoyned [F. *se repentirent*] in that they had sende to the kynge as they dyd

Repoi·nt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To point (a wall, etc.) again. Also *absol.*

1849 *Q. Rev.* Mar. 381 The summer of 1843 was occupied in repointing the joints of the building. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., The shot-holes have all been neatly mended, the shattered bricks re-pointed. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 322 It is surely better to retop and repoint than to take away.

Repois(e, obs. Sc. forms of REPOSE $v.^2$

Repo·lish (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. L. *repolīre*, F. *repolir.*] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To polish again, in *lit.* and *fig.* senses.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm* Wks. (Gros.) IX. 130 Shee infused such interiour and vitall spirits into this carkase, that it seemed repollished with the purity of the senses 1612 DONNE *A Funeral Elegy* 40 As a sundred clocke is peecemeale laid, Not to bee lost, but by the maker's hand Repolish'd. 1683 DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* 11 Polish, repolish, every Colour lay, And sometimes add; but oftner take away. 1793 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 207 These measures were taken with a speculum that has been lately re-polished. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 253 His silver..requires to be purified and repolished throughout. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 118 Repolishing and browning barrels.

Hence **Repo·lishing** *vbl. sb*; also **Repo·lisher**.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 153 Thou hast contended, to be a more beautifull Creator and repolisher of thy selfe, then he. 1611 FLORIO, *Ripulimento*, a repolishing. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref., After the reuiuing and repolishing of good Literature..he was best..vnderstood by Strangers. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 300 To render the re-polishing of them unnecessary, M. Haldat tins them.

Repollu·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pollute again.

1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 172 How farre you, in later yeares, have gone To repollute these Islands.

Repolo·n. *rare.* Also 6 **repolone**, 9 **repollon**. [ad. It. *repolone* or F. *repolon* = Sp. *repelon*, of doubtful origin.] (See earliest quots.)

Cotgr. identifies *repolon* and *passade*, and defines the latter in agreement with Florio; but later French Dicts. explain *repolon* as 'demivolte en cinq temps'.

1598 FLORIO, *Repoloni*..is when a horse doth gallop in a right path, and still returneth in the same, in english it is now called a Repolone. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Repolon* (with Horsemen) is a Demivolt, the Croup inclos'd at five Times. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1892 LD. LYTTON *K. Poppy* III. 97 Performing all His volts and demivolts and repollons Among the roaring flames.

†**Reponce.** *Obs. rare.* Also **-se**. [a. F. *reponce*, obs. f. *raiponce*: see RAMPION ^{1}.] A rampion.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v., Reponses, or wild Radishes, are propagated only by seeds. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Reponces*, (Fr.) a sort of small wild Radishes, that grow naturally in the Fields, and are eaten in Sallets. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 237.

Repo·nder, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To ponder again.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 96 So that .. Your Maiestie may reponder and resolue at leisure of the proceeding of your enterprise. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* Pref., In pondering and repondering his productions for the chief portion of my life.

Repondera·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of weighing again.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 We then, upon a re-ponderation of it, had lost near two drams of its former weight.

†**Repone**, variant of *rebon*, REBOUND $sb.^1$

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Repone, of a balle or oþer lyke, *repulsa, repulus.*

Repone (rĭpōu·n), *v. Sc.* Also 6 **repoun**. [ad. L. *repōnĕre*: see REPOSE *v.*]

1. *trans. Law.* To restore a person to a position or office previously held; in later use *spec.* to restore to the ministry or to a ministerial charge. Also const. *in*, *to*.

1525 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 299/1 Reponis, reintegratis, & restoris þe said Jhone till his honour, heretagis, landis, rentis. 1583 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 637/1 That he may be reponit and placit in my roume,..landis, honouris and dignitee. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 445 The desire they had to have their old Ministers reponed would make them the more forward. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 57 That all ministers deposed since the 1st of February be reponed in their places to their former functions. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 398 It's given out..that a design is forming to repone Mr Simson at the next Assembly. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 253/1 It might please the..Assembly to..repone him again to his ministry. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 291 After deposition, the party is not to be regarded as a minister of the church,..even if he should be reponed, unless he is again settled in a ministerial charge.

b. To restore to a certain legal status, to rehabilitate (a person), esp. *against* a decree or sentence, so that the case may be tried afresh. † Also const. with *inf* and *absol.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 381 To heir and se the said Bischope..reponit to use his lauchfull defenssis. 1671 [? R. MACWARD] *Case Accom. Exam.* 12 As a restitution repones against a discontinuance. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 29 As soon as the Defender shall enter Appearance and be reponed against the Decree pronounced in Absence. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 852 According to the existing form a party may be reponed..by presenting a reclaiming note to the Court. 1850 *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict* c. 36 § 23 Provided always, that a Pursuer may be reponed against a Protestation. 1896 *Green's Encycl. Scots Law* I. 16 The Sheriff repones the defender.

†**2.** To put (a person or thing) back *in* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 39 That his majestie should first peaceablie be reponit in the castell of Dumbarton. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 108 The English..removed the prayer it selfe from that place: But our men to shew their Orthodoxie, repone the prayer in the owne old place.

†**3.** To give as a reply; to answer. *Obs. rare.*

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* (1645) 53 In answer to somewhat argued by me..he repones thus. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Non-Conf.* 289 You repone to us the very meanest of their Arguments, not in the least recocted.

Hence **Repo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* May 252/2 In relation to the reponing of these brethren. 1896 *Green's Encycl. Scots Law* I. 15 The decree must also not have been recalled under the provisions for reponing. *Ibid.* 16 A defender may be reponed against a decree..by lodging with the Sheriff Clerk a reponing note.

Repo·pe, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make (one) pope again.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 110 Theodore..convoked a synod, whose decree Did..repope the late unpoped.

Repo·pulate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To populate again. Hence **Repo·pulating** *vbl. sb.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 220 This Temiragio returned to the city, and then beganne for to repopulate it. 1611 COTGR., *Repeuplement*, a repeopling, repopulating. 1859 HOLE *Tour Irel.* vii. (1892) 73 Great efforts are being made to repopulate the country. 1881 R. N. BOYD *Chili* 116 The town was rebuilt and repopulated by emigrants from the province of Biscay.

So **Repopula·tion.**

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 36 That perhaps may tend to some repopulation, which is more needed than any means of extortion. 1832 L. HUNT *Translations* 330 What possible debtor can pay his debts better, Than De-population with Re-population? 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) Feb. 166 Believing that prophecy teaches the repopulation of Palestine by Christianized Jews.

Report (rĭpōə·ɹt), *sb.* Also 6 **raport**, **reaport**. [a. OF. *report* (rare) or *raport* (mod. F. *rapport*), vbl. sb. f. *reporter*, *rapporter*: see REPORT *v.*]

1. Rumour, common talk. (Sometimes personified.) Now *rare.*

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 593. I haue & schal for trowe or fals report In wrong & ry3t loued þe al myn lyf. **14..** *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 121 The day of trowthe is turned into nyght Thorow wrang report. *c* **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 70 No langage [is] digne thy vertus to expresse, By newe report so clierly they don shyne. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 777 Arthur by Report hard saye How galiot non armys bur that day. **1559** *Mirr. Mag.*, *Tiptoft* ii, Might report vprightly vse her tong It would lesse greue vs to augment the matter. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 91 Yet doe the eyes ..kindle the more anguishe, whiche see..those thinges, that others heare by reporte. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 6 My brother Iaques he keepes at schoole, and report speakes goldenly of his profit. *c* **1645** MILTON *Sonn.* x. *To Lady Margaret Ley*, As that dishonest victory..Kil'd with report that Old man eloquent. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 601 'Twas thus with Fleeces milky white (if we May trust Report,) Pan God of Arcady, Did bribe thee. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 355 Through that public organ of report He hails the clergy. **1797** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, I do not lightly give faith to report.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A rumour; a statement generally made or believed. *The report goes*: it is commonly said (cf. GO *v.* 13).

c **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1671 Reportes not so sikyr iuges ben, As man to se þe womannes persone. **1483** CAXTON *Cato* C v, Many euyles comen by wycked and euyl tunges and euyl reportes. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 52 The report goth that you have conspired to destroy the secte of Luther. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron* II. 669 The Erle of Warwike ..by euill reportes, did as much as in him lay to hinder this mariage. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. v. (1614) 587 Baumgarten saith that it was a common report in Cairo when he was there. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. (1848) 274 He will..perhaps Ruine himself ..by spreading Reports. *a* **1715** [see GO *v.* 13]. **1781** COWPER *Conversat* 802, I have lived recluse in rural shades, Which seldom a distinct report pervades. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, There are bad reports of him among the Dominicans, that is certain. **1848** B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iii. 112 The shadow of this..came in the shape of a report from Paris.

c. Repute, fame, reputation. Now only with *good*, etc., as an echo of Biblical passages.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 28 What thynge is glory, honour, report, or what is noble name? **1535** COVERDALE *Judith* viii. 13 This Iudith was a woman of a very good reporte with euery one. **1562** *Child-Marriages* 108 The witnes ..cold not depose truly that she was of honest name, biecause they hard of her evill Report. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 12 A Gentlewoman of mine, Who..Hath blisterd her report **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 180 Those honest and warrantable recreations, which are of good report among the Saints. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 23 The natural disposition, to do what is of good report. **1784** COWPER *Task* VI. 813 Her report has travell'd forth Into all lands. **1784** — *Tiroc.* 459 Of chief and most approved report. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* vii. 195 He had no regard for popularity, but held to his purpose, through good and through evil report.

2. An account brought by one person to another, esp. of some matter specially investigated.

c **1410** *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxii, Euerychone shall sey his reporte to þe lorde of þat þei haue done and y-founde *c* **1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5620 Gwynet made noo tariyng But bare the report with glad tithing. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxix. 57 After report to hym brought of the said Espyes that the countre was fertyll and ryche. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 869 This report, These tidings carrie to th'anointed King. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 377 'Tis greatly wise to. ask them, what Report they bore to Heav'n. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* xi. 120 The messengers appeared..and delivered in their report, which was brief enough.

b. Without article, in phrase *to make report* († also = to make answer).

1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 385 Therof shal I not faile to make true raport to his Highnes **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 102 b, The Duke and the Lantgrave had made reporte agayne, howe they misliked not the treaty. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* ii. 8 When you shal finde him, make reporte to me. *c* **1583** WALLER *On St. James's Park* Wks. (1729) 208 Sea-nymphs..From Thetis sent as spies, to make report. **1859** TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 756 When Yniol made report Of that good mother making Enid gay.

c. A formal statement of the results of an investigation, or of any matter on which definite information is required, made by some person or body instructed or required to do so.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Report*, is a Relation of the opinion or judgement of a Referree, upon any case or difference referred to his consideration by a Court of Justice, most commonly the Chancery. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* I. (1715) I. 41 Upon his refusal the rest of the Committee did not think fit to sign the report. **1769** *Junius Lett.* iii. (1788) 47 The reports of the reviewing generals comprehend only a few regiments in England. **1781** *New Ann. Reg.* II. 166/1 The Report of the Commissioners for examining, taking, and stating the Public Accounts of this Kingdom. **1802** JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Reports of cavalry are given in to the senior generals of cavalry. **1833** *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 52 § 2 That no Goods shall be unladen from any ship ..before due Report of such Ship..shall have been made. **1876** VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 80/1 The Queen's Regulations afford..all information as to the preparation of confidential reports.

d. In Parliamentary practice, the account of a bill, etc., given to the House by the Committee appointed to consider it.

1628 [see REPORTER 1 c]. **1724** (*title*) The Report of the Committee of the Lords of..Privy-Council..relating to Mr. Wood's Half-pence. **1817** *Parl. Debates* 1528 The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into this subject was presented. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 11/2 When the bill came down to the House.. it should be merely subjected to what is called report—that is, the intermediate stage between the second and third reading.

3. A statement made by a person; an account, more or less formal, *of* some person or thing. Also *to make report*, to give information.

c **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1709 Þe gipcians faste beheld en here, And of hire beaute maden þei report To pharao. *c* **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 204 When Apollo had herd the report Of Pluto, in a maner smylyng he seyde. *c* **1475** *Babees Bk.* 203 For the tyme is shorte, I putte theym nouhte in this lytyl Reporte. **1551** BP. GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 24 b, So as the report made here of the doctrine of the Catholique churche is a very true reporte. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 57 We know (on Valentines report) You are already loues firme votary. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 53, I. mention this from their report, rather then from my iudgement. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 30 Do not make report of this my glorious transfiguration to any man whomsoever. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 6 My soul is sick with every day's report Of wrong and outrage.

†**b.** Testimony *to*, or commendation of, a person or quality. *Obs. rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 64 Much too little of that good I saw, Is my report to his great worthinesse. *c* **1600** — *Sonn.* lxxxiii, And therefore have I slept in your report.

c. *Law.* A formal account of a case argued and determined in any court, giving the important points in the pleadings, evidence, etc. Freq. in *pl.*

'The reports contain a statement of the facts, a short outline of the arguments made use of by counsel, the authorities referred to, and the decision of the court' (McCulloch).

[**1600** ASHE (*title*) Le Table al lievr des Reportes del tresreuerend Iudge Sir Ia Dyer.] **1617** *Act 15 Jas. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1717) XVII. 27 They shall alwaies attend the Judges of such Courts where the Judgments..shall passe with their Reports, to the ende they maie be. reviewed by the said Judges before they be published **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 293 Report in the Common Law signifieth a publike relation..[of] Cases iudicially argued [etc.]. **1670** *Moral State Eng.* 59 Every Term bringeth forth a collection of new Reports. *a* **1734** NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) I. 20 Now..every ordinary Practiser publisheth his Reports as he pleaseth ..And thus the Shelves are loaded with Reports. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I Introd. 71 The reports are extant in a regular series from the reign of king Edward the second inclusive **1841** *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 The earliest reports extant are the 'Year-books'.

attrib. **1650** *Pub. Gen. Acts* 1097 The Parliament have thought fit to..Enact.., That all the Report-Books of the Resolutions of Judges, and other Books of the Law of England shall be translated into the English Tongue.

d. An account, more or less complete, of the statements made by a speaker or speakers (as in a debate, lecture, etc.), of the proceedings at a meeting, or of any occurrence or event, *esp.* such an account noted down with a view to publication in a special form or in the newspaper press.

1812 J. H. LEWIS *Ready Writer* Introd. 16 The art by which they may follow the most rapid speakers, and afterwards read their own reports and memorandums with correctness and facility. **1861** MAY *Const. Hist* I. 429 When the fear of punishment was abated, the reports became more systematic; and were improved in character and copiousness. **1865** 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* i, Very few of them [sc. ladies] would relish the chit-chat about them if they'd correct reports from the club-windows and short hand notes from the smoking-rooms.

†**4.** The act of saying or uttering. *Obs.*⁻¹

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* B j b, After thee due reporte, and vtterance of thee sayde wordes..they be consecrate.

†**5.** Relation, reference, bearing, connexion. Also const. *to*. *Obs.* *rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Author's Pref. I. 2, I trust I haue ensewed the true reporte of the sentence of the mater. **1672** EVELYN *Diary* 25 Sept., The kitchen and stables are ill-placed, and the corridore worse, having no report to the wings they joyne to. **1727-38** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pinion*, Pinion of report is that pinion, in a watch, which is commonly fixed on the arbor of the great wheel.

†**6. a.** *Mus.* A response; a note or part answering to or repeating another; loosely, a note, a musical sound. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Fresche ladyis sang in voice virgineall Concordis sweit, diuers entoned reportis. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 There vas mony smal birdis .. singand melodius reportis of natural music. *Ibid.* 64 In melodius music, in gude accorddis and reportis of dyapason. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Phil.* Wks. K iij b, Hir second note..she did in pleasant wise repeate With sweet reports, of heauenly harmonie. **1592** R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 37 The aunswerable sounde and delectable report of a warbeling harpe. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 113 The Reports and Fuges, have an Agreement with the Figures in Rhetorick, of Repetition and Traduction. **1646** CRASHAW *Musick's Duell* Wks. (1904) 119 There stood she listning, and did entertaine The musick's soft report. **1662** PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I. (1674) 59 This Mood that is so commixt with fancy and Airy reports, one part after other.

attrib. **1600** N. BRETON in *England's Helicon* B b j, A Report Song ..betweene a Sheepheard and his Nimph.

†**b.** *Rhet.* = ANAPHORA (see quot.). *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 208 Repetition in the first degree we call the figure of Report according to the Greeke originall, and is when we make one word begin..many verses in sute.

7. A resounding noise, *esp.* that caused by the discharge of fire-arms or explosives.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 91 Like lightning, or the flash That runnes before the hote report of thunder. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon, Lipsius' Comp.* V iij, They would at the first haue feared the shew and reports of our Peeces. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 233 They are.. timorous beyond imagination, trembling at the report of a gun. **1700** DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 139 in *Fables* 366 The lashing Billows make a loud report. **1773** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 177 They keep time with such exactness, that 60 or 100 paddles..make only a single report. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 254 The report of a distant gun would perhaps be heard from the solitary woodland. **1871** TYNDALL *Frag. Sci.* (1879) I. x. 319 They..exploded with a very loud report in the air.

b. In fire-works, a charge which makes a loud noise when exploded; a case containing this.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 28 You may also glue on every end of the rockets, a report of paper. **1888** W. H. BROWNE *Firework Making* 15 Furnishing the squib with its report is called bouncing.

Report (rĭpōᵊ·ɹt), *v.* [a. OF. and AF. *reporter* :—L. *reportāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *portāre* to carry. The prominent uses in Eng. however are expressed in OF. by *raporter* (mod.F. *rapporter*): cf. REPORT *sb.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To relate, narrate, tell, give an account of (a fact, event, etc.). Also const. *to* a person. Now somewhat *rare.*

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 64 Ther nys no man that may reporten al. *c* **1386** — *Epil. Merch. T.* 17 And I sholde rekenen euery vice Which þat she hath,..it sholde reported be And toold to hire. *c* **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1486 When I came in I meruelyd gretly of that I behelde & herde there reporte. *c* **1450** LOVELICH *Grail* xlii. 237 Nasciens to hym gan to Reporte In to whiche diuers Contre he gan Resorte. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 69 This report I with my pen, How at Dumfermling fell the cace. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. (Percy Soc.) 52, I must procede, and shew of Arismetrik With divers nombres which I must reporte. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 If I shuld report and repeat al your wurship miht think me far wurs abusid. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix 144 It were a very difficult matter, to report particularly the admirable effectes which some windes cause. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 127 'Tis onely day-light that makes Sin Which these dun shades will ne're report. **1667** — *P. L.* VI. 21 He..found Already known what he for news had thought To have reported. **1859** TENNYSON *Elaine* 625 Came the Lord of Astolat out, to whom the Prince Reported who he was **1883** *Century Mag.* Oct 927/2 'Outre-Mer', a young poet's sketch book, reports his first transition from cloister life to travel and experience.

b. Const. *that* or *inf.* Freq. in passive in phr. *it is reported*, it is commonly said or stated.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 139 It is eke reported that Seint Bernard schuld sey the same of this King Henry. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps* lxxxvi. 5 Of Sion it shall be reported, that he was borne in her **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 58 There been that reporten hym in this wise to haue aunswered. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* III. 8 As we are blasphemed, and as some report us to say. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 67 On the Alpes, It is reported thou did'st eate strange flesh. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 431 Both parts reported the number of the slain, to be greater than it was. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Coronat Solyman* 84 It is reported the Employments which he supply'd . brought into the Chequer a Million sterling yearly. **1819** L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) I. 63 The author says that he has heard it reported..that the fourth Duke of Braganza [etc.]. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 187 The refugee friars.. were reported to be well supplied with money from England.

†**c.** To give an account of (a person), to describe. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 350 Report me and my causes right To the vnsatisfied. **1607** — *Cor.* v iv. 27 *Men.* He wants nothing of a God but Eternity...*Sicin.* Yes, mercy, if you report him truly. **1635** HEYLIN *Sabbath* I. (1636) 163 Saint Augustine so reports him in his sixt Book *de civitate.*

refl. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 83 The Chimney-peece [is] Chaste Dian, bathing: neuer saw I figures So likely to report themselues.

2. To carry, convey, or repeat (something said, a message, etc.) *to* another. Also without const.

a **1400-50** *Alexander* 2414 A lettir he fourmed, In presidine with his awen prince reportand þa wordis. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* lii. 146 Nowe goo youre waye, & reporte to the kynge that that I haue saide. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 61 Hir supplication, with teris full vnglaid, Reportis hir sister, and answere brocht agane. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 287 b, I wyll reporte this tale unto Duke Maurice. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 237 The voice of God To mortal eare is dreadful; they beseech That Moses might report to them his will. **1781** COWPER *Truth* 205 Tom.., swift as an express, Reports a message with a pleasing grace. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 81 Report my words To royal Neptune, and report them right.

b. To repeat (something heard); to relate as having been spoken by another.

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Reportyn', or bere a-wey thynge þat hathe be seyde or taw3te, *reporto.* **1530** PALSGR. 687/1, I reporte a thinge agayne, I make rehersall of it, as I herde it, *je fays rapport.* *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 260 b, The kyng hymself made hym answere, as foloweth woorde for woorde, as nere as I was able to report it. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 We are sometimes occasioned in our tale to report some speech from another mans mouth. **1638** BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol II) 176 You would aske mee newes, in a time, when reporting it is dangerous. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1350 He's gone, and who knows how he may report Thy words by adding fuel to the flame? **1845** WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 296/1 It is desirable that he should deliver them as if he were reporting another's sentiments. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* 90 None hath words she can report of thee.

c. *spec.* To take down (a law-case, speech, discussion, etc.) in writing, now esp. with a view to publication in a newspaper; to prepare a written account of (any meeting, event, etc.). Also *absol.*

1600 ASHE *Table Reportes de Sir J. Dyer* Note, The yeere of the Kings and Queenes raigne in which [the case] is reported. *a* **1617** BACON *Amend. Laws Eng.* Wks. 1730

IV. 6 Cases reported with too great a prolixity, would be drawn into a more compendious report. *a* 1734 North *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) I. 34 [He] followed his studies very close, and attended the Courts at Westminster, and reported diligently. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 195/2 Others are engaged to report the trials in the courts of law. *Ibid.*, The manner in which the parliamentary proceedings are reported. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 631/2 Still less can a country reporter accurately report lectures on all subjects indiscriminately. He cannot report, because he does not understand. 1891 *N. & Q.* 26 Dec. 504/1 If Mr. Goschen was correctly reported,..he spoke thus.

3. To give in or render a formal account or statement of or concerning (some matter or thing); to make a formal report on; to state (something) in such a report.

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 280 In cais ony variance result,..than sall they report..the mater and point quhairin the variance standis. 1667 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 8 They passed the Bill, as the Committee,.. and ordered it to be reported the next day. 1780 *Act* in *New Ann. Reg.* (1781) II. 166/1 That the commissioners..do forthwith report to this house what progress they have made. *a* 1781 in Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed 3) 9 Taking care to keep an exact roster, that one may not report more than another. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 52 § 2 All goods not duly reported..shall be forfeited. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 184 The engines which are to be 'reported', that is, to have their duty published once a month. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* I. ix. 167 At the close of a committee of the House of Commons on a bill, the chairman reports the bill forthwith to the House. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 97 The superintendent reports 24,305 tons of ore taken from the mine during the year.

b. To relate, state, or notify (something) as the result of special observation or investigation; to bring in a report of (something observed).

1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 45 If the Herald report him a Gentleman. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* II. i, One.. Climbs by the bedpost to the tester, there Reports a turbulent sea and a tempest towards. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/1 On my return, I reported to the Chief Justice in court that I did not think it safe. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 386 Each individual..Reports it hot or cold, or wet or dry. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxiv, The next morning the packet from England was reported off the harbour's mouth. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 138 He would return, and report what he had seen to his companions. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 275 My friend requested the sowars to follow them, and report all they might observe of their actions.

c. To name (a person) to a superior authority as having offended in some way.

1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 4/2 The master could only report the claimant and could not suspend or dismiss him.

d. *refl.* To make known to some authority that one has arrived or is present at a certain place.

1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Every officer on his arrival must report himself to the governor. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* xxxvii (1844) II. 37 Having obtained permission to accompany the regiment..I reported myself at this place. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 569 *To Report one's self*, when an officer returns on board from duty, or from leave of absence.

transf. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. i, This rising in La Vendée reports itself at Paris on Wednesday the 29th of August. 1876 Mettor *Priesth.* iv. 174 The miracles..were changes which reported themselves to one sense at least.

II. *intr.* or *absol.* **4.** †**a.** To make a report *of*, to give an account *of*, to speak or talk in a certain way *of*, a person or thing. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 467 Of whom hit was seide that Kynadius kynge of Scottes scholde reporte in this wise. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 30 The seyd Will reportyth of yow as shamfully as he can. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 2 Of Fraunce and other I myght lyke wyse reporte To theyr great honour. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Tim.* v. 10 Soch one as was well reported of in good workes. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 233 Many times our Poet is caried by some occasion to report of a thing that is maruelous. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. v. 60 There is a Gentleman that serues the Count, Reports but coursely of her.

b. To act as a (newspaper) reporter.

1850 in Ogilvie. 1888 L. Stephen in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XV. 21/1 For two sessions he reported for the 'Mirror of Parliament'.

5. To make report (*on* a person or thing); †to relate, state.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 Thei toke her leue and yode into Inglond, and reported as thei hadd founde bi the doughtres. 1533 Frith *Answ. More* Wks. (1829) 344, I dare say that ye untruly report on us all. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 7 He graunted lycence..for certayn cottes olde sheepe to be transported into..Spayne (as people report). 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 456 This Pitch (as ancient Writers doe report) doth defile. 1607 — *Cor.* II. ii. 36 To report otherwise, were a Mallice. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* vi. 93 By plowing or accidental digging: as Gold was found in Galecia as Justin reporteth. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xvii. 203 Has any one among us..seen these things, and come back to life to report on them?

b. To make or draw up, to give in or submit, a formal report.

1628 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* I. 905/1 They desire a present Conference..about the great Business..Mr. Glanvyle, Mr. Selden [etc.] to report. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., General officers report to the commander in chief only. 1828–32 Webster s.v., The committee will report at twelve o'clock.

c. To report one's self. (See 3 d.)

1864 in Webster. 1885 U. S. Grant *Mem.* I. iii. 45 On the 30th of September I reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 247/2 The goods were to be applied for within twenty-four hours of the ship's arrival and reporting at the Custom-house.

III. *trans.* †**6.** **a.** *refl.* To betake (oneself) for support, to appeal *to* a person or thing. Cf. Refer *v.* 5. *Obs.* (common *c* 1480–1640).

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Of þe whiche y reporte me to þe olde statutes and custumes of þe kynges house. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 182/1 As for the Article..he reporteth hym to the Act that is made theruppon. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 23 Reporte the to the moost holsome opynion of all thy counseyllours. 1503 Hawes *Exemp. Virt.* viii. v, She is both good eke fayre and pure As I report me vnto dame Nature. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 405 There is no such Hebrue worde, as I report me to all that haue but meane knowledge in the tongue. 1602 Holland *Pliny* II. 297 For farther proofe.. I report me to euery mans conscience. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xvii (1647) 258, I report myself to any that have not the pearl of prejudice in the eye of their judgement.

†**b.** Without const. *Obs. rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 133, I reporte me; your-self behold & see! 1544 Bale *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle* 51 b, How wele these two wrytynges agre, I report me.

†**c.** To refer *to*, esp. for information. *Obs.*

c 1520 Barclay *Jugurtha* 17 b, Touchynge the very credence of the truthe of the mater I reporte that to the authours. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F j, The merite of this dissimulede annestey vnto the feare..oughte to be reportede. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxxviii. (1647) 94 We report the reader to the character of King Almerick.

†**7.** To bring or convey; to carry (news). *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* 6 How a knyght wounded cam & reported tydynges to þ kynge of maryenborough. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 33 Well mote yee thee That home ye may report thrise happy newes. *Ibid.* x. 3 If some relish of that hevenly lay His learned daughters would to me report To decke my song withall.

†**b.** *Sc.* To bring in, bring in return; also of persons, to obtain, get for oneself. *Obs.*

1508 Cadion *Porteous Noblenes* in *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 205 Gudis hid, report bot litill thanke, joy, or pleseir. 1571–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 128 His said schip..willbe altuthlie wrakkit..; swa that he nor the awnaris of the same will report na commoditie thairby. 1579 *Ibid.* III. 249 Be sic indirect meanis tending to report thankis be making of sum wrang report. 1614 Forbes *Comm. Rev.* Ded., For that of your Majesties knowne clemencie, I am certaine to report either praise or pardon.

†**8.** To utter, pronounce; to bring forward, produce, show. *Obs. rare.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* B j b, The bread & wyne..were profane & vnholy, before the wordes of the institution of the sayd supper were duely reported upon them. *Ibid.* G j b, Thys particle as it is a pronone relatyve..therfor reporteth, declareth, & respecteth hys antecedent. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 684 Quhill the complenar satisfie the Kirk and report the superintendentis testimonall thairupoun. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 64 Honour serveth to report our reverent respect to God.

†**b** To involve or imply. *Obs. rare*—1.

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 342 Which maner not reporting any vntruth, S. Basil doth excuse.

†**c.** *intr.* ? To be present. *Obs. rare*—1.

1560 *Pronde Wives Paternost.* 574 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 175 Our soules from synne to preserue clere, That the flame of charyte in vs reporte.

†**9.** To cause to re-echo or resound. *Obs. rare.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxxi. ii, Lett trumpetts tunes report his praise. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 137 Sighing to the winds, and calling upon the woods, not forgetting to report his mistresses name so often.

†**b.** To send back, re-echo (a sound). *Obs. rare.*

1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 12 The ragged hills and rocky towers reporte, By Ecchoes voyce, the quest of Noble hounds. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 249 If you speak three Words, it will (perhaps) some three times report you the whole three Words.

†**c.** To fire (a gun); to be the cause or occasion of firing. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Stow *Ann.* (1601) 1436 The Castell discharged fiftie canon, and the king of Englands ship lying before the castell, reported as many... Euery health reported sixe, eight, or ten shot of great Ordinance.

10. To fit (a fire-work) with a report.

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 133/2 On each of the five spokes tie a case of brilliant fire, reported at its end. 1888 W. H. Browne *Firework Making* 43 The saucissons having been all reported, proceed to 'dub in' the ends.

Hence **Repo·rted** *ppl. a.* Also **Repo·rtedly** *adv.*, according to report.

1812 J. H. Lewis *Ready Writer* Introd. 12 All the characteristic peculiarities of thought and expression that distinguish the reported speeches of a Chatham and a Tooke. 1846 McCulloch *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 162 Every year adds three or four more [volumes], exclusively of the reported cases in equity. 1881 Bradley *Arnobii's Latin Prose* lxv, Reported speeches in *Oratio Obliqua*. 1901 'Lucas Malet' *Sir R. Calmady* IV. i, The picture of those reportedly gownless backs had depressed him abominably.

Reportable (rĭpō·ɹtăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable or worthy of being reported.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* x. v. (1872) III. 251 One of the few reportable points of his Reinsburg life. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 157/1 To distinguish at a glance whether a case is reportable or not.

Reportage (rĭpō·ɹtĕdʒ). [f. as prec. + -age; in sense 2, a. F. *reportage* (Littré *Suppl.*).]

†**1.** Report, repute. *Obs. rare*—1.

1612 Webster *White Devil* III. iii, For usurers, That share with scriveners for their good reportage.

2. Reported matter; gossip.

1881 *Academy* 5 Nov. 347/2 He will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 738/2 Modern reportage-colporting gossips on the stage.

†**Repo·rtary.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ary 1.] = Repertory.

1594 (*title*) A true reportarie of the..royal accomplishment of the Baptisme of..Prince Frederick Henry.

†**Reportation.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *reportāre* to Report + -ation. So obs. F. *reportation* (Godef.).] The fact of being carried back.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xlvii. 291 Hippocrates will have Crysis to be an acute or swift reportation in diseases, either to recovery or death.

Reported, -edly: see Report *v.*

Reporter (rĭpō·ɹtəɹ). Also 4–5 **-our**(e, 6 **-ar.** [orig. a. AF. **reportour* = OF. *reporteur*, usually *raporteur* (mod.F. *rapporteur*): see Report *v.* In later use f. the vb. + -er 1.]

1. One who reports or relates; a recounter or narrator. Now somewhat *rare* (common in 16–17th c.).

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 814 That he wolde been oure gouernour And of our tales Iuge and Reportour. 1421–2 Hoccleve *Dialog* 701 Ther-of was I noon Auctour; I was..but a reportour Of folkes tales. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 A reporter or contryuer of tales. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 63 b, That the reporter with more ease maie remember what he hath to saie. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 107 The ouer hastie reporter of this blessed newes, repaires with speed to Sir Thomas. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 2 Saint Luke is the Reporter; and onely he of all the foure records this Story. 1686 Wood *Life* 6 July (O.H.S.) III. 191 These people were the chief reporters that the universities were all papists. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* Pref. 9 The malice and dishonest ways that are conceal'd in the breast of the reporter. 1837 H. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 18 The reporters of this [mission] appear to be peculiarly imaginative.

b. With adj. denoting the character or intention of the account given.

1400 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 37 Thu hast hadde fals messageres and fals reportoures of us touchyng this matere. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. viii. 116 Most humbly beseeching the Almighty God to pardon and forgive our Persecutors and evil Reporters. 1577 Paterick tr. *Gentillet* 46 Slaunderers or false reporters, are like secret wounds. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvii (1612) 318 Their best Reporters say, these Gods were made by men. 1800 Helena Wells *C. Neville* (ed. 2) III. 92 In spite of all malignant reporters, be assured [etc.].

c. One specially appointed to make or draw up a report, or to give information of something.

1625 in *Debates Ho. Comm.* (Camden) 93 A litle forme was left at the vpper end of the table for the reporters. 1628 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* I. 905 The Report, now made, to be brought in Writing by the Reporters to-morrow Morning. 1796 Nelson 23 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 251, I am in great fear my reporter is taken. 1835 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* (1838) 853 An accountant, engineer, or other reporter, to whom a remit may hereafter be made by the Court. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* x, The 'reporter' entered the Garrandilla gate, to give legal notice of the invading army of fleece-bearing locusts.

d. *U. S.* A dog which finds and reports the position of a covey of birds.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 When a point was obtained, and the birds were fairly located,..the dog took his master right back to where the covey still lay crouched..Such animals are called 'reporters'.

2. a. One who takes down reports of law-cases.

a 1617 Bacon *Amend. Laws Eng.* Wks. 1730 IV. 6 It resteth with your Majesty to appoint some sound lawyers... with some honourable stipend, to be reporters for the time to come. 1617 *Act* 15 *Jas. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1717) XVII. 27 Wee doe ordaine..that, for all times hereafter, there shall be twoe Persons, which shall be Reporters of the Law. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 73 Besides these reporters, there are also other authors, to whom great veneration and respect is paid by the students of the common law. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 383 Confirmed by the three other Justices in separate extrajudicial conferences with the reporter. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 403/1 During the reign of Henry VIII..., Dyer, afterwards chief-justice of the Common Pleas, took notes as a reporter.

b. One who reports debates, speeches, meetings, etc., esp. for a newspaper; a person specially employed for this purpose.

1813 Ld. Moira in *Examiner* 19 Apr. 254/1 The reporters are not allowed to make notes. 1814 J. H. Lewis *Ready Writer* Introd. 13 The utility of Short-hand to the reporter of debates..is in itself evident. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxviii (ed. 3) 269 The speeches must be taken down by reporters. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* i. 9 His father..was now seeking employment as a parliamentary reporter. *appos.* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 392 Those reporter whelps, I'm told, play the deuce with a new member where they take a spite.

†**3. a.** A kind of fire-work. **b.** A pistol. *Obs.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2362/3 Rockets, Runers on the Line, Wheels, Reporters, ..with all manner of other Fire-works were discharged. 1827 Sir J. Barrington *Pers. Sk.* II. 36 Lord C—— had a tolerable chance of becoming acquainted with my friend's reporters (a pet name for hair-triggers). 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 166 In those days Irish gentlemen always carried their reporters or pistols with them.

Hence **Repo·rterize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*); **Repo·rtership**, the position or office of a reporter.

1881 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 125/3 His college friendship..obtained for him a reportership for that paper. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 385/1 Mr. J. H. Fordham..retired from his reportership in the Rolls Court on the death of his father. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 314 Our reporterized press is often truculently reckless of privacy and decency.

Repo·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Report *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 376/2 Every Lord shuld have his fredome to sey what he wuld sey, without eny reportyng or magre to be had for his seiyng. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 184 Fables, better worth the smiling at, than

the serious reporting. *a* 1617 Bacon *Amend. Laws Eng.* Wks. 1730 IV. 6 Misprinting, and insensible reporting, which many times confound the students.. will be..amended. 1738 G. Lillo *Marina* III. ii. 52 Like eyes, disdaining the disguise of truth, And found in the reporting 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 195/2 Let us suppose..that four reporters are engaged.., the process of reporting being the same in each house. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* I. 430 No circumstance.. has done more for freedom and good government, than the unfettered liberty of reporting.

b *attrib.*

1846 Gawtress in Pitman *Reporter* 7 The third style is termed reporting, being Phonography adapted to verbatim reporting. *Ibid* 15 The writer.. took down a speech, delivered by R. Cobden.., which was set up from his reporting copy. 1871 J. Grant *Newspaper Press* I. 141 The reporting department.. of our existing morning papers. 1880 *Echo* 23 Nov. 4/6 Shorthand with private instruction and reporting classes nightly. 1888 Barrie *When a Man's Single* iii, I might introduce you.. to the reporting-room.

†Repo·rtingly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. R..PORT *v.*] **a.** By report or hearsay. **b.** Correspondently.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 116 Others say thou dost deserue, and I Beleeue it better then reportingly. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Rapporté, Vers rapportez*, Verses whose words reportingly answer one another.

Reportorial (repŏɹtōᵊriăl), *a* [irreg. f. Report *v.* or Reporter: see -orial.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, reporters.

1860 in Worcester, The reportorial corps of a newspaper. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 374 The reportorial method is affecting the younger writers. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 88 Every petty local occurrence..is magnified by the reportorial lens.

†Repo·rtory, *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. Report *v.* + -ory ^{1}: cf. Reportary.] A composition of the nature of a report; an account.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 6 In this transcursiue reportory without some obseruant glaunce, I may not dully ouerpasse the gallant beauty of their hauen.

†Reporture. *Obs. rare.* [f. Report *v.* + -ure.] Report, mention.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 2084 To hyr I wyll goo and make reportur. *a* 1500 Medwall *Nature* II. 364 (Brandl), Ye can not do hym more dyspleasure, Than therof to make reporture, Therefore let yt rest.

Reposal (ɹĭpō·zăl). [f. Repose *v.*^{1} and *v.*^{2}]

1. The act of reposing (trust, confidence, etc.); † trust or reliance *in* something. *rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 70 Would the reposall [*Q.* reposure] Of any trust, vertue, or worth in thee Make thy words faith'd? 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxiii. § 1 What are these then? absolute reposall in his and his Successors infallibility?

†2. The fact or state of reposing or resting. *Obs.*

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. v[i]. § 1 After many yeares reposall in the graue. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. vii. 161 If they goe on to trouble the peace of my sweet reposall in the bosome of my deare mother, the Church of England.

†b. That on which one reposes. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi, Idleness..the Divels cushion, as Gualter cals it, his pillow, & chiefe reposall. *Ibid.* III. iv. I. i, It is a Sole Ease, an unspeakable comfort, a sweet reposal.

†Repo·sance. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ance.] Repose.

1647 J. Hall *Poems* II. 92 Mount up low thoughts and see what sweet Repossance Heaven can beget.

Repose (ɹĭpō·z), *sb.* Also 6 **reposse.** [a. F. *repos* (11th c.; OF. also *repaus* = Prov. *repaus*, Sp. *reposo*, Pg. *repouso*, It. *riposo*), vbl. sb. f. *reposer*: see Repose *v.*^{2}]

1. Temporary rest or cessation from activity, in order to refresh or restore the physical or mental powers; *esp.* the rest given by sleep.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy Soc.) 160, I toke my leve, .And thanked Correccyon, .Of my repose and of her lovynge chere. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode, without repose or rest, Searching all lands. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 310 Whiles we stood here securing your repose,..we heard a hollow burst of bellowing. 1635-50 Cowley *Davideis* II. 3 Up rose the Sun and Saul; Both, as men thought, rose fresh from sweet repose. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 275 They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. 1738 Gray *Propertius* ii. 3 Fast by th' umbrageous vale lull'd to repose. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 138 The extreme activity of his mind, when awake in some measure called for an adequate alternation of repose. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 154 Allowing each limb an instant of repose as I drew it out of the snow.

transf. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. [illegible] splendid aloe which, after a repose of many years [illegible] loaded with flowers.

b. In phrases *to* († *make*) *seek* or *take* [illegible]

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* I. i, Whose [illegible] shall shortly make repose In those fair walls. 1[illegible] *Ant. & Mel* I. Wks 1856 I. 17 My fathers palace [illegible] proud To entertaine your presence, if youle daine to make repose within. 1671 Milton *Samson* 406 At times when men seek most repose and rest, I yielded. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 631 Unweildily they..in the shady Covert seek Repose. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 296 'Tis thus the understanding takes repose In indolent vacuity of thought. 1830 Tennyson *A Spirit Haunts* 14 As a sick man's room when he taketh repose An hour before death.

c. *Eccl.* Death, decease (of a saint). Also *Altar of repose* (see quot. 1884).

1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 59 The festival of the Repose of the Virgin. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 445/2 The place to which the Blessed Sacrament is removed—often called the Sepulchre, but properly the altar of repose.

2. Relief or respite from exertion, toil, trouble, or excitement. Also const. *from*, † *of.*

1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 6 Nowe set to your hande that I may come to a laudable ende and repousse. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, [His] repose of his trauailes sustayned on the Seas. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 28 O Sole in whom my thoughts find all repose. 1692 Dryden *Eleonora* 243 As swelling seas to gentle rivers glide, To seek repose, and empty out the tide. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 5, I..Now seek repose upon an humbler theme. 1821 Byron *Two Foscs.* II. i, The state had need of some repose. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* v. (1878) 171 There was repose from the agony of spiritual persecution. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 9 The eye is fatigued with the glare of sunshine, and is said to find repose in the verdure of the fields.

†3. a. A place of rest. *Obs.*

1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 139 Seuen fortunate reposes, Ilands, which Fortune fauors. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] xviii. 55 The rich lye stoued in secure reposes. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 210 Worst is my Port, My harbour and my ultimate repose.

†b. A halt or stay for rest. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 52 Wee were put in hope..that here you would make one of the reposes of your Voyage.

†c. *Painting.* (See quots.) *Obs. rare.*

The definitions given by Harris and Chambers are based on that of Fureticre, *Dict. Univ.* (1690)

1695 Dryden tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 161 After great Lights there must be great Shadows, which we call reposes: because the Sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a Continuity of glittering objects. 1710 J. Harris *Lex Techn.* II, *Repose*, is a Term in Painting, signifying the Place where the Masses, or great Lights and Shadows are assembled: And this being well understood hinders the Confusion of Objects [etc.]. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Repose*, in painting, is applied to certain masses, or large systems or assemblages of light and shade [etc.].

†d. A thing to repose on; a couch or sofa. *Obs* $^{-1}$

1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* III. iii, There is a repose, I see, in the next room.

4. A state of quiet or peaceful inaction or of freedom from disturbing influences; † also, a means of securing this.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xi. 47 The Felicity of this life, consisteth not in the repose of a mind satisfied. 1712 M. Henry *Reform. Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 487/1 The restraint of the vicious will be the repose of the virtuous. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. (1788) 179 You relinquish every hope of repose to yourself, and you endanger the establishment of your family for ever. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 25 The repose which the waters enjoyed in the inside of these reservoirs. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 83 A delicious lazy sense of calm repose was the appropriate frame of mind.

†b. Peace of mind. *Obs. rare.*

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 527 P 1 The Repose of a married Woman is consulted in the first of the following Letters, and the Felicity of a Maiden Lady in the second. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., I assured her.. it was absolutely necessary to confine them from public view, for the repose of mankind.

5. Quiet, calm or calmness, tranquillity.

1717 Pope *Eloïsa* 166 Black Melancholy.. round her throws A death-like silence, and a dead repose. 1738 Gray *Propertius* ii. 49 The scenes that hurt the grave's repose. 1819 Keats *St. Agnes* xxxvi, Like a throbbing star Seen 'mid the sapphire heaven's deep repose. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. I. vii. § 1 As opposed to passion..Repose is the especial and separating characteristic of the eternal mind and power. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 48 Just as repose was the ruling principle in Egypt, so restlessness distinguished Greece.

b. *Painting.* Harmonious arrangement of figures or colours, having a restful effect upon the eye.

1695 Dryden tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art. Paint.* 23 That.. Majesty, that soft silence and repose, which give beauty to the Piece. 1703 Tate *Her Majesty's Pict.* Notes 22 The Sedateness, and, as Painters call it, the Repose of a Picture, contribute to the Grandeur and Solemnity of the Piece. 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* (1779) 5 The expression which is used very often on these occasions is, the piece wants repose. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 328 Its faults are many;—an entire absence of beauty and of repose [etc.].

c. Composure, quiet, ease of manner.

1833 Tennyson *Lady C. V. de Vere* 39 Her manners had not that repose Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (1889) 531/2 Repose and cheerfulness are the badge of the gentleman—repose in energy.

6. Absence of activity (in things); cessation of natural forces; quiescence.

1757 Gray *Bard* 76 The sweeping whirlwind, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 314 The long intervals of repose appear to characterize volcanoes highly elevated 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 6 We are also told..of the alternation of periods of repose and disorder, of the refrigeration of the globe [etc.]. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 87 Vesuvius was virtually in repose.

b. Undisturbed or unagitated condition.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 4 Hence the natural repose of the eye makes the adjustment for a distant prospect. 1880 Mrs. L. B. Walford *Troublesome Dau.* II. xxi. 212 Though every feature was now in repose.

c. The fact of being left undisturbed.

1844 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* 261 A portion of butter-like fat may form part of the pellicle which forms on the urine by repose.

7. *techn.* **a.** *Angle of repose*: (see quots.).

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Arch.* § 805 Where the courses lie at an angle of about thirty-two degrees, or what is called the angle of repose for masonry. 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 249/1 In Engineering, the term *angle of repose* is frequently applied to express the angle at which the various kinds of earth will permanently stand, when abandoned to themselves.

b. *Horology.* (See quots.)

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 773/1 This contrivance is known by the name of the dead beat, the dead scapement, the scapement of repose; because the seconds index stands still after each drop. *Ibid.* 773/2 The pallet which is called the arch of excursion or arch of repose.

8. Trust, confidence. *rare* $^{-1}$.

c 1800 R. Cumberland *John De Lancaster* (1809) III. 71 If therefore you could bring your mind to put that repose in my honour.

Repose (ɹĭpō·z), *v.*^{1} [ad. L. *repos-*, *repōnĕre*, on anal. of *depose*, *dispose*, *suppose*, etc.: cf. Repone and Reposit.]

†1. *trans.* To replace; to put back into the same place. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 334 Her shellis to disclose And write vpon the cornel, hool outake..and so repose [L. *reponas*]. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) U iv, If the gutte hath bene long out, and be so swollen that it cannot be reposed. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* VI. 52 He delivered up his crowne into the handes of Pompeius; but Pompeius reposed it again upon his head. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 703 Nor think my hurt offends me, for my sire Can soon repose in it the visual fire. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 323 Procession ended, they repose the Idols within the same tree.

†b. To restore; also *Sc.* = Repone *v.* I. *Obs. rare.*

1552 Hutchinson *2nd Serm.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 241 To repose us into his Father's favour again. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 526 The persoun of our..Prince [to be] reposit to full suirtie. 1643 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 53 The causes of Mr. Gilbert Power's deposition by all were found null, and he ordained to be reposed. *Ibid.* 92 Mr. Andrew Logie..latelie had been reposed to his ministrie.

†c. To repress, put down. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1652 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. (1663) 26 A multitude of common people gather'd together, armed with a full ..purpose to repose the insolence and pride of the nobility.

2. To place or put; *esp.* to deposit or lay up *in* a place. Now *rare.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* L iij, Iudas reposed in Gods temple an ydoll ymage. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., R. Tresilian* xx, Thynke ther is a treasure .. Reposed for all suche as righteousnes ensue. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 7, I praye you heartily, to repose this in your memorie. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. To King § 5 Libraries, are as the Shrynes, where all the Reliques of the ancient Saints..are preserued and reposed. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 426 They reposed there the spoiles of Jerusalem. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* 29 These Shells were brought out upon the Earth, and reposed therein in the manner we now find them. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 263 'Twas, as a choice Rarity, repos'd in the Library of the English Benedictines. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. vi. 133 The brass cannon and mortars..were reposed for some days in Hyde Park. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* lxxv, The sword was..not to be sheathed or reposed.

†b. To station, establish. *Obs. rare.*

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxxix. 92 As for ye bishops they are reposed in cities, as is thought conuenient. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Theare Iuno thee Princes her Empyre wholy reposed.

†c. To cast or throw *on* something. *Obs.* $^{-1}$

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Thee southwynd ..Three gallant vessels on rocks gnawne craggye reposed.

3. To set or place (confidence, trust, etc.) *in* a thing or person.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 98 b, Suche a one as he myght repose his whole truste and confidence in. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 240 That man hath the hope of Salvation reposed only in the mercies of God. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 106 Reposing no great assurance in the prowes of the effœminate Ægyptians. 1607 Rowlands *Diogines Lanthorne* 30 Repose not trust in others helpe. 1678 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Oct., Mr. Godolphin requested me to continue the trust his wife had reposed in me. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxvi. 110 The governor..charged me..not to repose any confidence in the peasants. *a* 1782 Watson *Philip III* (1793) I. II. 190 That extraordinary confidence that was reposed in him. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VII. ii, Herein mainly should we repose our hopes. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* IV § 5. 196 In the Baronage the nation reposed an unwavering trust.

b. To place or leave (something) *in* the control or management of another. † Also const. *upon.*

1589 Nashe *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 This kinde of men that repose eternitie in the mouth of a player. 1666 Dryden *Pref. to Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 42, I repose upon your management what is dearest to me, my fame and reputation. *a* 1682 Wharton *Soul of World* Wks. (1683) 668 Therefore our Fate for the most part, and our Power are very much reposed in our Hands. 1884 Chitty in *Law Times Rep.* L. 389/1 Parliament has reposed in [the Charity Commissioners] a power of authorising a sale.

†c. To regard as existing *in* something. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* V. xvi. (1614) 529 A certain booke,..wherein they reposed much holines, and worshipped it as a god. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 They reposed great Religion in an oath, in respect of the Actor.

Hence **†Repo·sed** *ppl. a.*^{1}, restored. *Obs.*

1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 208 They sacrificed to Jupiter Soter, the saviour of the reposed Child.

Repose (ɹĭpō·z), *v.*^{2} Also 6–7 *Sc.* **repois**(e. [ad. F. *reposer*, OF. also *repauser* (10th c.) = Prov. *repausar*, Sp. *reposar*, Pg *repousar*, It. *riposare*:—late L. *repausāre* (Quicherat): see Re- and Pause *v.*]

1. *refl.* To rest (oneself); to lay (oneself) to rest.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. ii. 416, I wylle repose me here by with a frend of myn. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 7 Besyde the ymage I adowne me sette, After my labourc my selfe to repose. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 30 Now may I repose me: Custance is mine owne.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 151 Romes readiest Champions, repose you heere in rest. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 511 This year the Emperor glad to repose himself a while from War, attended his pleasure in Spain. *a* 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 34 John tenderly repos'd him on his Breast. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xii. 221 The thick and warm Furrs..are..a soft Bed to repose themselves in. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. xiii, Being mounted on a beast who..proceeds very coolly to repose himself in the middle of the pond.

b. *fig.* To settle (oneself) with confidence († *in* or) *on* something. ? *Obs.*

1580 J. Hayle in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 67/32 Thou may bawldlie repoise thy selfe in the Romain kirk. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 47 On thy fortune I repose my selfe. 1759 Johnson *Let. to Miss Porter* 1 Mar. in Boswell *Life*, I can repose myself very confidently upon your prudence. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 202/2 Fabius having taught the people to repose themselves on acts of religion.

2. *trans.* To lay to rest or repose *on* or *in* something. In later use only *fig.*

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3577 Iesus..hes nocht ane penny braid Quhairon he may repois his heavinlie head. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* II, I'll go to him, and repose our distresses on his friendly bosom. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 84 Nor would I. render her wretched, by reposing the distresses of my..mind, in her soft bosom.

b. In *pa. pple.*: Resting, reclining, lying.

1674 Milton *P. L.* v. 636 On flours repos'd, and with fresh flourets crownd, They eate, they drink 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, I could mock the sultry toil When on my charmer's breast repos'd. 1852 M. Arnold *Tristram & Iseult* I, The eyes [are] closed—The lashes on the cheeks reposed.

3. To give or afford rest to (one), to refresh by rest.

1549-62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* lxix. 20 O Lord, unto my soule draw nigh, the same with ayde repose. 1582 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* III. vii. (1591) 117 There some fewe daies were spent in reposing the army. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* VII. iii. 274 The peace was concluded..whereunto the King of the Romaines agreed, to the end he might repose his subiects. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* II. 51 The time for reposing the Galley-slaves being expired. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 319 Have ye chos'n this place After the toyl of Battel to repose Your wearied vertue. ? 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 260 Whose Seats the weary Traveller repose? 1794 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Ellen* I. 22 He rose from the bed of down, which for neatness and comfort might repose a Prince. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. xliv. 275 He.. halted at Hillsborough to repose his wayworn soldiers.

† **b.** To lodge (one) for the night. *Obs. rare* —1.

1725 T. Thomas in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 132 That apartment where the judges used to be reposed in when they came to this place.

4. *intr.* To take rest; to cease from exertion or travel; to enjoy freedom from disturbance.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 35 [They] desyred him for his pastime after his long trauayle to come and repose in his towne of Lysle. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Because the wind was too fresh, we reposed vntil the break of day. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. 383 Yet must we credit that his hand composed All in sixe Dayes, and that he then Reposed. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 25 At Tripoli we repos'd a full week. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 28 'Twere wiser far For me..to repose Where chance may throw me. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 203 To the rents, and gulfs, and chasms, Where the earth reposed from spasms. 1851 Tennyson *To the Queen* 26 God gave her peace; her land reposed.

fig. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 38 The Justice Shallows were not allowed to repose upon their dignity.

b. To take rest by sitting or lying down; to lie down to rest; also *transf.* to rest in death.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 931, I will sit still heir and repois. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 162 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, And there repose. *a* 1620 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems.* XV. 19 Happie nimph, quhoise spreit in peace reposes. 1634 Milton *Comus* 999 Beds of Hyacinth and roses Where young Adonis oft reposes. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 387 When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust repose. 1742 Gray *Spring* 22 Still is the toiling hand of Care, The panting herds repose. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IV. xxxiii, At night when I reposed, fair dreams did pass Before my pillow. 1819 — *Ode* II The dust where your kindred repose. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 32 We started at 5 a.m., marched until noon, and reposed.

c. To remain still; to lie in quiet.

1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. xxxiii, Her..eyes, Which, as twin phantoms of one star that lies O'er a dim well, move, though the star reposes. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 13 When the centuries behind me like a fruitful land reposed.

† **5.** To confide or place one's trust *in*, to rely *on*, a thing or person. *Obs.*

Perh. partly derived from sense 3 of Repose *v.*[1]

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 167 We are chosin to repois In faith of Christ. 1592 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 26, I doe desire thy worthy company, Vpon whose faith and honor I repose. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 430 There returned also the German auxiliaries, in whose loyaltie he most reposed. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 144 P 12 His hearers repose upon his candour and veracity. 1782 Cowper *Truth* 455 The soul, reposing on assured relief, Feels herself happy amidst all her grief.

† **b.** To be sure *of* one. *Obs. rare* —1.

1569 Sir N. Throgmorton in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 57 You may repose as well of him in this matter as of the duke of Norfolk.

6. To rest *on* or *upon*, in various senses.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 212 His right Cheeke Reposing on a Cushion. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* III. xxviii, On that reverend form the moonlight did repose. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. lviii, On such things the memory reposes With tenderness. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xiii. 297 Almost every glacier reposes upon an inclined bed. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* III. iv. 272 Their whole system reposes upon fear.

Reposed (rĭpōu·zd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Settled, free from agitation or movement.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Y viij, To giue contentacion to thy reposed will. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 A mynde With veitue fraught, reposed, voyd of gyle. 1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 228 Embrace this the onelie meane to liue a reposed and contented life. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 281 A law, made by the Popes in reposed & peaceable times. 1664 Flecknoe *Eng. Stage* in *Love's Kingd.* G vi, Wit being an exuberant thing,..but Judgement a stayed and reposed thing. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1474 Then whence these glorious Forms, And boundless Flights, from Shapeless, and Repos'd?

Hence **Repo·sedly** *adv.* (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1598 Florio, *Posatamente*, leisurely, quietly, reposedly. *a* 1615 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 63 Reposedly, and at home within himself, no man is an Atheist. 1634 Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. xvi. 89 Liue hence-forward reposedly, and reconcile your selfe to choice Wits.

Reposedness (rĭpōu·zdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of repose or of being in repose.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II ii. § 8 (1622) 211 Vnder the shadow of Gods wings, the Soule findes her true reposednesse, her refuge. 1634 Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. i. 94. I here enioy a reposednesse not vnlike that of the dead. 1884 M. Boole in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 342 There is an intelligent and wide-awake reposedness in Jewish girls.

† **Repo·seful,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Repose *v.*[1] 3 (or *v.*[2] 4).] In whom confidence is or may be placed: trustworthy, reliable; confidential, responsible.

1627 Sir R. Cotton in Morgan *Phœnix Brit.* (1732) I. 68 Though princes may take .. some reposefull friend, with whom they may participate their neerest passions [etc.]. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 28, I know not, where she can picke out a fast friend, or reposefull confident of such reciprocall interest. 1644 — *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 28 To another he gave one of the prime and most reposefull Offices about his own Person at Court.

Reposeful (rĭpōu·zfŭl), *a.*[2] [f. Repose *sb.*] Full of repose; having an air of repose; quiet.

1852 Reade *Peg Woff.* (1853) 259, I call it beautiful!..So calm and reposeful; no particular expression. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 306/2 That reposeful yet energetic self-reliance, which we justly admire in the ruler. 1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* I. xiv. 198 An attractive expression of reposeful friendliness pervaded his whole appearance.

Hence **Repo·sefully** *adv.*; **Repo·sefulness.**

1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* II. 311 Seated reposefully in his great red morocco armchair. 1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 392/2 It seems to lack reposefulness.

† **Repo·sement.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. Repose *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Repository.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 103 The Closet in euery house, as it is a reposement of Secrets, so is it onely.. at the owners', and no other commandement.

† **Repo·seness.** *Obs. rare* —1. = Reposedness.

a 1592 Greene *Arbasto* (1617) i, If my presence be prejudiciall to your reposenesse, I hope you will thinke I offended as a stranger.

Repo·ser. *rare* —1. [-ER [1].] One who reposes.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 600 A steadfast reposer of his fears and anxieties in religious influences.

Reposing (rĭpōu·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of Repose *v.*[2]; resting, rest.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 361 The King and Quenis Majesteis departis this nycht towart Striviling for reposing of thair Hienessis. 1790 R. Merry *Laurel of Liberty* (ed. 2) 22 Calm reposings in the noontide shade.

attrib. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 76 Sorrow breakes Seasons, and reposing houres. 1661 *Fasti Aberdonenses* (Spalding Club) 606 For hair to the repoeing bed, and furme in the principle's chamber. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 229 The fiends of lawless pow'r..Intrude on weary'd toil's reposing hour.

So **Repo·sing** *ppl. a.*

1797-1803 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 220 A neutral reposing state of the passions. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IV. xxviii, I did arise,..And looked upon the depth of that reposing lake. *Ibid.* XII. iii, Like a reposing child.

Repo·sit, *sb. rare* —0. [f. the vb.] A repository.

1855 in Ogilvie *Suppl.*

Reposit (rĭpo·zit), *v.* Also 7-8 **reposite.** [f. L. *reposit-*, ppl. stem of *repōnĕre* to Repone: cf. Repose *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put or deposit (a thing) *in* a place; to lay up, store.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 79 Untill he come, . for whom it is reposited, or laid up 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* VI. 16 Erecting such a Symbol of the Divine presence as was to be afterward reposited in the Ark, namely, the figure of a Cherub. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 48 These Shells could never possibly have been reposited thereby in the Manner we now find them. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 230 Some reposite their Eggs or Young in the Earth. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 29 The original copy of the Iliad, which..is now.. reposited in the Museum. 1808 G. Edwards *Pract. Plan* iii. 23 The valuable riches nature has here reposited for the efforts of human labour. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* XII. ii. (1872) IV. 138 The King handed it..to a Page to reposit in the proper waste-basket.

2. To replace. *rare.*

1884 G. H. Taylor *Pelv. & Hern. Therap.* (1885) 107 The sphincter appeared to have little power to retain the intestine when reposited.

Hence **Repo·siting** *vbl. sb.*

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* III. ii. 66 A special Providence of God in the repositing of these watery Beds.

Repositary (rĭpo·zitări). [f. prec. + -ARY [1].] = Repository.

1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* I. i. (1873) 3 You meet with men who were great repositaries of the literature of the day. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 395 It gratified him to think that she had chosen him for the repositary of her tale.

† **Repo·sitate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [-ATE.] = Reposit *v.* 1.

1716 M. Davies *Athen Brit.* III. 104 A Description of the Curiosities repositated in the Cabinet of the Earl of Trautmansdorf.

Reposite, obs. form of Reposit *v.*

Reposition (rĭpŏzi·shən). Also **re-.** [ad. late L. *repositiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repōnĕre*: see Reposit *v.* and -ion, and cf. F. *réposition*]

1. *Surg.* The operation of restoring to the normal position; replacement.

1588 J. Read tr. *Aræus' Compend. Meth.* 67 Put it in his due place and right order againe ..This reposition being made [etc.]. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 *Luxations*,..it's cured by reposition,..diligent deligation, and soft collocation. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII 288, I place him for reposition, binding him fast so that he cannot stir. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 151 The leaves..are laid to broken arms and legs after reposition with great success. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 458 Retroflexion of the uterus discovered, and treated by reposition.

b. Replacement (of a thing), in other senses.

1874 Carpenter *Ment Phys.* II. x (1879) 440 The structure itself is kept up by re-position of new matter.

2 † **a.** Restoration of lands to a forest. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Manwood *Lawes Forest* 178 The reposition to the Forest of such landes as were disaforested by the Statute .. is to be done by perambulation and viewe *Ibid.* Such landes as were disaforested without any reposition .. are called Puralleyes.

b. *Sc.* Reinstatement (of a person) in, or restoration to, a position or office (*esp.* the ministry), or possession of a thing. Now only *arch.*

1643 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 53 At the day of reposition a number of gentleweomen and others came to the Church. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) 547 The three suspended conformists, expecting reposition to their charges. 1681 Stair *Instit.* II. xxiii § 3 4 Under Assignations are comprehended Translations, .. or Retrocessions,..which are also called Repositions. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* 276 The Favour of such a Reposition [to the possession of an estate] is too extreme to be passed over.

3. The action of repositing, laying up or aside.

1617 Bp. Hall *Quo Vadis?* vi, What can be expected from that age, which is not capable of observation, carelesse of reposition? *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1743) 579 When once a soul apprehends Christ, this is a reposition of all his cares and burdens. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 363 For reposition and preserving dead mens skulls and bones.

† **b.** *R. C. Ch.* Reservation (of the Sacrament).

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* xiv. 183 Protestant Divines condemn the reposition of the Sacrament.

Re-posi·tion, *v. rare* —1. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To put in a fresh position; to re-state.

a 1859 De Quincey *Posth. Wks* (1891) I. 278 Shall I revise..my logic of Political Economy, embodying every doctrine..which I have amended or re-positioned..?

Repositor (rĭpo·zitŏr). [agent-n., on L. types, f. Reposit *v.*] A replacing instrument.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 750/2 The uterine repositor or elevator 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instr.* 540 Vulcanite Repositors for inversion of uterus.

Repository (rĭpo·zitŏri), *sb.* Also 5 **reposytorye,** 6-7 **repositorie.** [ad. obs. F. *repositoire* or L. *repositōrium*: see Reposit *v.* and -ory [1].]

1. A vessel, receptacle, chamber, etc., in which things are or may be placed, deposited, or stored.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 36 Of the floures charles put a parte in a reposytorye. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 105/36 A Repositorie, *repositorium*. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1200 Many secret monuments, and repositories of demigods. 1647 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 514 Those tears..he keeps in a repository that is never out of his sight. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 250 On the Outside of this City are Repositories for Snow and Ice. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 471 P 2 It is like those Repositories in several Animals that are filled with Stores of their former Food. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 128 At the end of Rathbone-place..water is..thrown into an open repository, where it stands. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* X. xviii, Losing the keys of all your most private repositories. 1862 Burton *Bk Hunter* (1863) 56 Stored away in some forgotten repositories, these miscellaneous relics still remain. 1884 *Catholic Dict* (1897) 305/2 A vase in the form of a dove .. was in the East and France .. used as a repository for the Blessed Sacrament.

b. A place, room, or building, in which specimens, curiosities, or works of art are collected; a museum. Now *rare.*

1658 Phillips s.v., More peculiarly, by the Architects, such places as are built for the laying up of rareties, either in picture or other art are called Repositories. 1667 *Phil Trans.* II. 486 There being such a stone in their [the Royal Society's] Repository. 1716-18 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* I. xvi. 53 The Elector's palace is very handsome, and his repository full of curiosities of different kinds. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 39, I have seen a specimen of the red sort ..in the repository of the royal garden at Paris. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The Royal Repository at Woolwich, contains models of every sort of warlike stores, weapons, and fortification. 1876 Vovle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 337/2 The repository at Woolwich forms a school of instruction for both officers and men on first joining the artillery.

c. A place where things are kept or offered for sale; a warehouse, store, shop, mart.

1785 Grose *Class. Dict*, *Repository*, .. Livery stables where horses and carriages are sold by auction. 1801 Mrs.

Trimmer *Oecon. Charity* II. 119 By furnishing different articles for sale at Repositories. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xxi. iii, Paying dear for your economy in having made purchases at a 'Cheap Repository'. 1831 [Youatt] *The Horse* 368 In London, and in most great towns, there are repositories for the periodical sale of horses by auction. *Ibid.* 369 The principal repositories in London. 1848 Thackeray *Vanity Fair* I, She confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art Repository.

2. †**a.** A place where souls are lodged. *Obs.*

1638 Featly *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 58 In St Austines hidden repositories, some soules have ease, and some paine. 1662 H. More *Philos Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 24 Whether the Souls be . sent from God out of some hidden Repository where they did prae-exist. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 56 ₱2 There is a Tradition among the Americans, that one of their Countrymen descended in a Vision to the great Repository of Souls.

b. A place in which a dead body is deposited; a vault or sepulchre.

1663 Wood *Life* June (O. H. S.) I. 476 Buried..at the high altar in a vault or repository. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. ii. (1715) 196 Women anointed the Ballisters of the Churches, and the Repositories of Martyrs. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 180 In the middle of these repositories was placed the urn filled with the ashes of the dead. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 416 Lulach was buried . in Iona, the accustomed repository of the Scotish kings. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 305 The ordering of the repositories of the dead.

†**c.** *slang.* 'A lockup or spunging house; a gaol' (Grose, 1785). *Obs.*

3. A place or thing within which something immaterial is thought of as deposited or contained.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* Ep. Ded Letters can .be as authentic Registers, and safe repositories of Truth as any Story whatsoever. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. x. § 2 I his laying up of our Ideas in the Repository of the Memory. 1712–3 Pope *Guardian* No. 4 ₱ 3, I have found unvalued repositories of learning in the lining of bandboxes. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2. 30 A division is a repository which the philosopher frames for holding his ware. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* I. Introd., What are Theatres but licensed repositories for ill-told lies. 1864 Bowen *Logic* i. 24 Language is the great repository of thought.

4. A part or place in which something is accumulated or exists in quantities.

1672–3 Grew *Anat. Roots* II. § 28 So that the pith is a Repository of better aliment gradually supplied to those Sacciferous Vessels. 1790 Umfreville *Hudson's Bay* 53 He was engaged in..determining the truth of a coppermine being up the country. He was two years in search of this valuable repository. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 278 Beside rake veins there are other mineral repositories, called flat veins or flat works, and pipe veins 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall* 2 Cornwall is..an immense subterranean repository of copper and tin.

5. A person to whom some matter is entrusted or confided.

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 25 She made one of her Women, in whom she most confided, the Repository of this Secret. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 182 Guard against being made the repository of such secrets. 1810 Shelley *Zastrozzi* vi, Make me the repository of your sorrows; I would, if possible, alleviate them.

Repository (rĭpɒ́zitŏri), *a.* [See prec. and -ory ².]

†**1.** Serving for reposition. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1688 Baxter *Dying Thoughts* (1850) 144 If the bee know ..how to gather her honey and wax, and how to form the repository combs, and how to lay it up[etc.].

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, replacing heavy ordnance in position after dismounting it.

1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 133/2 *Repository exercise*, the mechanical manœuvres with heavy guns. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/2 The Liverpool team..which took the first prize in the A shift of the repository competition. *Ibid.*, The Liverpool detachment make a point of their repository work.

†**Repo·siture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *repositūra* (Du Cange): see Reposit *v.* and -ure.] Reposition.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 489 Bottles..serving for the repositure of distilled waters. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* III. viii. 81 Christians abhorred those obsequies of burning, affecting a repositure into the hands of God, who is able to raise our vile bodies.

†**Reposse·de,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -seed. [f. Re- 5 a + Possede *v* Cf. F. *repossséder* (18th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To repossess.

1545 *Lease* in Madox *Formul. Angl.* (1702) 152 It shall be lawfull into the said mesuages..to reentre and the same to repossede. 1600 Holland *Livy* VIII. iv. 283 Doe yee but . lay claime unto that . , and repossede it at your pleasure. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxv. 353 That Scots and Picts their owne, as earst, should amplie reposseed. [1616–23 in Bullokar and Cockeram.]

Reposse·ss (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To regain or recover possession of (a place, etc.); to reoccupy.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 158 After whiche peace concludyd,..the Kynge repossessyd y^ sayd cytie. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 15 Desirous to repossess that, that constrainedly he forsooke. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 413 The resolution to dye had repossessed his place in her minde. 1694 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* I. i, Nor doth the house of York decay in honours, Though Lancaster doth repossess his right. *c* 1670 Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 133 He was received again into Grace, but dyed before he could repossess his benefice. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 101 Earth repossesses Part of what she gave. 1782 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. 34 They affirm, that as soon as the body is deposited in the grave, it is repossessed by the soul. *a* 1821 Keats *Hyperion* I. 123 Fierce to repossess A heaven he lost erewhile.

2. *Sc.* To restore (one) †*to*, replace or reinstate *in*, possession of something. † Also without const.

1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 195 All personis..dispossest of houssis..salbe presentlie repossest to thair houssis. 1574 *Ibid.* 409 To entir and reposses Patrik Bellenden..in all and sindry [lands] 1585 *Ibid.* IV. 34 He sall reposses Adam..to the teindis. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. IV*, Wks. (1711) 67 Kings should repossess kings wrongfully put from their crown. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. ix, They proffer'd aid..To repossess him in his right. 1827 —*Napoleon* xlii, His son should repossess him in the crown.

3. To put (one) in possession *of* something again.

1591 *Acts Privy Council* (1900) XXI. 126 [To] see the supplicant repossessed of his said messuage, goodes, writings, [etc.] 1622 Donne *Serm.* 15 Sept. 12 They did scarce know their own title, and yet God repossessed them of it, reinuested them in it. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 166 We will endeavour to repossess his Son of his Kingdom. 1728 Kennett *Register* 323 At length the doctor gets himself re-possessed of his living.

b. *refl.* To regain possession *of* something.

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1851 V. 39 The same Wood, where he had defeated the Britains; who, had now repossess'd themselvs of that place. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 48 The Portuguese..soon repossessed themselves of the places the Dutch had taken 1795 Belsham *Mem. Geo. III*, II. 242 Washington re-possessed himself of his former strong position. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 127 When..the Hamburg banker wishes to repossess himself of his money

†**4.** To invest again *with* possession of something. *Obs.*

1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 50 To repossesse the Hanses with their old antiquated, and obsolete Priuiledges. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* II. 261 It is Thou only, who art able to repossesse mee with this iewell.

Hence **Reposse·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. xii. (1821) 140 He would become an humble Suiter to the Lord Deputie (in his behalfe) for the repossessing thereof.

Reposse·ssion (rī-). [Re- 5 a: cf. prec.]

1. Recovery; renewed possession.

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (Bann.) 211 They had the money present to render to the King and his estaits for laughfull restitution and repossessioun [of Orkney and Zetland]. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 370 Egelred, now called out of Normandie to the Repossession of his Kingdome. 1652 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 34 Meredith ..fought for repossession, and after much bloudshed, lost his labour. 1795 Ld. Grenville in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. (1903) 297 To effect for him the repossession of the territories of which he has been divested. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxvi. XI. 305 They had long been anxious for its repossession, and had even besieged it five years before.

†**2.** Restoration, reinstatement. *Obs. rare.*

1598 (*title*) A Briefe Narration of the possession, dispossession and repossession of William Sommers. 1643 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II 53 Upon the parties humble penitence, and Mr. Gilbert's peaceable repossession, we resolved [etc.].

Repo·st, *v.* Anglicized form of Ripost(e *v.*

1730 H. B[lackwell] *English Fencing Master* 34 If your Thrust should be parried after drawing your Left-Foot after you, it is impossible you should recover before your Adversary reposts you. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* li, The little woman .. parried and reposted with a home-thrust. 1885 Egerton Castle *Schools of Fence* 138 As the fashion in swords became lighter and shorter, the advantage of parrying first and reposting afterwards became more obvious.

So **Repo·st** *sb.*

1861 Chapman *Art Fencing* I. 19 The direct return thrust (Repost) or attack after the parry..should be delivered with the greatest rapidity. 1885 Egerton Castle *Schools of Fence* 138 The parry had to be formed in such a way as to act as a repost.

†**Repo·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Repose *v.*² + -ure, after *composure*, etc.] Rest, repose.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Seat your thoughts In the reposure of most soft content. 1605 [see Reposal 1.] 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 29 Wee may ease our bodies with rest and reposure.

Repo·t (rī-), *v.* Also re-. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To put (plants) into fresh pots. Also *absol.* Hence **Repo·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 83 In repotting, the axis..should be raised above the surrounding soil. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 315 After the leaves have attained their growth..the plants should be re-potted. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 86/2 Market gardeners..dis-root their whole stock, and re-pot at one season. 1863 Fonblanque *Tangled Skein* II. 181 Superintending the repotting of some choice plants.

Repour, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To pour back.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* VII. xlv. 150 Some ply the Pompe and .. Sea into Sea Repoure. 1610 R. Nicolls *England's Elisa* ccxlvi, The horrid noise amaz'd the silent night, Repowring downe blacke darknesse from the skie.

‖ **Repoussé** (rəpuse), *a.* (and *sb.*) [F., pa. pple. of *repousser*, f. *re-* Re- + *pousser*: see Push *v.*] Of metal work: Raised or beaten into relief, ornamented in relief, by means of hammering from the back or reverse side.

1852 *Rep. Juries Exhib.* 1851, 512/2 A candlestick without branches..in *repoussé* work. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxxiii. 5 Stem and base of silver repoussé table. *Ibid.* 24/1 It is made of pure gold, *repoussé* throughout. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* vii, With firelight on the repoussé gold and silver work of her loose girdle.

b. *ellipt.* as *sb.* Metal-work of this kind; the process of hammering into relief.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7). 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 750/2.

Repp, variant of Rep 3.

Reppe, variant of Repe, to touch. *Obs.*

Repped (rept), *a. rare.* [f. Rep ³ + -ed ².] Made like rep; having a surface like rep.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 696/2 Amazon Soleil is a plain coloured stuff which is repped. 1888 Cross & Bevan *Paper-Making* 171 By passing paper between rolls on which devices have been cut, the 'repped' and other papers are produced.

†**Re·pple.** *Obs.*—¹ [Of obscure etym.] ? A staff or cudgel. (Cf. Halliwell, '*Repple*, a long walking staff as tall or taller than the bearer.)

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Gief he fend were, me sceolden anon eter gat 3emete mid gode repples and stiarne swepen.

Repplye, obs. form of Reply *v.*

†**Repraise,** *v. Obs.* [Re] ? To dispraise.

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 227 Justice ne was egaly execute, . Right was repraysede and founde for no repute.

Repray (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To pray again.

1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr's T.* VIII 99 Eftsoones repraienge for ann happie end, did to thallmightties will all recommend. 1891 C. E. Norton *Dante's Hell* XXVI. 142 Much I pray thee, and repray that the prayer avail a thousand.

Repreach (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To preach again. Hence **Repreaching** *vbl. sb.*

1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 4 Like one of bishop Andrews' sermons, repreached the other day by an expectant in his episcopal trial for the ministry. 1812–29 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 110 A beautiful paragraph, well worth extracting, aye, and re-preaching. 1893 Finlayson *Ess.* 158 We wish to repreach Isaiah's message.

Repreci·pitate (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To precipitate (a substance) again.

1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 293 It is soluble in cold acetic and dilute nitric acids, and is reprecipitated by ammonia. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 470/1 Bone earth dissolved in acid is reprecipitated by alkalies.

Reprecipita·tion (rī-). [Re- 5 a: cf. prec.] The action of precipitating, or fact of being precipitated, again.

1869 Mrs. Oliphant *Hist. Sk. Geo. II* (1879) II. 373 The sudden fall and rising and reprecipitation into the abyss. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 176 Reprecipitation of the biurate took place in two or three days.

Repreef, -preeve, obs. ff. Reproof, Reprove.

Repreevable, -prefable, obs. ff. Reprovable.

Repreever, obs. f. Reprover.

Repreeve, obs. form of Reprieve.

Repref(e, -preff(e, obs. ff. Reproof, Reprove.

Reprehend (reprĭhe·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *reprehendĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *prehendĕre* to seize: cf. *apprehend*, etc. Hence also F. *reprendre*.]

1. *trans.* To reprove, reprimand, rebuke, censure, find fault with: **a.** a person.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxiv 15 He scornys þe honurrers of mawmetis and reprehendis þaim. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 510 Thow were ay wont eche louere reprehende Of þing fro which þow kanst þe nought defende. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vi. 46 Thou shalt rest swetly if þyn herte reprehende þe not. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* XIX. 69 It semeth that thou oughte not in no wyse to reprehende me. 1530 Palsgr. 687/1 He reprehended me afore al the companye. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 367 Cortes hearing their odious request reprehended them. 1602 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 267 For which fact he was bold to reprehend his holinesse sharpely. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxii 123 Yet was their Assembly judged Unlawfull, and the Magistrate reprehended them for it. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxviii. 179, I severely reprehend him on this occasion. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* ii, If..I am unjust in a single tittle, reprehend me instantly. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. (1847) 94 Theodoric.., having been reprehended by him, became his enemy.

b. a thing, action, conduct, etc.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xlii. 5 Þof men kan fynd noght to reprehend, god kan. *c* 1375 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 39 He that bysyeth hym to lyve piteuosly, he wurchipet God and holy writ, and reprehendet no thing that he undurstondet not. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 201 Whanne a man leeviþ to reprehende an opyn synne. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 29 Therfore I pray that no man Reprehende This lytyl Book. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 16 Lewdely your tyme ye spende, My lyuyng to reprehende. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 7 It is an harde thing..For a foolishe man to haue his maners reprehended. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 6 This doctrine reprehendeth a common error in the world. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* v. 9 It is extreme folly to reprehend what we cannot comprehend. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 78, I nor advise, nor reprehend the Choice. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 203, I had..much to reprehend, and much to wish changed, in many of the old tenures. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxii, I..most strongly reprehend any man's departure from his word. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* vii. 313 With a haste and recklessness which cannot be too severely reprehended.

c. *absol.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 436 Gentles, doe not reprehend. If you pardon, we will mend. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxx. (1862) 433 The very same who at the first reprehended, will in the end applaud.

†**2.** To refute, prove to be fallacious. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* § 3 But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the fallax. *Ibid.* § 5 This coulour will bee reprehended or incountred by imputing to all excellencie in compositions a kind of pouertie.

†**3.** *Sc.* To take (one) in wrong doing. *Obs.*—¹

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 156 It selbe lesum to quhatsumever nychtbour that reprehendis the layaris of the said fulze to tak the veschell..quhill thai be punyst.

¶ **4.** Misused by ignorant speakers for 'represent' and 'apprehend.'

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 184 *Constable*, I my selfe reprehend his owne person, for I am his graces Thurborough. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* II. vii, *Constable*, Friends, reprehend him, reprehend him there. [They seize the Sergeant.]

Hence **Reprehe·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 68/2 The cause of whose martirdome was the reprehending of Idolatrie. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* Epil. (1844) 68 Such a kinde of subiect, as is.. fitting to be roughly rubbed with a reprehending veritie. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 60 To shun reprehending of Master workmen openly.

Reprehe·ndable, *a. rare.* [a. obs. F. *reprehendable* (Godef.), or f. prec. + -ABLE: cf. *irreprehendable* (1597).] Reprehensible.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xl. 6 If þai myght fynd any thynge in vs reprehendable. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liv. 271 They were reprehendable.

Reprehe·ndatory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. REPREHEND, after *commendatory*.] Conveying reproof.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 608 She had given too much occasion for these reprehendatory remarks.

Reprehe·nder. Also 6 -our, -or. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who reprehends or censures.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 20 Let it not moue the,.. if any cankered reprehendour of other mens doynges shal saie vnto the [etc.]. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. vi. 370 Therefore fell they in fine, to persecute sharply their reprehendors. 1587 FRAUNCE *Amyntas* Ep. Ded., Now for the second sort of reprehenders..mine answere is at hand. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect. viii. 114 He was a severe reprehender of the Pharisees and Sadducees. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Rdr., Seneca; the most lively Describer of Publick Vices..and the smartest Reprehender of them.

Reprehensible (repr/he·nsĭb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *reprehensibilis*, f. *reprehens-*, ppl. stem of *reprehendĕre* to REPREHEND: see -IBLE. Cf. F. *répréhensible* (1314).] Deserving of reprehension, censure, or rebuke; reprovable; blameworthy.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* ii. 11, I stood agens hym in to the face, for he was reprehensyble [*v.r.* repreuable]. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 183/2 Whereby it is to be gathered, that the bishop and deacon are noted infamous and reprehensible. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 In a meane man prodigalitie and pride are faultes more reprehensible then in Princes. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 7. 10 It is therefore neither absurd, nor reprehensible .for a man to use all his endeavours to..defend his Body. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 6 To keep such voluminous ado about acknowledg'd uncertainties, is a very reprehensible vanity. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, In my mind, the other's economy in selling it to him was more reprehensible by half. 1831 LAMB *Elia* II. *Ellistoniana*, The fault is least reprehensible in players. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 104 There is even an irregular, unconstitutional, and reprehensible act done.

Hence **Reprehe·nsibleness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Reprehe·nsibi·lity** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reprehe·nsibly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a reprehensible manner or degree.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 27 They who contend..reprehensibly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 502 Even those laws..were in his judgment reprehensibly lenient. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 932/1 It was reprehensibly foolish and reckless.

Reprehension (repr/he·nʃən). Also 4 -cion, 6 -syon, 7 -tion. [ad. L. *reprehensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reprehendĕre*. Cf. F. *répréhension* (12thc.).]

1. The action of reprehending; censure, reproof, rebuke, reprimand.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 684 Myn entencioun Nys nought to yow of reprehencion To speke as now. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 25 Men preyse and alowe moche the fayr Myrro—but I trowe..she shold be fonden somwhat of Reprehension. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXXVII. (1870) 299 Vse few wordes to them, excepte it be for reprehensyon or gentyll reformacyon. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 49 To a heart fully resolute, counsell is tedious, but reprehension is lothsome. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* XV. (1627) 200 To use sharpe reprehension or correction for that carelessnesse. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor., Life*, Exhorting them..sometimes by Good Counsel, otherwhile by Reprehension. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 67 P 12 That when they will not take private Reprehension, they may be tried further by a publick one. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 194 If they are corrupt, they merit..blame and reprehension. 1802 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 41 The evil consequences have in all ages called loudly for reprehension. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 464 The Dean..had used strong language in reprehension of the Prebendary's acceptance. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 836/1 Such profligate extravagance is deserving of severe reprehension.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 201 What church-discipline would you have other than admonitions, reprehensions, and..excommunications? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvi. (Arb.) 50 To th'intent that such exemplifying might worke for a secret reprehension to others. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 192 He tieth her with sharpe reprehensions. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xxii. 66 He finds them asleep, which occasioned that gentle Reprehension from him. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 29 His writings contain'd as severe reprehensions as any others. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 656 An evidence and reprehension both Of the mere schoolboy's lean and tardy growth.

†**2.** Refutation; proof of fallacy. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I xiv, Certayne partes of an oration, that is to say for Narrations, Partitions, Confirmations and Confutations, named of some Reprehensions. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Euill* § 5 It is not so properly a cause or reprehension as it is a counter couler. *Ibid.* § 7 An other reprehension is, that things of greatnes and predominancie [etc.]. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 347 Secondly, the solution, or reprehension thereof.

Reprehensive (repr/he·nsiv), *a.* [f. REPREHEND *v.*; cf. *comprehensive*, etc., and obs. F. *reprehensif, -ive* (Godef.).] Of the nature of reprehension; containing reproof. Now *rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiii. (Arb.) 46 The said auncient Poets vsed for that purpose, three kinds of poems reprehensiue. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* (1878) I. 299 What I did speake in reprehensive sort. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 22 He answereth by an Interrogation, such as the Rhetoricians call..a question reprehensiue. 1671 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* I. Pref. 4 Words consolatory, Instructive, Reprehensive. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xl. 231, I give you sincere thanks for every line of your reprehensive letters. 1825 CULBERTSON *Lect. Revel.* xii. 160 The body of this epistle consists of two parts; one of which is commendatory, and the other reprehensive. 1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* 159 The benignity of the Deity became a reprehensive witness, reproving and condemning their errors.

Hence **Reprehe·nsively** *adv.*

1631 *Celestina* Ep. Ded. A iij b, Sithence it is written reprehensively, and not instructively. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I iv. 226 Xenophanes..reprehensively admonished the Egyptians after this manner.

Reprehensory (repr/he·nsəri), *a.* [See prec. and -ORY.] Reprehensive. Now *rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 21 Commendatorie, Monitorie or Reprehensorie. *a* 1614 P. LILIE *Two Serm.* (1619) 56 The words, then, of the angell were not onely reprehensory but consolatory. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 272 If by mischance their forwardness in solicitation procure a reprehensory check. 1780 JOHNSON *Let.* 21 Aug., There is no reason for making any reprehensory complaint. 1825 CULBERTSON *Lect. Revel.* xix. 249 The evils specified in the reprehensory part of this epistle.

Repreif, obs. Sc. form of REPROOF, REPROVE.

†**Repre·me,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reprimĕre*: for the phonology cf. *exeme, redeem.*] *trans.* To repress.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii 154 To repreme and distroye the arrogant consait of them that glorifeis & pridis them. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 23 Sa gude Renoun, quhilk raillaris rage repremis, Advansis moir, þe moir Invyaris wex it.

†**Repremia·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Repremiation*, a repremiation, a rewarding.

Repreofing, obs. form of REPROVING.

Repreove, obs. form of REPROVE.

†**Represe·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] A representation; an image.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 98 Whenne þat vche a wyt hauys in hym [the brain] his represent. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 82 Their Churches are many of them well set forth and painted with the represents of Saints. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* 163 Resting from servile labour, upon the old Sabbath day, was a figure and represent of spirituall ceasing and abstaining from the servile workes of sin.

Represent (repr/ze·nt), *v.* Also 6-7 as *pa. pple.* [ad. OF. *representer* (12th c.) or L. *repræsentāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *præsentāre* to PRESENT.]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To bring into presence; *esp.* to present (oneself or another) *to* or *before* a person.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 47 So þat he may not be delyuerid of his hond til he represente hym in his owen persone in þe hondis of his mynystre, and þe mynystre holden sadly..til þat he represente hym to þe cardynal hostiense. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. ii. (1859) 8 Representeth your self smartely to this jugement, by ordre, as ye shal be clepyd. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lii. 500 He is a manne that 3ow Alle hath taken As presoneres, And to Me Represented now here. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 340 She [the soul] leueth her body and her representeth vnto hym vnto his blessyd pleasure. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 In the day time they did represent themselues before the Gouernours. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. xii. § 7 We are taught to pray not that it be all at once represented or deposited, but that God would minister it as we need it.

†**b.** To bring (one) *to* some privilege or state.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 7 O lufly lufe euerlastynge, þat vs rayses fro þes lawe þinges, & .. to þe sight of godis maiestee vs representys *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 28 Good Besynesse..schal kepen 3oure body from Alle torment, and to Endeles blysse 3ow Represent.

†**c.** To render (service); to present (a thing) *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. Prol 46 Þir ar þe twa gret lichtis..þat oyssis for to represent And to mynystir þar serwice Tyme be tyme. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 129 Thisbe..kneilland vpon hir kne, To Rhamnusia the missiue represent Fra the Assise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 493 The Thurines honoured the said Ælius with a statue of brasse, and represented to him a coronet of gold.

†**d.** To produce, give forth. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 2 That as the Heauen moueth, it doth represent indeed a pleasant and incredible sweet harmonie both day and night.

2. To bring clearly and distinctly before the mind, esp. (to another) by description or (to oneself) by an act of imagination.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 18 Aulde storys that men redys, Representis to thaim the dedys Of stalwart folk that lywyt ar. *c* 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 58 Whanne I me weyl avyse On any estate þat man may represent þane haue yee maked me..Cheese þe best. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVII. (1592) 433 The Dreame representeth vs the stone hewen without hand. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To King § 2 Wherefore, representing your Majesty many times unto my mind,..I have been..possessed with an extreme wonder at those your virtues. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 18 The other..studieth also to expresse things prefigured only and represented by the phantasie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 104 Of all external things, Which the five watchful Senses represent, She forms Imaginations. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 261 Why is God said to have a head and hands? To represent Him the better to our capacities. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 58 The happiness of the good and the misery of the bad..is represented by metaphors and comparisons. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 4 Man may have knowledge which he cannot represent to his formal reason. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 It remains, therefore, to complete the work by representing the character of the country.

absol. 1692 NORRIS *Cons. Rest.* 27 Our Ideas..are immaterial as to their Representation, that is, they represent after an immaterial manner.

b. To place (a fact) clearly before another; to state or point out explicitly or seriously *to* one, with a view to influencing action or conduct, freq. by way of expostulation or remonstrance.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxvi. 135 There was represent unto him the great danger which he feared might happen unto him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 112 The condition of his Son was argument of great compassion, and was lively and successfully represented to the King himself. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 78 They went..to the Kiaya Bey, and having represented to him how long they had served [etc.] 1740 LD. CARTERET in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 119 To obviate those dangers from the army which have been so strongly and justly represented. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 148 He represented to me, that it would be unworthy of me to assail him with words of reproach. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I ii, I have just represented to my good brother the necessity of sending my sons to school. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 63 It would have been useless to represent these things to James. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 79, I represented my official character to the doorkeeper.

c. *absol.* To make representations or objections *against* something; to protest. Now *rare.*

1717 BOLINGBROKE *Let to Windham* (1889) 23 When the Queen seemed to intend a change in her ministry, they had deputed some of their members to represent against it. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Painters* II. 81 The Chapter objected to his nomination, and deputed two of their body to represent to Philip against the person of Cano. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 248 He..prosecuted seven Prelates for representing against his Declaration appointed to be read in all Churches.

3. To describe as having a specified character or quality; to give out, assert, or declare to be of a certain kind. Const. *as*, (†*for*,) *to be*, and with simple complement.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 53 Picus the king, quhilk dois the represent, Saturnus, for his fader and parent. 1618 E. GRIMSTONE *Hereyk Life* I. 68 Hee did represent it easie, safe, and commodious. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref. A iv b, Gregory the Great (represented to Posterity as one most studious of the propagation of the Christian Religion). 1685 WOOD *Life* 2 May (O. H. S.) III. 142 Radcliff represented him to be a turbulent man. 1714 POPE *Iliad* (1735) I. 210 May they represent me what they will, as long as you think me what I am 1764 HARMER *Observ.* I. xviii. 43 The trees are represented, as but just grown green at Jerusalem in March. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 444 Sunderland they represented as the chief conspirator. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 229 Society is not what Balzac represents it to be.

refl. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. ii 107 The first legislator of the Hindus .appears to have represented himself as the republisher of the will of God.

b. To give out, allege *that*, etc.

1883 [cf. *Represented* ppl. adj. below]. 1891 BARBER in *Law Times* XC. 395/1 The defendant did represent that the cow was..sound, when he knew it was not so.

4. To show, exhibit, or display to the eye; to make visible or manifest; †to display in one's bearing or air. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7402 Of her estat she her repented, As her visage represented. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 It is in power of God omnypotent, His very presence to us to represent. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 Iris..being..stricken of the Sunne his beames, doth represent and shewe both the figure and colours of the Rainebow vpon the wall next to it. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 25 He thocht him selff..frie fra the iniuries of all enemyis gif he representit the samyn arrogance that his father did wsse of before. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sc.* 2 Neither a right line nor a point can be truly represented to the sense according to the truth of them. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 38 The Root of Fern cut obliquely, represents an Eagle. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 74 But still the imputed tints are those alone The medium represents, and not their own.

b. *spec.* To exhibit by means of painting, sculpture, etc.; to portray, depict, delineate.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 3it es bare paynting, whare in þe grete dole þat þai made es representid and purtraid. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 9 The Painter meaning to represent the present condition of the young ladie. 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria* in *Resolves*, etc. (1696) 73 They forbad the Holy Ghosts being represented in the form of a Dove. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 14 Pilasters, through whose bodies Lions are represented to creep. *Ibid.* 16 To direct the Sculptors how to Represent those Images. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, My wife desired to be represented as Venus. 1801 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* viii. 422 The subjects for these purposes should always be represented as if placed at a considerable degree of elevation. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. I. i. ii. § 2 What is commonly considered the whole art of painting, that is, the art of representing any natural object faithfully.

c. Of pictures, images, etc.: To exhibit by artificial resemblance or delineation.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1913 The thryd wall..the Tyme representeth of Reuocacion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 29 With thee yet shall he leave..his ymage dead, That

living him in all activity To thee shall represent. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 94 There is one over the Gate, representing in bas relief our Saviour's riding into Jerusalem upon the Ass. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 26 ₱ 5 The Monuments of their Admirals .. represent them like themselves. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Two allegorical pieces by .. Holbein, representing the Triumph of Riches and the Triumph of Poverty respectively. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* iii, The four walls were .covered by a paper of foreign manufacture, representing spacious Tyrolese landscapes, and incidents of the chase.

5. To exhibit or reproduce in action or show; to perform or produce (a play, etc.) upon the stage.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 10 And yt lyke yow to here ye purpoos of y^is play that [ys] representyd now in yower syght. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb) 49 These matters were also..represented by action as that of the Comedies. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 161 Saint Bartlemews, where all the Pagents showne, And all those acts from Adam vnto Noe Vs'd to be represent. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xcvii. (1674) 250 Such like Spectacles ..did but little honour to those that caused them to be represented. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 203 In China we may..represent Comedies, and dance Balls in a Lanthorn. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. 233 In what manner, if ever, this piece was represented theatrically, cannot easily be discovered. *a* 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 408 Quite a new piece, the last of seven, for 'tis The custom now to represent that number. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 763/1 Any person had a right to dramatise the novel and to represent the drama.

b. To exhibit or personate (a character) on the stage; to act the part or character of (some one).

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 213 The Physician, a person the fittest in the World to represent a Fool in a play. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 48 ₱ 5 Persons who represent Heroes in a Tragedy. 1752 Bathurst *Adventurer* No. 3 ₱ 8 Amazons, to represent whom I have hired all the wonderful tall men and women..in this town. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, Oberon, the King of Shadows, whose sovereign gravity .. was somewhat indifferently represented by the silly gaiety of Miss in her Teens. 1888 Shorthouse *Countess Eve* I, He so entirely associated himself with the characters he represented on the stage, that he lost himself in them.

c. *intr.* To appear on the stage; to act, perform.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 622 Like Orestes Agamemnons son In tragedies who represented [*v.r.*-eth] aye Driuen about. 1766 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/1, I gave him a taste for..the 'petits operas' in which I sung and represented myself.

6. To symbolize, to serve as a visible or concrete embodiment of (some quality, fact, or other abstract concept). † Also *intr.*, const. *unto*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 462 Ymagis þat representen pompe and glorie of þo worlde. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 56 The Steward and Thesaurer in hys absence, within this Courte, represents unto the estate of an Erle. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii. 71 The sueird of conquis.. Be borne suld highe before the in presence, To represent sic man as thou has beyn. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 An Appell of Golde, representynge the shape of the rounde worlde. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 89 Although the Dutchesse may represent the degree of her Father,..it were impossible she shoulde represent the qualitie of a male. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 249 This hairy meteor. With grisly type did represent Declining age of government. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 121 The patriciate represented only the title, the service, the alliance, of these distant protectors. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* ii. I. 199 No sovereign has ever represented the majesty of a great state with more dignity and grace. 1866 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 243 The House of Lords seems to me to represent all heritable property, real or personal. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 53 Thus the two Finnians represented Welsh and North British traditions respectively.

b. Of quantities: To indicate or imply (another quantity).

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 151, I knew the immense amount of mechanical force represented by four ounces of bread and ham. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 45 An inch of rain represents about 100 tons of water to the acre.

7. Of things: To stand for or in place of (a person or thing); to be the figure or image of (something). Also, with personal subj., to denote *by* a substitute.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 5 That vnyte by respect of the figure that he came fro representith an .C. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 211 Peple honoure noo thynge in theyme [images] but God, or for God and for seyntes, whiche they represente to us. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. Prol. 91 Ane vthir place quhilk purgatory representis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 The sacred and holy host that representeth Christes body. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 255 Before him burn Seaven Lamps as in a Zodiac representing The Heav'nly fires. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I. 116 This Colossus which represented the Sun, was cast by Chares the Lyndian. 1728 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I live in a place that very well represents the tower of Babel. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 136 His coronation oath represents a promise to maintain the faith. 1830 Eidrah Trebor *Hoyle Made Familiar* 2 The inventor [of cards] proposed, by the figures of the four suits, .. to represent the four classes of men in the kingdom. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xii. (1858) 406 Cyprus thus visible from the mainland, represented to the Hebrew people the whole western world. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 7 (1879) 39 If we represent the Sun by a globe about two feet in diameter [etc.].

† **b.** To present the figure or appearance of, to resemble. *Obs.*

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. C vj, Dyll groweth .wyth a spokye top as fenell hath, whome he doth represent wonders nere. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 855 On their outside they [the valves of the veins] represent the knottes that are in the branches of plants.

c. To be the equivalent of, to correspond to, to replace (*esp.* another animal or plant in a given region).

1855 Smith & Dallas *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 432 The Llamas, which represent the Camels in the New World. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iii. 34 In the eye, the sides of the box are represented by the sclerotic. 1882 Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 738/2 The old idea that they in some way 'represented' each other in the two hemispheres of the world was a mere fancy.

8. To take or fill the place of (another) in some respect or for some purpose; to be a substitute in some capacity for (a person or body); to act for (another) by a deputed right.

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 Albeit she dyd not receyue in to her house our sauyour in his owne persone..she neuertheles receyued theim that dothe represent his persone. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 Our Generall sent Cap. Jobson, repræsentinge his person with his authoritie, as his Leiftenante Generall. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xix. 95 It is manifest, that men who are in absolute liberty may..give Authority to One man, to represent them every one. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xiv. 217 All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 713 When an heir is cited as representing his ancestor, he incurs a passive title if he states a peremptory defence. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 During that interval the king was represented by a board of lords justices. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xxvi. 449 There sat upon his soul a weight of sorrow and evil, as if he were representing his whole people.

b. *spec.* To be accredited deputy or substitute for (a number of persons) in a legislative or deliberative assembly; to be member of Parliament for (a certain constituency); hence in *passive*, to be acted for in this respect *by* some one; to have a representative or representatives.

1655 Cromwell *Sp. to Parlt.* 22 Jan., I have been careful of your safety, and the safety of those that you represented. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 95 May not the three Kingdoms be United into one, and equally represented in Parliament? 1778 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 216, I do not wish to represent Bristol, or to represent any place, but upon terms that shall be honourable. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 May, Did I tell you that Scot and Jones both offer themselves to represent the University in the place of Sir Roger Newdigate. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A committee of nine members, in which every Hanse town was in its turn represented. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 The people and the aristocracy alike are to be represented ..by officers elected for one or two years.

9. To serve as a specimen or example of (a class or kind of things); hence, in *passive*, to be exemplified (*by* something).

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. 25 A soup in which twenty kinds of vegetables were represented. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 489 Both English and Danish blood was represented in the Assembly. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* i. § 5 (1879) 34 The spiral or whirlpool nebulæ are represented by that in the constellation of Canes Venatici.

b. In *passive* with personal subject.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., Mr. D. will be represented in the Waterloo Cup by Witchery.

Hence **Represe·nted** *ppl. a.*

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 75 This is the true represented Isaac, that humbleth himself to the Aultar. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 147 His protection is the affection of a free and a represented people. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxiii. (1860) 70 In a representative act..the represented object is unknown as actually existing. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 2/2 The auditors were afforded no facilities for ascertaining whether the represented securities really existed.

Re-prese·nt (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To present again or a second time; to give back.

Early examples (without hyphen) are somewhat doubtful.

1564 Palfreyman in Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* To Rdr., Wee are..encouraged without feare boldly to represent and returne vnto Him such liuely fruits of His grace. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* v. iii, Thy truth, Like a transparent mirror, represents My reason with my errors. 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* III. 249, I afresh represented her with my love. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxvii. 380 To represent to the Christian World the Truth founded in the Gospel of Christ. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 451 He was first instituted in 1793, and represented in 1799. 1864 Bowen *Logic* i. 23 The classification of the objects presented and re-presented by the subsidiary powers. 1880 *Athenæum* 24 July 115/2 The Academy of Sciences..decided to re-present him with the books.

Representable (reprīze·ntăb'l), *a.* [-able.] Capable of being represented.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 123 All the sorts of bodies representable by graving. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 The Perfections of God are not representable by any created Being in a true propriety of their nature. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. v. 285 God cannot therefore be known by any similitude..because not representable by any image. 1821 *Examiner* 760/1 The best, or at least, the most representable of the tragedies. 1891 *19th Cent.* XXIX. 222, I have spoken of representable, not imitable, truths.

absol. 1828 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 894 Bringing so mysterious a thing as a spiritual nature or agency within the limits of the representable.

b. *spec.* in *Law* (see quot.).

1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlvi. 807 A fungible or representable thing is a thing whose place, lieu, or room may be supplied by a thing of the same kind or even by a thing not of the same kind, as money in the form of damages.

Hence **Representabi·lity** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Representamen (reprīzentē·'men). [f. Represent *v.*: cf. *imitamen*.] The result or product of representation.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Proem 5 A singular first notion or idea is the simple imitamen or representamen of some one individual thing in the mind. 1846 Sir W. Hamilton *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 877 The representation, or, to speak more properly, the representamen, itself as an..object exhibited to the mind.

† **Represe·ntance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ance: cf. obs. F. *representance* (Godef.).] Representation.

1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 94 For they affirme foolishly that the Images .. are the Representances and formes of those who have brought something profitable.

Representant (reprīze·ntănt), *sb.* [= F. *représentant* (1694), Sp. *representante* (whence quot. 1622), pres. pple. of *représenter* etc.: see Represent *v.* and -ant¹.]

† **1.** A stage-performer; an actor. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 175 Hee is but a man, a representant, a poore kinde of Comedian.

2. A person representing another or others; a representative. *rare.*

1651 *Wotton's Panegyrick to K. Chas.* in *Reliq. W.* (1672) 153 As the supreme Character of the Most High is Verity: so what can more become..his Representants on earth, then Veracity it self? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 300 They that are the Representants of a Christian People, are Representants of the Church. 1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* III. 125 *heading*, Representative government.—Control over the representants.

3. An equivalent or counterpart.

1863 Tyndall *Heat* iv. § 144 (1870) 124 This experiment is the microscopic representant of what occurs in Iceland.

So **Represe·ntant** *a.*, 'representing, having vicarious power' (Worcester, 1860, citing Latham).

Representation (reprīzentē·'ʃən). Also 5 **-acyon(e**, 5–6 **-acion.** [a. F. *représentation* (1325) or ad. L. *repræsentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repræsentāre* to Represent: see -ation.]

† **1. a.** Presence, bearing, air. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* ix. 37 The knyght sayd vnto Blanchardyn, 'Syre, ye be a right fayre louencell, and of noble representacion'. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* II. ix. (1622) 151 This yoong man of a noble birth, of a manly representation. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 136 He espied a Knight of so goodly a representation, that he stayed to observe him.

† **b.** Appearance; impression on the sight. *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 279 Amonge the colours is a difference of noblesse for cause of the representacyon that either of hem doon after his nature. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 46 The Weft (being flat wired Silver) that crosses the Warp, it makes a fine Chequered Representation.

2. An image, likeness, or reproduction in some manner *of* a thing.

c 1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII 107 Oure lorde Jhesu . schewid..þe representacyone of his blyssed passyone in þe persone of the same virgyne. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 154 Slepe is a certain ymage and representacion of death. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 8 The essential form of knowledge, which is nothing but a representation of truth. *c* 1655 Sidney in *19th Cent.* Jan. (1884) 58 Theis kinds of writings which are the representation of the present thoughts. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 102 It seemed to me to be a faint representation of a Town taken by Storm. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 22 ₱ 3 The Play-House is a Representation of the World in nothing so much as in this Particular. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 249 The silent chamber, and the bed of slumber, are a very significant representation of the land where all things are hushed. 1806 A. Knox *Rem.* I. 28 It is..the representation of very heaven upon earth. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 280 He liked to think of the world as the representation of the divine nature.

b. A material image or figure; a reproduction in some material or tangible form; in later use *esp.* a drawing or painting (*of* a person or thing).

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 66 He..swore right solemply tofore the representation of the goddesse pallas..that he sholde retorne. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* ii. 15 Of Achilles, and of many othre, Of whom he sawe the representacyon in the sayde tappysserye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 1 b, Ouer the corps, was an Image or a representacion of the late kyng, laied on Cusshions of golde. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. India* I. ii. 29 They fell presently downe upon the ground, worshipping that Representation. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. vi. 345 They were not content with this Idolatry to deed bodies, but also they made their figures and representations. 1696 Br. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xxxii. (1697) 630 They took this opportunity to desire a visible Representation of God among them, as the Egyptians had. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 215 A representation of the triumphal arch erected by Augustus. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 99 This is a good representation, but the leaves are too broad upwards. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 160 The Parliament resolved that all pictures..which contained representations of Jesus or of the Virgin Mother should be burned. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 280/1 An inscription .. would explain the scene as an allegorical representation of the triumph of the Cæsarians at Philippi.

c. The action or fact of exhibiting in some visible image or form.

1483 Caxton *Cato* A iij b, Thymages of sayntes. gyue us memorye and make representation of the sayntes that ben in heuen. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Numa* (1612) 67 If we consider what Numa ordained concerning images, and the representation of the gods, it is altogether agreeable vnto the doctrine of Pythagoras. 1830 J. G. Struti *Sylva Brit.* Pref., Fidelity of representation being..adhered to. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 727 Portraits which left on him the irresistible impression of similar..depth of representation.

d. The fact of expressing or denoting by means of a figure or symbol; symbolic action or exhibition. Also *pl.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 We sholde do as he wolde vs to do by the representacyon or significacyon of yᵉ sayd acte or dede. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xix. 380 The manner of the sacrifice was to drowne them and bury them with certaine representations and ceremonies. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 317 Superstition.., making piety pageantry, and subjecting what is sacred to lusory representations.

3. The exhibition of character and action upon the stage; the (*or* a) performance of a play.

1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* Ded. 4 The order and maner of our playes, which he termed by the name of representations. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* Pref., It met at the first representation with no favourable reception. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 22 ᴘ 1 One of the Audience at Publick Representations in our Theatres. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 113 Dramatic things, farcical in their composition, and ridiculous in their representation. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cli, I was told that his theatre was well conducted, but there was no representation during my residence. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. x, The last..scene of the tragedy. is too dreadful for representation. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii, Never having been before at a theatrical representation. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 318 Influence of dramatic representations over opinions.

b. Acting, simulation, pretence. *rare*⁻¹.

1805 GODWIN *Fleetwood* I. vii. 156 The inference usually drawn is that his [a widower's] grief was pure mummery and representation.

4. The action of placing a fact, etc., before another or others by means of discourse; a statement or account, *esp.* one intended to convey a particular view or impression of a matter in order to influence opinion or action.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* v. 88 b, When Darius had spoken theis wordes, the representacion of the present perill so amased them all, that they were not able .. to shew there aduise. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 1 A faithful representation of the State of the case between God and the souls of men. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 July, Drawing up a representation of the state of my victualling-business. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 34 Priests impose no longer on mankind, nor amuse the people with empty representations of what they give no credit to themselves. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 280 A Representation of him, by the said Convocation, .. as a person carrying on the cause of irreligion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 93 There are different representations of the Platonic doctrine. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 4 A fair representation of their views of what was done. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 506 False representations had been held out to bring the lady into the realm.

b. *Insurance.* A special statement of facts relating to the risk involved, made by the insuring party to the insurer or underwriter before the subscription of the policy.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 510 Where the representation is untrue, with a fraudulent design to impose on the underwriter, the policy is completely vacated.

5. A formal and serious statement of facts, reasons, or arguments, made with a view to effecting some change, preventing some action, etc.; hence, a remonstrance, protest, expostulation.

1679 LONGUEVILLE *Let.* 11 Mar. in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) I. 182 The King too day, in answer to their Representation (that's yᵉ word now), told them that too much time had been allready lost. 1728 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 298 Nothing less than the Preservation of the Rights and Privileges of the Freeman of Pennsylvania could induce us to make the following Representation. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ᴘ 7, I resolved .. to teach young men, who are too tame under representation, in what manner grey-bearded insolence ought to be treated. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 14 The minister against the earnest representations of his family.. consented to the recall of that incendiary. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 317 Mr. Hastings was nominated Governor-General..not to be removed.. except by the King, upon representation made by the Court of Directors. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* v. (1856) 69 Ferdinand was enraged.. and instructed his ambassador to make the strongest representations to the Pope.

b. *Sc. Law.* 'The written pleadings formerly presented to a lord ordinary in the Court of Session, when his judgment was brought under review' (Bell).

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 Twenty days were allowed from the time of pronouncing the judgment, within which the representation might have been presented.

6. The action of presenting to the mind or imagination; an image thus presented; a clearly-conceived idea or concept.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 90 Though he was exceedingly perplexed with the lively representation of all particulars to his memory, he was willing still to perswade himself, that he had only dreamed. 1694 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* (ed. 2) II xxi. § 37 Many..that have had lively representations set before their minds of the unspeakable joys of Heaven. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 95 That Canaan, pleased with the lively representation of his grandfather's shame, resolved, if possible, to give himself the satisfaction of bringing it to pass. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* vii. (1860) I. 126 The word representation..I have restricted to denote..the immediate object or product of Imagination. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I. 12 The Kantians use Representations to designate the genus which includes.. Percepts, Concepts and Ideas. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. I. i. § 3. 160 A representation of the imagination is a modification of the mind itself.

b. The operation of the mind in forming a clear image or concept; the faculty of doing this.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxii. (1860) II. 59 The doctrine of representation, under all its modifications, is properly subordinate to the doctrine of a spiritual principle of thought. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* § 482 It is quite evident that the growth of perception involves representation of sensations.

7. The fact of standing for, or in place of, some other thing or person, esp. with a right or authority to act on their account; substitution of one thing or person for another.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 4 The Rocke was Christ onely symbolically and sacramentally, by representation and resemblance. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* III So cannot these Members be formed into a body but by the King, either by his Royal presence or representation. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. II. xxii. (ed. 5) 50 No Parliament can begin without the Kings Presence, either in Person, or by Representation by Commissioners. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 Whatever infers the substitution of one person in the room and place of another..falls under the general denomination of representation.

b. *Law.* The assumption by an heir of the position, rights, and obligations of his predecessor. *Right of representation*, the right whereby the son of an elder son deceased succeeds to his grandfather in preference to the latter's immediate issue (see also quot. 1838).

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 32 (ed. 2) 503 The Line of Succession in Moveables, is first, the Nearest Descendents, Male or Female, in the same Degree, equally; whether Sons or Daughters, without Right of Representation. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 225 The right of representation being thus established, the former part of the present rule amounts to this; that, on failure of issue [etc.]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 11 (1773) 546 There is a right of representation peculiar to heritage, by which one succeeds in heritable subjects, not from any title in his own person, but in the place of, and as representing some of his deceased ascendents. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 556 This right of representation takes place in collateral succession to heritage, as well as in that of descendants in the direct line.

8. The fact of representing or being represented in a legislative or deliberative assembly, *spec.* in Parliament; the position, principle, or system implied by this.

1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 138 We ought not to be quite so ready with our taxes, until we can secure the desired representation in parliament. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 May, It would be with great discontent that I should see Mr. Thrale decline the representation of the Borough. 1802 BOWLES *Th. Gen. Election* 10 A fair and free representation of the people in Parliament was meant to be obtained by means of universal suffrage. 1818 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 May, Wks. 1846 III. 489 Neither can it be said, that the Assembly of Canada was so entirely indifferent to its system of representation. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. i. 33 Down to quite modern times, there was in Scotland no real popular representation.

b. The aggregate of those who thus represent the elective body.

1789 *Constit U. S.* i. § 2 Where vacancies [in Congress] happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 60, I found the representation of the Third Estate composed of six hundred persons. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., It is expedient to have an able representation in both houses of congress. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/3 A fresh method of election, by which the representation shall be made to reflect with greatly increased accuracy the wishes and opinions of the whole of the electors.

Re-presenta·tion (*ri-*). [RE- 5 a.] A renewed presentation or presentment.

1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 196 Mr. Veerman made his atonement in a re-presentation of Miss Blenheim. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 118 In order to discriminate it..from mere reflection and re-presentation. 1857 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* Introd 29 If all reasoning be the re-presentation of what is now absent. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 313 The fact..seems to show that visual re-presentation is in this respect like auditory re-presentation.

Representational (reprɪzɛntē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. REPRESENTATION + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, representation; also, holding the doctrine of representationism.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1858 PIRIE *Inq. Hum. Mind* ii. 46 The representational school of the Greek philosophers. 1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 5, I speak of the representational office they are designed to fill. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp Rev.* June 134 If. religion exist only in the relative and representational form.

Hence **Representa·tionalism**; **Representa·tionally** *adv.*

1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The objects of nature are relationally or representationally made. 1899 HALDANE *Ferrier* ii. 52 This system of 'representationalism', of representative ideas, necessarily leads to scepticism.

Representa·tionary, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Representative.

a 1850 YOUNG (Worcester), An hereditary, associated, representationary system.

Representa·tionism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that the immediate object of the mind in perception is only a representation of the real object in the external world.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss* in *Reid's Wks.* II. 817/2 If the immediate, known, or representative, object be regarded as a modification of the mind or self, we have one variety of representationism. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 243 Representationism declares, that the perception is the proximate and that the matter is the remote object of the mind. 1885 SETH *Scot. Philos.* 145 The Representationism of the present day has its roots almost entirely in the Kantian theory.

Representa·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of the doctrine of representationism.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* II. 817/2 The Representationists, as denying to consciousness the cognisance of aught beyond a merely subjective phænomenon, are likewise Idealists. 1847 *Blackw. Mag* LXII. 242 Reid, so far from having overthrown the representative theory, was himself a representationist. 1885 SETH *Scot. Philos.* 145 Kant is, indeed, the very prince of Representationists.

Representative (reprɪze·ntătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *représentatif, -ive* (1330), or med.L. *repræsentātīv-us*: see REPRESENT *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Serving to represent, figure, portray, or symbolize. Also const. *of* (the thing figured, etc.).

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I. 41 Also, in good by participation, and that is i-cleaped 'good' for far fet and representative of godly goodnesse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. (Arb.) 51 The playing places, and prouisions which were made for their pageants and pomps representatiue before remembred. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* ix. *comm.*, Which signe..is representative and commemorative of our Redemption. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 69 They take vp the representative Bodie, intimating thereby his Resurrection. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 395 You are sure never to admire the representative beauty, except for the sake of the original. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Def. Queries* Wks 1823 I II. 32 Not merely as representative of God the Father, but as strictly and truly God. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt Christ* iii. 66 The prophet Ezekiel..is required to bear for forty days the representative penalty of his people's sins 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* (1860) 12 That sensitive perception takes place through the medium of a representative idea. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 179 The group of statuary .. representative of the Maremma and family returning thanks to the Grand Duke.

† **b.** Apparent, seeming. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 82 That the bodies of Flies, Pismires and the like, which are said oft times to be included in Amber, are not reall but representative.

c. Presenting, or capable of presenting, ideas of things to the mind.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Representative power*, in metaphysics, a term introduced by Leibnitz, to signify that power of the human soul, by which it represents to itself the universe. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 211 The representative memory must be exercised. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 13 We have thus a Representative Faculty; and this obtains the name of Imagination. 1842 — *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* II. 822/1 The distinction between perception as a presentative, and Memory,..as a representative, cognition.

d. Relating to mental representation.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 242 It is the very essence..of the representative theory to recognise, in perception, a remote as well as a proximate object of the mind.

2. Standing for, or in place of, another or others, *esp.* in a prominent or comprehensive manner.

c 1624 LUSHINGTON *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 494 The number is universal; not collective, but representative for the whole primitive church *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1715) I. 80 The Nation, of which the King was only the representative head. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 4. 356 The disobedience of our representative father entailed .. a fallen nature. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep.* 7 *Churches Asia* 3 A king or queen, as representative persons in a nation.

b. *spec.* Holding the place of, and acting for, a larger body of persons (*esp.* the whole people) in the work of governing or legislating; pertaining to, or based upon, a system by which the people is thus represented.

1628 A. LEIGHTON in *Camden Misc.* VII. 7 An indelible dishonour it will be to you, the state representative. 1643 CHAS. I *Conc. Treaty at Oxford* Wks. 1662 II. 330 The two Houses of Parliament being the Representative Body of the Kingdome. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv (1788) 185 A question of right arises between the constituent and the representative body. By what authority shall it be decided? 1819 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 206 The representative assembly must therefore contain some members peculiarly qualified for discussions of the constitution and the laws. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* vi. (1862) 89 We mean by a Representative Government one in which the body of the people..elect their deputies to a chamber of their own.

c. Connected with, or based upon, the fact of one person representing another.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. 225 The issue or descendants .. are severally called to the succession in right of such their representative proximity. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 663 By inheritance or other such representative title as in the Act specified.

3. Typical of a class; conveying an adequate idea of others of the kind.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 165 The college of princes and prelates reduced to four representative votes the long series of independent counts. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 8 So representative are some acts, that one single case of the class is sufficient to throw open before you the whole theatre of possibilities in that direction 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 238 This experiment is representative, and it illustrates a general principle 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 391 Amid this multitude of poems it is difficult to make a fair or representative selection.

4. Taking the place of, replacing, other forms or species (cf. quot. 1863).

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 53 This close agreement in structure and habits, in representative species..always strikes one as interesting. 1863 BATES *Nat Amazon* xiii. (1864) 430 Many of these were 'representative forms' (species or races which take the place of other allied species or races) of others found on the opposite banks.

B. *sb.* **1.** A person (or thing) representing a number or class of persons (or things); hence, a sample or specimen.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 119 All which drew the eyes of most..towards him, as the Image and Representative of the Primitive Nobility. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 10 Noah and his sons..were..the representatives of all mankind. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 110 They were punish'd for what Adam their representative did long ago. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ₱ 2, I have two Persons, that are each of them the Representative of a Species. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H--shire*, A few bricks only lay as representatives of that which was so stately and so spacious. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* viii. (1852) 191 Through the indwelling of Deity, the representative of mankind was viewed with favour. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vi. 104 Three terebinth trees, the solitary representatives of timber we met with. 1896 LYDEKKER *Brit. Mammals* 62 Since the sole British representative of this Family is the Common Mole [etc.].

b. A typical embodiment *of* some quality or abstract concept.

1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 27 ₱ 7 Among other statues he observed that of Rumour whispering an ideot in the ear, who was the representative of Credulity. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 208, I don't believe there ever was a worse Representative of Royalty upon the Face of the Earth. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 124 Providence ..had marked him out for the representative of reason. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 622/1 The person who always stands as the type and representative of the..scepticism of this period is Pyrrho. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* x. (1877) 103 He [Christ] is the great Representative of our religious life.

2. One who (†or that which) represents a number of persons in some special capacity; *spec.* one who represents a section of the community as member of a legislative body; a member of Parliament or (*U. S.*) of the House of Representatives.

1658 *Stat. Virginia* (1823) I. 502 Wee find..the present power of government to reside in such persons as shall be impowered by the Burgesses (the representatives of the people). 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 109 We will therefore enquire..whether a House of Commons, as it now stands, can be their Representative. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. II. ii. (ed. 5) 37 The Clergy of England had antiently their Representatives in the Lower House of Parliament. 1723 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 10. 67 The Elected became true Representatives of the Electors. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. (1788) 184 The English nation declare they are grossly injured by their representatives. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. v. 27 The deputies are now frequently denominated representatives. They were anciently called committeemen. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iii. 13 The election of representatives of the Commons.

b. *House of Representatives*, the lower or popular house of the United States Congress or of a State legislature.

1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 1 A congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 410 The House of Representatives is chosen every two years by each of the States of the Union electing Deputies.

†**3.** A representative body or assembly. *Obs.*

1648 ASHHURST *Reasons agst. Agreement* 1 The people who shall subscribe this paper shall agree .. to choose an equall Representative consisting of 300 men. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 83 Such are the ways of debate in the Grand Representative of the Kingdom. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii, I desired that the Senate of Rome might appear before me in one large Chamber, and a modern Representative in Counterview, in another. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 292 They pretended to employ themselves entirely in adjusting the laws, forms, and plan of a new representative.

4. One who represents another as agent, delegate, substitute, successor, or heir; also *spec.* a person specially appointed to represent his sovereign or government in a foreign court or country.

1691 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees No 37) 121, I cannot ..cease to charge the guilt of soe great a sin upon you my representative in my parish. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 212 From hence perhaps, kings have thought themselves representatives of God. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiii. 398 About the reign of king Henry the eighth..lord lieutenants began to be introduced, as standing representatives of the crown. 1766 *Ibid.* II. xiv. 210 Whenever a right of property transmissible to representatives is admitted. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Are we not representatives and successors of the stout old Romans..? 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 154 Perdiccas, Antipater .. were .. guardians of the weak or infant representatives of Alexander.

b. One who or that which in some respect represents another person or thing.

1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 184 A Good man is the greatest Representative of God upon Earth, he represents the best and greatest of his Perfections. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 122 Money is only a commodious representative of the commodities which may be purchased with it. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 30 Every simple sound would have its distinct character; and that character be the representative of no other sound. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 94 The veritable sugar has been long ago defunct; but we have its representative molasses. 1896 LYDEKKER *Brit. Mammals* 62 The arm-bone, or humerus, in the True Moles is almost square, and..unlike its representative in ordinary Mammals.

†**5.** Representation. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 238 He had used means to have a due representative of ye attending there, according to ye Charter. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. 63 A family picture, the representative of a brother.

Represe·ntatively, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a representative manner; in respect of representation.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvii. (Roxb.) 49 Vertualiche j vnderstonde summe,..and representatyfliche summe, of the thinges j vnderstonde. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 214 By generall consent of the Prince and whole Realme representatively assembled in solemne Parliament. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 33 The name Iehouah is..not communicable to any angel either properly or representatiuely. 1673 HILKIAH *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep. A 7 b, He thought the Bread was the Body of Christ Representatively. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 181 Tho' all Ideas are spiritual and immaterial, really and essentially, yet they are not all so representatively. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 118 Though he offered himself representatively in the Eucharist, the Eucharist is a real sacrifice. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 192 It is equally clear.. that the title of the Branch in Zechariah's prophecy was only representatively his.

Represe·ntativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The character of being representative.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 226 Observing what Reason will..spy out concerning their significancy and representativeness of things. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 302 In a thought there are two things, consciousness, and a representation...Now what hath local motion to do with either of these two, consciousness, or representativeness? 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xi. 418 The possibility of this likewise appears from the essential representativeness of their nature. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 21 No ancient could be misled in the all-comprehensive representativeness of the Laodicæan writer. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 5/2 A critical analysis reveals a..weakness in the display, from the point of view of just 'representativeness'.

†**Represe·ntativer.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] A representative.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 8, I mean of the humor of this *Parliamentum Indoctum*, this single Representativer.

Represe·ntativeship. [f. REPRESENTATIVE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office of representative.

1845 in B. Gregory *Side Lights Convt. Meth.* (1898) 429 His report of his representativeship to Canada. 1854 D. KING *Presb. Ch. Gov.* 171 What becomes of the special representativeship of elders?

Representator (reprĭzĕntē·tə). [a. late L. *repræsentātor* (Tertull.), agent-n. f. *repræsentāre* to REPRESENT.]

†**1.** A representative or representer. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii 58 He [the cross] becommeth a representator of Christes death worthy to bee adored. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 162 They adored the Sunne..a representator of a more powerful Diety. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 11 Gallants, whose geometrical pates would not well square with these times, which have cap'd their grave Representators.

2. One who gives a representation. *rare*⁻¹.

1816 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 6 Jan., The negroes.. afterwards share the money collected from the spectators, allotting one share to the representator himself.

†**Represe·ntatory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. prec. and -ORY.] Representative.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 223 They were Representatory, or..introductory of Christ and the Gospel.

†**Representee'.** *Obs.* [f. REPRESENT *v.*]

1. One who is represented. *rare*⁻¹.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 309 You honour the Image with the same honour that the Representee is honoured withall.

2. A (parliamentary) representative.

1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-bl.* Tracts (1681) 727 The highest Judicatory, consisting of the Kings most excellent Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Representees of the Commons. 1648 E. BOUGHEN *Geree's Case Conse.* 43 The Parliament, that is, of the Peers and Commons, representees of the people met in a lawfull and free Parliament. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 448 By their proxyes and representees chosen and sent from their severall distributions.

Representer (reprĭzĕ·ntə). [f. as prec. + -ER 1. Cf. also REPRESENTOR.]

†**1.** One who presents or offers. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 307 b/1 They ben our kepars, oure mynystres. , the berers of our sowles in to heuen and representers of our prayers vnto god.

2. †**a.** One who or that which exhibits, shows, or makes manifest; an exhibitor. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1246/1 As touchyng Images,.. that they be representers of vertue & good example. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 166 This representer and foreshewer of Christs euerlasting priesthood. 1633 *Sheph. Holiday* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 393 This mirror here, the faithful representer Of that which I adore, your beauteous form. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* III. 30 Diving into my pocket, to present the representer with a gratification.

b. One who represents by acting; one who performs, plays, or impersonates; † an actor.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Representador*, a representer, a plaier of comedies, actor. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 377 Though they plainly saw not the madnesse of Ajax, but of the representer acted. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xvi. 80 Any Representer of speech and action, as well in Tribunalls, as Theaters. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 100 Theatrical conceit was never better impersonated than by the great representer of Pyramus.

3. One who makes a representation, or states a matter in a certain light. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 35 It is farre more unlikely that after Ages should know any other truth, but such as serves the ends of the representers. 1686 W. SHERLOCK *Papist not Mistrep.* 21 The difference between the Misrepresenter and Representer in this article is no more but this. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xlix. 116 The Representers have not only an interest in Falshood, but likewise an Art to make it pass for Truth. 1742 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* V. iv. II. ii. 440 One singular Circumstance in Favour of the Character of the Representers.

b. *spec.* The authors of the Representation presented to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland in 1721 in connexion with the Marrow Controversy. (See MARROW *sb.*¹ 2 e.)

1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 644 The second part of the Marrow was published on Saturday, with a long preface and appendix, which is confidence enough in the Representers. 1848 A. THOMSON *Hist. Secession Ch.* 24 Meanwhile, the Representers are summoned to appear before the Commission.

†**c.** An exponent *of* some thing or person. *Obs.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 9 Lawyers .. are equally the..representers and misrepresenters, explainers and confounders of our laws. 1766 *Museum Rust.* IV. 121 Mr. Mills gives, as his authority.., Mr. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary..and he does him no honour as his representer.

†**4.** A representative of a thing or person. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. Wks. 1724 II. 813, I am but the representer of all the late flourishing Arcadia. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iii. 58 Man.., if not as a resembler, yet as a representer of the Macrocosme or Great World [etc.]. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* viii. 31 His Honour as Gods chief Officer, and in a sort representer.

†**b.** *spec.* = REPRESENTATIVE B. 2. *Obs.*

1658 *Observ. Forms Govt.* Pref. 6 The people have not the power of choosing Representers to govern, if Governours must be sent of God. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 24 It is to be confessed, that the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses there assembled, are the Representers of the People of England. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady* Wks. 1751 XIV. 227 When my Muse officious ventures On the Nation's Representers.

Represe·nting, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. REPRESENT in various senses; representation.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1502 These fayre riche sepultures Whiche be tokene in her representyng That there is beryed duke or ellis kyng. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 Poesie..is an arte of imitation, that is to say, a representing, counterfeiting, or figuring foorth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii, He who understands not after all this representing, I doubt [etc.]. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Aug., The representing of our want of money being now become useless. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 71, I..apply'd my self to the representing of Blindsides, and little Extravagancies.

b. *attrib.* in *representing days* (see REPRESENTATION 5 b, and RECLAIMING *vbl. sb.* b).

1790 *Acts Sederunt* Index, Representing Days. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 852 If the reclaiming, or representing days, against an interlocutor of a Lord Ordinary, had..expired, without a petition or representation [etc.].

Represe·nting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That represents; representative.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 286 It is usual in Sacraments to call the representing Signs by the Names of the things which they represent. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. v. 289 All knowledge of him by the mediation of any representing image. being both needless and impossible. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* II. I. v. 178 Of Him the first man was a figure, a representing type.

†**Represe·ntively,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = REPRESENTATIVELY.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 17 The body of the kingdom..either collectively or representively.

Representment (reprĭzĕ·ntmĕnt). [-MENT: cf. obs. F. *représentement* (Godef.).]

1. The act of representing in some form or figure; the fact of being so represented, or the result of such representation. Now *rare* (very common in 17th c.).

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* v. ii, Which Representments seeing, worse than Death She deem'd to yield to Life. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 253 In rememoration, and for more effectuall representment of the Prototype. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* (1647) 288 The Church is in the Bishop (viz. by representment) and the Bishop is in the Church (viz. as a Pilot in a ship). 1675 CAVE *Antiq. Apost.* (1702) 30 By this symbolick representment.. God was teaching a new lesson. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 355 This secret Jove would extort from the *Nous*, or Prometheus, which is the sixth representment of Prometheus. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* IV. 162 All those immediate judgments which the intellect passes on the presentments of sense, or the representments of memory [etc.].

†**2.** Representation by discourse or argument.

1640–1 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 11 Representment of inconvenience may bee made. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 337 So far approv'd, as to have bin trusted with the representment and defence of your Actions to all Christendom. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 58 You cannot expect to prevail on men's interests, and inclinations, by a bare representment of the unreasonableness of their actions.

Re-prese·ntment (*rī-*). [RE- 5 a: cf. REPRESENT *v.*] Renewed presentation.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Children*, The soul of the first Alice looked out at her eyes with such a reality of representment. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* V. 133 There being sufficient funds to meet the bill, and before the representment of the bill the funds disappeared.

†**Represe·ntor.** *Obs.* [-OR.] = REPRESENTER.

1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* d vij b, In that place he hath set princes whom as representours of his image vnto men, he wolde haue to be reputed [etc.]. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 30 Their consents..should oblige the Commonalty as consenting in their Representors. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 262 Art being but the Imitator or secondary representor, it must not vary from the verity of the example. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 7 Colonel Pride is chosen one of the Representors for.. London.

†**Repre·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Repression.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XV. 51 (Add. MS.), Here housbond and she helde hym in so grete vyolete [? *read* vylete] and represse.

Ibid. lxi. 378 Wenyng that they were comyn in represse of Cristen feithe. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For the represse of heretikes, and such erronious opinions in tyme cominge, be it established [etc.]. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 153/1 A reasonable and a vsed cesse was to be set and leuied..for the represse of their enimies.

Repress (*rɪpre's*), *v.*[1] [f. L. *repress-*, ppl. stem of *reprimĕre*: see RE- and PRESS *v.*, and cf. REPREME and REPRIME.]

1. *trans.* To check, restrain, put down or keep under (something bad or objectionable).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1033 Whanne cause is & somme swych fantasye With pite so wel repressed is That it vnnebe doth or seyth amys. 14.. in *Twndale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 93 The fyre hit quencheth also of envy And represseth the bolnyng eke of pryde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 70 O loode-sterre of al goode governaunce! Alle vicious lustes by wisdom to represse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 Whiche vertue represseth the sensuall appetyte. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 14 To represse this rage.. God hath lightened man with knowledge. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 15 Thy nying grave remember, Which if thou dost, thy pride shall be repressed. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassim's Holy Crt.* 337 Chastity, is a uertue, which represseth the impure lusts of the flesh. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 682 Thus long succeeding Critics justly reign'd, Licence repress'd, and useful laws ordain'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 P 10 [When] this troublesome instinct..instead of repressing petulance and temerity, silences eloquence. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 363 Those terrible tempests that deform the face of nature, and repress human presumption. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxii, While o'er the land is borne Her voice, whose awful sweetness doth repress All evil. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 89 He was authorised by law to repress spiritual abuses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 155 Let there be a general law which will have a tendency to repress actions of impiety.

b. To check by some special treatment; to make less troublesome; to cure, stanch.

1493 *Festivall* 48 (Pynson), Ye alas hir langoure to represse Lyst nat onys byd hir arise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Index, Hungrie worme in the stomacke, how to be repressed and cured 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 176 When in her pride .she nourish'd goodly vines, And oft her cares repress with her delicious wines. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 612 When now the rage of hunger was repress. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 34 A few drops of strong nitrous acid, poured into this hepatic water, at once represses the offensive smell. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 360 The bleeding may be repressed by means of a piece of fine sponge.

2. To check or withstand (some passion, feeling, etc.) in another by opposition or control.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2591 *Hypermnestra*, His maleyce is hym be-raft; Repressid hath Venus his crewel craft. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xvii. (1558) 11 b, Chastice tyrantes and their malice represse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 20 He went aboute to represse theyr outragiousenes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 4 He of a fatherly love desyrous to represse his rashenes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) To Rdr., They might long since..haue repressed his fury, and abated his pride. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 146 To repress their insolence, the yearly return of Danegelt was enacted. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 17. 469/2 Tiberius .. repressed the daring boldness of the proud Persian Cosroes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. viii. 185 While this minister lived, he repressed the dark passions of Tiberius. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 66 This vigorous arming to repress the self-seeking tendencies in the mercantile classes

b. To keep or hold back, to restrain or check (a person) from action or advance.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 103 He did represse the one ..and he did prick on the other. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 979 Armies stretch Each way their dazzling files, repressing here The frantic Alexander of the north. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 328 Who are those with hydra tresses . Whom the frowning God represses ..? 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, He may require to be repressed sometimes —but there is no raising her. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* vi, The men, mistaking his intent, had to be represt again by Hereward.

3. To keep down, suppress (one's desires, feelings, etc.), to keep under control; to restrain, refrain from (an action).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 166 He scholde his vanite represse With suche wordes as he herde. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 34 In all matters of our christian faith .we must repress our imaginations. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xvii. 97 Wee must bee earnest in repressing our desires, and in bridling them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. iii, They. are so far from repressing rebellious inclinations, that they giue all encouragement vnto them. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 543 Desire of wine..Thou couldst repress. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 573 The prudent goddess yet her wrath repress'd. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, Turn, turn, blasphemer, and repress thy taunts 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 95 Our supple tribes repress their patriot throats. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xii, The ancient bard his glee repress'd. 1823 — *Peveril* xlix, The Countess,..unable to repress her curiosity, placed herself near Fenella. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i, It was her duty to repress both the feeling of shame and the sorrow.

b. *refl.* To contain (oneself) from speaking.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 335 Mrs. Doncastle seemed inclined to make no remark..and at last Menlove could repress herself no longer.

4. To reduce (troublesome persons) to subjection or quietness; to put down by force, suppress; †to subdue (a town).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 197 God schal hise foomen so represse, That thei schul ay stonde under foote. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 They haue comaundement for to represen aduersaryes and enemyes that besyen them to destroyen the countrey. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 The Kynge shall often tymes sende his comissioners .. to represse and punysh riatours and risers. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xii. Wks. 870/2, I woulde wyshe the spiritualtye and temporaltye..to represse and keepe vnder those euyll and vngracious folke. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 This was Prince Priamus last ende and desteny final, Who saw thee Troians vanquisht, thee cittye repressed. 1605-6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 4 (*title*) An Acte for the better discovery and repressing Popish Recusants. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 55 Dunstable..was.. rebuilt by Henry I. to repress a vast Number of Robbers which infested the Country. *a* 1862 BUCKLE (*civilis.* (1873) III. i. 20 It would have been a hopeless undertaking for any king to try to repress such powerful subjects.

b. To put down, quell (a rebellion, riot, etc.).

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 144/2 Which Troubles, Commotions, and other offenses above named..been nowe repressed. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxvi. (S. T. S.) I. 236 The sedition rising be mociour of þe law foresade was suddanlie repressit be þir novellis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 255 Amurath to represse this..rebellion sent Bajazet Bassa with a strong armie into Europe. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii 107 The duty of repressing riots..in England lay with the nobility in their several districts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 244 The royal commissioners sent to repress the tumult were driven from the field.

† **c.** To suppress (a book). *Obs. rare.*

In first quot. intended also for *re-press* = reprint.

1615 *Land, Ruffe & C.* (Halliw.) 7 Thus to please both, and grant them their request, My sentence is—the booke shall be represt. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 2 You shall do well to repress any more copies of the satyr.

5. To keep under, check, curb, prevent from natural development, manifestation, etc.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxviii 106 There is no helth in all my flesh, Thy wrath my wealth doth so represse. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 3 Among quhom James the first,..houbeit repressed be the iniquitie of the tyme, deserved noe smal praise. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 51 Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 384 An unnatural constraint is used to repress a period of life all fire and activity. 1830 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xv. 83 The essential spirit of opposition was so strong that it often repressed or fettered those sentiments. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iv. 269 The fairest and most endearing parts of our nature being constantly repressed, ceased to bear fruit.

† **6.** In *lit.* use: To force or drive back. *Obs.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 89 Some of the light-armed of the enemy ran forth..; which quickly were repressed by our Archers & Peltasts. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* ii. (1682) 12 If two bodies cast off the Air, the motion of that Air will be repress'd both ways, and diverted into a course towards the Poles on both sides.

Repre·ss (*rĭ-*), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] To press again. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1918/2 A machine for repressing brick after being partially dried. *Ibid.* 1919/2 The repressing press may be of any suitable form and construction. 1892 in Lee *Hist. Columbus* II. 539 Finely ground clays, pressed with heavy presses and repressed into uniform shape and compactness.

† **Repre·ssal.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [-AL.] Repression. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 1 God ordaining powers and deliuering the sword for the defence of the simple and innocent, and repressall of the wicked and injurious.

Repressed (*rɪpre'st*), *ppl. a.* [f. REPRESS *v.*[1] + -ED[1]] Restrained, checked.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 439 When the Besiegers had stopped it up behind also, first throwing fire therein, the repressed force thereof at length burst out. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 346 Repress'd ambition struggles round her shore. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 135 'Yes—you are quite right', said the repressed young painter.

Hence **Repre·ssedly** *adv.*

1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* viii, Her forehead was high, and her black eyes repressedly quiet.

Repre·sser. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1]; cf. REPRESSOR.] One who, or that which represses.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 130 The Book clepid The Represser of over moche wijting the Clergie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, A conquerour of his owne wyll, a represser of Ire, and a pure louer of his ennemy. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 26 To speake generally of Action, as it is the represser, so Idlenesse is the producer of all vice.

Repre·ssful, *a. rare*[−1]. [-FUL.] Repressive. 1893 F. MOORE *Gray Eye* III. 51 A responsible official.. whose chastely-braided uniform looked repressful of ups.

Repre·ssible, *a. rare*[−0]. [-IBLE: cf. *irrepressible.*] Capable of being repressed (Ogilvie 1882). Hence **Repre·ssibly** *adv.* (ibid.).

Repre·ssing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REPRESS *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb; checking, restraint, subjugation.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 Anoþer es restreynynge or repressynge of ill styrrynge. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 4 In the firste of whiche parties schal be mad in general maner the seid repressing. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon* vi. (1885) 123 It shalbe nescessarie þat the kynge haue alway some ffloute apon the see, ffor the repressynge off rovers 1521 *Carew MSS.* (1867) I. 20 For the repressing of whose malice I assay all the friends I can. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 41 Good lawes there are, both for the repressing of these and al other enormities whatsoeuer. *c* 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II 273 For the repressing and discountenancing of insolency. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III (1724) I. 517 In it the repressing of tyranny is reckoned a duty incumbent on good subjects. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 210/2 The record of a despot of genius..meeting savage uprising by equally savage repressing.

Repression (*rɪpre'ʃən*). [ad. L. type * *repressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reprimĕre*: see REPRESS *v.*[1] and cf. F. *répression* (15th c.).]

† **1.** Capability or power of repressing. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1038 And some so ful of furye is and despit That it sourmounteth his repressioun.

2. The action of repressing, in senses of the verb; also, an instance of this.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlix. Wks. 927/1 Any new order concerning heresies, with yᵉ chaunge of lawes before deuised for the repression of them. 1553 in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Rec.* II. i. No. 56 Do such things for the Advancement of Justice, and for the repression and punishment of Malefactors. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 472 But Ione (that weighs aboue All humane pow'rs) to Aiax breast diuine repressions droue, And made him shun who shunn'd himself. 1648-9 *Exhon Bas.* 21 No declaration, from My self could take place, For the due repression of these Tumults. 1818 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* 62 Repression of insolence is, therefore, in his situation prescribed by considerations [etc.]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 109 That eastern religion whose essence is the repression of all action.

† **b.** *Med.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I xxvii. 30 The Feuer of Repression..is an alteration of the bloud, whiche is caused of beeyng ouer hott, and then colde.

Hence **Repre·ssionist,** one who advocates repression or repressive measures.

1875 *Good Words* 266 The people, he said, did not take strong drinks, although they seemed to have no objection to them when they had an opportunity of receiving them—an argument for repressionists. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 9 Aug., Even political repressionists are practically turning moralists.

Repressive (*rɪpre'sɪv*), *a.* [f. REPRESS *v.*[1] + -IVE: cf. F. *répressif, -ive*, and med L. *repressivus.*] Having the nature of, or tending to, repression.

1597 G. HARVEY *Wks.* (Grosart) III. 9 Goe to the Apothecarie, and fetch mee some repressiue *Antidotum* to put into the bason, to keep downe the venemous vapors. 1731 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. i, The successive pangs Of fond impatience and repressive fear. 1797 GILLIES *Aristotle* II. 233 Although our republic rejects the community of goods as repressive to exertion. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 392 Beds of solid travertin..must often..obstruct the vent, and thus increase the repressive force. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm* x. 91 This repressive education is the very reverse of that which for centuries has been carried on at our public schools.

Hence **Repre·ssively** *adv.* (Worcester 1846, citing Allen); **Repre·ssiveness.**

1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 408 Countries which, owing to the jealousy and repressiveness of the government, are entirely devoid of political culture 1884 CATH L. PIRKIS *J. Wynne* II. vi. 68 A repressiveness .. which would have utterly frozen anyone susceptible of the process.

Repre·ssor. *rare.* Also 8 -our. [a. L. *repressor*, agent-n. f. *reprimĕre* to REPRESS: cf. REPRESSER.] One who, or that which represses.

1611 FLORIO, *Ripressore*, a repressor. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 416 No furtherer of uncleanness but on the contrary the repressor of it. 1725 J. LEWIS *Life Pecock* (1744) 62 An account of a book published by the bishop, entituled, The repressour [etc.]. 1860 (*title*) The repressor of over much blaming of the clergy, by Reginald Pecock.

Repre·ssure. *rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] Repeated or renewed pressure.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 444 Saussure concludes that these dislocations of beds are produced by a *refoulement*, or repressure, which has folded them over each other.

Repreuable, obs. f. REPROVABLE. **Repreuar,** obs. f. REPROVER. **Repreue, -preve, -prewe,** obs. ff. REPROOF, REPROVE. **Repreuendeli,** obs. f. REPROVINGLY. **Repreve,** obs. f. REPRIEVE *v.*

† **Reprey·n,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *repreigne, repregne*, etc., pres. subj. of *reprendre* to REPREHEND.] *trans.* To reprove, rebuke. Hence **Reprey·ning** *vbl sb.*

a 1380 *St. Ambrose* 440 (Vernon MS.) in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 15 He nolde not suwe hem in no vice, But he wolde in certeyne Wiþ opene vois him wel repreyne. *Ibid.* 857 He hem wolde blame..And repreyne hem of wikkednesse. *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 529/112 He wol þe 3elde for þi gode dede ffoul repreynynge [*printed* repreyuynge] to þi mede.

Reprice, obs. form of REPRISE *sb.*

Repri·ck (*rī-*), *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.]

† **1.** *intr.* Of a hare: To 'prick' in a reverse direction. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 937 By that I knewe that they had the hare and on foote, and by and by I might see him sore and resore, prick and reprick.

2. *trans.* To prick again.

1611 FLORIO, *Ripunto*, repricked.

Reprie, obs. form of REPRIEVE *v.*

Reprief(e, obs. ff. REPRIEVE *sb.*, REPROOF, and REPROVE.

Reprieval (*rɪprī·văl*). Also 6-7 **reprival**(l. [f. REPRIEVE *v.* + AL.] = REPRIEVE *sb.* in various senses. Now *rare* (common in 17th c.).

a. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1598) 352 Gynecia, to whom the fearefull agonies shee still liued in, made any small repriuall sweete. *c* 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 31 Senses and soules repriuall from all cumbers. 1669 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 98 Wee..ordered that the reprivall of the said Walter..should be continued untill the next Summer Assizes. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON (*comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1859) 220/2 These reprivals and prolongings of this present life.

β. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters* (1615) D vj b, His [the sailor's] sleepes are but repreeuals of his dangers. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 25 The Baron was again committed to prison, till the Queen Mother had wooed the people..to admit of his reprievall. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. VIII. 156 Is not the very reprieval of the World from deserved ruine and misery so many thousand years an Act of Grace? 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* iv, Change of place to them

brought no reprieval from anguish. 1874 BARING-GOULD *Yorksh. Odd.* (1875) II. 242 The Parliament having remonstrated at the reprieval of Popish recusants, the King reluctantly signed the warrant for their execution.

Reprieve (rĭprī·v), *sb.* Also 6–7 **repreeue**, 7 **reprive**, (7 **repriefe**, 9 **reprief**). [f. the vb.]

1. The act of reprieving; the fact or favour of being reprieved.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 53 You are condemn'd, our Generall has sworne you out of repreeue and pardon. 1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* v. i, Promise me you'll get reprieve For the condemned man. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 288 So many dy'd Without Reprieve adjudg'd to death, For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth.

b. An instance of this; a formal suspension of the execution of a sentence upon a condemned person; a respite from a penalty imposed; a remission or commutation of a capital sentence.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii 6, I haue grated vpon my good friends for three Repreeues For you, and your Coachfellow Nim. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 140 His friends still wrought Repreeues for him. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 210 Like Princes had Prerogative to give Convicted Malefactors a Reprieve. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 290 All we could give was but a poor reprieve, A hardship worse than death to minds resolv'd. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* II. § 2 The president shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XXII, Like the felon, that feels there is no chance of a reprieve, I could look my fate more steadily in the face. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 231 A reprieve is granted at the last moment.

transf. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* V. ii, *Tob.* Methinks I cou'd beat this Drawer into a Wicker Bottle. *Zech.* Sirra, as a Reprieve for Life, bring out the Butt.

†**c.** The time during which one is reprieved.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 39 That in his Reprieue (Longer, or shorter) he may be so fitted That his soule sicken not.

2. A warrant granting or authorizing the suspension or remission of a capital sentence.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* v. v, Here is a kind reprieve come from the king To bring him straight unto his majesty. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 74, I hope it is some pardon, or repreeue For the most gentle Claudio. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 283 The very morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a reprieve was sent from the House of Peers to suspend his execution for three days. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 100/2 A reprieve was brought to Newgate for Dr. Hensey, respiting his sentence for a fortnight. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XIX. II. 136 The second messenger entrusted with the reprieve, was detained by the eunuchs. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. i, The ducal table, cover'd o'er With .. Despatches, judgments, acts, reprieves, reports. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX. 403/2 If the reprieve is sent by the secretary of state, it is under the sign manual of the king.

3. *transf.* Respite from a natural or violent death.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 276 Hée..was made an end of. And so must all men, be the time of their Reprieve never so long. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 35 He liveth only by reprieve from that..sentence, the day thou sinnest thou shalt die. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ₱ 2 If you would but bestow a little of your wholesome Advice upon our Coachmen, it might perhaps be a Reprieve to some of their Necks. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Mar., God has in his mercy granted me a reprieve; for how much time his mercy must determine. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, The sense of reprieve from approaching and apparently inevitable death had its usual effect. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 161 With those who flee Is neither glory nor reprieve from death.

b. A respite, or temporary escape, from some trouble, calamity, etc.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xiv. 3, I search'd the Shades of Sleep, to ease my day Of griping sorrowes with a nights repriefe. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. vi. § 2 Perceiving his Countrey condemned by Gods Justice to Ruine, he could procure a Reprieve, though not prevail for the Pardon thereof. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix § 1 (1734) 206 It is absolutely necessary..to gain a Reprieve from these Symptoms. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* V. iv, Cecilia contrived..to keep her maid in the room. Miss Belfield, supposing this to be accidental, rejoiced in her imaginary reprieve. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 133 The moth, for night's reprief, Waited safe and snug withal 'Neath the plantain's bowery leaf. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 381 The people .were only allowed a choice between the instant surrender of their rights, and a short reprieve, which entitled them to call themselves their own masters till the end of the war.

Reprieve (rĭprī·v), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 **repry**, 6 **reprie**. *β.* 6–7 **reprive**. *γ.* 7 **repre(e)ve**, 7– **reprieve**. [First in pa. pple. *repryed*, app. ad. AF. *repris*, pa. pple. of *reprendre*: see REPRISE *v.* 3. The insertion of the *v* and the later change of vowel are difficult to account for.]

†**1.** *trans.* To (take or) send back *to* prison; to remand; to detain on remand. *Obs.*

α. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 389 They were repryed, and sent vnto the Toure of London, where they remayned longe after. *Ibid.* 672 [They] were brought vnto Guyldehalle, and there areygned; but the sayd Turbyruyle was repryed to pryson. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 84 The said Iustices..maie reprie the prisoner, til they haue aduertised the Kinges maiestie of the matter. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 158 Whervpon they repryede me to prison cheynde. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 563 Iustice Welsh thought it meete to reprie the prisoner, without giuing judgement upon him.

β. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 116 Of this Treason he was found guilty, and reprived in the Towre a long time. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 952/2 His moonks garment was plucked from his backe, and he reprived [*Hall* repried], till the king were informed of his malicious obstinacie.

†**b.** To remit for trial. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxiv, The faughter..apealth to be repride, From London to Louane, there to be tride.

†**2.** To postpone, delay, put off. *Obs. rare.*

1548 ELIOT s.v. *Amplio*,..to deferre or delai a thyng in iugement, to repry. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 128 It was in the Judges power to have reprived or respected the woman's arraignment till the end of the year. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. i, I reprieve'd Th' intended execution with entreaties And interruption. 1630 MAY *Contin. Lucan* VII. 533 Not one dayes absence can preuent, Nor scarce repriue my Fate. 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *Death* v, in *Poems* 233 Since we cannot Death reprieve, Our Souls and Fame we ought to mind, For they our Bodies will survive.

†**3.** To bring back, redeem. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* CXXVI. 375 What tyme the Lord shall backe repry Hard Sions thrall to death so nye [etc.].

4. To respite or rescue (a person) from impending punishment; *spec.* to suspend or delay the execution of (a condemned person).

β. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 31, I humbly crave your Majestie It to replevie, and my sonne reprive. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 170 Untie their bands. Vice doth reprive you both, I set you free. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 38 Three executed at Salisbury, the rest reprived and pardoned.

fig. 1648 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* Wks. (1904) 152 Those sweet Aires that often slew mee Shall revive mee Or reprive mee. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol* II. VI. 115 Nature is reprived and continued by some degree of Grace.

γ. 1647 C. HARVEY *Sch. of Heart* xii. 24 Justice condemnes; let mercy, Lord, reprieve me. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 451 Her Power can sentenc'd Criminals reprieve. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 VII. 209 He who escapes from death is not pardoned, he is only reprieved, and reprieved to a short day. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. 21 He may reprieve a condemned malefactor till the next meeting of the general assembly; but he can grant no pardon. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 180 'Pending further inquiries into this', said the Home Secretary, .. 'I have reprieved the prisoner'.

fig. 1648 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* Wks. (1744) I. 163/2 Her afflictions torment him, whilst his own reprieve him. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. 174 Let her Memory therefore be reprieved till the day of Judgement.

b. Const. *from* the penalty, punishment, etc.

β. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* D, Maister Birdes Letter shall not reprieue you from the ladder. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* II. iv, Then Sir for this time you shall be repriv'd, From further penance.

absol. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 229 No Indulgence can reprive from any Punishments that we can see.

γ. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. iv. 30 He cannot thriue, Vnlesse her prayers..repreeue him from the wrath Of greatest Iustice. *c* 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1715) I. 31 Company, though it may reprieve a Man from his Melancholy, yet it cannot secure him from his Conscience. 1717 POPE *Iliad* X. 236 When night descending, from his vengeful hand Reprieved the relics of the Grecian band. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill* 238 Reprieve the tottering mansion from its fall.

†**5.** To pardon, forgive. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* I. iii, I hope your worship will reprieve my boldness; tis out of love to your daughter.

Hence **Repriè·ved** *ppl. a.*, **Repriè·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. x, Teares are most due, when there is no reprieving. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 111 To enclose him in a Pyx like a reprieved prisoner. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 81/2 The reprieved were turned over to the Grafton and Sunderland. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 457 A fortnight after the return of the reprieved prisoners to the Tower of London.

Reprieve, obs. form of REPROOF, REPROVE.

†**Repriè·vement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of reprieving; a reprieve.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Thou art one of those scape-goats in whose temporary reprievement the Judge of all flesh doth but represent the necessity of his last assizes. 1647 T. HILL *Paul* (1648) 5 Like to obtain mercy, at least a reprievement, as to the execution of the judgement.

Repriè·ver. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ER^{1}.] One who reprieves.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* John i. 9 As the Repriever and Restorer of blinded Intellects.

Reprife, obs. form of REPROOF.

Reprimand (re·primənd), *sb.* [ad. F. *réprimande*, earlier *reprimende* (= Sp. *reprimenda*), f. *réprimer* to repress, reprove.] A sharp rebuke, reproof, or censure, esp. one given by a person or body having authority, or by a judge or magistrate to an offender.

1636 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 258 Crofts .. got committed to my Lord Dorset, and Apsley to his chamber with a sharp admonition and reprimand. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 138 The Person who made such an Inference deserved a Reprimand in the open Court. 1707–8 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 28 Feb., A friend's reprimand often shews more friendship than his compliment. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 162 A grave reprimand from the senate. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) 128 Probably even they who might be corrected by his reprimand adopted some new distinction as ridiculous. 1838 DISRAELI in *Corr. w. Sister* 1 Mar. (1886) 97 Yesterday O'Connell received his reprimand in one of the most crowded houses I remember. 1854 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1860) 61 Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp reprimand for her treatment of him. 1896 LELY *Stat. of Pract. Util.* 38 *note*, The penalty for a first offence being only a reprimand and costs.

Reprimand (reprima·nd), *v.* Also 7 **-man**. [ad. F. *réprimander*, †*reprimender* (1642), f. *réprimande*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To rebuke, reprove, or censure (a person) sharply or severely.

1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 102 In the same manner he proceeded to repriman them for their unworthy behavior both to his Majesty and us. 1687 H. HOLDEN in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 124 The Bishop..in a large speech .. reprimanded the Fellows of their disobedience. 1727 SWIFT *Poisoning E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 149 This gentleman.. reprimanded Mr. Curll for wrongfully ascribing to him the aforesaid poems. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 30 The Boatswain immediately reprimanded them, and ordered them to be gone. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVIII. (1788) 205 The lofty terms in which he was persuaded to reprimand the city. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 203 The Captain..reprimanded the sentinel for deserting his post, and obliged him to return to it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 137 In such cases any man will be angry with another, and reprimand him.

absol. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 195 It was in vain that I..argued, jeered, or reprimanded: an immediate halt could not be avoided.

†**b.** To censure, find fault with (an act). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1722 WATERLAND *Arian Subscript.* Suppl., Wks. 1823 II. 380 Lord Burghley..reprimanded the warm proceedings of the Heads against him.

†**2.** To repress, restrain. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 116 It [i. e. the electuary] reprimands the Animal Spirits when too furious.

Hence **Reprima·nder**; **Reprima·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Reprima·ndingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 315 Giving a hint, which perhaps..you will reprimandingly call, 'Not being able to forego the ostentation of sagacity.' 1851 J. HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* XVII (1854) 220 A long lecture of rough reprimanding and perverse faultfinding. 1867 *Quiver* II. 186 Then said the owl unto his reprimander—'Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander.' 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 10/3 The cleric found his Bishop in a reprimanding mood.

†**Reprimate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *reprim-ĕre* (see next) + -ATE, perh. after F. *reprimé*.] Deprived *of* an attribute.

1579 BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 51 Those [cauters] that blyster, make no scarre, which muste be well applyed, correct, and reprymate of theyr malyces.

Repri·me (rĭ-), *v.*^{1} *rare.* [ad. L. *reprimĕre*: cf. REPREME.] *trans.* To repress.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 8 But hoolie, Muse! reprime your haste, Descrybe mair gently a' the matter. 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 74 Are we of worth amid our satanic excrescences..this, for the less than a call, Will Earth reprime, man cherish.

Repri·me (rī-), *v.*^{2} [RE- 5 a.] To prime again.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* lii, The guns were primed and reprimed, without the fire communicating to the powder. 1836 — *Pirate* xvi, Hawkhurst had reprimed his musket.

Hence **Repri·mer,** an instrument for reprimming a spent cartridge.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 750/1 A complete set for rifle cartridges consists of primer, extractor, charger, loader, and reprimer.

†**Re·priment**^{1}. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. obs. F. *reprimende*.] A reprimand.

1652 EVELYN *State France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 44 That repriment which Socrates once gave to a young man who would render him no accompt of his long absence.

†**Re·priment**^{2}. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *reprimment-*, ppl. stem of *reprimĕre* to REPRESS.] *Med.* A repressive application.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 508 The difficulty about the use of Repriments [in pleurisy]..is very great.

†**Repri·nse.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **reprince**. [a. F. *reprinse*, obs. var. of *reprise* REPRISE *sb.*]

1. A step in dancing (cf. REPRISE *sb.* 5)

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiv, Comunely nexte after sengles in daunsing is a reprinse, whiche is one mouing only, puttynge backe the ryght fote to his felowe.

2. Recapture, recovery.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 96 To armed knights and squiers..Bout this reprince I secretly do send.

Repri·nt (rī-), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A reproduction in print of any matter already printed; a new impression of a work previously printed, without alteration of the matter.

1611 FLORIO, *Ristampa*, a reprint, a reprinting. 1822 MOULE *Bill. Heraldica* II. Mr. Haslewood paid seven guineas for a copy to assist him in the reprint. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxxiv, An uniform reprint of the Novels. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl* III. 198 He had just been made aware of a Milanese reprint of his book. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 425/2 The second edition is not, however, a simple reprint of the first.

2. *Typog.* Printed matter used as copy to be set up and printed again.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xviii. 578 Without making any distinction between manuscript and reprint. 1888 *Century Mag.* Dec. 303/1 'How are ye off for copy, Mike?' 'Bad', answered the old printer, 'I've a little reprint, but no original matter at all'.

Repri·nt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To print (a work) again in a new edition; to print (matter) a second time.

1551 in *Udall's Royster D.* (1847) p. XXX, To preynt, repreynt, utter, and sell, that the worke of Peter Marter. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 38, I hope when this Bishop of Flanders booke cometh to be reprinted againe [etc.]. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited to reprint my Catalogue of English Plants 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 479 He is reprinting your Letter to Sr. Chr. Wren. 1752 BERKELEY *Tar-water* Wks. 1871 III. 498 Accounts of the effects of tar-water were reprinted in America. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 176 His History of his own Times, his History of the Reformation,..are still reprinted,

1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 44/1 It was his practice to reprint from time to time articles which had previously appeared in his newspaper.

b. To print again in a different form.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 139 The Gazet was printing with the Satturday's account, but this relation being brought on Sunday, it was wholly reprinted.

2. To impress or stamp again. *rare.*

1662 SOUTH *Serm., Gen.* i. 27 (1727) I. 75 To rub over the defaced Copy of the Creation, to reprint God's Image upon the Soul. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 19 The hindside of the Plattin by the Second Pull reprints part of the First Pull.

Hence **Repri'nted** *ppl. a.*; **Repri'nting** *vbl. sb.*

1575 JUGGE in *Cal. Script.* Printer to Rdr., The trauayle I haue in hand in the reprintyng of oour English Byble. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1438 My worke was preuented by Printing and reprinting..of Raigne Wolfes collection. 1708 in Watts *Gram. made Easy* (1742) a j b, To Import re-printed Copies from any Place 1878 ROLFE *Handbk. Shaks. Mus.* 76 One of the reprintings is in the Musical Library. 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Dec. 803/1 It is better work than..the reprinted works of the late Albert Smith.

Repri'nter (*ri-*). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who reprints, or who publishes a reprint.

1689 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees No. 37) 82 The ingenious reprinter of the late edition. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Hertford* 14 Feb., Williams, the reprinter of the *North Briton*, stood in the pillory to-day in Palace Yard. 1866 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 644/2 A very large reprinter of English tales and novels. 1891 in *Critic* (U. S.) 12 Mar. 162/1 The absence of international copyright and competition among rival reprinters has helped this.

Reprisal (*rɪprəi·zăl*), *sb.* Forms: 5 **reprisail**, 5, 7 **-sale**, 6–7 **-sall**, (6 **-soll**), 7 **represal**, 7- **repri-sal**; also 7–8 **reprizal**, (6 **-zall**, 7 **-zeal**). [a.OF. *reprisaille* (found in AF. in 1352): see REPRISE *v.* and **-AL**. The mod.F. *représaille* (recorded in 15th c.) is ad. It. *ripresaglia* (f. *ripreso*), or med.L. *repræsalia* (see Du Cange), whence also Sp. *represalia*, *-aria*.]

I. 1. (Without article or plural.) The act or practice of seizing by force the property (or persons) of subjects of another nation, in retaliation for loss or injury suffered from these or their countrymen. Now only *Hist.*

Reprisal implied the refusal of the offending nation to grant redress for the injury done, but did not in itself create a state of war between the two countries.

a. *Letters* (or *Commission*) *of reprisal*, an official warrant authorizing an aggrieved subject to exact forcible reparation from the subjects of another state: see MARQUE 1 and 2. †Also *ellipt.* in same sense (quot. 1472).

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135 To graunte to youre saide Besechers, letters of Marc and Reprisail. 1472 *Ibid.* VI. 65/1 Any Sentence, Jugement, Margue or Reprisale yeven..by his Highnes and his Counseill. 1591 *Arr. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 56 All such that contrary to their Commissions of reprisall, haue caried any prizes by them taken into Barbary, Fraunce [etc.]. 1619 Sir R. NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 88 They have bene forced to sue for lettres of reprisal, and have obteined leave under the Great Scale to repaire theyr losses from the subjects of those nacions by whom they were formerly spoiled. 1680 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1573/4 A Vessel fitted out as a Privatier..boarded her and took her (pretending they had Letters of Reprizall). 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii 250 In this case letters of marque and reprisal..may be obtained, in order to seise the bodies or goods of the subjects of the offending state, until satisfaction be made, wherever they happen to be found. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 8 Congress shall have power..to..grant letters of marque and reprisal. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 450 The king of Scotland..having granted letters of reprisal against the Portuguese to three brothers.

b. In phrases, as *to make reprisal*; *by way of, by*, or *in reprisal* (passing into 4 c); and in other contexts.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 277 When the Ambassadours of the Franks complain.., all the answer they have is, that they must make reprisal upon them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* II. 28 The [Spanish] Doctor..desired ..That none of our Men..would ever come so much in Reach of the Spaniards on Shore, as to put it into their Power to seize upon them by Reprizal. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., This merchant has seized the effects of the Spaniard don—by way of reprisal, because the Spaniards had seized his, and no redress could be had at the court of Madrid. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) II. 418 You will do well to bring away with you all the principal shroffs and soucars, by way of reprisal for the injuries..done by the enemy to the Soubah's country. 1819 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 117 Our first overt act of war was Mr. Henry's..making reprisal on the King's treasury at the seat of government, for the public powder taken away by his Governor. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 88 He treats of the general right of war, the difference between public war and reprisal. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) III. 68 When Scotland, in reprisal for injuries committed by England on her shipping, seized an English vessel.

c. *attrib* as †*reprisal goods, office.*

1645 in *Cal. State P., Dom., Chas. I* 168 My said brother, who is collector for Reprisal goods. *Ibid.* 285 Prays that you will order her payment of this..out of the Reprisal office.

2. An act or instance of seizing property or persons belonging to another state by way of indemnity or recompense for loss sustained. *Letters of reprisals*: (see 1 a.) †Also const. *of.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Represaille, Lettres de represailles*, Letters (Patents) of Mart or Marque; letters authorizing reprisalls. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 210 The lawes of Marque or Reprisales. [Cf. *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 250/1 (anno 1352) La Lei de mark et de reprisailles.] 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 565 Sundry quarrells and complaints arose between the English and the French, touching reprisals of Goods taken from each other by Pirates of either Nation. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 456 Letters of reprisals against the Dutch..should be granted. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 251 And indeed this custom of reprisals seems dictated by nature herself. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I 40 Letters of marque, or general reprisals, against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Spain, were ready to be issued. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 129 If justice is refused to us by the sovereign, we have a right to indemnification out of the property of his subjects. This is commonly called reprisals. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 745 The Admiral..was then instructed to put the necessary pressure on the Government by proceeding to reprisals. He accordingly detained five vessels.

b. In phr. *to make reprisals* (cf. 4 b). Also *fig.*

1663 COWLEY *Verses Serv. Occas., Adv. Five Hours* 26 They all shall watch the Travels of your Pen, And Spain on you shall make Reprisals then. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xl. 352 The queen..gave all the English liberty to make reprisals on the subjects of Philip. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, x. (1839) 179 Not receiving satisfaction, she proceeded to make reprisals, and seized effects, belonging to Spanish and Flemish merchants. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Marque*, Granting the subjects of one prince or state liberty to make reprisals on those of another. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 279 As soon as England was able to protect her merchant-shipping and to make reprisals at sea, piracy declined.

transf. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 221 The loss sustained by the sea, which, we know, makes more than reprizals in other places. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, He considered himself as robbed and plundered; and took it into his head, that he had a right to make reprisals. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 55 In the winter, when the sea is making reprisals on the delta.

3. †**a.** The taking *of* a thing as a prize. *Obs.*

c 1595 Capt. WYATT *K. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 6 Our Generall..plied..to the rock, wheare wee had the first chase that wee might justlie auer the reprisoll of. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 62 Whiles..there be any reprisalls of purses twixt this and Cole-brooke.

†**b.** A prize. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 118, I am on fire, To heare this rich reprizall is so nigh, And yet not ours. 1611 FLORIO, *Ripresaglia*, All maner of reprisals, prises, pillage, luggage.

c. Regaining, recapture; reception. ? *Obs.*

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 58 To whom our Nation in some measures stands indebted for the Reprizal of that Honour at Rio-Novo, which was so shamefully lost..in Hispaniola. 1726 J. M. tr. *Trag. Hist. de Vaudroy* II. 130 The Enemy..open'd the Campaign with the Siege of St. Omer. The King, endeavouring to repair that Loss by the Reprizal of St. Valery, narrowly escaped [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 4 Reception or Reprisal is another species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 569 *Reprise*, or *Reprisal*, is the retaking a vessel from the enemy before she has arrived in any neutral or hostile port.

4. An act of retaliation for some injury or attack; *spec.* in warfare, the infliction of similar or severer injury or punishment on the enemy, e. g. by the execution of prisoners taken from them.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4726/1 The Garrison..was detained in Reprisals for the following Injuries. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 185 If he falls by their hands, they are exposed in their turn to the danger of reprisals, the interest and principal of the bloody debt are accumulated. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xi. 101 Their children attempt a reprisal. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv. 43 He..deserved those severe reprisals which doubtless embittered the rest of his days. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* x. § 4. 791 Lord Cornwallis..found more difficulty in checking the reprisals of his troops..than in stamping out the last embers of insurrection.

b. In phr. *to make reprisals* (cf. 2 b).

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. II. iii. 268 In case of violence offer'd 'em..there are Hands ready prepar'd to make sufficient Reprisals. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 215, I mean not to make reprisals upon these unkind, mistaken gentlemen. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xx, He had studied this address by way of making reprisals for my conduct at the ball. 1813 SHELLEY *Notes to Q. Mab* Wks. (1891) 43/2 She must be the tame slave, she must make no reprisals. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 169 Hamilcar was driven to make reprisals for the barbarities of the Libyans by throwing his prisoners to be trampled to death.

c. Without article (cf. 1 b).

1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 92 A prompt and decided measure of reprisal immediately put a stop to this kind of slaughter in detail. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lii, Who might give me up to the Indians in reprisal for cruelties practised by our own people.

II. †**5.** = REPRISE *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare* −1.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 184 All such as had Lands worth 20*l.* yearly besides Reprizals.

6. (Chiefly *pl.*) A return or compensation; a sum or amount paid or received as compensation. (Cf. REPRISE *sb.* 3 a.) Now *rare.*

1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 60 An addresse from the Commissioners..concerning reprizeals. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 64 By increasing the stock for reprisals to such a degree, that all men's pretences might in some measure be provided for. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 276 Since that Arabian is known to have borrowed a Moiety of his Religious System from the Christian Faith, it is but just he should pay Reprisals. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 834 My sire three hundred chosen sheep obtain'd, (That large reprisal he might justly claim, For prize defrauded, and insulted Fame). 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ix, He was able to refund, to make reprisals, if they could be fairly demanded. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II vi. 177 This restitution was to be postponed until reprisals had been made for the adventurers and soldiers who had got possession of their estates.

†**7.** = REPRISE *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare* −1.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 62 Speaking to him at different reprisals with kindness to mark his satisfaction.

8. *Arch.* (See REPRISE *sb.* 6, quot. 1888.)

Hence †**Repri'sal** *v. intr.*, to make reprisal.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 93 What is left for a man to do, ..but either to hang at Tiborne, or pillage and reprizall where he may.

†**Repri'sary**, *a. Obs. rare* −1. [See next and **-ARY**.] Authorizing reprisals.

1544 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XIX. II. 466 The merchants here..require letters reprisaries against our merchants.

Reprise (*rɪprəi·z*), *sb.* Also 6 **repryse**, **-pryce**, **-price**, 7–8 **reprize**. [a. F. *reprise* (13th c.), f. *reprendre* to take back, resume, etc. (see next); cf. Sp. and Pg. *represa*, It. *ripresa*.]

†**1.** The fact of taking back something for one's own advantage or profit; an amount taken back from one in this way; hence, loss, expense, cost. *Obs.* (in Gower only).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Al the world ne may suffise To stanche of Pride the reprise. *Ibid.* 157 Humblesse is al otherwise, Which most is worth, and no reprise It takth ayein. *Ibid.* II 285 Love is eveie of som reprise To him that wole his love holde.

2. A deduction, charge, or payment (such as a rent-charge or annuity) falling to be made yearly out of a manor or estate. Chiefly *pl.* in phrases *above, besides, beyond*, or † *over, reprises.*

[1414 *Act 2 Hen. V* Stat. II. c. 3 Si mesme la persone neit terres ou tenementz de annuell value de quarant souldz outre les reprises dicelles.]

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/2 Uchon of hem may spende ..yerely, over the reprise, of londe or rente in fee. 1435 *Ibid.* 486/2 The yerely value..overe the reprises and charges. 1484 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 82 Alle the revenues, ..with the reprises and deduccions therof. 1509–10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII* c. 8 Hereditamentes of the yerely value of xl markes above all charges and reprysces. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 518 In reprises yerely going forth of the same. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 235 All charges damages and reprises must first be cast up and deducted, before one can give a right estimate of benefit or losse. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* 4 Nov. in *Lond Gaz* No. 2298/1 A Leasehold Estate of Fifty pounds per Annum above all Charges and Reprizes. 1704 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 35 Being in ye whole of ye yearly value of Twelve Pounds beyond Reprises. 1728 *Act 18 Geo. II* Preamble, A Leasehold Estate of Fifty Pounds per annum above all Charges and Reprizes. 1831 *Act 1 & 2 Will. IV*, c. 45 § 1 The clear yearly Value above all Reprises of the Rectory.

†**b.** A charge, duty, or tax. *Obs. rare* −1.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 30 July, My *Matricula* contained a clause, that I, my goods, servants, and messengers, should be free from all toll and reprises.

†**3. a.** A return or compensation received or paid. (Cf. REPRISAL *sb.* 6.) *Obs.*

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 66 Let no man it dispise, Or him that wrot it for no recompence, Save labour for his paine without reprice. 1662 *Irish Act 14 & 15 Chas. II*, c. 2 § 17 Whatsoever adventurer..shall be removed from his present possession,..shall forthwith have a reprize of equal value..in other forfeited lands. 1665 in *17th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 21 The Court is of Opinion that it is a Deficiency, and that the reprize ought to be to the heir of Alexander Pymme. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 242 It appeared that one interest or other must suffer for want of reprizes.

†**b.** Reprisal; the act of taking something by way of retaliation. *Obs.*

1667 DRYDEN *Maid. Q.* v. i, By Force retake it from those tyrant Eyes, I'll grant you out my Letters of Reprize. 1687 — *Hind & P.* III. 862 If so, a just Reprise would only be Of what the Land usurp'd upon the Sea 1700 — *Ovid's Met.* XII. 319 We rise Mad with revenge to make a swift reprise.

†**c.** The act of recapturing a vessel taken by the enemy; also, the vessel so taken. *Obs. rare* −0.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If the reprize have been made within 24 hours, the vessel is to be restored to the proprietor. *Ibid.*, If the reprize have been abandoned by the enemy. [Hence in Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1769).]

4. A resumption or renewal of an action; a separate occasion of doing something. Chiefly in phr. *at* or *in..reprises.* Also †*by reprises*, alternately. Somewhat *rare.*

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* I. i, The two last Lines are sung by Reprises, betwixt Aug[usta] & Tham[esis]. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. i. 30, I am led to write on such Subjects as these, with Caution, at different Reprises, and not singly, in one Breath. *Ibid.* V. iii. 303 The most refractory and obstinate Understandings are by certain Reprises or Returns of Thought..necessitated..to acknowledg the actual Right and Wrong. 1713 EARL CROMARTY *Acc. Gowrie Conspir.* 14 The unhappy Condition wherein the Church and State of Scotland were plunged..not once or twice, but in frequent Reprises. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund* 122 The western tower fell, not all at once, but in two reprises.

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Reprise* (with Horsemen) is a lesson repeated, or a manage recommenced. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 228 (*Quadrille*) Reprise and Report, are synonymous with Party. [*Ibid.* 227 Party, is the duration of the Game, according to the number of tours agreed to be played.] 1861 CHAPMAN *Review Art Fencing* I. 20 The remise..differs essentially from the Reprise, a redoubling of the Attack.

II. †**5.** *Dancing.* (See quot. and REPRINSE 1.)

1521 R COPLAND *Introd. Frenche, Maner of dauncynge* 16 b, A repryse alone ought to be made with the ryght fote in drawynge the ryght fote bakwarde a lytyll to the other fote. The seconde reprise ought to be made..with the lyft fote in reysynge the body in lyke wyse.

6. *Arch.* (See later quots.)
Cotgr. (1611) gives '*Reprises de pierre*, denting peeces of stone'. See also Godefroy *Dict.* X. 552/1.
1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. xvii, Pinnakillis, fyellis, turn-pekkis money one,..Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battel-lingis. 1850 Ogilvie, *Reprise*, a term used by masons to denote the return of mouldings in an internal angle. 1888 C. C. Hodges *Hexham Abbey* 30 *note*, A reprise or reprisal is the foot of a window mullion or jamb, which is worked on the same stone as the sills.

7. *Music.* † a. A refrain. *Obs.* —° b. A cadence. ? *Obs.* c. The resumption or recurrence of the first theme or subject of a movement after the close of the development.
1702 Boyer *Dict. Royal* s.v., *La Reprise (le Refrain) des Ballades, des chansons*, the Reprise, repetition, upholding, or burden of Ballads and Songs. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus* (ed. 3), *Cadence*, or *Reprise*, a pause or suspension at the end of an air, to afford the performer an opportunity of introducing a graceful extempore close. 1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 472 That portion of the first movement of a sonata or symphony—or other movement in similar form which occurs between the double bar and the reprise of the first subject.

† **Repri·se**, *v. Obs.* (exc. *arch.*) Also 5-6 **repryse**, 6-7 **reprize**. [f. F. *repris*, pa. pple. of *reprendre*, f. *re-* RE- + *prendre* to take: related to *reprehend* as *comprise* to *comprehend*.]
I. 1. a. *intr.* To begin again, start afresh. *rare*—1.
c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xvi. 462 But the blood cowde he stanuchen in non wise But every day newe it gan for to reprise, As long as with-inne was the hed.
b. *trans.* To recommence, resume.
1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xv. 50 Hym behoueth to come doun as sone as a stone tyl that he come in to thayer where he may repryse his fleyng. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 315 b/2 Anone they reprysed their songe after theyr customme. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 70 a/2 The holy Egypcyen reprysed his worde and sayde [etc.]. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. 650 By advertisements & instructions, reprised by intervalles: entermixing certaine pawses of rest.
c. To take up again, to reassume. *rare*—1.
1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxxxiii. 269 They that..laye in theyr beddes sprange vp anon and reprysed theyr harnoys and armes.
d. To take anew, gain afresh. *rare*—1.
1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 44 That dead-living swayne, Whom still he marked freshly to arize From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to reprize.
e. ? To take separately.
a 1641 Bp. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 133, 62. weeks and 7. weeks, in fractions reprised, must first be accomplished.
2. To take back again, esp. by force; to recapture (a thing or person), to recover; also, to buy back. (Freq. in 17th c.)
1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xxiv. *heading*, How Solyman.. reprised and toke agayn the castel. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 8 He now begunne To challenge her anew, as his owne prize, .And proffer made by force her to reprize. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVII. 130 Now ye might reprise the armes, Sarpedon forfeited,..would you but lend your hands. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 57 Lewes brake furiously in upon.. the chief Rebel,..reprizeth many ships formerly taken by him. 1676 Otway *Don Carlos* IV. i, Th'adst better meet a lion on his way, And from his hungry jaws reprize the prey. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 6 Time which when once away it flies, I never, never can reprise. 1780 Burke *Econ. Reform* 241 Buckingham-house was reprised, by a bargain with the publick, for one hundred thousand pounds.
b. *intr.* To make reprisals. *rare*—1.
1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. x. 331 To permit indirectly our merchants to reprize upon the French.
3. To withdraw from trouble or punishment; to reprieve. *rare.*
c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xciv. 266 As carefull thoughtes in store dyd ryse,..Thy comfort so dyd me repryse, My soule to scape the foyle. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvi. xi, Phinees, justice done, their lives repris'd.
4. To take or hold back out of a sum.
1559 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 99 Item, that fees to keepers of parks and woods not yet valued be not reprised out of the value of the manors. 1707 Fleetwood *Chron. Prec.* 172 That Man has not an Estate of 8*l. ultra Reprisas*, because there is 13*s.* 4*d.* to be reprized or taken back again, which is, I think, the meaning of the word.
5. To compensate (a person). Cf. Reprise *sb.* 3 a.
1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 18 All such .. who have been..dispossessed of their estates..shall be forthwith reprized in forfeited lands. 1668 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App. V. 60 The Lord Lieutenant and Counsel's advice to the Commissioners to spend some of their remaining time to reprize Protestants. 1705-6 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem* X. 111 Now know that to reprise or pay you, I have money in the hands of the executors. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 242 He was misled to think there were lands enough to reprize such of the Adventurers and Soldiers as were to be dispossessed. [1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 177 The adventurers and soldiers who were removed were at once reprised.]
b. *refl.* To recoup (oneself). *rare*—1.
1677 *Govt. Venice* 319 Having lost..the Honour he bore, ..to reprize himself, he assumed the Title of that Kingdom.
II. 6. To reprehend, reprove (a person). *rare.*
a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 113 Atte the dredfulle day he wolle axe acomptes wherof y doubte that mani shalle be reprised. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 161 He shold correcte and reprise the Kyng of his euyl vices. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* D vij b, How a hooly bisshop reprysed and taught many ladyes.
Hence † **Repri·ser**, one who receives a reprise; † **Repri·sing** *vbl. sb.* = Reprise *sb.* 4.
1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 226 We are taught to cast our eyes over it, in running it over by divers glances,.. and reiterated reprisings. 1630 Dodridge *Principality Wales* 76 With the ordinary deductions and Reprizes taken out of it..in charges, fees, to officers, and other reprizers.

Reprisoll, obs. form of Reprisal.

Repri·stinate, *v. rare.* [f. Re- + Pristine *a.*] *trans.* To restore to the original condition or position; to revive.
1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 480 It will not be amiss to enquire..by what degrees they were repristinated and rendered in their former state. 1869 Shedd *Homilet.* 372 The practice of catechising children and youth should be repristinated in the American Churches.

Repristina·tion. [f. prec.] The action of restoring to a pristine condition; restoration, rehabilitation.
1838 Cdl. Wiseman *Ess.* (1853) II. 32 That same 'Reformation' signifying a repristination of primitive Christianity. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 23 But his work ended, once the thing [is] a ring, Oh! there's repristination!

Reprival(e, obs. forms of Reprieval.

† **Repriva·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *reprive*, obs. var. Reprieve *v.* + -ation.] Reprieve.
1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 13 [He] being found guilty,..is presently, without any further imprisonment, repriuation or delay,..committed to the sword.

Reprive, obs. f. Reprieve. **Reprizal(l**, obs. ff. Reprisal.

Reproach (rĭprōu·tʃ), *sb.* Also 5-8 **reproch**(e. [a. F. *reproche* (12th c.), vbl. sb. f. *reprocher* (see next), = Prov. *repropche*, Sp. and Pg. *reproche*, It. *rimproccio*. The OF. variants *reproce* and *repruce* were also adopted in ME. (see these forms).]
1. A source or cause of disgrace or shame (*to* a person, etc.); a fact, matter, feature or quality bringing disgrace or discredit upon one.
c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 71 Thys traytour Eolus .. dayly me manaces..Whyche to my name a reproche synglер Shuld be for euer. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. xvii. 16 Some.. sayd, that to hym it was great reproche and dishonoure,.. that he had nat the rule of al ye lande *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 169 It was not honorable, but a reproche and infamy to the Kyng, to have one to bee a Protector and governor of hym. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 240 They thinking it a reproch that we should ride ouer their graues, did with inraged countenances fling stones at vs. 1671 Milton *Samson* 353, I pray'd for Children, and thought barrenness In wedlock a reproach 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. xx. 278 It is no wonder that .others..spurn at a knowledge they cannot account for, and vainly attempt to throw it off, as a reproach to their understanding. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 135 Can it be an excessive reproach that the citizens fled from their dwellings. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. ix. 116 The conduct of Indian affairs..has always been a reproach to the United States.
b. A thing, animal, or person forming a source of disgrace or discredit.
1712 Blackmore *Creation* (ed. 2) 139 The noxious Plant, and savage Animal, Which you the Earth's reproach and blemish call. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 136 P 11 Wretches, whom all but their dependents numbered among the reproaches of the species.
2. Shame, disgrace, opprobrium, or blame, incurred by or falling upon a person or thing. † *In reproach*, blamed, censured.
1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. ix, The woman whiche lyueth in this world without reproche or blame is worthely to be gretely preysed. 1490 — *Eneydos* xi. 42 God forbede that it may be sayd of Eneas..to haue reproche by ony of our sayd wordes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxii. 200 Many good knyghtes and squyers..hadde rather a dyed, than to haue had any reproche. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 28 Of the hye pride of herte which is in reproche, and maye be called mad hardynesse. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 222 Shame light on him, that..that, which is the noblest mysterie, Brings to reproach and common infamie! 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 3 There is no reproach to the scandal of a Story; it is such an authentick kind of falshood. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 154 P 9 We may with as little reproach borrow science as manufactures from our ancestors. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 232 He tried gentler means than those which had brought so much reproach on his predecessor. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 490 These are the sort of practices..which cast a reproach upon the succour of adversity.
b. With poss. pron. (One's) shame or disgrace.
1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 768 All the worlde shall to our honour and her reproche, perceyue [etc.]. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 If you.. put off the visard that Poets maske in, you shall disclose their reproch. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxx. 23 And shee .bare a sonne, and said; God hath taken away my reproch. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 66 As thou to thy reproach mayst well remember.
† c. *To a reproach*, to a disgraceful extent. *Obs.*—1
a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 158 They were ignorant to a reproach: And many of them were openly vitious.
3. Blame or censure directed against a person, sometimes implying abusive or opprobrious language, but also (esp. in mod. use) applied to mild upbraiding or rebuke. *Term* etc. *of reproach*, one expressing strong censure or condemnation.
c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 21 If he..cometh to suche felicite and gothe to chaunge certes he is worthy of reproche. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 74 That na lovingis ma do incres thi fame, Nor na reproche diminew thi guid name. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 197 They..drove awaye with reproche the kinges officers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 5 Ever as she went her toung did walke In fowle reproch, and termes of vile despight. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 27 Nov., I was sorry to see this way of reproach taken against us. 1711-14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 3 In vain Thalestris with reproach assails. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* III. 72 Such is thy dauntless spirit, whose reproach Perforce I own, nor causeless nor unjust. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 1 The name of Whig was never used except as a term of reproach. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 6 The look of reproach deepens in Viola's eyes.
† b. *In reproach of*, in scorn of. *Obs. rare*—1.
1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxii. 155 All was doon in reproche of Ethelburga, whiche slewe hir lorde Brigthricus.
4. † a. An insult in act or deed. *Obs. rare.*
1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 374 For the Cristen hoost shuld be assuryd from the sodayne and vnware assautes and reprochis of the infidelles, therfore he closyd theym within a strength of dyche and pale. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Contumelia*, To do one many injuries and reproches. 1600 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess., Prayse Rich. III* (1617) D iij, The reproch offered his body.
b. An expression of disapproval, censure, reproof, or upbraiding; † a verbal insult, an opprobrious expression or epithet.
1548 Elyot, *Contumelia*,..a reproche, a rebuke, a checke, a taunte. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 33 b, Stoutly contemnyng al the reproches of the adversaries. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 492 Calling him make-bate and seditious villaine, with other opprobrious reproches. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 14 Fearing no reproche for slownesse, nor coueting praise for expedition. 1671 Milton *Samson* 393 Thrice she assay'd with .amorous reproaches to win from me My capital secret. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 315 The justice of the reproaches..drove Anteus into despair. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 27 She neither heard nor regarded the reproaches of mankind 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. i. 98 Have I not the power to fly My own reproaches? 1834 James *J. Marston Hall* viii, Every time he opened his mouth his words were drowned in murmurs and reproaches.
c. *pl.* A series of antiphons and responses, in which Christ is represented as reproaching his people, sung in Roman Catholic (and sometimes in Anglican) churches on Good Friday.
1884 *Catholic Dict.* 405/1 These 'reproaches' are addressed in dramatic form by Christ to the Jewish people. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 6/3 Early services..consisting sometimes of the Litany or Morning Prayer,..and occasionally the singing of the Reproaches. 1900 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 8/4 No words were used during the service, beyond those given in the Book of Common Prayer and the Reproaches.
† 5. An object of scorn or contempt. *Obs.*
1560 Bible (Genev.) *Neh.* ii. 17 Let vs buylde the wall of Ierusalem, that we be no more a reproche. — *Ps.* lxxix. 4 We are a reproche to our neighbours.

Reproach (rĭprōu·tʃ), *v.* Also 5-7 **reproch**(e. [ad. F. *reprocher* (OF. also *reprochier*) = Prov. *reprocpchar*, Sp. and Pg. *reprochar*, It. *rimproc-ciare*, referred by Diez to a Rom. **repropiāre*, f. L. *prope* near (the phonology of the stem being as in F. *approcher*: see Approach *v.*), but by Caix to a **reprobicāre* from *reprobus* or *reprobāre*. The similarity of the senses to those of F. *reprouver*, to Reprove, is somewhat in favour of the latter suggestion. Earlier forms of the verb in English are Reproce and Repruce.]
1. *trans.* To object or cast up (a thing) *to*, or bring (up) *against*, a person as a reproach or fault. Also const. *on*. Now *rare.*
c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 141 It shall not be reproched to me that ye fyghte me a fote & I on horsbacke. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 561 He failed not to reproach unto the Pope his assisting of Francis. 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 18 Ah, Madam (said I) reproach me not the crime you yourself made me commit. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 61 The French writers..do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been reproached to them..as a fault. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 60 Lichtenberg..reproached to the rude polemic his ingratitude. 1845 E. B. Barrett *Lett. R. Browning & E. B. B.* I. 69 Jealousy of contemporaries, which we hear reproached. on men of letters. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Oct, The mere fact of their frequenting cafés should not be reproached against them.
† b. To recall with reproaches. *Obs. rare*—1.
1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xii. (S. T. S.) I. 173 Þe pepill. ran with grete cumpanyis to seruilius Consull, & kane reproch eand þe promisses maid be him.
2. To upbraid, reprove, or rebuke (a person); † to revile, abuse. Const. *for* († *of*) something.
1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 504 Gif I haue failȝeit, baldly repruf my ryme, Bot..Reproche me nocht quhill the work be oursene. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xxv. (S. T. S.) I. 233 He began to reproche þame of þare fleing. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 31 That I should be occasioned thus to reproch you as I do, is..vnto me no great contentment. 1611 Bible *Job* xxvii. 6 My heart shall not reproach me so long as I liue. 1662 J. Davies tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 10 Our Musketteers..reproach'd him for having communicated too much to us. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* VI, She gently reproached him for doubting the continuance of her regard. 1815 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 347 Your letter has lain by me for the last week, reproaching me every day. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 124 He reproached Fitzurse for ingratitude for past kindness.
absol. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xliv. 16 For the voice of him that reproacheth, and blaspheneth. *Ibid.* lxxiv. 10 O God, how long shall the aduersarie reproach?
refl. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 99 How would they have reproached themselves. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 100 As she sat reproaching herself, she beheld the Wezeer standing at her hand. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iv, I will not say that I have reproached myself.
b. To upbraid (one) *with* something.
1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 45, I would reproach them with what had past. 1772 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. (1788) 133 *note*, The Duke..reproached him in plain terms

with his duplicity. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. xiii, Lady Vargrave's heart reproached her with not having..loved this sweet girl as she deserved. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii, (1899) II. 10 He was reproached with this misfortune as if it had been a crime.

refl. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 517 It is one of those inconsiderateneses with which I am continually reproaching myself.

c. To censure or reprove (a thing, act, etc.).

1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Quinquart.* (title-p.), The five Controverted Points, Reproached in these last times by the Name of Arminianism. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 974 Mezentius with his ardour warm'd His fainting friends, reproach'd their shameful flight. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Human Wishes* 120 His last sighs reproach the faith of Kings. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 93 Their everlasting and unchanging laws Reproached thine ignorance.

†3. To reject, reprobate. *Obs. rare* —1.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 75 What..may lette me to folowe those thynges whiche be laudable semynge to me, and to reproche such as be contrarye?

4. To bring (a thing) into reproach or discredit; to be a reproach to (a person).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 46 Riches as they haue renowned, so they haue reproched London. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 426 Imputation, For that he knew you, might reproach your life, And choake your good to come. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 152 Successful competition in the show of cotton goods for many years reproached the British manufacturer. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 21 June (Cassell), The Inner Temple Hall, reproached with .. Smirke's poverty-stricken perpendicular Gothic.

Reproachable (rɪprōʊ·tʃăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *reprochable* (13th c.), or f. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. Deserving of, or liable to, reproach; censurable.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv, Suche companions and playfelowes, whiche shal nat do in his presence any reproueable acte. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 216 That [which] this kyng iudged contrarie to all reason and reproueable.., the same nowe..is accoumpted an high pointe & royall thing. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 191 Silence (a thing more often praise-worthy than reprochable). 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 166 Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance reprochable. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 199 P 4 This has given Way to such unreasonable Gallantries, that a Man is hardly reproachable that deceives an innocent Woman, tho' she has never so much Merit, if she is below him in Fortune. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 58 A brother, whose conduct towards her had been in the highest degree reproachable. 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 158 It was reproachable with fewer excesses. [1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 56 His linen was reproachable, his dingy boots were down at heel.]

†b. Involving reproach *to* one. *Obs. rare.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 391, I have now no other pretention, but to follow such [studies] as can be no way reproachable unto me. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 205 A different way, less shocking and less reproachable to our nature, might..answer the end as well.

†2. Conveying or implying reproach; reproachful. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. ii, He also prohibited that any thinge shuld be radde or spoken, reprocheable or blasphemous to god. 1576 *Tyde tarryeth no man* in Collier *Illustr. E. E. Pop. Lit.* xvi. 16 The preacher brake out with reprocheable talke, Saying that we cittizens were all to bad.

Hence **Repro·chableness, -ably.** *rare* —0.

1648 HEXHAM, *Lasterlicken*, Reproachably, or Blameably. [1847– in Webster and later Dicts.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Reproachableness*, capableness, etc. of being reproached. [Hence in Jodrell, Webster (1847) and later Dicts.]

Repro·acher. [f. REPROACH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who reproaches († or reviles).

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Epist., That Rude Reprocher Diogenes. *c* 1586 C'ESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXIII. 248 Scorn of proud scorners, reproach of mighty reprochers. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 13. I accuse thee..as a..Reproacher of our most Excellent Constitutions. 1693 MATHER in Owen *Holy Spirit* Pref. 1 Virulent Reproachers of the Operations of the Spirit. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) II. 101 It is only a pain planted in the mind of the reproacher. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 229 Our reproachers fortunately possessed the arts, and even the learning, which we were willing..to acquire.

Reproachful (rɪprōʊ·tʃfŭl), *a.* [-FUL.]

†1. Full of reproach or shame; shameful, disgraceful. Also, deserving of reproach or censure; blameworthy. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.).

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 5 By the vyle, lowe and reprochefull crosse of Christe. *Ibid.* 31 Well maye she be coumpted reprochefull, yf she .shewes her owne unshamefastenesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 9 Full of disdainefull wrath he fierce uprose For to revenge that fowle reprochefull shame. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 87 Esteeming more an honest and a glorious death then a naturall and reprochfull life. 1666 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 238 He yielded himself up to a most reproachful death. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 9 To be Ignorant, and to be deceived, we look upon as a wretched, and a reproachful thing. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* Pref. § 5 It must be reproachful to write lies when they must be known..to be such. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. Pref. 3 It would be reproachful for them to suffer this ignorance to continue.

†b. Discreditable, disreputable. *Obs. rare.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* (1591) 104 Thither resorted also of the baser sort certaine well knowen to Vitellius..with which kinde of reprochfull acquaintance he was delited wonderfully. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 38 Hortensius..advised him to take heed how he adventured again to see for Forrage in such reproachfull places.

†c. Const. *to* a person, etc. *Obs.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 276 *Inhærere libris*, which never yet was reproachfull to a student. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 262 A subject indeed too scandalous and reproachfull to the whole Colledge. 1765 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 77 His conduct in public affairs has been very reproachful to himself and extremely disgustful to me.

2. Full of reproach, reproof, or censure; upbraiding, †abusive.

1548 ELYOT, *Contumeliosus*,..spitefull, reprochfull. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Contumelia*, To rate with reprochfull woordes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 55 Not I, till I haue ..Thrust these reprochfull speeches downe his throat. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 561 A long digression of evill and reproachfull language to the Parlament and Army of England. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) I. 98 He is rewarded with no less reproachful a name then that of Satan. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xviii. 252 Neither are mere reproachful words, as calling a man knave or liar, any breach of the peace. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. viii, Walter, your voice is reproachful! 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 296 'It's Lady Harriet', said Mrs. Gibson..in reproachful dismay.

absol. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 218, I choose to name him the Reprochfull or scorner.

†3. Derogatory *to* a person, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1570–4 G. SCOTT *Treat. Errors Rom. Ch.* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 522 Accursed is the worke, Reprochefull unto God. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 140 That assertion is reproachfull to the wisedome of God.

Reproachfully (rɪprōʊ·tʃfŭli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In a reproachful, reproving, (†opprobrious or abusive), manner.

1548 ELYOT, *Contumeliose*, spitefully, reprochfully. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 29 What hath the people so much offended you, that you should..so reprochfully report of them..? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 27 Most of them..spake reprochfully, not caring where nor when. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 83 They cannot speak more reprochfully of any Host, then to say;..I did not eate my belly full there. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* (1754) III. xi. 199 To speak a word against him, will be to talk slightly and reproachfully of him; as calling him a glutton, or a wine-bibber. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, Why does she look reproachfully at me ..if I attempt to draw her to the past? 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* ix, George..glanced reproachfully at her as he turned.

2. Shamefully, disgracefully, contumeliously.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. iv. 97 Shall I then be vs'd reproachfully? 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 125 William Bussey ..is committed to the Tower of London, and most reproachfully used. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 49 Publickly and reproachfully executed and put to death. 1723 BIRCH in *Guardian* No. 36 P 2, I do not know any sort of Wit that hath been used so reproachfully as the Pun.

Repro·achfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being reproachful (in senses of the adj.).

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 73 b, This mannes humanitee and curteous behaueour..ye turne into an occasion of slaundreous reprochefulnesse. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxiv. 762 To the end that Justice should bee had in honour, and that we should not surmise any reprochefulnesse in it [etc.]. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 291 The reproachfulness of that death which thy Son suffered. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 221 And looked toward me with a sort of startled reproachfulness. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 96 'You would leave me..', said Mrs. Tregonell, with mild reproachfulness.

Repro·aching, *vbl. sb.* [f. REPROACH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of reproving or upbraiding.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. i, Songes and plaies and enterludes..for the rebuking and reproching of vices. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxix. 28 These things are grieuous to a man of vnderstanding: the vpbraiding of house-roome, and reproching of the lender. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 572 For the reproaching, let them answer that are guilty. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 66 These.. fall..to bitter and scurrilous reprochings.

Repro·aching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reproaches; upbraiding.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 169 My Lady said, None of your reproaching Eye, Pamela; I know what you hint at. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 465 She look'd at him With a reproaching eye of tenderness. 1817 A. BONAR *Serm.* II. xv. 319 The cruel desertions of reproaching kindred.

Hence **Repro·achingly** *adv.*, in a reproaching manner; reproachfully.

1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 27 [His mother], who seemed to look at him reproachingly. 1826 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 136/2 She..looked upon him so reproachingly, that he shrunk from his purpose. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* ix, 'Unless she be really ill'..said her mother reproachingly.

Repro·chless, *a.* [f. REPROACH *sb.*] Irreproachable.

1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 85 He appeals ..to those who..could bear testimony to his reproachless fame. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 6/2 The unfortunate army..fought with reproachless courage to the very last.

Hence **Repro·chlessness.**

1856 MARSON *Chatterton* I. iii. (1874) 89 Evidence in favour of Chatterton's punctual conduct..has been strained into a testimony to his moral reproachlessness.

†**Repro·chment.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. REPROACH *v.* Cf. obs. F. *reprochement* (Godef.).] Reproach.

c 1585 *Faire Em* III. 1102 In limiting your love so unorderly, for which you rashly endure reproachment.

†**Reprobable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *reprobābilis*, f. L. *reprobāre*: see REPROBATE *v.*, and cf. obs. F. *reprobable* (Godef.).] Deserving or worthy of rejection or reproof; reprobate.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 151, I schalle divide the chosen peple of God from peple reprobable [L. *a reprobis*], as lyghte from derkenesse. 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 42 To your reprobable dishonesties and rebuke. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 44 No thynge ther in was reprobable, But all to gedder true and veritable.

Re·probacy. [f. REPROBATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The state or condition of being reprobate.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 17 There is also a certaine sparke or seed of vertue euer remaining in man .. vnlesse reprobacie haue ouer-run all. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* vi. 8 God..smiteth these sinners..with blindenesse and reprobacy of minde. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II. 156 The length to which human nature can go in reprobacy. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 203 With all the appearance of reprobacy in their dress and in their deportment. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 242 The extravagancies.. were committed defiantly, in open reprobacy, in scorn of the acknowledged law.

So †**Re·probance.** *Obs. rare* —1.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 209 This sight would make him do a desperate turne. Yea, curse his better Angell from his side, And fall to Reprobance [*Qq.* reprobation].

†**Reprobata·rian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REPROBATE *sb.* or *v.*] a. *sb.* One who professes the doctrine of reprobation. b. *adj.* Relating to reprobation.

1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* 13 What Tertullian speaks against Marcion, might very well be repeated against the Absolute Reprobatarians. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* VII. 22 By such Principles..they undermined..the fierce and churlish Reprobatarian Doctrines.

Reprobate (re·prŏbĕit), *sb.* [ad. L. *reprobāt-us*: see next.]

1. One rejected by God; one who has fallen away from grace or religion; one lost in sin.

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. (1550) 41 The wyse menne of this worlde, the verye reprobates from God, all drye without the true faythe, dranke vp this fylthye water. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* xiii. 5 Knowe ye not your owne selues, how that Iesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates? 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 103 Mr. Bradford speakes this onely to silence Reprobates and damned men. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* VII. § 8. 225 We must know Christ in us, except we be Reprobates, or unjustified Persons. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 179 His People were become perfect Reprobates, quite devoid of all Religion. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. i. 232 A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner, Must be that Carmelite now passing near.

2. An abandoned or unprincipled person; one whose character is utterly bad; a scamp.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* D iij, Thy pen is in state of a Reprobate with all men of iudgement and reckoning. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 78 What if we do omit This Reprobate,..til he were wel enclin'd. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 80 Come from him, hee's a reprobate. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 15, I am far from drawing him a downright Reprobate. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 12 They always grow worse and worse, till they grow mere reprobates. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* I. iii. 33 At the age of thirteen [I] was as thorough a reprobate as the tribe could desire. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 526 The general opinion seems to have been that poor Robert was a dunce, if not a reprobate. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XV. 226 He saw himself driven into banishment by an insolent reprobate, a patrician turned Radical and demagogue.

Reprobate (re·prŏbĕit), *a.* [ad. late L. *reprobāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reprobāre*: see next. Most of the senses are based upon Biblical passages.]

1. Rejected or condemned as worthless, inferior or impure. Now *rare.*

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. (1550) 105 Declare them first of all to the worlde, to be the reprobate veselles of dishonour, which of wylfulnesse contempneth my eternall veryte. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* VI 30 Thei shal call them reprobate [L. *reprobum*] siluer, because the Lord hathe reiected them. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* vi. 8 The earth..bringing forth thornes and bryers, it is reprobate [L. *reproba*] 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 1 There is a great deal of reprobate Silver which carries the image of the King and looks like Sterling. 1737 CRUDEN *Concordance* (1845) 395 This word among metallists is used to signify any metal that,.. when tried,..betrays itself to be adulterate or reprobate. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* II. 69 Creeds..unsanctioned.., And reprobate in heaven.

†2. Depraved, degraded, morally corrupt. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* A vj b, God hath geuen the vp in to a reprobate minde [*Rom.* i. 28]. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* iii. 8 Men of corrupte mindes, reprobate concerning the faith. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 64 If drawing my sword against the humour of affection, would deliuer mee from the reprobate thought of it, I would take Desire prisoner. 1593 — *Lucr.* 300 By reprobate desire thus madly led, The Romane Lord marcheth to Lvcrece bed. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Isa.* XXXIV, *note* iii, Some men are so given up even to the most reprobate sense of Aristotle, that not so much as the Divine Authority can draw them from it 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1685 Insensate left, or to sense reprobate, And with blindness internal struck.

†b. Const. *to* (= with respect to, in respect of).

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Tit.* i. 16 Thei..are abominable and disobedient, and vnto euerie good worke reprobate [L. *reprobi*]. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 86 Something so grossly reprobate to every sense of real virtue.

3. Rejected by God; lost or hardened in sin.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 2 Those men that are in themselues reprobate and accursed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVII. 235 The end of Miracles, was to beget beleef, not universally in all men, elect, and reprobate; but in the elect only. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 697 Thir..Strength and Art are easily outdone By spirits reprobate. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXV. 314 Hard and reprobate as the godless man seemed now [etc.]. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* i. § 44. 61 Others cannot admit the eternity of misery, but believe the most reprobate will ultimately be reclaimed and elevated into the regions of bliss.

b. Of abandoned character; lost to all sense of religious or moral obligation; unprincipled.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 3 The greatest part

of our company were reprobate persons, and absolute Atheists. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 531 She was not built for a Privateer, but was run away with by a reprobate Crew. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* v. 47 'Twas shocking to hear The Oaths of that reprobate gouty old Peer. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Oct. 387/3, I have known persons so utterly reprobate and abandoned as to order 'sherry and angostura'..as a whet before dinner.

4. *absol.* Those who are rejected by God, and thus excluded from participation in eternal life with Him. (Opposed to *the elect*.)

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1141/2, I beleue yᵗ we al shal rise again in these our bodies. The elect..to liue wᵗ Christ for euer: the reprobate..to liue wᵗ yᵉ deuil and his angels. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 7 It is said of the reprobate and of them that are hardened, of which sort are all Atheists, that [etc.]. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 244 Wee do not read, that to any of the Reprobate is promised an Eternall life. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 66 Thus it is in the Elect and Reprobate. 1833 J. Waterworth tr. *Veron's Rule Cath. Faith* 144 Can the predestinate be lost, or the reprobate saved?

† **5.** Implying or involving something disgraceful or discreditable. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 This word *Chenaucher* in the French tongue hath a reprobate sence, specially being spoken of a womans riding. 1612 Naunton in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 118 My mediation to bring Sir F. Gr[eville] and him to meet.. was, I know not how, turquesed into a reprobate sense.., as if I were too suspiciously inward with Sir F. Gr.

† **6.** Deserving or worthy of condemnation or reproof; appropriate to reprobates. *Obs.*

1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 21 Reprobate fashion, when each ragged clowt..Reekes in the face of sacred maiestie His stinking breath of censure! 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 374 Who would have deny'd it, but one of a reprobate ignorance in all hee meddles with. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* I. 135 (*Amiens*) There was nothing wrong in the sentiment; and yet I instantly reproached my heart with it in the bitterest and most reprobate of expressions. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 171 The following part of my unhappy story..impels me to wild distraction, or to reprobate despair.

Reprobate (re·prŏbēt), *v.* Also 5 7 as *pa. pple.* [f. L. *reprobāt-*, ppl. stem of *reprobāre*, f. *re-* Re- 2 d + *probāre* to Prove: cf. Reprove *v.*]

1. *trans.* To disapprove of, censure, condemn.

1432 **50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 407 Sergius..beynge a cardinalle diacon, and reprobate by Formosus the pope, wente to Fraunce. *Ibid.* VIII. 259 Gregory the xtᵉⁿᵉ..approbate certeyne of the ordres of beggers..; somme he reprobate, as frers Saccines. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 36 So those Scribes..were rejected..and their workes reprobated. 1671 [R. MacWard] *True Nonconf.* 145 It was not only not introduced, but plainly reprobate by our Lord and his Apostles. 1752 Law *Spirit Love* II. (1816) 129 For nothing is reprobated in Cain, but that very same which is reprobated in Abel. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 205 His neighbours reprobated his method of proceeding. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 36 He reprobated what he termed the heresies of his nephew. 1882 J. B. Stallo *Concepts Mod. Physics* 57 The 'assumption' of universal attraction is reprobated as an 'absurdity' by James Croll.

† **b.** To abhor *to* do a thing. *Obs. rare* −¹.

1779 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 236 His Prussian Majesty has, perhaps employed means we should reprobate to make use of

2. Of God: To reject or cast off (a person or persons) from Himself; to exclude from participation in future bliss. (Cf. Reprobation 3.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 b, For theyr synne they be reprobate & forsaken of god. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 340 That the Thiefe on the right hand was saved, and the other on the left reprobated..we are ready to admit. *a* 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 294 Paternal God, though it is just To reprobate infected Dust [etc.]. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 3 Persons of weak Spirits..will naturally..look upon themselves as reprobated, and forsaken of God. 1783 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 21 Apr., Such a man reprobated in the great day, would be the most melancholy spectacle. 1847 J. Kirk *Cloud Disp.* xi. 164 Proof that God has reprobated from eternity a certain part of mankind.

3. To reject, refuse, put away, set aside. (Sometimes with suggestion of sense 1.)

1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen.* xxv. *comm.*, The younger is elected, the elder reprobate. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 130 Pole being reprobated, Julius the Third .was chosen in his place. 1773 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept, I think the resolution both of my head and my heart engaged, and reprobate every thought of desisting from the undertaking. 1782 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 30 Mr. De Luc..will see this opinion .reprobated with contempt. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 116 Reprobated and rejected Was this Stone.

b. *Law.* To reject (an instrument or deed) as not binding on one. (Chiefly in *Sc. Law*, as opposed to Approbate.) Also *absol.*

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 305 An Exception lies against the Tenor of an Instrument by other Proofs and Evidence in Writing: and this Method (among others) is the best way of reprobating an Instrument. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. ii. § 49 (1773) 465 The grantee does not in such case approbate and reprobate the same deed. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 662 You cannot approbate and reprobate the same instrument. 1899 *19th Cent.* May 734 The clerical objector cleaves to the one set of laws and rejects the other. He seeks to approbate and reprobate.

† **c.** To repudiate, cast off, disown. ? *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxv. 179, I beseech him not to reprobate his child for an aversion which it is not in her power to conquer. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 154 The seduction was followed by very disagreeable consequences: the father reprobated his daughter.

† **4.** *intr.* To employ reproaches. *Obs. rare* −¹.

1698 *Christ Exalted* 100 He reprobated exceedingly against Israel.

Hence **Re·probated** *ppl. a.* Also *absol.*

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 16 Where the state of the electe and of the reprobated immediately after their deth is described. 1647 Wither *Carmen Expost.* B iij, God hath, for that offence, Expos'd you to a reprobated sense, Believing lies. 1668 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 571 It is not possible for the most reprobated sinner to believe [etc.]. 1782 Cowper *Table-T.* 459 Callous and tough, The reprobated race grows judgment-proof. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 197 This reprobated strictness therefore ..is in reality the true cause of actual enjoyment.

Re·probateness. *rare* −⁰. [f. Reprobate *a.* + -ness.] The state of being reprobate.

1611 Florio, *Reprobaggine*, reprobateness, reprobation. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Reprobateness*, the state of a reprobate; wickedness, impiety.

Re·probater. *rare.* [f. Reprobate *v.* + -er¹.] One who reprobates.

1806 M. Noble *Contn. Granger's Hist. Eng.* III. 490 John, duke of Argyle, the patriotic reprobater of French modes. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 310 A reprobater of what is evil.

Re·probating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That reprobates or condemns.

a 1660 Hammond *Serm.* (1850) 359 In passing judgments upon men's future estates, the censorious reprobating spirit. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 103 A good way to counterballance the Severity of their Reprobating Decrees. 1847 Kirk *Cloud Disp.* xi. 164 He carries out his reprobating decree.

Reprobation (reprŏbē·ʃən). Also 5–6 -cio(u)n. [ad. late L. *reprobātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *reprobāre*: see Reprobate *v.* and -ation, and cf. F. *réprobation* (14th c.).]

† **1.** Reproof, shame. *Obs. rare* −¹.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 165 They that the see shulde kepe are moche to blame..And Seynt Malouse turneth hem to reprobacioun.

2. The action of raising objections or exceptions (*against* a thing or person); a legal objection or exception. *rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 46 We know your trewe delygens To persue all tho that do reprobacion Agayns owur lawes by ony redarguacion. 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot., Form of Process* 43 The Lords will supersede to advise the Testimonies..till the Reprobation be first advised. 1856 Bouvier *Law Dict., Reprobation*, The propounding of exceptions either against facts, persons or things, as to allege that certain deeds or instruments have not been duly or lawfully executed.

3. *Theol.* Rejection by God; the state of being so rejected or cast off, and thus ordained to eternal misery. (Opposed to *election* in the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination: cf. Reprobate *a.* 4 and *v.* 2.)

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 815/1 To fall in dispicions vpon Gods eleccion,..and eternall sentence of reprobacion. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Confl. Satan* (1578) 16 Is it then such a note of reprobation as that a man may say..we are not Gods children? 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 533 They Reprobation otherwhile confound With our Predestination. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 222 Austine doth call reprobation predestination to destruction. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xvii. (1700) 167 Those who do once persuade themselves that the Doctrine of Reprobation is false. 1753 Smollett *Cnt. Fathom* (1784) 51/2 He would have left the whole species in a state of reprobation, rather than redeem them at that price. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 149 These in a gulf of anguish and of flame, Shall curse their reprobation endlessly. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 30 To sin on without punishment is a sign of reprobation.

4. Rejection of a person or thing; condemnation as worthless or spurious.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* vii. 18 Reprobation certes is made of the former commandment. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 232 It is good also to set down the faults and signes of reprobation in Horses. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 23 You are empowered to..set a brand of reprobation on clipt poetry, and false coin. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scott.* II. 443 The out-field land remained in a state of utter reprobation. No dung was ever spread on any part of it.

b. Disapproval, censure, reproof.

1727 Pope & Gay *Punning* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 247 The Lord mercifully spared his Neck, but as a mark of Reprobation wryed his Nose. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, She proceeded to speak of Ellena with the caustic of severe reprobation. *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 330 The history unfolded by Scripture is one series of reprobations against sin. 1883 Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 15 The fear of public reprobation affects men more than the fear of divine vengeance.

† **c.** Token of condemnation; disfigurement.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 381 There is scarce a limb of the body, or scarce a feature of the face, that has not suffered some reprobation, either from art or nature.

Hence † **Reproba·tioner,** a believer in the doctrine of reprobation. *Obs. rare* −¹.

1692 South *Serm.* (1727) III. 431 Any of the Geneva, or Scotch Model, (which sort of sanctified Reprobationers we abound with).

Reprobative (re·prŏbĕtiv), *a.* [f. Reprobate *v.* + -ive.] Conveying or expressing disapproval or reprobation.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* III. 109 Nor has ever a public reprover employed language more stern and reprobative. 1856 C. J. Ellicott in *Cambr. Ess.* 155 Even a collector like Fabricius, felt himself obliged to disclaim any, save a reprobative interest in these poor gospels. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 75 Infants and men are alike fit subjects of the elective or reprobative decree.

Hence **Re·probatively** *adv. rare* −¹.

1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 149 He displaces the centurion, of whom the private secretary spake reprobatively over-night.

Reprobator¹ (re·prŏbētə). *Sc. Law.* [ad. med.L. (*actio*) **reprobātōria*: see Reprobate *v.* and -ory².] An action for the purpose of proving a witness to be liable to valid objections or to a charge of perjury.

1666 **88** Dallas *Syst. Stiles* 900 Not admitted to be added after a Reduction was Filled up,..but reserved a special action of Reprobator. *Ibid.*, Reprobators found Relevant upon Libelling of Corrupting of Witness. 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot., Form of Process* 43 Even after Sentence, Reprobators are Competent. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. ii. § 29 (1773) 678 The party objecting may..protest for a reprobator, *i. e.* protest that he may be allowed afterwards to bring evidence of the witness's enmity to him, or of his partial counsel in some other article. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 The ground of reprobator might have been proved both by the oath of the party who had adduced the witness objected to, and by the testimony of other witnesses. *Ibid.* There is no recent example of an action of reprobator.

† **Re·probator**². *Obs. rare* −¹. [a. L. type *reprobātor*, agent-n. f. *reprobāre* to Reprobate.] = Reprobater.

1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 260 God himself..becomes the absolute Reprobator of men.

Re·probatory, *a.* [f. as Reprobate *v.* + -ory².] Reprobative, condemnatory.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 559 The fate of Sir Charles Vernon afforded an ample field for reprobatory exclamation. 1831 Scott *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 381, I drew up, with much anxiety, an address reprobatory of the Bill.

† **Reprobature.** *Obs. Sc. Law.* [f. as prec. + -ure.] The course or procedure of taking exception to a witness (cf. Reprobator¹).

1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot., Form of Process* 43 Prompting, and instructing witnesses how to depone, or threatning them,..are pregnant grounds of Reprobature.

† **Repro·bitant,** *a. Obs. rare* −¹. (Formation and meaning obscure.)

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 436 Grete reysons with resons be now reprobitante, For reysons are no resons, [etc.].

† **Repro·brious,** *a. Obs. rare* −¹. [irreg. f. L. *reprobāre*, on analogy of *opprobrious*.] Reproachful, abusive.

1585 in G. Tolstoy 40 *Yrs. Interc. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 266 One of your people..wrote letters to his countrie with many reprobrious inventions to the infamy of our kingdome.

† **Repro·ce,** *sb. Obs. rare* −¹. [a. AF. (and OF.) *reproce*, var. of *reproche* Reproach *sb.* See also Reproch *sb.*] Reproach.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxviii. 10 For ich suffred for þe reproces, confucioun couerd my face.

† **Repro·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. AF. (and OF.) *reprocer*, var. of *reprocher* to Reproach. See also Reproce *v.*] *trans.* and *absol.* To reproach. Hence † **Repro·cing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 18 Fram þe voice of þe reproceand and þe oȝains spekand. *Ibid.* lxxiii. 11 Þing to witen, God, þat þyn enemy shal reproce þe. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 4 We ben made in reproceing to our neȝburȝs.

Reproclai·m (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To proclaim again.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 61 It resteth we throughout our territories Be reproclaimed and inuested King. 1638 Rider *Horace, Odes* I. xii, What persons name Shall the deluding Echo reproclaime. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 329 Whoever should have the hardihood to reproclaim its solemn truths must commence with a glossary. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 264 Protestantism was reproclaimed as the religion of the government.

So **Reproclama·tion.**

1883 *American* V. 403 A formal .. reproclamation of their principles. 1885 J. Brown *Bunyan* 133 All the country through there were proclamations and reproclamations.

Reprocu·re (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To procure again.

1591 Sylvester *Ivry* 317 If it [the Church] may ever hope to reprocure A holy and a happy Peace. 1679 Kid in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 12 The reprocuring of the Lords fallen work. 1825 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 263 The means of reprocuring some part of the literary treasures which I have ceded to Congress. 1840 Poe *W. Wilson* Wks. 1864 I. 432 Lights were immediately reprocured.

Hence **Reprocu·rable** *a.*

1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 91 Acetic acid is reprocurable from alcohol by oxidation.

Reproduce (rīprŏdiū·s), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Produce *v.*, prob. after F. *reproduire* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To bring again into material existence; to create or form anew; *spec.* in *Biol.* to form (a lost limb or organ) afresh; to generate (new individuals).

1611 Cotgr., *Reproduire*, to reproduce, to yeeld or bring forth againe. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man* II. vii. 193 Which, if they had been the Product of the Plastick power of the Earth, would have been Annually re-produced. *a* 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III. 85 God's Voice departed Souls shall re-instate, And reproduce Men easier than create. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Reproduction*, Some of these worms have..then begun to reproduce a head or a tail, or both. 1800 Fellows *Chr. Philos.* (ed. 3) 227 Man..reproduces his kind; and he vanishes into darkness. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 225 We gathered the seed of some of these,..hoping to reproduce them at home. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd.

67 Some Amphibia possess a great power of repairing injuries, and of reproducing destroyed or amputated organs.

b. With immaterial object.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 293 Industrious people, who re-produce, with a profit, the value of their annual consumption. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 372 The great prosperity, which the industry and energy of the nation soon re-produced. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 28 A man may spend capital on productive wealth; then capital is reproduced.

refl. 1842 Manning *Serm.* I. (1848) I. 6 As sin, through the power of death, withers off..it perpetually reproduces itself. 1877 *Nature* 30 Aug. 360/1 It is evident..that the sounds would reproduce themselves with the same pitch in the scale.

c. *absol.* To multiply by generation.

1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Aug. 689/2 It [the bacillus] reproduces at the rate of hundreds per day. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 38 Among those animals which reproduce only by fertilised ova, successive generations are almost always alike.

2. To produce again by means of combination or change.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 61 If we could reproduce a body which has been deprived of its substantial form. 1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 134 Whenever all those Rays..are mix'd again, they reproduce the same white Light as before. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 325 A convex lens..will bring all the rays to a focus, and reproduce white light. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 116 When the vapour of water is condensed it reproduces pure water.

3. To bring about again; to effect, exhibit, or present anew; to repeat in some fashion.

1688 Dryden *Brit. Rediv.* 217 His inborn courage..Might reproduce some second Richard's reign. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 119 Whenever we notice a remarkable effect of any kind, our first question ought to be, Can it be reproduced? 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xiv. 307 Rendu affirmed .that all the phenomena of a river were reproduced upon the Mer de Glace. 1877 *Nature* 6 Sept 403/2 He has rendered it possible to reproduce the human voice with all its modulations at distant points.

refl. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 52 History is apt to reproduce itself.

b. To repeat in a more or less exact copy; to produce a copy of (a work of art, picture, drawing, etc.), now *esp.* by means of engraving, photography, or similar processes.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 83 (ed. 2) 50 In colonies the form of the images in the metropolis was faithfully reproduced. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. ix. 400 The rude art of English masons strove to reproduce the campaniles of Northern Italy. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 238 The diagrams reproduced on the adjoining pages.

absol. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* I. v, I already began to imitate, to reproduce.

c. *intr.* To turn out (well, etc.) in a copy.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 3/2 The drawings..reproduce in monochrome-plate process with greater strength than might be expected.

4. To present again in writing or print.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 178 A letter..so interesting that I do not hesitate to reproduce it here. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 977/1 The legends..here reproduced were well worth reproducing.

5. To create again by a mental effort; to represent clearly to the mind.

1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 201 These scenic edifices..enable our mind's eye to reproduce the people .congregated together. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 199 The novels of the eighteenth century enable us to reproduce the parson of the time with ease.

6. To bring out again.

1835 G. Hogarth *Mus. Hist.* (1838) II. 158 He also remodelled his opera of *The Wood Girl*, and reproduced it under the title of *Sylvana*.

Hence **Reprodu·ced**, **Reprodu·cing** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Reprodu·ceable** *a.*, reproducible.

1832 Ht Martineau *Hill & Valley* vi. 87 The second and third..constituted the reproduceable capital of the concern. 1882 Selley *Nat. Relig.* 103 A sort of reflected or reproduced eternity. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 106 Dispositives and reproduced negatives. 1893 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 452/1 His adoption of his master's [style] is that of a student..not that of a mere reproducing copyist.

Reprodu·cer (rīˌ-). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which reproduces.

1774 Burke *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1792 I. 565 You understand . that I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the re-producer of this fatal scheme. 1841 Gladstone *State in Rel. Ch.* iv. § 100 (ed. 4), Not as a creator, or an inventor, or even a reproducer, of a system. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 968 A timid, dependent, incoherent reproducer, whose plagiarisms his old pupil amused himself by detecting.

2. *spec.* In the phonograph, the part by which the sound is reproduced.

1888 *Nature* 29 Nov. 108/1 Consequently, there are two diaphragms, one a recorder and the other a reproducer.

Reprodu·cible (rīˌ-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] That may be reproduced; admitting or susceptible of reproduction.

1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* I. 4 The first constitutes fixed capital; the second and third reproducible capital. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 275 The results of scientific discoveries ..are, as a rule, reproducible at will.

Reproduction (rīprŏdʌ·kʃən). [f. Reproduce, after *production*; cf. F. *reproduction* (1690).]

1. The action or process of forming, creating or bringing into existence again.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 361 Things immaterial and incorruptible cannot be said to rise again; resurrection implying a reproduction. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 61 The experiment recorded by our author about the reproduction of salt-petre. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 368 No equal quantity of productive labour employed in manufactures can ever occasion so great a reproduction. 1845 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 107 We shall as soon see the reproduction of an Aristotle as of a Demosthenes. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 6 A system of taxation acting on capital..destroys alike the desire and the means of reproduction.

b. The process, on the part of certain animals, of reproducing parts of the organism which have been destroyed or removed. (Now freq. called *regeneration* to distinguish it from next.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The reproduction of several parts of lobsters, crabs, etc. makes one of the great curiosities in natural history. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 172 We owe the first discovery of this power of reproduction in animals to Mr. Trembley, who first observed it in the polypus. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 18 Organized beings have even the faculty of reproducing certain of their parts of which they may have been deprived. This has been named the power of reproduction. 1884 *Mind* July 415 The question of the Reproduction of Lost Parts is interesting from several points of view in biology.

c. The process of producing new individuals of the same species by some form of generation; the generative production of new animal or vegetable organisms by or from existing ones; also, power of reproducing in this way.

1785 Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) II. 16 And, without limiting our research to the generation of man, or of any particular animal, let us contemplate the general phænomena of reproduction. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 145 When we examine animals in the next grade, we find reproduction taking place by the concurrence of sexes. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 749 Much difference of opinion has arisen, as to the mode in which reproduction takes place in the different divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom. 1883 Wallem *Fish Supply Norway* 10 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), The reproduction of the cod is extraordinarily great.

d. The action or process of bringing again before the mind in the same form.

1800 Fellowes *Chr. Philos.* (ed. 3) 232 *note*, I suppose ideas to be..capable of excitement and reproduction. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 13 By reproduction..I strictly mean the process of recovering the absent thought from unconsciousness. 1884 T. Sully *Outlines Psychol.* 477 Fear and anger have their rise in the mental reproduction of some organic pain.

e. The action or process of repeating in a copy. Also *attrib.*

1883 Haidane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 181/1 Autographs for reproduction must be written with ink or pencil. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 247 For the photographer who is exclusively occupied with reproduction photography, this is fully satisfactory.

2. A copy or counterpart; in recent use *esp.* a copy of a picture or other work of art by means of engraving or some other process.

1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* II 88 More perfect some, and some less perfect yield Their reproductions in this wondrous field. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 23 The Huns were but reproductions of the ancient Scythians. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 111 The hypothesis as to the nature of heliochromic reproductions.

b. A representation in some form or by some means of the essential features of a thing.

1844 Emerson *Nature, Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 144 The useful arts are reproductions or new combinations by the wit of man, of the same natural benefactors. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* Pref. 22 The Bedouin tents are still the faithful reproduction of the outward life of the patriarchs. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 71 St. Luke's dramatic reproduction of the vague murmurs of a throng.

Reproductive (rīprŏdʌ·ktiv), *a.* [f. Reproduce, after *productive*.]

1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or effecting, reproduction.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. s v. *Reproduction*, What is said of the want of the reproductive power of these parts, relates only to the head and tail ends. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 200 We might divide the consideration of springs into their destroying and reproductive agency. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 353 The slave population was not reproductive; it was only kept at its level by fresh drafts from abroad. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 241 Plans of reproductive outlay, certain to pay cent per cent.

2. *spec.* in *Biol.* Connected with or effecting generative reproduction in animals or plants.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 412/1 This type of the reproductive apparatus extends through a wide range of animals. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 220/1 Reproductive organs of the red Algæ. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 47 The reproductive system has furnished a basis for the division of the Class Mammalia. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 208 Ordinary nephridia, which take on a sexual function at the reproductive season.

Hence **Reprodu·ctively**, **Reprodu·ctiveness**, **Reproductivity**.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 167 Moab..had the degrading worship of Baal-peor, re-productiveness. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 240 A profound sympathy with nature in her large and perpetual reproductiveness. 1881 *Academy* 30 Apr. 322 The common impressionability and reproductivity of nervous tissue. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 3 May, None can ..have been so reproductively fruitful as that first one.

Reprodu·ctor. *rare* −1. [f. Reproduce *v*] An animal used for reproducing its species.

1888 W. Williams *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 264 A Ministerial Order in Prussia prohibits the removal or use, as reproductors, of affected stallions.

Reprodu·ctory, *a. rare* −0. [Cf. prec. and -ory 2.] 'Pertaining to or used in reproduction' (Webster 1847).

Reprofa·ne, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To profane afresh.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 194 If this thine Altar ..lie re-profan'd with Heathen Hecatombs.

Reproffe, obs. form of Reproof.

† **Repro·ffer,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* Of a stag: To turn back into the water again.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij, Therfore it is (Profre) as thyse hunters sayne And (Reprofre) yf the same waye he torne agayne. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 907 The Hart presently discended to the Riuer, and being in the water, proferd, and reproferd, and proferd againe.

Reproje·ct, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To plan again.

1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 301 Where thou, and honest Rumbold-hunting Harry Project and reproject and oft miscarry.

Repro·mise, *sb. rare* −1. [Re- 5 a.] A renewed or further promise.

1750 Hodges *Chr. Plan* (1755) 171 This repromise supposes plainly, that there was one prior to any, that is mentioned by the prophets.

† **Repro·mise,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *reprōmittĕre*: see next and Promise *v.*] *trans.* To promise in return. Hence **Repro·mised** *ppl. a.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 The..crowne of lyfe whiche god hath repromysed to all them that loueth hym. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Job* II. 175 How shall that Hap appear, Which you yer-while did so re-promise, hear? 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 219 Whereby God promiseth his grace, and loue vnto men, and men repromise constant obedience due to him. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 496 The extending of the bounds of this repromised land towards the north.

† **Repromi·ssion.** *Obs.* Also 4 -mysciοun, -miscioun, 4–5 -myssioun, 6 -myssyon. [a. OF. *repromission*, or ad. L. *reprōmissiōn-em*, f. *reprōmittĕre*: see next.] A counter-promise, a promise made in return. *Land of repromission*, the promised land.

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* vi. 15 So he longe suffringe gaat repromysciοun, or biheeste ayen. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 þe land of repromission, þat men calles þe Haly Land. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The passage of the chyldren of Israel .through the reed see towarde the lande of repromyssyon. 1642 Chas. I *Let.* 14 June, The humble Repromission and Resolution of the Captains and Souldiers. 1659 R. Gell *Amendm. Bible* 85 Repromission or answering by promise to God's stipulation. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 29 By Conditions I understand the restipulation or repromission in a Covenant.

† **Repromi·t,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *reprōmittĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *prōmittĕre* to promise. Cf. obs. F. *reprometire*.] To promise in return.

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 26 A faire ansuer ..was returned by the Queen, and the Assemblie repromitts to be loveing, .. and obedient subjects to hir Majestie.

Repro·mulgate (rīˌ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To promulgate again.

1847 in Webster. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 273 The fundamental principle of persecution has been distinctly repromulgated. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* iii. 117 The tenth Lateran Council found it necessary to repromulgate the doctrine of immortality.

So **Repromulga·tion.**

a 1754 McLaurin *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 243 The clear repromulgation of that law..has far superior effects.

Reproof (rɪprūˑf). Forms: **a.** 4 **reproef**, 4–5 **reprof**, 4–6 **reprofe**, 5–6 **reproffe**, 5–7 **reproofe**, (6 -proufe), 5- **reproof**; 4 6 **reproue**, (4 -pruve, 5 -prowe), 5–6 **reprove**; also 5–6 *Sc.* **repruf(e**, **-pruff**, (5 -prwfe, -prwe), 6 **repruif**. **β.** 4–5 **repref**, (5 -preff, -preffe), 4–6 **reprefe**, **-preef**, (6 -fe), 5–6 *Sc.* **repreif(e**, 6 **reprief(e**, **-prife**, **reypriff**; 4 6 **repreue**, **-preve**, 6 **repreeve**, **-prieve**, **-prive**. [a. OF. *reprove*, *-prouve* (AF. also *reprcove*), vbl. sb. f. *reprover* to Reprove. On the variation in the forms see Proof *sb.*]

† **1.** Shame, disgrace, ignominy or reproach, adhering or resulting to a person in consequence or by reason of some fact, event, conduct, etc. (Occas. with *a* and *pl.*) *Obs.*

a. 13 . *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2871 Methink thou wirkis, to thi reproue, Onence thi son that thou sold loue. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5555 Thurgh defaute of hym er þai In grete reprove. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr. Life Xt.* (B.N.C.) lf. 14 It is abhomynable þynge and a grete reproofe to a mayden ..to be a grete iangelere. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1252 Madem, I wot that for to loue yone knycht,..It war to yow no maner of Reprwe. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 50 Under the pane of repruif, infamy, and perjurie. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 90 She did betray me to my owne reproofe. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* (1640) 360 If..thou return..to the Repursuite of those half-repented Sins..: This is a Reproofe.

β. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 404 Ne were it for repreue, By Mahoun, þat ys my vowee of þyn heued y wolde þee reue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 595 It is repreeue and contrarie of honour For to ben holde a commune hasardour 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* v. xxxii. (1554) 141 b, Bochas list not expresse More of his life fulfilled of all repreues. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 435 That war repreif to thair diuinite, And na reproche vnto the said Enee. 1567 *Lucres & Eur.* Hivb, Yf I shoulde carye thee about wyth me,..what reprefe and shame shulde it be both to the and me?

† **b.** One who, or that which, is a disgrace or discredit to something. *Obs. rare.*

c 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 148 Thow Phellippe, foundour of new falsehede, Distroubar of pees,..reprof of alle knyghthode. 1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. i, Schaw now thy schame, ..schaw thy endite reprufe of rethoryis.

†**2.** Insulting or opprobrious language or action used against a person; insult, contumely, scorn. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 4 Reprofe that was sayd agayns men he accept it noght. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 336 More men wondren whi þei cursen..not for reprofe don to Crist and his majeste *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 97 (Ps. cxix. 22), Bere awey fro me reprof and despyt. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 284 Lenox selfe thay cast doune to the Inglis schipis farr of with gret reprofe.

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 34 To þe repreef of Crist þei clepide him a Samaritan. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 456 As he was on yᵉ rode that he was on doun wᵗ grett repreue *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/2 God had accepted them as worthy to suffer wronge and repriefe for his sake.

†**b.** With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an insult in word or deed. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxii. 4 Oure saule trauayls in reprofis and oure body in passiouns. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 He sufferd many reprufes and scornes by vs. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxcviii. 176 They cast vpon hym many snowe balles and many other reproues dyd him.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7996 Bytwyxt to þer a stryf þey herde, Of grete reprefs ilk oþer onswerde. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxix. 9 And repreues and cursis he shal ȝelde to hym. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 40 Crist was..in his grettist nede among repreues forsaken of his frendes. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* B ij b, Euen these sage Stoikes dooe not in deede so greatly despise pleasure, as outwardly thei dissemble, and afore folks dooe baite hir with a thousand repreues. 1597 *Guistard & Sismond* B ij, As to the great repreeve also contrived, which alder first ayen me ye object.

†**c.** An object of scorn or contempt. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 5, I am a worm and noght man, reproue of men & outkastynge of folke. 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* vii. 16 Betere it is..than wee die, and be repref to alle flesh. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxx. 11, I am become a very reprofe amonge all myne enemies.

3. Censure, rebuke, reprimand, reprehension.

a. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 652 Alisandrine..bi-þouȝt hire ful busily howe best were to werche,..properly vnparceyued for reproue after. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 189 Reprowe was founde for amendement of hym that Is reprowid. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139 They may abase themselfe in al vayn lustys & vanyte, wythout punyschement or reproue of any degre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 662 In reproofe of Jasper Erle of Penbroke, he created William Lord Herbert Erle of the same place. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 37 A Mallice, that..would plucke reproofe and rebuke from euery Eare that heard it. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xv. 5 A foole despiseth his fathers instruction: but hee that regardeth reproofe, is prudent. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 583 Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, Mrs. Chick contented herself with a glance of reproof.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 20 Thanne Jhesus began for to seie repreue to citees. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7240 Men .holden us for so worthy, That we may folk repreve echoon, And we nyl have repref of noon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 7 He..suffered them to robbe and pill without correction or represe. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. xlv, I thee enchanted and allur'd to loue, Wicked deceit, craft worthie sharpe repriefe. *Comb.* 1382 WYCLIF *Esdr.* Prol., The studies of enuyouse men..that alle thing that we wryten, weenen repref wrthi.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A censure, rebuke, etc.

a. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 452 Of resoun me behuvis Excuse Chaucer fra all maner repruvis. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. 41 Unto this manifest and false reprofe.. Jesus aunswered verey gentelye. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii, How have I deserved these reproofs? 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. vi. xxiii. 445 A reproof is intolerable when it is administered out of pride or hatred.

β. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* L ij, What maistrie is it for them to set light store by two or three of those learned mens reprives. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 238 Pape Honorie, throuch scharpe writeings, accuised his wickednes wᵗ a sour repreife.

†**4.** *a.* The condition of being under censure or disapproval. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 370 (419), Ye nold han had no mercy ne mesure On me, but alwey had me in repreue. *c* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 151 Ther as wrecchid greues, Sour lond, to weet, or salt is, neuer delue; And alwey thristy dri lond in repreue is.

†**b.** Cause for censure; fault, blame. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 367 Matrimone he can commend, gyf þat it will anowrnyt be..& but reprufe kepit alsa. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 62 All thyng..shold ben..good, and commendable, that noo repreef were founden therin. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 31 Do gude for euill, and leid ȝour lyfe Without reprufe.

5. Disproof, refutation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 272/1 There were shewed vnto hym manye thynges for the reproofe of that vnresonable and detestable heresye. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. title-p., In. reproof and conviction of Roman Errors. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 38 As to the many false Reports..I leave the Piers of Westminster-Bridge, to give them the strongest Reproofs. 1824 CARY *Dante, Parad.* III. 3 By proof of right, and of the false reproof.

Hence †**Reproo·ffful** *a.*; **Reproo·fless** *a.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, This critique is hoarsh, unsaverie, and reproofeful. 1827-35 WILLIS *David's Grief for Child* 18 The rapt wires of his reproofless harp.

Re-proof (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] A second proof.

c 1825 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* (1847) May 74, I must leave you to correct this dull essay on the London College, yet if I could have a re-proof it would be desirable.

Repropi·tiate, *v.* (and *pa. pple.*). *rare.* [ad. L. *repropitiāre* (Tert. and Vulg.).] *trans.* †To make propitiation for (a thing or person) again; to restore to favour. So **Repropitia·tion.**

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* ii. 17 That he might repropitiate the sinnes of the people. 1617 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 708 Accepted to repropitiation, that is ἱλασμός, to as good grace, and favour as ever. *Ibid.*, [Absalom was] repropitiate, when he was admitted to the king's presence and kissed him.

Repropo·sal. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh proposal.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 44 In his Reproposalls he tenders a faire Treaty.

Repro·secute (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To prosecute again.

1702 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 175 To unstring my instrument for a while, and reprosecute our theory.

Reprovable (rĭprū·văb'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4-6 **reprouable,** (4-5 **-abil**), 6 **reproueable,** (6-8 **-veable**), 6-7 **reprooueable,** 4- **reprovable.** *β.* 4-5 **repreuable,** 5 **-v(e)able, repreev-, reprefable,** 6 **repryuable.** [f. as REPROVE *v.* + **-ABLE**, after med.L. *reprobābilis* (Du Cange): cf. F. *réprouvable* (14th c., Oresme).] Deserving of reproof or censure; blameworthy, reprehensible.

In common use (in the *α*-forms) from *c* 1380 to 1650.

α. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii. 2, I sett kepynge til my mouth..þat nane reprouabil word withpassid me. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 292 Also seynt poul iugiþ of petris synne, and azen-stoode him for he was reprouable. *a* 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 490, I se the naughty and reprovable people helped with richesses. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 65 The ancient guise in old times vsed at weddings (in my simple opinion) nothing reprouueable. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* i. § 5. 101 Thy faith was not only little but reprovable. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 3 Those..who may be hinder'd, by their Prejudice in my Favour,..from observing what is reproveable.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 10 The whiche kepe thou to thee, lest thou be maad repreuable. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 66 In þayre secretz and writynges no fals þynge no repreuable ys founden. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 512 Yit atte lest yam nat repreuable. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1436 That I shall suffer none impechment..nor losse repryuable.

Hence †**Repro·vableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727); †**Repro·vably** *adv.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 50 Wherfore folewith that he vnreasonabili and reprouabili askith.

Reproval (rĭprū·văl). [f. next + **-AL.**] The act of reproving; reproof.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Gentl. Mag.* 1872 *Athenæum* 28 Dec. 845/3 To..expiate their enthusiastic adherence by an equally enthusiastic reproval. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 20 June 1353/1 The reproval and stultification of the Christian communities.

Reprove (rĭprū·v), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4-7 **reproue,** (4 **reproeve, -pruue**), 6-7 **reprooue, -ve,** 4- **reprove**; 5 **reprof(f,** also *Sc.* **reprow, -pruff,** 5-6 **prufe,** 6 **-proif, -prw.** *β.* 4-6 **repreue, -ve,** (4 **repreove**), 5-6 **repref(e,** 6-7 **reprieve, -prive**; also *Sc.* 5 **rapreiff,** 5-6 **reprew,** (6 **ra-**), 6 **reproif, -prief.** [ad. OF. *reprover* (AF. also *repruver*; mod.F. *réprouver*):—L. *reprobāre*: see REPROBATE *v.* The *β*-forms are from those parts of the verb in which the stem had stress (AF. *repreuv-*, OF. *repreuv-*): see PROVE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To reject. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 12 Amange þe deuels of hell, þe whilke þou has forsaken and reproued. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xx. 17 The stoon whom men bildinge reproueden [1388 repreueden], this is maad in to the heed of the corner. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3474 The stone whilk the biggers reproved in the heved is made angulere. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* vi. 8 That grounde which beareth thornes and bryars is reproved and is nye vnto cursynge. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 69 It seemeth to them God is parciall, bicause he hath elected some, and some reprooued. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xii. 109, I am almost ready to follow the opinion of such as reproove the qualities . which Aristotle gives vnto the Elements, saying they are but imaginations.

†**b.** *Sc.* To set aside as invalid. *Obs. rare*—1.

1480 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 52/1 þat þe saidis provost, chanonis, & chapelanis, sall brouke & Joyse þe said landis ..quhil þe said lettre be Repreifit & declarit of na vale.

2. To express disapproval of (conduct, actions, beliefs, etc.); to censure, condemn. Now *rare.*

a. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 220 þat non hapel..mihte alegge any lak our lif to reproue. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 401 Thyne arte is to be reprovede that schewede not this to the before. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F viij, Tho ben fooles that blamen and reprouen the tyme, sayeng that the tyme is cause of theyr sekenesse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he come to our stall, and reprooue our ballance when they are faultie. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 20 Envy loves That humor best, which bitterly reproves All states. 1698 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 58, I do not utterly reprove the graffing of the wood, though but of one year. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 169 He tried each art, reproved each dull delay. 1820 SHELLEY *Fiordispina* 40 Lulled by the voice they love, which did reprove The childish pity that she felt for them.

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 ȝif þei haten..trewe men to techen frely holy writt and repreuen synne. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii. 42 Oþir men knowe oure defautes & repreue hem. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 106 My werk or ȝe repreif Considdir it warlie, reid oftair than anis. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 82 Quhat preachour this repreif, I pray ȝow, durst?

3. To reprehend, rebuke, blame, chide, or find fault with (a person). Also const. *for*, † *of.*

a. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 9 Y ne shal nouȝt repruue þe in þy sacrifices. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5314 Alle þis sall he do þos openly To reprove þe synful men þar-by. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 70 Me thoȝt grete schame þat Sarzenes..schuld þus reproue vs of oure inperfiteness. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxxvi. 8 [For] On thyng that he dyde At Rome, Reproved he was be Clergies dome. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 729 Reprooving and reuiling him with such yll wordes..that all the hearers abhorred it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 761 What if thy Son Prove disobedient, and reprov'd, retort, Wherefore didst thou beget me? 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 95 Others suggest, that Noah having reproved and reproached Canaan for some crime,..the Devil took hold of his resentment. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xx. i, Was it gentle to reprove her..? 1872 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 27 You praise us—reprove us, It doesn't move us.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3722 ȝyf þou for wraþþe madyst chydyng, Or repreuedyst a man of vyle þyng. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 261 God in þe gospel grymly repreueth Alle þat lakken any lyf. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 4 Of Saynt Ambrose that repreuyed openly themperour of his synne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 Thou repreifis & accusis me of the faltis that my tua brithir committis daly. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. vi. 24 Nor suffering the least twinckling sleepe to start Into her eye..; But if the least appear'd, her eyes she streight reprieved.

†**b.** To accuse or convict. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 30 Per-for crist seiþ to þe iewis who of ȝou schal repreue me of synne. 1382 — *John* xvi. 8 He schal reproue the world of synne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 241 Oure poynte expresse her reproues þe Of felonye falsely and felle.

†**c.** To reproach, taunt. Const. *of. Obs. rare*—1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11665 þey repreue vs of our auncessours þat þey ouer-cam þem wyþ harde stours; Of pouerte þey make vnbreyd.

4. *absol.* To employ reprehension or rebuke.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 6 Paire mouth is ay redy to myssay and reproue. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 10 Lest peraunture he asaile to thee, whan he shal heren, and to repreuen cese not. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 29 Al the writ quhilk is inspirit..is profetabil to tech, to reprw, to conek. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Reproue, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering & doctrine. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 36 Reprove only when you must. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 603 The troop which errs, and which reproves. 1876 MISS RADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 11 He came to the water-side tavern to reprove and exhort.

†**5.** To disprove; to prove (an idea, statement, etc.) to be false or erroneous. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V met. IV. 130 (Camb. MS.), Whan it retorneth in to hym self it reproeueth and distroyet the false thinges by the trewe thinges. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 345 'Contra', quod I, 'bi cryste þat can I repreue'. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxv. (1869) 40 For to assoile better þine argumentes þat seist j haue falsed and repreved þi gretteste principle 1538 BALE *God's Promises* II, All thys is true, Lorde, I cannot thy wordes reprove. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 40 Reprove my allegation, if you can, Or else conclude my words effectuall. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 25 This confident Assertion of DesCartes is fully examined and reproved by..Mr Boyl.

†**b.** To refute or confute (a person). *Obs.*

1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks (S. T. S.) I. 101 Men in this vocatioun..suld..be..potent to repreue and conuict the gainsayaris of the samin. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 42 b, Where he sayth the second to lye on the North part, he may by the view & eisight onely be reproued, being in deed towards the East. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xxxi, Deceived they are, and may be reproved by the instance of fig-trees.

†**6.** To impair, diminish. *Obs. rare.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 9 Kepe euyr temperaunce in largete.., ne neuer repreue thi yeftis with ayentakyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 403 Hee sheweth that his loue is so farre from being reproued, that it is augmented. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* G ij b, This is hit that.. maketh all the sylver saints.. to bestur them, least their portions should be reproued; They would gladly haue their portions improued.

Re-prove (rī-), *v.* Also 6 reprove. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To prove again.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks 209/2 An infidell whom thei haue proued and reproued fals in his faith to God. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Pref. 3 Proving & reprovinge, by most waighty arguments & best authorities al that he did. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 290 The bulges are knocked down ..and the barrel re-proved until it either bursts or stands proof. 1891 *Nature* 25 June 179/2 He re-proved the complete identity of the electricity of lightning.

Reproved (rĭprū·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. REPROVE *v.*¹ + **-ED**¹.]

†**1.** Rejected; reprobate. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxv, All other yestes..are comin to good & to bad, to chosen & to reproued. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 6 Als chosyn, god noȝt displesys. so repreuyd, god noȝt plesys. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3462 The forsaide beelders..Callid it be propre name the reproved stone. 1450–1530 *Myrr. of our Ladye* 143 Not amongest the reproued, but amongest hys chosen. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 144 Ydle folke shall..sorowe with the reproued and forsaken folkes in hell.

2. Rebuked, reprehended.

1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlv, Oblivion as they rose shrank like a thing reproved.

†**Repro·vement.** *Obs. rare*—1 [f. as prec. + **-MENT.**] Reproof, rebuke.

1675 COCKER *Morals* 39 Nothing can more to my improvement tend, Than the reprovement of a loving Friend.

Reprover (rĭprū·vəɹ). [f. REPROVE *v.*¹ + **-ER**¹.] One who or that which reproves.

a. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 189 Whan a man Is ouer-harde reprouet, he hatyth his reprowere. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1017 An answere to the correcters and of all workes reprouers. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ¶ ij b, But now because I make account I haue to deale with three sundrie kindes of reproouers. 1688 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 474 A wise and faithful reprover

is of singular use. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 362 Sulpicius was..a reprover of the insolence of his own times. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 3 If Religion be deemed by these sarcastic reprovers altogether an illusion. 1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 342 One kneeling as reproved..; the reprover, an erect ascetic figure, stands over him.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 11 Studie to wisdam,..that thou mowe to the repreuere answern a wrd. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 69 Perfore I haue þoght sum maner of answer to schew, & to repreuars fully not gyffe steed. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij, If I would say..that it [music] were to be otherwise vsed, then it is, I should finde more repreeuers, then I could finde..skilfull of my meaning.

Reproving (rĭprū·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses; reproof.

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 47 It is a remembraunce, amonestynge, a reprouynge. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 6 Pe more þe cursed man is styred..wyth þe wynd of techyng & of reprovyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlviii. 10 He was ordeyned in the reprouynges in tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 242 The worst is but deniall and reprooving. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* Wks. 1811 IX. 265 A spirit of reproving. 1850 W. C. BENNETT *Baby May* Poems 12 Tiny scorns of smiled reprovings That have more of love than lovings.

β. *c* 1385 *Chron. Eng.* 850 Bituene Edrich ant the kyng Aros a repreofing. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 1 There it lykede him to suffre many Reprevinges and Scornes for us. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii. 42 The meke men receiuyng repreuinges..is in pes wel ynowe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 152 Thay lykit not my..Prayng, fasting, nor repreuing.

Repro·ving, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That reproves.

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* v. 10 Thei hadden in hate the repreuynge man in the 3ate. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 343 Then the Maid Fix'd on the warrior her reproving eye.

Repro·vingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a reproving manner.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 12 The rigtwis man..repreuendeli puttith to vs the synnes of lawe. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 30 Thai..will bakbyte behynd bakkis, and reprovandly lak that thai before had lovit. 1829 SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* Epil. 4 That smile I read aright, for thus Reprovingly said she 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 567/2 She shook her head reprovingly.

Reprovi·sion (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] a. *trans.* To supply with a fresh stock of provisions. b. *absol.* To lay in fresh provisions.

1895 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/7 Porters..are effecting the re provisioning of the town. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 30 June 7/1 Ships of war..will not be able in the Canal..to revictual or reprovision.

†**Repru·ce,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also **repruse.** [a. AF. *repruce*, var. *reproce*: see REPROCE and REPROACH *sb.*] Reproach.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 16 Þou settest us repruse to our neȝburs. *Ibid.* lxxiii. 23 Be þou þenchand of þyn repruces. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7673 Ector sayde, 'whan I schal thole..Suche vilony and suche repruse' [etc.].

So †**Repru·ce** *v. trans.*, to reproach. *Obs. rare.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* vi. 1 Lord, ne repruce me nouȝt in þy vengeaunce; ne reproue me nouȝt in þyn yre. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 13 ȝelde to our neȝburs seuen double in her bosme her lackinge wich, Lord, hij repruced þe.

Reprune (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To prune again.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1729) 209 Re-prune now Abricots and Peaches. 1728 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1219 In Mid-way Flight Imagination tires; Yet soon re-prunes her Wing to soar anew.

Reprw, obs. Sc. form of REPROVE.

Repry, obs. variant of REPRIEVE *v.*

Repryuable, obs. form of REPROVABLE.

Reps (reps), variant of REP 3.

1867 *Art Jrnl.* XXIX. 228/3 The reps has this objection, that it is so susceptible and tenacious of odour. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iii. 59 A cushioned divan covered with a smart woollen reps ran along each side.

Repselver: see REAP-SILVER.

†**Re·pster.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. *rep-* REAP *v.* + -STER.] A reaper.

c 1430 LOVE tr. *Bonavent. Mirror Life Christ* xv. (MS. e Musæo) lf. 59 And abacuk anoþer prophete bare mete to his repsteres on þe felde.

Rept, obs. pa. pple. of REAP *v.*

Reptant (re·ptănt), *a.* [ad. L. *reptant-*, pple. of *reptāre* to creep.] Creeping, crawling, repent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 297 Its roots are round . and reptant like grass roots. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 489 Its four legs, and reptant motions show that it is most nearly connected with the Reptiles. 1853 MACDONALD & ALLEN *Botanist's Word-bk.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 482 The majority are reptant, but of these some few can swim.

Reptation (reptē·ʃən). [ad. L. *reptātiōn-em* (Quintilian), n. of action f. *reptāre* to creep.] The action of creeping or crawling.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Reptation*, a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk, which occupy the place of the anterior parts which are carried forwards, as in serpents.

†**Re·ptatory,** *a. rare* −0. [f. *reptāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *reptāre* to creep + -ORY.] 'Having the character of reptation' (Mayne 1859); 'creeping; as, reptatory animals' (Webster 1864, citing Dana).

†**Re·ptible.** *Obs. rare* −1. [ad. late L. *reptibilis* (Boethius): cf. next and -IBLE.] A reptile.

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 151 Reptibles, and Insects, all manner of Flyes and Grasshoppers.

Reptile (re·ptil, re·ptəil), *sb.* Also 4, 7 **reptil,** 6 **-yll.** [ad. late L. *reptile* (Vulg.), neut. of *reptilis*: see next, and cf. F. *reptile* (1314).]

1. A creeping or crawling animal; *spec.* an animal belonging to the class REPTILIA. † Also *collect.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Every neddre and every Snake And every Reptil which mai moeve. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 All beestes, byrdes, fyshes, reptyll them movyng from place to other. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* Pref. 2 We observe in Reptiles and other Creatures, that they most incline to that which most consorts with their Nature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 388 God said, let the Waters generate Reptil with Spawn abundant. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 331 Eve's tempter thus the Rabbins have exprest, A Cherub's face, a reptile all the rest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 172 When the animal is obliged to move, it drags itself forward like a reptile. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 5 Of existing Vertebrates the number of species of Fishes is about 10,000; of Reptiles, 2000;..of Mammals, 2000. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 33 The former immunity of Ireland from reptiles.

2. *transf.* A person of a low, mean, grovelling, or repulsive character.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. i, For a little reptile of a critic to presume to find fault with any of its parts..is a most presumptuous absurdity. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 P 12 Reptiles whom their own servants would have despised, had they not been their servants. 1825 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 93 These reptiles publish..a newspaper. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 74 Those who shrink from looking fully and kindly even upon those who may be the reptiles of their race.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reptile house, -man, oil*; *reptile-like, -spawning* adjs.

1834 *Tait's Mag* I. 232/1 A new marriage of reptile-spawning fraud and time. 1845 G MURRAY *Islaford* 57 Feelings foreign to the throng Of reptile-men that walk in slime. 1873 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads* (1893) 119 Some reptile-like deed that coils plain in our sight. 1876 GOODE *Anim. Resourc. U. S.* in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 52 Extraction of Bird and Reptile Oils. 1883 *Nature* 3 May 17/1 The most important work undertaken in the Gardens during the past year had been the new Reptile House.

Reptile (re·ptil, re·ptəil), *a.* [ad. late L. *reptilis* (Sidonius), f. *rept-*, ppl. stem of *repĕre* to creep (cf. REPENT *a.*1) + *-ilis* -ILE. In later examples to some extent an attrib. use of prec.]

1. a. Of animals: Creeping, crawling; reptant.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 388 Some..think that they were so called, because their outward forme representeth some such reptile creature. 1720 GAY *Rural Sports* I. 168 Cleanse them from filth, to give a tempting gloss, Cherish the sully'd reptile race with moss. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 241 Wak'd by his warmer ray, the reptile young Come wing'd abroad. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 183 Feel thine own worthlessness, A reptile worm.

transf. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 158 Wrapt round and round In silken Thought, which reptile Fancy spun!

† **b.** Of plants: Repent. *Obs. rare.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., *Capreolus*, the..tendril by which the Vines and such like reptile plants fasten themselves. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Reptile is likewise used, abusively, for plants which creep on the earth, or on other plants.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, pertaining to, the action of creeping or crawling.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Its reptile motion may also be explained by a wire wound on a cylinder. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 322 There they continue in a reptile state for a year.

3. *transf.* Having the characteristics of reptiles; grovelling, mean, low, malignant.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* p. (a), On the raised wings of whose perfections, the prone and Reptile soul soars a pitch. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reptile* or *Reptitious*, that creeps; or, by privy means, gets to high estate. 1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit.* Pref. 3 These low and reptile Souls. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 382 He was forced to deal in low concerns and reptile conceits that scarce rose from the ground. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CXXXVI, The small whisper of the..paltry few, And subtler venom of the reptile crew. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 134 He will creep and crawl before you to submit to any reptile meanness. 1889 *Times* 23 Nov. 5/3 The semi-official and reptile press..employed to insinuate charges against the Chief of the Staff.

‖ **Reptilia** (reptĭ·lĭă). *Zool.* [L., pl. of *reptile* REPTILE *sb.*] *pl.* Those animals which creep or crawl; *spec.* in mod. use, that class of vertebrate animals which includes the snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles and tortoises.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxviii. 137 The Beasts, Fishes, and the reptilia, which are of grosser composition 1660 R. CRANK *Strict Acc. Bab. Merch* 9 Like the Insects, and the Reptilia of the Earth. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 90/2 These characters, by many of which the amphibia are distinguished from the reptilia [etc.]. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 415 In the Reptilia indications of the vertical dermal fringe can sometimes be just made out.

Reptilian (reptĭ·lĭăn), *a.* (and *sb.*). [See prec. and -AN.]

1. Resembling a reptile; having the characteristics of the Reptilia.

1846 WORCESTER cites SILLIMAN. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* p. ix, The..reptilian Bird of Solenhofen 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Nov. 388 It was then that the ocean swarmed with reptiles and reptilian fish. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 403 The profound break once supposed to exist between birds and reptiles has been bridged over by the discovery of reptilian birds and bird-like reptiles.

b. Consisting or composed of reptiles.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 294 The Sauria..may be regarded as the true type of the Reptilian Class. 1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 61 *note*, These, with a small Saurian,..make up the reptilian fauna of the Bermudas.

c. *sb.* A member of the class Reptilia.

1847 WEBSTER cites LYELL.

2. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, a reptile or the Reptilia.

1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1874) 63 It might be regarded, found detached, as at least a reptilian, if not mammalian, bone. 1860 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* Introd. 3 Exhibiting..closer approximation to the reptilian structure than any existing bird. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* I. 16 The presence of the Ambiens Muscle is a Reptilian feature.

3. *transf.* Mean, malignant, underhand.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xii, He had an agreeable confidence that his faults were all..impetuous,..leonine; never crawling, crafty, reptilian. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/2 His dead father is fair game for Reptilian slanderers.

Reptiliferous (reptĭlĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. REPTILE *sb.* + -FEROUS.] Containing fossil reptiles.

1858 MURCHISON *Siluria* (1859) App. Q. 572 Those fishes which characterize the Uppermost Old Red or yellow sandstone of the South of Scotland have not been found in the Reptiliferous Sandstones of Elgin. 1885 JUDD in *Nature* 28 Jan. (1886) 310 On the Relation of the Reptiliferous Sandstone of Elgin to the Upper Old Red Sandstone

Reptiliform (re·ptĭlĭfōm), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] **a.** *adj.* Having the form of a reptile. **b.** *sb.* An animal of this kind.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I. 101/2 In this they are also imitated by the tadpole state of the higher reptiliform groups. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* 92 This group is called *Sauropsida* or reptiliforms.

Reptilious (reptĭ·lĭəs), *a. rare* −1. [f. REPTILE *sb.* + -IOUS.] Resembling a reptile.

1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxi, The advantage taken of it by Willoughby, made her feel abject—reptilious.

Re·ptilism. *rare.* [-ISM.] Reptilian nature.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 698 The vulgar vocabulary of rottenness and reptilism. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 211 That reptilism which lurks in every corner of public life.

Repti·lity. *rare.* [-ITY.] † **a.** The habit of creeping. *Obs.* **b.** Reptilian character or conduct.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 349 Knot-grasse..called Serpinaca from its reptility. 1745 A. HILL *Wks.* II. 250 One might pronounce him fallen below contempt, but that he aims to heave, in his reptility.

Reptili·vorous, *a.* [f. REPTILE *sb.*, after *carnivorous*, etc.] Devouring reptiles.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1079/2. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 453/3 The other bird is piscivorous and reptilivorous, and destroys no end of frogs, lizards, and the like. 1886 WALLACE in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 305 A triangular head and short tail which sufficiently marks out the tribe of viperine poisonous snakes to reptilivorous birds and mammals.

Re·ptiloid, *a.* [f as prec. + -OID.] Reptiliform.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 75 The thrushes..are farthest removed in structure from the early reptiloid forms.

†**Repti·tious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *reptitius*, for which *repertitius* is now read.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cooper], *Repititious* [1661 *Reptile* or *Reptitious*], that creeps; or by privy means gets to high Estate. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Reptitious*, stealing or creeping on by degrees 1742 C. OWEN *Serpents* I. i. 2 Some Serpents are reptitious, creep on the Belly, and some have Feet.

Reptyme: see REAP-TIME.

Republic (rĭpə·blĭk), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 7 **-ique, -ike, 7-8 -ick**; 7 **rei-.** [ad. F. *république* or L. *rēspublica* (abl. *rēpublicā*), f. *rēs* thing, affair + *publicus* PUBLIC *a*]

†**1.** The state, the common weal. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. x, Neither yet thinke, by their vnnaturall Fight What the republique suffred them among. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 5. 78 Those men are of most trouble to the Republique, who haue most leasure to be idle. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 41 The Republick might be highly endangered by an Inter-Regnum.

2. A state in which the supreme power rests in the people and their elected representatives or officers, as opposed to one governed by a king or similar ruler; a commonwealth.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Republike*, a Commonwealth. *a* 1626 BACON *Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 I. 347 It may be, in civil states, a republic is a better policy than a kingdom. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 155 The Army..would depose the King, change the Government, and settle a Republick by their own Rules. 1787 COLDEN *Hist. Five Ind. Nat.* p. XV, Each Nation is an absolute Republick by its self, govern'd in all Publick Affairs of War and Peace by the Sachems or Old Men. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 316 When I impute to him a speculative predilection in favour of a republic. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 Whatever outrages have happened to men may befal a man again; and very easily in a republic. 1884 *Q. Rev.* CLVII. 2 The success of the United States has sustained the credit of Republics—a word..which has lately come to have the additional meaning of a government resting on a widely-extended suffrage.

b. Applied to particular states having this form of constitution.

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 349 The publike honours done unto him, by the greatest Princes and Republicks in the Christian world. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 25 The Reipublicks of Pisa and Siena. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 26 Were it not much better for the Republique of Venice..? 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 505 Servius, the king who laid the solid base On which o'er earth the vast republic spread 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 110 These commonwealths will not long bear a state of subjection to the republick of Paris. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 447/2 The republic of the United States of America..consists of twenty-four states, and three territories. 1888 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 359 The Republic has the right to call on all her children for service.

c. Without article: Republican constitution or government. *rare* −1.

1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1792 III. 340 The existence of such an executive officer, in such a system of republic..is absurd in the highest degree.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Any community of persons, animals, etc., in which there is a certain equality among the members.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 P 8 He..may be considered as not unprofitable to the great republic of humanity. 1789 WASHINGTON in Eliot *Hist. Harvard Coll.* (1848) 152 It gives me sincere satisfaction to learn the flourishing state of your literary republic. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (ed. 2) II. 114 The large females, like the female wasps, are the original founders of their republics. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 15 Our nature is a republic of equal principles.

b. *The republic of letters*, the collective body of those engaged in literary pursuits; the field of literature itself.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 19 Pray consider what a figure a man would make in the republick of letters [etc.]. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. vii. (1874) I. 325 One of the greatest..discoveries that has been made of late years in the republic of letters. *a* 1808 BP. HURD *Notes Addison's Tatler* No. 159, The satire contained in this paper .. I doubt, has done no small hurt in the republic of letters. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxvi. 63 There was another field of exertion..in the republic of letters.

4. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*) Of the nature of, characteristic of, pertaining to, a republic or republics; republican. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) A iv, Who .. do defile the English Tongue with their Republick words, which are.. scarce significant to a Monarchicall understanding. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 787 The Republick Cities and Countries of Greece. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1251 To Crows .. And Choughs and Daws, and such republic birds. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 2 When our Good Sov'reign Lords the People Were Crown'd by a Republick Cripple. 1755 *Monitor* No. 13 I 111 Let the republic German Princes..unite for their common safety!

† Repu·blical, *a. Obs.* [-AL.] = next.

1656 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1902) XVII. 438 The Presbyterians and the Republicall party are desirous he [Cromwell] should take uppon him that title. 1660 BURNEY *Κερδ. Δωρον* (1661) 103, I equally favour your Lordships, and the lowest member of the body, which is truly Republical. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 93 The governor was their friend, and devoted to the Presbyterian republical party.

Republican (rĭpʊ·blikăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REPUBLIC + -AN, prob. after F. *républicain.*]

A *adj.* **† 1.** Belonging to the commonwealth or community. *Obs. rare* −1.

1691 *Address Publicans New-Eng.* in *Andros Tracts* (1869) II. 234 The Agents .. brought back word, That the People of New-England were possest of great quantities of Republican Money.

2. Of or belonging to a republic; having the form or constitution of a republic; characteristic of a republic or republics.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 P 10 To vent among them some of his Republican Doctrines. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 316, I would have the manners of the people purely and strictly republican. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 463 The change from republican to monarchical institutions was in general beneficial to the provinces. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xv. 117 There prevails..a republican equality and disorder, which the republican American would be extremely astonished at. 1864 [see B. 2].

b. Of persons or parties: Favouring, supporting, or advocating the form of state or government called a republic.

1793 BP. HORSLEY *Serm.* 30 Jan. 13 *note*, It has been a great point with Republican Divines to explain away the force of this text [Rom. xiii. 1]. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 411 The leaders of the republican party did not share the mistake.

c. *Republican calendar*, the calendar adopted for a short time (see quot.) by the French Republic; so *republican era*, dating from 22 Sept. 1792.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 173/1 The republican kalendar was first used on the 26th of November, 1793, and was discontinued on the 31st of December, 1805.

3. In *U. S. politics* (with capital) as the distinguishing epithet of a special party, its principles, measures, etc.

Originally applied to the Anti-Federal party which latterly became the DEMOCRATIC; but now to a party opposed to this (formed in 1854 to resist the extension of slave territory), which favours liberal interpretation of the constitution, extension of the central power, and a protective tariff.

1806 TALLMADGE in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 326 Our exclusive republican Brethren, those dear Lovers of the people. 1839 [see FEDERAL *a.* 3]. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 61 The other party, then [1793] called the Republican party (a name, you must observe, which has entirely changed in modern days, and is now applied to a party the true successor of the old Federal one). 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The Federalist, National Republican, Whig, and Republican party has been essentially the same.

4. *Ornith.* Living, nesting, or breeding, in large flocks or communities, esp. the N. American *republican swallow*, and the S. African *republican grosbeak* or *weaver-bird.*

1829 AUDUBON *Amer. Ornith.* Pl. 68 Republican [or] Cliff Swallow, *Hirundo Fulva.* 1839 — *Ornith. Biogr.* V. 415. 1855 SMITH & DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 266 The most remarkable nest, however, is that made by the Social or Republican Grosbeak (*Philetærus Socius*). 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Weaver-bird*, The Social or Republican Weaver of South Africa .. constructs a kind of umbrella-like roof, under which 800 or 1000 nests have been found.

B. *sb.* **† 1.** One attached to the interests of the commonwealth or community. *Obs. rare* −1.

1691 *Address Publicans New-Eng.* in *Andros Tracts* (1869) II. 233 A Place where there still dwelt .. some Men of Conscience, and shrewdly suspected to be Republicans.

2. One who believes in, supports, or prefers a republican form of government. *Red republican* (see quot. 1864 and RED *a.* 9 b).

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* Epil. 22 I'm very positive you never saw A through republican a finish'd beau. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 405 Such a Chimerical Happiness is not peculiar to Republicans. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 54 The Whigs were not Dissenters, nor Republicans, though They favour'd the former. 1849 LYTTON *Disowned* I. xiv, His evident attention flattered the fierce republican. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *Red republican*, one bent on maintaining extreme republican doctrines, even at the expense of blood. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxiii. 92, I hate republicans, as I do all other manner of fools.

3. *U. S. politics.* A member of the Republican party (see A. 3). *Black Republican* (see quot. 1866).

1782 J. ADAMS *Diary* 26 Dec., Vaughan has a brother in Philadelphia, who has written him a long letter about the Constitutionalists and the Republicans. 1808 — *Wks.* (1854) IX. 602 The federal administration lasted twelve years. The republicans..have ruled eight years. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v., The Whig party..adopted the name of Republicans, and were called by their opponents Black Republicans, from their anti-slavery tendencies.

b. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1832 FERRALL *Ramble thro' U. S.* 88 The stumps .. and 'republicans' (projecting roots of trees, so called from the stubborn tenacity with which they adhere to the ground..), rendered the difficulties of traversing this forest. great.

4. *Ornith.* A republican weaver-bird or swallow.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 400/2 *Republicans*, the name given by Vaillant..to a kind of birds..in South Africa.

Repu·blicanism. [f. prec. + -ISM: cf. F. *républicanisme* (18th c.).]

1. Republican spirit; attachment or adherence to republican principles; republican government or institutions, etc.

1689 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees, No. 37) 71 The contagion of the age, the spirit of popularity and republicanisme. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 29 P 6 For with some of these men, at present, loyalty to our king is Republicanism, and rebellion Passive-obedience. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 63 Milton's republicanism was, I am afraid, founded in an envious hatred of greatness. 1800 SYD. SMITH *Six Serm.* 110 There are many men of .. approved integrity, who have unjustly incurred the charge of republicanism. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. 129 Tyranny seems .. better adapted to these countries than republicanism. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 180 England herself once attempted the costume of republicanism.

2. Something having a republican character or tone; a republican term or phrase.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 49 With kindly endurance of the many rough republicanisms wherewith I assailed him.

Repu·blicaniza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of republicanizing.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 527 To impassion the French for the epuration of morals and the republicanization of governments.

Repu·blicanize, *v.* [ad. F. *républicaniser* (Littré): see REPUBLICAN and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render republican in principles or character; to convert into a republican form.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 559 The first public measure which tended avowedly to republicanise France. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 516 They have a Board of Officers now sitting to consider of a military constitution for the army, which it is intended to republicanize. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 362 Their great task was to republicanize the public mind. 1871 *Standard* 5 Jan, Agents commissioned—according to the expression of the day—to republicanise the country.

b. *transf.* To treat, alter, or re-cast, on republican principles.

1797 SOUTHEY *Let to T. May* 26 June, The French never can have a good epic poem till they have republicanised their language. 1858–9 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* XXX. (1860) 676 Let us not, with malice prepense, go about to republicanize our orthography and our syntax.

2. *intr.* To show republican tendencies.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 42 Even the peerage of France was beginning to republicanize.

Hence **Repu·blicanized** *ppl. a.*; **Repu·blicanizer**; **Repu·blicanizing** *vbl. sb.*

1812 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 337 It develops the ..actual state of republicanized Ireland. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, After a deal of republicanising, ..Stuartising, and Orangising *c* 1871 SHERMAN in *Critic* 29 Sept. (1894) 198/1 We will welcome you back as the 'republicanizer' of the worst anarchy on the globe.

Repu·blicanly, *adv. rare* −1. [f. REPUBLICAN *a.* + -LY 2.] In a republican manner.

1659 *Eng. Monarchy freest State* 9 The general peace either altogether unsetled, or done Republicanly, and so slightly, infirmly and not lastingly.

† Republica·rian, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* = REPUBLICAN.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1727/6 The pernicious Artifices ..of turbulent Republicarian and Antimonarchical Spirits. 1689 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Jan., There were Republicarians who would make the Pr. of Orange like a Statholder.

† Repu·blicate, *v.* [? f. REPUBLIC + -ATE.] *trans.* ? To make popular.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 137 The Cabinet-men at Wallingford-House, set upon it to consider, what Exploit this Lord should commence, to be the Darling of the Commons, and as it were to re-publicate his Lordship.

Republication (rīpʊblikē·ĭʃən). [RE- 5 a.]

1. A fresh promulgation *of* a religion or law.

1730 M. TINDAL (*title*) Christianity as old as Creation, a republication of the Religion of Nature. 1763 STUKELEY *Palæog. Sacra* Pref., Christianity is a republication of the patriarchal religion. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. i. (1864) II. 168 Mohammedanism, in more respects than one, was a republication of Mosaic Judaism. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* XXII. (1877) 250 Every holy life is a visible republication of the Divine law.

2. A fresh publication *of* a will.

1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* (ed. 6) VII. § 14. 524 That this Republication of the first Will was a Revocation of the last. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XXXII. 502 The republication of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 168 The devisor knew of the death of the devisee,..after which she made a codicil that operated as a republication of her will. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* XVII. 128 You should inquire whether the conveyance renders a republication of your will necessary.

3. The action of republishing (a work), or the fact of being republished.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cttess Ossory* 4 Aug., I did see, and wondered..at the republication of the long-forgotten verses on the 'The Three Vernons'. 1841 KEBLE in *Hooker's Wks.* (1888) I. p. CXV, It is hoped that this republication of his remains. will cause them to become more generally read. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 150 Much of the correspondence would bear republication in a permanent form.

b. A fresh publication *of* a literary work; a work published again.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. Pref. 5 This may rather be regarded as a new work than as a re-publication of an old one 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 142 As a 'Reader' to the Press in the field of Greek re-publications 1892 *Bookman* Nov. 57/1 As the volume is so much of a republication it does not claim..detailed criticism.

Republish (rī) *v*·blĭʃ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To publish again:

a. a book or other work, a statement, etc.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 31 The Booke is extant (published by warrant, and re-published by command this present year). 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* Postscr., If these thir books.. shall for the propagating of truth be publisht and republisht [etc.]. 1815 *Old Eng. Plays* IV. 223 They who republish such dramas as have hitherto only been printed from. the prompter's books are entitled to much indulgence. 1840 in Sturgeon *Annals Electr.* IV. 374 We have been induced to republish the principal facts. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 272 He laid down a principle, to which he adhered..to the extent of republishing it without comment or qualification.

b. a declaration, law, etc.

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 438 His majestie hath been pleased to republish his declaration for liberty of conscience.

c. a will or deed.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XXIII. 379 No after-purchased lands will pass under such devise, unless..the devisor republishes his will 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 26 § 34 Every Will re-executed or republished, or revived by any Codicil. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* XVII. 128 Perhaps it would be better to re-publish your will without inquiry.

2. To revive, bring into use again. *rare* −1.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 142/2 John van Eyck may be said to have 'republished', though he probably did not invent painting in oil.

Hence **Repu·blished** *ppl. a.*

1884 RUSKIN *In Montibus Sanctis* Pref., In order not to add to the expense of the republished text.

Repu·blisher (rī-). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who republishes.

1752 WARBURTON *Serm. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* Wks. 1788 V. 90 He who considers Jesus only in the light of a Republisher of the Law of nature [etc.]. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. ii. 107 The first legislator of the Hindus..appears to have represented himself as the republisher of the will of God. 1868 *Daily News* 22 July, The re publishers of Cobbett's 'History of the Reformation'.

Repu·blishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of republishing.

1854 in *Allibone's Dict. Authors* (1877) I. 39 The fact of the profitable republishment of the old English classics.

Repu·diable, *a. rare.* [See REPUDIATE *v.* and -ABLE.] That may be repudiated.

1611 COTGR., *Repudiable*, repudiable, refusable [etc.]. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 96 The reasons .. make the Authority it selfe the lesse authentick and more repudiable. *Ibid.* vi. 117. [1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, from Cotgr.]

† Repu·diate, *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *repudiāt-us*: see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* **1.** Of a woman: a Rejected or put away by her husband; divorced.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 94 The wyfe oughte not to be repudiate and cast of. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 876 His former Wife being repudiate. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 136 He married Isabel,..being repudiate wife of King John 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 175 Nor his gossip, nor a Vestal nun, nor one repudiate, let no Christian man marry.

b. Rejected after betrothal or engagement.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 879 Margaret which was affied to Charles the seuenth French king and by him repudiate. 1627 DRAYTON *Mis Q. Margaret* xliii, That great Earle ..tooke in high disdayne, To haue his Daughter so repudiate.

c. *transf.* of a river.

c 1630 in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 All discontent, and thus repudiate, Unto the southern coast her course doth [Tamar] take.

2. In general use: Rejected, set aside.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 9 b, Edmond was..for his deformitee repudiat and put by from the croune royall. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxx, To be debarr'd of that Imperial State.. Basely reiected, and repudiate.

B. *sb.* The (*or* a) divorced wife.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 54 Dominions.. which they claimed by our Elenor, the repudiate of the King of France. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 321 Zaynib (the repudiate of Ben-Harkah) was his fourth and last Wife. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *A Repudiate*, a divorced woman, one put away.

Repudiate (rĭpiū·dieĭt), *v.* [f. L. *repudiāt-*, ppl. stem of *repudiāre* to divorce, reject, etc., f. *repudium* REPUDY *sb*.]

1. *trans.* **a.** Of a husband: To put away or cast off (his wife); to divorce, dismiss.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. 185 This Antiochus repudiated his own wyfe called Laodice. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 414 Hugh Spencer..was he that first persuaded the king to forsake and repudiate the queene his wife. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lx. 245 He had repudiated a daughter of his, which he had married three years before. 1716 BOLINGBROKE *Refl. upon Exile* Wks. 1754 I. 112 His separation from Terentia, whom he repudiated not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 37 Abu Lahab and his wife..compelled their son, Otha, to repudiate his wife. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* xxxv. 202 The pope forced her husband to repudiate her.

b. To cast off, disown (a person or thing).

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 316 Other Writers; who being Dorians born, repudiated their vernacular Idiom for that of the Athenians. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, He felt it necessary..to repudiate and denounce his father. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. iii. 31 England, after repudiating her heresies, was received into the fold of the Roman Catholic Church. 1873 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 4/4 M. de Mahy ..called upon the Ministers to repudiate the document.

2. To reject; to refuse to accept or entertain (a thing) or to have dealings with (a person).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 1 b, The damosell dyd not alonly disagre and repudiate that matrimony, but abhorred ..his..desyre. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* 100 O let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, show themselves philtr'd and bewitch'd by this. 1837 LOFFT *Self-form.* II. 63 Gladly would we have repudiated the property..so heavily bestowed upon us. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. vi. viii. 802 If they repudiated the empire placed within their reach, some other power would certainly seize it. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 32 Not only did the whole repudiate the physician, but also those who were sick.

b. To reject (opinions, conduct, etc.) with condemnation or abhorrence.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Lucian & Timotheus*, You have acknowledged his eloquence, while you..repudiated his morals. 1840 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 109 A doctrine which..we must repudiate. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* viii. (1877) 85, I repudiate the dreams of Pantheism.

c. To reject (a charge, etc.) with denial, as being quite unfounded or inapplicable.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, The old man shook his head, gently repudiating the imputation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 6. 525 Politically it repudiated the taunt of revolutionary aims.

3. To reject as unauthorized or as having no authority or binding force on one.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 42 He hath obtained with some to repudiate the books of Moses. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 304 Repudiating at once the whole Authority of Revelation. 1837 LOFFT *Self-form.* II. 174, I had repudiated the second hand faculty as vain.. and delusive. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 74 You would repudiate at once his claims..to be your infallible guide. 1879 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. v. 350 They were ready..to repudiate the authority of the Pope.

b. To refuse to discharge or acknowledge (a debt or other obligation). Chiefly of (American) states disowning a public debt, and freq. *absol.*

1837 LOFFT *Self-form.* I. 249 If a man..repudiate the care of his wife or children, villain is a word not villanous enough for him. 1847 WEBSTER s.v., The state has repudiated its debts. 1863 H SPENCER *Ess.* II. 228 Sir Robert Inglis.. hinted that the national debt would not improbably be repudiated if the proposed measure became law.

absol. 1843 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 331/2, I am accused of applying the epithet repudiation to States which have not repudiated. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 74 In each of the States that has repudiated there was a large majority of men thoroughly honourable in their private affairs.

Hence **Repu·diated** *ppl. a.*, **Repu·diating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 143 My first businesse was to hasten the repudiating of the Queene. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 24 Eldest daughter..of the repudiated wife of the earl of Macclesfield. 1843 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 328/1 Persons who..are inclined to consider the abominable conduct of the repudiating States to proceed from exhaustion. *Ibid.* 329/1 This swamp we gained.., by the repudiated loan of 1828. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III xiii. 124 Henry allowed her to live with his repudiated daughter.

Repudiation (rĭpiūdiē·ʃən). [ad. L. *repudiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repudiāre*: see prec. and -ATION, and cf. F. *répudiation* (15th c.).] The action of repudiating or fact of being repudiated.

1. Divorce (of a wife).

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. 185 This Antiochus repudiated his own wyfe..Which..repudiacion or diuorce from his firste wyfe was the occasion of greate mischeif. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 26 Upon repudiation of the Lady, he clapt up a marriage for his Son. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 332 They must return the Portion they had, upon the Repudiation. 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iii. 26 They allow of Repudiation, but neither Party can marry again, till the Term of three Years be expired. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I 491 She does not appear even to have understood what they meant by repudiation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. vi. 473 If the repudiation of Estrith was accompanied..by the assertion of the claims of the Æthelings to her brother's crown.

2. The action of rejecting, disowning, disavowing, etc.; spec. in *Canon Law* (see first quot.).

1848-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* s.v., In the canon law, repudiation is the refusal to accept a benefice which has been conferred upon the party repudiating. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 495 His denial was..not like the broad, absolute repudiation of a man who was consciously clear of offence. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 21 A murmur of indignant repudiation nerved him to a further effort.

b. *spec.* of a debt. (Cf. the vb. 3 b.)

1843 [see REPUDIATE *v.* 3 b]. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 74 Repudiation has not been the course of those who could not, but of those who, having the means, would not pay. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 143 This country ran considerable risk of repudiation after the close of the great continental war.

Hence **Repudia·tionist**, *U. S.*, one who advocates the repudiation of a public debt.

1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) No. 127. 446/1 The repudiationists are undoubtedly strong. 1883 *American* VI. 387 More honorable than alliances with the whiskey interest or the repudiationists of the South.

Repudiative (rĭpiū·diĕtiv), *a.* [f. REPUDIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by repudiation or rejection *of* something.

1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 3 An island..generally unapproachable, and at all times utterly repudiative of a permanent bridge. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxxi. 243 There were Lowland families..repudiative of any other leader but the great marquis.

Repudiator (rĭpiū·dieĭtə). [a. L. *repudiātor*, agent-n. f. *repudiāre* to REPUDIATE.] One who repudiates; *spec.* one who advocates the repudiation of a public debt.

1843 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 331/1, I see now..a whole army on the plains of Pennsylvania.., battalions of repudiators, brigades of bankrupts. 1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 107 The great repudiator of Chinese exactness. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., Despisers and repudiators of anti-slavery men and their opinions.

Repu·diatory, *a. rare.* [f. REPUDIATE *v.* + -ORY.] Favouring repudiation (of debts).

1882 *American* IV. 67 They refused to admit..a delegate who was of known repudiatory principles.

† **Repu·dious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *repudiōs-us* (Plautus): see next and -OUS.] **a.** = REPUDIATE A. 1. **b.** (See quot. 1656.)

1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 90 Grysilde to Walter repudius Because she was not pleasinge to his iye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Repudious*, villainous, dishonest, reproachful, that one refuseth and abhors much.

† **Re·pudy**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *repudium*.] Divorce; rejection, repulse.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 381 The qwene.. takynge a libelle of repudy, of repulsion, entrede a monastery. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 74 Upon ane uther he set his haill delyt, And send to hir ane lybel of repudy. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 68 Thay wald not thoill Venus haif lichtlines, Nor repudie, rebuik, nor 3it distres.

† **Repudy**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *répudier* (15th c.) or It. *ripudiare*, L. *repudiāre*, f. *repudium*: see prec.] = REPUDIATE *v.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 119 Ye wylle now leue and repudye me in all poyntes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 410/1 Eche man myght haue foure wyues..and refuse and repudye thre tymes. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 141 An inkling of either repudying or making away of his present wife.

Repugn (rĭpiū·n), *v.* Also 4-7 **repugne**, (6 **-pougne**), 4-6 **repungne**, 5-6 **repung(e.** [ad. F. *répugner* (14th c.), or L. *repugnāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *pugnāre* to fight: cf. *impugn.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To be contradictory or inconsistent. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v pr. iii. 119 (Camb. MS.), It semyth quod I to repugnen and to contrarycn gretly þat god knowit byforn alle thinges, and þat ther is any freedom of liberte. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 259 Hit repugnethe not that the chirche holdethe..Adam to haue be made of therthe the x kalendes of Aprile, and Criste to haue be incarnate the viij kalendes of Aprile. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 408 If thei be considerid, tho chapitres schulen be seen forto not repugne bitwixe hem silf 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks 1121/1 Be content to knowe that goddes will, his worde, and his power, bee all one, and repugne not. 1576 GRINDAL *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 384 Sixthly, places in the scriptures, seeming to repugn, are reconciled. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 68 Inseparable which is not easily separated from the subject, though to be separated nothing repugneth.

† **b.** To be contrary or opposed *to* something. *Obs.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 131 When they ben certeyne that it repugnith to holy scripture..refuse it vtterly. 1457 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (1890) 21 All other ordinaunces. which do not repunge to this ordinaunce. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) D iv b, I see that sainct Thomas which felt Chrystes woundes..called hym his Lorde and God, and that no texte in scripture repugneth vnto yᵉ same. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 546 A corrupt common-wealth is that which repugneth and is directly contrarie to that which is good and just. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* App 73 By sundry circumventions, and such proceedings as repugned to the Union of the Provinces.

† **c.** To stand *against* something. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 112 The detestable practice of usurie, which utterly repugneth against all humanitee. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 5, I (although the accent repugn against it) doubte not, but that the sence which I have set down is the native sence.

† **d.** To be at variance *with* something. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Alms-deeds* III. (1859) 399 It is contrary to God's Word, it repugneth with his promise. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xviii. *comm.*, It is expressly affirmed that God would have al sinners to repent,..which semeth to repugne with the former doctrin. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref., What seemed..conformable to God's word, and the primitive practise: both which..did not repugn with my designed Speculations.

† **e.** To differ or vary *from* something. *Obs.*—¹

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 285 It doth repugne from the very nature of all religious profession.

2. To offer opposition or resistance; to resist; to be recalcitrant; to object. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xv. 23 For as synne of deuynynge [*printed* denyynge] bi deuelis is to repugne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 136 Ac of the cardinales at court, that caust han Such a name,..repugnen [1377 inpugnen] ich nelle. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, Wherfore they can nat resorte unto passetyme;..for nature repugnyng, they unneth taste anything that may be profytable. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 42 Yet will I prouoke, spurne, and pricke, Rebell, repugne, lashe out and kicke. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 184 Finding na man to repugne, [he] ascriues vnto him selfe the dignitie of the king. 1646 OWEN *Country Ess.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 62 If any should dissent..I would entreat him to lay down some notes.., and he shall not find me repugning. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. x, On the motion of Lameth,.. and other Patriot Nobles, let the others repugn as they will.

b. To fight, strive, or contend *against* a person or thing. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* Prol., Other while concience repugnende azen hemself opinli thei to-tern that thei reden priueli. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 209 Wymundus.. a man of noble eloquence, repugnede ageyne his errours 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 65/2 For it is a synne to withstande and to repugne ayenst his lord. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* 47 Therfore like as he resisteth the sonne, euen so doethe he repugne agaynste the father. 1596 L. PIOT tr. *Silvayn's Orator* 346 Who then will judge you to be such a one, if you repugne against the will of the gods? 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 19 Against these Statutes nine Bishops in the Higher House..stifly repugned. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* III. iii. (1872) I. 148 A Bund, or general Covenant for complaining; to repugn..against a domineering Ritterdom.

† **c.** To object or offer resistance *to* a thing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xiii. 14 To yᵗ repugnyth Wyllyam de Malmesbury, sayeng [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 404, I sweare that..I shall neuer repugne to thys resignation. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxxx. (1591) 45 First they murder..the seuerest of the Centurions repugning to their seditious attempts. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vii. (1658) 62 Bodies which repugn to the dilatation of flame, may nevertheless have much fire enclosed in them.

† **d.** Const. *at* a thing. *Obs.*

1529 *State Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 339 His Grace repugned not therat, but herkened wel to it. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xvi. 97 It [the heart] repugneth oft times at the strong conclusions reason can make.

3. *trans.* † **a.** To fight or contend against, to resist or repel (a person). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 68 Who þat fallip upon his stoon, repungning Crist or his lawe, shal be broken in his conscience. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXVII. iv, With speare and sword eyther other so repugned With axe and dagger. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 225 He aroos a lytel, & myghtyly repugned the geaunte. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* 7 Therefore Prynces are neyther vnhonestly to be flattered, nor sediciously repugned. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ix. 19 A man gainesaying and repugning the flatterers that by whole troupes barked at him. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III vi. 147 It is just that thy enemy should be my enemy, and that he who repugnes thee, should repugne me.

b. To oppose, resist, or contend against (something); to repel or reject; to refute, etc. Now somewhat *rare* (common in 16-17th c.).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2670 þai..repugnet þo pointtes with a proude wille 1496 *Dives & Pau.* (W. de W.) IV. xx. 184/2 It is full perylous to the suget to repugne the dome of his souerayn. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M Aurel* (1546) P viij, The olde Camyll repugned the counsell of his frendes. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25, I meane not hereby to repugne altogether yᵉ doctrine of so worthy a man. 1652 WITTIE tr *Primroses Pop. Errr.* 329 Why the use thereof should be repugned, I see no reason. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 577 The very nature of his Subject.. repugns any such Suspicion. 1780 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 273 Enervated to a degree, she repugns everything which bears the features of activity or exertion. 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* I. 301 The sound mind of the German nation repugned these pernicious vagaries. 1878 COOTE *Romans of Brit.* Pref. 6 A homogeneity of race in England which truth plainly repugns.

† **c.** To deny *that*, etc. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 84 Yet doo I not repugne that in sume caues of mountaynes, water is turned into ayer.

† **4.** To be contrary or opposed to (a thing). *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) I. 158 So me thinketh truly, that free choice fully repugneth Goddes forweting. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. K viij b, So that their constitucions and actes repugne not the gospell of Christ. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 592 To doo two things which seeme to repugne ech other. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 77 Absolut Reprobation repugns right reason, and begets absurdities. 1681 WHARTON *Apotocesma* Wks. (1683) 37 Some being utterly lost in conceipts that repugn Philosophy.

5. **a.** *intr.* To be repugnant *to* (the mind), *rare*—¹.

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 15 Where..we have only the option to believe what repugns to our intellect, or what seems..to glide most easily into the same.

b. *trans.* To affect (one) with repugnance or aversion. Also *absol.*, to cause repugnance.

1868 J. H. Stirling in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 358 Browning has a flavour of his own, of which, in the first taste, the newness repugns. 1890 — *Philos. & Theol.* ii. 28 To attempt to philosophize the Christian Godhead would only repugn. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 875/1 She seemed to be afraid of saying nothing: no term repugned her.

† **Repu·gnable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE: cf. obs. F. *repugnable* (Godef.).] a. Capable of being repugned or refuted. b. Contrary, opposed.

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Marcellus* (1612) 315 The demonstration prouing it so exquisitely, with wonderfull reason and facilitie, as it is not repugnable 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 398 No such..repugnable Currents, as be in the firths of Stronza and Westra. 1655 M. Carter *Hon. Redrv.* (1660) 88 That what Laws should be Enacted, might be answerable to the Will of God, and not repugnable to the Customs of the Land.

Repugnance (rĭpv·gnăns). Also 5–6 **repung-**. [a. F. *répugnance* (13th c.), or L. *repugnantia*: see Repugn *v.* and -ance.]

1. Contradiction, inconsistency; contradictory opposition or disagreement of ideas or statements. Also with *a* and *pl.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 42 It is open at the ful, that without al maner repugnaunce god beforn wot al maner thinges ben don by free will. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. ii. 489 So the same secte schulde be good and badde, leeful and vnleeful, which is repugnaunce. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1123/2 He sheweth that it implieth repugnaunce, and that therefore God cannot do it. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 211 The Copie [of the letter] that came to my hande seemed to conteyne diuerse repugnaunces. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 147 These seuerall Answers..will reconcile all seeming repugnances of Scripture. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. iii. 79 In the words of Hosea c. 8. 4. there appears a kind of repugnance. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. iv. 17 You will observe..a palpable Absurdity and Repugnance in the one, and .. a perfect Consistency and Agreement in the other. 1824 Mackintosh *S. Amer. States* Wks. 1846 III. 474 In it there is more than the usual repugnance between the title and the purport. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. i. App. 542 Care is taken in preparing the draft, in seeing that it is free from errors or repugnances.

† 2. Resistance or opposition offered to a thing or person. *Obs.*

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 129 Nature withowtt any stryff Of repugnaunce or any recystence Gaff thys meyde a specyall prerogatyf. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* XI. xxxi. (1554) 211 b, Christes martirs List again tirauntes make no repugnance. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 211 To make repugnaunce agayne that ye haue sayde. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Charity* I. (1859) 68 So went he unto his death without any repugnance or opening of his mouth to say any evil.

† b. Opposition or contrariety between or of things. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 78 Þe kyndly comyth of repugnance of contrarious qualytez and contradicciouns. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 108 Ther ys no repugnance betwyx your opynyon and myne in thys grete mater. 1555 Eden *Decades* 269 By the commixtion and repugnance of fyre, could, and brymstone greate stones are here throwne into the ayer. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* Pref., Whereof..after long Exagitations and Repugnance of Affairs, we have gotten more then a (glad) glimpse.

† c. Disagreement in feelings or tastes. *Obs. rare.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xi, Where is any repugnaunce, may be none amitie, sens frendshippe is an entier consent of willes and desires.

† d. A mental struggle. *Obs. rare* −1.

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 29 Ychone in hym selfe, when he doth nough[t], felyth a gruge in conscyence and repugnance in mynd.

3. Strong dislike, distaste, antipathy, or aversion (*to* or *against* a thing). Also *pl.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 1, I feel not in myself those common antipathies..: those national repugnances do not touch me. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* p. v, I confess I addrest myself unwillingly and not without repugnance to the performance. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* v. 172 If I were sure Isabella would have no repugnance. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 90 It is terrible that..he should have no repugnance to injuring numbers. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. III. 76 A deep repugnance against ecclesiastical tyranny may have taken root within his heart. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 370 No marked repugnance to the new worship was shown by the people at large.

Repugnancy (rĭpv·gnănsi). [See -ancy.]

1. Contradiction, inconsistency, etc. = Repugnance 1. Now *rare* (common *c* 1560–1800).

1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. (1564) I. 464 b, Whiche are two suche repugnauncies and contraries, as darkenes is not more contrary to lyght, nor death to lyfe. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. i. (Arb.) 20 Without any repugnancie at all, a Poet may in some sort be said a follower or imitator. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 391 This carrieth a repugnancie in it, inasmuch as the house and the wall are all one thing 1681 Glanvill *Saddvcismus* I. (1726) 78 Both the Hypotheses do entangle..the Doctrine..with greater Difficulties and Repugnancies. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 31 If these..serve to remove the apparent repugnancy between the success of prayer and the character of the Deity, it is enough. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 610 From the number and repugnancy..there is no small difficulty in reducing them to anything like an intelligible classification. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. 3/4 Even Sir James Stephen .. acknowledged that he could not render the exact legal idea of 'repugnancy' more intelligible.

† b. The opposite *of* something. *Obs. rare* −1.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 The repugnancy hereof is when either with too much curtalling our arguments, or with too many or ouer-often repetitions, .. wee abbreuiate or amplifie our Epistles.

2. Opposition or resistance of mind or feeling. In later use = Repugnance 3.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor* i. 10 *note*, Dissention of mynde, wherof procedeth repugnancie of iudgement, which is the mother of schisme and heresie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 302 Yet is that repugnancye still in theyr heartes. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 131 Such an horrible repugnancie of heart against this way. 1681 Bellon *Myst. Physick* 64 If the Sick has a repugnancy against so frequently taking of the Drink, it may be given less often. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* (1815) Pref. 6 It hath not that violent repugnancy of nature to struggle with, which that of the hypocrite hath. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng* II. 52 Pole's strong repugnancy to accept the highest dignity. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 316 He treated the Puritan divines with more and more determined repugnancy.

† b. Dislike or aversion on the part *of* one. *Obs.*

1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 399 Scarce any man arrived at the Empire with a more sullyed reputation, or a greater repugnancy of the people.

† 3. Opposition or resistance to action; tendency to oppose. *Obs.*

1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 979/2 His too much repugnancie in matters of councell to the residue of the councellors about the king. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng* Epit. 385 King Henrie the sixth was triumphantly crowned .. mauger the Dolphins then repugnancie. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 He was sent Lord Deputy into Ireland, (as it was thought) for a kind of haughtinesse of spirit, and repugnancy in Councels.

Repugnant (rĭpv·gnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *répugnant* (1372) or ad. L. *repugnant-em*, pres. pple. of *repugnāre* to Repugn.]

A. *adj.* 1. Contrary or contradictory *to*, inconsistent or incompatible *with*, † divergent *from*, † standing *against*, something else.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 128 All lawes, or custome,..that contrarien law of kinde, vtterly ben repugnaunt and aduersary to our godds wil of heuen. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 467/1 Repugnaunt or contrarie to the seid right. 1477 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 307 All thinges not repugnant to the premisses 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 5 Whan that thynge semeth to be repugnaunt with honestye, that semeth profytable. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 17 b, Obey the higher power in all things that are not directly repugnant from the will of God. 1590 C. S *Right Relig.* 24 Repugnant plainely against the law of Moses. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 140 If the Laws..do command things repugnant to Gods word. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* xlix. 459 Not at all repugnant with our Hypothesis. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 165 The coming in sight of that Island was directly repugnant to the Merchant's instructions. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 28 The clause was void, because it was repugnant to the body of the act. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 91 The number of attributes in the universe not logically repugnant to each other is infinite.

b. Without const., *esp.* of two or more things in relation to each other.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 32 To euery wijt..is seen these thinges to be repugnaunt. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xix. 408 Therfore tho chapitres ben not bitwixe hem silf repugnant. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 118 In hurts done and taken on either party there is many times tidings repugnant 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 122 Those conditions which by reason of contraritie or repugnant perplexitie be impossible, or incompatible. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 372 There being found three places of Scripture touching this point, seeming repugnant or disagreeing. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. xxvii, The outward angle AEF will be greater than the inward angle DFE, to which it was equal by Hypothesis, which is repugnant. 1766 Blackstone *Comm* II. 157 A condition either impossible, illegal, or repugnant. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 213 When these are..variously combined with no properties chemically repugnant. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 65 Considered in relation to each other Marks are either Congruent or Repugnant.

† c. Diverse, different. *Obs. rare* −1.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 99 Vⁿ cause of the diversity betwene these two cases is repugnant ynough.

2. Making or offering resistance (*to* a person or thing); opposing, resisting, hostile, antagonistic, refractory.

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 1029 Suche folk as be conversant With goode men and wise, to II repugnant. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 436 But to all this was the towne of Gaunt repugnaunt, in so moche yᵗ mortall warre beganne. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xvi. (S. T. S.) II. 11 Sum tyme (becaus he was repugnant) he bad tak him perforce. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 102 b, He ought to be called ignorant, whose minde is repugnant to knowledge. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 To which proceedings above all others Captain Jobson .. was much contradictorie and repugnante. 1627 May *Lucan* III. (1631) 592 As when strong windes with tydes repugnant meet, One way the Sea, the waues another go. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxv, I abhorr'd..The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word In my repugnant youth. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 5 Never again may these repugnant orbs Ache themselves blind.

† b. Of medicines: Operative *against*, counteractive *to*, something. *Obs. rare.*

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 148 It is repugnant against all kinds of worms within the body. 1568 Skeyne *The Pest* (1860) 23 Quhilk is repugnant to all vther kynd of poysone.

3. Distasteful or objectionable *to* one.

1777 Watson *Philip II*, XIV. (1793) II. 210 The limitations ..imposed upon the sovereign's authority were utterly repugnant to Philip's temper. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, Characters in comedy..which involve some notion repugnant to the moral sense. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xi. 57 A step likely to be in many ways repugnant to Northumbrian feeling.

b. Exciting distaste or aversion; offensive, loathsome, repulsive.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 49 The flesh also assumes a repugnant appearance.

† B. *sb.* 1. A recusant or resister. *Obs. rare* −1.

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 143 What..Edict did ever command it to be professed, or..imposed penaltie upon repugnants, or non-consentients unto it?

† 2. *Logic.* A term or proposition forming the contrary or contradictory of another. *Obs.*

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 169 One of the contradicents and repugnants being put, the other is removed. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. x. 44 Seek first the Consequences of the Predicate,..then the Repugnants.

Repu·gnantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.] † In a contrary, contradictory, or inconsistent manner.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xcii. 139 Whose deede and his thought repugnantlie varie, His woord and his thought iar likewise contrarie. 1586 Hooker *Disc. Justif.* (1618) 59 Works of righteousnesse therefore are not so repugnantly added in the one proposition; as in the other, Circumcision is. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. xxviii. (1713) 58 That is again spitefully interposed,.. and yet repugnantly to your own admired Oracle.

So **Repu·gnantness,** 'repugnancy; contrary nature or quality' (Bailey 1727, vol. II).

Repugnate (rĭpv·gnēit), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *repugnāre*: see Repugn *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To oppose, resist.

1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vii. (1867) 169 A feeling .. repugnates and subdues those self-gratulations. 1849 — *Loyola & Jes.* (1857) 278 Nor can it be but by a sort of force that the will continues long to follow where the judgment repugnates.

Repugnatorial (rĭpv:gnătō·riăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *repugnātōri-us* + -al.] Serving for defence; applied to certain glands or pores in *Diplopoda*, from which a malodorous fluid can be emitted.

1898 Packard *Textbk. Entomol.* 372 Certain beetles are endowed with eversible repugnatorial glands.

† **Repu·gnatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *repugnatoire*: see prec.] Defensive.

1737 Ozell *Rabelais* III. Prol. III. p. vii, Others made ready Bows..and others Warlike Engines, repugnatory and destructive. *Ibid.* 211 *note*, He calls 'em Repugnatory Weapons, not Expugnatory as our Translator [*sc.* Urquhart] inadvertently turns it.

Repu·gner. *rare.* [f. Repugn *v.* + -er 1.] One who repugns.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xi. 208 The repungners ayens the .. afore tretid gouernauncis. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 369/1 Excommunicatyng all repugners and rebellers agaynst the same.

Repugning (rĭpiū·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] Opposition, resistance.

1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 131 Where they be vncertain of such founding eyther repugning, put it aback, neyther take it as beleue. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 60 Sondry Kynges by the repugnynges of the people haue lien untoombed. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 197 He gaue her landes and steddings..nocht respecteng the scharpe repunging of the Pechtes. 1630 G. Widdowes *Schysmatical Puritan* Pref., A dispising of Canonicall obedience; a repugning against our Reformed Church.

Repugning (rĭpiū·nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That repugns; † *esp.* contrary or opposed *to* something. *Obs.*

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* V. 1406 This vengeauns is repugnynge to your deyte. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 3 Unkindnes .. is repugning to reason and iustice. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 251 God . cannot any time either erre, or conceiue any false opinions, or repugning counsels. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 67 Actions of such kinde are alwayes vnto the noble and best endued mindes vtterly repugning. *a* 1602 W. Perkins *Cases Consc.* (1619) 28 When a thing is done with a repugning or gain-saying conscience.

Repuit(e, obs. Sc. forms of Repute *v.*

Repu·ll, *v.* [Re- 2 a.] To pull *back* again.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 404 Forthwith his Master repulling him backe, cast him [a dog] in the Lake.

Repullulate (rĭpu·lĭŭlēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *repullulāre* (Pliny): see Pullulate.]

1. *intr.* To bud or sprout again. Also *fig.* Hence **Repu·llulating** *ppl. a.*

1623 in Cockeram. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremt.* Ep. A iij, The repullulating twigges and sprigges of Popish superstition. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 110 These Tufts did as often repullulate, as they were struck and wiped clean off 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 85 Soon after the Gothick Barbarity repullulated again. 1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* III. 290 Whose branches I fear are withered, never to repullulate again.

2. *Path.* Of diseases: To start afresh; to recur.

1762 R. Guy *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 14 The Disease is apt to repullulate, and speedily prove fatal. *a* 1776 R. James *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 84 Such [fevers] as are symptomatic, and repullulate constantly from a permanent cause.

Repullulation (rĭpuliŭlē·ʃən). [f. prec.]

1. The action or fact of sprouting again.

1622 Donne *Serm.* Wks. (1839) VI. 89 He would haue left no seed or he would not haue admitted such a repullulation. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* v. xiv. II. 327 That inmost . sense of the Soul, which is the Repullulation of the pure Love. 1771 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/2 Analogous to the repullulation of trees after lopping.

2. *Path.* Recurrence of a disease; return of a morbid growth.

1725 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 389 In a Case or two I observ'd a Repullulation of Pustules. 1862 Gross

Syst. Surg. (1872) I. 229 If the least germ of morbid product be left, repullulation will be almost inevitable.

Repu·llulative, *a.* [f. REPULLULATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the faculty of sprouting again.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 743 Nature is..divisible as the polyp, repullulative in a thousand snips and cuttings.

Repu:llule·scent, *a.* [f. pres. pple. of L. *repullulescĕre*: cf. REPULLULATE *v.*] Reviving, springing up afresh.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 113 One would have believed this expedient..calculated to obviate the ill use a repullulescent faction might make.

Repu·lpit (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To restore to the pulpit.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, You have ousted the mock priest, re-pulpited The shepherd of St. Peter.

Repulse (rǐpʊ·ls), *sb.* [ad. L. *repulsus* or *repulsa*, f. *repuls-*, ppl. stem of *repellĕre* to REPEL. Cf. obs. F. *repulse*, *-poulse* (Godef.).]

1. The act of repelling an assailant or hostile force; the fact of being driven back in an engagement or assault.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 190 Thei pursewed the repulse and committed great slaughter. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 25/1 If the enimies were put to the repulse, they would easilie escape the danger with swiftnesse of foot. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 25 He notwithstanding the former repulse, the next yeare..laid hard siege again to Ptolemais. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 600 What should they do? if on they rusht, repulse Repeated. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 988 Repulse, with plumes from conquest torn, Led the ten thousand .. Through many an hostile Anarchy. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 3 A grand silver medal commemorates the repulse of the Turks before the City of Zenta.

†**b.** An act or mode of repelling an injury. *Obs.*

1590 SEGAR (*title*) The Booke of Honor and Armes, wherein is discoursed the causes of Quarrell, and the nature of Iniuries, with their repulses. *Ibid.* I. 14 Hee vnto whom the Lie is giuen for a repulse of iniurie ought to be the Challenger.

2. Refusal (of a request, suit, etc.); denial, rejection, rebuff.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vi. (S.T.S.) I. 152 Þocht þe said porsena desirit þe tarquinis to be restorit, he knewe na thing bettir þan repulss of sic desiris. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 43 Many followers, whose dutifull seruices must not bee disgrac'd with a bitter repulse in anie suite. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 5 He gaue not ouer with one repulse, but..procured a second conference. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. (1661) 165 This was the second repulse, yet the Popes were not so easily shaken off. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 3 Applications for Places, with their respective Successes or Repulses. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 376 Upon this repulse, Mary's commissioners withdrew. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, The rigour of your repulse alarmed me. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxvii, I went on, gaining courage on finding that I met attention rather than repulse.

†**b.** In phrases *to take* or *have* (*the*) *repulse*, *to give* (one) *the repulse*. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 431 Pavlvs Aemilivs making sute for his second Consulship, was rejected and tooke repulse. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 31, I went to the Dominican Monastery, and made suit to see it, but I had the repulse. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 54 Shaking his head, [he] gave him the repulse. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* IV. viii. (1733) 96 Her Husband's Brother had given her the Repulse.

3. The act of forcing or driving back; the fact of being forced back. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 By their meanes, eche sodaine..stroake of the brest hath an easie repulse, in their yelding from it. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 28 That saues a second wound, and a second repulse of sap. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., It is one of the laws of Nature..that Repulse or Reaction is always equal to Impulse or Action. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 145 And, in the Repulse, think what a most powerful Suction that Repulse will create.

†**b.** A check in growth. *Obs rare*$^{-1}$.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 87 Stocks removed have so great a wound and repulse by removing only, that they cannot well beare another so soone after.

Hence **Repu·lseless** *a.*, 'that cannot be repelled' (Webster 1847).

Repulse (rǐpʊ·ls), *v.* [f. L. *repuls-*, ppl. stem of *repellĕre* to REPEL; cf. also obs. F. *repulser* (mod. *repousser*), ad. L. *repulsāre*.]

1. *trans.* To drive or beat back (an assailant); to repel by force of arms.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vi. (S. T. S.) I. 147 Porsena, repulsit of his first assalt, set him be prudent counsell to sege þe ciete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 34 b, The Easterlynges had muche a do to withstande and repulse them oute of their gates. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 192 If wee had beene repulsed with any blow giuen vs,..all the Irish.. would haue turned their swords against vs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 620 Thy faithful Dogs..who, for the Folds Relief,..Repulse the prouling Wolf. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 244 His valour withstood and repulsed the superior numbers of the Christians. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 623 Even then he was more than once repulsed before the city fell into his hands. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 246/1 These sorties .. were made with vigour, and not repulsed quite so easily as he would have us believe.

absol. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. B iv, To come hand to hand for to repulse or shoue forth with sperys. 1585 JAMES in Motley *Netherl.* v. (1860) I. 223 The enemy pursued very hotly; the Englishmen stood to repulse, and are put most to the sword.

†**b.** To repel or ward off (an injury). *Obs.*

1590 SEGAR *Book of Honor* I. 4 Whosoeuer being offered iniurious speach, shall say to the offerer therof Thou liest, ..doth therby repulse the iniurie, and force the Iniurer to challenge. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 82 It is lawfull for a man to repulse an iniury, and to defend himselfe.

†**c.** To force back (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 738 Hotte and dry exhalations..being repulsed backe by the beames of the stars into the cloudes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 Being repulsed by the ambient Ayr, they recoyl again, and return in a Vortical Motion.

2. To repel with denial; to reject, refuse, rebuff. † Also const. *from.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiv. (S. T. S.) I. 182 Becaus his petitiouns war repulsit afore þe senate, he said in þis wise. 1577 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* (1602) 165 These embassadours seeing themselves repulsed from their demaund, returned to Capua. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii 146 He repulsed, A short Tale to make, Fell into a Sadnesse 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 910 Eve Not so repulst..at his feet Fell humble. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, Mr. Thornhill..was going to embrace his uncle, which the other repulsed with an air of disdain. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 834 Being repulsed By Yniol and yourself, I schemed and wrought Until I overturn'd him 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 26 They were repulsed with laughter.

†**b.** Const. with *inf.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 SEGAR *Book of Honor* IV. 57 A Gentleman that is knowne a Spie for the Enemie .may be repulsed to fight with euerie other Gentlemen of good fame and reputation.

†**c.** To rebuke, reprove. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1746 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 24 The O——s of the Flesh Branch..frequently repulsed their Men for refusing to..salt what was not fit for Service.

†**3.** To shut out, exclude *from* something. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 76 Lorde..how often shal I pardon my brother..and after what numbre of faultes shall he be repulsed from pardone? 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 26 Then the children only..are repulsed from the inheritance, and then it goeth to them of the kinred which are nearer in degree.

4. To affect with repulsion. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1845 LUNDIE *Missionary Life in Samoa* ix. 52 Many things [in Australia] shocked and repulsed his feelings

Hence **Repu·lsed** *ppl. a.*, repelled, † conveying a repulse; **Repu·lser,** one who repels; † a repelling medicine. Also **Repu·lsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 102 The ryuages & portes..be to them repulsyng, contrare & rebel, euer more. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 93 The governour .. was nocht content heirof and gaif nothing againe bot ane repullsit ansuer. [Also *Ibid.* 146.] 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, To the repulsing either of horsemen or footemen. 1611 COTGR., *Repoulseur*, a repulser, a repeller. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 113 In the increase [of the disease] repulsers must be aboue resoluers. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 163 By this repulseing of the enemy to his own side of the river. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 3/3 In the repulsed attack the Guards lost about that proportion in a very few minutes.

Repulsion (rǐpʊ·lʃən). [ad. late L. *repulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repellĕre*: cf. REPULSE *sb.* and *v.*, and F. *répulsion* (1450 in Godef.).]

†**1.** Repudiation, divorce. *Obs. rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi. (1555), He .. The Kinges doughter hath vtterly forsake And in all haste did a libell make And forge a writ of repulsyon. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 381 The qwene..takynge a libelle of repudy, of repulsion, entrede a monastery.

2. The action of forcing or driving back or away.

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 534 A violent and tumultuous repultion of the watchmen of the cittie, from and out of their said liberties. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 38 Then there is a repulsion of the Fume, by some higher Hill or Fabrick that shall overtop the Chimney. 1631 *Celestina* VI. 75 Shee hath eyes which let flye darts of repulsion. 1736 WARBURTON *Alliance betw. Ch. & State* III. iii, Evil which proceeds not from the will is called a mischief; and may be simply repelled; and this repulsion is called restraint. 1788 *Trifler* No. 19. 259 Whatever has tended to the repulsion of barbarity, and the improvement of civilization, is an object on which panegyric can never be exhausted. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. vi. 256 The sacred lamp was lighted for the repulsion of evil spirits. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. I. ii. 80 The repulsion of the Spanish army under the Archduke Albert from Picardy.

b. *Med.* The action of repelling humours, eruptions, etc., from the affected parts; † a means of effecting this.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wounds*, A Repulsion must be made in the beginning, that is, you must divert the Course of the Humours, and prevent their falling upon the Wound: Bleeding is the best Repulsion. 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 214 Complaints, which had succeeded the sudden repulsion of an eruption on his foot, by means of an astringent bath. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV. 433 There is also a greater tendency..to a sickness, or some other disorder of the stomach, upon repulsion by cold.

3. *Physics.* The action of one body in repelling another; tendency of bodies to increase their mutual distance. (Opposed to ATTRACTION.)

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* Pref. 9, I have often thought all the several Principles of Philosophy might be comprehended under the two distinct Terms of Attraction and Repulsion. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 85/2 Repulsion, as well as attraction, has of late been considered as one of the primary qualities of all matter. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 297 The production of motion by the mutual attractions and repulsions of distant or contiguous masses. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* iv. (ed. 2) 125 The force of repulsion..tends to keep the particles of an aëriform fluid at a certain distance apart. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 7 We may conclude that magnetic attraction and repulsion takes place only between magnets temporary or permanent.

attrib. 1882 S. P. THOMSON *Electr. & Magn.* 212 Repulsion Electrometers. 1891– *Electrom.* 288 Repulsion Apparatus.

b. *transf.* Tendency to separate or put further apart, to introduce division or difference, etc.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. i. 59 Where their influence..is necessarily at an end.., nay rather, where it is converted into a force of absolute, of most powerful repulsion. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 78 What we are here concerned with is the process of ethnic and linguistic repulsion.

4. Influence tending to repel one from a person or thing; dislike, aversion, repugnance.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ¶ 5 There are many natures which..seem to start back from each other by some invincible repulsion. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Visit*, If Love his moment overstay, Hatred's swift repulsions play. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xv, There was an unconquerable repulsion for her in that monkish aspect. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. i. 169 Strong repulsion written on thy brow I see.

Repulsive (rǐpʊ·lsiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *répulsif*, *-ive* (14th c.), or f. REPULSE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the character of repelling; driving or forcing back; returning a sound; resisting moisture, etc.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 66 For the repulsiue hand of Diomed doth not spend His raging darts there. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 111 To the quivering touch Of Titan's ray, with each repulsive string Consenting. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I 560 To .. bathe unwet their oily forms, and dwell, With feet repulsive on the dimpling well. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 132 Fences are..placed around, (With tenters tipp'd) a strong repulsive bound. *c* 1815 MOORE *Irish Melodies* Poet. Wks. II. 146 And with rude repulsive shock Hurls her from the beetling rock.

b. Const. *of* or *to* (the thing repelled).

1720 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 192 Repulsive of his might the weapon stood. 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, The desolation of the spot was repulsive to his wishes. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 32 The spiritual and temporal authorities are distinct, .. and both repulsive of European intercourse.

2. *Physics.* Of the nature of, characterized by, repulsion. (Opposed to ATTRACTIVE.)

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 363 A repulsive Force by which they fly from one another. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 198 The balls separated..; and, continuing in a repulsive state, appeared to be electrified negatively. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* vi. 69 The space around each atom of a body, through which this repulsive influence extends, is generally limited. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 46 If the mutual force had been attractive instead of repulsive..the expression for the work done would be the same as that for the repulsive force, but with reversed sign.

3. Repellent; intended or tending to repel by denial, coldness of manner, etc.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* Wks. 1873 I. 22 Be not discouraged that my daughter.., Like a well fortified and loftie tower, Is so repulsiue and vnapt to yeelde. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 414 Nothing could be more completely cold, distant, and even repulsive to me, than the conduct and manner of ministers in this and in every other point. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xx, She suddenly raised herself, and with a repulsive gesture and a countenance of forced serenity, said [etc.]. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* vi, Mary was not so repulsive and unsisterly as Elizabeth. 1843 S. WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. vi. 233, I could not. receive it in silence, because this would seem cold, unfriendly and repulsive. 1863 R. QUEEN *Heather Lintie* (ed. 2) 43, I ne'er wi' ither bairns gallanted Wha looks repulsive on me slanted.

4. Repellent to the mind; disgusting.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 314 Presenting itself to the eye of the mind in the repulsive character of an absolutely dark spot. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 211 The repulsive plants that are native in the swamp. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv. (1878) 317 There was something so repulsive about the woman. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I vi. 199 Balzac..is often repulsive, and not unfrequently dull.

Comb. 1855 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* ix. 125 A hard-featured and repulsive-looking woman.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A repelling medicine or application.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 17 Whether repulsives may be used? 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 363 Repulsives or Repellers..are opposed to Attractives.

†**2.** A repelling or counteracting force. *Obs. rare.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 59 God having. placed in nature ballances and repulsives as well as insolences and pestilences of assaults on harmony.

Hence **Repu·lsively** *adv.*, in a repelling manner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. vii. 54 She..repulsively, as I may say, quitting my assisting hand, hurried into the house. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 58, I was prevented by the lady, who, putting out her hand repulsively, said, 'Oh! don't send him to me'.

Repulsiveness (rǐpʊ·lsivnės). [f. REPULSIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being repulsive or disagreeable.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 179 The repulsiveness of the story is what gives it its critical interest. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 116 Printing ancient writers with all their obsolete repulsiveness in orthography and type. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 17 The difficulty of mastering the contents has..been aggravated by the repulsiveness of the form.

†**Repu·lsory,** *sb.* and *a.* [f. as REPULSE *v.* + -ORY, or ad. late L. *repulsōrius*.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Repoussoir*, a repulsorie; a thing that repulseth, driueth backe, or pusheth out. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Repulsory*, fit to repel, or pull back.

Repulvera·tion. *rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] A second or subsequent pulverizing.

1740 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* (ed. 2) Addend. 260 This present growing Crop will thereby have the Benefit of..the Repulveration of that Earth afterwards.

†Repu·micate, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **repūmicāre* (cf. next), f. *pūmex* Pumice.] (See quots.)

1623 Cockeram, *Repumicate,* to plaine a thing. 1647 R. Baron *Cyprian Acad.* 11 She that wanteth a sleeke-stone to repumicate her linnen, will take a pibble. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [copying Cooper], *Repumicate,* to raze with a Pumice, to make slick or smooth.

So **†Repumica·tion** [L. *repūmicātio,* Pliny]. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram II, Smoothnes, *Repumication.* 1658 Phillips, *Repumication,*..a slicking, or raizing with a pumice.

Repu·mp (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To pump again.

1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 85 Lest..the gangrenous Matter be repumped back thro' the Mouths of the newly abraded Vessels. 1903 *Motoring Ann.* 296 If upon re-pumping, a tyre be found not to hold air properly, ..it must be removed for repair.

Repu·n (*rī-*), *v.* [Re-.] *intr.* To pun again or in return.

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 39 (1726) 212 They would pun and repun, in several languages, upon each other.

Repu·nish (*rī-*). [Re-.] To punish again or in return. So **Repu·nishment.**

1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 When he comes he wil. recompence his long sufferaunce wyth greuous repunishmentes. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 89 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 157 Some of the baser sort that we haue..punished for their villanies, would hire vs that we should not tell it to their kings or countrymen, who would also repunish them.

Repu·rchase (*rī-*), *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] The act of buying back. (Common in recent use.)

1611 Florio, *Ricompra,* a repurchase or bying againe. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 631 He promised to give an option of repurchase at a future time. 1875 Jevons *Money* xviii. 233 Independently, however, of repurchase, stamps are so continually being cancelled [etc].

Repu·rchase (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To purchase again, to buy back.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* 1940 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 353 Leases, likewise forfeited, By him repurchast. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI,* v. vii 2 Once more we sit in England's Royall Throne, Re-purchac'd with the Blood of Enemies. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. xiv 90 This soul..which thou hast so often repurchased again and again. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 115 Repurchases in time th' abandon'd Sheep. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 46 Every day he lived he would have re-purchased the bounty of the crown. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralph Skirl.* I. 213 It was a cherished whim of the Squire to repurchase this fragment.

absol. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 43 If you sell out stock..and then you re-purchase at a loss, you are not entitled to any allowance on that account.

Hence **Repu·rchased** *ppl. a.*; **Repu·rchaser.**

1598 Florio, *Racquistatore,* a reobtainer, a repurchaser. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* xii. 342 Miestas besides his re-purchased Liberty was ravisht to see so many Laurells shadowing his Son's Temples.

†Repu·re, *v. Obs. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To purify again. Hence **Repu·red** *ppl. a.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 23 What will it be When that the watry pallats taste indeede Loues thrice repured Nectar? 1611 Barksted *Hiren* (1876) 85 No, no, nor state, nor honor can repure Dishonor'd sheets. 1635 Shirley *Lady of Pleas* v. i, The winds shall..breathe rich odours to re-pure the air.

†Repu·rgate, *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. ppl. stem of L. *repurgāre*: cf. Repurge *v.*] *trans.* To purge anew.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 553 Other Reformed Churches, which also are so laudably repurgated from the grosser corruptions of the great Babylon.

†Repurga·tion. *Obs.* [f. as prec., or ad. late L. *repurgātiōn-em.*] Renewed purgation.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Repurgation is, whereby metals and other substances are purged from superfluities of another nature, adhering to them. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremt.* II iii. 17 Who promised some Reformation and Repurgation of superstitious worships.

Repurge (rīpə̄·ɹdʒ), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Purge *v.*, after L. *repurgāre,* Sp. *repurgar,* F. *repurger,* etc.] *trans.* To purge or cleanse again. Also *refl.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 437 Whether the soules of the godly not yet repurged, be relieved with Masses..and almose dedes. 1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 220 The spot in a house can not be repurged with all the treasures in a kingdome. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 36 That God had commanded him to destroy all the ungodly, and to repurge the Church. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 23 Monday she was repurged with Success. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 235 The Chinese Empire..has purged and repurged itself again and again.

Hence **Repu·rged** *ppl. a.*, **Repu·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1606 King *Serm.* Sept. 26 So many repurged Churches of Christendome. 1611 Florio, *Repurgatione,* a repurging.

Repu·rify (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To purify again. Hence **Repu·rified, Repu·rifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 116 A puddle that can not eftsoones be repurified. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 70 Absolute, essentiall alterations of metalles there may bee made by an artificiall repurified flame. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VI. 49 Let's to the river, and repurify Thy wedding garments. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded., Wks. II. 164 The Most Mondifying, Clarifying, Purifying and Repurifying, Cleanser.

Repu·rple, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To make purple again.

1591 Sylvester *Ivry* 28 Neither shall my Pen Re-purple Lisle. 1606 J. Davies *Sir T. Overbury* Wks. (Grosart) 17 The purple robe is oft re-purpelled With royal blood.

Repursuit. [Re- 5 a.] Renewed pursuit.

a 1632 Donne *Serm.* xxxvi. (1640) 360 If..thou return to thy vomit, to the re-pursuite of those halfe-repented sins.

† Repurveance. *Obs.*[−1] = Purveyance.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1146 He had y-made repurveaunce For al hys retenaunce Fourty days and mare.

Repu·sh, *v.* [Re-.] *intr.* To push in return.

1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 177 Pusshinge, repusshinge, vibratinge agen, as valient mortal and immortal men.

Repu·t, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] To put (*on*) again.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 127 He reputs on his Doublet.

Reput, obs. Sc. form of Repute.

Re·putabi·lity. [See next and -ity.] The state or quality of being reputable.

1846 Warrington in *Builder* 25 July, Upon my reputability, experience, and judgment,..I pronounce on this work ..its utter condemnation. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 2/2 Order and reputability may create cogent reasons.

Reputable (re·pi*u*tăb'l), *a.* [f. Repute *v.* + -able. Cf. obs. F. *reputable* (Godef.).]

† 1. Capable of being regarded or taken into account. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliii § 1. 354 Disauowing Prince Edward as illegitimate, and therefore not reputable for succession.

2. Having a good reputation; of good repute; estimable, honourable, respectable: **a.** of acts, employments, circumstances, etc.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 206 Faults..exemplified to us in common practice, (nay some of them as reputable and ingenious). 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 29 His Imployment, as a Bookseller, I think a very reputable one, if He himself be not a Disgrace to't. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 365 To find ..that you would have been led beyond what was reputable. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S——,* The parents of Barbara had been in reputable circumstances. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 109 To reveal matters in which his share had not been very reputable.

b. of persons or their character.

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 34 If so be the reputable Men of the latter time, had existed in that of Fabricius [etc.]. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. i. 212 Rakik, the most reputable of all the African Chronologists. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* lxix. (1806) V. 195 The jury were men of fair and reputable characters. 1837 J. D. Lang *New S. Wales* I. 172 A grant of land belonging to a reputable Scotchman. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 330 Certain men who set themselves up for reputable gunmakers.

Hence **Re·putableness,** 'being of good Repute' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Reputably (re·pi*u*tăbli), *adv.* [f. Reputable *a.* + -ly.] In a reputable or respectable manner.

1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 241 He could not so reputably do it. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 254 Hers is a protection I could more reputably fly to, than to that of any other person. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* II. 34 Ready to establish themselves reputably in society. 1860 Holland *Miss Gilbert* iii 35 He had lived comfortably and reputably.

† Re·putate, *pa. pple.* and *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *reputāre* to Repute.] **a.** *pa. pple.* Considered. **b.** *v.* To consider.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 141 To the mownte of Taurus from the costes of Ynde, where the hille callede Taurus and Caucasus be reputate [L. *reputatur*] oon. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 41/9 To Reputate, *æstimare.*

Reputation (repiutḗi·ʃən). Also 4–6 **reputacion(e,** 4–5 **-cioun,** 5 **-syoun,** 6 **-cyon**; 4–6 **reputatioun,** 6 **-tyon,** etc. [ad. L. *reputātiōn-em* computation, consideration, n. of action f. *reputāre* to Repute. Cf. F. *réputation* (15th c.).]

† 1. a. Opinion, supposition; also, the opinion or view *of* one about something. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III 255 3if þei seie þat þei assoyle, þei speke by reputacioun, and nou3t bi wytynge ne bi trowynge. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII,* c. 12 They..traytorously beleeued in their hartes, that the kinge..was no lenger rightfull king of this realme, in the reputacion of almightie god.

† b. Account or estimation *of* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 253 They seem to take the multitude for 'vile souls'..of whose loss or safeguard no reputation is to be had. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III v. (1614) 264 Such reputation haue they of this forme, which they call a Prayer.., That [etc.].

2. The common or general estimate of a person with respect to character or other qualities; the relative estimation or esteem in which a person or thing is held. In phrases:

† a. *In* (or *of*) *reputation.* In later use applied to titles given by courtesy. *Obs.* (Cf. 3 b.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 274 He is, as by commune opinion, Vholde the lasse in reputacion. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7370* What they be of condicioun And how they be of reputacioun. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 176 (Harl. MS.), He shall be in Reputacion as a fool. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 344 How chances it they trauaile? their residence both in reputation and profit was better both wayes. 1648 W. Bird *Mag. Honor* 165 There are other Lords in reputation and appellation, who neverthelesse are not *de jure.* 1677 Logan in *Blome's Guillim* (1679) II. 75 Ladies in Reputation.

b. *To be* (*have, hold,* or **†** *take*) *in* (or **†** *at*) *no, great,* etc., *reputation.* Now *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 298 For which he heeld his glorie or his renoun At no value or reputacioun. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 451 Wherefore 3itte..the consuetude of Britons is to have as in noo reputacion the promise of Ynglische men. 14.. *Why I can't be a nun* 216 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 143 There was a lady, that hy3[t] dame pride; In grete reputacion they her toke. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sa* xviii. 30 Dauid behaued him selfe more wysely..: so that name was in greate reputacion. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apo* 264 b, As for the saied Cilicians, he had [them] in so reputacion, that [etc.]. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. x. § Since rhetoric..is publicly taught, and has always b had in great reputation. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* ii, They.. in love with the Ladies, but especially three, who ab that time were in chief Reputation. 1788 Reid *Aristot Log.* ii. § 2. 31 The Ramean divisions were in no small reputation about two hundred years ago.

c. *Of no, great, small,* etc., *reputation.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 Ofty suche maystres as ben of lest reputacion ben mooste nec sary. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 458 The realme of Frau that day susteynyd such confusyon..by people and men no reputacion as archers. 1553 Latimer *Serm. Lor Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 3 It is a word of much portance and great reputation. 1591 Shaks. *Two Ge* I. iii. 6 While other men, of slender reputation Put fo their Sonnes, to seeke preferment out. 1656 Earl Mo tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. x. (1674) 13 That tr was..but of small reputation to him that used it. 1827 Sc *Surg. Dan.* i, He was a man..of such reputation in medical world, that [etc]. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. Of some literary reputation.

3. The condition, quality, or fact, of bei highly regarded or esteemed; credit, note, distinction; also, respectability, good report.

a. *Of reputation.* (Usually attached to a sb.

c 1375 *St. Augustin* 1020 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (18 79/1 Rihtwys men in þis liuyng Schul not beo of reputac But rabur euer beo put adoun. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of No* 661 *Ish,* signifieth a man of reputation. 1585 T. Washi ton tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 The women of reputat weare..damask or other rich silkes. 1773 Goldsm. *Sto to Cong.* II. i, But in the company of women of reputat I never saw such an idiot. 1784 J. Potter *Virtu Villages* II. 58 My honest endeavours to live a life reputation. 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* iii 124 This.. answered by a writer of reputation at that time. Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 368, I have seen men of reputat ..behaving in the strangest manner.

b. In other prepositional phrases, esp. *in rep tation.* (Cf. 2 a.)

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) B ii The auncient sages were holden in reputacion, byca there were fewe teachers and many lerners. 1567 *Tr Treas.* (1850) 35 If you desire to enjoy me at your will, sister you must haue in reputation still. 1662 Evel *Chalcogr.* Table, When they began to be in reputati 1741 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 543 They carried on Publick affairs with Reputation 1799 S Turner *An Sax.* (1836) I. IV. v. 295 He is represented to have pas the remainder of his life in reputation and justice. Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. i. 307 Mr. Hastings ascended with reputation through the several stages of Company's service. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) II. v. Morellet who was then high in reputation.

c. In other constructions.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm on Folly* F iij, Shame, repro losse of reputacion,..maie do the as much hurt as th felist theim. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 623 So hunt after honour, others after riches and reputation. Whitlock *Zootomia* 21 The living may be Tenants at to reputation; but it is the possession of the dead. Locke *Hum. Und* III. x. § 6 To this Abuse..Logick the liberal Sciences have given reputation. 1728 Yo *Love Fame* III. 197 Some nymphs sell reputation; others b 1781 Cowper *Table-t* 520 Thus reputation is a spur to 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser II. xvi. (1869) 340, I have all reputation is hazardous, hard to win, and harder to ke 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* i, If he had any reputation knowledge or showed any skill in handicraft.

d. With *a* and *pl.* Also, **†** a source of hon and credit (*obs.*); a person of note or distinctio

1653 Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 26 The cheer contribution of the Emperor..is of excellent Example.. a very great honour and reputation to his Majesty's cau 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 162 Nothing but truth give a true Reputation. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* W 1730 I. 25 The Reflections are beautiful and give a j reputation to their Author. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. vi. It was..no small reputation to the men, that they should general refrain from indulging themselves. 1826 Miss M ford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. x. 234 A real impress has been made, and a reputation of the highest order est lished. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. ii, To achieve a gr reputation for learning. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxi, T is Baron Gozelius, one of our great reputations.

4. The honour or credit *of* a particular person thing; one's good name, good report, or fame general. **†** *On reputation*: see Go-down 1.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 To recouer th honour and reputacion diminished by the same. Moryson *Itin.* I. 148 The yong man..to save the reputat of the Virgin, confessed, that he came to rob the hou 1674 *Govt. Tongue* 40 This Vice..seems to have maintair not only it's Empire, but it's reputation too. 1739 Dun *Let.* 25 Apr. in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 229 His gracio endeavours to raise my reputation and fortune. 1769 *Jun Lett.* iii. (1788) 44 You feel, as you ought to do, for the putation of your friend. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estra *Life* (1870) III. ix. 132 The young artist who under name of 'Phiz' has so much aided Mr. Dickens's reputati 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) II. i. 31 The reputation of state was the first consideration.

b. With *a* and *pl.* Some one's good name, c

1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 16 A third interprets motio looks, and eyes; At ev'ry word a reputation dies. Cowper *Truth* 163 She..Laughs at the reputations she torn. 1841 Emerson *Turner* Ess. (1904) 43/2 The reputati that were great and inaccessible change and tarnish.

5. The estimation, credit, or ascription *of* bei or possessing something.

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 253 That Chylh

Castle had aunciently the reputation of an Honour, appeareth by a Note. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 58 That which taketh away the reputation of Wisedome. *a* 1679 — *Rhet.* I. v. (1681) 9 Glory, Which is the reputation of Vertue. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 F 4 The Knight told me, that this very old Woman had the Reputation of a Witch all over the Country. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 48 It will do no good to remove the chest, now that I have the reputation of having one. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi, He had the reputation of being able to get through his work thoroughly.

Reputative (rĭpiū·tătiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **reputātīv-us* : see REPUTE *v.* and -IVE.] Considered or regarded as such; putative.

a 1656 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 263 There are many reputative members that are in the visible society. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. x. 212 The Covenants Action is physically none, but only such as some call a Reputative Act. 1721 SIR J. PALMER *Rep. Cases King's B.* 375 A joint occupation for five or six years is sufficient for to make reputative appurtenances. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 52 Certain it is, that our eleventh Article puts forward the reputative idea.

Repu·tatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By repute or reckoning, reputedly; putatively.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded., This Prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these graue and reputatiuely learned. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* v. 34 A Belief and Love indeed he hath, but morally and reputatively it is as none. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* V. iii. (1852) 296 They have this also reputatively by divine appointment. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 17 A Righteousness, reputatively made his, through Faith.

Repute (rĭpiū·t), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

†**1.** Opinion, estimate. *Obs. rare.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 74 One .. saied thus after other mennes iudgement, and repute giuen. 1674 W. TOMLINSON *Epistle to Flock* 3 Their judgment and repute of thee is true. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. iii. ii. 265 The Common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound Avoirdupois. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 162 One act intense, may in God's mild repute, For a whole Age of Penances commute.

2. Reputation of a specified kind.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 88, I desire of all men..to give me none evill repute for my well meanyng. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 72 Let them be men of good repute and carriage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 472 Winning cheap the high repute Which he through hazard huge must earn. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. (1788) 273 In what repute can he conceive that he stands with his people? 1819 SHELLEY *Ceuci* v. ii. 36 You have a good repute for gentleness. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. i. 7 Boasting of no small repute in arms and of a great repute in verse.

† **b.** The reputation *of* (having or being) something. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Scaliger* 499 He wrote much ..; but to avoid the repute of ambition would not suffer them to be Printed. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 82 Only to such as challenge the repute of Wisdom. 1699 LD. REAY in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 189 Who had then the repute of an honest man.

†**3.** Relative estimation; rank or position. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 48 A place of high trust, and the third in repute through the Empire. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxxviii. (1650) I. 57 All these Cardinals have the repute of Princes. 1659 PHILIPOTT *Kent* 139 An ancient Farme, which formerly had the Repute of a Mannor. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 246 O father, first for prudence in repute.

4. Reputation, distinction, honour, credit.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 23 Ceremony which giueth repute vnto things in themselues but triuiall. 1716 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1737) III. 223 These ungodly..set up for a repute by disbelieving everything. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 818 That fables old .. Revived are hastening into fresh repute. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 This is a rule..one would not be surprised at finding in force and repute. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 106 A man of repute will desire to avoid doing what is ludicrous.

5. The reputation of a particular person.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Dec., Mr. Edward Montagu is quite broke at Court with his repute and purse. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 16 Omitting nothing that rage can invent to black his repute. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 461 Our public hives of puerile resort .. To such base hopes .. Owe their repute in part. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXX. 2 Lips should never be red with the blood of honest men's reputes.

b. In phr. *by repute.*

1838 JAMES *Robber* ii, I know him well, by repute.

Repute (rĭpiū·t), *v.* Also 5 **repotten.** [ad. F. *réputer* (1294 in Godef.), or L. *reputāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *putāre* to reckon, think, etc.]

1. *trans.* To consider, think, esteem, reckon (a person or thing) to be, or as being, something.

a. with simple complement.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1107 Sum men reputen of consuetude Euery thinge goode. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j b, To thende that they may be reputed and holden sage and wyse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 829 The enemies .. was of him reputed of no regarde or estimacion. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 If any shall deeme and repute it an impotent meanes to raise men to the grace of life. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 17. 17 The glory of being reputed the First Inventors or Founders of the Atomical Philosophy. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62. 46 The Morning-Sneezings..were not reputed Good. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 66 As to this they shall be reputed at peace. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 379 Lancelot came, Reputed the best knight and goodliest man.

b. with infinitive, esp. *to be* or *to have.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219 b/1 Why reputest thou the dedes of my merytes to be unworthy? 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXXXI. 159 They reputed themselfe to haue the vyctorie. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 448 Ingratitude, which Rome reputes to be a hainous sinne. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 209 How he reputes their sufferings .. to be his own. 1712 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 193 Reputeing what was don to his great friend to be don to himself. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. xi. 136 His soldiers ..are reputed to be brave, bold, and enterprising men. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 29 Rhadamanthus..is reputed among us to have been the justest of men.

† **2. a.** To take (one) *for* something. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 38 As a leche is not reputed nor taken for goode nor connyng that..can not hele him selfe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B ij, Who that speketh ouermoche is not reputed for wyse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 718 King Lewys, whom he reputed for his mortall enemie. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. xi. § 1 Dost thou imagine that he reputes Christ for the Son of God..? 1670 H. STUBBE *A Reply* 71 He..is content to repute me for Pious.

† **b.** To regard, reckon, account *as* something.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 376/2, I repute alle erthelye thynges as donge and fylthe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 37 All sour injure we repute as our awin. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 105 b, They yᵗ fle be worthy to be reputed as traitors to yᵉ king. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 49 The rest reputed as naturall Turks. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 140 The Barons of the kingdom reputed him as a Traytor.

† **c.** To consider to be *in* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 35 A wys man reputeth not the worship of god in wordes but in dedes. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 73 Sir, ye repute but small honour in the kyng of Nauar. 1533 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 353 His highnes doth not onlie repute moche honour in your grace [etc.].

† **d.** To account oneself *to have* something. *Obs.*[-1]

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 27 By pride reputynge to haue them of hym selfe, and not of god.

† **e.** To consider *that* or *how. Obs. rare.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* G ij, I would my Maisters..shoulde repute with theym selues, how on all sydes theyr myndes are vexed continually. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 63 Xenophon reputing in his minde, that .. the enemie..might distresse the carriage in passing by [etc.].

† **3.** To assign, attribute, impute, or reckon *to* a person. Also const. *for* or *to* something. *Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 406/1 Yat men mowe repute and cast the defaute, if eny be, there it aught 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 388/2 Theffusyon of our blood shal be reputed to you for baptesme. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CLXV. 202 It ought nat to be reputed to me any prowes. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 9 (1877) 60 This Clowes is the fyrst kyng of Fraunce to whom I repute honoure. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* iv. 9 For we say that unto Abraham faith was reputed to justice. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 31 It was reputed to him for righteousness.

† **b.** To regard, take into account. *Obs.*[-1]

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* li. 50 That he ne wolde for myn hygh falsnesse My synnes to Repotten In this distresse.

† **4.** To have or hold (one) in repute or esteem; to think (well, etc.) of; to value. Also, to hold equal in worth *to* something. *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 73/2 To repute, accept,..and take my said Lord..to his goode and benygne grace and favour. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 30 He was byloued & dere reputed of euery body. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* XXVI. 24 As thy soule hath bene greatly reputed in my sighte this daye, so let yᵉ Lorde repute my soule in his sighte. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* XII. (1633) 38 Conill Lord of Connaght .. honourably reputed him, and with all his people was converted. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 48 Is there any thing in the world to be reputed (I will not say compared) to friendship? *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 37 Their generous .. inclinations .. had made the family continue as well beloved and reputed as any of the prouder houses in the country.

† **5.** *intr.* To think (highly, etc.) *of* a thing or person. Also with omission of adv. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 48 He..By reputing of his high discent,..Did instigate the..Duchesse. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, I can allow you should repute highly..of your own endowments. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 42 The Priests are singularly reputed of. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 14, I doe therefore account myselfe very happy to be reputed of, by a person who is able to give a value to things of themselves worthless. 1698 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) II. *Index*, Adultery, how reputed of, and punish'd.

Repute (rĭpiū·t), *pa. pple.* Chiefly *Sc.* [irreg. f. OF. *reputé* or L. *reputātus* (see prec. and the etym. note to DEPUTE *ppl. a.*), perh. partly by assimilation to such forms as *executed.*] Reputed, considered, reckoned. *Habit and repute*: see HABIT *ppl. a.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXI. (*Eugenia*) 278 Scho herd tel bat in sic ane abbay can duel..a man reput of gud fame. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 That the seide declaration..be not hadde, repute ner takyn for accompte. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 152 Gude will..is repute till a persone for gude dede. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX. 3 Fredome, honour and nobilnes .. Ar now in cowrt reput as vyce. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 43 Princes ar repute Nobilest, The quhilk rewlis moste awfullie. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 185 He shall still..be repute, holden, and decerned legitimate. 1685 *Scotch Proclam.* 28 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2012/3 Under the pain of being Repute and esteemed Art and Part with them all in their wicked Deeds and Practices. 1753–1861 (see HABIT *ppl. a.*).

Reputed (rĭpiū·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REPUTE *v.*]

†**1.** Held in repute. *Obs. rare.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* 8 He preferred also the Ideote, and simple vulgars, before other learned and reputed persons. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* v. i, Am I at length reputed? *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 245 So grave and reputed an Historian as is Iosephus.

2. Supposed, accounted, reckoned (to be something specified); *spec.* in *Law*, as *reputed manor* (see MANOR 3 b), *owner*, etc.

1576 *Act* 18 *Elis.* c. 3 § 2 The Mother and reputed Father of such Bastard Child. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 136 The reputed son of Cordelion. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 24 He had no opinion of reputed felicities below. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 174 A wretch, almost smothered with all the reputed means of happiness. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. ix. 83 Owing to the reputed badness of the path, that..was rejected for a more northerly one. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 The creditors of the apparent or reputed owner. *Ibid* 855 The doctrines of reputed ownership. 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 114 A 'reputed manor' will serve as well as a real manor for most purposes.

Repu·tedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By repute or common estimation.

1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 157 A reputedly infamous Death. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 64 A lesson, says the author, to countries that are reputedly so civilized. 1884 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* June 26/1 Mrs. King was reputedly a sharp woman at a bargain.

† **Repu·teless,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. REPUTE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of repute; inglorious.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 44 Opinion..Had still kept loyall to possession, And left me in reputelesse banishment.

Requa·lify (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To qualify again.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 259/1 The pope, to requalifie againe ech part with some retribution for their monie receiued, tooke this order indifferentlie betweene them. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* II. 306 He must do his duty, ..requalify himself for the calls of his high station. 1883 *Standard* 18 June 3/4 Charles W. Dickinson, to the Excellent, to requalify in gunnery.

Requa·rrel, *v. rare*[-1]. [RE- 5 a.] †To assail or attack again.

1598 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii, By this drink I sweare (Requarreling the cup) we and her hippes imparted weare.

Requе, variant of *reke* REACH *v.*

Requeer, -queir, obs. forms of REQUIRE *v.*

Requeist, obs. Sc. form of REQUEST.

† **Requel,** variant of RECUEIL *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1527 HACKET *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Galba B. IX. lf. 94 b), Yesterday my lord Cardenal . prayd me to dynner with hym, of whom I had ryght honorable and good requel.

† **Requensance,** obs. f. RECOGNIZANCE *sb.* 1.

1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 322 They were bond, in a requensaunce of xx[li] *li.*, to abyde the awarde.

Requere, obs. form of REQUIRE.

Request (rĭkwe·st), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 **requeste,** 5 *Sc.* **raquest,** 6 *Sc.* **requeist, requeast.** [a. OF. *requeste* (12th c.; mod F. *requête*) = Prov., Sp., and Pg. *requesta*, It. *richiesta*: see QUEST *sb.*[1] and REQUIRE *v.*]

I. 1. The act, on the part of a specified person, of asking for some favour, service, etc.; the expression of one's desire or wish directly addressed to the person or persons able to gratify it: **a.** in phr. *at* (one's) *request.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 266 Þise kynges stille þei left at þe pape's request. *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 76 At my requeste..releue hym of hys peyne. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 573 Wyll ye your rancour seve at my request? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. iv. 103 He hadde made hym knyght at the request of the Cowherd. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3388 Ȝe sall, at Chastities requeist, Pas and exame ȝon thrie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 23 *Inq.*..Wil you sing? *Amy.* More at your request, then to please my selfe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 228 At my request..they let her go a drift. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 102 Her maidens ..left her at her own request to keep An hour of quiet.

b. in other contexts. Also (esp. with verbs of giving, refusing, obtaining, etc.), the matter or subject of the asking; that which one asks for.

Usually differing from next only by the use of the possessive pronoun.

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 95 Our Lord god nat list to werne thee Of thy requeste. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 215 That I may, by your request, her good grace gete. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) Introd. 6 Whos request to me is a comaundement. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 59 With siclik wordis hir request scho maid. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 295 b, Alexander could in no wyse abyde to haue any nay in his requestes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 279 No I will doe nothing at thy bidding: Make thy requests to thy Friend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 111 This also thy request with caution askt Obtaine. 1714 POPE *Imit. Hor.* II. vi. 77 Consider, 'tis my first request. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* X, Thus have I sung beyond thy first request. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 427, I fear that I may seem ungracious if I refuse your courteous request.

2. An act or instance of asking for something; a petition or expressed desire; a writing or document of this nature; also, that which is asked for.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 99 (148) Lo here an hard request, A resonable lady for to werne. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 146 Of his ȝen the shot y knewe anon, Which federid was with right humble requestis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. i, They alle to gyder..maade a request to Jupiter that he wold ȝyue them a kynge. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 33 It is a iust requeist. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 181, I had almost forgot T'intreat your Grace, but in a small request. 1668 DENHAM *Passion of Dido* Poems 136 Ask him to lend To this, the last request that I shall send, A gentle Ear. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 67 In a poetical request, addressed to one of the last..of the Roman Princes who reigned in Gaul. 1838 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vi. 88 The request made in the foregoing letter was conceded. 1876 G. D. HAM *Revenue Vade-m.* 567 The conditions under

which the request is granted..are to be written or printed on the request.

3. Without article. †**a.** *To make request*, to ask or beg. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 281 To be excused I make requeste. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4971 God..I now Reney Yf for hym make I request To yow. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 351 Quhat gestis he had, to tell thai mak raquest. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 370 Theyr adversaries had made request to be heard in these thinges only. 1611 Bible *Neh.* ii. 4 Then ye king said .., For what doest thou make request? 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 390, I neither am disposed to make Request for life, nor offered life to take.

Comb. a 1598 Rollock *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xxvi. 306 The request-maker was one Joseph.

b. The act of asking or fact of being asked (to do something). Chiefly in prepositional phrases, now esp. *by request*, in response to an expressed wish († so *at request*).

c 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 122 For the complaynt ..Cam to his voyce alway with-out request. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* iv. 741 With all requeist excuse that 3e wald me. 1589 R. Humston (*title*) A Sermon preached at Reyfham..and eftsoones at request published. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 150 The Custome of Request you haue discharg'd. 1683 Sir H. Grimstone tr. *Croke's Rep.* I. 548 Where one is bound to levy a Fine upon Request. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., For the relief of petitioners, who..should address themselves, by way of request, to his majesty. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 486 That then the said R. Booth, his heirs, &c. upon request,..should grant and execute..a new lease. 1841 tr. *Anc. Laws & Inst. Wales* XIII. 632/2 There are three motes of request: for tillage; festal games; and the burning of woods.

†**4.** A knightly quest. *Obs. rare.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. v. 105 Thenne were they called al thre.., and eueryche of hem..armed them surely. But sir gauayne had the fyrst request, and therfore we wille begynne at hym.

†**5.** *Math.* A postulate. *Obs. rare.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xxii, [Because] all ryghte angles bee equall togyther (by the fourth request). 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. Postul. 6 Peticions or requestes. 1709–29 Mandey *Syst. Math., Arith.* 5 Requests or Petitions. 1. That to any Number we may take a greater.

6. The fact, state, or condition of being asked for or sought after; demand; † vogue, fashion. Chiefly in phrases (**a**) *in* or *into request*, † (**b**) *of request*, † (**c**) *out of request*. † Also *pl.*

a. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 753 We shall see cleerely enough that the faithful ought to have that in great request. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 15 My gowne and attyre according to the custome then in request. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 To bring his abridgements into request. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 2 Sept., The only fruit in request..was the Katharine payre. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 2 Idiots are still in Request in most of the Courts of Germany. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 71 It may perhaps come into request at some future period. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* ii. (1876) 55 Human intelligence, which is in constant request in a family, needs to be educated.

b. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* C iij, Both these, are of last and least request. 1623 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. iii. 100 Gilgal was a place of request in this kinde. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 145 The colour of greatest request among them is greene. 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* 167 Shrimps were of great request amongst the Romans.

c. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 191 Even Guicciardines siluer history, and Ariostos golden cantoes, grow out of request. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 78 All these stones being out of request with vs, are to be bought for Russia and other places. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 167 These books..were often read untill..being contemned they grew out of request.

d. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 169 Off with't while 'tis vendible. Answer the time of request. 1690 Temple *Est., Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 249 While this World lasts, I doubt not but the Pleasures and Requests of these two Entertainments will do so too.

†**7.** *In request of*, in search of. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1759 Goldsm. *Pokie Learn.* ix, I have seen these harmless reptiles..ply busily about, each in request of a shell to please it.

II. 8. *Court of Request(s)*: †**a.** A former court of record, technically forming part of the king's council, held by the Lord Privy Seal and the Masters of Requests for the relief of persons petitioning the king; also, in later use, the hall at Westminster in which the court was held. *Obs.*

On the origin and history of the court see Leadam *Select Cases in the Court of Requests* (Selden Soc. 1898).

1516 *Fabyan's Chron.* VI. cliii. 82 A court or counceyll,..lyke vnto the court of requestys, nowe at this day holden in Englonde. 1529 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) Introd. 14 Hereafter folowe the names of such Counsellours as be appoynted for the heryng of power mennes causes in the Kynges courte of Requestes. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 22 The Court of Requests that specially heareth the suits of poore men, and of the Princes servants. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 1 The King..came Accompanied with his Nobles through Westminster-hall and the Court of Requests, to the Abbey. 1669 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* xii. (ed. 2) 217 He [the Lord Privy Seal] is by his Place of the Kings Privy Council, and Chief Judge of the Court of Requests, when it shall be re-continued. 1680 Dryden *Prol. Lee's Cæsar Borgia* 23 One theatre there is of vast resort, Which whilome of Requests was called the Court. 1735 *Court Mercury* (*title-p.*), In the Passage leading from Westminster-Hall to the Court of Request. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 421 A kind of hall.., called the Court of Requests, used chiefly by those who attend the parliament to walk in.

b. A local court for the recovery of small debts. The constitution and practice of these courts varied in different localities; for the most part they have been merged in the County Court system established in 1847.

1603–4 *Act* 1 *James I*, c. 24 § 1 The Court of Requestes comonlie called The Courte of Conscience, in the Guild Hall of the same Citie. 1707 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. x. 355 There is a Court of Request or Conscience, so call'd, because medling with nothing above 40*s.* value. 1749 *Act* 22 *Geo. II*, c. 47 § 1 Such Commissioners are hereby constituted a Court of Justice, by the Name of The Court of Requests for the Town and Borough of Southwark. 1798 [see Court *sb.*[3] 11 c]. 1837 *and Rep. Munic. Corporations Eng. & Wales* 12 There are two Courts of Requests within the limits of the Corporate jurisdiction; one for London.. and the other for Southwark. 1845 *Act* 8 & 9 *Vict.* c. 127 § 10 Every Judge of any such Court of Requests, or Conscience..shall be removable by the Lord Chancellor for Misbehaviour or Incapacity.

c. In India: A small-debt court composed of military officers, held in districts which are outside the jurisdiction of any ordinary court of this kind.

1876 Voyle *Milit. Dict.* 338/1 In each military cantonment a court of request is assembled monthly, and all persons are amenable to it except soldiers in the ranks. 1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 33 § 142 Courts of request under this Act shall in all practicable cases consist of five officers.

†**9.** *Master of (the) Request(s)*: **a.** One of the leading officers of the Court of Requests. Hence *Mastership of Requests. Obs.*

1553 *Cal. St. Papers, Domestic* '1856) 51 All such private suits as are customably brought to the King or his Council, and delivered to the Masters of Requests. 1579 *Ibid.* 637 Signified by letter of Mr. Sec. Wylson to the Masters of Requests. 1605 Bacon *Apophth.* lxxxiv. 110 Sackford, Master of the Request to Queen Elizabeth, had diuerse times moued for audience, and been put off. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 977/4 This day His Majesty was graciously pleased..to cause him [Thomas Povey, Esq.] to be Sworn one of the Masters of Request. 1691 Wood *Prop. for Printing Ath. Oxon.* 4/2 He had refused a Mastership of the Requests. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 Nothing but a great Pension for Life and a Master of Requests place, were thought encouragement enough for it.

†**b.** In France: One of a number of officials forming an advisory and judicial body with a variety of functions. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 174 In the moneth of August, ended his lyfe at Paris William Budey, maister of the requestes. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Requeste, Maistres des requestes*, the Masters of Requests; at first there were but two,..afterwards they came to be fine [etc.]. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Request*, In France..they have eighty masters of requests to take cognizance of causes between the officers of the crown, the servants of the houshold, &c.

†**c.** In Scotland. Also *Office of Requests. Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 159 Gif ony letter..be direct fra the Quenis Grace to the Lordis of Counsale, that the maister of Requeistis present and deliver the samyn to the Chancellar. 1582 *Ibid.* III. 509 To promote him to the office of Requeistis; quhairin he continewit weill neir the space of thre yeir. 1607 *Ibid.* XIV. Addenda 472 Mr. Peter Rollok, the Maister of Requistis. 1633 *Ibid.* Ser. II. V. 107 Sir James Galloway, Maister of Requests.

10. *Letters of Request*: †**a.** A note addressed by a ruler or government to a foreign power, requesting compensation for injury done to a subject, or a proper consideration of his claims. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 64/2 Of the whiche Wronges.. satisfaction is not made; notwithstanding that divers your Letters of request have been delivered to the high Maister of Prusse,..for the reformation of the same. 1676 Molloy *De Jure Marit. & Nav.* I. ii. § 8. 18 Nor should the Prince or State of the Person injur'd, value his misfortune at so low a rate as to deny him Letters of Request. *Ibid.* § 11. 19 This will be no cause for Letters of Reprizal, though perhaps it may occasion Letters of Request..to have a rehearsing of the cause. 1752 Beawes *Lex Mercat. Rediv.* 204.

b. *Eccl.* A documentary request sent by the judge of one ecclesiastical court to another, esp. to desire that a case may be withdrawn from his own jurisdiction to that of a superior court.

1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 86 § 13 It shall be lawful for the Bishop of the Diocese to send the Case by Letters of Request to the Court of Appeal of the Province. 1873 Sir R. Phillimore *Eccles. Law* II. 1278 It has been said that the Arches Court may take original cognizance by Letters of Request of all causes which may be brought in a Diocesan Court of the Province. *Ibid.* 1279 Letters of request are sometimes issued for other purposes than for sending the cause to another court.

11. *attrib.* **request note**, a note addressed to a revenue officer requesting permission to remove excisable articles; †**request place**, a place at which horses and guides might be requisitioned.

1827 G. Thompson *Trav. in S. Africa* (ed. 2) I. 262 After a sharp ride we reached Jakhal's-Fonteyn, the first 'request place' in a district called the Winterveld. 1856 Bouvier *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) *Request Notes.* 1876 G. D. Ham *Revenue Vade-m.* 567 The entries for all goods, except cattle, delivered on a request note, are to be passed within three days.

Requeˑst, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−0]. [ad. F. *requête*: see prec.] (See quot., which is translated from Furetière *Dict. Univ.* 1690.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Request*, in hunting, is when the dogs have lost the quest or track of the beast, and must request, or quest it again..They say, to call to the request, come to the request, &c.

Request (rĭkwe·st), *v.*[1] Also 7 as *pa. t.* [ad. OF. *requester*, f. *requeste*: see Request *sb.*[1]

In the *Wars Alex.* 3443 *request* is probably a scribal error for *rekenest* or *rehenest*, superlative of Reken *a.*]

1. With *infin.* To express a wish or desire *to* have, hear, etc.; to ask or beg the favour or permission to be allowed *to* do something.

1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 181 He requested farder to haue instructions by his letters what maner of tonsure the clergy should vse. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 122 But did you not request to haue it cut? 1641 T. Hayne *M. Luther* 29 He requested to heare Erasmus judgement concerning Luther. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 133 [He] requested to speak with him apart. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* III. 117, I requested to place down my own name for two chances. 1800 Helena Wells *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) III. 193 To that village I requested to go. 1818 G. S. Faber *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 217 He again and again requests to be excused from the ungrateful task. 1853 Cayley *Las Alforjas* II. 55 We had requested to sleep in the straw-loft, but our host absolutely refused.

b. Similarly with *that* or obj. clause.

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xix. 4 Hee requested for himselfe that hee might die. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* I, He then summoned courage enough to request he might be allowed to inquire after her health.

2. *trans.* To ask, or ask for (something).

1594 Willobie *Avisa* xlvii, Let sighes and sobbes request her grace. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. xi. 285 The drooping Crests of fading Flowres Request the bounty of a morning Raine. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 30 Regesting my Readers patience and pardon, if I shal seem to detain him over-long. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 856 My ship equip'd within the neighb'ring port, The Prince..Requested for his speed. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1564 Captain Cook's company was requested. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. iv. 79 Favour me, Sir,.. to tell the ladies That I request their presence. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xiv. 25 Leibnitz requested farther information respecting the..discoveries.

b. With *that* or inf. clause.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxxii, I requested that the table might be taken away. 1832 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* III. 437 Requesting that he would endeavour to form a cabinet. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 424 Ivo.. requested of him to send some of the brethren of his Order to preach the Gospel in his distant. diocese.

3. To ask (one) *to* do something.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. xxiii. (S. T. S.) II. 227 þe senate requeistit him to leif nocht þe public weill in trubill. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 93, I thee requeist..Me to defend from the deids of defame. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, Requesting him to take the same for his lodging. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* B iv b, He..brought him to an alehouse, and request him to alight, and enter with him 1671 Milton *Samson* 1630 He his guide requested ..As over-tir'd to let him lean a while. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1738, Pope..requested Mr. Richardson..to endeavour to find out who this new author was. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vii, Butler requested them to open the gate. 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 170, I request you, after you have finished, just to re-run over the heads.

absol. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 278 My Father placed vs all in good order, requesting eyther by questions to whette our wittes, or by stories to trye our memoryes.

†**b.** With double object. *Obs. rare.*

1563 Winget *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 60 Quhilk thing we requeist thee, gentill Reidar. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* III. iii, Let me request thee this; Go to the new-made nunnery.

†**c.** *ellipt.* To ask (one) to act *against* another, to come or go *to* a place, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xi. 2 Know you not in Elias.. how he requested God against Israel? 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, I was requested to supper last night. *Ibid.* IV. iv, I pray you, sir, let me request you to the Windmill. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 127 Pompey, goodnight. Good Brother, Let me request you of[f]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 838 He was requested to their warres against the Tapwees.

†**d.** To win over by entreaty. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 302, I intreated them to forbeare, but they would not be requested.

Hence **Requeˑsted** *ppl. a.*, **Requeˑsting** *vbl. sb.* Also †**Requeˑstant**, a requester.

1561 Preston *K. Cambyses* C ij b, In stead of his requested life, pleaseth Your grace take mine. 1577 Hellowes *Guevara's Chron.* 51 In his commaundements hee was uerie wise, and in requesting uerie humble. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. *Ps.* iv. (Arb.) 132 The lord therefor, when I pray, wil harcken Too mye requesting. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 161, I dare not goe about to trouble you..without a requested pardon. 1660 *New Haven Cal. Rev.* (1858) II. 338 Concerning ye sale of a certaine vessell.. then sould by ye requestants vnto one M^r^. Rich: Raymond. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* II. ii, If you, At my requesting, will but look into The wrongs you did him. 1892 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 454/1 To supply the requested particulars with regard to the stops and other details.

Requeˑst, *v.*[2] *rare*[−0]. [ad. F. *requêter*: cf. prec. and Request *sb.*[2]] (See quot.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., To request the game is chiefly used, when, after having run it down the night before, they seek it again the next morning with the bloodhound, or the like.

Requester (rĭkwe·stəɹ). [f. Request *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who requests.

1564 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 209 Doubtful it is to me by what authority these requesters do exercise their conference. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 406 The requester is oftentimes superiour to him whose prayers hee desireth. 1647 Herrick *Noble Numb., Gods Gifts not scone granted*, Though a while He makes requesters stay, With princely hand, He'l recompence delay. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. xvi. 128 Thus..can he..send away a requester so much delighted with him, as to forget what her request was. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* x, A regard for the requester would often make one readily yield to a request.

Requicken (rĭkwi·k'n), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To quicken again, reanimate, revive.

a. *trans.* 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* III. Wks. (Grosart)

I. 197 Sweet Musike requickneth the heauiest spirites of dumpish Melancholy. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 121 Then straight his doubled spirit Requickend what in flesh was fatigate. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 210 Which Body so raised up and requickned, will tell us the Sum of all you shall require of him. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 124 The organs of assimilation..if once requickened are very apt to be unduly excited. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 216 Our Redeemer bought with a great price His right to re-quicken us.

b. *intr.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 9. 715 Neither was the spirit of the English (after it began to re-quicken) idle elsewhere. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* Pref. B iij, Vnder the gouernment of Traian, their sinewes requicken. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. *Inferiæ* 2 Spring, and the light and sound of things on earth Requickening.

Hence **Requi·ckened** *ppl. a.*; **Requi·ckening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 226 A renuing and a requickning of that heauenly life. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* v. 156 What will be some of the effects of a revived, requickened state of the spiritual life? 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* II Awake Starts the requicken'd soul with all her powers. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 212 A requickening form of Christian belief and practice.

Requiem (rī·kwiĕm, re·kwiĕm), *sb.*[1] [L. *requiem*, acc. of *requiēs* 'rest', the first word of the Introit in the Mass for the Dead, 'Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine', etc.]

1. *R. C. Ch.* A special mass said or sung for the repose of the souls of the dead. Also *Mass of Requiem* (common in early use).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2615 'Requiem' ne shulde be note be sunge Ne seyde for hym, wyþ mannys tunge. *a* 1380 *St. Bernard* 1105 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 59/2 Whon seint Malachi ded was, Bernard for him song an hei3 mas—Of Requiem i trowe hit were. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 72 The tone had ever right grete deuocioun, Of requiem his masse to syng or say. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. viii. 853 An the morne al the preestys and clerkys..were there & sange masse of requyem. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 204 Sensyng of the altare when Masse of Requiem is songen. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 196 Scarse anie left vpon his lips to laie The sacred sod, or Requiem to saie. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 26 The Apothecary's Mortar Rings the Passing-Bell, as the Priest's Requiem finishes the business. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 495 A use more truly pious, than any requiem, or mass for his soul. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* viii, She heard, at a distance, the monks chanting the requiem for his soul. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxx, Behind, four priests, in sable stole, Sung requiem for the warrior's soul. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 612/2 There are special rules on the relations of Office and Conventual Mass, Mass of Requiem, etc., in the rubrics of the Missal.

attrib *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 401 He shall be the preest The requiem masse to synge. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xvi, The Queene did moue me..To helpe to bring him to his Requiem Masse. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug., A solemn requiem mass was celebrated..at the Catholic Chapel. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 154 The slain king's corpse on bier was laid With chaunt and requiem-knell.

b. A musical setting of a mass for the dead.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 563, I am in possession of a *Te Daum*, and a *Requiem*, of his composition. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., The requiems composed by Mozart, Jomelli, and Cherubini are well known. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 345 Mozart began to speak of death, and said that he was writing this 'Requiem' for himself.

2. Any dirge or solemn chant for the repose of the dead. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. i, I'll provide A masque shall make your Hymen..sing sad Requiems to your departing Souls. 1633 COWLEY *Elegy on Mr. R. Clarke*, Him to Elysium's lasting loyes they bring, Where winged Angels his sad Requiems sing. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 30 That they with Joy might their own Requiem sing, And close their Eyes. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii, That solemn and peculiar kind of recitative which is in some parts of Italy the requiem of the dying. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 386 Three ladies were seen, who sung a solemn requiem. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xl. 492 The requiem [had been] chanted by the women in mournful strains over their bones.

b. *transf.* of birds, the sea, etc.

1640 HABINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 142 Spring..Whose fether'd Musicke onely bring Caresses, and no Requiem sing On the departed yeare. 1788 BURNS *To Miss C[ruikshank]* 18 While all around the woodland rings, And ev'ry bird thy requiem sings. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* III. xxvi, And for the business of destruction done Its requiem the war-horn seem'd to blow. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* v, The sea was murmuring a doleful requiem over the mischief of the previous night.

†3. An invitation to rest or repose. *Obs.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 432 We dwell carelesse, quiet and sure in our owne opinion. Euery man sings a requiem to his own heart. 1668 BP. HOPKINS *Serm. Vanity* (1685) 70 It was but small comfort, when the rich man sung his Requiem, Soul take thine ease, thou hast goods laid up for many years. 1684 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1865) IV. 488 Our deceitful heart may sing a requiem to us while we are fools.

4. Rest, repose, peace, quiet.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp., Requiem*, Rest: ceasing from labour. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* iii, Else had I an eternall Requiem kept, And in the armes of Peace for ever slept. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 50 Though the first of their respective solutions is pleasant and encouraging, and seems to promise my mind a requiem. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxii. 140 In his presence alone is to be found the requiem of their troubled souls. 1816 BYRON *Death Sheridan* 67 Repose denies her requiem to his name, And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame.

Hence **Re·quiem** *v. intr.*, to quieten down.

1838 ELIZA COOK *Song of Mariners* iv, We know each blustering gale that blows May requiem to a last repose.

†Requiem, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 8 **requien.** [= F. *requiem* (1690), *requien* (1578), but usually *requin* (1539), Pg. *requeime*, prob. a native name assimilated to prec.] The white shark.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 102 The Requiem otherwise called the Shark-fish is a kind of Sea-dog or Sea-wolf. *Ibid.* 103 The French and Portuguez commonly call it Requiem, that is to say Rest, haply, because he is wont to appear in fair weather. 1696 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Indies, Canary Isl.* 61 The Requiem, the Monster of the Sea, that's shap'd like a Sea-Dog, is in length from three or four Foot to eight. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 281 Hayes or Requiens, by some (though utterly wrong) named Sea-Dogs, ..are very thick as well as very long, some of them betwixt twenty and thirty foot.

‖Requiescat (rekwi,e·skæt). [L., the first word of *requiescat in pace* 'may he (or she) rest in peace'.] A wish for the repose of the dead.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* III. lxxii, Many a tuneful tongue Sweet in the solemn march his requiescat sung. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii, A thousand such hillocks lay round about ..each bearing its cross and requiescat. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* I. vi, That emotion! I bury it here by the sea,..And a heart's requiescat I write on that grave.

†Requie·sce, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *requiēscĕre*, f. *requiēs* rest.] *intr.* To rest, repose.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. i. 24 The mind, when it acts, must requiesce in the love, not of the Creature, but of God.

Requiescence (rekwi,e·sĕns). [f. L. *requiēscĕre* (see prec.), after QUIESCENCE.] A state of quiescence, rest, repose.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 91, I am now arrived at Bruxelles..wanting nothing of that requiescence which every thing enjoys in that which it most desires. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour N. Europe* 216, I threw myself on the bed, ..glad to retire to silence and requiescence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, Such bolts..shall strike agitated Paris if not into requiescence, yet into wholesome astonishment.

†Requi·etory. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *requiētōrium*, f. *requiēs* rest.] A sepulchre.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 419 The bodies..are not onely despoiled of all outward funerall ornaments, but digged vp out of their requietories.

†Requile, obs. form of RECOIL *v.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. I i 4 Lyris while His bridell raignes he raught from horse to ground he doth requile.

†Requi·rable, *a. Obs.* Also 4 requer-. [orig. a. OF. *requerable* (1275 in Godef.); in later use f. REQUIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being required; that may properly be asked for.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 41 (Camb. MS.), But which is thilke yowre dereworthe power þat is so cleer and so requerable [L. *expetibilis*]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 5 Looke what dutie and seruice is requireable of a friende to a friende. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 Nor wants this Towne any fruit requirable for the Zone tis placed in *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 136 It contains ..all Circumstances requirable in a History to inform.

†Requi·ral. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [-AL.] Demand.

1611 COTGR., *Requisition*, a requisition, requirall.

†Requi·rance. *Obs. rare.* [-ANCE; cf. OF. *requerance* (Godef.).] The fact or condition of requiring something; requirement.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 34 Therefore, besides the ignorance of Nature in its Root,..the Schooles have not known the causes, number, requirance of things. *Ibid.* 280 Marking, that the sensitive soul doth not govern man according to the requirance of our Species.

†Requi·rant. *Obs.* [-ANT: cf. F. *requérant* (14th c.).] One who makes a request or demand; a wooer or suitor.

a 1467 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 155 For the surplus of the tyme that the saudyers shalle serve, the requyrant shalle ben holdyn to sendyn hem at hys propyr dysposycyon. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 329 A faythfull Louer and deuout requirant to this lolly dame. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 294 The Cargo of Wheat arrived from London..consigned to the said Requirants.

Requi·re, *sb. rare.* [f. the verb.] Demand, requisition.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxvi. Ff j b, They be not bounde after the requyre of commaundement. 1611 H. BROUGHTON (*title*) A Require of Agreement to the Groundes of Divinitie studie. 1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* (1879) 13 When suddenly, with intenser utterance, scream'd The music's wild require.

Require (rĭkwəi·ə), *v.* Also 5 **requer** (*Sc.* **ra-**), **requeere**, 5–7 **requere**, *Sc.* **requeir**; 4–7 **requyre**, 6 **reqwy(e)r**, 7 **reqire.** [a. OF. *requer-, requier-*, stem of *requerre* (mod.F. *requérir*) = Prov. *requerre, -querer, -ir*, Sp. *requerir*, Pg. *requerer*, It. *richiedere*:—L. *requīrĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *quærĕre* to seek, ask: see QUERE *v.* The form *require* may be directly from L.: cf. INQUIRE.]

I. †1. *trans.* To ask (one) a question; to inquire of (one) *why, if*, etc. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1056 For-þy, sir, þis enquest I require yow here, þat 3e me telle with trawþe (etc.). 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xx. 99 She. being required what she would, sayeth [etc.]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 47 Thairfor he spak the mair scharplie in his cause and requyrit the cardinall quhy he keipit nocht promise into him. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 76 He wes..required gif he wald retene the said charge.

†b. To question (one) *of* something. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 527 How Culenus..requyrit the Kirkmen of the Takynis in the Sky, and of thair Ansuer.

†2. To ask or request (one) for something. Usu. const. *of* (rarely *for*). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 972 Þane sad scho: 'lord, lat be! of sic thinge requere nocht me!' *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5233 He shulde not bide so long, til he Of his helpyng hym requere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 He..sware to her that he wolde neuer requere her of no suche materes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, He..enhaunceth the meke and humble that requyreth hym of mercy. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 16 Sum is for gift sa lang requyrd. 1513 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ix. 7 Than ye quene..required hym all wepyng of his good counsaile. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Low C.* III. 106 b, They had the night before, requyred the Leydens of certaine horsemen, to discouer the enemie.

†b. With double obj. To ask (one) for (a thing); also, to request or command (one) to do (something). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 1052 He plighte me his trouthe there, The firste thyng I wolde hym requere, He wolde it do. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. CXXXIII. (1869) 70 Wherto hast þou required me þe armures, whan þou wolt not here hem? 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 241 My son, said he, this I charge and require thee.

†3. To ask, request, or desire (one) to do something. With various constructions: a. With *that* (sometimes omitted). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 263 Quharfor I 3ow requeir and pray, That..þe pres 3ow at the begynnyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/1 Requyryng our lord with salte teris that . he wold delyuer them of this pestylence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 26 b, He requireth them therefore that they woulde not deale after this sorte. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 144 In humblest manner I require your Highnes, That it shall please you [etc.].

†b. With infinitive. *Obs.*

1418–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555), First I the requere ..Not to arrecte as to presumption [etc.]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xi. 112, I requyre the as thow arte a true knyght to gyue me my yefte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 83, I muste earnestly require you, to teach me some way [etc.]. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 323 Being required by the kinsemen of the dead, to take it from thence. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 75 Gif they be not requyerit by you to come so prepared, the blame shall be imputed to you.

†c. With imperative. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 74, I pray yow and requyre telle me of that ye knowe my herte desireth so. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 32 Cum neir, And be nocht strange, I the requeir. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 41 Humbly also y you Requer,.. Reffuse me nat oute of your Remembraunce. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 205 Syrs, I requyre you arme you quyckely. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* III. 84 Defend vs mighty Lord wee thee require.

†d. With ellipse (usu. of the infin.). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1053 Vs aw to 3em our tong And spek not bot we be requerde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 5 It is an higher..thinge forto praise and thanke God, thanne to requere hym. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 35 Many tymes he had ben requyred of many noble prynces. 1562 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) K v b, The poore naked soule..that requireth hir with such passion & so instantly. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 66 Longer could I occupie my selfe to trauell in this action with you, but that I deeme it more then impertinent any further therein to require you. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 160 He wil require them, As if he did contemne what he requested, Should be in them to giue. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vii. 10 When he was required, he put out his tongue.

†e. To invite, call, summon *to* something. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 54 And hym allane,..He askis and requiris into melle. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 233 Thus the poore king..being required thither to a banquet, was traiterously caryed away. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 59 If the inspired man required them to a faith of some Prediction or Doctrine.

4. To demand of (one) *to* do something.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ₱ 13 It was his practice to impose tasks upon me, by requiring me to write upon such subjects. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 662 The government required each county to find its quota of ships. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 11 The Judges were required to give their opinion.

II. 5. a. To ask for (some thing or person) authoritatively or imperatively, or as a right; to demand, claim, insist on having.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 336 Þe blood of just Abel shal be requyrid of Cayn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Lestage, that is a thynge required [L. *exacta*] in feires. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii 34 [They] notefyden vnto the quene, how the sayd kyng had requyred her in maryage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, Of all these benefytes ..he wyll requyre streyte accountes. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xliii. 9, I wyll be suertye for him, of my handes shalt thou require him. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. x. (1591) 119 His death was now violently required. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 132, I..require My Dukedome of thee, which, perforce I know Thou must restore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 529 Our voluntarie service he requires. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. III. 80 Oliver Cromwell..requir'd, both of the Soldiers and others, the Oath of Fidelity. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 347 The royal commissioners appeared at the Charterhouse to require the submission of the brethren.

b. To ask for (something) as a favour; to beg, entreat, or request (†*of* one). Now *rare.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 247 Thy feet embracyng..Mercy requeeryng, thus I wyl begynne. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, Peleus promised to Jason that he sholde accomplisshe..al that he had required of him. 1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 7, I shall not require of your maistership any thing, but oonly that without which noo man can live. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 12 Dame Una, weary Dame,..entrance did requere. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 58/1 Being thirsty he required Water of one

of his Scholars. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 209 They go commission'd to require a Peace. 1788 COWPER *New Year's Gift* 10 What favour then not yet possessed Can I for thee require..? 1848 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 224 Requiring at her hand the greatest gift, A woman's heart.

c. *intr.* To make request or demand.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXCV, To quham for me thou pitouselye requere. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* V. xii. (1558) 122 b, Mekely requiryng vnto Scipion To receyue them in thys mortall rage. 1556 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 361 Also I will that myn executors reqwyer on sute for my twentie nobles. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* XV. 8 And when the multitude was come vp, they began to require [L. *rogare*] according as alwaies he did vnto them. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 123 Shall burning Ætna, if a sage requires, Forget to thunder, and recall her fires? 1819 KEATS *St. Agnes* vi, They must..require Of Heaven with upward eyes for all that they desire.

d. To ask or request *to* have, etc. Now *rare* (common 1550–1640).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 233 When Achilles was slain, Aiax required to haue his harnesse and weapen. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 322 b, Thambassadors require [L. *petunt*] to haue the conditions mitigated. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68, I sadlye requyred, Too confer further. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 12 When hee should haue been tyed to the stake, he required to stand untyed. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 123 He..was informed by his Squire, that a man..required to speak with him. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiv, The Earl's chamberlain..informed Tressilian that his lord required to speak with him.

6. To demand as necessary or essential on general principles, or in order to comply with or satisfy some regulation.

1415 *Crowned King* 37 A..subsidie..To be rered in the reaume as reson requyred. 1477 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, parl. x. c. 73 That ilk heck of the said cruves be three inch wide, as the auld statute requiris. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. c iv b, If thou wilt haue of mine Then right requireth that I haue part of thine. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 82 The kinges rode about the felde as honor of armes required. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 223 To wair thair lyfes as thair dewetie and detfull obedience requyris. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 201 If the Gentiles, whom no law inspired, By nature did what was by law required [etc.]. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 51 All is for want of such Admeasurement as the Act required. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. (1788) 204 The spirit of their present constitution requires that the king should be feared. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 317 Public use required she should be known

b. To demand or call for as appropriate or suitable in the particular case; to need for some end or purpose. † *Required to*, requisite for.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 374 Whan that the cas required it, The commune profit koude she redresse. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 359 Their magnitude a larger lond requyreth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The condicyons requyred to a pilgrym that entendeth to go to the erthly Jerusalem. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 Howe can men discerne such vertues in him as be required in a mightye prynce? 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 108 If the businesse bee of any difficulty,..it requires hast of your Lordship. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. Rdr., That great Industry, or Accurate judgment,..required to such a Work. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 123 Every one of these Towers..required an Army to take them. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 2 A Computation of the expences of the Building, and of the time required to go through with it. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 110 An acre of ground will require ten pound of seed. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 581/2 Irony, like Satire, is one of those edged tools which require skilful handling. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 8 Cities and towns, the various haunts of men, Require the pencil; they defy the pen. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 7 (1879) 39 More than 1,200,000 Earths would be required to make one Sun.

c. To demand as a necessary help or aid; hence, to stand in need of; to need, want.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 53 In grauel wole thei growe But moist bothe erthe & ayer they ther require. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 Trewe metalle requeryth noon allay. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 15 In many thyngys, ..nature requyryth the dylygence of man. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 61 The defence of fraud and falset necessarlie requeris a cloke of fingeit eloquence. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 46 So doth one of these two alwayes require the others helpe. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 412 Great acts require great means of enterprise. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 60 Light labour .Just gave what life required, but gave no more. 1849 M. ARNOLD *To Republican Friend*, For such doing they require not eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 62 The body which is in health requires neither medical nor any other aid.

d. *It requires*, there is need for, it is necessary to have, etc. (Usually const. with *inf.*)

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 44 Surely it does not require a palace to be happy with Mary. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 It required all the personal influence of the king to check..his irritated followers. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 476/2 It requires the talents of a Boileau..to play the part of a *flâneur* with any success.

7. *intr.* To be requisite or necessary. Now *rare*.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1962 And pwnice them quhar pwnysing Requeris. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. CCXXXVI. 334 Ye shall fynde the men of warr suche as to dedes of armes requyreth. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Reading Script.* I. (1859) 8 If it shall require to teach any truth or reprove false doctrine. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* VIII. 168 It does not require to be professionally conversant with the sick to be sensible, that [etc.]. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 24 (1875) 79 To produce that orderly consciousness..there requires the assimilation of each impression to others.

8. a. To feel, or be under, a necessity *to* do something.

1805 tr. *Lafontaine's Hermann & Emilia* I. 161 'Louisa', said he to her, 'I require to behold you a wife'. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 58 The wise man..requires to be engaged in deeper and more perplexing matters. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 104 This is all of the great migratory movement which we require to know.

b. To fall necessarily, to need, *to be* done, etc.

1842 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 259 It is a task which requires to be performed. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xvii. 277 In speaking of the state of mankind..two facts require to be explained. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 253 The wicked are miserable because they require to be punished.

III. † **9.** *trans.* To seek after, search for. Also, to inquire after; to call upon, summon. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 218 These fiedde till thei come be-fore the yate;..and there other come vpon hem that right straytly hem required. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 They theire lost feloes with long talck greedye requyred. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxix. 13 The memorie of him shal not depart, and his name shal be required [L. *requiretur*] from generation to generation. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xxiv, Though the glory of the Lord ore-flow The earth,..Yet waters he in waters doth requere. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclvi, Those who have no ne sit round where once it was And with full eyes each wonted room require. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* III. 160 In vain he burns..And in himself his former self requires. 1725 POPE *Iliad* II. 945 But the brave chiefs..wandering o'er the camp, required their lord. 1742 GRAY *West* 6 A different Object do these Eyes require. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 548 The sheriff is to cause the defendant to be required at five successive county-courts.

† **b.** To search into, investigate, pursue. *Obs.*[−1]

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 16 It is needeful also for some places of Scripture, that this question bee required.

Hence **Requi·red** *ppl. a.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 65 The ministration, and required office. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 234 Now for want of these requir'd Conueniences, her delicate tendernesse wil finde it selfe abus'd. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. III. 80 Some of the Soldiers..took the requir'd Oath. 1849 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 198 Then will the final arc A. B. C. D. read off on the circle be ten times the required angle. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 291 The points *H* and *K* will lie on the required conic.

Requirement (rɪ'kwəɪ·ɪmĕnt). [-MENT.]

† **1.** The act of requiring; a requisition, request.

1530 GARDINER in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) I. 290 My Lord Cardinal, that obtained his legacy by our late Sovereign Lord's requirements at Rome.

† **2.** The fact of being requisite; necessity. *Obs.*[−1]

1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 248 Mr. Speaker would not without requirement mention the name Danvers.

3. That which is required or needed; a want, need.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiii. 125 For this Justice is but the distributing to every thing according to the requirements of its nature. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Requirement*, the Thing required. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 79 We must prepare beforehand the entire daily requirements of the sick. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 422, £15,000 would have amply met the requirements of the county.

b. That which is called for or demanded; a condition which must be complied with.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 39. 144 Has any individual, or church, or nation, ever yet come up to their [the Scriptures'] generally acknowledged requirements? 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 106 The other professors are under more stringent requirements to teach.

Requi·rer. Now *rare*. [f. REQUIRE *v.* + ER[1].] One who requires.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. 98 They said, they had sene and herde dyuers ensamples of requyrers and nat requyrers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. 395 The requirers of those playes, are honored; and why then are the plaiers of them reproched? 1611 FLORIO, *Richieditore*, a requirer, a requester. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. xx. § 22 Wodsets are also taken off by Premonition or Requisition,..yet so that the requirer may pass from his requisition. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* (1885) I. 71 Christ..a Requirer of mercy, a Praiser of purity of heart.

Requi·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Request, demand; requisition.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 313 At þe prayer and requirynge of pope Gregory, Gy of Marchia..chasede him out of þat londes. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1330 Schir Gawane the gay, throu requiring, Gart the souerane..Cary to the castel. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue, Heret. Affirm.* b j b, The letter according to the requiring of Christ,..leadeth us to the death of Sin. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 358 The matter may be so handled, as that He may take no delight in His owne requirings. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 139 A requiring of him to deliver up his office. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Requirement*,..a requiring. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. xx, The oath lays a snare..and I do not perceive, that the requiring of it..produces any good effect. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 128 Hear the requiring, Bring wood for firing.

† **Requi·ry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y: cf. *inquiry*.] Request, demand.

1598 FLORIO, *Requisitione*, requisition, requirie. 1642 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 40 To doe homage to King Henry..requiring but 3. monthes space after requiry. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 117 Answer God, O England! Prince and people, in this requiry of his.

† **Requise(d,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *requis(e*, pa. pple. of OF. *requerre*: see REQUIRE *v.*] Required.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 The forme and maner, that in suche a case is requise and accustumed to be done. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. *iv, To drawe as wel the Iewes as Gentils to God, it was requised that a newe Couenant shulde be made.

Requisite (re·kwizit), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **requysite, -yte,** (6 **-ytt**), **requisyte,** (5 **-ques-**), 6–7 **requisit,** etc. [ad. L. *requīsīt-us*, pa. pple. of *requīrĕre* to REQUIRE.]

A. *adj.* Required by circumstances or the nature of things, necessary, indispensable.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 38/2 Asmany and such Writtes.. as to hir shal be requisite in that partie. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 102 There are ye wote well two poyntes requisite vnto saluacion. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xii. 97 If he be thus helplessly distract, Tis requisite his office be resignde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 687 A good Nose is requisite also, to smell out worke for th'other Sences. 1659 THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 504 Supposing the belief of Christianity to be a condition requisite to the having of God's Spirit. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. l. 97 Martial law, so requisite to the support of discipline, was exercised upon the soldiers. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 36 One is expected to have obtained all requisite classical knowledge at school. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 28 We can hardly say that capital is as requisite to production as land and labour.

B. *sb.* That which is required or necessary; something indispensable.

1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 224 They doe whollye reste for meate, drinke, and other requisits to lyfe, upon the providence of God. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* p. viii, You think it more suitable to the requisites of the present Age, to depress Scepticism. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 P 5 Till all the requisites which imagination can suggest are gathered together. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiii. 76 Alas! he wants the requisites to rise, The true connexion, the availing ties. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 315 The form of febrifuge which combines.. the two requisites of efficacy and economy.

† **Requisite,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec.] *trans.* To request or require.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* I. 147 Paying there-of 3erly to hym & to his eyeris or to his assynys oon rose..whenne þey been conueniently requisityd or Axid.

† **Re·quisitely,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. REQUISITE *a.* + -LY[2].] Necessarily.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlv. (1674) 60 Learning, which is born and bred in poverty, was requisitely to live therein, as in her particular Element. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 65 Properly præliminari, antecedaneous and very requisitly assistent to the advance of the inquisitiv Readers judgment.

Requisiteness (re·kwizitnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being requisite or necessary; needfulness, necessity.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* V. xxiii. 726 Which they steepe in the decoction of the seed or flowers of hops.. greatly standing vpon the requisitenes of their hops thereunto. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. V. XX. 303 In some few cases the requisiteness and danger of destructive valour may make its Actions become a vertuous Patriot. 1764 HARMER *Observ* iii. § 11. 104 An additional proof of the requisiteness of attending to the customs of the East. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. v. § 3 That particular condition..whose requisiteness..we happen to be insisting on at the moment. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxvii. 20 The general reported the ensuing quarrel as a proof of..the requisiteness of troops for the support of 'the laws'.

Requisition (rekwizi·ʃən), *sb.* [a. F. *réquisition* (12th c.), or ad. L. *requīsītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *requīrĕre* to REQUIRE.]

1. a. The action of († requesting or) requiring; a († request or) demand made by a person.

1503 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 201 [Our] instaunt petition to make an instrument..and the noble men standing about to be witnes[ses, as] we made like requisition. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 485 Quhais requisitioun being bayth ressonabill, and honorabill [etc.]. 1620 in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 533 Neither of them ought to deny it: provided the same requisition be seasonably made, not upon rash and precipitate advice. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclxxiv. 253, I am sure you would have written, according to your engagement and my requisition. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 66 With this requisition..Montezuma was so obsequious as to comply. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxxii, I obey your requisition and inquire the purpose of it. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlii. (1865) V. 143 The legatus was compelled to send his son to Rome as the bearer of these requisitions.

b. A requirement, necessary condition.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 196 How gloriously does the Christian atonement meet this requisition! 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. § 59 It would be..a great mistake to imagine that the requisitions for academical degrees were ever much insisted on. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 7 It is to be accounted for..by that neglect of the chief requisition of philosophy which has been already pointed out.

2. The (*or* an) action of formally requiring or calling upon one to perform some action, discharge some duty, etc.; † the fact of being so called upon. Also, a written demand of this nature.

In earlier use chiefly a Sc. (legal) term (cf. 2 b).

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 149 Quhairof as yit thair can be na redress had for na requisitioun that the Wardane of Scotland can mak. *Ibid.* II. 192 Alexander..requirit and desyrit him to entir the said maister Thomas to the said Alexander within sex dayis efter his requisitioun. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 117 If either of the two recover from France, Places belonging to the other, he shall, upon requisition, restore them within a month. 1747 in Kames *Dict. Decis.* (1797) IV. 161 A tenant..having affirmed, that he made requisition to the heritor for that purpose, it was questioned, if he could be allowed to prove the requisition by witnesses. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. 1792 II. 315 The reasons for taking away the penalties..and for refusing to establish them on the riotous requisition of 1780. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 558 According to the by-laws of the Company, there can be no ballot except on a requisition signed by nine proprietors. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 3/7 He stated that during his lesseeship of the Lyceum he had spent 45,000*l.* on the house..some of this voluntarily and some under 'requisitions'.

b. *Sc. Law.* 'A demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid, or an obligation fulfilled.'

1682 Stair *Instit.* I. xx. § 22. 420 Requisition requires also the same solemnities that Premonition requires. 1693 *Ibid.* II. i. § 4 (ed. 2) 162 But even compleat Heretable Rights themselves, containing personal Clauses of Requisition, become Moveable by the Requisition or Charge. *a* 1768 Erskine *Instit. Law Scot.* II. ii. § 16 (1773) I. 175 Requisition used by a creditor upon a right of wadset. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 855 In certain cases, requisition is necessary to put the debtor *in mora*; and then the proper way of proving requisition is by a notarial instrument.

3. The action of requiring a certain amount or number of anything to be furnished; a demand or order of this nature, *esp.* one made upon a town, district, etc., to furnish or supply anything required for military purposes.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. vii. (1869) II. 201 It has been proposed..that the colonies should be taxed by requisition. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 171 A requisition was made of the six thousand auxiliaries, which the States General were..obliged to furnish. *c* 1806 Sir R. Wilson *Cape Gd. Hope* in *Life* (1862) I. App. ix. 391 The cavalry was mounted by requisition on the best horses of the country. 1860 Woolsey *Introd. Internat. Law* § 129 After the battle of Jena..the requisition upon humbled Prussia was more than a hundred millions of francs. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 338/1 Supplies are now..stored in magazines in rear of an army, and a requisition is made on them for the daily wants of the troops. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xxii. 141 When the inhabitants are hostile, and refuse to comply with the requisition, an intimation that..they will be taken by force, usually has the desired effect.

attrib. 1806 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 11 Feb. in *Life* (1862) I. v. 307, I..have been on several committees to fix the price of requisition horses.

4. The state or condition of being called or pressed into service or use. In phrases: a. *To put* (*place, call*) *in* (or *into*) *requisition.*

1796 Charlotte Smith *Marchmont* IV. 56 His eldest son ..having been put in requisition: he was himself, he said, too old for a soldier. 1815 Helen M. Williams *Narr. Events France* xi. 244 As the carriages arrived near the bridge, they were immediately put in requisition [to transport the wounded]. 1827 Southey *Penins. War* II. 477 He placed all horses and mares above a certain height in requisition for the French armies. 1831 W. Godwin *Thoughts Man* 84 When the first novelty of his pieces was gone, they were seldom called into requisition. 1877 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) I. 152 The old terrors, the old bugbears, were at once put in requisition.

b. (*To be*) *in* (constant, etc.) *requisition.*

a 1817 W. Beloe *Sexagenarian* I. 333 The guillotine was (to use their abominable jargon) in constant requisition. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. iii, That duty done, once more the straw hat and Sultan were in requisition. 1868 T. H. Key *Philol. Ess.* 204 The words .are with them in constant requisition.

Requisition (rekwizi·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. mod.F. *réquisitionner* (Littré *Suppl.*).]

1. *trans.* a. To require (anything) to be furnished for military purposes; to put in requisition.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. viii, Such hundredfold miscellany of teams, requisitioned or lawfully owned, making way,..rolled here to right and to left. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Dec., The Government authorised the prefects and sous-prefects to requisition such horses as might be needed. 1881 Henty *Cornet of Horse* viii. (1888) 74 A considerable portion of the allied army were quartered..in large convents requisitioned for the purpose.

b. To make demands upon (a town, etc.).

1870 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The French Army of the North, after permitting Amiens and Rouen to be..requisitioned by the enemy [etc.]. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xxii. 141 When it is intended to requisition a village or town, all the outlets should be guarded.

2. To make requisition for; to demand, call for, request to have or get.

1874 Burnand *My Time* xiv. 113 Everything necessary for his departure..had to be requisitioned hastily. 1882 Besant *Revolt of Man* xii, They..drove about the country requisitioning provisions. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 11/1 May I requisition your fairness to a political opponent to be allowed to point out [etc.]. 1892 *Ibid.* 3 Aug 3/3 He gets a weekly list of all new publications, and requisitions what he thinks he will be able to sell.

b. To press into service; to make demands on.

1879 Black *Macleod of D.* xxxiii, And so the hospitalities of the little inn were requisitioned to the utmost.

c. To call upon, call in, for some purpose.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 7/4 The military had to be requisitioned. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 292 Seven men with shovels were requisitioned.

Hence **Requisi·tioning** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1871 *Daily News* 19 Sept., In our camp..we are discussing the requisitioning capabilities of London... In these latter days we do not call it plunder, we call it requisitioning.

Requisi·tionally, *adv. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. Requisition *sb.*] By means of military requisitions.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 II. xii. 101 So wonderful are the resources of France when requisitionally called forth.

Requisi·tionist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who makes a requisition.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 442 To make each sturdy requisitionist repent of having set his hand to the call. 1852 J. H. Newman *Scope Univ. Educ.* 67 They call the demand tyrannical, and the requisitionists bigots or fanatics. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 135 There were pledges sufficient..to satisfy the most rigorous requisitionists.

† **Requi·sitive,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ive.] Expressing a request; of the nature of requiring. Also *elliptically* as *sb.*

1751 Harris *Hermes* I. viii. (1765) 143 If we interrogate, 'tis the Interrogative Mode; if we require 'tis the Requisitive. *Ibid.* 154 The Requisitive or Imperative has no first Person of the singular.

Requisitor (rɪkwi·zɪtə(r)). *rare.* [f. *requisit-*, ppl. stem of L. *requirĕre* + -or.] One who makes a requisition or requisitions.

1790–93 Helen M. Williams *Lett. France* (1796) IV. 18 (Jod.), It was now decreed..that the property, which each individual possessed, should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any publick requisitors. 1894 H. Fishwick *Lancashire* 279 The result was that the requisitors themselves summoned the meeting.

† **Requisito·rial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réquisitorial* (Littré).] = Requisitory *a.* 1.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5491/2 M. Manteuffel..has..presented Requisitorial Letters.., for the Passage of the Saxon Troops through the King of Prussia's Dominions. 1755 Magens *Insurances* 270 Upon Receipt of a requisitorial Order from the..Honourable Regency at Oldenburg.

Requi·sitory, *sb. rare.* [ad. F. *réquisitoire*: cf. next.] In French legal practice, the demand made by a public prosecutor for the punishment of the accused on the charges stated.

1824 *Examiner* 494/2 The requisitory or charge was then read, and..the Crown lawyer prayed for a very moderate penalty. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 938/1 What rendered his requisitory still more interesting..was the relationship of the orator to the hapless Bompard.

Requisitory (rɪkwi·zɪtŏri), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *requisitōri-us* (see Requisite and -ory), or obs. F. *réquisitoire* (1403).]

1. a. Of the nature of, expressing or conveying, a request or requisition.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/1 Havyng the King oure Soveraigne Lordes gracious Letters of prive seal requisitorie unto the Duc. 1449 *Ibid.* 150/2 Wherfore the Kyng. do write his letters requisitorie, and sende his mesages for due reformation to have be hadde in this behalve. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* II. 305 Upon the 18th March, 1570, the Duke addressed a requisitory letter to the alcades, corregidors, and other judges of Castile, empowering them to carry the sentence into execution.

b. Capable of making a requisition.

1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 78 Their power .. was only requisitory, and these requisitions were addressed to the several Legislatures.

† 2. Sought on purpose. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1621 Lodge *Summary of Du Bartas* II. 27 There are two sorts of these dreames, the one, which are called curious or requisitory, to which are referred the dreams sought out ..and obteyned, by wicked vowes and profane sacrifices.

Requi·t, *sb. rare* $^{-1}$. [Cf. next and Quit *sb.*] Requital.

1786 Burns *To J. Smith* vi, The star that rules my luckless lot, Has fated me the russet coat,..But in requit, Has blest me wi' a random shot O' country wit.

† **Requi·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + Quit *v.*] *trans.* To repay, requite.

Requit in *Morte Arth.* 1680 is prob. a scribal error for *reknit* 'reckoned'.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 52 If ye can this remitte, This gentleman other wise may your loue requitte. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xlviii. 104 In the which thou shalt not onely shew me pleasure, but also binde me to requit thy good will. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 76 The droppes of Blood Shed for my thanklesse Country, are requitted.

Re-quit (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To quit again.

1855 Lynch *Rivulet* LXIV. iii, Home flies the bee, then soon re-quits the hive.

Requi·table, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Requite *v.* + -able.] Capable of being requited.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 578 Good turnes are so long acceptable, as they may be requitable. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 89 God's Favours..how little they are requitable, for we can give him nothing but his own.

Requital (rɪkwəi·tăl). [f. Requite *v.* + -al.]

1. Return for some service, kindness, etc.; recompense or reward for action or exertion. † Also, power of making a return.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 62 To minister superabundant matter of sufficient requitall. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 First begin a freendshippe, for he wyl make fullye requital. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. I. (1840) 115 So unwelcome are courtesies to them when above their requital. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xi. 48 To receive benefits ..as long as there is hope of requital, disposeth to love. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 175 Whose bold perseverance at length reap'd requital. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* I. (1876) 11 Such and such behaviour [is] to be rendered on his part, such and such sentiments to be manifested as requital on theirs.

b. In phr. *in* († rarely *for*) *requital* (*of*).

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 37 Ready for requitall of such gracious countenance, to vnsheath my sword. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 153 In requital whereof, henceforth, carry your letters your selfe. 1627 Sanderson *Serm., ad Clerum* ii. (1681) 25 Giving such constructions to Gods truth as will for Requital give largest Allowance to their Practices. 1634 Milton *Comus* 626 He..Would sit, and hearken even to extasie, And in requitall ope his leather'n scrip [etc.]. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. v. (1715) 22 In requital of all his former Kindnesses, they basely deserted him. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 172 Requesting a sum of money ..and offering in requital to withdraw from the province. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. (1858) 16 There is not a horse willing to work but can get food and shelter in requital.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A return or repayment (*for* or *of* something).

a 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 360 The best requital that we can make for our good cheer. 1613 Wither *Epigr.* xvi. *To School-master*, Your love doth well deserve to have Better requitalls than are in my power. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 90 All the Duties we can pay our Maker, are less properly Requitals than Restitutions. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 285 He fear'd he should have but a poor requital from the king. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 559 It might seem to be an ungrateful requital of the unquestioned services of the Company.

2. Return or repayment of an injury, etc.; retaliation, revenge. Const. *of, for.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Doubting thee Troians blooddye reuengment, And also fearing thee Greekish fyrie requital. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxii. § 3 If..we should take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by requital. *a* 1602 W. Perkins *Cases Consc.* (1619) 200 Men are content to lay aside all hatred and requitall of euill. 1642 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 189 Remember how they mangle our Brittish Naines abroad; what trespasse were it, if wee in requitall should as much neglect theirs? 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 106 In requital it may be, for many injuries. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Mar. 5/1 In requital of that shameful act of perfidy.

3. Compensation *for* a want. *rare.*

1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 7 Feb. 5/5 The common sense which, in requital for the want of more showy qualities, we may claim as the attribute of Englishmen.

Requi·tative, *a. rare.* [f. Requite *v.* + -ative.] Serving to requite.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 150 The pandits..allege, that there is produced, in the soul, by good or by bad works, the quality denominated requitative efficacy.

Requi·te, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] Requital.

1561 Preston *Cambyses* D j, For councel giuen vnto the King is this thy iust requite? 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 3 A drap and a bite's but a sma' requite.

Requite (rɪkwəi·t), *v.* Also 6 **-quyte, -quight.** [f. Re- (as in *repay*) + *quite*, var. of Quit *v.*]

1. *trans.* To repay, make return for, reward (a kindness, service, etc.).

1529 Wolsey in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 11 So I shal not fayle to requyte your kyndnes. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Ded., There be two whose benifites to vs can neuer be requited: God, and our parents. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xlvi. (1840) 114 They requited Christ's passion, and died for him who suffered for them. 1683 J. Gadbury *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., He served his Soveraign faithfully, the King as bountifully requites his Services. 1778 Cowper *Let.* 1 Jan., The pleasure of requiting an obligation has always been out of my reach. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. ii. 34 Requiting years of care with contumely. 1854 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 16 His servility was requited with cold contempt.

refl. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 363 To conceal from sight Those acts of goodness, which themselves requite.

b. To repay, make retaliation or return for, to avenge (a wrong, injury, etc.).

1555 Eden *Decades* 131 With so gentell a reuenge requitynge thingratitude of hym. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. 9 Let me this crave,..That first I may that wrong to him requite. 1611 Bible *Gen.* l. 15 Ioseph..will certainely requite vs all the euill which we did vnto him. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 153 To requite their invectives, he made the statutes of provisors. 1820 Shelley *Hom. Merc.* lxv, I will requite..His cruel threat. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 409 Drake .had requited the wrongs inflicted by the Inquisition on English seamen.

absol. 1611 Bible *Jer.* li. 56 The Lord God of recompenses shall surely requite.

2. To repay, make return to (one) for some service, etc.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 275, I am fully determined to requite your Prince with lyke thankefulnes. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 164, I am so poore to requite you, you must looke for nothing but thankes of me. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 228/1 This place, to which Aristotle owed his Birth, he afterwards requited with extraordinary Gratitude. 1785 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 244, I was as well able to requite him for a large present as he was to make it. 1790 Cowper *Mother's Pict.* 86, I should ill requite thee to constrain Thy unbounded spirit into bonds again. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 163 [He] Expects from him some tale or minstrel-lay, And afterward requites him with the like.

b. To pay back, make retaliation on (one) for some injury, etc.

c 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* x, Not so much for the injury.. hath Faustus worthily requited this injurious knight. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Hee payes vs shot for shot; Well, wee shall requite him. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* 47 It is hard when they come to accuse us of blood guiltiness, I could requite him with a black list of murthers and Massacres. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 392 He but requites me for his own misdeed. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xxx. 313 The lady had the last word, but was requited with a blow.

† c. *refl.* To avenge (oneself). *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VII. iii. (1614) 669 The Indians ..slew many Tartars, who could not see to requite themselues thorow the smoke.

† 3. To repay with the like; to return (a visit).

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxi. 102 b, Jesus .. requited their question with an other. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert in *Life* (1886) 202, I spent my time much in the visits of the princes,..who did ever punctually requite my visits.

† b. To salute (one) in return. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 49 They him saluted, standing far afore; Who, well them greeting, humbly did requight. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 587 Lowly they him saluted in meeke wise; But he..scarce vouchsafte them to requite.

4. To make return of; to give or do in return *for* something. † Also with double obj.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 185 If I speake truth, and..For graunt of life requite thee large amendes. 1595 Eden *Decades* 7 They serue them with lyke sause, requitinge deathe for deathe. 1582 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 779 They are iustified freely, because working nothing, and requiting nothing.

they are iustified by onely faith. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* III. § 60. 296 In case of *talio*, or requiting like for like. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* xxxvi. (1879) 431 To requite like for like was assumed as both just and righteous.

†**5.** To take the place of, to make up for, to counterbalance or compensate. *Obs.*

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 5 Pembrokshere reacheth to the Ryver Taf, and then Carmarthenshere requiteing it, reaches to the Ryver Cledde. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. (1672) 80 Which is a way of intelligence very strange, and would requite the lost Art of Pythagoras, who could read a reverse in the Moon. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 184 From whence will naturally flow..scarcity and poverty to requite their luxury before. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IV. 76 Thy Mother well deserves that short delight, The nauseous Qualms of..Travel to requite.

Hence **Requi·ted** *ppl. a.* (only in *ill-* or *well-requited*); **Requi·ting** *vbl. sb.* Also †**Requi·te-ful** *a.*, making due return; †**Requi·teless** *a.*, unrequited, without requital; **Requi·tement**, requital, revenge.

1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 899 Wallace.., Great patriot heroe! ill *requited chief! 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xv, There is enough of employment for them; well requited employment, too. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* II. i, Yet were you never that *requiteful mistress That grac'd me with one favour. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 227 It would not beare a crop of requitefull increase. 1603 J. Davies *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 68 For this, his loue *requitelesse doth approue, He gaue her beeing, meerly of free grace. 1606 Chapman *Gent. Usher* III. i, Why fayth, deare friend, I would not die requiteless. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV*, 17 b, The erle Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nacion and frendes, entendyng a *requitement if it were possible of the same..did gather a houge armie. 1893 *Strand Mag.* V. 347/2 Dark deeds of requitement. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 28 b, Thankefulnesse is a *requityng of loue, for loue. 1578 Golding tr. *Seneca's Benef.* (title-p.), The Dooing, Receyving, and Requyting of Good Turnes.

Requiter (*rɪkwəi·tə*). [f. Requite *v.* + -er 1.] One who requites.

1593 *Quest of Enquirre* (1881) 19 Bee of good cheare, Brother, you are not the first that hath trauild for an vnkinde requiter. *c* 1612 Chapman *Iliad* Pref. A 4 b, For which..God made me amply his requiter. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1700 I. 41 Honour..is a virtue which renders a man..a grateful resenter and requiter of courtesies. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 356 His grand Patron and..bounteous Requiter. 1881 *American* III. 182 The ungrateful requiter of the kindness of such friends.

Requo·te (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To quote again.

1817 Hazlitt *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 217 Mr. Southey requoted Mr. Canning's quotation. 1889 Child *Ballads* III. 305/1 Sidney's words, though perhaps a hundred times requoted since they were cited by Addison, cannot be omitted here.

Requovir, obs. form of Recover *v.*

Requoyle, obs. form of Recoil *sb.* and *v.*

Rer, obs. form of Rear *v.*[1]

†**Re·rage.** *Obs.* Also 5 **rereage**, 6 **rearage**, 7 **reradge.** [Aphetic f. OF. *arerage*: see Arrearage.] Arrears of payment; the state of being in arrears, etc. (Common *c* 1400–1550.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 246, I haue mo maneres thorw reages than thorw *miseretur et commodat.* ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1680 He wylle gyfe a rekenyng that rewe salle aftyre, ..Or þe rereage be requit of rentez þat he claymez. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 128 So slyly, þat þe lord is in þi dette, þere þou schuldyst ben in reragys. 1530 *Proper Dyalogue* in *Roy's Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 139 Wherby the comones sufferinge damage The hole lande is brought in to rerage. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Johan* 1752 Shall they pay no tribute yf the realme stond in rerage? 1636 Heywood *Challenge* IV. i. Wks. 1874 V. 50, I needs most freely must acquit all debts 'Twixt you and mee, and there Ingeniously Confesse my selfe in reradge.

Rerai·l (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To replace (railway engines, etc.) upon the rails.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Terms* 283 Rerailing.. is done with screw jacks and timber blocking, or with ramps. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 346/2 They are supposed to.. have made possible the rerailing of the engine.

Rerai·se (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To raise again.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. P 2 This must be mended in the Matrice by re-raising it to its due Thickness. 1863 H. Spencer *Ess.* III. 34 Subsequently he reraises this apparent anomaly when saying [etc.]. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 411/2 Not only would this .. re-raise the question as to the power of the committee, but [etc.].

Rerd(e, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1–3 **reord(e**, 3 **rorde**, 4–5 **rurd(e**, **ruerde**, **reword**; 3–4 **rerde**, 3–6 **rerd**, 5 **rerid**, **reryd**, 6 (8–9) **reird**, 8–9 **reord**; 4 **rearde**, 6, 9 **reard**, 8 **raird.** [OE. *reord* voice, cry, = OHG. *rarta* voice, melody, Goth. *razda* voice, speech, language, ON. *rödd*, *radd-* voice, song: the further etym. is uncertain. After 1400 almost exclusively Sc., usually in senses 2 b and 3.]

†**1.** Voice, utterance, cry. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2556 Hordweard oncniow mannes reorde. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 520 Englas twegen..cleopedon..ofer wera mengu beorhtan reorde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxvii. 5 Eordan kyningas..gehyrdan hlude reorde, þines muðes .. word. *c* 1200 Ormin 16664 þu mahht berenn gastess rerd Wiþþ erþlig flæshess sære. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 311 3et þu ..telst that ich ne can noȝt singe, Ac al mi rorde [*v.r.* reorde] is woning. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 114 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 61 He com to the putte, thene vox i-herde; He him kneu wel by his rerde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 211 Lhord god yhyer mine bene and mine rearde þet ich grede to þe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 387 With a renyst reryd þis reson he said.

2. A loud or noisy cry; noise or din made by crying or roaring; † a noisy tongue.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 910 He criede and makede rewli rerd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 390 Summe..Rwly wyth a loud rurd rored for drede. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2073 Than kest he up so lathly rerde, Ful mani folk myht he have ferde. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. ix. 804 Þa bestis..oyssis wiþ gret reide to rare. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. 23 Ryfand his hair, he cryit with ane reird. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 44 A house with a Reek, and a Wife with a Reerd will soon make a Man run to the Door. 1819 Hogg *Jacobite Relics, Q. Anne* vi, Then she ga'e a reirde, Made a' the smiths to glowr.

b. Uproar or clamour made by a number of persons (or animals).

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 94 Thik was the clud of kayis and crawis, .. The rerd of thame raiss to the sky. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 34 Na man wist quhat wes to be done, throw reird of men and beistis. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 86 [They] brak about him witht sic ane reird and clamour. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xix, Sic a reird ran thro' the rout. 1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 167 Their raird rang rudely owr the lift. 1822 Scott *Nigel* ii, Then the reird raise, and..murdered I suld hae been, without remeid. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reard, Reerd*, riot, confusion.

3. Noise or din of any kind.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12697 þe remnond..Herd þe rurde & þe ryste of þe rank schippis. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 208 Gret rerd thar rais all sammyn quhar thai ryd. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 241 For reird it semyt that the raynbow brak. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 75 Sa huge nois rais be reird and sowne of bellis. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 13 With threatning thunders, making monstrous reard. 1725 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xiii, Back gate..she loot a tearfu' raird. 1806 R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I. 243 Till far and near, wood, rock and cave, The thunderin' reird return.

Rerd(e, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 (**riord-**), **reordian**, 2 **-ien**, 5–6 **rerde**, **reird**, 6 **reard**, 6 (9) **raird.** [OE. *reordian*, f. *reord*: see prec.]

†**1.** *intr.* To speak, discourse. *Obs.*

Beowulf 3025 Sceal .. se wonna hreſn .. fela reordian. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 196 þa seo femne..þus reordode. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 1253 þa reordade rodera waldend..& þa worde cwæð. *c* 1205 Lay. 22173 He reordien gan and þus word sæide.

2. To make a noise; to roar, resound, etc.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* lxxvii. 608 (Wemyss), Syne efter it begouth to wax, And within him rerd and rax. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 914 The rochis reirdit vith the rasch, quhen thai samyne rane. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. v. 68 The wod resoundis schill, .. The hillis reirdis. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 233 With buglis blast quhill rairdit all the ryce. 1585 Montgomerie *Sonnets* xii, Can thunder reird the higher for a horne? 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 403 Ice is said to be rairding, when it is cracking.

Hence **Re·rding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also †**Re·rdour**, clamour, tumult. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 277 Sic reirdour raiss amang thame vp and doun. *Ibid.* II. 462 Quhill all the rochis with thair reirding rang. 1591–1603 Jas. I *Sonetti, Poet Exercises*, The rearding thunders, and the blustering winds.

†**Rere**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic for *arere*: see Arrear *v.* and cf. Reir *v.*] *intr.* or *trans.* To retreat, or cause to retreat.

The sense in the second quot. is not quite clear, but connexion with OE. *hréran* to move, stir, seems unlikely.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 71 Non stode Harald dynt, þat bifor him kam. þe rouht of þare rascaile he did it rere & ryme. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2810 Alle that rewlyde in the rowtte they rydene awaye, So rewdly they rere theys ryalle knyghttes.

†**Rere**, *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; app. related to Reere *sb.*] *intr.* To resound; to cry, roar.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 13 Throw thir cliftis so cleir,..I rafkit till ane Reveir, That ryallye reird [*v.r.* apperd]. *Ibid.* 638 Thai come.., Thir fowlis of rigour, With a gret reir. Than rerit thir Merlzeonis that mountis so hie. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 236 Cry grace, tykis face, or I the checc and sley; Oule, rere [*v.r.* rare] and 3owle.

Rere, *adv. rare* —[1]. [var. Rear *a.*[1]] Rearwards.

1814 Cary *Dante*, *Inf.* xx. 43 Aruns, with rere his belly facing, comes.

Rere-, comb. form: see Rear-.

Rere, obs. form of Rear *sb.*[3], *a.*[2], and *v.*; var. Reere noise. *Obs.*

†**Rere-account.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **-accompt.** [Rere-.] A subsequent account or reckoning.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 19 Rendered in the rereaccompt of stuff. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxii. 149 Such reckonings without the host are ever subject to a rere-account. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. i. v. 357 This insinuates that at this rere-account, the Talents were Talents indeed.

Re-rea·d (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To read over again; to peruse a second time. (Common in 19th c.)

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. i, Cecilia read and re-read this letter. 1794 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) III. 347, I am too busily employed in more necessary concerns to re-read ..his works. 1848 Thackeray *Let.* in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 398, I have been re-reading the *Hoggarty Diamond* this morning. 1876 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 78 The immortal..poets of our race are to be read and re-read.

Hence **Re-rea·d** *ppl. a.*; **Re-rea·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 386 Perhaps a rereading of 'Lear'. 1893 W. C. Robinson tr. *Ten Brink's Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 80 The often re-read work of the Roman philosopher. 1898 R. F. Horton *Commandm. Jesus* vi. 85 These five re-readings of the Mosaic regulations.

Rere-arch, variant of Rear-arch.

†**Rere-ban(d.** [a. OF. *rereban* (Wace, etc.).] obs. var. Arrière-ban.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3685 þi rereban þou do of-sende; To awreke [þe] þou haue in mende. 1523 [see Arrière-ban]. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* ciii. 341 Then he sent for his rerebande, as farre as his empyre stretched.

†**Rere-banquet.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **reere-**, 7 **reer-**, **rear-.** [Cf. Rere-supper.] A 'banquet' or collation taken after dinner or supper.

1530 Palsgr. 262/1 Rere banket, *ratias*. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches*, III. xvi. (1886) 52 The fairies or witches being at a reere banket. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 288 He came..in the after noone, and finding the king at a rere-banquet, turned back againe. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 235 He devided repast into three meales every day at the least, and sometime into foure, to wit, Breakefast, Dinner, Supper and rere-bankets. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 26 b, Being disposed to a rere-banquet after dinner. 1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 286 Accoutred with a reere-banket to belull the abused soule with the sleepe of an incessant surfeit. 1659 *Lady Alimony* C j, Balls, Treats, Reer-Banquets, Theatral Receipts To solace tedious hours.

fig. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* Introd. 6 The booke of Littletons tenures is their breakfast, their dinner, their boier, their supper, and their rere-banquet.

Rere-brace. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **rer(e)bras.** [a. AF. **rerebras*, f. *rere-* back + *bras* arm: cf. Vambrace.] Armour for the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow (originally a plate protecting the back of the arm only).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10030 Hym self was armed..Wyþ..Vaumbras & rerbras. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2566 An alet enamelde he oches in sondire, Bristes þe rerebrace with the bronde ryche. 1421 *E. E Wills* (1882) 19 A pare of vambrace and rerebrace, a pare of legge herneys. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. liv, Like men of were, with brest plate, vambrace & rerebrace. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. vi. 379/2 We sholde take with us rerebras and vanbras & gloues of plate.

1824 *Archaeologia* XX. 503 In later times the armour for the arm was distinguished into the vambrace, elbow-piece, brassart (the same as rerebrace) and pauldron. 1830 Skelton *Meyrick's Antient Rome* Pl. IX. 5 The rere-brace with its long armed gauntlet for the bridle arm.

†**Rere-brake.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning uncertain.) 'Probably the projection put on the crupper to prevent the horseman being pushed over the horse's tail by the thrust of a lance' (Meyrick).

1422–61 *Treat. Peaceable Joust.* in Meyrick *Antient Armour* (1824) III. Gloss. s.v., A rerebrake with a roule of lethir well stuffid.

†**Rere-cord.** *Obs. rare.* (Meaning uncertain.)

1334–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 526 In i Rerecord et reparacione dicte carecte, 3*d.* 1353–4 *Ibid.* 554 Et in.. Whypcord et rerecordes empt., 5*s.* 3*d.*

†**Rere-county.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. AF. *rere-counté* (Anglo-L. *retro-comitatus*): see County 1 4.] A subsidiary county-court, held by the sheriff on the day after the regular one.

[1285 *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 39 (*Stat. Westm.*) In pleno Comitatu, vel in retro Comitatu, ubi fit colleccio denariorum Domini Regis. *c* 1290 *Fleta* II. lxvii. § 18 (1647) 151 In pleno Comitatu, vel saltem in crastino die post Comitatum, qui quidem dies dicitur Retro-comitatus. 1328 *Act* 2 *Edw. III*, c. 5 Que ceux que livrer volent lour briefs as viscountes, les livrent en plein Counte, ou en rerecounte.]

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 241 b, Rere county .. seemes by those statutes to bee some publike place which the Sheriffe appointed for the receiving of the kings mony after that his county court was done. [1810 *Stat. Realm* I. 258/2 That they which will deliver their Writs to the Sheriff, shall deliver them in the full County, or in the Rere County.]

Re-rede·lve, *v. rare* —[1]. [See Re- 4 b.] *trans.* To delve a third time.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 532 In March he delves them, re-re-delves, and dresses.

†**Rere-demain.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **-mayne**, **-maine.** [Later form of Rere-main; the reason of the *de* is not clear.] A back-handed stroke.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 35 b, But al such plagues, calamities and troubles. I shall with a reredemayne..make them rebounde to our commen enemye. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xvi. 1, Such a blow he lent him as he past, Vpon his shoulders, from the reredemaine. *Ibid.* xlii. xlvii, Right blowes and reardemaine he striketh many.

Rere-dorter. *rare.* Also 6 **-our.** [Rere-.] A privy situated at the back of the dormitory in a convent or monastery.

?*a* 1500 *MS. Arundel* 146 (Halliw.), If any suster in the rere-dortour, otherwyse callyd the house of esemente, behave her unwomanly. 1891 W. H. St. J. Hope in Venables *Chron. de Parco Lude* Introd. 55 This communicated directly at its southern end with the reredorter. 1900 — in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* XV. 354 The rere-dorter built after the fire was 92 feet long.

Reredos (*rī·ɪdɒs*). Forms: 4–5 **rerdos(e**, 5 **-doos(e**; 5–6 **reredosse**, (5 **-doos**, **-dose**, **-dooe**, **-des**, 6 **-doyse**, 6–7 **-dorse**), 4– **reredos**; 6 **reyredewse**; 6 **reerdos**, **rardros**, (7 **-dess**); 7 **reardashe**, **-dorse**; 5 **redooe**, 6 **-doss**, **-dorse**, **-drosse**; 5 **reddos.** [a. AF. **reredos* (cf. *arere-dos*, 1399 in *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 431/2), f. *rere-* Rere- + *dos* back: see Doss *sb.*[1] and Dorse *sb.*[1] Also in Anglo-L. as *retrodorsorium* (14th c.).

In eccl. use the word is common during the 15th cent., rare in the 16th, and from about 1550 appears to have been practically obsolete until revived in the 19th c. The earliest dictionaries which give it are those of Craig (1848) and Ogilvie (1850). In a number of early examples it is impossible to determine the precise sense intended.]

1. *Eccl.* a. An ornamental facing or screen of stone or wood covering the wall at the back of

an altar, frequently of ornate design, with niches, statues, and other decorations.

1372–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 180 In contr. facta pro le Rerdose ad magnum altare in ecclesia (de Merington). 1376–7 *Ibid.* 585 In exp...pro cariacione del Rerdos. 1419 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 396 In ornamentum summi Altaris dictæ ecclesiæ Cath. Ebor., videlicet Reredose. 1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 Fro the reredos atte the high auter vnto the quere dore. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 [I bequeath] x. marks to the peyntyng rerdoos and table at Seynt Marie avter of the story of Magnificat. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 267 The goodly reyredewse is so full of dust and copwebbes that by lyklyode it shalbe shortly lost. *c* 1542 in *Archæologia* (1821) XIX. 272 The Reredose at the highe Altar. ys excellently well wrought and as well gylted.

1836 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 384 At Bampton, Oxfordshire, a very perfect reredos remains in the east wall of the north transept, where an altar has stood. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 22 The reredos is richly arcaded. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 181, The remarkably ancient retable or movable reredos formerly belonging to the high altar.

b. A choir-screen.

1446 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. cclxxiii, Novum opus vocatum le Rerdoose, ad ostium chori. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 290 Et a porta chori vocata le reredos usque orientem continet 47 gressus. 1861 *Morning Post* 24 Oct., The five remaining bays [of the choir]..have been restored; only three of them, though, will be within the reredos.

† 2. A hanging of velvet or silk for covering the wall at the back of an altar. *Obs.*

Usually named together with a *dos, dorse*, or *vant dorse*: the precise distinction from these is not clear.

1381 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. cliii, Unum rerdose broudatum cum crucifixo et imaginibus. 1482 *Will Ld. Beauchamp* (Somerset Ho.), An aulter cloth doce & redoce of the same [red velvet]. *a* 1524 *Will Sir R. Sutton* in Churton *Life* (1800) 521 A Dorse and Redorse of Crymsyn Velvet with Flowres of Golde, in length, two yards three quarters. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 74 A redrosse and vendrosse of yalowe and greine saye and curteyns to the same. *Ibid.* 163 One rardros and vandros for th'alter.

† 3. A wooden panelling attached to a wall behind a seat. *Obs.*

1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 Et in iij vayneschotes emp. pro j selour, et j reredos facta in camera capituli, 18*d.* 1452–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 277 Pro le Sylarynge domus rasturæ et le Rerdose ibidem. [1482 Gwilt *Archit.* § 415 The rere-dos was a sort of framed canopy hung with tapestry, and fixed behind the sovereign or chieftain.]

4. The brick or stone back of a fire-place or open hearth; an iron plate forming a fire-back. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 219 Item pro factura de ij rakks .. Item pro factura j reredos pro eisdem. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 258 Breke for to make pe reredose of pe same chymney with. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 92 Also ye shall enquire..yf ther be ony chemeny yt hath a reerdos made vncumly oder wise than it ought to be for perill of fire. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 By Queens, harthes, reredorses, Chimnayes, Ranges, and such instrumentes that there was ordained. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 240 Ech one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 394 All Armorers and other artificers .. which have or use any Reardorses, or any other places dangerous for fire. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. iv. ii. 34/2 In London, by the law no man may build or make a Reredorse for the fire of Charcoals within any house. 1836 J. Downes *Mt. Decam.* I. 308 The 'reredoss' or antique ironback of the chimney place, still used in the Welsh farm of older fashion. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. v, There was no rere-dosse, or fire-place. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 127 The billets were heaped against the reredos, or plate of iron fixed against the back of the chimneys.

¶ b. A brazier. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1839 Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. II. 57 The reredos, or brazier for the fire of logs, in the centre of the hall, continued in use.

† 5. The back or rear. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. 200 The forsaid erle marchal was all arayed with his batayll at the reredoos of the erle of lancastre.

† 6. A piece of armour for the back; a back-plate. *Obs. rare.*

1405 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 9 *note*, A breast-plate with 'rerodos' [*sic*], a pair of 'rerebraces', and a pair of 'sabatons'. 1411–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 102 b, And some chose of the newe entaille..An hole breste plate with a rere doos.

Re-redu·ce, *v. rare* $^{-1}$. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring back again to a former condition.

a 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. (1677) 191 Some great Continents..were anciently firm Land,..and yet were afterwards reduced again into the Dominion of the Ocean, and after all that re-reduced into firm Land.

Re-re·ference. *rare* $^{-1}$. [Re- 5 a.] A second reference.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 429 His lordship set his face also against the infinite delays by re-hearings, re-references, and new trials.

Rere-fief. [a. OF. *rerefief* (Godef.).] var. *arrière-fief*: see Arrière.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 57 These inferior feudatories (who held what are called in the Scots law 'rere-fiefs').

Re-refi·ne (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To refine again.

1632 Massinger *Emperor East* I. ii, I re-refine the court, and civilize Their barbarous natures. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 383 Gods mingled service I did re-refine From Romish rubbish, and from humane dross. 1882 Romanes in *Nature* XXV. 335 We may try in thought to refine this relation, and to re-refine it again and again.

Re-refo·rm, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To reform again.

1705 *Double Welcome* xliii, To Re-reform us all from bad to worse. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 417 Converted, reformed and re-reformed in religion. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 3 Jan., Born where people were in the midst of re-reforming the Reformation.

So **Re-reforma·tion.**

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 265 God continue to us the light of this Reformation,..and we shall not need any such re-reformation, or super-reformation. 1691 Beverley *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 7 The Antichristian, and Turkish Tyranny shall Fall, and a Great Re-Reformation Ensue.

Re-re·ft, *pa. pple.* [Re- 5 a.] Torn away again.

1623 Cockeram, *Rereft*, tane away again. 1632 Le Gavs tr. *Vellcius Paterc.* 171 Syria and other provinces which he had seized upon, being rereft him, were part restored to the people of Rome.

Rerefy, obs. form of Rarefy.

Reregard, obs. form of Rearguard.

Re-re·gister, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To register again. So **Re-re·gister** *sb.*; **Re-registra·tion.**

1858 Cox in *Key to Law Rep., List of Chancery & Common Law Forms* 11 Registers of Judgment and Copies, Re-registers of do. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 151/1 The Imperial Hotel Company..was re-registered with fresh articles of association. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 7/1 However, re-registration is cheap and easy.

Re-rehea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [Re- 4 b.] A third hearing.

1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 208 A certain case ..received a hearing, rehearing and re-rehearing before it had its final resolution.

Re-rei·gn, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To reign again.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi, They A People shall remaine..and of that Streene Shall Fiue at length re-raigne.

Re-rei·terated, *ppl. a.* [Re- 5 a.] Again reiterated or repeated.

1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 203 Yield my boon,..And grant my re-reiterated wish.

Re-rejoi·nder. [Cf. Re- 2 a.] A surrejoinder.

1884 Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 30 A very reasonable rejoinder this seems until there comes the re-rejoinder.

Re-rela·pse, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A second or further relapse.

a 1618 Sylvester *Miracle of Peace* xxxv, Our sins (I feare) will work worse afterclaps, And there's most danger in a re-relapse.

Re-rela·te, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To relate again.

1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II 210 To whom Mrs. Mabberly re-related Cecilia's misadventure. 1899 *Review of Rev.* Mar. (U. S. ed.) 332 As related and rerelated at soldiers' reunions

† Rere-main. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [a. AF. **rere-main* (= *arere-main*, OF. *ariere-main*: see Littré, s.v. *arrière-main*), f. *rere-* Rere- + *main* hand.] = Rere-demain.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7395 Wel they foughte in the playn, With target, and with reremayn, With overhed, and with stoke.

Reremouse: see Rearmouse.

Re-re·nder, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To render or return again.

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* 201, I would not if I could, receive favours of my friends, unless I could re-render them. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 406 Before the sun sets 'neath the sea Again to Zaph re-render me.

Re-repea·t, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To repeat again. Hence **Re-repea·ted** *ppl. a.*

1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 154 How it tickles him to re-repeat the Line. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* II. 151 He explained them to Rachel in English, who re-repeated them to her lady within her curtains. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 67 He read the accompanying note again and again, with..re-repeated wonder. 1882 E. P. Goodwin *Serm. to Amer. Board For. Missions* 30 An era of Pentecosts to be repeated, and re-repeated with ever widening range.

Re-repo·rt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To report again.

1599 R. Linche *Fount. Anc. Fiction* I iv, Joying to re-report the least-heard noise. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 71 This fellow reported the following particulars, as they were re-reported to me.

Re-representa·tion. [Re- 5 a.] A second representation.

1679 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 10 The house..having made a representation and a re-representation to his majestie of the priviledge of the house in chusing their speaker.

Rere-rib, -shaft, varr. Rear-rib, -shaft.

Re-reso·lve, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To resolve again.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 422 Man..In all the Magnanimity of Thought Resolves; and re-resolves. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxvii, So after resolving, and re-resolving, I had courage enough to tell her my mind. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 15 The senseless indecisive man Ponders and re-resolves all night.

Re-restitu·tion. [Re-.] Restitution made in return.

1729 Jacob *Law Dict., Re-restitution*, is where there hath been a Writ of Restitution before granted: And Restitution is generally Matter of Duty; but Re-restitution is Matter of Grace.

Rere-supper. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4–5 **-soper(e, 4–6 -souper; 6–7 reare-, 7 rear-, reer-supper.** (Written indifferently with or without hyphen and as one word.) [a. AF. *rere-super*: see Rere- and Supper.] A supper (usually of a sumptuous nature) following upon the usual evening meal, and thus coming very late at night. (App. in use down to the early part of the 17th c.)

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7260 Rere sopers yn pryuyte [F. *les rere supers en priuité*]. *Ibid.* 7268 3yt are pere ouper rere sopers Wyb men þat serue knyztys and squyers. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 32 Thanne is he redy in the weie Mi reresouper forto make. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 90 He fonde up first ryot and dronkennesse..Fonde reresoupers and fetherbeddis softe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 Also she wold haue rere sopers whanne her fader and moder was a-bedde. 1509 Fisher *Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 Eschewynge bankettes, reresoupers, ioncryes betwyxe meales. 1583 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 210 b, With banquetyng from daie to daie, with sumptuous reare suppers. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* XII. 55 Immediatly vpon a banket, the Physician Thessalus made a reare-supper. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 50, Reer Suppers were my Solace: I suited my youthful Fancy to jovial Company. [1826 Scott *Woodst.* xvi, He was guilty of the enormity of rere-suppers. 1830 James *Darnley* xxvi, Prognostications of a rere supper.]

Re-retu·rn, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To return again.

1609 Rowley *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 9 Ale, though kept awhile in the clouds of the body, yet may againe perfectly and providently returne to the fatte, and so re-returne to the body. 1887 *Echo* 21 June 3/2 The cheers were now returned and re-returned with increasing volume.

Re-reveal, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To reveal again.

1830 Southey in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 194 His dreams were old patriarchal truths, long forgotten, and now re-revealed. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) May 306 [The Bible] is now being re-revealed as man's great text-book in psychology.

Re-revi·se, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A second revise.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 54, I require to see a proof, a revise, a re-revise..of all my productions, especially verse 1895 *Daily News* 27 May 8/3 Balzac literally re-wrote his works on proofs, and on revises, and re-revises.

Re-revi·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To revise again. Hence **Re-revi·sed** *ppl. a.*

1786 Cowper *Let to Lady Hesketh* 3 Apr., I thought of detaining the third, fourth, and fifth books till I should have re-revised the first. 1806 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 17 June, What with revising and re-revising over and over again, they will amount to something like it at last. 1864 *Realm* 16 Mar. 2 We have had a code, a revised code, and a re-revised code, each more in advance than its predecessor.

So **Re-revi·sion,** further revision.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* p. iv, The new articles.. stood particularly in want of re-revision. 1881 *Athenæum* 28 May 713/2 The result of ten years' revision and re-revision ..could hardly be other than emendation.

Re-revolu·tion. [Re-.] A counter-revolution. So **Re-revolu·tionise** *v.*

1778 H. Walpole *Lett., to Mason* Wks. 1846 V. 490 A re-revolution was so probable. 1800 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 89 Italy may very likely be re-revolutionised.

Rereward, variant of Rearward.

† Rerewarder. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. Rere- or Rearward.] (See quot.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 176 But if such supplie be placed after all the clauses,..then is he called by the Greeks *Hypozeugma*, and by vs the Rerewarder.

Rere-winter. *rare* $^{-1}$. [Rere-.] A late spell of winter.

1841 Kemble in Garnett *Phil. Ess.* (1859) p. xii, This rere-winter troubles me: I was beginning to think of.. migrating, when lo! frost and snow forbid me.

Rerify, obs. form of Rarefy.

Re-ri·ng, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ring again.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xxiv, Hark! from the towers of Aztlan, how the shouts Of clamorous joy re-ring!

Re-ri·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To rise again.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 208 If thrice by Phœbus' toil re-rose its wall Of molten brass. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xxxiv. 360 To seize the nascent souls Of men as they rerose from death to life. 1855 Tennyson *Brook* 169 We..Arrived, and found the sun of sweet content Re-risen in Katie's eyes, and all things well.

Hence **Re-ri·sen** *ppl. a*, **Re-ri·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1814 Southey *Ode to Alex. I*, iv, Moscow's re-rising walls Had rung with glad acclaim. 1816 — *Lay of Laureate* Proem xiv, When that last and most momentous hour, Beheld the re-risen cause of evil yield. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* xix. 290 Some thought the gates of Heaven were sealed to all Until the great re-rising.

Re-ri·vet, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To rivet again. Hence **Re-ri·veted** *ppl. a.*

1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* 111 A stream of water was then thrown upon the re-riveted parts. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Aug. 7/2 It will be necessary to re-rivet at least twelve feet of the plating.

Re-ro·ll, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To roll again.

1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 125 The frequent welding and re-rolling of iron is of the most beneficial tendency. 1868 *Q. Rev.* July 299 About 250,000 tons [of rails] require to be taken up, re-rolled, and re-laid. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 6/2 The gelatine strip is unrolled from one spindle and re-rolled upon another.

Re-ro·manize, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To make Roman-Catholic again. So **Re-romaniza·tion.**

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Tropheis* 163 Re-Romaniz'd, so (say they) Heav'n [he] conjures; His errours at Saint Denis hee abjures. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 307/1 Immediately after the battle of Muhlberg Ferdinand I sent the Jesuits into Bohemia to re-romanize the country. *Ibid.*, Ferdinand II .. now carried through what his ancestor, Ferdinand I, had only attempted,—the re-romanization of Bohemia.

Re-roo·f, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To furnish with a new roof.

1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* viii. 280 To re-roof and re-light them. 1875 Alex. Smith *Aberdeenshire* II. 1155 The church was repaired and reroofed in 1829.

† Rert. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. (Origin and meaning obscure: perhaps an error for *cert*, certain, sure.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 590 Goddez ry3t is redy & euer more rert, Oþer holy wryt is bot a fable.

Re-ru·minate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To ruminate again.

1591 Hoskyn *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 213 When you [? *read* we] meet in Polland we shall reruminat our aquaintaince merily. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 531 Thus does he ruminate and re-ruminate his cud againe.

Re-ru·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To run (*over*) again.

1804 Larwood *No Gun Boats* 8 We must re-run the gantelope of our Bounties and Recruitings. 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 170, I request you, after you have finished, just to re-run over the heads.

Res, variant of Rese *sb.*

Resa·ddle (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To saddle again.

1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 50 The horses were resaddled; and..we took leave of our courteous entertainers. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 754/2 Diaz..stood off the attack till his cavalry could resaddle.

Resaf, obs. Sc. form of Receive *v.*

Resagar, -gor: see Realgar.

Resai(ee, variants of Rezai.

Resaif(f, obs. forms of Receive *v.*

Resai·l (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To sail (back) again; to set sail again.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi, The Dane inraged sayled thence.., And did with Brenn, resayling home, at great aduantage meete. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 931 From Pyle resailing and the Spartan Court. 1780 Fawkes & Mekn *Rhodius' Argonautics* IV. 1565 Discharge this duty, and resail to Greece. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/2 The San Nicholas resailed, followed by the American cruiser.

2. *trans.* To sail (a race) again.

1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/3 We beg to state..the reason why the last two races were not ordered to be resailed.

† Resaille. *Obs. rare* —1. (Meaning obscure.)

c 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 2279 [A counsellor ought] Off thyn Rentys knowyn the Resaylle.

Resaitter, obs. Sc. form of Resetter.

Resaive, obs. form of Receive *v.*

Resa·lable (rī-), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Capable of being resold.

1866 A. L. Perry *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 85 Personal services, unlike material products, are not commonly resalable by the purchaser.

Resa·le (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. Resell *v.*] The act of selling again (something bought).

1625 Bacon *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 239 Monopolies, and Coemption of Wares for Resale..are great Meanes to enrich. 1816 M. Greenleaf *District of Maine* 72 The remainder [is held] by different individuals, who have purchased solely with a view to the profit of resales. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxiii. IX. 365 It was difficult to keep..what was bought and opportunity for resale did not seem at hand. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 46 This enactment is particularly directed against buying for re-sale.

† Resa·lgar. *Obs.* Also 4–5 **reys-, rysalgar;** 5 **rys-, rosalgere;** 5 **ras-,** 7 **resalger;** 6 **resagar, -gor.** [ad. Arab. *rahj al-ghār* (see Realgar), the *j* being represented by *s*, as in It. *risigallo*, med. L. *risigallum, resegale.* The form *rosalger* appears later as *rosager* Rosaker.] Realgar, disulphide of arsenic.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 261 Oile of Tartre, Alum glas, berme wort, and argoille, Resalgar, and oure matires enbibyng. [Thynne's ed. *resagor*; hence in R. Scot *Disc. Witchcr.* (1584) XIV. i. 354; also in Lyly *Galathea* (1585) II. iii. as *resagar.*] 14.. *Stockholm Med. MS.* II. 559 in *Anglia* XVIII. 321 Hys jows, medelyd with rosalgere ..wyll ben howndys bane. 14.. in Ashm. *Theat Chem. Brit.* (1652) 271 Alume, Atriment, alle I suspende, Rasalger and Arsnick I defende. [1584–5, see above.] 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 327 Then it is good to eat out the core with the powder of Resalgar. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. vi. 228 You shall neuer apply .. Resalger, Arsnicke, Mercury sublimate, nor any such violent corrosiue.

Resa·lient (rī-), *a. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] Of angles: Issuing again after re-entering.

1879 Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 142 This..suggests the idea ..of reducing the lower range to a smaller width, thus breaking the arch section into resalient angles.

Resa·lt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To salt again.

1850 O. Winslow *Inner Life* iv. 134 Jesus speaks of the salt being re-salted. 1895 *Daily News* 5 June 5/5 The heads were in bad condition..and were re-salted.

† Resalue, *v. Obs. rare* —1. [a. F. *resaluer*: see Re- and Salue *v.*] *trans.* To resalute.

1481 Caxton *Godfroy* cxix. 180 Emyrferius put out his heed & salewed them, & they resalewed hym.

† Resaluta·tion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *resalūtātiōn-em*: see next and -ation.] The return of a salutation.

1548 Elyot, *Resalutatio*.., a resalutacion. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 437 Popilius without any resalutations or greeting againe, delivered him the letter. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 24, I did salute them, .. and the proud resalutation did come with an ill will from them.

Resalu·te (rī-), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *resalūtāre*, or (in sense 2) f. Re- 5 a + Salute *v.*]

1. *trans.* To salute in return.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 110 b, Let us ofte and deuoutly say..this salutacyon & we may be sure yᵗ she wyl resalute us agayne. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 13 b, If through heedlesnesse you resalute not a friend, he will speake no more to you. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 164 She was not behind in courtesie, but lovingly resaluted them again. 1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 21 The People resalute the Minister with a 'Lord be with thy Spirit'. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 126/1 The knights..made their reverences to his majesty, who..re-saluted them.

2. To salute again or anew.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 332 Hee felt his breast beat, and thereafter saw his vnclowded eyes weakely striue to shine againe; thus first resaluting the light. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 187 Those Birdes we see, that leaue vs in the Prime, Againe in Autumne re-salute our Clime. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 134 Mean while To re-salute the World with sacred Light Leucothea wak'd.

Hence **Resalu·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Resalu·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Risaluto*, a resaluting or greeting againe. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XII. 8 We drew her vp to land, And trod our selues the resaluted sand.

† Resanate, *v. Obs. rare* —1. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *resānāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *sānāre* to heal.] *trans.* To heal again, to cure. So **† Resana·tion.**

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/1 How necessarye these operationes are to the resanation of the diseases. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 83/2 This gargarisme is of admirable operatione, and resanatione of the diseases of the throte. *Ibid.* 110/1 For the vngula caballina hath a divers vigor of resanatinge the Lunges.

Resa·ntify (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To sanctify again.

1675 Woodhead, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* 82 All things .. unclean before God, if they are not resanctified in Christ. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* viii, (1861) 218 He will reclaim and resanctify the great principle of reproductive order.

† Resa·rce, *v. Obs. rare* —1. [ad. obs. F. *resarcir* or L. *resarcīre*, f. *re-* Re- + *sarcīre* to patch.] *trans.* To patch up, mend.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 366 That the Kinges Grace studieth not a litle, howe to resarce and supplie on his side al maner of defaultes and errours.

Resa·rcelée, Resa·rcelled, *a. Her.* [See Sarcelled *a.*] (See quots.)

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 176 A crosse resarcelled is, as if a crosse were sewed or set againe to the other. 1725 Coats *Dict. Heraldry* 298. 1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Resarcelee*, as a Cross Resarcelée signifies one Cross, as it were, sewed to another, or one Cross placed upon another, or a slenderer Cross charged upon the first. 1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Resarcelée*, a Cross Resarcelée..is a cross voided and open at each end.

† Resa·rciate, *v. Obs.* Also **-tiate.** [irreg. f. L. *resarci-re* (see Resarce) + -ate.] *trans.* To mend, amend.

a 1656 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 234 To resarciate the damage or injury done to thee. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 57 We resartiate their native humidity.

Resat, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of Receive *v.*

Resaunt, variant of Ressant.

Resave (rī-), *v. rare* —1. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To save again.

1581 Rich *Farew.* (1846) 107 How greate the joye of the mother was when she sawe the honestie of her daughter, (as it were) resaved out of this yong princes handes.

Resave, obs. form of Receive *v.*

Resawe, obs. Sc. form of Receive *v.*

Resaw·ing (rī-), *vbl. sb.* [Re- 5 a.] The action of sawing again. Also *attrib.*

1611 Florio, *Risegatione*, a resawing, a clipping. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1920/1 *Resawing-machine*, a machine for cutting up squared timber into small stuff or boards. 1881 Franklyn *Glance at Australia* 369 One of Fay's large re-sawing machines.

Resay (rī-), *v. rare* —1. [Re-.] *trans.* To say again or in reply.

1610 Marcelline *Triumphs Jas. I* Bij, Heresy findeth daily something to re-say and to confound Paper withall.

Resayfe, -sayff, -sayve, etc., obs. ff. Receive.

Resayt(e, obs. ff. Receipt *sb.*

† Resbon. *Obs. rare* —1. [Corruptly for *reston*, var. of OF. *raston*: see Raston and Rattoon 1.] A cheese-cake.

1585 T. Dawson *Good Huswiues Jewell* I. (1596) E 4 To make good Resbones. Take a quart of fine flower [etc.].

Rescaille, obs. form of Rascal.

Rescaive, obs. form of Receive *v.*

† Rescat. *Obs. rare* —1. [a. Sp. *rescate*: cf. Rescate *v.*] Ransom.

1588 T. Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 11 b, Euery day we were taken prisoners, . and euery morning at our departure we must pay rescat 4. or 5. Pagies a man.

Rescayve, obs. f. Receive *v.* **Resceant, -sceaunte,** varr. of Resiant *Obs.* **Resceipte, -ceit(e,** obs. ff. Receipt *sb.* **Resceive,** obs. f. Receive *v.* **Rescent,** obs. f. Resent *v.* **Rescet, -cett(e,** obs. ff. Reset *sb.* and *v.* **Resceve,** obs. f. Receive *v.* **Rescew,** obs. f. Rescue. **Resceyt(e,** obs. ff. Receipt *sb.* **Resceyve, -schave, -schayfe,** obs. ff. Receive *v.* **Reschе,** obs. f. Rush. **Reschebusk,** obs. f. Rushbush.

† Reschette, *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *ræsċettan*, f. *ræscan* vb. or *ræsc* sb. (in comb. *hlg-ræsc*).] *intr.* To crackle.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 215/16 *Crepitat, i. resonat*, scylþ, cyrmþ, ræscetteþ. *a* 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* 152 Donne fyren liȝ blawað and braslað,..ræsct and efesteð. *Ibid.* 165 Dæt reðe flod ræscet fyre. *c* 1200 *Marherete* 18 The hude .. swartete as hit snarchte and barst on to blemen that hit aras up oueral ant here leofliche lich reschte of þe leie.

Reschew, obs. f. Rescue *sb.* **Rescheyve,** obs. f. Receive *v.* **Reschowe,** obs. f. Rescue *v.*

† Resci·de, *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. var. of next, or for *recide*, ad. L. *recīdĕre*.] *trans.* To cut.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/2 The sagittalle suture was rescided cleane overthwarte. *Ibid.* 54 b/1 His Parietale was clean rescided throughe.

Rescind (rĭsi·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *rescind-ĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *scindĕre* to split, divide, etc. Cf. F. *rescinder* (1422).]

1. *trans.* To cut off, take away, remove. (In *fig.* uses.) † Also *rescinding*, taking away, leaving out.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 168 His unnecessary expences are rescinded, his superfluous cut off. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 58 The introduction thereof into the Church of Christ is the rescinding so many Souls from the body of the Church. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 69 England it self rescinding Wales, hath but Three Acres to every Head, according to the present State of Tillage and Husbandry. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 376 It proved that which they call an hemiplegia, which rescinded the chief use of one leg and one arm. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* III. IX. ix. 280 He who resolves not to be entertained ..will rescind a copious source of soothing satisfaction. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* XXXIII. 315 In order .. to rescind the occasion of ambiguity which might be attached to the phrase of constant parallax.

† **b.** To deprive (one) *of* a thing. *Obs. rare* —1.

1728 *Entertainer* No. 42. 297 He that dares not speak like an Englishman..deserves to be rescinded of his Birthright.

† **2.** To cut through, sever. *Obs. rare* —1.

1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 224 To rescind the fatal chain, and break in sunder the line of God's anger.

3. To abrogate, annul, revoke, repeal, cancel.

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 492 He answered, He could grant neither the one nor the other till first they should rescinde..their subscryved Covenants. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 38 The parliament..past an act for rescinding the kings supremacy over the church. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 126 It required a particular Act of Parliament to rescind this bye-law. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 461 The council of ten had..power over the senate and other magistrates, rescinding their decisions. 1846 Bateman *Law of Auctions* (ed. 3) 91 *note*, The vendor shall have the power of rescinding the contract. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. App. 594 The monks petitioned, and the vote was rescinded.

Hence **Resci·nder; Resci·nding** *ppl. a.* Also **Resci·ndable** *a.*, **Resci·ndment** (Worcester, 1846, citing Story).

1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xli. 161 Of the ninety-two who voted not to rescind, eighty-one..were re-elected; of the seventeen rescinders, only five. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 14/2 The rule that a rescinding resolution requires a majority of two-thirds.

† **Resci·ndent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. pres. pple. of L. *rescindĕre*: see prec.] Cutting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xiv b/2 A rescindente Instrumente, the one end wherof serveth for a rasore. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 532 And taught man the manuduction of the rescindent spade.

Rescission (rĭsi·ʒən). Also 7 **rescision.** [ad. late L. *rescissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rescindĕre* to Rescind. Cf. F. *rescision* (1517).]

† **1.** The action of cutting off. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Cotgr., *Recision*, a rescision; a cutting, or paring off. *a* 1626 Bacon *Holy War* (1629) 124 The words of the Prophet ..which declare this Reiection, and, to vse the words of the Text, Rescision of their Estate to haue been for their Idolatry.

2. The action of annulling or abrogating.

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. iv. 43 No ceremonial and pompous rescission of our Fathers' crimes can be sufficient. 1695 H. Dodwell *Def. Vind. Deprived Bps.* 97 This therefore would allow the Church..a perfect rescission of such a Contract. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A thing's being found damaged, or sold at above double the just value, is a good cause of rescision. 1776 Johnson *Let. to Taylor* 17 Feb., The Case which you sent me contains such vicissitudes of settlement and rescission. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 281 Several..counselled the rescission of the obnoxious orders. 1875 Poste *Gains* I. (ed. 2) 142 A power of cancellation and rescission.

† **Rescisso·rian,** *a. Obs.* —° [-an.] = next.

1658 Phillips s.v. *Rescind*, A Rescissorian Act, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Rescissory (rĭsi·sŏri), *a.* Also 7 **resc-.** [ad. late L. *rescissōri-us*, f. *rescis-*, ppl. stem of *rescindĕre* to Rescind. Cf. F. *recisoire* (1579).]

1. Of the nature of, or having the effect of, rescinding or revoking; connected with, or characterized by, rescission:

a. of legal actions, etc. (Chiefly *Sc. Law.*)

'Rescissory actions are those actions whereby deeds, &c. are declared void' (Bell).

1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* III. i, I ouerwhelme My practise too, with darknes, and strange words; ..Conditions, Codicilles, Acceptilations, actions recissorie. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 442 Rescissory actions are divided, 1. Into actions of proper improbation. 2. Actions of reduction-improbation. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* I. 222 Every person who apprehends himself hurt or affected by a deed is entitled to a rescissory action for setting it aside. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 829 The action of simple reduction and the action of reduction-improbation, are the two varieties of the rescissory actions of the law of Scotland. *Ibid.*, In the simple reduction the summons, like all rescissory summonses, commences with the Will. 1846 Bateman *Law of Auctions* (ed. 3) 65 The first of this class of conditions is called rescissory; the second compensatory.

b. of legislative measures, etc.; *spec.* of the act passed by the Scottish Parliament in 1661, by which the acts of all the parliaments held from 1633 were rescinded.

See Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 117–119.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. (1659) II. 1007 It is impossible, without passing the Rescissory Act,..to have a valid

Parliament. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 161 Next they fell upon forming an Act Rescissory, whereby former Acts .. should be nulled. 1671 [R. MacWard] *True Nonconf.* 378 Say not that the first part of the abovementioned rescissory clause, relative to the Act. 1592. Is simple. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 57 This act, though falling under the act rescissory of Charles II, seems to have been considered as still in force by 1663, *c.* 21 which [etc.]. 1861 Buckle *Civilis.* II. 283 The parliament..consented to what was termed the rescissory act. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/8 The rescissory power wielded by the non-elective peers over the legislative acts of the..House of Commons.

† **2.** Asking for rescission. *Obs. rare* −1.

1620 Selden *Duello* iv. 14 S. Lewis and the rest were constrained..to yeeld to the rescissory petitions of their subjects.

† **Resco·nse,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **-sconce.** [ad. obs. F. *resconser* to hide, etc. (Godef.).] *intr.* To set. Hence **Resco·nsing** *vbl. sb.*

1618 *Kalender of Sheph.* xxxv. *heading,* Of the rising and resconsing of the signes in the Orison. *Ibid.* xxxv, Thus orison [neither] riseth ne resconceth. Meridian also riseth not ne resconseth.

Resconter, -tre: see Rescounter *sb.* and *v.*

Rescouh, obs. form of Rescue *v.*

† **Rescou·nter,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **-contre,** 7 **-conter.** [ad. It. *riscontro* (Sp. *rescuentro*) recounter, comparison, balancing, etc., f. *ri-* Re- + *scontro* (:—**ex-contra*) encounter.]

1. Encounter, hostile meeting. *rare* −1.

1543 Harvel in *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IX. 537 Somme thinkith that Barbarossa wil go to Alger, or infest the cost of Spaine, not finding other rescontre.

2. Balancing of contra-accounts; settlement or payment of differences on accounts, in later use *spec.* on the Stock Exchange. Also *pl.,* and *attrib.* as *rescounter-day, -settlings.*

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 421 Which according to the said computation is all one in effect betweene them, and might by way of rescounter answere each other in account. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 222 If any Payments cannot be made exactly by Resconter for the just Sum,..they give and take from one another..a Note for the Value that one or the other must pay 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 57 Tickets — India-Bonds — Rescounters — Consolidate. 1774 Colman *Man of Business* iv. i, You know the rescounter day, sir; and if Mr. Beverley does not pay his differences within these four-and-twenty hours, the world cannot hinder his being a lame duck 1775 T. Mortimer *Every man his own Broker* 39 These are called, in 'Change Alley, the Rescounter Settlings. 1796 *Grose's Dict Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rescounters,* the time of settlement between the bulls and bears of Exchange-alley, when the losers must pay their differences, or become lame ducks.

3. An engagement to pay the sum due on a balance of accounts. Also *attrib.* in *rescounter-book.*

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 222 In other Fairs the Resconters must be clearly expresst on Paper, written with Ink, in Books for that purpose, called Rescontei-Books, and when the Resconter is once made, its as effectual as if the Bill were paid with ready Cash.

† **Rescou·nter,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **-contre.** [ad. It. *riscontrare* (Sp. *rescontrar*) to meet with, encounter, to compare or collate, etc. : cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To meet or encounter *with* an enemy. (Cf. Recounter *v.* and Rencounter *v.*)

1543 Harvel in *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IX. 424 Andrea Doria issuid owt of Geane incontinently with 48 galeis,. to rescontre with the French navye *Ibid.* 537 It hath ben raportid that Barbarossa was departed from Tolon with 30 galeis, to rescontre, as men thinke, with Janetin Doria.

2. *trans.* To balance or settle in the way of business. Hence **Rescou·ntering** *vbl. sb.*

1606 *Cæsar Papers* in *Lansdowne MSS.* (Brit. Mus.) CLII. fol. 211 The Statute provided for all Straungers dealing by waie of merchaundize..for the rescountring or ballancing of such trade as..they bringe into this kingdome. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 156 That Merchants assuring each to other, may rescounter their *Premios,* in the accounts kept thereof betweene them.

† **Rescou·re,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. OF. *rescoure, -cure* : see Rescue *v.*] *trans.* To rescue.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8645 Thre thousand knyȝtes.. called he forth,..Fro men of armes hem to rescouere, For thei were most with-oute Armure.

† **Rescou·rs,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **reskowrs.** [Alteration of Rescous, prob. influenced by *cours* Course *sb.*] Rescue.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2939 Bot þou come, rescours to make, Neuere in armes schalt þou me take. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 369 Thar sall nane of all Yngland To mak ȝow rescours tak on hand, And but rescours may no castele Be haldin lang. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16/2 John Forman..was lawefully arrested;..and as they were going to bringe hym [to Tutbury]..cometh one Piers Venables..and made a rescours, and toke awey the saide John Forman fro theym. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 478 Thus had the castel bene left desert, war not the Governour declarit to pas..to the rescours thairof.

† **Rescou·rs,** *sb.*2 *Sc. Obs. rare*−1. In 6 **resk-.** [Alteration of *recourse,* after prec.] Recourse.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 65 Þai were constrenit to haue þare vtir reskours to þe samyn.

† **Rescou·rs,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Rescours *sb.*1] *trans.* To rescue.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 177 The consulis send ane burreo to tak him; bot he was haistelie rescoursit be þe pepill. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xl, This man, that rescoursit the king, wes callit Turnbull.

† **Rescous,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–7 **rescous(e, rescouss(e,** 4–5 **rescus(e,** 5 **reskuse,** 6–7 **rescusse.** *β.* 5 **rescues, reschewes, -scowes,** 6 **reskues.** [a. OF. *rescous(s)e, rescusse,* etc. (It. *riscossa*; Rom. type **re-ex-cussa*), vbl. sb. to OF. *rescourre* to Rescue. The *β*-forms may in some cases be taken as plurals of *rescue.*]

1. Rescue, assistance, aid.

a. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5406 Wyder.. Wyþ twenty þousand mad hem rescus. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 73 In rescouss of the toun aboute, Which with the Gregois was belein. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. ix. (1555) Of which slaughter the grekes wer confuse, Tyll Pelleus came to their rescuse. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 39 b, The whiche..assembled them for to come to the rescousse of theyr lord. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 23 Fortifiyng the same for fere of rescous that might issue from Caleis. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 125 b, For want of timely rescouse, the breath poasted out of his body.

β. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 433 Byde hy[m] make reschewes for menske of hyme selvene. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxv. (1869) 189 Driveth hire fro me, j prey ȝow, and beth me a rescues for hire. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xiv. 55 And whan Gryflet sawe rescowes, he smote a knyght on the tempils. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 318 The Captaine.. having no comfort to have any quick reskues, yeelded.

2. *Law.* = Rescue *sb.* 2.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 195, I told Gonnor that I shuld certifie a rescuse, and prayd the baly of the hundred that he wold record the same. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII,* c. 7 If any Rescous or Disobeysance be made to any Person having Authority to do Execution by any such Warrant, 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII,* c. 12 If any person .. make rescous agayne any Mayre .. or other person. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 231 Offence and felonie .. in him that helpeth the prisoner to get away, which is commonly termed Rescusse. 1618 Dalton *Countr. Just.* lxxvii. (1630) 196 Every dissei-in rescous and trespasse implieth a force. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 137 The Lord Chiefe Justice found very much fault with Casen about Jenner's oppression, and his multiplicitie of suites upon the rescusse. 1690 *Act* 2 *Will. & Mary* I. c. 5 § 4 Upon any Pound-breach or Rescous of Goods or Chattels distrained for Rent 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 146 Being thus in the custody of the law, the taking them back by force is looked upon as an atrocious injury, and denominated a rescous.

† **Rescous,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **rescouse,** 5 **reschewse,** 6–7 **rescusse.** [a. OF. *rescouser, -cuser,* f. *rescouse* : see prec.] *trans.* (and *refl.*) To rescue. Hence **Rescousing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13039 Þe Romayns Petron wilde rescouse, But Bretons a geyn þem faste gan brouse. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O* 1536 Sir Otuell hase thre kynges slone & reschewsede hym with honour. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 232 If a stranger doe..rescusse such an one as is under arrest for Felonie, then is it Felonie ..in the straunger. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 32 A readye rescussing of a mans selfe from scornes. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 355 Here for contempts a Capias lyeth against Peers of the Realme, as for rescousing of one arrested by the course of the Law.

Rescow(e, obs. forms of Rescue.

Re-scream, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To scream again.

1849 Clough *Amours de Voy.* II. 161 While men and women and papers Scream and re-scream to each other the chorus of victory.

Rescribe (rĭskrəi·b), *v.* [ad. L. *rescrībĕre,* f. *re-* Re- + *scrībĕre* to write. Cf. obs. F. *rescripre, rescrire* (mod.F. *récrire*).]

† **1.** To write back, write in reply. *Obs.*

1462 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 89, I preie yow hertili that ye feithfully and truly rescribe to me..what ye knowe in this mater. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 453 It was not longe after, yt the Frenshe kyng hadde thus rescrybed vnto Kynge Edwarde [etc.]. 1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 313 Wher as I accordinglye haue not in lyke wise remembrid and rescribid [etc.]. 1600 W Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 31 The Author..being friendly admonished in a letter..rescribing backe in a most saucie and peremptorie manner. 1662 J. Stephens *Procurations* 21 The said Pope rescribes thus, 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 220 Whenever a Prince on his being consulted by any one rescribes or writes back in this manner [etc.].

2. To write again or anew; to rewrite. Now *rare.* Hence **Rescri·bed** *ppl. a.*

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 235 Therefore to conclude, I must subscribe, and rescribe, euen as before. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F ij, Than first rescribe the opposite of the error..and then the same rescribe againe in the proper place. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 67 This did not a whit stirre him, but calmely called for more Paper, to rescribe them. 1852 T. L. Peacock *Horæ Dramaticæ* II. *note* Wks. 1875 III. 356 A careful search will probably discover many more than two rescribed leaves. 1854 S. Dobell *Convalescent to Physic.,* Friend, by whose cancelling hand did Fate forgive Her debtor, and rescribe her stern award.

† **Rescribendary.** *Obs. rare*−0. [ad. med.L. *rescribendāri-us* (Du Cange).] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Rescribendary,* an Officer in some of the Courts of Rome, who taxeth or valueth supplications.

Rescript (rī·skript). Also 7 *pl.* **resorips.** [ad. L. *rescriptum,* pa. pple. neut. of *rescrībĕre* to Rescribe. Cf. F. *rescrit,* † *rescript* (13th c.).]

1. a. A decretal epistle from the Pope in reply to some question or difficulty referred to him; also, any Papal decision, decree, or edict.

1528 Gardiner in Burnet *Rec. Ref.* (ed. Pocock) I. 95 All such rescripts, breves, and bulls, as might conduce to the effectual definition..of the matter. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 287 With a rescript from Rome, they take degree of Bachelers, Licentiats, and Doctors 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* II. vi. 41 The summes of money which the Pope receiveth for first fruits, Palls, Indulgences, Bulls,.. Rescripts,.. cannot be counted. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* p. xvi, These Determinations [of the Popes] were stiled Rescripts or Decretal Epistles, having the Force of Laws. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ruin'd Abbey* 136 The French tyrant, by the futile grant Of papal rescript, claim'd Britannia's throne. 1825 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 199 Let him read the rescript of pope Pius VI, of the 17th of June, 1791. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 511 The rescript of Pope Leo required Eadward either to found a new, or to enlarge an old, monastery.

b. (The original sense.) The reply sent by a Roman emperor to a magistrate or other person consulting him on a doubtful point of law or as to the action to be taken in particular circumstances.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 121 Men were not forbidden to change name or surname, by the rescript of Dioclesian. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* ii. 56 Eusebius saith .. That Hadrian, in his Rescript to Minutius .forbad a General Persecution of any as Christians. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 5 We must not prefer the edict of the praetor, or the rescript of the Roman emperor, to .. the sanctions of an English parliament 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 118 In their rescripts and other ordinances, the Roman emperors spoke in the plural number. 1862 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* x. (1864) I. 309 On the arrival of the rescript of Theodosius the pagans laid down their arms.

2. Any edict, decree, order, or formal announcement made by a ruler or governing body, or having an official character. (Common in 19th c.)

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vi. 94 The kinge with publyk rescript and open recantacion confessinge his synne setteth forth the glory of god. 1610 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 325 Artashasht ..sent a rescript to hinder the building of the citie. 1652 Needham *Selden's Mare Cl.* 144 He would by no means determine ought contrary to those Laws by any Rescript of his own. 1716 J. Chamberlayne *St Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. 249 The two Senior Advocates..present him, with a short Latin Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxiii, It was a commissary sent to me from the post-office, with a rescript in his hand, for the payment of some six livres. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 56 They prevailed on the Court of Versailles to publish their sentiments and intentions, which they did in a rescript. 1858 *Times* 29 Nov., The leaders obeyed the rescript, but punctuality is impossible to an Asiatic. 1870 *Pall Mall Budget* 27 Aug. 31/2 The Bavarian bishops have been forbidden by a rescript from the Minister of Public Worship to promulgate the dogma in any way.

3. Something written over again; a rewriting.

1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in Vac.,* In the line just above that in which he is about to print his second name (his re-script). 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxxiii, I wrote it three times..subduing the phrases at every rescript. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 88 Those glorious rescripts ..which Surtees of Mainsforth passed off even upon Scott as genuine.

b. *Law.* A duplicate or counterpart.

1843–56 Bouvier *Law Dict. U. S.* (ed. 6).

4. A palimpsest writing.

1817 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 326 The poetry was a rescript, and the parchment had originally served for a Cicero.

† **Rescri·ption.** *Obs.* [a. F. *rescription* (13th c.), or ad. late L. *rescription-em,* n. of action f. *rescrībĕre* to Rescribe.]

1. A rewriting, writing over again.

1588 J Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F j b, And [on] this rescription into a new leafe, ye shall said [= balance] the former accompt in that place. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 271 The Figural Names , to avoid prolixity in the often rescription..are usually expressed by Marks or Characters. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 230 Unless they would ratifye every article..without any exception or rescription, they might prepare to depart.

2. The action of replying in writing; a written reply.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iij, Certayne rescriptions and memorialles touchinge the manuall operations of Chyrurgerye. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* i. Argt., In this Epistle doth her Griefe complaine; And his Rescription tells her his againe. 1627 — *Agincourt,* etc. 190 If you vouchsafe rescription, stuffe your quill With naturall bountyes. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 31 You cannot oblige me more then to be punctual in rescription.

3. [After F. *rescription.*] An official order for payment of a certain sum of money; a promissory note issued by a Government.

1796 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 155 A paper, known by the name of rescriptions, had been given for advances to government, and made payable in specie at a fixed period. 1798 — *St. Papers* 307 A purchase of thirty-two millions of Dutch rescriptions.

Rescri·ptive, *a. rare*−0. [f. as Rescript + -ive.] 'Pertaining to, or answering the purpose of a rescript; deciding; settling' (Webster 1864).

So **Rescri·ptively** *adv.,* 'by rescript' (Webster 1828–32, citing Burke).

† **Rescrite.** *Obs.*−1 [a. OF. *rescrit*] Rescript.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* xii. 7 For ȝe ben oure bretheren as the rescrite conteyneth, that is vndirput.

† **Rescry,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *rescrier* : see Re- and Escry *v.*] *trans.* To call back.

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xiv. 136 At that word his Ax he took In honde, His Meyne to Rescrye, ȝif he myȝte fonde.

Re·scuable, *a. rare.* [f. Rescue *v.* + -able.] Capable of being rescued.

1611 Cotgr., *Resconable,* rescuable, recouerable, redeemeable. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 116 Every thing under force is rescuable by my Function.

Rescue (re·skiu), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **rescowe,** 6 **-cow;** 5–6 **rescew(e, reskew,** (7 **reschew**); 5–6 **rescu,** (6 **-ku**), 5– **rescue.** [f. the vb., in place of the earlier Rescous.]

1. The (*or* an) act of rescuing (esp. persons) from

enemies, saving from danger or destruction, etc.; succour, deliverance.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2308 No meruayle þa3 hym myslyke, þat hoped of no rescowe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2549 Ther fought thei still & reskew was ther non. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 156 Thider preced bothe partyes to the rescowe. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 28 At the rescue of the cite [of] Averaunces. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lx. 207 They can not scape..and they are without hope of any rescue. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ix. 25 b, They of the shippe Raphael, came presentlye to their succour and rescew. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 19 What rescue hath the dry stubble against the advantage of fire? 1653 Milton *Ps.* vii. 6 Least as a Lion . He hast to tear my Soul asunder Tearing and no rescue nigh. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* xviii. iv, He heard me from his glorious Throne, And sent the timely Rescue down. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii, The Genoese are come—ho! to the rescue! 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 127 Rescue would be out of the question, should the climber go over the edge.

2. *Law.* The forcible taking of a person or goods out of legal custody; forcible recovery (by the owner) of goods distrained.

c 1450 *Godstow Registers* (1905) 332 If hit happun þe foreseide sir Richard to deliuer þe distres..or to make rescu with þreteninge [etc.]. 1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 516/1 Any suche Shire..or Toune, where any persone make suche rescue of any distres to be takyn by suche Collectour. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 114, I am thy prisoner, wilt thou suffer them to make a rescue? 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 61 *Fal.* Keepe them off, Bardolfe. *Fang.* A rescu, a rescu. *Host.* Good people bring a law.. rescue. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. i. 17 In case the distress was taken without cause, or contrary to law.. the tenant may lawfully make rescue. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. 131 Rescue is the forcibly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* iii, Precautions..justifiable.. from the apprehensions so generally entertained of an expected rescue. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 412/2 An indictment for a rescue must set out the circumstances under which the person, &c. was arrested, and the rescue effected. *Ibid.* 413/1 Upon rescue of goods distrained for rent.

b. A person rescued from custody.

1888 M. Morris *Claverhouse* 131 [They] marched victoriously off with such of their rescues as would go with them.

3. *attrib.* **a.** Connected with the rescue of property or persons, as *rescue-appliance, party, race,* † *-shot* (= fee).

a 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xlix. in Child *Ballads* IV. 8/2 He has paid the rescue-shot, Baith wi gowd and white monie. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 153 Somehow he had become the leader of the rescue party. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 5/3 There were rescue races, more diving,..and water polo. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 154/2 New Rescue-Appliances and Their Use in Mines.

b. Directed to, aiming at, the raising of fallen or degraded women, as *rescue home, work, worker,* etc.

1894 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 2/6 Offshoots of the first rescue home have been planted in many directions. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 297, I hope you enjoyed your first taste of—rescue-work—that's the word, isn't it? 1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 7/6 During the year 218 women and girls have been dealt with by our lady rescue worker.

Rescue (re·skiu), *v.* Forms: 4–7 rescow(e, 4 -coue, 5 -cove, 5 -chow(e, -kowe; 4–6 reskew(e, (5 -chew), 5–7 rescew(e; 4 rescuwe, 4– rescue, (7 reskue). [a. OF. *rescou-, reskeu-,* etc., stem of *rescoure, -cure, -keure, -corre,* etc. (F. *recourre*), = It. *riscuotere*: — Rom. type **re-ex-cutĕre*: see Re- and Excuss *v.*]

1. *trans.* To deliver (a person) from the attack of, or out of the hands of, assailants or enemies.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2031 With that com his folk prikeinde And her lord rescuweth there. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4002 Prove we thys toun to wynne, Rescue thys folk that be withinne. *c* 1390 *Will. Palerne* 1226 þe 3ong kene kni3tes..rescuede him rediliche for rinkes þat him ladden. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6838 Let vs reskew the Renke, refe hym his fos! *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2701 Sir gawan thar reskewit he of fors, Magre his fois, and haith hyme set one hors. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. vii. (S. T. S.) I. 153 Of þe remanent plegeis be hir reskewit he tuke litill force. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 190 She made hym capitain of Alnewike Castle, whiche he with his freshe men kept till thei wer rescowed. 1643 Whitelock *Mem.* (1853) I. 248 He took .. many horse and arms, and rescued all their prisoners. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 256, I wish'd .. that I had any way to have come undiscover'd within shot of them, that I might have rescu'd the three Men. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xvi, How thou wilt rescue her afterwards from the clutches of Bois-Guilbert seems considerably more doubtful.

b. To liberate by unlawful force from legal custody. Also in *fig.* context.

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 143 Had not Damain D'Aguiar..had the charge thereof,..there was so great a concourse of people .. that the offender had been easily rescued. 1680 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 55 Two Jesuits goeing to prison..were rescued and taken quit away out of the officers hands. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke vii. 17 The Lord of life arrests the serjeant death, and rescues the prisoner out of his hand. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxx, They..rescue the general, and drive away the sheriff's officers. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* iii, When..Wilson..had arrived at the scaffold .., there appeared no signs of that attempt to rescue him.

2. To deliver (a castle, town, etc.) from siege.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 275 To þe Baliol suld þei send, þer Castelle to rescue. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 67 Gif our fayis assay To reskew Strewilling. 1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 584 A castel .. that myghte be hastelie rescowed. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccl. 320 The duke of gloucestre wente ouer the see to Caleys for to rescue the toune. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 54 After he recovereth Wireiburge and reskeweth the castel beseged. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 2 Rescu'd is Orleance from the English Wolves.

b. To recover, take back by force.

c 1450 *Merlin* 586 Thei were com oute to hem to bateile for to rescowe the pray. 1568–9 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 328 Until he or they pay to the..seyser of the said hogges .. the value and price of the swine so rescowed. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 39 But th' Elfin knight, ..him rencountring fierce, reskewd the noble pray. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 160 b, If the Tenant rescue the distres [etc.]. 1643 Whitelock *Mem.* (1853) I. 239 The Scots took Coquet Island.., and rescued and restored to the owners a great herd of cattle taken away by the king's forces. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 12 They may be rescued by the owner, in case the distress was taken without cause. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 569 There is no rule prescribed by the law of England in the case of foreign property rescued.

3. To deliver or save (a person or thing) *from* some evil or harm. Also freq. without const.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5255 While þat y haue..myght..þat hym for deþ[*v.r.* fro dede] y mayrescuwe. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 808 (857) Whan a chaumber a-fyr is,..Wel more nede is, it sodeynly rescowe Than to dispute. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 64 As he al one alle othre myhte Rescoue with his holy bede. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 433 To the Dowglas that senze was send,..all Scotland fra scaith to reskewe. 1483 Caxton *Cato* A vij, He supposed that it had be his wyf and fayne wold haue rescued hir. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiii. 42 Gif 3e knew my mynd as it is plicht, 3e wald..me reskew. 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xii. (1887) 61 Whether ye meane to reskew the patient from the headache. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 29 Which set accidentally on fire, Lucius Metellus .. did rescue with the loss of his eyes. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 52 They saw a man drowning, and she made her boat make up to rescue him. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 65. 70 It..is sufficient to rescue Mankind from Tyranny and Oppression. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 58 Thou..art become (Unless verse rescue thee awhile) a thing Forgotten. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 376 Some accident might interpose To rescue him from what is now most sure. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 99 England was rescued from this chaos of misrule by the efforts of the Church.

4. *refl.* To save or deliver (oneself) in some respect.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8878 (Petyt MS.), How þei were raised þei had wondere,..With þat worde þei þam rescued, þei ne wist how þei suld [be] remued. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 4 The knihth David him ne mihte Rescoue, that he with the sihte Of Bersabee ne was bestad. *c* 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 91 þat in noo wyse I couthe my selfe rescow, But nede I must cum In, and se þe fest. 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 71 Men at the firste were faine to rescue them selues in iourneying, by setting thereon. 1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 27 That he appealed from the high Priest, reskuing himselfe from his iudgement,. is euident. 1775 Johnson *Taxno Tyr.* 9 The traders of Birmingham have rescued themselves.

5. *absol.* To afford deliverance or safety. *rare.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 195 Riht so no lawe mai rescowe Fro him that wol no riht allowe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 517 Thar is no thing sal sucour nor reskew, Your worldly honore nedis most adew. 1611 Bible *Dan.* vi. 27 He deliuereth and rescueth. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Riches cannot rescue from the grave, Which claims alike the monarch and the slave.

Rescued (re·skiued), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Saved, delivered, liberated. Also *absol.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 199 The Sea..Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to stand Divided, till his rescu'd gain thir shoar. 1719 De Foe (*rusoe* I. (Globe) 246 As soon as I had secur'd my two weak rescued Prisoners. 1781 C. Johnston *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 202 Then turning to the rescued guest, [he] invited him politely to breakfast. 1814 Southey *Carmen Triumph.* xiv, Raise now the song of joy for rescued Spain! 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xiv. 364 To enjoy the congratulations of a rescued people.

Re·scueless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. Rescue *sb.* + -less.] Without rescue.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. xii, He topled ore his side The Monstrous King, that resculesse to flying people cride.

Rescuer (re·skiuəɹ). [f. Rescue *v.* + -er[1].] One who rescues.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 114 This is the man we traist this tyme salbe The haill reskewar of oure libertie. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. II. c. 3 § 7 The said Rescuers and Disturbers shall suffer like Imprisonment. 1614 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) IV. 79 The rescuer and the revenger of David. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 5 Aug., Colonel Danvers .. was rescued from the captain of the guard, and carried away; one only of the rescuers being taken. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 200 Nearly all our party, as well the rescuers as the rescued, were tossing in their sick bunks. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 July 5/2 The rescuer was a volunteer.

Rescuing (re·skiuiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the verb; deliverance, help.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 419 He na hop had of reskewing. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 731 He delitith him..nat in the rescowynge ne releeuynge of his euene cristene. 1545 (*title*) The Rescuynge of the Romishe fox. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 20 The crusades, the rescuing of holy lands, and such devout gallantrys are in less request than formerly.

Re·scuing, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That rescues.

1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/2 The rescuing girl was nearly as much exhausted as the rescued. 1893 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 631/3 The vessels .. are drawn with..just feeling for the buoyancy of the rescuing craft.

Rescussee. *Law. rare*[−0]. [f. *rescus* Rescous *v.* + -ee[1].] 'The party in whose favour the rescue is made' (Crabb, 1823).

Re·scusser. *Law. rare.* Also 8-9 -or. [f. as prec. + -er[1], -or.] One who makes a rescue.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 130 He is charged..for suinge the rescussers, and for suing the Sheriffes bondes of appearance upon some of them. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rescussor*, is he that commits such a Rescous.

Rescyve, obs. form of Receive *v.*

Resdue, obs. form of Residue.

†**Rese,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 ræs, (1 hræs), 3–5 res(e, 3, 5 rease, 4 ras), 4–6 resse, rees(e, 5 reese, reys, 6 reece). [OE. *rǽs* masc. = ON. *rás* fem. (whence Race *sb.*[1]), MLG. *rās* current:—OTeut. **rǽs-*, of uncertain relationship. In ME. chiefly a poetic word (very common in the 14th c.), used with considerable laxity of meaning.]

1. A rush or run; a swift course or rapid onward movement; the act of running or moving rapidly or impetuously.

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 727 Wæs se þridda hlyp, Rodorcyninges ræs, þa he on rode astæg. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 32 Mid hræs ge-eade all suner..in sæ. — Luke viii. 23 Ofduna astæg hræs windes on luh. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 514 He het hwilon ða hundas ætstandan, þe urnon on ðam ræse, deorum getenge. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 873 Lyk flodez fele laden, runnen on ieese. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1189 The steede straught on his gate & stired hym under, And wrought no wod res but his waye holdes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (Tollem. MS.), Also þe rees of þe see is let with multitude of grauell and sonde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 112 He rayked oute at a res, for he was neuer rad. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 256 b/2 The deuylle cam wyth a grete Rese to the place.

b. The act of running or rushing against or upon others; a rush in (or to) battle; an onset, assault, attack, sally.

[*Beowulf* 2357 Syððan ǽeata cyning guðe-ræsum swealt.] *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* 329 þraca wæs on ore,..beadumæcgnes ræs,..þær Judas for. *c* 1205 Lay. 21367, I þan uormeste ræse fulle fif hundred. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 248 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 Hii sholde gon to the Holi Lond and maken there her res. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 7152 (Kölbing), He bihinde to ben bi cas, To susten þe paiems ras. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 348 þere Edward dwelled al a 3ere wiþ oute eny reese of enemyes. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 298/1 By ye Rees of a Spaynell, ye wars on a nyght taken..a man. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 646 Certayne knyghtes..dyuerse and sondry tymes brake out by sodeyne resys, and skyrmysshed with the lordes people.

2. *In* (or *on*) *a rese*: **a.** In a rush or run; hence, in haste (to get from one place to another).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6550 Quen þai war war o moyses þai fled a-wai, als [*v.r.* al] in a res. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1782 þenne ran þay in on a res, on rowtes ful grete. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1164 Rachches in a res radly hem folges. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 322 (350) For wo he nyste what he mente, But yn a res to Troylus he wente. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2979 þai russhyn vp in a reys, rynnyn into chaumbres. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 255, I wille ryn on a res, And slo hym here, right as he lyse.

b. In a hurry, in haste (to do something). So *with..rese.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25433 þof adam rap him in a res..vs all for to spill. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3990 (Kölbing), King Nanters, king Lot, king Karodas, þis men armed wiþ gret ras. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1996 He þam redis in a rese & reches to þe sedis.

3. Action proceeding from sudden or violent impulse; wantonness, recklessness, rashness.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 512 Hit nys for luue noþeles, Ac is þeos cherles wode res. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXVI. 100 Unbold icham to bidde the bote, Swyþe unreken ys my rees. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 169 To maynten þe pes, þe foles forto felle, þat rise wild in res. 1413 *Pol. Poems* 50 God sende vs pes! þerto eche man be boun: To letten fooles of here res [etc.].

b. *To rue one's rese,* to repent of an act or course of action. Cf. Race *sb.*[1] 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4325 Reu his res þan sal he sare. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 237 þe Walssh wer alle day slayn, now rewes þam þer res. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 491 He arayes his riche men..þat þorw him reowen no res, þat his red wrou3ten. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 370 Thoughe Roulond rew þat rese. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxii, 3ette Menealfe, or the mydny3te, Him ruet alle his rees.

c. Hot or hasty temper; impatience, anger.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4815 þe kyng was of so felon rees, He ne wolde here of preyere ne pes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 Emila..wolde nou3t diffame here lord..by wymmen rees and anger. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 101 Than bispak his brother that rape was of rees.

d. Natural impulse to something. *rare*[−1].

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. vii. (Bodl. MS.), [The sick man] liþe vpright and if he yturned is for a tyme to ligge on his side, bi his owne rees he turneþ hym silfe efte and liþe vpright.

4. A sudden or violent impulse; a fit or paroxysm; an attack of distraction or frenzy.

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 10 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 þis worldes luue nys bute o res..vikel & frakel & wok and les. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 439, I mase al marred for mournyng neiȝh hondes, but redeliche in þat res þe recuuerere þat me falles [etc.]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 149 Lucrecius..wroot som bokes bytwene þe reses of his woodnesse. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 3 Halfdrunke in such a res With dreie mouth he sterte him uppe. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 820 (Kölbing), þeo hore start vp in a res And..Smot hire in þe visage.

b. A rash or violent act.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 267 To while þise Cardinals trauaild for þe pes, Here of a wikhals how he bigan a res. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 547 Gamelyn and Adam haden doon a sory rees, Bounden and y-wounded men ayein the kinges pees.

5. A short space or point of time, a moment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8878 (Cott.), Vte o þat tre it brast a blese þat brent þam al wit-in a rese. *c* 1370 *Clene Maydenhod* 26 For monnes loue 3if þou beo-holde Hit lasteþ but a luytel res. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 62 Make rowme in this rese I byd you, belyse. *Ibid.* xxiii. 481 Thou shall haue drynke within a resse.

†Rese, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 rǽsan, 3 rǽsen 3–5 rese, 4 reese (? rise). [OE. *rǽsan* = ON. *rása* to rush, MDu. *rāsen* (Du. *razen*), MLG. *rāsen* (G. *rasen*) to rage, storm, f. the stem **rēs-*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To rush *on* or *upon* a person, etc.; to make a rush, attack, or assault *on* one.

Beowulf 2691 Fyr-draca .. ræsde on ðone rofan. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 21 Jan. 28 Þæs burhzerefan sunu wolde ræsan on hi..& hi bysmrian. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 181 Þa færinga coman þær hundas forþ..& ræsdon on þone apostol. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 477 It semede as þeyz sche schulde have i-resed on þe rebel kyng. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), Som [birds] takeþ here pray fleyinge in þe eyer, and reeseþ neuer up on pray on þe grounde. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 377 No beest nor bridde cruwell shuld neuer on man hafe resed.

transf. c 1400 *Melayne* 1305 The Bischoppe es so woundede that tyde With a spere..That one his ribbis gan rese.

b. So with *to.*

c 1205 Lay. 1679 Ældai heo ræmden & resden to þan castle. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 6496 Þat deor vp astod and resde to þan stede. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. H. 55 O dur .. resede to þe folc & slou ham in o stunde.

2. To make a rush or run; to spring or start.

c 1205 Lay. 1004 Þe riche haueð muchel rum to ræsen biforen þan wrecchan. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 Þan Marcus resede too, and..kaujte hym wiþ his honde. *Ibid.* III. 211 Þe nyȝt to fore his deth his chambre wyndowes were so griselich .. i-oponed, þat Iulius resede out of his bedde. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xliv. 806 The elyphaunt hath large eeres..and reesyth and smyteth therwyth ful sore whan he is wrathe.

3. To show excitement; to rage.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Ure Louerd weop..and grishatede, and meingde his blod [*var.* & resede & mengde him seluen]. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1831 (Kölbing), He sterte up in a brayde And bygan for to rese, As he wold take hyr by the nese.

†Rese, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hrisian, hrysian,** 2 **hresien,** 3 **risien,** 3–4 **rusien,** 4 **resye, rese,** [OE. *hrisian* = OS. *hrisian* to shake, tremble. Goth. *-hrisjan* to shake. The phonology of the Eng. forms is not quite clear.]

1. *trans.* To shake; to cause to shake or tremble. Also *absol.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 25 [Hia] ȝesegun mec & hrisedon heafud heara. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxviii. 7 Stefn drihtnes hrysiendis westen. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1818 Whan he com of þat wilde brok, His gode stede him resede & schok. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Þervore bit ssainte Pawel his deciples þet hi by yzet ase tours yroted ase trawes ine love, ꝥo þet non vondinge him ne moȝe resye [*printed* refye] ne rocky. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 78, I had reuth whan Piers rogged [*A.* þat Piers rused (*sc.* the tree)], it gradde so reufully.

2. *intr.* To shake, in various senses.

Beowulf 226 Wedera leode on wang stigon, sæwudu sældon, syrcan hrysedon. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 127 (Gr.) Hæðne hildfrecan heapum þrungon, guðsearo gullon, garas hrysedon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark i. 30 Soðlice þa sæt symones swexer hresiȝende [*earlier MSS.* hriðigende]. *c* 1205 Lay. 18868 Scullen stan walles biuoren him to-fallen. Beornes scullen rusien. *Ibid.* 26917 Þa riden Rom-leoden, riseden burnen [*c* 1275 rusede wepne]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þe grete wynd .. þe greate helles makeþ to resye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1128 Ther-out cam a rage and such a vese, That it made al the gates for to rese.

Rese, obs. form of Raise *v.*

Rese, late variant of Reose, to fall. *Obs.*

Reseal (rīˑ-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To seal again. Hence **Reseaˑling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 The Faithful..Re-seal'd for Bliss with the Triunal Name. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxiii, 'Let Auchtermuchty carry this packet' (which he had resealed with his own signet) 'to my father'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 10/2 Judge Warren ordered the resealing of the probate. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/6 His letters..were found opened and officially re-sealed.

Reseant, variant of Resiant *Obs.*

Research (rĭsēˑɹtʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **-sorch.** [ad. obs. F. *recerche* (1539; mod.F. *recherche*): see Re- and Search *sb.*]

1. The act of searching (closely or carefully) *for* or *after* a specified thing or person.

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* G iv b, Being deliuered of that which they most feared, which was the researche for the Princes imprisonment. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 210, I carefully avoided the habitation..lest it should furnish a clue to the researches of my pursuers. 1799 Sickelmore *Agnes & Leonora* II 190 His father..was making every possible research after us. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. iii, Fortune has not favoured me..in my researches after a bed. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxxiii, She had left Thornfield Hall in the night; every research after her course had been vain. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept. 493/2 Constant explorations are being carried out..chiefly in researches after gold and other precious metals.

2. A search or investigation directed to the discovery of some fact by careful consideration or study of a subject; a course of critical or scientific inquiry. (Usu. in *pl.*)

a 1639 Wotton *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 85 There must go before a main research, whether the Child that I am to manage, be of a good nature or no. 1675 L. Addison *Pres. St. Jews* 237 Waving all Critical reserches into the word Talmud. 1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. 413 Ye men of deep researches, say, whence springs This daring character, in tim'rous things? 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 9 These researches may appear painful and fatiguing. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 290 Our most profound researches are frequently nothing better than guessing at the causes of the phenomena. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iii, 26 Such ambiguous facts..often baffle the researches of the historian. 1850 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 12 Cuvier was usually engaged for seven hours daily in his scientific researches. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 5 Fresh necessities have led continually to fresh researches.

b. Without article: Investigation, inquiry into things. Also, as a quality of persons, habitude of carrying out such investigation.

1694 W. Holder *Princ. Harmony* Introd., The Matter lies deep in Nature and requires much Research into Natural Philosophy to unfold it. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 208 Men of deep research..should just be put in mind, not to mistake what they are doing. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* Acc. Author (1849) 19 He found Mr. Cook a man .. of great literary research, and a curious collector of books. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 A writer of painstaking research, who goes..to original and documentary authorities. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 161 Spectrum photography for the purposes of photographic research.

c. *Research knee-jerk,* a knee-jerk requiring special means to elicit it.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 521 Sternberg..found that the research knee-jerk is hardly ever..really absent in healthy people.

3. Investigation or pursuit *of* a subject. *rare.*

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. vii. 396 A thing .. happily performed in that admirable one the Research of Truth. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 53 His thoughts being quite weaned from Parnassus to the research of truth.

4. *Mus.* (See quot.) *rare* —[0].

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* [from the *Dict. de Trévoux*], *Research,* in music, is a kind of prelude or voluntary, wherein the composer seems to *search* or look out for the strains and touches of harmony, which he is to use in the regular piece to be played afterwards. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

Research (rĭˑ-), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [Re- 5 a.] A second or repeated search.

1746 *Ascanus* 272 Those Parts having already been thoroughly ransack'd, and in all Probability would not be exposed to a Re-search. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvii. 4 They wandered up and down in vain searches and researches.

Research (rĭsēˑɹtʃ), *v.*[1] [ad. obs. F. *recercher* (mod.F. *rechercher*) = It. *ricercare* (med.L. *recercāre*): see Re- and Search *v.*]

1. **a.** *trans.* To search into (a matter or subject); to investigate or study closely. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1593 G. Harvey *New Letter* C iij, Some that haue perused eloquent bookes, and researched most curious writinges. *a* 1639 Wotton in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 216 To research with freedom all their proper characters, and endowments. 1665 Walton *Life Hooker* Introd., It must prove..a work of much labour to inquire, consider, research, and determine, what is needful to be known concerning him. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennet *Juvenile Indiscr.* I. 103 He had employed himself..in researching history.

b. *intr.* To make researches; to pursue a course of research.

1801 Southey *Let. to John Rickman* 20 Nov. in *Life* (1850) II. 175 On these three subjects he is directed to read and research—corn-laws, finance, tythes, according to their written order. 1811 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 97 When you write, or rather when you research, do not forget [etc.]. 1867 J. Macfarlane *Mem. T. Archer* vi. 135 He travelled with the tourist—researched with the historian.

†**2.** To seek (a woman) in love or marriage. *Obs.*

1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* I. Hist. ii, Because he seeth it labour lost, to research Christeneta, he will not bee obstinate in his suite. *Ibid.* iv, He is not capable to bee dissuaded from researching his Mistresse. 1649 *Alcoran* 23 You will not offend God in speaking a word in secret to women that you research in marriage.

Hence †**Reseaˑrched** *ppl. a.*, refined; recondite (*obs.*); **Reseaˑrching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 Florio, *Ricerca*, a search, a researching. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 351 Your Style, which seemeth unto me..full of Sweet Raptures, and of researching Conceits. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 137 Men of the most researched nations are not usually the best qualified for Government. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 639 The clear and distinct neatness of its ratiocinations alwaies discovers to it the shortest way of researched Truths. 1887 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Nov. 408 A stranger would be introduced, who by his questioning compelled researching of principles.

Reseaˑrch (rĭˑ-), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To search again or repeatedly.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 76, I searched and researched my memory. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* II. 246, I have searched and researched every corner of the house. 1861 O'Curry *Lect. MS Materials* 434 To search and research through the ancient MSS. themselves. 1876 'Mark Twain' *Tom Sawyer* xxxii, The lads searched and re-searched this place, but in vain.

Reseaˑrcher. [f. Research *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who researches; an investigator, inquirer.

1615 Maxwell (*title*) Admirable and Notable Prophecies, ..by Iames Maxwell, a Researcher of Antiquities. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 120 Whether by chymical researchers it was ever found. 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Music* I. III. i. 253 The more sober researchers into antiquity. 1802 J. Ritson *Anc. Eng. Metr. Rom.* I. p. cxlii, Thomas Tyrwhitt, so ardent a researcher into ancient poetry. 1833 Whittier *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 292 The researchers of the bosoms of men. 1879 T. H. S. Escott *England* II. 412 He is followed by the more thoughtful researcher, who goes beneath the surface.

b. One who devotes himself to scientific or literary research (esp. as contrasted with one whose time is chiefly occupied in teaching or directly remunerative work).

1883 E. R. Lankester in *Times* 21 Sept. 5 Teaching here appears to be producing an income which may support a researcher. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 11/2 By what means are we to decide whether the money paid to the researcher is being spent upon research? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1 The statute under which degrees are to be conferred on researchers.

c. *Psychical Researcher,* a member of the Society for Psychical Research; one who investigates psychical phenomena.

1885 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/2 It..will sum up the aspirations of Theosophists and Psychical Researchers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 4/1 Psychical Researchers and other students of the supernatural.

Reseaˑrchful, *a.* [f. Research *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Devoted to, characterized by, replete with, research.

1819 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) II. 129 Pity that the researchful notary has not told us in what century..he was a writer. 1866 *Reader* No. 171. 342/1 The researchful sketches of Professor Wilson. 1875 M. A. Lower *Eng Surnames* (ed. 4) I. p xxvi, A more erudite and researchful book.

Reseat (rīsīˑt), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To seat again, or replace, (a person) in a former abode, dignity, or position.

1637 Saltonstall *Eusebius' Constantine* 35 Those that have bin restored to those offices which had beene taken from them, being recalled and reseated in their places. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 615 The Generals reseated them in those Thrones, of which they had been deprived. 1795 Southey *Lett fr. Spain* (1808) I. 153 This morning Manuel was re seated behind the coach. 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 343 This the pope, however, would not do..until he was reseated in the papal chair. 1859 Tennyson *Guinev.* 521 Better the King's waste hearth and aching heart Than thou reseated in thy place of light. *fig. a* 1690 E. Hopkins *Serm.* Wks. 1809 IV. 486 When they are most calm..and their reason..again reseated upon its throne. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* v, If we could..that old ease and harmony re-seat, In all our meetings.

b. *refl.* To seat (oneself) again.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* xxi, 'True, true',—said the Monarch, reseating himself. 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. vii, Evelyn, having risen to shake hands with Mrs. Hare, did not reseat herself. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 384, I reseat myself in the bottom of the boat.

2. To provide with a fresh seat or seats.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 29/2 Trousers are reseated and repaired where the material is strong enough. 1871 *Echo* 11 Feb., It has been decided to reseat the choir of Canterbury Cathedral as a memorial to the late Dean.

Hence **Reseaˑting** *vbl. sb.*

1827 Malcolm *Sk. Persia* ix. I. 120 The regulations of our risings and standings, and movings and reseatings.

†**Reˑsecate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **resecat.** [ad. L. *resecāt-us*, late pa. pple. of *resecāre* to cut back: see Resect *v.*] Cut off or away.

1530 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xv. 218 Superfluities, if any such should be thought and found, may be resecate; but to destroy the whole, it were great pity. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 54 The cursit pepill war, in thay dayis, resecat fra al gud cumpany.

†**Reseca·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *resecātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resecāre*: see prec.] The action of cutting off or away.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 476 The Holy Fire which the shepheards call 'the pox'..neither admitteth medicine nor resecation by knife. 1625 Jackson *Creed* v. l. § 6 Fulness of felicity did immediately result from these moral abstractions or resecations of superfluities.

Resecreˑte (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To secrete again.

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 131 Which store [of gold] is always quietly re-secreted under the ground of the tent or elsewhere. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc* IX 3 A linear incision in the iris, which when the aqueous humour was re-secreted, gaped sufficiently to form the required pupil.

So **Resecreˑtion.**

1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 6 Some astringent lotion to arrest the resecretion of the purulent matter. 1900 J Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* XI. 215 The wound had simply healed and re-secretion had taken place.

†**Reseˑct,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *resect-us*, pa. pple. of *resecāre*: see next] Cut off or away; removed by cutting.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 99 These partes beynge once resecte and cutte from the bodye, then turne the reste. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xlvi, I ought reject No soul from wished immortalitie, But give them durance when they are resect From organized corporeitie.

Resect (rĭseˑkt), *v.* [f. L. *resect-*, ppl. stem of *resecāre* to cut off, f. *re-* Re- + *secāre* to cut.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut off or away; to remove. *Obs.*

1653 R. Baillie *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 87 You will take yourself here to the whole Assembly at Westminster, resecting both their Directory and Confession. 1686 Hornbeck *Crucif. Jesus* xvii. 421 He means no more than that the sins should be resected which cleave to it.

2. *Surg.* To cut or pare down; to remove a portion of (bone, cartilage, nerve, etc.) in this way; to cut out (in part).

1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 183 Others have proposed to..resect the bones of the fore-arm without disarticulating the humerus. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 656 The whole of the bones which form the ankle-joint had been resected. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1033 A portion of the sixth rib was resected.

absol. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 91 In a tuberculous case you may resect repeatedly and yet the child will not get well.

Hence **Reseˑcted** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Resection*, The partially resected bone is replaced at the termination of the operation.

Resection (rĭsē·kʃən). [ad. L. *resectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resecāre*: see prec. and cf. mod.F. *résection*.]

†**1.** The action of cutting off or away. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Resection*, a resection; a cutting, paring, or shredding off. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 237 Without resection of the same [band], speech would become lame and imperfect. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 163 Galen..knew that cutting off or resection was privately opposite to a Being that is born.

2. *Surg.* The operation of cutting or paring away a portion of bone or other structure, esp. the articular ends of bones.

1775 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 375, I have been informed..that a resection of the bone is no uncommon practice at Paris. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 178 Partial and complete resection of the bones of the upper limbs. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 317 Compound fracture about the elbow-joint, which rendered primary resection of the articulation necessary.

attrib. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Suppl. 751/2 Resection Instruments. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal.* 104 Six Resection Knives.

Hence **Rese·ctional** *a.*

1888 MASSEY *Electr. in Dis. Women* i. 2 A symptom that prompts most of the plastic and resectional operations.

‖ **Reseda** (rĭsī·dă). Also *erron.* **resida.** [L. *resēda*, acc. to Pliny f. the imperative of *resēdāre* to assuage, allay (the words *resēdā morbis* having been used as a charm when applying the plant to the reduction of tumours).]

1. *Bot.* An extensive genus of herbaceous plants (typical of the order *Resedaceæ*), common in the Mediterranean region. The best known species are the Mignonette (*R. odorata*) and the Dyer's Weed (*R. luteola*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The species of reseda enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are these. 1. The common reseda [etc.]. 1754 *Catal Seeds* in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 427 Sweet scented resida. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* XX. (1794) 280 Sweet Reseda or Mignionette has oblong leaves some of which are entire. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 87/1 Reseda, Dyer's-weed, Yellow-weed, Weld, or Wild-woad. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 177 Distinctly successive formation of the members of a whorl (as in..flowers of Reseda, &c.).

2. [Usu. in French form *réséda.*] A pale green colour similar to that of mignonette.

1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 424 Réséda,..a pretty pale green which came in some seven years ago .., the soft tint of mignonette. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb 4/1 Réséda has been all the rage this season, and réséda it was in the streets till you got quite..tired of seeing it.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 A réséda skirt. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 3/1 One sees..dark blue and reseda-green and some red frocks and costumes.

Resede, obs. variant of RESIDE *v.*

Resedew, obs. form of RESIDUE.

Resee· (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To see again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mathieu's Mem. Mort.* II. xcii. For a short time Thy Sun is over-cast: But, thou shalt once resee't more bright than ever. 1698 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII. I. 52, I made a strong resolution never to re-see that unfaithfull man whilst I lived. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* v, Catherine was disappointed in her hope of re-seeing her partner. 1846 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I 236 Your friends here, who live in the hope of re-seeing you.

Resee·d (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To sow again. Hence **Resee·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Sept., The meadow will need reseeding much sooner if seeded with grain. 1891 *Daily News* 25 June 5/4 As the seasons have been moist very few acres have required re-seeding.

Resee·k (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To seek again.

a 1818 BARLOW (cited by Webster). 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* vii, Anticipating the time when Paul..would gladly and penitently re-seek the shelter of her roof 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 132 In loving God the soul reseeks its source. 1892 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Epil*, I, bondsman in this land, re-sought this land.

†**Resegall.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *risigallo* (†*risa-*), or med.L. *risigallum.*] = REALGAR.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterpiece* II. lxxx. 359, I am to giue you this for a rule, that by no meanes you vse to a wind-gall, either arsnike, or resegall.

Reseight, obs. form of RECEIPT *sb.*

†**Resei·ser.** *Obs. rare.* Also **-sir.** [See RESEIZE and -ER 4.] The act, on the part of an overlord, of resuming possession of estates, property, or privileges, upon failure of the holder to carry out or comply with the required conditions.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii. 23 The Meanes how the Bisshoppe after his Consecration comyth to his Temporalties; And of the Reseiser therof, if the Bisshoppe procede not therin in due Order. 1567 STANFORD *Exposicion* 80 Reseisir lieth where a general liuere or *ouster le main* is missued by any person or persons vnduely and not according to the forme and order of the law. *Ibid.* 83 b, Whether in this case ye missuing of ye same shal be a cause of reseiser or not.

Reseit(e, obs. forms of RECEIPT *sb.*

Reseize (rĭsī·z), *v.* Forms: 5 **receyse,** 6-7 **reseise,** 6- **reseize,** 7- **re-seize**; 5 **recease,** 6 **-sease,** 7 **-sease.** [ad. OF. *resaisir* (mod.F. *ressaisir*; med.L. *resaisire*, etc.): see RE- and SEIZE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To invest or endow (one) again *with*, put again in **possession** *of*, something; to replace *in*, or restore to, a former position or dignity. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. lx. 100 Full soone he shall be fette oute of thy hand Receysed shalle he be with paradys. 1562 *Burn. Paules Ch.*, Because the kinge hais reuested and reseased me of the whole archbishopricke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 45 He .. therein reseized was againe, And ruled long with honorable state. 1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) II. 219 We..need to be consecrate anew, to re-seize us of the first fruits of the Spirit again. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvi. (1739) 76 By this means he re-seized and reassumed the English, in partnership with the Norman in their ancient right.

2. To seize, take hold or possession of, (some thing or person) again.

1567 STANFORD *Exposicion* 82 b, To come & shew why the land should not bee reseised. 1599 *Death Philip II* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 285 The goute reseasing him, accompanied with a fever, made him far sicker than before. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. 222 The rightfull heire of Portugale his Empyre shall re-seaze. 1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 21 His Grace reseized the lands. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 105 In his Cell his Sorrow him reseiz'd. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 187 The sheriff is commanded to reseise the land and all the chattels thereon. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 608 When the opposing army was obliged to retrace its steps, they immediately reseized the country. 1845 LD CAMPBELL *Chancellors* lii. (1857) III 28 A motion about re-seizing the lands of a relapsed recusant. *absol.* 1567 STANFORD *Exposicion* 82 The kinge may reseise w^t^out a *Scire facias*. *Ibid.* 83 b, Whether the king shal reseise in that case.

Hence **Resei·zer,** 'one that seizes again.'

1755 in JOHNSON; hence in later Dicts.

Resei·zure (rĭ-). ? *Obs.* [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.] The action of seizing or taking back again.

a 1626 BACON *Holy War* (1629) 122 Here we haue the Charter of Foundation: It is now the more easie to iudge of the Forfeiture, or Reseisure. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 132 This was one great Windfal which the Parliament had from the ruins of Rome, not by way of Usurpation, but by re-seizure. *a* 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-Leet* (1714) 107 The Defendant..before this Reseizure laboured the said Gelding riding upon him, and drawing with him.

Rese·ll (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sell again.

1574 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 424 Fleash..to be sold and bought at the first hand only without to shell or reshyll it again. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 401 [They] cannot know what Profit or Loss they are to have on what they have so bought untill they resell. 1771 BURROW *Rep.* III 1921 The Defendant..had bought Goods at an Auction, which were .. put up again and resold. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, Osborne resold this.. windfall to Dr. Askew for sixty guineas 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ* I. iii 16 The company has commenced reselling the land to its original proprietors.

Hence **Rese·ller.**

1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 8/7 For American mixed [maize] re-sellers are asking more money.

†**Rese·mblable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *resemblable* (14th c.): see RESEMBLE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being compared or likened; comparable, similar (*to* some person or thing); like.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 985 These arowis..Were alle fyve on oon maneere, And alle were they resemblable. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 For man of Soule resonable Is to an Angel resemblable. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2137 They be nat resemblable To my beaute nor comparable. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 That thow mayst be resemblable founde,..Liche themperour worthy Sygesmounde. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 201 He should haue the fayre Florence, to whome the ymage was resemblable. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 253 Thales Milesius was of opinion that the Earth floated and was aptly resemblable to a ship swimming in the Water

Resemblance (rĭze·mblăns), *sb.*¹ [a. AF. *resemblance* (*a* 1300 in *Manuel de Peches* 4035) = mod.F. *ressemblance*: see RESEMBLE *v.* and -ANCE.]

1. The quality or being like or similar; likeness or similarity in appearance or any other respect; the fact of some likeness existing or being present. Freq. const. *to*, *between*, or †*with*; † also in phr. *by* or *with resemblance.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 Libra..hath figure and resemblance Unto a man which a balance Berth in his hond. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 58 This world is ful of stabilnesse,..Verraily by resemblaunce, So as the crabbe gothe forwarde. *c* 1475 *Lament. Mary Magd.* xxxiii, The speare with euery naile Thirled my soule by inwarde resemblaunce. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. (Percy Soc.) 51 So is enprynted in his propre mynde Every tale wyth hole resemblaunce. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 61 Anie other Goddesse, which hath any kinde of resemblance with the Earth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 95 Either sex loose every year their hoofs..that nature may show their resemblance in their feet to a Hart. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 This other Resemblance, betwixt God's Work on us, and the load-stones on the Iron. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 In this also, the Artificiall Man maintains his resemblance with the Naturall. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 63. 54 There is not the least Resemblance between Words and Colours. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxii. (1788) 331 A vague comparison between two things which have little or no resemblance to each other. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 189 There are always general features of resemblance in the works of contemporary authors. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vii. I. 222 The cap, being red, was thought to bear much resemblance to a cardinal's hat. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 4 These differences are accompanied by resemblances..to passages in other Platonic writings.

Comb. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xciv. VII. 364 My resemblance-forming fancy immediately made it to be him.

†**b.** Const. *of* = to. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 79 The rocke into which there goeth a tale, that the ship of Ulysses was turned, for the resemblance it hath of such a thing. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 81 An image wherein there might be perceived some resemblance of Pallas. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 15 The Ideas, produced in us by these secondary Qualities, have no resemblance of them at all. 1793 COWPER *Mary* 50 Should my future lot be cast With much resemblance of the past.

†**c.** Congruity, suitability. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 64 The Pillars are.. coarsly wrought, as seems to become a Country-house, to which nice and finish'd Works bear not so true a resemblance as plain and natural ones.

†**d.** *To make resemblance*, to appear about *to* do something. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 231 And therewith he made resemblance [*Malory* semblaunt] to strike off his head.

2. The external appearance, or characteristic features, peculiar to an individual or a class of persons or things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 366 Solyns..seith of fowhles ther is on, Which hath a face of blod and bon, Liche to a man in resemblance. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iij, His sone..did do make an ymage to the resemblaunce of hys fader. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 12 His resemblance being not like the Duke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 32 Beautie, which was made to represent The great Creatours owne resemblance bright. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1611) 49 In ancient roles I find the Bend drawne somewhat Archwise or after the resemblance of the Bent of a Bow. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 339 Very able of body, of a beautifull resemblance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 96 She..in her Face a Bull's Resemblance bears. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 P 7 [Satan] gliding through the Garden, under the resemblance of a Mist. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 396 The soul, whose sight all-quickening grace renews, Takes the resemblance of the good she views. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* iv, A garden..which..had the resemblance of a vast mosaic.

†**b.** *In resemblance of*, after the likeness or fashion of. *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 294 Thei for evere in remembrance Made a figure in resemblance Of him. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 216 Four other religious places, in resemblance of the Jewish synagogues. *Ibid.* 217 [Benzo] says, they wash their new born infants, in resemblance of the Mosaic law.

†**c.** A specific character or attribute. *Obs. rare.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 22 It did refresh and reflect upon the King a most odious resemblance, as if he would be another King Richard. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* Ep. Ded., None of those Magnificent Images of Divinity, are equal to Your Majesty in the Divine Resemblances of Affability, Courtesie, Vigilance..and Constancy.

†**3.** A thing having similarity or likeness to another. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 368 Been ther none othere maner resemblances That ye may likne your parables unto, But-if a sely wyf be oon of tho? 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 101 Though the dede were nowhere nyghe soo grete, yett is hit a manere of resemblaunce. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 And sayd Sedechias, commonely euery resemblance delyteth other.

†**b.** A symbol or figure *of* something. *Obs.*

1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b, Oyle is a resemblaunce of the Holy Ghost. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 5 We take not baptisme nor the Eucharist for bare resemblances..of things absent. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxii. 3 So is [it] a fit resemblance to signify him that is ready to kill another. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. x. 52 Names are but pictures, shadows, or ressemblances of things.

†**c.** A simile or comparison; a thing compared to another. (Cf. 5.) *Obs.*

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* viii. 118 Consider those resemblances taken out of the holy Scripture, wherein that godly Father is frequent. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 25 These and other like resemblances are fit..in regard of the uncertainty of life; it may on a sudden vanish, as soon as the foresaid resemblances. 1694 W. HOLDER *Princ. Harmony* 77 For, (to use a homely resemblance) That our Food..may not cloy the Palate..the Cook finds such kinds..of Sawce, as.. please the Palate.

4. A likeness, image, representation or reproduction of some person or thing.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 After what forme that hem thoghte, The resemblance anon thei wroghte. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xix. 420 The idoll ..which they called the resemblance of their God. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 812 A marble, vpon which is the resemblance of a man crosse-legged, all in male armour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 538 Fairest resemblance of thy Maker faire, Thee all things living gaze on. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxii. 18 If a Man see any where Waxen Resemblances, made and set either at their Doors [etc.]. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts* Poems, etc. 204 What is an imitation, but a resemblance of some other thing? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 252 One of these words was an exact resemblance of the word tyrant. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 235 We now understand how an admirable miniature resemblance of the objects before us is produced upon the retina of the eye.

†**b.** An appearance or show *of* some quality; a demonstration of affection; a likelihood or probability. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref., A certaine vaine resemblance of righteousnesse doeth abundantly content vs in stede of righteousnesse in dede. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 16 He ween'd that his affection entire She should aread; many resemblaunces To her he made, and many kinde remembraunces. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 203 *Pro.* But what likelihood is in that? *Duke.* Not a resemblance, but a certainty.

c. A person resembling another in some way; (one's) like. *rare*⁻¹.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ix, I shall never meet with his resemblance.

†**5.** *Rhet.* The action or fact of comparing one person or thing to another. (Cf. 3 c.) *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 250 When we

liken an humane person to another in countenaunce, stature, speach or other qualitie, it is not called bare resemblance, but resemblaunce by imagerie or pourtrait.

† **Rese·mblance,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [See RESEMBLE *v.*[2]] Assembly.

1662 HOBBES *Considerations* 14 You were also assisting to the Resemblance of Divines that made the Directory.

† **Rese·mblance,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To resemble. Hence **Rese·mblancing** *ppl. a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 They must needs be taking speciall notice of it..for..a resemblancing configuration, or a prodigious wonder. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 24/2 Such a noise..as resemblanceth at a great distance a clap of Thunder.

Resemblant (rĭze·mblănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *resemblant* (mod.F. *ressemblant*), pres. pple. of *resembler* to RESEMBLE: cf. SEMBLANT.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Similar, having resemblance or likeness, *to* something. † Also const. *of* (quot. 1786).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 85 Gold and selver..To whiche alle othre be degres Of the metalls ben acordant, And so thurgh kinde resemblant. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Treat.* XXV. Ff iv b, In sundry proportions and proprieties so agreable and resemblante to those regulare solides, whose names they beare. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 173 Some Painims did beare the like signe in Armes, very resemblant to the playne crosse. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 14 That part of the land of Israel right resemblant to the field of the foolish. 1741–2 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. VI. iv. 134 A passage very resemblant to what we read here. 1786 BIGLAND *Hist. Mon. & Gen. Coll. Gloucester* I. 439 This Figure, which is very resemblant of those in the Temple Church. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 215 The figures in Mexican hieroglyphical paintings also afford objects very resemblant to those on our court cards. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 599 In no work is there such a gallery of portraits, and so resemblant to what they were in..the flesh.

2. Characterized by resemblance or similarity; similar, like.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 31 The most naturall and resemblant picture of a Gentleman. 1797 *Philanthrope* 263 Presenting to the eye the resemblant signs of its objects. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxix. (1848) 178 Resemblant therefore as the features were, the dissimilitude of expression was more apparent. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 450 The single features are often strikingly resemblant.

3. Aiming at the production of resemblances.

1870 RUSKIN *Aratra Pentel.* iv. (1872) 117 The object of the great Resemblant Arts is..to resemble as closely as possible.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A semblance; a show. *Obs. rare.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. vi. 649 The lyon sawe that he made no resemblaunt to fyghte with hym. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. iii. 133 After his example other counterfeicted a resemblant of perfeccion namyng themselfes Hieronomians.

2. A counterpart, analogue. *rare* —[1].

1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 204/2 Forms or scraps or resemblants of it belong..to Lorch, Brandenburg, and Ispahan.

Resemble (rĭze·mb'l), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *resembler* (12th c.; mod.F. *ressembler*), f. *re-* RE- + *sembler* :—L. *similāre, simulāre,* f. *similis* like: cf. It. *risim-, risomigliare.*]

1. *trans.* To be like, to have likeness or similarity to, to have some feature or property in common with (another person or thing).

1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Hi resemblep an eddre pet hatte serayn. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 214 Þe sone, if I it durst seye, resembleth wel þe wydwe. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1572 Mathew in hys mood, Resemblyd an Aungell with wynges gloryously. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 It is nat he but he resembleth hym moche. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vi. 36 These trees doe properly resemble the Lentiscus. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 13 Had he not resembled My Father as he slept, I had don't. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* III. i. 241 A sort of vain and flanting Grandees, who.. do but too much resemble these painted Clouds. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 75. 142 Cunning resembles Prudence, as an Ape resembles a Man. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 339 The unhappy Baronet has no friends, even among those who resemble him. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. vi. 114 There was no Stuart whose countenance resembled that of Charles the First. 1896 *Law Times* C. 466/2 The coronet..did not so closely resemble a Royal Crown as to be likely to be taken for it.

2. To compare or liken (a person or thing) *to* another. Now *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 265 To lowe lybbyng men þe larke is resembled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 135 The maladie Which cleped is ydropesie Resembled is unto this vice. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 Lyff may be resembled unto the fleyng of an arowe. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 303 This noble prynces whome we dyde resemble vnto the blessyd woman Martha. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 93 Ydle personnes whiche flee paynes, who be very well resembled to cattes by the englysh prouerbe. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. § 3. 72 We may resemble our Passions to men affected with the dropsie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 25. 425 As Jupiter and the world may be resembled to a man, so may Providence be to the soul. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 P 4 Thus Solomon resembles the Nose of his Beloved to the Tower of Libanon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. 9 The ships may be resembled to two men. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (Bohn) I. 131 At the date of St. Paul's Epistles, the Roman world may be resembled to a mass in the furnace in the first moment of fusion. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897/3 Mars, the red planet to which that star [Antares] was thus resembled, is in Virgo.

† **b.** To compare together, or *with* another thing. Also *ellipt. Obs.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 984/1 How goeth nowe.. thys aunswere of this good man..touchyng the point that I resemble theim for? 1599 J. RAINOLD *Overthrow Stageplays* (1629) 78 A marvellous case, that I should compare and resemble plaiers together so absurdly. 1628 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 153 And if one would resemble this case with other authorities, and with the reason of other Book cases of the Law, it will be made thereby apparant, that [etc.]. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 203 The Power of Princes is not improperly resembled and derived down by Paternal Authority.

† **c.** To explain (a thing) *in* a certain way.

1592 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Gen.* XXXII. 11 Jacobs halting some haue resembled .. in this sorte. First that it should betoken an halting posterity.

† **3.** To represent, depict, make an image or likeness of (a person or thing); to figure, typify. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 125 This Signe is verraily resembled Lich to a man, which halt assembled In eyther hand a water spoute. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 70 b, There are nine rebatings of Armes, which .. are resembled, as hereafter followeth. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alexander* (1612) 674 Lysippus..hath perfectly drawne and resembled Alexanders manner of holding his necke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xviii. 437 The Chinians,..if they would resemble a deformed man, they paint him with short habite..and a long nose. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 53 Painters and Carvers .. when they were to resemble the Gods, departed not one inch from the Poets. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 25 Admitting the Ignorance..of former Ages to be well resembled by the Darkness of the Night.

† **b.** To imitate or copy. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1613 B. JONSON *Challenge at Tilt* Wks. (1616) 998 In what shape soeuer I present my selfe, thou wilt seeme to be the same? Not so much as my chariot but resembled by thee?

4. To make like *to* some person or thing. Also in *pa. pple.*, made like, similar. Now *rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 112 Thair kyngdomes bethe than most resembled to the kyngdome of God. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Abripio,* Although nature hath not resembled him, or made him like vnto his father. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi, I hope we are resembled, Vowing our loves to equal death and life. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* I. vi. 175 Outward Accidents, and Conditions, whose restless Vicissitudes but too justly and too fitly resemble them to Wheels. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. 241 A want of system..too closely resembled to a want of truth to allow any solid title to respect.

† **5.** *intr.* To seem, to appear. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 503 He resemblyt fore to be worthy and gud. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 210 And thei seyn, that these Bestes ben Soules of worthi men, that resembleñ in lyknesse of the Bestes, that ben faire. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 270/2 Come unto theym resemblyng to be theire grettest frendes. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4521 An huge tablet this fair lady bar..Resembling to be fourged all of-new. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 56 b, They .. resemble well by theyr countenaunce and habylemens that they ben departed from noble and goode hous. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iij, Reputing in his thought By suche maner giftes thee greatly to content, Because thou resembled as poore and indigent.

6. To be like in some respect *to* another person or thing. Now *rare.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 144 God graunt the grace for to resemble in al Unto these noble worthy conquerours. *a* 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 485 Suche a compassion resembleth rather to cruelte than to pyte. 1530 PALSGR. 134 Participles..,in some accidentes, resemble unto their verbes. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. 8 That which resembleth vnto cleare water, betokeneth [etc.]. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 328 Fortescue's Fate .. resembles something to Chancellor Bacon's Misfortunes. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 52 The Persian Creed derived from Zoroaster resembled the most to that of Christianity

b. To have mutual likeness; to be like or similar to each other.

1751 *Female Foundling* II. 6 Few Characters could resemble more, than the Characters of these two Women. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. x. 431 In one feature or two, nations resemble, which are placed at stages considerably remote. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 31 Wherein they resemble and wherein they differ.

Hence **Rese·mbled** *ppl. a. rare.*

1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* v. 84 So in this resembled bodie, and ciuil societie, there must be diuersitie as of members so of functions.

† **Rese·mble,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RE- + SEMBLE *v.*; cf. REASSEMBLE and F. *rassembler.*]

1. *intr.* To assemble, collect, come together.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiv. 713 With an horn he gan to blowe, And made his meyne to resemble aʒen. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3210 Than shortly resembled vnto that sayd place The people of Hamburgens, a great company. 1533 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 117 Resemblinge in a great multitude together. 1596 LODGE *Marg. of America* D 3 b, Thither likewise resembled the flower of the nobilitie and Ladies.

2. *trans.* To bring together or collect.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 143 In this estate was I..till that the goddes haue resemblid this lady and me by your grete defaute. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. 165 Wherfore yᵉ Danys resembled theyr people, and gaderyd a newe hoost.

Resembler (rĭze·mblə). [f. RESEMBLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which resembles some other person or thing; † a representative, type.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 173 Apollo .. to haue the presidencie ouer nyne wymen, the resemblers of learning. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 82 The said Prouidence..is the euerlasting vnderstanding of God,..and the resembler of his goodnesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. li. I. 297 Surely it was no delight and pleasure that he sought herein to content the tooth, but only that he would have the name to eat the resemblers of mans voice. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 808 Those Happinesses the gods deny me in length, their perfectest Resembler confers on me in Weight. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* III. 188 A body by it self, that has few resemblers in the World. 1716 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 531 Until Curll and his resemblers are hanged. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* I. Wks. 1846 I. 18 Your attempt to prove Wordsworth shall I say the rival or the resembler of the ancients? 1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 Mar, We have been upborne, while our Southern resemblers are waiting still the stirring of their nest.

† **Rese·mbling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] A likeness; resemblance; comparison.

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xviii. 133 b, Þe men of Athene .. maden an ymage of gold, resemblyng and remembraunce of socrates. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 156 Set thow to Vulcane haif full gret resembling..Thow art bot Jovis smyth. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 986/2 His not putting to answer maketh yᵐ mater of my resemblyng muche the more strong for me. 1611 COTGR., *Ressemblement,* a resembling, representing. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 172 A resembling of God to a proud Man.

Rese·mbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That resembles or corresponds to some other thing specified or implied; similar, like.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 184 b, The high Bishop and King of Rome hath in his resemblyng Empire obedient children. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks 1851 IV. 155 In most resembling unlikenes, and most unlike resemblance. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 496 'Twas by many resembling expressions that the generous Zenophon evinc'd to me his fidelity. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 265 Schenckius..Reports another but resembling story. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Pr'ud.* ii. 92 Policy or Cunning comes a great deal nearer to Prudence, than Wit, as being the most resembling Imitatour. 1813 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 414 It is not so resembling a parody.

† **b.** In pred. use, const. *to* or with direct obj. *Obs.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 188 His resolutions and flame were resembling unto mine. *Ibid.* 293 My reception was much resembling my fathers.

2. Similar to each other; mutually like.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 33 The hounds were .. many of them in colour and markes so resembling, that it shewed they were of one kind. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. S. Chiswell* 13 Aug., No two places were ever more resembling. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* XVIII. ii. (1774) II. 34 In describing two resembling objects a resemblance in the two members of the period ought to be studied. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* (1857) 492 They have in several respects a resembling structure.

Hence † **Rese·mblingly** *adv. Obs. rare.*

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 253 Resemblingly transported with a like motive. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 203 Which I can compare to nothing more resemblingly, than the difficulties [etc.].

Rese·minate, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *reseminare* (see SEMINATE *v.*); in both quots. after Ovid *Met.* XV. 392.] *refl.* To reproduce as from seed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 134 Concerning its generation, that without all conjunction, it begets and reseminates it selfe. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 446 One bird there is, himself reseminates, The Phœnix of Assyria.

Resen, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[2]

Rese·nd (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To send back or again.

1554 BRADFORD *Lett.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 116 My book ..I did give unto you; howbeit, if you be weary of it, you may re-send it again. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90, I resende you a furlonge of salutations. *c* 1624 BP. H. KING *Surrender,* Thou in another [kiss]..resend The truest heart that Lover ere did lend. 1661 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 312, I would..returne your civility of sending me one .. by re-sending one inclosed in yours. 1829 LAMB *Let. to Procter* in *Final Mem.* xvii. 156 If you have not burned your returned letter, pray resend it me. 1894 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 Mar., This operation of sending and re-sending .between the two Houses, this particular Bill,..has continued long enough.

absol. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 245 It would be advisable to..resend at the mid station by translation.

† **Rese·ngle,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. OF. *resengler* (mod.F. *ressangler*): see RE- and CINGLE.] *trans.* To refasten the girths of (a horse).

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 158 [He] descended fro hys hors for to vngyrde and lose hys sadle and after resengled hym.

† **Rese·nt,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **resoent.** [f. the vb.] **a.** A trace or flavour. **b.** A grateful feeling. **c.** Resentment.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 324 The country people and towne-dwellers of Kent, aboue all other Englishmen retaine still the resent of their ancient worthinesse. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* f 5 Its but to expresse the resoents of my Obligation. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 60 The secret hatred which he bare them. gave him a plausible pretence to shew his resent.

Resent (rĭze·nt), *v.* Also 7 **ressent, rescent, recent**; ris(s)ent. [ad. F. *ressentir,* † *resentir* (13th c.), Sp. *resentir,* It. *risentire,* f. L. *re-* RE- + *sentīre* to feel.]

I. † **1.** *refl.* [= F. *se ressentir,* It. *risentirsi.*] To have a feeling *of* pain; to feel pain or distress; to regret, repent. *Obs.*

1605 *Gunp. Plot* E 2 b, How infinitely greater cause haue wee to feele and ressent our selues of the smart of that wound. *a* 1637 N. FERRAR tr. *Valdes'* 110 *Consid.* (1638) 49 They sin against God, when they resent themselves, and are grieved touching that which God doth. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 145 At the hearing whereof the mutiners began to rescent themselves, and to be inraged both with anger and shame.

† **2.** *trans.* To feel (something) as a cause of depression or sorrow; to feel deeply or sharply. *Obs.* (common *c* 1645–1660).

1680 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xliv. 288 Tis said then, that Sancho

was scarce departed, when Don Quixote resented his solitarinesse. 1644 Chas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 303 The misfortune of our forces in the north wee know is ressented as sadly by you. 1661 Feil *Life Hammond* 222 To be absent from any part of publick Worship he thus deeply resented. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 200 The death of this Cardinal was not so resented by the Court, because he was not of any extraordinary parts. 1708 Morgan *Hist. Algiers* I. vi. 170 He so resented the Insolence of that..Rebel that he sickened and died.

†b. To repent, regret (an action). *Obs.*

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 173 How much did I then risent my former follies? 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* Argt., He..began, though over-late, to resent the injury he had done her. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 16 Because he had formerly cut in pieces a number of living creatures..he seemed to resent it with a kind of compassionate displeasure.

†3. To feel or experience (joy, sorrow, pain, etc.). *Obs.* (common *c* 1650–1680).

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. 87 Not leaving him without resenting the griefe which he saw him endure. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* iv. (1700) 32 God resents an infinite satisfaction in the Accomplishment of his own Will. 1682 Creech *Lucretius* (1683) 283 For these can reap no joy, no more content Than what these Earth-born Swains did first resent. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 167 He had so much good nature as to resent all her pains as if they were personally his own.

†4. To perceive by smell. (Only in Fuller, and in *fig.* contexts.) *Obs.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 371 This bird of prey resented a worse then earthly savour in the soul of Saul. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 6 The dullest nostrils resenting it done, not for love of vertue, but his own security.

†b. To smell out (in *fig.* sense); to perceive.

1642 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 80 King Henry apprehending the danger, and then resenting the mischief of falling into his enemies hands. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 403 Let fooles be mocked with these fancies, but you whom God hath indued with singular judgment..will easily resent the fraud. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 73 Jangheer had immediate notice of his Sons flight, and resenting how dangerous it might prove [etc.].

II. †5. *refl.* (Cf. 1.) a. To express one's resentment *of* some act. *Obs. rare*—1.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 122 His Lordship shortly after, wrote a letter to him, resenting himselfe in very high tearmes, of the wrong he conceiued to be offered him.

†b. To show one's resentment by some act of revenge; to revenge oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1618 in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 216 The disgrace lately done to the French Ambassadour..maketh them cry here upon a *bellum piraticum*: but they..will be much troubled how to resent themselves. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xciii. (1674) 246 [He] hath not heart enough..to resent himself.

†6. *intr.* To manifest resentment *at* something.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 169 When he [Pompey] had carried the Consulship for a Friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, and that Sylla did a little resent thereat.. Pompey..bad him be quiet.

7. *trans.* To feel oneself injured or insulted by (some act or conduct on the part of another); to show that one is displeased or angry at (some wrong, injury, etc. sustained).

1628–9 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 33 Rissenting my going out of their port to inuade any shippes that came thither. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 300 Thou thy self with scorne And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 350 He with a gen rous Rage resents his Wounds. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 20 Men do not in fact resent deliberately any thing but under this appearance of injury. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 354 The screaming nations, hovering in mid air, Loudly resent the stranger's freedom there. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, It is best to be plain at once—resent my refusal as you will. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 50 The second capture of Troy was deeply resented by the Assyrians.

absol. 1717 Pope *Eloïsa* 199 How often must it..hope, despair, resent, regret, Conceal, disdain—do all things but forget. 1759 Adam Smith *Mor. Sent.* II. ii. 203 That the gods neither resent nor hurt, was the general maxim of all the different sects of the ancient philosophy. *a* 1814 *Hortensia* n. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 164, I charge thee by that heaven, Not to resent for me—O hear me, Leopold!

b. With *inf.* as object. *rare.*

1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* To Rdr., The town highly resented to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 72 She'll think It is her place to keep me company, And will resent to see another here.

†8. a. To take or receive *as* or *for* something.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 2 Sept. 2 The Lords and Commons doe declare, that they rescent the aforesaid expressions of the people,..as a testimony of..dutifull affection. 1642 *Lancash. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 41 It will..be taken and recented by the House for an acceptable service in a time of great need.

†b. To take or receive in a certain way or with certain feelings; to take *well* or *ill*. *Obs.* (common *c* 1655–85).

1654 *Message fr. Ld. Protector to Gt. Turk* 3 This message was resented with so much terrour and astonishment. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 223 This was presently noised abroad, and very ill resented by the army. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 13 Feb., It was mighty well resented and approved of. 1678 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 327, I confess it's a tender point, and I long to know how it was resented. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 136 They came only to spy how his lordship (their grandee) was resented among us.

†c. To take favourably, to approve of. Also *intr.* To meet with acceptance. *Obs. rare.*

a 1646 J. Gregory *Postuma, De Æris et Epochis* (1649) 168 Mahomet having introduc'd a new Superstition, which the men of Mecha..resented not, was forced to flie that place. 1650 *Descr. of Fut. Hist. Eur.* To Rdr. 1 There are several passages in it, which (I know) will not resent with our Great Ones.

†9. To appreciate, to be sensible of, to feel grateful for (a kindness, favour, etc.); to remember with gratitude. *Obs.* (common *c* 1665–90).

1647 Chas. I in *Clarendon St. Pap.* (1773) II. 365 Let the army know, that we highly resent this their expression to us: And..we shall auspiciously look upon their loyal intentions. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. xxvi. 373 Should we not be monstrously ingratefull if we did not deeply resent such kindness? 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. I. iii. (1852) 309 If she gratefully resented that small thing for the sake of the hand it came from. 1765 Warburton in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 360, I was sure that this instance of his friendship to you would ever be warmly resented by you. [1829 Webster *Lett.* (1902) 617, I shall resent through life (to use an expression of Boyle's) your unwearied and affecting kindness to me.]

III. †10. To give forth, exhale (a perfume), to have an odour or suggestion of, to show traces of (some quality, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XXV. 221 Where doth the pleasant air resent a sweeter breath? *c* 1630 Digby *Cure Wounds by Symp.* (1669) 2 The said fright..makes the Ligaments, and other parts of his body the more supple to runne; insomuch, that he resents it all his life afterwards and becomes a good courser. 1633 Donne *Hist. Septuagint* 37 Herein you shall doe us contentable pleasure, and courtesie resenting amitie.

†11. To savour *of*, to have a touch or taste *of*; to be characteristic or suggestive *of* (a person or thing). *Obs.* (common *c* 1640–65).

1638 W. Sclater *Serm. Experimentall* To Rdr., They..seeme by reason of their long lodging in the dust, to resent something of the earth. 1654 Fuller *Ephemeris* Pref. 3 Some works resent too much of their authour. 1668 M. Casaubon *Credulity* (1670) 34 O, that the Tragedies..had somewhat that resented of piety in them. 1826 Southey *To Mem. Yng Officer* 20 Therefore doth the draught Resent of comfort in its bitterness.

Resenter (rĭze·ntəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

†1. One who has a feeling or appreciation *of* something. *Obs.*

1651 *Wotton's Relig.* (1672) 175 The Earl was the worst Philosopher, being a great Resenter, and a weak Dissembler, of the least disgrace. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1659) 212 Mention me to my Cousin E. as I am a grateful resenter of their last excellent entertainment. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Pref. 8 A due resenter of the common Rights and just Security of Mankind.

2. One who feels or shows resentment. *rare*—1.

1825 Scott 28 Nov. in *Fam. Lett.*, In such cases there are usually some private motives of the resenters' own.

Rese·ntful, *a.* [f. Resent *sb.* or *v.* + -ful.]

†1. Expressive of feeling; appreciative. *Obs.*—1

1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 672 This was the civilest, shortest, and resentful'st answer I could give her.

2. Full of, inspired by, resentment.

1636 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 413 And growing into great choler, the Spaniards said that the Medici should do well to be once quiet...Lorenzo, without any the least alteration, reply'd to these resentful words. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XVII. 436 His soul, resentful as humane, Dooms to full vengeance all the offending train. 1751 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 145 On this he put on a terribly fierce Aspect, and dropt some resentful Expressions. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* III. v, With a look of resentful mortification. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 255 The present charge arises from the undeniably resentful temper of the Italians. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* (1879) II. 239 He was at that moment resentful..against the whole party.

Hence **Rese·ntfully** *adv.*; **Rese·ntfulness.**

1836 Chalmers *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1849 V. 340 Grim resentfulness of aspect. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 177 All..inheriting the pride of their birth, and resentfully conscious of their fallen fortunes. 1867 Mrs. H. Wood *Orville Coll* x. 141 'He wants to stay here', she resentfully cried. 1878 T. Hardy *Ret. Native* III. vii, His colour rose in a quick resentfulness frequent with him.

†Rese·ntient. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *resentient-em*, pres. pple. of *resentire* to Resent.] That which causes a change of feeling.

1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint.*, *Timber* (1858) 156 What resentient can work more within, Than true remorse, when with past sins at strife?

†Rese·ntiment. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *resentiment*, vbl. sb. f. *resentir* to Resent: cf. *sentiment.*] = Resentment, in various senses.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. 5 Though this King might haue resentiment And will t'auenge him of this iniury [etc.]. 1651 Evelyn *Diary & Corr.* (1852) III. 57 The grateful resentiments of your Ladyship's favour 1661 — *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 211 We have..a parliament whose decrees and resentiments take their impression from his Majesties great genius.

Rese·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Resent *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1632 J. L. *Womens Rights* 231 An elephant in whom..is . a wonderfull memorie and recenting of things past. 1635 Person *Varieties* I. viii. 31 A perpetuall resenting of a good turn received. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. 158 Despair ..supposes..the resentings past, and the day of grace spent.

Rese·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That resents, in various senses of the vb.; that conveys or implies resentment; resentful.

1636 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XXXV. (1674) 46 [He] in a resenting manner told Buonfadio, That..he had deserved to be treated as he had been. 1693 Tate in *Dryden's Juvenal* XV. (1697) 375 Can Men, or more resenting Gods, invent, Or Hell inflict proportion'd Punishment..? 1695 J. Sage *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 74 He wrote in a yet more resenting strain. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 133 P 2 The Dignity and Disdain of a resenting Lover. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* III. 125, I have no more ill in my heart than one of your children; but I am a little resenting may be.

Hence **Rese·ntingly** *adv.*

1611 Florio, *Risentitamente*, resentingly, feelingly. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. xiii. (1713) 28 Hylobares..does thus judiciously and resentingly recapitulate your main Reasonings. 1791 Charlotte Smith *Celestina* (ed. 2) II. 89 Montague..was piqued extremely, and would resentingly have answered.

†Rese·ntive, *a. Obs.* [f. Resent *v.* + -ive.] Apt or inclined to resent, in various senses.

1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 5 Those returns, that the..Prince may exspect from an ingenuous and resentive Servant. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 183 She had so totally subverted..the resentive faculty in him, that [etc.]. 1735 Thomson *Liberty* IV. 1016 From the keen resentive North,..The Guardian Army came.

†Rese·ntless, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Resent *v.* + -less.] Destitute of feeling or affection.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 The dove the dove, the swan doth love the swan, Nought so resentless unto man as man.

Resentment (rĭze·ntmĕnt). Also 7 rec-, ress-. [ad. F. *ressentiment* (16th c.), or It. *risentimento*, f. F. *ressentir*, It. *risentire*: see Resent *v.*

The first occurrence of the word in English appears to be in Florio (1611) prob. in sense 4.]

1. An indignant sense *of* injury or insult received, or *of* wrong or affront done to some person or thing to which one is attached. Now *rare.*

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 99, I had no will..to shew any ressentment of this neglect in publike, and therefore resolved to swallow it for a while. 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 145 Some years after..King Edward begun to show his resentment of the stubborn behaviour of his Nobles towards him. 1706 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 351 Zeal.. appears in his Resentment of the Profanations committed upon the Temple. *a* 1754 Carte *Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 183 They brought with them into the house of commons very keen resentments of their confinement. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 328 In just resentment of his injured laws, He pours contempt on them and on their cause.

2. A strong feeling of ill-will or anger against the author or authors of a wrong or affront; the manifestation of such feeling against the cause of it. Also in *pl.*, and const. *against, at.*

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 335 But I would you knew, I haue no resentments against forcelesse enemies. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 149 The wretched man..was not worthy of so noble a Resentment as yours. 1675 H. More in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 313 Several excellent Passages..,that are very expressive of a vigorous Resentment. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* III. i, Rather than be subject to her Resentments, I'll compound the matter, and give 'em her my self. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* IV. Wks. 1813 I. 301 Her resentment against the king seems not to have abated. 1760–62 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* x, The Daures ..feel no resentment at these injuries 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. ii. 29 The war with France has been traced to the personal resentments of Buckingham. 1848 Lytton *Harold* IV. vii, A victorious effort of justice over resentment. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. III. 263 The shocked conscience of mankind..was already kindling into resentment.

†b. *pl.* Remarks expressive of ill-feeling. *Obs.*—1

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 579 Armstrong took this heavily: and in one paper which I saw, writ in his own hand, the resentments upon it were sharper than I thought became a dying penitent.

†c. A cause of resentment; a grievance. *Obs.*—1

1683 *Agathocles* 5 The first Resentments that provoke their Cries Are Heavy Loans, and frequent Subsidies.

†3. a. A (sorrowful) feeling or sense *of* some trouble, loss, fault, etc. *Obs.*

1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 135 Hearts being ever tender in the ressentment of calamities. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 38/2 The Advice he gave concerning equal Marriage..was out of resentment of his own Troubles. 1698 Tutchin *White-Hall in Flames* Ded. 2 From a just Resentment of this great Loss..did I attempt the following Poem.

†b. A (pleasant) sense *of* something enjoyed. *Obs. rare.*

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 146 They were expressing their mutual Resentments of their Common Felicity. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 79 It naturally enhances all the enjoyments..and makes them for ever have a more deep and vivid resentment of them.

†4. A feeling or emotion of any kind. Also without article. *Obs.* (common *c* 1650–1700).

1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 96 Could he thinke, that a Prince who had so little resentment in the death of a sonne, would care for the losse of his servants. 1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 275 Deep impressions, and ravishing refreshing resentments. 1676 Otway *Don Carlos* II. i, One so accomplish'd, and that lov'd you too, With what Resentments must he part with you? 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 71 The different Resentments, with which the Approach of this Judgment will be entertained. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 3. 373 There generally remains a pleasing or displeasing Recollection or Resentment.

†b. A feeling *of* sorrow, joy, etc. Also, a trace *of* some feeling. *Obs.*

1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 34 In so just a resentment of sorrow. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 129 The victorious and triumphant newes..gives me some resentment of joy. 1652 J. Wright

tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IV. 87 Merinda..had very reall Resentments of Affection for Almeria. **1683** FELL in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) II. 26 [You] who know how solicitous the resentments of friendship are. **1757** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1764) II. 333 Some Resentments of the same Spirit of Joy and Gratitude.

†**c.** A natural or spontaneous feeling, disposition, or inclination (*towards* something). *Obs.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 133 As thou art Heir to our Blood, be so also to our generous resentments. **1675** R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 81 Nor are we able to defend ourselves against so Good, so Pious a Resentment. **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 106 'Tis not enough to have..some kind resentments towards Righteousness.

†**d.** A feeling or sentiment towards another.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 107 Mr. Hobbs, for whom you manifest no good Resentment. **1682** PEPYS 26 May in *Diary* (1879) VI. 146 The satisfaction of understanding your healths, and the kind resentments you had upon the notice of mine. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 28 Professing the kindest Resentments, and most impatient Wishes for the Safety and Happiness of their Souls.

†**5.** Feeling or sensation; susceptibility to sensuous or mental impressions. *Obs.*

1653 *Nissena* 12 It was impossible for him..without the resentments of a thousand deaths. **1661** GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 94 Our Eyes mis-inform us not, but faithfully transmit their recentment to the mind. **1704** J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* Ded., Men are generally less capable of those tender Impressions, which the Ladies (who are form'd with finer Resentments) more easily receive.

†**6.** An appreciation or understanding *of* something. *Obs.*

1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 7 As they might have known, had they had a true resentment of Morality. **1651–3** JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxiii. 304 Sadnesse does in some cases become a Christian, as being an Index of a..wise proper resentment of things. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 25 Expressing such a hearty Resentment of the Excellency of Piety, and the wretchedness and sottishness of Atheism.

†**b.** Interest in a thing; regard *for*, care *of*, something. *Obs. rare.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref., Which humble attempt my Lords, here Imploreth both your Resentment and Patronage. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 546 Who has so deep a resentment for Order and Unity in the Church [etc.]. **1751** HUME *Princ. Mor.* v. ii. 83 They ask'd if it was possible we could have any general Concern for Society, or any disinterested Resentment of the Welfare or Injury of others.

†**7.** Grateful appreciation or acknowledgement (*of* a service, kindness, etc.); a feeling or expression of gratitude. *Obs.* (common *c* 1650–1750).

1651 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Feb. (Carlyle), A Testimony.. which deserves a fuller return, of deep resentment, value, and acknowledgement, than I am any ways able to make. **1672** CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. xi. (1673) 348 What more fit than thankfulnes to God and a high resentment of such favours and blessings. **1714** H. GROVE *Spect.* No. 588 ⁋ 2 Nothing renders a Person more unworthy of a Benefit, than his being without all Resentment of it. **1762** BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 233, I think myself obliged to testifie a grateful Resentment of that particular Place in your Regard. **1772** *Rec. Old Colony Club*, The most grateful resentments for the immerited honor. **1849** *N. Amer. Rev.* July 104 A farmer in..New England, who had recently lost his wife, called upon a lawyer..remarking that 'he wished to make a proper resentment on the occasion'.

†**8. a.** Reception in a particular way. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1655 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan. (Carlyle), I have troubled you with a long Speech; and I believe it may not have the same resentment with all that it hath with some.

†**b.** A particular idea, opinion, or view *of* or *upon* something. *Obs. rare.*

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 18 Has one man (in all this tract of time) had other Resentments of this thing, than such as have been expressed. **1688** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 429 On the late proceedings of the pope..have been very ill resentments taken in France. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 194, I have great temptations..to express my own resentments upon your present state.

†**9.** Change of mind; retractation *of* something; regret for past conduct. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 75 But for late resentments they are not much to be valued. **1684** in Hay Fleming *Six Saints* (1901) I. App. 229, I, Arthour Cunghame, adhears to the resentment of my given consent to banishment. **1705** in Hutchison *Hist. Ref. Presb. Ch.* (1893) 149 'He declared his resentment'—his regret for having so acted.

Resequester (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To sequester again. So **Rese:questration.**

1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 133 To compound, if by employment you are reingaged, is to be resequestred againe. **1649** *Com. Advance Money* II. 1156 Last August a re-sequestration was laid on Branton Sheaf...[Mr. Bassett] applies to know the cause of his re-sequestration.

†**Reserate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *reserāre* to unbar, unbolt, open, f. *re-* RE- 2 d + *sera* bar, bolt.] *trans.* To open up. Hence †**Reserating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 We must gentlely and easilye reserate the same [humors], least that in reseratinge of the same you increase the ague. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 179 One made of solid matter which serves to open, reserate and dilate..the uterus. **1689** G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* v. 34 A Medicine.. agreeing with all Temperaments, where reserating Oppilations is the indication. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm.* 224 Its use is to reserate the too close compages of the Blood.

†**Reseration.** *Obs.* [See prec. and -ATION.] The action of opening; that which opens up.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 We must, before the reseratione, administer an ounce of Cassie. **1627** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xxix. (1677) 220 Wine is the Reseration of the Soul and Thoughts. **1633** HART *Diet of Diseased* III. xvii. 296 A temperate warme bath.. by reseration of the pores of the body refresheth and cooleth.

†**Resere·ne** (rī-), *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RE- 5 a + SERENE, after It. *rasserenare.*] *trans.* To make serene again.

1755 TEMPLE *Orl. Fur.* XXXII. xv, She thinks that this may be her wished Ruggier, And re-serenes her brow, and eyes.

Reservable (rĭzɜ̄·ɹvăb'l), *a.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be reserved.

1665 *Irish Act* 17 & 18 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 13 A certificate.. containing the lands allotted..with..the number of acres.. and the rents reservable. **1756** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 226 Acquiescing in every obstruction, as ultimately reservable to divine providence.

Reserval (rĭzɜ̄·ɹvăl). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] †**a.** Reserve. *Obs.* **b.** Reservation.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 195 His troupes were ..appointed to make a body for their last Reservall. **1895** R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 The reserval of the rights of Philip V. to the French throne.

†**Rese·rvance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -ANCE: cf. OF. *reservance*, It. *riserbanza.*]

1. Reservation. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1550 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.*, *Rec.* II. I. 1 (Pocock) V. 302 We are pleased, that the reservance of our rights and titles, mentioned in our former articles sent to our said commissioners, be in general words.

2. Capacity of retaining. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 131 The eares implying attention,..the hooked bill, reservance and tenacity.

3. Reserve. (Also in *comb.*)

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Questman* 125 Her foote most gingerly paced, for more state-reservance. **1635** — *Arc. Pr.* Opinion etc., He demeaned himselfe with such cautious reservance and judicious prudence, as [etc.].

†**Rese·rvancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] **a.** Inclination to retain unchanged; conservatism. **b.** Reservation.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 9 It may appeare with what reservancie they continue their ancient habit: loth..to introduce any new custome. *Ibid.* 76, I doe think it fitting, that gentlemen should be sociably affected, ever with a reservancie, with whom they keep company.

Reservation (rezəɹvēⁱ·ʃən). Also 4 **-cioun,** 5 **-cion.** [a. OF. *reservation* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *reservātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reservāre* to RESERVE.]

I. 1. *Eccl.* **a.** The action of reserving as a tithe.

c **1380** WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 23 þei [priests] make reseruaciouns, þe whiche ben clepid dymes, ffirst fruytis, oþer pencionns. **1645** PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 265 The reservation of Tythes is set down in expresse words, Levit. 27. 30.

b. The action, on the part of the Pope, of reserving to himself the right of nomination to a vacant benefice, or the fact of this being reserved to him by some rule or constitution of the Church. (Usually in *pl.*)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. 130 b, The kynge send.. ambassatours to yᵉ pope pryenge hym yᵗ he sholde leue of & medle not in his courte of yᵉ kepynge & reseruacions of benefyces in Englande. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 365 b, Bishops of Rome..by reservations and graces expectative, as they name them, have derived all the gaine to Rome. **1725** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17*th c.* I. II. iii. 46 Benedict XII made a general Reserve of all the Benefices *in Curia*;..Innocent VI was oblig'd to revoke all the Reservations by a Bull. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 493 That the prerogatives of the papal months,..reservations, and of course, annates, should be abolished. **1884** *Catholic Dict.* 716/1 Reservations..which depend only on a rule of the Chancery, and not also on a Papal constitution.

c. The action or fact, on the part of a superior, of reserving to himself the power of absolution in certain cases. (Cf. RESERVED *ppl. a.* 5.)

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 279 The papall reseruation of cases..to the pope. **1884** *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 786/2 The object of the reservation is to increase the shame of the penitent. *Ibid.*, This power of reservation, however, is given for edification, not destruction.

2. *Law.* The action or fact of reserving or retaining for oneself some right or interest in property which is being conveyed to another; an instance of this; a right or interest so retained; the clause or part of a deed by which something is thus reserved.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 390/2 That..all other Actes..be as to the said Fee Ferme onely,..except the said reservation of xviii *li* v s. **1532** *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxii. 43 b, If a man make a feffement and reserue the profites.., that reseruacion is voyde in the lawe. **1579** W. RASTELL *Termes Lawes* 167 b/2 Reseruation, is taken diuers waies, and hath diuers natures...Sometimes a reseruation doth get and bring forth an other thing which was not before...And dyuers other such reseruations there be. **1596** BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 30 He reserved some retribution of rents, or services, or both, to him and to his heires: which reservation is that, which is called the tenure of land. **1642** tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 431. 186 When shee had the third part of the land out of which the reservation was made, it is reason [etc.]. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 290 The *reddendum* or reservation, whereby the grantor doth create or reserve some new thing to himself out of what he had before granted. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 35 When a landed estate, therefore, is sold with a reservation of a perpetual rent [etc.]. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 223 The reservation was in the same terms with the power, and consequently was pursuant to it. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 295 A reservation was made of a royalty of 20 % on all silver produced.

3. The action or fact of reserving (for oneself or another) some right, power, privilege, etc.; a right, etc., thus reserved.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 255, I gave you all..But kept a reseruation to be followed With such a number. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 429 His estate onely is liable.. and yet with reseruation of such necessarie things, as Honestie, Honour, Humanitie, and Christianitie doth challenge. *a* **1683** SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xiv. (1704) 284 There was therefore a reservation of the supreme Power in the People, notwithstanding the creation of Magistrats without Appeal. **1714** SWIFT *Public Spir. Whigs* Wks. 1751 VIII. 28 These are the Opinions which Steele and his Faction. are endeavouring .to propagate..; with what Reservation to the Honour..of the Queen, I cannot determine. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 18 Whilst our government is soothed with a reservation in its favour, to which it has no claim, the security . is taken away. **1848** MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xii. § 2 The labourers..have always done so, with the reservation of a power to tax those superfluities for purposes of public utility.

b. *U.S.* A tract of land set apart by Government for some special purpose, or for the exclusive use of certain persons, esp. of a native tribe. (Cf. RESERVE *sb.* 5 b.)

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. xii. (1849) 186 Without touching the reservation round Jadiville. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. 102 In these states, their reservations became surrounded by white people. **1859** MARCY *Prairie Trav.* vi. 216 A reservation of land upon which the government designed to establish the Comanches. **1883** *Century Mag.* June 218/1 Between these two lines was a Government reservation.

attrib. **1887** *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 7/1 It is acknowledged on all sides..that the reservation policy is a failure. *Ibid.*, The reservation Indians in that State.

4. An expressed or tacit limitation or exception made with regard to something; the action of making an exception of this kind.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 189 Such fables argue that Josephus is not to be believed, but with discreete reservations. **1676** TOWERSON *Decalogue* 525 The same school hath admitted tacite interpretations and reservations. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 57 ⁋ 3 The Father's close Equivocal Management, so as always to keep a Reservation to use upon Occasion, when he found himself prest. **1719** D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 75 Dearest, believe without a Reservation. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 161 Frederic subscribed, with some reservations, the freedom of four-and-twenty cities. **1794** BLOOMFIELD *Rep.* 30 A Bill of Sale, without any Condition or Reservation, was drawn up. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 157 With this highly important reservation, it had been resolved to set up in England a hierarchy closely resembling that which now exists in Scotland. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng* VI. (1858) II. 11 The lay lords replied without reservation that they would support the crown. **1891** — *Divorce Cath.* xviii. 326 The Abbots and Priors had sworn to the supremacy, but..with secret reservations to save their consciences.

b. *Mental reservation*, a qualification tacitly introduced in making a statement, taking an oath, etc., when it is thought inexpedient or unnecessary to speak or dissent openly; also, the fact or practice of making such qualifications.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. XCV. 380 Tongues-Othes, Harts-Thoughts, Disiunctiues, by a Mental reseruation. **1629** WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* ii. 10 They did it with a mentall reseruation. **1690** LEE *Massacre of Paris* II. i. 12 Without the smallest Mental Reservation, Equivocation, or the least Reserve. **1716** ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 6 ⁋ 5 We expressly disavow all evasions and mental reservations whatsoever. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, A devout belief in whatever had been said of the punic faith of Jesuits, and of the expedients of mental reservation. **1888** J. RICKABY *Mor. Philos.* 233 This looks very much like lying, but..it is speaking the truth under a broad mental reservation.

†**5.** The action of keeping back or concealing from others; something thus kept back or concealed; a secret; a deceptive answer or excuse. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, He will not swear, he has some reservation, Some conceal'd purpose, and close meaning sure. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 260, I most vnfainedly beseech your Lordshippe to make some reseruation of your wrongs. **1612** NAUNTON in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 113 His Majesty's reservations having too many occasions in this undermining age of the world. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* I. IV. xxi, The French is.. not so full of scruples, reservations, and jealousies as the Spaniard, but deals more frankly, and with a greater confidence and gallantry.

†**b.** The fact or habit of being reticent; reservedness in discourse. *Obs. rare.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 12. 40 His disciples wondred to see him alone talk with a woman, besides his custome, and usuall reservation. *a* **1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 115 Persons of all conditions repaired to his Majesty of those who had serv'd him; with whom he conferr'd without reservation.

†**c.** Reserved conduct, reserve. *Obs. rare.*

1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* II. 37 You could feign Chastity and Reservation to intrap me. **1658** PHILLIPS s.v., Also Reservation, or Reservednesse, is used in Romances for that distance and state, which Ladies observe in their behaviour toward those that Court them.

II. 6. *Eccl.* The action or practice (in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches) of retaining or preserving for some purpose a portion of the eucharistic elements (esp. the bread) after the celebration of the sacrament; † also, a part of the elements thus reserved.

a **1551** GARDINER in Cranmer *Answ. Gardiner* (1551) III. 165 Justine the Martyr..testifieth a reseruacion to be sent to them that were sycke. **1577–87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III.

1003/1 Item, we will haue in our churches reseruation. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Answ. Perron* 6 So that Reservation needeth not; the intent is had without it. 1832 W. Palmer *Orig. Liturg.* II. viii. 229 It is true, that this reservation has been the most usual, and, perhaps, the most ancient, practice of the Church. 1862 *Union* 11 Apr. 226 Another sufficient reason for reservation would be an improved liturgical arrangement for Good Friday.

†7. a. The action or fact of keeping back a matter for further action or later decision. *Obs.*

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 260 Where the testator..reserueth somewhat to be done at another time,..euen by the ciuill law in this case the testament is perfect, notwithstanding such reseruations. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 417 Which..signifieth a reservation of his sin unto the judgment of the world to come.

† b. The action or fact of keeping back something from others or for one's own use. *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 231 He wil d me In heedefull'st reseruation to bestow them. 1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde Exch.* H 2 b, My aduise in the reseruation of those Letters, Which I will haue you hide from eie of day. 1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* § 18 O God, thou distillest thy graces upon us, not for our reservation, but conveyance. 1634 — *Contempl., N. T.* IV. v, That in the distribution of our goods, we should expect his blessing, not in their entireness and reservation.

† c. Preservation of a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., It was the vanity of Democritus to promise the reservation of the bodyes of men. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxx. 93 This commemoration of Saints, and Martyrs, did breed and bring forth reservation of their Reliques.

†**Reservative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *reservatif, -ive* (Cotgr.), or ad. med.L. **reservātīvus*: see Reserve *v.* and -ative.] Having the quality of preserving or retaining.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* A iij/2 Medycynes reseruatyf agayn all mortall syknesse. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E j b, And in the hynder ventrycle [of the brain] is put the vertue reseruatyfe or memoratyfe. 1611 Cotgr., *Reservatif*, reseruatiue, reseruing.

†**Reservatory,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L.. *reservātōrium* store-house, f. *reservāt-*, ppl. stem of *reservāre*: see Reserve *v.* and -ory 1.]

1. A receptacle for food; a cupboard; a store-room or store-house.

1622 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 179 Under their [Cormorants'] Bills, they have a great bag of shrivell'd skin,. and they make use of it as a reservatory for the fish they take. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frands Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 36 Every Religious has in his own Apartment a Reservatory, stor'd with Fruit and other Necessaries. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* I. xxiii. 101 The Acharnensian parasites were to deposit an hecteum of their dole in the reservatory of Apollo, to whom they were to offer sacrifices.

2. A vessel for liquids. *rare.*

1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 195 There must also be a very great care taken, that the Reservatory into which the squeezed juice falls..be often wash'd. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* VI. (1741) 314 A little Reservatory, in Case of extream Sickness and Distress, of some of the Vaudois Wine, and a few Conserves.

3. A reservoir for water, etc. (In common use *c* 1670–1740.)

1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 8 Pools and Reservatories of fresh water, which supply the scarcity of Springs and Rivers. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Spain* (1685) 177 Bringing the Water from great Reservatories which they made in the Mountains. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 4/1 The Snow..remains as it were in Wells and Reservatories. 1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 39/2 The most convenient Springs or Reservatories of cold Water to wash in. 1747 *Act* 21 *Geo. II*, c. 8 Any of the watercourses, canals, reservatories, or pipes.

b. A receptacle for fluids in animals or plants.

1692 Ray *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 125 The Reservatories, where Pliny says, that Camels do a long time keep the Water which they drink. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* (1727) 422 Their leaves are channelled fit to catch and convey Water down to their Reservatories. 1731 *Hist. Litt.* I. 30 The Milk,..rarifying with the Heat, is no longer to be contain'd in its small Reservatories.

Reservatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ory 2.] Of or belonging to reservation.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 100 An excellent bugbeare ..to set in one of Cloacina's reservatory, or privie Chambers. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 182, I keep in a leaning posture in the Reservatory Baskets those Trees that are designed for the Wall.

Reserve (rĭzə·ɪv), *sb.* [a. F. *réserve*, f. *réserver* to Reserve.]

I. 1. Something stored up, kept back, or relied upon, for future use or advantage; a store or stock; an extra quantity.

a 1658 Cleveland *Poems* (1677) 72 Cavalier buds, whom Nature teems, As a Reserve for England's Throne. 1691 T. H[alk] *Acc. New Invent.* 44 Not only for their present use..but for a Reserve to answer accidents during their Voyages. 1705 Addison *Italy* 147 The hidden Reserves and secret Magazines of the Church. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 107 How to order Trees planted for Reserves. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 321/1 Being made acquainted that they must again exert their influence for a new reserve of the happy parsimony of their servants. 1806-7 J. Berresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. x, A drunken sailor who..ejects his reserve of tobacco against the lady's drapery. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 103 It is a maxim in business that a man..should have a hoard or reserve from which he can draw, when the times are untoward. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 339/1 In the artillery, there are three reserves of ammunition.

b. The amount of capital kept on hand by a banker, insurance company, etc., in order to meet ordinary or probable demands. Also *pl.*

1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 184 The enormous subsidies.. had caused an immense drain upon the metallic reserves of the Bank for the last year or two. 1880 B. Price in *Fraser's Mag.* May 675 The banker does not lend all he receives. The difference is called his reserve. 1885 *Jrnl. Inst. Actuaries* Apr. 141 On a new method of comparing the Reserves for Policies.

2. *Mil.* a. *pl.* Those troops or portions of an army which are withheld from action in order to serve as a reinforcement, or, in case of retreat, as cover to the main body. Also *sing.* in the same sense. (Cf. also 4 b.)

1648 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* I. 32 All the Sectaries of England are invited to be Reserves to this Army. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. I. 7 At the Battel of Dreux, where he fought at the head of the Reserve. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 84, I had the right wing, with some Scots horse, and lances for my reserves. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 191 If a line with reserves, finds it necessary to retire in face of an enemy; the alternate squadrons and reserves will retire two or three hundred paces, and then front. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 25 The troops had been distributed in four columns of attack and a reserve. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xii. 193 Charles now ordered up his reserve. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 491 The Federal reserves under the command of Generals Palmer and Negley came into action.

fig. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 315 The time will surely come when we may bring up our reserves with happy effect.

b. That portion of the military or naval forces of a state which is maintained as a further means of defence in addition to the regular army and navy, and is liable to be called out in time of war or emergency; also, in recent use, a member of this force, a reservist. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 204/2 The reserve of the British possessions abroad amounts nominally to 90,780 men. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 338/2 In the British army this force consists of the auxiliary forces, as well as the army reserves, the militia reserve, or any other reserve and land forces. 1891 Patterson *Naut. Dict.* 368 State naval reserves are on about the same footing as the militia. 1898 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 5/3 Recruits..will be enlisted for three years' army and nine years' reserve service.

c. In games, an additional player kept in readiness to take the place of another if required.

1900 Upward *Eben. Lobb* 71, I have so many to select from...But.. I can put you down as a reserve.

†3. a. A certain amount *of* some quality, feeling, etc., still retained or remaining. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. (1686) 18 A reserve of Puerility we have not shaken off from School 1647 Crashaw *Poems* (1858) 176 Their deadly hate lives still, and hath A wild reserve of wanton wrath. 1714 Pope *Epil. Rowe's J. Shore* 20 Still hoarding up, most scandalously nice, Amidst their virtues, a reserve of vice.

† b. A place or thing in which something is preserved or stored. *Obs.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxiv. § 2. 214 How can one imagine that such iuice should circulate the whole body of an animall, ..and retire to the reserue where it is kept for generation. 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 17 A reserve for Snow to keep wine in. 1659 Leak *Water-wks.* 30 The Reserve must be alwaies full of Water a foot high. *Ibid.* 32.

† c. A thing or means to which one may have recourse; a refuge. *Obs. rare.*

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. P 28 'Tis..thought to be but the effect of destitution and secular wants, a reserve rather then a choice. 1699 Bentley *Phalaris* Pref. 51 The only reserve then that I had left was to write to Mr. Grœvius. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 320 So he thought, he had a sure reserve to gain England at any time over to them.

4. a. *In reserve*, kept or remaining unutilized; still available.

1691 T. H[alf] *Acc. New Invent.* 91 The only Method in reserve..is this of Lead. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* v. 153 Still he hath another Expedient in reserve. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. (ed. 5) 13 There is still a second argument in reserve. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 163 He had a force in reserve with which he could..crush them. 1887 Irvine *Football* 125 The tactics of keeping the wing players in reserve.

b. *Of reserve*, acting as, or destined for, a support or recourse. Chiefly *Mil.* in *army, body* or *corps of reserve*, after F. *armée* or *corps de réserve.*

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 151 Some pierced even to the Body of Reserve. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 107 That we may always have some [trees] as 'twere in a Body of Reserve for that purpose. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* IV. 340 The weakest of the two shoots..they called the shoot of reserve. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Army*, An army is ..generally..formed into three lines; the first of which.. forms the van-guard..and the third, the rear-guard or corps of reserve. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 199 An army of reserve..was prepared to support the advance. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 204/2 The Army of Reserve is a force incorporated under the act 22 and 23 Vict. c. 42 (1859).

II. 5. Something reserved or set apart for some reason or purpose. In later use also in technical applications (see quots.).

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. ad Sect. xiv. (1667) 428 Either they that remain are sealed up to a worse calamity, or left within the reserves and mercies of Repentance. 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 146 Besides the reserve of 45 y. hereafter to be spoke of. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Chirch-Scot*, A reserve of Corn rent paid to Secular Priests, or to the Religious. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 72 They were Maintained out of the Sacrifices, that were offered, and ..had every time they officiated a reserve over and above for the support of their Families also. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 2/1 The Earl of Breadalbane's woods..contain about two thousand chosen reserves, from 40 to 100 years old. 1808–25 Jamieson, *Reserve*, the designation given to a tree reserved in a hag. 1860 Worcester (citing Ansted), *Reserve*, a part of a lode laid bare by the exploring and regular work of a mine, from which the ore can be at any time removed. 1876 Hamerton *Etching & Etchers* 281 Reserves of pure white amidst dark shading may be made anywhere.

b. A district or place set apart for some particular use, or assigned to certain persons. (Cf. Reservation 3 b.)

1853 Moodie *Life in Clearings* 50 The fever of the 'Clergy Reserves question' was then at its height. 1867 Parkman *Jesuits in N. Amer.* xxxii. (1875) 426 The government of the United States at length removed them [the Indians] to reserves on the western frontier. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/1 Other dangers of the oyster in the shallow waters of the reserves are heat and cold. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 251 A reserve for travelling stock. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr., Each monk's 'reserve' contains a passage..which serves as his exercise ground.

attrib. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 627 The Indian Reserve-lands at Gay Head. 1880 E. Kirke *Garfield* 12 The old gentleman, a robust specimen of a Western Reserve Yankee.

c. A distinction given to an animal or other exhibit at a show, indicating that it will receive a prize in the event of another being disqualified.

1867 [used at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Bury St. Edmunds]. 1895 *Daily News* 25 June 3/3 The Duke of York had a reserve for a red-polled cow.

6. An expressed limitation, exception, or restriction made concerning something; † a condition of this nature. Now *rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 109 With this reserve and difference, that she shall receive that illustrious honour from my hands, and not I from hers. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 165, I give to whom I please,..yet with this reserve, not else, On this condition [etc.]. 1699 Bentley *Phalaris* 258 It is at his Service: but with this reserve, that he shall not abuse me for Lending it. 1729 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 432 All his declarations seemed to be yet consistent with some favourite scheme..he had taken up, and that led him into his reserves as to the personal property. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 319 How many reserves must be made in praising either his poetry, or his criticism!

b. A mental limitation or qualification of the adherence one gives to some principle, article of belief, etc.

a 1679 W. Outram *Serm.* (1682) 304 To evade and escape the plainest truths by some reserves. 1690 Lee *Massacre of Paris* II. i. 12 Without the smallest Mental Reservation, Equivocation, or the least Reserve. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 53 P 7 However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment. 1771 Fletcher *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 23 Their secret reserves evidence them to be only such believers as Simon Magus. 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 19 In the minds of almost all religious persons.. the duty of toleration is admitted with tacit reserves. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 200 The..story. is to be received with a certain reserve.

c. *Without reserve*, without limitation or restriction of any kind. In modern use chiefly with reference to sales by auction.

1700 Wellwood *Mem.* 239 His Subjects were obliged to obey him without Reserve. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 162 P 4 He that trusts without reserve will at last be deceived. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 16 It [Christianity] denied without reserve the truth of every article of heathen mythology. 1846 Bateman *Law Auctions* II. ii. (ed. 3) 152 Where, after a sale has been declared to be without reserve, a single private bidder is employed, such bidding will not, under any circumstances, be justifiable.

7. *Eccl.* a. = Reservation 1 b. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 46 Benedict XII made a general Reserve of all the Benefices *in Curia.*

b. = Reservation 1 c.

1884 *Catholic Dict.* 718/1 He quotes..from Constitutions of Richard, bishop of Salisbury, clear cases of Papal reserve.

8. *Techn.* a. A preparation used to prevent or modify, in those places to which it is applied, the action of colouring matter upon textile fabrics; a resist. Also *attrib.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 156/1 Coloured reserves, capable of communicating different colours in the course of their application; and..mordant reserves. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 224 The reserve style, where the white cloth is impressed with figures in a resist paste. *Ibid.* 228 A chrome orange reserve may be made by introducing a larger proportion of subacetate of lead. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 641 Another way of combining madder or garancin colours with steam colours is by blocking on the dyed object..a reserve paste.

b. A preparation used for similar purposes in electro-plating. Also *attrib.*

1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. (1885) 217/2 By reserves, certain parts of a metallic article..are coated with another metal. *Ibid.*, Make a gold reserve, and use a silver reserve. *Ibid.* 218/1 Resist or Reserve Varnishes.

III. 9. Self-restraint; self-control; imposition of some limit to one's action.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* Pref. a 5 b, That noble Figure..I should be loath to use..with no more Reserve than those great Orators Tully and Isocrates have Sometimes done before me. 1760 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 29/1 Notwithstanding this reserve of the king..the victory was compleat. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 540 He crouches, watching till the spoil be won, And must be paid for his reserve in blood. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. iv. 184 Reserve...I mean by it the power which a great painter exercises over himself in fixing certain limits..which he will not transgress.

b. Abstention from giving a full explanation or expressing one's mind freely; reticence; also *spec.* in casuistry, an intentional suppression of truth in cases where it might lead to inconvenience.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 512 The reserve of a theory; which .. ought not to attempt to explain everything, but to have some clouds mingled with its light. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 220 On dark reserve what better can prevail, Or from the fluent tongue produce the tale? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 P 2 A furious critic, whose age, rank, or fortune gives him confidence to speak without reserve. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 58 As to the rest a solemn reserve is maintained. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 71 The King..said he had sent for us that we might converse without reserve. 1864 NEWMAN *Apologia* App. 67 It was a duty..to observe a great reserve and caution in communicating to them the knowledge of 'the whole counsel of God'.

c. Avoidance of too great familiarity; want of cordiality or open friendliness.

a 1721 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 16 My soul surpris'd,..Left all reserve, and all the sex behind. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 45 There is no woman, where there's no reserve. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 P 5 This frigid reserve somewhat disgusted me. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIII, Her trembling joy appears, Her forced reserve, and his retreating fears. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. v, On the whole, they made just allowance for his habits of distant reserve. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 79 English people in England are too apt to wrap themselves up in what they think is a dignified reserve.

†**d.** *On* or *upon the reserve*: (*a*) in a waiting attitude; (*b*) reserved; reticent. *Obs.*

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 161, I cannot make any conjecture of Cromwells busines with his parliament, but think he lyes upon the reserve. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 336 This made them keep themselves upon the Reserve. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 352 She took me in her Arms, and express'd a Regret for being upon the Reserve, declaring an entire Confidence in me. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 159 He really of late has been very much upon the reserve, seldom caring..to go on with the discourse. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII I. P 7, I shall disclose a secret to you; though men in our profession cannot be too much on the reserve.

†**10.** An instance of keeping some knowledge from another person; a fact or item of information kept back or disguised; a secret. *Obs.*

1680 BURNET *Rochester* Pref. (1692) 4 He used very few reserves with me. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 IV. 260 Thus he grows to abound in Secrets and Reserves, even towards those, with whom he ought to act in the greatest Confidence. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Character*, He insisted I had a reserve, and that I would speak my opinion frankly. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 296 Consult Mr. Grattan, with whom I have no reserves, and I wish you to have none. 1797–1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 264 Thrown wholly off his reserves by surprise and vexation.

IV. 11. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Kept in reserve, constituting a reserve.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* v. viii. 108 This Transporting of Reserve-Trees may be done 'till Midsummer. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 94 Our reserve men advancing, we resolved to fire. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 13 No reserve waggons. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 231/1 The depôt companies left at home by infantry regiments embarking for foreign service are now called the Reserve companies. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 627 Every cell, tissue, or organ in which assimilated substances are stored up for subsequent use is called a Reservoir of Reserve-material. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 339/1 The reserve ammunition of a regiment is carried in carts.

Reserve (rɪzɜ·ɪv), *v.* Also 4 rec-, 5 ress-, 4-5 *Sc.* **reserwe**. [ad. OF. *reserver* (mod.F. *réserver*), ad. L. *reservāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *servāre* to keep, save: cf. *preserve*.]

1. *trans.* To keep for future use or enjoyment; to store up *for* (†*to*) some time or occasion; to refrain from using or enjoying at once.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3928 Pus pardon in purgatory availles,..bot som clerkes counsailles þat we it spare and reserve halely, Until we com til purgatory. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Life Christ* (B.N.C.) lf. 60 It is leuefulle to goddis seruauntes forto haue money and reserue it to hir nede. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 123 Pleasure seemes to reserue her dainties to the last, and for the last seruice and messe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 50 Such pleasure she reserv'd, Adam relating, she sole Auditress. 1709 SWIFT in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 340, I shall reserve the rest of my threatnings till further provocation. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* 31 July, I..have reserved my thanks to the conclusion. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. xi. 294 The appeal to the gentler emotions of the soul is reserved..for the close of his oration. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 100, I have not reserved my tear but for the time of my difficulty.

b. To keep back or hold over to a later time or place or for further treatment; to postpone the discussion, decision, or declaration of (a matter). Const. *for, to*, etc., and † with infin. as obj.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* i. 6 Aungels that kepten not his prinched..he reseruede in to the doom of greet God, in euerelastinge boondis vndir derknesse. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 74 God reservis till his jugement all secrete misdedis. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Pet.* ii. 9 How to reserue the vniust vnto the daye of iudgment for to be punyshed. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 52 It shall suffice for this time to discourse onelie of publike Conuersation, and the other wee will reserue for tomorrow. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 69 Take each mans censure; but reserue thy iudgement. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 53, I will reserve to speak as I ought of this rare vertue, till my great work come to light. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 231 They..add every day part of that which they have reserved to the real growth of that day they cry it on. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 P 2, I shall reserve for another time the History of such Club or Clubs. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 217 The great rebellion.., as it is not immediately connected with the affairs of Greece, we reserve for more particular notice in another place. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 72 Its full discussion must be reserved for the next chapter.

c. *refl.* To keep (oneself) in reserve *for* some occasion, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 Adrian..desired to comprehend all things, and not to reserve himself for the worthiest things. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 76 (Cent.), Farewel, my noble Friend, cheer up, and reserve yourself for better Days. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. v. 56 Little natures reserve themselves for great occasions: majestic natures make all occasions great.

†**d.** *refl.* To restrain (oneself) from action or participation in some affair. *Obs. rare.*

1586 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 14 Reserve up youre self na langer in the carnist dealing for my Mother. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 10 It is the custom of the Italians, to constrain and reserve themselves as much as possibly.

2. To retain as one's own; to keep *to* or *for* oneself.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIV. (*Pelagia*) 274 Scho..hale hyr gud to-gyddir brocht, reseruand til hyr richt nocht. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. x. 1935 God has reserwit til hym all [þe] wit of þat þat is to fal. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (ROXB.) 187 The bayles and al hoder thenges resservede to myselfe as they ware befor. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVIII. 67 In suche a wyse that no thynge I haue reserued for my selfe but that it was alle habandouned vnto the. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 It is good to be lyberall but ever reserve somwhat to your selfe. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 611/1 [They] acknowledged King Henry for theyr soveraigne lord, reserving yet..unto themselves all theyr owne former priviledges. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 95 Onely the Darreine tower I still reserue In that to pennance me a life retir'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 71 Man over men He made not Lord; such title to himself Reserving. 1783 PENNANT *Tour Chester to Lond* 76 It is conjectured, that the king at that time reserved this manor to himself. 1824 *Excursion U. S. & Canada* 408 They are induced to sell their lands..although they generally reserve a small tract for themselves. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iii 35 Every question in which an ecclesiastic was a party, the Church courts had endeavoured to reserve for themselves.

† **b.** To keep (a matter) from the knowledge of others. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 322 The Ideas of Things which we form in our Minds, perfectly reserved, and not communicated to any. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 107 Of all the chiefs, this hero's fate alone Has Jove reserved, unheard of, and unknown 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reservation*, A proposition which, if qualified with something reserved or concealed in the mind, becomes true.

3. To set apart, keep († *to* or) *for* another. Also occas. without const.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVII. 36 Whethir thow hast not reseruyd, he seith, to me thi blissyng? 1382 — 2 *Pet.* ii. 17 To whom the thicke mijst of derknessis is reserued. *c* 1400 GOWER *Addr. Hen. IV* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 12 So schal thin highe mede be reserved To him which al schal qwiten ate laste. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2088 Then shall ye haue the triumphall guerdoun That God reserueth to euery creature. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. XIV. 15 The Fader for the thirde, Cordeilla, reserued no thynge. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 23 And that I haue deserued ..Is to his handes reserued That neuer felt the smart. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 101 After the death of Edward to reserue the crowne to the dukes use. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 46 *Mach.* The Table's full. *Lenno.* Heere is a place reserv'd Sir. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 234, I pray you give me by writing, that you deny it, reserving me yet your safe Conduct to return. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 768 Was..to us deni'd This intellectual food, for beasts reserv'd? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVIII, Happiness, I fear, is no longer reserved for me here. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXXV, Thy churlish courtesy for those Reserve, who fear to be thy foes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 95 [He] exacted from him..a humiliation which men reserved for the deadliest of their foes.

b. In *passive* with reference to discoveries or important achievements.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 1 This discovery was reserved to our times. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 100 It was reserved for Mr. Dalton to make the admirable discovery [etc.]. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XIII. (1875) 205 The third and crowning triumph of the Holy See was reserved for the thirteenth century. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 56 It was reserved for Columba to evangelize the Northern Picts.

4. *Eccl.* **a.** To set apart, keep back (cases for absolution) to be dealt with by a superior authority. Const. *to, for* (Cf. RESERVATION 1 c.)

c 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (T.) 257 Yit may we noght be assoiled of our false athe, Bot of our bisshop or him that has his power, For swilk cas is riuely reserved til him seluen. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reserve*, Certain cases . called reserved cases, as being reserved to the bishop. 1846 W. MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* (1882) I. 97 In the Constitutions published in 1367 by Thoresby, archbishop of York, thirty-seven cases are reserved to the archbishop himself. 1876 *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* I. 97 It would be a difficult case of conscience..that he should feel bound to 'reserve' for his bishop. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 786/1 Papal cases are reserved to the Pope—episcopal cases to the bishop.

b. To set apart (benefices) for presentation by the Pope. *rare*—1. (Cf. RESERVATION 1 b.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 24 For no more schulde fatte beneficis be reserved þanne smale, 3if no pryuy cause of symonye were tretide.

5. a. To retain or secure (some right or profit) for oneself or another by formal stipulation; † to provide or stipulate *that*. (Chiefly in legal use.)

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1665 And specialy to be reserved That peyse and novmbre be observed, Throgh rethoryke, as in sentence. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 57/2 Reservyng to the seide Feffeez iiᵐ *li* yerely. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. XXII. 43 b, If a man make a feffement and reserue the profites that reseruacion is voyde in the lawe. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz* c. 8 § 5 Contracts, whereupon is not reserved..to the Lender..above the Sum of ten Pound. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 35 Bot gif he hes na wife, the time of his deceis, the ane iust halfe of the gudes, is reservand to him, to be disponed as he pleases. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 242 b, If a lease bee mad for yeares of ground, reserving the great trees growing upon the same,. the lessee may not meddle with them. 1791 KAMES *Dict. Decis.* (ed. 2) I. 292 A father having reserved a faculty to burden the estate with wadsets, this was found not a real burden 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) I. 195 Military service does not appear to have been reserved in the beneficiary grants made to cathedrals. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 575 The tenant is not concluded by the amount of rent which may have been reserved on the premises.

b. To set apart (a portion of rent) for payment *in* corn, etc.

1575–6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 That thone thirde parte at the leaste of tholde Rente be reserved and paide in Corne for the saide Colleges. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XX. 318 Antiently the greater part of rents were reserved in provisions. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. V. I. 40 The rents which have been reserved in corn have preserved their value much better than those which have been reserved in money.

6. To set (a thing) apart for some purpose or with some end in view; to keep *for* some use.

1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 23, I woll that Isabell my wyfe haue, all my corne..oute take xl quarters of wete reserued to fullfell with my wille. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31, I wil mine ffeffes and executours, so it hurte not the sale, reserve the gardyn that it may longe to the longe tyled hous. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks. (Globe) 611/1 They use to place him that shalbe theyr Captayne, uppon a stone allwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 33 in Arber *Milton's Areop.* 23 Euery Printer shall reserue one Book, and shall ..deliuer it to the Officer to be sent to the Librarie at Oxford. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III 253 Distinguish all betimes,..Whom to reserve for Husband of the Herd. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 175 Their powers are reserved for the moments of flight and pursuit. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. V. 162 Jaffier offered to accept of his mediation; reserving in his mind the use of every clandestine effort to accomplish his own designs. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 641 In the white spaces reserved are now blocked steam colours 1892 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 112 The 300 acres reserved (for poor men's gardens).

b. To set (a person) apart *for* some fate, destiny, end, etc. † Also const. *to*. Now *rare*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 95 He wasted þe south marche, sleynge þe males, reservynge þe females to his lust. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 477 Canutus..revivynge, was gladde that he was reservede to lyfe that he myghte do penaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 52 O pepill vnhappy, to quhat mischevous end Fortoun reservis 3ow of this warld to wend? 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 130 The Gods having made all thynges mortall, so have they reserved onely themselves to bee immortall. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. cix, Now reserued in our age, To home confusion and disordered rage. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. I XXVI. 42, I hope God hath reserv'd me for a better destiny. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 161 We are decreed, Reserv'd and destin'd to Eternal woe 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XIX, Good God! for what am I reserved? *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* I. i, Worthy of the destinies for which I foresee that the son of Miltiades is reserved

† **c.** To make an exception of, or in favour of (a thing or person); to except or exempt (one) *from* something. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxxvi 656 For they knowe well ynoughe howe ye were in Scotlande, wherfore they shulde haue reserued you. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1204/2 There be very few reserued also, but that they set theyr heart verye sore theron. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. ix. 725 The old Men, Women, and sick Folks were reserued from this Tribute. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. i. 5 Our great Creator did Reserve this Tree, and this alone forbid. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* XXII. (1816) II. 211 In this same decree, which so remarkably reserves the abstinence from blood, the Sabbath is not at all reserved as a thing either of necessity or expedience.

7. To retain or preserve alive; to exempt from slaughter; to save *from* death. Now *rare*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XII. 12 Thei shal slee me, and thee thei shall reserue. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 215/1 Thou hast power ouer my fleshe but cryst reserueth my soule. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr., Reseruynge such as were ouercome in the warres and conuertynge them to a better mynde. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. ii. 104 Men of warre, Such as warres fortune hath reserv'd from death. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 472 One in the prison That should by priuate order else haue dide, I haue reserv'd aliue. 1625 BACON *Ess., Vicissitudes* (Arb.) 569 In the other two Destructions,..the Remnant of People, which hap to be reserued, are commonly Ignorant and Mountainous People. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 101 The legend which supposes St. John reserved alive has not been generally received in the Church.

† **b.** To leave untouched or intact; to refrain from removing or destroying *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Some reserue a locke vpon the top of the head. *a* 1679 W. OUTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 304 These men must find out some distinctions whereby they may..reserve that hand.

† **8.** To keep or maintain (a person or thing) in a certain state or condition. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 12 But suche as were fayre, and of theyr stature ryght As wyse and

subtyle reserved she in syght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 He was euer more quyet and restfull in hymselfe, and reserued his spiryt euer at liberty. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1353 You euer-liuing Gods..which..subiect to no chaunge Chaunge all, reserving nothing in one state. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 73 He resereueth vnder his commaund, fourty thousand Horse-men. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. i, Till that day come, you shall reserve yourself A single man.

†b. To retain (a person) in one's service. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1723 Thynke you with Magnyfycence I shal be reserued?

†c. To retain (a thing) unaltered. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 95 *Phi.* You blamed my beginning, yet haue you altred it nothing. *Ma.* I haue indeede reserued your beginning.

†9. To keep in store; to lay up as a store or stock; to deposit for preservation. *Obs.*

1480 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 70 Ye shall see that all dutis that lengithe to the yelde of the Tronnytie be trewly rerit and reservit by yowr powers. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 151 A certayn summe..the wych..schold ever be reseruyd in a commyn place. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Palaces in which the artillery or armure of the cytie is reserued. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. xii. (1614) 707 Their water is raine water, reserued in Cisternes. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pal. Flying-Ins.* 205 If wee negligently reserved hens, or other food, in the morning, wee should have onely bones. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (ed. 2) 200 Stagnating Water, reserved in Pools and Cisterns.

†b. To keep, preserve (things liable to decay or destruction). *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 57 Certeine fruites..whiche they reserue for store as wee doo chestnuttes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i 69 b, The snow..being reserued in these colde places serueth in whotte weather too refreshe..his drinke. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 27 The Ægyptians embalmed and filled them with odoriferous spices, reseruing them in glasse or coffins. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 248 Pull as many of them out of the ground, as you desire to reserve. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 P 6 The best methods of conserving, reserving, and preserving fruits.

†c. *intr.* To remain, to continue in existence or in a certain state. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 179/2 Yf theyr opinions hadde any where continuallye endured there woulde theyr bokes haue continually reserued. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 258 The water of Iordan..will reserue vnspoiled, both moneths and yeares. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 26 Because it [manna] tainted against nature, and miraculously reserved upon other dayes.

†10. a. To keep in one's possession. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 851/1 The copye that was deliuered me (which copy I reserue and kepe for my declaracion). *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXII, Though they be out-stript by every pen, Reserue them for my loue, not for their rime. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 295 She so loues the Token,..That she reserues it euermore about her.

†b. To keep, preserve (antiquities, relics, etc.).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 169 They do yet reserue..a Mace and a Horne, assured badges of an incorporation. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* IV (1628) 106 The head whereof which is yet reserued, myselfe haue seen. 1648 J. RAYMOND *It Merc. Ital.* 93 In the next Church the Pillars are reserv'd in wodden cases, which Saint Peter and Saint Paul were tyde too. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* XIII 7 An Idolatrous practise of..offering oblations unto them, and of reserving their Reliques. 1708 BURNET *Trav.* (ed. 3) 225 The vast Vaults..and the Remains of Antiquity, that are reserved in them.

†c. Of places: To contain, retain (things) in or on themselves. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 255 [The Dead Sea] breedeth nor reserueth no kinde of fishes. *Ibid.* X 447 The Snowy Alpes . reserue continually Snow on their tops.

11. *Eccl.* To retain or preserve (a portion of the consecrated elements) for certain purposes. (Cf. RESERVATION 6.)

1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion of Sick*, And if the same day there be a celebracion of the holy communion in the Churche, then shal the priest reserue (at the open communion) so muche of the Sacrament..as shal serue the sicke person. 1571 *Thirty-nine Art.* XXVIII, The Sacrament of the Lordes Supper was not, by Christes ordinaunce reserued, caryed about, lyfted vp, or worshipped. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Answ. Perron* (1854) 19 Against the time of extremity it was thought not amiss to have it reserved. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* II. viii. 249 The custom of the Christian Church has been to reserve the sacraments of Christ's body and blood from the public liturgy, and not to consecrate them in private. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. xi. 41 A portion of the eucharist, under one kind alone, was always reserved in the church, from each mass to the other. *absol.* 1900 DIBDIN *Reserv.* 4 Do you reserve in both kinds?

†12. To retain or preserve, to continue to have, possess, or show (a characteristic, quality, mark, etc.). *Obs.* (common *c*1585-1635.)

1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (S. T. S) 53 [He] threatenit schamefullie (gif he had reservit any schame) the quenis maiestie of Ingland. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xx. 134 Armenia the greater, nowe called Turcomania, and Armenia the lesser, which yet reserueth his name. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 405, I had done that..which neuer man had done before me reseruing life. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 305 The Persians had this Character of old,..of all men the most civil; which disposition they reserve unto this day. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 45/2 A liquid..substance, which..when harden'd ..reserves in the mass the original figure of its parts.

Re-serve (*rĭ-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To serve again, in various senses.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 2 June 609/2 The papers..were obliged to re-serve the former dishes which had pleased their patrons. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 190 The petition when amended must be re-served within a week.

Reserved (*rĭzə̄·rvd*), *ppl. a.* [f. RESERVE *v.*]

†1. a. Excepted. Chiefly in prepositional use: With the exception of, except, save. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (Axon) 108 Alle worldly thynges ben mortifyed and appetissid in olde men reseruyd auaryce only, whiche alleway abideth wyth hym. 1481 — *Godfrey* CXXXII. 196 They haue taken it entierly, Reserued a dongeon. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi, All men were abashed, reserued the chiefe Justice. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Lvij, Soddaineley .. was Isabell..stripede of her attire (reservede a riche smocke). 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Pyrrus* (1612) 405 And the Sea being high wrought..made shipwrackes of them, the Admirall onely reserued. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 167 Onely reseru'd, you claime no interest In any of our Towns of Garrison.

†b. With due respect for; duly regarded. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1680 Yet, syr, reserued your better aduysement, It were better he spake with you or he wente. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1010/1 But the reuerence of these writers reserued, this cannot be true concerning the church.

†2. Preserved; remaining undestroyed. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 52 They leined hy the reserued chyldren. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 100 Dwelling and Trading in the remains of the Freedom, and in the reserved Suburbs.

3. Averse to showing familiarity, or to open expression of thought or feeling; cold or distant; reticent, uncommunicative.

a. Of conduct, character, disposition, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 65 All her deseruing Is a reserued honestie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 386 Such was brave Monck in his reserved mind, A riddle to his foes he did appear. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 196 Men of the Presbyterian perswasion .. generally are morose, clownish, and of sullen and reserved natures. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xi, 'Pursuit of whom?' said Sophia, a little recollecting herself, and assuming a reserved air. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 336 The judges are, or ought to be, of a reserved and retired character. 1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 211 [He] was of a reserved disposition. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 92 The reserved and proud imagination of the master-schools.

b. Of persons.

1612 BACON *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 214 Some are so close, and reserved, as they will not shewe their wares, but by a darke light. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 251 His wife being very reserv'd and discreet in her husband's presence, but in his absence more free and jolly. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. 6 We are the most reserved family in the world. There were fourteen sisters of us, and not one of us married. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Evening* 5 Thy springs, and dying gales, O Nymph reserv'd. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 188 The man I trust, if shy to me, Shall find me as reserv'd as he. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 76 [They] are certainly queer, stiff, reserved sort of people. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xii. 146 As a statesman he was reserved, seldom showing his own thoughts.

transf. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) K 4 Let who will praise and behold The reserved Marigold.

absol. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess* 92 So difficult is it in the most reserved, not to forget themselves in a great Fortune. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* IV. 255 Fame is a bubble the reserv'd enjoy; Who strive to grasp it, as they touch, destroy.

†c. Retired, secluded. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 205 They will usually lye..in one reserved place, where the water is deep, and runs quietly.

4. Restrained or restricted in some way.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* ii. (1661) 26 It is good to be sparing and reserved in censuring hereticks for obstinacy. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 120 It hath been the wisdom of the English parliaments to be very reserved in limiting the press. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* CXXXIV. III. 101 The early Protestants, from whom the Anglican Church makes a reserved and cautious profession of being descended.

5. Set or kept apart; specially retained for some person or purpose, etc. (See the verb.)

1626 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 30 The chiefe Rabbies sate in reserved chaires, these are those chiefe seats in the Synagogues. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* IV. i, With all your reseru'd Questions, and Answers that you game with. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Case*, At the article of death,.. all reserved cases are absolvable by the ordinary. 1791 KAMES *Dict. Decis.* (ed. 2) I. 291 In a question, how far a reserved faculty..accresced to a creditor whose debt was contracted before that faculty? 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 153 Divide the reserved quotient by the square of *s*, and reserve this quotient. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 Reserved powers are of different sorts; as a reserved power of burdening a property, or a reserved power to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed. 1867 T. C. ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 54 Those 'antient rights'..are sometimes called 'reserved rights' also, from the circumstance of the Reform Act of 1832 having expressly reserved them. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 786/2 Absolution from a reserved sin may be given by the superior who reserves it. 1897 W. WALSH *Secr. Hist. O of Movem.* x. (1898) 342 The ostensible reason for restoring the Reserved Sacrament is that it is then always ready to be given to the sick.

b. *Reserved seats*, those seats at a public entertainment or meeting which may be specially engaged beforehand. Also *fig.*

1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. iii, Happy to see any of your friends in the reserved seats. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. ii. 288 Reserved seats in the great assemblage of the world.

c. *Reserved List*, a list of naval officers removed from active service but kept in reserve in case of being required. So *reserved officer, pay*, etc.

1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21222. 1673/1 These officers will be placed on reserved Half-pay. *Ibid.* 1673/2 In case of War, or of emergency,.. to call such Officers from the Reserved List into Active Service. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Reserved List*, In the remote contingency of the Active List being exhausted,..these 'reserved' officers would be liable to be called upon to serve.

Reservedly (*rĭzə̄·rvĕdli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a reserved manner; with or in reserve.

1621 FLORIO, *Riservatamente*, reseruedly, sparingly. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 130 You should goe more reservedly to worke, and retaine more providence for the future. 1679 *Animadv. Sp. Five Jesuits* 6 He might use another reserve with respect to the words private persons, understanding reservedly, persons that have no authority from the Pope. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 213 P 1 They are so reservedly complaisant till they have learned to resign their natural Passions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 27, I could not have behaved more reservedly to Mr. Solmes. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 106 Never are such reforms recorded otherwise than in terms of commendation; never are they reservedly mentioned as [etc.]. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 718 Take note of the sentence reservedly kept by me to frustrate man's design.

Reservedness (*rĭzə̄·rvdnes*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reserved; reserve, reticence, caution.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lii, Her lookes, not let abrode (but carefully kept in, restraind) held their reservednesse. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 71 It is a wise reseruednesse in them, not to intermedle with that wherein they might easily fault. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 396 They shall..at all times use ..that reservedness and modesty in their outward deportment. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 P 6 A Woman is too sincere to act with that Caution and Reservedness which are requisite in our Sex. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. ix. 123 Sir Charles's reservedness..may not let them know the secrets of his heart in this particular. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xviii, The reservedness of his manner towards her contradicted one moment what a more animated look had intimated the preceding one. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 58 Is this reservedness of affirmation about God less worthy of him, than the..licence of affirmation of our dogmatists..?

Reserv·ee', *rare.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -EE 1.] 'One to whom something is reserved' (Worcester, 1860, citing Story).

Reserveful, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RESERVE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of reserve or restraint.

1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 468 The reserveful simplicity with which he comments upon his own [services].

Reserveless, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a reserve, having no reserve in hand.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 5/2 Were the stroke delivered suddenly, it could not fail to have a terrific effect, or to teach our reserveless bankers a very wholesome lesson.

Reserver^1 (*rĭzə̄·rvəɹ*). [f. RESERVE *v.* + ER 1.]

1. One who reserves. *rare.*

1612-28 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* VIII. v. (1820) I. 336 Either Israel wanted skill, or our reservers honesty. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 370, I am in this likewise no reserver of my good will till the last. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†2. = RESERVOIR *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 192 Spouts of stone, by which they used to let the water from above into the vast Reserver. 1683 *Weekly Memorial* 31 The Reserver of St. Ferreol is above 2000 Toises in Circumference. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 357 The Reserver, which is of Marble, wherein they bathe.

Reserver^2, *rare*$^{-1}$. [-ER 4.] A reservation.

1807 BENTHAM *Let. to Romilly* Wks. 1843 X. 425 As to everything else, I have no reservers.

Reservery (*rĭzə̄·rvəɹi*). *nonce wd.* [f. RESERVE *sb.* + -ERY.] The occupation of serving as a reservist; the system of reserve forces.

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* (1896) 177 'Reservery', said he, 'seems a pretty mean way to spend one's autumn holiday'. *Ibid.* 181 Reservery and general militarismus (as the Germans call it) was rampant.

Reserving (*rĭzə̄·rvĭŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., or an instance of this; reservation.

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxii. 43 b, It semeth that the reseruynge of suche vse is prohibit by the lawe. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 9 The sauinges reseruinges and prouisions..of the saide former act. 1551 GARDINER in Cranmer *Answ. Gardiner* III. 165 Touching reseruyng, whiche Clement might seme to denye. 1598 FLORIO, *Riserne*, ..reseruings, sparings, hoordings. 1841 TUPPER *Twins* XXX, There were no concealments now between them, no reservings.

Reserving, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] †a. Except (for), saving. *Obs.* b. Containing a reservation.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 13 He commaunded that no man shoulde write unto hym in any other fourme, than shoulde bee written to a private person, reservyng the name of Emperour. 1670 MARVELL *Let.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 319 The Lords..have added a reserving clause for his Majestie's ancient prerogative in all ecclesiastical things.

Reservist (*rĭzə̄·rvĭst*). [f. RESERVE *sb.* + -IST; cf. F. *réserviste.*] One who belongs to or serves in the reserve forces.

1876 *World* V. 14 The 'Reservists' of our army put in a most creditable appearance when called out at the late manœuvres. 1883 *Spectator* 19 May 636 A French regiment is composed of men actually with the colours, and of the reservists. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 13 Aug. 5/1 The mobilisation of the Spanish reservists..continues.

Reservoir (*re·zəvwāɹ*), *sb.* Also 8 **-oire.** [a. F. *réservoir*, f. *réserver* to keep, RESERVE + *-oir*: see -ORY 1.]

1. A more or less capacious receptacle (of earthwork, masonry, or the like), specially formed or constructed to contain and store a large supply of water for ordinary uses.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 273 A Set of Galleries that are hewn into the Rock...Some will have 'em to have been a Reservoir of WATER. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 136 Water is conveyed from the reservoirs at Islington to many different parts of our capital. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 177 The towers of Saana, and the marvellous reservoir of Merab, were constructed by the kings of the Homerites. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 121 He was constantly taken up with aqueducts, reservoirs, and other improvements. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 173 At Canterbury there are three reservoirs covered in and protected.

†b. A tank or cistern for water. *Obs.*

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The reservoir in a building is a large bason, usually of wood, lined with lead, where water is kept to supply the occasions of the house. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 4 June, Wks. 1850 II. 268 They have built a shed over a little reservoir made of wood,..and into that have conveyed the water from the spring. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 206 A large reservoir of water is placed in the third loft of the house.

c. A place or area in which water naturally collects in large quantities.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 821, I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense, The mighty reservoirs. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I 32 Temporary springs .. have no reservoir or considerable receptacle in the bowels of the earth. 1784 BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 185 These Mountains, then, are the grand reservoir of water for many parts of New England. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 290 The lake, forming an extensive reservoir, greatly equalizes the discharge of water. 1866 BAKER *Albert N'yanza* II. 95, I looked down . upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt.

d. *fig.* A place or sphere where something is collected or tends to collect, after the manner of water.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Misc. II. 9 The Ancient Colledges, or Societies of Priests, were mighty Reservoirs or Lakes of Knowledge. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 323 Grand reservoirs of public happiness, Through secret streams diffusively they bless. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. VI. 233 This had been the principal reservoir..into which the tribute of the East had flowed. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 307 Rome—the reservoir, as Tacitus says, into which all things infamous and shameful flowed.

2. A part of an animal or plant in which some fluid or secretion is collected or retained.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Receptaculum*, A reservoir or cavity near the left kidney, into which the lacteal vessels do all discharge their contents. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 24 Such Bones are said to have a large Reservoire of Oil. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 10 The cavities are denominated cysts, reservoirs of oil, and receptacles of secretions. 1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 513 A large central nervous ganglion, and on each side of this there is a minute round reservoir. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 431 The primary arrangement of the secretory reservoirs presents little of interest.

b. A part of some apparatus in which a fluid or liquid is contained.

1784 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 106 Some particles of mercury had exuded through the leather of the reservoir [in a thermometer]. 1793 BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 46 It was inhaled through a tube, and in consequence of pressure on the reservoir, a strong current set into the mouth. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 229 The pressure of the external air on the surface of the mercury in the reservoir. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xliv, The lamp required to be replenished , though its reservoir of oil was exceedingly capacious. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1920/2 The reservoirs of ranges are usually vertical iron boilers, connected by pipes with the water supply of the city.

c. In the organ. (See quots.)

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 198/1 In the organ, the air is condensed into a reservoir called the wind-chest, which supplies the pipes. 1840 *Ibid.* XVI. 492/2 The registrars, by which the equal rising of the reservoir is ensured 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 41 Bellows consist of two parts, termed respectively the 'Feeder' and the 'Reservoir'.

3. Any receptacle for fluids (or vapours).

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 194 Ætna .being a reservoir of molten matter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV 307 It has a fifth stomach, which serves as a reservoir, to hold a greater quantity of water than the animal has an immediate occasion for. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 114 Large troughs or vats..to serve as reservoirs for the sap when collected. 1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 125 The gas . is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or gazometers. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii 49 The fluid matters which produced external volcanoes, exist in internal reservoirs of limited extent, forming subterranean lakes. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 68 If there were any communication between their respective reservoirs of molten lava.

†b. A receptacle or repository for things or articles; a place where things are laid up or stored. *Obs.*

1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 114 Down to its Reservoir the Meat's convey'd And due Digestion is the better made. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Basin*, A wide and spacious reservoir for shipping. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 115 Every reservoir of riches was disclosed to their view. 1803 *Censor* 1 Nov. 126, I thrust my sweetheart into the coal-cellar. ..I flattered myself that he could remain unseen in some corner of that large reservoir. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 216 The inner lining of birch-bark being drawn between the poles so as to form hollow pouches all round; [many articles occupied] these reservoirs.

c. A store or collection, a reserve supply, *of* something.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 201 What is His creation less Than a capacious reservoir of means..? 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 215 In the production of a plant from a seed, some reservoir of nourishment is needed before the root can supply sap. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, The labours of others have raised for us an immense reservoir of important facts. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* vii. § 359 There is in the upper regions of the air a great reservoir of positive electricity. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 627 The organs of assimilation..stand at a distance from the reservoirs of reserve-material.

4. *attrib.* a. Having or containing, fitted with, serving as, a reservoir or receptacle of any kind.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 199/2 The operator in general carries the matter about with him on what is called a reservoir lancet. 1845 STIMPSON *Organ in Town Hall B'ham* 6 The Bellows of the Great Organ have also what are termed Reservoir Bellows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1920/2 *Reservoir-stone*, one having a large boiler attached. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 751/2 *Reservoir Battery*, one having a reserve of material. *Ibid.*, Reservoir blow-pipe, with air chamber. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 4/2 The liquid contained in the so-called reservoir-cells on the walls of the first stomach [of the camel]. 1889 *Ibid.* 1 Jan. 1/3 Reservoir pens capable of deluging an opponent with ink.

b. Of the nature of, pertaining to, connected with, a water-reservoir.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* II. 169/2 Reservoir-locks will be found very useful on slack water navigation. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 752/1 An electrical reservoir level recorder, used at Nottingham. 1890 *Engineering* 16 May 596/2 The reservoir gauge went back from 15 in. to 10 in. 1894 *Daily News* 31 July 5/3 The construction of the reservoir dam at Assouan.

Reservoir (re·zəɪvwā1), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To store up, keep in or as in a reservoir. Hence **Re·servoired** *ppl. a.*

1858 H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* (1859) 65 A reservoired state of feeling out of which the various parts of life ought to flow. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 156 Mental force is..reservoired, subject to the summons of the will. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 10/1 Millions of poods of oil have been lost, owing to the inefficient way in which it is reservoired and stored. 1896 L. ABBOTT *Chr. & Soc. Prob.* vi. 175 These men are making available to the community the reservoired resources of the globe.

Reservor. *Law.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -OR.] 'One who reserves' (Worcester, 1860, citing Story).

Reset (rīse·t), *sb.*1 Forms: 3-5 **recet**, 4-5 **recett(e, reset**, 4-6 **resset(te**, 4-7 **resett** (5 **reyset**), 4- **reset**. [a. OF. *recet* :—l.. *recept-um*: see RECEPT *sb.*1 and cf. RECEIPT *sb.*]

†1. The opportunity, advantage, privilege, etc., of being received or sheltered in a place; refuge, shelter, harbour, succour. Chiefly in phrases *to have (get, take) reset*. *Obs.* (latterly *Sc.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 8385 Sire Reinaud..þen toun wuste bihinde, þat hor men 3if hii nede adde recet miȝte vinde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5299 To mi laueid 3ee com wit me..; I sal askin yow sum recett. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 920 He was on þat wolde þem saue, & at his castles recet [*v.r.* rescet] to haue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1066 Þer entrez non to take reset *c.* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1021 In his pauilloun to haue recet þiderward gan he drawe. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 213/2 In the same Shires where such recette or comfort shall be hadde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 297 Sailland to seik quhair tha mycht get resset, In other land sum duelling place to get 1685 *Scot. Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 To the end the said.. Rebels may have no Reset, Harbour, Comfort or Refuge from any of the Subjects of this Our Realm.

†b. A place of reception, refuge, shelter, or accommodation; an abode, haunt, usual residence or retreat. *Obs.* (latterly *Sc.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2175 Scotlond ah euere yhe a luþer recet [*v.r.* rescette] ylome. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3156 At even, whenne the sunne was sette, Every man drewe to his recet. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2801 To recuuer sum resset þere we vs rest miȝt. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 74 Alle Bestes drawyn to her resset, and neddrys to her holys 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 6/2 Þt in all burowis townys . quhar comon passages ar þat þar be ordanyt hostilaris and resettis, haifande stabillis and chalmeris. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 38 Resset couth thai find none That suld thair bute bene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi 190, I, Troian, for me vp in this feild, Ane new resset and wycht wallys sall beild. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 557 That the samin [houses] be not a resset to thevis and fugitives thairefter.

†c. (Chiefly *Sc.*) One who receives or shelters another; *esp.* a resetter (of a thief or criminal).

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1746 A burges that was the thefys reyset, At the townes end he them mett. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 17 This gentill man was full oft his resett. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 130 Gif he beis fugitive and passis to his nychbour.., the resett of him sall pay the xx lib. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 97 Lat all that fische be trapt in net, Was counsall, art, part, or reset, Or 3it with helping hand him met. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 501/1 That circuit courts of justiciaire also be established .yeirlie for tryell and punisching of all theiffis, soumeris, robberis, and ressetts þairof.

2. *Sc.* (*Law*). a. Reception or shelter given to another, *spec.* to a thief, criminal, or proscribed person; the act or practice of receiving or harbouring such persons. Now *arch.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 246 Ony man that gevis outhir resset or favoure to Goddis inymyes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 715 Than thai . Accusyt hir sar of resset in that cas. †1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXVI. 48 Our antecessouris..oft tymes baid þe hasard of þe weir, For þe resset and succouring of straingeris. 1603 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VI 526 The ressett of the personis quha laitlie maist shamefullie and barbarouslie slew the Laird of Mellestanes. 1679 *Royal Proclam.* in *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 64 We have prohibited the reset of these Murtherers. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 298 In several of the noted processes before the Justiciary, as in the case of torture, that of reset and converse. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, There is nae laws now about reset of intercommuned persons, as there was in the ill times o' the last Stuarts.

b. The act or practice of receiving stolen goods.

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV iv. § 63 (1773) 723 The crime of reset of theft consists either in harbouring the person of the thief after the goods are stolen, or in receiving or disposing of the goods. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 *Reset of Theft*; is the offence of receiving and keeping goods, knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner. 1863 *Glasgow Her.* 15 Apr., Theft and Reset.

†3. A receptacle. Also *transf.* *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 390 Freris ben ressett, and a swolowhe of symonye, of usure, of extorsiouns. 1388 — *Ecclus.* xxxix. 22 As resettis [l. *exceptoria*] of watris in the word of his mouth.

†4. *Sc.* The act of receiving; receipt *of* something. *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xiv. (S.T.S.) II. 95 Quhiddir the tovne of fidena Or þe toun of veos war mare ganand for ressett of þare battell. *c* 1590 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 229 The ambassador, eftir the ressett of this answere, returnit to the Regent, quhair they consultit togidder for a..remeid.

†5. *Med.* A receipt or recipe. *Obs. rare* —1.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 21 If this purging were not, we would clense and expulse with our resettes that whiche should serue our tourne well enough.

†6. *Hunting.* = RECEIPT *sb.* 14. *Obs. rare* —1.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* VII. XXV. 686 A quarter of a myle before them..you shall place your Reset, which would be a brace of greyhounds somewhat stronger than the former.

Reset (rīse·t), *sb.*2 [f. RESET *v.*2] a. 'Among printers, matter reset' (Webster, 1847). b. 'The act of resetting' (Ogilvie, 1882).

Reset (rīse·t), *v.*1 Forms: 3-6 **recette** (5 **recepte**), 4-6 **resette**; 4 **rescet**, 4-6 **resset** (6 **-ett**), 5- **reset** (7 **-ett**). Also as *pa. pple.* (and *pa. t.*). [ad. OF. *receter, recetter* :—l.. *receptāre*, f. *recept-*, ppl. stem of *recipĕre* to receive: cf. RECEIPT *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To receive, harbour, or shelter (a person, *esp.* an offender against the law). Now *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4635 Þe kunde men of þis lond recetted were þere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 282 Schir Iohne Mowbray is vith him gane, And wes resettit with the king 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 501 Ac he þat receyueþ ober recetteþ hure ys recettor of gyle. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 They herber and reset alle maner of myslyvers. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 246 He dois again the precept of the kirk. to favour na ressett inymyes of the faith. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, John Tayler felonsly and traytourusly resetted one Archbold Armestrong wich was proclaymed a Rebell. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 842/2 The manslaiers, spoilers, robbers, & violaters of the same truces and safe conducts..haue beene recetted..by diuerse of the kings liege people upon the coasts. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm. Min Bk.* (1855) 87 William Gordone in Nether-corsock reset the said runaway. 1681 *Scot. Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 If any Man shall Resett. any Servant, Tennant or Cottar who is so put away, he shall be lyable to pay three years Fee to the Master who did put him away. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 158 Resetting Traitors, or those who lay at the Horn for treasonable Practices. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, You knew, that, as a loyal subject, you were prohibited to reset, supply, or intercommune with this attainted traitor.

b. As *pa. pple.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1470 HARDING *Chron* CXCIV iii, He rode on alwaye Vnto Paris, wher he was faire recepte [*prime* mette]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 81 That sic forloppin Troianis .. Suld thankfully be resset in that ring 1570 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXVI. 127 He was reset by his command.

2. To receive (stolen goods) from a thief with intent to cover or profit by the theft. Also *absol.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Alex. II*, XXI (1774) 336 Quha resets theift stollen fra anie man; he sall be estemed as ane common theif. 1685 in Ferguson & Nanson *Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 280 She did recett Michaell Blaklocke sheats that were stollen. 1817 *Lintoun Green* IV. 51 Twa tinklergangs, here ither met,..To sorn, reeve, steal, lift, and reset. 1863 *Glasgow Her.* 15 Apr., A woman, named Mary Arnot, was convicted of having resetted the stolen property.

Reset (rīse·t), *v.*2 Also **re-set**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To set again, in various senses of the verb.

1. To replace (*esp.* gems) in a (former or new) setting.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. iv. § 7 Elizabeth,..finding so fair a flower..fallen out of her Crown, was careful quickly to gather it up again, and get it re-sett therein. 1684 R. WALKER *Nat. Exper.* Pref., For a time they fall out of their Collets , and [are] worth nothing till they are again reset in their proper places. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* XIX, A stray trinket or two—not of sufficient worth to be re-set. 1883 HALDANE *Worksh. Rec.* Ser. II 371/2 The hair can be again reset as firmly as it was before [etc.].

b. *Surg.* To set (a broken limb) again.

1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' (W. J. C. Lancaster) *Under Meteor Flag* 114 We succeeded in getting the limb reset, and the wound properly attended to.

2. To plant again, replant.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III 85 Soon after the Gothick Barbarity repullulated again, and was re-set.

3. To set again in a different way or position.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 171 The plays of Shakespeare might be reset. 1882 HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 268 The life of an entire people is shifting and resetting..its landmarks.

4. To put a new edge on; to sharpen again.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. liii, Reset it: shave more smoothly. 1885 *Loch's Worksh. Rec.* Gen. Index, Resetting bandsaws.

5. *Typog.* To set up (type) again; to recompose.

1847 in Webster. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 14 Feb. 5/6 Practical printers are already moving to see whether they cannot save the cost of re-setting old editions. 1896 De Vinne *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 420 The compositor ..undertook to reset this book in modern style.

6. To set up or fix in proper order again.

1809 Elmes *Dilapidations* (ed. 3) App. 66 Take down and re-set the chimney-pots. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 35 Such an occurrence will create the trouble to the shepherd of resetting the whole net. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 114 The sail can be reset. 1880 Carnegie *Pract. Trapping* 8 Should they be rained upon, they will all require re-setting or re-covering.

Hence **Rese·tting, re-se·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* xxii. II. 471 The resettings by which the same superficies is repeated. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 74 What advantage does this method present over a resetting of the page in the usual manner? 1882 *Spons' Encycl.* s.v. *Leather*, The next step is re-setting (*retenage*). .. This is another setting out with the sleeker. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 8/5 A publication .. containing excellent new tunes and re-settings.

† **Rese·tment.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **recettement.** [a. AF. *recettement* (Britton): see Reset *v.*[1] and -ment.] The act or practice of unlawful receiving or harbouring. (Cf. Receptment.)

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/1 Such takyng or takynges, recettements, abettementes..of such misdedes aforesaide. 1450 *Ibid.* 213/2 That the same recettours and Comfortours appere before you..to answer..of the same recettement and comfort.

Rese·ttable (rī-), *a.* [f. Reset *v.*[2]] Capable of being reset.

1879 Tennyson *Lover's Tale* IV. 198 Some with gems Moveable and resettable at will.

Resetter (rīse·tər). Forms: *α.* 4, 6 **ressettour,** 4, 7 **recettor,** 5 **-our.** *β.* 5 **resettyr,** 6 **resettar,** 7 **ressettare, -er, recetter,** 6– **resetter.** [a. OF. *recetour, -eur*: see Reset *v.*[1] and -or 2, -er 1.] One who resets. † **a.** A harbourer of criminals, thieves, etc. *Obs.* **b.** A receiver of stolen goods.

a. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III. 318 Alle ressettours and meynteneris of siche wityngly ben cursed. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 501 Ac he þat receyueþ oþer recetteþ hure ys recettor of gyle. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/1 To enquere ..of all such misdoers, ther abbettours and Recettours 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 573 The resettouris..salbe usit and demanyt as the rebellis thame selffis. 1632 Sandys *Ovid's Metam.* XIV. Notes 481 A pilfering thiefe confessed ..how by the aduice of one of his recettors he compassed this hearb.

β. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 73 Commonlie þe lytle þieff is hanged, Bod his resettyr & his mayntynnur is savid. 1525 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, IV. 428 *note*, Togither with yair part takaris, assistaris, supplearis, wittandlie resettaris of yair personis [etc.]. 1590 in Noake *Worcestersh Relics* (1877) 61 Divers of them are common locksters and resetters of yarne and will pilfer from the owners thereof. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 375 A Proclamation was likewise renewed against the Jesuites, and their ressetters. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 23 Let us think that both Thief and Recetter, the Reporter and Believer of such Stories are grievous offenders. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iv. § 63 (1773) 724 Such as sell goods belonging either to thieves, or to other lawless persons.., may be justly considered..as resetters of the goods. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 52 Being proceeded against as receivers or resetters of stolen goods. 1889 *Standard* 9 Nov. 5/2 Their credit with the resetter is exhausted.

Rese·ttle (rī-), *v.* Also **re-settle.** [Re- 5 a.] To settle again, in various senses.

1. *trans.* To settle (a thing or person) again *in* a place; to replace, re-establish.

1543 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 65 So that the hand may be resetteled in his place. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 28. 491 To resettle peace in Gods Church, which he seemed onely to desire. 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 627 He appointed Curio to resettle Nicomedes in Bithynia. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 277 This upper Earth..was..not only the old one dissolv'd, and resettled in its ancient place again. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A* (1732) II. 110 Peace and Security thus resettled in Constantinople, the victorious Emperor sent word [etc.]. 1750 Carte *Hist Eng.* II. 118 They.. gave out publickly that he was bringing over with him his half-brothers, in order to resettle them by force in England.

b. *refl.* To reseat (oneself) *in* or *on* something; to settle again in one's seat.

1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxiv, Resettling himself in the saddle. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* II. ii, The Bishop, resettling himself on his saddle, ambled solemnly on. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii, They heard the supper-party resettle themselves.

c. *intr* To settle down again.

a 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 695 That mud,.. when it is resettled at the bottom,..is not so much in quantity as it was before. 1794 Ld Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 262 We are going to town for three or four days, and shall then resettle here. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* II. i, They ever and anon lifted..their several goblets, and then..re-settled to their contemplations.

2. To bring into order again; to restore to a settled state or condition.

1611 Florio, *Ricomporre*, to recompose, or resettle. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. xix. 72 All things thus well resetled, Rozanel and Tristor prevailed..with Clarisel. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2301/2 His Majesties next concern and application, has been to re-settle those distracted Countries. 1725 G. Smith *Distill.* 14 You will have no occasion to meddle with the same, lest they be disturbed and want to be resettled. 1773 Foote *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 125, I have the means in my power to resettle all our matters again. 1899 *Daily News* 13 July 6/3 The impulses which unsettle and resettle public opinion.

b. To settle over again; to make a new settlement of or in (something).

1859 Lang *Wand. India* 216 Why not make it expedient to do away with the perpetual settlement of Lord Cornwallis, and resettle the whole of Bengal? 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. xxx. (1893) I 350 Similar suggestions.. have been made for re-settling the relations of Ireland to Great Britain.

refl. 1857 Spencer *Progress* (1864) 441 Things from time to time re-settle themselves in a way that best consists with national equilibrium.

3. To settle (a country) again.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 241 This present Favour..will not contribute at all to the resettling the said Colony with Success,..unless the ancient Inhabitants will return.

4. To assign by a new settlement.

1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 121 Powers..to lease the estate..; to sell it, and buy another estate with the money, to be re-settled.

Hence **Rese·ttling** *vbl. sb.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 417 Some time will be required after the Remove, for the Reseting, before it can draw the Juyce. *a* 1758 Edwards *Hist. Redemption* (1793) III. 419 After the flood what great things did God work for the re-settling of the world. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 521 The world just now is busy with a general resettling of its map.

Rese·ttlement. [Re- 5 a.]

1. The act of resettling; a fresh settlement.

a 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 103 Whenceforth we may account a full Re-settlement of Lordship and propriety through the Realm. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II (1682) 194 Necessary for the Re-settlement of the Affairs of the Kingdom. 1744 Warburton *Occas. Refl.* Wks. 1788 VI. 334 The Return from the great Captivity, and Resettlement in the Land of Judæa. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 217 It is a great mistake to suppose that the whole of the landholders in Bengal would cry out against a resettlement of that province. 1878 Morley *Diderot* I. 3 The resettlement of Europe by Charlemagne.

attrib. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/1 'Resettlement Day' is a Jewish celebration,..commemorating the return of the Jews to England in the time of the Commonwealth.

2. The process of settling down again; the result of a resettling.

1675 J. Rose *Eng. Vineyard Vind* 44 Others, roll their Casks about the Cellar to blend with the Lees, and after few daies resettlement rack it off. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. viii 257 The white clay there situated might be a resettlement of the Bovey clay.

Reseve, obs. form of Receive.

Resew (rī-), *v* [Re- 5 a.] To sew again. Hence **Resew·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14/1 In the resowinge of a wounde, we must note [etc.]. *Ibid.* 16/1 We coulde not easyly resowe them agayne. 1896 *Daily News* 23 May 6/3 There are fewer stitches to give way and need resewing.

Resew, reseyve, obs. forms of Receive.

Reseyt, obs. form of Receipt *sb.*

† **Resgat.** *Obs.* [ad. Pg. *resgate*, = Sp. *rescate*, f. *resgatar*, Sp. *rescatar*: see Reescate.] Ransom.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind.* I. 27 b, Promising also that..he would giue for his resgat, Christian Pilots. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 864 The first had his resgat thrice sent for, to ransome him out of the E. Indies.

Resh, obs form of Rush (the plant).

Resha·pe (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To shape anew.

1827 Carlyle *Misc., Richter* (1869) II The character is as it were forcibly crushed into some foreign mould, in the hope of being thereby reshaped and beautified. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* IV. 48 It has been reshaped to suit better the conveniences of those who used it. 1895 *Thinker* VIII. 252 The Church..reshapes its architecture to accommodate these agencies.

refl. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i. The wreck and dissolution must reshape itself into a social Arrangement as it can and may. 1897 Baring-Gould *Bladys* Pref. 7, I allowed [the idea] to re-shape itself, in fresh scenes, with fresh developments, and fresh incidents.

Hence **Resha·ping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 27/3 A reshaping of a comedietta of Haynes Bayly. 1897 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* XIII. iii, Not even the reshaping power of memory would suffice to appease my longing.

Resha·re (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To share again.

1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcos.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 66/2 Semiramis .lusting to reshare Hir Sonne, her Sonne her Threed of Life did share.

Resha·rpen (rī-), *v.* To sharpen again.

1884 *Machinery & Engineering* I. 90/1 A small special.. machine is made, which resharpens the milling cutter. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 6/3 The cutting knife is moveable, and can be resharpened.

Resha·the (rī-), *v.* To sheathe again.

a 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 189 God, at their Pray'rs, his naked Sword re-sheath'd.

Reshi·ft (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To shift again, in various senses.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 238 They have also a mystery in shifting and reshifting in one and the same Masse from one Alter to another. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 9 July, So back again home and reshifted myself.

Reshi·ne (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To shine again. Hence **Reshi·ning** *ppl. a.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Thee stars are darckned, glittring Aurora reshined. 1598 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Sonn. xi, Mirrours..That radiantly display their beauteous beames Of glistring Vertue, and reshining Witt. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 461 So brightly re-shine in his English verses, all the pleasant graces of speech. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 173 Let it be an Analogy, or proportionable resemblance re-shining ..in their effects.

Reshi·p (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *refl.* and *intr.* To take ship again.

1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 656 A couple of ordinary men who had re-ship'd themselves again for Asia. 1801 *Dundee Advertiser* 27 Feb., Richardson further adds he saw his vessel in a wrecked state before he reshipped.

2. *trans.* To put into, or on board of, a ship again; to transfer to another ship.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 113 The merchants in general must lose much more by this half that is re-shipp'd, than they got by the half that is consumed here. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 376 Several days were employed in reshipping the cannon, mortars, and heavy stores. 1828 Southey *Ess* (1832) II. 257 When any of these outcasts are reshipped from one port, they make their way back to another as speedily as possible. 1874 Walford *Insurance Cycl.* III. 568 The wool at the time of the fire was about to be re-shipped.

3. To set in position, fix up, again.

1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pkt. Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 285 The apparatus. may .be altogether and at once unshipped, and re-shipped again at pleasure.

Reshi·pment (rī-). [Re- 5 a.]

1. The act of reshipping.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 636 The inconveniences and expenses of reshipment at New Orleans. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 15 Produce, on which the charges of shipment or re-shipment are infinitely heavier. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 419 The cost of transhipment or reshipment, as the case may be, should be general average.

2. The quantity reshipped.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 12/1 The reshipments are larger by about 2 per cent.

Reshoe· (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To shoe (a horse) again. Hence **Reshoe·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 668/1 The want of re-shoeing is more likely to prevent contraction than to cause it. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 5/5 No aluminium shoes broke, and they were used over again for re-shoeing.

Reshoo·t (rī-). *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To shoot again.

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* I. 884 Though a Tree be felled; from the Root, Yet is there hope that Branches will re-shoot.

† **Resho·re** (rī-), *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To return to the shore of.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 495 Hauing agayne re-shoared the Maine, I coasted Galloway.

Reshri·ne, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To enshrine again.

1878 Grosart *Ded. Sonn.* in *H. More's Poems*, More, in this living now I would re-shrine for homage.

Reshu·ffle (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To shuffle (cards, etc.) again.

1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 65 The cards must be re-shuffled. 1875 'Cavendish' *Round Games at Cards* 8 If a card is exposed in cutting,..the pack must be re-shuffled. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 1/2 You just defeat the Ministry, reshuffle the Portfolios, find a new head.

So **Reshu·ffle** *sb.*

1897 *Daily News* 19 July 3/1 Queensland has been content with only seventeen shuffles or re-shuffles.

Reshu·t (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To shut again.

a 1618 Sylvester *Maiden's Blush* 1569 He will'd That each man's money should again be put Into his Sack, and then the Sack re-shut. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist* (1776) II. 119 Reshutting the other eye, we shall find that part of the room visible.

† **Re·siance.** *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *res(s)eance*: see Resiant and -ance.] Abode, residence.

1577 Harrison *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 99 Through his personall resiance, if he happen to dwell and be resident in the same. 1605 M. Sutcliffe *Brief Exam.* 145 The world knoweth, how they haue domineered in the places of their resiance. 1632 Holland *Cyropædia* 172 Intending to keepe resiance in a Citie. [1658 in Phillips. 1704 in Harris *Lex Techn.* I. 1867 T. C. Anstey *Notes Rep. People Act* 47 The Franchise in all and each was the same. It was a simple 'Resiance' (or Residency) Franchise.]

So † **Re·siancy** (also 7 resc-). *Obs*

1580-1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 13 Upon Certificate made to the saide Courte of Exchequer .. testyfieing suche his most Resyauncy. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xix. 606 So much of this Statute .as doth concern the resiancie of those Iustices of the Peace 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 191 This Statute requireth an actual habitation or resciancy, and not a Mathematical or Imaginary resciancy. 1673 *MS. Declaration* (Yorksh.), Inhabitants within the said Duchy do suit of resiancy unto the tourne and court leet. [1867 Anstey *Notes Repr. People Act* 51 The antient 'common right' of Universal, or 'Resiancy' Suffrage.]

Resiant (re·ziănt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: 5 **receande, resceant, -aunte, ressaeunt,** 5 6 (9) **reseant** (7 **rec-**); 5 **ressi-,** 5–7 **resiaunt** (6 **-aunte, resyant, -aunt(e),** 6 **resiant** (6 **-ante,** 7 **-ent, resciant, -ent**). [a. OF. *reseant* (*rec-, resc-, resseant*, etc.), pres. pple. of *reseoir*:—L. *residēre*: see Reside *v.*]

A. *adj.* † **1.** Resident, dwelling; abiding. In predicative use, or placed after the sb., sometimes in *pl.* form. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1450–1650.)

a. Of persons.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7544 In durham mynster þare he fande Certayn seculers receande. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 198/1 The persone .. with whom they were dwellyng, reseant or resortyng. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 140 In whatsoeuer place of the worlde he is resyaunte or maketh his abode. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XVI. iv. 401 Certaine diuells speake onelie the language of that countrie where they are resiant. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* IV. iv, I have already Dealt, by Umbrenus, with the Allobroges Here resiant in Rome. 1670 *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 242 The names of all the convicted women re-

cusants..who were resiant in Durham. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 178 If any Person so outlawed for High Treason shall..be Resiant or Inhabitant out of the Limits of the Kingdom. [1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 224 If the lord is sure that the proof will be made against the villain, that he was his astrer, resеant in his villenage.]

pl. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 They and their successours and their tenauntes and servauntes Resceauntes uppon their londes. *c* 1530 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 189 That the said Prelates..continually should be abiding and Reseants upon their said Promotions within this Realm.

b. Of things.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 153 The plat for the monarchicall learner being alwaye reseant in the chusers head. *a* 1624 BP. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 189 A King..that hath the Spirit of the liuing God resiant in him. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 15 (1713) I. 101 The People..would have been apt to believe a certain Sovereignty even Paramount to the Kings, to be resiant in the House of Commons.

† **c.** Settled, occupied. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1882) 140 Wee must refrain all bodily labours, to the end that wee may the better be resiant at these spirituall exercises vppon the Sabaoth day.

† **2.** In attributive use: **a.** Of residence or stay. **b.** = RESIDENT *a.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 61 Is a Monarche no Monarch, because hee reareth not his resiant Throne amongst his vtmost Subiects? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xx. 14 To the end they should attend continually about the church, as resiant chaplaines.

B. *sb.* A resident. Now *rare.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/1 The most true and indifferent Commoners, Burgeys, Resceantz, continuell Housholders. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 900/2 In the cytye selfe, eyther of resiauntes therin, or of resorters thereto. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1308/1 Desirous to be a dweller and resiant in his countrie where he was borne. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 103 Being Resiants in those heauenly habitations. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* I. vi. (1657) 179 [189], A thing which could not possibly be supposed..had he beene here a resiant. 1738 *Hist. View Crt. Exchеq.* i. 4 All Quarrels that were moved between the Resiants there. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 455 To his villa at Streatham, in Surrey, Johnson was invited not as a guest, but as a resiant. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 133 This John granted the famous deed..to his tenants and resiants in the Isle of Axholme. [1867 T. C. ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 49 Sometimes even in exclusion of the 'common right of all the Resiants'.]

Comb. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Resiant rolls*, are rolls wherein the resiants of a tithing, &c., are set down.

† **Resianty.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. In 5 **reseantee.** [f. prec. + -Y.] = RESIANCE.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 630/2 [This being] caused he reseantee of all the Kynges Courtes holden and abidyng at Westm[inster].

† **Resiccate,** *v. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. L. type **resiccāt-*, f. *re-* RE- + *siccāre* to dry: cf. *desiccate.*] *absol.* To have a drying effect.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 It calefies moderately, resiccates manifestly, and is somewhat astrictive.

So † **Resiccation,** drying up. *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 267 The shutting vp and resiccation of these vessels within a few dayes after the birth.

† **Resi'de,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] Residence, sojourn. (Only in Brathwait.)

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlewom.* (1641) 293 Make no reside there where the least occasion of lightnesse is ministred. 1635 — *Arcad. Princ.* **3 In the time of his reside at Court, there were no Transcripts held so precious as his Poems.

Reside (rĭzəi·d), *v.*[1] Also 5 **resyde,** 7 **reside,** 6 **resede, -eede.** [ad. F. *résider* (= Sp. and Pg. *residir*, It. *risedere*) or L. *residēre* to remain behind, rest, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *sedēre* to sit.]

† **1.** *intr.* To settle; to take up one's abode or station. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1855) III. 37 Thai came in Navarn and Wisbayn, and resydit on the ryver of Hyber. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 It sholde be a shame to me..to reside in this land of Lybie, wythoute to accomplishe my wyage. *a* 1657 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* (1658) 250 This Legion..was taken into Britain by Claudius Cæsar, and planted here, where..it recided against the Silures.

† **b.** To rest or rely *upon* oneself. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. vi. (1620) 423 The iust cause of the bad Angels misery is their departure from that high essence to reside vpon themselues.

2. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time, to have one's settled or usual abode, to live, *in* or *at* a particular place.

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 135 Nor yet ever any hath come so neare Mexico where Mutezuma dooth reside. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 The Sarail, where ordinarilie the great lord Turk doth resede. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvi. 159 b, The second [patriarch] recedith at Caire. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 277 There at the moated Grange recides this deiected Mariana. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 290 To appoint his successour in that place, in which he last resided and dyed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 610 Secure within resides the various God, And draws a Rock upon his dark Abode. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xii. III. 22, I purpose to set out for Naples. I am told by every body that I shall not find it agreeable to reside in. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ii, His father resided in the next county. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. lviii. 279 Those of the Companions who could reside on the lands would, each on their own farm, establish [etc.].

transf. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 65 The verie instant that I saw you, did My heart flie to your seruice, there resides To make me slaue to it. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 512 Where these living thoughts reside, when .. my bloodless limbs shall waste I' the passing wind.

b. Of persons having some special status or position. Hence, to live (at a place) for the discharge of official duties; to be 'in residence'.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 146 In distribucioun of wagis in collegis, is nocht gevin bot to thame that resydis. *c* 1530 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. Rec. II. xxiii. 62 You Sir Gregory being his Ambassadour there continually residing. ?1667 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 39 One Vnder-Steward to recide at the Mines. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5324/3 James Jefferyes, Esq., to reside for His Majesty's Service with the King of Sweden. 1860 *Bentley's Quarterly* I. 528 A clergyman resides on his living; a cabinet-minister resides (if he does reside) in Downing Street.

c. Of animals. (Not now in serious use.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 This place..abounds with goats...These animals reside here in great tranquillity. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* (1809) I. 108 The Woodchuck..resides in a hole which he digs in the ground.

3. a. Of power, rights, etc.: To rest or be vested *in* a person, etc. † Also const. *with.*

1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Sch.* (1892) 59 That the election..alwaies reside and remayne with themselves. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 122 Let us suppose this Soveraignty to reside, and be fixed in an assembly of men. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. 1871 III. 416 Power physical power—resides in the people. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 21 When despotism has established itself for ages..it is not in the person of the King only that it resides. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xii. 354 Rights are exercised by persons, or if not exercised by persons reside in persons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 4 The actual sovereignty within the settlement resided in the body of its freemen.

b. Of qualities, attributes, etc.: To be present or inherent *in* a person or thing.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 272 Cogitation Resides not in that man, that do's not thinke. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 140 The meanest Plant cannot be rais'd without Seed by any Formative power residing in the Soil. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 199 Attributes and Powers must have something to reside and inhere in. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 373 Resides such virtue in that air, As must create an appetite for pray'r? 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 200 A man in whose heart resides some effluence of Wisdom. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii § 5 The meaning resides not in what they denote, but in what they connote. 1871 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* VI. (1876) 127 The glory of nature in reality resides in the mind of man.

c. To be physically present *in* a thing. Now *rare.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 117 Corrupt humors, that reside in the body. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 277 He concluded that in this Saline matter resides the true Acid. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 18 The acid which was long known to reside in wood. 1846 TIZARD *Brewing* (ed. 2) 548 The rich nectarium residing in the lupuline is prevented by the dense worts from exuding.

† **4. a.** To remain or continue *in* a certain place or position. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 175 The third is, that they reside not in the chaire of intemperance, that is, prolong not the time in eating and drinking superfluously. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 100 In Scio, it was well known, the distemper had resided for some time.

† **b.** Of things: To lie, be placed or stationed, somewhere. *Obs. rare.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. viii. (1821) 319 Her Majesties Magazines of Victualls, Munition, and Treasure residing there in great quantities. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 237 Far from your Capital my ship resides At Reithrus, and secure at anchor rides. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 9 Let on this head unfadeing flowers reside.

† **Resi'de,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *resīdĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *sīdĕre* to sink.]

1. *intr.* To sink down, to subside.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. iv, Thy lordlie check the seas proud courage quailed, And highly swelling, lowly made reside. *a* 1702 CONGREVE *Birth of Muse*, Every rolling surge resides in peace.

2. To sink or settle down as a deposit.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 56 The matter of meane substance, which is sulphurus, oylely, & apt to burne, resideth in the bottome of the glasse. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 93 The mixt earth that was carryed in the flood being apt to reside to the bottom. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 620 The sulphurs and Bitums are alwaies obvious to be discerned in the waters wherein they are, because they reside in them, or swim on them.

3. To alight. *rare* $^{-0}$.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Reside*, to alight. 1623 COCKERAM II. A P ij, To Alight from a horse, *reside.*

Residence (re·zidĕns), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **residense,** 5 **resydennce,** 6 **reci-, resi-, resydens, reci-, resydence,** 4– **residence.** [a. F. *résidence*, = Prov. *residensa*, Sp. and Pg. *residencia*, It. *residenza, -zia*, ad. L. *residentia*: see RESIDE *v.*[1] and -ENCE.]

1. a. *To have* († *hold, keep,* or *make*) *one's residence,* to have one's usual dwelling-place or abode; to reside. *To take up one's residence,* to establish oneself; to settle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 107 In lanes blinde, Wher as these robbours and these theves by kynde Holden here prive ferful residence. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 574, I haue maid my residence With hie Princes of greit puissance. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 747 The parrochynnis quhair they wer borne or had thair cheiff residence. 1649 *Alcoran* 405 The Heaven, where God kept his residence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 734 Many a Towred structure high, Where Scepter'd Angels held thir residence. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 263 The arts and sciences took up their residence..at Rome. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* (1809) I. 98 In these [forests] a great variety and number of animals had their residence. 1833 CRUSE tr. *Eusebius* IV. xi. 139 He also had his residence at Rome.

b. So *to have* (etc.) *residence.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 138 Whan foure steedys of Phebus goldene chare, List in this regioun holde residence. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 179 Hit was not conueniente an Emperoure to kepe residence where thapostles crownede kepede the principate. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* VII. 30 Welcum..Withe us to hue, and to maik recidence. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 24 Within the infant rind of this weake flower Poyson hath residence, and medicine power. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* II ii, What place is this? Sure something more than human keeps residence here. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 999, I upon my Frontieres here Keep residence. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. 72 Virtue..has had everlasting residence in the nature of the Godhead.

c. The circumstance or fact of having one's permanent or usual abode in or at a certain place; the fact of residing or being resident.

1480 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 315 No manere freman. shall dwell..without the citie by no contynuell resydennce. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 4 Men makis in court thair solistationis. .Sum be continewale residence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 343 How chances it they trauaile? their residence both in reputation and profit was better both wayes. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 479 Then they were glad to invite our Merchant's Residence with what privileges they would desire. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 341 There was one special and standing monument of his residence among them. 1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 243 There is an essential difference between residence and abiding in a particular place. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, That he should move their sovereign to honour Woodstock occasionally with her residence during her royal progresses. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* iv. (1879) 132 Ambassadors in ancient times were sent on special occasions by one nation to another. Their residence at foreign courts is a practice of modern growth. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 858/1 The next center of fashionable residence was Blucker street.

transf. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 74 Those Parts had been formerly in the Possession of the Sea, and the Place of its natural Residence. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 43 The marine shells..demonstrate the former residence of the sea upon the mountains.

2. The fact of living or staying regularly at or in some place for the discharge of special duties, or to comply with some regulation; also, the period during which such stay is required of one. Now freq. in phrase *in residence.*

a. *Eccl.*, with ref. to the presence of incumbents in their benefices, canons in their cathedrals, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 493 No persone ne vicare ne prelate is excusud fro personele residense to be made in per beneficys. *c* 1444 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Avaunsyd persownys holde residence Among ther parysshens. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 406 In the oold tyme the bischop and hise preestis..helden residence in the modir chirche. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 188 For lacke of residence..all ye parishioners lacked preaching. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1664/2 He departed from Lichefield to a benefice in Leycester shyre,..wherupon he keepyng residence, taught diligently. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 105 With the Spanish Divines he holdeth residence *de jure divino*, but if they erred in anything it was about personall residence. 1699 GALE *Let.* in *Pepys' Mem.* (1828) V. 255 My residence determines tomorrow, because my last sermon could not be made till then, though the eating residence terminated a few days ago. 1803 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 48 As exceptions to the general and indisputable principle of residence. 1845 WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. vii. 283, I wish I was in residence to play the host to you. 1892 KITCHIN *Compotus Rolls St. Swithun's Priory* Introd. 3 The Canon in Residence..actually gave orders that the Rolls..should be thrown into the fire.

fig. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 150 It were liberty enough, if for the next seven years all sermons were bound to keep residence on this text. Brethren, love one another.

b. In other connexions, as with ref. to colleges or universities, electoral rights, etc.

1584–5 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 116 The tuelf puir men of the said hospitall sall mak residence.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 275 The connection between the scholar and the school did not terminate with his residence. 1867 T. C. ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 66 'Residence' was required in certain cases, but not in others. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 109 The head is usually bound to residence during term. *Ibid.* v. 315 The 'residence' of an undergraduate student is now considered to be 168 days out of 365. 1896 *Academy* 18 Jan. 56/1 At Oxford residence will not be resumed until the end of next week.

† **3.** Continuance in some course or action. *With residence,* with insistence. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 164 The chief of foolis,..And able in his foly to hold residence. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 862 In þe bischope presence þus cuthbert prayed with residence. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 23 Men are not simply condemned for their particular sinnes, but for their continuance and residence in them. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem Sir F. Vere* 137 And in the due performance of her Lawes His favours had their constant residence.

† **4. a.** *To make residence,* to stay at or in a place for a certain time. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 503 In his avne presence Heir sall I mak residence. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 670 If that I mak abid or resydens In to o place langar than o nycht. 1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 81 The Lordis of Counsell makis na residence in Sessioun for deciding upoun the saidis letties of advocatioun. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 206 Quhen the king thrie days thair had maid residence.., the fourt day he returnis quhairfra he cam.

† **b.** *Without residence,* without delay or tarrying. *Obs. rare.*

c 1300 *Lancelot* 2359 Sche gart bryng, withouten Recidens, With grete effere this knycht to hir presens. 1360 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 976 Thay bad me pas withoutin residence, Vnto the ten Sibillais of science. 1584-7 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV 24 He trauailed by the space of seauen weekes without anie residence, vntill hee came to a Citie called Barutta.

5. The place where one resides; one's dwelling-place; the abode *of* a person (esp. one of some rank or distinction).

[1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 424 Quhen that the ravyns sall ryve out bath thine ene, And on the rattis salbe thy residence.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 284 All those soules, That to their euerlasting residence, Before the dew of euening fall, shall fleete. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 947 Not many furlongs thence Is your Fathers residence. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 31 That place, the then Residence of Altezeera. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 251 Capreæ,..a Place that had been the Retirement of Augustus for some time, and the Residence of Tiberius for several Years. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 199 One thousand seven hundred and eighty houses, the residence of wealthy and honourable citizens. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iv (1879) 67 His residence was both Palace and Temple. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 513 Every dangerous place in West Africa is regarded as the residence of a god.

transf. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 119 Chasing the Royall blood With fury, from his natiue residence. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 The vpper Region or the Head wherein the soule hath her Residence of estate, guarded by the Sences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 346 Understand the same Of Fish within thir watry residence. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 196 The regulative will, or soul,..has no special residence within the brain.

b. A dwelling, abode, house, *esp.* one of a superior kind; a mansion.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 13 It deserues..A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 157 Nor wanted aught within, That royal residence might well befit, For grandeur or for use. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, Considerable additions were necessary to make it a comfortable family residence. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 365 A residence was assigned him at Bithur.

† **c.** A settlement (of traders). *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 36 At the North-west end the English Merchants haue a residence. [1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 156 In 1687 one of the principal 'residences' or marts of the Company was at Hamburgh.]

d. = RESIDENCY 3.

1889 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 166 The inhabitants dress differently in this residence from what they do in other parts of Java.

6. *fig* The (*or* a) seat *of* power, liberty, etc.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 297 To call that inviolable residence of justice and liberty, by such an odious name. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 387 The blest residence of truth divine. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 218 The free cities of Italy; the very early residences of trade and manufactures. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvi. Wks. 1870 XIII. 138 The residence of the supreme authority,..the..Junta.

7. The time during which one resides in or at a place.

1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* in *P.'s Lives* (1700) I. 66 He was intrusted also with the management of publick affairs in the empire during his residence in the metropolis. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cli, There was no representation during my residence. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. 67 The Jews lost .. their spoken language .. during their comparatively short residence in Babylon.

b. A period of residing; a stay.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav Persia* 378 During a residence of four months that I stay'd at Court. 1857 GEN. NICHOLSON in Smiles *Charac.* iii. (1876) 73, I was always the better for a residence with him and his wife. 1871 HARE *Walks in Rome* I. Introd. 11 It must not be supposed that one short residence at Rome will be sufficient to make a foreigner acquainted with all its varied treasures.

8. *attrib.*, as *residence house, part, room*, etc.

1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 23 § 7 Where the Residence House .., and Appurtenances belonging to any Benefice shall be inconveniently situate [etc.]. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 335/2 Titusville..is the favourite residence town of prosperous brokers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 16/1 The residence rooms will be so designed and furnished as [etc.]. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* July 374/2 The residence parts of the town. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 183/2 She led him by the most imposing buildings and through the finest residence streets.

† **Residence,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **resyd-**, 7 **recid-**. [ad. L. type **resīdentia*, f. *resīdēre* RESIDE *v.*[2]: see -ENCE.]

1. That which settles as a deposit; sediment. (Very common in 17th c.)

1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. i, Whan there appereth in the uryne a resydence lyght and whyte. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 32, I may not here omit to commend the. residence and groundes of all Channels,..Rivers and Ditches. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 132 Wherein beside a terreous residence some salt is also found. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 71 The Spontaneous residence, if I may so call it, that the Liquor lets fall by meer standing.

pl. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii, Powder the dregs and residences of the Aqua-fortis. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 90 To take notice of the Residences of many of the Mineral Waters of France.

b. The residuum or deposit left after any chemical process.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 30 b, If the pouder bee good, you shall see them all to fire at ones; so that there shall be no residence remaining. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 122 Cause it to to be boyled untill it come to an evaporation and see its rendence.

c. Remains, leavings. *rare* —[1].

c 1550 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 80 Put you your trencheour in the same, and all your resydence.

2. The settling of sediment in liquids.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. iv. 734 Vntill such time as the earth haue made his perfect residence and setling in the bottome of the glasse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 302 Separation..is wrought by Weight; as in the ordinary Residence or Settlement of Liquors. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* VIII. 303 Boil the Colature, defæcated by residence to half.

† **Re·sidence,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RESIDENCE *sb.*[1]] (Meaning obscure.)

1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 47 Wherein the Prophet even resideneeth the speeches of these hypocriticall Jews. 1621 — *Key* (1629) 229 He shewes that these things were, in many, but vaine bragges; residencing their vaine boasting fitly to the fashion of our people.

† **Reside·ncer, -ier,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *residencer* (1430 in Godef.), ad. med.L. *residentiārius*: see RESIDENTIARY [1].]

A. *adj.* Residentiary. (Also in *pl.* form.)

1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 7 Maistre John Selow chanon residencier of ye kyrk of Yorke. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 189 Alle prechers residencers and persones þat ar greable. 1486 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 18 Ioan Herwood and..George Radclyf, somtime chanons residenceyeres in the seid cathedral church.

B. *sb.* **1.** A canon, incumbent, etc., in residence.

1522 *Stat. Ord. Garter* xx, The Dean or Register, or the most ancient Residencer of the said College. 1688 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Singing-men* (Arb) 52 Their humanity is a leg to the Residencer.

2. A resident representative.

1541 WYATT *Declaration* Wks. (1816) 283 A Prince were as good send naked letters, and to receive naked letters, as to be at charge for resideneers.

Residenciarie, -y, obs. ff. RESIDENTIARY.

Residency (re·zidĕnsi). [f. as RESIDENCE *sb.*[1]: see -ENCY.]

† **1.** = RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] in various senses. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. 1 It was. greatly honored.. with the seate and residencie of the throne of Religion. *Ibid.* 13 Constantinople, the soueraigne residencie of that Empire. 1604 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* xliv, All those .shal after the dayes of their Residencie..presently repaire to their Benefices. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 114 Constancy may have residency in all things but the minds of lovers. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xvi. 148 Fear..chaseth the spirits to and fro from their residency and faculties.

† **b.** *Eccl.* = RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] **2 a.** *Obs.*

1590 *Humble Motion with Submiss.* 27 There wanteth residency in many able men; there is no practise of preching in many resident. *c* 1613 *Soc. Condit. People Anglesey* 55 Of these that keep true residency, some keep indifferent houses, others deserve no great commendation. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng* II. xxviii. (1739) 139 Residency, and Non-residency, was a Theme formerly learned from the Canon Law, in which, as also in the thing it self, the Clergy were the only skilful men.

2. The official residence of a representative of the Governor-general (formerly of the East India Company) at an Indian native court.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 19/1 The revenues and charges of Fort Marlbro', the chief Residency of Bencoolen. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit. India* (1854) 306 'The Residency'..containing the establishment of the Company's Resident at the court of his Highness the Nizam. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 601/2 We steam slowly along, past the English Residency with its beautiful gardens.

attrib. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 238 The Mahrattas entered the Residency grounds

3. An administrative division in the Dutch East Indies. Also *attrib.*

1814 RAFFLES *Java* (1817) I. 289 In the different residencies were provincial courts, styled *landraads*. 1861 J. W. B. MONEY *Java* I. 197 As president of the landraad, and as judge of the residency court. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 691/2 The island is divided into East, West, and Middle Java, containing 22 subdivisions, called Residencies.

Residens(i)ary, obs. forms of RESIDENTIARY.

Resident (re·zidĕnt), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **resydent** (5 **-dentt**), **residente**, 6 **resident.** [ad. L. *resident-em*, pres. pple. of *residēre* to RESIDE: cf. F. *résident* sb. (13th c), Sp., Pg., and It. *residente*, It. *risedente*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Residing, dwelling, or having an abode in a place. **a.** In predicative use.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xii. 2 These that dwelten, or wern resident, Tymothe, and Appollonye. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxv, Say to the men that there bene resident, How long think thay to stand in my disdeyne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 467 We xal do your intente, in thys place to be resydent whyle þat ye be absent. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 He or she shall nat be taken out of the saintuary, wherein the same person shall then be resydent. *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 13 Tell mee whether Venus is resident about this mount of Erecinus, or no. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 In no other part are those Birds resident. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 40 The Christian Princes that were then resident at the Port. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 He is not said to be resident in a Place, who comes thither with a Purpose of retiring immediately from thence. 1792 CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 25 D. was resident at Bennington, but not an inhabitant. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. (1868) I. 5 The inhabitants of each [country], whether resident in France..or Flanders.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 594 Authority herself not seldom sleeps, Though resident, and witness of the wrong. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. Shaks.* v. 179 Ophelia .. is always more resident in his soul than maintained within a palace.

b. In attributive use.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1343/2 He considered resident country gentlemen the greatest blessing of this country. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 134 Its resident population does not much exceed two hundred and twenty thousand, comprised within the..limits of the city.

c. Of animals or birds: Remaining in one place or country throughout the year; non-migratory.

1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* p. xiii, The Resident Animals are such as can accommodate themselves to all the changes of this variable climate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi 427 The same sagacity that has taught them the habits of the resident animals. 1899 EVANS *Birds* 17 There are many Birds which, though resident as species, are migratory as individuals.

2. Staying in or at a place in discharge of some duty or in compliance with some regulation. (Cf. RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] **2.**)

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 33 Curatus resident thai schul be And ald houshold oponly. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 146 Wagis ar nocht ordanyt to be gevin to persounis nocht resident. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 133 A nother yl custume, that prestys be not resydent apon theyr bunfycys. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 390 That every man be resident in his own church, and that eche man shuld have one benefice. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 131, I am come to Kilkenny without any one Commander or Captaine of the Army, hauing left them all with commandement to be resident on their charge. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeitures* 8 If any Customer, Comptroller, or Searcher be not resident upon his Place and Office. *a* 1790 WARTON in *Boswell* an. 1754, There was only one other Fellow of Pembroke now resident. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 200 A Marine Police .. under the particular direction of the Superintending and Resident Magistrate. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 195 Mr. Wachsell, the resident surgeon. 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 544/1 Resident political agents are appointed by the British government at the courts of the native princes.

† **b.** Continually present *in* an assembly. *Obs.*

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* II. xxiii. Wks. (1673) 181 Mr. Hampden, Mr. Pim, &c. were resident in all Parliaments, their age gave them opportunity to assist in.

3. Of qualities, powers, etc.: Abiding, present, inherent, prevalent, established.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxix. [cxxv.] 367 It wyll be very harde to make peace in that place, where as great hatered and warre is resydent. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 44 Let this thought be alwayes resident in your mind. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie God* (1620) 225 One ignorant of him would not have thought any effeminat sparke resident in him. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 101 The Pulse, which is..raised by the influent Blood, and the Pulsifick or Pulsative faculty, there resident. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 9 It exists in the whole;. it is a right resident in the nation. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvi. 138 Some have thought that the particles of light are..turned aside by the forces resident in the particles 1863 BP. EWING *Past. Let.* 25 There the belief and practice we adhere to is most fully resident.

† **4.** Of things: Situated, lying. *Resident site* (see quot. 1610). *Obs. rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Gg iij b, This Figure also receyueth the Cube, with his 8 solide angles residente in the 8 centers of his Hexagonall playnes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. i. 47 Situation may be said to be Resident, and Respicient. Resident Site depends vpon the setting, laying and lying of the grounds. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 130 The Water. of the Globe, as well that resident in it, as that which floats upon it.

† **b.** Remaining still; firm, abiding. *Obs. rare.*

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xi. 139 The watry pavement is not stable and resident like a rock.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who resides permanently in a place; sometimes *spec.* applied to inhabitants of the better class.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 404/1 To any Inhabitauntes, residentes or dwellers in any Cite. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 35 It was yet more that he had been a long resident with his family. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 523 It was agreed that no persons, except those in the Company's employ, should be allowed to go to India as residents. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., In Ireland..'residents' will soon grow as numerous as in the thinner 'residential districts' of Great Britain.

fig. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 289 The pursuits of the enlightened resident or traveller in every department of science. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac* iii 70 What can be..a more ghostly resident in nature than the sense of right and wrong?

b. A resident incumbent.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 85 The number of non-residents exceeds the number of residents. 1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. 1145 The bishop shall provide, that in every church there shall be one resident.

2. A diplomatic representative, inferior in rank to an ambassador, residing at a foreign court. Now only *Hist.* (Common in 17th c.)

1650 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 268 They..give out threatning language in a most despiteful manner against our Resident. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed. Ambassy* (1772) II. 231 It might be supposed, that..he should understand the difference between a resident and an ambassador extraordinary. 1739 GRAY *Let. to Mother* 19 Dec., Mr. Mann, the resident, had sent his servant to meet us at the gates. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliv. 494 Sir Henry Nevil, the English resident in France. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI II. 101 The resident of the Elector Palatine..fitted up a chapel in Lime Street.

transf. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* I. vi, He's shrewdly wrong'd if he be n't Cromwel's Agent for all the Taverns between Kings-street and the Devil at Temple-bar, indeed he's a kind o' Resident in 'em. 1684 ORWAY *Atheist* III. i, You keep Company with the Devil's Resident.

b. A representative of the († East India Company or) Governor-general of India residing at a († commercial station or) native court.

1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 108 The mischiefs likely to happen to the said country from the establishment of a resident. 1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 43

A factory belonging to the English company, where a commercial resident is constantly stationed. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 273 The Resident consented..to the Raja's request for a suspension of hostilities. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 545/1 The Administration of the Native States is generally vested in an hereditary..prince,..controlled in some degree by a British resident.

c. The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies.

1814 RAFFLES *Java* (1817) I. 292 In criminal [cases], the jurisdiction and authority of the Resident has been considerably extended. 1861 J. W. B. MONEY *Java* I. 196 The resident is the first local European authority.

d. An agent or representative of the British government in a semi-independent native territory.

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 29 May 529/2 The Resident in Bechuanaland is the right man in the right place.

†**Resident,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *resident-*, ppl. stem of *residĕre* to RESIDE *v.*[2]]

1. Deposit or sediment.

1685 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 47 The next vrine was of a pale straw coloured yellow, with some whitish residents. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. ii. 13 Shaking it..that it may have some of the fecies or residents of the Pouder in the bottom to make it more strong. 1666 BOYLE *Formes & Qual.* 129 As much as one Ounce of dry Residents, whether Saline or Earthy.

2. Residue, remainder.

a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 130 After a little toile, the whole resident of their life shalbe topt with..tranquility.

Reside·ntal, *a. U. S.* [f. RESIDENT *a.* or *sb.*[1] + -AL.] Residential.

1875 H. JAMES *Transatlantic Sketches* 303 The beautiful residental apartments of the Pitti Palace. 1884 *American* VIII. 238 The Pope has decided to create a residental archbishopric at Carthage.

†**Residenta·rian.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. as prec. + *-arian.*] One given to remaining at table.

1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 23 The daily Feaster, such as the Residentarians, whose Legs can scarce bear about his gross Corpulent Body.

†**Residentary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = RESIDENTIARY *a.*[1]

1686 J. S[ERGEANT] *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 112 The Cardinals Residentaries in the Court of Rome. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. l. 404 Some Residentary Kings in Capadocia.

Residenter (re·zidentəɹ, *Sc.* rezide·ntəɹ). Also 5 **resedenter,** 7 **residentor.** [f. RESIDENT.]

†1. *Eccl.* A residentiary. *Obs. rare.*

1455 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 191 Sir John Bernyngham, tresorer of York mynster, and Maister John Marsshall, resedenter of the same mynster. 1719 *Brit. Compend.* (ed. 2) 239 The present Dean, and Residenter of St. Paul's.

2. *Sc.* and *U. S.* A resident, inhabitant.

1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. viii. § 1, The Justice-deputs were not ordinar Residenters in Town. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 3 The inhabitants and residenters within the same. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 194 The total of residenters..being 15,734. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 127 They were ceded by the Spanish government, as an appendage to the possession of every residenter in the village. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 221 The obligations incumbent on him as a residenter of the parish. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtown.* 57 In the memory of some not very aged residenters.

transf. 1882 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIX. 89 Nor did the birds come merely as stray visitors, but as actual residenters.

Residential (rezide·nʃál), *a.*[1] [See RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] and -AL. So Sp. *residencial*, It. *-enziale.*]

1. Serving or used as a residence; in which one resides. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. 213 Let him see The Residential Court of Chastity. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 163 To his fix'd Dwelling and Residential Abode among us. 1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* No. 8. 43 The residential Palace of a Monarch, beautify'd with a delightful Park. 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* 13 In Baptism, the same Spirit fixes, as it were, his Dwelling, or residential Abode.

b. Adapted or suitable for the residence of those belonging to the better class; characterized by houses of a superior kind.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 219 The landowner alleged that the line would injure a considerable residential estate. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 70 Sixty to be residential districts, and sixty..comparatively poor neighbourhoods.

2. Connected with, pertaining or relating to, residence or residences (in general or specific sense).

1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXIX. 172/1 It is thought that the locality will be much sought after for villa residences, and thus obtain a residential traffic. 1857 SMILES *Stephenson* (1859) 172 Witnesses were called to prove residential injury which would be caused by the..smoke and fire from the locomotives. 1881 *Nation* XXXII. 178 Fixing the residential qualification of voters.

3. Of or belonging to a Resident. *rare*

1885 *Glasgow Herald* 4 Dec. 6/3 A British Resident—or, to speak correctly, a British official endowed with Residential powers, has been established in Mandalay.

†**Reside·ntial,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. RESIDENT *sb.*[2]] Left as a residuum.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 213 As if the whole heap of evill were taken away at once,..but the good had been residentiall about the parenchymatick Laboratorie of the Liver.

Residentiary (rezide·nʃări), *sb.* and *a.*[1] Also 6 **-sary, -siary, -ciarie,** 7 **-ciary.** [ad. med.L. *residentiārius*: see RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] and -ARY.]

A. *sb.* 1. An ecclesiastic who is bound to official residence, *esp.* a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church.

c 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 65 Also Dr Barrye late residenciary of Southwell is deceased. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1218/1 Last of all came ye queere of Paules, with their residensaries. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 109 Being..residentiaries, their livings be so much the more increased. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 2 They cannot transmit it..to their most Domestick Chaplain, or to the closest Residentiary. 1713 *Guardian* No. 80 P 4 One of the Vergers came to the Residentiary in waiting. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 30 Which aforetime had been a house for a residentiary of St. Paul's. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 633 The Bishop of London says, there were more Residentiaries before the Reformation. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 55 What need have the dean and the residentiary..of any great superfluity of sitting room?

2. One who or that which is resident.

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 44 The inmate and residentiary of their hearts is that uncleane vulture. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 A wise and prudent Animal, and therefore a fit Residentiary in the Court of Kings. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 331 The Stationary Angels that wait upon the Throne of God, the Residentiaries of Heaven. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (Bohn) I. 324 The residentiary, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1620 T. ADAMS *Black Saint* Wks. (1629) 367 Faith, temperance, patience,..are perpetuall Residentiaries in the Temple of their Soules. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xl. 124 These [Bibles] hee placed to be continuall residentiaries, the bigger in the Parlour, and the lesse in the Hall.

†3. A Jesuit house. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1626 I. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit* (1629) 29 They haue..eight Seminaries and 1010 Residenciaries.

B. *adj.* 1. a. *Canon residentiary*, a canon of whom residence is required.

1632 in J. Crosse *York Mus. Festiv.* (1825) App. 2 Precentor and canon residentiary of the same church. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 217 He..was made Canon Residentiary. 1847 T. DALE (title-p.), The Golden Psalm. Being an Exposition..of Psalm xvi. By the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Feb., He was nominated by his father to a canon residentiary in Ely Cathedral.

b. Involving, relating or pertaining to, official residence.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 86 A Prebend and Residentiary place in the Cathedral Church at Lincoln. 1721 BAILEY, *Residentiary*, belonging to a Resident. 1841 *Act* 4 & 5 *Vict.* c. 39 § 5 The holding of a Canonry Residentiary, Prebend, or Office. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 447/2 Dr. John Taylor died 1766, at his residentiary house.

2. Residing or resident in a place.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 73 When hee was Residentiarie upon the skirts of the Ampelona. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 208 Whether he be residentiary in a Wilderness or in the World. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. XIX. (1713) 41 The same Christ, who was the Conductor of the Israelites into the Land of Canaan, and the Residentiary Guardian of that People. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 532 Those trades which are commonly exercised by settled and residentiary Christians. 1889 C. EDWARDES *Sardinia & the Sardes* 90 We may . excuse the barons of Sardinia, whether residentiary or absent.

b. Connected with residence.

1871–2 *Act* 34 & 35 *Vict.* c. 117 Sched. § 1 The rights and interests, pecuniary or residentiary, of the..pensioners.

†**Reside·ntiary,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. RESIDENCE *sb.*[2]] Residual; of small value.

1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 117/2 We might, likewise, make it. into flower-pots, and even other less residentiary vessels, for gardens and parterres.

Reside·ntiaryship. [f. RESIDENTIARY *sb.*] The office of a (canon) residentiary.

1624 LAUD *Diary* 6 Dec. 155 A matter of difference in the church of Hereford, concerning a Residentiaryship. 1691 WOOD *Antiq., Fasti* (1815) I. 329 The rectory of Waldgrave, ..a Residentiaryship in the church of Lincoln [etc.]. 1751 T. SHARP in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 375 Dr. Tillotson obtain'd his residentiaryship of St. Pauls. 1768 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 422 His Residentiaryship (half the Deanship) is said to be destined for Dr. Egerton's commendum. 1831 *Examiner* 601/2 The residentiaryship of St. Paul's ..is bestowed on the Rev. Sidney Smith.

†**Re·siding,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare* [f. RESIDENT *a.*] Residing, resident.

1717 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 339 Those who are complete members of a congregation, residenting heritors, and the elders, in a special manner, are to be regarded.

†**Re·sidently,** *adv. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. RESIDENT *a.*] With continuance; steadfastly.

1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem Sir F. Vere* 324 He..did residently dwell Upon the purpose of a true intent.

Re·sidentship. [f. RESIDENT *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.]

1. The office or post of a Resident.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 5 b, All..ecclesiasticall parsons whose Abbaies, Monasteries, Foundations, and Residentships..lye without the Countries of Holland and Zealand. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 643 He, loving Solitude, declined..the Residentship at London for the City of Hamburgh. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1737) III. Misc. v. iii. 337 If there be any such Residentship or Agentship now establish'd; 'tis not immediately from God himself. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 387 When first the forced loan was levied upon them, under his residentship. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 251 The prebends of Westminster are good; so are the residentships of St. Paul's. 1890 *Daily News* 21 June 5/6 The Residentship at Hyderabad, the 'blue ribbon' of the Indian political service.

2. The district under the control of a Resident.

1805 tr. *Lafontaine's Hermann & Emilia* IV. 44, I..entreated you to confer upon me an employment in the residentship.

Resi·der. [f. RESIDE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A resident.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 506 [He is] a Resider in Edenburgh. 1784 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 35 We, ..being persons of considerable estates in this kingdom, and residers therein. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, The amazing quantity of indigenous residers; old women and young children. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journ.* (1887) 279 The resider in a good London house.

Resi·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. RESIDE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Residence; †dwelling-place.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIV. x, Lett not one be left abiding Where such rancor had residing. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 37 *Ant.* My being in Egypt Cæsar, what was't to you? *Cæs.* No more then my residing heere at Rome Might be to you in Egypt. 1627 SPEED *England* v. § 7 (Lambeth) euer since hath beene the residing of all those worthy Prelates of our Church. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 P 2 Since my residing in these Parts I have seen and heard innumerable Instances. 1865 D. SMITH *Serm. & Lett.* (1869) 216 It is a temporary residing in order to a permanent residing.

Residuacion, residuation, obs. forms of RECIDIVATION.

Residual (rĭzi·diu,ál), *sb.* [See next.]

1. *Math.* a. A residual quantity.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* V j b, We maie comprehende vnder the same name .. all other residualles Cossike, whiche be made by subtraction. *Ibid.* P p 4, The nombers that be compounde with — be named Residualles. 1673 KERSEY *Algebra* II. ix. I. 239 When the Root of a Residual is to be added unto, or subtracted from the Root of its correspondent Binomial. 1764 LANDEN *Residual Analysis* Pref 3 Such quantities, and algebraic expressions, as by Mathematicians are denominated residuals. 1796 STOKES in *Trans R. Irish Acad.* (1797) VI. 229 It is expedient to remove the surds out of the denominator by multiplication; this is usually done by the multiplication of the denominator taken as a binomial or residual. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 413/1 *Residual*, an expression which gives the remainder of a subtraction.

b. (See quots.)

1867 SYLVESTER in *Educ. Times* May 42 A residuum of the second or any even order in such series, may be made to consist of a single point, which I call residual of the original *μ* points. 1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) 136 If two systems of points *α*, *β*, together make up the complete intersection with the cubic of a curve of any order, one of these systems is said to be the residual of the other.

2. A remainder; an amount still remaining after the main part is subtracted or accounted for.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* IV § 445 These feeble forces in the water received one of the quantities of small value—residuals of compensation—with which the astronomer has to deal. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. IV. 338 The moon ..is always held in that position by a minute residual of the earth's attraction.

3. A substance or product of the nature of a residuum.

1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelv. & Hern. Therap.* 29 The blood, with its residuals and products of waste. 1886 *York Herald* 6 Aug. 3/4 Gas-lime was another residual, and when used properly was a most valuable fertiliser.

Residual (rĭzi·diu,ál), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. **residuāl-is*, f. *residuum*. Cf. It. *residuale*, F. *résiduel.*]

1. *Math.* Resulting from, formed by, the subtraction of one quantity from another.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* X. prop. 73. 283 If from a rationall line be taken away a rationall line commensurable in power onely to the whole line: the residue is an irrationall line, and is called a residuall line. 1673 KERSEY *Algebra* II. I. I. 138 The Powers from the Residual Root $a - e$ differ only in the signs + and — from like Powers formed from the Binomial Root $a + e$. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 142 *Residual Figure*, the remaining Figure after Substraction of a less from a greater. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Residual Root*, in Mathematicks, is one composed of two Parts or Members only connected together with the Sign —. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* (ed. 6) 172 From thence will arise Surds either Binomial, or Residual. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1827) I. 167 A Residual Quantity, is a binomial having one of the terms negative. As $a - 2b$.

b. *Residual analysis* or *calculus* (see quots.).

1758 LANDEN *Disc. Residual Analysis* 5 Which method I call the Residual Analysis; because, in all the enquiries wherein it is made use of, the conclusions are obtained by means of residual quantities. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 401/1 *Residual analysis*, a calculus proposed by the inventor, Mr. Landen, as a substitute for the method of fluxions. [Account follows.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Residual calculus*, the calculus of residuals or residues.

2. Remaining, still left; left over.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 73 Whose Manes, that is, whose residuall memorie, will both *Manare* and *Manere* by diffusion and duration. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 576 It becomes the few residual friends of toleration and humanity to rally with closer union. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 172 The remaining space of the year is completed by the residual months. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 124 The sky was now for the most part overcast, but through the residual blue spaces the sun at intervals poured light. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 184 The residual Pre-Syrian text which is neither Western nor Alexandrian.

b. In the physical sciences: Left as a residuum, *esp.* at the end of some process.

1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 351 These..serve to bring back the residual blood from the tumors. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 187 More hydrogen and residual carbon. 1807 *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 252 The united quantities give the sum of the residual gas. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 387 The pressure of the residual air which remained in the vacuum chamber. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Jrnl* L. 242 The heat referred to is mainly..the residual heat of a cooling globe.

c. Left unexplained or uncorrected.

1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* II. vi. § 158 Leaving, as it were, a residual phenomenon to be explained. *Ibid.*, The residual facts are constantly appearing in the form of phenomena altogether new. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 58 There will always be residual terms in the general expression for the aberration. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 141 These irregularities. are merely due to the residual error in our observations.

Residuary (rĭ'zi dĭuări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **residuāri-us* : see Residuum and -ary.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Law.* a. Of the nature of the residue of an estate. Also *transf.*

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* (J.), 'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the residuary advantage of the estate left him by the deceased. 1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* I. (ed. 6) 40 The Testator devised the residuary Part of his Estate to two Executors. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 102 A residuary bequest..operates upon all the personal estate, of which a testator is possessed at the time of his death. 1859 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) II. 210 The labourer,..a mere bought instrument in the work of production, having no residuary interest in the work itself.

b. *Residuary legatee* or *devisee*, one to whom the residue of an estate is left.

1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* VI. (ed. 6) 415 Where an Executor and residuary Legatee dies before Probate, his Executor shall have the Administration. *a* 1794 Ld. Camden in *Powell's Devises* (1827) II. 45 Where the intention of a testator is to devise the residue exclusive of a part given away, the residuary devisee shall not take that part in any event. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 He is in effect a residuary legatee since he is entitled to the whole estate after paying the testator's debts and legacies. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xx 154 Where a gift is to a charity of an estate, which is void, the estate will go to the residuary devisee. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, If the son had not been living, the same old servant would have been sole residuary legatee.

c. *Residuary clause*, a clause by which a residue is devised.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 226 In the residuary clause, the testator had made use of the most expressive and comprehensive words.

2. Of the nature of a residuum or remainder of any kind: a. With reference to chemical processes, scientific observations, etc.

1793 Beddoes *Obs. Obesity* 97 The oils, ammoniac, and carbone appear to be formed from the residuary azote and carbone. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 197 The residuary gas being transferred into another tube. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 378 Mere residuary substances of a dry and fruitless life. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 515/1 The haze observed in miniatures examined by high magnifying power is an invaluable indication of spherical residuary aberration.

b. In general use.

1798 J. Adams in Ludlow *Hist. U.S.* (1862) 64 Immediately we shall see a Pennsylvania party and a Virginia party arise in the residuary confederacy. 1833 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) III. 185 Picking up a few residuary snips. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 275 We celebrated it by an extra dinner..and a couple of our residuary bottles of wine. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 2 A small fraction of the whole residuary variation.

B. *sb.* A residuary legatee. *rare.*

1817 Lamb *Let. to Field* in *Final Mem.* x. 102 Of course you have heard of poor Mitchell's death, and that G. Dyer is one of Lord Stanhope's residuaries.

†Residua·tion[1]. *Obs. rare.* [Erroneous for Recidivation. Cf. Resil(i)uation.] Relapse.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks 1195/2 Far from occasion geuing of new residuacion into his former sinne.

Residua·tion[2]. *Math.* [f. Residu-al: see -ation.] (See quot. 1880, and Residual *sb.* 1 b.)

1873 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) 134 Prof. Sylvester's remarkable theory of residuation. 1880 Sylvester in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* III. 60 The theory of residuation, in its simplest form,..teaches us that the rule of the older chemistry known by the name of double decomposition, viz. that (*a*, *b*), (*c*, *d*) = (*a*, *c*), (*b*, *d*) is applicable to the same symbols regarded as points on a cubic curve.

Residue (re·zidiu), *sb.* Also 4-7 **resydue** (6 **resi-**), 5-7 **-dew(e**, 6 **-du**; 5-6 **resedew(e** (6 **resi-**); 6 **resideu.** [ad. F. *résidu* (14th c.), ad. L. *residuum* Residuum.]

1. The remainder, rest; that which is left.

a. Of things.

Method of Residues: see Mill *Logic* (1843) III. viii. § 5.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 240 With þe Residue and þe remenaunt [of my living] .I schal seche seynt Treuþe. 1426 Lydg *De Guil. Pilg.* 17024 To Acomplysshe..the Resydue in effect, that Folweth in the same vers. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* viii, After this..the sellar demaunded of the byar the resydue. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvii. 231 In grete payne & mysery we must vse the resydew of our lyues. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1716 If with moderate fare they were contented They might..save the residue of all their wealth. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 537 In the residue of the fifth verse. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 7. 47 Nothing farther could be done unless the Residue was forthcoming. 1760 S. J. Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 41 If you looked him in the face, or, more properly,..in the residue of his face. 1846 Faraday *Exp. Res.* (1859) 218 The residue supported combustion a little better than common air. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 199 Others assume that it is..the residue of the heat which the earth originally possessed.

b. Of persons.

1382 Wyclif *Zeph.* ii. 9 The residues of my folc shuln welde hem. 1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 139/1 The said Henry Bodrugan..the residue of the same Britons yet kepeth in prisone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 266 b, On this maner the poore vnlerned fyashers Peter, John, Andrewe & James were taught, & the resydue of yᵉ holy couent. 1575 Turberv. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 40 Both..promist not to faile Themselves to come, and bid the residue. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 113 The residue of Britans remaining alive, withdrew themselves. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 367 The Residue of the conquer'd People fled to their Canoes. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 7 A number of men mounted guard, while the residue..employed themselves below in dragging up the barges and canoes.

†c. The leavings *of* a destructive agent. *Obs.*

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Joel* i. 4 The residue of the canker-worm hathe the caterpiller eaten.

†d. Phr. *In*, or *for*, *the residue*, for the rest, as to the remainder. *Obs.*

1548 Bodrugan *Epit.* 249 In the residue it was not my mynde to trifle with the fine flowers of Rethorike. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 111 b, For the residue they committe all that ever they have unto the Emperour.

2. *Law.* That which remains of an estate after all charges, debts, and bequests have been paid.

1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 20 þᵉ residue of alle my godes. 1454 *Ibid.* 134 Yf my seide goodes, Residues, and dettis may not suffice. 1529 Cromwell *Will* in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 63 The residue of all my goodes, catalles, and debttes not bequethed..I will shalbe sold. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 115 He to whom all or the residue is bequeathed, is thereby vnderstood to be made executor. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 492 Then the residue of the goods shall go to the executor to perform the will of the deceased. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 499 It was still the same residue remaining in the wife, which she had not disposed of before. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, He, John Harmon,..gives the whole rest and residue of his property to the Crown.

attrib. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 585 Legacy and Residue Duties.

†3. *Math.* = Remainder 4 a. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 17 Thow shalt fynde the same figures that thow haddest before; And so that nought be the residue. And yf thow have any residue [etc.]. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* v prop. 19. 146 If the whole be to the whole, as the part taken away is to the part taken away: then shall the residue be vnto the residue, as the whole is to the whole. 1636 Mellis *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 154 From the last subtract the first, and the residue diuide by a number lesse by 1, then the number of the places.

4. = Residuum 3. Also *attrib.*

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 357 The liquid being now filtered, boiled, and evaporated to dryness, left a residue, which may be considered as tannin. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 287 The aqueous residue was decanted off a resinous precipitate. 1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 82 The tissue-residue is then retreated with alcohol at 99°; this when evaporated gives a new residue. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 418 Inflammatory fluids are comparatively rich in fibrin..and in dry residue products.

5. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* 251 Suppose one or more of the component atoms of a fully saturated molecule to be removed: it is clear that the remaining atom or group of atoms will no longer be saturated...Such unsaturated groups are called residues or radicals.

†Re·sidue, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *residuus*: see prec.] Remaining, surviving.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* iii. 37 The kyng toke to a part of the residue oost. 1382 — 1 *Thess.* iv. 14 We that lyuen, that ben residue, or left [L. *qui residui sumus*], in the comynge of the Lord. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 þat the weye may be patente to the residu peple of God.

Residuous (rĭzi·diu,ŏs), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *residuus*: see next and -ous.] Remaining.

1626 Bp. H. King *Serm. Deliverance* 76 In bedding or garments infected there is *Contagio residua*, a lurking, residuous contagion. 1677 R. Cary *Chronol.* I. II. 77 That Difference or Residuous Number is to be sought out in the third Table. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 12 Devoutly numb'ring my residuous Days, Not by the Minutes, but by Songs of Praise. 1789 Keir *Dict. Chem.* 117/2 The purity of the residuous or burnt air. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Dante & Beatrice* Wks. 1853 II. 154/2 All that is residuous of a wasted world.

Residuum (rĭzi·diu,ŏm). Pl. **residua** (rĭ·zi·diu,ă); also 8 **residuums.** [a. L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuus* remaining, f. *residēre* to remain, Reside *v.*[1]]

1. That which remains; a residue. (Chiefly of immaterial things, and often with more or less direct allusion to sense 3.)

1672 T. Jacombe *Serm. Rom.* (1868) 126/1 (Stanf.), God..lets out so much of these corruptions.., and the residuum or overplus he keeps in. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 93 That residuum of natural liberty. 1802 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) III. 489 The residuum of money remaining in the treasury. 1848 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 287 His reasonings..are not, therefore, vitiated by the residuum of error which we reject. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 136 To us there seems to be no residuum of this long piece of dialectics.

b. Applied to persons of the lowest class.

1867 Bright in *Times* 27 Mar. 7/4, I call this class the residuum, which there is in every constituency, of almost hopeless poverty and dependence. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1888) III. 71 The ignorant masses of such great cities as New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago,.. answer better to what is called in England 'the residuum'.

2. *Law.* = Residue *sb.* 2.

1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* I. (ed. 6) 40 One of the Daughters of the Testator sued for her distributive Part of the Residuum. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 514 When all the debts and particular legacies are discharged, the surplus or *residuum* must be paid to the residuary legatee. 1842 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* II. 250 In relation to the *residuum* which may be in the hands of the administrator.

3. *spec.* That which remains after a process of combustion, evaporation, etc.; a deposit or sediment; a waste or residual product.

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 52 The residuum of Tinemouth sea water was some degrees brighter. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 433 The residuums of air that remained unabsorbed were more or less phlogisticated. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 822 The residuum of the pyrites is turned to account in Sweden. 1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* p. xv, Of all the extractive composite residua the alkaloids of animal origin..are worthy of the deepest interest.

fig. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 4 You could not evaporate the truth..and then show the residuum of falsehood glittering and visible.

Resiege, *v.* 'To seat again. Obsolete', Johnson, quoting Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 45, where the true reading is Reseize.

Corrected by Todd (1818), but retained in some later Dicts.

Resiente, obs. form of Resiant.

Resi·ft (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To sift again.

1834 G. Bennett *Wand. N. S. W.* II. 212 It is then resifted at another bench and rebaked. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xix. 152 They were sifted and re-sifted, with every effort to separate the precious from the vile.

†Resi·gn, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Resignation.

1640 Shirley *Constant Maid* I. i, To delay The free resign of that your worth may challenge. 1640 — *Coronation* IV. i, You have gain'd more in a royall brother Then you could lose by your resigne of Epire.

Resign (rĭzoi·n), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **resygn(e**, 6 **reasygne**, 4- **resign**; 5 **resyne**, 5-6 **resine**; 5 **res(e)yng(e**, 6 *Sc.* **resing.** [ad. OF. *resigner* (13th c.), †*resiner* (= Sp. and Pg. *resignar*, It. *ri-*, *rassegnare*), ad. L. *resignāre* to unseal, cancel, give up, f. *re-* Re- 2 d + *signāre* to Sign.]

I. *trans.* 1. To relinquish, surrender, give up, or hand over (something). Also with *up* (now *rare*) and const. *to* a person, *into* one's hands.

a. an office, position, right, claim, etc.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 64 Þei..resignen not here benefis goten þus by symonye. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 415 He resignede his dignite to Linus. *c* 1400 *Brut* cl. 162 Here y resyngn op þe crone of þe reaume of Engeland into þe Popis Hande. *c* 1440 Capgrave *St. Kath.* IV. 93 But these same..lefte[n] here honour and resigned her right. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 33 If he repent not, and reasygne vp hys offyce, which he can not execute. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 573 To whom their living they resigned quight For a few pence. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 767 Sigebert..resigned vp his kingdome. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 27 The Baptist..would have resign'd To him his Heavenly Office. 1732 Fielding *Lottery* Air xx, Resign over all pretensions in her to me. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Paris*, I..should have resigned all my places one after another. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 348 Upon his resigning the great seal. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 92 The see of York, the ancient claims of which to equality with Canterbury he was forced to resign. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 339/2 Non-commissioned officers are not allowed to resign their situation to escape trial by court-martial.

fig. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 1039 Her eyes..resign their office and their light To the disposing of her troubled brain. 1782 Cowper *Hope* 33 Would age in thee resign his wintry reign, And youth invigorate that frame again.

b. something pertaining to one or in one's possession or charge.

The uses in quots. 1600 and 1615 are uncommon.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 202 Elenore..resinid & quiet-claimyd ..to þe house of seint Iohn baptiste of Godestowe..iiij. *d.* of rente. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 713 That all Northumberland And Cumbria he sould frelie resing, Into the handis of this Dauid king. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. i. 176 Take but my shame, and I resigne my gage. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 207 The Duke exhorted Tristan Vaz with many reasons to resigne the forte. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 4 Resigne then what thou owest, or forbeare To taxe our credits when our skore's not cleere. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 749 Desirous to resigne, and render back All I receav'd. 1732 Swift *Consid. Two Bills* Wks. 1751 XII. 103 The late Archbishop..stipulated with the Tenant to resign up twenty or thirty Acres to the Minister of the Parish. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 347 The divorced wife resigned the bunch of keys, by the delivery of which she had been invested with the government of the family. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. i, You resigned all that would have attracted others. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xlvi. VI. 73 The commonwealth was required..to resign a great part of its foreign possessions.

transf. *a* 1823 Mrs. Radcliffe *Moonlight* in *Gaston de Blondeville* (1826) IV. 251 Who, silent, watch the bark the coast resign, The Pharos lessen, and the mountains fade.

c. a task, charge, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 211 All sic crymes in luffis caus I resing To the confessioun of morall Ihon Gower. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 688 Suspicion sleeps At wisdom's Gate, and to simplicitie Resigns her charge. 1715 Pope *Iliad* IV. 378 To you the glorious conflict I resign. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 551 Then why resign into a stranger's hand A task as much within your own command?

d. one's life, being, soul, etc.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 191 What should I d'on this Robe ..to day, To morrow yeeld vp rule, resigne my life? 1646 Milton *Sonn.* xiv. 3 Meekly thou didst resign this earthy load Of Death, call'd Life. 1665 Dryden *Ind. Emp.* v. ii, If Blood you seek, I will my own resign. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 133 ᴘ 5 Noble and Heroick Minds that have resigned this Being. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 317 *note*, He resigned a life, which had been singularly devoted to the welfare of his country. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. i. 63 That done, My soul, which is a scourge, will I resign Into the hands of him who wielded it.

e. something aimed at or desired.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VII. 33 The praise of artful Numbers I resign. 1736 Gray *Statius* I. 23 The palm despair'd resign. 1849 M. Arnold *Resignation* Poems (1906) 76 Be passionate hopes not ill resign'd For quiet, and a fearless mind.

2. To give up, make over, abandon, consign *to* a person, thing, or condition.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 682 And therfor to the feend I the resigne, Let him endyten of thi treccherie. 1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* 11 Whether he would haue the care of the commonwealth..resigned to the retorting of T. C. his unreuerent railings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 301 So Law appears..but giv'n With purpose to resign them in full time Up to a better Cov'nant. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 124 The light Stubble, to the Flames resign'd, Is driv'n along, and crackles in the Wind. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vi, His two Brethren..for ever discarded from his House, and resigned to the wide World. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, Mr. Burchell..resigned her up to the chaplain. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Had I resigned you to his will I should have remained secure. *c* 1860 BRYANT *A Sick-bed* xi, Then to the sleep I crave Resign me.

b. To yield up (oneself, etc.) with confidence *to* another for care or guidance.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A.B.C.* 80 Myn hele in-to thyn hand al I resigne. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1886 With louyng chere.. Hir hert to him she did resigne. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 113 Forsake þiself, resigne up þiself, & þou shalt fruisshe gret pes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 130 [She] will not..resigne up her selfe to God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 148 Was shee made thy guide,..that to her Thou did'st resigne thy Manhood? 1751 DODDRIDGE in *Paraph Ch. Scot.* xliv. 5 To thee, as to our cov'nant God, We'll our whole selves resign. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 79 He..vows to resign himself to her direction.

c. To make surrender of (one's will, reason, etc), in reliance upon another.

1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 29 Amongst our hands, he must his witts resing, A holy trance to highest heauen him bring. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., The Soul* iii, If my Will do not resign All her Liberty to thine. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Those who always resign their judgment to the last man they heard or read. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 130 To..Resign our own and seek our Maker's will.

d. To give (oneself, one's mind, etc.) up *to* some emotion, condition, or state.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 590 Æneas..for a space resign'd To tender pity all his manly mind. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 16 They did not so absolutely resign themselves up to a solitary Life, as to be entirely regardless of their neighbours 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 61, I will resign myself to rest. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 628 Yet a little, ere it fled, Did he resign his high and holy soul To images of the majestic past.

†**3.** To give over, desist or refrain from. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 25 Thei dredyn shame, and vices thei resigne. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3413* Of this and more . Myne autor seyth which shall not fyne. Hem to reherse I will resyne. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* xlix. 1. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 215 Now is tyme for to inclyne To vertue, and synne to resyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 5 Whom when the Gynunt saw, he soone resinde His former suit, and from them fled apace.

†**4.** To cause (a person) to give up his place.

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 286 That party made their braggs that they would resigne Arlington at his Returne.

II. *intr.* **5.** To give up an office or position; to retire; †to abdicate.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8289 At laste to reule it him thoght herd. He resygned and went away. *a* 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 76 And that yere ..he resynyd, and Edwarde his sone..was crounyd. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 He is contented to resyne, but he demaundeth to great a pencyon. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 190, I thought you had been willing to resigne.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* II 3 Lord Granville has resigned: that is the term. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 37 Where a clerk..entered into a general bond to the patron, to resign whenever the patron should require him. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 7 If my Lord bishop wants to resign. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 339/2 Non-commissioned officers..can resign when they find themselves unequal to perform the duties of their rank.

b. *U. S.* Const. *from.*

1885 J. HAWTHORNE *Love or a Name* 95 Is it true..that you have resigned from the Compensation Fund Commission? 1905 'M. E. WILKINS' *Debtor* 171 You would say at once they ought to be forced to resign from their offices.

6. To submit, to yield, *to* a person or thing. Now *rare.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 113 Somme resigneþ, but with som excepcion, for þei trust not fully to god. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 59 Vile earth to earth resigne, end motion here. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 19 That we should..resign to his wisdom, and adore his goodness. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 173, I will hope still the best, and resign to God's Will and his. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 288 Sophia and Emily Selwyn endeavoured to resign to their destiny. 1827 *Examiner* 325/2 The sun is resigning to the softer sway of the moon. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. (ed. 2) 23 People..take every disease as a matter of course, to be 'resigned to'.

7. To make surrender or relinquishment.

1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CXXXIX. ii, Thy Voice would break the Bars of Death, And make the Grave resign. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* viii. 9 Now she resigns thee; child, do thou resign no less.

†**Resi·gn,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *resignāre* to unseal: see prec.] *trans.* To disclose, reveal.

1595 B. BARNES *Div. Cent. Sonn.* xxi, Whome with thine angels manna thou didst feede,..When Moyses first thy statutes did resigne.

Re-sign (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sign again.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 111 A monarch signs and resigns his name so often. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Pres.* i. (1869) 155 The German copy of the Confession was..formally re-signed at subsequent periods.

†**Resi·gnal.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -AL.] Resignation.

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 283 A bold and just challenge of an old judge, made before all the people, upon his resignal of the government into the hands of a new king.

†**Resi·gnant,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *résignant*, or ad. L. *resignant-*: see RESIGN *v.*[1] and -ANT[1].] One who resigns.

1597 *Lawes Parlt. Scot.* Table, s.v. *Resignation*, The procuratorie suld be sealed and subscrived be the resignant. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* VIII. 792 The better sort were excluded by resignation, and hee onely preferred who pleased the resignant. 1693 HACKETT *Life Abp. Williams* II. 27 The good News came together, very welcome to the Resignant, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that Honour.

Resignant, *a. Her.* ?*Obs.* [a. F. *résignant*: cf. prec.] (See quots.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Their tayles forked,..resignante, reuerberante and countercoloured. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 138/2 The tail resignant, is when the same is lost or gone, hath no tail, or maketh no shew of a Tail. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. s.v., This term is sometimes applied to the tail of the lion when it is hid, as tail resignant.

Resi·gnatary. [ad. F. *résignataire*: see next and -ARY[1].] One in whose favour something is resigned.

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 18 Upon this act a notarial instrument is taken by him in whose favour resignation is made, called the resignatary. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 788/1 A conditional resignation..is of five kinds, ..(3) with the right of resumption, if the resignatary should die before the resigner.

†**Resi·gnate,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *resignāt-*, ppl. stem of *resignāre*: see RESIGN *v.*[1] and -ATE 3.] To resign. In *ppl. a.* **Resignating.**

1692 W. MARSHALL *Myst. Sanctif.* vi. (1764) 91 Their salvation is by faith, because sincere obedience is wrought in them..,and some call it the resignating act of faith.

Resignation (rezigne·ɪ·ʃən). Also 4–5 -cio(u)n, 6 -tioun; 5–6 **resygnacyon.** [a. F. *résignation*, †*-acion* (14th c.), = Sp. *resignacion*, It. *risegn-, rassegnazione*, med.L. *resignation-em*: see RESIGN *v.*[1] and -ATION.]

1. The (*or* an) action of resigning an office, etc. **a.** *Eccl.* (See quots. 1598 and 1680.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 309 Also he reserved to hym self þe firste benefice þat voyded by deeþ, by resignacioun, oþer by translacioun. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 591/2 What so ever Prebende, that by deth, resignation, dymyssion, or eny other cause..happeth to fall voide. 1562 *Bk. of Presidentes* 152 b, An Indenture vpon the resignacion of a benefice. 1598 [RASTELL] *Termes Lawes* 173/1 Resignation, is where an incumbent of a Church resigneth or leaueth to the Ordinarie, which did admit him to it, or to his successours, and that differeth from surrender. 1611 COTGR., *Regrés*, a resignation of a Benefice, vpon condition, that if during the Resignors life it become voyd by the resignation or death of the Resignee, it shall returne..vnto him. 1680 GODOLPHIN *Rep. Can.* (ed. 2) XXV. § 3. 284 Resignation is *Juris proprii spontanea Refutatio*, or the voluntary yielding up of the Incumbent (into the hands of the Ordinary) his interest and right, which he hath in his Benefice. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th Cent.* II. v. 91 That Resignations into the Pope's Hands are null, if the Resigner does not outlive his Resignation Twenty Days. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 476 Archbishopricks and bishopricks may become void..by resignation. All resignations must be made to some superior. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 38 It was contended on the part of the bishop, that although there were several adjudged cases upon the subject of general bonds of resignation [etc.]. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* I. II. xiii 517 In this chapter the grave subject of the resignation of an office or benefice by a priest is considered.

attrib. 1680 GODOLPHIN *Rep. Can.* (ed. 2) Index, Resignation-Bonds, whether good in Law.

b. In general use.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 126 For whiche he made a resygnacion To his brother, next heyr by degre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 547 And for the sayde resygnacyon shuld haue his full force and strengthe, he..redde the scrowle of resygnacyon hymselfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 179 The Resignation of thy State and Crowne To Henry Bullingbrooke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 101 Immediately vppon this resignation, with a loude voice he nominateth the partie, whome in his iudgement hee thinketh woorthy to succeede in his place. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 237 Henry II. went thither and they made a resignation of their power to him. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherlands* I. 217 The chair of leather gilt, in which Charles V. performed the ceremony of his resignation. 1789 *Constitution U.S.* i. P 3 If vacancies [in the senate] happen by resignation or otherwise, the executive may make temporary appointments. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Yrs.* I. 481 When..the ministers learned the step that had been taken.., they..gave in their resignation. 1898 *Green's Encycl. Sc. Law* X. 317 Resignation of Trustees.

2. *Sc. Law.* 'The form by which a vassal returns the fee into the hands of a superior' (Bell).

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 All resignationis to be maid be vassallis..of thair propirteis in the superiouris handis. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 670 To dispone heretablie the landis of Strathnaver..for payment of the sowme of four thowsand markis, be resignatioun, to be haldin of the King. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii § 17 The proper symbols of resignation are staff and baton. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, It will cost but a charter of resignation *in favorem*. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 Resignation is made in virtue of a procuratory of resignation.

3. A giving up *of* oneself (to God).

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 112 Of pure resignacion of a mannys self. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 231 If they make a hole resygnacyon & a dayly oblacion of them selfe. *a* 1664 FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 212 A voluntary resignation of our selves and all that is ours to his choice, order, and disposing.

4. The fact of resigning oneself or of being resigned; acquiescence, submission, compliance.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 106 Though he was not superiour to all other men in the affection, or rather resignation of the King,..he had a full share in his Master's esteem. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I 109 The proper discipline for resignation is affliction 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. (1787) III. 243 Proba supported, with Christian resignation, the loss of immense riches. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. II, 'Our day is come' said the good knight Villena, with bitter resignation. 1881 BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 98 You want to shew him the possibility of a resignation and delight in suffering.

b. Const. *to* a person, his will, etc

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St* IV. ii, The same Obedience and Resignation to a Father's Will I found in my Aurelia. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. XVI. § 4 A blind resignation to an authority which the understanding of man acknowledges not. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 153 P 1 An abandoned Resignation to their Appetites 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 141 Passive submission or resignation to his will. 1812 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 89 Resignation to God, whether in the way of obedience or of suffering, can be substantial, only so far as it grows out of knowledge and love.

Hence **Resigna·tionism.** (See quot.)

1898 *Contemp. Rev.* May 736 Nietzsche..distinguishes between the 'romantic pessimism'..and the 'Dionysiac pessimism'...He brands the former as Resignationism.

Resigne, obs. form of RAISIN.

†**Resi·gne,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

14.. *Le Venery de Tuety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 When he [the hart] goth wexyng tyl he come to .xxxij. yere, than is he callyd an hert resygne, for cause his hed aftir that tyme wexith no furthere.

Resi·gned, *ppl. a.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

†**1.** With *up.* Given up, abandoned, surrendered.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 221 The receiving a resign'd up Mistriss, is like losing a life for a Friend. *Ibid.* 638 He shipt his Army for Italy in the resigned-up Fleet of the Pontick King.

2. Full of resignation; submissive, acquiescent.

1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 44, I wonder at his being so Resign'd. What, not care to have stark Nonsense found upon him! 1757 GRAY *Mrs. Clarke* 7 In agony, in death resign'd. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 276 Though ever lost to human kind And all they love, they are resign'd. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii IV. 170 Anne..assumed the interesting character of a meek, resigned sufferer. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I 284 Sufficiently philosophical to be resigned, he was yet too ambitious to be contented. *Comb.* 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 294 A sad, grey, resigned-looking, suffering woman.

b. Const. *to.*

1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 91 Resigned to death with the heroick firmness of a primitive christian. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 151 To deep sadness sullenly resign'd. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 43 Calm, but not overcast, he stood resign'd To the decree. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, Evelyn.. had grown in some measure reconciled and resigned to her change of abode.

c. Characterized by resignation.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. iii, He should insist on the most resigned obedience from his daughter. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 98 Thought resign'd, A healthy frame, a quiet mind. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 111 A limp horse that..looked the picture of resigned misery.

3. That has retired from a position.

1896 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 4/7 A major..has threatened an action for libel against one of the resigned officers.

Resi·gnedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a resigned manner; with resignation; submissively.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 19 She advised them, patiently, and resignedly, to bear this Cross. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 386 Lovers in their Arms resign'dly died. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 79 Will any dog..Resin'dly leave his bitches and his bones, To turn a wheel? 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 251 To face resignedly the duties and the sacrifices which the discovery of it imposed on them 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 277 The sports of the season..pass slowly and resignedly.

Resi·gnedness. [-NESS.] Resignation.

a 1664 FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 212 We begin our Christianity with the same resignedness. *a* 1695 KETTLEWELL *Chr. Obed.* (1715) 533 Our trust and dependence, submission and resignedness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 139 The example which my mother sets of meekness, and resignedness to the wills of others. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* XXXIX, The man..going forth with sad blind resignedness to an unreal sorrow.

Resignee. ? *Obs.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -EE[1].] One to whom anything is resigned.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Survivance*, That the Resignor may.. otherwise dispose of it if he happen to suruiue the Resignee 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* I. § 47. 22 An infant may be Grantee, Lessee, Obligee, Resignee.

Resi·gner. [-ER[1].] One who resigns.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 That the Instrument thairof be seilit with the seill of the resignar. 1611 FLORIO, *Risegnatore*, a resigner. 1706 [see RESIGNATION 1] *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 20 In resignations *ad remanentiam* made.., by the resigner himself a special solemnity is introduced. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1820) I. 157 Of all the resigners, the Duke of Grafton had treated his master with the greatest decency. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 32 The resigners of livings, to be consistent, must maintain [etc.]. 1884 [see RESIGNATARY].

Resi·gnful, *a. rare.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Expressing resignation.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. 419 The faint, tender little face, the sweet mouth, the resignful eyes.

Resigning (rĭzəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Resignation.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 144 Bi merciful dispensacioun aftir wilful resigning. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 202 þat hir resininge & quite claminge shokle be sure, she strengthid hit with be puttinge to of her seele. 1482 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* ccliii. X 5 b, The pople wondred of the ceesing and resignyng of Felix to hym. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Resyning of a thyng. 1743 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 407 His Lordship's resigning is of no loss to the service.

Resi·gning, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That resigns.

1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 99 Neither ought we to be too Implicit or Resigning to Authorities. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 P 2 The peaceful, mild, resigning, humble Inhabitant, that animated her beauteous Body. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Humours Crt.* I. 109 The still fresh air of this October morning, With its resigning odours. 1899 J. W. S. SIMPSON *Mem. W. S. Simpson* 100 This resigning Choir found a home in the Church of St. Vedast.

Resi·gnment. Now *rare.* [f. as next + -MENT.] The act of resigning; resignation.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLVII. iv, Then his title he sought By resignement and renunciacion. 1598 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 330 Give up thy state to these two princely youthes, And thy resignment shal preserve thy life. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVII. 69 With his life [he] made resignement of the kingdome of Macedon. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 8 That Love . . which results from an entire Resignment to . . the Lov'd Party. 1709 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 Time . . begets in us that resignment of temper, which ought to have been produced by a better cause. 1885 SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* Poet. Wks. VII. 22 In this resignment to their hopeless case. 1891 *Q. Reg. Current Hist.* (Detroit) Feb. 10 It was feared that the Chancellor's resignment portended a precipitation of the inevitable war.

† **Resi·gnor.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -OR.] One who resigns.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Regrés,* If during the Resignors life it become voyd by the resignation or death of the Resignee.

Resile (rĭzəi·l), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *resiler, resilir,* or L. *resilire* to jump back, recoil, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *salīre* to jump, leap: see SALIENT *a*]

In senses 1–3 chiefly in Scottish use.

1. *intr.* To draw back *from* an agreement, contract, statement, etc.

1529 *State P. Hen. VIII,* I. 343 If the Quene wold hereafter resile and goo back from that, she semeth nowe to be contented with. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 231 Dare you . . say, that the King and Parliament had power, either to resile, or to loose others, from the Bonds, which they themselves had thus established? *a* 1676 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 46 The next day he resiled from the Writ he had sign'd. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 293 Much pains was taken on her that she might resile from that confession. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 643/1 Neither the company nor the landowner can, without the consent of the other, resile from the . . contract.

b. Without const. To retract, draw back.

1662 J. ELLIS *Retract.* 18, I was so weak as to resile and recal what I had said. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 67 The party resiling is liable in damages to the other. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, A 'sma' minute, to prevent parties frae resiling'. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* III. 565 But he thought it was too late to resile

2. To draw back *from* a course of action, attitude of mind, etc.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Epist. B, Let them resile from their violent proceedings. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 465 It has been said that I have resiled from my wonted zeal for Presbyterial Government. 1823 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 126/2 The noble family had too much real love of their country to resile from her service.

3. To shrink, recoil, retreat, *from* something with aversion or non-acceptance.

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 79 (Jam.), Read Duram and Calvin well; If from their reasons you resile, I'le count you sots. 1776 HUME *My own Life* in *Ess.* I. 6 The more I resiled from their excessive civilities, the more I was loaded with them. 1813 COLLINSON *Key* iii. 60 Other persons resiling with abhorrence from unbelief. 1825 C. BUTLER *Bk. R. C. Ch.* 131 The pope resiled from the salutation. 1873 J. HALL *Questions of Day* viii. 101 So far from resiling from the prophecies . . we regard the volume of evidence furnished by them as ever accumulating with the lapse of time. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* II. iii. 201 The modern mind has resiled from the pessimistic views of ethnic religions.

4. Of material things: To recoil or rebound after contact. Also const. *from.*

1708 KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 43 The Particles which hit against one another do not resile, but unite together. 1738 BAYNE *Gout* 102 An unequal velocity of particles will hinder and disturb their attractions, and by resiling from one another, cause an intestine motion which prevents their union. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII 81 The one by impinging on the other must be made to resile, according to the common laws of motion.

b. Of elastic bodies: To return to their original position after being stretched or compressed.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 81 There needs no more for stretching forth the Proboscis thus contracted, but the Fibres to resile to their former Position. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 362 The cake of caoutchouc, after being so condensed, resiles much more considerably than after the compressing action of the screw. 1898 MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxiii. 374 The drainage tube is allowed slowly to resile towards the fixed end.

5. a. To turn back from a point reached.

1887 FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 97 Reading up to this digit . . and resiling thence.

b. To return to one's original position.

1889 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXVII. 352 It is impossible to specify any body of men of which so large a percentage has resiled as that of those who have become Roman Catholics during the period of which we are now speaking.

Hence **Resi·ling** *vbl. sb.* Also **Resi·lement.**

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 102 The resileing of one partie contractor is not sufficient to void the contract. 1724 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) III. 146 A resiling from the declaration made by the Non-subscribers in the Synod. 1822 C. BUTLER *Reminisc.* (ed. 3) 181 Mr. Pitt's resiling from the coalition. will be mentioned in the pages of history with universal commendation. 1884 OGILVIE s.v. *Back* adv. 7, In withdrawal or resilement from an undertaking.

Resi·liate, *v. rare* [−1]. [ad. F. *résilier.*] *trans.* To annul, cancel.

1881 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/1 Resiliating, at great cost to the State, the contracts with Heilbronner and other houses.

Resilience (rĭzi·liĕns). [ad. L. type **resilientia*: see RESILIENT and -ENCE, and cf. It. *resilienza.*]

1. The (*or* an) act of rebounding or springing back; rebound, recoil. (See also quot. 1656.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 245 Whether there be any such Resilience in Eccho's. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Resilience,* a leaping or skipping back, a rebounding; a going from ones word. ?1799 COLERIDGE *Hymn to Earth,* Mightier far was the joy of thy sudden resilience. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 79 The Heaviest . . has its deflexions . . nay at times its resiliences, its reboundings. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 41 The heart does not always propel without resilience.

b. Revolt, recoil *from* something.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ii. 267 Those smaller sects whose fierce resilience from Catholicism isolates them from the common reason. 1890 GARNETT *Milton* 38 Nor can we doubt that the old Puritan fully approved his son's resilience from a church defined by Arminianism and prelacy.

c. Repugnance, antagonism.

1882 MOZLEY *Reminisc.* I. xii. 85 It was possibly a mutual resilience between him [Hartley Coleridge] and people of more orderly ways that prevented him from standing at Oriel till some years after.

2. Elasticity; the power of resuming the original shape or position after compression, bending, etc.

1824 TREDGOLD *Cast Iron* 82 The term modulus of resilience, I have ventured to apply to the number which represents the power of a material to resist an impulsive force. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 530 The natural elasticity or resilience of the lungs. 1867 C. T. F. YOUNG *Fouling Iron Ships* 164 To bend back again . . , if the metal possesses sufficient resilience to do so. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 470 [The skin] giving a sensation of the loss of all elasticity or resilience.

fig. 1893 *Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct., The resilience and the elasticity of spirit which I had even ten years ago.

Resiliency (rĭzi·liĕnsi). [Cf. prec. and -ENCY]

1. Tendency to rebound or recoil.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiv. (1713) 238 There is the more strong and peremptory Resiliency from this sordid Region of Misery and Sin. 1676 — *Remarks* 143 The resiliency of the Quick-silver against the top of the Tube. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 110 P 7 The common resiliency of the mind from one extreme to another. 1826 [J. R. BEST] *Four Yrs. France* 78 Disgusted with these appearances of distrust and resiliency.

2. Tendency to return *to* a state.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ireland* 144 Such is the resiliency of all nature to its original state.

3. = RESILIENCE 2.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 511/2 The resiliency by which the skin recovers itself after pressure. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 33 The process of vulcanization that gives such extraordinary resiliency to the material. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 191 The advantage of combining the softening influence of the saccharine with the resiliency of the colloid.

4. Buoyancy, power of recovery.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* XVI. 379 Notwithstanding the calamities caused by the earthquake, there was shown a resiliency in the Japanese character which spoke well for their energy. 1888 *Leeds Mercury* 24 Feb. 4/7 The active properties of resiliency possessed by the Russian rouble.

Resilient (rĭzi·liĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *resilient-em,* pres. pple. of *resilire* to RESILE]

1. Returning to the original position; springing back, recoiling, etc. Also, looking back.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 43 The hand resilient or leapeing back to the Northward of the Body. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Resilient,* leaping back, rebounding, or recoiling. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 191 Absorbing what he calls the resilient pulsations of sound. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* XXX. 345 The soul in death resilient Looks back to whence its impulse came. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. iv. 60 Never yet looked horse through bridle, without at least one eye resilient towards the charm of headstall.

b. *Resilient escapement,* a form of lever escapement used in watches.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 369/2 Another modification, called 'Cole's resilient', consists in the bending of the extreme points of the teeth back [etc.]. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 150 Mr. J. F. Cole devised a resilient escapement without any banking pins.

2 Resuming the original shape or position after being bent, compressed, or stretched.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Roy. Soc.* 122, I think it easiest to consider Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies, as Laminæ, Laths, or Lines. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 89 The fibrils of the resilient part of the nerve. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 287/2 The power of the heart is materially reinforced by the resilient structure which composes the parietes of the aortic bulb. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 181 His conscience consolidates itself, the original fibres grow firmer, more massive, and more resilient.

b. *Resilient stricture* (see quot.).

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Organs* 102 A resilient stricture is one which . . is elastic, India-rubber like, contracting quickly after being dilated. 1892 MOULIN *Surg.* II. xxiii. 1273.

3. *fig.* Of persons, their minds, etc.: Rising readily again after being depressed; hence, cheerful, buoyant, exuberant.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 90 One vast receptacle for the abode of resilient and noisy saints like unto himself. 1859 S. R. HOLE *Tour Ivel.* 30 Nothing but . . the resilient spirit of roving Englishmen could have induced us to sally forth. 1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses, Man of God* viii. 150 Resolute and resilient is the stout heart of the sinner.

Hence **Resi·lientness,** 'rebounding Quality, Resiliency' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

† **Resili·tion.** *Obs.* [f. RESILE *v.* + -ITION] The (*or* an) act of springing back; recoil, rebound, resilience.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Resilition,* a rebounding, or leaping back. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 10 By Descension or Resilition, from the Middle Region. 1708 KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 22 The greater their Elasticity, their Concursions and Resilitions will be the more sensible. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Recoil,* or *Rebound,* the resilition of a body, chiefly a fire-arm.

† **Resil(i)ua·tion.** *Obs.* [Erroneous for RECIDIVATION. Cf RESIDUATION *sb.*[1]] Relapse.

1513 MORE in *Grafton's Contn. Harding* (1812) 488 There is, as phisicians saie, and as we also finde, double ye perell in the resylynacion [*sic*; 1543 resiliuacion] y^t was in the firste syckenesse. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 178/2 The English kingdome . . , as it had beene falne into a resiluation, came to extreame ruine. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 316, I see now that as the resiluation of an Ague is desperate, and the second opening of a veyne deadly (etc.).

Re-si·lver (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To silver again; to replate with silver.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 92 Re-silvering old articles. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pkt.-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 152 Directions for re-silvering sextant glasses when injured by damp or wet.

† **Resimated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *resīm-us,* f. *re-* RE- + *sīmus* snub-nosed.] Turned up.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. 73 These five Bones are resimated or bended upward, with some resemblance to a Saddle.

Resin, obs. f. RAISIN; var. REASON *sb.*[2]

Resin (re·zin), *sb.* Forms: 4 **recyn(e, reysen,** 4–6 **resyn,** 6–8 **resine,** 8– **resin** (9 **rezin**). [ad. F. *résine,* ad. L. *rēsīna* (Sp., Pg., and It. *resina*), cogn. with Gr. *ῥητίνη.* See also ROSIN.]

1. A vegetable product, formed by secretion in special canals in almost all trees and plants, from many of which (as the fir and pine) it exudes naturally, or can be readily obtained by incision; various kinds are extensively used in making varnishes or adhesive compositions, and in pharmacy. (Cf. GUM-RESIN and OLEO-RESIN.)

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 22 Whether resyn is not in Galaad? *Ibid.* li. 8 Take ȝe recyn to the sorewe therof. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 225 Do þer to pouder redes, of resyn, & a party of virgyne wex, & boile hyt wel. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 91 The Wood of them in Burning saveurth of Resine. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 18 A good pine might be made to yield resin every year. 1807 J. F. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 27 Here we find in appropriate vessels the resin of the Fir and Juniper. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 30 In many of the more dense woods, we find an abundance of gum or resin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* (ed. 6) 409 Resin possesses the valuable quality of adhesiveness, and it is also slightly stimulant.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular kind of resin.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 366 Benzoic acid has been hitherto found in no other vegetable substance, except resins and balsams. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 349 The aromatic portion of ginger is a resin, which constitutes about one tenth of the whole root. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 185 Resins are abundant, e. g. in the Euphorbias, and in Opium.

2. A resinous precipitate obtained by special treatment of certain vegetable products; a similar substance obtained from the bile of animals.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Resine,* a chymical extraction of several druggs so called, being in substance like to rosine or resine. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 29 The Resin or Magistery of Jalap is made with Spirit of Wine. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 401 The resin of bile may be obtained by the following process. . Berzelius, however, . . denies that it is a true resin. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 2 He also separated a resin or fat, to which he attributed in chief the colour and taste of the bile.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *resin acid, candle,* † *gum, lac, -oil, -pot, soap, -wax*; † **resinasphalt,** = RETINASPHALT; **resin-bush,** a South African shrub (see quot.); **resin-flux,** an excessive flow of resin, occurring as a disease in pine-trees; **resin gas,** illuminating gas made from resin; **resin opal,** a variety of opal (see quot.); **resin-plant** (see quot.); **resin-weed,** = *rosin-weed.*

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 77 Rectified turpentine should always be used, since the crude oil contains *resin acids, formic acid, etc. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 595 In the strata of this substance, Mr. Hatchet also observed small masses approaching to the nature of the lignite of Cologne, and which he called *resinasphaltum,* or *resinasphalt. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 479/2 *Euryops speciosissimus* is called *Resin-bush by the colonists, because of a gummy exudation often seen on the stem and leaves. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, Neither lamp nor taper, nor even a common *resin candle, gave light within. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Comp. Morph. Fungi* 384 The symptoms of disease which precede death in fir-trees are known as '*resin-flux' ('Harzsticken, Harzüberfülle'). *Note,* The word resin-flux is there-

fore introduced as indicating a prominent symptom of the disease, although it is not an exact rendering of the German terms. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 556 *Resin Gas. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 516 The liquor which is produced by the compression of resin-gas. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* li. 8 Taketh *recyne gumme to his sorewe. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1097 The Hindus from time immemorial have possessed the *resin lac. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 518 Seven and a quarter gallons of *resin-oil. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 198 *Resin opal (Wachsopal, Pechopal, *Germ.*), wax-, honey- to ochre-yellow, with a resinous lustre. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* 115/1 *Resin-plant, Carana, *Bursera acuminata.* 1890 E. H. Barker *Wayfaring France* 40 The earthen *resin-pots fixed to the pines. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 850 Manufacture of Yellow or *Resin Soap. 1891 *Anthony's Phot. Bull.* IV. 299 Bringing their undersides in contact with the *resin-wax cement. 1869 Parkman *Discov. Gt. West* xvii. (1875) 206 The meadows. spangled with the yellow blossoms of the *resin-weed and the Rudbeckia.

b. *attrib.*, in terms denoting the parts of plants in which resin is secreted, as *resin-canal, -duct*, etc.

1854 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* X. II. 4 In form the amber is either like drops,. or as the casts of resin-ducts and cavities. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sach's Bot* 77 The origin of resin and gum passages depends also on the formation of intercellular passages. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 357 In the angle of the Y lies a resin-canal. *Ibid.* 441 Among the *Coniferæ* all investigated species..have resin-passages or resin-reservoirs.

Resin (re·zin), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To rub or treat with resin. Hence **Re·sined** *ppl. a.*

1865 *Spohr's Autobiog.* II. 69 The bow, which she had previously resined. 1884 Daniell *Princ. Physics* xiv. 395 A glass rod..rubbed longitudinally by a resined cloth..will produce a shrill sound. 1899 Beatr. Harraden *Fowler* 225 He resined his bow, and began.

Resinaceous (rezinē·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *rēsīnāceus*: see Resin *sb.* and -aceous.] That yields resin; resinous.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 275 *Resinaceous*, rosenny, or yielding Rosin. 1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Resinaceous*, of or belonging to Rozen. 1879 Lewis & Short *Lat. Dict.*, *Resinaceus*, resinous, resinaceous.

Resinate (re·zinēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. Resin *sb.* + -ate [4]. Cf. F. *résinate*.] A salt formed by the action of a resinous acid on a base.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 530 The resinate of ammonia is easily formed. The resinates of the earths and metallic oxides are powders, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 79 *Resinates*, a general name for the salts of the acids obtained from turpentine.

Resinate (re·zinēt), *v.* [f. Resin *sb.* + -ate [3].] *trans* To flavour or impregnate with resin.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Resine, obs. f. Resign *v.*; obs. Sc. f. *risen*, pa. pple. of Rise *v.*

Resi·nein(e. *Chem.* [a. F. *résinéine* (Fremy): see Resin *sb.* and -in(e.] (See quots.)

1855 Ogilvie *Suppl., Resineine*, an oil yielded by colophony. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 79 *Resinein*, or *Resinone*; this name is given by Frémy to a hydro-carbon (probably impure colophene..) obtained by the dry distillation of colophony.

† **Re·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Rese *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] An attack, assault.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 257 Half þe peple stood i-armed..for resynge and stekkynge of straunge nacioun̄s, *Ibid.* V. 299 Seint Mammertus..ordeyned..letanyes..a3enst erþe schakynge..and peril of resynge of wylde bestes.

Resi·ng (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To sing again. Hence **Resi·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1618 Mynshul *Charac. Prison* Ep. Ded. 1, I come not now to re-sing, but to re-cant the errours both of my pen and iudgment. 1687 Beverley *Epbs. Song of Songs* 54 That Song, that sprung In those first Times, is now, as new, Resung. *a* 1700 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 209 Re-sing this Day the same Angelick Strain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Apr. 3/1 *Apollo and Marsyas*..is..an imaginative resinging of the contending chants.

Resing, obs. Sc. form of Resign *v.*

Resinic (rezi·nik), *a.* [f. Resin *sb.* + -ic.] Of, belonging to, or derived from resin.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Resiniferous (rezini·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. Resin *sb.* + -(i)ferous. Cf. F. *résinifère*, Sp., Pg., and It. *resinifero*.] Yielding or containing resin.

1673–4 Grew *Anat. Pl., Anat. Trunks* (1684) 110 The utmost are not Milk-Vessels, but Gum Vessels, or Resiniferous. 1676 — *Anat. Fl.* 156 As in Box, and Yew, as also Fir, and all Resiniferous Plants. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 3/2 The outmost are gum or resiniferous vessels, destined for the secretion of turpentine. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 834 The fragrance of wild honeysuckle and resiniferous trees.

Resinifica·tion. [a. F. *résinification*: see Resin *sb.* and -(i)fication.] The act or process of making resinous; the fact of becoming resinous.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 249 There is still a fourth operation in resinification. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem* 493 Its liability to smoke..may arise..from a resinification of the camphine. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 448 The resinification of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances, which would act in the manner of ferments.

† **Resinifluous,** *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. Resin *sb.*, after *mellifluous*.] Producing resin.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 388 The Pine-trees..are all tall, coniferous, resinifluous.

Resiniform (re·zinifɔ̄m), *a.* [ad. F. *résiniforme*: see Resin *sb.* and -form.] Having the character of resin.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 467 If I may be allowed to use the expression, it is what Dolomieu has called resiniform lava. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 214 A resiniform matter, soluble both by alcohol and by water.

Resinify (re·zinifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *résinifier*: see Resin *sb.* and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To change into resin.

1816 Tingry *Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) 21 What is called frankincense is gallipot resinified. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 469/2 Oxidized or resinified by the influence of the air.

2. *intr.* To become resinous.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 476 Common nut oil..is more apt to resinify and clog the wick than linseed. 1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkaloids* 31 Parvoline resinifies readily on exposure to the air.

Resinite (re·zinəit). *Min.* [f. Resin *sb.* + -ite [1].] Retinasphalt.

1849 Dana *Geol.* x. (1850) 542 Some of the wood is beautifully opalized, though the greater part has the pitchy lustre of resinite.

Resinize (re·zinəiz), *v.* [f. Resin *sb.* + -ize.] To treat with resin. Hence **Re·sinized** *ppl. a.*

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 145 Another mode of producing a dull surface is to use resinised paper.

Resi·nk (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To sink again.

1612 J. Davies (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 29/2 Though there I vow'd..., I brake my vow and me re-suncke in sinne.

Resino-, combining form of Resin *sb.*, as in **resino-electric** *a.*, containing or exhibiting resinous or negative electricity (Webster, 1828–32, citing Ure); **resino-extractive** *a.*, designating extractive matter in which resinous matter predominates (*ibid.*); **resino-vitreous**, partaking of the characters of resin and glass.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 40 The texture of amber is resino-vitreous, its fracture conchoidal, and lustre glassy.

Resinoid (re·zinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Resin *sb.* + -oid. Cf. F. *résinoïde*.]

A. *adj.* Resembling resin.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 232 A bitter resinoid matter, slightly soluble in water. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 8/1 Cyona Tincture is an alcoholic extract which has been found to contain a resinoid substance.

B. *sb.* A resinous substance.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 818 The resinoid extracted from it has the name of *leptandrin*. 1894 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/2 The woody fibre disappears first, leaving a residue richer in resinoids.

† **Resinose,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *rēsīnōs-us*: see next and -ose] Resinous.

1712 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 424 A Milk, which smells Resinose.

Resinous (re·zinəs), *a.* [ad. L. *rēsīnōs-us*: see Resin *sb.* and -ous. So F. *résineux*, Sp., Pg., and It. *resinoso*.]

1. Of the nature of resin.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 51 As all resinous bodies, Turpentine, Pitch, and Frankincense. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 229/1 This Tincture is only the resinous Parts of the Balsam dissolv'd in the Spirit of Wine. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1 1. 15 It has been proposed to divide the colouring particles into extractive and resinous. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 288 Sulphuric acid..dissolves the corydalina, and leaves the green resinous matter 1878 A. H. Green, etc. *Coal* i. 21 The resinous character also prevents the spores from being wetted.., and tends to preserve them from decay.

2. Of plants or their parts: Containing resin.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Resinous*, full of rozen or gum. 1673–4 Grew *Anat. Pl., Anat. Trunks* (1684) 110 The Barque of Oak it self is also somewhat Resinous. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 146 The Fruit more resinous, and falls easily when ripe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 692/2 Made of the most porous and resinous wood to be found. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 35 The root is biennial, thick, fleshy, and resinous. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 51 A peculiar form of woody fibre is found in the stems of resinous woods.

3. Of properties, etc: Properly belonging to, or characteristic of, resin.

1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 217 It is in brittle fragments of an almost black colour, having a shining, resinous fracture. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 550 Has a resinous and aromatic smell. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zero* xiii, The atmosphere was pungent with a resinous odour.

4. Made or compounded of resin; affected or produced by the burning of resin.

1808 S. Young in *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 567 A convenient slip of firm linen, uniformly covered by a resinous plaster. 1868 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xxviii, I can smell the heavy resinous incense as I pass the church 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 140 The resinous atmosphere Gives hint of pitch. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iv. 122 The resinous fumes slowly diminished.

5. *Electr.* = Negative *a.* 7.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) VI. 421/2 Mr Du Fay discovered the difference between positive and negative, or, as they were for some time called, the vitreous and resinous electricities. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 198 Thunder was not then mere Electricity, vitreous or resinous. 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Wealth*, The genius of reading and of gardening are antagonistic, like resinous and vitreous electricity. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 94 A superficial electrification on the inner surface, the total amount of which will be resinous.

6. *Comb.*, as *resinous-like, -looking* adjs.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 449 It converts the drying oils into a yellow resinous-like mass. 1832 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xiii. 339 The dense fluid quickly hardens into a transparent and yellowish resinous-looking substance.

Hence **Re·sinously** *adv.*, (*a*) with resinous electricity; (*b*) with an impregnation of resin. Also **Re·sinousness,** 'resinous or rosiny quality' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. xlvi. 264 Bodies electrified resinously repel each other. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 53 Shrubs with alternate, toothed, resinously glandular, exstipulate leaves. 1873 Maxwell. *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 32 All electrified bodies are found to be either vitreously or resinously electrified.

Resiny (re·zini), *a.* [f. Resin.] Resinous.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 234 It is blacke like pitch, and shineth like to ieat,..and as certaine resiny stuffe. 1847 in Webster. 1893 *Times* 13 Dec. 3/5 Shellac ..resiny blocky.

Resipiscence (resipi·sĕns). [a. F. *résipiscence*, or ad. L. *resipiscentia*, f. *resipiscĕre* to recover one's senses, come to oneself again, f. *re-* Re- + *sapĕre*: see Sapient.] Repentance for misconduct; recognition of errors committed; return to a better mind or opinion.

1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 177 Sinners . have need of repentance, which some like better to call resipiscence or amendment. 1606 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 499 Nothing had appeared in them but an obdured obstinacy, without any token of resipiscence. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Kοινή* xxiii. 231 If their return be upon the score of resipiscence, far be it from me to be such an one as Beza complains of

1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 67 They drew a flattering picture of the resipiscence of the Anglican party. 1864 Merivale *Conv. Rom. Emp.* 37 Full of horror at his own backsliding, full of hope for his tardy resipiscence. 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* vi. 127 These prefaces and dedications show an ever-growing command of prose style, and, very soon, the resipiscence of Dryden's judgment.

So † **Resipi·scency.** *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 122 (Gildas) somtimes genthe exorting them to goodnes and resipiscentie. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Friend* § 40 So closely shut up within the holds of vice and iniquity, as not to find some escape by a postern of resipiscency.

Resipiscent (resipi·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *resipiscent-em*, pres. pple. of *resipiscĕre*: see Resipiscence.] Returning to a sound state of mind.

1872 F. Hall *False Philol.* 67 Grammar,..resipiscent and sane as of old. 1880 *Sat Rev.* 26 June 821/2 Mr. Martin, at last resipiscent, and even like 'a prophet new inspired'.

Resist (rĭzi·st), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

† **1.** Resistance. *Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 411 Makand heirschip fra blude and fyre also, Without resist quhair euir tha list till go. 1584 Lodge *Forbonnus & Prisc.* H j b, I make no resist in this my louing torment. 1608 Day *Hum. out of Breath* v. ii, Proud his assault, as proud be our resist. 1630 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* x. 437 (Ashm. MS.), Camball tooke (without resiste) the town.

2. In calico-printing, a preparation applied to those parts of the fabric which are not to be coloured, in order to prevent the dye from affecting them. Also *attrib*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 156/1 White resist for deep blue, to be applied by the cylinder. *Ibid.*, After printing on the resist pastes, the goods should be hung up. 1860 Smiles *Self Help* ii, The process for producing what is called resist work in calico printing. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 175 A style where a 'resist' is printed on the blank cloth, the 'resist' being a substance that is unaffected by the dye.

3. Any composition applied to a surface to protect it in part from the effects of an agent employed on it for some purpose. Also *resist-varnish.*

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 218 The copper is covered by a resist varnish while being heated by the transmission of steam through its axis. 1873 Spon *Worksh. Rec* Ser I 199/1 [Steel] requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing acids and of the graining mixture, by a composition called resist. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 3/1 When the 'resist' has been sufficiently applied, the instrument is again passed over the plate.

Resist (rĭzi·st), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rasyst,** 5–6 **resyst(e.** [ad. F. *résister*, † *resistir* (= It. *re-, risistere*, Sp. and Pg. *resistir*), or L. *resistĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *sistĕre*, redupl. form of *stāre* to stand.]

1. *trans.* Of things: To stop or hinder (a moving body); to succeed in standing against; to prevent (a weapon, etc.) from piercing or penetrating.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I met. vii. (1868) 29 þe fletyng streme..is arested & resisted ofte tyme by þe encountrynge of a stoon. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 186 Sorbryn..strake..such a stroke that the buckles nor ony thynge elles coude resyste the stroke. 1658 Phillips s.v. *Resistence*, A solid body, which resisteth and opposeth whatsoever comes against it. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 491 Spiritual Armour, able to resist Satans assaults. 1787–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Respiration*, The air presses the lungs as much as the thorax resists them. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) VII. 363/1 They made the towers round instead of square, imagining this figure to be the strongest to resist the battering engines. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xix. 332 It quite resisted the edge of a knife. 1894 H. S. Maxim in *Daily News* 4 June 5/7 It is quite true that I used a steel plate to resist my projectiles.

b. To withstand the action or effect of (a natural force or physical agency)

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 2 b, It maketh it able to resist fire. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 6 A white soft Rock..does not long resist the Sea Winds..that eat it away. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder* 5 G 2/1 That which was dyed with the madder..resisted during thirty minutes a boiling which the other could not bear during ten. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 465 The stable yields a stercoraceous heap,..potent to resist the freezing blast.

c. Of immaterial things.

1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 31 If the interest and sollicitations of the King her Husband had not strongly resisted her zeal for her Religion. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 But whilst race works immortally to keep its own, it is resisted by other forces.

2. Of persons: To withstand, strive against, oppose: a. a person, his will, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 333 This philosophre Demostines resistede the legates of the Molosynes commen to Athenes. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 115 Wherfor thai ben myghty, and able to resiste the aduersaries of this reaume. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 He intendeth to take possessyon here agaynst my wyll, but he shall be resysted. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 79 Thou that so stoutly hath resisted me, Giue me thy Gold. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 Their Representative had the Libertie to resist, or invade other people. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 47 This Force I take to be sufficient to resist any number of men. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XI. 955 Shall Greece yet stand? Resists she yet the raging Hector's hand? 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1788) 248 They knew, that the present house of commons..were likely enough to be resisted. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. XXVIII, O King of Glory! thou alone hast power! Who can resist thy will? 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiii. (1875) 211 The Lombard league had successfully resisted Frederick's armies.

b. an attack, invasion, blow, or hostile action of any kind.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. ii. (S.T.S.) I. 247 Þe Inemyis..assaleȝet..þe Romane pussance, as Insufficient to resist þare Invasions. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* v. 39, I saye vnto you: that ye resist not euell. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 Constantine..seeking to resist the courses and robberies which the Parthes dayly vsed towards the Romains. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 465, I will resist such entertainment, till Mine enemy ha's more pow'r. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 814 That mortal dint, Save he who reigns above, none can resist. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 355 He felt himself unable to resist the attack. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 184 Pardon was freely extended to all who had resisted the invasion.

c. a moral or mental influence or suggestion.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f iij b, Be ye thenne strong ..to resist and ouercome them [temptations]. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge conc. Heresyes* I. Wks. 153/2 So muste reason not resyste faithe but walke with her. 1577 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 37 The favour that God wil geve you..no man can resist it. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 112 His grace..can resist the strongest, and most restlesse temptations. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 522 With all these advantages he was not able to resist four words. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. 35 The Greeks..resist, with incredible fortitude, the Conviction of their own eyes. 1786 BURNS *To unco Guid* viii, What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 81 It is hard to resist the surmise that Cæsar's account is drawn up with quite as much regard to effect as to reality. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 33 Those who had never been taught to resist pleasure would be equally at the mercy of those who could.

d. something proposed to be done or likely to happen, a law or command, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 148 It will the wofullest Diuision proue...Preuent it, resist it, and let it not be so. 1607 — *Cor.* III. i. 267 He hath resisted Law And therefore Law shall scorne him further Triall. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1788) 254 If the process of the courts of Westminster-hall be resisted. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 540 Thy parliaments ..Whate'er was asked, too timid to resist, Comply'd with. 1810 in Craufurd *Gen. Craufurd* (1891) 108 This arrangement .. had before now been proposed to me, and I had resisted it. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, The dismal man,..resisting Mr. Pickwick's invitation to breakfast.., walked slowly away. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 403 The disinclination of the native Princes to submit to, or their ability to resist, its dictation.

e. a natural force, weakness or disease, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 59 It boots not to resist both winde and tide. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 43 Fleshly weaknesse, which no creature may Long time resist. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 545 A case..where the inoculation was resisted till the twenty-ninth time.

†3. To prevent. Const. with inf. or *from*. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVII. 105 To put this in remembrance, Mycht no man me resist. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 139 Beautifull trees, which resisted the sunnes darts from ouer-much piercing the naturall coldnesse of the River.

†4. To repel, affect with distaste. *Obs. rare* —1.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 29 These cates resist me, she but thought upon.

5. *intr.* †a. To stand *against*, to make opposition *to*, a person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXII. (*Laurence*) 16 It has vertu..fore to resyst a-gane fyre-slacht. *Ibid.* XXXIII. (*George*) 12 To resyst ay to sathane & to lordis of mykil mycht. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* v. xi. 3548 Bot Valentynyane þe emperoure Resistyt ay til his erroure. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* b ij b, Thou oughtest..to haue strengthe for to resiste ageynst alle aduersytees. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 165 Except man wyth cure,..& labur, resyste to the same, they ouer-run reson. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacke Smyth* 175 b, That no man should resist agaynst his kyng. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* ix. 2 A great people and tal,..against whom no man is able to resist. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 274 She forced herselfe to resist against the excesse of her affliction.

b. Without const. To offer resistance.

a 1547 SURREY *Ecclesiastes* iv. 31 What can he doo but yeld, that must resist aloone? 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Thee storme dyd conquoure, thee ships scant weaklye resisted. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 80 I.ay hold vpon him, if he do resist Subdue him, at his perill. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 30 The Horse-men,.. having nothing to resist with, are easily shot. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. (1788) 332 That the counsel did not resist, is true. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* III. 125 How wilt thou then Resist, Justina? *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 573 The nation not daring, and what was still worse, not wishing, to resist, gave way.

†c. To refuse *to* do something. *Obs. rare* —1.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 In case it happen the Mayer ..make defaulte of paymente of the saide recompence & satisfaction, and resiste to paye the same.

†6. To stop; to rest. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1090 Bot I rasyst [*v.r.* desist] throw chargis off our consaill, The southmaist part off Ingland we sall se. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) O v, In yowere hande the goode and the ill of the ladies resistethe.

Hence **Resi·sted** *ppl. a.*

1713 M. HENRY *Folly Despising* Wks. 1853 I. 179/1 The rejected Saviour and the resisted Sanctifier. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Resistance*, When the compression of the fluid is just sufficient to prevent a vacuum behind the resisted body. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1024 The resisting and resisted parts are not only contiguous, but cohere.

† **Resi·stable,** *a. Obs.* [f. RESIST *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. RESISTIBLE.]

1. That may be resisted; resistible.

1608 TOPSELL. *Serpents* (1658) 601 The Serpents of Europe are..more resistable for their weakness and strength. 1689 *Thoughts Gentlemen's Undertaking at York* 16 The Chimney-man that is Irresistable in his Office, is Resistable if he gather the Corn in the Town-fields. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 71 Henry thought Charles's power..scarce resistable by the rest of Europe.

2. Capable of resisting. Const. *of*. *rare* —1.

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* Introd., I speak of Fire, I might also Discourse of the strange nature of Bone-Ashes,..so resistable of that Element.

Hence † **Resistabi·lity; Resi·stableness.** *Obs.*

1622 *K. Jas. Direct. conc. Preachers* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 65 The Universality, Efficacy, Resistability [1642 Resistibility], or Irresistibility of Gods Grace. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. 205 The universality, efficacy or resistableness of God's grace.

† **Resi·stal.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Resistance.

1631 T. HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* II. IV. i, All resistals, Quarrels, and ripping-up of injuries, Are smothered in the ashes of our wrath.

Resistance (rĭzi·stăns). Also 6 **-aunce,** 6 **resystaunce.** [a. F. *résistance*, later form of *resistence* RESISTENCE: see RESIST *v.* and -ANCE.]

1. The act, on the part of persons, of resisting, opposing, or withstanding. Const. *to*, † *of*.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 59 To putt therwith a greate fortificacion aboute the same for resistance of the sayd enimies. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* iv. 12 One maye be ouercome, but two maye make resistaunce. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 72 They tende to a publique peace, and to the resistaunce of Christes ennemies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 Such is all resistance to the essentiall Rights of Soveraignty. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 229 They met with a stout resistance. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 Cases..in which sudden resistance is the only security. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. (1788) 99 There is yet a spirit of resistance in this country, which will not submit to be oppressed. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 596 The efforts..for organizing a civic and national resistance. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 499 The threat, however, failed to break the resistance of the Commons.

b. *Passive resistance*, simple refusal to comply with some demand, without active opposition.

In recent use *spec.* refusal to pay voluntarily the education rate imposed by the Education Act of 1902.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXIII, In this humour of passive resistance.. Isaac sat in a corner of his dungeon. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 467 Their conduct was uniformly peaceable; passive resistance was the only weapon to which they trusted. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 58 The resistance was probably passive. *attrib.* 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* XC. (1857) IV. 227 By a partial scrutiny Pritchard, his passive-resistance competitor, was placed in the civic chair.

2. Power or capacity of resisting.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, If they were of diuerse lengths..and thereby..of lesse force and resistance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 838 They astonisht all resistance lost, All courage. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 256 When the Earth on which we would make Pillars or Piers is of [un]equal resistance, that is to say, not good. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., In the comparing together the resistances to all velocities. 1894 H. S. MAXIM in *Daily News* 4 June 5/7 Provided he can produce something which has greater resistance for its weight than steel or copper bronzes. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 637 Not that these good people have a greater resistance to the fever than the Jamaica Christians.

3. Opposition of one material thing to another material thing, force, etc.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 80 The Heauens in their motion find no resistance. 1645 WALLER *My lady Isabella*, Musick so softens and disarms the mind, That not an arrow does resistance find. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* LXXXIX. 13 Above all the oppositions and resistances in nature. 1715 GREGORY *Elem. Astron.* (1726) II. 710 They are stopp'd and repell'd by the Resistance of the neighbouring Vortices. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 374/2 Whereby he imparts great additional strength or power of resistance to the said metal rails and bars. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 284 The rocks offering many varying degrees of resistance to erosion, they are worn down unequally.

b. *esp.* in the physical sciences, the opposition offered by one body to the pressure or movement of another.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 211, I define resistance to be the endeavour of one moved body..contrary to the endeavour of another moved body. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 3 All the Bodies in the World, pressing a drop of Water on all sides, will never be able to overcome the Resistance it will make. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 123 If I put my Finger to any of its Parts, I ought to feel the Resistance. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. ii. 16 The cause of all resistance is repulsive power. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* ix. 192 The resistance of different fluids will be different according to their specific gravities. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* i. 41 The resistance of the air having been avoided. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 751/1 Where the line representing the total resistance exerted at that joint intersects the joint.

pl. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Though the hypothesis of a fluid .. be of great use in explaining the nature of resistances 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 92/2 Of all the resistances of bodies to each [other], there is..none of greater importance than the resistance or reaction of fluids. 1840 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 89/2 To overcome what are called the friction and resistances of the engine. 1855 J. R. LEIPCHILD *Cornwall* 186 A steam pressure of 150 lbs, exclusive of engine resistances.

c. Hence *Line of resistance.*

1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 374 Forming a diagonal line of traction in the direct line of resistance. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. X. 122 This moral character of the arch is called by architects its 'Line of Resistance'.

4. Non-conductivity in respect of electricity, magnetism, or heat.

1860 G. PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 279 A conductor, in fact, whose resistance is nothing. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 282 To determine the thermal resistance of various liquids. 1888 *Philos. Mag.* XXV. 422, I will now for a moment compare the case of magnetic resistance with a natural case of ordinary resistance.

b. A part of an electrical apparatus used to offer a definite resistance to a current.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 45/2 In the quicksilver agometer of Müller..the resistance is formed by a column of mercury of variable length. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/2 Lowering electric lights after the manner applied to gas, and without the use of resistances.

5. *Piece of resistance*, = F. *pièce de résistance* (see PIÈCE b).

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 7 Our appetite demands a *piece of resistance*. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 459 The good girl liked a piece of resistance, a solid tome 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. 239 The pieces of resistance and plum-pudding and mince-pies.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *resistance-attribute, pile*; **resistance-box,** *Electr.*, a box containing one or more resistance coils (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); also *transf.*; **resistance coil** (see quot. 1873); so *resistance helix*; **resistance-piece,** = sense 5.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 48 (1875) 166 The *resistance-attribute of matter must be regarded as primordial. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 The great splanchnic area forms the *resistance box of the circulation. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2867 *Resistance Coils, for testing the position of a fault in telegraph conductors from a distant station. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 429 A Resistance Coil is a conductor capable of being easily placed in the voltaic circuit, so as to introduce into the circuit a known resistance. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 752/2 Such unequal action is remedied by the provision of a high *resistance helix shunting the arc. 1895 C. SCOTT *Apple Orchards* 87 The *resistance piece was in the wicker basket. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 374/1 What is called a *resistance pile, with one of the patentee's blocks or chairs.

† **Resi·stancy.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY and cf. RESISTENCY.] Resistance.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 88 If we take the word (irresistably) in opposition unto a final, complete, and victorious resistancy.

Resistant (rĭzi·stănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *résistant*, pres. pple. of *résister* to RESIST. Cf. RESISTENT.]

A. *adj.* That makes resistance or opposition.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 159 The rending and ruine of all that were resistant. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 52 There is no resistant principle remaining, when the love of God is perfected in it. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 462 It is the essence of matter to be solid, that is, resistant and moveable. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 389 The aristocratic..elements..are become resistant, conservative, or inactive. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 252 Each portion of the ice is surrounded by a resistant mass. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 528 The pressure of resistant wills now becomes incalculable.

B. *sb.* One who or that which resists; a resister. Now *rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 2 The thunder-bolt fell vpon the afflicted Priests.., striking all resistants with Ecclesiasticall censures. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* VI. 577 According to the degrees of power in the Agent and the Resistant, is an action perform'd or hindered. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. IIII/1 The most powerful resistant of acids or acid gases. 1903 *Westm. Gas.* 3 June 7/1 To issue summonses against Nonconformist passive resistants.

b. In calico-printing, = RESIST *sb.* 2.

1879 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 50 The first crops of citric acid crystals..are used largely by the calico-printer as a 'resistant' for iron and alumina mordants.

Hence † **Resi·stantly** *adv.*, resistingly. *Obs.*—1

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* X. (1614) 19/1 Brightrik..sent the Steward of his house to know their intents, whom resistantly they slew.

† **Resi·stence.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **-ens, resyst-, recistence, -ens.** [a. OF. *resistence*, = Sp. and Pg. *resistencia*, It. *re-, risistenza*, ad. late L. *re-*

sistentia (Augustine), f. *resistĕre* to RESIST: see -ENCE.] = RESISTANCE. (In common use to *c* 1530.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 990 Loue, a-yeyns þe which þat no man may Ne oughte ek goudly make resistence. *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 356 Thise metales ben of so gret violence, Our walles may not make hem resistence. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 200/2 For suche distres takyng, and yn resistens therof, ther is grete assembles. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxi. 165 After many resistences by hym doon, to auoyde yᵉ temptacion therof. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, Theire adherentes made extreme resistens ayenst your said Beseecher. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 176 The Spaniardes so defended them with ordinaunce & resistences that they slew .v. or vi. M. Frenchmen. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 43 Where the bold knight Encountring him with small resistence slew 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Resistence of the Medium*, is the opposition against, or hindrance of the Motion of any Body moving in a Fluid. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A greater weight is required to overcome their united resistence, than to overcome their several resistences one after another.

† **Resi·stency.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *resistentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] Resistance, repulsion.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* ix. (1707) 250 It will easily follow, that these Bodies have resistency from one another. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 77 We feel things at a Distance in the dark, by the Resistency which they make upon the further end of the Staff that we hold in our hands.

Resistent (rĭzi·stěnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *resistent-em*, pres. pple. of *resistĕre* to RESIST.]

A. *adj.* = RESISTANT *a.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's De Augm. Sci.* III. iv. 149 A Pestilentiall aire seizeth on bodies more open and lesse resistent. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 377 The more resistent ones [*sc.* laminæ] stand out in ridges after the softer parts between them have been eaten away. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 255 Native Indian tribes..resistent to the last .. against every Argentine attempt at civilising..them.

† **B.** *sb.* = RESISTANT *sb. Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 15 The foresaid resistance was not schisme in the Resisten[t]s 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiii. § 5 The resistance .. weakned by the thinnenesse of the resistent there.

Resister (rĭzi·stəɹ). Also 5 **resistour.** [f. RESIST *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who resists. *Passive resister* (see RESISTANCE 1 b).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 214 Quhen the feld wes clengit cleyne, Sa that na resisteris wes seyne. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 370/1 Lyve and dye with the said Erle, ayenst his resistours. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 176 To counte your selues therin no rebells, but lawfull resisters. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* Heret. Affirm. bij b, Disputation..with the unwillyng ones and resisters. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1623) 1158 [They] slew no small numbers of their resisters. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1677) 29 To resist the truth which is..believed by the resister himself is a direct contradiction. 1710 A. B. *Answ. to Argts. Bp. Oxford's Resistance* 18 That they never consider'd the Matter at all, and therefore assisted these Resisters. 1832 *Examiner* 97/1 The resisters of an exaction. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots France* vi. (1881) 100 The resisters of the policy were in both cases Calvinists. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 5/1 At Hastings, where the Passive Resisters are numbered by hundreds.

2. That which resists; a resisting body or force.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 575 Philoclea's shamefacedness and humbleness were as strong resisters as choler and disdain. 1596 T. JOHNSON *Cornucopiæ* B j b, Organy and Rue are great resisters of poyson 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 73 If a Moveable be struck violently against a hard resister. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix 28 If Warmth be the producer of Moisture, Cold must be the Resister. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 84 You see, that animal, vegetable, and metallic bodies..are easily changed into resisters or non-conductors.

Resi·stful, *a.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Capable of, or inclined to, resistance.

1614 C. BROOKE *Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 132 The wrong-incensed peeres, augment his band, And giue his weakenes, a resistfull force. 1846 HAWKSLEY in Helps *Friends in C.* (1847) I. 134 The human constitution becomes gradually more resistful and hardened. 1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses, Man of God* vii. 120 The resistful only supplied victims.

Resistibi·lity. [f. as next + -ITY. Cf. F. *resistibilité.*]

1. The quality of being resistible.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxii. Wks. 1839 V. 365 Resistibility and Irresistibility of Grace, which is every Artificers wearing now. 1642 [see RESISTABILITY]. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 510 The Bremenses who handled the Head *de gratia*, & *libero arbitrio* in general, and in particular overthrew resistibility of Grace. 1850 J. BROWN *Disc. & Sayings Our Lord* (1852) II. xx. 300 This character of resistibility the evidence in favour of Christianity possesses.

2. Power of offering resistance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 3 Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 13 The complex Idea of Extension and Resistibility, or Solidity. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 251 Such was its innate and surpassing resistibility of temperament, that it could not be overwhelmed.

Resistible (rĭzi·stĭb'l). [f. RESIST *v.* + -IBLE. Cf. F. *résistible*, Sp *resistible*]. Capable of being resisted; to which resistance can be made.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. (ed. 2) 121 Our Opposites must. make Kings as resistible, censurable, deprivable, as far forth as they. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 172 They make Gods Grace a resistible thing, which Man can frustrate. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxi, Earthquakes themselves, the least resistible of natural violence. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 235 A tempting booty, but I feel confident resistible, if not tangible with honour. 1884 *Ch. Times* 14 Nov. 858/4 A genuine outbreak ..would be no more resistible than James II found it.

Hence **Resi·stibleness; Resi·stibly** *adv.*

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 125 God by his Spirit shall only resistibly, indifferently and remotely.. regenerate and renew our selves. 1847 WEBSTER, *Resistibleness.* 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. III. ii. 272 A dynamical resistibleness to a numerical law.

Resisting (rĭzi·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESIST *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. RESIST.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89 Chesyng rather to dyssymylle. than by her blamyng and resysting stere and moue agenste hem the wrathe..of suche euyl dysposyd persons. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 123 There is nothing in this saying..which can condemne lawfull resisting of vngodlie Rulers. 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1648) 110 The Devill is overcome by Resisting, but the World and the Flesh by running away. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 86 This Passion had been heighten'd by my resisting of it. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 91 Here has been a large body of the gens d'armes sent for them, so that there was no resisting.

Resi·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. RESIST *v.* + -ING².] That resists or offers resistance. *Resisting medium* (see MEDIUM *sb.* 4).

Freq. in modern use as the second element in *Combs*, as *cold-, disease-, dust-, fire-resisting*, etc.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* II. 25 These be not yet remedyes for thy disease, but serues for bellowes against the cure of thy resisting sorowe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 38 Against the browes of this resisting towne. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 60 Neither did lesse feare invade his resisting thoughts. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 402/1 It would be presently dull'd..by the resisting Sulphur. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 288 The Resistance of a Globe moving in a resisting Medium. 1798 HUTTON *Curs. Math.* (1807) II. 357 The resisting force is equal to the weight that urges it. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 (1875) 182 Uniform motion in a straight line, implies the absence of a resisting medium. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xl, But the resisting thoughts were not yet overborne. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 329 Anything which..tends to diminish the resisting power of the individual.

Hence **Resi·stingly** *adv.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* ii. 46 b, Doth not he, that lyueth after such sorte, resistingly denie Christ? 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 17/2 The mob .. fell back slowly and resistingly before the rifle volleys of the troops.

Resistive (rĭzi·stiv). [f. RESIST *v.* + -IVE.] Capable of or inclined to resistance.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. i, Resistiue 'gainst the sunne, the raine, or wind. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 The most vigorous part protecting it selfe, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and lesse resistive side 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iii, Pardoning the submissive, cutting down the resistive. 1870 E. L. HULL *Serm.* Ser. II. 153 Every dark temptation makes us strong in resistive might. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 271 One man is more resistive than another, according to his strength of constitution.

Hence **Resi·stively** *adv*; **Resi·stiveness.**

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 491 Resistiveness, or the capability of becoming an object of sensation. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Legends Edin.* (1886) 238 Persistiveness draws, as it were, a power from the wearing out of resistiveness. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 649/1 Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, either passively or resistively.

Resisti·vity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] *Electr.* The specific resistance of a substance.

1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 577/2 The..diameter of any of the conductors..divided by its electric resistivity.

Resistless (rĭzi·stlės). [f. RESIST *v.* + -LESS.]

1. That cannot be resisted; irresistible.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl.* v. ii, So..Must Tamburlaine by their resistless powers..Conclude a league of honour. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 390 It must be of a strong and resistlesse vertue. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 112 It can subdue the most raging, and resistlesse lusts. 1693 S. HARVEY in Dryden *Juvenal* ix. (1697) 237 Try to Imprison the resistless Wind. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 137 Resistless burns the fever of renown. 1813 PARR *Let.* Wks 1828 VIII. 496 So peerless, so resistless, and upon this occasion so guileless an advocate. as Mr. Burke. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 114 That resistless weight Obstinate, irremovable by thought

2. Powerless to resist; unresisting.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 436 He seized greedelie On the resistles pray. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 44 Vpon whose breasts are charactred and insculpt the ensignes of weaknesse and resistlesse impotency. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 266 O misery of hell! resistless, tame, Am I to be burnt up? 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* May 559 She was quite resistless, quite gentle.

Resi·stlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a resistless manner; irresistibly.

1727 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* (1740) I. 61 'Tis resistlessly plain, that the divine writers do not always confine themselves to plain and common grammar. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. 24 *note* (Jod.), He..displays to us in colours resistlessly strong one of the most dreadful instances of human affliction. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl. 346 Had not this man braved him—steadily, powerfully, resistlessly? 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 103 The chestnut .. dropped with his mouth wrenched resistlessly from the rider's hold.

So **Resi·stlessness.**

1870 *Echo* 5 Dec., The self-confidence and resistlessness of the men in the road.

† **Resi·stment.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RESIST *v.* + -MENT.] Resistance.

1605 *Answ. Discov. Romish Doctr.* 39 The resistment of this present King of that countrie, the Bull of Pius Quintus against Queene Elizabeth.

Resi·tting (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] A second sitting.

1661 J. DAVIES *Civ. Warres* 367 Lenthalls legal and conscientious objections against their re-sitting were never answered. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 38 The grand juries are going to petition for the resitting of the Parliament. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 385 The cost of the merchandise used in a resitting.

Resi·zer (rī-). [f. RE- 5 a + SIZE *v.* + -ER¹.] 'A tool for restoring an object, as a cartridge-shell, to its original size' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895.) So *Resizing-tool.*

1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 57 Rifle with..resizing tools.

† **Reskippeson**: see SKIPPESON.

Reskus(e, variants of RESCOUS *sb. Obs.*

Resla·sh (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To slash again.

1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 184 Leaves..slash'd into three principal parts, and reslash'd again almost like the other leaves.

Reslay· (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To slay again.

1791 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 49, I am not at all tempted..to re slay the already slain 1839 *Standard* 24 Aug., Lord B— re-slew the slain in a speech of great brilliancy and sarcasm.

Resli·de (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To slide back.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 29 Slow Lidian brooke,..Staying in doubt th'ocean t'enter in, Or to reslide where first it did begin.

Resme·lt (rī-), *v* [RE- 5 a.] To smelt again. Also *fig* Hence **Resme·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1248 Those of the third class c..are set apart, and re-smelted. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 103 Thousands of tons have been. re-smelted by two adjoining iron-works. 1875 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1887) 453 That magic transmutation which alone justifies a resmelting of the antique.

Resmi·le (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] To smile back.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* (1730) III. 38 The smirking Barber brandishes on high A Bumper, which re-smiles with mutual Joy.

Resmoo·th (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To smooth again.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii, The treasury of Mrs. Lobkins resmoothed, as it were, the irritated bristles of his mind. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 225 And thus your pains May only make that footprint upon sand Which old-recurring waves of prejudice Resmooth to nothing.

Resnabel, -yl, obs. forms of RENABLE.

Resnu·b (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To snub again.

1735 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 35 And then carried the Queen to walk and be resnubbed in the garden.

† **Resoi·gn,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **resoyngne.** [ad. OF. *resoignier*, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *soigner* to be anxious, careful, f. *soin* care.] *intr.* To fear.

c 1500 *Melusine* 140 Our enmys are come to assayll vs without cause vnto our right herytage and also we ought not to resoyngne ne dylaye therfore.

Resoi·l (rī-), *v* [RE- 5 a and 5 c.]

1. *trans.* To soil or dirty again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. *Ivry* 29 Neither shall my Pen Re-purple Lisle; nor with dead Grease agen Re-soile the Soile at Courtras.

2. To cover again with soil. Hence **Resoi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 85/2 The top surface of cuttings and the seat of embankment are usually uncallowed for the purpose of resoiling the slopes. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 117 For soiling and re-soiling, *id.*

Resojourn (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To sojourn again.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Dean-bourn*, A people..rude (almost) as rudest Salvages, With whom I did, and may re-sojourne when Rockes turn to Rivers.

Reso·lder (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: in early examples after F. *resouder*, † *resoder*, It. *risaldare.*] *trans.* To solder again. Also *absol.* and *fig.* Hence **Reso·ldering** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Risaldatura*, a resoldring, a refastning. 1605 SYLVESTER *Urania* lxx, I'le rather sing..the Bethanian Lazarus reuiuing, Then valiant Theseus Sonnes re-sodering 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 45 We twain, with mutual pardon ask'd and given For stroke and song, resolder'd peace. 1900 HASLUCK *Model Engineer's Handybk.* 75 Turn the outer end of the cylinder true,..then reverse and resolder on the chuck.

Reso·le (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To furnish (a boot, shoe, etc.) with a new sole.

a 1853 ROBERTSON *No Church* iv, His boots had come home, resoled and heeled. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iii. 65 A day employed in re-soling shoes.

Reso·lemnize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To solemnize again.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 283 His fathers funeralls re-solemniz'd, He puts to Sea, with ships welnigh surpriz'd By Iris flames. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 617 The Nuptials were re-solemnized.

Resoli·cit (rī-), *v.* [ad. It. *risollecitare*, = F. *ressolliciter.*] *trans.* To solicit again.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Wars* III. 117 The second messengers, who with a herald were sent to re-sollicite him.

† **Resoli·citude.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [From the Fr. original.] Renewed solicitude.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 92 Thou hast broughte me from solysitude, & remysed into resolysitude.

† **Reso·lidate,** *pa. pple. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. med.L. *resolidātus*, pa. pple. of *resolidāre* to strengthen again.] Made solid again; reunited.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 4 In the place of her necke where as her heede was smyten of and after by dyuyne operacion was sett on ageyn & resolydate.

Resoli·dify (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To become solid again.

1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 546/1 The C[amphor] sublimes and resolidifies in the interior upper part of the flask. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxxi. 523 The moment that it parts with the heat received, it will of course resolidify.

2. *trans.* To make solid again.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 9/2 Improving low grade butters by washing them in a melted state and then re-solidifying them with buttermilk.

So **Re·solidifica·tion.**

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. v. 66 Watch its subsequent resolidification.

Resolubi·lity. [f. as next + -ITY. Cf. F. *résolubilité.*] The quality of being resoluble.

1855 H. J. S. SMITH in *Oxford Ess.* 123 In assigning reasons for his disbelief of the universal resolubility of nebulae 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 48/1 Researches on the resolubility of algebraic equations by radicals.

Resoluble (re·zŏlĭubˈl), *a.* [ad. late L. *resolūbilis* (4th c.): see RE- and SOLUBLE, and cf. F. *résoluble* (1577).] Capable of being resolved, in various senses; resolvable.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 62 Though the sale be pure and vnconditionall, yet it is resoluble and defeasible. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 5 We see all things are in their individuals resoluble into their first composition. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 204 The two first sorts are made of a matter easily resoluble. †1705 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 421 Qu. if extension be resoluble into points it does not consist of? 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 649 The distinctiveness of all that which we call brogue, accent, &c. is ultimately resoluble into a speciality of modulation. 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, One of those mysteries resoluble only by a knowledge of the fact that [etc.].

Hence **Re·solubleness.**

1670 BOYLE *Tracts, Temp. Subterr. Reg.* ix. 34 Many of them may be wrought on,..even by moist Air, which argues the resolublenesse of their Constitution.

Re-soluble (rīsp·lĭubˈl), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Capable of being dissolved again.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 541 A solution that lets fall, with caustic soda, a precipitate partly re-soluble in carbonate of ammonia 1846 POE *Willis* Wks. 1865 III. 30 All which claims to be new..is re-soluble into the old.

Resolucion, obs. form of RESOLUTION.

† **Resolutative,** error for RESOLUTIVE *a.*

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioray.* I. xliv. 54 The [remedy].. hath a penetratiue vertue and resolutatiue.

Re·solute, *sb. rare.* [See next.]

†**1.** A payment. *Obs.*

1534 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 512 In Resolutes yerely going forthe of the same v^e^ ij^li^. 1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 455 Subsidies, free rents, new-year's gifts, and other such resolutes cccc^li^. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iv. 84 In this Rancke may be Marshalled al Resolutes, Dechashes, Decrements.

2. A resolute or determined person.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 98 Young Fortinbras..Hath.. Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1799-1800 COLERIDGE tr. *Schiller's Piccolomini* I. iii. 62 Many a resolute, who now appears Made up to all extremes.

Resolute (re·zŏlˈiut), *a.* (and *pa. pple.*). [ad. L. *resolūtus*, pa. pple. of *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE. So It., Sp., Pg. *resoluto*, F. *résolu.*]

I. †**1.** Dissolved. *Obs. rare*—^1^.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1119 For bathis hoot, ammoniak is tolde Right good, with brym-stoon resolute.

†**2.** Of loose texture; friable. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb* III. 12 Now wold also thi puls be sowen there As thynne, & resolute..hit were. *Ibid.* IV. 51 Panyk & mylde in hoot & drie is sowe As now. Light resolute lond they desire.

†**3.** Morally lax, dissolute. *Obs. rare*—^1^.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 191 He wente to the cite of Crotines, resolute moche in vertues and in honeste, techenge men, women, and childer vertuous life.

†**4.** Relaxed, weak, infirm. *Obs. rare*—^1^.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 148 The weak, resolute, or paralytike members being therewith anointed, they are much eased, if not recovered.

II. †**5.** Of rents: Paid, rendered. *Obs.*

c 1466 in *Bedfordsh. N. & Q* (1886) I. 361 Rent resolute to our..lord the kyng, as to his manor of Bycleswade. 1534 *Liber Regis* (1786) p. ix, What annuell..rents..and Fees ben yerly accustumed to be resolute and paid. 1670 *Act 22 Chas II*, c. 6 § 9 Allowances to be made of divers Pensions, Portions, Rents Resolute, or other Things of the like Nature.

III. †**6.** Determinate, decided, positive, absolute, final. *Obs.*

1501 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 169 The same commissioners..promysid us . to shewe us the resolute mynde of the said king. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 524/2 Wherin what hys finall and resolute sentence is, ye shall..very scantly perceiue. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlix. § 3 The answere of God was a resolute denyall of favour to them for whom supplication was made. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 122 His resolute opinion in that matter cannot be picked out of his writings.

†**b.** Esp. *resolute answer.* (Common in 16th c.)

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 66/1 If he woulde geue them a resolute aunswere to the contrarye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 503 To satisfie this place of S. Paule, here is an easie and a Resolute aunswere. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. i, I expect now Your resolute answer: but advise maturely Before I hear it. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 420 The Præses eagerly urged them to give their resolute answer.

†**7.** Of persons: Decided with regard to matters of doubt or opinion. *Obs. rare.*

1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 148 Sua [they] vald be na mair resolut be the iudgement of the bellis, nor thay var befoir. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 797 He..got the surname *Doctoris resoluti*, of Resolute or Resoluing Doctor.

8. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Determined, having a fixed resolve, constant, firm: **a.** Const. *against, for, in,* † *to,* † *upon,* and with inf.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 155 Þai war all resolute of ane mynde, to put ane end als sone to þare ciete as to þare liberte. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 134 They would neuer haue ben so dissolute in their life, or so resolute in their owne conceipts. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 187, I am determined to continue resolute in well doing. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. i. 20 His Majesty conceiv'd a mortal animosity against him, and was resolute to his ruine. 1725 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 93 Are you so resolute against yourself? 1719 — *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 519 Seeing they were resolute for Mischief. 1838 WORDSW. *Blest Statesman He*, Him who holds his ministry, Resolute, at all hazards, to fulfil Its duties. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 If the Queen was resolute for peace, England was resolute for war.

b. Without const., in predicative or attrib. use.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Agis & Cleomenes* (1657) 666 Agis..shewed himself in his counsell then, no rash, but a resolute and valiant man. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 705 *Clo.* Ile do it in my shirt. *Dum.* Most resolute Pompey. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. ii. 84 In most vehement passions the resolutest minds are best prooued. 1632 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* 337 Liante..placed himself at the head of this resolute Party. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 100 A certain determination, and resolute bent of mind, not to be convinced or set right. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. ix, They were few, but resolute. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix, The simple, resolute man looked round him with grave joy.

9. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by determination or firmness of purpose.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 12 That the resolute acting of [y]our blood Could have attain'd th' effect of your owne purpose. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 65 After a most resolute deliberation. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 619 His master-lust Falls first before his resolute rebuke. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 153 He..leads Invincibly a life of resolute good. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 101 Young as he was, Henry mounted the throne with a resolute purpose of government.

Resolute (re·zŏlˈiut), *v.* Now *U.S.* [orig. f. *resolūt-*, ppl. stem of L. *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE, but in mod. use a back-formation from *resolution.*]

†**1.** *refl.* To resolve, decide (oneself) *upon* a person. *Obs. rare*—^1^.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 184 b, After long debate the kyng resoluted him selfe vpon sir Thomas More [to be his Chancellor].

†**2.** *trans.* To resolve, dissolve *into* something.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Hail*, a cloudy Vapour resoluted into Water which in the Fall through..the Air is congealed, and so made Hail.

3. *U. S. intr.* To draw up or pass resolutions.

1860 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1871) 655 When you have done resoluting, you will only have lost your time. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* V. xc. III. 233 The discontented.. flocked every Sunday afternoon to cheer denunciations of corporations and monopolists, and to 'resolute' against the rich generally.

Resolutely (re·zŏlˈutli), *adv.* [f. RESOLUTE *a.* + -LY ^2^.] In a resolute manner.

†**1.** Determinately, positively, definitely. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 258 He tolde them resolutely that onelesse thei would yelde vp the toune franckly [etc.]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 225 Hee resolutely beleeuing they were intended for Ireland. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. xxxi, Possibly he would have spoken less resolutly if he had made all the trials.

2. With fixed purpose, boldly, determinedly.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 38 A Purse of Gold most resolutely snatch'd on Monday night, and most dissolutely spent on Tuesday Morning. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 40 Frankly and resolutely to enter into a war with Spain. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 271 He may be said to have deported himself rather resolutely than prudently. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 183 *note*, To deny all connexion of causation is to be resolutely incredulous. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. i. 9 Traditions which are resolutely..upheld by the inhabitants of the village.

Resoluteness (re·zŏlˈutnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or character of being resolute; firm determination.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 38 Pollicy deemeth that vertue a vice,..that resolutenes, dissolutenes. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) F iv, Men who with incessant industry and resolutenes incredible..leave no exploite..vnattempted. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 169 A willingness and resoluteness to suffer for him when we are called to it. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 375 The plain resoluteness of his character..caused him to be elected tribune of the commons. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., To make his resoluteness serve the purpose of extricating the great German from..a difficult and ambiguous crisis.

Resolution (rezŏlˈū·ʃən). Also 4-6 -cioun, 5-7 -cion, 5-6 -cyon. [a. OF. *resolucion, -tion* (14th c.; mod.F. *résolution*, = Sp. *resolucion*, It. *re-, risoluzione*), or ad. L. *resolūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE.]

I †**1.** a. = DISSOLUTION 8. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The tyme of my resolucioun [L. *resolutionis*], or deeth, is nyȝ. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 57. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The time of my resolution is at hand.

†**b.** A state of dissolution or decay. *Obs.*—^1^

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 184 Þe membris ..brocht baith þame self and all þe body to extreme resolucioun [L. *tabem*].

2. The process by which a material thing is reduced or separated into its component parts or elements; a result of this. Also *attrib.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, The flawme..queynt, that they ne myght se Nought but smoky resolucions. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3327 Our sauiour..preserued her body..Both hole and sounde from naturall resolucion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 239 It dooth preserue the same from resolution & putrefaction. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 400 The Immediate Cause of Death, is the Resolution or Extinguishment of the Spirits. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. (1677) 278 The Resolution or Maceration of Frogs and Worms will reproduce Individuals of the same species. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 230 By their Resolution, or the true Anatomy I made of them, I found them to be compos'd of much Sulphur, a little Mercury, and less Salt. 1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 297 The decomposition or resolution of phlogistic substances..is now well understood. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 12 The high temperature in the stomach produces a concretive resolution. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 397/2 A simple or fundamental group being the resolution product.

transf. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Race*, All our experience is of the gradation and resolution of races.

b. Const. *to, into.* Also, conversion *into* something else, or *into* a different form.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 12 Corruption of a body..Is but the resolution..Of every element to his own place. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xc. 3 The resolution of the body to dust, may be fitly exprest. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 51 Their resolution into the supposed elements of the chemists of those days. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* vii. (1870) 134 Instances of the resolution of the stem into a rolled and compressed leaf may be seen in grasses and bulbous plants.

c. The effect of an optical instrument in making the separate parts of an object (*esp.* the stars of a nebula) distinguishable by the eye.

1860 *Olmsted's Mech. Heavens* 396 The resolution of this nebula. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 72 *Resolution*, or the power of showing clearly minute details. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 396 Each new triumph of optical skill results in a resolution of some nebulæ, before irreducible.

3. *Med.* †**a.** Dissolution or dispersion of humours or of morbid matter in the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), In somer [though] þere be grette resolucion of humours þer is grete wastinge þereof. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 353 It wole make þe mater mollificatif, & make þe poris open to resolucioun. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. 65 It causeth the humours to breath out wyth gentyll resolution, and sedation of payne. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 Through paruity of exercise, and resolution of superfluous matter by the pores many crude..humours are bred. 1778 *R. James' Diss. Fevers* (ed 8) 7 To bring about a concretion or resolution of the humours which excited the fever.

†**b.** Conversion into purulent matter. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/1 The suppuratione, or resolution to matter, beinge finished. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.*, If..the Strumæ [be] recent and but moderately hard, the Resolution or Suppuration of them is seizable.

c. Disappearance of inflammation without coming to suppuration.

1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* § 249 Wks. 1827 II. 8 If an inflammation be cured while the state and texture of the part remain entire, the disease is said to be terminated by Resolution. 1833 *Cycl. Pract Med.* II. 790/2 Resolution is not only the most favourable, but the most common termination of inflammation. 1853 MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 286 When resolution of the inflammation commences,. the bronchial respiration returns.

†**4.** Conversion to a fluid state. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Treat. Bodies* I. x. 77 In the hoat springes of extreme cold countries, where the first heates are vnsufferable, which proceede out of the resolution of humidity congealed. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 174 It must be caused by the resolution of the Snow which was dissolved the Week before.

5. Relaxation or weakening of some organ or part of the body. Now *rare.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxi. 90 b, A palsey doth come..by resolucion or els compression of the nervons or sinewes. 1558 BP. WATSON *Serv. Sacram.* xvi. c, What resolution, and as it were a meltinge of his bodie and bowelles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 49 Those that haue the palsie or resolution of the nerues. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min., Isagoge*, Fear..causeth loosenesse, resolution of the muscles, and sometimes death with a small pulse. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 2/1 A Resolution of the Nerves may ensue, and this faltring of the Tongue be.. caused. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to H. Thrale* 23 June, Weariness is itself a temporary resolution of the nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 618 Owing to the complete muscular 'resolution' the cheeks will be flaccid.

II. 6. The process of resolving or reducing a non-material thing into simpler forms, or of converting it into some other thing or form.

With quots. 1662 and 1677 compare 1656 in b.

1388 *Prol. Wyclif Bible* xv. (1850) 57 In translating into English, manie resolucions moun make the sentence open. *Ibid.*, I Englishe it thus bi resolucioun. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. prop. 1. 9 The first principles and grounds, which are indemonstrable, and for theyr simplicity can suffer no farther resolution. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iii. § 3 The infallible veracity of God in the Scriptures, as the last resolution of faith. 1677 J. OWEN *Reason of Faith* Wks. 1852 IV. 114 Those of the Roman church who are the most averse from that resolution of faith which most Protestants acquiesce in. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1829) I. 96 Though your method of resolution will answer

with most sentences, yet I doubt much whether it will with all. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 193/2 Of the Composition and Resolutions of our Ideas, and the Rules of Definition thence arising. **1845** *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 167 This form furnishes a complete and intelligible resolution of the phrase. **1893** CHASE in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sprache* C. 252 Resolution of contractions is denoted by italics.

b. Const. *into* or † *in*.

1530 PALSGR. 79 The pronownes derivatyves have thre accidentes,..by whiche their gendre and nombre is expressed, and resolucyon in to their primityves. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Black or halfe black ligatures,..with the resolution of the same in other common notes. **1656** BRAMHALL *Replic.* vii. 44 What that Catholick Church is, into the authority whereof they make the last resolution of their Faith. **1660** R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 12 This sensless resolution of all things into Reason. **1706** W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 51 The Resolution of Powers into their Roots is called Evolution or the Analysis of Powers. **1837** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 140 The Resolution of the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies into an assemblage of circular motions. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 14 The resolution of justice into two unconnected precepts.

c. In prosody, the substitution of two short syllables in the place of a long one.

1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 1080 A tribrach stands by resolution in place of the first trochee.

7. † **a.** *Math.* and *Logic.* (See quots. and ANALYSIS 7, 8.) *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Cc. ij, Proue theim bothe by resolution: and then shall you knowe, the reason of their agremente. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. prop. I. 9 A demonstration *a posteriori*, or resolution is, when contrariwise in reasoning, we passe from the last conclusion made by the premisses.. til we come to the first principles and grounds. *Ibid.* XIII. prop. 5. 396 Resolution, is the assumption or taking of the thing which is to be proued, as graunted, and by thinges which necessarily follow it, to passe vnto some truth graunted. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Resolution* (in Mathematicks) is a Method of Invention, whereby the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition. is discover'd, in an Order contrary to that of Synthesis, or Composition. **1727-38** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The business of resolution is, to. examine the truth or falshood of a proposition, by ascending from some particular known truth,..by a chain of consequences, to another more general one in question.

b. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1855 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 71 (1860) 118 Resolution, where the marks of the definitum are made its definition: as in 'a pension is an allowance for past services'.

8. *Mus.* † **a.** (See quots) *Obs. rare.*

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Resolution*, in music, is when a canon or perpetual fugue is not written all on the same line, or in one part; but all the voices that are to follow the guida, or first voice, are written separately. **1811** BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., Formerly also, a Canon was said to be resolved, or written in Resolution, when instead of being comprised in a single stave, all the parts were given on separate staves.

b. The process by which a discord is made to pass into a concord.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Discord*, These discords.. must be succeeded by concords, which is commonly called the resolution of the discord. **1760** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. vi, The preparation and resolution of the discord into harmony. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XII. 50/1 Sometimes the resolution is brought about by the base, as in the instance of the discord of the 2nd. **1889** PROUT *Harmony* ix. § 198 The interval of a seventh is always a dissonance, and therefore requires resolution—that is, to be followed by a consonance.

9. *Mech.* (See quots. 1798 and 1830.)

1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 137 The Resolution of Forces is the finding of two or more forces which, acting in any different directions, shall have the same effect as any given single force. **1830** KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* v. 52 It is frequently expedient to substitute for a single force two or more forces, to which it is mechanically equivalent, or of which it is the resultant. This process is called 'the resolution of force'. **1882** MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 124 The equations .expressing the components of the given strain with reference to a new set of axes..constitute the resolution of strain.

fig. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 292 Legree ..governed his plantation by a sort of resolution of forces.

III. 10. The answering *of* a question; the solving *of* a doubt or difficulty. † Also, the supplying *of* an answer. Now *rare.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 103, I wyl addresse me to the ful answere and resolution of the same. **1577** HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* v. xii. (1619) 85 Rhodion promised also to publish the resolutions of his Problemes. His Commentaries upon the six daies works are at this day extant. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xi. 106 Whoso woulde neerely consider the causes .shall finde them insufficient for the full resolution of this point. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 275 In resolution of the question of universall Redemption. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 350 For a resolution of this enquiry, the case of Abraham will be of great use to us. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 24 ¶ 2 Of this question ..we must be content to live without the resolution. **1845** LEWES *Hist. Philos* III. ii, The resolution of that problem ..had left him unsatisfied. **1847** MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* x. (1857) 164 Several antagonist theories have been promulgated in attempted resolution of the puzzle.

b. The solution *of* an arithmetical or mathematical problem. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 20 [He] gathered it out by certain accidents, as they do in the resolutions of certain Geometrical questions. **1636** MELLIS *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 160 For the resolution whereof, and of all such other like, reduce 23 pound 8 shillings, all into shillings. **1715** tr. *Gregory's Astron* (1726) I. 317 Concerning the Resolution of the most considerable Problems of the First Motion by Calculation. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 431/2 Of the Resolution of Equations. **1817** H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 207 The resolution of these equations is so named, because it is in general effected by making the middle term .disappear from between two square terms. **1845** *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 543/1 The resolution of this equation gives the solution of the proposed problem. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 517/1 A problem subservient to the resolution of indeterminate problems of the first degree.

† **c.** Without const. An answer or solution. *Obs.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

a **1542** WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 50 It liketh me (quod she) to haue hard your question, But, lenger time doth ask a resolucion. **1581** PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 6 Your resolutions, doe me content so well, That I delight to aske. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 9, I can answer all the objections..with that odde resolution I learned of Tertullian, *certum est quia impossibile est.*

† **d.** In phr. *of..resolution*, (hard or easy) to resolve. *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. (1736) 11 How the Romans left so many Coins seems of hard Resolution. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. I. 110 A strange dispute, and of most easie resolution.

11. A statement upon some matter; a decision or verdict on some point. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 1055 The Lord hath giuen a generall resolution, that no man can enter into the kingdome of heauen, vnles [etc.]. **1588** FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 25 Which last resolution of his I follow at this present. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 14; He speaketh so confidently thereof, as I will not altogether discredit his resolution in this behalfe. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. (1686) 3 He hath reserved many things unto his own resolution. **1674** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 197 [He] promiseth to give his resolution abont yᵉ petitioners before his departure. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 506 The established law in cases of this nature was according to the resolution in the Duke of Norfolk's case.

b. A formal decision, determination, or expression of opinion, on the part of a deliberative assembly or other meeting; a proposal of this nature submitted to an assembly or meeting.

1604 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 28 June, No Resolution or further Speech in it [a question] at that Time. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 119 Present at all the Deliberations, and Resolutions of the Body. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1897) I. 98 When these resolutions were passed with this protestation, a great many..met, and formed an association apart. **1771** *Junius Lett.* xlviii. (1788) 264 Yet now you confess that parliaments are fallible, and that their resolutions may be illegal. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 41 To hold a meeting..in order to prepare resolutions to be laid before the masters. **1872** FREEMAN *Eng. Const* iii. 155 The passing by the House of Commons of such a resolution as this.

c. A solution or settlement *of* a dispute.

1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., The Italian Government, though it is strong, hardly hopes to see a resolution of its quarrel with the Papacy.

† **12.** An explanatory account *of* something. *Obs.*

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 536 [The safeconduct had been obtained, and directed to him] togidder with a resolution of the forme and tyme appointit for his departing. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 19 We much deplore the loss of that Letter which Cicero expected or received from his Brother Quintus, as a resolution of Brittish customes.

IV. † **13. a.** The removal of doubt on some point from a person's mind. *Obs. rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* To Rdr., For thy instruction and resolution in these matters I referre the to the same Authors. **1635** PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 73 A German Monke adviseth him that doubteth of Purgatory, for his resolution to make his iourney into Scotland the greater. **1644** J. COTTON *Keyes Kingd. Heaven* iv. 18 The Church of Antioch sent messengers to Ierusalem for resolution and satisfaction in a doubt that troubled them.

† **b.** Confidence; conviction, certainty, positive knowledge. *Obs. rare.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 98, I haue such resolution in thy constancie, that [etc.]. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 108, I would vnstate my selfe, to be in a due resolution. *a* **1637** HOLLAND (Webster), Little resolution and certainty there is as touching the islands of Mauritania.

14. The (*or* an) act of resolving or determining; anything resolved upon; a fixed determination.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 15 Trust me..I will sacke it, or on this Castle wall Ile write my resolution with my blood. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 55 Suddenly al the passengers resolued to leaue the ships..; at which resolution the Masters of the ships stormed. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* III. § 30 Mr. Pimm was looked upon as..not of those furious resolutions against the Church as the other leading men were. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 24 He hopes they will come to a Resolution to send for no more Bulls to Rome. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 3 To be praised then every man resolves; but resolutions will not execute themselves. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II IV. v. 202 The Nabob,..fully persuaded of the resolution of the Council to depose him [etc.]. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8. 104 Neither warning nor desertion moved the resolution of the Primate.

b. Const. *for*, *of*.

1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* I. i, A resolution for a lasting league Betwixt your families, was entertained. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 42 A sincere resolution of amity and unity between the two nations.

15. Determination; firmness or steadiness of purpose; unyielding temper.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 239 Thy griefes [are] their sports: Thy resolution mockt. **1592** — *Lucr.* 352 My will is back'd with resolution. **1636** E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 329 On each part he makes the Armyes equall for their order, valour, resolution, and number. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 541 He comes, and settl'd in his face I see Sad resolution and secure. *a* **1703** BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. iv. 10 A great temptation must be withstood with great resolution. **1754** JOHNSON in *Boswell*, He was ..a coward, because he had not resolution to fire it off himself. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 173 Be thou the resolution of quick youth Within my veins. **1870** DICKENS *E. Drood* vii, You seem to have resolution and power enough to crush me.

† **16.** A resolute person. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Those desperate Resolutions, who had rather venture at large their decayed bottome then bring her in to be new trim'd in the dock.

Re-solution (rīsǒl'ū·ʃən). [RE- 5 a.] Renewed or repeated solution.

1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 14 On re-solution in water, and crystallization, this saline matter proved to be vitriol of zinc. **1850** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser III v. (1872) 61 There are questions which, having been again and again settled, still from time to time present themselves for re-solution. **1874** GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med.* (1880) 132 The former is dissolved out and crystallized, and purified by re-solution and crystallization

Resolutioner (rezǒl'ū·ʃənəɹ). [f. RESOLUTION + -ER¹.]

1. *Hist.* A member of that party in Scotland which accepted the resolutions passed in 1650 for rehabilitating those persons who had not taken part in the struggle against Cromwell.

1693 *Apol Clergy Scot* 78 The Publick Resolutioners had made defection. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* I. (1897) I. 97 Those who adhered to these resolutions were called the Public Resolutioners. *Ibid* 111 The Resolutioners were known to have been more in the king's interests: so they were not so kindly looked on as the Protestors. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, They had parted in some unkindness at the time when the kingdom of Scotland was divided into Resolutioners and Protestors. **1872** *Contemp. Rev* XXI. 76 Resolutioners like Dickson and Protesters like Patrick Gillespie.

2. One who joins in or subscribes to a resolution.

1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 364 They say,..the said resolutioners of Bishopsgate-ward,..'We claim..a constitutional voice in the House of the people'. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 535 The parochial resolutioners, amounting in all to ten.

Resolutionist (rezǒl'ū·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes, or joins in, a resolution.

1846 *Life Guthrie* in *Lives Henderson & G.* 145 This attack was unpalatable both to the courtiers, and the Resolutionist Presbyterians. **1856** *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 136 [They] had declared their high resolves to confront the superstition...Simon..was the loudest among these resolutionists. **1891** *Daily News* 1 Jan. 3/4 My directors are as anxious as the resolutionists can be to secure for those in their service equitable conditions of labour.

Resolutive (re·zǒl'ūtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. **resolūtīv-us* (see RESOLUTE *v.* and -IVE), whence also It. and Sp. *resolutivo*, F. *résolutif.*]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** Having the power to dissolve.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 334 Þan leie þervpon þe medycyn resolutif. *Ibid.*, Of medicyns resolutiuis, summe ben simple. **1528** PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* dd iij, The .iiij. is baynyng specially resolutive, for that letteth bloud lettyng. **1566** WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr.* III I (1568) 49 A Repercussiue and Resolutiue oyntment against the Canker. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 557 Astringent it is, and yet resolutiue. **1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 133 There ariseth from the bottome a resolutive power. **1712** tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 196 Gum Tucamahaca is digestive, resolutive, neurotick. *a* **1774** GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom* (1775) I. 309, I just now applied to him an anodyne and resolutive cataplasm on a livid tumour. **1873** R. BARNES *Dis Women* xl. 517 So-called resolutive pessaries of iodine, made up into conical balls, with cocoa-nut butter or other ingredients.

b. *Path.* Terminating by resolution.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 544 The tubercular syphilide. disappears by interstitial absorption; hence, it has been called non-ulcerative or resolutive.

2. *Law.* **a.** *Resolutive condition*, a condition by the happening of which a contract or obligation is terminated.

a **1623** SWINBURNE *Sponsals* (1686) 138 Forasmuch as this Condition is not suspensive, but resolutive or extinctive. *Ibid.* 144 [He] adviseth his Pupil to contract Matrimony conditionally,..under some like Resolutive Condition. **1832** AUSTIN *Jurispr.* liii (1879) II. 899 Rights subject to a contingency or condition resolutive. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* III. 384 Conditions are Suspensive or Resolutive.

b. *Resolutive clause*, in Sc. Law, a clause extinguishing the right of the person who contravenes the conditions laid down in the deed.

1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands..with all the proper, prohibitive, irritant, and resolutive clauses. **1838** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 164 By the resolutive clause, the right of the person contravening is resolved and extinguished. **1868** *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 9 It shall not be necessary.. to insert..prohibitory, irritant, or resolutive clauses.

3. *Logic.* Analytical. ? *Obs.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 4 It is delivered by an Analytical and Resolutive method, proceeding from the object and end foreknown. **1656** tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 66 There is therefore no method, by which we find out the causes of things, but is either compositive or resolutive.. And the resolutive is commonly called analytical method, as the compositive is called synthetical.

B. *sb.* A medical application or drug which serves to resolve or dispurse morbid matter.

c **1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 234 Rasis forbediþ þat þou schalt leie þerto no repercussiuis, ne noon resolutiuis but if þe mater be avoidid tofore. **1562** BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Dial. Sorenes & Chir.* 13 b, Whose cure must be in drawing forthe from the matter, with resolutiues, or softening medicenes. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, You must neither use Convulsives nor Repercussives, but only gentle Resolutives.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 121 The root is warm, and may be successfully administered as a resolutive, sudorific, or diaphoretic. 1873 R. Barnes *Dis. Wom.* xl. 519 It has been recommended to establish a seton in the vaginal-portion as a derivative and resolutive.

Re·solutory, *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *resolūtōri-us* (cf. prec. and -ory). Hence also Sp. and Pg. *resolutorio*, F. *résolutoire* (15th c.).]

†1. Explanatory, enlightening. *Obs.*

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 45 A Resolutorie Table, shewing the value of the Signes, by the beholding of every figure. 1669 Hopkins *Serm.* (1685) 24 Out of these distinctions, I shall form several propositions, resolutory, as I hope, to my subject in hand.

2. *Law.* = Resolutive 2 a.

1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contr.* 10 If an agreement bear, that the obligation shall have present operation and effect, but cease upon a certain event, that is a subsequent and resolutory condition; and the conditional obligation is called a resolutory one. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. 384 Tradition, coupled with a Resolutory condition, operates two transfers of ownership.

Resolvabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The capability of being resolved into parts.

1845 Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 661 The character of easy resolvability into separate and distinct stars. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Phil.* 36 The resolvability of all Truth, or Knowledge, into Experience. 1871 *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 41. 163 The D-line..is separated into two lines and shows besides a cloudy line of still further resolvability.

Resolvable (*rĭzɒ́·lvăb'l*), *a.* Also 7-8 **-veable.** [f. Resolve *v.* + -able. Cf. Resolvible.] Capable of being resolved, in various senses of the verb.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 316 The causes [are] surely best resolvable from observations made in the Countries themselves. 1688 Norris *Love* I. v. 60 All Love is not, as some pretend, resolvable into Self-love. 1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 159 Want of faith. All is resolveable into that alone. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 435 The force of every particle, which impinges obliquely, is resolvable into two. 1816 Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* p xxi, All words are resolvable into a few primitives. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 55 Bold surmise.. asks whether atoms may not themselves be resolvable into force.

b. *Resolvable nebula*, a nebula which admits of resolution by a powerful telescope.

1785 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 251 Clusters of stars also may become resolvable nebulæ. 1853 Whewell *Plur. Worlds* 90 When we have thus to reckon as many galaxies as there are resolvable nebulae. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* xii. (1872) 291 The stellar nebulæ—resolvable and irresolvable.

Hence **Reso·lvableness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

†**Reso·lvance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Resolve *v.* + -ance.] Resolve, decision.

1603 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 45 To vnderstand their resoluance what they ment to do therin.

†**Reso·lvative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Resolve *v.* + -ative.] = Resolutive *a.* 1 a.

1577 Frampton *Joyful News* II. (1596) 2 Copall. is resoluatiue, and softneth by some watrish partes that it hath.

Resolve (*rĭzɒ́·lv*), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A determination or resolution.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 123 Get you gone, be strong and prosperous In this resolue. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 350 A catholike resolue for our Romane faith. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire London* 135 The common affection of Countrymen soders them into a common resolve of kindness each to other. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 526 Speak thy resolves; if now thy courage droop, Despair in prison. *a* 1794 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 125 My private resolves were influenced by the state of Europe. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 43 Mere stoicism, and resolves about fitting fortune to one's self. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 78 She made up her mind never to marry again, and she kept her resolve.

2. Firmness or steadfastness of purpose.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 75 A Lady of so high resolue, (As is faire Margaret). 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. We must be stiffe and steddie in resolve. 1789 Burns *To Dr. Blacklock* viii, Come, Firm Resolve, take thou the van. 1813 Shellry *Q. Mab* IV. 155 Man is of soul and body, formed for deeds Of high resolve. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* ix. 296 We find in them no hesitancy and difficult resolve.

3. A determination of a deliberative body; a formal resolution. Now *U. S.*

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 270 A short vote or resolve of this House .would haply give satisfaction for the present. 1657 *Ibid.* II. 94 The several resolves of Parliament touching the matter. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. i, Cæsar's approach has summon'd us together, And Rome attends her fate from our resolves. 1775 Franklin in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 28, I hear your proposed resolves were negatived by a great majority. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 296 That part of the resolves in which the state was threatened. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 362 Resolves are usually private acts, and are often passed with less formality. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 55 These resolves were ordered to be published.

†4. Answer, solution. *Obs.*

a 1625 *Faithf. Friends* II. ii, I crave but ten short days to give resolve To this important suit. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I viii, In hope to give a full resolve of that which is yet so much controverted. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 25 If you consult what I say..you may find a sufficient resolve thereof.

†5. *Mus.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 160 The progressive Tones from that Ground-Note to the Octave, which is the Resolve of the Ground-Note, declares the Key.

Resolve (*rĭzɒ́lv*), *v.* Also 4-7 **resolue.** [ad. L. *resolvĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *solvĕre* to loosen, dissolve. Cf. It. *re-, risolvere*, Sp. and Pg. *resolver*, obs. F. *resolver, -vir* (mod.F. *résoudre*).]

I. †1. *trans.* To melt, dissolve, reduce to a liquid or fluid state. *Obs.*

For examples with const. *into, to*, see 6 and 9.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. metr. v. (1868) 133 No man ne wondreþ whan þe weyste of þe snowe yhardid by þe colde is resolued by þe brennynge hete of phebus. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 2 A stoon resolued, ethir meltid, bi heete, is turned in to money. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 526 Whit wex is to resolue In fynest oil. 1530 Palsgr. 688/1 This metall can nat be resolved without a marvayllous sharpe fyre. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 141 Cleopatra resolued a pearle in vineger & drunke it. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 117 Euphrates was risen by reason of snow newly thawed and resolved. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* III. i, He could resolve his Mind, as Fire does Wax, From that hard rugged Image, melt him down [etc.]. 1732 Arbuthnot *Aliments*, etc. I. 270 Soaps which resolve solid Substances.

transf. 1582 Batman *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. 159 And the west winde .. resolveth and unbindeth winter. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 5 The Drying caused by Cold, is but weak, and easily resolved.

2. To disintegrate; to break up or separate into constituent or elementary parts. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix (1495) 65 The smoke that is resoluyd and comyth from the thynge that is smellyd. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 68 þe bodyes [of men]..ar resoluyd by kyndly hete, þat makes drye þe moystnes of þe body. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 365 The see graueł is lattest for to drye,..The salt in hit thi werkis wol resolue. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 17 b, A mellow ground that is fat, and will soone be resolved. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* CCXVIII. (1636) 251 The fumes and vapors of ale..cannot bee so soone resolved as those that rise up of wine. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 52 They will too soon resolue the iuyce of lighter meats. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 94 It is well for man that his bodie by death becomes putrid, resolved and crumbled to nothing. 1776 Bowden *Farmer's Director* 18 By the assistance of alternate rain and drought, to resolve and break the hard clods.

†b. To analyse, examine (a statement). *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. § 9 Examine, sift, and resolve their alledged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they spring.

†c. *Math.* To solve (an equation). *Obs.*

1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 36 Then we had been obliged to substitute $a+z$ or $a-z$ for x in the given Equation before it could be resolved. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 269 The form that a cubic equation must necessarily have, to be resolved by this rule.

d. To analyse (a force or velocity) into its components. (Cf. Resolution 9.)

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 5 Each of those portions may, by a similar process, be again divided, resolving the original force to infinity. 1866 Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sci* 90 This force then being resolved in radial and tangential directions [etc.].

e. Of optical instruments (or persons using them): To separate, break up (an object) into distinguishable parts.

1785 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 219 When he resolves one nebula into stars, he discovers ten new ones which he cannot resolve. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 77 Star-clusters .. so distant that even in telescopes of great power they could not be resolved. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Sol.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 3 The remoter stars seem a nebula of united light; yet there is no group which a telescope will not resolve.

3. *Med.* To soften (a hard tumour); to disperse or dissipate (humours, swellings, etc.). ?*Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 210 If þou miȝt not wiþ repercussiuis do awei þe enpostym ne resolue him. *Ibid.* 353 Whanne þe mater þat þou wolt resolue is swiþe hard. 1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* Hh iv, When ecchymosis is all dygested & resolued, than it is parmytted to drye the broken flesshe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 274 Those plasters which resolue or maturat any impostumed place. 1683 Salmon *Dorvn Med.* II. 427 For it resolves all hard humors. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 1. 127 Embrocations are of Use in resolving Obstructions. 1786 J. Hunter *Ven. Dis.* IV. vi. 404 This method of resolving buboes occurred to me at Belleisle in the year 1761.

absol. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 117 Oyl that is made of vnrype oliues..doth mightely resolue. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 483 It burneth, draweth, and resolueth, and is goode for scurfe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 2/2 Green Tea..Resolves, and Attenuates.

†b. To dissipate or allay (pain, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1573 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* xix, Oyle of Rue is hot, resolving pain. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. xlviii. 306 An oyle..which hath power to resolue, soften, and appease the griefe of colde rheumes or distillations. *a* 1627 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 130 Fire..hath not onely heat resolving numbnesse,..but it hath light.

c. To remove (inflammation) by resolution.

1732 Arbuthnot *Rules Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 321 Such a Fever is often resolv'd by a bleeding at the Nose. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 361 When empyema follows upon pneumonia, the pulmonary inflammation sometimes is never resolved.

†4. To slacken, relax (the limbs, etc.); to weaken. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* 3 By cause the water was hote and their stomake [was] resolued by the water. 1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 30 Lyke as by the other the strengthe of bodie is resolvyd. 1588 Kyd *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 248 The night..[in which] we may sufficiently restore our bodies resolued with the..heate of the day. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 35 The Hand collected, the Fingers looking downewards, then turned and resolved. 1715 Rowe *Lady Jane Grey* II, Every moving accent that she breathes Resolves my courage, slackens my tough nerves.

†b. To render lax in feeling or conduct. *Obs.*

c 1550 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 106 It is a very hard work of continence to repell the paynting glose of flatterings whose words resolue the hart with plesure. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* III. iii, Each house [being] Resolved in freedom.

†c. To relax or withdraw (a law). *Obs.*

1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 706 The act made for money by exchange, the wiche,..onles it be resolvid, wilbe a great ocacion..to cawse a stey for salis of wolen clothis.

5. †a. To cause (discord) to pass away. *Obs.*

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 282 b, It resolueth discorde, reconsyleth ennemyes, & maketh them frendes.

b. *Mus.* To cause (a discord) to pass into a concord. (Cf. Resolution 8 b.)

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Discord*, The discord is resolved by being immediately succeeded by a concord. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 125/1 There is no possible manner of resolving a dissonance which is not derived from an operation of cadence. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 50/1 Most discords require to be prepared, and all must be resolved. 1868 Ouseley *Harmony* ii. (1875) 20 When the discords have thus been rendered agreeable to the ear, they are said to be resolved.

II. 6. To separate (a thing) *into* its component parts or elements; to dissolve *into* some other physical form. †Also const. *in.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* 99 My body whyche aftur þe inevitable lawe of nature abydeth to be resolued into deþ. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Liquors departeth Qualities asunder, Substance resolving in Attomes. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xv. (S. T. S.) I. 85 Becaus þe stoupis and pillaris þareof war all of tre, they war haistelie brynt and resoluit in powder. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 706 God will rayse up His worke that is resolved into dust. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 138 Green clouds .. are altogether watery, and as it were resolved into water. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxvii. 65 The sooty Vapors are condensed, and being resolved into water, are [etc.]. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 562 He ordains things To be resolv'd into their parent earth. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. x. 446 The Empire of the Mahrattas..would have been resolv'd..into its primitive elements. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July 5/2 A campaign intended to break up Italy, or to resolve the German Empire back again into its elements.

b. In figurative contexts.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 His herte shall yerne and melte,..& be hole resolued in to teares. 1568 Wilmot *Tancred & Gismonda* II. iii, A resolution that resolues my bloud Into the Ice-sie drops of Lethes flood. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 442 The Seas a Theefe, whose liquid Surge, resolues The Moone into Salt teares.

c. To convert, transform, alter (a thing) *into* some other thing or form.

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 327 A Towne called Horsmundene, which name (resolved into Saxon Orthographie) is [etc.] *a* 1623 Swinburne *Spousals* (1686) 27 By the same means.. are those Spousals by them contracted in their Minority resolved or turned into Matrimony. 1641 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 31 Dec., That the House be resolved into a Committee, to take into Consideration the Militia of the Kingdom. 1743 Tomlinson *Prot. Birthright* 13 Into whose Authority all Christians have resolved their Faith and Obedience. 1861 Dickens in *All Year Round* 1 June 221 The spectral figure seemed all resolved into a ghastly stare. 1889 *Standard* 9 Apr., Emin has seen islands resolved into headlands.

7. To reduce by mental analysis *into* more elementary forms, principles, or relations. †Also const. *in.*

1388 *Prol. Wyclif Bible* xv. (1850) 57 An ablatif case absolute may be resoluid into these thre wordis. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. prop. 32. 42 Euery right lined figure is resolued in two triangles. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 284 When the causes doe argue the effect, the effect is resolued into the causes. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 8 He resolv'd all Wisdom and Religion itself into a simple obedience and submission to it. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 204 After I had entertain'd these Notions, and, by long musing, had as it were resolv'd them all into nothing. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 233, I was for resolving this phænomenon into Ship-wrecks. 1842 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. § 2. 184 Why may we not.. resolve Christianity into a system of practical Morality? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 239 All sensation is to be resolved into a similar combination of an agent and patient.

†b. To reduce or convert (a quantity) *into* some other denomination. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxi. G j b, Then resolue 20 foote into inches. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 66 The Degrees resolved into Hours and Minutes, is 1 Hour 49 Min. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 352 The victuals.., resolved into money, may be estimated 3*s.* 6*d.* per week.

8. *refl.* Of things: To pass, by dissolution, separation, or change, *into* another form or *into* simpler forms.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 130 Oh that this too too solid Flesh, would melt, Thaw, and resolue it selfe into a Dew. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. i. § 7 (1634) 9 The Waters .. resolved their thinner parts into Aire. 1799 Southey *Cool Refl. during Midsummer Walk*, For the flesh upon them; It hath resolved itself into a dew. 1814 Chalmers *Evidences* ii. 46 The argument..resolves itself into four parts. 1868 Herschel in *People's Mag.* Jan. 63 Its pileus .. has the singular property of resolving itself .. into a black liquid. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 44 His complaint resolves itself into two parts.

b. Of a deliberative body: To convert (itself) *into* a committee.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4699/3 The House resolved it self into a Committee of the whole House. 1753 [see Committee 3]. 1828 *Parl. Debates* 1422/1 The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/3 The meeting unanimously resolved itself into a committee.

9. To reduce, transform, or change (a thing) *to* something else. Also *refl.* Now *rare.*

1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 16 Yf ther be any cyuyle law ordeynyd wych can not be resoluyd therto, hyt ys of no value. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 67 The Snow on thy Mountaines, by the Sunne is resolued to water. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 321 O ye my faithfull ones who are now resolved to the very dust of the earth. 1665 Dryden *Ind. Emp.* II. i, Ye Immortal Souls, who once were Men, And now resolv'd to Element agen. 1799 Southey *Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 202 Earth, air, and water's ministering particles Now to the elements Resolved, their uses done. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* xxiii, All resolves itself to some question of a harm to one side. 1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* 387 The succeeding chorus..resolves attention to enchantment.

III. †**10.** To untie, loosen. *Obs. rare.*

1558 Phaer *Æneid* VII. 155 Resolue [L. *solvite*] your heades attyre, & celebrate this daunce with me. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Dan.* v. 16 Thou canst interpret obscure thinges, and resolve [L. *dissolvere*] thinges bound.

11. To answer (a question, argument, etc.); to solve (a problem of any kind).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 458 Mee thinketh therefore that this question canne bee none otherwise resolued. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 212 Least he exclayme agayne that his argumentes are not throughly resolved, I will answere in few wordes. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv* II. i. (1854) 72 This resolved the question at the council of war without putting it. 1685 Baxter *Par. N. T.* Matt. xxii. 18 He answered so cautelously as not to resolve the third question. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 19 P 15 After a great part of life spent in enquiries which can never be resolved. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 219 A curious question, which being myself unable to resolve, I must leave to the learned. 1830 Sir J. Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 221 We are called upon to resolve the important and difficult problem.

refl. 1800 Stuart in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 576 This question of war will soon resolve itself.

b. With double object.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 35 Resolue me this, Was it well done..To slay his daughter? 1596 - *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 7 What Master reade you first, resolue me that? 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 75 Resolve me a question or two. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* I. i, Pray will you resolve me one Question? 1781 Mrs. Inchbald *I'll tell you what* IV. i, If you can resolve me that..I have no censure for you.

c. To explain; to make clear.

c 1585 *Faire Em* I. 314 In friendship then resolue What is the cause of your unlookt for stay? 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* I. ii, What's the ground? *Sor.* That, with your patience, signiors, I'll resolve. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 424 Some resolve all this passion on a point of mere revenge. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 838 The Man who would resolve the Work of Fate, May limit Number, and make Crooked Strait. 1821 Wordsw. *Eccl. Sonn.* I. xxix, The full-orbed Moon..doth appear Silently to consume the heavy clouds; *How* no one can resolve. 1866 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. 14 Attempts have been made, in all ages,..to assert what is called 'the moral view' of the atonement, and resolve it by the power it wields in human character.

12. To remove, clear away, dispel (a doubt, difficulty, or obscurity).

1571 Diggs *Pantom.* I. xix. F ij, Small practize will resolue all doubtes. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 135 But ere I goe, Hastings and Mountague, Resolue my doubt. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 48 Myself can shew a catalogue of Doubts which are not resolved at the first hearing. 1666-7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 210 If you find any thing perplext in it, I shall..resolve any scruple that you may have of its exposition. 1706 Vanbrugh *Mistake* II. Wks. 1893 II. 254 You must resolve one doubt, which often gives me great disturbance. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. I. 464 He was frequently requested to resolve the doubts of inferior judges. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 165 All doubts might be resolved by the interrogation..of the commander. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiii. 198 She had bravely resolved her doubts and made up her mind.

†**b.** To dissipate, dispel (fear). *Obs. rare.*

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 371 Kings of our feare, vntill our feares resolu'd Be.. purg'd. *c* 1605 ? Rowley *Birth of Merlin* v. ii, Speak, learned Merlin, and resolve my fears.

†**c.** To satisfy (a person's curiosity). *Obs.*—1

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. iii, Indeed we cannot resolve his curiosity as to this point.

13. To decide, determine, settle (a doubtful point).

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Resoluing all doubtful cases. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. (1674) 110 Which of these two is the best way, may easily be resolved. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 274, I have been perplex'd for some time to resolve what would be the most proper Form to send it abroad in. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. xii, Whether Mrs. Honour really deserved that suspicion..is a matter which we cannot indulge the reader's curiosity in resolving. 1842 Cole *Westm. Abbey* 107 Whether or not they [*sc.* mandates] were executed, our antiquaries have not yet resolved.

b. With dependent clause (or equivalent) expressing the decision arrived at.

1586 Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 401 The surgion doth fully resolue..he is without danger for this blowe. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 40 They all beheld this place with great wonder, Parselius resoluing it was some Enchauntment. 1642 J. M[arsh] *Argt. conc. Militia* 18 It is resolved by the Judges that the King may hold his Parliament without the Spirituall Lords. *a* 1719 Rogers (J.), Happiness, it was resolved by all, must be some one uniform end. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 309 It was resolved, that the remainder limited to B. was good.

†**c.** To set down decisively as being of a certain character. *Obs. rare.*

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, But he loses no reputation with us, for we all resolv'd him an asse before. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 2 All things..so Delivered.. are Errors actuall in themselves; and so stand resolved and accounted of in the Doctrine of the Church.

†**d.** To conclude, to settle (a thing) in one's mind. *Obs.*

a 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 237 He left me so weak that he resolved not to find me alive. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 55, I was some days since to seek what to resolve in this great debate. 1702 J. Logan in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 122 Having solicitously resolved several things in my thoughts relating to it, I endeavoured to stave them off.

†**e.** To fix on, choose (a person). *Obs.*—1

1709 Mrs Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) 3 She had..resolved him for her peculiar Pleasures.

14. To determine or decide upon (a course of action, etc.). Also, *with* oneself.

Const. with direct object, or with (*that* and) clause.

1523 Hen. VIII in *Lett. Kings Eng.* (Halliw.) I. 284 We..have resolved and determined that..ye shall then have your letters of discharge. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. i. 105 So must you resolue, That..You must perforce accomplish [it] as you may. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* III. i, It shall be done, that's resolved. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 662 Warr Open or understood must be resolv'd. *Ibid.* IX. 830 Confirm'd then I resolve, Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 198 Wilt thou.. suffer thy priviledges to be invaded and taken away? or what wilt resolve with thy self? 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. p. iii, 'Twas very well resolv'd of them, to make the Preface and Book all of a piece. 1710 Shaftesbury *Charac.* (1737) I. *Advice* I. i, 153, I have resolv'd with myself, that the maxim might be admitted. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 125 As soon as they had resolved his death, they condescended to flatter his pride. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 169 All must be suddenly resolved and done. 1842 R. I. Wilberforce *Rutilius & Lucius* 265 He had seen enough of the Christians to resolve that nothing should induce him to stain his hands with their blood.

b. To adopt or pass as a resolution.

1590 Cartwright in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. (1655) 201 At some of such meetings..it was resolved..that such..conferences in severall Shires should be erected. 1604 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 26 June, Resolved, upon further Motion, That Mr. Speaker..should present Thanks to his Majesty [etc.]. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 253 Resolved unanimously, that this meeting..entertains the most firm conviction that [etc.]. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 175 The Commons began by resolving that every member should, on pain of expulsion, take the sacrament [etc.]. 1866 Lowell *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 288 The Convention might almost as well have resolved the multiplication table article by article.

c. To put (a person) *out of* a condition by a resolution.

1798 I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* 237 The inhabitants of Vermont had lived in a state of independence ., and could not now submit to be resolved out of it.

†**15.** To free (one) from doubt or perplexity; to bring to certainty or clear understanding. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 81 The broken bread and blessed wyne is institute purposely to resolve and ascertayn our senses. 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 360 If you yet doubt, conferre (I pray you) his report with theirs, and it shall resolve you. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 225 Yet you are amaz'd, but this shall absolutely resolue you. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sect. xii. 98 To strengthen the weake, to resolue the scrupulous, to teach the ignorant. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 305 We knew not what Course to take, but the Creatures resolv'd us soon.

†**b.** Const. *of* or *in* the matter of doubt. *Obs.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 515 That thai being certifiit of the veritie may be resolvit of all doubt. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 68 Ask .and I will doe the best I can, to resolue you in anything you shall demand. 1648 Gage *West. Ind.* 6 To resolve the Pope himself of whatsoever difficult points in Divinity may be questioned. 1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 6, I know you would be resolved in one particular. 1767 S. Paterson *Anoth. Trav.* II. 23 You may ask whatever questions you please, and you shall be resolved of everything within my power.

†**c.** With dependent clause introduced by *where, which, why,* etc. (Passing into 17 b.) *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 9, I cannot ioy, vntill I be resolu'd Where our right valiant Father is become. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 582 He sent to Spain to be resolv'd..which of the two Marriages were most convenient. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. xi. § 147 It will always remain a Doubt..till our A. resolves us, whether Shem.. had right to Govern. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 276 Whether we..may come off any better ., I cannot resolve thee. 1756 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 253, I wish your Honor would resolve me, whether the militia ..must be supplied out of the public stocks of provisions.

†**16. a.** To convince (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 403 For, thus bee you fully resolved of my nature, that with such reverence I remember you. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iv. 20 Long since we were resolued of your truth. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 159 This Lacy behaved himselfe so discreetly .. that the King was resolved of his truth and fidelity. 1744 Fielding *Tumble-down Dick* Argt., She advises him to go to the Roundhouse,..and there be resolved from his own mouth of the truth of his Sire.

†**b.** To assure (one) *that.* Also with *of. Obs.*

1590 Webbe *Trav.* To Rdr., They doubtles will resolue them that it is true which is here expressed. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 2 Nothing but only the word of God can ..resolve us that we do well. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 830 It is said of Hanna, that ere Eli had resolved her from God of a sonne, shee was full of trouble. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* VIII. 30 And, when they resolved him no danger should accrue to either [etc.].

†**17.** To inform, tell (a person) *of* a thing. *Obs.*

1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 629 It is thocht convenient to resolve all personis of the same, that nane heirefter sall pretend occasioun of ignorance. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. v. 19 My Letter will resolue him of my minde. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 451 He went back, resoluing them of my stiffe denyall.

†**b.** With dependent clause. *Obs.*

1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* III. iv, The wound, I warrant you, is deep, my lord. Search, surgeon, and resolve me what thou seest. 1602 B. Jonson *Poetaster* IV. ii, Pray you, resolue mee, why giue you that heauenly prayse, to this earthly banquet? 1690 Locke *Govt.* II. ii. § 9, I desire them to resolve me, by what Right any Prince..can put to death..an Alien. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VIII. 150 Resolve me, Strangers, whence and what you are.

†**c.** With direct question, or *ellipt.* Chiefly in imperative, asking for an answer. *Obs.*

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* II. 56, I pray thee, if thou canst, resolue me. Whether is the heriot payd [etc.]? 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I 76 Who was your father? Come, resolve me immediately. 1709 Prior *Mezeray's Hist.*, Can Sense this Paradox endure? Resolve me, Cambray, or Fontaine. 1772 Wesley *Jrnl.* 31 Oct., They asked me, 'whether they were good or bad spirits?' But I could not resolve them. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xvii, Resolve me, Holy Clerk, hast thou never practised such a pastime?

†**d.** To answer (one); to make answer to. *Obs.*

1586 Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 219, I resolue thee (faire Ladie) thus, that many times I tried [etc.].

18. †**a.** To advise (one) to a decision. *Obs.*

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 458 He was resolv'd by his Council rather to weary and famish the Emperors Army. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 32, I would have the Committee to resolve you how you will proceed.

b. To determine (a person) *on* a course of action. Also with inf.

1836 Browning & Forster *Life Strafford* (1892) 15 The events of the interim had resolved the leaders of the house on abandoning the terms proposed. 1890 Sir C. Russell in *Daily News* 24 July 2/7 The knowledge of this marriage resolved Lord and Lady C...to send their son abroad.

19. *refl.* †**a.** To make up one's mind. *Obs.*

a 1528 Fox *Let. to Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl Mem.* V. 406 Of whom his ho. wil resolve hymself, we cannot yet tell. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1351/1 Resolue your selfe my lord, you haue a goodlie soule. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 25 Soliciting Sebastian to resolue himselfe either to enter or be excluded. 1626 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* IV. iv, Tell me, have you resolv'd yourself for court?

†**b.** To join oneself *to* another's opinion. *Obs.*—1

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 648 The Erle of Salisbury and other his friendes, seyng his courage, resolued themselues to his opinion.

†**c.** To free (oneself) *of* a doubt. *Obs. rare.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 418 If thou resolue thy selfe of a doubt, I cannot thinke thee very sharpe. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 4 If you remember that which before you tolde mee you vnderstood, you would resolue your selfe of that doubt.

d. To assure, satisfy, or convince (oneself) on some point.

1593 Lodge *William Longbeard* C 3 In youth be true, and then in age resolve thee, Friends will be friends. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 237 If I live to return, resolve your self that it is the care for you that hath strengthened my heart. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 74 If you taste it, you will easily resolve your self. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. iii. 276 We apprehend a larger Scheme, and easily resolve our-selves why Things were not compleated in this State. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* XXVIII 7 [As one who] turneth to resolve him, if the glass Have told him true. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* vi. 48 He must resolve himself on the question.

IV. *intr.* †**20.** To take rise. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. metr. i. (1868) 151 Tigris and eufrates resoluen and spryngen of a welle in þe kragges of þe roche of þe contre of achemenye

21. To melt, dissolve, become fluid. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 72 In þis tyme.. þe wyndes blowyn, þe snow resoluys. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 443 Þis yse resoluyd into watir. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxiii, Ony frosin thing that is cassin in it, meltis and resolvis hastille. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. iv. 25 Euen as a forme of waxe Resolueth from his figure 'gainst the fire. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* III. iii, May my brain Resolve to water, and my blood turn phlegm. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 After a while it resolves again, and grows dilute. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* iv. 104 When the Blood stagnates in any part of the Body, it first coagulates, then resolves, and turns alkaline. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 19 Congealed (as it were) in Clusters, which resolve, and the frozen Swallows revive by the Warmth. *fig.* 1696 Southerne *Oroonoko* v. v, Our honours, interests resolving down, Run in the gentle current of our joys.

22. To undergo dissolution or separation into elements; to pass *into,* return or change *to,* some form or state.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 68 It ys to wete þat mannys body..continuely er dimunisshed and resoluyn a3eyn. 1509 Fisher *Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 First it [*sc.* the body] anone begynneth to putrefye & resolue in to foule corrupcyon. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Pleusidippus eyes at this speach resolued into fire. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV* lxxvii, This Insect.. Resolues to dirt againe in the next Storme. 1655 T. Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 5/1 He conceived Water to be the first principle of all natural Bodies, whereof they consist, and into which they resolve. 1715 Pope *Iliad* II. 44 The phantom..Resolves to air, and mixes with the night. 1716 *Ibid.* VII. 113 Go then, resolve to earth, from whence ye grew. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxvii, The roof resolved to clouds, high and dim. 1878 M. A. Brown tr. *Runeberg's Nadeschda* 66 The marble then In transformation dire into speech resolved.

b. Of non-material things.

1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cress.* I. i, Then every thing resolves to brutal Force, And headlong Force is led by hoodwink'd Will. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 345, I.. celebrate the Beautys which resolve in Thee, the Source.. of all Perfection. 1752 Hume *Ess., Balance Trade* (1817) I. 315 These cases, when examined, will be found to resolve into our general theory. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xv, It would resolve into an equitable claim. 1858 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* 533 What would otherwise resolve into a conscious outrage of the most sacred obligations.

c. *Path.* To undergo resolution.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 285 Regular fit of gout..gradually resolving, and leaving the constitution in its usual or improved health. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxvii 434 These drugs have undoubtedly the power of causing the eruption in yaws to resolve.

d. *Law.* To lapse; to become void.

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 695 On his failure to pay within the time limited, the sale resolves, and the property ..returns to the seller.

e. *Mus.* To change from discord to harmony.

1889 Prout *Harmony* xiv. § 332 All chords of the ninth can resolve upon their own generator. 1898 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 310/2 The note on which the suspension resolves is not heard with the suspension.

23. To come to a determination; to make up one's mind; to take a firm purpose or decision.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 8 To know, how of himselfe..with valour to resolue and performe. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 143 As he sayth well, Not to resolue, is to resolue, and many times it.. ingageth as farre in some other sort as to resolue. 1628 Ford, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* I. i, Upon what certainty shall I resolve? 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 97 Thus he resolv'd, but first..His bursting passion into plaints thus pour'd. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. lxii, Resolve! resolve! and to be men aspire! 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxvi[1], So after resolving, and re-resolving, I had courage enough to tell her my mind. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxi. 452 When such expressions as 'resolving' and 'determining' are applied to a present intention to do a future act.

b. Const. with inf.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. vi, I resolved (for sundrie iust respectes) to begin first with that Shire. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 371 Shall we resolue to woe these girles of France? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. (1614) 744 He..committed many errours, especially in resoluing to winter in that desolate place. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 45, I resolv'd to hold fast by a Piece of the Rock. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 252 At one time he had resolved..to give way.

c. With *on* or *upon*; also † *of*, † *in*.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburlaine* II. vi, Since..He dares so doubtlessly resolve of rule. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 9, I haue my selfe resolu'd vpon a course, Which has no needs of you. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 23 Jan., This day the Parliament..resolved of the declaration to be printed for the people's satisfaction. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 36 The course they all resolved on was, that [etc.]. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. iv, Cecilia..had still the.. good sense. to resolve upon making the best use [etc.]. 1809 *Susan* II. 103 Mrs. Howard..immediately resolved in going with him. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* XX, The ceremony had been resolved upon rather suddenly.

†d. To decide on setting out *for* a place. *Obs.*

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 67, I will resolue for Scotland. *a* 1643 Cartwright *Ordinary* V. v, Let's swear Fidelity to one another, and So resolve for New England. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XVII vii. (1827) VII. 204 He resolved for Sicily which would open him a passage into Africa. 1760 *Impostors Detected* IV. iii. II. 189 We were obliged to separate, and every one take his chance...As for me I resolved for Lisbon.

†24. a. To be satisfied or convinced. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 24 The Gouernor by the counsell of those that had perswaded him too surrender, resolued vppon so smal an assurance of the Bascha. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 91 Resolue on this, thou shalt be fortunate, If thou receiue me for thy Warlike Mate. 1598 B Jonson *Ev. Man. in Hum.* I. v, *Bob.* For doe you see, sir,..I could not extend thus farre. *Mat.* O Lord, sir, I resolue so. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* 610, I have allwayes, since I knew any thing of thee, resolved of the truth of it.

† b. To consult, take counsel. *Obs.*

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 123 It behoves, ere that into the race We enter, to resolve first hereupon. 1641 Hinde *Life J. Bruen* xviii. 56 He made them sometimes as his counsellours, to advise, conferre, consult, and resolve with them, in matters of conscience. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 260 Let us retreat out of their View or Hearing, least they awake, and we will resolve further.

Resolved (rĭzɒ·lvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Of persons: Determined, decided, settled in purpose. Also const. with inf., *that*, etc.

1520 Hen. VIII in *Lett. Kings Eng.* (Halliw.) I. 246 Whereunto..none of our..ancestors were ever so..determinate resolved as we be at this time. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 He was fully resolved to stire up no further disputation. 1611 Bible *Luke* xvi. 4, I am resolued what to doe. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 83, I am resolved to undeceive mankind. 1737 Berington *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 51 These Considerations made me as good as resolv'd to go along with him. 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxvii, He was resolved they should have learning. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 341 That word parricide, Although I am resolved, haunts me like fear. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxxv, He was in deep earnest, wrestling with God, and resolved on a conquest.

b. Const. with *for*, †*against*, †*from*, † *of* (= on).

1582 T. Watson *Cent. of Love* xcvi, I liue secure,.. Fully resolu'd from louing any more. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xvii. 198 About this time many thousands of the English were resolved for the Holy warre. 1641 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 289 The Temple is resolved of a Christmas. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* 610 My enemies are maliciously resolved against me.

†2. Convinced, satisfied. *Obs.*

1577 Whetstone *Gascoigne* ii, Yet trust me frends.., I am resolu'd, I neuer liu'd till now. 1595 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 106 For mine own part I am resolved it is true. 1608 Middleton *Trick to catch Old One* III. i, Since you are so well resolved of my faith toward you. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 97 Being well resolved that none Could see her Nakedness.

†3. Of the mind, etc.: Freed from doubt or uncertainty; fixed, settled. *Obs.*

1497 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 110 Our fynal and resolved mynde is that ye obteyne al thes articles comprised in the second parte. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 82 To passe this point with a cleare resolued mynde. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 3, I could never perceive .. that a resolved conscience may not adore her Creator anywhere. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 76 It is difficult to suppose that he hath any resolved thoughts concerning God.

b. Of actions, states of mind, etc.: Fully determined upon, deliberate.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 585 From a resolu'd and honourable warre, To a most base and vile-concluded peace 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* xxxi. 230 A doubtfull hope is better than a resolved despaire. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. for Penitent* 92 Confess them to him with a resolved aversion: being resolved in heart to forsake all. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. 185 A settled, constant, resolved living in sin. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 13/1 A great and often resolved scheme.

†c. Deliberately adopted or accepted. *Obs.*

1689 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 176 They shew that some of the Opinions which offended many, were no other then the resolved Doctrine of this Church.

d. That has been decided *on*.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 273 Not a resolved-on case.

4. Of persons, the mind, etc.: Characterized by determination or firmness of purpose; resolute.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, What strong enchantments tice my yielding soul To these resolved, noble Scythians. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* viii. 272 Brave Voadicia made with her resolued'st men To Virolam. 1681 H. More *Postscr. to Glanvill's Sadducismus* (1726) 17 Of whom he is sworn Advocate and resolved Patron, right or wrong. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. iv, Here stands your resolved daughter. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, The hat pulled over his resolved brows. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 207 Men of..broad resolved temper.

Comb. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 A subdued, bronzed, resolved-looking man.

†b. Confirmed (in some practice or course). *Obs.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 183 A nation of valiant and resolved Idolaters. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 32 No wonder the resolved Atheists do so labour and bestir themselves to fetch Sense and Perception out of the Power of Matter.

†c. Openly or sincerely attached to some party or body. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 261 Which drove all resolved men from their houses into York, where they only could be safe. 1657 Baxter *Present Thoughts* 33 The one sort were never hearty resolved Christians. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 55 A yoke which some of the most resolved Protestants could not bear.

†5. Melted, dissolved. *Obs.*

1582 T. Watson *Cent. of Love* lxxvii, Time brings a fludd from newe resolued snowe. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 300 Dropping a little resolv'd salt of Tartar upon the solution of common Sublimate.

†6. Of parts of the body: Soft, relaxed. *Obs.*

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 162 The extenuation of resolved and weake members. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 182 Lips are soft and resolved.

7. Separated, broken up, analysed.

1818 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxxiii. (1823) 682 One effect, from a resolved part of the Sun's disturbing force. 1818 T. Busby *Gram. Mus.* 429 There is the resolved Canon, the unresolved Canon. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 397 Another point of resemblance between the resolved globular clusters, and the nebulæ of the same form.

Reso·lvedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. Definitely, determinately. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No King* III. ii, All the kindness I can shew him, is to set him resolvedly in my rowle, the two hundred and thirteenth man. 1646 S. Bolton *Arraignm. Errors* 353 Who is it that saith resolvedly, we must be one, we cannot live without you? 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 55 The will doth not resolvedly embrace any object till the light of the understanding hath made out..the goodness or conveniency of the object.

2. In a determined manner; resolutely.

1595 Munday *John a Kent* 19 But when no answere either could receive, Resolvedly thus we set downe our rest. 1636 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 49 The greatest blame must remain upon the untowardness of the will, resolvedly bent upon the evil. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2484/1 We..do most heartily and resolvedly offer, and engage our Lives and Fortunes to Your Service.

1826 Scott *Woodst.* iv, The young commonwealth's-man turned and walked sternly and resolvedly forth. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xlix. 79 Resolvedly blind to consequences, George III. scorned to dissemble.

Reso·lvedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Resolution, determination; firmness, fixedness of purpose.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 219 In things substantiall, I loue resoluednesse. 1686 Hornbeck *Crucif. Jesus* xxii. 680 How mightest thou have shamed the devil by a continued resolvedness!

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. ii, This resolvedness to break into shell-shaped fragments..is only characteristic of the rock at this spot. 1872 Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj.* 60 What can he do by mere will-force and resolvedness, when the heavenly trust is wanting?

Resolvend (rĭzɒ·lvĕnd), *sb. Arith.* [ad. L. *resolvend-um*, neut. gerundive of *resolvĕre* to Resolve.] The number formed by extending the remainder after subtraction in the process of extracting the square or cube root.

1675 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 215 Offering any resolvend..whatever, he could by direct operations give the logarithm of the root sought. 1709 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* I. xi. (1734) 128 It very often happens that the Resolvend is not a true Figurate Number. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 88 From the resolvend take the subtrahend, and to the remainder join the next period of the given number for a new resolvend. 1811 *Self Instructor* 165 Bring down the next point, 57, which call the resolvend.

So † **Reso·lvend** *a.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1694 Oughtred *Key to Math.* [161 The (Power to be resolved or) *Potestas Resolvenda. Ibid.*] 164 All the punctations..must be made in the Potestas Resolvend.

Resolvent (rĭzɒ·lvĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *resolvent-em*, pres. pple. of *resolvĕre* to Resolve.]

A. *adj.* 1. Chiefly *Med.* Having the power to resolve; causing solution. Also const. *of*.

1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* I. xix. 94, I..applied the milder resolvent Emplaster. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 249 A Juice..resolvent of the Bile. 1762 R. Guy *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 75 The resolvent Applications taking no effect. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 463 All the chylific organs secrete an unusual quantity of resolvent juices. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 158 The so-called resolvent action of alkalies upon the animal economy.

2. Of a proposition: That merely asserts what is already included in the conception of the subject.

1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* (ed. 2) 25 *note*, The proposition adds nothing to our knowledge: it is merely explicative, or resolvent.

3. *Math.*, in *resolvent equation*, *product*, etc.

1859 R. Harley in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manchester* (1860) XV. 173 The product..which may be called the symmetric or resolvent product, according as it is or is not symmetric. 1861 Cayley in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) CLI. 263 Then..f_{00} is the root of an equation of the order 24 called the Resolvent Equation. 1882 — in *Quart. Jrnl. Math.* XVIII. 60 Transformation of the Jacobian Sextic into the Resolvent Sextic of a special quintic equation.

B. *sb.* 1. *Med.* A medicine or application to cause the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.

1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* I. xix. 92 Young people.. require to be treated with milder Resolvents then those who live a labouring life. 1758 Wood *Farriery* 16 As soon as Resolvents take effect [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 567/2 Soap is also externally employed as a resolvent. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 193 Blood-letting, derivatives, and resolvents or stimulants of the absorbent system,..retard the progress of the disease. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 9/2 He believes the drug to be an aplastic or resolvent of great energy.

2. Something capable of resolving; a solvent.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Resolvents*, in Chymistry, certain Liquors that are us'd for the dissolving of Metals, or Minerals. 1708 J. Keill *Anim. Secretion* Pref. xv, Different Substances require different Resolvents. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 55 The whole earth, the one disinfectant and resolvent of death and decay.

3. A means of removing difficulties, settling problems, etc. Const *of*.

1851 Willmott *Pleas. Lit.* ii. 6 The harsher resolvents of digamma and allegory. 1880 R. G. White *Every-Day English* 142 A coin which would serve as a common resolvent of all accounts. 1892 *Critic* (U.S.) 1 Oct. 186/2 But those who know the man..scarcely look for such a resolvent of Samoan troubles.

4. *Math.* A resolvent equation, function, etc.

1859 *Phil. Mag.* XVIII. 54 One of the roots of its resolvent..is a rational function of another. 1860 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1861) 147 Let us consider the function F(a, x), which is a particular case of the resolvent [etc.].

Resolver (rĭzɒ·lvəɹ). [f. Resolve *v.* + -ER 1.]

†1. A resolvent substance. Also with *of*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 6 Cap. ij. of resolueres.

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 92 Heere strong resolvers are requisite..because the Impostume cannot by other meanes be resolued. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xviii. 276 Opium..proves sometimes a great resolver, and commonly a great Sudorifick. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xxi, Water..is found when not cold to be a great resolver of spasms.

2. One who, or that which, answers a question, solves a doubt or difficulty, etc.

1609 [Dr. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 27 Hee is a sound Resoluer. 1683 E. Hooker in *Pordage's Mystic Div.* 88 A better Resolver thereof in all cases England never saw. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 116 It was said, that the serving an end was a good resolver of all cases of conscience. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/2 A woman applied to a resolver of lawful questions..to be satisfied in relation to some future events.

3. One who makes a resolve; one who supports a resolution.

1749 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1752) 18 Though from human Infirmity the Resolver himself has sometimes forgot his vow. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 757 All these addressers and resolvers were taken in. 1894 Woolley in *Voice* (U. S.) 13 Sept., It improves a resolution to have the resolver mean it.

Reso·lvible, *a.* [f. Resolve *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being resolved; resolvable.

1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 118 The whole misery of man is resolvible into Pain and Grief. 1701—*Ideal World* I. ii. 43 This is the first of those principles into which the

deficiencies of nature are resolvible. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Integr. Calc.* 102 This equation.. is resolvible, both with respect to *x* and to *y*. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 24 We may construct some Geometrical propositions which are purely Verbal, resolvible by a comparison of Definitions.

Resolving (rɪzɒ·lvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 209 A resoluyng in an vnclene bodi drawiþ more matere þerto þan it resolueþ. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 130 But after the resolving of his blessed body He raised deed men to lyfe agayne truely. 1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Layd owt to John Kevell towardes his resolving of him at the court, ijs. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 9 Sufficient to recommend it to the Readers most diligent resolving. 17.. RAMSAY *Coalier's Daughter* iii, After mature resolving..He tenderly thus tell'd her. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 6/2 It is strange that all the Unionist speaking and resolving beforehand was in opposition to them.

Comb. 1879 *Lond. &c. Phil. Mag.* VIII. 262 The resolving-power of a telescope on a double star.

Reso·lving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That resolves. (Chiefly *Med.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 230 þou schalt do þerto sumtyme mollificatiuis & sumtyme resoluyng þingis. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. 3 Of resolving medicines: Symple and compounde. 1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 43 For either of us there is no resolving evidence to be taken from the Fathers. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xiv. 247 Unlesse they be of such a resolving and abstersive nature, as to be able to make way for themselves into the recesses of the body. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259, I prescribed resolving Fomentations.

Resommon, obs. form of RESUMMON.

Reson(e, obs. forms of RAISIN, REASON *sb.*[1]

† **Reson,** obs. form of REASON *sb.*[2]

1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 54 The which flores wt þe resons above shullen accord in heith wt the flores and resons of an other hous there.

Resonance (re·zŏnăns). Also 5 **resonn-.** [a. OF. *resonance, resonnance* (15th c.; mod.F. *résonance*), = It. *risonanza*, Sp. and Pg. *resonancia*, ad. L. *resonantia* echo (Vitruvius), f. *resonâre* to resound: see -ANCE.]

1. The reinforcement or prolongation of sound by reflection, or *spec.* by synchronous vibration.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 92/1 Merueyllous howlynges and waylynges .., wherof the resonnaunce or sonne was soo horryble that it semyd it wente vppe to heuen. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. PP ij, For the beaute, for the force and for the resonaunce. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Let us see (I say) what resonance and melodie bare wood may yeeld. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* I. i, Ther's no resonance In a bare stile: my title beares no breadth. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (1789) I. viii. 149 Resonance is but an aggregate of echos or of quick repetitions and returns of the same sound. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 219/1 If percussion be practised on a soft and inelastic surface, the impulse.. will elicit no resonance from it. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* ii. 41 A room in which sound shall be considerably strengthened without degenerating into resonance.

fig. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 298 So ought our hearts..to haue no other resonance but of good thoughts. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 207 He has a resonance in his bosom for every note of human feeling. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvii, Hints of this, intended to be complimentary, found an angry resonance in him.

b. *Path.* The sound heard in auscultation of the chest while the person is speaking, or that elicited by percussion of various parts of the body.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 526 [Auscultation] affords, under different circumstances, four different kinds of measure, as that of its degree of intensity, which M. Laennec has denominated resonance. 1845 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* I. i. 15 There are other sounds .entirely produced by our percussion of the præcordial region. These should rather be called resonances than sounds. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 655 When the alveoli are filled with coagulum, although the bronchi still contain air, the resonance is completely lost.

c. *Electr.* The effect produced by an oscillatory current upon one of equal period.

1889 FLEMING *Altern. Current Transf.* I. 490 In order to determine whether..the oscillations were of the nature of a regular vibration, he availed himself of the principle of resonance. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* 470 When exposed to electric resonance, or to a sympathetic electric oscillatory discharge, a spark passes from across the gap.

2. The quality of reinforcing or prolonging a sound by vibration.

1669 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess., Absol. Rest* § 7 Some famous Lutes..attained not their full seasoning and best resonance, till they were about fourscore year old. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 481/1 Intended for the reception of the sounds produced by the resonance of the bony case just described. 1875 ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz' Sensat. Tone* I. v. § 7 The investigation of the resonance of the cavity of the mouth is of great importance.

3. *attrib.*, as *resonance apparatus, box,* etc.

1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 85 This convenient adjunct to a tuning-fork goes by the name of a resonance-box. *a* 1879 RANDEGGER *Singing* 11 The chest, mouth, or head..only act respectively as the 'resonance apparatus' of the voice. 1896 CURTIS *Voice Building* (1901) 74 The condition and shape of the resonance cavities ..give to the human voice a peculiar beauty and timbre.

So **Re·sonancy.** *rare*[−1].

1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 10 There might be a Paronomasticall Resonancy of words in his mind.

Resonant (re·zŏnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *resonâre* to resound. Cf. F. *résonnant* († *resonant*), Sp. and Pg. *resonante*, It. *risonante.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of sounds: Re-echoing, resounding; continuing to sound or ring.

1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* Pref. iv, An heape of earnest and resonant, but vndigested wordes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 559 His volant touch..Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. 1860 W. J. C. MUIR *Pagan or Christian?* 105 The clear dignity of its resonant expression [is] becoming a feeble whisper. 1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 80 A column of air is easily set in resonant vibration by a note of suitable pitch. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv, Although he had never made the gallery of the Union tremble with resonant eloquence.

fig. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Bk. Poets* Wks. (1904) 641/2 Massinger's more resonant majesty. 1883 TYNDALL in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 38 The name and fame of Rumford ..were resonant in Europe at the beginning of this century.

2. Of bodies: Causing reinforcement or prolongation of sound, esp. by vibration.

1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* vii. 87 The peculiar kind of tremulous motion into which the parts of the resonant body are put. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 98 The resonant steam-eagles Follow far on the direction of her..hand. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. iii. 81 Mounted thus upon their resonant cases, you hear them loudly sounding the same musical note. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 655 The lungs remain resonant when the larger bronchial tubes are filled with gelatine.

3. Of places: Echoing or resounding *with* something.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 103 Fertile valleys, resonant with bliss. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 194 As the Greek and Roman music passed away, the sombre groves of ancient Germany became resonant with sound.

B. *sb.* A nasal consonant.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 63 The result is the class of nasals (or 'resonants'), m, n, and ng (as in *singing*). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 449 Voiced Nasal Resonants.

Hence **Re·sonantly** *adv.*

1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* vii. 88 To which note it answered very resonantly, and not sensibly to others, which we made trial of. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 3/5 Now shrilly ringing, now resonantly surging through nave and aisle. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 426 To get to the Praetorium, as the Romans resonantly styled the palace of Herod on Mount Zion.

Resonate (re·zŏnēit), *v.* [f. L. *resonâre* to resound: see -ATE 3.] *intr.* To produce or exhibit resonance. Hence **Re·sonating** *ppl. a.*

1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 117 The wires of the corresponding note will of course resonate with it. *Ibid.* 135 A reed does not need to be associated with a resonating column in order to produce a musical sound. 1896 CURTIS *Voice Building* (1901) 140 In exit the tone should be allowed to resonate in all the natural acoustic cavities.

Resonator (re·zŏnēitəɹ). [Agent-noun, on L. types, f. *resonâre* to resound.]

1. An instrument responding to one single note, and used for its detection when combined with other sounds.

a 1869 DONKIN *Acoustics* I. (1870) 92 In order to distinguish the higher and fainter ones [*sc.* harmonic tones], it is necessary to put the ear in communication with resonators. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* viii. 171 The apparatus..is composed of 8 resonators adapted to the harmonic series of the fundamental note C. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 467 It has been shewn..by means of resonators that the normal heart-sound consists of two notes.

2. An appliance for increasing sound by resonance; a body or object which produces resonance.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. (1890) 376 The œsophagus .. becomes much swollen; and this probably acts as a resonator. 1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 120 The sound-board of the pianoforte. is in fact a solid resonator. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr.* 176 A paper resonator ..greatly reinforces the sound when the phonograph is speaking.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 1/3 These primary or laryngeal vocal tones are reinforced by the resonators, that is, by the portion of the larynx above the vocal cords, the upper throat or pharynx, the nose, and the mouth.

3. *Electr.* An apparatus used for the detection of Hertzian waves.

1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 121 A photographic plate, or a Hertzian resonator, to astonish us. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 301 With a 'resonator' of similar construction..he was able to detect answering sparks.

Re·sonatory, *a. rare*[−1]. [See RESONATE *v.* and -ORY.] Producing resonance.

1879 SAYCE *Sci. Lang.* (1881) I. iv. 231 The partial tones.. may be..detected by the help of resonatory instruments.

Resonn, obs. form of RAISIN.

Resorb (rɪsɔ·ɹb), *v.* [ad. L. *resorbēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *sorbēre* to drink in. Cf. F. *résorber*, Sp. and Pg. *resorber*, It. *risorbire.*] To absorb again.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-conv.* Postscr. 20 Their.. aspersions, which yet ye have a stomach to resorbe, to spew them out once againe. 1730 SHORT *Diss. Tea* 57 The Liquids..are neither exhaled nor resorbed by the Veins. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 190 The generation of air,..except what might be absorbed by quicksilver or resorbed by the substance itself. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 177 Human souls, which like sparks .. were borne aloft, and then..were resorbed into the pit. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1563 [The host] Drew seaward as with one wide wail of waves Resorbed with reluctation. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2154. 918 The extravasated blood was resorbed.

So **Reso·rbence,** reabsorption, backward flow. **Reso·rbent** *a.*, absorbing again.

a 1800 WODHULL (T), Again resorbent ocean's wave Receives the waters, which it gave. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 95 Digitalis..augments the oscillation of the resorbent vessels. 1881 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 472 The forward plunge and resorbence of a wave.

Resorcin (rezɔ·ɹsin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. RES(IN) + ORCIN.]

1. A compound, formerly produced by the action of potash upon galbanum or other resins, now generally prepared synthetically. It is chiefly used as a dye-stuff, but is occasionally employed in medicine and photography.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 82 *Resorcin*, $C_6H_6O_2$, a compound homologous with orcin, produced by the action of potash on galbanum. 1880 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* Apr. 446/2 The same body will act on resorcine to produce a colour only differing from the last in that it contains hydroxyl instead of amido groups. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 Sulphur has a peculiar action of its own, but allied to it are ichthyol and perhaps resorcin.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *resorcin-ammonia, -sulphonic,* etc.; *resorcin brown, green.*

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 993 Resorcin-ammonia..is formed by passing dry ammonia gas into a solution of resorcin in anhydrous ether. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 48 The salts of resorcinsulphonic acid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 558 Boas' resorcin test is also useful. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 705 Resorcin pastes .. are excellent, if temporary, remedies. 1905 CAIN & THORPE *Synth. Dyestuffs* 42 The fast green or Resorcin green is..produced by the action of nitrous acid on resorcinol. *Ibid.* 62 The first..disazo-dye stuff was the Resorcin brown discovered by Wallach in 1881.

Reso·rcinol. *Chem.* [f. RESORCIN + -OL.] A form of resorcin; a compound of resorcin with other substances.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1747 Resorcinol introduced into the animal organism is converted into a sulphonic acid. 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 94 A small proportion of resorcinol greatly increases the stability of the solution. *attrib.* 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 108 Derivatives in which a halogen is substituted in the resorcinol residue [etc.].

Resorcylic (rezɒsi·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. RESORC-IN + -YL + -IC.] Pertaining to, derived from, resorcin.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 400/2 Resorcylic acid. *Ibid.*, Resorcylic aldehyde.

† **Reso·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [See quot. 1486.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij b, And after when he dowblith and turnyth agaynne Then he resoorth as goode hunteres saynne. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 937 By that I knewe that they had the hare and on foote, and by and by I might see him sore and resore, prick and reprick.

† **Resorp,** variant of (or error for) RESORB *v.*

1656 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 119 These must unsay what they have said, and like venomous Beasts, resorp their own poyson.

Resorption (rɪsɔ·ɹpʃən). [Noun of action, on L. types, f. L. *resorbêre* RESORB *v.* So F. *résorption.*] The fact or process of reabsorption, *spec.* of an organ, tissue, or excretion.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosology* (ed. 3) 239 Scrophula fugax, very simple..generally occurring on resorption from ulcers of the hand. 1876 DUNRING *Dis. Skin* 66 It may terminate either in resorption, suppuration, or hypertrophy. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2154. 918 App. 12 Resorption of body cells (liver, kidney, &c.) frequently takes place.

Reso·rptive, *a. rare.* [Cf. prec. and -IVE.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, resorption.

1889 *Science* XIII. 232 The resorptive phenomena of porphyritic quartz and other minerals in eruptive rocks.

Resort (rɪzɔ·ɹt), *sb.* Also 4–6 **resorte.** [a. OF. *resort, ressort* resource, aid, spring, etc., f. *resortir*: see next.]

I. 1. That to which one has recourse for aid or assistance, or in order to accomplish some end.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 134 In trowth alway to don yow my seruyse, As to my lady right, and cheif resorte. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 441/2 He ne kan..other resort have for salvation. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 43 Nor..do we offer this as a new Resort whereto this Report. may be thought to have driven us. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 378 Between justice, as my prime support, And mercy, fled to as the last resort, I..steal along with heav'n in view. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii, A knowledge of the expedients and resorts in times of hazard, which was remarkable. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 196 A fit one [*sc.* sledge] was not to be found, and a carriage was therefore the only resort.

† b. Means or way of escape. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 153 Al men hit [*sc.* death] haue in mynde, Of that there is noone resorte.

2. † a. The right or privilege of having final decision or appeal vested in one. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 22 To holde frely in souvereinte and resort of none creature but of God. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 His eldest son, shulde renounce all maner of soueraynte, resorte, and rightes, that he shulde haue of any of theym.

b. Recourse *to* some person, thing, or expedient, for aid or assistance, for the settlement of some difficulty, or the attainment of some end.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 117/2 The same personnes..to have resort unto the collectours of the same xth part,..to understond..in whoos kepyng the same sommes resten. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxi. 1 O Gratious God, to thee is my only resort. 1668–9 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1673) I. vii. 123 For the design that was laid for that,..we must have resort to the account that is given of it. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 73 The constant resort which is had unto them ..is not without its expence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 572 For the true idea of seisin, resort must be had to the ancient system of feudal tenures. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 June 5/1 It will be impossible to close the Committee to-night without resort to a sitting of unusual length.

c. *In the last resort* [after F. *en dernier ressort*], orig. as a judge or court from which there is no appeal; hence, as a last expedient, in the end, ultimately. (Cf. DERNIER b and RESSORT 2.)

1672 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Gov.* Wks. 1720 I. 97 All Government is a Restraint upon Liberty; and under all, the Dominion is equally Absolute, where it is in the last Resort. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Presidial*, a tribunal, or bench of judges, established . to judge ultimately, or in the last resort, of the several cases brought before them by way of appeal from the subaltern judges. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 11 Arbiters of the property of all their fellow-subjects, and that in the last resort. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 352 Life, indeed, is just the one thing..on whose disposability in the last resort..the very existence of society depends. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 121 If in the last resort it is the greatest perfection which determines the divine choice [etc.].

d. *Without resort*, without appeal. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 10 The people were judges without resort.

e. *Court of first resort* (cf. 2 c).

1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. ii. 308 Parliaments relinquished much of their wonted authority as a court of first resort.

†3. a. Opportunity for repair or access *to* a place. **b.** Return. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 68 So that the deere shall haue no resort Withyn short tyme to no maner shade. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. viii. (1494) C vij, In this resort [he was] receyued..In greate noblesse by cause of that viage.

4. General or habitual repair of persons to some place or person.

a. In phr. *to make* (or *have*) *resort*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 427 In suche festes peple of alle the Iewery hade resorte un to hit. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 66/1 The same Marchauntes have be encoraged to make and contynue their resort unto this his Lande. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 353 Intending thair to mak thair resort and residence. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 6 Great resort also was made unto them from all places of the realme. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 723 To th' Altars of the Gods they made diuine resorts. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iv. § 8 Many other Prophets and Seers..to whom the people made their resort.

b. Const. *of* (the persons resorting). †Also *pl.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. i. 725 Syre Launcelot had many resortes of ladyes and damoysels that dayly resorted vnto hym. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Those townes.. where there is moste resorte and repaire of people. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 157 Resort of people doth my greefs augment. 1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 58 In which are many languages spoken, by reason of the resort of abundance of merchants. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 139 By frequent resort of the French, who to the number of some thousands came over. 1766 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 485 Where was a great resort of French company. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. i. 491 He patronized learning and encouraged the resort of learned men. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 543 An unrestrained and unregulated resort of persons to India for religious purposes.

c. In phr. *of* (*great*, *public*, etc.) *resort*, applied to places.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 45 b, A towne of great resort aswel from the firme land as the sea. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 104 But shall all our houses of resort in the Suburbs be puld downe? 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 104 Encouraging..to build Houses, Temples, and Places of Publick Resort. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 ¶ 1 It is my frequent Practice to visit Places of Resort in this Town. 1725 THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 113 There is a large colliery of great resort. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 214 The Five Mile Act had banished him..from almost all places of public resort. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 76 Their seats of favorite resort, in the early part of the season.

†5. Concourse or assemblage of people. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi. 209 Syre launcelot gate al his armour..and put hit vpon hym for drede of more resorte. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 The Protector had the resort, and the King in maner desolate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 b, The Lorde Cobham (whose house you shal seeldome see without great resort). 1634 MILTON *Comus* 379 Her wings That in the various bussle of resort Were all to ruffl'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulyss.* 320 Secure, I enter'd through the hostile Court, Glitt'ring with steel and crowded with resort.

b. An assemblage, gathering, throng, crowd.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* ix. 8 And when yᵉ resort saw this yei marveild. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 9 The greate resorte to that..Edifice are of sundrie titles and degrees. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 370 Gaming-houses whither great resorts Were wont to come. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 55 For a long time the Portugals..drew a great resort hither. 1703 PRIOR *Erasm. Imit.* 9 Folly with her wild Resort Of Wit and Jest disturbs the solemn Court. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 94, I daily frequented Markham's coffee-house, amidst a promiscuous resort of swords-men, literati, beaus, and politicians. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 286 A great resort of men of talents now flocked around him.

†6. Repair of one person with others or to some place. *Obs.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 242 And out of Rome hes baneist Chastity, Quha with our Prelats can get na resort. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 127 Ioyne with me to forbid him her resort, My selfe haue spoke in vaine. 1635 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. (1636) 18 Calvin..makes this the speciall cause of Saint Pauls resort unto the places of assembly. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 367 Nor from the Heav'n of Heav'ns Hath he excluded my resort sometimes.

†b. Those with whom one associates. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 42 As touching my residence and abiding heere in Naples,..my resorte and companye [etc.].

7. A place to which persons repair.

Now freq. in comb. with *health*, *holiday*, *seaside*, etc.

1754 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 140 This intellectual cloud, which hangs, like a fog, over every gay resort of our moral invalids. a 1796 BURNS *Caledonia* 15 Chiefly the woods were her fav'rite resort. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. i. (1858) 18 Wherever these springs are to be found, there..must always have been the resort of wanderers in the Desert. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/3 The houses licensed were the resort of thieves.

II. †8. ? A channel or arm (of the sea). *Obs.*$^{-1}$

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 68 By this yle is a resorte of the see unto an other litill yle.

†9. *Mus.* (Meaning uncertain.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall, Sesqui altera, and decupla resortis, Diapason of mony sindrie sortis.

†10. A mechanical spring. *Obs.* (Cf. RESSORT 1.)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 A resorte, or springe, because it [*sc.* forceps] might allwayes be aperte. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 130 The hand..returned to its place with force, as if it had a resort or spring to force it to its proper place. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 177 The motion of the hands, what number of resorts soever it is communicated by, is originally owing to something else that first moves within.

fig. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cc, Pathless destiny; Whose dark resorts since prudence cannot know, In vain it would provide for what shall be. 1676 — *State Innoc.* Pref., If you can enter more deeply..into the causes and resorts of that which moves pleasure in a reader.

Resort (rĭzǭ·ɹt), *v.* Also 5–6 **resorte**, 6 **reasorte.** [ad. OF. *resortir* (mod.F. *ressortir*) to rebound, retire, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *sortir* to issue, go out, etc., of obscure etymology.]

†1. *intr.* To issue, to come out, again. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 148 That Ryvere comethe towardes Ynde, undre Erthe, and resortethe [F. *ressortist*] in to the Lond of Altazar. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII x, The stronge poynte of his darte folded and resorted agayn.

†2. a. To return *to* oneself; to revert *to* a former condition or custom. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3553 When he past of his payne..And resort to hym selfe.., He plainted full pitiously. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 63 Where any wood ys, he [Eolus] shall make hyt pleyn, Yef he to hys lyberte may resorte ageyn. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lxi, He was long tyme afterward in dispare of his life, & shall now never resort to the bodyly strength & heale of his person that he was in before. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 All such persons as take pleasure to shew their limbes..should be inioyned either to go starke naked, or else to resort backe to the comely and modest fashion of their owne countrie apparell.

†b. To return (*to* a place, or *home*). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 186 He is a fole that scaped is daunger,..and fled is fro prisoun, For to resorte. c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiv. 583 Whanne that Alle I-taken they were..He gan to Resorte to that bataylle There Seraphe fawht. a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 281 Go, litell quayre,..Home to resorte Jerobesethe perswade.

†c. To return *to* a subject or matter; also, to go back in a discourse or in time. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 140 But to resorte ageyn to my mateere. c 1450 — *Secrees* (E.E.T.S.) 10 Here the Translator resortith ageyn to set in a prologe. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 142 It be houyth þat we nowe resorte to the poynte in wich we lafte. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* in *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 216 Bvt to resorte to our purpose, how can it stand with reason [etc.]? 1654 G. GODDARD *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 42 Some would have resorted back again to the business of the Council, and put a full period to that. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. vii, He was obliged to resort above a year ..back, to find any object for this unwarrantable passion.

†d. To revert or fall *to* one's lot or share. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *St. Margaret* 361 Whan it falleth thei haue of me mastrie, Ageyn to me resorteth al the wrak. 1492 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 299 If hit so happe that Johanne my doughter fortune to deye..then I will that the 40 *li* before to her bequeithen resorte and turne to the use and profit of all my next children then living. a 1676 HALE *Hist. Common Law* vi. (1713) 122 The Rule of Descents in Normandy was..That the Descent of the Line of the Father shall not resort to that of the Mother.

†e. To retire or retreat. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 391 Thei dide presse to the rescowe..and made hem resorte bakke more than a bowe draught.

†3. To turn, direct one's attention, *to* a subject.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 308 Till I abrayde, in purpoos to Resorte To hym that drough this processe moost devyne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 Of Fraunce and other I myght lyke wyse reporte.., But to Englande if I shall resorte, Ryght mysty storyes [etc.]. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1149/1 This first kinde of tribulacion haue you to my minde opened sufficiently, & therfore I pray you resort now to the second. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183, I will leave them, and resort to those other.

4. To betake oneself, to repair or go, *to* a person for aid. (Now only as in c.)

c 1460 *Wisdom* 942 in *Macro Plays* 66 Wyche be owur selff neuer may be a-mendyde With-owt Gode..; Therfor to hym let vs resort. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxx. 22 Brenne..nat hauynge any comfort how he myght attayne to his former dygnyte, lastly resorted..vnto the Duke. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlii[i]. 9 Delyuer me (o Lorde) fro myne enemies, for I resorte vnto the. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 930/2 If we will profit in the holy scripture, let vs learne to resort to our Lord Iesus Christ. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* 25 Not so much as giving notice to his people who they were to whom they must resort for justice.

†b. To refer or turn *to* a document, book, author, etc., for information or guidance. *Obs.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 128 If ther be eny clause or matier in his olde will..to the wich it shall seme to the saide executours..for to be necessary to resorte, and to take remembraunce of. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L ij b, Now it behoueth you to resorte to your plattes, searching out as nigh as you can by estimation the middlemost place. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vii. (1614) 40 If any would entertaine longer dispute about this, he may..resort vnto Geropius Becanus his Gigantomachia. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. v, This gentleman, to whom I often resort, has only saved me so much labour.

c. To have recourse *to* something for assistance or furtherance of an object.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 21 The King thought it time to resort to other counsels. 1754 SHERLOCK *Discourses* (1759) I. i. 14 Men should have other Helps to resort to, besides their own Strength and Reason. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 84 The Revolution which is resorted to for a title, on their system, wants a title itself. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii 67 The evidence to which the nature of the circumstances compelled the complainants..to resort. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 270 At length we resort to actual experiment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 55 The Persian kings..resorted to mercenaries as their only salvation.

5. To repair, to make one's way, to come or go *to* a person.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 101 Of thi lyfe here in the last our..My sustrys and I shul to the resorte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. i. 183 Thenne alle the knyghtes of the table round resorted vnto the kyng & made many Iustes & turnementes. 1530 PALSGR. 688/2, I wyll resorte to hym to morowe for your cause. c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 39 He approched our bote in the night, which our Captaine would in noe wyse permitt, but willed that they shoulde resorte unto him the next daie. 1637 *Prynne Papers* (Camden) 67 The persons and dispositions of those that resorted to the said Prynne and Burton in their way to their said imprisonment. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 137 What, to Catullus alone if a wayward fancy resort not? 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 54 On his arrival Stucley resorted to him to congratulate him.

b. To repair *to* one frequently or habitually.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. i. 725 Thenne..syr launcelot beganne to resorte vnto quene Gueneuer ageyne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxli[i]. 7 Which thinge yf thou wilt graunte me, then shal the rightuous resorte vnto my company. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 110 No man hath accesse by day to her. *Val.* Why then I would resort to her by night. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diogines Lanth.* (Hunt. Cl.) 25 Crowes will to carrion still, Like euer vnto like resort, The bad embrace the ill. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 48 To her that at the drinking bench challengeth loue, the Dutch resort.

†c. To consort or associate *with* others. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 b, They resorted with the elders and were no more subiect to goe vnto the warres.

6. To repair ordinarily or frequently *to* a place.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/1 Certaines..charges to be.. payed, unto the sustenyng of ye saide warkes, of every Shipp and Boote resortyng thider. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 295 At nyght before she wente to bedde, she faylled not to resorte vnto her chappell. 1563 *Child-Marriages* (1896) 61 The banes were not askid in the church wherto he doth resort. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxi. 3 Bee thou my strong habitation, whereunto I may continually resort. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lxix, Resort to sermons, but to prayers most: Praying's the end of preaching. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* 210 Head-waiter of the chop-house here, To which I most resort.

b. With plural subject.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 424 And that the Bakers lak no stuffe..at suche tymes as many straungers resortith to the towne. 1521 *State P., Carew MSS.* (1867) I. 20 This is the very land of refuge that English pirates resort most unto. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, They haue two market dayes.., to the which resort an infinite number of people. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. v. (1614) 473 Emanuel Pinner at Cambaia obserued many to resort thither on pilgrimage. 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I. I. ii. 12 When Plato was in Egypt, the Iews resorted thither. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 9 Hither the heroes and the nymphs resort To taste awhile the pleasures of a Court. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VI. 29 The churches could not contain those that resorted to them. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iv. (1880) 59 The heads of the Reformed party..resorted to Paris in large numbers. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 33 A cave in an island..whither Irish pilgrims still resort.

7. To proceed or go *to* (or *towards*) a place; to respond *to* a call or summons. † Also without const.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 46 Aleyn Remevede from that plas,..and his bretheren with hym gonnen Resort. 1496 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 167 Proclamacion to cause the maryners that hade takyn wages to Resorte to the Ship. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 139 On a day, for hys owne dysporte, To the court of Rome he gan to resorte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 677 After this battaile the Northren men resorted towarde Warwike. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vii. 33 Noah..entered the Arke at Gods appointment, to which by Diuine instinct resorted both birds and beasts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 81 The Sons of Light Hasted, resorting to the Summons high, And took thir Seats. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 668 To Argos' realms the victor god resorts, And enters old Crotopus' humble courts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 203 The number of females that, on this occasion, resort to his call, is uncertain. 1804 LAUDERDALE *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 357 The advantages ..are at once suggested, by resorting to the drawing-rooms ..even of the British West India planter. a 1859 OLMSTED *Mech. Heavens* xxii. (1860) 241 At the age of twenty-five years, he resorted to Italy, for the purpose of studying astronomy, where he resided a number of years.

†b. Of blood: To flow *to* some part. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, The quicke bloode somwhat resorted unto his visage. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. viii. D viij b, The blood resorted to an hole, purple, and smoking new. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 273 The other Authors..say, that the madness of a Horse cometh..by some hot bloud resorting to the panicles of the brain.

†c. Of a stream, etc.: To flow *to* (another stream). *Obs.* (Comm. in Leland.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1745) I. 99 Ther cam doun a Broke from West, resorting, as one said, to Wilebek streme.

† **d.** Const. with inf. *Obs.*

1460 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 194 In connaunt, wreche, þou art one-trewe, And Redy also to Resorte, To folowe vyces and sle vertu. *c* 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 279 O that nobill prynce and emperour flouere, To sitt at Londone resorte he than. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 The straungers of honeste, whiche of theyr curtesy resorteth for to vysyte the soueravne, must be consydered. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 54 Mo Bowres resorted to aide yᵉ others.

† **e.** Without const. To come. *Obs. rare.*

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. Kkvb, For whan I shal resorte, be certaine and sure of it, mi iuste rewarde shal come with me. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii, When wil our new master come?..I would it were to morow: for till he resorte Our mistresse being a Widow hath small comforte.

† **f.** To retire or withdraw *into* (a place). *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xvii. 13 But yf he resorte in to a cite, then shal all Israel cast roapes aboute the same cite. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 341 They resort every man with his family into his owne chamber.

8. To have repair, to stay, in a place.

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 230/2 Repairyng or resortyng by the space of vi wokys withinne youre said Reaume. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 If it be very ranke grounde,..where catel doth resort, plowe not that lande, tyll ye wyll sowe it. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 28 'Tis pitty that thou liu'st To walke where any honest men resort. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 85 His Nauy which sometimes resort in the Leuante. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 14, I.. believe, that..these habitations belong to their captain, and that the company resort in caves up and down these rocks. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search aft. Happiness* ii. 138 A court, Where pleasures, dress'd in every shape, resort.

† **9.** *trans.* To frequent, to haunt (a place). *Obs.*

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii. 76 Seeke him at Hob Fylchers shop, for, as charde it reported, There is the best ale in al the towne and now is most resorted. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* II. ii, A pallace of pleasure, and daily resorted and filled with Lords and Knights, and their Ladies. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 35 Our Thames. is tainted with..the scarce numerable ships and other vessels that resort her port.

Re-sort, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sort afresh.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 2/2 She re-sorts the various loving couples, makes every one..happy.

Resorter (rĭzǭ·ɹtəɹ). [f. RESORT *v.* + -ER.] One who resorts (*to* a place or person); a frequenter or visitor.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 900/2 All that hathe bene punished in this diocise..or in the cytye selfe, eyther of resiauntes therin, or of resorters thereto. 1575 BARET *Alv.* s.v. *Smell*, A common resorter to euery mans table: a smell feast. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 134 How to carry himselfe in his charge towards the King, His Servants and all Resorters to Him. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 148 Of absurdity and bad taste, the politer resorters to Matlock cannot surely be acquitted. 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Low Amb.* lxvii, A pasteboard elephant..was formed to..charm the sage theatrical resorters.

† **Reso·rtible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Open or possible *to* one.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 314 Anye trade of life, misterye, or facultye which is not resortible ne conuenable to a gentleman.

Reso·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action or fact of having repair or recourse (*to* some place or thing, etc.); an occasion of this.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lxv. 164 Ascanyus buylded firste the towne or cyte of Albe in lombardye. And there was his resortynge. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Resortyng to, *actraict, recours.* 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 89 Let the people, and especially women, giue eare to Pagan Ouid,..speaking of those common resortings vnto playes. 1660 A. BROME *Songs* II. xiv. 7 We'l in our own faces our colours display, And hallow our yearly resorting. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 7/1 There has been no rough horseplay, and no resortings to election irregularities.

attrib. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iv, Howe mete or howe redy (at hande) a resortynge place,..haue I gotten me.

Resoun, obs. form of REASON *sb.*¹

† **Resou·nd,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] A returned or re-echoed sound; a resonance.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. Ecl. iv, And you, O trees,..receaue The strange resound of these my causeful cryes. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* V. xx. Wks. IV. 177 The pleasant spectacle and sweet resounds which woods and shady fountains afford. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1716) 40 Virtuous actions have their own trumpets, and without any noise from thy self will have their resound abroad. 1701 BEVERLEY *Praise Glory* 53 The whole State of that Kingdom, shall be fill'd with the Highest Resounds of that Perfected New Song.

Resound (rĭzau·nd), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **resoun, resown(e**; 6 **resounde, resownd,** 6– **resound.** [f. RE- + *soun(e* SOUND *v.*, after F. *resonner* (OF. *resoner*), or L. *resonāre* (Sp. and Pg. *resonar*, It. *risonare*).]

I. *intr.* **1.** Of places: To ring or re-echo *with* (or † *of*) some sound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 413 There sat a faukoun..That with a pitous vois bigan to crye, That al the woode resowned of hire cry. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 240 Thay fyrit gunnis wyth powder violent,..The rochis all resownyt wyth the rak. *a* 1547 SURREY *Prisoner Windsor Castle*, The secrete groues which oft we made resounde, Of pleasaunt playnt, and of our ladies' praise. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 51 Their Theatre resounded with hideous howlings. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 290 A pleasant Grove, With chaunt of tuneful Birds resounding loud. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* V. 90 For this, with chearful Cries the Woods resound. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 135 The dome resounded with the acclamations of the people. 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* II. 44 While ev'ry hedge and ev'ry tree Resound with vocal minstrelsy. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vii. (1880) 128 They daily made the vaults resound with their prayer and praise.

b. Without const.

c 1450 *Merlin* 274 The nyghtingale and these other briddes songen so lowde that the wode and the river resovned. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3436 Hornys, bugillis blawing furth thar sownis, That al the cuntre resownit hath about. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 597 When all his mourning melodie He ended had, that both the shores resounded. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 6 New sorowes Strike heauen on the face, that it resounds As if it felt with Scotland. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 218 Together rush'd Both Battels maine..; all Heav'n Resounded. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 586 Yet even these..can ..with dance, And music of the bladder and the bag, Beguile their woes, and make the woods resound. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 28 The waves..roar against the lofty beach, and the deep resounds.

2. Of things: To make or produce an echoing sound.

1530 PALSGR. 688/2 Harke howe this horne resoundeth. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXVI. ii, Tongues with gladdnes lowdly resounded. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 306 Hammer milles, which beating upon the iron resound over all the places adjoyning. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 470 His arms resounded as the boaster fell. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 357 Thump after thump resounds the constant flail. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. x, Then through the dell his horn resounds. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 187 Instruments of music resounded through the building. 1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 86 The air contained in the ball resounds very powerfully to a single note of different pitch.

3. Of sounds: To echo, to ring.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 383 Lowder more and more The din resouned with rattling of armes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 30 When those pittifull outcries he heard Through all the seas so ruefully resownd. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 75 Strooken with the hammer, the noyce wherof will resound, through all the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 334 The rigid interdiction, which resounds Yet dreadful in mine eare. 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 62 And echoing praises. resound at your return. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, These words, which resounded far through the streets, were accompanied by as many fierce blows. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. lii. § 64. 365 The sound of these cannon resounded from one end of the Peninsula to the other.

b. To be much mentioned or repeated; to be celebrated or renowned.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 110 Many..whose names on earth resounde as ecchoes from the rockes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 579 And what resounds In Fable or Romance of Uthers Son. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xii. II. 163 The fame of Croesus resounded through Greece. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton* 4 Milton, a name to resound for ages.

† **c.** To answer *to* something. *Obs. rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 328 Bot to ressoun that ȝour Sermone resound. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. xii. 305 The consenting praise of all honest men,..which resounds always to virtue, as the eccho to the voice.

II. *trans.* **4.** To proclaim, repeat loudly (one's praises, etc.); to celebrate (a person or thing).

1561 in Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 8 If Homere here might dwell, whose praise the Grekes resounde. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 19 Happie, that had such a trumpet as Homer, to resound his vertues. 1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Milit.* 64 The Warrier his deere skarres no more resounds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 543 To Bacchus..let us tune our Lays, And in our Mother Tongue resound his Praise. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 2 The man..Long exercised in woes, oh Muse! resound. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1871) V. 118 Horace resounds the praises of Italy in strains not dissimilar to those of Virgil.

† **b.** With complement. *Obs. rare.*

1600 ABBOT *Jonah* 615 Their owne stories resound them to have bene exceeding filthie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 149 Th' innumerable sound Of Hymns and sacred Songs, wherewith thy Throne Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest.

5. To repeat or utter (words, etc.) in a loud or echoing manner. Now *rare.*

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xix, The quyre of Byrds resounded Their anthemes sweet. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xx. 9 Let all the congregation resound Amen. 1715 E. SMITH *Serm. at Wisbeech* 15 As soon as the sound is out of your ears, to graft the profitable sense upon your hearts and resound it at home in your conscience. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 176 Tho' nations, which consult Their gain, at thy expence, resound applause. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xv, The.. matrons round The dismal coronach resound. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1326 They repeat aloud the *oratio dominica* (the Lord's Prayer), they resound the creed and the doxology.

† **b.** To sound or din *into* one's ears. *Obs.*⁻¹

1641 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 312 They resound nothing into the Ears of the old Emperor Matthias, but his Cousin Ferdinand's high Merits.

6. Of places: To re-echo, to give back or repeat (a sound) again.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 159 The forest wide is fitter to resound The hollow Echo of my carefull cryes. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. ii, Whose hideous echoes make the welkin howl, And all the woods Eliza to resound! 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers Sion*, Many an Hymne they..Teacht Groues and Rocks, which did resound their Layes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 789 Hell trembl'd at the hideous Name, and sigh'd From all her Caves, and back resounded 'Death!' 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 86 Serving as.. Vaults to resound the Notes. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* II. x, Cliffs, woods and caves, her viewless steps resound. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 37 Fancy's echo still yon field resounds With noise of blind-man's buff.

† **b.** To return in response or answer *to* something. *Obs. rare.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 100 The faithfull heart resoundeth to Gods command an answer of desire. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 544 To which welcome Sentence they will doubtless all immediately resound a joyful Choir of Hallelujahs.

7. To cause (a thing) to sound again.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xxiii. (1783) I. 158 The coachman..resounded the whip, and drove us upon the full trot to the door.

Re-sound, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sound again.

1897 *Daily News* 5 May 3/1 Soon the alarm was sounded, and re-sounded, and sounded again all over Aouri. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 1/3 Every available chair was utilised as a temporary rest ere the bells sounded and re-sounded.

† **Resou·ndable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RESOUND *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of resounding.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 904, I be-seche thyn hey paternyte, that my prayour be resowndable to þi fathyrod In glory, to opyn þeyn erys to þi son.

Resou·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. RESOUND.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xii. (E.E.T.S.) 107 Þere he temprede hys blaundissyng songes by resounyng of hys strenges. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* a vj b, Whan the husbond herde the noyse and resownyng of the stone within the water [etc.]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 27 Vpon the resounding of the Eccho there seemed three to sound together. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 817 The Resounding of the Sea vpon the Shoare, And the Murmur of Winds in the Woods, without apparent Wind; shew Wind to follow.

Resou·nding (rĭzau·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That resounds or re-echoes; sonorous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xii. (Chaucer Soc.) 15 There he temprede hise blaundyssynge songes by resownynge strenges. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. 49 The werbles of his resownyng harpe Appese dyde the bitter wyrdys scharpe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xix, They feare mightily that resounding noise, comming with a double stroke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 243 So maist thou be translated to the skies, And give resounding grace to all Heav'ns Harmonies. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 155 In the same temple, the resounding wood, All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God. 1794 T. J. MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 429 In the resounding language of the poet of Panopolis. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. xxv. 362 A perpendicular shaft..into which a resounding cataract discharged itself. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 542 A village that enjoyed the spacious and resounding name of Rumpochembo, from a celebrated chief.

Hence **Resou·ndingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Resonnamment*, resoundingly, lowdly,.. melodiously. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. vi. ii. 196 He suffered both hands to fall resoundingly upon his thighs. 1889 HERRING & ROSS *Irish Cousin* III. i, She also began by kissing it resoundingly.

Resoune, obs. form of REASON *sb.*¹

† **Resour.** *Obs.*⁻¹ (App. a variant of or error for *reson, resun*, REASON *sb.*²)

1493 in Chandler *Life Waynflete* 369, vi coople refters in oon bay wt dooble syde resours.

Resource (rĭsōᵊ·ɹs). Also 7 **ress-.** [ad. F. *ressource*, † *ressourse*, f. OF. *re(s)sourdre* to rise again, f. *re-* RE- + *sourdre*:—L. *surgĕre* to rise.]

I. A means of supplying some want or deficiency; a stock or reserve upon which one can draw when necessary. Now usually *pl.*

sing. 1611 COTGR., *Ressource*, a resource, new spring. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 107 For whatsoever from our hand she [*sc.* the earth] takes, Greater, or less, a vast return she makes. Nor am I only pleas'd with that resource. 1760 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 10/1 Out of the general want a resource arose to their armies, who were the more readily recruited, because the scanty pay..of a soldier became an object of envy to the wretched peasantry. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iv. § 96. 534 The treasure of the Hotel de Ville presented an immediate resource.

pl. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* Introd. 9 The Ostrich..runs with amazing rapidity, and consequently requires similar resources of air. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* vi. 237 It was limited with respect to pecuniary Resources. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 392 The new resources of thought and language which literature felt to be at its disposal.

b. *pl.* The collective means possessed by any country for its own support or defence.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 302 The first thing to be done for the defence of a country, is to have its resources and its arms in honest and able hands. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Col. Corn* 124 That period ..when..the country shall be reduced to its own insulated resources. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 2 In speaking of the natural resources of any country we refer to the ore in the mine, the stone unquarried, the timber unfelled [etc.].

2. Possibility of aid or assistance. (Chiefly in phr. *without resource*, after F. *sans ressource.*)

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 477 Vanquish'd without resource; laid flat by fate. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. iv, Nor by an oath precipitate, involve Thy fate beyond resource. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 322 'Geneva', says the historian of this revolution, 'is lost without resource, in respect to religion, to morals'. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 204 For we cannot hope That aid, or retribution, or resource Will arise thence. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxiv. 442 The flower of the French army was lost without resource.

† **b.** Recourse *to* one for aid. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* 236 But Hymen was his first Relief, he had no resource to any other Deity.

3. An action or procedure to which one may have recourse in a difficulty or emergency; an expedient, device, shift.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 512 [He] Us'd threatnings, mix'd with pray'rs, his last resource. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* (ed. 4) III. ii. 426 We had no other resource left than chincing and caulking. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvi. II. 12 Many are the resources of courage and poverty. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 44 A revolution will be the very last resource of the

thinking and the good. 1853 MACAULAY *Biogr., Atterbury*, A mind inexhaustibly rich in all the resources of controversy. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix, Tito began to think that flight was his only resource.

b. Applied to persons or places. *rare.*

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 46 Taking Syphax himself prisoner who was the most powerful resource the Romans had. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Duminil's Victor* IV. 222 This holy mansion was the resource of young lovers, and the terror of parents.

4. A means of relaxation or amusement.

[1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cclxxiv. (1792) 255 Sloth, indolence, and *mollesse* are pernicious and unbecoming a young fellow; let them be your *ressource* forty years hence at soonest.] 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 394 The amusements of letters and of devotion, which afford so many resources in solitude. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iii, Reading had been her chief resource. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 3 He has a resource in the chase, an occupation, ever ready at hand. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 We are not over supplied with resources..as yet...I have sent for some books and ordered the weekly papers.

5. Capability in adapting means to ends, or in meeting difficulties.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 171 They are a gentlemanly, well-educated set of men.., full of personal resource. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 143 He was a man of a keen and bitter wit, full of resource and readiness. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 371 Resource in difficulties is the distinction of great generals.

Resourceful, *a* [f. prec. + -FUL.]

1. Full of resource; fertile in expedient.

1851 D. G MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 67 What is five francs a day to a man of such resourceful spirit? 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* x. (1869) 389 His distinguishing intellectual endowment is to be..resourceful, elastic, versatile. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 12 She was a strong-willed, resourceful woman.

2. Rich or abounding in resources.

1880 SIR R. TEMPLE *India in* 1880, 95 The Government, again, finding the money market in London so conveniently resourceful, resorted to it. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* v. xcvi. III. 346 The economical conditions of a new and resourceful country, with an abundance of unoccupied land and mineral wealth.

Hence **Resourcefulness.**

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 35 With all our energy and resourcefulness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 942 Experiments characterized by a sagacity, a resourcefulness, and a perseverance rarely excelled.

Resourceless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without resource; destitute of resources.

1787 *Generous Attachm.* IV. 113 The resourceless Mr. Traffic, confounded and silent, is the picture of despair! 1886 W. JAY *Chr. Contempl* vi. 197 He is laid waste, but he is not resourceless. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 540 Resourceless youths who managed to exist..on the patronage of the public.

Hence **Resourcelessness.**

1827 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 84 We are only to look around us, and wonder at our utter resourcelessness. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 202 Poverty, ..thinking on her own resourcelessness, sought his company. 1897 WESTCOTT *Chr. Aspects of Life* 413 The temptations and resourcelessness of the poor.

† Resourd, *v. Obs. rare.* Also **resword, resourdre.** [ad. OF. *resourdre*: see RESOURCE.] *intr.* To rise or spring up again.

c 1440 MYRC *Festial* 203 Scho..dyde penawnce for her synnes, and soo resworedyd agayne to grace. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 Yf a herte infortunate .. may resourdre whan fortune wyll fauoure and ayde. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. iii. 67 Gyon or nylus..renneth vnder the erthe so ferre that it resourdeth in to the longe see whiche enuyronneth alle Ethiope. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 290/1 From whens that the dethe grewe, from thens the lyf resourded.

† Resouvenance. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *resouvenance*] Recollection, memory.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxvii. (1869) 123 This mirrour is resouenaunce and acordaunce to that that men seyn.

Resow (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sow again.

1611 FLORIO, *Riseminare*, to resowe, to sowe againe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 667 They are forced to Resow Summer-corn where they Sowed Winter-corn. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Rye* 6 M 2/1 The chief use of this sort is to re-sow lands where the autumnal crop has failed. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 78 Resowing Clover, when the Oats were in Haw, was of no perceptible service. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. 75 If several varieties of wheat be sown together, and the mixed seed be resown [etc.].

Resowne, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[1]

Resoyngne: see RESOIGN.

Resp, Sc var. RASP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; var. RASP *v.*[2]

Resp. *dial.* Also 8 **respe.** [Of obscure origin. Connexion with G. *raspe*, *raspe* (hence Da. *raspe*, Sw. *rasp*), malanders, is very doubtful.] A distemper in sheep, the red-water.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 77 The disorder..resembles what is termed in Lincolnshire, amongst the sheep, the Resp. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc* 376 About Louth, the loss in feeding rape, by the respe is very great. 1803 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1169 The Resp or Red-water is another disorder to which sheep are exposed.

Hence **Re'spy** *a.*, afflicted with the resp.

1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 720 Respy mutton.—The flesh of respy sheep.

† Respair, *v.* and *sb. Obs. rare.*

Rendering L. *spem habere*, and so app. intended as the converse of *despair*, but other MSS. have *respire*.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* IV. xvi. 1590 (Cotton), Sa Rome, befor dispayrit, þan Respayr in gud hope began [*Edinb.*] Respair hade in gude hope agane].

Respa·rkle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sparkle again.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 52 Your Eyes respark'le with their wonted Fires.

Respass, obs. f. RASPIS[1], variant of RASPIS[2].

Respea·k (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. To re-utter, re-echo, resound.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 128 The Kings Rouce, the heauens shall bruite againe, Respeaking earthly Thunder. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 64 We sing not to the deaf: respeak the forests all. 1898 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 226 Every meanest mound Respeaks the word that cries To Lazarus, Arise!

2. To speak again or further.

1600-6 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* 1665 The Lord to Ionah thus respake.

Respect (rĭspe·kt), *sb.* Also 3-6 **respecte**; *Sc.* 5, 9 **respek**, 9 **respeck.** [ad. L. *respect-us*, f. ppl. stem of *respicĕre*: see next. Hence also F. *respect*, Sp. *respecto*, *respeto*, It. *re-*, *rispetto*, Pg. *respeito*.]

I. In phrases (usually) without article.

These are chiefly direct adoptions of L. uses, as *habere respectum*, *respectu*, *sine respectu*.

1. *To have respect to*: **a.** To have regard or relation *to*, or connexion with, something.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Euerich of thise 12 Signes [of the zodiac] hath respecte to a certein parcelle of the body of a man and hath it in gouernance. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. vi. (Bodl. MS.), For euen fernes hab alwey respect to ye vttermoste parties. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* K vj b, Sanguyne and fleumatyke men have more respecte vnto drythe; coleryke and melancolye, vnto moysture. 1551 WILSON *Logicke* (1580) 12 b, The ground of every thyng, and the ende whereunto it hath respecte or consideracion. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 8 Other such like important affairs, all which have respect to the Generall Union. 1699 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 134/2 This Spirit is opening, and has Respect to the Head and Womb. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 37 Perhaps Lady Dellwyn's restless..Movement might have more Respect to the shewing of her Shadow, than even herself. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1845) 125 The limits .. have, often, respect to no natural boundaries, but are purely arbitrary. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Church* 105 They all have a useful end to serve, and have respect to that end solely.

b. To have reference, to refer, *to* something.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 243 This latine diccion, *præsens*,..hath respecte vnto three tymes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* 551 This name hath not alwaies a respect unto the generation of the sonne of God. 1608 W. WILKES *Sec. Mem.* 13 Those rules .. have respect more to your owne private, then reference to the publicke, good. 1641 L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 126 The truth is, all ceremoniall laws have respect to the latitude of Jury. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 49 The expressions..have only in a secondary sense a respect to that destruction. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 167 We may be sure, that it had respect to some special point of doctrine. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.* 19, I will here offer only a single remark, which has respect to the use [etc.].

2. *To have respect to*: † **a.** To turn *to*, refer *to*, for information. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 As for other meruayles of the temple haue respecte to the bokes of Kynges.

† **b.** To have an eye *to*, to give heed *to*, by looking at. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 45 This maistyr sittith in the halle, next unto these Henxmen, at the same boarde, to have his respecte unto theyre demeanynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iv. 4 The Lorde had respecte vnto Abell and to his offerynge. — *Eccles.* xi. 4 He that regardeth yᵉ wynde, shal not sowe: and he that hath respecte vnto the cloudes, shal not reape. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xvii. 7 At that day shall a man looke to his Maker, and his eyes shall haue respect to the Holy one of Israel.

c. To give heed, attention, or consideration *to* something; to have regard *to*; to take into account. Also const. ellipt. with *that*. (Cf. 13.)

1483 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 45 To endent with his grace as it shall mowe be best accorded betwene thaim, havyng respecte as well to the ease of this tymes as to othere presidentes. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 381 To dremys, sir, shuld no man have Respek. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* (1886) 7 Whosoever shall onllie have respect to the constancie of their words uttered, would easilie beleeve they were true indeed. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VII. vi. 1125 But hauing respect that night began to come on,..we tooke in our sailes. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/1 Of Weights, I have had respect to that of Troy only. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 84 In an oath one ought to have respect to the intention of the party swearing.

d. To have in view; to allude *to*.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 59 To this had the poete Horatius respecte, in thus saiyng. 1583 FULKE *Def. Trans. Script.* (Parker Soc.) 566 What folly it is to think our translators had respect to your popish devotions, by the name of 'devotion'!

1824 HEBER *Life Jer. Taylor* p. cxxxviii, He tells us that Balaam, when he prayed to die the death of the righteous, had only respect to length of days. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Idea Univ.* 328 When I speak of the formation of a Catholic school of writers, I have respect principally to the matter of what is written.

† **3.** *In respect of*, in comparison with. *Obs.*

Common in the 16th and 17th centuries.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 84 Þe sunne bemes [were] bot blo & blynde, In respecte of þat adubbement. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Brennynge flammes.., in respecte of [L. *respectu*] the heete of whom this fyre materialle is but as warme warm water unto scaldynge water. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 14 Fewe of them or none in respecte of the hole miscaryed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 639 Hector was but a Troyan in respect of this. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 85 His spirit is so much greater, as commonly a mans is, in respect of a womans. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 152 A well of indifferent good Water, at least in respect of the other Waters of Mecha. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 14 Their respect to him, he says, is nothing in respect of what they ought to shew. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxii, What can she bring from it, says I to myself, in respect of what must be left behind?

† **b.** So *in* (or *to*) *the respect of. Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 That the altitude and eminence scholde be schewede excellente, and incomparable in the respecte of [L. *respectu*] oure places habitable. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) 4 b, I write to thee but littell to the respecte of that I would write. 1550 CRANMER *Defence* 87 He is but a yonge newe author in the respect of those which we haue brought in for our party.

† **c.** Also *in respect to. Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 Englande, whiche is but a small yle and a lytell corner in respecte to yᵉ hole worlde. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 218 The productions of the Spanish-West-India commodities are so inconsiderable in respect to the English. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 130 Printing at this city was early, in respect to other places in this kingdom.

† **d.** *In respect*, in comparison. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 148 Bondemenne are in respecte and comparison, the feete of their maisters. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 513 What will remaine? Ah! nothing (in respect). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 That all-commanding country is possessed by petty Princes, Rome a small Village in respect.

4. *In respect (of)*: **a.** With reference to; as relates to or regards. † Also with *the*.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* (Parker Soc.) 175 The axe doth nothing in respect of the hand that heweth, save receive. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 327 Item, shee is not to be fasting in respect of her breath. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* in *Archaica* (1815) II. VI. Table, He aggravates ..the misery of this life in respect of Sin. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* IX. 139 This day did set a period to all Greece, in the respect of their antient liberty. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Pref., The great Freedom which I have used in respect of all Orders of Men. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 51 Bedding in respect of horses and other cattle, denotes straw or litter spread under them to lie on. 1825 MOORE *Sheridan* I. 236 In respect of mere style, too, the workmanship of..Sheridan is well worth..attention. 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 240 These letters are undated both in respect of time and place.

† **b.** In view *of*, by reason or because *of. Obs.*

1583 FULKE *Def. Trans. Script.* xviii. 473 Oecumenius,.. a Doctour of as little authoritie, as anye other, in respect of the late season, in whyche he liued. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 75 Serigo..was aunciently called..Schotera, in respect of the fine Marble that is got there. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 68 This Quadrant..I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness, and brevity. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 132 Their Juniors do them Honour in Respect of their being older.

c. Considering, seeing, since (*that*).

1580 FULKE *Dang. Rock* xii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 319 Rather in respect that he had greater cause to love Christ. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 17 In respect it is in the fields, it pleaseth mee well. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 105 Nor was it conferred upon him by..Darius Histaspes, in respect that he was heire apparant unto the former Kings of Judah. 1649 EVELYN *Diary & Corr.* (1852) III. 53 How to prevent future ruin, in respect some of us are for an universal toleration: others, for English freedom only? 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 350 To a bad clergyman this may be an advantage, in respect that it allows him to remain bad, and to grow worse with impunity.

† **d.** In case. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1597-8 BACON *Ess., Of Expense*, Some forbeare it not vpon negligence alone, but doubting to bring themselues into Melancholy in respect they shall finde it broken.

e. With respect *to* something. (Cf. 7 b.) *rare.*

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* II. x. 178 Unless we admit the supposition in respect to *g*, that has been indicated in respect to *c*. *Ibid.* 284.

† **5.** *For* (*the*) *respect of*: **a.** For the sake of, because of. **b.** In respect of. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 95 To geue a mocke to the feloe that stood so highly in his owne conceipte for the respecte of suche trifleyng bagguage. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 Who wyll susteyne any damage for the respecte of a publique commoditie? 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 315 And verily his prophecy was to true for respect of that which followed.

6. *Without respect*: † **a.** Without discrimination or consideration. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc. No. 36) 211 Thus the barbarus people, withowte respecte, polluted bothe thinggs divine & humaine. 1594 BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 203 Murthering both guiltie and unguiltie people without respect.

b. Without consideration *of*, or regard *to*, something. Also const. ellipt. with *what*.

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 A fayth that maketh a man righteous wythout respecte of workes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 7 Onely for honour and for high regard, Without respect of richesse or reward. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 38 The Emperour..adventured his owne person, without respect what danger might thereof ensue. 1652 JANE *Image Unbr.* 59 Iconoclastes heapes up untruths without respect to the apparence of their detection.

7. *With respect*: † **a.** Relatively; in due proportion. *Obs. rare.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 224 In part, not wholly; with respect, not absolutely. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Wars* IV. 3 Their governours..ought to make use thereof alternatly, and with respect, but not excesse.

b. With reference or regard *to* something.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 409 After this, the Colony

enjoy'd a perfect Tranquillity with Respect to the Savages. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 32 With respect to the first of these questions, there are three opinions. 1824 Sir J. Macintosh *Sp.* 15 June, Wks. 1846 III. 439 With respect..to the State Papers laid before us, I see nothing in them to blame or to regret. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 12 A body..changes its state with respect to heat.

†c. In regard *of* something. *Obs. rare* —1.

1642 Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 472 Not drawne thereto with the terrours of the Law, or hireling-like with respect of our owne profit. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 162 At a vast Distance from one another, with respect of Magnitude.

II. 8. †a. An aspect of a thing; a relative property or quality; a relationship. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) III. v. 52 The soule that is one is callyd by dyuers names in dyuers respectes and highte anima while he is in the body and yeuyth it lyfe. 1586 A Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 104 [The secretary] is at the pleasure and appointment of another to be commanded, and being in a second respect as a friend [etc.]. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. v, Things of consequence must haue their respects, where, how, and to whom. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 3 The logos,..in which all ideas and their respects are contained. *a* 1670 Rust *Disc. Truth* (1682) 157 If there be no immutable respects in things, but Just and Unjust..are respects made by meer arbitrarious Will. 1748 G. White *Serm.* (MS.), Doth Relation to us alter the Case, and that Respect alone impart worth? 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 107 P 5 Whatever has various respects, must have various appearances of good and evil, beauty or deformity.

b. A particular, a point, a detail. Only in phrases with *in*, as *in all, many*, or *some respects, in this respect*, etc.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 179 Let us compare with this blynd Philosophy of Cicero, the Divinity of Osorius in all respectes as bussardlyke. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 76 Dooing the dutie of a good shepheard in euerie respect. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 15 Neuer scorne those that be not in all respects so complete as they should bee. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 521 Yet thee I thought In some respect far higher so declar'd. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 30 Death may, in some sort, and in some respects, answer to our birth. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, She shall..be her own Mistress in that Respect for the future. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* Pref., The Subject is in many respects new. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 463, I should like to know in what respect the argument is not sufficient.

9. A relationship of one person or thing *to* another; a reference *to* some thing or person.

a. In phr. *To have a* (..) *respect to.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 12 Relatives are those whiche .., as a man would saie, haue a mutual respect one to an other. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 286 Punishment and sin haue a mutuall respect one to another, as a sore and a salue. 1681 Belon *New Myst. Physick* 12 The Fourth thing to be observed, has a Respect to the certainty of the Cure. *a* 1706 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 29 The observance of the seventh day had a peculiar respect to the Israelites. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 140 It having a like respect to other spirits that blueness or heat by me perceived has to those ideas perceived by another. 1816 Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 288 The pretended nurses of Jupiter have all a similar respect to the deluge. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 322 A worldly morality which has no respect to God.

b. In other uses. Also with *betwixt.*

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial* I. 12 An indifferent Surueyor, namely, such a one as carieth equall respects to Lord and Tenant. 1644 Digby *Nat. Soul* 359 We shall find, that all they do consist *in*, or *of* certaine respects betwixt two thinges. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 13 The very terms..imply a relation or respect of parts to each other. 1748 G. White *Serm.* (MS.), To be careful of our respects to him and careless of those to men, is to be defective in one half of our Religion.

†**10.** Relationship; reference. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* V. i. 99 *Ner.* It is your musicke Madame of the house. *Por.* Nothing is good I see without respect, Methinkes it sounds much sweeter then by day! 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. iii, Whether he can produce respect without a foundation or terme. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. (1674) 34 Relation, or reference, or respect not harmonical.

†b. Bearings, results. *Obs. rare* —1.

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 14 The First Wars of the Romans were of very great Importance in their respect, but little remarkable.

III. †**11.** A respite. *Obs.* Cf. Respet(t *sb.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 221 And þan sho askid of þe law a respecte, & had it grawntid. 1533 in Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admiral.* (Selden Soc.) II. 65 All other letters of grace, respectes, and other impetracions of favour. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 540 Eschetis of gudis,..respectis, remissionis, supersedereis.

†**12.** a. Appearance, aspect. *Obs. rare.*

1582 Batman *Barth. De P. R.* IV. x, There is holownes of eyen with moyst respect [L. *cum humido aspectu*]. 1615 Sandys *Trav.* (1627) 216 Tyrus, is now no other than an heape of ruines; yet have they a reuerent respect.

†b. A view; a backward survey. *Obs. rare.*

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* ii. (1870) 935, I had rather not to buyld..a howse, than to buylde one without a good respecte in it, to it, and from it. *a* 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Wales* IV. (1662) 7 The Welsh travailers, when they have climed up a hill,..rain their horses backward, and stand still a while, taking a prospect (or respect rather) of the Country they have passed.

13. Regard, consideration. Const. *of* or *to.*

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* xxiii, No respecte hauyng what was beste to done. 1552 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 305 The respecte of euery mans priuate commoditie. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 273 Then, childish fear, avaunt!..Respect and reason, wait on wrinkled age! 1605 A. Wotton *Answ.* 118 They will do nothing, but with especial respect to themselves. 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Iustine* V. 25 The Athenians..tooke more respect to their safety, then care of their honour. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 25 Wee shall next see what respect hath been had unto the Sea, either in the very first or any more antient Distribution or Division of things. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIX. 314 For no respect of amorous desire, Or other purpose, have I lay'd mine hand On fair Briseis. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* XXII. 35, I will make answer even to the thought, Which thou hast such respect of. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 396 Have no respect to what nation a man is of.

b. Discrimination, partiality, or favour in regard *of* persons or things. (Cf. Person *sb.* 13.)

1535 Coverdale *Prov.* XXIV. 23 It is not good, to haue respecte of any personne in iudgment. 1558 Goodman *How to Obey* 170 Gods vengeance, which he with out respecte of persones wil powre..vpon all transgressors. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 98 Is there no respect of place, persons, nor time in you? 1641 Thorndike *Govt. Ch.* 38 We see the reason why there is no respect of Timothy, in his instructions to the elders of Ephesus. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 33 Those who are brought up to have any respect of occupations,—to regard a grocer as beneath a banker. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* III. v. 239 It is of the highest importance that judges and administrators should never be persuaded by money or otherwise to shew 'respect of persons'.

†c. Heed, care, attention. *Obs.*

1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1568) 23 Women must take great respect, least they geve straungers occasion to speake of them. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* Pref., When men shall carry a respect not to descend into any course that is corrupt. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 22 At the setting of your plants you must haue such a respect, that the distance of them [etc.]. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxvii. 723 Having care and respect to give February 29. dayes in the Leap-yeer.

†d. *pl.* Attention or consideration given to more than one point or matter. *Obs.*

1612 Bacon *Ess., Of Ceremonies & Respects*, It is losse also in businesse to be too full of respects, or to be to curious in obseruing times and opportunities. 1640 E. Dagres tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* 205 We see that men. proceed therein diversly; some with respects, others more bold. 1656 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 73, I shall,..I hope, prevail with you that I may have the honour to see you again at my poor villa, when my respects are less diverted.

†e. An opinion or view. *Obs.*

1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 28, I must proceed and conclude with my humble respects concerning Palaces of..Princes.

14. A consideration; a fact or motive which assists in, or leads to, the formation of a decision; an end or aim. (Very common in 17th c.)

1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 37 He was not moued wyth these worldlie respectes, with these prudente considerations. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 318, I muse your Maiesty doth seeme so cold, When such profound respects doe pull you on. 1632 Brome *Northern Lass* I. vii, What Respect Moves you to make this strong dissuasion? 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1720 I. 26 These Respects gave the first Rise to a Treaty of Peace. 1705 Addison *Italy* 512 The same Respect that made him quit this Government, might at another time tempt him to give up that of Neuf-Chatel. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 64 All the honours and worldly respects, for which I formerly risked my life. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* I. (1862) 105 Higher respects than those of flesh and blood moved Him to the choosing of the present moment.

b. With *for.* (Common *c* 1550–1650.)

1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 16 Whiche..compelled his Maiestie to staye in the graunting of any contribucion for the respectes expressed. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. vi, I resolved (for sundrie iust respectes) to begin first with that Shire. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* V. 221 He saw the guide..send a Moore before him, for what respect he knew not. 1662 Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 36 At his return he was for several respects promoted to a Cardinal's cap.

IV. †**15.** ? Dread, fear. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 147, Y lawde and commende thy manhode that thou dredes God moore then me, and the respecte of hevyn moore then thy cuntre.

16. Deferential regard or esteem felt or shown towards a person or thing.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 680 We have the temples in great respect and reverence. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 8 That Title of respect, Which the proud soule ne're payes, but to the proud. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 1 Zeale to promote the common good..deserueth certainly much respect and esteeme. 1690 Temple *Ess., Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1720 I. 205 So great a Respect, or rather Veneration, is paid to this wise and admirable Constitution. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 406 P 1 A Friend, for whom he has a very great Respect. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliii. IV. 220 Some voluntary respect was yielded to age and valour. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 35 Her character remains the object of respect to all parties. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* viii. 222 There is a certain measure of respect due from the people to their pastor.

Comb. 1833 Carlyle *Diderot, Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 9 In this French Sheffield, Diderot's father was a cutler,..a much respected and respect-worthy man. 1876 Mrs. Oliphant *Phœbe, Junior* XXXVIII, His clergyman,..an awful and respect-inspiring personage.

b. The condition or state of being esteemed or honoured.

1597–8 Bacon *Ess., Of Ceremonies & Respects*, Not to vse Ceremonies at all, is to teach others not to vse them againe, and so diminish his respect. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 32 For they are in so high and deare respect with God. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 78/2 What wants reason, wants respect. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 343 You stand degraded from the respect and authority of your office. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* V. iii, Youth without honour, age without respect. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 83 By which he may be..held in respect when he himself is inclined to take liberties.

†c. Rank, standing; station in life. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 106 The townes of any respect be Dædala and Crya, peopled onely with banished persons. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 59, I haue heard, Where many of the best respect in Rome.. Haue wish'd, that Noble Brutus had his eyes. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 295 Although it was night, I saw that which made me judge her to be a person of respect.

transf. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 83 The greater wild Daisie is a Wound Herb of good respect.

†d. *A coach* (or *litter*) *of respect*, ? one used on occasions of state. *Obs.*

1676 Lady Fanshawe *Memoir* (1829) 281 Then a coach of respect, lined with cloth of gold, mixed with green. Then a litter of respect, lined with the same stuff.

17. *pl.* †a. Deferential or courteous attentions; actions expressive of respect for a person; politenesses, courtesies. *Obs.*

1612 Bacon *Ess., Of Praise*, Some praises come of good wishes and respects, which is a forme due in ciuility to Kings and great persons. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 25 We.. gave hearty thanks to the Indians for their kind respects unto us. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 46 The Promoters of the petitions were entertained with great respects. 1707 *Refl. upon Ridicule* 352 The Science of Respects, is, as I may say, the Soul of Society.

†b. Deferential salutations. *Obs. rare* —1.

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XII. § 101 When they had made their several respects, and came to the King, he lightly moved his hat, and bade them cover.

c. In complimentary formulæ, usually conveying a message expressive of regard or esteem.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. xxvi, So with my very kind respects to my Sister, I rest Your loving brother, J. H. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 35, I pray do my due respects to those you think my friends. 1729 Swift *Let. to Gay* 19 Mar., You are the first to present my most humble respects to the duchess of Queensberry. 1780 in Nichols *Anecd.* (1815) IX. 263 The Lord Chancellor presents his best respects to Mr. Thicknesse. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. ix, Pray give my respects to him. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. iv. 77 And give my respects to the Lieutenant's lady. 1894 Raymond *Sam & Sabina* x, 'Here's luck!' said Ashford. 'My respects!' drank Christopher.

d. *To pay one's respects*, to show polite attention *to* a person by presenting oneself or by making a call.

1668 Etheredge *She wou'd & she con'd* I. i, If I can I will slip away, and pay my respects to your lady. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. 2 The Gauls..came to pay their respects to that general. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 188 When he came home, he expressed great eagerness to pay his respects to his master. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* I. 2, I generally choose this road, and pay my respects to the rookery before doing the same to the lady. 1886 W. J. Tucker *Jr. Europe* 116, I came out here the day before yesterday to pay my respects to the Count.

Respect (rĭspe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *respect-*, ppl. stem of *respicĕre* to look (back) at, regard, consider, or ad. the frequentative of this, *respectāre*. Cf. F. *respecter* (16th c.), Sp. *respe(c)tar*, Pg. *respeitar*, It. *rispettare*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To respite; to put off, neglect. *Obs.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 2 Soondrye soomes of money been respected to many persones, whiche haue ben Shiriefles..vpon theyre accomptes. 1549 Dr. Somerset in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. 292 We..addressed our letters to you for due execution to be don..upon Paget..: which, as we be informed, is not don but respected. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 194 If he respect washing after these, if he be learned, he shall forget his learning. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 10 There they respected execution of him to the intent they might procure his pardon.

†**2.** To regard, consider, take into account. *Obs.* (In common use *c* 1560–1660.)

1548 Grste *Pr. Masse* 76 Is it not a deadely remorse to respect the worthy clerkes in thys realme and ye greate number of them and yet not one to wryte agaynste hyr? 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 139 Not bycause it is of itselfe nothyng (if you respect the substaunce of it). 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Iustine* II. 13 For if ye respect the king, he had a great deale more wealth then valour. 1658 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 45 The Kidney is shaped..like an Asarum leaf, if you respect the plane surface.

†b. To heed, pay attention to; to observe carefully. *Obs.* (Frequent *c* 1575–1630.)

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 317 b, I respected nothinge els, than that..I might enjoy the inheritance of the heavenly kingdome. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 16 b, The cunnyng Archer respecteth more to hitte the marke, than the curious watchyng of the clouen ayre. 1624 Meriton *Chr. Mans Assuring-ho.* 34 He little respecteth where he clappes himselfe downe. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* (1674) 29 Respect not the fourth below, but look to your fifth above.

†c. To regard, consider, look upon, as being of a certain kind, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* II. v, Her gory colours of revenge, Whom I respect as leaves of boasting green. 1598–9 B. Jonson *Case Altered* IV. ii, To whom my father gave this name of Gasper, And as his own respected him to death. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. 322 Corruption not Production should we Euelnesse respect.

3. To be directed to; to refer or relate to; to deal or be concerned with.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* I. (1859) 284 For, when it [*sc.* fasting] respecteth a good end, it is a good work. 1598 Bacon *Sacr. Medit., Miracles*, His doctrine respected the soule of man. 1663 Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* XXVIII. (1668)

323 The greatest wits want perspicacity in things that respect their own interest. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* Pref., The two parts of Knowledge which in a more eminent degree respect the Common Good and Convenience of Mankind. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxx, Even love and hatred respect the past, for the cause must have been before the effect. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 183 The primary question..would obviously respect the nature of that serpent. 1866 *Reader* July 676 The remaining part of the book respects man's position.

b. In *pres. pple.* With reference or regard to.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 51 Respecting Man, whatever wrong we call, May, must be right, as relative to all. 1788 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 73 Respecting Canada, one or other of the two following will take place. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 95 He could not agree with him respecting the price. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8. 103 The legislation respecting ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

†**c.** To resemble. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 219 The heart..of man triangularly respecteth the blessed Trinitie; every corner a Person, and the solide substance your common essence.

†**d.** To relate to, as regards the effect or result produced. *Obs.*

1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 95 This scowring..resisteth rottennesse, also it greatly respecteth the head. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* Printer to Rdr., For the use of these Books respects chiefly the Poor of this Nation. 1700 FLOYER *Cold Baths* i. ii. 36 Moistening respects the Skin, but heating and cooling shews the Effects it has on the Humours.

4. To treat or regard with deference, esteem, or honour; to feel or show respect for.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 b, He did not one whit respecte the highnes or dignitie of any parson. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxxviii, Which meaner wights of trust, and credit bare Not so respected could not looke t' effect. 1612 BACON *Ess., Fortune*, Fortune is to bee honoured and respected, and it be but for her daughters, Confidence and Reputation. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 181, I can truly bear him witness, that he most dearly respected them all. 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 27 Nov., I always loved and respected him very much. 1780 COWPER *Nightingale & Glow-worm* 33 Respecting in each other's case The gifts of nature and of grace. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. 298 Who could imagine that such a patriot would not be respected even by his enemies? 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 96 If he should be unable to govern with dignity, the people will not respect him.

refl. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 377 To such I render more than mere respect, Whose actions say that they respect themselves. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 112 When any class of men cease to be respected by the nation, they soon cease to respect themselves.

†**b.** To esteem, prize, or value (a thing). *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 134 Shall these papers lye, like Tel-tales here? If you respect them; best to take them vp. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. xii (1614) 712 Iron they had not: Gold they respected not. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 177 They did respect gemmes more than to mangle them with cutting.

c. To treat with consideration; to refrain from injuring or interfering with; to spare.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 146 Death respects neither babe, young nor old, man nor woman, rich nor poore. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm) *Wks.* (1753) I. 4 Who..respectest none, And neither spar'st the laurel, nor the crown! 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. 152 In the excursions which they make for pleasure they are commonly respected by the Arabs. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 17 Lewis had, like James, repeatedly promised to respect the privileges of his Protestant subjects. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 316 A dynasty that not only lightened the burdens of the poor but respected the privileges of the rich.

†**d.** To toast; to drink the health of. *Obs. rare.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 519 Whoever tastes, let him with grateful Heart Respect that ancient loyal House. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 50 (E.D.D.), Good ale and usque ga'd about In healths, as they respected Their friends that day.

†**5.** To expect, anticipate, look (for). *Obs. rare.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 285 b, He would in no wyse assente to that,..& herein respected no daunger. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, Gaine sauours sweetly from any thing; He that respects to get, must relish all commodities alike. 1623 PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 1, I verily suppose there is none among you, who respects to heare his owne praises; if there be, I come not hither to give satisfaction to such.

6. a. *Her.* Of charges: To look at, face (*esp.* each other).

1562 LEGH *Armory* (1597) 46 A Lyon..is returned from his pray and taketh his rest, respecting his enemies. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1611) 169 Fishes are borne hauriant, both respecting each other and also endorsed. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 28/2 A Philip and Mary shilling hath a Man and Womans head respecting each other. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. s.v., When beasts, birds or fish, are placed in armory to face each other, they are, by some mod. Heralds, termed respecting each other. 1847 [see RESPECTANT 1].

†**b.** To regard; to look upon. *Obs.*

1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 28 God doth so guide the hartes of the juste, That they respect chiefly the celestiall treasure. 1596 *Thanksgiving* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 668 Graciously respecting us in the merits of thy dear Son. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 115 Wise men will not view such persons but with scorn, nor respect them but with disesteem.

†**c.** To look towards (a certain direction); to face (a specified place). *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 4 Upon the south side it respecteth Germanie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 795 That side of Malta which respecteth Sicilia, hath in it many good harbours. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 With their sharp and lunary part they respect the kidneys. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 374 The Rooms that respect each particular Coast,..as those Rooms..that regard the East. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 104 The latter stands on a sharp cliff respecting the north.

d. *intr.* To face or look *to* or *towards*. *rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iv, These Ilands by a small diuision of the Sea, respect towardes the South and North. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* (1635) 96 The..east side, that respecteth toward Europe. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 470 An eagle rising and respecting to the sinister.

Respectability (rĭspĕktăbĭ·lĭtĭ). [f. RESPECTABLE *a.* + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *respectabilité*.]

1. The state, quality, or condition of being respectable in point of character or social standing.

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. p. vi, He is very sensible that there are in all classes of life, men of honour and respectability. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* II. 157 He is said to have passed through the ordeal of a military life with high respectability. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x, A model of elderly English respectability. 1898 G. B. SHAW *You never can tell* II. Stage-direct., The excellent quality and condition of these garments, the gold-rimmed folding spectacles,..all testify to his respectability.

b. *concr.* Those who are respectable.

1808 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* XII. 327 All the weight, talent, and respectability of the country. 1892 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 87 Respectability pooh-poohs, but 'Respectability' does not visit the north-east corner of the cemetery Père la Chaise at Paris.

2. a. A person of respectable character.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 342 Smooth-shaven Respectabilities not a few one finds, that are not good for much. 1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/2 Irishmen laugh in their sleeve when the dull respectabilities of the Gladstonian party take the thing seriously.

b. *pl.* Those features of life and conduct which are regarded as respectable.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* I. v. 41 With his cash-accounts and larders dropping fatness, with his respectabilities, warm garnitures, and pony-chaise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 191 Out of a regard to the respectabilities of life.

3. Importance. *rare.*

1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 241 The District of Maine is fitted to derive its respectability especially from fishing, and commerce. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 223 The diversity of sentiment on this subject, and the respectability of the different opponents, will naturally induce the readers to pause and reflect, before they decide.

Respectabilize, *v. rare.* [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To render respectable.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 529 It took a long time to respectabilize its neighbourhood. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxvii, Mr. Desrolles left the Manor House a new man. ..He was respectabilised by a full purse.

Respectable (rĭspe·ktăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RESPECT *sb.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *respectable*, Sp. *respetable*, It. *rispettabile, -evole*, Pg. *respeitavel*.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Worthy of notice, observation, or consideration. *Obs. rare.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 598 This unexpected adventure, or vehemently respectable misadventure. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 10 It is also respectable that the most antient Germans being pagans..ordained [etc.].

2. Worthy or deserving of respect by reason of some inherent quality or qualities.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) F ij, The prince in maiesty..; and the people in their multitude are respectable and honourable.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CCXV. (1792) II. 326 Your studies, the respectable remains of antiquity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVII. III. 42 The wisdom of his laws, and the success of his arms, rendered his administration respectable in the eyes both of his subjects, and of his enemies. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* II. 56 His sorrows appear to me not only respectable but sacred. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 430 He had a personal antipathy to Hyder Ali, which in a mind like his was capable of weighing down more respectable motives. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXIII. V. 28 There might be a large respectable minority whose recollections might materially differ from the recollections of the majority.

b. Considerable in number, size, quantity, etc.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 475 They see a respectable Marine kept up in their Country ready to succour each other in Case of War. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 44 He has the good fortune to conceal under his hat..a respectable contusion. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. Pref., A beautiful green lane..will carry them..to the foot of a very respectable hill. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 337 Modern authorities—whose writings amount to a respectable literature.

c. Of comparative excellence; tolerable, fair.

1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* ii. (1894) 49 At five the spectacles commence; and first the comedy, which is very respectable. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale Times* I. 155 He was said to possess very respectable literary talents. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. xv, The typographical execution..is delightful, and the engraved frontispieces are very respectable. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 155 It is at best but a respectable production. 1903 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 552/1 Other places have had respectable weather.

d. Of writers, in respect of authority or literary merit.

1782 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 100 A question, both sides of which are supported by such respectable authorities. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 436 An anonymous English Author, highly respectable for the soundness of his judgment. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 277 The practice of many writers, and some even of our most respectable writers, appears to be erroneous. 1866 FITZGERALD *Lamb* (ed. 2) 193 The complete collection of the more respectable English essayists.

3. Of persons: Worthy of respect, deserving to be respected, by reason of moral excellence.

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 436 An example to be followed by no man who would appear respectable in the great world. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 179/2 Thucydides was a great and respectable man. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 665 If a balance and harmony of powers..render womanhood amiable and respectable. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 236 The inhabitants of Norway are a most respectable race of people.

b. Used as a commendatory epithet.

1755 *Man* No. 9. 4 We shall endeavour..to ingratiate this respectable order [the clergy] with the people. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 152, I caught the..affection ..from the respectable authors of my being. 1804 PARR in Barker *Life* (1829) II. 560, I am now on a visit to my respectable friend, Mr. Rye. 1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) II. 174 Nor would the painter fail to give a conspicuous place to the respectable sister Bignan.

†**c.** As a term of address. *Obs.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 205 My ever respectable Aunt. 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 72 My respectable, my tender mother.

4. Of persons: Of good or fair social standing, and having the moral qualities naturally appropriate to this. Hence, in later use, honest and decent in character or conduct, without reference to social position, or in spite of being in humble circumstances.

1758 MRS. LENNOX *Henrietta* v. viii. (1761) II. 260 It will be more for your reputation to have it known that you lived in such a respectable society. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) I. 120 His secretary,. the Provost, and many other respectable persons came to consult with him. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 338 Visitors so respectable as the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, the Ex-Premier Lord North. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 54 The best plan for those who want to buy a horse is to apply to some respectable private person. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 86 He expressed the opinions of the respectable middle classes, who had no sympathy with revolutionists.

b. So of appearance, character, institutions, etc.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 4 A man..of a very respectable appearance. 1788 *Trifler* No. II. 140 He sent us to the most respectable schools he could select. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistr.* IV. 32 The loss of the provision which might have afforded you a respectable maintenance. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 3 All labour for which there is a fair demand is equally respectable. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. Lit.* i. (ed. 2) 7 The 'Idyls'.. are full of a Victorian respectability, and love of talking with Vivien about what is not so respectable.

c. Of decent or presentable appearance.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* IV. (1783) II. 154, I believe I have a pair of respectable metal buckles in the house. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. XXXV, It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love...Something must be done with Maggy too, who at present is..barely respectable.

†**d.** Creditable; of a good or superior kind.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* LXXXV. (1783) III. 126 It will not redound much to my credit, or inspire..any respectable ideas of my understanding. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscr.* III. 188 Of whom he entertained a very respectable opinion. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* III. 18/1 Judging that a respectable address of congratulation on the occasion will be becomingly proper, as well as dutiful from us.

†**5.** Convenient, suitable. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1773 J. WENTWORTH in Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 440 An advertisement in your name, notifying a meeting on the day of your appointment, and at a place and spot most respectable to the College.

6. *Comb.*, as *respectable-looking*.

1808 COLERIDGE in *Edin. Rev.* XII. 370 A very respectable-looking man had been up these rivers. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XX, He then addressed, by the title of Sir Robert, an elderly and respectable-looking gentleman. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* IX. 153 That makes quite a respectable-looking flock.

B. *sb.* A respectable person.

1814 MOORE *Mem* (1853) II. 23 We have been visited by some of the respectables in this neighbourhood 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 293 To show his respect for the respectables by touching his hat. *c* 1890 *Fred Wilson's Fate* 97 It was an assembly of the respectables, and they were not his 'crowd'.

Hence **Respectableness.**

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* Ded., May it please your Respectableness. 1771 WHITAKER *Hist. Manch.* I. 165 The pencil of Age may justly be allowed to throw a shade of respectableness..over the productions of very antient Art.

Respectably (rĭspe·ktăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In a respectable way or manner; to a respectable degree.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* XLII. (1783) II. 210 On the credit side of his books, where, no doubt, the silver buckles figured respectably. 1790 *Bystander* 286 The author of that piece can write respectably, but not for the stage. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks Douro* I. 74 The business by which he so respectably supported himself. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* XLIX, I rang for breakfast, and set resolutely to work to demolish it, in which I succeeded very respectably. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Prince of Wales's Garden-p.* 146 What a mother she was!..Through what troubles she struggled to bring up her children respectably.

†**Respectance.** *nonce-wd.* = RESPECT *sb.*

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 230 Your snug coffer to fill, Undisturb'd by respectance or pity.

Respectant, *a. rare.* [-ANT.]

1. *Her.* Of animals: Facing each other.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xix. 470/2 He beareth Argent, two Snakes in Salter respectant. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., Respectant, in triangle. Three birds, or other animals, with their beaks, or heads, meeting in triangle. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 267 Respectant, or Respecting each other: terms used in describing two animals face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne, are said to be combatant.

2. Looking backward.

1830 Tennyson *Poems* 99 Three shadows, fronting one, One forward, one respectant, three but one.

Respe·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. Respect *v.* + -ed 1.] Held in respect.

In Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 169 misused for *suspected.*

a 1586 Sidney (J.), There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a respected friend. 1878 Skeley *Stein* III. 342 The part which is..unruly, can only be restrained by the power of a respected Government.

Respecter (rĭspe·ktəɹ). [f. Respect *v.* + -er 1.] One who respects: a. In phr. *respecter of persons* (see Person *sb.* 13).

1611 Bible *Acts* x. 34 Of a trueth I perceiue yt God is no respecter of persons. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1900) II. 457 He was going to be judged by one that was no respecter of persons. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 166 The law..is no respecter of persons. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 128 To teach them that their King was no respecter of persons.

b. In general use.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 104 Whereby they may become his diligent attenders, and hearty respecters. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xvii, This accusation is brought against you by a respecter of truth. 1801 Helen M. Williams *Manners Fr. Repub.* I. iii. 25 This venerable respecter of the rights of man. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sci.* iii. § 7 (1873) 99 They are no respecters of boundaries.

Respectful (rĭspe·ktfŭl), *a.* [f. Respect *sb.*]

†1. Mindful, heedful, careful (*of* something). *Obs.*

1598 Chapman *Iliad* I. 151 O thou impudent! of no good but thine owne, Euer respectfull. *c* 1612 *Ibid.* xxiii. 63 Being aliue, I found thy memorie Euer respectfull. 1650 Venner *Via Recta* 280, I advise all such as are respectfull of their health. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* (1664) 34 All those who have made..their respectfull observations of the Dimensions the Creatour hath been pleased to give to..Man.

†b. Considerate (*to* something). *Obs. rare.*

1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 372 It is the most perverse and least respectful punishment of all those that befall sinfull man. *a* 1665 Goodwin *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 225 If..God were so far indulgent or respectful to the zealous desires of men.

†2. Worthy of, or commanding, respect. *Obs.*

1650 Gentilis *Consid.* 64 Alcibiades..strives to become great and make himselfe respectfull by contending with great ones. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. x. 94 The like is frequent in many respectfull Families in England. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. Introd. Rem. 7/1 Both of these [persons] have a respectful Character in the Churches of this Wilderness.

3. Full of, exhibiting, or marked by respect.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 87 The People with a low and respectfull Voice, wished him all Happiness and Prosperity. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 244 Humility is the most respectful inferiour, and the most obedient subject in the world. 1737 [S. Berington] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 60, I..stood gazing, tho' at a respectful Distance, at the Bassa's beautiful Daughter. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, Ludovico received the sword with a respectful bow. 1830 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiii. 296 The funeral was, of course, quite private—only ourselves, in a mourning coach—but handsome and respectful. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 7 The respectful attention shown to him by Socrates.

b. Const. *of.*

1846 D. Jerrold *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 444, I must..above all make it respectful of money. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 504/2 A moderate man, respectful of tradition and of the established order of things.

Respectfully (rĭspe·ktfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a respectful or deferential manner.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. ii. (1891) 8 b, Kalander soone iudged that his guest was of no meane calling; and therefore the more respectfullie entertaining him. *a* 1667 Cowley *Ess., Of Avarice,* These really Poor men, who are (methinks) to be respectfully treated in regard of their quality. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 53 So soon as the Grand Signior perceives him, he rises up,..and salutes him very respectfully. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiv, A youth, who, entering the room, respectfully said something softly to the old stranger. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* xii, She returned his compliment respectfully. 1842 Miall. in *Nonconf.* II. 1 Grateful acknowledgements are respectfully tendered. 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* xiii. 160 He was..respectfully familiar with Moses and the prophets.

Respe·ctfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The fact of being respectful.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 239 He hath also heard with what duty and respectfulness to his Majesty their Lordships have proceeded therein. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 240 From respectfulness in our language pass we to respectfulness in our actions. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 325 Her respectfulness seems too much studied. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 386, I took the opportunity of kissing her hand with a respectfulness which I felt at the bottom of my heart. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/8 Respectfulness towards those to be ruled was nine-tenths of effective administration.

† Respe·ction. *Obs.* Also 5 **respeccioun, 6 respeccyon.** [ad. late L. *respectiōn-em,* n. of action f. *respicĕre* to Respect.] Sight; aspect; regard; respect (of persons).

c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 133, I may nat from thy respeccioun By no way, lorde, hyde now me. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 319 Melusyne in her lamentable place..was vpon the wyndowe hauyng respection toward Lusynen. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xiii. (Percy Soc.) 50 For it behoveth to have respeccyon Unto the tale. 1527 Tindale *Wks.* (1573) 78/2 Then sayd Christ, goe thou and do likewise, that is, without difference or respection of persons.

Respective (rĭspe·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *respectīv-us* : see Respect *v.* and -ive. Hence also F. *respectif,* Sp. and Pg. *respectivo,* It. *ri-, respettivo.*]

†1. Of persons: Regardful, attentive, considerate, careful. *Obs.* (Very common 1600–1630.)

1525 Bp. Clerk *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. vii. fol. 168), His Holynes semyd to be v[ery] respective and waare lest he shold speke to farre. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 156 Though not for me, yet for your vehement oaths, You should haue beene respectiue and haue kept it. 1603 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 237 Wishing you both to be respective that..you raise as small numbers as may be. *a* 1643 J. Shute *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 206 Thus respective the children of God have ever been to bring Glory to God in all their Actions.

b. Careful or regardful *of* something. Now *rare.*

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 249 He's very wise, she very circumspect, Very respective of her honest name. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 79, I aduise all such as are respectiue of their health, vtterly to abandon the vse of them. 1651 Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 314 Bellarmine was more curious and critical,..then..tender and respective of the credit of these antient Doctours.

1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 316 But Swedenborg is systematic, and respective of the world in every sentence.

†c. Attentive *to* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1600 Abp. Abbot *Jonah* 222 So respective is the Lord to those who fly to him. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 459 Hauing no more Religion (and lesse respectiue to deuotion) than an externall presumptuous show. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 177 The inhabitants..were very kind and respective to the Souldiers. 1705 *Lawyer's Fortune* III. ii, I grant that a man with no estate would be more respective to her than he that has.

2. Of conduct, etc.: Marked by regardful care or attention; heedful. Now *rare.*

1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* II. 65 To be very pleasant, but with such respectiue moderation, that their laughter exceed not. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xlix. 623, I would..haue a respectiue consideration, that no one thing among us should suffer abuse. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* v. xviii, Then view that Saturne with Respective Eies. 1652 Cotterell tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* II. 23 The most holy zeal, and the most respective passion that ever was.

1854 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* vii 98 How spoil'd the bread and spill'd the wine, Which, spent with due, respective thrift, Had made brutes men and men divine.

†b. Discriminating; partial. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 128 Away to heauen respective Lenitie, And fire and Fury, be my conduct now. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* II. Ded., Your lordships respective care in preferring men of desert. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 47 The day that must..reduce those seeming inequalities, and respective distributions in this world, to an equality..in the next.

†3. Respectful, courteous, civil (*to* or *towards* one). *Obs.* (Very common 1600–1650.)

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. 32 They were told with wordes reuerent and respectiue, with what naturall deuocion the people of Florence honored the house of Fraunce. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 19 Being a people for the most part of a grave and stayed behaviour, very respective and courteous. 1628–9 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 34 He desired me, in a faire and respectiue manner, to make what hast I could to be gone from thence. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 148 But above all unto their Priest they are very respective. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 234 He enter'd the Chamber with a respective Boldness becoming the Character of a Servant, faithful to his Master. 1785 T. Potter *Moralist* II. 33, I veiled these shining talents under the mask of a most respective politeness.

†4. Worthy of respect or deference; respectable.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 199 What should it be that he respects in her, But I can make respectiue in my selfe? 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. iii. § 6 53 This Prince to make his estate more respectiue, caused his owne Image to bee stamped thereon. 1633 Gerard *Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 3 The ancient and respective family of Wrothe Knights who till this day liue at Durants.

5. †a. Having relationship or reference *to* something; correspondent. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. [xviii.] (Arb.) 145 The monosillable *me* being respectiue to the word *others.*, ought not to haue the same accent, as when he hath no such respect. 1600 Holland *Livy* IV. xlviii. 170 Some speech..framed rather to the time and present occasion, than respective to their owne high place and dignitie. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 127 To which are Respective..one way or other, all our other Notions of the Thing which we have, or can have.

b. Without const. Relative. Now *rare.*

1599 Blundevil *Logicke* I. xi. 33 Which are said to be relatiue or respectiue? Those that cannot be well understood of themselues without hauing relation to some other thing. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 12 Respectiue apprehension is of things relatiuely. 1668 Culpeiper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. iii. 5 The Cause Efficient..is the coldness of the Membranes, not simple but respective.

1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 185 But this adoration is not absolute,..but diminished, participated, and respective.

†c. Proper, due, fitting. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* 195 The Northerne people brought to the field the Earl of Albemarle the only respective heire of those partes. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 When occasion of speach is offred, as by questions asked, they must make respectiue answers.

6. Properly pertaining to, or connected with, each individual, group, etc., of those in question; separate, several, particular.

a. With possessive pronoun, usually *their.*

1646 (*title*), An Ordinance of the Lords..for the Ordination of Ministers..within their respective Bounds. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 666, I charge ye all..to those places straight repair Where your respective dwellings are. 1696 Whiston *The. Earth* iv. (1722) 323 The Waters under the heavens were now gathered together into their respective and distinct places. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 100 Taking..each of the Terms in the Quantity..and multiplying each by its respective Coefficient.., you will at last obtain this Form. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 277 All these live upon their respective plant. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 289 Those pannels..may be permanently fixed in their respective places. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1866) 85 The practical sovereignty of all three brothers was admitted in their respective territories.

b. With *the,* †*every,* †*a.*

1647 Cromwell in *Carlyle* App. C. ix, After..a Copy of the Votes [had been] delivered to the Chief Officer of every respective Regiment..we desired [etc.]. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 863 This seeming very absurd, that the Souls of Brutes also should..subsist after the Deaths of the Respective Animals. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 87/1 There is no reason, that Metals and Minerals should be exempted from being repleat with a respective Oil also. 1701 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 45 In boroughs where are not fifty electors the respective hundred is to join in chusing members. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. iii (1869) I. 221 These will always be nearly in proportion to the respective produce of different years. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* i. 2 To distinguish the respective rank and quality of those who externally so nearly resembled each other. 1866 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 25 We cannot fix the respective amounts of truth and falsehood from direct evidence.

†7. a. Looking, facing *to* a certain quarter. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 501 Virgill condemned altogether the planting of any trees, respective to the West.

†b. *Respective point, line* : (see quots.). *Obs.*

1581 R. Norman *New Attractive* 15 This poincte Respectiue, is a certaine poincte, whiche the touched Needle doeth alwaies Respecte or shewe. *Ibid.* 20 The other [line] crossyng the line Respectiue at right angles is the false East and West that the varying Needle..sheweth. 1625 Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. ii. 25 The center of the Earth is not an Attractiue, but a meere Respectiue point. *Ibid.*, A Respectiue point is that, which the Bodies in their motions doe respect and conforme themselues vnto.

† Respe·ctive, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [Prob. a. L. *respective.*] Respectively.

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 76 Tak diligent inquisitioun of the personis..that rannderis nocht agane the said taxt to the saidis tennentis respective. 1565 *Ibid* 328 Takand the burding vpoun us .., ilkane of us for oure awin part respective. 1634 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scot.* (1876) Introd. 37 As gif the samyn gifts and ilk ane of thame respectiue wer herein..incorporat. 1642 Drumm. of Hawth. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 193 The Peace .which we enjoy; and have established unto us .by the Laws Ecclesiastical, & Civil Laws of this Kingdom, respective.

Respectively (rĭspe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. Respective *a.* + -ly 2. Cf. F. *respectivement.*]

†1. Carefully, attentively. *Obs.*

1556 Ode *Antichrist* 24 In case we marke respectiuely the apostles tymes,..it shall..appeare, that..many rose [etc.]. 1589 *Late Voy. Spain & Portugal* (Grosart) 71 Which good example..caused the commandement to be more respectiuelie regarded all the iourney after. 1614 Latham *Falconry* x. 38 She will be as soone reclaimd and made a certaine hawke,..if she be well vsed, and respectiuely handled. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* (1625) II. 157 They quickly caught great store of fish to the King's high contentment, who obserued their behaviour very respectively.

†b. With due consideration of facts or circumstances. *Obs.*

1607 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 216 Which text he handled so well, so learnedly, and so respectively. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 The second part of the Chapter warneth Titus, how to carrie himself more respectiuely..in contentious questions. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) I. 281 The decision of such matters is to be reserved to those who, by study and experience, have attained peculiar faculties to doe it respectively.

†2. Respectfully; with becoming respect, deference, or courtesy. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 929/1 The Kings will was that none of the Religion should be molested, but respectively used. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 291 Might I respectiuely presume to intimate my slender opinion, without flattery, or other vndecency. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* II. i, Gentlemen, you are all most respectively welcome. 1649 in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 9 Towards whom we ever have and shall respectively comport ourselves. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* 142 Persons began to think and speak less respectively of that Passion, than in the Days of their Forefathers.

†3. Relatively; comparatively. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1470/2 After numbryng of the Articles, then come they and say that some be respectiuely hereticall, some erroneous, and some offensiue. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 74 They must differ respectiuely and not essentially. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 80 It is not absolutely cold, but respectively. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 47 Its exiguity is to be respectively understood, of such Seeds as extend to large productions.

†b. Const. *to* something. *Obs.*

1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 167 Austen concludeth that hee is called the sonne respectively to his father. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* iii. 129 They neither say nor intend this absolutely, but comparatively; not universally but respectively to some particular controverted points. 1759 B. Stillingfleet *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 349 But this is only respectively to the species of animals.

4. Relatively to each of several persons or things; individually, singly, separately; each to each, severally.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 228 The Impressions from the Objects of the Senses, doe mingle respectiuely, euery one with his kinde. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 327/1 Into [these] Grooves the taps or screw-pins respectively fit. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. 68 Virtue and vice are naturally rewarded and punished as beneficial and mischievous to Society; and rewarded and punished respectively as such. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea*

918 Hospitality must prove similar in countries and times, that respectively could never hear of each other. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 167 The parts of the furnaces from which the gases should be taken are respectively 90 ft. above the blast in the former, and 22 ft. in the latter. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 79/2 Of the three defendants , two were respectively president and secretary of the..Society.

Respe·ctiveness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. Consideration of circumstances; care, attention, heedfulness. *Obs.*

1598 R. Haydocke *Lomazzo* To Reader iiij b, So that hee shall find neither a Paraphrasticall, Epitomized, or meere Verball translation,..but such a mixed respectiuenesse, as may shewe I indevoured nothing more, then the true vse, benefit, and delight of the reader. 1602 Yarington *Two Lament. Trag.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, It shall be done with all respectivenesse; Have you no doubt of that, my gratious Lord. 1616 Ld. Buttevant in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 16 Not doubting of youre discreet Respectyvnes herin, I betake youe to God.

†2. Deference, respect; respectfulness. *Obs.*

1609 Abp. Abbot *Exam. Sprot* 38 The minister of the Gospell, who..is made to teach obedience and respectiveness unto Kings 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* Ep. Ded., I rest, Your Honours at all Obliged Respectiveness in the God of Grace, S.R. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) I. 111 The Respectiveness of his Flame and unwearied Silence.

†3. Relationship. *Obs.*

1650 O. Sedgwick *Christ the Life* 14 All this hath a special and peculiar Respectiveness and Serviceableness to your Good. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* xxxii. 122 Another Mans too much Sufficiency..is a diminution of their Respectiveness, and therefore dangerous.

4. The condition or fact of being relative; relativity. *rare* —1.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 267 The Absoluteness, or Respectiveness of Gods Decrees.

†**Respe·ctivist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Respective *a.* 3 + -ist.] One who uses the term 'respectively'.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1473/2, I aske of you, good Maisters Respectiuistes, whiche make these Articles respectiuely, some to be heretical, some erroneous. *Ibid.*, But what haue these our respectiuistes to do with the Apostle Paul.

Respectless (rĭspe·ktlĕs), *a.* [f. Respect *sb.* + -less. Very common in 17th cent.]

†1. Regardless; heedless, reckless; unheeding, careless. *Obs.*

a 1542 Wyatt *Ps.* li. in *Anglia* XIX. 436 He knowth well to mercy is ascrybid respectles labour. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, He thats so respectlesse in his course, Oft sels his reputation vile and cheape. *a* 1639 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 132 'Tis the common fortune of most Scholars to be servile and poor.., and lay open their wants to their respectless Patrons.

†b. Const. *of.* (Passing into 2 a.) *Obs.*

1607 T. Walkington *Optick Glasse* Ep. Ded. 3, I might seeme..respectlesse, both of mine owne good name, and your better desert. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. i. III. i. 526 Wee are so vncharitable one towards another, so respectlesse of God. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. x. (1645) 24 The sixt place declares this prohibition to be as respectlesse of humane nature as it is of religion.

†c. With dependent clause, or inf. *Obs.*

1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* iv. 31 Tossing light things subiected to great might, Respectles where or when so ere they light. 1621 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* III. iv, I am as much respectlesse to enjoy Such pleasure as ignorant what it is. 1640–6 Quarles *Feast for Worms* 1120 Dauntlesse he his dreadfull voice extends, Respectlesse whom his bolder cry offends.

2. a. Devoid of respect or deference; discourteous, disrespectful. Also const. *of.* Now *rare.*

1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 109 [The] cittie of Genoua... Where you shall haue..men respectles, and women graceless. 1617 Assheton *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 This fellow being in drinke, gave us manie insolent respectless speeches. *a* 1636 Hales *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 28 To prevent all inconvenience, that might arise out of disdainful and respectless carriage.

c 1825 Beddoes *Poems, Second Brother* IV, The unfashionable worm, Respectless of the crown-illumined brow,.. creeps courtier-like..to his food.

†b. Unworthy of respect. *Obs.*—1

1621 Hakewill *David's Vow* 96 How shall the people reuerence him, whom his owne family respects not, and his owne behaviour therein makes him respectless?

†3. Impartial, unbiassed. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Oh indignity To my respectless free-bred poesie. *Ibid.* III. viii. 211 The stroaks Of my respectlesse rude Satyrick hand. 1618 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* 59 Respectlesse death, what may thy dwelling be, That equals all?

†4. Devoid of limitation; unrestricted. *Obs.*—1

a 1660 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 569 All our tenure or plea, to grace or glory, to depend not on any absolute, respectless, though free donation.

Hence †**Respe·ctlessly**; †**Respe·ctlessness.**

1618 Shelton *Quix.* IV. vi. (1620) I. 358 Desiring Camila to beare with his respectlessnesse therein. 1627 Doughty *Serm. Div. Myst.* (1628) 12 How respectlessely doe they thrust into the most hidden secretes? 1668–9 Pepys *Diary* 4 Jan., They do carry themselves very respectlessly of him.

†**Respe·ctuous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Respect *sb.* + -(u)ous, perh. after F. *respectueux*, Pg. *respect-, respeituoso*, Sp. *respet(u)oso*, It. *rispett(u)oso.*]

1. Worthy of respect.

1603 Knolles *Hist. of Turks* (1621) 1217 Neither is it to be maruelled..if they [*sc.* princes] become respectuous and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 151 He endeavoured to evade it, by shewing that it departed from a more mean, and less respectuous hand.

2. Respectful, deferent.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 A certaine respectuous reverence which they bare unto their Reader and Doctour. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 167 They are also modest and respectuous. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 25 Our superiours we ought to reverence by a respectuous silence.

Respe·ll (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To spell again, *esp.* according to some phonetic system. Hence **Respe·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 613 Yuhidthiton might be respelt into the familiar English phrase 'You hit the tone'. 1859 Worcester *Dict.* Pref. p. xxiii/2 In giving the authorities for pronunciation.., neither the respelling nor the notation of the orthoepists cited has generally been exhibited. 1865 *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 254 Each word is respelt in such a manner as to represent what the author supposes to be the correct pronunciation.

†**Respe·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *respers-*, ppl. stem of *respergĕre* to besprinkle, f. *re-* Re- + *spargĕre* to sprinkle, scatter.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle, spot, stain. *rare* —1.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 89 He was right feyre and sembly in whyte clothyng thawghe they were resperste and had on hem a few spottys.

2. To asperse, accuse. *rare* —1.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 865 b, A man..not excommunicated, nor interdicted,..noted, respersed, or conuicted.

3. To scatter, disperse. (Only in Jer. Taylor.)

1649 Jer. Tayl or *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 47 Those excellent ..discourses which..we find respersed and thinly scattered in all the Greeke and Roman Poets. 1654—*Real Pres.* x. 187 As appears in the instances above reckoned and in others respersed over this Treatise.

Hence †**Respe·rsed** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. 67 This we gather, as fragments are gathered, by respersed sayings.. recorded in holy Scripture.

†**Respe·rsion.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *respersiōn-em*, n. of action f. *respergĕre*: see prec.] The action of sprinkling.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. 7. 109 All the joyes which they should have received in respersion and distinct emanations.

Respe·rsive, *a. rare* —1. [f. as Reperse *v.* + -ive.] Tending to scatter.

1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 74 Our nature arises rejuvenescent from Earth, However respersive the blow.

†**Respet(t,** *sb. Obs.* Also **respete.** [An intermediate form between Respect *sb.* (sense 11) and Respite *sb.*] A respite.

14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 The sayd Burgese schall haffe hys viij days respett. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 285 Do with me what 3e will...I aske no more respete. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 338 That he mey not hafe a respette till his offeyce. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 395 He disassentit to the passing of ane respett cravit to Thomas Ker. *c* 1639 Sir W. Mure *Ps.* cii. 5 By reason of my groans, Whose noise no respett gives.

Hence †**Respet(t,** *v.* **a.** *intr.* To pause, stop speaking. **b.** *trans.* To put off, reserve. *Obs.*

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D. iv b, Here the Count respeting a while, M. Bernard Bibiena saide merely [etc.]. 1588 R. Hovenden in *Collect.* (O H.S.) I. 227, I maye respett my answeare till I maye confer with my companye.

Respew, *v. rare* —1. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To vomit back again.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Vocation* 412 Because the flood..Re-spews them still into themselves.

Respha·re (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To replace in the proper sphere.

1835 J. Harris *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 43 Principles, which had failed,..as stars are said to have become extinct, he rekindled and resphered. 1861 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 36 What now re-spheres, After deflection long, our errant orb.

Respice, obs. form of Raspis 1.

†**Respi·cient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *respicient-em*, pres. pple. of *respicĕre* to Respect.] Having respect to something outside.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. i. 47 Situation may be said to be Resident, and Respicient. *Ibid.* ii. 49 Respicient Situation hath dependance upon Boundage and Neighbourage.

Respies, variant of Raspis 2.

Respight, obs. form of Respite.

Respi·n (rĭ-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To spin anew. Hence **Respi·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* 490 That fruitfull Worm, Which (of it selfe) fine shining Sleaves doth form,..Re-spins a-fresh [etc.]. 1611 Florio, *Refilare*, to spin, to respin. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 685 The waste of the finer numbers is re-spun into a second quality. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 401 With the spinning and re-spinning of this slender thread.

Respirabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being respirable (Webster, 1847).

Respirable (rĭspaiə·răb'l, re·spirăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *respirable* (16th c.), or ad. late L. *respīrābilis* (Boeth.): see Respire and -able.]

1. Capable of, or fit for, being respired.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 343 Into this tube..I introduce two measures of respirable air. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 138 Though this gas be respirable, it is much less so than common air. 1863 *Pilgr. over Prairies* I. 254 The air became every moment less respirable. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 7 Irritant gases have been classified as non-respirable and respirable.

2. Capable of respiring.

1882–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 471 In both diseases the nerves of the respirable organ are alone in a morbid condition. 1862 Wraxall tr. *Hugo's Les Misérables* IV. xxii, All of us, whoever we may be, have our respirable beings.

Hence **Respirableness** (Webster, 1847).

†**Respiracle.** *Obs. rare* —1. [ad. late L. *respīrāculum* respiration, breathing, f. *respīrāre* to Respire.] A breathing-place.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 362 Except it receaue the ayer by sum respiracle or breathynge place.

†**Respirant,** *a. Obs. rare* —1. In 6 -aunt. [ad. L. *respīrant-em*, pres. pple. of *respīrāre* to Respire.] Respiring, breathing.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 50 The sweetnes of sauoour on all sidez, made so respiraunt from the redolent plants and fragrant carbs.

Re·spirating, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. **respirate*, ad. L. *respirāt-*, ppl. stem of *respirāre* to Respire + -ing 2.] Respiring.

1649 J. Ecliston tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. (1886) 66 A former of the re-expressing or re-spirating Will. 1839 J. E. Reade *Deluge*, etc. 145 The respirating breath withheld, On which she lived. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 507 In the bronchitis of typhus when the respirating muscles seemed to be paralyzed.

Respiration (respirē·ʃən). Also 5 -cioun, 6 -cion. [ad. L. *respīrātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *respīrāre* to Respire. So F. *respiration* (15th c.), Sp. *respiracion*, It. *re-, rispirazione.*]

1. The action of breathing (†out); the inspiration and expiration of air.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 196 Ayer of nature yevith inspiracioun,. Off kyndly heete gevyth respiracioun. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 95/1 It swageth payn, and clenseth the place, and aydeth respiration, or breathing. 1577 Harrison *England* III. ix. (1877) I. 65 Liuelie creatures shut vp in the hard stones, and liuing there without respiration or breathing, as frogs, todes, &c. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 793 Life cannot bee maintayned without Respiration, neither can Respiration bee performed without motion. 1665–6 Pepys *Diary* 22 Jan., What, among other fine discourse, pleased me most, was Sir G. Ent about Respiration. 1710 J. Clarke tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 77 The sucking in of Air through a Quill is done in the same manner as Respiration. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI 171 Though this be the general method of explaining respiration in fishes [etc.]. 1826 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 422 Unless he bend his body very much forwards, in order to facilitate respiration. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 80 The respiration of animals depends upon the presence of oxygen.

transf. *a* 1649 Crashaw *Carmen Deo Nostro* Poems (1904) 289 A long and dayly-dying life, which breaths A respiration of reviving deaths. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. vi. (1699) 196 That Fire of Sulphur, being pent in without vent or respiration, shall send forth a poysonous scent. 1878 Longf. *Birds of Passage* V. *Vittoria Colonna* viii, The respiration of the sea, The soft caresses of the air.

b. A respiratory murmur.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 475 In the same place imperfect pectoriloquy, and also cavernous respiration, existed.

c. *Bot.* The process by which a plant absorbs oxygen from the air, and gives out carbon dioxide.

1831 Burnett in *Jrnl. R. Institution* I. 100 This function, which is performed chiefly by the leaves and petals,..is attended with..the conversion of oxygen into carbonic acid; it is the respiration of plants. 1849 J. H. Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 282 The changes which are produced in the atmosphere by living plants have been included under the title of Vegetable Respiration. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 717 The dried weight of the plant is very small..because a portion of the substance has been destroyed in the process of respiration.

2. A single act of breathing.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXII. 413 When again her respirations found Free pass. 1648 Wilkins *Math. Magic* II. v. 184 In an hower a man will need at least 360 respirations. 1707 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 431 Measuring the Number of Pulses by the Number of Respirations. 1836 Landor *Imag. Conv., Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 393 These are not regrets, Cleone; they are respirations, necessary to existence. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 186 The respirations are generally slightly increased in number during the earlier period of the disease.

3. Opportunity for breathing again (cf. Respire *v.* 3); a breathing-space; a respite. ? *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Esther* iv. 14 Then shall there enlargement [*marg.* respiration] and deliuerance arise to the Iewes. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* IV. vi. (1654) 348 Some meet respiration of a more full triall and inquiry into each others condition. 1696 S. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xxiii. (1697) 448 God now gave them some rest, and respiration..from their employments. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 205 P 13 Such were the days which Seged of Ethiopia had appropriated to a short respiration from the fatigues of war.

†4. An inspiration. *Obs. rare* —1.

1622 Donne *Serm.* cliv. Wks. 1839 VI. 184 Sometimes it is hard to distinguish between a Respiration from God and a Suggestion from the Devil.

Hence **Respira·tional** *a.*, relating to respiration (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

†**Respirative,** *a. Obs. rare* —1. [See Respire *v.* and -ative.] Respiratory.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 53 Not naturall but voluntary (sayth Galen) is the respiratiue motion.

Respirato-, used as a comb. form, with the sense of 'respiratory as well as', etc.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 104 Whenever

the animal is alarmed it withdraws this gorgeous apparatus of respirato-prehensory organs within its tube.

Respirator (re·spire·itəɹ). [a. L. type **respīrātor*, agent-n. f. *respīrāre* to RESPIRE. Cf. F. *respirateur*.]

1. *Chem.* An apparatus used for testing the composition of exhaled air. ? *Obs.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 153 A respirator, with vital air in a jar on one side, and lime-water in another.

2. A device of gauze or wire covering the mouth, or mouth and nose, and serving to warm the inhaled air or to prevent the inhalation of dust, smoke, or other noxious substances.

The earliest form of this was invented by Julius Jeffreys in the autumn of 1835.

1836 JEFFREYS *Patent Specif.* No. 6988. 5 The above is a description of the instrument which is adapted to the mouth alone, and which may be named the oral respirator. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE in *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) I. 72 A thing made of black silk with a quarter of a mile of brass wire in it. ..They call it a respirator. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1923/1 Respirators are used by cutlers and other grinders to exclude the dust from the lungs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 232 Respirators worn over the mouth are not now so much in vogue as formerly.

Hence **Re·spiratored** *ppl. a.*, provided with, or wearing, a respirator.

1887 *Story of a Kiss* I. xi. 171 A wan, yellow lady, closely veiled and respiratored.

Respiratory (rĭ·spəi·rătəri, re·spirătəri), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *respīrātōrius*, or F. *respiratoire* (Sp. and It. *-orio*).] Of, pertaining to, or serving for respiration.

1790 SMELLIE *Phil. Nat. Hist.* I. 124 The stigmata, or respiratory organs, of caterpillars and other insects. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 140, I could discover, in this animal, no respiratory plates. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 425 The respiratory sound became much more perceptible at the roots of the left lung. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 278 The external respiratory nerve of Bell.

† **Respi·re**, *sb. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. next.] A respiration; a breath.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 68 My close-breathing tires My Lungs, in oft respires.

Respire (rĭspəi·ə), *v.* Also 5–6 **respyre.** [ad. F. *respirer* (13th c.), or L. *respīrāre*, f. *re-* RE-+ *spīrāre* to breathe. So Sp. and Pg. *respirar*, It. *re-*, *rispirare*.]

I. *intr.* †**1.** To come up to the surface to breathe. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 35 He..in-to water entreth and anon respireth.

2. To breathe; to inhale and exhale air.

1598 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXIV. ii. (1714) 80 This makes the Pulses beat, and Lungs respire. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 40/1 Impose that into the Nose of the Patient, but not to close, because he might respire. 1603 T. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcos.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 24/1 Man, and Beast, and what doth els respire. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 224 The ordinary Air in which we live and respire. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos Acc. Wks. Nat.* 105 It respires by the Gills, which are Lungs peculiar to Fishes. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 192 This Fish frequently respires. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 251 The patient appearing..to have much difficulty in respiring. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 143/1 Quadrupeds and birds respire universally by means of lungs. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 10 These ..Saw love and wrath and light and night and fire Live with one life and at one mouth respire.

fig. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 132 All That I beheld respired with inward meaning.

b. To draw breath, to live. *rare* —¹.

1619 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars.* II. 55 Yet the braue Barons, whilst they do respire, With Courage charge.

† **c.** To breathe a word *against* something. *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 26 Parthenia should obey, and not respire Against their sacred counsels, or withstand The plot.

3. *fig.* To breathe again, after distress, trouble, etc.; to recover hope, courage, or strength.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xvi. 1587 (Royal MS.), Sa Rome before dispayrd than Respyre in to gud hope began. 1585 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 430 He shalbe able to do no feate on the see, ne so sone to respire and inquiet thEmperour. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 92 Syne at the last thair spreitis did respyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 36 Then shall the Britons..From their long vassalage gin to respire. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. on United Prov.* Wks. 1720 I. 29 The Arch-Duke, newly respiring from so long a War. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XI. 424 Stern Hector's conquest in the middle plain Stood check'd awhile, and Greece respired again. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 242 Quell'd by his fame, the furious seeks accord, Europe respires beneath his guardian sword. 1816 WORDSW. *Siege Vienna raised*, The Imperial City stands released From bondage threatened by the embattled East, And Christendom respires.

4. To take breath; to rest or enjoy relief from toil or exertion.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 8 Ah, Loue! lay down thy bow, the whiles I may respyre. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. I, But let our weary Muse a while respire. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 11 But here I feel amends ..; here leave me to respire. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1741 Pause, then; and, for a moment, here respire.—If human thought can keep its station here. 1769 WILKIE *Epigoniad* III. 39 The Spartan bands..The fight maintained; nor from their toils respired. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. v. 2 On the brink of the night and the morning My coursers are wont to respire.

† **5. a.** Of wind: To blow. *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The wyndes respirenge and restenge in the profundite of hit. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 If there respire a south-west wind, with warmishe showres of rayne. 1762 HOOLE tr. *Tasso* XIII. 401 Alone the wind from Libya's sands respires.

† **b.** Of smell or vapour: To exhale, transpire. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 þe seel of lute of wijsdom, maad of þe sotillest flour,..ymeyngid so þat no þing respire out. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, To whome the ennemy caused oftentymes whan he was at masse a meruaylous swete sauour to respyre and smell aboute his fyngers.

II. *trans.* **6.** To breathe; to inhale and exhale (air, etc.).

1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 42 The ayre is respyred and drawen to the lunges. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 276 A sighfull Air (though Soule-less) to respire. 1652 T. STANLEY *Poems* 172 O'erjoyd are they To breathe the air which she respires. 1721 GAY *Rural Sports* I. 12, I..Long in the noisy Town have been immur'd, Respir'd its smoke. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 138 That play of lungs, inhaling and again Respiring freely the fresh air. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 238 The dogs received the poison..by respiring the effluvia arising from them. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 154 The air will certainly destroy life if respired.

fig. 1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. viii, Mee thinkes, now I come neere her, I respire Some aire of that late comfort I receiu'd. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 11, I seemed to respire hope and comfort with the free air. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. iii, The very breath which a literary man respires is hot with hatred.

7. To breathe or give out, to exhale (an odour, etc.). Chiefly *fig.*

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. (1596) 88 The selfesame [cinnamon]..being ground, respiring out from it the same smel which the most fine Cinamon hath. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. iii, The ayre respires the pure elyzian sweets, In which she breathes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. i. 6 Every Art doth respire a sweet science to the glasse of our understanding. 1794 COLEBROOKE *Asiatic Res.* VIII. (Cent.), From this great being were respired the Rigveda, etc. 1807 J. ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xix. 310 Men who, armed with lances and bucklers, seemed only to respire war. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 74 In the south of Europe, where every thing respires animal sensibility.

8. To breathe (a thing) *into* a person's ear.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Dante & Beatrice*, Are you willing that the Tempter should intercept it [love], and respire it polluted into your ear?

Hence **Respi·red** *ppl. a.*; **Respi·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 Beinge smitten [she] without anye respiringe, is fallen into a Vertiginem. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 102 He wrought it out With short respirings, and with sweate. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* II. ix, When I felt the balm of thy respiring lips. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 447 The diminution in the bulk of respired air..may be accounted for.

† **Respi·rement.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [a. obs. F. *respirement* (Godef.).] Recovery.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 123 Peleus..cam unto the kyng in the renouellite of this noble respyrement.

Respi·rer. *rare* —⁰. One who respires.

1611 COTGR., *Respireur*, a breather, a respirer.

Respi·rit (rī-), *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspire with fresh spirit or courage.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. ix, When Re-spirited Greece had Dominear'd And brav'd the Sieged Troians. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Nov. 618/1 These cool influences somewhat respirited me.

Respis, variant of RASPIS 2.

Respite (re·spit), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **respit,** 6 **-itt(e;** 4–6 **respyt(e,** 5– **respite;** 4 **respiȝt,** 7–8 **respight.** See also RESPET(T. [a. OF. *respit* (mod.F. *répit*) :—L. *respect-us* RESPECT *sb.*]

I. 1. Delay, or extension of time, asked or granted for some reason (orig. for further consideration of a matter). Also in phr. *to put in respite*, = RESPITE *v.* 5.

c 1290 *Beket* 631 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 124 So þat respit was þar-of I-nome, and ech wende In his side. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21508 Her i þe higt Of a dai respit and a night. *c* 1325 *Song of Merci* 185 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 124 Graunt vs repentaunce, and respiȝt, And schrift and hosel, or we day. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 104 Iob preyde respit a while to biwepe and waille his trespas. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 211 Yef I had respyte, Her to an answere cowde I counterfete. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 471 To assygne certayne indyfferent persones to agre the sayd elles, and they to haue halfe a yere of respyte for to quyet yᵉ matyer. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112 b, The Prince called them before hym, geving them two monethes respite to deliberate. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 326 The Foxe then counsel'd th' Ape for to require Respite till morrow t' answere his desire. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 94 Vpon proofe made, that he did will another to craue the said respite of time for the paiment. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* V. i, Give me some Respight, I'll discharge the Debt. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. App. II. p. x, The process therein..is put between them in respite..untill the day of Easter in fifteen days. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. (1788) 189 If I had followed the dictates of my own opinion, I should never have allowed you the respite of a moment. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 288 The authorities of the church were now allowed a respite of two years. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 21 The articles that concerned the debts of the Jews, the right of entering and leaving the kingdom,..were likewise put in respite until fuller counsel could be had.

† **b.** *Respite of homage*, the postponement of the act of personal homage, for which a small sum was paid at intervals into the Exchequer. *Obs.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 Euerie person..suing for any generall liuerie..shall paie..for the respite of homage in the hanaper..viii.*d.* 1621 ABP. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 169 Soe I may be restored to my temporalties with a respite of homage (which the King grants every day to laymen). [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Respite* or *Respight of Homage* was the forbearing of Homage which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant, that held by Homage; which Respite was paid upon divers good reasons.]

c. Delay specially granted in the carrying out of a capital sentence; a reprieve.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 342 A poor convict ordered to be transported in respite from the gallows. 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 28 June I obtained..an account of the disposition of the court towards him, with a declaration that there was no hope even of a respite. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 11 There was for them no repeal of the sentence of death, but a respite only. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 474 Much respite did I grant? Why grant me respite who deserve my doom?

transf. 1703 PRIOR *Ode to Col. Villiers* 30 Wisdom and Eloquence in vain would plead One Moment's Respite for the learned Head. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 67 But grant her end More distant, and that prophecy demands A longer respite. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 180 The annihilation of those hordes had given Rome a passing respite.

d. One who is respited or reprieved. *rare.*

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 169 The following capital respites in Newgate have received his majesty's mercy on condition of transportation.

2. Temporary cessation of labour, suffering, war, etc.; (an) interval of rest.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5433 He doos hymself gret dishonour, That he schal Sarezynes respyt gyve. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 644 To dyȝe..& syþen wende to belle hete, þer-inne to won with-oute respyt. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5343 Litle respite at mych nede Falleth som tyme wele to spede. *c* 1482 CAXTON *Dialogues* 29 He sayde to me That it shall be respyte Bitwene the englisshmen And the scottes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. *heading*, Quhow Eneas onto the Latynis gave Twelf days of respyt the deid corps to grave. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 162 Some respit to husbands the weather may send. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 22 The short respite the Church had between the second and third Persecution. 1677 LORD DANBY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 523 Our master will take the two months' respite of arms..as an act of pure kindness to himself. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 40/2 When you think it time for a respite, cover the top of the Wall over with Straw. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. II. 84 The king and queen..lay down..to indulge nature in a few hours of respite, and troubled, melancholy repose. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion*, The clergy obtained respite from labour for the boor on the Sabbath. 1873 W. MATHEWS *Getting on in World* XVI. 285 When shall we learn..that frequent respites from toil are the very safety-valves of professional men?

† **3.** Delay in action; stay. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 344 Quhen thai of the reirward saw Thair vawarde be sa discomfit, Thai flede vithouten mair respit. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 220 The god bad make no respit, That he ne scholde him slen anon. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3147 Therfor send him hir without respit, Thou shalt it finde for thi profit. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42, [I] wolde that I were there. withoute ony respyte. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 170 Our Selfe, my Lord Protector, and the rest, After some respit, will returne to Calice.

† **4.** Leisure; opportunity for doing something.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 316 The payne were longe, and great sholde be the charge, And to the same I haue to small respyte. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 62 We fell upon the men of Jobel.., so as we gave them no respite to return again upon us. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xii. 25 Hee..met them in the land of Amathis: for he gaue them no respite to enter his countrey.

† **5.** Time granted to one until the coming *of* a certain date. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 272 Where I had hope to spend, Quiet though sad, the respit of that day That must be mortal to us both.

6. *Mil.* (See quot. and cf. RESPITE *v.* 7 b.)

1823 CRABB, *Respite*..signifies, in military accounts, a certain sum of money, which is directed to be withholden from the issue of pay, in order to make up the several stoppages in regimental distributions.

II. † **7.** Respect; regard; comparison. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 137 Not I nat whi, but out of more respit, Myn herte hath for tamende it grete delit. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxii. 4 For ther is not respit to the deth of hem. — *Eccles.* xxxiv. 14 In respyt of hym it shal be blissid. *c* 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 132 Mennes dayes ben shorte,..For in respyte of tyme euermare They beth nothyng equipolent.

Respite (re·spit), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **respiten,** 4– **respite,** 5–7 **respyt(e,** 6 *Sc.* **resput,** 7–8 **respit(t;** 6 **respyght,** 7 **respight.** Also 5 *pa. pple.* **respite.** [a. OF. *respiter, respoitier* :—L. *respectāre* to RESPECT.]

1. 1. *trans.* To grant a respite to (one).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 854 But wolde ye vouche sauf vp on seuretee Two yeer or thre for to respiten me. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6084, I have fele dyverse wonyng, That I kepe not rehersed be, So that ye wolde respiten me. 1430–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 385/2 The saide tenantz..be respitid as wele of the taxe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1162 Wharfor, me think It best is to delay, And respit hyme for a tuelmoneth day. 1530 PALSGR. 688/2, I maye well respyte hym for a whyle but he shall paye it every penny. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 94 To desire the creditor to respit him some time for the paiment of it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 354 The entry therefore on the roll or record is, 'that the jury is respited, through defect of the jurors, till the first day of the next term'.

b. *esp.* from death or execution.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1005, 'I schal him respite, saide th' emperour. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 77 And be this cause he was respited, So that the deth him was acquited. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 39 When they herde hym sey that thei sholbe respited fro deth thei were gladde. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II Thus he respited hym of his deth by his debonayrte. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 264 All the golde that is in the worlde shall not respyte them fro the deth. *c* 1586 C'TESS

PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIX. iii, Tell me whome, but longer time hee [death] leaves Respited from the tombe for treasures meed? 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 116 Forty days longer we do respite you. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 163 It is for something, sure, that thou hast thus long respited me from my grave. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau Despreaux*, Alcides respited by prudent Fate, Sustain'd the Ball. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. v, As some poor criminal might feel, When, from the gibbet or the wheel, Respited for a day. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 360 Respite me, save a soul, then, curse the world!

transf. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 369 All Bodies Politic seem..to be respited for certain Intervals by partial, imperfect Reformations. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* IX. 189 It was deemed wise to respite the small notes till 1833.

absol. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. xlvii. 350 Our mode of respiting for the sake of benefiting the souls of the criminals. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 98 He respiteth, but suffereth not to escape.

†**c.** To save or prolong (one's life). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 64 Put hym self in parelle of deth for to respyte hys maysters lyf. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* N iij b, I neuer shold respyte ne saue to no man hys lyf, whiche had deserued to deye. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 41 Oh iniurious Loue That respits me a life, whose very comfort Is still a dying horror.

†**3.** To relieve by an interval of rest. *Obs.*

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* V. (1565) 115 In doyng herof he spent ten dayes, not respityng hys souldiers from their labour so muche as the nyghtly tyme. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 40 Then all the faculties are respited and cease from their functions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 232 From the heat of Noon retir'd, To respit his day-labour with repast, Or with repose. 1670 — *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 With a dreadful industry of ten days, not respiting his Souldiers day or night.

II. 4. To grant delay or postponement of (a sentence, punishment, obligation, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 116 Thus be we come forto preie That ye mi worldes deth respite. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1641 Thanne to the Sowdon furth with all they went,..And prayed hym to respite the lugement. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 143 For to respite her dethe and aquite her of alle shame. 1577 GRINDAL *Let.* Wks. (1843) 395 By that occasion my appearance was respited; and I now remain as a man in suspense. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 79 The Kinge hathe respyted his going to the Tower in this tyme of his greate sicknes. 1668 J. OWEN *Expos. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. 1851 VI. 481 The full and final punishment of these angels is reserved and respited unto the appointed season. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 100/2 A reprieve was brought to Newgate for Dr. Hensey, respiting his sentence for a fortnight. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1765) 343 The execution was only respited a few months. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 541 The conveyances to be made in pursuance of the partition, are respited, till the infant comes of age. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb., The recognisances of the witnesses for the prosecution were respited sine die.

†**b.** To remit (a penalty). *Obs. rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xvii. 207 The law ought to be respited to hym, and the lyf saued. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXXI. 95 Thou shalt neuer departe hense alyue, I shall neuer respyght thy dethe.

†**c.** To allow to remain unpaid for a time. *Obs.*

1640 *Records of Gr. Artes* 609 By this Table you may know what any Annuitie being respited or forborn for any number of yeers..will come unto. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 1 They were promised payment upon the public faith in November following; till which time they were to respite it. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 213 The taxes ..extorted without mercy, and even, when respited, made utterly ruinous by exorbitant usury.

5. To delay, postpone, put off.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1851 No lenger put ye in delay His desire to Respite. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 105 Thei seide, 'We wolde that his sacringe and coronacion be respite to Penticoste'. 1521 *St. Papers* I. 33 Ye mowght have respityd the directyng of your letters. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* Advt. to Rdr., To giue my Reasons, why I respited the handling of the two last Chapters. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* Ded., I must respit that intention, for I have not done with this Subject. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 5 If you please, Reader, to respit your other Business, ..I will relate some Passages that will not be unpleasant. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lv. 269 He had not now leisure to consider a matter of so great importance, and must therefore respite his answer till his return. 1834 WORDSW. *Even. Volunt.* iv, Care may be respited, but not repealed. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iv. (1868) 203 His whole feeling is now loose upon him, respited by no occupation.

6. To cease from, give up (*obs.*); to suspend.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 259 Your manly Rayson aught it for to Respite To slee your frende. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3101 More worship ye might Acheve To respite youre wilfulnes, And by youre counsel you redres. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 409 But þat sykenes will sone be remedyde. Respyte your thought, and put all þis a-syde. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 129 That, after respiting their work awhile, they may return more fresh and lusty to it again. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 49/2 At what distances it is proper to respite the Work, we may gather from the thickness of the Wall. 1817 T. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 83 As if all the common rules of intercourse had been respited, and the usual calls of industry..overpowered by more inspiring invitations.

7. *Mil.* **a.** To suspend (one) from pay.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4106/3 Our Officers are all commanded to repair..to their respective Posts, on pain of being Respited. 1708 *Ibid* No. 4419/6 Such as shall not then appear will be Respited, and receive no more Pay from that time. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., To be respited on the muster roll, to be suspended from pay, &c. during which period all advantages of promotion, pay, &c. are stopped.

b. To keep back, withhold (pay).

1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The money which is respited upon the muster-roll is accounted for by the muster master general. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 87 The Pay of all Officers, who do not join their Regiments on the expiration of their Leave of Absence, is to be withheld,..and the pay so respited is not to be issued to them [etc.].

†**8.** *intr.* **a.** To refrain, desist. *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 91 Men schal respite As now to take vengement. *Ibid.* 369 Thelaphus..preith his fader to respite. Achilles tho withdrowh his hond.

†**b.** To rest; to recover *from* something. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 28 For I and mine will respite here a space, I like the seate, and fancie well the place. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 390 It was hoped ..that the commonwealth would have time to respite from the calamities it had sustained.

Re·spiteless, *a.* [f. RESPITE *sb.*] Without respite or relief (Webster, 1864, citing Baxter).

†**Resplaid,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [App. f. RE- + SPLAY *v.*] ? Embroidered.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 121 His hois thay war of the reid Skarlet maid,..Of nedill wark richt richelie all resplaid.

†**Resplait,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **resplate, replete.** [a. ONF. *respleiter*, OF. *resploit(i)er*, f. *re-* RE- + *esploit* EXPLOIT *sb.* 5.] *trans.* To adjourn; to defer consideration or payment of.

1448 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Cl.) I. 401 The quhilk avisit, .resplaitit this quhil thai be forthir avisit with men of law. 1456 *Ibid.* 404 Thai resplatit the said soume of gold to the nowmer of vi nobillis, till thai spek with Androw Child. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 41 In this Parliament was foirfaltit the erle of Lennox,..and the laird of Tulibarden wes respletit.

So †**Resplait (respliet)** *sb.*, adjournment. *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 110 Gif any judgement for any cause before ane Judge be asked..[to] be put to the next Court in respliet, because of better advisement.

Resplend (rĭsplĕ·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *resplendēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *splendēre* to shine. So F. *resplendir*, It. *risplendere*.] *intr.* To be resplendent or radiant; to shine brightly.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* cii. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 276 This sterre bright..is shynyng With beames of light resplending. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 103 Ane Charbukill sa cleir Quhilk did resplend as the sterne M[atutine]. 1622 REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. 57 He sees Berinthia's modesty resplend and shine in her affection. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2343/1 And the Glory of Your Majesty's Favours so much the more resplends towards us. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. XV, The dowager..resplended in velvet and gold lace. 1890 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* 29 The house was a picture: it resplended of propriety.

Hence **Resplending** *ppl. a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 30 That resplending Image.

†**Resplendant,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *resplendant*: cf. prec. and -ANT.] = RESPLENDENT.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 245 Pure and resplendaunt is all thy apparayle. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 The radiant glory of this resplendant face. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 1 In the most resplendant pride of his age..crowned King of England.

Resplendence (rĭsplĕ·ndĕns). [ad. late L. *resplendentia* (Aug.): see RESPLEND *v.* and -ENCE.] Brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendour.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 7 The chere of theyme dothe ziffe grete resplendence lyke to an angelle. *Ibid.* VI. 91 Etheldreda..3afe grete resplendence thro miracles. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 367 When also it [silver] is founde lyinge..amonge certeine scales or cloddes of earth, they saye that it is perfecte, although it haue not to the eye suche resplendence. 1561 — *Art Nauig.* I. ii, The resplendence or shining of the sonne. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 163 It discolloureth and diminisheth his [the sun's] most pure resplendence. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 34 [He] shuts his eyes as not being able to indure the resplendence of those evident Truths. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 382 A hue and resplendence similar to that of white metals. *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 134 Fill'd with celestial resplendence and light. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* i. 19 The lighting up of the soul with the very resplendence of heaven.

Resplendency. [See -ENCY.] = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Resplendeur*, resplendencie,.. brightnesse. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 830 Nay nothing, nothing under Heav'n, may misse The Minds-guide rayes of my Resplendencies. 1661 BURNEY *Κέρδιστον Δώρον* 26 The resplendencie of all Scepters was at the coming of Shiloh. 1737 BP. BROWN *Proc. Understanding* I. ix. (ed. 3) 140 Light in its greatest Resplendency is Material, and an Object of Sensation. 1760 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. vii, I could not help being struck at the resplendency of all the ornaments. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 37 Making the ice around us one great resplendency of gemwork. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 78 Any more than thy resplendency, Jean-Jacques.

Resplendent (rĭsplĕ·ndĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *resplendent-em*, pres. pple. of *resplendēre* to RESPLEND. So obs. F. *resplendent*, It. *risplend(i)ente*.] Shining, brilliant, splendid.

1448 *Craft of Lovers* v. in *Stowe's Chaucer* (1561) 341 O Courfin figure, resplendent with glory. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXVII. 25 Roys red and quhit, resplendent of colour. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 659 This fayre prynces, resplendent in vertue. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 266 The resplendentest mirrour of Feminine valour. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 36 All now adding lustre to the Moguls rich resplendent diadem. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gent.* I. I. I. 7 A more resplendent and bright beam of Divine Revelation. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 271 The most resplendent Sight upon Earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 743 His are the mountains..And the resplendent rivers. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 145 If I have done them injustice, the resplendent passages I have to quote will set everything to rights. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* XVIII. 211 A temple..resplendent from afar in colours and gold.

Resplendently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a resplendent manner; brilliantly.

1736 BAILEY (fol.), *Resplendantly*, shiningly, brightly. *c* 1800 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 174 A still pool.. shining resplendently in the morning sunshine. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 160 Miserable dogs mostly, for all their fine clothes—always resplendently, though dirtily, attired. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 4 With the squire's red coat shining resplendently on the box.

So **Resplendidly** *adv. rare*⁻¹.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4, I. i. iii. 23 So in arms has desert been resplendidly crown'd.

†**Resplendish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **resplendis, -issh,** 5–6 **-yssh,** 6 **rysplendyssh.** [ad. F. *resplendiss-*, lengthened stem of *resplendir* to RESPLEND.] *intr.* To be resplendent. Also *fig.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1196 As shinyng fire his uisage semynge be, With wonder redneese so resplendising. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 230 Helmets & salades wel garnysshed with fyn gold & syluer, which resplendysshed full clere. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 149 Some most do resplendishe in actes that bee honest, other seme quickest in malice. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* I j, Good folkes in whom the image of the sprite of God resplendisheth.

†**Resplendishant,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **resplendisant, -isshaunt,** 5–6 **-ys(s)haunt(e,** 6 **-isaunt, -issaunt.** [ad. F. *resplendissant*, pres. pple. of *resplendir*: see prec.] Resplendent.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 101 The riche..shepe of gold which was so resplendisant that it rejoyced all the yle. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 79 In the myddle there was resplendyshaunte A dulcet spring.. Of golde and asure. *Ibid.* (Percy Soc.) 57 The golden rayes.. Through windowes was resplendyshaunt. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 331 b, The resplendizaunt, and most orient excellency of his Majesty.

So †**Resplendishent** *a. Obs. rare.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 48 The charge of the feeld being gold maketh a most resplendisent and glorious shew.

†**Resplendishing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [-ING 1.] Splendour.

1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/2 So, your cleare Eyes doe giue resplendishing to all their Obiects be they ne'er so vile.

†**Resplendishing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [-ING 2.] Resplendent.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 348/1 Crowned with a ryght resplendysshyng crowne. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 279 Gold of his nature is veray clere and resplendishyng. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Diamond is..in colour almost Christallike, but somewhat more resplendishing. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 268 Like the shining Sun in his resplendishing Chariot.

†**Resplendishure.** *Obs.* In 5 **-ysshour.** [ad. OF. *resplendissour, -issur*, etc.] = next.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 281/3 By the resplendysshour of his grete and many myracles and vertues.

†**Resplendour,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **-eur,** 7 **-or.** [a. OF. *resplendor, -ur, -eur*, = Sp. and Pg. *resplendor*, It. *risplendore*: cf. RESPLEND *v.* and SPLENDOUR.] Splendour, brightness.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 20 Your resplendour is clere among the women as the sonne is among the sterres. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 422/3 In resplendour or lyghte of alle good vertues. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 575 Of phebus the..resplendour Refreschit him. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. 79 b, Out of it there came such a resplendour or brightnes, that it blinded mens eyes. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 2 Reaching forth such a Resplendour and fullnesse of light unto us. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. (1686) 270 The resplendor and ray of some interior..Beauty.

Hence †**Resplendour** *v.*, to make resplendent.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 500 Soiles so abundant in all things, fit to illustrate greatnesse, Resplendour Gentry, and succour Commons.

Resplete, variant of RESPLAIT *v. Obs.*

Resplice (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To splice (a rope or yard) again.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 15 The large lateen sail .with its long elastic spliced and respliced yard. 1875 MARTIN *Winding Mach.* 69 The practice in Belgium is to cut and resplice the thickest section of the rope.

Respliet: see RESPLAIT *sb. Obs.*

Respond (rĭspɒ·nd), *sb.* Also 4–6 **responde.** See also RESPOUN(D, *sb.* [a. OF. *respond* (Godef.), f. *respondre*: cf. next and RESPONSE *sb.*]

1. *Eccl.* **a.** = RESPONSORY *sb.* 1 a. (See also quot. 1710.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 39 He made in preysinge of oure lady þe respondes [L. *responsoria*] 'Stirps Iesse' and 'Solem iusticie'. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 377 A ribaut..þat can nouȝt wel reden His rewle ne his respondes but be pure rote. *c* 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 16 To go on procession to the tombe..syngyng a Respond of Seynte Stephen with the prose therto. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cciii. 213 He made dyuers impnes, sequences, and respondes. 1547 *Injunct. Edw. VI* in Cardwell *Doc. Ann.* (1839) I. 14 When ix lessons should be read in the church, three of them shall be omitted, and left out with the responds. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 743 The very sound and sense of the Anthemnes, Respondes, and Versicles, declare whence they proceeded. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Conc. Service Ch. P 2 This godly..Order of the ancient Fathers hath been so altered..by planting in uncertain stories, and Legends, with multitude of Responds, Verses, vain Repetitions [etc.]. 1720 WHEATLEY *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1759) iii. 128 *note*, A Respond is a short Anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the Anthem is done. The long Responses are used at the close of the Lessons. 1855 PROCTER *Hist. Bk. Com. Pr.* 167 *marg.*

The Respond and Anthem. 1888 *Tablet* 9 June 932 Consecutive readings of Holy Scripture, instead of fractional portions interrupted by incongruous responds.

b. A response to a versicle.

c 1555 BRADFORD *Hurt Hearing Mass* (Copland) D iiij, The clarke answering in the name of al, *Et cum spiritu tuo*, and other respondes. 1627 *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 111 Doth he begin with the Lord's Prayer; orderly proceeding with the Verses and Responds, so that the Clark and people may answere him? 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 76 These versicles with their Responds are pure Canonical Scripture. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* 289 They went to church, and would answer the parson in responds. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* II. x. (1870) 139 The audible respond is valuable.

transf. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vii. (1614) 773 The King and his Magician stand neerest the tree and begin, all the people following with their Responds.

2. An answer, a response. Now *rare*.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xiii. 990 The priests and prophets there deliuer the responds and answeres of the Oracle in uerses. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 45 The same Platonick introduceth Apollo, giving Responds against the hair. 1868 J. K. HUNTER *Retrospect Artist's Life* xxvi. 248 A grand respond to my appeal.

†**b.** A part in singing. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 286 Of late we haue known many of them taught..to sing..and keepe their responds in course after others, in good consent and harmony.

3. *Arch.* A half-pillar or half-pier attached to a wall to support an arch. Cf. RESPOUN(D, *sb.* 2.

1448 HEN. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 354 The same Quere shal conteyne in brede from side to side within the respondes .xxxij. fete. *Ibid.*, The yle..fro respond to respond .xv. fete.

1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 393 From these..passages it appears that a half column, or a pilaster attached to a wall, or to a pillar, and responding, or corresponding, to another on the opposite side of the building, was called a respond. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 29 There are no responds, the arches at the ends springing from corbels. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 208 The four responds have the four evangelistic symbols.

attrib. 1847 HADFIELD *Eccl., Castell., & Dom. Archit.* 5 The respond-corbel at the west end of the north side. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 119 The respond-shafts and wall-ribs still adhere..to the sides of that noble quadrangle.

Respond (rĭspǫ·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *respondēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *spondēre* to pledge, promise, warrant. So OF. *respondre* (mod.F. *répondre*), Sp. and Pg. *responder*, It. *re-*, *rispondere*. For early forms in Eng. see RESPOUN(D *v*]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide with a corresponding entry. *Obs. rare.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* D viij, That each parcell both in your Debitor and Creditor be orderly noted and responded in your Journall.

2. To answer or correspond to (something); to reciprocate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xl, His great deedes respond his speeches great. *Ibid.* XIV. x, The water .Which sea sometime is call'd, sometime the maine, Yet nought therein responds a name so great. 1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 4 The king should not be denied the means, by which he may respond the great confidence placed in him. 1804 *Something Odd* III. 99 The sweet smiles she bestowed on him, were now responded by each countenance.

b. *U. S.* To answer, satisfy.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The prisoner was held to respond the judgment of the court.

3. *intr.* **a.** To correspond *to* something. *rare.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* I. XXVIII. 41 The principall pointes..do diuide the Zodiacke into foure partes or quarters, responding to the foure parts and seasons of the yeare. 1838 [see RESPOND *sb.* 3].

b. To make answer, to give a reply, in words. Also *fig.*

1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 7 Your Business was not to oppose, but to respond. *a* 1734 OLDISWORTH in Johnson *L. P., Smith*, I remember him in the divinity school responding and disputing with a perspicuous energy. 1816 SHELLEY *Daemon* I. 51 When west winds sigh and evening waves respond In whispers from the shore. 1832 PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* II. 21 A long litany, in which the deacon directed the people to pray for many different objects, and the people responded. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 24 Mine is but man's truest answer—how Were it did God respond?

c. To answer by some responsive act; to act in response *to* some influence.

1726 W. BROOME *To Pope*, Poems (1727) 97 To every Theme responds thy various Lay. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Her mind responded but too easily to the apprehension of new misfortunes. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 25 (1875) 83 Chemical actions responding to the co-existence of light, heat, water, and carbonic acid around it. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 221 A defect in the retina, which renders that organ unable to respond to different kinds of luminous vibrations.

d. *U. S.* To give satisfaction.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The defendant is held to respond in damages.

‖ **Responde** (rĭspǫ·ndi). *Sc. Law.* [L., 2 sing. imp. of *respondēre*. Cf. RESPONDIE.]

a. (With *book*.) 'A book kept by the Directors of Chancery, in which are entered all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from Chancery' (Bell). †**b.** A single entry in this book. †**c.** The amount of the duties specified in any entry.

1587 *Act Jas. VI*, Parl. xi. c. 73 In case Schireffes, Stewardes and Baillies, make not their compts, at the ordinar time of checker..That vpon the sight of the buik of Responde, letters be directed, to charge the persons, to quhome precepts of seasing hes bene granted..To pay the summes contained in the Respondees. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v., *Responde*, or the buike of Responde...It is called 'responde', quhilk is the first worde of ilke articlde of the said buike. *Ibid.*, He suld come again to the Chancellarie, and raise ane new precept,..and ane new memorial or 'responde' is maide thereof. 1676 LAUDER *Decisions* Suppl. III. (1826) 109 Because the sheriff must be answerable for the respond[e] contained in these precepts. 1687 *Acts Sederunt* 30 June, The responde-book shall make mention of the date of the decreet extracted, as the same stands in the minut-book. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 50 The sums due to the crown for the nonentry and relief duties, which are all stated in the responde book.., and are chargeable upon the sheriff, who must account..for them to the exchequer. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 859.

Respondence (rĭspǫ·ndĕns). [a. obs. F. *respondence*, = Sp. and Pg. *respondencia*, It. *rispondenza*: see RESPOND *v.* and -ENCE.]

1. †**a.** ? Responsibility, liability. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1586 BURGHLEY in *Leicester's Corr.* (Camden) 358 The states commissaries haue not been made privie to our musters and paiements, whearebie the issue will be, respondence for repaiment to bee made hereafter to hir majesty.

b. (See INTENDENCE.)

†**2.** Answer, response, to a sound. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 72 Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made To th' instruments divine respondence meet. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. v, With sweet respondence in harmonious kinde Their humble song the..aire doth beat.

3. Correspondence, agreement, concord.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. i. 57 His rent in faire respondence must arise. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 21 In fit respondence to the work of our redemption. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Roots* vii. 140 The suitableness and respondence betwixt the several Parts of the Stock and Cyon. 1794 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 381 With such a guest, the respondence of intellect..must have added zest to the delight of gazing on scenery so lovely. 1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* v. 125 The five great epochs of the Church.. bear no mutual respondence.

b. Response *to* some stimulus.

1867 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* 92 The act is consensual, or..instinctive, in respondence to a visual sensation or picture. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. (1879) 44 Movements in respondence to the impressions made by external agencies.

Respo·ndency. [See prec. and -ENCY.] Correspondence, congruence.

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* lxvi, To stand Against all th' interplaced respondencies Of combinations. 1629 T. ADAMS *Fool & his Sport* Wks. 774 Thus you see the respondencie of the spirituall to the naturall Foole, in their qualities. 1846 E. IRVING *Babylon* VI. II. 111 We begin to observe the respondency of this to the former parts of the prophecy. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. ix. 91 He whose hand did frame our internal mechanism, has attuned it in the most correct and delicate respondency.

Respondent (rĭspǫ·ndĕnt), *sb.* [f. as next: so obs. F. *respondant* (mod.F. *répondant*).]

1. One who answers; *spec.*, one who defends a thesis against one or more opponents.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 171/2 *Ego nego, Domine Doctor*, said the respondent. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 2 Suche beneficed persons..shall be apponent and respondent in the same [disputations]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 45 Magitians are but ill respondents for me. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 43 Are you not respondent? Was it not your part to answer what was brought against your wicked Position? 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 20 (1726) 103 The respondent sits over-against the opponent, and is prepared to deny whatever he affirms. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. 119 Take care, Charlotte, that you make as free a respondent..as you are a questioner. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 336 Each person must be herein querist and respondent to himself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 8 When Thrasymachus has been silenced, the two principal respondents..appear on the scene.

†**b.** One who makes himself answerable for another. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 517, I shall come away with so good a character from this place, that I shall not have shamed my respondent.

c. A rhyme-word. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversat.*, etc. II. 137 Some word of great force to close his couplet, to which there are not, perhaps, above two or three respondents.

2. A defendant in a lawsuit; now *spec.* in a divorce case.

1562 *Child Marriages* (1897) 73 This respondent sais, that he & Margaret Alat were maried in Weuerham church. 1651 G. W. tr. *Covel's Inst.* 224 If we respect the persons, they are both complainants, and respondents. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 250 The said A. B. Appellant to make Payment to the said D. E. and H. I. Respondents. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 85 § 28 The Court..may direct that the Person with whom the Husband is alleged to have committed adultery be made a Respondent. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxiii. 205 To crush to pieces the innocent respondent—that is the tyrant-fashion of relieving oneself in embarrassments.

3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 7/1 In any table the results tabulated are termed the 'tabular results' or 'respondents', and the corresponding numbers by which the table is entered are termed the 'arguments'.

Respondent (rĭspǫ·ndĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *respondent-*, pres. pple. of *respondēre* to RESPOND. So obs. F. *respondent*, *-ant* (mod.F. *répondant*), Sp. *respondiente*, It. *rispondente*.]

†**1.** Correspondent (*to* something else). *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 213 Þai thocht na thing mare respondent to resson and equite. *Ibid.* 215 Þat þe end of þare vayage mycht be respondent to þare begynnyng. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 24 The which..seemeth somwhat to be respondent to our holy sacred and christian religion. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 9 Seeing the even verges of the Lobes of the Seed hereto respondent. 1672 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 128, I shall not fail..to do my endeavour to make respondent observations. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 315 Well may this Palace admiration claim, Great, and respondent to the master's fame!

2. Answering; making reply. Also, having the position of defendant in an action.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 67 It is necessary, That the Party Respondent should be present in Court. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. vi. 87 To hear the King's Speech, and the respondent Address read. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 502 Either amicable or adverse in relation to such respondent witness. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 4/5 Counsel representing the respondent magistrate.

3. Responsive *to* some influence.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVIII, My heart is repondent only to softer emotions. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 143 Her heart finds respondent sentiments only in yours. 1867 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* 147 Many of the remaining actions..are really respondent to an idea or emotion. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* (1879) 81 Sensations are excited by impressions,..and respondent motions are called forth.

‖ **Respondentia** (respǫnde·nʃĭă). [mod.L.] A loan upon the cargo of a vessel, to be repaid (with maritime interest) only if the goods arrive safe at their destination. (Cf. BOTTOMRY.)

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. XXXIII. 14 There was one Captain Perrin Master of a Ship, who took up about 500*l.* on respondentia. , payable at his Return to Bengal. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 353 Merchants and other Traders frequently lend Money on Bottomree or at Respondentia and cause their Vessels with their Cargoes to be insured. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* I. 382/2 He begins money with Homer's oxen, and respondentia-bonds in the Cimmerian Bosphorus. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 Upon respondentia the lender must be paid his principal and interest, though the ship perish, provided the goods be safe. 1898 *Green's Encycl. Law Scot.* X. 323 It is essential to the validity of a bond of respondentia that it should have been granted for the benefit of the cargo.

Respo·nder. [f. RESPOND *v.* + -ER^1.] One who responds or replies; a respondent.

1879 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/1 A reference which was very gratefully recognised by one of the responders [to the toast]. 1894 *Forum* Aug. 710 Imaginary responders were set up if there were no real ones.

†**Respo·ndie.** *Sc. Obs.* (See RESPONDE.)

1645 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 180/1 To call for payment and compt of all Respondies and Debts addebted. to the publike. *Ibid.* 181/1 The Clerk. shall have the trust and keeping of the Respondie-Books, and of all the Accompts.

Respo·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. RESPOND *v.* + -ING.] Corresponding; responsive.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 7 He..removes them to the responding Quarter of the Form Imposing, into the responding places. 1819 T. CHALMERS *Serm.* (1836) I. 232 A responding affection can be deposited in the heart of man. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, A loud responding sob rose at once from the wide multitude.

†**Respo·nsable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [= F. and Sp. *responsable*, It. *responsabile*, med.L. *responsābilis*, f. *responsāre*.] Responsible.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 76 But now since Episcopacy comes to be challenged as a Divine Ordinance, how shall wee be responsable to those Texts. 1648 ASHHURST *Reasons agst. Agreemt.* 11 Men that can neither write, read, nor have any estates responsable.

†**Respo·nsal,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5-7 **responsall(e,** 6 *Sc.* **responsaill.** [ad. med.L. *responsālis* (see next), used as sb. in various senses.]

1. A response, reply.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 395 The tenors of whiche letters..., with the responsalles [L. *responsis*] of Gregory,.. were putte in the registre of Gregory. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 127 Ye gave me anis ane devine responsaill That I suld be the flour of luif in Troy. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 96 T'would allay his hot endeaours with a cold responsall. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 241 The determination..is like Apollo his riddles and responsalls. 1652 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* I. xiii. (1661) 109 How cautelous they were in their Oracular Responsals.

b. A liturgical response or respond.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 123 The responsals or antiphons wherein each of them catcheth at the other's part. 1688 *Answ. Dissenter's Objections to Bk. Common Prayer* 11 The Responsals of the Congregation are Matters of Offence to some. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Antiphony*, St. Ambrose [calls antiphony] *responsoria*, or singing by responsals. [1893 J. CHRISTIE *Acc. Parish Clerks* 15 Ability to read the Epistles and Lessons, to sing Responsals, Grails, and other parts of the Service.]

2. The respondent in a disputation. Also *attrib.*

c 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. p. XXXVIII, The Responsall shall have a Deske ordeyned for hym by fore the Father. *c* 1551 BP. GARDNER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 130 One was answered at Cambridge when he pressed the responsall, what saye ye to myne argumente. 1574 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. p. XI, A Sophister provided by the Proctour shall knele before the Responsall sett [= seat].

3. One appointed by a prelate to give or send replies to questions; an apocrisiary.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 308/2 The Archbyshop receauyng this appellation, and saying that he would aunswere to the same either by him selfe or by his responsall. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 23 He suspended him vntill he might

vnderstand from his Responsall with the Emperor, whether that pretended Commandement..were not subreptitious.

† **Respo·nsal,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **-aill.** [ad. late L. *responsālis* (6th c.), f. *responsāre* to reply. Cf. OF. *responsal, -el.*]

1. Answerable, responsible.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2623 Such answers vs purvey, þat þey..shull be responsaill For of [*sic*] wele. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 106 Giff he be nocht responsall for the said sowme, that the Schereff..putt him in the irnis. 1587 *Ibid.* IV. 192 His complices nawayes being responsall in law to answer for thair deid. 1642 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 442 The Presbyters .in the Countrey villages, should be responsall to the Bishop. 1653 *Consid. Dissolving Crt. Chanc.* 44 [They] will want that wisdom and estates, which the other have to make them responsal.

2. Responsive; of the nature of responses.

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 25 They should haue beene like an Oracle responsall, without any Philippizing. 1653 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 45 'Tis but an easie task for your Pen, and will engage mine to be responsal. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) A 2 That the Primitive Churches had some Responsal Forms .. I shall recite an evidence out of Chrysostom. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 416 The Liturgy to be abbreviated..by omitting all the Responsal prayers.

3. Correspondent, appropriate. *rare* —1.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. vi. (1854) 168 Would thou hadst took that leisure time To visit some responsal clime.

Respo·nsary. *rare.* [ad. med.L. *responsārium.*] = RESPONSORY *sb.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* G ij, And after that..make a great noise by the responsaries..of the Psalmes. 1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 256 The Pagans had not only such certain forms of Prayer, but also Repetitions and Responsaries. 1866 *Liturgy Ch. Sarum* 88 The Ten Commandments, and their responsaries.

Response (rĭspǫ·ns). Forms: 4 **respouns(e,** 4, 6 **respons,** 5–6 **responce,** 7– **response.** [In ME., a. OF. *respuns, respons* (mod.F. *répons*) masc. or *response* (mod. *réponse*), fem. In later use directly ad. L. *responsum* neut. (also late L. *responsus* masc.), f. *respondēre* to RESPOND.]

1. An answer, a reply.

c 1300 *Beket* 825 In a chambre faste iloke alle hi were ibrou3t, That hi ne scholde ascapie no3t er hi respounse sede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 11924 Þe chartre þey schewed þer barouns, & seide, 'swich ys Arthures respouns'. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 98 What was his respons writen, I ne sauh no herd. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. XIX. (S.T.S.) I. 109 It is said þat Turnus was na thing satisfyit on his respons. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 214 Ye haue a figuratiue speach which the Greeks cal Antipophora, I name him the Responce. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Responses,* answers. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. 192 The Author of the Questions and Responses. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. 113 He..needeth no more of mine for the confutation of his vain responses. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 366 P 4, I heard an old and a young Voice repeating the Questions and Responses of the Church-Catechism. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 161 With respect to the interrogative, the return is necessarily made in words.. which are called a response or answer. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* 411 But..speak again, Thy soft response renewing. 1869 A. HARWOOD tr. *E. de Pressensé Early Yrs. Chr.* III. iii. 404 We know the response of ancient philosophy to this question.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An action or feeling which answers to some stimulus or influence.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 564 A pine,..to each inconstant blast Yielding one only response. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 15. 103 A joyous rush was the creature's first response to the signal. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 Something which found a response in his own mind seemed to have been lost.

2. *Eccl.* a. = RESPONSORY *sb.* 1.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 107 After lessons foloweth Responces. *Ibid.,* Thys fyrste responce ys songe in faythe and in praysynge of the blyssed Trynyte. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xix. 3 The song of the Antiphonie or response. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Response,* or *Responso.* The name of a kind of anthem sung in the Roman church after the morning lesson. 1836 *Tracts for Times* No. 75, Lesson 8. (Homily continued.)..Response 8 (used on the Sundays after Trinity). 1879 SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Book* 200 The laity..were not allowed to read the lessons in church, nor to say the *Alleluia,* but only the psalms and the responses (*responsoria*), without the *Alleluia.*

b. A part of the liturgy said or sung by the congregation in reply to the priest. (Correlative to VERSICLE.)

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxi. 6 Observing their responses most superstitiously. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 213 P 2 [He] was seen soon after reading the Responses with great Gravity at Six of Clock Prayers. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, Again he fancied her voice spoke in a part of the plaintive response delivered by the nuns. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* ii. 16 Where priest and clerk with joint exertion strive..; That, by his periods eloquent and grave; This, by responses, and a well-set stave. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 354 The responses of the morning prayer.

3. An oracular answer.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 76 Sa feyll responsis of the goddis abufe. *a* 1660 HAMMOND (J.), The oracles,..from giving responses in verse, descended to prose. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 37 He that demands the response, roles it [*sic*, a piece of wood] three times. 1762 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* I. v, In the Mosaic dispensation .., where the church was conducted in every step, at first by oracular responses, and afterwards by..Prophets. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* I. 138 Consider the ambiguous responses Of their oracular statues. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 219 The ancient oracle..from which.. the Greeks of his time used to seek responses.

4. *Mus.* 'In a fugue, the repetition of the given subject by another part' (Busby).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 491/2 Every fugue finds its response in the part immediately following that which commenced. 1854 CHERUBINI *Counterp. & Fugue* 63 It may be said that the Response decides the particular kind and nature of the fugue.

5. *pl.* = RESPONSION 3.

1810 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* p. ii, Feb. 21, Responses commence.

Hence **Respo·nseless** *a.*, giving no response or reply; **Respo·nser,** one who makes response.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 36 The base, cold crowd.. Stood round, responseless to his fire. 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xix. 221 Mistress Chaloner looked at him..to ascertain who this lively responser was.

Responsibi·lity. [See next and -ITY. So F. *responsabilité,* It. *-ita,* Sp. *-idad.*]

1. The state or fact of being responsible.

1787 HAMILTON *Federalist* No. 63 II. 193 Responsibility in order to be reasonable must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Sel. Wks. (1892) 258 Where I speak of responsibility, I do not mean to exclude that species of it [etc.]. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist Penins. War* II. 746 He was made to understand that any risk which he incurred would be upon his own responsibility. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 305 It is only when the conception of the individual has been reached that the idea of responsibility begins.

b. Const. *of* the thing done or to be done.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, Then the entertainment began..; Mr. Codlin having the responsibility of deciding on its length. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 137 He still shrunk from the responsibility of the deed. 1881 W. COLLINS *Black Robe* viii, I took the responsibility of leaving him undisturbed.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A charge, trust, or duty, for which one is responsible.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Sel. Wks. (1892) 258 That confidence .. fixes a responsibility on the Ministers entire and undivided. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* iv, Anxious to be relieved of a responsibility that was becoming irksome. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 687 As the responsibilities became greater and warfare more scientific.

b. A person for whom one is responsible.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxvi, [He] would hand over to Newton's charge any one of the unmarried responsibilities.

3. *U. S.* 'Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Responsible (rĭspǫ·nsib'l), *a.* (and *sb.*). [a. obs. F. *responsible* (1502), f. L. *respons-, respondēre* to RESPOND. Cf. RESPONSABLE.]

A. *adj.* †1. Correspondent or answering *to* something. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, The admiration of your Forme; to which (if the bounties of your minde be any way responsible) [etc.]. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 140 If you expect a Doome, or Death, responsible to your blacke deeds, and detestable Villanies; the World cannot afford it. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 14 The Mouth large, but not responsible to so large a Body.

†2. Capable of being answered. *Obs. rare* —1.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lviii. 383 This is a difficult Question, and yet by Astrologie responsible.

3. Answerable, accountable (*to* another *for* something); liable to be called to account.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. App. 12 To hold this Popish erronious opinion, that they are in no case responsible to their whole Kingdomes or Parliaments for their grossest exorbitances. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 405 Being responsible to the King for what might happen to us. 1720 WATERLAND *Doctr. Trin.* v. Wks. 1823 V. 115 Willing or not willing, every man is responsible, at last, for the doctrines he teaches. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 42 Our constitution has made no sort of provision towards rendering him, as a servant, in any degree responsible. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 278 Man is a free agent and morally responsible to his Governor. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 321 The country was left..without any single responsible chief.

b. Morally accountable for one's actions; capable of rational conduct.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 50 The great God has treated us as responsible beings. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 35 James arrived at an age when he could be treated as responsible. 1875 BAIN *Mental & Mor. Sci.* 396 In criminal procedure, a man is accounted responsible if motives still continue to have power over him.

4. *U. S.* Answerable to a charge.

1650 in T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* (1765) 452 You are required to attach the goods or lands of William Stevens to the value of one hundred pounds, so as to bind the same to be responsible at the next court at Boston.

5. Capable of fulfilling an obligation or trust; reliable, trustworthy; of good credit and repute.

1691 LOCKE *Consid. Money* Wks. 1714 II. 12 Not knowing that the Bill or Bond is true or legal, or that the Man bound to me is honest or responsible. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* iii, Could not be a better time, Sir Walter, for having a choice of tenants, very responsible tenants. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xiv, There was about him a manly responsible look, that redeemed his youth. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 345 The collection and delivery of parcels..might be undertaken by one responsible person. 1896 H. JOHNSTON *Dr. Congalton's Legacy* IX. 103 Responsible land-owners, bonnet-lairds, farmers, otherwise a non-descript crowd.

Comb. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxviii, A responsible-looking gentleman dressed in black. 1891 MOSTYN *Curatica* 57 When the meeting was dissolved, I joined myself to a responsible-looking brother, and..begged an explanation.

b. Of respectable appearance.

1780 S. G. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) I. 98 A new wig ..to be made so as to resemble a responsible head of hair. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lviii, His linen is arranged to a nicety, and he is wrapped in a responsible dressing-gown.

6. Involving responsibility or obligation.

1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* I. i. ii. 12 He selected two persons for the responsible office of superintending his education. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 707 Native officers so appointed to high and responsible positions.

B. *sb. pl.* An actor who undertakes to play any part which may be temporarily required.

1885 JEROME *On the Stage* 80 In the provinces, thirty shillings is a high figure for a good all-round 'responsibles'. *Ibid.* 121 Hearing that one of their 'responsibles' had just left, I went straight to the manager,..and was accepted.

Hence **Respo·nsibleness.**

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 138 At this crisis..every bill was suspected, as being of doubtful responsibleness. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. *Ability,* They have solidarity, or responsibleness, and trust in each other.

Respo·nsibly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a responsible manner.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 240 Mr. Beeton stood by with the air of an ambassador and breathed responsibly.

Responsion (rĭspǫ·nʃən). Also 6 **-cion.** [a. F. *responsion* († *responcion*), = Sp. *responsion,* It. *re-, risponsione,* or ad. L. *responsiōn-em,* n. of action f. *respondēre* to RESPOND.]

1. An answer or reply; a response. Now *rare.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 10 By ony responcions or peticions of them in parlement. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 42 Seven sophyms..Thys ydre used..Unto the people, and was full rigorious To devoute them, where lacked responsion. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 13 By obscure and doubtfully attempred Responcions, and voices of spirites. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 123 To the first he yielded a ready responsion, but to the other he answered in very obscure terms. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 99 To confer among themselves by Questions and Responsions or Answers. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 10 Fourth point—responsion performed in the presence of the judge. 1880 *Cent. Mag.* XIX. 294 (Cent.), Everywhere in nature, Whitman finds human relations, human responsions.

†2. A sum falling to be paid; *esp.* an annual payment which was required from knights of the military orders. *Obs.*

c 1470 EDW. IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 143 A Lumbard..shalbe bounde..in the said somme, to be paied..to such as the saide Bisshopp .. wol assigne to receyve the same, be it for the responsion of the Commandeur of Torfischyn. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 50 þe soume of vjxx pund, of þe Responsioune of þe said Trestramys landis, aucht to our souuerain lorde. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII,* c. 24 Commanderies, preceptories, contribucions, responsions, rentes..which appertained..to the priours. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Responsions,* a Word us'd among the Knights of St. John of Jeru-salem, for certain Accounts made to them, by such as held their Lands, or Stocks. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Such a knight Templar paid a responsion of fifty pounds per annum to his order, on account of such a commandery.]

3. *pl.* The first of the three examinations which candidates for the B.A. degree at Oxford are required to pass.

1813 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* p. ii, Feb. 17, Responsions commence. 1845 WILLIAM GRESLEY *Frank's Trip to Continent* 2 He had just come home from Oxford after having.. passed his responsions. 1881 *Truth* 6 Oct 443 The new examination in lieu of responsions at Oxford, which has just been instituted.

4. A public university disputation.

1841 PEACOCK *Stat. Cambr.* 9 When they had kept two responsions..under the regency of a master of arts..they were presented..as candidates for admission.

Responsive (rĭspǫ·nsiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *responsif, -ive,* = Sp. and It. *responsivo,* or ad. late L. *responsīv-us,* f. *respons-, respondēre*: see RESPOND *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Answering, responding; making answer or reply. †a. Of letters or epistolary replies. Also in pl. form. *Obs.*

1529 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. II. xxiii. 62 Shewing unto the same how ye have received Letters from the King's Highness and me, responsives to such as ye wrote. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ix. 3 Suppois I am not eloquent To wryt 3ow answer responsyve. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* II. (1676) 126 When there shall be occasion to write some Letter, missive, or responsive. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 157 A Certificate .. is a Responsive Letter, or Letter by way of Answer.

b. In other uses. Also const. *to.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 683 Celestial voices .. Sole, or responsive each to others note. 1715 POPE *Odyss.* I. 200 High strains responsive to the vocal string. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 37 A soft responsive voice was heard at every close. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 177 Responsive to the distant neigh he neighs. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 48 By the responsive testimony of the defendant, the existence of the criminative fact cannot be established. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 26 There the grey heath lit the responsive fire. 1889 *Daily News* 25 July 7/2 The proctors for the Bishop of Lincoln were assigned to bring in their responsive allegation within a fortnight.

2. Correspondent or corresponding. *rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 159 Three of the carriages in faith are..very responsive to the hilts. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 34 The bishops..do not maturely consider the responsive conclusions which follow upon their principles. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 17, He extended it by the addition of four responsive or relative modes.

3. Responding readily to some influence.

1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 45 Thus, and so quick, the helm responsive flew. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 205 The vibrations of pleasurable emotions seemed more responsive than common. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 584 The imaginative critic has described the excursions of our muse with responsive sympathy. 1868 Dickens *Let.* 29 Jan., They are a bright, responsive people here. 1871 Holme Lee *Miss Barrington* II. xv. 232 Felicia seemed attentive and responsive.

b. Const. *to.*

1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. lv, Responsive to the sprightly pipe, when all In sprightly dance the village youth were join'd. 1793 *Minstrel* II. 55 The heart of Eleanor did not beat responsive to his warm attachment. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 210 There is no living being to feel responsive to his feelings. 1884 J. M. Mather *Life & Teaching Ruskin* (ed. 2) 5 His nature was responsive to the influences brought to bear upon it.

4. Characterized by the use of responses.

1778 Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* xxvii. 2 In that day, To the beloved Vineyard, sing ye a responsive song. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 326 Where this responsive system of worship is lost, the nature of a public service will soon be forgotten. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 565 The alternation of the responsive system of prayer into that of prayer by the minister alone.

†5. Responsible, answerable. *Obs. rare.*

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 371 For all of it, he is responsive to God Almighty. 1646 — *Apol. Liturgy* § 133 Such persons..for whom the Church her selfe may safely be responsive, that is, to men learned and pious.

B. *sb.* †1. An answer, a response. *Obs.*

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Epiph.* 429 In answer to both he wrote Αντιστοιχ..a large Responsive, wherein he particularly opens the Doctrine of the Catholick Church.

2. A responsory. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iv. (1864) IX. 178 *note*, The mixture .. of Latin Responsives and Sequences with the chief passages in the dialect of Thuringia.

Hence **Respo·nsively** *adv.*

1778 Bp Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Notes vi. 3 This hymn, performed by the seraphim, divided into two choirs, the one singing responsively to the other. *a* 1851 Moir *Bass Rock* iii. Wks. 1852 I. 204 And linnets from each brake responsively Piped to each other. 1866 Liddon *Div. Our Lord* vii. (1875) 391 The primitive Christians sang among themselves responsively a hymn of praise to Christ as God.

Respo·nsiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being responsive.

1847 in Webster. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 89 Without dulling their responsiveness to each new impression. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* vii. 205 A swift responsiveness to the impulses of humour and pathos.

So **Responsi·vity.** *rare*$^{-1}$.

1866 Dora Greenwell *Ess.* 132 This responsivity within the human Soul.

† **Respo·nsor,** obs. var. Responsory *sb.* 1 b.

a 1649 Crashaw *Poems* (1904) 218 The Versicle...The Responsor. *Ibid.* 219–229.

Responso·rial, *sb.* [a. med.L. *responsoriāle*, f. *responsōria* Responsory *sb.* So F. *responsoriale* (Godef.).] A book of responsories.

1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. xi. 18 Out of the Antiphoner..came forth the full song-book..for the canonical hours,..the responsorial or book of responses.

Responso·rial, *a.* [See next and -AL.]

1. Making answer or reply; responsive.

1820 Southey *Wesley* I. 204 *note*, Rimius's Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the Herrnhuters, and the Responsorial Letters of the Theological Faculty of Tubingen, annexed to it.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, responses.

1842 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* 23 A peculiar kind of singing—the antiphonal or responsorial. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 132 The responsorial portions of Morning and Evening Prayer.

Responsory (rĭspǫ·nsŏri), *sb.* [In sense 1, ad. late L. *responsōria* pl. (in med.L. also sing. *-ōrium* neut., *-ōria* fem.), f. *respons-*, *respondēre* to Respond; see -ory. Cf. F. *responsoire* (Godef.).]

1. *Eccl.* a. An anthem said or sung after a lesson by a soloist and choir alternately.

Often applied to the gradual (which follows the epistle at mass).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 39 [He] made in the lawde of that blissede virgyn,..these ij responsoryes, Stirps Jesse, and Solem justitiæ. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 In matyns communly be iii orbes,..of ye whiche euery orbe conteyneth iij psalms, iii lessons, and iii responsories. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 895/2 The Responsorie, which is called the Gradual (being wont to be songe at the steps going vp), with alleluya. 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 60 The Jews in their Divine Lauds were wont to praise God after this manner, in Antiphons or Responsories. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 190/2 The Responsory being sung, and some Prayers said, they return from Church. 1763 Burn *Eccles. Law* I. 38 The invitatories, responsories, verses, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the quire. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. A. 332 The responsories indicated by the initial words of each versicle. 1877 J. D Chambers *Div. Worship* 90 The Clerks ought continually to stand unless when a Responsory is sung.

transf. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxiv. Wks. 1851 III. 491 Which if I should repeat again, would turn my answers into Responsories, and begett another Liturgie. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. ii. (1699) 144 What shall it be to be celebrated by all the Angels and Saints in Celestial Responsories?

†b. A response to a versicle. *Obs. rare.*

a 1649 Crashaw *Poems* (1904) 217 The versicle...The responsory.

†2. An oracle. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 58 The ephod of the Idolatrous Iews which they consulted as their Responsorie.

† **Respo·nsory,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **-ary.** [ad. med.L. *responsōrius*: see prec.]

1. Of the nature of an answer or reply; relating or pertaining to answering.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 22 To these and to many others..are many Epistles Responsorie. 1608 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 Before..the libel [is] exhibited in Court, & notice taken thereof by the def. by some responsory acte. 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 791 Divers other Letters Responsory to Beverovicius have been long expected. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292, I could have inserted dialogismes, displaying their interrogatory part..and that part which concerns the responsory. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. I. 106 Job..maintains his virtue in responsory speeches successively to every one of theirs.

b. (Cf. Responsory *sb.* 1.)

1641 R. B. K. *Parall. of Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 28 The Versicle responsory to this is the fourth verse. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 146 The first part of it, whose responsory terminations are 'Have Mercy upon us'.

2. Responsive, grateful.

1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 57 The dull earth is responsory for that it receiveth: onely men are unthankful. *a* 1643 — *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 202 He thinks not himself so obliged to..be responsary for such a favour.

† **Respo·nsure.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Response.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* lxxvii. 537 To whom they moue, black todes give responsure.

† **Resport.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *resport* (Godef.).] Regard.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 86 (Campsall MS.), Hauyng vn-to my tresour ne my rente Right no resport. *Ibid.* 850 Whi ne hastow to þi-seluen som resport?

† **Respost,** obs. form of Repost, Ripost(e.

1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* 7 Respost is when a Man hath given in a Thrust,..then he is said to receive a Thrust upon the respost or back of the Parrade.

† **Respoun(d,** *sb. Obs.* Also **respun, -on, -owne, -ownd.** [ad. OF. *respuns* Response, or f. OF. *respundre*: see next.]

1. = Respond *sb.* 1 a.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 16 By-tuixe þe lescuns þre respuns; and eftir þe þridde respun þe vers. *Ibid.*, Foure lescuns red wid respuns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Respowne (*K.* respounde, *P.* respon), *responsorium.* 1466 in *Archæol.* L. (1887) 45 The responnys of the trinite.

2. = Respond *sb.* 3.

1435 *Indent. Fotheringhey Ch.* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1830) VI. III. 1414/2 The cler-story..shal be made of clene asheler growndid upon ten mighty pillars, with four respounds. *Ibid.*, To the two respownds of the sayd qwere shal be two perpeyn-walls.

† **Respoun(d,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *respundre*, repr. L. *respondēre* to Respond.] To reply.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12181 Maister leui..Teched him a letter þan, And badd him þar-to respond (*rime* stund; *Fairf.* respounde). *c* 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 81 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 135 Þe most fool, i herde respounde, Is wysore, whil he lyue may, Þen he þat..was buried 3usterday. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* 4238 By letteres woly hem first somoune, To here þer wyl, what þey respoune.

Respread, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To spread anew.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Luther* 53 He, by Gods Word and Spirits inspiration, The Gospels Light re-spred, for every Nation. *a* 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 293 Primeval Night and Chaos would re-spread Nature untun'd, should Love continue dead. 1868 H. Law *Beacons Bible* (1869) 129 The old temptation respreads its wily bait. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 67 We..had the floor respread with mud.

Respri·ng, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To spring up again. Hence **Respri·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 233 The seasonable falling of raine furthereth the re springing of the languishing corne. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* Proem 13 Yet at the present object love re-springs.

† **Resprise,** variant of Reprise *v.*, to recover.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 83/1 The lordes .. were incontynent moeuyd to wepynge & waylynge; And a lytyll after that they had resprysed theyr spyrytes, the emperour desyred [etc.].

† **Respuate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. obs. F. *respuer* or L. *respuĕre*: see next.] To reject.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 418 Another stone..which repels and respuates Iron.

Respue', *v. rare.* [ad. L. *respuĕre.*] *trans.* To reject strongly.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 329 These I failed not to reject and respue with indignation. 1823 T. L. Beddoes *Poems* (1851) 224 Teaching him to 'respue' this effeminate style of versification.

Respun, var. Respoun(d *sb.* **Respy,** *a.*: see Resp. **Respyce,** obs. f. Raspis[1]; var. Raspis 2. **Ressaif, -aive,** obs. Sc. ff. Receive. **Ressait,** obs. f. Receipt *sb.*

‖ **Ressalah** (rĕsā·lă). Also 8 **rissalla,** 9 **risalah, russala**(h), **rusala.** [ad. Urdū (Arab.) رسالہ *risālah*, f. Arab. *arsala* he sent.] In India, a squadron of native cavalry.

1758 W. Hastings *Let.* in Gleig *Mem.* (1841) I. 70 Shokum Sing and Harroon Cawn (formerly of Roy Doollub's Rissalla). 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* (1844) I. 147 Charged with having endeavoured to seduce from the service of..the Rajah of Mysore a russalah of horse. 1849 Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 89 Four days later came two Risálahs of Bengal Irregular Cavalry. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. VIII. iv. 366 Ghuznee to be garrisoned by the 16th native infantry, a ressalah of Skinner's horse [etc.].

Ressaldar (resāldă·r). Also **ressaladar, rissaldar, russalahdar.** [ad. Urdū رسالدار *risāladār*, f. prec. + *dār* having, possessing.] A native captain in an Indian cavalry regiment.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 34/1 A certain Ressaladar of his, whom he had often deceived, came one day to the Durbar. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 55 One ressaldar (a rank answering to that of captain of cavalry) was granted the rank of Bahadur. 1892 Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West* 76 Then up and spoke Mahommed Khan, the son of the Ressaldar.

Re·ssant. *Arch.* Also 5 **res(s)aunt.** [Of doubtful origin; adopted in 19th cent. from quot. 1478.] An ogee moulding.

1478 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 220 A felet. A double ressaunt. A boutel. *Ibid.* 269 A resaunt lorymer. 1844 Willis *Archit. Nomen.* 42 *note*, The ogee or ressant-shaped arch. 1860 *Handbk. Ludlow* (1865) 17 A moulding peculiar to the East of England, the double ogee or double ressaunt.

Ressate, -ayt, obs. ff. Receipt. **Ressave, -awe, -ayf,** etc., obs. ff. Receive. **Ress(e,** obs. ff. Rush *sb.* **Resseaunt,** obs. f. Resiant. **Resseit, -eyt(e,** obs. ff. Receipt *sb.* **Ressent,** obs. variant of Resent *v.* **Ressett,** obs. Sc. pa. pple. of Receive *v.*; obs. f. Reset *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] **Resseve, -eyve,** obs. ff. Receive. **Resshe, Resshy,** obs. ff. Rush(y. **Ressiaunt,** obs. f. Resiant. **Resson(e,** obs. ff. Reason *sb.*[1] **Resson,** obs. Sc. f. Reason *v.*

Ressort. Now *rare.* [a. F. *ressort.*]

†1. A mechanical spring. (Cf. Resort *sb.* 10.)

1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 144, I see wheels, ressorts, and counterpoises. 1676 Temple *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1720 II. 391 This..might be very material for his Majesty and Ministers to know, as the main Ressort of the present Government. 1692 M. Morgan *Late Victory over French Fleet* Ded. iii, They who are behind the Curtain, and play the Ressorts of the Machine, laugh at the Easiness of their Votaries.

2. = Resort *sb.* 2 c.

[1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Presidials judge in the last ressort of all criminals prosecuted by the provosts of the marshals.] 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 170 Every man is his own doctor of divinity in the last ressort.

Ressoun, obs. form of Reason *sb.*[1]

Ressyng, obs. variant of Resign.

Rest, *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **ræst(e, hræst),** 1, 4–**rest,** 1–6 **reste;** 4–5 **rist, ryst,** 5 **riste, ryste. ruste.** [OE. *ræst(e, rest(e* fem., = Fris. *rest(e, rêst, ræst,* MDu. *reste* (*erste*), OS. *resta* bed, MLG. *reste,* OHG. *resta, restî* (MHG. *reste*) rest. It is possible that the OE. form *ræst* corresponds more directly to OS. *rasta,* MHG. *raste, rast* (G. *rast*; hence also in Sw. and Da.), which agree in form with Goth. *rasta* mile, OHG. *rasta* (MHG. *raste, rast*) league, ON. *rǫst* (pl. *rastir,* Norw. *rast, rost,* Sw. *rast*) league, app. = 'a distance after which one rests'. Another set of forms appears in MDu. *ruste* (Du. *rust*), MLG. *roste, ruste,* G. *rust(e, rust,* etc., which seem to imply an ablaut-series *rest-, rast-, rust-.*

The usual form in ME. is *rest(e,* but some texts have *rist, ryst.* This change of vowel is found also in other words ending in *-est,* as *lest, (be)quest,* so that there is no direct connexion with Da. *rist,* which is prob. from LG. *reste.*]

I. †1. A bed or couch. *Obs.* (OE. only.)

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 4 Mar. 31 Þa genam heo sancte Adrianes hand..& asette æt hire heafdum on hire ræste. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 6 [Hia] lufað..ða formo resto *vel* ðæt foresedlo in farmum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted. 1054 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1054, Þy ylcan geara swealt Osgod..swa swa he on his reste læg.

2. The natural repose or relief from daily activity which is obtained by sleep.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxi. 5 Gif ic sellu slep egum minum, ..oððe reste ðunwengum minum. *c* 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 47 Be muneca reste. Ænlypige munecas ȝeond ænlypige bed restan. *c* 1200 Ormin 6492 Þeȝȝ tokenn nihhtess resste þær. 13.. *K. Alis* 5338 (Weber), Thoo was the folk to rest-ward. Ac now hem cometh a wonder hard *c* 1350 *Ipom.* 7220 (Kölbing), Goo to thy bedde, I comaunde the, And lett me haue my reste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9213 Þen he rose fro his rest in a Rad hast. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxix. 461 Thus they fought tyl it was nyghte and.. euerych party drewe to their reste. 1513 T. More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 His maister gaue him in charge not to forebeare his rest. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 b, John Leidane gave him self to reste, & slepeth thre whole daies together. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. ii. 12 The Crickets sing, and mans ore-labor'd sense Repaires it selfe by rest. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 793 No dreadful Dreams awak'd him with affright; His Pains by Day secur'd his Rest by Night. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 577 The People seemed to be all at their Rest. 1761 Gray *Odin* 36 Who is he..That calls me from the bed of rest? 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* I. iv. 62 Nicholas was permitted to depart to his rest. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* xv, Overhead, in the darkening sky,..the matron evening star beams calmly on our rest.

b. In phr. *to go to* (one's) *rest,* to betake oneself to repose for the night. Also *transf.* of the sun (sometimes with other verbs), etc.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ii. 156 Þa he to reste eode, þa forȝet he [etc.]. 1205 Lay. 28328 To reste eode þa sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6317 Þat night yod moyses to rest. Onslepe he lai in þat forest. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 198 This floure gan close, and goon to rest For derknesse of the nyght. *Ibid.* 201 Home..I me sped To goon to reste and erly for to ryse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 686 Quen þe son is to reste [*v. r.* rist]. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxvi, Whene

the ryalle renke was gone to his ryste. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3967 That beand done, I hauld it best That everie man ga to his rest. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 Euery one had prepared himselfe too goe to his rest. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 118 An other..goes to his rest, not breaking an houres sleepe for that which would break the heart of some others. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 52 This done, they went to their rest again. 1848 *Scottish Jrnl. of Topogr.* II. 13/2 The sun had been lang to rest before John thocht aboot steerin'.

c. In phr. *to take* (one's) *rest*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 744 Quhen Iulyane In-to þe oste his rest had tane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1856 My reste wol I take Now day is come, I may no lenger wake. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 89 The tyme after the daye is paste and goon is couenable..for the bodyes humayn that haue traueylled, to take reste. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 45 Then came he to his disciples, and sayde vnto them: Slepe on now, and take youre rest. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 197 We two..will guard your person, While you take your rest, and watch your safety. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxxviii, Here will I take my rest After so many hours of toil and quest.

† d. In phrases wishing one good repose. *Obs.*

14.. *Guy Warw.* 6687 (Cambr. MS.), Also so god geue yow reste, Fylle the cuppe of the beste. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4628, I will..pray to God omnipotent, To send 30w all gude rest. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 33 One that thinkes a man alwaies going to bed, and saies, God giue you good rest. 1599 — *Pass. Pilgr.* 181 Good night, good rest. Ah, neither be my share.

3. Intermission of labour or exertion of any kind; repose obtained by ceasing to exert oneself. *Day of rest*, the sabbath. In later use also with *a* and *pl*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 8 Þæt is sio an ræst ealra urra geswinca. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 23 Sæterndæges rest ys drihtne gehalgod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4169 Þe sefennde, þe lattste dazz, he sette þezzm to reste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 252 God sette ðis dai folk bitwen, Dai of blisse and off reste ben. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1122 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 138 Sethþe he wende..fiue and tuenti Mile al-so .are he wolde reste i-so. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1112 (*Dido*), Vnto hys chambre was he led anon, To take hys ease, and for to haue hys rest. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17016 Thei fauȝt to-geder a ful foure woke That thei neuere reste ne toke. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxi. 764 There he thoughte to repose hym and to take alle the rest that he myghte. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Rest of the body or mynde, *repos*. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. v. 80 So call the Field to rest, and let's away, To part the glories of this happy day. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 21 Whosoever doth most according to charity,..hee breaks the holy rest of Sabbath least. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 131 We came down.., and having taken a little rest, came to the Door of the Pyramide. *Ibid* 168 After several rests, we got to the top about nine a clock. *a* 1805 PALEY *Reasons Cont.* Wks. 1838 II. 523 The rich see..the refreshment and pleasure which rest affords to the poor. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 64 It is the Sabbath-day—the day of rest. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* XXII. (1867) 331 The tired nags will have a comparative rest today. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 340/1 In all campaigns certain pauses have to be noted in the march of an army...These are known as rests and halts.

b. *transf.* in various applications.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxvi. 35 And þæt land lið on reste. *c* 1500 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 106 We have rest; & past this summer, I wyll pray you to come & kill a bucke with me. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xi. (S.T.S.) II. 85 The pestilence was sa vehement in þis ȝere þat it gaif rest to all other besines. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* XXV. 4 In the seuenth yeare the londe shal haue his Sabbath of rest.

c. In phr. *without* (or † *but*) *rest*, without intermission or delay.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Þe sunne recched hire rune euch buten reste. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 652, And fra scho wiste, Yddir scho sped but ony riste. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 458 Thair wes restling and reling, but rest that raught. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1506 Now I will rin, but rest, And tell that all is ready. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode, without repose or rest, Searching all lands and each remotest part.

d. Restored vigour or strength. *rare*.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 27 So are the Horses of the Enemie..bated, and brought low: The better part of ours are full of rest. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 202 We lying still, Are full of rest, defence, and nimblenesse.

4. Freedom from or absence of labour, exertion, or activity of any kind.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. 11 Ic swor in eorre minum, ȝif ingað in reste mine. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5208 Þær he shollde libbenn Wiþþ resste & ro, wiþþutenn swinnc. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 281 Me is leof to habbe reste And sitte stille in myne neste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25452 Ful derf i was to bidd vndo, þat luued i neuer rest na ro. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 14 Þou art largesse, of pleyn felicitee, Hauene of refute, of quiete, and of reste. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 75 Thes fattyth & moistes þe body, Rist,..ettyng of swete meites, & dryngkyng of swete mylke. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 21 Suche men unresonably..encline to the rest and commodyte of the body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, All..creatures in this worlde hath place deputed..wherin theyr propre quietacyon & rest is. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 212 Least rest, and lying still, might make them looke Too neere vnto my State. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 80 There are, indeed, some who are impatient of rest in every situation. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 394 That love of rest To which he forfeits ev'n the rest he loves.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 739 The working of a sea Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. i, The gale had sigh'd itself to rest.

b. The freedom from toil or care associated with the future life.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 71 Þæt is orsorgnes & ecu rest. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4190 All þatt resste & ro þat hallȝhe sawless brukenn Inn oferr werelld. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 400 Summe sulen of 3u..ben in to reste numen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29169 Þai sal..bren in þe fier of purgatori,..Bot efter-ward ..Sal þai be borun in to rest. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 17 Þat he neuer rise til þe rist of heuen. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 239 Receyue my soule, and brynge me to reste perdurable. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XV, Lord of thy holy hill, who shall the rest obtaine? 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* iv. 9 There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God. 1631 MILTON *Epit. March. Winchester* 50 After this thy travail sore Sweet rest sease thee evermore. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 841 Ordain'd to guide th' embodied spirit home From toilsome life to never-ending rest. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3 Only, O Lord, in Thy dear love Fit us for perfect Rest above. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* vi. (1877) 72 Our final blessedness will be a rest from toil.

c. Freedom from distress, trouble, molestation, or aggression.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1655 Hælu butan sare;..Ræst butan ȝewinne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 578 Se ðe forȝeaf reste & stilnysse his folce Israhel. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Þer ȝe schulen beon ine þrunge, auh reste and peis is in me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7305 Nu ar yee bath in rest and pees, Yow langes certes haf malees. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6792 In helle sal be whar never es rest, Endeles hungre and endeles threst. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13387 Mony dayes he endurit, all in due pes, And had rest in his rewme right to his dethe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 18 In bothe his remes pees, and rest, and unite. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 228, I haue..maynteyned the countre in peace & rest and good iustyce. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxiv, The cause in managing Is more than yours; 't imports the publique rest. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xiv. 15 And the land had rest from warre. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 581 Thy foes implacable, thy land at rest. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvii, The poor Quashies, in danger of their lives, complained to Amyas, and got rest for a while.

d. Spiritual or mental peace; quiet or tranquillity of mind.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 7 Ȝecer, sawle mine, in reste ðine, forðon dryhten wel dyde me. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 29 Leornas from me..& ȝe onfindes rest saulum iurum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4972 Swa ȝe muȝhenn resste & ro Till ȝure sawless findenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 11 Đan sal him almightin luuen..And giuen him blisse and soules reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3762 Mi hert bes neuer broght in rest, Bituix and þis iacob be slan. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3093 To abate þat fire, þa thre er best, For þa thre may bring þe saul to rest. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 669 That I for Sorowe goo nere wode, And I may hafe no riste. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7604, I shal you counsel for the best, Som what to set youre hert in rest. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 92 Thou hast taken rest fro me, & hast brought me in-to ryght grete turbacion. 1530 [see 3]. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 136, I most..willinglie, To do you rest, a thousand deaths would dye. 1611 — *Winter T.* II. i. 191 Yet shall the Oracle Giue rest to th' mindes of others. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. iii, What continual disturbance..keeps me thus forever from rest! 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXVIII. 100 The truth, wherein rest is For every mind. 1883 DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 361 Infallibility..gives rest; but it is the rest of stagnation.

e. Quietness, peacefulness, tranquillity in nature.

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 99 The Earth was all rest, and the air was all love. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xix, Increasing the impression of vastness and of solemn rest, which was already overpowering. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 227 A gradual advance to lovelier order, and more calmly, yet more deeply, animated Rest.

5. Place of resting or residing; residence, abode. † Also, abiding, stay.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxi. 14 Deos [is] rest min in weoruld weorulde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12991 þatt he þurrh Hali3 Gast inn hemm Himm wollde takenn resste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Habbeð up an heih, ase briddes of heouene, iset hore nest, þet is hore reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23091 Quen i was will and vte o rest, Godli toke yee me to gest. *c* 1382 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 376 In hire was eueri vertu at his reste. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 252 Luffe, luffe, where is thi reste? Of Englond I am oute keste, Thurgh sir Envye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 59, I pray the, bring me to sum rest, the wedder is sa schill. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. iii, Whole troupes of busy cares..Tooke up their restlesse rest In sleepie sleeplesse eies. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 13, I intreat you both,..That you vouchsafe your rest heere in our Court Some little time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1085 Till we end In dust, our final rest and native home. 1722 MRS. S. OSBORN *Pol. & Soc. Lett.* (1890) 24 Jack, I think, knows when he is well off, for he has taken up his rest at Danbury. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 123 We took up our rest for the night, at a house that had no sign. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* VI, It makes eternity a rest—a mighty home, not a terror and an abyss.

† b. A landing on a staircase. *Obs. rare.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liii, The just number of twelve [steps being] betwixt every rest or (as we now terme it) landing-place. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 125 A Half-Pace, or Rest of two Paces broad.

c. An establishment for the purpose of providing shelter or lodging for persons belonging to certain classes during their spare time or when not following their usual occupation.

1892 *Daily News* 13 May 5/4 It is the object of the League to provide them with a place in which to spend this off-time, and there are now five 'Rests' in London. 1899 *Ibid.* 3 May 5/5 These three Rests are, in a word, well-managed temperance clubs for Jack ashore.

6. The repose of death or of the grave. Chiefly in phrases, as *to go, be laid, to rest*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXVIII. 24 In the reste of the deade mac to resten the mynde of hym. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xii. 139 Tho Orodes the hard rest doith oppres, The cauld and irny slepe of deidis stres. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 133 Alarbus goes to rest, and we suruiue To tremble (etc.). 1595 — *John* V. vii. 24 This pale..Syren..sings His soule and body to their lasting rest. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xvii. 16 They shall goe downe to the barres of the pit, when our rest together is in the dust. 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Gd. Parson* 23 David left him, when he went to rest, His lyre.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvii, Long ere they were within sight of land, Lucy Passmore was gone to her rest beneath the Atlantic waves. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. 301 He directed that he should be laid to rest in the cemetery of Chester.

b. *At rest* (cf. 9 a).

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 109 Henry is at his reste, his soule at Criste's wille. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 The soules of dead men were at quiet rest. 1611 BIBLE *Job* iii. 13 For now..I should haue slept; then had I bene at rest. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* I. i, A father at rest with his ancestors. 1784 BURNS *Man was made to mourn* xi, Welcome the hour, my aged limbs Are laid with thee at rest!

7. a. *Mus.* An interval of silence occurring in one or more parts during a movement, frequently of all the parts together; a pause; also, the character or sign by which this is denoted.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 How many noates, how many restes, how many querks. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Some restes also (as the minime and crotchet restes) were deuised to auoid the harshnesse of some discord. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 20 Pauses well used in discourse make appeare, as rest in Musicke, what is the best and sweetest in it. 1668 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii. (1674) 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an artificial omission of the Voyce or Sound, proportioned to a certain Measure of Time. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 117 If there are any Rests succeeding the Pause. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 13 In a musical movement we usually find various rests,..answering to commas in verbal punctuation. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* IV. 46 The Rests of the white Notes are made in the middle of the Staff. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* I. 5 A dot after a note or rest makes it half as long again.

fig. 1592 BRETON *C'tess Pembroke's Passion* CVI, Lett all your restes be hopes of happynes, Which mercye's musicke in the soule requires. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* II. (1906) 29 The Master is apt to strike in at the end of a bar, instead of waiting for a rest.

b. *Rhet.* (See later quots.)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* IV. 186 Observing yet in all Their quantities, their rests, their ceasures metrical. *a* 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art Poet.* 371 Two rests, a short and long, th' Iambic frame. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cæsure*, in the modern poetry, denotes a rest or pause towards the middle of a long Alexandrine verse. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 548/2 *Rest*, in poetry, is a short pause of the voice in reading, being the same with the cæsura. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. IV. i. 364 Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice during a perceptible..space of time.

8. Absence, privation, or cessation of motion; continuance in the same position or place.

c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 80 Your heede, youre hande, your feet, holde yee in reste. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 4 Rest is the end of all motion. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 109 Rest is a priuation of moouing. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. (1677) 114 Rest must needs be antecedent to his Motion. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 115 The common Centre of Gravity of them all does not change its state of Motion or Rest. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 180 About the usual angle of rest in loose materials. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 245 The meaning of the term Rest, in physical science, is essentially relative. Absolute rest is undefinable.

9. *At rest.* a. In a state of (physical or mental) repose, quiescence, or inactivity. (See also 6 b.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 760 Pough þat I myn herte sette at reste Vpon þis knight,..it may do me no shame. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* IV. 1, I..beynge at rest in myne house,..sawe a dreame, which made me afrayed. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* IV. (1592) 43 Forasmuch as God is euermore dooing, he is euer at rest. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. i. 12 What Sir, not yet at rest? the King's a bed. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 216 Nor is Osiris seen..: Nor can he be at rest Within his sacred chest. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 50 When the Plummet is at Rest, and both Stars are seen. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. i, Had her heart not interfered in this matter, she might now have been perfectly at rest. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 99 General properties of fluids at rest. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* XXXVII, He sat in his chair, still, but not at rest: expectant evidently. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 48 After this terrific disturbance Vesuvius has never been really at rest.

b. *To set..at rest*, to satisfy, assure; to settle, decide finally. *At rest*, settled. Also, *to lay..to rest*, to allay completely.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 121 Set your heart at rest. The Fairy land buyes not the childe of me. 1817 SHELLEY *Proposal* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 361 The decisive effort to set their hopes and fears at rest. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 286 It might have been thought that the question..had been set at rest. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xii, I never can take any office under the present rulers of the nation; so that question is at rest. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, But set your mind at rest. I know no more of that lady's mind than you do. *Ibid.* xxxi, His fears, such as they were, were laid to rest. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 The enormous majority..should set that question at rest.

II. †**10.** Some part of the iron-work of a gate. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 78 Of rych citeis ȝettis, stapillis, and restis, Gret lokis, slotis, massy bandis squayr.

11. a. A support for a fire-arm, employed in steadying the barrel to ensure accuracy of aim, *esp.* that used for the old heavy musket, which was forked at the upper end, and provided with a spike to fix it in the ground.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13 b, That would permit their Mosquettiers to giue anie volees from their restes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 The musket hath his rest, the heauinesse thereof is many times eased. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. ix. 35 He shall have for his right hand a handsome Rest of Ash or other light wood, with an yron pike in the nether end, and an halfe hoope of yron aboue to

lay the musquet in when hee rests it. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 492 Shouldering a Musket..in one hand, and a Rest in the other. 1833 Holland *Manuf. in Metal* II. 92 The rest is still generally used in shooting with the duck gun. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 753/1 *Rest*, a support for a gun in test firing.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1726 *Gentleman Angler* 154 A Rest, is a forked Piece of Stick with the forked End standing upright, and the other end fasten'd upon the Ground. It is called a Rest, because one Part of the Angler's Rod lies upon it.

c. A support for a cue in billiards.

1868 Pardon *Billiards* 59 The rest needs to be held tightly in the left hand. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 27 The rest is 4 feet 10 in. in length. It consists of a handle of wood with a cross or grooved piece, of ivory, boxwood, or brass, fixed on the head, to rest the cue in.

12. A thing upon which something else rests, in various specific uses (see quots.).

The *rest* of a lance belongs to Rest *sb.*[1]

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1623) M j, Your Hiue being fitted and dressed, you must haue also in a readinesse a Mantle, a Rest, and a Brush—A Rest is either single or double. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 6 Without in the wall of the house hee made narrowed rests round about. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 Seasoned board of oake layd uppon sufficient rests of oake tymber for the grounde floare. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 275 Having spread a Mantle on the Ground,..set a Pair of Rests, or two Supporters for the Hive. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 135 Pedestals shou'd be continued so as to form Rests or Leaning-Places for the Windows. *Ibid.* 136 The Windows have no Rests, but reach down to the Pavement. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Rests*, the arrangement at the top and bottom of a pit for supporting the shaft-cage while changing the tubs or cars. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 753/2 *Rest*, a support or a guide for stuff fed to a saw.

b. That part of a lathe on which the cutting-tool is supported in the operation of turning

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exer.* x 180 The Rest is a square piece of Stuff...Its Office is to rest the Tool upon, that it may lie in a steddy position while the Workman uses it. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 382 In the turning of ovals, the top of the rest which supports the tool is always made to pass through..the two centers round which the oval engine turns. 1882 *Mech. World* 4 Mar. 138 The rest on which the tool is supported appears to be on the near side of the line of centres, a position that could scarcely be correct

13. Something upon which one rests. *rare.*

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* iii. 190 Surely that is a very weery soule, whose chiefe rest and stay is not his Religion. 1648 R. Wilkinson *Saint's Trav.* (1874) 7 Several Rests of Creatures discovered and laid open. Below the Coming of Christ in Spirit, who is the alone Rest of Saints.

b. A projection for the foot to rest on.

1869 *Daily News* 15 Apr., There are no fastenings for the foot—simply a rest which projects out from the axle-trees. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 596/2 Throwing my weary feet on the coasting rests, I started.

c. (See quot.)

1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 250 All vessels regularly engaged in this fishery are supplied with a special apparatus, called a 'rest' or 'pulpit', for the support of the harpooner as he stands on the bowsprit.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In senses 3 or 4, as *rest camp, cure, system*; *rest-ordained, -refreshed, -seeking*; † **rest-field**, a fallow; † **rest man**, one who leads an inactive life.

1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/1 For the men a healthier *rest camp could hardly be desired. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 375 General massage, such as is used for convalescent patients or '*rest-cure' cases. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 248 The second kinde groweth in this countrie in *rest-fieldes. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 251 Two meales a daye is suffycyent for a *rest man; and a labourer maye eate thre tymes a day. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 313 Knowing th' use aright Of Work-fit Day, and *Rest-ordained Night. 1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcos.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 23/1 Be'ng *rest-refresht therefore, now forwards run With bright Apollo. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xx, The wandering and sinful, but now *rest-seeking and repentant man. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 415 The *rest system of treatment of recent cases of insanity.

b. In sense 12, as *rest-auger, -carriage, -frame, -holder, -plate, -wimble.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 A pyn-awgur, a *rest-awgur, a flayle. 1833 Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 145 The chain is fastened on one side to a part of the *rest-carriage..., which descends and occupies the space between the sides of the frame. *Ibid.*, The chain operates upon the *rest-frame, to which it is attached. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 553. 258 The little piece S is the *rest-holder. *Ibid.*, The *rest-plate R which is made of iron can be moved up and down. 1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 95, ij yoke wymbils, j *restwymbyll.

Rest, *sb.*[2] Also 5 **reste**, 6 *Sc.* **rist**. [a. F. *reste* (1395), = It. and Sp. *resta*, *resto*, Pg. *reste*, *resto*, f. *rester* Rest *v.*[2] Hence also MDu. and MLG. *reste*; Du., G., Da., Sw. *rest.*]

† **1.** That which remains over; a remainder or remnant. *The auld rest*, the name of some disease (cf. quot. 1669 in b). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 603 Thus bokis twelue anende, and oon is rest. 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 2 The reste thenne is thys, that thou shalt haue labour wythout fruyt. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 323 The rot, the roup, and the auld rest. *c* 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 13 That every barrel of good Ale hold and contain xv gallons, xiiij gallons of clear Ale, and one gallon for the rest. *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* I. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 469 The Queen has done me favour..To make my rest of life all holidayes. 1693 *Humours Town* 124 Thou hast too, yet, I hope, a Rest of Reputation.

b. *pl.* Remains, remnants, relics. Now *rare.*

c 1467 *Noble Bk. of Cookry* (1882) 26 Take restes of motton choped and put them in a faire pot. 1669 Gale *Idea Jansenisme* 93 The best remedie to extirpate the restes of this contagious Maladie. 1677 — *Crt. Gentiles* III. 199 They endeavored to gather up the least pieces, if the rage of persecutors had left any restes or reliques. *a* 1694 Sir A. Balfour *Lett.* (1700) 54 Its a Town of Roman antiquity, of which there are yet some rests to be seen, as aqueducts, &c. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 527 Others..may with probability be regarded like suprarenal 'rests' as isolated and outlying fragments of the mesoblastic tissues.

† c. *Arith.* A remainder. *Obs. rare.*

1608 R. Norton *Stevin's Disme* A 4 b, If, from things equall, equall things bee substracted, their rests shall be equal. 1636 Mellis *Recorde's Gr. Arts* 63 Therefore in the place of the rest or remaine, right vnder the denomination, I set down 0.

2. † a. A sum remaining to be paid; balance or arrears of money due. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 12, xxxiiij li resauit..of the ald rest of his faderis compt and his awin. 1523–4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 325 There Remayneth in ther box with the Rest of this Acompte..iij li. viij s. 1549 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 99 The saidis personis findand souerte for the auld rist and malis in tyme coming. *Ibid.*, Souerte for the restis and malis. 1581–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 458 For satisfeing and outredding thairof, be the restis to be gottin in and utherwyse.

b. The reserve or surplus fund of a bank, esp. of the Bank of England.

1844 in *Encycl. Brit.* (1902) XXVI. 112 Bank of England. ..Proprietors' Capital, 14,533,000. Rest, 3,564,729. 1847 J. Francis *Hist. Bank Eng.* I. ix. 147 A reserve fund, which, under the name of *rest*, has increased with the business of the house. 1882 A. S. Michie *Gilbart's Hist. Banking* I. 370 The Rest, from being looked upon merely as a fund to equalize the dividends, is now regarded as a reserve to meet exceptional losses. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 6/1 This amount will still leave the 'Rest' above three millions, below which it is never allowed to fall.

fig. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 352 Life, indeed, is just the one thing—the reserved capital, the rest, the ultimate security.

c. (See quots.)

1825 C. Butler *Bk. R. C. Ch.* 154 It may not be improper to make what, in mercantile transactions, is termed *a rest*; and thus show, as it were on a balance sheet, which side has the preponderance. 1856 Gilbart *Pract. Treat. Banking* (ed. 6) 258 Amount of Cash-Book last night. (This is usually called the Rest.) ? 1889 Watterston *Manual Commerce* 280/2 *Rest*, a term applied both to the period of stock-taking and balancing of a merchant, and to the balance of undivided profit at that period.

3. The remainder or remaining part(s) *of* something.

1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Rest that leaueth of a thynge, *demeurant*. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 They passed away the rest of the wynter there. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 45 b, The rest of the promontory is ful of ruines. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 33 While I liued here the rest of this summer, I made a iourney of pleasure. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., I pray God I may think so for the rest of my life. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 220 The hair about the neck is not different from that on the rest of the body 1861 Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 When England, in common with the rest of Europe, was Catholic.

b. The remainder *of* a number of persons, animals, or things.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1207 Lo! quhair thair sits ane Priores of renown Amangs the rest of Spiritualitie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 216 b, The same iudgement hath he also of the rest of the ministers of the churche. 1611 Bible *Neh.* xi. 1 The rest of the people also cast lots, to bring one of tenne, to dwell in Ierusalem. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 137 To distinguish it from the rest of their own Civill Lawes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 1 The rest of us went to church. *c* 1765 Gray *Satire* 34 The Master of John's Like the rest of the Dons. 1839 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 27 The rest of the twenty-four hours were allowed to the laborer to employ as he pleased. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 299 Like the rest of the world, I am in doubt.

c. (*All*) *the rest of it*, everything else which might be mentioned or included.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* v, With their holy water, and their moppings and their scourings, and the rest of it. 1888 Balfour in *Times* 2 Oct. 10/4 He was treated as an ordinary prisoner, plank bed and all the rest of it.

4. The remainder or residue of something specified or implied in the context.

1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Rest or resydue, *demourant*. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 Therewith vpon his crest With rigor so outrageous he smitt, That a large share it hewd out of the rest. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 65 Conceiue of this and guesse of all the rest. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 123 The present necessity forced the United Dutch to rest satisfied onely with words, and only to hope for the rest. 1761 Gray *Williams* 11 Gallant youth! this marble tells the rest. 1820 Keats *Isabella* vii, She ceas'd her timid quest, But in her tone and look he read the rest. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 691/2 To accept the office as to some part of the estate and not accept it as to the rest.

b. As *pl.* The remaining persons, animals, or things; the others.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1458 Ladie Sensualitie Sen syne hes gydit this cuntrie, And monie of the rest 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62, The Byshop of Rome with al the reste, stampe & stare at it. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. (1614) 739 They leapt off the Rockes into the Sea...The rest fled 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* I. i, One Bull, with curl'd black Head beyond the rest. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 44 P 8 Some of which [inventions] I could wish entirely rejected, and the rest to be used with Caution 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 15 A lovely stripling stepp'd before the rest. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. iii, The Duchess would drive over...The rest were to ride. 1870 Max Müller *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 141 They represent each deity as independent of all the rest.

5. In phrases: a. (*As*) *for the rest*, as regards, with regard to, what remains.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 82 As for the rest how to open, clense, dry, and hele suche apostumations, ye must consult with sum phisition. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 92 But for the rest: you tell a Pedigree [etc.]. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 314 Let it suffice for this present..: for the rest, I shall not cease to admonish thee accordingly. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VIII. 6 For the rest, all these debauchments are very true. 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* No. 25 P 1 Riches are the strength of a nation; and for the rest, our ships...will protect us. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 344 For the rest, it is I believe as compleat as human nature..will permit. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xiv, For the rest, you are not my conscience keeper, so don't make yourself uneasy. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* xliv, As for the rest, I could not exactly make it out.

b. *As to the rest*, also † (*in*) *the rest*, in other respects, otherwise.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 8 And in the rest to take their aduentures, and sometimes to starue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 653 Of this Tree we may not taste nor touch..; the rest, we live Law to our selves, our Reason is our Law. 1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 8 (1748) II. 87 As to the rest, he has a very good estate [etc.]. 1771 Warburton in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 464 As to the rest, you shall live to yourself. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 307, I know not that his strength is more than mine. As to the rest I care not.

† c. *Above the rest*, especially. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. i. 50 Do as I bid thee, or rather do thy pleasure: Aboue the rest, be gone.

† d. In primeio, the stakes kept in reserve, which were agreed upon at the beginning of the game, and upon the loss of which the game terminated; the venture of such stakes. *Obs.*

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. y iv b, [They] fell to gamynge. And not longe after, one of the Pistoiens losinge his reste had not a farthynge left him to blesse himselfe. 1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 69 *A*. Let us agree of our game, what shall we plaie for? *S*. One shilling stake, and three rest. 1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* III. v, I set ten shillings six pence, You see't? my rest, fiue and fifty. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. IV. 156 The Duke..being at that instant bow'd down upon the Table, to draw the money he had newly won upon a rest, escap'd that fatal blow.

fig. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i 17 When I cannot liue any longer, I will doe as I may: That is my rest. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 155 The King thought it no policie to play all his Rest at once, where hee might have lost more at one Game, than he had got in eight yeares.

† b. In phr. *to set* (*up*) *one's rest*, to venture one's final stake or reserve. *Obs*

1575 Gascoigne *Herbes, Supposes* III. ii, Of whom some one peraduenture shal leese a great sum of money before he win one stake, & at last halfe in anger shal set vp his rest. *c* 1597 Harington *On Play* in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 222 The kinge, 55 eldest hand, set up all restes. 1656 Earl. Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 288 [The] advantage which he had of three Sevens in hand, had enforced him to set his Rest.

† **7.** *To set* (*up*) *one's rest*, in fig. uses. Now *Obs.* except perhaps as in f.

a. To stake, hazard, or venture one's all *on* or *upon* something; to set one's final hope or trust *upon* or *in* something.

1587 Greene *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 181 Least aymīng more at ye weale of our countrey then our own liues, we set our rest on the hazard and so desperately throw at all. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 68 If the Pope..were brought to this last hand to set vppe his rest vpon these men. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 59 The Queen of Scots being..one which set vp her rest in hope of England. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. IV. 174 The greatest part of those who had set vp their rest upon the Fortune of the Duke his Father. 1684 Burnet tr *More's Utopia* (1685) 11 They would set up their Rest on such an Answer.

b. To do one's utmost. *rare*⁻¹.

1589 [? Lyly] *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. III. 398 Wee'le set vp all our rests, to make you all restie.

c. To have or take a resolution; to be resolved or determined.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iii 27 He that sets vp his rest to doe more exploits with his Mace, then a Moris Pike. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. ii. 110 As I haue set vp my rest to run awaie, so I will not rest till I haue run some ground. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* V. iii, Despair, or tortures of a thousand hells, All's one to me; I have set up my rest. 1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Reb.* 4, I have cast up my accounts, I have set up my rest, and determine rather to displease any other man than offend my own conscience.

d. To fix or settle *upon*, to decide *for*, to place one's whole aim or end *in*, something.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 86 Haue ye alreadie set your rest vpon some higher personage? 1633 B. Jonson *Tale of a Tub* II. i, Arrested, As I had set my rest vp for a wife! 1663 Pepys *Diary* 19 Jan, He seems to set up his rest in this plenty, and the neatness of his house. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 169 When this address was made by the Dutch, he set up his whole rest and interest, that it might be well accepted. 1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* V. 327 Those very Men who have set up their rest in Pursuit of External Profit and Pleasure. 1740–1 Richardson *Pamela* (1883) I. 417 As if I believed I ought to set up my rest in my mean self and think nothing further to be done. [1826 Scott *Jrnl* (1890) I. 305 She has a good heart,..but unhappily..she has set up the whole staff of her rest in keeping literary society about her.]

e. To be certain, assured, convinced.

1623–4 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* IV. ii, Could I

set up my rest That he were lost, or taken prisoner, I could hold truce with sorrow.

f. To take up one's (permanent) abode.

1590 LODGE *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 50 Aliena resolued there to set vp her rest.., and so became Mistres of the farme. 1621 HAKEWILL *Dauid's Vow* 251 Hee may chance to come into my sight, but..hee shall not set up his rest there. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. ii, Should I have set up my rest at the first inn I lodged at, I should never have arrived at the happiness I now enjoy. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 91 Here I counted to set up my rest for life. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 20 Sept. § 8, I firmly believe he will set up his rest in Monmouthshire. 1810 LAMB *Lett* (1888) I. 256 Here I hope to set up my rest. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxxi, We..will set up our rest again among our boyish haunts.

g. To make an end. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Jan., So home; with much ado.., and now resolving to set up my rest as to plays till Easter.

†**8.** *To set down one's rest*: **a.** To stop, make an end (also with *lay*); to take up residence. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 74 Here as a limit sufficient to that determined labour doe I lay downe my rest. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 127 Whereupon he thought this night to set downe his rest. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 202 That man that comes in this life to the end of his walk, and there setteth down his rest from going any further. *a* 1665 DIGBY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 282, I have set down my rest where piety forbiddeth not to live according to nature.

†**b.** To make up one's mind; to determine. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I 110 Where you sette downe your reste, you are very resolute. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 312 They that set down their rest and resolution that they will be rich.

9. In tennis and battledore, a spell of quick and continuous returning of the ball maintained by the players. Also *fig.*

Cf. F. *reste* (sense 13 in Littré).

c 1600 BEAUMONT *Letter to B. Jonson*, For wit is like a rest Held up at tennis! which men do the best With the best gamesters. 1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 13 But O! the Dialogues, where jest and mock Is held up like a rest at Shittle-cock. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husband* IV, Knock me down, if ever I saw a Rest of Wit better Play'd, than that last in my Life. 1740 — *Apol.* (1756) I. 111 They return'd the ball so dextrously upon one another that every scene between them seem'd but one continued rest of excellence. 1889 in Heathcote *Tennis*, etc. (1890) 43 *note*, In the first of these matches, there were..159 rests. 1890 *Ibid.* 257 The longest rest on record in a double match..consisted of no fewer than thirty-eight volleys.

Rest, *sb.*^{3} Forms: **α.** 4– **rest**, 5–6 **reste**. **β.** 4–5 **reeste**, 5 **reest**, **reyst**(e, 6 **reist**, **reast**. [Aphetic form of *arest* ARREST *sb.*; cf. REST *v.*^{3} In sense 2 = It. *resta*, Pg. *reste*, *riste*, Pg. and Sp. *ristre*.]

†**1.** A means of stopping or checking a horse.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 þey dryueþ hir hors wiþ a..3erde..instede of barnacles and of britels of reest. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 137 It were a myschefe, yf lyberte lacked a reyne, Where with to rule hym with the wrythyng of a rest.

†**b.** Arrest of persons or goods. *Obs.*

1423 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 58 Allso it is ordenyd þat noo Constable within the Cite take no ayluer for no rest þei make by way off þer office, oþerwais þen þe Law wyll. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL. (Percy Soc.) 203, I obeyed his rest; there was no remedy. *c* 1573 *Durh. Dep.* (Surtees) 258 The reast that one Toppyn had maid of the Egiptiens goods. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 916/1 What authoritie haue you to arrest me?..I will not obeie your rest.

†**c.** Fixed purpose; resolve. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 4975 When morne come, fast þai prest To þe batell, of a reest To take þe chaunce myght fall.

2. In mediæval armour, a contrivance fixed to the right side of the cuirass to receive the butt-end of the lance when couched for the charge, and to prevent it from being driven back upon impact.

In quot. 1697 applied to the butt-end of the lance itself; cf. quot. *a* 1661 in b

a. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 92 Pro j rest pro domino, vij scot. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 43 Into the reste he threwe hys speare. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 361 And whan the knight vnderstod this, he sette the spere in the rest. 1540 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 287 Gevin to the Frenche armorar for..iiij. restis to the justing sadills. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 517 The Turkish horsemen,..couching their staues in their rests. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 641 This gripes the lance, and with such vigour shakes, That to the rest the beamy weapon quakes. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxii, Each ready lance is in the rest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 782 A knight..who laid his lance In rest, and made as if to fall upon him.

β. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 260 A sper in reyst he kest with all his mayne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvi. 237 Thenne they putte their speres in their reystes and came to gyders. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 107 He broughte his speere in the reeste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 43 This Prince..sustenit..Sic strife in stoure so oft with spere in reist. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xli. 45 Stiff speiris in reistis..Ar brok on thair breistis.

b. *Her.* A charge supposed to represent the above (but also differently named and interpreted).

a 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 328 What usually are termed therein rests, being the handles of spears (most honourable in tilting to break them nearest thereunto) are called by some critics *surfixes*. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clarion*, Guillim takes these Clarions to be a Kind of old-fashion Trumpet; but others think they rather represent the Rudder of a Ship, or, as some say, the Rest for a Lance. 1849 PLANCHÉ in *Jrnl. Archæol. Assoc.* IV. 349 On the charge in heraldry, called a 'rest', or 'clarion'. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 121 My own opinion is, that the Rest or Clarion was a rude type of a musical instrument.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* $^{-0}$.

1611 COTGR., *Garde-serre*, the rest of the locke of a Harquebuse.

Rest (of a plough): see REEST.

Rest, variant of WREST *sb.*

†**Rest**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **reest**. [Perh. ad. OF. *resté* (see RESTY *a.*), but cf. also Færöese *ræst-ur* in the same sense. The later form is REESED.] Rancid, resty.

14.. *Med. Rec.* in *Relig. Ant.* I. 53 For brynnyng with wilde fyre: tak rest bacon, and do hit on a grene hesill styk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Reest, as flesche.., *rancidus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 304/2 To be Reste, *rancere*.

Rest, *v.*^{1} Forms: 1 **restan** (**hræst-**), 3 **ræsten**, 5 **rast**; 1 **restan**, 2–5 **resten** (*Orm.* **resstenn**), 5 **restyn**, 4 **resti**, 4–6 **reste**, 4–**rest**; 6 **reast**, 9 *Sc.* **reist**; 5 **rist**(e, **ryst**(e, **ruste** (9 *Sc.* **rist**). *Pa. t.* 1 **ræste**, 1–4 **reste** (5 **ryste**), 4 **rest**; also 4 **restede**, **-ide**, **-yde**, 4–**rested** (4–5 **-id**, etc.). *Pa. pple.* 3–4 **y-**, 1–**rest**, 4 **rest**; 4– **rested** (4–5 **-id**, **-yd**). [OE. *ræstan*, *restan*, = OFris. *resta*, OS. *restian*, OHG. *restan* (MHG. *resten*), related to OHG. *rastôn*, *rastên*, and MDu., MLG. *rusten* (G. *rasten*, Du. *rusten*). For the variation in these forms, and in ME., see the etym. note to REST *sb.*^{1}]

I. *intr.* **1.** To take repose by lying down, and *esp.* by going to sleep; to lie still or in slumber. Also in later use with adverbs, to have (good or bad) repose.

Beowulf (Z.) 1794 Wolde blondenfeax beddes neosan,.. rofne randwigan restan lyste. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 41 And [he] cuom ðirdda siðe & cuoeð ðæm..'slepað gee & ræstas'. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 118 Drince ealles þone drenc þritiz nihta,..þonne þu restan wille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Huanne þe man is zuo heui þat ne louep bote to ligge and resti and slepe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 304 Scho..lad þame in a bed to reste, & bad þame slepe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 Whan thou art dead, in thi bed shal he rest. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 138 And so were they departed, and eche yede to his ostell to resten. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. (Percy Soc.) 199 La Bell Pucell to a fayre chambre bryght, Dyde me than brynge for to rest all nyght. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 He..laieth hym downe againe to rest. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 87 Now good my Lord, lye heere, and rest awhile. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Mar., Being sleepy, fell soon to rest, and so rested well. 1742 WESLEY *Extr. of Jrnl.* (1749) 24, I ask'd her, How have you rested? 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, She had not rested well. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* 324 When he has quietly and well rested, [he hears] worse than after a restless night. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* XVI, Too feverish to rest, I rose as soon as day dawned.

b. To lie in death or in the grave.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec. 4 Hyre lichama resteð nu on Romebyriz. *c* 962 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 962, Her forðferde Ælfgar..& his lic rest on Wiltune. *c* 1205 LAY. 17231 Þenne þi lif endeð, þer þu scalt resten. *c* 1225 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2481 Striked a stream ut of þet stanene þruh þet ha in resteð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1079 þe bodi moght he nan-gat hide, For vnder erth most it not rest. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 401 Seint Edburgh þat..resteþ at Wynchestre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlvii. 23 Thus rested Salomon with his fathers. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Wheare lyes strong Hector...Wheare stout Serpedon dooth rest. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 63 He builded Cels and Monasteries, but chiefly at Achadha, where he resteth. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 598, I shall shortly be with them that rest. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 40 Their airy dance They leave, in dust to rest. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. ix, A set of poor souls you won't let rest in their coffins. 1813 BYRON *Diary* 23 Nov., Why should Junius be dead?..would he rest in his grave? 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxix, Into her merits or demerits I do not enter deeply here. Let her rest in peace.

2. To take repose by intermission of labour or exertion of any kind; to desist or refrain from effort or activity; to become or remain inactive.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 31 And [he] cuoeð to him, 'cymes sundriz in woestiz styd & restas huon'. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* XX. 11 On six dagum god geworhte heofenan and eorðan.., and reste þy seofoðan dæge and gehalzode hyne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3635 Four hondred men ar he reste is owe honde he slou. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VI. 58 Þou ert emaus, þe ryche castel, þar resteþ alle werye: Ine þe restede emanuel. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 125 Þere is Iacobus welle, þat Criste reste by. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5862 He.. Hade labure so longe, hym list for to rest, And bowet fro the batell. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 404 Vpon Solempnit ȝule day quhen ilk man suld rest. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 833 Neuer restyng nor themselues refreshing, except the baityng of their horses. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 6, I..am my selfe attach'd with wearinesse To th' dulling of my spirits: sit downe, and rest. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 292 Thither he bent his way, determin'd there To rest at noon. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 7 He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, They rested to recover their breath. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxxiii, Now set me where I can rest among the rocks without fear of falling. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* XV, Our men..had orders not to let the enemy rest.

Comb. 1843 *Peter Parley's Ann.* IV. 114 They set themselves down upon a rest-and-be-thankful stone to survey the glen. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 3/1 A few who adopt rather too much of the rest-and-be-thankful principle.

b. Of things, in various contextual uses.

Beowulf (Z.) 1858 Þæt þam folcum sceal..sib gemænum & sacu restan. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1576 þa se mœling het stream fare stillan, stormas restan. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8570 (Kölbing), Lete we þis rest, in godes name, & telle forþ..Hou Merlin doth [etc.). 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlvii. 6 O! thou swerd of the Lord, hou longe shalt thou not reste? 1388 — *Exod.* xxiii. 12 Sixe ȝeer thou schalt sowe thi lond, ..in the seuenthe ȝeer thou schalt leeue it, and schalt make to reste [1535 COVERDALE, let it rest and lye still]. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 38 Whan alle the planetys, that turnyn abowte, At the day of dome schul cese and reste. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lvi. 37 Now Of this scheld Resteth this Storye. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 338 And here resteth thystorye of them and retourneth to shewe of Raymondyns men. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* viii. (1892) 60 Barlie.. resteth in the ground not past three dayes but up he starteth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 595 The Harp Had work and rested not. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 333/1 When these parts are not thus doubled, the third and fourth parts rest. 1831 *E. Ross Farm Rep.* 88 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, The land was allowed 'to rest'—i. e., to remain unploughed for a period of years. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 2/3 The unlucky Oxford-street theatre, after 'resting'—to use the phrase of the profession—..was reopened last night.

c. With negatives, and followed by *till*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 263 Þane ferlyt he, & wald nocht ryst til he agane come to þe fyrst. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4737 Y nyl neuer from preynge here-after rast Tylle þey ben forȝeue to herre. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 339 Thou wost neuere resten ne dwelle, Tyl mannes feleschepe ȝe comen vntylle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiv. 220 He went, & restyd not tyll he cam to Burdeux. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 32, I cannot rest Vntill the White Rose that I weare, be dy'de [etc.]. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *War* F viij b, They rested not untill they had made the Empire stand headlesse about seaventeene years. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXX, I have often heard of the Pyramids, and shall not rest till I have seen them. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. i, I hastily set out for Suffolk, and rested not till I arrived at Mrs. Charlton's. 1819 JAS. MORTON in *Leyden's Poetical Remains* 5 He never rested until he had obtained this literary treasure.

d. To cease *from*, to have intermission or cessation †*of*, something.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* XI. 23 And the loond restyde fro bateil. 1382 — *Rev.* XIV. 13 Fro hennus forth now the spirit seith, that thei reste of her trauelis. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXII. (Percy Soc.) 105 The sevent day he restes of hys werke. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* XIV. 13 They maye rest from their laboures. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 2 And he rested on the seuenth day from all his worke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 802 Here stand Ye Angels arm'd, this day from Battel rest. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 21 The souls..There rest from the eternity of toil. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* 16 She..bless'd herself, and cursed herself, And rested from her labours.

†**e.** To cease *to* do (or doing) something. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* I. 16 Resteth to do shrewdely, lerneth to do wel. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 20803 (Trin.), She resteþ nouþer day ny nyȝt To preye for synful mennes plist. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 296 Leosthenes .would not rest prouokyng the people to make warre vpon the residue of Grece. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20 And here I rest to be trubblesum unto you. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xviii. 56 Such old babes as they.., who neuer rested to sow debate.

3. To be at ease or in quiet; also (of persons or things), to continue without change or removal; to stay, remain, lie, have place or station.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 159 Eadige beoþ þearfena gastas & hie restaþ on heofena rice. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 6 Ȝif þar beoð sybbe bearn, reste þar eower sib. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13025 Swa þatt me þinnkeþþ god inn hemm To biggenn & to resstenn. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Mi sawle schal resten mit te rihtwise. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23652 Iesu crist..giue vs grace sua here to do, þat wit his we mai rest in ro. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 95 Bote Reson haue reuþe of him, he resteþ in þe stokkes Also longe as I lyue. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 Sum saise þat he dyed noȝt, bot þat he restez þare to þe day of dome. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 Ypocras rested in the Ile of Than. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXVIII. 13 Pryncesse of townes,..A richer restith under no Christen roy. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 160 b, That the citezens hearing where the place of the leopardye rested, might occurre their enemies. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 5 This way the King will come:..Here let vs rest. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iii. 13 Assoone as the soles of the feete of the Priestes..shall rest in the waters of Iordan. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 111 A stone neither moueth nor resteth. 1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London*, Under ye Roman Regencie then rested this Citie & Kingdome by ye space of neere 490 yeares. 1740 PITT *Æneid* X. 1183 The wretched father (father now no more!) In sullen sorrow rested on the shore. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, O, then,..it is not on the side of the young woman that the difficulty seems to rest? 1838 TREVELYAN in *Macaulay* (1876) II. i. 5 Mr. Wallace did not choose to rest quietly under a castigation in excess of his deserts.

†**b.** In phr. *Rest you merry, fair, happy.* (Cf. 7 b and 8 c, to which this may properly belong.)

1548 ELYOT, *Aue*, bee thou gladde: or ioyfull, as the vulgare people saie Reste you mery. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 86 Rest you merry. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. iii. 60 Rest you faire good signior, Your worship was the last man in our mouthes. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 62 But I will hope of better deeds to morrow. Rest you happy.

c. To stop or cease at a certain point and remain otherwise inoperative or inactive. *To let.. rest*, to pursue or prosecute no further.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 392 Neither rested he with this, but destroyed, as much as [etc.]. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 121 Nay, let it [the quarrel] rest where it began at first. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 548, I will send a destruction upon the house of Hazael..wᵗʰ shall not rest in his person, but [etc.]. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 196 Charity..must never rest in the thoughts and Affections of the Soul. But how shall it exert itself in becoming Words and Actions? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 P 15 So much remains in the power of others, that reason is forced at last to rest in neutrality. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. ii, She considered, however, that the matter could not rest here. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* XXII, If I could let the matter rest.., I would do it.

d. To be at peace; to have quiet of mind.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ii, Cecilia had now but little

leisure, for Lady Honoria would hardly rest a moment away from her. *Ibid.* IX. i, I could not rest till I had the honour of assuring you [etc.]. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Botte* I. 23 Mr. Horeau, without whom he could not rest long together.

4. To have place or position, to settle, lie, be diffused, etc., *on* or *upon* some person or thing.

c 1000 Ælfric *Numb.* xi. 25 Þa se gast gereste on him, hiȝ witezodon and siððan ne geswicon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Uppe þare blosme [sal] resten þe holie gost. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xi. 2 Ther shal resten vp on hym the Spirit of the Lord. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (B.N.C. MS.) lf. 15 b, For bot marie had ben meke þe holy gost had not rested vppon hir. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xliv. 23 Couenaunt dyd he stablysh with Isaac, and made it to rest vpon the heade of Iacob. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* v. 6 Mercy and wrath come from him, and his indignation resteth vpon sinners. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 128 P 4 The Man and the Woman are joined together for Life, and the main Burden rests upon the former. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. ii, That attack rested upon her mind, in defiance of all her endeavours to banish it. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. iii, How gently slumber rests upon her face. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxix, His pale face, haggard under the deepening shadow that had rested upon it so long.

b. Of material objects supported by something.

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 10 Then hee built chambers..: and they rested on the house with timber of Cedar. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 125 This stone rests upon a marble-Pillar. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* III. vi, Almost upon the western wave Rested the broad bright sun. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xvii, The roof. rested upon four concentric arches. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 40 The stem of such plants rests upon some foreign body, such as the branch of a tree.

c. Of the eyes in relation to the object looked at.

1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 104 Her eyes resting on a lace cap she had been making. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* x, My eye passed all other objects to rest on those most remote, the blue peaks.

d. Of a wing or division of an army.

1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 238 Their left resting on the hills, their right on the Residency.

e. To lie as a charge or stigma *on* one.

1678 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 162 It shall not rest upon him if I be not made a brigadeere. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xviii, Enough of blood rests on my head.

5. To lie or lean *on*, *upon*, or *against* a person or thing to obtain repose or support. † Also said of Christ hanging on the cross.

1382 Wyclif *John* xxi. 20 Thilke disciple..which restide in the souper on his brest. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2452 Þat Lord þat restyd on þe rode is maker of an ende.

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. vii, 'Oh then rest on me!' cried he, still holding her; 'rest but upon me till the ceremony is over!' 1802 James *Mil. Dict.* s.v., The soldiers, belonging to the firing party, rest upon the butt ends of their firelocks. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, In a half-sitting posture, with her back resting against the door of the hovel. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxx, With her little hand resting lightly upon the opposite post.

b. To rely *on* or *upon*, to trust *to*, some thing or person.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* vii. 2 Siria restede vp on Effraym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, To. set at nought the counseyle of other, & to lene & rest all togyder to thyne own reason. 1583 Stockér *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 20 One Magistrate .. upon whose fidelitye your Excellencie may rest. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 141 I rested much vpon the Cardinals promise. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 9 If he covenant with us, 'I will be your God'; we must restipulate, 'Then will we rest upon thee'. 1856 F. E. Paget *Owlet of Owlst.* 150 Each rests a good deal on the greatness of her own connexions.

c. To depend *upon*, to be based or founded *on*, something.

1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 26 The chefest poynt..resteth upon the knowledge of the gendre and nombre of the substantyve. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Sometimes it rests upon testimony. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* III. iv, All his hopes now rested upon one friend and patron. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vii, Thus establishing in him an interest resting both on present and past services. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 662 The case against him rested wholly on the evidence of Rumsey and Goodenough. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* II. (1885) 63 Science rests on phenomena observed by the senses.

d. To dwell *upon* (a word); to settle or decide *on* (a person). *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 15 Thirdly to gyve every worde that they abyde and reste upon, theyr most audible sounde. 1700 Dryden *Sigismonda & G.* 469 On him I rested after long debate, And not without considering fixed my fate.

6. a. To remain confident or hopeful, to put trust, *in* something.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 In o bileve men resten, þat day shal come of þe laste jugement. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 163 In whos counseilles þe kyng hym self..so moche rested [L. *adquievit*]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62 Committyng my cause into Goddes handes, I rested wholy in his protection. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 134 These men fail as often as they rest in their projects, and are as usually frustrate of their hopes. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 50 Rest not in the helps and remedies that it [religion] bringeth. 1781 Burns *Winter* iii, Here, firm, I rest, they must be best, Because they are Thy Will! 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 973 Nor did he doubt her more, But rested in her fealty. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 307 We must patiently rest in the thought of the Eternal, Omnipresent, and All-knowing.

† **b.** To be vested *in* a person. *Obs.*

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 247/2 That the right and tytle.. of and in all suche Londs..be and rest in every of the said Wyfes. 1577 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 64 The gift of this prelacie resteth in the earles of Darbie. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.) I. II. 168 Cofton Haket came..to Mr. Skinner, in whose family nowe it restethe.

† **c.** To lie or consist *in* something. *Obs.*

1513 T. More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Yee see their youth, of which I rekon the onely suretie to rest in your concord. 1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 15 The diffyculte of the frenche tong..resteth chefely in thre thynges. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 188 Pleasure, wherin they determine other all or the chiefyste parte of mans felycytye to reste. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 2 Heerin the matter rests.

d. To lie *in* or remain *with* one, as something to be accomplished or determined.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 45 What you command, that rests in me to doe. 1601 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VI. lxxiv, It restes within your iudgmentes to vpright, Or els to ruine vtterly the land. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I iii. 32 It rested in your Grace To vnloose this tyde-vp Iustice. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. ii. 37 As to the how this act Be warranted, it rests with you. 1867 Ruskin *Time & Tide* § 98 Always to think of things as they truly are..as far as in us rests. And it does rest much in our power. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 317 The whole direction of home and foreign affairs rested with Wolsey alone.

II. *refl.* **7.** To give (oneself) rest or repose.

In early use with simple reflexive pronoun; in later use usually with *self*.

c 890 *Laws K. Ælfred* in Schmid *Gesetze* (1898) 26 Wyrceað eow vi dagas, & on þam siofoðan restað eow. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 227 Þonne he reste hine, þonne wæs his seo æþeleste ræst..on nacodre eorðan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þet oðer mihte is on heouene, for-þi þa engles heom rested mare þenn on sum oðer dei. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 241 De mire.. renneð rapelike, and resteð hire seldum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1369 At a welle wiþ-uten ðe tun..Ðor he wulde him resten. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerme* 2801 Go we on oure gate..to recuuer sum resset, þere we vs rest miȝt. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Whare oure Lady restid hir when scho was delyuer of hir childe. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 360 'If you like ye may go vnto your bed and riste you.' And so he did. 1530 Palsgr. 688/2 You may rest you here a while in this wyndowe. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 2 Kind Keepers.., Let dying Mortimer here rest himselfe. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 18 Pray set it downe, and rest you. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 205 We rested our selves upon the Rock. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 21 Nov., I was very glad to stay there a day to rest myself. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. vi, He then begged him to be seated, to rest himself. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxi, Will you rest yourself here an hour, Miss? *Ibid.* xxvii, When I got there I was forced to sit to rest me under the hedge.

fig. *c* 1200 Ormin 9598 Clene þohht iss Godess bedd, & tære he wile himm iesstenn. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 He that reste him on the rode.

transf. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 53 The trowblys tempestuous wyndis vttirly rested them.

b. With adjectival († or adverbial) complement.

a 1400 *Floriz & Bl.* (E.E.T.S.) 85 And so him sede child floriz, 'Rest þe murie, sire daris'. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 485 By hym come an olde hore mone And sayde: 'syr kyng, rest 3ov wylle!' 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 144, I haue her soueraigne aid, And rest myselfe content. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts, O. T.* 324 He that believes shall rest himselfe contented with this allsufficient meanes. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VI. 26 Oh! rest thee tranquil; chase those fearful doubts. 1833 Tennyson *Œnone* 156 Oh! rest thee sure That I shall love thee well and cleave to thee.

† **c.** To rely *upon*. (Cf. 5 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 8 The people rested themselues vpon the words of Hezekiah king of Iudah. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts, O. T.* 295 As this people have not rested themselves upon the Gracious promise of Gods protection.

III. *trans.* **8.** To give (one) rest or repose; to relieve or refresh by rest; to lay to rest.

c 1205 Lay. 17229 Þu seolf sealt þer in Þine ban resten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2733 Quen þai war rest wel, vp-ras þai. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7482 (Kölbing), Doun of her destrers þai liȝten, Her stedes to rest, her armes liȝten. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* (W. de W.) v. xxvi. 135 Somtyme the sholders ben greuyd. and thenne they ben curyd and rested. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* xxiii. i, He rests me in greene pasture. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 33 Then would I hide my bones, not rest them heere. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 8 So that I had the convenience of resting my back. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 236 A grot is form'd beneath, with mossy seats, To rest the Nereïds. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 451 He..seeks a more convenient friend,. On whom he rests weil-pleas'd his weary pow'rs. 1830 Scott *Auchindrane* II. i, The grim sexton. Made him the bed which rests his head for ever. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* VI. i, It rests us to look on their calm. 1872 Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii, Wears goggles very commonly; says it rests his eyes. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* xiii, I told Poore to rest the men and horses, while..I went on ahead.

absol. 1400 *Pol., Rel., & Love Poems* (1866) 31 Hit resteþ and hit quemeþ.

b. In phr. (*God* or *heaven*) *rest his soul, him*, etc. Now *arch.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2107 O maister, maister, god þi soule reste! 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 75 Is my boy, God rest his soule, aliue or dead? 1605 — *Mach.* IV. iii. 227 Not for their owne demerits..Fell slaughter on their soules: Heauen rest them now. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* CXXXIII. (1783) IV. 203 They are a set of fellows who are not worth a resurrection, and therefore God rest 'em and rot 'em for us. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. Introd. 50 And he began to talk anon. of Earl Walter, rest him, God! 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xxi, Fill a brimmer of my auld auntie's claret, rest her heart! 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. v, My good mother came (God rest her soul) Of Spain.

† **c.** *God rest you merry* (cf. 3 b and 7 b). *Obs.*

1568 Fulwel *Like will to Like* Hazl. *Dodsley* (1874) III. 342 God rest you merry both, and God be your guide. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 65 God rest you merry, sir.

d. To allow (a thing) to rest; to permit to remain undisturbed, quiescent, or inactive.

1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* v. vii. 5 The water of an Oxe, that hath beene rested a certaine time. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 22 He fights as you sing pricksong,..he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 33 A learned .Writer..has with great appearance of Probability brought it down to A. D. 96: And there I am willing to rest it. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* II. 18 Instead of resting, or fallowing, a whole field,..the fallow here is..interposed by means of alleys, which are the part rested. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* XXXVII, He had never budged nor even rested his knife at all this fracas. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 615/1, I doubt if it is wise to 'rest' a fish that has missed a fly.

e. To hold (weapons) in an easy position. Also *transf.* of a commander of troops.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/1 Both sides of the Bridge.. being Lined with Grenadiers with their Muskets rested. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4253/2 A Company of Her Majesty's Foot-Guards.., who rested their Arms as the Ambassador pass'd by. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 577/1 As Nicias was drawing up against him, Gylippus rested his arms, and sent a herald. 1802 James *Mil. Dict., To Rest arms*, to bring the firelock to the same position as in present arms.

f. *Sc.* To make up (a fire) for the night.

a 1774 [see Rested *ppl. a.*]. 1845 Stirl *Cottar's Sunday* 145 There's nocht ado but bar the door An' rest the fire. 1881 Gregor *Folk lore* 160 The last thing done on the last day of the year was to 'rist' the fire, that is, cover up the live coals with the ashes.

9. To lay (the head, etc.) *on* or *upon* something for support.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Seoðen..nefde he hwar he muhte resten his heaued. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M* 16762+113 Man son has nothing apon his hed to rest. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Mark*) 84 Restand his hed one cristis kne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 40 Finde you out a bed, For I vpon this banke will rest my head. *a* 1650 Waller *Panegyric Cromwell* xlii, England now does..Her weary head upon your bosom rest. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 117 Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth, A Youth. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. ii, He rested one arm upon the table. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 350 Resting their hands on the lay or shuttle-beater. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* XXVIII, A large old pointer dog rested its massive head on the knee of one girl. *fig.* *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1326 Sumwhat he byheld On which him þoughte, he myghte his herte reste.

b. To place, lay, or set (a thing) *upon* something to support it or keep it in position.

1422 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 17 Hafe rowme and space.. to ryste hys tymbre apon. 1660 *Guillim's Heraldry* IV. xiii. (ed. 4) 328 A thing whereon to rest their Lances. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* X. 180 Its office is to rest the Tool upon, that it may lie in a steddy position while the Workman uses it. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 50 On those set-off's stretch your Plates, and on them rest your Spur-braces. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 299 Its ground-sill was rested upon a bed of lead. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxiv, Amyas rested the point of his sword on the ground, and his hands upon the hilt.

c. To throw (some weight) *on* a thing.

1809 Roland *Fencing* 5 You will thereby possess more freedom..than if you had rested your body mostly on the right [foot]. 1872 Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi, I try the ground to find out whether it is firm or not before I rest my weight on it.

d. To make or allow to depend *on* something.

1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 141 This is my plea, on this I rest my cause. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 255 It was determined not to rest the matter solely upon the efforts of our seamen. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* vi. 56 The point on which he intended to rest the distinction. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 136/2 The plaintiff in her statement of claim..rested her case on equitable grounds.

10. To place or settle *in* something.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 23948 (Fairf.), Bot þat in hertis rote is rest, nede ways out mote hit brest. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 184 So that in reste Mihte every man his herte reste. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* II, They that in him their only trust do rest, O, they be rightly blest! 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 44 Cease, cease these Iarres, & rest your minds in peace. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* i, The hereditary jurisdictions, which .. rested the investigation of crimes in judges, ignorant, partial, or interested. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 22 You are called to have a will perfectly harmonized with God's and rested in his.

Rest, *v.*2 [ad. F. *rester* (12th c.), = Sp. and Pg. *restar*, It. *restare*, *ristare*:—L. *restāre*, f. *re-* RE- behind + *stāre* to stand. Hence also Du. and G. *resten*, Da. *reste*.]

1. *intr.* † **a.** To remain due or unpaid. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.* and in pres. pple.)

1463 *Exch Rolls Scot.* VII. 165 *note*, Certane soumes of moneye restande upon oure lovete familiar clerk..that time that he was oure chaumerlane. 1590 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118 [Received] in part..xs.; restes, xxs. iiij*d*. 1600 *Act Sederunt* 20 June, That. his Hienes may see the said Erle satisfeit of the saidis superexpensis, restane be his Majestie to his said umquhill father. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 31 Being requirit to put out the troupe horss restand by that paroche, [he] refuissit to doe the samyn. 1698 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1814) X. 152 Resolved that they will be carefull to have the forsaid arrears and debts payed in so far as they are still resting. *a* 1781 Watson *Philip III*, III. (1793) I. 273 Considerable arrears being now resting to the soldiers.

† **b.** To remain or be left over, after subtraction, diminution, etc. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 688/2 Al that resteth, take it for your selfe. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* 128 b, Then take I 100 twyse from 300, and there resteth 100. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Nav.* II. xx. 57 b, If the moneye..for the poore is not there bestowed, the almes masters do send yt which resteth into the hospitals of the Leapers. 1647 Lilly *Chr.*

Astrol. v. 43 Subetract 20 degr. 54 min. from 30 degr..., and there rest 9 degr. 6 min. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alc.* 96 By this the Vessel half her Course had run, And as much rested till the rising Sun.

c. To remain, be left, still undestroyed or unremoved. Now *rare.*

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 460/1 As by their severall Grauntes resting of Record more pleynly apperith. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 261 Ane castell callit Doun-bervie, Quhairof the fundament restis ȝit to se. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 29 In quhilke onlie..war the quhyte kye fund, of quhilkes now restes verie few, or nane. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Alas, what country rests, What sonne, what comfort that she can deprive? 1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 670 What rests of both, one sepulchre shall hold. 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 480 My beauteous captives thither I'll convey, And all that rests of my unravish'd prey. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xx, For if a hope of safety rest, 'Tis on the sacred name of guest. 1867 INGELOW *Story of Doom* III. 271 A helm for covering of the scars That seamed what rested of a goodly face.

2. With complement. To remain or be left in a specified condition.

Sometimes approximating in sense to REST $v.^1$

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 159/2 For every moneth.. that the same defaute resteth and abideth uncorrected. 1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 81 The said William Comersall restith accomptable to the Kyng. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 6 Quhat is payt thairof and quhat restis unpayt. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks (Rtldg.) 92 As one that's neuter..And covets to rest equal friend to both. 1611 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 157 And so rested due unto him xiv^{li}. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 169 Both have won, or both deserv'd the Prize. Rest equal happy both. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 217 Neither can I rest A silent witness of the headlong rage. 1849 M. ARNOLD '*In Harmony with Nature*' 14 Fool, if thou canst not pass her, rest her slave. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxi, To let his son's fate rest a dark and cruel mystery.

b. With *assured*, *satisfied*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 17 That I may rest assur'd Whether yond Troopes, are Friend or Enemy. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1239 After such a lord, I rest secure, Thou wilt no foreign reins, or Trojan lord, endure. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. xi, The account..determined her not to rest satisfied till she saw them [*sc.* injuries] redressed. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estimates Eng. Kings* 394 His mind was much too active and powerful to rest satisfied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 37 To rest assured that the more wise and temperate you are, the happier you will be.

c. In valedictory formulæ. Now *arch.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 361 Thus..resting thy friend if thou rest thy sute, I ende. 1590 SIR H. LEE in *Archæologia* LI. 172 So I umbly take my leve,..restyng to serve you as your Lordshipe hathe moste bounde me. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 55 Many good nights, my Lord, I rest your seruant. 1660–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 50, I shall giue you a larger trouble; in the mean time resting Your most affectionate [etc.]. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxxiv, I rest thy affectionate brother, Walter Shandy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii, I rest your affectionate sister, E. 1826 — *Woodst.* xxvii, I kiss your hand, sir, and rest yours, under a sense of obligation.

d. To owe (something). Chiefly *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

[1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* I. 12, xxxiiij *li.* resauit...he restis awand lij *li.* vi *s.* viij *d.*] 1586 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 76 Hew chamier restes for wares, xvj*s.* ij*d.* Barbarie beane restes for wares, iij*s.* 1666 in Peterkin *Notes Orkn. & Zetl.* (1822) I. 189 The sheriffdom of Orkney and Zetland were.. resting 22 months mentenance. 1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1785) 225 I'm restin' you a pint o' yale. 1787 BEATTIE *Scoticisms* 77 He rests me nothing. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *What am I restand you?* How much do I owe you?

†**3. a.** To remain to be done. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lviii. 156 The conuenauntes were deuysed and made and theyre rested nothynge but for to goo bothe togyder. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 79 What resteth now? but onely God to prayse. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. i, This now resteth that I learne.. Good from evill to discerne. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Introd. Brev. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 50 Now there rested nothing..but only the Suppression of Malcolm King of Scots. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 48 Now What rests, but that the mortal Sentence pass On his transgression?

†**b.** To remain to be dealt with. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 84 Those things which rest to be spoken of yᵉ Catholike Church of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 6 Thus have we now dealt with two of the three beams of man's knowledge...There resteth *radius reflexus.* 1636 MELLIS *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 256 Now resteth the proofs of Multiplication, and also Diuision.

†**c.** *It rests* (*to* or *that*). *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 61 It resteth we throughout our territories Be reproclaimed and inuested King. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. x, It now resteth that we speak of other necessary implements. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 43 It rests now, to endeavour the discovering by whom Stone-Heng [was] built. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 427 It rested to dismiss the downward weight Or raise him upward to his former height.

†**d.** (*There*) *rests* (*to* or *that*). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 21 Nowe..resteth to shewe..howe they sounde theyr consonantes. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* D vij b, There restethe to disproue the fayned alligacions of the contrary part. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 426 Now resteth to shew unto you [etc.]. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Ambition*, There resteth to speake, how they are to be brideled. 1683 W. PENN in R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* (1685) 121 There rests, that I speak of the Condition we are in.

Rest, *v.*³ Now *dial.* Also 5 **reste,** 9 **'rest,** *Sc.* **'reest, reest, reist.** [Aphetic form of *arest* ARREST *v.* In sense 4 perh. a. OF. *rester.*]

1. *trans.* To stop, check, arrest. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 31 Ther rancoure was raised, no renke might it reste. *c* 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 God restid thayre malice, the wille of hym was soo.

2. To arrest or apprehend (a person).

c 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 158 Thenne he sende for the Mayre of London and hys aldermen. And there he restyde many worthy men of the cytte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* D iv b, Some rest men giltlesse, and cast them in prison. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 3 Ile give thee..so much mony To warrant thee as I am rested for. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & Bad* (Hunterian Cl.) 26 They'le salute you with a frightfull phrase As, Gentleman, at such a suit I rest you. 1900 N. LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* 178 I was 'rested—'rested, mind ye, fer the murder o' Noah Punk.

3. To arrest or seize (goods). Chiefly *Sc.*

1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 590, I rested there goodes and disposed there landes. *c* 1573 *Durh. Dep.* (Surtees Soc.) 259 Such geir as he had restyd of the Egipcians concerning the corsinge of a horse. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* viii, The coal-carts from the Douray moor were often reested in the middle of the causey. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowodean* I. ii, The chiel that gaed to 'reest his guids for debt.

†**4.** *intr.* To stop; to come to a decision. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 356 And it came to an article where he vnderstod that xs. were payed euery yere..he anone rested there and asked [etc.] 1530 PALSGR. 689/1, I rest, or conclude, or byde upon a thyng, *Je me arreste.*

†**5.** *trans.* To lay (a lance) in rest. *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 77 The Corse Captaine..ranne with his launce rested fully at him.

†**Resta·ble,** *v.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *restablir*: see next.] *trans.* To re-establish.

c 1540 *Order in Battayll* B ij, Suffer him neyther to reste nor to restable hys strength.

†**Resta·blish,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. *restabliss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *restablir* (mod.F. *rétablir*), f. *re-* RE- + *establir* to ESTABLISH. In later use perh. directly f. RE- 5 a + STABLISH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To re-establish; to restore.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. ii. 59 Ryght it is that thou knowe clerely how that this drye tree was restablysshed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 247/2 Seynt laurence promysed to hym to rystablysshe his Sight. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 338 To restablysshe hym agayne into his realme. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 253 So did K. Edward I restablish Baliol rightfull owner of the crowne ..against Robert le brus. 1650 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 52 It was in their power to re-stablish..Kingly Government.

2. To make good, repair.

c 1500 *Melusine* 196 Yf ye wyl restablysshe the dommage, & to make raysounable & lawful amendes of the Iniury.

Hence †**Resta·blishing** *vbl sb.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlix. 226 b, The erles seruauntes brought agayne the prisoner.., & so yelded him agayne as by the waye of restablysshing.

†**Resta·blishment.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *restablissement* (mod.F. *rét-*).] Restoration.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. vi. 61 For to haue restablysshement of my fruyte, whiche was fro me despoilled. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 181 Some prince..that were of ability to contribute usefull assistance towards his Majesties restablishment.

†**Resta·gnant,** *a.* *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *restagnant*, or ad. L. *restagnant-em*, pres. pple. of *restagnāre*: see next.]

a. (See quot. 1656.) **b.** Stagnant, stagnating.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Restagnant*, running over, overflowing [cites Dr. Charl(eton)]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 33 The Air which bears against the restagnant Quick-silver. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 20 There are bred in most restagnant Waters..an innumerable company of little whitish Animals. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Pref., The restagnant mercury and the mercury in the tube.

†**Resta·gnate,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restagnāre* to overflow; the confusion with *stagnāre* appears also in obs. F. *restagner.*] *intr.* To stagnate; to become or remain stagnant.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Water-fall*, As this loud brook's incessant fall In streaming rings restagnates all. 1676 GREW *Musæum*, *Anat. Stomach* vii. 28 Many little Venters, in which the meat restagnates for some time.

Hence †**Resta·gnating** *ppl. a.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 32 The vessel that holds the restagnating mercury.

†**Restagna·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *restagnātio* the action of overflowing: see prec.]

1. (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM II, *Restagnation*, a running ouer of a thing, chiefly of water. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Restagnation*, an overflowing, a bubling up. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Restagnation*, an over-flowing, or running over; a being all in a Plash.

2. Stagnation.

1653 HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* II. (1673) 153 The blood . would at last, by restagnation and intrusion, break the vessels which contain it. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* I. xiv. 64 It proceedeth from the restagnation of gross Bloud.

Restai·n (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To stain afresh.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 357/2 They have also been re-stained and varnished. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 95 She could have fairly considered the respective merits of old oak or walnut for re-staining the floor.

†**Re·stall.** *Obs.* Also 7 **restiall.** [App. a variant of LAYSTALL (sense 1), perh. by association with REST *sb.*¹] A burial-place for a person.

1566 *Shrewsbury Abbey Acc.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 539 Received for restall and knyll. 1577 *Ibid.*, Item for a restall of Jane Powell for her grandmother. [From 1593 the form is *lastiall*; from 1621 to 1645 *restiall.*] 1634 *Ibid.* in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* (1879) 350 Paid to the Lord Bishop's secretary..to procure a mitigation of Restalls within our Church.

Resta·mp, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To stamp again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 32 From Vanity to Vanity I roll, Thy Likeness, Lord, restamp upon my Soul. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 222/2 Inferior Swedish iron has been used, the brand cut off, and then restamped.

†**Re·stancy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *restancia* (obs. F. *restance*): see next.] Remainder.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 70 Rewarded with a fixed Pension during the little restancy of his life.

Restant (re·stănt), *a.* [a. F. *restant* (Sp., Pg., and It. *restante*), or ad. L. *restant-em*, pres. pple. of *restāre* to remain.]

†**1.** Remaining. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1687 BEVERLEY *Expos. Song of Songs* 48 Now Philadelp, with smallest Humane strength Of Laws, or Power supports the Restant length Of Time.

2. *Bot.* Persistent.

1828–32 WEBSTER (citing Lee). 1853 G. MACDONALD & J. ALLAN *Botanist's Word-bk.*

†**Restare,** obs. variant of RESTORE *v.*

Perh. arbitrarily altered to rime with *spare.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1439 On myn half say him þat he me restare þat he haþ mystaken away.

Resta·rt (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A fresh start; a beginning again.

1888 *Daily News* 27 Aug 2/4 The restart of additional ironworks that have long been standing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 9/2 From the re-start Wales took the ball down into Irish quarters.

Resta·rt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To start again. Hence **Resta·rted** *ppl. a.*; **Resta·rting** *vbl. sb.*

trans. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* ii. 33 The hare, the re-starting of which is left to the spaniel 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 389 The time by..the restarted chronometer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Oct. 4/3 We do not find any disposition to re-start looms. *intr* 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* XI. lvii, The enemy gains fresh vigour, hope re-starts within him. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan. 5/1 The engines had only re-started yesterday morning after a serious stoppage.

†**Resta·te,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* = RE-ESTATE *v.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 320 As if..Popery [were] ready to be restated in Church and Common-wealth. 1657 PETTUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A iv, I confess I wish we were restated in our primitive Innocency.

Resta·te (rī-), *v.*² [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To state or express over again or in a new way.

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 310 A Broad-side.., in which, having re-stated the Controversie.., I offered a fair Chalenge to them. 1814 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 94 Before I proceed further, it will be necessary to restate the propositions with which I commenced. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. § 1 (1876) 84, I have restated this exposition, which has already been made in a former place. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 247 Wordsworth has this fault of enforcing and restating obvious points.

So **Resta·tement.**

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 307 Curious intelligence has been obtained, and satisfactory vouchers are given for most of the re-statements. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 167/3 A restatement of the old mythical descent of the Dukes of Norfolk.

†**Restau·r,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restaurāre.*] *trans.* To restore.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2078 [She] Restaured temples vnto chrystes honour. *Ibid.* 2834 By her prayer . They were restaured to helthe and saluacyon.

†**Restaurance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *restaurance.* Cf. RESTORANCE.] Restitution.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6772 If mi aght be stolen wit chaunce, þou sal me mak restaurance.

Restaurant (re·stǒrănt, ‖ restoraṅ). [a. F. *restaurant*, substantive use of the pres. pple. of *restaurer* to RESTORE.] An establishment where refreshments or meals may be obtained.

The use of F. *restaurant* in this sense is stated to have originated in Paris in 1765.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. ii. 28 At the most renowned of the Parisian restaurans. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. vi. 39 A newly-painted and staring restaurant. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 147 At these restaurants they give you things with French names. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ii, We will not sup at a public restaurant, but in a private room at the Grand Hotel.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 1923/2 *Restaurant-car*, one adapted for affording meals to passengers on board while traveling

Re·staurate, *v.* *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restaurāre*: see RESTORE *v.* In sense 2 suggested by prec., or by F. *se restaurer.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To restore; to set in place, or set up, again. Hence †**Restaurated** *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44/2 Those ligamentes which are too loose cause that the restauratede partes which are situatede, move therout. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* XI. 352 If one repulse hath us quite ruinated, And fortune never can be restaurated.

2. *intr.* To partake of refreshments or of a meal. Hence **Re·staurating** *vbl. sb.*

1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ.* 21 Being a man with acquaintances everywhere, he took me into the Yacht Club, where we restaurated. *Ibid.* 163 The mules that carried the restaurating baskets.

‖**Restaurateur** (restōratör). [F., agent-n. f. *restaurer*: cf. RESTAURATOR.]

1. A keeper of a restaurant.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Sel. Wks. (1892) 305, I should still think..that the same power, which furnished all their former *restaurateurs*, sent also their present cooks. 1826 BEST *Four Yrs. France* 160 We returned to the restaurateur's to dine. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii[i], Didn't

I take opera-boxes and give her dinners at the restaurateur's? 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 185 A little dinner given..at a choice Italian restaurateur's not very far from South Belgravia.

2. A restaurant.

1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 360/2 That some should be *restaurateurs*, eating-houses, and others coffee-houses,..is excellent. 1830 Wheaton *Jrnl.* 385 The Restaurateurs are the houses where the Parisians dine, as they breakfast at the cafés.

Restauration (restǫrē·ʃən). Now *rare*. Also 4–5 **-acion(e, 6 -acyon, restawracion.** [a. F. *restauration* (1314; = Sp. *restauracion*, It. *re-, ristaurazione*), or ad. L. *restaurātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *restaurāre* to Restore.]

†**1. a.** The reinstatement of man in the divine favour or in a state of innocence. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 401 Sic turment was þe preuete maie and lese of manis restauracione. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. (1557) 1279/2 The determinacion of the trinity for the restawracion of mankynde. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 7 Christ as the cause originall of restauration to life. 1635 Jackson *Creed* viii. Wks. VIII. 139 Their confidence and hope of..exaltation or restauration into God's most special favour. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 33 Have I a sanctified knowledge..of man in his creation, fall, restauration, and perfection?

†**b.** The restoration of a person to a former status or position. *Obs.*

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* B ij, To wrest from the Dauphine Henrie a promise of restauration vnto the counties of Prouence and Anjou. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 352 Not reckoning, any ioynt Raignes,..nor the Depriuations and Restaurations of Archigallo and Elidure. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Penitent* 101 The method of the Church in the restauration of Penitents. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Kettlewell* III. xcvii. 430 Dr. Francis Turner..was ..most Vigorous and Active by attempting the Restauration of the late King [James II].

†**c.** *Hist.* = Restoration 2 a. *Obs.*

1660 Blount *Boscobel* I. (1680) 77 Since His Majesties happy Restauration..hundreds of people..have flock'd to see the Famous Boscobel. 1695 Sibbald *Autobiog.* (1834) 129 Who was first Bishop of Dumblane upon the restauration of King Charles the 2nd.

†**d.** The bringing back of the Jews to Palestine. [1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 133 b, As after the captivitie of Babylon, so nowe also the tyme of restauration is at hande.] 1613 Jackson *Truth of Script.* I. iii. v. § 4 For by their strange deliuerance and restauration [the Jews] might haue learned that their God was a God of Gods. 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 59 Who apply their predictions to such a carnal Restauration of the Jews as is now expected. 1727 in Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* App. 5 The Prophets often foretold the Captivities and Restaurations of the children of Israel.

2. †**a.** The restoration of something material to its proper condition. Also, a restorative. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 23 Yit phisique of his conserve Makth many a restauracioun Unto his recreacioun. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxi. (Tollem. MS.), þerto nedeþ continuel restauration to restore what is wastid and spende. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 372 His fleessh is natural restauracion, As summe men seyn aftir gret sikneese. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 42 The Kyng comaunded that the offering schuld be put in a comon box and kept to restauracion of the Temple. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* vi. ii. (1886) 92 The resurrection and restauration of the bodie. 1604 Marston & Webster *Malcontent* II. iii, Trust me the ingredients are very cordiall,..and most powerfull in restauration. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xxi. 134 The restauration of gray hairs to Juvenility.

b. The restoration of an institution, art, doctrine, etc., to its pristine condition.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 2 Iulius Cæsar..to begin his restauration of the State [etc.]. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 53 Not willing thence to make any motion towards the restauration of the ancient doctrine. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 259 The Nobility as violently promoting the restauration of their ancient privileges. 1726 *Craftsman* No. i. 4 The Restauration of our ancient established government under King Charles II.

1901 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Jan. 53/2 Appreciation for his restauration of Hutcheson's memory.

†**c.** Reparation of defects, etc. *Obs. rare* −1.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 So that his whole time was a very restauration of all the lapses and decayes of former times.

†**3.** Restoration of stolen goods. *Obs. rare* −1.

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xix. § vi. (1699) 99 Many Thieves would restore, if they thought Restauration might be made with safety of their life.

4. A restaurant. [So G. *restauration*.]

1882 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* i. 3 We finally reached Boulogne, and sought to reconstitute our shattered energies at the restauration. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 5 The..strains of the gipsy band playing..in the restauration below, enticed me to enter the locality to supper.

†**Restau'rative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 4–5 **-if,** 6 **-iue.** [a. OF. *restauratif, -ive*, or ad. med.L. **restaurativ-us.*] = Restorative *a.* and *sb.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 30 Al the metes and the spices.. Ne be so lusti forto take Ne so ferforth restauratif. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* vii. lxix. (Bodl. MS.), Whan kinde is comforted he veeþ certeyn medicyns resumptiue and restauratiue. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 49, I sought lechis for a restauratif. *Ibid.* 95 Oure helthe, oure foode and oure restauratif. 1600 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 60 By reason of the pure and restauratiue nourishment, which it gineth.

†**Restaurator.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *restaurātor*, agent-n. from *restaurāre*.] One who restores.

1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 74 That great Herbalist and Restaurator of Physick. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 123 The multitudes could not be restrained from calling me the Restaurator of his Empire. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* iii. 26 Sandius..was the Restaurator of the Arrian Sect in this Country.

†**Restau'rer.** *Obs. rare*−1. [Cf. obs. F. *restaureur*.] Restorer.

1557 N.T. (Genevan) *Epistle* *iiii, Iesus Christ,..who shulde be..geuen to men to be the restaurer of the worlde.

†**Restay,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **resteie, -eye, -eȝe.** [Prob. ad. OF. *resteir* to resist (Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To check, restrain, keep back, hold in.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 716 His dessypelez..wyth her resounez ful fele restayed. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 292 Þei hoped þe toþer day þe barons resteie. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7755 Ther is no man..that may restay Ther hors lenger. *Ibid.* 10483 Off his chasyng he him restayed.

2. *intr.* To stop, stay.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 437 Þenne ros ho vp & con restay, & speke me towarde in þat space. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xix. 39 And whanne al the puple, and the kyng was passid ouer Jordan, he resteiede [*v.r.* resteȝede].

Hence †**Restayed** *ppl. a.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, Þer beth oþer maneres of wyse houndes, þe which men clepeth byyonde þe see hert houndes good and resteyed. *Ibid.*, Þei be cleped resteyed, because þat if an hert falle amonge þe chaunge, þei shull abyde stille, till an hunter come.

Re'st-balk, *sb.* Also 9 **rist-baulk.** [f. Rest *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + Balk *sb.* 3.] A ridge left unploughed between two furrows, *esp.* in the process of raftering or ribbing. Also *attrib.* or *Comb.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 4 A reste-balke is where the plough byteth at the poynte of the culture and share, and cutteth not the ground cleane to the forowe, that was plowed laste before, but leaueth a lyttell rydge standynge betwene. 1794 A. Young in Driver *Gen. View Agric. Hants.* 68 Also raftering the land, which is a sort of rest baulk ploughing. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 140 Breast-ploughed and burnt and succeeded by turnips, or rist-baulk ploughed and burnt and afterwards sown with turnips.

Hence **Re'st-balk** *v. trans.*, to plough (land) with rest-balks; to rib or rafter.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 16 Make a depe holowe forowe in the rydge of the lande, and loke wel, thou rest-balke it nat. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 137 The land is again rist-baulked...Some, therefore, rist-baulk or half-plough their sainfoin ley.

Re'st-day. [OE. *ræst(e)dæg*, f. *ræst(e* Rest *sb.*1 + *dæg* Day. Cf. Du. *rustdag*, Da. *rastdag*, G. *rasttag*.]

1. The day of rest; the Sabbath. Now *rare*.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* lii. 407 Ða ðe behealdað minne ræstedæg. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ii. 27 Restdæg fore menn ȝeworden wæs & næs monn fore ræstdæȝe. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. xii. 5 Þa sacerdas on restedaȝum on þam temple ȝewemmað þone reste-dæȝ. *c* 1200 Ormin 4186 Þe seffnde daȝȝ iss Resstedaȝȝ.

1894 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/7 This determination of rich publishers to trade on Sundays kept a great industry at work on the rest day.

2. A day of rest on a march.

1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 206 We shall march on without any rest-day to Frankfort. The army will then repose if the enemy permits.

†**Reste.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of Rest *sb.*2] (See quot. 1788.)

1776 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May, Mr. Thrale's resolution to take up his restes in person. 1788 Mrs. Piozzi *note to above*, When the master brewer goes round to his victuallers once a year, in order to examine..the stock left on the hands of the alehouse-keeper, the expression used in the profession is, 'that he takes up his restes'.

Re'sted, *ppl. a.* [f. Rest *v.*1 + -ed.] Refreshed by repose or sleep. Also used of land that has lain fallow for some time, and (*Sc.*) of a fire.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5737 Priamus then his men calles, He brought thre thousand fresch & rested. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia, Soun.* (1605) 473 The Nightingale as soone as April bringeth Vnto her rested sense a perfect waking,.. Sings out her woes. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. xlix. 317 Bishops weede..groweth chiefly in rested grounds. 1611 Cotgr., *Reposé*, reposed, rested; lyen fallow a great while. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Farmer's Ingle* xii, The cruizy too can only blink and bleer, The restit ingle's done the maist it dow. 1890 C. W. R. Cooke *4 Yrs. in Parl.* 64 Epigrams are the product of a rested brain. 1894 H. Gardiner *Unob. Patagonia* 277 A sudden onrush of fresh, eager, rested, enthusiastic men.

Restee'l (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 c.] *trans.* To fit or point with steel again. Also *fig.*

1844 *Regul. & Ord Army* 102 Hammer, re-steeled and hardened. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* xi. lvii, Hope restarts Within him, and his valour is re-steeled. 1868 Hamerton *Etching* iv. 31 After which the plate may be re-steeled.

Reste'm (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To stem again. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 37 Of thirtie Saile; and now they do re-stem Their backward course.

Re'ster1. [f. Rest *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who rests.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 55 More truly it is in restars þen laborars. 1614 Meriton *Christian Mans Assuring-ho.* 20 We have heere the perfection, not of resters, but of runners. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 256 As the law itself is called flesh, so the observers of it and resters in it are called Israel after the flesh.

†**Re'ster**2. *Obs. rare*−0. [f. Rest *v.*3] One who arrests.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Restare, or a-restare, *arestator*.

Restey, obs. variant of Resty, restive.

Re'stful, *a.* Also 4 **resteuol.** [f. Rest *sb.*1]

1. Characterized by, of the nature of, productive of, rest or repose; free from strife or disturbance.

1340 *Ayenb.* 199 Þe oþer is y-hote resteuol (contemplatiue), vor þet hi is reste of workes wyþ-oute. 1388 Wyclif *Wisdom* xviii 14 Whanne alle thingis helden restful silence. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 68, I had ben brought to another more restfull place. *c* 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 1001 Eke kepe your Roialme in tranquillite, Restful peas, comfort & feelicite. 1535–6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 63 The good restefull and politike governaunce of the same Town. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 176/1 To liue thensefoorth in some dutifull and restfull order. 1616 W. Forde *Serm.* 38 It is in vaine to expect the restfull comfort of forgiuenesse heereafter. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xix. 598 A while..Suspend the restful hour with sweet discourse. 1860 Warier *Sea Board* II. 428 When the services of the holy restful day are over. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* I. iii. 31 It has a restful sound, the talk of rooks. *Comb.* 1607 J. Davies (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 11/2 Their Mouer moues not, but doth rest In restful-restlesse perfect Action.

2. Quiet; peaceful; taking or enjoying rest.

1388 Wyclif *Daniel* iv. 1, I, Nabugodonosor, was restful in myn hous. *c* 1425 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* 209/837 Now restfullere in thy goost be withynne, þat ouer ferd art. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 152 His holy seruyce oughte to be sayde wyth clene and restefulle hartes. 1547–64 Baldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 103 That man seemeth good that is meeke & gentle of condition, soft in words, & restfull in person. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* iv. i. 124 The restfull Allmaynes with his crueltie He rashly styrd against vs. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. i. 1 A shrill noyse disturbed with vnquiet fancies his restfull minde.

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ii. 26 'Tis not discipline, Wins them a will so restful and so blest. 1859 Boyd *Recreat. Country Parson* I Somewhat tired with the duty of yesterday, but feeling very restful and thankful.

Re'stfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a restful manner; quietly, peacefully.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 423 Restfully governyng hym self. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 100 Whiche ye say in scylence for to gather the more restfully your mynde togyther. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* (1580) 192 Lyuing restfully and in helth unto extreme age.

1828–32 in Webster (citing Herbert). 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 66 In it, leaning restfully back , is the lady I noticed in church. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 749/2 He is sleeping naturally and restfully.

Re'stfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being restful.

a 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxvii, In pees of glad conscience with a sad restfulnes. 1489 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 431/2 For the more quiete and restfulness of the Kyngs Subgietts. 1503 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 212 The restfulnes and profite of your grace in evityng of the daunger. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cvii. 309 Who..found no way to dwelling towne to stay in restfulnes. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I (ed. 2) 85 He not only safe guardeth himselfe, but also holdeth the people in a surety of restfulnesse.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 11/1 Restfulness is the keynote of its calming music. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 255 Yet still no less did love with him abide, Tempered with quiet days and restfulness.

Re'st-harrow. [f. Rest *sb.*3 or *v.*3 + Harrow: cf. med.L. *resta bovis*, OF. *reste beof*.] A field-shrub (*Ononis arvensis*), with tough roots, also called Cammock.

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* O iij, Take of Plantayne, Starewort, Scabiouse and of the rote of restharrowe. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 35 b, In some place for hindring and staying the Husbandman it is called Rest harrow. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* v. v. 667 The couchgrasse, and that which is called rest-harrow, make shew to be more standing tenants. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 88 Bindweed, Restharrow and other *vitia segetum*. 1728 Gardiner tr. *Rapin's Gardens* I. (ed. 3) 41 Restharrow, whose tough Root obstructs the Plough 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. (1794) 352 Restharrows are lowly shrubs, or rather undershrubs, with purple flowers. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 944 On light soils, the rest-harrow..is a great pest. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 131 Some bushy plants of the rest-harrow, whose prickly branches repel cattle.

Re'st-house. [f. Rest *sb.*1] In India, a building in which travellers may obtain rest and shelter; a choultry, a dawk-bungalow.

1807 Cordiner *Desc. Ceylon* I. 205 The children assemble in the rest-house, as their parish school has fallen a sacrifice to the ravages of time. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 45 There is moreover an empty rest-house or two, merely sufficient to shelter the weary traveller from the rays of the sun. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 280 Half that distance is accomplished, which we know by finding a rest-house in the jungle.

†**Re'stible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restibilis*.] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Restible*.., which beareth every year, that is sown or delved every year, that springs up again, and quickens after it was thought to be dead. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 324 They grow in many places in France..in fat and restible soyl.

Restie, obs. variant of Resty, restive.

Restiff (re·stif), *a.* Also 5 **restyf(e, -yffe**; 6–7 **restif(f)e**; 8–9 **restif.** [a. OF. *restif* (mod. F. *rétif*) :—pop. L **restīv-um*, f. *restāre* Rest *v.*2 Now more usually Restive. Cf. Resty *a.*1]

1. Of animals: Stationary (*obs.*); refusing to go forward; resisting control of any kind.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xiii, Þei be not so wyse forto disseuer þe hert fro þe chaunge, for þei abyde styll and restyffe. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 608 *Retrogradus*, restyfe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 118 b, Too long rest will cause them to be

restife, and to tyes sooner. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. 32 Like restife Horses, they went the worse for Beating. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 324 The pamper'd Colt.., Impatient of the Lash, and restiff to the Rein. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 185 Like a restiff horse..he pains one's hands..to rein him in. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 14 Mar. an. 1775, The bull, broke-in yesterday, had likewise become restiff. 1843 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) III. 58 We were stopt by one of the horses proving restiff. 1869 *Echo* 11 Feb., A fine young heifer..appeared rather restif.

b. *transf.* Of persons.

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III (1586) 134 There are some such restife iades, that they will not at any time be commaunded. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, Was there ever such a restiff bawd? 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augustæ.* 472 So James the drowsy Genius wakes Of Britain .., Restiff and slumbring on its Arms. 1729 GAY *Polly* 1, But husbands, like colts, are restif; and they require a long time to break them. 1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks 1812 II. 19 Your favourite Minister, I'm told runs restiff. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvii, But how if the youth proved restiff?

fig. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1026 The way to win the restiff world to God. 1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 395 Restiff and uncomplying nature refuses to conform herself to his *dicta*.

c. Of conditions or character. *rare.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclv, This Restiff Stubbornness is never to be Excus'd 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 162 An obstinate restiff disposition.

†**2.** Of land: Lying fallow. *Obs. rare* —¹.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 73 Now first the ficche is sowen;..Farrage in restyf lond [L *loco sterili*], ydonged eek, Is doon.

Re·stiffness. *rare.* [f. prec.] Restiveness.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 34 Neither shall you finde restifenesse or churlishnesse, except it spring from your owne furie. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* XXX. (1668) 351 He began to be so lazy and listless...He cured himself of this restiffness of spirit. 1827 MISS SEDGWICK *H. Leslie* (1872) I. 36 She made her own destiny conformable, not without some restiffness.

Restiform (re·stifɔ̄m), *a. Anat.* [a. mod.L. *restiform-is*, f. *restis* a cord. So F., Sp., Pg. *restiforme.*] Cord-like; in *restiform body*, one or other of two rounded bundles of fibrous matter lying on each side of the medulla oblongata and connecting it with the cerebellum. So *restiform column, tract.*

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 417 They commence by a rather indistinct line between the olivary eminence and the restiform body. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 105 The floor of this fossa is formed by the restiform column. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 367 Behind each of these..is a band named the restiform tract. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 388 A case of tumour of the left restiform body.

Resti·gmatize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mark again.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 122 In the Parchments of his body..much of his History was to be read,..which upon solemne dayes was seen, and the part re-stigmatiz'd according to order.

†**Re·stily,** *adv. Obs.* —° Stubbornly.

1611 COTGR., *Restivement*, restily, stubbornely.

†**Resti·nction.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *restinctio*, f. *restinguĕre* to quench.] (See quots.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 273 Restinction is a gradation, whereby metals or the like, candified by fire, are restinguished in liquor of exaltation, and thereby made more noble. [1678 PHILLIPS, *Restinction*, in Chymistry, is the quenching of any metal in some exalting liquor, to bring it up to its designed perfection.]

†**Re·stiness**[1]. *Obs.* [f. RESTY *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being resty; restiveness.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc. No 36) 128 In noe wise abiding the restines of ease. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXX. 7 The faythfull..shake of restynesse, and exercyse themselves in the warfarre. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. liv. 116 A horse tireth..through dull cowardlinesse or restinesse. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 54 Nor doth he strive to make himself known to be a Gentleman..by disobedience, and restines towards Superiors. 1708 tr. *Petronius Arbiter* 18 All on fire at Lycurgus's Restiness.

†**Re·stiness**[2]. *Obs.* —° [f. RESTY *a.*[2] + -NESS.] Rancidity.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Restynesse of flesshe, *rancor.* 1611 COTGR., *Rancisseure*, mustinesse, fustinesse, reasinesse, restinesse, a taint.

Re·sting, *vbl. sb.*[1] Also 4-6 **restyng**; 4 **ristynge**; 5 **resteng.** [f. REST *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. Rest, repose, inactivity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6846 Ox and ass, womman and knaue, þat dai sal þai resting haue. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXV. 4 The seuenthe..3eer of the loond shal be the saboth of the restynge of the Lord. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 306 Sire kyng, I warne the here behoveth non Resteng forto be. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Const.* 54 Verbes that betoken bodily mooving, going, resting, or dooing. 1611 COTGR., *Relaschement*, a reposing, resting, refreshing. 1660 THORNDIKE *Due Way* § 39 No man dare to maintain that both were or are tied to the same measure of resting. 1703 tr. *Van Oosten's Dutch Gardener* 18 The resting of a Tree, you commonly perceive on a Bud. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* xix, To ..enjoy the gentle resting From further tracking 1877 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 389 I'm quite ready to rest as long as you like. I consider resting my strong point.

b. A pause or stop for rest.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 52 A very aged woman, who ..through..weakness made five or six restings by the way.

2. Rest in a particular place; a place where one rests or may rest, a resting-place.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6654 Abrahams bosum ys a dwellyng þat holy men haue yn restyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXXXI[I]. 8 Ris, Lord, in to thi resting; thou and the arke of thin halewing. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 43 God..hath not his resting in another but in him selfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 6 Here let vs rest, if this rebellious Earth Haue any resting for her true Kings Queene. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 87/1 To seeke their resting among the vast mountaines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 237 Such resting found the sole Of unblest feet.

b. A rest-house.

1879 Mrs. A. E JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 27 Huts and restings, or dâk-bungalows, are usually furnished with a bed, a table, and two or three hard chairs.

3. Reliance, confidence; a remaining satisfied.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 221 There is no building vpon our selues, but a hopefull resting vpon the Lord. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. § 2. 40 *marg.*, It is a Resting on the deceiving promise of the Devil for Justification. 1739 WATERLAND *Wks.* (1823) VIII. 279 In order to guard the more strongly against a common failing, viz. the resting in a string of unmeaning words.

4. *attrib.* a. In sense 'of rest', as *resting-day, -hour, -time, -while.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv (1868) 14 Þo þinges þat I hadde lerned of þe among my secre restyng whiles. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 24 Suche as I have lerned thee in our restinge-whyles. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 139 For things that lacke a resting time, can neuer long indure. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicraft's* 678 The Last shall be the very Resting-day. 1840 BREMNER *Excursion Denmark*, etc., II. 357 The resting-hour of noon.

b. In sense 'serving for rest', as *resting-chair, -fold, -house, -point, -room*, etc.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 328 Fling herself on the *resting-chair. *c* 1878 G. STEWART *Shetland Tales* (1892) 6 Pointing to a settle or 'restin' chair' which stood at one side of the fireplace. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* I. 111 The mellow low and bleat, Greeting..*Resting-fold and milking-pail. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 33 At a dâk-bungalow, or travellers' *resting-house...These resting-houses are found in every station. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. 323 Both of them together being the *restingpoint of the whole man. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 3. 24 And memory lacks its natural resting-points, Of years, and centuries, and periods. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* A ij, I petition you would afford our aged Traveller to take up a *resting room at last in your study. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv. Home* vii. 48 An everlasting *resting seat. 1823 BYRON *Corsair* I. vi, In pensive posture leaning on the brand, Not oft a *resting-staff to that red hand.

c. With *condition, state*, etc., passing into *ppl. a.*

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 797 In the resting condition they contain oil and albuminous matters. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 389 The 'resting' state of some plants cannot be shortened by any increase in the amount of oxygen furnished. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 828 The eyes remain in their static or resting position.

†**Re·sting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. REST *v.*[3]] The action of checking or arresting. Also *attrib.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. XXXVII. (Bodl. MS.), Whanne bodies beþ not fulle clensed in resting of þe feuer. 1465 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 285 Paid for entrynge of a pleynt in the Cownter.., and the restynge, xij. *d. c* 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 95 To helpe the officers of the cite .for resting of mysdoers 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXII. 261 Takynge of..prisoners, or restynge of any persone, their goodes or marchandyses. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 75 For fear off restyng I lye in the sentuary. 1616 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Dalyell *Darker Superst. Scot.* (1834) 118 He tauld Garth that thair was ane woman in Delting..quha culd give him ane resting threid.

†**Re·sting,** *vbl. sb.*[3] *Obs.* —[1] [f. REST *a.* Cf. REESE *v.*[1]] Becoming rancid.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 For to save venysone fro restyng.

Re·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. REST *v.*[1]]

1. That rests or is taking a rest.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XX. (Bodl. MS.), Resting men shul ete and drinke lasse þanne trauaillinge men. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Rest Refreshes*, A resting field Will, after ease, a richer harvest yield. 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* I. II, As the resting man looked at the barrow. 1898 C. HYNE *Capt. Kettle* 213 Fishing craft, dredgers, and the other resting traffic of the Tyne.

b. *Bot.*, in *resting spore, cell*, etc.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 796 Seeds and resting-spores..are organized in a manner especially adapted to preserve the latent vitality from injury by external influences. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 388 These true spores..may be called resting or inactive spores.

2. Remaining stationary.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 61 The Northerne Starre, Of whose true fixt, and resting quality, There is no fellow in the Firmament.

Hence **Re·stingly** *adv.*

a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. XXI, That there be no thynge of thyn own worchynge that thou wolt lene vpon restyngly.

Re·sting-place. [f. RESTING *vbl. sb.*[1]]

1. A place where one rests or may rest.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Myght he neuer noure fynd a restyng place. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16540 A Pylgrym or a passagour..reioyseth whan he Resorteth to his restynge place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 That he sholde neuer thynke this world his fynall habitacyon and restyng place. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. (1592) 303 Like as the Iewes betokened the Restingplace of the blessed sort by a goodly Garden. *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Dial. betw. World, Pilgr. & Vertue* ii, Weary passengers, whose desp'rate case I pitie, and prouide a resting-place. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* III. ii, Can Belvidera want a Resting-place When these poor Arms are open to receive her? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 291 The various conveniencies and accommodations provided for the brutes, their feedings and resting-places. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmen Triumph.* xviii, Then when the waters of the flood abate The Dove her resting-place secure may find. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 23 That this world is not his resting-place, that his home is in eternity.

b. *fig.*, in various uses.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1005 Trouthe..chose hys maner principalle In hir that was his restynge place. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 88 As a resting place and perfection of so much former speach as had bene vttered. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 ₱ 22 As he knew all the Arts of affecting the Mind, he knew it was necessary to give it certain Resting-places 1789 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 185 The sameness..is such, that there are no periods or resting-places for the mind. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May 554 The French Academy is now the last resting-place in France of freedom of thought. 1876 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 8 The final resting-place of the moral reason of man.

c. The place where a dead person is laid to rest. Freq. with *last.*

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xiv, His body's resting-place, of old. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* II. x, If I can I'll come again, mother, from out my resting-place. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 240 The chapter from Job which has consigned so many to their last resting-place.

2. A break or landing in a staircase.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 439 The floor between the two flights is termed a half-space or resting-place. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 594 Where the height of a story is considerable, resting places are necessary. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Half-pace.*

†**Resti·nguish,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *restinguĕre*, after EXTINGUISH.] *trans.* To extinguish, suppress, subdue; to quench.

1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. XXXIX. 84 It is not so necessary for vs to beware of vice, as to restinguish and keepe backe the increase of euill. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 557 If Ionas had restinguished and choked the feruour of his wrath. 1612 [see RESTINCTION]. *a* 1616 R. FIELD in N. Field *Life* (1716) 41 Hence the Thirst of languishing Soules is Restinguished.

Resti·pulate, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restipulārī.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To promise or engage in return.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 9 If he covenant with us, 'I will be your God'; we must restipulate, 'Then will we rest upon thee'. 1683 *Case Inf. Bapt.* 87 But how can Infants restipulate..., who have not the use of reason? *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 53 What can God stipulate more to us, or we restipulate more to him 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. 94 For the same reason the defender does not restipulate.

Re-sti·pulate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To stipulate anew.

1847 Mrs. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 343 To re-stipulate for the conditions of peace formerly proposed.

Restipula·tion. [ad. L. *restipulātio*, f. *restipulārī* to RESTIPULATE.] The action of restipulating; a counter-engagement.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 340 If we haue performed our restipulation, carrying our selues in all thinges, as the people of God. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* i. 16 In the promise or Restipulation we have first the Covenant. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 403 Your thoughts..as to the restipulation, and the nature of allegiance 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* iv. (1765) 420 The constitutive part of a..church ought to be, a restipulation or mutual covenanting. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 113 The amount of the sponsion or restipulation under the present system.

Resti·pulatory, *a. rare.* [f. RESTIPULATE *v.* + -ORY [2].] Per aining to restipulation.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 180 A restipulatory penalty is also imposed in certain cases.

Resti·tch (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To stitch or sew again.

1611 FLORIO, *Ripunto*, repricked. Also restiched. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 386 No number of bayonets can restitch the rent which runs across an immense continent. 1887 *Mission. Herald* (Boston, U.S.) Mar. 122 Nearly all of them show signs of having been taken to pieces and restitched.

†**Restitue,** *v. Obs.* Also 5-6 **restytue.** [ad. F. *restituer* (14th c.) or L. *restituĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *statuĕre* to set up, etc.] a. *intr.* To make restitution. b. *trans.* To restore. Also in *pass.*, to have restitution made to (oneself).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 281 Alle þat haue of þi good.. Ben holden at þe heighe dome to helpe þe to restitue. *Ibid.* 297 And if þow wite neuere to whiche ne whom to restitue, Bere it to þe bisschop and bidde [etc.] 1393 *Ibid.* C. XI. 54 Raþer haue we no reste til we restitue Our lyf to oure lord god for cure lykames gultes. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 304/2 The said Merchantz..yat have lost..any Woll..may be restitued and allowed of ye Subsidee of yat so perished ..or lost. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/2 Two dombe childrен and dyuers other that had loste the use of the tongue were restytued of theyr spekyng. 1484 — *Fables of Alfonce* iv, Who someuer had fond a thowsand Crownes.. he shold restitue and brynge them to hym ageyne. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1, I restytue, I restore.

†**Restitute,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *restitūt-us*, pa. pple. of *restituĕre*: see prec. In quot. 1643 after AF. *restituts* in 1 Hen. IV. c. 5.] Restored.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXIV. vi, Sone after kyng Dunkan of Scotland slayn By treason was, and Dunwall restitute Vnto the croune of Scotlande ther agayne. [1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 42 It is ordained and assented, that the Lords and other..shall be wholly restitute and restored to their names,..inheritaments and possessions.]

Restitute (re·stitiūt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restituĕre*: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To restore to a position or status; to reinstate, rehabilitate. Now *rare.*

c 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 42 To alle her fraunches and free usagis..be they restituted. 1530 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 328 The King did restitute your Grace before He was intitled. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196 To restitute, *restituere*. 1855 LORENZ tr. *Van der Keessel's Select Theses* dcccxxix, A debtor who has become impoverished by mere change of fortunes, and has not acted fraudulently, is discharged from all liability, and restituted, provided one half of the creditors to whom a half of the debt is due consent to such restitution.

2. To restore, hand back, refund. Also *absol.* to make restitution.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Restitution*, The Lutheran and Calvinist princes were obliged to restitute, restore what they had taken. 1885 *Field* 17 Oct. 542/1 The inclosures which would be affected and 'restituted' by Mr. Jesse Collings's regulations. 1893 *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 334/1 Having promised to restitute expenses to professionals if they did not win. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 4/1 If..he acts to the detriment of someone's interest, he must be compelled to restitute.

Hence **Re'stituted** *ppl. a.*

1727–38 [see RESTITUTION 7]. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 347 Restituted trade To every virtue lent his helping stores.

Restitution (restitiū·ʃən). Also 5–6 **restyt-**. [a. OF. *restitution, -ucion* (Sp. *-ucion*, It. *-uzione*), or ad. L. *restitūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *restituĕre*: see RESTITUTE *v.*]

1. The action of restoring or giving back something to its proper owner, or of making reparation to one for loss or injury previously inflicted.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27279 For slikin suik agh wit resun Be mad of restituciun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 235 'That was no restituciun,' quod repentance. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) IV. v. 60 This that felyth hyr seluen wronged and asketh restitucion shal fyrst haue audyence to make hyr compleynt. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 21 For the Recovery and Restitution of the same Debt, Damages, and Costs, the Plaintiff..may..sue. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 90 b, Euer the Frenche Ambassadours promised restitucion of euery thyng, but none was restored. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 118 Many a Pound of mine owne proper store..Haue I dis-pursed to the Garrisons, And neuer ask'd for restitution. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* v. (1641) 204 Restitution in identitie, was and is principally required. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* (1693) I. vii. 61 Restitution of things belonging to Others, may seem to be an Effect of Property. 1727 POPE & GAY *What passed in London*, He was advised to restitution, but I never heard that he complied with it. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded., A deathbed repentance seldom reaches to restitution. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 337 The three..important points on which the Athenians felt themselves aggrieved: the restitution of Amphipolis [etc.]. 1877 FROUDE *Short Studies* (1883) IV. I. ix. 106 He had been promised restitution of his property, but it had been given back to him in ruins.

b. In phr. *to make restitution.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 27279 (Fairf.), For suche kin þing with gode resoun sulde men make restitucioun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 232 Repentedestow þe euere,..ne restitucioun madest? *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143, I.. Made in my liffe no restitucioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clx. 152 He shulde..make restitucion of all thynges that he before had takyn from the churche. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 113 Thou must..make restytucion to thy power. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 33 Why, now is Cupid a child of conscience, he makes restitution. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxii. 5 Of the best of his owne vineyard shall he make restitution. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 23, 24 Go presently and make restitution. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 39 They had wronged her .., therefore they ought to make her restitution. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* ix. I. 345 The Spartan, instead of making restitution, took away the life of his companion. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 56 Though their tenure might be changed and the restitution not made without a price paid to the new lord.

c. *Restitution of conjugal rights* (see quot. 1768 and CONJUGAL *a.*). Also *ellipt.* in *attrib.* use.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 94 The suit for restitution of conjugal rights is .. another species of matrimonial causes: which is brought whenever either the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or lives separate from the other without any sufficient reason. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xii 73 Restitution of conjugal rights may be granted by the Court. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 1/2 Whatever is an answer to a restitution suit is also a ground for judicial separation.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A restoration of something taken from another.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 32 He..made a restitucion & become a gude man. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 All restitutions of Londes .. made by you. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 16 He calles me to a restitution large Of Gold, and Iewels, that I bob'd from him, As Guifts to Desdemona. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 58 It will be asked with how manifold restitutions should picking a pocket (for example) be punished? 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 119 David passes sentence.. that there should be a fourfold restitution made. *a* 1782 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 31 To procure a restitution of some towns on the German frontier.

†**3.** Reparation *of* hurt or loss. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. *heading*, How the Grekys sent two Kinges in Message to Kyng Priam For Restitucion of þaire harme. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1637) 85 The English consull of Aleppo is absolute of himselfe..whose chiefe employment is..to labour a revenge of wrongs, and a restitution of losses.

4. The action of restoring a person or persons to a previous status or position; the fact of being thus restored or reinstated; a document authorizing such restoration. Now *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 163 He hadde lettres of þe pope to þe kynges of Engelond to his restitucioun. *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 17, I haue be þe very mene for yowur restytucyone. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 307/2 The Acte of Restitucion of the said late Viscount, made or to be made in thys present Parlement. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 § 1 The restitucions and enhablements of the seid persones. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 317 The restitution of the English bloud to the crowne. 1610 WILLET *Dan.* 138 The effect of this his restitution to his reason. 1621 ABP. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 169 Soe I may be restored to my temporalities..if his Majestie will be pleased to signe this restitution. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 417 His piety and patience were rewarded by God, with a happy restitution to his undoubted dominions. 1703 DE FOE *Poor Man's Plea* Misc. 291 After the Restitution of King Charles the Second 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 637/1 A peremptory *mandamus*, or writ of restitution. 1855 [see RESTITUTE *v.* 1].

b. *Restitution in blood* (see quots. and BLOOD *sb.* 13).

a 1633 COKE *On Litt.* III. (1648) 240 Of restitutions by Parliament some be in blood onely...And some be generall restitutions. 1666 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. 103 A bill was ordered..for the restitution in blood of Edward Seimour, son and heir of the late duke, attainted. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxx. 385 Sometimes..the merits of the criminal's family shall after his death obtain a restitution in blood, honours, and estate, or some, or one of them, by act of parliament. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 43 Bills for reversal of attainder and for restitution in blood.

5. The action of restoring a thing or institution to its original state or form. (In later use only in echoes of, or with reference to, Acts iii. 21.)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 21 Whom..it bihoueth heuene for to resceyue, til into the tyme of restitucioun of alle thingis. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* 44 Nehemias..gaue thankes unto the Lord .for restitution of religion. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Pref. Ep., A new worke vnder the name of A restitution of decaied intelligence, in Antiquities concerning our nation. 1659 HARRINGTON *Art Lawgiving* III. i. (1700) 444 We find in the restitution of the Sanhedrim by Jehoshaphat, that there was Amariah chief in all matters of the Lord. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 479/1 It will not be at rest,..till it be restored to its original equality; and this restitution cannot be made through the substance of the glass. 1781 WINCHESTER *Seed of Woman* 35 Proving to a Demonstration the Doctrine of the Restitution of all Things to their first State of Perfection. 1860 J. BROWN *Rab, Let. to J. Cairns* (1906) 245 They two saw her open her..true eyes .., and..close them till the time of the restitution of all things 1867 JUKES *Restit. all Things* (1869) 100, I have thus noticed what Reason is supposed to say against the doctrine of final restitution.

† b. Correction *of* an error. *Obs.* —[1]

1636 MYLLIS *Record's Gr. Arts* 330, I will give you a Table for the restitution of those errours, as may suffice for this present time.

6. † **a.** Reposition, replacement. *Obs. rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 40 The Luxation of the shoulder hath difficulte restitution 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 2 If Adam were made out of an extract of the Earth, all parts might challenge a restitution.

b. Tendency to return to, or resume, a previous position by virtue of elasticity or resilience.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 478 When any thing is bent, as a plate of steel, and..restores itself again, it is evident that the cause of its restitution cannot be referred to the ambient air. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I (1682) 50 The cause of the Motion of Restitution in Bodies and consequently of that which makes them springy. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. iv 17 That so their Roots may yield to Stones, and their Trunks to the Wind, or other force, with a power of Restitution. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Contraction being the proper and natural action of muscular fibres, some authors ascribe dilatation to a motion of restitution. 1865 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* x. § 271 (ed. 2) 288 The coefficient of proportionality..may be conveniently termed the Coefficient of Restitution. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ Physics* 237 At the moment of complete restitution the energy possessed by the body (if perfectly elastic) has wholly assumed the kinetic form.

7. *Numism.* (See quot. 1727–38.)

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Restitutions of medals*, or *Restituted medals*, is a phrase used by antiquaries, for such medals as were struck by the emperors, to renew or retrieve the memory of their predecessors. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxiv. 327 Such restitutions, by Titus and his two immediate successors, were of bronze.

Restitutionalist. [f. prec.] (See quot.)

1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. T.* 128 The so-called Restitutionalists, who confine the Scriptural account of the six days to this present late phase of the earth's history...According to this theory. the Mosaic six days record the restitution of a preceding creation which had been..overwhelmed.

Restitutionism. = RESTORATIONISM.

1896 GLADSTONE *Condit. Man in Fut. Life* I. 19 Upon this scheme of Universalism or Restitutionism..I cannot but speak in terms of repugnance.

Restitutionist. [-IST.]

1. *Theol.* One who accepts in some form the doctrine of the 'restitution of all things'; a restorationist. Chiefly *U. S.* (See quots.)

1773 J. BOUCHER *Amer. Revol.* (1797) 261 *note*, Those who, during their connexion with Great Britain, were contented to be called Dissenters or Independents, are now pretty generally become, or are becoming, either Universal Restitutionists, Arians or Socinians. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 362 *Restitutionists*, a religious sect which has recently sprung up in Worcester and some other places. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 242 The more pretentious Restitutionists of Massachusetts believe in an immediate return of all things to their original form and purity.

2. One who advocates restitution (of property).

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 1/1 The Restitutionists of the Chamberlain school and the Rights of Property men who swear by Lord Hartington.

Restitutive (re'stitiū·tiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **restitūtīvus*, f. *restitūt-*, ppl. stem of *restituĕre*: see RESTITUTE *v.* and -IVE. So Sp. *restitutivo.*]

†**1.** Of a character consequent or dependent on restitution, or restoration to a former status.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 26 The question now is, what that house shall be, whether constitutive or restitutive. Restitutive is dangerous.

2. Tending to restore to a former position.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 190 The restitutive force acting upon it constantly, it will acquire such an accelerated velocity, as to drive it into the opposite ellipse CO. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* 235 Under any given distortion within the limits of restitutive power, the restitution-pressure is equal to the product of the coefficient of restitution into the distortion.

Re'stitutor. *rare.* [a. L. *restitūtor*, agent-noun from *restituĕre* to RESTITUTE. Cf. F. *restituteur* (15th c.), It. *re-, ristitutore*, Sp. *restitutor.*] A restorer.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 124 They all took part with their Rescuer, or Restitutor Quixote. 1682 WHELER *Journ Greece* II. 207 If I were to be its Restitutor, I would write it *Divo Caesari Augusto.*

Restitutory, *a.* [ad. L. *restitūtōri-us*: see RESTITUTE *v.* and -ORY. So It., Sp., Pg. *restitutorio.*] Of or relating to restitution.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 142 The principal division then of interdicts is this,—that they are either prohibitory, restitutory, or exhibitory. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* I. xiii. 154 To castigate himself with the thorns which these restitutory acts brought in their train.

Restive (re'stiv), *a.* [Later form of RESTIF(F, assimilated to adjectives in -IVE.]

1. Inclined to rest or remain still; inactive, inert. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 35 What great imployment with stirring and mettall spirits, what perpetuall quiet with heavie and restive bodies. 1620 B. JONSON *News fr. New World*, [He] went to Edenburgh o' foot, and came backe. marry he has been restive..ever since for we have had nothing from him. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 347 Notwithstanding their being thus sluggish, and dull, and restive in the day-time, yet when moon-shiny nights come, they are all life and activity. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii, That positive, confident, restive Temper, which Virtue infused into Man, was a perpetual Clog to Publick Business. 1752 HUME *Ess & Treat.* (1777) II. 179 The imagination is extremely quick and agile; but the passions, in comparison, are slow and restive. 1833 LAMB *Let. to Talfourd* in *Final Mem.* viii. 273 Of my old friends, I have lived to see two knighted, one made a judge, another in a fair way to it. Why am I restive?

†**2.** Persistent, obstinate, settled or fixed, *in* an opinion or course of action. *Obs.*

1633 *Certaine Learned & Elegant Wks.* 286 (Cent.), Be not restive in their weake stubburnness that will either keepe or lose all. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 56 Every one being restive in his opinion, there can nothing infallibly, as to the time, be concluded. *a* 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Lit. Writ.* III. 102 He will fall into the habit of acquiescing in the partial opinions of a few; he will grow restive in his own. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* VI. II. 69 The world is so restive in its evil conditions, and ill-disposed towards the..ministers of reformation.

3. Of horses: Refusing to go forward; stubbornly standing still; obstinately moving backwards or to the side when being driven or ridden; hence, resisting control, intractable, refractory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Restive* or *Resty*... stubborn, drawing backwards, that will not go forward. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 66 The horses us'd thereto will you obey: To me, it may be, they will restive stand. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A restive horse is a rebellious, refractory, ill-broken horse, which only goes where it will, and when it will. 1756 *World* No. 207. 293 I fear he has not been accustomed to drive a set so restive as mine are, especially in bad roads 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 279 The mind advances in its train of thought, as a restive colt proceeds on the road in which you wish to guide him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 647 The beasts which were to drag him to the gallows became restive and went back. 1896 *Law Times* C 508/1 His lordship's horse became restive, and attempted to throw its rider.

b. *transf.* of persons or things.

1687 *Death's Vision* Pref., 'Tis true such Matter is Restive, Refractory and Unpolishable enough. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 32 The arch-angel,..when Discord was restive,..has the whip-hand of her, drags her out with many stripes. 1785 MRS. H. COWLEY *More Ways than One* v, Nay, don't be restive, Miss. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 15 He proved as ready a scholar as he had been indocile and restive to the pedant who held the office of his tutor. 1820 BYRON *Juan* III. lix, It is a hard although a common case To find our children running restive. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 6 He turned restive at the least attempt at coercion. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 69 The child was more restive, and her stomach seemed likely to reject the draught.

4. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by unwillingness or resistance to control.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. 233 At the time of leaving off fires, to which you have given a restive consent. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ix, The outward man yielded a reluctant and restive compliance. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg* 291 The hooks are liable to prick the lids .in the restive motions of some patients.

Hence **Re'stively** *adv.*, in a restive manner.

1866 HOWELLS *Ven. Life* xx. 329 Gentlemen restively imprisoned in dress coats and white gloves. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xliii. (1896) II. 153 [She] obeyed—not with her heart, but restively, like an ill bred dog or mule.

Re·stiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being restive.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 33 From whatsoever roote or cause this Restiuenesse of mind proceedeth, it is a thing most prejudiciall. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 127 The coy reserve and supercilious restiveness of some who envy others this .freedom. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ymg. Philos.* I. 15 Miss Goldthorp..found herself exposed..to the double danger of the storm, and the restiveness of the horses. 1820 BYRON tr. *Pulci's Morg. Mag.* xxvii, Of restiveness he'd cure him. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 206 The last symptom of restiveness manifested by the Jews against their burdens related to the tithe.

Restle, variant of RISTLE *sb.*

Restless (re·stlĕs), *a.* [f. REST *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. Fris. *restleas*, G. *rastlos* (Da. and Sw. *rastlös*), Du. *rusteloos.*]

1. Deprived of rest; finding no rest; *esp.* uneasy in mind or spirit.

In some contexts passing into sense 2.

a 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) lxiv. 121 A bið unzestillod and restleas, þe mid þam unþeawum beled bið. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 728 Thus walke I lyk a restelees [*v.r.* risteles] kaityf. *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 180 In a valey of þis restles mynde I souȝte.., Trustynge a trewe loue for to fynde. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 805 So was his restlesse heart continually tossed and tombled. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 58 How restlesse are the ghosts of hellish Sprites, When euery Charmer.. Cals vs from nine-fold trenched Phlegiton. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cii, Restless he passed the remnants of the night. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxvii, That he a pilgrimage would take To Melrose Abbey, for the sake Of Michael's restless sprite. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. vi. i. 179 His cares were thrown off, and he was restless and anxious no longer about little things.

b. Marked or characterized by unrest; affording or yielding no rest.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 22 Better be with the dead, ..Then on the torture of the Minde to lye In restlesse extasie. 1776 JOHNSON *Let.* 21 Oct. in *Boswell*, My nights are very restless and tiresome. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 44 Restless was the chair; the back erect Distress'd the weary loins. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *To the Morning*, Now let me leave my restless bed. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 2 We strew these opiate flowers On thy restless pillow.

2. Of persons (or animals): Taking no rest; constantly stirring or acting, or desirous to be so; averse to being quiet or settled.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 819 Thir riche restles renkis ruschit out full raith. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 80 The restles Suallow commandit scho also To feche all fowll. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 25, I will vyset that restlesse people off Alexandria. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* To Rdr., I haue laboured .. with restlesse Ruth to go after the maidens in the haruest. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 55 Where these restlesse people ceased not by all meanes to enlarge their Empire. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., We choose that interpretation which may best mind us of what our restless enemies endeavor. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 42. 306 Poverty and Avarice are the restless Companions of Prodigality. 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 21 Cities, humming with a restless crowd. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxiv. III. 335 Alcibiades,..restless and sanguine, had much more to hope than to fear from war. 1888 FERGUS HUME *Mme. Midas* I. i, She was too restless and ambitious a nature, to be content with an idle life.

b. So of the thoughts, mind, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 184 Continually incited with the insatiable and restles desire of soueraignty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 526 Where he may likeliest find Truce to his restless thoughts. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 71 Mr. Pope is much indebted to the restless spirit of correction Swift was possessed of. 1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* lxxxii, Great joy is as restless as sorrow. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 512 All the reason, by himself assign'd For so much rambling, was, a restless mind. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 496 Both of them parts of one scheme devised in the restless brain of the Mercian Earl.

Comb. *c* 1712 *Dangerous Present* 1 The malicious and dangerous Designs of the restless Spirited Whigs.

†c. Const. *to* (with inf.) or *of*: Impatient. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 511 When I was at Home, I was restless to go abroad; and now I was abroad, I was restless to be at Home. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 9 By his Heralds, restless of delay, To council [he] calls the Peers.

d. *spec.* in animal and bird names, as *restless cavy, fly-catcher*, or *thrush.*

1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadrup.* 243 *Restless Cavy. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 480/2 Guinea-Pig..(Restless Cavy), the well-known Brasilian rodent now domesticated in Europe. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 277 The Restless Cavy (*Cavia aperea*), found throughout Uruguay and Brazil, is supposed to be the wild form of the Guinea-pig of Europe. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* II. pl. 87 *Seisura Inquieta*, *Restless Flycatcher; The Grinder, of the Colonists of Swan River and New South Wales. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 122/2 Dishwasher,..applied in Australia to..the Restless Flycatcher. 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* 2nd Suppl. 181 *Restless Thrush. 1817 J. F. STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* X. I. 263 The Restless Thrush inhabits New Holland.

3. Of conditions: Unceasing, continuous.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 70 This world hath euer resteles trauayle. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 10 Those which were the cause of his restles sorrow. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 81 Princes..often feele a world of restlesse Cares. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 596 It shall be in eternal restless change Self-fed, and self-consum'd. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 6 By their Arts..were Sir Philip Howard, and Company in a restless manner urged to give Answers. 1702 F. MANNING *Poems* 8 What compensation will you make For giving me Love s restless Pains?

b. Of things: Continually moving or operating; never ceasing or pausing.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 33 With restlesse force Into his shield it readie passage found. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 30 That Goddesse blind, that stands vpon the rolling restlesse Stone. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 364 The daily Course Of restlesse Stars. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 457 The courser pawed the ground with restless feet. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 3 A painful passage o'er a restless flood. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 365 They are..active, with peculiar features, and a quick and restless eye. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 232 For a moment it was reasonable to hope that she [France] would also sheathe her restless sword.

Comb. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus*, 7 *Chiefs agst. Thebes* 161 The rude plunderers' restless-rolling tide.

4. Quasi-*adv.* = RESTLESSLY.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 527 Sesounez schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest,..Bot euer renne restlez. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 370 The tyme, that passeth nyght and daye And restlesse trauayleth aye. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 113 The renk restles he raid to Arthour the king. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 119 Emily Camelion slept very restless.

Re·stlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a restless manner; without resting or pausing; unceasingly; uneasily.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid* IX. 117 From his wits and from his natiue place, The furies..shall restlessely him chace. *c* 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Complaint* 10 How restlesly active they al are. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 Cor. xv.* 57 Which every true Christian ought..to endeauour after, and restlessly to pursue. 1814–5 SHELLEY *Mutability* 2 How restlessly they [*sc.* clouds] speed! 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxi, Turning restlessly, she drew the bed-clothes round her. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 12 Letting her fingers play restlessly with an ivory paper-cutter.

Re·stlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or character of being restless.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, The Pulley*, Let him keep the rest, But keep them with repining restlesnesse. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* 205 The heat, and thirst, and restlessness of an Ague. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 295 Yet a restlessness attends such deeds, Tho' ne'er so just. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 349 She often complained of a swimming in her head, and a restlessness in the night. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 163 Much may be done by education to prevent this boyish restlessness. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi. This constant restlessness and flitting to and fro, gave rise to strange stories. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geogr.* iii. 139 The restlessness of its water is one of the features of the sea which first impress the onlooker.

†**Re·stling,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.*[-1] (Origin and precise meaning uncertain.)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 458 Thair wes restling and reling, but rest that raught.

†**Re·stly,** *adv. Obs. rare* [-1]. [irreg. f. REST *sb.*[1] + -LY[2].] Restfully.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 The same maye be geuen a yonge childe, and it causeth to slepe fast and restlye.

†**Re·stness.** *Obs.* [f. REST *a.*] Rancidity.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Restnesse of flesshe,..*rancor.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 304/2 A Restnes, *rancor.*

Re-sto·ck (rī-), *v.*[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To stock again, to replenish.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 350 Thus were.. the immense riches of a Deity expended to re-stock man. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vii 18 A late Bishop of Winchester, when urged to re-stock Waltham-chase, refused. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 319 Many curious facts have demonstrated the feasibility of restocking the salmon rivers.

Hence **Re-sto·cking** *vbl. sb.* Also **Re-sto·ckage.**

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1223 Where the ponds are suitable for tench.., the re-stockings [may be] considerably more. 1884 *Thorley's Farmers' Almanack* 31 The wherewithal to purchase sheep in making autumnal re-stockages. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 June 4/5 The only transactions being small re-stocking orders.

Re-sto·ck (rī-), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To fit with a new stock.

1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 118 Restocking hammerless guns,..about one-seventh of the actual cost of the gun.

Restorable (rĭstō·răb'l), *a* [f. RESTORE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be restored or brought back to a former condition.

1611 COTGR., *Rendable*, rendible, renderable, yeeldable, restorable. 1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 21 The just and legal title of any person, that is restoreable by this ower declaration. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1751 IX. 107 That absurd Practice..whereby great Quantities of restorable Land are made utterly desperate. 1875 POSTE *Gains* II. 205 So that they are no longer separable and restorable to their former condition. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1884) II. vi. 179 Such of the adventurers..as were to be dispossessed to make way for restorable persons.

Hence **Resto·rableness.**

1672–3 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Roots* (1684) 63 They are very Dilative; as is also manifest from its restorableness to its former bulk again.

Restoral (rĭstō·răl). [f. RESTORE *v.* + -AL.] Restoration, restitution.

1611 COTGR., *Recreance*, a restorall, restitution, giuing backe of. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 131 The promises of pardon to our sins, and restoral into God's favour.

1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xxxiii, Is it for me, deem you, to labour in the restoral of a power which declares my mother's memory infamous? 1878 P. BROOKS *Myst. Iniq.* xi. 197 The true picture of Peace is..the restoral of true relations.

†**Resto·rance.** *Obs.* Also 5 **restour-,** 6 **restorr-.** [a. OF. *restorance*, f. *restorer* to RESTORE: cf. RESTAURANCE.] = prec.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 6772 (Fairf.), If hit be stollyn wiþ chaunce, þou sal to me make restorauunce. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 87 Til aungels restourance and of seints delyvring He saide this king shuld be. 1466 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 323 All manner costes done for the restorauns of the Spaynardes shippe. 1525 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 401 To make restorraunce and amendes. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 373 The restorance of the said Johnne Flemyng in his Hienes Parliament wes stayit.

Restoration (restŏrē·ʃən). [Later form of RESTAURATION, after RESTORE *v.*]

1. The action of restoring to a former state or position; the fact of being restored or reinstated. Also const. *to*. a. Of persons.

1660 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 30 May, The happy Restoration of his Majesty to his People and Kingdoms. 1678 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 52 The joy I ought to shew for my owne restoration to His Majestys favour. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* x. § 39 The Opinion..that wicked Men, and even Devils, after a certain Revolution, should have their Release and Restoration. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. i, While seeking your restoration, I have never neglected the facilities for flight. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xviii. III. 214 The nation without regret and without enthusiasm recognised the Lancastrian restoration. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel Life* 243 In the Apocalypse the restoration of man and the restoration of nature are placed side by side.

b. Of territory, conditions, or things.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* iii, Though this may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour [etc.]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 140 Europe dates a new æra from his restoration of the Western empire. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 135 This motion in latitude would be sufficiently known if we knew the period of its restoration. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 99 That period which has been distinguished as the restoration of letters. 1892 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 110 We owe to the monks the agricultural restoration of a great part of Europe.

c. *Theol.* (Cf. RESTITUTION 5.)

1781 WINCHESTER *Seed of Woman* 19, I shall set down such Passages as the Friends of the Universal Restoration generally bring to prove the same. 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1890) I. 13 Beginning with the question respecting the person of Christ, and ending with the Universal Restoration. 1834 DEAN in *B. B. Edwards' Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1851) 1018 The restoration was introduced into America about the middle of the eighteenth century.

2. *Hist.* a. The re-establishment of monarchy in England with the return of Charles II in 1660; also, the period marked by this event.

1718 *Apol. Ch. Eng.* 21 The Office..for the Twenty Ninth of May thankfully commemorates the Blessings of the Restoration. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 67 The Restoration, a Blessing that sticks in his Gizzard. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton*, For many years after the Restoration, [the Puritans] were the theme of unmeasured invective and derision. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Glean.* I. 10 The expedient by which the landowners of the Restoration freed themselves from their ancient contributions to the public revenue. 1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 682 The Laudian school of divines, who at the Restoration remodelled the prayer book.

attrib. 1875 GROSART in *Marvell's Wks.* II p. xxiv, Anything more dishonest..is scarcely to be matched outside of the vilest Restoration pamphleteer and partizan.

b. The reinstatement of the Bourbons in the sovereignty of France in 1814.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 49 The first ministry of the Restoration overthrown by the mere approach of the chamber.

3. The action of restoring a person to health or consciousness; recovery of physical strength.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 127 During these short sentences and difficult restorations. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 85 Instances of restoration from a state in which suspension of sensation..had been induced by cold. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* I. iii. 70 Toward the close of the voyage the eldest, whose restoration had been the principal object, died of fever.

b. A restorative. *rare*[-1].

1823 J. SIMPSON *Ricardo the Outlaw* I. 290 Every restoration was administered that the affection of Ellen could suggest.

4. The action or process of restoring something to an unimpaired or perfect condition.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 467 The restoration of feeling [is kept up],..and, finally, the natural power of action is completely ..restored. 1835 FIELD *Chromatography* 216 The restoration of disfigured and decayed works of art is..next in importance to their production. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xii, She saw in this .the restoration of the old man's health and peace, and a life of tranquil happiness. 1874 SPEDDING *Lett. & Life Bacon* VII. Pref. 4 For the passages which defy restoration, blank spaces would be left with some indication of their apparent extent.

b. *Arch.* The process of carrying out alterations and repairs with the idea of restoring a building to something like its original form; a general renovation.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lviii, A plan whereby to erect New buildings..And throw down old, which he call'd restoration. 1849 PARKER *Gothic Archit.* (1874) II. 291 Unfortunately restoration generally destroys the historical value of a building. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 67 Under the name of 'restoration' the ruin of the noblest architecture and painting is constant throughout Europe. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 82 When the muniment-room was being removed for the purposes of restoration.

c. A representation of the original form of a ruined building, extinct animal, etc.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 29 Conjectural Restoration of the Skeleton of Plesiosaurus. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 420/1 *Restorations*, in Architecture, a term applied to drawings intended to show antient buildings according to their original design... In some cases the building itself will afford sufficient data for a complete restoration of it upon paper. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 282, Fig. 81 represents a restoration of this extinct elephant.

5. The action of restoring something to one who has been previously deprived of it.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 134 He recovered his speech and sight; and this natural event was improved to the miraculous restoration of his eyes and tongue. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The restoration was soon made. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iii. 29 He demanded the restoration of estates that his predecessors had alienated.

Hence **Restora·tioner**, = RESTORATIONIST.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Restora·tionism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that all men will ultimately be restored to a state of happiness in the future life.

1834 DEAN in *B. B. Edwards' Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1851) 1019 The Independent Messenger..is devoted to the cause of Restorationism. 1879 J. COOK *Marriage* 98 There is very little difference between Universalism and Restorationism. 1896 *Tablet* Mar. 408 Restorationism is difficult to harmonize with the Bible.

Restora·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A believer in restorationism.

1834 DEAN in *B. B. Edwards' Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1851) 1018 Though the Restorationists, as a separate sect, have arisen within a few years, their sentiments are by no means new. 1892 *Critic* (U. S.) Oct. 177/2 He is a restorationist and this optimistic view..imparts a certain tinge to his handling of all themes.

2. One who restores dilapidated buildings.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 466 Not any of its towers have escaped, where 'restorationist's' chisel could cut.

Restorative (rɪstɒ·rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **restoratif, -atyf(f, -etyffe, -atyve.** [a. OF. **restoratif*, variant of *restauratif* RESTAURATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to restoration (of strength or health); capable of restoring or renewing.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 354 It wole be a good oynement restoratif. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 103 Yowre restoratyf celestial manna. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 11 O! 3e heremeitis and hankersaidilis, That .eitis nocht meit restoratiue. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* x. (1636) 34 Rise-pottage..is verie pleasant and easie of digestion and restorative. 1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* (Arb) 24 The very shadow of thee hath beene to them a restoratiue Consolation. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 69 The air for eight months is very pure and restorative. 1807 *Life Fielding* in *Tom Jones* I. p. xix, To try if there was any restorative quality in the more genial air of that climate. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 89 The thing's restorative, I' the touch and sight. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 67 The depth of our need determines the strength of the restorative power put forth.

B. *sb.* 1. A food, cordial, or medicine, which has the effect of restoring health or strength.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 101 Repast ay lasting, restoratyf eternal. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale Poems* II. 247 He gaf his body..Restoratif best in the forme of brede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 486 Here, lady, is wyn,..to. woman a good restoratyff. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 86 All maner of cordyalles and restoratiues..doth comfort the hert. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 50 Many Restoratives of vertues rare, And costly Cordialles she did apply. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 105 The Princesse ..calling for some cordials and restoratives, gave them her. 1747-96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 271 Knuckle broth ..is a certain restorative at the beginning of a decline. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 222 In cases where restoratives are required, a basin of milk [etc.]. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 53 Coffee is a better restorative than tea, but a greater impairer of the digestion.

transf. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, To All Angels & Saints*, Thou art the holy mine, whence came the gold, The great restorative for all decay In young and old. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 91 And Sleep, Death's Brother,.. Gave weary'd Nature a Restorative. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2184 Rest,..Man's rich restorative.

b. A means of restoring one to consciousness.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. 268 St. Clare had fainted,..but as Miss Ophelia applied restoratives, he revived, opened his eyes. 1869 H. AINSWORTH *Hilary St. Ives* II. xv, Fortunately there were..restoratives at hand.

†2. Restorative or nourishing power; restoration, nourishment. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* (1557) 31 b, These three foresayde thynges are comfortable and of greate restoratiue for mans bodye. *Ibid.* 40 If wyne be dronke for nouryshment, for restoratiue of the body.

†3. Restitution, repayment. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 651 [Two debtors,] þe whych wher pore, and myth make no restoratyf.

4. (See quot.)

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 218 The remedy here ventured to be proposed is stiled without scruple a restorative: a plan for the restoring..the original composition of Juries.

Hence **Resto·ratively** *adv.*; **Resto·rativeness,** 'a restoring quality' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 162 How restoratively on our temples..were the blessed dews distilled! 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* III. i, After the Resurrection, Man's Spirit..will be again restoratively clothed with a material body.

Resto·ratory, *a. rare*—°. [Cf. prec. and -ORY.] 'Restorative' (Webster, 1847).

†**Resto·re,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb., perh. after OF. *restor, restour*, It. *ristoro*, med.L. *restaurum*.] Restoration, restitution.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6122 Seke men of heele had restore. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 18 Till he had made amends, and full restore For all the damage which he had him doen afore. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick* I. i, Let the first use I make of their restore be To bend my knees to you. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Disputes at Law, and contestations concerning a restore of the dowry.

Restore (rɪstō·ɹ), *v.* Also 5 **restour, -oyre,** 6 *Sc.* **-oir.** [a. OF. *restorer*, = It. *ristorare*:—L. *restaurāre*: see RESTAUR *v.*]

1. *trans.* To give back, to make return or restitution of (anything previously taken away or lost).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10287 We esseþ. þat þou suerie vpe þe bok clanliche to restore Holi chirche þat þou hast him binome. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Roberd.. bisouht þe kyng þo fees he fro him nam, restore ageyn þat þing. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 113 Neuerþeles vnder Kenulph þe kyng it was restored to Cauntebury azen. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5653, I pray, he says, my belt restore. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. ix, Your helthe shalle be restored to yow. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1 He shall restore hym all his goodes agayne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 11 b, The Spaniards wil hardly at any time restore unto us again this dignitie of thempire. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 607 Ile find him out, And force him to restore his purchase back. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 212 For ev'ry Bloom his Trees in Spring afford, An Autumn Apple was by tale restor'd. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Father of Mercies* ii, Their Alms in Blessings on their Head A thousand-fold restore. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 56 The law..will make Gaius restore the possession to Titius. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* iii, Dream not that the amorous Deep Will yet restore him to the vital air. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 577 To restore all the forts in his possession within that tract. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1885) 121 The doctrine of Evolution restores to the science of Nature the unity which we should expect in the creation of God.

absol. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 66 Had I restoryd, as þou tawztyst me, I had be sauyd to ioye. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xliii. 22 They are for a praye, & none deliuereth; for a spoile, and none saith, Restore.

2. To make amends for; to compensate, to make good (loss or damage). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7909 Y geve..everiche knyght a thousand pound, or more, Youre harmes to restore. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 2 Restorand wiþ þaim þe fallynge of aungels. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 186 Bot Crist restoreth thilke lost, And boghte it with his fleissh and blod. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 963 Now wylle we walke by Contre & cost owr wyckyd lyuyng for to restore. 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 198 Item, that my dettes..or wronges dieuly proued be restored as may be moost to the helth of my soule. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 Thou to restore all ye domages that thou hast done him. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 123 His maister receiueng the slane beist, sal restore the skaith to his nychtbour. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. viii. 170 Time may restore some losses.

b. To set right, repair (decay, etc.). *rare.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 111 Restoir againe 3our foule polluted fame. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXVII. ix, Though fathers care..Abandon'd me, yet my decay Should be restor'd by hym above. 1657 G. STARKEY tr. *Helmont's Vindic.* To Rdr., Yet so in no long time may the Disease be restored. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxx, On the night when they were buried, she Restored the embalmers' ruining.

3. To build up again; to re-erect or reconstruct. Now *spec.* to repair and alter (a building) so as to bring it as nearly as possible to its original form.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6508 [He] restorede abbeis, þat destrued were biuore *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Adrian..reparailed þe citee of Ierusalem and restored þe temple and made it new agayne.

1611 BIBLE *Dan.* IX. 25 The commandement to restore and to build Ierusalem 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 3 Heer the Archangel paus'd Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restor'd. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XX. I. 539 His liberality restored and enriched the temples of the gods. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 115 At Winchester, where they are restoring the cathedral.

absol. 1861 *Ecclesiologist* XXII. 311, I could multiply instances in which the French are *restoring* when they ought to be preserving.

b. To bring back to the original state; to improve, repair, or retouch (a thing) so as to bring it back to its original condition.

1679 EVELYN *Cider* in *Sylva* 409 To restore decay'd Liquor; if flat, and vappid from a too free admission of Air. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I, As soon as my dress is restored. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 154 M. Thenard, of Paris, succeeded lately in restoring a picture of Raphael d'Urbino. 1861 DUTTON-COOK *Paul Foster's Daughter* i, Imagine, please, that the picture has been 'restored'.

c. To reproduce or represent (something ancient, an extinct animal, etc.) in its original form.

1771 *Charact.* in *Ann. Reg.* 260/2 Mr. Berenger's account of this machine, has, to use the language of the virtuosi, restored a piece of antiquity. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 204 The .discovery of skeletons, such as he had conjecturally restored from insulated bones.

4. a. To replace (mankind) in a state of grace; to free from the effects of sin.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1596 Wit his grace..þat he suld restore man-kind with. *Ibid.* 19112 Be his fader sitt he sal, Til he restord haf us all. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 87 Hy thee the world restored is pardee. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Confession*, Restore thou them that be penitent. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 17 We suld to God, giue pryse and gloir, That sched his blude vs to restoir. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 288 In thee As from a second root shall be restor'd, As many as are restor'd. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) III. lxiv. 431 It ought to be owned for an eminent act of grace to restore one actually fallen.

absol. 1903 A. MACLAREN *Last Leaves* 90 We may be the stronger for our sins, not because sin strengthens,.. but because God restores.

b. To reinstate or replace (a person) in a former office, dignity, or estate.

To restore in blood: see BLOOD *sb.* 13.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5309 Of þair bischop, þat lange whyle had bene fra his kirke exile, þai herde he was restorde. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 526/1 To haue the said Attayndours reversed, and the same persones so attaynted, to be seuerally restored. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1 His processe was almoste lost, but he is restored agayne. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Succes* II. vii. 145 As we see that many houses attainted are restored daylie in blood, without restorement of their titles and dignities. 1656 WALLER *Panegyr. Cromwell* 82 Less pleasure take brave minds in battels won, Than in restoring such as are undone. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1017 The court refused a mandamus to restore a minister of an endowed dissenting meeting-house. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 41 Zozimus, as it seems, restored Apiarius.

c. To bring (a person or part of the body) back to a healthy or vigorous state. Also *refl.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 118 þai þat tynt had wittis fyffe, þai restoryt þame allswa. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* viii. 25 He bigan for to se, and he is restorid, so that he syȝ clerely alle thingis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 133, I will..seche for my food no more, Ne for vitaile me to restore. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* lxxxi. 64 þis aungell tuchyd his fute, & it was restorid agayn. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1 The man is brought very lowe, he had nede to restore hym agayne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 154 That you are well restor'd my Lord, I'me glad. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 128 Having restored me with fresh egges, and anointed my feete and legges. 1789 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 31 Soon as the Maid was from her Wound restor'd, Her all she yielded to her plighted Lord 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 158 There may Emily restore Herself, in spots unseen before. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXII, The quiet place, the pure air..will restore you in a few days. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II I. i. 4 Thou art whole; let faith restore thee!

absol. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 269/1 It admirably restores in Consumptions, and eases Pains in any Part of the Body, whether inward or outward.

d. To bring back to mental calm. Now *rare.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxix. 163 The king..remained so ill contented, that..for a good while after, he could not restore himself. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 159, I was much astonished at this accident, till I was restored by vnderstanding this happie euent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 671 Th' unhappy Husband .. sought, his mournful Mind with Musick to restore. 1697 — *Past.* VII. 55 Come charm thy Shepherd, and restore my Soul. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Switzerland*, Ah! calm me, restore me; And dry up my tears.

5. To renew; to set up or bring into existence again; to re-establish, bring back into use, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1658 Wit þine oxspring..i haue mynt Restore þe werld þat sal be tint. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl. B.* XI. 253 After that bitter barke..Is a kirnelle of conforte, kynde to restore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5885 The cuir tre-men.. restoret the stithe fight stuernly agayn. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 658 The stern Emprouris style thus staitly restord is. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 162 The same bodye to bee restored agam by the power of god at the resurreccion. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 b, He restored Thempire that was ful weak. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xiv. 25 Hee restored the coast of Israel, from the entring of Hamath, vnto the sea of the plaine. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 148 With this..the true Reformed Religion of the Church of England was restored. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90. 249 Being wearied with Change,..They restored the Ancient Form. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVII. (1787) III. 68 The loss of armies..ineffectually solicited the successors of Gratian to restore the helmets and cuirasses of the infantry. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 83 It was with great difficulty that the self-important man in the cocked hat restored order. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 176 To bring in a bill, which.. should restore the Star Chamber and the High Commission.

b. *refl.* To return to the original position.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 211 A body. is said to restore itself, when..the parts which were moved do.. return every one into its own place. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 87 Some have compared the air to watch springs or hoops, which coiled up by pressure, restore themselves again. 1835 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) II. xix. II. 380 The part of the earth that is first raised, being bent from its natural form, will endeavour to restore itself by its elasticity.

c. To replace or insert (words or letters which are missing or illegible in a text).

1855 C. BADHAM *Plato's Philebus* 27 *note*, It is so probable that ση was lost in consequence of its nearness to η, and it seems so necessary for the sense, that I have restored it conjecturally.

6. To bring back (a person or thing) *to* a previous, original, or normal condition.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. i, He restorid þaim til his ymage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 254 The colour, which erst was pale, To Beaute thanne was restored. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G* 389 It Dede synnewis restorith a-geyn to live. 1515 BARCLAY *Eclogues* iii. (1570) C j b/2 Then his olde fauour did them agayne restore To greater pleasour. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII*, 34 b, In conclusion,..the kynge. restored them to their libertie. 1624 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 131 When it shall please God to restore me to my health. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 130 My Comrade, whom I found restoring to order the confusion which those Robbers had made. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivification*, Resuscitation, in chemistry, [is] the art of restoring a mixed body to its first state. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 479/1 It will not be at rest. till it be restored to its original equality. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig* I. 239 Thou canst not Restore it to the slumber of the scabbard. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, He..endeavoured, by such simple means as occurred to him, to restore her to herself. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* L. 79 The application of faradic electricity quickly restored the patient to consciousness.

absol. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 238 Contricion..restorith to alle goodes espirituele.

b. To grant to or obtain for (a person) reinstatement *to* former rank, office, or possessions.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 251 It is reason that Huon be restoryd to all his londes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 b, [He] restored the Cardinals to theyr former dignitie. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 239 By the Kings

aide be was restored to his former gouernment. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 381 These if from servitude thou shalt restore To thir inheritance. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvi. I. 540 The innocent were restored to their rank and fortunes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 176 The Bishops were restored to their seats in the Upper House. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. ix. 93 By the terms of the peace.. the archbishop was to be restored to his estates and dignity.

c. To take or put back *into*, to convey or hand back *to*, a place.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 532 Thai maid it hame be restord In to Scotland. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 93 b, The drone bees desyre to be restored into the hyve. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 145 We were restor'd all in safety to our respective Habitations. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 72 Release me, and restore me to the ground.

†**7.** To recompense or compensate (a person). Const. *of* the damage or wrong. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4552 To comen ageyn he gaf hem fre, .& restored þeym of here damage. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 48 Thei shall be restorid ayen of such wrongs as thei have had be Sir Philip Wentworth.

†**8.** To store; to stock (again). *Obs. rare.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2846 A park as it were, þat whilom wiþ wilde bestes was wel restored. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14574 Euery man his tentis restoris Off mete & drynke & other store, Wel better than thei were ore.

†**9.** *intr.* To recover, revive. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10399 His strenkith restoris stithly agayn, And he fore to þe fight with a fell wyll. *c* 1550 SIR D. LYNDESAY (MS.), Scho..garris the blude skayle vpone hir birdis, quhairthrow thai restoir and turnis to lyf agane.

Hence **Resto'red** *ppl. a.*

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 257 The first sounds that strike upon restored reason. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 19 Four species of fossil animals, whose restored figures are given in the last Plate. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 359 The restored unity of Latin Christendom. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 701 A grateful affection such as the restored Jews had felt for the heathen Cyrus.

Re-sto're, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To store again.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

†**Resto'rement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *restorement*: see RESTORE *v.* and -MENT.] The act of restoring; restoration, restitution.

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 280 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Say me of þi soule..And of þe riche restorment þat ras3t hyr oure lorde. 1440 *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 448 He gate hym a restorement therof for the loone of a litel parcell. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccx. *heading*, Of the restorement of ryght heyres to the Crowne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 176 They had no restorement of the frenche Kyng, for whose sake they lost all. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 19 From whence came so soodein restorement from Death to lyfe. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 116 Absolution and restorement should be granted vnto him. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraph. St. Paul* 13 This promise, being a restorement to the dominion of all things lost in Adam.

Restorer (rĭstō'rəɹ). [f. RESTORE *v.* + -ER. Cf. OF. *restoriere*, *restoreor*, etc.] One who restores or re-establishes.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxii. 38 b, Se here my lytell chylde, who shalbe, by the grace of god, his restorer. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi 82 b, The prophecies that went vpon him..to be the restorer of his people. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. p. lxix, God..be his honorable family's speedy and full restorer. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 204 Of which line was to spring the restorer of the Kingdome of God. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 25 A greater and more renowned patron and restorer of elegant studies. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 287 Diocletian and his colleagues ..deserved the glorious title of Restorers of the Roman world. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 579 The son and heir of George Monk, the restorer of the Stuarts 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 544/1 As a 'restorer' of ancient buildings he was guilty of..the most irreparable destruction.

So **Resto'ress**, a female restorer. *rare*—1.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 158 [Mary] is rightly called Redemptress, Restoress,..and Cause of our Salvation.

Restoreté, variant of RESTORITY, *Obs.*

Restoring (rĭstō'rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESTORE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; restoration.

a 1350 *St. Nicholas* 441 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 16 Trowand so..Of his gudes to haue restoring. 1382 WYCLIF *Prol. to 1 Sam.*, The restorynge of the temple vndur Zorobabel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 Þer schal be maad a maner of restorynge in place of the boon þat was broken 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 142 To-morow, when we schal speke of the restoryng of thes fautys rehersyd before. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. (1592) 522 And what is the restoring of sight, but the restoring of a substance? 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 63 There hee doth desire the restoring thereof. Restoring is properly the rendring backe of a thing lost. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 13 Abimelechs restoring of Sarah was the ground why the sentence..was not executed upon him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 393 A walk upon the land would contribute greatly to the restoring of his health. 1862 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 60 A restoring of harmony between the sinner and the outraged law of God. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I forbid Banns* (1899) 108 The building had not been subjected to that system of spoliation known as 'restoring'.

attrib. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Þouse he bere manye bowes in þe restoringe tyme, 3itte he bereþ but litel frute.

Resto'ring, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That restores.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 49 By him, who..is pleased to make restoring grace operate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 399 Boil this restoring Root in gen'rous Wine. *c* 1715 DUNTON (*title*), Frank Scammony, or the Restoring Clergy Detected. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 644, I..next tell How a restoring chance came down to quell One half of the witch in me. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 575/1 He is as violent an iconoclast as a 'restoring' architect.

†**Resto'rity.** *Obs.* Also 5 **restorete**, 6 **-ytee.** [var. of RESTORATIVE.] A restorative. Also *fig.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 238 This is a restoreté, To make a good appeté. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* To Rdr., The lyfe of this man was not so great a restority of comfort, as his death was an vlcer or wound of sorrow. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 219 b, In ye meane while liue & vse this good hope as a restoritie for you. 1596 T. DAWSON *Good Huswifes Jewell* II. 48 The stilling of a capon, a great restority.

b. Without article, chiefly predicative.

1553 *Respublica* 889 Nowe lett vs sing, yf ytt please Authoritee, to refreshe oure spirites, yt ys restorytee. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* IV. 94 b, Such a drug, as I would wysh no worse for my Lords own holinesse,..for doubtlesse it is restoritie to such. *a* 1618 HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. lxxxviii, A lie, well told to some, tastes ill restoritie. 1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 1759 These precious vyands are Restoritie, Eate then. *a* 1644 — *Virg. Widow* III. i, D'ye want Restority? Are the plummets of your soule downe?

Restour, obs. form of RESTORE *v.*

Restow (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To stow again.

1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 112 We had refitted the rigging fore and aft, restowed and cleaned the hold, and painted outside. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxii, We were busy restowing the upper tier of the cargo. 1872 *Daily News* 19 Jan., [He] told Captain Thrupp to report to him when ship was restowed.

Hence **Restow'ing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Restow'al.**

1882 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* xiv, [He] got on the deck alongside of me to superintend the restowal of the broken-out goods. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 35 The restowing of the ballast had been a tedious job.

†**Restrai'n,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the verb.] Restraint.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 394 Therfore thei mowe not eny punysching or eny restreyne sette to preestis or clerkis. 1601 *Mary Magd. Lament.* Concl. (Grosart) 139 Though Thou did forbid, 'twas no restraine. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 18 The King is able to doe Justice..without restraine. 1677 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 146 It looked as if they were guilty of confederacy for wch they were under soe close a restraine.

Restrain (rĭstrē'n), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **restreyne**, 4-5 **restreyn**, 4-6 **restreigne**, 4-7 **restreign**; 5 **restren** (5-6 *Sc.* **restrenȝe**), 6 **restrean**; 4-7 **restrayne**, 5-7 **restrayn** (6 **restraygne**), 5 **restrane**, 5-6 **restraine**, 6- **restrain**. [a. OF. *restrei,g)n-*, *restrai(g)n-*, stem of *restreindre*, *restraindre* (cf. Prov. *restrenher*, Sp. *restreñir*, It. *ristrignere*) :—L. *restringĕre*: see RESTRINGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To check, hold back, or prevent (a person or thing) *from* some course of action. †Also const. *of*, and with infin.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 7 Mare..thane to restreyne me fra all thoghtes þat I knewe agaynes Goddes will. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 872 For which Pandare myght not restreyne The terys from hise eyen for to reyne. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* P 46 Ther ben ful manye thynges that shul restreyne yow of vengeance takynge. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 66 How may ye now fro wepynge you restreyne? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a viij, Fastyng..restreyneth the flessh from euylle desyres. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II (1586) 55 b, The sweeter also they will be, the more you restrain the stalke from shooting vp. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 98 Certaine of the common people were restrained from false superstition. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 171, I..restrained my curiositie from attempting to view this Castle. *c* 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 9 This faculty tends to restrain men from doing mischief to each other. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 245 The weakness of their Arabian brethren had restrained them from opposing his ambition. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 147 The Court of Chancery will also restrain a tenant for life..from cutting down timber. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 77 This independence did not restrain him from writing poetry.

absol. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4955 But Eelde gan ageyn restreyne From sich foly, and refreyne.

b. Without const. To keep (one) in check or under control. Freq. *refl.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 273, I mai miselve noght restreigne, That I nam evere in loves peine. 1424 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1814) II. 7/2 He sall..do his besines to restrenȝe sic trespassouris and mis-doaris. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 253 Vnnethis his felows myght restren hym to spare It. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 102 Without..that oure wnworthines Restrenȝe ws, we ma..Baith land and law, and libertie agane..reskew. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1073 Hardly..were they restrayned so, Till that the Foxe [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Liberty*, If I want skill or force to restrain the Beast that I ride upon. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* (ed. 2) 2 In this plight therefore, he went home, and restrained himself as long as he could. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 Because I have not restrained them and showed them their duty. 1807 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 67 The officers made not the slightest attempt at restraining the wretches under their command. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. vii. 82 Alexander told him that, unless peace was made, he could not restrain the archbishop longer.

absol. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 54 Two Principles in human nature reign; Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxiv, His praise and notice were more restraining than his indifference.

c. To place under arrest († or embargo) or in confinement; to deprive of personal liberty or freedom of action (cf. RESTRAINT *sb.* 2 c, 2 d); also, to shut in by material barriers.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1542) 699 This yere corn was verie dere, & had ben dearer if marcbauntes of ye styliarde had not been, & Dutche shippes restrined. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 172 b, [She] caused all the Englishemen and their goodes and shippes to be restrained. 15 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1592) 10 Nature and conscien (which they would haue restreaned and imprisoned). 160 58 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They thought it not to restrain their Deities within compacted Walls. 17 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 As the Moderns restrain Wat and contain it, so the Antients, this liquid Mettal. 17 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1710) 194 Freeman of England ought to be imprison'd, or othe wise restrain'd, without Cause shewn. 1838 *Proc. Linco Asylum* (1847) 30 Number of Patients Restrained or S cluded, and of the Instances and Hours of Restraint Seclusion. 1844 in *State Lincoln Asylum* (1846) 18 One them had been restrained for two months.

d. To deprive (one) *of* liberty by restraint.

1530 PALSGR. 689/1 It is a sore thyng to restrayne a m of his libertye. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 10 Yet w he not restrained of his liberty. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. H* xiii. 3 At another time we may be bound and restrained liberty. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* II. xi, The pain ..whi we occasion to brutes by restraining them of their liberty

2. To check, to put a check or stop upon, to press, keep down (a desire, feeling, activity, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii 43 All my vile desires þ restreynde with vertu of luf. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & A* 235, I ne can myne herte nought Restreyne, That I ne lo him alway. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 116 He send his oste þider to restreyne þe malice of his enmys. *c* 14 *Partonope* 3306* Thus shall I my body peyne Merthe a joye my hert resstrayne. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 295 I grauely restreigned and staied the heddie vndiscretenes of the oratours. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 Y hathe God hetherto restrayned the force and violence Sathan. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 91 Ganges.. whiles forbad them, restrayning eithers fury. 1785 DE F *Voy. round World* (1840) 278 It would have been impossil for me to have restrained my curiosity. 1743 PITT Almon *Anecd.* I. v. 124 The ardour of our British troo was restrained by the cowardice of the Hanoverian. 18 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 37, I could harc restrain my feelings. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 As Elizabeth passed..from suspicion to terror, she no long chose to restrain the bigotry around her.

b. (a physical agent or force, etc.) Also *abs.*

c 1373 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 7 Vertu It blud to restrenȝe, & flux of waine refrenȝe. 1390 GOW *Conf.* III. 128 The water mai the fyr restreigne. 14 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 149 Somtyme they restrayne heetes, and after they enlarge them. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* 2 The windowes of heauen were stopped, and the raine fr heauen was restrained. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II vi, Queen, your lifted arm restrain! 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* 227 The necessity of restraining population. 1889 *Anthon Photogr. Bull.* II. 74 The solution must be strong in py and well restrained. *Ibid.* 417 If too long an exposure found to have been given, restrain with..potassium bromi

3. To restrict, limit, confine.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2327 For God has restreyn þair powere þat þai [*sc.* devils] may na man tempte greve. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1013 He seyd wold nat restrayne hys lyberte. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 Be reason hereoff he will þe m restrayn his yeftis off oþer off his livelod. *Ibid.*, This m in nothinge restrane the Kyngis power. 1576 FLEMI *Panopl. Epist.* 150, I restraine this accusation from bei universall. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 2 T they did use in all ages..to limit and restrain the exerc of Papal power. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. The bill for restraining the number of officers sitting in house of commons. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art of Convers.* The Denomination of Gentry was much more restrained Diogenes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 237 This trade..is c fined by very particular regulations, somewhat analog to those by which the trade of the register ships from Ca to the West-Indies is restrained. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. IV. 420 Conditions to restrain those powers, generally, w void, as being repugnant to the estate limited.

b. Const. *to.* Now *rare.*

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (18 294 She restrayned her appetyte tyl one mele & tyl c fysshe on the day. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (18 198 The tearme of nobilitie amongst vs, is restrained to c order. 1644 C. JESSOP *Angel of Ephesus* 50 When the ti of Bishop was restrained unto one of the Presbyters 1 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 321 The conditions of Salvati are restrain'd to those times and countries only. 1 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 P 7 His Soil is not restrained to a particular Sett of Plants. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. xvii, He swears 'to speak the whole truth', with restraining it, as before, to the questions that shall be ask 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxvii. (1862) 369 The language sho that the rebuke is not restrained to him, but intended pass on to many more.

†**4. a.** To withhold, to keep back, *from* one. *O*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 198 Sche wolde him nothing elles s Bot of hir name..; Alle othre thinges sche restreigne 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 59, [I] charge myne executou that they..kepe and restrayn from hym or them th legatis and byquestis. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. Bettur hyt ys..to restreyne from the prynce such h authoryte. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § The rents, issues, and profites therof [they] have wrongfu restreyned, perceyved, and taken to their owne use.

absol. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 420/2 Yat the Tresorer England..have power and auctorite to restreigne of a maner of assignementz..to the somme of MM. li.

†**b.** To save, keep free. *Obs.*—1

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 62 O welle swetnes.., That..al oure joye fro langour didest restrayn

†**5. a.** To forbid or prohibit (a thing) to one.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, In the whic god restrayneth or forbyddeth man ony thynge. *c* 1533 Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 53 The said blake ren whiche by parliament is restrayned to be any further pa by any of the Kinges subjectes. 1628 *Buccleuch MS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 268 The doubt..you may well und stand to go only to the trees and timber—the coppice wo are not meant to be restrained.

†b. To forbid or prohibit (one) *to* do something; to keep back *from* something desired. *Obs.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Theseus* (1656) 7 Restraining all manner of people to bear saile in any vessel or bottom. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xvi. 2 Behold now, the Lord hath restrained me from bearing. 1649 in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 7 Restrained all bakers and brewers..to bake and brew within the city except [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 868 The Serpent wise, Or not restraind as wee, or not obeying, Hath eat'n of the fruit. 1791 Mrs. Inchbald *Simple Story* I. i. 8 He still restrained him from all authority.

†6. a. To draw tightly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5817 His bridel thoo he gan restreyn. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 59 A headstall of sheepes leather, which being restrain'd to keepe him from stumbling, hath been often burst.

†b. To confine, keep; to bind, secure. *Obs.*—1

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 þe philosophore seib, þat wiyn hath also þe propirtee to restreyne in it þe influence and vertues of gold. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/1 Those vaynes which there doe restrayne that membrane fast vnto the sculle.

†c. To compel or constrain. *Obs. rare.*

1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 103 The Subjecte is restreyned by *præmunire* to receive, though the Kinge be not restreyned to gyve. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 185 By antient custome no Vestal Virgin or Flamen of Jupiter was restrained to swear.

7. *intr.* a. To refrain (*from* something; †also with infin.). Now *rare.*

1594 Drayton *Idea* 337 O, Why should Nature niggardly restraine! 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 We muste suffer it to bleede till it of it selfe restraygneth and stoppeth. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* v. ii, Thrice his desperate hand was on his sword, T'have killed them both: but he restrained. 1640 *Petit. Lond.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 94 Hence it is that the Prelates here in England..have restrained to pray for the Conversion of our Soveraign Lady the Queen 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lx, It was impossible to restrain from laughter.

†b. To limit or confine oneself. *Obs.*—1

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 15 Not to enlarge in Moderne graunts, but to restrain into one Pope of renowmed fresh memorie.

Re-strai'n (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To strain again.

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 414 The quicksilver collected in kettles outside the settler is strained through canvas sacks, the amalgam collected is .re-strained.

Restrainable (rĭstrē'năb'l), *a.* [f. Restrain *v.* + -able.] Capable of being restrained.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 262 Nor is the hand of the Painter more restrainable than the pen of the Poet. 1649 Canne *Golden Rule* 30 Such a power is restrainable and punishable by the subject. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, Mad movements both, restrainable by no known rule. 1859 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. i. 10 Never quite restrainable within the trammels of social law. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 6/2 That such people should be detainable and restrainable in such public institutions.

Restrained (rĭstrē'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Checked; repressed; kept under control; confined; †restricted.

1580 J. Stubbs in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 43 Pray for your old poore restrained frend. 1650 Jer Taylor *Holy Living* iv. § 1 (1727) 187 In a more restrained sense it is taken for that part of duty which particularly relates to God. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 241, I shall consider the more restrained Perswasion of the Learned. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Restriction,* Arguing affirmatively from a non-restrained to a restrained term. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* v, Her conversation was restrained. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 343 The bishop was heard out with hardly restrained indignation. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 33 The sober, restrained looks and gestures.

Hence **Restrai'nedness.**

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 9 A certeine peevish restrynednesse..casteth them at last into despayre. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 388 An enthusiasm which contrasts with the usual restrainedness of his style.

Restrai'nedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] With restraint; †restrictedly.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 19 Bycause our flesh woold streit fall to loocenes, God dealeth more restrayenedly, with us. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 295 Strictly and restrainedly vsed, or largely. 1684 T. Burnet *The. Earth* II. 164 More particularly and restrainedly, the government of Christ is opposed to the kingdom..of Antichrist. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke vi. 30 These and the like precepts of our Saviour, are not to be taken strictly, but restrainedly. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/1 The gilt designs that cover in some cases exuberantly, in others restrainedly, the sides of the volumes.

Restrai'ner. [f. Restrain *v.* + -er.]

1. One who or that which restrains.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 940 These two persons were euer restrayners and refrayners of the kinges wilfull scope. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* ix. 14 The perverter and restrayner. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 45 Wee must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the Restrainer. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 25 Even that prince.. was a great restrainer of persecution. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 34 To restrain the restrainers from injustice. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 84 Those great correctors and restrainers of human conduct, shame and remorse. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 691 Accompanied with a few restrainers of reins and ropes. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 299 A jealous observer and restrainer of the others.

2. *Photogr.* A chemical used to retard the action of the developer.

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 111 No restrainer such as bromide is employed. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 47 Overdoses of pyro act as restrainers.

Restrai'ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xviii. (Bodl. MS.), Restreynyng schal be made aboute þe temples .. agens rennyng of teeres. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 531 Þorw mouþ þei passen wiþ-outen restreyning. *c* 1450 *Lay-Folks Mass Bk* 69 þat itt may be..senchyp to ouer enmyse, gaynstanding and restrenyng of þare power. 1508 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvii. 165 Thou muste make a restrayninge in many thynges of thyne owne wylle. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 622/2 For restrayning of a fowle abuse, which then raigned commonly among that people. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 548 The yoking and hampering and restraining of mans naturall disposition. 1657 *Devine Lover* 12 All and euery of those doings or actings, abstainings or restreignings. 1842 Manning *Serm.* iv. (1848) I. 56 The warning, and striving, and restraining of the Holy Ghost shall then be over.

Restrai'ning, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That restrains or checks; †restringent.

1541 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xxix. 46 Take hede..that stiptik or restrainyng meates be [not] taken at the beginnyng. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 197 The ancient heretics, who would have the restraining term *only* to belong, not to the Son, but to the Father. 1678 Rymer *Trag. last Age* 126 Amintor was .. endu'd with a restraining grace, and had his hands ty'd. 1704 Trapp *Abra-Mulé* II. i, It ne'er conquers the restraining Bounds Of Reason. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I 87 This has occasioned another subordinate division of remedial acts of parliament with enlarging and restraining statutes. *Ibid.*, Let us instance again in the same restraining statute of the 13 Eliz. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 90 The directors of these legal and restraining institutions.

Hence **Restrai'ningly** *adv.*

1853 *Not an Angel* II. 230 No less restrainingly his stedfast eyes seemed to hold her. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Aug. 633 'My dear Mary?' he said slowly, interrogatively, restrainingly.

†**Restrai'nment.** *Obs.* [f. Restrain *v.* + -ment. Cf. obs. F. *restrendement* (Godef.).] The act of restraining; restraint.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 145/1 Without any restrainement or holding backe. 1607 W. Sclater 3 *Serm.* (1629) 11 Temporall paines remaine as preuentions, as admonitions, as restrainments. 1688 *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 40 From the restrainment of his Tears no other effect could follow.

Restraint (rĭstrē'nt), *sb.* Also 5–6 **restraynt(e, 6 -strainte; 5 restreint(e, -streynt(e.** [a. OF. *restrainte* fem. (also *restraint* masc.), verbal sb. f. *restraindre* to Restrain.]

1. The action of restraining or checking a thing, operation, etc.; an instance of this, a stoppage. *Without restraint,* freely, copiously.

c 1400 *Commandm. Love* x. in *Stow's Chaucer* (1561) 452 b, There let your pitie spred without restreinte. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxxvi. 567 Thenne syr Tristram..made a restraynte of his anger. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxc. 193 In conclucyon a restreynt of warre was graunted. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 31 b, Somtyme happeneth a restraynt in the small guttes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, The roote and the water thereof..is good against the..restraint of womens Purgations. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 240 The restraint of the money, not to be payed but vpon a testimony brought vnder our hands, was a good caution. 1671 Gumble *Life Monk* 12 The great reason of God's restraint of his Blessing upon many of these worthy Endeavours. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Her tears flowed silently and fast. That she might indulge them without restraint, she went [etc.]. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ii. 279 A bill for the restraint of the Press was brought into the House of Commons. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 68, 1 to 2 drops of this solution suffices to give sufficient restraint.

†b. A means of retaining, or controlling. *Obs.*—1

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Sera,* a Lock or restraint of water on a river.

2. A means of restraining or checking persons from a course of action, or of keeping them under control; any force or influence which has a restraining effect; an instance of restraining or of being restrained.

1421–2 Hoccleve *Dialog* 207 A bettar restreynte know I none fro vice. 1600 F. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 259 There was no restraint could hold them. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Marriage & Single Life,* So sensible of euery restraint, as they will goe neare, to thinke their Girdles, and Garters, to be Bonds and Shackles. 1672 Temple *Ess., Gov.* Wks. 1720 I. 97 All Government is a Restraint upon Liberty. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 144 Where the laws of our country have laid them under necessary restraints. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 49 He could now endure,..And feel a parent's presence no restraint. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxvi. VIII. 427 The insolence of Charops now began to break through every restraint. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., Subjected to the strong restraints of officers in a Queen's ship at sea.

b. Without article. Restraining action or influence, as applied to persons.

Moral restraint: see Moral *a.* 10 c.

1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 24 So sharpe is this snaffell called restrainte That it maketh me sweate. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxiii. 36 It is a solemne assembly [*marg.* day of restraint]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 87 Now Through all restraint broke loose he wings his way. *Ibid.* IX. 1184 Restraint she will not brook. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 34 Neither is restraint by any means peculiar to one course of life. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 151 P 9 To the happiness of our first years nothing more seems necessary than freedom from restraint. 1820 Shelley *Ed. Tyr.* I. 74 Moral restraint I see has no effect. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 179 Still less restraint was imposed by the government.

c. The state or condition of being restrained; *esp.* abridgement of liberty, confinement.

a 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 14 Thus I alone.., In prison pyne, with bondage and restrainte. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 52 Th' infranchisement of Arthur, whose restraint Doth moue the murmuring lips of discontent [etc.]. 1663 Butler *Hudibras* I. iii. 1017 'Tis not Restraint or Liberty That makes Men prisoners or free. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* III. i, Though Int'rest his Restraint has justify'd Can Life and to a Brother be deny'd? 1701 De For *Trueborn Eng.* Misc. v. 21 Restraint from Ill, is Freedom to the Wise. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) II. xii. 191 Perpetual restraint is perpetual wretchedness. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 17 Continually we behold in the world around us lower laws held in restraint by higher. 1857 Ruskin *Two Paths* v. 244 You will find..that it is his Restraint which is honourable to man, not his Liberty.

d. *spec.* (in above senses) with reference to the treatment of refractory lunatics or prisoners.

1829 in *Proc. Lincoln Asylum* (1847) 22 The Governors have particularly directed their views to the subject of Coercion and Restraints. 1840 *Ibid.* 37 Restraint rapidly weakens and depresses the vital powers of the unhappy victim. 1847 *Ibid.* 28 *note,* Patients are frequently brought to this Asylum under distressing restraints.

attrib. 1846 *State Lincoln Asylum* 39 Restraint Rooms, Seclusion Rooms, Padded Rooms [etc.]. 1897 'E. L. Prescott' *Scarlet & Steel* xxxviii, Restraint jacket. Made of No. 3 sail canvas, doubled and quilted with Dutch twine in squares of about four inches.

3. †a. A prohibition. *Obs.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 187 Any restraynt or ordenaunce made to the contrary nat wythstandyng. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 222/2 A restreint was made that certein thynge of Silkewerk .. shuld not be brought into this Reame redy wrought. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, The seuenth commaundement. & the last of the x, in maner also doubleth the restraynt of theefte. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 55 To force the sopeboilers (after they had procured a generall restrainte) to growe to composition with them.

b. An embargo. Usually *restraint of princes.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 317 This same yere was a restraynt of the wullys of Caleys made by the Soudyours. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* I. xxv 150 Arrest, Restraints and Detainements of Kings and Princes. 1752 Beawes *Lex Mercat. Rediv* 244 Of Embargoes, or Restraint of Princes. 1769 *Molloy's De Jure Marit* (ed. 9) II. II. vii. § 7. 50 A Policy against Restraint of Princes, will not extend to Practices against the Laws of Countries. 1848 Arnould *Marine Insur.* II. III. i. 788 When the further prosecution of the voyage is rendered hopeless..by blockade,..and the voyage is accordingly wholly abandoned, that is a loss, by restraint of princes, within the policy.

4. Constraint; reserve.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 213 She knew her distance, and did angle for mee, Madding my eagernesse with her restraint. 1791 Gouvr. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I 357, I find that there is much restraint and etiquette here. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne,* etc. ii. 41 He ventured to break through his restraint. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 60 One thing, I pray you, recollect henceforth, And so we shall converse with less restraint. 1877 'Rita' *Vivienne* I. ii, We are reconciled again, but there is a restraint between us now.

†5. Restriction or limitation. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 6 The positive laws which Moses gave, they were given for the greatest part with restraint to the land of Jewry. 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxxi. § 1 This restraint of Easter to a certaine number of dayes. 1636 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 281 The Patent of his admission..; with a restraint..that [etc.]. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 33 Before those words which you suppose to imply such a Restraint – were those spoken without any Restraint or Limitation at all.

†**Restrai'nt,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *restreint,* †*restraint,* pa. pple. of *restreindre* to Restrain.] Restrained, restricted.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 115/2 That he this Act the punischement..in no wise be restreint. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i, Ye puyssaunce of god is not restraynt nor bounde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 The nexte day this pyt or well wyll be as full as it was, yf it be not restreynt. 1555 Eden *Decades* VII. (Arb.) 127 The libertie of free passage was restraynt.

†**Restrai'ntive,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *restraintif, -ive*: see prec. and -ive.] Restrictive.

1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I ij b, The other seame sowyng hyght restrayntyfe of blode. 1566 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. I. 28 Annoynt it rounde about with some restrayntiue oyntment. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T* (1618) 623 It is not rightly compared with Mark 16 and Acts 2, which are more restraintiue to the Apostles times and persons then this is.

Restrea'm, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To stream back.

a 1721 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 8 From Bondage I my Love redeem'd, And all my Powers to God re-stream'd.

Restre'ngthen (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To strengthen again, put new strength into.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron., Hist. Scotl.* I. 333/1 Wherevpon he.. dooth restrengthen the towne and steeple of Glascow. 1611 Florio, *Risforzo,* a re-enforcing or restrengthening. 1645 Wither *Vox Pacifica* 108 They, strength receiving, from our false-ones, here, Restrengthen them. 1877 *Public Opin.* 7 July 10 The restrengthening of her great position as a Power of Central Europe. 1892 Stevenson *Lett.* (1899) II. 273 Some beer,..to restrengthen the European heart.

Restreyn(e, obs. forms of Restrain *v.*

†**Restrial,** *a. Her. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Of a shield: Having dividing bands which extend to (or include) the point, the colour of the latter being that of the field.

The varieties are described as barry, paly, and 'sentry'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iv b, Here shall be shewed what Cootarmuris restryal ben and weer the blaser shall

begyn to blase. *Ibid.*, Thre cootarmuris be ther called restryall in armys. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 204 There were also coates of Armes, called with olde Blazonners Restriall or Rest-triall, because if they were touched or pressed, yet were they able to abide the triall. [Similarly in Guillim (1611) II. vii. 73.]

Restrict (rɪstrɪ·kt), *v.* Also 8– *Sc.* **restrick.** [f. L. *restrict-*, ppl. stem (cf. next) of *restringĕre* to RESTRINGE.]

Designated by Johnson (1755) as 'a word scarce English', and included by Dr. Beattie among his *Scoticisms* (1787).

1. *trans.* To confine (some person or thing) *to* or *within* certain limits; to limit or bound.

1535 LYNDSAY *Satyre* 3813 Verteous men that labours with thair hands, Resonabillie restrictit with sic bands, That thay do service. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1474/1 Neither shoulde we haue any more wherwith to vexe them with confessions, cases reserued, restricted, or ampliated for our gayne. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 218 In the Enumeration of Constitutions, .there is not one that can be limited and restricted by such a Distinction 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. ii. (1904) I. 430 The common law of England..is said to abhor perpetuities, and they are accordingly more restricted there than in any other European monarchy. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 224 God himself is yet restricted in the exercise of his compassion. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 351 The power of preaching was restricted by the issue of licences only to the friends of the Primate.

b. To restrain by prohibition.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 381/1 The act of 1797, which restricted the Bank from making payments in gold.

2. To tie up, confine by tying. *rare* —1.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* XVI. xxiii, Gathering up..Her hair, restricting each resplendent tress.

3. To withhold or keep (a thing) *from* some person's knowledge. *rare* —1.

1802 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. 38 It is a very bad compliment paid to your wife, that this secret business of your's should be restricted from her knowledge.

Hence **Restri·cting** *ppl. a.*

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xi. (1852) 258 Such restricting conditions as at present interfere with the growth of the Church. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 2/3 A minimum of restricting conditions and the slenderest possible examination test.

†Restri·ct, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restrict-us*: see prec. So Sp. and Pg. *restricto*, It. *ristretto*.] **a.** Strict. **b.** Limited. Also *restrict line* (see quot. 1678).

a 1654 GATAKER *Just Man* 224 (Latham), Men..in some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly restrict, but in many others, or the most things, as remisse. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Restrict Line* (in Chiromancy) is that which distinguisheth, and separates the hand from the arm, either by a simple or double transcursion. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 232 Which Time of the End here has a more restrict signification.

Restri·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. RESTRICT *v.* + -ED 1.] Limited, confined.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III v. 77 All men of the learned professions, who live in one restricted circle, are liable to suffer. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 The men's strength was waning under this restricted diet 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xi. 147 Dividends that will add permanently to our somewhat restricted sources of income.

Hence **Restri·ctedly** *adv.*; **Restri·ctedness.**

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 72 This style, in him, appears most decidedly in all its restrictedness. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* 98 Whatever is truly great in either Greek or Christian art, is also restrictedly human. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 105/2 Lake was essentially an Educator, Goulburn restrictedly an Evangelist.

Restriction (rɪstrɪ·kʃən). Also 5 **restriccioun.** [a. F. *restriction*, or ad. late L. *restrictiōn-em*, noun of action f. *restringĕre* to RESTRINGE. Cf. Sp. *restriccion*, It. *re-*, *ristrizione*.]

1. A limitation imposed upon a person or thing; a condition or regulation of this nature.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4792 Crist scheelde þat your wil or your entente Be sette to maken a restriccioun Of paiement. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2807 That al the temporal lands Be set in few.., With sic restrictiouns as sall be devysit. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 264 The restrictions of this former conclusion are these. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 225 It necessarily suffering such restrictions as take of generall illations. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 190 Giving security to export yearly 150,000*l.* worth of English manufacture, with some other restrictions. 1728–9 *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 19 All restrictions of marriage are odious in the civil law, and not favoured by the common law, especially after the age of one and twenty. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 117 The restrictions under which our first parents were laid. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xlviii, A restriction which he supposed as repugnant to his Majesty's feelings as it was to his own. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 371 That one restriction of the royal prerogative had been mischievous did not prove that another restriction would be salutary. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 398 The old restrictions on the use of the pulpit were silently removed.

b. The action or fact of limiting or restricting.

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 95 With speciall restriction too, as iustifying a man onely from originall sinne. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 76 The law of nature gives Fathers a power over their children without restriction. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 145 Yet this must be understood with some restriction. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 91 There is something incongruous in the idea of a revelation enveloped in menace and restriction. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvii, It was the day..which threatened the restriction of Mr. Quilp's liberty. 1874 GREEN *Hist. Eng.* ix. § 2. 604 Not only was the Monarchy restored, but it was restored without restriction or condition.

c. *attrib.*, as *restriction act, order.*

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 380/2 Not..until 1797, when the celebrated Bank Restriction Act was passed. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 319/1 Progress of Banking in England down to Restriction Order of 1797.

2. a. *Logic.* (See later quots.)

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 185 They haue not deuysed one of all those rules of restryctyons, amplyfycatyons, and supposytyons, very wittelye inuented in the small Logycalles, whyche heare oure chyldren in euerye place do learne. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Restriction*, among logicians, is understood of the limiting a term, so as to make it signify less than it usually does. 1850 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) App. II. 692 Table of the mutual relations of the eight propositional forms...Restriction, subalternation. 1864 F. BOWEN *Logic* vi. 169 In some cases the Restriction (Subalternation) and the Integration may be bilateral.

b. = RESERVATION 4 b. (Usu. with *mental.*)

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 169 Making use to this purpose of their mental Restriction. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 638/2 They have now divided mental restriction into two main heads. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 620/2 If the restriction is of such a nature that it cannot be perceived by the hearer, then the person who uses it certainly sins.

3. †**a.** *Med.* Constipation; suppression. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 47 b/1 The Cholicke, the restrictione or constipatione. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 219/1 For restrictione of the flowers, and for the corroboratione of the Harte.

b. Constriction, compression. *rare.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 99 An Uneasiness..that was attended with a slight Restriction of Breath. 1871 *Figure Training* 31 Notwithstanding that severe restriction of the waist suddenly applied appears likely to prove most irksome, if not injurious.

Hence **Restri·ctionary** *a.*, imposing restrictions.

1828 *Examiner* 184/1 Their restrictionary measures..may have arisen from a wish to take advantage of the circumstances of the time.

Restri·ctionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates the restriction of some practice, institution, etc., such as the liquor-trade. Also in pred. with adj. force.

1849 *Blackw Mag* LXVI. 596 He contrives to combine the hitherto antagonistic qualities of free-trader and restrictionist. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 322 The whole system of currency-legislation is restrictionist from beginning to end. 1887 *Voice* 9 June 4 The restrictionists say, they wish to cut down the number of saloons by one-half.

Restrictive (rɪstrɪ·ktɪv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **restryct-.** [ad. F. *restrictif*, *-ive*, = Sp. and Pg. *restrictivo*, It. *restrittivo*, ad. late L. *restrictīv-us*: see RESTRICT *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** = RESTRINGENT *a.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 Men..vsez certayne oynementz calde and restrictiue. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* K j, Immoderate exercyse, or lacke therof, wyth vsynge of restryctyue meates. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 323 This Plaister being restrictive, will force the humors to resort all downward. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common restrictive powder. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hoof-loosening*, Put a Restrictive Charge about it, and heal it up with Turpentine and Hogs Grease melted together.

2. Of terms, expressions, etc.: Implying, conveying, or expressing restriction or limitation.

1579 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 23 He might haue spared..that same restrictiue, and streight laced terme, Precisely. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 11 That was a more restrictiue doctrine to the Iewes only. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1850) 581 The particle 'but' in the front of my text..is exclusive and restrictive. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxxiii. 115 Enunciations that are exclusive and restrictive receive contradiction from a negation added to the exclusive or restrictive particles. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Proposition, Restrictive*, or *limitative Proposition*, is that affected with a restrictive sign; as, *according to,.. considered as.* 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 125 In order to restrain the devise..it was necessary to shew restrictive words. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 124 [He] should show in the indorsement to what purpose it was to be applied, which is termed a 'restrictive indorsement'. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 22 To save sinners! True, this is a restrictive term.

3. Restricting; having the nature or effect of a restriction; limitative *of* the power or scope of something or some one.

1652 FELTHAM *Low Countries* (1677) 56 Their wisdom is..rather narrow and restrictive, as being a wisdom but for themselves. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 163 But this is only the restrictive negative power of conscience, the affirmative power hath not that force. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* Pref., The restrictive oath imposed on Members of Parliament. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 155 This capitulary seems to be restrictive of the prelates. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 181 Restrictive laws produce dishonesty and idleness. 1880 *Our Nat. Responsibility for Opium Trade* 6 Its monopoly is equivalent in effect to a heavy restrictive tax.

B. *sb.* †**1.** = RESTRINGENT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 14 So I seie of comfortatyves, digestyves, restrictives. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 3 If that the flux will not be staied by an ordinary kind of restrictive. 1689 MOYLE *Abstr. Sea Chyrurg.* II. 23 Be sure your restrictives be ready mixt in one Bason.

2. A term or expression having the force of, or implying, a restriction or qualification.

1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 4 To hear the glorious subject..narrowed within its Scriptural acceptation, by such a Cold restrictive. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 315 In English, what thickens the confusion is, the indeterminate character of the restrictives, *alone* and *only.*

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 These [i.e. Exponibles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives.

Restrictively (rɪstrɪ·ktɪvlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a restrictive way; with limitations.

1610 J. HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 344 The Poets ..fictions..were not spoken universally but restrictively. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 135 Take the term [martyr] in a large acception, otherwise restrictively it signifies such an one, as suffers for the Testimony of the Truth. *a* 1676 HALE *Wks.* (1805) I. 398 This subject may be considered two ways: 1. absolutely,..2. Relatively, or restrictively.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 266 Thus, Restrictively, in affirming that, if A is B, C is D. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 264 The Charter should be construed restrictively.

So **Restri·ctiveness.** *rare* —1.

1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 192 We find Mr. Brightman blam'd for his overmuch restrictiveness of interpretation.

†**Restri·ctory.** *Obs. rare* —1. [Cf. RESTRICTIVE and -ORY.] A restringent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xv. (Bodl. MS.), The teeres shall be astinte [by a] restrictorie and stintyng.

Restri·ke (rɪ-), *sb.* [f. the vb.] A reimpression of a coin.

1902 *Connoisseur* Feb. 131/2 Till lately, the Paris Mint has afforded unusual facilities for restrikes of rarities from the existing dies.

Restri·ke (rɪ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To strike again; *esp.* to stamp (a coin) afresh.

1887 HEAD *Hist. Num.* 125 These coins belong to the age of Timoleon, and are restruck over coins of Syracuse. 1901 BLACK *Carpent. & Build.* 19 These can be afterwards restruck with the striking knife.

Hence **Restru·ck** *ppl. a.*

1885 *Trans. Lanc. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* III. 64 These re-struck coins of Catherine II are much more frequently met with than the coins of Peter [III].

Restrine, obs form of RESTRAIN *v.*

Restri·ng (rɪ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To string again.

1809 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 281 A quarterly magazine, .wholly quit of gossip re-strung out of the newspapers, would succeed. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 486/1 A rosary may be restrung and some of the beads..may be replaced by others without forfeit of the indulgences.

Restringe (rɪstrɪ·ndʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *restringĕre* to bind fast, confine, f. *re-* RE- + *stringĕre* to draw tight. So Sp. and Pg. *restringir*, It. *ristringere.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To affect (a person) with costiveness; to have an astringent effect upon (a part of the body). *Obs.* Cf. RESTRINGING *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27 b/2 If the patient be restringed and bounde in his belly, and hath in a longe time not binne at stool. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 138 Whether he be most commonly laxative or restringed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Restringe*, to bind hard, to make costive; as, Quinces restringe those Parts which they are apply'd to. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 204 The Intestine is less restringed.

absol. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 122 It [*sc.* an electuary] Incrassates, Restringes, Heats.

2. To confine, limit, restrict. Now *rare.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. 59 Of Passions..some.. dilate, and some compresse and restringe the heart. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. vii, Pure Knowledge, thou art not restring'd. Thy flames enfire the bushie heart, yet leave 't unsing'd. 1670 *Tryal of W. Penn & W. Mead* App., To decline making any Act that may in the least seem to restringe..this..Great Charter of the Liberties of England. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xii. § 5. 278 The fear of hell being found..too little to bind and restringe the bad inclination of the great majority.

†**Restri·ngency.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or property of being restringent.

1667 PETTY in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 293 The Dyers use this Water in Reds, and in other colours wanting restringency. 1729 *Evelyn's Pomona* Gen. Advt. 98 The Juice being pressed out, is immediately pleasant in Taste, without any thing of that restringency which it had. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 340 By its Restringency it strengthens the Stomach. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 54 Rhubarb will not be a fit purgative, though it be joined with magnesia, which will not sufficiently correct its restringency.

†**Restri·ngent,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *restringent-em*, pres. pple. of *restringĕre*: see RESTRINGE *v.* and -ENT. So F. *restringent*, It., Sp., Pg. *restringente.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having astringent or binding properties; of an astringent nature; *esp.* tending to restrain the action of the bowels.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 486 The Tare seede is of a restringent vertue like yᵉ Lentil, but more astringent. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 158 The olive leaues are exceeding restringent, good..to restraine or stop any flux. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 25 The Sand..doth (by the restringent Quality..of the salt Water) become a Stone. *a* 1664 FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 211 The nature of Frankincense is binding and restringent. 1727 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 568, I think we can much better demonstrate that the Chalybeat Waters do contain Stiptic and Restringent Virtues. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 223 This will be found to vary frequently, sometimes calling for restringent, and at others, opening remedies.

b. Of outward applications: Styptic.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38 b/2 We must as then strowe some restringent poulder one that parte and therone an ordinarye restringent or defensive plaster. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* I. 18 Let your Restringent Powder be there likewise with the rest of your first intentions. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scabbed Heels*, After which apply a restringent Charge of Powder of unslack'd Lime. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 444 Dr. Bateman was in the habit of using a gently restringent lotion or ointment.

c. Having an astringent taste. *rare*—1.

1746 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. liv. 251 [Water] which appears to be impregnated with allom, being so acid and restringent as not to be borne long in the mouth.

2. Constipated, costive. *rare*—1.

1634-5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham) 191 My body was not costive and restringent, but soluble and laxative sufficient.

B. *sb.* 1. A word which has a limitative or restricting force.

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1661) 461 But if you will have *pauperibus* a restringent, you may: but then you must take it for poor in spirit. 1671 [R. Macward] *True Nonconf.* 4 Non-conformists..do indeed tell us of the death of our Lord Jesus, not with your ill appropriat and restringent *only*, but do preach to us alwayes and principally this doctrine of his Cross.

2. A medicine or application which possesses astringent or styptic properties.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xxxv. (1672) 110 The two latter indicate Phlebotomy for revulsion, restringents to stench, and incrassatives to thicken the blood. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 58 Would you not think that physician mad, who having prescribed a purge, should immediately order you to take restringents upon it? 1754-64 Smellie *Midwifery* II. 219 This happened twice after, and blooding with restringents were as often repeated. 1792 *Childr. Thespis* 208 He's been fed on restringents, and Curtain rod diet.

So † **Restri·nging** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1562 Bullein *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* (1579) 55 Endive is more colder then the Cichorie, and be bothe of a restringyng, or stoppyng, bindyng nature. 1651 J. Frfake *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* 22 Some are in things compounded of Elements, and these are more then first qualities, and such are these that are..restringing.

† **Restri·ngitive,** *a. Obs.* = Restringent *a.* 1.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 737 The swyft Swallow.. wald my bleding stem, belyue, With hir moste verteous stone restringityue.

Restri·ve (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To strive anew.

1613 Sir E. Sackville *Let.* in *Guardian* No. 133 Restriving again afresh, with a Kick and a Wrinch together, I freed my long captived Weapon.

Restruck: see Restrike *v.*

Restudy (*rī-*) *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To study again.

1811 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXV 1 The thought that is uttered cannot be re-studied by the audience. 1899 Cotterill *Goethe's Iphigenie auf Tauris* Life p. lvi, Through Herder Goethe was induced to re-study Homer.

Restu·ff (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To stuff again or anew. Hence **Restu·ffing** *vbl. sb.*

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 400 The paddings.. should be restuffed every half-year. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 32, I made my way back to our miserable little cavern, and restuffed its gaping entrance with the snow. 1883 Col. Alexander *Sp. in Parl.* 20 Aug, The re-stuffing of an old armchair.

Re·sty, *a.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **restye,** 6-7 **-ie,** 7 **-ey**; 9 *dial.* **reasty, reesty.** [Variant of Restiff (and Restive) *a.*; cf. *hasty, tardy.* In senses 2-4 perh. associated to some extent with Rest *sb.*1 or *v.*1: cf. Fris. *restich*, Du. *rustig* quiet.]

1. = Restive *a.* 3. a Of horses or other animals.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* (1570) B iv b/2 A bad horse resty and flinging Oft casteth a man though he be well sitting. 1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Restye as a horse is, *restif, restifue.* 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Lawe* 339 Th' Ox, over-fat, too-strong, and resty, leaps About the Lands, casteth his yoke, and strikes. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* 12 Beasts grow fierce and resty if not tamed and broken in youth. 1702 De Foe *More Reformation* 730 An Author who we can not understand, Is like a Resty Horse at no Command. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. vi, My horse has been so confounded resty, I could not tell how to get him along 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Reaster, reasty horse*, or *raist-horse*, a horse which will not draw; a restive horse.

transf. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xix. 131 When that rich Land..is grown too vigorous and resty, they may soon take down its Mettle, by Sowing it a few Years in their Old Husbandry.

b. Of persons.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* IV. lii, Which restie growne, with your much Power, withdraw Your stiff'ned Necks from th' yoke of Civill Awe. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 79 The resty minds that kick at present greatness. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 377 He must be very Resty that will not allow it for probable at least. 1710 S. Palmer *Proverbs* 16 Some children are naturally resty and stubborn, even at three or four. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* clxviii. (1792) II. 125 Whatever Court he went to (and he was often obliged to go himself to some resty and refractory ones) he as constantly prevailed. 1794 Gouvr. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 411 If Paris runs resty, the revolution is done. 1846 Spurden *Suppl. Forby's East Anglian Gloss., Reasty*, restive, unruly; also pettish, quarrelsome, in a bad humour.

c. Of actions, conduct, etc.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* lxxx, But now spite of my heart my mouth will stay, And no spurre can his restie race renew. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 35 The ill and resty tricks, they have learn'd when young. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 343, I often have..to sing denied, But not through resty Peevishness, nor Pride.

† 2. Disinclined for action or exertion; sluggish, indolent, lazy; inactive. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Desuetudo, Resides, &..tardi*, restie and slow for lacke of vse. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 10 Thyne enemies surmyze thee to be restie and ydle bycause thou bestirrest thee not. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. i, Hee would grow resty else in his ease. His vertue would rust without action. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1851 III. 192 Some great household..where the Maister is too restie or too rich to say his own prayers. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iii, O what a difference will she find betwixt a dull resty husband and a quick vigorous lover. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. iii. i. 377 The Sun, and..the fresh Air of fanning Breezes..exercise the resty Plants, and scour the unactive Globe.

Comb. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. iii, Presently they are as resty-stiff As 'twere a many over-ridden jades.

† b. Of conditions. *Obs.*

1602 Sutton *Disce Vivere* x. (1847) 171 In continual Ease, in a resty slothfulness, void of all travail. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 72 To those that lead a resty or studious kind of life, it is very hurtfull. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 107 You might shortly behold the idle and restie diseases of a divided multitude..substantially cured.

† 3. Unoccupied, idle. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Ver. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 84 The Romaine soldiers, beinge restie [L. *a laboribus vacui*], beeganne to quarrell emonge them selves.

† 4. Of land: Fallow, untilled. *Obs. rare.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVIII. xix, It is thought sufficient for a teem of oxen to breake up (at the first tilth) in one day of restie or ley ground, one acre. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 132 All old Resty Land, that hath not been Tilled of late.

† **Re·sty,** *a.*2 *Obs.* [a. OF. *resté* left over, pa. pple. of *rester* Rest *v.*2 See also Rest *a.*] Stale, rancid, Reasty.

a 1300 *Gloss. W. de Biblesworth* in Wright *Vocab.* (1857) I. 155 *Chars restez*, resty flees. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Resty as flesshe, *rancidus*. 1508 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 272 Beware of fumosytees salte, senewe, fatte, resty & rawe. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 Barelled butter, the whych is resty & salt. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 297 Put thereto Larde that is neither restie, nor oversalted. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 30 This butter ..is not then to be endured, it is so restie and loathsome. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 232 O happy beggars! my wife boyled nothing here this day, besides Coleworts and resty Bacon.

Resubje·ct, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To subdue again.

c 1840 Wordsw. *Eccl. Sonn.* III. xviii, For re-subjecting to divine command The stubborn spirit of rebellious man 1883 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 486 The last attempt to resubject Switzerland to the dominion of the Empire had failed.

Resubje·ction (*rī-*). [Re- 5 a.] A fresh subjection; a renewed subjugation.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon Married Clergy* I. iii, This liberall dispensation from his Holy Father of Rome, vpon the conditions of our re-subiection. 1757 *Herald* No 14 (1758) I. 231 He.., from a re-subjection, had to apprehend encountering the severest indignation. 1899 Col. Babcock *Cromwell as Soldier* 361 One of the first matters considered in Parliament after the execution of the King was the re-subjection of Ireland.

Resu·bjugate (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To subjugate anew.

1864 *Daily Tel* 15 Aug., They were undeceived very soon. Oudh—India—was resubjugated. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Crescent* 326 Omar Pasha finally re-subjugated the country for the Sultan.

Resublima·tion (*rī-*). [Re- 5 a.] The renewed action or process of sublimation.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. iii. 137 Mercury sublimate may be..prepar'd into a Medicine inoffensive even to Children, by bare resublimations with fresh Mercury. 1693 W. Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 398/2 The same Sublimed Mercury..needs no Resublimation. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 245 Little jets which soil it, and render its re-sublimation necessary.

Resubli·me (*rī-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To sublime again. Hence **Resubli·med** *ppl. a.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* Eulog. Verses 4 And resublime the spirits of the blood. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 164 If you re-sublime it oftner, you may impair the Colour. 1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 360 When Mercury sublimate is resublimed with fresh Mercury. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 56 The arsenious acid..is not marketable till it be re-sublimed in large iron pots. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 262 Into an ounce vial put eleven grains of re-sublimed iodine and fifteen grains of iodide of potassium.

Resubmi·ssion (*rī-*). [Re- 5 a.] A renewed submission.

1641 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 140 The Archbishop of Canterbury..had laboured to bring him and his brother David to a re-submission. 1888 *Voice* (N.Y.) 8 Mar., The prayers of the temperance forces for its resubmission.

So **Resubmi·t** *v.*, to submit again.

a 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 62 There could be no thought of re-submitting to the long dissolved chains.

Resubsta·ntiate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] † To change (a thing) back *into* the original form.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* v. vii. (1886) 83 Lo, what an easie matter it is to resubstantiate an asse into a man.

Resucce·d, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To succeed again.

1599 Linche *Anc. Fict.* E iv b, Pestilences..are chased away, and healthie aires and naturall increases spring up and re-succeed.

Resu·ck, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To suck back again.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 321 As the Ocean flowing..Now swift return's, the stones rould back from strand By tide resuck's.

† **Resudate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *resūdāre.*] *intr.* To sweat, perspire.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 97/2 Administre then therof vnto him the quantity of a Walle-nutt, being intermixed with wine, and let him resudate theron.

† **Resuda·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *resūdātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *resūdāre.* So F. *résudation*, Sp. *resudacion.*] The process of sweating; the fluid produced by this or by exudation of moisture.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* V. 84 Certaine..haue neuerthelesse had the boldnes to affirme that ye Urine was gathered into the bleddar by resudation. 1635 Swan *Spec. Mundi* V. § 2 (1643) 151 There is a kind of resudation of juice proceeding from them at a certain convenient time of their growth. *Ibid.* 152 When ordinary dew falleth upon any of those leaves which yield such a resudation or sweat.

Resuery, obs. form of Reverie.

Resu·ffer, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To suffer again.

1548 Geste *Priv. Masse* 115 Not yt the lord in very dede agayne ryseth in thone and resuffreth in thother.

So **Resu·fferance.**

1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* II. 63 A certain quick spasm of keen re-sufferance came over her.

Resugge·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To suggest again.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 38 Striving in various Forms to re-suggest That Ghostly Pride, which John before suppress'd. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlii. 744 The true nature of the idea of status..resuggested. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 41 Poe's solution was re-suggested by 'Constant Reader' as an original idea.

Resui·t, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To clothe again.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 203 If the native sap again re-suit The naked Trees with comely Leaves.

Result (*rĭzʌ·lt*), *sb.* [f. the verb. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *resulta.*]

† 1. The action of springing back again *to* a former position or place. *Obs. rare.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 137 The sound being produced betweene the String and the Aire. by the Returne or the Result of the String, which was strained by the Touch to his former place: which Motion of Result is quicke and sharpe.

† 2. An impulse, inclination, or prompting. *Obs.*—1

1663 J. Heath *Flagellum* (ed. 2) 6 His Scholar growing insolent and uncorrigible from those results and swasions within him, to which all other dictates and Instructions were uselesse, and as a dead letter.

3. A decision or resolution; the outcome of the deliberations of a council or assembly. Now *U. S.*

1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. iv. 835 A report was made of the Results of the general meeting. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 619 If our proposals once again were heard We should compel them to a quick result. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm.* v. Wks. 1751 IV. 55, I have been often amazed at the rude, passionate, and mistaken Results, which have at certain Times fallen from great Assemblies. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 362 *Result*, the decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly.

b. The effect, consequence, issue, or outcome of some action, process, design, etc.

1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt.* 218 Duty only is the Object (or rather immediate result or product) of Precept. 1696 Whiston *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 365 The primary State here mention'd is but a proper result from the first Formation of the Earth. 1754 Young *Centaur* I. Wks 1757 IV. 106 For Faith is intirely the result of Reason. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks 1842 II. 233 The whole proceedings of the said resident were the natural result of the treaty of Chunar. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing*, etc. ii. 113 The result is entirely a matter of calculation, and very much a matter of chance. 1846 Grove *Corr. Phys Forces* 77 This is an ordinary chemical action, the result of a double chemical affinity. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/2 Other persons. discontinued their custom, the result being that his profits diminished

c. The quantity, formula, etc., obtained by calculation in arithmetic or algebra.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 112/1 If you substitute 2 for *x*, the result will be 24. 1845 *Penny Cycl* Suppl I. 522/1 We might then eliminate between the first and second power, and produce the result in the form $A^2 - B - 0$. 1886 G. Chrystal *Algebra* I. v. 93 We see that the proper result will be obtained by operating throughout as before, using -2 for our multiplier instead of $+2$.

† 4. Humorously used for 'trousers'. *rare*—1.

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. v. 145 His dress.. consisted, all the year round, of a snuff-coloured coat, mud-coloured results, and gaiters of the same.

Result (*rĭzʌ·lt*), *v.* [ad. L. *result-āre* to spring or leap back, f. *re-* Re- + *saltāre* to leap. So F. *résulter*, Sp. and Pg. *resultar*, It. *re-, risultare.*]

1. *intr.* To arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion *from* some action, process, etc.; to end or conclude *in* a specified manner.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 211 In the monocorde, when the wire extendede on a holowe body is distreynede diametrally by an instrumente.., then diapason resultethe on either parte of the wire 1570 J. Dee *Math. Pref.* *iiij, Let two pound of Liquor be geuen, hote in the 4 degree: & one pound. hole in the third degree. I would gladly know the Forme resulting, in the Mixture of these two Liquors. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* I. § 65 He did not enough consider the Value of the obligation..; from which much of his Misfortune resulted. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 1 From whence by a Series of Causes doth unavoidably result whatsoever is now done in it. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 13 The pure delight which results from order and decorum. 1773 *Observ. St. Poor* 53 That evil effects will result from evil causes,..must be readily acquiesced in. 1823 Brooke *Crystallogr.* 115 The planes resulting from classes *b*, and *c*, would produce a great variety of dodecahedral solids. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii. 315 Crevasses..result from the motion of the glacier. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 797 There has been a grave breach of duty resulting in heavy loss.

† b. To turn out, become. *Obs.*—1

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 481 Rew doth prosper much..if it be set by a Figge-tree;..the one Drawing Iuyce to result sweet, the other bitter.

† c. *refl.* To resolve *into* something. *Obs. rare*—1.

1610 tr. *Marcelline's Triumphs Jas. I* 32 It is the number of Justice, because that first of all it resulteth itself into numbers of paire-like-parity.

d. *U. S.* To decide or resolve *that*, etc. *rare*—1.

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) s.v., The Council of Nice resulted, in opposition to the views of Arius, that the Son was peculiarly of the Father [etc.].

† 2. a. To disagree or diverge in opinion. *Obs.*

1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* Ep. Ded. 3 The

second sheweth the diversitie of opinions, etc., how and wherein the Physicions and Philosophers resulte.

†**b.** To yield ground; to give way. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 55 That the kings battell, ..finding sturdie resistance, began..to result or give backe.

†**c.** To recoil; to rebound or spring back. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 Which he must doe with such..warie meanes, that they result not against him. 1626 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Result*, to rebound, to leape backe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 737 The huge round stone resulting with a bound Thunders impetuous down. 1757 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 247 As by the percussion of their angles they must result further from each other. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 802 Praise..from Earth resulting, as it ought To Earth's acknowledg'd sov'reign.

†**d.** To return *upon* one by reflection. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* II. vi. 18 Whose *radij*..Shall by a vertuall influence breed affections, That may result upon the partie.

†**e.** To spring up or rise again. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* I, Hee, like the glorious, rare Arabian Bird, Will soone result from his incinderment.

†**3.** To issue or spring forth. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 28 b/2 The bloode could not resulte out of the apertione.

4. a. *Law.* To revert *to* a person.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 426 Upon the abolition of the court of wards, the care..resulted to the king in his court of chancery. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 438 It was resolved that the use resulted to the feoffor till he made an appointment. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 293 The use was said to result or come back to the donor.

†**b.** To appertain or fall *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 49 To the parent, then, in quality of guardian, results a set of duties. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 68 It resulted to the executive to interfere in it.

Hence **Resu·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1599 J. DAVIES *Immort. Soul* II. i. (1714) 27 Of the Forms which Fancy doth inroll; A quick Resulting, and a Consequence.

Resultance (rĭzʌ·ltăns). Now *rare.* Also 5 **-auns, -ans.** [Prob. ad. med.L. **resultantia* (cf. Sp. and Pg. *resultancia*), *f. resultāre*: see RESULT *v.* and -ANCE.]

†**1.** Origin, beginning. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 704 For of man & godd hys persone..hath take resultauns.

†**2. a.** The result of deliberation; a decision.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* Pref. Cj, It is easie to obserue, what the Collection and resultanse vpon this conclusion will be.

†**b.** The result of combination or condensation; the sum or gist *of* something. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 245 He speakes out of the strength and resultance of many lawes and Canons there alleadged. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 82 If in these external marks, or signatures there be any certainty, it must be taken from that which I have formerly called the Total Resultance. 1640 WALTON *Life Donne* (1670) 62 He left the resultance of 1400 Authors, most of them abridged and analysed with his own hand.

3. †**a.** Something which issues, proceeds, or emanates from another thing. *Obs.*

1625 JACKSON *Orig. Unbelief* xiii. 99 Sensible obiects.. grant a resultance of such a form or stampe of them in the eye. *a* 1632 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 212 He would..thence inferre that soules were but Resultances from her. 1680 WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 23 That placency which we take to be in them, is but a resultance of our own Minds.

†**b.** A reflection (of light). Also *fig. Obs.*

1629 T. ADAMS *Happiness Ch.* Wks. 574 Let a looking-glasse be set before him, it will reflect it to his eyes, hee shall read it by the resultance. 1638 *Randolph's Muses Looking-Gl.* Prefatory Verses, I confesse that power which workes in mee Is but a weake resultance tooke from thee. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's Design, I'm but a faint Resultance from Thy Light Which, at Sol's Rise and Set enchears my Sight.

c. A result, effect, or outcome. Now *rare.*

1635 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 655 According to ye resultance of his particular deeds. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 342 Yet this good Resultance followed, that it made him take the more care to be Just. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 193 The old Dogmatists..that onely gaz'd at the visible effects and last Resultances of things.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 564/2 In all these resultances ..the sword invariably maintained..the great striking characteristic of its form of proceeding.

†**4.** The fact of issuing or resulting (*from* something); esp. *by resultance*, derivatively. *Obs.*

1635 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* iv. 39 Accidents had their beginnings as appurtenances to their subjects, by resultance onely. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 607 We may not think so vulgarly of Scripture, as to dream that any title of it came by resultance or casually into the world. 1680 *Counterplots* 7 Whatever is properly and essentially good must..be so by its resultance from this Holy Being.

†**5.** Resilience, rise. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 85 Most of the Seers..of this world goe (first) by the ground-line to seeke a false Ioy on Earth, whence it is not possible there should be any Resultance to make an Angle up-ward.

†**Resu·ltancy.** *Obs.* [See prec. and -ANCY.]

1. = RESULTANCE 3 a.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sons* 68 Our children, as the sweete resultancies and living pictures of ourselves. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 71 A Herald is the spawne, or indeed but the resultancie of Nobility. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. VIII. 186 As a resultancy from those Gifts. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 59 The very..nature of relation..is not a thing intended by itself, but a meer resultancy.

b. = RESULTANCE 3 b.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 10 A resultancy or reflection, proceeding from a being obiected to our vnderstanding. *a* 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 119 In the firmament of heaven be many Starres;..of sundry resultancies and apparitions; of the first, second, third magnitude, as they use to speak.

2. = RESULTANCE 4.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminian.* 115 If Gods fore-sight and euerlasting Decrees haue their resultancie from the wills of men. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxii. 399 From Nature generated..by secret and ineffable Resultancy and Emanation. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* II. xii. 20 Which Relation..follows the said *fundamentum* by a bare Resultancy, without any further Causation.

3. = RESULTANCE 2 b.

1637 HEYLIN *Brief Answ.* 26 By way of Corollarie, or resultancie out of all the premisses. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 73 From all which, this one true resultancy or conclusion may infallibly be gathered. 1682 *Foxes & Firebrands* II. 86 The resultancy of this Story is home and pat.

Resultant (rĭzʌ·ltănt), *sb.* [See next.]

†**1.** *Arith.* The total or sum. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 4 The resultant 10. To whom it shalle be addede 7. The nombre to be addede 3.

2. *Mech.* That force which is the equivalent of two or more forces acting from different directions at one point. Also generally, the composite or final effect of any two or more physical forces.

1815 O. GREGORY *Mechanics* (ed. 3) I. II. 31 The resultant is situated in a plane perpendicular to the axis. 1836 WHEWELL *Mechanics* ii. (ed. 5) 24 If two forces act in opposite directions, the resultant will be the difference of the two, and in the direction of the greater. 1842 BLACK *Homœopathy* iv. 53 All action in the living body is the resultant of two co-efficients. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Mech. Phil.* 173 To determine the resultant of all the pressures of a fluid. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 18 Its motion will be the resultant of all the sound waves.

b. *transf.* of other than physical forces.

1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 319 The conflict between the two opposite forces will probably compel our statesmen to move in the path of their resultant. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. 192 The resultant, not of the victory of either of the extreme parties, but of the joint action of their opposing forces. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 1 The resultant of three forces, whose reciprocal influences are constant, subtle, and intricate.

c. The product or outcome *of* something.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 9 See of how large a portion of the character truth is the resultant. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 12 Collective social action is the mere resultant of many individual actions. 1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 30 Most of these habits, are the resultants of health, as well as the promoters of it.

3. *Math.* (See quot. 1856.)

1856 A. CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 636 The function of the coefficients, which, equalled to zero, expresses the result of the elimination.., is said to be the Resultant of the system of quantics. The resultant is an invariant of the system of quantics. 1860 H. J. S. SMITH in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1861) 162 If R be the Resultant of $\phi_1(x)$ and $\phi_2(x)$, [etc.]. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* III. 266/1. 1881 [see ELIMINANT B].

Resultant (rĭzʌ·ltănt), *a.* [ad. L. *resultant-em*, pres. pple. of *resultāre*: see RESULT *v.* and -ANT. So F. *résultant*, It., Sp., and Pg. *resultante.*]

†**1.** Issuing or shining by reflection. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spiritual Navigators* 45 Seeing the resultant light of the starres shining in the water about him. 1661 R. BURNEY *K. Chas. presented* 4 § 2 'Tis a beam resultant from Gods Majestie, and reflects upon the people for their good.

2. That results, resulting; consequent.

1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 112 Accepting alike the Faith resultant from the dark mists of the Ignorant, and from the clearest intelligence of the Learned. 1672 BOYLE *Orig. Gems* Postscr., By reason of the figure of the resultant corpuscles. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 24 All soul sin seems a missing of the mark Resultant from imperfect force or aim. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Mech. Phil.* 173 If this simple resultant pressure act upward [etc.]. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 275 The overthrow of the tenth part of the city, and the resultant terror and repentance.

b. *Resultant axis, point*: (see quots.).

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii. 204 The lines or axes along which there is no double refraction or polarisation..have been called optical axes..or resultant axes. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 203 That point where the whole force which it is intended to counteract may be supposed to be collected..is known in mechanics as the resultant point.

c. *Resultant note* or *tone*: (see second quot.).

1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* v. 82 Those notes..to which the name of resultant notes or sometimes difference notes is usually given. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 280 When two tones are sounded together, tones of an entirely new nature are produced, which have been called resultant tones. 1898 ELLISTON *Organs* (ed. 3) 52 The Quint stop, combined with the 16 ft., gives a resultant undertone of 32 ft. pitch.

Hence **Resu·ltantly** *adv.*

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacrif.* III. iii. 234 The retributive causes go their way and do their work, not arrested in their action, but only qualified resultantly.

†**Resultat(e.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *resultat* or It. *risultato.*] = RESULT *sb.*

1620–1 BACON in Spedding *Life & Lett.* VII. 172 Although some particular members of Parliament may have their private ends, yet one man sets another upright; so that the resultate of their counsels is for the most part..sincere.

†**Resulta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *resultātiōn-em*, noun of action from *resultāre*: see RESULT *v.* and -ATION.] = RESULTANCE 3 a, 3 b.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1175 The resultation of a light from the water upon some wall. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 123 That which they know.., by way of Resultation from his sufficiencie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 350 A Psalm is..the noise of pleasantnesse, the resultation of gladsomnesse.

†**Resultatively,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RESULT *v.* + -ATIVE + -LY 2.] By way of conclusion.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ IV. 184 These men.. are resultatively and interpretatively as..earnest to exclude men from the Sacrament.

Resu·ltful, *a.* [f. RESULT *sb.* + -FUL.] Rich or abounding in results; fruitful.

1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 His own work had been of the most resultful sort. 1892 *Month* Feb. 234 Controversies..more likely to be endless than resultful.

Hence **Resu·ltfully** *adv.*

1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* viii. 148 The relation ..was most deeply and resultfully experienced by the men.

Resulting (rĭzʌ·ltĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RESULT *v.* + -ING 2.] Arising, produced, or obtained as a result; resultant, consequent.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 194 The resulting Qualities and Attributes of the small particles of Matter. 1684–5 — *Min. Waters* 35 By putting a much greater, or a much lesser, quantity of Galls, into..the Mineral Water, the resulting colour may be more or less intense. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 145 Put the Equation of the Curve into Fluxions, and the resulting Equation into Fluxions again. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 335 The use..returns back to him who raised it,..and is stiled a resulting use. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 317/2 The second, because the divisor is 9, repeats the resulting figure after the dividend is exhausted. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 41 There would either be a resulting trust, or it would belong to the person who takes the estate. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 361/1 A general 'flatness' in the resulting photographs is noticeable.

Hence **Resu·ltingly** *adv.*

1863 C. M. SMITH *Dead Lock* 46 Her education..was conducted under their superintendence, and it resultingly differed somewhat from the usual routine.

†**Resu·ltive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RESULT *v.* + -IVE.] Resultant.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. Ded., There is such a Sympathy betwixt several Sciences..that (as in a Regular Fortification one Piece strengtheneth another) a resultive Firmness ariseth from their Complication.

Resu·ltless, *a.* [f. RESULT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of, or without, result; ineffectual.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 336 Disgust at the resultless strife has not yet replaced the interest and excitement it creates. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 30 The cession is held in that case to be resultless.

Hence **Resu·ltlessly** *adv.*; **Resu·ltlessness.**

1858 TRENCH *Synonyms* xlix. (1876) 174 The aimlessness, or, if we may use the word, the resultlessness, of that to which this epithet is given. 1900 *Academy* 18 Aug. 137/2 Bulwer Lytton is clever without depth, and resultlessly interesting.

†**Resu·ltment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RESULT *v.* + -MENT.] = RESULT *sb.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. xx. 131 The Quota's are the resultment, which is always of the same with the greater Product.

Resumabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] Capacity for, or possibility of, being resumed.

1835 L. HUNT *Lond. Jrnl.* 4 Feb. 36 The magician has a fatal lock of hair on his head which if once cut off puts an end to the resumability of the head.

Resumable (rĭzi·ūmăb'l), *a.* [f. RESUME *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being resumed.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 93 This same Soveraignty and Majesty is resumable. *a* 1676 HALE (J.), This was but an indulgence, and therefore resumable by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 160, I am not convinced that beneficiary grants were ever considered as resumable at pleasure. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* L. 103/2 The land..should not be resumable..because it had been built upon, or was used as garden.

Resume (rĭzi·ūm), *v.* Also 7 *Sc.* **resoom.** [ad. OF. *resumer* (F. *résumer*, It. *re-, risumere*, Sp., Pg. *resumir*), or L. *resūmĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *sūmĕre* to take.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To assume, put on, or take to oneself anew (something previously lost, given up, or discarded):

a. courage, hope, or other feeling.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, Grekes reioysynge And in all haste their hertes resumynge Began them selfe for to recomforte.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks 1856 I. 32 Come soule, resume the valour of thy birth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 278 If once they hear that voyce,..they will soon resume New courage and revive. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 58 Thus they out of their plaints new hope resume. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* II. xix. § 7 When the robbers perceived this unexpected retreat..they resumed their courage. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 65 For mercy's sweetest self,.. resume your soul, command your reason. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxiii, Who that gallant spirit shall resume, Leap from Eurota's banks, and call thee from the tomb? 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiii. 180 Bell rapidly resumed her ordinary good spirits.

b. strength, power, influence, etc.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 59 And a litill, her myghtys that she hadde lost she resumyd, and forthermore, anoone aftir, ful helth optenyd.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 3 They which have once received this power may not think..to take it, reiect, and resume it as often as they themselues list. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 113 Only to amuse them with

a Peace, whilst they could resume their strength and force. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 84 They resume the same Power with their President as if the Governor was here. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1788) 255 They have advised the King to resume a power of dispensing with the laws by royal proclamation. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* vii, Could I see your natural good sense resume its influence over passion. 1821 Shelley *Remembrance* 10 The owlet night resumes her reign. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 147 Theology in its scholastic form..resumed its supremacy in the schools. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 7/6 Religious animosity..has resumed its hold on both sides.

c. some appearance, form, or condition.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 331 Ile resume the shape which thou dost thinke I haue cast off for euer. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 640 Having shifted ev'ry Form to scape, Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape. 1742 Collins *Ecl.* i. 14 The radiant Morn resum'd her orient pride. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 401 We come, As from a seven years transportation, home, And there resume an unembarrass'd brow. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxvii, Mr. Pickwick's countenance resumed its customary benign expression. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xc, Could the dead, whose dying eyes Were closed with wail, resume their life.

d. To take again, re-occupy (a place or seat).

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* II. iv, A new-born Phœnix flies, and widow'd place resumes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 456 He shall ascend,..Then enter into glory, and resume His Seat at Gods right hand. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* II. 349 Reason resum'd her place, and passion fled. 1867 Agassiz *Journ. Brazil* ii. (1871) 63, I resumed my seat, trying to look as if it were my habit to mount horses on the tops of high mountains and slide down to the bottom.

2. To take up or begin again, to recommence (some interrupted practice or occupation). †Also const. *to*.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 252 And þai tuke þaim to cowncell att þai wald resume hospitalite, & giff almos agayn as þai war wunte. 1624 S. H. *Preserv. Health* 46 In the morning when you rise againe, resume to your selues your former dayes thoughts and cares. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 208 Nothing is easily resumed after a great discontinuance. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. xlviii, My Muse ! resume the task that yet doth thee abide. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 535 With looks of some complacence he resum'd His road. 1820 Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 90 Rip now resumed his old walks and habits. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* x, I resumed some work I had dropped. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/5 That Parliament should resume its labours upon the Criminal Code.

b. *esp.* To go on again with (a discourse, discussion, remark, etc.).

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 70 Hauing made sufficient digression, let us resume the matter subject where we left. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 27 The Prince..prevailed ..that the debate was again resumed upon the journey. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 5 Heer the Archangel paus'd, ..Then with transition sweet new Speech resumes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 3 Finding that nobody made answer, he resumed the thread of his discourse. 1795 *Abridgm. Deb. Congress* (1857) I. 525/1 The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treaty. 1845 Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 As if merely resuming the broken thread of the previous day's argument. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 67 Ross had resumed his conversation with Kate.

c. To reassemble or bring together again for the transaction of business.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 42/1 If..it shall be thought ..necessary and behovefull, to resume, assemble, and have apparaunce of this his said Parlement. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 49/2 The House being resumed, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

3. To take back to oneself (something previously given or granted).

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 183/2 [To] take, resume, seise and reteine in your handes..all Honoures..the which ye hafe graunted. 1480 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* V. 314 Them that occupied the same befor they were resumed. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 It shall be laufull to our said soueraigne lord ..to seise or resume any of the saide franchises. 1641 Prynne *Antipathie* 18 The custody of Rochester Castle and other Forts, which the King for securing his State, had resumed into his owne hands. *a* 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* (1675) 246 They..will not murmur against Him, when He is pleased to resume any thing from them. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 260 Gods of whatsoe'er Degree Resume not, what themselves have giv'n. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. ii. 76 Why should God resume this Authority out of the Hands of His Son? 1821 Scott *Pirate* Advt., Touching the hand of the corpse, she formally resumed the troth-plight which she had bestowed. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* i. 7 It is expressly stated that in the case of an association of villeins the lord did not resume their land.

†b. To abrogate, withdraw. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 20 § 3 The said Act..shall from henceforth be resumed, repealed, adnulled..and utterly made void for ever.

4. a. To take back (a person) to, or into some relation with, oneself.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. ccxliii. 285 Seinge they myght not enduce the Kynge to noone conformytie or agrement, to resume his lawfull wyfe, and to refuse that other. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. i, We..Resume into the late state of our loue Worthy Cornelius Gallus. 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint.* II. 138 Resume thy spirit from this world of thrall. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 102 If Heaven should resume thee, To Heaven shall her spirit ascend. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 287 She..holds her veil extended as if to resume her divine Child.

b. To take or pick up (a thing) again; to return to the use of.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xi. 56 My former shield I may resume againe. 1726 Pope *Iliad* v. 405 Then, mounting on his car, [he] resum'd the rein. 1822 [Mary A. Kelty] *Osmond* I. 19 She continued, resuming the picture. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* viii, So he was content to resume his pipe and listen.

5. To repeat (a sentence or word). *rare*.

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 37 He resumeth the same sentence yet agen the thirde tyme. 1598 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xx. 6 A return unto the intended history by resuming the words which are in the end of the 4 verse. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 302 In many of these instances, the nominative must be repeated; and..in most of the others, it may be resumed with propriety and advantage.

b. To recapitulate or summarize (facts, etc.).

1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 73 The unreasonableness whereof will appear, if we resume those things which we have said to the object of love. 1685 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 21 The Counsellor had resolved to resume all that I had said. 1715 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 38 The sub-committee brought in their overtures as to Mr. Simson's affair. I cannot resume them. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, x. III. 231 After resuming, at great length, all the facts and arguments upon which they founded their claim. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 12 Concerning 'Kathrina', let us finally, and in brief, resume, that in its purport it is unsatisfactory and unconvincing. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 346 A philosophy which should resume all his views upon nature, man, and society.

II. *absol.* **6.** To reassume possession.

?1565 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 59 The Queen to have power to resume, paying to Humfrey and Shutz..such recompence as shall be adjudged by 6 Citizens. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. i. 15 That opportunity Which then they had to take from's, to resume We haue againe. 1738 Wesley *Hymns, 'The Lord! how fearful is his Name!'* vi, 'Tis sov'reign Love that lends our Joys, And Love resumes again.

7. To give a résumé or summary.

1770 Bp. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 309 Preached from Acts 8. 14. &c., Mr. Allan Cameron resuming in Galic.

8. a. To begin to speak again; to continue one's discourse.

1808 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 228 When he could again be heard.., he resumed, as follows 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxvii, Mr. Weller smoked for some minutes in silence, and then resumed.

b. To recommence work or business.

1817 *Parl. Debates* 1351 The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 625 The discussion was soon interrupted by the reappearance of Hampden with another message. The House resumed and was informed that [etc.]. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 6 3 The London County Council resumed after the holidays.

c. To continue; to begin again.

1815 *Zeluca* II. 238 She picked..up [the letters], and resumed at the only words of her own she had seen. 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 200 If a bank of issue should discontinue issuing,..it should not be lawful to resume.

Hence **Resu·med** *ppl. a.*; **Resu·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1470 G. Ashby *Active Policy* 726 To be wele aduised in your grauntyng Any fee or office..That it securly stande withoute resumyng. 1672 R. Montague in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 518 One quarter's allowance is stopped by the last resuming of the assignments. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 767 Then this resuming Cov'nant was declar'd When Kings were made, or is for ever bar'd. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 12/1 The major part of the present excess has arisen from the arrears of police taxes, and the rent of resumed Tannadaree lands. 1890 Dilke *Probl. Greater Brit.* II. ii. I. 270 The lessee was ..given a preferential right of obtaining an annual occupation-license for the resumed area

‖ **Résumé** (*rezume·*, *sb.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *résumer* to Resume.] A summary, epitome.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 98 After a short *resumé* of his observations on coffee-houses and prisons, Mr. Holcroft leaves Paris. 1861 Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 31 Some of the papers are mere *résumés* of English books. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 457 The report contained a *résumé* of the evidence.

Hence **Résumé** *v.*, to epitomize. *rare*.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* May 535 A disjointedness ..that makes it difficult to read, and still more so to résumé.

Resu·mer, *rare*. [f. Resume *v.* + -er 1.] One who resumes.

a 1656 Ussher *Power Princes* I. (1683) 18 The founder of all rule, authority and power at the beginning, and the resumer thereof into his own hands again at the end of the World.

Resu·mmon (*rĭ-*), *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. OF. *resoumonder, resemondre* (Godef.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To issue (a writ) again. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 61 If the king die after the writ of Couenant be returned,..and before the fine be ingrossed,..the writ of couenant shalbe resomoned and the fine ingrossed.

†**2.** To recall (a thing) to mind. *Obs. rare*.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* II. xiii. § 6 To inuent is to discouer that we know not, and not to recouer or resummon that which wee alreadie knowe.

3. To summon (a person) anew; to convene (an assembly) again.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 31 But the King re-summoning them at *quindena Pasche*, granted all things absolutely according to their desire. 1696 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 66 They were this morning resummoned to attend their excellencies. 1748 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. vii, She re-summoned Mrs. Slipslop into her presence. 1830 Lytton *Paul Clifford* xiv, The pawnbroker was re-summoned. 1885 L. O. Pike *Yrbks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III* (Rolls) Introd. 47 The original assise-men were re summoned to give a verdict on the points of the assise.

Resu·mmons (*rĭ-*). *Law.* [a. AF. *resomons* (Godef.).] A second or renewed summons.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 In the same atteynte there shalbe awarded ageynst..the party som[mons] and resom[mons] and distres infynyte. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 7 Preamble, The Demandants..were compelled..to prosecute and sue Resummons..to revive..their said Actions. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxv. (1615) 257 The plees may be reuiued againe by the Kings writ of resummons. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 243 b, Resummons is a second summons of a man to answer to an action where the first summons is defeated by the demise of the King, or such other cause. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 401 Whereupon by advice of the Judges a resummons was granted. [1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 92 Neither does a resummons ever lie after an essoin. *Ibid.* 338 There is summons, after-summons, and resummons.]

Resumption (*rĭzʌ·mʃən*). [a. F. *résumption* or ad. L. *resumptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resūmĕre* to Resume. So Sp. *resuncion*, It. *risunzione*.]

1. *Law.* The action, on the part of the Crown or other authority, of reassuming possession of lands, rights, etc., which have been bestowed on others; a case or instance of this.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 As sone as that office to your hand..by deth, cession, amocion, resumpcion,..or elles in eny othir maner it be, next then to come. 1489 *Ibid.* VI. 429/1 By force of an Acte of Parliament called a Resumption. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 The said Act of Resumption, or any Articles therein contained. ?1565 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 57 If after Resumption the Queen shall decline the working, then William Humfrey..to have the preference of Farming it [etc.]. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 248 By the Statut of Resumption vnder Hen. VIII. most of the Royalties of our English Counties Palatin were diminisht, and taken into the Croun. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 29 Mar., The late discourse in the House of Commons, concerning resumption of Crowne lands. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 3 They entertained Hopes of being restored to their former Estates which they lost by the late Resumption during the Swedish Administration. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 46 This great work stands still at present through a fear of resumptions. 1831 Mackintosh *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 4 July, Wks. 1846 III. 552 To represent our resumption of a right of suffrage as a precedent for their seizure of lands and possessions. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. 78 They knew that the benefit of the resumption was not to be for them.

b. In general use, the action of taking back or recovering something.

1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 195 Resumptions are as ordinary with this lady [fortune] as with a House of Commons. 1836 Emerson *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 171 This is such a resumption of power, as if a banished king should buy his territories inch by inch. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxix. X. 356 Now that the power of the latter was broken, the Eleians aimed at resumption of their lost supremacy. 1885 G. Macdonald *Diary Old Soul* 26 Oct., So, Lord, if Thou tak'st from me all the rest, Thyself with each resumption drawing nigher.

2. The action of resuming, taking up, or commencing again.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 The resumption of a former proposition vttered in generalitie to explane the same better by a particular diuision. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 258/1 Reminiscence is not a Resumption or Assumption of Memory, but differs specifically from both these. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 432 This word, 'I believe', is taken here only by way of resumption or repetition. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* I. i, The hour's past—fix'd yesterday For the resumption of his trial. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. x. 239 The first instance of resumption, after long disuse, of impeachments of ministers on account of advice to the Crown. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 9 Feb. 28/2 Both funds must be treated as belonging to the wife for her separate use upon the resumption of cohabitation.

b. *Banking.* A return to specie payments. Also *attrib.*

1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 182 We will take the price [of bank stock] every five years down to the final resumption in 1821. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI 156 Despite the stoppage of the resumption policy preparing by Secretary McCullough. 1880 E. Kirke *Life Garfield* 30 Resumption came at last, ..when the Government, for the first time in seventeen years, made its payments in coin.

c. (See quot.)

1856 J. Williams *Gram. Edyrn* § 1784 Resumption [in Welsh prosody] is the practice of beginning every verse with the same letter, which is sustained throughout.

3. a. Recapitulation, résumé. *rare*.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Resumption, in the schools, a summary repetition, or running over, of an argument, or of the substance thereof, in order to refute it. 1836 7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph* xliii. (1859) II. 444 A theory, in fact, which is the resumption and complement of them all.

b. (See quot.) *rare*$^{-0}$.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Resumption is..used by logicians for the reduction of some figurative, or quaint proposition, to a more intelligible and significant one.

Resumptive (*rĭzʌ·mptiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [orig. ad. L. *resumptiv-us* restorative. In later use a new formation. Cf. Sp. *resuntivo*, Pg. *resumptivo*.]

†**1.** *Med.* **a.** *adj.* Restorative. *Obs. rare*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (Bodl. MS.), Whan kinde is comforted he vseþ certeyn medicyns resumptiue and restauratiue. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Dispens.* 122 Differences of unguents..from their effects as resumptive.

†b. *sb.* A restorative medicine. *Obs.*

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* R v, If it be of ouer muche labor or of ouer muche emptines he must be nourysshed with resumptiues and confortatyues. 1736 Bailey (folio). A *Resumptive*, (in Pharmacy) an unguent for recruiting and restoring languishing constitutions: *Resumptives*, (in Physick) medicines serving to restore decay'd nature.

2. That repeats, or summarizes.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 372 Whether he ought to be slower, more explanatory, more systematic, more resumptive. 1884 Chevne *Isaiah* I. 246 The statement is resumptive.

Hence **Resu·mptively** *adv.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 170 We also resumptively add. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 1/3 'You see my point?' he remarks resumptively.

Resun(e, obs. forms of REASON.

Resu'p, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sup again.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119 As Dogs, the filthy Vomits they cast up, In a short Space..resup.

Resupinate (rĭsiū·pinĕit), *a.* [ad. L. *resupīnāt-um*, pa. pple. of *resupīnāre* to bend back. Cf. F. *résupiné*, Sp. and Pg. *resupinado*.]

1. Chiefly *Bot.* Turned or twisted upwards.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 382 Resupinate, when the lower Disk of the Leaf looks upwards. 1815 E. J. BURROW *Conchol.* 16 *Resupinata*, resupinate; turned upwards. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 240 The æstivation of the corolla..is an important consideration in determining whether a flower is resupinate or not. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 243 The leaves are long.., having sharp-pointed blades, barbed sides, and resupinate bark.

2. (See quot.)

1836 RAFINESQUE *Amer. Nations* I. ii. 66 The Resupinate or Reflexed Group [of American languages]: where the roots or nouns substantive are reversed, following the adjectives or epithetes, which are prefixed.

So **Resu'pinated** *ppl. a.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Their mouth is downwards, that the fishes might escape, when they are resupinated. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 584 The Bos, with very large, crooked and resupinated horns, the Buffaloe.

Resupination (rĭsiūpinēi·ʃən). [See prec. and -ATION. So F. *résupination*, Sp. *-acion*.]

†1. a. The effect of height upon the proportions of a standing figure. *Obs. rare.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 292 Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the Eye, a resupination of the Figure: For which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him, as for the Observation it self. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 233 Phidias..did consider that the whole shape of his image should change according to the height of the appointed place, and therefore made her lips wide open..and all the rest accordingly, by a certaine kinde of resupination.

†b. The action of putting into an inverted position. *Obs. rare* −1.

1661 LOVELL. *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Some [birds] drink .with intermission, and resupination of the head.

†c. The fact of lying on, or the action of turning upon, the back. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Resupination*, a lying along on the back with the face upward. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Amongst Fishes,..Some have their mouth upwards,..and cannot take the prey, without resupination.

2. *Bot.* Inversion of parts.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xiv. (1765) 203 A Resupination; which is, when the upper Lip of the Corolla looks towards the Ground, and the under Lip towards Heaven. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 111 Seeds ascending, seldom inverted by resupination. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 604 The long inferior ovary of most Orchids undergoes a torsion (resupination) at the time of the opening of the flower.

Resupine (rĭsiūpəin), *a.* [ad. L. *resupīn-us*: see RE- and SUPINE *a.* So obs. F. *resupin*, Pg. *resupino*, It. *re-*, *risupino*.]

†1. Listless, apathetic. *Obs. rare.*

1628-9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 13 *note*, A most resupine patience in their sufferance. 1643 — *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 63 In what a tortured condition they must bee ..for their most resupine and senselesse madnesse.

2. Lying on the back; inclined backwards.

1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 88 A fourth Fly being thrust in,..at last suffering some convulsion, she lay unmoved and resupine. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 35 Where the Womb is..resupine. 1791 COWPER *Odyssey* VIII. 458 One, resupine, Upcast it high toward the dusky clouds. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. i. (1871) III. 245 Sansculottism ..was flung resupine the next instant. 1837 — *Misc. Ess., Diamond Necklace*, The very Concierge resupine.

Resupply' (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To supply again or anew; to provide with a fresh supply.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* civ, Againe created by thy quick'ning breath, To resupply the Massacres of Death. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xv, Fast they fell, And fast were resupplied, man after man Succeeding to the death. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 357, I resupplied their nutriment from the crystal vessel. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. ix. 80 What had been expended in the taking of Gibraltar not having been re-supplied.

So **Resupply'** *sb.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 98 The growth of organic beings consists in removal as well as in resupply. 1880 *Bible Soc. Rec.* (1883) May 67 A faithful and thorough resupply of the United States..with the Scriptures.

Resuppre'ss (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To suppress again.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 6 Mary was not more resolute in restoring the Catholick faith in England, then Elizabeth was in resuppressing it.

Resurge (rĭsə·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *resurg-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *surgĕre* to rise. So Sp. and Pg. *resurgir*, It. *risurgere*, *-sorgere*.] *intr.* To rise again. Hence **Resu'rging** *vbl. sb.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 127 For follow my counsel, so may you me please, That of careful resurging your heart shall have ease. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Salomon's Solace* XXXI. 130 By a godly repentance striue to resurge vnto that from whence he was fallen. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 92 Divine and quickening vertue shall..cause them to resurge from graue to life eternall. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 524 It is good for such as resurge from long diseases. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 255 When my God, resurging from the night, Shall gild his chambers with the morning light. 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On Letts's Diary*, Hark at the dead jokes resurging! 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 23/2 The New Zealand document disappeared and Mr. Huxley's stout tome resurged.

Re-su'rge (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To surge back again. Hence **Re-su'rging** *vbl. sb.*

1887 C. W. HUTSON *Beg. Civilis.* XX. 206 [Kelts] swept over Etruria , then re-surged and poured through the Illyrian, Macedonian and Thracian regions. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 It is impossible to keep in mind the surging and resurging of the tide of war.

So **Re-su'rge** *sb.*

1895 J. SMITH *Perm. Message Exod.* IX. 122 The surge and resurge of the soul are laid bare.

Resurgence (rĭsə·ɹdʒĕns). [See RESURGENT and -ENCE.] The act of rising again. Also *fig.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 153 That happy, humble, ducking under, yet constant resurgence against, the check of her superiors! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XXXVIII, The events of the night all came back to him:..the crowding resurgence of facts and names. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. i. 40 The resurgence of popular literature and the creation of popular theatrical types deserve to be..noticed.

So **Resu'rgency.** *rare* −1.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C (1858) I. 403 The perpetual reconciliation, and as perpetual resurgency of the primary contradiction.

Resurgent (rĭsə·ɹdʒĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *resurgent-em*, pres. pple. of *resurgĕre* to RESURGE.]

A. *sb.* One who has risen again.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 421 We, who are alive, shall be caught up in the clouds together with the resurgents. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 114/1 Scarcely a day elapsed in which the degraded resurgent did not appear before the European. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. vi. xvi. 156 The resurgents on their part, whilst sheering off by the flanks, took care to give no offence.

B. *adj.* That rises, or tends to rise, again.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 119/2 To extinguish, if possible, that resurgent principle which has so often disturbed the serious business of the country. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 490 Resurgent Poland, he says, means resurgent Hungary, and even resurgent Italy. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 241 The strife is not ended, the pain may still be resurgent.

Resu'rging, *ppl. a.* [f. RESURGE *v.* + -ING 2.] That resurges; rising again.

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Prol. 12 You shall behold him..like a sea or high resurging floud. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV 170 This resurging part of the island is called O Breasul, or O Brazil. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 350 The unerring instinct of resurging Paganism.

Resurpri'se, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A fresh or new surprise (of a place or person).

a 1626 BACON *Consid. touching War w. Spain* (1629) 7 The Processe of this Action drew on a Resurprise of the Castell by the Thebans, a Recouery of the Towne [etc.]. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 203 O that I had a Cherub's num'rous Eyes To guard me from a Re-surprise.

Resurpri'se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To surprise again.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 274 Sometimes he Seven, sometimes a Legion sends, Who, when cast out, the Soul who careless lies With seven-fold Force and Malice re-surprise.

Re'surrect, *sb. rare* −1. [ad. L. *resurrect-us*: cf. next.] One who has risen from the dead.

1892 G. HAKE *Mem.* 80 *Yrs.* LXV. 278 Wolsey, he rose; the Bonapartes rose; .Lazarus rose; but no man, priest, soldier..or resurrect, ever rose in death, as did St. Peter.

Resurrect (rezŏre·kt), *v.* [A back-formation from RESURRECTION.]

1. *trans.* To raise (a person) from the dead or from the grave; to restore to life or to view again.

1772 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 174/1 As fast as we knock them on the head, this cursed Tunestrick .resurrects them again in a squirt. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe* (1883) 8 Dead men's almost intangible atoms, resurrected from the adjoining graveyard. 1898 BENHAM *Fourth Napoleon* 162 When they are dead, they are dead, and all the counting in the world won't resurrect them.

b. *fig.*, with reference to persons.

1856 BENTON *Abridgm. Deb. Congress* (1858) VI. 712 *note*, I resurrect the whole! put them in scene again on the living stage. 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* 29 This could not be the Forese Donati resurrected and torn above ground by..darkling moles.

c. *fig.*, with reference to things.

1863 *Morn. Star* 26 Dec., Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. 1892 *Black & White* 2 July 10/1 He . resurrects recollections of the good old times.

2. *intr.* To rise again from the dead. Also *fig.*

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 279 Jesus resurrects; therefore all men will do the same. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 870/1 It is .the one day upon which the cemeteries resurrect out of the things they are, and become the things they should be.

Hence **Resurre·cted, Resurre·cting** *ppl. adjs.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* XXXIV. (1856) 299 The long line of resurrected coast was duplicated in the clouds. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* XII. 326 The resurrected Osiris was wont to be worshipped according to the most sacred mysteries of the Egyptian ritual. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* 270 Sweet love, like the resurrecting dawn, awoke the birds.

Resurrection (rezŏre·kʃən), *sb.* Also 4-5 **resur(r)ectioun,** 4-6 **-eccio(u)n,** 4-5 **-exio(u)n,** etc. [a. OF. *resurrecciun, -ection* (F. *résurrection*, = Sp. *resurreccion*, It. *re-*, *risurressione*, *-ezione*), or ad. late L. *resurrectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resurgĕre* to RESURGE.]

I. 1. The rising again of Christ after His death and burial.

c 1300 *Cast. Love* 1201 For nouȝt worþ weore his passion, Neore his resurexion. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 96 And þis was don in Cristis deþ and his resurreccioun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. (1839) 91 There appered first oure Lord to his Disciples, aftre his Resurrexioun. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. ii. 330 Crist tholit þar his passion, And made his resurreccion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Forty dayes after his resurreccyon that blessed lorde ascended. 1563 *Homilies* II. xiv. (1869) 429, I come to declare that great..article of our Christian religion and faith, the resurrection of our Lord Jesus. 1643 CARYL *Expos. Job* 103 Which words are applied by Paul..to the resurrection of Christ. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 599 How is it conceivable that so many Persons as pretended to see him after his Resurrection, should for 40 Days together imagine that they saw him? 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 321 The history of the resurrection of Christ is a part of the evidence of Christianity. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 297 The men that condemned Christ were the first to be made aware of His resurrection.

b. The church-festival by which this event is commemorated.

In early examples = Easter; with quot. 1838 cf. *resurrectio* in Du Cange.

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 368 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229 An ester eue heore procuratour bad heom heore schip take And heore resurrection opon þe fisches rugge make. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 425 Tyl þe daye dawed þis damaiseles daunced, That men rongen to þe resurexioun.

1838 SIR H. NICOLAS *Chronol. Hist.* 169/1 Resurrection of our Lord, March 27.

†c. A dramatic or material representation of this event. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4642 He may yn þe cherche, þurgh þys resun, Pley þe resurreccyun. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. 34 The resurreccion of our lorde with the avyse in hys bosum to put þe sacrament þer-in. *Ibid.*, Item, anothir grete branche be-for the Resurreccion. 1521 *Churchw. Acct. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 14 For nayles cord & sope for the resurreccion.

2. The rising again of men at the Last Day.

Frequently termed *the general resurrection*. For *first resurrection* see Revelations XX. 4-6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19292 A naciun [that] Wald trau na resurrecciun Suld be o man on domes-dai. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* XII. 23 Thanne in the resurreccioun, whanne þei schulen rise aȝen, whos wyf of these schal sche be? 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) V. XIV. (1859) 81 So shalt thou ioyefully abide the general resurrection. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 111 Moyses and Aaron schalle brynge furthe that arke of the testamente in the firste resurrection. 1548 CRANMER *Short Instruct.* (1829) 126 We must beleue the resurrection of the fleshe. 1569 JEWEL *Exp. 1 Thess.* Wks. 1848 VII. 93 They shall come forth of their graves to the resurrection of condemnation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIV. 214 In the resurrection men shall be Permanent, and not Incorporeall. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 76 Resurrection will be no privilege to them; but immortality itself their everlasting curse. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 216 The doctrine of the resurrection was first entertained by the Egyptians. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ix. 329 The resurrection is the emergence of the spiritual body out of mortal decay into immortal existence. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 790/1 All the Creeds confess the resurrection of the body.

3. The action or fact of rising again from sleep, decay, disuse, etc.; revival; restoration to previous status or vogue.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 110 For to ben at the resureccion Of this flour whan yt shulde vnclose.

1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 146 Never to admit ye resurreccion of the olde. Parliament by vertue of the Bill for Continuaunce. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XIX. 27 See we not a yearly Resurrection of grasse, herbs, grain, flowers, fruits every Spring tide? 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 202 Though .Lord Chatham has had a wonderful resurrection to health, his resurrection to credit and consequence..must be owing to your lordship. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 35 The Italians, proud of the resurrection of their drama, began to challenge all the rest of Europe. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. XCV. § 84. 175 The unanimous resurrection of all the nations of Europe against the French domination. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXI. 365 If the life of Cæsar alone stood between his country and the resurrection of the constitution.

4. a. A resurrected thing. *rare.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July, His horse was..a resurrection of dry bones. 1872 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XVII. 3 The rotten Legs too crazily steadied on planks of old resurrections.

b. A disinterred corpse. (Cf. 6.) *rare* −1.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXXXIII. (1783) IV. 203 The doctor is attending a lady of your parish, who is troubled with a complication,..and she is expected to be as fine a resurrection as ever the doctor handled.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

5. In various attrib. uses, as *Resurrection day*, † *gild, morning, piece, place, sermon*, etc.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22, I wylle the owener of my place pay eche yeer viij *d.* to the resurreccion gilde that viij *d.* taperis may be light at the dirige and messe the same tyme. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Mar., Mr. Owen preached in my Library..a Resurrection Sermon, and after it we all received the Holy Communion. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 266 Resurrection-Day falling out soon after, the Christians were all at High-Mass. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 214 A cloathed Resurrection Piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 501 The great Resurrection-morning. 1875 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 161 In resurrection-life we are sent back to it, to be here as specimens of saved sinners. 1892 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. & Impostor*, Our resurrection place is here.

b. *Resurrection body*, the form in which men will appear at the general resurrection.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 512 What a Change will it make in our Resurrection-Body, which being incomparably more..subtile than this, will be far more pliable to the Motions of the Soul? 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* II. 216 We have great reason to hope, that the soul will have a greater dominion over the resurrection-body, than she hath over this. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 163 Who knows

what may be the privilege of a Resurrection-body joined to a beatified and glorified soul? 1858 Sears *Athan.* I. xviii. 158 The seed-spark of our resurrection-body will not appear.

c. *Resurrection plant*, (*a*) a Californian plant, *Selaginella lepidophylla*, the dried fronds of which unfold again when moistened; (*b*) the Rose of Jericho, an Eastern plant having similar properties. Also called *resurrection flower*.

(*a*) 1870 Masters *Hen/rey's Bot.* 413 One or two of the species [of Selaginellæ] roll up their fronds when dry, and unfold them again when placed in water, owing to the rapid absorption of the fluid, whence they have been called Resurrection plants. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 400 Good examples..are afforded by the so-called Resurrection plant of California. 1893 G. D. Leslie *Lett. Marco* xviii. 119 'A resurrection plant,'..some sort of large lichen or spleenwort from Colorado.

(*b*) 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* 115/2 Resurrection-plant, *Anastatica Hierochuntina*. 1888. *Oxford Bible-Helps* 121 The 'rose of Jericho' is also called 'Mary's flower' and 'resurrection flower'.

d. *Resurrection pie*, a pie made out of the remains from previous meals. Also *transf.*

1869 Furnivall *Forewords to Q. Eliz. Acad.* p. xxiii, A kind of Resurrection Pie like we used to have once a week at school, in which we declared old left bits reappeared. 1881 E. J. Worboise *Sissie* xx, Dr. Heaviside's housekeeper is too fond of giving us resurrection-pie!

6. *Resurrection man*, one who made a trade of exhuming bodies in order to sell them to anatomists; a corpse-stealer, resurrectionist.

1781 R. King *Mod. Lond. Spy* 106 Persons (under the name of resurrection-men) continue their business, getting from 1 guinea to 5 or 6, according to the value set upon the corpse they take up. 1798 Southey *Ball. & Metr. T.* Poet. Wks. VI. 187 Five guineas if he shoot A Resurrection Man. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xiv, He had carried up every separate article in the dead of the night, and..had felt as wicked as a Resurrection Man.

† b. So *Resurrection-cove, -jarvey, -woman. Obs.*

1812 J. H Vaux *Flash Dict., Resurrection-cove*, a stealer of dead bodies. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* lvi, They were, you remember, resurrection-women, who had promised to procure a child's body for some young surgeons. 1825 C. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 249 A hackney night coachman, known..as the resurrection Jarvey.

So **Resurre·ction** *v. trans.*, to resurrect.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxxiv, Then also, let men see, how the Sacred wheel of Providence hath resurrection'd all our joys. 1837 Marryat *Dog Fiend* xxxii, There you be resurrectioned up again.

Resurre·ctional, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Relating to, or concerned with, resurrection.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 85 Resurrectional Recreations. By a Poor Devil. 1860 *All Year Round* 388 Spallanzani especially..gave an immense celebrity to the resurrectional hypothesis. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 430 With the frippery of despair..did such resurrectional ghosts actually invest themselves.

Resurre·ctionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary.]

1. Of the nature of resurrection; restoratory.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* vii, Old men and women, ugly and blind, who always seemed by resurrectionary process to be recalled out of the elements.

2. Concerned or connected with the disinterment of bodies for anatomical purposes.

1837 Southey in C. C. Southey *Life* (1849) VI. 359 A medical student..expressed his satisfaction at having escaped being taken upon a resurrectionary party. 1859 G. Wilson *Life E. Forbes* iv. (1861) 92 A fellow-student,.. with a gunshot wound received in a resurrectionary expedition to Musselburgh churchyard.

Resurre·ctioner. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] = Resurrectionist.

1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* 90 Did ye no ken of three young doctors.., alang with some resurrectioners.., firing shottie for shottie with the guard at Kirkmabrecke? *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) III. 784 A resurrectioner tried at Leicester 10 Jac. I.

Resurre·ctionism. [-ism.] The practice of body-snatching.

1859 G. Wilson *Life E. Forbes* iv. (1861) 92 The law..in regard to resurrectionism generally, was Justice without the scales and with a very thick bandage over her eyes.

Resurre·ctionist. [f. Resurrection *sb.* + -ist. Hence F. *résurrectionniste.*]

1. An exhumer and stealer of corpses; a resurrection man.

1776 *Ann. Reg.* 129 One ..who makes open profession of dealing in dead bodies and is well known by the name of the Resurrectionist. 1831 *Times* 7 Nov. 6/5 Here 2 or 3 constables..exclaimed that they knew Ray to be a noted 'resurrectionist'. 1859 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 10 A tale entitled 'The Baron's Coffin', the subject of which is divided between spectres and resurrectionists.

attrib. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxx[i], Poor Cos's ditty ..was sung but to a few admirers, who might choose to remain after the tremendous resurrectionist chant. 1896 Bailey *Diary of a Resurrectionist* 137 He continued in the resurrectionist business up to the time of the passing of the Anatomy Act.

2. One who revives or brings to light again. (Chiefly *transf.* from prec.)

1834 Miss Edgeworth *Helen* xi, He was merely a resurrectionist of obsolete heresies. 1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 157 He has shown more industry and acuteness than almost any other contemporary resurrectionist in the grave-yards of deceased books. 1890 *Spectator* 28 June, The literary resurrectionist digs them up again, and an author's worst work is brought into almost as much prominence as his best.

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1888 *Longman's Mag.* July 256 Some of the habitual buyers [of ostrich feathers] have nicknames, and those who do a local business and buy for re-selling are known as 'resurrectionists'. 1894 *Westm. Gazette* 4 Jan. 6/3 The *Gnoleurs* or 'blocking resurrectionists' skilfully touch up battered silk hats from over the Channel.

3. A believer in resurrection.

1860 *All Year Round* 389 Schultze made considerable efforts to increase the number of resurrectionists.

4. *Horse-racing.* (See quot.)

1883 *Standard* 23 Oct. 3/2 There is a class of horses called 'resurrectionists',..and they either recover early form.., or ..become animated, when they were supposed to be gone altogether, with..life and vigour.

Resurre·ctionize, *v.* [-ize.] *trans.* To resurrect, in various senses.

1804 Southey *Let. to Coleridge* 14 Mar., You will stare at the catalogue of dead authors whom I shall have to resurrectionise. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 544 The ingenuity deserves praise, which thus resurrectionizes cloth, and gives it a second existence. 1867 *Church & St. Rev.* 1 June 508 Discarding such obvious topics.., he has resurrectionized 'the man of sin'. 1889 Bruce *Kingd. God* Introd. 4 We cannot at this date resurrectionize a lost apostolic document.

Hence **Resurre·ctionized** *ppl. a.*; **Resurre·ctionizing** *vbl. sb.*

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 427 An occasional junior.. might be admitted to act a subordinate part in a 'resurrectionising affair'. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 276 The social and spiritual advantages of modern or resurrectionized Romanism. 1872 in De Vere *Americanisms* 655 The leading gentleman of the resurrectionizing profession is one Cunningham.

Resurre·ctive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *resurrect-*, ppl. stem of *resurgĕre* + -ive.] Pertaining to or causing resurrection.

1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21 To consume Bodies, which againe shall take Being and forme; (a Resurrective Tipe From dust and Ashes). 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 149 While the lips spoke the words of resurrective power.

Resurre·ctor. [f. Resurrect *v.* + -or.]

1. = Resurrectionist 1.

1861 Quinn *Heather Lintie* (1863) 187 Sin' he has fled his daddy's trade, Wha genuine Resurrector Was mony a day.

2. One who recalls the dead to life.

1890 Talmage *From Manger to Throne* 575 Is this Jesus, the comforter at Bethany, the resurrector at Nain?

Resurre·nder (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To surrender or give up again.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 110 Him behoveth that the deede of the grauntee of the rent charge for terme of life, bee resurrendred or cancelled. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* III, By this the pale-fac'd Empresse of the night Had re-surrendred up her borrowed light. *a* 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 41 The Prince, who to his Midnight Pray'r arose, Himself had resurrendred to Repose.

So **Resurre·nder** *sb.*

1891 *Stamp Act*, 54 & 55 *Vict.* c. 39 § 87 A reconveyance, release, discharge, surrender, re-surrender,..or renunciation of any such security 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 3/1 The Republicans..'oppose the re-surrender to Spanish misrule of any territory taken or to be taken'.

† **Resu·rse,** *v. Sc. Obs.*[−1] [f. OF. *resurs-*, pret. stem of *resourdre*: see Resurge *v.*] To rise again.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. ix. 84 Lyke as the egill..resursyng heich vp in the ayr.

Resu·rvey, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A fresh survey.

1662 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 101 The fifty seaventh act prohibiting resurveighs not applying the expected remedies. 1702 *Refl. on Case of W. Penn* 9 The next thing to be consider'd is the Over-plus Land upon a Re-survey. 1768 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 244 A resurvey of the intended navigation from Leeds to Liverpoole. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 349 By repeated re-surveys these lines are kept up. 1852 Smiles *Engineers* III. 156 The re-survey of the line would occupy at least four weeks. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/2 A re-survey has for some time been taking place.

Resurvey (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To read over again; to examine or consider afresh.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 81 To appoint some of your Councell..To sit with vs once more, with better heed To re-suruey them. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 251 When upon a greater Familiarity with..the applicablenesse of Scripture, I came to resurvey it. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparativ* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 11 My Cyphers I to Figures change,.. But when I resurvey the Score, I still find more. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 117 Collins, and the whole array of writers.., greatly need to be re-surveyed from the point of view of our own age.

2. To survey (land, etc.) again.

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 107 That the said Road shall be Resurveyed and laid out according to the Courses it now runs. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 74 An eminent surveyor..had been employed by the young Earl to resurvey his estates. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 350 The old estates have been often re-surveyed. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 151 He found it necessary to resurvey the whole line. 1876 C. T. Davis *Polaris Exp.* xiii. 301 The coast-line..does not seem to be correct, and ought to be resurveyed.

† **Resu·rsce,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. To resuscitate.

13.. *Cursor M.* 14363 (Gött.), Sone ouerall þis tiþand ras Of lazar þat resusced was.

† **Resu·scitable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. F. *ressuscitable* (16th c.).] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

a 1692 Boyle *Wks.* (1774) V. 605 The apothecary told the virtuoso, that he had really prepared resuscitable plants, a different way from that which others pretended to.

Resu·scitant, *sb.* and *a.* [Cf. F. *ressuscitant.*]

a. *sb.* 'One who resuscitates' (Worcester, 1860).

b. *adj.* 'Resuscitating' (Ogilvie, 1882).

† **Resu·scitate,** *pa. pple.* (and *sb.*). *Obs.* [ad. L. *resuscitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *resuscitāre*: see next.] Revived, restored to life.

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 59 All the worlde here is resuscitait fro dethe to lyff. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 29 So rule that at the last you may be resuscitate And raigne with the Almightie with perfect continuance. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 265 If that spirit of action, zeal, and Courage, were resuscitat and raised up again. 1648 H. More *Song of Soul* III. II. xxi, Her body new resuscitate From sleep.

b. *absol.* as *sb.*

1814 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* in *Life* (1837) 91 Dear Resuscitate,..there comes to you this day a volume of German.

Resuscitate (rĭsʌ·sĭtēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *resuscitāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *suscitāre* to raise, revive, etc.]

1. *trans.* To restore (a person) to life (physical or spiritual) or to consciousness.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/1 First in soule, and after in bodye, which the father shal..reise and resuscitat to blysse. 1546 Gardiner *Declar. Joye* 63 Resuscitatinge man in iustificacion from the death of synne to lyfe. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 40/1 Sometimes renue the Cotten, till such time as he is resuscitated. 1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 251 These little children..went on singing praises to God, and praying him to resuscitate this defunct to a new life. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvii. 478 Why dost Thou not resuscitate and quicken me, O Thou Life of my Soul! 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 82 Her mother perceived that life was not extinct, and took means to resuscitate her child. 1895 Doyle *Stark Munro Lett.* ii, Then I was to die .and all Scotland was to resound with how Dr. Cullingworth.. had resuscitated me.

fig. 1845 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 377 Plotinus, its real founder, resuscitated Plato. 1869 *Echo* 8 Apr., The Everett Rooms Service, with Edgar Poe resuscitated, *vice* the Bible.

2. To revive, renew, restore (a thing).

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 385/2, I warne the that thou resuscitate and styrre vp the grace of god that is in the. 1633 Prynne *Histrio-m.* I. 80 If then these Playes.. haue propagated Idolatrie, and Paganisme heretofore; they may likewise resuscitate, and foment it now. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. (1677) 56 In that it can resuscitate and stir up it self to remember and call together other Images. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 159 (1740) 417 There was still the same lurking Faction, which lost no Opportunity to resuscitate a new Flame out of the old Embers. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 85 P 9 The vital functions are resuscitated..by vigorous motion. 1820 Lamb *Elia* I. *South-sea House*, No wind has resuscitated the face of the sleeping waters. 1852 Helps *Comp. Solit* I. (1874) 9 No one discovery resuscitates the world. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. ii. 143 He resuscitates all the Court gossip of the period.

3. *intr.* To revive, to come to life again.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* x. xii, Tell me no more, Th' art sweet,..And canst with jovial mirth resuscitate from Care. 1661 Feltham *Lusoria* § 35 Those birds, that yearly sleep a Winters death, Each Spring to mighty Love resuscitate. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gnat*, These Nymphæ..from that State resuscitate and fly away. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 74 Every plant will earlier or later resuscitate. 1804 *Something Odd* III. 258 Mr. Marriott, whom I must leave resuscitating in the new world. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xxviii, Our griefs, our pleasures, our youth, our sorrows,.. resuscitate. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 321 That..men only quitted life, and resuscitated as from a peaceful sleep.

Hence **Resu·scitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c. 8 § 50 The Resuscitating of Alms, Prayer, and Example of good Life in this Realm 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 345 Some..have not been satisfied with resuscitating of Plants from..their Ashes. 1731 *Hist. Lit.* III. 351 Which Resolution may be effected by Mercury, a resuscitating Salt, or Fire. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Aug., We have seen the resuscitating energy of the Don show itself in Morocco.

Resu·scitated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Revived, restored.

1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 789/2 O Sonne of God, crucified for vs, and resuscitated Emanuell.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Resuscitation*, Many.. have shewn resuscitated plants in vials. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 64 A thousand insect forms, These hatched, and those resuscitated worms. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 238 Communicating with a resuscitated Roman, or a Roman Ghost. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 334 By a possibly resuscitated Tyre or by the new-born Alexandria

Resuscitation (rĭsʌsĭtē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *resuscitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resuscitāre* to Resuscitate. So F. *ressuscitation*, Sp. *resucitacion*, It. *re-, risu(s)citazione.*]

1. Restoration to life. Also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, Resurrecyon or resuscitacyon of body, and lyfe eternall. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* A vij b, Here we haue a cleare testimonie of the resuscitation of the dead to come. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 511 In this spiritual resuscitation from the death of the soule. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VI. xviii. 277 The Resuscitation of all his Saints into that Eternal Happiness which they had fallen from. *a* 1806 Horsley *Serm.* xx. (1816) II. 167 The word 'quickened' is often applied to signify, not the resuscitation of life extinguished, but the preservation and continuance of life subsisting. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 347 It was as a resuscitation from the grave. 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. xii. 249 The resuscitation of a dead body. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. 224 The author has been ..most easily tracked by the biographical detective. The soldier has less chance of resuscitation.

b. *spec.* Restoration of life or consciousness in one almost or apparently drowned or dead.

1788 *New London Mag.* 190 Every additional instance of resuscitation is a further confirmation of the real importance of the Humane Society. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 260/2

Resuscitation has occasionally taken place in the human body after fifteen minutes' immersion. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 25 On the application of the wet sheet and tepid bath, the resuscitation of the man was as by miracle. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 292 Efforts at resuscitation should be kept up for at least two hours.

attrib. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 7/2 To go through..resuscitation drill, in addition to rescue work in the water.

c. Restoration to health. *rare* $^{-1}$.

17 . POPE *Let.* (J.), Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your resuscitation, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery.

2. Revival, renewal, restoration (of something).

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 21 A retardment To the Resuscitation of the Day, Or Resurrection of the Spring. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* p. xi, Fermentation is a certain Manifestation of Life, fitting it for a Resuscitation. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxx, The extinction and resuscitation of arts 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Christian Art* I. 119 A resuscitation of the symbolism of early Christianity, so long neglected. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. v. (1866) 445 By the resuscitation of secret documents, over which the dust of three centuries has gathered. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* iii. § 4. 218 Isaiah represents the resuscitation of their national life.

† b. *spec.* (See quots. 1727-53.) *Obs.*

1650 J. F[RENCH] tr. *Paracelsus' Nature of Things* VI. 57 *margin*, The Resuscitation of Metalls is twofold. *Ibid.* 58 The resuscitation, and restoring of Wood is hard. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Revivification*, or *Resuscitation*, in chemistry, the art of restoring a mixed body to its first state. 1753 — *Suppl.*, *Resuscitation of plants*, ..the art of reproducing a plant from its ashes.

Resuscitative (rĭsʌ'sitĕtiv), *a.* [See RESUSCITATE *v.* and -IVE. So F. *resuscitatif.*] Tending to resuscitate; revivifying, reviving.

1611 COTGR., *Resuscitatif*, resuscitatiue, reuiuing, raising vp from death to life. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IX. 127 They..had recourse to the resuscitative process of the Humane Society. 1816 BP. JEBB *Let.* in *Life* 553 Our Lord's three resuscitative miracles. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxi. (1859) II 227, I am not satisfied, I say, with the term reproduction for the process by which the dormant thought or affection is aroused... Perhaps the Resuscitative Faculty would have been better. 1891 J. AITCHISON *Signa Christi* vi. 237 The self-renewing or resuscitative power of Christianity.

Resu'scitator. [f. as prec. + -OR.] One who resuscitates or revives.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in Italy* 522 Regarding themselves as resuscitators of a glorious past. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2573/2 Zinzendorf,.. the resuscitator of the Moravian Church.

† **Resu'scite,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *resusciter* or L. *resuscitāre.*]

1. *trans.* To resuscitate, bring back to life.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 372 In his name to resuscit 30w. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 144 Oure lorde Ihesu Crist was resuscited. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 Hit semeth to us that fortune hath brought hym unto your handes for to resuscite and reyse yow. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 8 He englissheth *resuscitantur* shal ryse agen and not are reuiued or resuscited.

2. *intr.* To return to life.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 125 Bi the praier of the said holy man the child resuscited, and releued ayen from dethe to lyff.

Resustai'n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To support anew.

1632 VICARS *Virgil* III. 55 Alas! what chance thee chas'd from such a Pheere, Now resustains?

Resverie, -y, obs. forms of REVERIE.

Reswa'llow (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To swallow again.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 379 It is not—this bitter dose—..brought up again and re-swallowed. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* III. (1875) II. 170 If now that shape the ancient Night hath not at once Re-swallowed.

Reswa'rm, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To swarm again.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 86 Soddainlie the Fregiliens rann to armes, and vp and down the streetes in heaps reswarms.

Reswea'r, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To swear again.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 303, I swear, reswear, forswear, abjure, and renounce. 1802 ELDON *Vesey Rep.* VIII. 32 The Witness would stand pledged to re-swear what she had sworn. 1844 *Regul. & Ordin. Army* 226 The Court is to be re-sworn at the commencement of each trial. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 7/1 The Court..allowed the affidavit to be resworn and again filed.

Reswe'll (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To swell again. Hence **Reswe'lling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rigonsiamento*, a reswelling. *Rigonsiante*, reswelling. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XXIX. ii, And all my hopes re-swell.

Reswi'll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To swill again.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 291 A Souldier here re-swils again..Th' unsavoury water.

Resword, variant of RESOURD *v.* **Resyant, resyaunt(e,** obs. forms of RESIANT. **Resyde,** obs. f. RESIDE *v.* **Resyden(n)ce, resydens,** obs. ff. RESIDENCE. **Resydent(t,** obs. ff. RESIDENT. **Resydiuation,** etc., obs. ff. RECIDIVATION. **Resye,** variant of RESE *v.*^{2} to shake. *Obs.* **Resygn(e,** obs. ff. RESIGN *v.* **Resyn,** obs. f. RAISIN, RESIN. **Resyne,** obs. f. RESIGN *v.* **Resyng,** obs. f. RAISIN, RESIGN *v.* **Resyte,** obs. f. RECITE *v.*

Ret, *sb.* [f. RET *v.*^{2}] Retting.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 178 If the stem then breaks freely, and the fibre leaves it easily, it will have got a good ret, as it is called.

† **Ret,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.* In 4-5 **rette** (5 **rettyn, rectyn**); *pa. t.* 4 **retted(e, -id, rett**; *pa. pple.* 4 **rettid,** 6 **rected**; 5 **ret,** 5-6 **rette.** [ad. OF. *retter, recter, reter,* = Prov., Sp., and Pg. *reptar* (mod. Sp. also *retar*) :—L. *reputāre*: see REPUTE *v.* and cf. ARET *v.*]

1. *trans.* To impute, ascribe, or attribute *to* one; to regard as resting *in* or lying *on* one.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7247 Al theo lore in him Y rette: Y schal yelde wel his dette! *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 2 Blisful man til whaim lord rettid noght synn. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 978, I schal therfore haue harm and schame, For men wol rette on me the blame. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 32 In hire may noght be rette bot vertuouse honoure.

2. To accuse, charge (a person). Const. *of, to.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 64 For Gospatrik was slayn, þei blamed him þer in...Tostus of Cumbirland retted Godwyn þer tille. 1527 RASTELL *Abridg. Stat.* s.v. *Maymprise*, [If he] be not rette of other felonie before or rette of reseuynge of felones [etc.].

3. To reckon, repute.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 357 Men shulden rette hem eretikis, & so not comyne wiþ hem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 726, I preye 3owe .That 3e ne ret it nowht my velenye. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8882 Thei se now me on bak be-set, Mi vylony it wol be ret.

Ret, *v.*^{2} Forms: *α.* 5 **rettyn, retyn,** 9 **ret**; *β.* 6 **rayte,** 7- **rate, rait.** [Of somewhat obscure history. The E. Anglian *ret* (earlier inf. *retten, reten*) resembles MDu. *reeten, reten* (still in use); but the northern forms *rayt, rait, rate* appear rather to indicate an ON. **reyta* (represented by mod. Norw. *røyta*, Sw. *röta*, Da. *røde*), which corresponds to MDu. *rooten, roten* (Du. *roten*; dial. also *roten, reuten*), MLG. *rôten, râten*, MHG. *rôzen, rœzen* (G. *rötzen, rosten*, etc.). These forms are connected with the stem of ROT *v.*, but it is difficult to regard Du. *reten* as a variant from the same stem.]

1. *trans.* To soak (esp. flax or hemp) in water, or expose to moisture, in order to soften or season. (Cf. DEW-RET and WATER-RET.)

α. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Rettyn tymbyr, hempe, or oþer lyke (*K.P.*, retyn tymbyr, flax or hempe), *rigo, infundo.* 1710- [cf. DEW-RET and WATER-RET]. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ret*, to soak, to macerate in water. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 483 Prior to being retted, the flax should be sorted according to the length of its stalks. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 1/1 Threshing the hemp and flax... Tanks for retting the straw.

β. 1533 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees, 1890) 34 That no man shall rayte nowther hempe ne lyne. 1607 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 85 Presented for watering or rating their hemp. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, To *Rait* Timber; and so Flax and Hemp, to put it into a Pond or Ditch, to water it, to harden or season it. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hemp*, They proceed to water or rate it, by laying it five or six days in a pool,. to rot the bark. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 74 Here it lies until it be sufficiently 'rated'; namely until the woody-like substance of the stems will separate freely from the filaments or flaxen fibres. 1839 STONKHOUSE *Axholme* 20 Putting their hemp to be rated in the waters of the said wastes. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v. *Rate*, Timber is rated by being exposed through all seasons.

2. Of hay, etc. In *passive*: To be spoiled by exposure to wet.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 Then sure it is to be rated, and beinge rated looseth both the goode smell and goode taste. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. s.v. *Rait*, Hay is said to be raited when it has been much exposed to an alternacy of wet and dry weather. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Rate*, Hay or clover is said to be rated when by exposure to rain it has become well-nigh worthless for fodder.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To rot.

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Rate*, Quicklime rates the sods in a compost heap. Sods rate fast in that heap. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rate*, to become rotten.

Hence **Ret-pit** (**rate-pit**), a retting-pit.

1571 in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877).

† **Ret,** *v.*^{3} *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* (See quot. *a* 1670.)

c 1645 CLEVELAND *Vindiciæ* (1677) 128 You were in hopes to retrieve your Money, and Verily, Verily Ret never springs the Partridge. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 109 Like Spaniels that rett after Larks and Sparrows in the Field, and pass over the best Game.

Ret, obs. 3 sing. pres. indic. READ *v.*, REDE *v.*^{1}

Retable (rĭtē'b'l). *Eccl.* [a. F. *rétable, retable* (16th c.), = Sp. *retablo*, Pg. *retabolo, -tabulo, -tavolo*, mod.L. *retabulum.* Earlier and fuller forms are OProv. *reiretaule* (1218), *reirotaule* (1284), med.L. *retrotabulum* (1294 in Du Cange): see REAR-, RETRO-, and TABLE *sb.*] An appendage to an altar, consisting of a shelf or ledge raised above the back of it (on which ornaments may be placed), or a frame enclosing painted or otherwise decorated panels.

1823 PUGIN *Gothic Arch.* Gloss., *Retable*, an altar-piece. A term of French origin. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 307 The form of the triptyck when opened suggested a variety called the 'retable'.. which is flat and does not admit of being closed. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 295 The movable Retable upon the Altar is quite a modern invention. 1884 *Bath & Wells Diocesan Mag.* Aug. 85 A new oak altar, with re-table,..has lately been placed in the church.

So ‖ **Reta'blo,** ‖ **Reta'bulum.**

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 411 The *Retablo* is full of old carvings. 1861 SIR G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Abb.* (1863) 61 The retabulum from the high-altar, now preserved in a glass case

Reta'ck (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To tack again.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 363 The lee column..re-tacks together. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) II. 164 We tacked and retacked with a hard-hearted wind.

Retail (rī'tēl), *sb.*^{1} (and *a.*). Also 5-8 **retaile,** 5-7 **-tayle,** 6 **-taylle,** 6-7 **retaile**; 6 **rytaile.** [a. OF. *retail* masc. (= It. *ritaglio*, Pg. *retalho*, Sp. *retajo*) or *retaille* fem., a piece cut off, etc., f. *retaillier*, f. *re-* RE- + *taillier* to cut; see TAIL *v.* The English sense of the word is found in AF. in the first half of the 14th c. The older stressing *retail*, as in the verb, is still usual in Scotland.]

1. The sale of commodities in small quantities.

a. In adv. phrases with *by, at,* † *in,* † *to,* or used adverbially without prep. (After AF. *a retail, a* or *en retaille.*) Also *fig.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/2 No Baillyff hye, ne selle, no maner vitaill to retaile 1433 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 296 If the said marchandise be solde by retaile. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 397 That no persone sille no Fysshe watrd at retayle. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 10 Every persone..that..usith to by and sell any goodis or catalles at retayle. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* IV. (1603) 309 Without scruple they sell that justice by retaile that was bought in grosse. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 218 Both's to be bought: no difference in the sale; The one in grosse, the other in Retaile. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 216 You set forth slanderous reports of Master Byfield, which you tooke in by retayle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 106 § 2, I..asked him, Whether he would break Bulk, and sell his Goods by Retail? 1784 *New Spectator* No. 17. 3 What barbarous parents,..to oblige a person of my figure to deal out tea and sugar retail! 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 6 (1876) 25 Even when things are destined to be at last sold by retail, convenience soon creates a class of wholesale dealers. 1886 WAYLAND & CHAPIN *Pol. Econ.* x. 121 It is ordinarily more economical to purchase supplies ..at retail, than at wholesale, though the prices are higher. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 727/1 Clearly inviting the public to come and buy, both wholesale and retail.

b. In other constructions.

1553 GRESHAM *Let* in Burgon *Life* (1839) I. 464 That the retayller shall occupy onely his retayle, and the merchaunt adventorer his feat. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* vii. D v, Goe make your marchandize, God sende you good retayle. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F v, Of that accompte make the shoppe of retaile Creditor, as though it were a Debitor. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 190 To make retale of candels, lanternes, and all mercerie-wares. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 569 Our best contrivance will be to shorten the retail, for the encreasing of the gross. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1685) 16 He scorn'd Retail Pth' Trade of death: whole Myriads died by th' great. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 631/1 By prohibiting the Retaile of Punch, some small Addition may be made to our Consumption of Wines. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 80 There was no appearance of business, not even of a brisk retail, or of a lively thoroughfare. 1888 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* II. 41 The duties on the retail of drinks made from tea, coffee, and chocolate.

† **2.** Detail (of a matter). *Obs.*

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 534 Unsuccessful Sallyes, whose retail I decline telling you. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 263 Should I enter into a particular retail of all former and latter transactions,.. there would be sufficient for a just volume of History.

3. A retailer, a retail dealer.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6/1 There is said to be a suburb where the retired wholesales will not visit the retired retails. 1892 *Ibid.* 25 Nov. 2/2 The idea of the retails is to amend the Food and Drugs Act by making an invoice count as a warranty.

4. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*) Of or pertaining to, connected with, engaged in, the sale of commodities in small quantities.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 116 They..haue betaken themselues to liue by retaile and mechanical trades. 1689 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 297 To drive some small retail trade. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 There may have been such Retaile-Coyn, set forth by some Retail-Dealers, in all Reigns perchance 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* iii. (1765) 317 Sold to the Indians at the retail price. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. 22 Farmers in the vicinity of large towns, may be compared to retail shopkeepers. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (1876) 13 The retail dealings, which collectively occupy a very great amount of capital. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, The poorer shops of small retail traders in commodities to eat and drink and keep folks warm.

b. *transf.* Parcelled out; piecemeal. *rare.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* C 2, Who thinks by Retail-pow'r his Kind to keep May of a Kingdom soon a Cottage make. 1679 *Establ. Test* 41 What lingring and retail deaths would they think enough for such..Heretiques.

c. Petty, trivial. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1811 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 211/2 As much his superior in the retail qualities which small people arrogate to themselves, as he was in every commanding faculty to the rest of his fellow-creatures.

† **Retail,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. Retaliation.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Wks. (1629) 385 He that doth iniury, may well receiue it. To looke for good, and doe bad, is against the law of Retaile.

Retail (rĭtē'l), *v.* Also 5-6 **retayll,** 5-7 **retaile, -tayle,** 8 **retale.** [See RETAIL *sb.* OF. *retailler* app. does not occur in this sense.]

1. *trans.* To sell (goods, etc.) in small quantities.

1365 [see RETAILING *vbl. sb.*]. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 71, I truste be Ester to make of money..at the leest I. marke for to retayle the wode our selfe. *Ibid.* To brynge it..to as goode proffe as thowe we retayled it oure silffe. 1503-4

Act 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 10 Goodis or cattalles..that..he or they so retaylleth. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 60 They that retayle that which is bought of the craftesman that worketh it. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 317 He is Wits Pedler, and retailes his Wares, At Wakes, and Wassels. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 95 Not shaming to retaile any commodity in small parts. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. Pref., Stamping the Queen's Image on viler Metals, which he retales for Beef. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1904) II. 506 The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to retail ale and spirituous liquors. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. iii, Retailing the mixture as soon as he had filled his box.

absol. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 36 Therfore he that byeth grosse sale, and retayleth, muste nedes be a wynner. 1554 HASSE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 256 Like as we doe vse to retaile by the ounce.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 234, I wil regard your commoditie,..leaste in steade of thankes, hate be retailed. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 427 Hee shall retale their doings into their bosomes, and giue them their rewarde. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 253 The abbot refused to retail his men out in such parcels. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 134 As the sage dame..By names of Toasts retails each batter'd jade. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 ¶ 11 How six morning and six evening writers might agree to retail their articles.

absol. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, We shall be all day retailing in this manner; do let us deal wholesale.

c. *intr.* To be sold by retail.

1881 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 22 Oct. 375/1 Mr. Bartlett's compilation..retails for three dollars. 1897 *Daily News* 22 May 5/4 Turbot, brill, and halibut retail at 9*d.* per lb.

2. To recount or tell over again; to relate in detail; to repeat to others.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 77 Me thinkes the truth should liue from age to age, As 'twere retayl'd to all posteritie. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 335 To whom I will retaile my Conquest woone. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 797, I will not retail particularities. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 2 He would retail to them part of a conversation he once heard. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, He could repeat all the observations that were retailed in the atmosphere of the play-houses. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. vii, The licensed fool retail'd his jest. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* (1876) I. 14 The company seemed puzzled to whom he smilingly retailed my question. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 193 They overtook Foxy, speeding down to retail the adventure to Keyte.

absol. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 151 They say you haue neither read nor seene all that you cite, but are contented to retaile with your neighbours sometime.

Hence **Retai·led** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Detaillé*, retailed, sold by retaile. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 574 The Battel..merits a retailed Relation.

Retailer (rǐtēⁱ·ləɹ). Also *α.* 5–6 **retaillour**, 6 **-tailour**, 6–7 **-taylor**. *β.* 5–7 **retailler**, 6 **-tayl(l)er**. [f. prec. + -OR 2, -ER 1.]

1. A retail dealer or trader; one who sells goods in small quantities.

α. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 108/2 The pouere common retaillours of vitailles. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 The saide Retailloures of Wynes. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 121 You retailours,.may finde in your hart to deceaue any bodie. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of all Trades* 164 The Maker was before the Retaylor. 1666–7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 203 A Bill has bin read for setting the prices of wine as well upon the merchant as retaylor

β. 1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 421/2 Any Merchant,..Artyficer, Retailler, Inholder [etc.]. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Certaine parsons called Retaylers of the same Wooles. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 134 The fourth and last sort of people .are daie labourers.., and some retailers. 1633 (*title*), A Proclamation restraining the abusive Venting of Tobacco.., that Retailers must take out a License. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 13 It ought to be known..how many retailers are needful to make the subdistributions. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 94 The Female Retailers of Physick would take it Ill, if..I should forget their Preparations. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1787) II. 70 The diligent mechanic, and even the most obscure retailer of a sequestered village. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II 337 The retailers almost invariably roast their coffee too little. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 30 Retailers sit in the market-place to save the time of the producers.

2. One who repeats or relates.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 16 Retailers of Fooleries, Dealers in Scandal. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. vii, Mrs. Miller..had received a full account from the faithful retailer Partridge. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 150 The catalogue of .retailers of the wonderful. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 346 No one is..so generally unpopular as a clever retailer of gossip.

Retai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. RETAIL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1365 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 292 The retailyng or salis of the commene wyne callid prisage. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* E iv b, You will..sell them to poore shomakers at an vnreasonable rate, by your false retaylinge. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* vi, When your Groundling..buyes his sport by the penny, and ..is glad to vtter it againe by retailing. 1724 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 54 That..Hopkins be stopp'd from going on in retailing. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 632/1 The Retailing of Punch will be confined to Houses where other strong Liquors are by Licence to be sold.

Retai·ling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That retails.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F v, All such goods which daily you put to the retailing shoppe. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 Any of these shee retayling bodie-traffiquers. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 204/1 Which I may call the keeping of a retailing or standing shop.

Retai·lment. [-MENT.] The act of retailing.

1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Birkingholt* 121 By morning and evening retailments of all that was going on in the neighbourhood. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman Rue Cain* xiii, Priority in the retailment of frivolous news.

† **Retai·n**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.]

1. Retention; retainment.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 307/1 Content and satisfied by waye of retayn of the seid summe. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 99 Reteyn of Stranger.

2. Retinue.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 81 b, The kynge of Englande..and his retain in sute lyke. *Ibid.* 82 Thus the two kynges & their retaine toke the felde.

Retain (rǐtēⁱ·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **reteign(e**, (5 **reteyign**); 5 **reteyene**, 5–7 **reteyn(e**; 5–7 **reteine**, 7 **retein**; 5–7 **retayn**, 6–7 **retaine**, 6– **retain**; 5 **retenne**, **retene** (6 *Sc.*), **retine** (7 *Sc.*), 6 **reteane**. [ad. OF. *retenir* (= Sp. *retener*, It. *ritenere*, L. *retinēre*), f. *re-* RE- and *tenir* to hold. For the vowel of the stem cf. *contain*, *detain*, etc.]

I. *trans.* † **1.** To restrain; to hold back, check, or stop; to prevent or hinder. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 46 (Lands. MS), Þere bue mony þinges þat shold reteyne ȝowe of vengeance takeinge. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 Whan..hercules and..Jason had retayned the Centaurs, they had eche of them a bowe whiche they bende. 1481 — *Godf.* xlviii. 88 They armed them and reteyned theyr peple that began to flee. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 101 b, He is bound that he should neuer retayne the Swyches from the Emperor. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. ii. 10 It is hard to retayne a mans consent from that which is said vntil he haue read the reasons of the other party. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 279 Barsimee retained by a certaine shamefastnesse..would by no meanes yeeld to marry. 1695 TEMPLE *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1699) 287 He. had killed him if his Brother Robert had not retained him. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 35/1 The untouchable foot retain'd the grave Spaniards from intermedling in so delicate an Affair.

b. *refl.* To restrain or contain (oneself). *rare.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 1543 For your wurchippe yow most your self reteyne, And take a good avise in this mater. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., Lord Stanley, who retained himself during the greater part of the service, was completely overcome.

c. To keep in custody or under control; to prevent from departing, issuing, or separating; to hold fixed in some place or position.

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxix. 237 My brother and his wyf..I haue retayned them in my pryson. *c* 1550 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 740 in *Babees Bk.* 102 For empty fystes, men vse to say, cannot the Hawke retayne. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, I can make this Dog take as many Whiffes as I list, and he shall retain, or effume them, at my pleasure. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 51 On this and the East sides, are two Mils to retaine the water when the Sea ebs. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 223 May not one as well curse, whom God blesses, as retain or bind whom God remits? 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XII. 242 Cicero..sends immediately certain Senators, to retain the People in their Duty. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 123 The skin, which alone retained his hand to his arm, he cut through. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 400 It acted like a camel, retaining the brig's stern high in the air. 1873 G. FLEMING *Pract. Horse-shoeing* (ed 2) 100 The extra strain on the nails retaining it [the bar shoe] to the hoof.

absol. 1634 J. LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* 59 They haue no Intraylls or other inward Organs, by which either to retaine or evacuat.

d. To keep free *from* something. *rare*⁻¹.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 197 He has retained the two women from the remotest charge of unfeminity.

2. † **a.** To entertain. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10936 The grekes fayne of þat freike.. Retaynit hym with Reuerence. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 33 A relygyous place..wher wurshepfully Austyn was reteynyd and cherytabylly. *c* 1550 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 745 in *Babees Bk.* 102 Retayne a straunger after his estate and degree. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xi. 235 God is woont euer to blesse the countrie, for reteining and releeuing godlie religious strangers.

b. To keep attached to one's person or engaged in one's service.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 178/2 The said Duke..beyng reteigned with you, in your wages of werre in your seid Reame. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 182, I suppose that a capytayne with a companye of folke be reteyned in to the kynges wages. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 38 The kinges pleasour is ye shal there reteyne onely foure clerkes. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 37 b, Many noble men. retayne seruantys & neuer gyue them peny wages. 1623 T. POWELL *Attourn. Acad.* 123 If this bee done with a single Vowcher, you are to retaine three Sergeants. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 370 The Suffee retains several [physicians] in Ordinary and others in Extraordinary. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* viii I. 168 A great number of knights were retained in his service. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 145 Mr. Levy..retained as contributors and critics men who were at least equal to those upon the staff of either of its contemporaries.

absol 1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 267 Syr ther was also layde vnto my Charge at myne examenacyon that I hadde retaynyd contrarye to your lawse.

† **c.** To engage, hire. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1476 *Procl.* in *York Myst.* Introd. p. xxxvii, Þat no plaier.. be conducte and reteyned to plaie but twise on þe day of þe saide playe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 161 Having retained Mules for myself and Company, I made Provisions of Bread, Wine [etc.].

d. To engage (a barrister) by the payment of a preliminary fee, in order to secure his services for one's own cause if necessary.

1548 ELYOT, *Cliens*..is also he whiche hath retayned a lawyer to susteyne his matter. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 922 Whye wylt thou be retained of playntyfe, or of defendaunt? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii, Let me retaine you this terme for my cause. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 52 In those large pewes, where those that were retained in causes did plead. 1775 J. RAYNER *Readings on Statutes* 116 If the Matter was communicated to the Attorney or Solicitor, as a Secret, before he was employed or retained in the Cause. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxi, 'Mr. Pickwick is the defendant in Bardwell and Pickwick, Serjeant Snubbin,' said Perker. 'I am retained in that, am I?' said the Serjeant. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 2/2 The erroneous impression that the retaining of a barrister consists mainly in the retention of the fee by the barrister retained.

transf. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May, The Neapolitan bishops may occasionally be ashamed,..since the fall of the hateful power which they were retained to support.

3. To keep hold or possession of; to continue having or keeping, in various senses.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 337 Þat he sholde haue power to distreine hem in all þe maners a-fore-seide & holde or reteine þe distreininge. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 102 To deliver one parte to Mr. Blount, & retine another parte for you with the obligation. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 55 My loue to skorne, my seruice to retayne, Therein (me thought) you vsed crueltie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 95 [He] will yet not withstanding reteane the same charge and function to himself still. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 10 Taking downe the shield with me [I] did it retaine. 1622 J REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. 12 Retayning a fine little white Frizland dogge, which his Page had stolne from her. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 532 His Power no less he seem'd Above the rest still to retain. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 511 The executor..is allowed to pay himself first; by retaining in his hands so much as his debt amounts to. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 469 It seems to me to absorb and to retain the water. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 115 Lord Sidmouth retains his unmarried daughter. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 27 He still aimed at retaining the most lucrative of his benefices.

absol. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 511 An executor of his own wrong is not allowed to retain. 1847 MRS A KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 288 Some men are more competent to acquire than to retain.

b. In renderings or echoes of John xx. 23 (*ἄν τινων κρατῆτε, κεκράτηνται*; *quorum retinueritis, retenta sunt*).

1526 TINDALE *John* xx. 23. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 7 Quhais sinnis ȝe retene, ar retenit vnto thame. 1606 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* 121, I will so remit wrongs, ..and so reteine them, as I may not induce God to reteine mine to him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 Refuse entrance into his Kingdom, to those whose Sins were Retained. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 222 Where the power of Loosing and Remitting, follows close to that of Retaining and Binding.

c. To continue to use, practise, recognize, etc.

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Offices* 35 b, Some [ceremonies] be retayned and kept still. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 385 When the Barons found me to retayne Th'ambitious course wherein I first began. *c* 1613 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet?* 5, I thinke before the Conquest many yeares, We wore the fashion which we still retaine. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 7 Yet both retein Communion with the universal Church. 1737 *Gentl Mag.* VII. 142/1 We have good Reason to exclude the 330 Kings..and retain only those who have left standing Monuments. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* (1857) ii. 174 The Eastern Liturgies still for the most part retain the form of asserting the Real Presence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 224 It seemed better . to retain the order in which Plato himself has arranged this and the two companion dialogues.

d. To continue to have or possess (some attribute, quality, etc.).

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 1 b, He gaue to the Ports..theyr names, which at this present they doe retaine. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 842 Still she retains Her maid'n gentlenes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 10 A kind of Stone that long retains its whiteness. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I Pref., Shall we borrow and retain the faults, the corruptions of the French? 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iv, Oh, had I still retained my sight, I might now have grasped a sword. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 64 The hills, the forests, and the rivers retain their old Celtic names. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 12 They always retain unchanged their state with respect to heat.

e. To allow to remain, in place of discarding or removing; to preserve.

1802 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. xi. 357 Many of the old words are retained, which neither the reciter nor the copyer understood. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, But still to this day are retained the massive walls.

4. To keep or bear in mind; to remember.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 159 Longe talis & historyes whiche they can not al reteyne in her mynde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 38 Now vnderstand & reteyne wel my wordes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. 13 If you wyl do as I shall you saye, And all my lesson retayne in memory. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vii. (1614) 40 The people haue retained the tradition hereof [the flood]. 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 26 That the said Citizens..may retaine the Memoriall of soe sadd a Desolation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 62 The Tune I still retain, but not the Words. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 78 With what Attention I listened to all their Discourses, the better to retain them in my Memory. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 113 It requires a pretty good memory to retain these distinctions. 1812 J WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 322 In waking thoughts she still retains The memory of these wildering pains. 1883 WACE *Gospel & Witnesses* iv. 85 The mind..unable to retain any but the simplest thought.

absol. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 27 That witte maie conceiue and learne well, memorie retaine and hold fast. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 30 With Sense to feel, with Mem'ry to retain. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 524 A well-constructed brain, Keen in pursuit, and vig'rous to retain.

II. *intr.* **5.** To refrain *from* something.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 102 Vespasian..had sic compassion, that he micht not retene fra teris. 1608

MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, They can scarce retaine from bursting foorth In plaine revolt.

†**6.** To adhere, belong, be attached, or be a retainer *to* one. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

1548 ELYOT, *Clients*, is he that belongeth or reteyneth to som man in authoritee, to haue his defence and assistence in honest causes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 48 b, He was reteynyng to Sergius Paulus, whiche was proconsull. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 156 As many retaine unto Noblemen, not to doe them any service, but to have their countenance. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 440 Those other Rils to Seuerne which retaine, And tended not on Teame. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 42 Not only the Sadduces and such as retaine unto the Church of God. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 135 Most of the Members..thought it an honour to retain to some great Lord, and to wear his blew Coat. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 320 Idea! wait a while till I have examin'd thee, whence thou art, and to whom thou retain'st. Art thou of ambition's train?

†**7.** To continue, remain. *Obs. rare* —[1].

a 1631 DONNE *Ep. C'tess Huntingdon* 109 No more can impure man retain and move In that pure region of a worthy love.

Retainabi·lity. [See next and -ITY.] Capability of being retained.

1853 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 81 We have generally understood the retainability of an impression to mean the power of recalling it at any future time.

Retai·nable, *a.* [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being retained.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 257 Half the enterprizes of our antijacobin ministers..would only serve to restrict the French within retainable limits. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 526 The box is..made retainable together by two obliquely grooved holders. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 190 Their collection in this retainable form will be welcomed.

Hence **Retai·nableness.**

1831 BENTHAM *Ess. on Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 305 Conciseness is, in many instances, contributory to..retainableness.

Retai·nal. [f. RETAIN *v.* + -AL.] Retention.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 631 A discussion..of the claims of each to retainal or dismissal. 1807 *Ibid.* V. 201 In their retainal of the militia.

†**Retai·nder.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **retein-**, 5-6 **reteyndre**; 5 **reteign-, reteyndour**; 5-6 **reteyn-**, 6 **retayn-**, 7 **retainder.** [f. RETAIN *v.*, app. on the analogy of *attainder, remainder.* Cf. RETAINER[1].]

1. Retention. (Cf. RETAINER[1] 1.)

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 616/1 Reteindre and perceyvyng of Custumes and Subsidies. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 91/2 Any Graunte..Ratifications, Confirmations or Reteyndres of any Dette or Duetie. 1503 *Ibid.* 523/1 Endentures to be made of all suche reteynders, receyvyngs and perceyvyngs.

2. A token of retainership.

1472 *Cov. Leet Bk.* lf. 215 That noo Reteindres, lyuerees, signes ne tokenys of clothing,..be taken, had nor vsed by thinhabitauntes of our Citie. 1474 *Ibid.* lf. 222, I schall..forbere to yeve, take or receyeve any lyueree, reteigndour or cognesaunce. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Unlawfull mayntenaunces, gyvyng of lyvereys, signes, tokens, and retaynders. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxi. (1739) 142 Matters concerning Maintenance, Liveries, Retainders.

3. = RETAINER[1] 2.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 626 Temporall lordes, in those dayes, kept other maner of housholdes and other maner of reteyndour of housholde seruauntes. 1545 *State Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) V. IV. 408 Charging all the saide tenauntes .. in no wise to agre to anye suche reteynder with anye other mane.

Hence †**Retai·ndership.** *Obs. rare* —[1].

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxi. (1739) 143 Yet was it the policy of these Kings to make them all of their own Livery and Retaindership.

Retained (rĭtē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. RETAIN *v*]

1. Restrained; kept back or in check.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 When we desire to provoacke the retayned and kept backe menstruosityes. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 63 What astonishment was it to those, who had before seen her in her retained course of life. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. 1857 II. 479 Persons that..have not that holy, retained, bridled way of using their repast. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 186 With her eyes over-full of retained tears.

2. Kept on; preserved.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 204 Great eagerness was manifested to be nominated one of these retained scholars. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* IV. 55 The alteration of the retained elements of words.

Retainer[1] (rĭtē·nəɹ). Forms: 5 **reteignour**, 6 **reteynour(e**; 5 **reteigner, reteyner**, 7 **reteiner**, 7- **retainer.** [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ER[4]. Cf. RETAINDER.]

1. The act or fact of retaining, withholding, or keeping for oneself; an authorization to do this. Now *rare.* (Cf. RETAINDER 1.)

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 235/2 Eny Assignement, Graunte or Reteignour made..to eny persone .uppon the seid xv[me] ..for money lent. 1472-3 *Ibid.* VI. 60/1 The same Letters Patentes, as to the reteyner, havyng, and perceyvyng of Custumes. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 303. 134 The woman shall be endowed of the third part of the rent by way of retainer. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 18 The one [instance being] that of retainer, where a creditor is made executor or administrator to his debtor. *Ibid.* IV. Index, Retainer of servant by another. 1846 BATEMAN *Law Auctions* (ed. 3) 270 There was no averment that..the goods were put up to sale at the request of the defendant or on his retainer, and that there was no retainer shewn at the time of the request to put up the goods to sale.

2. †**a.** Engagement of a person as a servant or for some other office. *Obs.*

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 633/2 Every Reteyner by Indenture or other writyng..of eny persone..other then to be menyall Servaunt. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 8 b, The reteiner of those two Chaplaines remaineth, and they without new reteiner may take two Benefices. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 615. 311 The retainer of a servant according unto the Statute of Labores upon condition is good without deed.

†**b.** Entertainment or maintenance of dependents or adherents. *Obs.*

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 14 § 1 That all his statutes.. made ayenst such as make unlaufull reteynours and such as so be reteyned..be pleynly observed. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 39 Wilde Weleshmen, whome he..had rather..compelled by lordely and streite commaundemente then by liberall wages and gentle reteynoure.

c. The fact of being retained in some capacity.

1775 J. RAYNER *Readings on Statutes* 116 The meaning of 'before Retainer', must be that such Discovery..is not within the Rule of Secrecy. 1781 ATKYNS *Reports Cases in Chancery* II. 525 *note*, It appearing that this discovery..had been made before the retainer of him as solicitor, the court were of opinion that he might be sworn. 1848 ARNOULD *Marine Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I. 156 The giving of such notice was part of the common law duty of the defendants, to be implied from their retainer as Commission Agents.

d. An authorization given to an attorney to act in a case. Chiefly *U. S.*

1816 CHITTY *Suppl. Treat. Pleading* 166 The declaration may commence with the statement of the defendant's retainer. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 472/1 Although it is not indispensable that the retainer should be in writing,..it is very expedient. 1874 ABBOTT *U. S. Digest* (Ser. 1) II. 340/1 A mere parol retainer is sufficient to authorize an attorney to commence a suit.

attrib. 1836 CHITTY *Practice of the Law* III. i. 117 Since the Stamp Duty on the Warrant has been repealed, no retainer fee is allowed.

3. A fee paid to a barrister to secure his services; engagement by a retaining-fee.

1818 BYRON *Juan* I. xv. *note*, After taking my retainer, he went over to them. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 272/1 A retainer, if for a particular cause, and for a particular stage of that cause, is called a common retainer, and it now consists in the payment of the sum of one guinea. 1869 *Daily News* 6 July, A general retainer gives to the person who so retains a counsel the right to a refusal of his services. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 2/2 The new rules for regulating the practice of counsel as to retainers.

transf. 1784 HORNE *Lett. Infidelity* xiv. 215 You are men of too much sense..to take a retainer from Simon Magus. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Gd. Word Winter*, I happen to hold Winter's retainer this time. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 220/2 He has been extolled by authors holding no retainer as biographers.

b. A sum paid to secure special services if required.

a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 25 The House resolved to grant half-pay to the disbanded officers..The half-pay was meant to be a retainer as well as a reward. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 111 I'm paying you a big retainer for the Melbourne events.

Retainer[2] (rĭtē·nəɹ). Also 6 **reteyn-, retaynour**, 6-7 **reteyner**, 7 **-tayner, -teiner.** [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ER[1] (and -OR 2).]

1. One who or that which retains or holds; a maintainer, preserver.

1548 ELYOT, *Clientellaris*, the homage that the clientes make to theyr reteynours. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 329 To see that they bringe not sinne vpon them, by making them vniust retainers of other mens goods. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* VII. xxii. 679 It is to be vnderstood, that it is hard to haue one spannell..to be an excellent raunger, an excellent finder, and an excellent retainer. 1693 [see RETENTION 3]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, One that has forgot the common Meaning of Words, but an admirable Retainer of the Sound. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 517 The inciter to mirth, yet the retainer of order. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 179 Limestone soils..are bad retainers of water. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 2/1 The arbitrator is to impose what conditions he thinks fit on the retainer of enclosures.

2. A dependent or follower of some person of rank or position; one attached to a house, or owing it service. Now only *Hist.* or *arch.*

'Retainer..signifieth in the common law, a seruant not meniall nor familiar, that is not continually dwelling in the house of his Lord or Master, but onely vsing, or bearing his name or liuery' (Cowell, 1607).

1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 267, I resayuyd thayr Chyldren and Freendes not as Retaynours. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80 A Reteyner, *cliens.* 1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 4 The retainer doth some seruice, that now and then but holds your Honors styrrop. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 123 The great Lord of Tartary will shortly haue no roome for all his retayners. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 337 Retayners..are willing to belong to a gentleman, but yet it is but for their owne priuate aduantage. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* iv. Wks. 1755 II. i. 184 Harry the Second..was always attended with a number of his countrymen, retainers at his court. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 439 This design was revealed to the two earls by one of Morton's retainers. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 332 None have resided there but great men and their retainers, who are drawn thither by the court. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He..was one of the house's retainers and owed vassalage to it. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 551 A swarm of armed retainers whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived himself bound to protect.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Also const. *to.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 113 Where Powres are your Retainers, and your words (Domestickes to you) serue your will. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 25 All Church-members are Christians, that is, retainers to Christ. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 207 It is incredible how great a Multitude of Retainers to the Law there are at Naples. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 133, I, like you, have long been a retainer of the muses, as you may see by their livery. 1831 LAMB *Elia* II. *Newspapers* 35 *yrs. ago*, In those days every Morning Paper, as an essential retainer to its establishment, kept an author, who [etc.]. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* vi. (1874) 118 For the benefit of our fourfooted retainers.

c. *U. S.* A person irregularly attached to an army; a sutler, camp-follower. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Retai·nership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The state or position of being a retainer; the system of having retainers.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 141 A Reteynership, *clientela.* 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. viii. (1864) V. 31 His household was on a scale vast even for that age of unbounded retainership. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., With the farce of retainership, the Highland 'gatherings' are an insult to manhood.

Retai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 257 Without ony reteynyng or withholdyng agayn to hym or to his heires. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 49/2 Tyll by reteignyng of the same rent..he or they..be contented. *c* 1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cas.* (1903) 97 He neyther can ne may defende them..bycause of the saide reteynyng in warde. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 88 Here his witte shalbe new set on worke:.. his memorie, for sure reteyning, better exercised. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 37 Italian examples of being captious and retaining of spleene. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 104/2 A kind of vessel ready prepared for the retaining of water. 1892 [see RETAIN *v.* 2 d].

Retai·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That retains.

1. Serving to retain or hold by physical force or resistance; esp. *retaining wall*, a wall built to support a mass of earth or water.

1611 COTGR., *La Retentive*, the retaining force of nature whereby food is held in the stomacke. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 285 Forming a sort of circular Retaining-bank. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 380/2 In the backing of retaining-walls..it may in many cases be advantageously applied. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 753/2 *Retaining Ring* (Railway), a metallic ring which secures the wheel-center to the tire *Ibid.*, A retaining valve.

2. *Retaining fee*, = RETAINER[1] 3. Also *bribe.*

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. vii, While I plead for you, your aunt has given me a retaining fee. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. i, I find Dorante, my master's Uncle, has given you a retaining fee. 1727 POPE & GAY *What pasted in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 272 Imagining a Pension was only an annual retaining Bribe. 1808 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. 27 A note of twenty pounds, received as a retaining fee. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Oct. 410/3 Besides all this, there are 'retaining fees' and presents.

Retainment (rĭtē·nmĕnt). Also 5 **retene-, reteign-**, 6 **reteygne-, retayne-**, 7 **reteine-.** [f. RETAIN *v.* + -MENT.] The (*or* an) act of retaining; retention; † entertainment, maintenance.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 456 Brennynge mony ryalle maners..and places of the retenement of the duke of Lancastre. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/1 Such takyng or takynges, recettements, abettementes or reteignementes..shuld be adjugged grete Treson. 1548 GRSTE *Pr. Masse* 139 Lesse we through reteygnemente and usage therof be occasioned to resume..the sayd bishop. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxiv, Though hee had those inforcements of expence Both for offence, retaynements, and defence. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. i, It breeds such feare in me, That makes this thy reteinement. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xi. § 3 (1713) 207 The Retainment of the same Name which the deceased had here, unless there be some special reason to change it. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 230 Correctly insisting upon the Romish Retainment of the great Catholic Articles of Faith.

Reta·ke (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To take again; to take back.

1436 [see RETAKING]. *a* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LX. i, O God be reconcil'd, Our leading now retake. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* D 2, Wilt haue those Soules which thou in vs didst settle? Retake them as thine owne. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 50 A day should be appointed, ..and the Remonstrance to be then retaken into consideration. 1681 BEION *New Myst. Physic* 68 Thus the Remedy being re-taken, after some time of rest, makes a greater Impression. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 79 They retook the Blue Colour they had at first. 1788 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, The expectations she had crushed, retook possession of her heart. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* vi, She retook her chosen place at the bottom of the table. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 876/2 It is not a declaration that the vendor intends to retake possession.

2. To recaptuie.

1645 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 13 Aug., Major-general Langhere ..retook Haverfordwest. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 274 Who retook the Standard of Guyen..,lost to the French in a fierce charge. 1784 RICHERS *Hist. Royal Geneal. Spain* 180 Gibralter, which the Christians endeavour'd afterwards ineffectually to retake. *a* 1732 SWIFT *William II* Wks. 1768 IV. 256 The king..retook his prisoner, and..sent him into Normandy. 1822 LAMB *Elia* II. *Confessions of a Drunkard*, The devil could not have devised a more subtle trap to retake a backsliding penitent. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286/1 The siege had been raised and Berber retaken.

absol. 1766 BURROW *Rep.* II. 689 Our Ships of War.. cruise, in order to re-take, as well as to take.

3. *absol.* To take in return.

1847 STAUNTON *Chess Player's Handbk.* 203 If..he take the B. with Kt., you retake with your Q.

Hence **Reta·ken** *ppl. a.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2793/4 Yesterday came into this Port the Deptford Frigat from Falmouth, with a re-taken Merchant-man. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4702/3 The third [is] a re-taken Virginia Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Reprise*, a retaken ship.

Reta·ker. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who retakes.
1689 *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 473 The Estimation shall be made by the Retaker. 1766 BURROW *Rep.* II. 689 So, the Right of Re-taking, is not personal to the Re-taker, but national, to any Subject of the Re-taker's Nation. 1886 KENT *Comm.* I. v. (1858) I. 119.

Reta·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. RETAKE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb; recapture.
1436 HEN. VI in Rymer *Fœdera* X. 635 Touching the Prorogation of the same Trewes, or elles Retakyng of newe. 1611 FLORIO, *Rappigliatione*, a retaking. 1640 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. iv. 38 The first was a re-taking word for word of that old Covenant. 1693 LYDE (*title*), A True...Account of the Retaking a Ship [etc.]. 1766 [see RETAKER]. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 304 The retaking of Louisburg was their first and grand object. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xi. 56 The mere retaking of an animal that one has had in hand before.

Retaliate (rĭtæ·lĭ,ēt), *v.*[1] [f. ppl. stem of late L. *retāliāre* (Gellius), f. *re-* RE- + *tālis* such-like: cf. *tālio*, *-ōnis* a punishment or penalty similar to the injury done.]

1. *trans.* To requite, repay in kind, make return for: **a.** a kindness, civility, etc. Now *rare.*
1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 29 Neither lesse was his Maiesties desire to retaliate the Citizens and other his Subiects true affections. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 137 Our Ambassador sent word..to the Dukes son, his visit should be retaliated. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 27 They love to retaliate Kindnesses, and hate any should think they are of a churlish nature. 1718 LAWSON (*Carolina* Ded., I cannot, in the least, pretend to retaliate Your Lordships Favours to me. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. 199 The Spaniards retaliated the benevolence of Archdale.

b. injury, ill-treatment, etc.
a 1632 DONNE *Prohibition* ii, Not that I shalbe mine owne officer, And hate with hate againe retalliate. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 38 Thus you have forced me to retaliat your provocation. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xviii. (1715) 143 They should retaliate the Injuries receiv'd from the Barbarians, by carrying the War into their own Country. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 114/1 The Dutch Commodore.. resolved to retaliate the supposed injury he had received. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) IV. 250 In order to retaliate these hostilities, the Spaniards undertook the siege of Gibraltar. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 200 The native officers..imagined they had now authority for retalianting some of the indignities. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 686 They used their abilities to retaliate the injury.

c. Const. *upon* (a person). Also, to inflict in return, to cast back, *upon* (one).
1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 185 Thus did the Lord..retaliate upon him the innocent blood which he had shed. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 132 May not other Princes account it hard and unreasonable, and consequently retaliate the like upon us? 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 143 He retaliated on the Avars..the same calamities which they had inflicted on the nations. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 157 An opportunity..for retaliating the charge of outrageous ambition upon William himself.

† **2.** To give in return or reply. *Obs. rare*[−1].
1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 This wretch so blazed himself, and in requitall.. had no other language retaliated him, saue teares, sighes,..and strange feares.

† **3.** To repay or requite (a person). *Obs. rare.*
1642 R. HARRIS *Sermon* 27 Yea, hee will..retaliate our Adversaries and justify our Cause. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 87 Consider with your selves how you have retaliated me!

4. *intr.* To make return or requital: † **a.** of a kindness, civility, etc. *Obs.*
1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 126 This your kindness obliges me to retaliate with as much piety as becomes a Christian. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* 1 Aug., Our Capt. would not salute the cytty, except they would retaliate. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xii, It comes in my way here to retaliate to him by the just mention [etc.]. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxvi, Well-placed liberality..may load the person obliged with the sense of the duty he lies under to retaliate; this is gratitude.

b. of injury, insult, etc.
1668–9 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 If our act ly heavy upon them, 'tis but reason that they may retaliat. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 57 Men..retaliate.. under the notion of having received harm. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) IV. 385 To retaliate for the affront he pretended to have received. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 230 The Æginetans retaliated by the capture of their sacred vessel. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv. 70 He was now more anxious to explain his own conduct than to retaliate upon his adversaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 390 Then we ought not to retaliate or render evil for evil to any one.

Hence **Reta·liated, Reta·liating** *ppl. adjs.*
1623 FLETCHER *Reward of Faithf.* Ep. Ded., I am glad your Estates will be alwayes beyond any retaliating kindnesses of mine. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 208 She treated his passion with retaliated contempt. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 78 In the act of inflicting such retaliated suffering, a vent is opened for the passions struggling within. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 271 The 'Liber Studiorum' was begun by Turner in retallating rivalry of Claude's 'Liber Veritatis'.

† **Reta·liate,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] *trans.* To retail.
1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. 180 Lavishing by wholesale, all honour on one, and scarce Retaliating out any respect to the other.

Retaliation (rĭtæli,ē·ʃən). [See RETALIATE *v.*[1] and -ATION.]

1. The action of retaliating; the return of like for like; repayment in kind; requital, reprisal.
1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xii. (1602) 57 The Romanes vsed specially, eight sortes of chastisements,..imprisonment, stripes, retaliation,..and death. 1656 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 370 If intreaty and fair means will nothing avail,..the severity of Retaliation must take its course. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 29 Contentiousness and Cruelty seldom fail of Retaliation. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 106 If bare retaliation..always begets resentment in the person upon whom we retaliate, what would that excess do? 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 341 The just law of retaliation has at last overtaken the little contemptible tyrant. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 221 Retaliation thus exercised, of course, leads to new disputes. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 9 Where justice could only be executed by crime, each act of violence provoked fresh retaliation. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 182 They in 'retaliation' attacked the Indian colonies.

2. An instance of this; a return or requital:
a. of injuries, etc.
1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd., Sylla..,who having thus served the Body of Marius could not but fear a Retaliation upon his own. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 478 We have caused them to be burned as a Sacrifice or Retaliation. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 270 A severe retaliation was inflicted. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 179 No Servian song commemorates this sanguinary retaliation on the Turks. 1891 ROSEBERY *Pitt* xi. 187 It does not come within the compass of this narrative to describe that insurrection, its massacres and retaliations.

† **b.** of kindness or civility. *Obs.*
c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 10, I pray let me injoy it in that fair proportion that I desire to return unto you by way of correspondence and retaliation. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 32 *note*, Meaning a retalliation of Love. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 23 He that receives a Courtesie, remains, Till his Retaliation, bound in Chains. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 335 'Tis a kind of Avarice to do good in hopes of a Retaliation 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 5, I entertained Four of each Sex at my own Lodgings once a Month, by way of Retaliation.

Hence **Retalia·tionist,** one who advocates retaliation, esp. against tariffs imposed by other countries. Also *attrib.*
1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 381 If the treaty be not concluded soon the retaliationist cry may become too strong to be resisted.

Reta·liative, *a.* [See RETALIATE *v.*[1] and -IVE.] Tending to, or of the nature of, retaliation; vindictive, revengeful.
1819 *Metropolis* I. 260 My retaliative spirit..told me that it was beneath my dignity. 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1890) I. 8 Unitarians are beginning to perceive the error of this retaliative logic.

Reta·liator. [-OR 2.] One who retaliates.
1898 *Month* Aug. 215 The memory of the cruelties..must have been keen in the memories of the retaliators.

Reta·liatory, *a.* [f. RETALIATE *v.*[1] + -ORY.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, retaliation.
1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 190/1 We are obliged to conclude our account of the American campaign with the notice of some retaliatory measures. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 170/2 Putting an end to incessant raids on the one side, and retaliatory invasions on the other. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 If Lord Salisbury is bent upon a retaliatory policy he must not stop with Spain.

† **Reta·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*[−1] [f. late L. *retāliāre.*] Retaliation.
1626 W. SCLATER *Three Serm.* (1629) 10 If desires of revenge and retaling of wrongs [arise], doe good for evill.

† **Reta·lion.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *tāliōn-em*, after *retāliāre.*] Retaliation.
1610 WILLET *Daniel* 187 The law of retalion required that false accusers should indure the same punishment.

Reta·lk, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To talk *over* again.
1798 H. WALPOLE *Lett., Remin.* (1857) I. p. cxxx, Sometimes the King would quash the proposal in question, and yield after retalking it over with her.

† **Reta·lly,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *retāliāre.*] *trans.* To retaliate; to give in return.
1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 161 If you would returne and retally favours for favours received.

‖ **Reta·ma.** [Sp. *retama*, ad. Arab. *retām*, pl. of *retem.*] A class of shrubby plants, chiefly found in the Mediterranean region, related to the broom, and usually referred to the genus *Genista.*
[1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 42 *Spartium monospermum*, which the Spaniards call *Retamas*, grows like willow bushes along the sea-shore.] 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 66 In the midst of this plain are tufts of the *retama*, which is the *Spartium nubigenum* of Aiton. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 797/2 The region of Retama (*Cytisus nubigenus*), a species of white-flowering and sweet-scented broom, which is found as high as 11,000 feet. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 2/1 The retama bushes gave no shade from the hot attack of the sun in the zenith.

Retard (rĭtā·ɹd), *sb.* [a. F. *retard* (= Sp., Pg. *retardo*, It. *ritardo*), f. *retarder*: see next.]

1. Retardation, delay. *In retard*, retarded, delayed; in the rear *of.*
1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* 1859 II. 353 A single day's retard. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. x. (1872) VI. 65 The rearward regiments..are in painful retard. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 132, I was far in retard of them in real knowledge.

2. *Retard of the tide* or *of high water*, the interval between the moon's transit and the high water following upon this. Also *ellipt.*
1833 *Phil. Trans.* CXXIII. 19 The retard..at Portsmouth appears to be intermediate between that at Brest and at London. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 257* *marg.*, Retard of high water upon the moon's transit. 1862 *New Amer. Cycl.* XV. 471 At Boston, this delay, which is called the retard, or age of the tide, is nearly 36 hours.

Retard (rĭtā·ɹd), *v.* [ad. F. *retarder* (13th c., = Sp. and Pg. *retardar*, It. *ritardare*), or L. *retardāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *tardus* slow.]

1. *trans.* To keep back, to delay, hinder, impede (a person or thing in respect of progress, movement, action, or accomplishment).
c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 75 Here is one doubte that retardeth myne ymagynacyon. 1636 DENHAM *Destr. Troy* 423 The one retarded was By feeble age, the other by a wound. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 260 The sight of this fishing retarded us above an houre 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* IV. 41, I must retard her while I get my pardon. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 281 Since smallest things can give our sins a twitch, As crossing straws retard a passing witch. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 291 This fleet..was extremely retarded by the winds. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 We had been much retarded by difficulties, and waiting for wearied guides. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vi. 253 When these waves [of light] enter a prism of glass they are retarded. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* ix, When the fifth is retarded, the dissonance of the second by retardation is produced.

2. To delay the progress or accomplishment, to impede the course, of (an action, movement, etc.).
1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 158 That sa haly a work be not retardit. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. v, This'll retard The worke, a month at least. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 91 The principall causes which have hindred and retarded the due answering of the Kings Revenues and Debts. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 268 They neither assist nor retard the Revolutions of the Planets. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 40 Nor let the night retard thy full career. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 371 They would retard instead of accelerating the further increase. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Old Actors*, He seemed to keep back his intellect, as some have had the power to retard their pulsation. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxv. VIII. 379 The patriots endeavoured to avert or retard the ruin of the League. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 98 Capillary attraction appears to retard the formation of ice.

b. To defer, postpone, put off. *rare.*
1735 in *Pope's Lett.* Suppl. II He retarded his Edition of Mr. Cromwell's Letters till the Twenty-Second of March. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, If we were now either to advance or retard the hour of refection beyond the time.

3. *intr.* To be delayed; to come, appear, or happen later; to undergo retardation.
1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 194 Putrefaction..shall retard or accelerate according to the subject and season of the year. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 38 The Comet advances.. towards the East, and..retards towards the West. 1738 *Ibid.* XL. 312 The next Evening it retarded two Hours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 520/2 Its motion from Q to *o* must retard by the same degrees as it accelerated in passing from *s* to Q. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* App. (1810) 61 Until the arrival of my sergeant and the balance of the party (should they not retard more than 20 days). 1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* § 681 Through BE the force retards, and the moon approaches.

b. To delay *to* do something. *rare*[−1].
a 1732 GAY *Tales, Apparition*, Call loud on Justice, bid her not retard To punish murder.

† **Reta·rdance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *retardance*: see prec. and -ANCE.] Retardation.
1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Evij, Suche retardance, som fooles and withoute practyse, thincketh it to procede of honesty. 1586 Q. ELIZ. in *Lett. Q. Eliz. & Jas. VI* (Camden) 38, I hope that my many waighty affayres..may make my lawful excuse for the retardance of the answer.

Reta·rdant, *a. rare.* [Cf. prec. and -ANT; also RETARDENT.] Retarding, tending to hinder.
1642 Sir E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 1 If any thing I have said or done be..dissonant or retardant to a most severe Reformation. 1885 STEDMAN *Poets Amer.* 468 We know the retardant effect of society upon artists of exalted sensibility.

† **Reta·rdate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retardātus*, pa. pple. of *retardāre* to RETARD.] Retarded.
1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 They have verye retardate breathe. *Ibid.* 41/2 The operatione..is vncertayne, retardate and slowe.

Hence † **Reta·rdately** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1].
1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48 b/2 The aquosity which is verye retardately e expelled.

† **Reta·rdate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *retardāre.*] *trans.* = RETARD *v.*
1613 JACKSON *Creed* I To Rdr. d 3 That..which for a long time did retardate my perswasion. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III. xxx. 366 The blood might a little retardate and hinder this operation. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 135 The Entireness of the Turkish Empire may retardate Antichrist's ruine.

Retardation (rĭtaɪdē·ʃən). Also 5 **retardacion, -acioun, -acyoun.** [a. F. *retardation*, †*-acion* (14th c., = Sp. *retardacion*, It. *-azione*), or ad. L. *retardātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *retardāre* to RETARD.]

1. The action of retarding, delaying, or making slower in respect of action or movement, or later in happening; an instance of this.
1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgrim.* 12362 Sythe thys bodyes celestyal..Ben let thus in ther mocyouns, And han swych retardacyouns. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 161/1 To grete delay and retardation of procedyng. 1508 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 451 The retardacion of their ambassade. 1513 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. II. 6 By the retardation of our said ship she now lately fell into the daungier & hands of the Mores. 1597 I. T. *Serm. Paules Crosse* 66 Retardation of death, of this saith Ezechiel, I will not the death of a sinner, but rather that hee turne and liue. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 1 Causing a retardation of reading, and some sloth or relaxation of memory. 1661 COWLEY *College*, All manner of Experiments concerning Plants, as their Melioration, Acceleration, Retardation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. ii. (1852) 46 Finding the Reformation of the Church..to labour

under a sort of hopeless retardation. 1759 B. Stillingfleet *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 253 In order to determine accurately the acceleration or retardation of the winter. 1817 Malthus *Popul.* (ed. 4) III. 421 A gradual change..would then effect the necessary retardation in the rate of increase. 1865 Ellicot *Destiny of Creature* Pref. 6 They speak of nought but obstructions and retardations, where all is buoyancy and progress. 1891 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life & Intell.* 223 This retardation or decreased rate of growth.

† b. Lingering or staying behind. *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 T. Adams *Expos. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Think upon his [Lot's] wife's retardation and retrospection.

2. In the physical sciences in various special applications: a. of motion or moving bodies. (Opposed to *acceleration*.)

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes, Wks. (Grosart) 152/1 The acceleration or retardation of the motion of the Earth will make the sea fluctuate. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 The cause of this acceleration and retardation of their true Motion. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The retardation of moving bodies arises from two great causes, the resistence of the medium, and the force of gravity. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvii. 119 Accelerations and retardations may be considered as quantities, and are measured by the changes of velocity. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 3 From a clear comprehension of the acceleration of motion in bodies the retardation of motion will be easily conceived. 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 (1875) 182 In an elliptical orbit there is now acceleration and now retardation. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 172 The retardation of the deeper part of the wave by friction against the sea bottom.

b. of the tides: (*a*) The excess of periods of high water above the solar day. (*b*) = Retard *sb.* 2.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 521/1 The difference between a solar day and a tide day is called the priming or the retardation of the tides. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 241* The average retardation from day to day being about 40 minutes. *Ibid.* 257* The retardation of high water after the moon's passage over the meridian. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 366/2 When the mean semi-range and retardation of any tide are known its height may be computed for any instant.

c. of celestial bodies. (Cf. quot. 1426 in 1.)

1818–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 183 The amount of the retardation, from the opposition to the conjunction, is 16m 26s nearly. 1849 Herschel *Outl. Astron.* § 683 Over quadrant AD, approach and retardation, therefore advance of apsides. 1873 Proctor *Moon* 93 Retardation ceases to act when the moon is at M_2.

d. of rays or waves of light, heat, etc.

1831 Brewster *Optics* xxiv. 213 They will..produce a colour or a fringe corresponding to the retardation of one of the rays within the plate. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 245 The retardation increases with the square of the length of the line. 1888 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 18 A retardation of a whole wave length..is tantamount to no retardation at all.

3. *Music.* a. (See quots. 1868 and 1899.)

1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 339 This Discord, the dissonant note of which is but a retardation of the Eighth, is liable to four changes. 1868 Ouseley *Harmony* ix, When an interval of a melody (or of an inner part) is kept back in ascending, it is called a retardation. 1899 Bridge & Sawyer *Harmony* xiii, A Retardation is formed when a note, which should ascend in its progression one degree, is delayed.

b. A slackening of the tempo.

1853 *Charles Auchester* II. 180 The slightest possible retardation at its close brought us to the refrain of the simple adagio.

Reta·rdative, *a.* [= F. *retardatif*, It. *ritardativo*: see Retardate *v.* and -ive.] Tending or having power to retard.

1847 in Webster. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 327 Accelerative, or retardative force,.. is that by which the velocity is accelerated or retarded. 1873 Proctor *Moon* 93 As the moon passes over the arc M_3M_4, the tangential force is again retardative.

Reta·rdatory, *a.* [Cf. prec. and -ory.] Having a retarding effect or influence.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 540 Not a breath of wind, retardatory or otherwise, to interfere with the regular steam-power of the vessels. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 282 Retardatory nerves have been recognised in almost all automatic apparatus. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 444 The nearer the angle between the rudder and the keel approaches a right angle, the more direct is the retardatory action.

Retarded (rĭtā·rded), *ppl. a.* [f. Retard *v.* + -ed 1.] Checked: impeded; delayed.

1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxiii. 320 The timid girls..Dip the small foot in the retarded brine. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 398 Retarded motion is when the velocity continually decreases. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 259 Male birds have acquired ornamental plumes at the cost of retarded flight. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 765 The first fits occur during retarded dentition.

Reta·rdent, *a.* [f. Retard *v.*] = Retardant. Also as *sb.* A retarding thing or force.

1900 *Nature* 16 Aug. 376/1 The protection afforded by various retardent materials. *Ibid.*, The necessity of applying fire retardent material in at least two thicknesses. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LVI. 508 Materials which are not good as heat retardents.

Reta·rder. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which checks or delays.

1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 139 They have been the retarders of the Assemblie. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2469/2 Who were retarders, or obstructers of the Designs of the Estates. 1760 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* II. xiv, Those ..sensations are great retarders of a lover's progress. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 122/2 The sledge or retarder ..is formed like a wedge. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 68 It has been in effect found that ferric sulphate is a retarder.

Reta·rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of Retard *v.* in various senses.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 This.. put the Ambassador in..perplexity..because of the retarding of his voiage. *a* 1631 Donne *Select.* (1840) 21 It is not a cropping, a pilling, a retarding of the growth of the vine that is threatened. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 359 The retarding of the work under..the kings of Persia. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 140, I fixed therefore the retarding of the clock 1′ 35″.

Reta·rding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That retards; that tends to delay or check.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 247 The resisting force R, and..the retarding force *f*. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 609 The Retarding Quotidian..forms a direct counterpart to the anticipating. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 273 The host of retarding influences that belong to a Polar night. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* i. 21 A self-satisfaction which is retarding and vulgarising. 1898 Sloane *Stand. Elect. Dict.* 618 *Retarding Disc*, a disc used in Thomson's electric meter for retarding the revolutions of the motor shaft.

Hence **Reta·rdingly** *adv.*

1881 *Academy* 3 Sept. 174/1 M. Stapfer, at times diffuse, is nowhere retardingly dense.

Reta·rdive, *a. rare.* [-ive.] Retardative.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1828) II. 141 Accelerative, or Retardive Force, is commonly understood to be that which affects the velocity only. *Ibid.* (1807) II. 357 The retardive force. 1815 Gregory *Mech.* (ed. 3) I. v. v. 541 The retardive force of *f*.. = [etc.].

Retardment (rĭtā·rdmĕnt). [a. F. *retardement* (14th c.), = Sp. *retardamiento*, It. *ritardamento*: see Retard *v.* and -ment.] The act of retarding; retardation; delay, check.

1646 R. Baillie *Anabaptism* Pref., The retardment and frustration of everything which may advance the truth of God. *a* 1678 Woodhead *Motives Holy Living* 30 The great retardments he receives, who hath made some progress in holiness. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 219 That alternate acceleration and retardment of the moon's motion,.. stiled the variation. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1785) II. 5, I was desirous of avoiding every possibility of farther retardment. 1814 Southey *Roderick* v. 361 The urgency of our return will brook of no retardment. 1887 Clark Russell *Frozen Pirate* ii, My retardment by the washing seas.

So **Reta·rdure.** *rare*—1.

1774 in Doran *Mann. & Manners* (1876) II. 256 The posts ..sometimes fail..owing to the retardure of the Packet boat at Ostend.

† **Reta·ry,** *v. Obs.* [app. f. Re- + Tarry *v.*, perh. after OF. *retarger*.] *trans.* To retard.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 As burthens or clogges retaryenge or lettynge them in theyr iourney.

Reta·ste (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To taste again.

1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* II. 49 Desiring to retaste his ordinary Dishes when he listed. 1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 168 We shall renew the studies, and retaste the pleasures of our youth. 1809 Syd. Smith *Serm.* II. 294 You shall re-taste again all the tumultuous pleasures of youth. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 505 Both have already tasted and re-tasted blood.

Reta·ttle, *v. nonce-wd.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To tattle or talk over again.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 229 P 3, I have been 'annotated, retattled, examined, and condoled'.

Retau·nt, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A repeated or renewed taunt.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 34 b, He..gave me such unkynde woordes with suche tauntes and retauntes.

Retau·nt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To taunt again.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 109, I shall be accompted a Mecocke, a Milksop, taunted and retaunted with check and checkmate, flowted and reflowted with intollerable glee.

† **Retch,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [Cf. Retch *v.*1] A variant of Reach *sb.*1 in various senses.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 33 There was nothing within his retche and shote, but he wolde hit it in what place he wolde. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 4 b, Matters that passed common capacitie of man, and aboue the retch of naturall knowledge. 1607 Hieron *Defence* I. 107 His wordes are set vpon the tainter, and stretcht beyond their retche. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 256 (1810) 265 Whose park is in a manner insulated by the river's winding retches.

Retch, *sb.*2 [f. Retch *v.*2] = Reach *sb.*2

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 369 The morning found him still..with many a retch and spasm.

† **Retch,** *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* [?f. Retch *v.*1] A bent piece of iron fastening the sheat of a plough to the beam.

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. (Dubl.) 302, Z is the double Retch, which holds up the Sheat. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sheat* 6 T 1/2 The sheat..fastened to the beam by a retch (a piece of iron with two legs).

Retch (retʃ), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **recche**, 5 **retchyn**, 5–6 **retche.** [Var. of Reach *v.*1 (cf. Ratch *v.*1), but the trans. use might also represent OE. *reccan*.]

1. *intr.* a. To stretch, expand.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 317 A craft..to make þe glas tough i-now to bende and wende, and to recche out wiþ strokes of hameres. 1582 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) I. 11 The greatest Boote was made of such leather as woulde shrinke in the wearing, and the other of a Hyde that would..retch. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* III. ix. (1682) 73 Such thin Vials are subject upon the withdrawal of the ambient Air to retch a little. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 191 Let there be a String to hang it upon, the smallest, limberest, and least subject to retch.

† b. To extend *from* (one place) *to* (another). *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Fayttes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Ropes that shal retche in trauers from that one stake to that other. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxiii. 710 Trabs hath that name of traho, that is to drawe other to retche, for they retche fro one walle to a nother and is joyned and styckyd therin.

† c. To attain *to* (a certain place), *above*, or *beyond* (a certain limit). *Obs.*

1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 144 That curre favell in the court might retche to higher rowme. 1584–7 Greene *Card of Fancie* To Rdr, So Gentlemen,..I haue before time rashlie retcht aboue my pitch. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. ii, How our hands can retch Beyond their distance!

2. *trans.* To stretch or draw *out*. Also *refl.*, to stretch (oneself).

c 1475 *Promp. Parv.* (MS. K) 425/2 Retchyn, or drawyn owt. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* V. x, After that he was rysen vp fro his bedde,..he retched hym self. 1575 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 509 Drawing and retching out thy body to the length and breadth of the cross. 1608 Panke *Fal of Babel* 16 Canonists..wrest the holy scriptures, as shomakers doe wiest & retch their leather with their teeth. 1650 Bp. Hall *Balm of Gilead* (ed. 3) 3 His patience is retched so farre as to curse, his Nativity. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 30 If the Soul be not retched out with the body, but settles in some room whence it may ..sway the whole body; then [etc.]. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 160 His tender Hands and Feet with Cords they retch. 18.. in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1883) VII. 415/1 When he had tanned [the hide] and retched it.

b. To succeed in touching (something).

1530 Palsgr. 689/2, I retche with a weapen or with my hande, *Je attains*.

Retch (retʃ, rētʃ), *v.*2 [Var. of Reach *v.*2, to which form the pron. (rētʃ) properly belongs.]

† 1. *intr.* To hawk, bring *up* phlegm. *Obs.*—0

1548 [see Retching *vbl. sb.*2] 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Excreatio*, [It] maketh men spitte and retche vp easely. 1623 Cockeram I, *Excreate*, to retch, or spit out.

2. a. *intr.* To make efforts to vomit.

1850 P. Crook *War of Hats* 37 It made me almost retch To hear the tedious dullard prate and preach. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Eng. Sportsman* xi. 172 A fellow..who was intermittingly prostrated by fever and ague, and lying..on the ground, retching for twelve hours out of the twenty-four. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xi. 260 The tendency to retch from a fetid odour is immediately strengthened in a curious manner by some degree of habit.

b. *trans.* To throw up in vomiting.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 2/2 Some not able to carry their load of beer further than the gutter into which they retch the foul-smelling, poisonous liquid.

† **Retch,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. repr. OE. *reccan* to rule, direct.] *trans.* ? To guide, lead.

1535 *Goodly Prymer, Ps.* xxiii. S ij b, He made me to feede in a full plentuouse batle grounde, and dyd dryue and retche me at leasure by the swete ryuers.

Retche, obs. form of Reck *v.*

Re·tching, *vbl. sb.*1 *rare.* [f. Retch *v.*1] The action of stretching or drawing out.

1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 82 The said English Aduenturers do not sell their Clothes after they haue beene wet, and put in the water, without retching, or stretching. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The one had wrackt and limm'd my thoughts, with endless tenters and boundless retchings out.

Re·tching, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Retch *v.*2] † a. Hawking, or clearing of the throat. *Obs.* b. Vomiting, or making efforts to do this.

1548 Elyot, *Excreo*, to spette out with retchyng. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 401 The same medicine.. is very profitable for those which are troubled with a.. bloudy spitting out with retching. 1623 Cockeram I, *Excreation*, a retching or spitting out. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 6 Sneezing; to which frequently is join'd Gauping or Retching. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 547 The symptoms..were universal lassitude and weakness, followed by a retching. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 540 He had also nausea and retching, violent head ach. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 295 The water abates the severity of the retching. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 84 A feeling of nausea..often going on to violent retching.

Re·tching, *ppl. a.* [f. Retch *v.*1] Capable of stretching.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 163 Þe lungis ben maad of .iij. substauncis · of fleisch þat is recchinge, & braunche of arterijs. 1611 Cotgr., *Marroquin chaussant*, gentle, yeelding, retching 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 60 Nor is his conscience made of retching lether. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 24 They have their consciences made of retching leather.

Retchlesnes(s, obs. varr. Recklessness.

† **Retchless,** obs. variant of Reachless *a.*

1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 24 For those Philosophies, which..had Retchlesse, and High, and Magnanimous Thoughts..were good for lengthening of life.

Retchless, obs. variant of Reckless *a.*

‖ **Rete** (rī·tī). Pl. **retia** (rī·tiă, rī·ʃia). Also 4 **riet**, 6 **rethe.** [L. *rēte* net.]

† 1. a. An open-work metal plate, affixed to an astrolabe, and serving to indicate the positions of the principal fixed stars. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 3 Thi Riet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VI. (1636) 604 And though there be cut out in the Rete but 30 Almicanteraths. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 106 Place the horizon of the rete to the altitude of the pole for that place.

† b. A graduated scale affixed to an astronomical telescope. *Obs.*

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 236 These [telescopes] should be fitted with a Rete or divided Scale. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 227 To which Instrument he has added many sorts of Rete's, Screws, and Apertures.

2. *Anat.* **a.** *Rete mirabile*, an elaborate network or plexus of blood-vessels; in early use *spec.* that of Galen, which is formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery in some animals, and was supposed to exist also in man.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv, The sondry ensuyng withinforth ben the dura mater and the pia mater, and than rethe myrable. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* iv. 32 Rete mirabile, or wonderful caule vnder the Pannicles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* (1631) 470 The Rete mirabile..is made of soporary arteries, which arising upward from the heart through the chest climbe vnto the head and at the Basis of the braine neere the originall of the opticke Nerues, do make this web or Net. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Vieussens asserts, with many other anatomists, that there is no *rete mirabile* in man. 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) I. p. cclxiii, Of such retia mirabilia there are many examples in the lower animals. *Ibid.* II. 1196 An artery breaking up into a rete mirabile. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 390/1 The principal arteries form very extensive and complex *retia mirabilia*.

b. The under portion of the epidermis, in which the pigment-cells are situated. Usually in full, *rete mucosum*, or *rete Malpighii*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 700/1 The colour of the body is found to depend on the colour of this rete mucosum. 1824 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* X. 250 A structure..quite analogous to the coloured portion of the rete mucosum of the skin. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 88 Those parts of the *rete* which..correspond with the furrows on the surface of the cutis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 865 The female.. penetrates the horny layer of the skin and then wriggles through the rete.

3. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 382 The whole body of the larva is filled with a peculiar fatty tissue..called by entomologists the rete, epiploon, or fat-mass. This material..consists of an oily or greasy substance enveloped in a most delicate cellulosity.

Retea·ch (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To teach again.

1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 105 They would not have needed to have been taught and re-taught which are the first principles of the Oracles of God. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* v, Whose life re-teaches us what life should be. 1888 *Home Missionary* Aug. 156 Both lessons must be reviewed and repeated, and, to new generations, retaught.

Hence **Retea·ching** *vbl. sb.*

1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Admonish*, In Old English this word had the sense of simply teaching..; afterwards of reteaching or reminding.

Rete·cious, *a.* [Irreg. f. L. *rēte* net.] 'Resembling net-work' (Webster, 1847; hence in subsequent Dicts.).

† Rete·ction. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *retectiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retegĕre* to uncover, disclose.] Disclosure; uncovering.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xl. Tis not impossible one thing to move Contrary wayes, which by a fit retection I strongly will evince and clearly prove. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* iii, Though this may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a retection of its native colour than a change, yet still [etc.].

Reteer(e, obs. Sc. forms of RETIRE *v.*

Reteform, variant of RETIFORM.

Retei·gnew, obs. form of RETINUE.

Rete·legraph (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To telegraph again; to transmit anew by telegraph.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, 'Certainly,' said Squeers, re-telegraphing in the same manner. 1899 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 6/7 An official dispatch..telegraphed to Sir Redvers Buller, and retelegraphed to the War Office.

Rete·ll (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tell again; to relate anew; also, to count again.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 145 Teach Chawcer to retell a Canterbury Tale. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 372, I haue told thee often, and I re-tell thee againe, and againe, I hate the Moore. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* IV. 52 She said some things to the King which were never by him retold to any. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. § 6. 302 This story is retold by Buchanan, and by the other perverters of the Scottish history. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 339 Had his life been prolonged one fortnight, his history would have been the history of Montrose retold. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 977/1 The stories, which are here retold so attractively.

Hence **Rete·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1644 PLATTES in *Hartlib's Leg.* (1655) 296 Mony it self..is not fit for daily use in great summes, in respect of the trouble of telling and re-telling. 1883 FURNIVALL in *F. Lane's Contn. Sqr.'s T.* I. vii, Lane's re-telling of the Romance of Guy of Warwick. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 598/1 It has lost nothing of its horror in the retelling.

Rete·mper (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To temper again.

1598 FLORIO, *Rattemperare*, to retemper, to temper. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 31 Some keep them for a short time red hot.., then retemper them before they use them in this way. 1885 R. W. CHURCH *Discipline Chr. Char.* iv. 109 Do we not need..to retemper our slack souls, to refresh our hopes?

Hence **Rete·mpered** *ppl. a.*

1880 A. C. SWINBURNE *Studies Song* 38 Keen-edged as ice-retempered brand. 1883 MYERS *Mod. Ess.* I. 49 Storm-beaten and bleeding indeed, but with re-tempered soul.

† Retenance. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **retyn-, retain-,** 4–5 **retenance.** Also 4–5 **-aunce, -auns, -awns.** [a. AF. *retenaunce*, OF. *retenance, -ence*, f. *retenir* to retain: see -ANCE.]

1. = RETINUE.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 35 Alle þis Riche Retenaunce þat Regneden with Fals Weoren bede to þe Bruyt-ale. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 212 He with al his retenance Ne mihte noght defende his lif. *c* 1400 *Brut* CCXVIII. 258 And so he assemblede al his retynance [*v.r.* retenauntz], and went & spake vnto ham of þe Kyngus honour. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 689 in *Macro Plays* 58 Now wyll we thre do make a dance Off thow þat longe to owur retenaunce.

2. *To* or *at* (*one's*) *retenance*, at one's service or command.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 154 Him..trulich to serue, For to wend at his wyll, whereso hym liked, And redy to his retainaunce ryght as hee wolde. *c* 1430 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 71 The flessh, the world, & eek the feend my fo, My wittes alle han at hir retenance. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 362 As a kyng ryall I sette at my plesavns, with wroth and Invy at my ryall retynawns.

† Retenant. *Obs.* [a. OF. *retenant*, pres. pple. of *retenir*: cf. prec. and -ANT.] A retainer.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15985 He gadered alle his retenauntz, Knyghtes, squiers, & seriauntz. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 478 Let al þo worlde deme wisely by þer..tirauntry on retenauntis, ande sittynge in parlement above grete lordis. *c* 1400 [see RETENANCE 1].

† Rete·nd, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *re-* RE- + L. *tendĕre* to proceed.] *intr.* To return.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Ded. I. 4 A Captain right woorthie and auenturous, And from Scotland euen newely retended.

Rete·nder, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To offer back.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* v. Wks. 1874 VI. 77 With what an humble zeale .. He did retender your faire Daughters Dower.

Retene (retīn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin: see -ENE.] A hydro-carbon, polymeric with benzene, obtained from resinous (esp. fossil) pine-wood.

1867 *Chem. News* XV. 253/1 Retene..is distinguishable from naphthalene, which it resembles in aspect, by having no odour, by its lesser solubility in alcohol, and by its melting at 95°. 1873 *Fownes' Chemistry* (ed. 11) 796 Retene forms similar needles of an orange yellow colour.

Rete·nt, *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *retent-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *retinēre* to retain.] (See quot.)

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 495 The quantity of iron they retain (and which I therefore call their retent). *Ibid.* 504 And if the retent be variable.

† Rete·nt, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *retent-ir* to resound.] *trans* To cause to resound.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* iii. 134 Their Pagans fell, with clamor huge to hear, Made such a dinne as made the heaven resound, Retented hell, and tore the fixed ground.

† Rete·nt, *pa. pple.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *retent-us*, pa. pple. of *retinēre* to retain.] Reserved; restrained, kept back.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* III. xi. 478 Very modest and retent in all his actions. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. II. iii. 26 Things that be fluent, As flitting time, by her be straight retent Unto one point. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Retent*, ..kept or holden back, staied, retained, kept in.

† Rete·nt, *pa. pple.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *retent-us*, pa. pple. of *retendĕre* to unbend.] 'Unbent.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Retention (rĭtĕ·nʃən). Also 5 **-cion, -cioun,** 7–8 **-sion.** [a. OF. *retencion, -tion*:—L. *retentiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retinēre* to keep back, retain. So Sp. *retencion*, It. *ri-, retenzione*.]

1. *Med.* **a.** The fact of retaining within the body one of the secretions (esp. the urine) which are normally evacuated; a case or instance of this.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 266 If þe cause come of retencioun of menstrue, þan þou schalt 3eue hir medicyns for to bringe out þe menstrue 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 109/2 Retention of vryne, & costyfnes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 623 The reliques or retensions of ventosities, whiche staie not for naturall ejections. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. G 4 b, The Retention of Urine is very painful and very dangerous. It's a Collection or Retention of ill Humours that is the Cause of it. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 237 A gentleman..had a retention of urine from an enlarged prostate gland. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 67/2 Amenorrhœa has been usually divided into retention and suppression of the menses. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 828 The presence of the biliary acids in the urine is characteristic of jaundice from retention of bile.

attrib. 1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd Pathol.* 189 In the retention-cysts they [the contents] will vary with the nature of the normal secretion.

b. (See quot. 1727–38.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XXV. (Arb.) 309 Helping the naturall concoction, retention, distribution, expulsion, and other vertues, in a weake and vnhealthie bodie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 296 The third action of the wombe is the Retention of the seedes. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Retention is also used, in medicine, &c. for the state of contraction in the solids, or vascular parts of the body, which makes them hold fast their proper contents.

2. a. The fact of retaining things in the mind; the power or ability to do this; memory.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 306/2 Theyr fruycion whiche is.. In profounde cognycion as to Cherubyn, and in perpetuel retencion as touchynge the thrones. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXII, That poore retention could not so much hold, Nor need I tallies thy deare loue to skore. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 314 That nation..hath beene remarkable for their admirable retention, who..had all the passages of former ages by heart. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* II. X. (1695) 70 The next Faculty of the Mind..is that I call Retention; or the keeping of those simple Ideas, which from Sensation or Reflection it hath received. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowledge* I. XV. (1853) 115 A man that knows himself will have a regard to the Furniture of his memory...If the Retention be bad, do not crowd it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 255 *note*, I knew him a few years ago, high in fancy, and strong in retention. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXX. II. 411 The faculty of Retention would be useless without the faculties of Reproduction and Representation. 1891 LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* xvii. 418 The 'retention' which is commonly spoken of as necessary to the phenomena of memory, cannot be considered as a mental act.

b. The fact of maintaining, keeping up, or continuing to use something.

1625 BACON *Ess., Of Innovations* (Arb.) 527 A Froward Retention of Custome, is as turbulent a Thing, as an Innouation. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* Introd. p. xiii, The retention, in their systems, of the four gradual divisions of the logicians. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vi. (1869) 193 The retention of the old Pagan name of *Dies Solis* for the weekly Christian festival.

3. The action or fact of keeping to oneself or in one's own hands, under one's power or authority.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 A deduction and retencion of the sayde .iiii.s. be made in the handes of the payers of the sayd pencion. 1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 362 Nather can the said Bischop have actioun aganis the said David for retentioun of the thrid of the said pensioun. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 84 His life I gaue him, and did thereto adde My loue without retention, or restraint. 1644 BULWER *Chirol* 65 An uncharitable retention, which doth not love to scatter, but to snatch away. 1693 STAIR *Institut.* I. XVIII. (ed. 2) 157 Retention is not an absolute extinction of the Obligation of Re-payment, or Restitution, but rather a Suspension thereof, till Satisfaction be made to the Retainer. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 114 Allowed retention of the premium. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 171 A mere acquiescence on his part in our retention of Malta. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 9. 563 The House at once insisted on the retention of its power.

† b. *Law.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Retention*, in Common-law,..when a Court pronounceth not a full arrest, or judgement, but reserves somewhat to be afterwards ordered.

c. (See RETAIN *v.* 3 b.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 274 The Power of Remission, and Retention of Sinnes,..is a consequence of the Authority to Baptize.

4. † a. Detention of persons by forcible or other means. *Obs.*

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 248 Tuicheing the retentioun of the said Laurence and putting of him to libertie as a frie persoun. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 47, I thought it fit, To send the old and miserable King to some retention. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 336, I haue within this Ile bene held for winde A wondrous time; and can by no meanes find An end to my retention.

b. The action or fact of holding fast or keeping fixed in a place or position; the fact or property of being kept, or remaining, in place.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 24/1 Of the retentione of the tunge, which..we nowe call..tungetyed. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65/2 Falling Stars are Coelestial Bodies failing of their retention by the ordinary course of Heaven thrown down. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 26. 373 The frontal slopes..have a northern aspect,.. which..causes the retention of the snow upon them. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Feb. 454 The treatment consisted of ..the retention, just within the neck of the bladder, of a gum-elastic catheter.

† c. Restraint, check. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1213 To consume, cut off and chastice them by all means of repressions and retentions that be reasonable. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xv, Which wer't not surely held with strong retention, Would stirre domestick strife, and fierce contention.

d. Self-restraint or control. *rare.*

1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 507 What life more mortifyed, then to behold so much humility in soueraingne greatnesse?..In an absolute power to do all, so much retention? 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* (1817) I. p. lxxvi, In a man of such lively passions, the retention with which he speaks of them all, is to be admired.

† e. Restriction of expenditure. *Obs. rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 4 The Excess of the Court in the greatest want, and the Parsimony and Retention of the Country in the greatest plenty. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 In pecuniary dispensations to his Favourites he was excessive liberal, yea though the exigence of his own wants pleaded retention.

5. Power to retain; capacity for holding or keeping something.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 99 No womans heart So bigge, to hold so much, they lacke retention. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 100 Where a smaller strength Magneticall altereth quickely the retention of the whole more vigorous Magnet. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 215 If the retention of the radius cease, that endeavour..will now be in the tangent. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 307 Steel cannot be seasoned too hard for Retension (nor, as I think, for Reception) of Magnetism. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 141 Stone is the only material upon which you can operate, because of its ready absorption and retention of water. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 143 Having indeed scarcely any limit short of the retention of the stomach.

Hence **Rete·ntionist,** one who advocates the retention of territory.

1899 *Contemp. Rev.* June 795 At once an unyielding retentionist and an irrepressible and insatiable expansionist.

† Rete·ntive, *sb. Obs.* Also 4–5 **retentif,** 5 **-yf, -ywe,** 5–6 **-yve.** [a. OF. *retentive* fem.; or from the adj.]

1. The power of retaining things in the mind; recollection, memory.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 42 In his hart [he] wele held it—sic retentywe he had of wit. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3735 Al that she taught him for his prowe Was voyde out of hys retentyf. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 240/1 Theire good retentyve and wyse remembraunce.

2. Retention. *rare* —1.

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 147 Water to Erth hath given ingressyon,..And Water of Erth hath purchasyd retentive.

3. A restraining force; a means of restraint.

1608 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) IV. 25 Then upon this double charge followeth a double reason; two retentives, as it were, against the first motion. 1627 BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. iii. 387 Feare is a retentiue as necessarie, not so ingenuous. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* i. 17 Cato seeth you, was an ancient watchword among the Romans, and a great retentive from evil.

4. *pl.* The organs by which the natural excretions of the body are regulated.

1678 JONES *Heart & its Right Soveraign* 499 A weather-cock in the English, or the retentives of a suckling in the Brittish proverb, cannot be more uncertain, and unsteddy. 1727 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* i. 60 The Fright and Terror his Mother was in..so far influenc'd the Child in her Womb, that his Retentives generally fail'd him at the Sight of Weapons ever after.

Rete·ntive (*rĭte·ntiv*), *a.*[1] Also 4 -if, 5 -yf (6 -yfe), -yue, -ywe. [a. OF. *retentif, -ive* (It., Sp., Pg. *retentivo*), repr. L. type **retentīvus*, f. ppl. stem of *retinēre* to hold back, retain.]

In the following passage the word employed in the French original is *latentive*: 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVIII. 110 [Proserpine] shorteth theyr retentyue brethe.

1. Of the mind or memory: Tenacious; good at remembering.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machor*) 338 In his hart wele held [he] It, Ay retentywe he had a wyt. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 159 The memory of the peple is not retentyf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 60 Whan she was gone, inwardly than wrought Upon her beaute my mynde retentyfe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 112 Memorie is the power retentive of the mynde to kepe those thinges whiche by mannes wit are conceived. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 173 Many unlearned men haue better and more retentiue memories, than haue some Schollers. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* vi. 29 Those Musical Accents which our retentive faculty is preserver of. 1784 TYERS in *Johnsoniana* (1884) 186 So retentive was the memory of this man, that he could always recover whatever he lent to that faculty. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. i. 57 The student in history, unless possessed of a mind uncommonly retentive [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 287 Those who..have quick and ready and retentive wits, have generally also quick tempers.

b. Of persons: Possessed of a good memory.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 P 8 The Idler is always inquisitive and seldom retentive. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. XXV. 612 Twenty-one years had then passed since those retentive Indians had seen his face.

†**2.** *The retentive virtue* or *faculty*, the ability to retain the physical secretions, or to keep food within the stomach. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 913 The humours been to ranke and habundaunt in the body of man; Somtyme of infermetee, for the fieblesse of the vertue retentif, as phisik maketh mencion. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII XXIV. (Bodl. MS.), Thei helpeþ aȝens the fluxe of the womb þt comeþ of defaute of þe vertu retentyue. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 The..appetityve, the retentyve, the digestyve, and expulsive [virtues]. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Words of Art, *Retentiue facultie, i.* the naturall power that ech part or member of the body hath to hold that which is committed vnto it, [for] the due time. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, The fat hinders appetite..and decayeth the retentive powers. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 72 Then also the Retentive and Digestive Faculties do cease from their natural Operations. [1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Faculty*, Others subdivide the vegetative faculty into attractive, retentive, concoctive, and expulsive.]

fig. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxii. § 7 It keepeth sermons in memory, and doth in that respect..help the retentive force of that stomach of the mind. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 456 His Soul has no retentive Faculty, but suffers every Thing to run from him, as fast as he receives it. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 63 The old doting Nile had lost his retentive faculty, and could no longer hold his Water.

†**3.** Sparing, niggardly, disinclined to spend. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4504 Sche is a couetyse excessyf Of othres good; & of hire owne, sche So streit and hard is, and so retentyf, That it profyte may in no degree. 1554 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 130 Never was King more frugal, never King more retentive in his largesses. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 254 He had indeed of late been somewhat more retentive than formerly as to his faculty of disposing of kingdomes.

4. Having the property of, tending or inclined to, the retention or keeping *of* something.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. xxxii. 47 The oyle of Honnie hath a vertue preseruatiue and retentiue of the haire. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 141 More thankful to Nature and retentive of her benefits are they of Fez. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 57 Unless that kind of ground be more retentive of stains than others. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 271 Woolen manufactures are..retentive of infection. 1780 HOWARD *Prisons Eng. & Wales* 88 Neither the sides nor floors..were wood, that being more retentive of scents or infection than tarras or brick. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 55 A stiff, rich, deep clay, lying on a bed of limestone, which is very retentive of moisture. 1843 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* II. 49 Nor was it more retentive of its ancient state within. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 314 The verb is most retentive of antiquity.

5. Holding or confining; keeping firm hold.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 95 Nor ayrelesse Dungeon, nor strong Linkes of Iron, Can be retentiue to the strength of spirit. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 82 What, are my dores oppos'd against my passage?..must my house Be my retentiue Enemy? My Gaole? 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 378 From retentive cage When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes She varies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 567 Yet still retentive, with redoubled might Through each vain passive form [do thou] constrain his flight.

b. *Surg.* Serving to keep (a dressing, organ, etc.) in the proper place.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 45/1 That ligament which..cureth through his continuance of the remedyes applyed vnto the dissease, wherfore we may call it the retentive Ligament. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. v. (1678) 219 The Retentive Ligature is fit for such parts as cannot suffer strait binding. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 205 To alter the bandage, making it only retentive. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 347 Many forms of special retentive apparatus [for movable kidney] have been devised.

c. Apt to retain or hold moisture.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 815, I see the sands, The pebbly gravel next, the layers then Of mingled moulds, of more retentive earths. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 485 The water supplied from rain or snow is interrupted in its progress by the retentive beds. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 37 The lower part of the chalk which becomes stiff and retentive.

d. Cohesive; hard to separate. *rare.*

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 4 The Soap and Sand will be more retentive, and will not separate without some difficulty.

†**6.** Restrained, cautious, reticent. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* 46 So shall you be..retentiue of your slaunders, and lesse selfe-boasting of your great sufficiencies. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1352 If then there be any place in the consideration of the secrets of God, where we ought to be retentive, warie and discret, it is in this. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Canssin's Holy Crt.* 513 These harts formerly vnited, were now vpon breach, which notwithstanding neuer outwardly appeared, so retentiue they were on both sides.

Hence **Rete·ntively** *adv.*

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 8 One dear girl, just ripe enough of age Retentively to see what I should see.

†**Rete·ntive,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as RETENT *v.* + -IVE.] That reverberates or resounds.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 263 Long Chanc'ry lane retentive rolls the sound, And courts to courts return it round and round.

Rete·ntiveness. [f. RETENTIVE *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The state or quality of being retentive; the fact of possessing retention.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. (1677) 282 The great retentiveness of his Memory. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 261 When one finds himself moved, retentiveness should beat the retreat, lest the choler may be more heated. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 301 The acuteness of our senses, ..the retentiveness of our memory. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. i. § 3 A third fact or property of the intellect is retentiveness. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 172 The clayland farmer endeavours to counteract the heaviness and retentiveness of his land.

Retenti·vity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] (See quot. 1881.)

1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* ii. § 90 This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation, is sometimes called coercive force; a much better term, due to Lamont, is retentivity. The retentivity of hard-tempered steel is great. 1887 *Proc. Physic. Soc.* Apr. (1888) 120 This experiment was made with a view of ascertaining whether the reglow would occur at a lower temperature the greater the amount of retentivity of the specimen.

‖ **Retenue** (*rətənū*). [F. *retenue*, f. *retenu*, pa. pple. of *retenir* to restrain.] Reserve, restraint, caution, self-control.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, The delighted Prince, having less *retenue* than his French diplomatic colleague. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1874) 214 This lack of *retenue* and self-possession. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. on Lit.* iii. 34 How Tom Jones combined these sentiments..with his own astonishing lack of *retenue*..is just the puzzle.

Reteration, variant of REITERATION 2.

Retere, obs. variant of RETIRE *v.*

Retest (*rī-*), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A renewed test.

1887 *Daily News* 20 May 3/3 Those only which passed the re-test will be placed in store. 1891 *Imperial Tariff* 269 On a warrant for the re-gauge or re-test of Wine.., the officer is to allow the regauge or re-test thereof.

Rete·st (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To test again. So **Rete·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Rete·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1863 E. T. OLVER *Shilling Tariff* 92 Wine which has been fortified..after assessment will be re-tested. 1884 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 6 Sept., The committee calls for a retesting of plates on the Monadnock. 1887 *Daily News* 20 May 3/3 Troops at home are of course all armed with re-tested bayonets

†**Rete·x,** *v. Obs.* —1 [ad. L. *retexĕre* to unravel.] To unweave, unravel; *fig.* to undo, annul.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Retexed*, vnweaued. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 57 Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament..did ever appoint that any of his Orders should be retexed.

Rete·xtive, *a. Logic.* [f. L. *retext-*, ppl. stem of *retexĕre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Synthetical.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 295 Method, is either contextiue, or retextiue. 1850 BAYNES tr. *Port-Royal Logic* (1851) p. XXX, Analysis and synthesis (termed in it the contextive and retextive methods).

Rete·xture (*rī-*). [RE- 5 a.] Reweaving.

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* III. ii, My Second Volume,.. treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and Retexture of Spiritual Tissues, or Garments.

Reteyne, obs. form of RETAIN *v.*

Retha·nk (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To thank again.

1653 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 82 But to quit Metaphor, I re-thank you for the vigilance of your active endeavours in behalf of my recovery.

Retha·tch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To thatch again.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* ii. 8 The canoes were beached on the mud, and their owners engaged in re-thatching their covers with split leaves of the palm. 1899 WERNER *Captain Locusts* 180 There was that house spoilt, and her back nearly broken with cutting grass to re-thatch it.

Rethe, *a. Obs.* (? exc. *Sc.*). Forms: 1 rēðe (hrēðe, rœðe, ræðe), 3–4 reþe, 4 reth, 5 *Sc.* rethe, retht, retthe, (9) reith(e, reyth(e. [OE. *rēðe* (*rāðe*), of uncertain relationship.]

1. Of persons (or disposition): Fierce, cruel, harsh; stern, severe; strict.

Beowulf (Z.) 122 [Grendel] wæs reoc & reþe. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. v, Þa wæs him sended ærest oðer biscop, reðes modes monn. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 28 Tuoege hæbbende diobles of byrgennum ut ge-eadon, hroeðo suiðe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* l. (Z) 294 Þonne bið he *tyrannus*, þæt is reðe oððe wælhreow. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100, He wæs swiðe strang & reðe ofer his land & his mænn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21984 [Antichrist] sal cumme reth raisand in pride. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xii. 3819 [Thou] rageande retthe in wodnes Helde noucht oidyr off richtwisnes.

b. *Sc.* Keen, eager, zealous.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* vii, 'Is your master a very religious man?' 'He's weel eneugh that way—no that very reithe ont.'

2. Of things: Severe, terrible, dreadful, furious.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymn* xi. 7 Fael ȝewynsumie roeðe [L. *casus secundet asperos*]. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliii. 316 Se reða & se egeslica dæg. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 95 Þonne he him sylfum reþne dom & heardne ȝeearnaþ & beȝyteþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Moni hit forlet for þa reða dome þe þa wes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21962 His first comme it was ful smeth, þe toþer sal be rugh and reth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. x. 1902 Bot ay withe roris reythe he rerde.

b. *esp.* of rain, the sea, floods, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. 27 Þonne hi strong dreceð wind under wolcnum.., oþþe hi eft se reða ren onhrered. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22145 Brathli to do þe se be reth, And brathli to do it be smeth. *Ibid.* 24838 (Edin.), Þe wedir als in somer smeþe Son bigan be rug and reþe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. viii. 396 (Wemyss MS.), Boggis beillit out and bristit, And ranys reith. *Ibid.* IV. xiii. 1412 (Royal MS.), Off Tybere the rywere Sa retht off spate wyth watrys sere Ras.

Rethe, variant of RATHE *adv. Obs.*

Re·theness. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [See RETHE *a.*] Fierceness, roughness, asperity. Also *Sc.* eagerness, ardour (Jam. 1882).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 125 Sua eac ðam lareowe is to monianne ða lieðnesse wið ða reðnesse. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* V. i, To þon ðætte þurh all sio roeðnis ðæs stormes wæs blinnende. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Þone læddon feower awyrȝde englas mid mycelre reþnesse. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 372 Wið hunda reðnysse & wiðerrædnysse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22667 Þe angels þat in heuen sal be..For þat rethnes sal þai be radd. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 239 Thir ar na foulis of ref, nor of rethnas.

Rether, obs. f. RATHER; variant of ROTHER, ox.

Rethi·nk (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To think again; to consider afresh. a. *trans.*

a 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 163 All the pass'd Song distinctly he re-thought. 1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1731) 2 To think, and re-think each Design. 1833 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 174 Having been rethought and re-written since, it is much more beautiful. 1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 97 Hegel examined all, rethought all, and completed all.

b. *intr.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 27 Think, my dear, and re-think. 1808 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 372, I cannot help thinking and re-thinking of your going to the island so heroically. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 148 You must think and observe; re-think and re-observe.

Hence **Rethi·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1881 R. ADAMSON *Fichte* 122 Philosophy is thus the re-thinking of experience.

†**Rethmetitian,** obs. form of ARITHMETICIAN.

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* III. E j b, I finde my braines too shallow farre for study. What neede I care for being a Rethmetitian.

Rethor, Rethoric, Rethorie, etc., obs. ff. RHETOR, RHETORIC, RHETORY, etc.

Rethrograte, obs. form of RETROGRADE *a.*

Rethro·ne (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enthrone again. Hence **Rethro·ned** *ppl. a.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 482 The attempt to rethrone the princes of the house of Stuart. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* 83 Truth shall reign, Nature shall be rethroned, and man sublimed. 1908 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* viii, Like a rethroned king.

Rethu·nder (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To sound or echo again like thunder.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1070 Re-thunder'd hell, and darted all her fires. 1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Mr. A. Clarke* Poet. Wks. (1846) 50 While harsh, the huge machine shot loud rethundering past. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 58 And now, ere the din rethunders, the youth Invokes the great name.

2. *trans.* To declaim (something) again.

1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 June, In that thinking which he kept up while you were rethundering Cicero's orations against Catiline.

Retia·rian, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. next + -AN.]

a. *adj.* Composed of retiarii. b. *sb.* A retiarius.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 159 A Gladiator..of the Retiarian Class. 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* viii. 294 The wonder is, they turn not fencers too, Secutors, Retiarians.

‖ **Retiarius** (*rĭshi,ē·riŭs, rĭʃ-*). [L. *rētiārius*, f. *rēte* a net.] A Roman gladiator who carried a net with which to entangle his adversary.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 267 And there Gracchus, Romes infamy, doth arm'd appear, A Retiarius. 1693 STEPNEY in Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) 209 As Retiarius he

Attacks his Foe; First waves his Trident ready for the throw, Next casts his Net. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xliii, As in throng'd Amphitheatre, of old, The wary Retiarius trap'd his foe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 241/2 The retiarius attempted to cast his net over the head of the secutor. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* II. 289 Another lamp in the same collection has a retiarius holding his trident. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 96, I..encountered a retiarius, and the meshes are on my head and arms.

Retiary (rī·ʃiări), *sb.* [See prec. and -ARY.]

1. = RETIARIUS. *rare* —°.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Retiary*, he that casts a net, properly in fighting to take his enemy.

2. A net-making or geometrical spider.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 184, I shall consider those [spiders] I intend to notice, under the usual names of weavers and retiaries.

Retiary (rī·ʃiări), *a.* [f. as prec.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the making of webs, nets, or net-like structures.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden of Cyrus* ii. 41 And beside this kinde of work in Retiarie and hanging tectures, in embroideries, and eminent needle-works [etc.]. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 197 No other combination of meshes can convey such an idea of human ingenuity and inventiveness in the retiary art.

2. Fighting with a net; using a net like a retiarius. Also *fig.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 That the networks ..of antiquity were little different in the form from ours.., is confirmable from the nets of the Retiarie gladiators. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* I. § 24 Our inward Antagonists,..like Retiary and Laqueary Combatants, with Nets, Frauds and Entanglements fall upon us. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 298 Let not the surpassing eloquence of Taylor dazzle you, nor his scholastic retiary versatility of logic illaqueate your good sense.

3. *Retiary spider*, a spider which constructs a proper net; a geometrical spider.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* v. xix. (1686) 214 We will not dispute the Pictures of Retiary Spiders, and their position in the Web. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 The neat Retiarie Spider, which seems to weave without transversion. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 421 *note*, May not the spinners..be peculiar to the retiary spiders, and furnish this viscid thread? 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. 185 The organs by which the retiary spiders form their curious geometric snares.

Reticence (re·tisĕns), *sb.* Also 7, 9 **-ense**. [a. F. *reticence* (= Sp. and Pg. *reticencia*, It. *reticenza*), or ad. L. *reticentia*, f. *reticēre* to keep silence: see -ENCE.] Maintenance of silence; avoidance of saying too much or of speaking freely; disposition to say little.

Not in common use until after 1830.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 841 (R.), Many times, I wis, a smile, a reticence or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reticence*, silence, concealment, councel-keeping, when one holds his peace, and utters not the thing he should tell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Reticence*, a Rhetorical Figure, when something is conceal'd that ought to be declar'd; Concealment, or passing over in Silence. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, A man so known for impenetrable reticence as Teufelsdröckh. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xii. 130 That frankness of hers had not been successful, and she regretted that she had not imposed on herself some little reticence. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 8 Divine wisdom betrays itself by reticence about the unseen world. *fig.* 1873 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Roads* (1905) 233 We learn,..through one coquettish reticence after another,..the whole loveliness of the country. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 277 The Lac de Gaube,..with a strange attraction for the swimmer in its cold smooth reticence and breathless calm.

b. Const. *of* (the thing kept back). Also *fig.*

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xx. (1866) I. 391 On no principle can it be shown, that our modern logicians are correct in denying or not contemplating the possibility of the reticence of the conclusion [of a syllogism]. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* i, My father and I both glanced round, surprised at her unusual reticence of epithets. 1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 363 The same breadth and subtlety of touch, the same noble reticence of colour.

c. *pl.* Instances of silence or reserve.

1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberd *Mem.* (1843) II. 449, I need not dwell on the judicious selection of matter..or on the decorous purity of his very reticences. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 550 This naughty flower-scene.. is among his lordship's reticenses. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 185 The reticences of men are often only less full of meaning than their most pregnant speech.

Hence **Re·ticence** *v.*, to pass over in silence.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 532 Some choice passages.. which from other motives he had purposely reticensed.

Re·ticency. [-ENCY.] = RETICENCE *sb.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 157 The words have a rhetorical reticency in them, and are thus laid down. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 51 Wherefore, then, use they so manifold .. obscurities, insignificancies, reticencies? 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Reticency*,..a figure in rhetoric, whereby we make oblique mention of a thing, in pretending to pass it over unmentioned. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVIII. 19 Brooke pointed out numberless inaccuracies, which Camden corrected with illiberal reticency. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* 165 That unhappy and secretive fault of reticency.

Reticent (re·tisĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *reticent-em*, pres. pple. of *reticēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *tacēre* to be silent.] Reserved; disinclined to speak freely; given to silence or concealment.

a 1834 LAMB *Letter to Coleridge* (Latham), Upon this he is naturally reticent. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result*, They are slow and reticent. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. xii, Mr. Glegg..was extremely reticent about his will. 1873 SYMONDS *Gr. Poets* iii. 89 Theognis recommends Cyrnus to be reticent, and not to communicate the whole of his plans even to his friends.

Hence **Re·ticently** *adv.*

1869 ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* p. cxv, The 'moral causes' thus reticently referred to are..[not] distinctly apparent.

Reticle (re·tik'l). [ad. L. *rēticulum*, dim. of *rēte* net: cf. RETICULE.]

†1. a. 'A little net, or casting net.' *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† b. A structure resembling a net. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 23 The texture of animal and vegetable fibrous substances must be a sort of reticle.

2. A set of parallel wires, threads, etc., with others intersecting them at right angles, or of lines similarly ruled upon a sheet of glass, placed in the object-glass of a telescope, in order to facilitate accurate observations.

1732 BAILEY, vol. II. (ed. 2), *Reticula, Reticle*,..a contrivance for the exact measuring the quantity of eclipses. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 590 In the common focus of the object-glass and eye-glass is placed a reticle consisting of three horizontal and parallel fine-stretched silver wires, ..with a fourth vertical wire..passing through the centre. 1829 W. PEARSON *Pract. Astron.* II. 133 La Lande has called reticles (reticules) the most simple kind of micrometer. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 76 The reticle is a network of fine spider lines placed in the focus of the objective [of a telescope]. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 155 To detect shrinkage of the film, we impress the image of a reticle ruled in squares, on the negative before exposure, and, on development, we have these squares displayed.

Reticular (rĭti·kiŭlăi), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rēticulār-is*, f. *rēticulum*: see prec. So F. *réticulaire*, It *reticulare*, Sp. and Pg. *reticular*.]

1. Resembling a net in appearance or construction; consisting of closely interwoven fibres or filaments; net-like: a. *Anat.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 143 The nerve..doth dilate itselfe, and maketh the tunicke reticular. 1682 GIBSON *Anat.* 12 There is spread over the surface of the skin, a certain mucous and reticular body. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 388 The auditory nerves are represented to us by anatomists as expanded in a reticular form at the bottom of the ear. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 389 This reticular net-work in the Seal is very coarse. 1805 *Ibid.* XCV. 5 The heart is always compacted together by a delicate reticular membrane. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 6 A reticular disposition of the bony substance. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 22 The papillary layer merges into the reticular layer without distinct line of demarcation.

b. In other applications.

1720 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 85 He found it intirely coagulated,..with a reticular Pellicle upon the Surface exposed to the Air. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 265 Contenting themselves either with the bark of trees, or the reticular covering of a coco-nut. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 83 Hepatic Pyrites..is found crystallized..or reticular. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 403 It has..a slightly serrated, reticular leaf.

2. *Arch.* Of masonry: Constructed of lozenge-shaped stones, bricks, etc., or of square pieces set diagonally instead of vertically.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 140/2 This structure consists of small pieces of baked earth cut lozengewise,..and was called reticular, from its resemblance to fishing-nets. 1823 [see RETICULATED 2].

3. Resembling a net in effect or operation; intricate, entangled.

1818 PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* Wks. (1875) 366 Cutting the Gordian knot of his reticular envelopment. 1822 BYRON *Juan* XII. lix, Yet many have a method more reticular— 'Fishers for men', like sirens with soft lutes. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 822/1 The law is blind, crooked, and perverse; its administration is on the practice of by-gone ages, slow, reticular, complicated.

Hence **Reti·cularly** *adv.*, like a net.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 382/2 It is owing to this reticularly arranged stratum of muscular fibres that the bladder..presents its peculiar irregular surface. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 331 In Retepora the polypary is perforated reticularly.

Reti·culary, *a. rare.* [-ARY.] Net-like.

1852 CARLYLE *Let.* in Froude *Life in London* (1884) II. 100 The Rhine, of a vile, reddish-drab colour, and all cut into a reticulary work of branches,..was far from beautiful about Rotterdam.

Reticulate (rĭti·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *rēticulātus*, f. *rēticulum*: see RETICULE. So It. *reticulato*, Sp. and Pg. *reticulado*, F. *réticulé*.] Reticulated.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 The like Reticulate grain is observable in some Russia Leather. 1658 — *Hydriot.* Ded., We pretend not to multiply vegetable divisions by Quincuncial and Reticulate plants. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 Reticulate, or Net Worke, walls made Net-wayes or Loseng-wise. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1419 The branches of this [coral] run one into another without any reticulate order. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 502 Morel is a fungus that is reticulate or netted all over the outside or upper surface. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 21 The neuropterous insects, or those with 4 reticulate or net-work wings. 1864 NEALE *Seatonian Poems* 86 With light and shade reticulate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 944 When the inner surface is magnified it appears to be reticulate.

Comb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 377 Stem with 1–2 whorls of reticulate-veined leaves. 1880 HOGG & JOHNSON *Wild Fl.* XI. Pl. 811 Reticulate-leaved willow, *Salix Reticulata.*

Reticulate (rĭti·kiŭlĕt), *v.* [Back-formation from RETICULATED *a.*]

1. *trans.* To divide or mark in such a way as to resemble network.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 136 Spurs or ramifications of high mountains,..as it were, reticulating these provinces. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 356 The granite, in this locality, often sends forth so many veins as to reticulate the limestone and schist. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 385 Dark rivers, exhaling..frost-smoke, reticulated the entire surface. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 252 The numerous canals and branches of the river which reticulate the flat alluvial plain.

b. To form or make (a net). *rare* —¹.

1832 DOWNES *Lett.* I. 244 Access to it was..prevented by a horrible net of cobweb, and a band of the hideous artificers by which it had been reticulated.

2. *intr.* To divide so as to form a network, or something having that appearance.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 26 After pursuing the great stream for some miles it reticulated into..many rivulets.

Hence **Reti·culating** *ppl. a.*

1841 FORBES *Hist. Brit. Star-fishes* 102 The disk and rays are covered with oblong reticulating tubercles. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. I. 717 The veins do not so completely lose their reticulating character. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 54 Showing a thousand reticulating fissures.

Reticulated (rĭti·kiŭlĕ'ted), *a.* [f. as RETICULATE *a.* + -ED.]

1. Constructed or arranged like a net; made or marked so as to resemble a net or network.

In predicative use also const *by* or *with*.

attrib. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) 49 The Intervals of the Cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of reticulated Work. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 260 A small piece of fine cambric, or reticulated silver wire stretched before it. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 479 Some are composed of reticulated fibres, or masses, of small spines. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* 612 The absence of both these rhinoceroses among the reticulated rivers in the central valley may easily be accounted for. 1885 *Late Times* LXXIX. 247/1 A parallelogram covered with reticulated lines.

predic. 1755 JOHNSON, *Network*, any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 885 Leaves smaller and shorter than in 1; fine green, not shining, not reticulated. 1802 J. PLAYFAIR *Huttonian The.* 301 The strata are..reticulated by the veins. 1842 EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 290 This pretty web.. will at last be overshot and reticulated with veins of the blue. 1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 195 Black oval bodies about an inch long, with the surface reticulated.

b. *spec.* in names of varieties of animals, plants, or minerals.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. Pl. lxxii. No. 92 Reticulated Whelk. 1783 BARBUT *Vermes* 86 The Reticulated Sea Star..is stellated with reticulated sharp-pointed rays. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 539 What has been called reticulated cobalt appears to be native silver. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 91 Reticulated Willow, or Netted or Wrinkle-leaved Willow. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 5/6 One of the reticulated pythons managed to escape.

2. *Arch.* a. (Cf. RETICULAR *a.* 2.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 306 They [the ancients] had their reticular or reticulated walls. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 321 A timber house, dating apparently from the fourteenth century, as it has reticulated panelling.

b. Of tracery: (see quot.).

1849 SHARPE *Decorated Window Tracery* 107 A very large class of Windows, containing what has been called Reticulated Tracery, or Tracery formed by the repetition of the same foliated opening.

3. Divided into small squares. (See quot. 1867.)

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. i. 621 The simplest form is that known as the Reticulated Micrometer. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having stretched across it a number of wires at right angles to and at equal distances from each other. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) VII. viii. 726 For most amateurs a reticulated micrometer will suffice.

Reti·culately, *adv.* [f. RETICULATE *a.* + -LY².] In a reticulate fashion or manner; like network.

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 26 One, sometimes two of the caliciue segments dilated into large bracteiform appendages, reticulately veined with green beneath. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 266 Disks scriately and reticulately budding. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 407 A few not very broad vessels thickened reticulately.

Comb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 468 A barren oblong linear or lanceolate reticulately-veined blade.

Reticulation (rĭtikiŭlē·ʃən). [See RETICULATE *a.* and -ATION.] A network; an arrangement of lines, etc., resembling a net; reticulated structure or appearance.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 47 Small Branches..all meeting and making a kind of Reticulation. 1841 FORBES *Hist. Brit. Star-fishes* 84 At the angles of the reticulations arise conical blunt spines. 1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 44 The reticulation of the leaves is often indicative of natural affinity. 1886 *Ibis* July 225 Charadriidæ having the tarsus covered..with a network of fine hexagonal reticulations.

fig. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* ii. 14 The question, Is thrift increasing? runs through the reticulation, and is as water spilt on the ground. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 243 The minute reticulations of tyranny which he had begun already to spin about a whole people. 1878 BAYNE *Puritan Rev.* iii. 82 Penetrating with the fine reticulation of its common Christian sentiment into recesses of the German forests.

Reti·culato-, combining form of RETICULATE *a.*, as in *reticulato-coalescent, -granulate, -ramose, -venose.* (Cf. RETICULO-.)

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 447 Branches openly reticulato-coalescent. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 378 Covering of tarsus reticulato-granulate. *Ibid.* I. 93 Polypary reticulato-ramose. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 967/2 *Reticulato-Venose*, having veins with the appearance of network.

Reticule (re·tikiŭl). [a. F. *réticule*, ad. L. *rēticulum*: see RETICULUM and -CULE.]

1. = RETICLE 2.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, The reticule is a little frame, consisting of thirteen fine silken threads, equidistant [etc.]. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 33 Two object-glasses, with a reticule at the focus. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 176/1 The reticule, or diaphragm,..is any fixed arrangement of wires or bars which can be applied to a telescope for the purpose of measurement. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 221 Hooke and Auzout..pointed out how valuable the reticule of Malvasia would be if one of the wires were movable.

2. A small bag, usually made of some woven material, for carrying on the arm or in the hand, used by ladies as a pocket or workbag. (Cf. RIDICULE *sb.*2)

1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 227 She ornaments the reticules, bell-ropes, ottomans and chair-covers of all her acquaintance. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ii. 25 The lady, about to pay her fare, suddenly misses her reticule. 1885 *Morn. Post* 13 June 2 Stealing a leather hand-bag, a red plush reticule, and a piece of sponge.

b. *Reticule-basket*, a small basket resembling, or serving the purpose of, a reticule.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2073 They sometimes took away with them a reticule-basket full. 1857 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 309 You came tripping in with a reticule-basket, and gave me little cakes.

3. *Astr.* One of the southern constellations, situated near Hydra. (Named by Lacaille.)

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335 From the Ship we pass..by the Flying Fish, Doradus, and the Reticule, and we arrive at Eridanus.

Re·ticuled, *a. rare* −1. = RETICULATED *a.*

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 501 The reticuled bed of capillary vessels of the cutis and sub-cutaneous tissue.

Reti·culo-, combining form of L. *rēticulum*, as in *reticulo-ramose, -venose.* (Cf. RETICULATO-.)

1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss. s v., A reticulo-venose leaf, is a leaf whose surface is full of veins somewhat like net-work. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 331 In Retepora the polypary is reticulo-ramose, or perforated reticularly and calcareous.

Reticulose (rĭti·kiŭlōs), *a.* [f. L. *rēticul-um* + -OSE.] Of the nature of, resembling, network.

1806 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 271 *Reticulose*, having a number of minute impressed lines which intersect each other in various directions. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 373/1 The testaceous Foraminifera .afford the best means of studying the life-history of the 'reticulose' type.

‖ **Reticulum** (rĭti·kiŭlŭm). [L. *rēticulum*, dim. of *rēte* net: cf. RETICULE.]

1. *Anat.* a. The second stomach of a ruminant.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 55 The *Reticulum*, or Net-like Ventricle of ruminating horned animals. 1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 27 The Reticulum forthwith throws it up into the Gulet and Mouth. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ruminant*, The..reticulum, which we call the honeycomb. 1782 *A. Monro's Compar. Anatomy* 76 The second stomach..is called. *reticulum*, honeycomb, the bonnet or king's-hood. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 537/1 In the reticulum the walls remain smooth and do not exhibit any very evident traces of the contained water-cells. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 559 The reticulum is succeeded by the psalterium (omasus).

† b. The omentum or mesentery. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reticulum*, the same with *Omentum*. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reticulum*, the caul, or omentum; a name sometimes given this part from its net-like structure.

2. a. *Arch.* Reticulated work. *rare* −1.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 140/2 In the city of Salino are still to be seen remains of some walls, evidently of Roman origin from the reticulum.

b. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 144 The fibrous sheath at the base of the leaves of Palms, called *reticulum* by some. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 157 *Reticulum*, the debris of crossed fibres about the base of the petioles in Palms.

c. A net-like structure; a membrane, etc., having a reticulated form or appearance.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 199 The ribs forming a reticulum, or minute net-work. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 82 A very fine supporting reticulum is arranged around the radial spicula.

3. *Astr.* = RETICULE 3.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 422/1. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* xii. 287 The extension of some of these streams in the constellations Grus, Hydra, Reticulum, &c.

Retie (rī-), *v.* Also 8 **-tye.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tie (something) again.

1711 GAY *Rural Sports* 134 Let the fisherman..Encrease his tackle, and his rod retye. 1864 MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* xxiv, Having untied it, he retied it with care. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. vii, She came up to her father's chair, put his hair straight, re-tied his tie.

Retiform (rī·tifɔm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rētiform-is*, f. *rēte* net: see -FORM. So F. *rétiforme*, It., Sp., and Pg. *retiforme.*] Having the form of a net.

1692 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 27 The retiform tunicle is whitish, for the better and more true Reception of the Species of things. 1704 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 292 If any [light] be by the retiform Coat reflected. 1777 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* I. 15 A ..canal,..divided into similar lesser ones,..at last collected into a retiform contexture. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 238 The most beautiful retiform distribution I ever beheld. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 106/2 Organs of respiration retiform or aërian. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 21 The central nervous organs and the lymphatic glands possess a peculiar form of connective tissue, termed 'retiform'.

Hence † **Retifo·rmous** *a. Obs. rare* −1.

1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xiv. § 10 Encompassed and fastened together by a Reti-formous Body lying between the Cutis and Cuticula.

Reti·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To till again.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 187 These fat Fields wee have but now re-tild.

Reti·mber (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To furnish again with timber or woodwork.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 159 The pumps will be placed in the air-shaft, which has been retimbered since the fire. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 3/5 Putting down entirely new cement foundations, and entirely retimbering the place.

Re-tin (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To plate afresh with tin. Hence **Re-ti·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 451 The grease often penetrates so deeply..that the re-tinning is sometimes scarcely possible. 1895 *Spon's Workshop Rec.* (ed. 2) Ser. I. 355/1 Retinning Old Copper Pans.

Retina (re·tinä). Also 5–6 **reth-.** [ad. med.L. *retina* (? f. L. *rēte* net). So It., Sp., and Pg. *retina*, F. *rétine* (1314).] The innermost layer or coating at the back of the eyeball (esp. of vertebrates), which is sensitive to light and in which the optic nerve terminates.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 241 Of þe substaunce of dura matris is engendrid rethina, þat is þe þinne skyn þat goiþ without þe iȝe, þat is clepid þe vilm of þe iȝe. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B j b/2 The thyrde [coat] groweth of the senowe optico; the inner parte therof is named retina. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iij b, Of the inwarde party is called rethina and of the outwarde parte on the humour Crystallyn it hyght Aranea. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* viii. 89, I omit the Tunicle,.. the Retina, and the rest. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 536 The Retina was also streaked with very apparent sanguineous Vessels. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 4. 379 The Pictures made by Objects upon the Retina. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. x. 129 The brain is of the very same substance with the retina, and optic nerves. 1811 WOOD *Optics* vi 139 The images cannot, in both cases, fall upon corresponding points of the retinas. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xii. 90, I found that the objects before me made duplicate impressions upon my diseased retina. 1897 *Nature* 1 Feb. 296/1 Kühne's observations were made on the retinæ of frogs and rabbits.

fig. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, This identical bowling-green..became curiously painted..upon the retina of my uncle Toby's fancy. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 45 The more just refraction of the rays shall paint the picture in its true colours on the retina of his mind. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* i. 8 The image of the future is the last picture which is effaced from the retina of the mind.

Retinacular (retinæ·kiŭlăi), *a.* [f. next.] Relating to, of the nature of, a retinaculum.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 157 They frequently possess the retinacular apparatus binding the fore- and hind-wings together.

‖ **Retinaculum** (retinæ·kiŭlŭm). Pl. **-ula.** [L. *retināculum*, f. *retinēre* to hold back, retain.]

† 1. *Surg.* (See quot.) *Obs.*−0

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Retinaculum*, the name of a chirurgical instrument used in castration, and in the operation for a hernia, to prevent the intestines from falling into the scrotum

2. *Ent.* a. (See quot. 1826.)

1825 T. SAY *Explan. Trans. Entom.* 29. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 391 The *Retinaculum*, a minute horny moveable scale or plate with which the darts are furnished, which prevents their dislocation by being shot forth too far.

b. An arrangement of hooks, or of hooks and bristles, whereby the fore and hind wings of insects are interlocked when in flight.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 393 Wings horizontal for the most part or deflected, guarded by a retinaculum with few exceptions. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 500 The fore and hind wings may be connected together by retinacula, either a series of hooklets on the fore-edge of the hind wings.., or a hook and bristle with a bundle of stout hairs.

3. *Bot.* (See quot. 1849.)

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 421 In Orchids, each of the pollen masses has a prolongation or stalk,..which often adheres to a prolongation at the base of the anther..by means of a viscid tenacious matter secreted by cells, and denominated *retinacula.* 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 119. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 262.

Retinal (re·tinăl), *a.* [f. RETINA + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to the retina.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 138/2 There is no doubt of the existence of the retinal membrane, which was discovered by Dr. Jacob of Dublin. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 5 It is immaterial whether the retinal presentations be two.. or thousands. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* IX. 223 The red lines are the retinal blood-vessels.

Retinalite (re·tinălait). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + -LITE.] A variety of serpentine which has a resinous lustre.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 201 Retinalite..is.. totally different from Serpentine. It often contains mixed with it a quantity of carbonate of lime. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.* s.v.

Retinaphtha (retinæ·fθă). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + NAPHTHA.] A hydrocarbon formed during the distillation of resin; toluene.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 329. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 655 *Toluol*, or *benzoene*,..appears to be identical with the *retinaphtha* obtained by Pelletier ..from the distillation of rosin.

Retinasphalt (retinæ·sfælt). Also **-asphaltum.** [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + L. *asphaltum* ASPHALT. So F. *rétinasphalte.*] A fossil resin found with lignite.

a. 1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 410 As it has been proved to consist partly of a resin and partly of a bituminous substance, I am induced to call it Retinasphaltum. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 318 Retinasphaltum .has no elasticity; but is brittle, and breaks with a glassy fracture. Its colour is pale ochre yellow; its specific gravity 1·135.

b. 1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 411. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outlines Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 71 Retinasphalt..is brittle and soft, and consists of resin, asphalt and earth. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 124 Fossil Resins, and Bitumen.—These substances include amber, retinasphalt, asphalt, retinite.

Reti·nciture, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To effect a second tincture.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 By a super-addition of the oyl of Vitriol you may re-tincture as before.

† **Re·tinence.** *Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *retinentia*, f. *retinēre* to retain: see -ENCE.] Power of coherence.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III I. xiii. Wks. (Grosart) 105 When once an end Is put unto this life, and fate doth rend Our retinence; what follows nought at all Belongs to us.

† **Re·tinency.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. prec. and -ENCY.] The fact or capability of retaining something; retentiveness

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. x. Wks. IX. 55 Original sin.. is a positive retinency of the flesh or corrupt nature of man. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exper.* v. (1719) 117 The Canals will restore themselves so far forth by their Elasticity, till the Momentum of their Retinency becomes equal to that of the diminish'd Pressure.

Reti·nian, *a. rare.* [f. RETINA.] Retinal.

1881 *Athenæum* 2 July 19/2 One [form of Daltonism] is named retinian torpor, persons affected with which are as if in poor light; other rays than blue are indistinct.

Reti·nic, *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin.] *Retinic acid*, an acid found in retinasphalt.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 541 The soluble portion, the retinic acid of Prof. Johnston, contains $C_{21}H_{14}O_5$.

Retinite (re·tinəit). *Min.* Also **-it.** [a. F. *rétinite* (1795), f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + -ITE.] a. Retinasphalt. b. A mineral resin derived from brown coal. c. Pitchstone.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem., Retinite*, retin-asphalt..It is found at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, adhering to brown coal. 1853 — *Dict. Arts* I 892 Resin, pitch, tar, oil, retinite, or other substance..capable of yielding carburetted hydrogen gas. 1862 SCROPE *Volcanos* 90 Clay is occasionally turned into jasper; marl into pechstein or retinite.

Retinitis (retinəi·tis). *Path.* [f. RETINA + -ITIS.] Acute inflammation of the retina

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 723 Retinitis is by no means as frequent a symptom of secondary syphilis as iritis. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 532 A specimen of pigmentary retinitis, with commencing lenticular opacity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 828 The retinal degeneration of diabetes, constituting the 'diabetic retinitis' of some authors.

Re-ti·nker (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To patch up; to try to improve. Hence **Reti·nkered** *ppl. a.*

1864 *Spectator* 440 He only sent the reports back for the Inspectors to re-tinker. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 364 Our fire-new gospel is re-tinkered law.

Re·tinoid, *a. rare* −0. [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* + -OID.] 'Resin-like, or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such' (Webster, 1847).

Retinol (re·tinɔl). *Chem.* Also **-ole.** [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + -OL.] (See quots. 1875 and 1893.)

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 330 Retinole. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 585 Common rosin is thus found to furnish .. Terebene, Colophene,.. Retinol, Naphthalin. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 702 *Retinole*, a hydrocarbon, obtained from the turpentine-resins. 1893 ALLEN *Handbk. Local Therapeutics* 389 Retinol, when pure, is simply a hydrocarbon..in the form of a viscid fluid similar in appearance to castor oil, with a peculiar odor.

Retinosco·pic, *a.* [See next and -SCOPIC.] Of or pertaining to, performed by, retinoscopy.

1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 734 The true retinoscopic observation was thereby obscured. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Feb. 267 To facilitate retinoscopic examination for glasses.

Hence **Retinosco·pically** *adv.*

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Feb. 267 At the end of a week she was examined retinoscopically for the glasses.

Retinoscopy (retinɒ·skŏpi). [f. RETINA + -SCOPY.] The method of examining the eye, for refraction, by the observation of the movement of a shadow on the retina, caused by the rotation of the mirror of the ophthalmoscope.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 787/1 Retinoscopy..is useful in determining and correcting the refraction where the patients are..too stupid to assist with their answers. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 734 A patient for whom a correction could not be found by the ordinary method of retinoscopy.

‖ **Retinospora** (retinɒ·spŏră). *Bot.* [mod.L., from Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + *σπορά* seed.] A variety of cypress, so called from the resinous channels with which the outer surface of the seeds is covered.

1882 *Garden* 20 May 351/1 The Retinosporas as a class succeed better than any other Conifers under pot culture. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 5/4 Magnificent retinosporas, 12 feet to 15 feet in height,..and many others have been lifted.

Retinue (re·tiniŭ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **retenu** (5 **-w**), 4–6 **retenue,** 5– **retinue** (6 **retyn-**); 4–5

retenewe (5 **-ev**, **-ew**, **reteignew**), 5–6 **retynew**(**e**, 5–7 **retinew** (6 **-ewe**). [a. OF. *retenue*, fem. of *retenu*, pa. pple. of *retenir* to RETAIN. In French the word has been current in a number of meanings which have not been adopted in English. The usual stressing in the 16-18th centuries appears to have been *reti'nue*.

The forms *reten*, *retene*, which appear in a few instances in ME. texts, are probably due to scribal misreadings of *retenue* as *retenn(e.*]

† **1.** The fact of being retained in the service of another; a relationship of service or dependency.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 This is a wonder retenue, That malgre wher sche wole or non Min herte is evereinore in on. *Ibid.* 318 That I scholde will remue And put him out of retenue. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Yf eny persone.. reteyned in the seid arme or viage resorte..yn to this reame discharged of the seid retinue arme and viage. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 6 Any captaine of any shippe in the time of warre, being in the retinue and seruice of the kinges highnes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 44 The Bononians also.. were dependantes of the Antonii and in there retinue and protection. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 557 Never rising against them, but proud of their dependence and retinue.

† **b.** *Of retinue*, in service. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1103 Ymang vthire ane þar wes þat of retenu wes..of þat land til a mychtty man. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2502 Knyghtes of retenu, and eek squieres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 351 So that Danger, which stant of retenue With my ladi, his place mai remue.

† **c.** *To make* (*one's*) *retinue*, to take service *with* one; to do service. *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 111 But Slowthe, which is evele affaited, With Slep hath mad his retenue. 1415 SIR T. GREY in *Rep. Deputy Keeper Rec.* (1882) 583 Quen I had made my retenu withe 30w at Waleyway ye tyme of yat retenu makyng. 1444 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1882) 63/2 Service till us to be done as is contenit in the lettrez of retenew till us maid.

† **2.** *At* (*one's*) *retinue*, at (one's) service or command. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 348 [If the king] hiȝt þee greet eritage to be at hijs retenu & serue hym treuly. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 1355 He hadde eek wenches at his retenue. *c* 1400 *Brut* CLXXII, þe same 3er þat þe Mortymer was taken, he hade at his retynu IX [score] knyghtz. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 652 Ryght nyce girles at my retenue Hadde I an heep.

† **b.** *To make a retinue*, to keep retainers. *To have retinue*, to have the services *of* one. *Obs.*

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 That thei..gyf no Liverees of Sygnes, no make no Retenue of men bot of Officers necessaries wythin her Household. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 § 1 By the unlawfull reteyners and retinews made..by the seid Officers. 1490 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 1 Every Capteyn..and all other havyng under them retynue of any Soldeour or Soldeours atte the Kinges Wages.

3. A number or company of persons retained in the service of some one, or attached to and following one, esp. a sovereign, noble, or person in authority; a train or suite.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 429 His retennew than gaderit he, That war gud men of gret bounte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 222 To make of suche his retenue Whiche wise ben, and to remue The foles. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 127 Alexander..passyd wyth his retenue towarde..Inde. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 58/1 Other persones beyng in the said Tresorer's of Calice retenue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 The damned spirytes in hell, with all theyr adherentes, retynue & seruauntes. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 460 So many Nymphs, which she doth hold In her retinew. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 58 Hauing sent away his army, and trauelling with his ordinary retinue to Tiberias. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, Painters chiefe of the court and retinue to the Emperour of Japan. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 793 His Majesty..and their royal Highnesses went from their Lodgings with their respective Retinews. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. IX. 515 Three Mandarines, with..a vast retinue, came on board the Centurion. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, The Marquis passed on to the hall, where his retinue awaited. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lviii. VII. 285 Philip was immediately taken with all his retinue. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iv. 49 The hall was thronged with the retinues of the King and the barons.

transf. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 121 Their Captaine, the Heart,. pufft vp with his Retinue, doth any Deed of Courage. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lvii. Wks. (Grosart) 96 For right it is that none a sun debarre Of Planets, which his just and due retinue are. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augusf.* 507 There appears The long Retinue of a Prosperous Reign, A Series of successful Years. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Diss. Argt. A priori* iii. Wks. 1823 IV. 467 This whole train of suppositions, or assertions, brought in as part of the retinue to wait upon the argument *a priori*. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Wedded* iii, While loving hopes, for retinues, about her sweetness wait.

b. Const. *of* (the persons, etc., composing it).

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiv. 1 The standing of the lambe with his army and retinue of men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 355 The tedious pomp that waits On Princes, when thir rich Retinue long Of Horses led..Dazles the croud. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 115/1 He always had about him..a numerous retinue of servants. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 538 The barons kept an enormous retinue of officers and servants.

c. Collectively, without article or pronoun.

a 1665 EARL OF MARLBOROUGH *Warn. Careless World* 13 He..had..multitudes of Attendants and Retinue of all sexes. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xviii. 109 Worth is not to be judg'd by Success, and Retinue. *a* 1729 ROGERS *Serm.* (J.), Neither pomp nor retinue shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasurers. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 179 To horse we got, and so Went forth in long retinue following up The river. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, *Robt. Sicily* 4 With retinue of many a knight and squire.

† **4. a.** The act of retaining or keeping. *rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii, Comyssaryes that gode hede shal take that for couetyse of the payement of the souldyours noo decepcion be made by retenue of suche that be vnable. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 145 All the men of warre, that were aboute the retinue of Calice..and Guysnes, wer called home.

† **b.** The limits or bounds of a town. *Obs.*

1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 63 Ye shall not..admytte any persoune..into eny rowme within the retynue of the said Towne belongyng to your admyssion.

† **c.** Restraint; restraining force. *Obs. rare* —1.

1651 tr. *De-las Coveras' Don Fenise* 133 There is no retinue nor limits to a woman that suffers herself to be blinded with that foolish passion.

† **5.** Tenor, purport. *Obs. rare* —1.

1484 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 77 Two other lettres of the same reteignew.

Hence **Re'tinue** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a retinue; to accompany as a retinue.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII. (1860) 189 A chosen number, brought, to retinue His great ascent on high. 1883 J. G. BUTLER *Bible Work* II. 186 Along the great Appian Way, retinued by this humble band of Christian disciples.

Retinula (rĭtĭ'nĭŭlă). *Biol.* Pl. **-ulæ.** [Diminutive, on L. types, of RETINA.] One of the pigmented cells from which, in certain compound eyes of Arthropods, the rhabdom arises.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 The retinal cells which give rise to the rhabdom constitute a retinula. 1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 186 What Grenacher has called, in the multicorneal eye of Insects and Crustaceans, a 'retinula'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 168 A basement membrane..separates the retinulae from the optic ganglion.

Hence **Reti'nular** *a.*; **Reti'nulate** *a.*

1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 211 *Retinulate*, of an ommateum in which the nerve-end cells are segregated to form definite groups, or 'retinulæ'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 516 *Scutigera* has a retinulate ommateum. *Ibid.* 525 In *Limulus* the central eyes have groups of five retinular cells.

Retiracy (rĭ'təĭ•răsi). *U. S.* [f. RETIRE *v.*]

1. Retirement, seclusion, privacy.

1842 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 228, I enjoy a considerable portion of retiracy. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 43 *note*, Where there is but little more retiracy than upon a public common. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* III. i, He left the house, and once more sought the retiracy of the gardens.

2. (See quot. 1859.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 363 It is said, in New England, of a person who left off business with a fortune, that he has a retiracy; i. e. a sufficient fortune to retire upon. 1860 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1871) 628 When Mr. Watson found he had a sufficient retiracy, he gave up his lucrative business.

Hence **Reti'racied** *ppl. a.*

1856 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 363 There are no places in the world similarly retiracied which are less provincial or more agreeable.

† **Retirade.** *Obs.* [a. F. *retirade*, = Sp. and Pg. *retirada*, It. *ritirata* retreat, f. *ritirare* to RETIRE.] (See quots. 1704 and 1727.)

1684 tr. *Siege Luxembourg* 22 That the Prince de Chimay made the Women and Children work upon the Retirades, and..was still resolved to make a vigorous Defence. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Retirade*, in Fortification, is a kind of Retrenchment made in the Body of a Bastion or other Works, which is to be disputed Inch by Inch, after the first Defences are Dismantled. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., When a breach is made in a bastion, the enemy may also make a retirade or new fortification behind it. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The body of a retirade should be raised as high as possible, and several fougasses should be laid beneath it.

Retiral (rĭ'təĭ•răl). [f. RETIRE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of retreating or withdrawing. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Escart..*, a place of solitarie retirall. *Ibid.*, *Retirade* , a place of retrait, of a retirall, for defendants behind a breach. 1904 A. C. BRADLEY *Shaks. Irag.* 50 All through the conflict we shall find a regular alternation of smaller advances and retirals.

2. The act or fact of withdrawing from, or of giving up, an office, position, or vocation.

1879 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev* XXVIII. 73 His retiral was no doubt succeeded by an over-powering sense of the importance of biblical study. 1894 *Catholic News* 1 Dec. 8/5 Lord Ripon..alluded to the retiral of Mr. Gladstone.

3. 'The act of taking up and paying a bill when due' (Ogilvy, 1882, and in later Dicts.).

So † **Reti'rance**; † **Retira'tion.** *Obs. rare.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 1 It was..a most excellent meanes of the soules retiration from the loue of these sublunary things. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 155 It was spoiled of naturall endowed vertues, as well in its own body, as in the places of its retirances.

Retire (rĭtəĭ•ə), *sb.* Also 6–7 **-tyre**, 6 *Sc.* **-tear**, **-teir**, 7 **-tere.** [f. the verb. Cf. OF. *retire*, *retyre*, Sp. and Pg. *retiro*.]

1. Retirement; withdrawal from the world or the society of others. Now *rare.*

1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Lo my retyre, And waylyng, is not hyd from the. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 27 All this worlds gay showes..Be but vaine shadowes to this safe retyre Of life, which here in lowlinesse ye lead. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* XXXVIII. 60 Learning is not Rest, But a retire from noise, from worldly Care. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 267 Eve..with audible lament Discover'd soon the place of her retire. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 230 By some freakful chance he made retire From his companions, and set forth to walk.

† **2.** The act of retiring or withdrawing to or from a place or position. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 232/1 Vnderstandyng the false feare of the pope, and of his retire to Canusium. 1577–82 BRETON *Floorish upon Fancie* Pref., And many times I thought to make retire, But in the ende obtained my desire. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 44 The Moone..in her approch and comming toward, filleth bodies ful; and in her retire and going away, emptieth them again. *a* 1676 HALE *Nav. Customes* vi. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 362 *Recessus maris* I take to bee the retyre of the sea from the usual low water mark.

† **b.** Return to a place. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 103 Isidore saith, that he is so named .for often turning and retire had to one and the same place. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 131 Entreat thy mistress ..to make retire Hither again, for I will speak with her. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* V. I. Wks. IV. 411 That is our country whence we came,..But what is the means or manner of our retire?

transf. 1578 R. EDWARDS *Parad. Dainty Devices* 21 b, I hope, what happe? her happy healthes retyre.

† **c.** Return *to* a subject. *Obs. rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 This figure of retire..resumes both the matter and the termes, and is therefore accompted one of the figures of repetition. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 50 Once againe hee repeateth the cause, and by a retire to his former speech, maketh the publication of his crime both. the first and the last of the sentence.

† **3.** The act of drawing back or yielding ground in warfare; retreat. *Obs.* (Common 1550–1600.)

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* H j, [They] did. turne themselues and made a soft retyre vp towarde the hyll agayne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 9 The Spaniardes perceiuing this, returned, and in our mens retire they slew sixe of them. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Hist. Iustine* V. 28 The Tyrantes were put vnto the worst, and making their retire into the City [etc.]. [1831–40 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Catholici* (1846) iii. 182 Enough of sallies and retires, of palisados, fortins, parapets.]

b. In phr. *to sound* (*a* or *the*) *retire*

In mod. use the imperative of the verb (sense 2 a) used substantively.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 472 Therefore he might well sound the retire of wisdom. 1596 *Edw. III*, IV. vi, Our drums strike nothing but discouragement, Our trumpets sound dishonour and retire. 1885 *Lady Bellairs' Transvaal War* 249 An ambuscade being feared, the 'retire' was sounded from the fort. 1899 *Daily News* 30 Nov 4/5 To our astonishment, we heard the 'Cease fire' and 'Retire' sounded by buglers.

4. A place of retirement; a retreat. Now *rare.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxi, This sacred place our Auentine Retire, our holy Hill. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* in *Archæa* (1815) II. VI. 40 What retire or retreat could he find in any place? 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Ded. 2 When I am Earth, and what was counted fire Knitts to its Source, the naturall retire Of Elements. 1865 LEWIS GIDLEY *Aletes* 66 Save what winds inspire, And forests minister, in whose cool retire Are sombre glades.

Retire (rĭtəĭ•ə), *v.* Forms: *a.* 6–7 **retyre**, **-tier**, 6– **retire.** *β. Sc.* 6 **retere**, 6–7 **-teir**(**e**, **-teere.** [ad. F. *retirer* (OF. *retyrer*) to withdraw, f. *re-* RE- + *tirer* to draw: cf. Sp. and Pg. *retirar*, It. *ritirare.*]

I. *intr.* **1.** To withdraw *to* or *into* a place (or way of life) for the sake of seclusion, shelter, or security.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 150 Certayn monasterys.. to the wych al such..may retyre, and from the besynes and vanyte of the world may wythdraw themselfe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. I. 161 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, And there repose. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* III. i, That my neighbours.. should have retired into the country, sick with envy of my prosperity and greatness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 578 The Men to subterranean Caves retire, Secure from Cold. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 79 The sacrifice being over, he retires alone to a solitude sacred to these occasions. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 154 The abdicated monarch retired to a life of peace, of affluence, and perhaps of content. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* ix. 121 Shakspeare..retired to his native place before he was old. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xiii. III. 267 He..therefore, when the Rye House plot was discovered, thought it expedient to retire to the Continent.

fig. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xiii. 571 The most natural way for the discovery of truth, is, instead of going abroad for intelligence, to retire into ourselves.

b. To withdraw *to* one's usual place of abode, or some customary occupation.

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 333/2 Quhome the estaitis of parliament ordanit to reteir to thair lugeingis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 7 Life ere long shall to her home retire. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. XX. (1614) 223 The Emperour requested his helpe, to cause him to retire to his den. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. iv, I'll retire to my own chamber, and think of what you have said. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 29 After Dinner, when the Ladies retired to their Tea, and left us over a Bottle of Wine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 321 As soon as the morning ..appears, the carnivorous animals retire to their dens. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xl, Harry. retired to his own apartments, where he stretched himself on his ottoman.

c. To withdraw from company and betake oneself *to* rest or bed.

1670 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* IV. iii, Let him, in pity, to rest retire. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* II. xi, She had taken leave of me to retire to rest. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 83 At their usual time the old couple retire to bed. 1813 H. SHELLEY in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1886) I. 352 On Friday

night..we retired to bed between ten and eleven o'clock. 1867 *Crim. Chron. York Castle* 175 The wife of the deceased, thinking him late, retired to rest.

d. *ellipt.* in the same sense.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* x. iii, They then sat down to half an hour's cheerful conversation, after which they retired all in the most perfect good humour. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 181 Our fatigue making us want rest more than any other refreshment, we soon retired. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 72 The rest of the day he is at the disposal of everybody, and rarely retires at night till others do. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* XXV, At an hour when most of the Rockland people had 'retired', or, in vulgar language, 'gone to bed'. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. 67 When the college clock struck two, Hogg would rise..and retire for the night.

e. To withdraw from office or an official position; to give up one's business or occupation in order to enjoy more leisure or freedom (esp. after having made a competence or earned a pension). Also const. *from*.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Aug., He did not think any man fit to serve a prince that did not know how to retire and live a country life. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 424 You and the Duke of Buckingham.. would both desire leave to retire. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I xvi, I have, indeed, a small Pittance left, with which I might retire. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 514 The unpitied victim of ill-judg'd expence..Shakes hands with business, and retires indeed. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 360 Let the surgeons of the former retire upon an annuity, and let those in the latter be continued. 1863 TRAFFORD *World in Church* III. 273 He felt as a trader feels when he retires from business. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 340/2 After 30 years' service..an officer can retire on full pay.

f. *Sport.* To go out; to leave the field.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 5 G. B. Studd retiring for six.

2. Of an army, commander, etc.: To withdraw, fall back, or retreat, esp. in the face of opposition or superior force. Also const. *to*, *into* (a place), *from* (an enemy, etc.).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. XXVI. (S.T.S.) I. 236 He had commandit his army to retere abak fra þe tentis of Inemyis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 323 b, By little and little they retire and on the bridge over the Rhine they foughte a longe time. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 160 In their encounters..they retire as repulsed for feare, so to draw their enemies within danger. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 348 The vanquish'd Bull..from his proud Foe retires. 1727 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 20 About as many Indians, from whom they retired. 1743 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) I. v. 121 The French not only re-passed the Rhine, but retired quite out of Germany. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 121 They soon found themselves threatened with violence, and obliged to retire. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 363/1 The task of a rear guard retiring before a victorious enemy..is one of the most delicate of operations.

b. *Fencing.* To give ground before one's adversary; to take one or more steps backward.

1594 I. G. *Di Grassi's Arte of Defence* N 4 b, The enimie hath no other remedie to safe himselfe, then to retire backe. 1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* I. * 4 b, To hit and retire is not discommendable. 1705 H. BLACKWELL *Compl. Fencing Master* v. 17 No more [than two feints] are convenient, except your Adversary retires on a good Guard, and you approach on him. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 122 It will be fit for you to retire a little with a single Step. 1861 G. CHAPMAN *Foil Pract.* 39 Advance one pace as I retire..; retire in quarte. 1893 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) (ed. 3) vi. 106 Fencers of this kind hope to force the adversary to retire.

3. To withdraw, go away, remove oneself (*from* a place, etc.).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 603 Quhyle Danger and Dispaire retyrit, Experience came in. — *Misc. Poems* XXXII. 21 If I mis to mend it as I micht, I can reteir vhan resone thinks it richt. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 330 Till last the prise is wonne,..And honour prostrate, blushing did reteare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 237 Whom not to offend, With reverence I must meet, and thou retire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 202 Jove .. from the Rivers bade the Wine retire. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 258 To them the king: No longer I detain Your friendly care: retire, ye virgin train! 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 48 The true virtue is that..which retires from them all to the single internal purpose of pleasing God. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* 6 At me you smiled, but unbeguiled I saw the snare, and I retired. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. v. 145 When the ladies retired from the dinner-table I happened to sit next him.

b. To move back or away; to recede, or have the appearance of doing this.

c 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* ii. 7 Bright Titan, to the tropiks that reteirs. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamund* 610 What, stand you now amaz'd, retire you backe? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 145 The farther we go into the sea, and retyre from land, the more we are touched and dazeled with this sicknes. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CCXLV, The amazed flames stand gathered on a heap, And from the precipice's brink retire. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 12 The Mountains at some places approach nearer the Sea; at other, retire farther off. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 216 The Wall always diminishes on the Inside, and retires and is lessened but little on the exteriour Surface. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* V. i, An undulating margin that now retired into bays of the most picturesque form. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 228 In the foreground, and in parts not intended to 'retire' the 'impaste' should be bold. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* VI. 116 As science advances superstition retires.

c. To disappear *from* sight; to vanish.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 723 From his Eyes the fleeting Fair Retir'd like subtle Smoke dissolv'd in Air. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Night-Piece on Death*, The grounds which on the right aspire, In dimness from the view retire

1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 17 How oft we saw the Sun retire, And burn the threshold of the night!

† 4. To return; to come back. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* x. D viij, Expulse nature with a forke Yet she will still retire. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Though the Fawlcon be reclaimed to the fist, she retyreth to hir haggardnesse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 126 But to retire to our purpose. 1613 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Teares* Wks. (Grosart) I. 4/1 Princely-perfection being past the prime..Is turn'd into the Roote,..Ner'e to retire till God in Flesh returne!

† 5. In preceding senses formerly conjugated with *is*, *was*, etc., in place of *has*, *had*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 78 Scotlond.. whereunto noe small number of fugitives wear retiered. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 109 After the Turke was retyred with his armie. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 171 b, It is his part, being retired into his owne house, to looke more pleasantly vppon them. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 11 On safegard he came to me..: he is retyred to Antium. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 253 Seeking mee, who then Safe to the rock of Etham was retir'd. 1710 *Tatler* No. 157 ₱ 3, I was no sooner retired to my Lodgings, but [etc.]. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* IV. 208 She was scarce retired with her mother, before the counsellor.. was desired to walk into his chamber.

b. In *pa. pple.*, = having retired.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. ii. (1620) 3 A..foe that would spare any that they found retired into the Temples of their gods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 611 All things now retir'd to rest Mind us of like repose. 1774 D. JONES *Jrnl.* (1865) 114 When retired to my bed-chamber, thoughts crowded into my soul. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 176 Let us, retired To yonder hill, distant from all resort There sit. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* V, Whither in after life retired..We may hold converse.

II. *refl.* **6.** To withdraw or remove (oneself); to betake (oneself) away.

Very common in 16th and 17th centuries; now *rare*.

a. 1539 *Chron. of Calais* (Camden) 170 The king's.. pavilion, and certain others for other noble personages, to retire themselves into after they shalbe presented to his highnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 357 b, The spoylers were wont to escape that waye, and to retyre them selves out of daunger. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 61 You will please to retire your Selfe to your Closet. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 240 He sent her word to retire her self whither she pleased. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* II. i, Here comes my Lady, retire you, 'tis not proper you shou'd be seen first with me. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 6 ₱ 9 My desire .has been..to retire myself to some of our American plantations. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 194 Both the acolytes..retired themselves into the choir.

β. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 560 Evir thinking at his plesour to reteir him to oure said Soveranis Castell of Dunbar. *c* 1620 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* XXI. 111 My solitarie Muse her selfe reteirs, Un-usd abroad to haunt such pompous throngs. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 488 Some fled to Ingland, some reteered themselves and keeped quyet.

III. *trans.* **7.** To withdraw, lead back (troops, etc.), esp. before a superior force.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 86 That his Hienes had..thairthrow constrenit thame to retere the maist part of thair armye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 255 Tha began to reteir and draw back thair force til Ingland. 1597 BRARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 170 Whilst their embassadors were retiring their garrisons out of Mixia ..he set forward his armie. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 457 He appointed him twenty days time to retire his Army out of Piedmont. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 39 The General Veteranie..retired all his Troops to Nissa. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 141 The half Squadrons..may be retired at any named distance behind each other. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 456 The enemy had retired their centre and left, so that the engagement on these points commenced necessarily later. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* liii, The French were soon seen to retire their heavy guns. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievements Cav.* i. 16 No cavalry can be expected to fight if it is retired at speed with an enemy at its heels.

† b. To rally, bring back. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 299 Al the rest he had put to flicht, gif be the Erle of Varuik they had not bene helpet, reteired, and with a stout courage put in ordour agane.

† 8. To put away; to withdraw, remove, lead away (a person or thing) *from* or *to* a place. Also const. *into*, *within*, or ellipt. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 b, The gouernours lodging,..hauing vnderneath it the cellars to retyre the munition, could not be repayred. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XL. i, Me..From dungeon he retired, Where I in horrors lay. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 362 The Valachies before his comming, had retired their wives and children.. into their strong cities. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Retire your choice Greens and rarest Plants..into your Conservatory. 1690 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. 68 Happy are those whom God retires in his grace. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 333 When they had been retir'd, Lodgings provided for them as well as our Ship would allow, and they had slept heartily.

† b. To withdraw the mind, thoughts, etc., *from* some object or sphere. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 145 When our externall senses are retired and withdrawen from doing their dueties. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 156 To labour to pull and retire our affections from earthly things. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) Ep. Ded. A 2 b, To retire my mind from the tumultuous hurly-burlies it is tossed withal. 1699 PENN *Adv. Children* ii. ₱ 1 So soon as you wake, retire your mind into pure silence from all thoughts and ideas of worldly things.

c. To withdraw (a thing) from notice; to hide away, put into obscurity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 4 For that tendeth to demonstrate, and illustrate that which is taught,..this other to retire and obscure it.

1893 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 161 To retire your comely features in the meshes of a veil. 1899 HOBSON *Ruskin* 123 Professors Marshall and Sidgwick retire this 'fundamental proposition on capital' into the obscurity of foot-notes.

9. To draw or pull (a thing) back (again).

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 303 The lockes..Ech one by him inforst retires his ward. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 171 Then retire the needle the way that it went in. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* i. (1635) 4 All the creatures then, pull in their hornes, retyre their stings, bite in their poyson. [1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* vii. 178 Straining their arms in the effort to retire from its rings the enormous bar securing the door.]

† b. To bring or hold (one) back *from* some course; to dissuade, restrain. *Obs. rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, How happy would I estimate my selfe, Could I..retyre my sonne From one vayne course of study he affects. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 68 Thus wept the old king, and tore off his white hair; yet all these Retir'd not Hector.

† c. To bring or get back; to regain, recover.

1600 *Engl. Helicon* Z ij b, Of death so sweet, so happy, so desired, That to die so againe their life retired. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 92 In two cases, inheritance given to rent may be retired, or redeemed by the next kindred.

10. To withdraw from operation or currency; to take up or pay (*esp.* a bill).

1681 STAIR *Institut.* I. vii. 80 This presumption is stronger in relation to Bonds, which are most ordinarly taken away, by retiring the same without taking Discharge. 1693 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) IV. xlv. 713 It was not a Right to be Retired upon payment. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 12 Bills are ..credited as they are retired. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XV, Two of his notes for £100 each,..which he thinks nae mair of retiring, than he does of paying the national debt. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* IV. xxiv. § 10. 366 Territorial mandates..were to retire the assignats at the rate of thirty for one. 1854 *Comm. Bench Rep.* XV. 94 If an acceptor retires a bill at maturity, he takes it entirely from circulation, and the bill is in effect paid.

11. To remove (an officer) from active service.

1870 *Daily News* 27 June, That a flag officer..should be compulsorily retired on attaining a certain age. 1894 *Times* 29 May 11/3 Admiral.. Hamilton ..was retired from the active list under the age clause.

b. To withdraw from the usual sphere of activity; to take off.

1883 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 12 Oct., Eighteen packet boats have been retired by several of the packet lines.., owing to the low stage of water. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 2 June 5/2 The Sale, after this race, became known, and Mr. Bonner retired him [the horse] from the track.

Retired (rɪtaɪəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Withdrawn into seclusion or away from contact with the world: **a.** of persons.

1590 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 61, I..do live almost continually retired in my howse. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 49 Adde to these retired Leasure, That in trim Gardens takes his pleasure. *c* 1648-50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 143 Here the retyred Tanner builds him bowrs. 1691 HARTLIFFE *Virtues* 282 The retired and solitary Student. 1706 LONDON & WISE (*title*), The Retir'd Gard'ner..Being a Translation of *Le Jardinier Solitaire*. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Oct., You are now retired, and have nothing to impede self-examination or self-improvement. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. XX, Few months we lived retired, unknown, To all but one dear friend alone. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Feb. xix, Stern Ares, with his crisp hair helmeted, Came, and retired Hestia.

absol. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, The faith of Martyrs, and the hardinesse of Confessors, and the austerity of the Retired.

b. of life, conditions, occupations, etc.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 36 Since the exile of Posthumus, most retyr'd Hath her life bin. 1648 DENHAM *Cooper's H.*, Oh happiness of sweet retir'd content! 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 19 It is our duty ..to fill up the empty spaces of life with these holy and retired exercises. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ₱ 5 Employment for those Retired Hours in which we are altogether left to our selves. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 216 What a pleasing awe is awakened by such a reflection! How venerable it renders my retired walks! 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXI, Sumptuous they stand In the retired quiet of the night. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 132 It is a great mistake made by some sentimental writers, when they speak of the advantages of a retired life.

2. Secluded, sequestered; removed from places frequented by people.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 6 My nurs I saw, in whose retired Romes in my Youthe I dwelt. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 28 The retiredst angle or corner cannot giue vice a couer. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* III. i, A small house, in an obscure, little, retired street. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 391 To lead them..to their retir'd Place in the Woods. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 40 They are found..in the most retired and inward parts of the most firm and solid rocks. 1860 H. AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 301 A small cottage somewhat retired from the road. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 92 Swiss enterprise has begun to penetrate these retired valleys.

3. Withdrawn into oneself; reserved.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 62 You are retyred, As if you were a feasted one: and not The Hostesse of the meeting. 1627 J. DOUGHTY *Serm., Divine Myst.* (1628) 11 For this cause wee finde the Fathers euermore cautelous and very retir'd. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 200 Whilst he was Cardinal he was retir'd, shun'd all conversation as much as was possible. 1780 BURKE *Œcon. Reform* Wks. III. 336 The Judges are, or ought to be, of a reserved and retired character. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, You have censured me in your kindness for being too gentle, too retired.

†4. Of thoughts, etc.: Carried on in seclusion or quiet; private. *Obs.*

1626 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* vii. 66 To doe that which in his retired and sober thoughts he did most dislike. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 627 Arguments ..which..operate more in the publick agitation of them than in a private and retired speculation. a 1718 PENN in *Life* Wks. I. 132 A Subject that requires your retired Consideration. 1751 ABP. STONE *Serm.* 1 *Kings* xii. 15 A Compliance with innocent Customs, which in their retired Judgment they might not altogether approve.

†b. Inward, inner, recondite, hidden. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 48, I was lesse carefull to make it strict in retired senses. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 94 If we look into its retired Movements, and more secret and latent Springs. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, Disburthen all thy cares on me, And let me share thy most retired distress. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 429 In its retired, mystical meaning, it figured out the Spiritual Covenant. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. at St. Mary's, Oxf.* 12 The most sublime and retired mysteries.

5. a. That has receded or subsided. *rare*⁻¹.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 53 We will..like a bated and retired Flood..Stoope lowe..And calmely run on.

†b. ? Contracted, shrunk. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, Crampes, Convulsions, Paralysies, Epilepsies, Tremor-cordia, retired-Nerues.

c. *Retired flank*: (see quot. 1802).

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orillon*, a mass of Earth lin'd with a Wall..to secure the Canon in the retir'd Flank. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Flank*, The Low, Covered, or Retired Flank, is the Platform of the Casemate, which lies hid in the Bastion. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 618/2 The orillons are very useful in covering the retired flanks, which cannot be seen but directly in the front. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Fortification*, *Retired flanks*, are those made behind the line which joins the extremity of the face and the curtain, towards the capital of the bastion. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 67 Their principal use is on board ship; but they are sometimes used in casemates, or retired flanks of fortresses.

d. Drawn back; receding. *rare*⁻¹.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 242 The retired under jaw of a swine works in the ground, after the protruding snout.

6. Withdrawn from, no longer occupied with, business or official duties. (Cf. RETIRE *v.* 1 e.)

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 3 The tidy, square, red cottage..belongs to a retired publican from a neighbouring town. 1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2122. 1673/1 The List of Commanders promoted to the Rank of Retired Captain. 1881 *Times* 11 Jan. 9/6 A retired Viceroy is naturally and by common consent an authority on Indian affairs.

b. *Retired list*, a list of retired officers.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Retired list*, a list on the marine establishment upon which superannuated officers are placed. 1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2122. 1673/1 The Retired List then to be diminished by only retiring one in two vacancies. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 12/2 [He] had consented to place him on the retired list.

c. *Retired allowance* or *pay*, the pension given to a retired officer or official.

1817 *Parl. Debates* 582 Salaries and retired allowances were very unequally distributed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 *Retired Pay*, a graduated pension for retired officers. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/8 Col. G. A. White, from lieutenant-colonel, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Reti·redly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a retired or secluded manner; privately.

1599 *Sidney Papers* II. 140 If he kepe him self humble and retiredly. 1611 COTGR., *En son privé*, priuately, secretly, closely, retiredly. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 416 The Sadduces..were..desirous to live retiredly and privately to themselves. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 349 She lived there very retiredly.

Reti·redness. Also 7 **retyr-**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being retired; privacy, seclusion; reserve. (Very common in the 17th century.)

a. of disposition, character, or conduct.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 127 A tode-like retirednesse, and closenesse of mind. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* B iij b, Neither to dis-taste them by a too much retirednesse, nor to hinder himselfe by too much familiaritie. 1694 LD. DELAMERE in *Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 42 The lowest condescentions and meanest familiarity cannot loose a Prince so much as too much retiredness, or being overreserved. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 40 We spent much of the Evening in Retiredness of Mind. 1839 PUSEY *Let.* in Liddon *Life* (1893) II. xxiv. 142 There seems in this a spirit foreign to the retiredness and absence of self—of real Catholicity. 1894 *N. Y. Tribune* 5 July, A humility of speech, and general retiredness of character almost incompatible with the newspaper character of the man.

b. of manner of living.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 47 In his nature he loued priuate retirednesse, with good fare, and some few choice friends. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 18 Men begin to leave off their employments, and betake themselves to retiredness. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke ii. 45 Our Blessed Saviour when on earth, did not take pleasure in a wild retiredness. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 142 Her retiredness did not please him, and he feared, that in the end, it might make her silly. 1834 WORDSW. *To C'tess Lonsdale* 41 Thus, Lady, is retiredness a veil [etc.].

c. of places.

1660 T. BLOUNT *Boscobel* 36 His Majesty..commended the place for its retiredness. c 1670 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 270 To refresh his mind with a melancholy walke, and with the retiredness of the place. 1727 HEARNE in *Reliq.* (1897) II. 673 To have a better notion of the ancient solitariness and retiredness of the place. 1805 ALMON *Wilkes' Corr.* III. 61 A grove of venerable old elms near the house, with the retiredness of the mansion itself, made it as sweet a retreat as the most poetical imagination could create.

Retirement (rĭtəi·əɹmĕnt). Also 6–7 **retyre-**. [a. F. *retirement* (1576), = Sp. *retiramiento*, Pg. *-mento*, It. *ritiramento*: see RETIRE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The act of falling back, retreating, or receding from a place or position. (Somewhat *rare*; in mod. use chiefly *Mil.*)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 6, I beseech your Maiesty make vp, Least you[r] retirement do amaze your friends. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 40 Against reiterated scandals and seducements which never cease, much more can no other remedie or retirement be found but absolute departure. 1649 — *Eikon.* xxviii. 240 A sort of moodie.. consciences apt to engage thir Leaders into great and dangerous affaires past retirement, and then..to betray them basely. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxiii. (1862) III. 207 On the retirement of the Lacedæmonian force, the Samian exiles were left destitute. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. II. (1878) 404 The approach and retirement are more readily appreciated than is a simple change of size.

b. A receding part; a recess. *rare*⁻¹.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 71/2 The height of the semi-circular retirements..was only equal to their breadth.

2. The act of withdrawing into seclusion or privacy; withdrawal *from* something.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 58 Any retyrement, any sequestration, From open Haunts and Popularitie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 252 [Capræ] which he variously beautified and honoured with his retirements. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 250 For solitude somtimes is best societie, And short retirement urges sweet returne. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, The first interruptions to the happiness he had known since his retirement, were occasioned by the death of his two sons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 453 In Milton we note..a proud retirement from the meaner and coarser life around him. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 157 A proper retirement from society is due to it.

b. Withdrawal from occupation, office, or business activity. (Cf. RETIRE *v.* 1 e.) Also *collect.* the total of retired officers.

1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* 25 Nov. (Carlyle), When Robert Hammond, through dissatisfaction too, desired retirement from the Army. a 1799 WASHINGTON (Webster), Retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 13 July, To induce you to abandon the thoughts of a retirement from business. 1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2122. 1673/1 By keeping up the Retirement of 1846, to the number of 200. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Mar. 4/7 The retirement of Mr. Beith from the chairmanship of the Executive is a just cause for regret.

c. The act of retiring to rest. *rare*⁻¹.

1801 *Lusignan* III. 87 Emily had exceeded the usual hour of retirement.

d. Aloofness, distance, reserve. *rare*⁻¹.

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 114 Their lieutenants..observe too rude a retirement towards the English.

3. The state or condition of being withdrawn from society or publicity; seclusion, privacy.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 130 For certaine words he spake against your Grace In your retirment, I had swing'd him soundly. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 17 They are one thing in their retirement, another on the stage of publick view. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 371 They lived two Years after this in perfect Retirement. 1742 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 84 If I delight in a private life, have they any right to drag me out of my retirement? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, As the Duchess lived in close retirement, she was little surprised at this. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 227 [He] is reluctantly drawn from his retirement to defend his old master.

b. A time or occasion of seclusion or privacy.

In some quots. not clearly distinct from sense 4.

1632 STRAFFORD *Let. to Earl of Carlisle* 24 Oct., In my cheefest Exaltation before men, and my fullest contentmentt in my inmost retirementts. 1668 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* I. iii, It is a saucy boldness, thus to press On my retirements. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 91 All the secret Thoughts, the inward Motions and Retirements of my Soul—are exactly known before Him. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art of Convers.* 22 Those who are in pursuit of Learning, seek it.. in their Studies and Retirements. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 1 When we follow them into their retirements..we are most likely to see them in their true state. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Life Jeffrey* I. 270 Dearly did he enjoy these retirements.

†c. An occupation of one's leisure time. *rare*⁻¹.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* Ded. A 3 The Worke then of these Lines, is to lay prostrate at Your Feet. the Retirements of Your Humble Servant in the Last Recesse.

4. A place or abode characterized by seclusion or privacy; a retreat. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 106, 20 Royal Castles and Palaces..as the private Retirements of the King. 1670 MAYNWARING *Pharm. Phys. Rep.* 57 This Medicine.. searcheth the most intimate recesses, and closest retirements of our bodies 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 259 Decoy-Ducks..will bring whole Flights of Fowl to their Retirements. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 131 Exmouth; where he has, as they say, a sweet country retirement. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 638 The gardens..were covetable retirements. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1862) 326 He. withdraws ..to his safer retirements in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea of Galilee.

5. The act of withdrawing from circulation.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Dec. 777 His estimate is that 40,000,000*l.* employed in the retirement of notes will certainly suffice to bring them to par. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 7/6 A provision for the retirement of all paper currency of a lower denomination than ten dollars.

Retirer (rĭtəi·rəɹ). [f. RETIRE *v.* + -ER ¹.] One who retires or retreats.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* civ, The willing drumme a lustie marche to sounde, Whiles ranke retyrers gaue their enimies ground. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 23 The Enemy therefore coming with multitudes,. charged the retirers. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. (1883) 262 No busie worldling hunts away The sad retirer all the day!

Retiring (rĭtəi·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING ¹.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses:

a. In intransitive uses.

1548 ELYOT, *Recessus*, goyng awaie or backe; retyryng. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxxv. I. 39 By the retiring and going backe of the sea. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 62 In their retiring there were many of them stayed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. § 4 Soon after his retiring, he ended his life. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 122 Breaking of Measure is but a Genteel Term Sword-Men have given to a Moderat Retiring, or Giving of Ground. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 406 The Retiring of the Wall .. is both towards the inner-side and the out-side too. 1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* III. 6 Previous to my retiring, I was employed in my vespers. 1861 G. CHAPMAN *Art Fencing* 16 Retiring is, however, occasionally performed by first withdrawing the right [foot].

b. In transitive uses.

1594 I. G. *Di Grassi's Arte of Defence* O ij b, Without any other retyring of himselfe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Supplies for retyring of his old ward-robe from pawne. 1681 STAIR *Institut.* I. vii. 80 An Executor for whom simple retiring of the Bond will not be sufficient without Discharge or Assignation.

2. *attrib.* a. Of places: Devoted to retirement or privacy.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 8 Hard by was a house of pleasure built for a sommer retiring place. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 494 Downham where the Bishop hath his retyring House with a Parke. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 11 The Prynce came and wente into his retyringe roomes, and having putt on his roabes went and mett the King. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, It was once the retyring place of Julius Cæsar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 412 [The] handsome Rooms.. which..served as Closets or retiring Rooms 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Havering at Bower, Essex,. was the ancient retiring-place of the kings of England. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, The cooper's house was so roomy, that each guest had his separate retiring room. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 4/1 The erection of public retiring rooms for both sexes in the streets.

b. Consequent upon, or connected with, retirement from office or employment.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. iii. 84 In those days there was no system of retiring pensions for the worn-out functionary of this class. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* viii, Binnie had his retiring pension, and, besides, had saved half his allowance ever since he had been in India. 1859 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) I. 87 They say..that every Indian officer has a right to a good retiring allowance.

c. Connected with retirement (from a room, etc.)

1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 152 He delivered his retiring bow to the Frau von Rüdiger's shoulder. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 7/3 A retiring collection after a concert.

Retiring (rĭtəi·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. the vb. + -ING ².]

1. That retires, in various senses of the verb.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVII. viii, How many mounting winged tree For traffique leave retiring land? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 455 The Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current, and compulsiue course, Neu'r keepes retyring ebbe. 1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 2 *Abductores Musculi*,..the retiring brauwns. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 124 Several Warlike Nations have made use of a Retiring and Flying way of Fight, as a thing of singular Advantage. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 208 A retiring line may also throw back a wing,..by the echellon march, or some other of the modes already prescribed. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xiv, The far sound Of their retiring steps. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 271 So high that, with its retiring flanks on either side, it can be none other than the projecting Cape Warrender. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 146 To appoint the retiring mayor of the town mayor of the staple.

2. Characterized by retirement; reserved, shy.

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. W'm.* (1767) I. iii. 96 The retiring graces have been always the most attractive. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vii, So retiring a nature as his might never have harboured love. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 280 He was an exceedingly modest, unpretending, and retiring man.

Comb. 1859 F. FRANCIS *Newton Dogvane* (1888) 60 A fair, retiring-looking girl, with chestnut hair.

Hence **Reti·ringly** *adv.*

1861 MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* III. viii, She answered, retiringly: 'Indeed I cannot say'. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 769 Sir William..was not at all to the fore, but, on the contrary, very retiringly to the back.

Reti·ringness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being retiring.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 289 The word coy is metaphorically applied to..the stillness of reserve, to moral retiringness. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 213 The retiringness of self-depreciating delicacy. 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1241 The retiringness of wealth on which the *Times* descants.

Reti·the, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] †To decimate again.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 297 Hee let the tenth man goe by; and euen these tenth men thus reserued, hee went ouer againe, and most cruelly retithed them.

Reto·mb, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entomb again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I vi. 319 The Beast Re-whelps her whelps, and in her tender womb She doth as oft her living brood re-tomb.

Retorician, Retorik, obs. ff. RHETORICIAN, RHETORIC. **Retorn(e,** obs. ff. RETURN *sb.* and *v.* **Retornel, -nella,** obs. ff. RITORNEL(LO.

†**Reto·rqued,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. F. *retorquer* or L. *retorquēre*: see RETORT *v.*¹] Turned backwards.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Shall we in this detested guise, With shame, with hunger, and with horror stay, Griping our bowels with retorqued thoughts.

† **Reto·rrid,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retorridus.*] Burnt up, dried up.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XVI. 567 When the Brain by..too frequent use becomes sharp and retorrid. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 56 Fevers, that have boil'd up the Blood into a retorrid Crasis.

Retorsion (rɪtǭ·ɹʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *rétorsion* (13-14th c.), or ad. med.L. *retorsiōn-em*, var. of *retortiōn-em* RETORTION. So Sp. *retorsion*, It. *ritorsione.*] Retortion (of an argument, etc.).

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη 242 By retorsion, as in a College, all that are..of the Foundation, doe partake of the Donatives of the Founder [etc.]. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 241 God hath a retorsion in store, a *fallere fallentem.* 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 88 The reasonings of it are so clear, the historical retorsions so undeniable. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 194/1 'Retorsion,' or retaliating on the foreign nation or its subjects, by similar injuries to those inflicted on us. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 748/1 The first requisite of all satire, and especially of political, is that, like a good dilemma, it should be incapable of 'retorsion'.

Retort (rɪtǭ·ɹt), *sb.*[1] [f. RETORT *v.*[1]]

† **1.** *Mus.* A 'retorted' mood. *Obs. rare.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 The first must serue you in your first singing till you come to this sign :‖: where you must begin again and sing by the retort in half time.

2. A sharp or incisive reply, esp. one by which the first speaker's statement or argument is in some way turned against himself, or is met by some counter-charge. Also *fig.*

App. not in very common use before the 19th c.

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. iv. 76 He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, hee was in the minde it was: this is call'd the retort courteous. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. 242 The mockers were mocked by that retort. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb* III. ii, Well then, let Loveless look to his wife, 'twill be but the retort courteous on both sides. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, The priest interrupted Vivaldi's retort. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii, That's a fair retort, For I provoked it. 1852 ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 269 If you give up that principle, you lay yourself open at once to the retort that your position is insecure. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot* VI. lxx. 496 It was suggested, as a sort of retort against the new demand, that it would be more suitable for the king himself to sign the Covenant.

3. The act or practice of replying in a sharp or incisive manner (see prec.). Also *transf.*

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1783, Johnson's dexterity in retort..was very remarkable. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 518 Dr. Kentish..has laid himself very open to animadversion and retort from me. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 99 It is cowardly to raise a hand to one who is incapable of physical retort. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Mrs. MacStinger in retort, looked at her all over.

b. Const. *of* something.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 111 Nothing is so easy and inviting as the retort of abuse and sarcasm. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 357 The retort of an objection is no positive argument. 1877 JACOX *Script. Prov.* xi. 115 Experiencing a retort of the ill-usage they had formerly inflicted.

† **4.** = RETORTION 1. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1755 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) 100, I found two *pateræ* not cemented, but skrewed together...Having opened it by retort of the skrew, I discovered an incrustated surface.

Retort (rɪtǭ·ɹt), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *retorte* (= It., Sp., Pg. *retorta*), ad. med.L. *retorta*, fem. of L. *retortus*, pa. pple. of *retorquēre*: see RETORT *v.*[1]]

1. A vessel generally made of glass, but occasionally of metal or earthenware, and provided with a long neck, bent downwards, in which liquids, etc., subjected to distillation are heated.

[1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 9 b, A crooke necked violle..which the french cal Retorte. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* II. (1659) 12 The Still where he had the Spirit of Wine distilling over out of a Retorto.]

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 21 Those saltes, being put into a retort,..stilleth forth a volatile salt. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* i. 35 Let it be put into a Retort, and distilled in sand. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 164 The black Oil of Tartar by the Retort is admirable for the Cure of Scabs. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) II. 107 My friend had forgotten the necessary management of a retort, which, for want of his attention, burst in pieces. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 227 The bottom of the retort is then gently heated by means of a lamp, and the extremity of its neck introduced under an inverted cylinder filled with water. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 140 The vapour is condensed as fast as it is formed, and trickles back into the retort.

fig. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 217 We must throw our words into the retort of the comparative method.

2. A vessel in which mercury is separated from amalgam or impurity by volatilization.

Several forms are now employed for this purpose. In early use perh. not distinct from sense 1.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 314 Put it [quicksilver ore] into a Retort or other..Instrument. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mercury*, Compounded of crude mercury driven over from sea-salt in a retort. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 805 Large retorts, styled cucurbits, of cast iron, in which the ore of mercury is subjected to distillation. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 222/1 The amalgams..are then distilled in cast-iron retorts of a peculiar shape. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 191/1 The soft cake of amalgam is transferred to a retort, to have the mercury distilled out of it.

3. A clay or iron receptacle, forming a cylinder or segment of one, in which coal is heated for the production of gas.

1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 127 About one-third of the above quantity..is required for fuel to heat the retorts. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 548 As soon as gas begins to be disengaged from the ignited retort. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 95/2 The first portion of the process..is to submit coal to the action of heat in an air-tight vessel, commonly called a 'retort'.

4. A furnace in which iron is heated with carbon, in order to produce steel.

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 76 By introducing bars of wrought-iron along with carbon into retorts. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 227 For the purpose of cooling the reduced metal, the retorts were made slightly larger at the lower than at the upper end.

5. *attrib.*, as *retort bench, cap, -end, -flask, glass, -house, -neck*, etc.; **retort carbon**, carbon which remains as a residue in the retort when the gas has been extracted from coal.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xi. 424/1 He beareth Sable, a Stillers Retort, or a Retort Glass, Argent. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 359 Retort caps are cylinders of thin brass plate. 1839 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXI. 7/2 The pipes leading from the retort-house to the reservoirs. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 100/2 Each retort-house contains one stack and four sections of retort benches. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 297 (1870) 229 Attach to each end..a piece of retort carbon. 1881 — *Ess. on Floating Matter of Air* 143 Experiments with pipette-bulbs and retort-flasks.

Retort (rɪtǭ·ɹt), *v.*[1] [f. L. *retort-*, ppl. stem of *retorquēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *torquēre* to twist, turn: cf. *contort, distort*, etc.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make return of (something done to one, *esp.* an injury); to repay or pay back; to requite by retaliation.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxviii. 65 As is theyr deede so let them speede; retort their craftes. 1598-9 B. JONSON *Case Altered* I. ii, We shall retort these kind favours with all alacrity of spirit. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 154, I will retort .that..wrong. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 206 So Christ to retort these arrogant inquisitors their own, tooke the course to lay their hautinesse under a severity which they deserv'd. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 142 How shall this arm, unequal to the bow, Retort an insult, or repel a foe? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Let them laugh, and retort their malice only by showing them you are happy in spite of it. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 395 It was now his time to retort the humiliation. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlvi. (1865) V. 412 They never dared to retort in concert the invasions under which they had suffered.

b. To cast back, to cause to return, *upon* or *against* the offending party.

c 1559 ABP. PARKER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. Rec. II III. 359 And then both the Devil and Man..shall have their Malices retorted upon themselves again. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 873 Heav'ns Right-hand .. retorting all upon your Foes..Sends Terrors. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90 ¶ 5 They..retort upon the Aggressour the Injury, which they parry from themselves. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 152 Not only escape the ruin meditated against him, but also retort it on the machinators. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 502 Hear, then, how mercy, slighted and defied, Retorts th' affront against the crown of pride. 1810 LAMB *Good Clerk*, Retorting upon the grave citizens of London their own arts. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 373 The aggression against God is retorted upon the aggressor.

† **c.** To bring as a return *to* one. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 349 Wars..the issue whereof, but retorted to the Duke a redoubling disaduantage.

† **d.** To do (something) in retaliation. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 12 Yet did hee not retort ought savouring of revenge.

e. *intr.* To reply by retaliation. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1883 C. READE *Tit for Tat* vi, He threatened violence. They prepared to retort to it.

2. To cast or hurl back (a charge, accusation, epithet, etc.). Freq. const. *on.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 128, I shall straight retort all the blame. upon yourself. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 54, I do retort the solus in thy bowels. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 86 The Egyptian Authors slanderously retorted these loathsome diseases on the Israelites. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, He asserted that I was heterodox; I retorted the charge. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 767 Retort the charge, and let the world be told She boasts a confidence she does not hold. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 189 The accusation of sinister motives is easily made, and as easily retorted. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 81 Fool! villain! liar! thus do I retort Thy insupportable words. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 522 He was still resolute to retort the charge of treason on his foes.

absol. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* 553/1 May not we, with equal Justice, retort upon them, when, laying aside their natural Characters, they assume those which are appropriated to us?

3. To reply in kind to (a jest, sarcasm, etc.); to answer with the like. Also const. *on.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, I scorne to retort the obtuse jeast of a foole. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* p. xiv, Nor shall I retort with animosity those less obliging passages. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 85 Hipponax retorted their pleasantry with such keen strokes of satire that they hanged themselves. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 Retort their raillery with raillery, always tempered with good breeding. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 306 With what good-humour he retorts a piece of sly malice of Pope's. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 311 If it were worth while to retort the sarcasm on the multitude, it were easy to do so. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 408, I retort your reproach of me.

b. To say or utter by way of (sharp or aggressive) reply; † to return (an answer of this kind); † to allege in return.

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 13 If we vrge them with conscience, they retort a captious answere. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 358 She owneth her allowing a Pension to Morgan, and retorteth Pensions granted to the Scots. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. 119 He thinks to evade that by retorting, that some in England fight against him. 1735-6 SHERIDAN *Let. to Swift* 23 Feb., I cannot help retorting, that I never knew any person so unadviseable as you are. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, 'What do you mean by that?' retorted Squeers in great perturbation. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 14, I will retort that it is just as true of the sun as of man. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 211 'You need have no fear of that, my dear,' retorted her husband.

c. *intr.* To make a retort or retorts.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. i. II. 380 Charles, who could not dissemble his indignation during this discourse, retorted with great acrimony when it was concluded on the conduct of Ferdinand. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi, He must smile and retort, and look perfectly at his ease.

4. To meet or answer (an argument, etc.) by a similar argument to the contrary; to turn or direct (his own statement) *against* an opponent.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 32 This kinde of Argument either by overthrowing one of the parts, or by retorting it, called..a conversion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 255 Our Experiments may..enable us to retort their Arguments against themselves. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1714) 349 So apt is the Comparison in most Respects..that my Adversary in vain Labours to Retort it. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. vii. 267 They are capable of being retorted against his own system. 1788 — *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 7. 102 A remarkable property of the Dilemma is that it may sometimes be happily retorted. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 518 Not a single voice was raised in either House..to retort the argument. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 March 1/2 The answer they make to us may very easily be retorted.

II. † **5.** To throw or hurl back (a weapon); to turn back (a blow) upon the striker. *Obs.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 41 Thus I retort the dart thou threwst at me. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 104 The Heroe caught it, and retorts againe The singing steele. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* iii. ¶ 1 Satan has not only evaded, but even retorted those blows which were aim'd at him. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI 33 To observe how we may retort these fiery darts of the Wicked One.

† **b.** Const. *upon* the agent. *Obs.*

1626 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* x 94 The Sonne of God..with this scripture..retorts Satan's attempted blow upon himselfe. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 390 If wild-fire be thrown, I will..not, by throwing it back, give my enemy the advantage of retorting it upon me. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 389 ¶ 22, I think the best way of dealing with them, is to retort their own Weapons upon them.

† **6.** To reflect (heat or light); to return or re-echo (a sound); to drive back, etc. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 101 As when his vertues shining vpon others, Heate them, and they retort that heate againe To the first giuer. 1611 COTGR., *Heliotrope*,..a precious stone which, as a burning glasse, receiueth, and retorteth the Sunne-beames. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 607/2 Crying and howling whil'st the Locrian Stones, And high Eubœan Hills, retort his Groans. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 63 Which vapour..is nothing but water made thin,..and therefore being retorted or struck back by an Alembick, it returns into its antient weight of water.

† **b.** To transmit by reflection. *Obs. rare.*

1649 SIR R. TEMPEST *Solitariness* 4 When the body..is distempered, it retorts and shoots backward its indispositions to the minde. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VI. vi. 368 When any thing affects, or alters the Heart, those Impressions are ..retorted to the Brain.

† **7. a.** To reject or refuse (an appeal). *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 303 The Duke's vniust, Thus to retort your manifest Appeale.

† **b.** To cast or throw (one) out. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 361 Dear Sir, retort me naked to the world, Rather then lay those burdens on me.

† **8.** To turn back or backwards; to bend or twist back. *Obs.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1632) 68 Rabid with anguish, he retorts his looke Vpon the wound. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI. ccxviii, Retort thine eyes into thy Self, my Dear. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II xix. 470/1 Two Serpents bowed at the heads to the joyning in the middle, from thence to the ends of the Tails Retorted. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 516 For Dread and Pain And Grief will find their Shafts elanc'd in vain, And their Points broke, retorted from the Head.

† **9.** To give in return. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 260 Gifts also and reciprocall presents are retorted up and down.

† **10.** To multiply again. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 427/1 Two multiplied in itself produceth four; retorted into itself (by saying twice two twice) makes the first Cube.

† **11.** *intr.* To spring or fly back; to rebound, recoil; to twist. *Obs.*

1631 J. TAYLOR *Turn Fortune's Wheel* Pref., Doth time retort or fortune play the Jade, Or doth the course of fate run retrograde. 1673 PENN *Spir. Alex. the Coppersmith Rebuked* 7 It all retorts from our Impenetrable Armour upon himself. 1710 CONGREVE *An Impossible Thing*, This line..Render..so direct, that in no sort It ever may in rings retort.

Retort (rɪtǭ·ɹt), *v.*[2] [f. RETORT *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To purify (an amalgam, mercury, etc.) by subjecting to heat in a retort.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 748/2 In California the amalgam is retorted in cast-iron pans. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/1 The quicksilver is at intervals scraped off the copper plates and retorted.

† Retort, *pa. pple. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *retort-us*, pa. pple. of *retorquēre*: see prec.] Turned back.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 55 Then the see Elesponte retorte with grete passage turnethe to the northe.

Retortable, *a.* [f. RETORT *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable or admitting of retortion.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 523 Our arguments and matter controversed, are ordinarily retortable unto us. 1611 COTGR., *Retorquable*, retortable.

Retorted (rĭtō·ɹted), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RETORT *v.*[1]]

† 1. *Mus.* Reversed. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 *Phi.* What do you terme a retorted Moode? *Ma.* It is a Moode of imperfect time set backward, signifying that the Notes before which it is set must be sung as fast againe as they were before.

2. Recurved; twisted or bent backwards.

1599 LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* I. iv, It is at one end somewhat crooked and retorted. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 166 By very long cunduites and pipes of brasse retorted. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To live merrily*, Th' Arabian Dew besmears My uncontrolled brow, And my retorted haires. 1661 TATHAM *Lond. Triumphs* in Heath *Groc. Co.* (1869) 478 Two Tritons playing on retorted Pipes. 1808 *Med. Jrnl* XIX. 568 By drawing the integuments over the wound till the retorted edges are brought in contact. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* xiv. 123 If the curve of profile A B is complex or retorted.

† 3. ? Refuted, rejected. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 484 He rashly aduentured the credite of Leager honour in a single Combat against me a retorted Plaintiue.

4. Thrown or cast back; returned. Also *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. 42 Vp fierce Perseus starts, And his retorted Speare at Phineus darts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 903 With retorted scorn his back he turn'd. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowledge* I. ix (1853) 68 Such retorted Scorn is more becoming the Character of a Stoic than a Christian. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 129 Now comes the accused, with..counterchange and retorted abuse.

† b. Forced or driven back. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI. ii. 179 Take river-pebbles and put them into a fornace, in that place where the retorted flame is most intense.

5. Reverted; turned in a backward direction.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 120 He .threatens as he flies, With heart indignant and retorted eyes. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* x. 36 And with retorted eye forsakes the dome. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 15 And now impatient, with retorted eye, Perceives his station in another sky. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY (Ogilvie), Sometimes, with retorted head, [they] pruned themselves as they floated.

Retorted (rĭtō·ɹted), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RETORT *v.*[2]] Refined or purified in a retort.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xliii, She tried to lift again..the mass of retorted gold which had come in from the quartz reef. 1897 *Daily News* 28 July 4/7, 680 tons of ore, which yielded 376 ounces of retorted gold.

Retorter[1]. *rare.* [f. RETORT *v.*[1]] One who retorts.

1611 COTGR., *Retordeur*, a twister, twiner; a wrester, a retorter. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 10 No men are more .imperious retorters upon God and man, than those who are most defective in their duties to both.

Retorter[2]. [f. RETORT *v.*[2]] One employed in retorting metals.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 415, 2 amalgamators, 2 retorters and boiler-men

† Retortible, *a. Obs. rare*[−1], = RETORTABLE.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 283 His arguments are..easely retortible against him.

Retorting, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RETORT *v.*[1]] The action of bending or throwing back, etc.

1589 [see RESIGN *v.*[1] 2]. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 422 There are three waies to dissolue an argument, Deniall, Retorting and Distinction. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 131 Hearing..by the retorting of the Eccho's the confused noyse of the Hunts-men,..they resolved to direct their steps that way. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 239 P 13 As for those little Retortings of my own Expressions,..they are the common Cavils of every Witling.

Retorting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RETORT *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2]] The action of treating in a retort.

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 9/3 All..make six ounces of 'amalgam' a man per day, which they value after retorting as worth three ounces of gold. 1883 *Science* I. 102 It was surmised that the change was due to imperfect retorting.

Retorting, *ppl. a.* [f. RETORT *v.*[1]] That retorts, in senses of the verb.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 80 Wan is her lookes, her cheekes of Azure hue, Hir haires as Gorgons foule retorting Snakes. 1782 CRABBE *Library* 526 The wordy variance of domestic life; The tyrant husband, the retorting wife. 1896 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 3/1 His answer was also a retorting question.

Retortion (rĭtō·ɹʃən). [ad. med.L. *retortiōnem*, noun of action f. L. *retorquēre*: see RETORT *v.*[1] and cf. RETORSION.]

1. The action or fact of bending or turning backwards; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 100 Our Sea: whose divers-branch'd retortions Divide the World in three unequall portions. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 35 Since the beginning of all ages, the Rivers have glyded quietly without retortion towards their Fountaines. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 253 They will appear (like the Staff of Egypt) either to break under, or, by an easie retortion, to pierce and wound it self. 1813 FORSYTH *Excursion Italy* 234 The age, the expression, the retortion of head [etc.]. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlv (1859) II. 497 Some occupation which, by concentrating our attention on external objects, shall divert it from a retortion on ourselves

† b. The process of treating in a retort. *Obs.*[−1]

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 92 It is also called a distillation by retortion.

† 2. a. A reply of the nature of a retort. *Obs.*

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 304 Neuer could this Censurer haue made a more vntimely and vnfitting retortion then at this instant. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 159 Their retortion here upon us is very silly, that we do put Christian infants in as evill a condition as they. 1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylin* 235 The Retortion that Mr. Selden made to one in the House of Commons.

† b. An answer made to an argument by converting it against the person using it. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 28 The old Rhetoritians vsed to dissolue this kinde of argument..by retorting it, called in Greeke ἀντιστροφὴ, a conuersion or retortion. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 73 There are Syllogisms, long swords; Enthymems, short daggers; ..Retortions, which are targets with a pike in the midst of them, both to defend and oppose. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (1765) II. 51, I..cannot profit by it, the argument lying exposed to so terrible a retortion.

† c. The method or device of meeting an argument, etc., by retorting it. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 422 Deniall, is too hostile. .Retortion, is more wittie than profitable. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 181 Answer by Retortion, is when we shew that the mean or proof brought by the adversary maketh for us. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 132 'Twas justly charged by way of retortion upon them. 1732 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 49, I might answer by way of retortion.

† d. Conversion *of* an argument, charge, etc., against another, or into an opposite sense. *Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 116 For your retortion of my Zoar and Sodome: I can giue you leaue to be wittie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. xvii. § 42 Mr. George Herbert.. made a most ingenious retortion of this Hexastick.

3. Return for something done; retaliation. Now *spec.* in international law (see quot. 1885).

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 126 He violated all rights..; And what I have done, was on equall retortion to his merit. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 322 In natural defence, and necessary retortion, they be treated as aggressors. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Gibbons & Ogden* Wks. 1858 VI. 5 (Funk), This act of New Jersey is called an act of retortion against the illegal and oppressive legislation of New York. 1885 P. COBBETT *Cases Internat. Law* 100 Retortion consists in treating the subjects of another State in the same way as that State has treated one's own subjects. *Ibid*, It is commonly laid down that retortion only extends to imperfect rights or mere rights of comity.

Retortive (rĭtō·ɹtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *retort-* (see RETORT *v.*[1]) + -IVE.]

† 1. Of the nature of squeezing. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 55 Separate this (by a Retortive process or pressing) from the feces.

2. Turned backwards. (Cf. RETORTED *ppl. a.* 5.)

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 466 From all his guileful plots the veil they drew, With eye retortive looked creation thro.

3. Of the nature of a retort.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 238 The apt answer of Blandina, though thrown into the form of a retortive question, is implicatively a palpable denial.

† Retortment. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RETORT *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Retortion.

1649 LILBURNE *Liberties People Eng.* (ed. 2) 39 Which procured them from me a sharp retortment of their own basenesse.

Retoss (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To toss back or again (esp. in phr. *tossed and retossed*).

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* K IV b, What Invectives than are tossed and retossed betwixe theim. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 203 She had..turned over and retossed every carde in this sequence. 1611 FLORIO, *Ritualtolato*, tossed, retossed. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 370 The wand'ring Vessel drove before the Wind: Toss'd and retoss'd, aloft, and then alow. 1745 WARTON *Eclogues* v, All around the roar of war was up, From rock to rock retost, from wood to wood.

Retouch (rĭtŭ·tʃ), *sb.* [Prob. ad. F. *retouche* (1507): cf. next.] A second or further touch given to some part of a picture, composition, etc., with a view to improving it.

1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* IV. i, Then so many Touches and Retouches, when the Face is finish'd. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 237 Dr. Vyse received it with these retouches, praised the epitaph, and thanked me. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 391/1 Some parts, which it may reasonably be inferred are retouches,..are quite flat and dim. 1878 tr. *Villari's Machiavelli* (1898) I. 157 Those retouches opened the way to new and original creation.

Retouch (rĭtŭ·tʃ), *v.* [Prob. ad. F. *retoucher* (13th c., = Sp. and Pg. *retocar*, It. *ritoccare*); see RE- and TOUCH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To touch again with a view to improving; to amend or improve by fresh touches; to touch up.

1685 BURNET *Let.* in *Trav.* (1687) I. 97 All [the monastery] was retouched by the famous Guido Reni, yet it is now again much decayed. 1686 *Ibid.* III. 8, I have retoucht the Letter that I writ to you last year. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83 P 10 One..who was very busie in retouching the finest Pieces, tho' he produced no Originals of his own. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 176 P 7 When the book has once been dismissed into the world, and can be no more retouched. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* II. xlvi, He has retouched a copy, that was painted by one of his scholars. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xiv, I was myself in my usual Quaker trim, where there was nothing to retouch. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II 201 The negative to be retouched is prepared [etc.].

b. *absol.* To give retouches.

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 64 Lintot..will think your price too much: Not, Sir, if you revise it, and retouch. 1757 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 7 Oct., The difficult part is now got over, and nothing now remains but to polish, and retouch a little. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 391/1 It was the practice to retouch when the fresco was dry.

2. a. To touch upon, to speak of, to introduce or bring in, again. *rare.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. 397 It may not be unexpedient more expressly to retouch what has been so often insinuated. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 133 The accidental Subjects are .. generally repeated, or at least so retouched in the Progress of the Fugue as to render them easily known.

b. To magnetize afresh. *rare.*

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 325, I took off the Armour and bound it to that which was newly touched, and therewith retouched that which I had disarmed.

Hence **Retou·ched** *ppl. a.*

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 391/1 The retouched parts are invariably dim. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 202 There is no reason..why the individual style of the worker should be more apparent than in a retouched negative.

Retou·cher (rĭ-). [f. the verb + -ER[1].] One who retouches, *esp.* one whose occupation is to retouch photographs.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* Mar. 687 The tools of the retoucher are..fine brushes and delicate instruments with which he removes the imperfections from each article or fills in what may be lacking. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 372 The Retoucher who is compelled to approach within eight or nine inches of the negative, is damaging the sight. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 202 The method or style dear to the retoucher's heart.

Retou·ching (rĭ-), *vbl sb.* [f. the verb + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI 323, I tried it without retouching, and found it perfectly cured, the Polarity regular throughout. 1816 SINGER *Playing Cards* 79 After having printed thirty or forty thousand copies these blocks will again bear retouching. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec* Ser. IV. 422/1 Retouching can be done more quickly and finer upon this coating than upon any other.

2. A case or instance of this.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 465 He..gives to the whole the several touchings and retouchings requisite for finishing. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 308/2 Such retouchings are useless in frescos painted in the open air. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. Test.* Introd. § 19 Ancient authority was allowed to furnish not scattered retouchings but the whole body of the text.

3. *attrib.*, as *retouching-desk, -easel, -medium*, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 1925/2 Retouching-table. 1884 *Ibid.*, Suppl. 754/1 Retouching Frame. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 180 An ordinary retouching easel.

Retou·chment. *rare*[−1]. Retouching.

1882 W. SHARP *Rossetti* iii. 155 The Death of Breuse sans Pitie—as it now appears..after its retouchment—is the crudest in colour and most grotesque in treatment.

Retour (rĭtŭ·ɹ), *sb.* Also 6 **retoure, retowre.** [a. OF. *retour*, verbal sb. of *retourner* to RETURN. In later use partly readopted from mod.F.]

In the following passage *retours* is perhaps an alteration of *recours* RECOURSE (but cf. OF. *sans retour*): 13.. *K. Alis.* 602 (Bodl. MS.), He shal be poysond saunz retours [*Weber* saun return] Of his owen traytoures.

1. Return (to a place). Now only *arch. Sc.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 436 Scho .dede here mene make retour. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5482 Hamoun..spirde after per enperour, Whider-ward he made his retour. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21643 But Youthe than, in hyr Retour, Was to myn helpe gret socour. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXX. 479 For fere lest ye false emperoure cause you to dye or my retoure. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 112 Come hither, come and to my bosome make retowre. [1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* Pref., To have the lady, upon her retour to Paris, boast of their splendid entertainment in England.] 1822 GALT *Provost* XXI, Mr. Secretary of State wrote me back by retour of post, thanking me for my zeal in the public service. 1897 BEATTY *Secretar* viii. 68 See ye keep that auld carle Geddes in gude ward till my retour.

2. *Sc. Law.* A return made to Chancery of the brieve of inquest relative to the service of an heir, with the verdict of the jury upon it; also, an extract or copy of the return.

1471 *Reg. Mag Sig.* (1882) 215 The King's breif of inquest direcit to the Schiref of Forfare to give him possessioun eftir the tenour of this retour undirwritin. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 37 With the seisingis, retouris, and all that followit thairupoun. 1579-80 *Ibid.* III. 258 Ane seising of Johnne, Lord Dernlie, of the landis of Evindaill, past upoun a retour. 1630 *Acts Sederunt* 31 July, All summonds of reduction of retouris..sall be formed in Latine be an advocat. 1678 *Ibid.* 15 Feb., To direct or give out any precepts to Shirriffis..for granting infeftment upon retours. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 383 Retours upon general services are not properly transmissions of an estate. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 904 From the Chancery a certified copy is given out, which is called a retour. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 A retour of the verdict and service of the jury before the Judge Ordinary.

b. A return of this kind, as specifying the yearly value of the lands in question.

In first quot. applied to a special return.

1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 346 That, be advise of the schireffis..of the schires within the wardenrie, thair be a stent and retour of all landis within the same. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. xiv. 304 Which sums would be Liquid, and known according to the new retour, and the Feu or Blensh-duty. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 801 Where there is no retour of lands,..the superior is entitled to the valued rent.

c. *attrib.* with *duty* or *mail*, = RETOURED *ppl. a.*

1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. xiv. 304 The relief which is *debitum fundi*, must only be the retour duty. 1693 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) IV. viii. 574 The Retour-mails, or Feu-duties of the same..did belong and pertain to the said Pursuer as Donatar. 1746-7

Act 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 2 Lands..no longer liable to the annual payment of the new *extent* or retour duty. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 Blanch-holdings .. are liable in a retour duty of one per cent. of the valued rent.

3. *attrib.* with *ship*, *waggon*, denoting return from a destination. Also *ellipt.* a vehicle which returns to its original starting-place.

Only in echoes of continental usage.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 325 The Company has put her *Retour* Ships under the following Regulation, with Regard to the Cape. 1838 C. M. Young in J. C. Young *Mem.* (1871) II. 33 A rope providentially lent us by the driver of a *retour* waggon. 1839 W. Chambers *Tour Belgium* 48/1 A vehicle..with the words 'Retour à Köln', or whatever else may be the name of the place to which they are about to return, written on paper, and stuck upon their sides. These retours may be hired at something below the full charge, but even the highest price is not great.

4. A returned part.

1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 346 The two salients being connected by a curtain..and having retours towards the gorge.

Retour (rĭtūə·ɹ), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. the sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To return or revert *to* a person. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 133 Quhen the terme cummys, the landis retouris agayne to the lord. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 229 Efter his deid the croun suld than retour To schir Modred.

†**2.** To return *to* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. i. 101 Sa that thou suld nocht.. as victor with prosperite Onto thy faderis cite hame retour. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxv. 269 [He] toke leue of the kynge & retouryd to Burdeux.

3. *trans. Sc. Law.* To return (a person) as heir. (Cf. Retour *sb.* 2.)

1515 in Sir W. Fraser *Sutherland Bk.* (1892) III. 59 Elizabeth Sutherland,..quhilk is full and haill retouryt of the said .. landis. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 37 Albeit thai be nocht servit nor retourit the saidis airis. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Breue de morte antecessoris*, His aire being serued and retoured to the superioritie of the samin lands. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xix. § xii. (1699) 102 Some think an Heir served and retoured, doth fall within this signification. 1752 McDouall *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. II. 334 [Precepts are granted] to the sheriff.., commanding him to give infeftment to the person retoured. 1868 Maidment *Scot. Ball.* I. 29 James Spens was retoured as heir of his father Alexander. 1880 Earl of Crawford *Earldom of Mar* (1882) I. 259 An inquest of the leading gentlemen of the county..retoured Sir Robert [Erskine] as lawful heir to the Earldom of Mar.

b. To make a return to Chancery of or relative to (lands, etc.); to state the value of, in a retour.

1581-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 452 The said haill landis..nevir being stentit nor retourit. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Breue de morte antecessoris*, The mailles and dewties of the landes, sa lang as they ar retoured to haue bene in the handes of the King. 1693 Stair *Instit.* (ed. 2) III. v. 473 For ordinarly the Fee is Retoured, to be in the hands of the Superior by reason of Non-entry. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 36 In feu holdings, the yearly feu-duty contained in the Reddendo is retoured as the new extent. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 Feu-holdings are retoured to the feu-duties specified in the charter.

c. To return, send in (the brieve or verdict, etc.) to Chancery.

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Breue de morte antecessoris*, This their answere.., and the brieue inclosed therein .., is sent back & retoured to the chancellarie. 1630 *Acts Sederunt* 31 July, Summonds of reductioun of retours that has bene retourit to the Chancellary. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* lviii, [We have] got our youngster's special service retoured into Chancery. We had him served heir before the macers. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 113 Their sentence is attested by the judge, and retoured by the clerk of the court, to Chancery. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 The verdict and service of the jury shall be retoured to Chancery.

Hence **Retoured** *ppl. a.*; **Retouring** *vbl. sb.* Also **Retourable** *a.*

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Extent*, Quhilk..suld be generallie vsed in retouring of landes to the Kingis Chancellarie. *Ibid.*, The reliefe of landes is the retoured maill according to the new extent. *c* 1630 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 487 Serving thereof and Retouring of the same to our Chancellary. 1681 Stair *Instit.* I. xiv. 304, I have never heard of one retoured Duty demanded for the Non-entry. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 37 Because the new extent or retoured duty is presumed to be the rent. *Ibid.* III. viii. § 61 The brief of inquest has been from the beginning a retourable brief. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 The brieve of inquest..is retourable to Chancery whence it issued. *Ibid.*, Where there is no retour of lands, and no means of proving their retoured duties.

Retourn(e, obs. forms of Return *sb.* and *v.*

Retrace (rĭtrē·ɪ·s), *v.* [ad. F. *retracer*; see Re- and Trace *v.*]

1. *trans.* To trace back to an origin or source; to track through preceding stages. Also *refl.*

1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII 520 Then if the Line of Turnus you retrace; He springs from Inachus of Argive Race. 1801 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 219 Retracing our financial system to its commencement. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. vii. 87, I am supposing a man to retrace himself through his past life. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 16 The orthography of others..was as..eruditely whimsical..in the attempt to retrace the etymology, or to modify exotic words to a native origin.

2. To trace again with the eyes; to look over again with care or close attention.

1726 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 270 The chief divine Gaz'd o'er his sire, retracing ev'ry line. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 245 Retrace the banks yon rushing waters lave. 1823 De Quincey *Lett. Educ.* i. (1860) 6 The same book left in your possession, and open at any hour, to be consulted, retraced, collated, and in the fullest sense studied.

b. To trace again in memory; to recall.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. xlviii, What transport, to retrace our boyish plays. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 183 While we retrace with mem'ry's pointing wand..The dangers we have 'scap'd. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IX. vi, I should be puzzled to retrace a single sentiment. 1871 O. W. Holmes *Wind-Clouds & Star-Drifts* iv, Let me retrace the record of the years That made me what I am.

3. To go back upon (one's steps, way, etc.).

1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* vi, Michael was retracing his way with alacrity. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* I. 33 With purpose to retrace my steps, I turn'd. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 293 The nature of the country precluding a forward movement, he retraced his march. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 260 One or two prospecting parties have also ventured into this country, but were compelled soon to retrace their steps.

b. In figurative context.

1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 33 If Henry did not retrace his steps. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 368 The ministers were appalled. Even Jeffreys would gladly have retraced his steps. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 296 When he had taken the step he did not retrace it.

Hence **Retra·cing** *ppl. a.*

1822 T. Chalmers *Wks.* XVI. 186 The retracing movement..is imitable in other parishes. 1848 J. Ritchie in *Mem. G. J. Mackenzie* 52 He preaches to you this day..in your retracing memory.

Re-tra·ce (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To trace, or go over, again with some marking instrument. Also *fig.*

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 32 That eternal law..was written and again retraced in the bosom of the first man. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 249 An Indian..drew the figure upon my skin; he then retraced it, by pricking the lines with needles. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* III. 752 This letter traced in pencil-characters Guido as easily got re-traced in ink By his wife's pen.

Retra·ck (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To track or trace again.

1835 Browning *Paracelsus* V. 391 After-ages shall retrack thy beams. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* XXIII. (1848) 298, I now retrack my course to earth. 1869 J. Conington *Horace, Sat.* (1874) 30 Should Fate this moment bid me to go back O'er all my length of years, my life retrack To its first hour.

†**Retra·ct,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the verb, or ad. med.L. *retractus.*]

1. Retractation (of errors, statements, etc.).

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 10 He wrytte also a Booke of retractes in whych he correcteth hys owne errours. 1584 [R. Parsons] *Leicester's Commonw.* (1641) 29 For this cause hee hath his tearmes and pretences..of Contracts, Precontracts, Postcontracts, Protracts, and Retracts. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 Metaphors ænigmaticall, and covert words,..were but shifts, retracts and evasions. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1677) 22 St. Austine, in a retract, concludes we must despair of no man..as long as he liveth.

2. Retreat on the part of an army or force.

1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1431/1 Skinke was forced to give place.., and in his retract spoiled and burnt the countrie. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 177 He is constrained euen in the course of victory to sound the retract, and surcease his proiects. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. ii. § 4. 179 These Græcians also that made the retract, aduised Darius to retire his Armie into..Mesopotamia.

3. That which is rejected; refuse. *rare* —1.

1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 169, I am..the reproch, retract, and shame of men, and the scorne of the people.

4. *Farriery.* = Retrait *sb.*[1] 5.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., When the farrier, in shoeing, perceives the horse to shrink at every blow on the nail; it is a sign of a retract.

Retract (rĭtræ·kt), *v.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **retrak.** [f. L. *retract-*, ppl. stem of *retrahĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *trahĕre* to draw.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To draw or pull (something) back.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The occean..auber.. flowethe furthe or retractethe the sees in to hit. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/1 They retracte and drawe backe the humors which trouble those partes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 231 The heat of the Ayre attracting the humours outward, and the action of the Medicine retracting the same inward. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 869 He affirmed every Irrational Power or Soul, to be..Retracted and Resumed into the Deity. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XX. 396 From the shield, himself Of brave Æneas the bright-pointed ash Retracting, placed it at Achilles' feet. 1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* 334 Let the piston be suddenly retracted and the air restored to its original volume in an instant. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 221 If you retract the skin dividing the cellular bridles [etc.]. 1874 Masson *Three Devils* 92 The soul, retracting its thoughts from the far and physical, dwells disgustedly on itself.

transf. 1875 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 311 The commander..retracted all at once the right shoulder and wheeled his squadrons half back.

b. To draw back or in (some part of the body).

Used esp. of lower forms of animal life, having parts or organs which may be protruded and drawn in again.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 [The butterfly's tongue] being drawn up into an Helix, and retracted into the mouth. *Ibid.* 36 The Eyes..are sheathed in her horns which she can retract or protrude. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 297/1 Birds which have sharp claws..retract them when they hope to prevent their being blunted. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 293 The head is proportionally large, and cannot be retracted within the carapace. 1872 Dana *Corals* I. 26 A kind of case or jacket, into which the upper extremity..may be retracted.

†**c.** To draw, bring, or call back (a person) from or to a place, or to reality. *Obs.*

1650 Cowley *Guardian* IV. viii, When a dead man from Orcus I retract. *a* 1652 Brome *New Acad.* III. i, My great love unto the Nation..Retracts me hither. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. 150 It is the same in undistracted phantasy, which they admit, when there is nothing that can retract us.

†**d.** To draw *out of* or *up. Obs. rare.*

1608 *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 20 A Knowledg..which Experience might produce, if we would assay to retract it out of Nature by particular Probations. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 119 They may retract it up, and the easier, because passing over these Bones like a Pully, their force is more augmented.

†**2.** *a.* To delay or retard (one). *Obs. rare* —1.

1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 364 The Duke and his armye was so tarded and retracted, that finally the French King..had leisour..to gadre strength.

†**b.** To restrain; to hold back or prevent *from* some course. Also *refl.* and *absol. Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 16 Whiche secret serpent caused their fury to wade farther then reason coulde retract or restreyne. *Ibid.* 16 b, Euery one wished that this tumult were retracted and quenched. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 22 And let not want of welth in place Retract thy loue to runne his race. 1608 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov.* ix–x. 112 Godly men..haue sometimes a pronenesse and inclination to euill; yet they may be easily retracted by counsell and admonition. 1633 Rowley *Match at Midn.* III. i, He lookes..like one that could retract himselfe from his mad starts. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 11 Hoping..by their presence and authority to retract some one from giving their Vote.

†**c.** To restrict or limit *to* something. *Obs.*—1

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 562 Therefore the seven Vials cannot be retracted to the sixth Trumpet, much less be coextended with the seven Trumpets.

†**3.** To withdraw, remove, or take away (a person or thing). *Obs.*

1568 T. Howell *New Sonn.* (1879) 155 When faithfull man hath thus long serued,..in them shall vice ingratytude, retracte his iust desarte. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. iii. 109 To retract and draw foorth of the squadrons, such men as be hurt. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 102 That Excess of Fertility..was retracted and cut off. 1728 T. Cooke *Hesiod, The Theogony* 1057 Before the gates the son of Japhet stands, Nor from the skies retracts his head or hands.

†**b.** To withdraw, turn away (the eye). *Obs.*—1

1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* XVIII, Such admirable parts in all I spye, From none of them I can retract myne eye.

II. *intr.* †**4.** To retire, retreat. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* II. 585 This ilk Malcolme than thocht he wald retrak Quhill on the morne, and hald the feild abak. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 698 They were fully determined, and bent to compell him to retract with dent of sworde.

5. To undergo or exhibit retraction; to admit of being drawn back.

1784 *Med. Comm.* II. 12 The protrusion had entirely retracted within the os externum. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 101 The cicatrix which forms.., spreading and retracting, would soon produce an adhesion almost equal to that divided. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. § 2617 In non-military rifles, the foresight..retracts within a strong sheath. 1890 *Lancet* 1 Mar. 454 It [the cut end of the bowel] was thus held in position, was prevented from retracting, and all bleeding points were secured at once.

†**6.** To revert *to* (one). *Obs. rare* —1.

1783 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 203/1 A very considerable tract of land in that district shortly retracts to government.

Hence **Retra·cting** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 175 By reason of the retracting of the spirits to the head. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 111 The forciblest motives to the several duties, and the most retracting disswasives from the contrary vices. 1707 Sir W. Hope *New Method Fencing* iv. 131 This is to be done without the least Retracting of your Right Legg.

Retract (rĭtræ·kt), *v.*[2] [ad. L. *retractāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *tractāre* to draw, pull. So F. *rétracter*, Sp. and Pg. *retractar.*]

1. *trans.* **a.** To withdraw, recall, revoke, rescind (a decree, declaration, promise, etc.).

1545 Jove *Exp. Dan.* vi. 93 Here be emprour and kinges taught to retract and call in ayen their vniust lawes. 1594 R. Ashley *Loys le Roy* 54 b, They haue power to retract the ordinances of the Sultans. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. (1651) 581 Pope Gregory..retracted that decree of Priests marriages. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 2 That our Kings..had power to revoke, retract and abrogate whatsoever they found .. insupportable to their Subjects. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks II. 96 In that year, he..retracted his own act of resignation of his office. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* XXXIII, Withdraw to your chamber before I retract my promise. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, Edward was desirous of retracting the suit he had made to his sister. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 256 A declaration of that nature might at any moment be retracted. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 The permission..has been given, and cannot be retracted.

b. To withdraw (a statement, etc.) as being erroneous or unjustified.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 29 b, Yet wyll I retracte nothynge in these same. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 141 Were I alone.., And had as ample power, as I haue will, Paris should ne're retract what he hath done. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 104 Quietly, said I? that I must retract; for he never had quiet during his life. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 141 He both retracted his Apostacy and dyed to attone for it. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 31 P 16 As all error is meanness, it is incumbent on every man who consults his own dignity, to retract it as soon as he discovers it. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* xviii. II. 32 He had nothing, he said, to retract or to ask pardon for.

2. *intr.* **a.** To make withdrawal or disavowal (of a statement, opinion, error, etc.).

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 2 If your spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to repress any more copies of the satyr. 1678 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 249 He retracts from his errors. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 398 What mean these questions?—Trembling I retract. 1833 Lytton *Eug. & English* I. iv, The affront once given,..they fight first and retract afterwards. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 74 When detected, he retracted. He acquiesced outwardly without giving up his belief.

b. To draw back (from a promise, resolve, etc.).

1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 252 Tho' both repenting, were by Promise bound, Nor could retract. *a* 1735 Landsdowne *To Myra* Poems (1790) 64 She will, and she will not, she grants, denies, Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* III. 320 Caroline had not retracted from her resolution. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 142 Alfonso of Portugal promised to join in a Holy War, and retracted.

c. *Card-playing.* To draw back, change one's mind, after having agreed or declined to play with a certain hand.

1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 71 (Loo), No one can retract after declaring his intention to stand or not. 1878 'Cavendish' *Laws of Ecarté* 11 The dealer having accepted or refused cannot retract.

Hence **Retra·cting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1643 *Decl. Comm. Rebell. Ireland* 26 These directions given by His Majesty for the retracting of this Order.

† **Retra·ct,** *v.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *retractāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *tractāre* to handle.] *trans.* To repeat.

a 1699 *Wodrow Soc. Select Biogr.* (1847) II. 321 The office and acts of such, as ordination and baptism, though in themselves null, yet they are effectual to godly persons,.. and, therefore, are not necessary to be retracted.

Retractable (rĭtræ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. Retract *v.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -able. Cf. OF. and Sp. *retractable.*]

1. That may be retracted or disavowed.

1620 Donne *Serm.* Wks. 1839 V. 423 Not in finite and retractable speeches, but in fiery tongues.

† **2.** ? Inclined to be shy or reluctant. *Obs.*—[1]

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 426, I set Pen to Paper, drawing from the distaffe of the Retractable Muses, a Poeticall Pamphelet.

3. Capable of being drawn in; retractile.

1769 Cook *1st Voy. round World* I. i, Very sharp talons, which resemble those of a cat, and, like them, were retractable into a sheath of skin.

Hence **Retractabi·lity,** capacity for retraction.

1890 *Med. News* LIII. 159 (Cent.), Tannin, which acts on the retractability of the mucous membrane.

† **Retra·ctate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *retractāt-us*, pa. pple. of *retractāre* Retract *v.*3] Treated again, revised.

1623 Bacon *Let. to Matthew* in Spedding *Life* VII. 429 Those works, which I had formerly published,..being retractate and made more perfect.

† **Retra·ctate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *retractāre* Retract *v.*[2]] *trans.* To retract.

1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 13 The same S. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we might say reuoke, many things that had passed him.

Retractation (rĭtræktē·ʃən). [ad. L. *retractātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retractāre* Retract *v.*[2] and *v.*[3] So F. *rétractation*, Sp. *retractacion*, It. *retrattazione.*]

1. *pl.* The title of a book written by St. Augustine containing further treatment and corrections of matters treated in his former writings.

1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) 31 All þis þing witnesseth him-selue in his first book of his Retractaciones. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 733/2 Saynt Austyne . found no faut in that saieng when he was after bishop at the time of his retractacions. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. 229 b, He telleth also in his seconde boke of Retractations that it was in his time receiued in Africa. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. (1634) 20 St. Augustine..in his Retractations maintaineth the same opinion. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 49 Saint Augustine had written so many errors, as occasioned the writing of a whole booke of retractations. 1888 Salmon *Infallib. Ch.* xviii, St. Augustine's 'Retractations' does not mean retractations in our modern sense of the word, but a re-handling of things previously treated of.

b. Used similarly of other works. *rare.*

1583 Fulke *Def. Trans. Script.* Answ. Pref. 54 The same Beda, in his preface vnto his retractation vpon the Acts of the Apostles.

† **c.** *Rhet.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[0].

1678 Phillips, *Retractation*..in Rhetorick..is the same figure with that which is called in Greek Ploce.

2. a. Withdrawal or recantation of an opinion, statement, etc., with admission of error.

1548 Elyot, *Retractatio*, a retractacion; a reuokyng of ones opinion. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 200 b, He had at the fyrste made hys retractatyon nothynge playnlye. 1643 Digby *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 98 What censure upon himselfe may wee expect..if euer hee make any retractation of this Discourse concerning his Religion? 1674 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 24 Retractation is when a man out of conviction of judgement revokes his errour. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 293 Such are the effects of forced retractations falsly termed conversions. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 31 He had been for many years..a favourer of Cartesianism, but his retractation is very complete. *a* 1873 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* (1874) II. 226 Their very retractations witness to the gradualness with which the new light dawned upon them.

b. Withdrawal from an engagement, promise, etc.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 115 Faith is obligatory, and binding, and no retractation to be admitted. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 190 On the question of the right and effect of retractation, opinions of jurists differ. 1865 Mill *Liberty* v, There are perhaps no contracts or engagements ..of which one can venture to say that there ought to be no liberty whatever of retractation.

† **3.** ? Disinclination, reluctance. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1563 Winjet tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 70 Without al hæsitatioun or dout bayth lat it be maid patent, and without ony retractatioun be condemnit.

† **4.** ? A rejoinder, retort. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 15 If so, my retractation is, that if he be excused one way, hee must be accused an other way.

5. Retransformation. *rare*—[1].

1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xl. (1859) II. 406 We can only imagine this, as a retractation of an outward energy into power.

† **Retractative,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ppl. stem of L. *retractāre* Retract *v.*[3] + -ive.] Revisional.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 489 But when there is no Retractative Remedy by an Appeal, it is called Res Judicata.

Retractatively, *adv. rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec. and Retractate *v.*] In a retracting manner.

1851 G. S. Faber *Many Mansions* 23 The earlier form of Purgatory, which was hesitatingly and often retractatively introduced by Ambrose and Augustine.

Retra·cted, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Retract *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Drawn or pulled back; drawn or turned inwards.

1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp Chyrurg.* xv. 57 Of the retracted Nerves and crooked Junctures after Combustions. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 12 Men not of retracted Looks, but who carry their Hearts in their Faces. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 564 Their retracted necks First pierced. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 308 *Feeders retracted*, when ..the *Trophi* are not capable of being much pushed out or drawn in. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xviii. 450 A worm with retracted horny jaws.

Retra·cted, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Retract *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] Revoked, withdrawn, cancelled.

1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc Poems* 281 All in vain are Pray'rs, extatick Thoughts, Recover'd Moments, and retracted Faults. 1847 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* (1895) xi. 281 The Saviour could not have repeated twice over a retracted prayer.

Retractile (rĭtræ·ktil, -əil), *a.*[1] [a. F. *rétractile*, or ad. L. type **retractilis*: see Retract *v.*[1] and -ile.] Admitting of retraction; capable of being drawn in or back; exhibiting the function or power of retraction: **a.** of parts of animal or vegetable organisms. (The usual application.)

1777 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* IV. 51 Sea-Star,..furnished with five or more rays, and, numerous retractile *tentacula.* 1808 Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* I. 115 The tongue..is attached by a very elastic retractile membrane to the base of the right nostril. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 55, I have heard it said that their claws are retractile. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 59 The retractile hairs of Campanula. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 87 Round the circumference of the disc are placed numerous tentacles, usually retractile.

b. of bodies, parts of mechanism, etc.

1871 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. xii. 156 Of bodies that resist in different modes..we have..the Retractile and Irretractile. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 26 The armature levers are retained in a definite position,.. and no retractile spring whatever is required.

c. *Med.* (See quot.)

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 800 The urine in these cases contained albumin, which on precipitation settled at the bottom of the test-tube (retractile albuminuria)

Retra·ctile, *a.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. Retract *v.*[1], after prec.] Exhibiting or evincing retractation.

1888 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xvii III. 228 Cranmer himself published his Defence of the true and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament: a long treatise, with a characteristically retractile title.

Retracti·lity. [f. Retractile *a.*[1] + -ity. Cf. F. *rétractilité.*] The fact of being retractile.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 524/1 This tendency to contract has been distinguished by the term retractility. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 100 They both become covered at the same time by a membrane.., the retractility of which draws them together. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 307 Various conditions of the urine, such as its acidity for example, influencing the retractility of the coagulum.

Retraction (rĭtræ·kʃən). [ad. late L. *retractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *retract-*, *retrahĕre*: see Retract *v.*[1] So F. *rétraction*, Sp. *retraccion*, It. *re-*, *ritrazione.* In senses 1–3 used for *retractation.*]

1. = Retractation 2 a.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 1085 Crist haue mercy on me and forgeue me my giltes, and namely of myn translacions and enditynges of worldly vanitees, the whiche I reuoke in my retraccioun. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1605) 113 Certaine verses, which..she would haue adioyned as a Retraction to the other. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* (1699) 151 Nor did her Retraction proceed from Repentance, but Confrontation. 1693 R. Fleming *Fulfilling Script.* (1801) App. I. 452 Hath not the greatest reproacher sometimes been forced to give in his retraction? 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 31 P16 Such as have adopted his errors should know his retraction. 1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 4 Nor would I to save the imaginary shame of retraction erase a charge, which I thought just when I made it. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xlii, I, of course, will make no retraction or apology. *a* 1871 De Morgan *Budget Parad.* (1872) 344 The authorship should be denied or a proper retraction made.

b. = Retractation 2 b.

1642 *Ordin. & Declar. Lord's Day* 7 This doubtfull retraction in the Captaine animated one John Keeve a Cooke to be forward in this designe. 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 104 A Covenant of Marriage..requires Performances, not retractions. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 43 So long as matters remain entire, there is room for after thought and retraction. 1847 Aytoun *Tales fr. Blackw.* IV. 38 He would even go the length of treating his victim .until the fatal mandate was given, and retraction utterly impossible.

† **2.** *pl.* = Retractation 1. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 Saynt Austyn, spekynge of the mortificacion of the senses in his boke of Retraccyons. 1617 R. Fenton *Serm.* in *Treat. Ch. Rome* 97 S. Augustine. doth retract that point in his booke of Retractions. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* Pref. (1827) I. 15 St. Austin, in his Retractions, repents his having lavished so many encomiums on Plato.

3. Withdrawal, recall or revocation, *of* something decreed, determined, advanced, etc.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 74/1 The imperial proclamations..conteining the retraction or countermand of those things which against the Christians were before decreed. 1641 in Urwick *Nonconf. Worcester* 35 His consent obtained to a retraction of the petition. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref., We have no more to adde, but onely the Retractation or Retraction of one Passage. 1756 *World* No. 161 V. 188 He thought the retraction of an error a deviation from honour. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 574 There is even a canon forbidding the retraction of anything that has once been decreed against any heresy whatsoever. 1838 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 271, I have seen no retraction of these purposes.

4. The action of drawing or pulling back or in; the fact or condition of being drawn in or contracted; retractile power.

c 1550 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* Oj, The weaknesse of the retraction and great strengthe of attractyon in the reynes. 1578 Lyte tr. *Dodoens* 451 The sayde herbes, bring to the sicke..intolerable Crampes and retractions of sinewes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 40 Sleep is nothing else but a retraction or calling backe of the heate to the heart from the other partes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 408 The impulsion into the nerves and retraction again of animal spirits. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Strabism* .. consists in the Retraction of the Eye towards one side. 1818–20 E. Thompson tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 224 (*olica spasmodica*; with retraction of the navel. 1862 Fuller *Dis. Lungs* 11 Retraction or falling in of the chest may be either general or local. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 126 Retraction has been noticed on the side opposite to that on which a lung was the seat of morbid growths.

b. *spec.* of retractile parts or organs

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 155 To assist the protrusion, and retraction of their hornes. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 23 They open in the evening, just after sunset, by a..retraction of the calix leaves. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 338/2 The most peculiar, of all the chamæleon's actions—the emission and retraction of its tongue.

c. *fig.* of mental influences or operations.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 324 There is a spirit of retraction of one to his native country. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 272 I feel a..Retraction in my Soul, which..admonishes me not to land. 1831 T. Hope *Ess. Orig. Man* II. 354 The same cause producing voluntary impulses outward, or voluntary retraction from without.

† **d.** Withdrawal, retreat. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1684 T. Burnet *The. Earth* I. 20 They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and retractions.

† **5.** The action or fact of taking away; detraction. *Obs. rare.*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 Without retraction from the Honour of so great a Princesse. *a* 1636 Lynde *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 128 As you have purged many places, so likewise you have forged and falsified others by addition or retraction.

Retractive (rĭtræ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *retractif* (mod.F. *rétractif*), or ad. med.L. **retractivus*: see Retract *v.*[1] and -ive. So It. *ritrattivo.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Serving to retract or pull back.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Of stryngthe attractyue, and retractyf. 1614 Tomkis *Albumasar* v. i, An engine .. whose qualitie Of strange retractiue vertue may recall Desperate debts. 1815 *Hist. John Decastro* I. 199 The retractive muscles of the upper lip gave him astonishing powers of grimace.

2. Inclined to draw back; † backsliding. *rare.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 45 The erryng people, that are retractif, As to the ryght way to bryng them agayne. 1869 tr. *Rénan's Apostles* xiii. 191 To win over this great retractive and susceptible soul.

† **B.** *sb.* A dissuasive. *Obs.*

1616 Beard (*title*), A Retractive from the Romish Religion. 1644 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 139 To be a strong retractive from any, even of our dearest, and gainfullest sins.

Retractor (rĭtræ·ktəɹ). [See Retract *v.*[1] and -or, and cf. F. *rétracteur.*]

1. *Surg.* A bandage or other appliance, used, in various operations, to hold back parts that would impede the operator.

1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 214 He isolates the bones, carrying the knife round them in a figure of eight, and puts on the retractor or split bandage with three ends. *Ibid.* 288 Instead of passing the retractors under the lids, Guerin prefers in each case applying them on the cutaneous surface. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 482 The upper lid was raised with Noyes's retractor.

2. *Anat.* A muscle which serves to retract a limb or member.

1837 Farre in *Phil. Trans.* CXXVII. 401 The muscular apparatus consists of the gastric and tentacular retractors. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 27 It corresponds to the posterior retractors in the bivalves. 1883 D'A. W. Thompson tr. *Müller's Fertil. Fl.* 59 The bee by rotating the retractors ..draws back the mentum, and with it the tongue.

b. So *retractor muscle.*

1837 Farre in *Phil. Trans.* CXXVIII. 400 It appeared to

be distinct from the retractor muscles. 1883 HUXLEY *Elem. Biol.* 194 Within these is a retractor muscle with similar attachments, ensheathing the optic nerve.

3. = EXTRACTOR 3.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1925/2 *Retractor*, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

Retradi·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *retrādĕ-re* to give back.] The action of handing back.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 384 The retransfer of dominion follows without any retradition or reconveyance by the interim proprietor.

† Retrah·, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retrahĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *trahĕre* to draw.] *trans.* To draw back, retract. Also **Retrah·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1497 *Patent Roll* 12 *Hen. VII* II, The retrahyng of his most noble viage and royall arme prepared toward Scotland. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 33 The bones of Coccix are in childbirth retrahed.

Re·trahent, *a. rare.* [f. L. *retrahent-em*, pres. pple. of *retrahĕre* : see prec.] Retractive.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 116 Mr. Cowper makes them to be three, one Atollent, and two Retrahent muscles. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1143/2 In the Nautilus the tongue is embraced anteriorly by two retrahent muscles.

† Retrahibi·tion. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [See RETRO-.] A withdrawal of a previous prohibition.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 392 Be hir consent and retrahibitioun was the preching stuleis brokin in the Kirk of Leith, and idolatrie was erectit in the samyn, quhair it was befoir suppressit.

† Retraict, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. F. *retraict(e*, obs. variants of *retrait(e*: see RETRAIT *sb.*¹]

1. The act of retreating, in various senses. Also *place of retraict*, = sense 2.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 401 The Saxons ..used them as receptacles, and places of secret retraict, for their wives, children, and portable goodes. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 62 They were repulsed, and in their retraict..one or two..of their captaines were hurt. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 40 The woods and places of fastness, whence they made eruptions and retraicts at pleasure.

b. Possibility of retreat. *rare*⁻¹.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 33 The Earle of Lincolne..seeing the businesse past Retraict, resolued to make on where the King was.

2. A place of retreat or refuge. *rare*⁻¹.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 23 Their chiefest strengths and retraicts are in the Ilands scituate on the south side of the entrance..of the said river.

† Retrai·ct, *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RETRAIT *sb.*²

1634 C. DOWNING *State Eccl. Kingd.* 54 The Retraict is formed like waxe to take the impression of the present aspect and necessitie of affaires.

† Retrai·ct, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. RETRAICT *sb.*¹] = RETRAIT *v.* 2.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron Irel.* (1633) 92 A Priests sonne..in the beginning of the battaile..perswaded him to retraict; saying further, that there was no hope of good successe.

† Retrai·r. *Obs. rare.* Also retrayr. [a. F. *retraire* :—L. *retrahĕre.*] Return; drawing back.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2824 Hys brother the erle knew at hys retrair That he better wo in hertte had profounde. *Ibid.* 5149 At Montfarrant bide is my hole plesaunce, Ther become hermite with-out any retrayr.

† Retrai·sed, *pa. pple.* (? Error for *retraited*: see RETRAIT *sb.*¹ 5.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Prict*, otherwise call'd Ancloy'd, Cloy'd and Retraised, a Misfortune which befalls Horses, when..they are prick'd in driving the Nails.

† Retrai·t, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. F. *retrait* masc., or *retraite* fem., noun of action f. *retraire* :—L. *retrahĕre*: see RETRACT *v.*¹ Cf. RETRAICT *sb.*¹ and RETREAT *sb.*]

1. A place of retreat or refuge. Also *transf.*

1482 CAXTON *Godf.* cxlviii. 220 Somme they slewe and many moo toke prysonners, and bonde them, and retorned to theyr retrayte. 1587 GREENE *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 204 Tyme is a retrayte from vanitie and vyce. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 58 Making our Ile a holy safe retrait For Saints exil'd in persecution's heat. 1606 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 99 The Capuchines. could not finde any conuenient retrait, so as many of them died for want of sustenance.

2. *Mil.* The signal for retiring. = RETREAT *sb.* 2 a.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 70 b/2 Thenne Ioab tromped and blewe the retrayt. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXI. 287 Than they caused their trumpettes to sowne the retrayt. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 457 Wherefore he caused a retrayte to be blowen. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 291 As soon as they heard the retraite. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 136 Soone after by his bagpipers [he] sounded the retraite. 1648 FANSHAWE *Il Pastor Fido* II. i, The Megarensian this perceiving, straight To the disordered Troops sounds a retrait

3. The action or fact of retiring or retreating, on the part of military forces.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. LXXXVI. 110 Than all..lefte the assaut: in the retrayte ther were two knyghtes..taken. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 5 b, Vpon a hastie retraite they may verie well saue and keepe their peeces. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. ii. § 4. 179 Old Souldiers are not easily dismaied: we reade in Histories..what braue retraits haue beene made by them. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden Cyrus* i, The occasion of that memorable work, and almost miraculous retrait of Xenophon.

b. Retirement, retreat, in various senses.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) 118 Forgette not the honestie that ought to be in a Romayne woman, nor retrayte that is requisitte in a wydowe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iv. (1651) 490 With a regaining retrait, a gentle reluctancy, a smiling threat. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 40 They counted death but the retrait of life. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 273 His Majestie had desired the Duke might come to him, which is doutlesse a handsomer way for his retraite then if he were sent away.

4. = RETREAT *sb.* 6 a. *rare*⁻².

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 557 In Greece and Asia, they sow all indifferently at the retrait or occultation of Virgiliæ.

5. *Farriery.* (See quot., and cf. RETRACT *sb.* 4.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. XCV. 382 A Retrait is when a horse by the ill gouernment of the smith, is prickt in the foote with some ill driuen naile, yet in such sort that it is immediatly espied, and the naile drawne backe againe. *Ibid.* XCVIII. 389 Quitterbone, retraite, grauelling, or cloying, or such like accident.

6. ? Return; restoration. *rare*⁻¹.

1618 *Weakest goeth to the Wall* I. i. in *Webster's Wks.* (1857) IV. 225 This [reconciliation] joys my soul; and more to let you know How pleasing this retrait of peace doth seem [etc.].

† Retrai·t, *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* Also retrate. [ad. It. *ritratto*, Sp. and Pg. *retrato*, on analogy of prec. or of *portrait.*] Portraiture, portrait, picture.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 25 Under the shadow of her even browes, Working belgardes and amorous retrate. *Ibid.* IX. 4 Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery, Whose faire retraitt I in my shield doe beare.

† Retrai·t, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *retrait*, pa. pple. of *retraire*: see RETRAIT *sb.*¹] Reserved, set apart; secluded.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 590 The most notable tounes and placis..shuld be retrait for the saide capitaineries and there feleshippes be geven. 1603 HARSNETT *Popish Impost.* 61 Some of theyr lodges so obscure, and retrayte, as none but a priest or deuil could euer haue sented it out

† Retrai·t, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 retra(i)te, retrayt(e. [f. ppl. stem of F. *retraire*: cf. prec. and RETRAIT *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To withdraw, take away, remove.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 34 b, No relenting thought of mine, shall retraite you [*sc.* hands]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. § 36. 365 Which .caused him to retrait his Host into a place of securitie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 45 Artaphernes..had no other hope of safetie, than by retraiting himselfe into the Castle.

2. *intr.* To retreat, retire.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI*, 37 b, The Englishemen .., beynge content with their prey and gayne, began to retraite towarde the siege again. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 13 Yet wisedome warnes, whilest foot is in the gate, To stay the steppe, ere forced to retrate 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* II. ix, Ioy is departed from the holy Gates Of deare Ierusalem, and peace retraits From wasted Sion.

b. To draw back, retract. *rare*⁻¹.

1606 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* I. § 10 Some promise what they cannot doe, as Satan to Christ;..some, what they meant for the time, and after retrait, as Laban to Jacob.

c. To return. *rare*⁻¹.

1625 BP. H. KING *David's Enlargement* 26 I retrait to my text in S. Ambrose his words.

d. To have recourse *to* something. *rare*⁻¹.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 260 Yet such as will justifie Jonathans act herein..must retrait to divine inspiration.

Retral (rī·trăl). *a.* [f. L. *retrō* backwards + -AL.]

1. Posterior; situated at or towards the back; directed backwards.

1875 *Encycl. Brit* III. 705/1 Beneath the retral ethmoidal spike is seen the olfactory groove. 1881 *Jrnl Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 66 Septal ridges and retral bars forming a coarse . raised network.

2. Taking a backward direction.

1885 *American Assoc. Advanc. Science* XXXIV. 211 The special pull caused a slight retral slipping of the tidal crust.

Hence **Re·trally** *adv.*

1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 273 Peristome incomplete retrally.

† Retra·nch, *v. rare.* [ad. F. *retrancher*: see RETRENCH *v.*] *trans.* To cut short, cut down.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i] (Arb.) 118 This immeasurable ambition of the Spaniards, if her Maiestie had not with her forces, prouidently stayed and retranched [etc.]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth Wars* III. 91 At first Bessas and Conon..retranched their own allowances, and sold Corn to the richer sort at huge rates

Retra·nquillize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make tranquil again.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 109 And if at any time it were warre-threatned, thy right arme should haue retranquilliz'd and reioyc't it. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 86 Thy hart gainst me, not still induratize, But my sad thoughts in me retranquillize.

Retra·nsfer (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The (*or* an) act of retransferring.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 221 If.. this deficiency of acid were owing to the mechanical re-transfer, mechanical means..would stop it. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 323/2 His bond and warrant of attorney to secure a retransfer on demand. 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 49/2 The retransfer of the imperial crown from the East to the West.

Retransfe·r (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transfer (something) again or back.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 355/1 Several of these works when re-transferred to canvass were sold in England in 1838. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. LXIV. VIII. 236 It was into his hands that the command was re-transferred. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 570/1 The offer..to re-transfer the mortgage to the defendants.

Re·transfi·gure (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transfigure (a person) again.

1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* VI. 169 Cæneus now a woman, once a lad, Yet re-transfigur'd for her follies bad.

Retransfo·rm (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transform or change (a person or thing) again, or back to a former condition.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* LXXXVI, Eliza will you retransforme againe. 1633 DAVENANT *Cælum Brit.* Wks. (1673) 361 Earthly beauties which his raging Queen..turn'd to beasts, And in despight he retransform'd to Stars. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 513 Of a man as it were transformed into a Beast, and again of a beast re-transformed into a man. 1850 SIR A. AGNEW in *Mem.* (1852) iv. 97 Men are retransformed to the image of God by the renewing of their minds. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 102. 112 As the ball descends its energy is retransformed from the potential into the kinetic variety.

So **Retransforma·tion.**

1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xiv, My final re-transformation from india-rubber back to flesh. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. 336/2 The retransformation of Tam Lin.

Retransfu·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transfuse again.

1709–11 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 469 When Death my Spirit shall unchain, Which soon as 'tis unloos'd, Shall into God be retransfus'd. *a* 1711 — *Preparatives* ibid. IV. 32 On God to retransfuse the Mind, And live with Will resign'd.

Retransla·te (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To translate again, or back into the original language.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 157 Of Cicero .. he had translated and retranslated every extant oration. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 209, I have thought it best to retranslate the whole of it as closely as I could.

Hence **Retransla·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1867 *Ch. Times* 4 May 156/4 Words that have for a long time been controversial watch-words have lost all intelligible meaning for the mass of hearers, and want retranslating.

Retransla·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] **a.** A fresh or new translation. **b.** Translation back into the original language.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 204 Wicklife and Trevisa agreeing so well in their judgements, it was much he would make a Retranslation. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) II. 269 A retranslation of what they say is translated. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 233 Re-translation of a Persian translation of a Letter from F. Currie, Esq. 1888 MORLEY *Eng. Writers* III. xi. 266 I adopt..the re-translation of the word into its right native form.

Retransmi·ssion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] Transmission back to a source or to a fresh destination.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 36 The transmission and re-transmission to the sheriff clerk. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 282 The message received at a telegraph office by wire for retransmission by wire to some other telegraph office.

So **Retransmi·ssive** *a.*

1891 J. AITCHISON *Signa Christi* vi. 248 The transmissibility of Christian truth is connected with a retransmissive influence.

Retransmi·t (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transmit back again or further on.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 51 The warrants shall, after extract, be retransmitted to the sheriff clerk of Chancery. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) 309 The Relay is an instrument which retransmits the original signal from a fresh battery.

Retransmu·te (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To transmute again, or back to a former condition.

a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 46 God all their Shiftings can compute, And into Dew them re-transmute. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1839) 7 *note*, The third person is here all along retransmuted into the first.

Retranspla·nt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transplant again or back. Also *transf.*

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 162 They must be re-transplanted on the ridges where they are to remain. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 212 It would be as impossible..to retransplant the emigrants and their descendants to Irish soil.

Retranspo·rt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transport back again. Also *refl.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* III. § 34 He unsatisfied with them and they with him, he retransported himself into England. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 8 Remote distances, to which even fancy could now scarcely re-transport us. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. x, The old Frenchman,..fairly re-transported to the world of his youth.

Hence **Retransporta·tion.**

1790 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1851) III. 111 Whence the transportation and re-transportation of the metals are obviated.

Retra·vel (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To travel over again.

1808 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* (1850) III. 196 We will talk about Spain, and retravel your route, a part of which I remember as vividly as I do my father's house.

Retra·verse (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To traverse again or repeatedly.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 69 Dr. Pusey, in a work with his own signature, retraversed nearly the same ground. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vii. 86 He is busied from sunset until midnight-hour in re-traversing the..streets.

† Retra·xit. *Obs. Law.* [L. *retraxit*, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of *retrahĕre*: see RETRACT *v.*] The formal withdrawal of his suit by a plaintiff.

[1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 404/1 Illeges les fit a force entrer un Retraxit en la dite assise.]

1579 [RASTELL] *Termes Lawes* 168/1 Retraxit .. is when the partie plaintife or demaundant commeth in proper person into the Court where hys plee is, and sayth that he will not proceed any farder in the same. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 43 An award that the parties shall

make discontinuance and retraxits is not good. 1635 *Borough Deeds Maldon, Essex* (Bundle 80 fol. 1), With drafts: for licences of concord, Retraxits made, and amerciaments for not prosecutinge. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xvi, To Esquire South's Accompt for post Terminums... To ditto for Noli Prosequi's, Discontinuance, and Retraxit. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 296 A *retraxit* is an open and voluntary renunciation of his suit, in court, and by this he for ever loses his action.

† **Retray**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *retrai-re* :—L. *retrahĕre* : see RETRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* To withdraw, draw back.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xii. 230 Syr Beaumayns smote hym .& thenne he retrayed hym here & there & knyghtly mayntened his batail. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. A a iij b, The streames eke stayde Their waters hoarce of sound, and Tyber trembling foote retrayed.

2. *intr.* To return; to retire, retreat.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 418 And then, euery man taking his leeve of the Maire,..to retray home to their evensong. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 Than euery man had leaue to retraye to their lodgyng. *a* 1533 — *Huon* cli. 575 Then he made his men to retraye backe fro the almayns.

Retrea'd (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To tread again or anew.

trans. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i. *Columns* 740 So that re-treading their eternall trace, Th' one bears the Trebble, th' other bears the Base. *a* 1769 J. G. COOPER *Theagenes to Sylvia* 59 The pleasing paths of Venus I retrod, No more a mortal. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 168 The warlike Virgin pass'd along, And much revolving in her troubled mind, Retrod the court. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 36 At this next, and other succeeding stages, the same ground will be retrodden. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 1140 For thyself, depart, Re-tread thy steps in haste. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Their life is one of perpetual change. They never re-tread the same ground.

intr. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Don't you remember?* i. 7 We re-tread where young Passion first stealthily rambled.

Retreat (rĭtrēt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 **retret** (5 *Sc.* **ratret**), 5-6 **retrete** (6 -tte), 6- **retreat** (7 -te). *β.* 6 **retreyte**, 6-7 **retreit**. [a. OF. *retret* masc., or *retrete* fem., variants of *retrait*, *retraite*, f. the pa. pple. of *retraire* :—L. *retrahĕre* to draw back: see RETRAIT *sb.*[1] So Sp. and Pg. *retreta*, It. *ritratta*.]

† 1. ? A backhanded blow. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 2537 Ascopard wiþ a retret Smot after Beues a dent gret. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 49 Thai..sic rowtis till othir raucht With stok, with stane, and with retrete, as athir part can othir bet.

2. *Mil.* a. The signal to retire. Chiefly in phr. *to blow* or *sound the* (or *a*) *retreat.*

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 460 Thai gert blaw the retret in hy. *Ibid.* 471 Qwhen thai had blawen the ratret *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 213 b, Sir Willyam.. caused his trompet to blowe a retrete. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* lvi, At retret of trompet, they retyred a meyne. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low. C. Wars* 812 Then the Prince ..sounded the retreat. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 353 Deception..sounds a Retreat instead of a Charge. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 270 Blow a Retreat, blow, blow, Tantivee. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVIII. V. 45 Agesilaus thought it prudent to sound a retreat.

β. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XCIII. 302 He wolde sease the batayle & blowe the retreyte. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 123 Whosoeuer retireth not immediatly vpon the sound of the Retreit. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 9 The trumpet of Antiquity, sounding at the same time a March and a Retreit.

† b. The recall of a pursuing force. *Obs.*—[1].

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 78 *John.* Haue you left pursuit? *West.* Retreat is made, and Execution stay'd.

c. (See quots.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Retreat..is a beat of the drum in the evening, at the firing of a piece called the warning piece. 1822 *Regul. & Orders Army* 213 The Retreat is to sound or beat at Sun-set. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 340/2 The term retreat is given to a bugle-sound, followed by a roll of the drums..; it is sounded every day at sunset.

3. The act of retiring or withdrawing in the face of opposition, difficulty, or danger.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 356 Er thou make eny suche assaies To love, and faile upon the fet, Betre is to make a beau retret. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1063 He was constreynyd clerely by duresse A lytyll tyne abak to make a bew retret. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 170 Come Shepheard, let vs make an honorable retreit. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem* 77 Before it was too late to give retreat To their proceedings. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 85 The Rabble, who had put him to a Retreat with their stones. 173 POPE *Moral Ess.* II. 225 But Wisdom's triumph is well tim'd Retreat, As hard a science to the Fair as Great! 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 131 It requires some patience and skill to intercept their retreat. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 53 [I] at length made good my retreat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 66 If I could cross a certain crevasse, my retreat would be secured.

fig. 1825 SCOTT *Let. to Mrs. W. Scott* 23 Mar. in *Lockhart* lxii, Seeing him in full retreat, I then ventured to make the civil offer of a dinner.

b. *esp.* of an army or armed force after defeat or to avoid an engagement. *To beat a retreat* (see BEAT *v.*[1] 30 b).

In quot. 1600 *made* is app. used in the sense of *covered.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 145 If the Enimie vpon our retreite pursue vs, the Generall muste giue order to lay..Ambushments of Shotte. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 The rest of the horse troupes fell in before the rearewarde, except 30 which..made the retreit of the whole army. 1690 TEMPLE *Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1720 I. 231 The famous Retreat of Xenophon..was made at the Head of ten thousand Greeks. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1813 V. 413 To have mentioned a retreat to his soldiers would have been dangerous. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 142/1 A good retreat is esteemed, by experienced officers, the masterpiece of a general. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 132 Personal heroism..shewn by the commanders of our cavalry, who covered the retreat. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 615 He was so hard pressed on his retreat that he could not avoid an action. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 366 Six of his men were wounded, and the expedition was obliged to beat a retreat.

c. *Fencing.* (See quots.)

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* vi. On the Retreat. This motion is only just the contrary to that of the advance, being made by carrying the left foot..in a line backward (etc.). 1861 CHAPMAN *Art of Fencing* II. 47 *note*, By feigning to recover in withdrawing the body by a spring of the knees termed 'the retreat of the body'.

d. Recession, retrogression. *rare.*

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. (1787) III. 159 The gradual retreat of the sea has left the modern city at the distance of four miles from the Hadriatic. 1815 PHILLIPS *Min. & Geol.* 74 There have been successive irruptions and retreats of the sea. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* lvi. 215 The nodes of its [*sc.* moon's] orbit are in a continual state of retreat upon the ecliptic.

4. The act of retiring or withdrawing into privacy, or into some place of safety. Also in *place*, etc., *of retreat.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3944 Into a chambre ther made he retret, hit unshit entring, the dore after drew. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 143 A city..into which the sicke and feeble souldiers of our armie were conueied, as to a place of retreat and repose. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 231 The Italian Friers haue chambers of retreat within the Church, in which we did eate and rest. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 44 They..have these places as sure Asylums of Retreat. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. 21 I saw the great towns famous for the retreat of the imperial court when Vienna was besieged. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 412 That Walk was..divided into six equal Parts, which serv'd not only for Retreat, but to store up any Necessaries which the Family had Occasion for. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 11 From high Olympus had he stolen light,..and made retreat Into a forest.

b. The act of withdrawing from society, public life, business, or office; retirement, seclusion.

1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 116 I lyke not your retreate, and will not forbeare to dissuade it. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton*, [He] freely gave up his Crown, making a holy retreat to a Cloysteral life. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 78 In the clear, still Mirror of Retreat, I study'd Shrewsbury, the wise and great. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. (1788) 37 No expence should be spared to secure to him an honourable and affluent retreat. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 652 Prohibiting the grant of pensions of retreat to the civil service. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. III. 168 His death, which took place not long after his retreat from public life. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* XVII, An air of retreat and solitude hung about the rooms, and about their inhabitant.

c. *Eccl.* A period of complete seclusion devoted to religious exercises.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 342 Such retirement being in the language of Roman Catholics called a retreat, and on the last day of such a retreat Bower writes his letter. 1862 *Union Newspaper* 11 Apr., There was some hope of a retreat being held for laymen in London. 1874 R. S. WILBERFORCE *Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1882) 56 *note*, When the Retreat was over..the Bishop of Capetown, who had been present throughout the Retreat, sent to the college.

5. A place of seclusion or privacy; a retired place or residence; † a private chamber.

1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* xcvi, In a retrete lytill of compas, Depeyntit all with sighis.., Fond I Venus vpon hir bed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 294 þey conduyted hym vnto a leghe nygh to the sayd beauntis retrette or pryue dwellyng. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 156, I am promised a retreate three miles from Bloys. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat, To shade good Fellows from the Summer's Heat. *c* 1709 PRIOR *Callimachus to Jupiter* 16 Holy Retreat! Sithence no Female hither..Must dare approach. 1766 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 487, I still long after a retreat somewhere about you, or in Normandy, if a proper place could be found. 1831 LYTTON *Eugene Aram* I. x, But note how far more pure and lovely are its waters in these retreats. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 51 Hermitages and retreats existed there at a very early time.

transf. 1850 W. SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* v. (1858) 66 Into this odorous retreat it is the duty of one man immediately to descend.

b. A place of refuge or resort.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 116 It serves for a retreat to all Vessels which are constrained to quit the Coast of Gusuratta during the Winter season. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1306 Let my Body have, The last Retreat of Human kind, a Grave. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 P 7 Nor is it certain, that even of these dark and narrow habitations, these last retreats of fame, the possession will be long kept. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 592 This territory might be..transferred to the unfortunate of all Nations, to serve them as a retreat. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 227 To make themselves masters of a part of the southern coast of Asia Minor, so as to provide a retreat for either in case of need. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX. IV. 243 That the building commenced by Charles should be completed, and should be a retreat for seamen disabled in the service of their country.

transf. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 465 The Commissionaire's place in the Treasury ..will be a good retreat for me when the King shall have no more occasion of my service here. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1788) 176 The mistakes of one sex find a retreat in patriotism, those of the other in devotion.

c. A hiding-place; a lair or den.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 131 At no time are they found at any great distance from their retreats. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. v. 201 In my progress I disturbed a tiger-cat from his retreat among the rocks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 285 It was often found impossible to track the robbers to their retreats among the hills.

† d. A privy. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, The jakes and retreats of a house.

e. An establishment to which insane persons or habitual inebriates are admitted in order that they may be under proper supervision or control.

1797 [W. TUKE] (*title*), The State of an Institution near York, called the Retreat, for persons afflicted with Disorders of the Mind. 1835 SOUTHEY *Lett.* Apr., I was under the necessity of taking my poor wife to the Retreat for Lunatics near York. 1850 *5th Ann. Rep. Comm. Lunacy* 4 'Claxton Grange Retreat,' near York, has been licensed..for private and pauper patients. 1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 19 § 3 'A retreat' means a house licensed..for the reception, control, care, and curative treatment of habitual drunkards.

† 6. a. The setting *of* a constellation, star, etc. (Cf. RETRAIT *sb.*[1] 4.) *Obs.*—[1]

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xviii. I. 522 All other sorts [of trees]..are to be planted in mid-Winter, namely, after the retreat of the starre called Sagitta.

† b. Return, revenge. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 59 As now Ægisthus,..to shunne his ill, Incurr'd it..In slaughtering Atrides in retreate.

† 7. *Farriery.* (See quot. and RETRAIT *sb.*[1] 5.) *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. cxlvii, Of a Retreate. This is the pricking of a naile, not well driuen in the shooing, and therefore pulled out againe by the Smith.

8. *Arch.* Recessed work; a recess or recessed part in a wall, etc.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 145 There are six Figures on each side..and as many on the border in right Angle: all this in retreat. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 96 A little Indenture or Retreat, EC, not exceeding a Minute in depth. 1727-38 — *Cycl.* s.v., Where the foundation is very large, they usually make two or three retreats. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 269 The retreat or lessening, has a width of 1 foot.

† 9. *Law.* Redemption, recovery. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 90 Retreat of inheritance is taken from the custom of Normandy. *Ibid.* 91 The next of kin shall have but a year and a day to bring his enrollement, and if he neglects that time, he will be excluded from his retreat.

Retreat (rĭtrēt), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **retrete**, 5-6 **retret**, 6 **retreyte**, 6-7 **retreit**(t, 6- **retreat** (6 -te). [ad. OF. *retraire* (pa. pple. *retrait*) or *retraiter* to withdraw, *retraitier* to retract, with vowel accommodated to the sb.]

1. *intr.* To withdraw, retire, draw back.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 242 Whyle that a man slepyth, al the wittis restyth; and than retretith the natural hette that spredyth abrode throgh al the body. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 33 b, Then the kynge retreted to Gingate. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. i. 6 When base worms have eat His moulding brains, and spirits have retreat From whence they came. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. ii. (1682) 15 The remainder, though not united to it,..thus retreats, that is,..is in part carried off into the Cortical Body back again. 1704 POPE *Summer* 86 But see, the shepherds shun the noonday heat, The lowing herds to murm'ring brooks retreat. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XV. (1788) 89 You have now carried things too far to retreat. 1843 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II 8 It may be predicted with absolute certainty that all these judgments will be retreated from. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 Sometimes..we were compelled to retreat to the highest cliffs.

b. Of an army or a combatant: To retire before superior force or after a defeat.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 15 She him forced backward to retreat, And yeeld unto her weapon way to pas. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 156 The souldiers take hart, and drive the Irish to retreit. 1645 WHITELOCK *Mem.* 3 Mar., Major Blundell..came up and charged the enemy, retreated, and came on again. 1716 POPE *Iliad* V. 803 Slow they retreat, and, e'en retreating, fight. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxiv, We will..demolish..the rest, one by one,. as we retreat towards the town. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The several component parts of a line or battalion, which alternately retreat and face in the presence of an enemy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 286 He..is said ..to have shed tears when he saw his troops retreat from the field. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 To retreat with a harassed and broken army is the most difficult position a commander can be put in.

c. In pa. pple. with *is*, *was*, etc.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 224 The enemy is retreated from Stanwicke this morninge. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XVII 126 There was some Air retreated thither that kept the Mercury out of the unreplenish'd space. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 547 Others more mild, Retreated in a silent valley, sing With notes Angelical..Thir own Heroic deeds and hapless fall. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 241 The tide being then retreated. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 154 King Henry and his force got safely retreated.

d. To recede.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* I. 113 The forehead..retreats somewhat. 1878 ROSW. SMITH *Carthage* 230 Between these two points the hills retreat from the lake in the form of a semicircle.

2. *trans.* To draw or lead back; to remove, take away. Now chiefly in *Chess*, to move (a piece) back from a forward or threatened position.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxc. 225 He retreated all his menne as soberly as he might. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 121 b, He did what he might to retreate the souldiers. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 161 Thinking by retreating Terentia from the chace, to be mistresse of the game hir selfe. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 57 When Originall righteousness was retreated the Elements began to mutiny. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 319 The most agreeable Life that..a Man always bred to Misfortunes was capable of being retreated

to. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 As they were wheeled, or marched, or retreated by their officers. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess Player's Hdbk.* 203 Provided Black retreats his B. to Q. Kt.'s 3rd. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 235 He had no choice but to retreat the bishop.

†**b.** *refl.* To retire, withdraw. *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Preamble, Suche persones as so retret and absent theymself. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 447/1 They flee by night and retrete themself in the darke. 1572 *Deposit.* in *Old Ways* (1892) 32 Therfore this deponent did retreat herself unto the other man, with whom she hath now married.

c. To retrace, go back on (one's course). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 79 His dreadfull voice.. toward the Crystall of his double source Compelled Jordan to retreat his course.

†**d.** To diminish, reduce. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 5 And so again, by abstracting an unit from each Collection, retreat and lessen them.

†**3.** *Sc.* To retract, revoke. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 51 Sa mony ane sentence retreitit, for to win Geir and acquentance. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb) 49 With common consent they oght to retreate that, which vnaduisedlie..they haue pronounced. 1581–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 454 [The king] revokis, retretis, cassis and annullis, all..ratefication is of the said tak. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 500 Some surpryzed with it, upon better and second thoughts retreated their subscriptions. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. i. § iii. (1699) 4 The L. of Session thought it not derogatory from their Honour, to retreat a Sentence after Debate.

†**4.** *Law.* To redeem. Also *absol. Obs. rare.*

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 91 A. does by reason of proximity, enroll himself to retreat such an inheritance as B. has purchased of C. his kinsman. *Ibid.*, The next of kin to the seller shall have but a year and a day to retreat.

Hence **Retrea·ted** *ppl. a.*

1665 DRYDEN *Indian Queen* I. i, Rather to your retreated Troops appear, And let them see a Woman void of Fear.

Re-trea·t (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To treat again.

1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 462 No regular and systematic work has been accomplished for producing bullion except to re-treat old tailings. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 82 The tissue-residue is then retreated with alcohol at 99°.

Retrea·tant. [f. RETREAT *v.* + -ANT.] One who takes part in a religious retreat.

1880 *Echo* 18 Sept. 1/5 One [prayer] which asks for a blessing upon a 'conductor of a retreat and forty-two retreatants' may be mentioned for the introduction of a new and awkward word into the vocabulary of a section of the Anglican priesthood. 1899 *Month* May 466 The nuns have placed large rooms and dormitories at the disposal of the retreatants.

Retrea·ter. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who retreats.

1643 *Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebels' Quarters* 8 He stopt and drew the Retreaters up into a body. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Dec. 799/1 The Russians cannot bring the retreaters into any great..scrape.

2. = RETREATANT.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 Many of the 'retreaters' are ladies who play no small part in London society.

Retrea·tful, *a. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. RETREAT *sb.* + -FUL.] Furnishing, or serving as, a retreat.

a 1634 CHAPMAN (Webster), Our retreatful flood.

Retrea·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RETREAT *v* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 388 Divers utheris personis..hes obtenit certane pretendit retreitingis of the saidis sentencеis. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 579 To secure, by swift retreating, Themselves from danger of worse beating. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 19 He justifies himself for his retreating to his House. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 141 Such retreating and advancing As..was never seen In bloodiest battle. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 The increased range of ordnance and small-arms nowadays renders retreating still more precarious.

attrib. 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 289 In case you showld reseave anie foyle, your retreating place is lost. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 493 When the retreating horn Calls them to ghostly halls of grey renown. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. cvii, The lady..bade Baba retire, which he obey'd in style, As if well used to the retreating trade. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 118 The minds of the Scottish commanders were not in a retreating mood. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 To..overcome all obstacles incidental to a retreating march.

Retrea·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That retreats; retiring.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 850 With clamor thence the rapid Currents drive Towards the retreating Sea thir furious tyde. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIII. 284 Her trembling joy appears, Her forced reserve, and his retreating fears. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXIII. III. 279 Who were all..unwilling to attack the retreating enemy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 239 The English..set them [*sc.* men-of-war] on fire, and..retreated at a late hour with the retreating tide.

2. Receding.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XI, A protruding forehead, retreating eyes. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 230 Along these retreating hills Hannibal placed the main part of his army. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 8 Jan. 49/1 Typical examples of the negroid family, with..the puffy lips, and retreating chin.

Hence **Retrea·tingness.**

1897 SLADEN in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 277/2 The boldness of these bow-windows and the retreatingness of the roof.

†**Retrea·tment.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Retirement, retreat.

a 1721 D'URFEY *Operas*, etc. 236 Our Prophet's great Retreatment we From Mecca to Medina see.

Re-trea·tment. [RE- 5 a: cf. RE-TREAT *v.*] Further or renewed treatment.

1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 602 Nearly all the sand and dust..is periodically removed for retreatment, as it contains a notable quantity of gold. 1895 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* xii, A road deteriorates rapidly, which renders a retreatment with stone necessary.

Retree (rĭtrī'). [? ad. F. *retret*, obs. variant of *retrait* (cf. *retrait de mouture* refuse flour), or F. *retiré*, pa. pple. of *retirer* to RETIRE.] In paper-making, the damaged or defective sheets of paper.

1807 in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1839) 932 The quantity of broken paper and retree is almost nothing compared with what is made at the vats. 1867 *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 74 There are different degrees of Retree, having reference to different degrees of defectiveness. 1884 *Stationery Trade Rev.* Sept. 216/1 Those sheets which contain spots, or are otherwise imperfectly made, are separated from the well-authenticated sheets, and the broken make is called retree.

Retrench (rĭtre·nʃ), *v.*^{1} [ad. F. *retrencher*, obs. variant of *retrancher*: see RE- and TRENCH *v.*, and cf. RETRANCH *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut short, check, repress. *Obs.*

1607 EARL STIRLING *J. Cæsar* II. ii, Whose rising hopes must be retrench'd so soone. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 21 Since their violence hath (blessed be God) been seasonably retrenched. 1688 S. PARKER *Reas. Abrogat. Test* 89 Under the pious Reigns of David and Solomon the Sin of Idolatry was competently well retrench'd.

†**2.** To cut off, bar (a way or passage). *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. (1634) 460 They retrench'd his passage at the streights of Thermopilis. *a* 1618 — *Prerog. Parl.* Ep. Ded., Notwithstanding my restraint hath retrenched all wayes.., yet hath it left with me my cogitations.

3. To cut down, reduce, diminish, in extent, amount, or number.

1625 *Ho. Comm. Debates* (Camden) 86 Annuityes which.. former parliaments have used to retrenche. 1649 *Alcoran* 3 Such as retrench his Commandments, and defile the Earth, are damned. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 98 They have ..confer'd too large a power in civil affairs..; they will be sure to retrench it in spirituals. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 It is the chief Concern of Wise-Men, to retrench the Evils of Life by the Reasonings of Philosophy. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* III. 267 It is now some time since I have fed my coach-horses with it, and have retrenched their oats. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xvi, Even with them, all had not gone smoothly, and fortune had retrenched her once abundant gifts.

b. *esp.* To reduce, curtail (one's expenses, etc.) by the exercise of economy.

1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 7, I..must be forced to retrench my expensive Way of Living. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* I. vii, If you would..retrench your extravagance on this occasion, perhaps the difference..might be made up 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 295 The colonies therefore entered into measures to..retrench the use of foreign superfluities. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 263 He could retrench his expenses by giving up the costly and useless settlement of Tangier. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 43 If the people..are induced to retrench their expenditure, trade will suffer.

4. To cut short; to reduce in size. ? *Obs.*

a 1667 COWLEY *Of Plants* Pref., The very Lowness of your Subject has retrenched your Wings. 1705 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 314, I was forced to retrench it half a sheet to make it of the same price of others. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 6 That all Women of Fashion were cutting their old Muffs in two, or retrenching them, according to the little Model which was got among them. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 318 It may correct a foible, .Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch.

†**b.** To deprive *of* (the thing removed). *Obs.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 23 Many a face Retrench'd of Nose, and Eyes, and Beard. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* Pref., I have retrenchit it of those tedious particulars. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 76 The Vegetables, which the Winter-Frosts retrenched of their Beauties, are enlivened.

5. To cut off, remove, take away.

c 1650 DENHAM *Old Age* iii, The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 28 He retrenches ..on our part more than he hath Authority for. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 96. 294 It is easier to retrench what is Superfluous, than to supply what is Deficient. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 118, I retrench one Modillion from the Corniche. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* II, Is there anything else you wish to retrench or alter, gentlemen? 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 135 In others [*sc.* Parliaments] a year only had been retrenched from their term of existence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* vi. II. 14 He gradually retrenched all the privileges which the schismatics enjoyed.

b. To do away with (an item of expense).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 108 His Credit was ample enough .. to Retrench very much of the late unlimited Expences. 1680 DRYDEN *Prol. to Lee's Cæsar Borgia* 28 So big you look, though claret you retrench, That, armed with bottled ale, you huff the French. 1714 *Spect.* No. 622 ¶ 9 To retrench one Dish at my Table, till I have fetched it [£10] up again. 1741 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 37 It is true, as all equipages are forbidden, that expense is entirely retrenched. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 566 When every gentleman, every farmer, was retrenching something from the charge of his table and his cellar.

c. To cut out, omit, excise, delete (some portion of a book or document).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. To Rdr., Therfore the Author hath taken pains to retrench such redundant, unnecessary Letters in this Work. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 271, I retrench'd those Parts that might give most Offence; and have now ventur'd to publish the Remainder. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv, Where he is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 18 The structure of his style is such that nothing could be displaced, nothing added, nothing retrenched. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 268 His 'Ode to Tranquillity', beginning with two stanzas since retrenched.

6. *intr.* To economize, reduce expenses.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 26 July, For his family expenses and others, he would labour, however, to retrench in many things convenient. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. vii. 75 Can I retrench? Yes, mighty well, Shrink back to my Paternal Cell. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1836) 170 If rich, they go to enjoy; if poor, to retrench. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 121 Every man who lived .. on the fruits of his own industry was forced to retrench.

b. To make excisions or diminutions. *rare.*

1700 ROWE *Amb. Step Moth.* Ep. Ded., I was led into an Error in the writing of it, by thinking that it would be easier to retrench than to add. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 1039 The Vizier openly avowed his resolution of abolishing the Janissaries, or at least of..retrenching upon their privileges.

Hence **Retre·nched** *ppl. a.*[1]; **Retre·nching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1682 OWEN *Design Judgments* Wks. 1851 VIII. 632 They cannot go about it without great retrenchings of that which they have esteemed their liberty. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 396 All ancient books..were liable..to be corrupted in three different ways; that is to say, by retrenchings, by additions, and by alterations. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 81 A retrenching and vexatious public. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic Theol.* 322 These figures, ought they then to receive a retrenched interpretation? 1866 *Morn. Star* 26 July, When the history of retrenching Administrations in this country comes to be written.

Retrench (rĭtre·nʃ), *v.*^{2} [f. as prec.] *trans.* (and *refl.*). To protect by, to furnish with, a retrenchment. Also *absol.* and *fig.*

1598 BARRET *Mod. Warres* 131 To rampire, repaire, and to retrench against batteries. 1600 R. CHURCH *Fumée's Hungary* 147 They perceived how the Turks were retrenched within. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1019/3 The Besiegers had perfectly retrenched themselves between the said Abby and the place. 1690 *Great Scanderberg* 116 He..saw Musselman retrenched in a steep Rock. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 513 To retrench themselves within the Conveniencies and Necessities of Life. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 210 When the ravelin has no réduit, it may be retrenched by a parapet en tenaille; but the narrow ravelins of Cormontaingne can only be retrenched by coupures, across their faces. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 50 But when they sprang a mine, they ever found that behind the ruins the Turks stood retrenched.

Hence **Retre·nched** *ppl. a.*[2]

1776 LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 152 To prepare a post, or retrenched encampment,..opposite to the city. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 215 When a retrenched camp is to be formed under the walls of a fortified place, the works may be continuous. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 So that the capture of the lines shall not involve that of the retrenched post.

Re-tre·nch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To trench again.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 106 They were thoroughly harrowed, and presently afterwards retrenched and cross-furrowed for the winter.

Retre·ncher. [-ER 1.] One who retrenches.

1882 C. D. WARNER *Irving* VI. 135 Merciless retrenchers of beauty and enjoyment. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* v. 32 The knock-down argument..emanating from the most conspicuous retrencher.

Retrenchment [1] (rĭtre·nʃmĕnt). [a. F. *retrenchement*, obs. variant of *retranchement*: see RETRENCH *v.*[1] and -MENT.]

1. The act of cutting down, off, or out; curtailment, limitation, reduction.

c 1600 SIR F. VERE *Cæsar's Comm.* 47 By a retrenchment of the condition I was to hold in this journey. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 151 If I should deprive her of the Crown without the retrenchment of her head. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 12 It was not a retrenchment of superfluities, or a voluntary abstinence from things agreeable. 1713 *Guardian* No. 149 The men have contented themselves with the retrenchment of the hat, or the various scallop of the pocket. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 20 These retrenchments, made in the proper time, are likely to strengthen.. both fruit and branch. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 443 Such retrenchment, however, must always be modified, by the actual wants of the Trees.

b. The act of excising, deleting, or omitting; an instance of this.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) VI. 716, I rather wish than expect that you should give yourself the trouble, by transpositions of some, and retrenchments in others, to link them into a coherent discourse. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 423 Additions have been made every now and then to our [divine] offices, but never any retrenchments. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* Introd. Ep., I admit that my retrenchments have been numerous, and leave gaps in the story. 1867 *Morn. Star* 17 Sept. 3 Besides this one retrenchment of the text, the changes made are very trifling.

2. The act of economizing or cutting down expenditure; a case of this.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Aug., We did talk of many retrenchments of charge of the Navy which he will put in practice. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 433, I have made a considerable retrenchment upon my expences in candles and charcoal. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY (J.), I would rather be an advocate for the retrenchment, than the encrease of this charity. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. of W. Pitt* I. xx. 332 Amongst Pitt's other retrenchments were his coach horses, which were sold by public advertisement. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* IV. 137 The cry for retrenchment is a righteous cry; but all power of retrenchment does not lie with the Government. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* iii, Reform has gone too far in the way of retrenchment. 1899 *Daily News* 19 April 5/1 There are two things which bring about a desire for national retrenchment—new taxation and bad trade.

Retrenchment [2] (rĭtre·nʃmĕnt). *Mil.* [f. as prec.] A work, generally consisting of a trench

and parapet, constructed for the defence of a position; *esp.* an inner line of defence within a large work. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1589 P. IVE *Fortification* 25 At which may a retrenchment bee made when need requireth, and the same well flanked. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 101 In the defence of a City..there be some out-workes, halfe-moones and retrenchments to hold the enemy at larger distance. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/6 We have made in the middle of the Ravelin a good Retrenchment with a good Ditch. 1709 SWIFT & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 32 P 7 The Enemy lay encamped behind a strong Retrenchment. 1739 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton's The.* (1742) II. 211 Des Cartes..is attacked in his very last Retrenchments. 1888 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 209 To permit the ditch of the réduit to be defended from the rear of the retrenchment. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 447/1 In bastions strengthened by a cavalier retrenchment, a coupure is formed perpendicularly across the faces of the bastion.

† **Retre·t,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. next.] Rehandling of a subject.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiv. 36, I shall (for a season) set that apart, And partly peruse, by way of retret, Sum part of this matter graunted before.

† **Retre·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. **retreter*, var. of *retrait(i)er*:—L. *retractāre* to rehandle.] *trans.* **a.** To relate, recount. **b.** To treat of again.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 92 Fowlez þer flowen.., boþe smale & grete, Bot sytole stryng & gyternere Her reken myrþe moȝt not retrete. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. Met. iii. (Skeat) 136 Him remembreth the somme of thinges that he withholdeth, and axeth conseil, and retreteth deepliche thinges y-seyn biforn.

Retri·al (rĭtrī·). [RE- 5 a.] The act of retrying; a second or new trial.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. 578 The re-trial of the more important issue would be barred. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 2/3 Much of the material at present considered by the Home Office in reconsidering a sentence would be excluded from the re-trial.

† **Retribuer.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *retribueur*: see next.] = RETRIBUTOR.

1512 *Ilelyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 40 God that is the true iudge and only retribuer of good and evil.

Retributary, variant of RETRIBUTORY.

Retribute (rĭtri·biwt, re·trĭbiwt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *retribūt-*, ppl. stem of *retribuĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *tribuĕre* to give, assign.]

1. *trans.* To give in return; to make return of; to retaliate (something) *on* one.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 9, I haue retributed that recompence whiche belongeth to the power of so poie a friend. 1579 — *Guicciard.* IX. (1599) 356 To whom in particular were retributed no small rewardes. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* 64 Hath Christ giuen himselfe for thee,. and what hast thou to retribute? 1643 G. CHUDLEIGH *Declaration* 4 The King giveth life and motion to the Law, and the Law retributes vertue and operation to the King. 1702 *Pres. St. Jacobitism* 27 [It] tied up the Hands of Power from retributing the like measure on themselves. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* v. 352 She retributed slight on friend and foe.

2. To make return for; to repay.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 1 Ready to retribute our fidelitie with infinite aduantage. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 330 Neither..can God be unrighteous in not perfecting and retributing that your painfull love. 1663 ORMONDE in Carte *Life* (1736) II. 273 Injuries to be remembered upon all occasions, and retributed by crossing my desires, when they aim at just things.

3. *intr.* To make a return or requital.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XVII. vi. 1224 It is dishonourable to take from equals, and not to retribute. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 29 All wherein an humble Creature may endeavour to requite, and some way to retribute unto his Creator. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 250 God..is the only Judge in this Case, who will retribute unto every one at the last Day. *a* 1731 DE FOE *Mrs. Veal* Pref., A just God who will retribute to every one according to the deeds done in the body.

Hence **Retributing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1850 III. 355 What Christian soever can indulge himself the enjoyment..of revenge, or retributing of injuries [etc.]. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* ix. 42 But I can admit the re-tributing of good turns.

† **Retribute,** *ppl. a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. L. *retribūt-us*, pa. pple. of *retribuĕre*: see prec.] Returned.

1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 266 Here was Retalliation, absolute Revenge, Resolute, and Justice, Retribute.

Retribution (retribiū·ʃən). Also 4 **-bucioun,** 4–5 **-ion,** 5 **-yon(e.** [a. OF. *retribucion, -ution* (mod.F. *rétribution*, = Sp. *retribucion*, It. *re-, ritribuzione*), or ad. L. *retribūtiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retribuĕre*: see RETRIBUTE *v.*]

1. Repayment, recompense, return, for some service, merit, etc. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Col.* iii. 24 Witinge that of the Lord ȝe schulen take retribucioun, or ȝeldinge aȝen, of heritage. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 340 Of hem comeþ retribucion, þat ys þe ȝifte þat god ȝyueþ to alle leelle lyuynge. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, By merytorye retrybucyon. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 576 Your benefetis geuen to goode men Asken daily grete retribucion. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 5 Sith possession of bliase, though it should be but for a moment, were an aboundant retribution. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XIX. ix, Never did a charitable act go away without the retribution of a blessing. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. viii. 195 God naturally hath no obligation to make retribution to a creature. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 31 Your bounty hath engaged a retribution of my gratitude. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i, When a King rewards, 'tis ample Retribution. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 111 The counsellor at law..ought to receive the retribution..of his own so tedious and expensive education [etc.]. 1822 *Phil. Trans.* CI. 175 It is but a feeble and just retribution of respect for the service which he has rendered to science. 1826 MARGR. OF ANSPACH *Mem.* II. xii. 403 Deprived of the retributions due to her as widow of the Prince of Butera.

† **b.** Restitution, rendering back. *Obs. rare.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 221 Wee honour them..in reuerence, obedience, and mayntainance of their state by retribution of some parte of that wee haue got by them. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 113 Notwithstanding their [the elements] continuall transmutation, or transelementation,.. of one into another, yet by a mutuall retribution it still remaines the same.

2. *Day of retribution,* the day on which divine reward or punishment will be assigned to men (now usually associated with sense 3); also generally, any day of punishment or nemesis.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 200 b, To preche the yere of grace & acceptacyon to god, & the daye of retribucyon. 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 278 Praying God our deare father in the day of his retribution to remember it. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 157 The full accomplishment of their consummation in Christ, in the day of the retribution of the Righteous. 1808 PIKE *Sources Missis.* III. (1810) App 13 The day of retribution will come in thunder and in vengeance. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 114, I..am led to believe that even in this world the day of retribution rarely fails to come at last. *Comb.* 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. XXV, As though the Retribution-day were come.

b. Recompense, in another life, for one's good or bad deeds in this world.

1633 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix. 49 Whither they must come..To have that finall retribution, Expected with the fleshe's restitution. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 454 All who have thir reward on Earth..here find Fit retribution, emptie as thir deeds. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I iii, The proof of a future state of retribution would rest upon the usual known arguments for it. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) III. 354 The doctrine of retribution after death. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de Morlaix* 31 And divers retributions That divers merits claim.

3. A recompense for, or requital of, evil done; return *of* evil, etc.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 223/1 To consider and learne the righteous retribution and wrath of God from heauen vpon all iniquitie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I XV. 76 In Revenges (that is, retribution of Evil for Evil). 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 43 It is the just retribution of God. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i, And curse me, Prophet, if I not repay His hate, with retribution full as mortal. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 247 If vice receiv'd her retribution due When we were visited, what hope for you? 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (1897) 518 Then was committed that great crime,.. memorable for the tremendous retribution by which it was followed. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* ii. 13 The retribution which dogs the heels of vice.

Retributive (rĭtri·biŭtiv), *a.* [f. as RETRIBUTE *v.* + -IVE: cf. OF. *retributif*, Sp. *retributivo.* By Southey and Shelley stressed on the first and third syllables, after *retribution.*] Characterized by, of the nature of, retribution. Freq. with *justice.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., A Distributive or Retributive Justice, dispensing Rewards and Punishments throughout the whole World. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V XXXI, O hard of heart! whom not the visible power Of retributive Justice..Deterr'd from equal crime! 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 174 The sting Which retributive memory implants. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 346 It was not intended..they should escape the retributive consequences of those crimes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 232 *note,* The fire of God's retributive wrath which burns eternally against unrepented sin.

Hence **Retri·butively** *adv.*

1856 DORAN *Knts. & their Days* I. 20 If the married knights were retributively slain for talking about the wooing of a comrade's widow. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 11/2 To find his old place..retributively filled by another.

Retributor (rĭtri·biŭtəɹ). [a. L. *retribūtor*, agent-noun f. *retribuĕre* to RETRIBUTE. Cf. F. *rétributeur*, It. *retributore.*] One who makes retribution; a repayer.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XII. iv, They had learned, that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the retributor. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* ii. 85 God is a iust Iudge, a retributor of euery man his owne. 1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xlvii, Those who in this world were mutual workers of iniquity may find themselves in the next sworn retributors of wrath. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 22 The most just Retributor of those who persevere in rebellion against Him.

Retributory (rĭtri·biŭtəri), *a.* Also **-ary.** [f. as RETRIBUTE *v.* + -ORY. Cf. obs. F. *retributoire*, Sp. *retributorio.*] Involving, producing, or characterized by retribution or recompense.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XVII. vi, A price, not counteruailable to what hee seekes, but retributorie to him of whom hee seekes. *a* 1656 — *Rem.* Wks. (1660) 183 Neither is it the pleasure of the Almighty to deferr the retributory comforts of his mourners till another World. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 256, I have already begun my retributory purposes. 1771 PENNANT *Tour in Scot.* (1774) 86 That sect, which in their prosperity shewed no mercy, now met with retributory vengeance. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Rev. Tartars* Wks. 1854 IV. 171 The price exacted by a retributary Providence for their vindictive cruelty. 1890 Æ. PRINCE *Of Joyous Gard* II. 415 Loud calling for retributory knight To quell the raging wrongs.

Retri·butress. *rare.* [f. RETRIBUTE *v.* + -TRESS.] A female retributor.

1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 219 Not yet the great retributress has closed The book of fate. 1830 — *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 87 Night of destruction, dread retributress, Be dear and holy to a nation freed.

Retricion, obs. form of RHETORICIAN.

Retri·cked, *ppl. a.* [RE- 5 a.] Restored.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 28 The sun [shall] Disperse with retrickt beams the morning-frosts.

Retrievable (rĭtrī·văb'l), *a.* [f. RETRIEVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable or admitting of being retrieved.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. ii. 179 Those whose Relish is retrievable, and whose Taste may yet be form'd in Morals. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xvi, Still is sweet sleep retrievable. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XX. 504 Even in the hardened Barnardine, the worthy Provost can discern that spark of retrievable matter which should be fostered into hope of reformation. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., Steps which are either irretrievable, or are retrievable only after terrible suffering and loss.

Retrieval (rĭtrī·văl). Also 7 **retrival**(l. [f. RETRIEVE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of retrieving or recovering; an instance of this.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems* (1651) 233 Methinks the first Age comes again, and we See a Retrivall of Simplicity. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 382 Rome..is an humble suppliant for the retrival of her ancient Rites. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XC. III. 265 She..implored his advice touching the retrieval of her reputation. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 XII. 429 To exert themselves for the retrieval of the national loss. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXXVII, He had managed his affairs well,..his fortunes were in the way of retrieval. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* xix, He dwelt on that word 'child', reminding her of her short mistaking and of the long retrieval.

2. = RETRIEVE *sb.* 3.

1707 *Reflexions upon Ridicule* 286 Ruin'd beyond retrieval. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* Wks 1775 I. 187 Matrimony clenches ruin beyond retrieval. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. iii. (1872) I. 150 And so the Teutsch Ritters are sunk beyond retrieval. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 368 The Duke of Somerset had neglected the debts of the realm till they were past retrieval.

So † **Retrieva·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1806 *Simple Narrative* I. 160 Rendering, thereby, its retrievation more difficult, by attending circumstances.

Retrieve (rĭtrī·v), *sb.* Also 6 **retrife,** 7 **retriefe, retrive.** [f. the verb.]

† **1.** The second discovery and flight of a bird (esp. a partridge) which has already been sprung.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 173 The houndes will in and striue who may first gette in like Spaniels at retrife of a Partriche. 1616 SURFL. & MARKHAM *Countrey Farme* VII. xliv. 715 The long-winged hawke..gathereth vp againe to her first pitch, and there expecteth the retriue. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXVII. 321 A fawkeners manning of a hawke, and trayning her to kill partridges, and to fly at the retriue. 1671 E. PANTON *Spec. Juv.* 66 The Covey was sprung again and the Hawks let fly, I spurr'd into the retrieve.

† **b.** In fig. contexts. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. i, We'll haue a flight at Mortgage, Statute, Band, And hard, but we'll bring Wax to the retriue. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* V. i, It vexes me to the Heart, to leave all my Designs with Doralice unfinish'd; to have flown her so often to a Mark, and still to be bobb'd at retrieve.

† **2.** A return *of* something. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 112 They desired nothing so much as a quick retrive of the Spring

3. Possibility of recovery. With *beyond, past,* † *without* (cf. RETRIEVAL 2).

1697 BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 81 Grown men and vicious, and incorrigible beyond retrieve. 1700 BLACKMORE *Isaiah* xl. 273 We're ruin'd and undone, past all retrieve. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* III. 10 He's damn'd without Retrieve, if he lets go The Reins of Life. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 181 A detected invasion, in an article so sacred, would ruin me beyond retrieve. 1842 BROWNING *Soliloq. Sp. Cloister* ix, Such a flaw in the indenture As he'd miss till, past retrieve, Blasted lay that rose-acacia. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 60 In an unguarded hour [he] ruined himself beyond retrieve.

b. The act of recovering; retrieval. Now *rare.*

1702 *Expedient Propos'd* 23, I have done my part towards a retrieve of our Ecclesiastical Constitution. 1704 M. HENRY *Friendly Visits* Wks. 1853 I. 276/2 To devise all means possible for..the repair and retrieve of it [friendship] where it is withering and ready to die. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 170 He had volunteered his services for an expedition of retrieve

Retrieve (rĭtrī·v), *v.* Also 5–6 **retreve,** 5–7 **retrive** (5 retryue), 7–8 **retreive.** [ad. OF. *retroev-*, the stressed stem of *retrover, retrouver,* f. *re-* RE- + *trouver* to find. The normal ME. representative of this, *retreve,* appears in the earliest examples; but the usual form during the 16th and 17th centuries was *retrive,* with the same unexplained change of vowel as in CONTRIVE. The modern *retrieve* seems to date from about 1650, but did not become the usual form till about 1680–90.]

I. *trans.* **1.** Of dogs: **a.** To find or discover again (game which has been temporarily lost); *esp.* to flush or set up (partridges) a second time.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, To blawe a moote for þe lymer and late hym sewe till he haue retreued hym. *Ibid.* xxxiv, If it happe þat she be sqwate to fore hem and at þei retreue hir nought so sone as þei wolde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iiij, Whan she hath done any of theys, ..go and retriue moo and she will nym plente. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 The whelpe of a Mastife wyll neuer be taught to retriue the Partridge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f.*

Beasts (1658) 192 These are taught by Falconers to retrive and raise Partridges. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 113 These are dogges, said he, and necessary for Hawking, to find and retrive my game.

1806 Sir J. S. Sebright *Hawking* 24 If a young hawk does not take the bird in his first flight, and if it cannot be retrieved in a short time after he has put it in [etc.].

fig. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. 227 Popes vse Potentates but to retriue their Game. 1601 Daniel *Def. Ryme* Wks. G 6 b, [He] must either giue off vnsatisfied, or vncertainely cast backe to retriue the escaped sence. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* XXII. clxxx, Their Pris'ner..they tie To that grim Hound which him retriev'd.

b. To find and bring in (a bird, etc.) that has been wounded or killed.

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 36/1 He..will retrieve any game, from the snipe to the pheasant. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 476/2 The late Fürst's favourite retriever retrieving a fox. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 420/1 The black dog..looked as if he had retrieved the whole nine.

2. To recover by study or investigation, esp. of the past; to restore to knowledge. Now *rare.*

1567 Golding *Ovid* XV. 188 They haling out his hartstrings .., And poring on them, seeke therein Goddes secrets too retryue. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 792 Wherefore do ye strive With reach of Sense, God's wonders to retrive? *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Rutlandsh.* (1662) 347 All that I can retrive of her is digested into these following particulars. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 2 The following Discourses: Some of which retrieve lost Pieces of Antiquity. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 66 They often.. explain History and retrieve us several material Parts of Learning. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 69 An ancient word ..grown so obsolete that the original purport could not be retrieved. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 45 No industry has hitherto retrieved so much as a few lines of real Italian till near the end of the 12th century.

b. To recover by an effort of memory; to recall to mind.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* 358 We can not retriue wordes to expresse in what manner we conceiue it. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 18 For according to this, it is impossible for the mind to retrieve any object without mutilation of it. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 186 Suppose I wholly lose the memory of some parts of my Life, beyond a possibility of retrieving them. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* (1868) 10 In perusing the works of this race of authors,..something already learned is to be retrieved, or something new is to be examined. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* XXXI. (1859) II. 230, I have now to shew you, how these thoughts, retained in memory, may..be again retrieved.

† **c.** To rediscover; to find again. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 348 They consulted, that if they lost one another, how they might be retrieved and meet again. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 33 Ships lost in their road, by means of the sent, retrive their way.

3. To recover, regain, get or take possession of (a thing, etc.) again.

1589 Nashe *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 81 O how my Palfrey..daunced the Goates iumpe, when I ranne the ring round about him to retriue him. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 203 Esdras..by the direction of Gods Spirit retrived them, when they were lost. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 70 That part of the Ravelin being thus retrieved was wholly abandoned by the Enemy *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 217 Tho' he had gotten quite down his head and all, yet did retrieve his feete,..with me on his Back. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xli. 50 A warrant ..to search for and retrieve the fugitive. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* I. 215 They would be enabled to return and retrieve their treasures at some future day. 1885 R. Bridges *Nero* III. ii, Would'st thou now Retrieve thy purchase money?

† **4.** To bring back; to cause to turn back or return. Also const. *into, to. Obs.*

a 1597 Peele *David & Bethsabe* IV. ii. H i b, Take but your Lute, and..Retriue the sunnes sphere, and restraine the clouds. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* Epist. F 3 To see..those antique reliques of Barbarisme retriu'd with all other ridiculous and exploded follies. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* II. i, But if retrivd into his back again, Would keep him warmer than a Scarlet wast-coat. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* XIII. xciv, Which might our iron age to its first gold retrive. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. v. § 2 Till a new blast from the Spirit of God doth..retrieve it into its former heat.

b. To bring back *from* or *out of* a place or state; to rescue or save.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXIII. 71 From hel's low region.. soules never are retriu'd To talke with friends here. *c* 1656 Waller *Of a War with Spain* 99 All labour now to save their Enemies; .And their young foes Endeav'ring to retrive, With greater hazard than they fought, they dive. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 99 To reclaim and retrieve the World out of this wretched and forlorn State 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. viii, One that had.. retrieved his Family from the Oppression of old Lewis Baboon. 1738 Wesley *Hymns, Father, I stretch my Hands* iii, Now my poor Soul Thou wouldst retrieve, Nor let me wait one Hour.

c. To save (time) from other occupations.

1687–8 Lady R. Russell *Lett.* I. liv. 129 Just after I had retrieved time enough to scribble to you. 1706 Logan in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 165 Therefore must beg her excuse till I can retrieve one minute or two of liberty to think again. 1879 Hare *Life Baron Bunsen* I. ix. 322 The time of study which Bunsen could retrieve from the Description of Rome.

5. To restore, revive; to bring back to the original state or to a flourishing condition.

1676 J. Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 150 Sharp or acid cider.. may easily be retriv'd by a small addition of new spirits. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. xiii. 33 By the help of Iron, we plant Orchards, and retrieve the Youth of decaying Vineyards. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 144 The retrieving the freedom of a single family. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 477 Ye, too, lose Your place, in place: retrieve yourselves in good. 1854 Browning *Twins* vi, Would ye retrieve the one? Try and make plump the other! 1861 Buckle *Civilis.* II. viii. 542 The spirit of the country was broken, and nothing could retrieve it.

b. *esp.* one's fortunes, honour, credit, etc.

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 59 To merit mercy and retrieve his circumstances by his future fidelity. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. (1788) 193 The faithful servants, in whose hands you have left him, are able to retrieve his honour. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* V. i. (1849) 259 The very man fitted by nature to retrieve the desperate fortunes of her beloved province. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 373 The regular army would retrieve the honour which had been lost at Killiecrankie. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lx. 325 No courage, no patriotism, could now retrieve the fortunes of the field.

6. † **a.** To make amends or atone for (a fault).

a 1679 W. Owtram *Serm.* (1682) 385 It is as well to retrieve a sin by true repentance for it.

b. To make good, repair, set right again (a loss, disaster, error, etc.).

1688 Prior *Ode St. John's, Camb.* ix, Grace's Presence [shall] Nature's Loss retrieve. 1703 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV 236 A supply for some years may put your Majesty in condition to retrieve what was not to be hindered. 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 955 O Reason!..Accept my Sorrow, and retrieve my Fall. 1747 Gray *Favourite Cat* vii, One false step is ne'er retriev'd. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 362 This disaster the majority of the Council deemed it an easy matter to retrieve. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 263 He endeavoured to retrieve the error he had committed by the most solemn assurances. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 716 Until he has retrieved his late disaster, his pretensions will by no means embarrass his rivals.

† **c.** To discharge or pay (a debt). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 109 P 5 That Debt lay heavy on our House for one Generation, but it was retrieved by a Gift from that honest Man you see there.

II. *intr.* **7.** Of dogs: † **a.** To find and set up game again. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (M.S. Digby 182) xiii, þei seche not wele, nor þei retreue nought wele, ne þei hunte not longe. 1530 Palsgr. 689/2 It is a goode hounde, for he wyll retreve the best that ever I sawe. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* I. xi. 45 What? will her rambling Fits be never past? For ever ranging? never once retrive?

b. To find and bring in wounded or dead game. Also said of a person.

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 36/1 A little rough terrier, expressly broken to retrieve, and kept for this alone. 1880 H. C. St. John *Wild Coasts Nipon* 312, I used to get a boat-girl to retrieve for me, and very well she did it. 1884 *Bazaar* 24 Dec 2287/2 Well bred fox terrier,..good worker, and retrieves tenderly.

8. To recuperate; to recover.

1675 Cocker *Morals* 4 Do not always strive, For sometimes to Retreat, is to Retrive. 1759 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Grove*, To destroy these [trees], which will require an Age to retrieve. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 459 Towards the time of Decius the character began to lose its roundness and beauty; some time after it retrieved, and subsisted tolerably till the time of Justin. 1775 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1904) IX. 134 The whole caravan were forced to go abroad to retrieve.

Hence **Retrie·ved** *ppl. a.*

1648 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Lament.* iii. 7 My Soule like a retrived Partridge [they] chace. 1729 Wightman *Pref. to Boston's Fourfold St.* 5 Human nature..in its depraved condition, in its retrieved state. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* No. 13 (1860) 299 My fancy echoed to the applauding voices of a retrieved generation. 1892 Greener *Breech Loader* 237 The retrieved birds should be placed on or near the hampers containing the living pigeons.

Retrie·veless, *a. rare.* [f. Retrieve *sb.* + -less.] That is past retrieval.

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 28 In woe retrieveless lost.

Retrie·vement. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] = Retrieval.

1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 363 It is discovered to be a special retrievement of it, by many and signal convincing evidences. *a* 1706 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 239 Now excited and stirred up to act, by the suggestion, ministry, and retrievement of the senses. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 174 Chance for moral retrievement in England there is none. The stigma of penal servitude is..lasting.

Retriever (rĭtrī·vəɹ). Also 5–7 retriver. [f. Retrieve *v.* + -er 1.]

1. A dog used for the purpose of retrieving:

† **a.** One employed to set up game again. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iij b, A chastised hounde that will be rebuket and is a Retriuer, vncouple him. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* I. iii, Meanewhile, the treason of the quick Retriuers, Discouers nouell dangers, and deliuers Her to a second feare. 1626 Breton *Fantastikes, Harnest* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 A good Retriuer is a Spaniell worth the keeping.

transf. 1592 Greene *Blacke Booke's Messenger* Table of Words, The verser in conny-catching is called the Retriuer. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxx. 339 Seauenth Henry.. Of his Retriuers Proolings much (as well he might) repented. 1636 R. James tr. *Minucius Felix Octavius* 80 They seeme to finde the litle infant,..her dogge-headed retriver glories in his invention.

b. One of a breed specially adapted for finding and bringing in dead or wounded game.

1841 Marryat *Poacher* xvii, Tell them to come down with their retrievers. 1861 E. Jesse *Lect. Nat. Hist.* 45 He sent his retriever after it, who..caught and killed the hare and returned with it in his mouth. 1898 Sir H. Smith *Retrievers* 15 Retrievers are singularly docile and tractable.

Comb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 888 The troop of those 'neurotics'..who scent intoxicants from afar with a retriever-like instinct.

2. One who retrieves or recovers.

1658 Harrington *Oceana* 20 Machiavill the sole retreiver of this ancient Prudence. 1672–5 Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 69 As the Retrivers of Ancient things are often thought the Inventors. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 124 As to that famous Retriever of polite Literature, Erasmus.

Retrieving (rĭtrī·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, Se þe good recouerynge and retreuynge and þe maystreys and þe sotiltees þat be in goode houndes. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 348 Take heed you do not lose me, for if you do,.. there is no retrieving of me. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 205 All's laid out upon Retrieving of the Curse of Babylon. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 440 P 2 The Establishment which we have here made for the retrieving of good Manners. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* p. vii, To this we owe the Retrieving of the lost Condition our Trade..was generally in. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 46/2 Nothing requires so much practice as retrieving. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 205 A sheep-dog..that inclines to retrieving is invariably a fool among sheep.

attrib. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Literature,* I know that a retrieving power lies in the English race.

Retrie·ving, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That retrieves.

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 46/1 You must pay about £5 a brace more for the retrieving-setters. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 93 The stalking horse and the Egyptians' retrieving cat.

Retri·m (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To trim again.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* II. 1217 The Canon.., then, was sent To change his garb, re-trim his tonsure. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* XXVI, Sunday hats and bonnets had been re-trimmed. 1880 Stevenson *Lett.* (1899) I. 173, I shall hear you, years from now, timidly begin to retrim your feathers for a little self-laudation.

† **Re·triment.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retrīment-um.*] Dross, refuse.

1614 Bargrave *Serm.* (1615) B ij, Then suppose all things under the moone to bee but..retriment and dung [etc.]. *Ibid.* F ij, The retriment of the people. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Retriment,* the dregs of a thing, the dross of mettal, all kinde of superfluities and rubbish.

Retri·p. [Re- 5 a.] A return or second trip.

1760 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 147/2 The time in making a compleat trip and retrip with the 40 ton barge. 1788 Anna Seward *Lett* (1811) II. 151 Your purposed re-trip to Lichfield will, I trust, be realized.

‖ **Re·tro,** *adv. rare.* [L. *retrō*: see next.] Backwards; into past time.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 931/1 The compensation, after it is admitted by the judge, operates, *retro,* to the time that, by the parties acknowledgment, the debt became due. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 383 *note,* Such presumption of use retro may be re-argued.

Retro- (rī·trō, re·trō), *prefix,* repr. the Latin adverb *retrō* backwards, back, which in the post-Augustan language appears in combination with various verbs and verbal nouns, as *retroagĕre, -cēdĕre* (*-cessio, -cessus*), *-gradāre* (*-gradātio*), *-gradī* (*-gressus*), *-spicĕre,* and more rarely in adjectival forms as *retrōgradus.* The use of the prefix was widely extended in mediæval Latin (see examples in Du Cange), but most of the important words in English which begin with it are derived from, or modelled on, the more classical types. The earliest to appear is the adj. *retrograde,* before 1400, followed in the 15th and 16th centuries by other forms from the same stem. *Retrocedent* and *retroversion* also appear in the 16th cent., but the main additions to the number are made in the 17th and following centuries. In the 19th, esp. the latter part of it, *retro-* has been very freely used as a prefix, chiefly in scientific terms (see examples under 3 below).

2. The pronunciation of *retro-* is to some extent unsettled, and lexicographers vary in their recognition of, or preference for, the short or long vowel. Walker gives only the short, Smart only the long, while Webster admits both in all cases. Recent dictionaries which attempt to discriminate between the various words usually favour (rī·tro), except in *retrograde* and *retrospect.*

3. All the earlier or more important combs. of *retro-* are given below as main words; the following are illustrations of the extended use of the prefix in the 19th century.

a. Miscellaneous terms, as **Retrocogni·tion,** knowledge of the past supernaturally acquired; so **Retrocogni·tive** *a.* **Retrocou·pling** *a.*, joining backwards or behind. **Re·trodate** *v.*, to put back to an earlier date. **Re·trofl·ux,** a backward flow. **Re·troform** *v.* (see quot.). **Retromigra·tion,** migration back again. **Retro-o·perative** *a.*, having a retrospective effect. **Re·troplexed** *a.*, folded back upon itself. **Retroposi·tion,** change of position in a backward direction. **Retropre·sbyteral** *a.*, lying behind the presbytery (or choir and altar) of a cathedral or other large church. **Retrorecep·tion,** the action of receiving back again. **Retroreflec·tive** *a.*, capable of looking back and reflecting. **Retrospec·r,** one who sees into the past. **Retrosuscep·tion,** the action of

taking back. **Retrotra·nsfer, -tra·nsference,** the act of transferring back again. **Retrovi·sion,** vision into or of the past.

A number of similar forms are given in some recent Dicts., as *retroclusion, -curved, -deflect* vb., *-deviation, -duct* vb. *-jection, -location, -morphosis,* etc.

a 1901 MYERS *Human Personality* (1903) I. 31 Our *retrocognitions seem often a recovery of isolated fragments of thought and feeling. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/7 *Retrocognitive clairvoyance..is thus explained. 1828 *London's Gardener's Mag.* III. 414 Description and Use of Dyer's *Retro-coupling Bee-boxes. 1862 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 346, I send it now that my thanks may be antedated (or *retro*dated rather) more than a year. 1889 MATTHEWS *Dis. Women* (ed. 4) xv. 116 Hence the *retroflux through a tube This retroflux sometimes occurs before the operation. 1848 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 85 They were *reforming* the Church.., viz., **retroforming* it, moulding it back into compliance with its original form and model. 1894 *Lancaster* (Pennsylv.) *Daily Intell.* 8 Feb., The most recent *retromigration of disheartened Germans from the West. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv 311 Prince Louis Bonaparte and Molny..issued a *retro-operative decree. 1858 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1889) III. 539 Cauchy's proof..is Argand's, much complexed, perplexed, *retroplexed, and omniplexed. 1843 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 311 The propagation of the tide from place to place by free waves gave a further *retroposition. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 363* The effect of friction will be a retroposition of tides. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 274 The propriety of the term whereby you describe this *retropresbyteral space. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 65 Now, as to retrotransference and *retroreception, or say, return of the suit to the originating judicatory. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Method.* (1852) 193 His mind might be adduced as a singular instance of the absolute absence of the *retro-reflective faculty. 1821 R. POLLOK in D. Pollok *Life* 117 May not these our *retro-veers have made some mistake in consulting the..past? 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 139 Practice of the ecclesiastical courts: transmission and *retro-susception, as in the equity courts 1830 — *Offic. Apt. Maximised* Pref. p. xiii, For the purpose of retro-susception or say resumption. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *Muller's Facts for Darwin* xii. 123 A *retro-transfer of late acquired advantages to this early period of life. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 60 Transference is followed by *retrotransference. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painters* II. 176 They had precisely the same *retro-visions and prophetic visions with himself.

b. Terms of *Anat.* and *Path.* in which *retro-* is combined with an adj. denoting some part of the body, and has the sense of 'situated behind' (the part in question), as *retro-mastoid, -maxillary, -ocular, -sternal, -tarsal, -uterine,* etc.

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 161 This is due to the dilatation of the retro-ocular vessels. 1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 846 The oculo-palpebral portion, called also the retro-tarsal fold. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop* 171 The retro-mastoid sutures are complicated. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 439 A retro-uterine dermoid cyst. 1891 MOULIN *Surg.* 869 Retromaxillary growths. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 11 The sensation is almost always retrosternal.

Retroact (rī·trō-, retrōæ·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *retroact-*, ppl. stem of *retroagĕre*: see RETRO- and ACT *v.* So F. *rétroagir.*] *intr.* To react; also, to operate in a backward direction or towards the past.

1795 HUSSEY in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 279 The very ghost of that bill would retro-act, and put down the House of Peers. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 330 A simple shade or image of the brain, Is merely passive, does not retro-act, Is seen, but sees not. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 223/2 That woman could not retroact and touch the memory of Ida.

Retroaction (rītrō-, retrōæ·kʃən). [ad. L. type **retroactio*: see prec. and ACTION. So F. *rétroaction,* Sp. *retroaccion,* It. *retroazione*]

†**1.** (Meaning not clear.) *Obs.*[1]

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 540/2 To proceed against them..concerning the foresaide hereticall and erroneous conclusions, accordyng to the forme of retroactions and qualitie of the busines in this behalfe had and vsed.

†**2.** 'A driving backward' (Phillips, 1658). *Obs.*

3. A retrospective action.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Retroactive,* We have some instances of laws that have a retrospect or retroaction, *i.e.* are made with express design to extend to things already past. *a* 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Introd. View* (1830) 20 In the frugality here recommended, no retroaction is comprised.

4. Return action; reaction.

1829 J. STERLING *Ess.* (1848) I. 71 The design which occupies by a necessary retroaction modifies the means whereby we seek to attain it 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. iii. 34 The hatred of the grand old man had an element of unselfishness in its retroaction, of power in its persistency [etc.]. 1884 BIGGS *Magn. Dyn. Electr. Mach.* 267 Retro-action of the moving circuit on the fixed.

Retroactive (rītrō-, retrōæ·ktiv), *a.* [Cf. prec. and ACTIVE. So F. *rétroactif, -ive,* Sp. and Pg. *retroactivo,* It. *retroattivo.*]

1. Of enactments, etc.: Extending in scope or effect to matters which have occurred in the past; retrospective. Also *transf.*

1611 COTGR., *Retroactif,* retroactiue; casting, driuing, relating, backward. 1668 *Persec. Ref. Ch. in France* 11 They have given it a Retroactive Power (as they call it) by putting it in Execution against persons who returned to us a long time before the Declaration was in being. *a* 1752 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm. Ess.* xxxviii, As the death of Christ had a retroactive effect on those that lived and died before they were redeemed. 1794 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 60, I objected to the date to be fixed to the Treaty, particularly if in addition to the giving it this retroactive force, an advance..was to be required. 1812 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 131 Must I, for follies past assess'd By retro-active laws be fin'd? 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* v. (1853) 215 The resurrection of Christ..is represented as possessing a retroactive influence. 1897 *Times* 22 Apr. 6/1 The retroactive clause in the Dingley Bill will be either cancelled or amended.

b. Directed backwards in time.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 165 We may say century, without stretching our retroactive foresight to any extraordinary degree.

2. Operating in a backward direction. *rare.*

1611 [see above]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Retroactive* (Lat. in Philos.), driving back; as A retroactive Motion. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 383 In the centre of the axle is placed a retroactive fulcrum, to which chains are made fast.

†**3.** Reactive. *Obs. rare.*

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 264 The odium with which you bespatter a neighbour's reputation has a retroactive effect in furbishing your own. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* II. 68 The total abstraction of the mind from all regard to the retroactive tendency of conduct.

Hence **Retroa·ctively** *adv.*

1828–32 in WEBSTER (citing Wheaton). 1879 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/6 That the amnesty did not retroactively affect the material fact of six months' residence in Paris required by the law. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 703 Unfortunately for the public, the laws do not apply retroactively.

Retroacti·vity. [Cf. prec. and ACTIVITY. So Sp. *retroactividad,* Pg. *-idade.*] The condition or fact of being retroactive or retrospective.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 110 In the case of judge-made law, this retro-activity is of the very essence of this species of law. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 The retroactivity of all treaties, provided that reciprocity is agreed upon, will accordingly be admitted henceforth.

Retroa·spect. *rare*[−1]. [f. RETRO- + ASPECT.] Retrospect.

1638 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xxxvii, The relation or retro aspect unto the solemnities used by Barak.

Retrocalcula·tion. *rare*[−1]. [f. RETRO-.] The process of calculating backwards.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 Which by retro-calculation will point out the time of the World's Nativity to be about 5000 years ago.

Retrocede (re·trōsīd, rītrō-), *v*[1] [ad. L. *retrōcēdĕre,* f. *retrō* RETRO- + *cēdĕre* to yield, go back. So obs. F. *retroceder,* Sp. and Pg. *-ceder,* It. *-cedere.*]

1. *intr.* To go back; to retire; to recede.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. lxxxii, One ran t' his Cave, th' other trembling hid, And went home glad, but would not retroced. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 70 He durst proceed no further but retroceded from his enterprise on Ægypt. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Precession,* The Equinoctial Points..do retrocede or move backwards from East to West, about 50 Seconds each Year. 1850 BROWNING *Easter Day* xvi, I felt begin The Judgment-Day: to retrocede Was too late now. 1878 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1051 When we retrocede further into the secondaries it seems rather doubtful whether birds, as we now understand them, had even come into being at that period.

2. *Med.* Of gout: To strike inwardly.

1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 53 If acute gout should have 'retroceded', as it is called, and the stomach or intestinal canal be inflamed, leeches should be applied.

Retrocede (rītrōsī·d), *v.*[2] [ad. F. *rétrocéder*: see RETRO- and CEDE *v.*] *trans.* To cede (territory) back again *to* a country, etc.

1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 172 By a treaty of 1783, Great Britain retroceded to Spain all the territory which Spain and France had ceded to her in 1763. 1856 *Abridgm. Deb. Congress* (1858) II. 741/2 *note,* In 1846, the Virginia part of the District was retroceded to that State. 1879 *Spectator* 20 Sept., The valuable province of Kuldja..has been retroceded to China.

Hence **Retroce·ded** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 1/2 The most important of these chiefs.., who has always been a partisan of the Boers, occupied the central portion of the retroceded country.

Retroce·dence. [See next + -ENCE.] Retrogression; retrocession.

1796 BAGE *Hermstrong* xxxv, Love has its fits of progression and retrocedence. 1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 47 Besides metastasis to the stomach and intestines, this retrocedence may take place to other parts.

Retrocedent (rītrō-, retrōsī·dĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *retrōcēdent-em,* pres. pple. of *retrōcēdĕre* RETROCEDE *v.*[1]]

1. *Astr.* = RETROGRADE *a.* *rare.*

1583 R. HARVEY *Astrol. Disc.* A 8 b, All which time frowning Saturne shal be retrocedent also. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 142 The Retrocedent Aspect is brisker according to his more fixed Stint of fewer (i.e. but Three Days) for the most part.

2. *Med.* a. *Retrocedent gout* (see first quot.).

1776–84 CULLEN *First Lines Physic* § 522 Another state of the disease I name the retrocedent gout. This occurs when..[the] pain and inflammation [of the joints] suddenly and entirely cease, while some internal part becomes affected. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 299 In the two ensuing varieties, constituting atonic and retrocedent gout, we have a podagric diathesis grafted upon an unsound frame. 1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 53 If the chronic or atonic gout should become retrocedent, and the stomach and intestinal canal be the seat of the spasmodic form of the disease.

b. Of tubercle: Retrograding or caseating.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 264 Some change in the lungs, such as collapse or retrocedent tubercle . preceded the establishment of emphysema.

Retrocession[1] (rītrō-, retrōse·ʃən). [ad. late L. *retrōcessio,* noun of action f. *retrōcēdĕre* RETROCEDE *v.*[1] So F. (med.) *rétrocession,* Sp. *retrocesion,* It. *-cessione.*]

1. The action or fact of moving backward, retiring, or receding; retrogression.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 37 If it be said that the Retrocession of the Sun and shadow in the Diall of Ahaz was as great a wonder as anie. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. iii. 66 This argument is drawn from the stars retrocession. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 124 What is the return of the Luminaries from the Tropiques, but a kind of Retrocession. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 57 These transient and involuntary excursions and retrocessions of invention. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 233 The retrocession of the Roman terminus under Adrian. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 25 This retrocession of the index is due..to the lowering of the temperature within the bulb. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 309 An appeal to the present rate of the retrocession of waterfalls.

b. *Eccl.* The return of the priest or clergy to the vestry after divine service.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 206 Psalms were sung in the Retrocession. *Ibid.* 419 Retrocession of Celebrant.

†**2.** *Astr.* = RECESSION 1. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Precession,* This motion backwards is by some called the Recession of the Equinox, by others the Retrocession. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Precession,* Which retrograde motion is called the precession, recession, or retrocession of the equinoxes.

3. *Path.* The action or fact, on the part of a disease, of striking inward, so as to affect the internal organs; the 'going in' of an eruption.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess* (1777) I. 147 The retrocession of the morbid acrimony in the measles, is prevented by nothing more powerfully than by the coetex. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 99 The reader is reminded of this, from the great importance of attending to such retrocession. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 481 Retrocession of gout. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 236 No fears need be entertained concerning danger from retrocession. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 470 The sudden retrocession of an extensive eruption of phlegmonous scrofulides.

4. *Med.* Replacement (of an intestine). *rare*[−1].

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 311 A much larger portion of the gut will be exposed, and its retrocession will be more difficult.

Retrocession[2] (rītrō-, retrōse·ʃən). [See RETROCEDE *v.*[2] and CESSION. So F. *rétrocession,* whence prob. sense 2.]

1. *Sc. Law.* (See quots.)

1681 STAIR *Instit.* II. xxiii. 4 Retrocessions, which are returning back of the Right assigned from the assigney to the Cedent, which are also called Repositions. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst Law Scot.* III. v. § 1 If the assignee makes over his right to a third person, the deed is called a translation; and if that third person conveys it back to the cedent, it is called a retrocession. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*

2. The action or fact of ceding territory back to a country or government.

1796 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 310 We want much to know what retrocessions you intend for us and our allies. 1826 MACKINTOSH *Case Donna Maria* Wks. 1846 II. 415 The Portuguese plenipotentiaries .. required the retrocession of Olivenza, which had been wrested from them at Badajos. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 1/1 The retrocession of Basutoland to the Imperial Government.

Retroce·ssional, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. RETROCESSION[1].] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to retrocession. b. *sb.* = RECESSIONAL B (*Cent. Dict.*).

1887 in CASSELL. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 6/3 At the close they retired singing a fine retrocessional hymn.

Retroce·ssive, *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *retrōcēdĕre*: see RETROCEDE *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]] **a.** Retrograde. b. Characterized by restoration of territory.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* x, 'All things,' says Virgil, 'have a retrocessive tendency'. 1869 WILMOT & CHASE *Ann. Cape Colony* 439 The fifth Kafir war...Fitting legacy of the retrocessive policy of 1836!

Retrochoir (rī·trō-, re·trōkwoiəɹ). *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *retrochorus* (Du Cange): see RETRO- and CHOIR.] That part of a cathedral or large church which lies behind the high altar.

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 24 It is cruciform, with an apse, but has no retrochoir or choir-aisles. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 412 That most exquisite and lovely retrochoir at Peterborough. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 352/1 The pavement of the retro-choir is being relaid preparatory to the use of that portion of the Minster.

Retrocho·rally, *adv. rare*[−1]. [See prec. and CHORALLY *adv.*] With a retrochoir.

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 117 In most churches, not retrochorally aisled, the choir is lower than the nave.

Retroco·ient, *a. rare.* [f. RETRO- + L. *coient-em,* pres. ppl. of *coīre* to copulate.] = next. Also as *sb.*, an animal which copulates backwards.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 60 Some asserting, that it is Retrocoient and Retromingent. *Ibid.* 61 There can be no such thing as a Retrocoient Animal. 1802 *Ibid.* XCI. 149 Which proves that this animal must be a retro-coient.

Retroco·pulant, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. RETRO- + COPULANT *a.*] That copulates backwards.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* (1823) 196 They are, consequently, retromingent and retrocopulant.

Retroco·pulate, *v. rare*[−0]. [Cf. next.] *intr.* To use retrocopulation. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

Retrocopula·tion. *rare.* [f. RETRO-.] The action or fact of copulating backwards.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 151 From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessitie of Retrocopulation. *Ibid.* 261 It will be hard to make out their retrocopulation.

Retrod(den : see RETREAD.

Retrodu·ction. *rare* $^{-0}$. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Retroduction*, a bringing, leading or drawing back.

Retrofle·cted, *a.* [f. RETRO- + FLECTED *a.*] Bent, directed, or turned backward.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 84 The words 'retroflected divergence' are therefore purely ornamental. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 126 The spines on their margins.. are all retroflected.

Re·troflex, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. or med.L. *retroflex-us*, pa. pple. of *retroflectĕre*.] (See quots.)

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 381 *Retroflexi*, retroflex, bending backward and forward towards the Trunk. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (1796), *Retroflexus*, retroflex... Bending this way and that, in different directions, usually in a distorted manner.

So **Re·troflexed** *a.* Also *Path.* (cf. next).

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 83 Cor. retroflexed : L. cordate, angular, denticulate. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovarian Tumors* 61 Frequently the uterus, being also carried backward by the traction of the ovary, is for the time retroflexed.

Retroflexion (rĭtro-, retrofle·kʃən). [ad. mod. L. *retroflexio*. So F. *rétroflexion*, Sp. *retroflexion*.] The fact or state of being turned back or retorted. Chiefly *Path.*, retroversion.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 541/1 The stratified limestones of these localities are bent into such extraordinary retroflexions, as to imply repeated operations of the most violent Mechanical agency. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* iii. 136 The patient was suffering from retroversion or retroflexion of the uterus. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 458 Having suffered from symptoms of retroflexion for about a year.

Re·trofract(ed, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *retrofract-us* : see RETRO- and REFRACT *v.*] (See quots.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (1796), *Retrofractus*, retrofracted. Applied to the Peduncle...Reduced to hang down as it were by force, so that it appears as if it had been broken. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 445/2 A Peduncle is ..retrofract, broken backward, reduced to a depending state as if by force.

† **Retrogate,** erroneous f. RETROGRADE *a. Obs.*

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 24 Appollonius..hauing calculated the Gentlemans natiuitie, and seeing some planets retrogate. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 385 Making the last lines of two retrogate pages to fall on the Back of each other.

† **Retrogation,** erroneous f. RETROGRADATION.

1646 *Game at Sc. & Eng.* 6 Whereby you would..utterly debar them in this difference from all retrogations beyond the Covenant. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 85. 2/1 Stations and Retrogations of the Planets.

Retroge·nerative, *a. rare.* [f. RETRO- + GENERATIVE *a.*] = RETROCOPULANT.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 535 He is a retromingent Animal, and consequently retrogenerative.

† **Retrogradant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *retrōgradant-em*, pres. pple. of *retrōgradāre* : cf. next.] Retrograding.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 4 When Mars retrogradant reuerayd his bak. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 3 Whan Phebus in Gemynys had his course overgon And entered Cancer, a sygne retrogradant.

† **Retrogradate,** *a. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *retrōgradāt-us*, pa. pple. of *retrōgradāre*: see RETROGRADE *a.*] Having retrograded.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. i. in Ashm. (1652) 135 Into ther owne fyrst nature kyndly retrogradate.

† **Retrogradate,** *v. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [Cf. prec.] *intr.* = RETROGRADE *v.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* Ded., Nay, heau'ns themselues (though keeping stil their way) Retrogradate, and make a kind of stay.

Retrogradation (retro-, rĭtrogrădē·ʃən). [ad. L. *retrōgradātio*, n. of action f. *retrōgradāre* : see RETROGRADE *a.* So F. *rétrogradation*, Sp. *retrogradacion*, It. *retrogradazione*.]

1. *Astr.* The apparent backward motion of a planet in the zodiac; motion of a heavenly body from east to west; a case or instance of this.

1554 F. VAN BRUNSWIKE tr. *De Montulmo's Facies Cœli* Evj, Mars..signifieth that mortal war shall happen amongest men, and the more because of his retrogradacion. 1583 R. HARVEY *Astrol. Disc.* A 8 b, Saturne shal be retrocedent also, beginning his retrogradation the 25th day of June. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 12 The starres themselues are thought to returne more speedily in their retrogradation, than in their direct course forward. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 124 The Retrogradation of the Sun in Ezechias time. 1670 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 John* ii. 3-4 (ed. 3) 58 These upper Planets..have their Stations and Retrogradations as well as their direct motion. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 449 Of the greatest Elongation of the Planets from the Sun, their Direction, Station, and Retrogradation. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 83, I have no Occasion to ask concerning his Conjunctions, Oppositions, Retrogradations, &c. 1839 MOSELEY *Astron.* liv. (1854) 169 This retrogradation will continue until about the 28th. 1861 LEWIS *Astron. Anc.* iii. 14 The theory of epicycles accounted by circular movements for the stations and retrogradations of the planets.

fig. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 301 There is no more retrogradation, trepidation,..than they have fained..in this poore seely little body of man. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. 731 There is a Going behind Christ, which is a Casting out of his presence without any future following, and that is a fearefull Station, a fearefull Retrogradation. *a* 1658 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 140 No such ebbings and flowings, no such diversity of stations and retrogradations as that love hath in us.

b. The backward movement of the lunar nodes on the ecliptic.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Retrogradation of the nodes, is a motion of the line of the nodes, whereby it continually shifts its situation from east to west, contrary to the order of the signs. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. xii. 328 He showed that the retrogradation of the nodes..arose from one of the elements of the solar force being exerted in the plane of the ecliptic, and not in the plane of the moon's orbit.

2. The action or process of going back towards some point in investigation or reasoning.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 141/2 As you shall find it by retrogradation from the 32 verse vnto the first of the fift chapter of Genesis. 1637 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (ed. 6) 110 What's a City to a Shire? What a Shire to the whole Island?..And so by a retrogradation how little, how nothing is this poor glory? 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 349 Then by Retrogradation orderly one might come to the said Aequation. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 481 Without being able, whatever retrogradations we might make, to discover their first generation. 1819 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignorance* 7 You cannot perform in imagination a series of acts of unlearning, realizing to yourselves, throughout the retrogradation [etc.].

3. The action or fact of moving or drawing back or backwards; retirement, retreat.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xx. (1658) 222 Atoms..in a motion of retrogradation back to their own north pole. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 37 The most visible part,..that which would bee most of all observed was the Retrogradation of the shadow. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. xxxvii. 229 She did it before she was aware, Lady-pride, Belford!—Recollection, then Retrogradation! 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 22, I have said above, that hemp and gut have only a very little retrogradation. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 60 The retrogradation of the American Indians upon their woods and wildernesses. 1843 SEDGWICK *Let.* in Clark & Hughes *Life* (1890) II. 63 Never having once fallen during my retrogradations before the face of the Queen.

4. † **a.** Reversion from one state to another. *Obs.*

1639 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. li. 7 How, then, is it possible that my sins which are as red as scarlet should ever be made as white as snow? Indeed such retrogradation is no work of human art.

b. The action, fact, or condition of falling back in development; retrogression, decline.

In first quot. directly *transf.* from sense 1.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 29 We ought to suppose ourselves in the Centre of the System, and to try..to reduce all apparent Retrogradations to real Progressions. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 360 Improvement admits of frequent intermissions and retrogradations. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 29 A similar instance of the retrogradation of science occurs in the history of the microscope. 1814 *Ann. Reg.* Pref. p. iv, The singular mixture of advance and retrogradation which the events of the year have exhibited. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 173 It indicates, not the starting point from which the race of creation began, but the stage of retrogradation beyond it. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ix. (1875) 378 Amidst all the fluctuations and apparent retrogradations of the world.

Retrogradatory, *a. rare* $^{-1}$. [Cf. prec. and -ORY.] Serving to reverse motion.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 383 The Retrogradatory Machine consists of an axle, suspended horizontally on its centre points [etc.].

Retrograde (re·trogrēd, rĭ·tro-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 rethro-; 4, 7 **-grad,** 6 **-garde** (?), **-grat(e,** *Sc.* **-graid.** [ad. L. *retrōgrad-us*, f. *retrō* RETRO- + *gradus* step : cf. next. So F. *rétrograde*, Sp., Pg., and It. *retrogrado*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Astr.* **a.** Of the planets: Apparently moving in a direction contrary to the order of the signs, or from east to west.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 35 This is the workinge of the conclusioun to knowe yif þat any planete be directe or retrograde. *c* 1400 *Treat. Astron.* (Bodl. MS. B. 17) lf. 8 Hit is to wete also þat 3ef þe planetes regnen retrograde..þey myght neuer be made evene as by her cours. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab* iv. (*Fox's Confess.*) iii, The planeitis..Sum retrograde and sum stationeir. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* I. 6 Myxt with venus that was not regrate. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* XXII. N iiij b, He sette in werking The bodies aboue to haue their mouing, Some rethrogarde, and some dyrectly. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 The Sunne and the Moone be neuer retrograt, as the other 5. planets or lyghts be. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 139 Fonde are those women that are inquisitiue after Astrologers, whether Venus be retrograde or combust in their natiuities. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Pract. Phys.* 91 By no means let the Moon be aspected of any retrograde planet. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 9 Venus, when Retrograde,..is nearer to the Earth, and consequently appears bigger than at other Times. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiii, I would have sworn some retrograde planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xx, His zone..Bore many a planetary sign, Combust, and retrograde, and trine. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* I. 282 Jupiter, lord of the ascendant, and Saturn being retrograde.

b. Actually moving from east to west.

1843 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* iii. § 13 (1873) 106 Retrograde comets, or those whose motion is opposite to that of the planets, are as common as direct ones.

2. Of movement: **a.** *Astr.* Apparently or actually contrary to the order of the signs; directed from east to west. † Also *transf.* of aspect.

1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* clxx, Though thy begynnyng hath bene retrograde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 55 The mune..is moir suift in hyr retrograid cours nor the soune is. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 670 But planets ruled by retrograde aspect Foretold mine ill in my nativity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 127 Thir wandring course now high, now low, then hid, Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 201 The Chaldean astronomers..labour'd to suppress this retrograde motion of the sun. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 98 The retrograde Motion in Mercury is but of short Duration indeed. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 299 Contrary to the unbroken analogy of the whole planetary system..., in these orbits their motions are retrograde. 1868 G. B. AIRY *Pop. Astron.* iv. 124 The planets sometimes move in a retrograde direction.

Comb. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dragon*, These points ..have a motion of their own in the zodiac, and retrograde-wise, almost three minutes a day.

b. Directed backwards; in a direction contrary to the previous motion; retiring, retreating.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 400 The partie who tooke this Bill..must goe a retrograde course heerein. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 The sap..will expend itself by a retrograde as well as by a direct motion. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II. 208 They seem rather like buckets in a well, that are always in a retrograde motion. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxi, Every step that he had taken..was retrograde. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) II. 35 A retrograde movement is always bad in this country. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 326 The sufferings endured by the Spaniards on their retrograde march to Quito. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 44 Retrograde motions can be made by fish in an imperfect manner only.

3. Tending or inclined to go back or to revert; moving or leading backwards, *esp.* towards an inferior or less flourishing condition.

c 1530 *Compl. of them that ben to late Maryed* (Collier, 1862) 18 Both yonge and olde must haue theyr sustenaunce Euer in this worlde, soo fekyll and rethrograte. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xxxvi, Weary the Soul with contrarieties; Till all Religion become retrograde. 1612 BACON *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 224 Ther-fore it is good for Princes, if they vse ambitious men, to handle it soe, as they be stil progressiue, and not retrograde. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* iv. 13 Nature does more delight in progress, then to be Retrograde and go backwards. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 22 Who ..is agen ready to be Retrograde, whenever the Wind shall Change, and Veer about. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., His retrograde ambition was completely gratified. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* x, The human mind, which will necessarily become retrograde in ceasing to be progressive. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. 57 The capital of a country may be stationary, progressive, or retrograde.

† **b.** Backward; slow. *Obs. rare.*

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. i, You know my aunt is a little retrograde (as you call it) in her nature. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, He..would often say, especially when his pen was a little retrograde [etc.].

c. *Bot.* Of metamorphosis: (see quots.).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 135/1 Retrograde metamorphosis .., when organs assume the state of some of those on the outside of them, as when carpels change to stamens or petals,..and the like. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 356 If any of these organs become transformed into a leaf, this is called retrograde or descending metamorphosis.

d. *Path.* Tending to disintegration.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 287 In retrograde changes attention has until now been turned more in both directions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 33 Obsolescent or retrograde tubercle in the lungs occurs in about nine per cent of all necropsies.

4. Moving backwards (in literal sense); returning upon the previous course.

1564 CHALONER in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VIII. 45 [I am] now further from wealth..than I was eighteen years agone. Methinks I became a retrograde crab. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, I' faith, master, let's go; no body comes..; let's be retrograde. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 191 The gate of Saint Steuen (where on each side a Lion retrograde doth stand). 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. (1674) 59 This Mood had its derivation from..the winding retrograde Meander.

b. Of order in enumeration, etc.: Inverse, reversed.

1664 H. MORE *Apology* 557 We will now take a Summary view of all the Objections.., which we shall doe in a retrograde order, beginning with the last, and then conclude. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 421 The Dominical and other Letters vary every year in a retrograd order. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Retrograde order*, in matters of numeration, is when, in lieu of accounting 1, 2, 3, 4, we count 4, 3, 2, 1. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 P 14 Here the third pair of syllables in the first..verse have their accents retrograde or inverted; the first syllable being strong or acute, and the second weak. 1851 *Monthly Jrnl. Med. Sci.* XII. 39 The incuse and retrograde form of these inscriptions.

c. *Mus.* Of imitation, etc.: (see quots.).

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Imitation*, Sometimes the movement, or the figure of the notes, alone, is imitated; and that, sometimes, even by a contrary motion, which makes what they call a retrograde imitation. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 103 Imitation may also be retrograde, i. e. the consequent may be produced by reading the antecedent backwards. 1887 H. C. BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* vii. 153 Imitation may be by contrary or inverse motion..; and by retrograde motion, from the end to the beginning. 1891 PROUT *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 243 Another even more intricate kind of canon is the Reverse Retrograde Canon.

d. Of verses: (see quot.). *rare* $^{-0}$.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Retrograde verses* are such as give the same words, whether read backwards or forwards; called also reciprocal verses, and recurrents.

e. Operating in a backward direction. *rare.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 384 It will be of infinite service for every species of retrograde machinery.

† **5.** Opposed, contrary, or repugnant *to* something. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 114 For your intent In going backe to Schoole in Wittenberg, It is most retrograde to our desire. 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 4 Preferred the means before the end, which is retrograde to reason. 1704 *Elegy* xxxv. 31 Malice is always Retrograde to Sense. *a* 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1903) 651/1, I would not..for ten pounds have seemed so retrograde to any general observance. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 117 There was something in trade..very retrograde to her feelings.

6. As quasi-*adv.* In a backward or reverse direction.

a **1619** Fotherby *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 307 If wee will but walke retrograde, the same way backe againe. **1634** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 188 [The priest] crab-like goes retrograde from the Idoll. **1709** *Refl. on Sacheverell's Serm.* 21 The Reformation begun to go retrograde in Q. Elizabeth's time. **1771** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 438/1 Her horary motion from the sun 3′ 57″.13 retrograde. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 367 It has been supposed that the chyle flows retrograde from the thoracic duct into the lymphatics of the kidney. **1868** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 381 It will appear to us to travel from left to right, or retrograde.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who falls away or degenerates.

1593 T. Kelway tr. *Ferrier's Judgem. Nativities* 26 If the sayd lords of the sayd part be retrogrades or otherwise ill disposed. **1633** Prynne *Histrio-m.* 100 Our Play-hunters would haue been good proficients, not retrogrades, in the schoole of Virtue. **1897** *Chr. Her.* (N. Y.) 1 Sept. 663/1 These retrogrades are to be pitied quite as much as those who..have not enjoyed any training advantages.

2. A backward movement or tendency. *rare.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 27 As if with an imperfect retrograde he [man] would return into his first elements. **1643** *Plain English* 18 The designe must on, the authours are impatient of this retrograde they have suffred these three yeeres. **1830** A. W. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 14 What Sir Robert [Wilson] styles the retrograde of intellect would be the breaking up of these meshes of thraldom.

Retrograde (re·trogrē′d, rĕ·tro-), *v.* [ad. L. *retrōgradī* or *retrōgradāre* (hence F. *rétrograder*, Sp. and Pg. *retrogradar*, It. *retro-, ritrogradare*), f. *retrō* Retro- + *gradus* step.]

1. *trans.* To turn back, reverse, revert; to make, or cause to become, retrograde. Now *rare.*

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 25 And euen as the feare of death doth retrograde us; so ought loue to giue us a desire to die. **1598** Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 502 The Firmament shall retrograde his course. **1610** W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 To Rectifie the Table: retrograde the Ruler. **1653** R. Sanders *Physiogn. Moles* 37 Say these letters B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, and retrograde them from K to B. **1847** Emerson *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 351 We see, now, events forced on, which seem to retard or retrograde the civility of ages.

2. *intr. Astr.* Of the planets, etc.: To go backward (in apparent motion) in the zodiac; to seem to travel from east to west.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columns* 391 Then Southward Sol doth retrograde, Goes (Crab-like) backward. **1601** Dolman *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 745 The Moone..which retrogradeth thirteenth parts of the Zodiacke in foure and twenty houres. **1654** Culpepper *Opus Astrol., Aphorisms* § 30 If a Planet retrograde,..he denotes much discord and contradiction in the business. **1706** Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., Mars retrogrades more than Jupiter **1833** Herschel *Astron.* viii. 255 The former [*sc.* Mercury] continues to retrograde during about 22 days. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 758/2 Seeing that this luminous point..had been stationary and retrograded within comparatively small limits like the planets.

†**3.** Of gout: To become retrocedent. *Obs.*—1

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 203/1 The Goute, which chaunceth to one in anye of the Joynctes, and retrogradeth this way, or that way, with greate greefe.

4. To move backwards, to take a backward course; to retire, recede, etc. † Also with *it.*

1613 Heywood *Bras. Age* II. ii, I can by Art make riuers retrograde, Alter their channels, run backe to their heads. **1656** S. H. *Gold. Law* 14 His Sun of glory may decline and retrograde it, as on the Dyal of Ahaz. **1796** *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 192 The armies..retrograded towards our frontiers. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 200 Some portion of it retrogrades, and is carried by absorption into the system. **1863** Lyell *Antiq. Man.* 292 The marks which a glacier leaves behind it as it retrogrades.

b. To go back in time or succession.

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxix, Our history must needs retrograde for the space of a few pages. **1825** — *Talism.* xxii, Our narrative retrogrades to a period shortly previous to the incidents last mentioned. **1877** Bp. Butcher *Eccl. Cal.* 37 The Sunday Letter retrogrades..one place, or two.

c. To draw back from a position.

1859 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) II. 169 All sorts of confused voices called for different things, and most of the assailants wished to retrograde rather than to advance.

5. To fall back or revert towards a lower or less flourishing condition.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VII. xi. (1614) 710 Thus you see one Retrograde from a sensitiue to a vegitatiue life. **1788** Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lxxi. VI. 622 All that is human must retrograde if it do not advance. **1816** T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* v, Where one man advances, hundreds retrograde. **1845** McCulloch *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 106 Compared with the latter the labourers may be truly said to have retrograded. **1875** Lubbock *Orig. Civiliz.* App. 465 Some races have been stationary, or even have retrograded.

Hence **Re·trograding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Retrogra·dingly** *adv.* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

1860 *Olmsted's Mech. Heavens* 179 *marg.*, Retrograding of the nodes on the ecliptic. **1891** *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 529/2 A theory of previous progressive or retrograding existences.

Re·trogradely, *adv.* [f. the adj. + -ly 2.] In a retrograde way or manner.

1658 Bromhall *Treat. Specters* IV. 264 The water making a reflux and flowing retrogradely. **1813** T. Busby *Lucretius* I. II. 325 Some powerful agent struggles in the heart, And sends the spirits swift to every part; Till checked again, they retrogradely fly. **1894** *Idler* Sept. 199, I daresay it's all very foolish and retrogradely sentimental.

Re·trogradeness. *rare*—0. [f. the adj.] 'The faculty of going backwards' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

†**Retrogra·dient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retrōgradient-em*, pres. pple. of *retrōgradī.*] *Astr.* = Retrograde *a.* 1.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii, Tyll Phebus chare ..Out of the Crabbe towarde the Lyon Holdeth his course in the fyrmament, I mean whan he is retrogradyent. **1426** — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12351 In the Epicicles whan they be, They make hem retrogradyent.

Retrogradism. *rare*—1. [f. Retrograde *a.* + -ism.] Adoption of reactionary principles.

1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 322 The old Marchese Testaferrata, the strongest advocate of retrogradism in the società.

So **Retrogradist,** a reactionary.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 250 The principal employments were occupied by retrogradists. **1869** *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 507 Madame..had been imprisoned as the wife of an abominable retrogradist'.

†**Retrogradous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ous.] = Retrograde *a.*

a **1660** Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 603 This conversible retrogradous Sorites may shut up all.

†**Retrogration,** error for Retrogradation.

1574 W. Bourne *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 So doth all the seuen lyghts or planets, [except] that it be in their retrogration: but the Sunne and the Moone be neuer retrograt.

†**Retrogre·dient.** *Obs.*—1 [f. Retro-, after *progredient.*] One who retrogrades.

1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 54 He that is no Progredient, must needs be a Retrogredient.

Re·trogress, *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *retrōgress-us*: see next.] A retrogression.

1814 Coleridge in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 164 After a sad retrogress of nearly twelve years. **1867** Spencer *Princ. Biol.* VI. iii. II. 410 Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity involves retrogress in fertility.

Retrogress (rĭ·trɒ-, re·trɒgres), *v.* [f. L. *retrōgress-*, ppl. stem of *retrogradī* to Retrograde.] *intr.* To move backwards; to go back.

1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* IV. 21 Night retrogressing from her daily tour. **1861** J. Nichol in *Memoir* (1896) 32, I am retrogressing into a period which we have closed. **1882** Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 439 This was the system..to which some of them were even tempted to apostatise or retrogress!

Retrogression (rĕtrɒ-, retrɒgre·ʃən). [ad. L. type **retrōgressio*, f. ppl. stem of *retrōgradī*: cf. prec. and *progression*, etc. So F. *rétrogression.*]

1. *Astr.* = Retrogradation 1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 288 Thus we see the account established upon the arise or descent of the starres can be no reasonable rule unto distant Nations at all, and by reason of their retrogression but temporary unto any one. **1794** G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxiv. 40 Sufficient to account for..the retrogression of the equinoctial points. **1869** Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 141 These four stars no longer hold these prominent offices, as the equinoxes and solstices are now in very different parts of the heavens, on account of their retrogression. **1873** Proctor *Exp. Heaven* 94 His [Saturn's] slow advance alternating with yet slower retrogressions.

2. Movement in a backward or reverse direction. In early use *Math.*

1704 Hayes *Treat. Fluxions* VI. 153 The use of Fluxions in Investigating the Points of contrary Flexion and Retrogression of Curves. **1727–38** Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Retrogradation*, The retrogression of curves may be thus conceived. **1753** — *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Point of reflexion*, in geometry, is commonly used instead of point of retrogradation, or retrogression. **1857** Wood *Comm. Obj. Sea-shore* 121, I should rather have said, that the tail was the organ of retrogression. **1861** G. Musgrave *By-Roads France* 296 What at first was mere retrogression..became eventually a rapid flight.

b. *Mus.* Retrograde imitation. (Cf. Retrograde *a.* 4 c.)

1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xvii. 148 Counterpoints also may be devised by contrary motion, or by augmentation or diminution, or by retrogression.

3. The action or fact of going back in respect of development or condition; return to a less advanced state or stage; a case or instance of this.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 674 Concurring by slow and imperceptible degrees, and sometimes with temporary retrogressions, to advance the grand design. **1800** W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 Retrogression they prefer to any untried innovation. **1840** Macaulay *Ranke's Hist. Eng.* (1851) II. 145 We find at best a very slow progress and on the whole a retrogression. **1875** Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 190 There are many traces of advance as well as retrogression in the Laws of Plato.

b. *Path.* The disappearance of an eruption.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 478 In the course of retrogression they become pale, polished, angular in outline.

Hence **Retrogre·ssional** *a.*, of a retrograde character.

1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 23 Some of these [manipulations], from a technical point of view, seem retrogressional.

Retrogre·ssionist. [f. prec. + -ist.] One who is inclined to be retrograde.

1865 *Standard* 30 Sept. 4/6 Nothing but the forebodings of a retrogressionist, suspicious of the advance of civilization. **1874** F. Hall in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 331 Neither from studious retrogressionists nor from studious innovators can we hope for a stamp of English superior to what we now possess.

Retrogressive (rĭtrɒ-, retrɒgre·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as Retrogress *v.* + -ive.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Working back in investigation or reasoning.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xxii. II. 141 When the successive acts of attention have been completed, there is a retrogressive effort of mind to behold it as a whole. **1835** I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* VI. 283 Our retrogressive enquiry.

1871 Blackie *Four Phases Mor.* i. 75 The slow retrogressive process of induction.

2. Moving or directed backwards.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 523 He sent orders..to stop his retrogressive march. **1868** Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. II. xxvi. 35 In addition to the retrogressive excavation of the head of the ravine.

3. Retrograde; tending to return to an inferior state; going back to a worse condition.

1808 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr.* I. Pref. 6 It is a lamentable circumstance that geography is at times retrogressive in some points, while it advances in others. **1860** Freer *Hist. Hen. IV*, II. II. iv. 68 His son..protested against this retrogressive policy. **1891** *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 82/2 Spain,..with the exception of Turkey, is the most obstinately retrogressive of European countries.

b. *spec.* in *Path.* or *Anat.* of changes in tissues or organs.

1871 T. H. Green *Introd. Path.* 190 The contents are the products of retrogressive tissue metamorphosis. **1877** Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 610 In the same position as that occupied by the remains of this appendage, when it has undergone retrogressive metamorphosis. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 893 Retrogressive changes may occur, as in true gummatous formations.

B. *sb.* One with retrograde tendencies.

1892 *Star* 19 Mar. 1/6 The Retrogressives are themselves invading barbarians.

Hence **Retrogre·ssively** *adv.* (Ogilvie, 1850). Also **Retrogre·ssivism** (*nonce-wd.*).

1893 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 277 His peculiar type of Retrogressivism (it would be flattery to call it Conservatism).

†**Retroguard.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *retroguardia*, *-garda* (Du Cange), obs. Pg. *retroguarda.*] = Rear-guard 1.

1574 H. G. *Most Briefe Tables* H ij b, And let another parte bee for a Vantgarde and Retroguarde to the raye.

†**Retro-infi·nity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Retro-.] An infinite series backwards.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 850 And so backward Infinitely; from whence it would follow, that there is no First in the Order of Causes, but an Endless Retro-Infinity.

†**Retroi·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **retroitio*, vbl. sb. f. *retroīre.*] The action of returning or reverting; re-entrance.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 168 P 230 The whole retinue of menstrua's, about that peculiar monarchy of the womb,..are then segregated by the destructive knife of phlebotomy, and make their retroition into the whole. **1671** J. Webster *Metallogr.* XII. 190 In which retroition of solution, the heterogeneous juices are separated on their own accord.

Re·troject, *v.* [f. Retro- + *-ject*, after *project* vb.] *trans.* To cast or throw back.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 1 The ridiculous position into which it projected, or, rather, retrojected, an aspiring and ambitious candidate. **1881** Sully *Illusions* 10 Whether a man projects some figment of his imagination into the external world,..or whether..he retrojects it into the dim region of the past.

So **Retroje·ction,** the action of putting back to an earlier date.

1900 *Expositor* Jan. 14 The Priests' Code contains one of the most conspicuous of these retrojections

†**Retromi·ngency.** (See next and quot.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 150 The last foundation [for the belief] was Retromingency or pissing backward.

Retromingent (rĕtrɒ-, retrɒmi·nʤĕnt), *a.* [f. Retro- + Mingent *a.*] That urinates backwards. Also as *sb.*, an animal which does this.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Except it be in Retromingents, and such as couple backward. [**1727–38** Chambers *Cycl.*, *Retromingents*, in natural history, a class or division of animals, whose characteristic is, that they stale.. backwards.]

1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1585 If (as in other Creatures that are retromingent also) the *Penis* here had been fastned to the *Ossa Pubis.* **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* 209/1 He is a retromingent animal, and consequently retrogenerative. **1817** Keatinge *Trav.* I. 318 The nobler animals, the lion, the elephant, are retromingent. **1874** Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 39 The patient is usually retromingent.

Hence **Retromi·ngently** *adv.* (Ogilvie, 1882).

†**Retropa·nnage.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *retropannagium.*] (See quot. 1727–38 and Pannage.)

1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 92 Retropannage begins at St. Martyns and ends at Candlemass. *Ibid*, This Retropannage I suppose is the latter or after Pannage. **1727–38** Chambers *Cycl.*, *Retropannage*, in our antient law-books, *after-pannage*; or what is left when the beasts have done, or eat the best.

Re·troperitone·al, *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [See Retro- 3 b.] Occurring or situated behind the peritoneum.

1874 *Jones & Sieveking's Pathol. Anat.* 424 The retroperitoneal glands of the abdomen. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep* IX. 430 A large retroperitoneal cyst filled up completely the hollow space by the side of the lumbar vertebræ. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 570 Retroperitoneal suppuration sometimes usurps a subphrenic position.

Hence **Re·troperitone·ally** *adv.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 856 Echinococcus cysts, if they develope retroperitoneally,.. may invade the neural canal in the same way as new growths.

Re·trophary·ngeal, *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [See Retro- 3 b.] Occurring or situated at the back of, or behind, the pharynx.

1866 Tanner *Index Diseases* 231 Retro-pharyngeal Abscess. **1872** Cohen *Dis. Throat* 148 These abscesses, most generally known under the name of retro-pharyngeal abscesses, occur at all ages. **1902** Keith *Hughes' Pract. Anat.* III.

xiii. 202 The Retro-Pharyngeal Lymph Gland lies below the jugular foramen, behind the pharynx.

Retropu·lsion. *Path.* [See RETRO- and PULSION. So F. *rétropulsion.*]

1. Transference of an external disease to some internal part or organ. (Cf. REPULSION 2 b.)

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 356 This supposed retropulsion of erysipelas on the brain..has prevented the free use of the lancet early in this disease. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* II. 184 Those ophthalmics..which have generally been ascribed to a retropulsion of that disorder. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 479 Repelled eruptions. From retropulsion of some cutaneous affection.

2. (See quot.)

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 77 A patient [with paralysis agitans] who is made to walk backwards will then also present a similar tendency to move by short quick steps and may have some difficulty in stopping himself; this symptom has been called 'retropulsion'.

Retropu·lsive, *a. rare.* [Cf. prec. and *repulsive.*] Causing backward or reverse movement.

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing *Med. Repos.*), *Retropulsive,* driving back; repelling. *a* 1901 MYERS *Human Personality* (1903) I. 226, I shall avoid postulating any 'retropulsive current' from brain to retina.

Retro·rsal, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -AL.] Backward, return.

1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* 234 Let her navigate her retrorsal course to the country whence she came.

Retrorse (rĭtrō·rs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *retrorsus,* contracted form of *retrōversus*: see RETROVERSE *a.*] Turned backwards; reverted.

1825 T. SAY *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 636/3. 1872 COUES *Key to N. A. Birds* 29 Bristles or feathers thus growing forwards are called retrorse.

Hence **Retro·rsely** *adv.*

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing Eaton) s.v., A stem retrorsely aculeate. 1882 *Jrnl. Bot.* XI. No. 230. 46 Another unnamed species was gathered by Dr. Lyall long ago in Central Madagascar, with retrorsely hispid branchlets.

Retrose·rrate, *a. Bot.* [f. RETRO- + SERRATE *a.*] (See quots.)

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 55 The margins of the leaf are retroserrate, when sharp teeth point back towards the base. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 164 If similar teeth point towards the base, the leaf is described as retroserrate.

Retrose·rrulate, *a. Ent.* [f. RETRO + SERRULATE.] Provided or furnished with small barbs.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xliii. 156 The darts usually run in two grooves of the sheath, and at their apex are retroserrulate. *Ibid.* xlvii. 376 Ovipositor 5–6-valved, the vagina darting forth two retroserrulate spiculæ.

Retrospect (re·trospekt, rĭ·trɒ-), *sb.* [ad. L. type **retrōspect-us,* f. *retrōspect-,* vbl. stem of *retrōspicĕre* to look back: cf. *prospect.*]

1. **a.** A regard or reference *to* some fact, authority, precedent, etc. Also without const.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 In euerie action the iudgement hath a retrospect to the original. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxx. (1739) 138 [They] so continued, until these times of Henry the Eighth, wherein they have a Retrospect to the Rock, from whence they were first hewn. 1703 DE FOE *Explan Shortest Way Dissenters* Misc. 436 Without the least retrospect to, or concern in the Publick Bills in Parliament, now depending. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 168 They explained everything by the language in use; without the least retrospect or allowance. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 2 The latter cannot be properly understood without a retrospect to the former. 1844 *Queen's Regul & Ord. Army* 3 In case two Commissions of the same date interfere, a retrospect is to be had to former Commissions. 1895 PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* (ed. 2) I. 320 And these words of the Canon..seem to have some reference or retrospect to that determination.

b. Application to past time.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Retroactive,* We have some instances of laws that have a retrospect or retroaction, *i. e.* are made with express design to extend to things already past. 1792 N. CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 38 The deed given in 1762..becomes good from the date by retrospect.

2. A backward look or view. *rare.*

1675 *Art Contentment* v. vii. 205 Every impious act would like the prohibited retrospect of Lots wife, fix us perpetual monuments of Divine vengeance. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.,* etc. (1821) II. 152 At the South-Eastern extremity of this farm, we had a new, and very interesting, retrospect of these mountains.

b. A view or survey of past time, *esp.* with reference to one's own life or experiences.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 237 The Passage of Time is wonderfully quick, and a Man must look backward to see it: And in that Retro-spect he has all past Ages at a View. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 374 ₱ 1 To sit still and throw away the Time in our Possession, by Retrospect on what is past. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlv, My retrospect of life recalls to my view many opportunities of good neglected. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 233 This, of all others, is the most auspicious moment..for indulging in a retrospect. 1836 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 132 The hopes and fears connected with the retrospect of a well-spent or ill-spent life. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 195 The Jew did not dwell with a regretful retrospect on a lost Paradise.

c. A survey or review of some past course of events, acts, etc.; *esp.* a comprehensive or summary view of what has been done or has taken place in a particular sphere or line of things.

1663 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 The Committee..was orderd to continue the retrospect to all [offices] that have been sold since 29th June, 1660. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 4 A modest retrospect of the truly dignified part already acted by our countrymen. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 571 If this little tract were drawn up by a common hand,.. we should not have introduced it into our Retrospect. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 136 A short retrospect is now necessary to view what Congress determined upon. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 96/1 Then for the first time the music reverts to the primary key for a retrospect of the entire matter of the first part.

3. **a.** *attrib.,* passing into *adj.* Directed or referring to the past; retrospective.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxix. 406 This letter of Mr. Fox, affording a pleasant retrospect view of the Queen's reign hitherto. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 471 We agree that Christ's death hath a retrospect view. 1804 J. POOLE *Irreg. Trans. Dept. For. Corps* 63 Such claims as present themselves on the retrospect or deferred list. 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 171 Could we boast Pre-existence, and retrospect Sight. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 2/1 The hint.. that the liking is due to the glamour of the retrospect view.

† **b.** In predicative use. (Cf. 1 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1709 *Tatler* No. 67 ₱ 2 My Jurisdiction, which extends not only to Futurity, but also is retrospect to Things past. 1755 *Monitor* No. 20 I. 175 Nor can any one shew me how this clause can be said to be retrospect.

Re·trospect, *v.* [f. prec., or ad. ppl. stem of L. *retrōspicĕre.*]

1. *intr.* To indulge in retrospection.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 270, I came here with a resolution not to retrospect. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 267 If I could not thus retrospect and argue.

b. To look or refer back *to*; to reflect *on.*

1689 PLUNKET *Charac. Good Commander* 48 They 'll not retrospect to any thing Of Truth, when meekly urg'd. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 413 Would perhaps have thought it derogatory..to my present Station, and too much retrospecting to my former. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanasar* 65 To retrospect with shame and remorse on a life so basely spent. *a* 1804 A. HAMILTON *Let. to J. Adams* (Bartlett), To give a correct idea of the circumstances.., it may be useful to retrospect to an early period.

2. *trans.* To consider, regard, or think of (some person or thing) retrospectively.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 336 The matters, by way of inquisition retrospected, are reduced to two heads. 1748 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) IV. 232 We find this to be true by retrospecting that part of it we have passed over. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 156 Whenever I retrospect this circumstance, my mind is too full to make any comments. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 1 The envy that always ensued from retrospecting those pleasures that had failed in promised enjoyment. 1896 LUMSDEN *Poems* 52 Morosely, by a glowing fire I retrospect the babble.

Retrospection (retrɒspe·kʃən, rĭtrɒ-). [ad. L. type **retrōspectiōn-em,* n. of action f. *retrōspicĕre* : cf. RETROSPECT *sb.*]

1. The action of looking back. *rare*⁻¹.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 18 Think upon his [i. e. Lot's] wife's retardation and retrospection.

2. Retrospective or retroactive action. *rare*⁻¹.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 310 By the Bill, you punish men wholly for an offence before committed. It lies altogether upon retrospection.

3. The action of looking back or referring *to* something. Also without const., reference or allusion to past events.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 374 A Retrospection thither may save a large Repetition of the Rules here. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 360 Without any retrospection to old principles. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 17 It is best, Polly, in order to prevent all retrospection, that we settle accounts before you change your condition. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst Warning* IV. 68 Studious to avoid any retrospection to unpleasant scenes. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 2 Yet, must all these topics be introduced to the attention..by retrospection to the pristine ages.

† **b.** Reference or regard *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 263 Such a retrospection in her arguments to him. 1753-4 — *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 46, I should abhor myself..if I had any retrospection to myself.

4. The action or fact of looking back upon, or surveying, past time.

1729 SWIFT *To Janus on N. Year's Day* Misc. (1735) V. 231 When thy Retrospection vast, Sees the glorious Ages past. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 215 A man can see himself in retrospection only. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 128, I am confounding prophecy with retrospection. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church* Pref. iv, He looks back on its earliest dawn with pleasing retrospection. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* III. vi. 82 The narrative which goes far enough back..to avoid all impediments of retrospection in its course.

b. An instance of this; *esp.* a survey of past life or experiences.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1709) 183, I must own that pleasant Retrospections, and easy Thoughts,..are admirable Opiates. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 93 For myself, a retrospection on the past, and the prospect of the future, was so dark. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 28 Edward..passed the greater part of the journey in a retrospection of his past life and feelings. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxiv. 360 The most remarkable change that, on this retrospection, we discover in ourselves.

c. A review of past events or of some matter.

1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xv. 112 He and his nephew were both determined to procure a retrospection of all former proceedings. 1844 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. T. Campbell* II. 34 Doing so would lead to the discussion of topics rather apart from the design of this retrospection.

5. A retrogressive course of thought.

1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 262 The long retrospection lodges us at length at..first principles.

Retrospective (retrɒspe·ktiv, rĭtrɒ-), *a.* (and *sb.*). [See RETROSPECT *sb.* and -IVE. So F. *rétrospectif, -ive,* It. *retrospettivo,* Pg. *retrospectivo.*]

1. Directed to, contemplative of, past time.

1664 (*title*), A Faithful Testimony..or a Retrospective Glass for the Legislators..who are found persecuting the Innocent. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* I. 99 In vain the Sage, with retrospective eye, Would from th' apparent What conclude the Why. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 26/1 To think he'll cast, midway the vale of years, A retrospective look, bedimm'd with tears. 1831 HOOD *Playing at Soldiers* vi, Ah me! my retrospective soul! As over memory's muster-roll I cast my eyes anew. 1873 PROCTOR *Exp. Heaven* 178 Beyond the limits to which our powers enable us to reach in our retrospective researches.

2. Of statutes, etc.: Operative with regard to past time; retroactive.

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 15 It hinders the confirmation from having that retrospective quality. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam,* That..the State may justifiably pass a retrospective act against an offender, we have no doubt whatever. 1831 *Ibid., Hampden,* Sentencing a man to death by retrospective law. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 433 Our instincts tell us that no legislation should be retrospective. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 36/1 It is a retrospective alteration of a contract by one of the parties to the detriment of the other.

transf. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 321 The amnesia, however, is not, so to speak, retrospective.

3. Backward; lying to the rear.

1796 COOMBE & BOYDELL *Hist. Thames* II. 29 In this part of the river the retrospective view possesses every charm of elegant landscape. 1845 FEARNSIDE *Views Thames & Medway* 71 The retrospective view is very picturesque. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 13 Allowing of fine retrospective views of Ambleside.

b. *sb.* The backward prospect. *rare*⁻¹.

1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 25 The retrospective affords a view.

Retrospe·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By, or with, retrospection on past time.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 117 Which former times if a man would retrospectiuely measure, he might easily find [etc.]. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 569 The supposed conjunction was, at a later period, sought for as an epoch, and calculated retrospectively. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* I, 'May-be as high as that, no higher,' said the old man, holding out his hand.., and looking retrospectively at his questioner. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 462 The briefest narrative will need to begin somewhat retrospectively.

2. With retrospective effect or force.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 92/1 It is given (as in justice it ought to be) retrospectively. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 382 An *ex post facto* law, is a law which operates retrospectively. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 242/1 It makes the Act to operate retrospectively.

So **Retrospe·ctiveness.** *rare*⁻¹.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb., The Government had only asked for unlimited retrospectiveness in order that they might throw a sop to the Radicals.

† **Retrospe·ctory,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ Retrospective.

1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 49 [He] took a very extended view of the state of public affairs, foreign and domestic, both retrospectory and present.

† **Retrospi·cian(t.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *retrōspicĕre* (cf. next), prob. after *respiciens retro* in Luke ix. 62.] One who turns back; a renegade.

a 1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *Sempill Ball.* (1872) 246 All thinges againe deformed in chaos masse shalbe Befoir ane retrospiciante I sall ceas from Loving the. 1611 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* IX. 209 He callit the said Erll ane retrospitiane, whome God has speuit furth of his mouth.

Retrospi·cient, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.] = RETROSPECTIVE *a.*

1887 GARNETT *Carlyle* vi. 108 Such a fanciful preference would have suited the retrospicient Newman.

Retro-spring. *rare*⁻¹. A backward spring.

1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1731) 29 And with a nimble retro-spring Contracts, and brings them back again.

Retro·t (rĭ-), *v. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To trot again or back.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 345 Wheare in hee trottes, vnto the pathes farr ende, but theare..turnes to rewend: thence retrottes tailewise backwardes.

Retrotra·ction. *rare*⁻¹. [See RETRO- and TRACTION.] Retraction, withdrawal.

1673 SIR J. LAUDER *Decis.* (1826) Suppl. III. 79 A retractation of the real right to the inhibition and fiction, supposing them both of one date, is a motion that surely no lawyer can be guilty of.

‖ **Retroussé** (rətrūse), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *retrousser,* f. *re-* RE- + *trousser* to TRUSS.] Turned up. (Chiefly of the nose.)

1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Grey Dolphin,* His eyes a little bloodshot, and his nose *retroussé* with a remarkably red tip. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* viii, The red and pouting lips, the pert little *retroussé* nose. 1884 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 306/2 Her nose, albeit not the least of the *retroussé* order, was not unimpeachable. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/2 The *retroussé* toque (cleft in the centre) for covering or partially covering with fur.

Retro-vaccina·tion. [RETRO-.] (See quot.) Also **Retro-va·ccine** *a.*

Some recent Dicts. also give *retrovaccinate* vb.

1868 SEATON *Hdbk. Vaccination* 20 Retro-vaccination, or inoculation of cows with vaccine lymph that has been passed through the human body. *Ibid.,* Retro-vaccine lymph, or humanized lymph that had been passed through the cow, then retransferred to the human subject.

Retrove·rse, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *retrōvers-us,* f. *retrō* RETRO- + *versus* turned. Cf. RETRORSE *a.*] Turned or directed backwards; reversed.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1139/1 These processes are true hairs, and only differ from other hairs in..having

the imbrication retroverse instead of directed forwards. 1887 FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 7 Several other retroverse and inverted readings of the same kind.

Retroversion (rītro-, retrovəˑɹʃən). [ad. L. type **retrōversio*: see RETRO- and REVERSION.]

†**1.** *Sc.* Reversal, rescission. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1587 in T. MORRIS *Provosts of Methven* (1875) 69 Full power to..put the said John and Cristiane his spous, in.. possession of the foirsaid manse..to be brukit be thame..in all punctis, but [=without] retrouersione.

2. *Path.* The fact of (the uterus) becoming retroverted.

1776 GARTHSHORE in *Med. Obs. & Inquiries* V. 386 Notwithstanding the situation of the *os tincæ* was so little altered, I still suspected a retroversion of the uterus. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 Retroversion is mostly met with in the third and fourth months of pregnancy. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 45 One of the symptoms of such inflammation he considers to be retroversion of the uterus.

3. The action of turning or looking back.

1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Oxford in Vacation*, What mystery lurks in this retroversion? 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* viii. § 133 (1873) 345 By a necessary consequence of that general law of retro-version. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Jesus Christ* xvii. 238 There is something fearful in the length to which this retroversion may be carried.

4. Retranslation into the original language.

1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Oct. 468/2 Giving a free English translation of some foreign original for retroversion. 1892 *Classical Rev.* Feb. 71/2 The Latin texts from which the exercises for retroversion are drawn.

Reˑtrovert, *sb. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RETRO-, after *convert, pervert.*] One who reverts to his former faith.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 308 The goats, if they come back to the old sheep-fold, to be reovilized, are now, in pious phrase, denominated retroverts.

Retroveˑrt, *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *retrō-vertĕre*, f. *retrō* RETRO- + *vertĕre* to turn.] *intr.* and *trans.* To turn back; to revert.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxvi. 105 He who retroverts To Sin againe; such to their owne deserts, God marks for vengeance. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* I. III. *Emu Wren*, The tail is carried in an erect position, and is even occasionally retroverted over the back.

Retroverted (rīˑtro-, reˑtrovəɹted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED^1.] Turned backwards, reverted.

a. *Path.* Of the uterus.

1776 GARTHSHORE in *Med. Obs. & Inquiries* V. 381 The singular and dangerous disease, now known by the name of retroverted uterus. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 108 Retroverted womb. *Ibid.* 129 It is this which constitutes a retroverted uterus. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 835 Thus the bowel may be compressed by a retroverted or retroflexed uterus.

b. In general use.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 47 With retroverted eye, open jaws, and blown belly. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* iii. (1848) 45 Beware of a retroverted heart, and of the glancing aside of the imagination. 1887 READE *Griffith Gaunt* 4 Glaring out between his retroverted ears.

†**Retroyl,** ? error for RECOIL *v.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8907 'Thow hast,' he seide, 'my men defouled, Me and myne bakward retroyled'.

†**Retruˑde,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *retrūdĕre.*] *trans.* To thrust (something) backward.

1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. II. ii. 6 The term of latitude is breadthlesse line; A point the line doth manfully retrude From infinite processe.

†**Retruˑse,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *retrūs-us*, pa. pple. of *retrūdĕre*: see prec.] Concealed, recondite.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* II. Comm. 80 To thinke it, Heauen forbid; Since from our Frailties 'tis Retruse and hid. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 7, I have a sense of something in me..which I must confess is of so retruse a nature, that I want a name for it. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 369 These Maxims lie retruse in the most Inmost Recesses of our Judging or Intellective Power.

Retrusion (rĭtrūˑʒən). *rare.* [ad. L. type **retrūsio*, n. of action f. *retrūdĕre*: see RETRUDE *v.*] The action of putting away or back.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* x. 144 Oh..that all the sins of the Land without diminution, retrusion, substraction, could be bewailed in our lips with one National yell. 1826 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 2 Being assumed to be eternal, in virtue of an endless remotion or retrusion of the constituent cause.

†**Retruˑss,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *retrousser*: see TRUSS *v.*] *trans.* To put or take on (a load) again; to load or burden again.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9899 Thow mayst nat chesyn, in certeyn, Wyth-Innen hym to entre Ageyn, Retrussen hym, & ek recharge. *Ibid.* 9944, I was retrussyd, & a-geyn Wyth the body that I kam fro.

Retruˑst (rī-), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To trust or commit again.

1642 CHAS. I *Answ. to 19 Prop.* 21 Affairs of State..being retrusted to some close Committee.

Retry (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To try again, in various senses of the verb.

a 1673 CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. cxxxix. 23–4 Now he would be re-tried that he might come forth purest gold. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 289 It was not long before an opportunity arose, for re-trying the old question. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 280 Assuming the same experiment to have been retried by Sparta. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 919/2 To re-try a case already tried by competent authority.

Retrycyan, obs. form of RHETORICIAN.

Rette, obs. form of RATE *v.*^{2}

Reˑtted, *ppl. a.* [f. RET *v.*^{2} + -ED^1.] Prepared by retting.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 487, 100 pounds of the stalks of retted flax..afford from 45 to 48 pounds of broken flax. 1894 *Times* 12 Mar. 13/5 The ordinary retted flax is fed into the breaker, where the woody portion is loosened and partially detached.

Reˑtter. *rare*$^{-1}$. One engaged in retting.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 501, I..see the boys bathe, or watch the retters of flax.

Reˑttery. Also 9 **-ory, raitory.** [f. RET *v.*^{2} + -ERY.] A place where flax is retted.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 197 Gaseous exhalations, which far and near stamp the unpleasant proximity of a rettery. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 98 A well-built and well-conducted rettory, or flax-dressing establishment. 1883 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 On account of the pestilential emanations from the retteries.

Reˑtting, *vbl. sb.* Also 8 **raiting,** 8–9 **rating.** [f. RET *v.*^{2} + -ING^1.] The preparation of flax, etc., by steeping or watering.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Raiting*, or *Rating*, the laying of hemp, flax, timber, &c. when green, in a pond, or running water, to season and dispose it for future uses. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 416 The hemp-plant..has to undergo a variety of processes. The first of these is retting, that is, exposing it to the action of the dew, or water. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 321/1 A few hours then suffice for the retting or maceration of the gut.

b. *attrib.*, as *retting-ground*, *-pit*, *-process.*

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 74 The 'rating-ground', a piece of unbroken aftergrass, where the sheaflets are untied, and the flax spread thin upon the grass. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Retting-pit*, a pond used for soaking hemp. 1883 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 Moreover the retting process..is a delicate operation.

†**Reˑttish,** obs. variant of RADISH.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xv. 109 Iron may bee hardened, if it be quenched in vineger, and the juyce of the Rettish.

Retuˑbe (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To provide with a new tube or tubes. Hence **Retuˑbing.**

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 June, The 150 breech-loader 70-pounder guns..will be retubed with a bore of the size to take a 32 lb. ball. 1879 *Siege & Garrison Artill. Exerc.* I. 8 It is applied..to Mark I. and II. of the same calibre when retubed. 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 4/2 Complete re-tubing of any boiler can be readily carried out without shifting its position.

Retuˑmble (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tumble or roll back again.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 67 As if a..Leviathan himselfe had been cast a-shore, and could not retumble his vast hulk into the maine Sea againe.

Retumeˑscence (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] Reswelling.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 115 Upon the like conflux and retumescence of Waters, they are absorbed.

Retund (rĭtvˑnd), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *retund-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *tundĕre* to beat, strike.]

1. *trans.* To weaken (some physical quality or agent); to diminish the strength or effect of.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXI. x. (1678) 469 Such. Medicins as are fit to draw out and retund the venom. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 38 Watry humidity doth much retund..the strength. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 700 It needs no other Medicin to be mixed with it to retund its ill quality. 1710 FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 308 The Pectoral Decoction..retunds the Acrimony of the Blood. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. ii. § 85 To try if any Thing would retund the Efficacy of that mishapen Engine of Mischief.

2. To beat back, repress (malice, etc.).

1642 NEWCOMEN *Craft Ch. Advers.* (1643) 12 God could ..retund even the Devills own malice. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) II. 499 Hence we see how we may retund the importunity of the Macedonians.

b. To put down or refute.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 41 Mentioned onely to retund a litle this mans insolent vauntings. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 627 This ignorant and conceited confidence of both may be retunded and confuted from hence. *Ibid.* 869 We have Sufficiently retunded the Force of that Objection against the Ingenerability of all Souls. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 6 Calumny which riseth after a man's death..needs most a friend to retund it.

3. To dull or blunt (the edge of a weapon).

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 12 To quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and retund the edge of any Weapon. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 9 Now,—was thy Sword employed,..in whose Quarrel was its Edge retunded? 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 594 How then might shield, or breast-plate, or close mail Retund its edge?

fig. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 171 None of all these things could retund the edge of his expectations to find the wreck.

4. To drive or force back.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. ix. 94 Jordan and Ouse two Rivers were retunded Whos waters som space stood on both parts sundred. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xxii. (1713) 158 Like the Beams of the Sun, that retunded from this Body are received by another, and nothing is lost. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 69 Vapours and exhalations fitted to retund and intercept the rays of light.

Retuˑne (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tune (a musical instrument) again. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophies* 1040 Whose sacred Art retuneth excellent This rarely-sweet celestiall Instrument. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 119 Their Discords in God's Praise unite, Retun'd by providential Might. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 84 Retune thy strings for Jesus' sake. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Feb., War, which may retune the nerves of the people and bleed out their fullness of habit.

Retuˑrf (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lay with new turf.

1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 83 A great portion of this has been re-turfed 1895 *Daily News* 6 July 5/5 Here also the ground has been returfed.

Returgeˑscency. *rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] The fact of becoming turgid again.

1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* 95 The most full evidence against this pretended vacuity is from the returgescency of the empty bladder suspended in this vacuity.

Return (rĭtɔ̄ˑɹn), *sb.* Also 4–7 **retorn,** 5–6 **retorne;** 4 **retourn,** 5–7 **retourne, returne.** [a. AF. *retorn, retourn, return*, vbl. sb. f. *retorner*, etc.: see next. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *retorno*, It. *ritorno*, and F. *retourne* fem.]

I. 1. The act of coming back to or from a place, person, or condition. † *To make return*, to return, to come back.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 So were thei for everemo Of no retorn withoute espeir Departed fro the rihtfull heir. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiii. 104 The seconde retorne was fro dethe to the lyf,..the thyrdde retourne was fro erthe in to heuene. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvi. 177 Prayeng humbly that a goode retorne & a shorte he myght make. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226, I wyl leue it here with you to kepe tyll my retourne. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F vij, Note that yee register as well the day you send your letters, as the returne of them. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 15 Wee never heard tell..of any Shipp that had made returne from them. 1670 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 15 Uppon the King's returne from his recreations att Newmarkett. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 161 The Languidness of the Blood's Motion in its Return from nourishing the Body. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 147 When our company were on the return to their lodgings. 1845 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 24 Immediately on my return to Rouen, I put one of the packages into the hands of the servants. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 479 His return was the signal for a burst of national joy.

pl. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 69 Sindry coursis and returnis maid thai. 1612–24 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 429 In our returnes we visited all our friends. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 110 It was late, and the Vessels rid about a mile from the shoar; nor could they make above two Returns. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 15 They may probably be assisted in their Vegetation by the frequent Returns of the Sea Water.

†**b.** *Coach of return*, a return vehicle. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 7 If a man goe thence to Luneburg, he may easily light on a coach of returne at a lesse rate.

c. In phr. *by* († *the*) *return, by return of* († *the*) *post.* (See POST *sb.*^{2} 8 c.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 14 And, by the next return, the news would be, that it was fallen off. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcii. 422 By the return of the post he may expect an answer. 1812 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 56 You may answer letters by return of post. 1885 *Bookseller* July 650/2, I wrote to the publisher, and had the book sent to me by return.

d. A signal for return. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, What ho, there—'sound a return'!

e. *ellipt.* A return-ticket. (Now common.)

1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 250, I just arrived in time to catch the train, and took a return for C—.

f. *ellipt.* (See quots.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 202 *Return*, the air-course along which the vitiated air of the mine is returned or conducted back to the upcast shaft. 1894 *Lab. Commission Gloss.*, *Returns*, an abbreviation for return airways, i.e., the passages through which the air passes to the upcast shaft.

2. The fact of (a certain time or thing) recurring or coming round again; † a spell of some action.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30 The hope of times returne shal be the ende of my thoughts. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xx. 22 At the returne of the yeere, the king of Syria will come vp against thee. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 26 Contemplate we the periodical returns of the equinoxes and solstices. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 349 While they ring round the same unvary'd chimes With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 35 The Dance is composed of several Returns: Each Return lasts till the Dancers are out of Breath. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 209 A 'return' or 'repeat' is caused in the series of Pedal sounds. *Ibid.*, The 'return' that takes place on the half-octave of keys below. 1887 BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* i. 5 The third part of the movement..is the Recapitulation indicated by the return of the (first) Subject.

b. In phr. *to wish* (one) *many* (*happy*) *returns of the day*, or variations of this.

1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Aston* 2 Jan., Now the new year is come, of which I wish you and dear Mrs. Gastrel many and many returns. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *All Fools' Day*, Many happy returns of this day to you. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* i, The notion of wishing happy returns in such a farce as this..is good! 1870 — *E. Drood* ii, We must drink Many happy returns to her.

3. The recurrence or renewal of some condition; *esp.* a recrudescence or renewed attack of illness or indisposition.

1648 DUNCON (*title*), The Retvrns of Spiritual comfort and grief in a Devout Soul. Represented by entercourse of Letters to .Ladie..Falkland. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. xi, To continue us in goodness there must be iterated returns of misery. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 403 The King had yesterday some returns of his ague. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 320 Like the Returns of a violent Distemper, [it] came on with an irresistible Force. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 23 It was the return of the frost that did all the mischief. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 108, I am better, but have had two or three returns of sickness. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vi. 69 Old people who have been using glasses..are sometimes surprised by a return of the ability to read without them.

II. 4. A side or part which falls away, usually at right angles, from the front or direct line of any work or structure.

a. In cornices, pilasters, windows, etc.

1450 *Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. cccxxv, Pro factura,..retournes, corbels, transowms. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 The Pylasters were by the Tool and Mallet wrought, as the Rabbets yet remaining, or Returns in some of them plainly shew. *c* 1692 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 421 Cutting a hole in the wall..to show the return of the Cornish. 1724 Chambers *Le Clerc's Arch.* Pl. 24 Continued Pedestal with Returns or Interruptions in its Projecture. 1885 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 616 Internal and external mitres, and small returns, or breaks, are afterwards modelled and filled up by hand. 1859 Ruskin *Perspective* ix. 106 The lines which regulate the inner sides or returns of the windows..are drawn to the vanishing-point.

b. In appendages to, or minor parts of, buildings, walls, or other structures.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 My body to be beryed by the awter of Seynt Martyn..vnder the percloos of the retourne of the candilbeem. 1718 S. Sewall *Diary* 23 Feb., The Return of the Gallery where Mr. Franklin sat was a place very Convenient for it. 1778 C. Hutton *Bridges* 87 They [*sc.* abutments] must be well reinforced with proper walls or returns. 1834-47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* 216 Open .. a branch gallery, which must be driven to the centre of the wall; then make two perpendicular returns to this branch. 1897 F. J. Burgoyne *Library Constr.* 218 A counter with returns running across it.

c. A wing or side of a building; †a side-street.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 549, I vnderstand both these Sides to be not onely Returnes, but Parts of the Front. 1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 The said Building..to have two wings or retournes, each wing or retourne..in length fifty and two foot. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 104 Cheltenham is a village..with a very few returns and lanes or adjoining houses. 1814 *Reg. Park* 28 Keeping free the terminations of the streets and the returns of the houses. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 249/1 Architects often fail from the poverty and meagreness of the masses and returns. They compose their buildings out of screens and facades.

5. A bend or turn (in a line, etc.); a portion extending between two bends (see quot. 1859).

1655 Marq. Worc. *Cent. Inv.* § 3 A Cypher and Character so contrived that one line, without returns and circumflexes, stands for each and every of the 24 Letters. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 29 We then put up a Line that was 666 Feet in Length, by eight Returns. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 107 Each separate part of the fall contained between two blocks, or between either extremity and a block, is called 'a return of the fall'. 1892 *Spon's Workshop Rec.* Ser. v. 379/1 To prevent..twisting, a bar is sometimes placed through a part of the blocks, or at right angles to the 'returns' close to the block.

b. A bend, turn, or winding in a stream, trench, gallery, etc. ? *Obs.*

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 1 Sometimes in the Eddies betwixt two Streams and in the Returns of a stream he lies. 1702-12 *Mil. & Sea Dict., Returns of the Trench*, the several Bendings and Oblique Lines of the Trenches, drawn in some measure parallel to the sides of the Place attack'd. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Trench*, This carrying of the trenches obliquely, they call carrying them by *coudees*, or returns. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Returns of a mine, are the turnings and windings of the gallery leading to the mine. *Ibid.*, These returns, when followed, make a long way from the end of the trench to the head.

6. A consignment or cargo, an aggregate or class of commodities, which comes back (to one) in exchange for merchandise sent out as a trading venture; the value or profits represented by this. (Now merged in next.)

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 The sayde venturers..abyde a greate tyme before they can haue any returne to their aduantage of their aduenture, to theyr great werines. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 419 He had also six rich Returnes from the East India, which greatly increased his Store. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 109 A very gainfull returne of Amber Greese and vendible commodities in exchange of Iron Tools. 1717 Bolingbroke *Let. to Windham* (1889) 23 The merchant who brought riches home by the returns of foreign trade. 1758 Binnell *Descr. Thames* 13 How abounding in its Merchandize! And how immensely rich in its Produce or Returns! 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 139 Forced loans were exacted from individuals, especially from such as were known to have received large returns by the late arrivals from the New World.

fig. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 14 Their merchandise was made of the Policies and Councils of all Kingdoms and States, and such returns proceeded as were still subservient to the Roman interest. 1747 Chesterf. *Lett.* cxix. (1792) I. 322 Pain and shame, instead of pleasure, are the returns of their voyage.

b. Pecuniary value resulting to one from the exercise of some trade or occupation; gain, profit, or income, in relation to the means by which it is produced; also (in *pl.*), proceeds, results.

1691 Locke *Lowering Interest*, etc. Wks. 1714 II. 9 If the Merchant's Return be more than his Vse, (which 'tis certain it is, or else he will not Trade). 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 373 The returns of the foreign trade of consumption are very seldom so quick as those of the home trade. 1804 T. Thornton *Sporting Tour* (1896) 83 Returns of the day: six snipes and one duck. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* v. 58 Your wages consist of the proportion you receive of the return brought by the article you manufacture. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/1 The Profession will always afford at least a sufficient return to the really competent man.

fig. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* i. Introd., From the few hours we spend in prayer..the return is great and profitable. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 34 The soft returns of Gratitude they know.

c. The fact of bringing value in exchange.

1753 *Scots Mag.* July 325/2 What maketh rich, is a small profit and a quick return. 1822 Lamb *Elia* I. *Distant Correspondents*, This sort of merchandise above all requires a quick return. A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous.

7. *Mohammedan Law*: (see quot. 1825).

1825 Macnaghten *Mooham. Law* 23 The return is where there being no residuaries, the surplus, after the distribution of the shares, returns to the sharers. 1895 Sir R. K. Wilson *Digest Anglo-Muham. Law* viii. § 238. 201 The wife or husband of the deceased has no share in the Return as against 'Distant Kindred'.

III. 8. The act, on the part of a sheriff, of sending back a writ to the court from which it issued, together with a statement of how far he had been able to carry out its instructions; hence, the report of a sheriff upon any writ directed to him. Also *pl.*, forms for making such reports (quot. 1620).

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/1 Touching the retourne, servise, and alle executions of the Writtes, Processe and Juggementz, in and of the saide actions. 1458 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 303 þat the shirrifs of þis Citie from hensfurth fauour all maner persones of þis Citie in makyng their returnes as ferre as they goodely may savyng theym self. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 79 The shirefe shall haue for the retourne of euery such byll foure pence. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II ii. (1588) 116 Then must the Iustice of the Peace..make retourne of the Writ. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sherifes* 56 You shal find in this booke good retorns for all maner of writs now in use,..and also apt retorns of all your Exchequer proces. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. x. 184 Any person whom (in discretion) they suspected to have dealt lewdly, about any Writ, Returne, entrie of Rule, pleading, or any such like Matter. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. xi, Fees .. for Enrollings, Exemplifications, Bails, Vouchers, Returns. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 161 The sheriff was and is the person, by whom, in all cases, what is called the return, was and is made. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 341 The sheriff..made a return of *nulla bona* to the writ of *fi. fa.*

b. *Day of (the) return*, = Return day. Also with ellipse of *day*.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 336/1 Yf at eny of the seid daies of retourne, it be retourned by the seid Shirefles. 1472 *Ibid.* VI. 52/1 At the day and daies of the retourne conteyned in the same Writte and Writtes. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. iii. 8 So longe daye of returne that fyue counties myghte be holden before the returne therof. 1702 *Modern Cases* (1716) 59 He coming in upon a Habeas Corpus, and pleading to the Writ, at the Day of the Retorn of it, the Court could not deny his Plea. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 275 The day ..on which the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report how far he has obeyed it, is called the return of the writ.

c. *ellipt.* (See quots.)

1577 Harrison *England* in *Holinshed* (1587) I. 181 A perfect rule to know the beginning and ending of euerie terme, with their returnes. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v., Hilary terme is said to haue 4 returnes,..and Easter terme to haue 5 returnes. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. 101 Each of these Terms hath several Returns, and each Return hath four Days belonging to it. 1684 *Spelman's Law Terms* § II. 6 The Eight days wherein the Court of the Exchequer sits, ..are to be accounted as parts of the Terms, for that they fall within the first Return. 1830 *Act* 1 *Will. IV* c. 70 § 6 In Easter Term there shall be but four Returns instead of five

9. The official report made by a returning officer (originally the sheriff) as to the election of a member or members of Parliament; hence, the fact of being elected to sit in Parliament.

† *Double return*, the fact of two or more candidates being provisionally returned.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 367/1 For eny maner elections of Knyghtes,..and for Retournes of the same, and for almaner Retournes of Citezeyns and Burgeyses in their severall Shires, for this present Parlement.

1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 409 Elections since my last...Weobley, Mr. Price, Mr. Thomas Foley, and Mr. Birch, it being a double return. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 437/2 A Petition..complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said County, was presented to the House. 1769 Burke *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 140 How will this great politician preserve the rights of electors, the fairness of returns..? It would..be a glorious sight to have eight or ten petitions or double returns [etc.]. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 5 Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* xvi. (1876) III. 273 The house of Commons had an undoubted right of determining all disputed returns to the writ of election. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. x, Having procured Audley's return to Parliament. *Ibid.* XI. v, Audley Egerton had no chance of return for his own seat. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. viii. 114 The *return* is made by indenture, which names the persons chosen, is signed and sealed, and returned to the Crown office in Chancery, tacked to the writ itself.

† b. A response to a demand; a reply to a letter or dispatch. *Obs.*

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 45 The King's Remembrancer..shall make a Certificate of the last Subsidy, as it was Assessed upon the several Counties,..and to Certifie the Returns of every County. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 471 In a letter of the said Ambassador..wee find this Return, touching the business of the Fisherie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 143 The true estate of Ecclesiasticall affairs..may be extracted out of the following dispatches, and their returns.

c. A report of a formal or official character giving information as to the numbers, amounts, etc., of the subjects of inquiry; a set of statistics compiled by order of some authority.

1756 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 398 A return of the stores at this place is enclosed. 1787 Nelson 4 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 241 Having given Commodore Parker a Return of the Squadron and the services they were employed upon. 1808 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) IV. 16 You will direct the regiments to make returns for the number of canteens and havresacks that they may require. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 154 Many accounts and papers are obtained from public departments as *returns* to orders of either House. 1871 C. Davies *Metric Syst.* III. 284 The table of a return from the various Custom houses.

transf. 1784 J. Barry *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 206 The contraction or extension of our sphere of vision depends upon other considerations than the simple return of our mere natural optics.

10. †a. Recovery *of* something taken. *Obs.*

1544 *Ld. Hertford's Exped. Scot.* (1798) 15, lx oxen [were] brought away: for ye retorne wherof a nomber of Scottyshmen pursued very ernestly.

b. Restoration *of* something to a person; *spec.* in *Law* (see quots.).

1642 *Termes de la Ley* 241 Then hee that tooke the distresse shall have againe the distresse, and that is called the returne of the beasts. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Returnum irreplegiabile*, is a Writ..for the final restitution or return of Cattle to the Owner, unjustly taken by another. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 423/2 Return of Cattle, &c. is a term applied to the restoration of cattle, &c. distrained, to the party by whom they were distrained, after it has been ascertained that the distress was rightfully taken.

11. The act of giving, or (more usually) that which is given or received, by way of recompense, acknowledgement, or reciprocity.

a 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 92 By which returne be sure to winne a cant Of halfe at least. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 60 *King.* What from our Brother Norwey? *Volt.* Most faire returne of Greetings, and Desires. 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* III. ii, That's a valuable return of intelligence from us for what he gave of himself. 1700 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, You out-bid my Service And all returns are vile, but Words the poorest. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 395 A grateful return is due to the author of a benefit. 1807 Southey *Lett.* (1850) III. 106 Mr. Aikin has sent me no returns either for this year's reviewing or the last. 1884 *Munch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 The Church does not get..any adequate return for the sacrifices she is compelled to make.

b. The yield of some productive thing considered in relation to the original amount or expenditure.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 409 In some Grounds which are strong, you shall haue a Raddish, etc. come in a month; That in other grounds will not come in two; And so make double Returnes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 642 The Swain.. Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand, And just Returns of cultivated Land. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 105 Wheat..produceth ten Bushels in the return. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 156 One loom..will make fourteen returns the first year of cloth ready for sale, and sixteen returns every year after. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 174 One hundred and twenty one bolls, an acre, being thirty-eight returns of the quantity of seed planted. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* Introd. p. xvi, In the course of a year they give two returns,—the lamb, and the fleece.

c. In phr. *in return*.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 517 As rich men deale Guifts, Expecting in returne twenty for one. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 309, I wrote to my old Friend at Lisbon, who in Return gave me Notice, that he could easily dispose of it there. 1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* iv. (1812) I. 289 In return he promised that he would assist his brother. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 92 No land but listens to the common call, And in return receives supply from all. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 68 The Indians..brought me a present,..and in return, I induced my friends to follow. 1896 *Law Times* C. 360/2 He paid his fare to the conductor, and in return received a ticket.

d. *In return for*, † *of*, or † *to*.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 268 In return of so prostrated a patience. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI. i, In return to all these concessions, I desire [etc.]. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 Here are five guineas in return of the pleasure you have given me. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 249 In return for our continued interruption.., our works had an uninterrupted progression for eighteen days. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xliii, They covered her, in return for her exertions, with some pieces of sail-cloth and ends of tarpaulin. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* x. 196 A present is usually given in return for the hospitality.

12. A reply, answer, or retort. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 127 If my Father render faire returne, It is against my will. *a* 1617 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 34, I answered as I thought most pertinent. When he had heard my returns, he was pleased to say [etc.]. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 194 If any Gentleman..please to put Pen to Paper, in opposition to what is here asserted; I shall give him a Civil return. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. 16/2 Unto those Replies he gave Returns; and unto those Returns the Synod gave Rejoinders. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 161 Whose verses are these? the return is a sentence, These are verses of Homer. 1796 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Warning* III. 260 They had no return to the letters they had written.

b. A thrust, stroke, volley, etc., given in reply to one from an opponent or enemy.

1705 Blackwell *Fencing-Master* 15 These are the Returns upon those Thrusts without Faints. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 60 Being much nearer your adversary's body to deliver your return (called the riposte). 1837 Marryat *Perc. Keene* xix, The Stella was put about, and the other broadside given without a return from her opponent. 1863 Whyte-Melville *Gladiators* I. 30 If your guard is an inch too high, your return a thought too slow.

c. *Card-playing.* (Cf. Return *v.* 21 c.)

1742 Hoyle *Whist* 16 You may wait to finess your Ten upon the Return of Trumps from your Partner. 1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 15 You may wait the return of that suit. *Ibid.* 19 Wait the return from your partner.

d. The act of sending back to one.

1842 Hope-Scott in Ornsby *Mem.* (1884) II. 3 Your speedy reply and return of my proofs was very kind. 1897 [see 15].

e. The act of returning (a ball) to an opponent or to another player; skill in doing this.

1886 *Field* 19 June 794/1, Mr. R. D. Walker seemed for once to have lost his power of return. **1891** GRACE *Cricket* 258 The first-named had a wonderfully good return, and knew..at which end there was a greater chance of a run-out. **1897** *Sportsman* 16 Dec., The return..being a poor one, the first 'scrum' was formed on the Oxford '25'.

13. The act of bringing a thing back to a former position.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 294 In admiration we hold the hand up,..with all the fingers closed, which in the returne we do both spread and turn in one motion. **1787** BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 122 Wave the rod in a small circumference round your head, and never make a return of it before it has had it's full scope. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 277 In bringing out the line behind over the shoulder, the return must not be made so abruptly.

b. A part of a ribbon-loom. (See quot.)

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/2 The returning-sticks, or as others call them, the returns, or the tumblers, or pulleys, to which the tires are tied, to clear the course of cords through the high-lisses.

14. *pl.* **a.** Refuse-tobacco (*obs.*). In later use, a mild, light-coloured tobacco for smoking.

1789 *Evidence Comm. for repealing Duties on Tobacco* 15 The returns are the edges of the boxes after they are gone through the engines..and the trimmings after finishing, the shag smalls, and the sand. **1789** *Act* 29 *Geo. III*, c 68 § 155 All returns of Spanish shall be deemed..to be returns of tobacco within the meaning of this Act. **1835–6** *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 396/2 Both [shag and returns] are made from the same cask of tobacco, the lighter leaves being chosen for the returns, and the darker ones for the common tobacco. **1893** 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 322 Who..smoked threepenny Returns in his Louis Quinze library.

b. *Brewing.* Return worts. (See 16 d.)

1846 TIZARD *Brewing* (ed 2) xx. 555 By steeping it in sour beer, such as returns. *Ibid.*, That which is the most highly concentrated may be added to weak returns.

15. A thing or person sent back. Chiefly *pl.*

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 266 Any cheques or bill refused payment are called 'returns'. **1893** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 2/3 'The returns' leave Queensland in good health. **1897** *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 215 Many of the papers being sent 'for sale or return', and the unsold copies referred to as 'returns'.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. Denoting return (of a person or thing) to a place, as *return box, cargo, chaise, journey, passenger, voyage*; **return-case**, a case of infectious disease occurring after the return home of a patient from hospital.

1852 C. BRONTE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 247, I have ..sent off to-day, per rail, a *return-box of Cornhill books. **1827** ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 51 Sufficient for a *return Cargo. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XI. 23/2 The return cargo was generally more valuable than the investments. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 130 In spite of every precaution these so-called '*return cases' will occasionally appear. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 6 A sort of open square, which is the constant resort of carts, waggons, and *return chaises. **1865** *Daily Tel.* 13 Dec. 5/4, I found that everybody was coming back again, and I performed the *return journey. **1864** M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 187 The *return passengers by the Palmaria almost always have to walk home from the port on foot. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 A ship on a *return voyage is not generally liable [to confiscation].

b. In scientific or technical uses, as *return air, charge, current, shock, smoke, stroke, wave.*

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 202 **Return Air*, the air or ventilation which has been passed through the workings. **1849** NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 68 Faraday first observed the singular phenomenon of the *return charge. He found, that, if..the apparatus..was suddenly and perfectly discharged,..it gradually recovered a charge. **1873** F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) 313 The *return current is especially great when any portion of the line L is formed of wire coated with india-rubber. **1881** S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* i. § 26. 28 When a charged conductor is suddenly discharged, a discharge is felt by persons standing near, or may even affect electroscopes, or yield sparks. This action, known as the '*return-shock', is due to induction. **1861** MRS. RIDDELL *City & Suburb* I. ii. 29 A fire-board which had been put up with the friendly intention of preventing any occupant being suffocated with *return smoke. **1845** *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 301/1 On the *return stroke the air enters into the cylinder below the piston. **1881** S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* iv. § 304. 257 The 'return-stroke' experienced by persons in the neighbourhood of a flash. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 7/1 Visitors were specially warned by placards in various directions against the dangers of 'the *return wave'.

c. Allowing or causing return of something, as *return pipe, spring, valve.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 509 The small return-spring should be as thin as possible at the end fastened to the other spring. **1839** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 306/2 H the return-pipe. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1926/2 *Return-valve*, a valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions.

d. *Brewing.* **Return wort**, a weak wort blended with the following mash.

1845 TIZARD *Voice from Mash-Tun* I. 38 Examples of four brewings by the ordinary practice, from which the usual lengths, with Table-Beer or Return Wort, are drawn. **1846** — *Brewing* (ed. 2) 186, etc.

17. Denoting change of direction or recedence, esp. at right angles (see sense 4), as *return angle, arm, crease, desk, piece, side, wall.*

1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 51 Placing one Foot of your Compasses on the *Return Angles. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 94 The masonry at the return angle of the nave is likewise Saxon. **1861** SMILES *Engineers* II. 219 The moment the vessel gets within the outer angles of the two *return arms or kants, she may be said to be in or out of the harbour. **1787** *Laws of Cricket* in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) p. x, The Bowling-crease must be parallel with the stumps, three feet in length, with a *return-crease. **16..** in Parker *Gloss. Arch.* (1850) I. 386 Ye chapel..wth iij stooles on ye one side and a *retorne desk at the ende. **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xx. ¶ 3 Its end..hath a small *Return piece..made square to the under-side of the Rod. **1679** *Ibid., Carp.* ix. 171 Either the adjoyning sides of the Front of an House or Ground-plot, is called a *Return-side. **1683** *Ibid., Printing* x. ¶ 9 A square Iron Plate..with Return Sides about six Inches long each side. **1838** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 330/1 Opposite the *return walls, and sometimes at certain distances in the length.

18. Denoting a doubling back upon the former direction, as *return bend, block, flue.*

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 754/2 *Return Bend*, a U-shaped pipe coupling for uniting the ends of pipes. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Terms, Return Block*, a snatch block. *Ibid., Return Flues*, the flues of Cornish, Lancashire, and Wagon boilers.

19. Played, given, etc., in return, as *return buffet, match, stroke, thrust.*

1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 84 The return match at cricket was played at Wye. **1861** CHAPMAN *Art Fencing* i. 19 The direct return thrust (Repost)..should be delivered with the greatest rapidity. **1873** *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* Dec. 100/2 We can't have the return match before Wednesday. **1883** R. W. CHURCH in *Ward's Eng. Poets* (1883) II. 280 The men who..dealt the return buffet to Spanish pride in the harbour of Cadiz.

Return (rɪtɔ̄·ɹn), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **retorne** (5 *Sc.* **ratorn, 6 reatorn**); 4–6 **retourne**, 6–7 **retourn**; 5-7 **returne** (5 *Sc.* **raturn**), 7- **return.** [ad. OF. *retorner, retourner, returner* mod.F. *retourner*), = Sp. and Pg. *retornar*, It. *ritornare*: see RE- and TURN *v.*]

I. *intr.* **1.** To come or go back to a place or person.

?*a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 385 As watir that doun renneth ay, But neuer drope Retourne may. *c* **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 111, I might nat thedyr crepe Before my seson came to retorne ayeyne. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 334 Thenne he gaf lycens to his children to retourne. And so þey departed & retourned toward Lusynen. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, Nowe having little monye left..he is dryven to retourne. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. iv. 87 The heat and drought comes whenas the Sunne returnes. **1685** DRYDEN *Threnod. August.* 140 Thus, at half-ebb a rolling sea Returns, and wins upon the shore. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ., Temptation*, She return'd back and went into the room. **1781** LOGAN in *Scott. Paraphr.* viii. 9 But man forsakes this earthly Scene, Ah! never to return. **1855** KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xiv, He had gone out to say his prayers, and had not returned. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 153 He returned, and I went on alone.

b. Const. *to, into*, or *from*. Also *home, whence.*

c **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4918 Al his lyf he doth so morne, By-cause he dar not hom retourne. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 245 And aftre..thei retournen to hire owne Housholdes. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* viii, As he was retornynge fro the feyre. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 But caused them to returne backwarde in to the wyldernesse. **1577** FRAMPTON *Joyful News* Ded., Retourning, right worshipfull, home into Englande oute of Spaine. **1611** BIBLE *Jer.* xviii. 11 Returne ye now euery one from his euill way. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* iv. 46 We..allow'd the external Air to return into the Receiver. **1712–14** POPE *Rape Lock* III. 23 The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace. **1776** *Trial of Nundocomar* 30/1 He went from Calcutta to Jaggernaut, from whence he returned to Calcutta. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi, Jacob..returned home well satisfied with the profit he had made. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 3 Aristotle..returned to Athens after the death of Plato.

c. *transf.* of immaterial things, as time, etc.

?*a* **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 383 The tyme that may not soiourne, But goth and may neuer Retourne. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* 85 Vald ȝe al perpend ȝour..querrel, than hardines and curage vald returne vitht in ȝour hartis. **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 306 Ere the yeare..doo returne from whence he first begun. **1638** JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 246 That is great indeed..which doth still returne into our thoughts. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XI. 531 Till many years over thy head return: So maist thou live. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georgics* III. 429 With the Spring their genial Warmth returns. *a* **1832** MACINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 329 Their argument must return to the point from which it set out **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1182 Nor will ye win him back, For the man's love once gone never returns. **1880** SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxxvii, The scenes and forms of death with which he had been familiar in Naples, returned again and again before his eyes.

d. Const. *upon* (a person).

c **1450** *Merlin* 597 The saisnes were grete and stronge, and..often thei returned vpon hem that hem pursued. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, Synne retorneth euer vpon his mayster. **1611** BIBLE 1 *Kings* ii. 33 Their blood shall therefore returne vpon the head of Ioab. **1719** WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 21 Let it stand, to support the Second Query; which returns upon you, and expects a fuller Answer. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 619 When the beauteous hateful isle Return'd upon him. **1866** DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* iii. 68 Your sins after injuring others, often return upon yourselves.

e. In pa. pple. with *is, was*, etc. Now *rare.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 He a lytle before at the beginning of Maye, was retorned home with his wyfe. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iv. (1588) 21 After such time as Queene Isabell..was returned ouer the Seas into England. **1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E v b, Through many paines and perils past, I'm safe returned back to Wales at last. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* IX. 401 Shee to him as oft engag'd To be returnd by Noon amid the Bowre. **1795** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 118 After the middle of May, by which time I hope to be returned from Bedford. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 227 The business languished till the earl of Wiltshire was returned from Bologna.

f. With cognate object. *rare.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 117 Go treade the path that thou shalt ne're return.

† **2. a.** To have respect or relation *to*. *Obs.*^—1

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 133 The tail of Scorpio..to Mercurie and to Satorne Be weie of kinde mot retorne After the preparacion Of due constellacion.

†**b.** To turn round (*to* one); to face about. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 463 When this noble yonge man Iulian huntede.., and folowede an herte, the herte returnede to hym. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* II. 59 Wallace raturnd as man of mekyll mayne; And at a straik the formast has he slayne.

†**c.** To turn back, retire, retreat. *Obs.*

c **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1098 Ye shall your chaunce Take as hit falleth, wherfore returne ye must. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* x. 672 The erll of ȝork consaillyt the king to fle; Than he ratornd, sen na succour thai se. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* I. xv. 57 These two knyghtes were in grete daunger of their lyues that they were fayn to retorne.

†**d.** To turn away; to go away again. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 25 In the whiche yere Edom returnede, in that he wolde not be vnder Iuda, and made a kynge to theyme. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Kings* xviii. 14, I haue offended, returne from me: that which thou puttest on me, wil I beare.

†**e.** *Arch.* Of a moulding, etc.: To continue at an angle to the previous direction. *rare*^—1.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 49 This Architrave..does return over the Pilasters.

3. To go back in discourse; to revert *to* or resume a topic or subject.

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 53 Now will I retourne aȝen, or I procede ony ferthere, for to declare ȝou the othere weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne. *a* **1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 137 Atte this tyme y passe ouer to speke more of these good ladyes, and retorne ayen to other thingges. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 189 Let vs leue spekynge of them tyll we returne therto agayne. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 But to returne where we left: After the Duke was fled, as aforesayde [etc]. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 322 *Suff.* But now returne we to the false Duke Humfrey. *Card.* No more of him. **1656** HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 155 It is not so much my desire to return upon haunts, as theirs that will not be satisfied. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iii. § 9 But to return to Kircher. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 371, I return to the Story. **1799** HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 105 To return, however, to the subject of general education. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 807 Let us now return to the aqueous solution from which the resinous-looking matter had separated. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 74 The subject is one to which..I shall have more than one occasion to return.

†**b.** To proceed or begin again *to* do something. *Obs.* (Only in translations from Spanish and Italian.)

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 236 Which.. after I had read, and returned againe to reade the same [etc.]. **1594** T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 63 Whereuppon they returned to admonish more boldlie then they were woont. **1626** C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 120 A few daies after, hauing changed his minde.., he returned to treat with him as before.

4. To revert, go back again, *to* (or *into*) a previous condition or state; to come back *to* oneself.

1484 CAXTON *Æsop* II. x, A lytyll whyle after this, this man retourned and felle ageyne in to grete pouerte. **1526** TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 34 He reysed him vp from deeth, now no more to returne to corrupcion. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* iii. 19 Dust thou art, and vnto dust shalt thou returne. **1651** HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 The Common-wealth is thereby dissolved, and every man returneth into the condition and calamity of a warre with every other man. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No 198 ¶ 4 Upon proper Applications to revive her, the unhappy young Creature returned to her self. **1796** in Burke *Reg. Peace* i. Sel. Wks. (1892) 39 To engage Prussia..to return into the coalition. **1852** M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* Poems (1906) 109 To the elements it came from Everything will return. **1892** *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 The roses..will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness.

b. To revert *to* some practice, opinion, etc.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1309/2 They..retourned of frowardnes to their errours agayne. **1552** ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 47 He..will nocht returne to the catholike faith. **1611** COTGR., *Recoquiner*, to fall a begging, to returne to beggerie. **1737** *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 288/2 Finding that she absolutely must resolve to die, or return to wearing Petticoats. **1745** ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 19 (1748) IV. 26 Heaven forbid that..I should..advise them to return to that old fashioned way of spending time. **1881** JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 72 The Byzantians too agreed to return to their allegiance.

†**c.** To become (something) again. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 427 Into his owne countre, the which newly was retourned Frenche. **1618** *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 210 The Count of Candale is suddenly returned Papist again. **1692** O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 330 She turned Arrian...Afterwards she seemed to return Catholick.

†**d.** *Sc.* To change or turn *into* something else.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 4 All erdly joy returnis in pane. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 100 Scho gan behald In blak adill the hallowit wattir cald Changit and altir, and furth ȝet wynis gude Anon returnit into laithlie blude.

5. To go back or revert *to* a previous owner.

c **1460** FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 Thai rewarded with..offices, and some with livelode terme off lyff, wich aftir thair dethis wolde than retorne to the Crowne. **1524** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 10, I bequeathe..a litile howse with a yerde the terme of his lyfe, and then to return to the right heires. **1631** SIR J. DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* 70 Never like to return to the Lord by Escheat or Donor by Reverter. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 115 The Saracens took it from the Greeks,. then it returned to the Christians, and afterwards to the Saracens.

† **6. a.** To result or fall out *to* a person. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1595) 140 Consider with

your selfe how grieuous the thing you go about to compasse may returne vnto her.

† b. To amount *to* a certain sum. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1622 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 777 5000. persons, whose labours returne yeerely to about 135000. pound sterling.

II. † 7. *refl.* To turn or go back *to* an occupation, place, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 68, I retourne me ageyne to my fyrst purpoos. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 110 b, Whan the Quene Ysiphyle had saide these wordes she retorned her unto the cite. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* (1620) I. iv. 136 That which we might do best were to return us again to our village.

† b. To turn round (*to* a person) or back. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/2, Ryght there he retourneth hymself and saluyth the peple. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xv. (S.T.S.) II. 5 Returnand him to Appius he said [etc.]. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 56 Returne thee therefore with a floud of Teares, And wash away thy Countries stayned Spots.

8. *trans.* † a. To reverse, return upon (one's course). *Obs.*

c 1480 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 100 Thys Eolus hath oft Made me to retourne my course agayn nature With hys gret blastys. 1582 N. Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ii. 5 They lost each other, and therefore they retourned their course towardes Cabo Verde.

† b. To turn round (a horse, ship, etc.); to cause to face the other way. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 309 But whan he cam in to the feldes he retourned hys hors, & beheld toward thabbaye. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 35 Returninge his shyppes towarde the West, he found a more holesome ayre. 1607 Rowlands *Earl of Warwick* (Hunterian Cl.) 53 Then very lightly Guy returns his Horse, And comes up on him with redoubled might.

c. To take or lead back upon the former direction; to turn at an angle to the previous course.

1613-39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 45 The Cimasium..return'd to the Wall. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 28 We then thought of trying whether the Attraction would not be stronger without doubling or returning the Line. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Stoves*, Over this the second Flue must be return'd back again. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 545 The trouble of plumbing and returning the quoins, is considered equivalent to the deficiency of materials. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 59, I propose that the upper row of stalls should be returned at the west end of the chancel.

9. † a. To turn (one's heart, thoughts, etc.) back or away (*from* something). *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 117/2 Their hertes [were so] mollified that almost were retorned fro the crysten faith. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1266 So mokil to hir lady haith she vroght That at that tyme she haith Returnyt hir thocht. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* III, Such ungenerous usage will soon return my tir'd heart.

b. To turn or direct (one's eyes, sight, mind) back, or towards something.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) P P vj, Returne your sight, beholde vnto the shore. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii. 19 Each bad other flye: Both fled attonce, ne ever backe returned eye. *Ibid.* III. viii. 18 Braggadochio,..Once having turnd, no more returnd his face. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 106 The King..then returns his thoughts for France. 1839-48 Bailey *Festus* xix. 214 And I returned mine hungry eyes to the light.

† c. To pull back (one's hand). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 45 The Grecians .., placing their Bows directly before them, return'd their Hand upon their right Breast.

10. To bring or convey back to a place or person. Const. *to, from*, etc.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 425 Whiche ston broughte from that place by a certeyne space of eny man is returnede to his propre place ageyne in the nyghte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 114 Goo thanne fourth on your waye, vnder the sauegarde of god, who kepe you, lede & retourne you agayn with joye. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 133 Thou shalt my people returne from farre exyle. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* I. i, Changing heavens may those good days return, Which Pergama did vaunt in all her pride. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 473 This heals sin.., returns thee both to God and thy self. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 16 With like safetie guided down Return me to my Native Element. 1727 De Foe *Secrets*, etc. (1840) 337 All these cases, however, return me back to the advice above. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Here Trim kept waving his right hand.., returning it backwards and forwards to the conclusion of the paragraph.

b. To bring back or restore (something) *to* or *into* a former position or state; to restore to a normal state; † to retransform.

1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 268 Henry hys sone of Wyndesore, by gret foly, Alle hathe retourned unto huge langoure. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 599 To retourne all the landes agayne to the governynge of the kyng of Englande. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* v. iii. (1886) 75 Of a man turned into an asse, and returned againe into a man by one of Bodins witches. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. (1674) 23 If you return the eight of the Treble into a third again. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 167 A man cannot always stand bent; so that either negligence, or passion,..will sometime or other return the posture. 1883 Jefferies *Story my Heart* v. (1891) 91 Torso and limb, bust and neck instantly returned me to myself.

† c. To make or render again. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xiii. 174 Pretending that Q. Mary of famous memory had returned the realm wholly Catholic.

† 11. To induce (one) to come back. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccIxxv. 624 To retourne agayne the fleers, and to fyght with theyr ennemies. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 634, I have found the way Him to returne, or lose me from his love. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* To Rdr., We left..Hubert posting to returne those Lords, Who deem'd him [Arthur] dead, and parted discontent.

† 12. To withdraw, recall, summon back. *Obs.*

1590 Lloyd *1st Pt. Diall of Daies* 160 Seeing that hee could do no good hee returned his siege and marched with his army toward Apulia. 1617 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 187 The calling away the armada, and returning it again in that manner.

13. To bring back in exchange; to yield in return. Now *rare.*

1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* P iij, I was not bounde to satisfie anie man of the quantitie, but such onely as aduentured, if any store had been returned thereof. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* L xiv. (1620) 22 If the worship of these gods returne mens happinesse in the life to come. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. 132 Ireland had beene..Planted, and Improoued; and returned a rich Reuennew to the Crowne of England.

1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 51 Rye returns at Maldon rather more than three times.

† b. To turn over in business. *Obs. rare.*

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 23, I do know four persons .. that are in a great Trade, and I believe they Return more moneys in Trade than any two Merchants or Traders in England. 1761 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/1 From the time of his opening this shop, till the year 1759, he returned annually about two thousand pounds.

14. To put back *in* or *into* something; to restore *to* some receptacle.

1611 Bible *Gen.* xliii. 18 Because of the money that was returned in our sackes at the first time are we brought in. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Trim wiped his face, and returned his handkerchief into his pocket. 1763 Mills *System Pract. Husb.* IV. 404 The mould which is to be returned into them should also be mixed with..wood-ashes. 1821 Byron *Sardanap.* II. i, Arbaces and Salemenes return their swords to the scabbards. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. II. 195 The notes..would, if not wanted for current transactions, be returned into deposit.

b. *Mil.* To replace (arms, etc.) in the usual receptacle.

1696 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 53 Return your scowrer. [i. e.] Put it up in its proper place. *Ibid.* 57 When by command your Swords are returned, stand upright to your Arms. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 271 They form to the reserve, returning their pistols and sloping their swords. 1833 *Ibid.* I. 84 Young horses must be gradually accustomed ..to drawing and returning swords. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 After returning ramrods, the whole remain steady.

III. 15. To send (a person or thing) back again.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 368/1 That the said Shirref or Shirrefs, deuly serve and retourne the said Writte. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 Achilles..me to my kingdoom both gently and truely returned [L. *remisit*]. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 39 The commaunder of that place, returninge our messingers the next daie.., promised.. to com. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 260. 333 If..the Sherife returne the writ at the day. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 116 P 3 A Gentleman having made him a Present of a..fine hound,..the Knight returned it by the Servant with a great many Expressions of Civility. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 542 Autolycus..from the Delphic dome With added gifts return'd him [Ulysses] glorious home. 1765 R. Rogers *Jrnl.* (1769) 156 He saw at Montreal two Rangers,..that were returned by Col. Haviland. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 108 The loaded buckets or cars coming down and emptying themselves would return the empty ones. 1886 *Field* 19 June 794/1 He did..now and then return balls which almost all players would have found impracticable.

b. To turn back; to force (one) to return *to* a place. *rare.*

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 42 If he passe the second, he shal be returnyd at the thyrd, onlesse he be rych or haue great fryndys. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 219 Least..Warr terrifie them inexpert, and feare Return them back to Egypt. 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 52 Till Vishnu array himself.., to return him to his deep.

c. To send back or reflect (sound or light).

1693 Dryden *Persius* (1697) 439 A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd Vessel found; 'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 116 P 7 The Chiding of the Hounds, which was returned upon us in a double Eccho, from two neighbouring Hills. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 264 Long Chanc'ry-lane retentive rolls the sound, And courts to courts return it round and round. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. xxxi, And lake and fell Three times return'd the martial yell. *a* 1832 — *Paraphr. Exod. xiii*, Arabia's crimsoned sands Returned the fiery column's glow.

16. To report in answer to a writ or to some official demand for information; to state by way of a report or verdict.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306 Writtes..to enpanell diverses persones to passe in enquestes bytwene parties, and her names to retourne. into the Kynges Court. 1483 *Ibid.* VI. 262/2 After office therof retourned into the seid Court of Chauncery. 1524 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1874) XXXI. 64 Reatorning and testifieing your doing in the premises. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IX. 580 Let these lords then return th' event, and do thou here repose. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 366 Jupiter..is said to appoint other Inferiour Gods under him, over all the parts of the earth,..to return the names both of bad and good to him. 1702 *Modern Cases* (1716) 59 There were two other Writs out, and the Sheriff retorned upon the Habeas Corpus, that he had him in Custody upon both of them. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 273 Whatever the sheriff does in pursuance of this writ, he must return or certify to the court of common pleas. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., To be returned upon the surgeon's list as unfit for duty. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. I. 363 The church..of Loiton..is returned in possession of five hides. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 97/2 The liabilities were returned in the statement of affairs at £15,183, with assets at £1042.

b. Of a sheriff: To report (certain persons) as having been appointed to serve on a jury or to sit in Parliament. Hence, in later use, of constituencies: To elect as a member of Parliament or other administrative body.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 That no Shirreve..retourne ne empanell in noon Inquisition ne Enquest, no persones but thoo enhabitauntz withynne his Baylie. 1472-3 *Ibid.* VI. 42/1 All Knyghtes of Shires,..returned in this present Parlement, personally appere. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 48 A Pannel by force of the same writte ought to be retourned. 1687 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 196 Joseph Growdon was Returned to serve for three years in Prov[incia]ll Councill. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) II. 242 All juries were returned by the sheriffs. 1770 Goldsm. *Bolingbroke* Wks. (Globe) 452/1 Upon the election of a new Parliament.. Bolingbroke was not returned. 1807 Syd. Smith *Peter Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 172/1 The 100 Irish members who are returned to parliament will be Catholics. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* lxxiv. III. 117 Hyde..was returned both by Shaftesbury and Wootton Basset.

† c. To send in or remit (sums levied under a writ). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 148 Instead of a ship, he should levy..a sum of money, and return the same to the Treasurer of the Navy for his majesty's use.

17. To send or turn back, to visit, (something) *upon* a person. Now *rare.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 244 Which fate the Gods first on himself return. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* ii. 32 The Lord shall returne his blood vpon his owne head. *Ibid.* 44 The Lord shall returne thy wickednesse vpon thine owne head. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cclxiv, If mercy be a precept of Thy will, Return that mercy on Thy servant's head.

1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiii. II. 183 Deposits are withdrawn from banks, notes are returned on the issuers in exchange for specie.

† b. To retort (a charge, argument, etc.) *to* or *upon* a person. *Obs.*

1562 Cooper *Answ. Def. Truth* (1850) 192 The same crimes may be more justly returned to yourself and yours. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 455 This reason may be returned againe vpon him. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., I expect you should return upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 432 But recollecting what he had said,..I return'd it back upon him.

c. *absol.* To retort or reply (*to* or *upon* a person).

1652 Cromwell *Let.* 30 July (Carlyle), My occasions will not permit me to return to you as I would. 1693 *Humours Town* 31 By all means Sir, Object and Return, as often as you please. 1888 Stevenson *Popular Authors* iv, A plain-spoken and possibly high-thinking critic might here perhaps return upon me with my own expressions.

IV. 18. To give or render back (*to* one).

1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. ii. 6, I do returne those Talents Doubled with thankes and seruice, from whose helpe I deriu'd libertie. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Returno habendo*, A Writ that lies..for returning to him the Cattle distrained. 1708 Pope *Ode St. Cecilia* 82 Restore, restore Eurydice to life; Oh take the husband, or return the wife! 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 219/2 Weight is returned for weight, to any person who carries their gold and silver to the Tower. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IX. xvii, I hope to return some day what you then so generously pressed upon me. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* viii. 154 We are constantly returning to the earth the materials we receive from it.

b. To give or send in return; to reply with.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 96 The commodities which they returned backe were .. Muskadels, and other wines. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* vi 3 Send it not empty; but in any wise returne him a trespasse offring. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 260 They brought us a good part of their fish, ..and we returned them two fine horns excellently wrought. 1705 E. Blackwell *Fencing-Master* 15 When Tierce is thrusted, return Tierce or Sagoone. 1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 18 Play the ace, and return the knave; the knave is returned in order to strengthen your partner's hand. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 Admirals are saluted, but return two guns less for each rank that the saluting officer is below the admiral. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 They will not be slow to return him like for like.

19. To give or send (an answer).

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 20 We sent..vnto his Chamber, And answer was return'd, that he will come. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. i. 25, I might not be admitted, But from her handmaid do returne this answer. 1624 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 519 [He] desired me to vrge him no further, but returne his brother this answer. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 78 P 12 If any one returns me an Answer to a Letter. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, No answer was returned. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxi, But Death returns an answer sweet.

b. To say or state by way of reply or answer.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 121 Northumberland, say thus: The King returnes, His Noble Cousin is right welcome hither. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. § 1 He returned, that learning was beneath the greatness of a prince. 1691 T. H[alf] *Acc. New Invent.* 18 Whereto we hold it unnecessary here to return any thing in opposition more. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XVI. 61 The swain returns, 'A tale of sorrows hear.' 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 179 The calender . Return'd him not a single word. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 Signals were made from the steeples and returned from the mast heads, but were imperfectly understood on both sides. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 129, 'I wish you would'.., returns Frances pettishly.

† c. To give in answer to a request. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 169 Forced by inordinate thirst to call for water, she returnes me old intoxicating Shiraz Wine.

20. To give or render (thanks).

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 51 And therefore tell her, I returne great thankes, And in submission will attend on her. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 223 To return a dissembling thanks for the Princes favour. 1689 Ray in *Lett. Lit. Men*

(Camden) 196, I..returned you many thanks for the present of seeds. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 435/1 To return his Majesty the Thanks of that House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne. 1780 in Nichols *Anecd.* (1815) IX. 263 The Lord Chancellor..returns him many thanks for a very agreeable morning's amusement.

21. To repay or pay back in some way, esp. with something similar.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 189, I doe know Fluellen valiant, And toucht with Choler, hot as Gunpowder, And quickly will returne an iniurie. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 99 You haue begot me, bred me, lou'd me. I returne those duties backe as are right fit. 1686 PARR *Life Ussher* 48 Which Present was also returned by the Lord Primate, by a Letter of thanks, with a handsome present of Irish Grey-hounds. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 227 P 1 He returns my Envy with Pity. 1713 — *Englishm.* No. 10. 67 Men strove not to excel in Justice, but to return Injuries. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* Ser. II. xxxv, As Herbert did not return the blow, no scuffle.. actually took place. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1077 He loves the Queen, and in an open shame: And she returns his love in open shame. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 151 We might perhaps ask..whether rabid abuse of England need be returned by equally rabid abuse of America.

absol. 1675 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 321 He ill returns to me for all the care and pains I have taken.

b. To repay, or respond to, by a similar courtesy, compliment, etc.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 243 The earl of Pembroke came to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's lodging to return him a visit. 1741 S. SPEED in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 395 We .gave three broadsides...They returned the compliment. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, My wife and daughters happening to return a visit. 1824 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. iii. 141 To return courtesies which are little else than the blessings of a beggar 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* i, Mr. Penfold ..returned, with some stiffness perhaps, the bow and bland smile with which the intruder favoured him.

c. In games: To respond to (the play of one's partner or opponent). See also LEAD *sb.*[2] 4.

1742 HOYLE *Whist* 30 As soon as Trumps are played to you, return them upon your Adversary. *Ibid.* 33 After he has clear'd the Board of Trumps he returns his Partner's Lead. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, Why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond, or led the club. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 2 This was one of the best games in the match, deuce occurring four times, the hard play of both being well returned.

Re-turn (rī-), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + TURN *v.* In early examples, however, identical with prec. Usually in phr. *turn and re-turn.*]

1. *trans.* To turn (a thing or person) over, round, or back again. Also *refl.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1023 Retournynge in hire soule ay up and doun The wordes of this sodeyn Diomede. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, He fond a grete pyece of bakon wel salted, the whiche he tourned and retourned vp sodoune. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 740 He was turned and retourned, to se what hurtes or woundes he had. 1609 B. JONSON *Alchemist* IV. vii, *Fac.* O, you must follow, sir, ..Hee'll turne againe else. *Kas.* I'll re-turne him, then. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 110 By Turning and Returning the Key. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 8 Anxious [the heifer]..Turns, and re-turns her, with a mother's care. 1857 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xviii, [He] turned and returned it in his hands..—examining the handwriting and the seal.

2. *intr.* To turn again; to turn back.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxv. (1859) 30 Suche maner of penaunce that torneth and retorneth, maye wel be resembled to the whele of a mylle. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 704 Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch Turn, and return. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. iii, Men of your large profession..That, with most quick agilitie, could turne, And re-turne; make knots, and vndoe them. 1725 POPE *Odyss* VIII. 414 In dance they skim the strand, Turn and re-turn, and scarce imprint the sand. 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* xxviii, He turned to the door.. He re-turned on his steps.

Returnable (rĭtə·rnăb'l), *a.* Also 5-6 **retourn-**, 5, 7 **retornable.** [a. AF. *retornable*, OF. *retournable*: see RETURN *v.* and -ABLE.]

1. Of writs, etc.: Appointed to be returned (to the issuing court).

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306 That every Sheref..retourne his Writtes into ye Kynges Court, at such daies as yei buth retournable. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 394 Yf he wolle comyn and appere at the day of the venire facias retornable. 1532-3 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Attachementes..again euerie suche collectour..to be returnable afore the saide Justices of peace. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 45 When this or any other commission retournable in this Court is executed and retourned. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 38 They award two writs,..retornable in the Kings Bench. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 109 The court of kings bench granted a habeas corpus.., which was returnable immediate. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 280 The Powers of Sheriffs,..with the Nature and Import of the several Writs returnable by them. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1097 But the writ of replevin was in the nature of a justicies, not returnable. 1894 *Solicitor's Jrnl.* XXXIX. 3/1 The defendant..offers, on the day before the summons is returnable, to pay the debt and costs.

b. That is (or are) to be returned, in various senses of the verb.

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Rich Man's Charge* 15 These riches are returnable into Heaven; to be rich in faith..will stand us in stead, when the World hath left us. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 14 The said letter..being..indorsed, returnable to the pay-office. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 334 The goods may be abandoned and destroyed: in which case, the duties are returnable by special Certificate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 4/7 All the electors in a Department were to vote for all the members returnable for that Department. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 99 That unearned increment is to be put along with the returnable empties.

2. Capable of being returned, in various senses of the verb.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 34 Sins that disceit is ay returnable, Of verye force it is agreable, That therwithall be done the recompence *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 101 He must needs see there was more matter returnable than either could be gratefull, or they could justify. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxiii. 278, I my selfe but lately was inchanted, and I know not how soon returnable unto that condition. 1807 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 387 The congenital hernia, when returnable, ought like all other ruptures to be reduced.

3. Able to return. *rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 91 His chiefe adversaries..were dislodg'd, and never returnable. 1784 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 20 Nov., Lady A. is neither returned nor returnable. she has taken a house at Bristol, and furnished it.

4. Admitting of return.

1853 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XX. 280 Two longer trips.., both returnable in periods of about eight days. 1856 *Bryden's Railw. Direct.* 4 Return tickets at one fare..returnable by the 7.30, 8.20 and 8.55 a.m. trains only.

† Retu·rnal. *Obs. rare.* [f. the verb + -AL] = RETURN *sb.*

1657 J. OWEN *Communion w. Father*, etc. I. i As we had deprived ourselves of all power for a returnal, so God had not revealed any way of access unto Himself. *Ibid.*, His communication of Himself unto us, with our returnal unto Him of that which He requireth and accepteth.

Retu·rn-day. [Cf. RETURN *sb.* 8 b.] *Law.* The day on which a writ is appointed to be returned.

1651 SIR J. DAVIES *Abridg. Rep.* II. 53 If the Prisoner by force of Habeas Corpus &c. be brought to Westminster at the Return day [etc.]. 1766 *Burrow's Rep.* II. 815 The Truth of the Return must be taken to be what was true at the Return-Day of the Writ. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 549/2 [To] return to the court from whence the writ issued, on the return day, what he has done with it. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 100 All original writs are returnable on these days, and they are therefore called the return days. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) 475/2 The sheriff is in general not required to return his writ until the return day.

Retu·rned, *ppl. a.* [f. the verb + -ED[1].]

1. Bent or turned back in some way; *esp.* made with a return.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E.T.S.) 35 A certeyne Damsell deyf and dumm, lackyng sight of boeth yen and with returnyd leggis contract. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackness* Wks. (1616) 894 The attyre of Masquers was alike in all,..but returned on the top with a scroll and antique dressing of feathers. 1858 *Skyring's Build. Prices* 77 All returned beads, double price. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 60 The returned stalls are all about equally advantageously placed.

2. That has (or have) come back.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 180 Euery of this happie number..Shal share the good of our returned fortune. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 32. 629/2 The treason had successe, and their returned ambassadors told it for certaine. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* v, When she saw the sunken eye of her beloved parent fixed on her returned child. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 292 More refreshing was the talk of a tall returned Californian.

3. Sent or brought back. *Returned empty*, an empty cask, case, etc., returned to the sender; also *transf.* a colonial clergyman who has come back to Great Britain.

In quot. 1722 the precise meaning is, 'to be returned'.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* vii, A man..wanted to know if he could hear of any returned horses for England. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. vi, The coach. was indeed a returned coach belonging to Mr. King of Bath. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 6/3 They were Colonial Bishops—returned empties, as the profane scoffingly call them. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 339/1 Reaching its destination without being dealt with by the Post Office as a returned item.

† 4. Of a match: Played in return. *Obs. rare.*

1773 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 95 The returned match of cricket between the above elevens. *Ibid.* 96.

5. Stated in a return or official record.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 He won the 100 yards championship in returned time 9 3-5 seconds.

Returnello, obs. form of RITORNELLO.

Retu·rner. [f. the verb + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which comes back or returns, in various senses of the verb.

1611 COTGR., *Reconvoyer*, to..bring, or lead, a returner onward on the way. 1658 J. OWEN *Of Temptation* Wks. 1851 VI. 121 Some few returners from folly. 1775 in Stone *Invasion Canada* (1867) 67 Col. Enos, who more immediately commanded the division of returners. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Four Ages Poetry* Wks. 1875 III. 334 Mr. Wordsworth, the great leader of the returners to nature. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Aug. 170/1 O marvellous returner from the dim seas of the past.

2. One who or that which gives or brings back.

1692 LOCKE *Raising Value Money* Wks. 1714 II. 84 The Goldsmiths and returners of Money will give more for Bullion to export, than the Mint can give for it to coin. 1829 BATHER *Serm.* II. 65 Be not only placable and forgiving but returners of good for evil. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1197 The returner guiding the canes between the top and delivering rollers.

Retu·rning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2095 The day approcheth of hir retournynge. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 34 In retournyng he demaunded..lycence to departe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvi. 127 At the retournynge of therle of Derby to Bourdeaux. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. w. Satan* (1578) 29 Repentance, or Returning is the hatred of sin and love of righteousness. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 121 A never again returning to the Works and dolorous Felicity of Life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I 32 To visite Venice, in his returning home for Scotland. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 14 They are..asham'd of the returning, which only can make them be esteem'd wise Men. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 135 Being always attended with bad digestions, these returnings, anxieties, &c. are inseparable from a slow fever. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 317 A late returning to ancient opinions. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* XXII, Neither of these returnings were very pleasant or desirable. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 210 Fair token of happy returning.

2. A return; a backward turn or bend.

1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 44 The returning of the Basso-relievo. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett* 50 The..Returnings of Angles, are..seen. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xv. 103 This Labyrinth, had only one Entrance, but innumerable Turnings and Returnings. 1893 SHEDLOCK tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.* 810/1 Even trumpets of the 16th century show no returnings, but only winding.

Retu·rning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That comes back or returns, in various senses.

1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 92 With a contrite and a returning Heart. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, Hail to the Sun! from whose returning Light [etc.] 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 370 He resolved to cruise for these returning vessels. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* iii, How grateful.. must be your returning health! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 705 The first faint signs of returning prosperity. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 819 The innermost cylinder [in an intussusceipted bowel] is known as the entering layer and the middle one as the returning layer.

b. Situated on a return.

1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 The Grooves on the corner Pile, and the Tongue on the next returning Pile.

2. *Returning officer*, the official whose duty it is to conduct or preside at an election, and to report the result to the proper authority.

1729 *Act* 2 *Geo. II*, c. 24 § 2 Every Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff ..or other Person, being returning Officer of any Member to serve in Parliament, shall take..the following Oath. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I, If your Worship has any objection to Crispin Hedtap the cobler's being returning officer? 1818 *Parl. Debates* 644 He objected..to the power given to the returning officers to appoint any number of constables. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. vi 62 An elector might bring actions at law against returning officers for refusing his vote.

3. Elective; having the power to elect.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354 This right to preside remained in the same burgh during the entire Parliament, that burgh being what is called the returning burgh. 1876 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/2 The Returning Board in Florida is a mixed one, in which the Democrats are understood to have a majority.

4. *Returning sticks*: (see RETURN *sb* 13 b).

Retu·rnless, *a.* [f. RETURN *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of, not admitting of, a return; that is without return.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 512 All thy Friends, I knew, as well, should make returnlesse ends. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 48 France went down an almost returnless depth of misery and crime. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 46 Through the returnless and thick-branched Forest..they thrid their way. 1875 LOWELL *Under the Old Elm* I. ii, The mould.. whither all that be Vanish returnless.

Hence **Retu·rnlessly** *adv. rare*[−1].

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 238 Elliston at length was utterly, unequivocally, returnlessly ruined.

† Retu·rnment. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RETURN *v.* + -MENT.] = RETURN *sb.*

1606 HEYWOOD *If you know me not* App., Sometimes we yeelded; but like a ramme That makes returnment to redouble strength, Then forc'd them yeeld.

Retu·rn-ti·cket. A railway (or other) ticket which is available for the journey back from, as well as to, the place specified upon it.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I, Going round Ireland with a return ticket, in a fortnight. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xxxii, He could get a return-ticket at a third-class fare. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 133 We took second-class return tickets to Kandy.

Retuse (rĭtiū·s), *a.* [ad. L. *retūs-us*, pa. pple. of *retundĕre*: see RETUND *v.* So F. *rétus*, *rétuse.*] Terminating in a broad or rounded end with a depression in the centre.

a. *Bot.* Of leaves, petals, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Retuse leaf*,..a leaf whose extremity is terminated by an obtuse line. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 359 The leaves are retuse. *Ibid.*, The lower leaflets retuse. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 37 Pet. roundish, retuse, with an involute, broad, retuse point. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 331 *Buxus sempervirens*... Leaves ½—1 in., obtuse or retuse.

b. *Ent.* Of parts of insects.

1824 T. SAY in *Jrnl. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* III. II. 298 Eyes elongated, retuse behind the antennæ. 1825 — *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29 *Retuse*, ending in an obtuse sinus, or broad shallow notch; terminated by an obtuse hollow. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. XXXVI. 711 At its base it is truncated in *Sirex*; retuse in most bees.

Retu·seness. *rare*[−1]. [See prec.] Hoarseness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 306 It [gum Tragacanth] emends..retusenesse of voice and other defluxions.

Retu·sion. *rare*[−0]. [ad. L. type **retūsio*: cf. RETUSE *a.*] (See quot.)

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Retusion*..., a dulling or making blunt.

Retuso-, used as comb. form of RETUSE *a.*

1825 BURROW *Conchol.* 37 *Retuso-umbilicate*; the spire being so much impressed as to seem rather concave than convex. 1836-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 790 Shell univalve, covering body entirely above, clypeate or retuso-conical.

Re-twist (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To twist again.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 248 The cost of re-winding and re-twisting..[is] about 5*s.* 1839 — *Dict. Arts* 1115 The throwster re-winds and re-twists it upon the spinning mill. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 286 A second machine to retwist together two threads already twisted separately, thus producing organzine.

Re-ty'pe (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a, 5 c.]

1. *trans.* To typify anew.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 215 The father of the faithful and the first Of men was each in Him retyped.

2. To recopy with a typewriter.

1898 MITTON *Bachelor Girl* vi, Once or twice she had to re-type a page.

3. *absol.* To acquire a stock of new type.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 1/1 In re-typing we have made certain alterations which we hope will..be improvements.

Reu, obs. form of RUE. **Reualing**, obs. Sc. form of REVELLING.

†**Reuall.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **riwell.** (Of obscure origin and meaning; the *u* and *w* may stand for *v.*)

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 106 His cot armour is seyn in mony steid, Ay battaill boun, and riwell ay off reid. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 670 The hall was properly apperrellit...The rufe reulit about in reuall of Reid.

Reuar, Reuart, obs. Sc. ff. RIVER, REVERT *v.* **Reuay**: see REVAY *sb.* **Reubarb(e**, obs. ff. RHUBARB. **Reucht**, obs. Sc. f. ROUGH *a.* **Reue**, obs. f. REAVE *v.* **Reueil(l**, obs. ff. REVEAL *v.* **Reueir**, obs. Sc. f. RIVER *sb.* **Reueis**, obs. f. RAVISH. **Reuel(e**, obs. ff. RAVEL *sb.*[2], REVEL, RIVEL, RULE. **Reuelaic(k**, etc.: see REFLAC. **Reuelat**: see REVELATE *pa. pple.* **Reuelich**, obs. f. RULY *a.* **Reuelin**, obs. f. RAVELIN. **Reuen**, obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1] **Reuer(e**, obs. ff. REAVER, RIVER. **Reuere**, var. REAVERY, *Obs.* **Reuery**, var. REVERIE. **Reuesche**: see REVESH *v.* **Reuet**, obs. f. RIVET. **Reufol, -ful**, obs. ff. RUEFUL.

†**Reugle.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reugle, riugle*, variant of *riule*, etc., RULE.] Rule, discipline; a rule or regulation.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 112 The secund nedefull thing [in battle] is gude reugle, and gude ordynaunce. *Ibid.* 221 By a reugle of the canoun lawe.

Reuhe, obs. f. RUTH. **Reuin**, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.* **Reuir(e**, obs. ff. RIVER. **Reuis(e**, obs. ff. RAVISH *v.* **Reuk**, obs. f. ROOK. **Reul**, obs. f. RULE. **Reular**, obs. f. RULER.

Reu'lcerate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cause to ulcerate again. In quots. *fig.*

1601 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Serm. Paules Crosse* 32 Their falles and faultes should not be reulcerated nor reuiued after death. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* xix, Lest the gaulled Persians should..re-vlcerate In after-times. their former misery. 1624 — *Sion's Elegies* i. 12 Evills, which my offended God Reulcerates, with his enraged Rod.

Reuilde, obs. f. RIVELLED *a.* **Reule, reulle**, obs. ff. RULE *sb.* and *v.* **Reuli(che, reuly(che**, obs. ff. RULY *a.* **Reulor**, obs. f. RULER. **Reume**, obs. f. REALM, RHEUM. **Reumy**, obs. variant of RHEUMY *a.*

Reu'ndulate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cause to undulate again.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 120 The bandying Eccho still persecutes with terrible repeated Sounds, meeting fresh Objects to reundulate it. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 168 Spear after spear And line on line reundulating light.

So **Reundula'tion.**

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3057 As the Tube enlarges it self,.. the Circles both of Reundulation and Reverberation become greater.

Reunes, variant of REWNESS, *Obs.*

Reunfo'ld, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To unfold again.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* I. i, What Power should be of Power to reunfold The Arms of our Affections lock'd so fast?

Reunifica'tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] The action of reunifying; a state of reunion.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 619/1 To clasp the discordant facts and establish a reunification. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/3 The division of that kingdom was deplored, and proposals made for its reunification.

So **Reu'nify** *v.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Reunion (rīy'niən). [= F. *réunion* (1549), Sp. *reunion*, It. *riunione*: see RE- 5 a, and UNION.]

1. The action of reuniting or coming together again; the state of being reunited.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 23 The Emperours were euer forwardest to labour a re-union and concurrence of their powers. 1682 tr. *Belon's New Myst. Physick* 28 Which interruption never ceases, but by the Re-union of all those parts. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* IV, There's no Middle way, I must Expose her to make a Re-union Impracticable. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 401 The re-union to the state, of all the Catholicks of that country. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 274 The Essenes..rejected the notion of a reunion of the soul with flesh. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 33 Nerve-division has the objection that reunion occurs and the malady returns.

2. The fact of (persons) meeting again after separation.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 144 [We] congratulated each other upon our happy reunion. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. ii, For some minutes the young lovers surrendered themselves to the delight of re-union. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 455 His reunion with his disciples.

3. A meeting or social gathering of persons acquainted with each other, or having some previous link of connexion.

1820 BYRON *Blues* i. 139 'Tis a sort of reunion for Scamp, on the days Of his lecture. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxxvii. (1865) IV. 272 The exquisites of the day were..the oracles of coteries, the observed of aristocratic reunions. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xii. 204 The little reunion was given to Henry and myself, in token of our departure.

attrib. 1842 HOWITT *Rur. Life Germ.* 257 The fitting up of the ball-room and of a re-union room at the right hand end.

b. In this sense freq. in Fr. form *réunion.*

1835 GREVILLE *Diary* 80 (Stanf.), Music is here much in fashion, and there are constant large réunions of amateurs. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Jan. 2/1 At the last Ministerial *réunion* at M. Guizot's. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* viii, All the lions present at Mrs. Newcome's *réunion* that evening.

Hence **Reu'nionism.** (Cf. next.)

1895 *Tablet* 20 Apr 611/2 To what extent the new Reunionism may alter the accents of the prelates of the Established Church.

Reu'nionist (rī-). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who desires the reunion of the Anglican with the Roman Catholic Church.

1866 T. N. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. I. p. xcii, The difficulties which beset the Reunionists in their chimerical efforts, multiply. 1896 *Daily News* 1 June 6/7 A definite pronouncement against them, by dashing the hopes of the Re-Unionists to the ground, would widen the breach between the two Churches.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/1 That the Cardinal and his friends have..inflicted a signal discomfiture on the 'reunionist' party.

Hence **Reunioni'stic** *a.*, aiming at, or desirous of, reunion with Rome.

1867 *Ess. on Reunion* 210 The Bishop of Oxford..quoting in support of his thoroughly Re-unionistic sentiments the remarkable 30th Canon of 1603. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LVI. 110 The religious and especially—if the word may be allowed—the Reunionistic movements of the age.

Reuni'table (rī-), *a.* [Cf. REUNITE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being reunited.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 14 Having its parts, only forcibly severed by the fretting corrosive, reunitable. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 162 Some composite, divisible, and reunitable substance.

†**Reuni'te**, *pa. pple. Obs.*[-1] [ad. pa. pple. of med.L. *reūnīre*: see next.] Reunited.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* (Roxb.) 140 At Domesday bodyes and sawles shal be revnit certayne.

Reunite (rīyuno·i't], *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *reūnīre*: see RE- and UNITE *v.* Cf. F. *réunir*, Sp. and Pg. *reunir*, It. *reunire.*]

1. *trans.* To unite or bring together again; to join together after separation.

1592 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. lvi. 211 Hee would..reunite the greatest part of the cuntrey againe to the Roman Empire. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 160 The young tendrils..do re-ioyn and re-vnite the skin of the head which was departed from the bones of the skull. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 506 It is God that must recollect this Matter, reduce it into a Body again, and re unite it to its ancient Soul. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxx. 795 Who Reunitest all our Hearts within the Bond of Thy Love. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1787) II. 586 As they had been divided by prosperity, they were easily re-united by the common hardships. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. ii, She but felt that they were reunited. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xlvii, Clara could reunite him, turn him once more into a whole man. *refl.* 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 145 Whatsoever companies shall be afterwards planted within the land ..shall be able to reunite themselves upon any occasion. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. li. (1674) 202 Any thing which..might make the people re-unite themselves with the Nobility. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 168 That the Sap may rise and reunite itself entirely above.

2. *intr.* To come together again and unite.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 97 Believing that their soules..would reunite to the body. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 243 In pieces cut, the Viper still did reunite. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 11 Now sand..only hinders the particles of the earth from re-uniting too closely. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 237 Usually, when strained too far, they break, and refuse to re-unite. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 115 There were the fragments of a mighty nation determined to reunite.

Hence **Reuni'ted** *ppl. a.*; **Reuni'tedly** *adv.*; †**Reuni'tement**; **Reuni'ter**; **Reuni'ting** *vbl. sb.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/2 Thrust a needle through both the *revnited partes. 1896 MCKINLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 7/1 We have demonstrated to the world that we are a re-united people. 1847 WEBSTER, **Re-unitedly*, in a reunited manner. 1611 COTGR., *Reunion*, a reunion, *reunitement, reconcilement. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 176 The grave is the great *Reuniter. *a* 1586 CARTWRIGHT in *Answ. to Cartwright* 86 Your first page had raysed me vnto some hope for the *reuniting of your selfe.. vnto vs. 1673 AYRES (*title*), The Re-uniting of Christianity, or The manner how to rejoin all Christians under one sole Confession of Faith. 1872 RAINY *Lect. Ch. Scot.* I. (1883) 47 A reuniting movement..set in and prevailed. 1883 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 6 June 3/7 Would not this be the happy re-uniting of our broken ranks?

Reuni'tion. *rare.* [Cf. prec. and -TION.] The action of reuniting; reunion.

1635 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* xvii. 190 The dissolution of Christ's body and soule, and their reunition in glory and immortality. 1693 KNATCHBULL *Annot. N. T.* 53, I believe the Resurrection of the body, and its reunition with the Soul. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 12 June, He argues for the reunition of the English-speaking peoples.

Reuni'tive, *a. rare*[-1]. [f. as REUNITE *v.* + -IVE.] Causing or marked by reunion.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xiv, A social and reunitive epoch.

Reuolde, obs. pa. t. of REVOLVE *v.*

Reuour, obs. form of REAVER.

Re-u'rge (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To urge again.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 18 Whose arguments..are sufficiently known, and need not here be re-urged. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 248, I re-urged her to make me happy. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. vi, Delvile ..re-urged all his arguments with redoubled hope and spirit. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxxiv, In the same low, eager voice..he went on re-urging the same questions as before. 1816 — *Emma* I. ix, He re-urged—she redeclined. 1881 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 246, I hope that you will re-urge..your view.

Re-use (rī,yū·s), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] Further use; using over again.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. xviii, Add to this the endless destruction during 1800 years from greed, for building,..for re-use as palimpsest-stones. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 650 The water is pumped up to the stamps again for re-use.

Re-use (rī,yū·z), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To use again.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 304/1 The water is to be re-used for forming the solution. 1865 *Ch. Times* 11 Feb. 46/1 The fittings have been entirely re-used, and the carvings preserved. 1889 HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 85 He had to rely on his power of re-using well-worn materials.

Reuse, obs. Sc. form of ROOSE *v.*

†**Reusful,** *a. Obs.*[-1] [Cf. next.] Rueful.

c 1250 in *O. E. Misc.* 186 So reusful [*v.r.* reuþful] dede idon neuer non nas.

†**Reu'sie,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 (h)reowsian, 2 reusien, 3 r(e)ous-, reos-. [OE. *hreowsian*, f. *hreow* RUE *sb.*] *intr.* To feel sorrow or penitence.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii. 256 Pæt þa heora synna sceoldon hreowsian & dædbote don. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 3 þa ongann he hreowsian [*Hatton* reowsian]. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark viii. 12 Þa cwæð he reowsiende on his gaste [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 For heore sunne to beten & to reusien. *c* 1205 LAY. 29477 Þa reousede Gregori, .and þas andsware saide.

†**Reu'sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. REUSIE *v.*] Penitence, repentance; pity.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED tr. *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 165 Dæt he ðurh ða hreowsunga gemete forgiefnesse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 13 Hiġ on hæran & on axan hreowsunge [*Hatton* reowsunge] dydon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5563 Þe sexte ġife off Haliġ Gast Iss an rihht god reowwsunnge. 13.. *Song of Prisoner* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 275 Bisech thin sone, that swete thing, That he habbe of us rewsing.

Reuth(e, obs. ff. RUTH. **Reutheful, -les**, obs. ff. RUTHFUL, -LESS.

Reu'tter (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To utter again.

1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xi, The truth..Which the actual generations garble, Was re-uttered. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. § 6. 270 He reuttered the sternest enactments of the law.

Reuu, reuwe, obs. ff. RUE. **Reuwele**, obs. f. RULE *v.* **Reuylde**, variant of RIVELLED *a.* **Reuyll**, obs. f. RULE. **Reuyn**, obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1], RIVEN. **Reuys**, obs. f. RAVISH. **Reuyue**, obs. f. REVIVE *v.* **Reuze**, variant of ROOSE *v.* **Rev**, obs. f. RUE. **Rev.**, abbrev. for REVEREND.

Reva'ccinate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. So F. *revacciner*, It. *rivaccinare.*] To vaccinate again. Hence **Reva'ccinated** *ppl. a.*

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Pract. Med.* lxxxvii. II. 738 Both of them have lately been revaccinated. 1863 *Manch. Guard.* 6 May, An almost entirely revaccinated population. 1868 SEATON *Hdbk. Vaccination* 273 Recruits..who were incubating smallpox when they were re-vaccinated.

Revaccina'tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a. Cf. prec. and F. *revaccination*, It. *rivaccinazione.*] The action of revaccinating or fact of being revaccinated.

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Pract. Med.* lxxxvii. II. 739 The practice of revaccination is a safe and advisable precaution. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 485 The evidence from foreign armies proves the necessity of careful re-vaccination.

†**Revai'led,** *a. Obs.* [f. REVALE *v.*: cf. REVEAL *sb.*[2]] Having a reveal or reveals.

1637 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 359 For a chest of Miter round and revayled with lapts and pendants to put in the vestments belonging to the Chapell. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 112/2 Revailed, is in the same way of work, but in this the joynts are but champhered, so that it is two edges of the joynt taken off. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 224 Revailed and Pilaster-peers, from 10 to 14 Pounds a pair.

Revale, obs. form of REVEAL *sb.*[2]

†**Reva'le,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **revayle.** [ad. OF. *revaler*, f. *re-* RE- + *-valer*: see AVALE, DEVALL, and VAIL *v.*] *trans.* To lower, bring down.

14.. *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 527 The oppynyouns and reasouns..sent to the said councelle of Arras, in revalyng and adnullyng the seide grete adversaries demaundes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 74 Suffre ye not the prelates..to be oppressid, revaled, ne vileyned.

Hence †**Reva'ling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

14.. *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 524 A pere of

Fraunce..shuld have be regente, whiche myghte have bene a grete revaylyng to the noblesse of thys youre realme.

Revalenta (revăle·ntă). [Arbitrary alteration of *ervalenta*, f. *ervum lens* the LENTIL.] A preparation of lentil and barley flour.

1850 URE in *Lancet* 7 June (1851) Advt., Having also examined Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, I find it [etc.]. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 24/1, I remember the first introduction of the Article now called Revalenta. I knew the man who first prepared it and advertized it under the name 'Ervalenta'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 466/1 The so-called invalids' food, which under the names Ervalenta and Revalenta has attained no little celebrity.

Revale·scence. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *revalesc-ĕre* + -ENCE.] Convalescence.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 301 Would this prove that the patient's revalescence had been independent of the medicines given him?

So **Revale·scent** *a.*, 'beginning to grow well' (Webster, 1864).

Reva·lidate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To validate or confirm anew.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 13 That his confession vpon torment was voyd in Law and .that his ratification therof at the barre could not reualidate the same. 1895 *Month* Mar. 319 The intrusion was ordinarily revalidated by a formal ceremony of election duly conducted.

Revalley, -ie, obs. forms of REVEILLE.

Revalua·tion. [RE- 5 a : cf. next.] A second or revised valuation.

1611 COTGR., *Rapreçy*, a reualuation, or new price made, of. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 25 The Five Shillings per Ton,..with the Revaluation of those Duties. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Pope* Wks. 1858 IX. 11 In making a revaluation of Pope as regards some of his principal works. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. Div. 376 An alteration in the name of the occupier might require a revaluation of the property.

Reva·lue (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To value anew.

1611 FLORIO, *Riualere*, to reualue. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 294 If in such a case the Drawer..hath ordered his Acceptant to revalue upon him. 1874 WALFORD *Insurance Cycl.* III. 526 The house property over which the ins[urance] extends is revalued every 7 years.

Reva·mp (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To vamp or patch up again. Hence **Reva·mping** *vbl. sb.*

1859 G. P. MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 447 The revamping of our own writings,..after an interval so long.., is a dangerous experiment. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 19 Some of them at least fifteen centuries old when revamped.

So **Reva·mp** *sb.*

1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 3418/1 All that has been published is simply a revamp of what came out in the Congressional investigation.

Revar(e, obs. forms of REAVER, RIVER.

Revard, obs. Sc. form of REWARD.

Reva·rnish (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. So F. *revernir.*] *trans.* To varnish again. Also *fig.*

1851 MOGFORD *Handbk. Preserv. Pict.* (ed. 3) II. 54 To revarnish the picture, take two-thirds of mastic varnish [etc.]. 1863 *Quart. Rev.* Jan 262 There is no more certain recipe for revarnishing a Liberal reputation that has grown a little rusty. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 295 Imitations in paint and plaster..recently repaired and re-varnished.

Revart, obs. variant of REVERT *v.*

Reva·ry (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To vary again.

1608 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xlix, Vary, re-vary; tune, and tune againe Thy One same Subject in a sundry Strain.

†**Revay,** *sb. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. next.] Hunting or hawking on the banks of rivers.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1343 With reualing and reuay all the oulk hale, Also rachis can ryn vndir the wod rise.

†**Revay,** *v. Obs.* Forms: **reuaye, revay, revey**; **ryu-, ryvaye.** [ad. ONF. *riveier*, OF. *rivoier*, f. *rive* bank.] *intr.* To hunt or hawk along the banks of rivers.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3275 [To] reuaye, and reuelle, and rawnsone the pople. *Ibid.* 3999, I salle neuer ryvaye, ne racches vn-cowpylle At roo ne rayne-dere. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 50 He wold be upp or the day To honte and to revay. *Ibid.* 659 By that the masse was i-seid,..The eorlle hadd i-revayd, And in hys ȝerd lyȝthus.

Hence †**Revaying** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 105 When þe Grete Caan will hafe his disporte in ryuayng or huntyng, he may wylde fewle slayne with hawkes..and passe noȝt his chaumbre.

Reve, obs. f. REAVE *v.*, REEVE *sb.*¹ and *sb.*²

Reveal (rĭvī·l), *sb.*¹ *rare.* [f. REVEAL *v.*] A revealing, revelation, disclosure.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 22 He vtterly disclaimed their superstitious reueales. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 195 In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes and the shame of their reveale equall. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 41 Faith her first law, knowledge her last reveal.

Reveal (rĭvī·l), *sb.*² Also 7 **revale, 9 revel**(e. [f. REVALE *v.* Cf. also REVAILED *a.*] A side of an opening or recess which is at right angles to the face of the work; *esp.* the vertical side of a doorway or window-opening between the door- or window-frame and the arris.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 394/2 Of two other sorts of Moulds..the second is a square with a swelling Frize and revale. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 593 In the clear of the reveals on the outside. 1845 G. PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* II. iii. 236 The reveal, which divides the outer compound archway, from the inner one. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* § 1384 Any recess in the wall where the two surfaces of the wall and the reveal meet at right angles.

attrib. 1838 *Loudon's Archit. Mag.* V. 580 A variety of other bricks,..such as bat-headers, closers, reveal-headers.

Reveal (rĭvī·l), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **reuele,** 5 *Sc.* **rewele,** 5–7 **revele**; 5 *Sc.* **reweil,** 6 *Sc.* **reu-, reveil**(l; 6 **rea-,** 6–7 **reueal**(e, **reveale,** 6– **reveal.** [ad. OF. *reveler* (14th c., mod.F. *révéler*, = Sp. and It. *revelar*, It. *re-*, *rivelare*), or L. *revēlāre*, f. *re-* RE- 2 d + *vēlum* VEIL. See also REVEIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To disclose, make known (*to* one) in a supernatural manner.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincent*) 378 Bot son in til a vysione reuelit it wes til a matrone. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 18 Myn angel that shall reuele & endyte vnto the the legende that shall be redde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c ij b, There it was shewed and reueled to hym that she shold be saued. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 3 Although these two kyndes of reuealing haue ben very rare since the tyme that Christ was reueled. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 A matter revealed and prefigured unto Domitian in a dream. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 29 O wherefore was my birth..from some great act Or benefit reveal'd to Abraham's race? 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 236 The plan That truth and mercy had reveal'd to man. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xviii. (1877) 206 The Spirit revealed Divine truth by inspired prophets. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iii. 71 God has revealed the fact that He made the heaven and the earth.

2. To disclose, divulge, make known (*to* one) by discourse or communication.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xi. 2919 Pai walde þar mwrmur Reweil til hym. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 43 Reueill gif ȝe rewit that rakles conditioun? 1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 266 A mattyer of gret Secresye which I dyde Reaueale. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 8, I will revele what ye so much desire. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 16 A Bishop, who being the Queenes Confessour, was cast into Molda because he would not reueale her confession to her husband. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 383 Did not she..reveal The secret wrested from me? 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* 47 They would not..reveal to me all the Particulars of the Conspiracy. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 15. 6 His attendance gave birth to a passion which he dared not to reveal. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 126 Wolsey has revealed to us fully his own objects in a letter. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 138 Having no character to lose, he could reveal his own practices without a blush.

absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 782 But I to enemies reveal'd, and should not. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* III. 167 A dozen boys and girls..crowded round me, questioning,..speculating, revealing in a way which enchanted me.

†b. To betray. *Obs. rare.*

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 92 A servant of his, by whom..hee was revealed and there taken and beheaded. 1657 MAY *Life Sat. Puppy* 22 Crying blood, blood! the Villain will reveal us, the Villain will reveal us.

3. To display, show, make clear or visible, exhibit. (Also with complement.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 37 Or Phebus dirknes him Goddis Sone reveild. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 48 Earely, the morrow next, before that day His joyous face did to the world revele. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* (Hunterian Cl.) 26 Our inward loue, let outward deedes reueale it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 432 When the Golden Spring reveals the Year. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 9 If the thin Coan Web her shape reveal. 1781 J. LOGAN in *Scott. Paraph.* ix. 4 Nature's universal frame its Maker's power reveals. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 12 The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal Troas and Ilion's column'd citadel. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i, An infinite love, revealed in the mystery of man. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* 64 The evening light reveals the real landscape, though it may reveal it dimly.

b. *refl.*

1494 in *Howseh. Ord.* (1790) 116 The chamberlaine to see that he reveale himselfe at all tymes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 83 In compleat Glory shee reueal'd her selfe. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 28 Here is Lord Angelo..Reueele your selfe to him. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 2 Thy dark eyes open'd not, Nor first reveal'd themselves to English air. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 A position where the mechanical conditions of the glacier revealed themselves. 1894 A. MORRISON *M. Hewitt, Investigator* iv, I'll tell you exactly how the thing revealed itself to me.

Revealabi·lity. *rare*⁻⁰. [See next and -ITY.] 'The possibility or capacity of being revealed; revealableness.'

1864 WEBSTER (citing Coleridge; cf. REVELABILITY).

Reveala·ble, *a.* [f. REVEAL *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being revealed.

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 29 The Blessed Things which God hath prepared..are not revealable, but by his Spirit. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 75 Reverend Paradoxes and reverable (tho' not revealable to the Prophane) Errors of some true Sons of the Church. 1807 COLERIDGE *To a Gentleman* 8 Thou hast dared to tell What may be told, to the understanding mind Revealable. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 347 That Truth which is..the more loved because never wholly revealable.

Hence **Reveala·bleness** (Webster, 1847).

Revealed (rĭvī·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. REVEAL *v.*]

1. Brought to light, disclosed; *esp.* made known by divine or supernatural agency.

1562 WINJET *Last Blast* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 44 The reuelit wyl of God. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 13 Scripture teacheth all supernatural revealed truth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, Tis wonderd how there can be in God a secret, and a reveal'd will. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i, The whole moral law is as much matter of revealed command, as positive institutions are. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 306 From revealed specimens of the conversation on these occasions, it would appear [etc.]. 1894 MEREDITH *Ld. Ormont* xxx, Her brother Rowsley's revealed human appearance of the stricken man.

b. *Revealed religion* (cf. NATURAL *a.* 4 b).

1719 WELWOOD *Pref. to Rowe's Lucan* p. xlvii, He expresst on all occasions his full persuasion of the truth of Reveal'd Religion. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 122 Therefore revealed religion rejected, proves natural religion disobeyed. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 19 Every one who believes in a revealed religion. 1865 *Ecclesiastic* Aug. 345 Natural and revealed religion bear mutual witness one to the other.

2. *Ent.* Not hidden by other parts.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 330 *Revealed*.., when it [*sc.* the alitrunk] is not so covered, but is equally conspicuous with the Prothorax, or even more so.

Hence **Revea·ledly** *adv. rare.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 139 Here wee beholde as in a glasse: There..our Beholding is reuealedly, and Face to face. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 222 His dispensation of grace, which..he more and more revealedly did discover.

Revea·ler. [f. REVEAL *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which reveals.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 40 b, The lorde of all kingis and reueler of all secretes. 1580 LUPTON *Siuqila* 137 The one halfe shal be to the Kings use, and the other halfe to the use of the reuealer. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 103 Having no other reuealer, nor prompter than the holy Spirit. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1850) 534 How..this truth may be deduced, I leave to the reuealer of reuelations. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 276, I must not forget taking Notice of the Revealer of this notable Conspiracy. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 400 Time, the great revealer of secrets, has at last disclosed the manner of his death. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Over-Soul*, The soul is the perceiver and reveaⁱler of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 34 Set up the true prophet in their place as the revealer of the future.

Revea·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVEAL *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses; revelation.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 738 Throw reveling Of him that knawis and wat all thing *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 154 Thilk Frere..hadde revelings dyvine and consolacionnes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. viii. § 29 For whiche cause the faithful did..maruelously esteme the reuelying of the Sabbat. 1573 J. BRIDGES *Supremacy Chr. Princes* 1084 The Prophete . had especiall warrant by Gods especial reuealing, so to bidde them. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 108 The Revealing of which to the World was a Secret..derogatory to the pontificial State. 1830 TENNYSON *Madeline* ii, Revealings deep and clear are thine Of wealthy smiles. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xviii. 58 These also take their place among the revealings of God to man.

Revea·ling, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That reveals.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* clvi, Revealing day through every cranny spies.

Hence **Revea·lingly** *adv.*

1868 *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 366 There are descriptive patches or belts that lie revealingly on objects like [etc.].

Revea·lment. [f. REVEAL *v.* + -MENT.] The act of revealing; disclosure, revelation.

1584 *Mirr. Mag.* Epist., A Physition..vpon Reuealement may applie a curable Medicine for a hidden Disease. 1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* Pref. a viij, As regardfull of due Concealment as of certainty of Revealment. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. II. 287 That Divine..Artifice of Concealment, as well as Revealment. 1750 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) IV. 356 It is yet..in your power to oblige me greatly, by a thorough revealment. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 73 We expect no revealments from the accomplices of the chief offender. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* v, All, their revealment taught us so long since That [etc.]. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verdict* xxx, Mrs. Dulcimer forced him to a revealment of his feelings.

Reve·getate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To vegetate or grow again. Hence **Reve·getating** *ppl. a.* and **Revegeta·tion.**

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 33 Whole tracts of them may be destroyed without their revegetating. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 124 When revegetating Nature invites us to enjoy her endless charms. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 960 The drill-harrows or grubber will be found necessary to prevent a re-vegetation of the weeds.

Reve·hent, *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *revehĕre*: cf. DEVEHENT *a.*] Conveying back.

1876 SHARPEY *Quain's Elem. Anat.* II. 163 The blood gets into the commencing branches of the veins or revehent vessels.

†**Revei·l,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **reuaile, reueyle,** 5–6 **reueile,** 7 **reveil.** [var. of REVEAL *v.*, with the second element assimilated to VEIL *v.*] *trans.* To reveal, disclose.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 69 God shall reuaile vnto your Highnes moch more of theyr subtyll imaginations. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 45 Fleshe and bloude hath not this reueiled and opened vnto the. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 281 Feare of his Fathers displeasure [would not let him] reueyle it to any secrete friend 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 9 It is plainly..reveiled. *Ibid.* 36 His old..way of reveiling himself. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 292 This Philosophy of Pythagoras [was] first divinely delivered or reveiled by the gods.

Reveil, réveil, variants of next. *rare.*

Smart and some later Dicts. recognize the pronunciation (rĭvē·l) or (rĭve·l) for *reveille.*

1830 MANGAN *Poems* (1903) 284 The reveil-call which on Fame's deep drum Time's Hands beat for some lost hero of the Past. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 31 Next morning at five the *réveil* sounded.

Reveille (rĭvē·lye). Forms: *α.* 7 (9) **revelly, revalley,** 8 **revallie,** 8–9 **revally.** *β.* 7– **reveille,** 9 **réveille, réveillé, reveillé,** 9 re-, **réveillée.** [ad. F. *réveillez*, imper. pl. of *réveiller* to awaken, f. *re-* RE- + *veiller* :—L. *vigilāre* to keep watch.] A morning signal given to soldiers, usually by beat of drum or by bugle, to waken them and notify that it is time to rise.

The usual military pronunciation is (rĭve'li); in the U.S. service (revĕlī').

α. 1644 in T. C. Hine *Nottingham* (1876) App., After the houre of nyne of the clock at night,..untill the Revelly hath beaten the next morninge. 1696 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 59 Revalley, is to let them know when it is time to rise in the Morning, and attend on their Duty. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xii. 87 Soon after hearing the Drums beat the Revallie, all began to rouse their Spirits. 1778 Tickell & Sheridan *Camp* I. i, He'll mow you down a regiment of beards in the beating a revally. 1892 Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* 66 At half-past five's Revelly, an' our tents they down must come. 1899 Neil Munro *Gilian* 78 It was sweet to hear the drums beat revally under the vines.

β. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* II. iii. 33 Now the Drums, the Camp's low Thunder, make War's thick united Noise from every Guard; Though they Reveillees scorn, whom grief does wake. 1700 Dryden *Secular Masque* 63 Sound a Reveille, Sound, Sound, The Warrior God is come. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) X x 2 *Battre à Diane*, to beat a reveille on the drum, as at day-break. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxxii, While our slumbrous spells assail ye, Dream not .. Bugles here shall sound reveillé. 1816 — *Old Mort.* xxxv, The hoarse voice of men, and the wild sound of the trumpets blowing the réveillé. 1842 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 434 A bivouac..and the reveillé are things to make an impression upon one for evermore. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* ix, That night reveillé was whispered at 11.30. It was a curious time for reveillé, and utterly puzzled our cook.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1775 *Amer. Archives* Ser. IV. (1846) IV. 224 The enemy..., this morning, after reveille beating, crossed the bridge. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 313/1 Not much attention on the part of some companies seemed to be paid to reveille roll-call.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1651 Davenant *Gondibert* III. v. 1 So soon Love beats Revellies in her Breast. 1818 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* II. xxiv. 384 They sometimes beat such a reveille, that only good sleepers can rest for them. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxviii, All the bugle breezes blew Reveillée to the breaking morn. 1862 Christina Rossetti *Goblin Market* (1884) 25 'Up,..Up,' called the watchman lark In his clear réveillée.

So ‖ **Revei·llez.** *rare.*

17.. *Comforts of Wooing* 62 in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 97 Next morning, come the Fidlers, and scrape him a wicked *Reveillez.* 1840 J. B. Fraser *Koordistan* I. viii. 231 This is followed by the lively beat of the 'reveillez' from the Sepoys' quarter.

† **Reveille-matin.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [F. *réveille-matin* alarm-clock, etc.] An awakening.

a 1617 Sir D. Carleton in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 97 They were lodged in the Councill Chamber, where the King gave them a Reveille Matin before they were up.

Reveir, obs. form of River.

Revel (re·vĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **reuel** (4 -ele, 5 -eyl, 6 -il), 5–7 **reuell** (5 -elle, -yll), **revell**(e, 6 -yll, **ravelle**), 4– **revel.** [a. OF. *revel* (*reviel, rivel*, etc.), verbal sb. f. *reveler*: see Revel *v.*[1] The development of sense in OF. is 'rebellion, tumult, disturbance, noisy mirth'.]

1. Riotous or noisy mirth or merry-making.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 538 He made a fare on þat fest.. With much reuel & ryche of þe rounde table. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 273 þis..Assuerus .made greet revel and feste to his princes. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 268 Reuelle amanges þame was full ryfe...There was revelle, gamene, and playe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 448 Ladyes and maydenes carolinge and daunsinge, and the moste reuell and disport that myght be made. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 156 Eate we and drinke we..With reuell without measure as long as we may. 1541 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* III. i. 127 b, Whan we couple..vnto sober vertue, reuell and dronkennes. 1621 S. Ward *Happiness Pract.* (1627) 44 Lest if wee play reuell and ryot by it, the Candlesticke be remoued, and the light put out. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. ii, He was ..Sore given to revel and ungodly glee. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xxii. v, The brief night goes In babble and revel and wine. 1887 Hall Caine *Son Hagar* II. xvi, That night there was high revel at the Ghyll.

2. An occasion or course of merry-making or noisy festivity, with dancing, games, masking, acting, or other forms of lively entertainment.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1953 And alle merþe þat any man euer miȝt deuise; and alle real reueles. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 442 For-thi I rede ȝou riche reueles whan ȝe maketh For to solace ȝoure soules suche ministrales to haue. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* k vj b, In those dayes..were holden grete festes and reueyls. 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* D j, Now marke for here beginneth the reuel. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 179 [Two] men going to the Coorte to sett up frames for the seide Revells. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 These vnrulye reuels,.. thee sea king Neptun awaked. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* IV. iii, A wedding without revels is not seemly. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 782 Faerie Elves, Whose midnight Revels..some belated Peasant sees. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 46 Daphnis did rites to Bacchus first ordain; And holy Revels for his reeling Train. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 4 Here the gay Morn.. keeps her revels with the dancing Hours. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 208 Life was to her a perpetual revel; it was one long lord mayor's day. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 69 Making thy rites a revel and a show. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 187 Wilt thou, to introduce us to the revel, Assume the part of wizard or of devil?

transf. 1892 *Daily News* 30 April 2/2 It is indeed a revel of colour, almost daring in its richness and brilliancy.

b. *spec.* A parish festival or feast; a fair.

App. limited to the south-western counties.

1478 *Church-w. Accts., Croscombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 7 Of the Kyng's revell of thes yere past xiiij^{s} j^{d}. wherof was stole away ij^{s}. vij^{d}. 1504–5 *Ibid.* 27 Presentyd in of the King revyll. *c* 1550 *Disc. Com.-weal Eng.* (1893) 16 Enterludes, maye games, wakes, ravelles, wagers at shooting. 1613–16 [see 4]. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 433 Neither trade, nor agriculture, nor religion would sustain any loss, by thus employing..three [days] more at every parish-wake, feast, or revel. 1806 Bowles *Banwell Hill* III. 276 William passed along, And careless hummed a desultory song, Bound to St. Ives' revel. 1899 Baring-Gould *Vicar of Morwenstow* vii, It was on the parish feast-day or 'revel' as the inhabitants of the parish called it.

c. *Master of the Revels*, a person (permanently or temporarily) appointed to organize or lead revels, esp. in the Royal Household or the Inns of Court. Also *the Revels*, a former office in the Royal Household; *Children of the Revels* (quot. 1664). Now only *Hist.*

1530 Palsgr. 243/2 Mayster of the revelles, *facteur.* 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 5 The Revelles togethers with the Tentes and Toylles was made an office. 1664 Flecknoe *Love's Kingd., Eng. Stage* G v, The Theatre ..of the Children of the Chappel [was] converted to the use of the Children of the Revels. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1170/4 Charles Killegrew Esq.; now Master of the Revels. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Master of the Revels*,..who in the Inns of Court is some young Student chosen for that Purpose. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The officer who has the direction..of the revels at court, is called the master of the revels. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xxvi. 227 Slingsby, ..who is not merely lord of misrule in his school, but master of the revels to the village. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 429/2 In the royal household..the master of the revels was a permanent officer. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 89/1 A master of the revels was appointed, commonly designated Lord of Misrule.

† 3. Riot, disturbance. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 50 Ther is gret noyse of this revell that was don in Suffolk be Yelverton and Jeney. 1465 *Ibid.* 201 Ric. Calle hath told you what revell ther was by the Bayllyf of Coshay and his felaw uppon your men that shold have servyd the replevyn.

4. *attrib.*, as *revel-coil, -cup, dash, day, -gaiety, master, night, rex, -shout.* Also Revel-rout.

1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wks.* (Nares), To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe *revell-coyles. 1653 Br. Webbe *Pract. Quiet.* 210 He maketh all unquiet persons to keep revell quoile, like the two Gergasens. 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* xi. 350 Withered crowns and *revel-cups are laid upon the shrine of Lais. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vii, Out with your blades,..Have a flurt and a crash, now play *reuell dash. 1613–26 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii, Those buskins hee had got..For dancing best vpon the *Reuell day. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 358 ᴘ 2 The best Man that I know of for heightening the *Revel-Gayety of a Company. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 151/1 This Lord of Misrule, or *revel-master, was sometimes termed a Christmas prince. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, 'I have sworn,' said Henry, 'that this shall be no *revel night in my house.' 1566 Studley *Agamemnon* v. i, Within a *reuell rexe is kept, as sore as euer was. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 89 A Nation and people whose fashion and ordinary custome was to keepe revell rex. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. xvii, With *revel-shout, and triumph-song.

¶ In the following quotation *reuell* is an error for *releve* = Fr. *relevée* 'rising up'.

a 1450 *K'nt. de la Tour* (1868) 109 Atte the day of her Reuell and purificacion, that she shulde be cherisshed, she lete it be do simply withoute gret noye.

† **Re·vel,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] 'A severe blow; often applied to a back stroke' (Jam.).

1603 *Philotus* cxxxiv, With my Neiues I sall the nauell; Auld custrone Carle, tak thair a reuell, Than do as I command.

Revel, variant of Reveal *sb.*[2]

Revel (re·vĕl), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **reuel**(e, 5–7 **reuell**(e; 4 **revelen**, 5–7 **revell**(e, 5– **revel.** [a. OF. *reveler* to rebel, raise tumult, make noise, etc.:—L. *rebellāre* to Rebel.]

1. *intr.* To make merry; to indulge in pastime or festivities; to take part in a revel.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 þis day as leef we may be liht..To Reuele with þise buyrdes briht. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 93 Whan that he seth the lusti knyhtes Revelen, wher these wommen are. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 2396 He kan..Maisterly revel and Daunce, Pipe and floyte lustely. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1078 In chambre revelyng all the lordes, Unto morne that it was daye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 84 b, These lusty maskers..daunced and reuelled..at the Emperors request. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 12 The hall was full of all sorts of people revelling, playing, and occupyed in pastime. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 116 See, Antony that Reuels long a-nights Is notwithstanding vp. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 765 Here Love his golden shafts imploies,..Reigns here and revels. 1719 Young *Revenge* IV. i, It will cut my poor heart thro' and thro' To see those revel on your sacred tomb. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* 193 The Patrician Ladies, who lately had reveled amidst the Spoils of a subjected World, now begged before their own Doors. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 111 Here, then, they revelled and reposed after their hungry and weary travel. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 It was suspected that Walker had laid up..a secret store of food, and was revelling in private. *fig.* 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* IV. cxcii, Loud rung the Ruin, and with boistrous fear Strait revel'd in the Queen's amazed ear. 1699 Pomfret *Love triumphant over Reason*, No strong passion revels in my breast. 1787 Burns *Tam Samson's Elegy* iii, By their nose the tears will revel, Like ony bead.

b. So *to revel it.* Now *arch.*

1580 *2nd & 3rd Blast of Retrait from Plaies* in Hazl. *Eng. Drama* (1869) 119 The people disperse them selues in Theaters, the whole multitude reuel it out at stages. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* v, Go revel it, Till I and Friar Bacon talk awhile. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 435 Thus they revell it all night, till morning. 1679 *Obs. on Dutch Wars* 14 A parcel of Brewers, Draymen, and Coblers revell'd it upon the sweat of our Brows. 1778 *B'ham Counterfeit* I. 177 The husband may revel it with his mistress, and the wife with her gallant. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxxvi, Thou must needs leave duty, and decency,..to revel it gaily with the wild and with the wicked.

c. To enjoy oneself greatly, to take intense pleasure or delight, *in* something.

1754 Gray *Poesy* 80 Alike..the pomp of tyrant Pow'r, And coward Vice, that revels in her chains. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1819) 307 Maggots revel in putrefaction. 1821 Byron *Sardanap.* II. i, To the delighted west, which revels in Its hues of dying glory. 1884 J. Gilmour *Mongols* 139 The government in carrying out the extreme penalty of the law..deliberately revels in ingenious cruelty.

2. *trans.* a. To spend or waste (time) in revelry.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* IV. iii, An age of pleasures, revell'd out, comes home At last, and ends in sorrow. 1692 Dryden *King Arthur* IV. i, The ringlets round her trunk declare her guilty Of many midnight-sabbaths revelled here.

b. To squander (money) in revelling.

1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xvii, If gold he gave, in one wild day I revell'd thrice the sum away.

† 3. To drive *out* by revelling. *Obs.*

a 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* II. i, Let work no more be thought on, We will revel it out Of remembrance.

† **Revel,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 **revell, reuell.** [ad. L. *revell-ĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *vellĕre* to pull.]

1. *trans.* To draw back (humours or blood) from some part of the system.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 43/2 It then revelleth and drawethe backe agayne those humors which concurre towardes the Eyes. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 169 ᴘ 232 Unlesse the confluent bloud, avelling the pleura,..be revelled by a large effusion of bloud. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XIX. 699 There is more of vicious Humours than can be revelled by the Bath toward the Skin. 1752 Dalf tr. *Freind's Emmenologia* xi. 121 By opening a vein in the arm, since some part is revelled upwards, the Uterine passages are indeed freed from Pressure.

absol. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* v. ix. (1639) 284 In all members of the body, whether you intend to revell, that is, to draw back agnine another way [etc.]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XIX. 809 We must revel, if the humours run whither they should not.

2. To pull out (a weapon) from a wound.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 265 His brest.. The deadly sword, where it could enter, bor'd. Nor could his strength the fixed steele reuell.

Hence † **Reve·lling** *ppl. a.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XI. 379 Vomitories are very profitable, as being a greatly revelling medicine.

Revel, variant of Rivel *v.*, to wrinkle, etc.

Revelabi·lity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *revelāre*: cf. Revealable *a.*] Capability of being revealed.

a 1834 Coleridge *Church & State* (1839) 295 The antecedent credibility (may we not add even the revelability?) of the Articles in question.

Revelaik: see Reflac.

Reve-land: see Reeve *sb.*[1] 3.

† **Revelate,** *v. Obs.* Also as *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *revelāre.*] To reveal.

1514 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 102 He graunttide that mony tymes he revelate my lords secretts unto the said busshop. *a* 1533 Frith *Answ. More* (1548) A vij, Abraham ..sawe it in faith and had..all those thinges..playnelye Reuelated vnto hym. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 420 We haif siclike exempill reuelat, Of Iust Ioseph.

Revelation (revĕlē·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 **reuelacion** (4 -ciun, **-cyun**, 4–5 -cioun, 5–6 **-cyon**, 6–7 **-tion**); 6 **reuealation**; 4–5 **revelacio**(u)**n** (6 **-cyon**); 5– **revelation.** [a. OF. *revelacium, -cion, -tion* (mod.F. *révélation*), = Sp. *revelacion*, It. *re-, rivelazione*, or ad. L. *revēlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *revēlāre* to Reveal.]

1. The disclosure or communication of knowledge to man by a divine or supernatural agency.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 441 Þys ys clepyd reuelacyun, To shewe byfore what ys to doun. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxviii. 19 When..þou spak in visyon, þat is, in pryue reuelacioun til prophetis. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 277 Metodre seith to this matiere, As he be revelacion It hadde upon avision. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 343 Seynte Iohn Baptiste schewede his hedde by reuelacion to ij. monkes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxcii. 195 Whan he..hadde vnderstandynge of the dethe of this Edwynne, by reuelacyon or otherwyse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 55 b, He sayd, how he had all thinges shewed him by revelation. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. ii, A man, by revelation, That hath a competent knowledge of the truth. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 75 The Gift of Revelation..seems to have been continued no longer than till the whole New Testament was revealed. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. v. § 3 Divine Revelation must be confirmed by some divine and supernatural Appearances. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 421 The object of revelation is to influence human conduct in this life 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 692/1 A distinction has frequently been taken between the law of nature and revelation, to which we cannot assent. 1892 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) p. v, On the supposition of an eternal universe, science would necessarily antagonize Revelation.

† b. A source of enlightenment. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 33 Liȝt and reuelacioun of heþen men, & gloriе to þi puple israel.

2. An instance of such communication of knowledge to man; something disclosed or made known by divine or supernatural means.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 366 For prestes of þe temple telle þis, That Dremes bene the reuelaciouns Of Goddes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 77 Panne Cristen men..hadde a revelaciоun and a schewynge of God þat þe grettere bones were þe fischeres bones. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 100 To seint Joon..it was bodun also, that privy revelacion to writun in his book. *c* 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xx. 53 The prophecye of the deuyll may be knowen fro reuelacyons of

god. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 The seruaunt of god Moyses had moost hye reuelacyons & visyons. *a* 1598 Rollock *Passion* (1616) 418 Away with these fantasticke reuelations of the Anabaptistes. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 168 A good Monk, having had in the Night-time a Revelation, that the Body was in the top of the Hill, went [etc.]. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 60 Magic .. was not a revelation from hell, made at once to mankind. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 205 Six legislators .. have announced to mankind the six successive revelations of various rites. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 86 If anything human lies without the scope of a revelation to man, that revelation cannot be final.

b. A striking disclosure of something previously unknown or not realized.

1862 Spencer *First Princ.* I. i. § 5 (1875) 20 Be there or be there not any other revelation, we have a veritable revelation in Science. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* vii. 294 The daily life of every one of us is a perpetual revelation of his inner self. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 812/1 The exquisite revelation of tree systems which stripped boughs give.

3. *The Revelation* (*of St. John*), the last book of the New Testament; the Apocalypse.

c 1400 *Wycliffite Bible* (1851) IV. 681/1 Heere endith the Apocalips, or Reuelacioun of Seynt Joon the euangelist. 1535 Coverdale *Rev.* (heading), The summe of the Reuelacion. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 b, They call the Bishop of Rome..the whore of Babilon, described in the Revelation. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 43 In the Reuelation, the twelue Apostles are called the twelue foundations. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 49 What Scriptures call The Revelation, is most mystical. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Rev. i. 1 It is eminently call'd the Revelation. 1833 Cruse tr. *Eusebius* v. viii. 188 These are what he states respecting the Revelation. 1846 Tennyson in *Mem.* I. 238 There was no more sea, says St. John in Revelation.

b. So in pl., *the Revelations.*

1656 A. Wright *Five Serm.* 211 Many prophesies are to be fulfilled..., among which that in the Revelations is one. 1680 Dodwell *Two Lett.* (1691) 81 The scandalous, licentious person is like the Dragon in the Revelations. 1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) I. 28 As St. John..expresses it in the third chapter of the Revelations. 1806 Southey in *Life* (1850) III. 34 Reading the Revelations .was my favourite part of the Christian religion. *a* 1871 De Morgan *Budget Parad.* (1872) 358 For myself,..I am the first Beast in the Revelations.

c. Pl., without article. Also *Book of Revelations*

1691 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 15 The Rhemists in their Annotations upon Revelations the 14th. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* ii. Wks. 1716 III. 106, I have heard a little Domine or Curate..tell the People from Revelations. 1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* i, He would condole with Mr. Glowry, . quote Revelations with Mr. Toobad. 1842 R. I. Wilberforce *Rutilius & Lucius* 81 In..the book of Revelations, they are called the angels of the Churches. 1885 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 313 They profess to find it clearly indicated in Ezekiel, Daniel, Revelations.., that [etc.].

transf. 1898 Sir G. Parker *Battle of the Strong* x, He saw..the gracious figure of a girl; and a book of revelations was opened and begun.

d. Applied to other works of a similar kind.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Apocalypse*, Porphyry .. makes mention of the Apocalypses or revelations of Zoroaster, Zostrian,..&c. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 546/2 The apocryphal books of the New Testament are..several spurious gospels, Acts of the Apostles, and Revelations. 1845 Kitto *Cycl Bibl. Lit.* (1849) II. 628/1 We shall first treat of the apocryphal revelations no longer extant. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 179/2 A fragment of the apocryphal Revelations of St. Bartholomew.

4. Disclosure of facts made by a person; exposure of something previously disguised or concealed.

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 989 He made revelation unto me, That he knewe all your pryvyte. *c* 1531 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 62 (*title*), The Revelation of Antechriste.

1863 Morrin (*title*), Record Revelations: a letter..on the Public Records of Ireland. 1880 McCarthy *Own Time* lx. IV. 326 This astounding revelation excited alarm and anger.

5. *attrib.*, as *revelation-discovery*; † **revelation-day**, the Day of Judgement; † **revelation-gate** (?).

14.. *Rule Syon Monast.* xiii. in *Collect. Topogr.* I. (1834) 31 The keper of the grates, the keper of the revelacion gate, the keper of the cloyster and dortour dores. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 270 As I beleive on Revelation Day will appeare in civill History. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 19 Meer natural reason..not excited by Revelation-discovery.

Hence **Revela·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to revelation; **Revela·tioner.**

1702 Beverley *Apoc. Question* 25, I will now give the Schematic History of the Beast, in the Revelational Prophecy. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* IV. vi. 467 It seems.. unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different Revelational Codes to Utilitarianism. 1892 Horton *Revelation & Bible* vii. 193 The notion of all the writings..in our Hebrew Canon being a Revelation, or even of a revelational character, is quite arbitrary. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 134/2 Some of the revelationers insinuate distinctly enough that the great Chancellor was no more mistaken in that matter.

Revela·tionist. [f. Revelation + -ist. So F. *révélationiste.*]

1. One who makes a revelation; *esp.* the author of the Apocalypse.

1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 111 The Revelationist joyns them both together saying, He hath made us Kings and Priests. 1865 tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* I. II. xiii. 92 The Revelationist sees in Jerusalem the central point of the millennial Kingdom of Christ. 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 206 Athens had to climb its Mount Zion foot by foot..; but the Christian revelationist came down upon it from the clouds.

2. One who believes in revelation.

1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 272/2 Matter for contention between evolutionists and revelationists.

Revela·tive, *a.* [f. as Revelate *v.* + -ive.] Conveying a revelation.

1864 W. Russell *Eccent. Personages* I. 73 There were flashes nevertheless revelative of a high and generous, if erratic disposition. 1887 *Lit. World* 25 Mar. 275/2 The subject is of such a nature, that somehow it becomes more luminous and revelative.

Revelator (revĕlē·tə1). [a. late L. *revelātor.* So F. *révélateur*, Sp. and Pg. *revelador*, It. *re-, rivelatore.*] One who or that which makes a revelation; a revealer.

1849 Whittier *Prose Wks.* (1889) I. 142 Nay,. it should rather..call to mind what the Revelator hath said of the Holy City. 1875 Grindon *Life* i. 9 Light is the great and universal Revelator. 1884 Hawkis *Mus. Life* II. 420 Mendelssohn has been to me..a revelator of the beautiful.

Re·velatory, *a.* [f. as Revelate *v.* + -ory.] Serving to reveal; yielding a revelation.

1882 *19th Century* May 711 The poetry of Buddhism.. centres round the noble figure of its founder, instinct with the supernatural, revelatory of the unseen. 1884 J. W. Reynolds *Myst. Univ.* vi. 229 The predictions are by a revelatory supernatural power.

Revel-bread : see Ravel bread.

† **Revelicion,** ? for Revolution, debate.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 234 Also another inquerry howe ys patorne of the seyd chyrche; and thys is leke to come in revelicion but yf ther be gret labore mad to morowe be tymys.

Revelin, obs. form of Ravelin.

Reveling, variant of Riveling.

† **Revell,** obs. variant of Reveal *v.*

c 1560 in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 254 Whar as you say you will kepe ye burde in your breste saiffe and [the] othe that you have sworne never to revelle nor breake. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 14 Looke what newes the post hathe not to tell, they dare supplie, and to the world revell.

Reve·llent, *sb. Med.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 9 **-ant.** [See next.] A revulsive agent.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 330 Straightness of the passages of the brain,. it's cured, if from vapours, by. repellents, revellents, and discutients. 1754 Smellie *Midwifery* II. 35, I thought proper to abstain from revellents 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 38 The erythematic inflammation..proves often useful as a revellant. *Ibid.* III. 493 Hence the plant has a claim to be considered as an active promoter of absorption as well as a revellent.

Reve·llent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *revellent-*, *revellens*, pres. pple. of *revellĕre*: see Revel *v.*2] Drawing or pulling back; revulsive.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 239 Sudden chills on the surface are possessed of a revellent power. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 25 Human associations, like natural bodies, must be held together by attractive forces stronger than the revellent.

Reveller (re·vĕlə1). Also 4 **reuelour**, 5 **reuelowre**, 7 **-our**; 6-7 **reuel(l)er**; 6 **revellar.** [f. Revel *v.*1 + -er1.]

1. One who takes part in a revel, merry-making, or festivity; one who is given to revelling, or leads a disorderly life.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* Prol. 453 My fourthe housbonde was a reuelour, This is to seyn, he hadde a paramour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Reuelowre. 1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Revellar, *carellevr.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 80 b, These maskers and reuellers them disuisered, shewinge them what persons thei were. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thee father almighty.. Mewed vp theese reuelers. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 61 He is call'd The Britaine Reueller. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 33 The barbarous dissonance Of Bacchus and his Revellers. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 678 For other ends they shine, Than to light revellers from shame to shame. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xvii, The jokes and laughter of the revellers. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. ii, They were now passing by the stunted trees, under which sat several revellers. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. v. 98 The revellers start and separate.

2. One who delights *in* something.

1860 Warter *Sea-Board* II. 205 Finding me..a reveller in the exquisite scenery.

Revelling (re·vĕlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Revel *v.*1 + -ing 1.] Riotous or disorderly merry-making or festivity; a revel; also, great delight or joy.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1343 With reualing and reuay all the oulk hale. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 284 There they casten to slee the kyng in here reuelyng. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 694 All that els pertaines to reveling. 1606 Dekker *7 Deadly Sinnes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 67 What a weeke of Sinfull Reueling hath heere bin. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 651 As the Court grew burthensome even in time of Peace by Princely Revellings. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 75 His Brother Thomas, ..who from following Revellings and Hurlings became a Methodist Preacher. 1846 Disraeli *Vir. Grey* II. vi, The young scholar in the revelling of his enthusiasm.

attrib. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* 1075, I thinke it was the diuels reuelling night. 1652 Collinges *Caveat* (1653) iii. 17 It..was revelling time, the time for drinking.

Re·velling, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That revels.

c 1475 *Lerne or be Lewde* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 10 [Be not] To Riotous, to Revelyng, ne Rage nat to muche. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 42 Youth and health, and a revelling flow of blood and spirits. 1816 Hollar *Dance of Death* 2 Holbein..was given to wine and revelling company. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* vii. 53 Thro' its roses, and its revelling leaves.

Re·velment. *rare.* [f. Revel *sb.*1 + -ment.] The act of revelling; revelry.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 397 His school-boy tricks, his college revelment 1877 'H. A. Page' *De Quincey* I. v. 90 These dreams..yield themselves to pure revelment among shadows of the fancy.

Re·velous, *a. rare.* Also 6 **reuellous.** [a. OF. *revelous, -eus*, etc. : see Revel *sb.*1 and -ous.] Given to or marked by revelling.

c 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 4 A wyf he hadde of excellent beautee And compaignable and reuelous was she. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 66 By your reuellous rydyng on euery royle. 1804 Struthers *Poor Man's Sabbath* Poet. Wks. 1850 I. 48 A day of revelous dissipation.

Re·vel-rout. Now *arch.* or *Obs.* [f. Revel *sb.*1 + Rout *sb.*]

1. Uproarious revelry; boisterous merriment.

Frequently with vbs. *to keep, make*, or *play.*

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. i, Sometime Dauy Diceplayer .. Keepeth reuell route as long as it will last. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 558 Then made they reuell route and goodly glee. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. xvi (1614) 430 After all this reuel-rout they demaund againe of the Demoniake, if the God be appeased. 1619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* v. viii, There is a strange thing like a gentlewoman. Plays revel-rout among us. *a* 1680 Charnock *Sinfulness & Cure of Th.* Wks (1849) 148 Revel-rout is usual where there is a negligent government. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* 266 With boist'rous revel rout and wild uproar.

b. An occasion of revelling; a revel.

a 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* II. ii, Then who shall daunce The hobby horse at our next Revel rout? 1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* I. i, My Brother..Is gone to his Account, For this, his Minion, The Revel-rout is done.

2. A crowd or party of revellers. *rare.*

? 1655 *Prier & Boy* II. (Nares), Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell, Reply'd the revel rout. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Our monarch has abdicated sooner than usual this night,' said one of the revel rout.

Revelry (re·vĕlri). Also 4, 7 **reuelrie**, 6 **reuellrie.** [f. Revel *sb.* + -ry.] The act of revelling, merry-making; boisterous gaiety or mirth; also *transf.*, joyous song.

14.. *Chaucer's Reeve's T.* 4003 (Lansd. MS.), Oonely for her mirthe and reuelrie Vppon pe wardeine beselv pei crie. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 183 Meane time, forget this new-falne dignitie, And fall into our Rusticke Reuelrie. 1634 Milton *Comus* 103 Mean while welcom Joy, and Feast, Midnight shout, and revelry. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1673 The fairy people throng, In various game, and revelry, to pass The summer-night. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 79 Revelry, and dance, and show, Suffer a sojourn. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. ii, The lark sent down her revelry. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xvi, A something in the midst of their revelry and riot that chilled and haunted them. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 34 There is no drunken revelry in Sparta.

Reven, obs. form of Raven *sb.*1; Riven.

† **Revenant** 1. *Obs rare*—1. [a. OF. *revenant*, f. as next.] That which is pleasing.

c 1440 *Partonope* 3125 Where he fonde alle such semblaunt As he was wont and alle reuenaunt.

‖ **Revenant** 2 (rə·vənan). [F., pres. pple. of *revenir* to return.]

1. One who returns from the dead; a ghost.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Nor of taking the fatal leap, had my revenant the slightest recollection. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxix. 411 *note*, Lazarus, as a *revenant*, is often used by the religious romance-writers of the middle ages as a vehicle for their conceptions of the lower world. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* II. xiii. 274 The yellow glamour of the sunset, clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy revenant from the tomb.

transf. 1864 Lowell *Study Windows, Gt. Public Charac.*, The Opposition to which he belonged [was] a helpless *revenant* from the dead and buried Colonial past.

2. One who returns to a place.

1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* viii, They would not visit this undesirable revenant with his insolent wealth and discreditable origin. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 4/7 The undergraduates, our fogey revenant observes, look much as they did.., in outward aspect.

Reve·nd (ĭ-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To vend or sell again. Hence **Reve·nder**; **Reve·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 186 The residue to be revended to other nations. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* IV, There is no chance of getting rid of this latter speculation by revending. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* I. 52 That palace-step .. Now serves re-venders to display their ware.

† **Reve·ndicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [variant of Revindicate, after F. *revendiquer.*] *trans.* To claim back; to recover by a formal claim.

1760 tr. *Vattel's Law Nations* III. xiv. § 212. 86 Should some subsequent fortunate revolution deliver it from the conqueror's yoke, it can [not] revendicate them. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 435 Many were revendicated to Neptune's antique demesne.

Revendica·tion. [a. F. *revendication*: cf. Revindication.] The action of claiming back or recovering by a formal claim.

1760 tr. *Vattel's Law Nations* III. xiv. § 209. 84 The endless disputes which would spring from the revendication of them. 1826 Kent *Comm.* V. xxxix. (1858) II. 753 This was also the law of France, until the commercial code.. rejected the old law of revendication. 1864 *Daily Tel* 18 May, Would there be no danger of another 'revendication' of lost territories? 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Nov. 640 Our ultimatum was to include..the *revendication* of the frontier line traced in the Viceroy's programme.

† **Reve·ne,** *v. Obs.*—0 [ad. L *revenīre*] 'To come again, to return' (Blount, 1656).

Revenew, obs. form of Revenue.

Revenge (rĭve·ndʒ), *sb.* Also 7 **revendge.** [f. the vb., or a. obs. F. *revenge*, var. of *revenche*, mod. *revanche*: see the vb.]

1. The act of doing hurt or harm to another in

return for wrong or injury suffered; satisfaction obtained by repayment of injuries.

1566 STUDLEY *Agamemnon, Euripides*, Can not remembraunce of reuenge out of thy breast be reft? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 89 The Windes,..As in reuenge, haue suck'd vp from the sea Contagious fogges. 1592 KYD *Murther I. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 287 The blood of the iust Abel cried..for vengeance and reuenge on the murderer. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, O reuenge, how sweet art thou! 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) 78 Private Revenge therefore is universally to be condemned, as utterly unlawful 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, What is revenge, but courage to call in Our honour's debts? 1772 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* IV. 404 A desire of revenge upon the plunderers of his country. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxiv, Sweet is revenge—especially to women. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. III, Taking revenge too deep for a transient wrong. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* (1879) 431 Plato held that revenge was wrong.

personif. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 146 *Tam.* Reuenge now goes To lay a complot to betray thy Foes. *Tit.* I know thou doo'st, and sweet reuenge farewell. 1747 COLLINS *Passions*, Revenge impatient rose, He threw his blood-stain'd sword in thunder down. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 729 Revenge and Wrong bring forth their kind, The foul cubs like their parents are.

b. A desire to repay injuries by inflicting hurt in return. † Also in *pl.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1605) 299 Fury in his eyes and reuenge in his heart. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 10, I haue forgiuen and forgotten all, Though my reuenges were high bent vpon him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 35 Th' infernal Serpent.., whose guile Stird up with Envy and Revenge, deceiv'd The Mother of Mankinde. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) 186 That he be free from Revenge, which is another great Trespasser against Peace. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke vi. 29 Revenge is a very troublesome and vexatious passion. 1800 COGAN *Passions* II. ii. (1802) 166 Revenge is an insatiable desire to sacrifice every consideration of pity and humanity to the principle of vindictive justice. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXVIII. (1878) 490 Revenge had passed away, but revenge is of death and deadly.

2. With possessive pron. a. One's desire to be revenged, or the gratification of this.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 118 What if my chaunce were euer to return Victor to Arge, to folowe my reuenge. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 303 Being resolued to.. satisfie her owne reuenge in their punishment. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 56 If it will feede nothing else, it will feede my reuenge. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* XX. 10 We shall preuaile against him, and we shall take our reuenge on him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVII. 155 [He] breaks the Law, and protects himselfe for the future, by the terrour of his private revenge. *a* 1772 GRAY *Dante* 15 Hear My Wrongs, and from them judge of my Revenge. 1797 NELSON in Duncan *Life* (1806) 44 The Spaniards threaten us they will come out and take their revenge. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks (Bohn) I. 97 On him who scorned the world, as he said, the scorned world wreaks its revenge. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* IV, I shook my fist in his face and vowed to have my revenge.

† b. The avenging of a person. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. v. 35 You all consented vnto Salisburies death, For none would strike a stroake in his reuenge. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 32 His angels ..doe ever attend either to their safeguard or revenge. 1653 *Nissena* 151 Hearing that her beloved Doralbo had run hazard of his life, onely in her revenge.

3. A particular act of repaying injuries or wrongs. † Also const. *of* (= on).

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* I. vii. 19 b, He ment to visit the town of Mousambick, and the dwellers therein, with some sufficient reuenge. 1625 BACON *Ess., Revenge*, Publique reuenges are, for the most part, Fortunate. ..But in priuate Reuenges it is not so. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* X. 28 In regard of the violent revenge he sought to do to the professors of the Christian Religion. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* II. 179 Led them up to London, to take a signal revenge of his enemies. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 702, I have taken A full revenge for your unnatural feast. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. VI. II. (1864) 310 The revenge suggested by the malice of Sabinianus was the public destruction of the works of Gregory.

4. Repayment *of* some wrong, injury, etc., by the infliction of hurt or harm.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1637) 85 Whose chiefe employment is ..to labour a revenge of wrongs, and a restitution of losses. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Revenge*, The Reuenge of that wrong, putteth the Law out of Office. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 163 Which God in his mercy would not take speedy revenge of. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 59 It is remarkable that the revenge of murder is unknown.

b. In phr. *in revenge of*, in return or retaliation for. † Also (in good sense), in recompense for (*obs.*).

1559 Q. ELIZ in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. viii. 424 Censures of the churche,..how the popes have abusyd the same, in revenge of their owne private quarrels. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 110 As in reuenge of thy ingratitude, I throw thy name against the bruzing-stones. 1602 *Palmerin of Eng.* I. l, Palmerin delivered the castle againe to Dramcisland, who both in revenge of his worthinesse, and memorie of his owne good lucke called it the Invisible Fort of Fortune. 1680 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect., Asiatic Tartary* (1685) 391 Destroyed in revenge of so great a danger. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 616 Fire will burn his lamp-like eyes In revenge of such a feast!

† 5. Punishment; chastisement. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Pet.* ii. 14 Rulers as sent by him [God] to the revenge of malefactors. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 167 Therfore haue I here produced them in open court, that my dishonours may end in their reuenge. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 183 That my powerfull and miraculous revenges of thee [Pharaoh] might be declared abroad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 660 Nor (if the Fates assist not) canst thou scape The just Revenge of that intended Rape.

6. An opportunity of retaliation or retrieval; *spec.* in cards, chess, etc., a return game, esp. in phr. *to give one* (*his*) *revenge.*

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* V. vi, I am afraid then you would give me my revenge, and make me jealous of you. 1732–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* iii, Well, Miss, you'll have a sad Husband, you have such good Luck at Cards... Well, my Lady Smart, I'll give you Revenge whenever you please. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 106 (Ecarte), Bets..made on condition of revenge are binding only against the winner. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlii, He gives me my revenge, mind,..he stakes coin against coin. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii, Three hundred [gold napoleons] which I had lost when I had my revenge.

Revenge (rĭve·ndʒ), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **reweng, raweng(e**; 6 **reueng**. [a. obs. F. *revenger* (var. of *revencher*, mod.F. *revancher*), f. *re-* RE- + *venger* to VENGE.]

1. a. *refl.* To avenge oneself; to take revenge *on* or *upon* (rarely *of*) a person *for* (or † *of*) a wrong, injury, insult, etc., received or resented. Also without const.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 232 He tuk purpos for to ryde ..in-till Scotland, Till revenge hym, with stalward hand, Of the tray, travaill, and of teyne. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 199 Quhethir gif ane abbot wald slaa ane of his monkis, quhethir aw he to defend him agayn his abbot, and to revenge him. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 Who so ever doth me a displeasure, I wyll revenge me and I can. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 275 In the whiche thing verely, I will so revenge me upon you. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v i, Methinks I should revenge me of my wrongs. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 322 Know my omnipotence, and how easily I can revenge my self. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* v. vi, You would not revenge yourself upon the parson? 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Illust.* (ed. 2) 435 Monti at least revenged himself of Pius for placing him below Metastasio. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 520 He saw that his true policy was not to revenge himself by executions and confiscations.

b. In *passive.* Chiefly const. *of*, *on*, or *upon*.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. v. 524 Hir awantagis for to se How best scho mycht rawengit be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 b, Josue commaunded the sonne to stande styll in one place, vnto he were reuenged vpon his ennemyes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* II. i. 30 How shall I be reueng'd on him? for reueng'd I will be? 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 75 Now Ile doo't, and so he goes to Heauen, And so am I reueng'd. 1683 W. PENN *Acc.* in Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* (1685) 116 In this they are sufficiently revenged on us 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 331/2 Failing in that, she was amply revenged upon him in the next Reign. 1773 *Observ. State of Poor* 67 The poor are but too often revenged on their oppressors, by making reprisals on their property. 1820 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. xi. 382 She has.. a most decided desire to be revenged of him.

2. *trans.* To inflict punishment or exact retribution for (an injury, harm, wrong, etc., done to oneself or another).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 199 He is behaldin to defend him[self], and to revenge his dede at all his powere agayn him that wald sla him. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. x. 814 Therfor lete vs shape a remedy for to reuenge their dethes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 44 Who is opprest with a lytell wrong, Revengyng it he may it soone encrease. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 242 Princes ought not to do wrong, nor yet revenge wrong with wrong. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 25 One of the wounded desirous to revenge his hurt [etc.]. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 246 Her brother..was slain, and she revenged his death. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., West* (1787) IV. 201 They revenged the disappointment by calling him a Methodist. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 704, I should have done ill to have burned down Troy And not revenged the murder of my comrades. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, So Hereward went off to..revenge the wrongs of the Countess Gertrude.

b. Const. *on* or *upon* (a person).

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. iii. 24 The gods reuenge it upon me and mine, To the end of generation! 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 275 Supposing..that the Clemency of the Enemy would not break its wonted bounds, and revenge the injury upon the innocent pledges. 1721 SWIFT *Proposal Irish Manuf.* P 18 When my Betters give me a Kick I am apt to revenge it with six upon my Footman. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, Kit..felt more than half-disposed to revenge the fact upon him.

c. To maintain, uphold, or vindicate (one's cause, etc.) by some act of retribution or punishment.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 As commonly passionate persones doth, lyke wood beestes, in reuengynge theyr owne quarelles. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 169 That his authoritie was so miraculously reuenged with the horrible destruction of Chorah, Dathan, and Abiron. 1592 GREENE *Couny Catch.* 23 The woman wept for anger that she had not some one by that might with iustice reuenge her quarrell. 1697 POTTER *Antig. Greece* III. v. (1715) 51 Who undertook to revenge the Quarrel of Athens on the Bœotians.

3. To avenge (a person, etc.).

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. XXXII. 389, I wille be in the feld with you and reuenge you of youre enemyes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 90 To the intent he myght revenge his kynsfolkes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 b, [He] reuenged and set at libertie his countrie and people. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. i, He may revenge, but cannot save thee. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 593 The brother of the deceased immediately took up arms to revenge him.

† 4. To punish, to exact punishment for (a wrong, crime, or sin). *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. XVII i. (1640) 236 What is the cause of penury and scarceness..but a token of Gods yre revenging our wrongs and injuries done one to another. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 160 If there were..a God that woulde reuenge the oppression of the widdowes and fatherlesse. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* V. 3 The Lord will surely reuenge thy pride. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 709 Revenge the Crime, and take the Traytor's Head. 1713 GARTH *Epil. to Addison's Cato* 8 Would you revenge such rash resolves—you may.

† b. To inflict punishment or take revenge upon (a person). *Obs.*

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 237 Dion of Alexandria, who with silence revenged more his foes than with words. 1580 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 95 She is without a lawful heire..who may either reward her frinds or revenge her enemies. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* IV. 13, I will rescue my childe, and revenge the wrong-doer.

5. *absol.* To take vengeance or revenge.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 199 Agayn him self he will nocht geve him nouthir leve na gude will, to revenge agayn him. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 240 Princes that revenge hastily, and especially wrongfully. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* I. xi. (1622) 20 Germanicus..had an armie in readinesse to reuenge vpon the rebels. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* i. 2 The Lord reuengeth, and is furious. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N.T.* 16 In that he..was both grievously displeased with these sinnes and yet loath to revenge.

Reve·ngeable, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. REVENGE *v.*]

† 1. Revengeful. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 126 Out of my cais That ilke revengeabill arow thou owt rais. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 212 [They] have been backbiters and slanderers, wrathful and revengeable, and so continue, without amendment. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* iii. § 7 (1731) 160 The Laws..allow Scope enough to satisfy the most revengeable Man.

2. Worthy or capable of being revenged.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVII. (1602) 185 Through blinde bace Loue induring wrong reuengeable in season

† **Reve·ngeance.** *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rewengeance, -eans(se**; 5–6 **revengeaunce.** [a. obs. F. *revengance, -ence*, etc., f. *revenger* to REVENGE. Cf. VENGEANCE.] Revenge, vengeance. (Common in 16th cent.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 410, I sall ger myn angelis tak of hym reuengeance. *Ibid.* vii. (*James the less*) 235 Ierusalem..In rewengeans dystroyt wes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 467 And he prayit to God of mycht That. A rewengeansse he mycht wyn Off al his fais. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 192. I past efterwart and tuke revengeaunce thare apon. 1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. (1592) Rij, He wil remember injurie longest, and seeke for vengeance most violently, nor can be content with a meane reuengeaunce. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 373 God strooke Iulians Image from Heauen with lightning,..in token of his reuengeance.

Revengeful (rĭve·ndʒful), *a.* [f. REVENGE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of revenge; vindictive.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 345 Her words were choakt vp with the rising of her reuengefull heart. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 50 If I do not, may my hands rot off, And neuer brandish more reuengefull Steele. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 109 You know his Nature, That he's Reuengefull. 1649 E. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iii. 45 These Lascivious or Revengefull speeches. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 276 The revengeful Traytor amply discovered who were Ring-Leaders of the Plot. 1771 in *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 396/1, I hope my countrymen will not think me a man of revengeful disposition. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 106 By.. the downcast look of dark and revengeful resolve. 1848 MACAULAY *Biog., Atterbury*, No creature is so revengeful as a proud man who has humbled himself in vain. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 377/2 Having borrowed money from a revengeful clerk on a forged bill.

Hence **Reve·ngefully** *adv.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 227 Though for the most part maliciously, covetously, rigourously, revengefully. 1670 *Devout Communn.* (1688) 117, I have dealt heinously, thou art revengefully smitten. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 6/3 The notion that the Secret Police and not the Nihilists ..are acting revengefully.

Reve·ngefulness. [f. prec.] The quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 131 A Tyrant also, not through suspition, greedinesse, or reuengefulnesse. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 42 To polygamie Lamech addeth a notorious revengefullnesse. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm.* 1 *John ii.* 3. 56 Too many do still..harbour malice, Revengefulness and cruel hatred..in your hearts. 1842 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 24 We charge the Italians in the mass, with superstition, ignorance,..revengefulness, or dishonesty. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., Those creatures which suggest to us a shadowy anticipation of human cruelty and revengefulness.

Reve·ngeless, *a.* [f. REVENGE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Free from, devoid of, revengefulness or vindictiveness; unrevenging.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 234 After that Saul vnderstood the revengelesse heart of David..hee wept for ioy. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* II. v. iii, If Roxolana thus revengeless proves..It does denote she Rivals can endure. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 283 They call themselves the Harmless Christians, Revengeless Christians.

2. Deprived of revenge; unrevenged.

1604 WEBSTER & MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. iii, We, full of heartie teares,..Cannot so lightly over-jumpe his death, As leave his woes revengelesse.

Reve·ngement. Now *rare.* [f. REVENGE *v.* + -MENT.] Revenge, retribution; † punishment. (Very common *c* 1540–1650.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxiii. 43 He ferynge yᵉ Sequell and Reuengement of the same, laft that Countree. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* Liv, Leave the revengement of thyne enemyes to me, and I wyll se them payde. 1582 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 153 Neither to take thy life nor thy purse, but to minister revengemente for thy large speeches. 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 13 Ethelred..to increase

the summe of reuengement..caused many of the Danique Nobility to be murthered. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound.* § 192 A strong and hot desire of revengement upon myself for the abuse I had done.

1891 A. Hartshorne *Hanging in Chains* 72 This post-mortem revengement was thought to be a singular great comfort to the relatives.

Revenger (rĭve·ndʒəɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* **-eoure, -ear.** [f. Revenge *v.* + -er 1. Cf. F. *revancheur*, † *revencheur*, *revangeur*.] One who revenges; an avenger. (Common in 16th and 17th c.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. xi. 85 Of our levingis sum revengear mot spring. *a* 1540 Barnes *Il hs.* (1573) 326 Let not men doubt..that God wyll bee a reuenger of such wrongfull violence. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, Whose gracious motiues made me still forbeare To be mine owne Revenger. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 361 Since Mars, whom we the great Revenger call, Lost his own Helmet. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 360, I will face them all; but not as a revenger, if they provoke me not too much. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 365/3 Panderers to the envy or revengers of the fear of deceased greatness. 1899 E. Phillpotts *Human Boy* 193 A terrible revenge which doesn't come off, is pretty sickening for the revenger.

attrib. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 160 b, For this rape there arre Revenger Greekes, with wreakfull ships.

Reve·ngeress. [f. prec. + -ess.] A female revenger; an avengeress.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 162 Whiche if it be..the reuengeresse of wicked men, it is a good discipline. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 120 Athens,.. remembring the wrong she had receiv'd, and the slavery she had indur'd, became a sharpe revengeresse.

Reve·nging, *vbl. sb.* [f. Revenge *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses; vengeance.

1530 Palsgr. 262 Revengyng, *vindication.* 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 754 Inwardly nothyng but reuenging and confusion was in the kings stomacke. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxix. 10 By the reuenging of the blood of thy seruants. 1619 Hieron *Wks.* I. 32 Men naturally are inclinable to contention, debate, quarrelling, reuenging.

Reve·nging, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That revenges; avenging.

1568 *Gismond of Salerne* vi. i, Hell shall send revenging paine to those whome Shame from sinne can not restraine. 1592 Greene *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 131 For doubt of her reuenging husband, and thy protested enemie. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 307 Revenging Justice shall haue nothing to doe with vs. 1658 Rowland tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* Ep Ded., In the tail there is a horny sting full of revenging poyson. 1700 Dryden *Meleager & Atalanta* 295 Come, come revenging sisters.

Hence **Reve·ngingly** *adv.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb* v. ii. 4, I haue belyed a Lady, The Princesse of this Country; and the ayre on't Reuengingly enfeebles me.

† **Reve·ngive,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [irreg. f. Revenge *v.* + -ive] Revenging, vindictive.

1608 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 48 (Qq.), I told him the reuengiue Gods, gainst Paracides did all their thunders bend.

Reve·nt, *v.*1 [Re- 5 a.] † To vend again.

1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 23 Their Pickled Pilchardes are from the coaste reuented to their great profit in the Inland Townes.

Reve·nt, *v.*2 [Re- 5 c.] *trans.* To provide (a cannon) with a new vent.

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 18 May, It was found necessary to re-vent the shunt gun. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 The whole of the guns may have to be..sent to Woolwich to be re-vented.

† **Revenuable.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. next + -able.] A possible source of revenue.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iv. Concl. 88 Rents (instant and improueable), Perquisites, Parallels and other Reuenewables and Respectiues.

Revenue (re·vĕnɪu). Forms: α. 5–6 **reu-, revenu,** 5– **revenue**; *pl.* 5 **-us(e,** 5–6 **-u(e)s, -uys.** β. 5 **reu-, 6 revenow**; *pl.* 5 **-owis,** 6 **-os, -ous.** γ. 7 **reu-, revenew**; *pl.* 6 **-euos, -ewys, -ewse,** 6–7 **-ewes.** δ. 5–7 **reu-, revennew(e**; *pl.* 5 **-ewis,** 6–7 **-ewes,** 7 **revennues, -u's.** [a. OF. *revenu* masc. (so in mod.F.) or *revenue* fem., substantive use of the pa. pple. of *revenir* to return.

The stressing *reve·nue*, common or usual during the 17th and 18th centuries and until recently in legal and parliamentary usage, is now obsolescent. Cf. the following: 1760 Ld. Holland in *Life & Lett. Lady S. Lennox* I. 14 He [the king] laid the accent on the first syllable of Allys and Revenues, which is after the Scotch pronunciation. 1828 Walker s.v., This word seems as nearly balanced between the accent on the first and second syllable as possible. 1840 Smart s.v., Re-ven'-ue is an etymological pronunciation, but extensive custom does not sanction it. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 589 Revenue—which, by the way, every parliamentary speaker insists upon pronouncing 'revénnue'.]

† **1.** Return to a place. *Obs. rare.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 175, I kno well my fiende, that he atte no tyme couaunt wold breke.., and Sertayne I haue of reuenine [*sic*]. 1532 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 24 We can do no lesse but now uppon the Kyngs revenue into his owne realme to gyve..thanks to Almightie God..for his prosperous..revenue.

† **2.** The return, yield, or profit *of* any lands, property, or other important source of income. Also *pl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

sing. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Ye Collectours of ye goode and revenue of ye saide Grauntes. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Abeo*, Whervpon is the reuenew of my fermes spente or wasted? 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 46 We are inforc'd to farme our royall Realme, The Reuennew whereof shall furnish vs For our affayres in hand. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvi. 172 The revenue of this Lake is worth three hundred thousand duckets a yeere. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 109 One gave all his goods to the poore at once, the other kept all the inheritance and gave the revenue.

pl. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. F iij, I shalle make the myn heyre, to..receyue, after my deth, þe re[ue]nues of all my londe. *c* 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 214 The Kinge.. hath granted it [the lordship of Harwood] to me, with all the revenos & profitts thereof. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 196 How the Revenuez and proffuytes of the possessiones of the same ben vsed. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 162 He appointeth a new gouernour ouer euery citie, vnto whom all the tributes and reuenues of the same place redound. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 404 His fifty Millions a yeare, standing Revenewes of his Crown Land.

fig. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 124 Which thing if you doe (as I heare) the reuenues of your vertues wilbe inualuable. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. ii. 5 Neither do I know any thing wherein a man may more improue the reuenues of his learning. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 217 What are they but the black revennues of Purgatorie, the price of abus'd, and murder'd soules.

3. That which comes in to one as a return from property or possessions, esp. of an extensive kind; income from any source (but esp. when large and not directly earned).

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 432/2 No yift ne Graunte of lyfelod, Revenue or good, balangyng to youre Hienesse. 1599 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 158, I haue a Widdow Aunt, a dowager, Of great reuennew. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 140 Amongst his other liuings, he gathereth out of a certaine mountaine seuen thousand duckats of yeerely reuenue. *a* 1699 Temple (J.), Many offices are of so small revenue, as not to furnish a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 319 A twelfth branch of royal revenue. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vi. (1869) I. 55 Wages, profit, and rent, are the three original sources of all revenue. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* (1852) 40 It is not from capital, therefore, but from revenue, that permanent taxes should be derived. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 28 The sale of heiresses was a common source of revenue to courtiers in those days.

fig. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 31 The common curse of mankinde, folhe and ignorance, be thine in great reuenew.

b. With possessive pron. or genitive.

1483 Caxton *Cato* g iiij, Thou oughtest..to holde thyn estate after thy rente and reuenue. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 294 His majesteis yeirlie reuenew and patrimony of his croun. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 4 As the life of the Cleargie is spent in the seruice of God, so it is sustained with his reuenew. 1634 Heywood *Maidenh. well lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 109 Much of his own reuenue He hath expended, all to pay his Souldiers. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 100, I might add that his Majesties Revenue is near tripled. 1728 Young *Love of Fame* I. 21 When men grow great from their revenue spent, And fly from bailiffs into parliament. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vii. (1869) I. 58 His profit, besides, is his revenue, the proper fund of his subsistence. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 71 His authority is loosely exercised, and he seems quite indifferent to every thing but his revenue. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iii. 37 Appeals to Rome were the most lucrative source of the pope's revenue.

fig. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 158 If..my Path were euen to the Crowne, As the ripe Reuenue and due of Birth. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 33 The deeds which are the stewards Of their revenue.

c. With *the*. Also *fig.*

1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 54 That answere gaue me occasion, to attribute to the eares, the reuenew, and to the tongue, the expense. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 286 To whom a third of the revenew was given in recompence. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* VII. ccxxxix, Nor shall the arts Of rude and peevish Heresy suppress That Worship which the due Revenue is. *c* 1727 Swift, etc. *Thoughts Var. Subj.* Wks. 1751 IV. 288 'Tis like spending this year part of the next year's Revenue. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vi. (1904) I. 58 The revenue derived from labour is called wages; that derived from stock..is called profit. *a* 1852 Moore *Periwinkle & Soc.* 7 Every year, the Revenue From their periwinkles larger grew. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 101 The clergy knew full well, that if they established their power the revenue would quickly follow.

4. *pl.* The collective items or amounts which constitute an income, *esp.* that of a person having extensive landed possessions, a ruler, city, state, etc † Also with *a* (quot 1627).

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/1 Other profitz or revenuz that longeth to the seid cominaltee. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 305 He..caused the partyes to be contented with such reuenuse & profytes as they had resayued. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 2 The yearely reuenewse & possessions of this your Highnes realme. 1591 Spenser *Tears of Muses* 469 Their great revenues all in sumptuous pride They spend. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 356 A man of a great revenewes. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 148 They gape at rich revenues which you hold. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. iii. (1739) 472 They took Care of the Church's Revenues. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) II. lxxii. 204 The revenues of this monarch are much greater than is generally imagined. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 17 The burden of taxation should be made to press on individuals in proportion to their respective revenues. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 172 The earls of Cornwall derived a considerable part of their revenues from the produce of the tin-mines.

fig. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxlii, Those lips of thine, That haue..Robd others beds reuenues of their rents.

5. An income; an amount of money regularly accruing to one; † a stipend, salary.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 428 Though parsimony itselfe be a great revenue, yet [etc.]. 1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* Ded., S. Paul..esteemed it his honour to preach to them without a revenue. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 4 After having laid out a Princely Revenue in Works of Charity and Beneficence. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 315 A revenue in those days not inadequate to the conveniences of life. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 309 A thousand a year was thought a large revenue for a barrister. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th C.* II. 313 Here then in Turgot's language was a 'disposable' revenue, a fund differing in kind from the wealth of other classes.

b. A separate source or item of (private or public) income.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. iv. 53 The sale of the Stores commodities maintained his estate, as an inheritable revenew. 1626 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 473 The grace of God is the best revennewe of this towne, and his blessings our greatest rentes. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxlvii, If the Woman could have been Contented with Golden Eggs, she might have kept That Revenue on still. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 145/2 Another maritime revenue, is that of shipwrecks. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 397 The capacity of a tax on a commodity to raise a revenue. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 175/1 This form of conveyance also supplied a revenue to the crown. 1885 W. D. Chester *Chron. Customs* 98 Revenues are let to those who will bid for them.

6. The annual income of a government or state, from all sources, out of which the public expenses are defrayed. (Cf. Inland *a.* 2.)

1690 Locke *Consid. Raising Money* 26 The Revenue now in time of Peace, will yield above all charges 1500000 *l* per An. 1735 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 17 They broke the Army, stinted the Revenue, and threw their Master on the Affections of his People. 1797 in Norton *Topics* (1858) 202 Revenue, having reached its lowest point of depression, will, after next year, begin to rise regularly and uniformly. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. vi. III. 263 Other changes were made..in the constitution of the Commissioners of revenue and circuit. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 369 Obtaining this revenue in such a manner as will conduce towards the..extension of national industries.

b. The department of the civil service which deals with the collection of the national funds.

1700 Maidwell in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 312 All forms or papers with blancs to be used in any branch of his majesties revenue. 1708 Swift *Death of Partridge* Wks. 1751 IV. 199, I had some sort of knowledge of him when I was employ'd in the Revenue. 1871 C. Davies *Metric Syst.* III. 125 But this calculation could not long suit the revenue. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 175/1 The exchequer hunted up and punished offences against the revenue, and through both agencies assisted the revenue.

c. *U. S.* A revenue officer.

1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV. 613/1 Once the 'revenues' had dragged him from his lair, and he had been sent to State's prison for two years.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 6). **a.** Attributive, as *revenue act, board, cruiser, cutter, law, man, officer, police, vessel.*

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xi, *Revenue acts of parliament. 1846 M'Culloch *Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 408 The number of commissioners in the different *revenue boards was.. greater. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiii, I trust she's a *revenue cruiser. 1801 Nelson in Duncan *Life* (1806) 195 The *revenue cutters kept under sail. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. v. (1904) II. 563 A manifest encouragement to the violation of the *revenue laws. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 258 By giving information to the *revenue-men. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1904) II. 565 The levying of this tax requires a multitude of *revenue officers. 1885 W. D. Chester *Chron. Customs* viii. 92 The interference.. was attended with some danger to the revenue officers. 1848–9 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 121 § 25 Any Officer of Excise or Customs, or of the *Revenue Police in Ireland. 1814 Scott *Diary* 26 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The people here were much irritated against the men of a *revenue vessel.

b. Obj. and objective genitive, as *revenue-collector, -defender; revenue-earning, -producing.*

1849 Ottè tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 597 Persians were established at that period as revenue-collectors on the Indus. 1885 W. D. Chester *Chron Customs* viii. 94 This ..does not redound to the valour of the revenue defenders. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 2/3 The Treasury insists on regarding the Post Office as a revenue earning institution. 1892 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 3/4 The peasant..is simply regarded as a revenue-producing unit.

Hence **Revenued** *a.*, in *well* or *richly revenued*, having large or rich revenues. Now *rare.*

1637 Heywood *Royall King* II. iv, Are we not rich? are we not well revenew'd? 1649 *Alcoran* p. ix, They haue Temples, Colleges, and Hospitales well revenued. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Lancs.* II. (1662) 122 Knights..anciently descended, and richly reveneued in this County.

Rever, anglicized variant of Revers.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/3 A jaunty little jacket so arranged that each side of the front can be turned back in a rever. 1896 *Paterson's Mag.* Jan. 84/1 It is rolling back a bright rever on each corner.

Rever(e, obs. ff. Reaver, River, Rover.

Reverable (rĭvɪ·rəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Revere *v.* + -able. Cf. F. *reverable* (Cotgr.).] Worthy of reverence; deserving to be revered.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 159 How little more learned or reverable soever were those three Welsh Prelates than these three English Monks. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 90 The character of a gentleman is the most reverable—the highest of all characters. *Ibid* 176 To treat so reverable a subject with all possible delicacy. 1867 F. W. Ludlow *Fleeing to Tarshish* 109 He was just out of the Theological Seminary—Reverend, and thinking himself reverable.

Reveray, obs. form of Reverie *sb.*

Reverb (rĭvə·ɹb), *v.* [irreg. ad. L. *reverberare*; in modern examples prob. only after Shakespeare.] *trans.* and *intr.* To reverberate, re-echo.

trans. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 156 Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sounds Reuerbe no hollownesse. 1854 F. Tennyson in *Memoir Tennyson* (1897) I. 382, I believe him [Browning] to be a man of infinite learning., and

moreover a sterling heart that reverbs no hollowness. 1885 Dell *Dawning Grey, Songs of the Surges* 97 The rock, Reverbing the rhythm of breakers.

intr. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* II. 33 The potential peal,..Tremendous rolling, over space reverbs. 1896 *Dundee Advertiser* 15 Aug. 4 The country which groaned before still groans till the hills reverb.

Reverbating, var. of Reverberating *ppl. a.*

1868 Joynson *Metals* 57 A reverbating furnace, that is so arranged as to cause the flames and heated air to be thrown down upon the metal placed in it.

Reve·rbatory, reduced f. Reverberatory *a.*

1594 Plat *Jewel-ho.* 35 By a reverbatory furnesse he turned all this great matter into a precipitate. 1613 Rovenzon *Treat. Met.* C iij b, The furnaces may bee made ..merely reuerbatory. 1780 J. T. Dillon *Trav. Spain* (1781) 199 By roasting the ore in a reverbatory furnace. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 58 The cast-iron being run directly from the blast furnace in the reverbatory puddling furnace. 1898 Tyack *Bk. about Bells* ii. 36 The furnace..employed being that known as a reverbatory furnace.

So † **Reve·rbatory** *sb. Obs.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 67 Others [*sc.* burnings] in an Alcumists Reverbatory and crucible.

Reverberant (rĭvə·ɪbĕrănt), *a.* [a. F. *réverbérant* (= Sp. and Pg. *reverb-*, It. *riverberante*), or ad. L. *reverberant-em*, pres. pple. of *reverberāre* to Reverberate.]

1. *Her.* Of a lion's tail: Turned up like the letter S, with the end outwards.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 42 Their tayles forked, nowed, resignante, reuerberante ..., and countercoloured. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. vii. § 10 A Lion rampant regardant, the tail reverberant or beaten back, or reboundant, as having beaten it to his back, and it hath rebounded again from thence. [Cf. Berry *Encycl. Her.* s.v. *Reboundant.*]

2. Reverberating; resonant.

1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* IX. 5 Like one surrounding sky Lamp'd with reverberant fires. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* II. ii. 57 Multitudinous echoes awoke and died..Beneath the reverberant branches. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxvi, So reverberant [was] the air, that they could hear the man's footsteps on the stony hillside.

Reve·rberate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *reverberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reverberāre*: see next.]

1. Reverberated. a. As *pa. pple.*

1589 Lodge *Scillaes Metam.* (Hunterian Cl.) 33 The aire ..Which once reuerberate, straight yeelds a noice. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, That his tear-thirsty and unquenched hate May be upon himself reverberate. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 261 Both of them [visibles and audibles] will be Reverberate; as in Mirrors, and in Echoes.

b. As *adj.*

1603 Dekker *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 321 With reuerberate shoutes our Globe shall ring. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ix. 58 Such ecchoing shoutes, which..With the reverberate sound the spacious ayre did fill. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Reverberatory*, a Furnace used by Chymists for the Calcining of their Minerals..by a Reverberate flame. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 160 Steady surges, regular in resonance, not fitful or gusty but antiphonal and reverberate.

† 2. Reverberating. *Obs. rare.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 291 Hallow your name to the reuerberate hilles. 1605 B. Jonson *Masque of Blackness*, Which skill Pithagoras First taught to men, by a reuerberate glasse.

Reverberate (rĭvə·ɪbĕreɪt), *v.* [f. L. *reverberāt-*, ppl. stem of *reverberāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *verberāre* to strike, beat. So F. *réverbérer*, Sp. and Pg. *reverberar*, It. *re-*, *ri-*, *rinverberare.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To beat, drive, or force back; to repel, repulse. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxcii. 96 b, Reverberate not the cause inwarde with no oyntment. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 160 A strong wall to repulse and reuerberate the violence of the furious waues of the sea. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1049 The Exhalation from the Bath, reverberated by the Cupola ..and by the Capitals of the Pillars, formeth long Stones like Ice-icles. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 23 Apr., By the gusts of wind reverberated from the hill. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* cxiii. (1819) II. 278 As the billows are reverberated from the rock.

b. To send back, return, re-echo (a sound or noise). Also *fig.*

1591 Greene *Maiden's Dream* 326 The groanes are lesse at hels black gate, Then Eccho there did then reuerberate. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1632) 263 The hilles, to heav'n, reverberate their voyce. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 333/1 Voice is moved and reverberated from smooth Places, as a Ball against a Wall. 1685 *Roxb. Ballads* (1885) V. 540 Passing..from Sphere to Sphere!..Which, Hark! reverberates and multiplies the sound! 1774 Beattie *Minstr.* II. viii, Oft did the cliffs reverberate the sound. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* v. 812 Hellgate rocks reverberate the war. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 247 The evening gun thundered from the fortress, and was reverberated from the heights. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xix. 477 There are few whose breasts do not reverberate the exultation of Volumnia.

c. To cast back, reflect (light, heat, etc.).

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 135 Guilded crescents or spires which gallantly reverberate Apollo's yellow flames. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 101 Fleshy Pillars, wherewith the heat is both more easily preserved and reverberated. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 293 These,..by reverberating the Heat, prevent the Spirit from evaporating. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 86 On which the Sun shining.., its Rays were reverberated as from another Sun. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 332 The far flashing of their starry lances Reverberates the dying light of day. 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* I. II. II. § 9. 160 The full glory of a tropical sunset, reverberated from the sea.

d. To cast back *upon* something; to force or direct (flame, heat, etc.) back *on* a thing.

1618 Gainsforde *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* 53 From a continual melancholy, reuerberating mislike and hate vpon his staggering conceits. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 71 This calx further calcined by a moderate fire, the flame being reverberated on it, soon grows white. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder* 5 H 3/2 It would be of great use to reverberate the steam on malt and madder-roots.

e. *absol.* To cause reverberation.

1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* I. 62 Kilns thus built, swelling at or about the middle, and contracting again at the top, reverberate more strongly..than those which grow wider and wider.

† 2. Of light or sound: To fall or strike upon (something). *Obs. rare.*

1561 Eden *Arte Navig.* Pref. ¶¶ iij b, His beames reuerberatyng heauen, represente suche a maner of lyght [etc.]. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 596 How still your voyce with prudent discipline My Prentice ear doth oft reverberate.

† 3. To beat or strike (a thing) frequently or repeatedly. *Obs. rare* —1.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 45/1 Reverberate the same dilligentlye with the Spatula, and it will be the better.

4. To subject (a substance) to the heat of a reverberatory furnace. Also *absol.*, to employ the process of reverberation.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, *Sub.* Out of that calx, I' ha' wonne the salt of Mercury. *Mam.* By powring on your rectified water? *Sub.* Yes, and reuerberating in Athanor. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseua. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 49 Steel corroded with Vinegar,..and after reverberated by fire. 1651 French *Distill.* i. 9 It may be done..By reverberating. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 367 And then washing it and reverberating it a little. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 109 Take impalpable Powder,. calcine and reverberate twenty-four Hours.

II. *intr.* 5. † a. To turn or bend back. *rare.*

1578 Best in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 49 For the perpendicular beames reflect and reuerberate in themselues, so that the heat is doubled, euery beame striking twice. *a* 1608 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 356 On the top of this fiery trunk, seemeth the fire to be in form of a fiery Globe,..which fire reverberateth and rolleth in itself.

b. To recoil *upon*, to have a respondent effect *on*, to appeal responsively *to*, something. *rare.*

1713 *Hist. Grand Reb.* II. 227 Thus does the malice, levell'd at the great By fools, upon themselves reverberate. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 119 All the blessings which, under heaven, he conferred on her, reverberated on his own feelings. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 136 The sympathy..by which she made all that one could describe reverberate to one's own feelings, by the manifest impression it made upon hers.

c. Of material objects: To rebound.

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 282 A stone dropped into one of them reverberated against the sides for apparently a very great depth. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Our rifle-balls reverberated from their hides like cork pellets from a pop-gun target.

6. To shine or reflect *from* a surface, etc.

1598 Yong *Diana* 171 Diuers colours, which reuerberated from the flowers. 1686 *True Fortune-Teller* xli (ed. 2) 176 The Beams being shott direct, reverberate or are beaten back, making a round Circle or Halen. 1770 Baretti *Journ. to Genoa* II. 116 The rage of the sun that reverberated from the continued rocks. 1808 Parsons *Trav. Asia*, etc. iv. 101 The heat of the sun, which reverberated again from the water.

† b. To shine or glow *on* (something) with reflected beams. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 36 You seemed to reverberate upon me with the beams of the sun. 1650 *Ibid.* II. 116 In regard the rays of Christianity first reverberated upon her. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 223 The sun reverberating on them made the city seem of a burning flame.

7. Of sound: To resound, re-echo.

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* II. i, Shootes from each side reuerberat gainst heauen. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 That sound echoed and reverberated from innumerable cavities among the rocks. 1759 Goldsm. *Polite Learn.* v, They wait till something new comes out from others;..and reject it, or make it reverberate through the rest of Europe. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 624 The shock, the shout, the groan of war, Reverberate along that vale. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xvii. 236 The roar of the stream reverberating through the woods.

fig. 1855 Spencer *Psychol.* I. I. v. (1872) 92 The disturbance of a single nerve-fibre..reverberates throughout the entire nervous system.

8. Of flames, etc.: To strike *upon*, to pass *over* or *into*, as the result of being forced back.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Chymists say, Make the Flame Reverberate on the Coppel. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 144 So that the fumes of the coals may reverberate over them. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 420 The flames pass over this bridge, and reverberate into the laboratory, where they act on the charge.

9. To undergo reverberation. *rare.*

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 125 Let them reverberate and calcine in a crucible in a furnace for twenty-four hours.

Hence **Reve·rberating** *vbl. sb.*

1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 263 The reverberating of the heavy cannon on both sides over the placid surface of the water.

Reve·rberated, *ppl. a.* [f. the verb + -ED.]

1. Driven or forced back; re-echoed, reflected, etc.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 98 The Northern winds..resist the current, and force the reuerberated streames to retire. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xix. 288 A stone so fixed, that it will sustaine the violence of reverberated fire. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. I. 19 The Sounds made by those Bodies..or their reverberated Eccho's. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 517 Reverberated pleasures fire the breast. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 112 The reverberated perpendicular..collects on the antheræ of the flowers an arch of light. 1832 Brewster *Nat. Magic* vii. 158 The reverberated sounds arising from the mere opening and shutting of the doors themselves. 1896 Howells *Impress. & Exp.* 205 The tables .showed their reverberated labyrinth in the mirrors..at either end of the hall.

† 2. Subjected to reverberation; treated in a reverberatory furnace. *Obs.*

1650 French tr. *Paracelsus' Nat. Things* I. 12 The quintessence of Sulphur, which is extracted out of reverberated Sulphur. 1651 — *Distill.* v. 118 Pour it upon the reverberated earth. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 369/2 By subliming the Sal-Armoniack from the Reverberated Crocus Martis

† b. Reverberatory. *Obs. rare* —1.

1678 *Lett. Patent to Visc. Grandison* No. 206 To melt and refine lead oare in close or reverberated furnaces.

Reve·rberating, *ppl. a.* [f. the verb + -ING2.] That reverberates, in various senses of the verb.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.*, The Reuerberating Eccho auoyded the sense of our words. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 192 While reverberating Clouds return the roar. 1821 Southey *King's Visit to Ireland*, With the still reverberating din, The walls and solid pavement seem'd to shake. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 134 To witness the event which the reverberating earth and steaming water seemed to prognosticate.

b. *Reverberating furnace, fire*, etc. (Cf. Reverberatory *a.* 2.)

1650 French tr. *Paracelsus' Nat. Things* VIII. 85 Thou shall boil this Metalline regulus in a reverberating furnace. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 80/2 Change your Receiver, and distil with a reverberating Fire for twenty four Hours more. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 253 The retort must be placed in a reverberating furnace. 1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Laboratory*, Fig. 2 is a reverberatory furnace,.. *c c* dome or reverberating roof of the furnace. 1831 Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 81 These are then placed in a reverberating furnace.

Reverberation (rĭvə·ɪbĕrē·ɪʃən). [a. OF. *reverberation* (mod.F. *réverbération*, = Sp. *reverberacion*, It. *re-*, *ri-*, *rinverberazione*), or ad. late L. *reverberātion-em*, n. of action f. *reverberāre* to Reverberate.]

1. a. The fact, on the part *of* a thing, of being driven or forced back, esp. after impact. *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 2234 Euery soun Is but of Eir reuerberaciouu. 1577 Frobisher in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 81 We suppose these great indrafts. are made by the reuerberation and reflection of that same current. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* IV. (1599) 178 Being nothing amazed to see many of their companies slaine directly with the bullet, and many wounded with the reuerberation of the same. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XI. xix. I. 321 The sound made by reverberation of the aire, which men call Eccho.

b. Reflection *of* light or heat.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 6 Sette ȝoure vessel forseid to þe strong reuerberaciouu of þe sunne in somer tyme, and lete it stonde þere. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 287 The days are.. hot by reason of contynuall reuerberation of the beames of the soonne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 7 In the reflection and reuerberation of the Sun-beames from the water. 1662 J. Bargave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 136 The reverberation of the light from the steel through the crystal sendeth forth.. a radiant light in a dark night. 1705 Addison *Italy* 42 Like the several Reverberations of the same Image from two opposite Looking-Glasses. 1778 Br. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 300 That false appearance..is occasioned by the reverberation of the sun beams. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 98 Fostered by the reverberation of solar heat from the rocks. *c* 1879 Stevenson *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 222 The plump sunshine from above and its strong reverberation from below colour the skin.

fig. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 54 To feel as strong reverberations of envie and ill will from beneath, as they do irradiations of grace and favour from above. 1870 Lowell *Among my Books* Ser. I. (1873) 184 The throng which is but the reverberation of his supremacy.

c. Return or re-echoing *of* sounds.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 270 To the Reverberation of Audibles are required greater spaces. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* I. 30 Cowardice often resounded the same Shout in their Breasts, till beaten with the Reverberation thereof, without striking a Stroak, they confusedly ran away. 1866 J. G. Murphy *Comm., Exod.* xix. 18 The whole mountain trembled greatly with the reverberations of the thunder. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* I. v. 101 The perceptive power which identifies the intimations of conscience with the reverberations or echoes (so to say) of an external admonition.

† 2. a. The action *of* something in reflecting light or heat. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 497 The sighte of the peple segenge that cite was deludede by the reverberation of snawe. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 140 His caske burnt with the sunne and the reuerberation of the Sands..did breake. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 413 A high Mountain.. The Reverberation of which..furiously heats the place.

† b. The action *of* a thing in returning a sound, or the result of this. *Obs.*

1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 300 The reuerberation of these great mountaines..made this thunder seeme greater than in deede it was. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 84, I sensibly heard by reuerberation of the wall, the sound of the vollies of shot in that skirmish. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 33 Is it not the cry in every Congregation? the reverberation of the very walls of the Sanctuary?

3. The action of driving or sending back, reflecting light, returning a sound, etc.; the fact of being reflected, returned, etc.; an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30 b/1 In this tumefactione ther is a continuall reverberation. 1601 Hol-

LAND *Pliny* I. 526 It beeing driuen backe, returneth downward; howbeit, in that reuerberation, breaketh out vnder those knots. *a* 1702 HOWE *Living Temple* II. v. Wks. 1835 I. 81 What wounded him did, by a strong reverberation, wound them back again. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 84 He did..give such a reverberation to our stagnating Councils as exceedingly altered the appearance of our fortune. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., A mighty flood,..frequently obstructed by protuberances and exasperated by reverberation. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvi. (1849) 153 The rolling noise of thunder has been attributed to reverberation between different clouds. 1876 MELLOR *Priesthood* ii. 68 Music..that steals from arch to arch in long reverberation.

b. The fact or process of subjecting to heat in a reverberatory furnace. Also in †*furnace*, or *oven*, *of reverberation*.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 13 þe riȝt blak erþe..in þe furneys of glas.., or ellis reuerberacioun, xxj. dayes calcyne. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 161 Their colours may be taken away by cementation and reverberation. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 5 The Lime..being well calcin'd in an oven of Reverberation makes the Amel. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. ii. 94/2 Then it [the fire] ought to be increas'd by degrees to the second and third degree of Reverberation for eight Hours more. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calcination*, Actual calcination is subdivided into incineration, and reverberation. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 156 Take of that iron powder prepared by reverberation.

4. a. A re-echoing sound.

1845 LONGF. *The Arsenal at Springfield* 12 The cries of agony..Which, through the ages that have gone before us, In long reverberations reach our own. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 277 Petrarch's house stands within hearing of the reverberations between the strokes of the Cathedral bell.

b. A reflection of light or colour.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 203 The colour is, no doubt, due to the optical reverberations which occur within a fissure or cavity formed in the snow. 1883 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* Wks. 1895 II. 55 A..lean-to shed.., in strong contrast to the room, was painted with a red reverberation as from furnace-doors.

Reverberative (rĭvə·ɹbĕrĕtiv), *a.* [f. REVERBERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Inclined or disposed to reverberate; having the nature of a reverberation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 334 Nothing is more common than to hear a Reverberative Repercussion of alternative Exprobations of Atheism and Irreligion. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 42 What may be termed a reverberative process...That quick sympathy which vivifies the impressions of anger, by attributing an ill intention to him who assails us. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vii. (1872) VII. 67 Borne by the echoes, gloomily reverberative, into every dell and labyrinth.

Reverberator (rĭvə·ɹbĕrĕtəɹ). [-OR 2.]

1. A reflector; a reflecting lamp.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 215 It is on this principle that reverberators are constructed. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 677 Apprentices rushed up the streets.., smashing the lamps and reverberators, and left Paris in total darkness. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 10 Sundry devices in the way of metal reverberators conduct and diffuse the heat.

2. One who reverberates.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 254 The demands..were echoed back, through innumerable reverberators of the same nature.

Reve·rberatory, *sb.* [See next.]

1. A reverberatory furnace or kiln.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 71 Give fire by degrees in a close reverberatory. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 178 Put it into a strong Crusible, and calcine it in a Reverberatory for six hours. 1720 GIBSON *Dispens.* II. (1734) 74 Their parts cannot be elevated without a very strong impulse, which is therefore made in the Reverberatory. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 193 The flames of sulphur..when suddenly exposed to the heat of a reverberatory, change their blue appearance. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 824 The fuel is laid upon a grate above an ash-pit, and below the arch of a reverberatory. 1882 *Rep. Prec. Met. U. S.* 219 Six reverberatories capable of roasting 30 tons of ore per day.

Comb. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 159 Let down this Cover within a Foot or less of the Hops, which (Reverberatory-like) will reflect the heat upon them.

fig. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 335 Such Fiery-hot Reverberatories of Self-pretensions to Religion

† **2.** The focus *of* a burning-glass. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exp.* 158 Likewise Paper, and fine white Holland, when exposed flat to the Reverberatory of a large Concave, at length Fire.

† **3.** A lamp fitted with a reflector. *Obs.*

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 163 Single reverberatories were provided, with *specula* of ten inches diameter, and they were supplied with still larger burners.

Reverberatory (rĭvə·ɹbĕrătŏri), *a.* Also 8 **reverbratory**. [See REVERBERATE *v.* and -ORY. So F. *réverbératoire*, Pg. *reverberatorio*.]

1. Of fire: Forced or driven back by some contrivance upon the substance which is subjected to its operation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 174 Thou shalt calcine at a reuerberatorie fire the feces which thou reseruedst before. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 168 Iron must be made into a Crocus in a reverberatory fire. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Porcelain*, The crucible is heated with a reverberatory fire. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 116 By further calcination in a reverberatory fire [it] becomes a brighter brown.

b. Of heat: Produced by reverberation.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 107 Give the crucible a strong reverberatory heat, until in fusion. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 255 Charr'd by red reverberatory heat.

2. Of a furnace, kiln, etc.: So constructed that the flame is forced back upon the substance exposed to it.

1672 BOYLE *New Exp. Weight Atmosphere* II. v, To melt them..is wont, even in our reverberatory furnaces, to cost the active flames a pretty deal of time. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 76/1 This Liquor put into a Reverberatory Furnace. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 241 All kinds of Flints ..are hard to burn except in a Reverbratory Kilne. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 354 Put it into a reverberatory furnace, or other place where it is surrounded with a strong heat and flame. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 577 The pots..are annealed during 4 or 5 days, at a red heat in a small reverberatory vault. *Ibid.* 580 The reverberatory oven for annealing the pots. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xviii. 429 Small narrow reverberatory furnaces are sometimes employed, into which various numbers of crucibles are inserted.

† **3.** Reflecting; fitted with a reflector. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 113 A great number of white lights, fitted for long distances, and several reverberatory lamps had been previously provided.

Reve·rbering, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *reverberāre*: cf. REVERB *v.*] Reverberating.

1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 324 *Ignis Reverberii,.. Angl.* Reverbering Fire. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 62 While Ocean rose, and with reverbering roar Dash'd its high billows o'er the rocky strand.

† **Reve·rbitory**, obs. var. REVERBERATORY *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reverbitory*,..a Lymbeck, or Furnace, in which materials are calcined by the fire or flame.

Reverdie: see note to REVERIE *sb.* 1.

Reverdure, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *reverdurer*.] *trans.* To clothe again with verdure.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II. clix. [clv.] 438 Whan the swete tyme of Marche was come, and that the wyndes were apeased, and ye waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes re-verdured.

Revere (rĭvĭə·ɹ), *v.* [ad. F. *révérer* or L. *reverērī*, f. *re-* RE- + *verērī* to fear.]

1. *trans.* To hold in, or regard with, deep respect or veneration.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 53 If Aristotle were vicious and immoral, there is much the less reason why we should revere his Authority. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 137 Sudden Anger reveres or stands in awe of no Man. 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 754 Revere thy roof, and to thy guests be kind. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng* liii. III. 174 The people..generally abhorred the Convocation as much as they revered the Parliament. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 213 Works which were long revered as a code of science. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1875) 68 For all..had heard of Rome's glories, and revered the name of Cæsar.

absol. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, Tremble, therefore, and revere. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, I he love that reveres.

† **2.** With *inf.* To be reluctant *to* do something, through a feeling of respect. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* v, If I did not revere to cast Dirt upon the Ashes of the Dead, I could [etc.].

Hence **Reve·red** *ppl. a.*

1787 BURNS *Addr. to W. Tytler* 1 Revered defender of beauteous Stuart. 1818 SHELLEY *Hymn Earth* 24 Such delights by thee Are given, rich Power, revered Divinity. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxiv. III. 311 The treaties were.., preserved in the most revered sanctuaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 327 As I was saying, revered friend, the abundance of your wisdom makes you indolent.

Reverence (re·vĕrĕns), *sb.* Also 3-7 **reuerence**; 4-6 **reu-**, **reverens** (5 **-ense**), 5-6 *Sc.* **-ens**. [a. OF. *reverence* (mod.F. *révérence*), or ad. L. *reverentia* (cf. Sp. and Pg. *reverencia*, It. *re-*, *riverenza*, *-zia*): see REVERENT *a.* and -ENCE.]

1. Deep or due respect felt or shown towards a person on account of his or her position or relationship; deference. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1311 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 144 þe king..hauez us hidere i-send to schewi furst þe reuerence and grete loue also þat he hath to eov i-bore. 1340 *Ayenb.* 20 Uor þet me ne berþ naȝt worssipe and reuerence þer þet me ssolde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 204 Pere þat richesse regneth reuerence folweth, And þat is plesaunte to pryde in pore and in riche. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 197 Lordis..lawe to him bowid, In reuerence of þe riche kyng at had þer rewme gydid. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 869 Quhom thai ressaif with reuerens. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 500 Vnto thy Celsitude I gif gloir, honour, laud, and reuerence. 1572 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 8 In speakynge of my Princes I must use a due reverence and regarde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 181 By his comely person, sweete affabilitie and grauitie, he would haue extorted reuerence from those that least loued him. 1668 STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vii. (1672) 186 There is nothing harder than for an indiscreet man to command due reverence in his house. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 P 11 The forms of salutation, the different gradations of reverence, and all the adjustments of place and precedence. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* V (1831) 48 With reverence to my father and yourself, Your truly affectionate son.

b. Deep respect and veneration for some thing, place, or person regarded as having a sacred or exalted character.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 268 Þou art a preost: kneuli ne schalt þouȝ nouȝt, for reuerence of þat holi þing. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 10 Thay teen vnto his temmple , Reken with reuerence þay rechen his auter. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 1932 Hir preyere is of ful greet reuerence. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 307 No man [is] so hardy to schede Blode..for the reverence of an Ydole, that is worschipt there. 1432 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 274 In ye worchippe and reuerence of ye blysful trinite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 b, Euery creature sholde honour, loue, and worshyp with all reuerence that blessed sacrament. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 5 b, He protesteth that he beareth all dew reverence to the holy churche of Rome. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers*, *Reverence*, True rev'rence is..The feare of God, commixt with cleanly love. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 23 After all, the greatest Reverence is due to Truth. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. (1787) III 75 The absurd reverence for antiquity, which could only tend to discourage the improvements of art. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 221 The Indians are remarkable for the reverence which they entertain for the sepulchres of their kindred. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. i. (1858) 76 The real reverence due to the place, as the scene of the first great revelation of God to man. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 526 The undoubted fact that women are notably deficient in real reverence for authority.

Comb. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XX. clxxxviii, The consecrated Body of the Priest With reverence-commanding Gems and Gold..invest.

c. In phr. *to have* or *hold* (a person or thing) *in* (*great*, etc.) *reverence*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 32 And in myn herte haue hem in reuerence. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 66 b, Saying that none euyll ne trouble mighte come to him..as long as he kept and helde hem in reuerence. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 Next after the King, ye priestes which serue ye Idols are had in chiefe reuerence. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 206 We..haue that man in great reuerence, leaning to his doctrine and precepts Philosophicall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 828 These dried carkasses they held in great reverence. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xii. 18 Bradford was had in so great reverence and admiration for his holiness. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 303, I hold his memory in a reverence that is almost superstitious. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, I hold the church in holy reverence.

d. In phr. *to pay*, † *do*, or † *make reverence to*, to show respect or veneration for (a person or thing) by some action. (In early use implying sense 2.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1196 Al the chiere and reuerence That men hem doon at festes or at daunces. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 94 Seynt John stered in his Modres Wombe, and made reverence to his Creatour. *c* 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 36 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 16 To þe nexte degre loke þou wysely To do hem Reuerence by and by. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 40 Assoone as the messager sawe hym, he made hym due reuerence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 292 b, Whan he came agayn to the aultar, the king rysing out of his seate, doeth him reverence. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* D ij, To whome after our reverence accordingly done, we drew neere. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 80, I saw The Prophet do him reverence. 1693 DRYDEN *Ded. Examen Poet.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 4 'Tis not with an ultimate intention to pay reverence to the *Manes* of Shakespeare [etc.]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Paying their reverence in a manner much more rational. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Worship of Sun* (1880) 5 The reverence paid to the heavenly orbs.

2. A gesture indicative of respect; an obeisance; a bow or curtsy. (Cf. prec.)

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. X. 191 Al þat holy eremytes hateden and despisede, As rychesses and reuerences. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 382 Whan they sawe the kyng they made him the reverence. 1581 COPLAND *Introd. French* 16 All bace daunces begyn by syngles or reuerence, and ende with braule. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 732 The French king made to him an humble reuerence, but after his fashion somewhat homely. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 13 They will with many new conges, ceremonies and reuerences, drinke to the health and prosperitie of Princes. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 308 Att his thirde reuerence, as likewise att his taking leaue, Crom[well] did him the honor to embrace him ouer the shoulder. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 85 As oft as he had occasion to bow, he directed his Reverence towards the Gentle-Womens Pew. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, [I] made my Reverence to my Master's Guest. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 69, I now made a more formal reverence of the head. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* IX 135 [He] had never seen his friend offer so low a reverence. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem.* 63 Having again genuflected while the Officiant makes the proper reverence. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* iii, Lothair had had only time to make a reverence of ceremony before dinner.

3. The condition or state of being respected or venerated.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1243 To reche to such reuerence as ȝe reherce here I am wyȝe vn-worþy. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 116 If thou be poure, farwel thy reuerence. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 448 Yf twixt yow and youre men no difference Be in array, lesse is youre reuerence. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Next her komythe hir suster callid Grace, Passing famos, and of grete reverence. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 47 To mak him in mare reuerence to þe pepill he cled him with riche & riall abiliementis. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1895) 164 The sage grauitie and reuerence of the elders should kepe the yongers from wanton licence. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Hist. Iustine* XXXIX. 124 To regester himselfe a sanctuary man, hoping the reuerence of the place..might preserue his life. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii, Nor shall thy Sword prophane With Brawls or Blood the Reverence of this Place. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* iv. 66 One that had got Reverence amongst the People. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 121 Two reigns..passed in external glory and domestic reverence. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv, All the train of bounteous hours Conduct by paths of growing powers, To reverence and the silver hair.

† **b.** The solemnity *of* a Church festival. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXII. iv, The Wendesdaye before Easters reuerence.

† **c.** A reverend or venerable person. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit sev. Weapons* II. ii, Does he mean As he seems to say unto that reverence? He does woo her, sure.

† **4.** *At* (*the*) *reverence of*, out of respect for, in honour of, for the sake of (a person). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 82 The wordes and sentence Of him, that at the seintes reuerence The storie wroot. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 That at reverence of the Kyng..he will nothyng take of the forsayd Robert. 1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 The same John, atte reverence of your right worthy persone, hathe cesed of his sute. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. i.

613* Thenne shalle he..receyue the hyghe ordre of knyghthode as to thorne atte reuerence of the hyghe feeste. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 519 The high and mighty prince Humfrey Duke of Gloucester, at the reuerence of God, and for the good of the king.., agreed him [etc.].

† b. In adjurations. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 114 By yow..am I come to this that I am atte, and therfore at the reuerense of god haue pite of me. 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 212 Wherfore, at the reverence of God,..remember how we stand unto you. *c* 1530 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 27 At the reverens of God take summe payne now for me, and forsake me nat.

† c. Similarly *in the reverence that, in* (*the*) *reverence of. Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 10, I haue forborn flesshe on the Wednisday in the reverens that God was solde that day. *Ibid.* It is good to fast the Saterday for the loue of oure ladi, and in the reuerence of her virginite. 1608 Hobbes *Thucydides* (1822) 137 In reverence therefore of the hopes which the Grecians have reposed in you.

† 5. *Save* (one's) *reverence.* An apologetic phrase introducing a criticism, contradiction, or some remark that might offend the hearer. *Obs.* (See also Sir-, Sur-reverence.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 179 Save reverence of seynt Aldelyn, þis semeþ non holynesse noþer wisdom. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 38 In this matere Methynkith best were saf youre reverence That ye youreself to hym dede appere. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul* I. iv. 42 Weele draw thee from the mire, Or, saue your reuerence, loue, wherein thou stickest Vp to the eares. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 61 Be it spoken with save the reverence of all women that are or were, save herself.

† b. So *saving* (one's) *reverence. Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvii. 185 But aftre my lytylle wytt, it semethe me, savynge here reverence, that it is more. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 281/1 Defaime, untruly (savyng youre reverence) leyed upon us. *c* 1563 *Jack Juggler* (Grosart) 67 Nay then wer I a knaue, misteris, sauing your reverence. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 27 Who, sauing your reuerence, is the diuell himselfe. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 557 A Cave or hole within the ground, called, saving your reverence, The Deviles Arse. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. 275 Calling his Book *Charta Cacata*, which (saving reverence to the Reader) may be returned on the foul mouth of him who first uttered it.

c. Similarly *under the reverence of*, and *with reverence.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 271 Forder vnder þe reuerence of Claudius & valerius, now deceissit, I say ȝe war enterit with victorius ensenȝeis in þe capitoll. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, Your Highness may know other craftsmen,..but, with reverence, you know not Henry Gow.

6. *Your reverence.* A respectful form of address, now only used by the lower classes, esp. in Ireland, in speaking to a clergyman.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 153 Thus with your hihe reverence Me thenketh that this evidence As to this point is sufficant. 1432–40 *Paston Lett.* III. 416 Ryght wursshipfull sire,..after dyw recommendacion to yowr reverens, please hit yow to know [etc.]. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 20 How many now in health Shall drop their blood, in approbation Of what your reuerence shall incite vs to. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VI. vii, A soldier, an' please your reverence, said I, prays as often (of his own accord) as a parson. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 105 Will avˈrice and concupiscence give place, Charm'd by the sound—Your Revˈrence, or Your Grace? 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, 'Very true, your Reverence,' replied the beadle. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. vi, Lord bless your reverence! he does not mind it, he likes it. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, I have stayed for him, your Reverence.

b. *His reverence*, as the designation of a clergyman. Also jocularly of a lady, *her reverence.*

1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxv, Now that I can do this in spite of their reverences—the occasion is lost. 1802 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. x. 340 Returning Lady Juliana Berners, with my very best thanks for the use of her reverence's work. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 897 To a new style his reverence rashly took. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xii. 212 A boat containing two Abbés was in the same predicament as we, and I could not believe that a Breton sailor would cheat their Reverences. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 91 His reverence will be found up and ready for good works.

† 7. a. The study or consideration *of* something.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 136 Is Rethorique the science Appropred to the reverence Of wordes that ben resonable.

† b. The opinion or judgement *of* some one.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I 13 Bot in the worldes reverence Ther ben of suche manie glade, Whan thei to thilke astat ben made.

8. *In* or *out of* (one's) *reverence*, in or out of one's power or hands. Also *out of the reverence of*, beyond dependence on (something). *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 87 Which Serpents..being all three rolling within the couerture of the dry sands, my right legge was almost in their reuerence before I remarked the danger. 1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VII. 515 A little more Wit..than to put myself into the Reverence of perfidious Rebels. 1677 Sir J. Lauder *Decisions* Suppl. (1826) III. 128 To put wrong out of his reverence, they do not allow him. to execute the law alone. 1821 Galt *Legatees* viii, Great reason have I to be thankful that the legacy has put me out of the reverence of my stipend. 1822 —*Sir A. Wylie* v, When your birsies are up—I would na come in your reverence then for something.

Reverence (re·vĕrĕns), *v.* Also 4–7 **reuerence** (4–6 **-ense**). [f. prec. Cf. F. *révérencier* (16th c.), Sp. and Pg. *reverenciar*, It. *riverenziare.*]

† 1. *trans.* To salute (a person) with deep respect; to show respect for (one) by bowing, kneeling, etc.; to make obeisance to. *Obs.*

13..*Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 251 Penn Arþour bifore þe hiȝ dece þat auenture byholdez, & rekenly hym reuerenced. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 123 And þauh he mete with þe meyre amyddes þe strete, He reuerenceþ hym ryght nouht no raþer þan anoþer. 1530 Palsgr. 690/1, I reverence, or do obeyssaunce or honour to any other person, or make curtesye to him. *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 166 He most humbly reverencyd hyme uppon his knee. 1607 Rowlands *Guy of Warw.* (Hunterian Cl.) 81 This said, in humble duty ..Guy reverenceth the King, and so departs. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 215 Shanavas-Can, when people approach'd near him, caus'd himself to be Reverenc'd the first time, like the King of Persia Himself.

† b. To treat with respect or deference. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 206 And þe riche is reuerenced by resoun of his richchesse, þere þe pore is put bihynde. 1388 Wyclif *Baruch* iv. 15 A folk..that reuerenciden not an old man, nether hadden merci on children. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 18 Infinite trades which serue one another, the smaller reuerensing the greater. 1592 Greene *Groat's W. Wit* 8 How I haue bin reuerenst, thou seest, when honester men, I confesse, haue beene set farre off.

† c. To esteem; to value highly. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 260 Þus þe poete preues þat þe pecok for his fetheres is reuerenced. *Ibid.* xv. 502 And now is routhe to rede how þe red noble Is reuerenced or þe Rode.

2. To regard with reverence or veneration as having a divine or sacred character; † to worship in some manner.

a 1350 *St. Thomas* 211 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 23 He bad hym reuerence right A maumet þat þai cald 'god of light'. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 259 Euery maner good man may be lykned to a torche,..to reuerence with þe trinite. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4377 At Rome þai Reuerenst vppon riche wise One qwirion,..& qwemly did serue. 1530 Palsgr. 690/1 It is a joy to any good subject to se howe our prince reverenseth almygthy God. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 43 b, The temple of Neptune [was] greatly reuerenced. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xix. 30 Ye shall keepe my Sabbaths, and reuerence my Sanctuary. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind* i. (1661) 5 The famous Canon of the Generall Councel of Ephesus, which Gregory the Great reuerenced as one of the four Gospels. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark iv. 39 How greatly should he be reverenced and obeyed by man, whom..all Creatures must obey. 1820 Shelley *Hymn Merc.* lxiv, I reverence the divine Sun and the Gods. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. 14 While they could feel no respect for the clergy as men, they feared their powers and reverenced their office.

b. To hold in high respect or esteem; to venerate as being of an exalted or superior kind.

1548 Elyot s.v. *Colo*, To loue and reuerence one as it were his owne father. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 12 Their successours so woundered at their wisedomes, and so reuerenced their loue and endeuours. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 The greatest part of Germany ..reverence him as their chief ornament and refuge. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcix. 390 There is an Academie, which I reuerence so much 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 185 When the Soveraign himselfe is Popular; that is reverenced and beloved of his People. 1725 Watts *Logic* (1726) 311 Some wise, great, or good Men, whose Authority we reverence and hardly dare oppose. 1784 Cowper *Task* V. 300 Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone To rev'rence what is ancient. 1822 Lamb *Elia* I. *Praise Chimney-sweepers*, I reverence these young Africans of our own growth—these almost clergy imps. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 452 Work was to be done, however, which could be trusted to no man who reverenced law.

3. With *over.* To overpower with reverence. ? *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* IV. 141 The moment I beheld her, my heart was dastardiz'd, damp'd, and reverenced over.

Hence **Re·verenced** *ppl. a.*; **Re·verencing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apo.*. (1573) 136 b, The reuerencing of the eternall and onely God. *Ibid.* 260 To worship is to fall downe at ones feete with a reuerencing mynde. 1616 in *Analecta Scotica* II. 4 Accept it now with my richt humble and reuerencing dewtie. 1680 Otway *Orphan* III, By the reverenc'd soul Of that great honest man that gave me being. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 9 The only difficulty was how to get admission into so reverenc'd a place. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 3/1 Take another of our so-called reverenced birds, the wren.

Reverencer (re·vĕrĕnsəɹ). [f. the verb + -er¹.] One who reverences; a respecter *of* some thing or person.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 449 These fellowes are not..the reuerencers of the euangelical doctrine. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 560 The Inhabitants of this City are so great Reuerencers of..the Arsacian blood. 1677 Cary *Chron.* II. II. xiv. 252 As becometh a Devout Reverencer, and..an Upright Advocate. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm.* ii, The Athenians..were become great reverencers of crown'd Heads. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 189 He is not a questioner and a despiser, but a teacher and a reverencer. 1847–8 De Quincey *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 111 It is a situation of public scandal even to the deep reverencers of the Bible.

† **Re·verency.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reverentia*: see **-ency.**] = Reverence.

1548 Hooper *Declar. Commandm.* x. 164 The reuerencie of matrimonie is not dew vnto him that contemnithe the autour of matrimonie. 1576 Bp. Woolton *Chr. Man.* I v b, They breede in them fyercenesse, boldnesse, and impudencye: they neglect reuerency, comelinesse, and honesty.

Reverend (re·vĕrĕnd), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *reverend* (mod.F. *révérend*, = Sp., Pg., and It. *reverendo*), or ad. L. *reverend-us*, gerundive of *reverēri* to Revere.]

1. Of persons: Worthy of deep respect or reverence on account of († rank,) age, or character; † commanding respect by personal ability or great learning.

1449 J. Metham *Amor. & Cleopes* 306 Enterly me co-mende to my lord and mastyr eke, And to hys ryght reuerend lady. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 402 He is the riallest roy, reuerend and rike. 1598 Yong *Diana* 221, I, with a yoong and courteous Shepherd; he, with an old and reuerend Shepherdesse. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 66 It is already in use by divers reverend Physitians. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 103 Next Camus, reverend Sire, went footing slow. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 142 To the Reverend the judges; to the clergy and gentry. 1717 Pope *Iliad* IX. 517 If heaven restore me to my realms with life, The reverend Peleus shall elect my wife. 1785 Burns *Address to Deil* v, I've heard my rev'rend Graunie say [etc.]. 1818 J. Wilson *Isle Palms* IV. 604 He takes His reverend mother on his filial breast.

b. As a courteous or respectful form of address.

1486 *Henry VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54 Most reverend, rightwose regent of this rigalitie. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 454/2 Right Reverend and Worshipfull Sir. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 253 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 226 *Por.* I pray you let me looke vpon the bond. *Iew.* Heere 'tis, most reuerend Doctor, heere it is. 1634 Heywood *Maidenh. well lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 109 Yet Reverend Madame, but forget what's past. *a* 1668 Davenant *Poems* Wks. (1673) 335 O rev'rend Death! whose looks can soon advise Even scornfull Youth. 1715 Addison *Drummer* v. i, *Coachman* [to a conjurer], 'I have brought you, reverend Sir, the largest elbow chair in the house'. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 71 'What mean you, most reverend owl?' said Ahmed.

2. As a respectful epithet applied to members of the clergy. Also *Very Reverend* (of deans), *Right Reverend* (of bishops), and *Most Reverend* (of archbishops).

1485 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 645 *note*, A maist reverend and reverend faderis in God William Archibischop of Sanctandrois, Robert bischope of Glasgw [etc.]. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 455/1 Graunted unto him by the Right Reverend Fadre in God, maister Piers Courtenay, sometyme Bishop of Excestre. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 In the handes of the reuerende fader my lorde of London. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 Take heed brethren of your reuerend and learned brother Martin Marprelate. 1613 Shaks. *Henry VIII*, IV ii. 18 The reuerend Abbot With all his Conuent honourably receiu'd him. 1653 *Sarum Church-w. Accts.* (1896) 330 The Death of our Reverend and Godlie Minister Mr. John Connant. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 464/1 How any one..should blame me, I own I am at a Loss to find out, unless it be the four Rev. Brethren and their Followers. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 371 And thence, with all convenient speed, to Rome, With rev'rend tutor, clad in habit lay. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* v. 218 These bishops and reverend Fathers removed only by two hundred years from the Apostolic age. 1849 James *Woodman* ii, In their train there is a reverend friar. *absol.* 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 67 Let us recommend it to our Most Reverend and Right Reverend to put our own ecclesiastic affairs into such a good posture [etc.].

b. Used in addressing a member of the clergy.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* v, Ryght reuerende fader, ye ought wel to knowe that [etc.]. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, Reuerende Father in God, I presente vnto you, these persones presente [etc.]. 1713 Swift *To Earl of Oxford* 121 Said Harley: Welcome, Rev'rend Dean. 1781 Cowper *Anti-thelyphth.* 132 Forms or no forms, pluralities or pairs, Right reverend Sirs! was no concern of theirs. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xvi, 'And O, reverend sir,' said the good widow, detaining him. 1882 *Guardian* 18 Oct. 1461/3, I am, rev. sir, yours faithfully, 'Clericus'.

c. Prefixed to the name (and designation) of the person, and frequently abbreviated as *Rev.* † In early use without *the.*

1542 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* IV. 293 That wofull and unhappy discord betwixt him and reverend Bishop Hooper. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rev. Unrevealed* § 1 Reverend Calvin..is willing to construe this of the last desolation of the Jews. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* ix. 9 But I had rather (saith Reverend Mr. Beza) retain still the Hebrew words. 1721 Hearne *Collect* (O.H.S.) III. 218 The Reverend Dr Atterbury was made Dean of Xt Church on this day sennight. 1785 (*title*), Lectures on the Canon of the Scriptures,..by the late Rev. John Blair. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxi, Let me name myself as the Reverend Josiah Cargill, minister of St. Ronan's. 1847 Carus *Mem. C. Simeon* 833 Recollections of the Rev. Chas. Simeon, by the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 590/1 The Very Reverend Father Colin died..at the age of eighty-five.

d. *sb.* A clergyman; a cleric or divine. Also *Right Reverend*, a bishop.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* Wks (Grosart) I. 254 Much more Then the Right-Reverend whom they taxt before. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 247 A Right Reverend or two us'd to draw their Pens in his Defence. 1776 Hume *My own Life*, Answers by Reverends, and Right Reverends, came out two or three in a year. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* II. 132 *That* is the object of solicitude among our Right Reverends. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chus* xvi, Those who had not attained to military honours were either doctors, professors, or reverends. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 18 We are not so meddlesome as you reverends are.

3. Of things, places, etc.: Worthy of, or inspiring, reverence; deserving to be revered.

1586 A. Dav *Eng. Secretary* (1595) 18 The reuerend maiestie of Emperours, Kinges and Princes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii 32 His reverend heares and holy gravitee The knight much honord. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. viii. (1614) 282 He conquered Nice, the name whereof is reuerend for the first generall Councell of Christendome. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. Wks. 1851 IV. 47 Yet next to that what can be..a greater violence to the reverend secret of nature. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 673 So much more Reverend is Suffering, than making Men suffer for Religion. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. xxxvii. 264 The big tears..straying down his reverend cheeks. 1820 Irving *Sketch Bk., Widow & Son* § 2 Its dark oaken pannelling, all reverend with the gloom of departed years. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 70 Write in young hearts thy reverend lore. 1873 Browning *Red Colt. Nt.-cap* 226 No day but

lgrim..flings crutch away, Or else appends it to the re-
'rend heap Beneath you.

† b. Sacred, hallowed, holy. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 445 When thou goest up to the
verend Communion to be satisfied with spiritual meats.
1631 Howes *Stow's Annales* 999/1 Diuers Church-yards
ew layd apart, dedicated for reuerend places to bury the
ead. 1693 Creech in Dryden *Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 332
old Sacrilege..destroys a Shrine, The Reverend Goblets,
id the ancient Plate.

4. Connected with, characteristic of, belonging to, ie clergy.

1645 Milton *Tetrach* Wks. 1851 IV. 229 As there is
othing more violent and boistrous then a reverend ignor-
nce in fear to be convicted. 1742 (*title*) Ecclesiastical
ransactions; or a Collection of Reverend Jokes. 1748
Mollett *Rod. Rand.* lxii, This was a man in years, who
ore a reverend periwig. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Gk. Chr.*
oets Poems (1904) 603/1 So that reverend brows grew dark
hear women with musical voices sing them softly.

5. = Reverent *a.* 2. Now somewhat *rare.* (In ommon use *c* 1590–1660.)

15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Inclyne befoir the
ristin Conquerour,..With reverend feir doun on 3our facis
. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 65 The reverende and
ianckefull antiquite was accustomed to esteme those men
s goddes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 116 There is in him
ngular honestie,..passing liberalitie towardes straungers,
id plentie of reuerend behauiour. 1615 W. Hull *Mirr.*
taiestie 33 The minde beholdeth God with..ioy of heart,
id reuerend admiration. 1686 Parr *Life Usshcr* 85 From
hence you may observe the reverend esteem he had for
ur Liturgy. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 364 To
e multitudes of well-appearing people all joining in one
everend act. 1796 R. Bage *Hermstrong* xlv, Pray, good
r, said Miss Fluart, with a reverend curtsey [etc.]. 1818
cott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, 'Ay, ay, we'se ha' reverend care on
ee..', answered the man of constituted authority. 1855
froude in *Oxford Ess.* 54 When nature shall be studied in
more reverend spirit. 1874 Pusey *Lenten Serm.* 90 That
everend awe, amid which by God's grace we are..to work
ut our own salvation.

Hence **Re·verendize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1841 Emerson in *Corr. Carlyle & Emerson* I. lvi. 320 You
e the bookseller reverendizes me notwithstanding your
udable perseverance to adorn me with profane titles.

Reverendly (re·vĕrĕndli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

† 1. = Reverently *adv. Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 396 Sone with worschipe
e body þai enclusit full reuerendly. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.*
31 Ressaue him reuerendly, as resoun in lyis. 1555 Eden
Decades (Arb.) 215 Men whom they reuerendely esteme.
1635 Hevlin *Sabbath* (1636) II. 90 Reverendly kneeling on
eir knees, when they received the Sacrament of the
ords Supper. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger* i,
ly crafty Ceremony-Monger..passes most religiously for
ne of the Order, and Reverendly with a Mask does his
usiness 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 47 (1726) 252
very undergraduate is bound to pay all becoming defer-
ice to a bachelor of arts..by..saluting him very reverendly.

2. In a way, to a degree, that inspires reverence.

a 1640 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, Thou'rt a man of
orrow, But reverendly becom'st it. 1699 Garth *Dispen-
sry* II. 19 Here, Mummies lay most reverendly stale.

Re·verendness. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ness] = Reverentness b.

1639 F. Robarts *God's House & Service* ix. 65 By the
everendnesse of his behaviour in the worship of God.

Re·verendship. [f. as prec. + -ship] Reerend or clerical character or standing. In early se with *your*, as a form of address.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 203 Either
our Reuerendships brother, or your Reuerend Brother.
1653 Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* Ep. Ded., And withal, give
our Reverendships a view of the wilde Thistles that bear
o Figgs. 1739 *Let.* in Whitefield *Life & Jrnls.* (1756) 222,
discouraged it before your Reverendship came to this town.
1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 5 A clergyman writing to a
ranger should notify his reverendship in some manner, but
ow to do it is not clear.

Reverent (re·vĕrĕnt), *a.* [In sense 1, a. OF. *everent* for *reverend*, or after med. L. *reverentissimus* = *reverendissimus*. In sense 2, ad. L. *reverent-m*, pres. pple. of *reverērī* to Revere: cf. Sp. and g. *reverente*, It. *re-*, *riverente*.]

1. = Reverend *a.*, in various uses. Now *rare.* Very common in 16–17th cent.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 229 þat þe pope wole be
lepid 'moost hooly fadir' here, and bi-shop 'moost rever-
nt' man! *c* 1400 Maundev. *Trav.* (1839) xxi. 230 In alle
he remenant of the World, ne myghte a man fynde a more
everent man, ne highere in worschipe. *c* 1447 *Shilling-
ord's Lett.* (Camden) 133 The suyt of the reverent fader
n God Edmond Bysshop of Excestre. 1533 More *Apol.*
1 b, The sacred prynces and prestes. Agaynste any of
whyche two reuerent orders [etc.]. 1584 *Mirr. Mag.* 36
Reuerent personages were in danger of dishonour, and
nnocentes in hazarde of death. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 216
This once famous Tyrus is now no other then an heape of
uines, yet haue they a reuerent respect. 1662 Cokaine
Ovid III. ii, The more the merrier, my reverent Mo[ther].
796 Moser *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 98 No harm is intended
o the reverent sage of the mountain. 1860 Warter *Sea-
oard* II. 443 Preach as did John Wesley at Winchelsea
eneath some reverent tree.

2. Characterized by, exhibiting or feeling, reverence; deeply respectful.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* a iv b, To be gracious to his pre
oner, to be reuerent and faythfull to his god. 1509 Fisher
Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 302 He was
ierde of almyghtye god in his prayer and askynge..,for his
reuerente behauoure. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 80 b, Dio-
genes had muche reuerente attendaunce dooen to hym by
he saied children. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena*
I. 38 Putting then his hat off in a reverent manner, he proceeded. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 349 Lowly reverent Towards either Throne they bow. 1692 E. Walker tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* xxxvii, 'Tis not likely you should have this Sense, These reverent Notions of their Providence. 1820 Shelley *Hymn Merc.* lv, Hermes and Apollo reverent stood Before Jove's throne. 1869 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. x. 189 We shall exclaim with..more reverent wonder, 'What is man..that Thou visitest him?'

b. Const. *of* (the object revered).

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 4 Reverent of the human soul. 1869 Lowell *Cathedr.* 326, I entered, reverent of whatever shrine Guards piety and solace for my kind. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* II. xiii, This rude chamber so reverent of law.

c. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 364 *Reverent*, strong; as, 'reverent whiskey', i. e. not diluted.

† **Re·verent,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or by misreading of *-ence* as *-ente.*] *trans.* To reverence.

1565 *King Daryus* (Brandl) 698 We reuerent thee with fauour great For this thy foode and precyous meat. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 543 That thai..obey, serve, and reverent his Hienes.

Reverential (revĕre·nʃăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. med.L. **reverentiāl-is*, f. L. *reverentia* reverence: see -al. So F. *révérenciel*, † *reverential*, Sp. and Pg. *reverencial*, It. *re-*, *riverenziale.*]

1. Of the nature of, inspired or characterized by, reverence; reverent.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 148 He did it for a reverential fear he had of his father. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 4 Wilt thou say that oaths made in reverentiall feare of love..any may forsweare? 1676 Glanvill *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* I. 26 Their Progress hath not been retarded by this reverential awe of former Discoveries. 1714 R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* II. 150 A filial and reverential fear of God is necessary. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xx, He was rather to be looked up to with reverential admiration. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* i, Their behaviour in the church was any thing but reverential or edifying. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV 377 The members..returned an answer in reverential and affectionate language. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 388 To change this reverential preference for the kingly stock into a definite rule of hereditary descent.

† 2. = Dimissory *a.* 2. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1518/2 Desiring instantly.., accordyng to the lawes, letters reuerenciall or demissories, to bee geuen and deliuered vnto me in this behalfe.

3. Inspiring reverence; venerable, reverend. *rare.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 106 The Reverentiall Lady Meredina, and many more of her traine. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 187 Of which [a] fatherly, prolixe and reverentiall beard is a solemne sign and majestick Embleme. 1790 Umfreville *Hudson's Bay* 24 Innumerable stars.., added to the beautiful appearance of the moon, make a most reverential and splendid appearance. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* II. 133 The office of a spiritual instructor..being so endearing as well as reverential.

b. *sb. pl.* Those attributes or qualities which command respect. *nonce-use.*

1740–1 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 301 If she would lay Claim to her Reverentials, as I may say, and not endeavour to conceal her Age.

Hence **Reverentia·lity.**

1835 Sir H. Taylor in *Corr.* (1888) 68, I laughed inwardly at the reverentiality of the Editor of 'Blackwood'.

Reverentially (revĕre·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a reverential manner; reverently.

1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 50 They would sit down by them reverentially in the Cave. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 24 Thus royally adorning and reverentially courting his Ape. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess., Hum. Knowledge* Wks. 1754 III 459 He [Plato] made the system..as absurdly as many others, but more reverentially toward the supreme Being. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 110 If the traveller is a Protestant, let him bend his head reverentially. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 114/1 Not a voice but spoke lovingly and reverentially of him.

Revere·ntialness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being reverential.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 520 Those essays..will be admired for the..reverentialness and sanctity of the spirit that breathes through them. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., It suggests a total absence, not of reverentialness in the writer, but of the very capacity for being reverential.

Reverently (re·vĕrĕntli), *adv.* [f. Reverent *a.* + -ly 2.] In a reverent manner; with reverence or profound respect.

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* viii. 12, I knei þat ther was good to men dredende God, that reuerentli dreden the face of hym. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 44 In heuene..He worth raþer receyued and reuerentloker sette. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 24 Gabriel..vppon his knees knelynge and..reuerently bowynge. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 397 They saluted hym reverently. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 55 Gyuyng also reuerently to theyr pryncys and lordys al humbul seruyce. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 228 Not any where is the word seuerer practised, the preacher reuerentlier obserued and honoured. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* 143 Reverently and intentively look on him who descended from Heaven to Earth. 1688 Prior *Ode Exodus iii.* 95 Low, reverently low, Make thy stubborn Knowledge bow. 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. I. 557 If the subject think so highly and reverently of the sovereign authority, as not to claim any thing of right. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 2 An authority to which sceptres must reverently bow. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. vii. 94 It is the inner works of the universe which science reverently uncovers.

Re·verentness. *rare.* [f. Reverent *a.* 1.]

† a. Reverend personality or character. *Obs.* b. The quality of being reverent.

1566 Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 36 Bicause your Reuerentnes shall easely see that this is not defined. 1584 *Mirr. Mag.* 25 b, Places, of much Honour,..as well, in respect of the Reuerentnesse of the Personages, which gouerne them, as (also) for the exercise of the Lawes.

Reverer (rĭvī·rəɹ). [f. Revere *v.* + -er 1] One who reveres; a reverent admirer.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* iii. 30 The Jews were such scrupulous reverers of it. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 166 As often as I read what every reverer of Holy Writ..ought to read, his admirable *Vindiciæ Hebraicæ*. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xxxviii, The reverer of the Royal Martyr. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Dec. 6/1 Upon which..the reverer of the poetic past might hang a serious homily.

Reverie (re·vĕri, re·vĕrī), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **reuerye**, 5 **-errye**, **-eri**, 6 **-ery**; 5–6 **reu-**, **reveray**; 7– **reverie**, 8 **réverie**, **rêverie**, 8–9 **revery**; also 7–8 **resuerie** (8 **resuery**), **resverie**, **-very** (7 **-fery**). [In early use a. OF. *reverie* rejoicing, revelry, wantonness, wildness, rage, f. *rever* to revel, act or speak wildly: cf. Rave *v.*[1] In 17th c. readopted from the later F. forms *resverie*, *rêverie*. The fully Anglicized form *revery* is comparatively rare.]

† 1. a. A state of joy or delight. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

The French text in Méon's ed. has *reverdie*, employed in an unusual sense, for which Chaucer may have read or substituted the more usual *reverie*.

a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 720 The swetnesse of her melodye Made al myne herte in reuerye [*Thynne* reuelrye].

† b. Wantonness; wildness. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 85 And oonly for hire myrthe and reuerye Vp on the wardeyn bisily they crye. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 370 Into Scotland thair wes richt mony lordis, 3oung and wantoun, and full of reuery.

† c. A state of anger or irritation. *Obs. rare.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xxiv. 57 They had a Capytayne.. whiche brought them in suche reuerye [F. *enrederie*] and murmur that they spake largely and rudely ayenst the knyghtes. *Ibid.* cxvi. 174 Therle of tholouse, whiche, in a reuerrye wheryn he was, sayde that he wold not acquyte his part, ne gyue it ouer to noman lyuyng.

† 2. a. Violent or rude language. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7651 Ephistafus hym presit with his proude wordes, As a ribold with reueray, in his Roide speche *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14255 He at him hadde gret dispit For his wordes & his reueri Bothe of falsnes & losengeri That he on him bare.

† b. *Sc.* Noise, din. *Obs. rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. vii. 117 Than he .Behaldis quhou that the low dois mak derayy, Blesand and crakand with a nice reuery. *Ibid.* XI. xiii. 32 The wemen towtis baldly to the assay, With felloun bruyt, gret reveray, and deray.

c. *Sc.* A report or rumour. *rare*

1787 W. Taylor *Sc. Poems* 59 This rev'rie spread about the Cummer. 1867 W Gregor *Banffsh Gloss.* 143.

3. A fantastic, fanciful, unpractical, or purely theoretical idea or notion.

a. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* xxiii [xxvi], It may bee I dreampt it., or Else it was one of the Resuery's of my Ague. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith* (1690) 65, I indeed desire Men to look upon [this] rather as a Dream or Resvery than a rational Proposition. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 325 The most Ridiculous Bigot thinks himself in the Right, and. Believes his Resveries acceptable to God. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 29 The Moral of the Play seems to be.. that the most fiantic Resverie is the highest Virtue.

β. 1758 Chesterf. *Lett.* cccxlviii. (1792) IV. 156 This *rêverie* of mine, I hope, will be tried, and I wish it may succeed. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 453 Some of them.. have rendered their works. little better than the reveries of Monsr. Voltaire. 1802 Playfair *Huttonian The.* 480 The author of this strange and inconsistent reverie is, nevertheless, an excellent observer. 1841 Brewster *Mart. Sci.* 143 Tycho delivered a course of lectures, in which he..defended and explained all the reveries of astrology

4. A fit of abstracted musing; a 'brown study' or day-dream.

a. 1657 J. Davies tr. *Voiture's Lett.* I. 3, I am to learn whether the resueries of a soul so Elevated as yours is, are not too serious. to descend to any reflection on me. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. Publ. to Rdr., Men. obnoxious to Raptures and exalted Resveries. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* 121 Seeing her Cousin had left crying, and was fall'n into a profound Resuery. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 268 At last a Petit-maitre, after having been in a long Resverie, crosses the Circle, and throws all into Confusion.

β. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* (1738) I. 165 Their Drone of a Father, who lies stretch'd at his Ease in a profound *Reverie*. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. 28, I was sometimes ready to doubt whether I were not in a reverie. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 637 But reveries.. Attain not to the dignity of thought. 1820 Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 145 Walking about in a sad reverie,..unconscious of the world around her. 1871 Blackie *Phases Mor.* i. 14 Whether he would remain all night standing in that reverie.

b. With possessive pron.

a. 1721 Shaftesbury *Charact.* I. 162 If their Meditation and Resvery be obstructed by the fear of a nonconforming meen in Conversation. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* V. 174 She never hinted at marriage in her resveries.

β. 1714 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. *221 My *Reverie* has been so deep, that I have scarce had an Interval to think myself uneasy. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lv, I started from my reverie. 1820 H. Matthews *Diary Invalid* 235, I endeavoured in vain to rouse him from his revery. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* vi, In my reverie, methought I saw the continent of Europe..far away.

c. *Mus.* An instrumental composition suggestive of a dreamy or musing state.

1880 Miss Ritter tr. *Schumann's Music & M.* 527 There is only one number among the reveries in which the composer has nearly refrained altogether from any mixture of virtuoso accessories.

5. The fact, state, or condition of being lost in thought or engaged in musing. Also *personif.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. (1695) 119 When Ideas float in our mind, without any Reflection or regard of the Understanding, it is that which the French call *Resvery*; our Language has scarce a name for it. 1755 GRAINGER *Solitude* iii. 7 Rapt earth-gazing *Resvery*, Blushing artless ..Modesty, Seek the solitary Wild. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 19 His fits of reverie were..frequent. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, He was lost in reverie on this subject. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xi, Mark with what flights Of wilder'd reverie he writes. 1889 MOLL *Hypnotism* iv. (1890) 193 There is often reverie independent of the will.

Hence **Re·verie** *v.*, to indulge in reveries.

1880 HAVERGAL *Mem.* vii. 98, I used to reverie about them.

Reverifica·tion (rĭ-). [RE- 5 a.] The action of verifying again.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 63 May it not require many years of..re-verification? 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 9 One set..is sent to the Standards Department for comparison and reverification within the prescribed periods.

Reve·rify (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *revérifier*.] *trans.* To verify (a thing) afresh, or again.

1611 COTGR., *Reverifier*, to reuerifie, .. reapproue. 1842 CARLYLE in *FitzGerald's Lett.* (1889) I. 105, I have copied you my illegible pencil-notes, and re-verified everything. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 9 The illegal practice of locally reverifying county standards..after official verification.

Revering (rĭvī·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. REVERE *v.* + -ING 2.] Reverent; paying reverence.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* A 3 b, I make my addresse in the humble supplication of the first, or in a revering sence of the second. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 13, I have great reason to cry out with the revering patriarch, 'How dreadful is this place!' 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 7/7 The dog barks from sheer sympathy with the delighted revering men and angels.

Reverist (re·vərist). *rare.* [f. REVERIE + -IST.] One who indulges in reveries; a dreamer.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 81 Retrospections of a Reverist. 1884 BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 212 They were reverists, idealists.

‖ **Revers** (rəvɛ̆r). [F. *revers* REVERSE *sb.*] A part of a coat, vest, bodice, etc., of which the edge is turned back so as to exhibit the under surface; the material covering this reversed edge. (Most commonly used as a *pl.* Cf. REVER.)

1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 Very short veste, with revers of black velvet. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 150/2 The bodice made with revers of white velvet brocade. 1893 *The Lady* 10 Aug. 146 The Victorian revers are also partially covered with a frill of lace.

† **Reversable,** obs. variant of REVERSIBLE *a.*

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 2 No Fyne..shalbee reversed or reversable by any writte of Errour,..for false or incongrue Lattin, rasure [etc.].

Reversal (rĭvə·rsăl), *sb.* [f. REVERSE *v.* + -AL.]

1. *Law.* The act of reversing or annulling a decree, sentence, punishment, etc.; the fact of being reversed or annulled.

1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 413/1 The Acte of Restitution or Reversall, made in the said Parliament. 1503 *Ibid.* 526/2 Rehersyng the said Reversall, Repelle, Adnullacion and Avoydaunce, of this said Acte. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 Upon every suche Reversall, the parties greeved to recover his or their Damages. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 12 The king likewise in the Reuersall of the Attainders of his Partakers ..had his will. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 57 An Act for Reversal of a Decree made in Chancery. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 284 Which reversal may be had by the defendant's appearing personally in court. 1797 *Month. Mag.* III. 552/2 The effect of the reversal of an outlawry in a civil action..has been before mentioned. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 328 It seems that the reversal of a fine by act of parliament will restore a contingent remainder destroyed by that fine. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. vii. 460 Believing the judgment of the court to be erroneous, they might have sought its reversal by a writ of error. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 439 The Queen's Bench Division reversed his decision, and the present case is an appeal from that reversal.

transf. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 59 *note*, He cannot mean a reversal of any imaginary sentence of annihilation. 1869 HUXLEY in *Scientific Opinion* 21 Apr. 464/1 Whether they..appeal for a reversal of the sentence to that higher court of educated scientific opinion to which we are all amenable.

2. The act or process of reversing, in various senses of the verb; an instance of this.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 416 Tornadoes.. which made some small Reversal, though it was but for Two or Three Hours. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 84 Doctor Franklin proved particularly..the effects of the reversal of the poles of magnets, as caused by lightning. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XVII. 87 He shall cause Reversal of their lot to many people. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 197 The reversal of the seasons in the northern and southern hemispheres. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 187 The Monsoons are..produced by a reversal of the north-east trade winds.

attrib. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 415 Very high Lands, that of themselves doth most commonly give Reversal or Westerly Winds at Night.

3. Reversion *to* some practice, etc. *rare.*

1862 REICHEL *Cathedral 19th Cent.* 21 What I propose.. is no reversal to antiquated and unsuitable modes and forms of thought and worship. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 398/2 They had Nonconformity in the blood,..with occasional 'throwings back', or reversals, to Conformity.

† **Reve·rsal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réversal* or ad. med.L. *reversālis* (Du Cange).] Revocatory.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 77 Speciall letters reversall. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 439 After his death there were reversal letters found among his papers.

Reverse (rĭvə·rs), *sb.* Also 4–6 **reuers** (4 ry-), 5–6 **reuerse** (5 -ce, 6 -sse); 4–5 **revers.** [a. OF. *revers* masc. (so mod.F., = Sp. and Pg. *reverso*, It. *riverso*), or *reverse* fem., f. L. *revers-*, ppl. stem of *revertĕre* to REVERT.]

I. 1. The opposite or contrary of something.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 356 Crist hath comanded love and pes, And who that worcheth the revers, I trowe his mede is ful divers. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 6 For vn-to vertue longeþe dignytee, And nouȝt þe reverse. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4160 Counsayl of the wyse Dooth profyte in many wyse,..As the revers dooth gret damage. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 269/1 Hit semeth..þat þis matier allegged for þe part of his Lord þe Erl of Warr, proveth rather for his Lord Erl Mareschall þan þe revers. 1716 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 373 The Heathen Poet in the Epigram teaches the down-right reverse. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 90 The reverse also happens; and very plausible schemes.. have often shameful and lamentable conclusions. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 224 In the horizontal castings ..the balance is in favour of the increased lengths; but in the vertical castings, it is the reverse. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 193 In this case the stream function..is single-valued. The reverse takes place in the case of a squirt.

b. *Card-playing.* (See quot. 1746.)

1742 HOYLE *Whist* 77 If you are weak in Trumps, you must play the Reverse. 1746 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) 69 Playing at any time the Reverse, means only the playing your Hand in a different manner.

† **c.** *On the reverse,* on the contrary. *Obs.*

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. xxxvi, Mr. Such-a-one is a Man of very good Sense; or, on the Reverse,.. he has not common Sense. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 39 The general paid no regard to such remonstrances: On the reverse, he ordered all to hold themselves ready to march. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* IV. 214 On the reverse, if she would be ingenuous in her confession, he, Mr. Franklin, would be her protector.

2. The opposite or contrary *of* or *to* something specified. Also with possessive pron.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 4167 Men may in olde bookes rede, Of many a man..That al the reuers seyn of this sentence, *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 32 Al þe Reuers of any glaade felyng. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 29 Than it behufes þat þe riche hafe þe reuer[s]e of that benysone. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 96 Of these the reverse may no wight approve.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. lxxxi, The candid part of mankind will rather believe the reverse of it. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 29. 204, I found that the Town-Language was the very Reverse to mine. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i, For what demonstrates the beauty and excellence of anything but its reverse? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 316 The present habit of our political body appears to me the very reverse of what it ought to be. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xiii. (1848) 34 The application which *Homo* makes of all this, is the very reverse to what his mother intended. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 The front of the army forming a re-entering or enclosing angle, and the reverse of the salient formation.

b. Used with general terms or with adjectives to express more than a mere negation. (Common in recent use.)

1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. II. 3 Against this evil large pecuniary interests were rather the reverse of a remedy. 1860 C. A. COLLINS *Eye-witness* vi. 81 [He] will .come in for certain remarks which are the reverse of complimentary. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xi. (1872) VIII. 15 A cunctatory haggling mortal, the reverse of a General. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 33 Their tales are untrue, and the reverse of inspiring to heroes.

3. That side of a coin, medal, or seal which does not bear the main device or inscription; the back. (Opposed to OBVERSE *sb.* 1.)

a 1625 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 210 Upon the reverse King Solomon in a throne, visited by the Queen of Saba. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 11 Silver Pieces..with a rude Head on the Obverse, and an ill formed Horse on the Reverse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 4 He placed the Figure of an Elephant upon the Reverse of the Publick Mony. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. XXV. 193 To celebrate their exploits on the reverses of their coins. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 47 Every coin..has its reverse and every rose its thorn. 1853 HUMPHREY *Coin-coll. Man.* v. 39 The punch mark of the reverse assumed a somewhat regular form. *attrib.* 1887 *Proclam. in Standard* 18 May 3/2 Every Sixpence should have the same obverse and reverse impression. *fig.* 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 195 Then for the reverse of the medal you have Mr. Christie's *Notes on Brazilian Questions.*

b. The design, etc., on the reverse side.

1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* 170 As for the Romans, as they did set downe the Image and inscription of the Consul.., afterward of the Emperour on the one side, so they changed the reuerse alwayes vpon new euents. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 The Reverse a crocodile enchained to Palme-tree. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 77 Our next reverse is an Oaken Garland. 1739 *Learned Wks.* I. 87 As appears by the Reverses of two curious Medals, struck by the Samians. 1817 in *Archaeol.* XVIII. 457 Three ancient seals, with their reverses. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 471 The inscriptions, the figures, the reverses, and the workmanship are pure Greek.

c. The back or verso of a leaf (in a book).

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 228 On the recto of the first leaf is a wood-cut of the Virgin and Child, and on the reverse a Crucifixion. 1885 *Antiquary* Sept. 89/1 On the reverse of the same folio, Meres goes on, 'So in England we have also these'.

d. In general use, as the correlative of *obverse.*

1831–47 [see OBVERSE *sb.* 2]. 1874 [see FACE *sb.* 13 a].

4. The back of a mountain, mound, etc.

1777 DONKIN *Milit. Coll.* 51 All military persons ought to know, that there are few mountains (be they ever so horrible) which have not reverses where men may pass. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Revers*, One or two banquettes are generally thrown up..in order that the trench guard may make a stand upon the reverse when it happens to be attacked by a sortie of the enemy.

5. The butt-end *of* a lance. *rare.*

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ix, Each touched slightly, and with the reverse of his lance, the shield of the antagonist to whom he wished to oppose himself.

6. *In reverse*: † **a.** Inverse. *Obs. rare* —1.

1694 HOLDER *Harmony* 20 The Proportion by which the Frequency increaseth is..very near duplicate.., but is in reverse, *i.e.* as the Length increaseth, so the Vibrations decrease.

b. *Mil.* In the rear.

1782 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 46 Two columns.., the left..destined to take the enemy in reverse, and intercept their retreat. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 303 One face [of a redoubt] is seen in reverse, and two are enfiladed; while one can neither be seen in reverse, nor enfiladed. 1897 *Cent. Mag.* June 203 Our troops were now exposed to attack both in flank and reverse.

c. Contrary to the usual manner.

1875 HELPS *Ess., Treatment Suitors* 79 Hope, an architect above rules, can build, in reverse, a pyramid upon a point. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec 873/1 The inedited manuscripts by Da Vinci, twelve in number, written in reverse, as was customary with the painter.

d. In contrast *to* something. *rare.*

1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 163 The Hungarians..are not only tall and well grown, in reverse to the squat Huns, but are politically constitutional.

II. † 7. A back-handed stroke or cut. *Obs.*

Cf. Egerton Castle *Schools & Masters of Fence* (1885) 72.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 169 To whome he gaff a reuerse wyth his swerde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cx. 377 Huon..strake the Sarasyn with a reuerse that his hede flewe fro the body a great waye of. 1594 I. G. *Grassi's Art Def.* E e iv, When, after a right blowe, he would discharge a reuerse, he must encrease a slope pace. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 27 To see thee passe thy puncto, thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cotgrave].

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, You have your passages and imbrocatas in courtship; as the bitter bob in wit; the reverse in face or wry-mouth.

8. An adverse change of fortune; a disaster; esp. in mod. use, a defeat in battle.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1509, I folowe in felycyte without reuersse. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 61 Either ruminating passions or penance, either som old remembrance or some newe reuerse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 77 The Arte of Pythagoras, who could read a reverse in the Moone. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 5:4 How comfortable a reflection will it be, to have prepared a refuge for him in case of a reverse. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. II. 277 Some reverses which happened in the beginning of that war. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 20 July, Buonaparte, great as he was in prosperity, was never able to bear up against a reverse. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 1/3 A serious encounter..in which the police encountered a sharp reverse.

b. Const. *of* fortune, etc.

1735 J. HUGHES tr. *Fontenelle's Dial.* I. vii. (ed. 3) 27 A terrible Reverse of Fortune! And pray who perform'd this noble Exploit? 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. S. Mary's, Oxf.* 25 Let this reverse of things teach us not to be highminded. 1826 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 226 But what is his reverse of fortune compared with Napoleon's!

9. = REVERSAL *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 282 This pleasant and speedy reuers of the former wordes holpe all the matter againe. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii, Since 'tis [*sc.* flesh] mixt together, Have at adventure, pell mell, no reverse. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 227 Engines..so drawne and bent by cordage and wheeles, fixt opposite, that the reverse was so vigorous, they would founder..a ship. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 414 The Reverse or Rebounding back of the Wind, which is occasioned by the calming of the Trade-Wind.

b. A complete change or alteration. ? *Obs.*

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v. ii, This promises a Reverse of Temper. 1781 MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* I. ii, The next time he insults me with his jealousy..I'll try a reverse of conduct.

c. *Mus.* An inverted phrase or passage. *rare* —1.

1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 66 Such as admit of a Variety of Subjects,..and which, with their Imitations, Reverses, and other relative Passages, are conducted throughout the whole, in Subordination to their Principal.

d. = REVERS. *rare* —1.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxv, And what, pray, are lapels but reverses?

10. † **a.** = REVERSI 1. *Obs.*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 318 The game of reverse..is so called, because he that makes the least tricks wins the cards, which is the reverse of most other games.

b. *pl.* = REVERSI 2.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* LXII. 254/2 Reverses...It gets its name, as we suppose, from the continual turning over or reversing of the counters (or men) used in playing it.

11. The act of reversing in dancing.

1888 E. SCOTT *Waltz at a Glance* 21 The Reverse. 1892 — *Dancing* 200 He thinks, 'Now I will try the reverse'; then, dubious about a successful issue, he wavers [etc.].

Reverse (rĭvə·rs), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4 **reuers,** 4 (6) **revers.** [a. OF. *revers*, or ad. L. *revers-us*, pa. pple. of *revertĕre* to REVERT: cf. next.]

1. Opposite or contrary (*to* something else, or to each other) in character, order, succession, etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11,112 Þese are þo yche twey verse, þat to holynes are reuers. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. 84 Whych things ben more revers than commen and gone? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 230 To feigne and schewe thing withoute Which is revers to that withinne. 1762 J. WOOLMAN *Wks.* (1840) 225 Others choose that which..proves utterly reverse to true happiness. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 37, I hear that the Bellingham story is the contrary to truth, and happened in the very reverse manner. 1826 *London's Gard. Mag.* (1828) I. 274 Observa-

tions on Reverse Grafting. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 321 Decomposition of the iodide at *x* occurred, but in a reverse order. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 103 The mind .. employs them to form an inference which is just like the one described above, only in the reverse direction.

† **b.** Of winds: Contrary, adverse. *Obs.*—1

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 49 Fro Troie as he goth hom ayein ..he fond the See divers, With many a wyndi storm revers.

c. Lying behind or to the back.

1851 Mogford *Preserv. Pict.* (ed. 3) II. 47 What would become of a fine Rembrandt..if subjected to violent blows on the reverse side from a weighty mass of iron?

† **2.** Of blows, etc.: Back-handed. *Obs.*

1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* 119 Hee will hit any man..with a right or reverse blowe,..even as liketh him. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Stooping over his shoulder, your hand on his breast,..You give him the reverse stroke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 326 With swift wheele reverse, [the sword] deep entring shar'd All his right side

3. a. *Arith.* = Inverse *a.* 3 a. ? *Obs.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xix. (1636) 43 Proportion Reverse differeth not from the Rule of Three, called *Regula reversa.* 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 1/2 In the same manner you may, by the rule of three reverse, obtain your desire.

b. *Arch.* Inverted. (See note to Cyma I.)

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 230 The Architrave is next divided into four Parts, two Stories, a Reverse Gula, and a List. *Ibid.* 234 Nor does it cause the reverse Gulæ to appear exceedingly narrow.

c. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 299 *Reverse*, when an object is viewed with its ends towards you.

4. *Mil.* **a.** Connected with, commanding, or facing towards, the rear.

1702-11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Commanding-Ground*, A Reverse Commanding-Ground, an Eminence which plays upon the back of a Post. *Ibid.* s.v. *Reverse*, So we say, a Reverse View, a reverse Commanding Ground, a Reverse Battery. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Battery*, Reverse Batteries are those which play on the rear of the troops appointed to defend the place. 1879 *Encycl Brit.* IX. 449/1 The ravelin has..8 casemated guns in its reverse battery of the salient. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 130/1 Reverse or counterscarp galleries..are placed under the glacis, their front wall being the counterscarp of the ditch.

b. *Reverse flank*: (see quots.).

1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The reverse or outward wheeling flank; which is opposite to the one wheeled to or upon. 1803 *British Soldier's Guide* 40 The proper pivot flank is that which..forms the line in its proper order; the other is called the Reverse Flank. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 571 The flank at the other extremity from the pivot of a division is termed the reverse flank.

c. *Reverse fire*: (see quots.).

(*a*) 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 209 The lunettes before the bastions should..be as little advanced as possible,..that they may..be themselves subject to a reverse fire from the flanks of those works. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., The Reverse fire is the fire on the enemy's rear, whilst he is engaging your army in front. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 223/1 Reverse fire is that which is brought to bear on the interior of a work by guns firing into it from the rear.

(*b*) 1834-47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 43 Reverse fire [is] when the shot strikes the interior slope of the parapet at an angle greater than 30°. *Ibid.* 303 Two faces will be seen by slant and two by reverse fire.

5. Acting in a way contrary or opposite to that which is usual or customary.

a 1860 Alb. Smith *Med. Student* (1861) 117 Having been squirted at through the keyhole five distinct times, with a reverse stomach-pump full of beer. 1880 *Marine Engin.* 2 Feb I. 212/1 Reverse valves fitted on pipes leading from the boiler to the sea. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms* 285 *Reverse Keys*, keys..made and used not with the object of holding machine parts together, but for the purpose of driving them asunder.

6. *adv.* In a reverse way; reversely.

1434 Misyn *Mending Life* 120 Sum-tyme þa þat semys in þe hyar ar in þe lawar, & reuers. 1649 Milton *Observ. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 580 The edg of their own Proverb falls reverse upon themselves. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 22 Some..act reverse to their own Ideas and Sentiments.

Reverse (*rivə·rs*), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-7 **reuerse** (5 **-ce**, **-sse**, 6 *Sc.* **rewers**); 4 **revers(se**, 4-6 **reverce**, 4- **reverse**. [a. F. *reverser*, † *reversser*, *-cer* (12th c.), = Sp *reve(r)sar*, Pg. *reversar*, *revessar*, It. *ri(n)versare*, f. L. *re-* Re- + *versāre* freq. of *vertĕre* to turn: cf. Revert *v.*]

I. *trans.* † **1. a.** To bring back *to* or *into* a state or condition, a place, the mind, etc. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham I. 446 Þanne gode, þat his so god, Anon hi stronge makeþ,..And hie god fey takeþ, Reuersed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 316, I am..ouerthrowen & ayen reuersed in the greuouse and obscure penytence, where long tyme I haue be in. 1535 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 15 Some he reuersed into their former abuses and errours. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1040/1 From thence he was reuersed to Ville Franche, where he was condemned, degraded, and burned. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 48 The knight..to his..remembraunce did reverse The ugly vew of his deformed crimes.

† **b.** To send back *to* a place; to cause to revert *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 189 b, At what tyme Alexander reuersed backe again to the sea..as many of the Macedonians as wer sickely. *Ibid.* 244 The young manne with a tryce reuersed the suspicion to the mother of Cæsar, or els to his sustur.

† **c.** To hand *over* by reversion. *Obs. rare*—1.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 26 The newe fanglest raritie.. after three dayes gazing is reuerst ouer to children for babies to play with.

† **d.** To remove or put away; to divert or turn away. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 48 That old Dame said many an idle verse, Out of her daughters hart fond fancies to reverse. 1592 Greene *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 136 A small resolution to reuerse your thoughts from this disordinat folly of loue. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* ix. 17 Reverse thy burning Eye from the desir'd Object of Beautie, though to be admir'd.

† **2.** To overthrow, overturn, upset, or throw down (a person or thing). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XV. 191 Schir Eduard..Reversit hym, and with a knyff Richt in that place him reft the liff. *Ibid.* XVI. 417 On hym arestit the Dowglas, And him reuersit. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7415 How he the Gregeis ther reuerced, Helmes and hauberk how he persed. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 8 Pyritheon with somme other began to reuerse their metes and tables fighting with hem with pottes and platters. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 142 They within the toune ..reuersed them fro the ladders vnto the botome of the dyches. *Ibid.* 241 Thenne..trompettes sowned, & knightes reuersed eche other. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 406/1 The prince..caused the walles to be vndermined, and quite reuersed into the ditch.

† **b.** To overthrow, cast down, bring to nought.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 690 Þis cite hale I sal revers, & mak It for to bere corne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5468 Froward Fortune..Whanne high estatis she doth reverse, ..Thus kan she maken high and lowe. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 62 In which ech religion perfith is groundid, reversynge the soorie synnes notid of the postle. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Little Bartas* 207 How often hath Hee seen Empires reverst? 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 103 Hee is convicted,..his honour reverst, himselfe manacled.

† **c.** To overthrow by argument, etc.; to confute. *Obs rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 266 Þei seyn þat þe speche of holy writt is fals þat reuersiþ here owene fonnydnesse. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1396 There shal no man haue myght me to reuers, Though ȝe brynge a grettere multitude. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 515 Afterward he doth reuerse the arguments and obiections of the aduersaries, which he aunswereth by and by.

† **d.** To upset, disorder. *Obs. rare*—1.

1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 95 A sudden sickness relaxed and reversed my whole frame.

3. To turn or place upside down; to invert.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 3 Men se the world on every syde In sondry wyse so diverse, That it welnyh stant al reversed. *c* 1400 *Brut* CCIX. 240 One Symunde of Redyng bifore ham bar her armes oppon a spere reuersede. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura rei fam.* 282 Þan nedis thow nocht to rewerss hate na hude, To crafe þine awne bot haf it at þi wyl. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 40 They make of hym an Image paynted reuersed with his heles upwarde. 1634 Milton *Comus* 816 Without his rod revers't, . We cannot free the Lady. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Revers'd*, a Man set (by Bullies) on his Head, and his Money turn'd out of his Breeches 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1710) 190 When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime his Sword [is] taken away.., his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms reversed. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 688 His shield revers'd o'er the fallen warrior lies; And everlasting slumber seals his eyes. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 468 No fertilizing streams your fields divide, That show, revers'd, the villas on their side. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. XII, We saw ..On the gibbet-tree, revers'd, His foeman's scutcheon tied. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* 159, I sit, my empty glass reversed, And thrumming on the table.

b. To hold or carry (a weapon) in the position contrary to that in which it is ready for use.

1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* X. 22 A Regiment of Foote..went before, with their Pikes and Muskets reversed. 1787 Burns *Elegy J. H. Blair* vi, Revers'd that spear, redoubtable in war, Reclined that banner, erst in fields unfurl'd. 1833 *Reg. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 34 The officers' swords are reversed under the right arm. 1854 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* 232/2 Arms are said to be reversed when the butts of the pieces are slung or held upwards. 1864 Tennyson *Voyage* 71 And now, the bloodless point reversed, She bore the blade of Liberty.

c. *Her.* (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Reversed*,..a term in Heraldry, when Arms, or any part of them, are turned the lower part upward. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Abatement*, In the case of treason,..the escutcheon is totally reversed, to intimate a total suppression of the honour. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1893) 103 In the Arms of the See of Hereford the Lions' faces are Reversed, that is, turned upside down.

† **4.** To turn back or trim (a garment) *with* some other material. *Obs.*

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 265 Somme frers beren pelure aboute, For grete ladys and wenches stoute, To reverce with thair clothes withoute. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3255 In a surcott of sylke..alle redily reversside with rebanes of golde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii, Inne a gliderand gyde, that glemit so gay That was with rebans reuersut. 15.. *Jerusalem Reioss* 14 in *Dunbar's Poems* II. 322 Thre Kingis..All drest with dyamantis but dout, Reversit with gold in every hem. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 172 To Elinor Studeley my sanguyne gowne reversid velvitt.

† **5. a.** To oppose, resist. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 75 Who woot how many persones assentiden to þis synne, and how myche helpe men hadden of obers þat reversiden it? *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 286 For job seith in his book..þat no man reuersiþ god but ȝif he haue vnpees.

† **b.** To contradict (oneself). *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 319 Siþ God, þat reversiþ not himsilfe, biddiþ þat men shulde love þer enemyes. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 86 Alas, Jak, for shame! whi art thou so fals, For to reverse thi silf in thin owne sawes?

6. To revoke, abrogate, annul (a decree, act, measure, etc.). † Also with personal object.

1395 Purvey *Remonstrance* (1851) 46 The ij principle, A peere hath not power on his peere, is falsli applied to the lattere pope reuersinge the formere pope. *Ibid.*, Thanne the lattere pope .. reuersith Goddis doom. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 492 For a goddes wrytyng may nat reuersyd be. 1611 Bible *Num.* xxiii 20, I haue receiued commandement to blesse: and hee hath blessed, and I cannot reuerse it. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 100 It is not to be thought that St. Peter had revers'd with himself the confession that he had formerly made of Christ. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 396 Reverse, O Jove, thy too severe decree. 1727 Dr For *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 112 But the Devil and he together were not able to reverse the blessing. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 141 The enemies of Pericles believed that they might overthrow him, though they could not reverse his measures. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 284 As she could not reverse the curse, she did what she could to mitigate it.

b. *esp.* in legal use, with reference to judgements, decrees, forfeitures, etc.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 290/2 The said Acte of Attaindre ..be..reversed, adnulled, void, and of noon effecte ne force. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 10 Writtes of errour to adnulle and reverse the seid jugement. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. v. Wherby, he fyndynge the poure woman to sustaine wronges, he reuersed his iugement. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 108 b, He desyreth that this sentence of outlawerye maye be reversed. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 26 Aug., It was hoped by the party grieved, to get my Lord Chancellor to reverse a decree of his 1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 522 The earl of Macclesfeild hath revers'd his outlawry in the court of kings bench. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* i. (1759) I. 45 They cannot reverse a Forfeiture once incurred. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxv. 411 Each court of appeal, in their respective stages, may..reverse, or affirm the judgment of the inferior courts. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 212 Whereupon the judgment of the Court of King's Bench was reversed. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 380 A bill for reversing the attainder of Lord Russell was presented to the Peers.

c. To undo (work).

1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 118 The work she plied; but, studious of delay, By night reversed the labours of the day. 1816-60 Whately *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 91 All the work undone and reversed at which he had been labouring.

7. To turn the other way, in respect of position or aspect; to transpose, turn inside out, etc.

c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 184 The furste word, þat is aue, reuersys þe name of Eua. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2070 He..Braydez owt his brande with a blyth chere, Reverssede it redelye, and awaye rydys.

1596 Warner *Alb. Eng* XII. lxxiii. (1602) 304 Reuerse the Cope. 1615 Sandys *Trav.* 55 At which time they reuerse their faces, first ouer the right shoulder, and then ouer the left. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 52 The Diameter of the Circle, or the Line of Sines Reversed. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 319, I saw the Old Moon go out on the Hills at Lhor, and the Night following, the Horns reversed. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 443 And he, that seem'd our counterpart at first, Soon shows the strong similitude revers'd. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 70 Because the position of the triangles on either side of the diagonal is reversed. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 187 It will be found that as regards right and left the pictures will be reversed.

† **b.** To turn (the back). *Obs. rare*—1.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 3 When Mars retrogradant reuersyd his bak.

8. To convert into something of an opposite character or tendency; to turn the contrary way; to alter or change completely.

c 1500 *Melusine* 316 Oure solace, playsire & joye ben reuersed in byttir teerys & contynuel wepynges. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 34, I like not this charitie reversed, when it begins faire off and neglects those at home. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., We have lived to see all this reversed. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 519 The wretch..Has wept a silent flood, revers'd his ways. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 231 This heaviness and want of appetite is soon reversed, and they become more than usually lively. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 7. 23 It is only asking why the conditions of man's existence were not reversed before he was redeemed. 1875 Gladstone *Gleam.* (1879) VI. 233 We fear it is not likely that the Court of Rome will reverse its policy.

b. To employ, perform, etc., in a way opposite to the former or usual method.

1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 113 Let us just remark on the reversing the Use of the Table. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 53 On reversing the experiment, a pound of hot mercury will be cooled thirty degrees. 1873 Richards *Operator's Handbk.* 53 Reversing the rule, from 4 inches diameter, with 4000 feet of cutting movement; deduct 750 feet of the movement [etc.].

9. To turn in the opposite direction; to send on a course contrary to the previous or usual one.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* XXXVII. (Percy Soc.) 193 At the last I did his body perce With my good sweide, he might it not reverce. 1530 Palsgr. 690/1 The thynge went forwarde a whyle marvaillously, but nowe it is reversed we wotte nat howe.

1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 327 The screws revers'd.., Ten thousand thousand strings at once go loose. 1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 49 The ingenious mode of consuming smoke by reversing the flame. 1860 Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 305 A peculiar arrangement, by which the direction of the current can be reversed by a single pressure of the finger. 1891 S. C. Scrivener *Our Fields & Cities* 5 Watch it approaching us without wind. The mighty stream is being reversed!

b. To cause (an engine, etc.) to work or revolve in the contrary direction. Also *absol.*

1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 274 Stopped the engines, and reversed full power. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* (ed. 2) § iii. 65 She must stop and reverse if necessary. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/1 The engines of the *Clan Sinclair* were stopped and reversed full speed.

II. *intr.* **10.** To draw back or away; to move backwards. *rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxix. (1869) 119 Adam.. mihte bi no wise taste it but he wente reuersinge [*en re. ul-*

land]; and reuerse miht he nouht but he hadde first the spore. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 529 The more benyngnely that we trete 30w heere, As me semeth þe more 3e reuers. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plens.* xxii. (Percy Soc.) 158 With many mo that I do not rehearse; My time is short, I must from them reverse. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iv. 92 He ought to see...whether one Wheel be higher, or reverse faster than the other.

b. In dancing, *esp.* waltzing: To move or turn in a contrary direction.

1884 WALLACE *Man. Dancing* 32 The four Gentlemen walk round the outside, reversing when the Ladies reverse. 1892 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 198 It is comparatively easy for a lady to reverse if she will but remember to put her left foot forward instead of backward.

† **11.** To fall over, fall down. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 157 Whan the kynge...saugh the kynge Tradelyuaunt reuerse to the erthe, he was right wroth. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xiii 204 Syre launcelot charged so sore vpon hym that his hors reuersed vp so doune. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 227 The kynge...fell & reuersed deed fro his hors to the ground. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 290, I ensure you I shall make hym reuerse from his horse.

† **12.** To return *back* or *home*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 198 Kinge Ethelwolphus, after hee hadd made his abode at Rome the greatest parte of the yeare, he reversed homewarde. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* 305 The bands of th' elements shall backe reverse To their first discord. 1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* III. App. ix, Transgressing souls are sorely scourged And back again are forced to reverse By Nemesis deepbiting whips well urged.

† **Reve·rse,** *v.*[2] incorrect form of *revess* REVESH *v.*, to revest. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 10949 (Gött.), Zachari..reuersid him on his manere, Siþen he went vnto þe autere. *a* 1400 *R. Glouc. Chron.* 8392 (MS. Digby 205, lf. 110), Byschopes & prestes & men of religioun..Reuersede hom in Churche. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlvi. 234 Iosephes, that of the Cristene Maister was, him gan to Reversen In that plas.

Reversé, variant of REVERSI.

Reversed (rĭvə·ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. REVERSE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Turned backwards, or placed the contrary way; inverted, etc.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* I. 281 Heore reuersede gydes on hem are streyt drawe.

1594 I. G. *Grassi's Art Def.* I ib, To discharge a thrust at the enimies thigh, the which withstandeth the fall of the reuersed blowe. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* I viii, Reuersed Coats for Treason. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 34 The darts not lighting in iest on their naked necks, and reuersed faces. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 52 By the side thereof must be placed the Reversed six Northern Signs. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Madder* 5 H 4/1 Underneath the floor should be a reversed pyramid, somewhat obtuse at bottom. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 342 She hoisted a reversed ensign as a signal of distress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 242 Footguards with reversed arms escorted the hearse. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 188 The southwest monsoons...are reversed Trades. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 95 Plates that are liable to fog...as a rule give reversed images with comparatively short exposures.

b. In various special uses: (see quots.).

1682 GIBBON *Ess. Blason* 141 In English he calls it a *Cross reversed, which Leigh terms Sarcelé 1876 A. H GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. § 4. 366 **Reversed fault*, when the hade or slope is not towards the down-throw side. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 133 An old-fashioned English conchologist's delight in a *reversed shell. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 108 When the spire of a shell turns in a direction opposite to what is normal, it is said to be 'reversed'. 1886 *Paul's Fish Culture* Dec. 120 A specimen of what is known as the '*reversed sole', one with the left side brown and the right side white. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I. s.v. *Talon*, The Talon consists of two Portions of a Circle, one without, and the other within; and when the Concave Part is uppermost, it is called *Reversed Talon. 1847 FREEMAN in *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 37 *Reversed Tracery, in which the piercings seem to hang down from the top towards the centre. 1882 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 271 *Reversed or Salamanca Trefoil. Heads of flowers roundish; flowers reversed.

Hence **Reve·rsedly** *adv.*

1777 BP. LOWTH *Life of William of Wykeham* (ed. 3) ix. 286 Over the direction, which now stands among the notes, intermixed reversedly with them, [he] noted from Dr. London's mouth the account, which he had to communicate. 1798 in Cockburn *Life Jeffrey* (1852) II. xviii, Dr. Thomas Brown and J— propose to travel in your track (only reversedly) through Cumberland.

Reve·rseful, *a. rare.* [f. REVERSE *sb.*] Full of reverses or vicissitudes.

1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iv. 39 He died from poison in 1538 at Pesaro, whither he had retired after a reverseful life and reign.

Reve·rseless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Incapable of being reversed.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *To Thomas Erskine* xi, The urn, whence Fate Throws her pale edicts in reverseless doom!

Reversely (rĭvə·ɹslĭ), *adv.* [f. REVERSE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a reverse manner.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 3 That..which is not..certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or reversely by its effect. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 159 [They] battered on the Cross the said armorial Bearing reversely (which was the Top or Chief of the Shield uppermost). 1797 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 166/2 This country and France have reversely consumed their capital of the present, and that of future generations. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 14/1 And, reversely, if their machinery is so badly constructed that they do their own particular business ill, the effect is felt in a thousand ways. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* III. ii. (1881) 153 Stated reversely, the law of rent is necessarily the law of wages and interest taken together.

Reve·rsement. Now *rare.* [a. F. *reversement* (14–15th c.), or f. REVERSE *v.* + -MENT.] The act of reversing, or fact of being reversed, in various senses; reversal.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Ep.* (1582) 215 The others being transitorie suffer reuercement and dissolution. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxvi. (1639) 59 The like cure you shall use when the reversement of the eye-lids is caused of superfluity of blood. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enforced Marriage* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 478 Sue for reversement, and say the deed was done under age. 1720 STUKELEY *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 60 Such a reversement of the order of Nature as succeeding ages can have no idea of. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 288 The Reversement of the Laws of Humanity. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 301 Which finds its harvest...in the reversement of the true bearings of objects and feelings.

Reverser (rĭvə·ɹsəɹ). [f. REVERSE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which reverses (in various senses of the transitive verb).

a 1743 LD. HERVEY in Dodsley *Collect. Poems* (1782) IV. 100 Dreams, the kind reversers of my pain. 1868 COFFIN tr. *Ligouri's Glories of Mary* 87 Reverser of misfortunes,..listen to my prayers. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 101 No reverser is required with this template. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1470 Manu, 'the great, the reverser of fate'.

2. *Sc. Law.* One who borrows money on security of land; a mortgager.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 91 Wadsets, upon redemption by the reverser. *a* 1768 — *Inst. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 3 The debtor, who receives the money, and grants the wadset, is called the reverser because he is intitled to the right of reversion. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1030 The lender is called the wadsetter, and the borrower the reverser.

Reverseways, -wise, *adv.* [f. REVERSE *a.*] In the reverse or opposite way or direction.

1792 SIBLY *Occult Sci.* I. 145 In a line reverseways to the order of the zodiac. 1855 DICKENS in Foster *Life* (1907) 674 The musket carried reversewise with the stock over the shoulder.

‖ **Reversi** (rəvɛ̈rsi, rĭvə·ɹsi). Also **reversé.** [a. F. *reversi*, earlier *reversin* (1601), ad. It. *rovescino* (Sp. *revesino*), f. *rovescio* reverse, wrong side. Cotgrave defines *reversi* as 'a kind of Trumpe (played backward, and full of sport) which the Duke of Savoy brought some ten yeares agoe into France'.]

1. An obsolete card-game in which the object was to avoid winning the tricks. (See also REVERSIS and REVERSE *sb.* 10 a.)

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) I. 189 Monsieur Descourtils...is always ready for a hand at boston, whist, or reversi. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 297 Trictrac superseded chess or backgammon, reversi took the place of whist. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* I. 11 *note*, These suppers...were followed by tric-trac and reversé. 1898 LADY MARY LOYD tr. *O. Uzanne's Fashion in Paris* ii. 24 The fair Parisian...loved to sit up late,...and play her game of bouillotte or reversi.

2. A game played upon a draught-board by two persons, with counters having one side different in colour from the other.

The object of the game is to enclose as many of the opponent's counters as possible between one's own, and by so doing to have the right to reverse them, so that they show the same colour and are 'taken' as one's own.

1888 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 5/3 The issue was connected with the game called 'reversi', which was described as being analogous to draughts. 1898 HOFFMANN *Bk. of Card & Table Games* 633 Reversi is played upon an ordinary draught-board.

Reversibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *réversibilité*, Pg. *reversibilidade*, It. *riversibilita.*] The fact or condition of being reversible; capacity for, liability to, reversion or reversal.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 206 A subsequent treaty...regulated the reversibility of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 124 The principle of reversibility which runs through the whole of optics finds illustration here. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* v. 113 Reversibility is the sole necessary condition of the equivalence between two engines.

Reversible (rĭvə·ɹsĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REVERSE *v.* + -IBLE. Cf. F. *réversible*, Sp. *reversible*, Pg. *reversivel*, It. *riversibile.*] Admitting of being reversed; capable of reversing.

1648 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) I. 81 The fate and state of this Kingdom might be a reversible mutable state. 1685 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 18 If it was not Fate, and so might be reversible, then there was nothing certain in his Art. 1818 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* I. 247 Tarsus short, the hind toe reversible. 1861 MISS BROMLEY *Woman's Wand. in West. World* 20 These benches have reversible backs; so that you may sit fronting the engine or not as you prefer. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 106. 118 That an engine whose cycle of operations is reversible is a perfect engine.

b. *sb.* A cloth which is faced on both sides, so as to allow of its being turned.

1892 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 2/7 For the country districts tweeds, serges, reversibles, and cheap ladies' materials are the most wanted.

Reversify (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To turn into verse again.

1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 549 Thus the following sonnet is reversified from Mr. Bowles. 1826 — in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 107 The Sherwood versification, and the mode of practice by translating or reversifying into it.

Reve·rsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVERSE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 Any Writ of Error..for the Reversing of any Fine or Recovery heretofore passed. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1611) 35 Reuersing is a preposterous manner of location of a Coat-armour, by turning of the whole Escocheon vpside downe, contrary to the vsuall forme of bearing. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 536 He who so desires..the reversing of the divine institution. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Reversing is frequently practised in figurative counterpoint. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 202 By the reversing of old attainders, and by new creations, seventeen more Lords..were introduced into the Upper House. 1892 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 198, I would particularly caution the pupil not to attempt reversing in public until he has thoroughly mastered the art in private.

Reve·rsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That reverses or causes reversal.

Freq. in technical use, of parts of machinery: see Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) and *Lockwood's Dict. Mech.*, etc. (1888).

1864 PERCY *Metall.* 709 Reversing rolls have been employed, so that immediately the iron has passed through, the motion of the rolls is reversed. 1870 ROSCOE *Spectrum Anal.* (ed. 2) 298 This has been partially accomplished by Zöllner in his reversing spectroscope. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 8/2 During the trip the starboard reversing-gear broke down.

b. *Reversing layer* or *stratum*, a stratum of the solar atmosphere (first noticed in 1870), reversing the dark lines of the ordinary solar spectrum.

1873 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 512 Strontium, cadmium,..and uranium would seem..to exist in the solar reversing layer. 1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 83 This atmosphere, containing in gaseous form the substances whose presence is manifested by the dark lines of the ordinary spectrum—the sun's reversing layer, as it is now often called. *Ibid.* 280 Above the 'reversing stratum' lies the scarlet chromosphere.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, reversal (of an action, process, etc.).

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 274 The red rays..have exerted a negative or reversing action on the sensitive plate. 1892 *Daily News* 5 April 7/5 The reversing process necessitated in ordinary engraving.

Reve·rsingly, *adv. rare*[−1]. [-LY [2].] In a contrary or opposed manner.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 360 And Crist wiste þat men shulden ordeyne reversingeli to Cristis dede.

Reversion [1] (rĭvə·ɹʃən). Forms: 5–7 **reuersion** (5 **-syon**, 6–7 *Sc.* **-sioun**), 5– **reversion**; 5–6 **reu-, reuercion** (6 **-cyon**); 6 **reu-**, 6–7 **revertion.** [a. OF. *reversion, -cioun* (mod.F. *réversion*), = Sp. *reversion*, It. *re-, riversione*:—L. *reversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *revers-, revertĕre* to REVERT.

In legal use the word is found in AF. before 1300.]

I. 1. *Law.* The return of an estate to the donor or grantor, or his heirs, after the expiry of the grant; an estate which thus returns to the donor or his heirs.

Chiefly in legal definitions of the term, the common application in actual use being as in b.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 42/2 Title and Interesse of reversion of Fee simple that bene fallen..be cause of the seide forfaiture, aftre the seide taillez dispended. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surveying* 11 If the gyfte were in the tayle and no remaynder in fe euer nowe the reuercyon resteth styll in y[e] donor. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 49 The Reversion is an estate left in the giver, after a particular estate made by him for yeares, life, or intaile. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 142 b, In such case..it behoueth that the reuersion of the Lands and Tenements be in the Donor or Lessor. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A reversion is to himself, from whom the conveyance of the land, &c. proceeded, and is commonly perpetual as to his heirs also. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 112 Vesting in the donor the ultimate fee-simple of the land, expectant on the failure of issue; which expectant estate is what we now call a reversion. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 438/1 If a man seised in fee simple conveys lands to A for life, or in tail, he retains the reversion in fee simple. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/1 The Commissioners of Woods and Forests had failed to establish the right of the Crown to a reversion in the particular denominations mentioned.

b. An estate of this kind as granted or transferable to another party, esp. upon the death of the original grantee; hence, the right of succeeding to, or next occupying, an estate, etc.

1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 74, I will þat Richard, my brother, haue half þe Cok and þe garlond in Colmanstrete, þe terme of his life, and þe Reuersion to Richard Burdon,..the terme of his life. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xx. (1885) 156 Ellis importune suters wil gape vpon suche reuersiouns, and oftentymes asken hem or they befall. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 13, I bequethe to Beatrice my wyf the reuersion of all those londes & tenementes. 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 13, I wold gladly..grawnte onto hym the reversion of such thinges as the lorde Sands hath ther. 1587 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 209 A reversion of the best lease. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* II. 30 By the Kings procurement, Bishops were entituled to the reversions of Monasteries, after the abbots deceases. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 61, I give Reversions, and for Heirs provide. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (ed. 2) 179 The principality of Otranto was a stronger temptation, than the contingent reversion of it with Matilda. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. vii. 211 The sudden death of his wife's brother,..who had bequeathed the reversion of his fortune to his sister's family. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xv. iii. III. 148 Henry showed a sense of his great services by granting him the reversion of three manors in Essex.

c. In phr. *in reversion*, conditional upon the expiry of a grant or the death of a person.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C iv b, That there be no Leases let in revertion but one year before the ould Lease be expired. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Covin*, As, if a tenant for life conspire with another..in prejudice to him in reversion. 1772 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 318/1 An annuity is said to be in reversion, when the purchaser..does not immediately enter upon possession. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 430/1 A contract to pay 100*l.* at the death of a given individual is 100*l.* in reversion to the executors of that individual. 1858 LD.

St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 72 The observation applies only to annuities, or interests for life, or interests in reversion.

d. A sum which falls to be paid upon the death of a person, esp. as a result of life-insurance.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 323/1 What is the reversion worth, reckoning interest at 4 per cent.? 1792 R. Price *Observ. Reversion. Paym.* (ed. 5) I. 281 Data for computing accurately the values of all life-annuities and reversions. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 430/1 The value of a reversion depends in a very easy manner upon the value of the corresponding annuity. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 72 The Act already passed must give great satisfaction to purchasers of reversions.

2. *transf.* The right of succeeding to the possession *of* something after another is done with it, or simply of obtaining it at some future time; a thing or possession which one expects to obtain.

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 93 Ye be but lytell worth..whan ye are fayne to take the reuersion of these ladyes olde clothynge. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 The very hyerlings of some of our Players, which stand at reuersion of vi.s. by the weeke. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 53 Where now remaines a sweet reuersion, We may boldly spend, vpon the hope Of what is to come in. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 16 They haue all the trickes possible to disfigure themselues, and to proue their Patrimony and Reuersions in Acheron. 1690 Crowne *Eng. Frier* III, Here are now several [ladies] wayting in their coaches to have the reversion of him. 1717 Pope *To Mem. of Unfort. Lady* 9 Is there no bright reversion in the sky, For those who greatly think, or bravely die? 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 352 He that suffers voluntarily in a righteous cause..purchases the reversion of an immense estate. *c* 1830 De Quincey *Dice* Wks 1862 X. 307 The Medical Institute was in the habit of purchasing from poor people..the reversion of their bodies. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xiii. 171 It assures..of a reversion of glory—a fulness of bliss and joy.

b. The right of succession to an office or place of emolument, after the death or retirement of the holder. Const. *of*.

1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* III. i, You have not been.. in prison, nor a suitor at the court, Nor begg'd the reversion of some great man's place. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 158 Each Basha in his own life-time easily procuring the Reversion for his Son by means of good Presents. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 181 Impotent Desire to reign alone, That scorns the dull reversion of a throne. 1807 Syd. Smith *Lett. Catholics* (1808) 171 If Ireland is gone, where are jobs? where are reversions? 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 291/1 He wrote many letters, requesting his friend's permission to apply for a grant of the reversion of it, and even offered to resign in his favour.

Comb. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* III. 3 Can one of these reversion mongers stand forward, and assert without blushing, that his services merit even the place he holds in possession!

c. In phr. *in* (also *by*) *reversion*. (Cf. 1 c.)

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 262 Simon Petre (to whom long afore he had surrendred the gouernaunce and chiefteinshippe of his Churche, as in reuercion aftre him). 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 87 The soule which is in mee, is the verie soule of Iulius Cæsar by reuersion. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 161 The Queen..made ouer the kingdome and crown in succession and reuersion to whom she thought good. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 408 A Cat, you know, is said to have nine Lives, that is eight in Reversion and one in Possession. 1709 Swift *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1751 IV. 222 Time gives them a Lease in Reversion, to continue their works after their death. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 15 ¶ 2 The prospect of too good a fortune in reversion when I married her. 1801 *Lusignan* III. 44 Thinking she would be sooner reconciled to an event which had actually taken place..than to one in reversion.

3. *Sc. Law.* A right of redemption operative in the case of a legal adjudication or a wadset.

1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 262 To ressave the sowmes of money and lettres of tak contenit in the lettres of reversioun maid thairupoun. 1599 *Acts Sederunt* 3 Nov., Ane act anent the registering of seasingis, reversiounis, and sindrie utheris wreittis. 1681 Stair *Institut.* I. x. 148 In Sale there may be Earnest interposed, or Reversion granted. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt Brit.* II. III. v. (1710) 443 The Scottish Wadsets and Reversions answer to the English Mortgages and Defeasances. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 2 Reversions are either legal, which arise from the law itself,..or conventional, which are constituted by the agreement of the parties. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 828 The power of redemption is not lost by the currency of the forty years, provided the right of reversion has been recorded in the register of sasines.

fig. *c* 1590 Montgomerie *Sonnets* XXXV. 8 Suppose my silly saull with sin be seasde, 3it the reversiones rests that it redemes.

II. †**4.** The remains, that which is left over, of any dish, drink, or meal. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 247 He bad a childe go feche þe reuersion of a pulett þat was sett in a kiste, & giff hir it. *Ibid.* 364 When he felid þat it was venom, he garte hur drynke of þe reuercion. 1526 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 171 The said gentleman-usher, sewer,..& yeomen-ushers,..to have the reversion of the said service. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 48 After the feast was done, the Apostles.. gathered together the reuersion. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 1 Nor do I feare, But my poore fragments shall be made of there, For good reuersions by thy scrambling crew. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. vii. 159 The dogs eat her up to the reversion of her skull, palmes of her hands, and feet. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* ix, Let Lovel and me have forthwith the relics of the chicken-pie, and the reversion of the port. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* iv, Men who scorned that the reversion of one bottle of wine should furnish forth the feast of to-morrow.

†**b.** The rest, residue, or remainder *of* something; also, a remnant, small number. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 475 Sodanly þer come a grete wynd & blew all down, and efter þat þer come ane erde-quake & shuke down þe reuersyon. 1596 Lodge *Wits Mis. & Worlds Madn.* (Hunterian Cl.) 33 In his bosom he beares his handkerchiefe made of the reuersion of his old table-cloth. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 595 That the reversions of their bodies should after death turn into Serpents. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 409 The whole company of this Remnant, or rather, Reversion of the Jews.

†**5.** The action or fact of returning to or from a place. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 219/2 After his reuersion home, [he] was spoyled also of al y^t^ he brought with him. 1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 14 This..was the Sign of Dispersion, and it will..be the Sign of their Reversion. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 17 The Bp...homeward made Reversion. 1741 tr. *Cicero's De Nat. Deorum* II. 144 The Sun..every Year makes two contrary Reversions from the extreme Part.

b. The action or fact of returning to a certain condition, practice, or belief; an instance of this.

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* 42 Christ rejoiced in the conversion of sinners, and I was not greeued to see their reuersion to sinne. 1661 H. W. *Charact. Conceited Coxcombs, Polititian*, That army, whose idle lives hate the mention of a revertion to their wonted druggery.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 24 It is not conversion only, but reversion too, a turning *back from* the unbelief and sins. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 24 June 750 The intelligence..of two rather remarkable 'reversions' marks a critical point in the history of the Church of Rome. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xv. 256 There is a sudden reversion, a reaction in the posture of his mind.

c. *Biol.* The fact, or action, of reverting or returning to a primitive or ancestral type or condition; an instance of this.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1860) 162 We could not have told, whether these characters in our domestic breeds were reversions or only analogous variations. 1868 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. III. xliii. 478 The power of re-growth of the supernumerary digits in man may be an instance of reversion to an enormously remote and multidigitate progenitor. 1890 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 973.

†**6.** The return *of* a courtesy. *Obs. rare* —^1^.

1642–4 Vicars *God in Mount* (1844) 133 The Cavaliers were more wise and craftie, than to stay and wait upon their so eager enemies reversion of courtesie.

7. The act of turning something or fact of being turned the reverse way. Also *attrib.*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 230 A pretty stiff string..may turn the hand upon change of weather in the *punctum* of reversion. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 412 Which goes from the North to the South-East all the Year about; except where there are Reversions of Breezes, and In-Letts near the Land. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Abatement*, Reversion is either turning the whole escutcheon upside-down; or the adding another escutcheon, inverted, in the former. 1802 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 373 With heavy spar, the instances of reversion are very numerous. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xli. (1859) II. 416 By a total reversion of the whole analogy of his psychology. 1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* viii. 262 There is a fault along the course of the river and a reversion of dip takes place. 1885 Roscoe *Spectrum Anal.* (ed. 4) 160 Zollner has examined these lines with his reversion-spectroscope.

b. *Math.* (See quots.)

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 191 This Theorem may be applied to what is called the Reversion of Series, such as finding the Number from its Logarithm given; the Sine from the Arc. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 135/1 When *v* is found by the Reversion of Series, and substituted in the first Equation. *Ibid.*, He himself has given us the Value of *v* above by Reversion. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 297/2 Reversion of Series is the method of finding the value of the quantity whose several powers are involved in a series, in terms of the quantity which is equal to the given series. 1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 102 What does reversion of series mean? Merely this; a certain method or operation, according to which, one quantity being expressed in terms of another, the second may be expressed in terms of the first. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 437/1 If *y* be a given series of powers of *x*, the determination of *x* in a series of functions of *y* is not called inversion, but reversion.

Reve·rsion^2^ (rī-). *rare* —^1^. [Re- 5 a.] Translation back into the original language.

1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 311 The task of version and reversion is not to be recommended merely to the linguist, but also to the poet.

Reve·rsionable, *a. rare* —^1^. [f. Reversion ^1^.] Capable of reversion.

1681 H. Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 191 For it was proposed, that whatsoever Security we were to receive should be both Conditional and Reversionable.

Reve·rsional, *a.* [f. Reversion ^1^ + -al.] = Reversionary *a.* 2.

1675 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 250 His deed of guift..so makeing over the reversionall distribution of his estate to posterity as that his present necessities canot be releiued. 1679 *Answ Appeal from County to City* 36 They have their Reversionall prospects too. 1847 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 285 Their lands come to them saddled with indefinite rent-charges, reservations, and reversional interests.

Hence **Reve·rsionally** *adv.*

1858 De Quincey *Wks.* VIII. 325 Modern Christendom, under which idea I comprehend Europe, and reversionally the whole continent of America.

Reversionary (rĭvə·ɪ·ʃənări), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. Reversion ^1^ + -ary.]

1. Entitled to the reversion of something. *rare.*

1651 Walton *Life Wotton* in *Relig. W.* (1672) d 1 By which means, and quitting the King of his promised reversionary Officers, and a piece of honest policy,..he got a Grant of it from His Majesty. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., The maritime Powers cannot settle..who shall be reversionary heir to the gateway of the Black Sea.

b. *sb.* A reversioner. *rare.*

1660 Pepys *Diary* 24 July, Baron had got a grant beyond sea, to come in before the reversionary of the Privy Seale. 1905 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 76 He becomes the reversionary therefore of all its claims on the race.

2. Of the nature of, connected with, a reversion.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5864/4 Reversionary Annuities upon the 14 per Cents. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. xlii. 304 She has, it is true, reversionary expectations. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 215 It was argued, that this was a reversionary lease, to take effect after the determination of another lease then in existence. 1845 Ld Campbell *Chancellors* lvi. (1857) III. 124 On his releasing a reversionary grant of the Mastership of the Rolls. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 19 A Norman grantee..was not always ready to respect the reversionary rights of the church.

b. (Cf. Reversion ^1^ 4.)

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xix, Your person would be with me, and your mind with the cold meat and reversionary pasties.

3. *Biol.* Relating to reversion to type; tending to revert; atavistic.

1873 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (ed. 6) 127 We cannot distinguish between reversionary and analogous characters. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 114 This is what may be termed reversionary degeneration.

Reversioner (rĭvə·ɪ·ʃənəɹ). [f. Reversion ^1^ + -er ^1^.] One who possesses the reversion to an estate, office, etc.; an heir in reversion. Also *transf.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 450 It were the wisest way to designe by his authority not only his successour, but also the reversioner. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 25 Might not his Reversioner justly expect to be put into present Possession of the Office? 1766 Blackstone *Comment.* II. 113 The grantee..by his alienation may bar the heir or reversioner. 1816 *Stat. Realm* II. 38 *marg.*, In case of Covin by the particular Tenant, the Reversioner shall recover the Land 1885 *Law Times Rep.* I.III. 228/2 The Legislature intended to..put reversioners and remaindermen on the same level. 1891 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/1 In the interests of the nation—the ultimate reversioner of the tithe.

Reve·rsionist. [-ist.] = Reversioner.

1812 *Ann. Reg.* 33 The only two members who had spoken against the bill were two very principal reversionists. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Aug, Policy-holders, and more reversionists in expectancy, would be affected by its downfall.

‖ **Reversis.** Now only *Hist.* [a. F. *reversis*, variant of *reversi*.] = Reversi 1.

1814 *Hoyle's Games* 163 (Stanf.), Reversis is played by four persons...For this game the tens must be taken out from a pack of cards. 1816 Singer *Hist Cards* 266 Reversis is a French game, which, Bullet imagines, was invented in the Court of Francis the First. 1876 *Catal. Cards Brit. Mus.* 51 A game termed Mawe succeeded Primero, then came Gleek, Hombre, Quadrille, Reversis, and Bassett.

b. *To make the reversis* (see quot.).

1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 40 When every trick is made by the same person, there is no party, and this is called making the Reversis.

†**Reve·rsive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. **reversivus*: see Reverse *v.* and -ive.] ? Retrahent.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 152 þe senewe þat is clepid reuersif, þat is vndir boþe sidis of þe eere.

†**Reverso,** obs. variant of Riverso.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii, Your Punto, your Reuerso, your Stoccata, your Imbroccata.

Revert (rĭvə·ɹt), *sb* [f. the vb.; in sense 2 after *convert* and *pervert*.]

1. †**a.** *Mus.* (See quot. 1597.) *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 85 The reuerting of a point (which also we terme a reuert) is, when a point is made rising or falling, and then turned to go the contrarie waie, as manie notes as it did ye first. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xi. 103 Hath not Musicke her figures, the same which Rhetorique? What is a Reuert, but her Antistrophe?

b. A return *to* some means, etc.

1895 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/3 A watery gravel will here be encountered, necessitating a revert to pneumatic pressure as a means of keeping out the water.

2. One who returns to his previous faith.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 84 An active promoter in making the East-Saxons Converts (or rather Reverts) to the Faith. 1880 *Church Times* 26 Feb 143 Perversions are now few, and the percentage of reverts has been considerable. 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers of Ghetto* III. 96 The faith of the revert was quite fixed.

3. 'That which is reverted' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Reve·rt, *pa. pple.* [irreg. f. next.] Reverted.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 5, I..strain'd to assume..A dying life, reuert in liuing death 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* xxiii. 117 If who descried The deep sea-gulph, with sudden gaze revert, Sees..A great white cloud.

Revert (rĭvə·ɹt), *v.* Also 4 **roverte**, 5–7 **reuerte**, 5 **reverte**, *Sc.* **rewert**; 5 **revart**, 6 *Sc.* **reuart, rewairt.** [a. OF. *revertir*, = Sp. and Pg. *reverter*, It. *re-*, *rivertere* :—L. *revertĕre* (*reverti*), f. *re-* Re- + *vertĕre* to turn.]

I. *intr.* †**1.** To recover consciousness; to come to oneself again. *Obs.*

13 . *K. Alis.* (7894) in *Rouland & Vernagu* (1836) p. xxiii, The king reuerted in this gredeinge, And gaf hem al comfortinge. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3077 He lay in swone longe, or he spak ought,..But whan he reuerted and ros azeyn, 'Alas,' he seyde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 782 A! no lengar now I reverte! I yeld vp þe gost! 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 686 3it for faintnes..The quhile befoir fra time he did reuert [etc.].

†**b.** To recover, recuperate. *Obs. rare* —^1^.

c 1480 Henryson *Orph. & Eurydice* 365 Wer scho at hame..Scho wald rewert full sone in fax and face.

†**c.** Of plants, etc.: To spring up afresh. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcv. xii, The grasse and corne, that wolked were afore.., waxed grene and gan reuert. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 42 Now spring vp flouris fra the rute, Reuert 3ow vpwart naturaly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 230 Throu kynd ilk thyng springis and revertis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) v. 5 May caussis curage frome the splene, And every thing in May revartis.

2. To return, to come or go back, to or from a place or position. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Remedie of Loue* xiv. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 322 b, By the path of penaunce yet woll I reuert To the well of grace. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 405 in *Macro Plays* 15, I xall go fett corn for my londe; I prey yow of pacyence; Ryght sone I xall reverte. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xviii, Come vnto my Joye and agayne reuerte Frome the deuylles Snare. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 842 After that the Erle and he had commoned no long time together, he reuerted to his souldiors. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 191 Make hast..thether to reuert. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 243 The Ten Tribes, transported To a far Clime (whence never they reverted) Sojourn in forreign soyl. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. III. iv. 33 I'll .. force thy feeble feet back to revert, That cannot climb so high a mystery. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Impossible Thing*, Old ocean ..The child of his own bed receives, Which oft as dipt new force exerts, And in more vig'rous curls reverts. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 108/2 The lightning..reverted back through a strong wall.

1905 GARNETT *Shaks.* 105 Needs must I follow this.., And then, unto my native place reverting [etc.]

† **b.** To recur; to happen again. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1678 B. R. *Let. Popish Friends* 4 The Fit will certainly Revert, as soon as the malignant Humours can gather Head.

3. *Law.* To return to the former possessor or his heirs. (Cf. REVERSION[1] 1.)

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/2 Al maner possessions.. shalle..descende and reverte to such persones or persone, as thay shuld doo and the saide Alianor were dede 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 52 § 1 Hereditamentis whiche to him discended, remayned, or reverted. 1544 *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 108 After whose dethe the said cotage..reuertyd and came into the handes and possessyon of the said defendaunt.

1787-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Formedon*, Whose land is entailed to certain persons, and their issue, with condition, for want of such issue, to revert to the donor, and his heirs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 609 In this case their lands and tenements shall revert to the person, or his heirs, who granted them to the corporation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 361 The said premises..should from thenceforth revert over and go to such of his grandchildren as should be living. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 379 It might be forfeited to the State by a process of law; it could not revert to a personal lord.

transf. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 103 The projects of Wine and Iron,..the entire profit of which allways reverted to himself. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 500/2 Let nine parts of the Tythe revert From Gownsmen to the Poor. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 337 The management of the political interests..reverted to the functionaries in whom they had been vested at the beginning of the war. 1870 *Evening Stand.* 12 Nov., Alsace and all Lorraine are to revert to the conqueror.

4. To return to a person or party after estrangement or separation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 46 He askid hur husbond if he wold reverte agayn to Criste. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 502 Let vs departe, Hys deth to devyse, syth he wyl not revart. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 126 The sinfull than to the reuart, Sall in to gudlie haist.

b. To return *to* a custom, practice, idea, etc.

1612 BACON *Ess., Expense* (Arb.) 55 He that cleeres at once will relapse: For finding himselfe out of straught, hee wil reuert to his customes. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 341 The Christians at that time had reverted to the habit of wearing the white turban. 1861 MAY *Constit. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 14 To revert to a policy under which kings had governed, and ministers had executed their orders. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 364 He reverted to his old idea, that he had had to abandon testing when leaving Brazzaville.

† **5.** To turn away again, so as to leave or desert one. *Obs. rare.*

a 1542 WYATT in *Anglia* XVIII. 501, I trust to temper it so, not for to care which do revert; All shall be one. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 182 Truely to serue with all my hart, Whiles life doth last not to reuart. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 527 The Magistrates,.. knowing that the Duke of Britaine and his brother were reuerted and turned to the French partie, beganne..to mourne.

6. To go back, to recur, *to* a former subject of discourse.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 49 But leaue we them ..And reuert to the Pallace, where no wight doeth idle stand. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 26 This much in general.., and so I reuert to mine itinerary relation. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 246 Now I will revert to the Town of Barua, which I left for this short digression.

a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *The Watsons* (1879) 359 His attention was so totally engaged in the business,..as never to revert to what he had been saying before. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 31 In the mean time, it will be convenient to revert to the more recent occurrences on the confines of Chittagong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 Plato takes occasion to revert to his old proposal of the use of wine.

b. To return *to* a subject of thought.

1822 SCOTT *Peveril* vi, His ideas..naturally reverted to his neighbour. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 248 My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',..Perforce will still revert to you. 1895 C. KERNAHAN *God & the Ant* Apol. (ed. 4) 9 In my waking moments my thoughts reverted to my dream.

c. To look back. *rare* —[1].

1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Oxford in Vac.*, What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we for ever revert.

7. To return *to* a former condition. Also *elliptic.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 The Persians kept it till the yeere of our Lord 1605,..when it reverted to Turkish thraldome. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* III. App. xl. Wks. (Grosart) 122 But those of aire can easily convert Into new forms and then againe revert. 1783 WATERLAND *Serm.* Wks. 1823 VIII. 458 All things reverted to their primitive order and regularity, calm, quiet, and composed. 1786 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 32/2 The United States..have reverted to the situation in which England was placed before the acquisition of Canada. 1842 L. HUNT *The Palfrey* iv. 27 They.. sit, one moment, bolt upright, But soon reverts each nodding crown.

b. To return *to* an earlier or primitive form; to reproduce the characteristics of an ancestral type.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1860) 14 That our domestic varieties, when run wild, gradually but certainly revert in character to their aboriginal stocks. 1870 HENFREY *Bot.* § 878 The plants revert..to the type of one or the other of the parents. 1892 *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 236/3, I have endeavoured to raise it from seed many times, but it generally reverts to the White Broom.

c. To fall back into a wild state.

1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1892) 14 When ploughed and laid down to grass, unless broken up from time to time, the ground will revert and yield nothing but rushes.

II. *trans.* † **8. a.** To recall to mind. *Obs.* —[1]

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe holy gost..him brengþ ayen to himzelue, zuo þet he..him reuerteþ huet guodes he heþ uerlore and ine huet poverte he is y-ualle be his zenne.

† **b.** To cause to return, *esp.* to bring back or restore, to a person, place, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7188 That doth the synfulle folk converte, And hem to Ihesu Crist reverte. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 197 The sawles begynne ageyne after dethe to wylle to be reuertede in to theire bodies. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIX. 279 If the sayd yonge Henry dyed without issue.., than the sayd castellys and holdis to be reuerted vnto the crowne of Fraunce. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Hh vj, Physicions set boxing glasses vnder the brestes, meanynge therby, to reuert and returne vpward, ye matter enclined to much downewarde. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ix. 44 Bot 3our hairt to my hairt rewert, And send me hairt for hairt agane. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iv. 49 Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which..revert evil juice to the very root it self.

9. † **a.** To turn away, withdraw. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiii. 31, I sall in tyme rewairt My luve frome hir agane. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 89, I wyll giue ouer this vnsemely loue, and reuerting my mynde to some other wyght, I wyll [etc.].

† **b.** To turn, force, or drive back; also *transf.* to refute. *Obs. rare.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 129, I will not sure reverted be, my heart shall have no ruth. 1598 FLORIO, *Smentire*,..to confute, to reuert, to make one say 'toong, thou lyest!' 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXV, Firme-written destinie Reverts the Breath of Kings; and playes with it. 1664 [see REVERTING *vbl. sb.*].

c. To turn (one's eyes or steps) back; to direct backwards.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. vii, And wearilie chance to revert a look Upon the price you gave for this sad thraldom. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 20 If you would behold A Beautie to Entice; Revert your pur-blind Eyes; Too blind, and yet too bold. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VI. 641 His princess parts with a prophetic sigh, Unwilling parts, and oft reverts her eye. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 117 In stedfast Gaze his Eyes her Aspect keep, Then turn away, a-while dejected weep; Then he reverts 'em; but reverts in vain. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* X. 123 But I my steps toward the ancient bard Reverting, ruminated on the words. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 98 On reverting our eyes, every step presented some new and admirable scene.

10. To turn the other way; to reverse, invert, turn up. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2918 Thane sir Priamous..Presez to his penowne, and pertly it hentes, Reuertede it redily, and a-waye rydys. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 319 The lustes & playsirs that I was wonnt to haue shal be reuertid in tribulacions & grieuous penitences. 1659 PEGGE *Parnassi Puerp.* 55 You deny Kisses unto None; none Kiss, But to their Mouths, your Cheek reverted is. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Armoury* II. XIX. 481/2 Others [bear] a Leg in fesse, the Thigh couped and reverted. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 331, I apply my Finger..upon the Top of the Tube, and then invert it;.. then I revert the Tube, or turn it up again. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 269 Since they express the nature and form of a quantity which, by involution or reverting the operation, reproduces it. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 1, I shall..revert the arrangement of those amusements, and begin with hunting. 1807-10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 36 In many a dogg'rel epitaph, Our 'ahs!—alases!' raise the laugh, Revert the tide of pity.

b. *Math.* (Cf. REVERSION[1] 7 b.)

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 549 Find the Value of z in v, and then revert the Series. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 297/2 Let it be required to revert the series $ax+bx^2+cx^3+dx^4+ex^5$, &c. $=y$. 1827 *Hutton's Course Math.* I. 228 Assume a series for the value of the unknown quantity, of the same form with the series which is required to be reverted. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Reversion of Series*, The original series will be reverted on determining the coefficients A, B, C, D, etc.

† **11.** To reverse, revoke, recall, annul. *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 93 He shal reuert such outlawrye by writ of Error [etc.]. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 845 Which byl being red according to the order of the House, was reuerted. 1606 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 11 Apr., Merchants the Guides of Princes for raising Customs:—When they devise it [imposition of customs] quiet; when it is reverted, they startle and stir. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 67 My name preserve By force of Numbers, which revert the Lawes Of Destinie.

† **12.** To turn over (in the mind). *Obs.* —[1]

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 150 As I have often reverted in my mind certain particulars relating to my two poetical friends, I have always thought [etc.].

Revertal. *rare* —[1]. [f. prec.] Reversion.

1898 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 192 As to any prospect of revertal to the village system at some future period [etc.].

Revertant, *a. Her. rare* —[0]. [f. REVERT *v.* + -ANT.] (See quot. 1828.)

1688 HOLME *Acad. Armoury* II. 484/2. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Revertant*, or *Reverted*, that is, flexed and reflexed, or bending in the form of an S; though it is sometimes used for a bending in the manner of a cheveron.

Reverted (rĭvə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REVERT *v.*]

1. Turned backwards or the wrong way; bent back; reversed.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 126 *Ant.* Where France? *Dro.* In her forhead, arm'd and reuerted, making warre against her heire. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* I. Wks. (Grosart) III. 242/1 Downe each side of his reverted chinne A lock of black neglected haire. 1681 GREW *Museum* II. § iii. iv. 237 The lesser ground Mosse with Reverted Leaves. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91. 2/2 We may observe a Reverted Scene. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 112 Its feathers stand all reverted. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 88 This reverted series..may be put under a very elegant and remarkable form. 1870 HENFREY *Bot.* § 880 In some cases it has been found that the reverted or pure shoots bore perfect seeds.

2. Of the eyes, etc.: Directed backwards.

1741-2 GRAY *Agrip.* 198 Yielding modesty, And oft reverted eye. 1754 — *Pleasure* 28 With forward and reverted eyes. ?1815 COLERIDGE *Time, Real & Imag.* 7 Yet ever runs she with reverted face, And looks and listens for the boy behind. 1858 LONGF. *Jew. Cemetery Newport* xiv, Thus for ever with reverted look The mystic volume of the world they read. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud* (1875) 333 The bull.. looking back with reverted horn and earnest eye.

† **Revertence.** *Obs.* —[1] [f. REVERT *v.*] Return.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxviii. 3 [They] Besought the Kyng they myght haue his lycence, To Germany to make their revertence.

Reverter[1] (rĭvə·ɹtəɹ). [f. REVERT *v.* + -ER[4].]

1. *Law.* Reversion (of lands, etc.).

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 4 Londes..which to theym be commen by discent, reverter or remaynder. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 115 b, Hee in the reversion..is put to his action of Formedon in the reverter. 1618 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 416 This family was..enriched with the reverter of their Barony of Berkeley. *a* 1628 SIR J. DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* 70 Never like to return to the Lord by Escheat or Donor by Reverter. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 192 A formedon in the reverter lieth, where there is a gift in tail, and afterwards..the reversion falls in upon the donor. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 287 A limitation of a term to one for life..leaves a possibility..of reverter in the executors of the testator. 1896 *Act* 59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 28 § 15 The property shall not be deemed..to pass by reason only of its reverter to the disponer in his lifetime.

† **2.** Return. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 115 The advantage that accrewed to His Majesty upon his reverter.

Reverter[2] (rĭvə·ɹtəɹ). [f. REVERT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which reverts.

1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov., An exact reverter to the wild type in both respects sometimes occurs.

Revertibility. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being revertible.

1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. I. viii. 295 [His] dominions had been seized without any pretext, except that of their probable revertibility to the chief of the empire in quality of an imperial fief.

Revertible (rĭvə·ɹtĭb'l), *a.* [f. REVERT *v.*] Capable of reverting; admitting of reversion.

1472-5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 162/2 As long as the said Grauntes or Giftes..stond and be in their force, and not determyned nor revertible to the Kyng. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revert*, All honours and royal fees, alienated, revert to the crown, or are revertible 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. I. iii. 252 The whole lands of the Kingdom were still considered as revertible annually to the general assembly. 1807 BARROW *Life Macartney* I. 259 In prevailing upon some of the Company's servants to unite these offices for a time, the nabob..succeeded only upon a revertible condition.

Reverticle. *rare* —[0]. [ad. L. *reverticulum.*] A place to return unto' (Blount, 1656).

Reverting, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVERT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 34 After this somerlye reuerting. : for which cause this circle is called a tropike (or circle of reuerting and turning back). 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 85 The reuerting of a point (which also we terme a reuert). 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii, This Eagle..foretold of a reverting of the Crown, after the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, to the first again. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 To apply the Collateral Branches as near as possibly he can (without Violation and unnatural bending and reverting) to the Earth or Borders.

Reverting, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That reverts or turns back.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 395 Shall the reverting stress Of that resistless gulf embosom it? 1868 H. LAW *Beacons Bible* (1869) 153 The reverting eye betrays the heart. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 59 At the top of a long flight of squarely reverting stair.

Revertive, *a. rare* —[1]. [f. REVERT *v.* + -IVE.] Retreating, turning back.

1727 THOMSON *To Mem. Newton* 55 Till again The tide revertive, unattracted, leaves A yellow waste of idle sands behind.

Hence **Revertively** *adv.*, 'by way of reversion' (Webster, 1847).

† **Revertture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. REVERT *v.* + -URE: cf. REVERTER[1].] Reversion; return.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 63 § 1 When the seid descent, remaynder or reverture shall mowe fall or growe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death K. Edw. IV* 14, I slepe now in molde, as

it is naturall That erth vnto erth hath his reuerture. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 372 From this present Reuerture of the English Diadem to the next Innouation.

Revery, variant of REAVERY, REVERIE.

Reveryng, obs. form of RIVERING.

† **Reve·sh, reve·ss**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 **reueschе, rewessh-**, 6 **reuessch-**; 4 **reuysh-, revyssh-**, 5 **rauasch-**, 6 **rauissh-**. *β.* 5 **reuess-, reveso-**, *Sc.* **raweas**, 6 **revess-**. Cf. also REVERSE *v.*[2] [Back-formation from next, the *t* being apprehended as a participial ending.] = REVEST *v.* (Chiefly in pa. t. or pa. pple.)

a. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 34 When þo auter is al dight, & þo preste is reuysht [*v.r.* re-wesshut] right. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 889 The Bischoppe sone gane hym reuesche. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4695 Þen twey prestes weron reuyssched at hurre byddyng. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 61 Then segh scho a prest and too dekens honestly reueschet. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3424 The bysshops were reuesshed in pontificalibus. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 270 With the whiche aftre he hath rauisshed him selfe in the vestrie,..he commeth forth to the aultare.

β. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1830 Solempnely a cardinal, Revescyd with a pontifical, Sang the masse ryal. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1197 Maister Jhon Blar was redy to rawess. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. t vij b, There mette with hym xiiij bisshoppes reuessed and mitered. 1523 *Pleadings Duchy Lanc.* (1896) XXXII. 116 [The priest being] revessed at messe.

† **Reve·st,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 **reueste** (4 **-en, -yn**, 5 *Sc.* **raueste**), 3-7 **reuest** (4 **reuist**, 5 *Sc.* **rew-, rawest**), 4- **revest**. [a. OF. *revestir, revistir* (mod.F. *revêtir*), = Sp. and Pg. *revestir*, It. *rivestire*:—late L. *revestīre*, f. *re-* RE- + *vestīre* to clothe. In ME. the stem is also employed as pa. t. and pa. pple. (see *β*), in addition to the normal forms in *-ed*. Cf. also prec.]

1. *trans.* **a.** In *pa. pple.* Of priests, etc.: Arrayed in ecclesiastical vestments, esp. for the purpose of performing mass or other office.

a. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 274 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 Monekes it weren ech-on, And yreuested faire and in queor-copes. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 139 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 47 To þe mynstre hi gonne wende Ireuested faire ynou3. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5047 Þe patriarkes & oþer prelates prestli were reuested. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 1891 Þe prest, rawestyt on his wysse For to ressaiff hir sacryfyce. 1481 CAXTON *Godf.* cxl. 209 Emonge the men of armes were the men of the Chirche reuested with awbes and stooles. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 90 b, The Cardinall beyng reuested to syng Masse, the Erle of Essex brought the Bason with water. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 14 She hath caused the Priests..to be caried in scornefull manner reuested through the streates. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* vi. 10 The priest shall be revested with the tunike.

β. 13 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3356 To kirk thai led that faire lady; A prieste was reuist hastily. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 Þe bisshop Owald herd of þat miracle speke, Reuest [*printed* Renst; F. *revestus*] at þe toumbe, he tok vp þe bones. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1500 Þou & þi prelatis & prestis of þe temple, Raueste [*Dubl.* Reuest] all on a raw. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 346 The gentill Bischop Turpine cummand thay se, With threttie Conuent of Preistis reuest at ane sicht. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 402 The byshop of Pancopone, reuest in his pontificalibus, ..there dydde axe the banes betwene them 1593 *Rites & Mon. Durham* (Surtees Soc.) 7 They were always revest in the same place.

b. In general use: To clothe, apparel, attire.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. iv. 98 Toke theyr garmentes fro them and reuested theyre owne folke with the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 46 Tisiphone..In bludy caip revestit and oursyld. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 22 Her nathelesse Th'enchaunter..Did thus revest, and deckt with dew habiliments. 1626 MIDDLETON *Civitatis Amor* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 285 They departed..to be disrobed of their hermits' weeds, and were revested in robes of crimson taffeta. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XV. xcvi, He first revests his arms and breast, which by Their naked valour did his foes defy. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. i. 91 Revested with the most rich and splendid Apparel which Art can invent.

transf. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 11 The pleasant plot reuested green with warme. 1590 ALEX. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (Bann. Cl.) 45 Quhen darknes hes the heauen revest. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* (1618) III 647 The bodie it selfe..in the resurrection..shall be reuested with the nature of the soule. 1649 *Alcoran* 26 See the bones of thine Asse; I will recollect and revest them with flesh.

2. *refl.* To dress or apparel (oneself), esp. in ecclesiastical vestments. Also *fig.*

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11,114 Þe godeman vor drede to churche wende..& reuestede him bi þe auter. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 51 Right so as thes holtes and thes hayes..Revesyn hem in grene whan that May is. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 347/726 Reuesten him þenne wole be wel Wiþ riche pal and sendel. *a* 1450 *Kn't. de la Tour* (1868) 49 That signifiethe that ye had made mani preestes reuest hem, and synge masses for thaire soules. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 Therfore it was ordeyned that religiouse should reueste and clothe hemself of the same. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiii. 219 He..chargyd them..to reuest them selues with crosse and myter & copes. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 42 It is as necessarie that the knight doe arme, as the priest reuest himselfe. 1603 *Coronat. Jas. I* (1685) 5 The Arch-Bishop..revesteth himself. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 127 As hee was revesting himself in Almeria's Robes.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10949 Zachari..reuest him on his maner, Siþen he went vnto þe auter. *c* 1385 *Metr. Hom.* 78 This bisschope, als the manere es, Reueste him to synge his messe.

3. To invest or endow *with* property. *rare*—[1].

c 1500 *Melusine* 97, I enjoyne..that ye doo edefye..a pryorye with viii monkes, and that ye reueste them with rentes and reuenues.

4. To put on (attire) again. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 440 Those..shall rise, and all revest The flesh and bones that they at first possest. 1605 — *Sonn. late Peace* iv, Revest (yee States) your Robes of dignitie. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Ps.* civ. 10 Again, when Thou of Life renew'st the Seeds, The withered Fields revest their chearful weeds. 1645 *City Alarum* 4 If..I could awake all those..to shake off that frozen timidity,..and revest their wonted courage. 1867 LONGF. *Dante, Inf.* xiii. 104 Like others for our spoils shall we return; But not that any one may them revest.

5. *refl.* and *absol.* To clothe oneself again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Spectacles* viii, When Trees with Leaves and Blossoms them re-vest. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 150 Being disrobed,..he receives from the Kings own hand certain stripes...Which done he revests.

Hence † **Reve·sting** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.*

a 1500 in *Archaeol.* LII. 213 The Revestyng of the abbot of Westminster att evensong.

Revest (rīve·st), *v.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + VEST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reinvest (one) with power, ownership, or office; to reinstate.

1561 PILKINGTON *Burnynge Paules Ch.* K vj b, Because the kinge hais reuested and reseased me of the whole archbishopricke. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 243/1 Commaunding him yᵗ Anselme..shuld be reuested agayn into his archbishopricke. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* 1497 We will thrust Selimus from his throne, And reuest Acomat in the Empirie. 1643 PRYNNE *Popish R. Favourite* 57 [Was not] then the Pope revested in his long exploded usurped supremacie in our Realme?

2. To vest (something) again *in* a person, etc.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 195 The lords yesterday read the bill..for revesting the sinecure of Landinam in Wales in John Spademan in trust for Joseph Hill. 1799 *Public Characters* 58 A Bill to revest in the Universities the monopoly in Almanacks. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 267 The whole effect allowed to this judgment was to revest in the crown the powers of government. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 48 Preamble, To restore to and re-vest in him the lands belonging to the said ancient territorial earldom.

ellipt. 1826 KENT *Comm.* I. v. (1858) I. 112 If a captured ship escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoms her, his property is thereby revested.

3. 'To lay out in something less fleeting than money; as, to revest money in stocks.'

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

4. *intr.* To become reinvested (*in* one).

1651 SIR J. DAVIES *Abridg. Reports* 1 7 Had A been disseised, there the right remaines and the possession may revest. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo III*, c. 26 Preamble, The right of the said mines royal revested in his then Majesty King George the Second. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 434 [They] shall go to his executors or administrators,..and shall not revest in the wife. 1886 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 189/1 He obtained his discharge in March, 1883,..and the equity of redemption revested in him.

Hence **Reve·sting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1766 BURROW *Rep.* II. 1214 Speculative Refinements..concerning the Change or Re-vesting of Property.

† **Reve·st,** *v.*[3], obs. f. REVET *v.* So **Reve·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Reve·stment.**

1684 tr. *Siege Luxembourg* 17 They have three stories of Battlements, with a revested Ditch,..in the Revestment whereof are *Caponieres*. 1745 *Nova Scotia Arch.* (1869) 150 Two Bastions have almost entirely been revested; the old revestments..would in a little while longer have tumbled down.

† **Reve·ster,** *sb.*, obs. var. REVESTRY *sb.* 1.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. § 5. 272 The Crosse of Lead..was kept in the Treasury or Reuester of Glastenbury Church..till the Suppression thereof.

† **Reve·ster,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. prec. and REVESTRY *v.*] *trans.* To replace in the vestry.

1466 in *Archaeol.* I. i. 49 To light þe tapers to the sensours and to see them borne or reuesterid and the quier to be senced.

† **Reve·ster,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [var. of REVEST *v.*[1], after *vesture* or *vestry*.] *trans.* To array, robe, dress. Also *refl.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxi. 243 Where the stole is worne nexte vnto the albe, whan the preest is reuestred to masse. 1533 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 245 Which all revestred ourselves in our pontificalibus. *c* 1540 tr *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 80 Having a place feetlie selected for the plantinge of their tents, theye revestred their Yowthe in armowre.

Reve·stiary. [ad. F. *revestiaire* or med.L. *revestiārium*: see REVEST *v.*[1] and VESTIARY *sb.*] = REVESTRY.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 423 When he come in-to þe revestiarie, & saw þe stole and þe vestiment at was layd furth for þe dekyn. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 357 b/2 Whanne he was secretely in the reuestyarye he hadde no chayer. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 The impious Iewes ascribed all miracles to a name..ingravened in the revestiarie of the Temple. [1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 297 The latter Rabinical Jews us'd to ascribe all Miracles to a Name which was engrav'd in the Revestiary of the Temple.] 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, We will..despatch a servant express to the keeper of our revestiary to send us such things as he may want.

Revestry (rīve·stri), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 **revestre**, 5 **rewystre**, 6 **reuestre**; 5 **reuestery**; 6-7 **reu-, revestrie** (6 **-rye**); 5-7 **reu-**, 5- **revestry**. [ad. OF. *revestiaire* (see prec.), after *vestry*: see also REVESTER *sb.* and REVESTURE.]

1. The vestry of a church († or temple).

In common use during the 15-17th centuries.

1412 *Catterick Ch. Contract* (Raine, 1834) 9 And the forsaide Richarde sall putte out tusses for the makyng of a Reuestery. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols, 1797) 79 In makyng of the crosse tristles and settyng on a grete almery in the revestry. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 103 Oon man is not able both to attende and kepe the revestry and do all things in the churche. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1185/1 One of the southdores of S. Dionise church..with the dore of the reuestrie of the same church, were both striken through and broken. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 12 The Priest and Ædituus..led the man along thorow Courts, Porches, Iles, Chancels, &c. into their inmost Reuestries. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. p. xiv, The Commissioners enter'd every where into the Temples, and threw open the Doors of their most secret Revestries.

1844 PALEY *Ch. Restorers* 106, I wish you could see the exquisite decorated revestry at Willingham near Cambridge. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1292. 135 The revestry, which had been walled up.., when again opened, disclosed the copes, albs, chasubles, and other garments of the priests.

attrib. 1539 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 276 Item, the lytle cundyt standyng at the revestrye dore, sold to George Stonyng.

transf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 154 To the, also, within our realmis, sal be Mony secret closet and revestre. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 7 It is laid up with God in ἀποκρύφοις, in the Revestries of eternity.

† **2.** A vestry meeting. In quot. *attrib. Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Questman* 79 Some orders.. which he purposeth the next revestrie day to present to the rest of his worshipfull brethren.

Hence † **Reve·stry** *v.*, to lay up. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 312 The Arke was revestried in the most holy place.

† **Reve·sture.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. REVEST *v.*[1] and VESTURE.]

1. = REVESTRY 1. (Cf. REVESTER *sb.*)

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 16 My bodye to be bured wtin the white freris of Chester in thare Chansell affore the revesture durr.

2. Vesture; vestments.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 b, The Aultars of this Chapell were hanged with riche reuesture of cloth of gold. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 554 The persons initiated were Σάβοι. And so were the places and Reuestures in which they were initiated.

Revet, obs. form of RIVET.

Revet (rīve·t), *v.* [ad. F. *revêtir*: see next.] *trans.* To face (an embankment or wall) with masonry or other material, *esp.* in fortification.

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IX. 197 Works in earth are equally good, if not better, than those revetted in masonry. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 250, 2 sappers, with 6 assistants, to revet the work. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* II. xii. 250 The face of the river bank was revetted with faggots of brushwood. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 26 In flying trench-work gabions are used to revet the interior slope of the parapet.

Revête (rīvē·t), *v.* Also **revete.** [ad. F. *revêtir*:—OF. *revestir*: see REVEST *v.*[1]] = prec.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 404 To find the Number of Turfs required to Rêvete [*sic*] a Work. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 396 When they came to the escarpe, which was not revêted, the men scrambled up. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 347/2 The exterior of the parapet and the escarp of the ditch are covered or revetted with sods. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit* I. 157 The great mass of the palace..was raised by artificial means to a height of 30 ft.. and carefully revêted with stone.

‖ **Revêtement** (rāvē·tmaṇ). Also **revetement.** [F. *revêtement*:—OF. *revestiment*, = Sp. *revestimiento*, Pg. *-mento*, It. *rivestimento*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. *Fortif.* = REVETMENT 1.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 620/1 s.v. *Fortification*, To prevent the earth of the parapet (which seldom has any revetement [1779 revetment]) from falling into the ditch. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 163 Having only a rampart, with a revetement flanked with redans. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) III. 277, I am inclined to be of opinion..that the revêtement would not bear those pieces of a heavy calibre. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 443/2 A massive envelope,..formed of earth with thick masonry revêtements both in front and in rear.

2. *Civil Eng.* = REVETMENT 2.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 380/2 In the backing of retaining-walls, revetements, &c., it [*sc.* concrete] may..be advantageously applied. 1886 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/4 The sea was yesterday..breaking over the revetements and pier in great quantities.

3. *Arch.* = REVETMENT 3.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl.* II. 244/1 The stone for the revetement, or casing of the exterior [of the pyramid],..is a compact limestone. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* V. 141 The absence of any fragments of columns, friezes, cornices, etc. (except terra cotta revetements), confirms the theory that the Etruscan temple was built of wood.

4. *attrib.*, as *revêtement wall.*

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 351 The manner of determining the strength of revêtement walls. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 92/1 Back of all this rises a stone revetement wall supporting the river street.

Revetment (rīve·tmēnt). [ad. F. *revêtement*: see prec. and cf. REVET *v.*]

1. *Fortif.* A retaining-wall (of masonry or other material) supporting the face of an earthen rampart or the side of a ditch.

1779 [see REVÊTEMENT 1]. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/2 The cordon..at the top of the revetment. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. v. 365 The fort was surrounded by a ditch,..with revetments in masonry. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/2 In field fortification, the materials used for the revetments are gabions, fascines, sandbags [etc.].

2. *Civil Eng.* A facing of masonry, concrete, sods, etc., supporting or protecting a bank or embankment.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 338/1 B, revetment or sea wall. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 110/1 The revetment [of the dry dock] at top was 6 feet 8 inches broad. 1880 BALL *Jungle Life India* xi. 494 The site of the town of Cuttack..has necessitated costly revetments and other protective works on the river face.

3. *Arch.* A facing of stone or other hard material over a less durable substance.

1891 SELLERS tr. *Schuchhardt's Schliemann's Excav.* 152 The slabs..were originally the mere outward revetment of a massive wall.

4. *attrib.*, as *revetment wall, system*, etc.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 10/1 In large fortresses the escarp is the exterior surface of the revetment wall which supports the rampart. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 612 The levee, jetty, and revetment system is not so simple. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 755/2 The building of the revetment mattress at Council Bluffs.

Revette, obs. form of RIVET.

Reve·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. REVET *v.*] Provided with a revetment.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/2 A deep ditch with a revetted escarp. 1888 H. D. HUTCHINSON *Field Fortif.* (ed. 2) 47 There being an embrasure with revetted cheeks in each gun-portion.

Reve·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVET *v.*] **a.** The action of facing with masonry, etc.; also *attrib.* **b.** The materials used to form a revetment.

1880 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 755/1 The revetting should be put on so as to extend [etc.]. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 27 The revetting of this step is done after the parallel is completed. *Ibid.* 19 Revetting materials should not be made up in the park.

Revi·brate (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To vibrate again.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 46 This open'd soul, This boon companion, this elastic breast Revibrates quick. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. xiii. 294 The chord once touched, every note revibrated. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 206 Which caused..earth revibrate to her inmost base.

2. *trans.* To cause to vibrate again.

1898 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 8/3 If the record of these vibrations were retraced over the needle it would re-vibrate the diaphragm.

So **Revibra·tion,** 'the act of vibrating back'.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

† Revi·ct, *v. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. *revict-*, ppl. stem of L. *revincĕre*.] *trans.* To recover.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Specialities Life* Rem. Wks. (1660) 28 Lord Chancellor Ellesmere..adjudged these two sued for Prebends, clearly to be return'd to the Church, untill by common law they could..be revicted.

† Revi·ction [1], *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *revictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *revincĕre*: see prec.]

1. Refutation, disproof.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 124 The invaliditie..of the evasion we have already in part demonstrated. But for a more satisfactory reviction thereof let us a little examine it according to rules both of Philosophie and Theologie.

2. Reconquest, recovery.

1679 HARBY *Key Sacr. Script.* i. 9 To heal the Churche's almost deadly wounds..; and to procure the Peace, Conversion, and Reviction of all Sects and Nations.

† Revi·ction [2], error for REVIVICTION. *Obs.*

1652 BP. HALL *Gr. Myst. of Godliness* § 9 Do we live to see a reviction of the old Sadducisme, so long since dead and forgotten?

Revictual (*rīvi·t'l*), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6 **revitaille, revi-, reui-, reuytayle; revittell,** 6-7 **revittle.** *β.* 6-7 **reuictual, revictuall,** 7- **revictual.** [f. RE- 5 a + VICTUAL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To supply (a place, fleet, etc.) with a fresh stock of provisions. Also *refl.*

α. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 356 Peraduenture ther be some that are comynge to reuitayle yᵉ castell. 1543 *State Papers* IX. 437 The Prynce wyth his armye, havyng revytayled Heynsborgh,..are retorned home. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1402/1 When sir Richard Greenefield had..reuittelled himselfe, and laden his ships with horses. *β.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 246 [He] reuictualled Pisa continually with a Gallion and other Brigandines. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1188 Having revictualled Buda, his purpose was for this yere to returne. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 172 Orders are sent to the admiralls..to revictuall the smaller ships. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 722 The siege lasted several months; the place being revictualled, and the garrison relieved five different times. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 139, I would sweep through Berlin, revictual the fortresses, and return via Magdeburg. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* iv. 16 This colony did not, like Virginia, require to be refounded, not even to be re-victualled. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 107 The Roman fleet after it had been revictualled and repaired, stood right across the Mediterranean.

2. *absol.* To procure or take in a fresh supply of provisions.

1618 RALEIGH *Let.* in *Rem.* (1661) 236 You shall hear from me..from the New found Land, where I mean to make clean my Ships and revictual. 1656 MILTON *Lett. of State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 351 In regard he had design'd to revittle in Portugal, from whence he was driven by contrary Winds. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6000/2 A Frigate..is arrived at the Texel..to revictual. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. § 39. 120 He watered and revictualled at Bahia. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Oct., An invading army..is therefore greatly harassed and cannot easily revictual.

Hence **Revi·ctualling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Revi·ctualment.**

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxix. 195 It was fournysshed with vytayles to haue been kepte seuen yere without any reuytaylynge. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 236 No small quantitie for the revitailing of weather-driuen shippes. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 8 The Provisional Government made the revictualling of Paris..a *sine quâ non*. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., In return for the privilege of revictualment, the French authorities offered no kind of equivalent.

† Revie', *sb. Obs.* Also 6-7 **reuie,** 7 **reuye.** [a. F. *renvi* (= It. *rinvito*, Sp. and Pg. *revite*), verbal sb. f. *renvier* REVIE *v.*]

1. In card-playing, a higher stake ventured by a player against that proposed by an opponent.

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 99 At last to maintain the main and to checke vies with reuies, he laide his horse in the hazard, and lost him. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 38/1 Some Elders, for re-uies, passe Pare, and Post, When lo, the Yonger shares, or Doubles it. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* ix. 26 So the cards were handsomely shuffled, the vies and revies were doubled. *Ibid.*, Sometimes the vies and revies went round of twenty patacons. 1680 [see REVIE *v.* 3].

fig. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* To Rdr., They haue their vies and reuies vppon the poore Cunnies backe, till [etc.].

2. *transf.* **a.** A return blow or thrust.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 202 In his owne minde hauing a boute or two with fancie, he gaue hir so deepe a reuie that hee held affection at the swordes point.

b. A repetition; a renewed inspection.

In quot. 1621 perh. associated with *review*.

1588 GREENE *Metamorphosis* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 23 And here multiplying sigh vpon sigh with double and trebble reuies, shee ceased. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* vi, He lik't them all, but when with strict reuye He viewed Ester's face, his wounded eye Sparkl'd.

† Revie', *v. Obs.* Also 5-7 **reuye,** 6-7 **reuie, revy.** [ad. F. *renvier*, = Sp. and Pg. *revidar*, It. *rinvitare*, late L. *reinvītāre*, f. L. *re-* RE- + *invītāre* to invite.]

1. *trans.* To return (an invitation). *rare* $^{-1}$.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xliii. (1869) 159 If it bifalle that he drinke first, that oother wole drinke also, and seyth anoon, j reuye it.

2. To challenge in return. Also *intr.*, to make return of a challenge *on* another. *rare.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clv. 2 For whose beautie it should the knyghtes moue In armes so echeone other to reuie, To get a fame in play of chiualry. *Ibid.* clxxviii. 20 Echeone on other of pride so reuied Without rule of marciall gouernaunce, Thei smored wer, by their contrariaunce.

3. In card-playing: To meet by venturing a larger stake than that proposed by an opponent. Also in fig. context.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 69 *S.* I vye it, will you hould it? *A.* Yea sir, I hold it, and reuie it, but dispatch. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* (1859) 25 Ile vie and revie every card at my pleasure till eyther yours or mine come out. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, S'light, here's a trick vyed, and reuyed! 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. v. 3 Thy cunning can but pack the cards;..Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st; If seen, and then revy'd, deny'st. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 66 The first or eldest says, I'le vye the Ruff, the next says, I'le see it, and the third, I'le see it and revie it: I'le see your revie, says the first.

transf. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 282, I cal to minde an auncient historie of vowes vied and reuied between the citizens of Croto. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 13 She vied and revied othes to the contrary that it was not so 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 235 All this time the Knights play'd it at Dutch Gleek, and had so vied it, and revied it, that they were all Honours in their faces. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 100 To vye him, and see him, and re-vye him in contradictions. This figure now is lost to any man that is not a gamester.

4. *intr.* To make a revie or revies.

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 27 So they vie and reuie till some ten shillings bee on the stake. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 38/1 Some, beeing Pa-riall,..Vy, and re-uy, and weene they all shall winn. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xl. Wks. IX. 395 Like a wilful chafing gamester who after once he hath begun to vie upon or provoke his adversary resolves to revie upon him and to provoke him further. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 67 I'le see it and revie, saith one; I'le see it and revie, saith another.

fig. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 96 Where he plaied his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withall.

b. *transf.* To make counter-bids.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 37 A farme..can no sooner fall in hand, then the Suruey Court shalbe waited on with many Officers, vying & reuying each on other.

c. To retort or retaliate.

a 1610 BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 401 Not multiplying words with your husband,..vying and revying, and will he, nill he still hauing the last word. 1629 J. M. tr. *Fonseca's Devout Contempl.* 533 He that vpon the vying of an inimie will not ..reuie vpon him but let it passe. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 53 (1740) 462 The other revyed, and denied his Facts; and so too and fro, vying and revying with perpetual Contradiction, little less than giving each other the Lye.

Hence **† Revy·ing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. vi. 5 True rest consists not in the oft revying Of worldly drosse. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 67 For which seeing and revying they reckon but two, after that it is at once come to eight. 1689 *Tryal Bishops* 62 We must not have vying and re-vying, for then we shall have no end.

Review (*rivīu·*), *sb.* Also **re-view.** Also 6 **reveu,** 6-7 **rev-, reuiewe,** 7 **reuiew.** [a. older F. *reveue* (mod.F. *revue*), verbal sb. f. *revoir*, f. *re-* RE- + *voir*:—L. *vidēre* to see.]

I. 1. The act of looking over something (again), with a view to correction or improvement; a revision (of a book, etc.). Now *rare.*

1565 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 27 We think so well of the first impression, and reviewe of those whiche have sithens travailed therin. 1602 JAGGARD *Note to Brooke's Disc. Err. Catal. Nobility*, The sight alone of such a Reuerend man.. would do more good for keeping the presse in order then the view, and review of twentie proofes by himselfe. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* A 3 Some things having passed therein, which..in the review..I wished might be altered. 1710 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Some particular Alterations in after Reviews it will not be necessary to enter into the Detail of. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 354 What we have left standing in our several reviews and reformations, as well as to what we have altered or superadded.

† b. A revise in printing. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1602 JAGGARD *Note to Brooke's Disc. Err. Catal. Nobility*, Though hee came not in person to ouer-looke the Presse, yet the Proofe, and Reuiewes duly attended him, and he perused them..in the maner he did before.

2. *Law.* Revision of a sentence, etc., by some other court or authority.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 34 To render final justice, that is, to receive the last appeals of his own Subjects, without fear of any review from Rome. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* (1689) I. 79 The Decisions of this Court can never be brought under a second Review. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 11 § 12 All reviews, reductions or suspensions of the sentences in maritime cases. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 11 Their sentence is final, decisive, irrevocable: no appeal, no correction, not even a review can be had. 1807 *Act* 48 *Geo. III*, c. 151 § 16 To submit the said Interlocutor..to the Review of the Division to which the said Lord Ordinary belongs. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 70 The decision of the magistrate shall be final, and not subject to review in any court. 1864 POMEROY *Munic. Law* § 283 There is ample provision made for a review..of the rulings of law made by the judge at the trial.

b. *Bill of review*: (see quot. 1838).

1676 DUKE *Moor's Law Charit. Uses* Table s.v. *Relief*, No relief upon a Bill of Review, after an Appeal, but in Parliament. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 454 A bill of review may be had upon apparent error in judgment, appearing on the face of the decree; or, by special leave of the court. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 508 Upon a bill of review brought between 30 and 40 years after the decree pronounced. 1838 STORY *Equity Pleadings* 15 A Bill of Review, which is brought to examine and reverse a decree made upon a former Bill, which has been duly enrolled, and thereby become a record of the Court.

c. *Commission, Court, of review*: (see quots.).

a 1633 COKE *Inst.* IV. lxxiv. (1648) 341 Upon a sentence given by the High Commissioners, a Commission of Review may be granted to and for the party grieved. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 33 The king has it in his power to grant a commission of review under the broad seal, for the delegates to consider and judge again, what has been decreed in the court of delegates. 1832 *Act* 1 & 2 *Will. IV*, c. 56 § 2 The said Judges or any Three of them shall..form a Court of Review,..and shall have Superintendance and Controul in all Matters of Bankruptcy. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 344 The court of review, in all questions connected with the representation of the peerage of Scotland, is the House of Lords.

3. A formal inspection of military or naval forces by the sovereign or other high personage, or by the general in command.

[1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, We made .. reuiewe of the gentlemen, souldiers and other of our company.] 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1839/3 On Thursday last his Most Christian Majesty took a Review of the Cavalry. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5106/3 Their Lordships will meet at the Horse-Guards..to finish the said Review. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. (1788) 242 It is not probable that he would appear again before his soldiers, even in the pacific ceremony of a review. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, A grand review was to take place upon the Lines. *a* 1878 PRINCESS ALICE *Biogr. Sk. & Lett.* (1884) 164 The Sultan,..in whose honour a great naval review at Spithead was held.

attrib. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 244/2 When a regiment or any larger body of men pass in review order before the sovereign or reviewing officer.

transf. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. vii, At the great and general review of us all, corporal, at the day of judgment. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Review of the Black Cuirassiers*, a visitation of the clergy. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* i, She had made up her mind that day to have a general review of all her children's heads. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, The guests filed out in the best order: Miss Abbey standing at the..door.., to hold a ceremony of review and dismissal.

b. In phr. *to march* or *pass in review.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. Argt., Some of the persons he causes to pass in review before his eyes. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 P 2 The little family passed in review before him. 1769 T. NEVILE *Imit. Juvenal* 70 She sees him now in Sash and Solitaire March in Review.

4. An inspection, examination. *In review*, under examination.

1611 COTGR., *Revisit*, a review taken by the King of his Officers accounts. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. iv. 23 At the end of May I make a second review, and if I find one branch ..stronger than the other, I cut..it off. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 262 *note*, This bolt and shackle would necessarily be in review on getting in the bridle. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 276 Uranus was discovered by Sir W. Herschel in 1781, in the course of a review of the heavens. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 298 As the crowd pass the different combatants in review, none..have more backers than their old favourite.

5. A general survey or reconsideration of some subject or thing.

1604 PARSONS *Review Ten Publike Disput.* Pref., I have thought good here to examine all together in this Re-view. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. (1614) 71 Let vs take a little reuiew of some principall occurrents in the former Catalogue. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 1 To take a Review of the old and new Game of Pamphlets, play'd and penn'd by the meaner sort. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. 380 They amount to a much higher degree of proof upon

such a joint review. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Pref., Wks. II. 348 He has taken a review of the effects of all the schemes which have been successively adopted. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 178 The review of the proceedings in Great Britain and France .. presents the general subject under two very different aspects.

b. Without article, esp. *in* or *under review.*

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 6 Review and attention, and even forming a judgment, becomes fatigue. 1821 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x, It would unfold a tale of too much horror to trace, in review, the circumstances as they then occurred. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 25 Passing lightly in review What seemed hits and what seemed misses. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 11/1 Passing under review the war dangers to which Germany and Prussia have been exposed.

c. Const. *of* (the agent).

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref. p. vi, A variety of offences .have been brought under the review of the Reader. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 15 Directions given but not executed under the review of consciousness.

6. A retrospective survey of past actions, etc.

1673 *Rem. Humours Town* 20 The reviews of their own vertuous actions may give them content. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Apr., I have lived a life of which I do not like the review. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 184 Mem'ry's pointing wand, That calls the past to our exact review. 1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* xvii, Is the pleasure that is tasted Patient of a long review?

7. a. A general account or criticism of a literary work (esp. a new or recent one) either published separately or, more usually, as an article in a periodical or newspaper.

1649 R. BAILLIE (*title*), A Review of Doctor Bramble..his Faire Warning. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 44 When I wrote last, I had not seen w^t honour ye have done me in ye Review of Leland. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 July, I was presented with Mr. Hill's Review. 1824 W. E. ANDREWS (*title*), Critical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, If a review of his work was very laudatory, it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to his mother at Fairoaks. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. ii. 69 The fuller reviews, which in the Edinburgh supplanted the old meagre analysis of books.

b. A periodical publication consisting mainly of articles in which current events or questions, or literary works, are discussed or criticized.

1705 *Hudibras Redivivus* II. 10 No matter whether false or true, Take pattern by D[e] F[oe]'s Review. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Daphne & Apollo* 35 So do your Brother Quacks and Brother Beaus. Memorials only, and Reviews, write Prose. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* Pref. vi, Endeavouring to be as extensively useful as possible, we aimed at uniting the plan of the Magazines with that of the Reviews. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* v, They all of them knew Mr. Jeffrey's Review, Which with Holy Writ ought to be reckon'd. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 169/1 There were no reviews in which he might either suggest his own improvements or be censured for his plagiarisms.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 17 Dec., I would not appear a dunce in matters that every Review-reader must needs be apprized of. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) III. 115, I will seek more review employment,..and scribble verses for the newspapers. 1820–1 BYRON in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 5 Feb. 3/2 Your review people have no more right to kill, than any other footpads.

II. 8. A second or repeated view.

This would now be taken as *re-view* (rĭ-).

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 156 Abbas..having in that sort satisfied his passion, returned..to take a re-view of his cruel execution. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 37 That which at first blush seems alive, is in truth dead; and that again which appears as dead, at a nearer review proves to be alive. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ep. Ded. to Prince Posterity, Returning in a very few Hours to take a Review, they were all torn down, and fresh ones in their Places. 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm.* ii. (1726) II. 65 The Works of Nature will bear a Thousand Views, and Reviews, and will still appear new to us.

†**b.** The fact of seeing some place or person again. *Obs. rare.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 127 As the weary Pilgrim after a tedious travaill rejoyceth at the review of his Native Soil. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 211 Our fellows..found us at Carboran, . where you may imagine the joy this review diffused through all of us.

Review (rĭvĭū'), *v.* Also 6–7 reuiew. [f. RE- and VIEW *v.* (cf. prec.), after F. *revoir*, Sp. and Pg. *rever*, It. *rivedere*, L. *revidēre.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To see or behold again. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Twise will I not reuiew the mornings rise, Till I haue torne that trophie from thy backe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 842 Long it was before his longing could be satisfied to reuiew his Countrey and friends. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 347 Would't thou soon review thy native plain? 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 401 Where, anxious to review his native shore, He on the roaring wave embark'd once more. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 4 Upon reviewing a place after an absence of some time, the several actions which formerly have passed there are wont to occur to the mind.

2. To view, inspect, or examine a second time or again. (In contrast to *view.*)

This would now be pronounced with (rĭ-) and usually written *re-view.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Q v, To such a one I giue counsel..to view and reuiew..such weapons as he shall finde in this our Panoplie. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. xliv. 24 No heade did he [Otho] view and reuiew so insatiably. 1616 R. C. *Time's Whistle* (1871) 2 Many hundred.. eyes View, and review, each line, each word, as spies. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 153 These slaves are bought, and sold, as beasts, and cattle are, they being viewed, and reviewed. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. i, How they viewed and reviewed us as we passed over the rivulet! 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXV, [They] were on the battlements again, viewing and re-viewing the state of their preparations.

†**3. a.** To look over or through (a book, etc.) in order to correct or improve; to revise. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1274 Dionysius had put into his hands a tragedy of his owne making, commanding him to review and correct the same. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. B, This is certain, they have put the Author of this booke upon it, to review it well. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 360 EZRA..reviewed the copies, and amended all errata's. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* Pref., I am now beginning to review and write over again the History of my own time.

absol. 1622 JAGGARD *Note to Brooke's Disc. Err. Catal. Nobility*, He viewed, reuiewed, directed, corrected, or whatsoeuer els.

†**b.** To re-examine; to reconsider. *Obs. rare.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 31 Euery Lord of a Mannor should cause his Lands to be duly seene, and truly surueyed and certifyed, and once in seuen or tenne yeares to haue it reuiewed. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 18 Those who think 154,000 were so destroyed ought to review the grounds of their Opinion.

4. *Law.* To submit (a decree, act, etc.) to examination or revision.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 120 All my decrees have ben reviewed: yea, all my orders and peticions. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lx (1788) 323 That parliament may review the acts of ministers is unquestionable. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 731 Praying that the Act.., regarding conveyancers, might be reviewed for the purpose of being repealed or amended. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 77 The order may be reviewed or may be appealed from. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 211/1 The court, on appeal, can review the exercise of his discretion by the County Court Judge.

5. To survey; to take a survey of.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxiv, When thou reuewest this, thou doest reuew, The very part was consecrate to thee. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 347 After ten dayes feasting, reviewing Heidleberg, [we]..set forward. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 26 The which [parlour], after he had reviewed a little while, the Interpreter called for a man to sweep. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 127 Shall I the long, laborious scene review, And open all the wounds of Greece anew? 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 291 When I review his dispositions, and review his conduct, I have little hope. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 164 With his eyes seemingly cast down, he was employed in reviewing the charms of her lovely daughter. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 28 [He] reviews the whole of the facts..before he ventures to draw any conclusions from them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 461 We must cursorily review the fortunes of Protestantism during the reign of Elizabeth.

absol. 1727 POPE *Ep. to Mr Jervas* 21 How oft [do we] review; each finding like a friend Something to blame, and something to commend!

b. To look back upon; to regard or survey in retrospection.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 2 Whoever shall review his life will generally find [etc.]. 1779 — *L. P., Duke* (1868) 205 Some of his compositions are such as he must have reviewed with detestation in his later days. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 105 The past he calmly hath reviewed. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liv, As from a precipice down which he might have fallen,..he reviewed the Fanny Bolton snare, now that he had escaped out of it.

6. To make a formal inspection, to hold a review, of (troops, etc.).

1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 45 The skilful Nymph reviews her force with care. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5106/3 The Lords ..have Review'd the greater Part of the Out-Pensioners. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Order of battle*, In order to engage the enemy, or to be reviewed by the general. 1818 CAMPBELL *Departure of Emigrants for N.S.W.* 73 Hosts review'd in dazzling files and squares. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lii, He charged the boy to run off and bring his schoolmates to be marshalled before their new master, and solemnly reviewed. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 443 When troops are reviewed in line of quarter columns, the brigadier only will accompany the reviewing general.

7. To write an appreciation or criticism of (a new literary work); also *absol.*, to write reviews; to follow the occupation of a reviewer.

1781 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Nov., I would never review the work of an anonymous authour. 1783 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* Wks. 1836 II. 30, I am reviewed, and my book forwarded in its progress by a judicious recommendation. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 549 See honest Hallam.. Resume his pen, review his Lordship's work. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. § 24 The first book ever reviewed..was an edition of the works of Victor Vitensis and Vigilius Papsensis. 1892 DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* 59 He drew up the 'Proposals' for a complete edition of her works, and he reviewed her repeatedly.

Hence **Review'ed** *ppl. a.*

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 3 It is the fashion now for the reviewed to retaliate on the reviewers.

Review'able, [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be, capable of being, reviewed.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Story). 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 153 The first and only reviewable part of his volume. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 32/2 The Emperor..has reviewed most things reviewable.

Review'age, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Reviewing, or reviews, of books.

1807 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 214 Whatever you order down to me in the way of reviewage, I shall of course execute as speedily as may be. 1809 *Ibid.* 281 A quarterly magazine, wholly quit of reviewage.

Reviewal (rĭvĭū'ăl). [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. The act of reviewing or revising; an instance of this.

1650 *Descr. Fut. Hist. Europe* 11 He that returns back in reviewall of the conjunctions and fiery Triplicities, may see how they have in part prognosticated the present troubles. 1665 BARROW in *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 45, I shall hardly ever induce myself to take the pains..requisite for the reviewal of them. 1844 SIR J. COLERIDGE *Dowling & Lowndes's Reports* 49 This Court will direct a reviewal of his [the master's] taxation. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 455/2 His reviewals of the findings of courts-martial, his observations on the faults of the British cavalry. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 340/2 A summons was taken out..to have a reviewal of the taxation of his bill of costs.

2. A review *of* a book. Also without article.

1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 229 How angry the Anti-jacobin Magazine is with a reviewal of D'Ivernois in the appendix to the Monthly! 1805 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* (1850) II. 355, I perceive that the reviewals of Madoc have in a certain degree influenced you. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 273, I treat his offer of a reviewal of Mr. Hunt's London Journal with disdain. 1865 *Monthly Packet* Dec. 718 A fair subject for reviewal in a magazine.

Review'atory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec.] Of or pertaining to the writing of reviews.

1822 L. HUNT *Liberal* I. 70 It is the fault of the 'accursed critical spirit' that is the bane of these times, that we are obliged to be..base and reviewatory like the rest. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 101 A candour most unusual in persons of the reviewatory profession. 1837 *Ibid.* XVI. 666 He has passed unnamed by the ordinary guardians of the gates reviewatory.

Reviewer (rĭvĭū'ər). [f. REVIEW *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** One who revises; a reviser. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Riuisore*, a reuisor, a reuiewer. 1710 BEVERIDGE *Wks.* (1846) VIII. 628 The composers and reviewers of the old translation 1720 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 2) ii. § 5. 114 This Rubrick..may perhaps have slipt into the present Book thro' the Inadvertency of the Reviewers.

†**2.** One who looks back upon something. *Obs.*—[1]

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 517, I am ashamed of nothing more than the Crosse of Christ, as I believe those Reviewers are, whom the Prophet speaketh of, They shall look back on him whom they have peirced.

3. One who criticizes new publications; a writer of reviews. In early use, the author of a special pamphlet criticizing another work.

1652 R. WATSON *Second Faire Warning* Answ. Ep. Ded. 2 The præjudice the Reviewer would here..cast upon the person of the Bishop will advance his own reputation but a litle. 1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 660 You'll have heard of a printed letter by a Jacobite reviewer..upon my first volume. 1756 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 246 It has certainly worse nerves than mine, if your Reviewers have frighted it. *c* 1785 BURNS *Capt. Riddel* ii, Our friends, the reviewers, Those chippers and hewers. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* I. xii, The coteries cried him up and the reviewers adored him. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xv. 401 Free discussion should not be prevented, either by the ferocity of reviewers or the arm of the law.

Hence **Review'eress,** a female reviewer.

1830 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 28 To review a revieweress of two literatures is not easy.

Review'ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVIEW *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 250 The revewing of ony decreittis or processis in that or the lyke caissis. 1598 FLORIO, *Recensione*, a rehearsing; a reuiewing or examination of an account or number. 1680 GODOLPHIN *Rep. Can.* (ed. 2) 119 Then such a Reviewing shall be final without further Appeal. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 173 This reviewing must be continued for the following Months for all other Fruits; and in reviewing remove such as begin to rot. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 67 The reviewing of the judicial sentences of its Bishops.

attrib. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 6/5 The erection of reviewing-stands for spectators on the occasion of processions on the next inauguration day.

2. The act or practice of writing reviews.

1797 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 215 Fifty pounds you might ..gain by reviewing. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. xvi, The Reviewers who were hired To do the work of his reviewing. 1888 *Athenæum* 19 May 631/3 In no case did I observe anything beyond..the customs of ordinary reviewing.

attrib. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXV, We could not have one of our own reviewers abused in our own reviewing columns. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 165 'Reviewing' work is too badly paid for any reasonable being to think of making it either an art or a business.

Review'ing, *ppl. a.* [f. REVIEW *v.* + -ING 2.]

†**1.** Looking backwards. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 263 So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye Has lost the Chasers, and his ear the Cry.

2. Holding a review of troops, etc.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 273 Reviewing Generals his Merit own. 1769 *Junius Lett.* III. (1788) 47 The reports of reviewing generals comprehend only a few regiments in England. 1832 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* III. 56 The Reviewing-General presents himself before the centre. 1876 [see REVIEW *sb.* 3]. 1889 [see REVIEW *v.* 6].

Review'ish, *a.* [f. REVIEW *sb.*] Characteristic of reviews (of books).

1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 416 M.'s [pamphlet] improves on acquaintance. The style is pedantic and reviewish.

Review'less, *a.* [f. REVIEW *sb.* 7 b.] Destitute of a review.

1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* II. 375 What is a party.. without a Review?..Reviewless, Clapham had scarcely been known beyond her own Common.

†**Revification,** erroneous form (perh. misprints) for REVIVIFICATION. (Cf. REVIVICATION.)

1677 CARY *Chron.* II. 143 In the revification of the Chaldæan Empire under Nabon-asser. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 P 2 So long are these Medicines of Revification in preparing.

So † **Revify** *v.* = REVIVIFY.

1598 FLORIO, *Reuificare*, to reuiue, or reuifie.

Revi·gorate, *pa. pple. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. next.] Reinvigorated.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VII, The fire which seemed extinct Hath risen revigorate.

Revi·gorate, *v.* [Cf. F. *revigorer*, Pg. *revigorar*, med.L. *revigorare*.] To reinvigorate.

1611 COTGR., *Revigourer*, to reuigorate, reinforce. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 52 His fellow-citizens..rose revigorated by the sparkling draught. 1861 *Times* 25 March 8/6 There are all the corn lands which are revigorated by ages of fallow. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 13/2 He would have in every diocese a body of celibate clergy..to reinforce and revigorate the parochial system.

†**Revi·gour,** *v. Obs.* [See prec. and VIGOUR.]

1. *trans.* To restore to vigour.

c 1440 *Love's Bonavent. Mirr* (MS. e Museo 35) lf. 213 The day in the which he hadde receyuede the forseide brede and was revigorede. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 200 Alle here spyrytys begunne to amende And were reuyguryd in wundyr wyse.

2. *intr.* To recover vigour.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 121 Dede men reuyguryn I dar wele seyn. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5391 He reuygourd in strenth of cors.

†**Revi·le,** *sb. Obs.* Also **reveile.** [f. the vb.]

1. A reviling speech or remark.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 985/2 Hee must beare threates, hee must suffer reuiles and tauntes. 1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* C 3* Whose busie tongues and lothing maw defiles Our honest sort with vomited reuiles. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 139 Since he waigh'd so little what a grosse revile that was to give his equall.

2. Revilement, reviling.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N T.* (1618) 444 Their reveile of the worthy servant of God, M. Caluin, we will..lay vp with the Lord. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man hec. Guilty* 316 Recreation .will always be innocent enough, if it can hinder revile and unchastity. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 194 Render them not reviling for revile.

Revile (rĭvəi·l), *v.* [a. OF. *reviler*, f. *re-* RE- + *vil* VILE *a.* Cf. later F. *ravilir*, It. *ravvilire*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To degrade, abase. *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11546 Þou dysonourest hym yn þat outrage, And reuylyst hys feyre ymage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 221 Thou hast bothe hire and me beguiled And ek thin oghne astat reviled.

2. To subject to contumely or abuse; to assail with opprobrious or abusive language.

In early quots. more with reference to action than speech.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11677 Þey..seye hit ys þer heritage To haue oure godes, & vs to reuille! 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 247 His fader and hise brethren bothe..Him hadde beten and reviled. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 97 Also he revilede moche and detracte seynte Edmunde. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 989 in *Macro Plays* 68 By holy chyrch to be reconsylyde, Trustynge verely ye xall neuer be revylyde. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 He is a marvaylouse hastye man in his fume, he revyled me and I had ben a dogge 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 365 The man..with reproachfull tearmes gan them revile. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. xi. 69 He did not revile the gods of ingratitude. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 249 [The Arabs] hate the Persians, they revile every thing that concerns them. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. 411 They jar, accus'd accuse, revil'd revile, And wrath to wrath oppose. 1780 COWPER *Love of World* 33 Revil'd and lov'd, renounc'd and follow'd, Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallow'd. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* II. 40 He reviled heaven and earth when he saw his wife sinking from want. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 Ctesippus then says that he is not reviling the two Sophists, he is only contradicting them.

fig. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 126, I read in 's looks Matter against me, and his eye reuil'd Me as his abiect obiect. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iv, No ill words! let his own shame first revile him.

3. *intr.* To use opprobrious language; to rail *at* a person or thing.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* ii. 23 When he was reviled, reviled not agayne. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 141 This short Satyre..reuiling at the couetousnesse..of women. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 58 It was then, that the doctrine of the Jesuits was carped, and reviled at. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 65 While the tithe-pamper'd churchman reviles at the poor. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xvii. 165 How scornfully I once reviled, When some poor maiden was beguiled.

Hence **Revi·led** *ppl. a.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii, The Lord's people were always a reviled people and a persecuted people.

Revilement (rĭvəi·lmĕnt). [f. REVILE *v.*]

1. The act of reviling; the fact or practice of employing abusive language.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 12 Yet n'ould she stent Her bitter rayling and foule revilement. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 If any man prouoke thee by reuilement and reproaches, returne not euill for euill. 1649 tr. *Warn. fr. J. Beem* lviii. 25 He doth not push with the horn of revilement and scorne. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 34 And thus we have two genera or kinds of offences against reputation merely; to wit, 1. Defamation and 2 Vilification or Revilement. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 216 It is devoted by custom to the particular revilement of Judas.

2. An instance of this; a reviling speech.

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 12 He was not..moved with whatsoever revilements. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. ii. 217 Christ will then vindicate himself from all those scorns and revilements. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. xiv, Again the people broke out in revilements. 1880 — *Ben Hur* VIII. x, Laughter and ribaldry and revilements, all for the Nazarene.

Reviler (rĭvəi·lər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who reviles or abuses.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 553 [Those] who haue applied themselues..to shake off the yoke of railers & reuilers. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 (1622) 117 He maketh Diagoras (a knowne Reuiler of all their other gods) yet to be a true worshipper of the drunken God Bacchus. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 498 The..base revilers of our house and name. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iv, Avaunt! unchristian reviler, avaunt! 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump., Idleness*, Why do the revilers of the idle labour and toil with such perseverance? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 166 The reviler who indulges in anger..may be chastened by an elder.

Revi·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; a reviling remark or speech.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* li. 7 Be not afrayde of their blasphemies & reuylinges. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxvii. 15 Their reuilings are grieuous to the eare. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 152 Breaches of charity..by the detraction, calumnie, and revilings of our tongues. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 45 Scoffs and revilings are of the growth of all nations. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 15 An abusive fellow followed Pericles home with much panegyrical reviling. 1853 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. S. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 182, I will not return any of your revilings. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 5 A persistent reviling of the animals, and a resolute exaltation of humanity.

Revi·ling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That reviles; given to reviling; abusive.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* ii. 44 He gaue no reuilynge worde agayne to any man. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIV. viii, By reviling slaundring foe Inly wounded thus I languish. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 139 To smite so keenly with a reviling tongue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 196 They came to bitterness, and reviling tearms amongst themselves. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 230 The use of any sort of scurrilous or reviling language. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 220 He heeded not reviling tones.

Hence **Revi·lingly** *adv.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* ii. 44 He prayed to the father for them that spake reuilyngly agaynste him. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlock* iii. 177 [They] talk revilingly of persons and things which they never knew.

Revin, obs. Sc. f. RAVEN *sb.*¹ and *riven* pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*

†**Revi·nce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *revincĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *vincĕre* to conquer, subdue.]

1. *trans.* To refute, disprove.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 254/2 The king..effectually reuinced and confuted the..pestilent boke of Luther. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 976/2 When he shoulde see his errour by manifest and sound testimonies of scriptures reuinced. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's De Aug. Sci.* IV. i. 178 The opinion of Copernicus,..because it is not repugnant to the Phœnomena, cannot be revinced by Astronomicall Principles. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 44 As if Astrology were a close and cunning Faculty, and afraid..to be revinced by ordinary experience.

2. To restore *to* a possession.

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 335 The saidis personis.. to be consolidat and revincit, likas his hienes consolidatis and revincis thame to be saidis beneficis.

†**Revi·ncible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec., or ad. late L. *revincibilis*.] Refutable.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 16 They are raised out of the Scriptures, though they be revincible by the same letters.

†**Revi·nct,** *pa. pple. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *revinctus*, pa. pple. of *revincīre*.] *trans.* Bound up, girt.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 191 Wherewith children in.. Summer revinct with swaith-bands, are as it were stew'd.

Revi·ndicate, *v.* [f. RE- and VINDICATE *v.*, after F. *revendiquer*. Cf. REVENDICATE and med.L. *revindicāre*.] *trans.* To vindicate anew; to reclaim, recover, or restore, as a rightful possession.

1828–32 in WEBSTER (citing Mitford) 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1858 IX. 179 Having thus said something towards revindicating for Herodotus his proper station [etc.]. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 52 There was no other country to which they could be revindicated 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 27 In vain he..rebuked the untimely..haste of Paris to revindicate this right for herself.

Revindica·tion. [Cf. prec. and REVENDICATION.] The action of revindicating.

1643 [PRYNNE] (*title*), A Revindication of the anoynting and priviledges of faithfull subjects. 1652 COLLINGES (*title*), Responsoria ad Erratica Pastoris,..the Shepherds Wandrings discovered, in a Revindication of the Great Ordinance of God.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 43 So as no injury be caused by unseasonable retraction and untimely revindication. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* V. 288 The aim of all Italian revolution is the revindication of this natural frontier. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* iii. 28 The Renaissance was the revindication of nature and human nature.

Reving, obs. f. REAVING, REEVING *vbl. sbs.*

Revir, obs. Sc. form of RIVER.

†**Revire,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *revirescĕre*.] *intr.* To recover freshness.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 258 And when the list, in water hoote revire They wil, and taste ene as the list desire.

†**Revire,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *revirer*: see RE- and VIRE *v.*] *intr.* To swing back.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 119 As the dure turnis about apon the herre,..and vyris and revyris.

Revire·scence. *rare.* [See next and -ENCE.] Return to a youthful or flourishing condition.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. II. 112 A Serpent represented the Divine Nature, on account of its great Vigour and Spirit, its long Age and Revirescence. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 126 A faded archaic style trying as it were to resume a mockery of revirescence.

Revire·scent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *revirescentem*, pres. pple. of *revirescĕre*.] Flourishing anew.

1644 R. HARWOOD *King David's Sanctuary* Ep. Ded., The True Religion..is Revirescent in your tender yeares. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. IX. 270 A snake, or serpent,..so universally venerated in the Asiatic world, both as an emblem of the sun, and of revirescent vigour.

Revis, obs. form of RAVISH *v.*

Revisable (rĭvəi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. REVISE *v.* + -ABLE. So F. *revisable*.] Capable of being revised; liable to revision.

1892 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/7 This is the ideal system—State ownership of the minerals with fair and revisable royalties. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 1/3 The tariff established by the treaty was to be revisable every 10 years.

Hence **Revi·sableness.**

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 910 The revisableness of the Confession has always been an axiom.

Revisal (rĭvəi·zăl). [f. next + -AL.] The act of revising or looking over again; a revision, re-examination.

1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 18/2 Let me not enter in this strict reuisall of my Sinne and grace. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* (1673) II. 289 The good inclination of my Lords the Bishops..as to a revisal of themselves. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 79 She has written a Letter to you, which passed Mr. Peters's Revisal before she had the Courage to send it. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 389 Titles should have the revisal of one that is allowed to have a good judgment. 1807 WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 29 Let these separate labours subsequently undergo the careful revisal. of the entire body. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* (1861) 36 A thorough revisal of gloves, neckcloths, etc., is soon made. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 56 He had not submitted his dispatch to official revisal.

Revise (rĭvəi·z), *sb.* Also 6 **re-vise,** 7 **reuize.** [f. the vb.]

†**1.** The fact of being seen again. *Obs.*⁻¹

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1602) Prose Addit. 341 Of the drowning and Reuise of Palinurus..I omit.

2. The act of revising or reviewing; a revision, a looking over or examining again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 487 We should not heedless-hastily bestow us In any Work, but patiently proceed With oft re-vises. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* V. x. Wks. IV. 84 The reflexed apprehension or revise..by which their examination should be tried. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* ii. (1733) 306 They came to this Resolution, that the Book might be subjected to a careful Examination and Revise. 1710 *Acc. Distemper Tom Whigg* II. 50 Let it be the frequent Subject of your Revise and Meditation. 1811 GIFFORD in *M. Napier's Sel. Corr.* (1879) 4, I am greatly pleased with your additions, and indeed with the whole of your revise. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 209 The corrections have been unusually large, and the revises frequent.

b. A revised version or form.

1894 *Current Hist.* IV. 283 Shortly after the revise of the Wilson bill came up..in the Senate on April 2.

3. *Typog.* A revised or corrected form of proof-sheet; a further proof submitted by the printer after having made the required corrections, alterations, or additions. Also *attrib.*

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* III. 24 There was no sheete printed off, before either the proofe, or the reuize (as they call it) was brought vnto him 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 56 When he read the printed proofe and revise. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. 264 After the Second or Third Proof he has a Revise, which is also a Proof-sheet. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. 417 He had hardly..composed any other Copy but first proofs, revises, &c., clandestinely obtained from England 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 345 Let me have the revises as soon as can be. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, [He] pulled off the first proof as clear and free from errors, as if it had been a triple revise! 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 338 The revise of the last sheet was sent to printer 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typog* iii, When all the corrections have been made a *Revise Proof* will have to be pulled and submitted to the reader.

Revise (rĭvəi·z), *v.* [a. F. *reviser* (also *réviser*), f. *re-* RE- + *viser* to look at, aim:—pop. L. **visāre*. Cf. *advise, devise*, and L. *revīsere*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To look again or repeatedly *at*, to look back or meditate *on*, something. *Obs.*

1567 *Reception of Q. Eliz. at Cambridge* (Harl. MSS. 7037), The Queen following..and marvellously revising at the beauty of the chapel. 1627 LEVER *Q. Eliz. Teares* IX, Waking, or not, I oft reuise thereon. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xxxi. Wks. IX. 217 Surely the thoughts of a mere natural, civil or moral man are free..and able to revise and work upon these occurrences.

†**2.** *trans.* To see or behold, to look at, again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* II. 305 Th' Eye that hath seen him, shall not see him twise, Nor shall his Places him againe revise. 1687 BEVERLEY *Exposition Song of Songs* 66 So long forgotten, I by Love revis'd Would now from future Forfeiture Fore-pris'd, Stand sealed. 1727 FOXTON in Earbery *Burnet's St. Dead* App. 75 If any doubt it they may revise what we have there written. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 63 She reserves this..for her own..inspection; to revise it, to gaze and dwell upon it in secret.

3. To look or read carefully over, with a view to improving or correcting.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 14 Neither did we disdaine to reuise that which we had done. 1693 FREKE *Sel. Ess.* Apol. 3 What I have done of late has been only to Correct and Revise them [*sc.* essays] a little for the Press. 1743 POPE *Let. to Warburton* 12 Jan., Whatever very little respites I have had..have been employed in revising the papers on the use of Riches. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. xii, Upon the decease of Mr. Leske, it was revised, corrected, and enlarged, by Mr. Karsten. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 30 The King carefully revised the

papers which he commanded others to write. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* viii. Wks. 1853 III. 16 Pussy, however, saw no use in revising and correcting the text of papa's remembrances.

absol. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. xi, I am prevented from revising;—Perhaps I have said more than I meant.

b. To go over again, to re-examine, in order to improve or amend; † to condense by revision.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1630) Ep. Ded. 2 To revise the Romane lawes from infinite volumes..into one competent and uniforme corps of law. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 120 That they would be pleased in the forementioned particulars to revise the Directory. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 274 There is great reason to revise the game laws, and to reduce them into some order and compass. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 67 A commission sometimes granted ..to revise the sentence of the court of delegates. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 189 The opinion of the highest law tribunal of the state is to be revised. 1847 POWER *Law Qualif. & Registr.* 113 Every revising barrister is required to notify his appointment to the clerk of the peace of the county..which he has been appointed to revise. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xi, People began to revise their judgments of the man whom they had..condemned.

Hence **Revi'sed** *ppl. a.*

Revised Version, the version of the Bible made in 1870–84 as 'a Revision of the Translation published in..1611, and commonly known by the name of the Authorised Version'. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. vi. 223, I suspect this had been a revised edition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 159 There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude extemporaneous prayer. 1880 N. T. (Revised Version) Pref., We forwarded to them the Revised Version in its final form.

Revisee'. [f. REVISE *v.* + -EE.] One whose work is subjected to revision.

1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1289/1 We may by hypothesis want such an institution [*i.e.* a Second Chamber], even if the Revisers are inferior men to the Revisees.

Reviser (rĭvəi'zəɹ). [f. REVISE *v.* + -ER1. Cf. REVISOR.] One who revises or makes corrections.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 475/2 The Commentator or Reviser, in his Notes upon the same. 1738 T. BIRCH *Life Milton* in *M.'s Wks.* 1738 I. 48 It is not improbable Milton trusted much to the Care of the Printer and Reviser. 1778 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* I. 251 Verbal inaccuracies, which Bentley imputed to obtrusions of a reviser. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. 121 *note*, The Prymer of 1545 corrected it, and was followed in later years by the revisers of Q. Mary's Book. 1870 *Graphic* 25 June 703/3 The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met for the first time on Wednesday.

Revi'sership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of reviser, or *spec.* of a revising barrister.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 4/1 Every kind of legal office in England—recorderships, reviserships, judgeships, &c.

†**Revi'sible,** *a.*1 *Obs. rare* −1. [RE- 5 a.] Visible again.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) I. 103 Here will I bide now in this place. ; to be revisible in short space, yt is my will in this same howe.

Revi'sible, *a.*2, variant of REVISABLE *a.*

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 781 Any hold beyond that of expediency, revisible like all expediencies from time to time. 1898 *Daily News* 2 July 7/2 To insist that every arrangement between railway companies shall be revisible under the general law.

Revi'sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVISE *v.*] The action of the verb; revision.

1611 FLORIO, *Reuisione*, a reuising or reuiewing. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 103 Moved, whether there may not be a newe revysing of this Bill to that purpose. 1673 S. PARKER *Reproof Reh. Transp.* 528 The authour had not the revising of the sheets.

Revi'sing, *ppl. a.* [f. REVISE *v.*] That revises. *Revising barrister*, a barrister appointed to hold local courts at stated periods for the purpose of revising the lists of parliamentary electors.

1832 G. PRICE *Compl. Election Guide* ix. (*heading*), Revisal of Lists of Voters, Appointment and Business of Revising Barrister. 1847 POWER *Law Qualif. & Registr.* 113 The like duty devolves upon the senior judge of assise on the summer circuit to appoint revising barristers to act for each circuit. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* Pref (1878) x, In preparing the present edition I have been again much indebted to the revising accuracy of my friend. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* v. (1899) 59 In both these plays Shakespeare's revising hand can be traced.

Revision (rĭvi'ʒən). [ad. late L. *revīsiōn-em*, f. *revīsĕre*: see REVISE *v.* So F. and Sp. *revision*, It. *re-, rivisione.*]

1. The action of revising or looking over again; esp. critical or careful examination or perusal with a view to correcting or improving.

1611 COTGR., *Revision*, a reuision, reuise, reuiew, reexamination, looking ouer againe. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* To Rdr. A 3 Considering this Revision, what is now publish'd is both a more curious, and more compleat Piece. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 29 Aug., I am engaging in a very great work, the revision of my Dictionary. 1797 MALONE *Mem. Reynolds* R.'s Wks. I. p. xxvii, Though they are only detached thoughts, and did not receive his final revision and correction, I am unwilling to suppress them. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 14 Our commercial situation and system deserved and required revision. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. i. 12 Few letters or papers passed his revision without being returned with marginal notes. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 96 Revision [of the New Testament] has..become a public question.

attrib. 1884 O. T. (Revised Version) Pref., The Rules laid down by the Revision Committee of Convocation for the guidance of the Revisers.

b. A product of revising; a revised version.

1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1849) II. 919/1 A revision of it..is now wanted, or rather, a new translation. 1880 N. T. (Revised Version) Pref., The English Version of the New Testament here presented to the reader is a Revision of the Translation published in..1611.

2. The fact of seeing some person or thing again.

1796 OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 310, I was particularly gratified in this ascent by a revision of that prodigious rock, the Aiguille de Dru. 1838 S. JACKSON tr. *Strauss' Remin. Life Lutheran Clergym.* III. 286 Heaven and earth beheld each other, and seemed to be astonished at the revision. 1891 E. L. ARNOLD *Phra the Phœnician* xi, A sweet revision of Blodwin, my..British wife!

3. A retrospective survey.

1833 MACREADY *Remin.* Diary 3 Jan., Let my revision of this day enable me to be more resolute in my resistance of future temptations.

Hence **Revi'sional, Revi'sionary** *adjs.*

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1856 W. H. THOMPSON in A. Butler *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 362 It probably would not have survived its author's revisionary criticism. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 74 In explication of this revisional process in philosophic reasoning. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 324 There arose in France a strong revisionary spirit,..which carried a great reform.

Revisionist (rĭvi'ʒənist). [f. prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *révisionniste* adj.]

1. One who advocates or supports revision.

1865 *Reader* No. 151. 567/3 The Revisionists and the ultra-Ritualists. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1305/2 The more impatient political revisionists among ourselves should..reflect,—and hesitate.

attrib. 1866 *Church Times* 17 Feb., The Revisionist party states its opinion [etc.]. 1888 *Times* 1 Oct. 5/4 The calling together of a Revisionist Congress.

2. *pl.* The revisers of the Bible.

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 309 The result at which the Revisionists of the New Testament have arrived. 1885 FOULKES *Prim. Consecration* ii. 16 The Revisionists much more correctly translate [etc.].

Revisit (rĭvi'zit), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A repeated or second visit.

1623 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 385 So particular a relation of all their visits and revisits, that..it tells every step. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 206 Albeit our Ambassadour in civility sent to visit him, he returned a sleight thanks without a re-visit. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq* (1725) 13, I have been on a visit..to the famous Lady..in England (which in truth was a revisit). 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 307 The spirit of female intrigue .was very instrumental in bringing about the revisit from Elba. 1889 *Daily News* 10 May 2/2 The proposed revisit of the Russian pianist..has been abandoned.

Revisit (rĭvi'zit), *v.* [ad. F. *revisiter*, = Sp. and Pg. *revisitar*, It. *rivisitare*, L. *revīsĭtāre*, or f. RE- 5 a + VISIT *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To revise, reinspect, re-examine. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxiii. [ccxviii] 691 I hey saye, that ye haue not dilygently reuisyted nor ouersene the letters patentes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 105 To visit and reuisit all the before appointed matters and orders. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 156 You then revisit your Parterre from one End to the other, and new furnish with Box the Places that require it.

2. To visit again, to return or come back to (a place, person, etc.).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii, Now gapes the graves, and through their yawnes let loose Imprison'd spirits to revisit earth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 60 But then revisit our long-long'd-for Kent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 13 Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing. 1729 POPE *Let. to Harley* 24 Dec., I have been twice revisited with this distemper. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1782) I. 405 It was time that the emperor should revisit Rome. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xlvi. My pale lip quivers When thought revisits them. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* ii, I began to recall what I had heard of dead men..revisiting the earth. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 324 The young mother longs to revisit the infant she has left behind her.

b. *absol.* To pay a visit or visits again.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 312/2 Nanny revisits, and disgrac'd I fall. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 73 Rejoiced, at least, that Margrave had not revisited at Mrs. Ashleigh's.

Hence **Revi'siting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Riuisita*, a reuisiting, a reuiewing.

Revi'sitant, *a. rare* −1. [f. prec. + -ANT.] Returning to a place.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* xxiii, A kind of medium fit for spirits departed and revisitant, like myself.

Revisita'tion (rĭ-). [a. obs. F. *revisitation* (Godef.), or f. REVISIT, after *visitation*.]

†**1.** Revisal, revision. *Obs. rare.*

1549 PAGET in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. 258 We thought best to put you in mind of the confirmation and revisitation of the treaty. 1611 COTGR., *Revisitation*, a reuisitation, or..a reuising, reuiewing, recognizing,. overlooking againe.

2. The action or fact of visiting again.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1859 J. A. ALEXANDER *On Mark* vi. 6 A regular concerted plan of periodical revisitation. 1889 STEVENSON *Art Writing, Pref. Master Ballantrae* 145 There are few things more strange..than such revisitations.

†**Revi'sitor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *revisiteur* (Godef.), f. *revisiter* to REVISIT.] An examiner, inspector.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 29 b, Controllers, reuisitors, and serchers. 1611 COTGR., *Revisiteur*, a reuisor, reuiewer, reuisitor, ouerlooker, ouerseer.

Revisor (rĭvəi'zəɹ). Also 7 **-our.** [See REVISE *v.* and -OR. So F. *reviseur*, Sp. and Pg. *revisor*, It. *revisore.*] One who revises; a reviser.

In quots. 1723 and 1891 after Russ. РЕВИЗОРЪ.

1598 FLORIO, *Riuisore*, a surueyer,..a reuisor. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 23 Referring to the said revisours to make choose of such of my Workis. 1675 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1720 II. 335 All Revisions should be made by Three of the first Judges, and Four Revisors joined with them. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 202 Brigadier and Revisor-General, Basili Zatoff. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* Pref., Mr. Fuseli ..voluntarily and generously offered himself as my revisor. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 45 The Revisors had adopted these opinions. 1850 FORSHALL & MADDEN *Wycliffe's Bible* I. Pref. p. xxxi, The revisor seems, as he proceeded, to have grown weary. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 2/3 The revisors of the population report .. about 72,000 genuine Pagans in the Government province of Irkutsk.

Revisory (rĭvəi'zŏri), *a.* [f. REVISE *v.* + -ORY. Cf. med.L. *revīsōrius* (Du Cange).] Having power to revise; engaged in, of the nature of, revision.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Story). 1884 BRYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 723 A revisory body is needed for all legislation. 1891 *Times* 29 Jan. 5/1 The law..conferred no revisory power upon the Supreme Court.

Revissar, -ing, obs. Sc. ff. RAVISHER, -ING.

Revitaliza'tion. [f. next.] The action of revitalizing, or the fact of being revitalized.

1872 NICHOLSON *Biol* 10 This is a mere instance of revival and not of revitalisation. 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 235 It was a revitalisation of a certain large round tin box associated with the home store-room.

Revi'talize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To restore to vitality; to put new life into. Hence **Revi'talized** *ppl. a.*, **Revi'talizing** *vbl. sb.*

1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 374 The returning sun..sets them creeping forth, revitalized and re-empowered with life. 1862 REICHEL *Cathed of 19th C.* 25 The regenerated and revitalized restoration or product of this century. 1869 *Microsc. Jrnl.* May 294 There are organisms which we can devitalise and revitalise—devive and revive—many times. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/2 This revitalising, if I may so express myself, in municipal life.

Revittle, obs. form of REVICTUAL.

Revivabi'lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being revivable.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 16 The property of mental persistence and revivability. 1868 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. v. 229 We have to inquire what determines this revivability.

Revivable (rĭvəi'văbl), *a.* [f. REVIVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being revived.

1810 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 288 My zeals, however, though never lasting, are always revivable. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 390 Living animalcules..are revivable in this state. 1890 MAHER *Psychol.* 79 The very revivable and associable character of its sensations.

Hence **Revi'vably** *adv.*

1884 *Mind* IX. 350 What kind of agency can it..be..that revivably stores up the memory of departed phenomena?

Revival (rĭvəi'văl). [f. REVIVE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of reviving after decline or discontinuance; restoration to general use, acceptance, etc.; an instance or result of this.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. iv. 68 The King has now his curious sight suffis'd With all lost Arts, in their revival view'd. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 29 Unnecessary coinage [of words], as well as unnecessary revival, runs into affectation. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 58 The happy Revival of Masquerading among us. 1780 COWPER *Let. to Rev. J. Newton*, 12 July, I have often wished for the revival of the Roman custom—*salutis* at top, and *vale* at bottom. 1865 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vi. (1871) 160 The new German Empire is a fair revival of the old German Kingdom. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 179 The modern revival of extempore preaching.

b. The act of restoring an old play to the stage, or of republishing an old literary work.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats*, Another [prologue], intended, upon the revival of the Play, but not spoken. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Otway, Friendship in Fashion*..was, upon its revival . in 1749, hissed off the stage. 1815 HASLEWOOD *Mirr. Mag.* Ded., The Mirror for Magistrates: A Popular Production of the Reign of Elizabeth which merited Revival. 1863 *Nat. Rev.* 16 May 633 The preservation of hundreds of plays, and names which deserve remembrance and justify revival. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 544 *note*, Some of Mr. Daly's revivals have been beautifully costumed.

c. *Revival of learning, letters*, or *literature*, the Renaissance in its literary aspect.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot* Introd. (1794) 3 At the revival of learning, every thing disappeared to make room for the works of antiquity. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 20 Till the revival of literature in Europe there was no attempt at philosophical discussions in any of the Sciences. 1835 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 323 The great revival of letters among the Western nations at the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 1 The names of the great decisive movements in the European advance like the Revival of Learning or the Reformation.

d. *Arch.* The reintroduction of Gothic Architecture towards the middle of the 19th century.

1850 SIR G. SCOTT *Anc. Churches* 20 One of the most discouraging features in the revival which has happily commenced among us. 1855 — *Sec. & Dom. Archit.* (1858) 17 We have so generally come to the conclusion that the best period of our national architecture was the latter half of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries, that we have insensibly adopted that as the groundwork of our revival. 1872 EASTLAKE *Hist. Gothic Revival* 209 The year in which the foundation stone of the Parliament Houses was laid may be taken as a turning point in the History of the Revival.

2. a. Restoration to vigour or activity.

1752 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 151 A month's visit would have been such a revival to me! 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 4 Sept., There had been a fresh revival of the work of God among them. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. II. 33 The revival of trade in the native hands is of absolute necessity.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* (1878) 491 This was the first time he had shown such a revival of energy. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 153 Where a feeling is extremely simple..,its too frequent revival tends to exhaust it.

b. Restoration or return to life or consciousness.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 134 On his revival from the swoon.., he recovered his speech and sight. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xx. 253 His son suspended saw him, long bereft Of life, nor prospect of revival left. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 240 Ohlsen was no more. He had shown, a short half-hour before, some signs of revival. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 446 And revival, if there be such a thing, is the birth of the dead into the world of the living?

c. *Chem.* Revivification.

1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 14, I mentioned some instances of the revival of red precipitate in inflammable air.

d. The fact of renewing or raising again.

1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 § 1 Any notice..relating to the withdrawal and revival of objections.

3. A general reawakening *of* or *in* religion in a community or some part of one.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. 71 There was a notable Revival of Religion among them. 1757 E. WHEELOCK *Mem.* (1811) 215 We rejoice to hear of a revival of religion in the established church. 1793 *Baptist Reg. for* 1794–7 II. 74 A short sketch of revivals in religion *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 277 Four considerable revivals of Religion have taken place in Somers during his Ministry. 1821 *Universalist Mag.* 9 June 193/3 There has been of late, in Hartford and its vicinity, what is called a revival in religion.

b. *ellipt.* for prec.; freq. in depreciatory use in reference to the excitement and extravagance which tend to accompany such movements.

1818 J. PALMER *Jrnl.* 76 The Methodists of Cincinnati are very zealous, and have what they call 'a revival' in the country. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i, In the Methodist chapel down yonder, where they are in the thick of a revival. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 166 The number of those who recollect the beginnings of the Oxford revival is shrinking fast.

attrib. 1843 J. C. in *Baptist Reporter* Feb. 56 A series of revival-meetings were held. 1859 STOFFORD *Work & Counter-work* 7 A bodily illness which has come to be co-existent with this revival movement.

Revivalism (rĭvəi·vălĭz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. The state or form of religion characteristic of revivals. (Cf. prec. 3 b.)

1815 in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 679, I verily believe that Revivalism has had this effect in some degree. 1859 STOFFORD *Work & Counter-work* 37, I say, that hysteria, in connection with revivalism, is now commonly produced and propagated by man. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov., Revivalism in general and American revivalism in particular, is desperately vulgar.

2. Tendency or desire to revive what has gone out of use or belongs to the past.

1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 245 However far the rage for revivalism may be pushed, nobody will ever want to revive the nineteenth century. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 247 A whited sepulchre, where spruce revivalism is still scraping..the empty and ruined tombs.

Revivalist (rĭvəi·vălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who promotes, produces, or takes part in, a religious revival.

1820 R. POLWHELE *Introd. Bp. Lavington's Enthus. of Method. & Papists* p. cxiii, The Irish Shouters, the Welsh Jumpers, and the Cornish Revivalists. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 33 Much stress has been laid by the Revivalists ..on the decrease of drunkenness..among the converted. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 272 With the dawn of the thirteenth century came the great revivalists—the friars.

attrib. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 33 During a Revivalist meeting. 1864 *Realm* 27 Apr. 2 'A lay teacher' appointed by some revivalist clergyman. 1890 *Times* 20 Dec. 9/3 The Salvation Army as a revivalist agency.

2. One who revives or reintroduces former conditions, methods, etc.

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxviii. (1865) VIII. 364 The place they hold between the teaching of the earlier philosophers, and that of the revivalists of the third century. 1870 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* II. (1898) 96 The Revivalist worshipped Beauty of a sort and built you Versailles and the Vatican. *a* 1878 SIR G SCOTT *Lect Archit.* (1879) I. 349 The error of the French revivalists in selecting an earlier type for their groundwork.

attrib. 1875 ROSSETTI *Hood's Poet. Wks.* Ser. II. Pref. p. xvii, A most astonishing example of revivalist poetry: it is reproductive and spontaneous at the same time.

Hence **Revivalistic** *a.*

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 413 What will be the position of this great revivalistic movement in the year 1900? 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 438 Spiritual preaching is reviving; it is not necessarily revivalistic.

Revivalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To conduct or bring about a religious revival.

1882 *Ch. Rev.* 73 Where Messrs. Moody and Sankey are revivalising.

†**Revive,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the verb.] **a.** Revival, restoration to life. **b.** A revival (of a play) on the stage.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 Hee is dead, and therefore grieue not thy memorie with the imagination of his new reuiue. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, He grew very proud, and demanded 20*l.* for himself extraordinary..upon every new play, and 10*l.* upon every revive.

Revive (rĭvəi·v), *v.* Also 5 revyfe, 5–6 reuyue, revyue, 6 revyve, 6–7 reuiue, 7 reviue. [ad. F. *revivre* (10th c., = Prov. *reviure*, Pg. *reviver*, Sp. *revivir*, It. *rivivere*) or post-classical L. *revivĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *vivĕre* to live. The trans. use (expressed in Italian by *rivivare*) probably originated in the conjugation of the perfect and past tenses with *is*, *was*, etc.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To return to consciousness; to recover from a swoon or faint.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 477 Canutus..lay on the grownde as dedde; whiche revivynge, was gladde that he was reservede to lyfe [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 He is in suche a swounde that I wene he wyll never revyve agayne. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xv. 19 When he had drunke, his spirit came againe, and he reuiued. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 840 And through the porch and inlet of each sense [they] Dropt in Ambrosial Oils till she reviv'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 507 As pious children joy..When a lov'd sire revives before their sight. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxii. 399 It is clear, that if, upon judgment to be hanged by the neck till he is dead, the criminal be not thoroughly killed, but revives, the sheriff must hang him again. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. 268 St. Clare had fainted,..but as Miss Ophelia applied restoratives, he revived, opened his eyes. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 11 'She is reviving,' exclaimed Eustace.

2. To return or come back to life; to regain vital activity, after being dead; to live again.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 9 Christ therfore dyed and rose agayne and revived. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 25 [Their parts] being once so discerped..can neuer after reuiue and quicken againe. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 18 Henry is dead, and neuer shall reuiue. 1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 128 The Sunne dyes by setting, and revives by rising, man dyes, but revives no more. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 334 Nothing properly dieth but the body:..and nothing can revive but that which dieth. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 70 She smil'd to see the doughty hero slain, But, at her smile, the Beau reviv'd again. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 113/2 Still the pale dead revives and lives to me. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ix. 284 Dr. Morris ought, like Nourjahad, to revive every half century, to record the fleeting manners of the age. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 11 Who revived at the touch of Elisha's bones.

fig. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) To Rdr., The endeavor of such, as would prove that Martial..in his later age reviv'd into Christianity. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 386 Emotionally we revive in our children.

b. *Chem.* To return to the metallic state.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 765 When the lead revives, it separates the gold from the sand.

3. To assume fresh life or vigour after nearly dying or becoming extinct. Also *fig.*

1526 TINDALE *Phil.* iv. 10, I reioyse. greatly that now at the last ye are revived agayne to care for me. 1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I quycken, I revyve, as a thyng dothe ..that was wyddered, or almoste deed, and retourneth to lyfe agayne 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 338 Even as a dying coal revives with wind. 1611 BIBLE *Hosea* xiv. 7 They that dwell vnder his shadow shall returne: they shall reuiue as the corne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 493 If chance the radiant Sun..Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iii. 30 The sweetest bud that blows Revives less lovely from the recent show'r. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1782) I. 396 The strength of Aurelian had crushed on every side the enemies of Rome. After his death they seemed to revive with an increase of fury and of numbers. 1821 SHELLEY *When passion's trance is overpast*, After the slumber of the year..All things revive in field or grove.

b. To resume courage or strength; to recover from depression.

1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I quycken or revyve, I take hert, *je deuiens vif.* 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlv. 27 Whan he sawe yᵉ charettes that Ioseph had sent to fetch him, his sprete reuyued. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Mac.* xiii. 7 As soone as the people heard these words, their spirit reuiued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 867, I revive At this last sight, assur'd that Man shall live. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxxiii, My powers revived within me, and I went..Through many a vale. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 200 When this was done, his spirits seemed to revive.

4. Of feelings, dispositions, etc.: To become active or operative again.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXV. 89 His olde condicions began in him to reuyue and quycken, soo that at length he retournyd to his olde accustomed vycys. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* vii. 9 When the commaundement came synne revyved and I was deed. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 69 There are sinnes, which doe not grow old, nor dye in old age, but commonly grow young, and reuiue againe. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 271 Anon, sin revives, and leads our souls into a transient, though unwilling captivity. 1779 COWPER *Human Frailty* 8 But Passion rudely snaps the string [of the bow], and it [*sc.* vice] revives again. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. ix, And Love, howe'er the maiden strive, Must with reviving hope revive! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 544 Ambitious hopes which had seemed to be extinguished, had revived in his bosom. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxvi, The jealousy and fretfulness which had revived when Adam came to tell her that [etc.].

b. To return to a flourishing state; to assume fresh life or vigour after decline or decay; also in *Law*, to become valid again.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Resurgo*, *Maiestas Pop. Rom. resurrexit*, reuiued, or came to the olde state agayne. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 124 Such is the kinde of your cause, that, together with the commonwealth,..it must of necessitie, as it were, revive. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 701 Then Sculpture and her sister-arts revive; Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 P 6 It is not now doubted but Plays will revive, and take their usual Place in the opinion of Persons of Wit and Merit. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 3/2 Therefore I do not doubt..Trade will here again revive. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 910/2 Upon the vassals resignation, the superior's right of property revives. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (1897) 541 The abuses which he had suppressed began to revive. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xix. 149 If you desire the gift to the legatee to revive also, you should expressly declare such to be your intention. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct. 471/2 It looked as if speculation there was once more reviving; but it fell away again.

c. To return, come back again, after a period of abeyance.

1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* iii, Happy country, where the pastoral age begins to revive! 1809 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. v. 194 The days of William Wallace..seem to be reviving there. 1881 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) I. 226 But the old time is dead also, never, never to revive.

II. *trans.* **5.** To restore to consciousness; to bring back from a swoon or faint, or from a state of suspended animation.

In some instances with *was*, etc., perh. *intr.* (cf etym. note).

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (ROXB.) 9745 On swounyng she fel him beforn; Whan that she revived was, She called hir doghtre Lucidas. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cl. 570 Huon and she ..fell downe bothe in a traunce..: then the lordes reuyued them. 1548 ELYOT, *Reuiuisco*, to be reuiued; to recouer life agayne. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 176 They fetcht her a Bundle of Myrrh, and awhile after she was revived. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 243 This Water reviv'd his Father more than all the Rum or Spirits I had given him. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. vii. § 5 Jacob almost fainted away at this..great joy; however Joseph revived him.

6. To restore to life; to resuscitate or reanimate; to bring back *from* death or the grave.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI xiii. 682 The blood that the grete foule bled reuyued the chyckens from deth to lyf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 b, Caused the spiryt of man after deth to returne to the body & reuyue the same. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 22 Hable to heale the sicke, and to revive the ded. 1603 *England's Welcome to Jas. I*, III. ix, He Lazarus reuiued from the graue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II x. 129, I remember not in Scripture that God ever revived a brute Beast. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 877 Old Ægeus only could revive his son. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 P 2 A Prince could not revive a Dead Man by taking the Life of him who killed him. 1818 SHELLEY *On a Faded Violet* 11, I weep,—my tears revive it not! I sigh, —it breathes no more on me.

absol. *c* 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 27 He roys vp hole And wente to his owne, yeldynge thankynges to God that mortifieth and revyuyth, smytyth and helyth.

transf. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 256 Into this werd Goddys sone hath sowth For veray love man to revyfe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 200 To end one doubt by Death Reuiues two greater in the Heires of Life. 1742 GRAY *Adversity* 45 The gen'rous spark extinct revive, Teach me to love and to forgive.

7. To restore from a languid, depressed, or morbid state; to infuse fresh life or vigour into. †Also const. with inf.

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7 Reuiued with a glimse of grace olde sorowes to let fall. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 67 In fayth I was revivde At those thy cheerfull words. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 756 He..with sweete delight Of Musicks skill revives his toyled spright. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 5 The Lord will reuiue you, I hope, and all of us also who labour in this toyling kinde. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 633 What first Æneas in this place beheld, Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. 446 Th' admitted Nitre..Revives the Fire, and referments the Blood. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 316 Our men were revived with this discovery. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* V, St. Aubert was revived by rest, and by the serene air of this summit. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 16 The turpentine revives the function of the liver. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav* I. 251 Like a summer cloud, which..revives the fields over which it passes. 1898 J. GEIKIE *Earth Sculpt.* 306 The erosive energy of the rivers is renewed, and they are said therefore to be revived.

†**b.** To restore (persons) to a flourishing or thriving state. *Obs. rare.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 304 b, Thus beyng againe revived [L. *auctus*], he forgot the benefit received. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 31 What helpes to reuiue the thriuing to thriue? Plough, fense, and store, aught else before.

c. To renew; to restore again from or after decline or decay.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 369 His Monument is lately reuiued by the Companie of the mystery of Mercers. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. i, And Thirsil with night's death revives his morning lay. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 11 The War in Candy..encourag'd 'em to revive their Commerce in the Territories of the Grand Signior. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 62 When Conversation appears in Danger to flag,..I took care to invent some sudden Question..to revive it. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* iii, Two poets in an age are not sufficient to revive the splendour of decaying genius. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 175 Those who are endeavouring so meritoriously to revive the reputation of digitalis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 127 Plato is not disposed to encourage amateur attempts to revive religion in states.

8. To set going, make active or operative, again.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIV. 250 Malcolyn departyd from the Kyng in great dyspleasure, for the which..yᵉ warre atwene Englonde and Scotlande was reuyued. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 7 Preamble, The Demandants..were compelled..to prosecute and sue Resummons..to revive their said Actions. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XXV. (1615) 257 The plees may be reuiued againe by the Kings writ of resummons. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 303 Yet the estates did not forbeare..to reuiue the demaunds made at the estates helde at Tomar. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v., To Revive an old grudge. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivor*, Praying the former proceedings may stand revived, and be put in the same condition as at the time of the abatement. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 349 Supported by the nation, he would have been able to revive the ancient opposition to the papacy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 176 The attempts which during that time were made to revive the feuds of the houses.

b. To re-enact (a law, etc.); to renew or revalidate; to reopen (an election).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 225 b, Suche Lawes..as kyng Henry the sixte had caused to be abrogated.., he again

reuiued and renouated. 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 226 A Parliament is holden, in which the Acts made in the eleventh year of king Richard were revived. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 24 His Highnesse..hath past an ordinance for reviveing the former ordnance against horse races for 6 monthes longer. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 301 The best Way to remedy this Grievance would be by reviving and pursuing the Design of the Act. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 101 The last Act only [is] repealed, by which means the former stands revived. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 65 A writ of *scire facias*, for the defendant to shew cause why the judgement should not be revived. 1839 Montagu & Neale *Law Parl. Elect.* I. 28 When once the poll is formally concluded by public announcement .. the election is complete, and cannot be revived. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xix. 148 You may wish to revive your will after you have revoked it.

absol. 1838 Story *Equity Pleadings* 393 In each of these cases, if the appropriate Bill is not brought by the party seeking to revive a demurrer will lie.

c. To reawaken (a desire, etc.).

1590–6 Spenser *F. Q.* (J.), Noise of arms..Might not revive desire of knightly exercise. *a* 1771 Gray *Daute* 4 Would'st thou revive the deep Despair. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. ix. III. 36 The beautiful specimens of pearls ..revived the cupidity of the nation. 1859 FitzGerald *Omar* iv, Now the New Year reviving old Desires, The thoughtful Soul to Solitude retires.

9. To bring into existence or use, to set up, again; to restore or re-establish (something which has been discontinued or out of use).

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 469/2 That the same Manours.. be reuiued and reannexed to the said Duchie of Cornwall. 1516 *Birgette* in *Myrr. Our Lady* (E. E. T. S.) p. l, And loo a meruaylous thyng, the olde myracle was reuyued. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Theare must thee kingdoom with Troian fame be reuiued. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 246 The end of our prosecution is to reforme the Kingdome, to reuiue Justice and order. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm Heb.* x. 10 This demonstrateth the great danger.. of reviving Jewish ceremonies. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. to Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 81 It may cost the Parish a Chancery Suit again to revive the Trust. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* x. (1782) I. 301 To execute this..arduous design, he first resolved to revive the obsolete office of censor. 1826 Disraeli *Vin. Grey* v. xv, We might all retire to this valley, and revive the feudal times with great success. 1866 Seeley *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed 8) 28 In what new form he proposed to revive the ancient monarchy. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 348 If the revivers went on the principle of now reviving one style and now another.

b. To bring back again into knowledge, notice, or currency.

In quot. 1577 perh. used for *reviewed*, revised.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc) 9 Their great actes agayne to revive, In flaming tongues for to abyde on lyve. 1577 *Vicary's Anat.* (title p.), Which work is newly reuyued, corrected, and published by the Chirurgions of the same Hospital. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 1 That..I may reviue and reintegrate the misapplyed..name of Natural Magicke. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 124 It reuiues the old Pelagian Tenet. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 29 In my opinion, obsolete words may then be laudably revived. *c* 1730 Swift *Verses on Death of Dr. Swift* Wks. 1751 VII. 249 He'll treat me, as he does my Betters, .. Revive the Libels born to die. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxvii, Have you, Madam, been prevailed upon to revive that ridiculous old story? 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I xi. 416 Scott's object and delight was to revive the fame of the Rhymer. 1882 Ainger *Lamb* vi. 99 The publishers brought out..a new monthly journal, reviving in it the name of an earlier, and extinct periodical.

c. To put (an old play) upon the stage again.

1823 *Examiner* 845/1 Do the managers 'revive' some of the standard plays? 1899 A. W. Ward *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. ii. 248 *Thersytes* .was printed at some date not earlier than 1561; it may have been revived under Queen Elisabeth.

10. To bring again before the mind; to renew the memory of (a person or thing); to recall.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 160 The Citizens..send him a choking message reviving the cruelty done..his brother. 1670 Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* Ep. Ded., At every 70 Years some signal Occurrence revived them to our Memories. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. x. § 2 The mind has a power..to revive perceptions which it has once had. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 192 P 8 You cannot recal your Father by your Grief, but you may revive him to his Friends by your Conduct. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 85 Some of the letters served to revive past scenes of friendship. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* II. 246 The Spirit..felt All knowledge of the past revived. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 8 Take first the recovery of feelings of energetic action, as when reviving the exploits and exertions of yesterday. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 24 The surrounding scene revived..all the impressions of my boyhood.

refl. 1774 Johnson *Let. to W. Hastings* 30 Mar., I cannot omit this opportunity of reviving myself in your memory.

b. To renew or freshen up, to bring back to one (the memory *of* some person or thing).

1592 Nashe *P. Penniless* 18 b, Vpbraiding me for reuiuing in an epistle of mine the reuerend memory of Sir Thomas Moore. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) p. xxx, The Objects..do revive the Memory of those good Thoughts. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 5 P 2 This Conversation revives to us the Memory of a Friend. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1787) III. 66 Every disgraceful moment of the unfortunate reigns of Arcadius and Honorius revived the memory of their irreparable loss.

11. *Chem.* To convert, restore, or reduce (a metal, esp. mercury) to or into its natural condition or form; to restore *from* a mixed to a natural state; to revivify.

1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* 17 Thus Cinnaber and the other preparations of Mercury are Revived into Quick-silver. *a* 1692 Boyle *Notes & Exper. Mercury* Wks. 1742 I. 645 Divers philosophical Spagyrists.. order it [mercury] to be..sublimed with acid salts or sulphurs, and then revived with alkalies 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Mercury*, By diluting the whole with an ounce of aqua stygia, the whole grain of mercury will be revived. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 160 If a solution of luna cornea in volatile alkali be triturated with mercury, the silver will be revived. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 40 Bayen shewed that mercury converted into a calx or earth..could be revived without the addition of any inflammable substance. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1116 Silver. was formerly called a perfect metal, because heat alone revived its oxide. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 114 It was observed..that certain metals could be 'revived' from solutions of their salts on the passage of a current of electricity.

12. a. To treat (faded clothing, etc.) with a reviver; to renovate. *rare.*

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Characters* x, It [*sc.* the hat] was as black as the coat. The truth flashed suddenly upon us—they had been 'revived'.

b. To restore to clearness; to bring out clearly.

1861 O'Curry *Lect. on MS. Materials* 150, I took the necessary means of reviving the ink. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Grk. Test.* 18 Attempts have been made to revive the faded characters.

Revived (rĭvəi·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Restored to life or health; brought up again, reintroduced; renewed or renovated; etc.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IV. 127 So my heart were easde of sorrowes..by their reuiued breaths. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 440 Spot more delicious then those Gardens feign'd Or of reviv'd Adonis, or renownd Alcinous. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 284 A vast, vamp'd, future, old, reviv'd, new piece, Twixt Plautus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Corneille. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* IV. 228 How would the revived patient covet the physic! 1835 Dickens *Sketches, Tales* i, The boy, who now appeared. in a revived black coat of his master's. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 351 Your revived style and its developments should.. be based on the earlier. half of Mediæval architecture. 1884 J. Fiske *Mem. Evolutionist* 327 A plexus of optical sensations with sundry revived states of mind.

2. *Chem.* Restored to the natural metallic state.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 279 The Whitenesse did not indeed appertain properly to the whole Mixture, but to a huge multitude of little Corpuscles of the reviv'd Concrete. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI 465/2 The calcined matt is to be fused with litharge, and the silver incorporated with the revived lead. 1798 *Phil Trans.* LXXXVIII. 451, I searched, but in vain, for traces of revived gold, in its reguline form and colour. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 203 The fused globules..serving as the continuation of the pole, until a wire or thread of revived silver..is produced.

Revi·vement. Now *rare.* [f. the vb. + -MENT.]

1. The (*or* an) act of reviving; revival.

1611 Cotgr., *Remise*, a restorall, reuiuement, recouerie, setting vp againe. 1637 Feltham *Lusoria, Lett.* xvii (1661) 84 We have the sacred Scriptures,..the purer Primitive Times, and the late Reformation, or Revivement rather, all on our side. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 54 It would be only a renovation and revivement of the memory of.. antient sorrows.

1843 *For. Q. Rev.* II. 351 The various and vaunted systems of Greece and Rome, and their modern German revivements and imitations.

2. A reviving or restoring influence.

1598–9 E. Forde *Parismus* II. (1661) 114 All this while his beloved Lady was his physician..whose presence was more revivement to him than any thing else. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxiv, His with-drawings are our miseries; his presence is joy, and revivement. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 133 To lie down still and quiet, is a great Refreshment and Revivement to them.

Reviver (rĭvəi vəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. the verb + -ER 1.]

1. That which revives, restores, or invigorates; also *slang*, a stimulating drink.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* 16 b, Hee saith, it [*sc.* learning] is..the reuiuer of vices, and mother of cowardize. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 344 The mirthfull sunne (the provoker and reviver of decayed nature). 1762 Beattie *Elegy* ii, Hail, kind reviver! that canst lull the cares, And every weary sense compose to rest. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxiii, 'Now, Mr. Tapley,' said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of reviver. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* 63 It was but twelve o'clock, and therefore early for revivers of any sort.

b. A preparation for restoring a faded colour, polish, or lustre.

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Characters* x, It is a deceitful liquid that black and blue reviver. *Ibid.*, The transient dignity of the unhappy man decreased, in exact proportion as the 'reviver' wore off. 1885 Lock *Workshop Rec.* Gen. Index, French Polish Reviver.

2. One who revives or restores that which has lapsed, become obsolete, or fallen into disuse.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 2 The Magistrate must be a remoouer, or reviver of the Ceremonies controversed. 1673 Milton *True Relig.* Wks 1851 V. 410 The Authors or late Revivers of all those Sects or Opinions. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. 479 The head and reviver of the Marian cause. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. vi. 38 We are indebted to the..revivers of letters for more than we can express. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* IV. i, To grace the palace of the Reviver of the old Republic. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 325 The first considerable reviver of Shakespeare.

b. (See quot. and cf. Revival 3).

1824 W. E. Andrews *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* I. 228 Religious frenzy, imbibed by her connexion with a sect of Methodists called Revivers.

c. One who touches up or renovates old clothes.

1864 *Times* 2 Nov. (Farmer), Revivers, who rejuvenate seedy black coats, and, for the moment, make them look as good as new.

†Reviver, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER 4.]

1. Revival, restoration, re-establishment.

c 1617 Bacon *Digest of Laws* (1629) 145 The Lawes of those three Law-Giuers had great Prerogatiues...The third, of a Spirit of Reuiuer; To bee often oppressed, and often restored. 1637 Heylin *Brief Answ.* 140 A reviver and continuance onely of the antient usages. 1641 — *Help to Hist.* (1671) 176 That act was totally repealed, and a reviver made of the said late dissolved Bishoprick.

2. *Bill of reviver*: (see quots. and Revivor[2] 2).

a 1632 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 19 It was like a Bill of Reviver, by way of crosse suits 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Bill of Reviver*, is when a Bill hath been exhibited in Chancery, against one who answers, and before the Cause is heard, or if heard, before the Decree enrolled, either Party dies: In this case a Bill of Reviver must be brought, that the former Proceedings may stand revived, and the Cause be finally determined.

Revi·ver, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Reviver *sb.*[1] 1 b.] *trans.* To treat with a reviver; to renovate.

1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xxi. 337 Clothes good enough to be revivered..and sold..as superior second-hand garments.

Revive·scence, variant of Reviviscence.

1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) III. 97 Does the revivescence of these affected parts, or their torpor, recurring at intervals, form the paroxysms of these fevers? 1875 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* (ed. 3) 147 The superstition on which this empire was founded had a curious property of revivescence.

Revive·scent, variant of Reviviscent *a.*

1801 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 183 The 'Anthology' is revivescent under the eye of Blind Tobin.

Revi·vicating, *ppl. a.*, for *revivificating.*

1814 Mrs. J. West *Alice de Lacy* II. 171 The..sonorous trumpet, whose thrilling tone is even deemed significant of the revivicating summons of the Arch-angel.

Revivication, erroneous form, perhaps mispr. for Revivification. Cf. Revification.

1831 Howitt *Seasons* 70 If you plunge into their solitudes, there are symptoms of revivication under your feet 1839 E. A. Poe *Ligeia* Wks. 1865 I. 467 This hideous drama of revivication was repeated;..each terrific relapse was only into a sterner..death. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 428 Spring..is the season of revivication.

†Revivi·ction. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *revīvĕre* or *revivisc*ĕ*re.*] Reviviscence.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* III. xii. 134 If the Rabbines prophesie succeed [the phœnix] shall conclude its dayes, not in its owne, but the last and generall flames, without all hope of Reviviction. 1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 301 His bitter cup of death and crucifixion! Sweetned (you see) by speedy reviviction.

†Revivificate, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. ppl. stem of late L. *revivificāre*: cf. Revivify *v.*]

1. *trans.* To restore to life. Also const. *into.*

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VI. vi. 231 The same individual Persons shall be revivificated body and soul, and made happy with Eternal life. 1685 — *Illustr.* 351 Much less were [they] revivificated into celestial bodies.

2. *intr.* 'To recover life again' (Bailey, 1727).

Revivification (rĭvi vifikē·ʃən). [See prec. So F. *revivification*, Sp. *-acion*, It. *-azione.*]

1. Restoration or return from death to life.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 265 At the first sound [of the trumpet] will ensue a revivification of angells and men. 1675 Woodhead, etc. *Paraphr. S. Paul* 116 The soul owes its happy immortality as much to Christ's rising again, as the body doth its revivification. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 213 The earthquake is said. immediately afterwards to be after their death and revivification. 1838 Poe *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 77 A doubt that the apparition of Rogers was indeed a revivification of his disgusting corpse. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* II. ix. (1878) 96 Christ's own resurrection was the revivification even of the body which had died.

fig. 1807 E. S. Barrett *Rising Sun* I 192 As the revivification of nature from the death of winter had again brought round the season. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxvii, The maid ..collected the ashes of Cleopatra and carried them away.., ready for to-morrow's revivification.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Recovery or awakening from a state of torpidity.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 401/2 *Revivification*, in physiology, the recalling to life of animals apparently dead. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I ii. 72 The seeming revivification of the dead chrysalis. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 3 This revivification may take place after months, or even years, of arrested life.

2. *Chem.* Reduction or restoration of a metal, etc., after combination, to its original state.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 48, I have often beheld as a miracle, that artificiall resurrection and revivification of Mercury. 1680 Boyle *Exp. Chem. Princ.* IV. 206 Salts or Sulphurs..when the Quicksilver is driven from them in the revivification. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII 64 Which contributed to the revivification of a larger quantity of mercury. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 41 The same air is produced during the revivification of metallic calces by charcoal. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1123 As soon as the revivification is complete, the casks must be filled with water.

b. (See quot.)

1882 Lock *Spon's Encycl.* V. 1853 By 'revivification' of the [animal] charcoal, is meant the separation from it of those saccharine and other matters which it absorbs in the filtering process.

3. Revival, restoration; renewal of vigour or activity.

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 89 The milkiness and revivification of color ensued. 1812 Shelley *Proposals* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 280 One truth that has been discovered can never die, but will prevent the revivification of its apportioned opposite falsehood. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* 76 The revivification and improvement of its native manhood. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* lix, 'I am thinking of what is beneath all this,' replied Nigel. 'A great revivification.'

Revi·vified, *ppl. a.* [f. REVIVIFY *v.* + -ED [1].] a. Reduced to a metallic state; revived. b. Resurrected. c. Restored, renewed.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Antimony*, Revivified Antimony..is prepared of flowers of antimony and sal-ammoniac, digested in distilled vinegar. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 80 It is a life in which the raised and revivified body is married to the lost soul! 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 183 His pulse bounding with revivified hope.

Revi·vifier. *rare.* [f. REVIVIFY *v.* + -ER [1].] An apparatus used in the revivification of animal charcoal.

1882 LOCK *Spon's Encycl.* v. 1853 The black..descends into the driers ., enters the revivifiers..at about 90°.

Revivify (rĭvi·vifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *revivifier* (16th c.), = Sp. and Pg. *revivificar*, It. *re-, rivivificare*, or late L. *revīvificāre*: cf. REVIVIFICATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To restore to animation or activity; to revive or reinvigorate; to put new life into.

1675 COCKER *Morals* 53 Sleep..Revivifies the Brain, the Spirits chears. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 22 Will not the universal Spirit e'er Revivify this withered limb of Heaven? 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont's Legacy* II. i. 3 Last night's festivities seem to have revivified me 1883 H WACE *Gosp. & its Witnesses* v. 102 We..can..revivify the nervous forces of life by galvanic currents.

transf. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 6 The arts, when neglected, always degenerate. Encouragement must keep them up, or a genius revivify them. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* i, I have..endeavoured to revivify the bygone times and people.

absol. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 186 It is a food ..which when it does not revivify, smothers. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. v. (1881) 495 The struggle that must either revivify, or convulse in ruin, is near at hand.

2. To restore to life; to make alive again.

1744 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* Apparatus p. xii, That the gross Matter, which they saw, laid in the Grave.., should ever be rais'd..and revivify'd. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*, A germ to be revivified. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1903) 85, I would spring up revivified, reborn, A living soul again. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 86 The biologist cannot devitalise a plant or an animal and revivify it again.

3. *Chem.* = REVIVE *v.* 11.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivification*, Gold, and other metals, it is said, may be recovered or revivified into running mercury. 1770 *Phil. Trans* LX. 221 If .a degree of heat be applied greater than is necessary to..revivify a metal. 1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 171 A description of the kilns most generally in use for revivifying char.

b. *intr.* = REVIVE *v.* 2 b.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivification*, Having reduced it [mercury] into water,..into ashes, &c., it revivified, and resumed its first form. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 211 The operation should not be too much prolonged; lest the quicksilver revivify, or reassume its fluid state.

Hence **Revi·vifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1782 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Rev. Mr. Cole* 21 June, Swelled unreasonably with large collops of old authors, most of whom little deserved revivifying. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lv, Thy decay Is still impregnate with divinity, Which gilds it with revivifying ray. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 192 Even the showers of rain had a revivifying effect.

Reviving (rĭvəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REVIVE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57 New reviving in comforth to attaine your asstate 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. x. 132/1 Cause can I se none, whye we shoulde of reason more meruaile of the reuyuyng of a dede man. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 79 This they did to the end they might..hinder the reviving of the Saints. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 3 This I thankefully acknowledge ..to give you likewise some reuiuing. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* (1686) 158 Reviving of Cinnabar into Quick-silver. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 P 12, I shall not allow the reviving of any one Part of that antient Mode. 1741 J. EDWARDS in *Mem. E. Wheelock* (1811) 210 There has been a reviving of religion amongst us of late. 1814 ANN SMITH in *Life* (1851) 32 Return to thy Church in this corner. Grant some new revivings. 1865 *Cassell's Illustr. Fam. Paper* 15 Apr. 181/3 They are now past 'clobbering', 'reviving', or 'translating'.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1122 All ores which contain more than 7 lbs. of lead, or 1 lb. of copper, per cent., are excluded from this reviving operation.

Revi·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. REVIVE *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That revives, or regains strength, vigour, or consciousness.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 977 For now reuiuing ioy bids her reioyce. 1667 DRYDEN *Prol. Tempest* 4 So, from old Shakespear's honour'd dust, this day Springs up and buds a new reviving Play. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 64 Cherished by her bounty's plenteous spring, Reviving widows smile and orphans sing. 1782 COWPER *Heroism* 73 Increasing commerce and reviving art Renew the quarrel. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1859) IX. 200 Their King..may prove their tyrant if reviving loyalty does not in a new frenzy force him to be so. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. i, All Nature's children feel the matin spring Of life reviving with reviving day. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 125 With one hand upon the collar of the reviving man.

2. That refreshes, strengthens, or infuses fresh life; stimulating, reinvigorating.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 88 From you great Rome shall sucke Reuiuing blood. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Government Tongue* 255 Comforts are reviving cordialls. 1709 MRS. E. SINGER *Love & Friendsh.* 4 While..closing Flowers reviving Odors yield. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 570, I don't pity you,..who have such trees to shade and such reviving cascades to cool you. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 79, I sat in a drift of rain by the side of the bank, to have a reviving pipe. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* II. 253 After a reviving cup of tea.

b. Renewing an enactment.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 70 The suspending and repealing acts..and also the reviving act of 29 Hen. VI.

Hence **Revi·vingly** *adv.*

1847 in WEBSTER (citing Coleridge). 1886 MISS LINSKILL *Haven under the Hill* II. ix. 107 The south-west wind blew revivingly.

Reviviscence (revivi·sĕns). [ad. L. type **revīviscentia*, f. pres. pple. of *revīviscĕre* to revive. So F. *réviviscence*, Pg. *reviviscencia*, It. *-enza*. See also REVIVESCENCE.]

1. Return to life or animation.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxiii. 746 Corne that hath in nature a disposition to a Reviviscence and a Repullulation 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 93 The Adder remained in the same state, and gave no hope of reviviscence. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 197 The reviviscence of Anne Green, innocently condemned to die. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 285 Some subtil vapour, issuing from their bodies, which might have been conducive to their reviviscence. 1774 *Ibid.* LXIV. 432 On the Reviviscence of some Snails kept 15 years. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 774/1 The calls of hunger are probably the principal cause of revivi-cence.

transf. 1703 WHITBY *Acts* xvii. 32 Stoicks who asserted a Conflagration, and Reviviscence of the World. 1786 A. M'LEAN *Christ's Commiss.* Wks. 1846 II. 112 Our revivi-cence, or resurrection to a new life of holiness.

2. Revival; restoration to a flourishing or vigorous condition.

1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 94 If you can bury this in Oblivion, you think it would be a good Step to your own Revivi-scence. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Painters* II 184 A spectator naturally regards these instances of reviviscence in the art with favour. 1814 BERINGTON *Lit. Hist. Middle Ages* I. (1846) 39 The encouragement which the Antonines gave to the Arts was..only that apparent reviviscence which is the precursor of death. 1844 in MacEwen *Life J. Cairns* (1895) 186 This spurious reviviscence of paganism is a blot upon the whole Munich School of Art. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 379 The hagiological temper..which had enjoyed a forced reviviscence during the catholic reaction.

Revivi·scency. [See -ENCY.] = prec.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 533 If we look upon it under the notion of reviviscency,..it proves as much; for nothing properly dieth but the body. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 38 But the changing of our Earthly Body for an Aereal or Æthereal, this is not Death, but Reviviscency 1788 *Trifler* No. 25. 322 Cases..where their vivifying power has actually caused reviviscency to those who had apparently sunk into everlasting slumber. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvi. (1818) II. 446 Their [*sc.* bees] partial reviviscency, and consequent need of food in our climate, are owing to its..comparative mildness in winter.

Reviviscent (revivi·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *revīviscĕre*. So F. *réviviscent*, Pg. *reviviscente*. See also REVIVESCENT.]

1. Returning to life or animation; reviving.

1778 J. AIKIN *Thomson's Seasons* Ess. p. xxi, The poet .. begins with representing the reviviscent plants emerging.. in numbers 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 322 These pseudo-leeches..possess the same reviviscent powers. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1872) I. 51 How irrepressible was that desire, how reviviscent, how indestructible.

2. Causing renewed life.

1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* II. ix. 122 The piece of news acted as a reviviscent breath to that old view of his.

Revivi·scible, *a.* [f. L. *revīviscĕre*: see -IBLE.] Capable of returning to life.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 389 Certain persons have gone so far as to credit the existence of reviviscible serpents.

Revi·vor [1], *rare.* Also 6 **reuiuour, 7 reuiuor.** [f. REVIVE *v.* + -OR [1].] One who revives, renews, or restores; a reviver.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 369 Hee hath therfore his reuiuour present with him, and dwellyng within hym. 1611 COTGR., *Renouuelleur*, a renewer,.. reuiuor, beginner againe, of. 1841 S. FENTON *Salted Brandy* Pref. p. vii *note*, He positively denies himself to be either the inventor or revivor of it.

Revivor [2] (rĭvəi·vɒi). [f. REVIVE *v.* + -OR [2].]

†1. Renewal, revival. *Obs. rare.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 363 He commaunded that his whole Dominion heere should bee called Angel,.. in Reuiuor of the name of the Countrie from which his Auncestors..sealed. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 74 The Nature of Gavelkind Land cannot be entirely changed, nor the Custom extinguished beyond a Possibility of Revivor

2. A proceeding for the revival of a suit or action abated by the death of one of the parties, or by some other circumstance. Chiefly in phr. *bill of revivor* (cf. REVIVER *sb.*[2] 2).

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In this case, a bill of revivor must be brought, praying the former proceedings may stand revived. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 448 There may be also a bill of revivor, when the suit is abated by the death of any of the parties; in order to set the proceedings again in motion, without which they remain at a stand. 1828 LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gardner* 370 The bill of revivor brought after the death of Ann Smyth. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 333/2 Revivor was not allowed merely for the purpose of appealing against a decree.

Revle, obs. form of RULE. **Revlin,** variant of RIVELING. **Revly,** variant of RULY *adv.*

Re·vocabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The property of being revocable.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *N. Brit. Rev.*). 1883 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 312/2 Revocability will not be taken away by delivery.

Revocable (re·vɒkab'l), *a.* [a. OF. *revocable* (mod.F. *révocable*, = Sp. *revocable*, Pg. *-avel*, It. *re-, rivocabile*), or ad. L. *revocābilis*: see REVOKE *v.* and -ABLE, and cf. REVOKABLE.] Capable of being revoked or recalled.

a 1472 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 484 Nothyng ellys but a commyssion revocable atte pleasir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 391 The Prelates were of lyke opinion,..that it [a charter] was reuocable. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 48 All the saidis alienationis..quhilkis of the law ar revocabill. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 2 The decree of God had been absolute, and so not revocable. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 237 Any Grant or Lease..not revocable at the will and pleasure of the offender. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 324 Give me leave to chide you..for your rash, and I hope revocable resolution. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 212 Hastings..did maintain, that the acts done in consequence of that measure were not revocable by any subsequent authority. 1841 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. to Church* iv. (ed. 4) I. 200 Where the clergy are supported by annual and revocable votes. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 170/1 The deed having been executed by several creditors is not..revocable by the debtor.

Hence **Re·vocableness.** Also **Re·vocably** *adv.* 'in a revocable manner' (Webster, 1847).

1695 *Def. Vindic. Deprived Bps.* 97 [It] is expressly mentioned, even in our Modern Contracts,..purposely to prevent their revocableness. 1866 *Victoria Mag.* Nov. 4 The revocableness of conventual vows was another topic.

†**Re·vocate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. pa. pple. of L. *revocāre* to REVOKE.]

1. Recalled; brought back.

a 1400 *Add. Prologues* in *Wycliffite Bible* IV. 685[b], Aftir that Joon was reuocate fro the exile of Pathmos. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 After whiche yeres he was reuocate to hym selfe, neuerthelesse he reignede not.

2. Repressed; rescinded.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 256 About his thegh let no thyng growyng be, But if hit axe to be reuocate 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 273 Ilk thing þat was afore done..mycht þan be abrogate and revocate be public commites.

†**Re·vocate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *revocāre* to REVOKE.]

1. *trans.* To recall, call back.

1540 COVERDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 490 If it like your favour to revocate to your memory the godly communication. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI*, 158 b, To appease the furious rage.., and..to reuocate him into his olde estate.

2. To do away with, repress. *rare*[−1].

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlii. 21 b, To revocate this inordinate appetide I wolde that a cockrel or a pullet myght be sodyn or rosted.

3. To revoke, rescind.

1564 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 116, I do revocate and make frustrat all other wills and testaments. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxxix, His successor.. nullifies Many his patents, and did revocate And re-assume his liberalites.

Hence †**Re·vocating** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1222/2 Vnles the kyng would recompense and requite the same by reuocating of such statutes as were made..in the hygh Courte of Parlament.

Revocation (revokē·ʃən). [a. OF. *revocacion, -ation* (mod.F. *révocation*, - Sp. *revocacion*, It. *re-, rivocazione*), or ad. L. *revocātio*, n. of action f. *revocāre* to REVOKE.]

1. The action of recalling; recall (of persons); a call or summons to return. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

In 17-18th cent. esp. the recall of a representative or ambassador from abroad; also in *letters of revocation*.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1746 Then sesyd the Tyme of Deuyacion,..Entryng the Tyme of Reuocacion. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 Themperour..callede Liberius from exile,..whiche beenge gladde of þat revocation..declinede hym selfe to þat heresy. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 179 They armed vessels to the Sea and sought to compell the King to their revocation. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 412, I perceave..howe willingly you vouchsaffe to assent to my revocation 1612 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 115 There may some stay be made of your revocation by reason of the necessary use of your presence there. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxxi. (1650) I 87 Don Iulian ..got letters of revocation, and came back to Spain. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 11 The whole Establishment.. had utterly gone to ruine, by the recalling of their Resident .., had they not been better advis'd then to make that Revocation. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4713/1 The Envoy delivered his Letters of Revocation, and is preparing to leave this Court. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 22 July, Sir Robert Chambers slipped this session through the fingers of revocation, but I am in doubt of his continuance.

b. *transf.* with reference to things.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. iv. (1654) 29 The inconvenience or losse whereunto he is put upon the sudden revocation of that money. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 197 The Italians..apply Cupping-glasses to the lower parts, for revocation of the poisonous matter from the Heart. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* xxi (1859) II. 25 The faculty of which this revocation is the energy, I call the Reproductive. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 572/1 When the second patch is placed on an independent tube, where no such revocation is possible, pho-phorescence actually appears, showing that the revocation is no mere supposition.

2. The action of revoking, rescinding, or annulling; withdrawal (of a grant, etc.).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. ii. 281 Qwhen his procuratouris ordanyt he .,Seyldyn reuocacion He made of þar commyssion. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 5 This Act of adnullacion, resumpcion, revocacion, or voidaunce of lettres patentes. 1568 LD. SCROPE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. II. 240 Synce thoroe hyr pryvye revocation theroff within full aege they cowld not injoye the same by lawe. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 268 The former testament may be the more easily reuoked, without any such precise obseruation of speciall reuocation. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xix. (1840) 212 These [laws] were those of the grand charter, which admitted of no revocation. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xii. 34 It expiates all fully without

Exception and finally without Revocation. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 21 The Law of Tithes..could not cease without a particular revocation under the Gospel. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 198/2 He foresaw the revocation of the edict of Nantz, several years before it happened. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 281 The persuasion that the revocation of the Government order would alone prevent a general and fatal insurrection. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. 211 The Queen sent a message to promise a general revocation of all such grants.

†3. Recantation; withdrawal (of statements). *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 510/2 When he wist wel his reuocation could not saue his body: yet reuoked he his heresies..for to saue his soule. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 345 What revocations ye make in men's names, they being absent, I cannot tell. 1618 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 184 Those figures of Sentences.., as of Exclamations, Revocations, Apostrophees. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. 150, I affirm nothing therein but with a power of revocation, and a liberty to change my opinion when I shall be better inform'd.

†4. Reformation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 484 Basil speaketh not of wicked men.., but of such as be not zealous and earnest ynough, to practise mortification, & reuocation.

Re·vocative, *a. rare.* [Cf. next and -IVE.] Possessing the power of recalling.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xx. (1859) II. 16 The Reproductive or Revocative Faculty.

Revocatory (re·vǒkătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *revocātōri-us*: see REVOCATE *v.* So F. *révocatoire* (1419), Sp., Pg., and It. *revocatorio.*]

A. *adj.* Tending or pertaining to, expressive of, revocation; esp. *revocatory letters*, after med.L. *litteræ revocatoriæ.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 405 For diverse of those monkes, knowynge the wille of thabbot, purchasede letters revocatory of the pope. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 437/1 The king..directed his letters reuocatorie into euerie countie. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 267 The force and effect of these clauses derogatorie, and reuocatorie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 67. 683 To these reuocatorie lines King Edward made this wise and noble answere. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 899 The Pope sent his Revocatory Letters to him. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* II. i. 33 Upon this view of her epistle,..she would (instead of rewriting it) tack on to it..a sort of revocatory codicil, in the shape of a postscript.

†B. *sb.* Revocation. *Obs. rare.*

1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 66 To make Declaratories and Revocatories of their Common Law.

†**Revo·ce,** obs. variant of REVOKE *v.*

1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 269 All testamentis and willes bifore maide..I revoce and utterly forsakes.

Revoi·ce (rī), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To voice again or in return. Hence **Revoi·cing** *ppl. a.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lxii, To the windes the waters hoarcely call, And Eccho back againe revoyced all. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 219 The revoicing echo with replies Did descant on the plain-song of the cries.

2. 'To refurnish with a voice'; to readjust the tone of (an organ-pipe).

1847 in WEBSTER. 1898 ELLISTON *Organs & Tuning* (ed. 3) 112 If space permits, stops of too small scale may perhaps be shifted upwards one or two pipes, and be cut down and re-voiced

Revokable (rĭvōu·kăb'l), *a.* Also **revokeable.** [f. REVOKE *v.* + -ABLE.] = REVOCABLE *a.*

a. 1584 *Copie of Letter* 39 The Lord .., to do him good, no doubt, if he were reuokeable, hath laid his hand upon him. 1611 FLORIO, *Rinocabile*, reuokeable. 1648 ASHHURST *Reasons agst. Agreement* 9 A Magistrate with no power but such as is alterable and revokeable at the pleasure of any multitude. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 68 A misguided prince arose who deemed all these privileges.. revokeable at pleasure.

β. 1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* xx. (1630) 73 This is not simply revokable. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ii. 27 An ordinance by high authority not revokable, not repealable. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clem. VIII was elected Pope* 13 Which occasion being once omitted, would never be revokable. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4668/3 Which Assignment is not revokable. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 588 For they thought it revokable, and in every part of it erroneous.

Revoke (rĭvōu·k), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. *Cards*, esp. *Whist.* An act of revoking; a failure to follow suit when a proper card can be played.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/1 If one side make a Revoke. 1742 HOYLE *Games* 8 No Revoke to be claimed 'till the Trick is turned. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*, She never made a revoke, nor ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 2 The penalty for a revoke takes precedence of all other scores. 1874 H. GIBBS *Ombre* iv. 36 The other players have to show their hands, so that he may see that there has been no Revoke.

attrib. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 8 Spank flew another revoke card from the hand of Samuelina. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1863) 13 If they mix their tricks, the revoke penalty can be scored against them.

2. Revocation, recall.

a 1882 ROSSETTI *Soothsay* xi, How callous seems beyond revoke The clock with its last listless stroke!

Revoke (rĭvōu·k), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **reuoke** (5 **rewoke**), 4– **revoke** (4 **revokyn**); 5 **reuoque**, 6 **reuolk**, *Sc.* **rewolk, revoik, rewoik**; 6–7 **revook.** [ad. OF. *revoquer* (mod.F. *révoquer*, = Sp. and Pg. *revocar*, It. *re-, rivocare*), or L. *revocāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *vocāre* to call.]

I. *trans.* †1. To recall, bring back, *to* a (right) belief, way of life, etc. Also without const. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* Prol., Thes reuokith the apostle to the verrey and the gospels bileue. 1418–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 2509 To reuoke to þe righte weye Swiche as wrongly fro troupe do forveye. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 811/1 Reuoking them that erred, setting vp agayne those that were ouerthrowen. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* H iij, By this meanes may such be quailed and reuoked to their dueties. 1687 *Assurance of Abbey Lands* 134 They had Conference, how the Kingdom of England might be revoked to the Unity of the Church.

†b. To recall, draw back or away, *from* some belief, practice, etc. (*esp.* a wrong or wicked one).

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 122 In so mochel þat Preester Iohn and Patriark Thomas myȝt noȝt revoke þe pepil from her heresyes. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii. 73 þat he [the devil] mowe..reuoke þe fro praier & holy redyng. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 177 b, The woordes of Demaratus meaned to reuoke hym from ire and wrathe, to takyng better wayes. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 95 Hee was in loue..so deepely, that no perswasion might reuoke him from that alluring curtizan. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 24 The Prophet euen here..reuoketh the Iewes from worshipping the heauenly bodies. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 3 (1622) 128 Visions, which God..sendeth him, to reuoke and deterre him from that his vngodlinesse.

absol. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 464 When we synd, þou nowder reuokid with nowder gude wurde nor exsample.

†c. To induce (one) to desist or refrain *from* some purpose or action; to restrain or prevent *from* something. Also *refl. Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 33/1 All thyse thynges putt he in his mynde for to haue reuokyd hym from his good purpoos. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 546 By whose polycies, not without great dyffyculte, they were reuokyd frome theyr euyll purpose. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 You did..reuoke your selfe from continuing to the end, not unadui sedly. 1582 STANIHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 From foloing oure ships thee fluds hye reuockt hym. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. xlii. 384 He could not be revoked from battaile, albeit there was some question..about the auspice. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 732 He..commanded them hard things, to reuoke them from their intention.

†d. Without const. To check, restrain. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii 28 Yet she with pitthy words, and counsell sad, Still strove their stubborne rages to revoke. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr *S. Ambrose* I. 46 Abigael by her..deprecation pacified and revoked David and his army.

2. †a. To bring back *into* or *unto* life; to restore to consciousness. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1118 Him to revoken sche dide al hir peyne; And, at the last, he gan his breeth to drawe. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 40 Doynge all that ever he canne To revoke masse vnto lyfe agayne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xxi. (1614) 221 Messias Ben Dauid with Elias shall reuoke into life that Messias Ben Ioseph. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 By virtue of the Sun..they [*sc.* flies] will be revoked into life and perform its functions again.

b. To call back to memory. Also const. *to, into.* Now *rare.*

1565 HAWKINS *Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 42 Reuoking to minde the former talke betweene the captaine and him. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 42 The man I know is not cleane out of your conceit, and therefore I will cease in further speeches at this present to revoke him. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mottoes* 45 When Them I to my Minde revoke (etc.). *a* 1716 SOUTH (Cent.), By revoking and recollecting ..certain passages. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXX. (1866) II. 121 If the faculty by which they [*sc.* cognitions] are revoked into consciousness be inert.

†c. To bring back into use; to revive. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 47 Wicked Iezabel, which reuoked, stablished, and increaced the abhominable seruing of Baal. 1627 HERRICK *Hesper., Dial. Horace & Lydia* v, Say our first loves we sho'd revoke, And sever'd joyne in brazen yoke. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 131 We are not to tread in their steps so far, as to revoke the whole Art of their obsolete Rhetorique.

3. To recall; to call or summon back:

a. a person, *esp.* from exile or from some office abroad. Now *rare.* (Common *c* 1540–1640.)

1521 *State Papers, Hen. VIII*, I. 10 Hys owne affayris doith not succede wyth thEmpeiour..., and that therfore he intendith schortly to revoke the Mr. of the Rollys. 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 361, I..trussed his male, and was carrying it to his horse, and he revoked me and seied [etc.]. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 48 Mistress Anne Bolleyn was revoked unto the court, where she florissched after in great estimacion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 8 Shortly after..Sir John Perrot being reuoked, Sir William Fitz-williams was sent Lord Deputy into Ireland. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 306 Had he not been suddenly revoked into England, he would have perfected the project. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. I. 21 Now the English forces were revoked from the marches of Scotland. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 398 Sir Thomas Chaloner, being dangerously sick, without hope of recovery but by returning, was revoked. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 330 Sussex.. having assumed to himself some credit for revoking the army. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 2/1 The Directory would nominate and revoke the Ministers.

b. an animal or thing. Chiefly *fig.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 8 These Hounds.. being acquainted with their masters watchwordes, eyther in reuoking or imboldening them to serue the game. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 28 The faint sprite he did revoke againe To her fraile mansion of mortality. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. xxxiv, Seas as troubled, when they do revoke Their flowing Waves into themselves again. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Hock-cart*, Ye must revoke The patient Oxe unto the Yoke. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 25 How readily we wish time spent revok'd, That we might try the ground again.

†c. To refer (one) *to* some authority. *Obs. rare.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ix. 30 Thither you reuoke vs. 1602 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 181 Againe, he reuoketh us to Church and Councels.

†d. To reduce *to*, bring *into*, something. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 78 What power or virtue soeuer is in the nature of medicines and of sicknesses,..the same is to bee reuoked to those three beginnings. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 246 Which clause was offensive to her Ears, as revoking into doubt her constancy.

4. To annul, repeal, rescind, cancel.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 þe pope may graunte to day, and to morowe perseyve his folye, and revoke þe formere errour. *c* 1400 *Brut* clxxxvii, þe Kyng..bihight to þe peple of Engeland, þat þe exiling of þe forsaide Piers shulde bene reuokede. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 175 The gouernaunce of Laban..was not reuokid, as was the gouernaunce and lawe of the Iewis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xii. 264 The prynces and lordes shuld not suffre to reuoque nor calle ayen theire sentences. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 99 If by chaunce his Majestie had alreadie given the sayde office of Gouvernement to any other person, that it might please him to revoke it. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 268 Yet is not the testament presumed to be reuoked by the course of so long time. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 143 Antipater the Idumoean procureth him to revoke his resignation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 126, I else must change Thir nature, and revoke the high Decree Unchangeable, Eternal. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xvii. 109, I doubted not but the letter was to revoke or suspend your resolution. 1786 BURKE *Art agst. W. Hastings* Wks. II. 162 Knowing, that the said Sullivan's appointment had been condemned and revoked by the court of directors. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. v. 187 Her only son, who stood by, implored her to revoke the malediction; but in vain. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots France* I. i. (1881) 10 Louis XIV lived for thirty years after the Edict of Nantes had been revoked.

transf. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 5 Where as profyte semeth to plucke and catch to hymselfe, honestie on the contrary parte semeth to revoke and reverse such thynges. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/2 Cicero.. saith, when Euripides made his Play *Orestes*, Socrates revoked the three first Verses.

†b. To break up, dismiss. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 14 By Jove I you adjure and Themis, who Convokes assemblies, and revokes again.

†5. To retract, withdraw, recant. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 340 b/2 Whanne he seie this, He reuoked hit in his retractions. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 184/1 Therefore he bounde his preachers to stande thereby and not to reuoke his word for no pain. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 7 The Cardinall..at the fyrste metynge commaunded him to revoke his workes. 1581 G. PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 141 Then revoke your first sentence, and conclude that the fault is in the father. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 13 The same S. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough* v, The first fam'd Aphorism thy great Master spoke, Did he live now he would revoke. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 356 Prediction still In all things..supposes means, Without means us'd, what it predicts [it] revokes.

†b. To yield or give up. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 *Sir Clyom.* in *Peele's Wks.* (Rldg.) 517/1 Take with thee that mortal blow or stroke The which shall cause thy wretched corpse this life for to revoke.

†6. To take back to oneself. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Suche sedes that we haue layde out of our spirituall barnes for his loue, let vs neuer reuoke or call agayne. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 144 Wherby is lost my libertie: Which by no meanes I may reuoke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 425 Wherefore the Byshop..revoketh the suite to him selfe. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 94 Beseeching him to reuoke the cause vnto himselfe, and to be the onely iudge thereof.

†b. To draw back, withdraw. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 39 Yet with his troncheon he so rudely stroke Cymochles twise, that twise him forst his foot revoke. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 41 Who..doe also revoke and bow back their whole body.

II. *intr.* 7. To make revocation.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 70, I rewoik in thir quhair I miswent. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 411 It is an other thing to revoke in season, assoone as a man doth know his error. 1641 MILTON *Reform* II. 81 To compasse sinister ends, and then revoke when they see their time. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II 828 On the ground of an intention to revoke, to be presumed 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XII. 356, I make a promise, and will not revoke.

8. *Cards*, esp. *Whist.* To fail or neglect to follow suit when a proper card can be played.

1592 *Defence Conny Catch.* (1859) 6 As thus I stood looking on them playing at cros-ruffe, one was taken revoking. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 102 You must not revoke, if you do you pay all on the Table. 1742 HOYLE *Games* 8 A revokes; Query, what is the Penalty. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 261 A noisy rubber, in which Esau accused Jacob of having revoked. 1874 H. GIBBS *Ombre* 84 If either of the Adversaries revoke.., he who revoked pays his penalty.

fig. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. I. 535 And shall we Englishmen revoke to such a suit?

Hence **Revo·ked** *ppl. a.* Also **Revo·keless** *a.*

1462 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 491/1 The pretended and revoked Parlement last holden at youre Toune of Coventre. 1628 LAYTON *Sion's Plea agst. Prelacy* (ed 2) 20 According to that formerly revoked Statute of Henry 4. 1773 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 239 Why call us to revokeless doom?

†**Revo·kement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The act of revoking; revocation.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 106 Let it be nois'd, That through our Intercession, this Reuokement And pardon comes. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 137 The revokement wherof wold..utterly overthrow the very fundamentalls of the State.

Revo·ker. *rare.* [f. REVOKE *v.* + -ER¹.] *Cards.* One who revokes.

1886 *Field* 13 Mar. 313 If the stand hand loses, the revoker does not receive anything.

Revo·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVOKE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1547 J. C. (*title*), Melancthon's Epistle made unto..Kynge Henry the Eight for the revoking and abolishing of the Six Articles. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 159 In the revoking of His threatnings, Gods mercy and His truth go hand in hand together. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Order* 2 Gods revoking of his promise. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 10 He can avoid it without revoking. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 4 Renouncing or trumping suit..is in this case termed Revoking.

Revo·king, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] *Cards.* That revokes or has revoked.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 8 The revoking Party..must remain at 9. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 12 If a revoke happens to be made, the adversaries may.. take tricks from the revoking party. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 16 The revoking player and his partner may.. require the hand in which the revoke has been detected to be played out.

So **Revo·kingly** *adv.*, 'by way of revocation' (Webster, 1847).

Re·volant, *a.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *revolant-em*, pres. pple. of *revolāre*.] Flying back.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 106 No refluent fin the unpeopled stream divides, No revolant pinion cleaves the airy tides.

Revolet, obs. variant of RIVULET.

Revolt (*rĭvō·lt*, *rĭvŏlt*), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **reuolt,** 6 **revolte.** [a. F. *révolte* (1501, = Pg. *revolta*, It. *rivolta*, Sp. *revuelta*), vbl. sb. from *révolter*: see REVOLT *v.*]

1. An instance, on the part of subjects or subordinates, of casting off allegiance or obedience to their rulers or superiors; an insurrection, rising, or rebellion. † *To give* (one) *the revolt*, to revolt against (one).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 310 *marg.*, A revolte. 1561 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 184 For they had not lost the battaile at such tyme as the messengers were dispatched that brought the newes of their reuolt. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 109 Reuoltis hes bene ma nor fyftene. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 2 He can report, As seemeth by his plight, of the Reuolt The newest state. *Ibid.* v. iv. 12 Both more and lesse haue giuen him the Reuolt, And none serue with him. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 48 Whereby..the Empire [is] strengthened both against forraine inuasions, and reuolts of the subdued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 33 Who first seduc'd them to that foul revolt? Th' infernal Serpent. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XX. vi. § 3 The authors of this revolt from the Roman government. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 11 To engage the Macedonian towns in a revolt against their sovereign. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 245 Every person so offending..shall be deemed guilty of a revolt or mutiny and felony. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 75 William chose as his companions the men whose power he dreaded...In their absence revolts would be less to be feared.

b. An act of this nature on the part of an individual; a movement of strong protest against, or refusal to submit to, some condition, practice, etc.

1599 PEELE *David & Beth.* I. iii. 308 O prowd reuolt of a presumptious man, Laying his bridle in the necke of sin. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Prince.* v. ii, 'Tis in their wills, their mercies,..And these revolts in you shew mere rebellions. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 P 4 We frequently see the Apostates turning from their Revolt toward the End of their Lives. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 127 The images, the first cause of their [*sc.* the popes] revolt, were restored. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 264 The revolt against the..inveterate abuses of cities did not appear possible to individuals. 1888 *Bibliotheca Sacra* Oct. 717 The iconoclasm of Protestantism was not a revolt against art, but against a misuse of art.

c. A change of sides, or of opinion; an emphatic withdrawal *from* a party, etc.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxv. (1602) 280 She did obserue his soone Reuolt from friend to friend. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcii, Thou canst not vex me with inconstant minde, Since that my life on thy reuolt doth lie. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 24 'Tis a revolt, without occasion, from your party.

2. The act of revolting or casting off allegiance; also, language tending to this (quot. 1611).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXX. v, Then we preserv'd thy name shall magnify Without revolt. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lix. 13 Departing away from our God, speaking oppression and reuolt. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 181 Man is the genuine offspring of revolt. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. (1787) III. 173 The spirit of revolt, which had formerly disturbed the age of Gallienus, was revived. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 404/1 They fixed upon the 20th of May as the day of revolt. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. II. 158 An act of direct revolt, as prohibiting the payment of tribute by the Italian province.

b. *In revolt*, in a state of rebellion.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, They can scarce retaine from bursting foorth In plaine revolt. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 580 The Christian tribes Of Lebanon and the Syrian wilderness Are in revolt. 1860 MRS. BROWNING *Little Mattie* iii, She will lie there in default And most innocent revolt.

† c. Revulsion of appetite. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 102 No motion of the Liuer, but the Pallat, That suffer surfet, cloyment, and reuolt.

† **Revo·lt,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? ad. F. *révolté*, pa. pple. of *révolter*: see next.] A revolter or rebel.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* vii. 1 He was accused as an Apostata or reuolt. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. lxv. 1154 Having intelligence by a rennegate revolt, that the Romans were scattered all over the fields 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 31 All equally suffer; as much Paganish Infants, as Christian Rebels or Reuolts.

Revolt (*rĭvō·lt*, *rĭvŏlt*), *v.* Also 6 reuolt(e, revolte. [ad. F. *révolter* (15–16th c.), = Pg. *revoltar*, ad. It. *rivoltare*:—L. type **revolutāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *volutāre* to roll, revolve, etc.]

I. *intr.* 1. To cast off (†or change) allegiance; to rise against rulers or constituted authority.

1548 ELYOT, *Deficio*, to go from one capitayne to an other, to reuolte. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 b, Al men..bycause they served against their wylles,..do revolte. 1573 P. MORE *Almanack & Prognost.* E iv b, Some noble men shall intende to reuolt. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. ix. (1614) 390 The sword signifieth death, if he reuolt againe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 Such as are they, that having been by their own act Subjects, deliberately revolting, deny the Soveraign Power. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 71 Nor are the people we come to speak for, inclined to revolt or rebel. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 183 If they should revolt at this Juncture, we shall stand a very bad Chance. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 210 Aristagoras opened these singular credentials, and read an invitation to revolt 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 49 The youth revolted and refused to receive their own fathers. *fig.* 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 59 You are already loues firme votary, And cannot soone reuolt, and change your minde.

b. To fall away *from* a ruler, obedience, etc.; to rise *against* a person or authority.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Chron.* 466 He sollicited the Emperour to make it frustrate: For he sawe how many revolted daily from his kingdome. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 587 After he had revolted..from King Henry the Third. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 740, [I] shall soon..rid heav'n of these rebell'd .That from thy just obedience could revolt. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 36 The Western nations..revolt from the Assyrians. 1768 *Swift's Hen. I, S.'s* Wks. IV. 285 The principal towns in Flanders revolted from him. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliii. V. 193 Pydna had revolted from Archelaus. 1839 *Ibid.* VI. 105 Little encouragement could be necessary to induce him to revolt against the sovereign whom he had unpardonably offended. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 The national spirit of France revolted more and more from the rule of Spain.

transf. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1750) II. 31 It was feared ..that he would revolt against the condition of the will.

c. To go over *to* a rival power, etc. † Also with *on* (one's side).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 202 He revolted unto the tentes of his adversaries. *Ibid.* 350 How much better were it, to abide thextreme peril, than..to revolte to the Romish Antichrist. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii 89 The Commons they are cold, And will I feare reuolt on Herfords side. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 224 The hopes of great plunder allured many to revolt to the Enemy. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People Eng.* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 232 To revolt to the common Enemy in their hearts is the worst sort of absence.

† d. In pa. pple. with *is, was*, etc. *Obs.*

1561 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 10 b, He made al such feare him, as before were reuolted, and regarded him little. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 37 As the mynd of man, whych is reuolted from God, is miserable or wretched. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 128 Valentia was revolted from his obedience. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 124 When his Subjects were generally revolted, His Friends as it is usual most of them failed.

† 2. a. To go over *to* another religion; to become a pervert (*from* some faith, etc.). *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 If they revolte unto Papistrie. 1563 SANDYS in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxv. 356 He upon displesure departed from Mr. Goodrick, and revolted in religion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 135 Julian was first a Christian, but reuolted and became a most bitter and constant Persecutour to all that honoured Christ. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. ii. 19 Revolting from a way of Worship which had been universally received. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 132 All other Kings that were cotemporary with him were revolted to Idolatry.

† b. To draw back *from* a course of action, etc.; to return to one's allegiance. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 155 It is better not to take good things in hand, than after they be begune to thinke to reuolte backe from the same againe. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* xiii, Thou traitor, Faustus,..Revolt, or I'll in piece-meal tear thy flesh. 1610 G. CARLETON *Jurisdict.* 171 The Pope ..commanded the Archbishop to yeeld to the King without exception: whereupon hee did so, but afterward reuolted from that promise.

† c. To depart *from* the truth. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xv. 37 Paul might haue granted something to the importunatnesse of his fellow apostle and yet haue not reuolted from the trueth.

3. To feel revulsion or disgust *at* something.

1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cx[i]x, The observer revolts at this mixture of important and paltry claims. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 261 My heart revolted at the mean idea. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* Advt. 7 Ettors, at the grossness of which common sense..revolts. 1839 *Times* 27 July, Nature revolts at its complete infliction. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 47 'Tis just the main assumption reason most revolts at!

b. To rise in repugnance *against* something.

1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 9 My heart revolted against eating at the same table with him. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 10 A preference against the indulgence of which her principles must revolt. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 119 The heart instinctively revolts against the unnatural privations which are imposed upon it. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert's Career* ix, Her whole nature, she felt, would revolt against the adverse judgment at once.

c. To turn in loathing *from* something.

1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Painters* II. 87 The very eye that the hand of death was..closing..revolted with abhorrence from a disproportioned and ill-carved crucifix. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 299 How do we revolt from appearances, instead of from realities! 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 51 Every feeling of his heart and mind revolted from what he heard. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxiv, He knew well that her mind revolted from that means of escape.

† 4. To return *to* a place. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* X. 68 Shee..then reuolted too the place in which he had her found.

II. *trans.* † 5. a. To turn back. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 25 As a thonder bolt..doth displace The soring clouds..; So to her yold the flames, and did their force revolt.

† b. To withdraw by revolting. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 98 Then they reuolt the allegiance from my Daughter, And giue it to another.

† c. To cause to revolt. *Obs. rare.*

1574 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 236 Whether of vs is moste culpable, I in following and obeying the King, or you in altering and reuolting ye kingdome. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* x. 136 Pope Constantine..reuolted Italie from the Greeke Emperours obedience.

6. To affect (a person, etc.) with disgust or repugnance; to nauseate.

1751 *Female Foundling* I. 170 From that time [I] avoided the low Name of Nancy, which revolted my Pride and Vanity. 1790 *Bystander* 284 Lest it should revolt the feelings of the public to see it turn about so suddenly. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, Why, man, thy policy were enough to revolt a heathen divan. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. viii. (1864) V. 32 Grave churchmen..who were revolted by these achievements in an ecclesiastic. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. vi. 496 The cruelties wrought on his captives deeply revolted the public opinion of the time.

b. *absol.* To cause revulsion.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 8/5 You may not treat of a subject until it disgusts and revolts.

Revo·lted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. That has cast off allegiance; rebel, insurgent.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 57 Why haue you not proclaim'd Northumberland And the rest of the reuolted faction, Traitors? 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 199 Should all despaire That haue reuolted Wiues, the tenth of Mankind Would hang themselues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 835 Think not, revolted Spirit, thy shape the same. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd., By the revolted and new-fangled Writers most perfidiously ascribed to the others. *a* 1781 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 31 No other effectual remedy could be applied..but an accommodation with the revolted states. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 99 He restored the Athenian sovereignty in most of the revolted cities. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 213 The Emperor was leading an expedition against the revolted Bretons.

absol. 1653 (*title*), Legenda Lignea, with Pleadings to the Revolted to the Church of Rome.

† 2. Torn or pulled out. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Poems* Wks. (1673) 234 Slender Ropes, on which instead Of Pearle, Revolted Teeth they thred.

3. Disgusted; outraged.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 14 The deeds Which you scarce hide from men's revolted eyes. 1896 BLACK *Briseis* xvii, Her revolted judgment had hardly a word in reply.

Revo·lter. Also 6 **reuolter.** [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who revolts, or has revolted; a rebel, insurgent, or renegade.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 46 Fugitiues, reuolters, rebels and traitors he may not bring with him. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 469 The revolters with Jeroboam from the house of David. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 31 Reclaiming the revolters from Vertue by the laws of his justice. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. viii, There is no fame—no glory to be won From a revolter's brow. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 76 These new revolters were now distinguished by the name of the Cottica Rebels. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. V. 432 Their fleet, by invitation of the revolters, sailed up the Nile. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 499 Harold tried in vain to reconcile the revolters to his brother.

Revo·lting, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb; rebellion, insurrection.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 443 Fardinando alledgeth the revoltinge of..divers Townes from him. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 478 Sundrie names, which do impart and signifie..a fault, an error, a reuolting. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 144 For which his reuolting, Othoman presently gaue him an ensigne. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix, After uncertain fortune of war, on both sides, and revolting of Southwales. 1898 *Daily News* 25 June 6/3 The peasant's revolting against the noble is easily explained.

Revo·lting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That revolts or rebels; insurgent, rebellious.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 163 Our sighes..shall lodge the Summer Corne, And make a Dearth in this reuolting Land. 1595 — *John* III. i. 257 Let the Church our Mother breathe her curse..on her reuolting sonne. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* v. 23 But this people hath a reuolting and a rebellious heart. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xiii. 182 We..shall best spread His kingdom in an evil and revolting world. 1872 HANNA *Resurrection of Dead* 79 This last revolting province in the domains of the Most High.

2. That repels; repulsive, disgusting.

1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 63 Nothing, having the Christian name, could be more uncouth or revolting. 1849 MAITLAND *Ess.* 67 There is, to us, something so revolting in the very idea. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Robt. Sicily* 101 In the corner, a revolting shape, Shivering and chattering sat the wretched ape. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 446/1 The revolting inflictions which were abolished in 1814.

absol. 1888 STEVENSON *Pulvis et Umbra* i, This mountain mass of the revolting and the inconceivable.

Hence **Revo·ltingly** *adv.*

1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* xxxiii, With gore made revoltingly florid. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ii. (1864) IX. 74 Its adoration in its intensity became revoltingly profane. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxxii, A confused recollection..surged up in her mind revoltingly.

† **Revo·ltment.** *Obs.* [-MENT.] = REVOLT *sb.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 363 Sche had bruted

..that we sought nothing bot hir lyef, and a plane revoltment from the lawfull obedience dew to our Soverane. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxix. xvii 721 The cause of our double revoltment and chaunge.

Revoltress. [Cf. REVOLTER and -ESS.] A woman who revolts.

1868 WHITMAN *Chants Democratic* Poems 171 To a foiled Revolter or Revoltress. 1875 DOWDEN *Shaks.* vii. (1886) 342 The foiled revoltress against the law of sex.

†**Revo·lture.** *Obs.* [f. REVOLT *v.* + -URE, or ad. It. *rivoltura.*] a. Reflow or return. b. Revolt.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. xxiv, Three fair nymphs ..Draw down the stream which all the isle suffices, But stop back-ways, some ill revolture fearing. *a* 1660 — *Father's Test.* (1670) 55 After that by our treacherous revolture, and rebellion, we had broken Covenant.

Revolubi·lity. [See next and -ITY.] A tendency to roll back.

1835 GRESWELL *Exp. Parab.* II. 38 Nothing but the fatal revolubility of the stone itself.

Revoluble, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *revolūbilis.* So obs. F. *revoluble*] Revolving; rolling.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 256 Us then, to whom the thrice three year Hath fill'd his revoluble orb since our arrival here. 1875 L. MORRIS *Childr. of Street* ix, Thus the revoluble Assonant echo Again they shout breathlessly.

Revolute (re·vŏlĭūt), *a.* [ad. L. *revolūt-us*, pa. pple. of *revolvĕre* to REVOLVE. Cf. Pg. and It. *re-*, It. *rivoluto*, F. *révolu.*]

†**1.** Having completed a full revolution. *Obs.*—[1]

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 275 From the xxv. day of December, is complete and finischede un to that tyme the yere revolute.

2. In scientific use (chiefly *Bot.*): Rolled backwards, downwards, or outwards.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s v. *Leaf, Revolute leaf*..a leaf, the upper part of which rolls itself downward. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 28 *Revolute*, rowled back, as in Asparagus. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. (1794) 309 Garden Thyme is an erect plant, with its ovate leaves revolute. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 318 [Antennæ are] Revolute, when they roll outwards. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 178 Margin of calicle not revolute, subacute. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 469 Leaves oblong, linear or lanceolate, entire, when young revolute.

So **Re·voluted** *ppl. a. rare*—[1].

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 447 *Revoluted*, rolled backwards, having the edges on both sides rolled spirally, so as to be nearly met on the back of the leaf.

†**Re·volute,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *revolvĕre.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To revolve.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 86 b, Ponderyng, expendyng, and reuolutyng with my self your ingent affabilitee. for mundane affaires. *a* 1630 EARL PEMBROKE *Poems* (1660) 50 Then he frames a second notion From the revoluting eyes.

Revolute (revŏlīū·t), *v.*[2] [Back-formation from REVOLUTION.] *intr.* To engage in revolution.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 96/2 It looks bad when old Mark Thursby begins to 'revolute'. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 263/1 It is almost impossible to imagine a better arranged country for 'revoluting' in than Chili.

Revolution (revŏlīū·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–7 reu-, and -cion, 5 -cioun(e. [a. OF. *revolucion, -tion* (mod.F. *révolution*, = Sp. *revolucion*, It. *re-, rivoluzione*), or ad. late L. *revolūtiōn-em*, noun of action f. *revolvĕre* to REVOLVE.]

I. 1. *Astr.* The action or fact, on the part of celestial bodies, of moving round in an orbit or circular course; the apparent movement of the sun, stars, etc., round the earth.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 61 Per cas the revolucion Of hevene and thi condicion Ne be noght yit of on acord. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiii. 104 Suo thenne whan this Cercle hath made his reuolucion thenne they enforcen them to syngen and to ioyen. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 24 In whiche the other Planetes, as well as the Sonne, do finyshe their reuolution and course according to their true tyme. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 211 To marke the course of starres, and viewe the reuolutions of the heauens. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. iv. (1614) 118 The whole reuolution of the Sunnes motion. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* iv. 40 In what time do they make the whole Revolution through the Ecliptique of the Sky? 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 409 The Number of Revolutions of the Earth about the Sun made in the mean time. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 442/1 Jupiter's three nearest moons fall under his shadow, and are eclipsed in every revolution. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 31 The cause of the apparent diurnal revolution of the heavens. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 337 A movement of revolution whereby it progresses through space, and is carried round the sun.

attrib. 1554 BRUNSWIKE tr. *Montalmo's Facies Cœli* C iij b, Because of Venus, beying impedite in the reuolucion figure in the sixte house.

b. The time in which a planet or other heavenly body completes a full circuit or course.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 7 The day natural, þat is to seyn 24 houris, is the reuoluciour of the equinoxial. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 115 To count the Year or the Revolution of the Sun in even Days. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* II. (1722) 212 The Moon accompanies our Earth, and has her Annual Revolution exactly equal to that of the Earth. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 25 Who.. searched into and calculated all astronomical difficulties, the motions and revolutions of heavenly bodies. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 351 *Revolutions*, the time in which a star revolves round the Sun or the Earth.

2. The return or recurrence of a point or period of time; the lapse of a certain time. †*By revolution*, in due course of time.

14.. in *Tundale's Vision* (1843) 85 Hit befell then by revolucyon By just a cowntyng in the kalendere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 24 By revolucion and turnyng of the yere, A gery march his stondis doth disclose. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 4 All suche actes as by Reuoluciowne In theyr dayes fyll. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 78 b, They vnderstanding verie well the reuolutions of the time, and theire appointed courses. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij b, From the day of the date heereof, to the full terme and reuolution of seuen yeeres next ensuing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 349 To deliuer vnto the world those medicins which are not to be but once in the reuolution of a thousand yeres. 1662 HOPKINS *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 48 The Naturalists affirm.. that the revolution of a few years gradually wears away the former body. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* Pref. (1801) 4 And did not increase half so much in the revolution of a year. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* II. 186 The winged years speed o'er the intervals of their unequal revolutions. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 1 They recur..at long intervals; they depend on the slow revolutions of ages. 1889 *Pop. Science Monthly* XXXV. 573/1 The period for the 'revolution' of felling is fixed at forty years.

transf 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 199 All things runne round, and as the seasons of the yeare, so mens manners have their revolutions.

†**b.** A cycle, or recurrent period of time; an epoch. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v lxx. § 9 The day..changed in regard of a new reuolution begunne by our Sauiour Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 597 Thither..At certain revolutions all the damn'd Are brought: and feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extreams. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X 164, I am sick of the world unless it would mend, which I scarce expect this revolution.

†**c.** The recurrence or repetition *of* a day, event, occupation, etc. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 121 The Change of the Moon..happeth again upon the same Days, for several Revolutions of the Prime or Golden Number. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. 1851 III. 301 To fear from like Vices.. the Revolution of like Calamities. 1723 *Guardian* No. 147 At every revolution of her wedding day, she makes her husband some pretty present. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 44 He seldom deviated many minutes, in the daily revolution of his exercises and employments. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 462 It is the constant revolution..of the same repeated joys, That palls and satiates.

†**3.** A turn or twist; a bend or winding. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Liij, Fyrste knyt it with two reuolucions. Secondly with one, & than cut the threde fer fro the knot. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 19 Vaynes infynytely intricate and writhid with a thousand reuolutions or tur[n]agayns. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 454 The braine..is foulded vp in so many convolutions and revolutions. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I ix 57 Continued by a helicall revolution about a Cylinder. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 361 The other [end]..is coiled around it, so as to have its Revolutions at a convenient Distance from each other. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xv. x. § 1 For these roads are not strait, but have several revolutions.

†**b.** The action of turning something. *Obs.*—[1]

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/1 When as in manner of revolutione we turne the needle, as the furriers doe.

4. The action, on the part of a thing or person, of turning or whirling round, or of moving round some point.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 They recoyl again, and return in a Vortical Motion, and so continue their revolution for ever. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 814 That fear Comes thundring back with dreadful revolution On my defenseless head. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 134 To cause a general revolution of the eyes or thoughts of the congregation. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 99 A sort of Vortex, in which the collective body performs an uniform circular revolution. 1877 R. J. MORE *Under the Balkans* xv. 216 Pausing on the completion of each revolution, to kiss the book of the Gospels. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 864 The shoot will retain its spiral form for a time, but will then straighten itself and recommence the revolution at its apex.

b. *esp.* Movement round an axis or centre; rotation.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., In Geometry the Motion of any Figure quite round a fixt Line (which is called therefore its Axis) is called the Revolution of that Figure. *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss* (1734) 51 The Diameter of the Equator would infinitely exceed the Axis of Revolution. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 56 Part of a hyperboloid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 222 All the surfaces of revolution composing the same vessel having a common axis.

c. A single act of rotation round a centre.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Rota Aristotelica*, A Wheel..moving..till it has made one entire Revolution. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 30 The number of revolutions a millstone 4½ feet diameter ought to have in a minute. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 488 The pinion will make 10 revolutions while the wheel performs one. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 358 The bobbin-wheel E would make..the same number of revolutions as the main shaft.

II. †**5. a.** The action of turning over in discourse or talk; discussion. *Obs. rare.*

1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 388, I pray you..bring not the matier in revolution in the open Courte. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxiv. (S.T.S.) I. 228 The thing. be revolution of diuers tretyis was differrit to þe begynnyng of þe nixt 3ere.

†**b.** The action of turning over in the mind; consideration, reflection. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 17 In the revolution of the same you also doe grant that in all his behaviour you never saw so much as one suspect. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Answerable to any hourely or half-hourely change in his mistris reuolution. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 160 To which ende you must continue an often reuolution thereof in your meditation. *a* 1792 ORME in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1775, Thoughts that by long revolution in the great mind of Johnson have been formed and polished like pebbles rolled in the ocean.

†**c.** An idea, opinion, notion. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1675 R. LURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 23 A Revolution and Hypothesis to which the Origenium is so like, that I believe it a Daughter.

III. 6. Alteration, change, mutation. *rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4366 It is I, that am come down Thurgh change & revolucioun! 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 98 Heere's fine Reuolution, if wee had the tricke to see't. 1611 C. TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. i, Obseru'st thou not the very selfsame course Of reuolution, both in Man and Beast? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius* i. Prol. For thus, sir, modern revolution Has split the wits, t'avoid confusion. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 841 Being, as to our Bodies, composed of Changeable Elements, we, with the World, are made up of and subsist by Revolution.

b. An instance of great change or alteration in affairs or in some particular thing.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1196 Of Elementys the Revolucioun, Chaung of tymes and Complexioun. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 188 We haue vpon euery important reuolution of our businesse dispatched vnto your Lordships both our estate and desires. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lii 206 Whereby one may see, how great the revolutions of time and fortune are 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 May, I chanc'd to pass just as execution was doing on him (Oates). A strange revolution! 1707 *Ref. upon Ridicule* 104 There's a general Revolution in his Temper, he's grown haughty. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 P 3 The changes which the mind of man has suffered from the various revolutions of knowledge. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 461 He must feel at once convinced that, in the interval of ten centuries, a great revolution in the language had taken place. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 425 A vast intellectual revolution, of which the religious reformation was rather a sign than a cause. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 3 This one material has been the main cause of a complete revolution in our national industry.

7. A complete overthrow of the established government in any country or state by those who were previously subject to it; a forcible substitution of a new ruler or form of government.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 175 Assuring those quarters from all reuolutions that might be feared. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 303 Hee was very jealous of the intended revolucion of governm[t] to his Ma[ties] advantage. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Dec., The Papists in offices lay down their commissions, and fly..; it looks like a Revolution. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 37 King James's maladministration rendered a revolution necessary and practicable. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 281 The apprehensions of Saturninus were justified by the repeated experience of revolutions. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* v. vii. (1872) I. 174 'Sire', answered Liancourt, 'it is not a revolt, it is a revolution'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 6 The most just and salutary revolution must produce much suffering. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 171 Revolutions are the last desperate remedy when all else has failed.

b. Without article.

1796 tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 668 Rebellion is the subversion of the laws, and Revolution is that of tyrants. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* III. vi, There is great talk of revolution—And a great chance of despotism. 1861 MOTLEY in *Times* 23 May, The right of revolution is indisputable... British and American history is made up of rebellion and revolution. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 278/1 In Uruguay it is said that revolution is kept down only by the army.

8. *Eng. Hist.* †**a.** The overthrow of the Rump Parliament in 1660, which resulted in the restoration of the monarchy. *Obs.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 209 Many of these excluded members..forbore coming any more to the House for many years, and not before the revolution. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 67 And now he approaches the Restoration,..at which not daring openly to repine, he vents all his Spleen on the happy Instrument [Monk] of that glorious Revolution.

b. The expulsion in 1688 of the Stuart dynasty under James II, and the transfer of sovereignty to William and Mary.

1688 EVELYN in Pepys *Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 163, I.. send on purpose..to know if, in any sort, I may serve you in this prodigious Revolution. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 550 There has been also another addresse presented to his majestie from the tinners of Cornwall,. congratulating them on this great revolution. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 P 8 Upon Lady Autumn's disputing with him about something that happened at the Revolution, he replied with a very angry Tone. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. II. 20 If ever there was a time favourable for establishing the principle, that a king of popular choice was the only legal king, ..it was at the Revolution. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1897) 15 The principles of the Revolution have often been grossly misrepresented. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 15 The Revolution had..placed England in a situation in which the services of a great minister for foreign affairs were indispensable.

attrib. 1708 *Reply to 'Bickerstaff Detected'* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. i. 161 A Briton, born, a protestant astrologer, a man of revolution principles. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 485/2, I mean those Nominal Whigs, whose Principles destroy the old Revolution-Whiggism. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 145, I..put a revolution crown into his hand, in order to his returning me the proper change, which he refused to do. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xiv. (1876) III. 90 The liberal principles..were necessarily involved in the continuance of the revolution-settlement. 1898 PAYNE *Burke's Sel. Wks.* II. 295 The Tories who supported the Hanoverian succession..called themselves 'Revolution Tories'.

9. *French Hist.* The overthrow of the monarchy, and establishment of republican government, in 1789-95.

1790 *Ann. Reg.* Pref., They will be enabled to trace..the steps which have led to the late astonishing Revolution.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 404/1 In all the turbulent days of the revolution, the women of Paris have never failed to act a conspicuous part. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon*, The Revolution entitled . every horse-boy and powder-monkey in the army, to look on Napoleon, as flesh of his flesh. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilia.* xii. (1903) II. 196 The people remained in slavery until the Revolution actually occurred.

10. *Amer. Hist.* The overthrow of British supremacy by the War of Independence in 1775–81.

1789 D. RAMSAY *Hist. Amer. Rev.* II. 317 The Geography of the United States before the Revolution. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 928/1 Since the revolution the literature of the State [of New York] has engaged the attention of the legislature. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 112/1 Samuel Adams was one of the firmest and most active patriots of the Revolution. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 201/1 This lad..presented himself to the Congress of the Revolution, then sitting in Philadelphia.

Hence **Revolu·tion** *v.*, to revolutionize. *rare.*

1805 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II. 117 It would not grieve me to see the Austrian dominions revolutioned. 1832 *Examiner* 803/1 England was revolutioned and all things turned topsy-turvy.

Revolutional (revǒlīi·ʃənăl), *a* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *Astr.* Pertaining to the revolution of the planets. *Obs.*

1658 GADBURY *Doctr. Nativities* 211 A perpetual Revolutional Table. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* iv. 29 One tells you your Fortune by a Horary Question; another by a Revolutional Figure. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lord of the Year*, is that Planet that has most Testimonies of Fortitude in a Revolutional Figure.

†**2.** Pertaining to, approving or supporting, the Revolution of 1688. *Obs.*

1695 *Rem. on some Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 27 He hath made good..every Word of his Revolutional Declaration. 1733 (*title*), The Loyal: or Revolutional Toby. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 438 Dr. Sherlock, then Master of the Temple, preached a most loyal revolutional sermon. 1785 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 278/1, I was called forth as your representative, in support of revolutional principles.

3. Revolutionary.

1890 FAIRBAIRN *Cathol. Rom. & Angl.* (1899) 285 Changes that were as to the English State constitutional, but as to the English Church revolutional.

Hence **Revolu·tionally** *adv.*

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived..with kings, monarchically; with the people, democratically;..with the revolution, revolutionally.

Revolu·tionariness, *a.* [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or state of being revolutionary.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* (1870) 227 The same determined reforminess,..or, as it was considered by enemies, revolutionariness, belongs to all. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 1001 Lord Salisbury's fiercely superstitious belief in the aggressive revolutionariness of Mr. Gladstone.

Revolu·tionary, *a.* and *sb.* [f. REVOLUTION *sb.* + -ARY. Cf. F. *révolutionnaire* (1794), Sp. and Pg. *revolucionario.*]

1. Pertaining to or connected with, characterized by, of the nature of, revolution.

1774 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 27, I think government should be founded on stationary and not revolutionary principles. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. IX. 95 Every thing we hear from them is new, and, to use a phrase of their own, revolutionary. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xv. (1876) III. 111 A new and revolutionary government is seldom fairly dealt with. 1838 STORY *Equity Pleadings* x. 305 Which stock had been confiscated by the State during the Revolutionary war. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 362 The Calvinistic refugees were pouring back from Geneva with dreams of revolutionary change in Church and State.

b. *sb.* One who instigates or favours revolution; one who takes part in a revolution.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) p. xcviii, It is well ..for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become revolutionaries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 293 That this degree of enthusiasm has been ..reached by sane revolutionaries, history demonstrates.

2. Revolving; marked by rotation.

1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 27 Cattle grazing in a field might make part of the revolutionary landscape. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 116 The Russian frigate..was spun round..and was thrown high and dry, a useless wreck, at the end of the revolutionary period.

Revolutioneering, *vbl. sb.* [See -EER.] The carrying out of revolutions.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 348 From no former experiment, therefore, can the philosophy of revolutioneering be expected to derive so important an improvement.

Revolu·tioner. [f. REVOLUTION *sb.* + -ER.]

1. a. A supporter or approver of the Revolution of 1688. Now only *Hist.*

1693 *Whether Preserving Prot. Relig.* etc. 22 Nor can his Majesty's Authority..be questioned by our Revolutioners and Abdicators themselves. 1706 in Maidment *Bk. Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 372 The staunch Revolutioners pretend all their care is securing religion. *c* 1728 EARL OF ARLESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 620 A member of the House of Commons, supported by all the revolutioners, brought thither the sermon in print. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) I. 175 The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented Revolutioners. 1896 J. MACKINNON *Union Eng. & Scot.* 374 The Jacobites..exulted in the unanimity of sentiment, which inspired Revolutioner and Cameronian alike.

b. One who took part in the American Revolution.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour* 52 General Morton is a revolutioner, and an officer in the society of old soldiers called the 'Cincinnati Society'.

2. A revolutionary.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 351/2 It is but too true, that there have been very honest revolutioners of the most exaggerated sentiments. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 22 July 3/6 Take a Revolutioner from Belgium or France.

Revolu·tionism. [-ISM.] Advocacy or spread of revolutionary principles.

1877 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Ivel.* xiv. 164 He had seen the evil work which Revolutionism had wrought elsewhere. 1893 *Current Hist.* II. 374 The daily increasing growth of Revolutionism, Socialism, and Anarchy, is producing one result in Europe.

Revolu·tionist. [-IST.] An advocate or favourer of revolution; a revolutionary.

1710 PLACE (*title*), The True English Revolutionist. 1727 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 104 The Title of Savage, restless, turbulent Revolutionists. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 83, I state here the doctrine of the Revolutionists. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 97 There is no person at present, in whose favour the revolutionists would unite, and choose as a leader. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 21 The Lollards had become political revolutionists as well as religious reformers. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xviii. II. 25 He was cast in the very mould of the genuine revolutionist.

Revolutionize (revǒlīi·ʃənəiz), *v.* [f. REVOLUTION *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a country or state) under a revolutionary form of government.

1797 RUFUS KING in *Life & Corr.* (1895) II. 195 You will perceive by newspapers that all Italy will be overturned. Venice is no more; and Genoa has been completely revolutionized. 1797 NELSON 25 Jan. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 238 Naples must be revolutionized unless the Emperor acts with vigour and speed. 1815 WELLINGTON 5 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 237 He [Murat] knows he can revolutionize Italy, and will do so if it is necessary. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 38 It was not an unnatural thing that men..should have been seized with the idea of revolutionising the country. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 39 The object of these invaders has been to revolutionize Bulgaria.

2. To convert into revolutionary forms; to infect with revolutionary principles or ideas.

1797 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 380 They have not revolutionized .diplomatic forms and ceremonies. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) II. 175 Sometimes the poet is called a Jacobin; at others it is said that his opinions are revolutionised. 1827 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 255/2 Officers who had revolutionized their regiments and joined the rebels. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xii. 95 A reported threat..that..he would seize the prince and his sister, and revolutionize the government.

3. To change (a thing) completely or fundamentally; to reorganize or reconstruct upon altogether new lines.

1799 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1850) II. 32 My father had ..revolutionised two adjoining cottages into a dwelling-house. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 298 A violent motive may revolutionize a man's opinions and professions. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The opening of the Indies..revolutionized the channels and the direction of commerce. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 163 Mysteries..were now preached again .. and had revolutionised the ritual in our churches.

absol. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xliv, He revolutionizes under the guise of conservative readjustment.

4. *intr.* To engage in revolutions.

1854 *Semi-Centennial Anniv. Vermont* 98 Boys like men will revolutionize, And put to straits the wisdom of the wise.

Hence **Revolu·tionized** *ppl. a.*; **Revolu·tionizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Revolu·tionizement**; **Revolu·tionizer.**

1815 *Q. Rev.* XIV. 54 The moral or political virtues of the *revolutionized part of that country. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 331 Woe to him who teaches a revolutionized nation that there are two issues to an engagement! 1888 *Standard* 5 Oct. 3/2 To prevent..the *revolutionising and distracting of that country. 1861 G. MOORE *Lost Tribes* 92 The *revolutionizing influence of the Saxons who..took possession of part of India. 1820 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 503 A few days before the *revolutionisement of Venice. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 308 The share of all ill-timed and unfortunate *revolutionizers. 1868 BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 289 Conservatism is ever the wall to be battered: aggressive reformers or revolutionisers are the head of the battering-ram. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 181/1 Saint-Malo bore the revolutioniser of prose decades before any other town in France could boast a coadjutor to him.

Re·volutive, *a. rare.* [ad. F. *révolutif* or L. type **revolūtīv-us*: see REVOLUTE *a.* and -IVE.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1611 COTGR., *Periodic*, reuolutiue, comming or going by course, or fits.

†**2.** Contemplative, meditative. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1637 FELTHAM *Lett.* xvii. in *Lusoria* (1661), By being so conceived, aweth the inquisitive and revolutive Soul of man.

3. *Bot.* = REVOLUTE *a.* 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 968/1.

Revolvable, *a.* [f. REVOLVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being revolved.

1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 543/2 The upper cap of the mill is revolvable.

Revolve (rĭvǫ·lv), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

†**1.** Meditation, determination. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* D iij, When Midelton saw Grinuills hie reuolue, Past hope, past thought,..Once more to moue him flie, he doth resolue.

2. Revolution; rotation.

1641 CRABTREE in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 608 If the Screws keep an exact Equality of Motion forward in each Revolve, it is a most admirable Invention. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 110 In 365 Revolves the difference is scarce sensible. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Time* 279 Each revolve Of the recording sun conducts us on. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Two Dreams* 43 The stars Went round and round, their circles lessening At each revolve.

fig. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* I. 31 In all revolves and turns of State Decreed by (what dee call him) Fate.

3. *Theat.* (See quot.)

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 4/2 In the course of the change a massive piece of scenery..is moved bodily from one side of the stage to the other. Nearly at the top of this 'revolve', as it is technically called, is the window.

Revolve (rĭvǫ·lv), *v.* Also 5–7 **reuolue**, 6–7 **revolue** (6 *Sc.* **reuolfe**). [ad. L. *revolv-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *volvĕre* to roll, turn. So Sp., Pg., and obs. F. *revolver*, It. *rivolvere.*]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To turn (the eyes or sight) back or round. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) I. 72 For if such men wolden their eyen of their conscience revolven, they shulden seen the same sentence they legen on other springe out of their sydes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 664 Then furthermore aboute me my syght I reuolde. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 147 Let him into himself revolve his Eye.

†**2.** To roll; to move by rolling. *Obs. rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3919 And from þe hil þe water is revolvid Of snowys white, þat Phebus hath dissoluyd. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chyrurg.* Piv b, Let them be applyed vpon the sayde places in reuoluynge them contynually from one place to another that they cleue nat to the flesshe.

†**b.** To bring round in course of time. *Obs.*—¹

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 487 [I] yet desire to be dissolv'd (When my due date shall be revolv'd) As more happy far for me.

†**3. a.** To restore; to turn, bring, or roll back (*into* a place or state, or *upon* a person). *Obs.*

In the first quot. perh. an error for *renoveld.*

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 371 Ye saide Prison..was throwen doune; and..revolved and made agayn in a better manner. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 127 The Current once diuerted will hardly bee reuolued into its genuine Source and Course againe. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* To Parl., The care and tuition of whose Peace and Safety..is now again by a new dawning of God's miraculous Providence among us, revolv'd upon your shoulders. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 53 And the four Elements..shall maintain a dreadful fight, so long and so fiercely..that at last all will be revolved into a dark confusion.

†**b.** To bring round again *to* some position. *Obs.*

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* v. 17 This plainly revolveth you to the tenor of the old covenant, and maketh works the ground of your acceptance with God. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 32 As for predisposition, the question will be revolved to the same point.

4. To turn over (something) *in* the mind, breast, thoughts, etc.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 125 So ye may Reuolue in cogitacion That here ther is no longe habitacion. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 46 How be hit ye may reuolue hit in your mynde 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiii. 34 Venus,..Amyd hir breist revoluyng mony a thocht, Spak to Neptune. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 23 b, When he reuolued in his wauerynge mynde how greate a fountayne of mischiefe towarde hym shoulde sprynge. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 185 Musing and much revolving in his brest, How best the mighty work he might begin. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau* 128 The great Design revolving in his Mind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 210 The projects which the Commodore revolved in his thoughts. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xi, Revolving in his mind some subtle feat Of thievish craft. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii, The problem that Mr. Casson had been revolving in his mind for the last five minutes.

b. To consider, think over, ponder or meditate upon (something).

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 20 He, reuoluynge his relikys that he hadde of the Crosse,..depid them yn water, and wysshe the tonge of the pacient ther with. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xlvi, I shall encrease And brynge you whiche reuolue inwardly This my complaynt to eternall glory. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 507 Off Flodoun feilde the rewyne to reuolfe..I nyll, for dreid that dolour 30w dissolfe. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 17 For the residue of the day..[rather] to revolve things reade before, than to reade or muse of new. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. xvi. 216 If any man wil with a quicke understanding revolve the manifold introductions into the intelligence of Divinitie. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 134, And I cannot enough recommend Mr. Hobbes, that he will revolve his own judgment and determination in this chapter. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VI. 364 Here, as the queen revolved with careful eyes The various textures and the various dyes. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) III. 76 While I revolved the case of these unfortunate young ladies. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* i. (1860) 5 Even as I find, who have revolved the principal points almost daily for many years. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 61, I have plenty of time to revolve my most uncomfortable thoughts.

†**c.** To destine, purpose. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 33 The fatale sisteres reuolue and schew, sche kend, Of Troiane blude ane peple suld descend.

5. To turn over, search through, study, or read (a book, or the works of an author). Now *rare.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Sheep & Dog* 71 Of Ciuile Law volumis full mony thay reuolue. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Iiij b, As I reuolued the registers in the Capitol, I redde a ryght merualious thynge. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 179 From thy byrth to thys moment of thine vnbeliefe, reuolue the diarie of thy memory. 1644 MILTON *Bucer on Divorce* Wks. 1851 IV. 340 Of the clear judgment of your Royal Majesty I nothing doubt, revolving the Scripture so often as ye do. 1671 — *P. R.* I. 259 This having heard, strait I again revolv'd The Law and Prophets. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 46 Around my Throne the Letter'd Rabbins stand, Historic Leaves revolve, long Volumes spread. 1805 RICHARDSON *Poems & Plays* I. 32,

I trim my lamp, revolve the page And scan the labours of the sage.

†6. To bind round, tie or wrap up. Also *fig. Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 21/2 A certayn kind of ligament, as is that wherwith we revolve a fracture of a Legge, that the one half therof cover the other. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 250 These three reuolu'd in one, Points forth the Pope. *Ibid.* VII. 334 The commendation of which Cities rest reuolu'd in these following verses.

†7. To upset by revolution. *Obs. rare.*

1615 Wadsworth in *Bedell's Lett.* (1624) 10 His vnquietnesse and ambition, reuoluing the Commonwealth, and so vniustly expelling..the Bishop. [Hence 1624 Bedell *Lett.* x. 126 Caluin by his vnquietnes and ambition reuolued the State of Geneua.]

8. To cause (something) to travel in an orbit around a central point; to rotate (something) upon an axis.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 381 Then in the East her turn she shines, Revolvd on Heavn's great Axle. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 220 There could not possibly arise in the chaos any vortices..either to form the globes of the planets, or to revolve them when formed. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 473 The body, which is urg'd by a centripetal Force,..is revolv'd along with *L.* 1755 *Man* No. 50. 3 When he stretches out his arm it serves as a bar of defence, which, when he revolves it, acts as a sling. 1858 Greene & *Gunnery* 15 Some mechanical adjunct for revolving the chamber. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 312/2 It (the gun) is placed opposite the loading gear by revolving the turn-table.

II. *intr.* †9. To return *to* a person or place. *Obs.*

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/1 What should be the cause that they should thus rage, and so wickedlie and suddenlie reuolue, as dogs to their vomits, so they to their treasons. *a* 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 111 As soon might the Autumnal Sun To Libra, when its Course was run, Revolve, till it to Aries reel'd. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 81 The Jurisdiction does *ipso Jure* revolve to the Judge *a Quo.* 1755 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 21 Dec., You will smile at seeing Doddington again revolved to the court.

†10. To deliberate or consider; to meditate or think *upon* something. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 155 If this fall into thy hand, reuolue. 1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. ix. 157 With a hellish ratiocination ruminating and reuoluing on the manner thereof, hee..at last resolves to poyson her. 1699 Pomfret *Fortunate Compl.* 3 As Strephon..Revolving lay upon his wretched state. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 247 To a mind revolving upon the subject of human jurisprudence.

11. To perform a circular motion; to move in a regular orbit *about* or *round* a fixed point.

1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 126 ¶ 2 Those bodies that revolve round the sun. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 449/2 It will then be..forced to revolve about S in the circle BYTU. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 84 Whose beams enlighten and cherish the unknown worlds which revolve around them. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* IV. (1874) 93 Our Earth and Mars, Venus and Mercury.., revolve nearest to the Sun. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 142 The only satellite which takes a longer time to revolve round its primary than our Moon.

b. To rotate or move upon an axis or centre.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Earth*, For a body, revolving on its axis, the parts..are continually endeavouring to recede from the centre. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xviii, The wheel appears to be again revolving. 1849 James *Woodman* ix, It was made to revolve upon hinges. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 205 If a straight line *f* revolve round a fixed point *F*.

c. To wind spirally. *Obs. rare*—1.

1772-84 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* IV. vii, From above and behind each eye arises an elegant yellowish-white crest, revolving backward as a ram's horn.

12. To come round again, to move round, in various senses.

1769 Burke *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 78 Publick accounts formerly printed and re printed revolve once more, and find their old station in this sober meridian. 1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 5 Jan., My plan having long been revolving in my head, I had ventured..to hint at it [etc.] 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 1 The year revolves, and I again explore The simple annals of my parish poor. 1822-56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 131 A world-wearied man could not do better than revolve amongst these modest inns.

Hence **Revo·lved** *ppl. a.*

1692 Ray *Disc.* iii. (1732) 14 The Sea with revolved Waves. 1760 P. Miller *Introd. Bot.* 35 When it is turned back or rolled .., [it is] a revolved leaf. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 573 Roofs on circular bases..are called roofs of revolution or revolved roofs.

Revolvency (rĭvǫ·lvĕnsi). [f. prec. + -ency.] Tendency to revolve; capacity for revolution.

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 372 Its own revolvency upholds the world. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1033 Revolvency is the leading law in the system of the universe.

Revolver (rĭvǫ·lvəɹ). [f. Revolve *v.* + -er.]

1. A pistol provided with mechanism by which a set of loaded barrels, or (more usually) of cartridge-chambers, is revolved and presented in succession before the hammer, so as to admit of the rapid discharge of several shots without reloading.

1835 Colt in *Abridgm. Patent Specif., Fire-arms* (1859) 84. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, Ripper, Tickler, and the revolvers, all ready for action on the shortest notice. 1848 A. Sedgwick in *Life & Lett.* (1890) II. 143 Bring your patent revolvers with you to take care of Lady H. 1861 T. L. Peacock *Gryll G.* 160 See the complications and refinements in modes of destruction—in revolvers and rifles. 1887 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. 1 If a search had been made, a revolver would have been found.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *revolver cartridge, shot,* etc.; **revolver camera** (see quot.).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 272/2 The old skin or paper revolver cartridge, which was in vogue until a few years ago. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Jan. 74/1 Revolver-carrying is fast becoming .. a practice here. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb., Several revolver shots were fired at them. 1890 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr., Revolver Camera*, a small instantaneous camera made in the form of a revolver.

2. A revolving furnace. Also *attrib.*

1879 Lock *Spon's Encycl.* I. 292 The 'revolvers' bid fair ..to supersede the old hand furnaces. 1880 Lomas *Alkali Trade* 4 A turn-out of at least 130 tons of salt-cake per week, with eight or nine hand-ball furnaces, or one revolver. 1880 *Rep. Alkali Acts* (1881) 63 On one occasion the escape of HCL from the Revolver chimney was high.

3. In miscellaneous uses: (see quots.).

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Terms* 286 *Revolvers*, rotary pistons. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clinical Diagnosis* (ed. 4) x. 436 The tube of the microscope is provided with a 'revolver' or 'nose-piece', to which lenses of different magnifying powers are fixed.

Hence **Revo·lverer**, one who uses a revolver; **Revo·lvering** *vbl. sb.*

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Jan 74/1 The revolverer never reflects; he is moved by his own fears. 1889 *Ibid.* 23 Mar. 335/1 'Revolvering'..is nearly as great a curse of the present moment as democracy or anti-religious maundering.

Revolving (rĭvǫ·lvĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1387 8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) I. 158 These transitory tymes that maketh revolving of your yeres thus stondmele. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Processe of yeares, revolvynge of season, Bryngeth all these soone in oblyvyon. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 106 They were greatly gyuen to .. continuall reuoluinge of dyuers autours. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 37 In my small revolving of Authors I find as high examples of vertue in Women as in Men. 1670 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 145 Without..many unnecessary revolvings which men of sharp and pregnant parts stand in no need of. 1867 Longf. *Dante, Par.* XIV. 24 The holy circles a new joy displayed In their revolving

Revolving (rĭvǫ·lvĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] Turning round; making revolutions; rotating: a. *poet.* Of time or seasons, or with reference to these.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 386 An age is rip'ning in revolving fate, When Troy shall overturn the Grecian state. 1704 Watts in *Sc. Paraph., Hymns* IV. 2 The revolving skies had brought the third, th' appointed day. 1738 Wesley *We lift our Hearts to Thee* V, And live this short revolving Day As if it were our last. 1781 Cowper *Heroism* 25 Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* 152 For three revolving autumns. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 269 Thrice ten glorious years of revolving months.

b. Of moving bodies, etc.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 475 The point *D* (the Place of the Body describing the revolving Orbit). 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Center*, That point to which a revolving planet, or comet, is impelled. 1812-26 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 235 The velocity of the falling body at L, as well as of the revolving body at P. 1822 Shelley tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* III. 68 Thou Who gazest..On the sun's revolving splendour! 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. I. 275 This little cell so well known to the older observers as the globe-animalcule or revolving-cell.

c. Of mechanical apparatus or parts of machinery. (Cf. Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

1814 Scott *Diary* 29 July in *Lockhart*, It [a beacon-grate] is to be abolished for an oil revolving-light. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, He usually carried a brace of revolving pistols.., with seven barrels a piece. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 60 A revolving wheel cutter for cushion or round shapes

Hence **Revo·lvingly** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr., *Periodiquement*,..reuoluingly, by course or fits, or with a continuall, and interchanged course.

†**Revo·me**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *revomĕre*: see Re- 2 d.] *trans.* To swallow up again.

1596-7 in *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 This trenche revomed those small stones that lay in the court yarde.

Revo·mit, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. It. *revomitare.*] *trans.* To vomit up again.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vi 87 Pillis, medecyns or pocions, which if ye syke bodye reuomite there is no helth to be loked fore. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIV. xxii I. 426 Vomiting and revomiting twice or thrice together that which they have drunke.

Revon, obs. form of Raven *sb.*1

Revo·te (rī-), *sb.* [Re- 5 a: cf. next.] A second or repeated vote; a renewed grant.

1865 Gladstone in *Morn. Star* 9 June, These are revotes of money granted on former occasions. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 The sum spent on the house was really a re-vote from last year.

Revo·te (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To grant, settle, or decree again by a new vote.

1865 Gladstone in *Morn. Star* 9 June, The Treasury should express its willingness, on a fair case being made out, to ask Parliament to revote the money. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* II. xii. 261 The signs of the times rendered it desirable to have that point settled by redebating and revoting the settlement of the throne. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 724 Certain expenditures..are not revoted every year.

Revow· (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To vow (something) again.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) I. 248, I kneel not repenting of what I have vowed in such a case as that I have supposed. I revow it, at your feet. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 143 For the sake of..hearing him vow and revow ten thousand soft enchanting things.

Revu·lsant. *Med.* [ad. F. *révulsant* pres. pple. of *révulser* (see next), or L. type **revulsant-em.*] A revulsive.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 560 The general law for deep-seated parts is that the revulsant should be put directly over the part. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 42 Cups or leeches to the spine may be useful to some extent as revulsants.

†**Revu·lse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *revuls-*, ppl. stem of *revellĕre*: see Revel *v.*2 So F. *révulser.*] *trans.* To drag, draw, or pull back; to tear away.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 This virulent acrimony..becomes by a retrograde motion revulsed into the veins 1673 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* II. 123 To take away the blood..that it might be revulsed from the lungs. *c* 1690 Beverley *Kingd. Christ* 9 Any of the Ten, though if not Revuls'd from the Beast, they are in Prophetic Language, Horns of the Papacy.

Revu·lsent, variant of Revulsant.

1882 in Quain *Dict. Med.*

Revulsion (rĭvə·lʃən). Also 6-7 **reuulsion**, 6 **revulsione**, 7 **-tion.** [a. F. *révulsion* (16th c., = Sp. *revulsion*, It. *revulsione*), or ad. L. *revulsio*, noun of action f. *revellĕre*: see Revel *v.*2]

1. *Med.* The action or practice of diminishing a morbid condition in one part of the body by operating or acting upon another. (Cf. Derivation 1 c.)

1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* Gg iij, Yf the fluxyon be impetuous & great we shal make reuulsion in the contrary partyes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/1 As oftentimes as we desire to make any derivatione, revulsione, interceptione or evacuatione of anye matter. 1643 J. Stiler tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* v 19 Let there be used..bloodletting, cupping, and other revultions. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 123 When a Loosness is cured by the use of a Bath, it is cured by revulsion. *c* 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. iii (1738) 9 This Method of Revulsion has been safely practised among all Physicians. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 121 Her Throat had well nigh choaked her (notwithstanding the Revulsion of the Humour caused by the Blisters). 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 524/1 Derivation or revulsion is often found to occur independently of any artificial excitation 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 558 The process being called revulsion, or counter irritation.

2. The action of drawing, or the fact of being drawn, back or away. In later use only *fig.*

1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* cvii, That Head..vpon whose Crowne Depends the highest Heau'ns resplendant Roofe, By whose reuulsion It would soone fall downe. 1661 Boyle *Examen* (1682) 92 The repeated impulse and revulsion of the Sucker. 1687 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* II. 91 There necessarily followed a Revulsion of the Forces from Dalmatia. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Remise Door*, The blood and spirits, which had suffered a revulsion from her, clouded back to her. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. vii (1904) II. 216 Thrown out of employment by the revulsion of capital from other trades. 1850 Gladstone *Gleanings* (1879) II. 106 For common speculative liberalism..he had a contempt as energetic even as his revulsion from theology.

†3. Recovery, restoration. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1760 in *Etoniana* (1865) 74 One of his pupils speaks of the 'revulsion' of the fame of Eton 'owing to his able.. administration'.

4. A sudden violent change of feeling; a strong reaction in sentiment or taste.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxiv, The transition from the verge of the grave to a prospect of life had occasioned a dizzy revulsion in his whole system. 1853 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 289 There comes a natural revulsion from the baldness and puerility into which Wordsworth too often fell. 1857 Freeman *Hist Ess.* Ser. I (1871) iii. 55 The cause of this strange..direction of popular feeling is to be found in a sort of generous revulsion of sentiment.

5. A sudden reaction or reverse tendency in trade, fortune, etc.

1812 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 147 To grow up while the trade flourishes, and to be thrown out of employ..when it meets with any sudden revulsion 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. xiv. 321 In that great revulsion of fortune, the Archbishop was consigned to the hands of his old Sectarian. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. 195 A state of business which, when pushed to an extreme length, brings on the revulsion called a commercial crisis.

Hence **Revu·lsionary** *a.*

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 298 That the tenet is not to be placed among the revulsionary results of the Scripture-slighting will-worship of the Romish Church. 1900 F. T. Bullen *Idylls of the Sea* 248 Recovering from that revulsionary paroxysm, all hands rushed upon the retreating mass.

Revulsive (rĭvə·lsiv), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. L. type **revulsiv-us*: see Revulse *v.* and -ive. So F. *révulsif*, Sp., Pg., and It. *revulsivo.*]

A. *adj.* Capable of producing revulsion; tending to revulsion.

1616 T. Adams *Soul's Sickness* i, Either by cutting a vein, purging, revulsive or local remedies. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxxviii. 522 Blood-letting..is also an operation revulsive and derivative. 1710 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 462 This I call a revulsive Friction, to draw the Blood and Spirits towards the Limbs 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 7 Blisters..might have also been of great Service in this Case,..on account of their revulsive Effect. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 398 When cold, applied in this manner, takes off either clonic or entastic spasm. it is by a revulsive power. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 17/1 Its action is said to be sedative and revulsive.

B. *sb.* An application employed to produce revulsion. Also *fig.*

1662 J. Fell *Life Hammond* H.'s Wks. 1684 IV. 27 In his sicknesses..he never intermitted study, but rather re-inforc'd it..as the most frequent revulsive and diversion of pain. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* IX. ¶ 17 Satan has in this instance found it a lucky Stratagem, it having proved the most powerful revulsive of his danger. 1831 Davies *Mat. Med.* 17 This is the effect we wish to produce when we administer remedies called revulsives. 1890 *Times* 11 Jan. 5/1 Towards 5 o'clock revulsives were applied to the head.

Hence **Revu'lsively** *adv.*
1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 145 His spirit with alternate change From pride to sorrow was compelled to range Revulsively.

Revy(e, obs. ff. REVIE. **Revyn,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1], and *riven*, pa. pple. of RIVE *v.* **Revyr,** obs. f. RIVER. **Revyre**: see REVIRE *v.* **Revyssh,** obs. f. RAVISH. **Revyue,** obs. f. REVIVE *v.*

Rew, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 rēw, rēow, rēaw, 3 reawe, 4–7 rewe, 5–7, 9 rew, 9 rue. [OE. *rēw*, etc. (see 2 b), var. of *rāw* ROW *sb.*]

†**1.** In adverbial phrases: **a.** *By rew*, in order, successively. Also *in rew*. *Obs.*
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 336 Go so adunewardes bi reawe & bi reawe, uor tu kume to þe laste. 13.. R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6984 Þe bissopes ech on Bi rewe asoileden þe king of his gret trespas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* Preamble 506 That feele I on my ribbes al by rewe. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 23 He wente forth, walkinge bi rewe thorou the cuntrei of Galathie. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 233 Whiche ij. textis, if thei ben considered as thei liggen to gidere in rewe, it schal be seen [etc.]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. i. 77 Moost of.. the barons..assayed alle by rewe, but ther myght non spede. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 228 Before that thou shalt haue reckened vp by rewe one after other..the xxiiii. lettres. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 233 So rested shee; and then the next in rew Began her grievous plaint.

†**b.** *On* or *in a rew*, in a row or line. *Obs.*
Cf. *arew* AROW *adv.* and OE. *on gerēwe.*
c 1290 *St. Brendan* 278 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 He ladde him and is monekus in-to a noble halle, And setten heom a-doun alle on a rewe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *Ho. Fame* 1692 Ther come the ferthe companye.., And gunne stonde in a rewe. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 2008 To hakke and hewe The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 254 All the ladyes..Stode on a rewe besyde the closette. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 17 She found the Goddesse with her crew..Sitting beside a fountaine in a rew. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 99 Rugged rocks set orderly, as it were in a rew. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXI. 173 On a rew [he] Set them, of one height, by a line he drew.

†**2.** A row or line of persons or things; a rank or series. *Obs.*
c 1290 *St. Wulstan* 224 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 77 Al along þe rewe þoruȝ þe queor he gan i-wiende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 308 Than sen thei stonde on every side,. Of Penonceals a riche rewe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 53 Plante..a rew of on, & rew of a-noþer. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 532, I take recorde of this rewe My thedome is nere past. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 60 The floures..growing thicke togither in rewes by one side of the stem. 1601 [Br. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 218 Registred in his rew of erroneous Doctors. *a* 1623 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* lxviii. 14 Betweene the two bankes or rewes, to wit, of stones made to hang pots and kettles on. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss.* s.v. *Reia*, A rew of muck or dung.

b. *dial.* A hedgerow.
OE. examples (*hege-, wiþigrēw*) occur in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* II. 54, III. 48, V. 275, etc.
1853 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rue*, a row; a hedgerow. 1889 NEVILL *Old Cottages* 115 (E D.D.), The paving of this road is still very perfect in some of the wooded 'rews' at Coxland.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)
1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss.*, *Rue*, the row or ridge in which grass falls when cut with a scythe.

†**3.** A streak, stripe. *Obs. rare.*
c 1290 *Beket* 2177 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169 A smal rewe þer was of blode, þat ouer his nose drouȝ. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 304 [Water-leeches] þat han reed wombis & litil reed rewis in þe rigge medlid wiþ grene. 1611 COTGR., *Se rayer*, to be full of rayes, rewes, or streakes. 1684 [see REWEY *a.*].

†**4.** A line in a book. *Obs. rare.*
1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 54 Beholde þe book onys, And redeth on him redely rewis an hundrid.

†**Rew,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **reu.** [a. F. *rue.*] A street; also, a village.
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 71 Than wes the slauchter so felloune, That all the rewys ran of blude. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 575 Of þis towne pase til a rew, Quhare þat Iuda dwellis now. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. ii. 359 Born of þe lande of Galile, In til þe rew of Bethsayda. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 351 Quhen thay Princis appeirit into Paris, Ilk Rew Ryallie with riches thame arrayis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xviii. (S.T.S.) I. 106 The place quhare þe deid was done Is callit ȝit þe vnhappy and cursit rew. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 Ald ande ȝong ar slane on the reuis but mercy. 1590 in J. B. Pratt *Buchan* (1858) 101 The handbell passing throu the haill rewis.

†**Rew,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a ON. *rō*: see ROOVE *sb.*] A form of burr for a rivet.
c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 109 It sall be cleyngked..With nayles þat are both noble and newe...Take here a revette, and bere a rewe.

†**Rew,** *a.*, ? obs. variant of RAW *a.* 6.
c 1440 *Alph Tales* 211 Cristen men..fand þe child in þe ovyn, syttand opon þe hate colis, right as [he] had syttyn opon fayr flowris; and hym aylid no rew sore.

†**Rew,** *v. Obs.* [Related to REW *sb.*[1]: cf. OE. *gerēwed* striped, set in rows.] *trans.* To mark with lines or stripes. Hence †**Rewing** *vbl. sb.*
1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 21, vi Turkye gounes of Crymesen rewed with golde threed. *Ibid.* 82, vi peces of laune rewed with counterfete gowlde. 1611 COTGR., *Poiler*,..to rew; to dy or colour vneuenly. *Ibid.*, *Rayement*,..a rewing. *Rayer*,..to rew, streake, or skore all ouer.

Rew, obs. form of RUE *sb.* and *v.*

Rew, to sift: see REE *v.*

Rewa'ke (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To wake again. Hence **Rewa'king** *ppl. a.*
1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 53, I still assayed to rewake thee, & bring thee back againe to thy first image. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1903) 61 Then our silken-robed minstrels..Shall rewake the young slumbering blood of the land. 1885 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* I. ii, 'I beg your pardon' cried the farmer, rewaking to hospitable thoughts. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 6/5 The subtle revelation of a rewaking love for the forgiving wife.

Rewa'ken, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To waken again.
1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 378 He thereby charmes up the Eyes of whom he lists, and rewakens them from sleep. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii, And love will..at the spiritual prime Rewaken with the dawning soul. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* I. v. § 9. 15 Deem not it was with the thought Or your heart to regain, or the past to rewaken.

Rewall, obs. form of RULE.

Rewa'llow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wallow again.
a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119 As clean-wash'd Swine return into their Sty, And in their stinking Mire re-wallowing lie.

†**Rewa'lt,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. RE- + WALT *v.*] *trans.* To overturn, throw down.
1587 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 225 Periurie is punished by the pillorie,..the rewalting of the trees growing vpon the grounds of the offendors.

Rewand, obs. Sc. f. REAVING *ppl. a.*

Reward (rĭwō·ɹd), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **rewarde**; 5 *Sc.* **reuard, revard, ravard, 6 raward**; 5–7 *Sc.* **rewaird** (6 **reu-, rev-**). [a. ONF. *reward* (*rewart, roward*, etc.), = OF. *reguard, regard* REGARD *sb.*]

I. †**1.** Regard, consideration, heed. In phrases with *have, take*, or *give*. *Obs.*
a. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 163 þat I did dishonour, Sir, haf it to no reward. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 291 For it sit every man to have Reward to love and to his miht. 1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 134 Havyng no reward..To suerte nor othe ymade toforne. *a* 1455 in *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 99 Summe of yor officers, having no rewarde therto, unadvisely toke..the horses of our said tenants.
b. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1871 For þe dede til na man tas rewarde, Ne riche ne pover he spars. 1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 218 Therfore, gode sires, taketh reward Of 3or douhti kyng that deyȝede in age. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 300 He schulde ay Holde him for a coward And neuere-more of him take reward. 1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 577 Not havyng nor taking rewarde unto the clamour of the peple *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 511 Owre lord..took Reward to his Good lyf.
c. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 650 Bot to his raifand word he gaue na rewaird.

2. In prepositional phrases:
†**a.** *In reward of*, in comparison with. *Obs.*
1340 *Ayenb.* 74 Vor al þet eure þoleden þe holy martires, ..ne ys bote a beþ ine chald weter to þe reward of þe fornayse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 147 In reward of whiche flamme oure fire is but lewk. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Prov.* 183 Therfor the Deuil may Iustifye hym in rewarde of extorcioner. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 As..[the] heuene of oure lord god, in reward of þe .iiij elementis, is yncorruptible & vnchaungeable.
†**b.** *By reward of*, by looking to. *As to my reward*, as seemed to me. *Obs.*
c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 21 Crist makeþ vs siker to dye for his lawe bi reward of þe blisse of heuene. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23455 And also (as to my reward,) hir hed was turned ek bakward.
†**c.** *In reward of*, at the discretion of. *Obs.*[−1]
c 1400 *Brut* CXXVII, Y neuer him bitraede ne sloughe; and þerof y put me in rewarde of 3our court.
†**d.** *At one's reward*, in the place or places at table lying outward from one. *Obs.*
1551 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* (Roxb.) II. 363 She dined under the same cloth of estate, at my left hand. At her reward dined my cousen Frances and my cousen Magret. At mine sate the French embassadour.

†**3. a.** Estimation, worth. *Obs. rare.*
1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 He sent to kyng R[ichard] a stede for curteisie, On of þe best reward, þat was in paemie. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 604 For þer is vch mon payed inliche, Wheþer lyttel oþer much be hys rewarde.
†**b.** *dial.* Colour, complexion. *Obs.*
1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 38 A *Reward* or good *Reward*; a good colour or ruddiness in the face, used about Sheffield.

II. 4. A return or recompense made to, or received by, a person for some (†favour,) service or merit, or for hardship endured.
13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 208 Of alle þyse aþel aungelez [he was] attled þe fayrest, & he vnkyndely as a karle kydde a reward. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Simon & Jude*) 212 þat he mycht gaynand reward mak to þame þat suthfaste fundyn war. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1879 For a riche reward of my ranke wille, All the soueranis by assent assignet me hir. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 130 Oone of his knyghtis for his Service askyd of hym a reward. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 119 Yf the kynge be pouere, he shall of necessite make his giftes and rewardes by asseignementes. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1304/1 Then was Judas rewarde the value of tenne shillings of our English money. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 3 Wherin the diligent reader may see the good successe and rewarde of noble and honeste enterpryses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 244 My brother and my selfe treated with him by the way, to giue him a reward that he would dismisse vs. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. 397 The King conferred the Manour of Exetland..on their Corporation, in reward of their loyalty and valour. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 124 P 6 He scorned to take a Reward for doing what in Justice he ought to do. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 6 P 6 She could at leisure gather her reward. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* I. 255 'Behold', cried the astrologer, 'my promised reward'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 326 The clergy had also lost the ascendency which is the natural reward of superior mental cultivation. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 342/1 The most recent reward for military merit is the Victoria Cross.
attrib. 1880 *F. Westley's Catal.* 1 May, The following Catalogue of Reward-books.
†**b.** *Hunting.* Some part of the animal which has been caught and killed, given to the hounds on the spot. Also similarly in *Hawking*. *Obs.*
c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, One shulde be rydy behynde to pulle away þe skynne, and let þe houndes come to þe rewarde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e iij, Thay shall haue the bowyllis boyle with the brede Cast vppon the grownde ther the boore was slayne, And that is calde a Rewarde. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 132 Let him stand from the rewarde and suffer the Houndes to eate it. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* I. iv. 15 If the pleasure which shee takes in her reward, be the only cause that moues a hawke to come vnto the man [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Quarry, or Reward, is a gift or reward given the Hounds, being some part of the thing hunted.
†**c.** Remuneration (regular or extra). *Obs.*
1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Mason's weages with maistre mason's rewarde...Carpenter's weages with the maistre carpenter's reward. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Rewarde, for syngarys, and mynstrallys, *siparium*. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 267 To the baker for cccx. eggs, xix*d.* To him for hys reward, iiis. iiij*d.* *c* 1642 TWYNE in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) I. 64 They were promised 5*s.* by the moneth for every man as a reward besides his daily paye. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. III. (1904) II. 420 A little school, where children may be taught for a reward so moderate, that even a common labourer may afford it.
d. A sum of money offered for the capture or detection of a malefactor, discovery of a missing person, recovery of lost or stolen property, etc.
1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 10 Is Proclamation made, That who finds Edward, Shall haue a high Reward, and he his Life? 1702 *Procl.* in McCarthy *Reign Q. Anne* (1905) 60 Whoever shall discover the said Daniel De Foe..so as he may be apprehended shall have a reward of fifty pounds. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* ii, He should publish a reward for the encouragement of those that have them to bring them again. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xliv, If you should promise an immense reward, I could not tell more than you now have heard. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, Julius Handford., for intelligence of whom a reward had been publicly offered. 1907 MISS BRADDON *Her Convict* v, I don't think there was any reward offered. Scotland Yard is against rewards.

5. Recompense or retribution for evil-doing; requital, punishment.
1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* lxvi. 6 The vois of the Lord 3eldynge a reward to hise enemyes. *c* 1400 *Brut* CXCVIII. 221 A, sire traitoure!..now shal 3e haue þe reward þat longetyme 3e haue diserued. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 437 He sowght after the prowghd styward, For to 3eve hym hys reward. Becawse he grevyd hym sore. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* x[i]. 6 Vpon the vngodly he shal rayne..storme and tempest: this rewarde shal they haue to drynke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 14 He from daunger was releast,..Yet not escaped from the dew reward Of his bad deedes. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. XIV. (1620) 15 The just reward that our first parents received for their sinne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 655 Thy great Misdeeds have met a due Reward. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 23 That which the vassal threatened to divulge Whose throat is choked with dust for his reward. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 31 Hanging was the reward of treason and desertion.

†**6.** An extra supply or allowance of food; an extra dish. *Obs.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Rewarde, at mete, whan fode fallythe [*v.r.* faylyth] of the seruyce. *Ibid.*, Rewarde, yn þe ende of mete, of frutys, *impomentum*. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* III. 423 Whenne brede faylys at borde aboute, The marshalle gares sett withouten doute More brede, that calde is a rewarde. 1523 in *Ann. Reg.* (1758) 267/1 At dyner, a pese of beyf, a stroke of roste, and a rewarde at our said kechyn. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Rewarde of meate, *entremetz.*

†**Reward,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* = REARWARD *sb.*
c 1440 *Partonope* 989 He sendith to his rewarde tho That they shull make hem redy And come hym to 1515 *Scottish Field* 408 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Thus the Reward in aray rayked ever after.

Reward (rĭwō·ɹd), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **rewaird.** [a. ONF. *rewarder*, = OF. *reguarder, regarder* to REGARD.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To regard, heed, consider; to look at or observe. *Obs.*
c 1315 SHOREHAM III. 227 Þye senne schal sle þe, 3yf þou rewardest þyne eldrynges nau3t. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 294 A child of þat land..Edward sauh him stand, þe Flemmynges to reward. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 145 If ye riche haue reuthe and rewarde wel þe pore. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 217 Rewarde this figure and telle vs the qualyteis..of Suche a man as this figure Presentyth. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2367 Hit you behouith rewarde and behold Ho shall doo gouerne and rule this contre.
†**2.** To agree; to determine or decide. *Obs.*
c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 312 Hit ys rewardet ous two be twyne þat Olyuer schal wende & take þe batayl wiþ þe 3ond Sarsyne. *Ibid.* 3463 '3us,' quaþ Roland, 'y wil it do, If 3e rewardieþ it shel be so'. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 359 And þan he [the judge] rewardid at þe clew sulde be won of, & sho at said sothe of þe bothom sulde bafe it.
†**3.** *intr.* To look; to give heed. *Obs. rare.*
1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXIX. 24 Feruent and gnastende he soupeth the erthe; and rewarde he not to the trumpe sounende trumping. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 174 He rewardid aboute, and Sawe an olde knyght quakynge for colde. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 296 If there be eny hawke, and she rewarde gladly to her game, ye shull say cast your hawke thereto.

II. †**4.** *trans.* To assign or give (to one) as a reward or recompense. *Obs.*
c 1320 *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 1662 Receyvyth the blysfull joy anon That to 3ow byth rewarded withoutyn endenge. *c* 1370 *Stacions Rome* (Vernon MS.) 100 Pope Vrban þat holy syre So rewardede men heore huyre. 1393 *Test. Ebor.*

(Surtees) I. 185 It es my will that ye reward sumwhat to ilkane of my seruandes. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 13 He that is untreu to his lorde..The law wyl hym reward deth to his mede. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 14 For whois raunson.. king Edwarde rewarded the Prince xx. M^l. li. sterlinges. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 20 They that rewarde me euell for good, speake euell of me. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 17 Thou hast rewarded mee good, whereas I haue rewarded thee euill. *c* 1650 *Metrical Ps. Scotch Ch.* vii. 4 If I rewarded ill to him.

5. To repay, requite, recompense (one) for some service, merit, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3840 What man vpon molde so may him me bring. I schal riuedli him rewarde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 133 Bot he rewarde him for his dede, So as he mihte of his godhiede. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Scho was we.e rewarded, as scho was wele worthy. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 For lakke off money, the kyng than rewarded þam with lande. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xix, I..praye the that thow wylt reward me of the grete seruyse whiche I haue done to the. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 204, I abandonyd to you all that I had; yll it hath ben employed without ye rewarde me better. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 134 There is remuneration, for the best ward of mine honours is rewarding my dependants. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 183 To Reward those that aspire to greatnesse. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xvi. 27 Then I will reward those that were faithful to me. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* I. (1765) 3, I shall think myself well rewarded in the Labour of reciting. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 218 He..Consults all day your int'rest and your ease, Richly rewarded if he can but please. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 83 Sir Edward publicly apostatized, and was rewarded with the command of a regiment of foot. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 224 The toil is forgotten when the highest point is attained, for a magnificent view rewards the traveller.

† **b.** *Hunting* and *Hawking*. (Cf. Reward *sb.*[1] 4 b.) *Obs.*

13 . *Gaw. & Gr Kn.* 1610 With bred blent þer-with his braches [he] rewardez. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., Whann the hert is spaied and dede he vndothe hym and maketh his kirre and enquirreth or rewardeþ his houndes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iiij, If she will forsake the fowle that she plumyth on,.. then..rewarde yowre hawke with the Brayne and the necke. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 134 Call hir to your fist wyth meat.., and when she commeth rewarde hir well. *Ibid.* 174 How you shall rewarde your houndes when they haue killed an Hare. 1614 Latham *Falconry* I. v. 18 So reward her with cleanlie feed.

† **c.** To give (one) something out of a legacy.

1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 288, I wull that iche of myn other godchilder be rewarded by th' avyse of John Paston, my sone. 16.. in Mills *Ordin. Isle of Man* (1821) 47 Then the Ordinary shall make .. his next of Kindred.. to be lawful Executors and the base begotten to be rewarded of Charity.

† **d.** To serve with food. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 When my lady is served of the seconde course,..the chamber is rewarded and the hall with breade and ale, after the discretyon of the usher.

6. † **a.** To make up for (a deficiency). *Obs.*—1

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. c. (Bodl. MS.), What lakkeþ in þis londe in quantite of space is rewarded & recouered in godenes of grounde.

b. To requite, to make return for (a service, merit, exertion, etc.).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvi. 189 The grete seruyce.. shall be euen ryght well rewarded. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii (1596) 201 Rome..did..reward..their temperancy in abstaining from wine. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) 110 A crop of cares rewarding your labour with remorse. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 72 That Crop rewards the greedy Peasant's Pains. 1748 Foote *Knights* Prol., The pious boy, his father's toil rewarding, For thousands throws a main at Covent-Garden! 1781 Cowper *Hope* 761 Still happier, if he till a thankful soil, And fruit reward his honourable toil. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 186 The discovery, when made, would not at all reward the labour expended in the search. 1862 Sir B Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 113 The most upright and virtuous intentions are not always rewarded by happiness in proportion.

7. a. To requite or repay (one) for evil-doing; to punish, chastise.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. iv, Who so euer rendreth euylle for good he shalle therof iustly be rewarded. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 269 One of them.. sawe there were no dogges nor bryborse in ye Churche, bot tha wolde rewarde thame 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 132 b, They were rewarded with the losse of their heades. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* iii. 39 The Lord shall reward the doer of euill, according to his wickednesse. 1671 Milton *Samson* 413 Servil mind Rewarded well with servil punishment!

b. To pay back (injury or wrong) to one; to visit *upon* one. *rare.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 525, I shal rewarde be þi route, if I cone rede righte. 1535 Coverdale *Judges* ix. 57 All the euell of the men of Sichem, dyd God rewarde them vpon their heade. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Hosea* iv. 9, I wil visit their wayes vpon them, and rewarde them their dedes.

8. *absol.* To make recompence.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B III. 316 But after þe dede þat is don One dome shal rewarde. 1613 Chapman *Mask Inns of Court*, To employ with countenance, and encouragement, but reward with austerity and disgrace.

† **Rewa·rd,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [Irreg. from prec.] Rewarded.

1567 Pikeryng *Horestes* 491 (Brandl), Soffer him not for to depart, tyll well reward he be. 1574 R. Robinson *Rewarde of Wickednesse* Sjb, All these I knewe and many moe,.. That for their trauels were rewarde.

Rewardable (rĭwō·ɹdăb'l), *a.* [f. Reward *v.* + -able.] Capable of being rewarded; worthy or deserving of reward.

1534 More *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1153/2 We graunt ..that no good woorke of man is rewardable in heauen of his own nature. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ix. § 1 Whether they bee in their own nature rewardable or punishable. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 71 Neither is Vertue rewardable, nor Vice punishable, except it be done..with intent of the will. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 7 He is rewardable as he suffereth for fearing to disobey God. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 108 The Actions were Voluntary and Rewardable in St. Paul. 1760 Wesley *Jrnl.* 20 Dec., Till you know the difference between meritorious and rewardable. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vii. (1867) 144 Christian philanthropy..is vicarious; obligatory; rewardable. 1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* (1875) 615 Virtue is in itself rewardable; vice is of essential demerit.

Rewa·rdableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] Capability of being rewarded; the state of being worthy of reward.

1654 J. Owen *Doctr. Saints' Perseverance* Wks. 1851 XI. 591 It will take away all rewardableness from their actings. 1705 Goodman *Wint. Even. Conf.* II. 159 What can be the Praise or Rewardableness of doing that which a Man cannot chuse but do? 1772 J. Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 32 She pleads for the rewardableness, which is all we understand by the merit of works. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. vii. (1863) I. 43 The doctrine of the rewardableness of work.

Rewa·rdably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly.[2]] 'In a rewardable manner' (Webster, 1847).

Rewa·rded, *ppl. a.* [f. Reward *v.* + -ed[1].] Requited; recompensed.

1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 318/2 From hired Preests, from rewarded Barbers, the Lord deliuer vs. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 67 The Sweets of that Repose, which Virtue and rewarded Tenderness can never fail to afford.

Hence **Rewa·rdedly** *adv.*

1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 741 Nay, and what if he gazed rewardedly On the pale beauty prisoned in embrace.

Rewarder (rĭwō·ɹdəɹ). [f. Reward *v.* + -er[1].] One who rewards or requites.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 6 God is rewardere of goed and ill. 1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* xi. 6 He is rewarder of men ynsekinge him. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 67, I am rewarder of all gode men. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187 That he is the rewarder of all good dedes. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 124 A liberall rewarder of his Friends. 1620 Fletcher *Chances* III. ii, Whose hard heart never Slew those rewarders. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 182 He is..no great rewarder of his Servants. *c* 1705 De Foe in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 324 The unknown rewarders of my mean performances. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 106 God is..the most munificent rewarder of real worth. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 373 The belief that God is..a rewarder of them that seek him.

Rewa·rdful, *a.* [f. Reward *sb.* + -ful.] Yielding or producing reward.

1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 187 Whose grace was great, and bounty most rewardfull. 1846 D. Jerrold *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 381 Blessings rewardful of their piety. 1903 Ainger *Crabbe* xi. 198 What is best and most rewardful in the study of Crabbe.

Hence **Rewa·rdfulness.**

1873 *Scribner's Mag.* VI. 30 Of the beauty, the rewardfulness of the place, I cannot trust myself to speak.

Rewa·rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Reward *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lviii. 18 In rewardinge of endles bliss. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 333 Thanne I scholde in such a wise In rewardinge of my servise Be ded. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Also if þe lorde be þere alle þinge shulde be doo of þe abay and rewardynge, as before is seyde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 230 Tho that in lokynge or in rewardynge ficchyth hare syght and hit holdyth stabill. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 262 The rewardinges which ar sayd to be prepared for the keper of the law. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 95 Wyl ye not haue children, nor sweete Venus happye rewarding's? 1650 J. Hall in *Harrington's Oceana* (1700) 10 Their generous and indiscrete rewarding of Virtue.

Rewa·rding, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That rewards.

1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 131 Hope..is sometimes so sprightly and rewarding a quality. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 40 This is what we call His distributing or rewarding justice. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* xxxvi, My grandfather's praise of her she received with a rewarding look back of kindness.

Hence **Rewa·rdingly** *adv.*

1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* xviii, Which fact pays the damage done rewardingly.

Rewa·rdless, *a.* [f. Reward *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of reward; unrewarded.

a 1470 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendship* (Caxton, 1481) b vij, For Vertue is neyther uncurtoyse ne rewardless, ne proude. 1552 Huloet, *Rewardles*, as for thankes onely, or vnhiered. 1687 Shadwell tr. *Juvenal* x. 213 Virtue's less thirsted for than Fame, for who, Her, for her self, Rewardless will pursue? 1827 Pollok *Course T.* I, Yet haply not rewardless we shall trace The dark disastrous years of finished Time. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. xii. 424 Wasted affection, and rewardless semi-virtue.

† **Rewa·rdon.** *Obs. rare.* [a. ONF. *rewardon, rewerdon*, var. of *reguerdon*] = Reguerdon *sb.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 96 For riche rewardons to Roberd [they] gan loute. *Ibid.* 143 Inglis & Normant, knyghtes for rewardoun, With Richard ere in conant.

Rewa·rdress. *rare*—[1]. [f. Rewarder + -ess.] A female rewarder.

1613-16 Browne *Brit. Past* (1625) To Rdr., The great Rewardresse of a Poet's pen, Fame.

Re-wa·rehouse (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To warehouse again. Hence **Re-wa·rehousing** *vbl. sb.*

1833 McCulloch *Dict. Commerce* (1834) 1221 Goods may be removed to any Ports to be rewarehoused. *Ibid.*, Bond to rewarehouse. 1863 Olver *Skilling Tariff* 40 On the re-warehousing after the expiration of five years [etc.].

‖ **Rewa-rewa** (rē·wa-rē·wa). [Maori, f. the verb *rewa* to float.] A tall handsome flowering tree common in New Zealand, yielding a light easily-split wood which is used for furniture. Also called *honeysuckle*.

1843 C. Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 41 The *Rewa-rewa* (Knightia excelsa), from New Zealand. 1878 *Trans. New Zealand Inst.* XI. 73 Dry *rewarewa* wood being used for the charring. 1880 *Ibid.* XIII. 53 The boy went into the forest.., and brought back with him a seed-pod of the *rewarewa* tree.

Rewa·rm (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To warm again.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 490 His spirits (rewarm'd) with-in his artir's tremble. 1673 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* II. 120 Unless..new, warm and spirituous blood flowing in do foment and re-warm the parts. 1861 Olmsted *Journ. & Expl. in Cotton Kingd.* I. 160 Coffee evidently made the day before, and half re-warmed.

Rewa·sh (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To wash again.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tin*, After this they rewash it, as before, and then dry it a little. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 449 It will be adviseable to rewash with milk afterward. 1874 Raymond *Mines & Mining* 21 [As much] as would justify their being rewashed for these substances alone.

Rewate, Sc. variant of Realty[1] *Obs.*

Rewa·ter (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To water again; to place in water again.

1612 J. Davies *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64/2 The Vrchin of the Sea, in pieces rent, Re-water'd, ioynes, and liues incontenent!

Rewbarb(e, obs. ff. Rhubarb. **Rewbarbative:** see Rubarbative. **Rewde,** obs. f. Rude *a.*

† **Rew·den,** *a. Obs. dial.* 'Made of Rood or Reed, that is of combed Straw' (*Exmoor Gloss.*).

a 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1879) 34 Why dest thee, than, tell me 'Isterday o' losing my Rewden Hat in the Rex-bush.

Rewðe, rewðful, obs. ff. Ruth, -ful. **Rewe,** obs. f. Reave *v.* and Rew, row; obs. pa. t. of Row *v.*; obs. f. Rue *sb.* and *v.*

Reweave (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To weave again. In quots. *fig.*

c 1700 Congreve *Ovid's Met* x, Let me again Eurydice receive, Let Fate her quick-spun thread of life re-weave. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. i. § 19. 1 'So!' he thought, 'they meet thus: and reweave the old charm!' 1882 Miss Woolson *Anne* 349 [It] will rend this filmy fabric of imagination immediately, never to be rewoven again.

refl. 1877 Ruskin *Laws of Fesole* vi. (1907) 84 It is a web which re-weaves itself when you tear it.

Rewe·d (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To wed anew.

1839-48 Bailey *Festus* 49 Industry, and commerce,.. Rewedding those the Deluge once divorced.

Reweful, obs. form of Rueful.

Re-weigh (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To weigh again. Also *absol.*

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 400 Order for re-weighing Pimento, to be taken from the Pile. 1849 Ansted *Gold-seeker's Man.* 74 Weigh it first in air...Immerse it and re-weigh it in water. 1892 E Reeves *Homeward Bound* 308 We re-weighing and opening in presence of English Post Office clerk.

2. *intr.* To amount to (so much) on being weighed again.

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 405 Ten boxes of foreign clayed Sugar,..weighing, on delivery there, thirty-four hundred-weight and fifteen pounds, and re-weighing here thirty-four hundred-weight one quarter.

Hence **Re-weighing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Re-weigher.**

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 361 The Warehouse-keeper..subscribes the re-weighing Note. 1820 *Ibid.* (1821) 360 The necessary order for the re-weighing of three Casks of Currants. 1878 Olver & Midlane *Imperial Tariff* (1879) 82 The date of re-weighing or re-examination. 1883 Cable *Dr. Sevier* i, Cotton factors, buyers, brokers, weighers, re-weighers, etc.

Re-wei·ght. [Re- 5 a.] Weighing again; also, the weight ascertained by re-weighing.

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 399 Increase by re-weight. *Ibid.* Reweight of the Bags. 1841 Ellis *Laws & Reg. Customs* II. 310 If any deficiency be found between such re-weights and the original landing weights, the duty is to be paid on such deficiency.

Rewel, obs. f. Rowel, Rule. **Rewel-bone:** see Ruel-bone. **Rewele(r, rewelich, -ly,** obs. ff. Rule(r, Ruely.

Rewe·nd (rī-), *v. rare*—[1]. [Re- 5 a.] To wend or turn again.

1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 344 Wheare in hee trottes, vnto the pathes farr ende, but theare, on thinder heeles turnes to rewend.

Rewene-cheese: see Rowen. **Rewenge·ance,** var. Revengeance *Obs.* **Rewer(e,** obs. ff. Ruer. **Rewese,** obs. f. Ravish *v.*

† **Rewet.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [a. F. *rouet*, f. *roue* wheel.] (See quot.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rewet*, the Lock of a Harquebuss, or other Gun. [Hence in Bailey and later Dicts.]

Re-we·t (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To make wet again.

1844 H Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 241 The wet bulb..will last a considerable time wet, and be rewetted when required. 1889 Westgarth *Austral. Progress* 50 This gum tasted abominably, if you licked it for re-wetting.

Rewet, variant of Ruet *Obs.* **Reweth, Rewepe,** obs. ff. Ruth.

† **Rew·ey,** *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. Rew *sb.*[1] 3 + -y.] (See quots.)

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10. § 1, The same Clothes being put

in Water, are found to shrink, be rewey, pursey, squally, cockling, bandy, light, and notably faulty. 1684 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr., Rewey*.., it is as much as unevenly wrought, and full of Rewes.

Rewful(li, etc., obs. forms of RUEFUL(LY.

†Rewhe·lp, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring forth (young) again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 318, I fear the Beast.. which thousand times (almost) Re-whelps her whelps.

Rewhi·rl (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To whirl again.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 140 Now at the witches sabbath may attend Long-absent I—rewhirl the airy reel.

Rewhi·sper (rĭ·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To whisper again or in reply.

1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. vi, 'Surely he will not come in here?' re-whispered Cecilia. 1894 BLISS CARMAN *Low Tide, Afoot*, And the Mother there once more Will re-whisper her dark word.

Rewhi·ten (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To whiten or whitewash again.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 27 Sooner may ye re-whiten the chaste Snow..Than wipe the odium from a nymph beguil'd. 1854 tr. *Marq. de Custine's Russia* 158 These men..seem to support themselves like insects against the edifices which they rewhiten.

Rewile, -ill, obs. Sc. forms of RULE *sb.*

Re-wi·n (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To win back or again; to recover.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Vocation* 339 Either of which a hundred times a minute Doth lose a Souldier, and as oft re-win it. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 54 Your Father, noble King, rewan it to his Crowne. *a* 1814 *Apostate* II. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 319, I am not worthy of fair Mora's love, Reclaim her yet, re-win her for thyself. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 2/3 Desert your comrades in their great battle to re-win the lands of their fathers.

Rewin, obs. Sc. form of RIVEN, RUIN.

Re-wi·nd (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wind again. *trans.* 1727 EUSDEN *Claudian* II. (R.), Clotho shall rewind the clue. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1115 The throwster re-winds and re-twists it upon the spinning mill. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 289 Trams and organzines are then rewound upon bobbins.

intr. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* lv. II. 115 The path was rugged..and painfully rewinding up the ascent.

Hence **Re-wi·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1115 The cost of..re-winding and re-twisting, after it [raw Novi silk] has been dyed, [is] about 5*s.* 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 13 A process precisely equivalent to the daily rewinding of the clock.

Re-winder (rĭwəi·ndəɹ). [RE- 5 a.] One who or that which winds again.

1842 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 7) VI. 774 We shall..describe a few [scapements] of a different class, which are called *remontoirs* or rewinders. 1881 *Census Instruct.* (1885) 67 Winder, Filler of Shute, Re-winder, Picker-up.

Rewine, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*; obs. f. RUIN. **Rewinus,** obs. f. RUINOUS *a.* **Rewis,** obs. f. RAVISH *v.*

†Rew·ish, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. Du. *reeuwsch.*]

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Rewish*, vehement in copulation, spoken of the Pigeon. [Hence in Blount and Phillips.]

Re-wi·sh (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wish again.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xi. 289 These in few hours Re-wish what late their wishes did obtain.

Rewl(e, obs. forms of RULE. **Rewlar, -er,** obs. ff. RULER. **Rew(le)less,** obs. ff. RULELESS. **Rewli(che, -lik, -ly(che,** variants of RULY *a.* **Rewll(e,** obs. ff. RULE. **Rewmatick(e,** obs. ff. RHEUMATIC. **Rewm(e,** obs. ff. REALM, RHEUM.

†Rewness. *Obs.* [See RUE *sb.* and *v.*] Repentance; sorrow; pity, compassion.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 4 Iohannes..bodade fulwiht hreownisses on forȝefnisse synna. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 *note*, þe muchele reounesse of þe lure of þe muchele blisse of heouene. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 502 He þe knaue nouth ne slou, But for rewnesse him wit-drow. *Ibid.* 2227 He hauede reunesse of þe knaue.

Rewo·rd (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To put into words again; to repeat.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 143 Bring me to the Test And I the matter will re-word. 1874 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 159, I bolted out a long metaphysical term which he could not re-word to me. 1885 YEATS *Song of Happy Shepherd* Poems (1899) 186 They thy comforters will be, Rewording in melodious guile Thy fretful words.

2. To re-echo. Also **Rewo·rding** *ppl. a.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 1 Off a hill whose concaue wombe reworded A plaintfull story from a sistring vale. *a* 1650 T. MAY *Life Satyrical Puppy* (1657) 42 Farwell the lowde Trumpet with whose voyce rewording Ecchoes scolde.

3. To put into different words.

1892 *Proc. Amer. Mission Assoc.* 78 The reports..lead me to believe that my subject needs if not to be re-worded, to be defined. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/2 Titles are reworded, re-arranged, perhaps curtailed, or expanded.

Hence **Rewo·rding** *vbl. sb.*

1849 SEARS *Regeneration* III. i. (1859) 126 The wording and rewording of liturgies is not prayer.

Rewo·rk (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To work again.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 392/2 The whole of the walls, arches, and aisle vaults have been reworked. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 254 Thus a great and profitable tin mine seemed to wear out by degrees. It may, however, be successfully re-worked. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 Butterine.., if intended for exportation to London,..was reworked at the Drummoyne factory.

Hence **Rewo·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1873 WHITNEY *Oriental & Ling. Stud.* 267 There has been no thorough reworking of those parts of the lecture. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 Of these ninety-five kegs three were lost in the reworking.

Rewo·rship (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* † To restore to former honour and dignity.

1562 LEGH *Armory* 122 b, These..may be reworshipped agayne, with somethynge of mettall sette vpon them.

Rewou·nd (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wound again. Hence **Rewou·nded** *ppl. a.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* I. Wks. (Grosart) III. 244/1 Demagoras, whose rewounded heart Had newly felt the unexpected smart. 1817 HOGG *Dram. Tales* I. 250 Do not Re-wound that kind and virtuous heart.

Rewri·te (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To write back; to reply in writing.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* VI. D ij, Straighte waye when he had searched his house rewrytte agayne this mome, That [etc.].

2. To write again, *esp.* in a different form.

1730 YOUNG *Ep. to Pope* II. 137 Write and re-write, blot out and write again. 1806 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* (1850) III. 8, I acknowledge no fault.., except the struggle of the women..which is clumsily done, and must be rewritten. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Every generation demands that the history of its forefathers be rewritten from its own point of view. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 103 The two tragedies..were thoroughly recast and rewritten from end to end.

Hence **Rewri·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 446 There is nothing in them that cannot easily be remedied by a little re-writing. 1892 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 468/3 'The Foreign Policy of Pitt'..is hardly a rewriting of history.

Rewri·tten, *ppl. a.* [Cf. prec.] Written over again.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1875 POSTE *Gains* Pref. p. v, The palimpsest or rewritten manuscript originally contained 129 folios. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 27/3 Mr. Byron's rewritten burlesque of 'Pluto' follows.

Rewth(e, etc., obs. ff. RUTH. **Rewth(e)full, -volle,** obs. ff. RUTHFUL *a.* **Rewtheles(se,** obs. ff. RUTHLESS *a.* **Rewve,** obs. f. RUE. **Rewvine,** obs. Sc. f. RUIN *sb.* **Rewych,** obs. f. RAVISH *v.* **Rewyll(e,** obs. ff. RULE. **Rewyn,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*¹, RIVEN. **Rewyne, Rewynus,** obs. ff. RUIN, RUINOUS. **Rewys,** obs. f. RAVISH *v.*

†Rex¹. *Obs.* Also 7 **recks.** [Of obscure origin: see REAKS. In sense 2 evidently associated with L. *rex*, but the evidence does not show clearly that this is the source.]

1. = REAKS. Usu. *to play...rex*, to play pranks.

1566-76 [see REVEL *sb.*¹ 4]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 659/2 To suffer such a caytiff to play such *Rex*. 1615 ARMIN *Val. Welshm.* (1663) C iv b, The Bastard plays his Rex, whose ancient sore Begins to fester. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 657 Another [king]..should bring down or humble three Kings, and play those recks which follow in the Text. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 304 The Lord Jesus will one day judge you for your prankes and rex that you haue plaid in your Services.

2. *To play rex*, to act as lord or master; to domineer.

1578 FOXE in *Bk. Chr. Prayers* 28 b, Needs would haue.. an Italian stranger, the Bishop of Rome to play Rex ouer them. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 529 The Scots that were so curbed in his fathers dayes, now played rex through his negligence. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 412 Then playes hee Rex: tears, kils, and all consumes. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 168 The Prelacy..played Rex all the while with the people. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People* Pref., Consider with your selves,.. who it was, that but lately began to play Rex in your Country.

b. So *to play the rex.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 67/1 This Theodorius..began to playe the rex, placing and displacing the Bishops at hys pleasure. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 128 Roome for a roister,..that will suffer none to play the Rex, but himselfe.

‖ Rex². *rare.* [L. *rex.*] A king. Also *attrib.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 284 They had Rex groats so called of the Kings of England, after they had the stile of Kings of Ireland. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* ii. 101 'Tis not the fatall Rex, doth only Sting; A Commonwealth's a Tirant, as a King. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden fair* I. xii, He will be the leader, dictator, rex, imperator.

Rex, obs. f. *recks*, RECK *v.* **Rex-doller,** obs. f. RIX-DOLLAR. **Rexen,** dial. pl. of *resh* RUSH *sb.* **Rey,** obs. f. RAY, RE *sb.*¹, ROE (deer). **Reyal(ly,** vars. REAL *a.*¹, REALLY *adv.*¹ **Reyceter,** obs. f. RECEIPTER. **Reyche,** obs. f. REACH *v.*¹ **Reycive,** obs. f. RECEIVE. **Reyd,** obs. f. REDE *v.*, REID¹. **Reye,** obs. f. RAY. **Reyes,** obs. f. REIS (Portuguese money). **Reyff,** obs. Sc. f. REAVE *v.* **Reyflake:** see REFLAC. **Reygalle,** obs. f. REGAL *sb.*² **Reygh(e, reyh(h)e,** etc.: see REIGH. **Reygne,** var. RAIGN *v.*; obs. f. REIGN *sb.* and *v.* **Rey-grass,** obs. f. RAY-GRASS.

†Reyhel-boc. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. OE. *regol* rule + *bóc* BOOK.] A book of monastic rules.

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 8 þurrh þatt witt hafenn takenn ba An reȝhellboc to follȝhenn.

Reyie·ld (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To yield again.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Cc iv b, Some should soone repent If Turnus from the Troians loftie walles did not reyeelde.

Reyingsife: see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Reyjoysse,** obs. f. REJOICE *v.* **Reyk(e,** obs. ff. RAIK *sb.* and *v.*, REACH *v.*¹, REEK *sb.*¹ **Reyle, reyll(e,** obs. ff. RAIL, REEL. **Reyme,** obs. Sc. f. REAM *sb.*², REALM. **Reyn,** var. RAIGN *v. Obs.* **Reyn,** obs. f. RAIN, REIGN, REIN.

Reynard (rē¹·năɹd). Forms: α. 4 **reniarde,** 5, 8 **ren-,** 5 **reygnard** (**-art, reynart**), 6 **rayn-ard(e,** 6–7 **rain-,** 5, 7- **reynard.** β. 4 **renaud**; 6 **rayn-,** 7 **rein-,** 6–7 **reynold** (9 **-olds**); 7 **rein-, reynald.** [Orig. a. OF. *Renart, Renard, Regnart* (see REGNARD), etc., the name of the fox in the celebrated *Roman de Renart*, repr. the OHG. personal name *Reginhart.* The β-forms show assimilation to ME. *Reinaud, Raynold, Reynold,* OF. *Renaud,* = G. *Rein(h)old* (OHG. *Reginolt*). The later form *Reynard* is that used by Caxton (along with *Reynart*, etc.) to render the MDu. *Reynaerd-, Reynaert* of his original.] A quasi-proper name given to the fox; also occas. used as an ordinary noun.

As a proper name written either with or without capital.

α. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1728 Ofte he was runnen at, when he out rayked, & ofte reled in ayayn, so reniarde was wylé. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxiii. (1869) 121, I do as Renard dide that made him ded in the wey, for to be cast in to the carte. [1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 Alle the beestis grete and smale cam to the courte sauf reynaid the fox.] 1562 LEGH *Armory* (1597) 82 b, Hee beareth Or, a Saltier Sable, between foure Rainardes passaunt proper. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 10 b, Raynard, the Fox, may well beare vp his taile in the Lion's denne. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 136 So Aesops crow whom crafty rainard spide With prey in bill, was earst by him deceivde. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* III. iii, Prick ye the fearefull hare through crosse wayes, sheep walks; And force the craftie Reynard climb quicksets. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 492 Before the break of Day, Saint Reynard through the Hedge had made his way. 1709 DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 46 Let Reynard loose after five or six Yeais taming,..and I would not be a Goose in his Way, for the Kingdom. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 158 Where prowling Reynard trod his nightly round. 1842 J. WILSON *Christ. North* (1857) I. 39 After the first Tally-ho, Reynard is rarely seen, till he is run in upon. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 168 A foxhunt after a reynard who started under our horses' feet.

β. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1898 Renaud com richchande þur3 a roȝe greue, & alle þe rabel in a re-, ry3t at his helez. 1592 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 917 Such as hath a Reynold to his man, That by his shifts his Master furnish can. 1667 in J. Playford *Mus. Comp.* 67 Acteon shall eccho my Hounds and my Horn; Ne Reynold shall 'scape, though he run by the way. 1875– in dialect use (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

†Reyne. *Obs.* [? a. MDu. *reen, reyn* shooting-range, etc., identical with RAIN *sb.*²] *pl.* Lists.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6511 Two fayre Reynes ordeyned haue he Where in these lordys shuld turneye. *Ibid.* 6526 And after cometh Gaudyn..In to the Reynes rydyng avysely.

Reyne, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN *sb.*, REIN *sb.*¹ **Reynes,** var. RAINES; obs. f. REINS. **Reyng,** obs. f. REIGN, RING. **Reynge,** var. RENGE *sb.*² *Obs.* **Reynge-net,** obs. f. RING-NET. **Reyngne,** obs. f. REIGN *v.* **Reyng syff:** see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Reyni(e,** obs. ff. RAINY *a.* **Reynke,** var. RINK *Obs.* **Reyny,** obs. f. RAINY *a.* **Reynyez,** obs. f. REINS. **Reynyssh,** obs. f. RHENISH *a.*

Reyo·ke (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To yoke again.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 193 Scarce had the Pleiades cleared the main, Or Charles reyoked his golden wain. 1862 STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 223 Dinner over, and the pipes smoked, we began to re-yoke the beasts.

Reyose, obs. form of REJOICE *v.*

Reyou·ng (rĭ-), *v. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make young again; to rejuvenate.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 955 A plenteous stream,..proud, that his glass, Gliding so swift, so soon re-youngs the grass.

Reyou·th (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *refl.* To make (oneself) young again.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iv, From the young hearts of my victims I draw the ingredients of the caldron in which I re-youth myself. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Rescfer* xxiii, He re-youthed himself.

Reyoyse, obs. f. REJOICE *v.* **Reys,** obs. f. RAISE *v.*, REIS, RESE, RICE. **Reysbuto,** obs. f. RAJPOOT. **Reyse(n,** obs. ff. RAISE *v.* **Reysen,** obs. f. RESIN. **Reysin(ge,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Reyson, e,** obs. ff. RAISIN, REASON. **Reyst(e,** obs. ff. REST *sb.*³ **Reyster,** var. REISTER *Obs.* **Reysyn,** obs. f. RAISE *v.* **Reysyn(ge,** obs. ff. RAISIN. **Reyte,** var. REIT *Obs.* **Reyter,** obs. f. REITER *sb.* **Reyuer, -our,** obs. ff. REAVER.

†Reyve, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. ON. *reifa* to disclose, to sum up. Cf. RAVE *v.*³ and REAVE *v.*³] *trans.* To disclose, make clear.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 294 Oþer were perceyued, þat þer ȝede disceite, Bot ȝit was it not reyued, so Edward þouht him streite.

Reyve, obs. f. REEVE *sb.*¹ **Reȝȝn,** obs. f. RAIN *sb.*¹ **Reȝȝsenn,** obs. f. RAISE *v.*

‖ Rezai (rĕzaĭ·). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **resai(ee, rosei, rozye.** [Urdū *raẓāī*, of obscure origin.] A quilted counterpane or coverlet.

1834 Col. MOUNTAIN *Mem.* (1857) 137 The saddle bears the coarse blanket of the animal and the resai of the master. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 139 The Sepoy covered his head over with his resaiee (counterpane), and lay as still as possible. 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* XXVI, All that she

could do was to..throw herself, half-dressed, on the bed, draw the rezai over her, and yield to..slumber.

Reze, obs. f. RAISE *v.* **Rezen,** obs. dial. f. REASON *sb.*[2]

Rh, a consonantal digraph used in Latin, and hence in English, French, and other languages, to represent Gr. initial *ῥ* (with spiritus asper); in English it has the same phonetic value as the simple *r*. In med.L., OF., and consequently in ME., the *h* was frequently dropped (see RHETORIC, RHEUM[1]), and in a few instances (e.g. RACHIS, RAPHE) custom has sanctioned its omission in mod. English. Gr. medial *ῥῥ* (formerly often printed *ῤῥ*) is normally represented by *rrh* (as in *diarrhœa*).

While OE. initial *hr* is rarely represented in later periods by *rh*, a large number of variant spellings are found with *rh* where it is etymologically inappropriate (cf. RHINE[1]).

† Rha. *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. *Ῥᾶ*, said to be from the ancient name *Pâ* of the river Volga. See also RHABARBARUM, RHAPONTIC.] Rhubarb.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 329 Rha is hoate in the first degree, and dry in the second. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxviii. 313 The root [of Bastard Rhubarb] is..verie like vnto the Rha of Barbarie.

Rhaading, obs. form of RAIDING *vbl. sb.*

† Rha·barb. *Obs.* Variant f. RHUBARB; cf. OF. *rhabarbe*, and med.L. *rhabarbarum*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 230 Of this sort [*sc.* gentle purgatives] are Aloe, Rhabarbe, Senna, &c. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 6 Simples..as Cassia, Rhabarb, Polipody. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 377 Rhabarb, Turbith, and Scammony, are dreadful to them.

Rhabarbarate (rābā·rbărĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. RHABARBARUM + -ATE.] **† A.** *adj.* 'Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb' (J.).

1696 FLOYER *Anim. Hum.* xii. 151 The Salt Humours must be evacuated by the Sennate, Rhabarbarate, and sweet Manna Purgers, with Acids added, or the Purging Waters.

B. *sb.* A salt of rhabarbaric acid. Also **-erate.**

1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 818 Metallic rhabarberates and tannates.

Rhabarbaric (ræbarbæ·rik), *a. Chem.* Also **-eric.** [f. med.L. *rhabarbarum* (see next) + -IC. Cf. *rhubarbaric, -arin.*] = CHRYSOPHANIC. So **Rhaba·rbarin** [-IN[1]], chrysophanic acid.

1839 ROYLE *Bot. Himalayan Mts.* I. 317 Rhabarbarin. 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 817 Pfaff's rhabarberin consists of uncrystallizable sugar, extractive, resin, rhabarberic acid, and tannin. 1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Chem.* II. 455 Rhabarberine ..the yellow acid of rhubarb, now called chrysophanic acid. 1850 *Chem. Gaz.* VIII. 100 It [*sc.* erythrose] is almost entirely soluble in alcohol and in æther, which on evaporation furnish rhabarbaric or erythrosic acid.

‖ Rhabarbarum (rābā·rbărŏm). [med.L., = *rha barbarum* 'foreign RHA' (cf. RHAPONTIC).] Rhubarb-root.

[1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 Reubarbarum by it selfe from two drammes vnto foure, infused or stiped in lycour.] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxiv. 317 It is called.. in shops *Rhabarbarum*: in English Rubarbe, and Rewbarbe. 1598 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* 502 If one should begin to tell them the nature of the Alloes or Rhabarbarum they should receiue. 1660 *Bk. Rates* (Act 12 Chas. II, c. 4), Rhabarbarum or Rubarb ye pound 1693 [see RHAPONTIC 2].

P The Lat. word (with its var. *rhenbarbarum*: see RHUBARB) is widely represented in the Romanic and Germanic langs., and hence various forms appear in Eng. translations of foreign books (see quots., and cf. MLG., MDu. *rebarber*, MDu., Du *rabarber*, G. *rhabarber*).

1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* xciii. R iiij, Take Rebarbere [orig. *rebarbara*] one dragma. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 328 Of Reubarbe, or Rhabarba. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 An ounce of Cassia, with halfe a dragma of Rabarber. 1598 W. PHILIP tr. *Linschoten* lxxxi. 126 Rhabarbo, Manna, and such like costlie Apothecaries ware.

Rhabdal (ræ·bdăl), *a. Zool.* [f. RHABDUS + -AL.] Pertaining to a rhabdus.

1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXV. 345 Disc.. sometimes notched by a rhabdal sinus.

Rhabdite (ræ·bdəit). [f. Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod + -ITE.]

1. *Zool.* One of the homogeneous rod-like bodies found in the integument of turbellarian worms.

1885 L. VON GRAFF in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 170/2.

2. *Ent.* One of the three pairs of organs forming the ovipositor of some insects.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 PACKARD *Text-bk. Entom.* [167 Morphologically the ovipositor is composed of three pairs of unjointed styles (*rhabdites* of Lacaze-Duthiers, *gonapophyses* of Huxley). *Ibid.*] 168 Two pieces forming the outer pair of rhabdites.

3. *Min.* (See quots.)

1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 690 The phosphide [of iron] found in a Branau meteorite by G Rose, who gave to it the name rhabdite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 31 Rhabdite... A phosphide of iron and nickel.

‖ Rhabditis (ræbdəi·tis). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod.] A genus of minute nematode worms of the family *Anguillulidæ*; a worm of this genus.

1876 *van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* (1883) 156 This worm is evidently a *Rhabditis*. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Text-bk. Zool.* I. ix. 350 Numerous generations of the *Rhabditis* form may succeed one another.

Hence **Rhabdi·tic, Rhabdi·tiform** *adjs.*, characteristic of, or of the form of, *Rhabditis*.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Rhabditic.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1040 Development proceeds under certain circumstances so rapidly that in one to two days a rhabditiform embryo.. is born. *Ibid.* 1088 The various species are heterogamous, each species including a free, bisexual, and rhabditic form.

Rhabdo- (ræ·bdo, ræbdǫ·), combining form of Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod, occurring in a few technical terms (chiefly zoological): **Rha·bdocœl(e** [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow] *a*, having a straight digestive cavity, as turbellarian worms; *sb.*, a worm of this kind; one of the *Rhabdocœla*. **Rhabdoco·lian, -co·lous** *adjs.*, = prec. adj. **Rhabdocre·pid** *a.* [Gr. *κρηπίς* foundation], belonging to the group *Rhabdocrepida* of lithistid sponges having desmas of various forms. **Rha·bdocyst,** a rod-like cell. **Rha·bdolith** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], one of the rod-like bodies forming the armature of a rhabdosphere. **Rha·bdomere** [Gr. *μέρος*], one of the rod-like constituents of a rhabdom. **‖ Rha·bdomyo·ma,** a myoma involving the striped muscular fibres (Dunglison *Dict. Med.* 1876). **‖ Rhabdone·ma** [Gr. *νῆμα* thread], a minute slender worm living in the duodenum. **Rha·bdophane, Rhabdo·phanite** [Gr. *-φανής* appearing], see quots.: identified with scovillite. **Rha·bdopod,** one of the clasping organs of the *Ephemeridæ*. **‖ Rhabdosarco·ma** (see quot.). **Rha·bdosphere,** a name given to certain spherical bodies found in abundance on the surface of the waters in warm seas.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 194 The *rhabdocœle *Turbellaria*. 1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 353 Graff's Rhabdocœl family of the Proboscida. *Ibid.* 355 Phylogenetically related to the separate proboscis of certain Rhabdocœls. 1864 T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* i. 10 *Rhabdocœlian group [of Planarians]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 178 The higher *rhabdocœlous *Turbellaria* 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 *Rhabdocrepid desma. *Ibid.* 422/1 A distinct passage can be traced from the Tetracladose to the Rhabdocrepid group. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 332 In the *Turbellaria* very similar structures are met with in the *rhabdocysts or rod-cells. 1885 *Challenger Rep., Narr. Cruise* I. i. 194 In all the deposits the carbonate of lime consisted chiefly of pelagic Foraminifera, Coccoliths, and *Rhabdoliths. 1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 211 The compound hard-piece formed in the axis of a retinula by the union of the laterally formed *rhabdomeres of its constituent nerve-end cells. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1088 The mature *rhabdonema lives in the intestinal mucus of the duodenum. 1878 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIV. 652 A specimen in the Mineralogical Collection, Oxford, labelled Cornwall blende, was found..to consist essentially of didymium and erbium phosphates. The name *Rhabdophane has been given to this very rare mineral. 1892 DANA *Min.* 820 *Rhabdophanite. Rhabdophane...Scovillite. 1898 PACKARD *Textbk. Entom.* 179 The cercopods and *rhabdopods in the Trichoptera. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* 131 In the *rhabdo-sarcomata the muscle takes the form of transversely striated fibrils, or of elongated spindle-cells, also striated. 1885 *Challenger Rep., Narr. Cruise* I. i. 218 The occurrence of the following organisms was noted during the trip... *Rhabdospheres, Coccospheres.

Rhabdoid (ræ·bdoid), *a.* (*sb.*). Also **ra-.** [ad. mod.L. *rhabdoīdēs* (Blancard), a. Gr. *ῥαβδοειδής, ῥαβδώδης*, f. *ῥάβδος* rod: see -OID.] Resembling a rod; rod-like. Also *sb.* (*Bot.*): see quot. 1900.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhabdoides*, ..rhabdoid. *Anat.* An old epithet of the sagittal suture. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/2 The siliceous skeleton .. may become discoid, rhabdoid, or irregular. 1900 B. D JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Rhabdoid*, a rod-shaped body found in the cells of the tentacles of the *Drosera*.

So **Rhabdoi·dal** *a.*

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Rabdoidal.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Rhabdoidal*, the same as *Rabdoidal*.

Rhabdology (rædbdǫ·lŏdʒi). Also **rabdo-.** [ad. mod.L. *r(h)abdologia* (Napier, 1617), f. Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod + *-λογία* -LOGY. Cf. F. *rhabdologie*.]

1. The act or art of computing by NAPIER'S BONES (or rods). Now *Hist.*

1667 LEYBOURNE *Art of Numbering* i. 1 Rabdologie is the Art of Counting by Numbering Rods. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3044 In the Rabdology of the Noble Nepper, the multitude and embarasment of those sticks .. proved long and tedious. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 144 *Rhabdology.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX 228/2 *Rabdology.*

¶ 2. Used for RHABDOMANCY.

1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 134 One or two remarkable instances of the supposed efficacy of the rod are on record... I find that some learned men believed in this science, called rabdology.

Hence **Rhabdolo·gical** *a.*: (see quot.).

1825 *Ann. Philos.* Feb. 147 A box of rods, named the Rhabdological Abacus...These rods were invented by Mr. Goodwyn for the purpose of facilitating the multiplication of long numbers of frequent occurrence.

Rhabdom (ræ·bdǫm). *Ent.* Also **-ome.** [ad. late Gr. *ῥάβδωμα*, f. *ῥάβδος* rod.] One of the rods supporting the crystalline lenses in a faceted eye.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 The rods.. become united, and form a special structure, the 'rhabdom', in the long axis of a group of combined retinal cells. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 460 Two to four rhabdomeres fuse into a rhabdome

Rhabdomancer (ræ·bdomænsəɹ). [f. next: see -ER[1].] One who professes or practises rhabdomancy; a dowser.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 184 No proprietor will .. dig down in trace of the metallic effluvia, which reach the subtle senses of the Rabdomancer above.

Rhabdomancy (ræ·bdomænsi). Also 7 **rhabdomoncie,** 7, 9 **rabdomancy.** [ad. late L. *rhabdomantia*, a. Gr. *ῥαβδομαντεία*, f. *ῥάβδος* rod + *μαντεία* (see -MANCY).] Divination by means of a rod or wand; *spec.* the art of discovering ores, springs of water, etc., in the earth by means of a divining-rod.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 271 A..peculiar way of Rhabdomancy is that which is used in Minerall discoveries, that is, with a forked hazell. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CXXXV, The Hassle soe will bend (A Rhadomoncie was observ'd of old) Stretch'd on the Earth, vnto a Mine of Gold. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Divination.* 1817 *Edin. Rev* XXVIII. 184 *note*, The doctrines of Rabdomancy still retain their ground in various parts of the Continent. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 85 *note*, Whatever science or scepticism may say, most of the tea-kettles in the vale of Wrington are filled by rhabdomancy. 1871 E. B. TYLOR *Prim. Culture* I. iv. *heading*, Rhabdomancy, Dactylomancy, Coscinomancy.

fig. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 84 The memorable rhabdomancy or magical power of evocation which Christianity has put forth.

So **Rhabdoma·ntic** *a.*, pertaining to rhabdomancy or the use of the divining-rod (in recent Dicts.); **Rha·bdomantist,** = RHABDOMANCER.

1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess* 85 *note*, The remedy is—to call in a set of local rhabdomantists. These men traverse the adjacent ground, holding the willow rod horizontally.

Rhabdome (ræ·bdōm). *Zool.* [ad. late Gr. *ῥάβδωμα* (see RHABDOM).] The shaft of a rhabdus of which one ray is branched.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 A particular case of the cladose rhabdus, but one of the most frequent occurrence, is the *trixene*; in this form one ray of a rhabdus ends in three branches, which diverge at equal angles from each other. The rhabdus then becomes known as the shaft or rhabdome. 1900 MINCHIN *Sponges* 132.

Rhabdo·sophy. [See RHABDO- and -SOPHY.] (See quot.)

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No 33 I. 262 There is an undoubted Rhabdosophy, Sceptrosophy, or Wisdom of the Stick, besides the famous Divining Rod...It supplies a man with inaudible remarks, and an inexpressible number of graces.

‖ Rhabdus (ræ·bdŏs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥάβδος*.]

1. *Bot.* The stipe of certain fungi.

1866 *Treas. Bot* 968/2.

2. A sponge spicule of the monaxon biradiate type.

1887 [see RHABDOME] 1900 MINCHIN *Sponges* 116.

Rhachi(o)-, Rhachis: see RACHI-, RACHIS.

Rhadamanthus (rædămæ·nθŭs). Also anglicized 6–7 **Rhadamant,** 7 **-manth.** [L., a. Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθος*.] In Greek mythology, a son of Zeus and Europa and one of the judges in the lower world. Hence used allusively for: An inflexible judge: a rigorous or severe master. Also *transf.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 155 In wisdom Salomon, ..For iustice Radamanthus: in equitye woorthye Lycurgus. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 67 Petty diuels, and cruell Rhadamants. 1603 S. DANIEL *Def. Ryme* II, For who hath constituted him to be the Radamanthus thus to torture syllables, and adiudge them their perpetuall doome? 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. (1655) 26 Yiik him soundly. 'Twas Rhadamanths sentence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rhadamant*, taken for a severe Judge. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 300 A wondrously delicate machine for testing sovereigns, a shrewd implacable little steel Rhadamanthus, that..lifts and balances each in turn.

Comb. 1828 *Eng. in France* II. 337 A certain Rhadamanthus-looking personage, who listened .. with all the impartial and unmeaning suavity of the bench.

Hence **† Rhadama·nthean, † -ian, Rhadama·nthine** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of Rhadamanthus; inflexibly rigorous or severe. So **Rhadama·nthously** *adv.*, with the severity of a Rhadamanthus.

1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang* xviii 484 The Heathens Apprehension of Rhadamanthean Righteousnesse. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 4 Rejecting whatever deserves such a fate with Rhadamanthian sternness of purpose. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk.* Wks 1900 V. 220 Severe Rhadamanthine judges are not to be melted by such trumpery. 1859 DR. JOHN BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 129 All this will come before you and you will deal with it Rhadamanthously. 1878 BROWNING *Poet's Croisic* 38 Rhadamanthine law.

Rhada-, Rhadomontade, obs. ff. RODOMONTADE. **Rhadar, Rhadorage:** see RAHDAR, RAHDARAGE. **Rhadish,** CITRON. obs. f. RADISH.

Rhætian (rī·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Rhe-.** [f. *Rhætia* (see next) + -IAN.] = RHÆTO-ROMANIC.

1779 CONE *Trav. Switzerland* III. lxxix. 281 The Rhetian, or as it is more commonly called the Romansh, which is the vernacular tongue among the greatest part of the Grisons. 1828 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIX. 756/1 The Romansh, or ancient Rhætian. 1880-1 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 403 The Rhætian language is also spoken in the large district of the Engadin.

Rhætic (rī·tik), *a. Geol.* Also **Rhe-.** [ad. L. *Rhætic-us*, adj. of *Rhætia*, ancient name of a district of the Alps.] Applied to strata, extensively developed in the Rhætian Alps, regarded as passage-beds between the lias and trias; belonging to or characteristic of these. Also *sb.*, the Rhætic formation; *pl.*, Rhætic series of strata.

1861 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* 22 May 496 The Kossen stage, or, as it is now proposed to be termed by Mr. Gümbel the State-Geologist of Bavaria, the *Rhætic formation*,—a designation recognized by Professor E. Suess. 1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 474/2 The green marls agreed with underlying beds in the Keuper, but differed markedly from the overlying Rhætics. 1896 *Guide Fossil Kept. Brit. Mus.* 103 *Semionotus* and *Colobodus* are Triassic and Rhætic;..and *Lepidotus* ranges from the Rhætic to the Wealden.

Rhætizite (rī·tizəit). *Min.* Also **rhe-**; *erron.* **rhœ-**. [ad. G. *rhätizit* (1815), f. *Rhætia*: see prec. and -ITE.] A white variety of cyanite.

1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 424 Rhaetizite...It occurs at Pfitsch in the Tyrol. 1837 DANA *Min.* 319 A milk-white variety of Rhœtizite. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rhetisite.*

Rhæto-Roma·nic, *a.* and *sb. Philology.* Also **Rhe-**. [f. *Rhæto-*, combining f. L. *Rhætus* Rhætian + ROMANIC.] Applied to those dialects of the Romance family which are spoken in south-eastern Switzerland and the Tyrol; sometimes particularly to the Rumansch of the Grisons or the Ladin of the Engadine. Also **Rhæto-Roma·nce.**

1867 WHITNEY *Language* iv. 167 The Rhæto-Romanic of southern Switzerland. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 699/2 Ladin (Rumonsh, Rumansh, Rheto-Romance). 1880-1 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 402 The district in which the Rhæto-Romanic language is spoken comprises a large..part of the canton of Bünden, otherwise..Graubünden or Grisons.

‖ **Rhagades** (ræ·gădīz), *sb. pl. Path.* Also 7 **-ies.** [late L., a. Gr. *ῥαγάδες*, pl. of *ῥαγάς* rent, chink.] Chaps or fissures of the skin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 169 The rhagadies, fissures, and chaps in the feet. 1772 MCBRIDE *Physic* 541 Dry fissures called Rhagades. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 184/1 These fissures or rhagadesare attended with pain in defæcation. 1879 *St George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 744 In winter she has rhagades in the hands and elsewhere.

Rhagite (ræ·gəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *rhagit* (1874), f. Gr. *ῥαγ-*, *ῥάξ* grape: see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of bismuth, occurring in yellowish-green concretions with grape-like arrangement.

1874 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVII. 667.

Rhagon (ræ·gŏn). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥαγ-*, *ῥάξ* grape.] A type occurring as a stage in the development of some sponges, so called from the botryoidal form of its flagellated chambers. Hence **Rha·gose** *a.*, having the characters of a rhagon.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/1 The eurypylous Rhagon type. *Ibid.*, The flagellated chambers are eurypylous and rhagose. 1900 MINCHIN *Sponges* 125 The Rhagon is a little sponge organism, in shape like a cake or bun, being usually slightly flattened and spread out.

Rhaim, variant of RAME *sb.*[3]

Rhamadan, -azan(i: see RAMADAN.

Rhame, variant of RAME *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1]

Rhamn (ræm). Also 4 **rammyn, ramne,** 6 **ram(me,** 7 **rhamne, rham.** [ad. late L. RHAMNUS.] The buckthorn; also, the buckthorn berry.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii. 9 Rammyn, þat þai call thefthorne. 1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* ix. 14 The ramne [*gloss* ether theue thorn]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 115 The fruyt or rounde ramnes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxvi. 1153 Christes Thorne or Ram of Lybia. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 197 Among the diuers kinds of brambles, is reckoned the Rhamne...This Rham beareth many flours. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* III. xxviii. (1636) 1334 White floured Ram thorne. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) II. Index, Rhamn fixed on sick Persons Doors. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. ii. 416. 1895 F. T. ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 446 Rhamn or Christ-thorn.

Rhamnad (ræ mnæd). *Bot.* [f. RHAMNUS + -AD.] Lindley's name for a plant of the N. O. *Rhamnaceæ*. So **Rha·mnal** *a.*, belonging to the 'alliance' *Rhamnales* of plants allied to N. O. *Rhamnaceæ*; *sb.*, a plant of this 'alliance'.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 576 *Rhamnales.*—The Rhamnal Alliance. *Ibid.*, The compound ovary of Rhamnals. *Ibid.* 581 Spurgeworts are allied to Rhamnads. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Maimunna*, a fruit-bearing rhamnad of Affghanistan.

Rhamnegin (ræ·mnĭdʒin). *Chem.* [arbitrarily f. RHAMNUS: see -IN[1].] A glucoside obtained from buckthorn berries.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. s. v. *Rhamnus.*

Rhamneous (ræ·mnĭəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Rhamneus*, f. RHAMNUS: see -EOUS.] Belonging to or resembling the genus *Rhamnus*.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 959 Brogniart, in his memoir on Rhamneous plants. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. *Rhamneus.*

Rhamnetin (ræ·mnĭtin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [Arbitrarily f. RHAMNUS: see -IN[1].] A yellow crystalline substance obtained from rhamnin

1858 GELLATLY in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* (N. S.) VII. 257 The pale yellow matter separated by boiling with the dilute mineral acids, according to the nomenclature in use.., should receive the name of Xanthorhamnetine, but..I propose to call it simply Rhamnetine. 1861 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XIII. 327 Rhamnetin.

So (in the names of chemical substances, chiefly crystallizable principles, obtainable from *Rhamnus*): **Rha·mnin** (also **-ine**); **Rha·mnite**; **Rha·mno-**, used as combining form of *Rhamnus*, in *rhamnoxanthin*, etc.; **Rha·mnose.**

1843 *Ann. Chym. & Pharm.* I. 407 While the juice of the [buckthorn] berries is undergoing fermentation, a portion of *rhamnin gathers on the surface of the liquid. 1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 430 Rhamnine, under the influence of oxydising agents,.. becomes of a dark yellow colour 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.*, **Rhamnite* $C_6H_{14}O_5$.. Formed by reducing isodulcite with sodium-amalgam in a solution kept nearly neutral by H_2SO_4. 1854 *Chem. Gaz.* XII. 129 *Rhamnoxanthine is dissolved by ammonia and the fixed alkalies with a purple-red colour. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Rhamnocathartin*,.. the uncrystallizable bitter principle of buckthorn berries. .. *Rhamnotannic acid*,.. obtained in the preparation of rhamnocathartin. 1890 *Jrnl. Soc. Chem. Industry* IX. 1141/2 Rhamno-hexose..is obtained by reducing a solution of the lactone of rhamno-hexonic acid by 2½ per cent. sodium amalgam. 1888 *Ibid.* VII. 578/1 All alcoholic solutions of crystalline *rhamnose are lævo-rotatory. 1890 *Ibid.* IX. 1141/1 Rhamnose is a methyl pentose.

‖ **Rhamnus** (ræ·mnŭs). [late L., a. Gr. *ῥάμνος.*] Formerly, the buckthorn (*R. catharticus*) or Christ's thorn (*Paliurus aculeatus*); now only the name of a genus of shrubs typical of the N. O. *Rhamnaceæ* and comprising the buckthorns. Also *attrib.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 b, Rhamnus..hath twigges that grow right vp, and sharpe prickes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxix. 696 The leaues of Rhamnus do cure Erysipelas. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* II. i, Rammus [*early edd. misprr.* Ramuus, Ramuns] branches.. stucke.. about the barre That holds the dore, kill all inchantments. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 355 As for wild and green weeds [for dyeing], they find enough, as also of Rhamnus-berries. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 408/1, I have two female rhamnus's in my garden. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. s. v., The constituents of rhamnus berries have..been examined by W. Stein.

b. *Bastard rhamnus*: the sea-buckthorn, *Hippophae rhamnoides.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324.

Rhamphoid (ræ·mfoid), *a. Math.* Also **ram-**. [f. Gr. *ῥάμφος* beak + -OID.] *Rhamphoid cusp*, a cusp at which the two branches of the curve lie on the same side of the common tangent.

1852 TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* § 301. 1873 [see KERATOID 1].

Rhanny, obs. form of RANEE.

Rhantism, -ize, varr. RANTISM[1], RANTIZE *v.*

1843 *Baptist Rep.* Jan. 16 The holy Gospel says, Baptizing; these vile magicians must of necessity say, (Rhantizing) sprinkling and pouring. *Ibid.* 61 Unless they wash their hands clean of 'Infant *Rhantism*'. 1894 *Freeman* 20 July 486/1 We believe that all the monarchs of England up to Queen Elizabeth were baptized, but none have been since—only rhantized.

Rhaphe, Rhaphis, varr. RAPHE[2], RAPHIS.

Rhapontic (răpɒ·ntik), *sb.* (*a.*). Also 6 **rha ponticke,** 7 **rha-pontick(e,** 7-8 **rhapontick,** 8 **r(h)aphontic,** 9 **rapontic**; also in L. form 7 **rapontica,** 7-8 **-icum.** *β.* 6 **rewponticke, rupontike, reu-,** 7 **rupontic(k.** [ad. mod.L. (1) *rhaponticum*, = *rha Ponticum* (see RHA and PONTIC *a.*[1], and cf. *radix Pontica*, Celsus); (2) *r(e)upontic-um* (altered form corresp. to *reubarbarum* RHUBARB). Cf. OF. *reupontic, r(h)eu-, repontique*, mod.F. *rhapontic*, It. *reupontico*, MLG. *repontik.*]

†1. Greater Centaury, *Centaurea Rhapontica. Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 24 Centaurium magnum..is called of the Poticaries Ruponticum, and in Englishe Rupontike. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* R viii, Rewponticke is a singular remedye agaynst Feuers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. viii. II. 250 The greater Centaurie, commonly called Rhapontick. 1617 MOSAN *Gen. Pract. Phys.* and Table, It is..called with vs pontish Rubarbe, to distinguish it from the roote of the great Centorie, which we do commonly call Rapontica.

2. A species of rhubarb, *Rheum Rhaponticum*, or its root. Also applied to other species.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 329 The roote of Rha Ponticke .. cureth the vile white scurffe. 1583 *Rates Custome Ho.* Eb, Rhaponticum the pound ii, *ℏ.* 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. vii. 198 Neere unto this is the river Rha, on the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and holsom root so named [*marg.* Rha-Ponticke: and not Rhabarbarum or Rhewbarbe]. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 933 That the Rhabarbarum of Alpinus, which in our Gardens is called Rubarb, is the true Rupontick. 1724 *Index Mat. Med.* 49 True Raphontick, or English Rhubarb. 1763 S. T. JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 114 This Rhapontick..is a Root so very much resembling Rhubarb..that it is very common to export the same as Rhubarb. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 138 Our rhapontic, or rhubarb of the steppe, is no other than the *Rheum Ribes.* 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Rhaponticum*, The rhapontic..is more astringent than rhubarb. 1838 LINDLEY *Flora Med.* 358 There is no difficulty in recognising it by..its smell of 'rhapontic'.

†3. *Mountain rhapontic*: monk's rhubarb. *Obs.*

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Rhaponticum*, The mountain rhapontic, or monk's rhubarb. 1737 [see MONK'S RHUBARB].

4 *attrib.* or *adj.*

1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 371 The true rhubarb may be distinguished from the rhapontic .. by the grain and colour. 1880 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Rheum rhaponticum*, the systematic name of the rhapontic rhubarb. 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 285 Rhapontic Rheum.. Pie Rhubarb.

Hence **Rhapontioin** (răpɒ·ntisin) *Chem.* [-IN[1]], a yellow principle extracted from the root of *Rheum Rhaponticum.* 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 817.

Rhapsode (ræ·psoud). [ad. Gr. *ῥαψῳδός*, f. *ῥάπτειν* to stitch + *ᾠδή* song, ODE.] = RHAPSODIST 2.

1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 95 These rhapsodes were indigent persons, who gained their livelihood by reciting the Homeric poetry. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 173 The expulsion of the rhapsodes from Sicyôn, by the despot Cleisthenês in the time of Solôn. 1907 T. W. ALLEN in *Class. Quart.* I. 135 The rhapsode, Socrates says, should also interpret his poet.

transf. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 116 There has been since Chaucer no second teller of tales, no second rhapsode, comparable to the first.

†**Rhapsoder.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] = RHAPSODIST 1.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 16 These Rhapsoders, and fragmentary compilers of Canons. *a* 1614 — BIAθανατος (1644) 32 Those definitions of sinne, which the first Rhapsoder Pet. Lombard hath presented out of ancient learning. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 224 Let a nation remain ever so rude or barbarous, it must have its poets, rhapsoders, historiographers.

Rhapsodic (ræpsɒ·dik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ραψῳδικός*, f. *ραψῳδός* RHAPSODE or *ραψῳδία* RHAPSODY.]

1. = RHAPSODICAL 2.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xv. (1819) I. 88 Many books of devotion, are written in that rhapsodic style, which wearies by its constant efforts to elevate the mind to ecstacy. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Feb., I begged him to rise, and be a little less rhapsodic. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* viii, There is a fable that when the badger had been stung all over by bees, a bear consoled him by a rhapsodic account of how he himself had just breakfasted on their honey.

2. Consisting of the recitation of rhapsodies.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 188 *note*, It appears that there had once been rhapsodic exhibitions at the festivals of Dionysus.

Rhapsodical (ræpsɒ·dikăl), *a.* [f. as prec.]

†1. Of a literary work: Consisting of a medley of narratives, etc.; fragmentary or disconnected in style. *Obs.*

1659 E. MARTIN *His Opinion* Let. i. (1662) 17 Dr. Heylin's Confutation of Fuller's Rhapsodical stories of the Church of England. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 315 [Prynne's works] are looked upon to be rather rapsodical and confus'd, than any way polite or concise. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1760) I. xiii. 75 It is so long since the reader of this rhapsodical work has been parted from the midwife, that it is high time to mention her again to him.

2. Characteristic of or of the nature of rhapsody (sense 4); exaggeratedly enthusiastic or ecstatic in language, manner, etc.

1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xxxix. II. 359 The Odes of Jean Baptiste Rousseau have been..justly celebrated...They are animated, without being rhapsodical. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. vii, We .. alternate between a supercilious neglect of genius and a rhapsodical pursuit of quacks. 1847 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 97 A very striking, rhapsodical, forcible.. sermon. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 213 The whole composition strikes me as rather rhapsodical.

3. Of the rhapsodist. *rare.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 126 Does it belong to the medical or rhapsodical art, to determine whether Homer speaks rightly on this subject?

Rhapso·dically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rhapsodical manner; † disconnectedly.

a 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 423 Thus much very rhapsodically, (yet faithfully),. I thought good to commit to the safe..conveyance of a young Merchant here. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 129 Pitt's [speech] void of argument, but rhapsodically and diffusively eloquent. 1819 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 25 My pen goes galloping on most rhapsodically. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 560 He breaks out rhapsodically in its praises.

Rha·psodism. *rare*[−1]. [f. RHAPSODIST: see -ISM.] The recitation of poems by rhapsodists.

1829 E. H. BARKER *Parriana* II. 763 The preservation of poems by rhapsodism and oral tradition.

Rhapsodist (ræ·psŏdist). Also 7 **rap-**. [f. Gr. *ραψῳδός* RHAPSODE + -IST. Cf. F. *rhapsodiste.*]

†1. A collector of literary pieces. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 31 Plinius Secundus .. was the greatest Collector or Rhapsodist of all the Latines. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 4 The Catholick Transcriber and Rhapsodist Athanasius Kircherus.

2. *Antiq.* In Ancient Greece, a reciter of epic poems, *esp.* one of a school of persons whose occupation it was to recite the Homeric poems.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rhapsodists*, the Interpreters or Rehearsers of Homers verses. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iii. i. 15 The Rapsodists, holding a Rod, or branch of Laurel, in their hands. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 6. 117 The Rhapsodists, whose Profession it was to sing the Poems of Homer and Hesiod. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 733 The gross fictions chanted in the streets By wandering Rhapsodists. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 153 When the earliest poetry of Greece had no surer abiding place than the memories and tongues of the Rhapsodists. 1880 MAHAFFY *Hist. Grk. Lit.* I. 26 It was believed in old times that both poems were written down by Homer, and then transcribed and preserved by schools of rhapsodists. 1886 J. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 294 Before rhapsodists existed, the *Iliad* was.

b. *transf.* and *gen.* A reciter of poems.

1765 PERCY *Relig.* I. Pref. x, The artless productions of these old rhapsodists [*sc.* our ancient English Minstrels]. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv, The same populace sit for hours..., listening to rhapsodists who recite Ariosto. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 229 In his character of rhapsodist he passes from village to village.

3. One who rhapsodizes or uses rhapsodical language: in early use, with implication of want of argument or fact.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. x. § 11 (1801) 90 Let me ask our rhapsodist, 'if you have nothing else, Sir, but the beauty and excellency, and loveliness of virtue to preach and flourish upon'. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. I. 305 He complains of some other ranters and rhapsodists. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiv, The grief with which I read this rhapsody of predetermined insult had the rhapsodist himself for its whole and sole object. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. ii. I. 78 'Granada', cried her rhapsodists, with Oriental flush of metaphor, 'has no equal on the earth'. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 556/2 Like Burns, he was a satirist..and a rhapsodist of Nature, animate and inanimate.

Rhapsodize (ræ·psŏdəiz), *v.* Also 7 **rap-**. [f. RHAPSODY + -IZE.]

†1. To piece (miscellaneous narratives, etc.) together; to relate disconnectedly. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. P 6 Looke not on these rapsodized lines, I pray you, with a pittying eie. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi, To rhapsodize them, as I once

intended, into the body of the work. 1765 *Ibid.* VII. xxviii, I am..in a handsome pavilion.., where I now sit rhapsodizing all these affairs.

2. To recite in rhapsodies. Also *absol.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 130 How is it.. that..you continually go about Greece rhapsodising, and never lead our armies? 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 173 That the Thebais and the Epigoni were then rhapsodised at Sicyôn as Homeric productions. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud* VII. 307 We do know on good external evidence that the *Iliad* was rhapsodised.

3. *intr.* To utter rhapsody; to talk rhapsodically.

1806 H. K. WHITE *Let to J. Charlesworth* 22 Sept., I.. shall be happy to spend a few days with you at Clapham, and to rhapsodize on your common. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xliv. 303 Thinking the gallant Hibernian had been rhapsodising. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 230 He never rhapsodized about scenery. 1887 MARZIALS *Dickens* v. 66 [Little Nell] has been etherialized, vapourized, rhapsodized about, till the flesh and blood have gone out of her.

†**4.** *trans.* To exalt, carry aloft. *Obs.*

(? Suggested by RAPT *pa. pple.*)

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1925 But for the rest, whose vertuous operation..Doth rapsodize the soules intelligence Above the levell of inferiour sence.

Hence **Rha·psodizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1872 Miss BRADDON *R. Ainsleigh* II. xii. 171, I took you for a beggarly native; and here have you been listening to my rhapsodizing. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 94 He specially inveighs against rhapsodising bards.

Rha·psodomancy. [f. Gr. *ῥαψῳδός* RHAPSODE + *μαντεία* -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rhapsodomancy*, an antient kind of divination performed by pitching on a passage of a poet at hazard, and reckoning on it as a prediction of what was to come to pass.

Rhapsody (ræ·psŏdi). Also 7 **rapsody, -idy, -idie.** [ad. L. *rhapsōdia* (applied by Nepos to a book of Homer), a. Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*, related to *ῥαψῳδός* RHAPSODE. Cf. F. *r(h)apsodie.*]

1. An epic poem or part of one, e.g. a book of the Iliad or Odyssey, suitable for recitation at one time.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 76 The grammarians in olde tyme spent moste of their studie and were moste famyliare in the rhapsodies of Homerus. 1640 B. JONSON *Horace A. P.* 11 A Rhapsody of Homers [L. *Iliacum carmen*]. 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* xii. (1743) 26 Poor Homer .. wrote a sequel of Songs and Rhapsodies, to be sung by himself for small earnings. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Those [verses] of Homer, which..were at length, by Pisistratus's order, digested into books, called rhapsodies. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 298 The Διομήδους ἀριστεία, which seems to have been a favourite rhapsody.

transf. 1813 SCOTT *Let. to Byron* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. ii. 101 Those who have done me the honour to take my rhapsodies for their model. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh* 293 The youth .. proposed to recite a short story, or rather rhapsody.

2. †**a.** The stringing together of poems. *Obs.*—0

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Explan. Words, *Rhapsodie*, a sowing together or conjoining of those Poems and verses ..which before were loose and scattered. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp.*, *Rapsodie*, a ioyning of diuerse verses together.

b. The recitation of epic poetry. *rare.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 119 A man professing himself a judge of poetry and rhapsody.

†**3.** A miscellaneous collection; a medley or confused mass (*of* things); a 'string' (*of* words, sentences, tales, etc.). *Obs.*

1574 *Life Abp. Parker* To Rdr. C iv b, Certaine Rapsodies, and shredes off olde forworne storyes, allmost forgotten. 1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 34 The doctreine..is na other thing bot other the inuention of Iohne Calvin, or ane rapsodie of awld condamned heresies. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 48 Such a deed, As .sweete Religion makes A rapsidie of words. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 72 A meer rhapsody and confused ramble of they knew not what. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. p. lxxvii, His whole Book .is nothing else but a Rhapsody of Errors and Calumnies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 P 1 That would look like a Rhapsody of Nonsense to any Body but myself. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* ii. 59 Have done with this rhapsody of impertinence. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* I. i. vii. § 70. 399 The treatise of Agrippa on occult philosophy is a rhapsody of wild theory and juggling falsehood.

†**b.** A literary work consisting of miscellaneous or disconnected pieces, etc.; a written composition having no fixed form or plan. *Obs.*

1602 DAVISON (*title*), A Poetical Rapsody Containing, Diuerse Sonnets, . and other Poesies, both in Rime, and Measured Verse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 207 Some old ragged rapsodies and overwoorne discourses. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 56 There is no subject so frivolous that does not merit a place in this rhapsody. 1710 T. SMITH *Let.* in Hearne *Collect* (O. H. S.) III. 53, I have lately got A. Wood's Rhapsody [sc. *Athenæ Oxonienses*]. 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 51 A treatise entitled Droit le roy, a rhapsody of all the prerogatives at any time attributed to the kings of England.

†**c.** A collection (*of* persons, nations). *Obs.*

1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 217 A cento and a rhapsody of uncircumcised nations. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. 90 The Queen of Wooers had a large rapsody. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 120 According to the saying of Saint Augustine, those Kingdoms where Justice hath no place, are but a rapsody of freebooters. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 21 Which Medly canton'd in a Heptarchy A Rhapsody of Nations to supply.

4. An exalted or exaggeratedly enthusiastic expression of sentiment or feeling; an effusion (e. g. a speech, letter, poem) marked by extravagance of idea and expression, but without connected thought or sound argument. Also without article.

1639 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xv, O then my brest Should warble Ayres, whose Rapsodies should feast The eares of Seraphims. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 30 P 2 To turn all the Reading of the best and wisest Writings into Rhapsodies of Love. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1772) II. 232 If he means any thing more than a pompous rhapsody, let us try how well his argument holds together. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 677 Spend all the pow'rs Of rant and rhapsody in virtue's praise. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 187 'Upon my word, a fine rhapsody,' said she, with a disdainful smile. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 353 After some wild and vehement rhapsodies he was easily persuaded to retire. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. ii. 101 This looks like mere rhapsody.

5. *Mus.* An instrumental composition enthusiastic in character but of indefinite form.

1880 F. HUEFFER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 147/2 The fifteen Hungarian Rhapsodies [of Liszt]. 1894 SIR G. PARKER *Transl. Savage* xii, Marion was seated at the piano, playing a rhapsody of Raff's.

Rhatania, obs. form of RATANHIA.

Rhatany (ræ·tăni). Also **rat(t)any, ratanhy.** [ad. mod.L. *rhatania*, ad. RATANHIA.] The South American shrub *Krameria triandra*; the astringent extract of its root, used in adulterating port-wine and medicinally. Also *attrib.*

Savanilla rhatany, *Krameria Lappa* of New Granada.

1808 REECE *Dict. Dom. Med.* s. v., Tincture of Rhatany Take of Rhatany root bruised, three ounces. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 278 The Kramerias,..called Rhatany-roots. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 487 Our supplies at present being chiefly derived from an unknown species, a native of New Granada, and which is called Savanilla Rhatany. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 215/1 The roughness and flavour of the red wines are often communicated to them by the addition of astringents, such as rhatany. 1879 *St George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 565 Rhatany lozenges.. will..relieve the symptoms. *Ibid.* 576 The cases..were treated..by astringents, such as rhatany, locally.

b. *False rhatany*: the astringent extract of the Seaside Grape, *Coccoloba uvifera.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 237/2 In the West Indies the juice of the Coccoloba uvifera is called, false rhatany extract. 1873 HOOKER tr. *le Maout & Decaisne's Syst. Bot.* 635.

Rhe, variant of REE *sb.*[1]

Rhea[1] (rī·ă). [mod.L. generic name (Möhring, 1752), a use of the mythological name L. *Rhea*, Gr. *Ῥέα.*] The South American or three-toed ostrich; the genus to which this bird belongs.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 38/2 According to the new classification of Dr. Latham, it [*sc.* struthio] forms, along with the dodo, cassuaries, and rhea, a separate order.] 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. II. 292 American Rhea. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 201 The rheas, which are the representatives of the ostrich in South America, inhabit regions presenting many of the characteristics of the African plains. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 293 The South American rheas have real wings with real feathers in them.

Rhea[2] (rī·ă). Also **rheea.** [Assamese] = RAMIE. Also *attrib.*

1853 J. G. MARSHALL in Royle *Fibrous Pl. India* (1855) 354 Cultivated Rheea..Rheea fibre. 1855 ROYLE *Ibid.* 363 The Ramee or Rheea Nettle. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 636 *Bæhmeria speciosa* (Wild Rhea). *Ibid.*, Caloee Hemp or Rhea fibre, one of the strongest known fibres.

Rheadic, -ine, vair. RHŒADIC, -INE. **Rheam,** obs. f. REAM *sb.*[3] **Rhebarb, Rhebuck:** see RHUBARB, REEBOK.

Rheda·rious, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *rhēdārius* (*rhæ-*), f. *rhēda* four-wheeled carriage.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rhedarious*, of or serving for a Cart or Chariot.

Rheeboc, -bok, -buck, variants of REEBOK.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 80/1 The Rheebok (*Antilope capreolus*). 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* I. i. 18 The rhooye-rheebok, or red rheebuck.

Rheem, dial. form of REAM *v.*[1]

Rheen, variant of REEN, RHINE[1].

Rheic (rī·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. RHE-UM[2] + -IC, after F. *rhéique.*] *Rheic acid* = RHEIN.

1847-54 WEBSTER, s. v. *Rheic.* 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

‖ **Rheim** (rīm), *sb.* Variant of RIEM. Cf. REIM. Also *attrib.*, as *rheim-chain.* Hence **Rheim** *v.*, to secure with a rheim. Also **Rheimpy** (rī·mpi) [a. Du. *riempje*, Cape Du. *rimpi*], = RHEIM *sb.*

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* I. ii. 25 Each pair of oxen is strongly coupled by the buffalo rheims..; a rheim is a long strip of prepared hide with a noose at the end. *Ibid.* iii. 45 Having rheimed or secured the two hind wheels by means of the drag chains. *Ibid.* xvi. 384 A wide-awake hat, secured under my chin by 'rheimpys', or strips of dressed skin. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 96 With its assistance and two rheim chains we reached the bottom in safety. 1880 P. GILMORE *On Duty* 348 Fastening them taut with a fresh rheim to the cantle of the saddle.

Rhein (rī·in). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. RHE-UM[2] + -IN[1], after F. *rhéine.*] An orange-coloured principle obtained from rhubarb; rheic acid.

1838 THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 160. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) III. 603.

Hence **Rhei·nic** *a.*, = RHEIC (1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Rhein, variant of RHINE[1], ditch.

†**Rhein-berry.** *Obs.* Also **Rheyn-, Rheine-.** [ad. MDu. *rijnbesie*, f. *Rijn* RHINE[3] + *besie* berry.] The buckthorn berry. Also *attrib.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxx. 697 The fruite of the same thorne [*sc.* buckthorn] is called..in English, Rheyn beries, because there is much of them founde alongst the riuer Rhene. 1611 COTGR., *Nerprun*, buck-thorne, way-thorne, Rhein-berries. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 153 Aurora..painting with her more lively colours the Rheineberry or full-ripe Cherry. 1671 SKINNER *Etym. Bot.*, Rhein-berries, *Spina Cervina.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rhamnus*,..the Rhein-berry Bush.

Rhematic (rimæ·tik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ῥηματικός*, f. *ῥῆμα-*, *ῥῆμα* word, verb.]

A. *adj.* **a** Pertaining to the formation of words.

1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1867) II. 9 This period, during which expressions were coined for the most necessary ideas, ..forms the first in the history of man,.. and we call it the Rhematic Period. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* 379, I think a good deal may be learned from the names of colours, and I think it is remarkable that the rhematic instinct has been so much more active on the less refrangible side of primary green.

b. Formed on verbs.

1877 F. HALL *Adjs. in -able* 47 Such [adjectives in *-able*] as are derived from verbs deserve the precedence. And these, to avoid the ambiguousness of the term *verbal*, I shall take leave to denominate *rhematic.*

B. *sb.* The science of sentences or propositions.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 23 Sept., The object of rhetoric is persuasion,—of logic, conviction,—of grammar, significancy. A fourth term is wanting, the rhematic, or logic of sentences.

Rheme, obs. form of REAM *sb.*[3]

Rhemish (rī·miʃ), *a.* [f. *Rhemes*, former Eng. spelling of *Rheims* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to Rheims in the north-east of France: the specific designation of an English translation of the New Testament by Roman Catholics of the English college at Rheims, published in 1582.

1589 W. FULKE *Text of N. T.* Ep. Ded., Discharged .. from any further dealing against these Rhemish glosses. 1610 C. HAMPTON *Serm.* (1611) 24 Our Rhemish Seminaries, say Luther, Caluin, &c. came out of their Church, not they out of ours. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Bible*, The second [version] by the papists at Rheims in 1584, called the Rhemish bible, or Rhemish translation. 1841 *Bagster's Eng. Hexapla* 144 The chief agent in causing the Rhemish version to be made was..Cardinal Allen. *Ibid.* 146 The Rhemish translators.

Rhemist (rī·mist). Also 6 **Remist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.] One of the authors of the Rhemish translation of and commentary on the New Testament.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* C 2 b, We call it very well Circumcision, and vncircumcision, though the Remists (of purpose be like to vary from Genema) will needs bring in Prepuse. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* I. § 18 It is a cunning tricke of the Rhemists, and their Vulgar, in stead of *Their Wiues*, to reade, *The Women.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Bible*, Dr. Fulke, who refuted the Rhemists with great spirit and learning. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Neccss.* 67 Cartwright's answer to the Rhemist's Testament.

b. *Comb.*: † **Rhemist-English,** = RHEMISH.

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb* xiii. 4 The manifest mistake of the Vulgar Latine and Rhemist-English translation.

Rhen, Rhendeer: see REIN *sb.*[2], REINDEER.

Rhene, variant of RHINE[1].

Rhenish, obs. form of RENISH *a.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 201 Chute,..that bold me with nothing but Rhenish futie.

Rhenish (re·niʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms (formerly often with small initial letter): 4 **Raynysh, Rynys, -is, Rinische, Renys**(**s, -is, -yche,** 5 **Roynyssh, Rynisch, -yssh**(**e,** 6 **Reinnishe, Reinish, Rennish, Rheynisshe,** 6–7 **Renish,** 7 **Reanish, Rhinish, Rhennish,** 6– **Rhenish.** *β. Sc.* 5 **Rynche, Ryns,** 6 **Rens, Rancho.** [Orig. partly a. or ad. OF. *rinois, rynois, rainois*, AF. *reneis* (from 13th c.):—med.L. type *Rhēnensis*, f. *Rhēnus*; partly ad. continental Germanic forms (MHG. *rînisch*, G. *rheinisch*, also monosyllabic MHG., MLG. *rînsch, rinsch, rijns*, Du. *rijnsch*): see -ISH. The mod. spelling is due to L. *Rhēnus* or early mod. Eng. *Rhene*, = RHINE[3].]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the river Rhine, or the regions bordering upon it.

1545 *Rates Custome Ho.*, Glasses, Reinish. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 As green as the Rhinish glasses were heretofore tinged. 1837 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) III. 348 Soldiers trained in the regular wars on the Rhenish frontier. 1866 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii, The three Rhenish archbishops.

†**b.** Applied to the gulden formerly current in Germany and the Netherlands. *Obs.*

Cf. MDu. *rijnsch gulden*, MLG *rinsche gulden.*

1479 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 19, xxx Rynysche iiij^{s} iiij^{d} sum ..vj^{li} xv^{s} ffs. *c* 1485 [see GUILDER]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 286 A Rhenish Gold Gulden was worth seuen and twenty silver Groshen. 1756-7 [see GUILDER]. 1787 MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. through Germany* III. 194 One million one hundred and fifty thousand Rhenish guilders, or about one hundred and fifteen thousand pounds.

c. = RHINELAND.

1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 11 Rhenish or Rhinland Foot. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1949/1 Engineers and surveyors use the Rhenish foot and inch.

2. *Rhenish wine*: wine produced in the Rhine region; Rhine wine.

1375-6 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* 582 Ryniswyne. *Ibid.*, Rinischewyn. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 80 Pro xij stopis de Rynyswyn. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 203 Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was neuer. *c* 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 364, I sen my lady a lytyll pes of Renysch wyne of the best. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* B ij, Mustis, that haue bytynge lies, as moche reinnishe muste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii.

104 A deepe glasse of Reinish-wine. 1607 *Englishman's Docter* in *Regimen Salern.* (1830) 133 New Rhennish-wine stirs vrine. 1660 *Bk. Rates* (Act 12 Car. II, c. 4), Rhinish wines brought into any Port the Awme, *jfl.* 1787 Maty tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. through Germany* III. 189 The little village of Hocheim, from whence the English give all kinds of Rhenish wine the name of Hock. 1840 L. Playfair *Liebig's Org. Chem.* 287 The aroma which distinguishes Rhenish wine.

attrib. 1700 Congreve *Way of the World* III. i. F 4 b, That goodly Face, which in defiance of her Rhenish-wine Tea, will not be comprehended in a Mask. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 291 The Underleaf [apple] hath a Rhenish-Wine flavour

β. 1468 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) 23 Rynche wyne. 1546 *Ibid.* (1871) 125 The Rens wyne xxti d. the pynt. 15 . *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), Ane greit peis of Rance wyne.

B. *sb.* Rhenish wine. Now *rare.* Also *attrib.*

[1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 44 There is more difference betweene..your bloods, then there is betweene red wine and rennish.] 1608 — *Ham.* I. iv. 10 As he dreines his draughts of Renish downe. 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 52 Adolescency..may not feare either White, Claret, or Rhenish. 1685-8 Dryden *Let. to Sir G. Etherege* 45 Then Rhenish rummers walk the round, In bumpers every king is crowned. 1756 Johnson *Let. to Miss Boothby* 3 Jan, I took Rhenish and water, and recovered my voice. 1820 Keats *Eve of St. Agnes* xxxix, Drown'd all in Rhenish and the sleepy mead. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* v, If sack, or rhenish, or wine of Gascony can serve, why, say the word.

† **Rhenite** (rī·nəit). *Min. Obs.* [f. L. *Rhēn-us* Rhine + -ITE.] Pseudomalachite.

c 1830 H. J. Brooke in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 488/1 Hydrous Phosphate of Copper. Rhenite.

Rheo- (rī·ŏ, rī·ǫ·), also **reo-**, used as comb. form of Gr. *ῥέος* stream, current, chiefly in names of electrical apparatus: **Rhe·ochord, -cord**, a wire used in measuring the resistance or reducing the strength of an electric current. † **Rhe·ocline** [Gr. *κλίνη* couch], a form of air-bed. **Rhe·o-ele·ctric** *a.*, producing electric currents. **Rhe·omotor**, an apparatus by which an electric current is generated. **Rhe·ophore** [F. *rhéophore*; Gr. *-φορος* bearing], (*a*) Ampère's name for the connecting wire of a voltaic cell; (*b*) one of the poles of a voltaic battery; an electrode; hence **Rheopho·ric** *a.* **Rhe·otome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], a device for interrupting an electric current; = Interrupter b. **Rhe·otrope** [Gr. *-τροπος* turning], an instrument for reversing an electric current.

1865 Tyndall *Heat* § 508 It was only necessary, by means of the tangent compass and *rheocord, to keep the current constant. 1890 in *Phil. Trans.* (1892) CLXXXII. 326 *note*, The rheochord readings are in decimals of a volt. 1851 Hooper *Physician's Vade-Mecum* 315 The water-bed or the *rheiocline, should be resorted to in the more severe class of cases. 1860 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* viii 46 An iron bedstead, with rheocline springs, which are permeable by the air up to the very mattress. 1843 J. Nott in *Rep. Brit. Ass.* Notices & Abstr. (1844) 16, I insulated the ring, and connected it with the resinous conductor of the *rheo-electric machine. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 306, I shall..employ the word *Rheomotor to denote any apparatus which originates an electric current 1873 F. Jenkin *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) xxii. § 2 The sending battery, or other rheomotor. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 The word *Rheophore was employed by Ampère to designate the connecting wire of a voltaic apparatus as being the carrier or transmitter of the current. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 421 To carry out this treatment, either the double laryngeal rheophores or my single electrode may be used. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 The method of obtaining the constants of a *rheophoric circuit. *Ibid.*, *Rheotome. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 117 One of the numerous apparatus called rheotomes, or cut currents. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 *Rheotrope. 1884 Sprague *Electr.* (ed. 2) 636 Rheotrope. —A reversing commutator.

Rheometer (rĭ,ǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Rheo- + -meter.]

1. *Electr.* An instrument for measuring the force of an electric current.

1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307. 1852 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* II. 384 In certain researches a differential reometer is found useful. 1884 Sprague *Electr.* (ed. 2) 636 Rheometer.—A galvanometer.

2. An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of (*a*) a water-current, (*b*) the blood-flow.

1877 M. Foster *Text-bk Physiol.* Index, Rheometer of Ludwig, for measuring blood pressure. 1882 *Nature* 26 Jan. 290/2 A rheometer, for measuring currents at different depths in water.

Hence **Rheome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to a rheometer or rheometry; **Rheo·metry**, the measurement of electric currents, as by a rheometer.

1850 A. Secchi (*title*), Researches on Electrical Rheometry. 1852 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* II. 383 Such an apparatus would be reoscopic, but not reometric.

Rheoscope (rĭ·ŏskǫp). *Electr.* Now *rare.* [f. Rheo- + -scope.] (See quot. 1843.)

1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 A Rheoscope is an instrument for ascertaining merely the existence of an electric current. 1852 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* II. 380 Reoscopes and Reometers. 1881 S. P. Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* 161 *note.*

Hence **Rheosco·pic** *a.*, (*a*) pertaining to the rheoscope; (*b*) applied to preparations of certain nerves of a frog for showing the variation of electric currents; so *rheoscopic frog, muscle.*

1852 [see Rheometric]. 1877 M. Foster *Text-bk. Physiol.* 44 The method known as 'the rheoscopic frog', in which the natural current of one nerve, or the negative variation of that current, is used as a stimulus to another nerve. *Ibid.* 107 *note*, The absence of tetanus in a rheoscopic muscle.

Rheostat (rĭ·ŏstæt). *Electr.* [f. Rheo- + *στατός*, vbl. adj of *ἱστάναι* to stand.] (See quot. 1843.)

1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 309 As the principal use of this instrument is to adjust or regulate the circuit so that any constant degree of force may be obtained I have called it a rheostat. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 369 The rheostat is again brought into use to lower the current.

attrib 1850 A. Secchi *Res. Electr. Rheometry* 35 Coiling the rheostat wire on the wooden cylinder. 1879 Noad & Preece *Electr.* 207 The rheostat cylinder.

So **Rheosta·tic** *a.* [ad. F. *rhéostatique*, 1877], the name of an electric machine invented by Planté, by which continuous static effects are produced.

1878 *Chem. News* XXXVII. 184/2 Effects of the Rheostatic Machine.—G. Planté.

Rheostatics (rĭ,ǫstæ·tĭks), *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* [f. Rheo- + Statics.] The statics of fluid bodies.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rheo-statics*, is used by some for the statics, or the science of the equilibrium of fluids. [Hence in recent Dicts.]

Rheotannic (rĭ,ǫtæ·nĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥεῦον* Rheum 2 + Tannic.] The name of a variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 530/1 The chief chemical constituents of Chinese rhubarb are chrysophan ($C_{15}H_{10}O_4$), rheotannic acid ($C_{20}H_{26}O_{14}$) [etc.].

‖ **Rhesis** (rī·sĭs). [a. Gr. *ῥῆσις* word, speech.] A set speech or discourse.

1871 Browning *Balaust.* Wks. 1896 I. 629/2 Any who could speak A chorus to the end, or prologize, Roll out a rhesis. 1906 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 383/2 The discourse (or *rhesis*) put into the mouth of Martin.

‖ **Rhesus** (rī·sŏs). [mod.L., arbitrary use of L. *Rhēsus*, Gr. *Ῥῆσος*, a mythical king of Thrace.] In full, *Rhesus monkey*: one of the macaques, *Macacus rhesus*, an Indian monkey.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 236/1 [The tail] rather more developed in the Wanderoo and Rhesus than in the Magot and Papio niger. 1841 *Ibid.* XIX. 448/2 Rhesus Monkey, a species of *Simiadæ*. 1859 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 52.

Rhetian, etc.: see Rhætian, etc.

Rhetor (rī·tǫɹ). Forms: 4-6 **rethor**, 5 **rether**, 5-6 **-our**, 6- **rhetor.** [a. L. *rhētor* (in med.L. often *rethor*), a. Gr. *ῥήτωρ*. Cf. F. *rhéteur.*]

1. A teacher or professor of rhetoric; a rhetorician.

c 1375 *St. Augustin* 71 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 62/2 Austin þe doctour..was a philosofre and a rethor. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 30 A Rethor excellent, That koude hise colours longynge for that Art. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 5 Divinouris, rethoris, and philosophouris. 1621 H. Broughton *Require of Agreement* 47 Aristides, the Rhetor Sophister. 1643 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 514 Your Hearing,..what is it but as of a Rhetor at a Desk, to commend or dislike? 1750 Warburton *Julian* Introd. p. xxxiii, From the teaching Rhetors they learnt the art of reasoning by similitudes and analogies. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 454 Themistoklês had received no teaching from philosophers, sophists and rhetors, who were the instructors of well-born youth in the days of Thucydidês. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 386 The . city .. was full of professors, rhetors, tutors,..grammarians.

† **b.** *transf.* A master of eloquence or literary expression. *Obs.*

? 1409-11 Lydg. *Life our Lady* xxxiv. (Caxton) e vij b, And eke my master chauceris now is graue The noble rethor poete of brytayne. ? *c* 1450 in Lydg. *Temple Glas* (1891) 78 Moral gower, lydgate, Rether and poete. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 253 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all.

2. An orator, esp. a professional one. Sometimes in depreciatory use: A rhetorical speechifier, a mere rhetorician.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. v. 31 b, This were an affect of an extemporall Rhetor to salute a man by name without premeditation. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann Rev.* V. 577 He must be pacing about in his rhetor's cassock, watching its turgid folds. 1821 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 140 The rhapsodies of Rhetor Burke. 1860 A. L. Windsor *Ethica* vii. 383 Not that Chatham was a mere sophistical rhetor. 1874 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 29 Those rhetors who declaim against it.

† **Rheto·rculist.** *rare.* [f. L. dim. **rhētorculus* (see -culus) + -ist.] A petty rhetorician.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 25 Many restraints were made vnder seuere penalties, which this Rhetorculist himselfe confesseth. *Ibid.* 201.

† **Rheto·rial,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Rhetor or Rhetory + -(i)al.] Rhetorical.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge, Balade* (1887) 201 O frutefull histore,..Enbawmed with doctrine of virtues infinite, With termes exquised and sence retoriall.

† **Rheto·rian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* In 4-5 **rethorien, -yen**, 5 **retoryan.** [a. OF. *rethorien* (*rect-*), f. med.L. **rethoria* Rhetory: see -ian.]

A. *sb.* = Rhetorician.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. (1868) 38 Þou rethorien or pronouncere of kynges preysinges. *c* 1430 *Life St Kath.* (1884) 54 And sent out lettres . vnto alle rethoriens and gramariens. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 41 The fitsh rethoryens Gowere, Chauncere & now Lytgate. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 305/1 Retoryan, *rethor, rethoricus.*

B. *adj.* = Rhetorical. [So OF.]

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. i. (1868) 30 Þe suasioun of swetnesse Rethoryen.

Rhetoric (re·tŏrik), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 [**rethorice,**] **rettorike**, 4-6 **ret(h)orik(e, -yk(e**, 5-7 **rethorick** (4 **-ikke**, 5 **-ykk, -yque, retherique**, 6 **rethoric, -ique, -icke, rhet(h)orike**, 7 **rhet'rique, reth'rick**), 6-7 **rhetorique, -icke, rhethorick, -ique**, 7-8 **rhetorick, rhet'ric**, 7- **rhetoric.** [a. OF. *rethorique* (mod.F. *rhétorique*), or ad. L. *rhētorica, -icē* (med.L. *reth-*), a. Gr. *ῥητορική* (*sc. τέχνη*), fem. of *ῥητορικός* Rhetoric *a.*]

1. The art of using language so as to persuade or influence others; the body of rules to be observed by a speaker or writer in order that he may express himself with eloquence.

In the Middle Ages rhetoric was reckoned one of the seven 'liberal arts', being comprised, with grammar and logic, in the 'trivium'.

13 . *Seuyn Sag.* 186 (W.), Geometrie, and arsmetrike, Rettorike, and ek fisike. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 Aristotle..tauȝte eloquence. as it is specialliche i-sene ..in his Dyalogus of Poetis and in Tretys of Rethorik. 14.. *Bewte will shewe* 69 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems*, Was neuer clerk, by retoryk or science, Cowde all hyr verteus rehersse to þis day. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 25 The famous clerke of eloquence Tullius seithe in his booke of retherique [etc.]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. ix. 34 The therde of the vii sciences is called Rethoryque. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 1 Rhetorique is an art to set furthe by vtteraunce of wordes matter at large. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 10 Many excellent Figures and places of Rhetorique. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1687) 176/2 Rhetorick is conversant in singulars, not in universals 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* xx. § 33 (1801) 193 Rhetoric in general is the art of persuading. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 280/1 Having lectured successively in grammar, rhetoric,. humanity, and moral philosophy. 1843 Mill *Logic* Introd. § 3 The communication of those thoughts to others falls under the consideration of Rhetoric.

b. *fig.* or with personification.

[*c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. i. (1868) 30 And wiþ Rethorice com forþe musice a damoisel of oure house.] 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q* cxcvii, Gowere and chaucere, that on the steppis satt Of rethorike. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 And Retoryk had eke in her presence Tulyus, callyd 'Mirrour of Eloquence'. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 11 For quhy the bell of Rethorick bene roung Be Chawceir, Gowcir, and Lidgate laureate. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* II. vii. 73 Some condemn Rhetorick as the mother of lies. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 24 There, stript, fair Rhet'ric languish'd on the ground.

c. A treatise on, or 'body' of, rhetoric.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Rhetoricus, In primo Ciceronis rhetorico* ., in the firste booke of Ciceroes rhetorike. 1580 G. Harvey in *Three Proper Lett.* 32 To bring our Language into Arte, and to frame a Grammer or Rhetorike thereof. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. xi. 63 It is a good Counsell (which Aristotle giueth in his Rhetorikes *ad Theodectem*). 1654 T. Blount (*title*), The Academie of Eloquence, Containing a Compleat English Rhetorique. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No 297 ₱ 17 Aristotle himself has given it a place in his Rhetorick among the Beauties of that Art.

d. The top class or the second class (from the top) in certain English Roman Catholic schools and colleges. So † *to make one's rhetoric.*

1599 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* (1879) V. 569, I have made my rhetoric in these parts. *c* 1620 in *Mem. Stonyhurst Coll.* (1881) 8 They go down two by two with their books under their arms, and first those in Rhetoric, into the Refectory. 1908 *Stonyhurst Mag.* in *Tablet* 25 Apr. 646/2 We are informed that any boy from Rhetoric down to Elements may join the class.

2. † **a.** Elegance or eloquence of language; eloquent speech or writing. *Obs.* **b.** Speech or writing expressed in terms calculated to persuade; hence (often in depreciatory sense), language characterized by artificial or ostentatious expression.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's Prol.* 32 Fraunceys Petrak,..whos Rethorik sweete Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie. 1426 Lydg. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 133 Alle be that I in my translacioun .. Of rethoryk have no maner floure. 1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 25 As I persaue rethorik thairof verray small, swa I can espy na thing thairin abhorring fra the treuth. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 46 Nor your faire pretense, by such rashe ragged Rhetorike, any whit, well graced. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 24 Heere is no substance, but a simple peece Of gaudy Rhetoricke. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 4 And the perswasive Rhetoric That sleek't his tongue. 1733 Swift *Lett.* (1766) II. 189 The one word from you, is of much more weight than my rhetoric. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 491 Modern senators..Whose oath is rhet'ric, and who swear for fame! 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton*, The sublime wisdom of the Areopagitica and the nervous rhetoric of the Iconoclast. 1837 Landor *Pentameron* 33 Escape from rhetoric by all manner of means. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* 269 The limp loquacity of long winded rhetoric, so natural to men and soldiers in an hour of emergency.

† **c.** *pl.* Elegant expressions; rhetorical flourishes. Also, rhetorical terms. *Obs.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 19774 That poete, Wyth al hys rethorykes swete. 1543 Bale *Yet a Course* 26 Neuer coude tolwyn throughlye knowe what these rhetoryckes ment, as are denuncyacyon, deteccyon, and presentacyon. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. ii. (Arb.) 151 Grate and wise counsellours. do much mislike all scholasticall rhetoricks. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 42 b, Their fantastique Rhetorigues, Who trim their Poesies with schooleboy-tricks.

d. In ironical or jocular use.

1580 Spenser in *Three Proper Lett.* 14 Like a drunken man, or women (when their Alebench Rhetorick commes vpon them). 1595 W. S. *Locrine* III. iii, I think you were brought up in the university of Bridewell, you have your rhetoric so ready at your tongue's end. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III xiv. (1614) 316 Some of them vpbraiding both him and other Christians with the names of dogs, Ethnickes, vnbeleeuers, and the like zealous Rhetorick. 1748 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. xviii, The rhetoric of John the hostler, with a new straw hat, and a pint of wine, made a second conquest over her. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ruin'd Abbey* 10 Fearless he of shouts Or taunts, the rhet'ric of the wat'ry

crew. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 450 He [Jeffreys] acquired a boundless command of the rhetoric in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*, said esp. † (*a*) of the expressive action of the body in speaking; (*b*) of the persuasiveness of looks or acts.

1569 Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxi, This daunsinge or Histrionical Rhetorike in the ende beganne to be lefte of all Oratours. 1587 Greene *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 252 For he considered with himselfe,.. that liberality was the soundest rethoricke. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 60 The heauenly Rhetoricke of thine eye. 1597 Breton *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 15/1 Silence can best talke with wooden Rethoricke. 1644 J. B. (*title*), Chironomia: Or, The Art of Manuall Rhetorique. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Rich Rival* ii, Whilst thy sole Rhetorick shall be *Joynture*, and *Jewels*, and *Our Friends agree*. 1669 Stillingfl. *Six Serm* iii. 127 Every part of the Tragedy of his [the Son of God's] life, every wound at his death,.. were designed by him as the most prevailing Rhetorick, to perswade men to forsake their sins. 1712 Gay *Trivia* III. 318 Mov'd by the Rhet'rick of a Silver Fee. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Venice* I. i. 11 His larger sacred subjects are merely themes for the exhibition of pictorial rhetoric,—composition and colour.

† **3.** Skill in or faculty of using eloquent and persuasive language. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 5835 These lordis are chosyn be myn assent. The fyrst ys the kyng of affryke For his grete wytte and his retoryke. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 17 Though he be wise and of might meruailous, Endued with Rhethorike and with eloquence. 1634 Milton *Comus* 790 Enjoy your deer Wit, and gay Rhetorick That hath so well been taught her dazling fence. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 7 The highest Encomium..that the Wit and Rhetorick of men or Angels can invent. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 171 ¶ 12 Joseph..endeavoured, with all his Art and Rhetorick, to set out the Excess of Herod's Passion for her. 1750 Gray *Long Story* 117 But soon his rhetorick forsook him.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1656 Earl Monmouth tr. *Boccalini's Advts. from Parnass.* II. lxxxviii. (1674) 240 To Declaim..publickly in the Rhetorick-School. 1806 H. K. White *Lel. to Bro. Neville* 30 July, The Rhetoric Lecturer sent me one of my Latin Essays to copy for the purpose of inspection. 1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 87 To unmask His rhetoric-shrouded weakness.

† **Rhetoric,** *sb.*[2] In 4 **rethorik**, **-ique**, 4–5 **retorike.** [ad. L. *rhētoric-us* (med.L. *reth-*), subst. use of adj. (see next).] = Rhetorician.

a 1350 *St. Catherine* 159 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 166 Al þe maisteis of clergy, Both retorikes and gramatione. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 48 Tullius the rethorique. *a* 1450 R. Spaldyng *St. Kath.* in *Anglia* (1907) 540 Fyfti fyue retorikes in hast þei hem hent.

Rhetoric (rĭtŏrik), *a. rare.* Also 5–6 **reth-**, 6 **ret-**, **rheth-**. [a. F. *rhétorique* (OF. also *reth-*), or ad. L. *rhētoric-us* (med.L. *reth-*), f. *rhētor*: see Rhetor and -ic.] Rhetorical; † eloquent.

?1400 Lydg. *Serp. Devision* (1590) C iij b, The first that euer elumined our language with flowers of rethorick eloquence: I mean..Chaucer. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* vii, This fable..of a rethoryque man or fayr speker. 1517 Watson *Shyppe of Fooles* Prol, It was translated..out of Latyn in to rethoryke Frensshe. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 228 With eloquent speche & rethorycke termes. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. vi 189 With many rhetoric flourishes and pompose triumphs. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* ii. I 81 *note*, The crude matter, too little..ornate by the care of any trained intellect, or by dialectic and rhetoric enigmas. 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 194 Helping himself indifferently to all religions for rhetoric illustration.

Rhetorical (rĭtŏrikăl), *a.* Forms: as in prec. [f. L. *rhētoric-us*: see prec. and -ical.]

1. † **a.** Eloquent, or eloquently expressed. *Obs.* **b.** Expressed in terms calculated to persuade; hence (often in depreciatory use), composed or expressed in artificial or extravagant language; of the nature of mere rhetoric (as opposed to sober statement or argument).

1476 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 385 A Colacyon made by Metre in Rhetorical Terms. 1509 Barclay *Shyp Folys* (1570) 222 Other with their wordes hye and retoricall Their sentences paynt. ?1554 Coverdale *Hope of Faithful* Pref., If one should barely, and wyth oute all rhetorical amplificacions, but rehearce only the great pompe..[etc.] of myghtye men and rulers. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 24 It [*sc.* metrical speech] is beside a maner of vtterance more eloquent and rethoricall then the ordinarie prose. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. i. (1614) 719 But easier it was for him, with a Rhetoricall flourish..to dash this opinion out of countenance. *a* 1660 Hammond *Wks.* (1684) IV. 564 A degree of stupidity..that neither the iniquity of Sodom,.. nor the Rhetoricall'st Phrase almost in the very Scripture can express. 1783 Ld. Hailes *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 127 There is no rhetorical exaggeration in this passage of Josephus. 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 163 If these words had been spoken by some easy, self-indulgent exhorter, from whose mouth they might have come merely as pious and rhetorical flourish. 1869 Buckle *Civiliz.* III. v. 347 The facts..were more intended to persuade than to prove. They were rather rhetorical than logical.

c. Applied to the rhythm of prose as distinguished from metrical rhythm.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Numbers*, Rhetorical, or prosaic Numbers, are a sort of simple unaffected harmony, less glaring than that of verse. 1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 591 Rhetorical rhythm is satisfied with a pleasing cadence of syllables.

d. *Rhetorical accent*: (see quots.).

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Accent*, The rhetorical Accents [in Hebrew] are said to be Euphonic; inasmuch as they tend to make the pronunciation more sweet and agreeable. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 243/1 There is also an irregular or rhetorical accent in music called emphasis.

e. *Rhetorical question*: (see quots.).

1843 T. K. Arnold *Latin Prose Comp.* § 442 *Non* is often used without *ne* in vehement questions, especially, of course, questions of appeal, or, as Reisig calls them, *rhetorical* questions. 1884 *Bradley's Aids to Lat. Prose* § 150 Questions that do not require an answer, but are only put in the form of a question in order to produce a greater effect,..are called rhetorical questions.

2. Of, belonging to, concerned with, or comprised in the art of rhetoric.

1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Rethoricall, belongynge to rethoricke, *rethoricque*. 1533 Frith *Answ. More* E 4, I expounde my minde by a rethoricall correction and saye, *Imo recordationem sacrificij*. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 27 b, Such is the force of the Rhetoricall Enthymems. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 39 (Charlemagne) was instructed in the Rhetorical, Dialectical, and Astrological Arts. 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 77 It would have been quoted by Quintilian as a splendid model of rhetorical common-place. 1837 Hallam *Lit. Eur.* I. 3 The rhetorical works of Cicero and Quintilian. 1871 R. F. Weymouth *Euphuism* 13 Irony or climax or hyperbole or any other rhetorical figure.

3. Of persons: Given to the use of rhetoric.

1651 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 18 Melancholy, as well as Wine, makes a man Rhetorical or Poetical. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Rhetorical*, skilful in Rhetorick, that speaks eloquently. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 406 *note*, St. Paul is often rhetorical, i. e. he writes with a passion which finds natural expression in the most forcible figures of speech.

Rhetorically, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

1543 Bale *Yet a Course* 44 b, My lorde hath rhetorycallye begonne hys proposycyon to wynne hys audytorye,.. in callynge them good people. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 135 Many others cannot be drawne into Argument as writing Poetically, Rhetorically, Enigmatically, Hieroglyphically. 1788 Wesley *Wks.* (1811) IX. 110, I *could*.. write..floridly and rhetorically. 1831–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* xxii. (1845) 459 Tertullian..perhaps speaks rhetorically, when he says, that the Gospel had penetrated into.. countries, which had not as yet submitted to the Romans.

b. With reference to the art of rhetoric.

1828 Whately *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 270/1 Some passions may be, Rhetorically speaking, opposite to each other, though in strictness they are not so.

So **Rhetoricalness,** 'eloquentness' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Rhetoricaster. *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *rhētoric-us* Rhetoric *sb.*[2] + -aster.] A poor rhetorician.

1592 Fraunce *C'tess Pembr. Ivychurch* I. II. iii, Tropeturned tale, or rymed ditty, deryued from foole-hardy Poets, or vaine-head Rhetoricasters.

† **Rhetoricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rhētoricārī*, f. *rhētoricus* Rhetoric.] *intr.* To speak rhetorically; to use rhetorical language. Hence **Rhetoricating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 87 It was easie for Leo to rhetoricate at Rome, in the praise of Peter *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Opened* Pref., There needs no Rhetoricating Flowcules to set it off. 1676 Cudworth *Serm. 1 Cor.* xv. 57 A faculty of Rhetoricating and extemporizing with zeal and fervency. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 166 He use no Speech with Art besprinkled,..Without Rhetoricating Fond shows [etc.]. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 382 Strange, that They should all Rhetoricate in a Matter of Faith, of so great Weight. 17.. — *Doctr. Holy Trin.* Add., Wks. 1823 V. 357 To magnify another kind of guilt, as still greater according to their way of reasoning, or rather rhetoricating.

† **Rhetorication.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ret-**. [ad. L. *rhētoricātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rhētoricārī* to Rhetoricate.] The action of speaking or writing rhetorically; usually with *a* and *pl.*, a piece of rhetoric, a rhetorical flourish.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 105 These were but rhetorications in the Fathers. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 192, I think it is no Rhetorication to say, That all things are Artificial. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 253 It was a two-handed rhetorication, but the citizens tooke it in the best sense. 1738 Waterland *Christ. Vind.* 9 Take but away their Rhetorications and equivocal Expressions, and their Cause will be left in a manner destitute. 1793 C. Boettiger *Let.* in A. Dalzel *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1862) I. 107 Blair's blooming rhetorications.

Rhetorician (retŏri·shăn). Forms: 5–6 **reth-**, 6 **ret-**, 6–7 **rheth-**; 5 **-icyen**, **-ycien**, **-ian**, **-icion**, 5–6 **-icien**, 6 **-ycyne**, **-icyan**, **-ian**, **-ycyne**, 5–7 **-ician**, 6–7 **-itian**; 5 **retricion**, **retryoyan**; 6 **-rhetorician.** [a. OF. *rethoricien* (*rett-*, *rest-*), mod.F. *rhétoricien*, f. L. *rhētoricus* Rhetoric *a.* and *sb.*[2] or *rhētorica* Rhetoric *sb.*[1]: see -ician.]

1. A professor or teacher of the art of rhetoric (esp. in Ancient Greece and Rome); a professional rhetor or orator.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 176 After þe maner of gramariens, Nor lyke þe stile of rethoricyens, I toke nat on me þis story to translate. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 Victorius the rethoricion. 1582 Sidney *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 25 And the Rethorician, and Logitian, considering what in Nature will soonest proue and perswade, thereon giue artificial rules. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 148 The figure *Imago* of the vulgar Rhetoricians. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 89 For all a Rhetoricians Rules, Teach nothing but to name his Tools. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 231 ¶ 4 Rhetoricians have recommended it [*sc.* modesty] to their Disciples as a Particular in their Art. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 239 Isocrates was a Rhetorician by profession: the framing of sentences, and turning of periods, was the great business of his long life. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 329 A curious contrast to the Cynic was the philosophic rhetorician.

2. † **a.** An eloquent or elegant writer. *Obs.* **b.** One who uses rhetorical language or expression; *esp.* (often in depreciatory use) a public speaker who indulges in rhetoric.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* Prol. 57 O thou Calliope,.. that wyth thyn hony swete Sugrest tongis of rethoricyens. *c* 1440 — *Hors, Shepe & G.* 185 Whan Rethoriciens han doon ther besy peyn Fressh Epistolis & lettris to endite 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 16 When that rough..simplicitie doeth raise vp a greater reuerence of it self than any Rhetoricians eloquence. 1588 J. Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 25 It is a thing incident vnto a rethorician to be girding. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 8 Whoever intendeth his care rather to find out words than matter may bee holden for a verball Rhetorician, but no serious orator. 1839 Hallam *Lit. Eur.* IV. 170 No one would call Bourdaloue a rhetorician. 1861 *London Rev.* 20 Apr. 413/2 The finances of England are in the hands of a rhetorician, who, in place of acts, seeks to dazzle the people with fine promises. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 731 Passionate as was Pitt's eloquence, it was the eloquence of a statesman, not of a rhetorician.

3. In English Roman Catholic schools, a scholar in the class of Rhetoric (see Rhetoric 1 d).

1790 in *Mem. Stonyhurst Coll.* (1881) 30 Academical exhibition in which the new President was finely complimented by the Rhetoricians.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1712 Blackmore *Creation* III. 140 Pyrrhonians. Boldly presum'd, with Rhetorician Pride, To hold of any Question either side. *a* 1864 Landor *Imag. Conv., Follio & Calvus* Wks. 1876 II. 451 Asiatic never was Cicero, although he sometimes wore at the bottom of his rhetorician robe a flounce too many.

Hence **Rhetori·cianism,** the style of a rhetorician.

a 1849 Poe *Wks.* (1864) III. 143 'Deep calleth unto deep' is a great improvement upon his previous rhetoricianism.

† **Rhetorically,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 **rethorikly**, **retoriquely.** [f. Rhetoric *a.* + -ly[2].] Rhetorically.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q* vii, So full of fruyte, and rethorikly pykit. 1482 Caxton *Tulle of Olde Age* e 7 The poet Ennius callys him his swete hony, by cause that his boke was so retoriquely made.

† **Rhetoriously,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 **reth-**. [f. **rhetorious* (f. Rhetor or Rhetory + -(i)ous) + -ly[2].] With 'colours' of rhetoric.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6611 Now ye all that shall thys..rede... Remembreth myn unconnyng simplesse; Thought rethoriously peinted [it] be not in dede,..yut excusith me.

† **Rhetorism.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *rhētorismus*: see next and -ism.] Rhetorical language or action.

1569 Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxi. *heading*, Of Rhetorisme, or of the Rhetoricall Daunsinge [orig. *De Rhetorismo*].

Rhetorize, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *rhētorizāre* (Bede), a. Gr. *ῥητορίζειν*, f. *ῥήτορ-*, *ῥήτωρ* Rhetor: see -ize.] *intr.* To use rhetorical language.

1608 Hieron *Defence* III. 65 The Ancient Fathers have.. ben pleased thus to rhetorise, in commendation of the Sacrament. 1611 Cotgr., *Rhetoriquer*, to rhetorize it, play the Rhetorician. 1624 Br. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 206 Gregory Nazianzen hath taught Saint Hierome also how to Rhetorize. 1834 Southey *Doctor* xlvi. (1848) 108 After having rhetorised in praise of sacred music. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 484 There is another [kind of art] which, by.. rhetorizing, assumes to itself the false importance of an end.

Hence † **Rhetorized** *ppl. a.*, addressed rhetorically.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* 8 To write a Letter to a prosopopœa, a certain rhetoriz'd woman whom he calls mother.

† **Rhetory.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 **r(h)ethorie**, **retory.** [ad. late L. **rethorica*, **rhetoria*, a. Gr. *ῥητορεία*, f. *ῥήτωρ* Rhetor.] Rhetoric; eloquence.

c 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* Prol. 3 Thair polite termis of sweit Rhetorie [*v.rr.* rethorie, retory] Richt plesand ar vnto the eir of man. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxv 10 The eloquence of ornat rethorie. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. i, Schaw thy endite reprufe of rethorys.

Rheubarb, obs. form of Rhubarb.

Rheum (rūm), *sb.*[1] Now *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **rewme**, 4–7 **reume** (5 **reem**, 6 **ryme**), 6–7 **r(h)ewm**, **rhewme**, **r(h)ume**, 8 **rhum**, 6– **rheum.** [a. OF. *reume* (13th c.), mod.F. *rhume*, = Pr., Sp., It., Pg. *reuma*. ad. L. *rheuma*, a. Gr. *ῥεῦμα* flow, stream, f. root *ῥευ-* to flow.

With the forms *reem* (Promp Parv 429/1), *ryme* (Palsgr. 263/1), cf. med.L. *rhēma* (It. *rema*), obs. F. *ryme*, *rime*.]

1. Watery matter secreted by the mucous glands or membranes, such as collects in or drops from the nose, eyes, and mouth, etc., and which, when abnormal, was supposed to cause disease; hence, an excessive or morbid 'defluxion' of any kind.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xiii. (1495) h j, The nose is .lette..of to grete constreynynge & closyng that comyth of colde, as it fareth ofte in a rewme that fallyth to the breste. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 220 It fallip sumtyme þat for reume þat fallip adoun of a mannis heed, þer wexip in þe rote of þe tunge a maner round þing. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Also houndes haue an oþer sikenes þat cometh to hem of þe reume. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Branchos*, the rewme fallynge downe by the cheekes or throte. 1592 Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* II. viii. 113 The disease commeth of a rheume or watrishnes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 118 You that did voide your rume vpon my beard. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 839 They .haue continually a leafe thereof [*sc.* tobacco] along the mouth betweene the lip and teeth, the rheume running out at the lip-hole. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* I. 68 Eyes in rheum, thro' midnight watching drown'd. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* III. i, A constant Ptyalism, or spitting thin Rheum. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 728 His sparkling eye Was

quench'd in rheums of age. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Rob of the Bowl* xii. 127 A laugh..brought the rheum from his eye down his cheek. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 1 The [rheumatic] pain being attributed to rheum flowing down from the brain and settling in the affected part.

b. *poet.* Used for: Tears.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I iv. 8 The Northeast wind.. Awak'd the sleepie rheume, and so by chance Did grace our hollow parting with a teare. 1607 — *Cor.* v. vi. 46 A few drops of Womens rheume, which are As cheape as Lies. 1803 Southey *Eclogues* ix. *Alderman's Funeral*, A good March wind Were to be prayed for now, to lend their eyes Some decent rheum. 1818 Keats *Endym.* III. 286 Had he, though blindly co-tumelious, brought Rheum to kind eyes? 1833 H. Colbridge *Poems* I. 42 Stoic eyes with foolish rheum o'erflow.

†**c.** Moisture 'distilled' from the sky. *Obs.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 10 To canopie their heads in from the rheume of the heauens.

†**d.** *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to pernicious moisture or humour, or something resembling it.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 39 The dasy and the maryguld..lay with their leuis happit, Thame to reserue fra rewmes pungitiue. 1591 Lyly *Endym.* IV. ii. 71 He is resolued to weep some three or foure payle-fuls, to auoyde the rume of loue that wambleth in his stomacke. 1607 Dekker & Marston *Westw. Hoe* II i, A mastic patch upon some womens temples hath been the very rheum of beauty. 1650 Milton *Eikon.* (ed. 2) i. 14 If from his Divines he have borrow'd nothing, nothing out of all the Magazin, and the rheume of their Mellifluous prayers.

2. *spec.* A mucous discharge caused by taking cold (sometimes distinguished as *hot* or *cold rheum*); hence, a cold in the head or the lungs; catarrh. Chiefly *pl.* (occasionally used = Rheumatic pains).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 82 Crampes, and tothaches, Rewmes, & radegoundes. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 184 Hyt ys good for þe tolʒ ache of cold rewme. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c v b, When ye se yowre hauke cloose her Eyghen, and shakith hir hede, then hath she the Reume in the hede. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 69 b, Fleume hath moste puissance in wynter,..whereby are ingendred Catarres or reumes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 644 In Rheumes and Murrhes the Voyce is hoarse, because the Larynx is dewed with too much moysture. 1656 Evelyn *Mem.* (1819) I. 297 A mist falling as I returned, gave me such a rheume as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 485 [488] Dropsies, and Asthma's, and Joint-racking Rheums. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 197 Old men endeavour, as long as possible, to conceal their blindness and deafness, their rheums and gouts. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII 475 He..was affected with a rheum for a few days after his arrival. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 452/2, I provided myself against the contingencies of colds and rheums with military leggings and padded knee-caps.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rheum-cough*, *-distilling*, *purging*; †**rheum-cap** (see quot. 1655).

1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 7 The Brain is also strengthened by outward application of.. 'Rhewm-Caps [orig. *cucullæ*], by which it is comforted and made warm. 1553 P'cess Mary in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. xxii. 424 Your Highness late 'Rheum-Cough. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 33 Nose-dropping, 'rhewme-destilling, driueling mouth. 1770 Armstrong *Misc.* I. 151 The shivering clown..With livid cheeks and rheum-distilling nose. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 200 Heere finds he on an oake 'rheume-purging Pollipode.

Hence †**Rheum** *v. intr.*, to 'void rheum'.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 968 A meere scholler, is a creature that can..put on a pair of lined slippers, sit rewming till dinner [etc.].

‖ **Rheum** (*rīˑŭm*), *sb.*[2] *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ῥῆον*.] The generic name for the Rhubarbs.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Rheum*, in botany, the name given by Linnæus to Rhubarb. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 334 *Rheum undulatum*... This species of rheum was supposed by Boerhaave to be the true Chinese rhubarb. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 451/1 What is termed Monk's rhubarb is not the produce of any species of rheum, but of the Rumex alpinus.

Rheumate (*rūˑmēt*). [f. as Rheum-ic + -ate[1] 1 c.] A salt of rheumic acid. 1815 [see Rheumic].

Rheumatic (*rumæˑtik*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **r(e)um-**, 4-7 **rewm-**, 7 **rhewm-**; 4-6 **-atyk(e**, 4-7 **-ike**, **-icke**, 6 **-eticke**, **-iticke**, **-atique**, 7-8 **-atick**; 6- **rheumatic**. [a. OF. *ru-*, *reumatique* (mod.F. *rhumatique*), or ad. late L. *rheumaticus*, a. Gr. *ῥευματικός*, f. *ῥευματ-*, *ῥεῦμα* Rheum *sb.*[1] Cf. It., Sp. *reumatico*, Pg. *rheumatico*.] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Consisting of or of the nature of rheum or watery secretion or discharge. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) e vj b/2 For somtyme rewmatyk humours comyth to þe spiryteel partyes & stoppe þe wayes of þe spyryte. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* (1557) cxix, A reumatyke humour suppressyng the brayne. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 16 After hee had..spunged..all the rumatike driuell from his ill fauoured Goates beard. 1606 Dekker *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 121 More salt Rewmatick water runnes out of them, than would pickle all the Herrings that shall come out of Yarmouth. 1696 Flover *Anim. Humours* xiii. 158 The Blood taken away looked very Sizie or Rheumatic.

†**2.** Full of or dropping with watery mucus.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 47 Shee..had rumatique sore eyes that ran alwaies. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. xx. xx. 69 Rheumaticke ulcers. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass.* 71 He was wiping his rheumatick nose. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* (1810) 8 It is good to cure rheumatic eyes.

3. Of persons, their bodies: †**a.** Suffering from a 'defluxion of rheum' or catarrh. *Obs.*

1574 Hellowes tr. *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 122 By sleeping in an ayrie place, you haue bene very rumatike.

1598 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 135 Were I hard-fauourd, foule, or wrinckled old,..Ore-worne, despised, reumatique, and cold. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VIII. 19 A defluction which fell upon my lungs did make me very rheumatick. 1661 Culpepper *London Disp.* 13/1 They are good for Rhewmatick people to chew in their mouth, for they draw forth much water.

b. Affected with, suffering from, or subject to rheumatism or rheumatic pain.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Rheumatism*, The urine of rheumatic people does not afford above the thirtieth part of the alcaline salt found in that of healthful persons. 1834 E. Barlow in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 608/1 We have seen leeches when applied to a rheumatic joint prematurely.. exasperate every symptom. 1852 S. Thomson *Dict. Dom. Med.* 442/2 Many rheumatic patients find their chief protection in an underdress of chamois leather.

4. Of a disease, symptom: †**a.** Characterized by rheumy or catarrhal 'defluxion'. *Obs.* **b.** Of the nature of or characteristic of rheumatism. *Rheumatic fever*, an acute non-infectious febrile disease marked by inflammation and pain of the joints.

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 82 Thys woode hath a synguler propertie..agaynste many other moyste and rumiticke sicknesses. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 105 The Moone (the gouernesse of floods)..washes all the aire; That Rheumaticke diseases doe abound. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 136/1 Rewmatick, or the Slavering Madness. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 118 An excessive Dose of Millepedes in an odd kind of a Rheumatick Case. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Sept., She is lame in one of her legs with a rheumatic pain. 1788 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. v, The poor woman, whose disease was a rheumatic fever, was already much better. 1783 J. C. Smyth in *Med. Commun.* I. 152 A kind of *arthritis vaga* (or what is vulgarly called rheumatic gout). 1797 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* viii, A slight rheumatic feel in one of his shoulders. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 518/2 We are acquainted with no disease which more frequently produces deformity of the hand and fingers than chronic rheumatism (chronic rheumatic arthritis). 1845 R. Williams in *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 681 In scarlatina the joints are often the seat of the severest rheumatic inflammation. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Mar. 510/2 Rheumatic pyrexia.

†**c.** *transf.* and *fig.* (*a*) Tearful. (*b*) Phlegmatic. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* II i, The Rhumaticke story of some loving Chandler. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1682) 762 We present him with a sleepy, sickly, rheumatick service.

5. Of weather, places: Inducing or having a tendency to produce †(*a*) catarrhal affections, (*b*) rheumatism. (Cf. Rheumy 3.)

1565 Aup. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 250 If any offence be taken for my not attending, and to come over the reumatike Tempsis. 1589 Peele *Eglogve Grat. Earl of Essex* xxxviii, And euening air is rheumatick and cold. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. i. 47. 1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk.* ii. 11 The Sun..hath..refind that thicke tobacco-breath which the rheumaticke night throwes abroad. 1856 F. E. Paget *Owlet of Owlst.* 23 Church towers are..warmer and less rheumatic than hollow trees. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Hous'k. Managem.* 14 India is a very rheumatic country.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* Rheumatic pains, rheumatism. *colloq.*

1789 Burns *To the Toothache* ii, When fevers burn, or ague freezes, Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic squeezes. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* IV. 166 John's hands were so contracted by the rheumatics that had settled in them. 1852 S. Thomson *Dict. Dom. Med.* 439/2 The acute form of rheumatism..is popularly named the 'rheumatics', whilst the chronic form..is known in vulgar parlance as 'the rheumatiz'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 57 The 'rheumatics' so often complained of by elderly patients.

2. A rheumatic patient. *rare.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 439/2 Rheumatics, who so largely preponderate among the invalided visitors.

Hence **Rheuma·ticness**, rheumatic condition or tendency. So **Rheuma·tical** *a.*, rheumatic; **Rheuma·tically** *adv.*, by or with rheumatism.

1702 R. Pitt *Crafts of Physick Expos'd* 154 An Acrid Collection of Humours..causing the Rheumatical Pains. 1727 Bailey, vol. II, *Rheumaticalness*, subjectness to be afflicted with a Rheumatism. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762) 92 *note*, Rheumatical pains are generally most violent as soon as you are warm in bed. 1852 S. Thomson *Dict. Dom. Med.* 440/2 The heart in a child may become affected rheumatically.

Rheumaticky (*rumæˑtiki*), *a. colloq.* [f. Rheumatic + -y.] Suffering from rheumatism.

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 343 [She] netted with her own fair and rheumaticky fingers a handsome silk purse. 1886 B. Roosevelt *Copper Queen* II. x. 175 A rheumaticky man knows when it is going to rain.

Rheumatism (*rūˑmătiz'm*). [ad. late L. *rheumatism-us*, a. Gr. *ῥευματισμ-ός*, f. *ῥευματίζειν* (see Rheumatize). Cf. F. *rhumatisme* (16th c.).]

†**1.** A 'defluxion of rheum'. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 133 Fluxes, called by the Greekes Rheumatismes.

2. A disease of which inflammation and pain of the joints are prominent features. In early use commonly with *a* and *pl.*, an attack of this disease. *Acute* (*articular*) *rheumatism*, the same as rheumatic fever. *Muscular rheumatism*, myalgia.

Formerly supposed to be caused by a 'defluxion of rheum'. In popular use the word is applied to various kinds of painful articular and muscular affections.

1688 Salmon *Phylaxa Med.* (ed. 2) 14/1 Tartarous Diseases, as the Scurvy, Pox, Dropsy, Jaundice, Gout, Rheumatism. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Introd. 24 That common story, that Epictetus was lame of one Leg..by a Rheumatism. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 407 And rheumatisms I send to rack the joints. 1749 R. James *Diss. Fevers* Add. 62 This Medicine [*sc.* James's Powder] has been found..to be most effectual in a Rheumatism. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 43 Diseased heart, consequent on rheumatism. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xviii, On wet Sundays, or whenever he had a touch of rheumatism, he used to read the three first chapters of Genesis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 476 A girl..had post-scarlatinal 'rheumatism' at nine years of age.

3. *attrib.*: **rheumatism root**, the root of (1) some species of *Jeffersonia*, (2) *Dioscorea villosa*; the plants themselves; **rheumatism weed**, a name for some species of *Pyrola*.

1798 Nemnich *Polygl. Lex.*, *Rheumatism weed*, Pyrola minor. 1855 Dunglison *Dict. Med. Sci.*, Rheumatism Weed, *Pyrola maculata*, *P. umbellata*. 1857 *Ibid.*, Rheumatism Root, *Jeffersonia Bartoni*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Rheumatism-root, *Jeffersonia diphylla*. 1887 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 706 The rhizome of *D[ioscorea] villosa*,.. commonly known as 'rheumatism root'.

Hence **Rheumati·smal** [cf. F. *rhumatismal*], †**Rheumatisma·tic** *adjs*, rheumatic; **Rheumati·smoid** *a.*, resembling rheumatism.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX 19 Those sharp and pungent Pains which Rheumatismatick Persons so generally complain of. 1855 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc* XVI. i. 11 A rheumatismal inflammation. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Rheumatismoid*,.. resembling rheumatism; applied to symptoms of diseases which resemble those of rheumatism.

Rheumatiz (*rūˑmătiz*). *dial.* and *vulgar.* Also **-ize**, **-ise**, etc. (see E. D. D.). Rheumatism.

1760 Foote *Minor* I. (1767) 32 My old disorder, the rheumatise. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* v, Robin's ill o' the rheumatize, and he's to his bed too. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxvi, Our first-lieutenant was on his beam-ends, with the rheumatiz. 1852 [see Rheumatic B. 1].

Rheumatize (*rūˑmătaiz*), *v.* [ad. med L. *rheumatisāre* to snuffle, or Gr. *ῥευματίζειν*, f. *ῥευματ-*, *ῥεῦμα* Rheum[1]: see -ize.]

†**1. a.** To bring 'rheum' or tears to (the eyes).

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 27 b, What should I..rumatize my Readers eyes, with the sadde tedious recitall? 1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 17 Whilst I my Readers eyes do rumatise With brinish drops to heare this wofull Tale.

†**b.** 'To shed tears' (Cockeram, 1623). *Obs.*

2. *trans.* To make rheumatic, affect with rheumatism. Hence **Rheu·matizing** *ppl. a.*

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 57 Raw November's rheumatizing grass. 1862 G. H. Kingsley *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 379 London with its cold, rheumatising winds. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* xiii (ed. 4) 276 It is not the cold, so much as the damp, that rheumatises the muscles.

Rheu·mato-, combining form of Gr. *ῥευματο-ς*, *ῥεῦμα* Rheum[1], used in the sense of 'rheumatic' or 'rheumatic and . . .'.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 340 Gastro-rheumatic and rheumato-nervous fevers. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Rheumatolymphokeratoditis*,.. rheumatolymphatic inflammation of the *cornea*.

Rheumatoid (*rūˑmătoid*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ῥευματ-*, *ῥεῦμα* Rheum[1] + -oid.] Having the characters of rheumatism. Also, suffering from rheumatism.

Chiefly in *rheumatoid arthritis*, a chronic disease of the joints characterized by changes in the synovial membranes, etc., and resulting in deformity and immobility.

1859 A. B. Garrod *Gout* xv. 534 Although unwilling to add to the number of names, I cannot help expressing a desire that one might be found for this disease, not implying any necessary relation between it and either gout or rheumatism. Perhaps *Rheumatoid Arthritis* would answer the object. 1866 Tanner *Index of Diseases* 233 Rheumatoid Arthritis. Synon. Rheumatic Gout; Chronic Rheumatic Arthritis. 1871 *Practitioner* VII. 87 The judicious practitioner will regulate the action of the bowels of his rheumatoid patient by proper diet. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 224 The joints become the seat of rheumatoid pain.

So **Rheumatoi·dal** *a.*, **Rheumatoi·dally** *adv.*

1889 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 947/2 Repeated rheumatic attacks may beget a condition commonly called rheumatoidal. *Ibid.*, It is of such sufferers that we constantly ask ourselves..is this case going off rheumatoidally?

Rheumed (*rūmd*), *ppl. a.* [f. Rheum[1] + -ed[2].] = Rheumy 2.

1819 Keats *Otho* IV. ii. 83 No rheumed eyes, no furrowing of age. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. of a Younger Son* III. 231 Rheumed, glassy, blood shot eyes. 1877 Lanier *Poems* (1892) 161 An aged Ram..Rheum'd, wind-gall'd, rag-fleec'd.

Rheumic (*rūˑmik*), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. Rheum[2] + -ic.] *Rheumic acid*: **a.** J. Henderson's name for an acid discovered by him in the stem of garden rhubarb, but subsequently identified as oxalic acid. **b.** An acid obtained by treating rheotannic acid with dilute acids.

1815 J. Henderson in *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* (1816) VIII. 250, I am now convinced that the rheumic acid exists in the plant under the form of rheumate of ammonia. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 530/1 Rheumic acid is a reddish-brown powder, sparingly soluble in cold water.

Rheumin (*rūˑmin*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *rheumine* (Hornemann), irreg. f. Rheum[2]: see -in.] = Rhein. [1839 Hooper *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Rheum*, M. Horneinann has found a principle which he calls *rheumine*.] 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Rheumin*, the same as *Rhein*.

Rheumy (*rūˑmi*), *a.* [f. Rheum[1] + -y.]

1. = Rheumatic *a.* 1.

1598 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 242 The filthy reumicast of his bloudshotten snowt. 1596 Barrough *Meth. Physick* VII. v, Syrupes laxatiue for the purging.. of matter that is rheumie and filthie. 1848 A. de Vere *Song of Faith* 197 Blear eyes scalded in their rheumy flood.

2. = Rheumatic *a.* 2. Also *Comb.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 158 Too-much Cold.. Withers his face, hollows his rheumy eyes. 1614 — *Tobacco Battered* 414 Base rheumy rascals. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 269 His head, and rheumy eyes distil in show'rs. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* IV. iv. (1872) I. 127 The rheumy soberness of extreme age. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* xxiii, Till..the glow-worm of the grave Glimmer in thy rheumy eyes. 1895 Zangwill *Master* II. ix, A rheumy-eyed stonemason.

3. Moist, damp, wet; *esp.* of the air (cf., however, Rheumatic 4 a).

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 266 And will he steale out of his wholsome bed To..tempt the Rhewmy and vnpurged Ayre, To adde vnto his sicknesse? 1715 Rowe *Lady Jane Grey* v. i, The night..with her raw And rheumy damps infests the dusky air. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 12 Forthwith, on rheumy pinions [orig. *madidis alis*] hieth he. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* I. 287 The two sisters walked..into the rheumy air.

Rhewbarb, obs. form of Rhubarb.

‖ **Rhexia** (re·ksiă). [mod.L. (Linnæus), = late L. *rhexia* (Pliny).] A genus of North American plants of the N. O. *Melastomaceæ*; a plant of this genus, meadow-beauty or deer-grass.

1833 Whittier *Toussaint L'Ouverture* 19 The rhexias dark, and cassia tall.

Rhigolene (ri·gŏlēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥῖγος* cold + L. *ol-eum* oil + -ene.] The lightest and most volatile liquid obtained from petroleum, used to produce local anæsthesia.

1866 *Chem. News* XIII. 244/2 Rhigolene, a Petroleum Naphtha for Producing Anæsthesia by Freezing, by Henry J. Bigelow, M.D.

Rhime: see Rhyme, Rime.

Rhinal (rəi·năl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ῥίν-, ῥίς* + -al.] Belonging to or connected with the nose.

1864 in Webster. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 755/2 From the ventral face, just behind the truncated anterior end of the chondrocranium [of a frog's skull] spring two slender cartilages...These may be termed the rhinal processes. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 254 The rhinal mirror should then be carried to the back of the throat. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 717 A rhinal or rhino pharyngeal irritation.

‖ **Rhinarium** (rəinē·riŏm). [mod L., f. Gr. *ῥίν-, ῥίς* nose + -arium. Cf. F. *rhinarion.*] **a.** *Ent.* The space between the anterior edge of the nasus and the lip. **b.** In mammals, the extremity of the nose, esp. when hairless and habitually moist.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiv. III 455 The under side of..the *rhinarium* is lined with a quadrangular fleshy cushion. *Ibid.* xlv. IV. 254 The *rhinarium* or nostril-piece. 1900 W. Sclater *Mammals S. Africa* I. 156 Cephalophinæ. Antelopes of small or medium size; rhinarium well developed.

Rhind: see Rind.

Rhind-mart, var. spelling of Rynmart.

1788 J. Russell *Conveyancing* Pref. p. viii, A word often made use of in the reddendo of charters in the North country, a *Rhind Mart.*

Rhine [1] (rəin). *south-west. dial.* Also 7 **royne,** 9 **rhyne, rhoyne;** β. **rheen, rhene, rhein.** [app. repr. OE. *ryne* (see Rune), but the spelling is difficult to account for; cf. Reen.] A large open ditch or drain.

1698–9 *Act* 10 *Will. III*, c. 26 The present Roynes and Water Courses are not sufficient to Drain the same [*sc.* Sedgemoor]. 1714 J. Fortescue-Aland *Note in Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 104 In Somersetshire they call the Streams and Rivulets between their Moors, which on Floods rise high, Rhines to this Day. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 548 So much..is this flat cut up with rhynes and ditches, that [etc.]. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 608 But between them and the enemy lay three broad rhines filled with water and soft mud. 1886 *Weston-super-Mare Gaz.* 27 Nov., One of the footpaths in the parish of Brent Knoll was reported to have fallen into the rhyne.

β. 1801 W. Coxe *Hist. Tour Monm.* I. 72 The water.. runs in perpetual streams called rheens. 1878 Smiles *G. Moore* vii. 112 He had a run of about an hour and a quarter during which we had to cross about 20 rheens, or water jumps. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 332/3 The country intersected with rheens, most of which take some doing.

Rhine [2] (rəin). Also 7–9 **rine,** 8 **ryne,** 9 **rhyne.** [orig. *rine hemp*, ad. G. *reinhanf*, lit. 'clean hemp'. The form was influenced by association with the river Rhine; cf. G. *Rheinhanf.*] The name of a fine quality of Russian hemp. Usually *Riga rhine* (*hemp*).

1641 S. Smith *Herring-Busse Trade* 13 The best Rine and Rusband are these, Hempe brought in by the Eastland Merchants from the parts of Leiffeland and Prussia. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxiii. 108, I have seen very good hemp, the growth of that country [*sc.* North America], not inferior to the best Riga ryne. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 94 Bolt Rope should be well made, of fine yarn, spun from the best Riga rhine hemp well topt. 1812 Rhyne [see Outshot *ppl. a.* 3]. 1873 *Beeton's Dict. Comm., Rine-Hemp.*

Rhine [3] (rəin). The name of the chief river of Germany, used *attrib.* to designate wines made from grapes growing in the Rhine valley. Cf. Rhenish.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 455/2 We find the most renowned of the Rhine-wines produced between 50° and 51°. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 235/2 The red Rhine-wines ..are not nearly so much prized as the white.

Rhine, variant of Rind, hoar-frost.

Rhinegrave (rəi·ngrēv). Also 6 **Rin-,** 7–9 **Rhingrave.** [a. MDu. *Rijngraave* (mod. *-graaf*), G. *Rheingraf*: see Rhine [3] and Grave *sb.*[4]] A count whose domain borders on the river Rhine. Hence **Rhi·negravess, Rhi·negravine** (= Du. *Rijngravin*, G. *Rheingräfin*).

1548 T. Fisher in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 293 Monsieur Dessie..sending for the Ringrave to mete him with his band. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1114/3 The Rhingrave is slightly wounded in the Cheek. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* V. 504 Juliana,..Wildgravess and Rhinegravess of Grumbach. 1821 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 106 The States had appointed the Rhingrave of Salm their Commander-in chief. 1894 Rhinegravine [see Palsgravine].

† **Rhinehurst.** *Obs.* Also **rine-.** [ad. Du. *rhynseharst* (Nemnich), ad. G. *rheinharz*, f. *Rhein* Rhine 3 + *harz* resin.] Burgundy pitch.

1724 *Bk. Rates* (Act 12 Geo. I, c. 7), Rinehurst, the C. wt. containing 112 lb. 1*l.* 1774 Burrow *Bk. Rates* 240 Rinehurst. 1819 *Act* 59 *Geo. III*, c. 52.

Rhineland (rəi·nlănd). Also 7 **Rhyn(e-,** 8–9 **Rhinland.** [= Du. *Rijnland*, G. *Rheinland.*] The country around the river Rhine: used as a spec. designation in *Rhineland foot*, etc. (see quots.). Hence † **Rhinelandish** *a.*, in same sense.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 269 The Rhynland (or Leyden) Foot. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 98/1 A Rhyneland foot, is the measure by which all fortifications are made by. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rhine-Land Rod*, a Measure of two Fathom, or twelve Foot; us'd in Fortification by Dutch Engineers. 1712 Desaguliers tr. *Ozanam's Curs. Math.* V. 105, 295566 Rods, or Verges of the Rhine, each of 12 Rheinlandish Feet. 1823 [see Rhenish *a.* 1 c].

‖ **Rhinencephalon** (rəinense·fălŏn). *Anat.* [f. Gr. *ῥίν-, ῥίς* nose + Encephalon.] The olfactory lobes of the brain. Hence **Rhinencepha·lic** *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of the rhinencephalon.

1851 Carpenter *Gen. & Comp. Phys.* (ed. 3) Index, Rhinencephalon. *Ibid.* § 320 *i*, These segments [of the skull] are named (proceeding from behind forwards) the Epencephalic, the Mesencephalic, the Prosencephalic, and the Rhinencephalic, according to the divisions of the brain to which they respectively correspond. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 41 The optic lobes, .are, like the prosencephalon and rhinencephalon, paired. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 86 Rhinencephalic arch, composed of vomer, prefrontal, and nasal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 753 The great rhinencephalon of macrosmatic mammals.

Rhinestone (rəi·nstōun). [f. Rhine 3 + Stone *sb.*, after F. *caillou du Rhin.*] **a.** A variety of rock crystal. **b.** A colourless artificial gem of paste or strass, cut to imitate a diamond.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1895 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 3/6 A buckle of Rhinestones. 1906 L. Claremont *Gem-Cutter's Craft* xx. 228 Fancy names, applied to rock crystal, 'Cornish Diamond', 'Brighton Diamond', 'Rhine Stone', etc.

Rhineurynter (rəinjurintəi). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ῥίν-, ῥίς* nose + *εὐρύνειν* to broaden.] An inflatable elastic bag for plugging the nose.

1876 Dunglison *Dict. Med.* 903/1. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 164 Belloc's canula or the rhineurynter.

Rhinish, obs. var. Rhenish.

Rhinitis (rinəi·tis). [f. Gr. *ῥίν-, ῥίς* nose + -itis. Cf. F. *rhinite.*] Inflammation of the nose.

1884 Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 295. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 730/1 Rhinitis with Spasmodic 'Snorting'.

Rhino [1] (rəi·nō). *slang.* Also 7 **ry-,** 7–8 **rino.** [Origin unknown.] Money. (Often *ready rhino.*)

1688 [see Rhinocerical 2]. 1699 Dunton *Convers. in Irel.* in *Life & Errors* (1818) 564 It was pretty to see the Squire chousted out of so fair an estate with so little ready rhino. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 147 When they come to shew their hoard, And tell the Rino on the board. 1796 J. Ansley *Pleader's Guide* vii, Not one of all the trade that I know E'er fails to take the Ready rino. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 201 His [Geo. Morland's] impatience for the ready rhino. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* II. 22 Now that I see you look so sharp after the rhino, it's my idea that you're some poor devil of a Scotchman. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 384/2 You shall have it cheap, for me and my mate are both short of rhino.

Rhino [2] (rəi·nō). Colloq. abbrev. of Rhinoceros.

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 229/3 A magnificent rhino lazily eating some rich herbage. 1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life in Tigerland* I The opportunities for sport—from rhino and tiger-shooting, down to ortolan and plover.

Rhino- (rəi·nō, rəinŏ), combining f. Gr. *ῥίνο-ς, ῥίς* nose, used in the formation of various scientific terms: ‖ **Rhinobyon** (rəinōbəi·ŏn) [Gr. *βύειν* to stuff], a nose-plug: see quot. 1884. **Rhi·nocaul** [L. *caulis* stalk]: see quot. ‖ **Rhinodon, -dont** (rəi·nŏdŏn, -dŏnt) [Gr. *ὀδον(τ)-, ὀδούς* tooth], a gigantic shark common in the Indian Ocean. **Rhi·nolith,** a nasal calculus; hence **Rhinoli·thic** *a.* ‖ **Rhinolithi·asis,** a condition characterized by rhinoliths. **Rhinolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to rhinology or the study of the nose. **Rhino·logist,** a student of rhinology. **Rhino·logy,** the study of the nose; that part of pathology dealing with nasal diseases. **Rhino-phary·ngeal** *a.*, pertaining to the rhino-pharynx. ‖ **Rhinopha·rynx,** = *naso-pharynx.* **Rhi·nophor(e,** an external olfactory organ; *spec.* in certain molluscs (see quot. 1878). ‖ **Rhinorrhœ·a** [Gr. *ῥοία* flow], discharge of blood from the nose. ‖ **Rhinoscleroma** (see quot. 1876). ‖ **Rhinothe·ca,** the horny sheath of the beak in birds.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Rhinobyon.* 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 278 [The] 'rhinobyon' consists of three parts, viz., a small syringe; a tube opening at its distal end into an india-rubber bag; and a small pilot sound. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 525/2 The less frequently mentioned supports of the olfactory bulbs may be called olfactory crura or *rhinocauls. 1850 F. Mason *Nat. Prod. Burmah* 327 *Rhineodon Shark. The natives describe to me a species like rhineodon, 'with the mouth placed at the tip of the snout'. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Feb. 130 The great rhinodon, the largest living fish, measuring 70 feet in length 1859–62 Richardson, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 165/2 Rhinodonts (*Rhinodontidæ*). This family is represented by a single known species (*Rhinodon typicus*), which frequents the seas round the Cape of Good Hope. 1866 Tanner *Index of Diseases* 234 *Rhinolithes.. Concretions of phosphate and carbonate of lime, magnesia, and mucus. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 444 Rhinoliths generally owe their origin to the accidental impaction of small foreign bodies around which the salts of the pituitary secretion collect. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Feb. 467/2 *Rhinolithiasis and lupus of the nose. 1891 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LX. II. 1279 Analyses of four *rhinolithic calculi. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 654 Notwithstanding the ingenuity of your *Rhinological arguments. 1889 *Med. Directory* 374 British Laryngological and Rhinological Association.—Established 1888. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 654 Veneration..was at first thought by the French *Rhinologist to reside in the tip of the nasal apparatus. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 689 The growths for which the name polypus is now reserved by rhinologists. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 653, I am a Professor of *Rhinology, or the science of divining characters by the dimensions of the nose. 1888 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Aug. 361/1 A..course of laryngology and rhinology. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 715 The *rhino-pharyngeal affection. *Ibid.* 724 The back of the uvula and soft palate, and the *rhino-pharynx should be examined with the rhinoscope. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 352 In the Opisthobranchiata the hinder pair of tentacles (*rhinophori) appear to have the function of an olfactory organ. 1866 Tanner *Index of Diseases* 234 *Rhinorrhœa...Nasal Gleet. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 315 In rhinorrhœa..the lining membrane is usually pale and sodden. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 412 *Rhinoscleroma consists of a circumscribed, irregularly-shaped, flattened, tubercular growth,..having its seat about the region of the nose 1891 Mollin *Surg* 858 Rhinoscleroma is a very rare disease. 1866 Cours in *Proc. Philad. Acad.* May 172 By Illiger the tubulation of the *rhinotheca has been made indicative of a tube.

Rhinobatid (rəinŏ·bătid). *Ichth.* [ad. mod.L. *Rhinobatidæ*, f. *ῥίνη* shark + *βάτος* ray.] A shark-like ray of the family *Rhinobatidæ* (see quot.).

1859–62 Richardson, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 167 Rhinobatids (*Rhinobatidæ*). The ventrals in this group are close behind the pectorals, which pass imperceptibly into the snout.

Rhino·ceral, *a. slang.* = Rhinocerical 2.

1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 199 *Rhinoceral*, rich, wealthy, abounding in rhino.

Rhinoce·rial, *a.* [f. Rhinocer-os + -ial.] Pertaining to or resembling the rhinoceros (1828–32 in Webster, citing *Tatler*, where the true reading is *rhinocerical*: see next).

† **Rhinoce·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Rhinocer-os + -ical; in sense 2 with reference to Rhino [1].]

1. a. Heavy or unwieldy as a rhino. eros.

1689 *Muses Farewell to Popery* 18 Prodigious Guts, no Brains at all, But very Rhynocerical.

b. Of a nose: Like a rhinoceros' horn; retroussé. (Cf. quot. 1712 s.v. Rhinocheros 1.)

1710 *Tatler* No. 260 P 3 These Gentlemen were formerly marked out and distinguished by the little Rhinocerical Nose.

2. *slang.* Having plenty of 'the rhino'; rich.

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, The Ready, the Rhino; thou shalt be rhinocerical, my Lad. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rhinocerical*, rich: the cull is rhinocerical.

Rhinocerine (rəinŏ·sĕrəin), *a.* [f. Rhinocer-os + -ine.] Infesting the rhinoceros.

1879 Cobbold *Parasites* 401 The rhinocerine stomach bot (*Gastrophilus rhinocerontis*, Owen).

† **Rhino·ceritc.** *Obs.* App. an alteration of Rhinocerot for the sake of rhyme.

1659 Pecke *Parnassi Puer.* 127 Will the debonair Rhinocerite For Cæsar's pleasure rush into a fight? *Ibid.* 130.

Rhinoceroid (rəinŏ·sĕroid), *a.* [f. Rhinocer-os + -oid.] Rhinocerotic.

1879 Nicholson *Palæont.* II. xlii. 939 The molars are not at all of the Rhinoceroid pattern.

Rhinocero·ntine, *a.* [f. mod.L. *rhinoceront-* (see next) + -ine.] Rhinocerotic.

1857 Livingstone *Trav.* i. 22 The rhinocerontine family.

Rhinoceros (rəinŏ·sĕrŏs). Forms: 4, 6 **rinoceros** (7 **-as**), 5 **rynoseros,** 5, 7 **-ceros,** 7 **rheno-, reno-, r(h)ynoceros, rhonoserous, renosceros,** 6– **rhinoceros.** Also 6 **renocero,** 7 **rinocere.** *Pl.* 6, 9 **rhinoceros,** 6 **-ons, -ontes,** 7 **-ceroes, -cero's,** 8– **-ceri, -ceroses;** also 6–7 **-cerotes** (see Rhinocerot). [a. late L. *rhinocerōs* (also med. and mod.L. *rhinoceron*, gen. *-ontis*), a. Gr. *ῥινόκερως*, f. *ῥινο-, ῥίς* nose + *κέρας* horn. Cf. F. *rhinocéros*, It., Sp. *rinoceronte*, Pg. *rhinoceronte, -ceros.*]

1. A large, unwieldy quadruped of a genus now found only in Africa and Southern Asia, having a horn (or, in some species, two horns) on the nose and a very thick skin disposed in plates and folds.

The chief of the one-horned species are the Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and the Javan Rhinoceros (*R. sondaicus*); of the two-horned species, the African Rhinoceros (*R. bicornis*).

13 *K. Alis.* 6514 (Bodl. MS.) Anojer beeste also per is þat hat Rinoceros. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4133 And sa þai willid in-to a wod was full of wild bestis, Rynoceros, as I rede, þe romance þam callis. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 This Rhinoceros hath two hornes, whereof the one is of notable bignes. 1555 — *Decades* (Arb.) 385 A great

region which bryngeth furth .. the beastes cauled Rhinocerontes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. 29 Their baitings of wild beasts, as Elephants, Rhinocerōs, Tigers, Leopards. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 61 A beast.. all barred ouer with small plates somewhat like to a Renocero. 1606 J. COPRARIO *Funeral Tears Earl Devonsh.* Introd., Rhinoceroes some by their arm'd snowtes I deem'd. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Rinocere*, a beast as bigge as an Elephant. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Ganges Penins.* (1685) 412 The Forests..are full of Rhinocero's. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 440 Rhinoceroses of the size of a large dog. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 68 The remains of elephants and rhinoceri accompanied by marine vegetables. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* I. xi. 249 *note*, There are four varieties in South Africa,..the boreīlé or black rhinoceros, the keitloa or two-horned black rhinoceros, the muchocho or common white rhinoceros, and the kobaoba or long-horned white rhinoceros. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 327, I saw four rhinoceros drinking at the fountain.

Phrase. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 ⁋8 When they talk of a Man's cocking his Nose, or playing the Rhinoceros.

b. *transf.* A large, unwieldy person.

1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 160 What is the tune which has set this rhinoceros a dancing?

†**2.** = *rhinoceros-beetle, -bird. Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. v. (1626) 742 Andrea Corsali..mentioneth also a bird, called the Rhinoceros of the ayre, hauing..a horne betweene the eyes. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., The greater Beetle, the Indian Rhinoceros. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* II. 306 The bill of the Rhinoceros in no instance we have seen is more than twelve [inches].

3. *attrib.*, as *rhinoceros bull, calf, cow, horn, hump, hunt, skin, spoor*; also = 'resembling that of a rhinoceros', as *rhinoceros build* (cf. 1 b), *hide*; **rhinoceros auk**, the bird *Ceratorrhina monocerata*, having a horn at the base of its beak; **rhinoceros beetle**, a kind of beetle having a horn; **rhinoceros bird**, †(*a*) the Indian bird *Buceros rhinoceros*; (*b*) the African Beef-eater or Ox-pecker, genus *Buphaga*, which rids the rhinoceros' skin of ticks; **rhinoceros-bush** [= Cape Du. *renoster-bos*], a shrub *Elytropappus rhinocerotis*, said to be the food of the rhinoceros; **rhinoceros-chameleon**, the Malagasy *Chamæleon rhinoceratus*; †**rhinoceros cup**, a cup of rhinoceros horn; **rhinoceros hornbill**, = *rhinoceros bird* (*a*); **rhinoceros leg**, elephantiasis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); †**rhinoceros nose**, = L. *nasus rhinocerotis* (Martial), used as descriptive of a sneer; **rhinoceros puff-adder** (see quot.).

1681 GREW *Musæum* I. § vii. ii. 162 The *Rhinoceros Beetle..hath only one Horn upon the Nose standing almost upright. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* 12 Black Luzone Rhinocero's Beetle. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxix. III. 90 The Rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes nasicornis*). 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 23 May, The head of the *rynoceros bird, which was very extravagant. 1678 [see RAVEN *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1783 MARSDEN *Sumatra* 98 *Engang*, or rhinoceros bird. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 422/2 Although called the rhinoceros-bird, it does not confine its beneficent attentions to that animal. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He was of an overlapping *rhinoceros build, with folds in his cheeks, and his forehead,..and his lips. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 410 One white *rhinoceros bull. 1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy.* I. 252 The *Rhinoceros bush, which the cattle always pass by and leave untouched. 1795 *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) I. 247 Such horns as were taken from a young *rhinoceros calf..were said to be the best. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 382/1 The *Rhinoceros Chameleon, the male of which has a horn-like tubercle at the end of the muzzle. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 105 An old *rhinoceros cow. 1649 *Inv.* in *Archæol.* (1806) XV. 284 A *rinoceras cupp graven with figures. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* iii. 48 The *rhinoceros hide of a Webster. 1876 G. B. GOODE in *Smithsonian Coll.* XIII. VI. 84 Rhinoceros-hide used for shields, targets, whips. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. IV. ii. 394 *Renosceros horne. 1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renou's Disp.* III. xxi. 457 To others I prescribe Rhinoceros, and Hartshorn. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 473/2 Clubs of Rhinoceros horn about three feet in length had been obtained from Western Africa. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* i, The rhinoceros-horn handle of his axe. 1781–7 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 341 *Rhinoceros Hornbill. 1812 SHAW *Zool.* VIII. I. 3 The general size of the Rhinoceros Hornbill is that of a hen turkey. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 190, I breakfasted this morning on *rhinoceros hump. 1849 *Mammalia* III. 33 His animated account of a *rhinoceros-hunt. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 398, I haue not..byn very curious To auoyde the scornes of *Rhinoceros nose. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* ii. 83 The *Rhinoceros Puff Adder (*Clotho nasicornis* of Guinea) has the scales over the nostrils of the male produced into a long re-curved spine. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. § ii. ii. 30 A piece of a great *Rhinoceros-Skin, tann'd. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 380 There is plenty of *rhinoceros spoor, but we have not found them.

Rhinocerot (rəinǫ·sĕrǫt). Now *rare.* Also 7 **rin-**; 6–7 **-ote.** [ad. L. *rhīnocerōt-, -cerōs* (see prec.); med.L. also *rinocerota.*] = RHINOCEROS.

† *Rhinocerot's nose* = 'rhinoceros nose' (see prec. 3).

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 44 Tygers, Panthers, Rhinocerots and such wild..beasts. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. xxviii, Don Surly..speakes to men with a Rhinocerotes nose. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 28 We saw the whole Skin of a young Rhinocerot stuft. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. p. xiv, Towards the Gulf of Bengal, Elephants, Rhinocerots, Lions. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 489/1 Suicidally-minded rhinocerots.

¶ The form *rhinocerotes*, orig. representing L. *rhīnocerōtēs*, Gr. ῥινοκέρωτες, serves as a pl. for both RHINOCEROS and (*c* 1550 to 1700) RHINOCEROT.

c 1554 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. II. 20 [332] The beastes called Rhinocerotes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 548 The Rhinocerotes whet their horns against the rockes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. v. 400 In Bengala are found great numbers of *Abadas* or Rhinocerotes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lvii. (1737) 237 Lions, Rhinocerotes. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 607/1 In general structure so much lighter than other rhinocerotes. 1869 GRAY *Catal. Carniv. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 301 Camper..pointed out that there were two Asiatic one-horned Rhinocerotes with upper incisors.

†**b. rhinocerot bird**, = *rhinoceros bird* (*a*).

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1678) 127 The horned Indian Raven or Topau, called the Rhinocerot Bird.

Rhinocerotic (rəinǫsĕrǫ·tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *rhīnocerōtic-us*, f. *rhīnocerōt-, -ōs.*] Of, belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the rhinoceros.

1755 *World* No. 150 V. 84 Martial in one of his epigrams, calls this kind of nose the rhinocerotic nose [= *nasus rhinocerotis*]. 1868 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* (1890) 427 Some demagogue's rhinocerotic smeller-face, A paragon of never-ceasing snuffledom. 1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 579/2 The rhinocerotic features of the skull. 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* 368 The somewhat rhinocerotic Amynodon.

So **Rhino·cerotine, Rhino·cerotoid** *adjs.*

1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 607/1 A Rhinocerotine animal, in form lighter than a wild bull. 1891 C. F. HOLDER *C. Darwin* 206 A rhinocerotoid, or a tapiroid animal.

Rhinodon to **Rhinophore**: see RHINO-.

Rhinoplastic (rəinoplæ·stik), *a.* and *sb. Surg.* [See RHINO- and PLASTIC *a.*] Pertaining to the plastic surgery of the nose; connected with rhinoplasty. Also *sb.* (*sing.* and *pl.*), = RHINOPLASTY.

1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 18 *Rhinoplastic*...The art of restoring the nose, when lost by disease or external injury, was early practised. 1833 J. S. BUCHNAN tr. *Dieffenbach's Surg. Obs.* (title), Surgical Observations on the Restoration of the Nose,..With the history and physiology of rhinoplastic operations. 1842 W. FERGUSSON *Pract. Surg.* IV. vii. 455 Dieffenbach.., whose skill in rhinoplastics seems to be such that he will repair or rear up this most important feature with all the genius of a Telford. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 The rhinoplastic treatment. 1887 MORLEY *Stud. Lit.* (1891) 85 A false tooth, or a rhinoplastic nose.

So **Rhi·noplasty**, the rhinoplastic operation.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Rhinoplasty.* 1862 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* XV. 252 A short historical account of rhinoplasty.

Rhinoscope (rəi·nŏskōup). [See RHINO- and -SCOPE.] An instrument for examining the nasal cavity. So **Rhinoscopic** (rəinoskǫ·pik) *a.*, pertaining to rhinoscopy; performed by means of the rhinoscope; **Rhinoscopy** (rəinǫ·skŏpi), examination of the nasal cavity; use of the rhinoscope.

1861 G. D. GIBB tr. *Czermak's Laryngoscope* 73 The method which I invented and called 'Rhinoscopy'. *Ibid.* 74 In rhinoscopic examinations, the success depends principally on the sufficiency of the distance between the soft palate and posterior wall of the pharynx. *Ibid.* 79 The undoubted utility of the rhinoscope in cases where the tumours attain such a large size. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 671 Anterior rhinoscopy is the name applied to the examination of the anterior nares and posterior rhinoscopy to the examination of the naso-pharynx and posterior nares.

Rhipidoglossate (ri pidoglǫ·sĕt), *a.* [f. Gr. ῥιπιδο-, ῥιπίς fan + γλῶσσα tongue + -ATE[2].] Having upon the radula several median and many marginal teeth; belonging to the *Rhipidoglossa*, a division of molluscs having these characteristics.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 660/2 The Pneumonochlamyda.. have..a complex rhipidoglossate or tænioglossate radula.

Rhipipterous (ripi·ptĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. *Rhipiptera* (irreg. f. Gr. ῥιπίς fan + πτέρον wing) + -OUS.] Fan-winged; belonging to the *Rhipiptera*, the eleventh order of insects in Latreille's classification; strepsipterous. So **Rhipi·pteran** *a.*, rhipipterous; *sb.*, a rhipipterous insect.

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Rhipipteran.* 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 257 When the rhipipterous insect is six millimètres in length, it changes its skin the second time.

Rhithm, obs. form of RHYTHM.

Rhizanth (rəi·zænþ). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Rhizantheæ*, f. Gr. ῥίζα root + ἄνθος flower.] A plant of the class *Rhizantheæ*, producing (apparently) only a root and flowers. So **Rhiza·nthous** *a.*, flowering (apparently) from the root.

1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 578 Rhizantheæ, . Rhizanths. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 252. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Rafflesiaceæ*, .. an order of flowering rhizanthous parasites.

Rhizic (rəi·zik), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. ῥίζα root.] Pertaining to or concerning the root of an equation.

1871 W. WALTON in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* XI. 91 The two curves $P = 0$, $Q = 0$, referred to rectangular axes of co-ordinates u and v, I propose to call rhizic curves, in virtue of their relation to the roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$. 1874 CAYLEY in *Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc.* XII. II. 395 Cauchy's rhizic theorem.

‖ **Rhizina** (rizəi·nă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. ῥίζα root + *-ina* = -ίνη.] = RHIZOID. Also **Rhizine** (rəi·zin).

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 109 The terms *rhizina* and *rhizula* have been given by Link to the young roots of mosses and lichens. 1873 HOOKER *le Maout & Decaisne's Bot.* 941 The lower layer, or hypothallus..is..covered with rootlike hairs, which have been called rhizines. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 40 The rhizinæ are coarse fibres occupying the greater part of the under surface.

Rhizo- (rəi·zo, rəizǫ·), combining f. Gr. ῥίζα root, used in the formation of many scientific (chiefly botanical) terms: **Rhi·zocarp** [Gr. καρπός fruit], a plant of the group *Rhizocarpeæ* (= *Marsileaceæ*). **Rhizoca·rpean** *a.*, belonging to the *Rhizocarpeæ*. **Rhizoca·rpic, -ca·rpous** *adjs.*, having a perennial root but perishing stems. ‖ **Rhizoce·phala** *sb. pl.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], an order of parasitic hermaphrodite crustaceans closely related to the cirripedes; also *sing.* ‖ **Rhizoce·phalon**, a crustacean of this order; hence **Rhizoce·phalous** *a.*, belonging to the Rhizocephala. **Rhi·zodont** [Gr. ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth] *a.*, having teeth with branching fangs anchylosing with the jaw, as a crocodile; *sb.*, a rhizodont reptile. **Rhizodo·ntropy** [Gr. ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth, τροπή turning], 'pivoting an artificial crown on the root of a tooth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Rhizodo·ntrypy** [Gr. τρυπᾶν to bore], 'perforation of the root of a tooth for the discharge of fluid' (Dunglison, 1876). **Rhi·zogen**, (*a*) a plant parasitic on the roots of another plant; *spec.* one of the *Rhizantheæ*, Lindley's group of plants of fungoid habit parasitic on rootstocks; (*b*) a part from which a root or roots grow; **Rhizogene·tic, -ge·nic** *adjs.*, root-producing. ‖ **Rhizoma·nia**, an abnormal development of roots (*Treas. Bot.*). **Rhi·zomorph**, ‖ **Rhizomo·rpha**, a mycelial growth, such as occurs in various fungi, preying on the roots of higher plants. **Rhizomo·rphoid, -mo·rphous** *adjs.*, root-like; resembling a rhizomorph. **Rhizo·phagous** *a.*, feeding on roots. ‖ **Rhizo·stoma** [Gr. στόμα mouth], a genus of discomedusan hydrozoans having root-like oval arms; an animal of this genus (also **Rhi·zostome**); hence **Rhizosto·matous, Rhizo·stomous** *adjs.* ‖ **Rhizota·xis, Rhi·zotaxy**, arrangement or disposition of roots. **Rhizo·tomist** [Gr. ῥιζοτομός; cf. *Rhizotome*, name of Gargantua's page-apothecary in Rabelais I. xxiii], a collector of roots for medicinal purposes.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 391 The Branching of *Rhizocarps is similar to that of Ferns. 1888 J. W. DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* 48 The curious aquatic plants known as Rhizocarps. [*Note* Or, as they have recently been named by some botanists, 'Heterosporous Filices'.] *Ibid.* 41 The shallow waters filled with aquatic or amphibious *Rhizocarpean plants. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizocarpicus*,..*rhizocarpic. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 402 **Rhizocarpous*, or those whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually; as herbaceous plants. 1865 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 38 Until reading your book I knew nothing of the *Rhizocephala. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *F. Muller's Facts for Darwin* 139 The Cirripede had become a *Rhizocephalon. 1894 W. BATESON *Mat. Study of Variation* I. ii. 95 Males.. inhabited by the *Rhizocephalous parasite *Sacculina.* 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **Rhizodont.* Teeth with branching fangs, which anchylose with the jaw. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 505/2 The Rhizodont genera *Tristichopterus* and *Eusthenopteron.* *Ibid.* 506/1 We are. justified in considering the Holoptychians. a newer type than the Rhizodonts 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 561 The performance of *rhizodontropy [*read* -trypy], coupled or not with a direct opening into the abscess to evacuate the pus. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 83 *Rhizogens all agree in being of a fungus-like consistence. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 64 [Lenticels] are considered, by Decandolle. ,as being the points where young roots are produced in certain circumstances, and on that account they have been called Rhizogens. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 398 Those rows of the next outer cortical layer, which lie in front of the *rhizogenetic rows. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* III. 115 *note*, The mother-cells of this layer (the so-called *Rhizogenic cells). 1848 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* I. 188 *Rhizomorphs shine more brightly in oxygen gas than in common air 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 335 No inconsiderable number of the Fungi of botanists are.., as various *Rhizomorphas, the deformed roots of flowering plants growing in cellars, clefts of rocks, and walls. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191/2 The rhizomorpha —a curious organism resembling long, thin, dark-colored roots, sometimes expanding into a membraniform production. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Fungi* I. 307 *Odontia fimbriata* .., traversed by *rhizomorphoid threads. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizomorphus*,.. *rhizomorphous. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, All Poor-Slaves are *Rhizophagous (or Root-eaters). 1856-8 W. CLARK *van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Larvæ smooth, with 16 feet, subterranean, rhizophagous. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 119/2 Certain **Rhizostomata* acquire a considerable development, so as to reach nearly a foot and a half in diameter. 1843 OWEN *Compar. Anat., Invertebrates* 105 It may be asked, why the Cyanæa should have intestines and vents, whilst the Rhizostoma has neither. *Ibid.* 104 The very remarkable .system of nutrition in the *Rhizostome. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 409/2 The young .. in the *Rhizostomatous species [are excluded] through the ramified canals of the pedicle 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizostomus*,..*rhizostomous. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 95/1 Different forms of *rhizotaxis. 1870 HENFREY *Bot.* Index, *Rhizotaxy (arrangement of roots). 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 247 Some sorts [of roots] are to be cut against the wind, others after the body of the *rhizotomist has been well oiled. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 221 The drug-sellers and the rhizotomists.

Rhizoid (rəi·zoid), *a.* and *sb. Bot.* [f. Gr. ῥίζα root + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling a root. *rare*—[0].

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizoides*,..resembling a root; rhizoid. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 974/1.

B. *sb.* A root-hair or filament.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 317 The Root-hairs (Rhizoids) play an .. important part in the Economy of Mosses. *Ibid.*, In Atrichum and other Polytrichaceæ, the stouter rhizoids coil round one another.

So **Rhizoi·dal, Rhizoi·deous** *adjs.*, root-like; also, of the nature of a rhizoid.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Rhizoid*, or *Rhizoideous*, resembling a root. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 282 The rhizoidal tubes are segmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex.

‖ **Rhizoma** (rəizōu·mă). *Bot.* Pl. **rhizo·mata, rhizo·mas.** [mod.L., a. Gr. ῥίζωμα, f. ῥιζοῦσθαι to take root, f. ῥίζα root.] = RHIZOME.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 253 Aquatic plants..with a fleshy rhizoma which is eatable. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 312/1 The rhizomata of many of the species [of *Sagittaria*] contain amylaceous matter. 1877 F. G. HEATH *Fern World* 18 From various parts of the upper side of the creeping rhizomas spring the fronds.

Hence **Rhizo·matous** *a.*, consisting of or of the nature of a rhizoma; having rhizomata.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 210 *Filiceæ*. Leafy, perennial plants, often rhizomatous 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* II. 186 In germinating the radicle [of mistletoe] penetrates the bark, forming a kind of rhizomatous root.

Rhizome (rəi·zōum). *Bot.* [Anglicized f. RHIZOMA, and now more usual.] A prostrate or subterranean root-like stem emitting roots and usually producing leaves at its apex; a rootstock.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. 4 If prostrate and rooting into the ground..[the stem] is a rhizome, as in the Iris 1862 *Jrnl. Roy. Soc. Dubl.* Apr. 346 Whilst ferns have nutritive rhizomes. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 411 Similar rudimentary leaves..occur also on the ordinary rhizome-shoots. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 218 Phanerogams in which lateral branches with foliage-leaves spring from a rhizome clothed only with scales.

‖ **Rhizophora** (rəizǫ·fŏră). *Bot.* [mod.L. (sc. *planta*), f. Gr. ῥίζα root + -φόρος -bearing: see -A 2.] A genus typical of the N.O. *Rhizophoraceæ*; a tree of this genus, a mangrove.

1832 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xxi. 306 A forest of rhizophoræ, intermixed with euphorbiæ..and other plants. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* xiii, The common Rhizophoras, or black mangroves. 1876 R F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 31 The rhizophora is the growth of shallow brackish water.

Rhizophore (rəi·zŏfōᵊɹ). *Bot.* [f. as prec.: see -PHORE.] A structure in the genus *Selaginella* that bears the roots. So **Rhizo·phorous** *a.*, root-bearing (Ogilvie, 1882).

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 411 The Rhizophores of Selaginella.

Rhizopod[1] (rəi·zŏpǫd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. RHIZOPODA.] An animalcule of the class *Rhizopoda*.

1851 OWEN *Gen. & Comp. Phys.* (ed. 3) § 285 From the polythalamous shells of Cephalopods..those of Rhizopods may be distinguished [etc.]. 1859 GREENE *Protozoa* ii 3 The most easily procured of all Rhizopods is, perhaps, the *Amœba*. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* III. iv. (1870) I. 307 In many Rhizopods the tactual surface and the absorbing surface are co-extensive.

Rhizopod[2] (rəi·zŏpǫd). *Bot.* Also **-pode**, and in L. form. [ad. mod.L. *rhizopodium*, f. Gr. ῥίζα root + ποδ-, πούς foot.] The mycelium of fungi.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizopodium*,..a rhizopode. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 975/2 Rhizopod, or Rhizopodium.

‖ **Rhizopoda** (rəizǫ·pŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ῥίζα root + ποδ-, πούς foot: see -A 4.] The lowest class of Protozoa comprising animalcules having pseudopodia.

1859 GREENE *Protozoa* ii. 3. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 111 Rhizopoda which are partly naked, partly provided with shells. 1904 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 560 A wide zoological field ranging from the lowly rhizopoda to the highest mammals.

Hence **Rhizopodal** (rəizǫ·pŏdăl), **Rhizopodic** (-pǫ·dik), **Rhizopodous** (-ǫ·pŏdəs) *adjs.*, belonging to or characteristic of the Rhizopoda.

1866 *Rep. Brit. Ass.*, *Trans.* (1867) 69 The Rhizopodal Fauna of the Hebrides. 1869 *Monthly Microsc. Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 39 Of the animal of *Eozoon* we know..little beyond its having been recognized by Professor Carpenter as distinctly of a Rhizopodous type. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 17 No rhizopodic extensions are in these organisms protruded externally.

‖ **Rhizula** (rəi·ziulă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ῥίζα root: see -ULE.] = RHIZOID.

1839 [see RHIZINA]. 1858 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

Rhoade, obs. form of ROAD.

Rhodalite (rōu·dăləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ῥοδαλός (f. ῥόδον rose) + -ITE.] A clayey rose-red mineral found in Ireland.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 354 *Rhodalite.* I give this name to a mineral from Ireland, which I got in the autumn of 1834 from Mr. Doran. 1843 J. E. PORTLOCK *Geol.* 223 Rhodalite occurs associated with Chabasie and carbonate of lime in the cavities of Amygdaloid at Ballintoy.

Rhodanate (rōu·dănēᵗt). *Chem.* [irreg. f. Gr. ῥόδον rose + -AN + -ATE [2].] = SULPHOCYANATE. **Rhodanic** (rodæ·nik) *a.*, = SULPHOCYANIC. **Rhodanide** (rōu·dănəid), = SULPHOCYANIDE.

1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Rhodanic acid.* 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Rhodanides*, a name applied to sulphocyanates, on account of the red colour which they produce with ferric salts. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Physiol.* 3 Rhodanate or sulphocyanate (also termed rhodanide or sulphocyanide) of potassium and sodium.

Rhodate (rōu·dēᵗt). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ῥόδον rose + -ATE [2].] A salt of rhodic acid.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhodate*,..a combination of rhodic oxide with a salifiable base.

Rhoddon, variant of RODDEN, rowan.

Rhodeoretin (rōudī,ǫ·rītin). *Chem.* [ad. G. *rhodeoretin*, f. Gr. ῥόδεος roseate (f. ῥόδον rose) + ῥητίνη resin.] = CONVOLVULIN. Hence **Rhodeoreti·nic** *a.*, obtained from rhodeoretin; **Rhodeore·tinol**, = CONVOLVULINOL; **Rhodeoretino·lic** *a.*, = CONVOLVULINOLIC.

1845 W. GREGORY *Outl Chem.* II 454 When rhodeoretine is acted on by hydrochloric acid, it is resolved into grape sugar..and an oily liquid rhodeoretinole. 1853 *Chem. Gaz.* XI. 23 Rhodeoretinic acid is insoluble in æther. *Ibid.* 24 Rhodeoretinolic acid is very sparingly soluble in pure water.

Rhodes-wood (rōu·dz,wud). [app. after F. *bois de Rhodes*, which however = rhodium-wood.] The wood of the West Indian tree *Amyris balsamifera*; candle-wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 976/1.

Rhodian (rōu·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Rhodi-us*, f. *Rhodos*, *-us*, = Gr. Ῥόδος Rhodes: see -IAN.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Of or belonging to the order of the Knights of Rhodes or Hospitallers.

1592 ?KYD *Soliman & Pers.* III. i. 67 This is Erastus, the Rhodian worthie. 1843 BROWNING *Return of Druses* I. 3/2 A Rhodian eight-point cross of white flame

b. Belonging to or inhabiting the island of Rhodes in the Ægean Sea off the south-west coast of Asia Minor. *Rhodian law* (see quot. 1866).

1697 R COLLIER *Essays on Moral Subjects* II. (1703) 5 The Rhodian Colossus. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 454 The Rhodian law was the directory of the Romans in maritime affairs. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 435/1 Variegated marbles...Rhodian, with golden or pyritic spots. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 239/2 *Rhodian Law* is the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to be compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea, about 900 years before the Christian era. 1880 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud* I. 308 Mediaeval Rhodian love-poems.

B. *sb.* **a.** A Knight of Rhodes; a Hospitaller.

1550 COKE *Deb betw. Heralds* § 168 (1877) 107 Armytes, ancres, rodianes, and other disguised harlottes. 1551 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 47 b, Rhodyanes, Templers, Hospytelers.

b. An inhabitant or native of Rhodes.

1593 LODGE *Life & Death Will. Longbeard* (Hunter. Cl) 68 Sicilians, Rhodians, Athenians. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Rule Consc* III. i. 42 Some of the Rhodians had mov'd that they might help Perseus the King of Macedonia, in case peace could not be obtained for him. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 73 When first the Rhodian's mimic art arrayed The queen of Beauty in her Cyprian shade. 1831 A. SUTHERLAND *Achievements of Knights of Malta* II. 8 Anthony Meligalle, a Rhodian of noble birth, who had once worn the cross of the Order. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 239/2 The Rhodians rose upon and expelled the intruders.

†**Rhodian-wood.** *Obs.*—° Englishing of mod. L. *lignum rhodium*: see RHODIUM [1] 1.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rhodium lignum*, rhodian-wood.

Rhodic (rōu·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. RHODIUM [2] + -IC.] Containing rhodium in smaller proportions, relatively to oxygen, than the rhodous compounds.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 96 The solutions of rhodic oxide in hydrochloric and concentrated sulphuric acid have a yellow colour. 1858 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* II. 410 Protochloride of rhodium, RCl, is obtained by heating the protosulphate (precipitated from rhodic salts by hydrosulphuric acid) in a steam of chlorine.

Rhodiene (rōu·di,īn). *Chem.* [f. RHODIUM [1] + -ENE.] (See quot.)

1872 J. H. GLADSTONE *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* Ser. II. X. 3, I would suggest the following...Hydrocarbon from Rose-wood, Rhodiene.

Rhodings (rōu·diŋz), *sb. pl. Naut.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 141 Rhodings of the pumps, &c, the brass cleats on which the axles work.

Rho:dio-chlo·ride. *Chem.* [irreg. f. RHODIUM [2] + CHLORIDE.] A double chloride of rhodium and one of the alkali metals.

1842 LIEBIG & GREGORY *Turner's Chem.* 671 Rhodio-chlorides.. Dirhodio-chloride of Potassium... Trirhodio-chloride of Sodium.

Rhodium [1] (rōu·diŏm). [mod.L. (sc. *lignum* wood), neut. of *rhodius* rose-like (f. Gr. ῥόδον rose), which has been sometimes associated with *Rhodius* RHODIAN.]

1. *Rhodium-wood* [partial translation of mod.L. *lignum rhodium*; cf. RHODIAN-WOOD], the sweet-scented wood of two species of Convolvulus, *C. floridus* and *C. scoparius*, of the Canary Islands.

1661 CULPEPPER *London Disp.* 7/3 Wood of..Rhodium encreases milk in Nurses. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. IV. 249 Take Rhodium Wood, Yellow Saunders, each 6 Drams.

2. *Oil of rhodium* [= mod.L. *oleum rhodii*]: oil obtained from rhodium-wood; rosewood oil.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Lignum Rhodium*, or *Aspalathus*, a certain sweet Wood; of which, the Oyl of Rhodium much used in Perfumes is made. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 397 To the above-mentioned means of alluring by trailing ..is added another of very material efficacy, which is, the use of oil of Rhodium. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 1296 A mixture of wheaten-flour and sugar, flavoured with the oil of rhodium. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 371 To entice Rats. Oil of Rhodium, twenty drops [etc.].

Rhodium [2] (rōu·diŏm). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ῥόδον rose + -IUM.] A very hard white metal of the platinum group, discovered by Wollaston (see quot. 1804). Symbol Rh, formerly Ro.

1804 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 419, I design in the present Memoir to prove the existence..of another metal, hitherto unknown, which may not improperly be distinguished by the name of Rhodium, from the rose-colour of a dilute solution of the salts containing it. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. II. 460 Rhodium is a white metal, of so difficult fusion, that hitherto it has been obtained only in grains. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Theory* 223 Iridium and rhodium..form well-characterised trichlorides and sesquioxides.

b. *attrib.*, as *rhodium salt*; **rhodium-black** (see quot.); **rhodium-gold**, native gold containing rhodium; so *rhodium ingot*; **rhodium pen**, a steel pen tipped with rhodium.

1883 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 849 *Rhodium black, obtained by the action of formic acid on rhodium hexchloride and sodium chloride. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, **Rhodium-gold.* 1882 DANA *Min.* 110 A rhodium-gold from Mexico. 1895 *Daily News* 2 May 3/1 A *rhodium ingot. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 1068 The inalterable nibs of the so-named *rhodium pens. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 261 The *rhodium salt [is] insoluble in alcohol.

Rhodizite (rōu·dizəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *rhodizit* (Rosé), f. Gr. ῥοδίζειν to be red, from ῥόδον rose.] Borate of aluminum and potassium: so called because it colours the blowpipe-flame red.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 679 Rhodizite dissolves with great difficulty in muriatic acid. 1882 DANA *Min* 206 Rhodizite,..supposed to be a lime boracite.

Rhodizonic (rōdizǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. ῥοδίζειν to be red, f. ῥόδον rose, after G. *rhodizonsaure* (Heller, 1837).] The name of two acids (so named because their salts are red) obtained from carboxide of potassium. Hence **Rhodizo·nate**, a salt of rhodizonic acid.

1839 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 346 Rhodizoic [*sic*] acid may be isolated from the potash salt. *Ibid.*, Rhodizoate of potash. 1842 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 934 Rhodizonic Acid..was first observed by L. Gmelin, and recognised as a new acid by Heller. *Ibid.*, A red solution..containing rhodizonate of potash 1860 BRODIE in *Q. Jrnl Chem. Soc.* XII. 272 The rhodizonate appears as a red insoluble powder. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* s.v., It will be convenient to designate the acid originally obtained by Heller..as α-rhodizonic, and that obtained by Brodie as β-rhodizonic acid.

Rhodo- (rōu·dŏ), combining f. Gr. ῥόδον rose, used chiefly in names of mineral and chemical substances: **Rho·dochrome** [Gr. χρῶμα colour], a rose-coloured variety of penninite. **Rhodochro·site** [Gr. ῥοδόχρως], carbonate of manganese occurring in rose-red crystals. **Rhodocri·nite,** a rose-like encrinite. **Rhodophy·llite** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], = *rhodochrome* (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1868). **Rhodo·psin** [Gr. ὄψις sight], visual purple. **Rho·dosperm** [Gr. σπέρμα seed], a seaweed of the class *Rhodospermeæ* characterized by rose-coloured spores. **Rhodospe·rmin,** the colouring matter of the red algæ of the group *Florideæ*. **Rhodospe·rmous** *a.*, having red seeds or spores; belonging to or characteristic of the group *Rhodospermeæ* of algæ. **Rhodota·nnic** *a.*, in *rhodotannic acid*, tannic acid obtained from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. **Rhodoxa·nthin,** rhodotannic acid.

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 440/2 **Rhodochrome*, a variety of serpentine ..It contains sesquioxide of chromium. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I 512 Carbonate of Manganese. Dialogite, *rhodochrosite, and..allagite, photizite, rhodonite. 1882 OGILVIE, **Rhodocrinite.* 1886 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* L. 375 After a frog has been poisoned by pilocarpin, the regeneration of *rhodopsin in the dark after exposure to light is hastened. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 978/1 The *Rhodosperms form one of the three great divisions of *Algæ*. 1875 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 508/2 *Chondrus (Sphærococcus) crispus* and *C. mammillosus*, two Rhodosperms. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 51 In dried specimens of other Florideæ ..Klein observed colourless crystalloids of a different form. These formations may all be comprised in the name first given by Cramer,—*Rhodospermine. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Hist. Brit. Lichens* 2 The *rhodospermous seaweed. 1858 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Rhodospermus*,..rhodospermous. 1853 *Chem Gaz* XI. 44 *Rhodotannic acid in the anhydrous state has the composition represented by the formula $C^{14}H^{6}O^{5}$. *Ibid.* 45 That [substance] obtained from the pure [rhodotannic] acid, to which the author [R. Schwartz] gives the name of *rhodoxanthine.

†**Rhododa·phne.** *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. ῥοδοδάφνη, f. ῥόδον rose + δάφνη laurel, DAPHNE.] The rose-bay or oleander.

1548 [see OLEANDER] 1581 MAPLET *Diall of Destiny* 67 Among hearbs he [sc. Saturn] holdeth Sauoury..And Hemlocke ..And Rhododaphne, which beinge taken inwardly poysoneth. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 673 Fresh Rhododaphne, and the Sabine flowre 1601 [see RHODODENDRON 1]. 1628 LE GRYS tr *Barclay's Argenis* 121 A whole Wood of Pomegranates, Rhododaphne [etc.].

‖ **Rhododendron** (rōudŏde·ndrǫn). Plural: **Rhododendrons, -dendra.** [late L., a. Gr. ῥοδόδενδρον, f. ῥόδον rose + δένδρον tree.]

†**1.** = RHODODAPHNE. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 469 As for the Oleander, although it be called the Sabine herb, yet it commeth from the Greeks, as may appeare by the name Rhododendron. Some haue called it Nerion; others Rhododaphne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 611 Saune, Rhododendron, or Rose-tree.

2. A genus of showy ericaceous shrubs or low trees, akin to the azaleas, much cultivated for their evergreen foliage and profusion of large, beautiful flowers; a plant or flower belonging to this genus.

The garden varieties are derived mainly from *R. ponticum*, a native of Pontus and the Caucasus.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* Sept, Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting...Rhododendron white and red [etc.]. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 268 Andromedas, Rhododendrons,..and a few others, have regular monopetalous

corollas. 1828 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XXVI. 165 The fine mountain Rhododendron of India, with scarlet flowers. 1843 THACKERAY *Bluebeard's Ghost* in *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 415/1 Polyanthuses, rhododendra, ranunculuses, and other flowers..with the largest names and of the most delightful odours. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 85 Luxuriant thickets of rhododendrons lighting up the green recesses with their gorgeous crimson flowers

3. *attrib.*, as *rhododendron bush, thicket, tree*, etc.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xix, Through woods of wild plantain, and rhododendron thickets. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 409 Some of the hills are literally covered with rhododendron trees, fifty or sixty feet high. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xiii, Lightly whipping the rhododendron bush in front of her.

Rhodomantade, -montad(e, -ide, -ado, obs ff. RODOMONTADE, -ADO.

†**Rhodomel.** *Obs.* Also 5 **rodomelle.** [mod. L., ad. late L. *rhodomeli*, a. Gr. *ῥοδόμελι*, f. *ῥόδον* rose + *μέλι* honey.] Honey of roses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xliv. (Bodl. MS.), Rodomel *þ* is made of *þe* Iuce of rose & hony medled. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 217 And xl dayes to biholde on heuen, In Iuce of rose a sester that wel smelle, A pound hony, and name hit rodomelle. 1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renou's Disp.* III. v. 102 Rhodomel prepared without colature.

Rhodonite (rōu·dŏnəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *rhodonit*, f. Gr. *ῥόδον*: see -ITE [1] 2 b.] Silicate of manganese, of a rose-pink colour when pure; manganese-spar, rose manganese.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 247 The Rhodonite appears to occur both compact and of a fibrous texture. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 7/5 Tables, vases, and columns of malachite,..rhodonite—a lovely red crystalline stone.

†**Rho·dostauro·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. A rendering into Greek form of ROSICRUCIAN (f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *σταυρός* cross).

1626 B JONSON *Masque Fort. Isl.*, The Castle in the aire, where all the Brethren Rhodostaurotick live.

Rhodous (rōu·dəs), *a. Chem.* [f. RHODIUM [2] + -OUS.] Containing rhodium in larger proportions, relatively to oxygen, than the rhodic compounds.

1842 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 694 Rhodium is the most oxidable of the platinum metals...It appears to form two oxides, the rhodous and the rhodic.

Rhœadic (rĭæ·dĭk), *a. Chem.* Also **rhe-.** [f. Gr. *ῥοιαδ-*, *ῥοιάς* a kind of poppy + -IC.] *Rhœadic acid*, a principle found in the flowers of the red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*). So **Rhœ·adine,** a crystalline alkaloid found in the red poppy; **Rhœa·genine** (see quot. 1872).

1846 *Chem. Gaz.* IV. 193 Pure rhœadic acid is a shining dark red amorphous mass. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhœadin*,..term by Riffard for the colouring matter of the *Papaver rhœas*. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl., *Rhœagenine*, a base isomeric with rhœadine.

Rhomb (rɒmb, rɒm). Also 6 **rombe,** 7 **rhombe, romb, roumb,** 8 **rumb.** [ad. L. *rhombus* RHOMBUS. Cf. F. *rhombe* (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having four equal sides and the opposite angles equal (two being acute and two obtuse). Also, a lozenge-shaped object or formation; *Nat. Hist.*, etc., a part, disposition of parts, marking, etc., of this shape.

Pectinated rhomb: a hydrospire.

c 1578 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1600) III. 43 We builded a little house.. and garnished it with many kinds of trifles, as Pinnes, Points, Laces, Glasses, Rombes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. P 4 The semibriefe was at the first framed like a triangle,..but..it grew afterward to the figure of a rombe or loseng. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 309 See how in warlike muster they appear, In Rhombs and wedges, and half moons, and wings. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Rhomb*, or *Roumb*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, If they would..praise the Beauty of a Woman, or any other Animal, they describe it by Rhombs, Circles,..and other geometrical Terms. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Neper's bones*, By adding the several numbers occurring in the same rhomb together. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 259 Garnet..presenting either 12 rhomboidal planes, or 24 trapezoidal, or 36 planes, of which 12 are rhombs. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XV. (ed. 3) I. 489 For the solution of this problem the geometrician..found that the great angles of the rhombs should be 109° 26′, and of the small angles 70° 34′. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iii (1874) 32 The more amply imbricated tile like rhombs of the Dipterians and Palaeonisci. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 217 A pair of pectinated rhombs. 1855 in *Orr's Circ. Sci*, *Inorg. Nat.* 300 The rhombic dodecahedron is a solid, bounded by twelve equal and similar four-sided figures, called rhombs. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* VIII. (1860) 229, I have noticed half-completed rhombs at the base of a just-commenced cell.

2. *Cryst.* A solid figure bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 305 [It] will crystallize..in the form of a rhomb. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 48 Calcareous stalactites cleave into regular rhombs. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XVII. 144 A rhomb of Iceland spar. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 419 When a small aperture through which light passes is regarded through a rhomb of Iceland spar two apertures are seen.

b. *Fresnel's rhomb*: see quot.

1854 *Pereira's Polarised Light* (ed. 2) 105 Fresnel effected the circular polarization of light by means of a parallelopiped of St Gobin (crown) glass.., whose acute angles B and C are about 54° and consequently whose obtuse ones A and D are about 126°. This apparatus is commonly called Fresnel's rhomb.

†**3** A circle; **a magic circle.** *Obs. rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [after Cotgr.], *Rhomb*, a Spinning Wheel, Reel, or Whirle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 134 That swift Nocturnal and Diurnal rhomb suppos'd, Invisible else above all Starrs, the Wheele Of Day and Night. 1697 ABELL in Potter *Antig. Greece* IV. x. 269 [tr. Ovid *Amores* I. viii. 7–8], She knows the Rhomb, what Feats in Magick are From th' pois'nous Issue of a lustfull Mare.

†**4.** ? A turbot. *Obs. rare.*

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. xxvii. 366/2 [transl. statute for buying fish], A Piece of Rumb, gross and fat, for 4*d*.

5. *Conch.* (See quot. and cf. *rhomb-shell.*)

1815 E. J. BURROW *Conch.* 200 *Porphyria.* Large clouded Rhomb or Camp Olive. *Oliva*, Yellow Rhomb; Olive. *Paupercula*, Zebra Rhomb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rhomb-marked, -shaped* adjs.; **rhomb-dodecahedron,** a rhombic dodecahedron; **rhomb-ovate** *a.*, partly rhomboid and partly ovate; **rhomb-porphyry,** a porphyry enclosing crystals of orthoclase of a rhombic outline (Cassell); **rhomb-shell,** *Conch.*, a volute; **rhomb-solid,** a solid figure consisting of two equal right cones joined together at their bases and generated by the revolution of a rhomb upon a diagonal; **rhomb-spar** [G. *rhomboidalspath*], see quot. 1837.

1895 MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 195 Diamond, gold, and electrum are among the substances that occur in *rhomb-dodecahedra. 1877 *Nature* XV. 326/2 Three *Rhomb-marked Snakes (*Psammophylax rhombeatus*) from South Africa. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (ed 2), *Rhombeum foliuum*, a Rhombed or *rhomb-shaped leaf. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 483 Petals rhomb-shaped. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* 8/1 A White Indian *Rhomb-shell finely speckled with black. 1815 E. J. BURROW *Conch.* 200 *Voluta*, Rhomb Shell or Cylinder. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Rhombe Solid.* 1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 516 Calc Genus. Seventh Species. *Rhomb-spar. 1837 DANA *Min.* 197 The names Rhomb spar and Bitter spar, have been applied to the perfectly crystallized specimens [of dolomite], excepting those with curved faces and a pearly lustre, which have been designated Pearl spar.

Rhombarsenite (rɒmbā·ɹsĕnəit). *Min.* [f. RHOMB + ARSENIC + -ITE.] = CLAUDETITE.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1892 DANA *Min.* 199.

Rhombed (rɒmbd), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. RHOMB + -ED [2].] Rhomboid.

1793 [see RHOMB 6]. 1814 LUNAN *Hortus Jamaic.* II. 384/2 *Rhombeum*, rhombed.

Rho·mbeous, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. mod. L. *rhombeus*, f. RHOMBUS: see -EOUS.] Rhomboid.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/1 Rhombeous, or rhomboidal. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhombeus*,. presenting four parallel sides, two by two, forming two acute angles and two obtuse.; rhombeous.

Rhombic (rɒ·mbik), *a.* [f. RHOMB + -IC.]

1. Of the form of an oblique equilateral parallelogram; rhomb-shaped.

1701 [see RHOMBOID A. 1]. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 426 The Abbé Hauy, by measuring the rhombic plane of Corundum, found its two diagonals to be as two to three. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* 444 Dodecaedrons with rhombic faces. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 50 Sulphur occurs in nature crystallized in acute octohedrons with rhombic bases. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 577 Grooves pierced by pores which form a rhombic figure.

b. *Zool.* Lozenge- or diamond-shaped, often with the corners somewhat rounded.

1815 E. J. BURROW *Conch.* 76 The form differs much, being subglobose, reniform, cordate, or rhombic. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 69 *Loligo Vulgaris*, body tapering behind..; fins terminal, united, rhombic. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* iii. 109 Strobilosaura have the scales of the back and sides imbricate, generally rhombic.

c. *Bot.* Oval but angular at the sides.

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot*, Gloss. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 318 Atriplex patula, sepals rhombic or deltoid.

2. Of solid figures: **a.** Having a rhomb for its base or section plane; also, bounded by equal and similar rhombs; *Cryst.* = ORTHORHOMBIC.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2041 The Figure of this Chrystal stone is like a Rhombick or Rhomboid Prisme. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 246 The spar taking the form of rhombic crystals. 1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem* 123 The rhombic dodecaedron contained between twelve equal rhombic planes. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Rhombic spar*, Iceland spar, or the doubly-refractive carbonate of lime. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 158 Rhombic or common neutral sodium phosphate. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 84 In the rhombic system the three axes of elasticity coincide with the three crystallographic axes.

b. In the specific names of minerals.

1788 J. H. DE MAGELLAN tr. *Cronstedt's Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 198 Rhombic Quartz, *Spatum Scintillans. Feltspatum.* 1844 DANA *Min.* 322 Rhombic Mica. 1867 HUNT & RUDLER *Descr. Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* 101 Marcasite occurs in a series of prismatic forms, which have suggested the name of rhombic pyrites.

3. *Comb.*, as *rhombic-based, -scaled* adjs.; also with adjs. = 'partly rhombic (and partly . . .)'.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist.* I. 395 Body rhombic-ovate, slightly lengthened. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 317 Leaves rhombic-triangular. *Ibid.* 319 Lower leaves opposite rhombic or rhombic-hastate. 1895 MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 334 A rhombic based prism. 1896 *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 105 The Eugnathidæ are the rhombic-scaled forerunners of the modern *Amia*.

Rhombifer (rɒ·mbifəɹ). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Rhombifera*, neut. pl. of *rhombiferus*, f. *rhombus* RHOMBUS + *-ferus* (see -FER).] A ganoid fish, characterized by rhomboidal scales.

1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 279 Rhombifers, or Ordinary Ganoids. *Ibid.* 280 The Pycnodonts are Rhombifers.

Rhombiferous (rɒmbi·fĕɹəs), *a.* [In sense 1, after F. *rhombifère* (Haüy); in sense 2, f. mod.L. *Rhombifera* (see prec.).]

1. *Cryst.* (See quot.)

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 2) 217 The Rhombiferous rock-crystal,..which is a six-sided prism, acuminated on both extremities with six planes, which are set on the lateral planes, and slightly truncated on the alternate angles; the truncating planes are rhombs.

2. *Ichth.* Having rhomboidal scales.

1855 in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 67 The Rhombiferous Ganoid Fishes.

Rhombiform (rɒ·mbifɔ̄ɹm), *a.* [f. RHOMB(US + -(I)FORM.] Rhomb-shaped; see also quot. 1826.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 266 Rhombiform.., whose horizontal section is rhomboidal. 1858 [see RHOMBO-].

†**Rhombite.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *rhombites*, f. RHOMBUS: see -ITE] An alleged precious stone.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/2 The Rhombite, is a stone after the figure of the Mathematitians Rhombus.

Rho·mbo-, comb. form of Gr. *ῥόμβος* RHOMBUS, used to denote (1) 'rhombic', as in *rhombo-dodecahedron*; (2) 'forming a rhombus' (and another figure), as in *rhombo-quadratic, -rectangular.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 954 Phosphorus..crystallizing in *rhombo-dodecahedrons out of its combination with sulphur. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhombododecahedrum*,..a body with twelve rhombiform sides: a rhombododecahedron. 1841 J. J. GRIFFIN *Syst Cryst* 67 Forms of the Equators of Pyramids...A *Rhombo-Quadratic Equator is one whose sides, when extended till they meet, form both a square and a rhombus. A *Rhombo-Rectangular Equator is one whose sides, when extended till they intersect one another, form both a rhombus and a rectangle. 1872 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 194 Cells..rhombo-rectangular at base.

Rhombogen (rɒ·mbodʒĕn). [f. Gr. *ῥόμβος* RHOMBUS + -GEN.] In the *Dicyemidæ*, the form which produces infusoriform embryos. Hence **Rhomboge·nic** *a.*

1885 [see NEMATOGENIC]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 815 The Rhombogen and secondary Nematogen are successive phases in the life-history of one and the same individual.

Rhombohedral (rɒmbŏhī·drăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or having the form of a rhombohedron; *Cryst.*, denoting a system in which all the forms are derivable from the rhombohedron; also, belonging to this system.

1830 H. J. BROOKE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 432/1 The rhombohedral [system of Mohs] consists of the rhomboid. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 293 The rhombohedral calc-spar; or Iceland spar. 1854 [see next]. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 355 Prof. Tschermak has adopted the four-plane axial system in the rhombohedral system.

So **Rhombohedric** (-hedrik), *a.*

1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* 165 The rhombohedric or rhombohedral system. 1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 77 Crystals not having 3 rectangular axes...Rhombohedric, Pyramidal, Prismatic.

Rhombohedron (rɒmbohī·drŏn). *Cryst.* Pl. **-hedra.** Also **rhomboedron.** [f. Gr. *ῥόμβος* RHOMBUS + *ἕδρα* base.] A solid figure bounded by six equal rhombs; a crystal of this form.

1836 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. 128 All the hundreds of forms of carbonate of lime split into six-sided figures called rhombohedrons. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* VI. (ed. 2) 171 The metals arsenic and antimony both crystallizing in the form of an acute rhomboedron. 1880 J. W. LUGG *Bile* 11 Glycocoll forms large rhombohedra which are easily soluble in water.

Rhomboid (rɒ·mboid), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **romboid.** [(1) ad. F. *rhomboïde* or late L. *rhomboïdes* RHOMBOIDES; (2) ad. mod.L. RHOMBOIDEUS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the form of a rhomb; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1839).

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlix. 398 Some of these Plants are..Romboid. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. iii. 14 Many other sorts of Stones are regularly figured;. the Selenites, of Parallel Plates, as in a Deck of Cards; and they are of a Rhombick Figure; Talk, of such as are Rhomboid. 1729 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. 70 A large Rhomboid Selenites. 1824 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 11 Red Goosefoot. Leaves triangular, somewhat rhomboid. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 457 *Rhomboid*, oval, a little angular in the middle. 1877 W. H. DALL *Tribes of N. W.* 59 Artistic implements of rhomboid or semi-lunar form.

b. *Comb.*, as *rhomboid-oblong, -ovate, -ovoid* adjs.

1824 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 13 White Goosefoot. Leaves rhomboid-ovate. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 123 Fruit rhomboid-oblong. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 315 Leaves..rhomboid-ovoid.

2. *Cryst.* = RHOMBIC 2. Now *rare.*

1670 [see RHOMBIC 2]. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 57 Prisms of the right rhomboid system.

3. *Anat.* **a.** *Rhomboid muscle*, = RHOMBOIDEUS. **b.** *Rhomboid ligament*: the costo-clavicular ligament.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 21 So that the rhomboid and trapezius muscles are made quite tense. 1848 QUAIN *Anatomy* (ed. 5) I. 202 *marg.*, Rhomboid ligament. *Ibid.* 296 To expose the rhomboid muscle and the levator scapulæ, the trapezius must be removed.

B. *sb.* **1.** A quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iiij b, Rhombe, Rhomboïd, Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine, and such other Geometricall figures. 1672 BOYLE *Virtues of Gems* 91 Geometrically figur'd Bodies, shap'd like *Rhombus's* or *Rhomboides*. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 139 The hall of Justice..is two hundred and fifty-six feet long, and eighty-six broad; the form of it

a rhomboid. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii, Fine white sand, which was curiously stroked into angles, and curves, and rhomboids, with a broom. **1818** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xv. (ed. 3) I. 501 When the bees enlarge the diameter of the cells.., the bottoms often consist of two rhomboids and two hexagons. **1846** McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 319 Its [*sc.* Ireland] figure approaches to that of a rhomboid. **1853** HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* viii. § 122 (1873) 344 If such a rhomboid be laid down on an inkspot on white paper.

2. *Cryst.* A solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic faces parallel two and two.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 300 Phosphate of Soda... Its most common form is that of a lengthened rhomboid, the faces of which are inclined towards each other. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 3 Calcspar may be cloven in three directions oblique to each other; that is, into rhomboids. **1878** GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 28 A rhomboid has no symmetral line.

3. *Anat.* = *Rhomboid muscle.*

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 370/2 In the horse the *levator proprius scapulæ* is the anterior part of the rhomboid. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 210 The rhomboids..are often wasted.

Rhomboidal (rɒmboi·dăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rhomboīdāl-is*: see RHOMBOID and -AL.]

1. = RHOMBOID A. 1.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii, Perspective pictures, in their Base, horison, and lines of distances, cannot escape these Rhomboidall decussations. **1681** GREW *Musæum* I. v. i. 102 The figure of most of the side Scales is Rhomboidal. **1794** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 259 Oriental Garnet.., presenting either 12 rhomboidal planes, or 24 trapezoidal. **1846** McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 51 The coast of Cheshire is formed entirely of the broad rhomboidal peninsula lying between the Mersey and the Dee. **1856** HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 159 *Rhombifolius*, where the leaf is rhomboidal. **1878** BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 144 In others, special differentiations of the fibres may be seen forming rhomboidal plates.

b. *Anat.* (See quots.)

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 693/1 Of the fourth ventricle.—This is a rhomboidal cavity. **1848** *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 759 A longitudinal median slit, analogous to the rhomboidal sinus in birds.

2. *Cryst.* = RHOMBOID A. 2.

1729 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. I. 66 A Spar. breaking into Rhomboidal Masses. **1794** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 14 Compressed rhomboidal crystals. **1836** T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.,* etc. I. 12 A right rhomboidal prism. **1854** HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xvii. 403 Thin seams of brown lignite, with a rhomboidal cleavage.

3. *Comb.*, as *rhomboidal-fruited*, *-leaved*, *-ovate*.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 Dillenius's rhomboidal-fruited one [*sc.* plant]. **1786** ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 52 Rhomboidal leaved. **1847** W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 126 Sep[als] rhomboidal-ovate, apiculate.

Hence **Rhomboi·dally** *adv.*, in the form of, or so as to form, a rhomboid.

1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 778/1 The developement of new faces or joints in it [*sc.* shale], which sometimes meet one another rhomboidally. **1876** *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 336 Treryn, the strange, rhomboidally-weathered, porphyritic cliff-castle.

† **Rhomboi·deal,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. mod.L. RHOMBOIDEUS + -AL.] = RHOMBOIDAL 1.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 83 The Selenites's of the Rhomboideal Figure. **1692** RAY *Creation* (ed. 2) 119 Those rhomboideal Selenites found near St. Ives.

‖ **Rhomboides** (rɒmboi·dīz). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 **romb-, -aides,** 7 **-oyades, -oeides.** [In sense 1 late L. *rhomboīdes*, a. Gr. ῥομβοειδές (sc. σχῆμα), neut. of ῥομβοειδής, f. ῥόμβος RHOMBUS; in sense 2, *rhomboīdēs* masc. (sc. *mūsculus*).]

1. *Geom.* = RHOMBOID B. 1.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 5 b, Rhombaides (or a diamond like) is a figure, whose opposite sides are equall, and whose opposite angles are also equall, but it hath neither equall sides, nor right angles. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 105 The Fuzie or spindle, called Romboides. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* II. M 3 To see them under Sayl in all their Lawn, and Sarcenet,..with a geometricall rhomboides upon their heads. **1672** [see RHOMBUS 1]. **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 1 The Figure of the Face of the Punch will become a Rhomboides. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, A Piece of Beef [cut] into a Rhomboides, and a Pudding into a Cycloid. **1766** *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 E 2/2 The rhomboides is a defective rhombus.

2. *Anat.* = RHOMBOIDEUS.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). **1723** J. KEILL *Anat. Human Body* vi § 4. 291 The *Rhomboides*..is inserted ..into the whole Basis of the *Scapulæ*, which it draws backwards. **1756** DOUGLAS tr. *J. B. Winslow's Anat.* I. 175 These Branches. being there covered a little by the Rhomboides. **1835** *Brit. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* II. 508/2.

‖ **Rhomboideus** (rɒmboi·dĭ,ŏs). Pl. **-ei** (ĭ,əi). [mod.L. (sc. *mūsculus*), f. *rhomboīdēs*: see prec.] Used *attrib.* (with *muscle*) or *absol.*: Either of two muscles connecting the spinous process of the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ with the scapula.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 370/1 The *rhomboidei* form a broad thin plane. **1871** W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 81 The rhomboidei..are generally in a state of relaxation. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 278 A small branch which goes to the rhomboideus muscle.

† **Rhomboi·dical,** *a.* *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RHOMBOID + -ICAL.] Rhomboidal.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 12 Dec. an. 1776, He tore them up with an inclining plow, in rhomboidical stitches of fourteen or fifteen inches wide.

Rho·mboidly, *adv. rare.* [f. RHOMBOID *a.* + -LY 2.] With a rhomboid form.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 267/2 Rhomboidly-ovate..leaves.

‖ **Rhombus** (rɒ·mbŏs). Also 6-8 **rombus.** Pl. **rhombuses** (7-8 **-us's**); 8 **rhombi.** [L., a. Gr. ῥόμβος.]

1. *Geom.* = RHOMB 1.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 18 *Rhombus*, a figure with ye Mathematicians foure square: hauing the sides equall, the corners crooked. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* II. vi, Admitte ABCD the Rhombus, whose Area I desire. **1672** BOYLE *Virtues of Gems* 73 Some [of the planes] were most of kinn to a *Rhombus*, others to a *Rhomboeides*. *Ibid.* 91 [see RHOMBOID B. 1]. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 584/2 A quadrangular prism composed of four rhombi. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 688 To find the area of a parallelogram: whether it be a square, a rectangle, a rhombus, or a rhomboid. **1862** RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* iv. I. 313 Mark the angles of a Rhombus very much slanted from the perpendicular. **1878** GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 66 A six-sided prism with three rhombuses at each end.

b. *Comb.*, as *rhombus-shaped* adj.; **rhombus-solid,** = *rhomb-solid*.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 383 *Rhombeum*, rombus-shaped, an irregular four-sided Figure. **1795** HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 Rhombus-Solid.

2. A rhomb-shaped instrument, pattern, etc.

1614 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiv. 103 The plegnick Rhombus is an Engin of extraordinary .. power. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The Sheare and wedge Battles, each made of half a *Rhombus*. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 499, 6 Leagues to the West of Diamond Point, which makes with three Angles of a Rhombus, and is low Land. **1772-84** *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1731 White mats. with many red stripes, rhombuses, and other figures interwoven on one side. **1846** HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* 764 Mosaic works, consisting of groups either of triangles, rhombuses, or of squares.

3. A genus of flat-fishes comprising the turbot and the brill; a fish of this genus.

[**1686** WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* 93.] **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rhombo*, the name of a peculiar fish of the rhombus, or turbot kind. **1876** *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 31 De Kay found one [*sc.* a cymothoe] in a Rhombus in the United States.

4. *Conch.* A shell of the genus *Oliva*.

1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 227 From which [rhombic shape] .I have allotted them [*sc.* olives] the name of Rhombi. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 353/1 Panama is famous for the cylinders or rhombi.

Rhomish, obs. form of ROMISH.

Rhonchal (rɒ·ŋkăl), *a.* Also **ronchal.** [f. RHONCHUS + -AL.] Pertaining to or characterized by snoring or (*spec.* in *Path.*) rhonchus.

1855 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 755/2 'Rhonchal fluctuation,' the fremitus that occurs through the influence of respiration as an attendant on cavernous rhonchi. **1857** BORROW *Romany Rye* xxii. I. 271 By occasionally in company setting one's ronchal organ in action. **1876** *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 190 A strong rhonchal fremitus existed over the whole chest.

Rho·nchial, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAL.] = prec.

1862 FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 313 Palpation detects the existence of rhonchial vibration.

Rhonchi·sonant, *a.* *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [f. L. *ronchison-us* + -ANT.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rhonchisonant*,..which imitates the noise or sound of snorters, and pertains to mocking.

‖ **Rhonchus** (rɒ·ŋkŏs). Also **ronchus.** Pl. **rhonchi** (rɒ·ŋkəi). [L., a. Gr. *ῥόγχος, var. ῥέγχος snoring. Cf. ῥογχασμός (Galen).] A dry sound heard by auscultation in the bronchial tubes; usually identified with RÂLE.

1829 [see RÂLE]. **1833** J. FORBES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 228/1 The different kinds of rhonchi have their site either in the air cells, or bronchial tubes, or in some morbid excavations formed in the substance of the lungs. **1843** R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 227 The mucous, the sonorous, and the sibilant ronchus. **1876** BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 146 Crepitation and sibilant rhonchus.

Rhone, variant of RONE, waterspout.

Rhopalic (roupæ·lik), *a.* *Pros.* Also 7 **ro-.** [ad. late L. *rhopalicus*, Gr. ῥοπαλικός, f. ῥόπαλος a cudgel thicker towards one end.] Applied to verses in which each word contains one syllable more than the one immediately preceding it.

a **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* vii. (1683) 125 Of Ropalic or Gradual Verses...A Poem of this nature is to be found in Ausonius beginning thus, *Spes Deus æternæ stationis conciliator.* **1794** MRS. PIOZZI *Brit. Synon.* II. 124 The third [row], still increasing like Rhopalic lines, should be filled up with Corneille, Dryden,..and a long honourable *et cætera.* **1862** H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 17.

Hence **Rhopalism** (rōu·păliz'm), composition of rhopalic verses.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 15 Taking this line,..'Goose, gather metrical monstrosities', any one who chooses may employ himself in searching for the instances of unconscious rhopalism in Shakespear, Milton, or Wordsworth.

Rhopalocerous (rōupălǫ·sĕrəs), *a.* *Ent.* [f. mod.L. *Rhopalocera*, n. pl. (f. Gr. ῥόπαλος club + κέρας horn) + -OUS.] Belonging to the sub-order *Rhopalocera* or lepidopterous insects having clubbed antennæ (*i.e.* butterflies). So **Rhopalo·ceral** *a.*

1882 G. F. L. MARSHALL & L. DE NICÉVILLE (*title*), The Butterflies of India, Burmah, and Ceylon. A Descriptive Handbook of all the Known Species of Rhopalocerous Lepidoptera inhabiting that Region. **1888** *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 19/1 North America, .Hindostan,..Madagascar, and now Southern Africa ..are having their butterflies described with a thoroughness and a wealth of illustration to which rhopaloceral literature was hitherto a stranger.

Rhopo·grapher. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. Gr. ῥωπογράφος: see next and -GRAPHY.] A painter of still life.

1730 in BAILEY (fol.).

Rhopography (roupǫ·grăfi). *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. ῥωπογραφια, f. ῥῶπος petty wares: see -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *rhopographie*.] Painting in still life.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 163 (ed. 2) 139 Rhopography..the representation of restricted scenes in nature—a small portion of a wood, a brook and the like.

Rhotacism (rōu·tăsiz'm). Also **rotacism.** [ad. mod.L. *rhōtacism-us*, a. Gr. *ῥωτακισμός, f. ῥωτακίζειν to RHOTACIZE. Cf. F. *rhotacisme*.]

1. Excessive use or peculiar pronunciation of *r*; *spec.* the use of the burr or *r grasseyé*.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xvii, Young Daniel was free from all the *isms* in Lily, and from rhotacism to boot. **1847** *Ibid.* ccxxviii, Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that strong Rhotacism which they denoted by the double *rr*. **1855** DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*, *Rotacism*,.. a vicious pronunciation of the Greek P, *Rau*, common in the northern parts of England. **1878** tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 851 *note*, Fournier has described a peculiar plan of treatment for rhotacism.

2. *Philology.* Conversion of another sound (esp. *s*) into *r*.

1844 DONALDSON *Varronianus* 205 The same tendency to rhotacism, which is characteristic of the Umbrian, Doric and Old Norse dialects. **1887** R. S. CONWAY *Verner's Law in Italy* § 5 The Latin accent had become bound by quantity..before rhotacism began, that is before 450 B.C.

Rhotacize (rōu·tăsəiz), *v.* *Philology.* [ad. Gr. ῥωτακίζειν, f. ῥῶ the letter R: see -IZE.] *intr.* To be characterized or marked by rhotacism.

1887 R. S. CONWAY *Verner's Law in Italy* § 5 Medial *s* between vowels..became *r* in Latin Umbrian and other rhotacizing dialects.

Rhotamantado, obs. f. RODOMONTADO.

Rhoyne, variant of RHINE 1.

Rhubarb (rū·bāɹb). Forms: 4-7 **rubarbe,** 5-7 **rewbarb(e,** 6-7 **r(h)eubarbe, rubarb, rheubarb** (5 **rembarbe, rwbarbe, rubarde,** 5-6 **reubard(e,** 6 **rubard, rebarbe, reuberbe, rhew-, ryo-, rui-,** 7 **ruberb, ruybarbe, rhebarb,** 9 *dial.* **rhubard),** 7- **rhubarb.** See also RHABARB. [a. OF. *reu-*, *reo-*, *rubarbe*, mod.F. *rhubarbe*, = Pr. *reubarba*, Sp. *ruibarbo*, Pg. *rui-*, *rheubarbo*:—L. type **r(h)eubarbum*, shortened f. med.L. *r(h)eubarbarum*, altered by association with *rhēum* (see RHEUM 2) from RHABARBARUM.]

1. The medicinal rootstock (purgative and subsequently astringent) of one or more species of *Rheum* grown in China and Tibet and for a long period imported into Europe through Russia and the Levant, but since 1860 direct from China; usually (*e.g.* in pharmaceutical and domestic use) called *Turkey* or *Russian rhubarb*, but now known commercially as *East Indian* or *Chinese rhubarb*.

c **1400** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 70 And after of exrohand, þat ys reubard, foure peny weght, ffor þat withdrawys þe fleume fro þe mouth of þe stomake. **1486** *Bk. St Albans* b vij, Take Rasne and Rubarbe and grynde it to gedre. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H viii b, The phisicions with a lyttell Rubarb purge many humours of the body. **1540** J. HEYWOOD *Four PP.* C iii, I haue a boxe of rubarde here Whiche is as deynty as it is dere. **1580** LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 411 The roote Rubarbe, which beeinge full of choler, purgeth choler. **1594** PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 13 All the Rubarbe, Gums, and other Aromaticall ware, are greatly sophisticated before they come to our handes. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxix. 317 The best Rubarbe is that which is brought from China fresh and newe ..The second in goodnes is that which cometh from Barbarie. The last and woorst from Bosphorus and Pontus. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 55 What Rubarb, Cyme, or what Purgatiue drugge Would scowre these English hence? **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 19 Rubarb hath manifestly.. Parts that purge, and parts that bind the body. **1788** HEALDE *New Pharmacop.* 203 Compounded Tincture of Rhubarb. **1789** *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 94 Such as is commonly sold in the shops under the name of Turkey or Russia Rhubarb. **1803** *Med. Jrnl.* IX 330 The following bolus ,consisting of five grains of calomel and fifteen of rhubarb. **1831** DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 366 The Russian rhubarb..is in pieces somewhat flattened,..with a hole in the middle.. The Chinese rhubarb is in round pieces,. generally with small holes,.. and covered over with a yellowish powder. **1870** YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 243 The East Indian or Chinese rhubarb, which is shipped from Canton to Europe.

b. *fig.*, as a type of bitterness or sourness.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2385 Nowe must I make you a lectuary softe, With rubarbe of repentaunce in you for to rest. **1591** HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ¶ v b, In verse is both goodnesse and sweetnesse, Rubarb and Sugarcandie, the pleasaunt and the profitable. **1613** CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* III. F j b, Since tis such Ruberb to you, He therefore search no more. **1641** *Treat. Affl. Faithful* III in *Contin. Foxe's A. & M.* III, The conscience ceaseth not to retain a scruple or dramme of Rubarb mingled herewith.

2. Any plant of the genus *Rheum*.

For various species see quots. † *Pontic* or *Pontish rhubarb* = RHAPONTIC 2.

a **1400** *Pistill of Susan* 112 With Ruwe and Rubarbe, Ragget ariht. **1535** BOORDE *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 56, I haue sentt to your mastershepp the seedes off reuberbe, the which come owtt off barbary. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 328 There be diuers sortes of Rha, or as it is nowe called Rheubarbe. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxix. 317 The Ponticke Rubarbe is lesser..than that of Barbarie. **1617** [see RHAPONTIC 1]. **1654** EVELYN *Diary* 12 July, We went to the Physick Garden [Oxford]...There grew canes, olive-trees, rhubarb. **1765** J. HOPE in *Phil. Trans.* (1766) LV. 290, I received from Doctor Mounsey the seeds of the Rheum palmatum, which he assured me were the seeds of the true Rhubarb.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 206/2 The Arabian ribes, or currant rhubarb of Mount Libanus 1827 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIV. 168 The famous rhubarb, which has of late acquired so much celebrity under the name of Buck's rhubarb;..this sort is the genuine *Rheum undulatum.* 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 503 Oxalic acid is copiously formed in both Docks and Rhubarbs. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 979/1 Rhubarb,.. Bucharian, *Rheum undulatum.* —, Himalayan, *Rheum Emodi* and *Webbianum.* 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 5/2 In most gardens the rhubarbs are considered only in their capacity as food suppliers, but at Kew they are allowed to assume their natural characters.

b. *English* or *French Rhubarb*: any of various species cultivated in England or France. *Common* or *Garden Rhubarb* (in ordinary usage, without qualifying word): any of the species having heart-shaped, smooth, deep-green leaves growing on thick fleshy stalks, which are much used in the spring as a substitute for fruit; also, the fleshy leaf-stalks of these used as food.

1650 Denton *Let. to R. Verney* 21 Mar. (MS.), I have..sent you 30 small roots of rhubarb. The leaves will be as bige as the burdock..but of a finer green. 1697 Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 375 The Juice Extracted from the Roots of our English Rhubarb..is..a lean inflammable Gum. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 206/2 *Rheum*..1. The rhaponticum, or common rhubarb,. grows in Thrace and Scythia, but has been long in the English gardens. 1827 Turner *Elem. Chem.* 540 The acid principle in the stem of the garden rhubarb. 1838 Lindley *Flora Med.* 357 Rheum rhaponticum, hybridum, compactum, and hybrid varieties of them are the common garden Rhubarbs. 1860 Wynter *Curios. Civil.* 236 Rhubarb is almost wholly furnished by the London market-gardeners. It was first introduced by Mr. Miatt forty years ago, who sent his two sons to the Borough Market with five bunches, of which they only sold three. 1860 [see Rhapontic 4]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Rheum*, English Rhubarb. being principally grown near Banbury in Oxfordshire, and the species being *R. Rhaponticum. Ibid.* 979 Rhubarb,..French. *Rheum Rhaponticum undulatum* and *compactum.* 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 730/1 Early forced rhubarb, or champagne rhubarb, as it is called, is especially prized for its beautiful colour.

3. With qualifying word, applied to allied or similar plants: **Bastard, False Rhubarb**, *Thalictrum flavum.* **Meadow Rhubarb** (see Meadow *sb.* 4 c). **White Rhubarb**, = Mechoacan 1. See also Monk's rhubarb.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxx. 42 The first great Thalietron or Bastard Rewbarbe. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccccviii. 1068 *Thalietrum, Thalictrum,* and *Ruta pratensis*: in English bastard Rubarbe, or English Rubarbe. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. vi. § xxv. 102 Butter Dock, or Rubarbe,.. having a large crumpled leaf..with long stalks. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 28 The Bastard Rhubarb has almost worn out the Use of the Monks Rhubarb. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Mechoacan, Mechoacanna*, called also white jalap, white rhubarb, and American scammony.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rhubarb-chewer, leaf, pie, plant, powder, purge, root, tart, wine*; **rhubarb agaric**, *Agaricus flammans* (formerly *rheoides*); †**rhubarb-beer**, †**-drink** [cf. G. *rhabarbertrank*], an infusion of rhubarb in beer or ale.

1836 M. J. Berkeley *Fungi* 92 *Agaricus flammans*,.. *rhubarb-Agaric. 1797 M. Underwood *Dis. Childhood* I. 272 Sydenham's *rhubarb-beer. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat* II. 147 Your perpetual *rhubarb chewers of vanity get a canine appetite. 1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* IV. v. 320, I..purged him with *Rhubarb drink. 1855 J. F. W. Johnston *Chem. Common Life* II. Index, Tobacco adulterated with *rhubarb leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Rheum*, In Queen Elizabeth's time Rhubarb-leaves were used as a potherb. 1855 Hyde Clarke *Dict.* s.v., *Rhubarb-pie. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* Index to Vols. I–LXX. 412 An account of the rheum palmatum, or *rhubarb plant, raised at Edinburgh. 1866 Tanner *Index of Diseases* 235 Compound *rhubarb powder. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 550/1 If the horse recovers, give two or three mild *rhubarb purges. 1802 Hooper *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Rhabarbarum*, Two sorts of *rhubarb roots are usually imported.., viz. the Chinese, and the Tartary rhubarb. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Rumex*, Some [of the species] have been used as a substitute for Rhubarb-root. 1804 Farley *Lond. Art Cook.* (ed. 10) 244 *Rhubarb Tarts. Take the stalks of the rhubarb that grows in the garden [etc.]. 1788 Healde *New Pharmacop.* Index 337 *Rhubarb-Wine. 1835 *Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 510/1 To prepare rhubarb wine, take of rhubarb, sliced, two ounces [etc.].

b. passing into adj.: †(*a*) *fig.*, bitter, tart.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. xiv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 23 Haue I not paine enough, my friend,..But with your rubarbe words ye must contend, To grieue me worse? 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* F 4 Too much gall dyd that wormwood of Gibeline wittes put in his inke, who ingraued that rubarbe Epitaph on this excellent poets tombstone.

(*b*) of the colour of medicinal rhubarb, yellowish-brown; also *rhubarb-colour, -coloured* adjs.

1802 Colman *Poor Gent.* I. ii, A rhubarb-coloured lapelle. 1848 Thackeray *Night's Pleasure* Wks. 1898 VI. 569 Bob ..was dressed in a rhubarb-coloured body-coat. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. iii. (1872) V. 185 Ill-built Neapolitan, complexion rhubarb. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 335 Dark colour, varying from rhubarb-brown to umber-brown and black. *Ibid.* 339 Hymenium rhubarb-colour.

Rhubarba·ric, Rhuba·rbarin. *Chem.* (Also **-eric, -erin.**) Variants of Rhabarbaric, Rhabarbarin.

1827 Turner *Elem. Chem.* 595 Rhubarbarin is the name employed by Pfaff to designate the principle in which the purgative property of the rhubarb resides. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 451/1 Rhubarberine. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Rhubarbaric acid, Rhubarbarin*, syn. with Chrysophanic Acid.

Rhubarby (rū·bā.ıbi), *a.* [f. Rhubarb + -y.] Resembling rhubarb or that of rhubarb.

1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon* i. 18 A..rhubarby sort of taste. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. v. 161 A brownish, ..sere, wrinkled, and—rhubarby, in fact, sort of a face.

Rhum, obs. form of Rum.

Rhumb (rɒm, rɒmb). *Naut.* Also 6 **romb**, *pl.* **rumby**, 6–9 **rumb**, 7 **rhombe, r(h)umbe, romb(e, roomb(e**, 7–8 **rhomb, rum.** [ad. F. *rumb* or Sp. *rumbo*, Pg. *rumbo, rumo*, ad. L. *rhombus* Rhombus.

In the first quot. *rumby* is app. intended as a pl. of Sp. or Pg. *rumbo*.]

†**1. a.** The line followed by a vessel sailing on one course or a wind blowing continuously in one direction. **b.** Any one of the set of lines drawn through a point on a map or chart and indicating the course of an object moving always in the same direction. *Obs.* except *Hist.*

1578 Digges *Cælestiall Orbes* P, These vulgare marine Charters delineate with Parallele meridianes, and right lined Rumby. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc., Art. Navig* xxiv. 330 The common Mariners doe deuide euery point of the compasse into foure quarters to make the more exact account of their Routes or Rombes. 1599 E. Wright *Haven-finding Art* 5 When they which in sayling folow the lines shewing the courses (which lines because now they haue found the name among the Portugales we cal Rumbs). 1601 T. Olyver *Planisphere* 96 The Longitudes and Latitudes of any two places being giuen, to finde their direction commonlie called the Rumbe. 1611 Cotgr., *Arrumer*, to delineate, or set out, in a sea-card, all the Rums of winds. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* l. 195 We had now held this course five dayes, running with much labour by many different roombs. *a* 1672 Wren in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 232 The course, which was afterward steered, proved to be a false Rumbe. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rumb*, or Course of a Ship, is the Angle which she makes in her Sailing with the Meridian of the Place where she is. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 49 Observe..what rhumb of the nearest fly runs mostly parallel to the edge of the quadrant, and that rhumb shews nearly the bearing required. 1841 [see c]. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 436 The laying of the rhumbs on Columbus's chart.

c. One of the principal points of the compass.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xix. 155 What time..that Sunne or saide starre commeth to the true East or anye other rombe. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xx. (1658) 221 At certain times of the year winds do blow more violently..from some determinate part or Romb of the world. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 3 The Compass contains. 16 distinct Rhombs or Courses. 1677 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 8 An anniversary wind that from one Rhomb constantly blows one way six Months. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 Rhumbs..coincide with points of the world, or of the horizon. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 484/1 A rumb is one of the thirty-two principal compass directions, and to sail on any rumb is to sail continually on one course. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog.* § 765 Not due north, but to the east of that rhomb. 1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* I 230 Thence it struck south-eastward, a rhumb from which it rarely deviated.

†**d.** *fig.* A course of action. *Obs.*

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* Pref. 2 The rombs I steer'd by in my endeavors to arrive to a point. 1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 44 If thou ever knew that any of the ..sacred writers followed the diabolical rhumb which thou followest to correct bad preachers?

2. The angular distance between two successive points of the compass, = 11° 15′.

1625 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. iii. (1635) 66 At Guinea the magneticall needle inclines to the East, a third part of one Rumbe of the Compasse 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 64 At London it [*sc.* the needle] varieth eleven degrees, that is almost one Rhomb. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rumb*, in Navigation, is one Point of the Compass, or 11¼ Degrees. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The circle of 360° is divided into 32 points or rhumbs.

3. *attrib.*: **rhumb-line**, = senses 1 a, b; **rhumb-sailing**, sailing on a rhumb-line.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. v. 159 The Rhomb-line, if it were drawn, will be ordered to pass through F the Cross. 1780 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Rhomb-line*, a line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except the four cardinal points. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 The chief property of the Rhumb-line, or loxodromia, ..is, that it cuts all the meridians in the same angle. This angle is called the angle of the Rhumb, or the loxodromic angle. 1834 *Navigation* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) II. iv. 25 Required the direct course, and distance on a rhumb line, from London to Naples. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 484/2 In such a chart [*sc.* Mercator's] all rumb-lines are projected into straight lines; but equal parts on any such straight line do not represent equal distances on the earth. 1891 Patterson *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Sailings*, Under this head are classed rhumb, great circle, plane and spherical sailings.

Rhumbowline, variant of Rombowline.

Rhume, obs. form of Rheum¹.

‖**Rhus** (rɒs). [late L. *rhūs*, a. Gr. *ῥοῦς*.] A genus of shrubs and trees, mostly poisonous, especially abundant at the Cape of Good Hope; a plant of this genus, a sumach.

1611 Florio, *Rus*, the sumach or Rhus-tree. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 621 He then of Rhus and Rhododendron speaks, And Allium calls his onions and his leeks. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 485 *Rhus typhina*, Fever Rhus, or Stag's-Horn Sumach...*Rhus copallina* (Gum-Copal or Mastich-leaved Rhus). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 194/1 Vast quantities of poisonous plants (especially rhus).

b. A drug obtained from the sumach.

1878 *Practitioner* XXI. 448 Treatment of Rhus-poisoning.

Rhyacolite (rəiˌæ·kŏləit). *Min.* [ad. G. *ryakolith*, f. Gr. *ῥυακο-, ῥύαξ* mountain-stream, lava-stream: see -lite.] A variety of orthoclase.

c 1830 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 526/2 Ryakolite. 1852 Brooke & Miller *Phillips' Min.* 369 Rhyacolite..is found ..in volcanic matter at the foot of Vesuvius.

Rhymable (rəi·măb'l), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Rhyme *v.* + -able.] Capable of being rimed.

1890 O. Crawfurd *Round Cal. in Port.* 29 As rhythmical and rhymable words as the most exacting poet can desire.

Rhyme (rəim), *sb.* Also 6–9 **rhime.** [Graphic variant of Rime *sb.*¹ (q.v. for earlier instances of the various senses), which arose through etymological association with the ultimate source, L. *rhythmus*, and became common early in the 17th c. Cf. the forms *r(h)ithme, r(h)ythme* (see Rhythm *sb.*, branch I), which were in similar vogue 50 years earlier. *Rhime* was a frequent spelling till late in the 18th c. and was affected by some writers in the 19th c., but *rhyme* is the prevailing literary form.

An isolated early instance of this spelling is the following:— 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Rhythmus*, number or harmonie in speakyng; meeter; rhime.]

1. A piece of poetry or metrical composition in which the consonance of terminal sounds (see 3) is observed; usually *pl.*, verses, poetry.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 494 These foure, a Monke.. knit up within this Rhyme. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 11 He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 532 Thus Roman Youth deriv'd from ruin'd Troy, In rude Saturnian Rhymes express their Joy. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 79 With uncouth rhimes and shapeless sculpture deck'd. 1765 Foote *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 34, I made these rhimes into a duet for a new comic opera. 1800 Wordsw. *Hart-Leap Well* II. 122 The Shepherd.. that same story told Which in my former rhyme I have rehearsed. 1804 Irving *Lives Sc. Poets* I. 326 It is. certain that he composed Latin rhymes; for one of his couplets has been preserved. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvi, Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes.

2. Verse marked by consonance of the terminal sounds (see 3). **a.** In phr. *in rhyme.*

1652 R. Brome *Damoiselle* IV. i, We will off in Rhime. There is no doubt, If Wat be not i'th Compter, he is out. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 27 But those that write in Rhime, still make The one Verse for the others sake. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 16 Things unattempted yet in Prose or Rhime. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* VII. 125 That the Hebrew Psalms were Originally written in Rhyme; but..the Words have been so transposed, that the Rhymes are generally lost. 1756 Warton *Ess. Pope* Ded. p. v, That the Epistles of Boileau in Rhyme, are no more poetical, than the Characters of La Bruyere in Prose 1816 Milford *Gray's Wks.* I. p. clii, The difficulty of composing in rhyme in French plays, is a great cause of the pleasure which we receive in the composition. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xx. Whether in rhyme or blank-verse. 1885 T Watts in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 257/2 We listen to the poet—we allow him to address us in rhythm or in rhyme.

b. In general use.

1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* Pref. 19 The Lord's Prayer was..turn'd into Rhime, that the People might more easily learn..it. 1781 Cowper *Ep. Lady Austen* 19, I, who scribble rhyme. 1820 Keats *Isabella* xx, To make old prose in modern rhyme more sweet. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. v. 160 He makes no allusion to Scott as ever dabbling in rhyme. 1858 Ruskin in *Igdrasil* (1891) III. 163 The language is poetical in precisely the same degree in which it is right...There is no such thing as a dialect for rhyme, or a language for verse.

c. *Rhyme royal*, that form of verse which consists of stanzas of seven ten-syllable lines, riming *ababbcc*. (See Rhythm *sb.* 1 b.)

1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* 381. 1873 H. Morley *Eng. Lit.* v, Chaucer's own seven-lined stanza, which..has been called rhyme royal, because this particular disciple [*sc.* James I of Scotland] used it. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 454 Gower's rhyme-royal is not inferior to Chaucer's in any formal respect.

d. See Riding rhyme.

3. *Pros.* Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words or metrical lines, such that (in English prosody) the last stressed vowel and any sounds following it are the same, while the sound or sounds preceding are different. Examples: *which, rich*; *grew, too*; *peace, increase*; *leather, together*; *descended, extended.*

The consonance may extend over more than one word, as *blow not, grow not.* For the various kinds, see Female, Feminine, Male, Masculine, Rich, Tailed, and c below. Imperfect rimes are tolerated to a large extent in English, e.g. *phase, race*; *did, seed*; among these are such as rime only to the eye, as *loved, proved*; *death, heath.*

The term is sometimes extended to include assonance and even alliteration (*initial* or *head rime*).

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 463 For Rhime the Rudder is of Verses, With which like Ships they stear their courses. 1674 A. M[arvell] in Milton *P. L.*, Thy Verse created like thy Theme sublime, In Number, Weight, and Measure, needs not Rhime. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 104 In Dryden's plays of rhime he as little as possible glutted the ear with the jingle of it. 1838 Guest *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* I. 174 The advantages of the initial rhime or alliteration. *Ibid.* 316 The vowel-rhime, or, as it is termed by French and Spanish critics, the assonant rhime, was common in the Romance of Oc. 1846 Lowell *Biglow P.* II. Let., This is not the time to consider the question, whether rhyme be a mode of expression natural to the human race. 1861 T. Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xx. 159 Rhyme was never, properly speaking, in use in Anglo-Saxon poetry. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 162 Rhyme is the native condition of lyric verse in English: a rhymeless lyric is a maimed thing. 1871 Abbott *Shakesp. Gram.* § 515 Rhyme was often used as an effective termination at the end of the scene.

fig. 1820 Keats *Isabella* ix, His erewhile timid lips grew bold, And poesied with hers in dewy rhyme. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 224 Of which he was as unaware as the blue river is of its rhyme with the blue sky.

b. Coupled with *reason.* Chiefly in negative

phrases used to express lack of good sense or reasonableness. (Cf. F. *ni rime ni raison*, etc.)

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 415 Against all the Laws of Prophetick Interpretation, nay indeed against all rhyme and reason. 1759 Wesley in *Wks.* (1872) IX. 109 If a man set upon me without either rhyme or reason. 1863 Dickens *Uncommercial Trav.* xx, Five hundred thousand volumes of indifferent rhyme, and no reason. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 548/2 As long as the audiences of our large theatres are willing to tolerate outrages on rhyme and reason. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xi, When a person on whom one is accustomed to depend..suddenly cuts off the supply without any apparent rhyme or reason. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* II. xi. 181 This won't do. There's neither rhyme nor reason about it.

c. An instance of this; a word that rimes with another; a rime-word.

Single, double, triple (or *treble*) *rhyme*: one involving one, two, three syllables respectively.

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough* Note ii. 2 *Find, Refind*: These kind of Rhymes the French..call Rich Rhymes; but I do not allow of them in English, nor would use them. at all without a third Rhyme to answer to both. 1693 J. Dennis *Misc.* Pref., Mr. Dryden himself in his own Satyrs has sometimes made use of double and treble Rhymes. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit* 349 While they ring round the same unvary'd chimes, With sure returns of still expected rhymes. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl* s. v., Rhymes are either single, or double, or triple ..Single Rhymes are divided into perfect or whole rhymes, and imperfect or half rhymes. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* Wks. 1787 II. 66 His rhymes are very often made by..unimportant words, which disappoint the ear. 1836 Mitford *Gray's Lt ks.* I. p cxv, Such imperfect rhymes [beech: stretch] are not allowable in short and finished poems. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 233/2 Such words as *roaring*, de-*ploring*, form double rhimes; and an-*nuity*, gra-*tuity*, triple rhimes. 1867 Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 73 Rhymes at the latter end of the xvi*th* and during the xvii*th* centuries are not of much use in determining sound, unless they are frequent..normal rhymes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *rhyme-hero, -maker*; *rhyme-composing, -inspiring, -proof*; (sense 2) *rhyme-law, -sound, -syllable, -tag, -word*; *rhyme-beginning, -tagged, -unfettered.*

1862 Furnivall *E. E. P* (Philol. Soc.) p. x, A *Rhyme-Beginning Fragment, or Specimen of Inverse Rhyme. 1785 Burns *Ep. to W. Simpson* 97 Farewell, 'my *rhyme-composing brither!' 1867 Furnivall & Hales in *Percy Folio* I. 272 Simon de Montfort was a most popular *rhime-hero. 1787 Burns *To Miss Ferrier* 4 Auld Reekie dings them a' to sticks, For *rhyme-inspiring lasses. 1872 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc* XII. 561 The *Rhyme-law of the Sonnet. *a* 1690 Geo. Fox *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 95 One who was a common drunkard..and a *rhyme-maker. 1786 Burns *Vision* 35 That I, henceforth, would be *rhyme-proof Till my last breath. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 272/1 While the second stanza.. varies from the rest by running on four *rhyme-sounds. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 24/2 In cases where either *rhyme-syllable begins with the accented vowel. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 231 Each canto ends with a *rhyme-tag. *a* 1828 H. Neele *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 48 The preference given to the *rhyme-tagged prose of Hoole over the production of Fairfax. 1730 46 Thomson *Autumn* 645 In *rhyme-unfetter'd verse. 1876 in *Guy Warwick* (Z.) 13 A consonant wanting in one *rhyme-word.

Rhyme (rəim), *v.* Also 7 9 **rhime.** [Graphic variant of Rime *v.*[1] (q. v.): cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To make rimes or verses; to versify.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 75 Palæmon shall be Judge how ill you rhime. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 30 ₱ 3 For he that is not in love enough to rhime, is unqualified for our Society. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 102 There march'd the bard..Who rhym'd for hire. 1811 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. x. 341, I am going to Ashestiel for eight days, to fish and rhyme. 1842 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xxv, His early rage Had force to make me rhyme in youth. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. 160 Musa rhymed and sang.

2. *trans.* With obj. and compl.; esp. in *to rhyme to death*, (*a*) orig. with reference to the alleged destruction of rats in Ireland by incantation; (*b*) to destroy the reputation of (a person) by writing verses upon him; also, to pester with rimes.

1660 (*title*), Ratts Rhimed to Death, Or, the Rump-Parliament Hang'd up in the Shambles. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1686) 141 Assist with Malice, and your mighty aid My sworn Revenge, and help me Rhime her dead. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 68 A friend of mine, that..might do this man the same favour, and in the same style Rhime him into immortality. 1690 R. Parsons *Let. to A. Charlett* 27 May (MS. Ballard xvii. 6), Were ye Brute capable of being Rhymed to Death, Mr. Creech should doe it gently. 1719 J. T. Philips tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 3 Lying Bards; who riding upon the ridges of Metaphors and Allegories, have rhimed you into the Belief of lying incomprehensible Perplexities. 1735 [see Rat *sb.*[1] 2 d]. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* lxii, Pretty friendship 'tis to rhyme Your friends to death before their time.

3. a. To put (one's thoughts) into riming form. b. To compose (rimed verses). Also with *out*. c. To while *away* (time) in riming.

1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* I. v, He would..rhyme or read away the long evenings. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 319, I rhyme my thoughts without an aim. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenstiel-Schwangau* 2811 Who so rhymes a sonnet pays a tax. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. xxviii. 289 He.. rhymed out sonnets in her praise.

4. *intr.* a. Of words or metrical lines: To terminate in sounds that form a rime. b. Of a word: To be a rime *to* (another word). Also const. *with.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* Wks. II. 130, I brought you authority enough to prove that 'schism' do's at least rhime to 'ism'. 1682 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* II. 420 He..faggoted his notions as they fell, And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 132 ₱ 7 The Couplet where a-Stick rhimes to Ecclesiastick. 1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* 381 Eight lines of Heroics; the six first rhyming alternately. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* x, The word Peg invariably rhyming to leg. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 233/2 Be-*low*. rhimes with fore-*go*, or with *O* I but not with *lo*.

fig. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 71 Hills, whose gentle lines rhymed softly away against the sky. 1883 *Daily News* 17 May 6/1 She too often wears it indiscriminately with all her dresses, whether it 'rhymes' with them or not.

5. To use rime; to find or furnish a rime *to* (a word).

1690 *Waller's Poems* II Pref. Wks. (1729) 445 No man ever rhym'd truer and evener than he; yet he is so just as to confess, that 'tis but a trifle. 1696 Phillips s. v. *Verses*, Though the Greeks and Latins never rhim'd. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 60 ₱ 11 By what acquisition of faculties is the speaker, who never could find rhymes before, enabled to rhyme at the conclusion of an act? 1797 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) I. viii. 263 Mr. Jenkinson's name..being proposed as a difficult one to rhyme to. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 399 They had ascertained that the Arabian poets rhymed.

6. To cause (words) to rime; to use as rimes.

1824 *John Bull Mag.* I. 158 The title pleases me much more than Lambert's Genus Pinus, A word which comes most luckily for me to rhyme with finis.

fig. 1844 Emerson *Ess. Character* Ser. II. 70 Nature never rhymes her children, nor makes two men alike.

Rhymed (rəimd), *ppl. a.* Also **rhimed.** [var. Rimed *ppl. a.*[1]] Composed in metrical form with rimes.

pred. 1651 Bp. H. King in Parr *Abp. Ussher* (1686) 567 The Other [translation of the Psalms] as flat and poor, as lamely worded, and unhandsomly rhimed as the Old. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 60 ₱ 11 What can be more absurd..than that part of a play should be rhymed, and part written in blank verse? 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 234/1 The oldest poems of the Chinese, Indians, Arabians, &c., are rhimed. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 245 Nuptial songs..are rhymed.

attrib. 1802 S. Turner in *Archæol.* XIV. 169 Rhimed couplets. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. vii. 235 A rhymed translation of 'Lenore'. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 100, I will read you a rhymed problem.

Rhymeful (rəi·mfŭl), *a.* [f. Rhyme *sb.* + -ful.] Abounding in rimes.

1882 *Anchor* 21 July 33 Compositions in verse,..rhymeful and cutting. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 361 Rhymeful as a nursery ballad.

Rhymeless (rəi·mlĕs), *a.* [f. Rhyme *sb.* + -less. Cf. Rimeless.] Without rime; unrimed.

1799 Southey in Robberd *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 252 Should not rhymeless odes be as harmonious as possible? 1866 [see Rhythmless]. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 31 Written in blank verse, or at least in rhymeless lines.

Hence **Rhy·melessly** *adv.*; **Rhy·melessness.**

1885 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 80/1 That all the instances of rhymelessness in 'Endymion' were due to intention. 1892 *Ibid.* 2 Jan. 22/1 Many good words have been allowed to run rhymelessly to waste.

Rhymer (rəi·mər). [variant of Rimer *sb.*[1]: cf. Rhyme. See also Rhythmer.] One who makes rimes or verses; *esp.* an inferior poet, a mere versifier.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* (1640) 206 A rhymer of that age (or in courtesie call him a Poet) made this Epitaph on them. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 286 ₱ 2 A Band of Rhymers and Romance-Writers. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I back him at a Rebus, or a Charade against the best Rhymer in the Kingdom. 1785 Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* 50, I am nae Poet, in a sense; But just a Rhymer like by chance. 1804 Scott (*title*), Sir Tristrem; a Metrical Romance..by Thomas of Ercildoune, called the Rhymer. 1815 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets*, etc. 14 In such prosers as Johnson, and rhymers as Dryden. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 36 He [Elliott] should be remembered as the Corn Law Rhymer.

Rhymery (rəi·mərı). [f. Rhyme + -ery.] The making of rimes; versifying. Also, poor verse.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 670 The lackadaisical concoctors of curds and sweet whey rhymeries. 1860 in Worcester (citing *Eclec. Rev.*).

Rhymester (rəi·mstəɹ). Also **rhime-, rhymster.** [var. Rimester: cf. Rhyme.] = Rhymer.

1719 J. Dennis *Orig. Lett.* (1721) 91 But as Poets are not capable, so neither are they impartial Judges. I speak of those who are only Rhimesters. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 141 He is a Popish rhymester, bred up with a contempt of the Sacred Writings. 1804 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 269 Specimens of all the poets and rhymisters from that time to the present. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Edinb.* Poet. Wks. (1871) 46 Few rhymisters then would dare the public view. 1833 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xxii. Poems 45 Love, whose early rage Made me a rhymster in my youth. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* II. i. I. 72 In youth, a rhymester and a student, he is said to have translated Ovid into Spanish verse.

Rhy·mic, *sb. rare*—°. = Rhythmic B.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Rhymic*, a term applied to that part of the ancient music which taught the practice and rules of movement and rhyme.

Rhymic (rəi·mik), *a. rare.* [f. Rhyme + -ic.] 1. Used for Rhythmic. (Cf. prec.)

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Rhymopæia*, the rhymic art.

2. Of, pertaining to, or involving rime.

1855 Hyde Clarke *Dict*, *Rhymic.* 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 91/3 Verses whose rhymic majesty haunts the ear.

Rhy·mical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec.] = prec. 2.

1736 Drake *Eboracum* I. iv. 90 A farther Account..in old English rhymical verse. 1889 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. VII. 517/2 The verbal, grammatical, and rhymic (why not rhymical?) inaccuracies to be met with in the Elegy.

Rhyming (rəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [var. Riming *vbl. sb.*: cf. Rhyme. See also Rhythming.] The making or writing of verses; versification.

1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 551 Then all for Women, Painting, Rhiming, Drinking. 1775 J. Walker (*title*), A Dictionary of the English Language, answering at once the purposes of Rhyming, Spelling, and Pronouncing. 1797 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. viii. 276 You see I have not altogether lost the faculty of rhyming. 1829 — *Anne of G.* iv, Here is rare rhyming, my worthy guest. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 29 Much Rhyming thought poetry and praised as such.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rhyming mania, principle, trade, -truck, -ware*; *rhyming-mad* adj.; **rhyming dictionary,** a dictionary of the words of a language arranged in groups according to the correspondence of their terminal sounds.

1852 (*title*), *Rhyming Dictionary for the Use of Young Poets. *a* 1721 Prior *Horace Sat* VII. vii, The Man is raving sure or *rhyming mad. 1855 D. Noble *Psychol. Med.* (ed 2) 182 A female patient whose *rhyming mania was very amusing. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 418/1 The new style of cadgers' cant..is done all on the *rhyming principle. 1652 Cleveland *Poems* ₱ 4 b, Be dumb ye beggers of the *rhiming [*ed.* 1677 rhythming] trade. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 66 After prophecy, the *rhyming-trick Is poor employment. 1785 Burns *1st Ep to J. Lapraik* 107 An' hae a swap o' *rhymin'-ware Wi' ane anither.

Rhy·ming, *ppl. a.* [var. Riming *ppl. a.*]

1. That makes rimes or verses; versifying.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (1674) 3 Two Companies of Rhiming Poets from Sicily. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales*, etc 75 While she condemns to long Despair The flut'ring and the rhyming Thing. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 720 Virtue indeed meets many a rhiming friend, And many a compliment politely penn'd.

2. a. Of verse: Composed in metrical form with rimes. b. Of a word: That makes a rime.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 326 That rhyming Supplication they put up to her in their Sea-voiages: *Salve, splendor Firmamenti, Tu caliginosæ menti.* 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Rhyme*, In the later Latin writers, scarce any thing is more common than rhyming periods. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 60 ₱ 7 The corruption of taste which could bear any thing so unnatural as rhyming tragedies. 1828–43 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 122 The Leonine, or rhyming hexameters. 1871 Abbott *Shakesp. Gram.* § 515 In a scene where there are no other rhyming lines.

Rhymist (rəi·mist). [I. Rhyme *v.* + -ist.]

1. A writer of rimes or verses; a versifier.

a 1764 R. Lloyd *On Rhyme* 81 Wks. (1774) II. 108 Blest the poet, or the rhymist, Who. First taught the Muse to play the fool. 1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr Gerund* II. 119 A canon.. who was a great rhymist and a jolly fellow 1786 Cowper *Let. to Rev W. Unwin* Wks. 1836 VI. 17, I have this peculiarity belonging to me as a rhymist that though I am charmed .with my own work, while it is on the anvil [etc.]. 1802 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 44 The herd of vapid rhymists will make the poets turn disgusted away from such fellowship. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 193 The reason why is the reason the rhymist didn't like Doctor Fell.

2. One who uses (good or bad) rimes

1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton* (1868) 62 [Cowley's] character of Dryden..was, that he was a good rhymist, but no poet. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 456 The ingenious labours of the rhymist may be put on a par..with the tricks of the juggler. 1877 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 525/1 They [*sc.* double rhymes] have taxed the resources of the best English rhymist since the author of 'Hudibras'.

‖ **Rhymopœ·ia,** *rare*—°. = Rhythmopœia.

1811 Busby *Dict Mus.* (ed. 3).

† **Rhy·my,** *a. Obs.* In 8 **rhimy.** [f. Rhyme *sb.* + -y.] Riming.

a 1704 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iv. Wks. 1730 III. 39 Plaguy rhimy Plays, with scurvy Heroes.

Rhynchocephalian (riŋkosĭsē·liăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Rhynchocephala* (f. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *κεφαλή* head) + -ian.] Belonging to the nearly extinct order *Rhynchocephala* of reptiles (including *Hatteria*). Also *sb.*, a rhynchocephalian reptile.

1867 Günther in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 626 The Rhynchocephalian type. 1886 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 465 Rhynchocephalians continue in several genera in European and American strata. 1889 *Nature* II Apr. 562 A new Permian Rhynchocephalian reptile [*Palæohatteria longicaudata*].

Rhynchocœle (rĭ·ŋkosīl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Rhynchocœla*, f. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *κοῖλος* hollow.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Rhynchocœla*, a group of turbellarians comprising the Nemerteans. b. *sb.* A rhynchocœle turbellarian. Hence **Rhynchocœ·lous** *a.*, = Rhynchocœle *a.*

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 184 The Rhynchocœle *Turbellaria*, or Nemerteans. 1878 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. v. I. 491 The Rhynchocœles or Nemertians. 1880 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* p. clxi, The Nemertine *Turbellaria* which are called 'Rhynchocœlous', from possessing a proboscis armed with a calcareous style.

Rhyncholite (rĭ·ŋkŏləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *ῥύγχος* beak, snout + *λίθος* stone, -lite.] A fossilized beak of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod.

1836 Buckland *Geol. & Min.* xv. § 3 (1837) I. 319 Fossil bodies called Rhyncholites, or beak-stones. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 81 Calcarious mandibles or rhyncholites (F. Biguet) have been obtained from all the strata in which *nautili* occur. 1863 Dana *Man. Geol.* 455.

Rhynchophore (rĭ·ŋkofōɹ). *Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *Rhynchophora*, neut. pl. of *rhynchophorus*, f. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *-φορος* bearing: see -a.] A beetle of the group *Rhynchophora*, having the head prolonged into a beak or snout; a weevil. (Ogilvie, 1882.) So **Rhynchophorous** (rĭŋkŏ·fŏrəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Rhynchophora.*

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 386 Rhyncophorous

beetles (*Curculio*). **1855** *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat* II. 403 The.. Nut-weevil..has the longest rostrum of any British Rhynchophorous Beetle. **1893** SCUDDER (*title*), Tertiary Rhynchophorous Coleoptera of the United States.

Rhynchosaur (ri·ŋkosǭı). Anglicized form of RHYNCHOSAURUS.

1847 ANSTED *Ancient World* vii. 124 The skull of the Rhyncosaur differs essentially from that of any other known lizard. **1863** DANA *Man. Geol.* 501 The Rhynchosaur of the Trias, which combined the characteristics of the Saurian with the bill, and partly the skull, of a Turtle.

Rhynchosaurian (riŋkosǭ·riăn), *a.* [f. next + -IAN.] **a.** *adj* Belonging to the genus *Rhynchosaurus* **b.** *sb.* = next. (In recent Dicts.)

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 403 Rhynchosaurian reptiles.

‖ **Rhynchosaurus** (riŋkosǭ·rŏs). [mod.L., f. Gr ῥύγχος snout + σαῦρος lizard.] A genus of edentulous reptiles found in the New Red Sandstone of Shropshire and having prolonged premaxillaries.

1845 [see NOTHOSAURUS]. **1851** RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 298 The Rhynchosaurus, from the new red-sandstone of Grinshill.

Rhynchotous (riŋkōu·təs), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *Rhynchota*, in Fabricius *Rhyngota* (f. Gr. ῥύγχος snout) + -OUS.] Belonging to the order *Rhynchota* (= *Hemiptera*) of insects.

[**1858** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhyngotus*,..rhyngotous] **1890** *Nature* 30 Jan. 302 This interesting but difficult group [i.e. *Cicadæ*] of Rhynchotous insects.

Rhyne, variant of RHINE [1] and [2].

Rhyolite (rəi·ŏləit). *Geol.* Also **-lyte.** [ad. G. *rhyolit* (Richthofen), irreg. f. Gr. ῥύαξ stream (of lava) + λίθος stone: see -LITE.] Richthofen's name for a variety of trachyte found in Hungary, containing quartz; later, a general name for volcanic rocks exhibiting a fluidal texture.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. **1882** GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* 257 Volcanic rocks, chiefly trachytes, rhyolites, obsidians. **1887** DANA *Min* 476 Rhyolyte or Quartz-trachyte.

attrib. **1887** *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Rhyolite-breccia*, a breccia consisting almost entirely of fragments of rhyolites. **1897** GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 19 A rhyolite felsite or allied variety.

Hence **Rhyoli·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, resembling, or related to rhyolite.

1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 216 The rhyolitic division of the trachytes. **1884** T. G. BONNEY in *Nature* XXX. 193/1 A Rhyolitic Rock from Lake Tanganyika.

Rhyparographer (ripărǫ·grăfəı). Also 7 **ry-**, **ri-**. [f. late L. *rhyparographos*, = Gr. ῥυπαρογράφος, f. ῥυπαρός filthy: see -GRAPHER. Cf. F. *riparographe* (Cotgr.).] A painter of mean or sordid subjects.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rhyparographer* ..*Ryparographer.* **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. A 6 b, That [office] of Puny Riparographer, or Riffraff-scribler of the Sect of Pyrricus. **1885** *Sat. Rev* 23 May 675 Our bodies..are 'vile', and he or she who paints them is a Rhyparographer. **1891** FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. lvii. 242 The rhyparographer Pyroeicus.

So **Rhyparo·graphist**; **Rhyparographic** (ripărogræ·fik) *a.*, characteristic of a rhyparographer.

1886 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 3 Apr. 234/1 She takes a sort of Naturalist delight in describing the most sordid .. features of the least attractive kind of English middle class life, and ..never misses a rhyparographic touch when she can introduce one. **1891** FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* I. xv. 125 Frescoes painted by the most famous rhyparographists.

Rhyparography (ripărǫ·grăfi). Also 7 **ry-**. [f. as prec.: see -GRAPHY.] The painting of mean or sordid subjects; *spec.* still-life or genre painting.

1678 PHILLIPS *Suppl.*, *Ryparography* **1842** *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom Antiq.* 694/1 Rhyparography, pornography, and all the lower classes of art. **1850** LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 163 At this time also rhyparography (so-called still life) probably made its appearance. **1895** SAINTSBURY *19th Cent. Lit.* i. 22 The Lousiad (a perfect triumph of cleverness expended on what the Greeks called rhyparography).

Rhypography (rəipǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. ῥύπος dirt, filth + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] = prec.

1880 *Contemp Rev.* Mar. 480 We have enough to blame ourselves for; but we did not ..introduce rhypography or pornography. **1885** J. E. HARRISON *Stud. Gk. Art* vii. 310 For him she must..trail herself in the mire of rhypography.

Rhypophagy (rəipǫ·fădʒi). In quot. **ry-**. [f. as prec + -φαγία -PHAGY.] The eating of filth.

1881 *Daily News* 17 June 5 Rypophagy is not, on the whole, a healthy practice.

† **Rhy·ptic.** *rare*—[0]. [ad. mod.L. *rhyptic-us*, a. late Gr. ῥυπτικ-ός, f. ῥύπτειν to cleanse, f. ῥύπος dirt.] A cleansing medicine. **1726** in BAILEY.

So **Rhy·ptical** *a*, cleansing, cathartic.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 700 We have..concinnated this rhyptical or extersive Medicament.

Rhysimeter (rəisi·mĭtəı). [f. Gr. ῥύσις flowing, stream (related to ῥεῖν to flow) + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships.

1872 *Rep. Brit. Ass*, *Trans.* (1872) 234 The Rhysimeter, an Instrument for Measuring the Speed of Flowing Water or of Ships. By A. E. Fletcher.

Rhythm (ri·ð'm, ri·þ'm), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **rhithme, rithme,** 6–7, 9 **rythme,** 7 **rhythme, rithm,** 7–9 **rythm, 8 rhithm,** 7– **rhythm.** [(1) In branch I, a graphic variant of RIME *sb.*[1] (cf. RHYME *sb.*) assimilated to L. *rhythmus* or F. *rhythme*, in 16–17th c. *rithme.* The rime-words *time, crime* (see quots. 1646, 1651, 1677) attest the pronunciation (rəim). Cf. the spelling *ri'me* in B. Jonson *Volpone* Prol., the apostrophe representing the omitted *th*. (2) In branch II, directly ad. L. *rhythmus* (see RHYTHMUS).]

I. †**1.** Riming or rimed verse; a form or variety of this. *Obs.* Cf. RHYME *sb.* 2.

c **1557** ABP. PARKER *Ps.* A ij, Rythme dogrell playne: as dogs do barke. **1575** GASCOIGNE *Cert. Notes Instr. Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 39 Then is there an old kinde of Rithme called Verlayes. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Thee ods beetweene verses and rythme is verye great. For in thee one euerye foote,..euery letter is too bee obserued: in thee oother thee last woord is onlye too bee heeded. **1651** CLEVELAND *Poems* A 5 b, After a tedious Grace in Hopkins rithme [*edd.* 1654, etc., rhime, rhyme], Not for devotion, but to take up time. **1677** J. POOLE *Eng. Parnassus* 314 [300] And what were crime In Prose, would be no injury in Rhythm. **1695** LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Pref. 14 The Author's Sense could not be clearly expressed in the more confin'd way of Rithme [*ed.* 1712 Rhyme].

attrib. **1599** *1st Booke Preserv. Hen. VII*, Ded. A 4 As gould surpasseth leade: so the Hexameters surpasse rythme prose.

† **b.** *Rhythm royal*: see RHYME *sb.* 2 c. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Cert. Notes Instr Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 38 Rythme royall is a verse of tenne sillables, and seuen such verses make a staffe [etc.]...This hath bene called Rithme royall, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, seruing best for graue discourses.

2. A piece of riming verse. *Obs.* (Common in 17th cent.) Cf. RHYME *sb.* 1.

1591 SPENSER *Visions Petrarch* vii, When ye these rythmes doo read, and vew the rest. **1646** in J. Hall *Poems* To Author, Thy lines pardon the Presse for all the rhythmes, That have committed bin in sencelesse times. **1655** FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 8 When a Monk of Peterburgh had, with his satyrical Latine rythmes, abused the Countie of Norfolk. **1677** J. POOLE *Eng. Parnassus* Proeme, And like Amphion build a lofty Rhythm, That shall out-last the insolence of time.

†**3.** The fact of lines ending in the same sound; an instance of this. *Obs.* Cf. RHYME *sb.* 3.

1599 *1st Booke Preserv. Hen. VII*, Ded. A 2 Whose bookes are stuft with lines of prose, with a rythme in the end. **1677** J. POOLE *Eng. Parnassus* Pref. a 3 b, Mr. Sa. Daniel's Apology for Rhythm [i.e. his 'Defence of Ryme']. *Ibid.* a 6 b, To avoid fœminine rhythms, such as *charity* and *parity*. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 332 If there be not more rhythme than Reason in those drolling verses of his.

II. 4. *Pros.* The measured recurrence of arsis and thesis determined by vowel-quantity or stress, or both combined; kind of metrical movement, as determined by the relation of long and short, or stressed and unstressed, syllables in a foot or a line.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 For nothinge is more pleasaunte than hys [*sc.* Clément Marot's] style, nothynge purer than his speache, nothyng apter or more pleasaunt than hys Rythme. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. v[i]. (Arb.) 91 As we in abusing this terme (*ryme*) be neuerthelesse excusable applying it to another point in Poesie no lesse curious then their rithme or numerositie which in deede passed the whole verse throughout. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 When the melody and rhythme or measure was artificially set to. **1657** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women* 361 They used all decent and grave variety of rythmes and Meeters in their Hymns & Psalms. **1737** E. MANWARING *Stichology* viii. 27 All Metre is therefore Rhythm, but not all Rhythm Metre. **1838** GUEST *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* I. 174 The forms in which accentual rhythm made its first appearance amongst us. *Ibid.*, No temporal rhythms are to be found in our literature. **1845** L. SCHMITZ tr. *Zumpt's Lat. Gram.* § 827 The first species, in which the Arsis forms the beginning, is called the descending Rhythm; the other, in which the Thesis forms the beginning, the ascending. **1871** *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 227. 467 A most exceptional but felicitous rhythm: 'Et membratim vitalem deperdere sensus'. **1891** S. R. DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* vii. 339 In ancient Hebrew poetry, though there was always rhythm, there was..no metre in the strict sense of the term.

b. Rhythmical or metrical form.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. 35 Poem..is a speech in meeter or rhithme. **1657** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women* (1684) 314 One began and sang in rhythm, the rest..hearing with silence. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 5. 50 The oldest Compositions among the Arabs are in Rythm or rude Verse **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 121 Ourself have often tried Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd The passion of the prophetess.

† **c.** A metrical foot. *Obs.*

1737 E. MANWARING *Stichology* ii. 10 A simple Rhythm or Foot, says Dionysius, has not less than two Syllables, nor more than three. **1749** *Power of Numbers* 13 These are indifferently called Rhythms, Numbers or Feet.

d. The measured flow of words or phrases.

1832 [see RHETORICAL 1 c]. **1855** H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 107 This fashion of short sentences is fatal to the fine rhythm, which English prose is capable of. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xviii, The church service.., its recurrent responses and the familiar rhythm of its collects. **1863** A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 102 In every sentence, however uttered, there is a rhythm.

5. *Mus.* **a.** That feature of musical composition which depends on the systematic grouping of notes according to their duration. **b.** Kind of structure as determined by the arrangement of such groups.

For the relation between *rhythm*, *accent*, and *time*, see Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. vi. 76 Ancient music..must have derived this power chiefly from the energy and accentuation of the rhythm **1786** J. GILLIES *Hist. Greece* I. v. 179 As accent regulated the melody, quantity regulated the rhythm of ancient music. **1872** BANISTER *Mus.* (1885) xxxiv. 170 Rhythm..or metre has to do with the symmetrical arrangement of music, with regard to time and accent. **1879** STAINER *Mus. Bible* 170 The rhythm of this tune is so symmetrical that it might well be used as a hymn tune. **1880** F. HUEFFER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 148 In the opening *allegro agitato* descriptive of Mazeppa's ride, strong accents and rapid rhythms naturally prevail.

6. *Art.* Due correlation and interdependence of parts, producing a harmonious whole.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. vi. 71 In which [works in painting and sculpture] they [*sc.* the Greeks] have called that symetry and just proportion which reigns in all the parts by the name of rhythm. **1867** BARRY *Sir C. Barry* iv. 101 The rhythm and symmetry of a stately Italian palace. **1880** *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* I. 193 While symmetry is an architectural idea,..rhythm is a plastic idea...Symmetry implies and expresses the lasting, uniform and inorganic; rhythm implies change, the organic, as sculpture deals with animal life.

7. *gen.* Movement marked by the regulated succession of strong and weak elements, or of opposite or different conditions.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* Introd. ii. § 18. 48 This action follows a certain order or rhythm. **1873** H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 105 In such complex and slowly evolving movements as those of a nation's life, all the smaller and greater rhythms of which fall within certain general directions. **1874** L. MORRIS *Songs of Two Worlds, Marching* iv, The rhythm of their feet. **1891** T. HARDY *Tess* l, So do flux and reflux—the rhythm of change—alternate and persist in everything under the sky.

b. *Phys.* and *Path.* of functional movements.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.*, *Rhithm*..is used to express a certain number of Pulses in any given time. **1834** J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 495 The movements of the heart.., their order or rythm. **1876** BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 363 The respiratory rhythm. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 813 Rhythm [of the heart] is not the rate but the proportion of motion.

c. *Physical Sci.*

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 91 Rhythm is the rule with Nature;—she abhors uniformity more than she does a vacuum. **1873** H SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 181 From antagonist physical forces.. there always results, not a medium state, but a rhythm between opposite states. **1881** *Nature* XXIV. 318 That the chief novelty is an absolute rhythm in the spectrum; instead of lines irregularly distributed over the spectrum, we have groups which are beautifully rhythmic in their structure. **1890** *Ibid.* 6 Feb. 322/1 The 'rhythm' of cell-division. **1891** SIR R. BALL *Ice Age* 163 There must have been a species of rhythm in the manufacture of the stratified rocks.

† **Rhythm,** *v. rare.* In 7 **rythm.** [Graphic variant of RIME *v.*[1]; see prec] = RHYME *v.* 1.

1650–66 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 356 Rythm you whose measures charm you better luck; I must be mute.

Rhythmed (ri·ð'md, ri·þ'md), *a.* [f. RHYTHM.]

†**1.** Rimed. *Obs.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N Test.* III. 174 He goes too far in asserting that all the Hebrew Poesy in Scripture is Rhythmed, for they were not so exact at first: though the Verses end with the same Sound sometimes, yet generally they took a Liberty.

2. Marked by rhythm; rhythmical.

1863 M. A POWER *Arab. Days & Nts.* 220 She began a slow swaying, rhythmed movement,..accompanying the dance with a slow song. **1890** SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* 22 Poetry,. not merely limp, rhythmed prose. **1890** *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Aug. 170/1 The rhythmed hammering.

† **Rhy·thmer.** *Obs.* Also 6 **ri-, rythmour(e,** 7–8 **rythmer.** [Graphic variant of RIMER *sb.*[1]; cf. RHYTHM, branch I.] = RHYMER.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 154 An Epitaph.., such as oure vnlearned Rythmours accustomablye make vpon thee death of euery Tom Tyler. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 227 The Songs of British Bards, or Rhythmers. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xii. 21 Amongst all the foul mouthes.., one rayling Rythmer..bore away the bell. **1778** PENNANT *Tour in Wales* I. 11 The most skilful minstrel, rythmer, or bard, at the Eisteddfod.

Rhythme·tic, -ical, *adjs.* [f. Gr. ῥυθμητικός, f. ῥυθμεῖν: see -IC, -ICAL.] Rhythmical.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 The Rhythmetique matter [ἡ ῥυθμικὴ πραγματεία]. **1842** MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* iii, An unaccustomed rhythmetic pomp. **1844** — *Lett. to R. H. Horne* (1877) II. 8 A rhythmetical writer.

Rhythmic (ri·ðmik, ri·þmik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **r(h)ythmicke, -ique,** 8–9 **rythmic.** [ad. F. *rhythmique* or L. *rhythmicus*, a. Gr. ῥυθμικός, f. ῥυθμός RHYTHM.] **A.** *adj.*

1. = RHYTHMICAL 3. **a.** Of language, verse, music.

a **1631** DONNE *Litany* viii. Poems (1633) 175 Those heavenly Poets which did see Thy will, and it expresse In rythmique feet. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* ii (1841) 105 Much of it, too,..is rhythmic; a kind of wild chanting song. **1864** HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 95 The portion of time thus marked off by an intension and a remission of effort is a rhythmic foot. **1875** OUSELEY *Mus. Form* i. 2 The power and importance of symmetry and Rhythmic balance. **1889** FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. iii. 96 *note*, The words are rhythmic. They consist of two sonorous epitrites.

b. *Phys.* and *Path.* (See RHYTHM *sb.* 7 b.)

1843 WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. xiii. 399 The intestines do not creep through their rhythmic movements. **1881** *Nature* 30 June 202/2 Rhythmic Contraction of Voluntary Muscles.

c. Of motion, feeling; of natural forces, etc.

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 91 The cataract..plunging in rhythmic gushes down the shining rocks **1873** G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xxiv. 206 The rhythmic rattling of the train. **1883** J. A. SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* i. 3 A dozen Italian workmen..tramping in rhythmic stride. **1890** 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 138 The.. rhythmic plash of the wavelets on the beach.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. 177 The great salient points are admirably seized; all rounds itself off, into a kind of rhythmic coherence. **1874** L. MORRIS *Songs of Two Worlds, Remonstrance* vii, Not all of life Is rhythmic; oft by level ways We walk.

2. = RHYTHMICAL 4.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 All the Rhythmike skill. **1819** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 307 So insufficient seems an individual life for so much rhythmic effusion. **1866** *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 243/1 A musical composition is made up of portions of equal rhythmic value, called measures. **1870** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* 145 Its most rhythmic genius, its acutest intellect.

B. *sb.* The science or theory of rhythm.

(Cf. Gr. ῥυθμική, F. *rhythmique*, G. *rhythmik*.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1260 Neither the Harmonique, nor the Rhythmicke, nor any one of these faculties of Musicke, which is named particular. **1759-60** *Phil. Trans.* LI. 730 To harmonic, rhythmic, and metric, in the theoretic, respectively answered melopœia, rhythmopœia, and poetic, in the practic. **1864** HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 94 The classical rhythmic of Pindar, Simonides, Æschylus. **1879** J. W. WHITE *title* [tr. J. H. H. Schmidt], An Introduction to the Rhythmic and Metric of the Classical Languages.

Rhythmical (ri·ðmikăl, ri·þmikăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **rith-**, 6–9 **ryth-**. [f. as prec.: see -ICAL.]

†**1.** Composing verse; riming. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* To Rdr., To become a sillye translator rythmical, and thervnto an harde wryter.

†**2.** Written in riming verse. *Obs.*

1599 (*title*), The first Booke of the Preservation of King Henrie the vij...Compiled in English rythmicall Hexameters **1695** J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. T.* III. 174 The other Assertion,..that the Psalms and other Pieces of Hebrew Poetry are always Rhythmical, necessarily infers a great many Faults..in the Scriptures. **1706** A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 126 If the Psalms could be turned into a Rhythmical Poesy, with the Alteration only of a few Verses.

3. a. Of language, verse: Marked by or moving in rhythm; composed in rhythm; often, having a good, smooth, or flowing rhythm.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. vii[i]. (Arb.) 93 As the smoothnesse of your words and sillables..make with the Greekes and Latines the body of their verses numerous or Rithmicall. **1604** R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Rhythmicall*, made in meeter. **1725** *R. Brunne's Chron.* p. lxi, The old Rhythmical Life of this holy Virgin. **1824** DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 684 *note*, That Lord Surrey was the first who gave us metrical instead of rhythmical versification. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 187 The rhapsode recited a species of musical and rhythmical declamation. **1872** MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* 337 In Cowley we see..the first habitual practice of the chief arts of rhythmical balance.

b. *gen.* Of motion, etc.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 4 (1622) 315 As they ascribe a rythmicall motion, vnto the Starres; so doe they an harmonicall, vnto the Heauens. **1776** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 263 The first music mentioned in the Græcian history..consisted of a rhythmical clash of swords. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. xvi. III. 285 Dancing or rhythmical gesticulation. **1852** H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 83 (1867) 255 Double Stars..exhibit settled rhythmical actions. **1869** PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 145 The evolution of the steam is by fits and starts, or even..by rhythmical puffs and bursts. **1889** *Boy's Own Paper* 14 Sept. 789/3 The rhythmical cadence of the oars.

c. *Phys.* and *Path.* (See RHYTHM *sb.* 7 b.)

1840 LAYCOCK *Nerv. Dis. Women* 186 The true or rhythmical chorea. **1866** HUXLEY *Physiol.* ii. 41 The contraction of the heart is rhythmical, two short contractions of its upper and lower halves respectively being followed by a pause of the whole. **1883** *Nature* 22 Mar. 487 In rhythmical actions, such as that of the respiration.

d. *Art.* (See RHYTHM *sb.* 6.)

1880 C. WALDSTEIN *Pythagoras of Rhegion* 22 The general modelling and the rhythmical treatment of the whole figure.

4. Relating to, concerning, or involving rhythm.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. (1622) 343 All the seuerall Sorts of Musick, both Harmonical, Rithmicall, and Organicall. **1776** BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I 72 The first part of these rhythmical observations shall be confined to lyric poetry. **1846** POE *M. E. Hewitt* Wks. 1864 III. 118 Less through rythmical skill than a musical ear. **1867** MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 27 Let me define this term, close, as meaning the completion of any rhythmical period. **1880** F. HUEFFER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II 149/1 A greater liberty in the rhythmical phrasing of the music is warranted by the metre of the poem itself.

Hence **Rhythmica·lity**, rhythmical property.

1885 G. J. ROMANES *Jelly-fish*, etc. 186 The contractile tissues which have longest retained their primitive endowment of rhythmicality.

Rhy·thmically, *adv.* [f. RHYTHMICAL + -LY [2].]

†**1.** So as to rime. *Obs.*

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 156 The Affix (ו׳) is twice Rhythmically repeated.

2. In a rhythmical manner; with rhythmical movement; in rhythm; with respect to rhythm.

1775 STEELE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 74 These two specimens of melody..are, harmonically, the same, though rhythmically different. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 232 The metrical lines of Hawes, for the greater part, must be read rhythmically. **1849-52** *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 1143/1 When the tongue is thus protruded, the retractor muscle..contracts rhythmically. **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* I. (1876) I The Chorus..rhythmically and decorously bewailing the fates of those great crowned persons. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* vii. (1879) I. 241 The water rises and sinks rhythmically.

Rhy·thmics. [pl. of RHYTHMIC; see -IC 2, -ICS.] RHYTHMIC *sb.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Rhythmics*, the department of musical science which treats of the length of sounds.

†**Rhy·thming,** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [Graphic variant of RIMING; cf. RHYTHM, branch I.] = RHYMING.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. p. xxxii, Their rude rythming and balducketome ballads. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 136 That impudent Lie of the rhythming Monk. **1677** [see RHYMING *vbl. sb.* b, 1651]. **1677** WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i, As a young Coxcombly Rithming Lover. **1677** J. POOLE (*title*), The English Parnassus: Or a Help to English Poesie. Containing a Collection of all the Rhythming Monosyllables.

Rhy·thmist. [f. RHYTHM + -IST.] One who is versed in, or has a true sense of, rhythm.

1864 HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 95 No well-informed scholar would think of constructing a complete metric from the doctrines of the rhythmists. **1876** STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* 375 So well-equipped a virtuoso, and so facile a rhythmist, was warranted in undertaking to write 'The Earthly Paradise'. **1883** *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 242 Of its metrical possibilities in the hands of a master and to the ear of a rhythmist born.

Rhy·thmize, *v. rare.* [ad. Gr. ῥυθμίζειν, f. ῥυθμός RHYTHMUS.] *trans.* To put into rhythm.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* XVI. 100 The tendency toward rhythm in speech is so strong that the voice will rhythmize just as completely as possible the material supplied to it.

Rhy·thmless, *a.* [-LESS.] Wanting in rhythm.

a **1834** COLERIDGE (cited by Worcester). **1852** *Fraser's Mag* XLVI. 217 Such rhythmless writing. **1866** ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* vi. 208 Anything that happens..is formed into a kind of song, rhythmless and rhymeless.

Rhythmo·meter. [f. Gr ῥυθμός RHYTHMUS: see -METER.] A kind of metronome.

1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. II. 588 An instrument in the form of a small clock..for the purpose of marking the time to musical movements..It may perhaps most properly be called a Rhythmometer. **1886** HALL & JASTROW in *Mind* XI. 57 The simple apparatus for producing the clicks which we call a rhythmometer.

‖**Rhythmopœia** (riðmopī·ă, riþmopī·ă). [L., a. Gr. ῥυθμοποιία, f. ῥυθμό-ς RHYTHM + -ποιία making, ποιεῖν to make.] Rhythmical composition.

1760 [see RHYTHMIC B]. **1818** T. BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 165 The ancient *melopœia* forms an important branch of modern vocal music: and the *rhythmopœia* is included in our present musical measures. **1864** HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 95 Widely as the rhythmopœia of Æschylus differs from that of Euripides [etc.].

Rhythmopoe·tic, *a.* [f. Gr. ῥυθμό-ς RHYTHM + ποιητικός POETIC.] Making verses.

1865 DE MORGAN *Budget Parad.* (1872) 394 When I saw the three new digits I was taken rhythmopoetic, as follows.

‖**Rhythmus** (ri·ðmŏs, ri·þmŏs). Pl. **rhythmi** (-məi). Also 6 **rith-**, 6–9 **ryth-**. [L., a. Gr. ῥυθμός, related to ῥεῖν to flow.]

1. *Pros.* = RHYTHM *sb.* 4, 4 b.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xv. (1534) 57 Metres & harmonies, called *rythmi* in greke. **1580** G. HARVEY in *Three Proper Lett.* 37 To make proofe of his facultie in Pentameters too, affecting a certaine *Rithmus* withall. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II iii. (Arb) 83 This *rithmus* of theirs, is not therfore our rime, but a certaine musicall numerositie in vtterance. **1747** TH—S CL—S *Reading Hebrew* iv. 83 This Rhythmus is nothing but the marshalling or ranking of long and short Syllables intermixed. **1774** MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 92 In this accentual harmony, where the meter is allowed all kinds of irregularity, what becomes of the rhythmus? **1778** LOWTH *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. p. xlviii, Such is R. Azarias's Hypothesis of the Rhythmus of Things. **1817** LADY MORGAN *France* III. (1818) I. 334 To understand, how totally different the *rythmus* of a language is from its appearance to the eye. **1838** GUEST *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* II. 431 The metrum, which may best dispute with the Asclepiad the honour of giving rise to the Alexandrine rhythmus, is the Trochaic Dimeter wanting half a metre. **1840** DE QUINCEY *Theory Grk. Trag.* Wks. 1858 IX. 74 The sonorous rhythmus, and the grand intonation of the Greek Iambics.

fig. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. ix. V. 237 They have ..made a myth of Friedrich's History and given some rhythmus, life and cheerful substantiality to his work.

2. *Mus.* = RHYTHM *sb.* 5.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. 396 What is meant by rhythmus is the assemblage or union of tunes in music which are joined together with a certain order and in certain proportions. **1792** BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* 8 Nov., There is a peculiar rhythmus in many of our airs. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 375/1 The idea of rhythmus necessarily enters into that of melody.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* = RHYTHM *sb.* 7 b.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rhythmus*, a certain proportion of Pulses,..&c. **1707** FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 7 Some pulses..had a good *Rythmus*, and some were without a *Rythmus*.

Rhytidome (ri·tidōum). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *rhytidōma*, a. Gr. ῥυτίδωμα, f. ῥυτιδοῦν, f. ῥυτίδ-, ῥυτίς wrinkle.] (See quot.)

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 18/1 The bark or rhytidome is..a very complex structure, consisting of the secondary epidermal tissues either formed in the primary cortex alone or deep in the other tissues, and popularly it includes all the tissues outside the cambium layer.

‖**Rhytina** (ritəi·nă). Also **Rytina.** [mod. L., f. Gr. ῥυτίς wrinkle: see -INA [1].] A genus of *Sirenia*, represented by one species, *R. stelleri*, recently become extinct; an animal of this genus; the Arctic Sea-cow.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 576/2 The heart of the Dugong and of the Rytina is cloven by the deep separation of the two ventricles. **1853** HENFREY tr. *Schleiden's Plant* 400 Walruses and sea-cows, Rytinæ and mermaids. **1882** *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 The Rhytina which, less than a hundred years ago, crowded the shores of Behring Strait.

‖**Rhyton** (rəi·tǫn, ri·tǫn). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. ῥυτόν, neut. of ῥυτός flowing, related to ῥεῖν to flow.] A form of drinking-cup often in the form of an animal's head and having a hole at the bottom through which the wine ran.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 245* A rhyton having a lion's head. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 523 The other prizes were not awarded, as thirty of the contenders died rhyton in hand. **1887** *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VIII. 1 A Rhyton in Form of a Sphinx.

‖**Ri·a.** *Geol.* [Sp.] A river-mouth.

1898 J. GEIKIE *Earth Sculpture* xvi. 289 Fiords, rias, and other indentations are simply submerged valleys.

Rial (rəi·ăl), *sb.* [1] Now only *Hist.* Forms: 5 **rialle**, 5–6 **riale**, **rioll**, 5–7 **riall**, 5– **rial**; 5 **ryolle**, 5–6 **ryalle**, **ryale**, 5–7 **ryall**, 5– **ryal**. [From RIAL *a.*, after F. (and Sp.) models.]

†**1.** A royal person; a prince. = REAL *sb.* [2] *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 340 Þer nas Rial of þe rewme, þat hem durste rebuke. *c* **1425** *Cast. Persev.* 7 in *Macro Plays* 77 Save our lege lord, þe kynge, þe leder of þis londe, & all þe ryallis of þis revme. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilȝear* 14 As that Ryall raid ouir the rude mure.

†**b.** Dominion; royal power. *Obs.*[−1]

c **1400** *Land Troy Bk.* 7096 Me thinketh oure goddis speciale..haue vs ȝeuen gret riale.

†**2.** The second branch of a stag's horn, lying immediately above the brow-antler. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, On þe leftside auntelere and ryall and surereall and not fourche but onely þe beame. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* e j b, When he hath Awntelere.., Ryall and Surriall also there Isett,..Then shall ye call hym forchyd and hert of tenne.

3. a. A gold coin formerly current in England, originally of the value of ten shillings, first issued by Edward IV in 1465. Now *Hist.*

(The following are statements of its value at various times.—

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 4 The yere..m[l].cccc.lxiiij. Kynge Edwarde..made of ane olde noble a ryall, the whiche was commaundyde to goo for x.*s*; nevere the latter the same ryolle was put viij *d* of aley. **1526** WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I 15 In November, the Kinge enhaunsed his coyne, that is to saye, the riall at 11s. 3d **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 47 The xvj. day of May [1544] was made a proclamacion in London for raysynge of golde and sylver, as the ryalle xij. shillings.]

1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 16 C. libras in riales. **1496** 7 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 123 She hath in coyne, in old nobles, c[li]—in ryalls, c[li]. **1503** *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 Riall, half Ryall, and the iiij[te] parte of a Ryall. **1579** NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 19, I dare holde a ryall, you meane the church. **1600** HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, I. iv, Bid the bearer of our privy purse Enclose therein a hundred English ryals.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ryal* or *Rial*, a Piece of Gold [etc.]. **1727-38** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Coined into 45 rials, ..or a proportional number of half rials,..or rial farthings. **1817** RUDING *Ann Coinage* II. 34 These new Nobles were called Rials. **1853** HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* II. 443 The nobles and rials [of Edw. IV] differ but slightly from the nobles of previous reigns. **1884** KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 57 Half and quarter ryals were also coined.

†**b.** A French gold coin struck by Philip IV and his successors, current in Scotland in the 15–16th centuries. *Obs.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 40 Þe Rial of france sal haf cours for vj s. viij d. **1488** *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Deliuerit be Dene Robert Hog..to the Thesaurare,.. in rialis of France fyfty and foure. **1488-91** *Ibid.* 167 He chargis him..with liiij. li., be fifty foure Fraunce riallis of gold. [**1507** *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 334 To the King himself, quhilk wes set on the syment riall, and part cunȝeit in riales thareof, xx Franch crounis.]

†**c.** Applied to certain silver coins of Scotland in the 16th century. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 413 That thair be cunȝeit ane penny of silver callit the Marie ryall. **1567** *Ibid.* 550 That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the James Ryall.

4. A Spanish coin; = REAL *sb.* [1] 1 a. ? *Obs.*

1508 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 41 Item, to the said Robert, quhilk [he gave] to preistis thare..viij ducatis of wecht and tua riales; for ilk ducat xviij s., and the ij riales iij s. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxx. (1870) 199 In Spayne..In siluer they haue ryals & halfe ryalles; a ryal is worth .v.d. ob. **1622** FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* I. iii, I will fire The portion I brought with me, ere he spend A ryal of it. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 347 A piece of 8 rials being full 17 penny weight, passeth for 4*s* 9*d.* **1707** FUNNELL *Voy.* 114 For a Ryal, which is seven pence half-penny. **1727-38** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, The [Spanish] ducat of silver contains 11 rials of silver; and that of vellon, 11 rials of vellon. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iii. ¶ 2 He counted me over six ducats instead of six rials.

†**b.** *Rial of plate*, = REAL *sb.* [1] 1 a. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 225 The cyrcle of letters of a riale of plate. **1622** R HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 94 Every peece of tenne ryals, which they receive in ryals of plate, for there is no other marchandize in those partes. **1674** JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 135 At..Arragon, The Rial, or Ryal of Plate is 23 Dinero's (Hunt saith 13) and the Ducat is 12 Ryals. **1740** JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 442 A quantity of Jewels, and twelve chests of ryals of plate. **1748** *Earthquake Peru* i. 30 Thirteen Chests of Ryals of Plate.

†**c.** *Rial of eight*, = REAL *sb.* [1] 2. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* 69/1 There are likewise Rialles of 8, which are brought from Portingal. **1615** tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 4, I gaue him a 100. Rials of eight, for dyet and safe conduct through the Arabian desart. **1678** in Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1862) III. 427 That not a man shall stir out of the Fort until the Governor returns home; upon penalty of half a riall of eight for the Merchant and Officer **1727-38** CHAMBERS

Cycl. s.v. *Piece*, It has its name piece of eight, or rial of eight, because equal to eight silver rials.

† **d.** *ellipt.* = prec. *Obs. rare.*

1640 Pagitt *Christianogr.* (ed. 3) Life Cyril 13 He received yeerly..about 50000 Rials, each of them being worth foure shillings six pence. 1671 Ogilby *America* 464 Forty thousand Pieces of Silver, each valu'd at thirteen Rials, each Ryal being four Shillings.

† **Rial,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*—[0] Also 5 **ryal**(l. [Perh. the same as prec.] Froth or foam.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Ryal, or fom of berme, *spuma.* 1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Riall of wyne, fome, *brovee, flevr.*

† **Ri'al,** *a.* (*adv.*). *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **riale,** 4–6 **rial,** 5–6 **riall** (5 **rialle**); 4–5 **ryal,** 5–6 **ryale,** 4–6 (8) **ryall,** 5 **ryalle, ryeall, ryoll,** 6 **ryell.** [a. OF. *rial,* var. of *real* or *roial*: see Real *a.*[1] and Royal *a.*] Royal, regal.

1. Of persons, etc.: Having the rank of, or the qualities befitting, a king.

c 1350 *Ipom.* 64 There come many a ryall kynge, For to wowe that lady. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1605 *Hypsipyle* (Fairf. MS.), Now was Iason a semely man with-alle..And of his loke as rial as lyon. *c* 1420 *Wars Alex.* (E.E.T.S.) 45 Me aughte noȝte to sende swylk tythynge to ȝour ryalle maiestee, bot..nede gers me do it. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 281 b/1 Saynt Lupe or Lowe was borne at Orliaunce and was of the ryal lygnage. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 801 A noble gentilman..Descendyng of the hie and riall blodde of costy. 1580 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 43 The destruction of your most ryall person.

absol. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 641 Here..by-fore thiese ryalle [I] resynge the my ryghte. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 396 Before the riale on raw the renk wes noght rasit.

Comb. *c* 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 1 Wyves and maydynus ryallyke.

2. Properly pertaining or appropriate to a king.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 432 For myn astate ryal here I resigne Into her hond. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1630 Priam .a pales gert make Within the Cite full Solempne of a sete riall. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 129 With relefis, and heriettis, mariagis, Eschetis, and riall services. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 24 ȝe more princely, ȝat he behad him in his dignite riall, the mor his lawis..wald be dred 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. viii. 336 All the riall names and words of the living God.

3. Befitting a king; sumptuous, splendid, magnificent, excellent.

13.. *Sir Beues* 3480 Þou3 ich discriue nou3t ȝe bredale,.. hit was riale. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1082 Rial ryngande rotes & ȝe reken fyȝel. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 125, I say..That ho is riall of his ray that light reede him Folwith. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Þan serue it forth for a ryal mete. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. viii 40 That the ij^e. premisse..is also trewe is schewid bi a ful solempne and rial processe. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxviii. in Ashm. (1652) 157 A ryall Medycyne. 1486 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, The people of Israell..buylded a solemn temple, moost ryall of stones precyous. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 This same yere was the [most] ryall syght and wache of men of armes in London that ever was sene.

b. *Sc.* Notable, remarkable. *rare.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII 557 Men mycht se .. mony a riall rymmyll ryde Be roucht thair apon athir syde. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 90 Quhen Dauie deit our Quene rycht potentlie Into this Realme did rais ane ryall rout.

4. Of paper: (see Royal *a.*).

139. *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 8 Pro j quaterno papiri ryal, xij d. [*Ibid.* 13 Pro xxi foliis papiri realis.] 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 178 Paper Riall and other paper for patternes. 1573–4 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 356 Item, for tenne quier of ryoll paper.

5. As *adv.* = Rially.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4360 Ne rede we neuire na retorik ne rial to speke. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 207, I went bare fote on my fette, That ȝum tyme was wonte to ride rialle. *c* 1500 *World & the Child* 268, I am ryall arayde to reuen [*read* rennen] vnder the ryse. *c* 1560 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 232 Princes and Kingis, that sa Ryall Ringis.

† **Ri'ally,** *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 **ryaliche, rialliche,** 5 **-ich**; 4–6 **ryally,** 5 **ryaly, rialy**(**e, rially, riolly.** [f. Rial *a.* + -ly[2]. Cf. Really *adv.*[1]] Royally, regally, splendidly, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3888 Kyng, eerls, barouns, knyghts, and squyers, Ryden ryally on trappyd destrers. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6191 Þey byried hym Ful ryaliche wiþ gret honur. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3009 He araiet hym full riolly with a route noble. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 2 Charlette a-forcyd ryaly. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1308 Thanne was ther made an ordenaunce therfore, Full rially with all maner seruice. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1301/1 When Christ came rydyng into Hierusalem so ryally vpon Palme sonday. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 52 He was ryally resevyd and had grete chere with many grete jeffittes.

† **Rialm.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **ryalme.** [a. OF. *rialme,* var. of *realme* Realm.] Kingdom.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 691 Now ridez þis renk þurȝ þe ryalme of Logres. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 20 He recouerd ..all rialme & þe riches in-to the rede est.

† **Ri'alness.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. Rial *a.*] Royalty.

1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Rialnesse, *royalté.*

‖ **Ria'lto.** [The name of the quarter of Venice in which the Exchange was situated.] An exchange or mart.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 299/1 In Paris, all trades and callings have their Rialto. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 5/2 It was this..that made it some forty or fifty years ago the rialto of the West Indian islands.

† **Ri'alty.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **ryalte,** 5 **-tee, 5–7 -tie, 5 -tye, 6 -ty**; 4–6 **rialte,** 5 **-tee, 4 rialte, 5 riolte, 6 rialtie.** [a. OF. **rialté,* var. of *realté* Realty 1.]

1. Royalty; regal state or dignity; royal pomp or splendour.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 88 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Hit were wel bettre forto se..þen a fest of Rialte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5057 No clerk .. ne kowþe nou3t descriue .. þe richesse ne þe riaulte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3464 Double fest ..was holdyn, With all þe reuell & riolte þat Renkes couthe deuise. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* V. xii. 182 [Arthur] was crouned emperour..with all the ryalte that coude be made. 1534 More *Comf. agst Trib.* II. Wks. 1209/2 If a manne kepe richesse aboute him for a glory and ryaltie of the world. 1557 *Malory's Arthur* (Copland) III. i, So they roode freshly with great ryalte..til that they came nyghe unto London.

b. A royal or magnificent feast or ceremonial.

a 1470 H. Parker *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) III. xvii. 152/2 In ryaltees as playes and daunces that are used in grete festes & in the sondayes. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* CCXXX. 243 He saw neuer ne herd suche solempne feestes, ne ryaltes holden ne done without payng of gold or siluer. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 53 At that ryallity was made sir Edward Semer duke of Somerset.

2. Royal power; sovereignty.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XX. 132 Robert Stiward suld be Kyng, and brwk all the rialte. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 379 So þis man had neuer so grete cause to fle & to hide hym self as whan he was callid to þis rialte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 148 Ryaltee wythout wysdome and cvnnynge ne may not endure. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 253 It was determynit..that never women suld succede to the ryaltee of Fraunce.

b. A royal estate; a kingdom.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 117 Nabugodonosor regnede in Babilon ten 3ere. He putte moche more to his fader realte [*v.r.* rialte]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 3 The clowdes..Raykand ouere my rialte on rawe me reioyses.

c. *Sc.* A district directly under the king, as opposed to a Regality[1] (sense 2 c).

1438 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 21 Gif he happynis to fle in be Regalitie oute of the Rialte, the schiref sal certify þe lorde of þe Regalite. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 6 All Sheriffis Stewartis Ballies alswele Regalitie as Ryalte. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 160 Inquisition sall be made alswell within Regalitie as Ryaltie anent malefactours.

d. = Regality[1] 2 a. *rare*—[1].

1552 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 73 My chief house with all the rialties and ayrelomes founded by my predecessors.

Riancy (rəi·ănsi). *rare*—[1]. [f. next: see -ancy.] Bright or smiling character.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ix, The tone, in some parts, has more of riancy, even of levity, than we could have expected!

Riant (rəi·ănt, ‖ riañ), *a.* Also rarely **riante** (riañt). [a. F. *riant* masc., *riante* fem., pres. pple. of *rire*:—L., *ridēre* to laugh: cf. Rident *a.*] Smiling, mirthful, cheerful, gay.

a. Of persons, their dispositions, actions, etc.

1567 Paynell tr. *Treas Amadis* 276 What an evill is it to be depryved of all the goodnesse that I receyved of hir riant and laughing eye.

1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* I. 13 Whatever bordered upon awe or horror, his riant fancy rejected with aversion. 1867 — *E. Irving* 206 He was jovial, riant, jocose rather than serious. 1897 Gunter *Don Balasco* II. 28 A girl of..dancing, riant blue eyes, and exquisite figure.

b. Of landscapes, places, etc.

α. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XVIII. *On Shield of Achilles* ix, There is something inexpressibly *riant* in this Piece, above all the rest. 1760 Gray *Let.* Wks. 1884 III. 24 The Vale [is] as *riant,* as rich, and as well cultivated. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 149 A pretty riant landskip of the river doubling through the vale. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 178 Choice plants..were there in wild and riant luxuriance. 1892 Healfs *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 2 These together present a singularly bright, riant impression.

β. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* II. 173 (Stanf.), Of late..I have found this view too riante. 1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk. Bk.* I. 9 Pretty market-gardens.., and shining glass-houses, give the suburbs a *riante* and cheerful look.

Hence **Ri'antly** *adv.*

1897 Gunter *Susan Turnbull* xxiii. 303 'Then you will all have to keep me company,' says Miss Naughty, riantly.

‖ **Riata** (riā·tă). [Sp. *reata* (= Pg. *reate, arreata, arriata* halter), f. *reatar* to tie again, f. *re-* Re- + *atar*:—L. *aptāre.*] = Lariat.

1869 B. Harte *Luck Roaring Camp* 196 He looked at my hand, which still unconsciously held the broken 'riata'. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 131 'I'm a coiling up my riata'. means, very graphically, I am preparing for my death. 1893 K. Sanborn *S. California* 178 The saddle-tree is hung with silver rings,..to answer all the requirements of the vaquero in lacing up his riata.

Riatour, Riattous, obs. ff. Rioter, -ous.

Rib, *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–**rib,** 1–8 **ribb,** 4–7 **ribbe**; 5–6 **ryb** (5 **rybe**), **rybb**(**e**; 6 **reb.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *rib, ribb* neut., = OFris. *rib, reb* (WFris. *rib* spar, rack; NFris. *rabb, robb* rib), ON. *rif* (Norw. *riv*; MSw. *rif, riff,* Sw. *ref*; MDa. *riff, reff*), MLG. *ribbe, rebbe,* OHG. *ribbi, rippi* (MHG. *rippe, ripp*); also OS. *ribba* fem., MDu. *ribbe, rebbe* (Du. *rib*; WFris. *ribbe*), OHG. *rippa* (MHG. *rippe, ribbe, riebe*; G. *rippe*), Da. *ribbe,* Norw. *ribba*; Sw. *ribba* lath. Outside of Teutonic the stem is represented by Russ. *rebro.*]

I. 1. One of the curved bones articulated in pairs to the spine in men and animals and enclosing or tending to enclose the thoracic or body cavity, whose chief organs they protect.

Asternal, floating ribs: see those adjs. *False rib* = asternal rib. *Sternal* or *true ribs,* those attached to the breast-bone or sternum. *Abdominal ribs,* certain osseous formations in the abdominal wall of some reptiles (Huxley).

To smite (one) *under the fifth rib*: see Fifth *a.* 1 b.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 585 *Costa,* rib. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 23 Mar., On þæm [dæg] wæs Adam gescæpen.., & Eua his wif wæs ȝescæpen of his ribbe. *a* 1000 *Soul & Body* 113 Rib reafiað reðe wyrmas. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* ii. 21 Þa ȝenam he an ribb of his sidan & ȝefilde mid flesce, þær þær þæt ribb wæs. *c* 1205 Lay. 1603 Corineus heom to-brutte ban & heora ribbes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 227 Ut of his side he toc a rib, And made a wimman him ful sib. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1900 Þer mithe men wel se boyes bete, And ribbes in here sides breke. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 149 Bote I Rule þus þi Reame, Rend out my Ribbes! *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Wiþ þese .vij. boonys ben maad fast vij. ribbis þat ben grete ribbis.., & þese ribbis ben crokid. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVI 285 Fro we may reche þat rekeles His ribbis schall we rappe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 56 Se that he haue a brode ryb,. and to be lose-skinned, that it stycke not harde nor streyte to his rybbes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 28 That I might refreshe my crackte ribbes in her bountie and goodnesse. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii 5 Nine, or ten times I had thought t' haue yerk'd him here vnder the Ribbes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 512 His Visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare, His Armes clung to his Ribs. 1741 A. Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 222 The Ribs are commonly divided into True and False. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Sel. Wks. (1892) 265 We require some food that will stick to the ribs. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* iv i, Take my brute, and lead him in, Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 652 In Serpents the ribs are wanted for locomotion, and are accordingly developed from the head nearly to the tail

transf. 1605 *1st Pt Jeronimo* (1901) III. ii, Noble rib of honor, valliant carcasse. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvii, The wood which grides and clangs Its leafless ribs and iron horns Together.

† **b.** *ellipt.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rib,* or *Ribroasting,* a Dry-basting.

c. *Zool.* One of the meridional plates characteristic of the *Ctenophora*; a ctenophore.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 118 Each of these lines or ribs, as they are called, is composed of a series of tiny laminæ.

2. One of these bones taken from an ox, pig, etc., with the meat adhering to it, as used for cooking.

1426–7 *Recs. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 65 In bred & ale & ij rybbes beff & oþer costes, xvjd. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 8 Take Pypis, Hertys, Nerys, Mylys, an Rybbys of the Swyne. *Ibid.* 10 Take Rybbys of Venysoun. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 b, A peece of Porke of two Ribs, that waied three and twentie pound. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 88 Sixe ribs of beefe, are worth sixe weeks of Lent. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 25 Dec., Dined well on some good ribbs of beef roasted and mince pies. 1808 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 660 A savoury dish, called *chuleta,* or ribs of pork, which they have fresh throughout the year. 1848 [see Pork 1 2]. 1883 [see Joint *sb.* 8].

fig. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 45 Though the skorneful do mocke me for a time, yet in the ende I hope to giue them al a rybbe of roste for their paynes.

transf. 1595 Shaks *John* III. iii 9 The fat ribs of peace Must by the hungry now be fed vpon.

3. With allusion to the creation of Eve (*Gen.* ii. 21): A (person's) wife; a woman.

1589–90 Jas. VI in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 470 *note,* Recommending me and my new rib to your daylie prayers. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 61, I am confident a practising Rib shall kill more then the Iaw-bone of an Asse; and a Quacking Dalilah, than a valiant Sampson. 1732 Fielding *Mock Doctor* ii, Go thrash your own rib, sir, at home. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xvi, He would..place his rib and self in so many tormenting lights and attitudes. 1802 Lamb *Let. to Manning* Feb., The Professor's Rib has come out to be a disagreeable woman. 1822 Byron *Juan* XI. xlvi, A rib's a thorn in a wed gallant's side. 1862 Borrow *Wales* liv. Near to it was the portrait of his rib, Dame Middleton.

b. So *rib of man*(*kind*), *lost rib.* ? *Obs.*

1609 *Ev. Woman Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I cannot holde to see a rib of man, A moytie of it selfe, commaund the whole. 1621–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* V. iii, That broken rib of mankind 1647 Trapp *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 612 Surely if feasting ever be in season it is at the recovery of the lost rib [i. e. marriage].

II. 4. The central or principal nerve or vein of a leaf, extending from the petiole to the apex, = Midrib 2; also, one of the smaller or secondary nerves. Now *Bot.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 48 Take cole and strype hom þorowghe þi honde And do away þo rybbys. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 204 Tak þe rote of hemelok,. & þe rybbe of dokke 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 90 The great Plantayne hath great large leaves. with seuen ribbes behinde. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Rib is the chief vein, from the stalk to the end of the leaf: the Master-vein. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 178 Sending forth from the main Rib some Fibres. 1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 386 Where the Margin is plaited, but the Folds do not reach to the middle Rib of the Disk. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 354 The rib [of a fern-leaflet], with the Stamens upon it. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 144 There is occasionally an obscure rib running close to the edge of the leaf, and called intramarginal. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 433 In the petioles and ribs of the leaves.

b. The shaft or quill of a feather.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* Wks. (1904) 88 In settyng on of your fether, whether it be pared or drawen wt a thicke rybbe, or a thinne rybbe (the rybbe is ye hard quill whiche deuydeth the fether). 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Feather,* The shaft, or rib, is exceeding strong, but hollow below, for strength and lightness sake. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 453 The ribs are scraped with a bit of glass cut circularly, in order to render them very pliant.

c. *Ent.* A nervure in an insect's wing.

a 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 282/2 This frame con-

sists of hollow horny tubes, to which have been indifferently applied the names ribs, nervures, and veins. *Ibid.*, The ribs..are filled with a soft parenchyma.

d. *Bot.* A more dense or firm part extending along or through an organ or structure.

1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 181 Leaves and sheaths glabrous;..the ribs of paleæ glabrous. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 114 The connective is normally a solid rib, running up the middle of the anther.

5. A hard or rocky portion of a mountain, etc., esp. when in the form of a projecting ridge.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* civ. viii, That safe in rocks the conyes may remaine, To yield them caves, their rocky ribbs are torne. 1698 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 271 If violent rains and tempests must not wash down the earth and gravel from..those mountains, and expose their naked ribbs to the face of the sun. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* ix. 680 They rowl down Ribs of Rocks. 1822 Shelley *Faust* ii. 120 Cling tightly to the old ribs of the crag. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iii. 83 Nothing is visible but the black ribs of the mountains.

b. A vein of ore, or the solid part of one; a stratum or dyke of stone or rock. Now esp. *Geol.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 690 Soon had his crew Op'nd into the Hill a spacious wound And dig'd out ribs of Gold. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Q iv, Most Veins carry their Ore in Ribbs, which is that solid Part of the Ore that sets forward according to the Sides..; many times a Vein will carry two Ribbs. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* i. xiv. 178 The firmest ribs of sandstone. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 193 Lava is then injected into the cracks, forming, when cold, huge rocky ribs known as dykes. 1885 Sedley *Phillips' Man. Geol.* i. xxii. 402 The metallic matter occurs in an irregular vertical table, called a rib of ore.

c. *Mining.* A wall of coal left standing to support the roof of the workings.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 981 The ribs or walls of coal left standing round, constituting the side of work. 1857 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 125 It is found to be the better course..to trust to pack-walls,..rather than to leave a rib of coal. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/6 They..would have left a rib as a support to part them from the old workings.

6. a. A narrow strip of land, as that between furrows; also *dial.*, a furrow. **b.** A narrow ridge separating a roadway from the ditch.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 92 The Man of God fetching up his single Melancholy Cow, from a small rib of Land. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 20 Oct. 1775, This, instead of laying the ribs of the lands convex, leaves them hollow. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scot.* II. 235 The ribs, as road-makers term the declivities on each side, should be kept very clear. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 658 Ribs of hard land standing untouched in the subsoil.

7. In technical use, an artificial ridge raised upon some object: **a.** *Jewellery.* An edge separating two faces of a cut diamond. ? *Obs.*

1751 D. Jefferies *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) Explan. Terms, The Ribs are the lines, or ridges, which distinguish the several parts of the work, both of Brilliants, and Roses.

b. *Mech.* A raised band or flange, esp. one made upon a metal plate in order to stiffen it.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97 This ruler was preserved from bending..by a Rib raised upon its upper side. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 69 The upper roller, with its diagonal projecting ribs of iron. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 203 The glass is prevented from running off the sides of the table by ribs of metal. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 477 The projecting ribs were forced into the surface of the ball..during its expulsion. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Mech. Philos.* 289 This is often effected..by introducing ribs or flanges, and thus dispersing a given quantity of material in a better form.

c. *Gunmaking.* A bar or ridge of metal made on each barrel of a double-barrelled gun, and serving to connect the two.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 119 The construction of gun-locks, and elevated ribs. 1881 Greener *Gun* 267 Commoner ribs also are used, that is, either scelp twist, or plain iron, and there is not so much care taken to insure the rib being tapered, levelled [etc.].

d. A raised ridge in a knitted stocking, cloth, or the like. *Derby rib* (see quot. 1829).

1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 242 Messrs. Jedediah Strutt and William Woollatt,..in the year 1758, produced a machine for making ribbed stockings. This was termed the Derby rib. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 748/2 An additional looping, which raises the rib above the plain intervals. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 653 Needles are only placed where ribs or stripes are to be formed.

e. *Bookbinding.* One of the raised bands upon the back of a book, serving as a covering for the cords and as an ornament.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1935/2.

8. a. *Conch.* A salient ridge upon a shell.

c 1721 Petiver *Gazophyl.* Dec. vi. 2/1 A sort of Winkle-trope with Ribs finely chained. 1815 Burrow *Conchol.* 34 *Costæ*, ribs; keel like processes reaching from the apex to the periphery of the shell. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* 211 A new species with two raised ribs in front.

b. *Bot.* A prominent line or ridge upon any part of a plant, a fruit, etc. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

III. 9. *Naut.* **a.** One of the curved frame-timbers of a ship, extending from the keel to the top of the hull, upon which the planking of the side is nailed; also, in later use, a piece of strong iron-work serving the same purpose.

1553 *Douglas's Æneis* i. p. xii, The storme ouerset [the ship], raif rebbis and syde semes. 1564 Rastell *Confut. Jewel's Serm.* 131 b, No boerde or rybb of the broken shipp. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. i. 29 Vailing her high top lower then her ribs. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 79 Their ships..are generally made large in the ribs. 1665 Manley *Grotius'* *Low C. Wars* 751 This victory of the Zelanders with so small loss, which happened because the ribs of their Ships were more solid and compact. 1768 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 260 The ribs, oppress'd by ponderous cannon, groan. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 236 Scotch oak is found to snap over when used as ribs to a ship. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* i. 82 See the long keel,..See the strong ribs which form the roomy side. 1877 Bryant *Sella* 217 Bones of men Shipwrecked, and mighty ribs of foundered barks.

b. *Ribs of the parrel, ribs and trucks* (see quots.).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 Parrels are little round Balls called Trucks, and little peeces of wood called ribs, and ropes. 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict* 83 Those little long wooden peeces which..doe belong to the Parrells of the yards, are called the Ribbs of the Parrells. 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* s.v. *Parrel*, There are four different sorts of parrels, one of which is formed..of a rope communicating with an assemblage of ribs and trucks. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Ribs and Trucks*, used figuratively for fragments. *Ibid., Ribs of a Parrel*, .the ribs were pieces of wood, each about one foot in length, having two holes in them through which the two parts of the parrel-rope are reeved with a bull's-eye between.

10. *Building.* **a.** A piece of timber forming part of the framework or roof of a house; in mod. *dial.*, a purlin.

1378 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 149 De cujus meremio sunt in manu Johannis fil Rog. x spars et ribs. 1618 ? Dekker *Owles Almanacke* 56 The ribbes of tottring houses must be coated with a new paint against the christning of the next childe. 1648 Hexham, *Ribben-lage*, the Ribs or the Crosse-beames of a house. 1840 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Ribs of Timber*, a term applied in some districts to the purlins of the roof. 1869 Peacock *Gloss. Lonsdale, Ribs*, stout pieces of timber laid on the principals of a roof, and on which the spars are fastened.

b. An arch supporting a vault; one or other of the transverse or oblique arches by which a compound vault is sustained; the edge or groin of two intersecting arches in a vault. Also, in later use, a projecting band or moulding on a groin or ceiling (whether vaulted or flat), or on some other architectural feature.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I. 55 The Ancients made their Ribs of..Bricks, and..advise to fill up the interspaces of..Vaults with the lightest Stone. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xvii, The ribs of two of these arches remained, though the roof had fallen down betwixt them. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 7. 33 In the vaulting of a Gothic roof it is no deceit to throw the strength into the ribs of it. 1859 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 835 In the simple groin, the arches or ribs, and diagonal rib, carry the vaulting, a rebate being formed at the lower part of the ribs on which the vaulting lies. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 63 The plaster work between the ribs of the roof is colored blue.

Comb. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 214 The rib-and-panel vault is, however, much less costly.

† **c.** The haunch or flank of an arch. *Obs.*—1

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53 An Arch is..a conjunction of a number of wedges, whereof those on the sides [are called] the Turn, or Ribs of the Arch.

d. One of a set of arched wooden trusses used for the centering of a bridge; one of a set of parallel timbers or iron beams (whether arched or flat) serving to carry a bridge.

1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 One of the Ribs, to carry the Planks, whereon the Arch is to lie. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 413/1 The first iron bridge built in England..consists of one arch upwards of 100 ft. wide, composed of five ribs. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 279/1 Each tubular rib is composed of 23 pieces *Ibid.*, These keys enabled us ..to set the ribs with great precision. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educator* I. 108 Each of these girders rests immediately on a pile, so that the bridge is supported by seven ribs.

e. One of the curved pieces of stone-, timber-, or iron-work which form the framework of a dome.

1766 in Entick *London* IV. 205 The spandrels.., having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of further ornaments of painting. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* § 2049 The dome is boarded from the base upwards, hence the ribs are fixed horizontally at near distances to each other. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 138 The ribs..are alternated by narrower ones,..the main ribs being constructed of five thicknesses of timber.

11. A bar or rod (of wood or iron) serving to strengthen or support a structure. Also *fig.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 141 Of clinched ribbes of firre This hors was made. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* B ij, One of the first Lawes that Romulus layd, as a ribbe of yron into his gouernment. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 153 Confirm'd, confirm'd, O That is stronger made Which was before barr'd vp with ribs of iron. 1646 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Mar, He consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it about with ribs of iron and timber. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 The sails are made of matt, strengthened every three feet by an horizontal rib of bamboo. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 152 The boiler is to have ribs of wood, like small joists, fastened at half way from its bottom, about two inches thick, and three or four inches apart. 1887 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIV. 168 A kind of wicker basket..fixed in the earth by means of the points of the ribs of the wicker work.

b. A bar of a grate or the like. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* III. ix. § 1 We should have ..thought the Grid-iron fairer than the *spondæ*, the ribs of a marital bed. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 100 A wooden stand, which has several ribs across to sustain the tobacco. 1826 Galt *Lairds* xxxii, Ye wad see the ane fizz and flee away frae the ither up the lum, or out at the ribs. 1895 'Sarah Tytler' *Macdonald Lass* x. 125 Balancing her egg-pan on the ribs of the grate.

c. One of the two horizontal iron bars of a printing-press upon which or in the grooves of which the carriage supporting the bed slides on its way towards the platen.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* iv. 51 The Ribs lye within a Frame of four Foot five Inches long, one Foot eleven Inches broad. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xxi (Roxb.) 256/1 A Rib..This is a foure square Iron flat at the ends to be nailed on the wooden ribs for the cramp Irons at the bottom of the coffin to run ouer them. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, On this carriage, which sustains the plank, are nailed two long iron-bars, or ribs. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper at Mechanic* 290 The manner in which the wheels run in rebates or recesses in the edges of the ribs. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 774/2 Beneath the plank of the carriage, cramp irons..are nailed, which slide upon two long iron bars or ribs.

d. *dial.* (See quots.)

1814 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Ribs*, bindings in hedges. Kent. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Dict. Kent Dial.* s.v., Ribs are done up into bundles, with two wiffs, and are used for lighting fires and making raddle-fences.

12. a. One of the curved pieces of wood forming the body of a lute or the sides of a violin.

1676 Mace *Mus. Monum.* 49 Then again observe the Number of Ribbs (in a lute)..Next, what Wood is Best for the Ribbs. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 203/2 The body or belly, of the same wood or cedar, constructed of nine convex ribs joined. 1884 Heron-Allen *Violin-making* 287 To prevent the ribs from sticking to the mould if..the glue should run anywhere but on the blocks.

b. One of the strips of whalebone or stout metal wires composing the framework of an umbrella or sunshade.

1716 Gay *Trivia* I. 213 Let Persian Dames th' Umbrella's Ribs display To guard their Beauties from the sunny Ray. 1771 Jefferson *Writ.* (1892) I. 395 A large umbrella with brass ribs 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 500/2 In umbrellas of the ordinary construction the ends of the ribs are connected with the fixed ring upon the end of the stick. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/2 Japan imported..umbrella ribs to the value of £9,769.

c. One of the hoops which serve to form the folds in organ-bellows.

1881 W. E. Dickson *Organ-Build.* vi. 72 Organ-bellows ..consist of..the middle board, the top board or table, and the feeder, and of thin plates of wood called ribs. *Ibid.* 75 The upper ribs of the reservoir are in a position the reverse of that of the lower ribs.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

13. a. Attributive, in sense 1, as *rib-bacon, -bone, -cartilage, -coat, -lever*; also **rib-beads, rib sign** (see quots.).

1681 in Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 520 *Rib-bacon, by the pound, 6d. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 124 Other marks of rickets such as *rib beads, grooves and cartilage proliferation. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* ix. 34 Kynde..made man,..And Eue of his *ribbe-bon. 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 632 *Spondilia*, rybbebone. 1769 Richardson *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 4 A Rib-bone of a large Whale. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xliii, This second notch was made in the rib-bone of an impious villain. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 78 It might be necessary to remove one or more *rib cartilages. *c* 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* I. iii. (1738) 24 A double Membrane arising from the Pleura or *Rib-coat. 1892 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Sk.* 197 By the movement of the *rib-levers the body [of a serpent] is drawn forwards. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 758 Dr. William Ewart regards what he calls the 'first *rib sign' as important in the diagnosis of considerable pericardial effusion.

b. Objective, etc., in sense 1, as *rib bearing, -breaking, -poking, -sticking*; *rib-grated, -mauled, -supported, rib-like* adjs.; **rib-bender**, a severe blow on the ribs.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 825/2 The *rib-bearing vertebræ of the Fish. 1887 *Daily News* 24 June 2/2 Fippen..now took a most decided lead and delivered some good *rib-benders. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 151 Is there yet another doates vpon *rib-breaking? *a* 1892 Tennyson *Leper's Bride* viii. 3 This poor *rib-grated dungeon of the holy human ghost. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 44 *Rib-like ossifications of the intermuscular aponeuroses are attached to the neural arches. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc.* XXII. 74 The interval between the converging spinal columns is filled in by single rib-like bones. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 1952 *Rib-mauled, before he let the woman go. 1888 *Catholic Press* 9 June 103/1 Some are foolish after a smiling and *rib-poking fashion. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 205 Their [hounds] food should have less '*rib-sticking' qualities. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 355 The little lizards of the genus Draco, which glide through the air on their *rib-supported parachutes.

c. In specific names of animals, etc., having rib-like markings (see quots.).

1781 Pennant *Quad.* I. 107 *marg.*, *Rib-faced [Deer]. 1817 Raffles *Java* I. 49 The rib-faced and axis deer. 1874 Jerdon *Mammals India* 265 The Rib-faced deer is found in all the thick jungles and forests of India. 1897 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 93/2 A blue-faced *rib-nosed baboon. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 147 The *Rib-striped Snout. 1721 Petiver *Gazophyl.* 8/2 *Rib-welted Limington Tellen.

14. a Attrib., in sense 10, as † *rib resen* (Reason *sb.*2); *rib-moulding, -shaft, -stone, -vaulting*, etc. Also *rib-pointed* adj.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 445 *Treefs et guenchisons*, bemes and ribresenes.

1822 Ware in Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* (1859) 836 On comparing rib-pointed vaulting with Roman vaulting [etc.]. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 57/2 This archway is composed of thirteen columns and rib-mouldings. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit.* App. p. xiv, This tower has quoins and rib-stones like Barton on-Humber. 1850 Inkersley *Styles Roman. & Pointed Archit. France* 308 The trans-

verse rib-shaft, the diagonal on each side, and the wall-rib. 1859 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* (ed. 4) 837 The construction..is totally different from rib vaulting.

b. Attrib., in sense 7 d, as *rib-bar*, *-hosiery*, *-needle*, *-stitch*, etc.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 653 The whole of the rib-bar is not fitted with needles like the other. *Ibid.* 654 A small iron slider is placed behind the rib-needles. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Rib Fabric Machine*, a knitting machine adapted to make the rib stitch. *Ibid.*, *Rib-top Machine*, a knitting machine adapted to make rib-tops of hosiery. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 2/3 Arkwright's rollers have perhaps played a larger part in the world than Strutt's rib hosiery machine.

c. Misc. combs.: **rib-chair** (see quot.); **rib-furrowing, -ploughing,** = Ribbing *vbl. sb.*; **rib-saw** (see quot.); **rib-wall** (see sense 5 c).

1877 Thrupp *Hist. Coaches* 75 The *Rib Chair was a similar vehicle [to the whisky], but without springs. 1805 Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 579 This in some places is termed by farmers *rib-furrowing. 1811 Keith *Agric. Aberdeen* 233 They are broke up from grass by what is called a *rib-ploughing. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 152 *Rib-saw* is a long narrow saw used in a pit. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 981 The upper coals are then begun to be worked, next the *rib-wall.

† Rib, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 **ribbe,** 5 **ryb(be.** [OE. *ribbe* fem., prob. f. *rib* Rib *sb.*[1] Cf. Gotland dial. *sur-ribbor*, leaves of dock or sorrel.] **a.** Hound's-tongue. **b.** Ribwort.

Halliwell gives '*Rib*, the common water-cress. *East.*' There appears to be no other evidence for this.

c 825 *Epinal Gloss* 184 *Canis lingua*, ribbae. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 210 Das wyrte þe man cynoglossam & oðrum naman ribbe nemneþ. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 302 *Canis lingua*, ribbe, hundestunge.

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556 *Lanceolata*, launceleie, ribbe. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 176 Weybrode, ryhbe, brusewort. *Ibid.* 227 Tak auence, . herbe water, weybrode, ryb, confyry. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 Rybbe; *herba est*.

† Rib, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* In 4, 6 **ribbe,** 5 **rybbe, ryb.** [= MLG. *ribbe-, ribbisern* (LG. *ribbe-isen, -isder*), G. *rippe*: see Rib *v.*[2]] A flat iron tool used for cleaning flax after the breaking process.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 523 *Rastel, martel, et rastucle*, Rake, hamur, and ribbe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Rybbe, ynstrument, *rupa*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 A Ryb for lyne. 1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Ribbe for flaxe.

Rib, *v.*[1] [f. Rib *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *rebben*, LG. *ribben*, G. *rippen*; Sw. *ribba* to lath.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or strengthen with ribs; to enclose as with ribs.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 235 Which masse he willed to be reared hye Toward the skies, and ribbed all with oke. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 51 It were too grose To rib her seercloath in the obscure graue. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 19 Your Isle, which stands As Neptunes Parke, ribb'd, and pal'd in With Oakes vnskaleable. 1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* I. i, Never arms more Shall rib this body in, nor sword hang here, sir. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* v. 321 So large he [Ulysses] built the raft; then ribb'd it strong From space to space. 1766 in Entick *London* IV. 207 He only ribbed the outward Cupola. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 178 The diving castles..Ribb'd with strong oak. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 244 A fresh Act in 1815, by which parties receiving any barrel to rib, stock, &c. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II. 16 The Achæan chieftains..build them a horse, Vast as a mountain, and rib it with timbers sawn from the pine.

fig. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινη* x. 117 As if they would ribbe or buttresse the former Argument.

b. To form the ribs of (a ship).

1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 95 Solid contents, That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck Of some flagg'd admiral.

2. To mark with rib-like ridges; to form or shape into ridges.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 76 A garment of Clothe of Siluer, of Damaske, ribbed wyth Clothe of Golde. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. xlvi, The wide sky..was ribbed overhead By the black rafters. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 281 Brown lines of ink that quite rib the paper. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* V, The background of mountain, ribbed and gullied. by the tropic rains.

refl. 1877 Blackmore *Cripps* ii, The slimy dips of the path began to rib themselves, like the fronds of fern.

b. *Agric.* To plough (land), leaving a space between the furrows; to rafter or half-plough.

1735 in *Agric. Peeblesshire* 155 That no ground be brunt ..at all except what is ribb'd. 1799 Robertson *Agric. Perth* 134 The farmers have a practice..of ribbing their land, i. e. they turn up and leave a furrow alternately. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 4 in *L.U.K., Husb.* III, When the land is in good order, one horse will rib about three acres a day. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc.* XII. I. 124 It would be found advantageous to rib or half-plough the land across in autumn.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*—[o]

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 105/2 Terms used by the Fletchers or Arrow-Makers.. Ribbing [the feathers] is cutting the side skirts away.

4. *colloq.* (now *dial.*). To beat (one) on the ribs. (So LG. *ribben.*)

1723 Mrs. Centlivre *Man's Bewitched* III, An I catch you out of this house, by the Mass I'll rib you. 1773 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* v, *Prælumbo*, to beat well about the loins, to rib one.

5. *intr.* To branch *off*, as ribs from the spine.

1880 Sir S. Lakeman *Kaffirland* 95 A deep glen between the stony ridges that ribbed off from the water-kloof heights.

† Rib, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **rebbe.** [f. Rib *sb.*[3], or a. Du. and LG. *ribben*, G. *rippen.*] *trans.* To rub or scrape (flax or hemp) with a flat iron tool in order to remove the particles of core adhering to it after the process of breaking.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 Bope to karde and to kembe, ..To rubbe [*v.r.* ribbe] and to rely. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvii. (Bodl. MS.), Flexe is .. yrebbid & hecheled & ispunne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rybbyn flax, hempe, or oþer lyke, *metaxo*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 To Ryb lyne; *costare, ex., nebridare.*

Ribald (rĭ·băld), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 3 *pl.* **ribauz,** 4 *pl.* **ribaus,** 4 **ribaut**; 4–7 **ribaud,** 4, 6 **rybaud** (6 **rybbaud**); 4–6 **ri-, rybaudo** (4–5 **re-**); 4–5 **rybawde** (5 **ri-**), 5–6 **rebawde.** β. 4, 6– **ribald** (8 **ribb-**), 5–6 **rybald,** *Sc.* **rebald,** 5 **ribold**; 5 **re-,** 6 **ribalde**; 5–6 **rybaulde, ribaulde** (6 **ribb-**); 6 **rybault,** 6–7 **ribauld.** [a. OF. *ribaut, -aud, -ault, -auld* (also *rebalt, rybault*, etc.; pl. *ribaus*), mod.F. *ribaud*, of uncertain origin. Hence med.L. *ribaldus*, Sp., Pg., and It. *ribaldo*. The word also passed into the other Teutonic languages, as MDu. *ribaut, ribald*, etc., MLG. *ribalt, ribald-* (*ribold-*), MHG. *ribalt*, ON. *ribbaldi*, MSw. *ribalde, riballe*, etc., MDa. *ri-, rybalde.*]

A. *sb.* **† 1.** One of an irregular class of retainers who performed the lowest offices in royal or baronial households, especially in France during the 14th and 15th centuries, and were employed in warfare as irregular troops; hence, a menial or dependent of low birth. *Obs.*

α 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 279, I for þe luue of þe bolede schome and bismere, and schomeliche spateling of unwurði ribauz. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1578 (Bodl. MS.), Noyse is gret wiþ tabor & pype, .. Ribaudes festeþ also wiþ tiipe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7557 (Kölbing), He toke him ribaudes þre þousinde, þe cuntre to brenne. *Ibid.* 7573 Þis ribaus þus..Ofersett þe cuntre. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5673 Is no man wrecched, but he it wene, Be he kyng, knyght, or ribaude. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 153 Ribawdes armyd with iyrne and stele, Was never better off devyce. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccxxv. 525 The iii. day they ordayned to gyue a sore assaut, sayeng how those rybaudes shulde nat longe endure agaynst them. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 123 b, When the menne of warre wer departed the rybaudes with pykes, iauelyne, and knyues, fell on the Englishemen. 1609 Coke in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 11, I find of ancient time, that if a Ribaud had stricken a Knight,..he should have lost his hand. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 142 If he proceed against the prohibition, and it is tryed by Witnesses of two ribaulds [etc.].

† b. *King of the ribalds*, an officer of the royal household of France, who had jurisdiction over crimes committed within it, vagrants resorting to it, and all brothels and gaming-houses about the court. Hence used allusively. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7302 'Fals Semblant,' quod Love,..'Sith I thus have avaunced thee, That in my court is thy dwelling, And of ribaudes shalt be my king' [etc]. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 71 He is called 'Roye des Ribauldez', whiche is, 'the kinge of Ribaldes, or Harlottes', or euill or wicked persons.

† 2. A low, base, worthless, or good-for-nothing fellow; a varlet, knave, rascal, vagabond. *Obs.*

α. 1301 *Ballad agst. French* 62 in Ritson (1877) 46 Goth, faccheth me the traytours.. Tho suor the Eorl of Seint Poul .., We shule facche the rybaus wher thi wille be. 1381 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 225 In Kent this kare began,.. In rowte the rybawdus ran. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 376 Loke a ribaut of hem þat can nouȝt wel reden. *c* 1400 *Brut* clxix. 192 Wherfore þe Scottes chosen to bene her kyng, William Walis, a rybaude, an harlot, comen vp of nouȝt. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 77 (Harl. MS.), He seid to þemperour, 'O! ribawde, seist þou that þou art Emperoure?' 1513 More *Chron.* (1641) 426 Drunkards without discretion, rybauds without reason. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 140 In such a multytud of rybbaudys as be now a dayes in the ordur of presthode. 1641 Prynne *Antipathie* 237 In despite of those Ribauds (so he then termed the Londoners).

β. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 35 Arest 3e þo rebaldes þat vnrewly are rownand / *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 426 Off this regioun I think nocht for to gang, Quhill tyme that I sall se that rybald hang. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 It is not so, but ye be two rybaudes & vagabundes. 1589 Nashe *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 Neither should the hangman [tarry] for such ribalds.

† 3. A person of abandoned character; a wicked, dissolute, or licentious person. *Obs.*

α. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Panne he becomþ ribaud, holyer, and pyef. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 151 And so was with iudas þo, þat Ihesus bytrayed. 'Aue raby,' quod þat ribaude. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 6 More ouer scho lykned hym till harlots and ribavdes. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 93 Ye shal suffer noo maner rybaudis nor none of euyll lyuing ..wythin the warde. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 115/1 Maximinus..was a Ribaud, an adulterer.

fig. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 46 Seuene synnes þat þer been þat assailen ous euere, ..And with richesse tho ribaudes rathest men by-gylen.

β. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 78 The tane lufis the marchandis and labouraris, and the tothir rybauldis and hasardouris. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. viii, By..the dyse ben represented the players at dyse, Rybaudes and butters. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 6 After he and his ribaudes had saciate with theym theyr lecherouse appetites. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 10 When that lewd rybauld, with vyle lust advaunst, Laid first his filthie hands on virgin cleene.

† b. [F. *ribaude* fem.] A woman of loose character; a wanton. *Obs. rare.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 693 *Hic et hec scurra*, a rebalde. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 134 The false and unfaythfull rybaude..hath broken..the maryage bytwene her and the kynge of kynges. 1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Ribalde, a woman, *ribaulde.*

4. One who uses offensive, scurrilous, or impious language; one who jests or jeers in an irreverent or blasphemous manner.

In early examples only a contextual sense.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4119 'Pow lyest, rybaud,' saide he þan, 'My fader was kud a trewe man'. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 435 Ich fedde me with ale..a-mong rybaudes, here rybaudi3e to huyre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7651 Ephistafus hym presit.., As a ribold with reueray in his Roide speche. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 53 Janglours and rybaulders that speke of putery and of synne. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 79 What eylythe the, rebawde, on me to raue? 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 234 Harling thame befoir Princes and Kings, As rauing Rebalds rudelie to be rent. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 247 Fit for a *Scurra* in *Trivio*, or some Ribald upon an Ale-bench. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 163 Yet ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. xiii, To insult such a woman with the commonplace sophistry of a ribald. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 378 [It] changed him from a jeering ribald into an admiring spectator.

Comb. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 88 In iesting it must be observed that it bee not lacyuious or Rybaldlike.

B. *adj.* Offensively abusive, scurrilous, wantonly irreverent or impious. **a.** Of persons (and birds).

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvii. 45 Sanct Girnega did glyd, Befoir that rebald rowt. *c* 1530 *Court of Love* lxix, Disguised in a raie, Ribaude in speche. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 9 The busie day, Wak't by the Larke, hath rous'd the ribauld Crowes. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* I. i, Let the ribald Railer learn To curb the lawless Licence of his Speech. 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 136 The ribald crowd that followed them. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 356 A miserable set of ribald ballad writers. 1890 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* IV. xii. 73 A ribald cuckoo clamoured.

b. Of speech, writing, or conduct.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 68 To red thy rebald ryming with a rowt. 1621 Quarles *Esther* 1478 Foule ribbauld talke, and lothsome Drunkennesse. 1641 Milton *Ch. Gov.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 48 The luxurious, and ribald feasts of Baalpeor. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 160 In conversations of ribald entendre. 1780 Burke *Wks.* 1808 III. 415 The ribbald invectives which occupy the place of argument. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* x, Peals of laughter were mingled with loud ribald jokes. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 204 In the most ribald farces which were performed by mountebanks in Smithfield. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 128 Some ribald tracts of Bale.

† Ri·baldail. *Sc. Obs.* In 5 **rybb-,** 5–6 **rebaldaill** (6 **-aile**). [a. OF. *ribau(l)daille*, f. prec. (see -al 5). Cf. It. *ribaldaglia.*] Common fellows, rabble; low company.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 103 That thai, that war off hey parage, Suld ryn on fute, as rebaldaill. *Ibid.* 335 Till swylk thowlesnes he ȝeid,..And wmquhill in-to rybbaldaill. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 323 Sic ar the peple at ganis best for ws. Our werk desiris na lewit rebaldaill. *Ibid.* IX. Prol. 43 A knyght, Quhamto efferis hant na rebaldaile.

† Ribalder. *Obs.* In 4 **rybaudour(e, ribaudour,** 6 **ribaulder.** [f. OF. *ribauder* to play the ribald. Cf. OF. *ribauderesse* fem.] A ribald.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 66 Iacke þe Iogelour..And Robert þe Ribaudour. *c* 1589 *Theses Martinianae* 27 Such a ribaulder as this is.

† Riba·ldious, *a. Obs. rare.* Also **ribau(l)d-.** [f. Ribald *sb.* + -ious.] = Ribaldous.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A iij, [If he] with all these vices haue wordes ribaudious, What is more uncomely? 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. 320 Those ribaldious plaies To them erected.

Hence **† Riba·ldiously** *adv. Obs.*—[1]

c 1530 More *Answ. Frith* Wks. 1136/2 Such a rude ruffyn ..as vnder the name of a clarke, so ribauldiously rayleth agaynst the blessed body of Christ.

† Ri·baldise. *Obs.*—[1] In 5 **rybauudise.** [a. OF. *ribau(l)dise.*] Debauchery.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 164 Thei make hem foito haue so gret delite in thaire synne and rybauudise.

† Ri·baldish, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Ribald + -ish.] Ribald-like.

1532 Tindale *Wks.* (1573) 227/2 Full of wanton and ribaldish communication & lewde gestures. 1621 Bp. Hall *Heauen upon Earth* § 23 The Christian..in comparison thereof scorneth the idle, ribaldish, and scurrilous mirth of the prophane.

† Ri·baldly, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **ribauldly, ribawdly.** [f. Ribald + -ly[1]. Cf. MDu. *ribaudelijc.*] Ribald, scurrilous.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxviii. 545 All his filthie and ribauldly writings. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxiii. (1592) 351 The Deuils or wicked spirits..delight. in filthy and ribawdly speech. 1600 O E. (M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. Libel* viii. 194 A certaine ribaldly frier hath published a most odious discourse.

† Ri·baldous, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **rebawd-, rybad-,** 6 **ribaud-, ri-, rybawd-**; **ri-, rybauldous(e.** [f. Ribald *sb.*] = Ribaldrous.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 456 With syche a rebawdous rowtte to ryot thy seluene. 1533 More *Apol.* 82 It wolde make a good stomake to vomyte to here theyre rybauldouse raylynge. 1540 Taverner *Postils* Bb ij b, Eschuyng..al rybawdouse, al villanous and foolyshe wordes. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Lascivia*,..ribaudous iestyng or behauour.

Hence **† Ri·baldously** *adv. Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 He..fowle and rybadously sklaundryth me wyth her. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/1 To scorne, to mock..and ribauldously to raile.

†Ribaldric *a.*, **Ribaldrious** *a. Obs.* = next.

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histriom.* 68 Playes..purged from all Ribaldrious, Amorous, Vnchast, and filthie passages. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 205, I published a strain..of ribaldric, metaphoric, abusive invective.

Ri·baldrous, *a.* Now *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 **riba(u)drous.** [f. RIBALD *sb.*+-(B)OUS.] Of ribald character; ribald.

1565 COOPER *Thes., Carmina obscœna*, ribaudrous verses. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 247 He..could gawll out many quaint and ribadrous ligges and songs. 1622 T. ROBINSON *Anat. Eng. Nunnery* 13 They sing him ribaldrous Songs and jigs. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histriom.* 65 Such Christians whose tongues are tipt, and hearts delighted with Ribaldrous Songs. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. II. 1133/1 What is thine but noisy strife.., Ribaldrous and vacant laugh! 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 28 The usual fault—vulgar and ribaldrous invective. *Ibid.* III. vii. § 35 If he turns to invective..it is mere ribaldrous vulgarity blended with pedantry.

Ribaldry (ri·bâldri). Forms: *α.* 4 **riboud-**, 4–6 **ri-**, **rebaud-**, 4–7 **ribaud-**; 5 **rebawd-**, 5–6 **ri-**, **rybawd-**. *β.* 5 **ry-**, 6–7 **ribauld-**; 5–6 **ry-**, **rebald-**, 6 **ribaldry** (7 **ribb-**). Also 4 **-ri**, 4–5 **-rye**, 4–7 **-rie**; 5 **-ery.** [a. OF. *re-, ribau(l)derie* (= Sp., Pg., and It. *ribalderia*): see RIBALD *sb.* and -RY. So MDu. *ribauderie.*]

†**1.** Debauchery, lasciviousness, vice. *Obs.*

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 184 For þefte, & for þrepyng, vn-þonk may mon haue; For roborrye, & riboudrye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 390 Schewyng of vice and rybaudrie and seruage of synne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 20, I shal say that I haue slayn you for your rybaudrye. 1547 *Bk. of Marchantes* d v, The desyre to norishe well..their rybawdry or (as thei saye) their estate. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 345 Take Harlots away from among men, and ye fill all the Country with ribaudrie and villanie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 207 A Jew maide..turned..Christian that she might freely exercise the art of Ribaudrie.

β. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. iv. 708 Al his men he lewit for þi In til al tyme oysse rebaldry, And alkyn wicis at þar wil. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vi b, Dame harlote ye come from your rybauldrye as ye ben accustomed. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 200 Let him punish dishonestie, ribaldrie, filthy lust. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 56 Their beastly stage plaiers acted such ribauldry as was a shame [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 198 A little purer then the prerogative of a legal and public ribaldry.

2. Obscenity or coarseness of language, †a coarse tale, a rude composition; in later use, scurrilous or irreverent jesting; coarse or wanton mockery.

α. 13.. *Cursor M.* 23856 (Gött.), Bot war a ribaudri vs tald, Of a fantum.., þat suld we hald in herte stable. 1393 (see RIBALD *sb.* 4]. *c* 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 76 in *Babees Book* (1868) 15 Lawse þou not with no grette cry, Ne Rage þou not with Rybawdry. *c* 1460 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 44 *Ibid.* 24 Swere none othes, speke no ribawdrye. 1514 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B ij, On eche side soundeth foule speche of ribawdry. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 270, I..still delighted in iangling Ditties of rybaudrie. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 250 So skurrile and filthy, that he could not so much as forbeare words of ribaudrie.

β. 1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Epil., Ressaue this roustie rurall rebaldrie. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 43 Tender youth ought to bee restrained for a time from the reading of such ribauldrie. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, We haue as much ribaldrie in our plaies, as can bee. 1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry*, Bare ribaldry, that poor pretence to wit. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 36 P 8 To the great Offence of chaste and tender Ears, they learn Ribaldry, obscene Songs, and immodest Expressions. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* x[ii], The piece..pleases the galleries because it has ribaldry. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* ii. (1876) I. 93 The ribaldry which vulgar protestants uttered against their most sacred mystery. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 399 An article in Blackwood's..of sufficiently telling ribaldry *personif.* 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 729 Satire has..done his best, and curst And loathsome ribaldry has done his worst.

†**3.** *a.* Rabble, canaille. *Obs. rare.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) § 190. 112 The sayde rybaldry callyng them selves Hungariens. *Ibid.* § 201. 115, I dare let slyp a .C. good yomen of England or Wales to .V^c. of such ribaldry.

†*b.* A trumpery toy. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 183 To make clocks, pictures, poppets and other ribaldries which are impertinent to mans service.

†**4.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Obscene, indecent. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 62 b, I consayle the refrayne thy selfe fro such foule and rebaudry wordes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxiii. 58 b, With out swerynge or slaunderynge, and rybaldry speaking. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 247 Such a ribauldry Don Diego as thou art. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histriom.* 225 Not onely Drunkennesse, Luxury, Playes, and ribaldry Songs. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 124 It hath been pleasing..to drinke in ribauldrie abominations.

†Ri·baldy, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **ribod-**, 5 **rybod-**, **reboud-**; 3–5 **ri-**, 4–5 **rybaud-**; 5 **re-**, **ribawd-**; 5 **rybbald-**, 8 **ribbaldy.** Also 3–4 **-ie** (4 **-i**, **-e**), 4–5 **-ye.** [a. OF. *ribaudie, -auldie* (= med.L. and Pg. *ribaldia*): see RIBALD and -Y. So MDu. *ribaudie.*] Ribaldry.

c 1290 *St. George* 30 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 294 Þov schalt in obere ribaudies sone daiȝes beo i-do. 13.. *K. Alis.* 21 (Bodl. MS.), Wel fele..Beeþ yfounde..þat hadden leuer a ribaudye þan here of god. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* Prol. 38 Nay, lat hym telle vs of no ribaudye. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 217 Whanne þou openyst þin erys to here flatereris, or lyerys, bacbyterys, or rybaudye. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 74 They that spake wordis of reboudye..were ponysshte.

†**Ri·baldy,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **ribaudy.** [f. RIBALD + -Y.] Ribald.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 171 They wer proud, ribaudy, lecherous, Cruel. 1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* v. 124 Hath not..a ribaldy lying frier..sought to dishonour her Maiestie?

Riband (ri·bănd), *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **ryban** (5 **-anne**), **reban** (6 **-en**), 4–7 **riban**, 5, 7 **ribban**; 4–5 **ribane**, 5 **ry-**, **rebane**, **rebayn**; 5, 7 **riben.** *β.* 5–6 **ryband**, 6 **re-**, 6– **riband**; 6 **ri-**, **ry-**, **reabande**; 5 **ribawnde**, 6 **rebaund**; 5 **re-**, 6 **rybende.** *γ.* 6–9 **ribband.** See also RIBBON and RUBAN. [a. OF. *riban, ruban* (13th cent.), of obscure origin: possibly a Teutonic compound of which the second element is *band.*]

1. = RIBBON *sb.* I. *a.* Without article.

α. 139. *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 285 Pro reban aureo pro domino. 1412 *Close Roll* 13 *Hen. IV*, 2 li. Ryban et Frenges. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 238 For a gyrdyll off reban, ij.*s.* 1500 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for reban to mend ij vestmentis. 1525 *Will of J. Williams* (Somerset Ho.), Ryban of silk. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 P 7 Bows of Riban.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Ryband, of a clothe (*K.* ribawnde or liour..), *limbus.* 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 80 Rebende of diuerse colowris, iiij *s.* 1534 *Inv. Wardr. Kath. Arragon* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 40 Three bookes..tyed with grene reabande. 1581 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 344–5 Ribande of silk of sondrye Colours. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 32 Did'st thou not fall out..with another, for tying his new shooes with old Riband? 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, The housemaids had been bribed with various fragments of riband.

γ. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 537 In cloak..trimm'd With lace, and hat with splendid ribband bound. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 100 Any substance, as a piece of ribband.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

α. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 16 Hire robe..of red scarlet engreyned, With ribanes of red golde. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1318 Many ryban and many frenges Were on her clothes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8049 Here hodes dyght with gold ribanes,—Better weres non among the Danes. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 325/1 Wrought Silk throwen, Rybens, and Laces falsly..wrought. 1471 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VIII. 120 Pro..iij unciis de ribbanys. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 119 To Marjory Conyers a yolow ryban. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1703) II. 408 They had marched, from the time they left Oxford, with Orange-Tawny Scarfs and Ribbans.

β. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 792 *Hic limbus*, a rebant. 1503 *Cal. Doc. Scot.* IV. 346 Garnysshed with rynge and rebaunds convenable. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* iv. 3 Thy lippes are like a rose coloured rybende. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W., Wit* (1617) 14 She..returned him a silke Riband for a fauour. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 79 (Q. 2), A very riband [*pr.* ribaud] in the cap of youth. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 408 Her Coronet, Call, Ribands, Vaile. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 619 The wearing a particular coloured riband upon a certain festival. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* x, They recommended caps and ribands. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) VII. 40 Whether they might not wear the riband of the medal at the button hole. 1848 LAYARD *Nineveh* ix. (1850) 218 Ornamented with long ribands or streamers. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* I The wake coiled away like a pale riband.

γ. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 8 On which this shield..Was hangd on high with golden ribbands laced. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* XV. 38 Bidde them that they put vpon the fringe of the borders a ribband of blew. 1643 CHAS. I *Wks.* (1662) II. 341 [They] should have been all killed..that had not such a Word or wore not such a Ribband. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 P 5 She has stolen the Colour of her Ribbands from another. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 541 Her head, adorn'd with lappets pinn'd aloft, And ribbands streaming gay. 1818 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, A small scrip, suspended..by a blue silk ribband, hung on her left side.

c. = RIBBON *sb.* 2.

1766 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Sir H. Mann* 29 Feb., You have seen this divinity [i.e. the Duke of York], and have prayed to it for a Riband.

2. *Her.* = RIBBON *sb.* 3.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 110 b, He beareth Or, a Riband, Gueules. This conteineth in bredeth, the eight parte of y^e bende, and viii. of these make a bende. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Ribande..is of it selfe mettall, and so beyng it is a secret. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 61. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bend*, A cost, which is the fourth part of a bend; and a ribband, which is the moiety of a cost. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 448/1 Argent, a Ribband Gules. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 57 The Riband does not extend to the extremities of the shield; its ends being couped, or cut off.

3. †**a.** *St. Johnston's riband*, a halter. *Sc. Obs.*

1774 ADAMSON *Muse's Threnodie* 119 Hence of Saint Johnston's ribband came the word In such a frequent use, when with a cord They threaten rogues.

b. *pl.* Reins. ← RIBBON *sb.* 4 b.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Odille*, If once she contrives To get hold of the ribands. 1857 MONCRIEFF *Bashful Man* II. iv, Shouldn't have any objection..to let you handle the ribands for a stage or two.

4. *a.* A narrow strip *of* something; an object resembling a ribbon in form; = RIBBON *sb.* 5 d.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 517/2 It is upon this stripe or riband of cotton wool that the operation of spinning begins. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 271 The branchiæ form a single tube or riband. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 223 Upon the narrow riband of ice that bordered the shore. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 21 The long steel tube..is wrapped round and round by a riband of steel.

b. *pl.* Torn strips; shreds, tatters.

1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* i. (1865) 42 The tree was not splintered by the shock, but entirely reduced to ribands of wood. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlix, With their clothes hanging in ribands about them. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, The clouds tore up into ribands.

c. *spec.* (See quot.)

1886 *Amer. Nat.* July 675 *Riband*, a term applied to the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. These ribands have been called clan-marks,..etc.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib., in sense 'made of ribbon, resembling a ribbon', as *riband cockade, lace, ligature, wick.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II vii 37 [They] fasten their sleeues aboue with silk ryband lace of diuers colours. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 98 A very excellent common lamp, with a riband wick. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The Riband Cockade, which is given to recruits, is commonly called colours. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 104 The history of the broad tape, or riband ligature.

b. Misc., as *riband-like, -shaped, -wreathed* adjs.; *riband-maker, -manufacturer, -weaver.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Golde sheres, keuerchef, launds, and reben makers. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 329 Their riband-wreathed wiues brought fruit and cakes. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 31 Ribband Weavers. 1826 Ribband manufacturer [see BROAD *a.* 1 c]. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 203/2 A strip of continuous riband-shaped membrane. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) Ser. II. 604 We perceived in the water..a sort of riband-like object,..which had the direct form and figure of a snake.

c. Special combs.: **riband coal, conspiracy, cream, -fish, -grass, gurnard, jasper, snail, snake, -stone, wave, weed** (see quots. and cf. RIBBON *sb.* 9 d, 10).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 56 Fifth Variety [of coal] from Irwine.., black, presents layers in contrary directions, hence often called *Riband Coal. 1858 *Illustr. Times* 4 Dec. 381 The *Riband conspiracy is extensively revived. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 250 To make *Ribband Cream. Take eight quarts of new milk [etc.]. 1751 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist.* IV. 210 The *Riband Fish. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 224 Red Bandfish, Snakefish, Ribbandfish. 1854 BADHAM *Halient.* 232 Leaving the Mackerel family, we come next to that of the Tænioides, or riband-fish. 1793–8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* v. 957 *Ribband grass, *arundo picta.* 1854 ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 101 *Riband-Gurnards (*Lepidosomatidæ*). Body anguilliform, sword-shaped. 1809 KIDD *Outl. Min.* I. 207 It is called *ribband jasper from the striped disposition of these [colours]. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 93 Some fine pieces of riband jasper, or Egyptian pebbles. 1900 E. S. DANA *Text-Bk. Min.* 327 Striped or riband jasper has the colors in broad stripes. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 192 The horn-coloured, depressed, fasciated cochlea. The Jamaica *Ribband-snail. 1815 BURROW *Conchol.* 204 *Helix Zonaria*, Ribband Snail. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 271 The *ribband snake is another very beautiful innocent serpent. 1883 GRESLEY *Closs. Coal-mining* 203 *Riband-stone*, sandstone in thin layers alternating in colour, generally light and dark grey. 1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 142 The *Ribband Wave (*Acidalia aversata*, Stephens) appears in June, July, and beginning of September. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 981/2 *Riband-Weed, the common name in some districts of the ordinary form of *Laminaria saccharina.*

Ri·band, *v.* Now *arch.* Also 5–9 **ribband**; and *pa. pple.* 4 **i-rybaunt**, 5 **ribaned**, 6 **ribband.** [f. the *sb.*, or ad. F. *rubaner.*] *trans.* To adorn or trim with (or as with) ribands.

α. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 13 In Red Scarlet heo Rod I-Rybaunt with gold. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4752 Ragges, ribaned with gold, to were. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 123, I make hoodes purfyled with silke and ribaned with gold aboute. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Garment of Gude Ladies* v, Her gown suld be of gudliness, Weill ribband with renowne.

β. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 65 Others by a phantastique kind of ribanding themselvs..do make themselves knowne to have breathed forraine ayre. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 182 A cap, laced and ribanded in all manner of zig-zags. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 451/1 Species which have..the whorls of the spire flat and ribanded. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* 9 A cloak of crimson satin,.. ribanded with nets of silver.

γ. 1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 23 A surcote of purpill velwet..ribbanded with gold at the colar, hands, and speris. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Your mistris appeares ribbanded with greene and yellow. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 46 Now they are..powdered and perfumed and ribbanded and sashed and plumed. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 So to ribband, to fur,..and to fringe..men is..degrading their humanity. 1880 GOSSE in *Ward's Eng. Poets* II. 126 Ribbanding the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionysus.

Hence **Ri·banded** *ppl. a.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 167 Castilios,..court-boyes, spanish blocks, Ribanded eares. *a* 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. i, One that..has miraculously purchast a ribanded wastcote.

Riband, variant of RIBBAND *sb.* and *v.*

Ri·banding. Also **ribb-**; and **rib(b)aning.** [f. RIBAND *sb.* or *v.*] Ribbons; ribbon-work.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1077 A robe..With orfrays leyd was everydel, And portrayed in the ribaninges Of dukes stories, and of kynges. *c* 1600 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 51 White Buskins lac'd with ribbanding they wore. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To the Maids to walke Abroad*, What gloves we'l give, and Ribanings *Ibid., Temple*, The Trout-flies curious wings, Which serve for watched Ribbanings. 1855 LD. LYTTON *Poet. Wks.* 1867 I. 100 That windeth in and windeth out, Under those bright ribandings.

Ri·bandism. *rare.* = RIBBONISM.

1848 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXVII. 230 Roman Catholic bigotry, or Orangeism, or Ribbandism. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Apr. 7/2 A place..notorious as a centre of Land League ribandism.

So **Ri·bandist,** a Ribbonman.

1823 *Ann. Reg.* 61 The judge dismissed both Orangemen and Ribandists.

Ri·bandman. *rare.* = RIBBONMAN.

1820 *Lond. Mag.* Mar. 356/2 The detachment of police stationed at Ballintubber succeeded in apprehending four ribband-men. 1838 *Illustr. Times* 4 Dec. 381 The calculations of the Ribandmen.

Ri·bandry. *rare.* [f. RIBAND *sb.* + -RY.] Ribbons collectively.

1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* ix. 430 The show is rich in ribandry [1824 ribbonry] and stars. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 49 The leghorn has fallen back, with its flaunting ribbandry.

Ribaud(e, obs. forms of RIBALD.

† Riau·dekin. *Obs.* In 5 -kyn, **rebawdkin, rybawdekyn.** [a. OF. *ribaudequin, -kin,* = MDu. *ribaudekijn, -kin,* app. a dim. of *ribaud* RIBALD. Sp. *ribadoquin* is prob. from French.] A kind of cannon used in mediæval warfare.

1443 *Acts Privy Counc.* V. (1835) 257 The ribaudekyns desirede in particles. 1450 *Ibid.* VI. (1837) 94 Item v. grete rebawdkins with x. chambres, & price the pece iiij. li. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxvii. 82 Semblable engyns as ben thoo that now be called rybawdekyns.

Ribaudery, obs. form of RIBALDRY.

[Ribaudred, a corrupt reading in Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 10 which has not yet been satisfactorily emended.]

Ribaudri(e, Ribauld(e, Ribawd(ry, etc., obs. forms of RIBALD(RY.

‖ Ribazuba. *Obs.* Also **ribzuba.** [f. Russ. рыба *ruiba* fish + зубъ *zub'* tooth.] Walrus ivory.

1591 FLETCHER *Russe Commonw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 The fishe tooth (which they cal ribazuba)...The fish that weareth it is called a morse. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 298 The hilts are without wards, being..sometimes of the Ribzuba or Morses teeth.

Ribband (ri·bănd), *sb.* Also 8–9 **rib-band,** 9 **riband.** [Taken as f. RIB *sb.*[1] + BAND, but possibly a transferred use of *ribband*, var. of RIBAND *sb.*: cf. RIBBON *sb.* 8.]

1. In shipbuilding, a long narrow flexible piece of timber, of which a number are nailed or bolted externally to the ribs of a ship from stem to stern, to keep them temporarily in position.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 163 Ribbons, or Rib-bands; so called from binding the Ribs or Ship's Timber together. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., The ribbands, being judiciously arranged with regard to their heighth and distance from each other,..will compose a kind of frame [etc.]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 141 The difference between cant ribands and square or horizontal ribands is, that the latter are only ideal, and used in laying off. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 23 The ribbands are sometimes placed just below the lines of the sirmarks. ..The ribband is made of 5 in. or 6 in. fir quartering.

b. *attrib.*, as *ribband batten, carvel, line, nail* (see quots.).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 378/1 *Ribband lines*, are curves on a ship's bottom by the intersection of a plane inclined to the plane of elevation. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 141 *Riband lines*, the same as diagonal lines. *Ibid.* 134 *Riband nails* are similar to weight nails, with this difference, that they have large round heads, so as to be more easily drawn. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 27 The ribbands are simply checked with breadth staffs and marked with ribband battens. 1879 *Outing* XXX. 224/1 The hull is of ribband-carvel construction.

2. In launching vessels, a square timber fastened on the outer side of the bilge-ways, to prevent the cradle from slipping outwards.

1779 *Phil Trans.* LXX. 106 From this fore and aft piece or ribband to the ship's side, and from it to the uprights in the middle, were placed two rows of diagonal shores. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 The ribbands are secured to the sliding-ways, and strongly shored to the sides of the ship, in order to prevent the bilge-ways from moving further apart.

3. *Mil.* A wood scantling used in the construction of a gun or mortar platform.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 256 The planks may be confined by two ribbands (which are pieces of wood of the same length, but weaker scantling than the sleepers). 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 81 Five sleepers, held down by eye-bolt or coach screws, with or without ribands.

4. A light spar used in the construction of a pontoon-bridge.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 2/1 Across these are placed planks called 'chesses', which are secured in their places by long and light spars termed 'ribands'.

Hence **Ri·bband** *v.*, to secure with ribbands.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 The frames are ribanded and shored.

Ribband, var. RIBAND *sb.* and *v.*; RIBBIN *Obs.*

† Rib-baste, *v. Obs.*–[o] [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + BASTE *v.*[3]] (See quots.) Hence † **Rib-basting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Stringare*, to beate, to bang or ribbaste one. 1611 — *Rifrustare*, to beat, to bang, to swadle, or rib-baste with rod or cudgell. 1659 TORRIANO, *Rifristo*, a swadling or rib-basting with a rod or cudgel.

Ribbauld(e, obs. forms of RIBALD.

Ribbed (ribd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **rybbed.** [f. RIB *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

1. With qualifying word prefixed: Having ribs of a specified kind or number, or arranged in a certain way.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 75 The .ix. propertyes of an oxe. The fyrste is, to be brode-rybbed. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. x. II. 231 For otherwise ribbed they be and full of veins, as like as may be to Plantaine. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, I am as gant as leane ribd famine. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 123 In thrilling Region of thicke-ribbed Ice. 1684–88 [see FLAT *a.* 14]. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4391/4 A bay gelt Horse,..well made and well ribb'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Plantago*, The three-ribbed mountain-plantain. 1828 SIR J. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 118 Calyx-leaves ..obscurely five-ribbed. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 85 Straight-ribbed leaves occur not unfrequently in Dicotyledons. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 39 These are either very close-ribbed, or else simply perforated [etc.].

b. Having ribs *like* something specified.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 178 A Leaf of the like Bigness, but ribbed like our Plantain.

2. Having ribs or ridges; marked with ribs: a. Of leaves, plants, shells, etc. *Ribbed grass,* = RIB-GRASS.

1748 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 103 Radish..And plantain ribb'd that heals the reaper's wound. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 145 The ribbed Music-shell. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 113 Ribwort, ribbed grass. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 248 The permanent involucrum..is egg-shaped, compressed, ribbed. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 46 Races of Neritina,..with whorls ribbed or keeled. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 153 These ribbed leaves have frequently a great resemblance to parallel-veined leaves. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 65 The interior of the capsules has a slightly ribbed or striated appearance.

Comb. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 175 Calicles remotely ribbed-angular, not dentato-echinate.

b. Of knitted or woven fabrics.

1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 397 It is ribbed longitudinally like a ribbed stocking. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 748/1 Ribbed stocking-frame . . . employed for working stripes or ribbed stockings. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, A waistcoat of ribbed black satin. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 125/1 Ribbed Stitch.—This stitch is also called Russian Stitch.

c. In miscellaneous applications.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iv. i, Thou art long, and lank, and brown, As is the ribb'd sea-sand. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 163 The ribbed roofs, which are rich without being gorgeous. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 56 Their dwarfish ribbed backs like those of ponderous folios. 1887 FURNIVALL *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) Introd. p. xix, Two manuscripts,..of the old ribbed paper of about the middle of the fourteenth century.

d. **Ribbed-nose baboon,** the mandrill.

1772 PENNANT *Synop. Quad.* 103 Ribbed-Nose B[aboon]. 1862 KEARLEY *Links in Chain* 261 The huge Mandrill (*Cynocephalus mormon*), or ribbed-nose Baboon,..is a native of the western coast of Africa. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 516 The ribbed-nose or mandrill baboon.

3. Furnished with ribs.

1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* x. 74 Nor moved the neck, nor bent his ribbed side.

b. Of horses: (see quot. 1831).

1831 YOUATT *Horse* 164 Some horses are what is called ribbed home; there is but little space between the last rib and the hip-bone. 1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* xxi, Rather inclined to be cow-hocked...Not ribbed home. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. 231 The horse was not so well ribbed up as he should be.

Hence **Ri·bbedly** *adv.*

1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 123 The paper pure white, and ribbedly gritty.

Ri·bber[1]. *Pugilism.* [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] A blow on the ribs.

1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 69 B. gave a tolerable ribber. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 727 While ribbers rung from each resounding frame.

† Ri·bber[2]. *Obs.* (Doubtful: see quot.)

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575 *Costa*, a ryb (*et est instrumentum pistoris*, a rybbere). [This may be the source of Halliwell's *Rib*, a scraper or rasp for bread'.]

Ribbet, variant of RYBAT.

† Ribbie. *Obs.* ? for *ribbe* RIB *sb.*[2]

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) VII. 22 Of henbane, and horehound, Ribbie, raddish, and Egremond, which be my hearbes, safe and sound.

† Ri·bbin. *Obs. Cant.* Also 9 **ribband.** [Perh. identical with RIBBON.] Money.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ribbin*, money. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), The ribbin runs thick; i.e. there is plenty of money. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Ribband*, money in general.

Ribbin, obs. variant of RIBBON.

Ri·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIB *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb. (See quots.)

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 312 A method of plowing, used in some places, called ribbing. This method of plowing is performed by making furrows about two feet distant from each other. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 408 Ribbing, by which half the land was left untilled. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 481, I have mentioned a mode of ploughing called ribbing. In its best form it is usually performed in spring with the small plough. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203 *Ribbing*,..enlarging a heading or drift. 1893–4 HESLOP *Northumbld. Wds.* s.v. *Ribbin*, A sound thrashing is often called 'a good ribbin'.

2. *concr.* Ribs collectively (in various senses).

1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 219, I geue him..a payre of lynnen shetes wth a silk ribbing thorow them, a rode, and a pilleber. 1703 [see 3]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 131 Sometimes the ribbing of circular roofs consists of only several principal axal ribs. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* I. (ed. 4) 38 Throughout plants generally, the ribbing or veining is arranged according to two..plans. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 28 The size of ribbing is a matter of individual taste.

3. *Comb.*, as *ribbing-nail, -needle, -plough.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 212 *Ribbing-nails..are ..us'd to fasten the Ribbing, to keep the Ribs of Ships in their place in Building. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 571 *Ribbing-Nails*, similar to deck-nails, but not so fine. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 299/2 A set of *ribbing-needles placed at right angles to Lee's plain needles. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 4 in *L. U. K., Husb.* III, The *ribbing-plough was first introduced into this neighbourhood..about twenty years ago.

† Ribbing-skin. *Obs. rare*–[o]. = RIBSKIN.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601 *Pellicula*, a rybbyngskyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 A Rybbynge skyn, *nebrida.*

† Ribbis. *Obs.*–[1] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 348/1 The Ribbis is a piece of Plate Iron, cut with Teeth like a Saw; with it the Cloth Worker lays the Wool of the Cloth by drawing it over the same.

Ribbit, variant of RYBAT.

Ribble (ri·b'l), *v.* [? f. RIB *sb.*[1] + -LE.] (See quot. 1847.) Hence **Ri·bbling** *vbl. sb.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* III. lxxiv. 318 First ploughing, a clean earth...Second ditto, ribbling it close overwart. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 288 Another system of fallowing is adopted by many, namely, that of 'ribbling'; this is done by turning a furrow to the unploughed land, and, in returning, to turn over this furrow and the earth upon which the first furrow was laid. *Ibid.* 296 Others again scarify or ribble after the fold, and drill the barley on one earth.

Ribble, error for RIBIBLE.

Ribble-rabble (ri·b'l-ræ·b'l), *adv.* and *sb.* Also 5 **rebylle rable,** 7 **rible rable,** 9 *Sc.* **ribble rabbill.** [A reduplication of RABBLE *sb.*[1], of the same type as *fiddle-faddle, gibble-gabble*, etc.]

A. *adv.* In great confusion. *rare.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 598 Here master master, ware how ye tugg..for yt gooth rebylle rable. 1882 in *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* IV. 25.

B. *sb.* **1.** Confused meaningless language; rigmarole, gibble-gabble. Now *arch.*

1602 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl of Hunt.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 110 High time 'tis for me, To leave off my babble And fond ribble-rabble. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 202 Then with a certain Ribble Rabble of Mysterious Words, he proceeds to his Calculation. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. vii. 219 That other Ribble Rable..of that other Annotatour upon Clement. 1737 BYROM *Kem.* (1856) II. i. 142, I saw the name of Mademoiselle Bourignon, and ribble rabble, fiddle faddle. 1883 HALL CAINE *Cobw. Crit.* ii. 44 The ribble-rabble of the Examiner's poetical animosity.

attrib. 1598 FLORIO, *Fanfaluche*,.. flim flam tales, old wiues fables, a ribble rabble discourse. 1602 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl of Hunt.* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 185 You fall into your vein Of ribble-rabble rhymes Skeltonical. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* I. 21, I cry God mercy..if thou gratest my eares any more with thy ribble rabble discourse.

2. = RABBLE *sb.*[1] 2.

1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* v. iii, My ends are compassed: hang the ribble rabble! 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, Perpetual drinking in a rible rable like ducks. 1769 *Trinculo's Trip* 41 Wrangling with the ribble-rabble. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July iii, A mischievous mob of colliers, and such promiscuous ribble rabble. 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 105 A gabble O' tongues .. Frae that wine-flister't ribble-rabbill. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., What a set of ribble-rabble there are about! *attrib.* 1600 LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 110 So will I leaue to write Against this popish ribble rabble route.

So † **Ribble-row,** a rigmarole. *Obs. rare.*

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. Wks. (1715) 106 This Witch a Ribble-row rehearses Of scurvy Names in scurvy Verses. 1685 — tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 458 Superscribing them with a long ribble-row of qualities and titles.

Ribbon (ri·bŏn), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **rybben, rybbon,** 7 **ribbin,** 7– **ribbon.** *β.* 6 **rebond,** 7 **ribond,** 6–8 **ribbond.** [Later form of *riban* RIBAND. In the 16th–18th c. the French form RUBAN was also frequent.]

I. 1. A narrow woven band of some fine material, as silk or satin, used to ornament clothing or headgear, or utilized for other purposes: **a.** Without article, as a material.

α. 1545 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 136 For sylke rybben, 16*s.* 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 159 Rybbon for Laces. 1781 COWPER *Flatting Mill* 6 It appears, Like a loose heap of ribbon, a glittering show. 1810 CLARK *Trav. Russia* (1839) 138 Half a dozen bits of ribbon strung in a line across the breast. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 750 From her lifted hand Dangled a length of ribbon. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 616 Orange ribbon of a soft kind, and sold now under the name of giant ribbon, is laid down in Vandykes.

β. 1527 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 31 For rebond & silk for the reperacon of vestments. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 59 Girding them selues.. with brode Ribbond of sarsenet. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* in *Swift's Wks.* 1751 V. 129 And knots of scarlet ribbond deck his Mane.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: A piece or length of this. Also, a particular kind or make of it.

α. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 205 Hee hath Ribbons of all the colours i'th Rainebow. *Ibid.* 236 The bondage of certaine Ribbons and Gloues. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 22 At the last I spide a young man, who had a ribbin in his hat. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 734 The Victim Ox,..Trim'd with white Ribbons, and with Garlands drest. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 149. 325, I find Four Parchments tyed together with a Ribbon. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 ¶ 5 He had..innumerable boxes of antiquated ribbons. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Four suits..every one having a treble, and appropriate change of ribbons, trimmings, and fringes. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 244 A great house engaged in the trade of ribbons and broad silks. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 416 It is not till the sixteenth century that ribbons in the present sense are..heard of.

β. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 264, I beg nor ribbond wrought with thine owne hands..Nor Ring. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, That a mans excellency should lie

in Neatly tying of a Ribbond, or a Crevat! 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 410 ¶ 1 She was dressed in a black Tabby Mantua and Petticoat, without Ribbonds.

2. The badge of an order of knighthood; also *transf.*, high distinction in anything.

1651- [see BLUE RIBBON]. 1725- [see RED *a.* 19]. 1726 YOUNG *Instalment*, See, Britain, see thy Walpole shine from far, His azure ribbon, and his radiant star. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 404 Grandees..may be indulged in their learned play-things, as in the ribbon and the star. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 14 Down to the giving of trinkets and ribbons he was not forgetful. 1879 *London Soc.* Christmas No. 64/1 There were one or two stars and ribbons.

3. *Her.* A sub-ordinary, in width one eighth of the bend, and one half of the cost, usually borne couped. (Cf. RIBAND *sb.* 2.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I. s.v., *Ribbon*..; it is born a little cut off from the out-lines of the Escutcheon. 1722 NISBET *Her.* I. xiii. 90. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 141/1 The Bend has four diminutives; the Bendlet, the Garter, the Cost, and the Ribbon. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 695/1 The ribbon is used as a difference, and is sometimes couped or cut short, when it becomes a bâton.

4. † **a.** *Cant.* A bell-pull. *Obs.*—⁰

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pluck the Ribond*,..ring the Bell at the Tavern.

b. *pl.* Reins. (Cf. RIBAND *sb.* 3 b.)

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 129 Their adroitness in the use of the ribbons .excited universal admiration. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. III. iv. 124, I was surprised to see my factotum mount the box, and take the ribbons in his hand. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 187 Brandon held the ribbons, while Parklands took the box-seat.

c. *Cant.* Gin, spirits.

1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.*, The cull lushes the blue ribbon; the silly fellow drinks common gin. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 269 *Ribbon*, gin, or other spirits.

5. a. A long, thin, flexible strip of metal, etc.

1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 45 The ribbon [gold leaf] is divided by compasses and cut with sheers into equal pieces. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 223 The twisted barrels [of muskets] are made out of long ribbons of iron wound spirally around a mandrel. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 80 If a straight ribbon or bar be made of two metals.

b. A continuous band of untwisted fibre; a sliver. (Cf. RIBAND *sb.* 4 a, quot. 1801.)

1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII. 349/1 It is necessary..to lay the fibres or filaments parallel with each other, so as to form them into a soft continuous ribbon or cord. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 273/1 The cotton..issues a soft pure ribbon, technically called a sliver.

c. One of the long thin strips or films into which wax is separated for bleaching after being melted and cleansed.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 445 To free it from these impurities, it is melted in water, and cast into thin ribbons. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 460 The melted wax, running in small streams upon the revolving wet drum, is floated off in the form of exceedingly thin strips or flakes, called ribbons.

d. A narrow strip of anything; = RIBAND *sb.* 4 a.

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 220 A ribbon of beach not more than fifteen yards wide. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i, A long ribbon of bark [was] torn away. 1889 *Proc. Phys. Soc.* X. 181 A second plate shows four flashes [of lightning]...None of these flashes are ribbons. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 4 At the top only a ribbon of sky showed in.

6. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A tissue or structure having the form of a ribbon. *Lingual ribbon*, = ODONTOPHORE. *Nidamental r.*, in certain molluscs, the string of eggs with the connecting secretion of the nidamental gland.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 260 He perceived a kind of vascular ribbon, which he feared to divide, from an apprehension of hæmorrhage. 1851 [see NIDAMENTAL 1]. 1851–6 [see LINGUAL *a.* 2]. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Celent.* 224 At each extremity of the ribbon the marginal and medial canals anastomose with one another.

b. *Bot.* A leaf, branch, or other structure, resembling a ribbon.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 63 The delicate green ribbons of the Zostera. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 362 Transverse divisions arise, and irregularly branched cellular ribbons are formed.

7. *pl.* Torn strips of anything; tatters, shreds.

1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 2 The rags of the sail Are flickering in ribbons within the fierce gale. 1848 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 165 He cuts Cobden to ribbons; and Cobden writhes and quails under him. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* XXVI. 244/1 The sails hung in ribbons from the yards.

8. A ribband; a wale or strip of wood.

See etym. note to RIBAND.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Then hang up a Ribbon at the Floor Sirmark, and..nail that Ribbon, and shoie it with very able Pieces of Timber. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 25 A Ground-Timber or Ribbon 14 Inches wide and 7 Inches thick. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Such Piles..may be cut off level, and a Ribbon run along the outside of them. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Ribbon*, a long, thin strip of wood or a series of such strips connecting a number of parts.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. In sense 1. **a.** Objective or obj. genitive, as *ribbon-maker, -manufacturer*; *-pulling, -weaving.* Also RIBBON-WEAVER.

1611 COTGR., *Rubennier*, a ribbon maker, head-band maker. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/2 On the well-ordering of these cords chiefly depends the art of ribbon-weaving. 1818 *Parl. Papers* IX. 27 The respectful Address of the Weaver..to the Ribbon Manufacturers of the City of Coventry. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 61 His tricks were of the commonest kind of old-fashioned hankypanky,.. ribbon-pulling and fire-blowing.

b. Instrumental, as *ribbon-bound, -marked*, etc.

1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 2 This cap..With ribbon-bound tassel on high. 1871 *Figure Training* 124 As the pupil reaches one end of the ribbon-marked path the movement is reversed. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 74/1 The ribbon-bedizened hat which prosperous Gypsies once used to wear.

c. Attrib. (in various uses), as *ribbon-block, cotillon, factory, -front, -knot, -loom, rose, -streamer.*

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 111 He would sit for hours, with a board two or three feet long resting on his knees, and rub *ribbon-blocks over it in various ways. *c* 1874 *Ball Room Guide* 84 The *Ribbon Cotillon...Each dancer selects a ribbon. When all have chosen, those which have selected the same colour dance together. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxvi, The enterprising head of the *ribbon factory in Clavering. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 304 *Ribbon-fronts are more in request than those of brass. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, With *ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet lug. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. Pl. cclviii, *Ribbon-Loom. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 245 In our single-hand ribbon-loom, the weaver can make but a piece and a half a week. 1604 TEXILO *Friar Bacons Brazen-heads Prophesie* lxix, And *Ribon Roses take such place, That Garden Roses want their grace. 1755 E. YOUNG *Centaur not Fabulous* 174 Beautiful Fillies with flounc'd Trappings, *Ribbon-streamers, and braided Manes.

d. *Ribbon Society*, a Roman Catholic secret society or league formed in the north and north-west of Ireland early in the nineteenth century to counteract the Protestant influence, and associated with agrarian disorders. So *Ribbon association, pass-word, system, work.*

1818 in *Edin. Rev.* (1899) Jan. 171 A great deal of Ribbon work is carrying on at Ballycastle. 1839 CARLETON *Fardorougha* xviii, He was accosted in the significant terms of the Ribbon pass-word of that day. 1857 *Parl. Papers* XXVI. 11 It can hardly be necessary to imitate the vices of the Ribbon system in order to counteract it. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 244/2 The class of men with which the Ribbon societies were recruited. *Ibid.*, The Ribbon association was divided, like the Orange, into lodges.

10. Attrib., in sense 'resembling a ribbon or ribbons', 'forming a long narrow strip or strips', etc., as *ribbon border, -bordering, -borer, coil, conductor, -edge, flash, -isinglass, -letter, lightning, map, saw, -steel.* Also *ribbon-like, -shaped* adjs.

1802 *Dixon's Seed Catal.* 36 Specially suited for *ribbon borders. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* ii, Whether it went in for *ribbon-bordering and bedding-out plants, or essayed the classical 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Ribbon-borer*, a boring-tool consisting of a twisted flat steel blade. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 409 Instead of a *ribbon coil, a helix containing two thousand..yards of fine insulated wire. 1896 BEDELL *Princ. of Transformer* 306 Conductors may be made up of a number of wires in parallel, although *ribbon-conductors are preferable. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 68 Called by the carvers 'the stick-and-ribbon ornament'; and, when the stick through the ribbon is omitted, it is called 'the *ribbon-edge'. 1889 *Proc. Phys. Soc.* X. 176 Photographs of lightning have frequently been obtained showing banded, *ribbon or double flashes. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 361, $450,000 worth of *ribbon-isinglass. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirlaugh* III. 190 The *ribbon-letters in which they were carved. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Meteor. Soc.* XIV. 227 The following appear to be some of the most typical forms of Lightning flashes:—..6 *Ribbon Lightning. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 135 The..Derwent..poured down from the heights by *ribbon-like torrents. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 610 The pretty, long, ribbon-like town of Victoria. 1866 (*title*), Coloney and Fairchild's *Ribbon Map of the Father of the Waters. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 751 The mode adopted in joining the ends of this elastic blade, or *ribbon saw. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 155 There are ribbon saws—endless tapes of metal working over pairs of rollers. 1861 J. R. GREENE in Nicholson *Man. Zool.* xvi. (1875) 151 A flat, *ribbon-shaped body, three or four feet in length. 1875 SIR T. SKATON *Fret Cutting* 67 He must now procure a bit of *ribbon-steel.

b. Marked with bands or stripes, as *ribbon agate, jasper* (cf. RIBAND *sb.* 5 c), *onyx.*

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 26 Such is the Saxon Jasper, called ribbon agate. 1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I 235 The common name ribbon jasper is not appropriate. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ribbon Jasper*..is, in general, a result of the alteration of argillaceous strata by contact with igneous rocks. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 383 A Roman gold finger-ring, set with an intaglio in ribbon onyx.

c. In names of plants, as **ribbon-fern, -gum, -laver, -tree, -wood.** Also RIBBON-GRASS.

1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 185 Of the *Ribbon Ferns (Pteris serrulata) there are many varieties of great beauty. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 429 A variety of *h[ucalyptus] amygdalina* growing in the south coast district of New South Wales, goes by the name of '*Ribbon Gum'. 1793–8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* v. 869 *Ribbon laver, *Ulva linza.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 981 *Ribbon-Tree, *Plagianthus betulinus.* 1874 *Ibid.* Suppl. 1338/1 *Ribbon-wood of Otago, *Hoheria populnea.* 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 386 All species of Plagianthus and Hoheria are to the colonists Ribbonwood, especially *Plagianthus betulinus*..and *Hoheria populnea.*

d. In names of animals, fishes, etc., as **ribbon gurnard** (see RIBAND *sb.* 5 c), **seal, snake, worm.**

1881–2 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U.S.* 67 Almost nothing appears to have been yet recorded respecting the habits of the *Ribbon Seal. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vii. 69 Sir Walter Rawleigh's *Ribbond Snake. 1736 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 256 *Anguis gracilis, fuscus*: the Ribbon-Snake. 1808 ASHE *Trav.* II. 287 The conversation..turned on the serpent tribe and we called the following at least to our recollection.., Brown Snake, Ribbon ditto. 1860 F. MASON *Burmah* 317 Ribbon Snake. This tree snake is grass-green all over.., excepting under the lips and throat. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* II. 275 The family of *Nemertidæ*, or **Ribbon-worms*. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxvi. (1875) 198 The *Nemertida*, or 'Ribbon-worms', agree in most essential respects with the *Planarida.*

Ribbon (ri·bən), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn with ribbon or ribbons; also *transf.*, to mark or stripe in a way resembling ribbons. Usually in *pa. pple.*

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. v. 15 Like a poor town lady of pleasure, painted and ribboned out in her head-dress. 1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Central France* (ed. 2) 16 Numerous calcareo-volcanic strata..ribboned with different colours. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* xlviii, I could see all the inland valleys ribbon'd with broad waters. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb 3/1 Baskets..very much ribboned with broad white silk bows.

b. To separate into thin narrow strips; to tear into ribbons.

1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 460 They are also melted and ribboned once or twice during the process. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 174 Your hair being torn out and your clothes ribboned by others.

2. *intr.* Of melted soap, wax, etc.: To form into 'ribbons'. Also with *out.*

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Ribboned (ri·bənd), *a.* [f. RIBBON *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Adorned with a ribbon or ribbons.

1743 J. BROWN *Honour* 7 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1748) III. 286 Oft' Honour, perching on the ribon'd breast, Sneers at weak justice. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxx, Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi, A blue frock coat with a ribboned button-hole. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 19 Ribboned playthings of the pageantry were all showered upon them.

2. Having ribbon-like markings or stripes.

1790 WHITE *Voyage N. S. Wales* App. 245 The Ribboned Lizard. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 456 It shews this character..by a ribboned structure. 1878 RAMSAY *Geol. & Geogr. Gt. Brit.* i. (ed. 5) 21 Ancient lavas ..often still possess a slaggy and ribboned structure.

Ri·bbon-fish. *Zool.* [f. RIBBON *sb.*] A fish having a very long, slender, flattened body, as those of the genera *Cepola* and *Regalecus.* (See also *riband-fish*, s.v. RIBAND *sb.* 5 c.)

1793–8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex* v. 869 Ribbon fish, *Cepola taenia.* 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 354 There are, however, the ribbon-fishes; and some of these, as the hair-tail, the Vaegmaer, and the Gymnetrus, are of large size. 1866 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 147 The recent capture of *Gymnetrus banksii*, the Great Ribbonfish. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 101 These ribbon fishes are deep water forms.

Ri·bbon-grass. [f. RIBBON *sb.*] A grass having long slender leaves, esp. a variegated variety of *Phalaris.*

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arrangem.* 63 Arundinaceous striped-leaved, or ribbon-grass. 1827 CLARE *Shepb. Cal.* 58 With marjoram knots, sweet-brier, and ribbon-grass. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 607 *Phalaris picta* is the well-known striped or ribbon grass, with beautifully variegated leaves longitudinally striped in endless diversity. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* v. I. 115 Rock pools..filled with green ribbon-grasses and red sea-foliage.

Ri·bboning, variant of RIBANDING.

1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 80 Paide for 3 yardes di. of viij *d* ribboninge, ij *s* ij *d.*

Ri·bbonism. [See RIBBON *sb.* 9 d.] The principles or policy of the Ribbon Society.

1848 [see RIBANDISM]. 1857 *Parl. Papers* XXVI. 10 The Orange Society was a protective society against Ribbonism and other secret societies amongst the Roman Catholics. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Dec., The Roman Catholic farmers and labourers who have not yet joined the ranks of Ribbonism.

Ri·bbonman. [Cf. prec. and RIBANDMAN.] A member of the Ribbon Society.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 41/1 A shocking affray..between a party of Orangemen and a party of Ribbonmen. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 121 Their society has been revived under the name of Ribbonmen 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 3/1 Our close allies the Ribbonmen have recently disposed of many an obnoxious landowner and agent.

Ri·bbonry. = RIBANDRY.

1824 [see RIBANDRY]. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* (1884) II. 151 She is pandering to a very depraved taste in ribbonry.

Ri·bbon-weaver. [f. RIBBON *sb.*] One engaged in the weaving of ribbons.

1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.* § 75 How a Tape or Ribbon-weaver may set down a whole discourse without knowing a letter. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* v, They are Ribbon-weavers, who have been informed, that you are he that invented the Engine-Loom. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4026/4 John Stillington,.. both Ribbon-Weaver and Cobler. 1818 *Parl. Papers* IX. 7 Is there more than one class of ribbon weavers in Coventry?—Yes, two. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 257 They were persecuted for their pains by the ribbon-weavers of the old school. 1876 GOODE *Anim. Res. U.S.* 51 Manufacture of ribbon weaver's bone.

Ri·bbony, *a.* [f. RIBBON *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in, decked with, ribbons; resembling a ribbon or ribbons. **Ribbony gum** (see quot. 1889).

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 452/1 White and reddish brown, ribbony or festoony. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. vi. (1872) II. 301 Some questionable quaint procession, ribbony, perhaps musical. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 527 In Southern New South Wales it [*Eucalyptus viminalis*] bears the name of 'Ribbony Gum'. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 5/1 Rank rushes, with their long ribbony leaves.

Ri·bby, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. RIB *sb.*¹ + -Y. Cf. G. *rippig.*] Full of ribs; having prominent ribs.

1849 *Florist* 50 Yellow [dahlia], tipped with white; constant, but ribby.

Ribe, obs. variant of RUBY.

Ribel, obs. variant of REBEL *sb.*

† Riberry. *Obs.*—[1] [For *ribe-berry.*] = next.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 But I never saw any of our English Currants, (Riberries) there.

‖ Ribes (rəi·bīz). Now *Bot.* Also 6 **rybes**; 9 *erron.* **rhibes.** [a. med.L. *ribes* (whence also F., Sp., and It. *ribes*, Da. *ribs*), ad. Arab. ريباس *ribās* (also *ribāz*, *rīwās*, Pers. *rībāj*), sorrel.

The meaning of the Arab. word was retained in med.L.: *a* 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* 36 '*Ribes*, acedula'; *c* 1450 *Alphita* 2 '*Acedula*, *ribes*, ..sourdocke'. Cf. also the mod. botanical name *Rheum Ribes*, a species of rhubarb.]

† **1.** As *pl.* (Red, Black, or White) Currants. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Baths* 15 b, A littell bread stieped in the juyce of Pomegranates, Berberies, or Ribes. *Ibid.* 17 The syrope of rybes or berberis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 683 In Englishe, Redde Gooseberies .. and common Ribes. .. In English, Blacke Gooseberies, or blacke Ribes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 124 Ribes, which with vs are commonly knowen by the name of Red Currants. 1657 PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following... In April, Ribes, white, red.

2. *Bot.* A genus of plants comprising the currants and gooseberry.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Ribes*, the Currant-Tree. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Ribes*, in botany, a general name given by Linnæus to the goosberry and currant bushes, which he makes one genus of plants, called by others *Grossularia*. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 392 Thus *Ribes*, the Currant and Gooseberry genus, ..stands in the fifth class. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 74, I found a species of *Ribes*, or currant. 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 97 'It is the colour of this,' pointing to a branch of red rhibes.

Ribet, variant of RYBAT.

Rib-grass (ri·bgras). Also 6 **rybgyrse**, 9 *dial.* **ribgirse**, 6 **ryb-, ribgrasse**; 8–9 **rib-grass, rib grass.** [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + GRASS.]

1. = RIBWORT.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Plantago*, Majorem vulgus appellat waybred aut Plantane. Minorem vero Rybwort, rybgyrse, aut Lancell. 1548 — *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 63 The other is called Rybwurte, or Rybgrasse. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 94 The lesse Kynde [of plantain]..is called..in many places rybgrasse. 1775 *Ess. Agric.* 434 The narrow-leaved plantain, or rib-grass, is well liked by horses and cattle. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 213 If the rotation admits of the grass lands lying a few years in pasture, there is commonly some white or yellow clover or rib-grass added. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 38 in *L.U.K.*, *Husb.* III, Those sown on this farm besides rye grass, the clovers, and rib grass (*plantago media*), are timothy, and cocksfoot. 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 261 Modern farmers term it Rib-grass, including it among those plants which they distinguish as artificial grasses.

attrib. 1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 194 The Rib-Grass Tribe.

2. The Native Plantain (*Plantago varia*) of Australia and Tasmania.

1898 in MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 387/1.

† **Ribibe,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **rybybe, ribup(e,** 6 **rybibe.** [ad. OF. *rubebe*, *rebebe* (hence MDu. *rebebe*), It. *ribebba* (Florio), ad. Arab. رباب *rebāb.*]

1. = REBECK *sb.*[2]

The Cambr., Petw., and Lansd. MSS. read *rubybe*, *rybibe*, and *rebibe* in Chaucer *Miller's T.* 145, where the correct reading is *rubible*: see RISIBLE.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 667 *Hec uetella*, rybybe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433 Rybybe, *vitula*. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour, the ribupe, the rist.

2. An opprobrious or abusive term for an old woman. (Cf. REBECK *sb.*[1])

It is probable that both Skelton and Jonson took the word from Chaucer.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 79 (Corpus MS.), This somnour ..Rode for to somne an old wijf, a ribibe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 492 There came an old rybybe; She halted of a kybe. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i, Some good Ribibe, about Kentish Towne, Or Hogsden, you would hang now, for a witch.

Hence † **Ribibe** *v.*, to play on the ribibe. *Obs.*

14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 81 The sow..harpyd Robyn-Howde; Tho fox fydylyd, tho ratton rybybyd.

Ribi·ble. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 **rouwe-, row-,** 5 **ru-, ribible.** [ad. OF. *rubebe* (see prec.); the ending may have been influenced by the musical terms *trible*, *quadrible*, *quinible.*] = RIBIBE *sb.* 1.

13.. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He..rat on the rouwe-bible and on other book no mo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 145 In twenty manere koude he trippe and daunce..And pleyen songes on a small Rubible. *c* 1386 — *Cook's T.* 32 (Ellesm. MS.), Al konne he pleye on gyterne or Ribible. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 159 The said Sir piere..axed hym, where was his fedylle or hys Ribible or suche an instrument as longithe vnto a mynstralle. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 1071 There was myrth and melody With harpe, getron and sautry, With rote, ribible and clokarde.

1844 JAMES *Agincourt* II. 52 'Yes and the ribible too,' answered Ella Brune. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 469 Gleemen played on harp and ribible.

† **Ribibour.** *Obs.* In 5 **rybibour, ribibor.** [f. RIBIBE *sb.*] One who plays on a ribibe.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 165 A ribibor [*v.r.* rybibour], a ratoner, a rakere of Chepe.

Ribie, obs. variant of RUBY.

Ribless (ri·blès), *a.* [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. G. *rippenlos.*] Destitute or devoid of ribs.

1794 COLERIDGE *To a Young Ass* 30 Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his bride, And Laughter tickle Plenty's ribless side! 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 101 Flat wedge-shaped, ribless, thick, very succulent. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 3 Seeds ribless, rough. 1854 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 216 The eight cervical vertebræ are free, moveable, and ribless. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 11/3 Are they flexible, like elastic, or ribless, like a coiling snake, those lumbering vessels?

Ri·blet (riblĕt). [f. RIB *sb.*[1]] A small rib.

1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 101 The following whorls are beset with..more numerous riblets. 1887 *Geol. Mag.* IV. 451 The surface has longitudinal ridges which..are connected by transverse riblets.

Riblet: see RIVULET. **Ribosa,** var. REBOZO.

Riboudry(e, obs. forms of RIBALDRY.

† **Ri·b-roast,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next.]

1. Beating, cudgelling.

1595 *Maroccus Extaticus* p. iii, Such a peece of filching is..punishable with ribroast. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Land Ships* Wks. I. 83/2 Her Mariners doe..endure much hardnesse,..yet many times they are allowed more Lamb and Ribroste then they would have. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (1901) 57 Truth is, he was shrewd to me, and gave me store of rib roast.

2. *fig.* A damaged part.

1634 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 69 There is no flaw, no shoulder-spraine, hip-shot, nor rib-rost in thy credit.

Ri·b-roast, *v.* Now *arch.* [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + ROAST *v.*] *trans.* To belabour with a cudgel; to beat severely; to thrash. Also *fig.*

1570 NORTH *Doni's Mor. Philos.* IV. 100 After he had well fauoureddy ribbe rosted his poore innocent wife. 1589 [NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* 11 Ile ribroste my brother Martin a little, for obiecting .. the not answering of his bookes. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 12 Not a victuelar .. but was rib-roasted or had some of his ribbes crusht. 1618 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* (1620) D iij, Tom, take thou a cudgell, and rib roast him. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 121 Who us'd to baste, rib-roast, swaddle, and swinge them well-favour'dly. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II. 289 He was rib-roasted according to his Merits. 1796 *Grose's Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., I'll rib-roast him to his heart's content. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 119 Impounding horses, and sometimes grievously rib-roasting their owners. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 188 Brandon..was engaged..in rib-roasting Darkie to make him 'come out of that'.

Hence **Ri·b-roasted** *ppl. a.*; **Ri·b-roaster,** a severe blow on the ribs.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 43 The peasant staid till it was quite dark, that the poor rib-roasted knight might not be seen in such a woful condition. 1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. 16 There's a regular rib-roaster for you.

Ri·b-roasting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.] A beating, cudgelling. Cf. RIB-ROAST *sb.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xvii. 203 The woman gave me of the tree (to wit a sound rib-roasting) and I did eate. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 248 He..Departs not meanly proud, and boasting, Of his magnificent Rib-roasting. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 37 Among my Master's Rib-roastings he has not forgot mine. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 301 There are .. the slashings and the rib-roastings to undergo. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 193 This sturdy ribroasting calmed the fury of the Crows.

Ribrusch, obs. form of RUBRISH.

† **Ribskin.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **rybbeskynne, rybskyn,** 5 **rybschyn.** [f. RIB *v.*[2] + SKIN *sb.* Cf. LG. *ribbelap*, *-lappe*(*n* in the same sense.] A leather apron, worn by women while engaged in 'ribbing' flax.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Rybbe skynne (rybskyn, *H.P.*), *melotula*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 794 *Hic fusus*, a spyndylle. *Hec pellicula*, a rybschyn. *Hec nebryda*, *idem est*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 299 They layde to pledge theyr wharrowe, Theyr rybskyn and theyr spyndell, Theyr nedell and theyr thymbell.

Ri·bspare. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 **-sparre.** [So MLG. *ribbesper*, LG. *ribbspeer*, G. *rippspeer.*] = SPARERIB.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 91 The remainder of the Dons morning draught, and drench for his rib-sparre or split (choose you which). 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* s.v. *Fore-right*, So, in Kent, to *wrong-take* a person is to take him wrong, ..and a *ribspare* is a spare rib. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.*, *Ribspare*, the spare rib.

Ri·bston. Also **Ribstone.** [f. *Ribston* Park, between Knaresborough and Wetherby in Yorks.]

1. Used *attrib.* with *pippin* as the name of a choice variety of dessert apple, originally introduced from Normandy about 1707.

See A. Amherst *Gardening* (1895) 226.

1769 HARGROVE *Hist. Knaresbro.* vi. (1798) 246 This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the Ribstone-Park Pippin. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* (1813) 280 Ribstone pippin. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos, Charact.* i, About the size and shape of a reasonable Ribstone pippin. 1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 22 Ribston Pippin,..the king of English dessert apples. 1878 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 197 The English Ribston Pippin assumes in the hotter parts of India, a fastigiate or pyramidal aspect.

2. *ellipt.* The (*or* a) Ribston pippin.

1844 M. PATERSON *Manse Garden* 106 The Ribston as a tree thrives better in the orchard. 1878 T. HARDY in *Belgravia* Apr. 234 Now a few russets..He used to like them almost as well as ribstones.

Ribup(e, variants of RIBIBE *sb. Obs.*

Ri·bwork. [f. RIB *sb.*[1]] Any work or arrangement presenting the appearance of ribs.

1892 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 271 The crystals..affording a rectangular rib-work on the cross-section. 1894 H. BARBER *Furness & Cartmel Notes* 140 The gateway..resting upon a deep arch decorated by rib-work. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 18/2 Over the rib-work thus formed, long strips of canvas are stretched.

Ribwort (ri·bwŏrt). Also 5–6 **ribbe-, rybbe-, ryb-**; 3 **-uurt,** 6 **-wurte,** 7 **-wurt**; 5–7 **-worte,** 6 **-woorte.** [f. RIB *sb.*[1] or *sb.*[2] + WORT. Cf. MLG. *ribbewort*, *ribwort*; G. *rippenwurz.*] The Narrow-leaved Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*); ribgrass.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rybbeworte, herbe, *lanciola*. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 126 Take þe jus of weybrode & of rybbewort. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Rybbe worte, an herbe. 1548 [see RIBGRASS 1]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xciii. 341 Ribwoorte or small Plantaine, hath many leaues flat spred vpon the ground. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* lxxxv. 352 Rose Plantane .. is in all things like vnto the ordinary Plantane or Ribworte. 1672 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 424 Ribwort..stops Fluxes and the Termes and is of the nature of Plantain. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 345, I do not know that the narrow leaved plantain, or ribwort (*Plantago angustifolia*) hath ever been cultivated purposely for the food of cattle. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 113 Ribwort, ribbed grass, black plantain or cock plant. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 220 Ribwort, white clover, and many other valuable grasses, are found to grow for the first period of perhaps two or three years.

attrib. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* 9/1 Cape Cats-foot with Ribwort-leaves. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 978 *Plantaginaceæ*, the Ribwort Family. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 606 *Plantaginaceæ*.—The Ribwort Order.

b. So *Ribwort Plantain.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xciii. 341 *Plantago quinquenervia*, Ribwoorte Plantaine. 1611 COTGR., *Lancelée*, Ribwort Plantaine, Lambes-tongue. 1696 FLOYER *Anim. Humours* x. 129 Plantane boiled in Broths, and Ribwort Plantane. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 836 Ribwort Plantain..is a plant much relished by neat cattle and horses. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 222 Ribwort Plantain.. is a common plant of pastures.

c. A plant belonging to the N.O. *Plantaginaceæ.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 642 There is nothing to distinguish the corolla of Ribworts from the part so called in other plants except its..want of vascular texture.

-ric, *suffix*, in *abbotric*, *bishopric*, etc.: see these words and RICHE *sb.*

Ricardian (rĭkā·rdiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name *Ricardo*: see def.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or accepting the doctrines of the political economist David Ricardo (1772–1823).

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iii 118 Political economists of the Ricardian type. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* I. iv. 86 The Ricardian economist..declares that he sees no advantage in an increase of money above its former level. 1887 ASHLEY *Eng. Woollen Indust.* Pref. 9 The truth or falsehood of the main Ricardian doctrines.

B. *sb.* A follower or adherent of Ricardo.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 294/1 In his great work he kept clear of the exaggerated abstraction of the Ricardians.

Hence **Rica·rdianism.**

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 3/2 Mr. Henry George with his revolutionary Ricardianism.

Ricardon: see RICHARDINE. **Ricche,** obs. f. REACH *v.*[1], RICH *a.* **Ricchedom,** var. RICHDOM *Obs.* **Ricchesse,** var. RICHESSE *Obs.*

Rice[1] (rəis). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 **-hris,** 3, 6 **ris** (5 **risse**), 4–7 **rys**, 5–6, 9 **ryss**; 3–6, 9 **rise**, 5–7, 9 **ryse** (9 **ryse**), **ryce**, 6– **rice**; 9 **reis(s, reise, reyce.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *-hris* (in comb. *geléafhris*), = Fris. *riis*, *rys*, MDu. and Du. *rijs*, OS. **hrîs* (dat. *rise*), OHG. *hriis* (MHG. *rîs*, G. *reis*), ON. *hrís* (Norw., Sw., and Da. *ris*): the stem may be an ablaut-variant of that represented by Goth. *hrisjan* to shake.]

† **1.** *collect.* **a.** Without article: Twigs or small branches on growing trees or bushes. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 740 Ich eou wlle leden forð to mine lauerde i þon wode rime, þer he vnder rise lið. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 8 What is þer in paradis, Bot grasse and flure and grene ris? 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1698 Rocheres roungen bi rys, for rurde of her hornes. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 1327 The rosis reid arrayit on rone and ryce [*v.r.* rys]. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol 35 Baith foullis, flouris, and rice Recomfort was. 15.. *Tayis Bank* 109 Quhair ron & ryss raiss in aray.

† **b.** So with *the. Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1664 Foweles..sungen al so uale wise þat blisse wes among þe ryse. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 89 The Howlet wylest in wyce, Raikit vnder the rys. *c* 1500 *World & the Child* 268, I am ryall arayde to reuen [*read* rennen] vnder the ryse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 233 With buglis blast quhill rairdit all the ryce.

2. *collect.* Twigs, small branches, or brushwood, cut and used for various purposes. *Stake and rice* (see STAKE *sb.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Leswe þine ticchenes bi heordmonne hulen of ris & of leaues. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 586 Þar bornes bob & ris i-drazze, Bi hegge & bi picke wode. 1471–2 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, Pro le fellyng del Ryss pro emendacione sepium, ij *s.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 227 Trynchis [he] gart mak .. And stoibbit thame with ryce. 1594 in *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th Ser. III. 428 None shall gett Ryce in Bardengill on paine of xij[d] a burthen. 1612 *Nauorth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 For cutting ryse at Netherton, and dyking. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 330 *Rice*, the shrouds or tops of Trees, or fellings of Coppices. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 51 Now weir an' fence o' wattl'd rice, The hained fields inclose. 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1889) II. 13 As a man cutting rice would wish to do. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Rice*, sticks used in gardens to support pease and beans or any deciduous plants. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., The brushwood used to bed in with stones in the weiring of rivers is called *rice.*

b. The stems of peas or beans. (E. Anglian.)
1889 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 360 Olly..pulled the rice..and I sat and stripped the peas.

3. A single twig or small branch.
a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1636 Þe nihtegale iherde þis An hupte uppon on blowe ris. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5614 (Gött.), A kist of rises did scho be wroght. 1507–8 *Durh. Acct. Rolls* III. 660 Pro fossacione ejusdem, cum lez Stakes et Ricez. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* xv. in *Bann. MS.*, Heich Hucheoun with a hissill ryss, To red can throw thame rummill. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 473 Garden Smilax hath long and small branches ..taking holdfast when they be succoured with rises or long poles. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lviii, I saw him whisk away through amang the reises. 1839 Wilson *Tales Borders* V. 322 (E.D.D.), Like a squirrel, swinging frae ae ryss to anither. 1894 Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., When tall hedges are cut down a rice is generally run alongside.

† b. Without article, in phr. *on* (or *in*) *rice*. *Obs.*
c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys. *Ta* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1015 As whyte as lylye or rose in rys. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 72 Þe rose ragged on rys. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 854 The blude of thair bodeis.., As roise ragit on rise, Our ran thair riche vedis.

† c. So *upon*, *on*, or *in the rice*. *Obs.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 138 He hadde a gay surplys, As whit as is the blosme vpon the rys. *a* 1500 *London Lickpenny* ix, Hot pescods.., Strabery ripe, and cherryes in the ryse. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 237 The cowschet crowdis and pirkis on the rys. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 4 Welcum, oure rubent roiss vpoun þe ryce!

† 4. A reel or winder. *Obs.* (Cf. Reed *sb.*[1] 9 a.)
1611 Florio, *Naspo*, a rice or reele for silke or yarne. 1611 Cotgr., *Tournette*, a Rice, or Yarwingle to wind yarne on. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 265/2 Upon this Barrell the wyer is turned as it is drawn of the Rice through the seuerall degrees of holes.

5. *attrib.*, as *rice-bloom*, *-bush*, *-dike*, *-hedge*, *-wood*; †**rice-bank**, a mound faced with brushwood; **rice-knife** (see quot. 1894).
1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 524 Than..rakit [they] hame to ther rest, through the rise blwmys. 1642 *Rel. of Action bef. Cirencester* 4 The streets were barricadoed up with..waggons of bavins or Rise-bushes. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 424 For taking the Bridge, .. he raised against the Wall a Tower, which is called a Rice-Bank. 1847 Halliw. s.v. *Rise*, *Rise-dike*, a hedge made of boughs and twigs. *Ibid.*, *Rise-wood*, small wood cut for hedging. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 53/2 When a fence is made of stakes with dead thorns twined in, it is called a 'rice-hedge'. 1894 Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., *Rice-knife*, a light slasher with a hooked point, used for cutting hedges.

Rice[2] (rəis). Forms: *α.* 3–6 **rys**, 5 **ryse**, **ryss**, 5–6 **ryse**, **rysse**; 4–5 **ris**, 6–7 **rise**, **rize**. *β.* 5–7 **ryce**, 6– **rice**. [ME. *rys*, etc., = Fris. *rys*, Du. *rijst*, † *rijs*, *rys*, MLG. *riis*, *ris*, MHG. *rîs* (G. *reis*), MSw. *riis* (Sw. and Da. *ris*), a. OF. *ris* (F. *riz*), ad. It. *riso*, repr. L. **orizum*, var. of *oriza*, *oryza*, a. Gr. ὄρυζα (also ὄρυζον), probably of Oriental origin. Sp. and Pg. *arroz* is from Arab. *aruz*(*z*, *uruz*(*z*.]

1. The seeds of the plant *Oryza sativa*, forming one of the important food-grains of the world.
α. 1234 *Close Roll* 18 *Hen. III* (1905) 381 Dimidiam centenam de rys; et j. centenam piperis. 1299 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, In C et v li. de Rys, xxjs. vjd. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 22 Pro vj lb. floure de rys. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 134 Þai ete milet and rysz. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Take ryse and wasshe and grynde hem smalle. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxv. 34 Then Iacob gaue him bred and that meace of ryse. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 166 Their drincke is a bruage that thei make sometyme of Rize, sometyme of Barlie. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 49 Rize is in Turky and other Countries of the East, most fed upon. 1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 22 Broth of Rise and pulse dressed after divers fashions.
β. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Floure of ryce þou grynd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Ryce, frute, *risia*, *vel risi*. 1541 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 13 Ryce with almond milk. 1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* vi. 65 One to fetch milke, an other to make ready Rice for the pottage. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 Wot you forsooth why Rice is so generally eaten and so valuable? 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 35 For Corn, they have Rice the Staff of the Land. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 1. 250 Rice, nourishing, good in Hæmorrages. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 462 Rice is a favourite substitute for bread in years of scarcity. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* v. (1870) 103 Rice..furnishes the chief article of diet for the largest proportion of the human race.

2. The rice-plant, *Oryza sativa*.
1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 41 Nether cocle nor tares are in any poynt like unto ryse. *Ibid.* 72 b, Rys is to looke to lyke vnto Lolium or darnel. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Rice*, the English name of a genus of plants, known among botanists by that of Oryza. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. (1794) 252 The Rice is almost the only plant to be found in the second order of this class. 1832 Tennyson *Palace of Art* 114 Many a tract of palm and rice. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 826/1 The Common Rice is a marsh-plant.

3. With *pl.* A kind or variety of rice.
1681 Knox *Ceylon* iii. 9, I have hitherto spoken of those Rices that require to grow in Water. 1806 Ainslie *Mat. Indica* I. i. i. 340 Supposing the rices of different crops to have very different effects.

4. a. *Wild rice*, = Canada or Indian Rice.
1814 Lunan *Hort. Jamaic.* II. 242 The seeds..are a good substitute for rice, and for this reason it is called wild rice in America. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* 1633/2 The wild rice, or water oat, *Zizania aquatica*, which grows along the muddy shores of our tide-waters. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* viii. 135 Almost the entire surface is covered with the dense growth of the wild oats or rice.

b. *Petty rice* (see Petty *a.* 5).

5. *attrib.* a. In sense 'made, prepared, or derived from rice', as *rice-arrack*, *-beer*, *-bread*, *-broth*, etc.
1675 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 628 A nauseous and unpalatable spirit.., which goes by the name of *rice arrack. 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. 76 The Seuki Colic, which proceeds from the use of Sacki, or *Rice-beer. 1898 *Westm. Rev.* May 514 The women made rice-beer for their partners to drink. 1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 187/2 They are very eager after our Wheat or *Rice Bread. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 147 In this manner pure rice-bread may be made. 1867 Anne Bowman *New Cookery Bk.* 533 Wheat and Rice Bread. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 250 They first forbid Eggs,..but allow *Rice-Broth. 1683 P. Lorrain tr. *Muret's Rites Funeral* 242 This being done, all the company sit down to eat *Rice-cakes in the Church it self. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 To make Rice Cake. 1862 S. Sr. John *Forests of Far East* II. 42 A particular kind of rice-cake sent in very hot. 1665 May *Accomplish'd Cook* 285 To make *Rice Cream. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 241 Let him eat of rice-cream, that nothing may be wanting to nourish him properly. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 248/2 The refuse of R[ice], which..is known as Rice-meal and *Rice-dust. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 Put in half a pound of *rice flour. 1849 *Diss. Silk-manuf.* (Shanghai) 38 Mix also some rice-flour with their food. 1854 Simmonds *Comm. Products Veg. Kingd.* 303 *Rice-meal is commonly used for feeding pigs. 1681 Grew *Museum* II. § i. iv. 200 From the Kernel it self..they press out a Milk, which they always mix and eat with their *Rice-Meats. 1728 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 89 To make *Rice Pancakes. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* III, Will you poison her with a mess of *rice porredge? 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 528 *Rice pottage made with good milk..is of easie digestion. 1594 *Handmaids Kitchin* 34 The Almonds..strained to make the Rice pottage withal. 1853 Sover *Pantroph.* 349 The Dauphin took for his dinner a rice pottage. *c* 1500 *Respublica* III. iii, Whares *Rice-puddingcake? [= Respublica]. 1728 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 82 A Rice Pudding. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* IV. viii. 259 He sat at table while we dined, but partook only of some rice pudding. 1854 *Pereira's Polarised Light* (ed. 2) 155 Wheat-starch, Portland arrow-root, and *rice-starch. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 697 Starch of good quality, known as ..Patent Rice Starch,..prepared from rice. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1290/2 The Chinese make *rice wine perfumed. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 207/1 Their faces showed signs of rice wine.

b. In sense 'producing rice', 'used for growing rice', as *rice-country*, *-field*, *-ground*, etc.
1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 182 Rice in some *rice countries, the common and favourite vegetable food of the people. 1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 263/1 A..Valley, full of *Rice-fields. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 181 A rice-field produces a much greater quantity of food than the most fertile corn-field. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1937/1 The watered rice-fields of 'the East'. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. 1764 *marg.*, *Rice grounds. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 371 The roads adjoining to the rice grounds. 1840 Buel *Farmer's Comp.* 197 Water meadows and rice grounds profit by periodical floodings. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 182 The rent of *rice lands cannot regulate the rent of the other cultivated land. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 574/2 The rising grounds which skirt the rice-land are tilled by the hoe. 1797 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) VII. 694 The funds..chiefly in *rice plantations and negroes. 1831 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* 286 The rice plantations of the Carolinas. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* ii. 49 When two persons are hunting in company in a *rice-pond 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 31 A bluff, rising considerably above the level of the *rice-swamp. 1843 Whittier *Christian Slave* xiv, From the low rice-swamp..Rises to Heaven that agonizing cry.

c. Miscellaneous, as *rice-bag*, *-basket*, *-boat*, *-corn*, *-crop*, *-harvest*, *-mill*, *-plant*, *-straw*, etc.
1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 20 Red flannel petticoat, or *rice-bag drawers. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4269 The *rice-basket is invaded. 1755 *Acts Gen. Assembly Georgia* (1881) 53 That this Act do not extend to decked Pettiaguas or *Rice Boats. 1682 Knox *Ceylon* iii. 12 Thus much concerning *Rice-corn. 1813 Ainslie *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 271 An almost continual succession of *rice crops throughout the year. 1732 Barbot *Churchill's Voy.* V. III. xiii. 197/2 The *rice-harvest is usually in September 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 747/2 In British Burmah there is but a single rice harvest in the year. 1842 Bonar & M'Cheyne *Mission to Jews* (1843) 58 We visited a *Rice-mill which is in the course of erection. 1778 in *Pinkerton's Voy.* (1811) IX. 716 The *rice-plant grows to the height of three or four feet. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 45/2 The Rice plant is therefore an undoubted native of India. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 208 A Place where I had laid a great Parcel of *Rice Straw. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 451 In many districts rice-straw is almost the only food which cattle have.

6. *Comb.* a. With agent-nouns, denoting persons, implements, or machines, as *rice-cleaner*, *-eater*, *-grower*, *-huller*, *-miller*, *-planter*, *-seller*, *-stirrer*.
1858 Simmonds *Dict. Terms*, *Rice-cleaner*, one who husks paddy, and sifts and prepares it for sale as rice. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 307 The Chinese immigrants consisted entirely of males..So much for the *rice-eaters. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 145 Informing us that the Chinese *rice-growers even now cast their bread on the waters. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1937/2 Ewbank's *rice-huller (English patent, 1819). 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 *Rice..miller. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 409, I left town yesterday..with a letter..to Mr. X., a *rice-planter. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1938/1 *Rice-planter*, an implement for sowing rice. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* vi, Old Coolies..find it convenient to turn *rice-sellers. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* Dec. 861 On *rice-stirrers and other articles of household use.

b. With vbl. sbs. or ppl. adjs, as *rice-chewing*, *-cleaning*, *-eating*, *-growing*, *-pounding*.
1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 732/1 The ordeal of *rice-chewing is applied to priests accused of unchastity. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1068 **Rice cleaning*. Various machines have been contrived for effecting this purpose. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 500/1 Several large rice-cleaning establishments. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII. 46/1 The natives..have rather a contempt for *rice-eating districts. 1873 Drury *Useful Pl. India* (ed. 2) 324 The most fertile province for *rice-growing. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1938/1 *Rice-pounding Machine.

7. Special combs.: **rice-bunting**, the rice-bird or bobolink; **rice-Christian**, a Hindu convert; **rice out-grass**, **rice embroidery** (see quots.); **rice-flower**, (*a*) an East Indian plant; (*b*) one or other of the various species of the Australian genus *Pimelea*; **rice-grains**, *Astr.*, granular markings observed on the surface of the sun; **rice grass** (see quots.); **rice-hamster** (see quot. and Hamster); **rice-rat**, an American rodent feeding upon rice; **rice-sand** (see quot.); **rice sapper**, an Indian beetle injurious to growing rice; **rice-shell** (see quot.); † **rice sparrow**, = Rice-bird 2; **rice-stitch**, **-troopial**, **-weevil**, **-wheat** (see quots.).
1783 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. i. 188 *Rice Bunting, *Emberiza oryzivora*. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* i. 46 What is commonly called in books the Rice-Bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivora*. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 352 We are sneeringly told, that these Missionaries only make *rice-Christians in India. 1836 Cdl. Wiseman *Lect. Cath. Relig.* (1847) I. 226 It is a well-known fact that the new Christians in India are called Rice-Christians. 1874 A. Gray *Less. Bot.* 607 *Leersia oryzoides*,..*Rice Cut-grass. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 424/1 *Rice Embroidery .. is a white Embroidery upon washing materials, in which the principal stitch used is..Rice Stitch. 1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 326/2 The *Rice-flower is called, from its Scent, which is like Rice when it comes boiling hot out of the Pot. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 387/1 The Rice-flowers are beautiful evergreens about three feet high, and bear rose-coloured, white, and yellow blooms. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 239 This structure of the *rice grains has been seen only by Professor Langley. 1884 Proctor in *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 590 We may describe the solar rice grains, in fact, as mighty metallic clouds. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 93 *Leersia hexandra*, .. *'Rice Grass'. A rough-leaved species, common along the watercourses of Queensland. *Ibid.* 94 *Microlæna stipoides*,..'Weeping Grass', 'Meadow Rice Grass'. 1792 Kerr *Anim. Kingd.* 245 *Rice Hamster, *Mus Cricetus phæus*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 461/1 The phæus, or rice-hamster, has the upper parts of the body of a hoary ash-colour. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 5/1 The *Rice-rat of America. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Aug. 510/2 Then another bed [of sand], rough and large-grained, called '*rice-sand', and exactly like unboiled rice. 1889 E. T. Atkinson *Indian Insect Pests* 1 The *Rice Sapper (Leptocorisa acuta)...In Tinnevelly it is called the *munju vandu*, or rice-juice sucker or sapper. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, **Rice-shell*, the species of the genus Oliva. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 387/1 Rice-shell..in Australia..denotes the shell of various species of *Truncatella*, a small marine mollusc. 1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 357/2 The *Rice Sparrows are no bigger than our ordinary Sparrows. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 424/1 *Rice Stitch..resembles Rice loosely scattered over a flat surface. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 29/2 The 'rice-bunting' of Pennant and of Wilson, *'rice-troopial' of authors. 1815 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* vi. (1818) I. 174 The *rice-weevil (*Calandra Oryzæ*, F.) is very injurious to the useful grain after which it is named. 1879 E. A. Ormerod in *Entomologist* XII. 51 The history of its near ally the *Sitophilus oryzæ*, or rice weevil. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 451/1 To these [crops] in some districts are added spelt, buckwheat, millet, *rice-wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*).

-rice: see -TRICE.

† **Rice-balking**: see Rest-balk *v.*
1787 W. Marshall *Rural Econ. Norfolk* Gloss., *Rice-balking*, a particular method of ploughing.

Rice-bird. [Rice[2].]
† 1. An East Indian bird (see quot.). *Obs.*
1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 357/1 The Rice-Bird is of the bigness of one of our Pullets,..with brown feathers on the Body, a red Head, and very large Claws; they live among the Rice.

2. The Paddy bird or Java sparrow.
1743 Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. i. 41 The Cock Padda or Rice-Bird..is about the Size of a Green-Finch, or rather bigger. 1777 Forster *Voy. round World* II. 568 Rice-birds, commonly called paddies (*loxia oryzivora*). 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 500/2 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 243 Java sparrows, rice-birds, and those squawking mynahs.

3. The reed-bird or bobolink.
1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 438 Flights of Rice-Birds..go to Carolina annually at the time Rice begins to ripen; and, after growing fat with it, return South back again. 1769 Bancroft *Guiana* 178 The Rice Bird of Guiana has a bill like the former,. and is of nearly the same size. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food Man* 94 The cultivators of rice in America.. suffer. from the depredations of the rice-bird. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 620/1 The mouse-hawk interrupts the flocks of bobolinks or rice-birds in their depredations.

Rice-milk. [Rice[2].] Milk boiled and thickened with rice and other ingredients.
1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 90 Rice-milke. There is also the like kinde of pottage,..made of Rice accurately depilated and boyled in milke. 1674 *Eng. & Fr. Cook.* 441 A dish of hot Rice-Milk. 1731 Swift *Let. to Cay* 29 June, One of them..refused to beg my pardon upon her knees, for once neglecting to make my rice-milk. 1786 *Med. Comment* II. 117 Rice-milk for supper. 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I. 193 Rice-milk is always sold at stalls arranged for the purpose. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 268/2 Sometimes the butter is omitted, and then the bread is served with rice-milk.

Rice-paper. [Rice[2].] (See quots. 1857 and 1872.)
1822 *Edin. Jrnl. Sci.* (1825) II. 136 The rice-paper consists of long hexagonal cells, whose length is parallel to the surface of the film. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 852 Some say that a species of *Desmanthus* is the source of the cellular substance called Rice-paper. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 311 The substance called Rice-paper, prepared by the Chinese, consists of thin slices of the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*. 1872

Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 185 Rice-paper is prepared from the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*, a tree of Formosa; the pith is cut spirally and unrolled into small squares.

b. *attrib.* in *rice-paper plant* or *tree*, the shrub *Aralia* or *Fatsia papyrifera*; also the sola-plant of India (*Æschynomene aspera*).

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 61 As in the Horse Chestnut, the Rice-paper plant, and many others. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 75 In the Rice-paper plant, the interior of the stem is occupied almost entirely by cellular tissue. 1882 *Garden* Apr. 236/3 There is a wide ascending pathway, edged with Rice-paper plants.

Rice-water. [Rice 2.]

1. A liquid, for drinking or other purposes, prepared from rice boiled in water.

1797 Underwood *Disorders Childhood* III 88 Thin tapioca, or if a purging attends, rice-water. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 167 Rice-water is commonly recommended as the vehicle, on account of the starch it contains. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 666 The drinks throughout were plain water, rice-water, and lemonade.

2. Used *attrib.* to describe the evacuations of cholera-patients.

1866 J. R. Reynolds *Syst. Med.* I. 150 The name of rice-water stool has been given to the genuine unmixed cholera evacuation. .. When the rice-water evacuations appear, cramps generally set in. 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 241 The rice-water fluid, as found in the intestines, is alkaline. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 181 The rice-water purgings and cramps.

Ri'cey, *a.* [f. Rice 2 + -y.] Of or pertaining to rice; resembling rice.

1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 463 Where end the ricey groves that crown the shore. 1883 *Philadelph. Tel.* XL. 1 Also, the flavors [of the wheat] are too ricey.

Rich, obs. form of Reek *sb.*[1]

Rich (rɪtʃ) *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: α. 1–2 **rīce** (also 1 *comp.* **riccre**, *sup.* **riccoste**), 2–6 **riche**, 3 **ri(c)hche**, 3–5 **ricche**, 4–6 **ryche** (5 **ryriche**), 6 **reche, rache, rytche, rutche**; 4 **rycch**, 5–6 **rych**, 6 **rytch, ritch**, 4– **rich**. β. 4–5 **rik(e**, 5–6 *Sc.* **ryk(e**, 6 *Sc.* **ryik**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *rice*, = OFris. *rîke, rîk* (mod.Fris. *ryk, rik-*, †*rijck*), MDu. *rijke, rijck*, etc. (Du. *rijk*), OS. *rîki* (MLG. *rîke*, LG. *rîk*), OHG. *rîchi, rîche* (G. *reich*), ON. *rîkr* (Norw. and Sw. *rik*, Da. *rig*), Goth. *reiks*, believed to represent an early Teutonic adoption of Celtic *rīx* = L. *rēx* king.

In ME. the use of the word may have been reinforced by F. *riche* (= Sp. *rico*, It. *ricco*), itself of Teutonic origin. This would help to explain the early disappearance of the northern form *rike*.]

I. *adj.* †**1.** Of persons: Powerful, mighty, exalted, noble, great. *Obs.*

In many OE. and ME. passages it is difficult to decide whether this or sense 2 is mainly intended.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 27 Dec., Rice hæðene men hine snidon þæt he dranc attor. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxviii. (1890) 368 Se..cyning sylfa, & se halga byscеop..& monige oðre æfæste weras & rice [L. *potentes*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* I. 12 Ne on-dret he him nanes þinges, forðan þe he næfð nenne riccran. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087 Swa þæt þa riceste Frencisce men..wolden awican heora hlaforde. 1129 *Ibid.* an. 1129 Þa ricceste men of Rome. *c* 1205 Lay. 27232 Ich æm rihchest alre kinge vnder gode seolue. *a* 1275 *Luue Ron* 97 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 He is ricchest mon of londe,..Alle heo beoþ to his honde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9 O kyng arthour þat was so rike. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2685 Bot whoso myghte, of oþer wan; Þat rycchest were, most bar þem stout. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 197 In reuerence of þe riche kyng at had þer rewme gydid. *Ibid.* 351 As arly as þe riche qwene was resyn fra slepe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 402 He is the riallest roy, reuerend and rike. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 7 King Henrie passit into France With mony rynk that ryall wes and ryke In plane battell.

†**b.** Of things: Powerful, strong. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 457 Wæron hyra rædas rice, siððan hie rodera waldend..wið þone hearm gescylde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 106 Of ȝeal adle..cymeþ great yfel; sio bilþ ealra adla ricust. *c* 1205 Lay. 26796 Walwain..ridende igrap Petreiun on richen his [*c* 1275 his gode] steden. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 547 With rych hors the Scottis befor thaim raid. *Ibid.* IX. 18 Aryet the hot syng coloryk, In to the Ram, quhilk had his rowmys ryk.

2. Having large possessions or abundant means; wealthy, opulent.

α. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. v, Þa feoh þe him rice men sealdon [L. *a divitibus*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 204 Þæs rican mannes welan sind his sawle alysednyss. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þes riche men þe habbeð þes muchele weorldes elnte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe wreche þeoddare more noise he makeð..þen a riche mercer. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 495 Corn & frut hom wax inou3 so þat hii were riche inou in a stounde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 27830 (Fairf.), Bot maste riche men rewes me, þat of þe pouer has na pite. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 214 Sche per cas that richest is And hath of gold a Millon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 3 Whiche yaf to hym all her part of that she hadde, and here lord was right a ryche man. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 98 When the fermys of al such pasturys..are brought to the handys of a few and rychar men. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 228 To bee rich is the gift of Fortune, to bee wise the grace of God. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* III. ii, Rich sons forget they ever had poor fathers. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 161 To Robbe a poore man, is a greater Crime, than to robbe a rich man. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 310 There is no doubt but that you imagin'd me to be as rich as Crœsus. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 142 He was..passing rich with forty pounds a year. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 You cannot be rich and poor at the same time. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* iv. 128 The persons who become rich are, generally speaking, industrious.

β. 1288 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 218 Hume was too rich a man to borrow. 1841 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 101 At present I consider myself as one of the richest men of my acquaintance. 1872 Cayley *Heart-Thoughts* 31 Would you grow rich toward God? Then learn to give.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12492 And was þar wonnand in þat wik, þat hight iosep, a burges rik. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastas*) 287 God bad sel al þe gudis þat I had, & gif pure men, & nocht ryk. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxviii. 5868 The land had rest, the folk ware ryke. 1535 [see 11 b].

b. Of places, countries, etc.: Abounding in wealth or natural resources.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1280 Do3it was no3t is kinde lond; Richere he it leet þan he it fond. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B III. 207 That is þe richest rewme þat reyne ouer houeth. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xviii. 104 b, They doe lodge themselues..in the best and richest house. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. xi. 22 Those warlike women, which so long Can from all men so rich a kingdome hold! 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cxliii, With cord and canvas from rich Hamburg sent His navy's moulted wings he imps once more. 1742 Richardson *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 285 A Town which, in its flourishing State, was said to be the richest in Christendom. 1787 Maty tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germany* III 238 The monks fare particularly well in so rich a Country. 1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 634 New Spain is by far the richest mineral country in the world. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1321 That shrine which then in all the realm Was richest.

3. With preps.: Wealthy *in*, having abundance †*of*, amply provided *with*, some form of property or valuable possessions.

c 1200 Ormin 6384 Laban wass an riche mann I werelldþingess sellþe. *Ibid.* 12084 Þe33 hafenn mikell fe & sinndenn riche off ahhte. *c* 1205 Lay. 4063 Heo weoren richere of golde & of garisume. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiii. 2 He was forsothe ful riche in possessioun of siluer and of gold. 14.. *Theophilus* i, Wyse clerk & a man of myȝt And riche of gold & fee. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. xv. 118 Them that were of londes not ryche he gaf them londes. 1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Ryche of substance, *riche, opulent.* 1596 [see b]. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xx. 186 High rockes, the which are very rich in mines. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 1181 He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils! 1756 Smart tr. *Horace, Ep.* vi, The king of the Cappadocians, though rich in slaves, is in want of coin. 1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 632 *note*, The mines ..not less rich in gold and silver. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 230/1 Like most other Venetian churches, [it is] rich in paintings.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.

c 1205 Lay. 18929 Ich am on rade rihchest alre monnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11312 For pouert thar naman mislik Quils he es in god truth rike. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 479 Riche he was of holy thoght and werk. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv. 3 Sweit roiss of vertew.., Richest in bontie. 1596 Drayton *Legends* i. 826 They rich in Gold, he onely rich in Wounds. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 55 Nature is much more rich in things, than our dictionaries are in words. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 50 Her ample page, Rich with the spoils of time. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, Rich with wood, and fading away in blue and distant mountains. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Our own immediate age is confessedly rich in works of the historical class. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 126 The river-water..is usually rich in organic impurities.

4. Valuable; of great worth or value.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3937 Balaac sente richere and mo Medes, and oðer men to ðo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5120 Als he gaue þam giftes rik. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4055 (Kölbing), Þe siluer to part & þe gold & mani oþer riche þinges. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 16 With ribanes of red golde and of riche stones. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1572 With releckis..þe richest on þe auutere. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. vii. 126 He kepeth from hym al ful fair maner and a ryche. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 414 b, There is a very ritch promotion ecclesiasticall whiche he had sued for manye moneths. 1595 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 120 The great, good, and rich trade with England may be possessed of thereby. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 430 Counting themselves the petty-Landlords of the times, to whom rich fines and heriots would accrue upon every exchange. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 145 Some of the Portuguese..put their richest Goods into a Boat, ready to take their flight on the first Alarm. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 61 In one rich mass unite their prescious store. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 136 The first fruits were paid in his rich offerings to the shrine of the apostle. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 142 A rich harvest for Norman spoilers.

b. Of non-material things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/53 Huy bi-heten him þe loye of heouene þat so riche was and is. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4058 (Kölbing), Arthour þou3t gode afin þe riche conseyl of Merlin. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Of Despatch* (Arb.) 244 True dispatch is a rich thing. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1223 As much fairer—as a faith once fair Was richer than these diamonds.

†**c.** Choice; good of its kind. *Obs. rare.*

c 1315 Shoreham I. 1575 By-tuixe god and holy folk Loue hys wel trye and ryche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 523 (Kölbing), Loke, þat tre & ston be riche, þe tour largge & depe þe diche.

5. Of dress, etc.: Splendid, costly; of expensive or superior material or make.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 A man..bicam uppe þeues, and hie him bireueden alle hise riche weden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5167 He..sagh þam cled in pall sa rike. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* III. 14 Hure robe was ryccher þan ich rede couthe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 812 Þai se þe woman in ryche wedis. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 88 Thare saw I Nature present hir a goun Rich to behald. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 190 b, His high cap of estate..garnished with twoo riche Crounes. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 582 The Mule all deckt in goodly rich aray. 1617 Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 157, I gave Sir Robert Steward a ritch pair of gloves. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 119 On each side of the head Pendants as rich as can be imagined. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., I don't doubt these rich habits were purposely placed in sight. 1761–2 [see Habit *sb.* 1 b]. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 338 Silks beyond price, so rich, they'd stand alone. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* vi, His handsome palfrey, furry cloak, rich gloves and boots.

b. Of buildings, furniture, etc.: Made of, or adorned with, valuable materials; also, elaborately ornamented or wrought.

c 1205 Lay. 4286 In are riche temple mid golde heo hine bi-tunden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 415 To þis palais at was sua rike..he fordestend tuin creature. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 180 Gode herte he hente, And rode so to reuel a ryche place and a merye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9085 To be entiret trietly in a toumbe riche, As bi-come for a kyng in his kythe riche. 1430 Lydg. in Parker *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. 125 The ryche coynyng of ryche tablementis. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 285 Which was richly hanged with cloth of arras and a great rich bed in the same chamber. 1533 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 19 She herself riding in a rytch chariott covered with cloath of silver. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 262 The roofe is beautified with pictures of that rich painting which Italians call *alla Mosaica*. 1815 [see Ribeki *ppl. a.* 2 c]. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit. Eng.* 212 The whole of the interior of the richer buildings of this style, is more or less a series of panels. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 220 An ancient bronze knocker..of rich Venetian sculpture.

†**c.** In a more general sense: Fine, splendid, magnificent. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 11159 Þa læuedi Elene..to Jerusalem wende mid richere genge. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5899 That castle was strong and ryche, In the world was non it lyche. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4184 The tour was rounde maad in compas; In alle this world no riccher was. *c* 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 91 Alle the wyues of Totenham come..To fech home thaire husbondis..; that was a rich sight. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 248 Apone that riche river..The side-wallis war set. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* V. xxxiii. 593 In her most ryche and pleasant gardens.

d. Of feasts, etc.: Sumptuous, luxurious.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10977 Richard. made so noble feste þat of alle þat me wuste it was þe richoste & þe meste. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6521 (Kölbing), In halle þai hadden riche seruise. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3532 (Fairf.), His broþer he fande sone in si3t A riche soper for to di3t. 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxviii. 411 They called it *Capacrayme*, which is to say, a rich and principall feast. 1757 Gray *Bard* 78 The rich repast prepare. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 113 He..spreads the honey of his deep research At his return—a rich repast for me. 1813 Byron *Corsair* II. iv, Methinks he strangely spares the rich repast.

6. Of choice or superior quality; esp. of articles of food or drink with reference to their stimulative or nourishing effects; also, composed of choice ingredients; containing plenty of fat, butter, eggs, sugar, fruit, etc.

c 1330 *Sir Beues* 732 Riche baþes þe let him make. *c* 1400 *Lay. Rood* (1871) 151 At many a betyr wownde, þe ryche blod out spronge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4822 Þare fand þai Revers,..richest of þe werd..; Was neuir no mede ne no milke so mild. 1508 Dunbar *Twa Mariit Wemen* 148 Thai ..raucht the cop round about full off riche wynis. 1625 Massinger *New Way* I. iii, There came, not six days since, from Hull, a pipe Of rich Canary. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 789 He never..surfeited on rich Campanian Wine. 1714 Pope *Hor. Satire* II. vi. 202 That Jelly's rich, this Malmsey healing. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 364 As leanest land supplies the richest wine. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xi, The richest of cakes, and the strongest and sweetest of wines. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 169 A great favourite..on account of the pieces of rich fat in it. *Ibid.*, The nap or shin is..not so rich and fine. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 106 Every man.. with a bowl of rich gravy-soup between his knees. 1901 Beeton *All about Cookery* 352 Richer rolls may be made by adding 2 or 3 eggs and a larger proportion of butter.

b. Of colour: Strong, deep, warm.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5641 (Kölbing), His pensel hadde riche colour, Alle he was couched wiþ azur. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 17867 (Fairf.), Brighter thanne þe sonnys beme So riche purpowr hew is non. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 14 Some men there ben that peynten with colours riche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9130 Hir face..was red as the Roses, richest of coloure. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 384 Ther myght oon haue seyn..many a fressh banere of riche colour wave in the wynde. *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* I. 90 Richt as the rose..In ruby colour reid most ryck of hew. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 81 A rich green, with stripes of yellow so intermixt, as hardly to be discerned where they are. 1747 Gray *Cat* 17 Their scaly armour's Tyrian hue, Thro' richest purple, to the view Betray'd a golden gleam. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 82 A sudden splendour from behind Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 The celebrated Monarque, who was a rich bay horse.

†**c.** Of the nose or face: Highly inflamed. *Obs.*

1610 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 528 At last his house doth cast him out at the doore, having nothing rich excepting a rich nose. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. (1818) 41 Let Bacchus' bush bee Barnabee's rich nose. 1796 *Grose's Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Rich Face* or *Nose*, a red pimpled face.

d. Of musical sounds: Full and mellow in tone. Also *fig.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 27 Let rich musickes tongue Vnfold the imagin'd happinesse. 1754 Gray *Poesy* 7 Now the rich stream of music winds along. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxv, Up started an air in the middle of it, so fine, so rich, so heavenly. 1836 Dubourg *Violin* ix. (1878) 268 The Amati family..constructed instruments of a soft and rich tone. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* li, The boy's flute-like voice has its own spring charm; but the man should yield a richer, deeper music.

e. Of odours: Full of fragrance.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, Is the perfume rich in this jerkin? 1707 Pope *Winter* 47 No rich perfumes refresh the fruitful field. 1810 [see Perfume *sb.* 1 a]. 1833 Tennyson *Song*, '*A spirit haunts*,' etc., ii, The moist rich smell of the rotting leaves.

7. Plentiful, abundant, ample.

c 1450 *Merlin* 400, I se ther my baners that brynge vs riche socour. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 199 Our dutie is so rich, so infinite, That we may doe it still without accompt. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. iii. § 2 In order to furnish the mind with a rich variety of ideas. 1748 *Scot. Trans. & Paraph.* v. ii, In rich Effusion on his Soul My Spirit's Pow'rs shall flow. 1833–4 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 655/1 It yields a most rich supply of molluscous remains. 1867 P. Schaff *Hist. Church* (1888) VI. v. lxvii. 459 The event was a rich theme for scandal.

b. Of a full, ample, or unstinted nature; highly developed or cultivated.

1561 Winjet *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 5 3our nurissing of pure studentis, of ryche ingynis. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 364 This sence, we chose rather to follow, as more Rich and August, than that other Vulgar one. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 78 A very thick and delicious Compound, greatly admired by People of a rich Taste. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 166 What nation will you find, whose annals prove So rich an int'rest in almighty love? 1820 Keats *Ode Melancholy* ii, If thy mistress some rich anger shows, Emprison her soft hand. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 138 This idea..would develop itself into something very rich. 1884 Ruskin *Pleas. Eng.* 43 The richest fighting element in the British army and navy is British native.

c. *Rich rhyme*: (see quots.).

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough* Note i., *Find, Refind*: These kind of Rhymes the French delight in, and call Rich Rhymes. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Rhyme, Double Rhymes*, by the French called *rich rhymes*, are those where the two words terminate alike through the whole two last syllables. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 233/2 Complete identity in all the parts of the syllables constitutes what the French call rich rhime.

d. Highly entertaining or amusing; also, preposterous, outrageous.

1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. vii, O Garrick!—what a rich scene of this would thy exquisite powers make! 1836 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 313 This is marvellously rich. Sir O. Mosley thinking work on the Sabbath a sin, compounds for obliging servants to commit it. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxi, The scene was rich: the gravity with which the Doctor carried on the quiz was admirable. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iv. 97 But what a rich set of fellows those 'mechanicals' are! 1889 L. B. Walford *Stiff-necked Generation* xxix, If it really is so, it would be the richest thing I ever knew in my life.

8. Of mines or ores: Yielding a large quantity or proportion of the precious metals. Also *rich conduit* (see quot. 1839).

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 177 Rytcher golde mynes are founde in Cuba. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 They cal that poore which yields least silver,..and that rich which yields most silver. 1670 Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* 9 Where the Oar digged from any Mine doth yield..so much Gold or Silver,..then it is called rich Oar or a Mine Royal. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 398 The oldest and richest mine of Mercury is that of Almaden in Spain. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 816 The conduit or water-course is divided into three portions.., called the rich conduit, the middle conduit, and the inferior. *Ibid.* 1124 The argentiferous or rich lead is treated in Germany by the cupellation furnace. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 236 This enables capitalists to buy up the richest ores of men who produce but comparatively few tons.

fig. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 46, I cannot see what helpe there is in study without a rich veine.

Comb. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 42 The rich-ore bodies, however, seem to occur in lenticular masses.

b. Of soil, lands, etc.: Abounding in the qualities necessary to produce good vegetation or crops.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 30 It is cast into very riche grounde or wel manured. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 130 The Thasian Vines in richer Soils abound. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 3 We came into a very rich Valley. 1766 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 69 Earth the beds..with rich, light, dry earth. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 185 Such soils merit the appellation which is commonly given to them of rich soils. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* Prel., Its herds of mares and colts, which fed with the cattle and the geese in the rich grass-fen. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. xci. 256 One of the richest wheat-growing districts on the continent.

Comb. 1889 Westgarth *Austral. Progress* 187 The flats and rich-soil marshes had much of the New Zealand flax.

c. Of sand (see first quot.) or lime.

1838 J. T. Smith tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 44 This powder renders the sand 'rich', or, in other terms, susceptible of a certain cohesion, when tempered with water. *Ibid* 186 The known absence of action of the hydrate of rich lime upon quartz.

II. *adv.* and *Comb.* (Cf. Richly *adv.*)

9. a. With pa. pples. used predicatively.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4166 (Bodl. MS.), Þer weren coupes riche ywrouȝth. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 39 Welle arraied with riche clothinge, and riche atyred of perles and presious stones. 1595 T. Edwards *Cephalus & Procris* L'Envoy, Adon deafly masking thro Stately troupes rich conceited. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 270 Not far from her, comes Wealth, all rich-bedight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 538 Th' Imperial Ensign..With Gemms and Golden lustre rich imblaz'd. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 352 In order stood Tall stripling youths rich clad. 1718 Blackmore *Alfred* III. (1723) 88 Whither rich-laden num'rous Fleets resort.

b. With pa. pples., forming attrib. combs.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 25 The rich-iewel'd Coffer of Darius. 1593 — *Lucrece* 1524 The shining glory Of rich-built Ilion. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 213 The rich-perfumed royall Carrion. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 226 Those rich-left-heyres, that let their Fathers lye Without a Monument. 1634 Milton *Comus* 556 A steam of rich distill'd Perfumes. 1663 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 493 A rich imbroidered purse. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 70 Rich-figured tap'stry now supplies the sail. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 386 A rich-bound Book of Prayer the Captain gave. 1848 W. S. Mayo *Kaloolah* (1850) 170 The merchants..with rich-laden camels.

c. In parasynthetic combs.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 16 As when two rams .. Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flocke. *a* 1756 Collins *Ode Poet. Char.* 39 Thou rich-hair'd youth of morn. 1820 Keats *Isabella* xiv, Many..stood, To take the rich-ored driftings of the flood. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxv, What..voice the richest-toned that sings, Hath power to give thee as thou wert? 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 17 He hunted the rich-fleshed game of La Beauce through the..corn.

10. With verbs. *rare* —¹.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Mark*) Prol. 82 Sa sancte Iohnne, quhene he spekis, to godis godhed rycheste rekis.

b. With pres. pples., forming attrib. combs.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 351 So fitly did the rich-growing marble serue to beautifie the vault of the first entry. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 963 This coal has been found to afford ..a very rich-burning gas. 1842 Is. Williams *Baptistery* I. v. (1874) 58 What I thought rich-glittering spoil, Was but the [serpent's] scales. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 86 Mrs. Osmond's warm, rich-looking reception-rooms.

III. *absol.* or as *sb.*

11. Those who are rich; rich persons as a class.

a. With *the.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 7 Þæm wære mare ðearf..þæt him mon þingode to þæm ricum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 52 He awearp þa rican of setle. *c* 1205 Lay. 2564 Þa riche he makede wrecchas. *c* 1275 — 11378 He ..sloh þe Romleode, þe pore and þe riche. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 149, I rede þe riche haue reuþe on þe pore. 1426 Audelay *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 10 The pore schul be made domysmen Apon the ryche at domysday *c* 1475 [see Poor *a.* 7]. 1738 Wesley *'O Thou, whose Wisdom'* ii, The Rich, the Poor, the Mean, the Great Are link'd by thy strong Hands. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 18 The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud. 1817 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 75 The rich..do not, in general, require to be so much stimulated to benevolence.

Comb. 1609 J. Davies (Heref.) *Humours Heaven on Earth* ccxlv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 29/2 The working woes of th' idle-curious; Of the Rich-couetous.

b. Without article.

c 1200 Ormin 16139 Acc stanndeþþ upp biforenn folle, Biforenn riche & kene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1796 All tok a right, bath pouer and Rike, All hade a dom, bath riche and pour. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Catherine*) 17 Þat þai suld cume, bath gret & small,..bath poure & Rik. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/2 Do right as well to poure as to ryche. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 445 Pluralitie of meit and drink siclike, Forbiddin wes bayth for puir and ryke. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 13 As we forgeue all Creature Offendand vs, baith ryche and pure. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxii. 536 Then [Cade] goodly London took, There ransoming some rich. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvi, Ring out the feud of rich and poor.

12. One who is rich; a rich person.

c 1205 Lay. 24967 Þa iherde Arður..and þus spac þe riche wiþ ragen his folke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 37 The riche ayeinward cride tho: 'O Habraham' [etc.]. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4885 þe worlde fauorith ay þe riches sawe, Pow þat his conseil be noght worth an hawe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1265 Yone riche cummis arait in riche robbing. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xiv. 20 The poore is hated euen of his owne neighbour: but the rich hath many friends.

† Rich, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also 4 **reche,** 4–5 **ryche,** 4–6 **riche,** 6 **ritch.** [ME. *riche(n,* = OFris. *rîkia,* MDu. *rîken, rijcken,* OHG. *rîkhan, rîchan* to become rich, MLG. *riken, ryken* to make rich.]

1. *trans.* To enrich, make rich.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7481 Þe man þat him wald fight a-gain,..I suld him riche in all his liif. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 77 Thanne he schal be riched so, That it mai faile nevereine. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 186 For y-now he hath, that Is appayet of that, that he i-richet is. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamble, Youre Realme..hath greatly ben encresed and riched. 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 10 Who richeith the Kinges treasor, and repayreith his cofers..,saue the Comyns? 1567 Drant *Horace Ep.* II. i. H iiij, To ritch his cuntry let his words lyke flowing water fall. 1610 Heywood *Gold. Age* IV. i, Those barren Kingdomes I haue richt with spoiles. 1657 W. Burton *Comm. Itin. Antonini* (1658) 162 Thus richt, thus populous, thus great.

absol. 13.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 260 Hit resteþ and hit queneþ; hit richeþ and hit deneþ. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* ii. 7 The Lord makith pore, and richeth.

2. *intr.* To become rich.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3014 Wiþ richesse i wol 3ou reward forto riche for euer. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 74 Þei.. recheþ þorw Regratorie and Rentes hem buggeþ. *c* 1450 in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 280/1 The Frensshe partie & the Duke of Suffolk riched, the trewe subjects lost hei londe. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 24 As the Carle riches, he wratches.

Hence **† Ri·ching** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 445 O cause is dowing of þe chirche & riching þer-of ouer cristis wille. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. viii. 327 It wolde folewe that thilk riching of the aungel was vicioseli doon of God.

† Rich, *v.*² *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **rijch-, rich-, riooh-, richeche(n.** [Perh. repr. an OE. **ryccan,* = MDu. and MLG. *rucken* (Du. *rukken*), OHG. *rucchen* (G. *rücken*), ON. *rykkja* (Sw. *rykka*, Da. *rykke*) to tug, pull.

The evidence for the word appears to be entirely limited to the alliterative poems cited below. A variant form *ruche* also occurs in *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.*]

1. *trans.* To draw, pull (a rein).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1231 Þe king..Ricchis his reynys & the Reenke metys. *Ibid.* 1258 He Richet his Reynes and his roile stroke.

2. *refl.* To address (oneself) *to* a place, or *to* do something.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 8 Riche Romulus to Rome ricchis hym swyþe. *Ibid.* 1309 He ryches hym to ryse, & rapes hym sone. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5056 He rists vp belyue, Riches him radly to ride & remows his ost.

b. *intr.* To take one's way; to run.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 1898 Per as he herd þe howndes,.. Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue.

3. *refl.* To dress or array (oneself).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. K'nt.* 1130 Gestes þat go wolde..trussen her males, Richen hem þe rychest, to ryde alle arayde. *Ibid.* 1873 When ho was gon, sir G. gerez hym sone, Rises, & riches hym in araye noble.

4. *trans.* To direct, advise.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. K'nt.* 1223 3e schal not rise of your bedde, I rych yow better.

5. To arrange, prepare (a thing).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 2206 Þat gere as I trowe, Is ryched at þe reuerence, me renk to mete.

6. To adjust, settle, set right, restore.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1736 Thes redurse to riche..Hit were sittyng, me semys. *Ibid.* 2059 To wreke hym of wrathe & his wrong riche. *Ibid.* 13149, I.. Restid me rifely, richit my seluyn.

† Ri·chard. *Obs. rare.* ? = Richardine.

1648 Hexham II, *Ritsart-boom*, Apple Richard. 1707 Mortimer *Husb* 540 The Arter Apple, a constant bearer, making a strong and lasting Cyder; some call them Richards, some Grange Apples.

† Ri·chardine. *Obs.* Also 5 ric(h)ardon. [f. the personal name *Richard*: cf. OF. *richars, ricars* pl., ellipt. for *pommes de Richard*, so named, acc. to Benoit, from Richard, Duke of Normandy (see Godef.).] A kind of apple.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Costardes, *etiam* wardons, And other many [fruits] fulle faire and ffresshe to see; The pome-watyr, and the gentylle ricardons. [*a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 605 Costardes, wardens, pomewardons, richardons.] 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. xviii. 465 Graft the grafts of an apple tree vpon a sowre peare & vpon the Richardine apple tree, and you shall haue apples of a yellow or straw colour.

Richardso·nian, *a.* and *sb.* [See def.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, etc., the works or style of the novelist Samuel Richardson (1089–1761).

1831 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1883) I. 216 When my Richardsonian epistles are published, there must be dull as well as amusing letters among them. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* x, To demonstrate that the Richardsonian principle was the best on which love could possibly be made.

B. *sb.* An admirer of Richardson.

1888 Stevenson *Some Gentlemen in Fiction* ii, My own investigation of a kindred quarter of the globe (*Clarissa Harlowe*) has led me to set a high value on the Richardsonians.

Richas, richchesse, varr. Richesse *Obs.*

Rich-dollar, obs. form of Rix-dollar.

† Ri·chdom. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 **ricedóm,** 3 **richedom(e,** 6 **richedom(e.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *ricedóm,* = OFris. *rîkedôm,* MDu. *rijcdoem* (Du. *rijkdom*), OS. *rîkidôm* (MLG. *rikedom*), OHG. *rîh-, rîchtuom* (G. *reichtum*), ON. *ríkidómr* (Sw. *rikedom,* Da. *rigdom*): see Rich *a.* and -dom.]

a. Royal power; kingdom. **b.** Wealth, riches.

In latest quot. introduced from Flemish or LG.

a 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* (1883) 125 Þin ricedom ofer us rixie symble. *c* 1205 Lay. 6555 Wha se hæfde richedom, he hine makede wræcche mon. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Þe richedom þat tes lauedis hauen. *c* 1275 Lay. 7283 Hu neme of þan londe richedomes stronge.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xxx, Pope Iohn whose myghtynes and rychedome amounteth aboue all prynces of the world. [He] hathe vnder hym well xl. kynges rychedom.

† Riche, rike. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 ric(e, 2–4 **riche,** 3–4 **ryche.** *β.* 4–5 **rik**(e, 5 **ryk**(e. [Common Teutonic: OE. *rice,* = OFris. *rîke, rîk* (mod. Fris. *ryk*), MDu. *rike, rijc, ric* (Du. *rijk*), OS. *rîki* (MLG. *rike, ryke,* LG. *rîk*), OHG. *rîchi, rîhhi,* etc. (G. *reich*), ON. *ríki* (Norw. and Sw. *rike,* Da. *rige*), Goth. *reiki*, a derivative from the stem of *reiks* Rich *a.*] A kingdom, realm, royal domain; also, royal power or estate, sovereignty.

a. Beowulf (Z) 1390 Aris, rices weard; uton hraþe feran. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* I. 391 He him sealde ricu ðeria kynrena. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Ure bisceopas ȝeond eal Romana rice. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xviii. 13 God..hine of his rice awearp. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1102, Se hæfde þone eorldom..& micel rice þær to. *c* 1200 Ormin 7011 Himm 3ifenn wass batt riche. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 47, I þe moderburh of Alixandres riche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 118 To sechen al the worldes riche, Ther was no womman forto love.

β. a 1300 *Havelok* 290 Sho was þe rithe eyr Of engelond, of al þe rike. 13.. *Cursor M.* 24821 (Edinb.), Til ellis and baruns of þat rik þan gaf he serkin giftis rik. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 223§ Þen sal þe biscchop of þat rike Swilk a priores sone depose. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 359 Bot Wallace..In Ingland fer socht battaill on that rik.

b. The kingdom of God or of heaven.

a. *a* 900 *O.E. Martyrol.* 7 Mar., He..ȝesohte þa heofonlico rico. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1527 Bið þonne rices Weard ..yrre ond exesful. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Se þe stigeð ofer þa þrym-setl heofona rices. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His riche is al þis middeleard, Eorðe & heofene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Cumeð ȝe blescede, and underfoð þat riche þat ȝiu is ȝarked. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 732 Hise loðe men sulen to helle faren, hise leue to his riche. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxiii. 94 Bring us to thin riche ther is joie most. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 179 Conforte þi careful..in þi ryche.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11979 (Göttl.), Þu was neuer ne es worthi Mi faþer rike part of to gete. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 31 Takand me out of þis lif in til þi rike. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 209 Þane paule þam prechit..of criste,..of his gret Joy, and of his ryk. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1809 [She] preyed god..That he wolde bryng hur to that ryke.

Riche, obs. form of REACH *v.*[1]

Richel bird. [Of obscure origin.] The Lesser Tern.

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 419.

Richeles, obs. f. RECKLESS. **Richelich(e, -ly,** obs. ff. RICHLY *adv.* **Richelle,** var. *rechels* REKELS, incense.

Richen (ri·tʃn), *v.* [f. RICH *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make richer or more intense.

1878 P. BROOKS *Mist. Inig.* xv. (1893) 270 The old truth of covenant between man and God.. is richened and deepened. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/3 Delicate greys and greeny whites and black, richened with touches of red.

2. *intr.* To become richer.

1888 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* xxiii, As the afternoon wanes, and the skies richen in intensity.

Hence **Ri·chening** *vbl. sb.*

1881 P. BROOKS in *Atlantic Monthly* XLVIII. 550 The softening and richening of opinions. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 380 'Maigret,' began Kate, not with a blush, but rather a richening of colour.

Riches (ri·tʃez). Also 4–6 **ryches** (5 **rychches**, 6 **rytches**); 5 **ricches, risches, 6 ritches**; 5 **re(o)ches, -es.** [var. of next, assuming the form of a pl., and finally construed as such.

The conversion into the pl. form may have been assisted by L. *divitiæ*. In older Sc. texts, where the usual ending of the pl. is *-is*, the form *riches* properly belongs to next.]

1. Abundance of means or of valuable possessions; wealth. Also, in certain constructions, the possession of wealth, the condition of being rich.

c 1205 LAY. 8091 Wæs at-foren þan wæfde imaked an wunlic fur; þe king warp riches þer in. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8129 þe riches þat þai wit þam ledd, þai offerd in þat ilk stedd. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 761 No be thou neuer so pouer of kinde, Riches anough Y may the finde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 þe temporal lordis ben not in noumbre and in ryches lyke as þai wer sum tyme. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 17 A full faire citee and full of ricches. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 69 Riches and worshippes ben but lente to man for a tyme. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 101 Here is not forbidden to haue riches. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 117 b, He had a good witte, &..had attayned to great ryches. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 428 In processe of time .their riches turned to their ruine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 427 Get Riches first, get Wealth, and Treasure heap. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 78 The riches of the earth, the train of pleasures. 1776 A. SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 196 With the greater part of rich people the chief enjoyment of riches consists in the parade of riches. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iii. (1874) 34 Their riches furnished forth abundant armies. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iii. 103 The attraction of riches is already too strong.

personif. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1751 I. 189 War is the Child of Pride, and Pride the Daughter of Riches.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1586 SPENSER *Astrophel* 62 On her he spent the riches of his wit. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 136 Another kinde of riches, the riches of thy glory, and the riches of thy mercie. 1721 SWIFT *Propos. Use of Irish Manuf.*, People are the Riches of a Country. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 122 To lead out the riches of a pond..which had been..never thoroughly cleaned during near thirty years. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Milton & Marvel*, The writings of the wise are the only riches our posterity can not squander.

†2. Construed as a sing. Also, a particular form of wealth. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3583 (Kölbing), Of ich riches & deinte, Certes, þer was giet plente. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3951 Þare reches was of redde gold & many riche gemes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 326 That ricches is not cause of eny synne mai be proued thus. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iii. (1874) 14 The riches of men hath helpyd many an honest man to his death. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 69 All riches is of it selfe blinde, and bringeth no light to the soule. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, Not that riches Is, or should be, contemn'd, it being a blessing Derived from heaven. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 30 This riches..was as well devoured by the Suburbian thieves.

†b. *transf.* or *fig. Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 318 Bytwyx them descended a precyous ryches: The blessyd Ermenylde. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 51 This pretious and inestimable riches, I meane of vertue. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* LXXXVII, For that riches where is my deseruing? 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 714 Floras riches in a row Doth in seemely order grow.

3 Construed as a plural.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. ii. (1868) 35 As many recches [L. *tantas opes*] as þe see turneþ vpwardes sandes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. 4 Riches make many frendes. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xvii, In heaven wer my ryches heapt. 1612 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 232 As Salomon saith; Riches are as a strong hold. 1691 LOCKE *Lowering Interest* 8 Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 169 Riches, like insects,..Wait but for Wings. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 165 There are two kinds of expence; in both, riches make themselves wings, and fly away. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, That riches are the only true source of happiness and power.

†4. Richness; great worth. *Obs. rare.*

1547 *Bk. of Marchauntes* b vj b, Yet wyl it not..laugh nor stier at the beautie of the cloth nor at the riches of the crosse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 74 There lacked neither Pearles nor Stones of riches.

†**Richesse.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **richeis(s)e, 4 richeyse, 4–5 richesse** (5 **-eese**); 3 **rich-, 4 rychesce**; 3–7 **richesse** (4 **richch-, 4–5 ricch-**), 4–6 **rychesse** (4 **ryhch-, rychch-**); 3–7 **richess** (5 **richas, 5–6** *Sc.* **riches**). [a. OF. *richeise, -esce, -ece, -esse*, f. *riche* RICH: see -ESS 2.]

1. Wealth; opulence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Hie..hadden þe fulle of wurldes richeisse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Þu seides þruppe, þat ter walde wakenen..richesce & worldes weole. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 409 Brut & corineus..astored hom aboute mid richesse & chateus. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2196 Anor..was ful curteyse, & well couþe demeyne richeyse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 17 Hire arraye me rauysshed, suche richesse saw I neuere. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1316 Than schal men see, how in þis world, I gesse, Richesse is pouert, and pouert richesse. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 164 The Jewis..with her usure encresed hemselve to grete richesse. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Med.* 11 Gadrynge grete rychesse of this his regyon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 54 The Phenician marchauntes. got great rychesse therby. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ix. 67 The Germanes..got away their wives,..together with their corne and barbarous richesse. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 97 England's Richess depends absolutely on her Foreign Trade.

personif. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1033 Bisyde Beaute yede Richesse, An high lady of greet noblesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 176 Wnto the pies persewit Hie Degree,.. Richesse, Fredomm, and eke Nobilitee. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 24 Betwixt them both was but a litle stride, That did the house of Richesse from hell-mouth divide.

transf. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxix. (1908) 149 Goostly richesse of vertues and comforte of the holy goost. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 41 In her the richesse of all heavenly grace In chiefe degree are heaped up on hye.

b. The choice or flower *of* anything.

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 12 For grace haþe wolde so ferfoorthe him avaunce, þat of knighthoode he is parfyt Rychchesse.

2. In plural form. Cf. RICHES.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Þu leauedest to oðre men alle richesses. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 16 Better is litel to right, with wele, Over richesses of sinful fele. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 55 To gilde up..al þe gold and selver and obere richesses. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 295 Men that trusten in ricchessis. ?1485 CAXTON *St. Winefryde* 2, I am a kynges sone whiche haue plente of rychesses. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1050 Dyverse other maner of love, as of richesses. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 666 All the beauties and richesses of the Vniuers. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 199 To be furnished with Richesses and other necessaries.

transf. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 16 That he 3yue to 30u, vp the richessis of his glorie, vertu for to be strengthid. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 95–6 So for these ii. rychesses, the one the rychesse of faythe, the other the rychesse of good workes, we shoulde chiefly studye.

3. An alleged name for a number of martens.

Quot. 1486 is the original source of all later references.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vi, A Riches of Martronys. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 235 Trystram addeth, a Richesse of Marternes. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. (1615) 44 The Foresters doe call a companie of Marternes, a Richesse of Marternes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 167 Skilfull Forresters and good Woodmen Do use to say, a Riches of Marternes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Richess*, (of Marterns) a Company. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17.

†**Ri·chestly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* Most richly.

1506 *Paston Lett.* III. 405 The Kynges of Castylle chamber, whych is the rychestly hangyd that ever I sawe. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 330 in Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 86 The woman.. Was gorgiusly be-seyn as she rod, in purple, with stons set so well, most rychestly, chast with margarites.

†**Ri·chful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Wealthy.

c 1460 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 949 A fornicatour may not be preised, Ner a Ireful man to be meche gladful,..nor the couetouse [to be] richeful.

Ri·chish, *a. rare*[−1]. Somewhat rich.

1877 CARLYLE in *Lett. Mrs. Carlyle* I. 153 A richish country living.

Ri·chling. *rare.* [f. RICH *a.* + -LING.] (With contemptuous force.) A rich person.

a 1500 *Inscript. in Yarnton Church, Oxon*, Greete, richlyng, greete. ?1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart-Treasure* vii. Wks. 1825 II. 62 O how much better is a poor soul than such a self-deluding richling, that thinks he is something, yet he is nothing!

Richly (ri·tʃli), *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 **riclice**; 3 **richelike**, 3–4 **-lich(e, 4 -leche, 5 -lych**; 3 **rychelyche, 5 -liche.** *β.* 4–6 **riche-, rychely**; 4 **richli, -ley**, 4–6 **-lie, 6- lye, 6–richly**; 6 **rychly, ry(t)chlie, rechlie.** [OE. *riclice*, = MDu. *rikelike*, etc. (Du. *rijkelijk*), MLG. *rîk(e)liken*, OHG. *rîh-, rîchlîcho* (G. *reichlich*), ON. *ríkulega* (Sw. *rikligen*, Da. *rigeligt*): see RICH *a.* and -LY 2.]

†1. With great authority or power. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xix. 144 Ze budon swiðe riclice & swiðe agendlice *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 128 On ðam dagum rixode Æþelbyrht cyning on Cantwarebyrig riclice.

2. In a rich, sumptuous, or splendid manner.

a. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 19 Sum welig man wæs, & he .. dæghwamlice riclice [L. *splendide*] ȝewistfullude. *c* 1205 LAY. 2728 Siluius..richeliche he nom his sonde & sende to Ebrauke. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7725 Festes he wolde holde so nobliche..& so richeliche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2160 (Kölbing), Aurilisbrosias out þai sou3t & richelich in erþe him brou3t.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21604 Wit-in þe kirc of sant soffie þar ha þai sett it richelie. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 þe abbey of Rumeye he feffed richely, With rentes fulle gode & kirkes of pris. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1037 *Dido*, This fresche lady..Stod in the temple in hire estat ryal So rychely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13690 Ermonia, þe myld,..þat Orestes þe rynke richeli had weddit. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 188 The Duke hym contened in this maner richely as ye haue herde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xii, Better worthe is to lyue in pouerte surely than to lyue rychely beyng euer in daunger. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 85 Richely she fedes, and at the richemans cost. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 4 They might liue richly and in abundance of all things. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* IV. iv, For requital I will report thee to thy mistress richly. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 126 To make a Spirit of Amber-grise that a few drops thereof shall perfume a pint of Wine most richly. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 90 Whose colours clear Richly paint the vernal year. 1797 COLERIDGE *This Lime-Tree Bower*, Richlier burn, ye clouds! 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, He is mountain-bred, and I will reward him richly.

b. With pa. ppples. used predicatively.

a. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1434 His armes weren al newe, þat richeliche were wrou3t. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 What ben thei, that now riden hiere, And ben so richeliche arraied? *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxxv. 521 A lytel hows..Whiche was som tyme Richelych dyht.

β. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1662 þe coupe was richeli wrou3t, Of gold it was, þe pin. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1933 No man vpon molde schuld mow deuise Men richlier a-raid. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 þe coroune lyes in a vessell of cristall, wele dight and richely. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. vi. 125 They..founde hit..rychely behanged with clothe of sylke. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 259 He was rychely apparellyd in cloth of golde. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1587) 192 With promise that they should be rechlie rewarded for their good seruice. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* IV. xiii, I have not seene a Modell richlier fram'd. 1670 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 21 The under pettycoatt very richly laced with two or three sorts of lace.. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 P 11 Seventeen Volumes, very richly bound. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 187 Under this hangs another, richly set with jewels. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 25 His memory was richly stored. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 74 It may have been richly sculptured. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 120 Large pictures, in frames of carved wood, richly gilt.

c. With pa. ppples., forming attributive combs.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxvii. (1674) 116 The most magnificent, and richliest adorn'd Palace in all Parnassus. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxvii, A lofty, well-proportioned, and richly-ornamented Gothic window. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 369 Tobacco in any other form than that of richly scented snuff was held in abomination. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 61 In richly-furnished churches all the upper row of seats may be stalls, *i.e.* separated by elbows.

d. In comb. with adjs. or pres. ppples.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 9 The glorious Temple, Builded richly-rare. *Ibid.* 1018 His saffron'd Ruffe is edged richly-neat With burning Carbuncles. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 83 The fences of the richly-blooming fields. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiv, One asked for a lock of his hair, which was long and in richly-flowing ringlets.

3. So as to be rich.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 He wald hafe maried me richely with a grete prince doghter. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 246 Gyff me all þi gudis, at þurgh name of þaim I may richelie be marid. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. xv. (1614) 321 She was faire and noble..and richly married to Sinatus the Tetrarch. *a* 1814 *Fam. Politics* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 194, I hoped to see her greatly, richly married. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxxi, Their mothers..cherish wishes that their girls may 'marry well'; *i.e.* richly.

4. With possession of riches. *rare*[−1].

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 31 Poorely content is better then richlye couetous.

5. Amply, fully, thoroughly.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 179 Which made me repent the buying of him, though otherwise he was richly worth my money. 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 236 It seems to me to be richly worth the money. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 P 17 So richly does he seem to deserve his Chastisement. 1854 DORAN *Habits & Men* 178 She richly merited the well-earned benedictions. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 270 The Aquarium..was richly worth inspecting. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/2 If they did so they would richly merit the severest censure.

6. Of colour: Intensely, deeply.

a 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) I. 298 Her face as richly yellow as the skin of a cold Custard. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* ii, Whether thro' wimplin worms thou jink, Or, richly brown, ream owre the brink. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II 153 The bald veteran..Richly bronz'd by many a summer-sun.

†**Richman.** *Obs.* [f. RICH *a.* and MAN: formerly as a comb. (cf. GOODMAN), now only as separate words.] A wealthy man.

In quot. 1643 a rendering of med.L. *ricomines* (= OSp. *ricos omes*).

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1137, Æuric riceman his castles makede. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8839 To saui poueremen vram richemenne vnri3t. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 85 Richely she fedes, and at the richemans cost. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* I. xviii. F iiij, Him hates the richman, that richman doth hate him dedely sore. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* Pref., The needie neighbors grudge to see the rychman thryue. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl. App.* 76 Let them be devided not only between the Rich-men, but likewise between the souldiers and infantry.

Richness (ri·tʃnes). [-NESS.] The state or quality of being rich, in senses of the adj.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 155 My sister Aleyse.. is now forsaken For on of mor richenesse of Nauer þou has taken. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 714 *Hic census*, rychenes. *c* 1500 *Communycacyon* C iij, Thou shalte haue in my palesse..No pouerte but all rychenesse. *c* 1530 *Compl. of them that been to late Maryed* (Collier, 1862) 18 Rychenes in youth, with good governaunce, Often helpeth age. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 234 For the true richnesse..is the blessing of God. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 23 The water..leaving her Thickness, Soyl or Filth, which I call Riconess, among the Grass. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 361 The Tragic Ornaments were so famous for their Richness. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlvi. 33 The mosques..only differ in largeness and richness of material. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 158 This tract of land is reckoned equal in richness and fertility to any in America. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 25 Aug.

in *Lockhart*, The coast of Skye .. displayed a richness of vegetation .. to which we have hitherto been strangers. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1113 Take the little bed .. and deck it like the Queen's For richness. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 79 The manysidedness and richness of His character.

Richolt, variant of RIGALD.

Rich root. [?f. RICH *a.*] A kind of aconite.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 403 Mr. Fisher .. brought me this Root from Potuxen River in Maryland, and he tells me, they there call it, Rich Root, and use it as a specifick against the Scurvy.

Richt, obs. or Sc. form of RIGHT *sb.*[1], *adv.* and *a.*

Richtlie, -ly, Sc. forms of RIGHTLY *adv.*

Richtuis, -uous, -wis, obs. Sc. ff. RIGHTEOUS.

Rich-weed. *U. S.* [f. RICH *a.*] **a.** A species of Baneberry (*Actæa racemosa*). **b.** Horse-balm or Stone-root (*Collinsonia canadensis*). **c.** Clearweed (*Pilea pumila*).

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 285, I likewise wish particularly to know what you find the May-apple, Rich-weed, and Buffalo-clover to be. 1793–8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* 869 Rich weed, *Actaea racemosa*. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 309 *C. Canadensis*, Rich-weed. *Ibid.* 399 *P. pumila*, Richweed. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 304 Richwood [*sic*] (*Pilea pumila*), a stingless nettle, so called from its succulent and semi-transparent stem. 1878 DE VERE *Americanisms* 399 The Stone-Root (Collinsonia canadensis), the flowers of which have an odor like lemons, is also known as Rich Weed from this fragrance.

Ricin (ri·sin). *Med. Chem.* [f. RICIN-US.] A toxic principle obtained from the castor-oil bean.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 523 Toxic proteins exist also in ricin. *Ibid.* 564 The serum of ricin-proof animals.

Ricinelaidic (risine,lēi·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. RICIN-US + ELAIDIC *a.*] (See quots.)

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* iv. § 1 (1862) 260 By the action of peroxide of nitrogen it [ricinoleic acid] becomes converted into a solid isomeric fat, termed ricinelaidic or palmic acid. 1858 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 109 *Ricinelaidic Acid*.., an acid isomeric with ricinoleic acid, produced by the action of nitrous acid on the latter.

Ri·cing. *rare*[−1]. [f. RICE *sb.*[1]] Twigs used as a support for climbing plants.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xix. (1674) 44 [Osiers are useful for] Hop-poles, Ricing of Kidney-beans, and for Supporters to Vines.

Ricinic (risi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. RICIN-US + -IC.] (See quots.)

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) III. vii. 965 *note*, Bussy and Lecanu .. have elaborately examined the products of castor oil, and have obtained from it .. margaritic (not margaric), ricinic, and elaidic, .. acids. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 348 Castor Oil .. contains three oily acids, Ricinic, Ricin-oleic, and Ricin-stearic, united with Glycerine.

Ri·cinine. *Chem.* [-INE[5].] (See quots.)

1864 TUSON in *Chem. Soc. Jrnl.* XVII. 195 An alkaloid provisionally named *ricinine*, which I have discovered in the seeds of the .. castor-oil plant. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 109 Ricinine forms colourless rectangular prisms and laminæ, having a slight taste of bitter almonds.

Ricinol- (see RICINUS and -OL), the base of some terms of *Chem.*, denoting substances derived from castor-oil, as **Ricino·lamide, Ricino·leate, Ricino·leic** *a.*, **Ricino·lic** *a.* (See quots.)

1851 *Chem. Gaz.* IX. 366 Castor oil, placed in contact with a solution of ammonia .. forms a solid compound which represents the amide of ricinolic acid. This *ricinol-amide .. crystallizes in mammillate groups. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 260 When treated with ammonia, castor oil yields a solid crystalline amide, ricinolamide. 1848 *Chem. Gaz.* VI. 77 *Ricinoleate of Lime .. is obtained by precipitating ricinoleate of ammonia with chloride of calcium [etc.]. *Ibid.* 76 Pure *ricinoleic acid forms .. a syrupy pale yellow liquid, which is colourless in thin layers, has a very strong .. acrid taste. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 260 The principal acid obtained by its saponification is a modification of oleic acid, termed ricinoleic acid. 1851 *Chem. Gaz.* IX. 367 *Ricinolic acid, obtained by saponification, is represented by $C^{36}H^{34}O^{6}$. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 165 Castor oil consists principally of the glycerin compound of a peculiar acid, ricinolic acid. 1893 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 773 Tri-oxy-stearic acid, 'Ricinolic acid'.

Ricinostearic: (see quot. and cf. RICINIC *a.*).

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 441/1 *Ricinostearic Acid*, a solid acid obtained from castor oil.

‖ **Ricinus** (ri·sinəs). *Bot.* [L. *ricinus* (Pliny).] A genus of plants, of which the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) is the type.

1694 T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 277 A sort of *Ricinus* or *Palma Christi*. *a* 1726 H. BARHAM *Hort. Amer.* (1794) 159 There are many sorts of *ricinus* in America. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Ricinus, Bastard, *Croton*. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* V. 4/1 The stems of Oshar-trees, or of ricinus, not stripped of their soft leaves. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 6/1 A peculiar variety of Ricinus, called *R. ruber*, .. which yields an oil called *carapat*.

Rick (rik), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1–2 **hréo,** 3–6 **reke** (3, 5 **rek**), 5 **reyke,** 5–8, 9 *dial.* **resk,** 6–7 **reeke,** 6 **reake,** 7 **reack, reeck.** β. 6 **rike.** γ. 6 **rycke,** 6–8 **ricke,** 7 **ryck,** 7– **rick.** δ. 7 **reck.** [OE. *hréac*, = Fris. *reak, rêk*, MDu. *rooc, roke* (Du *rook*), ON. *hraukr* (Norw. *rauk*, Sw. *rök*, obs. Da. *røg*). The later *rick* exhibits a shortening of the vowel, which is paralleled in the wide-spread dialect form *ship* for *sheep* (OE. *scéap*).

A supposed OE. *corn-hrycce* 'corn-rick', which has been cited in connexion with this word, rests on a misreading in Thorpe's *Hom. Ælfric* II. 178. The MS. used by Thorpe has *corn-hwyccan* 'corn-chest'; three others have the variant *corn-hwæccan*.]

1. A stack of hay, corn, peas, etc., esp. one regularly built and thatched; a mow. Also *fig.*

α. 900 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 145 Healfne æcer gauolmæde .. on hreace gebrinzan. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 355 *Acervos*, muwan, hreacas. 13.. R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. S. 13 Sette afure rek [*v.r.* reke] & hous & barnde al pane toun. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 6 If fyer .. cacche the rekes of corn, or the corn stondynge in feeldis. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 100 The grettest clerkes han .. mad therof grete rekes and noble. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Reek, or golf (*K.* reyke), *arconius, acervus*. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Thatched houses, barnes, reekes, stackes, and other suche like. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, His barnes are full! his reekes and mowes well trod! 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 238 Hay is not to be cast before a horse as it is out of the reek. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 The usual way of building reeks of Corn on Stavals set on stones, is the only prevention against Mice. 1700 DRYDEN *Mcleager & Atal.* 35 Nor barns at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. 1721 [see HAYRICK]. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Chilterns* iv. 133 My 'ay's all in the reeks an' thatched.

β. 1557 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 118 There were 1000 rikes of wheate. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 119 Houels and rikes they are forced to make.

γ. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 21/1 A ricke or reake of hey, *strues*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 Other Corne and Pulse is made vp in Coppes and Rykes. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* A iiij b, It catcheth hold .. in a ricke of Strawe. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* I. 62 They had gone to their graves like a rick of corne. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 130 People .. who have great quantities of Corn, and are forced to keep it Two or Three years in Ricks. 1733 SWIFT *Poems* Wks. 1751 X. 217 Whole Ricks of Hay .. Were down the sudden Current born. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 20 The farmer perceives by his eye, very nearly, the quantity of hay in a rick. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 189 Not one single wheat rick have I seen, and not one rick of any sort of corn. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, That night she took refuge from the Samaritan .. under a farmer's rick. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 307 The old country maxim, 'Where there's ricks, there's gates'.

δ. 1621 *Statutes Ireland* (Bolton) 72 Whereas many ill disposed persons .. doe daily burne corn, as well in recks in the fields, as in villages and townes. 1682 *Pamphlet on Floods 24th April* 4 Setting the Recks of Hay and Corn afloat.

b. *transf.* A heap or pile.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 1147 Whence came this Courage, Titan-like, So many Hils to heap upon a Rick? 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 41 The Bearer-off .. carries the Bricks .. to lay them singly down in Rows (which they call Ricks). 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Rick*, Penn., an open heap or pile in which coal is coked. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Reek*, a pile, heap, usually of snow.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General, as *rick-burner, -burning, -fire, -maker.*

1843 R. VAUGHAN *Age Grt. Cities* 288 A similar inference is suggested concerning the relation between the farmer and the labourer by the history of rick-burning. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 3 For the rick-burners had not found their way hither. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* vi, The 'rick-maker' used to be an important person *c* 1889 TENNYSON *To Mary Boyle* vii, More than half a hundred years ago, In rick-fire days.

b. Special, as **rick-barton, -burton,** = RICK-YARD; **rick-cloth,** a large canvas sheet used to protect an unfinished rick; also, the material used for this; **rick-staddle, † -staffold, -stand, † -stavel** (see quots.); **rick-stick,** a toothed rod used for combing the thatch of a rick; **rick-stones** (see quot.).

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 259 No pullein in the *rick-barten. 1829 Mrs. SOUTHEY *Chapters on Churchyards* I. 134 The footman .. summoned from the hay-cart, or rick-burton. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Toilers of the Field* (1892) 4 The farmyard and rick-barton were a little way up the narrow valley. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 971 The farmers in the south of England employ *rick-cloths. 1881 BLACKMORE *Cristowell* xiv, His breeches were of rick-cloth. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, **Rick-steddle*, a wooden frame placed on stones, on which to build ricks. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 294 Old jambs being carried off for rick-staddles. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 208 If it be designed for a *reek-staffold .. it will come out of the straw and thresh very well. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 809 The *Rick Stand .. is formed of oak pillars inserted in the ground, and standing two feet high above it, with a frame over them composed of joists of any cheap wood. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 46 Sad stories are current of fine old oak .. used for rick-stands. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 184 The covered *Reek-staval (much in use westward). *Ibid.* 275 A Reek-staval, a Frame of Wood placed on stones, on which such Mowe is raised. 1874 HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxvi, Where's your thatching-beetle and *rick-stick and spars? 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Rick-stones*, supports of Purbeck or other stone for ricks, usually sold in pairs.

Rick (rik), *sb.*[2] [Related to RICK *v.*[2]] A sprain or overstrain, *esp.* in the back.

1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., I gen my back such a rick. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 105 He could not determine whether it was simply Lumbago, or a Rick in the back. 1887 NICOLS *Wild Life* I. x. 297 Harold found that he had a nasty rick in the loins.

† **Rick,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [App. a variant of RIG *sb.*[1], but the history of the form is quite obscure.] (See quots.)

1641 in E. Owen *Cat. MSS. Wales in Brit. Museum* (1908) 584 All that rick or parcel of rockie ground, called Craygamoyen. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/2 A Rick, or Ridges or Buts, are parcels of Land of several breadths and lengths. *Ibid.*, Casting into Ricks or Ridges is to make such by Plowing.

Rick, north. dial. variant of REEK *sb.*[1]

Rick (rik), *v.*[1] [f. RICK *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To form (hay, corn, etc.) into a rick; to stack. Also with *up.*

1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) p. xlix, To Bucknell 3 daies ricking pease. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 116 The Farmers lay up their Corn at easie Rates, .. and not Rick it up, as we do in England. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. lviii. 245, I not only rick the straw, but I also slightly thatch the rick. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IV. 192 The common methods of ricking it [hay]. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 396 There are few seasons in Scotland, where it is possible to rick clover immediately after the scythe. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 178 Whatever quantity of straw, corn-stalks and turnips he may rick or house for winter.

Rick (rik), *v.*[2] [Prob. a variant spelling of WRICK *v.* Both noun and verb belong to southern dial., so that connexion with ON. *rykkr* sb., *rykkja* v., is less likely.]

1. *trans.* To sprain, twist, or wrench (any limb or joint). Hence **Ricked** (rikt) *ppl. a.*

1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Boucher* 23 Feb., To rick, that is, to twist a joint, and thereby hurt it. 1870 *Field* 2 Apr. 200/3 Though your horse cleared the brook and galloped on, he may have ricked his back. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 5/1 Suffering from a 'ricked' back. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour Land* vi. 68 The cobble-stones .. torture the feet that walk over them and rick the ankles.

2. *Coursing.* To cause (a hare) to 'wrench' or turn less than quite about. Also *intr.* of a hare: To 'wrench'.

1839 *Laws of Coursing* in Youatt *Dog* (1845) App. 261 If a dog draws the fleck from the hare, and causes her to wrench or rick only, it is equal to a turn of the hare when leading homewards. *Ibid.* 262 When a dog wrenches or ricks a hare twice following, it is equal to a turn.

Ri·cker. *Naut.* [Perh. ad. G. *rick* (pl. *ricke, ricken*) pole.] A spar or pole made out of the stem of a young tree.

1820 SCORESBY *Arct. Regions* I. 511 Rickers, poles, or other wood for harpoon and lance-stocks. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 250. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rickers*, the stems or trunks of young trees, a kind of spars imported into Denmark, etc. from the north. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 572 *Rickers*, lengths of stout poles cut up for the purpose of stowing flax, hemp, and the like. Spars supplied for boats' masts and yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

Ri·cket, var. of RICKETS, used attributively or in combs., and as the basis of derivative forms.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, Author's Picture, The rest of the poor Members pine away, Like Ricket-Bodies, upwards over-grown. 1794 BURNS *Lp. fr. Esopus* 46 What scandal called Maria's jaunty stagger The ricket reeling of a crooked swagger? 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 616 Most of the foods .. are ricket-producing foods also.

Ri·cketed, *ppl. a.* or *pa. pple.* [f. RICKET + -ED[2].] Affected by rickets. Also *fig.*

1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Imposture* 38 The weakness of whose Discourse eminently shews the ricketted constitution of the Author. 1694 Miss ASTELL *Prop. to Ladies* 57 Their Devotion being ricketed, starv'd and contracted in some of its vital parts. 1825 CARLYLE *Life Schiller* App. 264 The heartless sentiment, crippled and ricketed by soups, ragouts, and sweetmeats, which you find in fashionable balladmongers.

Ri·cketily, *adv. rare.* [f. RICKETY *a.*] In a rickety manner.

1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxxii, The Deacon's chaise seesawed and clattered itself, ricketily, to the door stone. 1880 Miss BROUGHTON *Second Thoughts* III. iv, One among all her institutions she has succeeded in setting, however ricketily, on its legs again.

So **Ri·cketiness,** rickety condition.

1872 *Daily News* 5 Nov., The ricketiness of their legislative offspring. 1904 SLADEN *Lovers Japan* ii, 'You will know that the staircase is safe.' (Rich was making a grimace at its ricketiness.)

† **Ri·cketing,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RICKET.] Inclined to be rickety.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iv. (1700) 25 The sounder parts seem overgrown, so the disproportion betwixt them and the Ricketing ones, makes the whole Body .. mishapen.

† **Ri·cketish,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. RICKET + -ISH.] Having a tendency to rickets.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. xi. (1662) 36 Surely there is some other cure for a Ricketish body than to kill it.

† **Ri·cketly,** *a. Obs.*[−1] = RICKETY *a.* 1 b.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* III. i. 262 No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, ricketly, and consumptuous.

Rickets (ri·kėts). Also 7 **ricketts.** [Of doubtful origin: app. first current in some of the south-western counties.

Whistler (1645) states that the disease had first come into notice about 26 years before, and was said to have been named after one who tried to cure it empirically; but others derived it from the Dorset word *rucket* 'to breathe with difficulty'. Glisson (*De Rachitide*, 1650), from whom Whistler obtained his information, says the disease was first noticed in Dorset and Somerset, and had only gradually extended over the south of England. His own suggestion is that the word was a corruption of Gr. ῥαχῖτις or ῥαχίτης, the former of which he adopted as the scientific name.]

1. A disease, especially incident to children, characterized by softening of the bones, especially of the spine, and consequent distortion, bow-legs, and emaciation. Technically known as RACHITIS.

1645 D. WHISTLER (*title*), De Morbo puerili Anglorum, quem patrio idiomate indigenæ vocant 'The Rickets'. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Ussiah* 40 The disease called the Rickets in tender children. 1671 TEMPLE *Ess., Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 28 When I was very young, nothing was so much feared or talk'd of as Rickets among Children. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 102 It passes with some for almost a

Specifick, in the Rickets. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 29 Many diseases, as the rickets, scrophula, &c. might thereby be prevented. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 440/1 Rickets, considered alone, is not very dangerous to life. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* i, That their dreadful stare could dart cramp, or rickets, or a wry mouth at any boy who happened to be in the rear. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 917 In rickets, the bluish cartilaginous lamina becomes very irregular in form and thickness.

fig. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. xi. (1662) 36 Hospitals generally have the Rickets, whose heads..grow over great and rich, whilest their poor bodies pine away and consume. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 226 Multitudes of Reverend Men and Critics Have got a kind of intellectual Rickets. 1689 Prior *Ep. Fleetwood Shephard* 94 A Theme, Whose Props..help the Rickets in the Brain. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 150 Thy fancy's rickets plague thee not at all.

† 2. A form of blight in corn. *Obs. rare* −1.

1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. 244, I perceived in May, that the corn was attacked with what is called *the rickets*: the bad state of the roots of these plants, the colour of their blades,..left no room to doubt what ailed them.

† 3. *local.* The staggers in sheep. *Obs.*

1788 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XI. 33.

Rickett, variant of Riggot[1].

Rickety (ri·keti), *a.* Also 7– **ricketty.** [f. Ricket + -y.]

1. Affected with, suffering from, rickets; subject to rickets.

c 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. v. (1738) 189 Bones..not unlike those of ricketty children. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 103 On shore they walk quite erect with a waddling motion, like a rickety child. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 440/2 The consistence of a ricketty bone is but slightly different from that of common cartilage. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 102 Till he was ten years old..he was never once suffered to stand on his ricketty legs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 110 The pulmonary diseases to which rickety subjects are extremely prone.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* 1, A conscience swaddled so hard in its infancy by strict education .. that the weak ricketty thing can endure nothing. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 334 This benevolence, the ricketty offspring of weakness. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* 83 The new House of Commons, 'Tis a rickety sort of a bantling I'm told. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 277 Deliver me these rickety, perishing souls of infants. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 2/1 To fancy that we could establish Tewfik firmly on his rickety legs.

† c. *transf.* Of grain: Weakly, unhealthy. *Obs.*

1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 84 The abortive ears grow on rickety stalks, of a white colour. *Ibid.* II. ii. 247 It contained a pretty considerable number of rickety plants, which yielded but little grain.

2. Weakly, feeble, shaky, tottering; lacking in strength or firmness: a. Of ideas, the mind, etc.

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. Dedic. p. vii, Crude and rickety Notions crampt by Restraint. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 April ii, I wish those impertinent fellows, with their ricketty understandings, would keep their advice for those that ask it. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 345 It is by the swallowing of such potions, that the mind of man is rendered feeble and ricketty. 1849 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 51 Giving rise to the rickety forms of popular superstition. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vi. 153 His spirit is so rickety that he cannot trust it alone.

b. Of material things, esp. articles of furniture, stairs, bridges, or other wooden erections.

1799 R. Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 198 We learn to distinguish decayed ricketty basalts from porous lavas. 1806-7 J. Berresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VIII. xxxii, Writing at the same ricketty table with another. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* iii, We mounted an old-fashioned and rickety stair. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 285 The river..is spanned by a long ricketty wooden bridge.

c. Of motions, actions, or condition.

1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 51 The parrot burst into a fit of dry rickety laughter. 1846 FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 165 He was in a ricketty state of body; brought on wholly by neglect. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* i, Exception will yet be taken to their ricketty strut. 1898 M. Hewlett *Forest Lovers* ix, She broke now into a rickety canter.

3. Of the nature of rickets; pertaining to rickets.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 294 Scrophulous and ricketty affections. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 920 The precursory symptoms belong properly to the earlier stages of the rickety process. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 365 Ricketty curvature of legs.

Ri·cking, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rick *v.*[1]] The action of making ricks; *attrib.* in *ricking-rod, -time.*

1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* I. 321 Her husband, a poor thatcher, sadly out of work except in ricking time. 1874 Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxvii, He had stuck his ricking-rod, groom, or poignard, as it was indifferently called,..into the stack to support the sheaves.

Rickle (ri·k'l), *sb.*[1] *Lanc. dial.* [f. Rickle *v.*[1]] A rattling or clattering noise; rattle.

1867 Brierley *Marlocks* ii, Aw con tell him bi th' rickle of his clog buckles.

Rickle (ri·k'l), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6–7 **rickill.** [Perh. of Scand. origin: a Norw. dial. *rikl* (also *rigl*) of similar meaning is given by Ross. In sense 2 there may be some connexion with Rick *sb.*[1], which however has no currency in Scotland.]

1. A heap or pile, esp. one loosely built up; a collection of odds and ends heaped up together; a ramshackle erection. Also *fig.*

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4356 Syne, all turnit to ane rickill of farts. 1603 *Philotus* xxxi. (Bann.), 3e sall haue ay quhill 3e cry ho, Rickillis of gould and jewellis. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* 37 You may step over a little furrow, or a rickle of stones. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* ix, A rickle o' useless boxes and trunks. *Ibid.* xxxiv, She's but a rickle o' auld rotten deals nailed thegither. 1844 Mrs. Carlyle *New Lett.* (1903) I. 137 Speke Hall..the queerest-looking old rickle of boards and plaster that I ever set eyes on. 1882 *Cornhill Mag.* May 537 Rickles of brick as he might call them.

b. A ramshackle or broken-down object.

1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 214 They've gotten a second-han' rickle o' a piano. 1899 Macmanus *Chimney Corners* 228 He began to consider how he could sell his rickle of a pony to advantage.

2. A heap of corn, hay, or flax; a pile of sheaves.

1785 Burns *3rd Ep. J. Lapraik* 8 May Boreas never thresh your rigs, Nor kick your rickles aff their legs. 1851 A. Marshall in Schroeder *Ann. Yorks.* I. 420 Drying the flax in *cappelles*, or rickles as we call them...The stick prevents the rickle being blown over. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 217 These 'rickles' contain from 100 to 150 sheaves, and cost about 2*d.* per hundred sheaves..for building.

3. A pile or stack of peats. (See quots.)

1825 Jamieson, Peats or turfs put up in heaps or small stacks, to prepare them for being winter provision, are called *rickles.* 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 263 *note*, A rickle contains about ten footings laid on their sides, one turf deep and built up about two feet high. 1892 *Ballymena Obs.* (E.D.D.), A rickle differs from a clamp in being long and narrow instead of circular.

Rickle (ri·k'l), *v.*[1] *Lanc. dial.* Also 5 **rekil.** [Of obscure origin; perhaps merely imitative. Modern north. dial. has also *rick* in the same sense.] *intr.* To rattle, to clatter.

The use of the word in Urquhart's *Rabelais* is no doubt due to copying from Cotgrave, who belonged to Cheshire. Holland's *Cheshire Gloss.* (1886) gives *rickka* or *rickker* as meaning 'to rattle'.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 566 Þen rekils it vnruydly & raynes doune stanys. 1611 Cotgr., *Grillotter*, to ring, rickle, ratle, crackle. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlv, He..went aside and ratling the Bladder took a huge Delight in the Melody of the rickling crackling noise of the Peas. 1863 Brierley *Waverlow* 168 The 'angles' of the garden gate squeaked, the latch 'rickled'.

Hence **Ri·ckling** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1611 Cotgr., *Grillottement*, a ringing, rickling, ratling, or crackling.

Ri·ckle, *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* [f. Rickle *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To make or form into a 'rickle' or stack. Hence **Ri·ckling** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Kirkmichael* VI. 104 *note*, There is a method of preserving corn, peculiar to this part of the country, called Rickling. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 263 *note*, The fourth operation [in peat-making] is rickling. 1851 A. Marshall in Schroeder *Ann. Yorks.* I. 420 It is easier for the hands to rickle the flax round these stakes. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 217 If the weather is wet and precarious, the corn is 'rickled' close up to the hook, scythe, or machines.

Ricklin(g, dial. varr. Reckling. **Rickly:** see Reckly *a.* **Ricksdollar,** var. Rixdollar.

Rickshaw, ricksha (ri·kʃɔ, ri·kʃă). Also **rikisha, rikisha.** Abbreviation of Jinricksha.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 5/2 There can be no impropriety in ladies..riding in our easy and delightful Rikshas. 1889 Kipling *Phantom Rickshaw* 17 The 'rickshaw came to a dead stop. 1896 *Month* May 36 The sight of the rickshaw carried me back to the Flowery Land.

attrib. 1886 Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 65 He.. Shall watch each flashing 'rickshaw-light. *c* 1890 *Yoshiwara Episode* 18 Pimps in the guise of rickshaw coolies. 1894 *Spectator* 12 May 656 The rickshaw kills the rickshawman.

Rick-yard. [f. Rick *sb.*[1]] A farm-yard or enclosure containing ricks; a stack-yard.

1712 Morton *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 399 In a Rick-yard there I saw a Hemp-stalk Four Inches about. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* 57 His [wheat] is in the haggard (reek yard) when others are cutting. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 214 Simpson went into Mr. Evans's rick-yard. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 13 There is no necessity whatever for having a turnip-store in a rick-yard. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 415/2 Unless the farm is provided with a rick-yard of special merits,..the corn comes sooner into condition in the open field.

Ricochet (ri·kŏʃē, ri·kŏʃet), *sb. Mil.* [a. F. *ricochet* the skipping of a shot, or of a flat stone on the water.

In older F. the word occurs only in the phr. *fable* or *chanson du* (or *de*) *ricochet*; on the meaning and origin of this see Littré, Godefroi *Compl.*, and *Romania* XXVIII. (1899) 50–53.]

1. A method of firing by which the projectile is made to glance or skip along a surface with a rebound or series of rebounds; also, the skipping of a cannon-ball or bullet, intentional or accidental. *By ricochet* (F. *à ricochet*), at a rebound.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Range*, To fire a piece by way of the ricochet, the cannon is only charged with a quantity of powder sufficient to carry the shot along the face of the works attacked. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 376/1 The traverses in the covered way were proposed by Vauban, in order to diminish the effect of the ricochet. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 54 To keep a memorandum of each shot fired, under the head of bull's-eyes, centres, outers, ricochets, and misses. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* IV. xviii, The shot ..buried itself in the soft sand. We had no ricochet to fear. *fig.* 1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. 1859 X. 295 The multiplied ricochets through which it [chrism] impressed itself upon the vocabulary of the case. 1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* II. vii. 129 The allocution..was intended to strike Captain Beauchamp by ricochet.

b. The subjection *of* a place to this kind of firing.

1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 355 In the ricochet of a fortification of any kind, the elevation of the gun should seldom exceed 10 degrees.

2. *attrib.* a. In *ricochet fire* or *firing.*

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Range*, When ricochet-firing is used, the pieces are elevated from 3 to 6 degrees. 1773 Burke *To Sir C. Bingham* Wks. IX. 142 This ricochet cross-firing of so many opposite batteries of police and regulation. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 316 A ricochet fire which..had been working havoc in their ranks. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 572 Ricochet fire, that whereby .. the shot or shell is made to just clear a parapet, and bound along the interior of a work.

b. In general use, as *ricochet battery*, etc.

1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6714/1 The batteries are likewise called ricochet-batteries. 1797 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 782/1 The faces ought to be enfiladed by the ricochet batteries. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 355 Tables of ricochet practice, shewing the charge, elevation, time of flight, and effect at various ranges. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 54 One of the men in the ricochet butt. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 433 It rebounds in a straight line, pursuing a ricochet motion. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk* vii. (ed. 2) 257 The fewer boats there are in a column, the less effect will ricochet shot have upon them.

Ricochet (ri·kŏʃē, ri·kŏʃet), *v. Mil.* [f. the sb. The F. verb is *ricocher.*

The suppression of the *t* is also extended to the forms *ricochetted, ricochetting* (cf. *crochetted, crochetting*). In these forms, and in the verb generally, stressing on the third syllable is common.]

1. *intr.* Of a projectile or the like: To glance or skip with a rebound or series of rebounds. With *from, on, over, upon*, etc.

1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 355 The smaller the angle, under which a shot is made to ricochet, the longer it will preserve its force and have effect. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxxi, The shot..ricochetting over them, disappeared in the wave. 1861 Lamont *Seasons w. Seahorses* 86 The bullets ricochetted on the water close past his ears. 1867 Baker *Nile Trib.* v. (1872) 66 It would ricochet from the surface of water.

fig. 1894 *Nation* 23 Aug. 137/1 Then the gaze ranges east and north,..ricocheting from hill to hill.

2. *trans.* To subject to ricochet firing.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 7/2 The parapet which covers the rampart or the ground to be ricochetted. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 448/2 The faces of the bastions themselves can be ricochetted from an equal distance.

Hence **Ri·cochetting** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 7/2 Thus the guns in the ricochetting batteries are enabled to enfilade the faces in their whole length. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/1 A ricochetting piece of iron had gone through his leg.

† **Ricoct.** *Obs.*−[1] [ad. It. *ricotta* 'a kinde of fresh cheese and Creame' (Florio).] (See quot.)

1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* 62 Two Quatrines woorth of Leekes, one Quatrine bestowed in Ricoct, which is harde Cruds to make Cheese.

Ricolage, variant of Recolage *Obs.*

Rict, obs. form of Right *a.*

Rictal (ri·ktăl), *a.* [f. L. *rict-us* Rictus + -al.] *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the rictus.

1825 *Trans. Linnean Soc.* XV. 255 The strength of the rictal bristles. 1884 Coues *Birds N. W.* (ed. 2) 289 A few rictal bristles..reaching little..beyond the nostrils.

† **Ricture.** *Obs.*−[o] (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ricture* (*ricturia*), the gaping of bruit beasts. 1658 Phillips, *Ricture*, a grinning or shewing the teeth like a dog, also a fretting or chafing inwardly.

‖ **Rictus** (ri·ktŏs). [L. *rictus* open mouth or jaws, f. ppl. stem of *ringī* to open the mouth wide.]

1. *Bot.* The orifice or throat of a bilabiate corolla.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxii. (1765) 228 *Rictus*..is the Gap or Opening between the two Lips of the Corolla. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 118 In ringent and personate corollas the orifice is sometimes named the *rictus*; but this term is superfluous and little used. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 381 When the lower lip is pressed against the upper, so as to leave only a chink or *rictus* between them, the corolla is said to be *personate* or *masked.*

2. Of persons: The expanse or gape of the mouth.

1829 *Med. Rev.* X. 132 As it were, a double head, formed by an immense secretion of osseous and cartilaginous substance, the rictus of the mouth intervening. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* 138 That frightful rictus running from ear to ear. 1894 Gosse in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 808 No one could quite tell whether Pater's strange rictus was closer to laughter than tears.

b. Similarly of birds or fishes.

1827 Vigors & Horsfield in *Linn. Soc. Trans.* XV. 225 The rictus of the bill partially beset with bristles. 1844–8 Sir J. Richardson *Ichthyology* 35/2 The transverse or slightly arched rictus. 1872 Coues *Birds N. W.* 29 When the bill is opened there is a cleft, or fissure between them [*sc.* mandibles]; this is the gape or *rictus.*

Rid, *sb.*[1] [f. the vb. For other dialect uses see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. Progress, dispatch, speed. (Cf. Rid *v.* 7.)

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Forkers are to bee foretolde that they give upp goode forkefulls, because..(by this meanes)..the loader comes more ridde. 1873– in Yorks. and Northumb. glossaries.

2. The soil overlying stone or marl, which has to be removed to allow of quarrying or digging. Also *rid-work.*

1827 Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* II. i. 94 *note*, The soil or diluvial matter on the tops of quarries is very commonly called *the ridding*, or *rid-work.* 1862 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* XXI. 482 The water in the advancing wave was dispersed, through the joints of the pitching, and received into

the rid. 1864 *R. Agric. Soc. Jrnl.* XXV. 371 To ascertain the thickness of the earth overlying the marl, technically called 'fee' or 'rid'.

Rid, *sb.*[2] (also **ridd**), variant of REDD *sb.*[2]

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Rid* or *Red*, a hollow place in the gravel, where salmon deposit their roe. 1864 WALSH in Buckland *Salmon & Trout Hatching* 18 The female works away at the ridd, and after she has made a kind of trough she lies in it. 1875 *Rep. Maine Fisheries Comm.* 12 (Cent. Dict.), Favourite grounds where the trout make their rids.

Rid (rid), *v.* Forms: 3 **ruden**, 4–6 **rydde** (6 **ryd**), 6–7 **ridde**, 5– **rid**. *Pa. t.* 3 **rudde**, 4 **redde**, 3, 6 **ridd(e**, 5– **rid**; 7– **ridded**. *Pa. pple.* 4 **i-rud**, 5 **rud**, **ryde**, 6 **ryd(d**, 4, 6–7 **ridd** (6 **ridde**), 4, 6– **rid**; 5– **ridded**; 5 *Sc.* **riddin**, 6, 9 **ridden**. [a. ON. *rydja* (pa. t *ruddi*, pa. pple. *rudd-r*), whence Norw. *rydja*, Sw. *rödja*, Da. *rydde*. To a great extent the senses of the word are also represented by REDD *v.*[2]]

I. 1. *trans.* To clear (a way or space), *esp.* to clear (land) of trees, undergrowth, etc.; to stub.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Ich sende min engel biforen þine nebbe, þe shal ruden þine weie to-fore þe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23813 Es þar na wai be-for vs ridd [*Trin.* rud] Cun tak us better þan we did. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1227 Nas þis a good redes-mon þat..haþ i-rud vs þe way..? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6733 The remnond full radly rid hym the gate. 1471–3 *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 Þe seid grounde..shuld haue be ridded and made by þe seid John. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 47/2 He rid and made plaine a great part of the countrie ouergrowen with woods and thickets. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 63 Ridding such [roads] as were..overgrowne with bushes and briers. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 272 If the Spring be forward, cleanse and rid the Coppices. 1783 *Archaeologia* (1785) VII. 170 As some persons were ridding a piece of ground near Matlock-Bank. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 161 Rough stony land, that would not answer ridding and making arable. 1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 425, I consider it..desirable, in 'ridding' heath-land, to keep the surface soil on the surface. *Ibid.* 428.

absol. 13.. *K. Alis.* (Bodl. MS.) 3355 þat he was gode knizth he kedde, For meynlich aboute he redde. 1537 *Rec. Monast. Kinloss* (1872) 144 Frae the lang furd where the said Patrick begoutht to rid.

b. To free from rubbish or encumbrances; to clean or clear out. Also const. *up*.

Hence *absol.* in dial. use, to clear the throat or stomach.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1533 Sone he raght vpon rowme, rid vp þe dykis. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2561 Þe vrthe also þey caston from þat plase away, & voudeden þat place, & made hit ryde. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 424 That the waters and ryvers belonginge to this Cytie shalbe ryde and scowred. 1596 in *Antiquary* May (1888) 212 To Robert Butte for ridding ye chauncell. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* iii. 10, I was nauseated, and ready to rid my stomack at them, to spew them out of my mouth. 1839 [SIR G. C. LEWIS] *Gloss. Herefordshire*, To rid the stomach.

c. To clear (a table); to tidy or clear *up*, to set in order (a room, etc.). Now *dial.*

Also dial. *to rid house*, to remove.

1599 MINSHEU 24/2 Take off, boy, rid the table, and bring those fiitters. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* x, When you rid up the Parlour Hearth in a Morning. 1828– in dial. glossaries (Northumb., Yorks., E. Angl.).

d. *To rid marches* = REDD *v.*[2] 2 c. In quots. *fig.*

1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 562 To rid marches in the powers of the different officers of Christ's institution. 1759 SHIRRA *Rem.* (1850) 131 It is very necessary we rid marches between these two and observe what the law is, and faith. 1847 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1852) IV. 515 He rids the marches between the election of God on the one hand, and the freeness of the Gospel on the other.

2. To deliver, set free, rescue, save (*from, out of, of*, etc.). Now *rare* (very common in 16th cent.).

a 1225 *Juliana* 75 Ne lef þu neauer to þi va [= foe] þin ilicnesse þat tu ruddest of deað. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 273 Þu .lesedes tine prisuns and riddes ham ut of cwalm hus. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5343 Þi fader..Rid me þis Rewme out of ronke Enmys. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1570) D iij b, Subiect to become, And neuer to be ridde from bondage & thraldome. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlvii. 14 Yf it be kindled with fyre, no man maye rydde it for the vehemence of the flame. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 241 She..bid me deuise some meanes To rid her from this second Marriage. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 220 The good are called before their time, for ridding them out of the hands of the wicked.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxix, Had we had powder to waste, we would certainly have rid the graminivorous from many of their carnivorous neighbours.

refl. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Absoluo*, To rydde him selfe from the processe that one hath against him in any courte. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 363 This noble minded woman inuented a most..subtile shift..to rid her selfe out of his hands. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 430 If any bird, being fettered with a foot-snare, ridderh her self, away she flieth. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 167 We were very happy, that we ridded our selves out of it so luckily.

† b. To dispatch; to clear (oneself); to acquit.

1530 PALSGR. 691/1, I praye you, syr, rydde me firste, *je vous prie me despescher premier*. *Ibid.*, We be able ynough to rydde us for this mater without the. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 236 A iudge riddeth a persone aunsweryng before hym to the lawe.

† c. To get away or escape from. *Obs.*[–1]

1615 WITHER *Juvenilia* (1633) 427 If I my Cage can rid I'll fly where I never did.

3. To make (a person or place) free *of* (or *from*) something; to disencumber *of*.

1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Postill* 10 To the intent to rid his disciples of thys errour. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. i. 150 Would I had giuen him the best horse in Padua.. that would..ridde the house of her. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. ii, If I do not..Rid him of this disease that now growes on him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 737, I..shall soon, Armd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd. 1727 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766) II. 83 It is one comfort to me, that I am ridding you of a troublesome companion. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xii, If you put the laws in execution,..you would soon rid the country of these vermin. 1810 WORDSW *Prose Wks.* II. 271 The taste of a succeeding proprietor..has ridded the spot of its puerilities. 1859 RUSKIN *Let. to Rossetti* 17 June, I think the book will be an interesting..one, if you will rid it from crudities. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 476 To rid England once for all of this ever recurring plague.

b. *refl.* To free or clear (oneself) *of* something troublesome. Now somewhat *rare*.

1530 PALSGR. 691/1 If I coulde conveynently rydde me of this felowe, I wolde go with you with all my herte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 b, To rid my self of them I gaue them about 20. Aspres. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi 987, I could not teil how to rid my selfe..of the troublesome Burre. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 30 The Hollanders do rid their hands of two Trades, which are of greatest turmoil and danger. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 169 Thus Satan ridded his hands of ten of the twelve tribes. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 53 P 11 She must not rid herself of them all at once 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 320 The gallant French had ridded themselves of the tyranny which sent them to the galleys. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXII. 258 To rid himself of the unpleasant task he had undertaken.

c. *To be rid of* (†*on*), to be freed from (a troublesome or useless thing or person).

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 528 Þus..he was clere and fullie rid on hur. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 103 [Dido] sayd in this maner to the for-sayd barthe, for to be rydded of her. 1530 PALSGR. 691/1, I was lyke to come into a great trouble, but I thanke God, I am rydde of it nowe. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 11 b, That the Realme (being too full of people) is very well ridde of them. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xi. 103 Since Christs presence was an occasion of impairing their temporall Substance they were glad to be Rid of him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 55 Those who now possesse the imployment..wish themselves well ridd of it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 24 P 1 My Correspondents are willing by my Means to be rid of them. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVIII, I long to be rid of a place where I have only found distress. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 91, I am nearly rid of my cough again. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 441 At the same time to be rid of the company of their enemy.

d. So *to get rid of*.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Ded. Let., The chief use, which too many make of the Former, is to devise wayes to get ridd of the Later. ?1676 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 33, I cannot get rid of my horrible cold heere. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii, These hopes and fears..cannot be got rid of by great part of the world. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 211 Reduce his wages, or get rid of her. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 183 Nor is this conceit very easily and speedily gotten rid of. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvi. 255 You will soon get rid of those absurd sentiments.

† 4. To deprive or strip (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 151 Parradio..Resolvde to slay the Prince, And ridde him of his lyfe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 b, The emperor ..being once rid, and voyd of money, those .. which had elected him, slewe him.

II. 5. To part (combatants). = REDD *v.*[2] 5. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. RIDDER *sb.*[2], RIDDING 1 b.)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2246 Here ar no renkes vs to rydde, rele as vus likez.

6. To remove *from* or *out of*, to clear *off* or *away*, etc. Also *refl.*

?*c* 1475 *Knight Curtesy* 127 (Ritson), He sware he would rydde him fro that lande. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlix. 165, I shal sone ryd his soule out of his body. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 348 That worke being dispatched and rid out of my handes. 1607 ROWLANDS *Earl of Warw.* (Hunterian Cl.) 29 Guy quickly made dispatch of his half score, He was not long in ridding them away. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 101 They fall upon him, and so soon rid him out of the way. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 332 Premeditating nothing but how to rid myself out of the world. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 157 That dose..ridded them off better than anything else. 1891 J. C. ATKINSON 40 *Yrs. Moorland Parish* 332 The kestrels are ridded out of the country.

b. To remove, to take or clear away, to dispose of, consume (quot. 1627), etc.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 365 When this foresayde remedie is not of force sufficent to rydde the mangie. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* A iij, Kinge Menelaus..swore by sword, to rid their ioyes *a* 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 6 Such as could rid mens lives yet no bloud spill. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 391 Ridding at one meale in the Emperour's presence a whole bore, an hundred loaves, a weather, and a young pig. 1764 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 105/2 As the quarrymen were lately ridding of stone, in the island of Portland. 1814– in dial. glossaries.

† c. To remove by violence; to kill, destroy. Also with double object (quot. 1593). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXVII. 92 Whan he retournes, asspy thy tyme, and fall vpon hym sodeynlye, and soo ridde hym. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 778 He [Catesby] ..procured the Protectour, hastily to ryd him. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 88 There maye be founde wayes in Italy, to rydd a trayterous subiect. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 233 This Gloster should be quickly rid the World. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1623) Q ij, The ready way to rid them is,..to smother them with Brimstone. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 76 He determined with his complices to take them asunder, & to rid them one after the other.

refl. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. F v, He that differreth to rydde him selfe in this sorte: It is laweful for another..to doe it.

† d. To pull or root *up* completely. *Obs.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) L iij, Neither is it reckoned any great grievous act to destroy utterly their country,..or rid up al mankind. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* v. 16 It seemed good unto the Lord..to rid up by the roots those Popish errours.

7. To dispatch, accomplish, get through, clear *off* or *away* (work of any kind). Now *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 690/2 He is a quicke workeman, he can rydde more worke in an houre than some can do in twayne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 234 Here-by the Printer in one day shall rid More Books, then yerst a thousand Writers did. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 73 Arrable Land ..was turned into Pasture, which was easily rid by a few Heards-men. 1625 — *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 483 They had the vse of Slaues, which commonly did rid those Manufactures. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 187 The Wheel ridds Work faster off than the Pole can do. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 384 The machine did rid off a great deal of work in a little time. *a* 1791 WESLEY *To Servants* Wks. 1811 IX. 103 Putting forth all your strength, ridding away all the business that you can. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 78/1 The ambition of 'ridding' much work with a comparatively small profit.

b. *intr.* To be dispatched. Now *dial.*

1626 BRETON *Fantasticks, Eight of the Clocke*, Now.. with quicke hands, worke rids apace. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. 206 It is impossible to imagine how this work rids away. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., When any work goes on quickly, 'it rids well,' or 'rids off'.

† 8. *To rid ground* (or *space*), to cover ground, to move ahead, to make progress. *Obs.*

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* III. iv, My game is quick, and rids a length of ground. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. XXX. 905 The way was such, as that an armie..might hardly ..rid any ground. 1608 J. KING *Serm. S. Mary's, Oxford* 16 Much like the Mariners [life] at sea, that is tossed vp and downe, and ridderh little space. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1669) 60/2 Thus the Christian rids but little ground, because he must go his weak bodies pace. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xcii. IV. 63 Because (in the jockey phrase) it rids ground, that is, covers a certain quantity of paper. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) 293 The beast..kept on an even and steady course, which.. nevertheless rid a great deal of ground.

† b. So *to rid way*. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 21 We..Will thither straight, for willingnesse rids way. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 A false stem..will make her rid more way and beare a better saile. 1665 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* viii. § 7 As a runner of races at his first setting forth rids his way briskly.

Rid, *ppl. a.*[1] *rare.* [f. RID *v.*] That has been ridded or rid (*up*); cleared.

1738 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 76 Ye'll have an ill rid-up House. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXVII, 'We will make room for you! We will make a rid road from here to Winchester!' shouted the holders and knights.

Rid, *ppl. a.*[2] *rare.* [f. RIDE *v.*] = RIDDEN.

1631 D. LLOYD *Leg. Capt. Jones* (1648) 10 He .. supply'd him with a horse Well rid and fierce.

Rid, obs. form of READ *a.* and *sb.*, REDE *v.*[1], RIDE *v.*

Ridable, variant of RIDEABLE.

Ridar, obs. form of READER, RIDER.

Ri'ddable, *a. rare*[–0]. (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Exploitable*,..dispatchable, riddable, readie to be performed, easie to be done.

Riddance (ri'dăns). Also 6 **ryddance**, **-aunce**, **-aunse**. [f. RID *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Removal, clearance; an instance of this; a clearing out, scouring.

a. In phr. *to make* (*clean*, etc.) *riddance*.

1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* i. 18 He shall soone make clene ryddaunce of all them that dwell in the londe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 83 b, You must make this riddance of the Rootes at euery fall of the leafe. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 577 The old Vice-Roy maketh quicke and cleane riddance of all Vtensils. 1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconformists* 19 It is not good, that a general Riddance should be made of all Dissenters. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 70 Clean riddance quickly made, one only care Remains to each—the search of sunny nook.

b. In other uses.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 202/2 From the time of the first entrance of the Danes into this realme, vntill their last expulsion & riddance. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 92 The skouringe and riddance of the workehouse prisons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 632 Those Blossoms also, and those dropping Gummes,..Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 34 It is in vain to expect an effectual Riddance of the Water by opening the Vesicles. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 3 Coughing and sneezing.. are also involuntary; that is, the mechanical irritation works the riddance of itself.

† c. A means of removal. *Obs.*[–1]

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 90 b, This bird profiteth Ægipt verie much, and is the best riddance or conueiance that they haue of..discommodities..brought by Serpentes.

† 2. Clearance of goods by sale. *Obs.*[–1]

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* (1874) 11 What maketh ryddance or good sale so moch, as whan a comodyte is at a pryce resonable?

† 3. Progress or dispatch in work. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 33 Writing being ones perfectly goten doth make a wonderful riddance in the rest of our learning. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* Ded., The nether milstone is heauie, slow, and of small riddance. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Neh.* iii. 20 A ready heart makes riddance of God's work. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 1 It would be troublesom and tedious..for the Press-man, and would hinder his usual riddance of Work. 1725 *Family Dict.* II. s.v. *Root-grafting*, The Work may be done with great Riddance..within doors. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 32 This hoeing..may be performed with a wider hoe, for the sake of greater riddance.

† b. Progress or advance in moving. *Obs.*

1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Eunuch* v. iii, I see thee stirre, but thou makest no riddance. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 61 In like cases ships use to draw them selves in, by the casting and weighing of Anchors, with great labour, and slow riddance of way. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Heb.* xii. 12 A drooping spirit makes no riddance of the way.

4. Deliverance or rescue *from* something.

1591 Spenser *Daphnaida* 364 Els surely death should be no punishment... But rather riddance from long languishment. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxvii. § 1 Deliverance from sudden death, riddance from all adversity. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 66 By the cure of Providence an utter riddance and delivery from it. 1886 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxliv. 11, 12 Riddance from the wicked, and the gracious presence of the Lord are sought [etc.].

5. A deliverance which consists in getting rid of something. Freq. with adjs., as *good, happy*. Also *transf.*, something of which one gets rid.

1596—1676 [see b]. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Persecuted* 102 Give them comfort under their sufferings, and in thy due time an happy riddance thereof. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* II. 4 God send honest industry a f... riddance. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxii. 147 The loss of so many captives was treated as a happy riddance. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xliii, Compeyson took it easy as a good riddance for both sides. 1867 — *Dr. Marigold*, His mother indignantly declared that a girl who could so conduct herself was indeed a good riddance.

b. In interjectional phr. *a good* (†*fair, gentle*) *riddance.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 78 Portia adew... *For.* A gentle riddance. *c* 1613 Middleton *No Wit like Woman's* II. iii, *Low.* They've given thee all the slip. *Mis Low.* So, a fair riddance! 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* II. ii, *Loveit.* Call him again. *Pert.* E'n let him go, a fair riddance. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 119 We..all expedients tire, To lash the ling'ring moments into speed, And whirl us (happy riddance!) from ourselves. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* III. 7 In less time than whilst one could cry—'A good riddance'. 1863 C. Reade *Hard Cash* xxxii, She is turned away—for sauce—and a good riddance of bad rubbish. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 35 'As soon as his master comes home he shall go.' 'A good riddance too,' she said morosely.

Riddel(l, varr. Ridel *sb.*, obs. ff. Riddle.

Ridden (ri·d'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Ride *v.*]

†1. That has ridden, travelled. In comb. *room-ridden*, far-travelled. *Obs.*–1

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1131 Þis makelese man þat most was adouted, Þe romme riden alexandre, richest of kingus.

2. That has been ridden upon; broken-in.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 120 A corser is he, that byeth all rydden horses, and selleth them agayne. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 317 A yonge nagge .. and a Ridden mare. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 262 When you finde that you are able to ride a ridden horse both with good arte and comelinesse.

†3. Oppressed, taken advantage of. *Obs.*

1677 Otway *Cheats of Scapin* I. i, I told him thou wert as valiant as a ridden cuckold 1684 Southerne *Disappointment* III. i, The common, ridden cuckold of the Town.

4. Forming the second element in combs., as *hag-ridden, priest-ridden*, etc. (Freq. in mod. use.)

1653– [see Priest-ridden]. 1684– [see Hag-ridden]. 1831 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VI. 189 It was..the old king-ridden feeling. 1850 F. W. Newman *Phases of Faith* 128 The deaf, the dumb, the hunch-backed, are spoken of as devil-ridden. 1861 F. W. Robinson *No Church* I. iv. 100 One must take advantage of the weather in this mist-ridden country.

Ri·dder, *sb.*1 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **hrider, hridder** 5 **rydder,** *erron.* **rydoun,** 7–9 *dial.* **ridder, rudder, ruther.** [OE. *hrider*, later *hridder*, from a stem *hrid-* to shake (cf. *hriðian* to shake with fever), an ablaut-variant of which is represented by OHG. *rîtera, rîtra* (MHG. *rîtere, rîter*, G. *reiter*), and more remotely by L. *crîbrum*, Ir. *criathar*. In later Eng. the more usual form is Riddle *sb.*2] A sieve or riddle.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss., Glebulum*, hrider. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 154 Ða abæd his fostormodor an hridder. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Corne is iclensed wt seue oþer wiþ rydderne. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Take a seve or a whete rydoun, & ley þin pesyn þer-on. 1619–20 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Accts.* (1896) 309 A sieve called a Rudder, 4*d.* 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 527 Wash it [lead-ore] clean in a running stream; then sift it in Iron-Rudders. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 331 *Rudder*, or *Ridder*, the widest sort of Sieves for the separating the Corn from the Chaff. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Rudder*, They said..the rudder would easily separate tills and barley. 1750 [see Ridder *v.*1]. 1848– in southern dial. glossaries. 1856 Morton *Cyclop. Agric.* I. 194/1 Wheat 'Rudder', twenty inches diameter... Barley Rudder. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Bushel, shaul, shovel, ridder, sieves [etc.].

Prov. 1678 Ray *Prov.* (ed. 2) 289 As much sib'd as sieve and ridder, that grew in the same wood together.

Ri·dder, *sb.*2 *rare.* [f. Rid *v.* + -er1.]

1. One who rids; a deliverer.

c 1521 J. Heywood *Pardoner & Friar* Plays (1905) 14 This is the pardon, the ridder of your sin.

2. *Sc.* = Redder *sb.*1 1.

1684 in Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1845) II. 307 The said Alexander alleged that..he was a ridder and intervener between them that not one of them should hurt another. 1737 *Presbytery Bk. Strathbogie* (Spalding Cl.) 12 He..was a ridder only between him and John Milne. 1862 Whately *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 214 The Scotch proverb that 'the ridder gets aye the worst stroke in the fray'.

†**Ri·dder,** *sb.*3 *Obs.*–1 [a. obs.F. *ridde, rid(d)re, rider*, a. Flem. *rijder, ridder* knight.] = Rider 3.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. Prol. (1737) p. lxxxv, Substantial Ridders, Spankers, and Rose Nobles.

Ri·dder, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **rudder.** [OE. *hridrian*, f. *hridder* Ridder *sb.*1] *trans.* To sift, riddle.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 31 Nu satanas gyrnde þæt he eow hridrude [*Hatton* riddrede] swa swa hwæte. 1750 Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. iii. 60 *Riddering* is also applied to cleaning wheat by means of a large sieve or wheat-ridder. *Ibid.* 72 To ridder or riddle it. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss., Rudder*, .. to sift.

Ri·dder, *v.*2 *rare*–1. (See quot.)

1750 Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* I. xii. 92 When the hedge is riddered, as we call it, that is, when all the superfluous wood..is taken out.

Ri·dding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rid *v.* + -ing1.]

1. The action of clearing or removing.

1347–8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* II. 545 In exp. factis in Rydyng stagni de Fery. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2244 3oure corage to bend, And in ridding of oure riche toun 3our reuth for to call. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 507 For the stubbyng and ryddyng all a long the pale off the long pond. 1501 *Church-w. Acc., Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 125 For rydyng of gotters of yᵉ chyrch and yᵉ gargells. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Ablaqueatio*, the ridding or clensinge of trees in maner aboue mencioned. 1630 *Brasenose Coll. Munim.* Q 3. 104 Charges for the Riddinge of the Lanne betwixt Brasnnose and Excestre Colledge Garden. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 16 Aug., I fell to the ridding away of a great deale of business. *c* 1850 J. Gemmel in *Mem. R. Craig* (1862) 250 A thorough ridding of the marches between what is changeable and what is unchangeable. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 704 *Ridding*, ..a term used in the Newcastle coal-field for the operation of separating the iron ore from the coal-shale. 1897 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 441 The marble seam..is easily obtained by 'open ridding'.

b. Separation of combatants. Also *attrib.*

1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) 111 The seid Thomas..came..onely for the Riddyng of the seid assauute & fray. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 159 He who meddles with Quarrels, gets the ridding Stroke.

c. Deliverance, setting free. *rare*–1.

1648 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 234 For..the ridding of our selves and others from troubles.

2. A cleared piece of ground; a clearing. (Now only in local names.) *north.*

1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 140, I will that Barnard Dowthwhet haue the newe mower, with my parte in the fer ryddynges. 1651 *MS. Indenture, Yorks.*, 9 selions lying together in one field called the Rydings. 1827 Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* II. i. 94 *note*, It is plain that a *ridding* is pure English for *assartum*. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Dial., Ridding*... More frequently met with in local names, or in documents, than in modern expression.

†3. *pl.* Clearings, refuse. *Obs. rare*–1.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* II x. (1622) 152 In a Tumbrell which carried away the riddings of Gardens.

4. (See Rid *sb.*1 2, quot. 1827.)

Riddle (ri·d'l), *sb.*1 Forms: *a.* 1 *rǽd-, rédels,* 4 **redilis,** 4–5 **redel(e)s,** 9 *dial.* **ridless.** *β.* 4, 6 **redele,** 4–5 **redel, redil,** 6 **readle, redle, reedel, reedle.** *γ.* 4–6 **rydel,** 6 **ryddel(l, ryd(d)le,** 4 **ridil,** 5 **ridel,** 6 **riddel, ridelle, ridle,** 6– **riddle.** [OE. *rǽdels* masc. and *rǽdelse* fem., counsel, opinion, conjecture, etc., also a riddle, = Fris. *riedsel*, MDu. *raetsel* (Du. *raadsel*), OS. *râdisli* neut., *râdislo* masc. (MLG. *rât-, rêdelse, rêdesal*, LG. *radsel*), OHG. *râdisle* (MHG. *ratsel, retsel*, etc., G. *rätsel*), f. *rǽdan* to Read or Rede: see -els.]

1. A question or statement intentionally worded in a dark or puzzling manner, and propounded in order that it may be guessed or answered, esp. as a form of pastime; an enigma; a dark saying.

a. c 1000 Ælfric *Num.* xii. 8 Ic sprece to him. openlice, næs þurh redelsas [L. *ænigmata*] ne þurh hiwinge. 1382 Wyclif *Judges* xiv. 16 Thou hatidist me,..and therfor the redels [L *problema*]..thou wolt not to me expowne. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 181 Þe kyng putte forþ a rydels [L. *paradigma*] erliche amorwe. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7120 (Trin.), At þe feest þere he was stad A redeles vnto him he bad. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk., Ridless*, a riddle, a conundrum.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7120 At þat fest..A redel þam vndo he badd. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 184 Ar 3e coueitouse nouthe After 3eres3yues or 3iftes or 3ernen to rede redeles? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redyn or expownyn redellys. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 46 b, To a certain persone that had propouned an harde reedle. *Ibid.* 92 The redle that Sphinx propouned. 1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 45, I shall hardlye reade the misterye of your readle, for as yet I understande nothinge but highe duche. 1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 1142/1 *margin*, The 8. chapter of Daniel..speaketh of the king of faces and reedels.

γ. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7122 (Fairf.), He..hez̄t þa men to gif ham mede, if þai cowde þat ridil rede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rydel, or probleme, *enigma*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 He þat spekis Rydels .., *enigmatista*. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xiii. 12 Therfore laye this ryddle before them. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 As by a ryddell or a darke figure. 1589 ? Lyly *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij b, I forgate a riddle, 'the more it is spied, the lesse it is seene'. Thats the Sunne. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 19 The Authour hath thought fit to unfold it by a medicinall riddle. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 573 As that Theban Monster that propos'd Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd. *c* 1718 Prior *Beauty, a Riddle* 36 Your riddle is not hard to read: I guess it. 1780 Cowper *Wks.* (1876) 49, I have lately exercised my ingenuity in contriving an exercise for yours and have composed a riddle. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* III. 105 And his fair friends..Oft he amused with riddles and charades. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 19, I am quite certain that he put forth his definition as a riddle.

b. Without article.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 4 Riddle thou in riddle. 1589 Puttenham *Art Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 198 We dissemble againe vnder couert and darke speaches, when we speake by way of riddle. 1727 Swift *Wonder of Wonders* Postscript, It has been the Policy of all times, to deliver down Important Subjects by Emblem and Riddle.

2. *transf.* Something which puzzles or perplexes; a difficult or insoluble problem; a mystery.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 167 Þere nys neyther..Pope, ne patriarch, þat puyre reson ne schal make Þe meyster of alle þo men þoru3 myst of þis redeles. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 320 Mo redelis þan we can telle ben soþ of Crist bi his two kindis. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 67 Shadowes and darke riddels of the olde lawe. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 253 Yet how and when this tincture began, it was yet a riddle unto him. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. Introd. Lines 230 These Riddles that he couch't within thy breast, Freely propound, expound. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* IV. ii. 48 Where there's a Priest and a Woman, there's always a Mystery and a Riddle. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* III. iii. 344 Such paradoxes and riddles..men are involuntarily led into when they reason about time and space. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* III. vii, It seems to me a riddle how we could ever have been thus connected. 1879 N. Smyth *Old Faiths* iii. (1882) 52 Judaism is said to have been a dark riddle which tormented Hegel all his life.

b. Const. *of.* (Common in 19th cent.)

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1700) 145 There we shall have clearly Expounded to us those Riddles of Providence, which [etc.]. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* xxii. (1662) 111, I must now resolve the riddle of their Loyalty. 1706 Addison *Rosamond* III. iii, O quickly relate This riddle of fate! 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 320 The minds that feel the riddle of the world. 1859 Holland *Gold Foil* xii. 146 The riddle of life is unsolved. 1870 Max Müller *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 392, I do not say that..we have solved the whole riddle of mythology.

3. *concr.* A person or being whose nature or conduct is enigmatical.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 337 'Twas a strange Riddle of a Lady. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1768) IV. 3, I am still a riddle they know not what to make of. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 18 Sole judge of Truth, in endless Error hurl'd: The glory, jest, and riddle of the world! 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 46 No more Man as riddle to be read.

4. *Comb.*, as *riddle-wise* adv. (also with *in*); *riddle-like* adj.; *riddle-maker, -monger, -writer*; *riddle-loving* adj.

a. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 Þey translated it in a redel wise. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 142 b, I name no man outryght, But ryddle wise, I meane them as I myght. 1594 R. Wilson *Coblers Proph.* IV. iii, The bastards name he tolde me too, But it was riddle-wise.

b. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* V. 1 Forasmuch as I like not theis riddelike tytles. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 223 She..that..riddle like, liues sweetely where she dies. 1891 Winsor *Columbus* App. 633 The strange and riddle-like narrative.

c. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 383 In spite of Fortune and her Riddle-makers. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 83 The thought is closer pursued than in any other riddle-writer whatever. 1849 Halliwell *Pop. Rhymes* 148 The pen has been a fertile subject for the modern riddle-writer. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* iv, That riddle-loving female, the Sphinx.

5. *attrib.*, as *riddle-book, -craft, -rhyme.*

1820 Keats *Eve of St. Agnes* xv, An aged crone Who keepeth clos'd a wond'rous riddle-book. 1849 Halliwell *Pop. Rhymes* 141 Nursery riddle-rhymes are extremely numerous. 1858 Matson *Poems* 459 Love..sagely musing o'er Fate's riddle-book. 1882 Child *Ballads* I. 13 Riddle-craft is practised by a variety of preternatural beings.

Riddle (ri·d'l), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 **hriddel,** 4 **riddil,** 4, 6 **riddill,** 7 **riddell,** 6– **riddle,** 7, 9 *dial.* **ruddle**; 4 **ridelle,** 5 **ridil,** 6 **redell,** 7 **ridle**; 4 **rydil,** 5 **rydyll, rydyl, rydelle,** 6 **ryd(d)le.** [Late OE. *hriddel*: the earlier form is *hridder* Ridder *sb.*1]

1. A coarse-meshed sieve, used for separating chaff from corn, sand from gravel, ashes from cinders, etc.; the most usual form has a circular wooden rim with a bottom formed of strong wires crossing each other at right-angles.

Also applied to those parts of some machines which serve for similar purposes.

a 1100 *Gereſa* in *Anglia* IX. 264 Sædleap, hriddel, hersyfe. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 531 *Sak, crynere, et sace*, sak, ridelle, and heresyue. 1382 Wyclif *Amos* ix. 9 As whete is smyten in a rydil. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rydyl, of corn clensynge, ..*cribrum*. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxv. 691 Hulkes falleth of whan corne is clensyd wyth a syfue or wyth a Ryddyll. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* vi. 55 We weir als sib as seue & riddill. 1566 *Ludlow Church-w. Acc.* (Camden) 123 For dyginge and siftinge of ytt [*sc.* sand], and for a new rydle. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvi. xi. I. 464 The same are shred and minced so small, as they may passe through a sieve or a riddle. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1776) 63 Casting the coarse remaining Stuff which would not pass the Riddle, into the cistern again. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 140 Horse-beans and Tares together.. are easily parted with a Riddle. 1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 171 My hull is like a riddle. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 40 in *L. U. K., Husb.* III, The stones..are freed from sand by being thrown into a riddle. 1856 J. Brown in T. Hughes *Struggles for Kansas* (1862) 366 If all the bullets..had hit me, I should have been as full of holes as a riddle. 1881 *Work & Design* 24 Dec. 450/2 The wool .. is carried .. by a conveyer, run by a small engine to a riddle...The riddle is a simple contrivance, consisting of a box [etc.].

transf. 1848 Thoreau *Maine Woods* i, Through this steel

riddle, more or less coarse, is the arrowy Maine forest..relentlessly sifted,..till it comes out boards, clapboards [etc.].

b. *To turn* (or *cast*) *the riddle* (*and shears*), to practise a mode of divination mainly employed for the discovery of theft. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

For a description of the process, see Jamieson.

1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 117, I, Allice Swan,..used by the space of certen yeres to cast or tourne the riddle and sheares. 1573 *Ibid.* 251 Ther was a wyff in Newcastell.. that culd torne the ryddle [etc.]. 1589 in Lawson *Bk. Perth* (1847) 191 Whilk day Violet Brown .. was accused for turning of the riddle with sheers. 1709 [see 4].

c. *A riddle of claret*: (see quot. 1889).

1831 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 413, I bet you a riddle of claret. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 13 A riddle of claret is thirteen bottles, a magnum and twelve quarts. The name comes from the fact that the wine is brought in on a literal riddle.

2. *To make a riddle of*, to pierce with holes.

1817 J. Bradbury *Trav. Amer.* 19 He was instantly pierced with arrows so numerous, that, to use the language of Colter, 'he was made a riddle of'. 1848 Lever *J. Hinton* li, I was to be made a riddle of if I attempted to escape.

3. A board or metal plate set with pins, used in straightening wire.

1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 425 The riddle is a piece of wood or metal with sloping pins, which lean alternately opposite ways, so as to keep the wire close down on the board. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 912/2 Hard-drawn and unannealed wires..are straightened..by drawing them through a riddle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *riddle-frame, -maker, manufactory, sieve*; *riddle-turning* (see 1 b).

1709 in W. Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life Scot.* (1899) 124 The horrid sin of the hellish art of riddle-turning. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 311 The greatest part of the corn, which falls thro' this riddle sive, is at once clear from chaff and huzzes. 1818 J. Palmer *Jrnl. Trav.* 48 One wire weaving and riddle manufactory. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 332 That part of the sides that form[s] the riddle-frame lies horizontally. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Riddle-maker*, a manufacturer of large coarse wire sieves.

Ri·ddle, *sb.*[3] *nonce-wd.* [f. Riddle *v.*[2]] A hole made by a bullet.

1880 E. Marshall *Troublous Times* I. 82 My mother.. had dropped a tear over the riddle of a bullet in the flap.

Riddle, *sb.*[4], variant of Reddle or Ruddle.

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 7 (1689) 34 Riddle or red Oker (with which People in Lancashire use to mark their sheep). 1886 *Gloss. Rochdale.*

† Riddle, *sb.*[5], obs. variant of Raddle *sb.*[1]

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq., Gloss.* s.v. *Cladus*, A hurdle ..in Kent is sometime call'd a Riddle, Raddle, or Ruddle: ..as riddle-wall, a riddle-basket.

Ri·ddle, *v.*[1] Also 7 ridle. [f. Riddle *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To speak in riddles, or enigmatically; also, to propound riddles.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 4 That is to say, Riddle thou in riddle. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. iii. 53 Lysander riddles very prettily. 1629 Carlell *Deserving Favorite* II. ii, What, do you riddle me? Is she contracted, And can *I* by your counsell attaine my wishes? 1660 Shirley *Merchant's Wife* III. iii, Madam, you riddle strangely. 1748 Melmoth *Fitzosborne Lett.* (1749) I. 8 That he who knows not how to riddle, knows not how to live. 1888 Gilbert *Yeomen* i, I can riddle you from dawn of day to set of sun.

2. *trans.* To interpret or solve (a riddle or question). **a.** In imp. phr. *riddle me a* (or *my*) *riddle*; or *riddle me this, that, why*, etc.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 11 Riddle me a riddle, what is that his grace threatened to send Mistris Lawson to Bridewell? 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 526 Riddle me a riddle, what is this? 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 38 Riddle me this: what's he, that to Rome came [etc.]? 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* III. i, Riddle my riddle, what's this? 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops Cong* v. ii, Riddle me this then. What's that goes round the house, and round the house, and never touches the house?

b. Redupl. *riddle me, riddle me.*

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* B b, Riddle me, riddle me, what was he? 1631 P. Fletcher *Piscatory Eclog.* L iv b, I have another play within to doe, Riddle me, Riddle me, what's that? 1673 Hickeringill *Father Greybeard* 199 Riddle me, riddle me what it is. [1841 Chambers *Pop. Rhymes Scott.* (1870) 109 Riddle me, riddle me, rot-tot-tot, A little wee man in a red red coat.]

c. In general use. Also *absol.*

1627 Drayton *Agincourt, Moon-Calf* 176 The tale our Gossip Red-cap told before, You so well ridled, that there can no more Be said of it. 1664 Trevor in Carte *Collect.* (1735) 266 The affaire..is now understood and that mystery riddled to be a bragge. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxiii, Were I as wise a warlock as Michael Scott, I could scarce riddle the dream you read me. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxvii, Promise that you will riddle me right, and tell me why poverty is the greatest misfortune in the world.

d. With adverbs, as *to riddle forth, out.*

1624 Quarles *Job Militant* xiv. 84 You understand To riddle forth man's Fortunes by his Hand. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. lxv, So might we riddle out some mystery. 1685 — *Par. Prophet.* xii. 91 The Time-eaten names of the Consuls in that Monumentum Ancyranum above-mentioned, as riddled out by T. L.

3. To be a riddle to (a person); to puzzle. *rare.*

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xviii, I think it will riddle him or he gets his horse ower the Border again.

Riddle (ri·d'l), *v.*[2] Forms: 3 **ridlen**, 4 **rydelyn**; 4–5 **ridile**, 4–6 **ridele** (6 **redyle**), 4–8 **ridle**, 4– **riddle**. [f. Riddle *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To pass (corn, gravel, etc.) through a riddle; to separate with a riddle; to sift. Also const. *out, in.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Satan is 3eorne abuten uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne! 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* xiv. 13 Thei brouȝten to ashe, and by al the temple he ridlide [it] byfore the kyng. — *Luke* xxii. 31 Sathanas hath axid 3ou, that he schulde ridele [you] as whete. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Rydelyn, *cribro, capisterio.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 146 The bolles of flaxe, whan they be ripeled of, must be rideled from the wedes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 116 To Riddle, *cribrare.* 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* xi. (1892) 90 Two ridlers, who ridle the coales when it is aland. 1688 [see Riddling *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 244 The finest sifted Mould that can be got, which must be..rather ridled in than pressed down. 1729 Walkden *Diary* 12 Sept. (1866) 41, I owed..3*d.* to his son, due for riddling and blending lime. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 10, 5 As ridiculous as Hercules with the distaff, or a Duchess ridling cinders! 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 203 The ashes, on falling, are riddled or sifted through the grating. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 281 The shrivelled beans and other refuse being riddled out. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 16 One is sifting or 'riddling' the old sand to make it ready for another casting.

absol. 1616 B. Jonson *Love Restored* Wks. (Rtldg.) 588/2 Robin Goodfellow, he that sweeps the hearth.., riddles for the country maides, and does all their other drudgery. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 282 Very few people who profess to work in the barn can riddle well.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1613 Jackson *Creed* II. 468 Appointed to riddle out some good meaning. 1630 Davenant *Cruel Brother* III. i, Thus thy years do riddle grief away. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 23 The Goodness of the Water is as it were Ridled, Scieened, and Strained out into the Land. 1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 146 That mind which must all be riddled monthly to see if there are any grains in it. 1863 Torrens *Life Sir J. Graham* I. 235 His power of sifting evidence, and riddling the truth out of reluctant or evasive witnesses.

2. To pierce with holes like those of a riddle; to render sieve-like by perforation (*with* bullets or the like); to shatter by missiles.

1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* IV. xxi. § 62. 195 Above 100,000 cannon-balls, and 25,000 bombs,..had riddled all its defences. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 186 Edward riddled the Scottish ranks with arrows. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 213/2 Worms will riddle the wood-work of a ship. *fig.* 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvii. 165 Proposals..which the criticism of opinion riddled with its unceasing fire.

b. *esp.* in pa. pple. *riddled* (*with* holes, etc.).

1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 211 The door was riddled through and through with all sorts of shot. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 31 An interior riddled with holes like a honeycomb. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 220/1 Steep banks of sandstone, riddled with the holes of the sand-martin. *fig.* 1897 Ouida *Massarenes* viii, They are as poor as Job and riddled with debts.

c. *intr.* To penetrate. *rare*—[1].

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 99 Blanket-bags are nearly useless below – 30°, in a gale of wind; it riddles through them.

d. With cogn. obj.: To make (one's way) by penetration. *rare*—[1].

1892 G. Hake *Mem.* 80 *Yrs.* lxiii. 259 An enemy could cross a moat; could he riddle his way through the countless canals of Venezia?

Riddle-bread, -cake. *north. dial.* (See quots.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* s.v. *Bannock, Riddle-cakes*, thick Sour-cakes, from which differs little that which they call *Hand-hoven Bread*, having but little leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 33/1 The bread used is made of oatmeal, and by some is called riddle bread. It is slightly baked in thick cakes, being previously leavened. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.*, *Riddle-bread*, oat cake which is riddled or shaken on a chequered board, before it is thrown on an iron plate over the fire, called a bakestone.

Ri·ddled, *ppl. a.*[1] *rare*—[1]. [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Made enigmatical.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xlix. i, I will..ridled speech to tuned harp accord.

Ri·ddled, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Riddle *v.*[2]]

1. Passed through a riddle; sifted, winnowed.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 273 While the unwinnowed heap is becoming less,..the riddled one increases in bulk. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/4 Slacks can be bought at 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d...and ordinary riddled nuts at 8s...per ton.

2. Pierced with holes, as by bullets; shattered.

1862 *Index* 25 Sept., He bore aloft the riddled flag of the 3rd Alabama. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Aug., The world at large associates it with long runs, riddled wickets [etc.].

Riddled, variant of Rideled *a. Obs.*

Riddle-like: see Riddle *sb.*[1] 4 b.

Ri·ddlemeree, riddle-me-ree.

1. A fanciful variant of the phrases *riddle me a riddle, riddle my riddle*, etc. (See Riddle *v.*[1] 2.)

1710 Addison *Whig Examiner* No. 1 P 3 Riddle my ree, what is this? *c* 1730 *Royal Remarks* 50 They argued it upon it in the familiar Phrase of Riddle my Riddle my Ree [etc.].

2. Rigmarole; nonsense.

1736 tr. *Ruggle's Ignoramus* I. 10 It is, as the Law says,—in Nubibus—'tis riddle me re—'tis something, and nothing. 1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 463 By this quaint riddle-meree, I suppose it is meant that [etc.]. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 233 Pray, Lady Roseville, what riddle-meree is this? 1818 Keats *Wks.* (1889) III. p. cxxxvii, Not omitting..any little choice conversation or riddle-me-ree between him and his nursery maid. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 461 Her style is all riddle-ma-ree.

So **† Riddlemy riddlemy**, *Obs. rare*—[1].

1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 353, I would be drunk A thousand times to bed, rather then dream Of any of their Riddlemy Riddlemies.

Ri·ddler[1], [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -er [1].] One who speaks or deals in riddles.

1610 Donne *Pseudomartyr* 363 Were this..springing out of the spirituall authoritie as the Popes ridler makes his authoritie to bee? 1671 Aphra Behn *Forc'd Marriage* III. i, Prethee be not thou a Ridler too. 1708 Pope *Dunc.* III. 157 Each Songster, Riddler, ev'ry nameless name. 1757 Home *Douglas* III, Thou riddler, speak Direct and clear. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 247 His elevation as a puzzler and riddler among men.

Ri·ddler[2], Also 7 ridler. [f. Riddle *v.*[2] + -er [1].] One who uses a riddle.

1603 [see Riddle *v.*[2] 1]. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 50 With shaking nought remains but coals, To warm the riddler's breast. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 273 The corn begins to accumulate amongst the riddlers' feet. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 83 Riddling lime — an unpleasant occupation..when the wind veers capriciously, and the riddler is inexpert at 'dodging'.

Riddle-wise: see Riddle *sb.*[1] 4 a.

Ri·ddling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The propounding of a riddle or riddles; also, an instance of this, † a riddle. Also *attrib.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 A Rydellynge (*A.* Ridyllynge), *enigma.* 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* D.'s Wks. 1873 IV. 184 What..meanes this ridling? 1671 Milton *Samson* 1064 Be less abstruse, my riddling days are past. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 110 The laughable exercises of blindman's buff, riddling, and question and command. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 279 Know ye not then the Riddling of the Bards?

Ri·ddling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Riddle *v.*[2] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of sifting or separating by means of a riddle. Also *fig.*

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* xi. (1892) 90 Then the seconde ridlinge with a smaler Ridle. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 74/1 Ridling, is a sifting the corn from the chaff. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 814 This operation by the hand-sieve, is called riddling in the tub, or riddling by deposit. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 39 By manœuvring of ballotboxes, and riddling of the popular clamour. 1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 223/1 Some day..some patient person will take these six volumes, and, by severe riddling first and compressing afterwards, get them into one or two.

2. *pl.* The coarser or less valuable parts which are separated by the riddle; siftings, screenings.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. xxv, By that part of increase which the farmer spareth in his fodder, siftings, ridlings, and such other things. *a* 1796 Burns *Poet. Wks.* (W. S. Douglas) p. lxxi, God has riddled the hale creation, and flung the riddlings on Ellisland! 1824 T. Hogg *The Carnation* 34 The coarse parts or riddlings..would not pass through the sieve. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1125 The riddlings, or small potatoes, are used on the farm. 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xxxvi, Small-coals men..buy the crushings and riddlings by the sack. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Riddlings, the portions of lime rejected from the slaking because they are too coarse or strong or ill-burned.

transf. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* III. 117 It was in truth an epitome of the world—the riddlings of all nations. 1851 Madden *Shrines & Sepulchres* II. 544 The riddlings of society in the sea-ports, and the capitals.

3. = Reckling.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 598 There is generally one small pig in every litter, called the riddling.

Ri·ddling, *ppl. a.* [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. Speaking in riddles; uttering or dealing in riddles; ambiguous or enigmatic in expression.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 57 This is a Riddling Merchant for the nonce. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 56 Ridling confession, findes but ridling shrift. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. xvii. 37 That ridd'ling Letter brought him the first notice thereof. 1748 Melmoth *Fitzosborne Lett.* (1749) I. 10 Your grave friend..who reproached you, for your riddling genius. 1838 J. Sterling *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 205 He intimated the state of the case in these riddling lines. 1869 Tennyson *Coming Arthur* 401 He [Merlin] laugh'd.., and answer'd me In riddling triplets of old time.

2. That is or presents a riddle; dark, enigmatic, obscure, puzzling.

1627 Donne *Serm.* v. 45 Under that..Riddling Distemper. *Ibid.* 47 Riddling and entangling Perplexities of the Schooles 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 558 When the most intricate and ridling Articles of our Creed shall shine in glorious and undoubted satisfactions. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* VII. 27 Perhaps, the riddling Visions of the Night With Contrarieties delude our Sight. 1789 T. Twiss *Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 325 *note*, Dante has a riddling metaphorical expression of the same kind. 1837 C. Wordsw. *Misc.* (1879) I. 5 Mural arabesques of Japanese jugglery, or riddling hieroglyphics. 1856 R. S. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xiii. i. 251 Its material, remote and riddling to the lower apprehension of common minds.

3. That expounds riddles; divining.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 54 She..could not construe it By any ridling skill, or commune wit. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* lviii, Purblind men. In riddling wonder his great bones survey. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* I. ii. 31 A..riddling skill at love.

Hence **Ri·ddlingly** *adv.*

1593 Donne *Sat.* II. 8 Wks. (Grosart) I. 19 Poetry..like the Pestilens or old fashiond loue It [doth] ridlingly catch men and doth remove Neuer. *a* 1631 — *Lett. Persons of Honour* (1651) 79, I..am riddlingly subject to two contrary wrackes, sinking and oversetting. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 296 Heyday! How riddlingly that hint returns.

Riddock, -uck, obs. variants of Ruddock.

Riddour, variant of Reddour *Obs.*

Riddy(l, variants of Ridel *sb. Obs.*

Ride (rəid), *sb.*[1] [f. Ride *v.*

ME. *ride* (only in *Gen. & Ex.* 3950) is app. to be taken as a derivative from the stem *rīd-*: cf. Du. *rit*, MLG. *rid, rit*, G. *ritt*, Da. *ridt.*]

1. a. An excursion or journey in some vehicle or conveyance, now esp. a public one; † a drive.

1779 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesb.* (1870) I.

433 Your father and I intend driving every day to the camp. 'Tis a fine ride. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* II. 15 Taking a ride with the nurse and child. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I. 54 Miss Williams should..take a ride thither in Lady Harcourt's carriage. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, A ride in a 'bus to Richmond. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 30 To..enjoy his company during my car-ride up town.

b. A turn or spell of riding.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ix, He had often promised the child a ride upon his galloway. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 827 'Alas,' he said, 'your ride hath wearied you. Rest must you have'. 1898 FLORENCE MONTGOMERY *Tony* 10 A few hours' bicycle ride in the country.

c. One of the districts into which a coast is divided for purposes of excise. Also *ride-officer*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ride-officer*, an exciseman. 1885 *Civilian* 3 Jan. 133/1 The breaking of Rides and Divisions affects no grade in the Service to the same extent as Assistants.

d. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 175/2 The trotting butcher is..not likely to be succeeded by any in the same line, or —as I heard it called—'ride' of business.

e. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 365 A stream is said to be 'out of ride' when it is past fording [on horseback].

2. a. A road or way made for riding on horse-back, esp. through a wood; a riding. **b.** *spec.* The riding-course in Hyde Park, London.

a. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 139 Each separate division of the wood,..including fences, rides, and bog. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. i. vii. 64/1 In flying, they may always be seen to take the same ride or break in the trees. 1864 J. PAYN *Sir Massingberd* 14 Coming slowly along a long, broad 'ride', .was a youth of seventeen. 1898 HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* xvi, She crossed open rides in fear what either vista might set bare.

b. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 220 The ride being intended for the recreation of Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Epil. Lessing's Laocoön*, We .. reach'd the ride Where gaily flows the human tide.

3. A batch of mounted recruits.

1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 51 The Ride moves forward, preserving the dressing. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/3 The primary object of Lord Wolseley's visit was to inspect the 'rides'. *Ibid.*, Four selected rides of first-class recruits, who negotiated the jumps..with their arms folded.

4. A saddle-horse; a mount.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norf.* (1795) II. 386 Gloss., *A Ride*, a common name for a saddle-horse. 1904 *County Gentleman* 16 July 2096/3 Messrs. Ward's Stella, who in her day was a beautiful ride.

5. *transf.* A surging motion.

1822 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* 207 The rack an' the ride o' the restless tide.

Ride (rəid), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Perh. f. RIDE *v.*: see sense 10.] The band or strap of a hinge for a door, gate, etc., fitting on to the hook.

1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for a lytyll ryde for a hanse. 1591-2 in *Archæol. Cantiana* XVI. 186 For makinge a newe doore..the rydes, nayles and Woork. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 245, 10 pair of Hooks and Rides for Doors. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Rides*, the iron hinges fixed on a gate by means of which the gate is hung on the hooks in the post. 1853–87 in dial. glossaries (Kent, Surrey, Sussex).

Ride, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [See WRIDE *sb.*] (See quot. 1669.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 275 A Ride of Hazel, or such like Wood, is a whole plump of Sprigs or Frith, growing out of the same Root. 1890– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Glouc., E. Anglia).

Ride, obs. f. REED; var. RITHE, stream.

† Ride, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also **ryde.** [Of obscure origin: poss. for UNRIDE, but cf. also MLG. *ryde* violent (Theutonista).] Of blows: Violent, severe.

In *Bruce* VI. 288 the Edinb. MS. has *roid* by mistake for *ride*. It is doubtful whether *rydde men* in the alliterative *Morte Arthur* 4117 belongs here.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Ther men mycht se..mony a riall rymmyll ryde Be roucht thair apon athir syde. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9271 Then myzt men se strokes ride, Gregeis feld on eche a syde. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 500 Yit sall I..ieve thame thair rentis, with routis full ride.

† Ride, *a.*[2] *Obs.*[-1] [f. by substitution of *not* for *un-* in UNRIDE.] Small, slight.

c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 524 As he cam by hys hows syde He herd noyse that was nott ryde.

Ride (rəid), *v.* [Common Teutonic: OE. *rīdan* (*rād*, *ridon*, *geriden*), = OFris. *rīda* (mod. Fris. *ride*), MDu. *rīden* (Du. *rijden*), OS. *-rīdan* (MLG. *riden*, *ryden*), OHG. *rītan*, *rīten* (G. *reiten*), ON. *rīða* (Norw. and Sw. *rida*, Da. *ride*). The pre-Teut. stem *reidh-* is represented by Olr. *riadaim* I travel, *riad* journey, Old Gaulish *rēda* chariot. OF. *rider*, *ryder* (Godef.) is prob. from Flemish.]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). 1 **rīdan,** 2–4 **riden,** 3–5 **ryden,** 5 **rydyn**; 3–7 **ryde** (4 **ryede**), 5–7 *Sc.* **ryd** (6 **rid**), 3– **ride.**

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii, Heht hine Theodor biscop ridan. *a* 1000 *Riddles* LXX. 7 (Gr.), Hwilum ic on wloncum wicge ride. *c* 1205 LAY. 432 Þa lette he riden vnirimed folc. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 14818 An hauene hit is, schipes in to ryde. *c* 1350 *Ipom.* 1164 Where thou shalte goo or ryede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 53 On his hunting as he cam ride. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Rydyn, *equito*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 To Ryde, *equitare*. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 36 He sal rid apone ane ass. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii, Camels..they doe..lade, and ryde vppon. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 318 Marry Ile ride your horse as well as I ride you. 1639 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) V. 249 To ryde solemnlie to Parliament.

b. 3 *sing. pres. ind.* 1–5 **rit,** 4–5 **rytt,** 4 **ritt.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIV. § 7 Nan mon forðy ne rit [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* v. (Z.) 10 Hwa rit into ðam porte? *a* 1225 *Hali Meid.* 18 Þe deofle..rit ham 13 . *Sir Beues* (A.) 1260 In is wei forþ a rit. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 186 Wher he ryt oþer rest. *c* 1400 [see B. 4].

2. *Pa. t.* **a.** 1 **rád,** 2–5 **rad** (3 **rædd**), 3– **rade,** 5– **raid** (5–6, 9 **red,** 6 **rayde,** 9 **rayd, raidd, reayde, reead, ryad,** etc.).

After 1300 these forms are only northern and Scottish.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ix, Sum mon rad be þære stowe. *c* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1123, Se king rad in his der fald. *c* 1205 LAY. 19516 Octa him ut ræd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11425 Quer þai rade [*v.r.* rad] or yode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 329 Toward Odymsy syne thai rayde. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 310 He rade his ways. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 533 He raid ouir all Scotland. 1594 in Dalziel *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II 347 Back wt him I red. 1615 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xiv. 4 Quhill he liued, to Pluto [he] raid post. 1785 BURNS *Manchline Lady*, Where'er I gaed, where'er I rade. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXVII, They .rade through the country, couping and selling a' that they gat.

β. 3–8 (9 *dial.*) **rod,** 4–5 **rood,** 6 **roode, rodde,** 6–7 **rod(e,** 4– **rode** (9 *dial.* **raud, rwode**).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Ure helende rod þerone. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 He..rod vppe on asse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 202 He tok his hors and rod anon. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) vi, Amadace..Rode furthe opon his way. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 51 Then she roode to Hunsdone agayne. 1565 COOPER *Thes.* s.v. *Alcoranum*, The asse, that Jesus rodde on. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Kent* (1826) 359 He roade to London. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. 51 As the Romans rod back. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 42 On a pale Horse lean as himself, he rod. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 3 Down the yawning steep he rode. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 324 We rode a weary way.

γ. *pl.* 1 **ridon(e, rid-, riod-, reodan,** 3 **reoden,** 3–5 **riden,** 4 **rydden**; (also *sing.*) 5–6 **ryd(de,** 7 **rydd,** 6–7 **ridde,** 6– **rid**; 6 **rydyde.**

Beowulf 3170 Þa ymbe hlæw riodan hildedeore. *c* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871, Þæs ymb iii niht ridon ii. eorlas up. *c* 1127 — (Laud MS.) an. 1127, III ridone on swarte hors. *c* 1205 LAY. 5507 Þat Romanisce floc riden [*c* 1275 reoden] heom bi-hinden. 13.. *Coer de L.* (W.) 4025 These rydden in the vawmewarde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 473 Wher-so men wente or riden. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 83 So longe rydde blanchardyn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xii. 12 And so [they] ryd forth on theyr iourneis. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 15 His troopes..rid backe vpon the spurre. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* II. 33 The same footman..also ridde. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 11 He rid an Hour and a half. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xxiii, Henry rid Well, like most Englishmen. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. v, He rid to the end of the village.

3. *Pa. pple.* **a.** 3 **(h)iriden,** 4–5 **riden** (5 **-in, -yn**), 5 **rydin, -yn, reden, -yn(e, -yng**; 5 *Sc.* **ryddin,** 6 **rydden,** *Sc.* **ridne,** 6–7 *Sc.* **riddin(e,** 5– **ridden** (9 *dial.* **rudden**).

c 1205 LAY. 24855 Heo beoð hider iriden. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 326 Scottis men..in the forest War ryddin. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) 3, I hafe many tymes..riden it. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 4 My brother is redyn to Yarmowth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 328 We haue ridden so nere. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 406 Four myl scho had not yit ridne. 1639 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) V. 254 The-e who..have.. riddine before him. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 5 A natural sottishness fit to be abus'd and ridd'n. 1741 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 274 To be ridden and hood winked by the Pope. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 265, I have ridden ..over it in every direction.

β. 4 **i-ride, y-ride,** 5 **i-ryde**; 4 **ride,** 4–6 **ryde**; 4, 6–7 **ridde,** 4–6 **ryd,** 7– **rid** (9 *dial.* **red**).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3093 (Kölbing), Þei he fer hadde yride. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 This Consul..was into the feldes ride. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 250 So fer to haue iryde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 They had not ryd halfe a league. 1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* 130 They have not rid upon white Horses. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. i, We have rid a swinging pace. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abbey* x, He has rid out this morning with my father.

γ. 6– **rode,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **rod.**

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 98 Helter skelter haue I rode to thee. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 10 And had Rod up and downe that part of the country. 1788 *Trifler* No. 18 We might in a few years behold a sweepstakes rode by women. 1835 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 92 Tom having rode thither direct. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result*, The swarms which..have sailed, and rode, and traded.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* **1.** To sit upon, and be carried by, a horse or other animal; to move about, make one's way, or journey upon horseback (or, in mod. use, on a cycle).

Freq. const. *on, upon,* † *of,* the horse, etc., and with prepositional or adverbial complements, as *at, against, over, to; away, forth, on, out, up,* etc.

Beowulf 1893 Landweard..him togeanes rad. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xxviii, Nalæs ridende on horse, ac..on his fotum gangende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 5 Þin cyning..rit uppan tamre assene. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, Gif twa men oþer iii. coman ridend to an tun. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6966 Þatt follc rideþþ onn a der Þatt iss Dromeluss nemmnedd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 3953 Þus rideð forð ðis man for-loren. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 179 Þo rouland to hem rade, Oȝain him gun þai ride. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1548 Alday þai riden & noȝt ne aliȝt. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 129 What knight is yon That rideth of Gwynanes stedde 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. XXVIII. 382 He rydeth wel that neuer fylle. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1562) 72 And so ridde awaie, as faste as his horse could carry him. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 43 Lastly came cold February, sitting In an old wagon, for he could not ride. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 240 We..rode over the place of burial of the Turkes. 1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 146 He carelessly rid along to view the country. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1754) 181 The Aldermen in Person, and on Horseback frequently rid to such Houses. 1788 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 251 And, when he next doth ride abroad, May I be there to see! 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, The long steel-headed lance,..which, as he rode, projected backwards. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed 2) I. 98 At which time they can easily be ridden into. 1894 A. MORRISON *M. Hewitt* iii, Osmond, I believe, was better than any man riding now.

fig. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felawe Wollen ryden vp-on rectours. 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 472, I hate these wayes..: Were I as you, I wolde ryde them full nere. 1581 BURNE *Disput.* 156 Ye Ministeris in Scotland ryd als neir thame [the Anabaptists] as ye may. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 Riding on quite through the Alphabet. *c* 1742 GRAY *Hymn to Ignorance* 28 She [Ignorance] rode triumphant o'er the vanquish'd world. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXII, A young guardsman, who had just rode into her heart. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred* 160 A desire to riue off on side issues.

b. In pa. pple. with *is, was,* etc. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 19495 Alle heo..þat hider beoð iridenen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 596 His men ..War rydyn in-till a randoune. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 This Consul..was into the feldes ride. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 4 My brother is redyn to Yarmowth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 2 The King himselfe is rode to view their Battaile. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrifice* II. ii, Now when the duke is rid abroad. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 308 My Brother..and Mr. H. are all rid out together. 1761 MRS F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* II. 296 One of the gentlemen is rid off for a surgeon. 1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* lxiii, Is he rode out this morning?

c. With sbs. denoting the rate of progress, as *to ride a* (*good*) *pace, gallop,* etc.

Also *to ride whip and spur*: see WHIP *sb.*

13 . *Coer de L.* 2773 Our men..gunnen to ryde swythe gret randoun. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 60 Forth she rit.. a pas. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11657 (Trin.), Marie folewed ridyng good paas. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxii. 69 He rode a grete wallop tyll he cam to the fontayne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. 228 He. rode forthe a gret galoppe. 1549– [see POST *adv.*]. 1617 [see GALLOP *sb.* 3 a]. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. i, We have rid a swinging pace from Nemours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ii, He..rode a full gallop. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 3 Adam..rode full speed up to the house.

d. With other complements, as *to ride bodkin, booty, pillion,* etc. *To ride for a fall,* to ride recklessly, so as to be liable to a fall; usu. *fig.*

To ride grub: (see GRUB *sb.* 3 b).

1632 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* III. ii, Would you durst no better ride booty at the horse-match! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 424 If Fortune had been one of the Jockeys, and rid booty, the three to one hath lost the Prize. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xvi, To have so many jarring elements.. riding triumph in every corner of a gentleman's house. 1861 PYCROFT *Agony Point* I. xix. 294 Her maid by special agreement riding bodkin all the way. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 520 Roy Branton, who rode pillion, had an opportunity of studying his pilot's pretty hair. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 910 Her husband..has ridden for his falls.

e. To serve in a cavalry regiment.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 P 3, I remember two young Fellows who rid in the same Squadron of a Troop of Horse. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Ride*, He rode private, i. e. was a private trooper. 1806 M. NOBLE *Hist. Eng.* III. 314 Wishing to have a commission he rode as a private in the guards. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 516 The military ardour which he had felt twenty-eight years before, when he rode in the Life Guards.

f. Of persons: To weigh when mounted.

1836 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* i, Be it known, then, that I ride rather more than twelve stone. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iii, He rode little under fourteen stone.

g. To sit on and manage a horse properly.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I. 167 He can stick in his saddle somehow,..but he can't ride.

2. *spec.* To go on horseback upon a warlike expedition; to go upon, take part in, a raid or foray. In later use *Sc.* and now *arch.*

c 1205 LAY. 432 Þa lette he riden vnirimed folc. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2583 Þou may haue hit..To ride ȝyf þat þou wile bygynne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 45 Fro the tyme that he first bigan To riden out, he loued chiualrie. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 603 Alysaundre..Rood in his conqueste..With al his hooste. *c* 1420 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 321 Þe Frenssche men breken þe pees.., ryding on the Kinges ground. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 196 Theis people..ryde and rinne from Carlyll to Kente. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 86 That nane of thame tak upoun hand to ryde in Ingland or to mak ony perturbatioun thairintill. 1561 *Ibid.* 186 Gif it be thocht expedient. that ony persone..be riddin on and invadit be fyre and swerd. *a* 1639 EARL MONM. *Mem.* (1759) 119 Not so few as two hundred..that were ever ready to ride with them to all actions. 1808 SCOTT *Border Minstrelsy* (1869) 249 The rapacity of this clan, and of their allies, the Elliots, occasioned the popular saying, 'Elliots and Armstrongs ride thieves all'. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, As if a tenant could have helped riding with the Laird. 1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outl. Marches* 7 Others of the Scots rode into England.

b. To go in procession on horseback. In later use *Sc.* (cf. 13 b).

1466 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 324 For procession and pylgrymage, and hors for rydyng at Corpus Christi. 1495–6 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* IV. 212 All they of the XXXIIJ that hath be maire shall ride in scarlett ayenste the Kynge.

1530 *Ibid.* 216 Mr. Mayer and all his brethern shall ride on Seynt Osmundy's evyn..in maner folowyng. 1606 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) IV. 279 The haill Estaittis of Parliament will convene and ryd with thair honouris with crowne, sword, and sceptour. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 223 Mr. David Lindesay..and Mr. Johne Spotiswood..did ryde in Parliament as commissioners fra the Kirk. *Ibid.*, At Perth the Parliament did not ryde.

3. To mount the female; to copulate. (Cf. 16.)
Now only in low and indecent language.
a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 494 He ne rekþ of clennesse,..Ac euerich vp oþer rideþ. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 329 As whan þei hadde ryde in rotey tyme. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIV. 154 Man and hus make..out of reson..ryde. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 37 He maye suffre his rammes to goo with his ewes ..to blyssomme or ryde whan they wyll. *a* 1659 Osborn *Charac.* Wks. (1673) 664 In case any ride double, he proclaims them Man and Wife. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 141, I will..find out a Russet-coat Wench and a Hay-cock, And there I will ride Tan-tivee.

4. To be conveyed, to travel or journey, *in* a wheeled or other vehicle. (Cf. Ride *sb.*[1] 1 a.)
Now chiefly of travelling in public vehicles: see Drive *v.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4657 To ride ai quar in kinges char. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 27 On a wayn witti and wisdame I-feere Folweden hem..And Riden faste. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) 241 He rytt in a Charett with 4 Wheles. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 238 b, Her Grace..alyghted out of her Chariot in the whych she had rydden all her long iourney. 1634 Milton *Comus* 135 Stay thy cloudy Ebon chair, Wherin thou rid'st with Hecat', and befriend Us thy vow'd priests. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 13 Feb., I rid with my sword drawn in the coach. 1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 132 The Duke has given Brigadier Mordaunt the Pretender's coach, on condition he rode up to London in it. 1788 Mrs. Hughes *Henry & Isabella* IV. 165, I am going to send the coach to town.., and..you may ride in it. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 19, I never rode with such a disagreeable driver in my life. 1844 S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* 307 Gerard.. always rode in a carriage, reading his own books. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Wordbk.* s.v., You can jump in the train and ride so var's [= far as] Norton.

b. To be carried or drawn about (*on* or † *in* a cart, hurdle, rail, etc.) as a punishment. (Cf. Cart *v.* 2.)
1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 70 A tayler of Fletstret & hys syster rydde in a carte abowte London..for avouttre. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. i, I'll hang you both, you rascals! I can but ride! 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. i, Ah! many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done less mischief. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 194 Riding on a rail..is a savage punishment inflicted by an excited crowd upon a person who has exasperated a community by some real or fancied outrage.

c. *Mining.* (See quots.)
1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 61 *Ride*, to ascend up the pit. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Ride*, to be in a cage or bowk whilst descending or ascending a pit-shaft.

5. To sit or be carried *on* or *upon* something after the manner of one on horseback; † to hang *on* the gallows, *in* a rope, etc.
Beowulf (Z.) 2446 Swa bið geomorlic gomelum ceorle to gebidanne þæt his byre ride giong on galgan. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* XXXVI. § 6 Ða cild ridað on hiora stafum. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* XXXV. 34 Jonet the weido on ane bussome rydand. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 96 Goe ride in a raipe for this noble new 3eir. 1596 [see Fiddlestick 1]. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 138 Infected be the Ayre whereon they ride. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 115, I saw him beate the surges vnder him, And ride vpon their backes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 663 The Night-Hag, when call'd In secret, riding through the Air she comes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 212 Nor in so vast a length our Serpents glide, Or rais'd on such a spiry Volume ride. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 109 The bird rides lightly on the wind. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* 7 She carried my little sister Baleka riding on her hip. *fig.* 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. ii. 112 O you leaden messengers, That ride vpon the violent speede of fire. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 369 Constant rotation of th'unwearied wheel That nature rides upon. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. XXXVIII, Death rides upon the sulphury Siroc. 1816 *Ibid.* III. XLIV, Their breath is agitation, and their life A storm whereon they ride.

6. a. Of horses, etc.: To admit of being ridden; to carry a rider; to 'go'.
1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. vi. 82 Thenne he..was ware of a damoysel that came ryde ful fast as the hors myghte ryde. 1598 Rous *Thule* O 3, The horse whose back the tamer oft bestrides, At length with easie pace full gently rides. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 298 The Dromidory..will ride aboue 80. miles in the day. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2792/4 A Chesnut Gelding, .rideth gracefully, paceth a little. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5195/4 Commonly Rides with her Tongue out of her Mouth. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IX. 352 Can you get me a nag That will ride very quiet?

b. Of a stream: To allow of crossing on horseback. *Sc.*
17.. *Jock o' the Side* XXVII, Honest man, will the water ride? 1890–1 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c. Of land: To be of a specified character for riding upon; to bear riding upon.
1864 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 200 Its soil..rode quite as clean and sound as the Nottinghamshire dukeries ride. 1889 Crommelin & Brown *V. Vyvian* III. xii. 207 Rain.. made the ground ride soft.

II. 7. Of vessels: To lie *at* (or † *on*) anchor; also *to* (or † *at*) *an anchor.*
Beowulf 1882 Sægenga bad æzendfrean, se þe on ancre rad. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 197 This grete Schip on Anker rod. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc.) 15 A man that ridith in the way of odierene at an ankre. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 175 He the shypmen preyid hertyly..To rydyn on ankyr a whyl ther by. 1598 (see Anchor *sb.*[1] 6 a). 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 56 Long they shot, we still ryding at an anchor without there reatch. 1698 T. Froger *Voy.* 4 The next day we likewise rode at anchor. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 276 We rid fast at an Anchor. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 185 He sees a stately vessel ride At anchor in a bay. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. x. 160 A schooner riding to an anchor in the bay.
fig. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. iii, This..snug little road-stead, where I thought to ride at anchor for life.

b. *ellipt.* in the same sense. Also with compl., as *to ride across, a-peak, hawse-full*, etc. (see these words).
a 1300 *K. Horn* 146 Bi þe se side Hi leten þat schup ride. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 968 *Dido*, But forth they gon & lafte his schepis ryde. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Yif ye be bounde to Caleis haven and Ride in the Doowns. 1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 252 In Portesmouth haven..the seid Ship rode betwyxt the Towre & the dokke. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 381 In the rode yow shall ryde in .xiij. or .xiiij. fadomes, good owes & sande. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 To ride betwixt wind and tide, is when the wind and tide are contrary and of equall power. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 286/4 Sir Thomas Allen with his squadron is still riding at Spithead. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 244 Capt. Dampier..never rode where we did, which is the best and only good road in the island. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 148 The Buss had rode perfectly easy in the gale of wind. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xiii, The shipping..with a heavy strain on their cables were riding to the S.E. gale. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 39 Ground which is suitable..for ships to ride in safety upon.
fig. 1666 *Third Advice to a Painter* 27 Well George, in spite of them thou safe dost ride.

† **c.** In phr. *to ride admiral. Obs.*
1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica viewed* (1661) 72 He's unfit to ride Admiral of a Fleet, that cannot carry the Flag at home. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 597 The Ambassador was Complemented by Sir Jeremy Smith, then riding Admiral.
fig. 1689 Shadwell *Bury Fair* I. 1, What lady rides Admiral here at Bury. 1713 M. Henry *Admonit. Drunkards* Wks. 1853 I. 95/2 When reason is sunk and drowned, rage and passion will ride admiral.

8. To float or move upon the water; to sail, esp. in a buoyant manner.
a 1000 *Genesis* (Gr.) 1392 He þæt scip beleac. Siððan wide rad wolcnum under ofer holmes hrincg hof seleste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1843 On þe streme þat arche can ride. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 112/82 Whil crist in þat hul abod, þe schip a-midde þe see rod. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 Fra þis citee may men ride in schippe or in bate by þat riuer. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3486 [They] reden hamewarde fast wt seylle & hore. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 66 Sayling by the coastes of Iohanna..he rode lyttell lesse then eyght hundreth miles. 1643 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 13 Apr., To appoint a Ship to ride Northward, for the Relief of Berwick. 1688 Prior *Ode Exodus iii*, ii, Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd Bark shall ride Down spreading Fate's unnavigable Tide. 1757 Gray *Bard* 72 While proudly riding o'er the azure realm, In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 450/2 This is effected by what is called riding on the wave. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* I[i]x, It has been prosperous, and you are riding into port. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* V. 862 Not less safely and swiftly the fleet rides over the wave.

9. Of things: To move in any way, to be carried or supported, after the manner of one riding.
In fig. uses hardly distinct from sense 5.
a 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* XXVIII. 41 The busteous blast Quhilk ramping ouer his rigging ryds. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. liii. 553 A droppe of oile dropped vpon your hand, if there be any moisture,..it will swim and ride aloft vpon the same. 1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 196 None of those rayes of other atoms..come riding or dilling through both. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 322 That the Carriage may ride so far out, as that the irons of the Tympan may just rise free. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 5/2 The eccentrics are then brought into the position shown in the drawing, riding clear of the rails. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2466 By means of the straps..[they] can be carried on the shoulders, where they ride the lightest.
fig. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 18 But let thy dauntlesse minde still ride in triumph, Ouer all mischance. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 198 On whose foolish honestie My practises ride easie. 1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cress.* IV. ii, Hinder us not,..My blood rides high as his. 1770 Jenner *Placid Man* I. iv, Philosophy and love for his brother had so long rode triumphant. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* ix, The distress which was riding among the people.

b. Of the heavenly bodies: To appear to float in space. Freq. with *high.*
1632 Milton *Penseroso* 68 To behold the wandring Moon, Riding neer her highest noon. 1667 — *P. L.* I 769 In spring time, when the Sun with Taurus rides. 1727 Dyer *Grongar Hill* 11 While Phœbus, riding high, Gives lustre to the land and sky. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xii, The moon rode clear and high in heaven. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* i, To see Sirius ..riding high in a December heaven.
fig. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 273 The lamp of our dominion still rides high.

10. To rest or turn *on* or *upon* something of the nature of a pivot, axle, or protuberance.
1597 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 84 If life did ride vpon a Dials point. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 67 Strong as the Axletree In which the Heauens ride. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I 10 Between the Fore-leggs and the Hinder-leggs was a great Stone on which the Calf rid. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, He..tries whether or not the Lyner ride upon the part that was extuberant. 1805 Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xi, An Improved Harrow, with running bulls: By this contrivance the harrows are prevented from riding on each other. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 170 Try by a searching motion of the legs and feet whether any of the stones ride upon others.

b. To extend or project *over* something.
1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 594 To bind the stones wel, they ought in alternatiue course to ride and reach one ouer another halfe. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XV. viii. (1678) 332 You must have a care [in fracture] that the bones ride not one over another. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* 98 The pleura ..even ride over the posterior edges of the branchiostegites.

c. *ellipt.* in previous senses. Also *Naut.* of a rope (see quot. 1769).
1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, To know which of them it is that Rides, or is extuberant, he uses the Liner. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 564 In oblique Fractures of the Thigh, where the Bones are apt to ride. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Riding*, A rope is said to ride, when one of the turns by which it is wound about the capstern or windlass lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation of heaving. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. on Art* (1848) 141 Their toes are even pressed close together, and ride, as is seen in the feet of those that have been accustomed to wear tight shoes. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 170 When the stones ride, they have not been properly bedded in mortar. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2799 It prevents the chain from riding, in paying out or heaving in. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.* s.v., When leads are pieced in wide measures they sometimes shift and overlap each other. They are then said to 'ride'.

11. a. *dial.* (See quot.)
1736 Pegge *Alph. Kent* (E. D. S.) 43 The raddishes 'ride', i.e. rise upon the stomach. 1887–93 in Kent and Surrey glossaries.

b. Of a dress, etc.: To work *up* so as to form folds or creases; to ruck.
1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., A badly made gown rides up more in one place than another. 1881 Mrs. P. O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* 253 Short-skirted hunting-habits frequently ride up.

III. *trans.* **12.** To traverse on horseback; to ride over, along, or through: **a.** a certain distance. Also with cognate accusative, as *to ride a race, course, circuit, match*, etc.
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 49/80 He ne rod bote wel luyte wei, are he feol to grounde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11385 Elles moght not kinges thre Haf raght to ride sa ferre wai. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxii, Gawan hase my rawunsun made For a course that he rode. 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 222 [We] haue thirtie miles to ride yet ere dinner time. 1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O.H.S.) 352 The Fellows whom the rest appoint for the time to ride the circuit with the President. 1617 Sir E. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 251 My brother..rid in two days a hundred miles. 1736 Pegge *Alph. Kent* (E. D. S.) 43 *To ride tythe*, ..to ride about for that purpose [of collecting tithes]. 1778 Foote *Cozeners* I, But were you to see him on the turf, at Newmarket, .Why, he has rid matches. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 115 He rides a race! 'Tis for a thousand pound! 1808 Scott *Marmion* I. XXII, We can neither hunt, nor ride A foray on the Scottish side. 1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* II. 152 These poor wretches, who have to ride three or four hundred miles on end without stoppage of more than two hours.

b. a road or way, a street, a stretch of ground or country, etc.
1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 42 Þanne resoun rode faste þe riȝte heiȝe gate. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 52 Whene he thys rewmes hade redyne and rewlyde the popule. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 145 It is seid that the Kyng wold ride Sussex, Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and Norffolk, and so to the Parlement. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froissart* II. 181 The duke rode the fronters of Galyce. 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* I. iv, The Lord High Admiral, Riding the streets, was traitorously shot. 1648 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 263 Twelve miles of such ground as I never rod in all my life. 1706 Baynard *Cold Baths* II. 376, I rode, quoth he, the cold Hills every Morning. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 43 In riding the road, observe [etc.]. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Rime of Duchess May* lxv, May the sweet Heavens hear thee plead If he rides the castle-wall. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* IV. 309 Three days they ride that country.

c. a boundary, etc., for the purpose of maintaining or reviving a clear knowledge of it. (See also quot. 1877.)
1421 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 33 Hit is ordenyd that the fraunches of this Cite be Ryden this yere within the monyth of May. 1476 *Rental-bk. Cupar-Angus* (1875) I. 204 He sal kep and defend our marchis as tha war redyng at the last ridyng. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 341 The francheses of this Cytie shalbe ryd according to auncient custom. 1733 W. Crawford *Man. agst. Infid.* (1836) 106 To ride the marches between good and evil. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Dunkeld* XX. 441 It is customary to ride the marches, occasionally, so as to preserve in the memory of the people the limits of their property. 1816 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 316 The day on which the Liberties were rode. 1877 *N. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The surveyor of the court of sewers is said to ride the drains when he goes to overlook them.

d. a river or water. Also in *fig.* use.
1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. XXXIX, We raid the swift riuer Spaithiades. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 198 They could not ride the water, it being great. 1774 D. Jones *Jrnl.* (1805) 18 Several ferries are kept on it, tho' it may frequently be rode in the summer season. 1790 Scott *Let.* 6 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The servant was waiting there with our horses, as we were to ride the water. 1896 *E. Durh. Gloss.*, He's not safe to ride the water with.

13. a. To pursue, proceed upon (one's way, etc.) on horseback.
In OE. with genitive, as *þonne rideð ælc his weges* (Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. 21).
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11427 Þir kinges rides forth þair rade. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 94 Ryd thanne forth thi wey. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 202 Thei rode so hei iournes till thei com to Farsnide. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. (Percy Soc.) 184, I..made me ready for to ride my waye. 1642 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 83 He rode up..and shot a townsman on ye neck.., and so rid his ways.

b. *Sc.* and *north.* To open (Parliament, a fair) by a procession (cf. 2 b). Now only *Hist.*
[*a* 1557 *Diurnal Occurrents* 13 Vpoun the xvj day of Maij (1529), thair was ane greit conventione .. and raid all the Parliament to the tolbuith.] 1604 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VII. 2 Act ordaining the Estates to attend the Earle of Montrose, Commissioner, for ryding the Parliament. *a* 1670

Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 40 The Parliament wes riddin agane by the King and his thrie estaitis. 1826 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1655 A procession moves from the principal alehouse for the purpose of riding the fair, as they call it. 1838 A. Shortreed *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* vi, The honest burghers of Jedburgh..have suffered the ancient privilege of 'riding the Fair', as it was called.., to fall into disuse.

14. *To ride out.* Of a ship: To sustain (a gale or storm) without great damage or dragging anchor.

1589 [implied in b]. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (J.), The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not able longer to ride it out with his gallies. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 53 That Fleet had rode out all the Winter Storms before Cadiz. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 318 The wind blew..with such fury, that we..despaired of riding out the storm. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 183 His Majesty's ship, the Rippon, alone rode out the gale. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xiii. 31 The ship Lagoda..rode out the gale in safety. 1854 G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 58 Ride it out if possible.

b. In fig. contexts. Also, to endure or sustain successfully, to last to the end of, † to spend, pass.

1589 More *Dyalogs* II. Wks. 195/1 [He] went ouer the sea..to se flaunders, & France, and ryde out one somer in those countrees. 1597 Sir W. Slingsby in Sir H. Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 251, I thank God my brother and myself ride it out at an anker. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 99 If this man will not ride out (as they say) the time of the payment of the Bills. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 4 He that rides out a Seige, and gives his Enemy the check, beares away the greatest honour. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 86 It could not be, for then he could never have ridden out an eternal period. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 64 A courtier should ..foresee a storm, know whether he is able to ride it out [etc.]. 1808 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 112 We shall have safely rode out the storm. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 254 That our faith may ride out every storm of doubt.

c. With ellipsis of *out*. *rare.*

1718 Steele *Fish Pool* 165 She..rid the storm, and our trusty pilot jumped into the river and took her up. 1799 *Hull Advt.* 17 Aug. 4/2 The ship was riding flood, and the wind from the southward. 1885 *Western Mail* 23 Feb. 3/5 A large sailing vessel was sighted dismasted, riding the storm.

transf. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxvi, He will of course repair to the Duchran without loss of time, there to ride quarantine for a few weeks.

IV. *trans.* **15.** To sit or be carried upon, to go or travel upon (a horse, or other animal of burden); to manage or control while seated on.

a 1225 *Hali Meid.* 13 Þa ilke sari wrecches..becð þe deueles eaueres, þat rit ham & spiureð ham to don al þat he wile. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1005 The whiche, I say,..Will..many an hors ryde to dede. Or I come there, þat me most nede. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 510 Som tyme a man had ane ass, & he rade hur. 1508 Dunbar *Tua maryit wemen* 331, I wald haif ridden him to Rome. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 230 By his ieoperdyng to ride the vnbroken horse Bucephalus. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 221 The Sarmatians..prepare their horses two daies before,..and thus they will ride them gallop 150 miles an end. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* III. viii, Upon the taking up his Horses from Grass, and giving them Oats before they were to be Ridden a Journey. 1728 Lady M.W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 April, I never rid a horse so much at my command in my life. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. 252 They are rid generally in a snaffle, without spurs. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 10 Grimes rode the donkey in front. 1872 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 642 He dash'd across me—mad, And maddening what he rode.

fig. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 119 *Lys[ander]*. He hath rid his Prologue, like a rough Colt. 1610— *Wint. T.* i. ii. 94 Our prayses are our Wages. You may ride's With one soft Kisse a thousand Furlongs. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 36 There is a set of Bishops..Will ride the Devill off his legs, and break his wind. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 52 When any Humour Takes in London, they Ride it to Death before they leave it. 1804 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 111 Mr. Hiley Addington rode him hard with fulsome eulogiums. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 The dangers of such a method when ridden to death by inferior imitators.

b. *Racing.* To urge (a horse) to excessive speed; to 'squeeze'.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 657 When Fordham had charge of Buckstone in the St. Leger, it was said that he began to 'ride' his horse too soon. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 5/2 He will pretend to be 'riding' (that is squeezing) his horse.

16. To mount or cover (the female). (Cf. 3.)

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxii. 6 Syne till his breist did hir imbrace, And wald haif riddin hir lyk ane rame. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 473 Partitions wherein..they may easily abide alone..., and especially that one may not ride another. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 173 These ..in shallow plashes croak and ride one another outragiously. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 222 They will not be ridden, tupp'd, and ramm'd. 1808 *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 3) 16 It not unfrequently happens that cows (after taking the bull) will ride each other.

17. a. Of the nightmare, witches, etc.: To sit upon (a person); to use (one) as a horse.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 83, I will haue some of it out againe, or I will ride thee o' Nights, like the Mare. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 283 The black grains, help those that be ridden with the night-mare. 1649 in Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 386 Margaret Boyd..declares that hir goodman..went to deathe with it, that Elspeth Seith and other two did ryde him to deathe. 1693 C. Mather *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 169 The Men they commonly laid asleep at the place, whereto they rode them. 1880 [see Nightmare *sb.* 1]. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* 7 Such expressions as being ridden by a hag, or by the devil.

fig. 1775 Burke *Sp. Concil. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 195 All the while, Wales rid this kingdom like an *incubus*; it was an unprofitable and oppressive burthen.

b. To have the mastery of (one); to manage at will; to oppress or harass; to tyrannize over; to dominate completely.

Partly transf. from prec., and partly from sense 15.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* (1590) 265 Their weaknes.. haunting them and riding them as wee vse to speake in euery corner. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 218 When with proud and insolent words, we doo vpbraid a man, or ride him as we terme it. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 23 Aug., The Duke [of York]..did cry..' All the world rides us, and I think we shall never ride anybody'. 1680 Otway *Orphan* II. i, I Have seen enough to..ride him to advantage as I please. 1731 Bowman *Serm. Vers.* 9 The ambitious giddy priesthood Rides you, as you the tamest beast wou'd. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* II. Concl., Rogues! they are ridden by prejudices. 1837 Emerson *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 175 The tradesman..is ridden by the routine of his craft. 1903 *Strand* Nov. 511/2 Grim fear rode him day and night.

18. To sit upon, to be carried or borne along upon (something).

Also in various phrases denoting forms of punishment, as *to ride the cowl-staff, hatch, horse, mare, stang*, etc. (see the sbs.).

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 22 Some-times her leueld eyes their carriage ride, As they did battry to the spheres intend. 1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* Pref. Ep. 11 To perswade them, that they ride Peters ship, wherein they may safely arriue at the holy Land. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 535 Till he that rides the whirlwind checks the rein. 1782 J. Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode to R.A 's* 1, That easy.. thing Rid by the Chancellor, yclep'd a Sack. 1816 Byron *Prisoner of Chillon* xiii, The eagle rode the rising blast. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 450/2 A passage boat.. riding the wave. 1890 *St. Nicholas* May 584 Not infrequently the boys will 'ride' a log down the current.

b. Of things: To rest upon, esp. by projecting or overlapping.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 189 Its Root Leaves deeply cut, and those which ride the Stalk whole and round. 1754 Smellie *Midwifery* I. 84 Sometimes the *Vertebræ* which compose the *Sacrum* ride one another, and form a large protuberance. 1801 J. Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles*, Of spectacles that rode his nose. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 230 Very often an embolus is caught in an arterial bifurcation, which it rides with a prolongation extending into each branch.

19. *To ride down*: To exhaust (a horse) by excessive riding; to overtake by pursuit on horseback; to charge, or collide with, so as to overthrow.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4580/1 The Czar was very active.., and rid down four Horses.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxix, He..was on the point of riding down a large old roomy family carriage. 1856 C. J. Anderson *Lake Ngami* 266 The ostrich is also at times ridden down by a single horseman.

fig. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 111, I could procure hundreds, that should ride both sun and moon down, and be everlastingly yours. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xvii, When officers are once determined to 'ride a man down', it is a gone case with him. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 9. 700 The support of the Commons..enabled Harley to ride down all resistance.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 120 To bend or bear down by main strength and weight; as, to ride down the main tack. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Riding-down*, the act of the men who throw their weight on the head of a sail to stretch it.

20. To cut (an animal) *off* or *out* from the herd by skilful riding.

1843 *M. A. Richardson's Historian's Table-bk., Leg. Div.* I. 14 The horsemen rode off the bull from the rest of the herd until he stood at bay. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 253, I have often ridden the best bull out of the herd. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 262, I shortly came across another troop of bulls...I rode out one with beautiful long teeth.

b. *Polo.* To edge *off* (an opponent).

1897 *Outing* XXX. 487/1 Play into your comrades' hands, and watch out to edge or ride-off an adversary.

c. To hunt (an animal) on horseback.

1889 Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 2 It became usual to get up a sweepstake before starting to ride a boar.

21. To cause (one) to ride.

1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 160 Ginckle dessigned to ride his cavalry into the breach when made. 1876 'Mark Twain' *Tom Sawyer* x, The villagers had a strong desire to..ride him on a rail for body-snatching. 1895 Crockett *Cleg Kelly* xli, Gin the wives nooadays had ony spunk in them ava', ye wad be mobbed and ridden on the stang, my man!

b. To convey in a cart or other vehicle. Chiefly *U. S.*

1687 *Ann. of Albany* (1850) II. 97 It is very requisite that there be fyre-wood rid to ye indian houses. 1698 *Ibid.* 121 Ye sheriffe..is required to see each trader ride a load of wood to the said house. 1837 S. R. Maitland *Vol. Syst.* 287 If he is a rich man, he may ride his family away, every Sunday. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 364, I heard a witness..testify that he had 'rode some hogs from the wharf to the store'.

c. To keep (a ship) moored; to secure or maintain at anchor.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 267 Having nothing to ride the bark with, we were obliged to keep the sea. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 254 The buss was now rode by this buoy. 1803 Nelson 22 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 326 Bays to ride our Fleets in.

d. To run *up* (a sail). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1880 *Daily Telegr.* 7 Sept., Waiting for the flash from the commodore's boat to tell them that they can ride up the mainsail.

V. *intr.* **22. Ride and tie.** Of two (or three) persons: To travel with one horse by alternately riding and walking, each one riding ahead for some distance and tying up the horse for the one who comes behind.

1748 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. ii, They were both setting out, having agreed to ride and tie; a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them. 1792 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1737, Both of them used to talk..of this their first journey to London. Garrick, evidently meaning to embellish a little, said one day in my hearing, 'We rode and tied'. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 176, I never rode and tied (especially with three) before or since. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xxiii, Mervyn and Olive were to ride and tie.

fig. 1805 H. Macneill *Poems* (1844) 114 When folk are sair put, they maun e'en 'ride and tie'.

b. As *sb.* or *adv.* (Sometimes hyphened.) Also *fig.* (see quots. 1826 and 1830).

1792 T. Paine *Rights of Man* I. (ed. 2) 64 It is like what the country people call 'Ride and tie—You ride a little way, and then I'. 1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 124/1 It must absolutely be ride-and-tie with them; the butcher must hear the baker in the morning [etc.]. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 225 Dinah having given to each of the four the half of a year's schooling, upon the principle of ride and tie, little Lucy going one day, and little Patty the next. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xiii, We were travelling 'ride and tie'.

c. Used attributively. (With hyphens.)

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 9 We journeyed on the ride-and-tie principle. 1824 *Examiner* 434/1 It is a ride-and-tie system with him. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 388/2 By the 'ride-and-tie' method, a horse was yet further economised.

23. *Ride-and-drive*, used attributively.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 558 A good, useful,..ride-and-drive horse. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 5/1 The 'ride and drive' system necessary in the Royal Artillery.

Ri·deable, *a.* Also **ridable.** [f. Ride *v.*]

1. Capable of being ridden through, over, etc.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* cxxii. (1664) 234 Till the water fall and the foord be ridable. 1709 J. Lister *Autobiog.* (1842) 45 A man..who had..known when the water was rideable. 1860 C. S. Forbes *Iceland* 103 As for the road, it was..in some places more rideable than in others. 1891 *Field* 19 Dec. 957/1 The grass pastures..were far from rideable.

2. Capable of being ridden or used for riding.

1611 Cotgr., *Chevauchable*, rideable; easie to be rid on. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 207 So built with muscle was his chest, So rideable his back. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* xxxvii, Is there anything rideable to be hired in Hillingford? 1897 *Cyclist Touring Cl. Gaz.* Sept. 398 The tyre when pumped remained rideable for two or three hours.

Hence **Rid(e)abi·lity.**

1899 *Hub* 8 July 322/2 The relation of an up gradient to a down as regards ridability.

Ri·ded, *a. rare.* [f. Ride *sb.*^{1} 2 + -ed ^{2}.] Provided with ridings or 'rides'.

1896 Mordaunt & Verney *Warw. Hunt* I. 7 Coughton Park has always been well rided. *Ibid.* 8 Chesterton Wood ..is beautifully rided.

Ri·del, ri·ddel, *sb.* Now only *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4 rudel, 4–5 ridel(le, rydel(le, 5 rydyl, rydal. *β.* 4–5 riddell(e, 5 (9) riddel, -yl(l, ryddyll, 6 ryddel. *γ.* 4–5 redell, 5 redel(e. [a. OF. *ridel*, mod.F. *rideau*.] A curtain; in later use *esp.* an altar-curtain.

α. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 857 Rudelez rennande on ropez, red golde ryngez. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2537 Florippe drow a ridel þan þat stod be-fore þe frount. 1395 *E. E. Wills* 5, I bequethe..alle the rydelles and trussynge cofres .that longeth to my chapelle. 1466 in *Archæologia* L. 42 Item j Rydyl steyned, with a chalix. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 Rydelle, *vbi* a curtyn.

β 1368–9 *MS. Hosteler's Roll, Durham*, In iij Riddell' et i Selour emp. pro uno lecto. 1466 in *Archæologia* L. 44 Item j Ryddyll of blewe bokrame be hynd the Vicaires in the quere. 1517 in Kerry *St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 111 Also ij staynyd clothis wt ryddels to þe same.

1908 *Ch. Times* 21 Feb. 241/2 A new high altar. has been erected.., furnished with dossal and riddels, and angels carrying candles, in correct English style.

γ. 1382–3 *Durh. Acct. Rolls* 389 Le Redell' pro magno altari. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4930 þe renke within þe redell þan raxsils his armes. 1466 in *Archæologia* L. 35 Item j long Redell with ij smalle Redyll[es] at the trinite aucter.

† **Ri·del,** *v.*^{1} *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rideler* to flow (of blood).] *intr.* To fall, drop.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 953 þe rayn rueled adoun, ridlande þikke, Of felle flaunkes of fyr.

† **Ri·del,** *v.*^{2} *rare.* In 5 **rydely.** [a. OF. *rideler*, f. *ride* wrinkle, fold.] *intr.* To make folds or pleats in (cloth). (Cf. next.)

14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 614 *Supero, i, pannum rugare*, to rydely.

† **Ri·deled,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4 rydelid, 6 ryddylled; 5 red-, rydlyd, rid-, rydled, 6 riddled. [a. OF. *rideled* (later *ridelé*), pa. pple. of *rideler*: see prec.]

1. Pleated, gathered, arranged in folds.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1235 Lord, it was ridled fetysly. *Ibid.* 1243 The whyte roket rydled faire. 1380 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 With her hornes, lockis,..filettis, and wymplis, and rydelid gownes, and rokettis. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Lyk a materas redlyd was his coote. *Ibid.* 220 The kevel wroot in his rydlyd coote.

2. Wrinkled.

1530 Palsgr. 447/1 It is a goodly syght to se an olde ryddylled queene to beholde herselfe in a glasse. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 110 His skin riddled and crumpled like a peice of burnt parchment.

† **Rideling,** *ppl. a.* In 4 **rydelande.** (Of obscure origin and meaning: cf. Ridel *v.*^{1})

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 254 Thenne he swenges & swayues to þe se boþem, Bi mony rokkes ful roze & rydelande strondes.

†Rideman. *Obs.* [f. RIDE *v.*, or its stem.] A riding bailiff.

Recorded only in Latin form *ridemannus*, pl. *-manni*, rendered by *rideman*, *-men*, in the modern translation accompanying the text.

1258 in *Sel. Pleas Manorial Courts* (Selden Soc.) II. (1888) 53 Idem Rogerus affidavit quod pl[egia] inveniet Ridemanno. 1293 *Ibid.* 72 Unde Ridemanny conqueruntur quod ponunt ibi districtiones. 1294 *Ibid.* 77 Districtus est per tres equos ut Ridemannus testatur.

Rident (rəi·dənt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rident-*, *rīdens*, pres. pple. of *rīdēre* to laugh.] Radiantly cheerful, riant.

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Then most rydent starre, faire fall ye. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv, A smile so wide and steady—so exceedingly rident, indeed, as almost to be ridiculous. 1859 — *Virgin.* lxxvii, Hetty was radiant and rident.

†Rideout. *Obs.*[−1] [f. RIDE *v.* + OUT *adv.*] A bagman; = RIDER 6.

1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* No. 33 He was a sort of rider, or rideout to a linendraper at London.

Rider (rəi·dəɹ). Forms: 2–4 **ridere** (3 **ridære, -are, -eare**), 4–5 **rydere**, 5 **rydare**; 3– **rider** (4 **ridir**, 5 **ridar**, 7 ? **ridder**), 4–9 **ryder**; 5–6 *Sc.* **ridar, rydar.** [Late OE. *rídere*, = Fris. *rider*, † *rijder*, MDu. *rider(e*, Du. *rijder*), MLG. *rîder*, *ryder*, OHG. *rîtari* (MHG. *rîtære*, *rîter*, G. *reiter*), ON. *rîðari*: see RIDE *v.* and -ER[1]. It is uncertain how far the forms were independently developed in these languages.]

I. **†1. a.** A knight; a mounted warrior. *Obs.*

c 1085 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1085, Se cyng..dubbade his sunu Henric to ridere þær. *c* 1090 *Ibid.* an. 1090, He begeat ma castelas..& þær inne his rideras gelogode. *c* 1205 LAY. 5495 Heo ȝærkeden..twa þusend rideres [*c* 1275 ridares]. *Ibid.* 9288 Hamun þe ridere smat his agene ifeire. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 23 Al the hors-yng of Pharao, his chares, and his ryders [1388 knyȝtis; L. *equites*]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1054 He fande..Na ridars [*v.r.* rȝders] in þa regions, ne rebell bot littill. 14.. *Sir Beues* (L) 1746 He took hys scheeld & hys spere, As it semyd a good rydere. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 312 Thay namet him..a noble rydar, frome this stock is the Erle of Rothose.

b. A mounted reaver or raider, a moss-trooper. Cf. *rank rider*, s.v. RANK *a.* 3 b. Now *arch.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 Sum of ȝou ar be cum neutral men, lyik to the ridars that dueillis on the debatabil landis. *a* 1639 EARL MONM. *Mem.* (1759) 92, I had intelligence that there was a great match made at foote-ball, and the chiefe ryders were to be there. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 99 In Ewsdale eight and forty notorious Riders are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was John Armstrong. 1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 23 Nov., Executions..thinned..the Border riders who had subsisted by depredation.

2. One who rides a horse or other animal (also in mod. use, a cycle); a mounted person. See also ROUGH-RIDER.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22015 Neder in strete, waitand hors to stang in fete, to do þe rider fall bi þe wai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 208 Now is Religioun a ridere and a rennere aboute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rydare, horsman, *equester*. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 287 Or he was horst, ridaris about him kest. 1583 [see HORSEMAN 1]. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. iii. 39 Two grim lyons..Now made forget their former cruell mood, T' obey their riders hest, as seemed good. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 152 Yet euery one is not to be accounted a horse of seruice, no more then euery horseman a rider. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 314 In Mail thir horses clad, yet fleet and strong, Prauncing their riders bore. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 381 They ran with all their might to see the rider and the horse. 1783 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 293 Two hundred and twenty horses, with their riders, miserably perished in one sudden conflagration. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. v, I am a bad rider, and to save myself expense, I always walk. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 170 In his younger days he had been a hard rider across country.

transf. or *fig.* *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 184 Neptunus ryders begouth also to ryis. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 121 *Ber.* Your wit..will tire. *Rosa.* Not till it leaue the Rider in the mire. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 929 They [*sc.* bees] carry a most cruel rider on their backs. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* I. 8 They ate up the beasts of the Sun, the Rider of the Air.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Rider*, a person who receives part of the salary of a place or appointment from the ostensible occupier, by virtue of an agreement with the donor, or great man appointing.

c. *Sc. Law.* A creditor having a 'riding interest'.

1826 BEVERIDGE *Forms of Process* I. 384 As much of the sum..as will pay the debt and claim of the rider. *Ibid.*, A competition may..ensue among these riders.

d. *Rider's bone*, a form of ossification (see quot.).

1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* III. v. 331 The best known example is what is called rider's-bone, developing in the tendon of the adductor longus in those who are accustomed to rough riding.

3. A gold coin, having the figure of a horseman on its obverse, formerly current in Flanders and Holland; also, a gold coin first struck by James II of Scotland and current in Scotland during the 15–16th centuries. (After Du. and Flem. *rijder*.)

1479 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 20 An gylden rydar, iij[s] vj[d]. 1482 *Ibid.* 126 Item vj Rydars vj[s] iiij[d], xxxviij[s]. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 1 Item, in ridaris nyne score & aucht ridaris..Item, fyftene Flemis ridaris. 1540 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I.*301 Deliverit to þe said Johnne, in Ridaris, Angelnobillis, and Rois-nobillis. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 289 Also they coyne gold Lyons, called Riders, whereof each is worth four Flemmish Guldens and a halfe. 1660 in J. Simon *Irish Coins* (1749) 126 The several species, sorts and kinds of coins following, *viz.* The Golden Rider, the Half golden Rider. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 30/1 The Scotch Gold Coin,..a Scotch Rider, or Horseman..; they call it also a Ten Mark Peece. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 236 Holland Rider, 6*s.* 10*d.* 1783 *Ann. Reg.* 193 The states general of Holland..offered a reward of 1000 golden ryders. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 189 In former days many large gold coins, such as..the double ryder, were current.

4. **†a.** A riding-master; a horse-trainer. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 43 Wise riders, by ientle alluremetes, do breed vp in them, the loue of riding. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 14 They are taught their mannage, and to that end Riders deerely hir'd. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 259 The Riders of Ferdinand the first, told him there was a Horse in their Masters stable of seventy year old. 1678 J. WILLIAMS *Hist. Gunpowder Treason* 21 A Gentleman in those parts..broke open the Stables of one Benock, a Rider of great Horses.

b. A jockey or riding lad.

1805 Patent (No. 2809) to Samuel Chifney, of Newmarket, rider. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 239 William Wilkinson, rider and training groom to Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart.

†5. A ranger of a forest. *Obs.*

1450–[implied in RIDERSHIP]. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 50 Rider of the Forrest. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 40 There is also a Rider of ye Forest who is to see y[t] all things are secure and well done, and ye timber kept and deer.

†6. A commercial traveller, a bagman. *Obs.*

1752 [see RIDEOUT]. 1754 SHERBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 216 Jack Goodfellow, a Rider to Mr. Buckram, a very eminent Haberdasher..in the City. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) 87 That very numerous and brilliant fraternity, called London Riders, or Bagsters; who..make so smart a figure in a country town. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) III. 125 The last comer was a rider to a wholesale warehouse in the city. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* ii, Either a rider to some respectable house in the button line, or a small dealer.

7. A horse (of a specified kind) for riding on; *dial.* a saddle-horse.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 59, I have some horses—none on 'em very good ones, though—rather hard riders. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., He kips several riders.

8. *Curling.* A stone driven so as to dislodge other stones blocking the tee.

1891 H. JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* II. 112 This shot,..in curling phrase, was a 'rider', for it cannoned on two of the enemy's stones, and drew in softly to the tee.

II. 9. *Naut.* **a.** *pl.* An additional set of timbers or iron plates used to strengthen the frame of a ship internally or externally (see quots.).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Great ships haue a tier of beames vnder the Orlop..and great posts and binders called Riders from them to the keele. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 37/1 The Riders are great tymbers..which are not properly in the building of the ship but put in to make it the more stronger. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 163 Riders; Pieces fixed on the Inside of the Ship on the In-board Plank, something imitating the Ships Timbers or Ribs. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Riders*, a sort of interior ribs, fixed occasionally in a ship's hold..; and reaching from the kelson to the beams of the lower-deck, and sometimes higher, in order to strengthen her frame. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 112 Standards, top and breadth riders. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 277/2 Wherever there is an athwartship bulk-head, there is a system of riders worked on the inner surface of this diagonal frame. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 67 The frames are bound together diagonally, by a series of iron plates called 'riders', which are let into the timbers and bolted to them. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 34 By Lloyd's rules, riders, termed diagonal iron plates, are fitted on the outside of the frames of fir built ships of more than 600 tons.

attrib. 1691 T. H[ALI] *Acc. New Invent.* 47 The heads of the Ryder-bolts.

b. *pl.* A second or upper tier of casks in a hold.

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 251 The term Riders is applied also to any tiers of casks stowed above the ground-tier or above any other tier in a vessel's hold. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 How will you proceed? By stowing the lower or ground tier of tanks, then riders or upper tier.

c. A rope, or turn of one, overlying another.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 42 Pass five, seven, or nine turns..directly over these, as riders. The riders are not hove so taut. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1.

10. *Mining.* **a.** = HORSE *sb.* 11. Also *attrib.*

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 258 Soletrees, Roach, and Ryder. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Kiv, Rider-joynt runs along as the Vein, and varies according as the Rider grows thicker or thinner. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 279 There is generally what is called a rider or mass of mineral matter between the ore of very strong rake veins. 1867 SMYTHE *Coal* 25 When they here and there meet a 'rider' inclined the other way, they form a loose mass of coal, very dangerous to unwary colliers.

b. A thin seam of coal or deposit of ore overlying a principal seam or lode.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203.

c. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203 *Rider*, a guide-frame for steadying a bowk in a sinking pit.

11. An additional clause tacked on to a document after its first drafting; *esp.* a supplementary and amending clause attached to a legislative Bill at its final reading. † In early use *rider-roll*.

1669 NOY *Rep. & Cases* (ed. 2) 84 That which is certified shall be annexed to the Record, and is called a Rider-roll. 1684 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Roll*, A Ridder-roll is a Schedule, or small piece of Parchment, added to some part of a Roll or Record. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 60 Colonel B—h..carried a Rider as it is called, being a Clause to be added at the last Reading. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 182 If a new clause be added, it is done by tacking a separate piece of parchment on the bill, which is called a ryder. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* 34 If ever Parliament passes a Bill to regulate wages, we must have a rider put to it. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xviii. I. 251 The House..tried to coerce the Senate into submission by adding 'riders', as they are called, to appropriation bills.

b. A corollary or addition supplementing, or naturally arising from, something said or written.

1813 BRAND *Pop. Antiq* ii. 237 He only inflamed the rage for the Toast, to which they afterwards tacked the following Rider. 1829 *Examiner* 252/2 Such a 'rider' to his work would be inestimable to young students. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii, The rider which Sir John Ellesmere was good enough..to add to the title of my essay. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 93/1 This then is the inseparable rider to the rule that the death of the master dissolves the contract of apprenticeship.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1851.)

1851 F. J. JAMESON *Solution Of Senate-House 'Riders'* Introd. v, The Board conceives that these Examples, or Riders, to use the more familiar term, afford a searching test of the merits of the candidates. *Ibid.* vi, Riders we define to be original questions arising either directly or indirectly out of the propositions to which they are appended. 1887 *Camb. Local Exam., 29th Rep.* 18 A large number of candidates sent up correct solutions of the easier riders.

d. A clause added as a corollary to a verdict.

1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/2 The jury returned a verdict..with a rider that some restrictions ought to be placed on the indiscriminate sale of revolvers. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxix, The jury..added a rider condemning the use of paraffin lamps..in the Hospital.

e. *transf.* of material objects. *nonce-use.*

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxx, A curiously-bladed knife with a boat-hook and a corkscrew by way of rider.

12. An object bestriding or surmounting another. In various technical uses:

†a. A leaden pipe opening out of a larger one and running parallel with it above. *Obs.*[−1] **b.** *Agric.* A bar of wood for connecting two or more harrows. **c.** = RIDE *sb.*[2] **d.** *U.S.* The top bar of a zigzag fence. **e.** A small sliding piece of aluminium or other metal placed upon the beam of a precision balance and used to determine minute differences of weight. **f.** *Typog.* (see quot.). **g.** *Med.* In a tintometer: (see quot.). **h.** *Med.* A clot (of blood) obstructing a bifurcated vessel.

a. 1726 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 79 From the Middle of the Leaden Pipe (call'd a Rider, from its being laid along on the Main or Conduct Pipe) there goes another Leaden Pipe.

b. 1793–1813 *Rep. Agric.* 69 (E.D.D.), All the harrows being fastened together with a lay over, provincially a rider. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 97 In some places of the Carse of Gowrie and Stormont the harrows have what are called riders...Wherever the double coupling iron is used, there is no need of these riders. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 171 Two or three harrows are kept together by a rider, or overlay, and the horses draw abreast.

c. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1805 The door to the coal-place to be 1½-inch proper ledged; hung with hooks and riders (bands), fixed in the wall.

d. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 188 Breachy cattle..will even toss down a fence with stakes and riders for protection *a* 1862 THORFAU *Cape Cod* ix, Birchen riders, highest of rails. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 702/2 The 'riders' of his fences were always heavy and straight.

e. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 263/1 The rider in this case must, of course, form part and parcel of the beam. 1885 CUMMING *Electricity treated Exp.* 44 A rider reading thousandths of an ounce on the beam of a grocer's balance.

f. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 POWELL *Southward's Pract. Print.* lii. 463 Riders, i. e., rollers working on rollers, materially assist distribution and good inking.

g. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 433 The riders are small squares of tinted glass provided for the reading of the degrees between each standard gradation...For the reading of the units nine riders are required.

h. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 234 Cylindrical, elongated, or flat emboli are usually caught as riders at an arterial bifurcation.

13. *Gardening.* A standard tree used temporarily to cover the upper part of a wall. *Sc.*

1816 in Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 479 Against low walls, currants, gooseberries, and raspberries may be placed instead of riders. 1824 LOUDON *ibid.* 478 Dwarfs are understood to be the permanent trees, and riders merely temporary plants introduced to fill up the upper part of the wall. 1860 N. PATERSON *Manse Garden* (ed. 9) 65 Let the whole be interspersed with riders, if your wall be eight feet high.

14. *Artillery.* (See quot.)

1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Rider*, in artillery carriages, a piece of wood somewhat higher than broad, the length equal to that of the body of the axle-tree, upon which the side-pieces rest, in a four-wheel carriage.

15. *attrib.*, as † *rider millstone*, the upper millstone; *rider-bolt* (see 9 a), *-joint* (see 10 a, quot. 1747), *-kelson* (see KELSON 1 b), *-roll* (see 11, quots. 1669–84), *-stone* (see quot. 1686). Also *rider-like* adv.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Macina*, the rider milstone. 1686 ROBT. PLOT *Nat. Hist. Staffordshire* IV. § 17. 159 About Dudley where the Iron-stone lyes..of a considerable thickness, it is divided..into divers measures of different denominations, ...4. The Rider-stone. 1879 MRS. H. B. PAULL tr. *Swiss Fam. Robinson* xxi, Fritz sat rider-like on the now tamed onager.

Ridered (rəi·dəɹd), *a.* [f. prec.]

1. *Geol.* Of rocks: Traversed by riders.

1833–4 PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 771/1 A rock thus penetrated by strings is sometimes said to be ridered. *Ibid.*, In many rocks these ridered parts are very greatly altered from their original state.

2. *U.S.* Of a fence: Strengthened with riders.

1890 C. L. NORTON *Political Americanisms* 95 Such a fence is 'staked and ridered' when stakes are driven in the

angles and a rider laid on top of them. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 544/2 The staked and ridered rail-fence.

Ri·deress. *rare.* [f. RIDER + -ESS.] A female rider; a horsewoman.

1849 THACKERAY *Out of Town* vi, Where are the dear rideresses, above all? 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 Freyja ..once was a Cloud Rideress and a Swan Virgin.

Riderless, *a.* [-LESS.] Having no rider.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* liv, He caught a riderless horse, and the cornet mounted. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxv. 304 His horse arrives riderless, and he is found dead on the plain.

fig. 1874 LISLE CARR *J. Gwynne* v, Excluding for a time all dreamy wanderings of the riderless mind.

Ri·dership. *rare.* [f. RIDER + -SHIP.] The position or office of a rider; † rangership (*obs.*).

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 192/1 The office of Ridership within the Forest of Delamare. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 382/1 The Office of Rydership or Maister Forster of the Forest or Chase of Dertmore. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 493 He ventured to propose the abolition of all riderships.

†Ride-way. *Obs.*⁻¹ [Cf. MSw. *ridhvagh* (Sw. *ridväg*), G. *reitweg*, Du. *rijweg.*] A bridle-path.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 598 A lytyl whyll be-fore the day He toke in to a Ryde-wey Hyme self to meche care.

Ridge (ridʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 **hrycg, hrygc** (**hryg-, hryc-**), 3–4 **rug**, 4 **reg**; *dat.* 1 **hrycge**, 3–6 **rugge** (3, 5 **ruge**), 6 (9 *dial.*) **rudge**, 4–5 **regge**. β. 1 **hricg, hric(c), hrig-, ricg, rihg**; *dat.* **hricge, hrigge, rh-**, 4–6 **rigge, rygge** (5 **ryge**), 5–6 **rydge**, 6–7 **ridg**, 5– **ridge**. See also RIG *sb.*[1] [Common Teut.: OE. *hrycg*, = OFris. (*h*)*reg* (mod. Fris. *rêch, rich*), MDu. *ruc* (Du. *rug*), *ric, rec*; also *rugge, rigge, regge*, MLG. *rugge* (LG. *rügge, rüg*), OHG. *hrucci, rucki*, etc. (MHG. *rucke, rücke*, G. *rücken*), ON. *hryggr* (Norw. and Sw. *rygg*, Da. *ryg*):—Teut. **hrugja-z*, of uncertain relationship.

The normal ME. representative of OE. *hrycg(e* is *rigge* (later *ridge*), with the variants *rugge* (= *rudge*) in south-western dialects, and *regge* (= *redge*) in Kentish. The northern and Sc. form is RIG *sb.*[1] In some cases it is uncertain which form is denoted by the spelling *rigge.*]

†**1.** The back or spine in man or animals. *Obs.*

α. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* i. 28 Ðonne ȝebiȝð ðæt folc hira hrycg to heferum byrðenum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxiv. 1047 Þa ȝeseah se halȝa wer þæt þær sæt an deofol on þære cu hrycge. *c* 1205 LAY. 540 Þa Grickes ..wenden him þeo rugges. *Ibid.* 1912 Corineus..breid Geomagog þat him þe rug for-berst. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1156 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Opon is rugge is cope he bar. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Huanne þe uondere ous knokeþ ope þane reg..ase þe ilke þet ope þe regge of þe guode knyȝte smit [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 177 Þe depnesse þat is from þe rugge to þe wombe. 1463 ASHBY *Prisoner's Refl.* 27 Puttyng on me many fals lesyng, Whyche I must suffyr and bere on my ruge.

β. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 290 Ȝif hors on hricge oððe on þam boȝum awyrd sy. *Ibid.* III. 120 On þan hrigge. *c* 1205 LAY. 6718 Þe king aras..and burne he warp on rigge. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 18 Þou kest my wordes byhynde rygge. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 287 Sholde no curiouse clothe come on his rygge. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 202 All is rede, Ribbe and rigge, Þe bak bledeþ aȝens þe borde. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. iv. 165 The dragon..smote the bore on the rydge whiche was x foote large fro the hede to the taylle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 391 Let the backe or ridge be anoynted therewithal before, or at the first comming of the fittes of the Ague. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 157 Neither refusing the saddle on his ridg, to be rid on, neither the bit in his mouth. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 599 Their gall..is forced to the mouth by certain veins under the ridge or back-bone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 673 They rob'd me, and my Horse, And stole my Saddle,.. And made me mount upon the bare-ridge.

2. The top, upper part, or crest *of* anything, esp. when long and narrow. **a.** Of the sea, waves, rising ground, hills, etc.

In pl. passing into sense 4.

Beowulf (Z.) 471 Sende ic..ofer wæteres hrycg ealde madmas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxviii. 2 Com ic on sæs hricg. 14.. *Tretyce* in *Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 47 Þe corne þ^t is in þe ryge off þe lande. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 16 Make a depe holowe forowe in the rydge of the lande. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 155 The rydgies also of these mountaynes are diuided with..valleis. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 64, I would..meete him, were I tide to runne afoote Euen to the frozen ridges of the Alpes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 11 Dancing upon the ridge of dreadful waves. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 275 The Ridge, the upper edge of a Bank, or other rising Land. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 89 We were almost on the Ridge of Africa, which made it cooler than one can well believe. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 123 The Pentapolis..advanced into the midland country as far as the ridges of the Apennine. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 215 They..hastily retraced their march over the ridge of Tmolus. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 57 Such my cry as, rapid, I ran over Parnes' ridge.

fig. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i, Is this the Man who ..Drives me before him, To the World's Ridge, and sweeps me off like Rubbish? 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xxiii, Night was on the ridge Of twilight. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxx. 5 As of one on the ridge of a journey, looking onward on his way.

b. Of the back, or other parts of the body.

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* T i, Mingle the joyce therof with oyle to anoynte the rigge of the backe. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* III. 24 b, Drawe his backe with a hot iron right out on both sides of the ridge of his backe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 60 A bush of furs on the ridge of his chinne. 1641 BEST *Farming Bks.* (Surtees) 1 Close tuppes are such as have both the stones in the ridge of the back. 1690 S. BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 339 *Isthmus* .., the ridg of the nostrils. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 82 ¶ 5 The line that forms the ridge of the nose. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 185 The short bristles..gradually increase in length, as they approach the ridge of the back. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1374 The ridge of their necks as the wind-shaken mane on the ridges of waves. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 186, I made out the horns, neck, and the ridge of the back of a tremendous old bull.

fig. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xx. 129 This kind of Soul is..upon the very top, or ridge, as one may say, of itself.

3. The horizontal edge or line in which the two sloping sides of a roof meet at the top; the uppermost part or coping of a roof.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iv. 9 Ða lædde he hyne..& ȝesette hine ofer þæs temples hricg [*Hatton* ricg].

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* x. 178 A lytell brydge Not halfe so brode as a hous rydge. 1556 RECORDE *Castle Knowl.* 114 A three cornered forme like the rygge of an house where tone syde lyeth flatte, and the other two leane a slope. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 227 Leades [are] fill'd, and Ridges hors'd With variable Complexions; all agreeing In earnestnesse to see him. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 9 A Chimney some two Foote higher than the Ridges of the Roof of a Building. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, Here I sat for some Time,..expecting every Moment..to fall..and come tumbling..from the Ridge to the Eves. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 849 To cover the whole of the roofing with old sound plain tiles.., the hips, ridges, and eaves in mortar. 1876 W. P. BUCHAN *Plumbing* iii. 16 Zinc ridges are made of sheet zinc. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161/2 The attachments to buildings were made..by a bolt screwed into the lead of the ridge.

Prov 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 50 A man may loue his house well, Though he ryde not on the rydge.

b. *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Ridge*..is the highest part of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1.

4. A long and narrow stretch of elevated ground; a range or chain of hills or mountains.

938 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 431 Anlang hryrges to ðære eorðburh. 941 *Ibid.* 498 West ðonan on ðone hrycg. *a* 1000 *Ibid.* I. 229 Ærest of sæ upp on Hængestes ricg;..swa norð andlang rihges.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 10 There is a grete Hill or Rigge, that stretchethe..from Glassenbyry on to within 2 Miles of Bridgewater. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 367 This hill or ridge ioyneth vnto the citie. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* III. xx. 184 There are two ridges of mountaines which runne..in one altitude. 1671 *New York Col. Doc.* (1853) III. 195 They saw a Ridge of Mountains lyeing N. and S. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 158 Vast ridges of Mountains in the Heart of the Country. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 136 In Holland, which is all a flat, they shew a little ridge of hills, near the sea-side. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 129 There are three branches, which stretch from the great ridge at right angles to the inferior ranges. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* v. 208 The Kenia ridge has deprived the Equatorial lakes of fully one-half of their natural rainfall supply.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 57 Here runs the mountainous and craggy ridge That tempts ambition.

b. A line or reef of rocks.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 35 The Riff or Ridge..descending a little towards the Eastward. 1769 HOME *Fatal Disc.* II, Fast, on a ridge of rocks, a wreck appear'd. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 572.

c. *Meteorol.* (See quots.)

1883 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/7 The 'ridge' of high pressure which lay over our islands on Thursday. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 Jan. 3/5 A 'ridge' lay over that region, and the sky was clear.

5. *Agric.* A raised or rounded strip of arable land, usually one of a series (with intermediate open furrows) into which a field is divided by ploughing in a special manner. (Cf. LAND *sb.* 7.)

† *To spare neither ridge nor furrow*: see FURROW *sb.* 1.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1565 Þay..Ne spared rigges noþer vores til þay mette þat pray. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1151 Lete se the litel plough, the large also, the rigges [*v.r.* londes] forto enhance. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 He seeth not whether the plough go in rydge or rayne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b, As we leaue betwixt two Furrowes a Ridge, for the drie keeping of the graine like a Garden bedde. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 79 Consider thy Land how it lyeth, whether round with Ridg and Furrow [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 168 Th' aspiring Off-spring of the Grain O'ertops the Ridges of the furrow'd Plain. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* 120 *note*, This Observation was before I planted my Rows on high Ridges. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 276 A few buts or short ridges, which were planted with a proportion of one bushel to an acre. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 465 Heavy land is formed into narrow ridges, to allow the rain to flow quickly into the open furrows. 1884 ALLEN *Amer. Farm Bk.* 103 The depth of the furrow should be about one half its width, and the land or ridges as wide as can conveniently be made.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 236 Each Warriour..expert When to..turn the sway Of Battel, open when, and when to close The ridges of grim Warr.

Comb. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Hist. Exhib.* 22/2 Among other striking examples of the ingenuity of the originators and constructors of the Crystal Palace is the ridge-and-furrow roof. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii, Gullies sawn in the slopes ..giving..a ridge-and-furrow look to this and most other of the Antilles.

b. Used as a measure of land.

The size of ridges varied greatly in different parts of the country; cf. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (1844) I. 465.

967 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 486 Þæt lytle linland eal butan anan hrycge, þærn westmæstan tweȝen æceras.

1439 *Brasenose Coll. Munim.* C² 7, 4 rygges of meadow in Cropredy. 1631 *Indenture, Bucks*, 3 ridges or butts. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. ii. § 32 Smaller parcells according to that quantity of ground it containeth,..Ridges, Butts, Flats, Stitches or small Butts, Pikes. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5487/4 Also four or five Ridges of Arable Land, and one Ley. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 114 Such was their numbers that they used not to get but thrice nine ridges for each man.

c. *Hort.* A raised hot-bed on which cucumbers or melons are planted.

1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Melon*, To make Ridges for your Melons and Cucumbers, of the same kind of Dung with the Seed-Bed. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xiv. (1798) 194 The hot-bed, or ridge made in May, for hand-glass, should be sunk in a dry soil. 1847 MRS. LOUDON *Amateur Gardener* 86/2 The cucumbers raised from seed last month should now be planted out on ridges.

6. A narrow elevation or raised part running along or across a surface.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 A reste-balke is where the plough ..leaueth a lyttell rydge standynge betwene. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 41 At last I found in the Sea great quantities of Iron Stones lye in a Ridge. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 94 Strawberries being likewise order'd in double ridges, in Baskets made on purpose. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. i, They had Beards like Goats, and a long Ridge of Hair down their Backs. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 228 A tempest..began to blow And rear in ridges high the deep below. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 293 Seeds small, with 5 membranaceous ridges. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxii. 71 None could the ridges on his back behold. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 154 In a few species, the cells are confluent also across the ridges. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 347 Dead-smooth files are..of so fine a cut that the unaided eye cannot discern the ridges.

b. = BAR *sb.*[1] 7 a.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., It is commonly in the third or fourth Ridge that the Farriers strike, in order to bleed a Horse whose Mouth is over heated. [1831 YOUATT *Horse* 133 The hard palate, composed of a firm dense substance divided into several ridges called bars.] 1847 T. BROWN *Mod. Farriery* 198 The palate, divided into ridges and bars. 1876 HUXLEY in *Nature* XIV. 34/1 The valleys between the various ridges are not filled up with cement.

c. A raised line, bank, bed, or strip *of* something.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 364 The French vine-dressers ..lay along that side of the vineyard..a ridge of dry litter. 1800 WORDSW. *Brothers* 31 The snow-white ridge Of carded wool which the old man had piled. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 123 From behind some dusky cotton-bale, or ..over some ridge of packages. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 168 A ridge of chalk runs across the island.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 3 (or related uses), as *ridge-beam, -board, -cap, -crest*, etc. Also RIDGE-PIECE, -POLE, -TILE, -TREE.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I 18 The composition of the Vertebres compared to the *ridgbeame of a shippe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1 *Ridge-beam*, a beam at the upper ends of the rafters beneath the ridge. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1301 The *ridge-board, 8 inches and a half by 1 inch and a half, [to be] of red deal. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 970 The rafters may abut after the manner of rafters against the ridge-board or pole of a span roof. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Prov. Norf.* (1795) II. 387 *Roofing*, the *ridge-cap of thatched roofs. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 161 There are rich but over large *ridge-crests to the chancel. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 170 A neat housing of light canvas was stretched upon a *ridge-line sustained fore and aft by stanchions. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 388 *note*, The longitudinal *ridge-rib runs along the apex of the main vault; the transverse ridge-rib crosses this and runs along the apex of the cross vault. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 355 English architects alone used the ridge rib, running the whole length of the church and uniting the keys. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1301 The *ridge roll (a piece over which the lead is turned on ridges and hips). 1883 HARDWICK *Phot. Chem.* 299 Many operators prefer to work in what is called a *ridge-roof studio. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 1130/1 **Ridge-spikes*, nails with broad heads for fastening on lead. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlvi. 23 There went a *rygge wall rounde aboute them all foure.

b. In sense 5, as *ridge-are* (EAR *v.*[1]), *-breadth, -furrow, -hoe, -method*, etc.

Also *ridge-drill, -harrow, -plough* (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). For *ridge-and-furrow* see sense 5.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 79 If it be Lands & great Balkes together, then for the Lands Plough them as you please, that is, whether *Ridge-Are [etc.]. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 141 A *ridge-breadth round The partridge nest. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 666 Rendering them drier by deepening the *ridge-furrows. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Ridge-hoe, a field implement for row-culture, of which there are several combinations. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 687 In setting the plants out, in the *ridge method, it is necessary to have them placed in lines as regularly as possible. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 71 The *ridge-sowing method, or the broad-cast method. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 11 Blending the whole together into an heap *ridgeways. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Mushroom-beds*, The Dung should be well mix'd.. and thrown into the Trench two Foot up *Ridge-wise. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 88 The manner of performing the *ridge-work, or laying up the soil for the winter.

c. Misc., as *ridge-form, -like, -line, -nose*, etc.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3945/4 A black Cart Gelding..with.. a ridge Nose. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 31 A white-thorn hedge,..cut..in the ridge form, or broad at bottom and narrow at the top. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 379 A few..whose ample foreheads, with the weighty bar, ridge-like, above the eyebrows, bespoke observation. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 156 The bottoms of valleys and the ridge-lines of hills. 1877 BRYCE *Transcaucasia* i. 35 Looking from one of these billowy ridge-tops across the vast expanse.

8. Special combs.: **ridge-fillet, ridge myrtle** (see quots.); **ridge stone**, (*a*) a curb-stone for a well; (*b*) a coping-stone for the ridge of a house; **ridge stay**, *dial.*, a ridge-band; **ridge-tackle** (see quot.); **ridge-washed** *a.* (see quot.); **ridge-with** (**ridgeworth**, etc.), *dial.*, a ridge-band (cf. RIG-WITH).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Ridge-fillet*, 1. (Architecture).

the fillet between two channels of a pillar. 2. (Founding), the runner or principal channel. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 276 *Melaleuca genistifolia*,.. '*Ridge Myrtle'. Called 'Ironwood' in Queensland. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, **Ridge stay*. 1694 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 320 Some *ridg stones may be sett round the mouth of the well. 1889 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 91 At Pentrich common quarry, ridge stones are prepared, sawed out like an angular trough. 1899 MACKAY *Introd. to Lindesay of Pitscottie's Chron.* (S.T.S.) 34 A few of the ridge stones were unearthed some years ago. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 177 *Ridge Tackle is composed of a double block and a single block, strapped with an eye: it is used to suspend the awning in the middle. 1823 CRABBE, **Ridge-washed-kersey* (Mech.), kersey-cloth made of fleece wool, washed only on the sheep's back. 1552 HULOET, *Ridgwyth for a cart. *c* 1700 KENNET in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 322 A *Ridge-with*, the rope that is fastned to the rods, and goes over the saddle of the Fillar. Chesh. 1854- in Lanc., Chesh., and Northampton glossaries.

†Ridge, *sb.*[2] *Obs. Cant.* [Origin obscure.] Gold; gold coin. Also **†Ridge-cully**, a goldsmith.

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv, *Ridge-cully*, a Goldsmith. [Hence in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* (*a* 1700), and later Dicts.] 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Ridge*, a guinea. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Ridge*, gold, whether in coin or any other shape...; *a cly-full of ridge*, a pocketfull of gold. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, My thimble of ridge [=gold watch].

Ridge (ridʒ), *v.* Forms: 5 **ryge, rigge**, 6 **rygge, rydge**, 6– **ridge** (6 **ridgg, 7 ridg**). [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] An OE. *hrycgende* occurs as a gloss to L. *resulcans*.]

1. *trans.* To provide (a building) with a ridge, or a proper covering for this; to make or renew the ridge of (a house, etc.). Cf. RIG *v.*[1] 1.

1445 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1876) 528/1 Paid William Brownflet for rygying the house with turfs, *3d.* 1496 *Will of Pimpe* (Somerset Ho.), Whereas the roffe of the body of the said churche is now Rigged wt Rigge tile I will that it be rigged wt leede. 1595 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) 328 That the copyholders of this manor shall..moss and ridgg the west end of the mylne. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xv. xvii. 569 The fittest forme for to keepe of the rayne and weather was to bee ridged downe a proportioned descent from the toppe downeward. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 115 As in Oxfordshire. they use it [*sc.* turf] frequently to ridg and head their meaner houses.

2. To break or throw up (land, a field, etc.) into ridges. Freq. with *up*. Cf. RIG *v.*[1] 2.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 In the begynnynge of Marche, rydge it vppe agayne. *Ibid.*, Than let hym caste his barleyerthe, and shortly after rygge it agayne. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 The ploughman..breaketh it in furroughes, and sometime ridgeth it vp agayne. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Seillonner une terre*, to ridge a ground. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 239 Ridging it up twice or thrice for every casting tilth. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xviii. 121 The Soil is equally rich, whether it be plowed plain or ridged up. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I. 366 The land may be again ridged up by means of the plough. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 397 The fields are neatly ridged with the hoe. 1884 ALLEN *Amer. Farm Bk* 103 A stiff clay is sometimes ridged up by turning a double furrow.

fig. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 Nowe ridgynge them vp agayne, with the gospel.

absol. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 248 The safest course is to ridge before the 10th of November.

3. To mark with or as with ridges; to raise ridges or ripples upon (a surface).

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1137 Bristles..like those that ridge the back Of chaft wild Boars. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 204 The branching veins ridging the glossy lean. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 35 A motion from the river won Ridged the smooth level. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 242 The kind of breeze that drifts the clouds, and ridges the waves.

refl. 1880 J. LEGGE *Mem.* 262 The placid sea may ridge itself in mountains.

4. To plant (*out*) in ridges or hot-beds.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cucumis*, The common Allowance for ridging out the earliest Plants, is one Load to each Hole. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard Assist.* 31 To have a proper supply for ridging or planting into large hot-beds, *Ibid.* 32 Melons.—Sow in hot-beds,..ridge out into strong hot-beds. 1851 *Bham & Midl. Gard. Mag.* Apr. 45 Sow in frame on hot bed,..Ridge Cucumbers [etc.]. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 248 The young plants make a more uniform growth when ridged.

b. To cover *in*, by raising ridges.

1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 496 The practice usually is, to dig in Farm-yard Dung..; or sometimes to ridge in the dung. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 422 The dressings were sown..in drills, which were then ridged in.

c. To arrange in ridges.

1821-30 LD COCKBURN *Mem.* (1874) iv. 220 It ran over the sky-lines of people ridged on all the buildings.

5. *intr.* To form ridges; to rise (*up*) in ridges.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 525 The Biscay, roughly ridging eastward, shook And almost overwhelm'd her. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. x. 194 Dartrey's forehead ridged with his old fury. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 9 The veins ridged up upon his forehead.

Hence **Ri·dging** *ppl. a.*

1808 TENNYSON *Lover's Tale* 55 The slowly-ridging rollers on the cliff Clash'd, calling to each other. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxix, Hid from earth by ridging summits twain, They came upon a valley.

Ri·dge-band. Now *dial.* Also 5 **rigebound.** [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] + BAND *sb.*[1]] = BACKBAND.

1418 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) IX. 543/1 Rigeboundes, Bellibondes, & Shotyng-ledders. 1611 COTGR., *Dossiere*, the part of a draught horses harnesse which runnes ore-crosse his backe, we call it the ridgeband. 1775 in *E. Angl. Gloss.* (1895). 1838 in Holloway *Prov. Dict.* 1854- in dial. glossaries (Northampton, Shropsh., Heref., Sussex).

Ri·dge-bone. Forms: 1 **hryegbán**, 4–5 **rugge-**, 4–6 **rygge-, rigge-** (5 ?**ragge-**), 5–6 **rydge-**, 5– **ridgebone** (6 **ridg-**); also 4 **-boon**, 5 **-boone**, 4–5 **-bon**. [OE. *hrycgbán*, = OFris. *regben*, MDu. *rig(ge)-, rug(ge)been* (Du. *ruggebeen*), MLG. *ruggebên* (LG. *rügge-, rügbên*), OHG. *rukkipein* (MHG. *rückbein*, G. *rückenbein*), Norw. *ryggbein*, Sw. *-ben*, Da. *rygben*.] The spine or back-bone. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (common *c* 1380–1610). For northern and Sc. examples, see RIG-BONE.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Lamb.) xxxi. 4 Ȝewend ic eom on..yrmðum minum, þanne tobrocen bið hrycgban.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1344 So ryde þay of by resoun bi þe rygge bonez, Euenden to þe haunche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 383 Perdix..made it i-toped as a rugge boon of a fische. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 226 A greet boch þat comeþ of þe passioun of þe riggeboon. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ired.* 142 My fyngyr ys gretter than was my faders ryggebone. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* f iij b, Than schall ye kyt the skyrtis..And after the Ragge boon cuttis euen also. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccccxxii. 104 b, The backe bone or the rydge bone the which may have many diseases. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 105 It helpeth the ridgebone, by stowping, bending, and coursing about. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 85 Throughout the whole spine or ridge-bone of the back. 1765 J. L. JACKSON *Riding* 7 The rider ..sitting with his body erect, his ridge bone answering to the ridge bone of the horse. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The saddle and the man were girthed on the ridge-bone of a..Flemish mare.

Ridged (ridgd), *ppl. a.* [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] or *v.* Cf. ME. *broke-rugget* broken-backed.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; marked by a ridge or ridges.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iv, He renneth with leepes and with rygged and stondyng heere

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 31 Afterwarde they founde shyppes wyth rydged kyeles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 313 A ceitayne fruit like unto small peares, saving they be ridged alongest the sydes. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 11 So lowd the Ecchoes cry'd, that they were heard to shreeke To Fournesse ridged Front. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. iii. 51 A kind of a Ridged Tail or Epiphysis. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 A great Room.., with a Ridged Roof. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/1 Sloping or ridged like ordinary mean Houses. 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 25 A field that has been..left by the plow in a ridged state. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea Fairies* 39 When the sharp clear twang of the golden chords Runs up the ridged sea. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 329 Seeds ridged and wrinkled.

Ridged, obs. variant of RIGID *a.*

Ridgel (ri·dʒĕl). Now *dial.* Forms: 6–7 **ridgell**, 8–9 **ridgel**, 9 **rudgel**; 7–9 **ridgil** (8 **-ill**, 9 **-ul**); also 7 **rigele, -ell(e, -il.** [App. f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] 1 (cf. 2 b, quot. 1641), the testicle being supposed to remain near the animal's back, instead of descending into the scrotum.

The northern forms answering to *ridgel* and *ridgeling* (see below) are RIGGALD and RIGLIN(G: cf. also RIG *sb.*[3], RIGGON, and RIGGOT[1].]

An animal which has been imperfectly castrated (†or spayed), or whose genital organs are not properly developed; *esp.* a male animal (ram, bull, or horse) with only one testicle. Also *attrib.*

1597 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) 328 That no persone..shall put any ridgell tupp upon the moore. upon payne for euery ridgell so found xij*d* 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 154 One branded rigelle whye, and a little blacke rigele stot. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. (1741) 64, I hate a base cowardly Drone Worse than a Rigil with one Stone. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 31 O Tityrus tend my Herd..And 'ware the Libyan Ridgils butting Head. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 59, When they make Ridgels, I have known as unlikely things hit off. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 290 Nearly as large..as those of the ridgill, the bull whose testicles never come down. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 210 He would not give so much for a ridgil as for a clean-cut horse. 1884- in dial. glossaries (Chesh., Notts., Worc., Glouc.). 1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 42 *Ridgling* or *ridgil*..is still used in Tennessee and the West.

transf. a 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* II. vi, A pox of yonder old Rigell The Captaine, the old Captaine.

Ri·dgelet. Also **ridglet.** [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small ridge, esp. of earth.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 17 Oct. 1774 Observ., Opened the potatoe-ridgelets with a plow. 1787 — *Norfolk* I. 234 If the land lie in narrow work, the ridglets are split. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 592 To plough the land into ridglets of about two feet six inches in width. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 249 One of the ridgelets or rugæ extends inward. 1863 — *Man. Geol.* 723 It should be remembered that mountains are relatively to the size of the earth but little ridgelets on its surface.

Ri·dgeling. Now *rare.* Also 6 **redge-**, 7–9 **ridgling.** [-ING or -LING; cf. RIGLIN.] = RIDGEL.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 259 Greate menne, that cannot alwaie haue their wiues in their own eye, appointe redgelinges, or guelte menne to awaite vppon them. 1682 D'URFEY *Royalist* Prol., Yet who here would refuse a kind Intrigue; Faith none; who does it, is a Ridgling Whig. 1684 DRYDEN *Theocritus, Idyl* iii. 5 O Tityrus, tend them well,..And 'ware the Ridgling with his butting head. 1886 [see RIDGEL]. 1891 *Hartland Glossary* s.v. *Ridger*. A ridgel or ridgeling, an animal half castrated.

Ridgeling *adv.*: see RUGLING.

Ri·dge-piece. [RIDGE *sb.*[1] 3.] (See quots. 1823 and 1850.)

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Enfaisture, Pieces d'enfaisture*, sparres, rafters, ridge-peeces of timber.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 A ridge-piece is a beam at the apex of a roof. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 83 Ridge pieces, nine inches deep..., rounded on the top for lead. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 388 A piece of timber called the ridge-piece, upon which the upper ends of the rafters rest. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 270 Then the men pulled at the gable ends, heaved the ridgepiece aside, and broke it asunder.

Ri·dge-pole. [RIDGE *sb.*[1] 3.]

1. The horizontal pole of a tent.

1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Trade* 5 The sailors first lash the booms and yards from mast to mast, in order to form a ridge-pole 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 391 Captain's Marquee. Ridge-pole, length 6 ft. 11 in. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIII 155 Tied him fast..To the ridge-pole of his wigwam. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 27 The sun was..shining cheerily through the thin canvas. Three magpies were chattering on the ridge-pole.

fig. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 29 We. begnn to ascend Alleghana...At ten o'clock we were on the ridge-pole.

b. *attrib.* in *ridge-pole pine* (see quot.).

1885 ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 306 The forest was composed mainly of what are called ridge pole pines, which.. do not branch out until the stems are thirty or forty feet from the ground.

2. A horizontal timber at the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1940 The ridge pole of such a roof is made exactly like one of the main ribs of the principals. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 80 They are mostly of the timber-and-plaster kind, with bowed and decrepit ridge-poles. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1332. 614 The rafters are notched on to the wall plates..at their lower end, while the upper end of each is rested against the ridge-pole.

Hence **Ri·dge-poled** *a.*

1861 RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, A few ridge-poled tents, pitched under the shade of some trees.

Ri·dger. *rare.* [RIDGE *sb.*[1] or *v.*]

1. *dial.* = RIDGE-BAND.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *Ridge-band*, Ridge-band. in Suffolk..is called ridger;..and ridge-rope in London and its vicinity.

2. A ridging implement.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 315/2 An implement which he calls a Ridger and Subsoiler. By means of it the soil is thrown into 36-inch ridges. *a* 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LXII. 181 (Cent Dict.), A small ridger or subsoiler extending below to form a small furrow into which the seed is dropped.

Ri·dge-rope. [RIDGE *sb.*[1]]

1. *dial.* = RIDGE-BAND.

1611 COTGR., *Surselle*, a broad and great band,. fastened on either side of a thill, and bearing vpon the..saddle...About London it is called the Ridge-rope. 1854 [see RIDGER 1].

2. *Naut.* (See quots. 1769 and 1867.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sauve-gardes*, the ridge-ropes which extend the nettings of a ship's head. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, Ridge-ropes (or Man-ropes). 1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 22. I, guessing we were in for it, sent down the topmasts,..rove the ridge-ropes, and reefed all down. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Ridge-ropes* are of various kinds. Thus the centre-rope of an awning, and those along the rigging to which it is stretched, the man-ropes to the bowsprit, safety lines from gun to gun in bad weather—all obtain this name.

Ri·dget. *rare.* [RIDGE *sb.*[1]] = RIDGELET.

1791 W. MARSHALL *W. England* (1796) II. 278 A wrested plow..forcing up the ridgets. 1796 *Ibid.* I. 190 The rows or ridgets of soil and clods, forced up by the plow.

Ri·dge-tile. Also **ridge tile** (5 **rigge**, 7–8 **tyle**). [RIDGE *sb.*[1]] A tile used for roofing the ridge of a building.

The northern form *rig-tile* is found a little earlier: see RIG *sb.*[1] 5.

1496 [see RIDGE *v.* 1]. 1611 COTGR., *Renfaister une maison*, to put new ridge-tyles on it. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 64 Laid on Mud-walls, and the tops of Houses, in the place and manner of these we call Ridge tiles. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, The Monkey .. let me drop on a Ridge Tyle, and made his Escape. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. vii. (1872) III. 164 All prisons and Houses of Arrest in French land are getting crowded to the ridge-tile. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engin.* xix. 100 The Ridges being covered with lead, or Ridge Tiles.

Ri·dge-tree. [RIDGE *sb.*[1]] = RIDGE-POLE 2.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 They will sowe downe theire thatch in fower places,..lastly, aboute a yard or more belowe the ridge-tree. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 Planks being well spiked down upon the ridge-tree and upon the sills on each side. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 187 If a slated roof is adopted, there should be a ridge-tree 10 inches broad by 2 inches thick. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 100.

Ri·dgeway. [OE. *hrycgweg*: see RIDGE *sb.*[1] 4 and WAY *sb.*] A way or road along a ridge, esp. one following the ridge of downs or low hill-ranges. Also *attrib.*

938 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 431 þanon on þone norðmystan hryc weȝ. *a* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 427 On ðone beorh to ðem hrycwege; ðonne east andlang hrieges. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Plaga*, An high ridge way paued with marble. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Childrey*, The ridge-way, called Ickleton, part of the Roman Icknild-street, runs just above this place. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 157 In some districts they are called trackways or ridge-ways, being narrow causeways usually following the natural ridges of the country. 1882 JESSOPP *Arcady* 72 Across ridgeway plantations, furze breaks, and short cuts.

Ridgeways, -wise, *adv.*, see RIDGE *sb.*[1] 7 b.

Ridgid, Ridgil(l: see RIGID, RIDGEL.

† Ridgill-backed. *Obs.*—° (See quot.)

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Asne, A Dos d'asne*,..ridgill-backed; bowed, boughtie, or bowing; highest in the middle.

Ri·dging, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIDGE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of making or covering the ridge of

a house; the ridge itself. Also *attrib.*, as *ridging grass* (see quot. 1864), *stone, tile, tree.*

1458 *Visitat. St. Paul's Churches* 96 Orreum indiget reparacioni cum stramine et in ryggyng. 1611 COTGR., *Enfaisture*, a ridge, or a ridging; or the frame of a ridge, roofe, or house top. 1752 RAY *Hist. Reb.* 311 The spy was hanged on what they call the ridging-tree of a house. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 198 The droved angular freestone ridging-stone costs 6d. a lineal foot. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2286 Ridging, roofing, and flooring tiles. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 787 Ridging grass, *Anatherum bicorne.*

2. The action of ploughing in ridges, or of rising up in ridges. Also with *up*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 The whiche ryggynge maketh the lande to be drye. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 647 The ridging up of the land may be of utility. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224 Sometimes two ridges are set up against each other, which is called ridging or bouting. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 12 The ridging up of any part of the terrestrial crust.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/2 A ridging-plow, the wings of which are expanded or contracted by segmental racks and a pinion.

Ri·dgingly, *adv. rare*—°. [f. RIDGE *v.*]

1552 HULOET, *Ridgynglye*, or after the maner of rydges.

Ridgy (ri·dʒi), *a.* [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Rising in ridges, or after the manner of a ridge.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I 599 Ridgy Roofs and Tiles. — *Æneid* III. 739 To Heav'n aloft on ridgy waves we ride. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. 251 Long rows of ridgy mountains run behind. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geogr. Mag.* II. 139 Cleves..is said to derive its name from its ridgy situation. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 182 A very ridgy horny cartilage. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 182 Faint, lazy waves o'ercreep the ridgy sand. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § xxii. 89 A low ridgy process is seen emerging along the outer edge of the cylindrical shaft. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 314 The back bones of all [the horses] are ridgy.

Comb. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 334 To the right of Skiddaw is..the ridgy-fronted Blencathara.

Hence **Ri·dgyness.**

1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* v. 100 The eye..took cognizance of a certain ridgyness of surface.

† **Ridibu·ndal,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *rīdibund-us*, f. *rīdēre* to laugh.] Inclined to laughter.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 231 With no less impetuosity of ridibundal passion..she fell back in a swoon.

† **Ri·dicle.** *Obs. rare.* =next.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 194/1 So was the comming & assaulting of their enemies to the people..but a trifle, to the king but a ridicle. *Ibid.* 942/1 So minde I to leaue it stil vnto them selues, with other their apishe toyes and ridicles, as thinges worthy to be laught at.

Ridicule (ri·dikiul), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *ridicule* or ad. L. *rīdiculum*, neut. of *rīdiculus*: see RIDICULE *a.*]

1. A ridiculous or absurd thing, feature, characteristic, or habit; an absurdity. Now *rare.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 201 In this Masse-Sacrifice what a world of ridicules are there. 1690 *Andros Tracts* I. 143 The purchasing of the Natives Right, was made nothing of, and next to a Ridicule. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 139 Monarchs..have their private life, and may not the ridicules of it be displayed upon the stage? 1785 'C-T-SS OF R.' *Ess.* II. 33 The English have taken it into their heads to assume all the ridicules of their neighbours. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 51 Not that any folly or ridicule escaped his keen penetration. 1850 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1875) II. 273 He marked every fault of taste, every weakness, every ridicule. 1867 *Q. Rev.* July 16 This comedy..summed up..the vices and ridicules..of the 'great' of the present time.

† **b.** A subject of ridicule; a laughing-stock.

1680 *Honest Cavalier* 7, I am so far from making a Ridicule (as you call it) of that Worthy Person that [etc.]. 1694 WOOD *Life* 23 June, Imposing upon a generous person and making him a ridicule to the company.

2. Ridiculous nature or character (*of* something).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 ₱ 6 It does not want any great Measure of Sense to see the Ridicule of this monstrous Practice. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxix. II. 147 Leo was fully acquainted with the ridicule and falsity of the doctrines. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lx, He..seemed quite unconscious of the ridicule of such a supposition. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* I. 148 Cicognara luckily saw the ridicule of such a project, and stopped it. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 67 The man seemed too simple..to comprehend the ridicule of his situation.

b. That which is ridiculous; ridiculousness.

1712 ? HUGHES *Spect.* No. 467 ₱ 1 We rather delight in the Ridicule than the Virtues we find in others. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* i. (1732) 3 We see such a mixture of Ridicule in the lives of many people. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 423 A desire of uniting in himself incompatible qualities, which gave an air of ridicule to his greatest actions. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 365 If a nation of savages were to see such a drama acted, they would see no ridicule in it at all.

3. The act or practice of making persons or things the object of jest or sport; language intended to raise laughter against a person or thing.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1720 I. 240 Another Vein which has enter'd, and help'd to corrupt our Modern Poesy, is that of Ridicule; as if nothing pleas'd but what made one laugh. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ₱ 8 A Man who has the Gift of Ridicule is apt to find Fault with any thing that gives him an Opportunity of exerting his beloved Talent. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., The system of Religion..is not a subject of ridicule. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc 6 Which give an appearance of extravagance to what was once correct ridicule. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 117 He had to sustain a storm of reproach and ridicule from his own people. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 56 Such a proposal is just one of those things which admits of great ridicule.

b. *To turn (in)to ridicule*, to make ridiculous.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, Methinks I'm to be turn'd into ridicule by all that see me. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1736 III. 11 The very naming of them is almost sufficient to turn them into ridicule. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 689 'Tis a change That turns to ridicule the..stately tone of moralists.

† **4.** A piece of derisive mirth or light mockery.

1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 1 ₱ 14 That..piece of raillery..appears a pleasant ridicule to an ignorant Reader. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* 17 Dec., There never was so good a ridicule of all the formal commentators on Shakspeare. 1774 EARL PERCY *Lett.* (1902) 45, I have sent you enclosed a Ridicule upon the Genl Congress.

Ri·dicule, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *ridicule*, perversion of *réticule*.] =RETICULE 2.

1805 HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 105 Angela instantly drew the paper from her ridicule. 1824 CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) II. 78 Having deposited and left upon the counter her ridicule. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, 'Pockets, women's ridicules, houses, mailcoaches...' said Mr. Claypole.

† **Ri·dicule,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *ridicule*, ad. L. *rīdiculus*, f. *rīdēre* to laugh.] =RIDICULOUS *a.* 1.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 54 Our Author having undertaken to make Calvin and Geneva ridicule. 1674 *Case of Bankers & Creditors* vii. 31 It was thought very pleasant and ridicule. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 28 Let us not discover by a suddain fit of anger our ridicule ambition.

Ri·dicule, *v.* [f. prec. or RIDICULE *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** To render ridiculous. *Obs. rare.*

1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxvi. 238 Save only when he..Preaches, Cants and ridicules himself. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 110 One dedicates in high heroic prose, And ridicules beyond a hundred foes.

2. To treat with ridicule or mockery; to make fun of, deride, laugh at.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ridicule*, to Railly or turn any thing to a Jest. 1705 CLARKE *Nat. & Revealed Relig.* Introd. xv. § 2 They indeavour to ridicule and banter all Humane as well as Divine Accomplishments,..all learning and knowledge. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, His Countrymen ridiculed and despised him for managing his Affairs no better. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 101 Humanity and compassion are ridiculed as the fruits of superstition and ignorance. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i, This tale,..ridiculed by most, was yet believed by some. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 46 The old-fashioned pastorals ridiculed by Pope and Gay.

Hence **Ri·diculed** *ppl. a.*; **Ri·diculing** *vbl. sb.*

1702 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 305 Those whom he exposes under the ridiculing title of meditative men. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 11 That antiquated and so much ridicul'd Notion of *Materia Prima*. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 253/1 There is a good deal of very excellent ridiculing of the early days of Royat.

Ri·diculer. [f. prec.] One who ridicules.

1705 CLARKE *Nat. & Revealed Relig.* Introd. xv. § 4 They are generally Ridiculers of all that is truly excellent. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 115 A ridiculer or scoffer at an institution which all sober people reverence. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Authors* (1867) 115 The wisest men have been some of the most exquisite ridiculers. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 396/1 A group..in the midst of which were several of my chief ridiculers.

† **Ridi·culize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. F. *ridiculiser* (1666).] *trans.* To make ridiculous.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIII. 333 My heart still trembling lest the false alarms That words oft strike up should ridiculize me.

Ridiculo·sity. *rare.* [See next and -ITY.] A ridiculous matter; ridiculousness.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) I. 120 Bring..all your witty Jests..and all your Ridiculosities. 1876 *Quiver* XI. 701 Look at the ridiculosity of ladies' dresses behind.

Ridiculous (ridi·kiuləs), *a.* Also 6 **ridyculouse**; *β.* 6–8 **rediculous.** [ad. L. *rīdiculus* (see RIDICULE *a.*) or *rīdiculōsus*; cf. F. *ridiculeux.*]

1. Exciting ridicule or derisive laughter; absurd, preposterous, comical, laughable.

a. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. S j b, A subtile enemye was it..that prouided hym so ridyculouse and obprobriouse a falle. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1615/2 It is ridiculous & a very fond aunswere [1563 It is an answere to be laughed at]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 258 We all obeyed this ridiculous custome, not to offend them. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 243/2 You are not unreasonable as some are, who think good advice ridiculous. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 16 We..send our Boys and Girls to learn French, a Custom..very ridiculous and nonsensical. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 21 (1748) IV. 155 The thing appeared to her so very ridiculous, that..she could not forbear bursting into a loud laughter. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 331 No tale was too ridiculous for momentary belief, if it accorded with the national anger. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 228 Gazelles sometimes occur, with ridiculous magnitude of horns. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* x, It was ridiculous to hurry away like a thief.

Comb. 1859 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (1860) 106 A ridiculous-looking hollow mass composed of plates of iron.

β. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 You see nowe what homely and rediculous stuffe I still sende abroade. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 169 A most rediculous Monster, to make a wonder of a poore drunkard. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 14 Rediculous Ornaments. 1691 L. EACHARD *Descr. Irel.* 24 With great out-Crys, and abundance of rediculous Expostulations.

b. *dial.* (and *U.S.*). Outrageous, scandalous, shameful, etc.

1839 [SIR G. C. LEWIS] *Hereford Gloss., Ridiculous*, scandalous, morally wrong. 1841 C. H. HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* 547 *Ridiculous*, taken frequently in the sense of indelicate. 1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 43 In the South we often say, 'That's a ridiculous affair,' when we really mean outrageous. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* (ed. 2) 98, I never heard of such conduct. I call it right down ridiculous.

2. a. *absol.* with *the*: That which is ridiculous.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref., The only source of the true Ridiculous..is affectation. 1795 PAINE *Age of Reason* (ed. 2) II. 22 One step above the sublime, makes the ridiculous. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv, It is a very dangerous thing for a literary man to indulge his love for the ridiculous. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 755 If there is an air of the ridiculous in the business.

b. As *adv.* Ridiculously, absurdly. *dial.*

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ix, It was ridiculous strong.

3. Derisive, mocking. *rare*—[1].

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 132 Scurrilous pamphlets wrote..in a snarleing and ridiculous manner.

Ridi·culously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a ridiculous manner; absurdly.

a. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1383/1 So foolishly and ridiculously seeking holes and corners to hyde them selues in. 1580 G. HARVEY in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) I. 119 We are..not to deuise any..Accent of oure owne, as manye..haue corruptely and ridiculouslye done in the Greeke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 34 They most ridiculously pretended, that in a vniversall deluge, mankinde was preserued in themselues onely. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv. § 3 It could not bee then any particular deluge.., as some have ridiculously imagined. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 335 Whether it be not ridiculously absurd to misapply names contrary to the common use of language. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 40 In some it would be ridiculously losing time. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* iv, If the Puritan was..ridiculously precise in his manners. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/3 The ridiculously high prices given for violins.

β. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Lives Emperors, Hist. Iustine* F f 6, Being redicolously left off, he followed swarmes of flies. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 65 Rediculously supposed ..[to be] Seth, Enosh and Methuselah.

Ridi·culousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being ridiculous; absurdity.

1603 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 13 The Church of Rome shall vie..with them, whether for number or for ridiculousness. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 178 Designed by their ridiculousness to make their readers sport. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 118 They would prove that the Form of our Government is defective to a Degree of Ridiculousness. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCIII. 428 Frugality to a degree of ridiculousness. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 744 A certain air of ridiculousness and burlesque. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II xix. 254 Florimel..attempted a laugh at the ridiculousness of her late situation.

Riding (rəi·diŋ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 ? **þrihing, trehing,** 1, 3 **treing**; 1 **treding,** 3 **trething, trithing, triding.** *β.* 3 **redyng,** 5 **rithyng, -ing,** 6 **rydding, rydinge,** 7 **rideing,** 6– **riding.** [Late OE. type **þriðing* or **þriding* (recorded only in Latin contexts or forms), ad. ON. *þriðjung-r* third part, f. *þriði* third: see -ING [3]. The initial consonant was subsequently absorbed by the preceding *t* or *th* of *east, west, north.*

a 1066 *Laws Edw. Conf.* 31 (Lieberman), Erant etiam potestates super wapentagiis quas trehingas uocabant, scilicet super terciam partem prouincie. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* (1783) 375 Treding dicit quod non habet ibi nisi ix acras et dimid. 1215 *Magna Charta* § 25 Omnes comitatus, hundredi, wapentakii, et trethingii, sint ad antiquas firmas.]

1. One of the three administrative districts into which Yorkshire is divided (the East, West, and North Ridings).

1295-6 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 227 In Westredyng, In Estredyng, In Northredyng. *Ibid.* 241/2 In Comitatu Ebor'..& in supradictis tribus Trithing. 13.. in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 676 Four Threue..Of ilk a plowgh of Estriding. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 113/1 The Shire of York, in the Estrithyng, Northrithyng, and Westrithyng of the same. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 59 § 1 Within the Westrithing, the Estrithing or the Northrithing of your seid Countie. 1514 FITZHERB. *Justyce of Peace* (1538) 96 Inhabitauntes of the shyre, or rydding, within which the sayde brydge shalbe. 1595 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 29 Euerye Shyre or Countye hath his lesser diuisions, as Kente hath Lathes: Sussex Rapes:..and Yorkshire for the greatnes of the circuit hath Rydinges. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 689 This whole Shire is divided into three parts..The West-Riding, The East-Riding, and The North-Riding. 1678 PHILLIPS *Suppl.*, Ridings of York-shire, the three Divisions of that County, *viz.* East, West and North. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4066/4 The North Riding of the County of York. 1735 *Act* 8 *Geo. II*, c. 6 Preamble, Whereas the Lands in the North Riding of the County of York are generally Freehold [etc.]. *a* 1845 HOOD *The Desert-Born* 77 If mine had been the luck in Yorkshire to be born, Or any of its ridings. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 120 These districts..have long faded out of recollection except in the great shire of York with its three Ridings.

2. A similar division of other counties or districts in the United Kingdom or its Colonies.

1675 in J. Easton *Narr.* (1858) 79 That the Indyans of the north and west Ridings of Long Island shall..have their Guns restored to them. 1848 *Times* 10 Nov. 6/4 State of Tipperary. The journals of both ridings of this ill-fated county [etc.]. 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 3 § 40 Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities,..and Towns, enumerated in the First Schedule to this act. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 655 The primary divisions of Lincolnshire are three trithings or ridings.

Riding (rəi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RIDE *v.* + -ING [1].]

I. 1. The action or fact of sitting or travelling on horseback, etc.; a journey or expedition made in this way; † a mounted combat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14992 Mismay yow noght, Bot mas mi

riding bun. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3297 (Kölbing), Þai com swiþe to þis rideing, Forto helpen her king. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 16928 Sir Pirrus..In his rydynge & In his rayke. With his sword smot he. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xiii, 204 It is syre Launcelot, I knowe it by his rydyng. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 265 b, There was ryding and pricking and coursing up and down on both partes. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 257 To desist and ceise fra all ..proclaming or ryding of fairis. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 58 The Ephialtes..the vulgar sort tearme the nightmare or the riding of the witch. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, Tennis-courts Are chargeable, and the riding of great horses. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 29 We made an Excursion to a village..distant about an hour and halfs riding. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Aug., I felt my last riding three days after. 1790 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 167 Besides riding, fishing, and the other usual sports of the country. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 321 He was fond of riding and had a horse of his own. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* i. § 39 The splendid riding of the Tarentines had made their name proverbial in Magna Græcia.

† **b.** *collect.* (also *pl.*). Horsemen. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iv. 7 Thei sawen the tentis of heithen men..and ridingis in cumpas of hem. 1388 — *Exod.* xiv. 23 Al the ridyng of Farao, hise charis, and knyȝtis.

c. A mock-procession in ridicule of a tyrannous husband or wife, or a quarrelsome couple.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 June, There being a great riding there to-day for a man, the constable of the town, whose wife beat him. 1697 *Protestant Mercury* No. 189 A Porter's Wife..Beat her Husband..; for which Crime, the Inhabitants made a Riding. 1724 SWIFT *Quiet Life*, The 'prentices procur'd a riding, To act his patience, and her chiding. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 578/1 At Marchington in Staffordshire, the custom exists of having a 'Rantipole Riding' for every man who beats his wife. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*

d. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii, Tarring the stays is more difficult, and is done by an operation which the sailors call 'riding down'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Riding-down*, the act..of the man who comes down the stay, &c., to tar it; or foots the bunt in.

2. a. A way or road specially intended for persons riding; *esp.* a green track or lane cut through (or skirting) a wood or covert; a ride.

c 1200 ORMIN 9213 Þurrh Þorrness & Þurrh breress, Þær shulenn beon ridinngess nu.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 52 The Lodge is..built in the forme of a starre, hauing round about a garden..; and beyond the garden ridings cut out, each answering the angles of the Lodge. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 645 Their Avenues, Walks and Ridings. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 49 These Woods have no..rolled Walks in them, only Ridings cut for Hunting. 1768 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 347 We had then wonderful road; some of the ridings (so called) being belly-deep. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 283 Where every narrow riding. Gives back the echo of his mellow horn. 1806 LYSONS *Magna Brit., Berks.* I. 201 *note*, This [causeway] was levelled when the ridings were cut across the heath, and is now called the Devil's Riding. 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3349 Broad grassy ridings, and underwood of the most impenetrable blackthorn. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, A green lane or riding by the river-side.

† **b.** (See quots., and cf. RIDE *sb.*[1] 1 c.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Riding*, a district visited by an officer. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Riding*..also means the divisions of a royal forest.

3. *Naut.* The fact of lying at anchor; opportunity for doing so; anchorage.

1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 76 Good ridyng at two ankers men haue tolde. 1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 13, I sent my shalloppes out with leades to sound the depth and to see if there about were good riding. 1674 TEMPLE *Wks.* 1720 II. 320 They insisted, to have our Riding in their Rivers and Creeks,..to be with Consent of their Governor. 1725 DE FOE *New Voy.* (1840) 164 A little cove, where there was good riding, but very deep water. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 4351 The riding is secure. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 310 Enabling it to find holding-ground and secure riding in any sea.

4. The fact of overlapping in some way.

1768 in *9th Rep. Deputy Kpr. Rec.* (1848) App. II. 254 It is impossible to represent..the different colours.., without spreading and what the printers call riding; which is a disgracefull inequality in those lines. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 365 Femur fractured transversely about middle; slight forward riding of upper fragment. 1880 *Times* 31 Dec. 4/1 The riding of the breech, or obturation, as it is termed, is effected by an expanding steel cup on the face of the breech screw.

II. *attrib.* **5. a.** In sense 'worn in, or for, riding', as *riding-bonnet*, *-boot*, *-cloak*, etc. Also RIDING-COAT, -HABIT, -HOOD.

1507 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 17 Ane *riding bonet. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* IV. iv, The Gentlemans *riding bootes and spurres. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 209 Being all in riding-boots, we durst not venture to go in. 1545 ELYOT Q ii/1 *Galericulum*, an vnder bonet, or *rydynge cappe. 1685 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. x. 360 She..plucked his *Riding-cloake from off his shoulder. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, The horseman was wrapped in his riding-cloak. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, Put on my *riding-cloth suit and a camelott coat new. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 428 In *riding-clothes, with a dog under her arm. 1736–7 MRS. A. GRANVILLE in Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 589 She made me go in just as I was, in my *riding-dress and cap. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 99 In a black crop-scratch and a riding-dress. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXXIII. 340 She smoothed down the folds of the riding-dress. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 11 June, I find the Ladies of Honour dressed in their *riding garbs, with coats and doublets. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* May 123 Portraits of country gentlemen with high collars and *riding-gloves. 1454 *E. E. Wills* 133 A *Riding gowne with the hode. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 68 A riding gowne for the Quene. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3317/4 A slender Woman,..in a grey Camblet Riding Gown, with Knots of green Ribbons before. 1508 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 94 All *riding graith tane fra him. 1785 [see GRAITH *sb.* 2 a]. 1507 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 17 For ane *riding hat. 1537 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 68 To my servaunte, Thomas Turner, my *rydyng jaket. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 145 Gascoynes which..would make a couple of womens *ryding Kyrtles. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXXVI, Her *riding-mask of black velvet. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 174 Himself was clad in ane *ryding pie of blak wellvet. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 217 Who comes in such haste in *riding robes? 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. XXII, He divencumbered him from the *riding-skirt and the mask. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 78 Prouide me presently A *Riding Suit. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXXIV, A grey riding-suit, passmented with silver. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. XXIII, Miss Redgauntlet had retained her *riding vizard.

b. In sense 'used for or in connexion with riding', 'carried when riding', as *riding-cane*, *-crop*, *-furniture*, etc. Also RIDING-ROD.

1839 MARY HOWITT *Old Friend & New* IV. 10 It was cracked by my new friend's *riding-cane! 1891 HARDY *Tess* li. (1900) 128 He touched the window with his *riding-crop. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iv, By short boots, And *riding-furniture of several countries. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 28 They brought these Beasts, and instead of riding Furniture, made use of their own Cloaths. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xiv. 20 At that tyme shal the *rydinge geer of ye horses be holy vnto the Lorde 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 65 They earn a little by making horse-rugs and other articles of riding-gear. 1530 PALSGR. 263/1 *Ridyng speare, *jauneline*. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. viii, The farmyard gate, which he attempted to push open with his *riding-stick. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 148 Its Wood..; of which they make Wands and *Riding-Switches 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, The youth is..somewhat too ready with..the butt of his riding switch. 1567 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 86 My *ridynge sword. 1658 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 15, I desire you will bwy mee a lytle wryding sword and belt. 1605 *Hist. K. Leir* B iv, Enter the king of Cornwall and his man booted and spurd, a *riding wand..in his hand. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, This is the same riding-wand which you have tasted. 1676 GREW *Musæum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* iv. 17 A perfect Plat, somewhat like to that in a *Riding-Whip. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XXV, A cowskin is a large whip, made like a riding whip.

c. In sense 'used for riding on, or in', as *riding animal*, *beast*, *carriage*, *chair*, etc.

1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 26 They have neither cattle nor horses .. nor .. *riding animals. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1687 Every gentill hert..Desirith that his *ryding best be servid..Rathir then hym-selff. 1702 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 117 It serves for the frames of..*riding carriages. 1785 *Lower Norfolk Co. Antiquary* I. 136, 1 *riding Chair and Harness. 1749 WEST *Pindar, Diss. Olympick Games* xiv, That Chariots were in Use before *riding-horses. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 130 The high rack is always put up in riding-horse stables. 1851 *All Year Round* July 380, I soon discovered that something ailed my *riding mule.

d. In misc. uses, as *riding-charges*, *-face*; **riding ballad**, a ballad celebrating a Border raid; † **riding-block**, = BLOCK *sb.* 3 c; **riding days**, the days of Border raiding; **riding establishment** (see quot.); † **riding fool** (see quot.); † **riding-money**, *Sc.*, a payment to cover the expenses of troopers in collecting a fine; **riding rock** (see quot.).

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. vii. 194 With a view..to pick up some of the ancient *riding ballads, said to be still preserved among the descendants of the mosstroopers. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 105/2 Sapores..vsed him. for his *riding-blocke. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* 119 With the Bordewages, *Ridinge Chardges, reparacions, and other expences not certeyn. 1679–88 *Scot. Scrv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 66 To the clerks of the Trea'ry, for their riding charges this last summer. 1737 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. 87 An allowance for riding-charges. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, We had lived on the ground..since the *riding days, and lang before. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 343/1 **Riding Establishment*, a school at Woolwich, established for the instruction of the men of the artillery in riding. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, He has a good *riding face, and he can sit a great horse. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 51/1 Valerianus..was..made a *ridyng foole of Sapores their king, whoe vsed hym for a stoole to leape vpon hys horse. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) II. 12 This was called *riding-money; and sometimes the riding-money was as much as the fine itself. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 365 **Riding rock*, a conspicuous rock at a ford, used to show the depth of the water and the safety of crossings. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 532 In the South..most streams ..have a so-called riding rock at or near a fording-place.

6. In sense of RIDE *v.* 3, as *riding-season*, *-time*.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, Whann she gothe in hire loue, that hunters calle ridyng tyme. 1783 BURNS *Death of Poor Mailie* 47 Warn him ay at ridin time To stay content wi' yowes at hame. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 83 in *L. U. K.*, *Husb.* III, During the 'riding' season. *Ibid.* 84 Both at riding-time, and at the subsequent lambing.

7. *Naut.* In sense of RIDE *v.* 7, as *riding bitt*, *cable*, *place*, *scope*; **riding lamp, light**, a special light displayed by a ship when riding at anchor; **riding sail**, a small sail set to keep a vessel steady when riding at anchor.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 162 The *Riding-bitts are..those to which the cable is bitted when the vessel rides at anchor. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 85/2 She has..only one pair of riding bitts. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* XV. 277 To make special arrangements in the construction and support of the riding-bitts. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 86 Pay out on your *riding cable. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sea Queen* II. ii. 35 With a *riding-lamp burning brightly on the forestay. 1881 *Times* 12 Apr. 4/5 The barque..was lying at anchor..with proper *riding light. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 38 A convenient *riding place for ships. 1887 GOODE *Fisheries of U. S.* v. Pl. 8 The schooner at anchor under *riding sail. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 84 Paying out chain as she drops astern, until double your *riding scope is out.

Riding (rəi·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RIDE *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That rides, in the senses of the vb.; mounted.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXXIII. 187 He þa sende ridende men geond ealle alexandria land and egypta. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 189 Thair is na ridand roy..Sa deir welcum this day. 1472 in *Spalding Club Misc.* II. 252 Alexander Mackintoche Thane of Rathamurcus to be ridin man to my Lorde William Erll of Eroll. *c* 1500 in *Essex Rev.* XV. 145 The Lieutenant, Rydyng foster, and Ranger of the same forest. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 42 Vnlerned curattes,. rydinge chaplaynes and such other ydle parsons. 1544 in L. S. Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) 73 Wylliam Sylke..sayth that he was rydyng Steward of Ramsey by the space of xvj yeres. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i, There's not a groom o' the querry could have matched the jolly riding-man. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 16 The same man is a riding-prince, a heroe, and an army in masquerade. 1692 *Controversy St. Blockhead* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 530 The then riding judge.. declared the fact within benefit of the clergy. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 69 No Suffragan Bishop shall have more than one riding Apparitor in his Diocess. 1762 *Ann. Reg., Charact.* 39/1 The duke..made him his riding purveyor. 1848 STRUTHERS *Orig. Secession Ch.* 32 Doing violence to the constitution of the church..by sending *riding Committees' of their number to do the work of tyranny. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 400/2 Those horses dragged the stage right up to the very edge of the steep grade afore the riding whites could stop 'em.

† **b.** *Riding clerk* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Riding Clark*, one of the six Clarks of the Chancery, who takes his turn for his year to have the controling of all Grants which passe the great Seal.

† **2.** *Riding knot*, a running knot, a slip-knot. So *riding device*, *snare*. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3220 On a towaile ȝhe made knotte riding. *c* 1420 *Contin. Brut* CCXLII. (E.E.T.S.) 351 Þai.. tokyn ij smale tewellys, and made on ham rydyng knottis. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 33 Bynde the corde faste to the lynde, and make a rydynge knotte or a strope. 1552 HULOET, Knotte whiche runneth to, called a rydynge knotte, *capulum*. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 139, I had the knot vnder my eare,..the riding deuice was almost thrust home. 1617 *Gesta Grayorum* 11 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 325 Thomas Joynter..claymes liberty and usage of settinge riding-snares in Fullwoods. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 25, I would have tied her neck of a riding-knot for ever gagling more.

3. That 'rides' upon, surmounts, or projects over an object or part of one. In special collocations, as *riding cast*, *cord*, etc. (see quots.).

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 246 In Sowing they have their several Methods, *viz.* the single Cast, the double Cast; and as they call it about Burford, the Hackney bridle, or *riding cast. .. The Hackney bridle is two casts on a Land at one time, and but once about. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/1 The tires, or the *riding-cords, which run on the pulleys, and pull up the high-lisses. 1826 BEVERIDGE *Forms of Process* I. 384 A *riding interest is a claim by a creditor of a claimant,..to be preferred to as much of the sum..as will pay the debt and claim of the rider. 1859 *Admiralty Man. Sci. Enquiry* (ed. 3) 105 Carefully level the apparatus until the axis of the mirror is exactly horizontal, as shown by the *riding level..in all azimuths. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 908 Close behind the screw-pin by which they [blades of scissors] are united, there is a little triangular elevation...This enlargement or bulge is technically called the '*riding-part'. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 272 If the depth of water be greater than the height of a tank, a *riding tier of tanks may be added. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 42 After the *riding turns are passed, the end is carried under the turns. 1860 *Archit. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Flying Buttress*, The *riding wall. should abut upon the main wall. *c* 1535 in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX. 212, ij wyndowes, th' one glasid conteyning vj ffoote of glasse w^t^ *ridynge wyndowes. *Ibid.* 324, j fayre wyndowe..shitt w^t^ a rydynge wyndowe of bourdes.

Ri·ding-coat. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A coat worn in riding, *esp.* an overcoat to protect the rider from wet.

1507 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 17 To be ane gret riding cote. 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 245 For making of a ryding coote of grene clothe. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries* Wks. 1641 II. 109 His modesty like a riding Coat, the more it is worne, is the lesse can'd for. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1192/4 A tall slender man,..with a white hat, and a white riding Coat. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* v. Wks. 1751 XIV. 67 When you carry your Master's Riding-Coat in a Journey, wrap your own in it. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, I ever took care to lend him a riding-coat, or a pair of boots. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 301 She escaped by putting on the riding-coat of a groom. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, A man wrapped in a loose riding-coat with huge cuffs.

Ri·ding-habit. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A dress or costume used for riding; now *spec.* a riding-dress worn by ladies, consisting of a cloth skirt worn with a double-breasted tight-fitting jacket.

1666 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Sept., The Queene was now in her cavalier riding habite, hat and feather, and horseman's coate. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I i, Enter Palamede in a riding habit. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 289 The riding habit singly, with the black velvet cap and white feather, is, he thinks, the most elegant dress that belongs to the ladies' wardrobe. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Female Quix.* IV. iv, Her shape being as perfect as any shape could possibly be, her

riding-habit discovered all its beauties. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiv, A gentleman, plainly dressed in a riding-habit,..walked into the apartment. 1866 Ballantyne *Shifting Winds* vi, My pretty niece..in that most fascinating of all dresses, a riding-habit. 1874 Burnand *My Time* 102 Most women appear to advantage in a riding-habit.

attrib. 1892 Gunter *Miss Dividends* (1893) 164 In a cool, gray linen travelling costume, that fits her charming figure with a 'riding habit' fit.

Ri·ding-hood. [Riding *vbl. sb.*] A large hood originally worn while riding, but in later use forming an article of out-door costume for women and children.

Now chiefly familiar from the tale of *Little Red Riding-hood*, which occurs in the English translation of C. Perrault's *Histoires ou Contes du Tems Passé* by R. S[amber], 1729.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 477 Item, j rydyng hode of rede felwet...Item, j blake rydyng hoode, sengle. 1611 Cotgr., *Barbute*, a riding hood; a Montero, or close hood, wherewith trauellers preserue their faces and heads from frost-biting. 1691 *Lond. Gaz* No 2657/4 Sarah Potter, having a striped Gown and Petticoat, and a grey Riding-Hood. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., It laps all round them, not unlike a riding-hood. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 52 So much blue camlet..as serves for making Riding Hoods for the childrens use in wet weather. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 138 P 11 She soon disencumbered herself from her weeds, and put on a riding-hood, a coarse apron, and short petticoats.

b. *transf.* A woman. *nonce-use.*

1718 [Gay] *Journ. to Exeter* 74 From hence first came th' intriguing ridinghood.

Ri·ding-house. Now *Obs.* or *arch.* [Riding *vbl. sb.*] A large building specially erected for practising riding in; a riding-school.

1637 Laud in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 318 They are going to the ridinghouse. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 127 His bath costs much; his riding house costs more. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 126 The Side of the Riding-house. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* ccxlvi. III. (1792) 128 You will be sure to go to the riding-house as often as possible. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 85 This exercise is practised in the riding-house. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* I. 152 At the riding-house was a kind of straggly group, or small crowd.

attrib. 1820 *Army List* Jan. 50 Riding House Establishment. 1856 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 256/2 He..receives £7 per troop per annum for riding-house expenses.

Ri·ding-master. [Riding *vbl. sb.*] A teacher of riding or horsemanship; esp. *Mil.*, an officer having charge of the instruction of troopers in a cavalry regiment.

1650 R. Stapylton *Low C. Wars* x. 17 At the publique charge the Towne entertained a Riding-master to teach their Sons. 1700 Wallis in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 319 This riding-master went hence. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxi, Each horse had his particular attendant, besides riding-masters, farriers, &c. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 64/2 Our old feeling of reverence for the riding-master, who follows the clown with a long whip in his hand. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 46/1 The military riding-master is occasionally inclined to be something of a bully.

Ri·ding officer. Now *Hist.* [Riding *ppl. a.*] A mounted revenue-officer.

1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* 501 Surveyor General of the Riding Officers in Kent and Sussex, to hinder the Exportation of Wool by the Owlers. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5040/6 Some of the Riding Officers of the Customs. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* III. 171 Rewarded your merit, and made you a riding-officer. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 284 A Service of ten years from the period of their joining the Corps of Riding Officers. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 51/2 The other day died..the last of the English 'riding officers'.

Ri·ding rhyme. Also 6–7 **ryme, rime,** 7 **rhime.** [Riding *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*, but the precise reason for the name is not clear; cf. quot. 1589.] The form of verse (the heroic couplet) used by Chaucer in his Canterbury Tales, and after him by Lydgate and others. Also *transf.* (quot. 1612).

1575 Gascoigne *Eng. Verse, Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 40, I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called ryding rime, and that is suche as our Mayster and Father Chaucer vsed in his Canterburie tales, and in diuers other delectable and light enterprises. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. [v.] (Arb.) 89 Chaucer, Lydgate and others,..many times made their meetres (they called them riding ryme) of such vnshapely wordes as would allow no conuenient Cesure, and therefore did let their rymes runne out at length, and neuer stayd till they came to the end. 1600 Thynne *Embl. & Epigr.* 77, I..that shame not to present vnto thy sight Sir Topas ridinge rime not meet for thee. 1612 Harington *Epigr.* III. xliv, Faire Leda reads our Poetry sometimes, But saith she cannot like our Ryding-rimes. [c 1760 Gray *Observ. Eng. Metre*, The Riding Rhyme I rather take to be that which is confined to one measure, whatever that measure be, but not to one rhythm.] a 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* III. (1857) 110 His [Chaucer's] 'riding rhyme', under the more dignified denomination of the heroic couplet. 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 305 *note*, Spenser thought he was imitating what wiseacres used to call the riding-rhyme of Chaucer.

Ri·ding-rod. [Riding *vbl. sb.*] A rod or switch used in riding.

1555 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 376 Paid for ij ryding-roddes of bone for my Ladie, and other thinges, xxij*d.* 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 30 A little round Circle which Popilius made with his riding Rod. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. v. 59 A fish..[with] a long tayle like a ryding rodde. 1698 tr. *Bergerac's Sat. Charact.* xxxiii. 116 May we not take his riding-rod for death's standard. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, She holds up her riding-rod as if she would lay it about some of their ears.

Ri·ding-school. [Riding *vbl. sb.*] A school or establishment where riding is taught; esp. *Mil.*, a school for training troopers in horsemanship.

a 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I. 206 As Riding-schools inculcate Horsemanship. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 262 Like a man, who should spend his whole time in a riding-school,..but never get a horse to ride upon. 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 40 The use of an Open Manege is indispensable in quarters where there is no riding-school. 1885 Ruskin *Præterita* I. v. § 110 My father spared time..to take me to..a riding-school in Moorfields.

attrib. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 5 As he sat his horse in the perfection of riding-school attitudes.

†**Ridlaik.** *Sc. Obs.* A species of wild goose.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 59 *marg.*, The vulgar with thir names distinguises thame, The Quinck, Skilling, Claik, Routhurrok, Ridlaik.

Ridless, dial. variant of Riddle *sb.*1

†**Ridott.** *Obs.*—1 Anglicized form of Ridotto.

1748 Ramsay *Gentl in Country* 49 Ridotts and dances, with lasses trig that please your fancies.

‖ **Ridotto** (ridɒ·to), *sb.* Also 8 **ridotta.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [It. *ridotto*, = F. *réduit*, med.L. *reductus*, f. the pa. pple. of L. *redūcĕre* to Reduce.

Florio's definition of *ridotto* is 'a home or retiring place. Also a gaming house, an ordinary or tabling house or other place where good company doeth meete'.]

An entertainment or social assembly consisting of music and dancing.

Introduced into England 'in the year 1722, at the Opera House in the Haymarket' (Busby *Dict. Music*), and a marked feature of London social life during the eighteenth century.

1722 Steele *Conscious Lovers* I i, The poor Fool..loves to hear me talk of the World, and the Plays, Opera's, and Ridottos, for the Winter. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* I. v. 24, I am to be carried by her to a masquerade, to a ridotto. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xii. On Monday we go to a ridotto. 1806 H. Siddons *Maid, Wife, & Widow* II. 170 She never talks of anything but the masquerades, balls, or ridottos of the fashionables. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xliii, There were masquerades and ridottos, frequented by all the fine society.

attrib. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 428 The festoons of flowers and foliage which one sees round..ridotto tickets of Hogarth and Bartolozzi.

Hence †**Rido·tto** *v.*, to hold a ridotto. *Obs.*—1

1758 J. G. Cooper *Retreat of Aristippus*, And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion, Ridotto'd on the rural plains.

Rid-work: see Rid *sb.*2

†**Rie.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **rye.** [Of obscure origin.] Game, sport.

1584 Lodge *Alarum* (Hunterian Cl.) 35 The vsurer that playes all this rie, will yet be counted an honest and well dealing man. 1592 Breton *Pilgr. Parad.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 16/2 The boson, he his cabin tooke to keepe, And in the cookerome, there the rie begane. 1611 Cotgr., *Drolerie*, rye, waggerie, good roguerie.

Rie, var. Rfe *v.*, to sift; obs. f. Rye *sb.*1; var. Rye *sb.*2 **Riede,** obs. f. Reed. **Rief(e,** Sc. var. Reif; obs. ff. Rife *a.* **Rie-grass,** obs. f. Rye-grass. **Rieing-sieve:** see Reeing *vbl. sb.* **Riek,** var. Reek *sb.*2

‖ **Riem** (rīm). *S. African.* [Du. *riem*, = G. *riemen* (OHG. *riumo, riemo*, OS. *reomo*, OE. *réoma*: see Rim *sb.*2).] A long strip or thong of undressed leather. See also Reim, Rheim, and Rim.

1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Afr.* I. 265 The 'riem' alluded to is a long leathern thong, with which horses are generally secured. 1897 Olive Schreiner *Trooper P. Halket* II. 220 He made the fellows tie him up to that little tree..with riems round his legs, and riems round his waist, and a riem round his neck.

Rien, obs. f. Rain *sb.*1 **Riende,** obs. f. Rind. **Riep,** obs. f. Reap *v.* **Riet,** obs. f. Rete. **Rietbok, -buck:** see Reit-buck. **Rieueled,** obs. f. Rivelled. **Rieve,** obs. f. or var. of Reave *v.*1, Reeve *v.*1, Rive *v.* **Riever,** var. of Reaver. **Riew,** obs. f. Rue.

‖ **Rifacimento** (rifatʃime·nto). Also 8 **refacimento,** 9 **refaci-, rifaccimento, rifac(c)iamento.** [It. *rifacimento* (pl. *-menti*), f. *rifac-*, stem of *rifare* to remake.] A new-modelling or recasting of a literary work.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 134 About fifty years after Boyardo's death, Francesco Berni..published his Rifacimento of the Orlando Innamorato. 1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 878 If..the English Universal History should..be reprinted,..improvements may be derived from the German refaccimento of that work. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 429 That volume of Dryden called his 'Fables', which contains the glorious rifacimenti of parts of Chaucer. 1884 *Athenæum* May 689 Virtually a *rifacimento* of the introduction to that magnificent quarto.

transf. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* IV. iii, The same refacimento of lies, and treachery, and cowardice.

Rifart, Sc. variant of Raifort *Obs.*

Rife (rəif), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 2 **ryfe,** 3–5 **riue** (**rive**), **ryue** (**ryve**); 3–5 **rif, rijf** (4 **riif,** 5 **riife, riyf**), 5–7 **riffe,** 6–7 **rief** (6 **riefe**), 3–**rife**; 4–5 **ryf** (5 **ryif, ryyf**), 5–6 **ryfe, ryffe,** 5–7 **ryff.** [Late OE. *ryfe* (for **rīfe*), = mod.Fris. *rjû*, MDu. *rive, rijf*, MLG. *rîve, ryve* (LG. *rîfe*), ON. *rífr* (MSw. *river*, Norw. *riv*). The prevalence of the word in early southern texts is in favour of its being native in English, rather than an adoption from Scandinavian.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of common or frequent occurrence; prevalent; widespread: **a.** Of hurtful or obnoxious things or conditions; in later use *esp.* of infectious diseases or epidemics.

c 1120 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 164 Dere .vii. niht ȝyf wind byoð, fir byð swyðe ryfe þy ȝeare. *c* 1205 Lay. 631 Þai was muchel blod-gute; baluwe þer wes riue. *Ibid.* 20677 Dæð þer wes rife. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2594 Hijs faas to bring al o lijf, And waass þat wrang, þat was sa rijf. *c* 1315 Shorham IV. 307 Þat seinne hys ryf in londe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11775 To be cumbrid with couetous,..That rote is & rankist of all the rif syns. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 185 The worlde ..is now..constreynede as with ryfe greuaunces to a nye dethe. 1543 Surrey *Satire agst. Citizens London*, Synnes, that groo Within thy wicked walls so ryfe. 1575 *Troubles about Cont. Prayer* 138 Siknesse beinge so riffe in this cityе. 1616 R. C. *Time's Whistle* (1871) 68 'Mongst such men are rife These damnd opinions. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 29 So other epidemical vices..are rife and predominant only for a season. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 101 It is rife and catching, swelling from less to greater. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 182 Though this disorder be too rife in our country, I see no just cause for pronouncing it endemial. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* III. iv, I wonder where will imposition end Thus rife within the dwellings of the dead! 1849 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 216 It [small-pox] has been most rife in the neighbourhood, and very heavy. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 118 Even where no open outbreak took place, local conspiracies were everywhere rife.

b. Of good or neutral things or conditions.

c 1205 Lay. 32107 Þenne scullen i Bruttene blisse wurðen riue. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 150 Þere ioye and blisse is so ryue. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxi, The songis new, the fresch carolis and dance,..That quhilum was amongis thame so ryf. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 170, I haue oft tymes bene quhair gude has bene ryfe. 1532 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 91 Hys wyshynge is playne ynoughe, for it is so ryfe in other Epistles. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* IV. I (1636) 518 What winds and currents were most rife in every place. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 565 As for Dipœnus, his workes were rife in Ambracia. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 301 Wagers were very rife among us. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* v, The activity and noise of city day were rife in the street. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 203 An area in which volcanic action must have been rife on an enormous scale.

†**c.** Customary or common *to* or *with* a person.

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 124 Man, hytt was þe [=to thee] fulle ryve To swere be my wowndys fyve. 1573 *New Custom* II. ii, Then shall you perceiue that Hypocrisy is rife To all kind of men. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 3 For it is a rife matter with thee to hear ill language from others, and as ready a matter to return the like again.

2. a. Of rumours, reports, etc.: Common or generally current in popular knowledge or talk.

In quots. 1390 and 1564 not clearly distinct from sense 3.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 26 Men sais in Lyncoln castelle ligges ȝit a stone;..þat saw is ȝit rife. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 213 Two Sones..Whos fame is yit in Grece rif. 1564 Haward *Enthopius* To Rdr. 4 Those gestes of such men are so ryfe in memory, that in manner they do yet lyve 1599 *Broughton's Let.* 48 It was rife that you were proued mad. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. xxxii 65 This is the rifer report, and goeth more currant, than that whereof Piso is the author. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II 111 The rumour of the marriage waxed more and more rife. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 650 Whereof so rife There went a fame in Heav'n. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 31 The reports which they circulate..grow more rife than ever. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 473 A rumour of the queen's arrest was rife in London. 1894 *Standard* 8 Oct., The reports which are rife as to a hostile squadron having been sighted.

b. Of words or phrases: Commonly or frequently employed or heard; esp. in the phrase *rife in* (one's) *mouth.* Now *rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 381 [Words] Quhilkis ar als rife amange clerkis in scule As euir fowlis plungit in laik. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1249/2 The manifolde foolishe vnfaythfull woordes which are so ryfe in out manye mouthes. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 37 But what if thys were a ryfe phrase in Pliny? 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xviii. § 5. 100 Hauing that Apothegme of Scipio Africanus rife in his mouth. 1671 Milton *Samson* 866 That grounded maxim So rife and celebrated in the mouths Of wisest men. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 68 What's the adage rife in man's mouth?

†**c.** Common, trivial. *Obs. rare*—1.

1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. i. 161 O Esculape! how rife is phisicke made, When each brasse-basen can professe the trade.

†**3.** Widely known, famous, renowned. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 232 Name he gaf hire ðat is ful Rif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8531 Homer þe poet, þat was sa rijf, Liued in þis king dauid lijf. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3242 Here fayrhede was yn renoun ryfe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 967 Þane þe low ryf has mad þis merakle. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reason & Sens.* 1879 Kyng Pelleus..Helde a feste, as hit is ryfe, At the weddyng of his wyf. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* Proem x. 4 [He] begatte on her Philip, his doughter ryue.

4. Abundant, plentiful, ample; large in quantity or number; numerous: **a.** With plural sbs.

a. *c* 1205 Lay. 14542 Þa hæðene weoren swa riue, & auere heo comen beliue. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 160 For skaþe of the scorpionus askape þei ne miȝhte, So riue romede þei þe riuer bi-side. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 783 Gamelyn and his men made myrthes Ryve. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 629 in *Macro Plays* 96 Lykynge! be-lyue late clothe hym swythe In robys ryve With ryche a-ray.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7695 For-þi he hight þam giftes rijf, þat suld bring dauid of his lijf. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 5 Hertis y-heedyd,..So ryff as they ronne ȝoure rewine þoru-oute. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees Soc.) 8 So mony myracles in his lyfe, And eftir his dede in rewmes ryfe. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xvii. 15 Worldly men, to whom all worldly goodes are rife. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 43 Theues neuertheles were in euery place

so ryffe and ranke. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The last times, wherin the spirits of error shall be more rife than euer. 1647 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 129 Direfull comets never rifer were. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, It's a heartsom thing to be a wife, When round the ingle-edge young sprouts are rife. 1732 FIELDING *Lottery* I. i, Folly's a fund Will never lose ground, While fools are so rife in the nation. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 100 Such igneous rocks are rife upon a similar..line. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvii, Great store of deer, and wild boars rife as flies at midsummer.

b. With sing. sbs.

a. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 [Thou] hauest ifunden weane þrin, & wondraðe riue. *Ibid.* 29 Alle worldes wele ham is inoh riue. *c* 1290 *St. Edmund* 57 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 433 Ore louerdes swete grace with him was wel riue. 14.. *Sir Beues* (M) 1574[4] Sorowe he had Full ryve, Wery he was of his lyve. β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1252 Of him cam kinde mikil and rif. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Eg.) xxvi. 1 Lauerd mi lihting, mi hele so rise. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1117 We shall haue riches full riffe & red gold ynogh. *c* 1440 CAPGR. *Life St. Kath.* III. 1280 Þis tokne eke beryth wytnesse full ryffe. 1528 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 89/2 If money bee not so rife with them. 1598 YONG *Diana* 28 This greefe which I feele so rife,..I doe deserue as hire. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 30 In the latter end of the time of grafting, when sap is somewhat rife. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 208, I saw..Rose-water here in barrels, to be sold, as beere or wine is rife with vs. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 130 (E.D.D.), Wha gets the lad she loves, tho' gear's nae rife, May pass a calm, a lov'd and happy life. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* IV. ii, Where the foliage was rifest.

† **c.** Strong, loud-sounding. *Obs. rare.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 203 Eev'n now the tumult or loud Mirth Was rife, and perfet in my list'ning ear.

† **d.** As *sb.* Abundance, plenty. *Obs.*—[1]

1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* viii, Attend th' Assembly, where there's rife Of virtuous maids to please ye.

5. Characterized by abundance or plenty *of*, rich or abounding *in*, something. Now *rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 87 Þe savons þo in her poer þo hii were so riue, Seve kynges made in engelond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14837 Again his word mai naman strijf, O resun be he neuer sa rijf. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1041 When y am dedd, thou getyst no pere, Of ryches thou art so ryfe. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 31 He that in his costes is so ryfe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Clarence* xxxviii, In al good knowledge rife. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 475 His life is rife in pains and fears. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) 185 The Present Age is Rife of many enormous crying Sins. 1721 RAMSAY *Maggy Johnstoun* xiv, Of warldly comforts she was rife. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, When my Pate in bairns and gear grows rife. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* I. ix, I boast no song in magic wonders rife.

b. Amply provided, plentifully endowed, etc., *with* something.

1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 209 This great world is all too rife with calamity. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* IV. I. 253 The very air and atmosphere is rife with delusion. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* vii. 183 Whose life was work, whose language rife With rugged maxims hewn from life. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 43 How rife Life were with delights.

6. Disposed or inclined; ready, prompt; quick. Const. *for*, † *of*, † *to*. Now *dial.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 110 To sulle and buye ȝif þou be ryf, Wayte al way þat wrong be went. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7560 Few of þaim leuyd monkis lyfe, Bot all to ryote ware þai ryfe. 1549-68 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xciv. 21 In their counsels they are rife To shed the guiltlesse bloud. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 138 Flags that in these moorish plots so rife of growing beene. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 188 Buie thee a knife, else looke for a caruer not alway too rife. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 35 Thus the Samaritan woman had it rife in her mouth, *our Father Jacob.* 1680 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 327 Such as would seem..very rife and hot for Religion. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Rife for a row'...'Come be rife and let's be off.'

† **b.** Easy. *Obs. rare.*

1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 204 A gemme of womanhed,..As is not rife to finde the like againe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi(i). (Arb.) 108 With Gods it is rife To geue and bereue breath. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 54 Hath utmost Inde ought better then his owne? Then utmost Inde is neare, and rife to gone.

B. *adv.* (Cf. MDu. and MDa. *rive*, MSw. *riva.*)

† **1.** Numerously; in large numbers. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5039 Hii þat bileuede aliue Ne miȝte noȝt al burye þat folc þat deide so Riue. *Ibid.* 5219 Þe deneys come bi him riuore þan hii dude er.

2. Abundantly, copiously, largely; manifoldly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17853 Godd, þat..has us kyd þi right sa rif. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5733 Of his miracles men spake ryf. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 Al þat nedeþ to þe lyue þat lond bryngeþ forþ ful ryue. 1577-82 BRETON *Toyes* Wks. (Grosart) I. 26/2 Some syng and daunce for lyfe, some Carde and Dyce as ryfe. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* Wks. 1902 I. 189 The Pestilence doth most ryfest infect the cleerest complection. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. xi. 445 Wolfsbane, which grew rife in the Sierra Nevada.

† **3.** Frequently, often. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28486 Mi spuseil haf i broken rife. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 92 Of þi liuynge be-þinke þee rijfe, In open & in priuite. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 157 The highest tree in all the woode is rifest rent with blustring windes. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 267 The most ordinarie hurtes which doe ryfest happen to hawkes. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1193 Meeting (rife) Their length of Bliss by their dear length of Life.

† **4.** Promptly, speedily, readily. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 68 To Richere þat was erle, men told it fulle rif. *c* 1350 *Medical MS.* in *Archaeologia* XXX. 365 Who so take a bene weyte Off powdyr of betonye ..And ete it sone after his sopere ryf [etc.]. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiii. 949 Thus to him he sente Anon ful Ryf. *c* 1525 *Tale of the Basyn* 20 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 45 Alle his wyves biddyng he did it full ryve.

† **Ri·feful,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [-FUL.] Prevalent.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1035 Shee without whom, the rife-full strife-full sound Of Mine and Thine, would all the World confound.

† **Ri·fely,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 riuelic, -li, -ly, 5 ryuely, 7 rivelie; 4 ryfly, 6 ryfely; 4 rifli(ohe, 6 riefly, 5–7 rifely. [f. RIFE *a.* + -LY [2]: cf. MDu. *rivelike, -lijc*, ON. *riflega* (MSw. *rifflega*, MDa. *rivelige*).] Abundantly, largely; frequently; prevalently, currently.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7880 Bot oft þe weliest o win Riue-liest þai fal in sin. *c* 1325 *E. E. Hom.* (ed. Small) 30 For riuelic togider drawes Faithe lufreden god fclawes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1472 And þe word went wide how þe mayde was ȝeue rifliche þurth-out rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2936 Soche Riot & Revell so ryuely to haunt. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchyarde* (1579) G viij, Yet how ryfely now it raignes. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii, The palm doth rifely rise in Iury field. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 200 Neuer a foule mouthed swaggerer..glueth the lie so rifely as he doth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 133 It was rifely reported, that the affairs of Persia..began to grow again to some good quiet. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rijffelick*, Rifely, or Abundantly.

Ri·feness. *rare.* [-NESS.] The state or condition of being rife.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1887 A tale..Of þe ryfenes of þe rede gold ȝour region with-in. 1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. viii, 95 Hence I argue the rifenesse of vnkindnesse taken and pursued. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 154 The rifeness of this practice..will be the cause of a general diffidence among men. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 382 The Rifeness of the small Pox. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* I. 404 The scarceness of long vowels, and the rifeness of short syllables in their language.

Rife-rafe, obs. form of RIFF-RAFF *sb.*[1]

† **Riff,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *rif et raf, rif ne raf* (see Godefroy and Cotgrave). Hence also MDu. *riif ende raf* (Verdam).] In phr. *riff and raff*, one and all, every single bit; *riff nor raff*, none at all, nothing whatever.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 Þei tok alle riffe & raf. *Ibid.* 111 Þat noiþer he no hise suld chalange rif no raf. *Ibid.* 276 He sauh þam rif & raf comand ilka taile.

† **Riff,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 6 **ryffe.** [var. of REEVE *sb.*[3] I.] A string or rope (of onions).

1509 *Invent.* in Stocks & Bragg *Mkt. Harborough Par. Rec.* (1890) 233 Item ix Ryffes off Onyons.

Riff, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Perh. repr. OE. *hrifþo*, f. *hrēof* scabbed, leprous: but cf. also OF. *rifle*, F. dial. *riffle* in the same sense.] A cutaneous eruption; the itch or mange.

1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxvi. 50 Their children be not only free from riffe, and chafing, but also be endued with a fayre colour and delicate skinne. 1879– in western dial. glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Reef*).

† **Riff,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 6 **reefe,** 7 **riffe.** [Back-formation from MIDRIFF.] The diaphragm.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 When the middle reefe or Diaphragma is wounded. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 37 And with the single thrust pierc't through the skin, ribs, and riff of this sawcy Savage. 1659 D. LLOYD *Leg. Capt. Jones* 4 Then came his good sword.., Which pierc't skin, ribs, and riffe, and rove her heart.

† **Riff,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* [var. of RIFT *sb.*[2]] A rift; a chink.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 97, I do not thinke it possible which some affirme, that the bodies of such witches may pierce through a chinke or riffe of a wall. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 55. 442 Others say, that out of riffes in the earth, burning flames arose.

Riff, obs. variant of REEF *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

† **Riff,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. RIFFLE *v.* 3 and RIFFLER [2].] *trans.* To break *up* (land).

1573 P. MORE *Almanack & Prognost.* C v b, Riffe up your ley grounde for Otes. *Ibid.* C vj, Riffe up your layed land.

Riffard, Sc. variant of RAIFORT *Obs.*

Riffe-raffe, obs. f. RIFF-RAFF *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Riffin, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*[1]

Riffle (ri·f'l), *sb.* Also 7 **rifle.** [Cf. RIFFLE *v.* It is not quite certain that all the senses really belong to the same word.]

I. † **1.** *Sc.* A ruffling or rubbing. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. cxciii. (1664) 375 When my wounds are closing, a little rifle causeth them to bleed afresh.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Riffle*, a break in a roof made by a strong wind carrying away the slates or thatch.

3. In card-sharping: (see quot.).

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 137 The riffle, or butt-in, as it is called in America, is the shuffle in which..the thumbs 'riffle', or bend up the corners of the cards.

II. *U.S.* **4.** A rocky obstruction in the bed of a river; a piece of broken water produced by this; a rapid. (Cf. the earlier RIPPLE *sb.*[3])

1796 F. BAILY *Jrnl. Tour* (1856) 149 These places..are called by the inhabitants 'Riffles'; I suppose, a corruption of the word 'ruffle', as the water is violently agitated in those parts. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* I. 11 The riffle of the Creek, or the shallows formed by the unevenness of its rocky bottom. 1865 VISC. MILTON & CHEADLE *N.W. Passage* 379 A little below Quesnelle Mouth is a rather dangerous 'riffle', or rapid, of lumpy water. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avernus* 202 Fighting the stream at intervals, but 'making the riffle', or crossing the rapid.

5. In gold-washing: A slat, bar, cleat, or block, placed across the bottom of a cradle or sluice in order to break the current and detain the gold.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. 144 The sand..[is swept] into a long sluice. Here it is still further agitated by means of riffles across the bottom, and the gold is caught in grooves filled with quicksilver. 1865 MACFIE *Vancouver & Brit. Columbia* 268 Along the bottom of the rocker riffles or cleets are arranged to arrest the gold. (*Note.* These are strips of wood or metal arranged after the manner of a Venetian blind.) 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 628 The sluices are..paved with block riffles or rock riffles, which serve..to catch the gold and the amalgam.

b. A groove or channel across the bottom of a cradle or sluice, or the space between two bars, etc., serving to catch the gold; a mercury-bath in a washing-table.

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Met. Mining* 113 The gold and silver ore is first stamped fine, and then allowed to pass successively over amalgamated copper plates, 'riffles', or small stony channels containing mercury [etc.]. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 194 Cinnabar..is found in such quantities as to prove troublesome in washing for gold, filling the riffles where gold should lodge. 1882 *Electro-Amalg. Co. Prospectus* 4 He provides a table,..in which he places two or more riffles, or baths containing mercury.

c. *attrib.*, as *riffle-bed, -board, -box, -sluice.*

1862 *Mining & Smelting Mag.* I. 398 When amalgamation is employed, the riffle-boxes may be charged with mercury. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 349 About one-half of the ore going through the mill is saved by means of riffle-sluices. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 570 The finer particles of dirt and dust being thrown away by the current behind before falling on the riffle-bed. *Ibid.*, Riffles are placed at suitable distances on the riffle-board.

6. A transverse bar in a fish-ladder.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Riffle, dial. variant of RIFLE *sb.*[2]

Riffle (ri·f'l), *v. rare.* [Of obscure history: perh. partly a variant of RUFFLE *v.*, and partly ad. F. *riffler*, obs. var. of *rifler* (see RIFLE *v.*[1]).]

1. *intr.* To form a 'riffle' or rapid. *U.S.*

1754 *New Eng. Hist. Reg* (1868) XXII. 408 The navigation to Norridgewalk is considerably difficult by reason of the rapidity of the stream, and riffling falls.

2. *trans.* **a.** To handle in a hesitating manner, so as to produce a slight rattle.

1852 MISS MITFORD *Recoll.* I. 309 After some riffling of the latch,..the front gate was tremblingly opened.

b. Of the wind: To strip (a house or roof) of thatch, tiles, or slates. *dial.*

Cf. RIFLE *v.*[1] 5 (quots. 1762 and 1770).

1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, 'The wind riffled lots of housen last night. 1891 PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* I. iii, The clay-walled cottages..had their reedy coverings 'riffled' by almost every gust.

c. To plough lightly. (Cf. RIFFLER [2].) *dial.*

1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* (ed. 2) 14 To 'riffle', i.e., to disturb the surface with a plough.

3. In card-sharping: To bend up (cards) at the corners in shuffling; to shuffle in this manner. (Cf. RIFFLE *sb.* 3.)

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 138 The top half of the pack being taken in the right hand, and those of the bottom in the left, the cards are riffled together upon the table.

Ri·ffler [1], [ad. F. *rifloir* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *rifler* to scrape, file (see RIFLE *v.*[1]).] A tool with a curved file-surface at each end, used by sculptors, metal-workers, and wood-carvers.

1797 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* 665 Rifflers, *Riffeleisen.* 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 837 The rifflers, used by sculptors, are required to be of numerous curvatures, to adapt them to the varying contour of works in marble. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 54 The wood may be taken down by a file or a riffler, which is a carver's bent file.

Ri·ffler [2]. *dial.* [Cf. RIFFLE *v.* 2 c.] A scuffling-plough or horse-hoe.

1811 MARSHALL *Review* III. 379 An enemy to the plow '—a friend to the 'scuffler',—'riffler',—'scarifier',—'whiffler'.

Riffler, obs. variant of RIFLER [1].

Riff-raff, riffraff [1] (ri·fˌræf). Forms: 6 **ryf raf, rif raf,** 7 (9) **rif-raf, rifraf**; 6 **rifraff,** 6–7 **rifraffe,** 7 **rife-rafe**; 5–6 **ryffe raffe,** 6 **rifferaffe,** 6–7 **riffe-raffe** (7 **-raff**), **riffe raffe** (7 **ruffe**); 6–7 **riffraffe,** 7 **riff-raffe**; 6–8 **riff raff,** 7– **riff-raff,** 8– **riffraff.** [f. the phrase *riff and raff*: see RIFF *sb.*[1] and RAFF *sb.*[1]]

1. Persons of a disreputable character or belonging to the lowest class of a community; † persons of no importance or social position (*obs.*).

a 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 191 Many a man was mortheryde and kylde in that conflycte, I wot not what [to] name hyt for the multytude of ryffe raffe. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Reform.* I. 89 Thirty persons, rif raf and other, standing in the chambers. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 To accompt all besides themselues..babish, vnlearned, rifraffe, nobodie. 1678 *Spanish Hist.* II. 72 No body will be willing to trust himself with the riff raff that dwell there. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode* Wks. 1812 III. 261 What to us riffraff of the World they owe. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 76 A mere parcel of riff-raff! petty traders and shop-keepers. 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* ii, All sorts of thieves and vagabonds, and rif-raf of every kind. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 233 There were..a good many riff-raff in the upper gallery.

b. The refuse or scum *of* a community, class, etc.; the worthless or disreputable element of the populace; the rabble.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 155 The common wealthe can be content to take..the rifraffe of the worlde, to make those instrumentes of. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 65 The riffe-raffe of the scribling rascality.

1619 HIERON *Wks.* II. 474 Another bishop doth call them the trash and riffe-raffe of the people. *a* 1686 A. MARTINDALE *Life* (Chetham Soc.) 157 Calling them..the scumme, rabble, rife-rafe (or such like) of the parish. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Riff-raff*, the Rabble or Scum of the People, Tagrag and Long-tail. 1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 154 None but the riff-raff of the Country, and the scape-gallowses of the large cities will be to be had. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Prvs. Pos. Cath. in Eng.* 352 To show all the boys and riff-raff of the towns, what a Papist was like. 1881 F. G. LEE *R. Barentyne* vii, We find . men of knowledge and refinement..in active alliance with all the Radicals and Riff-raff of the age.

† c. A collection of worthless persons. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 693/2 Long were it to make rehearsall of all this rifraffe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII xii. 676 An armie..mingled of a confused riff raff and medley of all nations.

d. One belonging to the rabble. *rare.*

1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 25/1 When these Rifle-raffes in commotion rise, And all will haue their will. 1647 KENTISH *Serm.* (1648) 20 If it were only among the Riffe-Raffs of the people. 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devon Gloss.* 77. 1897 PRIMMER *Rome* (1903) 133 Dirty riffraffs kissed the foot and young ladies and nuns followed.

2. Worthless stuff; odds and ends; trumpery, trash, rubbish. Now chiefly *dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* 5 And toke not theyr ryffe raffe, but.. theyr principall substaunce. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 It is not..Archimedes prickes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and Rhombus, and rifferaffe, that hath any force to driue them backe. 1632 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1732) 17 That..they pelted him with rotten Eggs, Stones, and other riff raff. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 128 There is a great deal of Riff-Raff in these Ancients. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 303 About 12,000 vols of which some scarce, but ye greatest part Riff-raff. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* (1811) 32 Blot the name of Pasquin from thy page: Thou seest it will not thy poor riff-raff sell. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* II ii. 24 Dark dirty shops, in which all sorts of riffraff are sold.

† b. A rubbishy thing. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 306 In necessitie they eat a thousand riffraffes euen to the swallowing downe of coales.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. Of persons: Low or disreputable; belonging to the rabble.

1612 tr. *Benvennto Italiano's Passenger* I 71 But what is he able to rule riffe-raffe people? 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 64 These are Riff-raffe Theeves, the Scum of a State 1728-9 POPE *Wks.* (1751) V. p xxviii, Here..should we crave pardon for having mentioned them in the same page with such weekly riff-raff railers and rhymers. 1784 DAGE *Barham Downs* I. 157 Give 'em thirty thousand pounds a piece, to throw away upon some Riff Raff beggarly fellow. 1883 HADDON in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett. Freeman* (1895) I. 8 A mob of riffraff snobs had attacked our party.

b. Of things: Worthless, trashy.

? 1608 BODLEY in *Relig. B.* (1703) 82 In any wise take no riff raff Books (for such will but prove a Discredit to our Library). 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* IV. 43 Seeing such riffe-raffe doctrine in it, [he] would not take it into his Worke. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 243 The large 4to ed. of Sallust full of riff-raff Notes. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* 30 Apr., Nothing to-day but a pack of riff-raff cases of petty larceny and trash. 1861 G. MUSGRAVE *By-Roads France* 54 The fair..was a riff-raff conglomeration of..folly, trash, trumpery, and charlatanism.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs*⁻⁰

1598 FLORIO, *Raffola ruffola*, by rifraffe, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or scraping.

† **Riff-raff**[2]. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 6 **rif raf**, 6 7 **riffe raffe.** [Onomatopœic (cf. RAFF *sb.*[2]); but perh. partly suggested by prec.] A hurly-burly, a racket; a rude piece of verse

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 These vnrulye reuels, and rif rafs wholye disordred,..thee sea king Neptun awaked. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* D 3 The Poet is bribde..to hold him halfe the night with riffe, raffe, of the rumming of Elanor. 1617 RICH *Irish Hubbub* 3 [Stanyhurst] tooke vpon him to translate Virgill, and stript him..out of a Latin Heroicall verse, into an English riffe raffe

† **Rifle**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **riffil.** [f. RIFLE *v.*[1]]

1. A depredation, sacking, spoliation.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III v. 793 Qwhil þe tyme þat þis Arbate þis riffil [*MS* ruffull, ruffil] made, and fra þat day Fabilon was faile3eande ay.

2. A thing acquired by rifling.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 11 Men enjoying preyes with as much inward satisfaction as birth-rights, and possessing rifles with as quiet a conscience as just earnings.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* and *U.S.* Also 5-6 **ryfle**, 8-9 **riffle.** [a. OF. *riffle* a stick, billet of wood. In Norman dial. *rifle* is used in the same sense as in English.]

1. A piece of wood used by mowers for sharpening their scythes.

1459 *Proc. Chancellor's Crt. Oxford* (Archives Aaa fol. 177), Confessus est quod percussit quendam fratrem predicatorem cum uno Ryfle in capite. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 19 a/1 A ryfle to whet the sithe with, *lignum acuarium.* 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX 262 Hear you—you with the long rifle by your side—..Call ye this a rifle? it's a good backsword. 1634 WHATLEY *Redempt. Time* 11 As the Mower's whetstone or rifle is to his Sythe, to sharpen it when it growes dull. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vii (1901) 132 The sound of a whetstone or mower's rifle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 319/2.

2. A bent stick attached to the butt of a scythe for laying the corn in rows.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A brush sithe and grasse sithe, with rifle to stand, a cradle for barlie. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Redivivus* xvii. 14 A rifle or ruffle is no more than a bent stick standing on the butt of a sithe-handle. 1853 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rapstick*..is more frequently called Rifle.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *sb.*[3] [f. RIFLE *v.*[3] Cf. obs. Flem. *rijffel* 'rasura, sculptura' (Kilian), LG. *riffel*, Da. *riffel, rifle*, Sw. *reffla* groove (in a rifle), chamfer, flute, etc.]

1. One of a set of spiral grooves cut on the interior surface of a gun-barrel with the object of giving to the projectile a rotatory movement on its own axis.

a 1751 B. ROBINS *Math. Tracts* (1761) I. 334 The metal of the barrel being soft,..its bore by half a year's use was sensibly enlarged; and consequently the depth of its rifles diminished. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) P 3 The carabine .has a much greater range than the fusil or musket, because the rifle of the barrel impedes the ball. 1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v. *Rifled gun*, The bullet ought to be no larger than to be just pressed by the rifles. 1808 in *Abridgm. Patent Specif., Fire-arms* (1859) 46 [Cast-iron shot] coated with pure tin and iron, with a proper quantity of lead..to give way to the pressure of the rifles.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rifle-barrel, -barrelled, -carbine, -groove, -musket, -piece.* Also RIFLE-GUN.

1788 *New London Mag.* 520 Wolfe..was marked out by a miscreant who was provided with a rifle-piece. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 220/2 The reasons commonly alleged for the superiority of rifle-barrels over common ones. *Ibid.* 221/1 The bullet impelled from a rifle-barrelled piece. 1820 SCORESBY *Arc. Regions* II. 205 In other parts are receptacles,..occasionally for a rifle piece. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 11/2 By means of the rifle-grooves in the barrel. *Ibid.*, The number of spiral channels in a rifle-musket has varied at different times. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 93 The recruits are to be handed over for rifle-carbine training. 1876 GOODE in *Smithsonian Collect.* XIII. VI. 27 Rifle-muskets, Rifle-carbines.

2. A fire-arm, *esp.* a musket or carbine, having a spirally grooved bore.

A breech-loading rifle is now one of the most usual types of fire-arm.

1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 65 They use a peculiar kind of musket, called a rifle. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) VI. 16 Picton's rifles are for the Portuguese troops. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 359 The addition of percussion to rifles also; that alone would have increased the accuracy of the old rifles. 1880 *Encycl Brit.* XI. 281/2 Rifles for sporting purposes differ from military pieces in being double-barrelled.

b. *pl.* Troops armed with rifles; riflemen.

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 233/2 In the British army there are two battalions of the rifle brigade and of the 60th rifles. 1860 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1905) XVIII. Introd. p. xxiv, She's wholly wrong..about the Rifles—the only thing to save us from our accursed commerce. 1892 *Daily News* 15 July 5/5 Some 500 rifles, of which about 10 per cent are sick.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Attrib., with words denoting parts of, or articles connected with, a rifle; as *rifle-ball, -barrel, -bullet, -sling*, etc.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lvii. *note*, General Marceau (killed by a rifle-ball). 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 472 Rifle barrels have parallel grooves of a square or angular form cut within them. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 11/2 Captain Norton's rifle-bullets are nearly of a spheroidal form. 1901 *Macm. Mag.* Apl. 442/2 The rifle-sling seems to tighten across my chest.

b. Attrib., with words relating to the use of rifles; as *rifle-butts, fire, -ground, power, practice, training*, etc.

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 7 The rifle training..is placed under the responsibility of the commanding officer. 1859 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1905) XVIII. 538 The Tyrolese marksmen. are following up their rifle practice to good purpose. 1865 — *Sesame* i. § 46 That we should..find national amusement in reading-rooms as well as rifle-grounds. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* 1. 23 The marker at the rifle-butts never fails to hear the explosion. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 10/1 Great Britain in its rifle power is represented to be in the most dangerous position. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Sept 5/4 The enemy..opened rifle fire on the advanced guard.

c. Attrib., in sense 'using, or armed with, rifles', as *rifle association, brigade, club, company, corps, regiment, team.*

1820 *Army List* Jan. 42 Rifle Brigade. 1830 *Ibid.* 37 The Duke of York's own Rifle Corps. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 477 Practice .by several companies of the Rifle Corps, at 300 yards. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 12/2 In 1816 it was formed into the present rifle-brigade. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 109 The Rifle Company of the Mug levy. 1849-50 *Army List* 331 Royal Canadian Rifle regiment. 1852 PATMORE in Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. 176 My whole time is now absorbed in the business of a Rifle Club. 1876 STEVENSON & VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 456/2 Nearly every county..forming a rifle association.

d. Instrumental and objective, as *rifle-firing, -shooting, -shooter; rifle-carrier*, etc.

1838 *Murray's N. Germany* 300 The amusements of the theatre, or gaming table, or rifle shooting. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 12/2 Rifle-firing in extended order is performed by sound of bugle. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. 107 Some Brummagem rifle-manufacturer about the period of the American War. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 54 A multitude of rifle-carriers among the subordinates in public services. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* 24 A rifle-shooter going out by himself into the Karroo.

e. Misc., as **rifle ball, -bench** (see quots.); **rifle-fish**, = ARCHER 5; **rifle frock**, a rifleman's tunic; **rifle frolic** (see quot.); **rifle-green** *a.*, of the colour of a rifleman's uniform; *sb.*, this shade of green; **rifle leggings**, leggings similar to those worn by riflemen; **rifle-pit**, an excavation made to give cover to riflemen in firing at an enemy.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 22/1 The large round pan ..is chiefly employed in the manufacture of carraway 'comfits', otherwise 'prickly balls' or '*rifle balls'. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 62 The *rifle-bench which gunmakers use. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xi, There was also one man in a '*rifle frock'. 1775 S. HAWS *Mil. Jrnls.* (1855) 77 We had a *rifle frolick. (*Note.* 'Shooting at a mark, for liquor.') 1840 THACKERAY *Pictorial Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 348 So many masses of *rifle-green trees plunged into the deepest shadow. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* 46 Gown of dark green cloth—*rifle-green I believe they call it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 4987 Boots,..*rifle leggings, lasts, and boot trees. 1855 *Ann. Reg.* 231 These '*rifle-pits' became a source of great annoyance to the French. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/2 The insurgents were also compelled to evacuate some rifle pits.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4, 6 **rifil**, 4-7 **rifel** (6 **rifell**); 5 **ryfel, ryfyl**, 6-7 **ryfell**; 4-6 **ryfle**, 6 **riefle**, 4- **rifle.** *β.* 4-7 **ryffle**, 5-8 **riffle**, 6 **riffell.** [a. OF. *rifler, riffler* to graze, scratch, strip, plunder, etc., of obscure origin (cf. F. *rafler, érafler*, and RAFFLE *v.*[2]). Hence also obs. Flem. *riffelen* 'rapere' (Kilian).]

1. *trans.* To despoil, plunder, or rob (a person) in a thorough fashion, *esp.* by searching his pockets or clothes; to search (one) thoroughly with intent to rob.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) ii. 17 He has rifild þaire rout, wele wurth þe while. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 54 What wey ich wende wel 3erne he aspieþ, To robbe me and to ryfle me. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/2 The philisteus wente for to ryfle and pylle them that were deed. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley (1744) I. 277 Let us riffell him so, that he have not one penny to blesse him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* IV. i. 4 We'll make you sit, and rifle you. 1609 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* (Hunterian Cl.) Vnto a Wood hard by, they hale him in, And rifle him vnto his very skin. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 139 Now the Gyant was rifling of him, with a purpose after that to pick his Bones. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 323 We were visited and rifled by two pirate barks. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. iii, You have..rifled the passengers. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* V. vi, The most skilful plunderer that ever rifled the dying. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* vii. (1867) 204 As if..he had been sent to rifle kings and not to conquer them.

b. To plunder or pillage (a receptacle, place, etc.); to ransack or search thoroughly, *esp.* in order to take what is valuable.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 234, I roos whan þei were arest, and ryfled here males. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiv. 27 Othere sones of Jacob..rifeliden the citee. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. Prol. 23 þe kynge of Mede..Riffiyt Babilon þat 3here. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 563 [They] fell vpon a towne called Bellin, and it ryffled. 1530 PALSGR. 691/1, I ryffell a chyst, a cofer, or a male, or suche lyke thynge, *je fouille*...Is it well done to riffell my cofer whyle I am absent? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 246 b, It was a pointe of mercifulnesse .not to rieffle or spoyle a cittee. 1590 *Disc. Sp. Fleet inv. Eng.* 23 Two Spanish Galeons..were surprised, and without fight rifeled by the Zelanders. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 127 The searchers rifeled all parts, Carriages, and the least Portmanteau, to find out things for which Tribute was to be paid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 687 Men..with impious hands Rifl'd the bowels of their mother Earth For Treasures. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. 44 The reward was to be..the rifling a well-filled Treasury. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 155 The cabinets..were to be broke open, and rifled. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 76 In time to have..the next mail stopped, in order to rifle the letter bag. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* I. i, Hingvar and Hubba..Ride through East Anglia rifling shrine and cell.

c. To despoil or strip bare *of* something.

c 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in Skelton's Wks. 1843 II. 391 Now is he gone, of erthly blysse ryfyld. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2110/2 [They] spared not in his absence to rifle his study of certaine good bookes and writynges. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 692 Pure Chastity is rifled of her store. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 513 Herward . rifled it of all the riches that it had gathered together. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1673) 1 By which means I was stript and rifled of all I had 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* II. 17 They riff'd the Christians of all their Goods. 1772 GOLDSM. *Threnod. Aug.* II, We'll rifle the spring of its earliest bloom. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 415 The vast Necropolis which they had rifled of its contents.

† d. To examine or investigate thoroughly. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. iii. B iij b, Ryfle thou thy conscience, and looke thou be not led With any vyce. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 Thos paradoxis..propoundid of me out of others to be discussid and riflid in disputation. 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* I. II. 56 That they may be ready..to rifle the Arguments of the other.

2. *absol.* To engage in pillage or plunder, or in searching with a view to this.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 16 By rewthles routus þat ryffled euere. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 My enymyes to behold too riffle in hous seat. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 26 You may stow the men, rifle, pillage, or sacke, and crye a prize. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 204 Some Pagan Seigeants, who rifled about, broke-ope her Chests, and carried away what was valuable. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 20, I am not ashamed to rifle from all quarters. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. IV, Rob, then, rifle if ye will.

† b. To search *into* something. *Obs.*⁻¹

1614 R. WILKINSON *Paire of Serm.* 3 The logician rifleth into matter, forme, efficient, and all the causes.

3. *trans.* To carry off as booty; to plunder, steal. Also *fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 Til he the mannes Purs have cut, And rifleth that he fint therinne *Ibid.* 363 Of his condicion to telle, Which rifleth bothe bok and belle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 They will quickly rifle and eate vp all that euer we haue in this Countrie. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* D j, He rifeled their livings, imbeseled the patrimonie of the Church. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 97 Entring the ship,..

and putting into it, what he had rifled. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 68 They kill'd some, chased the rest and rifled his Goods. 1747 Smollett *Regicide* iv. iii, Shall he rifle all thy sweets, at will? 1765 Goldsm. *Double Transf.* 79 The small pox,..rifling every youthful grace, Left but the remnant of a face. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 196 Wert thou but a rose..And I a bold bee for to rifle its bloom. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 281 The bodies have been rifled from their mausoleum.

†**4.** *absol.* Of a hawk: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij b, When he shulde Nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis, and as ofte as he doos so he Rifilth.

†**5.** *trans.* To affect strongly or injuriously; to break or strip off. *Obs.*

The precise sense in some cases is not quite clear; with latest quots. cf. Riffle *v.* 2.

1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 480 We can be content to heare the word vntill it rifle vs. 1641 Milton *Church Govt.* II. iii, That lightning which harms not the skin, and rifles the entrals. 1649 Taylor *Gt. Exemp* Ad Sect. xii. § 6 Conversation..does too much rifle the ligaments and reverence of spiritual authority. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 558/2 Where neither blasting Frost, nor hoary Snow Rifle the place; but Heaven is ever bright. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 510 The detached side-shootings of this flash only rifling the plaister in several places. 1770 *Ibid.* LXI. 72 At the same time the roof of the church was rifling.

Hence **Ri·fling** *ppl. a.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1225 A number of rifeling Robbers.

Ri·fle, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **rifel, ryfle, ryffle,** 7 **riffel, riffle.** [ad. Du. *rijfelen* (in Kilian), obscurely related to F. *rafler* Raffle *v.*1, and Sp. *rifar*, It. *arriffare*. The vbl. sb. (q. v.) is found somewhat earlier, as in Dutch.]

1. *intr.* To play at dice; to gamble or raffle (*for* a stake).

1590 Lodge *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 17 Let him reade on Galen while thou riflest with gold. 1598 Chapman *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* Wks. 1873 I. 15 Weele..call people together, put crownes a peece, lets rifle for her. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, He would haue a familiar, To rifle with, at horses, and winne cups. *a* 1633 W. Austin *Medit.* (1635) 111 These Theeves cast Lotts, and rifled for it. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* v. i, We will divide their greatest Wealth by Lots, While wantonly we rifle for the rest. 1891 in *Hartland* (Devon) *Gloss.*

2. *trans.* To dispose of by raffling; to gamble *away*.

1607 Dekker & Marston *Northw. Hoe* v. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 74 If you like not that course, but do intend to be rid of her, rifle her at a tauern. 1608 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 276 In the verie morning when hee is to bee rifled away amongst the Gamsters in Smithfield.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *v.*1 [In sense 1 ultimately repr. F. *rifler* to scratch, scrape; whence obs. Flem. *rijffelen* 'fricare, radere, scalpere, terere' (Kilian), LG. *rifeln*, G. *riefeln*, Da. *rifle*, Sw. *refla* to groove, chamfer, etc. It is not clear whether the special application originated in England or abroad. In sense 2 from Rifle *sb.*3 2.]

1. *trans.* To form spiral grooves in (the barrel of a gun or the bore of a cannon).

1635 *Patent* in Scott *Brit. Army* (1868) II. 286 To rifle, cutt out, and screwe barrels, as wide, or as close, or as deepe, or as shallowe, as shalbe required. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776) P 3 The carabine is a sort of musquetoon, the barrel of which is rifled spirally from the breech. 1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 382 The effect which is produced by rifling musquetry. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 548 The same gun rifled..has a recoil two feet less. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 42 R.M.L. guns, up to the 7 inch inclusive, are rifled with a uniform spiral

transf. 1855 *Brit. Ass. Rep.* 206 The author pronounced the principle of rifling the shot instead of rifling the gun.. to be absolutely necessary for large [projectiles].

2. To shoot with a rifle. Also *intr.* with *at*.

1821 Weld *Visit N. Amer.* 85 We kept a good look out, a little apprehensive of being rifled at from behind the trees. *Ibid.* 95 Instances are not infrequent of individuals among them being 'rifled' for having rendered themselves obnoxious. 1901 Sir H. Smith *Autobiogr.* I. 248 All my Rifle education was required to protect myself from being rifled.

Rifle-ant. [? f. Rifle *v.*1 Cf. Raffle-ant.] ? The foraging ant.

a 1818 Lewis *Jrnl. W. Indies* (1834) 251 The rifle-ant.. was imported for the purpose of eating up the ants of the country;..but into the bargain they eat up everything else.

Ri·fle-bird. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 The precise reason for the name is uncertain: see Newton *Dict. Birds* 789 and Morris *Austral Eng.* 387.] An Australian bird of the genus *Ptilorrhis* (esp. *P. paradisea*).

1831 Swainson *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* II. 321 Such a form we..see in the Rifle-bird of the Australian colonists. 1837 — *Nat. Hist. & Classif. Birds* II. 144 There is an evident connection between.. the Paradise birds.. and the rifle-bird of New Holland. 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 717/1 The rifle-bird is nearly the size of a jay, its bill long and sickle-shaped, and colour a rich dark green, like velvet. 1869 Macgillivray in Gould *Birds Austral.* Suppl. pl. 50 On one of the Barnard Isles..I found the Victoria Rifle Bird [*P. Victoriæ*] in considerable abundance. *Ibid.* pl. 51 This fine Rifle Bird [*P. magnifica*] inhabits the densest of the bushes in the neighbourhood of Cape York.

Rifled (rəi f'ld), *ppl. a.*1 [f. Rifle *v.*1]

†**1.** Disordered, disarranged, ruffled. *Obs.*

1637 Davenant *Madagascar* (1638) 37 The Plume a Captive weares, Whose rifled Falls are steept i' th teares Which from his last rage flow. 1677 Otway *Titus & Berenice* 27 Your rifl'd dress let me in order place.

2. Plundered, pillaged, ransacked.

1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, While he aloft displays his impious state, With half their rifled kingdoms o'er his brow. 1748 Shenstone *Visit to a Lady of Quality* iv, Tho' rifled groves and fetter'd streams But ill befriend a poet's dreams. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 288 The hoarded vengeance and the rifled spoil. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* 92 The rifled and deserted dwelling.

Rifled (rəi·f'ld), *ppl. a.*2 Also 7 **rifald,** 8 **riffled.** [f. Rifle *v.*3 1.]

1. Of firearms: Having a spirally grooved bore.

1689 *Spalding Cl. Misc.* II 297 He, with a pocket rifald pistoll, shot the President in at the back. *a* 1751 B. Robins *Math. Tracts* (1761) I. 328 Of the Nature and Advantages of Rifled Barrel Pieces. *Ibid.* 331 Bullets discharged from rifled pieces. 1777 H. Brown tr. *Euler's Princ. Gunnery* 46 The riffled barrel is known to carry much farther than a barrel not riffled. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 107 The prices for repairs of the Rifled Muskets. 1868 *U.S. Rep. Munitions War* 93 A four-pounder rifled breech-loading field-piece of crucible steel.

2. Of balls, shells, etc.: † **a.** Grooved. *Obs.* **b.** Having projecting studs or ribs which fit into the grooves in the bore.

The precise sense in the first quot. is not clear.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 98 Your wound has been made by a rifled ball, and it may cause you much pain to extract it. 1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 382 Rifled Shot. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 47 All rifled shells, except segment and common for B.L. field guns.

Ri·fle-gun. Now *arch.* Also **rifle gun.** [f. Rifle *sb.*3 1.] = Rifle *sb.*3 2.

1776 *Ann. Reg.* 148 Some experiments were tried at Woolwich..with a rifle gun upon a new construction. 1814 Scott *Diary* 20 Aug in *Lockhart*, I saw a pair of large eagles, and if I had had the rifle-gun might have had a shot. 1868 *U.S. Rep. Munitions War* 151 We have no desire to decry improvements, or to undervalue heavy rifle-guns. 1890 Henty *With Lee in Virginia* 105 The grand army numbered 55,000 men, with..49 rifle-guns.

Rifleite (rəi·fl,əit). [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2 + -ite.] A special slow-burning powder used in certain kinds of rifles.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 7/2 The powder 'Rifleite' for the Lee rifle..burns so slow that it cannot be used in the Martini larger bore. 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/1 The talk of the respective merits of cannonite, cordite, rifleite, and Walsrode has been incessant.

Ri·fleman. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2.]

1. A soldier armed with a rifle; formerly the name of a member of certain specially raised regiments or companies, as in the American Revolution; one who shoots with a rifle.

1775 *Almon's Remembrancer* I. 132/1 The Congress have ordered one thousand more marksemen, or, as we call them, rifle-men, to be raised. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 175 Gen. Scott has proceeded towards Fort Jefferson with 1500 mounted militia and rifle-men. 1802 James *Mil. Dict., Mounted Riflemen*, a corps of riflemen in the British service, dressed like hussars. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* (1849) 158 The loss of two prime riflemen was a serious affair to the party. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 140 Popping their heads round for an instant to fire a bark at you, and then dodge back like riflemen.

2. *Ornith.* **a.** = Rifle-bird. Also *attrib.*

1826 Lesson & Garnot *Voy. Coquille, Zoologie* I. 669 Nous nous procurâmes un très-bel individu de l'epimaque royal à Sydney... Il..portait dans la colonie le nom vulgaire de *rifle-man*, pour rappeler que ce fut un soldat de la garnison qui le tua le premier. 1886 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 553/1 Rifleman bird, or Rifle-Bird.

b. A diminutive New Zealand bird (*Acanthidositta chloris*).

1888 Buller *Birds N. Z* (ed 2) I. 113 The Rifleman is the smallest of our New-Zealand birds.

Rifler [1] (rəi·flə1). Now *rare*. Also 4 **rifflere,** 4–5 **ryfeler,** 5 **rifeler, -or, ryflar**; 4 **riflowr,** 5 **ryflowre.** [f. Rifle *v.*1]

1. A robber, plunderer, spoiler.

1326 *Ann. Paulini* (Rolls) I. 321 Vocabatur tunc temporis hujusmodi robaria 'Rifflinge'; et prædones appellabantur 'Rifflers'. *a* 1350 in *Relig. Antiq.* II. 121 [Death is] Riche mannis riflowr, Povere mannis purveyowr, Old mannis somenowr. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C xii. 316 Roberd þe ryfeler on *reddite* lokede. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* III. 197 Robbers and riffleris of peple. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 688 Robbers, reuers, rauenous ryfelers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryflowre (ryflar or rifelor, *P.*), *depredator, spoliator.* 1591 Greene *Conny-catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 87 In Prigging Law. The towler, the Rifler. 1611 Florio, *Raffatore*, a rifler. 1643 Quarles *Loyall Convert* Wks. (Grosart) I. 144/2 Cromwell, that profest defacer of Churches..and Rifler of the Monuments of the dead. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II 379 The rifflers..committed depredations on the most irreproachable persons, when any booty was to be got.

2. A hawk that 'rifles'. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij b, As ofte as he doos so he Riflith; therfore such hawkys been called Rifeleres if they doo ofte so. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Killd w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 104 She did discomfit Some of her feathers; but she brake away. Come, come, your hawk is but a rifler. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxix, She's going to prove, after all, nothing better than a rifler. 1820 — *Ibbot* vii, I would rather have a rifler on my perch than a false knave at my elbow.

Rifler [2]. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2.] = Rifleman 1.

1776 McIntosh in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 169 The two armed vessels..were attacked by parties of riflers ordered for that purpose. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* V. 626 Morgan in front of his bold riflers towers.

Ri·fle-range. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2 + Range *sb.*1]

1. The distance that a rifle-ball will carry. Cf. Rifle-shot 1.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed 2) I. 192 He kept feeding just out of rifle-range. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 187 Their skirmishers came within rifle-range of Fort Wagner.

2. A place for practising rifle-shooting. (Cf. Range *sb.*1 11 c.)

1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 36 Title, Land held by a Volunteer Corps for an Artillery or Rifle Range.

Ri·fle-shot. Also **rifleshot.** [Rifle *sb.*3 2.]

1. Such a distance as may be covered by a shot from a rifle.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* li, The Wilderness..was within rifle-shot of his bachelor retreat. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvii, Threading our way between them, sometimes not a rifle-shot from the cliffs.

2. One skilled in shooting with a rifle.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 18/1, I have always been reckoned..to be a very fair rifle-shot. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 36 If there be any good rifleshots here, they know something about Athena's parrying.

3. A shot fired with a rifle.

1875–6 Stevenson *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 167 Out of the thick of the trees, comes the jar of rifle shots.

Ri·fling, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Rifle *v.*1] The action of the vb.; plundering, sacking; an instance of this.

1326 [see Rifler 1]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 238, 'I wende ryflynge were restitucioun,' quod he. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 585/2 After many coules sent vnto the deuill by theym, they shoulde..fall to ryfling, robbery, murdre, and manslaughter. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 84 Such as resisted them in their rifelynges and spoyles. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* II. i, Here comes some, that it seems were at the rifling of the dead carcases. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. (1671) 181 Found in the rifling of his Study amongst the rest of his Papers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 285 They still remember.. the sacking of their cities, the rifling of their convents. 1862 S. Sr. John *Forests Far East* I. 58 The rifling of the place of interment has often given great and deserved offence to the relations. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* vi, Hexham House..has escaped the rifling arts of speculators in furniture.

†**Ri·fling,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. Riffle *v.*2 Cf. MDu. *rijffeling.*] The action of raffling or dicing; an instance of this.

1569 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 255 Theare was none used but one onlie Game, called Riflinge, by which diverse persons weare spoyled and utterlie undon. 1581 *Burford Reg.* in *Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Collect.* I. 68 They have used certeine games called Prolemadame and ryffling for dishes and platters, being unlawfull and cossyning games. 1609 Dekker *Guls Horn-bk.* VII, To conclude, [they] count it an honour, either to mute or be inuited to any Rifling. 1611 Cotgr., *Balloter*, a rifling, or lotterie.

Ri·fling, *vbl. sb.*3 [f. Rifle *v.*3] The operation of making grooves in the bore of a fire-arm; the grooving itself, or the nature of this.

1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 382 The method of rifling consists in cutting..spiral grooves [etc.]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 4, 7 The operation of grooving is repeated till the whole number of riflings is completed. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 1 The Rifling is 3 grooves and one turn in 6 ft. 6 in. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Jan 191 Rifling, projectiles, sights have all been revolutionized.

attrib. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 476 After the barrel is bored, and rendered truly cylindrical, it is fixed upon the rifling machine. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2012 The pitch, or rifling turn, is one in 20 inches.

Rifraf, rif raf, rifraff(e, obs. ff. Riff-raff.

†**Rift,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also **ryft, hryft.** [OE. *rift* (*ryft*) neut., = ON. *ript* fem., *ripti* neut.] **a.** A cloak. **b.** A veil.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) I. 80 *Laena*, rift. *Ibid.* I. 126 *Palla*, rift. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii 31 [He] ongeredon hine ðy ryfte. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Lives* xvii. 17 Nime se sacerd his blod..and sprenge on þat ryft. *c* 1205 Lay. 28470 Me hire hafd bi-welde mid ane hali rifte.

Rift, *sb.*2 Also 5–6 **ryft**(e, 4–5 **rifte,** 5 **reft.** [Of Scand. origin: cf. Da. and Norw. *rift*, a cleft, chink, etc., OIcel. *ript* breach of contract. The stem is that of the vb. Rive, to split.]

†**1.** An act of tearing or rending; a splitting, riving. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8220 Sua depe þair rote þai samen kest, þat moght þam naman þeþen win, Wit-vten rift for ani gin. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12097 Þe remmond..Herd þe rurde & þe ryfte of þe rank schippis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryfte, or ryvynge of clobe, or cuttynge, *scissura.*

2. A cleft, fissure, or chasm in the earth, a rock, etc. (Cf. Reft *sb.*2, Riff *sb.*3)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 904 Þe grete barrez of þe abyme he barst vp at ones, þat alle þe regioun to rof in riftes ful griete. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xl. 43 Þe roche clafe in twa, and in þat rift he hidd him. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. x. 1204 Sa hugsum þar þat oppynynge fel þat throw þat rift men mycht se hell. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 29 Whiche ryfte gothe downe thorughout the Rok of Caluery. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 32 As if the world should cleaue, and that slaine men Should soader vp the Rift. 1639 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* lx. 4 Earthquakes, rifts and chinkes appeare. 1785 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, But you must above all things remove Stones out of your Garden Ground, and leave no Rifts therein. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 29 Some few petrifactions have been found in the rifts even of granitic mounts. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xvi, Yonder peak..That to the evening sun uplifts The grisely gulfs and slaty rifts. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xix. § 27 The rocks above are torn by their glaciers into rifts and wounds that are never healed. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* viii. 134 The rift in the glen is almost overhung by the ruins of the ancient Church of Aberdour.

b. An opening or break in clouds or mist.

a 1400 50 *Alexander* 1750 Rist as a flaw of fell snawe

ware fallyn of a ryft. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. vii. 47 We se The schynnand brokin thunderis lychtning fle Wyth subtill fyry stremis throu a ryft. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 411 The Clouds From many a horrid rift abortive pour'd Fierce rain with lightning mixt. 1863 Jean Ingelow *Honours* II, A soul-mist, through whose rifts familiar stars Beholding we misname. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiii. 282 Through their rifts the depth of heaven is of a hard and gemlike blue.

c. A split, crack, rent, or chink in any object or article. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2661 Than shal thou go the dore bifore, If thou maist fynde any score, Or hole, or reft [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryfte, in a walle, or boord, or oper lyke,...*rima*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iii. 51 Salt watter stremis Fast bullerand in at every ryft and boir. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 15 This great rift is that which [is] in the lower part of the roundell of the eye. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 556 [A seed] which falling upon the bough of a tree that hath some Rift, putteth forth Misseltoe. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 3 This Yellowness appearing in some part of it or other, and not seldom with some Rift, or little Casm's about the Stalk. 1725 *Family Dict.* s. v. *False Quarter*, The Chink..must be opened to the Quick with a drawing Iron, and the Rift filled with a Rowl of Hurds. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 240 It is the little rift within the lute.

†**d.** A chap or crack in the skin. *Obs.*

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr skinne is very rowghe & full of chappes & riftes like the bark of a tree. 1598 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxxvii. 54 The meale thereof healeth all the rifts of the fundament. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. xliii, Bloody rifts...are chaps or rifts in the palate of the horses mouth. [Hence in *Dict. Rust.* (1704) s.v. *Chops*; (1726) s.v. *Rifts*.]

e. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

1627 Jackson *Chr. Obed.* Wks. XII. 190 Nothing but this bred that lamentable schism or rift in the walls of God's house. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 4 Through the rifts and chinks of their several aims and ends. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 122 The needless widening of the rift which separated them.

3. Oak timber rent or split into strips or boards, in place of being sawn. ? *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *England* II. xii, Lattise..made either of wicker or fine rifts of oke in chekerwise. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 22 Rift bearing about a third penny more price then if it were sawn into planck.

b. So *rift timber*. (Cf. Reft *ppl. a.*[2])

1875 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 14 Oak, or rift timber, as it was called, i. e., timber that could be easily split into clap-boards and shingles.

4. *Comb.* **Rift-valley**, a valley with steep parallel walls, formed by the subsidence of a part of the earth-crust.

1894 J. W. Gregory in *Geogr. Jrnl.* IV. 295 The famous Yosemite valley may be taken as a well-known type of these 'rift valleys', as they may conveniently be called. 1900 H. R. Mill *Internat. Geog.* (ed. 2) 53 The..lowered masses..give rise..to rift-valleys, such as the upper Rhine plain or the great rift-valleys of the Dead Sea.

Rift, *sb.*[3] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Rift *v.*[2]] An act of belching, an eructation.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. iii. 523 He thoucht to ordane.. Be statute qwhen men sulde lat ga Out of þar bodeis riftis of wynde. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 118 A Rift, belch, *ructus*. 1790– in dial. texts and glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

Rift, *sb.*[4] *U.S.* [? Alteration of *riff*, obs. var. of Reef *sb.*[1]]

1. A rapid, a cataract; *esp.* one formed by the protrusion of rocks in the bed of a stream.

1758 L. Evans *Middle Brit. Col.* 17 The River is full of Falls and Rifts for forty Leagues. 1778 T. Hutchins *Descr. Virg.* 21 The Muskingum is muddy, and not very swift, but no where obstructed with Falls or Rifts.

2. The wash of the surf on a beach or shore.

1869 Stedman *Lyrics & Idylls, Surf* iii, Light falls her foot where the rift follows after.

†**Rift,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare* —[0]. (See quot.)

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Horse*, The Hoof is call'd the Horn,..the Ball of the Foot, the Frog; the Part to be pared or cut off the Hoof when overgrown, the *Rift*.

Rift, *v.*[1] Also 6 **ryft**(e. [Of Scand. origin: cf. ON. *ripta* to break (a bargain, etc.); also MDa. *ryftæ*, MSw. *rypta* to tear or break up.]

1. *intr.* **a.** To form fissures or clefts; to gape open, to split. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22633 Þe erth þai sal do for to rift. 1530 Palsgr. 691/1, I ryft, as bordes that gape a sonder, *je me desbrise*. .This bordes wyll ryfte, if they be nat taken hede of. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 66 Then I'ld shrieke, that euen your eares Should rift to heare me. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 843 When Ice is congealed in a cup, the Ice will swell instead of Contracting; and sometimes Rift. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 61 It is certain, that it never rifts, or cleaves, but with great violence.

b. To break *through* something. *rare* —[1].

1859 Miss Mulock *Rom. Tales* 319 Rifting through the harmonious cloud, let there be a sunburst of melody.

2. *trans.* To rend apart or asunder, split, cleave.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A vj b, With grounded axe cutte him in twaine, And rifted him throughoute. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 23 A song of bale..That hart of flint asonder could have rifte. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 45 To the dread ratling Thunder Haue I giuen fire, and rifted Ioues stowt Oke With his owne Bolt. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1621 At sight of him the people with a shout Rifted the Air. 1743 Blair *The Grave* 48 Some rift half down Their branchless trunks. 1793 G. White *Nat. Hist. Selb.* lxxxvii, Some hillocks..were rifted in every direction. 1820 Shelley *Let. to Peacock* 20 Nov., The loftiest Apennines..are here rifted to their base. *a* 1861 Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 337 Giving a temporary support to the walls which they have split and rifted.

b. *dial.* To break up (grass-land) with the plough. Also *new-rift*, adj.

c 1636 Strafford in Browning & Forster *Life* (1892) 186, I know right well the profits of those new rift grounds. 1829 in Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

c. To form or force by cleaving. Also *fig.*

1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* II. lxxvi. § 74. 481 Whether the rugged chasm..had been rifted from the hillside by an earthquake. 1854 Thoreau *Walden, Where I lived*, The intellect..rifts its way into the secret of things.

Rift, *v.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **rifte**, 5 **ryfte**. [a. ON. *rypta, repta* (cf. MSw. *râpta*), f. a stem *rup-*, which appears also in ON. *ropi* belching, Icel. *ropa* to belch.]

1. *trans.* To belch out (wind, etc.). Also *fig.*, to utter (words, etc.) in a manner suggestive of this.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 1 Mi hert riftet [L. *eructavit*] gode worde. *Ibid.* cxviii. 171 Rifte sal [L. *eructabunt*] mine lippes ympne. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliv. 1 As he þat is ful of wickidnes riftis an ill worde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 16 If a man take them with vnripe olives condite, he shall neither belch or rift wind so much. 17.. Ramsay *The Lure* 33 Nor spat he fire, or brimstone rifted. 1820 Beattie *John Arnha'* (1882) 39 Spewin' reek an' riftin' fire.

2. *intr.* To break wind upwards from the stomach; to belch.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii. 2 Bi riftynge he takyns fulnes of wit, for wha sa riftes it semes þat he is ful. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/1 To Ryfte, *ructare*. *c* 1500 *Droichis Part of Play* 51 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) II. 316 The hevin reirdit quhen scho wald rift. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4353 Scho riftit..Till scho had castin ane cuppill of quarts. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. 169 Let a mans stomacke be so full of Winde, till he belch againe, and Rift, and breake wind. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 103 It is not enough to make one rift or belch. 1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence* i, Three times the carline grain'd and rifted. 1797 Brydges *Hom. Trav.* II. 153 His stomach is so full of ire That when he rifts he belches fire. 1812– in dial. texts and glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

b. With *up*. To rise upon the stomach; hence *fig.*, to come back unpleasantly to the memory.

1636 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxii. 186 In the resurrection .our yesternight's sour drink and swinish dregs shall rift up upon us. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

c. To boast or brag.

1786 *Har'st Rig* xxxv, Some carle that's weel ken'd to rift, Declares, whan in a blasting tift [etc.].

Hence **Ri·fting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1340 [see the vb., sense 2]. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* x. (1887) 56 Weaknesse or pewkishnesse of stomacke, with vomiting or bytter rifting. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 53 Sleeping in the day..hindereth the concoction, of the which commeth ganting, rifting,..and divers sicknesses. 1824 Maclaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 334, I envy not your fu' broth pot, Your beefy, bursen, rifting lot.

Ri·fted, *ppl. a.* [f. Rift *v.*[1]] Split, cleft, cloven; broken by a rift or rifts.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, Defyance to thy power, thou rifted jawne. 1634 Milton *Comus* 518 Rifted Rocks whose entrance leads to hell. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 9 The cavern of some rifted den, Where flock nocturnal bats. 1797 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 17 Breaking through a rifted cloud The moonlight show'd. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* II. 11 The rifted Streamers o'er him shook and shifted. 1877 Tennyson *Har.* I. ii. 58 The rifted pillars of the wood.

Ri·ftless, *a.* [f. Rift *sb.*[2] + -less.] Having no rift or rifts.

1890 *Universal Rev.* 15 June 295 Miss Winterbotham was really and after all riftless, completely sound. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* 102 The dark riftless cloud-canopy.

Rift-valley; see Rift *sb.*[4] 4.

Ri·fty, *a.* [f. Rift *sb.*[2]] Having rifts, full of rifts or chinks.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. cxx. 299 Nothing but glory will make tight and fast our leaking and rifty vessels. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 110 These are rifty, and present numerous distinct concretions. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 250 [It] may become rifty, and thus split by the weather.

†**Rifty tufty,** *adv. Obs.*[—1] Helter-skelter.

1592 Breton *Pilgr. Parad.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 16/2 To sweare, and stare, vntil we come to shore, Then rifty tufty, each one to his skore.

Rig, *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **ryg**, 6 **rigge**, 7– **rigg**. [Northern and Sc. form of Ridge *sb.*[1]]

1. The back, in man or animals; = Ridge *sb.*[1] 1.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1775 Bernard stirt up, þat was ful big, And caste a brinie up-on his rig. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) vii. 81 Ilk Inglis man on opers rig Ouer þat water er þai went. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl.) 775* Som þar riggez owt rytte & som þar ribbez rent. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 835 The Tuchet gird to the Golk,..Raif his taile fra his rig. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xv. 104 His taill, that on hys ryg befor tymes lay, Vnder hys waymb [he] lattis fall. 1581 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 162 That all flescheris.. present their haill fleschis to the mercat haill oncuttit in the rig or ony vther part. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xii, To try the pith o's rigg and reins, They gart him cadge this pack. 1846– in northern dial. glossaries. 1889 Mabel Peacock *Taales Linkisheere* 59 If I'd wool upo' my rig, saame as sheep hes.

2. = Ridge *sb.*[1] 4 (4 b). Freq. in place-names in the north of England and south of Scotland.

[*c* 1190 *Liber de Melros* I. 46 Pratum..in feudo de Innerwic subtus Brunrig. *a* 1250 *Ibid.* 219 Usque ad fossatum de Grenrig.]

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 308 Our ane hye ryg thai saw rydand Toward thame evyn a battell braid. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Wks. 1874 II. 284 Thar lyis.., amyd the sey, a hirst or ryg of craggy rolkis. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 968/1 Entering with the same into Scotland, [he] was incountered at Halidon rig by the earle of Arraine. 1702 Thoresby *Diary* (1830) I. 380 The Roman rig or ridge, which passeth by it in its course. 1715 Pennecuik *Tweeddale* 21 Then..below Kirkhouse..The Riggs and the Know of Traquair. 1788 W. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorksh.* II. 348 *Rigg*,..a long narrow hill. 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* xviii, I hae taen the bent ower the Otterscrape-rigg. 1896 Snowden *Web of Weaver* i, The black crags upon the moor rig.

3. *Agric.* = Ridge *sb.*[1] 5 (cf. *corn-rig, harvest-rig, lea-rig*). Also, the elevation between each pair of plough-furrows in a ploughed field.

For examples of the phrases *rig and balk, rig and furrow, rig and rean*, etc., see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xiv. 96 Quhair thow thi riggis telis for to saw. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 729 Quhidder were it better..Till labour ane of them onlie...Or in ilk steding teill ane Rig. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxxii. § 391 As he layeth it up into rigs, with the one hand hee holdeth the plough-handle.., with the other the plough-staffe. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 72 Thistles with corn grow on the riggs, And rogues may lurk among the Whigs. 1783 Burns *Rigs o' Barley* II, I kiss'd her owre and owre again, Amang the rigs o' barley. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 265 Dibbled in rigs and furrows like beans and potatoes. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224/1 Ploughing..in lands or stitches, as they are called in England, and, in Scotland, riggs. 1881 Blackmore *Cristowell* xxxiii, Mrs. Sage was glad indeed to see Betty Cork come up the rigs.

b. As a measure of land. = Ridge *sb.*[1] 5 b.

1542 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 59 William Malcome protestit that he hes rycht to ane rig of land liand on the vast syid of Merevall. 1589 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees, 1860) 167, I give to..my servantt, thre buttes or rigges of land. 1681 *Sc. Acts, Chas. II* (1814) VIII. 295 Other two Riggs of land thereof lyand contigue in the field called the Gallowbank. 1720 Ramsay *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 51 Some lords and lairds sell'd riggs and castles. 1724 — *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 122 Woods and parks And castles and riggs. *a* 1796 Burns *Country Lassie* 33 Gear will buy me rigs o' land. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxvii, I now wish..I could have left Rose the auld hurley-house, and the riggs belanging to it. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 A cottar, paying perhaps five or ten shillings to the crofter for the use of a 'rig' or two of potatoes.

c. The shearers engaged in reaping a ridge.

1786 *Har'st Rig* xxiii, The next rig redds them to take care To cut their fur. 1897 Pryde *Queer Folk* 168 Each rig or company..of shearers tries to get before the others.

4. a. The centre line of a web of cloth, along which it is folded; the line of a fold in cloth, as contrasted with the free edge.

1469 *Sc. Acts, Jas. III* (1814) II. 95 It is thocht expedient þat in tyme cummyn all wolen clathe be met be the Rig, and nocht be þe selwich. 1862 C. C. Robinson *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. s.v., When cloth is folded, or doubled up, and cuttled, the two extremities are called respectively the 'rig' and the 'list'.

b. The top of a roof; = Ridge *sb.*[1] 3.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 118 V° Rig of a house, *culmen*. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rig* or *Rig-Piece*, the top of a roof, the ridge of a building. *a* 1864 Clare *Rem.* (1873) 215 The sparrow on the cottage rig.

†**c.** The shoulder of an arrow-head. *Obs.*[—1]

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 149 To drawe..alwayes after one fashion vntil you come to the rig or shouldring of ye head, is best.

d. A rib in a stocking; esp. in *rig and fur* (transf. from 3), used attrib. or as adv.

1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* x, He had on a pair o' dark-blue ..rig-and-fur..worsted stockings. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Rig*,..a rib in a stocking. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rig and Fur*, ribbed; as 'rig and fur'd stockings'. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* 154 'Do you knit your stockings rig and fur?' that is, with an alternate rib and indent longways.

5. *Comb.*, as **rig-back**, the back; **rig-band**, = Ridge-band; **rig-length**, the length of a ridge of land; **rig-rope** (see 4 b); **rig-rope** (see quot. *c* 1700); **rig-tile**, = Ridge-tile; **rig-tow**, = *rig-rope*; **rig-tree**, = Ridge-tree.

For other combs. in dial. use see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1796 Lauderdale *Poems* 62 To lay Britannia flat On her *rig back. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* VI. 134 He..struck a third on the rigback, where no leister can pierce a fish. 1408–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 607 Carteharnas,..belybandes et *Rygbandes. 1661 *Sc. Acts, Chas. II* (1814) VII. 225/2 The said burgh..is within a *rig lenth to the same old and rwinous burgh. 1790 Morison *Poems* 6 (E. D. D.), He'll wi' ease a rigg length rin. *c* 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiogr.* (1860) 138 That part of it..was divided into three shots, as they were called, or rigg lengths. *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 323 A *Rig-rope*, the rope that is fastned to the rods of a cart or waggon and goes over the saddle of the Fillar horse. Westmorl. 1805 Stagg *Epit. Burns* xvi, A rig-reape, braugham, pair o' beams. *c* 1460 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 35 In lx *rygtiell emptis de eodem Willelmo, 20 d. 1484 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 230, iij rigg tyles þat were tiled apon the Mercerie. *c* 1310 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 511 Pro carecta Prioris et viij Wambtoues et *Rigtoues. 1313–4 *Ibid.* 512 Rigtowes et Wambetowes. 1672 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1882) I. 289 We had busy work in laying our *rig-tree. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.) s.v. *Bawks*, A prick-post under the rig-tree. 1889 Tennyson *Owd Rod* lviii, When the rigtree was tummlin' in.

Rig, *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 4 **ryg**(e, 7–9 **rigg**. [? a. ON. *hrygg* storm and rain.] A storm, tempest, strong wind. In later use chiefly in *Michaelmas rigs*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 354, I sende out by-lyue Such a rowtande ryge þat rayne schal swybe. *Ibid.* 382 For neuer cowpe stynt þe roȝe raynande ryg & þe raykande wawez. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 74 Vpon springe tydes, or after great Riggs of the sea. *Ibid.* 75 With Tempest, and Riggs of the sea. 1745 Mrs. Delaney *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 374 As Michaelmass 'riggs' (or winds) have an ill name,

we think it best to defer our journey to October. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. II. 331 Appearing..before the riggs of old Michaelmas were yet well composed, and when the inclement storms of winter were approaching. 1836 Wilbraham *Chesh. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rig*, a strong blast of wind. The storms which usually prevail about the time of the autumnal equinox are called *Michaelmas Riggs*.

Rig, *sb.*[3] Also **rigg.** = Ridgel, Riggald. Also *attrib.*, as *rig-horse*.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Late at eve thou wolt unspere the gate, And grope at morwe if riggis bak be wett. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 181 No butcher shalle put in enye rigges into ye medows. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3852/4 One side of his Cod looks like a Rig. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4125/4 A light black Rig Horse, one Stone come down on the near side of his Cod. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 431 Three out of the four [sheep]..were, indeed, what are termed 'riggs', or were only half-castrated. 1881 Greener *Gun* 509 Ox-deer, or 'heaviers', and rigs are in season with the yeld-hinds till the end of January.

Rig, *sb.*[4] Now *dial.* Also 6 **ryg, rigg,** 6–7 **rigge.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Rig *v.*[4]] A wanton girl or woman.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Nay, fy on thee thou rampe, thou ryg, with al that take thy part. 1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 49 My Muse shall play the rig Once in her dayes, but shee shall quittance thee. *a* 1618 J. Davies (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 49/2 The most voluptuous ouerwanton Rigge, Proud Plentie, scornes meeke Pieties Woman-hood. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. vi. 110 Let none condemn them for Rigs, because thus hoiting with boys. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais, Prognost.* v, Those whom Venus is said to rule, as Punks, Jills, Flirts,..Misses, Cats, Riggs. 1849 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rig*, a female light in her carriage, a wanton. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Proper rig her is, an' no mistake.

Rig, *sb.*[5] *slang* or *colloq.* [Of obscure origin. For dialect variations of meaning and phrasing see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. Sport, banter, ridicule. Chiefly in phr. *to run* (one's) *rig(s) upon* (another), to make sport or game of, to banter unsparingly. Now *dial.*

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rig*, Game, Diversion, Ridicule. 1753 A Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 25 You have been very facetious all Night,—you have run your rig upon me. 1802 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* VI. 113 I'll tell thee, Dear Jack, without nonsense or rig, Why I'm constantly seen in this old flaxen wig. 1814 in Nichols *Lit. Anecd. 18th C.* (1816) VIII. 543 You are always running your rig upon me, and calling me stupid. 1840 Thackeray *Yellowpl. Mem.* (1869) 330 Mr. Deuceace, don't you be running your rigs upon me.

2. A trick, scheme, or dodge; a method of cheating or swindling. (Cf. Racket *sb.*[3] 3.) *Rig sale*, a sale by auction under false pretences.

1775 in Farmer *Musa Pedestris* (1896) 55 I'm up to all your knowing rigs. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., I am up to your rig; I am a match for your tricks. *c* 1830 *Hands of London* 12 (Thimble-riggers) The rig is practised at fairs, at races, or on public roads. 1851 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XV. 102 The 'Rig' Sale. *Ibid.* 105 Sometimes the Rig..is only confined to one or two rooms, or to a certain species of goods. 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 194 The 'rig is worked'; or in other words, the swindle is perpetrated, by means of a dealing-box.

b. = Corner *sb.* 14.

1877 Giffen *Stock Exch. Sec.* 46 The operations of such syndicates are usually accompanied by market manœuvres which are described generically by the name of 'rigs'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 April 2/3 When a man first gets into his hands the whole stock of any particular article and then goes into the market and secures contracts for more than exists, that is what is called a 'rig' or a 'corner'.

3. A frolic or prank; an act of a mischievous or wanton kind; a 'game'.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 75 War cannot..be styled a sporting rig; why then, I answer, it is a fashionable rig. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Wedding Day*, Don't grudge them their jigs, And their frolics and 'rigs'. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 620 Everybody says that she is as proud as Lucifer; and, after all, nobody knows what rigs she has been up to.

b. In phr. *to run a* (or *the*) *rig, to run* (one's) *rigs*, to play pranks, to run riot.

1782 Cowper *Gilpin* xxv, He little dreamt, when he set out, Of running such a rig! 1797 B. Hamilton in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 315 To run the rig with the boys in the street in place of going on my errand. 1818 Scott in Lockhart *Life* IV. 185 While Tom marks out a dyke or drain .,one's fancy may be running its ain riggs in some other world. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* xxv, When I'm gone I sha'n't be none the wiser if you go wrong and run your rigs as you have done.

Rig, *sb.*[6] [f. Rig *v.*[2] Cf. Norw. and Swed. *rigg*, which may be from English.]

1. *Naut.* The arrangement of masts, sails, etc., on a vessel.

1822 Scoresby in Brewster *Nat. Magic* vi. (1832) 144, I could distinguish by a telescope every sail, the general rig of the ship, and its particular character. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. VIII. i. § 4. 462/2 The rig suited to very small river boats. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 3 An old-fashioned in her rig as in her hull.

fig. 1878 Emerson *Misc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 399 More forward and forthright [are] his whole build and rig than the Englishman's.

2. *colloq.* Costume, outfit, style of dress. Also *rig-up* and Rig-out.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, You'll do very well as to rig, all but that cap. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* II. 28 Two sturdy British holiday-seekers, in..regular Alpine climbing rig. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 283 Either she's mad or in a peck of trouble, to come..in this rig-up.

3. *U.S.* a. Apparatus for well-sinking.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* III. s.v. *Well-boring Tools.* 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 329/2 [The boiler] usually stands at some distance from the derrick, so that it will not be injured in case the rest of the 'rig' is destroyed by fire. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 716/2 A..'rig' is built, which consists of the derrick itself and a small house for an engine.

b. An equipage; a horse vehicle.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. 110 One part of the team (or 'rig', as they say west of the Hudson). 1894 C. L. Johnstone *Canada* 64, I hired a 'rig' or 'buckboard' for 3 dollars to take me as far as Carlton. *Ibid.*, Springless vehicles, these rigs.

Rig, *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **rygg-.** [f. Rig *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* = Ridge *v.* 1.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 102 In coopertura et tractacione dicti straminis cum eodem ryggand. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryggyn howsys, *porco*. 1678 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1881) II. 187 Willm. Clay points, rigs his house. 1690 *Burgery of Sheffield* 246 Paid for poynting and rigging the Almshouse, 7*s.* 7*d.*

2. = Ridge *v.* 2. Also *absol.*

1853 W. Watson *Poems* 82 (E.D.D.), Her fertile braes are rigget by the ploughman lad. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., They're beginning to rig for swedes.

Rig, *v.*[2] Also 5–6 **ryg(ge,** 5–7 **rigge** (6 *Sc.* **reg**), 7–8 **rigg.** [Of obscure origin. Norw. and Sw. *rigga*, Da. *rigge*, in nautical use, are prob. from English, but Norw. has also *rigga* to bind or wrap up, and Sw. dial. *rigga på* to harness (a horse); the precise relationship of these to the Eng. word is doubtful. Cf. also Reek *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To make (a ship) ready for the sea; to fit out with the necessary tackle.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* liv. 221 He rigged certaine ships, wherein he and diuers of his Lordes embarqued themselues. 1530 Palsgr. 691/2 He intendeth or it be aught longe to make sayle, for his shyppe is rygged all redy. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 2 Then did hee cause to be rygged and trimmed a greate number of shippes. 1608 E. Grimstone *Hist. France* (1611) 454 Hee rigges a great fleet of gallies to seize vpon the Islands. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 14 After that he caused some of the vessels of the fleet to be rigged. 1738 Johnson *London* 247 Lest ropes be wanting ..To rig another convoy for the king. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Girt-line*, The girt-line is therefore the first rope employed to rig a ship. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. II. 68 He rigged a fleet of ships and led on board A numerous host.

fig. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 101 That fatall and perfidious Bark Built in th'eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark.

b. Const. with *forth, out, up.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 546 To reg furth how mony schippis thai sall think meit. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 109 At ech time that the King passeth ouer the sea, the Portes ought to rig up fiftie and seaven ships. 1593 Lodge *Will. Longbeard* (Hunterian Cl.) 52 Rigging out two warlike Gallies, he sailed with them into the great sea. 1626 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* I. i, Your lordship, minding to rig forth a ship To trade for the East Indies. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 544 With a greater Fleet, which was to be built and rigged up in Spain. 1737 [S. Berington] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 29 He had made a Shift to rig out a small Vessel.

c. In passive sense: To be rigged; to get rigged (afresh).

1614 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 317 Eight of the king's ships are rigging and making ready for sea. 1688 *3rd Coll. Papers rel. to Pres. Juncture of Affairs* 1 Two of the Prince's principal Men of War were forced to new Rigg at Helversluse. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 229 Ship's Pinnaces..sometimes..rig with a sliding-gunter. 1805 Collingwood 28 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 218 In the gale the Royal Sovereign and Mars lost their foremasts, and are now rigging anew.

† 2. To make ready (an army). *Obs* —[1]

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxliv. 285 Wherefore he rygged his army, & drewe towarde theym.

3. To dress, clothe, fit out or provide with clothes. Now *colloq.* or *slang.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1201/1 When he beholdeth him self richly appareled & ye beggar rygged in his ragges. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II. v, *P. Fr.* Your Fortunate Princesse, Vncle, is long a comming. *P. Ca.* She is not rigg'd, Sir. 1689 *Chancellor's Prep. for Trial* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 603/1 New Liveries of the best Irish Frize, completely to rig a whole Regiment of his newraised Teagues. 1721 Swift *Epil. to Play* Wks. 1751 VII. 182 We'll rig in Meath-Street Ægypt's haughty Queen. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 If they can't rigg a Captain—a Frenchman they'll dress. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 111 The gentlemen were neatly rigged, and looked the thing to a T. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll board him, but I can't rig him,' is often said by a master of his apprentice.

refl. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 7 Apr., While he was rigging himself, he bid his man listen at the door. 1693 *Humours Town* 24 She hastens home, washes, new riggs, and seats herself. 1819 J. H. Vaux *Mem.* I. 241 The liberty-men were busily employed in rigging themselves..in their best togs. 1845 Alb. Smith *Fort. Scattergood Fam.* xxxi, Our hero rigged himself afresh in some rough nautical habiliments.

absol. 1813 Moore *Twopenny Post Bag* ii. 50 Else, though the P—— be long in rigging [etc.]. 1831 Anne Royall *Southern Tour* 235 He told her..that she must rig up a little, while he went for me.

b. Const. with *out.*

c 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Four Plays, Triumph of Time* Prol., All occupations..That serve to rig the body out with braverie. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, You shall see, how I have rigg'd my Squire out, with the remains of my shipwrack'd Wardrobe. 1730 Swift *Death & Daphne* Wks. 1751 X. 156 A Consult of Coquets below Was call'd, to rig him out a Beau. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 47 Take of..ribands, and artificial flowers, as much as will rig out the congregation of a village church. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 504 Great were the efforts made to 'rig-out' the performers.

refl. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 107 She riggs her self out in the best manner she can. 1688 Penton *Guardian's Instruction* (1897) 28 He riggs himself out in a new Suit. *c* 1735 Fielding *Fathers* I. i, Once in seven years came up Madam in the stage coach, to..rig out herself and family. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 46 Intending to rig myself out in Paris, I have had to set myself up with an evening dress. 1888 Baring-Gould *Crt. Royal* xi, I allow you a quarter of an hour for rigging yourself out.

4. To furnish or provide, to fit or fix *up, with* something. Also rarely without const.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 164 Therupon..her wardrop was richly rigd,..and presented she was ..to the countesse. 1619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* III. i, Your noble heart..Rigd round about with vertue. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 140/2 Termes used by Gunners...Rigging a peece, is to haue it fitted with all thing necessary for service. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* 189 In others [the mouth is] strongly rigged with Jaws and Teeth; to gnaw, and scrape out their Food. 1820 Combe *Syntax, Consol.* II, He could rig With friz and curl the Doctor's wig. 1841 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 198, I rigged up Charley Page of Hurst with powder and shot. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xxi, The Captain went round rigging up the curtains with brighter ribbons.

b. To fit *out* in some way.

1679 Alsop *Melius Inq.* II. iv. 286 The same Cardinal from these words found out a Masse compleatly rigged out for Service. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ii, And ye'll rig out the auld tower a bit? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/6 It would be easy for Lord Salisbury to rig out half a dozen Administrations.

5. To adjust or fix; to set in proper order for working. Chiefly *Naut.*

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 It is proper to say, The Mast is well rigged, or the Yard is well rigged,.. when all the Ropes are well sised to a true proportion of her burthen. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 23 He..got down the broken Main-top-sail Yard, and got up and rigg'd another in its Place. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III viii 378 The Spaniards in a bravado rigged their sprit-sail-yard fore and aft likewise. 1836 Marryat *Pirate* iv, We must rig the pumps. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 384 We rigged the machine, and set hotly to work. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict., To Rig*,..an expression made use of in fitting up a gyn or capstan for working, &c.

b. *Naut.* To run *out*, draw *in*, a boom or stay.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Horse*, The sailors..are loosing, reefing or furling the sails, rigging out the studding-sail booms, &c 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 14 When the breast-backstays are to be rigged in, cast off the lanyard. *Ibid.* 22 Rig the boom out until the inner sheave-hole is clear of the cap. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 212 The boom is rigged in immediately the sail is canted clear.

intr. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 575 A boom called a ring-tail boom, which rigs in and out upon the main or driver boom.

6. To fit up, esp. as an expedient or makeshift.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xv, I rigged jury-masts: I made sail on them. 1850 W. Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iv. (1859) 60 An ingenious Frenchman..once rigged swivels in the heads of his boats. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* xvii, I have managed to rig a sort of table in my cabin at last.

b. Const. *out* or *up.*

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 69 Ships holds are well ventilated..by means of a sail, rigged out from the deck to below, like a funnel. 1841 B. Hall *Patchwork* II. v. 65 As if they had been rigging up a stage for Pantaloon. 1851 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, Outside these windows, Drysdale had rigged up hanging gardens.

† **Rig,** *v.*[3] Also 6 **rigge.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. a. *intr.* To make search, to ransack.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 5 Eft they gan to digge, And in the bowels of the ground unsatiably to rigge For riches coucht and hidden 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn Hermes*, Thou..Hast beene beseeging house and man together, Rigging and rifeling all waies.

b. *trans.* To search, ransack, rifle (a house, etc.).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he presume to enter our house, and rig euery corner, searching more then belongs to his office, we..turne him away. 1610 *Women Saints* 22 Her house..was rigged by them [*sc.* Goths]. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 151 Whereas I saw all things to be curiously searched and rigged, I commanded that Packet to be burnt.

2. To make free with (another's goods); to take or carry *away.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 33 Some rigs thy plow, some milks thy cow. *Ibid.* 43 Some prowleth for fewel, and some away rig fat goose and the capon.

3. To rob or despoil (one) *of* something.

1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vii. 73 Some Chambermaids which hauing beene..well rigd of their maidenhead,..are sent ouer..to do penance.

Rig, *v.*[4] Now *dial.* Also 6 **rigge,** 9 **rigg**; 8–9 **riggy** (8 **riggee**). [Cf. Rig *sb.*[4]] *intr.* To play the wanton; to romp or climb about.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 119 To Rigge, *lasciuire puellam.* 1592 Lyly *Midas* I. ii, Indeed if thou shouldest rigge vp and downe in our iackets, thou woudst be thought a very tomboy. 1598 Florio, *Treccolare*, to rig vp and downe as a gixie wench. 1692 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 59 *Reul*, to be rude: to behave ones self unmannerly, to Rig. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 56 Thee wut..colty, and hobby, and riggy, wi' enny Kesson Zoul. 1815 *Hist. J. De Castro* II. 12 Will you never leave off galloping, dancing, rigging, and romping amongst the boys and girls? 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., To rig*, to climb about; to get up and down a thing in wantonness or sport. 1876– in dial. glossaries (esp. of south-western counties).

transf. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 271 A young

Pullet, who often rigging from her nest makes hot and cold beget rottennesse.

† **Rig,** *v.*[5] *Obs.*[—1] (See quot.)

Perh. the same as Brockett's '*Rig*, to perform the act of supersaliency only, to back'.

1619 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* III. i, That this Bilbo-Lord shall reap that Maiden-head That was my due; that he shall rig and top her!

Rig, *v.*[6] *slang* or *colloq.* [f. RIG *sb.*[5]]

1. *trans.* To hoax, play tricks on, befool.

Common in dialect use: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1823 *Examiner* 652/1 One of the party..announced himself at the several houses of those who were to be rigged (as the phrase elegantly expresses it) in the quality of footman.

2. To manage or manipulate in some underhand or fraudulent manner.

1851 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XV. 105/1 Frequently the plate is rigged; more frequently the pictures. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 2/1 It is agreed to vote only for those names, and thus secure their return: this is what is termed 'rigging the committees'.

3. *To rig the market,* to cause an artificial rise (or fall) of prices with a view to personal profit.

1855 T. TAYLOR *Still Waters* 13 We must rig the market. Go in and buy up every share that's offered. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xvii. 210 About ten years ago it became the practice to rig the market as regards the shares of particular joint-stock banking companies.

b. To send *up* (prices) artificially.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 5/2 Mexican Railway stock.. is rigged up to a ridiculous extent.

Riga (rəi·gă), the name of a Russian seaport, situated in the Baltic Provinces, used attrib. in the names of certain products exported from there, as *Riga deal, fir, hemp, oak,* etc. *Riga balsam,* an essential oil (also called *Carpathian balsam*) obtained by distillation from *Pinus Cembra.*

1765-94 [see RHINE[2]]. 1802 W. COXE *Trav. Russia* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* VI. 712 The Riga hemp is chiefly used for shrouds and stays of men of war. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 128/1 The fixtures are of riga oak. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1706 Red Riga deal, or pine wood, would endure as long as oak in all situations. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 932 Benzoin..exists also in other empirical remedies, such as Riga balsam. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 659 *Pinus] sylvestris,* the Scotch Fir, which yields the timber known as Dantzic or Riga Fir.

Rigadig. [Imitative.] (See quot.)

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxvii, He would hum over his old rigadig tunes.

Rigadoon (rigădūn), *sb.* [a. F. *rigaudon, rigodon,* of doubtful origin.

'I have heard a dancing-master say that the name of this dance came from that of its inventor, who was called Rigaud.'—Rousseau *Dict. de mus.* s.v. Mistral states that Rigaud was a celebrated dancing-master at Marseilles.

The French forms are more closely represented in the following examples:—*a* 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* II. i, Will you have a minuet, Sir? The trocanny, tricotez, rigadon? Come, choose. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4213/4 With an Addition of the English Rigaudon and French Bretagne.]

1. A lively and somewhat complicated dance for two persons, formerly in vogue.

1691 *Satyr agst. French* Ep. A 2 It is an original, I assure you, and drawn as near to the Life as a Limner could take the Features of one dancing the Rigadoon. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 36 He..gained a great Reputation, by his Performance in a Rigadoon. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 85 The gentleman-commoner..led her some steps of a minuette, then fell into a rigadoon. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* i, He taught us the rigadoons of his own country. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House-Warming,* Sir Christopher..skips away with much glee in his best rigadoon. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv, She would dance you a rigadoon..very respectably.

attrib. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 4 Damia made her utterly forgot by a gentle sinking, and a Rigadoon Step.

2. The music for such a dance.

1731 (*title*), Instructions upon the Hautboy; together with a curious collection of Marches, Minuets, Rigadoons, and Opera Airs. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 551/2 The rigadoon has two times in a bar, is composed of two strains, each to be repeated. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* IV. xc, The puissant Piper, Rob, Whose bagpipe wak'd so hot a rigadoon From his well-managed bag. 1874 OUSELEY *Musical Form* 32 Gavottes, Corantos, Rigadoons, Jiggs, and other old-fashioned dance-tunes.

attrib. 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* ii. 245 With Hall he developed the rigadoon organ.

Hence **Rigadoo·n** *v.*, to dance a rigadoon.

1803 *Poet. Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 14 So fam'd Aldini .. Led dead folks down a contra dance And made them rigadoon and chassée. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii, The Doctor looked as if he should like to rigadoon and sashy [= chassé] across as well as the young one.

† **Rigald.** *Obs.* Also *a.* 4 **rigold, regal**(**d, reggalt,** 5 **rygald.** *β.* 4 **righolt,** 5 **?richolt, ryghold.** [The *β*-forms are prob. the more original, and appear to represent MLG. *regel-, rigelholt* (MDu. *righelhout*), f. *regel* rail, spar, + *holt* wood. In the *α*-forms there may be some confusion between the simple word and the compound.] A rail or spar of wood.

a. 1338 in Sir N. H. Nicholas *Hist. Navy* (1847) II. 476, cc waynscots,..ij **novelx** lollers, v regaldes. 1344-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 544 In vij melis emp. pro Bracina et xiiij Rigaldis, v*a.* 9*d.* *c* 1357 *Ibid.* 560 Et in cc. bord. de Waynscot et c. **Regalt'.** 1369-70 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll,* Pro tabula de rigold. 1398 *Exped. Earl Derby* 157 Pro xxxiiij deles..,pro vi **regal**..,pro xiij oken sparres. 1415-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 406 In factura hostii capituli, sc. pro xij rygald, xij s, et pro ligaturis et clavis, x s. iiij d.

β. 1399 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 16 In sarracione meremii righolts et waynscots,..38 *s.* 10 *d.* 1405 in HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1599) I. 173 For ech hundreth of bowstaues & boords called Waghenscot, a.d.; for euery hundreth of boords called Richolt, 4 d. ?1460 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In sarracione meremii ryghold, waynskot,..100 *s.* 10 *d.*

† **Ri·galding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*[—0] [Cf. RIGGAL, and RIGOL *v.*] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 By Free Masons and Stone-Cutters..Rigalding is to set in the Wedges.

Rigall, groove: see RIGGAL.

Rigalle, obs. form of REGAL *sb.*[2]

† **Rigate,** *v. Obs.*[—1] [f. ppl. stem of L. *rigāre*: cf. *irrigate.*] *trans.* To moisten.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 396* Bole-arminack..may be rigated by humid things.

† **Riga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *rigātio*: see prec. and -ATION.] Irrigation; moistening.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 57 The said mediterranean Countries would be continually scorched with the Sun, and be deprived of all rigation and watering. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 239 This delights in siccity and perishes by frequent rigation. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xv. (Dubl.) 203 They found something else more necessary to employ them in, than the Sarritions, Runcations, and Rigations of the Medica. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xvi. 119 In dry years, every field that has not some spring or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated rigations, is sure to fail in its crop.

Rigatt, variant of RIGGOT[2].

Ri·g-bone. Now *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: *a.* 4 **rigbon,** 5–6 **ryg-,** 6 **rigbone.** *β.* 5 **rygbane,** 6, 9 *Sc.* **rigbane** (9 *north.* **-baan, -beean, -beyan**). [f. RIG *sb.*[1]] = RIDGE-BONE.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 450 Some he brekketh the nekke anon, And of some the rig-bon. *c* 1400 *Song of Roland* 736 His shulder smot he quyt asundur, rent out the rigbon. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) v. xxxi. 142 The joyntes of the rygbone and of the breste bone. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* II. 112 Ane felloun rout he layde on his rig-bone. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rig-Baan,* the back bone. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *J. Inwick* 183 It was men like me wha were the rig-bane o' the Leeberal pairty.

Rigby, obs. variant of RIGSBY.

Rigel (rəi·dʒĕl, rəi·gĕl). *Astr.* Also 8 **regel.** [a. Arab. رِجْل *rijl* foot.] The star *β* in the constellation Orion.

1592 HUES *Treat. Globes* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 That which is in his left foote..[is called] Rigel Algeuze or Algibbar. 1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II. 66 Orions foot, Rigel. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* I. 47/2 To the east of Rigel, a star of the first magnitude in the left foot of Orion. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 18/1, *a* and *β*, of the first magnitude, were frequently called Betelguese..and Rigel, corruptions from Arabic names. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 323 Two of the stars of the quadrilateral, named Betelgeuse and Rigel, are of the first magnitude.

† **Rigent,** *a. Obs.*[—1] [ad. L. *rigent-, rigens,* pres. pple. of *rigēre* to be stiff.] Stiff, rigid.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 453 Elm & asshe ydried beth rigent.

Rigescence (ridʒe·sĕns). [f. L. *rigescĕre* to become stiff.] Stiffening.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 5 Such particles..increase the obstructions and rigescence..natural to that time of life. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXVII. 362 *note,* The stiffness and starkness, the unnatural rigescence of the limbs.

Rige·scent, *a. Bot.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rigescĕre.*] Tending to be rigid or stiff.

1873 M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms* (ed. 2), *Rigescent,* approaching a rigid or stiff consistence.

Riget(t, obs. forms of RIGGOT[2].

† **Rigg.** ?error for RUGG *sb.*

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16-19 Sept. 2/2 Poplins, riggs and riggs-royal, stuffs, camblets.

Ri·ggage. *rare*[—1]. [f. RIG *v.*[2]] Rigging.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 Riggage or Cordage.

Ri·ggal. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **rigall,** 7 **riggall, riggald,** 9 *dial.* **riggle.** [ad. F. *rigole*: see RIGOL *sb.* and REGAL *sb.*[3]]

1. A groove in wood or stone.

1555 in Hardwicke *Misc. State Papers* (1778) I. 71 The handle of the same [saw] is kept in a rigall of wood from swerving. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 221 There lyeth foorth farther out a foure square beame or spire, made hollow with a direct and streight passage of a narrow riggall or trough. 1639 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 339 A great waightie block with riggalds for those ribbs to shoote in. 1886 [see REGAL *sb.*[3]].

† 2. A ring-like mark. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5233/4 Two white Riggals round her Ears.

Riggald. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 6 **rigolde, reg-, rigald,** 8–9 **riggald** (9 **-old**); 7, 9 **riggilt.** *β.* 7 **regle, riggall,** 8–9 **riggil,** 9 **reggil, roggel.** [Northern var. of RIDGEL: see also RIGGON and RIGGOT.] A ridgel. Also *attrib.*

1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 A weather, a rigolde, and a lame. 1588 *Invent. of T. Carppmell, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), It[m] iiiij[or] weythers; tuppe and regalds. 1596 *Invent.* in *Archaeologia* XLVIII. 151 Item Tupp lambes..Item Rigald lambes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 244 Many creatures haue their Testicles within tyed to their backs,.. as some Tuppes or Rammes called Riggall Tuppes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 215 The stones of Rammes and Regles (vulgarly *Granella*) are esteemed great dainties, especially in Tuscany. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *A Riggilt,* a Ram with one Stone. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *Riggald,*..abusively apply'd to men as well as to cattle. 1788 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* II. 348 *Riggil,* ridgil. 1808– in many dial. glossaries (Northumb., Yorks., Lanc., Derby, Shropsh., Glouc.).

Riggan, dial. variant of RIGGING *sb.*[1]

Riggat(e, -att, variants of RIGGOT[2].

Rigged, *a.*[1] [f. RIG *sb.*[1]] Of cattle: Having a white streak along the back.

Other dialect uses are given in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1555 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 69 A browne rigged cowe. 1789 SILLAR *Poems* 118 Your Quey an' rigget Cow. 1811 AITON *Agric. Ayrsh.* 425 When a stripe of white run along the ridge of her back, she got the name of a rigged cow.

† **Rigged,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*[—1] (Of doubtful meaning; perh. from RIG *sb.*[3])

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 96 The young Elephant, or two-tayl'd steere, Or the rig'd Camell, or the Fidling Frere.

Rigged (rigd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RIG *v.*[2]]

1. *Naut.* Equipped with rigging. (Chiefly predicative, with adverbs.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxix. 21 When he had theym newely Riggyd & vytayled. 1502–9 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 417 Their barges..weale and pompously rigged and adressed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. XXXVI. 611 That the people of Rome may be..furnished of a fleete rigged and trimmed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 224 Our Ship..Is tyte, and yare, and brauely rig'd. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 200 My Vessel trusted to me from above, Gloriously rigg'd. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Rigging,* A Ship is well Rigged, when all her Ropes are of their fit size in proportion to her Burden. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 132 The sail so carried at the mainmast of a full-rigged brig. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 7, I seemed to behold some strangely rigged vessels lying close to me in the bay.

b. As the second element in combs., denoting the kind of rig carried by a vessel.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Vergue en boute dehors,* the main-boom of a sloop-rigged, or schooner-rigged vessel. 1780 in *Naval Chron.* II. 518 They were two Spanish Xebec Ships, polacre rigged. 1799 *Ibid.* 519 The third vessel..was a xebec latine-rigged. 1834 [see FORE AND AFT B]. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 148 She was a two-masted vessel,..and snow-rigged. 1880 [see LATEEN].

2. Dressed, clothed. Also with *out.*

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iii. 47 Bawsy rises, quickly dresses..: Now rigg'd [etc.]. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 136 He's very young, and exceedingly well rigg'd. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 27 Lenny showed afterwards equally well rigged-out. 1878 M. A. BROWN tr. *Runeberg's Nadeschda* 36 Prince Woldmar looks around and sees The strangely rigged-out girl again.

transf. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 96 Her Husband stands in the way rigg'd in all those engaging Qualifications which did win her Affection.

Rigged (rigd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RIG *v.*[6]] Fraudulently contrived; fictitiously enhanced in value.

1879 DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 12/3 It..is known..as a 'rigged sale', consisting of articles vamped up or originally manufactured for the purpose. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 9/1 The natural result of..made markets, rigged shares, paid puffs in the newspapers, and all the other scandals.

Rigger[1] (ri·gəɹ). [f. RIG *v.*[2]]

1. *Naut.* One who rigs ships.

1611 COTGR., *Galefretier,* a rigger, trimmer, mender of ships. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3929/4 Wife of William Holcroft, Rigger in Her Majesty's Yard at Deptford. 1772 *Hertford Merc.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 3/1 One of the Riggers belonging to his Majesty's Dock-yard. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV, Riggers' seizings and overhand knots in place of nice seamanlike work. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Apr. 5/1 The crosstree fell some 80 feet on to the deck, carrying with it a rigger, who was picked up dead.

2. *Mech.* A band-wheel. Also *attrib.*

1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 282 Which rollers are turned from the outside by the riggers or ratchet-wheels. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 371 The knife is kept moving ..by means of a band passing round the small rigger. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 357/2 Certain Improvements in Rigger Pulley Bands, for driving Machinery. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., In the mill-sawing industry the band wheels revolving on the shafting are called *riggers.*

3. (See quot. 1883.)

1883 M. E. JAMES *How to Decorate* 12 A very long-haired sable brush (technically called a rigger)..derives its odd name from marine painters, who with such brushes delineate the cordage of ships. 1887 *Art Jrnl.* 341 Some prefer..to use the long-pointed sable brush, known to the dealers in artists' materials as a 'rigger'.

4. A vessel with a specified rig.

1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* ix. 229 They're square-riggers, mother; iron built an' well found.

5. Colloquial abbrev. of OUTRIGGER 3.

Rigger[2] (ri·gəɹ). [f. RIG *v.*[6]] A thimble-rigger; one who rigs the market, etc.

c 1830 *Frauds of London* 12 The rig is practised at fairs, at races [etc]..The rigger offers to bet sovereigns, crowns, half-crowns, and so on. 1859 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 888 The name of Solomons is suggestive of..auction-mart 'riggers', second-hand garments, and the slums of Aldgate. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 5/1 A great cotton cornerer has gone the way of most of those great financial market 'riggers'.

Rigget(t, variants of RIGGOT[2].

Rigging (ri·gin), (*vbl.*) *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **ryggyng,** 5–6 **-ynge,** 6 **riggyng** (**riging**), 7 **-inge**; 6 **riggein,** 6, 8–9 **riggen,** 7 **-ine, -an,** 8–9 **riggin.** [f. RIG *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]: cf. RIDGING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The ridge or roof of a building; also, the making of a ridge or ridges (*rare*).

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 130 In salario j hominis temporantis lutum pro ryggyng pro prædicta domo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryggynge of howsys, *porcacio.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iii. 48 The hicht and hedis of the towris,

The wallis all and howsis ryggyngis. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. x. (S.T.S.) II. 176 Seand þe stanis and sclatis cassin be þe wemen & servandis of þe riggingis of þe housis. 1642 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 60 On the toppe of all hee layeth noe thatch, but onely loose strawe, which hee calleth the riggінge. 1724 Ramsay *No my ain House* i, This is no my ain house, I ken by the rigging o't. 1785 Burns *Vision* 18, I sat .. And heard the restless rattons squeak About the riggin. 1861 Quinn *Heather Lintie* (1863) 155 Oor wa's are only ae brick thick, Rent frae the riggin' doon. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 277 Up to the rigging of the house he went and then along it.

fig. 1821 Scott *Pirate* vii, Though my master be a stranger, and no just that tight in the upper rigging.

b. *attrib.*, as *rigging-stone, -tree.*

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 96 Of Daueis toure .. Thay *riggein stanes cum tumland ouir the trinschis. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 398 He took doun the rigging stanes, cyngle stanes, with the rest. 1829 J. Hunter *Hallamsh. Gloss., Rigging-Stones*, slates. 1896 *Newcastle Courant* 21 Mar. (E.D.D.), Covering .. the house-leek on the rigging-stone. 1788 Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* II. 348 **Riggen-tree*, a piece of timber laid along the ridge of a roof to support the heads of the spars. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'The man astride the riggin tree,' the person who holds a mortgage on the premises.

2. The ridge or top of an elevated stretch of ground or raised path. Also *attrib.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 379 As þai ly towart þe north to þe heid of þe bank riggin. 1574 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 225 Thairefter plat north the riggen of the nethir quhyt hill. 1599 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 201 The rigging stane of the calsey that passis fra the croce towardis Johne Kemptis land. 1888 Addy *Sheffield Gloss.* 190.

3. The back.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. Prol. 148 Syne to me wyth his club he maid a braid, And twenty rowtis apoun my rigging laid. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 41 The rok, .. With watring wauis and huge, Quhilk ramping ouer his rigging ryds. *c* 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 616 The Butter-box got many knocks, the riggans pay'd for a' then. 1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence* ix, Wild hangy's tawz ye'er riggings saft Makes black and blae. 1814 in Hone *Everyday Bk.* II. 1115 The colt .. scampered off sneering, with his tail on his 'riggin'. 1898 Ld. E. Hamilton *Mawkin* x, It would maybe be more to my liking to bonnilie reesle the limmer's riggin with a stirrup leather.

Rigging, (*vbl.*) *sb.*[2] [f. Rig *v.*[2]]

1. *Naut.* The action of equipping a vessel with the necessary shrouds, stays, braces, etc.

1486 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 16 Expenses & labor xiiij daies in rigging of the Kyngs said Ship. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 133 He was of councell of beyng of the sayde ship and of vitayling and rigging of her to the see. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, His Lieuetenant had giuen order for the ful rigging of his gallies. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 209 The building and rigging of ships of any proportion. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 91/1 The right construction and rigging of the Vessels. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 243 The rigging of the Plantagenet .. goes on briskly.

2. The ropes or chains employed to support the masts (*standing rigging*), and to work or set the yards, sails, etc. (*running rigging*).

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* v. i, I want both rigging for my fleet, And also furniture for these my men. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 All the Cordage, .. and saile-cloth, and rigging of the shippe. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 163 They were not able to give them farther chase, till their sailes and rigging could be repaired. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5360/5 All their standing and running Rigging was mostly shot away. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 102 The flying rigging all aloft belay'd. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 136 A shed for the reception of the rigging, equipments, and stores of the schooner. 1869 Gibbon *Robin Gray* vii, The wind was whistling shrilly through the rigging.

fig. 1670 Dryden *Cong. Granada* II. Prol. 18 That done, [he] bears up to th' prize, and views each limb, To know her by her rigging and her trimm. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 11/2 We do not want to know how their lower rigging [= skirts, etc.] is placed and set up.

3. *transf.* Clothing, dress. Also with *out.*

1662 J. Wilson *Cheats* I. i, I ha'n't seen her since my last mischance; Must ev'n to her for new riggings. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 6 So many sorts of Rigging dress the Elf, Himself sometimes does hardly know himself. 1729 Gay *Polly* I, She is in most charming rigging; she won't cost you a penny, Sir, in clothes at first setting out. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 122 We who stayed at the factory began to put on our winter rigging. 1821 Scott *Pirate* viii, I have saved .. my clothes—that the tall old woman in the dark rigging managed for me. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 5 Salim's own rigging out was of the same description.

4. Equipment, outfit.

1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Sunday 68 They had teams with rigging such as is used to carry barrels. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 63 This claim has a splendid hydraulic rigging.

5. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *rigging house, mat, room, time, victuals, wages*; *-cutter, -stopper* (see quots.).

c 1599 in Bree *Cursory Sk.* (1791) I. 217 For the rigging wages of 200 men. *Ibid.*, For rigging-victuals of 200 men. 1662–3 Pepys *Diary* 7 Jan., Commanders did never heretofore receive any pay for the rigging time, but only for sea-time. 1669 R. Eastwood in *St. Papers, Dom.* 1668–9, 593 We will lay the floor of the rigging-house this week. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 181 Rigging is .. prepared .. in a rigging-house. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 108 Eleventh in order stand the rigging-houses. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Rigging-Mats*, those which are seized upon a vessel's standing rigging, to prevent its being chafed. *Ibid., Rigging-stoppers* .. are used when the shrouds, stays, or backstays are stranded in action, or in a gale [etc.]. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 6 The fire broke out .. in the fitting and rigging rooms. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Rigging Cutter*, an apparatus invented to cut the rigging of sunken vessels.

6. Rigging-loft. a. (See quot. 1867.)

1821 Scott *Pirate* xviii, I love to see my rigging-loft well stocked with goods. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Rigging-Loft*, a long room or gallery in a dockyard, where rigging is fitted .. to be in readiness for the ship. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Rigging lofts*, the workshops on shore, in which the ship's gear is fitted for use.

b. The space above a theatre-stage from which the scenery is manipulated. *U.S.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 879 Rigging Loft 90 ft. above stage. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 438 Looking upward from the floor of the stage, he would call them [the beams] the gridiron; standing on them, he would speak of them as the rigging-loft.

Riggish (ri·gif), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. Rig *sb.*[4]] Wanton, licentious. (See also quot. 1881.)

1570 Levins *Manip.* 145/38 Riggish, *licentiosus.* 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 115 In their outward behaviour, they shew themselues foolish, riggish, and retchless. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 245 For vildest things Become themselues in her, that the holy Priests Blesse her, when she is Riggish. 1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV. iv, The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and unmaidenly.

1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Riggish*, usually applied to cattle or sheep .. breaking through fences; also, wanton.

Ri·ggite. *rare*—[1]. [f. Rig *sb.*[5]] One who makes game or fun of others.

1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 61 My being esteemed a pretty good *riggite*, that is a jocular verbal satirist, supported my consequence in the society.

Riggle, dial. variant of Wriggle *sb.* and *v.*

Riggmonrowle, obs. form of Rigmarole.

†Ri·ggon. *Obs. rare.* (See quot. and next.)

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 Riggon tuppes are such as have one stone in the codde, and the other in the ridge of the backe. *Ibid.* 2 A riggon weather is such an one as hath formerly beene a riggon tuppe.

Ri·ggot[1]. *dial.* Also 6 **rygett,** 9 **riggit** (**ricket**). [var. of Riggald : cf. prec.] = Ridgel.

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 135, xxij[te] tupes and rygetts. 1814 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Riggot*, a half-gelded horse. *Lanc.* 1825– in northern dial. glossaries (Northumb., Durh., Yorks.).

Ri·ggot[2]. Now *dial.* Forms: 7 **riget**(t, 9 **-att, -ot**(t; 7 **riggett,** 7, 9 **rigget,** 9 **riggat**(e, **-att, -ut**; 7 **riggott,** 8–9 **riggot.** [Related to *riggald* Riggal, Regal *sb.*[3]] A groove, furrow, or channel; in mod. *dial.* a water-channel, surface-drain, gutter, rain-spout.

1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 32 Some of the seats of the windows gilded in the riggott that is planed. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 99/1 Channelling the sole is making a riggett in the outer sole for the Wax thread to ly in. *Ibid.* 111/2 A flat in a Cornice, with a Channel or Rigget at the bottom inwards. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Blasting*, This Plug has a Riggot made in it down the Side. *Ibid.* Pij b, Upon one of which Edges the Riggot is made for the Priming of it. 1825– in dial. glossaries (Lanc., Chesh., Derby, Leic., Shropsh.).

Righe, Righolt: see Reigh, Rigald.

Right (rəit), *sb.*[1] Forms: **1 riht, reoht, reht, riet,** 1–5 (6) **riht,** 3 **rih**(te, **rihht,** 3–4 **rihtt**; 3 **riþt,** 4 **rith, rit,** 5 **rite**; 2, 5– *Sc.* **richt** (4 **-te**), 4–5 **riȝt**(e, 4 **riȝtt**), 5 **reght, righte,** 4– **right**; 1, 4 **ryht** (4 **rythe, ryte**), 5–7 *Sc.* **rycht**; 4–5 **ryȝt**(e, 4–6 **ryght** (4–5 **rygth, ryghth**), 5–6 **ryghte.** [OE. *riht, ryht*, etc., = OFris. *riucht* (mod.Fris. *ryucht*), OS., OHG. *reht* (Du. and G. *recht*), ON. *réttr* (Da. *ret*, Sw. *rätt*), related to Right *a.*]

I. †1. The standard of permitted and forbidden action within a certain sphere; law; a rule or canon. *Obs.*

c 900 *Baeda's Hist.* IV. v. (1890) 276 Licade us efencuman æfter þeawe arwyrðra rehta [L. *iuxta morem canonum venerabilium*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 135 Þa men þe .. wiðerwearde wæron Godes beboda & þæs gastlican rihtes. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 114 *Fas*, Godes riht. *Jus*, mennisc riht. *Ibid.* 115 *Rodia lex*, scipmanna riht. *c* 1200 Ormin 7202 Herode king wass grill .. whannse he seþ þatt Godess rihht & Godess lahe riseþþ. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Ful of grete scyence bothe in ryght cyuyl and in cannon. 1610 Willet *Dan.* 356 These doe not distinguish betweene the ceasing of the sacrifices in right and in fact.

† 2. That which is proper for or incumbent on one to do; one's duty. *Obs.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 159 Dæt ðonne bið ðæs recceres ryht dæt he ðurh ða stemne his larlowdomes ætiewe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplican eðles. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1 (Grein), Vs is riht micel, ðæt we rodera weard .. wordum herigen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Ichulle deien i mine neste, & beon as dead þerinne: vor þet is ancre rihte: & wunien uort heo deie þerinne. *Ibid.* 142 Vor þet is ancre rihte, muchel uor to wakien.

3. That which is consonant with equity or the light of nature; that which is morally just or due. (Often contrasted with *might* and *wrong*, and in ME. freq. coupled with *reason* or *skill.*)

Beowulf 1700 Dæt la mæg secgan, se þe soð & riht fremeð on folce. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 7 Ne þæt nis nan riht þæt mon þone yflan hatige. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 48 Gif se lareow riht tæcce, do gehwa swa-swa he tæcð. *c* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1123, He sæde þone cyng þæt hit wæs togeanes riht þæt man scolde setten clerc ofer muneces. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 961 Hit is azein riht, .. þæt godd, þe is undedlich mahe deð drehen. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 950 Þe heorte .. so uorleost al his lyht, þat ho ne syhþ soþ ne riht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29 Þe wrang to here o right is lath. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 622 Ay þe ofter, þe alder þay were, þay lasten ryȝt & wrogten woghe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 351 If ther were .. such a kniht That wolde sein it was no riht, I wole it with my bodi prove. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1219 Now wil I be obeyand, And make the manrent with hand, As right is, and skill. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* l. 52, I cry him Lord of everie fuill, .. And, verralie, that war gryt rycht. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IX. 119 Too age it dooth belong Too keepe the rigor of the lawes and search out ryght from wrong. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 216 Force should be right, or rather, right and wrong .. Should loose her names. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 572 Self-esteem, grounded on just and right Well manag'd. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 131/1 You must acknowledge a Distinction betwixt Right and Wrong, founded in Nature, .. by which Actions may be call'd just or unjust. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* IV. 118 So let their blood be shed, who scorning right, Shall impiously dare its ties to slight. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 147 Because right is right, to follow right Were wisdom. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 46 We judge a stranger by our home-bred ways, Who, maybe, walks by other rule of right.

Comb. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* ii. § 90 Rex et Regina, .. 'Right-doers'. 1874 W. P. Mackay *Grace & Truth* 202 Many moral, unconverted men are specimens of the highest external right-doing. 1896 Morley in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 4/2, I am for a safe England, .. a just England, a right-doing England.

b. The fact or position of being in the right (cf. 6 b). Chiefly in phr. *to have right.* Now *rare.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1282 Whan I had wrong and she ryght, She wolde alwey so goodely For-yeve me. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5534 Right maketh a feble man strong. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 74 Had the pape Clement had rycht his folk had nocht bene in bataill disconfyte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 128 We haue good right in oure caas; they are come vpon vs without cause. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Jus*, The indifferent iudge attributed victorie to him .. to whome right appeared. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* (1620) 117 Whether you haue right or wrong, I knowe you must haue the last word. 1822 Scott *Peveril* xxix, The bigots have some right when they affirm that all is for the best. 1865 Kingsley *Hereward* xxvii, 'The king has right!' cried Hereward. 'Let them take the plunder' [etc.].

c. Consonance with fact; correctness.

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* ii. (1892) 126 Whether .. there was some mixture of right and wrong in their reasoning. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iv. § xxviii. 118, I can but rapidly name the chief conditions of right. 1867 — *Time & Tide* x. § 51 And yet .. there was something of right in the terrors of this clerical conclave.

4. Just or equitable treatment; fairness in decision; justice. Freq. in phr. *to do* (one) *right.*

c 900 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 140 Þa cwædon ealle þa weotan þæt mon uðe þære cyrcan rihtes swa wel swa oðerre. *c* 1205 Lay. 2511 Heo was swa swiðe wel bi-þouht, þat ælche monne heo dude riht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 52 Dat wise wil, ðat weldet alle ðinge wit riȝt and skil. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1796 All tok a right, bath pouer and Rike; All hade a dom, bath riche and pour. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 598 The gilt spuris .. He suld in hy ger hew 3ow fra; Richt vald with cowardis men did swa. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) I. ii. 3 Come byfore the luge and he shal do the ryght. *c* 1450 Burgh *Secrees* 2051 Ryght and the Kyng as brethryn owen to be. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* vi. 23 Then heare thou from heauen, and se yᵗ thy seruaunt haue righte. 1565 Cooper s.v. *Jus, Nundinatio iuris*, sellyng of right and iustice. 1589 Lodge *Scillaes Metam.* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 Which spectacle of care made Thetis .. call on Glaucus, and command her Sonne To yeelde her right. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xi. 34, I can do her memorie no better right, then to confesse she was wrong in somethings. 1692 T. H[ale] *Account New Invent.* 86 In right to his Majesty and his Service, no less than to it and themselves. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 71 Oh! were a Theban Lyre not wanting here, And Pindar's Voice, to do their merit right! 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xx, To petition the King, as a matter of right, that the murder of their fellow-citizen should be inquired into. 1842 Browning *Cavalier Tunes* II. i, King Charles, and who'll do him right now?

†b. With reference to drinking, in phr. *to do* (one) *right.* (Cf. Reason *sb.*[1] 15 b.)

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 76 Why now you haue done me right. 1605 Chapman *All Fools* v. i, Come in when they haue done the Ladyes right. *Ibid.*, Fill's a fresh pottle, by this light, Sir Knight, You shall do right. 1624 Massinger & Field *Bondman* II. iii, These Glasses containe nothing; doe me right As e're you hope for liberty.

5. In prepositional phrases, *with, by*, or *of right*, = rightfully, properly, with reason or justice.

†a. *With* (or *mid*) *right. Obs.*

863 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 439 Sue ðer mid riahte to ðem lande limpað. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 Seo mennisce ȝecynd .. mæȝ mid rihte þæm Scyppende lof & wuldor seczean. *c* 1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Þa forlæs he þat mid rihte forþi þæt he hit hæfde æror beieten mid unrihte. *c* 1200 Ormin 1395 Forr enngless haffdenn heoffness ærd Forrlorenn all wiþþ rihhte. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 53 in *S. F. Leg.* I. 221 He .. seide þat we ouȝten Ihesu crist þonki suyþe wel with riȝte. *c* 1315 Shoreham I. 1656 He spekeþ of þyng þat his to come, þat scholde be myd ryȝte Of treuþe. *a* 1400 in *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 22 With gud ryghte þay loue þe, and onoures þe, .. all thy creatures.

b. *By right*; in mod. use *by rights.*

c 1315 Shoreham I. 1671 Þet compleþ þet spoushod .. Þat hyt ne may be ondon .. By ryȝte. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) I. 83 On you by right ought these shames and these reproves al hoolly discende. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 4589 (Trin.), God haþ þe shewed fair warnyng, Þerfore owe þou by riȝt To honoure him. 1535 Coverdale *Luke* xxiii. 41 And truly we are therin by right, for we receaue acordinge to oure dedes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 143 Haly is his name be richt. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 177, I should haue beene a woman by right.

1818 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 159, I should not, by rights, speak in this tone to you. 1853 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 429 By rights he ought to leave his work and go play. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* vii, I suppose that I should not by rights have told you.

† c. *Of right. Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (Caxton, 1483) 78 To lesen his lyf as to a fals traitour of good right and reason belongeth. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 For the wiff of right owithe to honoure her husbonde. *c* 1500 *God spede the Plough* 17 (Skeat), And so shulde of right the parson praye, That hath the tithe shefe of the londe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 345 Seinge the case standeth thus, ther can no rebellion of right be obiected unto us. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 277 They are all of Right his Subjects.

6. *The right*: that which is right; righteousness, justice, truth; *esp.* the cause of truth or justice.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xvi. 20 Filiġe rihtlice þam rihte, þæt þu lybbe lange on þam lande, þe drihten..þe syló. *c* 1205 LAY. 19941 Woh him wes wunder lað, and þat rihte a leof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4370 O þe haf i nakin might, For elles it war a-gain þe right. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxi, We ..That riche rewmes ouer rynnes agaynes the ryghte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvi[i]. 1 Heare ye right (O Lorde), considre my complaynte. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 63 The harralde cryd, 'God schaw the rycht'. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 55 Here let them end it, and God defend the right. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 2 To take away the right from the poore of my people. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 376 The right itself shineth of itself. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 40 Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 561 The liberty of governing himself..according to his own sense of the right and of the becoming. 1865 LINCOLN *2nd Inaug. Address*, With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right.

b. In phr. *to have the right* (cf. 3 b).

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5533, I haue the right and he the wrong. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 892 Zea, he suld rather die than zield, Though Reason had the richt. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, It is not my part..to decide who had the right or wrong in the present brawl.

c. *To be in the right*, to have justice, reason, or fact upon one's side.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 554 Ye shall take vengaunce of thyse traytours, For ye ben in the right and they in the wronge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl.xxvi. 626 Ye be in the ryght of this warre. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 275 He was in the right, and so indeed it is. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 167 He's in the right (Constable), what say you to it? 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* i iv, Your Sex Was never in the right, y're always false, Or silly. 1710 [see REVERIE *sb.* 3 *a*]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. ii, She knew all the time she was in the right. 1815 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. 365 They are in the right, however, to enforce discipline and good order. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 125 A historical question about which they were in the right.

II. 7. Justifiable claim, on legal or moral grounds, to have or obtain something, or to act in a certain way.

Chiefly in various phrases, as *writ* (etc.) *of right, in right, to have* (good) *right*, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii, Forðæm hi mid nanum ryhte ne magon ġearnigan þæt ge heora wundrien. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2152 (Gr.), Nelle ic þa rincas rihte benæman. *c* 1205 LAY. 28776 For he hefde rihte to bissere kineriche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7496 Þus lo þe englisse folc..come to a nywe louerd þat more in ryġte was. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 To coroune kyng Edward, Als he þat had gode right vnto þe regalte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 46 Off kingis, that aucht that reawte, And mayst had rycht thair king to be. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 59/2 Oure Lond, by the Kynges Writ of right enclosed. 1425 *Ibid.* 271/1 He þat hath verray title of right in eny thing. 1461 *Ibid.* V. 467/2 Any of the Kynges in dede and not in right. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* (E.E.T.S.) 432 As moche ryght haue I in this tree as ye. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 89 A writ of right being brought against him, prescription of possession will not serue him. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ii. § 8 In case it do happen that without right of blood a man in such wise be possessed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x[i]x. 123 Nor doth it follow that he hath the best in right, who hath the best in fight. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 310 Who made our Laws to bind us, not himself, And hath full right to exempt Whom so it pleases him. 1727 SWIFT *Bancis & Phil.* 134 Against Dissenters [he] would repine, And stood up firm for Right divine. 1771 *Junius Lett.* (1788) 239 [He] rejects with indignation the claim of right, which his adversary endeavours to establish. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, But here comes one has good right to do our errand to him. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 191 It was might, not right, which had put her in the position she occupied. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 5/7 Right, in its personal application, is indeed never but the underside of duty; turn it uppermost, and everything becomes topsy-turvy.

b. In phr. *in right of* (a person or thing).

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 26/2 Noght seised of Lond or rentes..., bot in right of þeire Wyves. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. viii. (1614) 379 Solimanbee,..who made challenge to the State in right of his wife. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ded., I should now, in Right of a Dedicator, give your Lordship a List of your own Virtues. 1726 — *Gulliver* I. vi, I allow he preceded me in Right of his Post. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 258 Claiming the dukedom in right of his wife. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* i, Nought have I brought save this mine axe; in right of which once I ruled the people of the axe.

c. So *by right* (also † *rights*) *of.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 89 They succeeded by right (as they call it) of consanguinitie. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* iii. 17 She belongeth to Tobias by right of inheritance. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Jan., He said that .. he did it by rights of his office. 1789 COWPER *On the Queen's Visit to London* 3 By right of worth, not blood alone, Entitled here to reign! 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 207 Hers by right of full-accomplish'd Fate. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xxi, Pack up the Englishman's plate-chest, which we inherited by right of fist.

8. In prepositional phrases denoting justifiable title or claim to something:

a. *With right.* (In OE. *mid rihte.*)

Beowulf 2056 [He] þone maðþum byreð, þone þe ðu mid rihte rædan sceoldest. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 3 Hi me habbað benumen mines naman þe ic mid rihte habban sceolde. *c* 1290 *St. Gregory* 29 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 356 Ȝif þat lond is swuch ase þe men beoth, name it hauez with riȝte. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1314 Thoght I myght reif thame with right, rath to my handis. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 96 May I with right and conscience make this claim?

b. *Of right.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 159 The kynryk ȝharn I nocht to have, Bot gyff it fall off rycht to me. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Lete þe houndes comme too and eete þe flessh..for þat is hir rewarde of reght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 He that of very ryght owed ye cappe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 391 He may (of right) chalenge to him self this singular title. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxi. (1674) 169 He ought of right to have precedency. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 611 To come..and worship thee of right declar'd Sovran of Creatures. 1817 COBBETT *Prot. Reform.* § 330 Those great estates, which of right belonged to the poorer classes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 791 While England repelled the claims of the Prince of Wales to the Regency as of right, Ireland admitted them.

c. *By (good) right*; also in mod. use *by rights.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 343 Þei han heritage in heuene, and þi trewe riȝte. *Ibid.* xx. 95 By riȝte he it claymed. 1466 in *Archæologia* (1887) L. 1. 52 A-kynge..their Casualtys and other thynges þt long to hem be right ameabully. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 78 [He] affirmed the kyngdome to be his by good right. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 172 This Sorrow that I haue, by right is yours. *c* 1616 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xx. 10 Pretending tytyls..By ry[ch]t hereditar to serve thy grace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 325 Owe not all Creatures by just right to thee Duty and Service? 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, Days when the gentry of England were by due right the leaders of the people. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxvii, Any little matters which ought to be ours by rights.

9. A legal, equitable, or moral title or claim to the possession of property or authority, the enjoyment of privileges or immunities, etc.

Freq. with qualifying word, as *civil, natural, real rights*: see the various adjs. *Declaration* or *Bill of Rights*, 'a Bill declaring the Rights and Liberties of England, and the Succession to the Crown' (Burnet), passed in 1689.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 909 (Gr.), Nu cwom elþeodiġ,.. hafað mec bereafod rihta ġehwylces. *c* 900 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 140 Þa sona wæs Epelwald þæs wordes, þæt he no þes rihtes wiðsacan wolde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3544 Þou sal neuer..In þi forbirth do claim na right. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 78 He suld that airbytre disclar,..And lat him ryng that had the rycht. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 7 All such right, title, interesse, clayme..as they.. have in any of the premisses. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. hi[i]. 188 Let the ryght go to the ryght. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 96 b, The donee to whom the release was made then had nothinge in the land, but onely a righte. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 129 b, For when the Right, which is the foundation and the principall, is released, by consequence the Action..is also released. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* (1693) II. i. 161 All Real Rights are either that original Community of all Men,..Or the Interest which Possession giveth, or Property. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 334 After all our boast of Settlements and Estates, nothing is or can be settled, but the Fee and Original Right in the great universal Lord. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 1 Strange! ..that one and twenty miles sailing..should give a man these rights. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 172 The husband is entitled to all those rights and privileges which his wife would have had if she were alive, and which were annexed to her estate. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 747 Rights are grand things,..but the way in which we expound those rights..seems to me to be the very incarnation of selfishness. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. p. xiii, Association, however, necessarily creates rights and duties; from rights and duties spring law and government.

Comb. a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 17 A civil, or say a right-conferring code.

b. Const. *to* († *unto*, rarely † *for*), with following sb. (or equivalent construction).

c 1205 LAY. 26411 Oðere londes monie, þe Julius hafde an honde, þat he nauȝt nane rihte to. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7495 A fals king þat nadde no riȝt to þe kinedom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26511 To couer þe right til heuen blis. 14.. GAYTRYGE in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 109 Robes and Rychesce..þat we haf na gud titil ne na ryght to. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 9 War ȝour richt reknit to þe croun It mycht be laid with litill meinss. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 99 The Turkes..are sensible of the right the Christians..haue for the free exercise of their Religion. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 71 When he hath given it to us, we have a civil right to it. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 28 He..is not permitted to fill those Vacancies (to which by the Law of War, he has an indisputed Right). 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 25 *note*, On various occasions you have a right to the services of the magistrate. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv. 40 He asserted his own right to the discovery of the differential calculus. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 536 (St. Paul) maintained against them his independent right to the highest order of the Apostolate.

c. Const. *to* with inf. Chiefly in phr. *to have a* (or *no*) *right to* (do something), which in dialect use is also employed with reference to obligation (see quots. under *b*).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1275 Thane salle we rekkene..whatt ryghte þat he claymes, Thus to ryot þis rewme! 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 524 Some good Gentleman, that hath the right Unto his Church for to present a wight. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 194 A Palisadoe..to hinder the fishing of those that have no right to fish. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 409 If not, the people have a right supreme To make their kings. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 P 4 He has no Right to act here as if he were in an empty Room. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 128 Women claim a right to inspect into the indiscretions of their husbands. 1803 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Wks.* (1846) III. 242 He has a right to expect from me a faithful, a zealous, and a fearless defence. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* xvi, We were officers..., and in that capacity had a right to come and go unquestioned.

(*b*) 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May P 7, I have no right to maintain idle vagrants. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I. 209, I don't see as how women have any right to be trampled on. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I have no right to pay at that toll-bar,' means, I am not obliged to pay there. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'I have no right to pay': i.e. I ought not to be compelled to pay. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-talk* 82 'To have a right' is equivalent to 'ought' or 'in duty bound', in such a phrase as this—'He' gotten a weyfe an' bairns, and he's a right to keep 'em.'

d. Const. *of* (in early use = *to*), with sbs. or gerunds. See also RIGHT OF WAY.

1463-4 *Cal. Rec. Dubl.* (1889) I. 315 Apon the varyaunce of the ryght and tytle of the office of Recorder. 1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* c ij, Earle Richard. had the right of Salysbury in holde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 155 b, [He] wold not permit these..to enioy the right of Burgesie. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* vi. 11, I wil speake for her, that she may be giuen thee for a wife. For to thee doth the right of her appertaine. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 129 b, Right of entrie. 1702 H. DODWELL *Apol.* § 15 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, Authority..had undoubtedly the Right of Life and Death. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 178 The alienee hath not only a bare possession, but also an apparent right of possession. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 81 A certain part of the senators..possessed votes without the right of addressing the assembly. 1889 *Law Times Rep.* LVIII. 163/2 The right of using this road constituted an easement of the farm.

e. A document substantiating a claim or title. *Miner's right*: see MINER[1] 6.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 9 The said Thomas.. hes promittit to bring with him sik rychtis as tha will use quharby tha clame the sadis landis to pertene to thame. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxvii. 198 The man who will not be content with rights to bought land, except he get also the ridges and acres laid upon his back to carry home with him. 1890 [see MINER[1] 6].

10. With possessive pron. or genitive: The title or claim to something properly possessed by one or more persons. Also *transf.*

c 1129 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1129, Þæt hi scolden ealle cumen to Lundene..,& þæt scolden sprecon of ealle Godes rihtes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3714 Buiȝes stronge and folc vn-friȝt, stalwurði to weren here riȝt. *a* 1290 *Beket* 229 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 Swyþe wel bi-gan þis Ercedekne holi churche bi-lede, And stifliche heold op hire riȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26320 Þou þi right fordon has þan. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Þey schal saue þe kynge hys rythe, and non prejudys don a-geyn his lawe in þes ordenaunce. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 273/1 Þe pretensed ryght of my said Lord. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* h vj, Whanne the kyng was dede, somme wold haue taken her ryght fro her. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 180 It is..a great discouraging to the people..when they see not defended..in their right and title. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 92 Lysander, yeelde Thy crazed title to my certaine right. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 194, I yeeld up my right in all the good I receive from you. 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Comm. Laws* (1681) 37 My Right is a Liberty left me by the Law to do any thing which the Law forbids me not. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* I. 14 In vain for Polynices' right they bled. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 147 To these have been opposed, with more presumption than prudence, the rights of woman. 1819 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 232 The enlightened friends of the rights of the people. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 222 Human nature at last asserted its rights. 1878 DALE *Lect. Preach.* ix. 291 Respect the rights of the past: assert the rights of the present.

b. In phr. *in* (*the*) *right of, in one's* (*own*) *right.*

1472 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 15/2 In the possession of the same Richard and Anne his wyfe, as in the right of the same Anne. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 48 The castell of Douer, wherof the kinges maiesty is verye owner in the right of the imperial crowne of this his realme. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 53 Wherefore king Henry havyng now maryed the sayde Alianor claymed as in her right the Erledome of Tholose. 1599 THYNNE *Animad.* (1875) 26 Alice, the wyfe of Richarde Neuille, (e)le of Sarisbery in the righte of the same Alice). 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xvii. (1636) 225 The gentrie..robbed the commonweale in their own right. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. x, Where they might enjoy almost the same advantages of a liberal fortune as if they were entitled to it in their own right. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 435 The only method he had to gain possession of it, was by suing in his wife's right. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, She has a little money in her own right. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 526/1 Property which should come to the wife, or the husband in her right.

11. That which justly accrues or falls to any one; what one may properly claim; one's due.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 397 Azife se wer his wife hire ryht on hira ġesinscipe. *c* 970 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 258 Do ðam ðeofe his riht, swa hit ær Eadmundes cwide wæs. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Unnedes hie winnen ȝiet here louerdes rihttes. *c* 1275 LAY. 7906 Ich hou segge, cnihtes, Rome his oure rihtes (*c* 1205 eowre irihte). *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6755 Ȝe..waytes vs wyþ sum tresons, For to wyþ-halden vs oure right. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Þei ben þevys,..and cursed, for þei wiþdrawen riȝttis of holy Chirche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7987, I shall..our ground to þe grekes graunt as for right. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxii. 16 Yee when he helped ye oppressed and poore to their right, then prospered he well. *a* 1586 *Answer to Cartwright* 55 Wee shoulde not take our ryghte on a thyefe, to iustyfie his theeuerye. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. iii, Honour and admiration are

her rights. 1632 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 11 Observing the Laws and paying the Rights of the Countrie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 81 Let us not but give the Devil his right. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. iii, He has been advised by his friends to claim his rights. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 41 Our provisions are the right of those who work for them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 35 We cannot help acknowledging that what is right for us is the right and inheritance of others.

fig. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xviii, Grief claim'd his right, and tears their course.

† **b.** A territory, estate, dominion. *Obs. rare.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 Whan he had regned foure 3ere, one ryued vpon his right. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 26 Sir Artegall .. taking with him, as his vanquisht thrall, That Damzell, led her to the Souldans right.

†**c.** (Usu. *pl.*) The last sacraments of the Church.

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 372 Þer fel a miracle of a knizt, Wiche þat was to deþ y-diȝt,. Er he dyd he hadde his riȝt. *c* 1400 *Brut* 134 Oppon seynt Iohnes day .. þe Kyng vnderfonge his rightes of holy cherche, as fallip to euery Cristen man. [c 1450 *Cont'n. Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 493 When he saw he shold dye, he made his testament, and .. receyved al þe rightes of holy churche.] 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xiii. 630 But beie me vnto the Abbay .. that I may be confessyd and haue my ryghtes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLI (Percy Soc.) 204 Of holy church with all humilite My rightes I toke.

† **d.** *pl.* That part of the quarry given to the hounds as their share or due. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, When þe houndes beth þus enquyrered, þe lymmers shulde haue both þe shuldres for þeire reghtes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177, I can chase the herte & the wyld bore, and blowe the prycе, and serue the houndes of theyr ryghtes.

e. *pl.* A stag's full complement of antlers, consisting of the brow, bay, and tray.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, Fourched on þe reght syde and lacke nought of reghtes bynethe. *Ibid.*, If hym lacke any of his reghtes benethe, ye muste abate so many in þe toppe. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Marque*, A deere, which hath more rights, or branches, on th' one side then on th' other. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* I. ii, A head, large, and well beam'd; with all rights somm'd, and spred. 1677 *Gentl. Recr.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 416/2 You must say he beareth a false Right on his near horn, for all that the Beam bears are called Rights. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. x. 82 The three first are termed the rights; the two points, the crockets. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* II. 142 To be runnable or warrantable, a stag .. must bear his 'rights' (that is, brow, bay, and tray), and two on top.

III. †**12.** **a.** *On, of,* or *by right,* = ARIGHT *adv.*

Beowulf 1555 Rodera rædend hit on ryht gesced. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 1 Ƿif ic þine unrotnesse on riht ongieten hæbbe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Se biscop sceal .. þrafian þa mæsse-preostas .. þæt hie healdan Godes æwe on riht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2226 Alle he woren ðanne soni ofriȝt; Iacob ðus him bi-meneð o-riȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1566 Sua blind þai war in þair insight, þat reckining cuth þai nan o right. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1513 Þer was rynging, on ryȝt, of ryche metalles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 344 And all fowles in Fether fell þere vppon, For to reckon by right, þat to ryuer haunttes. *c* 1420 *Anow Arth.* xxxiii, Quat is the rawunsun opon ryȝte, The sothe thou me sayn?

† **b.** *At right* (rarely *rights*), properly, aright. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 171 That nycht the Scottis cumpany War wachit richt weill, all at richt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 278 Syne restit thar at rycht In a forest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 22 All godlie wychtis Schew we suld haue a prosper rais at rychtis. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 414 Placebo, rewll our Roy at richt.

† **c.** *At their right,* to the full, completely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vi, So þat hir teth be waxe vp alle at hire ryght. *Ibid.*, Þen oper teth commeth to hem alle newe. .. And whan þei be wexe vp agaynn at hir right, þen þei .. gothe at hir aventure.

† **13.** *At* (or *to*) *all rights* (also Sc. *right*), at all points, in every respect. *Obs.*

13 *Coer de L.* 3123 He was armyd to alle ryghtes. *c* 1325 *Orfeo* 134 Ther come to me two fair knyghtes, Wele arayde at alle ryghtis. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 312 The castele .. wes varnyst vondir wele With men and wittale at all richt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2102 An hundred knyghtes Wel armed for the werre at alle rightes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. vi. 281 Syr Trystram commaunded his seruaunt .to .. dresse his harneis at al manere of ryghtes. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 686 Greit Squechonis on hicht .. Reulit at all richt Endlang the hall.

14. *To rights*: **a.** (Also rarely *to right,* † *to the rights, at rights.*) In a proper manner (*obs.*); to or into a proper condition or order. In later use chiefly with *bring, put,* or *set.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4127 He mayntende þe lond to ryght, He was curteys & doughty knyght. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 846 With þe gaie golde ring graue too-rightes. *Ibid.* 1222 That holde boiou Byzance þat buyld was to-rihtus. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 53 A-greped ful riche, wiþ perrey & pellure pertelyche to þe riȝttes. *Ibid.* 1632 Pemperour & eueri man were esed to riȝttes. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 That all Wolles .. be sufficiauntly, trewly and indifferently pakked to rights, within the Royalme of Englond. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* vi. 10 Then was his hande restored him to right, euen as whole as the other. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Bring the ship to rights, that is, againe vnder saile as she was. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 481 To set all things at rights as at first they were being no work .. for the arme of man. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Jan., Employed all the afternoon in my chamber, setting things and papers to rights. 1706 LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 146 When once puzzled he can with difficulty bring himself to rights. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 487 Sense of shame .. may make rifled rank get up, and shake itself to rights. 1767 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 IV. 23, I received the watch chain, which you say you send to be put to rights. 1822 JEFFERSON *Autob.* Writ. 1892 I. 109 How the good should be secured, and the ill brought to rights, was the difficulty. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* I. 55 Call in Mr. Maitland, .. and he will speedily set all to right. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 8 A good sleep would have put me to rights. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 216 The lists of voters .. were set to rights.

b. At once, straightway (now *U. S.*); also, † completely, altogether. Formerly freq. in phr. † *to sink to rights.*

(*a*) 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 8 June, Mr. Coventry and us two did discourse with the Duke a little .., and so to rights home again. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 390 The King .. ordered him to be carried to rights, to the Tower. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* V. 303 When Indigent People are ready .. to suffer any Thing rather than die to Rights. 1835 MAJOR DOWNING *Lett.* 129 So to rights the express got back, and brought a letter.

(*b*) 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* III. iii, The vessel rifled, and the rich hold rummaged, they sink it down to rights. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 150 The whole Tract .. sinks down to rights into the Abyss underneath. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, The Hulk .., by Reason of many Breaches .., sunk to Rights. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 34 The poor fellow, in a most piteous condition, and his heart sinking to rights under the melancholy notion he had of it.

† **15.** *Hunting.* The scent, the track. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, A holde hounde shulde neuer pleyne nor yowle, but if he were oute of þe reghtes. And also he shulde agayne seche þe rightes.

16. The true account or interpretation *of* a matter. Now *pl.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, There hath been a terrible to do. I could not possibly learn the very right of it. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 147, I verily believe thou hast hit upon the right. 1846 MARRYAT *Valerie* viii, I have never heard the rights of that story. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I. vi. 166 Those ladies who dearly love the last bit of news .. and who are never satisfied without learning what they call the rights of it.

IV. 17. **a.** = RIGHT HAND 2.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 257 Þe middel sti bituhlue riht ant luft. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2463 Queder þou ches, on right or left, I sal ta me þat þou haues left. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iv. 27 Ne bowe thou doun to the riȝt, ne to the lift; turne awei thi foot fro euel. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 558 Vangard, to Right and Left the Front unfould. 1707 FRIEND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 211 Take to the Mountains on the right with all your Men. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 105 Far to the right, where Apennine ascends. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mont Blanc* 11 A precipitous declivity, which shelved down, upon our right, in one plane of smooth rock. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 306 Benny appeared .. elbowing the Jewesses to right and left.

b. The right wing of an army, etc.; the right-hand extremity of a line of men.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 Our right was then at Louvignies, and our Left at Naast. 1743 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 401 Their right reaching to the village called Keldersbach. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXIV, Four of them occupied the right of the first line. *Ibid.*, The Chief occupied the centre of the middle rank, instead of being on the extreme right. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXXIII, There are the French, close on our right. 1896 BADEN POWELL *Matabele Campaign* VIII, The Cape Boys had worked their way round to the enemy's right.

c. The right-hand way or road.

1764 *J. Kirby's Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 278 At 2 m. take the Right which goes to Sutton Church, .. at 3 m. 6 f. the Right goes to Sutton.

d. *Politics.* In Continental legislative chambers, the party or parties of conservative principles. (See CENTRE *sb.* 15.)

1887 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 180/1 The political differences between the two great parties, the parliamentary Right and Left.

18. **a.** A boot or shoe for the right foot; a glove for the right hand.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 515 It belonged to the left foot of the wearer; so .. this is proof that 'rights and lefts' are only 'An old, old, very old' fashion revived. 1864 F. LOCKER *My Mistress's Boots* vii, Cinderella's lefts and rights To Geraldine's were frights. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 117/1, I didn't want two rights [*sc.* gloves].

b. (See quots.)

1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 911 Nail scissors are made in pairs, and formed in opposite ways, or as 'rights and lefts', so that they may suit the respective hands. 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* (ed. 2) 73 Bricks .. are termed 'rights' and 'lefts' when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot be used for any corner.

c. A blow given with the right hand.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey put over a straight right on Corbett's nose, seeming to bring blood.

† **19.** The direct road or way. *Obs. rare.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4189, I man pas to the King of Farie, Or ellis the rycht to hell. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 170 Something about a little from the right, In at the window or else ore the hatch.

20. A facet (of a diamond). *Obs. rare.*

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1050/4 A short hart Diamond .. 4 Rights and the Coller pollished, the Stone being about half made.

Right, *sb.*[2], erron. spelling for RITE *sb.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* (1600) IV. i. 138 No doubt they rose vp early, to obserue The right of May. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 125 Com let us our rights begin, 'Tis onely day-light that makes Sin. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 405/1 Being initiated into the Orphick Solemnities, the Priest telling him, that they who were initiated into those Rights [etc.]. 1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec.* 36 Numa the Rights of strict Religion knew; On ev'ry Altar laid the Incense due. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 463 Worship the immortal gods according to the rights of thy country. 1865 LEVER *Luttrell* i, He'll give her the rights. *Ibid.*, I sent for you to administer to her the rights of her Church. [Cf. RIGHT *sb.*[1] 11 c.]

Right (rəit), *a.* Forms: 1 reht (rect), reoht, ræht; 1–4 riht, 3 rihht, rihct, 2–3, *Sc.* 6–richt; 3–5 riȝt(e, 4 riȝtt, riȝht, riȝth (4–5 rith), 3– right; 1, 4 ryht (4 -te), 5–6 *Sc.* rycht; 4 ryȝht, 4–5 ryȝt (4 -tte, 5 -te); 4 rygth, 5 rygt, ryth, 4–6 rycht (5–6 -te); also *dial.* 8–9 reet, 9 reeght, reight, raight. [Common Teutonic: OE. *reht, riht, ryht,* = OFris. *riucht* (mod.Fris. *ryucht*), MDu. *recht, richt* (Du. *recht,* † *regt*), OS. *reht* (MLG. and LG. *recht*), OHG. *reht* (MHG. and G. *recht*), ON. *réttr* (Norw. *rett,* Da. *ret,* Sw. *rätt*), Goth. *raihts*; related to L. *rectus,* the base being the root *reg-* to make or lead straight.

In OE. *riht* frequently forms the first part of a compound instead of having adjectival flexion.]

I. 1. † **a.** Straight; not bent, curved, or crooked in any way. Also *right with,* in a line with. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 3 Rahta doeð *vel* wyrcaȝ stiȝa his [*Hatton* Doð hys syþas rihte]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 207 Nalas .. þæt þa waȝas wæron rihte, ac ȝit swiðor on sciæfes onlicnesse þæt wæs æteowed. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 316 Deos wyrt .. hafað leaf swylce wingeard & rihte stelan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, v. mile to þe rihte æ þe gað to Ælm & to Wisebece. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þenne make we ham [his paths] rihte ȝef we haldet his beode. *c* 1205 LAY. 7830 Þa Bruttes .. nomen longen ræftres, stronge & rihte. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 86 Siðen wið his riȝte bile [he] taked mete ðat he wile. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 666 As soone as he hadde seide þis bede, .. Alle his lymes bi come ful ryȝt. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1701 The stalke was as risshe right. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 233 He hath .. the body al holle and wel y-mesurid, ryght estature. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 46 Crokid & creplis he makiþ riȝt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxii 107 The stem of this herbe is right and straight. 1589 R. TOMSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* 587 The said Citie of Mexico hath the streetes made very broad, and right. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 457 It hath a mane standing up in the upper part right or direct, but hollow or bending before. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. viii. 73 Hold the Instrument .. with the Foot AB right with the Horizon level. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Right Muscles of the Head.

Phr. a 1327 in *Rel. Antiq.* II. 19 Stod y in my stirop streyt, .. As ryt as ramis oim. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 172 Conveyede by lyne ryght as a rammes horne *c* 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 87 Do ryght and do no wronge, As ryght as a rammes horne. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 288.

† **b.** Of a way or course: Direct, going straight towards its destination. *Right range* (see quot. 1669). *Obs.*

With *way*, the adj. passes into the sense 'correct, proper' (cf. 9), and in ME. it is sometimes uncertain which meaning is intended.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvi. 7 Dryhten .. ut-alaedde hie in weȝ rehtne, ðæt hie eoden in cestre eordunge. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. (1899) 46 Þæt hi gemænelice fæsten geworhten .. stænene weal rihtre stiȝe fram eastsæ oð wæstsæ. *c* 1000 *Guthlac* iii. (1848) 20 He ðan rihtestan weȝe ðyder to ȝeferde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11093 Þatt newe sterrne þatt .. shollde ledenn hemm Till himm þe rihhte weȝȝe. 13 .. *Coer de L.* 3894 Ful ryght way wenten [they] to Archane. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5322 He rides .. to-wardes rome þo riȝtes gates. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 504 Vpon the morwe .. To Britaigne tooke they the righte way. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Now will I tell ȝow þe rightest way and þe schortest to Ierusalem. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 3 The day faillit, throu the rycht cours worthit schort. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1929 Wische me the richt way till Sanct-Androes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 162 A newe & ryghter way founde of late. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. CXVI, Many follow'd that enquest, But these alone found out the rightest way. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 60 Ermin-street .. led the right Way into the Northern Countries. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 69 To shoot in a Right-Range .. is, as far as the Bullet doth go in a Right-line at any Degree of Elevation. 1704 [see RANGE *sb.*[1] 11 b].

† **c.** In fig. contexts. *Obs.* (Cf. 9.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXIII. § 2 Þu ne meahtes ȝyt ful rihtne weȝ aredian to ðæm soðum ȝesaelðum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 109 Þa men þe beam habban .. him tæcean lifes weȝ & rihtne ȝang to heofonum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5507 Þatt rihhte weȝȝe .. Þatt ledeþþ þa till heoffiness ærd. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 211 Þou sendest me þe ryhte wey into helle. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 58 Also it is a gret werk of mercy to teche men þe riȝtte weie to heuene. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 258 Kepyth þe ryȝte weye in myddys of þe x. comaundementys. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 2 He was cause .. with his bokis þat many a soule is ledde þe rith weye to heuene. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 39 We must now seke out .. the veray true commyn wele, seyng that we haue therby thus found .. the ryghtyst way therto. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 10 All .. take delight With many rather for to goe astray, .. Then with a few to walke the rightest way.

† **d.** Of lineage, descent, etc.: Direct, legitimate.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 115 Who is discended of right bloode of lyne fro king Artour? 1448–9 MYLNE *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 79 This knyght despousyd had a lady, Hauyng decens be ryght lynage Off that wurthy and excellent stok lyneally, That Poolys men clepe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 117 Ane teinfull tratour of rycht successioun.

† **e.** *transf.* Keeping a straight course. *Obs.*

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 372 Discretion is the best measure, the rightest foote in what habit soeuer it runne. 1626 [see FOOT *sb.* 29 c]. 1640 FEATLY *Abbot* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 282 All their children, treading in their holy steps, walked with a right foot to the Gospel.

† **f.** (After L. *rectus.*) Nominative. *Obs.*—[1]

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 20 Always absolutely in the right (that is the nominative) Case.

2. ***Right line***, a straight line. (Cf. LINE-RIGHT.)
1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., Of lynes there bee two principall kyndes,..a right or straight lyne, and..a croked lyne. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. 5. 2 One right lyne cannot be righter then an other. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 43 Circles and Right Lines limit and close all Bodies. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 146 A Body which is not urged by a Force tending to a Centre, will not describe a Circle, but a Right line. 1812 DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 69 Supposing that there is a certain unknown matter always moving through the universe in right lines. 1898 TOUT *Empire & Papacy* xvii. (1901) 425 The right lines and measured regularity of an American city.
Comb. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 466 An uniform progressive Motion in a Right-line Tangent to its Orbit. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1943/2 *Right-line Pen*, a drawing-pen.
transf. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (ed. Ker) II 165 Pulci, Boiardo, and Ariosto, would cry out, 'make room for the Italian poets, the descendants of Virgil in a right line'.

3. Formed by or with reference to a right line or plane perpendicular to another right line or plane.
a. ***Right circle, horizon, sphere***: (see quots. and the sbs.).
c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 27 This is the conclusioun to knowe the Assencioums of signes in the riht cercle. *c* 1391, 1549 [see HORIZON *sb.* 3]. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 209 In the Righte Sphere. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 15 The sphere is deuided into a right sphere and into an oblique or crokyd sphere. *Ibid.* 20 This Picture sheweth the fourme of a right Horizont. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. xvii. (1636) 313 When is the Horizon said to be right, and thereby to make a right Spheare? 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 158 A Right or Direct Sphere hath both the Poles of the World in the Horizon, and the Equinoctial transiting the Zenith. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 221 For either the Horizon of the Place is right to the Equator,..or it is oblique. 1795 HUTTON *Math. & Phil. Dict.* II. 375/1 Right Sphere, is that where the equator cuts the horizon at Right angles; or that which has the poles in the horizon, and the equinoctial in the zenith. 1846 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Right Circle*, a circle drawn at right angles with the plane of projection. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 147 Parallel, Right, and Oblique Spheres.
b. In miscellaneous uses: † *Right corner*, a right angle. *Right sailing* (see quots. 1704 and 1867). *Right sine*: (see SINE *sb.*).
1548 ELYOT, *Orthogonius*, that hath ryght corners. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., The square angle, whiche is commonly named a right corner, is made by twoo lynes meetyng together in fourme of a squire. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F iv b, The very rightest perpendicular downfal that can be imagined from the point. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 250/2 Simple, local Motion is twofold: circular..and right: the right is either upwards from the center, or downwards to the center, and both these either simply, or κατὰ τι. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 541 The setting Sun..with right aspect..Leveld his eevning Rayes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I., *Right Sailing*, is when a Voyage is perform'd on some one of the four Cardinal Points. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 93 The land trenched away from East by North to North by West, making right Points of the Compass. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 232/1 It is a common idea that the oblique is weaker than the right arch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Right sailing*, running a course on one of the four cardinal points, so as to alter only a ship's latitude, or longitude.
c. ***Right ascension***: (see ASCENSION 3). Also † ***Right descension*** (see DESCENSION 5).
1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 114 Knowing the Sunnes place, you shall learne the right ascention thereof thus. 1652 C. BROOKES *Sphær. Triang.* 24 It is required to find out the Right Adscension and Declination of both those starres severally. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 367 Such is the Sun's Right Ascension when he is in 29 deg. of Taurus. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 185 The same Thing which on the terrestrial Globe and Maps is called Longitude, is, on the celestial Globe and Sphere, called Right Ascension. 1818-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 79 The parallax in right ascension is nothing when a body is on the meridian. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 15. 317 Transit observers have to determine the declination of a star as well as what is called the right ascension.
d. Of solid figures: Having the ends or base at right angles with the axis.
1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 524 If a Right Cylinder have the Diameter 14, and the Height..as much; then shall the Area of each Base be 154. 1795 HUTTON *Math. & Phil. Dict.* II. 375/1 Right Cone, or Cylinder, or prism, or pyramid. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 140 All the faces of the right quadrangular prism are equal and similar. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 218 In this system are included the right rhombic prism, the right rhombic octohedron [etc.]. 1887 [see CYLINDER 1 b].

† **4. a.** Of the eyes, etc.: Directed straight forwards. *Obs.*
c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxi, þere oþer beloweth with a reght musell byfore hem. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 73 Wrest the streight crooked, the right eyes besquint.
† **b.** Of a blow: Direct, forward. *Obs.*
c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 62 The tothir fled,..Bot a rycht straik Wallace him gat that tyd. 1591 FLORIO *and Fruites* 119 Hee will hit any man..with a right or reverse blowe. 1594 I. G. *Grassi's Art Def.* E eiv, When, after a right biowe, he would discharge a reverse.

II. 5. Of persons or disposition: Disposed to do what is just or good; upright, righteous. Now *rare*.
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiv. 8 Swoete & reht [is] dryten. *Ibid.* xxxi. 11 Wuldriað alle rehte on heortan. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 18 Eala þu Reccend ond þu riht Cyning. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 398 Þi douȝter..I am, I wot bi þon, For þou art kyng, riht domes-mon. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 10 When he sees oure hert in heuen..þan he makis vs mare right and helpis vs. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxviii. 37 The herte forsothe of hem was not riȝt with hym. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 28 Thow, God, the quhilk is onlie richt, Thow saif me fra the Deuillis net. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 360 Execute this office simply, justly, and according to the rule of a right conscience. 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 307, I believe he hath a very right heart for the K[ing]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 352 But God left free the Will, for what obeyes Reason, is free, and Reason he made right. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 237 He is a right man, and, I make no doubt, much yours. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 23 Hence, in right character there is no struggle at all.

6. Of actions, conduct, etc.: In accordance with what is just or good; equitable; morally fitting. In later use chiefly predicative.
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxii. 4 Forðon reht is word dryhtnes & all werc his in ȝeleafan. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 4 Is þis nu se cwide þe þu me ȝeo sædest þæt se wisa Plato cwæde,..þæt nan anweald nære riht butan rihtum þeawum? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 57 Hwi ne deme ȝe of eowsylfum þæt riht is. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18773-4 Unnderr Cristess rihhte dom, & inn hiss rihhte wræche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 179 And so we on myd rihte dome. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 9 Right wisenesses ofe lauerd [are] right, hertes fainand. 13..*Cursor M.* 3394 (Gott.), Abraham..Tok a wijf, for sua was riht. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 265 Alle my werkes þou wost, þe wrong and þe riht. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 267 Al that right is thou grauntyst soon. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 145 That he maye learne to liue in a right trade of vertue and honestee. 1579 *Poore Knt.'s Palace* G iij b, No freendship hath withdrawe his minde to leve the rightest part. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xxxix. 457 b, That right and true dealing may well be sicke, but it shall not die. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 16 With some regard to what is just and right [they] Shall lead thir lives. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 276 Religion is the principal security of men's acting a right part in society. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. 126, I sincerely think this is the rightest measure you can now pursue. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii, The patrons by whose direction they expected to obtain it [revenge] in right and legal fashion. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 187 Don't you..ever do anything that you did not think quite right?
Comb. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Eden* 563 False guiding paths,..And right-wrong errors of an end-less Maze.
b. In phr. *it is right to* or *that*.
c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 12 Forðæm hit is riht þæt ða goodan hæbben good edlean hiora godes [etc.]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xx. 22 Is reht us to seallanne þæt ȝeafel ðæm caseri? 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Riht þæt is þæt ealle ȝeleaffulle men [etc.]. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* lviii. (1883) 304 Þonne is hit rihtast þæt he þanonforð buton ælcum wife wunize. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2532 Patt iss rihht onn eorþe, þatt mannkinn be till Drihhtin Godd Herrsumm onn alle wise. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6837 It es right þat þai duelle þare, In þat hidus myrknes ever-mare. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3126 (Fairf.), Doun our lorde to erþ he liȝt to fonde abraham him þoȝt riȝt. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* iv. 19 Whether it be right before God, that we shulde be more obedient vnto you, then vnto God. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 31 Þairfoir it is bot rycht That thow indure þe pane. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 953 They thought it was but just and right, That [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 570 It is..right thou shouldst be obeyd. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* II. iii, Like some one whom it were not right To mention. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 522 It is right that men should be as near upon a par with one another.. as they can be made.

7. Agreeing with some standard or principle; correct, proper. Also, agreeing with facts; true.
c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Forþan hit is swiðe ryht spell þæt Plato se uðwita sæde. *a* 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 88 Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecan buton hit riht spræc sy? *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 627, He sende Scottum ȝewrit þæt hi scoldon ȝecerran to rihtum Eastrum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7264 Þatt wass baþe rihht & wel Þatt Crist wass borenn þære. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4148 Him lestede hise siȝte briȝt, And euerilc toð bi tale riȝt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 252 Ase ich habbe aboue yssewed, sobrete ne is oþer þing bote to loky riȝte mesure ine alle þinges. *c* 1400 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. 86 Who so dispyse this lesson ryȝt, At borde to sitt he hase no myȝt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii 37 Ane rakuyng rycht cumis of ane ragment small. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 136 The knowledge of the tonges..was manifestly contemned: and so, ye way of right studie purposely peruerted. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 522 A right description of our sport, my Lord. *c* 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 301 To bring us, by a righter understanding of our selves, to a better knowledge of God. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 274 He contends, that the Pagans did entertain righter Opinions concerning the Supreme God, than the Jews themselves. 1709 J. PALMER *Latter Day Glory* 117 Time..will discover which is the rightest way of counting. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i, The perfectioning of our countrymen in..the right use of their native language. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 275 What you say about his engaging in parties may be right, for any thing I know to the contrary. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 32 This simple question. (not, how can I always do this right thing myself? but), how can I provide for this right thing to be always done? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 In the next book, Plato pursues further his notion of educating by a right use of pleasure.
b. Of belief: Orthodox, true; that ought to be accepted or followed.
?*c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* (Sweet) xi. 9 Se rehta ȝeleafa mid haetu walle. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 77 Þæt hie sceolan þurhwunian on rihtum ȝeleafan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13005 Forr þatt tezz wolldenn þære att himm þe rihhte trowwþe lernenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2438 Wið luue & rihte bileaue. 13..*Coer de L.* 284 Them to noye..That be not in the ryght byleve. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 297 Arn none rapere yrauisshid fro þe riȝte beleue þanne arn þise grete clerkis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 520 þe riȝtte feiþ of Cristene men. 1548 ELYOT *Orthodoxus*, a man of a right opinion, faith, or belefe. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Recht-geloovigh*, of the True and Right faith, or Orthodoxall.
c. With agent-nouns: Correct, exact.
a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 154 He requireth a learned Reader, and a right considerer of him. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 242 This manner of speech is by the figure *Dialogismus*, or the right reasoner. 1611 FLORIO, *Rettimetra*, a right measurer. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 157 Whose inhabitants were..right shooters (at an haires breadth and faile not) but unrighteous livers.
d. Leading in the proper direction or towards the place one wishes to reach. Also *transf.*
1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 95 Happening to hit the right road, I resolved to follow it for some time. 1835 MACAULAY *Mackintosh* Ess. (1897) 324 Were their faces set in the right or in the wrong direction? 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. i. 85 The change was slight, but it was in the right direction.

8. Fitting, proper, appropriate; exactly answering to what is required or suitable.
c 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* v. xxi. [xix.] (1890) I. 468 Þæt hi Eastran heoldan & wurðedon butan heora rihtre tide. *c* 960 *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 254 We lærað þæt man on rihtne timan tida ringe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ȝif ȝe mine bibode healded, þenne sende ic eou rihte widerunge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 216 Mine wordess, þatt filledd shulenn ben þurrh Godd Att heore rihhte time. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 42 For ther may noman finde The rihte salve of such a Sor. 1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 254 Huff! once aloft, and I may hit in the right vein. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 1. 1 Thou, O Lord, alone knowest the right times and seasons to open the eyes of the people. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xii, God knows if his heart lay in the right place. 1854 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 145 That happy art of saying the right thing to the right person. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 7 Her Commander's knack of being in the right place at the right time, and doing the right thing.
Comb. 1895 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 44 Nature, in providing water-rats, had furnished right-sized stones.
b. *Mr. Right, Miss Right*, the right person, the destined husband or wife. *colloq.*
1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xviii, I suppose I'm not the Mr. Right of her affections. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* 164 But..couldn't you take and live with me till Miss Right comes along?

9. *Right way* (cf. 1 b and 1 c): **a.** The way of moral rightness or spiritual salvation.
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 10 Gast ðin god ȝelaedeð mec in weȝe rehtum. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* ix. 58 Naðer ne hie selfe on rihtne weȝ gan noldon, ne oðrum ȝeðafian. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* x. (1883) 75 Ȝebrinȝan on rihtweȝe þa ðe ær dweledan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16501 Crist.. wollde turrnenn hemm Inntill þe rihhte weȝȝe. *c* 1330 *Spec. Guy Warw.* 22 Ne for loue to god, ne for his eiȝe, To gon out of þe rihte weye. *c* 1380 *St. Augustine* 164 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 64/2 For hire sone þat he schulde preye þat he weore brouht in to rihte weye. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy.* II. 2509 To reuoke to the riȝte weye Swiche as wrongly fro troube do forveye. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 17 Grace leads the right way: if you choose the wrong, Take it, and perish. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, 'But you are a presbyterian..?' 'I am, sir; praised be the light that shewed me the right way', replied the landlady.
b. The correct method, or that most conducive to the end in view.
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 9 This is the rightest way and fittest order to serve God. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 134 To see who hath taken righter, truer, and more commodious way to gouerne the people as well in warre as in peace. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 743/1 If they would venture their industry the right way. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. 1738 II. 10 [He] took the right way to be depos'd. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 390 What Miracles of Architecture they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right way. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Thou mayst do the Smith a kind turn, an thou takest this matter the right way.
c. As *adv.* In the proper direction.
1704 *Compl. Servant Maid* (ed. 7) 60 Rub your Sarsnet well, the right way of the Sarsenet. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 256 Let it be a constant rule to scrub the boards the right way of the grain; that is lengthways.
d. The facts or truth *of* a matter.
1887 ANNIE S. SWAN *Gates of Eden* xvii, I really cannot speak with any certainty, for nobody seems to know the right way of it.

10. *Right side*: **a.** That side of anything which is regarded as the principal, or is naturally turned towards one; the face or upper side.
1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Walker..shall not rowe..Clothe..with any Cardes on the right side nor of the wrong side. 1704 *Compl. Servant Maid* (ed. 7) 61 Smooth them..upon the right side of the Sarsenet. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, All the sheerings must be on the right Side, except the two last. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 350 What the street medal-sellers call the 'right-side'—I speak of the 'penny' medal..—presents the Crystal Palace.
fig. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 11/2 This..smuggling pedlar (with whom I hope to be right sides uppermost before I die). 1897 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 2/1 To the power of presenting a case systematically and clearly he united that of putting it, as it has been expressed, 'right side up'.
b. The party or principle of which one approves.
1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 6 Oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, doe it so by contingency. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXV, Cuthbert ..himself..[is] more for the hand than the head, and might be drawn to the right side.
c. (With *on*.) The better or more commendable aspect of anything.
1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 113 P 4 The Lady has been disappointed on the right side. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvii, At all events,..it's a fault on the right side.
d. The safe, advantageous, appropriate, desirable (etc.) side *of* anything.
1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 98 He Swears it, and Swears like T. O. on the right side of the Hedge. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. P 35 A widow on the right side of thirty. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. 197 We are all of us the right side of the door. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars*

fil. 153 Confinement..was..relaxed if one of the brethren could manage to get the right side of the abbot.

11. Properly pertaining or attached to a person or thing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 3iet ne wile þe louerd ben paid mid his rihcte mol. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2539 Pharao kinges riȝte name. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 226 Rose þe regratere was hir riȝte name. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 239 Wymond of the Wardrop is my richt Name. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 23 Thow .. gaif thy self to plaige, Me Catiue to conuoy To my rycht heritage. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 56 Thou hast frighted the word out of his right sence. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 95 Put your Bonet to his right vse, 'tis for the head. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. v, Error? Guilt, guilt, my sonne. Giue it the right name.

12. Of the mind or mental faculties: Normal, natural, sound, whole. Chiefly in phr. *to be in one's right mind* or *senses.*

c 1200 Ormin 3838 3iff he seoþ þe mann forrdredd, He wile..ræfenn himm hiss rihhte witt. 1487 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 23, I, beyng in my right witte and mynde.., hole and not seke. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* (W. de W.) Liij, Fader, quod he, it semeth yᵗ thou arte out of thy ryght mynde. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* v. 15 And they..sawe hym which was possessed..,that he sat, and was clothed, and in his right mynde. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. vii. 49 So also Harry Monmouth being in his right wittes, and his good iudgements, turn'd away the fat Knight. 1602 — *Twel. N.* v. 305 Prethee read i' thy right wits. 1735 Berkeley *Free-think. in Mathematics* § 8 Wks. 1871 III. 306 By such as are in their right mind. 1818 Shelley *Julian & Maddalo* Pref., He was evidently a very cultivated and amiable person when in his right senses. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47 He is not in his right mind, said Ctesippus; he is talking nonsense, and is stark mad.

13. Of persons: **a.** Mentally normal or sound; sane. Chiefly with negatives, and freq. in colloq. phr. *right in one's* (or *the*) *head.*

1668 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 6 The World was not generated as Plants or Animals are; and who ever right in his wits asserted that it was? 1680 Sir J. Lauder *Decisions* (1759) I. 85 He was of a weak judgment, and not very right. 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Richt*, *He's quite richt now*, he has come to his senses: *No richt*, insane. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., He's not right in his head. 1896 J. Hocking *Mist on the Moors* ii, We've got an old aunt of mine in the carriage who isn't exactly right.

b. In good health and spirits; sound, well, comfortable. Also in various colloq. phrases, as *right as my glove, ninepence, a trivet*, etc.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* I, 'I hope you are well, sir.' 'Right as a trivet, sir,' replied Bob Sawyer. 1873 Mrs. Brookfield *Not a Heroine* II. 194 'Are you quite well enough?' her mother asked, 'you really don't look right yet.' 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Obs.* 40 This medicine soon put her right. 1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xx, We both felt as right as the bank. 1890 [see Ninepence 1].

c. *To set* or *put* (one) *right*, to correct or direct (one); also, to justify (oneself).

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 280, I'll set you right in your opinion of Minos. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 35 Sacheverell's part was to set right (as they cant) the young Clergy. *a* 1734 North *Life Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 26 The more mistaken he found himself, the more violent was he in his Proceedings; as if, by that Means, he was to set himself right. 1902 Mason *Four Feathers* xiv, He looks as if he had lost his way. I will go on and put him right.

d. Having a proper disposition *towards*, or relations *with*, another.

1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 25 If you are not right towards God, you can never be so towards men. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. viii. 124 The Holy Ghost teaches that we cannot be right with one another until we are right with God.

14. Of persons: Judging, thinking, or acting in accordance with truth or the facts of the case; correct in opinion, judgement, or procedure.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 102 You are right, Iustice, and you weigh this well. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 197 That negative and contradictory humour, of thinking they are then rightest, when they are unlikest the Papacie. 1665 Baxter *Quaker's Catech.* Pref. C iij b, I would ask you whether in all these great Points you think the Papists are righter then the Reformed Churches? 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 320 He observes that Hollenshede is righter than Parker. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 96 'Tis hard if all is false that I advance—A fool must now and then be right, by chance. 1817 Keats *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 95, I think he is right, and yet I think Hazlitt is right, and yet I think Wordsworth is rightest. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 735/1, I think that the learned judge was right in applying that rule, in the present case.

b. *Right!* = You are right; you say well. Also, in recent slang use, *Right you are!*

1588 Shaks. *Titus A.* iv. ii. 24 *Chi.* O 'tis a verse in Horace, I know it well... *Moore.* I iust, a verse in Horace: right, you haue it. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* I. ii, She 's ..A princess of the blood, and I a subject. *Hunt.* Right; but a noble subject. 1698 Boyle, etc. *Bentley Exam.* (ed. 2) 178 Right! it sometimes happens that a Word is Older than the Thing to which it is apply'd. 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 111 'Right,' cries his Lordship, 'for a rogue in need To have a Taste is insolence indeed'. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 397 Right, says an ensign; and, for aught I see, Your faith and mine substantially agree. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, 'I will certainly..be entirely guided by your experience.' 'Right, Mr. Osbaldistone—right.' 1874 *Slang Dict.* 269 *Right you are*, a phrase implying entire acquiescence in what has been said or done. 1888 Churchward *Blackbirding* 110, I said 'Right you are; I don't think I'll go up'.

15. In a satisfactory or proper state; in good order. *To get..right*, to set in order. *To make it right*, to square or settle matters.

In earliest quots. app. *transf.* from sense 1.

1668 Wilson *Cheats* II. iv. (1664) 26 All's well, and as right as my Leg. 1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* I. i, All right as my leg. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 281, I.. desir'd him to..keep all right in the Ship. *c* 1800 T. J. Dibdin *Snug Little Island*, It's a snug little island! A right little, tight little island! 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 374 That was all right, my friend. 1889 Hissey *Tour Phaeton* 213 We made it 'right' by the expenditure of half-a-crown. 1891 'J. S. Winter' *Lumley* xi, It will be all right, as right as right can be, if all goes well. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* II. v, Don't mix up my silks, Lucy; I shall never get them right again.

b. In phr. *to come* (*all*) *right.*

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chus.* xvii, Their mother, who looked ..more faded than she ought to have looked; and their grandmother,..who seemed to have got past that stage, and to have come all right again. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Chr. Kirkland* III. vi. 194 Perhaps on a second trial things would come more right than before. 1888 McCarthy & Praed *Ladies' Gallery* II. 56 All will come right in the end.

c. *All right*, used to express acquiescence or assent.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxviii, 'Stand firm, Sam,' said Mr. Pickwick, looking down. 'All right, sir,' replied Mr. Weller. 1887 *Courier* 7 July 5/4 Witness told Treadwell what Wright had told him, and he replied, 'All right'.

III. 16. Having due title or right; rightful, legitimate, lawful. Now *arch.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvi[i]. (1890) 360 Heora riht cyning Wihtred. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100, Margareta þære goda cwæne Eadwardes cynges magan & þan rihtan Ængla landes kyne kynne. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1140 (Bodl. MS.), He is biknowe he is his son And þat he is riȝth heir After hym to regne veir. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 56 Right heyre of þe lond. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 441/2 John Duc of Norfolk, fader unto your said Warde, as right enheriter. 1498 *Ibid.* VI. 450/1 To the right heyres of the same Elizabeth. 1519 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 9 To the use of my right heires. *a* 1564 Becon *Fl. Godly Prayer* Pref., They slew their right king and set up three kings. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 Twenty Souldiers..took good order to see the commodities dryed, and restored to the right owners. 1731-8 Swift *Pol. Conv.* 62 He has a great Estate, only the Right Owner keeps him out of it.

17. Justly entitled to the name; having the true character of; true, real, veritable. **a.** Of persons, their character or position.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 238 Se hyra, seðe nis riht hyrde, ..he forlæt ða scep. *c* 1000 *Canons Ælfric* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 344 Ne mæsse-preost, ne diacon, ne nan riht canonicus, næbbe on his huse nænne wifman. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14022 If þis man war right prophet,. He aght to wijt al quat sco were. 1384 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2628 *Hypermnestra*, My ryght doghter, tresoure of myn hert. 1481 *Paston Lett.* III. 278 She is ryght systyr, of fader and modyr, to Herry Ynglows. 1526 Tindale *John* i. 47 Behold a right israhelite, in whom is no guile. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 A right Gentleman is sooner seene by the tryall of his vertue than blasing of his armes. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I. iii, She'll ha' conuey'd her state, safe enough from thee, an' she be a right widdow. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 221 He went to the sepulchre of their great Saint ..where he did his Devotions as a right Mahumetane. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 144 ¶ 7 If you describe a right Woman in a laudable Sense, she should have gentle Softness, tender Fear. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* IV. iii, The Houyhnhnms.. could hardly believe me to be a right Yahoo, because my Body had a different Covering from others of my Kind. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xii, Right English all, they rush'd to blows. 1885 Grant Allen in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* II. 215 To mark him [Athelstan] out, in spite of his illegitimacy, as a right ætheling.

transf. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 286 It is not often that we can..enjoy a day of right Chaucer.

b. Of qualities or things. Also of some animals, esp. *right whale*: see Whale *sb.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II ii. (1890) 98 Ond he ða ongon.. heo monian & læran, þæt heo rihte sibbe & lufan him betweonum hæfden. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 109 þa men þe bearn habban, læran hie þam tihtne þeodscipe. *c* 1200 Ormin 9868 þa staness þatt he spacc þæroff, þe33 wærenn rihhte staness. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 391 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311 Þe riȝte put of helle is a-midde þe eorþe. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4150 Þai sal turne þe Iewery Until right cristendom halely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1756 It reuys me my rest & my right hele. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr., Prosperity is a right curse, and a thing that God giveth to His enemies. 1590 C'tess Pembroke *Antonie* 1425 Is not this folie right? 1612 Bacon *Ess., Wisdom for Man's Self* (Arb.) 282 It is a poore Centre of a mans actions, himselfe. It is right earth. 1623 Camden *Rem.* 284 A right woman and Lady like disdaine may be obserued in the same Author. 1772 Wesley *Jrnl.* 27 Aug., We crept through a right Welsh road. 1817 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 42 Some of the Scotch Whigs, of the right old fanatical leaven, have waxed wroth with Jedediah. 1834 Cunningham *Wks. Burns* VII. 170 The words instanced against him, 'cootie' and 'heugh', are right old Scottish. 1875 Whyte Melville *Katerfelto* xxix, He's a right deer, I tell ye.

c. Of material substances, fabrics, etc.: Genuine, not counterfeit or spurious.

1466 in Grose *Antiq. Repertory* I. 12 To paye for his Ransom thre yardes of Right Sattin to the Taker. 1529 More *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 237/1 Some man .. canne perceyue by hys owne eye whether a stone bee righte or counterfet. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xii. 3 Marie therfore tooke a pound of ointement of right spikenard. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 32 Michael Boyen..sayes, that the right Musk is made..of that Animal which he calls Hiam. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. iv. 282 Rough Diamonds ..: a mark to know a right one by. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 134 ¶ 2 By the Application of your Medicines, taken only with half an Ounce of right Virginia Tobacco. 1769 Entick *London* IV. 278 It is well pewed, and wainscotted with right wainscot. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxi, I will bestow some thought on the matter, with the help of a right pipe of Trinidado. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* i. § 32 Whenever you draw a pure, long, full breath of right heaven, you take Athena into your heart, through your blood.

†**d.** *Bot.* Rightly so called; true, genuine. *Obs.*

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 34 Dictamnus maye be named in englishe righte Dittany, for some cal Lepidium also Dittany. *Ibid.* 72, I neuer sawe the ryghte Melilote yet in England. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lxi. 522 The right Artechoke hath great long broade leaues. 1611 Cotgr., *Dictame blanc*,..called also, bastard, or false Dittanie; and oft mistaken..for the right Dittanie.

IV. 18. The distinctive epithet of the hand (see Right hand) normally the stronger; by extension also of that side of the body, its limbs, their clothing, etc.; hence *transf.* of corresponding parts of other objects. *Right bank* (of a river), that on the right of a person facing down the stream. (Cf. Left *a.* 3.)

c 1205 Lay. 28040 Ich hæld to grunden, þat mi riht æim to-brac. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2408 Godard.. smot him þoru þe rith arum. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6960 Whan Guncelyn byheld þe knyght, þe hand he lyfte þat was þe ryght. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* x. 2 He putte his riȝt foot on the se. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 102 Redely the right ere he pullid from the hed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Ryghte parte of a beest, *dexter*. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Richarde..was..crooke backed, his left shoulder much higher than his right. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 10 Whan the ryght fote ryseth, than cast them fro the. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 35/2 There was..no square battell, no right wing, nor anie other prouision appointed. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xi. 11 From the right corner of the Temple. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 47 He..makes a pitch'd battel of it, dividing it into the right-wing and left-wing. 1703 Farquhar *Inconstant* III. i, The secret flew out of the right pocket of your coat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 457/2 The Virgin Mary crowned, with her Babe in her right arm. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxii, Monmouth..might be discovered on the top of the right bank of the river. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 123/1 When within seventy yards I sent my right ball through his shoulder.

Comb. 1675 Brooke *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 51, I desire nothing more..than that God would pull out right-eye sins. *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* viii. 72 Right-nosed Limington Fossile Oyster. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 198 A small right-inguinal hernia. 1891 Sir D. Wilson *Right Hand* 169, I believe about four were left and four right-footed.

†**19.** *Right half.* **a.** The right-hand side. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 þer stod a riȝt halue and a luft alse an castel wal. *c* 1200 Ormin 144 Godess enngell comm himm to O rihht halff bi þatt allterr. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2176 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 163 Bote fram þe riȝt half of is frount toward þe left chinne A smal rewe þere was of blode. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl[i]v. 11 þe quene stode at þy ryȝt half in gildan cloþyng. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xx. 21 Seie that..my sonys sitten, oon at thi riȝthalf, and oon at thi lefthalf, in thi kyngdam. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr* (1908) 249 Joseph gooth vppe on the laddre stondynge on the riȝt half.

†**b.** The right hand. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxliii. [cxliv.] 9 Whaus moupe spake vanite, her riȝthalf is riȝthalf of wickednes. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* iii. 16 Lengthe of daȝis in his riȝt half, and in the left half of it richessis and glorie. 1388 — *Ps.* xv[i]. 10 Delityngis ben in thi riȝthalf til in to the ende.

20. *Right side.* **a.** The right-hand side; the right-hand quarter or region. † Also *righter side* (quot. 1565).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xl[i]v. 11 þe quene vpstode at þi rightside in gilt clathynge: vmgifen with sernes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 362 How Crist sittiþ on þe riȝt side of his Fadir. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, þenne þe lorde shulde take vppe þe hertes heede by þe reght syde. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), Þan goo toward þe right side til ye finde your dominical lettre. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 The king..layd him downe on his right side. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 2 Two Zones do cut the heaven upon the righter side, And other twaine upon the left likewise the same divide. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Starboard*, When the Man at the Helm should put the Helm to the Right Side of the Ship. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 55/1 The earth..will be thrown on the right side of the sheath. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, He came on the right side of Catharine,..and slackened his pace. 1887 Rider Haggard *Allan Quatermain* v, Let them make their way one to the right side of the kraal and one to the left.

attrib. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 68 A right side tool, with two cutting edges. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 518 The right side tool..is thus named because it cuts from the right hand towards the left.

†**b.** The right hand (of a person). *Obs. rare.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 74 Lat nouȝte þi left half..Wyte what þow worchest with þi riȝt syde. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxvii. 16 The oile of his riȝt side he auoide out.

c. *To rise*, or *get out of bed, on one's right side*, used with allusion to the supposed luckiness of the practice, or its effect on one's temper.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 51 You rose on your right syde here right. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. i, Thou rose not on thy right side, or else blest thee not well. 1608 Machin *Dumb Knight* IV. i. H ij, Sure I said my prayers, ris'd on my right side. 1678 Ray *Prov.* (ed. 2) 268 He rose on his right side.

Right (rəit), *v.* Forms: 1 rihtan (rehtan), 3–5 rihten (3 rihhtenn, rehtten, risten), 3–4 rihte, 9 *Sc.* richt; 3–5 riȝte(n, 4 riȝtyn, riȝtte), 4–5 righte, 4– right (7 wright); 1 ryhtan, 3–4 ryhte(n, 5 ryhtyn, rythyn, *Sc.* ryght; 4–5 ryȝte(n, 5 ryghte(yn; also *dial.* 7–9 reet, 9 reight, raight. [Common Teutonic: OE. *rihtan, ryhtan, rehtan*, = OFris. *riuchta* (mod.Fris. *rjuchtsje*), MDu. (and Du.) *richten, rechten*, OS. *rihtian* (MLG. *richten, rechten*), OHG. *rihtan*,

rihten (G. *richten*), ON. *rétta* (Norw. *retta*, Sw. *rätta*, Da. *rette*), f. *reht* RIGHT *a.*]

I. *trans.* **†1.** To make straight (a path, way, etc.); to straighten. *Obs.*

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 23 Ic [am] stefne cliopendes in uoestern, 'rehtas woeȝ drihtnes'. *c* **1200** ORMIN 9201 Gap till, & rihhtebb-wiþe wel Drihhtiness narrwe stighess. *Ibid.* 9208 All þatt ohht iss wrang & crumb Shall effnedd beon & rihhtedd.

†2. To guide, direct (movements, etc.). *Obs.*

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 3 He riht & ræt eallum ȝesceaftum, swa swa good stiora anum scipe. *c* **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 79 To rehtanne foet usra in we[ȝ] sibb[es]. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* v. 9 Ryght my wai in syghte þine. *Ibid.* cxviii. [cxix.] 133 Right my steppes after þi speche. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 24 Mannys gangynge til heuen .sall be rightid of god. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II. 29 He scholde se the liht brenninge, Wherof he mihte his weies rihte To come wher sche was. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 234 In alle þi thowȝtys thynke on þi god, & he schal ryȝten þi weyis.

refl. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lxv. (1869) 207, I wolde ..þat bi þe meetinge þat j haue seyn alle pilgrimes ryghteden hem and kepten hem from forueyinge.

†3. To guide as ruler; to govern, rule, judge.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Þurh þe ic þys eowde styran & rihtan nu ne mæȝ. *c* **1205** LAY. 6254 Heo sculleð eow þet lond bitaken..and eower laȝen setten to rihten eore leoden. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 2 Þeos riwle is euere wiðinnen & rihteð þe heorte. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7747 He þat al rightes wit na ros Sal ilk man yeild after he dos. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 170, I finde a tale..Of him that whilom Achab hihte, Which hadde al Irahel to rihte. *a* **1400** *Prymer* (1891) 24 Thou demest peplis in euenhed, and folkes in erthe thow riȝtest. **1512** *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 149 He was so good and so prue to right and governe the welth publyke.

†b. *intr.* To go right, to act rightly. *Obs.*[-1]

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 262 Whan that holi cherche wrongeth, I not what other thing schal rihte.

II. 4. To set up, establish (*obs.*); to raise, rear, erect, set upright. Now *dial.*

a **1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 749 (Gr.), [He] mid handum his eft on heofonrice rihte rodorstolas. *c* **1205** LAY. 14882 Þas biscopes ferden ȝeond þis lond..& þene cristindom heo rihten. *Ibid.* 23531 Walles heo gunnen rihten. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 444 He made to be broughte there a longe ladder, and righted it to the walles. *Ibid.* xxii. 481 Thenne he made hym to be brought whereas the galohous were righted. **1864** MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcarrow* 163 Ever since Government has ordered great white stones to be righted up along cliff, for we to see in the dark.

†5. a. To set (one) upright; to raise (*up*), esp. after a fall; to lift *up* (the head). *Obs.*

c **1230** *Hali Meid.* 25 Þe þat art i wit iwraht to godes ilicnesse, & i-riht, ba bodi up and heaued toward heuene. *a* **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 9 Þai ere obligid and þai fell, bot we rase and we ere rightid [L. *erecti sumus*]. *Ibid.*, *Comm. Cant.* 526 Thoro takyng in kynde, he riȝttyd vs out of deth. *c* **1400** *English Conquest Irel.* (E.E.T.S.) 44 [When] holy chyrche redy was to falle, wyth hys blode he ryght hyr vp. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 316 He righted his hede vp.

†b. *refl.* To assume an upright position. *Obs.*

c **1220** *Bestiary* 152 If he cloðed man se, cof he waxeð, For up he riȝteð him. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 18 Rihteð ou up þer efter, & siggeð 'Domine, labia mea aperies'. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5439 Iacob vp in bedd him right. *Ibid.* 11694 'Rise vp,' he said, 'and right þe nu'. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 839* Þat oþer renishit renke hym rightes in þe sadyll. *c* **1489** CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 259 He righted hymself vpon his buttocke.

6. a. *To right the helm*: (see quot. 1627).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 37 Right your Helme, that is, to keepe it in the mid ships, or right vp. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 16 Right your Helmnes. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Righting*, when expressed of the helm, implies the replacing it in the middle of the ship, after having produced the required effect. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* 292 Right the helm, and haul up the mizen. **1841** R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 66 Get the main tack down and sheet aft, and right your helm. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Right the Helm*, the order to put it amidships, that is, in a line with the keel.

b. To bring (a ship) back into a vertical position.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 367 They righted her again, to set up anew the careening rigging. **1751** *Narr. of H.M.S. Wager* 18 The Gunner..got the Cutter righted. **1834** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 357 They were forced to cut away the masts to right her. **1861** *All Year Round* 13 July 365 The crew of the galley righted her with great speed.

fig. **1817** SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 46 The mass of property has the same effect on our Constitution, and is a sort of ballast which will always right the vessel, to use a sailor's phrase, and bring it to its due equipoise.

refl. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, [The boat] righted herself, and glided swiftly into the still water.

c. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To recover or reassume a vertical position.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 24 She providentially righted again, tho' slowly. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. (1819) 181 The lab'ring ship may bend, ne'er more to right. **1834** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 107 The ship righted, trembling fore and aft. **1878** STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 112 The Arethusa..whipped under the tree, righted, and went merrily away down stream.

d. *refl.* To recover one's balance or equilibrium; to recover one's footing; to correct a false step. Also *fig.*

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 623 Till 'mid this crowded neighbourhood of things..The head turns round and cannot right itself. **1830** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 137/1 He leaned forward 'to right himself in the saddle'. **1864** M. EYRE *Lady's Walks S. France* xxiv. (1865) 263 The pony righted himself, and she rode on..unhurt.

fig. **1896** MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* xxii, Mrs. Ince righted herself instantaneously and superbly.

e. To restore to the proper position after a fall, overturn, break-down, etc.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 442 Leaving the guides to remount him, and right him in his seat. **1841** CAPT. B. HALL *Patchwork* III. vii. 132 By the help of some..peasants.. we soon righted the carriage. **1867** HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 192 To bring out the baggage and right the fallen diligence.

7. To do justice or make reparation to (a person); to redress the injuries of; to avenge.

c **900** in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* 139 Heo smeadan hu heo..mehton monige men ryhtan,..ȝe on londum ȝe on ma þara þinga þe heo onforhaldne weran. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 308 To Ryghte, *iustificare.* **1592** *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 314 Let his sonne Be righted; give him backe the government You tooke from him. **1599** TYRONE *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 58 Oneale will spend to see you righted in all your affaires. **1621** SIR D. NORTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 24, I..do appeale to your own noblenes..to right me as you would be righted if my case were your own. **1656** S. H. *Gold. Law* 23 [He] righted his individual wrong'd brother. **1720** POPE *Iliad* XIX. 192 'Tis the chief Praise that e'er to Kings belong'd To right with Justice, whom with Pow'r they wrong'd. **1782** ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 164 I'll see thee righted, or I'll know the reason why! **1834** MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 30 Mrs. Trotter..reminded him that he had the protection of Lord this and Sir Thomas that, who would see him righted. **1891** *Spectator* 21 Feb., He thinks that when he is wronged, it is the business of the ruler..to right him at once.

refl. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 734, I haue seene the day of wrong, through the little hole of discretion, and I will right my selfe like a Souldier. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* III. xxiii, In case of non-performance,..to right himself by war. **1733** SWIFT *Legion Club* 210 Wks. 1751 X. 227 Bind them fast, or..They will come, and right themselves. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, He that cannot right himself by the hand, must use his head. **1874** L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 25 In that case..the injured person wou'd be always coming back to right himself.

†b. Const. *of*, *on*, or *upon* (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Jan., [He] condemns him to pay both their victuals and wages, or right himself of the purser. **1670** DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, My Hands shall right your King on him I seize. **1694** CROWNE *Regulus* I. 3 I'll try To right my countrymen upon all of you.

c. To vindicate, set right, justify. Chiefly *refl.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 229 Wher kinde wole himselve rihte, ..Ther mai no wiht be therayein. **1617** HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid* IV. i, I'll complain And right myself before the magistrate. **1621** QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 6 If my ruder Tongue, To right it self, should do your patience wrong. *a* **1691** BOYLE *Theodora* (1703) xi. 181 Expressing more than she said, without injuring her Modesty she righted her Gratitude. **1864** BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 112 The most likely cause..was, the necessity felt by Bournezel to right himself at once at court.

8. To avenge or redress (an injustice or injury).

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 13 Whom all þe londe loued..And ros with him rapely to riȝtyn his wronge. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 4, I am Reuenge sent from below, To ioyne with him and right his hainous wrongs. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vi. 381 He objects that none righteth the wrongs of Gods people. **1816** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 'Twas well with England, when..Men dar'd to right their wrongs. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. lvii, There is no injury that could be righted in that way.

III. †9. To correct or amend (a person, one's life, etc.). *Obs.*

971 *Blickling Hom.* 63 Þa deman .. þæt hie him selfum heora synna beheorȝaþ, ȝe eac oþre synȝiende rihtaþ. *a* **1000** *Laws Wihtræd* (Lieberman) 12 Ælþeodiȝe mæn, ȝif hio hiora hæmed rihtan nyllað, of lande .. ȝewiten. *c* **1200** ORMIN 10361 Itt maȝȝ hemm brinngenn onn To rihhtenn þeȝȝre dede. *c* **1275** *Pass. Our Lord* 544 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 Iesus crist þet..com in-to þis myddenerd sunfulle men to ryhte. *c* **1315** SHOREHAM VI. 11 Þou hast y-ryȝt þat was amys, Y-wonne þat was y-lore. *c* **1375** *Cursor M.* 26779 (Fairf.), To þe prest þai make a hiȝt þaire synne for-sake, þaire life to riȝt. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Ry(g)hteyn, or make ryghte, *rectifico.*

10. To bring into accordance with truth; to correct or render exact (accounts, etc.); to set right or inform (a person) correctly. Also with *up.*

1027-34 *Sec. Laws Cnut* ix. (Lieberman) 314 Ȝemeta and ȝewihta rihte man ȝeorne. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 69 The whiche bokes .. A Romayn ouerraght & right hom hym-seluyn. **1578** J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxvii. 77 Prudence righteth vnderstanding, Fortitude Courage. *a* **1603** T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 39 Augustine..might heere haue righted you up, if you had not willingly closed your eyes. **1677** CARY *Chron.* II. II. § 3. xiv. 251 The true reading of Josephus as to these Numbers, righted by D. Vossius. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Ang.-Lat.* 5 He said he was righting his accounts. **1706** FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. vii, 'Tis time to right all mistakes. **1863** W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 151 Endeavor to right the public mind.

11. To set in order, to adjust, to set or put right. Now somewhat *rare.*

a **1100** *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 A he mæiȝ findan hwæt he mæiȝ on byriȝ betan,..oððe hus godian, rihtan, & weoxian. *c* **1205** LAY. 25732 Heo lihten of heore steden, and rihten heore iweden. *Ibid.* 30921 Heo rihten heore loues and up droȝen seiles. *c* **1290** *St. Edmund* 45 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 298 Huy benden heore bouwene and stoden a-feor, and heore Arewene riȝten. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12055 Þer myghte men se þe mariners..Ropes to righte, lynes to leye. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 262 Hire clothes with hire hand sche rihte. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) III. i. 49 Somme blewe the fyre, somme with yron forkes ryghted the brondes. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. 60 Thenne they amended their harneys and ryghted theire sheldes and tooke newe sperys [etc.]. **1594** CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 113 The Schollers who haue their bookes well righted, and their Chamber well dressed, and cleane kept. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 5/2 The kings of England..sate in person in the seate of justice to right the greater affayres of their subjects. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 After righting all matters to our satisfaction. **1807** VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 140 These ridges are also looked over and righted with the mattock. **1863** W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 365 An excellent omelette for breakfast..has already righted me considerably. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 416 Much in the same way the other systems are righted.

†b. To cure of distortion. *Obs. rare.*

c **1205** LAY. 19502 Sa me scal lacnien his leomes..and his ban rihten mid bitele stelen. *c* **1330** *Assump. Virg.* 748 (BM. MS.), Ihesu, þorw his mochil myȝt, Here feet and handes gan to ryȝt. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1308 Mystrowand he wald gif me mycht þi lath lymmys for to rycht.

c. To mend or do *up*, to clear or clean *up*, to set *up* again. Now *dial.* and *U.S.*

a **1656** USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 391 Having there new wrighted up such ships of his as had been any wayes bruised in the fight, he put over from thence to Phocaea. **1702** in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 283 That ye Town fort shall forthwith be Righted vp Voted affirmatively. **1824** MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* I. 10 There is a kitchen maid wanted, just to wash dishes, and right up the kitchen after the cook. **1856** OLMSTED *Slave States* 78 After righting up an old door that had fallen from one hinge, and setting a rail against it to keep it in its place, we returned to the house.

12. *refl.* To return to a proper or normal condition. (Cf. 6 d.)

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii. 159 Convertibility ensures the ultimate balance of the currency, —provides that it shall right itself from time to time. **1838** DE QUINCEY *Lamb* Wks. 1859 IX. 160 Slowly all things right themselves. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlix. 51 Had he not resolved to go, things might even yet have righted themselves.

Right (rəit), *adv.* Forms: 1 **rehte**, 1-3 **rihte**, 1-5 **riht** (3 **rihht**, 4 **rith**, 4-5 **rit**), 5-6 **rich(e**, 5- *Sc.* **richt**; 3-5 **riȝt** (3 **rigt**, 4 **riȝth**, 5 **reȝt**), 4-5 **riȝte**, 5-6 **righte**, 3- **right** (5 **reght**, 9 *dial.* **reet**); 1 **ryhte**, 4-5 **ryht**, 5 **ryth(e**, 5-6 *Sc.* **rycht**; 4-5 **ryȝt** (5 **-te**), 5 **rygth**, **rygh**, 5-6 **ryghte** (5 **ryte**), 4-6 **ryght** (6 **ryt**). [OE. *rehte*, *riht(e*, *ryhte*, = OFris. *riuchte* (mod.Fris. *rjucht*), MDu. *recht(e*, *richte* (Du. *recht*, †*regt*), OS. *rehto*, *reht* (MLG. *rechte*, *recht*), OHG. *rehto*, *rechto* (G. *recht*), ON. *rétt* (Norw. *rett*, Da. *ret*, Sw. *rätt*), f. *reht*, *riht* RIGHT *a.*]

I. 1. Of motion or position: Straight; in a direct course or line. In later use chiefly with preps. or advbs., as *right forth*, *forward*, *on*(*ward*), *from*, *to*, etc.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xi. 64 Stæppað ryhte; ne haltiȝeað leng. *a* **1000** *Boeth. Met.* v. 14 Swa oft æspringe ut awealleð of clife harum.., & ȝerechce rihte floweð. *c* **1205** LAY. 1395 Heo ferden from Spaine riht toward Brutaine. *Ibid.* 27345 Forð he wolde riden from Lengres to Auste: swa laei his weie rihte. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 12957 He..tok his flight To tun o ierusalem ful right. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 82 And thai that mycht eschap, perfay, Richt till ane vattir held thair vay. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 29 Men myghte go more right to that havene. *c* **1450** *Godstow Reg.* 21 Lede us þederward, as ryght as a lyne, Seynt Myghel! To þat heuenly kyngdome. *c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1592 Lede hyr to þe prynssys chambyr ryth. **1530** PALSGR. 827/1 Ryght forthe, *tout droyt avant.* **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xiv. E b, Now go right from that staf some space at pleasure. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 51, I thought nothing could shoot righter at the marke of my desires. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 25 Let thine eyes looke right on, and let thine eye lids looke straight before thee. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 29 Holding on right forth, by sunne-set he reached to the villages. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 831 Hee on his impious Foes right onward drove. **1716** B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 159 The Captain ordered one man to..show himself. Upon which the Indian ran right to him. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 We had a constant gale blowing right upon our stern. *c* **1800** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 170 He is like an African buffalo—sees rightforward. **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, It was left to me, therefore, to do honour..to his tea, right from China. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 236 Then the Mountjoy took the lead, and went right at the boom. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ii, She would be put into the ladies' compartment and go right on. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 87/1, I'm going right home now.

b. In the proper course.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15720 He sailed al day, & on þe nyght, Vmwhile boþe wrong & ryght, Til he com in-til an ilde. **13..** *Cursor M.* 25681 (Gött.), Leuedi.., þu lede þaim right þar þai ga wrang. *a* **1400** *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 497/131 Þou schalt..þi weyes wende þe Rihtore, þorwh him þat mihtes may. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 45 To leide vs in his Law full richt. **1611** BIBLE *Ecclus.* xlix. 9 He..directed them that went right. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 235 Compel him to go a little righter.

c. *Right up*, straight up, upright. Now *dial.*

c **1440** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 434 Diesse hit forthe, and almoundes or paynes fryed, and styk hom right up therin. **1552** HULOET s. v. *Bowghe*, Bowghes of trees or bushes whych do grow streight out, but not ryght vp. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 b, Rhamnus..hath twigges that grow right vp. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 37 Right your Helme, that is, to keepe it in the midships, or right vp. **1854** MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Right on end*, *Right up*, upright.

2. In a straight or direct course leading quite up *to* a place, person, or thing; hence, all the way *to*, *into*, *round*, *through*, etc.; also with advbs. as *down*, *along*, *in*, *back*.

a **1122** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Ðas is se ȝife fram Medeshamstede to Norðburh..& swa æl se feon riht

to Esendic. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6623 þa kingess..Fundenn forrþrihht tatt steorrneleom, þatt ledde hemm rihht to Criste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3780 In slepe he sagh stand vp a sti Fra his heued right to þe ski. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 738 *Thisbe*, This wal..Was cloue a two ryght from the cop a-doun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 þase desertez laste riȝt to Paradyse terrestre. 1530 PALSGR. 827/1 Ryght downe, *tout droyt embas*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 74 All the landis .. Fra Forth streikand recht on to Eskis mouth. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ix. 8 Quhen I behald it rycht till end. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 398 You two this way..right down to Paradise descend. 1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* (1896) 8, I marched up to ye Lake with 20 men, and came back to the Halfway Brook, and right back to ye Lake again. 1766 W. STORK *Acc. E. Florida* p. xviii, The strong current that constantly runs from the east..right into the gulph of Mexico. 1836 BROWNING *Johannes Agricola in Medit.* 2 There's heaven above, and night by night I look right through its gorgeous roof. 1865 CAMERON *Malayan India* 75 The broad verandah which runs right round the house. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* 2 The hair grew right down on his forehead. 1899 LT.-COL. BALDOCK *Cromwell* 202 Goring..pushed a cavalry raid right up to Farnham.

b. Quite or completely *off, out, round*, etc.

c 1400 *Sege Melayne* 329 At þe erthe he smate righte of his hede. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Dec., The King..hath justified my Lord Sandwich to the highest degree, and is right in his favour to the uttermost. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 8 This looks to me like taking the door right off the hinges. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 115 We will, Captain, blot them right out. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 116 He's turned right round, and he's staring at her like anything.

3. a. Immediately *after* some event.

c 1200 ORMIN 2799 Rihht affterr þatt tin greting word Wass cumenn i min ȝære. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 496 Hieronymus..began right after the death of his father Hiero..to shew forth his arrogancie.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii, Come in,—said he,—come in, right after breakfast.

b. † *Right forth*, straightway, at once. *Obs.* So *right off, right away*, immediately, without delay. Originally *U.S.*

(*a*) 1440 *Sc. Acts, Jas. II* (1814) II. 55 Oure..lord will.. gerr deliuer þe Castel of kildrummy to þe said lord of Erskyne Richt furthe in al gudely haste. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 275, I ryght foorth shall departe to asayll them.

(*b*) 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* II. ii. (1887) 39, I was glad to take to my heels and split home, right off. 1849 WEBSTER *Priv. Corr.* (1857) II. 339 We will go to that place and shut ourselves up in the office..and do the work right off. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 789/1 He wasn't [sick] long. Had a kind of a fit this noon, and died right off.

(*c*) 1818 H. B. FLAGON *Sk. Amer.* 5, I have been slick in going to the stand right away. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ii, I saw now that 'Right away' and 'Directly' were one and the same thing. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Tramps Abroad* lxxi, A round man cannot be expected to fit a square hole right away. He must have time to modify his shape.

c. *U.S.* Straight (with temporal connotation).

1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xxix, If you don't go right about your business, I will come down. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, I'll go right in the house, for paper and ink. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 800/1 Yes, I'll be right down.

4. *Right out*, = OUTRIGHT *adv.* 3, 4; also *dial.*, completely.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp* iv. i. 101 Her waspish headed sonne.. Swears he will shoote no more, but play with Sparrows, And be a Boy right out. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 18, I haue seene one slaine right out with the timber he stole halfe an houre before. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People Eng.* Wks. 1738 I. 493 The house . they fired about his ears, and at last killed him right-out. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Right-Out*, completely, throughout.

II. 5. Precisely, exactly, just, quite, altogether, to the full. Now *dial.* or *arch.*

In ME. poetry sometimes a mere rime-tag.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. 74 Seo burg..is swiþe ryhte feowerscyte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxviii. 6 Ðif ic on helle ȝedo hwyrft ænigne, þu me æt-byst eſne rihte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 414 E33þerr heore ȝede swa Rihht affterr Godess lare. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2951 Dis wreche, in al egypte riȝt, Lestede fulle seuene niȝt. 13 . *K. Alis.* 2998 (Bodl. MS), It was riȝth after þe tenure þat first spaak þe Emperoure. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 804, I wol my self goodly with yow ryde Right at myn owene cost. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 125 Vn-to oon of yow seide he Right in this wyse. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin., Other their corners bee all sharpe,..other ij sharpe and one right square. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Q.) v. 67 My wife hath spoyld her, She takes right after her. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng Trav.* iii. i, To talk of borrowing, lending, and of use! The usurer's language right. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4118/4 Pure Venice-Treacle, in Tin Pots, right as it came over. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., He's not right sharp.

6. Qualifying adverbs (or adv. phrases) of time, esp. *right now*, † *then* or † *tho*, † *anon*. Now *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 2 Swylce hi wæron rihte ða hi ðe mæst ȝeolectan, swilce hi nu sindon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11046 Rihht o þatt da33 uppo þe 3er þatt twellfte da33 iss nemmnedd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Heo þet was riht þo imaked mid Godes honden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3547 For hunger loo i dei right now. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 298 Mony ane Richt þane þe cristine treuthi has tane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 550 And right anon he chaunged his array. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 431 Riȝt in þe dawyng of day a diuinour he callis. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10729 Quod rudentendement ryht tho. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xix. 443 Remembre ye of the shame ye dyd to me ryght now. 1535 COVERDALE *John* ix. 27 He answered them. I tolde you right now. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concernings* 9 b, Wit, arte, and counsell, which you spake of right now. 1684 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 139 Haue you forgotten what you said right now? 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 85 Right at this time there raged and reigned in the church of Corinth an epidemical disease.

1897 LORD E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* 130, I can put my hand on the quean right now.

† **b.** Placed after the adv. or phrase, esp. *now right. Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 53 Woenæs ðu þæt..fader min [ne mæge] sella me nu reht mæ ðon tuelf herȝas engla. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 225 He..sæȝde, þæt hit ða rihte wære þæt he of ðisse worlde sceolde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ix. 19 Send nu rihte and ȝegadera ealle þine nytenu. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7972 Þis tueye breþeren gode frend were þo riȝt. *Ibid.* 8910 Þis was endleue hondred 3er, & in þe niþe 3er riȝt. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 19651 (Fairf.), No3t he ete þre daies riȝt. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2772 For ioy of a sweuene þat y haue mette now ryȝt.

7. With preps. or advbs. of place, as *right at, in, on*, etc.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 16 Ryhte be eastan him sindon Bæme. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6554 Rihht i þe land off Ierrsalæm. *a* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1604 He lay.., A ston under hise heued riȝt. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2495 Sket cain a ladde with a knif, And bigan rith at þe to For to ritte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3076 Right nygh the botoun pullede he A leef al grene. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 27 Into the lond let synke A reed right by. 1481 CAXTON *Godfr.* clxxii. 256 In theyr comyng on they toke the barbycannes that were right ayenst them. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* viii. 14 He made haist ..to mete Israel. euen righte before the felde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 150 Vpon a Ladies lips, or right in the center of her cheekes. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 59 Right against the Eastern gate, Wher the great Sun begins his state. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 The Wind is right in our teeth. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 84 He was set right against me. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 28 Right abreast of this spot..is a very fine anchorage. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 55 Sitting..Right o'er St. Paul's Cathedral. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* xxviii. 156 When it was right at the foot of the bridge, it lifted its arm high.

b. With *here, there*. Now chiefly *U.S.* Cf. HERE-RIGHT and THERE-RIGHT.

c 1290 *Beket* 126 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 110 I-porueid it was.. þat heo scholde i-cristned beo riȝt þare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6542 þe tables þat in hand he bare To pees he þam brak right þar. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 On Moneday.. ryght here in this Chaumbre..ȝe renounsed and cessed of the State of Kyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 202 Right here, seith the frensch booke, that [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/2 Ryght there he retourneth hymself and salueth the peple. 1530 PALSGR. 822/2 Ryght there, *droyctement la*.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd., 'Right here,' a favorite phrase with our orators and with a certain class of our editors. 1893 FULLER *Lit. Courtship* x. 98, I may as well say, right here, that I, for my part, had a rousing good time. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 3/1, 'I got on the trail right there,' pursued Mr. Stanley, with a momentary relapse into American idiom.

8. Qualifying *as* or *so* († *also*) in various constructions. Now *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 He fondede god solf mid his wrenche. and his apostles riht al swa. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1188 Rihht all swa summ þe shep onfoþ Meoclig, þatt mann itt clippeþþ. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xli. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Riȝt as he com he sal wend in wo and pine and pouerte. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1696 Als þe body..Es ded when þe saule es passed out, þe saule of man es ded ryght swa, When God es departed þarefra. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1555 *Hypsipyle*, Ryght as him-selfe now dothe, ryght so did he. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) iv. xxix. (1859) 62 Euery good kynge is..knowen therby, ryght as a man is knowen by his visage. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A iij, Ryght as ye entre can brynge forth no fruyte without ye dewe of heuen ..Right so without the grace of God [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 35 So made he also. palme trees and floures, right as it was appointed. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 54 Right so no kinde of argument..doth better perswade..then example. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 401 Right so is it (sayth he) in the heart of a man the heate boyleth vp the bloud. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 594 Right so as God threatened to deale with us according to our doings, even so hath he done. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Recht of het soo ware*, right as if it were so. 1871 ROSSETTI *Staff & Scrip* ix, Right so, he knew that he saw weep Each night through every dream The Queen's own face.

9. With intensive force (cf. FULL *adv.* 1): Very. Now *arch.* **a.** With adverbs.

c 1200 ORMIN 6281 þuss mihht tu ledenn her þatt lif Rihht wel, wiþþ Godess hellpe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 82 Schir Iohne Steward..Wes voundit throu the body thair With a sper that richt scharply schair. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 16 Thus tales me troblid..And amarride my mynde rith moche. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 17413 (Laud), Ye diddyn hym vnder lok and sele That he awey shuld not stele But ye hym myssid right sone. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 He trusted I shuld lyke it right wele. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. xvii, Though thou ryght hy do oft assende. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 7 A gentle Squyre..Right cleanly clad in comely sad attyre. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 165, I know right well how tedious I haue beene in the description of this citie. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 953 To him the Squire right nimbly run. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 662 The simple clerk..did rear right merrily, two staves. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv, The portrait of him she loved right dearly. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* v. (1866) 93, I should like right well to make a longer excursion on foot. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 452/1 They conquered it right royally.

b. With adjectives.

c 1200 ORMIN 5563 þa sexte ȝise off Halig Gast Iss an rihht god reowwsunge. *Ibid.* 7133 An child..þatt shall ben biss Judisskenn king All þurrh rihht apell kinde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 84 Ane vattir..That..wes rycht styth, bath deip & wyde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 288 A Clerk ther was..And he nas nat right fat. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 5 Take hem and presse hem on a fayre bord, an hew hem ryght smal. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. ii. 78, I am ryght wrothe for your departyng. *Ibid.*, Ye shal be ryght welcome to..my barons. 1521 WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 239, I doubt not but it is to your good Grace right pensiful hearing. 1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 24 At his table, where he sate..right like a superintendant. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i, I should be right sorry To have the means so to be venged on you. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 296 Yet is their surname right ancient in the place. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 289 Those illustrious and right eloquent Pen-men, the Modern Travellers. 1765 GRAY *Shaks.* 3 Willy begs, once a right proper man. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 336, I was right glad.. to see your writing again. 1862 FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I. 276 He is a right good little Fellow, I do believe. 1877 LYTTELT. *Laudmarks* III. viii. 142 And right interesting it is to observe [etc.].

c. In titles or forms of address. (See also HONOURABLE, REVEREND, WORSHIPFUL.)

c 1390 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 65 Richt honorabylle fadyr in Crist, God have yhow in kepynge. 1420 WATERTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 6 Ryght excellent hegh and ryght myghty Prynce. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 20 O my rightbeloued sonn,..who moued you to leue me, and to parte soo? 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 148 Right noble chylde and my deare frende. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 400 The rycht excellent, rycht heich and illustir Princessis. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 84 He is most in the company of the right noble Claudio. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* I, And pray right witty, and right honor'd sir, What may your businesse seeme to be i th' city? 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 197 Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin and Councellour, Wee greet you well. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, Noble and right thirsty lords. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, Will you indeed prefer me to your right royal consort's service?

† **10.** With negatives: At all; whatever. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 680 Niss he rihht nohht forrfæredd. *Ibid.* 18961 Acc hemm ne cumeþþ rihht na god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28794 Vr lauerd..receues he right nan Almus þat o wrang es tan. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1325 *Dido*, But al this thing auayleth hire ryght nought. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6223 Ryght no3t þan he felde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xi, Thow shalt haue ryght nought of me. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 11 To account whatsoever we set most store by, to be but as dung or as rightnought.

† **11.** With *a.* Indeed, assuredly. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 8 Constantinople is riȝt a faire citee. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 141 þat is right a worthi man. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a iij, It is moche fayre and ryght a noble thyng for to see..thauncient hystoryes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 330 The prince graunted hym with ryght a good wyll his requeast. *Ibid.* cccl.xix. 619 He accorded to that his men hadde done with right an yuell wyll.

III. 12. In accordance with justice or righteousness; righteously, uprightly; in harmony with the moral standard of actions.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 12 Se scippend..rehte ȝesceop eall þæt he ȝesceop. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 He him symle rihte deme, ȝif he wille sylf Godes domas ȝedeȝan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxix. 13 Scylan eard niman.., þa mid ræde her rihte lifiȝeað. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 109 Ne mei him na Mon alsa wel demen ne alswa rihte.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* ix. 4 Thou satest in the throne iudging right. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 155 Father, who art Judge Of all things made, and judgest onely right. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii, They act right or wrong. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cxii. (1792) I. 303, I am convinced that you will act right.

† **b.** Rightly; by right. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 386 The Erl of Murray bure that surname ryght.

13. In a proper or fitting manner; in the required or necessary way; properly; duly, aright.

Beowulf 1696 Swa wæs..þurh runstafas rihte ȝemearcod ..& ȝesæd hwam þæt sweord ȝeworht..wære. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. § 2 ȝenoh ryhte þu spyrast; swa hit is swa þu sægst. *a* 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 29 (Gr.), Byrhtnoð ..bæd þæt [hie] hyra randan rihte heoldon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5505 All hu mann birrþ follȝhenn itt Forr Drihhtin rihht to þeowwtenn. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 5 Hwil ha riht luued him wið soðe bileaue. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 24 Moyses þe holy whyt, þe heuede þe lawe to ȝeme iyht. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vii. 30 Thou rew ant red me ryht. *a* 1350 *St. Thomas* 211 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 23 He bad hym reuerence right A maumet þat þai cald 'god of light'. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* xii 6 They bad him saye: Schiboleth, & he sayde: Siboleth, & coulde not speake it righte. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 139 Ile smoake your skin-coat and I catch you right. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. III. xlviii, Hence phantie, sight, And memory in age do not their functions right. *a* 1684 ROSCOMMON *Ess. on Verse* 5 With strict Discipline instructed right. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 160 The first thing should be taught him is to hold his Pen right. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 419 Were not these Villains right served? 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng in Lett.* (1772) I. 278 You counsel right, my friend. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II, A people, to speak right, Must speak as soft as courtiers.

b. In due or proper order.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12060 Roberes, helmes, right for to stande. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xix. 2 Day unto day, doth it display,..And night to night succeeding right. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 37 When once our grace we haue forgot Nothing goes right. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 253 Everything is going on right there, and you have no occasion to be anxious about them.

c. In colloq. phrases *all right, right enough*.

1844 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 124, I got your letter all right. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 7 You'll enjoy yourself, Bella, right enough when you get there.

14. In accordance with facts or the truth of the case; accurately, correctly, exactly.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vii. 43 He cuoeð him, 'Rehte ðu doemdest'. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 28 þa cwæð he, 'Rihte þu andswaredest'. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13811 Natanæel,.. þatt I þe sahh unnderr fictre, þu cnawesst rihht & trowwesst. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1079 Ah beo nu soð cnawes, ȝef ich riht segge. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 372 And men ryȝt lokede, þer is

more pryue pride in prechours hertes þan [etc.]. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 162 A college of cardinalis come syne in a lyng, That war Crannis of kynd, gif I richt compt. 1549 RIDLEY in *Liber Cant.* (1855) 245 Alexander, if I do right remember the history. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 32 The lawyer seeketh to make men good,..or to say righter,.. that their euill hurt not others. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. viii. § 10 A man, accustom'd to..regular Experiments,..shall be able to..guess righter at their..Properties. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 22 The lines, tho' touch'd but faintly, are drawn right. 1763 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 103 The affair of Wilkes and Dun is related right in the papers. 1857 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II. 320 It was on the Tuesday or Wednesday after, if I recollect right. 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. iii, Yes, you guess right. It is going to be after all.

phr. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 202 Reason agrees with them no righter than a Rammes horne.

15. On or towards the right side (*of*). See also RIGHT AND LEFT.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xxix/2 As we stande ryght of yat poynt. *a* 1796 BURNS *Sic a Wife as Willie had* iii, She's twisted right, she's twisted left. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 50 'Tention eyes right!' The serjeant calls with all his might. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, As he spoke thus, he looked neither right nor left. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 146 The force of all the lands right of the Seine gathered under the banners of Guy and Odo.

IV. *Comb.* **16. a.** With pa. pples., as *right-born, -bred, -framed, -made, -shapen,* etc. Also in parasynthetic combs., as *right-believed, -headed.*

971 *Blickling Hom.* 167 Eal rihtgelyfed folc sceal gefeon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1645 All birrþ itt offredd ben wiþþ skill..Off rihhtbigetenn ahhte. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2377 Lauerd, leome & lif of alle riht bileafde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. ix. (Tollemache MS.), This tyuer..departeþ þe contrey of ryȝt-bileuid men fro þe contrey of misbileuid men. 1526 TINDALE *Prol. Ep. Romans,* That the ryghte shapen workes abyde not behynd, but accompanye tayth. 1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. i. 76 If ye saw them [the Bishops]..ye would say, they were the Pope's right-shapen sons. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxix. 5 Within a while after hee will intermedle holy and right framed prayers. 1659 THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 653 The right born, debasing..his birth, shall slide down. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. p. xxxiii, It does agree with every right made publick prayer whatsoever. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 What Discouragement gives not this to right-bred Tars from entering Volunteers? 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) 69 Such a right-headed Reverend Gentleman. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 25 Apr., I assured him that a man who had been wrong in the head all his life would scarce become right-headed after death. 1831 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 170 Some even say that a right-shaped twig of any tree will do just as well.

b. With pr. pples., as *right-aiming, -believing, -feeling, -meaning,* etc.

971 *Blickling Hom.* 185 On eallum rihtgelyfendum on me. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, The hare that rennyth with right stondyng eers is but litell aferde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 Ryghte trowande, *ortodoxus.* 1565 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 131 Whome we following in good,..godly, and rightbeleuing maner [etc.]. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* x. 59 They which haue sought him with a true and rightmeaning heart. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* v. 21 Then shal the right-aiming thunder bolts goe abroad. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 284 In Cornwall and Devonshire, and in the mines of Northumberland and Durham, the principal metallic veins range nearly east and west. In the former counties they are called lodes, in the latter right running veins. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 156 There is always a way that all right-thinking people fall into. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxiii [lxiv], He thought Blanche..the most pious, gifted, right-thinking, fascinating person he had ever met. 1885 C. J. LYALL *Arab. Poet.* 90 A heart still and stedfast, right-walking, honest.

†**c.** With vbs., as *right-rule, -participate.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liv. 17 Eche vessel that is mad azen thee, shal not be riȝt reulid. *Ibid., Jer.* vii. 5 If ȝee wil euene riȝt reulen ȝoure weies, and ȝoure studies. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 397 Teaching thy wealthy Neighbours..How, When, and Where to right-participate Their streams of Comfort.

17. With adverbs, forming attributive combs., as *right-away, -forward, -onward, -out.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 It is not my intent to runne a right out-race through all the accidents of their reprobation. 1648 HEXHAM, *Een Rechte strate,* a Right-out streete. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 114 The well-disciplined phalanx of right-onward feelings. 1806 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 1 Mar., The work of an uncompromising right-forward Scot of the old school. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. xv, With his wonted, right-away activity. 1877 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/3 The anticipation of a good honest right-away race was not disappointed.

-right, *suffix,* representing OE. *riht* adj. and *rihte* adv., which are employed as suffixes in OE. *forðriht, -rihte* FORTHRIGHT, and *upriht, -rihte* UPRIGHT. A few other compounds of the same type appear first in early ME., as † *adownright,* † *anonright,* DOWNRIGHT, † *evenright,* OUTRIGHT, and somewhat later FORERIGHT, OVERRIGHT.

Rightable (rəi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. RIGHT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being righted.

1891 *Star* 31 Dec. 2/6 The one unfairness is in a measure rightable, and the other is not. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/2 Though she [the boat] may be quickly righted in inland waters,..she probably would not be rightable in open, rough tidal waters.

Right about, *sb., adv.* (and *a.*). Also **right-about, rightabout.** [f. RIGHT *sb.*[1] 17 a + ABOUT *adv.* 6; orig. as two separate words.]

A. *sb.* **1.** *Mil.* In phr. *To the right about,* a command to turn towards the right so far as to face the opposite way (now simply *right about*). Hence with vbs., as *go, face,* etc. (Cf. FACE *v.* 9 b.)

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. ii, To the right about as you were; march, colonel! 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ix, To give it you in the military phrase then,..as we are soldiers; To the right about. Let us return the way we came. 1766 in W. Smith *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 132 The rear goes to the right about. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 31 When General Officers..pass in the rear of a Guard, the Officer is..not to face his Guard to the right-about. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 11 When the soldier has previously turned about, he will always front by the right about.

b. In general use.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, You are to turn..to the left, and then to the right about again. 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 12 After [dessert]..all rise, turn to the right about and..then return to the drawing-room. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The strong inclination which prompted him to wheel Jezabel to the right about. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 376 Their fox took the opportunity to swing to the right about.

fig. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxii, Whenever I chose, I could make them wheel to the right about.

c. With *the* omitted. *rare.*

1778 TICKELL & SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii, I wish I was ordered to right about.

2. In phr. *To send to the right about*: **a.** To cause (troops) to turn and retreat or flee.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXV, Six grenadiers of Ligonier's..would have sent all these fellows to the right about. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. i, This, and the sight of the Cabaineers bearing down on them, rapidly sent the sowars flying to the right-about.

b. To send packing; to dismiss or turn away unceremoniously. (Also with *turn.*)

1831 LYTTON *Eugene Aram* I. ii, Send verses to the right-about. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lv[i], Mamma comes and turns Fanny to the right-about. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* (1888) 326 One of the members was unseated with ignominy and sent to the right-about.

B. 1. *adv.* = A. 1; usually as a command with additional word, as *wheel, face, turn.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 222 Right about wheel! 1833 *Reg. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 13 Right about, face—1st. Place the ball of the right foot against the left heel...2nd. Raise the toes, and turn to the right about on both heels. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 205 She..wheeled right-about with the alacrity of a Prussian soldier,.. and was soon out of sight. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 10 Right about—Turn.

b. Hence *right about face* as a compound vb. or adv.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleom.* 26 Southey, who once wrote for freedom—egad, True turn-coat, can right about face, pliant lad. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, Show those fellows, Corporal, how to rightabout face. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* 309 She had whipped right-about face and was gazing towards the kitchen garden.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* with *face* or *turn.* Also in fig. use, denoting a complete change of front; an entire reversal of principles or policy.

1862 THACKERAY *Wks.* (1872) X. 154, I take the rebuke, and turn a soft right-about face. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 3/4 Will any body deny the Tory right-about-face? 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 4/2 If the words were actually used they are intended to prepare the European mind for a right about turn as shameless as it is incredible.

Right and left, right-and-left, *adv.* (*v*), *a.,* and *sb.*

A. *adv.* **1.** On or towards the right and the left; on both sides, in both directions.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left.] 1829 *Examiner* 196/1 He would lay about him right and left, what havoc he would make! 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxv, The Spaniards recoiled right and left. 1865—*Herew.* xiv, Right and left of her..sat the other great ladies.

b. *transf.* On all hands; on all sides.

1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* II. 221 He is being robbed right and left.

2. *ellipt.* as *v.* To turn right and left; to dodge.

1855 DICKENS *Little Dorrit* vii, It took him a matter of ten weeks to set to his creditors, lead off, turn the Commissioners, and right and left back to his professional pursuits.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the right and the left hand, side, etc.; turning to the right and the left; fitting the right and left hand or foot respectively. *Right-and-left screw,* one having the threads at the two ends running opposite ways.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 280 They are essentially unsymmetrical, and right-and-left valved. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 342, I missed having an excellent right-and-left shot at wild dogs this morning. 1871 *Figure Training* 117 Comfort..is easily attained by wearing right and left stockings and boots made on strictly anatomical principles. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 Through these the coal is forced by a right-and-left screw.

C. *sb.* **1.** A method of beating the drum. *rare*—°.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 134/2.

2. A right-and-left shot.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. v. 52/1 In many cases very wild birds will allow him to come up and get 'a right and left'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/1 With single 'right-and-lefts', however, our crack marksmen are no longer inclined to rest content. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 191 In taking a double rise from traps, or in making a right and left at game.

Right angle. *Math.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 3 + ANGLE *sb.*[2]] An angle of 90°; = RECTANGLE *sb.* 2.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 26 This forseid rihte orisonte ..diuideth the equinoxial in-to riht Angles. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A blunt or brode corner is greater then is a square angle, and his lines do parte more in sonder then in a right angle. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. post. iv. 6 All right angles are equall the one to the other. 1611 FLORIO, *Retto angolo,* a right angle or corner. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, Their Houses are very ill built, the Walls bevil, without one Right-Angle in any Apartment. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1799) I. 331 These planes make with each other two angles whose sum is equal to two right angles. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antiseptic Surg.* 11 The right leg was at a right angle with the thigh when the limb was extended.

attrib. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Rightangle Prism,* an attachment to the microscope stand for throwing light upon an object.

b. *At right angles,* † *in right angle,* perpendicularly (*to* another line, etc.); so as to form an angle of 90°.

1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* (1701) 23 Cutting the Horizon at Right Angles. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 145 There are six figures on each side..and as many on the border in right Angle. 1734–96 [see AXIS[1] 7]. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* III. iii. 128 [His] residence was then in George Street, situated very near to, and at right angles with, North Castle Street. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 The high road..runs at right-angles to..the lane.

Right-angled, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 3 + ANGLED *a.*]

1. a. Of geometrical figures, etc.: Containing or forming a right angle or right angles; rectangular.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B iij, A Rightangled Triangle is suche a one as hath one Righte Angle. *Ibid.* II. xii. N ij b, Rightangled Parallelogrammes. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 785 Some are made with all sides equall, but yet not right angled or cornered like a quarry of Glasse. 1652 C. BROOKES *Sphær. Triangles* 4 Any right-angled or quadrantal triangle proposed. 1750 FRANKLIN *Opin.* Wks. 1887 II. 189 Bring this on your plate, in such a manner as that the right-angled part may be first raised. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 77 It is least of all in the triangle .when right-angled. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxix. 244 The apophyllite from Faroe generally crystallises in right-angled square prisms. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 85 The remains of a gray rabbit, skin, bones, and mould closely fitting the right-angled corner of one side [of the box]. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 818/2 Long lines of olive orchard, and right-angled walls of eucalyptus trees shutting in wheat-fields.

transf. 1791 T. PAINE *Rights of Man* I. (ed. 2) 85 The graceful pride of truth knows no extremes, and preserves, in every latitude of life, the right-angled character of man.

b. Of a hyperbola: (see RECTANGULAR *a.* 4).

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 61 The right angled Hyperbola, whose semi-transverse is R.

c. Lying at right angles *to* something.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.,* etc. (1821) II. 218 The streets are both parallel, and right-angled to the river.

2. Characterized by right angles.

1833 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 28, I am settled in this most right-angled of cities. 1834 *Lait's Mag.* 381/1 A letter of his written with every character, sturdy, firm and right-angled. 1892 MOULTIN *Surg.* III. vi. 565 Tonic shortening of the gastrocnemius (the so-called right-angled contraction of the tendo Achillis).

3. That deals with right angles. *rare*—[1].

1808 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 38 Solution of the Six Cases in Right-angled Trigonometry.

So **Right-a·ngle** *v. trans.,* to cross or cut at right angles; **Right-a·ngledness,** rectangularity.

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *My Murray Plaid* ii, The lines of purple deeply spread, Right-angled with the stripes of red. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344/1 This crossing right-angled a deep railroad. 1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 215/1 The surviving Etruscan L's do not on the whole suggest right-angled-ness.

Right-a·ngular, *a rare*—[1]. [f. RIGHT *a.* 3 + ANGULAR *a.*] = RECTANGULAR *a.* 3.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Courbes d'equerre..,* knees which are right-angular.

Right-away *a.* (See RIGHT *adv.* 17.)

Right boys. Also **Right-boys, Rightboys.** [See quot. 1787.] An irregular association formed in the south-west of Ireland in 1785–6, and connected with political or agrarian disorders in the later years of the 18th century.

1787 *New Annual Reg.* I. 43/2 A person very early distinguished himself among them,..whose real or assumed appellation was that of captain Right; and from him they soon became known by the denomination of Right Boys. 1808 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* XIII. 126 White Boys, Right Boys, and various other denominations, and combinations of lawless nocturnal insurgents associated. 1819 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. ix. 301 Ireland has never been without White Boys, or Right Boys,..or some wild association or another for disturbing the peace of the country. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 121 In 1785, however, they [the Whiteboys] re-appeared under the name of 'Right-boys'.

Right close. *Law.* Now *Hist.* [tr. AF. *dreit clos* (Britton), close right or law.] *Writ of right close,* a writ applicable only to the court of the lord of a manor, in regard to cases concerning the tenants of the manor. Also *ellipt.*

1533 in Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 37 All the Tenauntes within the seid manour haue vsid..to plede..within the same manour by pety writte of righte close for all maner of pleys towching their landes. 1607 COWELL *Interp.* s.v. *Recto,* A writ of right close..lieth for those which hould their lands..by charter in fee-simple.., or in dower, if they be elected out of such lands. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 335 In the writ of Right Close, the Tenure must not be laid *per liberum seruitium,* because.. no Free man may bring that writ. 1652 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisd.* (1657) 193 Copy-holder of base tenure shall not have a Right Close. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 195 There is likewise a little writ of right close,..which lies for the king's

tenants in antient demesne,..to try the right of their lands and tenements in the court of the lord exclusively. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 338 *marg.*, Writ of right close not removable.

† Right-cornered, *a. Obs.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 3.] Right-angled, rectangular.

1581 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. No. 21 Therfore turne that into a right cornered triangle, accordyng to the worke in the laste conclusion. 1611 COTGR., *Orthogonal*, orthogonall, right cornered. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 267 Each weare a right cornerd crosse upon his Armes.

Right-down, *adv.* and *a.* Also **right down, rightdown.** [f. RIGHT *adv.* + DOWN *adv.* Cf. DOWNRIGHT.]

A. *adv.* **†1.** With verbs: Positively; without any limitation or reserve; right out. *Obs.*

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* 81 This being so, Mr. Prynnes comparison or parallel halts right-downe. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 9 They threatned the Ministerie Right downe, That if they persisted in that course [etc.]. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 194 They that used evasion, and did not right down subscribe the abnegation.

2. With pples. or adjs.: Thoroughly; out and out.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII. lxix, Who has no power to be Right-down displeas'd at whatsoever sounds From those beloved lips. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 97 They..were right down honest well meaning people. 1832 MRS. TROLLOPE *Manners Amer.* (1901) II. 63 That's right down well done. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* vi, Yer mother was a regular right-down bad 'un. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i, He was real rightdown sorry for me.

B. *adj.* Positive; thorough, complete.

1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 121 The Earl of Bristol made a more benign construction thereof, the Duke a right-down conclusion. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXIII. cciv, Degenerating into Sorrows and Rightdown Vexations, rather than impart One Taste of Joy. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Such pretended favours and kindnesses as these, are the most right down discourtesies in the world.

1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 1 Such fellows..get into all kinds of mischief, and become right-down scamps. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 Not a sheep near the place..; all good right-down cattle work to look forward to.

Right-drawn, *a.* [f. RIGHT *sb.*[1] 6.] Drawn in a rightful or just cause.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 46 What my tong speaks, my right drawn sword may proue.

Righten (rəi·t'n), *v. rare.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + -EN 5. Cf. ON. *réttna* to become straight.] *trans.* To put or set right, in various senses.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 5 Righten me in þi soth-fastnes, and lere me.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 368 For I shall see the day, when the Lord shall..righten my wrongs, [and] finish my sorrowes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* i. 17 Learne to doe well, seeke iudgement, relieue [*marg.* Or, righten] the oppressed. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 32 A long silver bodkin, wherewith she used to righten her haire.

1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii. 320 How our own minds are made,..How righten'd, how betray'd. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. (1875) II. 136 Thy stubborn mind will not be rightened.

absol. 1887 H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Eccles.* (1888) 96 God ..would put out His strength to correct, to righten, to redeem.

Hence **Ri·ghtening** *vbl. sb.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 174 For the rightning of all which there is nothing in the world to be brought forth but this. 1869 EADIE *Galatians* 231 The whole of that rightening which a sinner needs and through faith enjoys.

Righteous (rəi·tyəs, rəi·tʃəs), *a., adv.,* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **reht-**, 1–4 **riht-**, 3–5 **riȝt-** (etc., as RIGHT *a.*); also 1–6 **-wis**, 3–6 **-wise** (5 *Sc.* **-vise**), **-wys(e,** 5 **-wijs**), 4–5 **-wiss**, **-wyss** (5 **-wisse**, *Sc.* **-uis**), 5–6 **-wes** (5 **-wesse**), 5–6 **-wos** (5 **-wose**), 5–6 **-uous(e,** 6 *Sc.* **-uus**), 6 **-ous** (*Sc.* **-us**). [OE. *rihtwis, ryhtwis,* f. *riht, ryht* RIGHT *sb.*[1] + *wis* WISE *a.* (or RIGHT *a.* + *wis, wise* way, manner, WISE *sb.*): cf. ON. *réttvíss* (Da. *retvis,* Sw. *rättvis*), perh. from OE., and OHG. *rehtwîsig.*

The orig spelling *rightwise* remained in use till the 16th cent. (in some late examples perhaps confused with *right wise*); the obscured endings *-wos(e, -wous* appear in the 15th, and *righteous* in the first half of the 16th.]

1. Of persons: Just, upright, virtuous; guiltless, sinless; conforming to the standard of the divine or the moral law; acting rightly or justly.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 8 Forðon rehtwis [is] dryhten. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 Se Wisdom ȝeðeð his lufiendas..ȝebyldiȝe & rihtwise. *Ibid.* xxxix. § 13 He is cyning & dryhten..& rihtwis dema. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 95 Uton beon eaþmode & mildheorte..& beon rihtwise on ærum mode wiþ oþre men. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1067, Ful oft se ungeleaffulla wer bið ȝehalȝad..þurh þæt rihtwise wif. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He haueð ȝerimed rihtwisan mannan infer to his rice. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2880 Josæp wass rihhtwis, & tatt iss tunnderrstanndenn Forr þatt hiss trowwþe wass full god. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 516 Lamech [was born] of matusalé, And of lamech riȝt-wise noé. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 675 þe ryȝt-wys man schal se hys face. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 905 *Thisbe,* And ryght-wis god to euery lover sende..moore prosperite Than ever hadde Piramus. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 46, I hafe synned, betrayand riȝtwyse blude. *a* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2754 Syre, ryghtwys emperour, Thou dost thy selven lytyl honour. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 205 None rightwiser then he Is in the worlde, nor of more noblenes. 1577 *St. Aug. Medit.* A v b, But Christ is iust In hym haue trust And hys iustice Makes thee rightwise.

β. c 1440 *Partonope* 5806 He ys a ryghtwos man and full sage. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54 Most reverend, rightwose regent of this rigalitie. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) K iij b, Unto the euerlastynge ryghtuous, moost good..god. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 308 A Prince maist godlie and rychtuous.

γ. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 35 From the bloud of righteous Abell, vnto the bloud of zacharias. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 69 b, There is nothyng better,.. righteouser, or holyer, than he. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 4 Let me be recorded by the righteous Gods, I am as poore as you. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 425 What but thy malice mov'd thee to misdeem Of righteous Job? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii, A righteous government..which necessarily implies a righteous governor. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, 'To what do you allude, righteous father?' inquired the astonished Marchesa. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 523 A righteous intercessor for man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 92 He who is righteous in the treatment of his slaves.. will sow in them the seed of virtue.

absol. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxiv. 3 Ne forleteð dryhten ȝerd synfulra ofer hlet rehtwisra. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 322 And rihtwisra siðfæt is swilce scinende leoht. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 25246 (Cott. Galba), In þis point also we pray For all rightwiss on domesday. *a* 1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 159 Of men, and of aungels, of ryght wyse and of synners.

b. *absol.* (in sing. or pl.) with *the.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 13 Ðu bledsas ðone rehtwisan. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 4 Ȝesihst þu nu þæt þa rihtwisan sint laðe & forþrycte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 350 Ȝif se rihtwisa ȝecyrð fram his rihtwisnysse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ure louerd..shoded þe rihtwise an his rihthalue and wurðed hem. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1043 Salt ðu noȝt ðe riȝt-wise weren, Or for hem ðe toðere med beren? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23343 þe right-wis blith sal be Quen he sal wrak on sinful se. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 26 Aftir these thingus thou shalt ben clepid the cite of the riȝtwis. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* ix. 13, I am not come to call the righteous, but ye synners to repentaunce. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxii. 7 In his dayes shall the righteous flourish. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* XXXIV. 108 The life of the righteous findes never any worse end than the death of the righteous. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* IV. ii, Madly against the Righteous fight And follow after Lies. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 506 Th' atonement a Redeemer's love has wrought Is not for you—the righteous need it not. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, The righteous saved, the wicked damned, And God's eternal government approved. *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 107 When Thou..The righteous from the sinners shalt divide.

† c. As *sb.* A righteous person. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 41 And se þe under-fehþ rihtwisne on riht-wises naman he onfehþ riht-wises mede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12915 Als bedel gais be-for iustis, Als come þou be-for þat rightwis. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 5 Nyȝ is my riȝtwis, gon out is my saueour. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 62 Truly god more displesis a ryghtwys prowd þen a synnar meyk. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 697 Hee..whom thou beheldst The onely righteous in a World perverse.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by justice or uprightness; morally right or justifiable.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 73 Se Godes man sceal beon fulfremed on rihtwisum weorcum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10744 Quilk man þat his wand suld blome Suld maria haf wit rightwis dome. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 440 Quhethire þat it mare richtwis be til honoure god..þane appolline. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112/1 To delay the rightwys and true Suytes of suche Defendantz or Plaintiffs. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) K ij b, The Pope, whiche is your god.., what soeuer he doethe is ryghtwyse. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 25 Callyng man to rightwyse life he therin sheweth his bounteous mercy & goodnes.

β. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xiv. 436 By mysauenture kynge Marke smote Amant thorugh the body, And yet was Amaunt in the ryghtuous quarel. *a* 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) C vj b, Zuinglius..was slayne..in defendinge hys citye.., which cause was moost rightuous. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 71 Strukne with a richtuous and true terrour.

γ. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 96 Edmond erle of Marche ..made hys title and righteous clayme. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 9 What booteth then the good and righteous deed, If goodnesse find no grace? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 214 Instructing men in the way of righteous living. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 804 Faithful hath been your Warfare, and of God Accepted, fearless in his righteous Cause. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 94 Nor would it have been righteous in Noah to have done so. 1789 COWPER *Ann. Mem.* 44 The symbol of a righteous reign Sat fast on George's brows again. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 86, I devoted a week to the corrections, weeding them with righteous relentlessness. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxvi, Her righteous wrath was too deep for upbraidings.

† 3. Chiefly *Sc.* Rightful, lawful, legitimate.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 159 He come to mak homage Till him as till his rychtwis king. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 28 Thai..dar nocht..say othir wayis, bot that he was rychtwis pape. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 20 He is your ryght-wyse lorde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 141 Robert.., Quhilk in that tyme alledgit for to be The richteous air. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 131 His eftircumeris.., quha war rychteous Kingis of Scottis.

† b. *Sc.* Rightfully belonging to one. *Obs.*

1474 [see RIGHTEOUSLY *adv.* 4].

† 4. Right, genuine; correct, exact. *Obs. rare.*

1543 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 187, vj barrallis of salmond, full reid and sueit, of the rychtus kynd of this toun. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 52 The truth-trying Logyk.., The righteous Geometrie. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* A iv b, Avarice and greedines of gaine haue moued the Marchants to apparell some European plants with Indian coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legittime Tabacco.

† 5. As *adv.* Righteously; rightfully. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28232 þe lagh is þeron laid, þat biddes al þat rightwys liue Til oþer alle þaire gilt for-giue. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxv, For him that ryȝtewis rest, and rose on the rode. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 374 And ye ar her ..Als rychtwis born..As euir was I.

† 6. *Comb.*, as *righteous-maker, -making*; also **righteous-doomous,** right-judging. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 in *Sel. Wks. Wyclif* (1871) III. 208 For soþly to þe riȝtwisdomous man it fallip [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 6 This is the name that they shall call him: euen the Lorde oure rightuous maker. — *Baruch* ii. 17 For the deed..ascribe vnto the Lorde nether prayse ner rightuous-makynge. 1553 *Short Catech.* 40 Fayth..doth..perceyue our righteousmakyng to be geuen vs of God freely. 1560 BECON *Christian Kt.* Wks. II. 149 In my self I am a sinner, but in Christ, my righteous maker, I am righteous.

† Ri·ghteous, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 (ȝe)**reht-, rihtwisian,** 4 **rightwis(h)e, -wyse,** 6 **ryghtous.** [f. *rihtwis* RIGHTEOUS *a.*] *trans.* To set right; to justify; to do justice to; to make righteous.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 10 Domas godes [sind] soðe, ȝerehtwisade in him seolfum. *Ibid.* lxxxi. 3 Heanne & ðearfan ȝerehtwisiað. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 15 Ðe synt þe eow sylfe beforan mannum ȝerihtwisiaþ. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 10 Domes of lauerd soth er ai, And right-wished in þar-selfe er þai. *Ibid.* lxxxi. 3 Meke and poure rightwises swa. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxi. 6 He calles me, he rightwises me and glorifies me. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 35, I shal sustayne my ladyes wrathe which I have deserved, so longe as my Margarite hath rightwysed my cause. 1543 BALE *Romish Fox* 62 b, Canne we meryte grace with synne? or deserue to be ryghtoused by folye?

Hence **Ri·ghteousing** *vbl. sb. rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 5 God gif rightid be my wayes: forto kepe þi rightwisyngis. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. vii. (1868) 432 They had their righteoussing in God.

Ri·ghteouser. *rare.* [Cf. prec.] One who makes righteous; a justifier.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. vii. (1868) 421 That he might be righteous and the righteouser of him that believeth.

† Ri·ghteoushead, -hood. *Obs. rare.* [f. RIGHTEOUS *a.*] Righteousness.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 936 Abram leuede ðis hot in sped; dat was him told to riȝt-wished. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26528 For suilk es crist reght-wis-hede þat metes ilk man his mede. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xc. xii, That he wolde then of his ryghtwyshode [*v.r.* rightfulhode] Do euery man ryght without more abode.

So **† Ri·ghteouslaik.** *Obs. rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2521 All full off hallȝhe mahhtess, Off herr-summleȝȝc, off rihhtwisleȝȝc.

Ri·ghteously, *adv.* Forms: see RIGHTEOUS *a.*; also 1 **-lice,** 3 **-liche** (5 **-lycho**), 4 **-lyke** (*comp.* **-liker**), **-li,** 5 **-lye,** 6 **-lie.** [OE. *riht-, ryhtwislice*: cf. ON. *réttvísliga* (MDa. *retviselige,* MSw. *rätvisliga,* Sw. *rättvisligen*).]

1. Justly, uprightly; in a righteous manner; with due regard to what is right.

a. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Hu mæg. ænig man ryhtwislice & ȝesceadwislice acsiȝan [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 753 Þu,..keiser, nauest nawt þis strif rihtwisliche idealet, þæt dest fifti meistres to motin wið a meiden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9708 Of vs four sett es a-sise Rightwisli to do iustise. *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 348 in *O. E. Misc.* 221 He þat leuys here ryȝtwysly..His soule neuer paynd schal be. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 44 þat he wald here þaire praier and graunt þat þai asked riȝtwisely. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 29 To thende that the Sone shold juge rightwysly. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G v, But a famous merchaunt,..riche, and haboundant, And rightwisely dealing, is not vituperable 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 156 Doo well, and worke ryghtwysly.

β. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, All the chyldren of Israel that dyed ryghtuously vnder the lawe of Moyses. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 85 Supposing thow may richtuslie be ane scherp iuge.

γ. 1526 TINDALE *Titus* ii. 12 That we shuld live sobre mynded, righteously and godly in this worlde. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 52 Geue thay haif rewlit rychteuslie. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiii. 15 He that walketh righteously, and speaketh vprightly. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. ii. (1699) 147 Let us..Live so Righteously and Holily, that we may be thought worthy of that Crown. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* v. 150 Against the foe I'll [never] lift a hostile hand; Till, righteously fulfil'd, the truce expires. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. i, And he solaced himself by righteously governing domains worthy of a prince. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 693 They righteously administered their own land and the rest of Hellas.

b. = RELIGIOUSLY *adv.* 3.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. 398 They did not slip their cable, but righteously got up their anchor. 1868 *Ibid.* V. 122 As Scarlett had led, so his front line righteously followed.

† 2. Correctly, rightly; aright. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3742 Right-wisli es iacob his nam, þat es to sai, wit right langage, Supplanter als of heritage. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 709 Ryȝt-wysly quo con rede, He loke on bok & be awayed. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. x. 844 Next lyis þe landis of Medy, Off Medus kyng callit richtwisly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxvi. 253 Yet sir kay ..named hym more rightueously than he wende. 1531 FRITH *Upon Tracy* Wks. (1573) 78 Therfore he doth both righteously and godly deduce his resurrection by Christes. 1561 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 302 Considering Alexander rightuously, wee must impute all his vertues to his owne nature, and hys vyces eyther to hys youth, or to the greatnes of hys Fortune. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 14 If the truth of thy loue to me were so righteously temper'd, as mine is to thee.

3. Rightfully, properly, deservedly. Now *rare.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xix. (1859) 19 Than thou bere thy peyne as thou hast ryghtwysly deseruyd. 1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xvii. 281 Benediccions ..without ende, whiche rightwisly be due vnto the. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany,* Those euilles that we moste righteously haue deserued.

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. App. 264 It is material and precarious, and has righteously been allowed

to drop out of science. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 248 William saw that he must not think of paying to the laws of Scotland that..respect which he had wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England.

†**4.** *Sc.* By legal right; lawfully. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 131 Here speris the doctour gif a man may for his temporale gudis rychtwisly conquest mak defensable were. 1474 in *Acc. Fam. of Innes* (1864) 82 With all..richtwis pertinentis to the forseidis landis pertening or that richtwisly may pertene. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 17 Ilke hes rychteouslie from age to age succeidet till vther. *Ibid.* II. 137 Reuther is rychtuouslie sett in his place.

Ri·ghteousness. Forms: see RIGHTEOUS *a.*; also 1 **-nysse,** 1, 4 **-nys, -nisse**; 1–7 **-nesse,** 1, 4–7 **-nes** (5 *Sc.* **-nese**), 5 **-nasse.** [OE. *reht-, riht-, ryhtwisnisse*: see RIGHTEOUS *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Justice, uprightness, rectitude; conformity of life to the requirements of the divine or moral law; virtue, integrity.

a. c825 *Vesp. Ps.* iv. 6 Onsecʒað onseʒdnisse rehtwisnisse [L. *justitiæ*]. *Ibid.* xcvii[i]. 9 Doemæð ymbhwyrf eorðan in rehtwisnisse. c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. 380 Dryhten,..ðine ryhtwisnesse ic ne dizle on minre heortan. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 32 Iohannes com on rihtwisnesse weʒe, and ʒe ne ʒelyfdon him. a1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, Hi nellað lufian God & rihtwisnesse. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Of þe is arisen þe sunne of rihtwiseneste. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Þe uertuz þat he streoneð in þe þurh his swete grace, as rihtwisnesse. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1640 Þe erth wit sin and scham es schent, Al rightwisnes awai es went. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 7 For so greet riȝtwisnesse it semeþ þat Seint Gregorie wan his soule out of helle. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Godd þan had done agayne his riȝtwisnesse for to suffer swilk ane innocent die withouten gilt. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 64 He sofryd by cause that often tymes he peruerted ryghtwesnes as a man myghty in wordys takyng geftys. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xix. 11 He..was called faithfull and true, & in rightewesnes dyd iudge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1174 Wrong decaieth still, and rightwisenesse vp stands.

β. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) E viij, Justinianus.. was so great a louer of iustice and rightuousness, that [etc.]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 326 *marg.*, He is a manteiner of pietie and richtuousnes.

γ. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* vi. 25 It shall be righteousnes vnto vs before the Lorde oure God. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 105 Christ expresseth him selfe to be our only righteousnesse. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 780, I finde a better righteousness imputed Then I have lost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 550 Ages of endless date Founded in righteousness. 1738 WESLEY *Ps* li. 7 All my Powers shall join to bless The Lord, my Strength and Righteousness. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 576, I never..hop'd, but in thy righteousness divine. 1858 TRENCH *Par.* xii. (1877) 241 What this guest wanted was righteousness both in its root of faith and its flower of charity. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* ix. 28 Righteousness is obedience to law, observance of duty, and fidelity to conscience.

personif. c825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxx[i]v. 14 Rehtwisnis biforan him gongeð & seteð in weʒe gongas his. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 On oðer half stont rihtwisnesse, þet no reoude nis mide, dredful & grureful uorto biholden. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxx[i]v. 11 Rightwisenes and pais kissed ere swa. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii 197 Aȝeines resoun, I, riȝtwisnesse, recorde þus with treuth, þat her peyne be perpetuel. c1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 795 At the furst corner was Ryghtwysnes that tyde. 1653 MILTON *Ps* lxxxv. 53 Before him Righteousness shall go His Royal Harbinger.

†**b.** *pl.* Particular acts of justice; righteous deeds. *Obs.*

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. 16 In ðinum rehtwisnissum ic smegu. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 532 Hwi bodast ðu mine rihtwisnyssa and mine ʒecyðnysse þurh þinne muð? a1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 9 Rightwisenesses ofe lauerd [are] right, hertes fainand. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 8 Rightwis is lord, and he lufid rightwisnessis. a1400 *Prymer* (1891) 19 Riȝtwysnesses of the lord. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* ii. 12 We haue behaued oure selues vngodly in all thy rightuousnesses. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxiv. 6 We are al as an vncleane thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy ragges.

†**2.** Fitness; propriety. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. ix. 34 Rethoryque whyche conteyneth in substaunce, rightwisnes, Rayson and ordynaunce of wordes.

Righter[1] (rəi·təɹ). [See RIGHT *v.* and -ER[1]. Cf. OFris. *riuchtere*, MDu. *rechter(e, richter(e*, Du. *rechter*, †*regter*), MLG. *richter(e*, OHG. *rihtâri* (G. *richter*), ON. *réttari* judge, executioner.]

†**1.** One who arranges or regulates. *Obs.*

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Ic wat ðætte God rihtere is his agenes weorces. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* IV. pr. i. 75 When the Righter of all thing is good.

†**2.** An executioner, headsman. *Obs.*[−1]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 88/1 The rightar brandysshid hys swerd ouer their heedes.

3. One who settles or sets right (*esp.* wrongs, grievances, etc.); a redresser, vindicator.

1598 FLORIO, *Giudice*, a iudge, a commissarie, a righter of causes. [Hence 1611 COTGRAVE s.v. *Iuge.*] 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iv. 26 Know that I am the valorous Don-Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, and vndoer of iniuries. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 Behold in me the Righter of Injuries. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* x, The times demand righters and avengers, and there will be no want of them. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 328 The righter of wrongs, the deliverer.

Ri·ghter[2]. [f. RIGHT *sb.*[1]] An advocate of (some one's) rights.

1897 *Globe* 11 Mar. 3/4 She is what one might call an early specimen of a woman's righter.

† **Right-forth,** *adv.* and *a.* [f. RIGHT *adv.* + FORTH *adv.* Cf. FORTHRIGHT.]

A. *adv.* Straight forward; in a straight course.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ci. 29 The sed of hem in to the world shal be riȝtforth reulid. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1592) 218 Reason certifieth vs that they runne rightfoorth with equall distance one from another.

B. *adj.* Direct; straight-forward.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) vj, All shall be simple and right forth, demure, sober. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* I. vi, The earth dyd moue..not by a ryght forth motion, but circulerly about.

Rightful (rəi·tfŭl), *a.* (*sb.* and *adv.*). Forms: see RIGHT *a.*; also 3–4 **-fol(le, -vol(le,** 4–5 **-fulle,** 4–6 **-full,** 5 **-fful.** [Late OE. *rihtful*, f. *riht* RIGHT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Of persons: Disposed to do right; upright, just. (Cf. RIGHTEOUS *a.* 1.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100, Eall þet þe Gode wæs lað & rihtfullan mannan .. wæs ʒewunelic on þisan lande. c1275 LAY. 10100 Luce was kinebore..and he was swiþe rihfolle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1606 Emperour [Trajan] was þe nobloste þat miȝte be,..So riȝtuol he was. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 17 Seue siþes a day..sungeþ þe rihtful mon. c1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 531 This god is..most ryȝtful, and most ful of goodnesse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 189 Be ryghtfull to al men, Slow to be wroth, Redy to mercy. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 66/4 Thenne said Saul, I haue synned...Thou arte rightfuller than I am. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 20 The moost ryghtful and indyfferent juge that ever was. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 301 *Por.* The Court awards it, and the law doth giue it. *Iew.* Most rightfull Iudge. 1611 COTGR., *Iuste*,..incorrupt, rightfull, vpright, sincere. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 179 Mighty death! Thou double-visaged shadow! Only judge! Rightfullest arbiter!

†**b.** *absol.* (Cf. RIGHTEOUS 1 b and 1 c.)

a1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 25 Whan þe riȝtful haþ fallen, he ne shal nouȝt ben hirt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 241 Alle þat helpeth þe innocent and halt with þe riȝtful. a1425 *Cursor M.* 17315 (Trin.), Euel haue ȝe done wolde ȝe be knowen Of þat riȝtful þat ȝe dud honge.

2. Of actions, etc.: In conformity with what is right or just; equitable, thoroughly fair.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2876 Hii binome him is kinedom & þat is a riȝtuol dede. *Ibid.* 5391 Lawes he made riȝtuolore & strengore þan er were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Þe oþre manere is huanne me heþ riȝtuolle wyȝtes and riȝtuolle mesures and zelleþ ontreweliche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 127 Crist..leue þe lede þi londe, so leute þe louye, And for þi riȝtful rewlyng be rewarded in heuene! 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 145 Hoppe is a ryghtfull tryste for a ryghtfull Werke. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 103 The quarel that I haue is rightful. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 249 Let me haue ryghtfull and trewe iugement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I xii. 28 For truth is strong her rightfull cause to plead. c1630 MILTON *Upon Circumc.* 17 For we by rightfull doom remediles Were lost in death. a1721 PRIOR (J.), The smiling hours; Such as with friendly care have guarded Patriots and kings in rightful wars. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xxi, He that sings the rightful cause. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 201 Can it be rightful..to enact in India.. that which was enacted for the Roman world?

3. Legal, lawful, legitimate: **a.** Of persons, in respect of position or claims.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2804 (Kolbing), Euerichon..maden solempne bisecheinge For to haue a riȝtful kinge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 4122 So were thei for everemo..Departed fro the rihtfull heir.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 19 But thou didst these goods bereave From rightfull owner by unrighteous lott. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. v. 80 In this haughtie great attempt ..to plant the rightfull Heire, I lost my Libertie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 Her vndoubted and rightfull successor. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 815 Every Soule in Heav'n Shall .. Confess him rightful King. 1724 WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 215 A due obedience to our rightful governors. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 749 The legitimate and rightful lord Is but a transient guest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 161 The common people..regarded him as their rightful head. 1855 *Ibid.* xxi. IV. 684 How a rightful and lawful possessor is to be distinguished from a possessor who has the exclusive right by law [etc.].

Comb. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 623 A daughter—an illegitimate one—but worthy to be the rightful-born child to the first man in the land.

b. Of inheritance, possessions, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 291 Selde is any pore riche, but of riȝtful heritage. 1399 GOWER *Conf.*, *To Hen. IV*, 59 To cleime and axe his rightful heritage In alle places wher it is withholde. 1483 [see HERITAGE *sb.* 2]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 359 His..son, By..stepdame's hate, to death was lastly done, To set his rightful Crown upon a wrongful head. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 434/1 The rightful undisturbed Possession of it will add vastly to the Power of France. c1792 BURNS *Extempore on Thomson* 8 Th' unfading garland.., Thy sair-won, rightful spoil. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 69 This unparalleled Englishman declined taking anything beyond his rightful halfpenny. a1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 294 An innocent boy, who was kept out of his rightful inheritance by an ambitious kinsman.

†**4.** Straight. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 3 Make ȝe redy the wayes of the Lord; make ȝe riȝtful the pathes of hym. [Also *Heb.* xii. 13.]

5. Proper, fitting; correct. Now *rare.*

?a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 405, I trowe that she Was fair sumtyme,..Whan she was in hir rightful age. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 377 Relacion rect is a ryhtful custome. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 240 Of the ryghtfull houris and tymes of ettynge and drynkynge. a1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLI. vi, Triumph well may I, whome thou did'st stay In my sound rightfull way. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 794 Such is the rightfull Courtier in his kinde. 1676 MARVELL *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 537 If they have no share by right in the government of themselves, by their certain rightful times of parliaments. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau* 111 Danube scarce retains his rightful Course. 1839 J. VERY *Poems* 42 (Cent.), The hand and foot that stir not, they shall find Sooner than all the rightful place to go. a1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. (1858) 30 You have surely proceeded in the rightful order.

†**6.** As *adv.* Rightfully, properly. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 3742 (Gött.), He has me done ful mekil schame, Rihtful was iacob cald his name. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 167 The Powere of a prynce that is not ryghtfull demenyt.

Hence †**Ri·ghtfulhood.** *Obs.*[−1]

c1470 [see RIGHTEOUSHOOD].

Rightfully (rəi·tfŭli), *adv.* Forms: see RIGHTFUL *a.*; also 4 **-lych(e** (*comp.* **-lokest**), 4–5 **-liche,** 5 **-lich**; 4 **-li,** 6 **-lie, -lye.** [f. RIGHTFUL *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In accordance with, with due regard for, what is right or just; justly, equitably, fairly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1872 Constantin..ladde is kinedom Riȝtuolliche & suiþe wel. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2948 (Kölbing), It nis no riȝt, þat þou me werne, Riȝtfulliche þat y wil ȝerne. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Where he be wrongly cursed or riȝtfully. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6630 Ne I ne wene not, sikerly, That they may have it rightfully. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 64 § 12 Other enheritamentis perteynyng rightfully to dyverse the Kingis true lieges. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 6 The plages of Egipte, which ye haue already rightfully deserued. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 350 The realme of Fraunce, the whiche rightfully did apperteyne vnto them. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 124, I should be glad they could make it out by law, that they sit here rightfully. 1695 *Anc. Const. Eng.* 5 This [kingly] power cannot rightfully be acquired without the people's consent. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 14 No man can rightfully be condemned without reference to some definite law. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 747/1 The goods were rightfully sold under the bill of sale.

2. Rightly, properly, correctly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 196 Yef hi weren riȝtuolliche milde, hi ssolden betere louie þe uelaȝrede of poure men [etc.]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 52 For rihtfoliche Resoun schulde rulen ou alle. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xiv. (1869) 142 For rihtfulliche j may be cleped an ape clogged. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xv. 90 b, They that are vnder Moses law be rightfully called seruauntes. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 52 None but you. Can rightfully aread so dolefull lay. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 12 Sept., I show to each system that I fully understand and rightfully appreciate what that system means. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1884) 112 Books.. stand naturally and rightfully on the shelves of every cottage. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 6/3 He rightfully distrusted such a trail-looking craft.

Rightfulness (rəi·tfŭlnės). Forms: see RIGHTFUL *a.*; also 4–6 **-nes,** 4–7 **-nesse.** [-NESS.]

†**1.** = RIGHTEOUSNESS 1. *Obs.*

Until c1400 the Vulg. *justitia* was frequently translated as 'rightfulness'.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 600–1 Yn þe touþer werlde ..Þere ys but ryȝtfulnes of dome; Þere ys al ryȝtfulnes at þe last ende. a1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. [xl.] 13 Y ne hyd nouȝt þy ryȝtfulnes in myn hert. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 19 That thei kepe the weie of the Lord, and..do riȝtfulnesse and dom. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 147 The Ryghtfulnes of workis or of dedis comyth and rysyth of Ryghtfulnesse of wille. c1460 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 94 The fourthe lyne..sygnyfyith ryteffulnes and enduryng in gode werkes..and vertu. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon* (1768) 58 Do you in dede take vpon you to teach them that iustice and ryghtefulnes? a1586 SIDNEY *Ps* XXXIII. i, Rejoyce in God, O ye That .cherish rightfullnesse. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 204 The rightfulnesse and singlenesse of the vnderstanding, which admitteth no doublenesse.

personif. a1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxx[i]v. 14 Ryȝtfulnes shal go to-fore hym, and shal sett his goings in his waie. a1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) 329/2 Ryghtfull dome is tourned bacwarde, & ryghtfulnesse stode from ferre. c1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* XXV. 59 Let perfectnes and rightfulnes both guide and wayte on mee.

†**b.** *pl.* = RIGHTEOUSNESS 1 b. *Obs.*

a1325 *Prose Psalter* xviii. [xix.] 9 Þe ryȝtfulnesses of our Lord ben makand ioyful ryȝtlich þe hertes. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* iv. 5 Y tauȝte ȝou the comaundementis and riȝtfulnessis, as my Lord God comaundide to me.

†**2.** Of stature: Erectness, uprightness. *rare*[−1].

1387 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 In mannis body was..riȝtfullnesse of stature, fairenesse of schappe.

3. The fact of being right or just; the justness or equity *of* something.

1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 265 The rightfulness of princes pleas. 1736 *Plea for Sacram. Test* 48 None of their Tenets ..will incline them to dispute the Rightfulness of the present Civil Settlement. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. II. 36 Those women .. who feel the rightfulness of their own claim to be loved with honor. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xxviii. II. 334 The men who are to carry on a war must have no doubt of its rightfulness of purpose.

Right hand. Also **right-hand, righthand.** Forms: see RIGHT *a.* and HAND *sb.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 18. Cf. Fris. *rjuchterhân*, (M)Du. *rechter hand*, G. *rechte hand.*]

1. That hand which is normally the stronger of the two. (Opposed to LEFT HAND.)

c1000 *Nicodemus* xxi, Se Hælend..be ðære ryht handa me ʒenam. c1200 ORMIN 8181 And himm wass sett inn hiss rihht hannd An dere kineȝerrde. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 11 His riȝt hond he liet of-smite. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1618 Be his right hand he suar his ath. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1174 He raught forthe his right hand & his rigge frotus. a1400–50 *Alexander* 784* With hys right hande hym rodely [he] strakez. c1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 150 He..hit him vnder the eir with his richt hand. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* vii. 13 So he toke the righthande of his daughter, and gaue her in to the right hande of Tobias. c1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 3 This he shoulde houlde in his right hande. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 2 That right hand which held the

Crook before. 1670 C. GATAKER in *Gataker's Antid. Errour* To Rdr. B ij b, Whom I desire to receive with the right hand, that which is offered with the right hand. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4784/1 On Condition that he should give the Right Hand to the Marquis de Prié in his own House. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 169 To horse! he cried, or by this good right hand..I smite you. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, She let her right hand fall on his shoulder. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 4 Right-hand with left-hand linked,—He faced his son submissive.

attrib. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 51, I desire nothing more..than that God would pull out right-eye sins, and cut off right-hand sins. 1680 ROSCOMMON *Poems* (1780) 78 Give my exalted soul a place Among thy chosen right-hand race. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxix, He set his right-hand thumb upon the bow of the saddle. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xi, The Prince..gave to Caradoc the right-hand pledge. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 114/2 She started from home with two right-hand gloves.

b. *transf.* as a symbol of friendship or alliance. (Rendering L. *dextræ.*)

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. liv. 31 The Lingones..had sent giftes to the Legions, Right-hands in token of mutual loue. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. xiv. (1622) 53 Calling to mind their friendship..with the Romans, and desiring that they might renew right hands.

c. *transf.* A person of usefulness or importance; an efficient or indispensable helper or aid.

c 1528-37 LD. J. BUTLER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 48 O Connor..who hath maried the erle of Kildare's doghter, is his right hand. 1581 G. ELLIOT (*title*), A very true Report of the apprehension..of that arch-Papist Edmund Campion, the Pope his right hand. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 329 A Lawyers simple Clarke Is his Masters right hand, if hee bee not left-handed. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, It is strange to see how poor..Backewell is like to be put to it in his absence, Mr. Shaw, his right hand, being ill. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 5 P 4 For Mrs. Jane is the Right-hand of her Mother. 1765 WELLDON (*title*), The Smith's Right Hand, or a Complete Guide to the Various Branches of all sorts of Iron Work. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. 57 [Hêphaestos] is indispensable as the right-hand and instrument of the gods. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 21 Lady Psyche was the right hand now, And she the left, or not, or seldom used.

2. a. The right side. **b.** The direction towards the right. = RIGHT *sb.*¹ 17 a.

c 1205 LAY. 14734 Heo iseȝen an heore riht hond a swiþe feier æit-lond. *a* 1240 *Creed* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 217 Þer he sit o godes rithond feder al-mihti. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6325 He loked als on his righthand. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxli. 5, I byheld til þe righthand. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1769 The iiiᵗᵉ on the ryght hande here hit ys to the tolde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv. 56 Syr Arthur..stered his hors here & there on the right hand & on the lyft hand. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 26 He left the right way toward Pomfret, and toke the way on the right hand. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 42 Turne vpon your right hand at the next turning. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Apr., My wife [was] in one little one, on the right hand. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 *Pluto.* Two martyrs, say'st thou? Where the devil are they? *Pope.* On my right-hand. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1907) 99 They might continue as far to the right hand, and to the left as far. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 1 The Syrians in common with many other Eastern nations, read from the right-hand to the left. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. 2 On the right hand we discern Mount Athos.

attrib. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. i, Three waies there were: that on the right hand side Was ready way unto the foresaid fields. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* v. (1664) 46 In Right-hand wing did warlike wend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 633 Soon times He scours the right hand coast. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* II. 33 [It] struck the right-hand courser to the ground. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. x. 305 What the miner terms a 'right hand heave'. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* ii, I made out several dark heads gliding away towards the right-hand bank.

†**b.** The position of honour. *To take the right hand of*, to take or assume precedence of. *Obs.*

1652 *Seas. Exp.* 9 If..the time..be made Umpier of Precedency, Geneva must take the right hand of You. 1682 *News fr. France* 2 It is true, the Precedence was then granted to the Bishops of Rome,..and the Empire carrying its name from Rome, no wonder if the Bishop..had the Right-hand still reserved to him. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I. 188 The Scotch Nobility..said 'twas a very hard Case, that a poor Scholar..should afterwards by Virtue of a Bishoprick..not only assume as good a Title as his Master, but even pretend, upon some Occasions, to take the Right-hand of him.

c. Of errors: *On the right hand*, on the right side, in the right direction. Also *attrib.* ? *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* vi. (1697) 490 One Error, tho' on the right hand, yet a great one, is, That they are no Helps to a Virtuous Life. 1785 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 95 Miss Cooke leans to the right-hand error—It is safer to think too little than too much of yourself.

3. *Right-hand man*: †**a.** A soldier holding a position of responsibility or command on the right of a troop of horse. *Obs.* **b.** = sense 1 c.

a. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Dec., Not only..being admitted into the Duke of Albemarle's guards..but also..put as a right-hand man, and other marks of special respect. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 P 1 Mr. Alexander Truncheon, who is their Right-Hand Man in the Troop [of horse guards]. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5925/3 He..was lately a Right Hand Man in the 4th Troop of Horse-Guards.

b. *a* 1802 *Earl Rickard* xxiii. in Scott *Border Minst.* (1869) 362 O wha has slain my right-hand man, That held my hawk and hound? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vi, I am in want of a secretary..: he shall be my right-hand man. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxii, Little Peter was her right-hand man. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 145 He will go with me as stockman and right-hand man generally.

4. *Right-hand* (*-laid*) *rope*: (see quot. 1867); *right-hand screw*, one with the thread turning to the right; *right-hand lock* (see quot. 1875).

1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 8 Parcel the score of the dead-eye, and heave the shroud taut round it, turning in with the sun, if right-hand-laid rope. *Ibid.* 34 Right-hand rope must be coiled with the sun. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 89 A metal fuze with a right-hand screw. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Right-Hand Rope*, that which is laid up and twisted with the sun, that is to the right hand. 1875 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* 1340/2 The right-hand and left-hand locks are for doors to swing to the right or to the left.

Right-handed, *a.* (*adv.*). [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Having the right hand or arm stronger or more useful than the left; using the right hand by preference; = DEXTROUS *a.* 6. Also *transf.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), A womman is nought right handed and lifte handed. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xix. (1887) 81 Double right handed which vse both the handes a like. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vii. 80 A ranke [of archers] on the right side, whiche are lefthanded, and another vpon the left being right handed. 1629 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* *4 If you are a Right-Handed Man. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 Some are..ambidexterous or right handed on both sides. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 68 If bowling to a right-handed hitter, his ball would twist from the off-stump into the leg. 1885 MYERS in *Proc. Psychical Res.* Jan. 58 The following formulæ will represent the graphic automatism of a right-handed man.

b. *fig.* Skilful, dexterous. *rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 424 He was right-handed in the Cyclopædia of all arts. *Ibid.* III. 372 He was..right-handed to any great employment.

2. On the right side; of the right kind.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* I. 8 Yet these [schisms] were not about the essentialls of Religion, but about a right-handed error, even too much admiration of their Pastors. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 295, I this last conclusion draw, That for smart right-handed wisdom none my equal ever saw.

3. In various uses: **a.** Pertaining or belonging to the right hand. **b.** Of a blow: Delivered with the right hand. **c.** Of implements, etc.: Fashioned for the right hand.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* Wks. 1709 III. 28 A London Alderman, who sold a Jew five Fatts of Right-handed Gloves, without any Fellows to them. ? 1820 *Debtor & Creditor* 41 If you resent that, it's ten to one but you're complimented with a right-handed facer. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, I..am sorry for that poor lover who will never wear right-handed chevron again. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 138 It is a right-handed implement.

4. *Conchol.* †**a.** Sinistral; reversed. *Obs.* **b.** = DEXTRAL *a.* 2.

1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 119 Right-handed shells are such, whose whirls or convolutions turn from right to left, or contrary to the most general manner of turbinated univalves. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 108/2 Shell cylindrical, very spiral;..right or left-handed (dextral or sinistral). 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 99 Nearly all the spiral shells are dextral, or right-handed.

5. In scientific and technical uses: Characterized by rotation or direction towards the right. Also as *adv.* (quot. 1841).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 146 We have represented..the grinding surface of the upper mill stone, upon the supposition that it moves from east to west, or for what is called a right-handed mill. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 34 Ropes..of three strands, laid right handed, or, as it is called, with the sun. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 604 An..imperfect expedient for producing a left-handed screw from a right-handed tap. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Running rigging is hawser-laid, right-handed. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 52 Electromagnets are almost invariably wound with the right-handed helix.

b. Of rotatory polarization: (see quot. 1854).

1827-8 HERSCHEL in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 550 The liquids in which he observed a right-handed rotatory property. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 254, I shall adopt Biot's nomenclature, and designate the polarization right-handed or left-handed, according as we have to turn the analyzing prism to the right or to the left. *c* 1865 WYLDE *Circ. Sci.* I. 84/2 Such bodies have what is called right-handed polarisation.

c. Producing right-handed polarization.

1827-8 HERSCHEL in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 550 The index of rotation in a right handed crystal. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 218 Hence, in reference to this property, quartz may be divided into right-handed and left-handed quartz. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 Dextrose, or right-handed glucose.

6. In the direction of the right; rightward. Also as *adv.*, to the right. *rare.*

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 3/1 A right-handed turn brought the hunt near Billesdon. *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/3 Turning right-handed short of Norton Brook.

Hence **Right-ha·ndedly** *adv.*, **-ha·ndedness.**

1855 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 82 The amount of right-handedness or left-handedness displayed by the solution. 1876 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (ed. 3) I. 107 The question of right-handedness, as a natural or acquired practice peculiar to man, has a special interest. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 613/1 The motion takes place in one direction (say right-handedly) in the circle.

Ri·ght-ha·nder. [f. RIGHT HAND + -ER¹.]

1. A blow struck with the right hand. (Cf. LEFT-HANDER c.)

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, Tom..is..deposited on the grass by a right-hander from the Slogger. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vii, One of the combatants, receiving a straight right-hander with the glove between his eyes. 1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132 The carter..received a dazzler with the left, followed by a heavy right-hander.

2. One who naturally uses the right hand; a right-handed person. (Cf. LEFT-HANDER a.)

1885 MYERS in *Proc. Psychical Res.* Jan. 42 There are..some right handers..who, if they try to write with their left hands, instinctively produce *Spiegel-Schrift.*

† **Righthead.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RIGHT *a.* + -HEAD.] Rightness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxv. 11 Þi rightwisnes, þat is, righthed of life.

Ri·ghting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIGHT *v.* + -ING¹.]

†**1.** The action of guiding or directing aright; also, setting right. *Obs.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 61 Ne scylen hy beon butan reȝole, þæt is lifes rihtinge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *On N. T.* (Gr.) 21 Þonne mann wisdom spreců maneȝum to þearfe and to rihtinge. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcvi[i]. 2 Rightwisenes and dome als-swa, Rightinge of his sete ere þa. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 80 Be myn hert made vnfiled in þy riȝtinges, þat ich ne be nouȝt confounded. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiv, The ryghtyng of a synfull soule thorugh foryeuenesse of synnes.

2. Reparation or redress *of* wrongs, injuries, etc.

1566 *Acts & Constit. Scot.* To Rdr., The Lawis..ar the..decreit of wyse men, the amending and rychting of forthocht and suddane faultis. 1681 COLLEGE in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 553/2 Leave the righting of my wrongs to God Almighty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The Duke..will make our petition for righting of our wrongs the pretence for squeezing money out of us. 1883 SIME *All-Israel* 107 Private righting of injury is not allowed.

b. Re-establishment *of* oneself or another in a due or rightful position; vindication.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Iustice*, Jurisdiction vsurped by diuers Lords..for the righting of themselues in the recouerie of duties withheld from them. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 81 For concluding of this point concerning the righting of Sheriffes. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* v. 38 Prefer not the righting of your selves before the winning of him by Love. 1831 E. IRVING *Exp. Rev.* I. 64 The judging, righting, and rewarding of his servants the prophets, the saints, and them that fear his name.

3. The action of mending *up* something.

1615-6 *Sarum Churchw. Accs.* (Swayne, 1896) 166 Righting vpp of two pewes for Joyners worke and nayells, 4s.

4. Of vessels or vehicles: Restoration or return to the usual upright position. Also *attrib.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Righting*, the act of restoring a ship to her upright position, after she has been laid on a careen. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 76 The sails may be trimmed to help her in righting. 1885 *Athenæum* Mar. 411/1 The maximum stability of the Captain is attained at an angle of 21°, where the righting lever is only 10½ inches.

transf. 1869 *Daily News* 16 Dec., Cavour..had the greatest confidence in what we may call the 'righting power' of the Italian intelligence.

† **Rightleche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 rihtlæcan, 2 -lecen, -lachen, 2-3 -leche(n, 3 ryht-); 4 riȝt(e)-, ryȝtleche, riȝtlyche. [OE. *rihtlǽcan*, f. *riht* RIGHT *a.*]

1. *trans.* To set right, rectify, amend; to order aright. Also *refl.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 46, Ȝif he þonne swa ne bete and rihtlæce, he sy of ðam ealdorscype aworpen. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 277 Se þe ær þysum misdyde, þæt he..hit ȝeorne ȝebete and rihtlæce hine sylfne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Gif he him nule rihtlechen for preoste na for halie chirche, hald hine þenne swilche mon þe beo bute laȝe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Ure wei þe we shule leten is ure liflode þe we shule rihtleche. *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 57 in *O. E. Misc.* 86 Hwenne he cumeþ he wyle vs alle ryhtleche. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 28 Blessed trinite delyuere us, saue us, and riȝteleche us.

2. To rule or govern.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1310 [They] nomen omage in his name ..For to riȝtleche þat reaume. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i, The yen ryȝtlecheþ and reuleþ þe neþer membris.

Rightless (rəi·tles), *a.* [f. RIGHT *sb.*¹ + -LESS. Cf. MDu. *rechteloos*, MHG. *reht(e)lôs* (G. *rechtlos*).]

†**1.** Wrongful, lawless. *Obs.*

1596 DORRELL in *Willobie's Avisa* Apol. K 4 If any..continue the errour of their vnsatisfied minds they must for euer rest in the rightlesse erring. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 837 Howsoeuer they exercise..mutuall disagreements, yet agree in like barbarous and rightlesse Rites. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* III. 555 If Tithe-lesse, Taxe-lesse, Wage-lesse, Right-lesse, I Have eat the Crop, or caused the Owners dye.

2. Devoid or deprived of rights.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxii, For this thou..hast deserved to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and rightless. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 42 One may be born to serve without being born rightless.

Hence **Ri·ghtlessness.**

1895 *19th Cent.* Jan. 57 It is ordinarily assumed that the social and legal position under Islam is one of extreme degradation and absolute rightlessness.

Right-lined, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 2 + LINE *sb.*² 9.] = RECTILINEAR *a.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. No. 17 To make a likelamme equal to any right lined figure, and that on an angle appointed. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ix. 3 If the lines which containe the angle be right lynes, then is it called a rightlyned angle. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 74 If a right lined Angle be not space, it is nothing; yet nothing but two right lines comprehend it. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 9 Wks. I. 148/1 The properties..of visible right-lined triangles are not the same with the properties of plain triangles. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 64 To determine whether the force of an explosion was..diminished by being diverted from a right-lined course. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 14 The body will be either accelerated or retarded in a right-lined

direction. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 42/1 London rain,..a true right-lined, continuous, equable outpouring of water pellets from above. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 81 The sum of all the angles of any right-lined figure.

fig. 1792 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb., From the luminous path of thy own right-lined rectitude thou lookest benignly down on an erring wretch.

Rightly (rəi·tli), *adv.* Forms: 1–3 **rihtlice** (1 **ryht-**, **reht-**), 2 **richtlice**, 3 **ri(c)htliche**, 5 **ryghtlyche**; 1 **rihtlic**, **re(o)htlic**, 4 **riztlich**; 4–5 **riztli** (4 **riztly**, 5 **ritli**), 4 **rightli**; 4, 6 **ryghtely**, 6 *Sc.* **rychtly**, **richtlie**, 7 **rightlie**; 4– **rightly**. [OE. *reht-*, *riht-*, *ryhtlice*, = MDu. *rechtelike* (Du. *rechtelijk*), MLG. *rechtliken*, etc, G. *rechtlich*, ON. *rétt(i)liga* (Sw. *rätteligen*): see RIGHT *a.* and -LY 2.]

1. In accordance with equity or moral rectitude; justly, fairly, uprightly; in conformity with right conduct or procedure.

805 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 442 Dæt wiorð ȝedæle [he] fore hiora gastas suæ ælmeslice & suæ rehtlice suæ he him seolfa ..ȝeleornie. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 172 Beoð simle ȝearwe..to forgifonne ælcum ðara þe eow ryhtlice bidde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 75 Þæt is þonne, þæt we sceolan god weorc wyricean, & rihtlice libban. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 322 Se manna bearn, demað rihtlice. *a* 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083, Ða munecas..beadon hine þæt he sceolde healdan hi rihtlice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Ure lif we ledeð richtliche togenes ure louerd ihesu crist, ȝif we forbereð al þat, þat him is unqueme. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1433 Þo men þat loue to do ryghtely..shal passe þere sauely Into þat blesful cuntre. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 21480 (Fairf.), Þe lauedi..ho bad vs riȝtli dome to giue. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 104 Godly men..Quha..can Judge the people rude, And rychtly reule ouer thame. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. iv. (1614) 251 Euery one whosoeuer liueth rightly..shall vndoubtedly obtaine Diuine fauour. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1710) 20 To rightly Judge without the Laws, The Person, or his doubtful Cause. 1741 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 488 Until such prohibited Goods are rightly and lawfully proceeded against. 1829 D'ISRAELI in *Croker Papers* 28 Jan., Many papers..which rightly should have been deposited at the State-paper Office. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 227 Make not fine speeches, but be rightly minded! 1874 MORLEY *Burneveld* II. xix. 283 His moral constitution made him incapable of..acting rightly on any vital subject.

Comb. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 326 Calculating their systems for a few contemplative, rightly-disposed persons.

2. Properly; in the right or proper manner.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 9 Rehtwisnisse dryhtnes rehtlice [L. *recte*] blissiende heortan. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. ii. (1890) 260 Þa he Ceddan biscop mid wordum þreade, þæt he rihtlice ȝehalȝad ne wære. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vii. 35 And sona..un-bunden wæs ȝebend tungæs his & sprecend wæs rehtlice. *c* 1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 Þe godfrihte..luueð rihtliche alle liuiende men, and ben hersume alle godes hese. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1104 Na man may serve rightly Twa lordes to-gedir, þat er contrary. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 35 Anon..the bond of his tunge is unbounden, and he spak riȝtly.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* II, They that in him their only trust do rest, O, they be rightly blest! 1611 COTGR., *Legitime*, legitimate..; rightly born, truly begot. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 36. 246 They who rightly and duly subject themselves, procure good to themselves. *Ibid.* IV. § 12. 390 This is rightly and truly to be content with things present. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 53 If thy soul rightly discover God, it cannot but abase thee.

3. In accordance with truth or fact; correctly, exactly, accurately, † precisely.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 156 Swiðe ryhtlice hit wæs awriten æfter ðæm nietenum ðæt ða hearȝas wæron atifrede. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 28 And cuoeð him, 'Rehtlice ðu ȝeond-suaredes; ðis do þætte ðu ȝelifize'. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 Oðra þinga þe man mæȝ rihtlice todælan onfeower. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1107, Ðis wæs rihtlice ymbe vii. ȝear þæs þe se cyng Henri cynedomes onfeng. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 42 Þis fruit bitakens alle our dedis, Both gode and ille qua rightly redis. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 116 Wher it is not riȝtly understonden what is to be coveiten or desiren, or what is to be fled. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7122 (Trin.), He het þe men to ȝiue hem mede If þei coude it riȝtly rede. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* 5 A perfite syncere loue telleth a great deale ryghtelyer, what is to be doen, than any constitucions. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 202 The generall skill to iudge..most things rightly. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 36 Is not he rightly named Iacob? 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 170 Where I may sit and rightly spell Of every Star that Heav'n doth shew. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. x. 213 The determining which of you doth rightliest expound the Scripture is not my business. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 P 1 One of the Fathers, if I am rightly informed, has defined a Woman [etc.]. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. ii. (1762) 12 Whether I have been so happy, as rightly to explain the Thing wherein consists the Strength of Motives or not. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. iii. (1865) III. 241 He cannot see rightly, and shoots always with help of an opera glass. 1875 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 93 If I read your question rightly.

Comb. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 511 A rightly-aimed intention will prove a guidance both in the manner and measure of our religious duties. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 177 This rightly-named *thirst* land.

b. Properly or correctly speaking.

1785 BURNS *and Ep. J. Lapraik* 39 I've begun to scrawl, but whether In rhyme, or prose,..Or some hotch-potch that's rightly neither, Let time mak proof.

c. With good reason; justifiably.

1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 7/3 We rightly judge of people by the company they keep.

† **4.** Directly, straightly. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 232 Riȝtly þenne þemperour wendes him euene tille. 1548 ELYOT, *Directly*,..an aduerbe signifyinge rightly or streightly. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25 The zodiack goeth ouerthwarte them, and not rightly as th'equinoctiall and the right Horizont doth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 18 Like perspectiues, which rightly gaz'd vpon Shew nothing but confusion, ey'd awry, Distinguish forme. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 293 The Optick Masters confess and prove, that the forms of the Stars are comprehended of the sight reflectly, and not rightly.

† **5.** At right angles; so as to form a right angle. *Obs. rare.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. (1636) 272 There be also certain Spherically..Angels..which do crosse one another in some point, either rightly or obliquely: if rightly, then they make right angles.

Right-minded, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + MIND *sb.*1] **1.** Having a mind naturally inclined or disposed towards what is right.

1585–6 HOOKER *Serm.* III. Wks. 1888 III. 601 There is no incongruity in terming them right-minded men. 1792 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 396 The public prosperity is great, and the nation is right-minded. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 10 3 All well-disposed, right-minded people. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 488 The good and right-minded have power to fulfil what is to the glory of God. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* V. § 102 As all right-minded apprentices and good shopmen do.

2. *colloq.* Sane; of sound mind.

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* vi, That his sister was not 'right-minded'—that she dreamed things, and imagined things.

Hence **Right-mi·ndedness.**

a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* i, With her had died all such right-mindedness. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 153 She possessed a right-mindedness towards the really beautiful, which was then..rare in France. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 174 That simple confidence of his in the right-mindedness of his fellow-men is very touching.

Rightness (rəi·tnės). Forms: 1 **rehtnisse**, 1–2 **-nise** (2 **-nis**), 1–3 **rihtnesse** (3 **rist-**), 4 **ryȝ-**, **riȝtnesse**, **-nisse**, 6–7 **rightnes**, **-nesse** (6 **righte-**), 7– **rightness**. [OE. *rehtnisse*, *rihtnesse*, etc., = MDu. *rechtenesse*, OHG. *rehtnissa*: see RIGHT *a.* and -NESS.]

1. Uprightness, integrity, moral rectitude; the quality or condition of being right in respect of character or conduct.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xcvii. 9 He..his syndriȝ folc on rihtnesse ræde ȝebringeð. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1629 Oure Louerd loveth soth and Rightnesse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 53 So alle creaturis shal dampne him þanne, and witnesse to Cristis dome þat it is fulli riȝtnesse. 1530 PALSGR. 263/1 Rightnesse, *rectitude*. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Sincerity is immixednesse, and rightnesse of ends. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 414 A rightness in religion and conversation perfect a good man. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the rightness of his conscience [etc.]. 1834 CHALMERS *Const. Man* II. 89 A rightness which..hath had everlasting residence in the character of the Godhead. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 415 Pride and independence of God are the centre of the want of rightness. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 74 The meaning of the universe is moral, its last might is rightness.

personif. 1340 *Ayenb.* 265 Ryȝtnesse zayþ, 'Lybbe we sobreliche, ry[ȝt]uollyche an bonayrelyche.'

b. Sincere attachment *to* a party. *rare*—1.

1654 *Nicholas P.* (Camden) II. 95 His rightnes to our cause I take up upon my implicite faith of Sir E. Hide.

† **2.** Straightness; the fact of being straight. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 522 *Perpendicula*, waldræd, þæt is rihtnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 ȝerde rihtnesse he heuede on hire liflode, for he ne turnde naht on hire to doinde .. nan þer þinge þe he leten solde. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 43 Rightnesse is a propertie of a line whereby it is carried levelly or equally throwout the Escocheon without either rising or falling. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 201 Which nevertheless is not caused by the Rightness of the Line, but by the shortness of the distance.

† **3.** Reckoning; account. *Obs. rare.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 19 Æfter monige tides cuom drihten ðeana ðara & sette rehtnise mið him. *c* 1275 LAY. 14 Hit com him on mode..þat he wolde of Engelond þe ristnesse telle.

4. Correctness, accuracy; fitness, appositeness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., Accordyng to the rightenesse that they haue bothe of witt, judgement and mynde. 1657 FULLER *Comm. Jonah* (1868) 190 The rightness of the way..maketh our going pleasing to God. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 188 The fitness of the word, the rightness of the timing of it,..was marvellous to me to find. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxii. (1695) 214 It is in our Ideas, that both the Rightness of our Knowledge, and the Propriety or Intelligibleness of our Speaking consists. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 240 Your own reason is the only oracle given you by heaven, and you are answerable, not for the rightness, but uprightness of the decision. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 70 That poet who is distinguished..from all others—not by power, but by exquisite *rightness*. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 199/1, I..followed it without expressing any opinion as to the rightness of the decision.

b. An instance of this.

1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xiv. 20 The rightnesses only perceived; the felicities only remembered.

5. The condition or character of being on the right-hand side. *rare.*

1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 14 Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other.

Right of way. Also **right-of-way.**

1. The legal right, established by usage, of a person or persons to pass and repass through grounds or property belonging to another.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 241 When a person..is obstructed by inclosures, or other obstacles,.. by which means he cannot enjoy his right of way. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 115 Where a person has a right of way over another's close, and he purchases such close, his right of way is extinguished by the unity of seisin and possession. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153/1 The proper origin of a private right of way is, a grant from the owner of the soil, whose means of enjoying his own property are abridged thereby. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug., Lord Salisbury..insisted upon rights-of-way being established between the British lane and the coast.

fig. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Basis Faith* ii. 62 Denying our right of way in this inquiry.

2. A path or thoroughfare which one may lawfully make use of, *esp.* one traversing the property of another.

1855 MACQUEEN *Rep. Sc. Appeals* 451 That the terminus of a public right of way need not itself be a public place. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 177, I went into a right-of-way, and showed about a hair-breadth of my right eye in the direction of the shop.

Right-rule, *v.* (see RIGHT *adv.* 16 c).

† **Rights**, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *rihtes*, gen. sing. neut. of *riht* RIGHT *a.*] Of direction: Straight, direct, right.

c 1205 LAY. 2659 He nom his folc & ferde forð & droh him rites norð. *c* 1275 — 15549 Tweie verden anne way þat west rihtes him lay. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2278 The Sowdon .. Sente iij hundrid of knightis, To kepe the brigge and the waye Oute of that Castil rightis.

b. Of time: Precisely, just.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 427 Of secounde monyth þe seuenþe day ryȝtez. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14144 Armed knyȝtes That haue sclayn ȝoure men now rightes.

-rights, *suffix*, an occasional ME. variant of -RIGHT, as in *anonrights*, *duvelrights*, *forthrights*.

Ri·ghtship. *dial.* [f. RIGHT *sb.*1 + -SHIP.] Rightness, justness.

1873 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1899 RAYMOND *No Soul* i, He spoke with firm conviction, as if the rightship of this to any English understanding must be beyond doubt.

Ri·ght-side, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + SIDE *sb.*] *trans.* To put right, set in order.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 46 'When last come last,' said a rustic to whom I spoke about the devastation, 'it'll take years to right side it'. 1874 W. E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* (1888) II. 57, I have very nearly right-sided my papers.

Right-sided, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + SIDE *sb.*]

1. *Path.* Of diseases, etc.: Situated in, or affecting, the right side of the body.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 96 After he had been at his duties for about two hours, intense right-sided vertigo suddenly set in. 1881 *Obstet. Soc. Trans.* XXII. 103 The great majority of the tumours twisted were right-sided tumours.

2. Having a tendency to use the limbs on the right side of the body.

1884 J. LE CONTE in *Nature* XXIX. 452/2 In my own case the whole body is right-sided, so far as dexterity is concerned.

Hence **Right-si·dedness.**

1884 H. T. WHARTON in *Nature* XXIX. 477/2 In discussing right-sidedness..we must not forget that prize-fighters normally strike with the left hand. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 169 Dr. Brown-Sequard affirms that right-sidedness affects the arms much more than the legs.

† **Ri·ghtsomes**, *adv. Obs.*—1 [Cf. LEFTSOMES *adv.*] Towards the right.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX i. (Tollemache MS.), Strayte and forþryȝt meuynge is riȝtsomis oþer lyftesomis, forþwarde oþer bakwarde, upwarde oþer dounwarde.

Right-thinking *a.* (see RIGHT *adv.* 16 b).

Right-up, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. RIGHT *adv.* + UP *adv.* Cf. UPRIGHT *a.*]

1. Steep; rising straight up.

1512 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 52 It is very daungerous to go vp vnto the hyghte of this mounte..for the perillous, step and right vp passage. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Siege Ostend* 87 This house was in the right-vp-street. 1838 H. MARTINEAU *West. Trav.* I. 120 Utica, the most extempore place we had seen. The right-up shops, the daubed houses.

† **2.** Upright; honest. *Obs.*

1545 *Primer of Hen. VIII*, DD ij b, Then shal I with a ryght vp hart..extolle and magnifie thy holy name. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 343 A rightup man of perfect wayes is blest and blest aguyne.

Ri·ghtward, *adv.* and *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + -WARD. Cf. LEFTWARD.]

A. *adv.* **1.** On the right hand. Also *to rightward of. rare.*

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxiv, To rightward of the wild affray The field show'd fair and level way. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY (Ogilvie), Rightward and leftward rise the rocks.

2. In the direction of the right hand; towards the right. Also *to rightward.* Somewhat *rare.*

1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XI. 49 Along the bank to rightward come with us. 1886 W. R. EVANS *Walking Routes* Ser. I. 20 Where the lane bends rightward, you see before you a park-gate. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* May 552 The face..looks rightward.

B. *adj.* Tending or directed towards the right.

1825 GLEIG *Subaltern* xvi, The..division took a rightward course. 1885 MYERS in *Proc. Psychical Res.* Jan. 59 A hypnotic subject who..has been accustomed to write with her left-hand in ordinary rightward script.

So **Ri·ghtwards** *adv.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 275 There has similarly been a drift rightwards.

Right whale, -whaleman, etc., see WHALE, etc. **Rightwis(e, -ly(e, -nes(se**, etc., obs. varr. RIGHTEOUS, RIGHTEOUSLY, RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Rigid (ri·dgid), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **regyd**, 7 **rigide**, **riged**, **ridgid**, 8 **ridged**. [ad. L. *rigidus*,

f. *rigēre* to be stiff; cf. F. *rigide*, Sp., Pg., It. *rigido*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Stiff, unyielding; not pliant or flexible; firm; hard.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 40 Master Lvpset, you euer bryng in some regyd knottys in communycatyon. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 211 Being alwayes rigid or stiffe it woulde haue beene..vncomely. 1631 VICARS *Eng. Hallelujah* Ps. cv. 22 And then the rigid Rockes he rent, From whence did Floods of Water flow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 83 With upright beams innumerable Of rigid Spears. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Marble*, Rigid Marble [is] that which, being too hard, works with difficulty, and is liable to splinter. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 177 The cup becoming more rigid, contains the seeds. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxvii. (ed. 3) 263 Metals are not perfectly rigid but elastic. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* iii. 116 It is nearly rigid and appears fibrous. 1873 RICHARDS *Operator's Handbk.* 115 The saws have to be at least one-third thicker in order to be rigid enough for their work.

fig. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 592 Cressy Plains..confess What the Silures Vigour unwithstood Cou'd do in rigid Fight. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 82 There is a rigid horror and chagrin in envy, malice, and revenge. 1882 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 139 We have none of the hardy spirit or rigid forms of antiquity. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1890) I 477, I propose to call it a Rigid Constitution, i. e. one which cannot be bent or twisted by the action of the legislature.

Comb. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 34 The thin-faced rigid-nerved men. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Paradise* I. 460 That..melody, He drew from out the rigid-seeming lyre. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 201 The ordinary lunar irregularities which are recognised in rigid-body astronomy.

b. *spec.* in plant-names (see quots.).

1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses* VI. 33 Rigid Sedge. *Ibid.* 164 Rigid Three-branched Polypody. *Ibid.* 179 Rigid Fern. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Fungi* I. 190 *Cortinarius..rigens*, Rigid Cortinarius. 1877 F. G. HEATH *Fern World* 359 The Rigid Buckler Fern, *Lastrea rigida*.

2. Of cold, etc.: Severe, hard, rigorous. *rare.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i, As when rigid frosts Have bound up brooks and rivers. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 72 One would think it impossible that any thing living could subsist in so rigid a climate.

3. Rigorous, harsh, severe, inflexible, strict: **a.** Of actions, conduct, etc.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iv, All tortures that A flinty hangmans rage could execute, Or rigide tyranny command with pleasure 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 72 The violent and rigid execution of laws against all offenders. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 126 We shall [not] be able to say..where rigid right and justice ends, and oppression begins. 1769 BANCROFT *Guiana* 367 Rigid treatment . renders them content. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 3 They rule with rigid but with generous care. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 155 A very rigid inquiry was instituted. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 487 Rigid justice, untempered by mercy, easily changes into oppression.

b. Of persons or disposition.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* I. (Arb) 13 If my rigid friend question superciliously the setting forth of these Poems. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 97 The clear and weighty Judgments of the Strictest and Rigidest Censors. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 175 ¶ 2 The young Man is under the Dictates of a rigid Schoolmaster. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, O rigid gods! and shall I then fall down! 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I iii. (1784) 48 A prince of a more rigid disposition.

4. Strict in opinion or observance; scrupulously exact or precise in respect of these.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Humour* III. iii, H' is no precisian..Nor rigid Roman-catholike. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* iii. 23 Marvel not at the rigid Penitents of that age. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 53 He was a very riged Man, as I understood at a Visite which the French Ambassadour..made to him. 1707 POTTER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 271 KNOX, a rigid presbyterian. 1790 BRUCE *Source Nile* II. 579 David was a rigid adherent to the church of Alexandria. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xiv, In the theory of philosophy he was tolerably rigid. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 170 He had indeed some reason to dislike the rigid sect. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 378 The Lennoxes had remained rigid Catholics.

b. Of life, conduct, etc.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 450 Rigid looks of Chast austerity. 1738 T. SHAW *Trav. Barbary* 306 Their Marabbutts..are generally Persons of a rigid and austere Life. 1753 R. CLAYTON *Jrnl. fr. Cairo to Mt. Sinai* 22 A cave, in which two kings sons spent their lives in performing rigid penances. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 296/1 The most rigid principles of honesty.

c. Of observances or practices.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i, The rigid Observance of the Sabbath. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 105 The history of Brutus may instruct us, what unhappy effects the rigid exercise of superior virtue..may produce. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv, A rigid seclusion from company was productive of a lassitude as little favourable to active virtue as dissipation itself. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 324 If such a change can be effected, by rigid adherence to rules, in the course of two or three months. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constit.* xiv. 199 His avaricious habits inclined him to rigid parsimony.

5. Exact, precise, in respect of procedure or method; admitting or allowing of no deviation from strict accuracy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 14 All deductions from metaphors, parables, allegories, unto reall and rigid interpretations. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 47 Those descriptions..rather as emblems and pictures than as rigid definitions of his nature. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* Pref., To observe the most rigid laws of reasoning. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xxii. (ed. 2) 440 This is as strictly true, in the most rigid sense. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. iii. II. 40 The rigid laws of time and distance. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 5 The fossils which they contained were subjected to rigid scrutiny. 1869 — *Notes Lect. Light* § 214 For it has been demonstrated, by the most rigid experiments, that the velocity of light diminishes as the index of refraction increases.

B. *sb.* A strict or precise person. *rare.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 ¶ 4 If you do not take measures for the immediate Redress of us Rigids, as the Fellows call us. 1749 W. DOUGLASS *Summary* I. 444 The Rigids generally seceded from the more moderate, and removed with their teachers or ministers without the limits or jurisdiction of the colony.

Rigi·dify, *v. rare.* [f. prec. + -(I)FY.] **a.** *trans.* To make rigid. **b.** *intr.* To become rigid.

1842 J. CAIRNS *Let.* in *Life* (1895) 137 The muscles of the mind..are rigidified by frost and unstrung by heat. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 300 Education restrains, rigidifies the organ of voice. *Ibid.* 301 The muscles rigidify.

Ri·gidist. *rare.* [f. RIGID *a.* + -IST.] One who holds strict views; a rigorist.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 254 Not that those ancient Orthodox Rigidists..would have the Arians..to be downright persecuted. 1793 tr. *Gresset's Ver-Vert* IV. (ed. 2) 43 *note*, Two celebrated rigidists of the last century.

Rigidity (rid͡ʒi·diti). [ad. L. *rigiditas* (Vitruvius): see RIGID *a.* and -ITY. So F. *rigidité* (17th c.), It. *rigidita, -tade, -tate.*]

1. The state of being rigid; stiffness, hardness.

1624 WOTTON *Arch.* in *Reliq* (1672) 56 Which severe Observation of Nature..must needs produce..a kind of Rigidity. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 162 Rigidity of the Vessels and Organs must necessarily follow from Rigidity of the Fibres. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxix. 192 Its endeavour to overcome the rigidity of the cooled oil. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 146 Where it has left..a rigidity or impaired action in the seat of the disease. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 134 They were lying dead, but still warm, and their limbs, as yet, devoid of rigidity. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 121 The motion may be one which is consistent with perfect rigidity.

2. Strictness, severity, harshness, inflexibility; an instance of this.

a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 572 Will rigidity, severity,.. and such like, ever conciliate the hearts of Men? 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* Pref. 8 Till the Lutherans abate of their Rigidity. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lv. (1806) IV. 149 This assertion..displeased the house by shewing a stiffness and rigidity in the king. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 262 Disqualified from free and energetic action by rigidities and scruples and divisions. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 344 The spasmodic rigidity and unnatural exaggeration of the Stoics. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* 10 Though many of them were connected with the Presbyterian system, their common sense made them revolt from its rigidity.

Rigidly (ri·d͡ʒidli), *adv.* [f. RIGID *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a rigid manner; severely, strictly.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. iv. 47 It is a greater fault rigidly to censure, than to commit a small oversight. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 468 If we examine this rigidly, the computation cannot be true. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 461 Covetous Persons are often rigidly just in paying. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 255 Johnson, though he could be rigidly abstemious, was not a temperate man. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 9 The founder of a government which was, for many centuries after him, rigidly aristocratical. 1859 DARWIN *Origin Spec.* iv. 83 He does not rigidly destroy all inferior animals. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 9 A melody need not be kept rigidly in one key.

2. With material stiffness or rigidity.

1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* vi. 84 His elevated rectangular elbows cut rigidly against the air on either side. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 144 In the north the mountain masses ascend ever more rigidly. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 34 This axis carries a cross piece A B rigidly attached to it.

Rigidness (ri·d͡ʒidnĕs). [f. RIGID *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being rigid; rigidity.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 81 That his rigidnesse frighted people from consulting with him. 1653 FIRMIN *Sober Reply* 1 Mr. Cawdrey did justly taxe me with rigidnesse. 1680 *Nation's Interest rel. to Dk. York* 30 Rigidness, Censuring and the Sword Inflame and Harden. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 333 *note*, His high idea of virtue giving him a rigidness, which makes it difficult for him to accommodate himself to those intrigues. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* i. 9 The unchangeableness of God is not to be confounded with the rigidness of a rule or a system.

Rigi·dulous, *a. rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *rigidulus.*] Somewhat stiff; rather stiff.

1858 MAYNE s.v. *Rigidulus.* 1882 in OGILVIE.

† Rigled, *a. Obs.*—1 (Meaning uncertain.)

1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* v. i, But where's the rigled Hag? the incestuous lump of heat? where is she?

Riglet, variant of REGLET.

Ri·glin(g. *Sc.* (and *north.*). Also 7–8 **riglen,** 9 **-lan.** [Northern var. of RIDGELING.] = RIDGEL.

1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 603 Paddokis did draw the plewgh, as oxen: qwickens wer sowmes, a riglen's horne wes a cowter. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3316/4 A bay Horse,.. quite blind, a Scar on the near Whirle Bone, and a Riglin. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3929/4 A Dun Horse, a Riglin, wall Eyed. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6283/3 Stolen.., a bright bay Rigling, 14 Hands high. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 66 A Riglen, Ram, an' thirty yowes. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 472 They are already too well aware of the plague of even a single riglin or chaser on a farm.

† Rig-marie. *Sc. Obs.* A coin of small value.

'Supposed to have originated from one of the billon coins struck during the reign of Queen Mary, which had the words *Reg. Maria*, as part of the legend' (Jam.).

a 1688 F. SEMPILL *Banishment Poverty* 96 No *Reg. Marie* was in my purse. 1807 RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* 189 (E.D.D.), Wha valued not your college spither A rigmarie.

Rigmarole (ri·gmărōul), *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 8 **riggmonrowle, rig-my-role, -roll, rig-me-role, rigmarol.** [App. a colloquial survival and alteration of RAGMAN ROLL (sense 2); the latter seems to have gone out of literary use about 1600.]

1. A succession of incoherent statements; an unconnected or rambling discourse; a long-winded harangue of little meaning or importance.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Rigmarole*, a long story; a 'tale of a tub'. 1746–7 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. I. II. 454 At first she could not tell what to make of such a *rig-my-role*, but at last fixed it on Greene and the duke. 1757 FOOTE *Author* II, You are always running on with your riggmonrowles. 1766 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. I. 77 How I have run on! Burn this rig-me-role instantly, I entreat your ladyship. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 Oct., That's better than a long rigmarole about nothing. 1814 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 274 She repeated a sort of rigmarole which I suppose she had ready for such occasions. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xi, You never heard such a rigmarole. 1883 *Times* 2 Nov. 2/3 A long rigmarole was told how the journalist's hat had fallen into the Seine.

b. Without article: Language of this kind.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. vi. (1820) 488 They were exactly the same that..may be classed in rhetoric under the general title of Rigmarole. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxxiv, His speech was a fine sample, on the whole, Of rhetoric, which the learn'd call 'rigmarole'. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* iii. 88 Scraps of paper..scribbled over with rigmarole.

2. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Incoherent; having no proper sequence of ideas; rambling.

1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxv. 141 You must all of you go on in one rig-my-roll way; in one beaten track. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 191 *note*, In that manner vulgarly, but significantly, called rigmarole 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI xviii, Their rigmarole wonderings..at the number of miles which you have travelled out of your way. 1839 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 242 Probably the performance will be so queer and rigmarole that nobody will read it. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xi. 138 He began a long rigmarole story about Malaymen not liking to clean copper. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. x. 213 What a rigmarole letter!

Hence **Ri·gmarole** *v. intr.*, to talk rigmarole; **Rigmaro·lery,** rigmarole discourse; **Rigmaro·lic** *a.*, of the nature of rigmarole.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 330/2 Ridgway rigmaroled, and Brougham vapoured. 1839 *Ibid.* XLV. 466 Sentimental rigmarolery and practical benevolence seldom go together. *a* 1849 POE *Wks.* (1864) III. 576 'What is Poetry?' notwithstanding Leigh Hunt's rigmarolic attempt at answering it, is a query [etc.].

Rigmaro·lish, *a.* [f. RIGMAROLE *sb.* + -ISH.1] Somewhat akin to rigmarole.

1827 J. W. CROKER in C. *Papers* (1884) I. 369, I have been betrayed into this rather rigmarolish note by an expression in your note which [etc.]. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xvii, He's going to..read some long rigmarolish old records. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 16 Mar. (Cassell), His rambling rigmarolish way.

Hence **Rigmaro·lishly** *adv.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 240 We will proceed rigmarolishly by first speaking..of..a real Simon Pure.

Rigne, obs. form of REIGN *v.*

Ri·gol, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **rigoll.** [ad. F. *rigole* water-course, gutter, furrow, drill, groove: see RIGGAL and REGAL *sb.*3 for variant forms in English.]

† 1. A ring or circle. *Obs. rare.*

App. derived from the application of the word to a groove running round a thing: cf. sense 3 and RIGOL *v.*, also RIGGAL 2 and REGAL *sb.*2 (quot. 1886). The possibility that in both passages it may be an error for *ringol*, var. of RINGLE *sb.*1, appears to be very slight.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 1745 About the mourning and congealed face Of that blacke bloud, a wattie rigoll goes, Which seemes to weep vpon the tainted place. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 36 This is a sleepe, That from this Golden Rigoll hath diuorc'd So many English Kings.

2. † **a.** A small furrow or drill for seeds. *Obs.*—1

1599 GARDINER *Kitchin Garden* 16 His sowing in Rigols doth saue the better halfe of the seedes.

b. *dial.* A small channel or gutter.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* 352 I've made a bit of a rigol to carry the waiter off the posy-knot.

3. *dial.* A groove.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* 352 Look at the dirt i' the rigol round the table.

† Ri·gol, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. *rigol* (cf. prec.), var. of RIGGAL and REGAL *sb.*3. F. *rigoler* (now dial.) is app. not recorded in this sense.] *trans.* To furnish (a barrel) with a groove at the top, into which the head fits.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Enjabler*, to rigoll a tunne, hogshead, or barrell, and to putte the heade vnto it. 1611 COTGR., *Enjabler*, to rigoll a peece of caske; or, to make the Crowes. *Ibid., Renjabler*, to new-rigol a peece of caske.

Rigolage, variant of RECOLAGE *Obs.*

Rigold(e, variants of RIGALD, RIGGALD.

† Rigole, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *rigoler*: see RECOLAGE.] *trans.* To indulge wantonly.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 175 So dede in the same wise Of Rome faire Neabole, Which liste hire bodi to rigole.

† Rigolice. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. F. *regolisse*, obs. var. of *réglisse.*] Liquorice.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Ragalice, regalice*, or *riglice*, rigolice.

Rigoll, obs. f. REGAL *sb.*2

‖ **Rigor** (rəi·gɒr, ri·gɒr). *Path.* Also 5 **rigoor.** [L. *rigor* numbness, stiffness, related to *rigēre* to be stiff, *rigidus* RIGID *a.*]

1. A sudden chill, *esp.* one accompanied with fits of shivering which immediately precedes certain fevers and inflammations. (Cf. RIGOUR 7.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 120 A rigor is no þing ellis, but as it were a prickynge of nedelis, or ellis of nettis in þe fleisch, & if þis rigor come wiþ a feuere, or ellis without feuere, it is þe worste signe tokene of deeþ. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 76 If it be goaded by any sharpe humor, it causeth a rigor or shiuering. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rigor*, a Vibration and Concussion of the Skin and Muscles of the whole Body, accompanied with Chilness. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 1. 261 Extreme Cold stimulates, producing first a Rigor, and then a glowing Heat. 1776–84 CULLEN *First Lines Physic* 1. i. Wks. 1827 I. 483 The patient's sense of cold increasing, produces a tremor in all his limbs, with frequent succussions, or rigors of the trunk. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 698 It may be employed at the very onset of the fevers during the rigors. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 936, I have also observed five cases of rigors..occurring immediately after an injection of serum.

attrib. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii. 50 The rigor stage is relatively less marked.

2. *Rigor mortis*, the stiffening of the body following upon death.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 524/1 Passive contraction is a vital act, for it ceases with the *rigor mortis*. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 13 The more healthy and vigorous this [nutrition of the muscles] is,..the longer it is before the rigor mortis supervenes.

Rigor, variant of RIGOUR.

† **Rigorious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Alteration of RIGOROUS *a.*] Fierce, stern, severe.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 1. (Percy Soc.) 10 He brake first horses wilde and rigorious. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 160 b, The Almaynes..demaunded money of hym, in suche rigoriouse manier, that he was fayne to flee.

Hence † **Rigo·riously** *adv. Obs. rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 247 He began to speke rygoryously to haue occacyon of some stryfe betwene vs. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 373 And yet he..did not..reuenge him selfe vppon you rigoriously.

Rigorism (ri·gŏriz'm). Also **rigourism.** [f. L. *rigor* RIGOUR + -ISM. Cf. F. *rigorisme*, Sp. and Pg. *rigorismo.*]

1. The principles and practice of a rigorist; austerity, stringency; extreme strictness.

1704 *Gentl. Instructed* VI. iii. (ed. 2) 124 Your Morals have a Flavour of Rigorism. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 253 Blam'd for too great a Rigorism in their over zealous Orthodoxy against the Arians. 1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* 1. 353 [The Church] has been no less watchful against any intrusion of rigorism and harshness. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Coloss. & Phil.* (1876) 98 She [Phrygia] was the mother of Montanist enthusiasm, and the foster-mother of Novatian rigorism. 1896 *Academy* 22 Feb. 150/3 The sermons are remarkable for their uncompromising rigorism.

2. *R. C. Theol.* The doctrine of the rigorist school of moral theology.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 636/1 The line he draws is not.. an intermediate one between rigorism and laxity.

Rigorist (ri·gŏrist). Also **rigourist.** [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *rigoriste*, Sp. *rigorista.*]

1. One who favours or insists upon the severest or strictest interpretation or enforcement of a law, precept, principle, or standard of any kind.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. p. xx, He had a strong aversion to rigorists of all sorts. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* ii. § 8 Those deluded rigorists who first laid themselves under that idle obligation by a vow. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 405 The propositions may appear exceptionable ..to the rigorists in geometry. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 33, I am apt to doubt the virtue of an obtrusive Puritan and rigourist. 1888 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 84 If they were rigorists in the minutiæ of Levitism instead of examples of ideal righteousness.

attrib. 1876 PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus & Callistus* 237 Origen..shared the rigorist principles of Hippolytus. 1890 [see LAXIST].

2. *R. C. Theol.* One who holds that in doubtful cases of conscience the strict course is always to be followed. Also *attrib.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 65 Of the Popish Church-Rigorists and Laxarists. 1768 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (ed. 2) IV. 379 The Jansenists are not undeservedly branded by their adversaries with the denomination Rigourists. 1864 NEWMAN *Apologia* (1865) 276 A priest might write a treatise which was really lax on the subject of lying,..and yet in his own person be a rigorist. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 637/1 When such a text-book.. comes to be ranked amongst rigorist works.

† **Rigoro·sity.** *Obs.*[-1] In 6 **rugorosyte.** [ad. med.L. *rigorōsitas* (Du Cange): see next and -ITY.] Austerity, rigour.

c 1532 BOORDE *Let. in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 47, I am nott able to byd þe rugorosyte off your relygyon.

Rigorous (ri·gŏrəs), *a.* Also 5 **ryger-, rygour-, rygor-**; 5 **regor-, rigur-**, 5–6 **riger-**, 6 **rygur-**, 6–7 **rigourous**; 5 **-is**, 5–6 **-us**; 5 **-use**, 5–6 **-ouse.** [a. OF. *rigorous* (mod.F. *rigoureux*), = Sp., Pg., It. *rigoroso*, med.L. *rigorōsus*: see RIGOUR and -OUS.]

1. Characterized by rigour; rigidly severe or unbending; austere, harsh, stern; extremely strict: **a.** Of laws, procedure, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 346 þis lawe hadde þree parties; ..þe secounde part.., þif it be to rigorous, ..shal ceesse on sutil maner. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 163 Lat mercy modefie rigerous correccioun. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 250/1 To forbere the said rigorouse punysshement. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 222 Fynde sum rygurus wordes to hym, & make as though ye were dysplesayd with hym. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* 1. i. 9 Our well-dealing Countrimen..Haue seal'd his rigorous statutes with their bloods. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* vii. 188 As the injunction itself is too rigorous, so the limitation is too ridiculous. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 333 Nor can the rigorousest Course Prevail, unless to make us worse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 197 He,..far from insisting on a rigorous equivalent,..might be satisfied with some live cattle. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1787) III. 54 The rigorous conditions of peace and pardon were accepted. 1816 W. DUNCAN *Sel. Orat. Cicero* iii. 101 He is searching for the most rigorous precedents. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. ii, He wanted a refuge from a standard disagreeably rigorous.

b. Of persons.

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc) 81 A rigurous juge..Withe hate and rancour dothe his vertu dresse. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 243 Gif a king be a rigorous man, and wele sett to kepe law and justice, is nane so grete bot he will sare drede till offend him. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. (Percy Soc.) 162 There is a gyaunte bothe fyerce and rygorous That wyth his might shall hym soune overthrowe. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 186 Jehu a verie iust, although a rigourous prince. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxii (1739) 102 Coming in by the people's favour, he was obliged to be rather remiss than rigorous. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Tim. iii. 3 A Bishop must be..one that by lenity taketh all things in the best sense, and is not rigorous. 1776 SIR D. DALRYMPLE *Annals Scotl.* I. 148 Adam Bishop of Caithness, a rigorous exacter of Tithes. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 July, I..hope she will not be too rigorous with the young ones.

2. Of the weather, etc.: Severe; bitterly cold. † Of heat: Excessive, violent (*obs.*).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 705 Beyng letted for lacke of prosperous wind, and encombered with so much rigorous tempest. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses Map Miracl.* 13 If the fleet winde by some rigorous gale Seem'd to be mou'd. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 3 All moderne Navigators, who..have found..the regions situated under the Tropikes to bee tormented with more rigourous heat. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Bathing* iv, When rigorous Winter binds you up with Frost. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 9 The delays.. confined his passage round Cape Horn to the most rigorous season of the year. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 175 The cold is very rigorous. 1867 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. xxxix. (1875) II. 361 These excursions usually precede a rigorous winter. 1896 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* 159 The climate is more rigorous than that of the coast.

3. Scrupulous, unswerving, strict. *rare.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks 1851 III. 47 Well knows every wise Nation that their Liberty consists in manly and honest labours, in sobriety and rigorous honour to the Marriage Bed. 1847 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Legendary Art* (1850) 193 Leading a life of such rigorous abstinence that his health sank under it.

4. Severely exact, rigidly accurate.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 In Demonstration..and all rigourous Search of Truth, Judgement does all. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 327 Not if it be taken in a strict, rigorous, proper, and formal sense. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV § 2 Truth and convenience are very different things to the rigorous eye of a philosopher. 1774 MITFORD *Exs. Harmony Lang.* 273 The short syllables shortened without regard to their rigorous natural value. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 301 Many members insist on a rigorous account of the debt by a secret committee. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214, I think that we have need of a more rigorous scholastic rule. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 89 The second order of infinitely small quantities may be with rigorous accuracy neglected.

† **5.** Accompanied by rigors. *Obs.*[-1]

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 474 Drinke the root with wine against the rigorous fits of old feuers.

Ri·gorously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With rigour or severity.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 88 To the castell [they] went in hy, And assegit it rygorusly. *Ibid.* VI. 136 He smat the first sa rygorusly Vith his spere. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6628 Rygorously to denovnce Hys curse vpon the folkys all Which that in the sentence fall. 1442 in *Proc. Council Irel.* (Rolls) 276 He hath so rigorously entreted your powere people of your said londe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xiii, The mayster came to his seruaunt Medius and rygorously sayd to hym [etc.]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 126 Justice ought to be wayed .. By egall measure, all fauour set aside, Not rigorously for..displeasaunce. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Epist.* 280 Some..plucked their haires up by the rootes most rigorously. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 374 They did whip themselves rigorously in the maner aforesaid. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 508 It brake his heart, that the queen..rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiv. VI. 311 The tribute was rigorously collected. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 295 The horrible consequences of enforcing rigorously principles of law..against political writers. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 158 The provisions of the Edict of Revocation were rigorously put in force.

b. Without any exception or allowance.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. iii. (1865) V. 179 As a primary measure, Belleisle keeps those orders of his rigorously secret. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 319/2 An ambulance station..from which the public is rigorously excluded. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 21/2 The City Sittings..must be rigorously protected against the invasion of rubbish of this description.

2. Strictly, scrupulously.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xviii. (1614) 211 Their fast on the 17. of the fourth Moneth for the destruction of their Citie is rigorously kept. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 26 The Fast which the Muscovites very rigorously observe before Christmas. 1750 *Student* I. 48 He is.. rigorously just in discharging the duties of his station. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 23 We must do right, and do it simply and rigorously, and trust to Providence for the rest. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xi, She was too rigorously truthful for benevolent invention. 1866 LIDDON *Div. Our Lord* i. (1875) 40 The worship of Christ is rigorously due to Our Lord from all Christians.

3. With severe or close accuracy; exactly.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxv. 133 He may interrupt him, and examine his reasons more rigorously. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 394 To speak rigorously, there is no haven in those parts. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 365 They ought always to be defined, the Definitions rigorously kept to. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv. 242 When therefore the motion of two bodies..is considered rigorously, the central body should not be regarded as fixed. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvi. (1840) 152 They have been predicted and computed rigorously by the laws of mechanics. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 498 A solution which will be more or less nearly rigorously correct the oftener we pass it through the machine.

† **4.** In literal sense: Stiffly. *Obs.*[-1]

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 45 The extremyteis of his fyngers were so rigorisly contracte in the synowys that he myght vneith put mete to his moweth.

Ri·gorousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Rigorous action, procedure, or temper; rigour.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 Yf our iustyce begyn to extende it selfe so farre that it turne in to inordynate zele or rygorousnes,..temper it with mercy. 1542 *Lament. & Piteous Treatise* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 245 Whiche tempest vsed no lesse rygorousnes with the shippes of the Rhodyans. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xv, Oppression-of-the-poore, Fell-rigourousnesse. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 31 The Rigorousness and Unrelenting hardness of my own Dealings towards them. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* 2324 The rigorousness, not to say cruelty, with which he enforced his various measures against image-worship.

† **Rigorouste.** *Obs.* Also 5 **rigoroussete, rigourstee.** [See RIGOROUS *a.* and -TY.] Rigour.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 If it were so taken and construed to the heghest sentence and most rigorouste. ?*c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 502 Vndur drede of the lawe is Rigourstee. *Ibid.* 804 Ye shul moe people hertis conquere Bi compassion..Than bi crueltee, & rigoroussete.

Rigot(t, variants of RIGGOT 2.

Rigour (ri·gəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **rygour**(e, 6 **r**(e)**ygur**, 5–7 **rygor** (5 **-ore**); 5–6 **rigoure** (5 **rigur**), 4– **rigour**, 4–9 (now *U.S.*) **rigor.** [a. OF. *rigor, rigour* (13th c.; mod.F. *rigueur*), = Sp. and Pg. *rigor*, It. *rigore*, ad. L. *rigor* RIGOR.]

I. 1. Severity in dealing with a person or persons; extreme strictness; harshness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 47 Pacience venquysseth.. Thynges þat rigour sholde neuere atteyne. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Sothfast kyng .To repentaunt by rygour not vengeable. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 720 What vayleth you to schew so gret rygour? 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 Preamble, Of his pitie intending to reduce theym therunto by softer meanes then by such extreme rigour. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 193 Their rygour and fiercenesse ageynst suche as stoobernly contemned them. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 8 If..they haue tempered rigour with lenitie. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 30 Such is the effect of gentlenesse and faire wordes after rigour vpon a iust ground, with the vulgar. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vi. § 67 There is little Fear that Parents should use their Power with too much Rigor. 1757 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 395 Some of high rank in the Navy. declare they will not serve under the rigor of so hard and unequitable a law. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* vii. (1782) I. 226 The rigour of the one was tempered by the other's clemency. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* viii, His rights as a creditor, he had hitherto used with gentleness; but if he should employ rigour [etc.]. 1878 MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii, Rigour was past, and tenderness had not come.

b. An instance of this; a harsh or severe action or proceeding.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 16 b, This was a greate rigor and extremitie, for the seruaunt to vse agaynst the Master. 1578 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1618) 50 The remembrance of many rigors which his father Ferdinand had vsed against them. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 33 At that time the Ecclesiastical Rigours here were in the highest ferment. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I iii. § 164 Many affect Rigors, and will apply them in all Cases, but of themselves and their Partisans. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. II. 122 All the rigours practised upon the chief ministers..being found ineffectual. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon*, Those who smarted under the immediate rigours of the new monarch, pardoned them. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* 107 By the rigours of bondage they might be constrained to repent.

2. The strict terms, application, or enforcement *of* some law, rule, etc.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 409/2 That theme the rygour of the Statut be executed. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 77 Almesdede shal make achevisaunce, T'exclude by grace the rigour of vengeaunce. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 221 Suche a man..ought not to be spared, but al rygoure of rudnesse be doon to hym. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25, I haif determit to use agains thame the rigour of jugement. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I 1, One lowely boy Hath felt the rigor of that strict decree. 1673 *Essex P.* (Camden) 89 Should there be any Lands of ye Northumberland family w^ch, in rigor of law, revert to ye Crowne upon ye failure of an Heir Male. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 9 They never intended to execute those declarations in their rigour. 1822 LAMB *Ella* x. *Mrs. Battle's opinions on whist*, A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigour of the game. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. ii.

Let 'Domiciliary visits', with rigour of authority, be made to this end.

b. *esp.* in phr. *the (..) rigour of the law.*

1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 239 To shew un to yow the rigur of the lawe. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 58 b, With mercie to mitigate all rigor of the lawe. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 199, I doe beseech your Royall Maiestie, Let him haue all the rigor of the Law. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 18 Ful performance of duty according to the extreme rigour of the law. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* Summary N 2 b, Not to take the just rigour of the Law of England, ..but take reasonable satisfaction. 1831 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 330 The party offending should..be ..proceeded with to the utmost rigour of the law.

† **c.** *ellipt.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 88 Be the rygour he has tynt his hede. *Ibid.*, The prince..may do him sum favour that he be nocht all punyst be the rigour. 1700 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 137, I will have him proceeded against.. to ye utmost Rigour. *a* 1725 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) II. 415 The setting fines on their husbands to the rigour would make all the estates of the country be at mercy.

† **3.** Hardness of heart; obduracy. *Obs.*—1

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 822 Thowgh we haue be vnryghtfulle, forgyf vs our rygore.

4. Of weather or climate: Severity; extremity or excess of cold; † violence (of storms).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 26 b, Such is the power of the wynd, and suche is the rigoure of the tempest. *Ibid., Hen. VI*, 181 A Croune whiche did hang in the middell ., without touche of any creature, or rigor of wynd, sodainly fell doune. 1602 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 147 The snowe..keeping it warme from the rigor of the frost. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* (1675) 67 In Winter, when it needs their shelter from the Rigors of that cold season. 1741–2 Gray *Agrip.* 109 The rigour Of bleak Germania's snows. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 99/2 The present severity and extreme rigour of the weather is..very remarkable. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III. iv. (1872) 197 The rigours of spring were always dangerous to him in England. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 209 From regions of Arctic rigour.

b. Extreme distress or hardship.

1769 *Charact.* in *Ann. Register* 13/2 By this time, the besieged endured the utmost rigour of famine. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (C. D. ed.) 223 Alleviating the rigour of her condition by pecuniary donations for her comfort.

5. Strictness *of* discipline, etc.; austerity of life; an instance of this.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 11 Sho..kepyd diligentlie emang hur susters be rigur of disciplyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 262 b, That it is impossyble for vs to perseuer and contynue in suche rygour & streytnesse of lyuyng. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 79 Seeing I cannot by reason restraine your importunate suite, I will by rygour done on my selfe, cause you to refraine the meanes. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 220 The Holy Fathers did lay on him several Degrees of Rigors, before they would take him in again. 1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 94 To undergo much Pain, many Hardships, and other Rigours. 1705 Addison *Italy* 524 This Prince..liv'd in this Convent with all the Rigor and Austerity of a Capucin. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 120 The rigour of the monastic discipline speedily terminated her life.

b. Puritanic severity or strictness; rigorism; † an instance of this.

1597 *Dowland's First Bk. Songs* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 39 The ice of her mdurate heart, Whose frozen rigour .Feels never any touch of my desert. 1634 Milton *Comus* 107 Rigor now is gon to bed, And Advice with scrupulous head, ..Age, and..Severity, With their grave Saws in slumber ly. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* ii. 5 It is therefore a rigour, to say, the wicked are usurpers of what they have. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (J.), Rigour makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 321 What vice has it [satire] subdu'd? whose heart reclaim'd By rigour, or whom laugh'd into reform? 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. ix. 352 The emergencies of the war had induced the Spartans to relax the rigour of their principles.

6. Strict accuracy, severe exactitude.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Accipio, Ad verbum accipere*, to take the rigour of the woorde: to take the woorde as it lyeth. 1594 R. Parsons *Confer. Succ.* I. vi. 132 As this man in rigour is not truly mayor,..nor the other is properly Emperor. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 127 Our soule..in rigour is murdered by every sinne consented unto. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 215 This word, in the rigour of the grammatical signification of it, is not always used for interceding for another. 1774 Mitford *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 271 Either the value of the syllable is taken with the utmost rigor, or with latitude. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* iii. (1877) I. 61 Sciences which the term philosophy exclusively denotes, when employed in propriety and rigour. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 77 Hence we may with perfect rigour conclude that even the extreme case..is included in the general theorem.

II. 7. = Rigor 1.

1541 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 48 In palseys, or apoplexies, or agaynst the rigour, whiche hapneth in feuers. 1543 Traheron tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* 96 b/1 Whyche cause rigours, fieuers, spasmes. 1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* VI. App. ii. 444 The Part is first benummed,..and a Horrour and Rigour seizeth upon the Patient. 1754 Smellie *Midwifery* III. 180 A fever intervened, with irregular horrors and rigours. 1776 Sir G. Baker in E. S. Thompson *Influenza* (1890) 80 Some few had, in the beginning, successive rigours. 1890 Stevenson *Let. to Dr. Scott* 20 Jan., I find it at once produces a glow, stops rigour.

transf. 1859 Sala *Gaslight & D.* xxvi. 297 Shall the young lady in the apartment next to mine string my nerves into the rigours?

† **8.** Of material objects: Stiffness, hardness. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VII. 90 That so, the outer might defend the inner Membran..from the rigour of the ribbes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 297 The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian rigor not to move. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 539 The stones..Did first the rigour of their kind expel, And suppled into softness as they fell.

† **Ri·gourest,** obs. form of superl. to Rigorous *a.*

a 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* VI. § 42 They disgrace his Gospell; they persecute his members, and that in the sorest and rigourest manner that they can.

Rig-out. *colloq.* [f. Rig *v.*[2] 3 b.] An outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. (Cf. Rig *sb.*[6] 2.)

1823 Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* I. iv, This toggery of yours will never fit—you must have a new rig-out. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 28 A rig-out enough to frighten all the fish out of their skins. 1874 W. Simpson *Meeting the Sun* xxiii. 313 An Inverness cape and a Glengarry bonnet is a favourite rig-out with many.

† **Rigruff.** *Obs.*—[o] (See quot.)

1621 Cotgr., *Mal mort*, a running scab, or thicke morphew, which couering all ouer the vlcers that bee vnder it, seemes wholly dead: Some Northerne people call it, the Rigruffe (in beasts).

Ri·gsby. Also 6 **rigby.** Now *dial.* [Cf. Rig *sb.*[4] and *v.*[4], and see **-by** 2.] A wanton; a romping lad or lass.

1546 Langley tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* VII. vi. 140 These ..be so light fingered and suche rigbies Children that they wil fynde two thynges, afore they lose one. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* A 2 Here dwels that towring and terrible Nimrod, that hunting rigsby Semiramis. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 59 A Reuling Lad; a Rigsby. 1814 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Rigsby*, a romping girl. York. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Rigsby*, a hoydon. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Rigsby*, a romping child.

Rigsdollar, obs. form of Rix-dollar.

Rig-up: see Rig *sb.*[6] 2.

Rig-veda (rigˌvēˈdă). Also 8 **Reig Beid**; 8–9 **Rigvéda.** [Skr. *rigveda*, f. *ric* praise + *veda* knowledge: see Veda.] The principal of the Vedas or sacred books of the Hindus.

1776 Halhed *Gentoo Laws* Pref. p. xxxii, The Style of this Writer is clear, but very concise; a Specimen of it is here offered, in his Explanation of the first chapter of the Reig Beid. 1788 *Asiatic Res.* I. 340 The Rigvéda consists of five sections. 1796 Sir W. Jones tr. *Inst. Hindu Law* 104 The Rigvéda is held sacred to the gods. 1805 *Asiatic Res.* VIII. 374 Tradition, preserved in the Puráńas, reckons sixteen Sanhitas of the Rígvéda. 1840 H. H. Wilson *Oxford Lect.* i. 5 The text also..of one of the Vedas, the Rig-Veda, has been printed. 1899 Monier-Williams *Sanskrit-English Dict.* Introd. p. xxi, Vedic literature begins with the Rig-veda (probably dating from about 1200 or 1300 B.C.).

transf. 1895 Salmond *Doctr. Immort* I. v. 80 These ancient Accadian hymns, which Lenormant has named the Chaldæan Rig-Veda.

Ri·gwiddy. *Sc.* († and *north.*) Forms: 5 **rygwythi**, 5 **rigwethy**, 6, 8 **-widdy** (9 **-widdie**, **-wuddie**), 8–9 **rigwoodie.** [f. Rig *sb.*[1] + Withy: cf. next.] A back-band or ridge-band for a cart-horse, orig. one made of twisted withes or twigs.

1419–20 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 407 In reparacione sellarum, frenorum .. et j rygwythi. *Ibid.* 636, j Crowpour, j rigwethy novum. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* IV. 514 For xxiiij stane of towis to be thetis, soumes and rigwiddeis. 1709 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 381 Ilk dozen rigwoodies, *2d.* 1752 *Ibid.* I. 465 Sowms, thramels, rigwoodies, tethers, wallropes, thrawn wawns and all other wood or work of wood, straw, bent or rushes. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 100 What are called coup-carts, i. e. when..the contents can be discharged, without lifting the shafts or rig-widdy. 1808 Jamieson s.v., The rigwiddie, in the Highlands, is to this day made of twisted twigs of oak. 1894 Latto *T. Bodkin* IX, A cadger bodie .. gettin's rigwoodie mendit.

b. *attrib.* as an abusive epithet.

1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 160 Wither'd beldams, auld and droll, Rigwoodie hags, wad spean a foal. 1828 Buchan *Rigwoodie Carlin* ', Faer ye gaun, ye rigwoodie carlin? *c* 1860 W. Anderson in Edwards *Mod. Scot. Poets* (1881) II. 236 A rigwoodie deil was Jean Findlater's loon.

† **Rigwith(e.** *Obs.* [f. Rig *sb.*[1] + Withe *sb.* Cf. *ridgewith* s.v. Ridge *sb.*[1] 8.] = prec.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 880 *Dosser, biletz de fust*..Rigwith, dractepynnes. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593 *Limo*, a rygwythe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 150 A Rigwith, *dorsualis*.

Riht(e, obs. ff. Right. **Rihȝe:** see Reigh. **Riif(e, Rijf(e,** obs. ff. Rife. **Rijp,** obs. f. Reap *sb.*[2], Ripe *a.* **Rik(e,** obs. or dial. f. Reke *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] **Rike,** *sb.*, kingdom: see Riche.

† **Rike,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. ON. *ríkja*, f. *ríki* kingdom.] *intr.* To reign.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcii. 1 Lauerd riked; fairhed schred he to se. *Ibid.* xcv. 9 Þat god riked, in genge sai yhe.

Rike, Sc. var. Reach *v.*[1] **Rikelot:** see Kikelot. **Rikels,** var. Rekels *Obs.* **Riken(i,** obs. ff. Reckon *v.* **Riksha,** var. Ricksha (W.

‖ **Rilawa** (riˈläwā). *Zool.* [Cingalese *rilawā*: cf. Rillow.] The Toque Macaque (*Macacus pileatus*) of Ceylon.

1859 Sir J. E. Tennent *Ceylon* I. 129 The little graceful grimacing *rilawa*..is the universal pet and favourite of both natives and Europeans. 1897 H. O. Forbes *Handbk. Primates* II. 35 Knox, in his interesting account of the island, gives an accurate description of the Rilawas.

Rile (rəil), *sb.* [var. of Roil *sb.*[2]] A thick or muddy condition of water or other liquid.

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.*, Ser. I. Poems 1890 II. 124 'T 'll take more fish-skin than folks think to take the rile clean out on't. 1899 Beecher *Life Thoughts* Ser. II. 7 The muddy bottom sends its rile through all the waters.

Rile, dial. variant of Roil *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Rile (rəil), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* and *colloq.* Also **ryle.** [Later form of Roil *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To make (a liquid) thick or turbid by stirring up the sediment; to muddy.

1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict.*, To *rile* or *roile*, to stir up liquor and make it thick by moving the sediment. 1838 J. C. Neal *Charcoal Sketches* (Bartlett), No doubt existed in the minds of Mr. Dobb's fellow-boarders, that the well of his good spirits had been riled. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 348/2 At spring tides the water becomes too 'riled-up' to dive with any degree of success.

2. To excite, disturb, to vex, annoy, make angry.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 158 Bein' afeared he might ryle my blood. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Pref. (1862) 7 Fair play's a jewel, and I must say I feel ryled and kinder sore. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* viii, I like to rile Cumberland sometimes because he's so soft and silky. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* vii. 273 It riles me to hear them everlastingly talking of getting home. 1889 R. Buchanan *Heir of Linne* xxi, Don't get riled.

b. *absol.* with *up.* To get angry.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, They rile up, sometimes; but in general we have a hold upon our citizens. 1863 Brierley *Waverlow* 156 The little fellow riled up at this.

Hence **Riled** *ppl. a.* (Cf. Roiled *ppl. a.*)

1839 J. Very *Poems* 163, I thirst for one cool cup of water clear, But drink the riled stream of lying breath.

Riley (rəi·li), *a. U.S.* Also **ryley, rily.** [f. prec. + **-y**: cf. Roily *a.*]

1. Thick, turbid, muddy.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 369 A gallon o' ryley water ..right out o' the spring. 1828 Cunningham *N. S. Wales* II. 55 An American landlord brought in a jug of water, and apologised for its being so riley. 1850 Pangborn *Diary* in *Amer. Hist. Rev.* (1903) IX. 105 Got more black rily Coffee and eat sea Bread. 1861 Catlin *Life among Indians* 16 The mud and water in the 'Lick' still riley with their recent steps.

2. Angry; irritable, bad-tempered.

1847 Robb *Squatter Life* 64 (Bartlett), The boys and gals were laughin' at my scrape.., that I gin to get riley. 1867 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 404 The Americans..speak of an ill-tempered person as being riley. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 534 An ill-tempered, cross-grained person is apt to be called 'a rily fellow'.

Rilievo, variant of Relievo.

Riligioun, obs. form of Religion.

Riling (rəi·liŋ), *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. Rile *v.*[2]] Annoying, aggravating.

1870 Simmons *Oakdale Grange* 291 You know it's such a riling thing to have said of one. 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard Fox* 212 But was it not a little riling, To hear this infamous reviling?

Rill (ril), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **rylle**, 7 **ril(le.** [Agrees in form and meaning with mod.Du. and Fris. *ril*, LG. *ril, rille*, G. *rille*: the precise nature of the connexion is not clear.]

1. A small stream; a brook, runnel, rivulet.

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) I. 37 There is a rylle that cummith by the Towne. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 13 Diuers rilles or rillets to the Riuer of Thames. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 24 We..Fed the same flock, by fountain, shade, and rill. 1694 Addison *Poems, Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 17 And shallow rills run trickling through the grass. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 Innumerable rills and brooks of water. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 102 Rills that slip Through the cleft rock. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* III. v, I have some remembrance of the green sod, and the silver rill 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxvii, Go down beside thy native rill. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 176 A mere rill of warm water running over the surface of the sea.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1698 Farquhar *Love & a Bottle* III. ii, Our knives cut passage clean Through rills of fat, and deluges of lean. 1704 Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 95 There must be a continual Rill of these temperate Juices into the Blood. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 64 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 214 The exiguous rill of a discourse. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 85 His was a tiny rill of conversation, not a tidal wave of thought.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rill-mark, -way*; *rill-like* adj.; *rill-wise* adv.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 238 The water of a reservoir..enters the fields rillwise. 1863 Dana *Man. Geol.* 94 Rill-marks, mud-cracks, and rain-drop impressions. 1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* xxxv, The ripple crease and rill-like descent of the turf. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 52 Obviously, the roadside slime has descended the rill-ways from the middle of the street 1888 Dawson *Geol. Hist. Pl.* 32 The beautiful branching rill-marks produced by the oozing of water out of mud and sand-banks left by the tide.

2. A small narrow trench; a drill. Now *dial.*

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 244 Lay them in the bottom of the rills. 1664 — *Sylva* 6 Immediately before you sow, cast, and dispose it [the ground] into Rills, or small narrow Trenches of four, or five inches deep. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. 314 To succeed in planting Anemones, . draw a Rill from one End of the Bed to the other. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Candy-Tuft*, When you have drawn Rills Length-ways, and Cross-ways, you may sow the Seed. 1871 *W. Morning News* May (E.D.D.), Potatoes which were up in rills looking healthy and promising.

3. *Astr.* = Rille. Also *attrib.*

1888 J. A. W. Oliver *Astron.* 70 On the south-east of this bright little crater there is an easy rill. *Ibid.* 73 This ring-plain is associated with one of the most remarkable rill-systems on the moon.

† **Rill,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[o]. In 5 **rylle.** [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rylle, thynne clothe, *ralla*. *Ibid.* 491/1 Thynne clothe, that ys clepyd a rylle, *ralla*.

Rill (ril), *v.*[1] [f. Rill *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To flow in a small stream.

1610 [see the *ppl. a.*]. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 144 The profuse sweat, that rills through..the pores. *c* 1709 Prior *2nd Hymn Callim.* 153 The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring..gently rilling Adown the Mountains. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 106 May showers never fail.., Nor suns dry the fountain that rills by its side. 1845 Bailey *Mystic* 44 Time's sand-dry streamlet through its glassy strait Rilled restless. 1884 Sala in *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Aug. 195 A small fountain rills from the rockwork.

2. *trans.* a. To form by flowing. b. To utter in liquid notes.

1845 Hood *Stag-eyed Lady* xiv, Then closed the wave, and then the surface rill'd A ring above her, like a water-knell. 1881. Scollard *Summer Song* ii. (Funk), The brook is dry; its silver throat Rills song no more.

3. To make drills in (a garden bed). *rare*—1.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 244 For this you may make use of the houe, rilling the bed where you would set them.

Hence **Ri·lling** *ppl. a.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. ii. 40 The grauelly colde of rilling fountaines. 1797 F. Baily *Tour* (1856) 260 Vortices, which..cause a rilling, murmuring sound. 1853 F. W. Newman *Odes of Horace* 207 What boy these cups of hot Falernian Tempers quick with rilling water?

†**Rill,** *v.*2 *Obs.*—1 In 5 **ryll.** (App. meaning 'to roar or bellow', but perhaps an error.)

c 1400 *Song of Roland* 421 Your knyghtis be-hind haue som bores fond, or Among the holtis I-herd ryll som hertis.

Rille (ril). *Astr.* [a. G. *rille*: see Rill *sb.*1] One of the long narrow trenches or valleys observed on the surface of the moon. (Cf. Rill *sb.*1 3.)

1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 226 The rilles, of which 425 are now known, are trenches with raised sides more or less steep. 1878 — *Stargazing* 350 Hours may be spent in examining the craters, rilles, and valleys on the surface.

Rillet (ri·lĕt). Also 6 **ryllet.** [f. Rill *sb.*1 + -et or -let.] A small rill or rivulet; a brooklet.

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) V. 37 Ther cummith a litle Ryllet by this square Toure...There be other smaulle Ryllettys yn Molesdale. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 13 Diuers rilles or rillets to the Riuer of Thames. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 264 Those rillets that attend proud Tamer and her state. 1678 Hobbes *Decam.* v. 55 A thousand small Rillets of melting Snow fall down into it.

1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 48 From the green rivage many a fall Of diamond rillets musical. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* xlv, A single tent stood in a gully.., near an iron-red rillet. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* I. ix. 223 A score of lazy, oozy rillets.

Comb. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* x. 1476 Let the world's praise or blame run rillet-wise Off the broad back.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1651) 14 This by-stream, which as a rillet, is deducted from the main chanel of my studies. 1626 Shirley *Brothers* I. i, Francisco and Fernando are two rillets from one spring. 1885 Meredith *Diana* II. xiii. 310 Then was heard such a rillet of dialogue..as nowhere else in Britain.

Rille·tt(e)s. [a. F. *rillettes* pl.] A tinned preparation of minced ham, chicken, fat, etc.

1896 *Southampton Times* 11 Jan. 6/1 Charged with stealing 4 lbs. of rilletts. *Ibid.*, He identified the..tins of rilletts as the property of the company.

†**Ri·lling,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **relyng, ryll-ing.** [var. of Riveling 1. Cf. Rullion.] A shoe made of undressed hide. Also *transf.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 243 Rank beggar.., ruch rilling. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xii. 118 Ane rouch rylling of raw hyd and of hayr. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 268 The Scottis..Tha rouch rillingis..behind thame than left thair. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* I. 219 Rouch rillingis [1489 rewlyngis] upon thi harlotis fete. *c* 1700 Kennet in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 323 b, The Scotch now call a Shoe that hath a sole with the hair to the ground a *Rough Rilling.*

Ri·lling, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. Rill *v.*1] †The formation of a rill or runnel; a furrow or drill.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Dyking, draining, .. rilling, brooking, riuaging, foording. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Springs*, Smaller Fowl..that uses to feed in wet..Grounds, and amongst Water Furrows, or Rillings.

Ri·llock. *rare.* [f. Rill *sb.*1 + -ock.] A rillet.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 18 Nov. 17/2 She dabbled her feet in the rillock. 1903 R. M. Gilchrist *Beggar's Manor* 161 A stream—or rather a rillock—runs from end to end.

†**Ri·llow.** *Zool. Obs.* [ad. Cingalese *riļawā*, pl. *riļaw.*] = Rilawa. *Bonneted rillow*, the Bonnet Macaque of Southern India.

1681 R. Knox *Rel. Ceylon* vi. 26 This sort of Monkeys have no beards, white faces, and long hair on the top of their heads... They call these Rillowes. 1792 Kerr *Anim. Kingd.* 69 Rillow. *Ibid.*, Bonneted Rillow. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 498/1 The rillow, cercopithecus sinicus, or Chinese bonnet...Inhabit[s] Ceylon.

Ri·lly, *a.* [f. Rill *sb.*1] Abounding in rills.

1727 in Bailey, vol. II. 1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 123 How sweet 's the windin's o' the rilly flood.

Rily: see Kiley.

Rim, *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **rimo, rima,** 5 **reme,** 5, 7, 9 **rime,** 6–7 **ryme**; 5–7 **rym,** 6 **rymme,** 7 **rimme,** 7–8 **rimb,** 7– **rim.** [OE. *rima* wk. masc., = ON. *rime, rimi* (Norw. *rime*) a raised strip of land, a ridge. There are app. no parallel forms in the other Teutonic languages.

The evidence for the OE. word chiefly rests on the compounds *dægrima* Day-rim, *sæ̆rima* Sea-rim, and *tōðrima* gums. The *Corpus Gloss.* however has the entry '*Crepido*, rimo' (Hessels, C 898), which is repeated in a later vocabulary (*c* 1050, in Wr.-Wülcker 366) as '*Crepido*, rima'. In early ME. the evidence appears to be limited to *day-rim* and *sea-rim*, *wood-rim* in Lazamon 740, and perhaps *way-rim* (text *weie reme*) in the *Prov. Alfred* 617.]

1. The peripheral portion or outer ring of a wheel, connected with the nave or boss by spokes or by a web.

In wooden wheels the rim does not include the metal tyre protecting it. In the metal wheels of locomotives, cycles, or machinery it is usually grooved or flanged.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1850 We riden on þe rime [*v.r.* reme] & on þe ringe seten of þe qwele of Fortoun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rym, of a whele, *timpanum, circumferencia.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 162 The payntit povne.. Kest vp his taill, a provd plesand quheil rym. 1530 Palsgr. 263/1 Rymme of a whele or stabbe, *peav.* 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 331/1 The Cart Wheel hath the Rim set with round Nails. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rim*, in a Watch or Clock, is the Circular part of the Ballance thereof. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 113 The patent wheel has the rim of one entire piece. 1873 Richards *Operator's Handbk.* 140 Procure pulleys of 30 to 36 inches diameter with 8 inches face, the rims heavy and turned true inside and out. 1886 *Cyclist Touring Cl. Gaz.* Dec. 474/2 A fairly deep rim is important. Whether the advantage of the hollow rim is paid for or not should depend a great deal on the character of the general riding.

b. The hoop-shaped piece of wood which forms the outer frame of a sieve, etc. Also *dial.* a hoop.

1660 *Bk. Rates* in *Stat. Realm* V. 196 Rims for Sives. 1674 Ray *Coll. Words* 122 The sand, earth and other dross, flows over the rimme of the sierce with the water. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 33 The Drum-maker uses it for Rimbs. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 281 A wheat-riddle of wood..with an oak rim. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A child's hoop, used as a plaything, is called a *rim.*

c. A circular mark or object.

1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lii, They have all the Dutch rim under their bright eyes, that comes of dwelling in eternal swamps. 1873 W. H. Dixon *Two Queens* III. xiii. iii. 18 He besought the king to crown his brother Henry with that golden rim.

2. *Naut.* The surface *of* the water.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 106 In the hotest Summer weather, they swimme with the ryme of the water, and in the Winter, keepe the depth. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 72 The sword fish placeth himselfe under the belly of the whale, and the thresher upon the ryme of the water. *Ibid.* 116. 1887 J. T. Brown in Goode *Fisheries of U.S.* II. 264 If the whale is swimming 'top-water', the harpooner has a better target to dart at; but if swimming under the 'rim of the water',..he must make the best use of his time.

3. The edge, border, or margin *of* an object, esp. one which has more or less of a circular form. Also *fig.* (quot. 1603).

1603 Breton *Dial. of Pithe & Pleasure* Wks. (Grosart) II. 13/1 By her that came out of him, euen a part of himselfe, the Rimme of his whole selfe. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 437 The Sight of the Quadrant being slid along the Rimb of it. 1698 *Ibid.* XX. 112 The Verge or Rime of the outward Ear seem'd to be crimp'd. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Mushroom*, The rims of the tender umbels in these kinds clap themselves quite close to the stalks. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 We..garnish the rims of our dishes with dabs of chewed greens. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 335 Anthers forming a hollow cylinder as long as the floret, with 5 teeth at the rim. 1817 Keats *I stood tip-toe* 113 The moon lifting her silver rim Above a cloud. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 620 Few pieces were exactly round; and the rims were not marked. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Electr. & Magn.* I. 137 The disc [becomes] a spherical bowl, whose rim is a circle at right angles to the axis. *Ibid.*, The colatitude of that rim.

b. The verge *of* the horizon, sea, hills, etc. Chiefly *poet.*

1842 Tennyson *Day-dream* 170 Across the hills, and far away Beyond their utmost purple rim. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* i. (1862) 3 The far rim of the horizon seemed as if it would never break into an uneven line. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* I. 56 The steel-blue rim of the ocean.

fig. 1862 'Shirley' (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* ii. 97 The desolate and unpeopled unknown which lies beyond the rim of our life. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* xiv. (1870) 502 Having exhausted science and reached its very rim.

4. An edge, margin, or border; *esp.* a raised or projecting one upon something having a circular form.

1669 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 165 A Wooden plug, ..furnished with a Rimme or Lip.

1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 69 A projecting rim rising above the highest point to which the piston is elevated. 1832 H. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iii. 30 One little boy complained..that there was no rim to his plate. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Plants* xiv. 324 A narrow rim of the broad flat exterior part of each lobe is turned inwards. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/4 A rim of chinchilla finished the edges of this novel sleeve.

b. A verge or margin of land, sea, etc.; a narrow strip.

1781 Cowper *Hope* 49 The blue rim, where skies and mountains meet. 1833 Tennyson *Palace of Art* 75 The ragged rims of thunder brooding low. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 147 Where the brook Vocal, with here and there a silence, ran By sallowy rims. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xv. 254 Inside the rim of land there is a shallow lake or lagoon.

fig. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 185 Having fringed the Tweed with a black broad mourning rim of havoc.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 141 *Rims*, those pieces which form the quarter galleries between the stools. Also a cast-iron frame in which the dropping palls of a capstan traverse and bring up the capstan.

5. *Orkney dial.* A rocky bottom in the sea.

Cf. Norw. dial. *rimm* (*rimb*), *rimme*, = *rime* ridge.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Orkney, Birsay* XIV. 315 As to rocks, we have three of what we call rims, which are generally occupied by our fishermen as their best fishing grounds ..; the rim shoals deepen from 20 to 40 fathom, or upwards.

6. *Comb.*, as **rim-base** (see quots.); **rim-brake,** a brake operating on the rim of a wheel; **rim-cap** (see quot.); **rim-face,** the outer surface of a wheel-rim; **rim-fire,** of a cartridge, having the detonating substance disposed round the edge (opp. to *centre-fire*); hence of a gun, adapted for cartridges of this kind; **rim-ignition,** = prec.; **rim-iron,** iron intended to form the rim of a wheel; **rim-lock,** a lock having a metal case which stands out from the face of the door (opp. to *mortise-lock*); **rim-rock,** *U.S.* (see quot. 1882); **rim-shaft,** the shaft of a rim-wheel; **rim-wheel,** a fly-wheel.

1864 Webster, **Rimbase*, a short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Rim-Base*, the shoulder on the stock of a musket. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 447/1 The trunnions.. support the gun on its carriage, the width of which is determined by the distance between the rim-bases. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 120 Of the *rim-brakes there are several varieties. 1884 Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 47 The *rim cap encloses the space between the plates or frame [of a watch]. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 243 The fly-wheel is 25 feet in diameter, 15 inches broad on the *rim-face. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 28 In the Spencer rifle magazine,..it is impossible to explode the *rim-fire cartridges, except by a concussion made by the hammer. 1881 Greener *Gun* 136 The cartridge is rim-fire. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 19 The comparative merits of central-fire and *rim-ignition cartridges. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 29/1 A faggot of wrought iron bars are worked and..drawn out..under the hammer upon an anvil, having a groove to form the flanch, into the state of *rim iron. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 218, 8-inch Scotch made iron *rim-lock for back-door. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 84 Two small mills of eight stamps each were erected in 1868 and inclines sunk on the *rim-rock. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 621 'Rim-rock' is such portion as remains of the country-rock which formed the sides or banks of the ancient rivers. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 370 A second band, which had..lain upon its loose pulley, upon a small driving pulley of the *rim-shaft. *Ibid.* 369 For one revolution of the great *rim or fly wheel of the mule, the front roller makes about 6-tenths of a turn.

Rim, *sb.*2 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **rēoma, rēama,** 4 **reme**; 4–6 **rym(e, rime,** 6 **ryame, rism(m)e**; 6–7 **rimme, rymme,** 7 **rimm,** 7– **rim.** [OE. *rēoma* (*rēama*), = MDu. *rieme* (Du. *riem*), OS. *reomo* (MLG. *rême*; hence prob. ON. *reim*, Sw. and Da. *rem*), OHG. *riumo, riomo* (MHG. *rieme*, G. *riemen*), a leather strap or thong: see Riem, Reim, etc. The later forms of the Eng. word appear to have been influenced by Rim *sb.*1]

†**1.** A membrane, pellicle, caul. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 146 Þonne bið þæt bræxen utan mid reaman bewefen. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 380/1 *Cartilago*, se reoma þæs bræġenes. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 306 *Poi vaut le crut del oef*, lityl is worth the reme of an ey. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 520 A rym [*v.r.* reme] þat es ful wlatsome, Es his garment when he forth sal com, þat es noght bot a blody skyn. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1343 Verayly þerafter Alle þe rymez by þe rybbez radly þay lance. *c* 1500 Kennedie *Passion of Christ* 768 Fra heid to fute þai brak baith hid and ryme [= *rim*]. 1545 Elyot, *Meninges*, the rysme wherin the brain is inclosyd. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 35 A thinne skinne or rimme like a nette, encompassing the shell of a nutte. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 342 Certain pellicles or rims of the Midriffe, which the Latines call *Præcordia.*

†b. A scale or film upon the eyes. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Tobit* vi. 9 The galle is worth to eȝen to ben enointid, in the whiche were rime. *Ibid.* xi. 14 The ryme of his eȝen began, as the fellis of an ey, to gon out. 1580 Frampton *Yron & Steele* in *Joyful News* (1596) 158 b, The pouder made of yron..taketh away the Rime from the eye.

†c. *Rim-side*, the flesh-side of a skin. *Sc. Obs.*

1474 *Records Burgh Edinb.* (1869) 29 Brekand schepe skinnis on the ryme sidis.

2. *Rim of the belly* (*womb, paunch*, etc.), the peritoneum. Now *dial.*

[1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 8 Vnder the last muskle of the belly..succedyth a certayn thyn ryme, kell, or skyn, named in latin Peritoneum.] 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Ascistes*, When betweene the rimme of the beally and the guttes is gathered..much watry humour. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 329 The rotten rim of thy wombe with rooke shall bee reivin. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 321 Even as the rim of the paunch, which is called in Latine *Centipellio.* 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democritus to Rdr. (1651) 27, I thinke he would breake the rimme of his belly with laughing. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XIV. 521 Struck thro' the Belly's Rim, the Warrior lies Supine. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 411 The rim of his belly was wounded; and this wound proved fatal. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 258 A slight degree of anasarca extended to the rim of the belly. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Rim-of-the-body*, the membrane lining the abdomen and covering the bowels. 1893 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The rim of the belly is said to be broken when its muscles are lacerated or violently sprained.

b. *ellipt.* in the same sense.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 15, I will fetch thy rymme out at thy Throat, in droppes of Crimson blood. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 94, I opened her with mine owne hands,..and I found that her rimme was broken, her call cleane consumed. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv. 25 The second [concavity] of the Navell and Flancks, diuided from the first by the Rimme.

Rim, *sb.*3 *north. dial.* [= ON. *rim* (Norw. *rim, reem*) a rail or rung; cf. also Fris. *rim* shelf, LG. *rimm* cross-beam.] A rung of a ladder.

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 348 *Rims*, the steps or staves of a ladder. 1876 *Mid Yorks. Gloss.*, *Rim*, a spoke, or 'rung' of a ladder.

Rim, *sb.*[4], variant of RIEM.

1882 RIDER HAGGARD *Cetywayo* ii. 93 [The Boer] fastened a rim round his neck.

Rim, *v.*[1] [f. RIM *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish with a rim; to border, bound, or encircle in some way:

a. In pa. pple. *rimmed.*

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 113 The preservation of both wheels lies in the hoops that the wheels are rimmed with. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 431 His nails entered his own flesh, and were rimmed round with blood. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xv, A bright green valley, rimmed with sheer black rock.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 164 His experience, his sagacity are rimmed with a halo.

b. In active forms.

1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 177 A length of bright horizon rimm'd the dark. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story of Doom* v. 78 Blue as the much-loved flower that rims the beck. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* x. 91 The God who.. bids the sunset rim his very thunderclouds with golden light.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 172 The sea still rimmed our prosy lives with mystery.

Rim, *v.*[2] *U.S.* [? var. of RIME *v.*[4]] *trans.* To slash (mackerel) on the sides, so as to make them appear fatter. (Cf. RIMMER [2].)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rim, dial. variant of RIME *v.*[4]

‖ **Rima** (rəi·mă). *Physiol.* [L. *rima* a fissure, cleft, chink.] Short for *rima glottidis*, the passage in the glottis between the vocal chords and the arytenoid cartilages.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 427/2 The upper rima [in birds].. gives utterance to the note. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 368 The rima is always more or less widely open during ordinary quiet respiration. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 181 Any abnormality above the rima sufficient to obstruct respiration.

Rimate (rəi·mĕit), *a. rare*[−1]. [See prec. and -ATE [2].] Chink-like.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 123 Umbilicus narrow (rimate), lined by a thin callus.

† **Rimble-ramble**, *a. Obs.* [Echoic reduplication of RAMBLE *sb.*[1]: cf. *skimble-skamble.*] Vaguely discursive, wordy, rambling.

1690 *Pagan Prince* vii. 20 Hence it was that the greatest part of the Task was only Rimble ramble Discourse. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. vii. 30, I hate a gibble gabble and a rimble ramble Talk. I am for a Man of Brevity.

Rimbomb, *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. It. *rimbomb-are.*] *intr.* To re-echo, ring, resound.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 II. 8/1 The fame of the finest pieces in the world reaches him on the steps; the pieces of Signor Marchese and Signor Conte, rimbombing through the universe.

Rim-burst(en, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* (and *north.*). Also 6 **rymbirst**; **rum-bursin**, **-burssan**, 6, 9 **rimbursin**. [f. RIM *sb.*[2] + pa. pple. of BURST *v.*] **a.** *adj.* Ruptured; (cf. BURST *ppl. a.* 2). **b.** *sb.* Rupture, hernia.

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 58 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scotl.* 212 Rim bursin, rippillis, or belly thra. 1505 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 156 The lech that helit frer Johne Litstair of rymbirst. 1558 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 404 Allegis that he is nocht able of his body, and is rumbursin. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 246 Portraiture of a man Rim-burst. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 19 (Jam.), *Hernia*, a rim-burst. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rimbursin*, a rupture of the abdominal muscles; in consequence of which the belly sometimes bursts. 1829 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 248.

Hence † **Rim-burstenness.** *Obs.*

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 321 James erle of Mortoun regent lay deidlie seik of rumburssanes. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 47 (Jam.), *Ramex*, rimburstenness.

Rime (rəim), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 **rim**, 3–5 (7) **rym**, 3–7, 9 **ryme**, 6 **risme**, 3– **rime**. [a. OF. *rime* fem., for earlier **ridme*, **ritme* (with final inorganic *-e* after the two consonants, as in *abîme*, *abisme*, **abismum*), ad. L. *rithmus*, *rythmus*, more correctly *rhythmus*, a. Gr. *ῥυθμός* measured motion, time, proportion, etc.: see RHYTHM.

In med.L. the terms *rithmi* and *rithmici versus* were used to denote accentual in contrast to quantitative verse (*metra*). As similarity of the terminal sounds was a common feature of accentual verse, *rithmus* naturally came to have the sense of 'rime'.

The OF. form *rime* was the source of Prov., Catal., Sp., Pg., and It. *rima*. OProv. and OCatal. had, however, the independent form *rim*, masc. The change of gender in F. is due to analogy with feminines in *-e*, a cause which has operated in many other words.

From OF. the word also spread into all the Teutonic languages, usually appearing as a monosyllable, perhaps partly through association with the native *rim* RIME *sb.*[1] Hence MDu. *rime* fem., *rijm* masc. and fem. (Du. *rijm* neut.), MFris. *rime*, *rijme* (mod.Fris. *rym*), MLG. *rim*, *rîm*, MHG. *rîm* masc. (G. *reim*), ON. and Icel. *rîm* neut. (Norw., Sw., Da. *rim*). In Icel. *rîma* fem., 'riming poem, ballad', appears in the 14th cent.

Down to *c* 1560 the original spelling *rime* (*ryme*) continued to prevail in English. About that date the tendency to alter orthography on classical models led to the new spellings *rithme*, *rythme*, *rhythm(e*, which continued to be current till about the close of the 17th cent. (see RHYTHM *sb.* 1). Soon after 1600, probably from a desire to distinguish between 'rime' and 'rhythm', the intermediate forms *rhime*, *rhyme* came into use, and the latter finally established itself as the standard form (see RHYME *sb.*). The original *rime*, however, has never been quite discontinued, and from about 1870 its use has been considerably revived, esp. by writers upon the history of the English language or literature. To some extent this revival was due to the belief that the word was of native origin, and represented OE. *rîm* RIME *sb.*[3]

1. Metre, measure (*obs.*); agreement in the terminal sounds of lines or words. Cf. RHYME *sb.* 3.

c 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 44 Icc hafe sett her..manig word þe rime swa to fillenn. *Ibid.* 101 Himm bidde icc þatt het write rihht,..Wiþþ all swillc rime alls her iss sett. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14922 Es resun þat wee vr rime rume, And set fra nu langer bastune. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* Prol. 44, I kan nat geeste—Rum, Ram, Ruf—by lettre, Ne, god woot, rym holde I but litel bettre. *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 80 To me hit ys a grete penaunce, Syth ryme in englissh hat such skarsete, To folowe worde by worde the curiosite. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1562) 85 There was not a dosen sentences, in his whole Sermon, but thei ended all in rime, for the moste part. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 Euen the very ryme it selfe, the Italian cannot put in the last silable, by the French named the Masculine ryme, but still in the next to the last, which the French call the Female; or the next before that. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 35 Who first taught us..to make our rime so properly a part of the verse, that it should never mislead the sense. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 87 They wanted nothing but rime to be right Tom Triplet. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 157 The Anglosaxon poets..generally used measures without rime. 1775 TYRWHIT *Lang. & Versific.at. Chaucer* 53 *note*, We see evident marks of a fondness for Rime in the Hymns of S. Ambrosius and S. Damasus. 1833 MRS. S. AUSTIN tr. *Characteristics Goethe* II. 51 Wieland handled rime like a master. 1868 THORPE *Anal. Anglo-Sax.* 152 A Paraphrase of Job, xxi. xxx. Alliterative with final rime.

b. Coupled with *reason*: see RHYME *sb.* 3 b.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1243 As for ryme or reson, þe forewryter was not to blame. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* xvi. Wks. (1573) 285/1 For appose her now of Christ, as Scripture testifieth of hym, and thou shalt finde her cleane without rime or reason. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 108 Seeyng there is nether ryme ne reason in saing yt one eiuill spirite driueth out an other eiuil spirite. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. XXXVII. 656 These songs..would seeme but simple stuffe, and composed without rime or reason. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Prol, Here is ri'me, not emptie of reason. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 33 It is both ryme and reason.

c. An instance of lines or words ending in the same sounds; a word that rimes with another word.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 37, I can finde out no rime to Ladie but babie, an innocent rime. for scorne, horne, a hard rime; for schoole foole, a babling rime; verie ominous endings. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 44 Indeed I haue wished there was not that multiplicitie of Rymes as is vsed by many in Sonets. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 As a man should run over the Alphabet, to start a rime. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 232 May Apollo send him rimes hitherto undreamed of. 1887 FURNIVALL in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 587 The couples of rymes are entered alphabetically by the first word of the couple. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. in Chaucer* I. iv. 375 There are tests resting upon the recurrence of assonant rymes.

2. Riming or rimed verse. Cf. RHYME *sb.* 2. Most commonly in the phr. *in rime.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 695 In boke is ðe turtres lif writen o rime, wu lazelike ze holdeð luue al hire lif time. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 87 Off suilk an suld ze mater take,..Of hir to mak bath rim and sang. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 404 He made of ryme ten verses or twelue. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3261, I ffynde In prose and ryme, Was non so strong In that tyme. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 3 And thanne y made this boke. But y wolde not sette it in ryme. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 223/1 A foolish raylyng boke against the clergy, and much part made in ryme. 1564 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 16 Chaucer satte in a chaire of gold..writyng Prose and Risme. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 66 b, I am of this minde, that the making of rime shoulde not make a Poet use naughtie wordes. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cvi, Beautie making beautifull old rime, In praise of Ladies dead, and louely Knights. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 11, I thought, if I could draw my paines Through Rimes vexation, I should them allay. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 189 Written in rime in the Country Dialect. 1802 RITSON *Metr. Rom.* I. p. xviii, There is, even, a Latin song in rime extant in print, which was made upon a great victory obtain'd by king Clothair the second. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) V. 589 Before the end of the twelfth century England had seen an English sermon in regular rime.

† **b.** *Rime doggerel*: see DOGGEREL A.

c. *Rime royal*: see RHYME *sb.* 2 c, and RHYTHM *sb.* 1 b.

[1871 SKEAT *Spec. Eng. Lit.* III. (1887) 41 'The Kingis Quair' is written in seven-lined stanzas, a favourite measure of Chaucer and his successors, which received the name of the 'rime roial'.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Rime-royal.* 1903 H. BRADLEY in *Pol., Kel., & Love Poems* 291 Each of the seven stanzas (in 'rime royal').

d. See RIDING RHYME.

3. A riming poem or piece of riming verse. Cf. RHYME *sb.* 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1 Man og to luuen ðat rimes ren. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 193 in *O. E. Misc.* 99 Þis rym, mayde, ich þe sende open and wiþ-vte sel. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1341 (Kölbing), So ich 3ou segge in mi rime. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* Prol. 96, I speke in prose, and lat him rymes make. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 332 Renounce thy rymis. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 245 These songes or rymes..were called in Latin *Fescennina carmina.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 28 Thou, thou Lysander, thou hast giuen her rimes, And interchang'd loue-tokens with my childe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 99 In the Sea townes of England they sing this English rime; Shoulder of mutton and English Beere, Make the Flemmings tarry here. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 46 Up these shelves, much Gothick Lumber climbs, With Swiss Philosophy, and Danish Rimes. 1798 COLERIDGE in *Lyr. Ballads* 5 The Rime of the Ancyent Marinere, in seven parts. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Greek Educ.* ii. 23 There is hardly a word left of the nursery rimes. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 40 The famous old Irish rime about St. Patrick.

† **4.** = RHYTHM *sb.* 4, 5. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 57 Ryme is properly, the iust proportion of a clause or sentence, whether it be in prose or meeter, aptly comprised together. 1677 GALE *Ct. Gentiles* IV. 99 Plato informes us..the whole life of a vertuous man must be composed..of Symphonie or Concert and musical ryme.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rime-ending*, *-index*, *-word*; *rime-maker*, *-wright*; *rime-rotten* adj.; **rime-letter**, the distinctive initial letter in a line of alliterative verse.

1591 FRAUNCE *C'tess Pembr. Ivychurch* I. II. iii, Neither Castalian Muses..Nor rymewright singers. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 40 Speake men what they can to him, hee'l answere With some rime rotten sentence or olde saying. 1611 FLORIO, *Rimatore*, a Rimer, a Rime-maker. 1865 SKEAT in Brock *Morte Arth.* p. x, Of the strongly-accented syllables, three begin with a common letter, which has been called the rime-letter. 1877 — *The Bruce* 628 A complete Rime-index would occupy a considerable space. 1887 FURNIVALL in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Rolls) I. p. xx, After some of the ryme-endings. 1893 *Cursor Mundi* (E.E.T.S.) 136* *note*, There are three ryme-words, *gnede*, *brede*, *shrede.*

Rime (rəim), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **hrîm**, 3–4 **rim**, 4–5, 7 **ryme**, 5–6 **rym** (6 **ryim**), 7 **reeme**, 8 **reem**, 7–9 **rhime** (9 **rhyme**), 4– **rime**. [OE. *hrîm* masc., = Fris. *rym*, MDu. and Du. *rijm*, MLG. *rîm*, ON. and Icel. *hrîm* (Norw., Sw., and Da. *rim*). Cf. OF. *rime*, *rimée*, which are no doubt of Teut. origin.] Hoar-frost; frozen mist. Also *dial.* a chill mist or fog.

Rare in ME., except in the comb. RIME-FROST. From 16th century chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*, but revived in literary use at the end of the 18th cent. See also RIND *sb.*[4]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1653 *Pruina*, hrim. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 60 (Gr.), Þær ne hæġl ne hrim hreosað to foldan. *c* 1205 LAY. 28525 Folc vnimete ridnde & ganninde swa þe rim [*c* 1275 þe ren] falled adune.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 31 Doun fallis the donk rym. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 59 The hayr ryim is ane cald deu, the quhilk fallis in mysty vapours, and syne it fresis on the eird. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheepe* (1596) 214 Ye ought for to keepe them close, till the day haue taken the gellie or netty rime, from the earth. 1611 COTGR., *Gresil*, ..reeme, or the white frost that hangs on trees. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S.) 210 A frost ryme all day. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. iii § 33 In a Hoar-Frost, that which we call a Rime, is a Multitude of Quadrangular Prismes, exactly figured, but piled without any Order, one over another. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard.* I. (1791) 47 Shake from their candied trunks the tinkling rime. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl* xliv, Moonlight splendour of intensest rime, With which frost paints the pines in winter time. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* vii. (1874) 133 As to the windows, the rime on them never thought of melting.

pl. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 The Sunne hath drawne vppe the Rimes and hoare frostes from the Feeldes. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 77 If there came any white rymes, or frosty morninges. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Threshing* 7 K 4/2 In that time the mists and rimes, especially in a hilly country, will be driven into the stack.

Comb. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I. iv. 128 The firs shake their rime-loaded boughs. 1898 MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* v, The dull houses were rime-covered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* Ded. 4 This. Art of Horsemanship.., which hath beene so long frost-bitten with the congealing ryme of antient traditions. *a* 1688 NARBOROUGH *Voy.* I. (1694) 29 The Ground and Rocks have a white Rhime of Salt-petre hanging on them. 1839 LONGF. *Voices of Nt., Prelude* vi, Tales that have the rime of age.

† **Rime**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [OE. *rîm*, = OS. *-rîm* (in *unrîm* numberless host), OHG. *rîm* number, ON. *rîm* computation.] Number; reckoning.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XXXVIII. 5 Cuð me doa .rim dæga minra. *Ibid.* XXXIX 6 Ȝemonigfaldade sind ofer rim. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1586 Þæt he ne forleose .his dazena rim. *c* 973 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 973, Tyn hund wintra, ȝeteled rimes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11248 Þatt full wel iss bitacnedd Þurrh tale & rime off fowwerrtiȝ.

† **Rime**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [ad. L. *rima*: see RIMA.] A chap, chink, or cleft.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 64 The sewet of oxen ..is also good against .the ulcers and rimes of the mouth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 198 Though birds have no Epiglottis, yet can they so contract the rime or chink of their Larinx [etc.]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 378 They have a small depressure on one side like a rime.

Rime, obs. form of RIM *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2]

Rime (rəim), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–7, 9 **ryme** (5 **rymyn**), 4, 6– **rime**. [ad. OF. *rimer*, f. *rime* RIME *sb.*[1]; cf. Prov., Sp., Pg. *rimar*, It. *rimare*.

The verb was also adopted in the other Teutonic languages, appearing as MDu. *rîmen* (Du. *rijmen*, Fris. *rime*, *rymje*, MLG. *rîmen*, *rymen*, MHG. *rîmen* (G. *reimen*), Icel. *rîma*, MSw. *rima* (Sw. *rimma*), MDa. *rime*, *riime* (Da. *rime*).

In the 17th cent. the usual spelling became RHYME: cf. the note to RIME *sb.*[1]

1. *intr.* To make rimes or verses; to compose riming verse; to versify *on*, *upon*. Cf. RHYME *v.* 1.

c 1290 *Magdalena* 5 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 148 Ich nelle eov noþer rede ne rime of kyng ne of eorl. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 532, I shall japid ben a thousande tyme More than he of whos foly men ryme. *c* 1393 — *Scogan* 35 Lo olde grisil leste to ryme & pleye! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rymyn, *rithmico*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 To Ryme, *rithmicare*. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 23 Sit mycht thay be sa bald, in thair bakbytting, To gar me ryme. 1588 BABINGTON *Prof. Exp. Lord's Pr.* (1596) 236 Some be rimed on by

dronken tossepots, and so was Dauid. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 133 How vildely doth this Cynicke rime! 1611 — *Cymb.* V. iii. 55 Will you Rime vpon't, And vent it for a Mock'rie?

2. *trans.* To recount or celebrate in verse or rime; to turn into, or compose in, riming verse.

c 1315 SHOREHAM IV. 73 Þer-fore þys tale rymeþ Hou men in senne beþ. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* Prol. (Rolls) 63 For Mayster Wace þe Latyn alle rymes, þat Pers ouerhippis many tymes. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 41 Al schal passyn þat men prose or ryme. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 13 Manaces of deth and dismembryng maden and puttyn by certeyns Englische billes rymed in partye. 1448-9 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 80 My maistyr Chaunceryes..With many prouerbys hys bokys..rymyd naturally. 1542-3 *Act* 34-35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 If ani..person..play in enterludes, sing or time, any matter contrarie to the saide doctrine. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 262 The worde of God is disputed, rimed, song and iangeled in euery Alehouse and Tauerne. 1887 *Q. Rev.* CLXIV. 389 He rimed history, ballads and legends.

†**b.** To brave (a matter) *out* in riming terms.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 496/1 Tindall rymeth it out, & saith yt he both denieth and also defieth, that the apostles taught any ceremony wherof the reason could not be knowen.

c. To cause (a word) to rime *with* (another); to use as a rime. Cf. RHYME *v.* 6.

1887 FURNIVALL in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 587 Robert Mannyng..wrote *poraille* as *porayl*, and rymed it with *sayl* or sail.

3. To bring by riming. Cf. RHYME *v.* 2.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 64 They will not sticke to affirme, that they can rime either man or beast to death. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 164 These fellowes of infinit tongue, that can ryme themselues into Ladyes fauours. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 37 And ryming themselves beyond Reason into Absurdities and Heresies. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* i, Hearken unto a Verser, who may chance Ryme thee to good, and make a bait of pleasure.

4. *intr.* To form a rime. Also *fig.*, to agree. Cf. RHYME *v.* 4.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 242 Two smale legges and a gret body, thow it ryme nowth. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2 That same may ryme well, but it agreeth nat. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* E ij b, To disdeygne me,..it may ryme but it accordth not.

b. To have similar or riming endings.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 149 Words and sounds which make Verses ryme. 1669 S. SIMMONS *Milton's P. L.* To Rdr., A reason of that which stumbled many others, why the Poem Rimes not.

5. To use rime. Cf. RHYME *v.* 5.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 296 You might haue Rim'd. 1675 E. PHILLIPS *Theatrum Poet.* Pref. **4 The Dissyllable, which in that Language is the only way of Riming. 1692 DENNIS *Pass. Byblis* Pref. C, My Lord Roscommon who writ in blank Verse with so much success, yet was nicely exact in Riming, whenever he pretended to rime.

Rime (rəim), *v.*[2] [f. RIME *sb.*[2] Cf. Fris. *rime*, MDu. *rîmen* (Du. *rijmen*), Icel. *hrîma*, Sw. *rimma.*] *trans.* To cover with rime or hoar-frost.

1755 JOHNSON, *Rime*, to freeze with hoar frost. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 291 The first frost that rimes the hedges. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* iii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 Every withered stem and stubble rimed with frost, contribute something to the mute music.

Hence **Ri·ming** *ppl. a.*

c 1820 HOGG *To Sir W. Scott*, Time has shed His riming honours o'er each brow.

†**Rime,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 **ryme.** [OE. *rîman*, f. *rîm* RIME *sb.*[3] Cf. ARIME *v.*] *trans.* To count, number, reckon, recount.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvi. 4 Se rimeð mengu steorrena. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. 156 Hit næs þeaw on þæm tidum þæt mon æniȝ wæl on þa healfe rimde þe þonne wieldre wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) CXXXVIII. 16 Ðif ic hi iecene nu riman onginne, hi beoð ofer sand corn sniome manige. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11213 Swa þatt Jechonias iss An mann & twiȝess rimedd. *Ibid.* 11217 He biginneþþ Cristess kinn To reccnenn & to rimenn Att Abraham. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14527 (Fairf.), Cayphas saide in þat time wordes many we may noȝt rime. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 339 Myghte he ryme Of x thousande men lefte no moo But sexty men and twelfe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 403 He is the riallest roy..Of all the rentaris to ryme or rekin on raw.

Rime, *v.*[4] Now *dial.* or *techn.* Forms: 1 **rȳman** (**rîman**), 2-3 **rimen**, 3 **rumen**, 4-5 **ryme**, 6, 9 *dial.* **rime**, 9 *dial.* **rym, rim.** See also REAM *v.*[3] and REEM *v.*[2] [Common Teut.: OE. *rȳman*, = OFris. *rēma*, MDu. *rûmen*, *ruymen* (Du. *ruimen*), OS. *rûmian*, OHG. *rûmen* (G. *raumen*), ON. and Icel. *rýma* (Norw. *ryma*, *roma*, Sw. *rymma*, Da. *romme*) :—**rūmjan*, f. *rūm* ROOM *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To make clear or vacant for one; to vacate, give up. *Obs.*

Beowulf 492 Þa wæs ȝeatmæcgum..on beorsele benc ȝerymed. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* I 19 Beadurincum wæs Rom ȝerymed. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 9 Rym þysum men setl. *c* 1205 LAY. 4709 Þis feoreword ich him halde, bute he ..mi londe rume.

†**b.** To clear or open up (a way) for one. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 1580 (Gr.), Him ȝearu sona þurh streamræce stræt wæs ȝerymed. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 55 Þæt syndan..Antecristes þrælas, þe his weȝ rymað. *a* 1200 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He haueð ȝerimed rihtwisan mannan infer to his rice. *c* 1205 LAY. 28323 Walwain bi-foren wende and þene wæi rumde.

†**c.** To clear for oneself; to take. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 3554 Ich..hat [h]ine fare swiþe..and rumen him herberia i summe riche burie. *Ibid.* 5228 Þa hauede heo muche riche irumed to honde.

d. *dial.* To remove, clear away.

1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., Rym the chair out of the way.

2. *intr.* †**a.** To withdraw, depart, retire. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 171 Ic fare aweȝ oððe ic ryme. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 999, A man rymde fram þære sæ & hi ferdon æfre forð æfter. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 170 in *O. E. Misc.* 113 Wot no mon þe time wanne he sal henne rimen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9868 Frendes..Conseilled hym..gyue no bataille.. Bot let his folk sprede & ryme. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 72 Þe rouht of þare rascaile he did it rere & ryme. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 507 in *Babees Bk.*, Then 3omon of chambur shynne voyde with [? *read* and] ryme.

b. *dial.* To move house; to remove.

1847 HALLIW., *Rim*, to remove. 1876 *S. Warwick Gloss.*, *Rimming*, moving furniture to a fresh house. 'We be a rimming on Monday.'

3. *trans.* †**a.** To extend, increase, enlarge. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliv. 329 Dæt se ȝitsere..his land mid unryhte ryme. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 104 Ic wille ryman minne bertun, and mine bernu ȝeeacnian.

†**b.** *refl.* To stretch (oneself). *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 308 He coȝed ful hyȝe, Ande rimed hym ful richely, & ryȝt hym to speke. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4931 Þe renke within þe redell þan raxsils his armes, Rymed him full renyschly & rekind þir wordis.

c. To widen *out* (a hole). Cf. REAM *v.*[3] 1.

1815 [implied in RIMER *sb.*[2]]. 1875 SIR T. SAXTON *Fret-Cutting* 69 The holes in the hinges ought to be properly rymed out, so as to be quite large enough to admit the screws.

Rime (rəim), *v.*[5] *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *rīmārī*, f. *rīma* RIMA.] *intr.* To pry *into*.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* xliv, Our act was, with finger, and nail, and eye, to rime into every jot of it.

Rime (rəim), *v.*[6] [f. Ir. *ruaim* alder-tree; whence *ruamadh*, *ruamughadh* 'to give the first tinge in dying red or black' (Dinneen).] *trans.* To steep or boil (wool or yarn) in water with alder-twigs. Hence **Rimed** *ppl. a.*, **Ri·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1873 O'CURRY *Lect. Ancient Irish* I. 405 When the rimed yarn or cloth was boiled with a black peaty mud..it was dyed of a black colour. *Ibid.*, In the south of Ireland the riming operation was performed..by boiling the yarn.. with Rumex acetosa. *Ibid.* III. 119 After the wool is 'rimed'.

Rimed, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RIME *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] = RHYMED *ppl. a.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1562) 85 Some ende their sentences all alike, making their talke rather to appere rimed Metre, then to seme plain speache. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 79 For the purpose of this analysis blank verse is much preferable to rimed. *Ibid.* 137 The pause is certainly in general most pleasing at the end of the second, or at the middle or end of the third foot; and rimed verse..will seldom admit it elsewhere. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 250 From the habit of reading the more fanciful kinds of poetry in rimed stanzas.

Rimed, *ppl. a.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. RIME *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Covered with hoar-frost or rime.

1889 SKRINE *Mem. Thring* 279 A calm autumn dawn came up, and fell rosily on the rimed trees.

Ri·me-frost. ? *Obs.* [f. RIME *sb.*[2] + FROST *sb.* Cf. Icel. *hrîmfrost*, Fær. *rím-*, Sw. and Da. *rimfrost.*] Hoar-frost, rime. Also with *a* and pl.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3328 It lai ðor, quit als a rim frost. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 627 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 In þis manere 3e mowen i-seo þe kuynde of reyne and snowe, Of hawel, of snouȝ, of Rym-forst. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6520 (Gött.), Manna .fell fra heuen..Als a rime frost to se. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 52 He sloghe..þaire mours in ryme froist. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 736 *Hec pruina*, a rymfrost. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Ryme frost, *pruina*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 81 In Frosty Mornings (such as we call Rime frosts) you shall finde drops of Dew upon the Inside of Glasse-windowes.

So **Ri·me-frosted** *a.*

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 643/2 The birch-trees delicately rime-frosted to their finest tips.

†**Rimel,** *sb. Obs.* Also **rimel(l)e, remele, remile, ry(e)mele.** [ad. med.L. *rīmella* or L. *rīmula*, dim. of *rīma* RIMA.] A fissure, crack.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 125 Þei asaie in þis maner if þat þe brekynge of þe brayn panne be wiþ a rimel, þat is to seie a chene, eiþer a creueis. *Ibid.* 134 For if þat ilke remile peerse þe brayn panne, þer is a greet doute in þe caas.

Ri·mel, *v. rare*—[1]. = RIMER *v.*

c 1854 J. BOURNE in E. J. Reed *Ship Building* (1869) iv. 66 The holes being accurately rimelled out and the rivets driven in.

Rimeless (rəi·mlĕs), *a.* [f. RIME *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without rime; unrimed. Cf. RHYMELESS *a.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 739/1 After the rude rimelesse runninge of a scottishe ieste. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iv, Tragicke Poesie..doth besides on Rimelesse numbers tread. 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 71/1 With rimelesse reasons, and with Reasons verse Thy great Odcombian glory to rehearse. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* I. 118 His Specimens toward a version of the Iliad, in rimeless iambic, are not comprehended in these..volumes.

Rimer (rəi·mər), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **rymor, rymare,** 6-8 **rymer.** [f. RIME *v.*[1] + -ER [1]. In early use prob. after AF. *rimour, rymour* (F. *rimeur*). So Du. *rijmer*, Fris. *rimer*, † *rijmer*, MHG. *rîmer* (G. *reimer*), Da. *rimer*, Norw. *rimar*, Sw. *rimmare* (MSw. *rimare*), Icel. *rîmari.*] A maker of rimes; a poet; a rimester. Cf. RHYMER.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 157 He is an onwyse man that audyence or Yeftis yewyth to Rymoris othyr any Suche losyngeris. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rymare, *gerro*. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 144 This fault, not onely in the olde Latin Poets, but also in our..English Rymers at this day. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 5 A joyous fellowship..Of Minstrales making goodly meriment, With wanton Bardes, and Rymers impudent. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* Wks (Grosart) IV. 49 Erasmus, and Moore, worthy men, I confesse, and the last a great ornament to this land, and a Rymer. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VI. 7 So it is with this poor Rimer, his works make no noise but in his own eares. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII 625/2 What's prov'd, my Logician? That a Rymer and Wit may be no Politician. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 102 A very musical arrangement of the accents not often used by other poets, particularly rimers. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxvi. 107 The King's cognizance was a wild boar, and the rimer lost his head for thus insulting it.

Rimer (rəi·mər), *sb.*[2] Also **rymer.** [f. RIME *v.*[4] 3 c.] = REAMER.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 17 A tool of this description is called a rimer. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 461 Polygonal broaches or rimers with any number of sides. 1875 SIR T. SAXTON *Fret-Cutting* 69 The holes in the hinges ought to be properly rymed out... If they are not, the rymer and rose-bit must be purchased.

Hence **Ri·mer** *v.* = REAM *v.*[3] 1.

1860 J. HODGES *Gt. Victoria Bridge* 44 Every hole..was rimered by a tool to exactly the size of the rivets. *Ibid.*, As the rimering proceeded the riveting followed. 1873 R. WILSON *Steam Boilers* 67 It is best to rimer them out and use a larger rivet.

Rimer, variant of RYMER.

Rimester (rəi·mstəɹ). [f. RIME *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -STER. Cf. Du. *rijmster.*] A versifier or indifferent poet; a poetaster. See RHYMESTER.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* I. Wks. (Grosart) II. 119 To snibb the Thrasonicall rimester with Angelical meeter. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. ii, Such wondrous rablements of rimesters new. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 239 Another old Elderton and right haladin-rimester. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 118 Like our now-a-day rimesters.

Ri·mestock. *rare.* Also 7-8 **rimstock** (7 -stoc), 9 **rimstoke.** [ad. Norw. *rimstok*, = *rimstaf, primstaf*; see PRIMSTAFF.] A clog-almanac.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 38 Danes and Norwegians had their runic writings, or engraven letters, as in their *rimstoc* or *primstaff*. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 423 These Symbols..have a more rational orderly texture than the Runæ upon the Danish Rimestocks, or the Swedish or Norwegian Primstaves. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* XC. (1862) 200 There is no proof that a pagan rimstoke ever existed in those countries.

†**Rimeye,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [ad. OF. *rimeier, rimaier*, var. *rimoier*, f. *rime* RIME *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To compose or recount in rime.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prol. 3 Thise olde gentil Britons ..Of diuerse auentures maden layes Rymeyed in hir firste Briton tonge.

Ri·miform, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *rīma*] 'Having a longitudinal chink or furrow'.

1879 LEIGHTON *Lichen Flora* Gloss.

Riming (rəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4-7, 9 **rymyng,** 7 **rimeing.** [f. RIME *v.*[1]] = RHYMING *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* Prol. 48 Though he kan but lewedly On metres and on rymyng craftily. 1448-9 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 81 He off rymyng toke the besy nes To comforte them that schuld falle in heuynes. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 322 To me nor to non vthir It accordit, In to our rymyng his nam to be recordit. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 147 This mislikyng of Ryming beginneth not now of any newfangle singularitie *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xl, Their prosody, and vein of versifying or riming, which is like our Bards. 1692 DENNIS *Pass. Byblis* Pref. C, My Lord Roscommon..was nicely exact in Riming, whenever he pretended to rime. 1775 TYRWHIT *Lang. & Versificat. Chaucer* 53 The practice of Riming is probably to be deduced from the same original. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 284 You..say 'tis very hard To range your rimings as befits a Sonnet. 1880 RUSKIN *On the Old Road* Wks. 1899 III. 60 There is to be rich rhyming and chiming, no matter how simply got.

attrib. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 40, I was not borne vnder a riming Plannet.

Riming (rəi·miŋ), *ppl. a.* Also **ryming.** [f. RIME *v.*[1]]

1. = RHYMING *ppl. a.* 1.

1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburlaine* Prol., Iygging vaine of riming mother wits. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 3) 6 For Wales..an old riming Poet sung thus [etc.]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 149 The trencher fury of a riming parasite. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* II. 119 For no Fanatick Riming Brother Can well do one without the other. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 149 Some riming guest Roams thro' the church-yard, whilst his Dinner's dress'd.

2. = RHYMING *ppl. a.* 2.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 145 b, Is it treason in a riming frame To clyp, to stretche, to adde, or chaunge a name? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. v. (Arb.) 26 The American, the Perusine and the very Canniball, do sing and also say, their highest and holiest matters in certaine riming versicles. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 251 Sophisticate eloquence and riming harmony of words. 1665 COSIN *Memorandum* (Surtees) 269 Some former Deanes..have appoynted..a ryming Psalm to be sung instead of the Nicene Creed before Sermon. 1775 TYRWHIT *Lang. & Versificat. Chaucer* 56 Except a few lines in the Saxon Chronicle..and a short Canticle,..I have not been able to discover any attempts at Riming Poetry, which can with probability be referred to an earlier period than the reign of Henry the Second. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 562 In the riming Chronicle of John Page. 1873 MORRIS *O. E. Hom.* Ser. II. Introd. p. vii. *note*, The Moral Ode being a ryming poem.

Ri·mless, *a. rare.* [f. RIM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no rim; without a rim.

1802 WORDSW. *Beggars* v, The other wore a rimless crown. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 178 That small, spokey, but rimless wheel. 1897 *Westm Gaz.* 8 May 1/3 Wearing an immaculate frock-coat and a rimless eyeglass.

Rimlet, dial. variant of REMNANT.

Rimmed (rimd), *a.* [f. RIM *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

1. Having a rim of a specified colour, form, material, etc.

1729 *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 425 The Black-rimm'd Butterfly. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 50 Before the daisies, vermeil rimm'd and white, Hide in deep herbage. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 145/2 He.. wore a broad-rimmed hat. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, B. de Maudeville* iv, Thy gold-rimmed amber-headed cane.

2. Having or furnished with a rim.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 52 *marg.*, Asterias, *irregularis*, rimmed. 1792 *Trans Soc. Arts* III. 166 Whether mortice, case, or rimmed locks. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1805 On each is to be a 7-inch iron and rimmed lock.

† **Rimmel.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 **rymmyll, remel.** [Of obscure origin.] A blow.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Men mycht se..mony a riall rymmyll ryde Be roucht thair apon athir syde. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 842 Quhen thai had remelis raucht, Thai forthocht that thai faucht.

Ri·mmer[1]. *U.S.* [f. RIM *v.*[1]] An implement designed for cutting and ornamenting the edges of pastry, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1943/2.

Ri·mmer[2]. *U.S.* [f. RIM *v.*[2]] A straight knife used in rimming mackerel.

1876 G. B. GOODE *Anim. Res. U.S.* 22 Mackerel rimmers or fatting knives.

Ri·mming, (*vbl.*) *sb.* [f. RIM *sb*[1] or *v.*[1]] The action of providing with a rim; a rim or border.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, The Carman, who understands..the rimming of wheels,.. is the more cunningly gifted of the two. 1868 MENKEN *Infelicia* 81 To-night, O Soul! Shut off thy little rimmings of Hope.

Rimose (rəimōu·s), *a.* Chiefly *Bot.* [ad. L. *rimōs-us*, f. *rima* RIMA.] Full of, or having, fissures or chinks; rimous.

1726 BAILEY, *Rimose*, full of Clefts or Chinks. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Rimosus*, rimose or chinked..; as the outer bark of some trees. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Rimosipes*, having rimose, or fissured feet. 1866 *Intell. Observer* 96 The pileus being longitudinally rimose. 1887 W PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 294 Sporidia 8,..smooth, or rarely minutely and irregularly rimose.

Hence **Rimo·sity**, *rare*[−0].

1726 in BAILEY, and in later Dicts.

† **Rimo·sous,** *a. Obs.*[−0] [Cf. prec. and next.] 'Full of chincks, chaps, or clefts' (Blount, 1656).

Rimous (rəi·məs), *a.* [ad. L. *rimōs-us*: see RIMOSE *a.*] Full of fissures, chinks, or cracks.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 151 Its External Surface seems to be both porous and rimous. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 379 *Rimosus*, rimous, the outward Bark full of Cracks and Fissures. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 50 *Rimous* or *fissured eczema*, is that in which the inflamed skin forms deep cracks.

‖ **Rimpi:** see *rhempy*, s.v. RHEIM.

1885 RIDER HAGGARD *A. Solomon's Mines* ii, It was fastened with a little strip of hide, what we call a rimpi. 1887 — *A. Quatermain* Introd. 2 An elephant gun with strips of rimpi, or green hide, lashed round the stocks.

Rimple (ri·mp'l), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 5 **rymple, rympyl.** [Corresponds in sense to (M)Du. and (M)LG. *rimpel*, but may rather represent an OE. ablaut-variant **hrympel* (cf. the gloss 'Rugis, hrypellum' in Wr.-Wulcker 531, where perhaps *m* should be supplied). See also RUMPLE *sb.* and WRIMPLE *sb.*

The simpler form *rimpe* occurs in MDu. and MLG., together with the vb. *rimpen*, – OE. **hrimpan* (pa. pple. *gehrumpen*), OHG. *rimfan* (pa. pple. *girumpfan*), G. *rümpfen* (now *rümpfen*).]

1. A wrinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rympyl, or rymple (or wrynkyl), *ruga, rugadia*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 297 Ner rymples aspyin in hyr no man myht. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 22 The great Bistorte hath long leaues..wrinkled or drawen into rimples. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18/2 The skinne beinge cutt accordinge to the rimples, might chaunce to fall on the eyes. 1682 *Phil. Collections* No. 5. 154 A single Muscular string, wherein I have often seen certain rings or circular rimples. *Ibid.*, When the Muscle is extended, these Muscular strings are without rimples. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Rimple*, a wrinkle.

2. (See quot.)

1877 *Holderness Gloss., Rimple*, (1) a ripple on water; (2) the sound produced by it.

Rimple (ri·mp'l), *v. rare.* [f. RIMPLE *sb.*, or back-formation from RIMPLED *a.* Cf. RIMPLING *vbl. sb.* and (M)Du. *rimpelen*.] *trans.* To wrinkle, pucker; to ripple.

1755 JOHNSON, *To Rimple*, to pucker: to contract into corrugations. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 113 Glad Echo..Curls her deep wells, and rimples all her lakes. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) III. 96 The air [was] so still that it scarcely..rimpled the broad expanse of the waters below.

Rimpled (ri·mp'ld), *a.* Now *dial.* or *U.S.* Also 5 **rympled, -yd,** 6 **rimpeled.** [f. RIMPLE *sb.*] Wrinkled, puckered; rippled.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4495 Ther is set to kepe, foule hir befalle! A rimpled vekke, fer ronne in age. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13336, I am ryht foul for to beholde; My chekys Rympled and ryht Olde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 90 A man that semed right olde and rympled. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xv. (1639) 22 A bath of sweet water is good for him, if the body be dry and rimpled. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/2 The navle..that which is rimpeled. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 39 The skin [was] rimpled in two or three places, but not broken. 1829 BURTT in J. Paterson *Contemporaries of Burns* (1844) 175 We'll ..smile at the moon's rimpled face in the wave. 1885 *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 681/2 A heavy rimpled mass of lemon-colored hair.

Ri·mpling, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. prec. and RIMPLE *v.*; also MDu. *rimpelinge*.] Wrinkling; rippling.

a 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) 343/2 Rymplynge or reuelynge of the skynne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18/2 We must consider one the rimpelinge of the skinne, and one the fibres of the muscles. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 394 As gilds the moon the rimpling [*later edd* rippling] of the brook.

† **Rim ram ruff(e:** see RUM RAM RUF.

1595 PEELE *Old Wives' T.* E j b, It may be this rim ram ruffe is too rude an incounter.

Rimstoc(k, -stoke: see RIMESTOCK.

† **Rimth,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 **rýmp** (?), 3 **rumth,** 5 **rymthe.** [? OE. *rýmþ* (Lye), f. *rúm* ROOM *a.* Cf. MDu. *ruumte, ruymte* (Du. *ruimte*), G. *räumte* and the later ROOMTH.] Room, space; leisure. *A-rimth*, in wide array.

c 1205 LAY. 27492 Þa hæf þat siht of þar studen þer heo ær fuhten, and bigunnen arumðe ræsen to-somne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434 Rymthe, or space, or rowme, *spacium. Ibid.*, Rymthe, or leysure, of tyme, *oportunitas, vel spacium temporis*.

Hence † **Ri·mth** *v.* = RIME *v.*[4] *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3492 þey rempede [*Petyt MS.* rimethed] þem to reste a prowe. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 18 He tok his sueird in hand...Before þe kyng & his sons he rimthed þam þe way. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rymthyn, or make rymthe and space, *eloco*.

‖ **Rimu.** [Native name.] A tall evergreen tree of New Zealand (*Dacrydium cupressinum*), also called 'red pine'. Also *Rimu-pine, -tree*

1835 W. YATE *Acc. New Z.* ii. (ed. 2) 40 Rimu...This elegant tree comes to its greatest perfection in shaded woods. 1843 DIEFFENBACH *Trav. New Z.* I. xiv. 224 What can be more delicate than the graceful rimu-pine with pendent branches? 1872 DOMETT *Ranolf* VI. iii. 117 He lay couched in a rimu-tree one day. 1900 *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 232 Feathery rimus, scraggy topped white pines, fern trees.

Rimy (rəi·mi), *a.* Forms: 1 **hrímig,** 6 **rimie,** 7 **rymie,** 6– **rimy.** [OE. *hrímig*, f. *hrím* RIME *sb.*[2] Cf. Fris. *rimich*, Sw. *rimmig*, Icel. *hrímugr*.] Covered with, abounding in, rime or hoar-frost; accompanied by rime; frosty.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Wæron norð of ðæm stane awexene swiðe hrimige bearwas. *a* 1000 *Gnomic Verses* 6 in *O. E. Chron.* (1832) I. 280 Winter byð cealdost, lencten hrimigost. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* Index, Rimy grasse ill for sheep. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. x. (1634) 38 Trees that appear twice as bigge in a mistie or rymie morning then indeed they are. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 6 The Wood being altogether cover'd with a rimy Frost. 1787-9 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 356 Rimy without speck, extend the plains. 1824 MISS R. MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 12 The sky..throwing out in bold relief the snow-covered roofs of our village, and the rimy trees that rise above them. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* lv, Martin Poyser, looking as cheery as a bright fire on this rimy morning. 1886 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 110 The railings were rusty and rimy.

Rin. *dial.* ? *Obs.* [Cf. OE. *sealtes rynia* app. in the same sense.] Brine.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 386.

Rin, Sc. var. RUN *sb.* and *v.* **Rinabout,** Sc. var. RUNABOUT.

‖ **Rina·trix.** *Obs. rare.* [An old misreading of *Et natrix* in Lucan ix. 720.] A water-snake.

1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* (1878) 113 Here liues the Worme, the Gnat and Grashopper, Rinatrix, Lizard and the fruitfull Bee. *Ibid.* 115, 123.

Rince, Rinch, obs. or dial. ff. RINSE *sb.* and *v.*

Rind (rəind), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1, 4– **rind** (4, 6 **riend,** 8–9 **rhind**), 5 **rynd**; (1–3) 4–7 **rinde,** 4–6 **rynde.** *β.* 5–7 **ryne** (6 **ryn**), 6– **rine,** 7–8 **rhine.** [OE. *rind* str. fem. (and *rinde* wk. fem.), = MDu. *rinde, rende, runde* (Du. *run*, Flem. also *rinde, renne* tan-bark), OS. *rinda* (MLG. *rinde*), OHG. *rinda, rinta* (G. *rinde*), MDa. *rind* (crust of bread).]

1. The bark of a tree or plant; sometimes, inner as contrasted with outer bark. Also with *a* and in pl. (now *rare*).

a. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Þæt treow bið utan ..bewæfed mid þære rinde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 114 Sif he beget & yt rinde, sio þe cymð of neorxna-wonge, ne dereð him nan atter. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Heo haueð bipiled mine figer—irend of al þe rinde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 602 [Thou eatest] wormes 3if þu miȝte finde Among þe uolde of harde rinde. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 24 Ouer þe welle stod a tre..Ac it ne bar noþer lef ne rynde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 Iacob took grene 3erdes..and pyled of þe rynde in som place of þe 3erdes. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1558) 18 Trees may not thriue departed fro the rinde. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 13 Too fynger long let sloute away the tre, But saue vppon that other half the rynde. 1583 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 21 A myghty tre..His leuis loste, the sappe was frome the rynde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 167 The roote is..couered with a thinne..barke or rinde. 1698 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 177 Osyers freshly showing With soft mossie rinde o'regrowing. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Other expedients there are by twisting the part, or baring it of the Rind. 1725 SWIFT *Riddle* Wks. 1751 X. 74 Depriv'd of Root, and Branch, and Rind, Yet Flow'rs I bear of every Kind. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* i, Its smooth rind or bark, its glossy foliage. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 87 It is a long green reed, and has a consistent pith, which, together with the rind itself, is extremely sweet. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *The Poplar*, Here stands the Poplar..On whose tender rind..We carved her initials.

pl. a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1175 Ða wearð beam monig blodȝum tearum birunnen under rindum. *c* 1380 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 333 And bringe rotes and rindes bret ful a male. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 37 Jacob..vnryendide hem; and riendis drawun awey, in thilke that weren pilde semede whytnes. [*c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4955 And next besyde ..ypocrisie, Dedly of chere lyke a rynde.] ? *c* 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 127 in Hazl *E. P. P.* I. 18, I won here in wyldenes, With rotys and rynds among wyld bests. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 196 The leaues wherof are made of the inner ryndes or barkes of trees. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. lxiii. 576 All aromaticall rindes or woods, as cinnamom. 1689 PITMAN *Relation* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 356 We thought it time to..stop the leaks of our boat, and to raise a deck over her with rinds of trees. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 83 Lines made of the Rinds of Lime-Tree. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 41 When Oak Bark in the rinds, is £2 10*s.* or upwards per load of rinds. 1835 tr. *Lamartine's Trav.* II. 64 Other trees with long stems and smooth rinds.

β. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 392 To berye hym was hys purpos, And scraped on hym bothe ryne and mosse. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XXV. 16 Take inwarde ryne or barke of an Oke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 111 Now the gray mosse maried his rine. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 339 To passe from braunch to barke, from rine to roote. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 26 Chawing in her mouth the green ryne of the Elme. *c* 1700 in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) II. 288 With linden's glossy rine Laurel-tresses intertwine. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 107 The harle or rine of our hemp and flax. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rine*, rind, or bark.

b. *Bot.* False, as contrasted with true, bark.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 530 The rind of the Monocotyledonous stem, totally different from true bark, is generally little developed. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 90 The whole is covered externally by a fibrous and cellular layer, called the false bark or rind.

c. *Arch.* (See quot. 1728.)

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 33/1 The breadth of the rind which is to terminate in the Scroll must..be equal to the Abacus. This rind must fall down on each side winding round like a Snail-shell. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Capital*, The middle Part is called a Rind, or Bark, from its supposed Resemblance to the Bark of a Tree laid on a Vase.

† 2. Coupled with *root*. a. In phrases denoting the origin or source of a person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4286 We ar comen ..of o rote & of o rynde. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1138 in *Macro Plays* 111 Envye, þou arte rote & rynde, þorwe þis werld, of mykyl myschefe. *c* 1500 KENNEDIE *Passion of Christ* 124 God hes the chosin to be haile rute and ryn For mannis peace. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXV. 12 Wirgin matern, Of reuth baith rute and ryne.

† b. In phrases denoting complete rending up or destruction. *Obs.* (Cf. *root and branch* s.v. BRANCH *sb.* 6 b.)

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 333 Toward þe North he schoke, To chace kyng Robyn,...destroie him rote & rynde. *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 66 He breketh hem asondre or rendeth hem roote & rynde Out of the erthe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 234 He schal stubbyn þe vp rynde & roote. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 172 The monster rame to a tree..and..tare it vp rote and rinde.

3. The peel or skin of fruits and vegetables.

a. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 181 Frote it wiþ ryndis of an oynoun til it bicome drie. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 208 þe scales of notes ant ryndes. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. 23 The ryndes [of oranges] taken in a littell quantitee, doo comfort the stomacke. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. (1653) 39 Lettinge the cloues & riendes [of oranges and lemons] remaine in oile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 249 Others whose fruit burnisht with Golden Rinde Hung amiable. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 205 One of the most solid apples that grows, of a tough rind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 310 The fruit..is covered with a rough rind. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 163 Take three or four seville oranges,..and boil the rinds. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 301 Those [apples] whose flesh and rind are green are very inferior. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 The fruits having a hard rind.

β. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. 75 b, Take the ryne or the scrapynges of Rubarbe. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 393 It is in forme like vnto a mellon, whose ryne is somewhat harde. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 215 The fruit..is outwardly like other fruite, but within the rine there is nothing but dust and ashes. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 183 The pieces of Apple were much corrupted, for their skin or rine was taken off.

4. The outer crust, skin, or integument *of* anything; also, a crust, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 114 We hedað þære crumena ðæs hlafes, and ða Iudeiscan gnazað þa rinde.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Panne þou schalt leie in the wounde..oile of rosis, til al þe rynde of þe brennyng falle awei. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 þe Rynde of a nege. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* X ij, Take the horne of a gote and burne it..and ye rind that ryseth therof at that tyme take and stampe it. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 30 Those humours so riped, drawyng vp to the rinde of the earth. 1602 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* i, The Lapidary is not sory when he hath gotten the rinde, or barke of a Jewell from what is precious. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 225 Surface..covered with a greyish white rind. 1811 *Self Instructor* 27 Scrape off the thin rind of the quill. 1828-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 463 Simple fish-skin. The incrustation forming a harsh papulated or watery rind. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* XXVII. 542 Large rounded masses

of granite, containing black mica...The outer rind of it inclines to peel off.

† **b.** The verge or rim *of* something; the border *of* a country. *Obs.*

Prob. by phonetic confusion with *rime* RIM *sb.*[1]

1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 11 The sayde Dykes, or..any other banke, beyng parcele of the rynde & uttermost parte of the sayde contrey of Marshe lande. 1552 HULOET, Rynde of a countrey, *fines*. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. xvii. 262 Sticke a paire of sheeres in the rind of a siue. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 216 Vppon the ridge of his backe..and vnderneath vpon the ryne or brimme of his belly are certaine haires growing.

5. The skin of a person or animal. Now *esp.* of bacon. Also *spec.* in dial. (see quots. 1828, 1868).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. 99 With the dynt the rynde is revin sua, Hys hart pipis the scharp hed persyt in tua. *a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spittel Ho.* 112 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Scabby and scuruy, pocke eaten flesh and rynde. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 535 To rub the tongue with the inner side of the rines of Bacon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 206 The Pilot..With fixed Anchor in his skaly rind Moors by his side. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1769 The flesh and rind of which they cut into large pieces, dry them as they do herrings, and eat them. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Rine*, the skin, or thin membrane under the skin. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* App., *Rind*, the inner or true skin in opposition to the cuticle or scarf-skin. 1870 E. P. WRIGHT tr. *Figuier's Mammalia* 59 To separate the oil from this enormous greasy rind.

† **b.** A membrane or pellicle; *esp.* the pia mater or the peritoneum. *Obs.*

Perh. by confusion with *rime* RIM *sb.*[3]

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 32/1 The inner rine of the belly, which is ioyned to the cawll, and wherewith all the entrailes are couered. 1598 FLORIO, *Omento*,..the rinde or thin skin inwrapping the braine. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. iii. 135, I am of Opinion that in the Brain, properly so called, or the Rinde, is contained Animal Spirit for Sense. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rhegma*, a Breaking or Bursting of any part, as of a Bone, the inner Rine of the Belly, the Eye, &c.

6. *fig.* (chiefly from sense 1). The surface or external aspect *of* something, as contrasted with the inner or true nature.

a. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 54 On hiora modes rinde monig god weorc to wyrceanne, ac on ðæm piðan bið oðer zehyded.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 57 The Gospell resteth not in the outwarde rinde, but in the very harte. 1618 E. ELTON *Rom.* vii. (1622) 292 They rest in the outward rinde and barke of the law. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 57 Histories for the most part pick but at the Rind of businesse. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i, Many Readers..who will by no means be persuaded to inspect beyond the Surface and the Rind of Things. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 53 A bearish Figure is almost certainly the Rhind or Husk of a rude rough Soul. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* II. ii, You are no dullard, But one that strips the outward rind of things. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Over-soul*, With each divine impulse the mind rends the thin rinds of the visible and finite.

β. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 3 Gnibling vpon thee outward ryne of a supposed historie. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ¶ iiij, For the litterall sence (as it were the vtmost barke or ryne). 1627 J. DOUGHTY *Serm. Divine Myst.* (1628) 16 Those things which we doe vnderstand, we know but in the rine & slightly. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. II. 285 The Reader must learn to distinguish..betwixt the Rine and the Pulp of these..Symbolical Visions. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 173, I very well perceive, that you regard nothing more than the outward Rine.

b. The outward form of persons. *rare.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3576 God took vppon him humble buxumnesse Whan he him wrappid in our mortell rynde. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. iii, You're my better in bark and rine, but in pith and substance I may compare with you. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 664 Thou canst not touch the freedom of my minde.., although this corporal rinde Thou hast immanacl'd.

7. *Comb.*, as *rind-fungus*, *-gall*, *-grafting*, *-hoop*; **rind-tabberer**, *dial.* (see quot. 1848).

1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revivd* 89 From the Remainder of the Chesnut..may be chosen 63600 Rods for bark or ryne hoops. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 8 *Rind-gall*, a damage the tree received when young. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestershire Gloss.* 75 *Roin-tabberer*, .. i. e. the 'rind-tabberer', or tapper, viz. the woodpecker. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* App. 66 'Rind-galls', or wounds in a layer of the wood, which have been covered and concealed by the growth of subsequent layers over them. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 200/1 The only mode of grafting employed is that called crown or rind grafting. 1894 *Nat. Science* Oct. 251 The Rind-fungus (*Trichosphæria Sacchari*) described as the most dangerous and widespread enemy of the cane cultivation of the present day.

Rind (rəind), *sb.*[2] Also 4–6 **rynd(e, 9 rynd (roynd)**; 7 **rinde**, 7–9 **rine**. [ME. *rynd*, = MDu. *rijn* masc. (still in dial. use), *rine* fem. (mod. Flem. *rijne*), MLG. *rîn*, *ryn* (still in use). These forms appear to prove that the final *d* of the Eng. word is excrescent.] An iron fitting serving to support an upper millstone on the spindle. Cf. MILL-RIND and INK *sb.*[2]

c 1343 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 543 In..ij Ryndes fac. de proprio ferro. 1453-4 *Ibid.* 191 Pro renovacione de le spyndelles et rynd. 1466–7 *Ibid.* 641 Pro emundacione de le fleme et factura medietatis de le rynde ejusdem molendini. 1598 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* V. 495 [They] brak his said mylne,..tuke away with thame the spyndill, rynd and trymmill brodis of the said miln. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxiv. 271 [Cross] Molinée, because like to the rind of a mill. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 47 The top part of the spindle..goes into a square hole in a strong iron cross ..called the rynd. *Ibid.*, The rynd is let into grooves in the under surface of the running millstone, and so turns it round. 1828 J. HUNTER *South Yorks.* I. 241 A shield with a device showing the old form of the mill roynd. 1888 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archaeol. Soc.* X. 54 The spindle being either of the same piece as the 'rine' or keyed into it.

attrib. 1417 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 226, In j pari molarum..cum hopys et ryndspindellis.

Rind (rəind), *sb.*[3] *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 6, 9 **rynd** (9 **rhynd**), 7, 9 **rind**. *β.* 7 **ryne**, 7, 9 **rine**; 8 **rhine**, 9 **rhyne**. [Prob. an alteration of RIME *sb.*[2] The same change appears in dial. *hind*, var. of *hime* hoar-frost (Norw. *him*), and in the local forms *riner*, *rinder* for RIMER *sb.*[2] Cf. also RIND *sb.*[1] 4 b and 5 b.

It has, however, been suggested that *rind* may represent OE. *hrinde* in Beowulf 1363, usually altered to *hringe* after the passage in Blickl. Hom. 209.]

= RIME *sb.*[2] Also with *a* and pl.

α. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 31 Whereas the ryndes, the water droppes, and other coldnesse doth fall upon him continually. *Ibid.* 76 Those hounds that are quickest of sente: which are not best for the mornings bicause of the ryndes and dewes. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rijm*, a Rind, or a small Frost [1808 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxii, Sharp frosty nights that left all the window-soles whitewashed over with frost-rind in the morning.] 1864 DOUBLEDAY in Crawhall *Garland N. C. Anglers* 299 'Mang the lang grass..The rind clings white and pearly. 1894 *Hetton-le-hole Gloss.* s.v., There's a heavy (or, thick) rind on.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Bruiné*, hoarie, as a thing thats couered with a mistie ryne. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxi. Wks. (Grosart) 22 Like winter-morn bedight with snow and rine And sunny rayes, so did his goodly Eldship shine. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 147 Expecting Ice and a Rine the next day. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 508 The rhine, or hoar-frost,..was composed of curious thin figured plates. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* Rhyne.

† **Rind**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* In 5 **rynd-**. [Perh. of Scand. origin. Cf. Norw. *rinde*, *rind* ridge, bank, etc.] ? A bank or brake.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 921 Thane they roode by þat ryuer, ..þare þe ryndez ouerrechez with realle bowghez. *Ibid.* 1884 Thane relyez þe renkes..For to ryotte þe wode..; Ransakes the ryndez alle. *Ibid.* 3363 Than raykes cho with roo..To þe ryndes of þe wode.

Rind (rəind), *v.*[1] [f. RIND *sb.*[1] Cf. the earlier UNRIND.] *trans.* To strip the rind or bark from (a tree, etc.). Hence **Ri·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Escorcement*, a barking of trees, a pilling, a rinding. 1623 WYNNE in Whitbourne *Disc. Newfoundland* 110 There haue bin rinded this yere not so few as 50000 trees. 1698–9 *Stat. Admiralty, Navy*, etc. (1810) 27 That no Person shall.. rind any of the trees there standing or growing. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452/2 The Inhabitants do Rind the Trees. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 309/2 The very young trees are not fit for rinding. 1849 A. E. KNOX *Ornith. Rambles Sussex* 212 The operation of 'rinding' cannot be attempted until the sap has begun to flow. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xvi. 498 Bearing long..staves, white from being freshly rinded.

Rind (rəind), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 6, 9 **rynd** (6 **-e**), 9 **rhynde**, 7, 9, **rind**, 8 **reyn-**, **rein-**. [Var. of RAND *v.*[4], REND *v.*[2]] *trans.* To prepare (tallow, butter, etc.) for preservation by melting and clarifying; to render; to melt. Hence **Ri·nded** *ppl. a.*

1540 *Sc. Acts* c. 44 (1814) II. 378/2 That na maner of man ..tak vpoun hand to Rynd, melt, nor barrell talch. 1582 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) 217 Thai faythfullie promittit.. to caus the tallouu bocht be him als weill ryndet and vn ryndet to be tane of his hand. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 78 It makes them .. Keep rinded butter in charter chests. 1706 *Watson's Collect. Scots Poems* I. 60 First shear it small, and rind it sine Into a Kettle clean and fine. 1794 J. MILL *Diary* (S.H.S.) 101 A ship loaden with Reyned Tallow from Iceland. *Ibid.*, Many run there for the wrecks, etc, and were enrich'd by reind Tallow. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 106 As long as it [suet] is fresh it should be *rynded* or *rendered*, as it is termed. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* xvi, Like to rhynde the very creesh aff my banes!

† **Rind**, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. RIND *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To form rime or hoar-frost.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Rijpen*, to Rinde, as upon trees frozen.

Ri·nded, *a.* Also 7 **rin'd**, 9 **rhinded**. [f. RIND *sb.*[1] and its variant *rine*.] Having a rind or bark, esp. of a specified kind. Also *fig.* with *up*.

1552 HULOET, Barked or rynded, *corticatus*. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 209 Here also grew the rougher rinded Pine. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* Pref. Verses, An vn-hewne peece of wood, I long haue beene, Knotty, and rugged, rinded vp in sinne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 342 Fruit of all kindes, in coate, Rough, or smooth rin'd.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 382 Floating along on the morning air from..the hollow-rhinded woods. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* iii, With fruitage golden-rinded On golden salvers. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii, The soft-rinded smoothening facile chalk.

† **Rindell**. *Sc. Obs.* = *rundlet*, RUNLET.

1659 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 310 Fyue punshiones of wyne and tuo rindells of seck.

Ri·nder[1], [f. RIND *v.*[2]] A melter.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 287 A press similar to that which is used by the melters or rinders of tallow.

Ri·nder[2], dial. variant of RIMER *sb.*[2]

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Rinder*, an instrument used for bevilling the sides of a round hole.

Rinderpest (ri·ndəɹpest). [G. *rinderpest*, f. *rinder*, pl. of *rind* ox.] A virulent, infectious disease affecting ruminant animals, *esp.* oxen, characterized by fever, dysentery, and inflammation of the mucous membranes; cattle-plague.

1865 *Med. Times & Gaz.* 29 July 119/2 We understand that Prof. Simonds regards the disease as identical with the rinderpest or steppe murrain of Russia, Austria, etc. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* 90 Daring sceptics, who doubted the efficacy of holy water as a remedy for rinderpest. 1884 *Standard* 10 Nov. 5/4 The outbreak of the rinderpest among the cattle which were to furnish food for the troops.

attrib. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 350 He went wrong about the rinderpest rate.

fig. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 12/2 An organization which aims at stamping out a social rinderpest.

† **Rindge**, obs. form of RENGE *sb.*[2]

1672 HOOLE *Comenius' Visible World* 103 The Baker sifteth the Meal in a rindge.

Rindge, obs. form of RINGE *sb.*[1]

Ri·nding-bird. *dial.* [f. *rinding* vbl. sb.: see RIND *v.*[1]] The Wryneck.

1849 A. E. KNOX *Ornith. Rambles Sussex* 212 Wryneck .., provincial, Rinding Bird.

Rindlass, variant of RENDLES, rennet.

Rindle (ri·nd'l), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **rinnelle**; **rynel** (5), **renel**, 4 **ryneil**, 5–6 **rinnal**. *β.* 6 **ryndle**, 6– **rindle**. [OE. *rinnelle*, *rynele* fem., *rynel* masc., f. the stem *rin-*, *run-*; see RUN *v.*] A small watercourse or stream; a runnel.

α. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxiv. 11 Rinnellan his indrencende [L. *rivos ejus inebrians*]. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 94 Se æftra stream..se cymð of þære rynelan [*v.r.* burnan] þæs gastlican æsprynges. *c* 1000 *Blickl. Gloss.* Ps. lxiv. 11 *Rinos*, rynelas. *c* 1100 *Ags. Ps.* (Cant.) lxiv. 11 His reneles drencende. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxiv. 11 Fylland hys ryneils [*v.r.* ryuers]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5709 The rynels wex red of the ronke blode. *Ibid.* 7506 Þai..Woundit hym wickedly..þat þe Rinels of red blode ran doun his chekes. 1508 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 78 Nay litstaris..sall wesche thar stuf in the loche nor common rinelis [*printed* riuelis] of the toune.

β. 1547 SALESBURY, *Frwd ne afon vach*, a ryndel. 1555 WATHELMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 259 A garden plotte of delighte, full of swiete rindles of Christalline watie 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2016 There runs near it (at least in the Winter season) a small rindle (or gutter rather). 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 42 Its subservient branches.., and innumerable other Rindles that fall into them. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (ed. 2) 8 O Rindle o Wetur. 1841 S. BAMFORD *Life Radical* 113 Through the whole length of the valley, wends a sickly tan colored rindle. 1851 WAUGH *Goblin's Grave* 29 Fed by rindles and driblets from springs in the wood-shaded steep.

Rindle (ri·nd'l), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To stream or flow. Hence **Ri·ndling** *ppl. a.*

1866 WAUGH in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 108 It winds by a rindlin' wayter side. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xliv, The burn..rindling clear over slaty stones.

Rindle, variant of RENDLES, rennet.

† **Ri·ndled**, *ppl. a. Obs.*[—1] [Var. of *rinded*: see RIND *v.*[2]] Rendered, melted.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 377 For the same purpose serueth the tried or rindled greace of sweatie wooll.

Ri·ndless, *a. rare.* In 3 **rindeleas**, 9 **rhindless**. [f. RIND *sb.*[1]] Without rind or bark.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Nis hit muche reouðe þet þe figer.. schal adruwien rindeleas. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 966 The rhindless arms of the 'dodded oak'.

Rindles(s, -lis, variants of RENDLES, rennet.

Rindmart: see RYNMART.

Rindy (rəi·ndi), *a.*[1] [f. RIND *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Having a rind or hard skin.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Rindy*, having a Rind, *i.e.* a Skin to be pared off, as some Fruits. 1851 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 401 Turnips..either very large or 'fuzzy', or very close, 'rindy', hard, and stunted.

Ri·ndy, *a.*[2] [f. RIND *sb.*[3]] Rimy.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Rijmachtigh*, Rindie, or Frostie. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Rind*, 'Frost *rind*', hoar frost. 'T' land's all *rindy*', covered with it.

† **Rine**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 (h)**rínan**, 3 **rinen**, 4, 7 **rine** (4 **rin**, **rene**), 4–5 **ryne**, 5–6 **rynde**. *Pa. t.* 1 **hrán**, 3–4 **ran**, 4 **rane**, **rone**, 6 *Sc.* **ryndit**. [OE. *hrînan*, = OS. and OHG. *hrînan* (MDu. and MHG. *rînen*) to touch, ON. *hrîna* (NOTW. *rina*) to take effect on. Cf. ARINE and ATRINE.]

1. *trans.* To touch; to affect.

Beowulf 988 Æghwylc zecwæd þæt him heardra nan hrinan wolde iren ærgod. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxiii. 30 Gif he mid his mihte muntas hrineð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Rin him mid ase muchele luue ase þu hauest summe mon., and he is þin. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 12 Forgete þi folke for to rine, And þe hous ofe fadre þine. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 24391 Þat stode vn-to mine hert rote; vn-rideli hit me rane. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 466 Gif Mon be ded and he him Ryne, He reiseþ him to lyue anone. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter*, *Metr. Pref.* 48 Whos wol it write, I rede hym..make no more þen here is dygth, or ellys I rede hym hit ne ryne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 To Rynde, *vbi* to tuche. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 198 Ney, when you saw the least of myne,..With your riches you would not them ryne. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, To *Rine*, to touch.

2. *intr.* To lay the fingers or hand *on*, to fall *on*, to reach *to*, something.

c 1200 ORMIN 15518 Þurrh þatt þho ran vpponn hiss clað. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 Irnene gadien, kene te keoruen al þat ha rineð to as neil cniues. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19277 Þe seke war born þam for to mete, þat petre scaudu on þaim suld rine. *Ibid.* 21136 Þat folk ilkan wald oþer stemm, Qua rin moght titest on his hemm. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3817 Freschely þai drynke, Bot was na renke at to it ran at euire rase eftire.

b. To take effect, to work, *on* one.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28334 Quen idel thoght me come and vain, oft i lete þam on me rene, To þai me drogh to dede o sine.

c. To touch *on* in discourse.

13.. *Cursor M.* 223 (Gött.), Þise er þe materis .. þat I thinck in þis boke to schawe, Schortli renand [*Cott.* rimand] on þis dede.

3. To fall or belong to, to pertain *to*, a person or thing; to tend *to* something. Chiefly *Sc.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 320 Euerich, efter þet he is, sigge þe totagges,—mon ase limpeð to him, wummon þet hire rineð. 1490 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 62, I will that..that good ryne to the profet of my iiij doghters. *c* 1500 KENNEDIE *Passion of Christ* 643 He callis him king, þaifor þou suld him slaa; For þat ryndis þi lordis maistie. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 85 To mak ony offence to ony Inglisman quhilk may rynde to the violatioun of the said peax. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compendius Tract.* in *Wodrow Misc.* I. 115 To do that thing quhilk ryndit to the weill of the rest. *Ibid.*, To do in all sortis that ryndis to thair office.

Hence † **Ri'ning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.*, *John* Contents xliii, Miδ rining *vel* miδδy [he] ȝehran δæm sidum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Mid þe rinunge of þine luue.

† **Rine,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **rínan,** 3–4 **rine, ryne.** *Pa. t.* 1, 3 **rínde**; 1 **rán,** 4 **roon, rone.** [OE. *rínan* for **rignan* (=ON. and Icel. *rigna*, Goth. *rignjan*), f. *regn* RAIN *sb.*[1] Properly a weak vb.; the strong conj. is no doubt most immediately due to the analogy of *sclnan*.]

1. *impers.* = RAIN *v.* 1.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 45 He læt rinan ofer þa rihtwisan and ofer þa unrihtwisan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 12 And hit rinde þa ofer eorδan feowertiȝ daȝa and feowertiȝ nihta on an. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 606 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 For-to þe tyme com þat it Ryne and droppinde falle to grounde. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6434 (Bodl. MS.), Whan it snoweþ oiþer rineþ. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. v. 677 Ever mo so sterneliche it ron, And blew ther-with. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 239 Holy seyntes .. telle þat it roon neuere from Adam to Noes flood. *Ibid.* III. 285 Ich wusted wel þat it schulde ryne.

2. *intr.* Of rain: To fall.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Rineþ blodiȝ regn æt æfen. *c* 1205 LAY. 19745 þe ræin him gon rine [*v.r.* ryne].

3. To send down, or to fall, like rain.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 7 Dryhten..rineδ ofer δa synfullan giren fyres. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 29 On þam dæȝe ..hyt rinde fyr & sweſl of heofone. *c* 1205 LAY. 3895 From heouene her com a sulcuδ flod, þre dæȝes hit rinde blod. 13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 406 He..let rine bred & flesch fram heuen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Gode .. dede rine uer berninde and bernston stinkinde ope þe cite of sodome and of gomorre.

Rinegued, variant of RENEGUED *ppl. a.*

Rinel, obs. form of RINDLE *sb.*

Riner (rəi·nəɹ). *dial.* [f. RINE *v.*[1]] (See quots.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Shed*, Shed Riners with a Whaver: *Chesh.* Winning any cast that was very good; i.e. strike off one that touches, &c. *c* 1700 KENNET in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 323 *Riners*, touchers, spoken particularly in Chesh. of the Jack and Bowl when they kiss or touch: as *to shed Riners with a whaver*, i. e. to strike away the jack or bowl from one another with exactness or great art. 1818 WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.* 25 A Riner is when the Quoit touches the peg or mark. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Riner*, a toucher at the game of quoits.

R'inforce, variant of RENFORCE *v. Obs.*

Ring (riŋ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hring (hringo),** 3–**ring,** 4–7 **ringe**; 3–6 **rynge** (4 **rynk,** 5 **rongg-**), 4–6 **rynge**; 4–5 **reng,** 5 **reyng.** [Comm. Teut.: OE. *hring*, = OFris. *hring*, *rhing*, *ring* (Fris. *ring*), MDu. *rinc*, *ring-* (Du. *ring*), OS. *hring* (MLG. *rink*, *ring-*, LG. *ring*), OHG. *hring* (MHG. *rinc*, *ring-*, G. *ring*), ON. *hringr* (Icel. *hringur*, Norw., Sw., Da. *ring*). The pre-Teut. stem **krengho-* appears in Umbrian *krenkatrum* 'cingulum', and with ablaut-variation in OSl. *kragiĭ* circle.]

I. 1. A small circlet of (real or simulated) precious metal (usually gold), and frequently set with precious stones or imitations of these, intended for wearing upon the finger either as an ornament or as a token (*esp.* of betrothal, marriage, or investiture), and sometimes for use as a seal. Also, occasionally, an armlet or neck-ring (so in OE.).

Beowulf 1196 Him wæs..wunden gold estum geeawed, earmhreade twa, hræȝl & hringas, heals-beaȝa mæst. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Luke xv. 22 Sellaδ hring on hond his. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 112 Ga to δære ylcan wyrte .. & bewrit hy abutan mid anum gyldenan hringe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4513 Ihc sende þe gretinge of mine gold ringe. *c* 1290 *St. Wulstan* 54 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 72 Bischop him made þe holie man..and tok him is staf and ring. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1817 Ho raȝt hym a riche rynk of red golde werkez, Wyth a starande ston. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 123 Whan thou hast taken eny thing Of loves yifte, or Nouche or ring. *c* 1485 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xvi. *heading*, How thre bollis of rengis weyr To Cartage sende. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 215, I pre yow that ye wyl were the reyng with the emage of Seynt Margrete. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 367 In ringis ryally set with riche ruby stonis. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Offices* 14 The manne shall geue vnto the womanne a ring. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 102 This Ring I gaue him, when he parted from me, To binde him to remember my good will. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 113 Canace..That own'd the vertuous Ring and Glass. 1679 *Est. Test* 25 As if they had King Gyges his enchanted Ring, they walk invisible. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 451 My lord, I restore you the ring I took from you. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 143 He began to reflect that the dead body had got a ring upon one of the fingers. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. 115 The Doge of Venice making the Adriatic his bride, and claiming her by a ring of espousal. 1890 H. FREDERIC *Lawton Girl* 45 There are times..when one likes to take off one's rings, even if the stones are perfection itself.

fig. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1508 He haueδ iweddet him to mi meiδhad mit te ring of rihte bileaue. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. ii. 45 Mine Honors such a Ring, My chastities the Iewell of our house. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Land*, The sea which..divided the poor Britons utterly from the world, proved to be the ring of marriage with all nations.

† **b.** In phr. *to take the ring*, as a symbol of kingship. (See also MANTLE *sb.* 1 d.) *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 85 To William þe rede kyng is gyuen þe coroun, At Westmynstere tok he ryng in þe abbay of Londoun.

† **c.** *transf.* A seal. *Obs.*–[1]

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. xvii. (1664) 46, I shall not believe that Christ will put His Amen & ring upon an imagination.

d. A metal circlet worn elsewhere than on the finger (or arm) as an ornament.

In earlier use app. only in the comb. EAR-RING. See also *ankle-ring* s.v. ANKLE *sb.* 3, *neck-ring* s.v. NECK *sb.*[1] 15, and NOSE-RING 2.

1552 HULOET, Ryngs or lyke thynge to hange at ones eare. 1619 H. HUTTON *Satyr. Epigr.* (Percy Soc.) 41 Superbus swaggers with a ring in's eare. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 They wore rings in their ears. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Launcelot & Guinevere* 27 A light-green tuft of plumes she bore Closed in a golden ring. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. v. 143 Named by antiquaries rings for the hair. 1900 FITCHETT *Wellington's Men* 103 Their ears, from which rings had been roughly snatched.

2. One of the small circles of iron of which coats of mail were composed. = MAIL *sb.*[1] 1.

Beowulf 2260 Ne mæg byrnan hring æfter wiȝ-fruman wide feran. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2740 He .. smot him on þe sholdre so, þat he dide þare undo Of his brinie ringes mo, þan þat ich kan tellen fro. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2980 Sum araies þaim in ringis & sum in row brenys. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit and rent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. iv, These are called Annulets..and are supposed to be Rings of Maile. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Mail*, A sort of defensive Armour for the Body, wrought in Rings as it were linkt together. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Habergeon* .. [is] form'd of little Iron Rings, or Mashes, link'd into each other. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 29 As early as the eighth century they [the Anglo-Saxons] were familiar with the byrne, or tunic of rings. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 150 The mailles or rings of the hauberk appear, ..sewn down, perhaps, on a sort of gambeson.

3. A circle of metal or other suitable material, of any dimension, employed as a means of attachment, suspension, compression, etc.

When the dimensions are fairly large, and the outer and inner faces are flattened, the more usual name is *hoop*.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 168 Wyrc feower hringas ælgyldene. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt., Introd. 6 Fewere..hwommas & hringas. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 762 (Gr.), He is on þære sweartan helle hæft mid hringa ȝesponne. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 113 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 46 Anoneward þer liþ a ston,.. Ringes of yre þer beoþ on ynailled þerto faste. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvii. 29 Y schal sette a ryng in thi nosethirlis, and a bridil in thi lippis. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxxvii. (1859) 41 Anone this lady Iustyce took this balaunce by the ryng, and bygan to reyse hit vp. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 9 Sette a colte in aumblyng ringes, he wille use it whiles thei aren on. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* i. 6 Fastened with coardes of lynnen and scarlet in siluer rynges. 1580 *Fabric Rolls York* (Surtees) 117 For makinge a tyrret and a ryngе of yron to the masons well buckett, 10 *d.* 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 77 The Lord put a ring into his snowt, and brought him backe againe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 92 [The vest] standing out round as if it had a Ring of Iron in it. 1726 *Gentleman Angler* 5 It will be very convenient to have Rings or Eyes placed..upon your Rod. *Ibid.*, Through these Rings your Line must run. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, Breeching-bolts, with rings, through which the breechings pass. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cannon*, The Reliever is an iron flat ring, with a wooden handle, at right angles to it. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 87 Pass the cat-stopper through the ring of the anchor. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 307 A napkin.., rolled within its ivory ring. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 20 The chimney ..is..frequently formed of only one course of bricks, strongly bound together by stout iron rings and girders.

b. A circular knocker upon a door. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1762 No more.., þen who so shoke a rynge, Ther no man is within, þe rynging to answere. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 618 *Tussimulus*, *i*, *pulsatorium*, the rynge of a dore. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 214/2 *Cornix* , the ring or iron hammer wherewith we knocke at the doore. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aldina de puerta*, the ring or hammer of a doore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xvii. (1614) 205 [It] is vnlawfull to knocke with the ring or hammer of a doore 1682 [see DOOR 7 a].

† **c.** A coil (of wire). *Obs.*–[1]

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4656/3 For Sale.., 226 Rings of fine Brass Wire (but 10 Rings in a Lot).

† **d.** = *Astronomer's ring* (see ASTRONOMER c).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ring* is also an Instrument used in Navigation, for taking the Altitudes of the Sun, &c. [Hence in later Dicts.]

† **e.** *transf.* A measure of lime, equal to half a quarter (cf. HOOP *sb.* 5). *Obs.*

1542 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 11 Item, to John Bube for iij. ryngesof lyme..vj d. 1567 *Ibid.* 125 One rynge of tanners lyme.

f. [a. LG. *ring.*] A measure of boards or staves (see quots.).

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 65 Clapholt or Clapboard. In 1 Great Hundred 12 Rings. In 1 Ring 2 small Hundred. In 1 Small Hundred 120 Boards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Ring*, a commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, and containing four shocks.

4. A circlet of metal suspended from a post which each of a number of riders endeavoured to carry off on the point of his lance. Chiefly in phr. *to run* or *ride at the ring*; also † *to win the ring*, to carry off the prize.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxvi. (1811) 233 For Harolde was stronge of knyghtes and rychesse, he wanne the rynge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 7 Certayn noble men made a wager to runne at the rynge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 742 Assaying..Now the nigh aymed ring away to beare. 1625 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, To fight at barriers, or to break a lance, Or, in their full career, to take the ring. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2142/3 After which they ran at the Ring, and the Marquis de la Chastre got the Prize. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Dunkeld* XX. 433 They spend the evening in some public competition of dexterity or skill. Of these, 'riding at the ring'..is the chief. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. P 4 Egging me on to run at the ring for every prize.

5. a. One of the raised bands passing round the body of cannon as formerly made. Chiefly in combs. *base-*, *cornice-*, *muzzle-*, *reinforce-*, *trunnion-ring* (q.v.).

a 1610 *Gesta Grayorum* II. in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 324 His Highnes Master of the Ordinance claimes to have all peece guld in the touch-hole, or broken within the ringe. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Her carnooze or base ring at her britch,..mousell rings at her mouth. 1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 56 The Astragall, or Coronice ring. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Base-ring*, The great Ring next to and behind the Touch-hole (of a cannon). 1795 NELSON 9 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 430 The Agamemnon's two twenty-four pounders are both ruined: one split up to the rings. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Rings of a Gun*, circles of metal, of which there are five [etc.]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.* 567 *Reinforce*,..that increase..of the metal towards the breech, which was marked on old pattern guns by rings. They are generally in cast guns omitted now.

b. (See quots.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/1 The Rings, or Filets, are the curious molten work and Garnish cast on the outside the Bell. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 51/1 The small eccentric rings or bands which enrich the lower part of the moulding of the Doric capital.

c. A kind of gas-check used in a cannon. In full *Broadwell's ring*.

1868 *U.S. Rep. Munit. War* 105 The well-known Broadwell cap, or expansion ring...which so effectually prevents the escape of gas. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 347.

II. 6. The border, rim, or outer part of some circular object, *esp.* of a coin or a wheel. † In OE. of land or sea, with reference to the horizon.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1393 (Gr.), Siδδan wide rad wolcnum under ofer holmes hringc hof seleste. *Ibid.* 2854 Siδδan þu ȝestigest steape dune, hringc þæs hean landes.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng, þe croice passed þe bounde of alle þorghout þe ryng. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1850 We riden on þe rime & on þe ringe seten Of þe qwele of Fortoun. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 448 Pray God your voice like a peece of vncurrant Gold be not crack'd within the ring. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 131 Two sides run upon a strait Line, which are those planted to the Ring of the wheel, and to the Ladle-board. 1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Helix*, the ring, or brim of the ear.

b. The boundary *of* an estate. *rare*–[1].

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* i. (1615) 19 A Forest doth.. lie open..,hauing onely but meeres and boundaries to know the Ring and vttermost Skirtes of the Forest by.

7. An object having the form of a circle; a circular fold, coil, or bend; a piece or part (of something) forming a circle.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiv, A grehounde shulde haue..a cattes tayle makynge a ryngе at þe ende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 A Ryngе for a carte qwele, *cantus*. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* IX, Their lockes are beds of uncomb'd snakes that wind About their shady browes in wanton Rings. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 70 I the first that have well observed this Shadow of Saturn's Body upon its Ring. 1686 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Staffs.* V. 198 The rings of stone, Iron, and Copper, found about the stalks of Gorse. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* V. 48 Strain the sauce over the woodcock, and lay on the onion in rings. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 231 As woodbine .In spiral rings ascends the trunk. 1817 SHELLEY *Laon* I. xii. 4 Sometimes the Snake around his enemy's neck Locked in stiff rings his adamantine coil. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Future* 14 The river in gleaming rings Sluggishly winds through the plain. 1882 GEIKIE in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 324 The origin of those remarkable rings of coral-rock in mid-ocean.

b. *Anat.* A structure of circular form; *esp.* one of the annular joints of the bodies of caterpillars and insects, or one of the cartilages of the trachea.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. 43 Absirtus would haue the fundament on the out side to be cut round about, but so as the inward ring thereof be not touched, for that were dangerous, and would kill the horse. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. 223 Their [*sc.* earth-worms'] Body is made throughout of small Rings, and these Rings have a curious Apparatus of Muscles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rings*, of flies,..the several rounds, or circular portions, of which the bodies of these and other insects are composed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 306 The leech has the general figure of a worm...Its skin is composed of rings. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 753/2 The framework or solid parts of the Crustacea consist..of a series of rings. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 56 Its shape indicated that it had lined the thyroid cartilage, as far as the first rings of the trachea. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 235

In the lowest forms of the Articulata, the body is extremely elongated, and the rings proportionally numerous.

c. One of the concentric circular bands of wood constituting the yearly growth of a tree.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. iii. (1682) 19 The Latitudinal shootings of the Lignous Body, which in Trunks of several years growth, are apparent in so many Rings. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 418 The Directors ordered.. that a number of the largest and oldest trees be cut down, in order to count the rings. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 31 Linnæus and most writers believe..that the exact age of a sound tree when felled may be known by counting these rings. 1847 TENNYSON *Prine.* v. 227 Then rode we..Beneath huge trees, a thousand rings of Spring In every bole.

d One of the raised circular marks at the base of the horns of oxen or cows, varying in number according to the animal's age.

1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Ox*, Some say, they can know their Age by their Horns, and that as many Rings as are about their Roots, so many Years old they are. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1132 In the horn, the first ring or circle does not take place till three years old. *Ibid.*, These rings are often effaced..by dealers in cattle. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 34/1 In some cows the rings are very imperfect, or not distinctly marked, and run into each other.

e. *Bot.* = ANNULUS 3.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 373 To shew (*a*) the Ring; (*b*) the Stem; (*c*) the Pileus. *Ibid.* III. 748 Osmunda.. Capsules roundish, on pedicles, encompassed by a jointed elastic ring. 1859 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 12 The..spore cases..are mostly minute roundish-oval bodies, containing one cavity, and nearly surrounded by a jointed vertical band called a ring. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 593 Between two bundles of a ring lies a radial band of intermediate tissue.

8. a. A circular mark; also = FAIRY-RING.

1626 *Maldon, Essex* Bundle 108, no. 9, A tall darkeish graye gelding, having two white ringes, abowt each eare one. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 307 As happy as we once, to kneel and draw The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw. 1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* I. x, The mystic ring on the soft turf. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvii. 27 One would aim an arrow fair,..And one would pierce an outer ring, And one an inner. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* ix, The great rings round her eyes betokened a sleepless night.

b. A circle, or circular band, of light or colour.

The phrases *swelce an fyrenhring, swylce sunnan hring*, occur in OE., but there is no evidence of historic continuity.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Den Ringh om de Mane*, the Ring or the Circle about the Moone. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 440/1 They likewise..saw a luminous ring round the body of Venus. 1819 *Pantologia* X, *Rings of colours*, in optics, a phænomenon first observed in thin plates of various substances. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 354 A large ring round the moon, formed of light clouds. 1871 ROSSETTI *Last Confession* 129 The rings of light quivered like forest-leaves.

c. An excision of bark made round a branch or the trunk of a tree. (Cf. RING *v.*[1] 9 b.)

1817 *Hort. Soc. Trans.* II. 266 He..reduced the rings to between one eighth and two eighths of an inch in width,.. and the trees did well. 1852 JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 780/2 Ringing is cutting away a belt of bark...When first suggested it was called the Ring of Pomona.

d. One of the expanding circular ripples caused by something falling or being cast into still water.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 125 The rings went whirling round Till they touch'd the flaggy bank. *Ibid.* 132 As each nimble eye Saw the rings the dropples made. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 229 When a stone is thrown into calm water a series of rings spread themselves [etc.].

9. In various technical or special senses: (see quots.).

a. 1669 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1820) VII. 647 The..milne of Provand, milnelands, astrictit multers,..rings, sequells and pertinents thereof. 1814 in JAMIESON (1825) s.v., The Ring is the meal which, in the course of grinding, falls round the mill stone, between it and the wooden case surrounding it. [Cf. *mill-ring* s.v. MILL *sb.* 10.]

b. 1712 MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 129 Sand in three or four Layers, or Compartments divided from each other by thin Partitions of Stone, there [at Easton near Stamford] called Rings.

c. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Lauder* I. 77 There are many Pictish and Scotch encampments in this parish...All of them are of a round or oval figure, and are called rings by the common people. 1815 *Pennecuik's Whs.* 203 One of those Rings, consisting of a ditch and earthen rampart, for the protection of cattle and other property. 1898 J. HERON *Celtic Church Ireland* 36 Some have a single 'ring' or rampart.

d. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 473 Pieces of clay of different sizes and shapes, called stilts, cockspurs, rings, pins, bats, &c. are put to keep them [*sc.* the glazed articles in the saggers] apart.

e. 1803 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Ring* (Geom.), a figure returning into itself, the axis being bent round into a circular form. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Ring*,..a surface or solid; the space between one concentric circle or oval and another cut out of it. It may be either superficial or solid.

f. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 69/1 Before the cement..had taken a set in the interior of the brickwork forming the ring [= voussoirs] of the arch. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 321/1 The ring when not of equal thickness is always made of least depth at the crown.

g. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3), *Ring*, a circular spout in the shaft of a coal pit for collecting the side feeders of water into a box. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Ring*, a gutter cut around a shaft to catch and conduct away the water. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Ring*, a complete circle of tubbing plates placed round a pit-shaft.

h. 1888 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 They [whelks] are also caught in nets called 'hoops' or 'rings'.

i. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* 15 Among the Zulus a man assumes the ring, which is made of a species of black gum twisted in the hair,..when he has reached a certain dignity.

III. 10. A circle or circular group of persons. *In a ring*, in circular formation, arranged or grouped in a circle.

In first quot. used of the birds surrounding the phœnix.

c 900 *Phœnix* 339 Fuzla cynn..þone halgan hringe beteldað. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 In heore ring þer is godd self; & his deore moder [etc.]. *Ibid.* Ha beoð i widewene ring, & schulen, i widewene ring, bifore þe iweddede singen in heuene. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1111 (Bodl. MS.), Alisaundres folk vmflynge Fyue hundred vpon a rynge. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 790 Fair ladyis in ryngis, Knychtis in caralyngis, Boith dansis and syngis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 37 Quhen Apollo list..ga..To vesy Delos..Renewand ringis and dancis, mony a rowt. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 280 They putting them selves into a ringe,..stand to their defence. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 162 Make a Ring about the Corpes of Cæsar. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 250 They all rise upright and put themselves into a Ring one behind another. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 13 When one of them has got a ring of disciples round him. 1762 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* Poems (1777) 107 The swains before them crouded in a ring. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* XXV, The ring being formed, two or three hunters ride towards the horses, who start off in an opposite direction. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, The housecarles had closed round him in a ring with the intention of seizing him.

† **b.** In phr. *to lead* (or † *rule*) *the ring*, to take the lead, to be foremost or first. *Obs.* (Cf. RING-LEADER.)

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 214 *Femme treche meue pur deduyt*, Woman the ryng leduth for ioye. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 132 Bo ho doth bark wel, but Hough ho he rulyth the ring. 1578 *Gude & Godlie B.* (1867) 178 Lyke prince and king he led the ring Of all iniquitie. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lix. 159 Alexander Gordon shall lead the ring in witnessing a good confession. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 2 It was in all likelihood some prime angel of heaven that first started aside from his station and led the ring of this highest and first revolt.

c. A number of things arranged in a circle. Also *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 17 All [creatures] are so linked together, that the ring thereof cannot be broken without confusion. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. (1636) 192 They beheld the beak-heads of our clashing gallies charge in ring upon them 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 223 Environ'd with a ring of branching elms. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 2 Yonder pointed hill, Crowned with a ring of oaks. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Meteors*, Small bodies revolving round the sun..., congregated in several rings – tangible orbits, as it were. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., In the potting industry what is called the first ring is composed of the bungs set next to the arches forming the first circle of 'saggers'..in the oven.

11. A combination of interested persons to monopolize and control a particular trade or market for their private advantage. Chiefly *U.S.*

1869 J. H. BROWNE *Gt Metrop.* 48 (Funk), Stocks are what the brokers make them, and their varying rate is determined by a 'ring'. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 2 Nov., A 'ring' of Canadian producers obtained legislation which practically excluded all American oils from our market. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess.* 94 The 'ring' is being succeeded by a more elaborate organization, known as the 'trust'.

b. An organization which endeavours to control politics or local affairs in its own interest.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi, The Tammany Ring, which is to take the place of the feudal lord. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* 91 The war was the creation of the Whig 'ring'. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH *Ess.* 157 American citizens outside the political ring are ambitious of being great citizens.

IV. 12. An enclosed circular space within which some sport, performance, or exhibition (*esp.* of riding or racing) takes place.

In early quots. used allusively.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11858 Þat we haue wonne, y sette at nought, But 3if þe Romayns to ryng be brought. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1887 *Ariadne*, Mynos,..Now cometh thy lotte; now comestow on the rynge. 1430 40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 168 b/1 Nero yᵉ tyrant cometh next vnto the ryng. *Ibid.* IX. vi. 200 b/1 Next came Gisulphus to Bochas on the ryng. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2454 The castelle court was large within, They made ryngis ffor to ren. 1587 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 216 We present the Bull Ringe to want raylinge. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., If any heart Pierc't through with anguish pant within this ring. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 Virgil also describeth a swift and sluggish Horse most excellently in these verses; sending one of them to the Ring, and victory of running. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 182 The Lapithæ..taught the Steed to bound; To run the Ring, and trace the mazy Round. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 227 Room for the Master of the Ring; ye Swains! 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. ii, They do break horses in the ring. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Chylde* 274 The sawdust ring of a bankrupt circus.

† **b.** A circular course in Hyde Park, used for riding and driving. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. ii, All the world will in the Park to-night: Ladies, 'Twere pity to..rob the ring of all those Charms That should adorn it. 1693 *Humours Town* 119 We'll to Hide Park;..my Mother's Coach is below, and shall carry us, to make a Figure in the Ring. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* IV. i, Six as pretty horses as any that appear in the ring. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, You may see her on a little squat pony,..puffing round the Ring on a full trot. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Accident* 536 She has circled the Ring!—she crosses the Park! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix, That kind of company which.. is known to exist as well as the Ring in Hyde Park or the Congregation at St. James's.

13. a. A space, originally defined by a circle of bystanders, for a prize-fight or a wrestling-match; often in phr. *to make a ring*. Hence *the ring*, pugilism as an institution or a profession; also *collect.* those interested in boxing. (Cf. PRIZE-RING.)

[1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 300 The soldyers generally say they will not fight, but will make a ring for their officers to fight in.] *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Ring*, a Concourse of People for Wrestling [etc.]. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 744/2 Grave Sirs—you're at the Wrestling Ring. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 177/1 A master of the gymnastic art attends a young man to fit him for the ring. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 96 He did not wrestle with such luck, through the ring, for the first prize, as the champion. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. ii. 152 To converse with the pugilists of the ring, and the jockeys of the racecourse. 1896 GEORGIANA M. STISTED *True Life R. F. Burton* vii. 165 In fact, England [in 1855] was, in the parlance of the ring, getting her second wind.

b. An enclosed space in a racing-ground frequented by bookmakers; also *collect.* the bookmaking profession.

1859 SALA *Two. round Clock* (1861) 204 A shaven grass-plat of circular form. This is the famous 'Ring', of which you have heard so much. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 270 *Ring*, the open space in front of a racecourse stand, which is used for betting purposes. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 2/2 'The Ring' had scarcely any existence as a constituted host such as it now is before 1842.

c. An enclosed or clear space in an auction-mart, used for the display of live stock, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/1 Now, a London merchant who wishes to purchase iron can walk across to the metal market where his iron will be purchased publicly in the open ring. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Apr. 7/3 Irish cattle met a somewhat stiff trade in the ring, but a good clearance was afterwards got privately.

14. A circular or spiral orbit or course. *In a ring*, † *in ring*, in a circle.

In various OE. glosses *hring* is used to render L. *orbis* or *spira*. Phrases like *geares hring* also occur in translations of Latin texts.

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprel* Wks. (Grosart) I. 81 How my Palfrey daunced the Goates iumpe, when I ranne the ring round about him to retriue him. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem Mon.* (1623) 2 One of the Bees..., when she hath cast a Ring, to know where she is, will fly as directly home as the other. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 91 As for their motion in ring or circular. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 618 First, wide around,..in airy rings they rove. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 32 They sport like wanton doves in airy rings. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1167 In aery rings they bound. *a* 1845 HOOD *Agric. Distress* 140 You're nothing near the thing! You only argy in a ring. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 Others [of the larks]..go gaily up in circular rings, 'ringing' as the falconers call it.

transf. 1714 YOUNG *Force of Relig* II 200 Decrepid winter, in the yearly ring, Thus slowly creeps, to meet the blooming spring.

† **b.** Of horses, in phr. *to trot* or *gallop rings*.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, And now Auroras horse trots azure rings. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* I. ii. (1668) 15 When he will trot his Rings well, then in the same manner..you shall make him gallop the same Rings

c. *Hunting.* A circling run.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 300 After a severe ring under the hill, followed by a fine run over the heath 1813 *Ibid.* XLI. 205 A fine dog fox was soon unkenneled, and after making a ring in the plantation, he broke away.

d. *To run rings round*, to excel or surpass (one) with the greatest ease; to beat easily.

1891 *Melbourne Argus* 10 Oct. 13/3 Considine could run rings round the lot of them. 1894 G. PARKER in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 1/3 He could run rings round us in everything.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

15. General attrib. uses: **a.** In senses 1, 3, etc., as *ring-adorned, -chain, -digit, -formed*, etc.

1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* iv, [He] arranged his curls with a *ring-adorned hand. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 321 A new and more perfect arrangement of the *ring-chain was introduced. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 152 The fourth, is the *'ring-digit'. 1847 WEBSTER (citing Whewell), **Ring-formed*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 899 There is..a primary degeneration of the skin, a sort of ring-formed sclerodermia. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 184 Priest of Vold my father was, Rich *ring-giver he. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 311 The *ring-giving was followed by the usual sacrament in church. 1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* ix. § 21 (1881) 177 Such a hawk is seen in a vignette of the *Ritual of the Dead*, carrying the *ring-handled cross. 1611 COTGR., *Anneld*, ringed, .. marked with round or *ring like spots. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 173 The Ring-like Wrinkles I have also observed or discovered in the Optick Nerves of the said Fly. 1883 HUXLEY *Pract. Biol.* 130 The ring-like somite with its pair of appendages. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686 *Hic annularius*, a *ryngmaker. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Ringh-maker*, a Ring-maker, a Jeweller. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 198/1 Ring makers and turners. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 111 This *ring mystery, the *Dactylomancia*..., was a favourite operation of the ancients. *Ibid.* 475 A *ring relic of Fotheringay ..is of gold, set with a diamond. 1805-27 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 210 *Ring-shaped crystal. 1893 TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 161 A broad ring-shaped wall of thin columnar ciliated cells. 1869 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 247 It often happens that the whole character of the *ring-system is changed. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 331 The famous Guy, Earl of Warwick..sends a *ring-token to the fair Félice. 1655 MARQ. WORC. *Cent. Invent.* P 5 Either along a Rule or *Ring-wise. 1902 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/3 A large flint perforated ring-wise through the centre.

† **b.** *Sc.* In sense 9 a, as *ring-bear, -corn, -malt*.

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar Angus* (1879) I. 178 Our corn myle..with al multuris..togiddyr with the ryng beir. *c* 1592 *Reg. Arbroath* (Bann. Cl.) I. App. p. xxiv, Kirktounmilne with the astrict multures, ringbeir and vtheris proffites. 1814 *Abstract, Proof concern. the Mill of Inveramsay* 2 (Jam.),

By Decreet Arbitral, 1 firlot of corn and 1 firlot of malt, as ring-corn and ring-malt, out of each plough.

c. In senses 12 and 13, as *ring-corner, -fighter, -goer, -side*, etc.

1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets* 140 Neddy sat in his chair in the *ring-corner, and spread his arms on the ropes. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. vii. 267 Jugglers, *ring-fighters, wrestlers and dancers. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 175 To the majority of the present *ring-goers, it was mere hearsay. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Feb. 232/1 He was..quite at home at the *ringside in a prize-fight. 1896 Doyle *Rodney Stone* 12 [Prize-fighting] fostered ringside ruffianism.

d. In sense 11 b, as *ring-government*, etc.

1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiv. 477 The materials for real ring government do not exist..outside the large cities. *Ibid.*, The general laws of ring growth. *Ibid.*, Country places and the smaller cities are not ring-ridden. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., Judges, district attorneys, and other functionaries owe their places to ring politicians.

16. Attrib., in the sense 'having the shape of a ring, annular, circular', as *ring battalia, handle, loaf, nebula*, etc.

1574 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 253 ij wayne shackells,.. one ring shackell. 1638 J. Underhill *News fr. Amer.* in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 23 Placing the Indians..without side of our soldiers in a ring battalia. 1727 Bover *Dict. Royal* II. s. v *Ring*, A Ring-thimble. 1742 *Edin. Med. Ess.* V. 445 A Ring-scalpel for assisting the Delivery of Woman in Child-birth; by Dr. Thomas Simson. 1802 Southey *King Ramiro* viii, I would give you a roasted capon first, And a good ring loaf of wheaten bread. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 199 The doors of the..stables should be provided with sunk flush ring-handles. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 63 Ring-tires are used for light 3-pounders and hand-cart wheels. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* IV. i. 449 The annular, or ring-nebula of Lyra.

17. In combs. of the type *ring-banded, -billed, -eyed, -notched*, occurring in the specific names of animals or birds. See also Ring-necked *a.*, Ring-tailed *a.*

1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. II. 492 Ring-banded Snake, *Coluber Doliatus*. A small, but highly elegant, species. 1831 Swainson & Richardson *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* II. 421 *Larus zonorhynchus*,..Ring-billed Mew-Gull. 1852 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 326 *Uria Lacrymans*,.. Ringed or Ring-Eyed Guillemot. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wildfowl* 276 Ring-necked Duck...Local names, 'Ring-billed Duck' [etc.]. 1890 Julia P. Ballard *Among Moths* 79 The black ring-notched chrysalis.

18. Special combs., as **ring-armour**, armour composed of metal rings (see sense 2), ring-mail; **ring-bayonet**, a bayonet provided with a ring, by which to fix it in position upon the musket; **ring-bit**, a horse-bit having rings at the ends; **ring-boot**, a rubber ring placed on a horse's fetlock to prevent interfering; **ring-bored** *a.*, of a gun-barrel, bored roughly, so as to leave the metal in rings; **ring-canal**, a circular canal forming part of the structure of coelenterates and of echinoderms; † **ring-carrier**, a go-between; **ring-cartilage**, the cricoid cartilage; † **ring-chopper**, one who swindles by means of a worthless ring; **ring-chuck**, a form of chuck, the grip of which may be tightened by means of a ring; † **ring-coal** (see quot.); † **ring-coffin** (see Coffin *sb.* 9); **ring-craft**, skill in pugilism; **ring-crib** (see quots. and Crib *sb.* 12); **ring-cross**, the figure of a cross enclosed in a ring or circle; **ring doffer**, a doffer covered with separate circles of filletting; **ring-dogs** (see quot.); **ring-dollar**, *Austr.*, a Spanish dollar having a circular piece cut out of the centre; **ring-drain**, a drain enclosing a stretch of ground; **ring dropper**, a sharper who pretends to have found a dropped ring and offers to sell it; **ring-dropping**, the method of swindling practised by a ring-dropper; **ring-eye**, = Ringle-eye; † **ring-faller**, = *ring-dropper*; **ring-farm**, a farm enclosed by a ring-fence; **ring-frame**, a spinning machine in which the thread is wound by means of a traveller running on a horizontal ring; **ring-furnace** (see quot.); † **ring-galliard**, some manœuvre of the manege; **ring-gold**, an alloy of copper, silver, and gold; † **ring-gristle**, = *ring-cartilage*; † **ring-head** (see quots.); **ring-hedge**, = Ring-fence; **ring-horse**, a horse for running at the ring (*obs.*); a horse trained to perform in a circus-ring; **ring-hunt**, a hunt in which the animals are driven inwards by a ring of fire; so *ring-hunting*; **ring-joint**, (*a*) a pipe-joint formed of circular flanges; (*b*) a form of joint in certain insects, esp. of the *Hymenoptera*; **ring-keeper**, (*a*) a guard-ring, a device to keep a ring in place; (*b*) one who keeps the ring at a prize-fight; **ring-key**, a key fitted with a ring-handle, which falls down instead of standing out from the door; **ring-lock**, a lock in which a number of grooved rings must be adjusted before the bolt can be drawn (Knight); **ring-mail** (see sense 2 and Mail *sb.*[1]); **ring-money**, annular or penannular pieces of metal now or formerly used as money; also = Manilla[1]; **ring-pen**, a voussoir of an arch; † **ring-pigger**, a drunkard; **ring-plate**, (*a*) a plate with a ring attached for supporting a pipe (Knight); (*b*) an iron plate underlying a door-ring; **ring-post**, a post used in the construction of scaffolding; † **ring-rathe** (cf. Rathe *sb.*[2]); **ring-rope** (see quots.); **ring-shell**, **-shot**, a projectile in which the body is made of iron rings; a segment-shell; **ring-snaffle**, a form of bridle-bit with rings at each end; **ring-song**, a choral dancing-song; **ring-spindle**, the form of spindle used in a ring-frame; **ring spinning**, spinning done with a ring-frame; **ring-splice** (see quot.); **ring-stand**, (*a*) a small stand for finger-rings; (*b*) a stand of circular form; **ring-staple**, ? a staple with a circular head; **ring-stopper**, = *cathead-stopper*; **ring-taw**, a game with marbles which are put in a ring and played at; **ring-time**, a time of giving or exchanging rings (*nonce-use*); **ring-toss**, *U.S.*, deck-quoits; † **ring-wood**, wood for making the rims of wheels; **ring-work**, (*a*) a circular entrenchment; (*b*) work executed with rings; (*c*) performance in the boxing-ring.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 369 The *ring armour of the Bayeux tapestry forms..breeches and jacket at the same time. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 252 The *ring-bayonet was introduced in 1693, and the socket-bayonet in 1703. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 295 The chance is that the barrel is *ring-bored, as it is termed. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 550 The peripheral portion of the lumen of the original enteric cavity forms the *ring-canal. 1598 Shaks. *All's Well* III. v. 95 *Mar.* Looke he has spyed vs. *Wid* Marrie hang you. *Mar.* And your curtesie, for a *ring-carrier. 1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 170 *Circoides*,..*Angl.* *Ring cartilage *vel* gristle. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 261/1 Another order of elastic tissue lies between the ring-cartilages, tying them together cylindrically. 1561 Awdeley *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 11 Ther is another kinde of these *Ring choppers, which commonly cary about them a faire gold ring [etc.] 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, *Ring Chuck*, a very useful chuck for many purposes, and one which is easily made. 1662 Ray *Three Itin.* III. 176 In this country they dig two sorts of coals, the one they call stone coal, not fit for smiths; the other *ring coal, which is fit for their use. 1702 Petiver *Gazophyl.* I. § 5 *Folliculena seu Folliculum Phalenæ ovale*, ..the *Ring-Coffin. 1896 Doyle *Rodney Stone* xi, It was at such a moment that *ringcraft was needed, and..two masters of it were at his back. 1849 Greenwell *Coal-trade T.* (1851) 19 A *ring crib may be made of metal or oak, of the same size as a wedging crib. It is open at the top, for the purpose of collecting water, which would otherwise fall down the pit. 1869 — *Mine Engin.* 179 The ring crib consists of cribs which are..walled in with the walling in the shaft [etc.]. 1882 Worsaae *Industrial Arts Denmark* 33 Carved *ring-crosses, under which form many other peoples .have constantly represented the sun. 1893 S. O. Addy *Hall of Waltheof* 93 Ring-crosses may be seen carved upon the lids of many ancient stone coffins. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 222 Though this is the main feature of the *ring doffer, it is divided into several varieties. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* s. v. *Dog*, If connected by a ring going through the eyes, they are called *ring-dogs. Both..kinds of dogs are used for lifting timber. 1870 Braim *New Homes* III. 131 The rest of the dollar, called from the circular piece taken out a '*ring-dollar', was valued at four shillings. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 394 A *ring-drain, serving the purpose of a fence, is thrown round the moss at the line where the rising ground commences. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 315 Low gamblers, *ring droppers, sharpers and thieves of every description 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvii, Tom's evil genius did not..mark him out as the prey of ring-droppers, pea and thimble-riggers,..or any of those bloodless sharpers 1825 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 388 A trick which is as stale as the *ring-dropping of a London sharper. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 351/2 The ring-dropping 'lurk' is now carried on this way, for the old style is 'coopered'. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5825/4 Stolen.., one bright bay Nag,. a *Ring Eye on the near Side. 1561 Awdeley *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 10 A *Ryng faller is he that getteth fayre copper rings,. and walketh vp and down the streetes.., and letteth fall one of these ringes [etc.]. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 1/3 The Farm is a '*Ring Farm', and most conveniently situated for Road or Rail. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* 166 The latest development of throstle spinning is the *ring-frame, which is now superseding the flyer frame entirely in the cotton trade. 1860 Tomlinson *Cycl. Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. Iron & Steel 27 A *ring-furnace was constructed; that is, a central core of solid brickwork was formed, round which was built a fireplace and hearth. 1612 Webster *White Devil* IV. iii, A resty Barbary horse Which he would fain have brought to the career, The sault, and the *Ring-galliard. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 714 *Ring-gold, 6 dwts. 12 grs Spanish copper [etc.] 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 637 The second and lower gristle is called κρικοειδὴς, the *Ring-gristle. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz* c. 10 § 2 That no persone..shall have, keepe, or use any manner of Wrinche, *Ringehead, Growme, Rope, or other Engine to stretche or straine any roughe and unwrought Woollen Clothe. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/1 The Ground and Timber is the Floor of the Ship, and are call'd the *Ring-heads. 1607 J. Davies (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 11/2 Lo how Apollos Pegasses prepare To rend the *ring-hedge of our Horizon. 1775 Ash, *Ringhedge*, a hedge that encompasses several inclosures. 1655 Marq. Worc. *Cent. Invent.* Index p. viii, An artificiall *Ring-horse. 1861 *Windsor Express*, 5 Oct., The sale comprised 45 trick and ring horses. 1799 J. Smith *Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 85 We met with some Ottawa hunters, and agreed with them to take, what they call a *ring hunt, in partnership...This put an end to our *ring hunting this season. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 37 Having produced the *ring-key from his pocket, Mr. Leather opened the [stable] door. 1824 Meyrick *Armour* I. 181 An arm of *ring mail. *Ibid.*, A housing of ring-mail half riveted. 1885 C. J. Lyall *Anc. Arab. Poet.* 31 The ring-mail set close and firm. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 269 A great quantity of Roman Coins.; those of Silver were *Ring-money of diverse Sizes. 1853 Humphrey *Coin Collector's Man.* I. 8 *note*, A modern ring-money is still in circulation in some parts of Northern Africa. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 202, 24 [lineal feet of] *Ringpens of archways to granary. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 80 A *Ringpigger, *potator, bibax*. 1904 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/3 The ironwork on some of the doors is noteworthy; the central ring and *ringplate..is fairly frequent 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 39 The position of an inclined piece to support the bearing of the tie-beam, and..that of a brace to sustain the top of the *ringposts. 1538 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 200 Unum wollenlome cum *ryngrathes. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ring-ropes*, short pieces of rope, tied occasionally to the ring-bolts of the deck, to fasten the cable more securely when the ship rides in a tempest. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ring-Ropes*, ropes rove through the ring of the anchor, to haul the cable through it. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 4/5 It was a *ring or segment shell. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 7/3 The guns opened fire with *ring shot and shrapnel at long range. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 136 I'll have a *ring-snaffle put on him. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 193 Sum sang *ring sangis, dansis ledys, and roundis. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 5/2 As if a new form of *ring-spindle were under scrutiny. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* 169 It is one of the advantages of *ring spinning, that an ordinary flyer frame can be converted into a ring without altering the spindles. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Ring Splice*,..a loop made in a rope by splicing the end to the standing part. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3298/4 One *Ring Stand ingraved with two Coats impaled. *c* 1865 *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 144/1 He should also possess..a small ring-stand, for supporting..vessels in preparing solutions by heat. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/3 Brushes and trays, ringstands and powder-boxes. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 361 This conductor..was kept in its place near the wall in its passage down by *ring staples driven into the wall. 1863 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Ring-stopper*, the same as Cat-stopper. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log of a Sea-waif* 342 Telling the carpenter to get his maul ready for knocking out the ring-stopper of the anchor. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 156, 'I should like to play you a game at marbles.' 'Marbles! you mean *ring taw'. 'Yes'. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 134 I've noticed them, too, playing at ring-taw. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 20 In the spring time, the onely pretty *ring time, When Birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 359/1 Demurely watching a game of *ring-toss. 1614 in W. S. Gibson *Tynemouth Priory* (1846) II. 121 Spokes, Naves and *Ringwood for the said wheeles, cx.s. 1643 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 167 In an orbe or *ringe-worke [they] cast up much earthe everye day by the multitude of countrey people forced to the service. 1855 J. Hewitt *Anc. Armour* I. 63 The interior of the garment [hauberk] ..exhibits the ring-work exactly in the same manner. 1882 Caulfield & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 425 *Ring Work*, an easy work used for forming mats and baskets, and made with small brass curtain rings, single Berlin wools and beads. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 7/5 His ring work and generalship were so superior to his exhibition when he first came out that the improvement was almost incredible.

b. In names of birds, reptiles, fishes, etc., as **ring-bill**, the ring-necked duck or moonbill; **ring-bird**, a local name for the reed-bunting (*Emberiza schœniclus*); **ring blackbird**, = Ring-ouzel; **ring-bunting**, = *ring-bird*; **ring dotterel**, = *ring-plover*, **ring-eye**, (*a*) an American fish (cf. Red-eye); (*b*) *Austr.*, a bird of the genus *Zosterops* (Morris); **ring-fowl**, = *ring-bird*; **ring parakeet**, the ring-necked parakeet; **ring perch**, the yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*) of N. America; **ring pheasant**, the ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) of China; **ring pigeon**, = Ring-dove; **ring plover**: see Plover 2; **ring-snake**, (*a*) the common European grass- or ringed snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*); (*b*) *U.S.*, a snake of the genus *Diadophis*, esp. *Diadophis punctatus*; **ring-sparrow**, the rock-sparrow (*Petronia stulta*); **ring-thrush**, = Ring-ouzel.

1837 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* I. 453 Black-headed Bunting, *Ring-bird. Ring-Bunting 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 420 *Ring blackbird*, this species is rather larger than the blackbird. 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 531 The Ring Blackbird (*Merula torquata*) differs from the kind we have just noticed. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 334 The *Ring Dotterel, Ring Plover, or Sea Lark. 1863 Gould *Iceland* 404 Along the shore, flocks of wheeling Turnstones, Ring Dotterels and Dunlins attract attention. 1877 Jordan in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. 1. 47 Good bait for Perch, Bass, Red-eyes or *Ring-eyes, &c. 1840 W. Macgillivray *Brit. Ornith.* I. 190 *Emberiza Schœniclus*, Reed-Bunting,.. *Ring-fowl. 1811 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 423 The size of the Alexandrine or *Ring Parrakeet is that of a common Pigeon. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 87/2 These Ring Parrakeets, as they are generally termed, are justly held in high estimation for the symmetry of their form. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* II. 567 We likewise saw several beautiful *ring-pheasants. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. 1. 715 Ring Pheasant...This differs [from the Common Pheasant] in having a ring of pure white round the neck. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 424 Temminck says the one found in European preserves is a hybrid, between the common pheasant and the genuine Ring Pheasant..of China. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 251 *Ring Pigeon. 1831 Wilson, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 325 Ring pigeons... 1. High crowned ring pigeon. 2. Pine ring pigeon. 3. Flat crowned ring pigeon. 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 424 This is evidence of the possibility of taming Ring-pigeons. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 334 *Ring Plover. 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 141 The Ring Plover is a plentiful species in most parts of the known world. 1842

Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. No. 10. 4 A pair of the pretty little Ring-plover were observed by the President. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 219 *Ring Snake. *a* **1817** DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 55 The Ring-Snake is long, slender, and black, with a white ring round its neck. **1901** *Nature* 31 Jan. 330/2 The species proved to be the common grass, or ring-snake. **1678** RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 250 The *Ring-Sparrow of Bellonius. **1783** LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 254 Ring Sparrow...This is bigger than the House Sparrow...Round the head, above the eyes, a ring of dirty white. **1792** PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. Index, Thrush, *ring. **1832** *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 5 Our.. colleague..entertained some slight hopes of meeting with the ring-thrush (*Turdus torquatus*).

Ring (riŋ), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **ringe**, 6 **ryng.** [f. RING *v.*[2]]

1. A set or peal *of* (church) bells.

Very common in 17th-18th cent. Locally the name *Ring o' Bells* is given to the Wild Hyacinth, *Scilla nutans* (Britten and Holland).

1549 *Council's Let.* in *Prayer-Book Troubles* (1884) 73 Levying in every churche one bell, the lest of the ryng that nowe is in the same. **1586** J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 102/1 He prophaned the church of saint Patrikes in Downe,..and shipt the notable ring of bels that did hang in the steeple. **1633** GERARD *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 197 A bell tower of a greate height furnished with a very good ring of 5 bells. **1668** PEPYS *Diary* 12 June, Here is also a very fine ring of six bells, and they mighty tuneable. **1716** HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 349 The Church is very neat and handsome, and hath a Ring of eight very good Bells. **1794** W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* I. 109 Here was a large and melodious ring of bells, which was considered as the best in England. **1839** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 77/2 The Bishop of London..presents them with a ring of bells and an organ. **1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* ix. 291 The Old Bells of York Cathedral. These bells were the first ring of twelve in the kingdom.

2. A ringing sound or noise.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 17 He. had the Ring of Acclamations fresh in his eares. **1706** E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 29 He must come to the Ring of the Midnight Bell. **1789** MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, They set up such a shout as made a ring all around the village. **1830** CHALMERS *Mem.* (1851) III. xiv. 278 Delighted in the morning with the ring of Oxford bells. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 69 'Twang, twang!' came a second report. I knew it was the whale-line by the shrillness of the ring. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 375 Mary Stuart..loved risk and adventure and the ring of arms.

b. A ringing tone or quality in the voice, or in a (recited) composition.

1859 GREEN *Lett.* (1901) I. 28 The lines which..have got a ring of old Homer in them. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxxii, Her voice had gradually risen till there was a ring of scorn in the last words. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 267 We hear again the old ring of the lays of Brunanburh,..and of Stamfordbridge, as we listen to the tale. **1894** STANLEY WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* iv, She continued ..with a certain ring of insistence in her tone.

c. The resonance of a coin or glass vessel by which its genuineness or wholeness is tested. Now freq. *transf.*

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 The ring of a sovereign or of a shilling is a criterion of the genuineness of the coin. **1874** L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. iii. 108 A banker's clerk can tell a bad coin by its ring on the counter. **1894** BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 360 As a glass is filliped to try its ring.

transf. **1850** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxvii. 210 Truth, so to speak, has a certain ring by which it may be known. **1886** BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* I. vii, There does not seem always the right ring about him.

3. An act of ringing; a pull *at* a bell, *esp.* a door-bell; the sound thus produced. In recent use also with adverbs, as *ring-back*, *ring-up*.

1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., Give it a ring, *sonnez la cloche*. **1760** BARETTI *Ital. Dict.* II, To give the bell a ring, *sonar il campanello*. **1836** MARRYAT *Japhet* xxxiii, A ring at the bell called Timothy downstairs. **1886** W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 227 In reply to my ring, [I] was admitted by the actor himself. **1898** J. K. JEROME *Sec. Th. Idle Fellow* 131 The ring-back recalls you. You seize the ear trumpet, and shout. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 5/1 At 3.55,..according to the ring-up from the engine-room, he was four miles from the rocks.

b. An act of ringing a coin. (Cf. RING *v.*[2] 11 b.)

1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 175 She was a false coin, which would not stand the test of a ring.

†**4.** *Cant.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

a **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ring*, money extorted by Rogues on the High-way, or by Gentlemen Beggers. **1796** *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Ring*, money procured by begging: beggars so called it from its ringing when thrown to them.

Ring (riŋ), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **ringed.** Also 5–6 **ryng(e**; *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 6 **roong,** 7–9 **rung.** [f. RING *sb.*[1] The leading senses are more or less represented by parallel formations in the cognate languages, as Fris. *ringje*, MDu. and Du. *ringen*, OHG. *ringan*, *ringôn* (G. *ringen*), ON. and Icel. *hringa* (Norw. and Sw. *ringa*, Da. *ringe*) and *hringja* (Fær. *ringja*, MSw. *ringia*). In OE. the comb. *ymb-hringan*, to surround, occurs frequently.]

I. 1. *intr.* To make a circle or ring; to gather in a ring *about* or *round* (a person). Now *rare.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (C) 623 Let vs alle aboute him rynge, And harde strokys on hym dynge. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 235 b, Likewise the byllmen and these rynged and snayled, which was a goodly sight to beholde. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. Introd. 7 The rest which round about you ring..And doe adorne your Court.

1824 W. NICHOLSON *Peacock* III. Poet. Wks. (1897) 93 Then roun' him ring, and prance.., To gar folks trow ye raise the de'il. **1850** MRS. BROWNING *Child Asleep* v, We should see the spirits ringing Round thee, were the clouds away.

b. Of a hawk, etc.: To rise spirally in flight.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 7/2 A bird is said to 'ring' when it rises spirally in the air. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 3/2 When flown at a rook, both birds at times 'ring' into the sky, the rook striving its utmost to keep above its pursuer.

c. Of a stag, fox, or hare: To take a circular course when hunted.

1882 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/4 Then ringing about in the Winkfield, New Lodge, Fifield, and Bray districts, the quarry eventually fielded the pack towards the town of Maidenhead. **1892** *Field* 26 Nov. 805/3 Once more she tries to ring away to her home, but hounds press her.

d. *Austr.* Of cattle: To move round in a circle.

1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* 20 The cattle were uneasy and 'ringed' all night. **1888** — *Robbery under Arms* v, After 'ringing' a bit, one of the quiet cows followed up the old mare.

2. *trans.* To surround, encompass, encircle. Also with *round*, *about*.

c **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii, The brazen walls fram'd by Semiramis..Shall not be such as rings the English strand. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, True praise, the brow of common men doth ring. **1610** J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Commendatory Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5/1 King Arthurs ..dayes (Whose radiant Knights did Ring his Table round). **1849** M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller*, Round him..Flow the cool lake-waves: The mountains ring them. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 29 A girdle of mist will ring the slopes, While the heights rise clear in the upper air.

b. In *pa. pple.* Surrounded, girt *with* something.

c **1590** GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iv, Monarchs of the west Ring'd with the walls of old Oceanus. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, The verge of heaven Was ringd with flames. **1641** W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* III. ii, She Says she could court you ring'd about with dangers.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii. 191 Ringed about with slaughtered foes. **1850** J. S. BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 23 At her father's festive board, With gallant banqueters ringed cheerly round. **1878** STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 84 Even this place..might on some future day be ringed about with cannon smoke and thunder.

c. To hem in (cattle or game) by riding or beating in a circle round them; to beat or stalk round (a stretch of country) for game.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxv, To..try our hand at the grand hunting manœuvre, which is called ringing the wild horse. **1874** RANKEN *Dom. Australia* vi. 111 They are generally 'ringed', that is, their gallop is directed into a circular course by the men surrounding them. **1893** *Blackw. Mag.* 279 There are bears to be ringed and elks to be stalked. *Ibid.* 280 Orders arrive to enlist a force of beaters which will 'ring' a vast extent of country.

d. To hem or shut *in.*

1871 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 12 The final campaign in Baden, when the revolt was ringed in and stamped out by the converging advance of the Prussians. **1885** RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* vii, This expanse appeared to be ringed in by a wall of distant mountains.

3. a. To place or fasten *round* something in the form of a ring.

1799 SOUTHEY *The Pig*, Amoretta's hair Rings round her lover's soul the chains of love. **1833** MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 83 Ring amain the iron round his legs!

b. *refl.* To coil *up* in a ring.

1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 219, I seed a grass-snake ..come out, and ring itself up i' t' sun.

c. *Quoiting.* (See quot.)

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 68/2 Professional players.. can very frequently 'ring' their quoit—that is, land it so that the quoit surrounds the hob.

4. = LUNGE *v.*[2] I. *rare*⁻¹.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* vi, She caught a glimpse through the glass door opening on the park, of the general, and a fine horse they were ringing.

II. 5. To adorn (the fingers or nose) with a ring or rings. *rare.* (Cf. RINGED *ppl. a.* 2 b.)

1552 HULOET, Rynge, or put on a rynge, *Anulo.* **1595** SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 31, I will..ring these fingers with thy houshold wormes. **1609** W. M. *Man in Moone* (1857) 102 His gloves are thrust under his girdle, that you may see how he rings his fingers, blesse his worship. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 337 Supposing them most courtly who .ring their snouts with Jewels of Silver, Brass, or Ivory.

b. To invest (a woman) with an engagement or wedding ring. *rare.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 496 I'll set about a lusty courtship of her at once, and if I do not ferk you out of all likelihood of ringing the beauty, why mandamus me! **1859** CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 66 The bridegroom..Waits with the pledge of married love To ring the peerless bride.

c. To attach with a ring. *rare*⁻¹.

1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. 24 From either ear, ring'd to its pierced lobe A triple jewel hung.

6. To put a ring in the nose of (swine or cattle) to restrain them from rooting or violence.

1519 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 32 Item yt the swyn be rynged be Saynt Elene day. **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 32 Let hogs be roong, both old and yoong. *Ibid.* 41 For rooting of pasture ring hog ye had neede. **1631** BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 100 He intended to pegge or ring an hog. **1692** in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 267 The hogg ringers shall have 6*d* p[e]r head for every hog tha[y] ring. **1708** *Ibid.* 363 Any that shall neglect to ring their own swine, thay shall be forthwith rung by ye hog ringer. **1778** [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Feb. 1775, Rung the riotous ox. **1792** BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 145 During the summer, they [swine] are either fed on the waste of the dairy and kitchen, or ringed and turned into fields of clover. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* III. 829 A useful instrument for leading a bull by occasionally, when he has not been ringed, ..is what is named the bullock-holder. **1890** AMPHLETT *Hist. Clent* 105 Pigs were numerous; their owners had to ring them when four months old.

fig. **1630** DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 127 She praies you to ring him by this token, and so you shall be sure his nose will not be rooting other mens pastures. **1681** S. COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 87 His majesty, without all doubt, Should only ring them in the snout. **1755** *World* No. 150 The wife, when she found she was to be rung, very wisely made a virtue of necessity, and added jewels to the ring. *c* **1800** BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) 202 Then let the viper hide his sting, The reptile, if he ramp, we'll ring.

b. *To ring the bull*, to play at a game consisting in throwing or swinging a ring on to a hook fixed upon a wall or a target. Hence *Ring(ing)-the-bull* as the name of the game.

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Character* (1851) 273 After that, he must visit the gypsies; then he must ring-the-bull. *Ibid.* 276 There is first the lucky-bag—then the sticks—then the ringing-the-bull—then the round-about. **1868** *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. I. 89 The game..is or was common in the ale-houses of Cheshire, and is called Ring-the-Bull.

†**7.** To affix rings to (a mare) in such a way as to prevent covering. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Boucler*,..to ring a mare, thereby to keepe her from the horse. **1668** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 303/4 A little Bay Mare.., short tailed and ringed, part of the rings broken. *a* **1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 300 They use to ring Mares.., to keep them from being sallied by Stoned Horses. **1712** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5056/3 A bright bay Mare,..Ring'd, but lost one, so that she has but two.

†**8. a.** *To ring the mill*: (see quot. 1808). *Sc.*

1808 JAMIESON s.v., To fill these [crevices round the mill-stone] with the first grain that is ground, after the stones are picked, is called *ringing* the mill. **1814** *Abstract conc. Mill Inveramsy* 2 (Jam.), The tenants ringing the mill to themselves, and carrying away the same ring with them.

b. To provide (a wheel) with an iron tire. (Still in dial. use.)

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 388 Neither are the felloes of the wheels of several of the wagons rung with iron as ours are.

9. a. To mark (trees) with a ring of colour.

1742 *MS. Agreement* (co. Derby), Trees marked or rung about with red.

b. To deprive (trees) of a ring of bark, in order to check too luxuriant growth and bring into bearing, or to kill them.

1800 HEADRICK *Com. to Board Agric.* II. 257 They begin with ringing the trees, that is, cutting a ring of bark from their stems a little above the ground. This checks their growth, and renders the wood more firm and valuable. **1857** HENFREY *Bot.* 562 Ringing fruit-trees in this way causes a temporary increase of product of fruit above the wound. **1885** MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* i, Gaunt trunks of trees which had been 'rung', and allowed to die slowly.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., To ring fruit trees is to dig round them, cutting the long roots in two, and putting in manure.

10. To cut into annular slices or rounds.

1839 *Mag. Domest. Econ.* IV. 174 The onions, being cut in slices and ringed, are put into the frying-pan. **1891** *Daily News* 27 Aug. 3/2 Why could we not in England core, peel, ring, and dry apples in such years for a winter sale?

Ring (riŋ), *v.*[2] Pa. t. **rang, rung.** Pa. pple. **rung.** [OE. *hringan*, = ON. and Icel. *hringja* (Norw. and Fær. *ringja*, Sw. *ringa*, Da. *ringe*), G. *ringen* (rare), perh. of imitative origin. Properly a weak vb., the strong forms (which appear very early) being prob. due to the influence of *sing*.]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). 1 **hrin(c)gan,** 3–4 (7 *arch.*) **ringen** (4 **ryngen,** 5 **-yn**); 3–7 **ringe,** 4–7 **ryng(e,** 4 **ryngg,** 4–5 **reng,** 3– **ring** (8 **wring**).

c **960** ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 72 Þæt mon ealle tida..hrincge. *c* **1000** *Salomon & Saturn* 534 (Kemble), His searo hringeð. *c* **1200** ORMIN 901 Godd.. wollde..þa belless herenn ringenn. *a* **1300** *Havelok* 242 Belles deden he sone ringen. *c* **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptist*) 888 Scho gert in haste þe bellis rynge. *a* **1400–50** *Alexander* 1385 All þe toun rengis [*v.r.* ringes]. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Ryngyn bellys, *pulso.* **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 81 No longer..then the Bels ring. **1614** J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Commendatory Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 20/1 Fro their case thy shrill pipes draw, And make the welkin ringen. **1716** HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 217 He ..set the Bells wringing for Joy.

2. *Pa. t.* **a.** *pl.* 1 **hringdon,** 2 **ringden,** 3 **ringeden;** 8 **ringed,** 9 *dial.* **hringed.**

Beowulf 327 Buzon þa to bence, byrnan hringdon. *c* **1131** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131, Þa muneces..ringden þa belle. *c* **1205** LAY. 24486 Bellen þer ringeden. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 477 Then they..put out the Candle, and ringed the Bell. **1889** MRS. TUTTIET *Reproach of Annesley* I. v, I hringed's grandfather out,..hringed 'em out mezelf.

b. α. 3–6 **rong,** 4–5 **ronge;** also *pl.* 3–6 **rongen.**

c **1275** LAY. 24486 Belles þar rongen. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11215 A clerc þe commun belle rong. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12374 Þe hilles alle aboute ronge. *c* **1380** *St. Augustine* 1642 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 89/2 Men rongen þo þreo peles long. *c* **1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 3810 Þe sexstens rong..þe belle. *c* **1450** *Earl Tolous* 319 When they ronge to the masse. **1500–20** DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 29 Quhill rong the widdis of hir melody. **1515** *Scottish Field* 566 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), All the dales rongen. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 62 Through the hous it rong.

β. 3– **rang,** 4–6 **range.**

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 15040 All þe cite rang [*v.r.* range]. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 472 Men rang to þe resurreccioun. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* x. xii. 432 Alle the forest range of

the noyse. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cliv. 500 The bellis range to matens. *a* 1636 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 37 Pulpits everywhere rang of these opinions. 1685 Wood *Life* 21 Nov., Magd. Coll. bell rang out. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 819 What strains were they With which heav'n rang. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 313 The air Rang with her shrieks.

γ. 4 *pl.* **rungen; 6- rung, 6 roong.**

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 931 Chaplaynez.. Rungen ful rychely. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* i. (1592) 9 The Schooles of the Stoikes, Academikes, and Peripatetikes, roong of that [prayer]. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 583 Bells and bosses..full lowdly rung. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 562 The Heav'ns and all the Constellations rung. 1676 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 360 The great bell rung out. 1797 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI, On the batter'd shield Rung the loud lance. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II. vii, One with whose name the world rung.

3. *Pa. pple.* α. 3–4 **i-runge(n, 4 rungen, 4–5 runge, 5 rounge, 6 roung, 6– rung.**

c 1205 Lay. 29441 No belle [was] i-rungen, no masse isunge. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Cambr. MS.) 1092 Or eny day was sprunge Oþer belle i-unge. 1381 in *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 139 He hath rungen 3oure belle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5266 A fooles belle is sone runge. 1466 in *Archaeol.* (1887) L. I. 49 Call for help whan it ys rounge with moo. †*a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 286 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 295 Curfur wes rung. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 72 Quhill Drureis bells be roung about 3our eiris. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 276 All antiquity would have rung of it. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 136 The bell is rung at Cirknitz. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 64 The sound of a bell rung under water.

β. 4 **y-ronge, 4–6 ronge, 5–6 rong; 5 rongene, 5–6 rongen.**

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 565 Thus was her shame y-ronge. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 413 þat þe houres of the day schulde be ronge at chirches. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 332 The belle shulde be rongen [*v.r.* rong] of a maiden. 1533 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 34 To the merkyt bell be rongen. 1594 in Flora A. MacLeod *Hist. St. Mary's Ch., Shrewsbury* (1894) 16 The greete bell was ronge owt there.

γ. 7, 9 **rang.**

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 127 He having rang his Bell. 1805 Eugenia de Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 249 The prayer bell was ordered to be rang.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* **1.** To give out the clear or resonant sound characteristic of certain hard metals when struck with, or striking upon, something hard. Also of a trumpet, etc.: To sound loudly.

Beowulf 327 Buxon þa to bence, byrnan hringdon. *c* 1000 *Salomon & Saturn* 534 (Kemble), Swiðe swinged and his searo hringeð. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 520 Wiþ.. gaye sadeles, and bridelis ryngynge be þe weye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 1742 Now ryngen trompes loude and clarioun. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1192 Thei ryden..With two tiompess of the best, That range as a bell. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. v. 68 Quhair is now..Thy vocis sown quhilk as a trumpet rang? 1565 Cooper *Thes.* s.v. *Tinnio*, To rynge or make a sowne as metall doth. *a* 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. (1878) 78 Chunck, chunck, his bags doe ring 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 832 With..many a bang, Hard Crab-tree and old Iron rang. 1761 Gray *Fatal Sisters* 24 Pikes must shiver, jav'lins sing,..Hauberk crash, and helmet ring. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. iii, The harp..Which to the whistling wild responsive rung. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, When he heard the Chieftain's horn ringing through the woods. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* v, The tempest crackles on the leads, And, ringing, springs from brand and mail. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 86 The gauntlet rings On brazen visor proof against attack.

b. *spec.* as a mark of goodness, genuineness, or wholeness.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 73 When silver was alloyed with the standard proportion of tin, it proved brittle, and did not ring well. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 87 The potter's mark upon his work, to show It rings well to the striker. 1894 Bottone *Elect. Instr.* 71 The bottle or jar should be..free from flaw or crack. To ascertain this, it should be made to 'ring'.

c. *fig.* To impress one as having a certain (genuine or false) character.

1612 B. Jonson *Catiline* IV. ii, But Crassus, and this Caesar here ring hollow 1827 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 251 Hafiz and old Omar Khayyám ring like true Metal. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 243 To an English reader they ring false. 1900 Brodrick *Mem.* 227 His [Bright's] best orations were superior to Gladstone's as compositions and rang truer on a critical ear.

2. Of bells: To give forth a clear metallic note under the impact of the hammer or clapper.

c 1200 Ormin 901 Godd off heffne a33 wollde himm sellf þa belless herenn ringenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20699 Dos he belles all at ring. 13 . *Sir Beues* 2250 So stod Beues..Til noun belle be-gan to ring. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 40 And all þe bellis in þe place rang be þer one. 1530 Palsgr 691/2, I holde the a penye I tell the where this bell rungeth. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 105 In the castle the alarme rang, but the embushement kept them stil close. 1603 Shake. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 78 *Duke.* Who call'd heere of late? *Pro.* None since the Curphew rung. 1676 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 360 The great bell rung out for Earle of C. C. Coll., fellow. 1712 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. Mrs. Hewet* Mar., The post bell rings, my next shall be longer. 1830 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvi. 1 Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky. 1864 Meredith *Sandra Belloni* xxxiii, Mr. Pole's bedroom-bell rang.

fig. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* Prol. 42 The sely tonge may wel rynge and chymbe Of wrecchednesse that passed is ful yoore. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. ii. P 5 When I had been pestered with all the tittle-tattle of the town..the changes were just beginning to ring on some new subject.

b. To convey a summons *to* service, prayers, church, etc.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XLII. (Percy Soc.) 207 For though the day be never so longe, At last the belles ringeth to evensonge. 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* I. viii, That bell, that to the devil's matins rings. 1621 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 264 The bell is now ringing to a congregation; and they say it is to send letters gratulatory from the university. 1719 Swift *Let. to Young Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 17 It was but just finished, when the last Bell rung to Church. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* I, The bells of the multitudinous City churches were ringing to evening prayers.

c. *To ring in*: (see quot. and cf. 7 c). *Sc.*

1825 Jamieson s.v., Bells are said to be ringing in, when, in order to stop them, the repetition of the strokes, becomes quicker than before 1891 [see Ringing *vbl. sb.* 1 b].

3. Of places: To resound, re-echo, with some sound or noise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15040 All þai sang als wit a muth þat all þe cite rang. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 308, I herd aboute her trone y-songe That al the paleys walles ronge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5157 Scho gaffe skirmand skrikis at all þe skowis range. 1508 Dunbar *Golden Targe* 25 The skye rang for schoutyng of the larkis 1515 *Scottish Field* 566 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), There was dealling of dentes, that all the dales rongen. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv, Sing alowd; make heavens vault to ring. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 495 Bleating herds Attest their joy, that hill and valley rings. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 157 The Welkin rings, Men, Dogs, Hills, Rocks, and Woods, In the full Consort join. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 147 No powder'd pert..assaults these doors Till the street rings. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* II. iii, The arched cloister..Rang to the warrior's clanking stride. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxiii. 23 Round us all the thicket rang To many a flute of Arcady. *fig.* 1671 Milton *Samson* 1449, I heard all as I came, the City rings And numbers thither flock.

b. Const. *with*, or † *of*, the sound.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1397 The castel and cete rang With mynstralsi and nobil sang. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xii. 432 Cryenge and chacyng after kynge Marke that alle the forest range of the noyse. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1331/1 They of Flushing shot two peales, with so great noise, that all the ground rang of it. 1589 Hakluyt *Voy.* 282 The skie rang againe with the noyse thereof. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 36 All the Rooms rung with nothing but a continued Noise. 1700 Prior *Carmen Seculare* 220 With the glad Noise the Cliffs and Vallies ring. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Poet. Wks.* II. 218 Ev'ry hill with heavenly musick rings. 1889 Lytton *Devereux* I. iii, I scarcely listened to the applauses with which the hall rang. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xix. 256 Miriam and her sisters..made the shores ring with the refrain.

c. To be filled with talk or report *of*, to resound *with* the report or fame of, a thing, event, or person. Also with *that* and clause.

(*a*) 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 664 Never so much as mentioning them—whereof..so many authors..do so much ring. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 283 The City ringeth of you as one that greatly wrongeth the cause of God. 1728 Morgan *Hist. Algiers* II. ii. 227 All Europe began to ring of his Depredations. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* II. v, The country..rung of the schoolmaster of Little Baddington; who was said to have beaten his wife. 1834 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 395 Back would he to his studies, make a name; the world should ring of him.

(*b*) 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 33 The Parliament rings herewith, yet the King delays the remedy. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 117 P 4 She..has made the Country ring with several imaginary Exploits which are palmed upon her. 1803 Wordsw. *Sonn. Liberty* xxii. 5 The great events with which old story rings Seem vain and hollow. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 74 The story with which all the parish was ringing.

(*c*) 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xv. (1739) 27 The publick Synods rang, that the Prelates loved not Princes.

4. Of a sound: To be loud or resonant; to resound, re-echo. Also with *out*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 2204 A wonder breme noyse,. hit rusched, & ronge, rawþe to here. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. viii. 79 Joyus vocis ryngis furth..Our all the palys ryall to and fro. *a* 1535 *Frere & Boy* 162 (Ritson), It range ouer all the place. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativity* xvii, With such a horrid clang As on mount Sinai rang While the red fire..out brake. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* III. i, Through my dark Cell your shouts of Triumph rung. 1764 Gray *J. I.* 16 Shrieks of death, thro' Berkley's roofs that ring. 1786 Burns *Lass o' Ballochmyle* 7 Green-wood echoes rang Amang the braes o' Ballochmyle. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* I. xviii, The sound..rung in the Ladye's bower. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* XXXIX, Strong's laughter..came ringing out of window. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 214 The music of the lark and the nightingale rang out from field and thicket.

fig. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1730) 12 A good disposition to Religion.., and such an one as rang loud to Rome. 1648 Milton *Sonn.* xv. 1 Fairfax, whose name in armes through Europe rings. 1808 Scott *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 3 That ancient chieftain, whose name I have made to ring in many a ditty.

b. *To ring in* (or † *about*) *one's ears*, to linger persistently in one's hearing; to haunt the memory. So *in one's fancy, heart.*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 52 Having also ringyng in mine care, the terrible checke that the good maister in the gospel gave to his idell servant. 1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 74 Thy old grones yet ringing in my auncient eares. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 139 The Sound seems still to Ring in my Ears. 1736 Ainsworth s.v. *Ring*, These words ring continually about my ears. 1821 Lamb *Elia* I. *My First Play*, That old Artaxerxes evening had never done ringing in my fancy. 1835 Marryat *J. Faithful* xxxii, The two bars of music were constantly ringing in my ears 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 216 The voice of God still rang in his heart.

5. Of the ears: To be affected by a sensation similar to that produced by the sound of bells, etc.; to tingle, hum, or be filled *with* a sound.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* iii. 11 Which word who euer schal here, bothe hise eeris schulen ringe.

1565 Cooper *Thes.* s.v. *Tinnio*, My eares ringe of themselfe. 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* II. i, My Ears still ring with noise, I'm vex'd to Death, Tongue-kill'd. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1080 To ring, as ones ears do, *tinnire.* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 704 The ears ring with unusual sounds. 1851 Jerrold *St. Giles* XXV. 254 Already his ears rang with the shoutings of..a delighted senate.

II. *trans.* **6.** To cause (a bell) to give forth sound. † Also with *out*.

c 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131, þa muneces.. brohten him into cyrce..,ringden þa belle. *c* 1205 Lay. 16929 Ich hæten eou..bulden þa chirchen, bellen leten ringen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11215 At seinte marie churche a clerc þe commun belle rong. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 58 Religiouse reuerenced hym, and rongen here belles. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3810 And þe sexstens rong þo þe belle. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 214/2 The bellys sowned and wer ronge wythout mannes honde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 b, They ran into every church, and there range all the belles at ones. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 193 The greatest bell called Marie, requires twentie foure men to ring it. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 127 He having rang his Bell, all the Company shut up their Glasses and Bottles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 183 In violent tempests..they ring two little bells which are hung in the tower. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) I. 254 The servant..told him that Miss Mowbray had not yet rang her bell. 1828 H. S. Boyd in E. H. Barker *Parr* I. 338, I have often stood in the belfry at Maigate when the bells were being rung. 1870 L'Estrange *Life Miss Mitford* I. v. 127 No bells were rung in the castle for a month.

fig. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 1062 O, rolled shal I been on many a tonge; Thorugh-oughte þe world my belle shal be ronge. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 217 Perse after his false tunge Hath so thenvious belle runge, That he hath slain his oghne brother. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5266 Fooles can not holde hir tunge; A fooles belle is sone runge. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV. iii, When ere the Old Exchange of Profit rings Her silver Saints-bell of uncertaine gaines. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 367 To Ring one's own Bell is the same as 'to be one's own trumpeter'.

b. *To ring out*, to sound vigorously.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 163 Secretly stirring vp the people, and by and by after ringing out the bells. *c* 1642 Twyne in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 81 They in the towne.. range out their great bell. 1796 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 239 Upon the hoisting of a flag on the Tron-steeple, and ringing out all the large bells.

c. *To ring up*, to raise (a bell) directly over the beam and ring it in that position.

1855 *Rec. Bucks* 159 If he were rung up like an ordinary metal bell. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* viii. 223 The great bell at Gloucester..used to be *rung up* for the Sunday services by six men standing in the body of the choir. 1888 T. North *Bells & Bell Lore* 123 The tenor is first tolled, then rung up, then, after a pause, lowered.

7. *absol.* To cause a bell or bells to sound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21306 Ilkan o þaim þair lar þai lere, And ringes to þe werld at here, Dinnes þe toþer, trumpes þe thrid. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 931 Chaplaynez to þe chapeles chosen þe gate, Rungen ful rychely, ry3t as þay schulden. *c* 1400 *Brut* cliii, On þe morwe men ronge, & songe masses þrou3-out London, and so after þrou3-out all Engeland. 1530 Palsgr. 691/2, I feare me some house be afyre in the nexte paryssh, for they ringe aukewarde. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXVIII. ix, The battaile maides, which did with tymbrells ring. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 297 Some of his Servants going to ring in the old Steeple..had been in danger of their lives. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. iv, She expected every instant that he would ring for his chair. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 57, I rung and had the dog removed. 1859–64 Tennyson *Grandmother* XV, The ringers rang with a will. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* XXXVII, Sir Willoughby went to ring for her carriage.

transf. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 P 7, I exercise myself..upon a dumb Bell..; they never come into my Room to disturb me whilst I am ringing.

b. To summon *to* (divine service, church, etc.) by means of a bell.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B XVIII. 425 Tyl þe daye dawed..That men rongen to þe resurexioun *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4045 To rynge to matyns þai began. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 51 Thei [*sc.* clerics] shal be redy to ryng to all maner of diuine seruice. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 269 We thynke it were more convenient to ryng to matyns..at halfe oure to v. 1547 in T. North *Bells & Bell Lore* (1888) 81 Pd. to ij Ryngers wth rong to ye Sermon when the bisshop of lincoln was here. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. XXX. 427 To strike up a drumme every day at the Sunne setting, to the same end that we are accustomed to ring to evensong. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 192 *marg.*, The way of Ringing to the Office in St. Sepulchres.

c. *To ring (all) in*, to give the final strokes or peal before the service begins. Also said of a bell, *esp.* the Sanctus bell. (Cf. 2 c.)

1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 51 Be for the last pele warne the moroues masse preste and aske hym if he shal rynge alle in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 To Rynge in, *conclassitare.* 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 142 If ye crie come who will, or ring out all in. 1611 Cotgr., *Coppeter*, to ring all-in, or the last peale. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* II. i, We are now going To church in way of matrimony..; They ha' rung all in a' ready. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 1224 Because it is..The onely Saints-Bell that rings all in.

8. With cogn. obj.: To sound forth (a peal, knell, etc.); to perform upon bells. Also *transf.*

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 251 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 277 Thi soul-cnul ich wile do ringe. *c* 1380 *St. Augustine* 1642 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878), To euensong Men rongen þo þreo peles long. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 49 To helpe the Sexton to Rynge the secounde pele to matens. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* a iiij b, If these..should fele but

half the miserie,..thei would not be halfe so hastie to ryng alarmes. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 402 Sea-Nimphs hourly ring his knell. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 790 The Breath Of brazen Trumpets rung the Peals of Death. 1787 *Europ. Mag.* XII. 434 The bells of the churches rung their dead peals during the day. 1822 Shelley *'When the lamp'* li. 8 The mournful surges That ring the dead seaman's knell. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxi, The great bell in the..tower had rung out the hammer-sound of alarm.

fig. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She beginneth..with a cry..To whiche she ringth a peale, a larom. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. ii. 43 Ere..The shard-borne Beetle..Hath rung Nights yawning Peale. 1636 Massinger *Gt. Dk. Flor.* III. i, My pockets ring A golden peal. 1736 Wesley *Husb. & Wives* vii. 2 The husband may..ring his wife a peal concerning her duty. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), To Ring a Peal, to scold: chiefly applied to women. His wife rung him a fine peal! 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 31 Moralez happening to launch out into the praise of Seville, the man..said to him—..You are ringing the chimes on the city which gave birth to me. *Ibid.* VII. i. P 9 Her tongue..rung a bob-major of invective. 1826 Lamb *Elia, Pop. Fallacies* ix, Ringing a round of the most ingenious conceits, every man contributing his shot.

b. *To ring (the) changes*: see Change *sb.* 8 c.

(*a*) 1614, 1670 [see Change *sb.* 8 c]. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 60 P 2 The Poet rung the Changes upon these eight several Words. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Music* 66 Commentators and Critics ring Changes on their single, double, oblique, right-handed, and left-handed Flutes. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 279 Ring the changes on great measures and great experiments till it is time to go down and make a House. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 145 We all know how fond foxes usually are of ringing the changes among the multitudinous woods hereabouts.

(*b*) 1786 [see Change *sb.* 8 c]. 1812 [see 13 b]. 1859 *Slang Dict., Ringing the Changes*, changing bad money for good. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 67 The London news-boys..know how to ring the changes, and how to make old editions pass for new ones. 1891 *Belgravia* Feb. 142 An ill-looking ruffian charged with what is called 'ringing the changes'.

c. To accompany with the ringing of a bell.

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* ii, The muffin boy rings his way down the little street much more slowly than he is wont to do.

9. To announce or proclaim (an hour, time, † a miracle, etc.) by sound of bells. Also *transf.*

c 960 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 72 Sy þæs abbodes ȝymen, þæt mon ealle tida..on rihte timan ..hringe. *a* 1100 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 437 Yc ȝef leaua ðam munche to hringinde hyre tyde. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 928 Ouþer men seyd, þey shuld nat werche Lengyr þan þey rong none at þe chyrche. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 413 Samnianus..ordeynede þat þe houres of the day schulde be ronge at chirches. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 49 Also he shall Rynge Curfie whan it ys rounge with one bell and call for help whan it ys rounge with moo. 1529 More *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 134/2 Thys blind man at saint albonis shrine had his sight agayne, and a myracle solemply rongen. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 172 Our Lady of Court of Strete had revived hir from the very point of death: and..hir pleasure was, that it should be rong for a miracle. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 114 Ere the first Cock his Mattin rings. 1673–1704 [see Curfew 1 c]. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxvi, The city bells were just ringing one. 1875–6 Stevenson *Ess. Trav., Forest Notes* (1905) 152 Suddenly the bell rings out the hour from far-away Chailly.

fig. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* II i, Till this ash-plant Had rung noon on your pate.

10. To usher *in* or *out* with the sound of bells; to bring or convey in this manner.

1554 in T. North *Bells & Bell Lore* (1888) 80 For shottynge of iij ropes when the[y] ronge bishop Samson in. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 194 A cough sir, which I caught with Ringing in the Kings affayres, vpon his Coronation day. 1600 Holland *Livy* LIV. Epit. 1241 At his death he was rung out of this world with a notable peale of farewell. 1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 61 It is possible, that such a one, even by that discordous noise, may ring in others into the triumphant Church of heaven. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, For there will we ring-in Lent. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & Widows* xiii, Mr. Akenside resigned, and was 'rung out of the parish. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1316 Pompilia scorns to have the old year end Without a present shall ring in the new.

fig. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 41 The Dolphins drumme..Sings heauy Musicke..., And mine shall ring thy dire departure out. 1633 Herbert *Temple, Aaron* 8 A noise of passions ringing me for dead Unto a place where is no rest.

b. To summon (a person) by ringing a bell. Also with *down*, *in*, *up*, etc. *To ring bees*, to try to influence their swarming by making a noise with metal utensils (still *dial.*).

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She ringth a peale, .. suche one, As folke ring bees with basons. 1674 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 463/2 A territt .to hang a bell in, to ring the poor people to prayers 1736 Fielding *Pasquin* IV. Wks. 1882 X. 174 Come, ring up the first ghost. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. iii, He had got his right hand to the bell to ring up Trim. 1838 Dickens *Nick. Nick.* XXIV, Ring in the orchestra, Grudden! 1848 — *Dombey* iii, She had been rung down into the glass room as usual. 1889 Preece & Maier *Telephone* III A telephone-stud which permits not only to ring-up a person but also to converse with him.

c. To direct (a theatre-curtain) to be drawn *up* or let *down* by making a bell ring. Also *absol.*

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, Look sharp below there, gents,..they're a-going to ring-up. 1882 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/2 The functionary whose business it is to 'ring down' had satisfied himself that nobody wanted any more of it. 1887 *Times* 31 Aug. 4/3 The curtain had to be rung down before the play was ended. 1902 'Linesman' *Words Eyewitness* 75 Before the curtain was rung up on the great spectacular drama of Vaal Krantz.

d. *To ring off*, to give signal by a bell for the severance of communication upon a telephone.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 134/2 When the subscribers have finished, both call the exchange or, as it is commonly put, 'ring off'. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 800 She heard him ring off, hang up the receiver, and go out into the hall.

11. To cause to give out a ringing sound; to make to resound.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 1573 Atte laste The Statue of Mars bigan his hauberk rynge. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 3001 in *Macro Plays* 160 Whon Coueyt)se makyth þee a-dred, with rappys I þee ryngе. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 606 [Let] Louyng record and ryngе her stryngis chaste To thyn honour. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 788 He blew loud and shoke it wele, That it ronge all þe castelle. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 2 Mak 3ow for the gait, To ring 3our drummis & rank 3our men of weir.

b. To test (coin, etc.) by making it ring.

1702 [see Ringing *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 12 Housewives..try the Soundness of their Earthen or China Vases by ringing them with a finger. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 266 Ringing, or sounding, money, to try if it be good, is not modern. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 31 Debating about the genuineness of a coin without ringing it. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 94 Not caring to ring copper half-pennies Upon the counter.

12. To utter sonorously; to proclaim aloud; to re-echo. Also with *out*.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 565 Allas thus was her shame y-ronge..on euery tonge. *c* 1386 — *Pard. T.* Prol. 3 In chirche whan I preche, I peyne me to haue an hauten speche; I ryngе it out as rounde as eny belle. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 74 Till all our rymis be rung, And our mistoinit sangis be sung. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 336 If hee ring out the name of the Lorde, and preache his lawe. 1589 *Whip for an Ape* 89 in Lyly's Wks. 1902 III. 420 And Martins mate Iacke Strawe would alwaies ring The Clergies faults. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieutenant* v. i, I would ring him such a lesson. 1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* I. i, All England rings out your fame. 1870 Morris *Earthly Paradise* I. 539 All about the Lydian shouting rings Death to the beaten foemen. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Ecl.* VI. 44 The mariner men Shouted for Hylas, and every shore rang Hylas again.

b. To cause to resound, to din, *in* one's ears.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Ezra* viii. 29 This lesson had need to be often rung in our ears. 1663 Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xix. 190 The people rang this continually in their ears. 1708 Swift *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 171 Persecution was every day rung in our Ears. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 231, I took all opportunities of ringing in their ears such instances of the Spaniards cruelty.

13. *slang.* To change, exchange.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Ringing Castors* signifies frequenting churches and other public assemblies, for the purpose of changing hats, by taking away a good and leaving a shabby one in its place. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 How could'st thou be so silly, Flash screens [bad notes] to ring for home-spun rope.

b. *To ring in*, to substitute fraudulently.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Ringing the changes*, is a fraud practised by smashers, who when they receive good money in change of a guinea, &c., ring in one or more pieces of base with great dexterity and then request the party to change them. 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 248 Another method of cheating the players is to ring in a loaded die which will fall six.

Ring, obs. Sc. f. Reign *v.*; obs. var. Wring *v.*

Ri·ngable, *a.* [f. Ring *v.*[2] + -able.] Capable of being rung.

1874 Ruskin *Val D'Arno* (1886) 13 It never occurs to them to ask how it [*sc.* a bell] came to be ringable.

Ringald, variant of Rangale *Obs.*

† **Ringat-rangat**. *Sc. Obs.* [Reduplication of Rangat[2]; cf. Nibble-rabble.] Rabble.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 222 Of ringat-rangat, and of pepill gude, Inmensurabill war in that multitude.

Ring-back: see Ring *sb.*[2] 3.

Ri·ng-bark, *v.* [f. Ring *v.*[1] 9 b.] **a.** *intr.* To remove rings of bark from trees, in order to kill them. **b.** *trans.* To bark (trees) in this way. Also *ring-barked* ppl. a, *ring-barking* vbl. sb.

1887 Farrell *How He Died* 165 Eating damper, on a free selection where he'd been ring-barking. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 231 The finest timber is usually that first selected for destruction by fire, by ring barking and other rude and wasteful methods. 1892 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 460 [Rabbits] effectually 'ringbark' and kill the scrub growths. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 795/1 The half-burnt trunk of a ring-barked gum-tree.

Hence **Ri·ng-barker.**

1905 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 220/2 The 'ring-barker's' axe had been busy cutting the circular girdle in the bark which starves trees to death.

Ri·ng-bolt. Also **ringbolt, ring bolt.** [f. Ring *sb.*[1] So Da. *ringbolt*, Sw. *-bult*, Du. *-bout*, G. *-bolzen*.] *Naut.* A bolt with an eye at one end, to which a ring is attached.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The canbookes, slings, and parbunkels, ports and ringbolts and hooks. 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.* s.v. *Bolt*, Ring-bolts..are of infinite necessary use, both for the bringing to of the plancks and wales to the ship, as also the chiefe things whereunto we fasten the tackles and breetchings of the great Ordnance. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., The ring-bolts are for several uses, but particularly to hook the tackles, by which the cannon of a ship are managed and secured. 1797 S. James *Narr. Voy.* 35 He found two English gentlemen bound hand and foot to the ringbolts in the 'tween decks. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 268 Our guns..bounced up to the beams overhead, tearing away their ringbolts. 1888 Churchward *Blackbirding* 141, I had just time to throw myself flat on the deck, and hold on to a ringbolt.

Ri·ng-bone. *Farriery.* Also **ringbone, ring bone.** [f. Ring *sb.*[1] So Du. *ringbeen*, G. and Norw. *ringbein*, MSw. *ringben*. One example of an OE. *hringbán* appears in the following gloss:—

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Tauco*, hringban ðæs eaxan.]

1. A deposit of bony matter on the pastern-bones of a horse.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 98 A ryngbone is an yll soraunce, and appereth before on the foote [etc.]. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1563) 51 We can see a spauain, a sprent, a ryngboane, or soche other disease in a horse. 1607 Markham *Caval.* VII. (1617) 81 The Ringbone is a certain superfluous grissle, growing about the cronet of the horses hoofe. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 990/4 One Bay Mare..with three white Feet,..and a Ring-bone on the near Foot behind. 1754 Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 273 The ring-bones that appear on colts and young horses, will often insensibly wear off of themselves. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 134 A horse with a ring-bone as big as half a twopenny loaf. 1860 Mayhew *Illustr. Horse Doctor* 330 An exostosis is established, and a ringbone is the consequence.

2. The growth of such bony matter, as a specific disease of horses.

1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 18 If he haue outward diseases, as the spavin, splent, ring-bone, wind-gall. 1639 T. de Gray *Expert Farrier* 38 This is very good for the crown-scab, ring-bone, and such like diseases. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1201/4 A handsome dark brown Hunting Gelding,..fired for the Spaven and ring bone on the near leg behind. 1831 Youatt *Horse* xiii. 255 From this disposition to spread,..this disease has acquired the name of ringbone. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 398 When serious, they may cause quittor, which may terminate in ring-bone, and in consequent chronic lameness.

Hence **Ri·ng-boned** *a.*

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5019/6 A bay..Gelding..(ring Bon'd before). 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* iii, Your ring-boned, spavined, glandered hack.

Ri·ng-dance. [f. Ring *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *ringdans* (Kilian *ringh-*), MLG. *ringhedans*, G. *ringtanz*, Da. *-dands*, Sw. *-dans*, Icel. *hringdanz*. In mod. use readopted from G. or Scand.] A round dance.

1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 35 They conveyinge themselues after a while in a ringe daunce into a wood. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rev.* xxi. 8 These lead the ring-dance of this rout of reprobates.

1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 266 A ring-dance, performed in every farmhouse at Christmas-time. 1903 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 265 Women in a ritual ring-dance.

Ri·ng-dial. Now *Hist.* [f. Ring *sb.*[1]] (See quot. 1728.)

1667 [see Dial 2 b]. 1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* v. Pref., Universal Dials are those commonly called Equinoctial or Ring-Dials. 1721 (*title*), Leybourn's Description and Use of..Gunter's Quadrant...To which is added the Use of.. the Nocturnal, the Ring-Dyal, and Gunter's Line. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Ring-Dial*, is a kind of Dial, usually small, and portable; consisting of a Brass Ring, or Rim, seldom exceeding two Inches in Diameter... *Universal*, or *Astronomical Ring-dial*, is a Ring-dial which serves to find the Hour of the Day in any Part of the Earth. 1825 *Stranger's Comp. Cambridge* 52 A globe, a universal ring-dial, a quadrant and compass, formerly belonging to Sir Isaac Newton. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 453 A brass ring-dial, probably of the kind formerly designated as 'journey rings'.

Ri·ng-dove. [f. Ring *sb.*[1] So Du. *ringduif* (Kilian *ringhduyve*), Da. *ringdue*, Sw. *-dufva*, G. *-taube*: cf. also OS. *ringelddfa*, MLG. *ringeldûve* (*ryngelduyve* Teut., *ringhelduyve* Kilian), Da. *ringeldue*, G. *ringeltaube*.]

1. The wood-pigeon, cushat, or queest (*Columba palumbus*); also called *ring-pigeon*.

1538 Elyot, *Palumba*, a..ryngе douue. 1587 Harrison *England* (1878) II. 15 Foules producted by the industrie of man, as betweene..the fesant and the ring douue. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 711 This doth make The Ring-Dove turn; that brings the Culver back. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* IV. iv, The Diuels in't, I'm taken by a Ring-doue. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 77 *Palumbus Torquatus*, the Ring-dove, or Quiest. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 262, I got a pair of Ring-doves Eggs, and hatch'd them under a tame pigeon. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 221 The ring-dove is the largest pigeon we have. 1794 Southey *Sonnets* i, Listening in solitude the ring-dove's note, Who pours like me her solitary song. *c* 1850 Kingsley *Misc.* (1859) I. 167 The murmur of the ring-dove comes soft and sleepy through the wood. 1892 Agnes Clerke *Fam. Stud. Homer* 131 The second Homeric species of *Columba* is the ring-dove.

attrib. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roast-Meats*, Ring-Dove Sauce, with Pomegranate.

2. (See quot.)

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 15/1 The term Ring Dove is also applied to the Collared Turtle, *Columba risoria*.

Ring-dropper, -dropping: see Ring *sb.*[1] 18.

Ringe (rindʒ), *sb.*[1] *dial.* Also 8 **rindge.** [Later form of Renge *sb.*[1]]

1. A row, line, or long heap of anything.

1707 *Clergym. Vade-mecum* 191 The manner of paying wood in kind is, either..the tenth rindge, or the tenth load of faggot. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Ringe*, wood when it is felled lies in ringes before it is made up into faggots, etc. 1787 W. Marshall *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., *Ringes*, rows, of hay, quicks, etc. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* 278 *Ringe*,..a row of plants, or anything else. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Ringe*, a long heap in which mangolds are kept for the winter.

attrib. 1808 Batchelor *Agric.* 475 Common ringe or range wood was here used. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Rangewood* or *Ringewood*, underwood; which includes the hazel, sallow, and all other brushwood...When offered for sale they are always stacked in Ranges or rows.

2. (See quot.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* 278 *Ringe*, the border, or trimming of a cap, kerchief, or other article of female dress.

Ringe, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] (See later quots.)

1719 *Will of J. Hirst* (York), A smoothing iron,..a kitt, a ringe,..a morter and pestill. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Ringe*, a large tub with two iron ears, containing 14 or 16 gallons, with which two servants fetch water from a distant place. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Ringes*, (N.), see *Cowls*. [Wrought-iron water-barrels, or tanks, attached to the winding ropes.]

† **Ringe,** variant of Renge *v. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Ase me deð ane cubbel to þe swine þet is to [=too] recchinde, & to ringinde abuten.

Ringe, dial. var. Range *sb.* and *v.*, Rinse *sb.* and *v.*; obs. Sc. var. Reign *v.*

Ringed (rĭŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. Ring *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

1. Of armour: Made of rings. *rare.*

Beowulf 1246 Heaþo-steapa helm, hringed byrne.

1824 Meyrick *Ant. Armour* I. 27 The form of the rustred armour seems..to have grown out of the ringed. 1846 Fairholt *Costume* 155 A hauberk or tunic of ringed mail, reaching to the knee. *Ibid.* 157 This surcoat hanging lower than the ringed hauberk. 1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume* I. 348 Ringed mail is constantly mentioned by Saxon, Norman and Scandinavian writers.

2. Of persons: Wearing a ring or rings; also, wedded with a ring.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 12 On alle hure fyue fyngres [she was] rycheliche yrynged.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxvi, I shall at all events appear in the Tuileries to-morrow, chained and ringed. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 58 Your ringed and scented men of the people. 1872 J. C. Jeaffreson *Brides & Bridals* I. vi. 93 Our mediæval matrons were always ringed on the left hand. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. i, I was born of a true man and a ring'd wife.

b. Of the fingers, etc.: Provided or adorned with a ring or rings.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 251 Their wiues eares and noses are ringed very full of rings of copper and siluer. 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 228 The Fingers, which were ringed with Diamonds. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 975 With .forefinger, brown and ringed. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 202 She took Mr. Longleat's rough hand with her soft ringed fingers.

3. Marked or encircled by a ring or rings; surrounded by a circular band or bands, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. x. 40 Apon a hors of Trace.. With hawsand face, ringit the forthir E.

1839 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1879) 232 One man was ringed and dotted with white like a Fuegian. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 364 As it now appears in Captain Minié's annular ringed bullet. 1870 R. A. Proctor *Other Worlds* vi. 148 *note*, The sensations with which I saw the ringed planet for the first time. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 31 He cautiously felt the weight of the ringed and polished rod.

b. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1832 Lindley *Introd. Botany* 394 *Ringed*.., surrounded by elevated or depressed bands; as the roots of some plants, the cupulæ of several oaks, &c. 1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms* 159 *Ringed*, when a cylindrical part is surrounded by lines, bands, elevations, &c., which approximate to circles.

c. Deprived of a ring of bark.

1820 *Hort. Soc. Trans.* IV. 124 If the ring be wide, the ringed branches..speedily become sickly.

4. Having, or put into, the form of a ring.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 255 Hence blasphemous Witches.., when they raise vp the deuill, drawe a ringed circle all-about hym. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 105 The baronet blew the smoke slowly through his ringed lips. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 513 Discoid or ringed scaly patches.

b. *Zool.* Composed of rings; annulated.

1840 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Insects* I The body is always divided into rings or transverse joints; from which circumstance naturalists have agreed to call them annulose, or ringed animals. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* iii. 45 A lower type of annulose or ringed animal than that of the Trilobites, is that of the worms.

5. In the specific names of animals, birds, etc.: **Ringed barnacle,** the brent-goose and some related species. **Ringed boa,** the aboma (*Epicrates cenchris*). **Ringed china-mark,** a species of moth (see quots.). **Ringed dove,** = Ring-dove. **Ringed ground-squirrel, guillemot, kingfisher, lemming** (see quots.). **Ringed perch,** the yellow perch of America. **Ringed (sand-) plover,** one of the common varieties of plover (*Ægialitis hiaticala*). **Ringed rat, seal** (see quots.). **Ringed snake,** = *ring-snake* (see Ring *sb.*[1] 18 b). **Ringed thrush,** = Ring-ouzel.

1831 *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 348 *Ringed Bernacles, *Bernicla torquatæ*. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. ii. 344 *Ringed boa (*Boa Cenchris*)...This animal is a native of South America. 1888 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 356 The Ringed Boa. Body fawn-coloured, with a chain of large brown rings along the back. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 425 *Botys stratiotalis*, the *ringed China-mark. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 151 The Ringed China-Mark (*Hydrocampa Stratiotata*). *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 911 The *rynged dove, *le ramier*. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 178 Here thrushes chant their madrigals, Here breathes the ringed dove. 1879 Goode *Anim. Res. & Fisheries U.S.* in *Smithson. Collect.* XXIII. 16 *Spermophilus annulatus*,.. *Ringed Ground Squirrel.—Plains of Colima, Mexico. 1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* III. 351 The *Ringed Guillemot (*Uria lacrymans*) or The Bridled Guillemot. 1889 Sclater & Hudson *Argentine Ornith.* II. 26 *Ceryle Torquata* (Linn.), *Ringed Kingfisher. 1829 Swainson & Richardson *Fauna Boreali-Americana* I. 136 The Greenland Lemming is most allied to the *Ringed Lemming of Siberia..; the brown ring round the neck, surmounted by a paler one, whence it derives the specific appellation of *torquatus*, does not exist in the American animal. 1884 Goode *Fisheries U.S.* in *Senate Misc.* VI. 414 The descriptive names 'Yellow Perch' and '*Ringed Perch' are in common use. 1893 Bean *Fishes Pennsylv.* 127 (Cassell), The yellow perch, ringed perch, or striped perch..does not occur in the Ohio valley or southwest. 1784 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 191 *Ringed Plover...The neck is encircled with a white ring. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 142 The Ringed Plover is entirely a shore bird, residing there the whole year. 1882 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 76/1 The group commonly known as Ringed Plovers or Ring Doterels. 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 457 *Ringed Rat, *Mus Torquatus*. 1842 Macgillivray *Brit. Ornith.* II. 52 *Ringed Sand-plover. 1871 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* June 506 Occurrence of the *Ringed or Marbled Seal (*Phoca hispida*) on the Coast of Norfolk. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 40/1 The Polar bear and the ringed seal (*Phoca fœtida*). 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 31 *Ringed Snake. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biography* (1813) II. 458 The Common or Ringed Snakes are well-known inhabitants of moist and warm woods in this country. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 620/2 The fourth ventricle ..in the ringed snake and lizard is small, but deep. 1875 Cope *N. Amer. Batrachia & Reptilia* in *Smithson. Collect.* XIII. 65 The only reptiles are the snapping-tortoise and the ringed snake. 1839 Macgillivray *Brit Birds* II. 100 The *Ringed Thrush is very similar to the Blackbird.

Ringent (rĭ·nd͡ʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *ringent-*, *ringens*, pres. pple. of *ringĕre* to gape or grin.] Gaping or grinning:

a. *Bot.* Applied to a labiate corolla having the lips widely opened.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 *Ringent, gaping*, that is, irregular and personated with two Lips. 1777 Curtis *Flora Lond.* I. 47 Corolla [of yellow toadflax] .ringent. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 394 Some ringent flowers with only 2 Stamens. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 133 Cor. with a long tube, ringent; upper lip emarginate.

b. *Ent.* and *Zool.*

1825 Say *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 163 Helix Globulosa: .. Aperture of adult turned upwards, ringent.

c. In literal sense.

1800 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* I. i. 94 The figure [of the Loris].. representing the animal in a ringent state. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 157 He is distinct from other birds in having ..an entirely fleshy and ringent mouth,..with a perpetual grin upon it.

Ringer[1] (rĭ·ŋəɹ). [f. Ring *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] Occurs earlier in the comb. *hog-ringer*: see Hog *sb.* 13.]

1. *Curling.* 'A stone which lies within the ring that surrounds the tee' (Jamieson, 1825).

2. *Quoits.* A quoit so thrown that it encloses the pin aimed at; a throw of this kind.

1863 *Tyneside Songs* 86 Harle shapes just like this when puttin on a ringer. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX 189/2 Such a success is termed a 'ringer', and two is scored.

3. *Mining.* **a.** A crow-bar.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Ringer*, a miner's name for a crow bar. 1879 *Cheshire Sheaf* I. 322 (E. D. D.), *Ringer*, an iron or steel lever, usually about four feet long. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Ringer and Chain* (M.), see *Dog and Chain*. [An iron lever with a chain attached by which props are withdrawn from the goaf.]

b. 'A hammer for driving wedges' (Gresley).

4. A fox, etc., which runs in a ring when hunted. (Cf. Ring *v.*[1] 1 c.)

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 331/2 That good sportsman.., among many foxes, has one or two long-distance runners in his coverts. However, on this occasion their place was taken by a brace of ringers.

5. *Austr.* (See quot. 1890.)

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/6 It is highly necessary to have a good 'ringer' at the head of the men; a 'ringer' being the man who..shears the highest number of sheep per day. 1894 E. W. Hornung *Boss of Taroomba* vii, They call him the ringer of the shed, miss.. That means the fastest shearer..—the man who runs rings round the rest, eh?

Ringer[2] (rĭ·ŋəɹ). [f. Ring *v.*[2] + -er[1]. Cf. Da. *ringer*, Sw. *ringare*, Icel. *hringjari*.]

1. One who rings; *esp.* a bell- or change-ringer.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 5 The seker shall fynde, and the ryngyer or knokker shall entre. 1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 126 Item, to the ryngers of seynt Tanlonys cherch iiij.d. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 24 In brede and aill to the ringers. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 156 In thee chappel hee was..such a lowd singer, in a thowsand not such a ringer. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 481 We have no need of those robustick Musitians, *viz.* Ringers, to call the People to worship. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 34 Dr. John Blackborne.. was formerly noted for a great Ringer. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xlvi, The ringers were practising in a neighbouring church. 1859-64 Tennyson *Grandmother* xv, The ringers rang with a will, and he gave the ringers a crown.

2. A mechanical device for ringing a bell.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1944/2 *Ringer*, a chiming or bell-ringing apparatus. *a* 1890 *Electr. Rev.* XV. xvi. 3 (Cent.), A novel feature of this bell is that the ringer and gongs are inside of the case.

Ringer, obs. form of Wringer.

Ring-eye: see Ring *sb.*[1] 18 and 18 b.

Ri·ng-fence, *sb.* [Ring *sb.*[1]] A fence completely enclosing an estate, farm, or piece of ground.

1769 *Bp. Wilton Inclosure Act* 15 The out-fence or ring-fence. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 8 Jan. 1776, A thousand acres..lying on a level, within a ring-fence. 1822 Scott *Peveril* xi, I may indeed have said your estates were born to be united; and to be sure it is natural for me. to wish that it was all within the ring fence again. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 205 The mania for ring fences is not what it was.

attrib. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 21 Dec. 1775, The advantages of a compact, ring-fence Farm.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Also *attrib.*

1819 'R. Rabelais' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 333 Three thousand pupils made ring-fence. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* ii, The contracted existence in a country town..is a sad padlock on the mind, keeping it in a terrible ring-fence. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 2/2 Extending the 'ring-fence' policy of commercial relations.

Hence **Ri·ng-fence** *v. trans.*, to enclose with a ring-fence. Also *ring-fenced* ppl. a.

1769 *Aclome Inclosure Act* 13 Tythe allotments to be ring-fenced. 1801 *Act 41 Geo. III*, *c.* 109 § 13 To award, order, and direct any such Allotments to be laid together and ring-fenced. 1898 Maitland *Township & Borough* 191 In later documents I can not see any ring-fenced estate.

Ri·ng-finger. [Ring *sb.*[1] So G., Da., Sw. *ringfinger*, Du. *-vinger*.] The third finger of the hand, especially of the left hand.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 330 Nim æppel mid þinre wynstran handa, mid twam fingrum, þæt is mid þuman & mid hring fingre. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 264 *Anularis*, hringfinger.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), þe ferþe hat also annularis, þe ringe finger, for þereon þe ringe is ibore. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 33 Onone sho putt furth hur ryng-fynger & profird it to hym, & he putt on þe ryng. 1543 Recorde *Arith.* 134 b, To expresse 8, you shall bow after the same maner both the lyttell fynger and the rynge fynger. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p xij b/2 The Medicinalle finger, or Ringe finger, betweene the little finger and the middle finger. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 82 If the Ring Finger by a single Action goe out of the open Hand. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 275 The Ring-finger is the third in Bigness. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 19 In a case where the last joint of the ring-finger had been torn off. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 143 The middle finger is the longest; the index and ring-fingers follow next. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring lore* 526 In Somersetshire the ring-finger is thought to have the power of curing any sore or wound that is rubbed with it.

Hence † **Ring-fingered** *a. Obs.*[—1]

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 431 St James found, not to be χρυσοδακτυλιος Ring-finger'd, might want a Seale, or (as we now might say) might stand at a Pew doore.

† **Ringild.** *Obs.* Also **ringil-, ringel-, ryngel-, rynguyld, -gylld.** [a. Welsh *rhingyll.*] A sergeant or bailiff. Hence † **Ringildry, Ringildship,** the office of sergeant or bailiff. *Obs.*

1438 *Cal. Pat. Rolls* (1907) 194 With 'le ringilship' of Kemittemaigne. 1439 *Ibid.* 300 Le ryngelshipp. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 594/1 The Offices of the Ringildshippes with profittez of the same. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 204/2 Turnes of Shirrefs, Counties, Ringildries. *Ibid.* 206/1 Tournes of Shireffs, Countiez, Rynguyldez. 1507 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1864) XXI. 80 That non of the tenauntes..be compelled.. to..occupie the charge of Ryngylld.

Ringing (rĭ·ŋĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Ring *v.*[1]]

1. The act of providing with a ring or rings; *spec.* the putting of a ring in the nose of a bull or a pig (cf. Ring *v.*[1] 6).

1483-4 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 415 Pro le ryngyng unius paris rotarum. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvi 32 Yet surely ringing [of swine] is needefull and good. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 307 As wise as Ringing of a Pig, That uses to break up ground and Dig. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* Digest 41 If [oxen are] ungovernable, reclaim them with nose-rings; the operation of ringing is very simple. 1851 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 181/2 It is nothing uncommon to see the ringing of a bull delayed, until..he must be led by it for some particular purpose.

b. Ring-like ornamentation.

1885 H. O. Forbes *Wand. E. Archipelago* 203 The ringing on the arms, which the natives call bracelets.

† **2.** ? Playing at quoits. *Obs.*[—1]

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. 342 Many other sports and recreations there be, much in vse, as Ringing, Bowling, shooting... Riding of great horses, running at ring,.. are the disports of greater men.

3. a. The operation or practice of cutting a ring of bark from a tree; girdling.

1817 *Hort. Soc. Trans.* II. 266 The fruit in consequence of ringing, or annular excision, becomes much larger. 1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 416 The effect of ringing has been perfectly well known..since Du Hamel's time. 1884 *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/2 As the object is to kill the tree, ringing should be carried out when the sap is up.

b. (See quot.)

1832 *Planting* (L.U.K.) 7 *Ringing*, or placing an iron ring round a branch to prevent the annual increase of bark on the space occupied by the ring.

Ringing (rĭ·ŋĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Ring *v.*[2]]

1. The act of causing a bell, etc., to sound.

[*c* 1315 Shoreham I. 186 Hali water, and haly bred, Li3t, and belryngynges.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 212 To make solempnyte..wiþ dirige & messis & wax & rengynge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 Yᵉ Sexteyn of yᵉ chirche to haue ..xijd. for his rynggyng. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 31 The people beeyng called together by the ryngyng of a bel. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Glas*,.. the chyming or ringing for the dead, a knell 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III xiii. 184 Ringing oftentimes hath made good musick on the bells. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii. 145 The Touch..gives almost as good evidence as the Sight, and the Ringing of a Medal is..a very common experiment. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No 50. 323 His Lordship proposes an annual ringing of Bells. 1836-7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, Let us take a peep 'behind', previous to the ringing-up. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. i, In all seasons there was the..ringing of pots and pans.

transf. a 1740 Waterland *Diss. Argt. A Priori* ii, The whole seems to amount to little more than the ringing of changes upon the word *necessity*.

b. *Ringing-in* (see quots. and Ring *v.*[2] 2 b, 7 c).

1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., At the conclusion of chiming for church, during which several bells are

used, a single one is rung to announce that the service is about to commence, and this is called ringing-in. 1891 A. Gordon *Folks o' Cargleu* 41 The clang of this bell,..—the ringin'-in, as it is called—which warns me..to race with might and main to the door of the kirk.

2. The fact of a bell or the like giving forth a sound; the sound produced by a bell or bells, or by other bodies having similar properties.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 396 Sholde no ryngynge do me ryse, ar I were rype to dyne. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1763 Ther no man is within, þe rynging to answere. *c* 1400 Lydg. *Chorle & Birde* 103 Rynging of feters is no mery sowne. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 125 And thanne bygan the ryngyng to be grete.. whan the tydynges of the socours..was knowen of all. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 11 b, How much you differ from those who never heard the ringing of other belles than these heere. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 153/2 This, by striking the bells alternately, [will] occasion a ringing. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lxii, There is a blithe and merry ringing, as of a little peal of marriage bells.

3. A sensation in the ears similar to that produced by the sound of bells, etc.

For the belief connected with this see quot. 1718.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Warmod..ido into þe eres destruyeþ ringinge and tingelinge þat is þerein. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 35 Sum man ioyed..that he hadde receyuyd remedie..from ryngyng of his erys. 1538 Elyot *Tinnimentum*, a ryngyng in the eare of a man. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 112 It dooth take awaye the ringing or sound of the eares. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 591 The patient is vexed with ringings, singings, whistlings and hissing murmures in his Eares. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 21 It helpeth the ulcers of the eare. 2. or 3. drops help the ringing of the same. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62. 46 A Ringing..in the Ears..signified that Some One was talking of them in their Absence. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Med.* xiv. 170 Ringing in ears continues.

4. *Comb.*, as **ringing day**, a day on which church-bells are appointed to be rung; **ringing engine**, a form of pile-driver, worked by men pulling at ropes after the manner of bell-ringers; **ringing floor, -loft**, the standing-place of bell-ringers.

1615–6 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Accts.* (1896) 165 Fower vsuall *Ringinge daies for the King. 1763 in Picton *Liverpool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 278 Ordered that four ringing days..be now paid at the expence of the Corporation. 1886 *Gloss. Rochdale, Ringing-day*, the fifth of November. 1850 J. Hodges *Gt. Victoria Bridge* 18 In drilling these in, a small *ringing-engine was used. 1884 *Building News* 15 Aug. 242/3 A ringing engine is of similar construction to that of a crab engine. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 177 Some height above the *ringing-floor. 1620 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 170 £3 towards the buildinge of the *Ringinge Lofte. 1848 Rickman *Styles Arch.* 153 They are not used in the bell-chamber, but in the ringing-loft to give air to the ringers.

Ringing (ri·ŋiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Ring *v.*[1]] Circling; running in rings or circles.

1883 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/4 The deer..gave a ringing run through Black Park..back towards the Heath. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* iv, The fox was what Helen called 'a ringing brute'. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 238 The ringing nature of the hare's course..bring[s] her..more into contact with the sportsman than in the case of the fox.

Ringing (ri·ŋiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Ring *v.*[2]]

1. Having or giving the sound of a bell, or of some metallic body; resounding, resonant.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1082 Rial ryngande rotes & þe reken fyþel. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 262 And if you want of ringing bels, When that my corps goth into graue. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 Thee skyes lowd rumbled with ringing thunderus hurring. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 9 Loud strokes and ringing sowndes. 1700 Blackmore *Job* 125 The naked, blind, and lame Thro' ringing streets my bounty did proclaim. 1789 Shelvocke *Artillery* iv. 292 Tin..loses its noisy or ringing Quality. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xvii. ii, Baly! great Baly! still The ringing walls and echoing towers proclaim. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltravers* I. 42 Next came a most ringing laugh. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 135 The vessels they moulded were baked in a fire, and had a hard ringing sound.

fig. 1602 F. Hering *Anat.* 17 The ringing Name and Fame of a great Phisition. 1870 *Standard* 5 Dec, Prince Frederick Charles has only to win one ringing victory to leave Paris face to face with a..desperate situation. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Mar., There is a ringing story yet to be told of the heroism of the Italians.

b. Of frost: Severe, so that the ground rings under the feet.

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 409 'Ringing Black Frost', a very severe frost. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xii. ii. (1872) IV. 140 Rain ending, there ensued a ringing frost.

c. = Rattling *ppl. a.* 4.

1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* xxxii, Cecilia's noble schooner was sure to be out in such a ringing breeze.

2. In spec. names, as **ringing bird, caterpillar, frog** (see quots.).

1700 Dampier *Voy.* III. ii. 74 One sort of these pretty little Birds my Men call'd the Ringing-bird; because it had six Notes, and..repeated all his Notes twice one after another. 1784 Derham *Notes Albin's Eng. Insects* Index, Ringing Caterpillar [the chrysalis of which could make a glass ring like a bell]. 1802 Kerr tr. *Buffon's Ovip., Quadr. & Serp.* II. 235 The Ringing Frog...The specific name is derived from its voice, which is clear, round, and ringing.

3. Ringing boy, a boy employed at the Mint to ring coins in order to test their soundness.

1893 *Daily News* 9 June 5/4 In order to detect these defaulters a number of..ringing boys are employed.

Hence **Ri·ngingly** *adv.*; **Ri·ngingness.**

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 197 The wild denizens of the wilderness, who uttered their war-cry so ringingly in our ears. 1874 Miss Havergal in *Mem.* (1880) 153 There was a ringingness in her touch, playing with such joyance. 1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. iii. 39 He had leisure to think over the blow dealt him..so ringingly on the head.

Ringle (ri·ŋg'l), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also *a.* 5 **rengell**, 6 **ryngle**, 7 **ringel**. *β.* 6 **ringoll**, 7 **-ol.** [f. Ring *sb.*[1] + -le I; cf. G. (and Sw.) *ringel*. It is not clear whether the word was independently formed in Eng., or adopted from LG.]

1. A metal, esp. iron, ring; in mod. *dial.* chiefly one for a pig's nose or the harness of horses.

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 211 Item, for rengells and hokys, vj. lb. ix.d. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for a ryngle to a cythe, j d. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* IV. 846 Manie great ringles were fastened to the same tower for that purpose. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* c ij b/2 This pipe must have a little ringle, whereby we might hould faste the same. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* III. vi. (1733) 63 Pins.., which with the Help of Cords that pass'd through the Ringles, bound the whole Frame together. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4149/4 A bright grey Mare,..ringled behind with 3 Ringles. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 26 The body-guard of eunuchs was detached to..prepare ringles for the lines to keep off the crowd. *a* 1825– in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Kent, Sussex). 1855 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. XII. 487/1 They inserted a staff through the 'ringle'..in the lid of the chest. 1892 *Auctioneer's Catal.* (Kent), Plough harness and ringles for 2 horses.

†b. A door-ring, used also as a knocker. *Obs.*

1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlix. § 540 Stand still in the entry..and then knock at the iron ringel. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* vi. cxcviii, Through these pass'd Pity to a door of Jet, Whose wary ringle round was cloth'd in wool. 1707 *Clergym. Vade-mecum* 70 If the church-key cannot be had, 'tis sufficient that the clerk take hold of the ringle of the door.

2. An annular part; a circle.

The context of quot. 1653 makes it certain that the use of the word was suggested by *rigol* in Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*.

a. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/1 The skinn of the third or fourth ringle of the throte. 1629 *Descr. S'hertogenbosh* 12 It is the biggest and fairest part, hauing in his ringle the great S. John's Church. 1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 152 Never did I read or see in so small a piece of work so many Ringles and Rounds as T. D. makes and runs in.

β. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuff* 58 The ringoll or ringed circle was compast and chalkt out, and the king of fishes.. conjured to appeare in the center of it. 1653 Codrington in Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* 2 The Crown is the onely object of all great Spirits, not considering what cares hang round about the ringols of it. 1654 — tr. *Justine* xxviii. 367 He understood well enough the ringols in that envyed Crown, and the weight of it..by his labours and his dangers.

Ri·ngle, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. Ringle *v.*[2]] A ringing or jingling sound.

1839 Moir *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxii. 269 We observed, from the curious ringle, that one of the naig's fore-shoon was loose. 1894 Laito *Tam. Bodkin* xxv, The ringle o' the crystal..was the signal for me.

Ri·ngle, *v.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. Ringle *sb.*[1] Du. *ringelen* and G. *ringeln* are used in the same senses.]

1. *trans.* = Ring *v.*[1] 6. Hence **Ri·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 75 Ringle thy hog, or looke for a dog. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 191 To see yong pigges well ringled when they are yong. 1580 Tusser *Husb.* 18 b, Yet surely ringling is needeful and good. *c* 1700 Kennet in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 323 *To ringle Hogs, Kent*, to put iron rings in their noses. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., To ringle*, to put Ringles into the snouts of hogs. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 533 They are then sold..to the larger farmers to 'shack' upon the barley or oat stubbles, while the 'swine well ringled' are put upon the wheat ones. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

fig. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., So to ringle a thorough hayre for rooting, that it shall neuer put foorth his snayles hornes againe.

†2. = Ring *v.*[1] 7. *Obs.*

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1156/4 A bright bay Mare..; she hath some time been ringled. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4149/4 A bright grey Mare,..ringled behind with 3 Ringles.

Ri·ngle, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* [f. Ring *v.*[2] + -le 3. Cf. NFris. *ringeln*, Da. *ringle*, Norw. *ringla*, Icel. *hringla.*] *intr.* To ring or jingle.

a 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 78 Wee ride the freest horse with a spurre,..that the ringling sound of it may excite him. 1643 G. Wither *Campo-Musæ* 3 He..Comes not and ringles at the doore with feare; But knocks.

1819 Rich *Gall. Poems* 67 The Knives an' forks wad ringle. 1857 [see Ringle-straw]. 1863 Barnes *Dorset Gloss.* s.v., I heard the glass ringle when the window wer a-broke. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., The bells are ringling all day long.

†Ri·ngle, *v.*[3] *Obs.*—[o] (See quot.)

1648 Hexham II. *Ringen*, to Ringle, or to Wrestle.

Ri·ng-lead, *v. rare.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To conduct or manage as ringleader.

1617 tr. *Abp. Spalatro's Serm.* 34 And so, for that hee vseth no true Compasse, nor Carde, hee ringleads them all to wracke. 1888–32 in Webster. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 9/1 He has ring-led any form of joke, hoax, amusement, or sport that was going.

Ri·ngleader. Also 6 **ryngledre, -leder, ryng(e)leader; ringeleeder, -leader; ringleder**, *Sc.* **-leidar.** [f. the phrase *to lead the ring*: see Ring *sb.*[1] 10 b.]

1. One who takes a leading place or part among a body or number of persons whose character or conduct is reprehensible; *esp.* a leader, a chief instigator or organizer, of a mutiny, tumult, etc.

1503 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 238, I dout not but..we shalbe able by good polici to distrii alle the captayns and ryngledres that be of yll and contrary mynde. 1535 Coverdale *Isaac* ix. 6 Ionathas toke L. men of the countre (which were the ryngleders of them) & slewe them. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 73 b, The chiefe ringleader of the Anabaptistes boasted of Reueilations. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iv. xi. (1614) 400 He allured the men of his owne countrey vnto him, who followed him as their Ring-leader to doe mischiefe. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 292 There is one Philpott a Haberdasher, who ..hath bin ye Principall Ringleader of these seditious people. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 271 The Boatswain, who was the principal Ringleader of the Mutiny. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 462 Becoming a promoter and ringleader of such an insult on that part of the government. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. Introd., The conspiracy is so nicely balanced among them that I shall never be able to detect the ring-leader. 1867 J. Hatton *Tallants of Barton* iv, He had been the ring-leader in everything wicked for years.

fig. 1633 R. S. tr. *Drexelius' Nicetas* I. vii. § 2. 55 The enticers to vice and ringleaders to wickednesse are the eyes.

†2. In good or neutral sense: A leader or head; a chief authority. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 57 b, Among the ryngleaders of religion. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* 8 b, Some he would haue to be chief, as Apostles, ryng leaders & autours of the Gospel preaching. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's answ. Osor.* 81 b, There is greater cause rather to moue us..who have lost so great and learned a ryngleader of learning. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 669 Garter is the principall King of Armes..and goeth first as the onely ring-leader of them all. 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* xxiii. 169 Amongst the Ancients Galen shall bee the ring leader. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Epist. ii. 376 Those famous men the Ring-leaders of this opinion.

fig. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* iv. (1577) T iij b, The life of the Prince is a lawe and ringleader of Citizens. 1588 Churchyard *Spark of Friendship* C ij, As a man might say, friendship is a ring-leader to all happinesse.

Hence **Ri·ngleadership.**

1884 J. Parker *Apostolic Life* III. 126 The charges of pestilence, sedition, ringleadership, profanity, are only pure and simple lies.

Ri·ngleading, *vbl. sb. rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec.] Chief leadership.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I The church of Rome..hath chalenged to it self the supreme title and ringleading of the whole uniuersal church on earth.

Ri·ngleading, *ppl. a.* [Cf. Ringleader.] Acting as, holding the place of, ringleader(s).

1624 J. Gee *Hold fast* 38 The greater is the guiltinesse of their ringleading Masters. 1661 J. Davies *Civil Wars* 371 Take away the commissions of nine of the ringleading officers. *a* 1688 Bunyan *Mr. Badman* (1905) 21 He used to be the Ringleading Sinner, or the Master of mischief among other children. 1768 Ld. Camden in Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1855) V. xxxv. 228 Boston is the ringleading province; and ..the punishment ought to be levelled there. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* I. 73 The ring-leading negroes were roasted alive by half dozens.

Ri·ngled, *a. rare.* [f. Ringle *sb.*[1]] Ringed; provided with rings; marked by circular bands.

a 1593 Marlowe *Hero & Leander* II. 143 A hot proud horse..Spits forth the ringled bit. 1899 *Sheff. News* 14 Oct. (E.D.D.), My blue an' rid ringl'd socks.

Ri·ngle-eye. *Sc.* In form **-ee, -e'e.** [f. Ringle *sb.*[1] Cf. Da. *ringøjet*, Norw. *ringøygd*, Icel. *hringeygur* adjs., and Ringed *a.* 3 (quot. 1513).] A wall-eye.

1826 Galt *Lairds* xxxix, Geordie Joug wi' his ringle-ee. 1885 Strathesk *More Bits fr. Blinkbonny* i. 8 She's terrible sair pockmarkit, an' she has a ringle ee.

So **Ri·ngle-eyed** *a.* (Also *north.*)

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 63 He's out-shin'd, inkneed and ringle-ey'd too. 1894 Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., The pupil of the eye in a dog, etc., that is ringle-eyed is surrounded by a whity ring. 1897 P. H. Hunter *J. Armiger's Revenge* vi, Ane o' thae ringle-e'ed brutes that startle at a' the dibs an' straes on the road.

Ri·ngless, *a.* [f. Ring *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a ring; destitute of rings.

1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 121 In general the common ringless Pheasant has the colours somewhat deeper than the ringed variety. 1872 S. Mostyn *Perplexity* II. v. 97 My fingers were ringless. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* v, The cool, temperate, ringless hands that he had taken between his own.

†Ringlestones. *Obs.* The ring-plover.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Norf. Birds* Wks. (Bohn) III. 320 *Ringlestones*, a small white and black bird, like a wagtail .., common about Yarmouth sands.

Ringle-straw. *dial.* [f. Ringle *v.*[2]] (Sec quot.)

1857 C. B. Robinson *Gloss. to Bestl's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 185 *Windle-straw*, a grass..which, when shaken by the wind, has a peculiar whistling or ringling sound, whence one of its present names 'ringle-straw'.

Ringlet (ri·ŋlĕt). [f. Ring *sb.*[1] + -let.]

1. A small ring made of metal or other material.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 250 A Bullockes hide..so set rounde aboute on the bordre, or verge, with ringlettes of iron. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VII. 117 The ringlets that command the door. 1726 *Ibid.* xxi. 76 Who first Ulysses' wondrous bow shall bend, And through twelve ringlets the fleet arrow send. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Sel. Wks. 313 This deficiency is made up by strengthening the first ringlet of the chain. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. vi. 1255 Some things, as if by hooks and ringlets fixed, In junction hold. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 310. I have sometimes seen them made of very fine polished ivory, ..with a ringlet at the base.

2. A circular dance or course: a circle of dancers; a fairy-ring.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 86 To dance our ringlets to the whistling Winde. 1607 DRAYTON *Quest Cynthia* 219 When Fayries in their Ringlets there Do daunce their nightly rounds. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* IV. i, The ringlets round her trunk declare her guilty Of many midnight-sabbaths revelled here. 1766 BEATTIE *Pigm. & Cranes* 212 They foot it featly, ranged in ringlets gay. 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* vi, Or through the mystic ringlets of the vale We flash our faery feet in gamesome prank. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 8 The numerous ringlets or circles on the downs, and on some pasture land.

b. An annular appearance, marking, formation, part, or piece.

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 153 Now a small Ringlet appears; and this is more properly called a Central than a Total Eclipse of the Sun. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 220 Of a pale grey, sky-coloured ground, with brown undulatory ringlets. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. § 4 The ringlets of which the proboscis of the bee is composed. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1005 He stripped the bark off a tree in ringlets. 1845 BROWNING *Meeting at Night* i, The startled little waves that leap In fiery ringlets from their sleep.

3. A curled lock or tress of hair.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 306 Shee..Her unadorned golden tresses wore Dissheveld, but in wanton ringlets wav'd. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 83 No more my locks in ringlets curl'd diffuse The costly sweetness of Arabian dews. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 81 Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* I. viii, Maltravers smiled, and stroked those beautiful ringlets. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 408 His rich hair ripples in ringlets between cheek and shoulder.

fig. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 47 To nurse the Saplings tall, and curl the grove With Ringlets quaint. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* VIII. xii, Break, Amphion, break your slumbers, Nature's ringlets deck the thorn.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1791-2 WORDSW. *Descriptive Sketches* 132 Lip dewing song, and ringlet-tossing dance. 1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* xxii, Come, bind up those ringlet showers! 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 258 A truth That.. numbs the Fury's ringlet-snake.

4. *Ent.* The name given to one of the satyrid butterflies, *Hipparchia hyperanthus*. Also *attrib.*

Other species of *Hipparchia* are named *marsh, mountain, Scotch, small ringlet*, etc.

1812 HAWORTH in *Trans. Entom. Soc.* I. 332 *Hero*, Papilio (silver-bordered Ringlet). *Mnemon.* (the small Ringlet). 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 396 *Hipparchia Hyperanthus*, the Ringlet 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 49 Hipparchia hyperanthus (the ringlet butterfly) also has whitish caterpillars.

Ringleted (ri·ŋlèted), *a.* Also **-letted**. [f. prec. + -ED².]

1. Of the hair: Curled; worn in ringlets.

1837 HOOK *Jack Brag* ix, His hair assiduously ringletted on his cheeks and over his forehead. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* iv, In thin muslin frocks and scarlet sashes, with hair elaborately ringleted.

2. Adorned with, wearing the hair in, ringlets.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xii, A dashing, bronzed-looking, ringleted sailor. 1861 SALA *Badd. Peerage* xx. II. 44 Such was the individual who..addressed the ringleted [lady] clerk. 1894 A. DOBSON *18th C. Vignettes* Ser. II. x. 223 The ringletted heads and waistless figures. of 1789.

Ri·nglety, *a.* Also **-letty**. [f. as prec. + -Y.] Tending to curl in ringlets.

1858 MOTLEY *Corr.* I. 229 Smooth, white, shiny, ringlety hair. 1896 KEANE *Ethnol.* 176 [Hair] in the eastern Hamites and some others developing long ringletty curls.

Ri·ngly, *a. rare.* [f. RINGLE *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Exhibiting rings of colour.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 239 The roots were of the red and white ringly sort.

Ri·ng-ma·n. [f. RING *sb.*¹]

1. The ring-finger. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/1 Pe Rynge man fyngur, *annularis, medicus*. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 109 Whan a man shooteth, the might of his shoote lyethe on the formooste fynger, and on the Ringman. 1879 DICKINSON *Cumberld. Gloss.*, Suppl., *Fingers*, the nursery names for these are, humpkin, lick pot, lang man, ring man

2. A sporting man; a bookmaker.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv, The 'glorious uncertainty' which backers of horses execrate, and ring-men adore. *Ibid.* ix, Those purely country-meetings, where there are no ring men to force the betting. 1864 *Realm* 15 June 2 All the defaulting ring-men and unsuccessful pickpockets. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* I. vi, Heretofore he had lived almost entirely in the society of the Ring-men.

Ri·ng-master. Also **ringmaster**. [f. RING *sb.*¹] One who manages or directs the performances in the ring of a circus. Also *transf.*

1873 FROST *Circus Life* Pref. 5 The stentorian vocal organs of the proprietor or ring-master of a travelling circus. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 419/2 An aged and tattered negro was the mule's ring-master.

Ri·ng-neck, *a.* and *sb.* [f. RING *sb.*¹]

A. *adj.* = RING-NECKED *a.*

1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow tribe* 94 *Anas Bernicla*, Ringneckgoose. 1848 CRAIG s.v. *Ring, Ring-neck pheasant*, the Phasianus torquatus of Temminck. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 167 *Corvus Albicollis*,..Ring-neck Crow. 1879 J. G. WOOD *Waterton's Wand. S. Amer.* 457 There are many species of Plover in Guiana. The most common are the Black-breasted.., the Ring-neck (*C. semipalmatus*), and the Sandy Plover. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 197/1 One [genus], *Sepedon hæmachates*, is named..'Ring-Neck Snake', the latter name being, however, often applied also to the cobra. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 390 The light-coloured band round the neck of the Ring-neck Parrakeet.

B. *sb.* 1. a. A ring-necked plover or duck.

1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. 10 Plover, ring-neck, surf-bird. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. *Austr.* = JACKAROO *sb.*

1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Ring-neck*,..a term used in the back blocks in reference to the white collar not infrequently worn by a Jackaroo on his first appearance.

2. A neck with ring-like markings.

1895 CUMBERLAND *Sport Pamirs* 148, I found the cock exactly like the English pheasant, without the ring neck.

Ri·ng-necked, *a.* [RING *sb.*¹] Having the neck ringed or marked with a band or bands of colour. In various names of birds and animals, as *ring-necked barnacle, diver, duck, loon, parakeet, pheasant, pochard, snake, teal, turtle.* (See quots.)

1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* IV. 629 *Bernicla Brenta*, ..*Ring-necked Barnacle. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Ring-necked Diver. 1831 SWAINSON & RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* II. 454 *Fuligula rufitorques*,.. *Ring-necked Duck. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* xxviii. 278 Ring-necked ducks..are seldom found in very large numbers. 1842 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Ornith.* II. 207 *Colymbus glacialis*, *Ring-necked Loon. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 213 A grove of mango-trees,.. peopled with innumerable *ring-necked paroquets. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 322/1 *note*, The Ring-necked Parakeet of the same country [Africa]. 1834 JARDINE *Ornith.* III. 189 The *Ring-necked Pheasant, *Phasianus torquatus*. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 733/1 The Ring-necked Pheasant of China. 1838 EYTON *Anatidæ* 158 *Fuligula rufitorques*,..*Ring-necked Pochard. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 283 One only [is found] in Britain, the common *Ring-necked Snake (*C. natrix* and *Natrix torquatus*). 1889 SCLATER & HUDSON *Argentine Ornith.* II. 132 *Querquedula Torquata*.. (*Ring-necked Teal). *Ibid.*, In the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres the Ring-necked Teal is strictly migratory. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. 291 *Columba Turtur*,.. *Ring-necked Turtle.

Ri·ng-net. [f. RING *sb.*¹]

†1. A coat of ring-mail. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1890 Hring-net bæron, locene leoðo-syrcan.

2. A form of salmon-net (see quot. 1830).

1505 *Berwick Reg.* in *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Varr Collect.* I. 12 That no mane except he be a fre burges..shall not fish upone Twede for no salmond with longe net, short net, nor reynge net. 1830 WEDDELL in *Archæol. Æliana* (1855) IV. 302 Our present modes of fishing..are by stell nets, wear-shot, and ring or bob nets. *Ibid.* 303 The ring or bob-net is a long net without any bosom (which the other nets have).

3. A variety of lace.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 3/1 The favourite nets for these are point d'esprit and Chantilly ring net.

†**Ringo,** obs. variant of ERYNGO.

1599, 1681 [see ERYNGO]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 83/1 Conserves of.. Pears, Apricocks, Plums, Ringo roots. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* V. iii. 120 Ringo-roots sliced.

Ringoal (ri·ŋgōul). Also **ring-goal**. [f. RING *sb.*¹] A game in which a light ring or hoop is thrown towards a goal by means of two sticks.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 3/1 A new game, called ringoal, is coming into favour this summer..It originated in India. 1894 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* 302 The thump of tennis balls, the flying horrors of ring-goal.

Ringol(**l**, obs. forms of RINGLE *sb.*¹

†**Rin-goose.** *rare*⁻¹. Some kind of goose.

1639 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* 3 In all this province ther is great store of..widgeon, teale, wildgouse, rin gouse,..and all other kinds of wildfowl.

Ring-ouzel. [f. RING *sb.*¹] A bird (*Turdus torquatus*, closely allied to the blackbird) having a white ring or bar on the breast. (Cf. OUZEL 1 b.)

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The Ring Ouzell, *Merula torquata*. 1676 LISTER in RAY *Corr.* (1848) 125 As to that question of a Heath-throstle, I find that the Ring-ouzle is so called with us in Craven. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 493 The black Turdus, with a white ring, the ring Ouzel. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 229 The ring-ouzel inhabits the mountainous parts of these islands. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 189 The ring-ouzel is sometimes and the water-ouzel frequently met with. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. (1890) 455 The..female ring-ouzel (*T. torquatus*) differs less, and the female common thrush (*T. musicus*) hardly at all from their respective males.

†**Ring-root,** for *ringo-root*: see ERYNGO.

1684 O'FLAHERTY *West Connaught* (1846) 66 Samphire grows in plenty, ring-root or Sea-holy, and Sea Cabbage.

Ri·ngster. *U. S.* [f. RING *sb.*¹ II b + -STER.] A member of a political ring.

1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 3428. 2 It seems to be folly to try to break the ranks of the ringsters at Harrisburg who oppose the consideration of the Tax bill. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxiii. II. 461 The attachment of the ringster is usually given wholly to the concrete party

Ring-straked (ri·ŋ|strē·kt), *a.* Also 9 **-streaked**. [f. RING *sb.*¹] Having bands of colour round the body. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Quot. 1611 appears to be the source from which all later usage is derived.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXX. 35 He removed that day the hee goates that were ring-straked, and spotted. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 253 The same way that Jacobs Cattle became speckled, spotted and ring-straked. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 210 As wasps ring-straked, or bees that build. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Poems (1884) 293/1 A spotteder, ring-streakeder child the' warn't in Uncle Sam's holl farm. *a* 1865 in R. Hunt *Rom. West Eng.* (1871) 393 All 'this wilful waste' of long cloth scarlet, ringstraked, and speckled, is to do honour to King Christmas. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 49/1 Commanding like a monarch his flocks and his herds, his spotted and his ring-straked.

Ri·ngtail, ri·ng-tail. [f. RING *sb.*¹]

1. *Ornith.* a. The female of the hen-harrier. (Formerly regarded by many as a distinct species.)

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Pygargus*..is also a byrde lyke to a hawke, hauynge a whyte tayle: I suppose hym to be that which we call a rynge tayle. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 55 There are two foules, wherof the one is called (*Ian le blancke*) which I take to be the Harrohen or capped Kyte, and the other (*Blanch queue*) the ring tayle. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xiv. 13 The osprey, the ringtaile, and the vulture. 1661 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Thrac Wonder* v., ii, Besides, what falcon but dares venture upon a ringtail? 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 72 Of the Ring-tail, the Male whereof is called the Henharrier. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 194 The ringtail weighs sixteen ounces. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 5/2, I have never seen two ringtails attend the same nest, and I..invariably found each nest frequented by the henharrier and ringtail. 1808 MONTAGU in *Linnæan Trans.* IX. 185 The new feathers.. clearly evinced the smallest bird to be a Hen Harrier, and the larger a Ringtail. 1880 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 492/1 It was not until after Montagu's observations were published..that the 'Ringtail'..was generally admitted to be the female of the 'Hen-Harrier'.

fig. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Thou Royal Ring-tail, fit to fly at nothing But poor mens Poultry.

attrib. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* pl. 107 Ring-tail Hawk. 1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* (1792) I. 243 Ring-tail Falcon.

b. The golden eagle before its third year. Usually *ring-tail eagle.*

1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* Index, Ring-tail, or black eagle. 1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 14 The Ring-tail Eagle is characterized by all as a generous spirited and docile bird. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 53 In the opinion of some, the ringtail is considered as a distinct species; but the facts..demonstrate its connection with the Golden Eagle. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 173/1 Many other authors mention the eagle and ring-tails in such terms as to leave the identity of the bird almost unquestionable.

c. *Ring-tail pigeon* (see quot.).

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 534/1 The Ring-tail Pigeon (*Columba Caribbea*) may be mentioned as a West Indian species, much valued for the..delicacy of its flesh.

2. *Zool.* = RING-TAILED *a.* 2 and 3. Also *absol.*

1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quad.* 137 Maucauco,..Ring-tail. Tail..marked with numbers of regular rings of black and white. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* I. 324 The Ringtail opossum (*Phalangista* or *Hepoona Cookii*. Desm.) is smaller, less common, and less sought after. *Ibid.*, Dogs will not eat the flesh of the Ringtail even when roasted.

3. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ring-tail*, a small triangular sail, extended on a little mast, which is occasionally erected for that purpose on the top of a ship's stern... *Ring-tail* is also a name given to a sort of studding-sail, hoisted beyond the after-edge or skirt of those main-sails which are extended by a boom and gaff. 1804 DUNCAN *Mar. Chron.* Pref. p. xii, The studding-sails, drivers, ring-tails, and all those sails which are set occasionally. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Ring-Tail*, a small sail shaped like a jib, set occasionally in light winds; it is hoisted on the outer end of the main or spanker gaff.

b. *attrib.* with *boom, sail*, etc.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 83 Abaft the after leech of the main-sail, in calm weather, is hoisted a ring-tail-sail. *Ibid.* 162 The Ringtail-boom is a small boom projecting from the stern of some vessels to spread the foot of the ringtail-sail. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vi, He was going aloft to fit a strap round the main-topmast head, for ringtail halyards. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., Extended on a boom called the ringtail boom.

Ri·ng-tailed, *a.* [Cf. prec.]

1. *Ornith.* (See RING-TAIL 1, 1 b, nd 1 c.)

1785 H. SLOANE *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* II. 302 The Ring-Tail'd Pigeon. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. i. 71 Ring-tailed Eagle. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 96 A very superb ring-tailed eagle was shot. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* III. 366 *Circus Cyaneus*, the Ring-Tailed Harrier. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* I. 177 In the young the tail is white at the base, whence in this stage it has been often called the Ring-tailed Eagle.

2. *Zool.* Having the tail ringed with alternating colours. (Cf. RINGTAIL 2.)

1729 *Dampier's Voyages* III. 423 The Ring-tail'd Snake. 1785 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 224 The mococo, or maucauco, commonly known by the name of the ring-tailed maki. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 63 The Macaco of Buffon, or the Ring-tailed Lemur (*L. catta*, Lin.), which is ash-grey, the tail annulated black and white. 1877 *Nature* XV. 286/1 Two Ring-tailed Lemurs (*Lemur catta*) from Madagascar, purchased.

3. *Zool.* Having the tail curled at the end, *spec.* applied to certain phalangers.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 128/1 These animals [phalangers], called ring-tailed opossums by the colonists. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* v. 46 The Black-fellows told us, that they had caught a ring-tailed opossum. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 728/2 There are about four species of this genus known, of which the commonest is Cook's Ring-tailed Phalanger.

4. *Ring-tailed roarer*, a fanciful name for an imaginary animal. Also applied to persons. *U.S.*

1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 268 'By the rasping ring-tailed roarer of Kentucky, that's good,' said Ezram. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 224 A specially fine fellow of great size and strength is called a ring-tailed roarer.

†**Ringus,** obs. variant of *ringo*, ERYNGO.

1653 W. J. *Gentlew. Delight* 34 To candy Ringus Root.

Ri·ng-walk. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. RING *sb.*¹] (See quots.)

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 77 Let him beate the outsides and make his ryngwalkes twyce or thrice about the woode. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Ringwalle*, a round walk made by Hunters. [Hence in BLOUNT and PHILLIPS.] 1686 R. BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 78 When Huntsmen go drawing in their Springs at Hart-hunting, they usually make Dew-rounds which are called Ring-walks. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xx, Norman is waiting for me, and I am to go with him to make his ring-walk.

Ri·ng-wall. [f. RING *sb.*1]

1. A wall completely surrounding or encircling a certain area. (Cf. RING-FENCE.)

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii 6 An immense circuit of buildings; cut out, girt with a high ring-wall, from the lanes and streets of the quarter. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* II. vii. (1872) I. 90 The Nürnbergers once..built a ringwall round his Castle. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 3/2 Athens before the Persian war..was surrounded by a ring-wall of narrow circuit, some traces of which are supposed to remain.

2. *techn.* (See quots.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/1 *Ring-wall* (Metallurgy), the inner lining of a furnace. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 205/2 In some places they use a sort of half-muffle, called a 'ring-wall', consisting of a lining reaching about half way up the kiln.

†**Ri·ngwood.** *Obs.* Ale brewed at Ringwood in Hampshire.

1771 *Ann. Reg., Misc.* 195/2 That matrimony was not sufficiently encouraged, and that ringwood was the most orthodox ale in the kingdom.

Ringworm (ri·ŋwɒm). [f. RING *sb.*1 So Du. *ringworm*, Da., Norw., Sw. dial. *ringorm*.]

1. A skin-disease usually manifesting itself in circular patches, and frequently affecting the scalp in childhood; tinea.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 642 *Hec cerpigo*, re[n]gworme. *a* 1450 *Mankind* 616 (Brandl), I haue a lytyll dishes [= disease]..Wyth a runnynge rynge-worme. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Diij b, The same.. is good for the sore called the rynge worme. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 659 So superstition crepeth like a ringworme. *a* 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 53 To hide the deformity of a Ringworme in his face. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 101 With oile of bayes, it [*sc.* fat] helps the Scab and Ringwormes. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Serpigo*, in Medicine, a kind of Herpes, popularly called a Tetter or Ring-worm. 1756 [see 2 b]. 1834 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* (1844) 661 Shingles..is a variety of ringworm, or tetter, occupying the trunk of the body. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 350 When ringworm occurs on the non-hairy skin, it reveals itself first as a slightly raised roundish uniformly erythematous patch. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 124/1 *Tinea sycosis*, or ringworm affecting the beard, and *tinea circinata*, or ringworm affecting the body.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 591 A proper ringworm, a doctorlike argument. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 41 The Idoll is a tempting harlot, the Crosse a very ringworme that spreadeth mightilie. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 8, I have not inke enough to cure all the Tetters and Ring-worms of the State. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 67 This Tetter, or spreading Ringworm, cannot be cured..without some Gall in the Ink.

2. *attrib.*, as *ringworm fungus*, *-porrigo*, etc.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 490 The Ringworm Scall has been known and described, under different names, from the Greek writers to our own day. *Ibid.* 494 In the last variety, the ringworm porrigo. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvii. 428 *note*, Yaws coalescing in the form of a ring are called ringworm yaws. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 854 The botanical character of the ringworm fungi is uncertain.

b. *Ringworm bush* or *shrub*, a tropical American shrub (*Cassia alata*). *Ringworm root*, the root of an Eastern shrub (*Rhinacanthus communis*) used as a remedy for the ringworm.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 224 The Ring-worm Bush... The juice of the leaves or buds is said to cure the ring-worms. 1774 E. LONG *Hist. Jamaica* III. 845 Ringworm-bush, *Cassia siliquis quadrialatis*. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora West Ind. Isl.* Col. Names 787 Ringworm-shrub, *Cassia alata*.

Ringy (ri·ŋi), *a.*1 [f. RING *sb.*1 + -Y.] Resembling a ring, ring-like; marked with rings.

1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* III. ix. (1686) 124 Out of the lower side of the Annular or ringy protuberance of the cerebel. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 145 Amongst the white ivory, the teeth are often found to be marked in rings alternately light and dark coloured, these are called *ringy* or *cloudy*.

Ringy (ri·ŋi), *a.*2 [f. RING *sb.*2] Having a ringing quality or tone.

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 195 It was light and tight, and ringy as a drum, and floated on the water like a bubble.

Rinish, variant of RENISH *a.*

†**Rink,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 **rinc**, 3–6 **rink**, 4–6 **rynk(e**, 6 **rinck(e**, **rynck**. *β.* 4–6 **renk(e**, 4 **rənkke**, **reynke**. [OE. *rinc*, = OS. *rink*, ON. *rekkr*: the stem is app. an ablaut-variant to that of RANK *a.*] A man, *esp.* a fighting man, a warrior. (Only *poet.*)

α. Beowulf 399 Aras þa se rica, ymb hine rinc manig. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1114 Foie eagna gesyhð, innan fore rincum. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 45 Þeah hine rinca hwilc..æfter frigne. *c* 1205 LAY. 5188 Bordes þer scænden, redde blod scede. rinkas feollen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1193 What rink so he raust he ros neuer after. *Ibid.* 1213 Þan ride togedere a gret route of rinkes ful nobul. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13629 My ryght I renonse to þat rynk sone. 1515 *Scottish Field* 417 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Every ryncke to his reste Full radlie him dressed. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 7 With mony rynk that ryall wes and ryke, In plane battell.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 766 Penne arest þe renk & rast no fyrre. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 134 Whon Resun to þis Reynkes Rehersede þeose wordes. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 198 Þo ros vp with rancour þe renkes reneyed. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 11 Renkis of grete renovne, Cumly kingis with crovne. 1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 122 Meleager..ran vpon the sayd Egyptian renk; And cut him in both kneez.

Rink (riŋk), *sb.*2 Also 4–6 (9) **renk**; 6 **rynk**. [App. a. OF. *renc* row, rank, RENK *sb.*1, with slight change of meaning. Until the latter part of the 19th cent. only in Sc. use.]

†**1.** The space of ground within which a combat, joust, or race takes place; a course marked out for riding or running in. Freq. in phr. *rink's end.* In later use chiefly *fig.*, and passing into 2 c.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 365 Knychtis..swa fell strakys gave and tuk, That all the renk about thaim quouk. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 809 In the rowme of ane renk in fewtir kest he. *Ibid.* 834 The riche restles men out of the renk past. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 71 Be this thai wan neir to the renkis end, Irkit sum deil befoir the mark weil kend. 1550 LYNDESAY *Syr. Meldrum* 520 He..bowtit fordwart, with ane bend, And ran on to the Rinkis end. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1863) 382 I o run out the rink that the Lord has set before him. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., The Lord giue your Lordship continuall conuoy to your rinks end. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) I. xxiv. 57 Possibly they see little more of it, or nothing at all, till they win to the rinks-end. *attrib.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 455 At the rynk end ..With speir in hand bydand the heraldis cry. 1550 LYNDESAY *Syr. Meldrum* 505 That round, rinkroume wes at vtterance. [1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 137 The heralds had the rink-room metit.]

†**b.** The course or way on which one is going. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 549 Bot gif thow raik out of my renk, full raith sall thow rew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 86 Buskis wythdrawis..To reyd thair renk, and rovmis thaim the way.

†**c.** A spell of running; a run or course; the act of running. *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2425 The feind..Actand ilk man to rin vnrichtious rinkis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 142 Towart quham Pallas bownyt hes ful sone, And in hys renk on this wys maid hys boyne. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S.T.S.) I. 59 Ouresett with bleding of his woundis and fast rink. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* III. iv. (1821) I. 80 The Romanis ar..swift of rink. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 385 So much the nearer we draw to it, let us mend our renk. [1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 144 But sae it happen'd that nae scaith That renk wrocht.]

†**d.** A course in a joust or tournament. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 910 Twa rynnyng renkis raith the riolys has tane, Ilk freik to his feir, to frestin his fa. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 91 Thir maneir of renkeis and jupertes of batale Ascanyus hantit. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XVI. x, In the thrid rynk lord wellis wes doung out of y° sadyll. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 46 Trumpettis and schalmis wt a schowt Playid or the rink began.

2. A stretch of ice measured off or marked out for the game of curling.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* v, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, Or up the rink like Jehu roar. 1790 A. WILSON *Rabby's Mistake* Poet. Wks. (1846) 101 Far aff the curler's roaring rink, Re-echoed loud, wi' noisy clink. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 569 What has been..justly said of a more serious predicament, is exhibited literally on a Rink. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 511 A line..is drawn across the rink at each end, at a distance from the tee equal to one-sixth of the rink. 1895 *Times* 30 Jan. 6/2 Ninety rinks were laid out on the ice.., and they were occupied by 545 players.

b. One of the sets of players into which the sides in a curling or quoiting match are divided.

1823 in JAMIESON s.v., The long pending match at quoits.., took place, 24 on each side, forming 12 rinks. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 713/1 Matches..with numerous competitors formed into rinks of four players a side, two stones being used by each player.

3. A sheet of ice for skating, sometimes one artificially prepared and roofed in; also, a smooth floor, usually of asphalt or wood, for roller-skating.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rink*, a space of ice devoted to certain recreations, as a skating or a curling rink. *c* 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Alpine Diversions* (1905) 219 Of skating little need be said; in so snowy a climate the rinks must be intelligently managed. 1890 DILKE *Probl. Greater Brit.* I. 123 Rink skating is a fine art in Canada.

transf. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 131 The roads being rinks of the smoothest and most unbroken description.

b. A spell of roller-skating.

1875 S. G. THOMAS in Burnie *Mem.* (1890) 48, I recreated myself by a rink yesterday. I found the wheels more popular than ever.

Hence **Rink** *v. intr.*, to skate on a rink.

1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 143 You have rinked in the town hall.., have gone over the stables.

Rinkasporum, erroneous for *Rhyncospora*, a genus of Australian plants.

1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* I. i, The delicate white-flowered rinka-sporum. *Ibid.* III. vii, Isabel..nervously twisted a tendril of the rinkasporum round her fingers.

Ri·nking, *vbl. sb.* [f. RINK *sb.*2 3.] The act or practice of skating on a rink. Also *attrib.*

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xvi, Why should we not go mad for china? It is as sensible as going mad over rinking. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 443 A great many rings for the rinking skates. 1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 11/3 Men, since rinking collapsed, have 'gone in' more for football.

Ri·nkist. [f. RINK *sb.*2 3.] One who skates on a rink.

1876 *All Year Round* (N.S.) XVI. 18 The practised rinkist may soon get into trouble on genuine ice.

Rinkle, obs. variant of WRINKLE *sb.*

Rinkoma·nia. [f. RINK *sb.*2 3.] A passion for rink-skating. So **Rinkoma·niac.**

1876 *World* V. 3 The mischief which must..ensue if the pest of rinkomania became popular. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 269 The pastime seems sufficiently dangerous to satisfy the requirements of the most refractory rinkomaniacs.

Rinner, -ing, dial. variants of RUNNER, -ING.

†**Ri·nnet.** *Obs.* In 6 **rinet**, 7 **rynnet**, Variant of RENNET or RUNNET *sb.*, used figuratively.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 136 Thee water haid curded with the chil ysye rinet. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. i, They are full of rynnet, And take the skin off where they are tasted. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 26 Rynnet of Darknesse, lightly turning it.

Rino, obs. var. RHINO *sb.*1 **Rinocere,** obs. var. RHINOCEROS. **Rinology,** obs. var. RHINOLOGY. **Rin-rig,** variant of RUN-RIG.

Rinse (rins), *sb.* Also **rinze**, **rince**, *Sc.* **ringe**, **reenge**. [f. RINSE *v.*]

1. *Sc.* A small bundle of twigs (esp. of heather) used for cleaning out pots or other vessels. Hence **rinse-heather**, the variety of heather used for making this.

1800 J. HEADRICK *Comm. Board of Agric.* II. 264 Long heath..makes excellent rinses for scrubbing milk vessels. 1808 JAMIESON, *Ringe*, a whisk or small besom, made of heath. *Ringe-heather*, Cross-leaved Heath. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 151 Traversing the woods and fields in quest of materials for his besoms and rinzes.

2. A rinsing; a final application of water to remove impurities; *colloq.* a wash. Also *attrib.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXV, 'I may as vel have a rinse', replied Mr. Weller, applying plenty of yellow soap to the towel. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 387 The skins are then taken from the rinse-water. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 207/2 No doubt the final rinse of spirits helps the gelatine to resist decomposition. 1888 JAMIESON s.v. *Ringe*, Gie the claes a ringe in cauld water.

b. A wash to cleanse the mouth.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 10/2 The best rinse for the smoker is a glass of water in which a teaspoonful of table-salt has been dissolved.

Rinse (rins), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **rynce** (5 **ryyncyn**), 4–6 **rynse** (5 **ryynse**), 5 **rines-**, 6– **rince**, **rinse**; 6 **rence**, 6–7 **rense**, 7 **reinse**. *β.* 5 **rynesh**, **rynsche**, 6 **rinche**, 7 (9 *dial.*) **rinch**; 6 **rensch**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **rench**, 7 (9 *dial.*) **wrench**, 9 *dial.* **ranch**. *γ.* 9 *dial.* **ringe**, **rinje**, **reenge**, **reinge**, **range**. [a. F. *rincer*, OF. also *reincer* (*-ser*), *raincer* (*-ser*), of uncertain origin.

The similarity in form and meaning to ON. *hreinsa* (MDa. *rensa*, *rinse*, *vense*, MSw. *rensa*, *rånsa*, *rönsa*), to cleanse, is very great, but is prob. accidental. The OF. *raincer* was app. trisyllabic (*raincer*), which suggests that a consonant has been dropped, but it seems difficult to associate the form with the synonymous OF. *recincer* (Picard *rechinchier*) and med.L. *recincerare*, *resincerare* (see these words in Du Cange).]

†**1.** *trans.* To clear, make clean, by removal.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 321 Þe kynge's oste at gesse in þe Est mad lardere,..More & mede did rynce (*rime* prince), wod & playn he brent.

2. To wash out (a cup, etc.) by pouring in water or other liquid and emptying it out again (usually after swilling or stirring it about).

a. c 1350 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 7 *Recenta..hunc ciphum*, rynce this cuppe. ? *a* 1400 [see RINSED *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Ryyncyn, *rigo*, *vmecto*. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship Folys* (1570) 32 Such force not of their soules, But labour in rinsing pieces, cups and bowles. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xv. 12 The teen vessell shal be rensed with water. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 224 Hee tooke a most vnualewed boule,. and that he first did clense With sulphure, then with fluences of sweetest water rense. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* XX. 398 Glass vessels well rinced, and .full of cold water. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i, Leave the Dregs of.. Liquors in the Bottle: To rince them is but Loss of Time. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 317 To have your vessels dry, rinse them with brandy. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 45 A clean glass, rinced with any acid. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. (ed. 2) 13 Take care that your lid, as well as your utensil, be always thoroughly rinsed.

β. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Rynsche þin dysshe alle a-bowte withynne with sugre or oyle. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 13 Wash and rench the glasses verie well. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* f. 35 The French-Man's Glasse is wrenched as often as he Drinks.

γ. 1547 SALESBURY, *Bwrw dwr dros l. str*, renge. 1834–5 *Wilson's Tales Borders* (1836) II. 167, I poured the whisky intil the lang sma bottle.. without rangin it out. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* 565 Range oot that pot.

b. To clean (the mouth, teeth, etc.) by taking a mouthful of water and emitting it again.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Foueo*, *Fouere os multa aqua frigida*, to washe the mouth with; to rinse. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 624 He would suck and draw up into his mouth a great deal of water, and first rinse and warm his own mouth. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 105 Nor only wash your Fingers, but your Face; And rinse your Teeth. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 34/2 Rinsing his palate (to avoid confusion) after every piece. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 71 The..disgusting ceremony of publicly rinsing the mouth. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, Jasper only rinses his mouth once, and casts forth the rinsing. 1905 GRIL *Yankee in Pigmy Land* 319 After each meal they rinse the mouth with water.

fig. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 84, I have rinsed my mouth of the poetry.

†**3.** *absol.* Of a priest: To clean the chalice and fingers with wine and water after communion. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 575 Loke pater-noster þou be sayande, I-whils þo preste is rynsande. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 149 Qwen þe prelete hase vsede & rineside, þan sal scho be howseld of hym. *c* 1425 [see RINSING *vbl. sb.* 1].

4. To dip (a thing) into, agitate in, or drench with water in order to remove impurities.

a. 1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* i, Citherea the clere Rynsid hir

tressis like the goldin wyre. 1563 FOXE *Canon of Mass* in *A. & M.* 893/2 Let the priest rence his hands, lest any parcels of the body or blond be left behind in his fingers or in the chalice. 1588 MASCALL tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 20 Take of good wood and breake the rootes off, and then cut them small, then wash and rence them in cold water. 1607 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/2 Likewise the Delvge (that did rince this Rovnd) Came..To make it cleane. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 197 They could not refine a Scorpion into a Fish, though they had drawn it, and rinc't it with never so cleanly Cookery. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXII. P 2 Of Rincing a Form of Letter. 1700 ADDISON *Æneid* III. Wks. 1726 I. 62 He rins'd the wound, And washed away the..clotted blood. 1828 MAUGHAM *Accum's Chem. Reagents* 118 Rince and macerate an oyster in cold distilled water. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 318 Rinse the leaves in cold water,..and dry them on hot plates. 1902 WISTER *Virginian* xxvii, The girl rinsed the man's wound and wrapped him in clean things.

refl. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 103 Hanging down his head, as one discontent, till he hath washed and rinsed himselfe. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 205 Having rinsed her selfe all over in pure running water. [1852 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. ii, They went to the cistern at the back of the house, washed and rinsed themselves for dinner.]

β. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Washe the head euery thyrde daye wyth strong warme lye..; at the last rensch the head with colde lye. 1595 DUNCAN *Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Perluo, perpurgo*, to rinche faire and cleane. 1889 J. W. RILEY *Knee-deep in June*, Reach my hair In the dew.

b. To treat (clothes or textile fabrics) in this way; *spec.* to put through clean water in order to remove the soap used in washing.

a. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I rynce clothes, *je rainee.* I wyll rynce up the clothes here in the bolle. 1598 YONG *Diana* 74 As I was going to the riuer to rince my clothes. 1611 COTGR., *Rinser*, to reinse linnen clothes. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 128 By scouring, washing, rinsing it as spots..are washed out of clothes. 1686 *Annals of Albany* (1850) II. 94 No person whatsoever shall..rense cloathes..in or near any of the wells. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. i. 147 The cotton must be rinsed in a stream of water. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 544 In scouring the raw cotton, it is usual to boil it..in sour water or an alkaline ley, after which it is wrung out, rinsed, and dryed. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 44 They were beating and rinsing and wringing the unfortunate sheets and table-cloths.

β. c 1440 *Generydes* 1182 She toke the Shirte..And wesht it onys and ryneshed it so clene. 1611 COTGR., *Esbourrer*.., to rinch, or wash (a cloath, &c.) lightly, or sleightly. 1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves, Rench*, to wash clean with water, as cloths. 1825- in many dial. glossaries (as *rinch, rench, ranch*).

γ. 1856 J. BALLANTINE *Poems* 13 In the wee gushing burn [they] ringe their siller-white claes. 1881 SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* 141 (E.D.D.), Thay..rinje't em weel anunder t'pump.

† **5.** In *fig.* or *transf.* uses: **a.** To clean out, to empty. *Obs. rare.*

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxix, His owne companions can contriue a meane, To cutte his throate and rinse his budgets cleane.

† **b.** To moisten or drench. *Obs. rare.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. ix, To rince his clammy guts in beere. 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. Hakon's Song ii, Had I but now, one boule To rince my thirsty Soule.

† **c.** To cleanse, to make clean or pure. *Obs.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 79 A pottle of wine..Drunke with an Apple, is imployed right, To rince the Liver. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Saints Daily Exercise* (1629) 132 He washeth and renseth his heart. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 244 Thy thoughts..Rench'd from earth's tainted, fat and heavy steams.

6. To remove, to take *away*, clear *out*, by rinsing.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Ablue*, To rinse away his thirst. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Hee rinst in the water thee drosse from his late bored eyelyd. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 3 That whole flood could not wash or rinch away that one spot of his atheisme. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I 174 First wee scoure and rinse out the filth that is in it. 1794 WATERHOUSE in Morse *Amer. Geogr.* (1796) I. 501 Such a course of water drinking will open obstructions, rinse out impurities.

7. To wash *down* with liquor.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* I. lxix, Ever and anon they eat a lunch, And rinse the mouthfuls down with flav'rous whisky punch.

Hence **Rinsed** *ppl. a.* Also † **Rinse-pitcher**, one who drinks the rinsings of liquor; a toper.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3375, I salle redily..reche the þe riche wyne in rynsede coupes. 1552 HULOET, Rynche pytcher, *lagenarius.* 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* (1579) 13 The rinsepichers had a good medicen prepared for them, for the Maior of London..made an order against mightie Bere and Ale.

Ri'nser. *rare.* Also 7 **rencer, reinser, renser.** [f. RINSE *v.*] One who rinses.

1611 FLORIO, *Risciacquatore*, a rencer, a washer or shaker in water. 1611 COTGR., *Rinseur*, a reinser of linnen. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 351 John the Baptist is always called in the printed Saxon Version of the Gospels,.. John the Washer, Renser, or Cleunser. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 165 From being a rinser of muslins, [she] comes to be the very goddess of St. George's..Fields.

Rinsing (ri'nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RINSE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 576 When þo preste has rinsynge done, opon þi fete þou stonde vp sone. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 141/28 Whanne she toke wyne in þe rynshynge after þe sacrament. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Ryncynge (*K. P.* rynsinge of vessell), *rigacio.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 167 Th' enteruiew, That..like a glasse Did breake ith' wrenching. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 90 Such a rinsing and scouring Dauid prayed for. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXX. 110 We..had a new supply of rain-water, in which we had a grand rinsing. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 209/2 The rinsings after each operation should be thorough.

b. *attrib.*, as *rinsing appliance, machine*, etc.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. P 1 The Lye-Trough and Rincing-Trough he places towards some corner of the Room. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clear-starching*, Pour a little of it into the rincing Water, then put your Hand into the rincing Water, and stir it about. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XX. 526 For soaking and rincing operations. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1069 *Rinsing Machine.* 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* 110/2 Bottle Washing, Brushing, and Rinsing Appliances.

2. The liquid or liquor with which anything has been rinsed out. Chiefly *pl.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXII, The beadle, washed down the greasy morsel with the last rinsings of the pot of ale. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, A scum that was like the soapy rinsing of sooty chimneys. 1870 [see RINSE *v.* 2 b]. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* XXXIX, The very pigs, in low spirits from feeding on a too meagre quality of rinsings. *fig.* 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confessions* 150 These were.. the very dregs and rinsings of the human intellect. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Condesc. Foreigners*, Being drenched with the rinsings of an unclean imagination.

† **Rinspindle.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **-spindel, -dil, rynspyndell, -dle.** [App. f. *rin* RUN *v.* + SPINDLE *sb.* Cf. G. *rennspindel.*] A boring instrument used by cutlers and in the surgical treatment of a broken skull.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 126 Summe seien þat þilke rinnele..schulde be..peersid..wiþ rinspindelis...A rinspindil is an instrument þat coteleris poudren with her haftis.

Rin-there-out: see RUN-.

† **Ri'ny,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *rine*, var. of RIND *sb.*¹ Cf RINDY *a.*¹] Bearing the rind or skin.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 123 Rub Salt well on the Flitches, and put them in a Trough, laying the Riny side downwards.

† **Rioall,** variant of *riall*, RIAL *a. Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 107 Lo, here is the crowne and the vestementis rioall. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54 A world desolaite,..in the which shall spryng up a rioall, rich, rede rose.

Riol(ly, Riolte, variants of RIAL(LY, RIALTY *Obs.*

Riot, variant of RYOT.

Riot (rəi·ət), *sb.* Forms: **α.** 3-6 **riote,** 4-**riot,** 4-6 **riott,** 5 **riotte, riaut,** 6 **riat, riet**; 4 6 **ryote** (5 **ryaute**), 4-7 **ryot,** 5 7 **ryott,** 5-6 **ryotte,** 5 **ryet(te.** *β.* 4-5 **reot,** 5 **reaut.** See also ROYET. [a. OF. *riote* (*rihote*), *riotte* fem., *riot* (*rihot*) masc., debate, dispute, quarrel, etc., = Prov. *riota*, It. *riotta*, of obscure origin.]

1. Wanton, loose, or wasteful living; debauchery, dissipation, extravagance. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 So þet non wisure read ne mei bringen hire ut of hire riote [*v.r.* him of his fol riote]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 48 A saumpul her be þaem I say, þat rages in þare riot [*Bedf.* reaut] ay; In riot [*Bedf.* riaut] and in rigolage, Of all þere liif spend þai þe stage. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 122 Þei wasten moche good in ryot & glotonye. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 6 Rafte was 3oure riott and rest. *Ibid.* IV. 20 Whanne he reot and þe reeuell þe rent þus passid. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 377 The clergy..spendenge the nyghtes in sinfettes and in ryette. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 Who that sekithe ryot gladly, he metithe therewith. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 27 In ryot & dronkenesse, Theyr name defylynge, despysynge all goodnesse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 63 b, Al to mainteyne your ryot, pryde, and voluptuousnes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1387 There was nothing wanting, that might serue for pleasure or prodigall riot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 711 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, To luxurie and riot, feast and dance. 1732 POPE *Ess. on Man* I. 81 The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 272 Hyder..spent his life between the labours of the chase, and the pleasures of voluptuous indolence and riot.

personif. 1609 DEKKER *Work for Armourers* Wks. (Grosart) IV 139 Riot (a smooth fac'd Ganimed) slept in her lap. 1754 T. SCOTT *Table of Cebes* 144 See! Riot her luxurious Bowl prepares.

fig. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 P 4 This invisible riot of the mind, this secret prodigality of being, is secure from detection, and fearless of reproach.

b. Unrestrained revelry, mirth, or noise.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 368 To swell the riot of th' autumnal feast. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, It seemed not the laugh of cheerfulness but of riot. 1816 T. SCOTT *Life, Paris* (ed. 5) p. lxv, The free vent given to what may be termed the clamour and riot of satisfaction by the absence of official arrangement. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, They quickened their steps to get clear of all the roar and riot. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* XII. VII. II. 326 With bray of snorting horns and riot of exploding guns.

c. *In full riot*, in full swing. *rare.*

1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* ix, The spaning of the lambs was by with, and the ewe milking in full riot.

2. An instance or course of loose living; a noisy feast or wanton revel; a disturbance arising from this; † an extravagant display *of* something.

13..*Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 163 For burgeis, maiden, other knaue, Mighte him in some riote sette. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4459 He þenkþ hold an huge ryot. Wyþ-inne þis forteniȝt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 367 Every riot ate laste Mot nedes falle and mai noght laste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III There cometh of glotonye riottes, wronges, and molestacions. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 50 The ryots to represse of this outrageous crue. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 9 They abolished Riots of all Sorts of Pearl..; only Women were permitted to wear a small Carkanet of them about their Necks. *a* 1700 SEDLEY *Wks.* (1722) I. 28 Roots he preferr'd, and Pot-herbs To all the Pomp and Riots of a Crown. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 63 And hark! the riots of the Green begin, That sprang at first from yonder noisy inn.

fig. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Bourbonnois*, There was nothing from which I had painted out for myself so joyous a riot of the affections.

† **b.** A foolish saying; a rigmarole. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Sir Beues* 1191 'Men saiþ,' 3he seide, 'in olde riote [*v.r.* roote], þat wimmannes bolt is sone schote'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 God þe uader..ne heþ none hede of longe ryote of tales y-slyked ne y-rymed.

† **c.** ? A company or assemblage of persons. *Obs.*—¹

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 388 And I may se the Romaynes.. Arayede in theire riotes on a rounde felde [etc.].

d. A vivid display *of* (colour).

1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 68 A riot of scarlet on gold. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 429/2 Here and there the sombre green of a cedar broke the riot of color.

3. *Hunting.* The action, on the part of a hound, of following the scent of some animal other than that which he is intended to hunt. Also in phr. *to hunt* or *run riot.*

The first passage from the *Master of Game* appears to contain some misunderstanding of the term.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) 2, What racche þat renneth to a Conynge in any tyme, he ought to be ascryede, sayinge to hym lowde: War ryote war. For none oþer beeste in Inglonde is called ryote, saue onely þe Conynge. *Ibid.* xvi, For he [the spaniel] will make alle þe ryote and alle [þe] harme. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 181 If hee cannot by sent finde out the game he seeketh, or if, after he hath found it and is in chase, he fall to hunt riot [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 76/1 When Hounds run at a whole Herd of Deer,..we say, [they] Run Riot. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 123 Until hounds are entered to their particular game, they must not be too much rated and broken from 'riot'. *Ibid.* 131 Leaving them..to hunt 'riot' unchecked. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 A slight variation in the note of a hound..tells him that the hound has been too free with his tongue on riot (the hunting term for the scent of the wrong animal).

b. *To run riot*, in fig. use: To act without restraint or control; to disregard all limitations; to grow luxuriantly or wildly, etc.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 If thou breake thy tedure, and ren ryot at large, and knowe not other mennes goodes frome thyne owne. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 13 Here may ye se how Tindale runneth ryot of his own wit. 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 122 Ye suffer your Tongues to run ryot in bitter Scoffs. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 265 Sometimes also he runs riot, like Ovid, and knows not when he has said enough. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clxii. (1792) II. 85 They ran riot would not be kept within bounds by their leaders. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 512 To study how they may be employed most effectually to answer some good purpose; that, if possible, they may never run riot. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 99 The wandering ivy and vine, This way and that, in many a wild festoon Ran riot. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng* iii. (1857) 38 The sculptor seems to have let his imagination altogether run riot. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 186 The rheumatism runs riot among them.

† **c.** So *to run at riot. Obs. rare.*

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* (Parker Soc.) 114 They..either run altogether at riot, or keep the law with cautels and expositions of their own feigning. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 121/1 So soone as a man beginneth to runne at riot, & leaueth the streight line.

4. Violence, strife, disorder, tumult, *esp.* on the part of the populace.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 510 To pass In Yngland, for till burn and sla; And swa gret ryot thar till ma [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 159 It [the diamond] kepethe him that berethe it, fro Stiif and Riot. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/2 There have come grete multitude of peple..with greete ryot and strengthe in maner of Werre. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 24 b, I thinke these same.. commit no lesse ryot, then those which crucified Christ. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks (Grosart) II. 230, I know none so rank-minded, to enter vpon your proper possessions by riot. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. (1788) 70 You left the metropolis exposed..to every species of riot and disorder. 1819 LD. ELDON in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VIII. 392 What constitutes riot enough to justify dispersion is no easy matter to determine. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 484 The swords of the demagogues striking at the gates of San-Ildefonso..; in a word, riot in the very apartments of Christina.

fig. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xvi, Sudden a thought..in his pained heart Made purple riot.

b. A violent disturbance of the peace by an assembly or body of persons; an outbreak of active lawlessness or disorder among the populace; † a hostile attack or encounter.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 171 Benedab..Of Irahel a gret partie ..Hath sesed; and of that riote He [Ahab] tok conseil. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. 2584 Thare wes þe admirall slane of þe flot, And all þe laif in þat ryot. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 421/2 In eschuyng of Riotes..and disobeissances ayenst the Kynges astate. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 65 That the Kyng shulde..come unto this cuntre and se suyche riottes as have be in this cuntre punyshed. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Processes shalbe made..in like maner as is made upon enditements of riottes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 *marg.*, A riot made vpon Jewes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. i. 35 The Councell shall heare it, it is a Riot. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 152 Such vnallowable Ryots, being expresly against..the quietnesse and liberty of the Christians. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 354 The Bill for Conventicles hath bin twice red and committed: it makes them henceforth riots. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 337 An abominable Riot committed in All-Souls College. 1759 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 3) X. 179 After having..heard the proclamation against riots read in public. 1801 in James *Milit. Dict.* (1802) s.v. Every description of peace

officers may and ought to do..all that in him lies towards the suppressing riots. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. xi. 275 A tumult on account of a particular or private grievance amounts at the most to a riot. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 203 All former riots..sink into insignificance compared with the Reform riots of 1831.

transf. and *fig.* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 474 For and ze do..but debait Agane Venus rais ony rank riat [etc.]. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 247 Shall these hands..make a ryot on the gentle brow Of true sincerity?

c. Riot Act, the Act (1 Geo. I, st. 2, c. 5) providing that if twelve or more persons unlawfully or riotously assemble and refuse to disperse within an hour after the reading of a specified portion of it by a competent authority they shall be considered as felons.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 15 Speaking of the riot-act he says [etc.]. 1795 Pitt in T. Browne *British Cicero* (1808) I. 524 That after reading the riot act, and ordering them to disperse, any number of persons remaining should, as by the riot act, incur the penalty of the law, that of felony. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlix, The Riot Act was read. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 201 The Riot Act having been read three times, the soldiers were ordered to clear the bridge.

† **Ri·ot**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. Cf. Royet *a.*] Wanton, licentious; incoherent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26938 Sum men in scubardis Til oþer men telles þair folis, And sais amang [þat] riot ron 'Alle men wat wel þat i ha don'. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 The riotest ane ragment wyth mony rat rane.

Riot (rəi·ət), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **ryote**, 4 **ryotte**, 4–7 **ryot** (5 **ryott**), 6 **ryat**; 4, 7– **riot**, 6 **riott**(e. See also Royet *v.* [a. OF. *rioter* (*rihoter*), *riotter*, related to *riote*, etc., Riot *sb.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To live in a wanton, dissipated, or unrestrained manner; to revel; to indulge to excess *in* something. Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Cook's T.* 50 Thus this ioly prentys hadde his leue. Now lat him riote al the nyght. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 770 Vnthrifte riott and runne in debt. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 86 They are ready to come home from straying and riotting abrode in the Parckes. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 72 I wrote to you, when rioting in Alexandria you Did pocket vp my Letters. 1611 Bible 2 *Pet.* ii. 13 They that count it pleasure to riot in the day time. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. iii. I. § 1 In those good Pagan Days wherein they might have rioted with Devotion, Sacrificed to the Gods in drunken Bowls [etc.]. 1751 *Narr. of H.M.S. Wager* 64 They would have rioted in spirituous Liquor. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, Men who do nothing but waste and riot. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xviii, The French scum who now riot over Essex. 1899 W. E. Norris *Giles Ingilby* vii, A sort of unrepentant prodigal son rioting off to far countries.

transf. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 55 Neither doth it seeme to ryot vntill suche time as it is plentifull in yeelding seede. 1811 H. G. Knight *Phrosyne* 39 When stern Winter riots unconfin'd. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. ii, Then the Plague Riots in darkness mid his unknown victims. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 6 Ostentation, impurity rioted in the heart of a society which [etc.].

† **b.** So *to riot it. Obs.*

a 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II*, C iij, This I scorne, that one ..should..riote it with the treasures of the realme. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatr.* 53 Who would not bee bounded in by any Councell.., but riot it as hee would himselfe. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxiii. 10. 354 When they see them thus riot it in violence. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 58 These have nothing to do but..to riot it, to roar it.

c. To revel *in*, to take great delight or pleasure *in*, something. Also const. *upon.*

1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* xx. Wks. (1813) 154 To indulge and riot in these exquisitely bewitching contemplations. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 31 Few are the Brutes..that can riot in Cruelty to Infant Softness. 1827 Chalmers *Mem.* (1851) III. x. 171, I perfectly rioted upon the scenery. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, Vaunting and, as it were, rioting in, her huge unworthiness.

† **2.** *refl.* To indulge (oneself) to the full in some pleasure or recreation. *Obs.*

1392 Gower *Conf.* III. 237 Thilke fyri rage Of love,.. Wherof himself he so rioteth, And wax so ferforth womannysh, That [etc.]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 923 The roo and the rayne-dere reklesse thare ronnene .in rosers to ryotte thame seluene. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 797 Riste and Ryott 3ow by þe water of sayne.

3. *trans.* To spend or waste (money, etc.) in riotous living; to pass (time) in riot or luxury. Const. *away* or *out.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VI. xviii, Whilst wee . Ryot away, for nought, whole Prouinces. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 183 Her Husband..rioted out the Income of her Fortune in such blameable Diversions. 1792 Brooks *Prec. Remedies* 72 The evil servant did not riot out his talents. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* I. (1865) I. 33 Retreats ..in which to..riot away the intervals of repose. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 391 He..Had rioted his life out, and made an end.

† **b.** To use (words) with profusion or extravagance. *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 D. Rowland *Lazarillo* I. (1677) G j, Ryoting more pleasant and sweet words than ever Ovid wrote.

II. † **4.** *Sc.* and *north.* To ravage, harry, spoil (a country, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 500 All that he fand he maid it his; And ryotit gretly the lande. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1383 Thane relyez the renkez..For to ryotte the wode. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 4553 He..gert his folk wipe mekyl mayne Ryote halely þe cuntre.

5. † **a.** To force (a person) *to* do some action by persistence or importunity; so, to prevent (one) *from* doing something. *Obs.*

1777 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 189 Dr. Wall ..advised me, or, rather, rioted me, to get out and go and see the Salute. 1781 — *Diary* June, This rattle..Mrs. Thrale most kindly kept up, by way of rioting me from thinking.

b. Of rioters: To attack (persons or property).

1886 *Referee* 21 Feb. 7/3 The West-End tradespeople who were 'rioted'. 1900 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 7/5 S.K.T. Station has been rioted and completely destroyed.

6. *intr.* To make a disturbance; to storm.

1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 Feb., Had he surprised the two Equerries in my room,..how would he have rioted!

Rioter (rəi·ətəɹ). Forms: *a.* 4–7 **riot(t)our**, 4, 6–7 **ryot-**, 5–6 **ryott-**, 5 **riatour**, 6 **ryatour**, 5–7 **ryator**, 7 **riotor**. *β.* 5–6 **ryotter**, 6 **ryoter**, 6– **rioter**. [a. AF. *riotour* (see Riot *v.* and -our), with later change of suffix.]

1. One who leads a disorderly or licentious life, or who indulges in debauchery; a dissolute person; a reveller. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 333 These riottoures..Were set hem in a tavern for to drynke. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 3if þer be in bretherhede eny riotour, oþer contekour. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 118 Seeknesse, y meene, riotoures whippe. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. (1811) 577 This man.. applyed hym vnto all vyce and insolency, and drewe vnto hym all ryottours & wylde dysposed persones. 1526 Tindale 2 *Tim.* iii. 3 The men shalbe..ryatours, fearce, despisers of them which are good. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* Bj, Riotours and rybaldes that haue no dread of shame. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 234 It cutteth the ryotour and voluptuous liuer, that his course should..bee so egerly reprooued. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. v. 68 He's a sworne Riotor, he has a sinne That often drownes him.

β. 1472 *Presentments of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 [He] is a ryotter on nyghtes. 1530 Palsgr. 263/1 Ryotter a prodigall felowe, *bobancier*, *prodigue*. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 149 Our Sauiour charged with neerenes of Publicanes and rioters said [etc.]. 1611 Cotgr., *Sacre*, a..squanderer, extreame rioter (especially in respect of his bellie). 1822 Shelley *Faust* ii. 272 Old gentlewomen,..You ought to be with the young rioters Right in the thickest of the revelry.

2. One who takes part in a riot or rising against constituted authority.

a. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 125 The kynge shall..sende his commissioners,. and also his juges, to represse and punysh riatours and risers. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Preamble, Greate penalties sette upon the seid riottours and offenders. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 Statutes..concerning the punysshement of riottours. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 280 The kynge had pardoned all those ryottours..for the dethe of the lorde Ryuers.

β. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 220 Rioters, attainted of great and hainous Riots, shall be imprisoned one whole yeare. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 13 Iustice must restraine rioters. 1683 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) App. 51, The rioters..attempted to break open the prison gate. 1759 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 3) X. 178 An address .desiring that the laws might be vigorously executed against the rioters. 1792 Scott *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 193 Nine of the Dunse rioters were condemned to banishment, but the ferment continues violent. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Soldiers are not to fire on rioters until the riot act has been read. 1853 Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 138 The Emperor did not scruple to send his own troops to aid the rioters. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 203 His men were pelted with brickbats, and in return shot a ringleader of the rioters.

Rioterie, obs. variant of Riotry.

† **Riotibly**, *adv. Obs.*—1 In 6 **ryatybly**. [Irreg. f. Riot *sb.*] Riotously.

1509 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 12 Elyot..ryatybly came with xl personys & brake vp the dorys off your sayd orafour.

Ri·oting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Riot *v.*]

1. † Dissoluteness of life, debauchery (*obs.*); revelry.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 11 In the meane season he and his companions spent their time in robbing and rioting. 1611 Bible *Rom.* xiii. 13 Let vs walke honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkennesse. 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* (1632) 555 Gaming, and reuelling, and ryoting, and roaring. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 214 And sometimes into cities she would send Her dream, with feast and rioting to blend. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 25 A life in which the days would not seem too long, even without rioting. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 230 There was no more rioting in the chambers.

fig. 1801 Wordsw. *Cuckoo & Night.* xx, I heard the lusty Nightingale so sing, That her clear voice made a loud rioting.

2. The action or fact of taking part in or raising a riot, tumult, or disturbance of the peace.

a 1832 Mackintosh *Hist. Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 210 The lawyers..prosecuted the offenders, merely for rioting in violation of certain ancient statutes, some of which rendered that offence capital. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 728 There was..no such discontent, no such rioting, as he had described. 1886 Weir *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 590 Industrial crises..[are] the results of laws, which are not to be withstood by impatient rioting.

Ri·oting, *ppl. a.* [f. Riot *v.*] Acting in a riotous manner.

1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* v. 127 Through rioting pulses run Throbbing fear and desire. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 3/1 The police..were pelted with iron rivets by a rioting mob.

So **Ri·otingly** *adv.*

1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson*, Whortleberries..extending the hard slenderness of their fibres, at random and riotingly, over their native wastes.

† **Ri·otise.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **-ize**, 7 **-yse**. [f. Riot *sb.* + -ise 2.] Riotous life or conduct.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 20 His life he led in lawlesse riotise; By which he grew to grievous malady. 1598 F. Rous *Thule* D 3 b, Little did he thinke that fayrest mayd, Was prisoner in this cell of riotise. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 135 He that giues his minde to sloth to riotize and ease. 1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* xiv. Wks. 1874 VI. 231 These..grew to such a profuse riotise, intemperance and wantonnes.

Ri·otist. *rare.* [f. Riot *sb.* + -ist.] One who advocates or practises rioting for the redress of grievances, etc.; a rioter.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 13 May, That intolerable Italian has done more to break the peace of this country than all the radicals and riotists in the last quarter of a century. 1832 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 708 A government..acting in calm contempt..of hot-headed riotists.

† **Ri·otly**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Riot *a.*] Riotously.

1786 *Pennsylv. Mag. Hist. & Biog.* (1894) XVIII. 58 Large parties collect and riotly go to taverns where they sup and return at all hours of the night.

† **Ri·otness.** *rare*—1. [f. Riot *a.*] = Riot *sb.* 1.

c 1600 *Ungracious Son* iii. in Evans *O. B.* (1784) III. 276 Through excessive riotness ..he was three times more in debt, Than all his wealth was worth.

Riotous (rəi·ətəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **ryotous** (6 **-ouse**), 5 **ryottouse**, **ryoteux**, **ryoutis**; 6 *Sc.* **ryatous(e**, **-us**, **riattous**; 4– **riotous** (4–5, 7 **-ouse**), 6–7 **riotus**. See also Royetous *a.* [a. OF. *riotous*, *rioteus*, f. *riot*(*e* Riot *sb.*]

† **1.** Troublesome, difficult. *Obs.*—1

1340 *Ayenb.* 170 He ouercomþ þane vi3t, þet is wel li3t to ouercome to þe bolde herte, and lang and riotouse [F. *ryhoteuse*] to þe sleauuolle.

2. Of persons: Given to wantonness, revelry, or dissolute life; prodigal, extravagant. Now *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* § 15 It were better dwelle in desert þan with a womman that Is riotous. *c* 1400 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* 228 The conpaignie of wommen riotous Thow flee. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 There be other that haue free hert, true and iuste, and be not riotous. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* v. lxxii, Ryotous company do thou not haunt. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 970 As thou maist see by the similitude of the riotous son. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) IV. ix. 390 Drunkards and riotus persons they [Persians] hate. 1634 Milton *Comus* 763 As if she would her children should be riotous With her abundance. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Smetser*, a Riotous man, or a Glutton. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 123, I own..that they are riotous fellows, but some of them are clever.

† **b.** Fond of commotion or fighting. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 363, I salle..ryse it in sondyre, Bot he be redily rechowede with riotous knyghtez. *Ibid.* 432, [I shall] Ryde alle thas rowme landes wythryotous knyghttes.

† **c.** *transf.* Luxuriant; exuberant. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xiii. § 3 Shall wee esteeme them as riotous Branches wherewith we sometimes behold most pleasant Vines ouergrowne? 1605 F. Mason *Auth. Church* (1607) 41 Those things which seemed most superfluous, she lopped awaie like riotous branches.

3. Of life, conduct, etc.: Wanton, dissolute, extravagant; marked by excessive revelry.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 38 Nat be his owne folye ne ryotous lyuyng. 1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 Of a veray riottous and dissolute sorte of livynge in his youth. 1544 *Suppl. Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 53 Yf suche ryotououse expenses had ben auoyded. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 40 Ane declamatioun against diligat and superfluous cheir in ryatous bankatis. 1618 Bolton *Florus* I. xviii (1636) 59 Fabricius..condemned it for riotous in Rufinus,..because he had silver plate in all to a ten pound weight. 1755 W. Duncan *Cicero's Sel. Orat.* IX. (1816) 223 Dancing is always the last act of riotous banquets. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 42 The detestable welcome bowls,..with many other riotous customs, are daily disappearing in Germany. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 473 The dissolute and riotous conduct of a large proportion of its inhabitants or visitors. 1888 Fergus Hume *Mme. Midas* I. i, He spent all her wealth in riotous living.

b. Noisy, tumultuous, unrestrained.

1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit Wemen* 193 He ralis, and makis repet with ryatus wordis. *Ibid.* 481 Sum raiffis furght rudly with riatus speche. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 261 They dare not wait the riotous abuse,..When wine has giv'n indecent language birth. 1873 'Ouida' *Pascarel* I. 137 Down in the courtyard the children played with their spoils in riotous glee.

4. Characterized or marked by rioting or disturbance of the peace; taking part in or inciting to a riot or tumult; turbulent.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 17/2 To have yis open and ryoteux wrong and oppressioun remedied. 1464 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 331 To tyme that he haue receyued sich punicion for his Riottous demeanyng as shal be accordyng with oure lawes. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 Certeyn persones of evyll, riotous and sedicious dispositions. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 34 b, Assone as the comminge of the Mayre was intymate.. to the ryotous persones, they fledde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 141 The Commons of the Citie were farre out of rule by the insensyng of ryotous persons. 1681 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) II. 38 The..Sirieant at armes cam with warrant for her and the Rest of her Riotouse servants. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 22 Such a riotous act; to wit when hee came to dragg the five Members out of the House. 1714 *Act* 1 *Geo. I*, st. 2, c. 5 (*title*), An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 672/1 The Act for apprehending those guilty of the riotous Murder of Capt. Porteous. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* X. 158 A resolution to violate the law by refusing the payment of taxes was illegal and riotous. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 200 Riotous proceedings ensued in London.. and other places.

transf. 1778 W. Marshall *Minutes Agric.* 6 Feb. 1775, Rung the riotous ox. 1814 Scott *Diary* 25 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Advancing up this huddling and riotous brook.

† **b.** *In riotous wise*, riotously. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 458/1 Wheras the Commons..in

grete noumbre, in riotouse wise, pulled, brak, and hakked doun a pale of the said Abbey. 1443-50 in Baildon *Sel. Cases Chanc.* (Selden Soc.) 134 There came John Wayte.. and..other persones..., and in full ryoutis wyse..entred the house of youre seid besecher.

Riotously (rəi·ətəsli), *adv.* Also 5 **riot(t)es-**, 6 **ryo(u)tous-**, **ryatous-**, **riottous-**, **riat(to)us-**, **rietously**. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. a. In a wanton or unrestrained manner.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21, Y see ye wylle speke riotesly and oute of the waye.

1840 HAWTHORNE *Blog. Sk.* (1879) 190 A huzza from the fleet comes riotously to the shore. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 143 The Italian crowds, though often riotously mirthful, are never rough or rude. 1881 CABLE *Mme. Delphine* viii, In its old walks..crab-grass had spread riotously.

b. With revelry or debauchery; in a prodigal or spendthrift manner; extravagantly.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. viii. 20 We shuld vnderstand howe great shame it is to waste it away riottously, and to leade the lyfe delycately and deliciously. 1562 tr. *Calvin's Four Serm.* III. I vij b, Other do liue most rietously in meate and drinke and al kinde of pleasures. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 59 The silly President, that had riotously consumed the store. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 30 Great taxes and summes of money..spent vainly and riotously.

† **c.** Most amply or profusely. *Obs.*—1

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 176 Cambaia and Bengala..both riotously abounding in sugar, cotten, wool, cattell, elephants and horses.

2. In a turbulent or unruly manner.

1484 *Cov. Leet-bk.* (E.E.T.S.), The Bakers of the seid Citie in grett nombre riottesly disposed assembled theym. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 338 For riotously brekyng off owre comon pastur hegges. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 15 Suche as riotously would make suche assemble against our soueraigne Lord. 1714 *Act* 1 *Geo. I*, c. 5 § 1 If any Persons to the Number of twelve or more being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together [etc.]. 1751 *Affect. Narr. H.M.S. Wager* 131 He had Orders to.. re-instate the Officers whom they had riotously depos'd. 1886 *Act* 49-50 *Vict.* c. 38 Preamble, Property is damaged by persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together.

Riotousness (rəi·ətəsnes). Also 6 **riotousnes** (6–7 **-nesse**); 6 **ryot(o)usnes** (7 **-ness**), *Sc.* **ryattousnes**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being riotous.

1548 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 He was in his youth a famous example of all riotousnes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 18 To plant parsimonie as Nature, where Riotousnesse hath beene studie. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Bien Venu* xxxvii, Who Bountie loues, yet hateth Riotousnesse. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 35 Their riotousnesse breeds in families so much poverty and jealousies. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 502 Riotousness and Luxury. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 49 The riotousness of his animal spirits. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 117 The dinner was cheerful to riotousness.

Riotry (rəi·ətri). Also 4 **ryotrye**, **rioterie**. [f. RIOT *v.* + -RY. Formed afresh in 18th cent.] Rioting, riotous conduct, riotousness; also, riotous persons (quot. 1780).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2406 My fader in elde dotes To halde swylk a squiet|ye, & gret costage in ryotrye. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 220 Per rioterie þam schent. Suilk ribaudie þei led [etc.]. *Ibid.* 338 3it gos kyng Robyn forth in his rioterie, Ne com not 3it his fyn to ende of his folie. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Rev. Mr. Cole* 15 June, I hope your electioneering riotry has not, nor will mix in these tumults. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 391 The danger was wholly from the furious riotry and drunkeness of the crew. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. I. iii, They at will Enter'd our houses, lived upon our means In riotry.

Rip, *sb.*1 *dial.* Also 4 **rippe**, 4, 6–7 **ripp**. [a. ON. and Icel. *hrip* (Norw. *rip*). The currency of the word in south-eastern counties is remarkable.]

1. A wicker basket or pannier, esp. one used for carrying fish.

c 1300 *Havelok* 893 He..Astirte til him with his rippe, And bigan þe fish to kippe. 1377–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In iiij^{or} paribus de paynguiers novis pro piscator. viij^{to} sportis novis et xij ripps. 1600 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 226 One cheese presse,..two payer of Ripps, five payells. 1613 DENNIS *Secrets Angling* t. xxvii, Yet must you haue a little Rip beside, Of Willow twigs. 1619 in *Archæol. Cant.* XXV. 6 Going barelegged to catch fish with ripps at his back. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rip*, a basket made of willows, or of willows and straw, for holding eggs, spoons, &c. Ang. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.*, *Rip*, a pannier or basket, used in pairs and slung on each side of a horse for carrying loads, such as fish, salt, sand, &c.

Comb. 1380 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1880) XIII. 206 [The shares of herrings .after deducting the] riphere, barelhere, axhere [etc.]. 1668 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Daniel Longly de Westwell, rippmaker. 1880 E. B. WALKER in *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 206 The cess upon the Ripiers (or as they would now be termed "long-shore-men"), who to this day call a basket which they carry slung over their backs a 'Rip' basket.

b. (See quot.)

1847 HALLIW., *Rip*, an oval flat piece of wicker-work on which the lines are coiled. Hartlepool.

2. A hen or pheasant coop. Also *hen-rip*.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 479/1 The hen..is frequently confined to a coop, called in Surrey a *rip*, for some weeks. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 130 The hen should be put under a rip or coop, solid all round except two bars in front. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Four hen rips, two fatting coops.

Rip, *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 8 **ripp**. [Perh. f. RIP *v.*2 The vowel is against connexion with REAP *sb.*1] A handful of unthreshed grain or of hay; also *spec.* the last handful of grain remaining to be cut in a harvest-field.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) II. 239 Ilk ane had in his cap or bonnet a rip of oats, whilk was his sign. 1783 BURNS *Dying Words Poor Mailie* 34 An' tent them duely..Wi' taets o' hay an' ripps o' corn. 1786 — *To Auld Mare* i, Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie. 1809 W. MUIR in *Modern Sc. Poets* (1881) II. 50 Wi' sweet rips o' hay I will treat a' my wethers. 18.. in *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. (1853) 80 Aye lay in your corn first,..do like the Kilbarchan calves, drink wi' a rip i' your mouth. 1888 JAS. WALKER *Jaunt Auld Reekie* 12 She taks her heuk and clears an open space Around the rip.

Rip, *sb.*3 *dial.* Also 7 **ripp**. [Of obscure origin. In some western counties the form is *ripe*.] A strickle for a scythe. Also *rip-stick*.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/2 The Ripp is that as the Mower whetteth his Sythe withal, of some called the Strickles. 1866–89 in Lincolnshire glossaries. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 248, I jist want to do a little more to my point, and my old rip will do.

Rip, *sb.*4 Also 8 **ripp**. [f. RIP *v.*2 Cf. Flem. *rip* in sense 1.]

1. A rent made by ripping; a laceration, tear.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 3 It is said, indeed, that he once gave him a Ripp in his flesh-colour Doublet. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xviii. 384 The sheared edges to be free from rip, the surface free from flaws and blisters. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. 499/2 The curlew being quite dead, with a great rip down its back.

2. *ellipt.* A rip-saw. In comb. *half-rip*.

1846–75 [see RIP-SAW].

3. *dial.* or *colloq.* A rapid rush; a quick run.

1866– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rip, *sb.*5 [? Related to RIP *v.*2]

1. A disturbed state of the sea, resembling breakers; an overfall. (See also *tide-rip*.)

1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 88 You will see a rip appear like breakers; but in the rip is 18 or 20 fathom, and the moment a ship gets into this rip, she jumps out of soundings. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 370 We passed thro' a very heavy over-fall or rip; so much so that the executive officer and others at first supposed that there were breakers. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 71 We.. passed through a nasty tidal rip, caused by the outflow of the large basin meeting the ocean wind, waves, and currents. *attrib.* 1862 HOPKINS *Hawaii* 15 The bay was full of rip-tides, and the water boiled as in a kettle.

2. A stretch of broken water in a river. (Cf. RIFFLE *sb.* 4 and RIPPLE *sb.*3 1.)

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* ii. (1867) 112 After passing through some long rips, and by a large island. 1861 — *Lett.* (1865) 203 Though the current was swift, I did not see a 'rip' on it and only three or four rocks. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 262 They had been in a terrible fright lest we should be caught and overturned in the ugly 'rip' or rapid.

Rip, *sb.*6 [Perh. a later form of REP 2. If this is an abbreviation of *reprobate*, the appearance of sense 1 earlier than sense 2 is prob. accidental.]

1. An inferior, worthless, or worn-out horse.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 23 July an. 1775, I have given him the rips, instead of the best team, and he is all submission. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 296 A raw-boned Scotch rip, whose pedigree we cannot answer for, occupies another capital stall. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 101 Meeting Mr. Lee in his gig, driving this rip of a horse (as he termed it). 1825 VISC. STRATFORD in Lane-Poole *Life* (1888) I. 382 If the carriage be smart the horses are rips. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* ix. (1861) 69 Your sort are rather of the weedy order,..those thoroughbred rips never have courage to face large fences. 1883 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 52 *Rip*, 'a lean horse,' not uncommon in South, though a low word.

2. A worthless, dissolute fellow; a rake.

In colloq. or dial. use sometimes in milder sense as a term of reproof.

1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 148 This rip of a son shall be trained to the church. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 220 Every variety of the *rip* is familiar to his fancy, and to his pencil. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. I. vii. 155 Rips of parsons, incarcerated six days in the week. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxii, I doubt whether he wouldn't think me too much of a rip to be intimate with. 1892 W. E. NORRIS *His Grace* II. i, The late Lord Charles Gascoigne had been an old rip,..he might have done something disgraceful.

b. Applied to a woman. Somewhat *rare*.

1791 BURNS *Let. to P. Hill* 17 Jan., The chariot wheels of the coroneted rip, hurrying on to the guilty assignation. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 64 *Rip*, a vulgar, old, unchaste woman. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 88, 'I don't believe I thought there was such a thing as a lady rake.'..' Yes, bit of a rip, wasn't she?'

3. A person or thing of little or no value.

1815 *Zeluca* III. 145 Ah you don't recollect Mrs. Cibber—Mrs. Siddons was a rip to her—about what Kean is to Garrick, ma'am! 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict., Rip*, any person or thing completely worn out and worthless. 1867 BRIERLEY *Marlocks*, etc. 98 An owd rip of a hommer [=hammer] like this.

Rip, obs. or dial. form of REAP *sb.*2 and *v.*2

Rip, obs. form of RIPE *sb.*1, *a.*, and *v.*1

† **Rip**, *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [A var. of RIPE *v.*2, with shortening of vowel which prob. originated in the past tense **ripte* for OE. *rypte*.] *trans.* To rob.

c 1200 ORMIN 10204 Þatt tobþ.. Þatt holeþþ o þe laȝhe folle, & rippeþþ hemm & ræfeþþ. *Ibid.* 10238 Þatt teȝȝ ne sholldenn nohht te folle Þurrh gredinesse rippenn.

Rip (rip), *v.*2 Also 6–7 **rippe**, 6 **ryp(pe**. [Of somewhat obscure origin and history; it is not quite certain that all the senses really belong to the same word. Corresponding forms in the cognate languages are Fris. *rippe* to rip, tear, Flem. *rippen* to rip, strip off roughly; it is not clear whether these are distinct from MDu. and LG. *rippen*, var. of *reppen* to move, pull (up), etc., which appear to be the source of NFris. and older Da. *rippe*, MSw., Norw., and Fær. *rippa*, in the same senses. MLG. *reppen* (*up*) is also used of reviving or raking up a matter, and this sense is represented by Da. *rippe* (*op*), *oprippe* (recorded from 1570), Icel. *rippa upp* (in 17th c. copies of an old text), MSw. *reppa* (*up*); whether LG. or Da. had any influence on English in this point is not apparent.]

I. 1. *trans.* To cut, pull, or tear (anything) away from something else in a vigorous manner. Const. with advs. *off*, *out*, † *forth*, or preps. *from*, *out of*.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b, Wherfore for to know what it was, he distached and ripte it of. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 31 b, For haste to rippe their bootes from theyr legges. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. viii. 16 Macduffe was from his Mothers womb Vntimely ript. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* x. xi. 377 From earths gutts will I rip forth to vew, The feasts. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 285 If gold were already ript out of the bowels of the earth. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* No. 3. 51 You may tack down two small thin boards on either side the Using File, to keep it steddy, and rip them off again when you have done. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. iv, Rip out the coronets and marks of these dozen of cambric handkerchiefs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 316 The Carpenters.. ripped of the old sheathing that was left. *a* 1777 FAWKES *Rape of Helen* (R.), Jove's teeming head the monstrous birth contains, And the barb'd iron ripp'd thee from his brains. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* III. vii, He ripped the lining out, and left the cloak in the state it is. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Nov. 5/1 He also declared that he incited no one to rip off Gladstone badges at the meeting

2. To cut or tear apart in a rough or slashing fashion. Also with compl. as *asunder*, *open*.

1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I ryppe a seame that is sowed, *je decouse*.. It is better to ryppe ones clothes and sowe them agayne than to be ydell. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 0 They rippe in sunder the noddle of his head. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 38 With the one hande robbe so many cofers, and with the other to rippe so many corses. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 The fringe of your sattin peticote is ript. *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 19 And hath the ground again been ript by thee? 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 642 The forceful spear..ripp'd his belly with a ghastly wound. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 103 Sails ript, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost. *c* 1850 *Arabian Nts.* (Routledge) 83 As soon as you shall feel yourself upon the ground, rip open the skin with the knife. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 10 The other contractors..have to blast and rip the rock. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 5/3 The sides of the carriages were ripped and torn.

fig. 1763 CHURCHILL *Author* Poems 1767 II. 11 Lives there a Man, who calmly can stand by, And see his conscience ripp'd with steady eye.

b. To split or cleave (timber); to saw in the direction of the grain. (See also quot. 1688.)

1532 *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* (MS.), For fellyng & ryppyng of ij thou[sand] & di. of tymber. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/2 Terms used by the Fletchers, or Arrow-Makers...Ripping it, is to give it the first round. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 708 These two [saws] are used..for ripping or cutting fir-timber..with the grain. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2033/2 When a Japanese wants to rip a plank, he places it across anything which will elevate the end a few inches.

c. To take the tiles off (a building or roof) and put on fresh laths; to repair or re-lay a roof in this manner.

1640 *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* (MS.), For Ripping of Bioth. Vauses house. 1657–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 97 In the extraordinary repaires of the Colledg. viz..ripping both buildings in ye old Court; ripping all the new building. 1828 *Hutton's Course Math.* II. 96 What will the new ripping a house cost..at 15*s.* per square? 1850 in Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 206 Ordered the north and south side of the chancel roofs to be ripped and relaid. 1876–87 in Surrey and Kent glossaries.

d. To take out or cut away by quarrying, etc.; to divest or clear of surface-soil.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 69 Ripping 240 hogsheads [of limestone]. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 88 That operation requiring great care in 'ripping' one side of the bank at a time. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining* 204 *Rip*, to cut or blast down the roof or top. 1904 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 12 As the men were engaged in 'ripping top' they came across what is believed to be the fossilised remains of a large fish.

3. To slash *up* with a sharp instrument; to tear or open *up* with violence.

1575 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 131 [He] diewe out a shoulder knife, And ript me up the brest Of him that murdred lay. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 152 You bloudy Nero's, ripping vp the wombe Of your deere Mother-England. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenb.* III. iii, I will rip up the linings. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 46 Julian ..caused the bellies of Women and Virgins to be ript up. 1688 MOLLOY *De Jure Marit.* II. i. § 6. 204 If a Ship be ript up in parts, and taken asunder in parts. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 214 He..ripp'd up his Waistcoat to feel if he was not wounded. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* vii, You send for your dog, who is ripped up by the bull. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 301 Iolyn..had ripped up one [man] in the cave mouth as he rose.

refl. 1870 'W. M. Cooper' *Hist. of the Rod* xxiv. 233 The doomed gentleman, bidding his friends farewell, quietly rips himself up.

b. To open *up* (wounds or sores) again in a harsh manner. In *fig.* use, passing into 4 b.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 150 Let vs .. rippe vp the deadly woundes of our greuous iniquites. 1641 Ld. Brooke *On Episcopacy* 96, I profess I take no pleasure in ripping up their foule loathsome sores. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* III. vi (1713) 393 He will not rake in men's wounds, nor rip up old sores 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* IV. ix, It's little my part to rip up old sores.

c. To form by tearing *up* something.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/3 The tornado wrought terrible damage, ripping up pathways through the forests.

4. *fig.* a To open up, lay bare, disclose, make known; also, to search into, examine. Now *rare.*

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 78 Fyrst of all as touchynge my fyrst sermon, I wyll runne it ouer cursorie, ryppyng a lytle the matter. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* 240 As these menne thinke..to huddle vp their maters in the darke, it wil not be amisse to rippe them abroade. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 If ye rip the cause why they seeke to set foorth them selues. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* Pref B ij, Know, I doe scorn to stoupe To rip your liues. 1602 — *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 There shalt thou rippe The inwards of thy fortunes, in mine eares.

1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* I, In vain we rip The past, no further faintest trace remains Of René.

b. To open *up*, rake *up*, bring *up* again into notice or discussion (esp. something unpleasant or which is to a person's discredit).

Very common from *c* 1575; see also Reap *v.*[2]

1570 Wilson tr. *Demosthenes* 12 If a man weare disposed to rippe up all that euer he did and to charge him with every point thereof. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 47 Wee are loth to rippe vpp manie things whiche..can not well be discussed. 1605 J. Carpenter *Solomon's Solace* xvii. 71, I shall rippe vp vnto you the seauenth cause of the Kings sorowe. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 35 Hereupon he ript up Origen's faults. 1678 Temple *Let. to Elector* Wks. 1720 II. 506 Ripping up their whole Conduct in the Course of this Affair. 1761 Wesley *Husb. & Wives* vii. § 2 Wks. 1811 IX. 86 The husband may..tell her how her faults were ripped up. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* IV. i, Don't stand ripping up old stories, to make one ashamed before one's love. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xiv. (1869) 288 We do not want to rip up old grievances. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xxvii, Why do you come here to rip up the secrets of the past? 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 88/1 Their interest was bound by that decision, and they cannot rip up what was then done.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* s.v., *Ripping one up*, telling him all his faults.

II. 5. *intr.* a. To move with slashing force.

1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 141 Hark! where the sweeping Scythe now rips along.

b. To split, tear, part asunder.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv, The great mainsail gaped open, and the sail ripped from head to foot. 1860 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf.* 2nd Ser. *Needles* 4 When the surface rips or tears, the attendant can feel it. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 29 May 9/8 Rock very hard, but rips remarkably well.

6. *dial.* To use strong language; to swear.

1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 497 Here the poor old man .begins ripping and swearing in the most dreadful manner. 1776 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) IX. 441 Your secretary will rip about this measure, and well he may. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., To rip*, to swear profanely and in anger. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rip*, to bluster and swear impetuously.

b. To break *out* angrily.

1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* I. xx. 279, I suppose they [the clergy] wouldn't any of them give me a chance for heaven, because I rip out with an oath every now and then 1886 Stevenson *Prince Otto* II. vii, 'You may leave the table,' he added, his temper ripping out.

c. *trans.* with *out.* To utter with violence.

1828–32 Webster s.v., To rip out, as an oath. 1848 Jones *Sketches Trav.* 78 (Farmer), He ripped out an oath that made the hair stand on my head. 1889 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* xvii, He ripped out a horrid blasphemous curse.

7. To rush along with violence or great speed. Chiefly in phr. *let her rip.* Orig. *U.S.*

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 367 A common slang expression is 'Let her rip!' i.e. let her drive, let her go. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 93 You have simply to sit still and 'let her rip', as Mick puts it.

b. To go ahead (in conduct); to pursue a reckless course.

1869 Mrs. Stowe *Old Town Folks* I, If she don't do nothin' more 'n take a walk 'longside on him.., why, I say, let 'er rip. 1877 *Temple Bar* May 103 'Let him rip' is a common verdict; 'we can turn him out when his time is up'. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 660 For the next sixteen years..he 'rips'; he rips carefully,..if he is a pagan; but if he is in that partially converted state..then he rips unrestrained.

8. To strike swiftly and strongly.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey ripped left and right for the body with some effect.

† **Rip,** (?)*v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* (Perh. ad. Du. *rep*, imper. of *reppen* to make haste, but the contexts are not decisive; it may be a mere exclamation, or a fig. use of Rip *v.*[2])

1598 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 239 Wilt thou neuer leaue afflicting a dead Carcasse..? a wispe, a wispe, rippe, rippe, you kitchin-stuffe wrangler! 1600 Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 29 Auaunt Kitchin-stuffe, rippe you browne bread tannikin; out of my sight. 1609 Armin *Maids of More* C 3 b, O well sung Nightingale, a boord a boord there, ha rip there.

‖ **Ripa**[1] (rī·pă). *rare.* [Sw. *ripa*, pl. *ripor*: see Rype *sb.*] Ptarmigan.

1854 L. Lloyd *Scandin. Adv.* II. 310 When I was out for the purpose of shooting Ripor. 1864 Wheelwright *Spring Lapl.* 70 The loud, hoarse cackle of the ripa was heard in every wood.

‖ **Ripa**[2] (rəi·pă). *Anat.* [a. L. *rīpa* bank.] A line of reflection in the ependyma of the brain.

1882 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Techn.* 488 The surfaces separated by the ripa are always unlike. 1889 A. H. Buck *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 120.

Ripal (rəi·păl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rīpa* bank + -al.] = Riparian *a.*[1] 1.

1867 W. Peard *Year of Liberty* 288 Companies, with shares in the ratio of ripal rights. 1868 — *Water-farm.* ii. 16 With powers to..allot shares in the ratio of the ripal rights of each landed proprietor.

† **Ripare.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *riparo.*] Shelter, defence.

1562 J. Shute tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 25 Yet stode they upon their newe fortificationes and ripares that they had made within the towne.

Riparial (rəipē·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *rīpāri-us* (f. *rīpa* bank) + -al.]

1. = Riparian *a.*[1] 1.

1870 J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxvii. (1876) 490 The Riparial Forests, on lowlands bordering the rivers. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 51 Fully-formed rivers that seasonally flood their riparial districts.

2. *Zool.* Living upon, or frequenting, the banks of streams, ponds, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Riparian (rəipē·riăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] [f. as prec.]

1. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on, the banks of a river; riverine.

1849 J. P. Kennedy *Life W. Wirt* (1860) I. xix. 293 Contentious riparian possessors and claimants of alluvial deposits. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 442/1 Inland lakes belonging..to one or other of the riparian States. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 72 An island rising in the middle of a river is the common property of the riparian proprietors. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 565/2 In order to give riparian rights, the river must flow in a defined channel.

b. *sb.* A riparian proprietor.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/1 With the intent of combating riparians upon divers matters of claim. 1894 C. H. Cook *Thames Rights* 137 Such riparian is the true owner of the fishery.

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a ripa in the ependyma of the brain.

1889 A. H. Buck *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 120 The fimbria, one of the riparian or marginal parts.

Ripa·rian, *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] = Ripuarian.

1898 Sergeant *The Franks* 17 Clovis..had to..oust the king of the Riparian Franks. *Ibid.* 38 These..lessons.. taught the Riparians not to respect but to despise.

Riparious (rəipē·rĭəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *rīpārius.*] (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Riparious*, that uses or abides in the water banks. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Riparius*,.. applied to plants that grow,..or to animals that live,..on the borders of rivers; riparious. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 985/2 *Riparious*, growing by water.

† **Ri·pary,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *rīpāria*, fem. of L. *rīpārius*: see prec.] A stream.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 559 Dyches, watirs, pondis, stewes, Ryvers (or riparies), duffehowses.

† **Ri·pary,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. = Riparious.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* A v b, Not melodious, as the Woodpecker,..swallow, wild and riparie.

† **Ripe,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 rip, ryp (hripp), 1, 4 riip (4–5 rip), 3–8 ripe, 5 ryp(e, ryppe. [OE. *rip* neut., related to *rípan* Reap *v.*[1]] Harvest.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxix. (1890) 88 Pætte her wære micel rip onweard & fea worhton. *a* 930 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 896, Þæt þa Denisean him ne mehton þæs ripes forwiernan. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 246 Ær wintres cyme, on rypes timan. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 75 Ze schulen..reopen ripe of þat sed þat ze her seowen. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xxi. 9 In the dais of the fyrst rijp, begynnynge the repynge of barli. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 185 Þou hast no leve to sette þyn hook in oþer men ripe [*v.r.* ryp(e, etc.].

Ripe (rəip), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [ad. L. *rīpa* bank.] The bank of a river; the seashore.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* VI. iii, For rypes and roches whyte To shipmen were greate gladnesse and delyte. *Ibid.* CCXL *note*, Blak been thi bankes and thi ripes also. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) I. 34 The Ripe of Trent againe it is low and medow ground. 1577 Harrison *Eng.* III. xvii, On the left ripe (for so he [Leland] calleth the bancke of euery brooke thorow out all his Englishe treatizes) of a pretie ryuer. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Ripe*, a bank; the sea-shore; as 'Lydd Ripe'. 1880 Stringer in *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 255 The rights of the inhabitants of Lydd to the ripe and common. 1894 Speight *Nidderdale* 212 On that account.. its ripe or bank was more likely to be selected for a place of settlement.

Ripe (rəip), *a.* (*sb.*[3] and *adv.*). Also 3–7 rype, 4 rip, rijp(e. [OE. *rípe*, = Fris. *ryp*, † *rijp*, MDu. *ripe*, *rijp*, *riep* (Du. *rijp*), OS. *rīpi* (MLG. *ripe*, *rype*, LG. *rīp*), OHG. *rīfi*, *rīfe* (G. *reif*): the stem *rīp-* may be related to that of Reap *v.*]

1. Of grain, fruits, etc.: Ready for reaping or gathering; arrived at the stage in which they are most fit for eating, or for reproducing the plants which bear them.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Westmbæra hærfest bryngð ripa bleda. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. (1890) 44 Hi..slogan eall & cwealdon..& swa swa ripe yrð fortreddon. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 74 Ant reope we of þat ripe sed þat we seowen. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 696 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239 Þe Applene weren ripe inoug. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 312 And amorwe grapes þai bere, Red & ripe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þet corn..is uol of frut and al ripe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 137 The leves weren faire and large, Of fruit it bare so ripe a charge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 A Rype fige, *precoqua*, *precox*. 1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Rype as fruyte is, *meur.* 1569 Grindal in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 259 My Grapes this Yeare are not yett rype. 1579 E. K. *Glosse Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov., We fall like rotted ripe fruite fro the tree. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xii. (1614) 507 When the fruit is ripe, the first and outermost part openeth. 1676 M. Lister in Ray *Corr.* (1848) 124, I gathered the ears a little before they were ripe. 1782 Cowper *Heroism* 54 Through the ripe harvest lies their destin'd road. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 186 It [the anil] more properly comes under consideration along with the ripe seed. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 456 If the nuts..be ripe again. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 7 Scarce enough to..redden ripe the mountain-ash.

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6044 Þat beist þan gneu vp .bath ripe and grene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XIX. 107 He het elde, an hih for to clymbe, And shaken hit sharply, þe ripen sholden falle

transf. 1439 *Ep. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) I. 184 Noryshed with the rype frute of Konnyng. 1613 Jackson *Creed* I. 136 Vntill they be ripe of death in the Autumne. *c* 1620 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* vi. 13 Those fayre brests' rype clusters quho myt presse. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 342 When you are ripe, you shall be plucked. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 397 Coverlids gold-tinted like the peach, Or ripe October's faded marigolds. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, Thy beard is ripe, thy fellow's is green; he shall be the younger.

† b. Of herbs or grass. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 439 Herbis þat groweden in a orchard, and weren nyȝ rype. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IX. XIV. 356 Junius is paynted an mowynge haye, for that tyme haye is ripe in medes. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Prata arida*, when the grasse is ripe, and redy to mow.

c. In proverbs, usually with ng. application.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 22 But soone rype soone rotten. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) Cii, All the glorie of man. is as the flower of the fielde, soone ripe, soone rotten. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-c.* II. i. 6 The old Proverb prov'd true, for, he was soon ripe, and soon rotten. 1736 [Chetwood] *Voy. Vaughan* (1760) I. 52 My Uncle..told me, Ripe Fruit was soon rotten.

d. Resembling ripe fruit; red and full.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 139 O how ripe in show, Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow! 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. v. 121 There was a pretty redeness in his lip A little riper, and more lustie red Then that mixt in his cheeke. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. II, An underlip, you may call it a little too ripe, too full. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. iii, With..her ripe mouth twitching merrily.

2. Of birds or animals: Fully fledged or developed; *esp.* come to a fit condition for being killed and used as food.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3673 Hii ne mowe nost wel fle Vor feblesse of hor brode, ac wanne hor briddes rype beþ, þer hii findeþ more mete in londes aboute hii fleþ. 1398 [see Fledge *a.* 1]. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 To fatte Pigions..it is good to bring them to the Kitchin, before they bee full ripe. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 582 A little Kyd .being ripe, the maister killed it, and layed it before the Panther to be eaten. 1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 403, I caught the birds with much difficulty in a trap-cage when their young were nearly ripe. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 94 A ripe sheep..is easily known..by the fulness exhibited in all the external parts. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 The ducklings.. must be killed as soon as they are ready, and not kept a day longer than the hour when they are ripe.

fig. 1575 R. B. *Apius & Virginia* C 8 Under the Hedge with a payre of new Cardes both rip and fledge.

b. Of persons: Fully developed in body or mind; mature, † marriageable (Cf. 6 a.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 68 Such þinges maken children for to be To soone rype and bold. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 246 Sche scholde ben hir fader hair, And was of yeres ripe ynowh. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 783 They were coupled or she were well rype. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 148 These two noble ympes I caused to be slayne, Of yeares not ful rype as yet to rule and raygne. *c* 1600 B. Jonson *To Penshurst* 54 Wks. (1616) 820 Some..send By their ripe daughters, whom they would commend This way to husbands. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 598 He..being ripe in years, And conscious of the outrage he commits. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* III. 128 Ripe men, or blooming in life's spring, ..Stood by their Sire, on Clifford moor. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VIII. lx, Since I was a ripe man, I have been what I am now.

c. Ready for birth. *rare.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Fœtus maturos edere*, to brynge foorth yonge when they be rype. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 10 Some vnborne sorrow, ripe in fortunes wombe, Is comming towards me. 1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 275 The superior Extremity of this..Phalanx is a Cartilage in a ripe Child.

d. Of fish, etc.: Ready to lay eggs or spawn.

1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 78 The insect is collected..towards the end of the month of June, when the females are ripe. 1868 Peard *Water-farm.* viii. 85 Out of twenty, or thirty fish, not more than two or three will in all probability be found ripe. 1883 in G. B. Goode *Fish Indust. U.S.A.* 76 The fish remained in the basin until they were ripe.

3. a. Of liquor: Advanced to the state of being ready for use; fully matured, mellow.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 415 Til the vendage valle in þe vale of Iosaphat, And [I] drynke ryght rype most. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Opened* (1677) 25 When it is cold put in it six spoonfuls of barm, and when it is ripe, it will hiss in the pail. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 80 Nor will they be so soon ripe and fit to tap as the high dried Malt-Drink will. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 551 Used to impart to new brandy and rum a ripe taste. 1834 Tennyson in

Memoir (1897) I. 134 He..Gives stouter ale and riper port Than any in the country-side. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 158 The casks..in which the ripe beer is kept and exported.

b. Of suppurations, etc.: Ready to lance or break; fit for curative treatment.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Menge þise herbes..and leyth hem vponn þe bocches; and þat shall make hem rype. And whan þei beth rype, slyt hem with a sharpe knyfe. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* a iij, Horsnesse, and continuall fluxion of snevil in old men, do in no means waxe rype. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. xxxv. 17 Thrust it in..so as the point of the iron may come out at the ripest place.

c. Of natural products, etc.: Arrived at a mature or perfect state.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. Poems (1905) 388 Clouds with ripe Thunder charg'd some thither drew. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 316 There are People to look every year, and see whether the Pearls are ripe. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 30 With riper beams when Phœbus warms the day. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 268 It is much to be lamented that the ripe timber only had not been selected. 1865 RICHARDSON & WATTS *Chem. Tech.* II. IV. 294 The successive operations to which the ripe earth is submitted, are undertaken for the purpose of separating the nitrates from it.

4. Of persons: Of mature judgement or knowledge; fully informed; thoroughly qualified by study and thought.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 135 Nis þat non god toone of ripe manne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 211 He is nv ripe & fastrede, Ne luste hym nv to non vnrede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 Crist sente his-e aposthis, when þei weren rype, to diverse londis, to sowe wateris of wisdom. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* 107 Jugis and mynistris of the king owen to be ripe men. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 109 This exercise may bring much profite to ripe heads. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 205 No lesse plaine to a ripe reader, then if it were named expresly. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 51 He was a Scholler, and a ripe, and good one. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxvii 6 Some young men are ripe betime, and more ready-headed than their ancients. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I, Mr. Crawley in his early days had been a ripe scholar. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 367 A ripe scholar and in many ways an eloquent teacher.

b. Const. *in* (or *upon*) a matter, business, etc.

c 1475 *Partenay* 7 A man ful ripe in other clerigie. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 397 Almost impossible it shuld be to make the Poopes Holynes so ripe in the Kinges particuler causes as were nedefull. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Priests*, Ye may waxe riper and stronger in your ministerie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 218 As sound in judgement as ripe in experience 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 60 Money-changing..is managed by Women, who are very dextrous and ripe in this Employment. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 11, I cannot say I am so ripe upon that subject as to answer the difficulty Mr. Masterton moves. 1847 LOWE *Ev.* I. iii. 11 Ripe in wisdom was he.

c. Similarly of the mind, judgement, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/2 A longe vysage or chyere and enclyned, whiche is a signe of maturyte ot rype sadnes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 106 With mynde rype and dejest. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 476 Every man thinks his own wit ripest. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* II. iv. 70 His head vn mellowed, but his Iudgement ripe. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. x. 39 Youth..are inconstant partely helped with the lacke of a ripe resolution, and firme iudgement. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. ii. (1854) 76 A gentleman..of a most dexterous and ripe invention for all such things 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) p. xx, His Natural Endowments, of a large Invention, a ripe Judgment, and a strong Memory. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* VI § 1 136 The most important parts of this science require a ripe understanding. 1871 DISRAELI *Lothair* Pref. p. xviii, His intimates only were acquainted with his..ripe scholarship 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 164 Mind, in Man, does not start into being fully ripe.

5. Properly considered or deliberated; matured by reflection or study.

c 1270 *Prov. Hendyng* 84 Sot..wol speke wordes grene, Er þen hue buen rype. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 438 So wise and rype wordes hadde she. — *Melib.* P 2389 Thou shalt also eschue the conseillyng of yong folk, for hir conseil is nat rype. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 7/2 A gode and a ripe deliberation and avys, the which can noght be hade in a fewe dayes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 The true diffinition..therof requierith ripe and mature deliberation and advise. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. XIV. 97 b, Yeres and long experience..brought more wisdome and rype doctrine. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 42 Such Images as after a ripe debate were found to admit an explication consenting with Nature.

6. Of age: **a.** Characterized by full development of the physical or mental powers. (Cf. 2 b.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 399 Bot fra he to rype elde wane he lefit þe bischope. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. (1880) II. 135 He than beinge of ripe yeres, his frendes..exhorted hym busely to take a wyfe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 172 Some man of rype yeares and counsell. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Chorus 13 Of riper years, to Wertenberg he went. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* To Rdr. 8 Till ryper 3eirs her infancy subdue. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 31 Thy years are ripe, and over-ripe. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 713 At so ripe an age As twice sev'n years. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* II. xvii. 224 A riper period of her life. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 8 Simplicity of treatment,..out of place if intended for a reader of riper years.

b. Advanced; high in years.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 609 þe tyme..þat he of þis lyf suld pas, of parfit dat & rype elde. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 243 He died at a ripe age and was buried at Persepolis. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 137 Anacreon died at the ripe age of eighty-five at Teos.

7. Fully prepared, ready, or able, *to* do or undergo something.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 396 Sholde no ryngynge do me ryse ar I were rype to dyne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 61 Now I am riip to dye. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 89 What incedentes ye knowe, I preie yow by wrytinge certefie me in all hast, that I may be the more ripe to answer to this. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 33 b, You shal be rype and perfect to subtract any other summe lightly. 1595 DANIEL *Civil Wars* IV. 79 Where states are ripe to fall, and vertue spent. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 494 That I might at the same time be ripe to give you an account of your businesse. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 450 The cause is then ripe to be set down for hearing. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 548 It does not appear to me that the nation is ripe to accept of these. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 29 But now the inly-working North Was ripe to send its thousands forth. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Educ. Man Business* 66 He will let opportunities grow before his eyes, until they are ripe to be seized.

b. Ready or fit *for* some end or purpose.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* I 2 b, I know by your complexion, you wer ripe for the hangman. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* IV. i. 242 These Reversions will be ripe for his heir, by that time his heir shall be ripe for them. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 169 Ripe and ready for destruction. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* V. 77 His Designs were not ripe enough for Execution. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v, It goes no farther; things are not yet ripe for a discovery. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1787) II. 111 The conspiracy was ripe for execution. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 299 Salt-marsh,..when ripe and ready for embankment. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/1 The plans of the Government..are not yet ripe for criticism.

c. Quite prepared *for* action of some kind, *esp.* mischief, revolt, etc.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 121 My thrice-puissant Liege Is..Ripe for Exploits and mightie Enterprises. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat. Land* 3 Those libels..inflamed the people, till they had made them ripe for mischeife. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 You are not ripe for judgment. One affirms, the other denies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The Indians, on almost every frontier, were ripe for a revolt. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. vii, Are they friends ripe for the saddle? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 191 England, though heated by grievances, was by no means ripe for revolution. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. vi. xxi. 385 The mob were only too ripe for a tumult.

d. Const. with gerund preceding. Now only *arch.* in *reeling ripe*, after quot. 1610.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. Mm iv, Dying-ripe with nayles her purple robes in ragges she hales. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 61 But Lulus (euen weeping ripe) went among the rest. *c* 1600 CHAIKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 112 With that he leaps unto her cursing ripe 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 279 He is drunke now;..And Trinculo is reeling ripe. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman's Prize* II. i, He's like little children That lose their baubles, crying ripe.

1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 73 Reeling ripe, Big Independence..works his burly way. 1883 *Church Times* XXI. 905/3 The Irish teetotaler who was found reeling ripe.

8. Ready for action, execution, or use; arrived at the fitting stage or time for some purpose.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 215 Our Legions are brim full, our cause is ripe. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i, Should they submit ere our designs are ripe, We both must perish in the common wreck. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 440, I desir'd the French Gentleman not to say any thing to them, till the Business was thorough ripe. 1789 WOLCOT (Peter Pindar) *Subjects for Painters* 36 With a lie Ripe at their fingers' ends. 1838 MACAULAY *Sir W. Temple* (1897) 439 At length, in June, 1671, the designs of the Cabal were ripe. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* V. I. 145 The insubordination, which was so ripe in the city. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. II. viii. 153 Their plot was soon ripe.

b. Of time: Sufficiently advanced.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 294, I by Letters shall direct your course When time is ripe.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. XXXV, The man..was a noble type Appearing ere the times were ripe. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* IV. (1875) 44 The great scheme for whose accomplishment the time was now ripe.

† **9. a.** As *sb.* Ripeness. (Cf. For- 10.) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) CXVIII. 147 Ic ðe on ripe fore-com [Vulg. *Prævені in maturitate*]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18834 (Trin.), His heer [was] like to þe note broun whenne hit for ripe [*Cott.* ripnes] falleþ doun.

† **b.** As *adv.* Ripely. *Obs.*

a 1632 TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. iii. (1642) 172 But the King .handled them so ripe and handsomely, that..he dealt with them as pleased him.

10. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic, as *ripe-coloured, -eared, -faced, -tongued, -witted.*

1548 PALTEN *Exped. Scott.* Pref. † v, A righte ripetungued deponent. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* Pref. vj, I take them to be ripe-toungued tryfles. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 377 Alas how ripe witted these young folkes be now adayes. 1698 F. B. *Fire but Modest Censure* 10 Bestowing upon him the Epithets of Learned, Ingenious, Thoughtful, Ripe-witted, &c. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 8 Fire-branded foxes to sear up..Our gold and ripe-ear'd hopes. 1826 HOOD *Love* ii, Grave ripe-fac'd wisdom made an April fool? 1827 C. WEBBE *Harvest-Home* ii, Armfuls of ripe-coloured corn.

b. Miscellaneous, as *ripe-bending, -grown, -like.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* CLXXXIII, Mulberries, & ripe-red cherries. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 30 The light-foot tripper.., who would run ouer the ripe-bending eares of corne. 1640 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* II. XXXVII. (1604) 517 The field of heaven's glory is white and ripe-like. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 120 That world..thou'lt see, Ripe-grown, in full maturity. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* III. 63 An old-fangled ripe-red house.

Ripe (rəip), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 rípian, 4 rypen, 5 rypyn; 4– ripe (5 rip), 4–6 rype (6 *Sc.* ryip), 7 reape. [OE. *rípian*, = FRIS. *rypje*, MDu *rípen* (Du. *rijpen*), OS. *rípôn* (MLG. and LG. *rípen*), OHG. *rifan*, *riffen* (G. *reifen*), f. *ripe* RIPE *a.* Now somewhat rare, the usual word being RIPEN.]

1. *intr.* To grow or become ripe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 104 Do þæt sunne scine þæt ðine æceras ripion. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 On lengtentima springað oððe greniað wæstmas, & on sumera hiȝ weaxað, & on hærfest hiȝ ripiað. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Þis corn..wex and bleowu in iudea, hit ripede in ierusalem. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 314 Aȝeines þi greynes..bigynneth for to ripe, Ordeigne þe an hous..to herberwe in þi cornes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (Tollemache MS.), In some tren and herbes frute ripeþ sone, as mulberies and cheries. *c* 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 Fruyte on tre both gret and smale Gan for to rip and wex fulle pale. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XXX, The lint rypit, the carle pullit the lyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. liii 75 Whan..that the corne begaune to rype, he departed fro Gaunt. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* I. 2 What time euery growing thinge That ripeth by roote, hath liuely taken hart. 1613 DAY *Dyall* iv. (1614) 69 The fruits of the Vine do ripe in Season. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 15 They can never ripe together, but one is green, another ripe, another rotten. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 192 The Fruits they bear are much larger, and ripe earlier, than what we find growing upon the old Stocks. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, There's aye..something to ripe that I would like to see ripen. 1892 M. FIELD *Sight & Song* 60 The peach that ripes.

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11812 His vn-rightes biginnes to ripe! *c* 1400 *Beryn* 677 And by þat tyme þey were there, þe day began to rype. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XLII, The sin rypis, and schame is set on side. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2 It shall be well done for hym to make his testament, for he rypeth a pace. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 26 And so from houre to houre, we ripe, and ripe. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1635) 386 Till death us lay To ripe and mellow here, we are stubborne Clay. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 32 At my next view, my pur-blind fancy ripes. 1878 TAYLOR *Daniel the Beloved* xi. 203 So from hour to hour, he ripes into maturity.

2. *trans.* To make ripe, bring to ripeness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXVII. (Tollemache MS.), In som place þe leues ben pullid awey for þe sonne schulde come to þe frute, and ripe it spedily. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 434/1 Rypyn, or make rype, *maturo*. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B j b, Haruest cometh, whiche tyme doth better rype them. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 292 They are sumtimes inforced to rype & dry them in theyr stooues. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 643 On Trees anon they ripe the Plum and Pear.

fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. Prol. 13 Oft to revolf ane vnlefull consait Ripis 3our perellus fruits and oncorn. ? 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom* xii. O ij, What shulde that serue fore, but to rype them and prepare redy for suche as be more lewde. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 13 Hee is retyr'd, to ripe his growing Fortunes, To Scotland. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 113 When rapine feedes our pomp, pomp ripes our fall. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Praetertia* 26 We are riped with joy, and mair'd with tears.

† **3.** *Med.* To bring to a head; to mature. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxix. (Bodl. MS.), þe vertu of þe ich ripeþ bocches & sores. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Douce 335) 38 b, Medle thes herbes to geder and ley hem vpon the bocches and that shal rype hem. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 215 To rype þe quinesye, tak smale snayles, & stampe hem, & playster hem aboue þe sore. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) P ij, A plaister to ripe a botche comming of the pestilence. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 211 It..ripeth and breaketh harde impostumes. 1614 LAITHAM *Falconry* (1633) 145 It doth ripe and digest tough slime or glut that commeth of cold.

† **4. a.** To prepare (a matter) by careful consideration. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XV. (1885) 148 Yff þe amendynge þeroff be not debatyd, and be not counsell ryped to thair handes. 1533 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 115 And if it may be soe, to ripe the matter unto the Kings gracious hands.

† **b.** To make (one) ripe in knowledge. *Obs.*

1523 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1733) I. i iii. 43 To ripe, inform and instruct him in the Specialities..of all such..Ordinances. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 76 Himself being afterwards furnished and riped with greater learning. *Ibid.* 188 The King's said orators shall..rype and instruct themselves by their secret learned counsell.

Ripe (rəip), *v.*[2] Also 1 rýpan (hr-), 3 rupen, 4– rype (8 *Sc.* ryp). [OE. *rýpan*, app. related to Goth. *raupjan*, OHG. *roufen* (G. *raufen*), and to LG. *ruppen*, G. *rupfen* to pluck, pull. After OE. only in northern and Sc. use (but see 4 b).]

† **1. a.** *intr.* To engage in robbery. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 Ðer ðeafas ofdelfes *vel* hrypes & forstealas. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 163 Hy hergiað & heawað,..rypað & reafiað & to scipe lædað. *c* 1205 LAY. 10584 Heo rupten, heo ræfden, noht heo ne bi-læfden.

† **b.** *trans.* To rob or plunder (one). *Obs.*

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 320 Hy rypað þa earman butan ælcere scylde. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1011, [Hi] hereȝodon ure earme folc & hi rypton & slogon. *c* 1065 *Ibid.* an. 1065, [He] rypte God ærost, & ealle þa bestrypte þe he ofer mihte.

2. *intr.* To grope; to make search (*for* or *after* something hid).

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (Small) 143 Til this forsaid arc he yod ..And riped imang tha wormes lathe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. xi. 2903 A mattok syne he tuk, And wipe þat ripit to þe grunde. 1530 PALSGR. 601/2, I rype in olde maters, *je fouille*. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. A a viij, As he that ripes in a dungehyll, is infect with the smell therof a longe time after. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 309 Thay rypit for the saidis guidis. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 81 Ordaines the Captaines..to send their constables..to rype throw the parochess for suspectit gudes. 1814 in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 68 He rypit, maybe for his knife,

I thought I saw it glancin. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* 77 It's possible..That some ane, ripin' after lear.., May find an' read me.

3. *trans.* To search (a place, receptacle, etc.) in a thorough manner in order to find something; to rifle, ransack.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4893 Yon er theues..folus þam to ripe þair war. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 36 Þair beddis sal þabbes ofte ripe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 315 Þe graf qwhar in Charllis Marschel lay þai ripit, and þe body soucht. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 515 Now..Com and rype oure howse and then may ye se who had hir. 1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* 6 But how shall they rype Esau, and seke out his treasures? 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 491 [They] serchert the haill houssis,..and rypit all pairtis sa narrowlie as they could. 1659 in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VII. 264/2 Quhen the corporall was ryping me at the gate. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 540 Their houses were ryped but none were found. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* vi, Ryp ilka pouch frae nook to nook. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of the Session* Poems (1845) 28 The benmost part o' my kist-nook I'll ripe for thee. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Sir John, when he had riped the turret weel, led my gudesire into the dining-parlour. 1858–62 RAMSAY *Remin.* ii. (1867) 30 The sacks of Joseph's brethren were ripit.

transf. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. i. 91 As þai war þe grounde ripande, Off a man the hewide þai fande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. x. 134 Tharwythall the hyrnys of hys gost He rypyt wyth the swerd amyd his cost.

† **b.** With *up*. To search out. *Obs.*–1

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1877 Thare myght mene see the ryche ryde in the schawes, To rype vpe the Romaynez ruydlyche wondyde!

4. To examine thoroughly; to investigate, scrutinize, search into.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26702 Cums his freind ripand his state, ..he sceus him all þat he wate. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 592 Rypande of vche a ring [=rink] þe reynyez & hert. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. 29 Lefull is..Thair hid slycht als to rype furth to the ground. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 153 b, Examine, discus, serche, and rype weil thi conscience. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Wks.* (1844) II. 271 It goes down to the inward affections to ripe and search them. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. cliv. (1664) 307 Each man had need twice a day & oftner, to be ryped & searched with candles. 1822 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* 108 Our bairnly recollections ryped and rummaged up.

† **b.** With *up*. (Cf. RIP *v.*[2] 4 b.) *Obs.*

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 107, I sall rype vp the mater haill. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 535 He ripes up (rehearses) what wrong his enemies had done him. 1695 WOOD *Life* 9 Oct., There I began to ripe up all the matter, how unworthily he had dealt with me.

5. To cleanse, clear out.

17.. *Robin Hood & Beggar* in Child *Ballads* III. 163/2 In the thick wood the beggar fled, Eer they riped their eyne. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph—* iii, Then fling on coals, and ripe the ribs. 1841 in *Cath. News* (1899) 3 June 15/4 She went afterwards to 'ripe' the fire. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Dugwid* xii. 73 Robin ryped the dottle oot o' his pipe. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaups* xv. 209, I sometimes ripe oot Tammy's pipe.

6. To break, dig, or plough *up* (ground).

1808 *Craven Gloss.*, *Rype*, to break up rough and uncultivated ground. *c* 1888 in J. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* xxvii. 223 T'oade hoose..hez been pull'd doon, its foondation rip'd up. 1897 G. O. ELDER *Borgne* 29 (E. D. D.), Ripin' up a' the bits of green hoams, and forcing wheat to grow.

Ripe, obs. form of REAP *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1]

Ripeck, variant of RYPECK.

Riped, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] Ripened. (Cf. *fore-riped* s.v. FORE- *pref.* 2 b.)

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 43 When ryped yeres in wisedomes schoole, in maridge faine would match. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II (1586) 67 b, The graines that grow within the redde riped Berrie.

Ri·peful, *a. rare*–1. [-FUL.] Ripe.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 167 Is the old gentleman still alive? if so, he must now be ripeful of years as he is full of honours.

Ripel, obs. form of RIPPLE *v.*[1]

Ripely (rəi·pli), *adv.* Also 4 **rijp-**, 5–6 **rip-**; 4–7 **rype-**, 5–6 **ryp-**, 6 **ryeply** (4–7 **-lie**, 6 **-lye**). [f. RIPE *a.* + **-LY** 2. Cf. MDu. *ripe-*, *rijplike* (Du. *rijpelijk*), G. *reiflich*.]

† **1.** Quickly, immediately. *Obs. rare.*

In both passages a rendering of L. *maturius*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vii. 37 Ynclepynge God, more rijply for to be maad helpful to oure folc. — *Acts* xxv. 4 Goynge forth more rypeli, or hasteli.

2. With ripe or mature consideration, reflection, or judgement. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 302 He suld be wele and ryply avisit or that he write..ony materis. 148.. BOTONER in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 528 Men of gret discresione, experte in the werre, may the more rypliere delyver and advise..the thynges [etc.]. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 30 Vttred to his most prudent counsayll, and at sundrey tymes..rypely dygested. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 More curiously than needed, the matter being ripely considered. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 203 Let us ripely consider what Artificers deserve most to be imitated. 1700 LAW *Council Trade* Introd. (1751) p. xiv, As those who shall ripely consider this matter, will easily find [etc.]. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 24 Till a General Assembly.. ripely and gravely consider the matter of them.

3. In a ripe, mature, or fully developed manner.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 197 Sche sall riply declair to the in hy The maneris of all pepill in Italy; The battellis for to cum [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 22 It fits vs therefore ripely Our Chariots and our Horsemen be in readinesse. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 580 Him from whose danger heaven securely brings, And for his sake two ripely wicked Kings. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 13 May, Pity it is that what they attaine here so ripely, they either not retain or do not improve..when they come to be men. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* xvii. 29 Then for his lips, that ripely gem. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. iii. 42 Brown dusk was ripely settling down among the mossy apple-trees. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* June 570 Huge pears hung ripely.

Ripeman, variant of REAPMAN *Obs.*

Ripen (rəi·p'n), *v.* Also 6 **rypen.** [f. RIPE *a.* + **-EN** 5. Cf. RIPE *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To grow ripe; to come to maturity:

a. Of fruits, seeds, etc.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocalipse* (1573) 95 But the figges ripened not, and therefore they remayned greene or vnripe figges. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 61 Holesome Berryes thriue and ripen best, Neighbour'd by Fruit of baser qualitie. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* xviii. 5 When the bud is perfect, and the sowre grape is ripening in the flowre. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 170 By destroying the corn upon the ground, which was then a ripening. 1712 M. HENRY *Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 366/2 The choicest fruits ripen slowly. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 608 Calyx awned, the angles more evident as the seeds ripen. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 81 All its allotted length of days, The flower ripens in its place. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 382 The dormouse thus brings forth its young in August, when the nuts begin to ripen *fig.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 142 What golden joys ambrosial clust'ring glow In His full beam, and ripen for the just?

b. Of persons, faculties, conditions, etc.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, His mature age.. ripens onely to corrupt and rot The budding hope of infant modestie. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. iv. 47 The faculty of thinking in general ripens..with the body. 1840 BAKHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Henry Harris*, It was not till our acquaintance had ripened..that these particulars were elicited. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* iii. 12 The time had come, when all that he had..thought, and desired, had ripened in his soul.

c. *fig.* To develop *into* (or *towards*) something.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 103 *Pom.* This is not yet an Alexandrian Feast. *Ant.* It ripen's towards it. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 47 These Bills ripened into Acts, before the Parliament ended. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. p. xxiv, The mathematical genius of Don Henry.. received every encouragement .. to ripen into perfection and public utility. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 1 The acquaintance had ripened into friendship. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxix, He tried to laugh away his own fears. And yet they ripened..into certainty. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 211/1 The risk had not ripened into a debt.

2. *Med.* To come to a head; to maturate.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 51 A Cancerous Humour is some years ripening. 1709 FLOYER *Cold Bathing* I. iv. 138 Cold Water hinders any Pain from ripening. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 209 The violent Motion.. caused them [swellings] to ripen and break.

3. Of natural products, etc.: To reach the proper condition or stage for being utilized. Also *fig.*

1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. ii. 78 In some minds the ore is a long time in ripening. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 380 No useless mine these northern hills enclose, No ruby ripens and no diamond glows. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 335/2 It is then poured out in the form of flat cakes..and is left in that condition for many days to 'ripen'. *a* 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LIV. 40 (Cent.), After ripening, the cream is churned.

b. Of land: To become sufficiently valuable to let or sell for building on.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 1/2 We see landlords..holding land on the fringe of towns until it 'ripens', as the phrase goes, to the value which secures them an immense profit on their outlay.

4. *trans.* To make ripe; to bring to maturity or to the proper condition for being used.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Maturo*, The yere quickly ripeneth grapes in sunnie hilles. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 44 The Sunne..rypeneth things, he withereth things and so foorth. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 8 The pleached bower, Where hony-suckles ripened by the sunne, Forbid the sunne to enter. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* v. 39 Age clarifies wine, and ripens it. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* iii, For them alone the heavens had kindly heat, In eastern quarries ripening precious dew. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 556 The blooming boy is ripen'd into man. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Abutilon*, With proper care they will ripen their seeds in autumn. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 667 In a frame of this kind, Knight ripened grapes. 1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* II. 640 They are worked by shallow pits, and are 'ripened', ground, and washed, as the other clays. 1894 *Field* 9 June 844/3 They have learned the reason why the cream is ripened, and how it is ripened.

5. To develop to a mature state or condition; to bring to perfection.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1124 Being now further ripened in the knowledge of Gods word. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* I. i. 227 Whose Vertues will, I hope, Reflect on Rome..And ripen Iustice in this Common-weale. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. iii, I have something else To ripen for your good. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xx. (1700) 125 When Age and study shall have ripened and instructed his Intellectuals. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* III. i, This conduct ripen'd all for me, and ruin. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 631 Prosperity ripened the principle of decay. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *My Relations*, His amelioration-plans must be ripened in a day. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion*, The action of the university..ripens a Bishop, and extrudes a philosopher.

b. Const. *into*.

a 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 15 Love ripens all that dross into the purest gold. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 64 Ripening into execution my plots upon themselves.

6. *Med.* To bring to a head. (Cf. RIPE *v.*[1] 3.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 95/1 A potione to mature, or ripen, an Apostemation. *c* 1600 MARKHAM in Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1607) 361 Then renew it, till such time that it ripen and break the sore. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 140 Physitians by ripning diseases make way to heal them. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) I. 290 A Poultis to ripen any Tumour. 1753 [see RIPENING *ppl. a.* 1].

Ripened (rəi·p'nd), *a.* [f. prec. + **-ED** 1.] Advanced or brought to ripeness, maturity, or full development.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Hir cheekes like ripened lillies steept in wine. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 116 Keepe me in patience, and with ripened time Vnfold the euil. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xlvii, The ripen'd child breaks through his mothers womb. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 496 P 1 [They] tempered the forward Ambition.. of ripen'd Manhood with Discretion. 1786 BURNS *Vision* II. xv, When ripen'd fields, and azure skies, Call'd forth the Reaper's rustling noise. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 253 O thou, to whom Broad leaved fig trees even now foredoom Their ripen'd fruitage. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 215 Heavenly influences can but injure the ripened sinner, as dew, rain, sun, but injure the ripened fruit. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 242 He thus succeeded in obtaining 450 ripened capsules full of seeds.

Ripener (rəi·p'nəɹ). [f. as prec. + **-ER** 1.]

1. One who, or that which, causes ripening; † spec. in *Med.*, a maturative.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 4 b, She [*sc.* the moon] is the ripener and increaser of fruites. 1666 BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 88 For Ripeners, these are good, Mallowes, violetts, comfrey. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 214 Ripeners and Drawers. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1749) 289 Suppuratives or Ripeners as they are stiled. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. (1876) 107 The best ripener of the energetic vitality of strong natures.

2. One who, or that which, comes to ripeness.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Vitis*, The Corinth Grape.. is an early Ripener. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 280 Those late ripeners will keep..till May or June. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 24 We may suppose the boy slowly advancing (for he is one of the slow ripeners).

Ripeness (rəi·pnés). [f. RIPE *a.* + **-NESS**. So Fris. *ripens*.] The state of being ripe in any sense; maturity, mellowness.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxviii. 147 On ripnysse [L. *in maturitate*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18834 His hare like to þe nute brun, Quen it for ripnes fals dun. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 147, I forcome in ripenes, and made crie. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 135 Ripenesse of age and sadnesse of vertuis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rypenesse, *maturitas*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Forni.* R iij b, Whan they [remedies] fynde mater redy to ripenesse they do maturate. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 25 Therof sprang grasse, the whiche grewe, and waxed, vntyll it came to it ful ripenesse. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 253 By the exercise of translating,..our iudgement inclineth to ripenesse. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 124 All these kinds of Construing..may be used by schollers of ripenesse, and with much profit. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., If a blessing in the ripeness of time was reserved for Japhet. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 28 Till a stench exhale Rank as the ripeness of a rabit's tail. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 259 They attain maturity before mellow ripeness. 1833 TENNYSON *To J. S.* 15 When love is grown To ripeness, that on which it throve Falls off. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/3 The artist was in the full vigour of his genius and ripeness of his experience.

Ri·pening, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIPEN *v.* + **-ING** 1.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 6 No lesse expedient.. then the verie Vniversities themselues are for the ripening of such as bee rawe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xii. (1614) 507 Then the Mace flouriseth in a faire red colour, which in the ripening becommeth yellow. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 97 Patiently to awaite the ripening of our hopes, is the great rule of humane undertakings. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. 106 The use of Deliberation, and the ripening of the Judgment. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Transmutation*, The transmuting or ripening of other Metals into Gold or Silver. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 177 The size, beauty, and timely ripening of the fruit. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 59 The warmth of such places being supposed to promote the ripening of the cheeses. 1887 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 506/2 The few studentships. give no earnest of a five years' additional ripening of scholarship.

2. *Brewing.* (See quot.)

1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 48 A clear Wort made from pale Malt, and fermented with what they call Ripening, which is a Composition, they say, of the Flour of Malt, Yeast, and Whites of Eggs.

Ri·pening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + **-ING** 2.]

1. Bringing to ripeness or maturity.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 121 This bud of Loue by Summers ripening breath, May proue a beautious Flower. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 55 As Surgeons are wont..to apply drawing and ripening plaisters. 1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Albines* III. ii, Already they are fix'd by Fate, And only ripening Ages wait. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Glue*, This Bookbinders Glue is of an emplastick and ripening Nature. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 278 The best method then is to forward it by applying the ripening poultices. 1881 *Proc. Berwick. Nat. Club* IX. 567 This is to be attributed to the good ripening season of 1880.

2. Advancing towards, coming to, ripeness.

1651 DAVENANT *Goudibert* II. vi, Duke Gondibert Was brought, which now his rip'ning wounds allow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 478 Before the Sickles touch the ripening Wheat. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 396 Phœbus [shall] warm the ripening ore to gold. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxii, These ripening clusters of grapes hung round her little casement. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 132 Her ripening understanding was better able..to appreciate his abilities. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, There was the eloquent murmur of a ripening harvest.

Hence **Ri·peningly** *adv.*

1894 *Temple Bar* CII. 142 The sun..shone ripeningly upon the mellow clusters.

Ri·per[1]. *rare.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] Ripener.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 6 Of Maturatiuis, þat buþ Ripers. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 124 That mighty planet, Luna, the riper and encreaser of fruites.

Riper[2] (rəi·pəɹ). Now *dial.* Also 1 **rýpere**, 2 **rupere.** [f. RIPE *v.*[2]]

†**1.** A robber, plunderer. *Obs.*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 159 Us stalu and cwalu..and rypera reaflac derede. 1027–34 *Sec. Laws Cnut* vii. in Liebermann *Gesetze* 312/1 Rypieras and reaferas Godes graman habban. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þas ruperes and þas reueres and þas þeues.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Riper*, an iron prong used for clearing dirt and dust out of the oilholes in machinery.

†**Ri·per**[3]. *Obs.* [? cf. RIP *v.*[2] 2 b, quot. 1688.] An instrument used by arrow-makers.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* LI, A thwitting knife, nocksaws a rasp, a riper, a share.

Rip-hook, dial. var. of REAP-HOOK.

Current in southern and south-western counties.

1872 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* 105 (E. D. D.), I handled the rip-hook and zive. 1881 BLACKMORE *Cristowell* xxii, A shortish old man with..a rip-hook swinging in one hand.

Ripi·colous, *a. rare*–[0]. [f. L. *rīpa* bank + *-colus* inhabiting.] Riparious. (Mayne.)

Ripidolite (rəipi·dǫlɔit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ῥῑπίδο-*, *ῥῑπίς* fan + -LITE; named by Kobell in 1839.] = CLINOCHLORE.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 412 Silicates with hydrates. Ripidolite (chlorite). 1857 DANA *Man. Mineral.* (1862) 145 Chlorite...This species has lately been subdivided on chemical grounds, and the name *Ripidolite* applied to the new species instituted. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XIII. 155 [Sapphire] is found..in granular limestone in New Jersey, and in the ripidolite of North Carolina.

Ripienist (*ripyē*·nist). [f. next + -IST.] 'A performer who only assists in the ripieno parts'.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

‖ **Ripieno** (*ripyē*·no), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* Also 7 **repieno,** 7–8 **-piano.** [It., f. *ri-* RE- + *pieno* full.]

1. Supplementary, re-enforcing. (Cf. quots.)

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks.* 63 *Repieno*, or *Repiano*, signifies Full; and is used to distinguish those Violins in Concerto's, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole Concerto. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Ripieno* ..is used in orchestral compositions, to distinguish those parts which are only occasionally introduced to fill up and supply the chorus. 1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 153 Handel's scores contain few bassoon parts, and those..mostly of a ripieno character.

b. *sb.* A supplementary player or instrument.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., There are..two kinds of the ripieno: one plays the part of the little chorus exactly, and does not, therefore, increase the harmony or number of parts. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 560 Twelve concertos for a violino principale, with two *ripienos*. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* (1885) 248 The subordinate stringed instruments in an Orchestra are sometimes termed Ripieni, as distinguished from the Principals.

2. *transf.* Serving to fill up; supernumerary.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 52 An oriental Crœsus and his beautiful lady, one or two ripieno characters, and the observing party. *Ibid.* 135 In the..re-adjustment of the treasury-balance, he got a *ripieno* appointment.

Ripier, variant of RIPPIER.

Riping (rəi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] The process or fact of becoming ripe.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXVIII. 147 Ic forecom in ripunge [L. *in maturitate*]. *c* 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schroer) 126 Seo ripung his ȝestæþþignesse sy swylc, þæt hine ne worian..lyste. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 Se þridda tima ys Autumnus on lyden ȝecweden, ..boceras ȝetrahtniað þænne naman for þære ripunge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xliv. (Tollemache MS.), [An eclipse] tarieþ ripynge of frute, and of corne. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1371 Euery thyng drawith to his Rypyng. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 131 The Ambassadour, for his more parfite knowlege and ripyng in this matier, shal undirstand [etc.]. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) P iij, It is better..to breake the sore by times, than to tary for ye riping long. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 40 Stay the very riping of the time. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 140 The uncertaine and unkindely riping of fruites. 1899 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/1 Has the rotting followed so fast after the riping?

Ri·ping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RIPE *v.*[2]] The action of searching († or plundering).

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 84 *Proscryptionem, i. fraudationem*, fordeminge, rypincge. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, An unco ranging and ripeing they have had a' gates seeking for her.

Ri·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] Ripening.

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* H vij, Use outwardly..drawynge and ryping medicines. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 225 The riping corne growes yeolow in the stalke. 1863 LANCASTER *Praeterita* 57, I scent A riping vintage from the Cretan hills.

Riple, obs. form of RIPPLE *v.*[1] **Riply,** obs. f. RIPELY. **Ripman,** variant of REAPMAN *Obs.* **Ripnes,** obs. f. RIPENESS. **Ripon:** see RIPPON.

‖ **Riposte** (ripō·st), *sb.* Also 7 **risposte,** 9 **ripost** (cf. REPOST *sb.*). [F. *riposte*, earlier *risposte*, ad. It. *risposta* response, reply.]

1. *Fencing.* A quick thrust given after parrying a lunge; a return thrust. Also *attrib.*

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 85 For the Risposte, it is impossible for a Man to give it, until his Adversary..offers to launch in a Thrust. *Ibid.* vi. 171 To defend himself well from his Adversary's Risposte Thrusts, or Blows. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* (1823) 104 The party standing on the defensive, is not allowed to make any riposte. *Ibid.* 142 By not fearing the riposte upon you, it will render your mode of attack more precise. 1893 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) (ed. 3) iv. 82 To meet this riposte: parry second or septime while rising.

2. *transf.* A counterstroke; an effective reply by word or act.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 1 The thrust..was an ugly one, but the ripost which he has succeeded in planting is uglier still. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 107 The Feast of the Supreme Being..was designed as a triumphant ripost to the Feast of Reason. 1886 N. L. WALFORD *Parl. Gen. Civil War* 74 To us the 'riposte' of Charles appears to have been a fair one.

‖ **Riposte** (ripō·st), *v.* Also 8 **risposte,** 9 **ripost** (cf. REPOST *v.*). [ad. F. *riposter*, earlier *risposter*: see prec.]

1. *Fencing.* To make a riposte. Also *trans.* with personal object.

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 96 Nothing can be more dangerous, because of the Opportunity it gives a Man's Adversary to Risposte him. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* (1823) 115 B. Parries Tierce smartly, and ripostes straight over the arm. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 121 Smartly raising the knee..and riposting with a quick downward movement.

2. *transf.* To reply or retaliate; to answer (one).

1851 KINGSLEY *Lett. & Mem.* (1877) I. 267 If you do not think our mutual 'honour' satisfied.., you will riposte at the first opportunity. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xlviii, Riposte me—have you too many? 1883 WINGFIELD *Abigel Rowe* I. iii. 57 The other side dared not ripost with the real report. 1893 LANG *St. Andrews* v. 128 The Cardinal riposted by an interdict.

Hence **Ripo·sted, Ripo·sting** *ppl. adjs.*

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 96 To come off safe, from an Exchanged and Risposted Thrust. *Ibid.* vi. 173 Give him a Risposted Blow. 1893 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) (ed. 3) iv. 83 The riposting fencer must..be liver his thrust with the hand inclined towards pronation.

Ripp(e, obs. forms of REAP *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1]

Ripper (ri·pəɹ). [f. RIP *v.*[2] + -ER[1]. Cf. Fris. *ripper* a poor knife.]

1. One who rips. Chiefly in technical uses.

1611 COTGR., *Descouseur*, a ripper, vnsower; vndooer of. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Wirework* 133 Then the Rippers take them and draw them into wire through two or three holes. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 332 Where the rippers, as the workmen are called, care little about modern improvements. 1852 J. C. BROWN tr. *Arboussat's Narr.* 127 A number of rippers at once cast off their garments, and began by cutting off the head of the animal. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 6/1 The 'ripper' clears off the roof to a height sufficient for the passage of the horses with their loaded 'corves'. 1896 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Wanted..; good rippers for coppice.

2. That which rips; a tool or apparatus intended for ripping; esp. (*a*) a tool used in removing old slates; (*b*) a rip-saw.

1793 O'KEEFFE *London Hermit* II. v, *Tom P.* I'll quicken him with a touch of the rippers ..(Tom Pranks spurs him.) 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 400 The ripper is formed of iron..with a very thin blade...This tool is used for lifting up and removing the nails out of old slating. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2115 The half ripper is used also for dividing wood in the direction of the fibres. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/2 *Ripper*, a tool for ripping seams of garments. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/2 The first process in the preparation of the cloth cases is cutting the millboard. This is now effected by a rotary cutting-machine or 'ripper'.

attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 6/3 A huge steel saw that will cut through a nickel-steel armour plate just as easily as an ordinary ripper saw will go through a pine board.

3. *slang.* **a.** Something especially good.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 301 Sarah was a cock, sir, and a ripper. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 144 'But, he is a ripper, nevertheless,' said the Lieutenant, touching the animal very gently with the whip. 1892 BOYD 25 *Yrs. St. Andrews* I. ii. 28 When a graduate stated that 'every lecture was a ripper', I understood he meant very high praise indeed.

b. One who pursues a reckless course.

1877 *Temple Bar* May 109 If the ripper rips for the benefit of his party,..the turning out by no means follows.

Ripper, obs. or dial. f. REAPER; var. RIPPIER.

Rippet (ri·pėt). *Sc.* Also 6 **repet, repit, rippett,** 6, 9 **rippit.** [Perh. of imitative origin.] Tumult, uproar, disturbance, noisy dispute.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 193 He ralis, and makis repet with ryatus wordis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 104 Off riot, rippett, and of leveling. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 221 Sic ane repit, rumour, and sic ane reird, Was neuir hard befoir into this eird. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 76 Sik a rippet is amang thame. *c* 1800 JAMIESON *Water Kelpie* iii, And Prosen proud, with rippet loud, Cums ravin' frae his glen. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Dugnid* v. 31 Some rippit getting up at the other end of the schule.

Rippier (ri·piəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: **α.** 6 **repier, repar, repayre, repear, rypear,** 6–7, 9 **ripier.** **β.** 6–8 **rippier,** 7 **ryppier.** **γ.** 6–7 **ripper,** 6 **rippar.** [f. RIP *sb.*[1] + -(I)ER. In old statutes latinized as *riparius*, and supposed by Cowell and others to be derived from L. *rīpa* bank, shore.] One who carries fish inland to sell.

α. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) 169 b/1 Repiers and other Fisshers commynge with Fysshe from Rye and Wynchylsee. *c* 1530 in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 159 This yere..the rypears sold fish at London Hall in þe Lent. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 77 A poore Market, much standing by Repears that cary Fische from the Quarters of Cairmardine to the lowers Partes of Wales. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. lxii. 89 The hyewaies from both the seas sounded of nothing els but of cateis and ripiers. [1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 206 The cess upon the Ripiers (or as they would now be termed "long-shore-men").]

β. 1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* L.'s Wks. 1902 III. 405 With the cloak cast ouer euch shoulder like a rippier. 1598 FLORIO, *Mutade*, panniers or paddes, such as Rippiers bring fish in. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. ii, Like a Rippiers legs rowl'd vp In bootes of haie ropes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 302 A common Inne in this village addes fame therto, by the constant customary baytes of the Ryppiers and their horses. 1709 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1848) 144 The horses on which the rippiers..shall ride going on or towards London. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Rye*, They trowl for soles, plaise, brills, &c. which are carried up every day by the rippiers (as the fishermen are called).

γ. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 87 Who wold never suffer rippers to sell ther owne fische. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 147 The Rippars of Rie..solde their fresh fish in Leaden hall market. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* V. i, But what's the action we are for now? ha: Robbing a Ripper of his fish? 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 75 A *Ripper*: a Pedder, Dorser or Badger, Suss. [Hence in Pegge, Grose, Holloway, etc.]

Rippill, obs. form of RIPPLE.

Ripping (ri·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RIP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses: **a.** In lit. or technical uses. Also *concr.*, that which is ripped off.

1532 [see RIP *v.*[2] 2 b]. 1611 COTGR., *Descousure*, a ripping, vnsowing, vndoing of. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 16 Here you must be carefull, not to hurt your tree when you gather them, by ripping amongst the roots. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1705) 482 The Ripping of a Hang-nail is sufficient to Dispatch us. 1801 COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) II. 27 When your Ripping [of oak-bark] is over you will come, or, at furthest, immediately after hay harvest. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. xiv. 331 These rods were afterwards further reduced by an ingenious operation, called by the workmen in this country *ripping* or *rumpling*. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Ripping*, that portion of the roof which is cut down in the roadways to make sufficient height for men and horses to travel.

b. In fig. uses. Const. *up.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 55 With the ripping up of ciuil commutations and chaunges. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 629/1 This ripping up of auncient historyes, is very pleasing unto me, and indeede savoureth of good conceite. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 267 Indeuour the ripping vp of thy heart. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 254 If..there should be now a ripping up of Crimes,.. no man can see where it will stop 1843 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 5 Dec. (1884), I cannot..understand what authority can exist for such a ripping up of private life. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 352 Five years ago, there was a great ripping-up of the skirts of society.

2. *attrib.*, as *ripping-bed, -cut, -gauge, -hook, -iron, -tool.* Also RIPPING-CHISEL, -SAW.

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1206 For cutting slabs of marble into narrow pieces..a machine called a *ripping bed is employed. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 If planks are sawed longitudinally, through their thickness, the saw-way is called a *ripping-cut. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/2 The *ripping-gage..is screwed to the table, and, by means of a thumb-nut, is adjusted to cut square or beveling. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 57/2 The instrument called a *ripping-hook. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Ripping-Iron*, a tool used in stripping copper, or thin wood-sheathing, off a vessel's bottom. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ripping-Iron*, a caulker's tool for tearing oakum out of a seam. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1946/1 **Ripping-tool*, one for following a seam and cutting stitches without slitting the fabric.

Ri·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That rips or tears; also *fig.*, cutting.

1714 ARBUTHNOT *Let. to Ford* 19 Oct., It is necessary for him to do that..; else there will be a ripping answer, as you say. 1827 COBBETT *Prot. Reform.* (1899) § 351 Ripping-knives. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* XV. 230 The bark of the various trees also showed many a sign of the ripping passage, or graze of a bullet. 1894 T. PINKERTON *Blizzard* 106 With a ripping slash she cut into a wicker stand.

2. *slang.* Excellent, splendid; rattling.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 319 They had slipped away down wind, at a ripping pace. 1858 THOMSON *Almæ Matres* i. 3 Some a little encouraged by the ripping Burton which the Scouts took care to ply liberally. 1887 Miss BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, We killed on Hagley Heath after a ripping half-hour over the grass. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 57 Old Coxon gave me a ripping good testimonial.

Hence **Ri·ppingly** *adv.*, splendidly.

1892 H. NISBET *Bushranger's Sweetheart* XXVI. 209 'How are you getting on with her?' 'Rippingly as far as she is concerned'.

Ripping, dial. variant of REAPING.

Ri·pping-chisel. (See quots.)

a. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* LI, A maul, a mallet, a chizel, a rippin chizel. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* VII. 124 The Ripping-Chissel..is about an Inch broad, and hath a blunt Edge...Its Office is..to rip or tear two pieces of Wood fastned together from one another. *Ibid.*, Most commonly Carpenters use an old cast off Chissel for a Ripping Chissel. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 949 There are various kinds of chisels; the principal ones used in carpentry and joinery are..the socket chisel, and the ripping chisel.

b. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 5 The ripping-chisel or crow-bar, about three feet long. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 To cut or break a hole in brick-work, with the ripping-chisel.

c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 1945/2 *Ripping-chisel* (Wood-working), a crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises.

Ri·pping-saw. (See quots. and RIP-SAW.)
1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 584 The ripping-saw, for dividing boards into separate pieces, in the direction of the fibres. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Saws* 32 A ripping-saw, .is a hand-saw with a blade twenty-eight or thirty inches long, and having large teeth for ripping, or cutting out stuff coarsely and quickly. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Pract. Organ Build.* i. 4 The usual saws, the ripping saw, the panel saw,.. will be required.

Ripple (ri·p'l), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **ryppyll, repylle, 6 reple.** [Corresponds to Fris. *ripel* (*roepel, rûpel*), Du. *repel*, MLG. *repel(e*, LG. *repel, rapel*), OHG. *rifila* (G. *riffel*): see RIPPLE *v.*[1] A shorter form appears in Flem., older Du., and MLG. *repe*, G. *riffe*.] An implement toothed like a comb, used in cleaning flax or hemp from the seeds.
1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 22 They get out the seeds [of flax] by drawing it through an engine like an iron double tooth combe, which they call a Ripple. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Hemp* Z 4/2 The seed..which remains in the heads of the hemp..is got out by combing the heads on the teeth of a ripple. 1807 HOARE *Tour Irel.* 324 If the seed [of flax] is to be saved, it is drawn through an iron comb, fastened in wood, called a ripple. 1846 SPROULE *Flax* 20 The operation in this case not being performed by the ripple, but by repeated strokes of a stick. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 380 Lifting each handful separately and pulling the top through a ripple or iron comb fixed upon a piece of plank.
b. *attrib.*, as *ripple-stock, -comb* (also as *vb.*).
Perhaps properly combs. of the verbal stem.
c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 795 *Hoc rupeste*, a repyllestok. 1499 *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees) I. 104 A hekyll, ..a ryppyll came,..a payr of wool cames. 1581 *Invent.* in *Bess's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 171 One peare of reple comes. 1615 MARKHAM *English Housew.* II. v. (1668) 132 You must take ripple combs, and ripple your flax over. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 184/1 Flax was grown, dried, ripple-combed, cleaned.

Ri·pple, *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* Also 7 **rippill.** [f. RIPPLE *v.*[2]] A slight cut, scratch, or mark.
1666 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 141 He..opened his buttons, and gave him some rippills with his knife on his breast. 1869 PEACOCK *Lousd. Gloss., Ripple*, a slight scratch. 1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., A mark across the grain of wood, as if where a saw had just grazed, would be called a *ripple*.

Ripple (ri·p'l), *sb.*[3] [f. RIPPLE *v.*[3]]
1. a. *U.S.* A piece of shallow water in a river where rocks or sand-bars cause an obstruction; a shoal. (Cf. RIFFLE *sb* 4 and RIPPLING *vbl. sb.*[3] 2.)
1755 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1872) VI. 431 Swift water falls and Ripples that they were oblig'd to wade and carry all day. 1789 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 131 The river so low that it is impossible to get over the shoal places, 'ripples,' as they are called here. 1808 ASHE *Trav.* I. 92 The river is full of eddies, ripples, rapids, rocks, and other dangers. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 218 Forming a gentle rapid or ripple, and easily fordable at almost any point. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 532 In Pennsylvania..the more grievous obstructions are riffles, the slighter ones ripples.
b. *Nautt.* (See quot. and RIPPLING *vbl. sb.*[3] 1.)
1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 239 What seamen call the 'ripples' are also very violent in the straits, the sea appearing to boil and foam and dance like the rapids below a cataract.
2. A light ruffling of the surface of water, such as is caused by a slight breeze; a wavelet.
1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xi, Its path was not upon the sea, In ripple or in shade. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 15 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The channel now seems like a Highland loch; not the least ripple on the waves. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. v. i. § 11 (1851) I. 330 If water be rippled, the side of every ripple next to us reflects a piece of the sky. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, The wash of the ripples along the coast could be heard in the stillness.
attrib. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (1884) 166/1 Like ripple-shades netting the bed of a brook. 1856 SORBY in *Edinb. New Phil. Jrnl.* III. 114 The direction of a current can also be ascertained from the ripple marks; from that modification of them for which I have proposed the term 'ripple drift'.
fig. 1838 EMERSON *Address* Wks. (Bohn) II. 201 See how nations and races flit by on the sea of time, and leave no ripple to tell where they floated or sunk. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iii, Mere waves and ripples in an unfathomable ocean of love and beauty. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii, It always seems to me that talk is a ripple and thought a ground swell.
b. *transf.* A mark, appearance, or movement resembling or suggestive of a ripple on water.
1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 39 The fibres..will be found to be wavy, on the face, at right angles to that on which the ripple is observed. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv, Her black hair waved..with a natural ripple. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The dress..was of pink silk,..the front being covered with ripples of white lace. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxxii, A glistening ripple of gossamer webs was visible.
attrib. 1870 *Daily News* 12 May, The Princess, who in her..new 'ripple' fashion of hairdressing never looked more lovely. 1899 R. MUNRO *Preh. Scot.* v. 107 The execution of what is known as ripple-flaking.
c. *ellipt.* A ripple-mark.
1858 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) ii. 20 This ripple is not entirely confined to the beach between high and low water mark, but is also produced on sands which are constantly covered by water. *Ibid.*, In sandstones..also, as now on the sea-coast, we may often detect two systems of ripples interfering with each other.
3. A sound as of rippling water.
1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xvii, Talking in the quick, short ripple of the Italian tongue. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 97 A ripple of laughter floated from the hall. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 63 Presently I was aware of a little ripple of brighter converse going round the table.
4. = RIFFLE *sb.* 5. Also *attrib.*
1857 BORTHWICK 3 *Yrs. California* vi. 121 The earth and small gravel falls with the water through the sieve into the 'ripple-box'. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boerland* 114 Halfway down the box is a little ledge termed a 'ripple', about 2 inches in height. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 5/2 What is called a 'quicksilver ripple', a solid bit of wood with three troughs cut along it about two inches deep, each a little lower than the other.

Ri·pple, *sb.*[4] ? An attack of the RIPPLES.
1785 BURNS *Let. Gondie* iii, Auld Orthodoxy lang did grapple, But now she's got an unco ripple.

Ripple (ri·p'l), *v.*[1] Also 5–6 **rypel** (6 **ripel, repeyl**), 5 **rippil** (7 **-el**), 8 **riple.** [Corresponds to Fris. *ripelje* (*roep-, rûpelje*), MDu. (and Du.) *repelen*, MLG. *repelen* (LG. *repeln, rapeln*), OHG. *rifilôn* (G. *riffeln*); cf. RIPPLE *sb.*[1], Du. and MLG. *repen* (whence Sw. *repa*) in the same sense.]
1. *trans.* To draw (flax or hemp) through a kind of comb (see RIPPLE *sb.*[1]) in order to remove the seeds; to clean from seeds in this manner.
c 1340- [see RIPPLING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Howe it [flax] shulde be sowen, weded, pulled, repeyled, watred. 1615 [see RIPPLE *sb.*[1] b]. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 262 It is indifferent whether you ripple it, or take off the boles of it, as soone as you bring it home, or when you intend to use it. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 75 Then ripple it [flax] through a double tooth'd Iron Comb. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 11, I ripple it and water it, and, if I have leisure, proceed to dress it. 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 164 They..immediately ripple it to get the seeds off. 1846 SPROULE *Flax* 18 As soon as the capsules containing the seed are dried.., the flax is ready for being rippled.
2. To remove or take *off* (the seeds) by this process.
c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XXX, The carle pullit the lyne, Rippillit the bollis, and in beitis set. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 The bolles of flaxe, whan they be ripeled of, must be rideled from the wedes. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 740 It is likewise the practice..to ripple off the seed-pods before the business of watering is commenced. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., The bolls are rippled off and kiln dried for very superior cattle-food.
Hence **Ri·ppled** *ppl. a.*
1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 322/1 The rippled plants should be tied in sheaves. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 294/2 The rippled stalks are tied in small bundles.

Ri·pple, *v.*[2] Now *north. dial.* Also 5 **reple, repul-.** [Of Scand. origin. Cf. Norw. *ripla* to scratch, make strokes in, frequentative or diminutive from *ripa* (Sw. *repa*), of similar meaning.]
1. *trans.* To scratch slightly; to graze or ruffle.
14.. *Guy Warw.* (Caius MS.) 9942 The Duke..smote to Gye...He replid [*v.r.* repulde] hys face and his chyn. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 128 To Ripple, *rescindere*. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. iii. 264 An horsemans javelin.. having slightly rippled the skinne of his left arme, pierced within his short ribs. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. x. 512 The others that had pass'd before had only rippled up the skin. 1681 — *Wonders of Peak* Wks. (1741) 339 Sans hurt or Blemish, save a little strip Of Hair and Skin rippled upon her Hip. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Ripple*, to scratch. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Ripple*, to scratch gently, as with a pin, or to gore slightly. 1855 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1869 in *Lousd. Gloss.*
2. To break up (ground) slightly.
1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxiv. 247 The former only slightly plough, or ripple, their fallows the first year. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co.* II. 368 By way of experiment, —Rippled the vacant places of the Bank, at the time of cutting this hedge.

Ri·pple, *v.*[3] Also 7–8 **riple.** [Of obscure origin. App. distinct from prec., and not obviously related to any sense of RIP *v.*[2]]
1. *intr.* To have or present a ruffled surface; to be covered with small waves; to form ripples.
1670–1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 18 The Sea ripled in many places. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 383 The sea had a very dangerous aspect, for it ripled and foamed, as if it had been full of breakers. 1836 R. H. FROUDE *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 99, I watch the waves that rippling still Chase one another o'er the marble shore. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 9 The interstellar ether in which these waves ripple is assumed to permeate every body. 1887 'STUART CUMBERLAND' *Queen's Highway* 15 Between the pines, little lakes sparkle and ripple in the sun.
transf. and *fig.* 1844 EMERSON *Ess., Nature*, Acres of houstonia, whose innumerable florets whiten and ripple before the eye. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 605 The young barley rippling for miles in the sun.
b. To flow in ripples.
1769 GRAY *Let. to Dr. Wharton* 18 Oct., Along the vale of Eeman, which runs rapidly on near the way, rippling over the stones. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 322 Watched the silver waves rippling through the arches of the broken bridge. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iv. vi, The rivulet at her feet Ripples on in light and shadow. 1894 WINSOR *Cartier to Frontenac* 177 Southward, the sources of the Delaware and Susquehanna rippled onward to the great bays.
transf. and *fig.* 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 506/2 Saying that Mr. Jones..ripples out in a level current of poetical talk. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 312 Stone walls..fragrant with gadding violets that ripple down their sides. 1889 A. J. C. HARE *Story Life* (1900) VI. 182 Life ripples by so quickly.
c. Of sound: To flow in a sprightly manner.
1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iv. 85 The *carillons* ripple from old spires. 1892 SLADEN *Japs at Home* xvi, Nearly two minutes had elapsed before the last faint wave of sound rippled away.
2. *trans.* To form little waves upon (the surface of water); to agitate lightly.
1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 96 The water .. was violently rippled by the flutter of their fins. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 16 The vessel rippled the transparent water as she inclined easily on her way. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii, A cool sea-breeze came rippling and darkening the surface of the water. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 62 The great wind..does but ripple the shallow pool as it passes.
fig. 1854 THOREAU *Walden, Solitude.* Like the lake, my serenity is rippled but not ruffled. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 567 Hardly a single event of consequence has rippled the still surface of the financial world during the past month.
b. To mark with or as with ripples; to cause to undulate slightly.
1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty*, There are faces so.. flushed and rippled by the play of thought, that we can hardly find what the mere features really are. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. ii. 29 Mademoiselle rippled her shoulders. 1897 *Geogr. Jrnl.* IX. 280 The finest variety of the assorted sands was also quickly rippled.
c. To turn *out* with a rippling sound.
1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 192 The ordinary notion of printing—a man sitting at a piano and rippling out types.

Ri·pppled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] a. Marked with ripples. b. Of hair: Wavy.
1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 176 The rippled surface of the hills of blown sand near Calais. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 47 She shook her head, And shower'd the rippled ringlets to her knee. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iii. 70 On the west may be seen grand sheets of rippled rocks. 1883 *Science* I. 521/1 Rippled cirrus clouds may have a similar origin.

Ri·pple-grass. *Sc.* and *U.S.* [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[2]] Rib-leaved plantain.
1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Ripplegirse*, a broad-leaved herb, which labourers put on cuts. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 269 Ribgrass, Ripplegrass, English Plantain. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

Ri·ppleless, *a.* [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Without a ripple; free from ripples; calm.
1838 MISS PARDOE *River & the Desert* I. 116 The sea lies rippleless like a sheet of lead. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2542 Surveying the calm heavy rippleless swell of the sea. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 54 The moonlight slept on the rippleless water.

Ri·pple-mark. [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3]] A wavy surface, line, or ridge on sand, mud, or rock, formed by the action of waves or the wind, or by both. Chiefly *Geol.*
1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Index III. 102 Ripple marks formed by the winds on dunes. 1854 *Bakewell's Geol.* 41 The ripple marks of the sea on the shore are very frequently preserved. 1888 *Jrnl Derbysh. Archaeol. Soc.* X. 7 The ripple-marks, rain-pittings and footprints so well known in certain sandstones.
fig. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 243 The very ripple-marks on the remotest shores of being.
So **Ri·pple-marked** *a.* Also *transf.*
1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 19/1 We find ripple-marked strata among the rocks of every geological age. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 919 'Ripple-marked' thickening of the endocardium due to the strain of aortic regurgitation.

Rippler (ri·plər). [f. RIPPLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who ripples flax; also, an implement for rippling.
1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 328 This Comb separates the Seed from the Lint, with much more Ease to the Ripplers. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 457 Which gives the flax sufficient air, and keeps the handfuls separate and ready for the rippler. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 375 The ripplers strike the flax through alternately. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 294/2 The best rippler consists of a kind of comb [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Two ripplers sitting opposite each other,..work at the same time.

Ripples. *Sc.* Also 6 **rippillis, 7 riples.** [? Connected with RIPPLE *sb.*[2]] 'A weakness in the back and reins, said to be attended with shooting pains' (Jamieson).
c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 58 in Laing *Anc. Poet Scot.* 212 Rimbursin, rippillis or belly-thra. 1586 *Indictment in Scott's Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1869) 457 That the bishop of St. Andrews laboured under sindrie diseases, sic as the ripples. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 43 Priests diseased of the Riples, Hirpling through the streets like criples. 1728 RAMSAY *Advice to Mr.* — 8 For warld's wasters, like poor cripples, Look blunt with poverty and ripples. 1787 TAYLOR *Scot. Poems* 143 It tempered weel our mony-plies, Ca'd ripples frae our backs. 1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* xvi. 218 I'm never the same man since the ripples took me.

Ripplet (ri·plĕt). [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3] + -ET.] A small ripple; a wavelet.
1846 in WORCESTER. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 144 While to her quays and wharves..Creep up the ripplets. 1880 *Time* II. 12 The broad, calm, and limpid river, with its riplets and currents.

Ri·ppling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RIPPLE *v.*[1]] The action or process of cleaning flax, etc., from seeds.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rypelynge, of flax, or oþer lyke, *avulsio*. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 14 There must be .. rippling, braking, .. and heckling of Hemp. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 456 When the flax grows crooked, it is more liable to be hurt in the rippling and swingling. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 739 The operation of rippling should be performed as soon as possible after the crops have been pulled. 1846 SPROULE *Flax* 17 The interval between pulling and rippling should not be great.
b. *attrib.*, as *rippling-comb, -machine, -stick.*
c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 545 Swangulstoke, riplingcombe, swyngilwande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 A Ripplyng stoke. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 95 Every Thing has its time, and so has the Rippling-comb. *a* 1796 BURNS *Had I the Wyte?* 29 He claw'd her wi' the ripplin-kame. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* (L.U.K., III.) 44 Drawing the flax through a rippling machine, which is a kind of comb with blunt iron teeth. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 375 Four men, with two rippling-combs, will take the seed off rather more than an acre in the day.

Ri·ppling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. RIPPLE *v.*[2]] A scratch or graze; the action of grazing a surface.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5750 Yet it hurt not the king, Vnethes but a litle ripling. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* Pref., Like a Ball cast down and deaded on a soft Floor,.. without the least Ripling or Rebounding.

Ri·ppling, *vbl. sb.*[3] Also 7–8 **ripling,** 8 **replin(g.** [f. RIPPLE *v.*[3]]

1. The formation, or appearance, of ripples on the surface of water; *spec.* a strong ruffling of the sea caused by conflicting currents or tides.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. i. 138 The Ship is carried away by unknown Currents,..discovered by their Ripplings. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 494, I found by the ripling of the Sea, that there was a strong Current against us. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 299, I took all imaginable precaution to discover any ripling, or discoloured water. 1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl. Anson's Exped.* 30 *note*, A Replin is a Meeting of two Currents, which creates a cockling in the Sea, and makes it appear like shallow Water. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 127 Many calms and ripplings of currents. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arc. Regions* I. 287 This occasions ripplings in the water. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii (1874) 486 Like the rippling on the surface of a stream made by winds opposed to the current. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* (Low) ix. § 445 The tiny ripplings of this feeble tide.

fig. 1891 *Spectator* 22 Aug., Agitated by the vivid rippling of all sorts of changeful sympathies.

2. *U. S.* = RIPPLE *sb.*[3] 1.

1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 47 Half a mile farther we came to a rippling, which carried us with prodigious swiftness down the stream. 1755 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Colonies* 26 At Hart's Rock, the River [Ohio] makes..a very sharp Rippling, where the Boatmen are obliged to wade and hawl up near the Rocks.

3. The sound made by water in motion.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rippling*, a broken and interrupted noise, produced by a current. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 290 Now walking silent, by the river's side, The ear perceives the rippling of the tide. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 226 In the direction from which the rippling of a stream could be heard.

Ri·ppling, *ppl. a.* [f. RIPPLE *v.*[3]] That ripples; flowing in ripples.

1670 BOYLE *Tracts, Bottom of Sea* 6 He perceived the Water to make a rippling noise (as the Sea-men call it). 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 24 Inconstant as the beams that play On rippling waters in an April day. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 133 The rippling course of a rill. 1852 LONGF. *Warden of Cinque Ports* ii, The red autumn sun glanced on flowing flag and rippling pennon. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. xv, It was not heavy, massive, merely rippling hair, but soft and silken. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* II. 145 Streams Laughed with a rippling music.

Hence **Ri·pplingly** *adv.*

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 433 A rill which ran ripplingly over the pebbles.

Ripply (ri·pli), *a.* [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3] + -Y[1]] Marked or characterized by ripples.

1775 J. MELVIN *Jrnl.* (1857) 13, I proceeded down Chaudeur river,..and came to a riply place, which was very dangerous, the rocks standing up all over the river. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 546 The moonbeam..Silvers with trembling tints the ripply tide. 1842 TENNYSON *E Morris* 98 We..ran By ripply shallows of the lisping lake. 1875 GRANT *One of the '600'* ix, Undoing her hair, she cut a long and ripply tress.

Ri·ppock. *Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. RITTOCK.] The Common Tern.

1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., [In] the Orkney and Zetland Islands..they are known by the..names of Tarrock, ..Rittock or Rippock. 1825 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 143.

Ri·ppon. *Obs. exc. Hist.* The name of a town in Yorkshire (now written *Ripon*), used *attrib.* or *ellipt.* as a designation of spurs, for the manufacture of which it was formerly renowned.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. iii, There's an angel, if my Spurres Be not right Rippon. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* v. i, With rowels of Sharp Rippon spurs. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) 190 As true Steel as Rippon Rowels. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 299 The former, while it is in the State of a Rider, wears huge Rippon Spurs. 1835 W. IRVING *Abbotsford* 85 Around were hung..a Highland broadsword from Floddenfield; a pair of Rippon spurs from Bannockburn. 1850 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 3) II. 349 *Rippons*, spurs.

Rip-rap (ri·præp), *sb.* Also 6 **ryprap, rip-rapp.** [f. RAP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1], with usual change of *a* to *i* in the first syllable; but senses 2 and 3 may be partly of different origin.]

†**1.** An imitation of the sound caused by a rapid succession of blows; hence, a sharp blow. *Obs.*

c 1580 J. JEFFRIE *Bugbeares* Epilog, With hyffa, with huffa, with ryprap, poff, puffa, and spritying go we! 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 With rip rap bouncing thee ram to the chapter is hurled. *c* 1600 RUGGLE *Club Law* I. iv, Hee tooke me such a riprapp on the head.

b. A kind of detonating firework.

1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 253 A few fireworks, a riprap or two, and some general illumination.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xviii. 214 Dongeness, Dover, Ripraps, The South Foreland 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 10 Near this Island we always find a great ripling which Seamen call the Rip-raps. 1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* Introd. (1792) III. p. iii, Between Bologne and Folkstone ..is..a narrow submarine hill, called the Rip-raps. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 224 The rip-rap, as they call the tide agin' the wind.

3. *U.S.* Loose stone thrown down in water or on a soft bottom to form a foundation for a breakwater or other work.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1946/2 s.v., Charleston Harbor, and Plymouth Breakwater, England, are founded on rip-raps. 1899 *Rep. Iowa Geol. Surv.* IX. 435 Limestone weathering to a most irregular face, of no value except for rip-rap.

attrib. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgr.* v. (1888) 120 Broken, ragged, slimy rocks, as if they had been dumped there for a rip-rap wall.

So **Ri·p-ra·p** *v.*, to found upon, or cover with, a deposit of loose stone. Hence **Ri·p-ra·pped** *ppl. a.*, **Ri·p-ra·pping** *vbl. sb. U.S.*

1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) s.v., If, in constructing a bulkhead, it should be determined to rip-rap to low-water mark,..the cost for rip-rapping..would be about eighty thousand dollars. 1883 *American* VI. 297 The stream will be confined within permanent barriers by rip-rapped banks and levees. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 621/2 The face slope ..and the rear are riprapped with stone.

Rip-reyue : see REAP-REEVE.

Riproa·rious, *a. U.S.* Also **-rorious.** [f. RIP *v.*[2], after *uproarious.*] Boisterous, violent.

1855 HALIBURTON *Nature & Human N.* I. 58 That's because you..never saw a riprorious hurricane in all your life. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 796/2 His waning buzz of rip-roarious approbation.

Ripsack (ri·psæk). [f. RIP *v.*[2] + SACK *sb.*[1] (cf. quot).] The Californian Grey Whale.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 It being difficult to capture them, they have a variety of names among whalemen, as 'Ripsack',..' Devil-fish'.

Ri·p-saw, *sb.* [f. RIP *v.*[2]] A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 708 The rip saw has the coarsest teeth, and which are of slight pitch. The half-rip is similar, but a little finer. 1875 *Carp. & Join.* 14 Hand saw, divided into the largest or rip saw, intermediate or half-rip, and smallest. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 Dawson's lumber was cut over pits by means of a rip saw.

Hence **Ri·p-saw** *v.*, to cut with a rip-saw.

1885 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 33, I ripsawed the lumber up here.

Rip-stick : see RIP *sb.*[3]

Ripstone, incorrect form of RIBSTON(E.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, A little hard-headed, Ripstone pippin-faced man. *Ibid.* lx, The officiating clerk peeled and ate three Ripstone pippins.

Rip-sulwer : see REAP-SILVER.

[Rip-towel. 'The gratuity or reward given to customary Tenants, when they have reaped their Lord's Corn'.

1701 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpreter* s.v. *Reap-towel* (and hence in later Dicts.), citing *MS. Cott. Nero* A. xii fol. 104 b (*c* 1350). The word in the MS. is *ripetowel* and the meaning uncertain.]

Ripuarian (ripiuɛ̃·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med. L. *Ripuāri-us* (also *Ribuāri-us*); that this is a derivative of L. *ripa* is very doubtful.]

A. *adj.* **1.** The distinctive epithet of the ancient Franks living on the Rhine between the Moselle and Meuse.

1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 129 Lands were given to those who were named the Limitanean and Ripuarian soldiery, the latter from their location on the banks of the great frontier rivers. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* iv. 190 A great multitude..burst over the Rhine, easily overcoming the feeble resistance offered by the Ripuarian Franks.

2. The distinctive epithet of the code of law observed by the Ripuarian Franks.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 585 *note*, The Ripuarian law declares..this indulgence in favour of the plaintiff. 1804 RANKEN *Hist. France* III. III. iii. 292 By the consuetude of Roman and Gothic law in the south and west counties: of the Salic, Ripuarian, and Burgundian, on the north and east. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* x 284 Under the Ripuarian Law he goes through the expressive formality of standing at his door with a drawn sword.

B. *sb. pl.* The Ripuarian Franks.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 584 Within the same period, the customs of the Ripuarians were transcribed and published. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 494/2 The Ripuarians..on both sides of the Rhine as far up as the Main. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 513 In the hands of the Franks the city was the metropolis of the Ripuarians until the time of Charlemagne.

Ripuary (ri·piuări), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *Ripuāri-us*] = RIPUARIAN *a.* 2.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 475 The auncient Gaules termed all their lawes either Ripuarie or Salique. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. 24 Clovis seems to have occupied himself..in revising and improving the Salic and Ripuary laws. 1843 BROUGHAM *Pol. Phil.* I. 367 The Ripuary law was apparently of later date than the Salic. *Ibid.* 368 The Burgundian Law .. is .. more refined than the Salic or Ripuary codes.

Ris, obs. variant of RICE[1]; RISE *v.*

‖ **Risagallo.** *Obs.*[−1] [It. *risagallo*, obs. var. of *risigallo* : see RESALGAR.] Arsenic.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. CXXX. 432 Other Farriers vse the powder of Risagallo, or Risagre, but it is a great deale too strong a fretter.

†**Risagon.** *Obs. Med.* Also 7 **rysagone** (8–9 **-gon**), **rizagon.** [Orig. obscure.] = CASSUMUNAR.

1679 J. PECHEY (*title*), Some Observations made upon the Root Cassumuniar called otherwise Rysagone. 1681 GREW *Museum* 386 Rizagon, a Root brought from Bengala, of good use. 1748 W. LEWIS *Pharmacop.* 20 Cassumuniar, the root. Risagon. 1850 PERREIRA *Mat. Med.* II. i. 1121.

Risagre, obs. variant of RESALGAR.

†**Risbank.** *Obs.* [ad. Du. *rijsbank*, f. *rijs* RICE[1]. Hence also G. *rissbank*, F. *risban.*] An artificial bank, properly one faced or strengthened with brushwood.

Earlier in the form *rice-bank* : see RICE[1] 5.

1731 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 515 The Art of constructing Sluices, Dykes, Piles, Moles, Risbanks, Light-houses, Docks. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 325 This Risbank, or mound, ranges up-hill and down-hill indifferently. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1770) IV. xxxvii. 482 The fleet battered the risbank, which guarded the entry of the harbour.

†**Riscalda·tion.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. It. *riscaldazione.*] The action of warming or heating.

1599 LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* E iv, From the ouer-vehement ardour and riscaldation of his beames.

Risch(e, obs. forms of RUSH (the plant).

‖ **Ri·sco.** *Obs.* [a. older It. *risco* (Florio), var. of *risico, rischio* : see RISK *sb.*, and cf. RISCO.] Risk.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 1 Having been censured by some that I should..undertake to run so long a Risco from England to the Barbadoes. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* Pref. A 3 b, To consider..their great Labour and Expences, the Risco that they run [etc.]. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 431 The King had run a thousand Risco's since his confinement in the Cage.

†**Risconter.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. It. *riscontro* : see RESCOUNTER *sb.*] Meeting, encounter.

1592 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 659 The Cardinal had only signified the Fact, as suspecting (belike) the risconter of the Pope's Courriers.

Rise (rəiz), *sb.* Forms: 5 **ryse, ryese,** 6 **rys,** 6– **rise.** [f. the vb. Cf. LG. *rîs.*]

I. †1. The act, on the part of a hare, of finally rising to return to its form. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, And there she shall crosse wayes x. or xii. tymes and then she shal make hir ryses.

†**2. a.** A spring or bound upwards; *esp.* one made with the help of a run at the outset of a long leap. *Obs.*

1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wonder* B ij b, At length comming to a broad plash of water and mud, which could not be auoyded I fetcht a rise. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* IV. iii. 251 A long leap from York to Rome, and therefore he needed to take a good rise. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 480 He runs far back that means to leap a great way; He takes his rise far.

†**b.** A start or aid towards rising in a leap; a place from which to rise or soar. *Obs.*

1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 85 There might be a man so disposed as (having a good rise, and with a convenient career) to leap at once from England to Rome. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1700) 170 Having Piled them up together, have made that heap but a rise to take our soaring flight from. 1697 CREECH tr. *Manilius* I. 6 Rais'd so high, from that convenient rise She took her flight, and quickly reacht the Skies. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Step*, The Step, properly, puts a Horse on the Hand, and gives him a Rise to Leap.

3. The coming of the sun (moon, or planets) above the horizon; hence also, the region of sunrise, the east. (Now usually *rising.*)

1599 SHAKS., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* 194 The morning rise Doth cite each moving sense from idle rest. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 6 Moab..Up with the Sun arose, and..With lifted Hands bow'd towards his shining rise. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 44 Truly many Sun-Idolaters I have seen, all which worship his rise, but none his setting. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 98 Th' adventurous merchant thus pursues his way Or to the rise, or to the fall of day. 1865 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* XII. xc, To her at rise, to her at sunset hour. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* March xxiii, She..Lookt left and right to rise and set of day.

fig. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 294 So spake our Morning Star then in his rise. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, '*The Sun of Righteousness appears*' iv, In vain the Stone, the Watch, the Seal Forbid an early Rise. 1781 J. MORISON in *Scot. Paraphr.* xix. 2 To hail thy rise, thou better Sun, the gathering nations come.

4. Upward movement; ascent; transference to a higher level. Also *fig.*

1573-9 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 69 If once to heaven we take our rise. 1640 W. STYLE *Antisco's Span. Gallant* A 10 b, Like Birds for want of ayre we faint: Lye still and cannot make our rise. 1659 *Instructions Oratory* 11 Which it cannot so easily mount unto at the first, without taking, by the way, this meaner rise. 1788 *Trifler* No. 16. 216 He was on the rise to treat more largely on the folly of parental officiousness. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, The steed along the drawbridge flies, Just as it trembled on the rise. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/3 The balloon..now and then took a rise out of the hands of the stalwart men who held it. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 173 Beyond Gosforth a steep rise is made.

b. Capacity for or power of rising.

a 1716 SOUTH (Cent.), These were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit. 1848 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 574 There is no rise or spring in them. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build.* vi. 73 The reservoir may have a rise or play of about 10 inches or a foot.

5. Elevation in fortune or rank.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* V. i, Many..Have written 'Ladies of Honour', and some few Have higher titles; and that's the furthest rise You can in England hope for. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. x. 132 Duke Ricards Letter .He bid me read, my Rise was laid. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 87 All Admirals, as well as Captains, are oblig'd to begin their Rise there. 1781 JUSTAMOND tr. *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, I. 99 We have seen the beginning of this fortunate man's rise. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 243 The rise of the Medici and other wealthy Florentine families, furnished liberal patrons to art. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 255 It was considered a rise in life.

b. An occasion or means of rising (in fortune or rank).

c 1680 G. DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 89 The eminent Parts with which the Lord has Endued your Lordship..have been no small Rise to your Noble Family in this Age. 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* I. Wks. 1799 II. 101 Don't you consider, that her ruin, as you call it, will be your rise?

c. Upward course; advance towards a flourishing or prosperous condition, etc.

Not always distinguishable from sense 17 or 19.

1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Britain* Wks. 1871 III. 211 Our ancestors during their rise and greatness. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii, A great many useful and agreable speculations offer themselves in the rise and progress of the thing itself. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 173 This period of rise and of decline. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 335 The second period in the annals of American parties, which ..include the rise and fall of the Whig party.

6. *Angling.* The movement of a fish to the surface of the water to take a fly or bait; an instance of this.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 5 If you can attain to angle with one haire, you shall have the more rises. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 199, I tried every fly that I could think of; but not a sign of a rise. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 6 Let him then note where these rises are the thickest, and choose that place.

b. *To get, have,* or *take a rise out of* (one), to make a butt of, raise a laugh at, by some form of pretence or dissimulation.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 113 We will have a rise out of Charters at our *noctes.* 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, Oh but it was a rare rise we got out of them chaps. 1882 BLACKMORE *Cristowell* xviii, It would be worth a hundred pounds to me, to have a rise taken out of him.

c. *To make a rise,* to succeed in striking gold by mining.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 24/1 You've got to work till you make a 'rise', for my sake.

7. The act of rising from the dead (also *rise-again*), or *from* some condition.

1738 WESLEY *Easter Hymn* iii, Death in vain forbids His rise; Christ hath opened Paradise. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 30 The grave hath no pride, nor the rise-again. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLII. iv, Thy word..insure[s] Our rise from shame.

†8. A revolt, rising. *Obs.*—[1]

1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 109 The Genoese, eager to repress the rise of 1734.

II. 9. A piece of rising ground; a hill.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ii. (1840) 3 The Jews..were forbidden to enter into Jerusalem, or so much as to behold it from any rise or advantage of ground. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 206 It hath on one side an eminent Rise, which Commands the whole Town. 1700 DRYDEN *Baucis & Philemon* 17 Two neighb'ring Trees.. Stand on a mod'rate Rise. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 6 If therefore, thou incline To deck this Rise with Fruits of various Tastes. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lvi, On a rise of gentle ground There is a small and simple pyramid. 1856 RUSKIN *Præ-Raphaelitism,* etc. (1906) 231 Distant cumuli, heavy with rain, hanging on the rises of the moorland. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. 40 Yonder, on the rise, Who leans with folded arms against the stone?

10 An upward slope or direction, *esp.* of strata, coal-beds, veins of ore, etc.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 46 Some of their Noses having a rise like the Roman. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 40 It is always look'd upon to be of good Advantage to the Colliery, to have a rise in the Thill, and of the Coal as we work. 1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 31 Draw Lines. parallel to the line SF, which shews the Perspective Rise of every Member. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 984 This gas being lighter than common air, always ascends to the roof or to the rise of the galleries. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Coventry* xii, The ground is now..on the rise. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 313 A very sharp rise leads from the Pacific to the range of the Andes.

attrib. 1768 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63 There are two other fire-engines of a pretty large size, working on the rise-part of this colliery. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 964 Where the coal-measures are horizontal, and the faults run at a greater angle than 45° to the line of bearing, they are termed dip and rise faults. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 204 *Rise Split,* a proportion of the ventilative current sent into a rise district of a mine. *Ibid., Rise Workings,* underground workings carried on to the rise or high side of the shafts.

b. *Mining.* An excavation or working on the up side of a shaft. (Cf. RISING *vbl. sb.* 12 c.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 241/1 Should the ore extend far enough..levels may be driven from the 'rises' to render it more accessible. 1861 G. HARRIS in *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 82 Here were ends Cut through hard marble by the miners' skill, And winzes, stopes and rises. 1884 R. HUNT *Mining* 912 *Rise,* this is the same meaning as stope, or excavation in the back of a level. 'I belong (*viz.* I work) up in the rise.'

11. The vertical height of a step, an arch, an inclined surface or object, etc., measured from the base or springing-line to the highest point.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel & Adv. to Builders* 100 The rise, width, and depth of steps, shall not need to be repeated, since they have been described [etc.]. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 74 The prick'd Lines shew what would be the Rise of Stone Arches, and the Disposition of their Joints. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 539 The height, or rise of the arch, is a line drawn at right angles from the middle of the chord..to the intrados. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 81/2 The two side arches 156 feet span, and 15½ feet rise. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 89 The rise of the steps will vary according to circumstances.

†b. The pitch of a screw. *Obs. rare.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 1, I shew'd..the manner of making a Screw..; but assigned it no particular Rise;..Therefore its assigned Rise being two Inches and an half in a Revolution [etc.].

12. a. A flight *of* steps.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 258 The queen being come up to her table wch was a great rise of stepps. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 45 There is a rise of steps at the east end of the nave. *Ibid.* 400.

b. = RISER 7.

1911 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 65 The Steps.. have no Rises nor Stiles. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 227 It was stopped by the rise of the third step, against which it seemed abutted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 329/2 The flat surface of a stair is called the tread, and the upright face is termed the rise.

III. 13. An increase in height of the sea, streams, or water, by tides, floods, etc., or of a liquid in a vessel; the amount of this increase.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 889 Experiment..Touching the Rise of Water, by Meanes of Flame. 1662 DRYDEN *To Ld. Chancellor Clarendon* 142 The hill..mounts, but so as billows play, Whose rise not hinders but makes short our way. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 120 We ran in before the Wind for about two Leagues, expecting every Rise and Fall of the Sea to be a Wreck. 1771 *Jrnl. Cook's Voy. World* 119 We observed the whole rise of the tide did not exceed four feet. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 496 That the rise and fall of the mercury [in a thermometer] may be better seen. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 264 The perpendicular rise and fall of the spring-tides is fifteen feet, and at neap-tides, eight feet. 1847 GROTE *Greece* IV. xxv. 14 He is preserved by the sudden rise of a river. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 339 South-westerly wind will follow, especially if the barometer rise is sudden

transf. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 149 The head-dress receives frequent rises and falls every year. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 10 His mind..fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise And long roll of the Hexameter.

14. *Mus.* An increase of pitch in a tone or voice.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 105 In the ordinary Rises and Falles of the Voice,..there fall out to be two Beemols..betweene the Vnison and the Diapason. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 73 A complete chord may be suspended when the progression of roots is by the rise of a 4th or fall of a 5th. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 43 The graces peculiar to old English music..include the Plain-beat or rise.

15. An increase in amount.

a 1699 TEMPLE (J.), The rise or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 664 By the sudden rise of temperature.. a considerable waste of product also takes place. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 591 On the same terms, excepting a small rise in the annual payment. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 91 This heat is..absorbed by the ice without producing any rise of temperature.

b. *colloq.* An advance in wages or salary.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* i, The receipt of seven shillings a-week, with the prospect of an early rise to eight.

c. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 367 The phrase 'and the rise', is used in some parts of the South to mean 'and more';..'I should think there were a thousand and the rise', i. e. a thousand and more.

16. An increase in the value or price *of* a thing.

1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 87 The Market-price of any thing, and so of Bullion, is to be taken..not from the extraordinary Rise of two or three Market-days in a Year. 1723 SWIFT *Agst. Enlarging Power Bps* Wks. 1751 IX. 23 The Bishops have had some Share in the gradual Rise of Lands. 1790 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1892) XII. 1 The progress of public credit is witnessed by a considerable rise of American stock abroad as well as at home. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 17 'Bout work being slack, and rise and fall of bread. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 648/2 A great rise had taken place in the value of the Sydney property.

b. *On the rise,* becoming more valuable or dearer.

1808 *Times* 23 Feb., Colonial produce is on the rise. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Dec. 570/3 'Sheep,' for five years, have been steadily 'on the rise'.

IV. 17. An origin or source; a beginning; a start. Freq. in phr. *to have* or *take one's rise.*

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 115 Which by this meanes take their rise and being from the creature. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 If you take Nature at the rise, and critically observe her in her rudimental and obscure beginning. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. i, He .must .find out another rise of Government, another original of political power. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XCI. iii, Nor Plague of unknown Rise that kills In Darkness. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 77 He..sung the Generation of the World and the Rise of Things. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church* iii. 25 Intimately acquainted with the rise of all churches. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 33 Ask the rush if it suspects Whence and how the stream which floats it had a rise.

†b. *To take one's rise* (*from*), to start, begin with, in narration. *Obs.*

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 14 Taking his rise from the fortunes of the House of Lorraine. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 63, I take my Rise from the remotest Principles that can concern that Point, and these are my Thoughts. 1716 J. COLLIER tr. *Gregory Nazians.* 60 Let us take our rise a little from the Original of things.

†18. An occasion; a ground or basis. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1650–90.)

1641 *Triumph of K. Chas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 101 We had two humble petitions to present to both their Majesties, and we had the rise and encouragement to both, from that which his Majesty was pleased to deliver to us. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 431, I will write a letter which he may show the King, and shall be a rise for him to ask the King to do the business. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* IV. 111 These Celestial bodys may..give man a rise to admire and praise the greatness and power of the Divine Maker. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, The reason, or rather the rise of this sudden demigration was as follows. 1880 JODRELL s.v. *Mantean,* Mantua in Italy may have given the rise of its etymology.

b. *To give rise to,* to occasion, to bring about, to cause. (See also GIVE *v.* 48.)

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 132 His Reputation..gave Rise to the Republick that calls it self after his Name. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 256 This shallowness and narrowness in many parts of the sea, give also rise to a peculiarity in the tides. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 304 When this action has been very long and violent, it gives rise to a painful sensibility. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* 417 The strangest misconception to which religious prejudice has ever given rise.

19. The act of coming into existence or notice.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xvii. (1674) 19 Remedies..whereby stoutly to resist vice in its rise. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Which practical part of Opticks is but yet in the rise. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* IX. x. § 2 Upon the rise of a most terrible storm. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poet. Eastern Nat.,* The rise of a poet in their tribe. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 52 It is manifestly concurrent with the rise of new questions.

Rise, obs. variant of RICE [1] and [2].

Rise (rəiz), *v.* Pa. t. **rose.** Pa. pple. **risen.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *rísan,* = OFris. *rîsa* (mod.Fris. *rize, ryzje*), MDu. *rîsen* (Du. *rijzen*), OS. *rîsan* (MLG. *rîsen*), OHG. *rîsan, risen* (G. *reisen,* of the sun), ON. and Icel. *rísa* (Norw. and MSw. *risa*), Goth. (*ur*)*reisan.* No related forms have been traced outside of Teutonic.

In OE., as in OS., the simple *rîsan* is extremely rare, the common form being the compound *arîsan* ARISE *v.* In early ME. the use of *rise* for *arise* is prominently northern, and may be mainly due to the influence of ON. *rísa.*

The causative forms related to *rise* are RAISE and REAR, but *rise* itself has to a certain extent (esp. in later use) assumed the functions of a transitive verb.]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). 1–2 **rísan,** 3–4 **risen** (3 **-enn,** 4 **-in,** 5 **-yn**), 4 **rijsen,** 4–5 **rysen** (5 **-yn**); 3– **rise,** 4 **rijse,** 4–6 (8 *Sc.*) **ryse** (6 **rysse, reyse**), 6 **rise**; 3–4 **ris, rys,** 5 **riss,** 5–6 **ryss,** 6 *Sc.* **ryis(s.**

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lviii. 1 Fram laðum, þe me..on risan willað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Ich ne mai wiðuten þin elp risen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4039 Of ðe sal risen sterre brist. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14495 All þe werld mon wit him rijs. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4810 þai shalle with þam rys ogayn. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciii. 16 Who shal al rijsen to me azen the warieris? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Rysyn erly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 To Ryse be fore day. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 626 Fewe..do vse to rise earelye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 59 Thoys that dyd rysse in dyvers places. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 234, I do call on all men mortall To ryis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 19 None durst rize. him in to lett.

b. 3 *sing. pres. ind.* 4–5 **rist(e, ryst(e.**

13 *K. Alis.* 2158 (Bodl. MS.), Now rist grete tabor betyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15597 þer kynde so ryst on heyghte. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 887 *Thisbe,* Tysbe ryst vp with-outyn ony bost.

2. *Pa. t. a.* 3–5 **ras** (5 **rass**), 3–4 (9) **raas,** 5–9 **rase,** 9 **raze**; 4–6 (8) **rais,** 5–6 **raiss** (6 **raiss**), 5 **rays,** 6 **rayis**; 5 **rayse,** 5–9 **raise,** 8 **raaize,** 9 **raaise**; 7, 9 **rease,** 9 **reaise, reaaze.**

After 1300 these forms are only Sc. and northern.

c 1200 ORMIN 4341 Crist ras upp off dæþe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xix. 9 We raas, and rightid are. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4308 Als he fra dede rase. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xvi. 1542 Agayn his fadyr..þan he [Jupiter] rase. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 966 Rays neuir agayne quhat ane at he hyt rycht. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 68 Mony bodis of sanctis ..raisz wp. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 111 Quhen men rais in our contrairie. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Ther rease..a hoat disputation betuene him and me. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. iii, To see the young fouk ere they raise. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 367 Up as she raaize. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, To..sit by the chimley when the reek rase. 1881 SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* 105 When t'sun reaaze an set. 1883 R. M. FERGUSSON *Rambl. Sk. Far North* 143 The water raise an' raise.

β. 3–5 **ros,** 4–6 **roos**; 4– **rose** (5 **rosse**), 4–5 **roose** (5 *pl.* **rosyn, roosen**), 6 **roase, rhose,** 9 **rose,** *dial.* **rause, rauze, rawse, ruse, rus.**

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4152 Swilc prophete..Ros non. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1082 He ros him up and bihuld. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 234, I roos whan þei were arest. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 112 (Tanner MS.), The son that roose as rede as rose. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 194 He..rosse upe in that stede. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 497 [There] roosen also manye untrewe sectis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 382 Then roase the streete, namely the youth. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 444 Thou..hast rebelled more since thou rosest. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 30 The Star that rose..bright. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 Next morning Euphranor rose early. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (*c* 1850) 68 Fast flew the hours—now ruse the muin.

γ. pl. 2, 4–5 **risen,** 4–5 **rysen, 5 resyn, reson, rison**; *sing.* (and *pl.*) 6 **ryse,** 6–7 **risse**; 6 **ryse,** 6–8 **rise,** 7 **risse**; 7, 9 *dial.* **riss** (7 **riss', ris'**), **ris, riz.**

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, Agenes him risen sona þa ricemen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 176 Þei Risen vp Raply. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 8 Dauid..suffrede hem not, that thei rysen into Saul. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 284 Hertys reson on eche a syde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 45 Thys yere..rysse a gret tempest. 1590 LODGE *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 55 He rise vp and went to him. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem* 2 From thy spirit rizze thy worthy fame. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* v. vi, As he riss', the day grew black. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 136 As the Tide rise, the Enemies Boats drew nearer. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 379 Achilles..sat upon the seat from whence he ris. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 154

His great zeal..rise, at last, so high, that [etc]. 1876 *Mr. Gray & Neighbours* I. 78 This was long before the day when Curates riz. 1900 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 605 The goat..riz on his hind legs.

δ. 4 (*pl.*) **risiden; 6 rysed, ryssyd, risde, 7 ris'd, rised.**

1388 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xviii. 31 Alle men that risiden azens thee. [15.. *Adam Bell* xx. in Child *Ballads* III. 23/2 They rysed the towne of mery Carlel. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 108 Roger..rysed this tale hym-self.] 1579 *Poore Knights Palace* F iiij, Then Beauty risde, and thus she gan to say. 1608 Machin *Dumb Knight* iv. i, I..ris'd on my right side. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* (1888) 59, I lay abed all next day..and rised on Thursday.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 3 **risenn, 4– risen** (4 **risun, 4–5 risin, 7 ris'n**); 4–5 **resen** (5 **-in, -ine**), 4–6 **resyn, 6 reysen**; 5 **rissyn** (6 *Sc.* **rissin(e), ryssyn, rysun, 5–6 rysen, -yn**; 9 *dial.* **russen.**

c 1200 Ormin 11552 Affterr þatt he wass..risenn upp. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2839 Bi þat þe sun risen was. 13.. — 6751 (Gött.), If þe sunne be resin þan. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 140 Bifore þat Crist was risun. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16991 The sonne is rysen. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lv, By example of this kyng.., resen of poore bloude. 1513–14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Preamble, Wolle is resyn of a farre gretter price. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 104 The sekkis..quhilk ar rissine laitlie in the kirk. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 624 To morrow..we must be ris'n.

β. 4 **i-rise**, 4, 6–7 **rise**, 5 **rys**, 7 **risse, rize, rizze**, 7, 9 **ris**, 9 *dial.* **ris', riss, riz.**

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 21 Þif eny sclaundre were i-rise. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 207 Whan..every man was rise aboute. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 42 b/2 The Philistines Were rys again. 1600 Breton *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 11/2 When..Robin Hood is rise againe. 1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* III. i. 126 If 'twere risse to a flame. 1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. xlii, As though another day were newly ris. 1684 T. Burnet *Theory Earth* II. 78 Flames and smoak have..rise out of the sea. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Poems 1890 II. 222 A betch o' bread that hain't riz. 1890 J. Clare *Pearl* I. v, He's ris' in the world.

γ. 6–8, 9 *dial.* **rose.**

a 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. iv, Had some bloodless fury rose from hell. 1631 Massinger *Believe as You List* II. i, Is he Rose from the dead? 1675 Marvell *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 274 It was understood the Lords were rose. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. xii, He has rose early and sate up late. 1776 [see 10]. 1884 J. C. Egerton *Sussex Folk & Ways* 100 A hurt which had rose a hump on her back.

B. Signification.

In transferred or figurative uses it may be difficult to decide which of the literal senses is implied: sometimes a mixture of ideas appears to be present. Compare the note to Raise *v.*[1]

I. *intr.* To get up from sitting, lying, or repose.

1. To get up from a sitting, kneeling, or lying posture; to assume a standing position; to get upon one's feet. Also with *compl.* (quot. 1847).

c 1200 Ormin 6028 þatt deor. þatt riseþþ o þe þridde dazz Affterr þatt itt iss wheollpedd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15282 Quen þis super was all don, Iesus ras of his sette. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 567 Eftir the mete sone rais the king, ..And went..towart þe Se. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 48 Dide not Mary Mawdeleyn rise oute of hir place? 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* 16 Then shall the Priest rise, the people still reuerently knelyng. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 409 To rise out of your chaire and walke about the fields. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 82 Her Grace rose, and with modest paces Came to the Altar. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 958 But rise, let us no more contend [etc.]. 1766 Gray *Impromptus* 11 When you rise from your Dinner as light as before. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xlv. 2 The inheritors of unfulfilled renown Rose from their thrones. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 27 She rose her height. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1901) 113/2 The landlord. rose from a business-table under the key-rack.

b. With *up.*

c 1200 Ormin 2741 Þho ras upp sone anan, & for Upp inntill heȝhe munntess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2813 'Rises vp,' he said, 'and fle ȝee sone'. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 283 Rys vp ragamoffyn, and reche me alle þe barres. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 294 Sho..rase vpp & went furth of þe kurk. 1530 Palsgr. 692/2 He rose up on his fete quyckly. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 78 Iden, kneele downe, rise vp a Knight. 1655 *Theophania* 14 Immediately Synesius putting back his Chair, rise up, and replied. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 122 P 1 The whole Assembly rose up to do him Honour. 1742–3 *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 515 Lord Aylesford then rose up, and spoke to the following purpose. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 55 Then an officer Rose up, and read the statutes.

†c. With reflexive dative. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 2655 Þho ras hire upp, & for anan Upp inntill heȝhe cludess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16301 Pilate him ias, and forth yode vte o þe pretori. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 232 He rist him up, and every dore he shette And windowe eek. ?*c* 1400 Lydg. *Monk who honoured the Virgin* 66 He rose hym vp and privelich he is went In to hys chambre.

†d. *To rise away*, to get up and depart; to leave the table. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15690 Quen he had mad his orisun, vp þeþen he ras ewai. *a* 1643 Suckling *Fragm. Aurea* (1646) 8 And O, when once that course is past,..Men rise away, and scarce say Grace!

e. Of animals, esp. game: To get up, issue, from lair or covert. (Cf. 13 b.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, [The hare] shall go a bowe shote or more by o way and rysse agayne by an other. *a* 1440 *Syr Eglam.* 284 Hertys reson on eche a syde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. x. 34 A Tigre forth out of the wood did rise. 1637 Massinger *Guardian* I. i, No game shall rise But we'll be ready for't; if a hare, my greyhounds Shall make a course.

f. Of animals, esp. a horse: To assume an erect position *on* the hind legs, etc.; †also *to rise before.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Epid.* v. xiii. 308 Because his horse rised before that he could not be settled on his back. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* V. 482 On his haunches rose the steed, And into fiery splinters leapt the lance.

g. Of hair, etc.: To become erect or stiff. Also of things which have been bent: To resume an upright position.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxv. 34 Ȝour heylis..Gars ryis on loft my quhillelillie. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 404 His rubigo began to ryiss. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 656 Of all Plants it [the reed] boweth the easiest, and riseth again. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 26/2 The Pine is suppos'd to have the same Quality as the Fir, of rising against the Weight that is laid upon it. 1822 Shelley *Fragm. Unfin. Drama* 167 The sheaths..Rose like the crest of cobra-di-capel. 1855 tr. *Ruffini's Dr. Antonio* iii, Sir John's hair rose on his head.

2. To get up, or regain one's feet, after a fall. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1205 Lay. 1555 Ȝif he hine mid sweorde at-ran, nea ras he neuer mare. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 627 Ðat ȝe ne falle..is most in hire ðoȝt, For he ne hauen no liȝ ðat he muȝen risen wiȝ. *c* 1368 Chaucer *Compl. Pite* 17 Adovne I fel..Dede as stone, ..But vp I roose. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7778 Bothe were backward þere borne of þere horses,..But Achilles aftir auntrid to rise. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 104 Now syn the feend hath youen the a fal,..ryse vp & slynge him doun! *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 76 And if my hope sometime ryse vp, by some redresse: It stumbleth straite, for feble faint. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 15 Downe he fell.; No powre he had to stirre, nor will to rize. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 211 Chain'd on the burning Lake, nor ever thence Had ris'n or heav'd his head. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 588 Pride falls unpitied, never more to rise. 1784 — *Task* VI. 444 When he charg'd the Jew T'assist his foe's down-fallen beast to rise. 1885 Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* xiv, More than three thousand four hundred had fallen in this one regiment, most of them never to rise again.

b. *fig.* To recover from a spiritual fall, or a state of sin.

c 1200 Ormin 2752 All swa birrþ himm forþþihht anan All risenn upp off sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26516 Þan sal it helpe þe Vte o þi sin raþer to rise To crist. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 32 To longe haast thow bathid in þat folie! Ryse vp & pourge thee of thy trespas! 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 76 Sen the iust man sinnis seuin tymes on the day, and rysis agane. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scott.* Prol. 1 The radier walde thay ryse frome thair dark errouris. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 15 From this descent Celestial vertues rising, will appear More glorious and more dread then from no fall. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 480 And is the soul, indeed, so lost?—she cries; Fall'n from her glory, and too weak to rise?

3. To get up from sleep or rest.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Ðe ðridde is þat man be waker, and liht,..and erliche rise, and ȝernliche seche chireche *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 5, I am methful, for i slepe; And i raas, for lauerd me kepe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 33, I.. made forward erly for to ryse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9213 Þen he rose fro his rest in a rad hast. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 20 All his brether when þai hard þe bell, rase & went to matyns. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 360 On the next day erly geffray roos. 1558 Goodman *How to Obey* 168 To talke of them.. when they went to bed, and when they shuld rise. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. xv. (1614) 193 Before their Pentecost, they rise before it is light. 1650 Howell *Lett.* III. ii. 4 They must rise betimes that can put tricks upon you. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 106 P 1 Sir Roger..lets me rise and go to Bed when I please. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VI. ix, I suppose..you will rise with the lark to-morrow morning? 1807 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. iv. 130 On the principle contained in the old proverb:—He that would thrive—must rise by five. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xx. 190 Although revived, I..went to rest, to wonder that I rose. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 160 Guinevere lay late into the morn,..But rose at last.

fig. 1621 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 106 The Mary-gold, that goes to bed with Sun, And with him rises, weeping. 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 18 In succession due, did continent, Isle, ocean,..Rise as the Sun their father rose.

b. With *up.*

c 1200 Ormin 8363 He ras up & toc þe child,..& for till Israæless land. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 584 Ris up swiþe,..And blou þe fir, and lith a kandel. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 95 Up I roos, and gan me clothe. 1423 Jas. I *King's Quair* xi, And vp I rase, no langer wald I lye. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 129 No doubt they rose vp early, to observe The right of May. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxii. 3 Abraham rose vp earely in the morning. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 802 Every morning hundreds of thousands rose up hoping to hear that the treaty was signed. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 15 Nothing dark next day at sundawn! Up I rose and forth I fared.

4. To return to life; to come back from death or out of the grave. Also with *up.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 He..ros of deðe þe þridde dai. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 261 Ihesus..Ros fro ded on ðe sunenday. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4810 For þai shalle with þam rys ogayn þat by for war dede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 86 Riseth up, ye that been dede, and cometh to the Iugement. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 15 Hym þoght þis monke rase owte of his grafe & come vnto hym. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 67 We sall ryss compleit And tak our flesche againe. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 86 And so hee'll dye: and rising so againe..I shall not know him. 1684 Donne *Serm.* xix. 191 Others were raised but He onely rose. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 64 They would never have believed, that he had rose from the dead. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 452/1 Were their Forefathers to rise up and to see any of their Descendants. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 830 Hasting to a grave, yet doom'd to rise. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxxiii, He beheld St. Etheldreda and her maidens rise from their tombs by night.

fig. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii 257 Foule deeds will rise, Though all the earth orewhelm them to mens eies. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii. 7 And Vice..Had buried long his hopes, no more to rise. 1894 Raleigh *Eng. Novel* ii, The literatures of Greece and Rome, rising from the grave.

5. To fall or set *upon*, to take hostile steps or measures *against*, one.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lviii. 1 Alys me fram laðum, þe me lungre on risan willað. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 1 Fele rise ogaine me. *Ibid.* xvii. 43 Þou..vnderlaide vnder me in me riseand. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xvii. 49 Fro men risende in to me, thou shalt enhaunce me. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12064 (Trin.), On ihesu roos þei alle bidene. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 111 Quhen men rais in our contrairie. 1611 Bible *Eccl.* x. 4 If the spirit of the ruler rise vp against thee, leaue not thy place. 1653 Milton *Ps.* lxxxvi. 49 O God the proud against me rise.

b. To make insurrection *against* (*on, upon*) one; to offer armed resistance; to rebel or revolt; to take up arms.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1135, For aȝenes him risen sona þa ricemen þe wæron swikes. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 237 Edward wex fulle grim, whan he wist he [Llewelyn] was risen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 537 The peple roos up-on him on a night For his defaute. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 386 Ne neuere they..With wepnes roos to slee folk, & assaille. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Leders that unlaufully cause the seid people to gedre or rise. 1530 Palsgr. 692/1, I remember well ynough, whan the commens of Cornewall dyd ryse. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 41 You Edward shall vnto my Lord Cobham, With whom the Kentishmen will willingly rise. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 136 Fool, not to think how vain Against th' Omnipotent to rise in Arms. 1781 J. Moore *Italy* (1790) II. liii. 113 Subjects seldom rise through a desire of attacking. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, Do you know that every brother in the convent would rise to avenge it? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 16 The peaceful inhabitants .. rose on the soldiers. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 85 The baronage seized the opportunity to rise in arms. *Ibid.* vi. § 1. 274 Rouen rose against her feeble garrison.

fig. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxxii. 2 When I rose up against my doom. 1858 M. Arnold *Merope* 46 Seek this [*sc.* hate]; revive, unite it, give it hope; Bid it rise boldly at the signal given.

6. a. *Mil.* To break up camp; to retire or draw off *from* (a siege).

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 32 Vpoun the saxtene day of Maij, the haill army raiss and come to Seytoun. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 109 The fifteenth his Lordship rose, and marching some fifteene miles, incamped in Evagh. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 86 Sultan Perwes and Mahobet-chan hasten..to relieve the Garrison e're the Rebels rose from before it. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 131 His Majesty commanded the camp to rise and return towards Dublin 1736 Drake *Eboracum* 166 Not thinking themselves able to fight him and continue the siege, they resolved to rise.

b. Of a deliberative assembly or law-court: To adjourn, *esp.* for a vacation or recess.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 2 June, The terme ended yesterday, and it seems the Courts rose sooner for want of causes than it is remembered to have done in the memory of man. 1675 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 487 After some time it was understood, that the Lords were rose without taking any consideration at all of our Conference. *a* 1757 E. Moore in Dodsl. *Coll. Poems* (1782) IV. 281 Now the parliament's rising, and bus'ness is done. 1790 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 162 There is an idea that Congress will rise about the middle of July. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. xi. 370 He had hurried up to town as soon as the Court of Session rose for the spring vacation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/1 It was generally understood that Parliament will rise on Friday next.

†7. *To rise up to*, to show deference or respect to (some authority, opinion, etc.). *Obs.*

For examples of *rise to* in literal sense, see To *prep.*

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 520 Master Selden..thought himself to be the only man with the great shadow, unto whom wee poore ignorants in Philology ought to rise up and rely on. 1624 — *Gagg* 32 Prove them [*sc.* traditions] true, undoubted and we rise up unto them. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 257 Who will not rise up now to this Gentleman's Opinion?

II. To ascend, mount up.

8. Of the heavenly bodies: To come above the horizon. Also *transf.* of daylight, darkness, etc.

c 1200 Ormin 7273 We sæȝhenn itt full brad & brihht Æst, tær þe sunne riseþþ. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 To-janes þo sunne risindde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6751 If þe son be risen þan. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 2 Loo Venus rysen amonge yow rowes rede! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5055 Sone as þe day-rawe rase he risis vp belyue. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 471 Ȝit haif I solace quhill the sone ryse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 105 Pourposynge whan the Mone rose, to take the towne of Tugie thereby. 1685 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. x. (1635) 223 With them a few starres are seen to set and rise. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 607 Till the Moon Rising in clouded Majestie,. unvaild her peerless light. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* IV. 207 Nor would the various Seasons of the Year, By Turns revolving, rise and disappear. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 486/2 Beginning at the moment when some star rose, and continuing until it rose the next following morning. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* viii. 124 That morning rose fair and bright. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 109 He has come before the dawn had risen to testify his zeal.

fig. *c* 1200 Ormin 7280 Crist iss ec..þatt sunnebæm þatt riseþþ a33 I gode menness herrtess. 1388 Wyclif *Mal.* iv. 2 To ȝou..the sunne of riȝtwisnesse schal rise. *c* 1550 *Sterne is rissin* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 320 The Sterne of glory is rissyn ws to gyd. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 50 When this Theefe, this Traytor Bullingbrooke,..Shall see vs rising in our Throne, the East. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 460/1 Dullness..is a Thing of an uniform, fix'd Nature;..not rising and setting. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 560 Thus genius rose and set at order'd times. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 195 Kings are like stars—they rise and set.

b. Similarly of other things, as vessels at sea.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xlvii, Her fore-yard is but now clear of the water, but she rises very fast. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xii. 11, I..reach the glow of southern skies, And see the

sails at distance rise. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, A company of mounted soldiers..rose to sight on the brow of a hill.

9. a. Of smoke, vapour, or the like: To ascend into the air, mount up. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1644 O þair malice mai naman speke Til heuen þer-of it rises þe smeke. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxviii. 24 The moost swete smel.., the which shal ryse of the brent sacrifice. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1566 Sum with sensours.. Quare-of þe reke aromatike rase to þe welken. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 26 Thare rais out a reyk. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xix. 3 And agayne they said: Alleluya. And smoke rose vp for evermore. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 97 For this reason the vapours rise not commonly in the night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 630 As Ev'ning Mist Ris'n from a River o're the marish glides. 1765 GRAY *Shaks.* 22 From our works sublimer fumes shall rise. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 94 Hypothesis . Bade rise in haste a dank and drizzling fog. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 470 From the sea there rise..clear exhalations. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 83 Upon this, the Efreet shook, and became converted again into smoke, which rose to the sky.

b. Of trees, etc.: To grow, in respect of height. Also with complement.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 755 It cannot stand vpright..if it be not alwaies propped, at least-wise when it riseth neuer so little high. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 9 Even such our griefs are;..like to groves, being topp'd, they higher rise. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 823 Tisiphone..Every Moment rises to the Sight: Aspiring to the Skies. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 401 This tree seldom rises higher than from twenty to thirty feet. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 371/2 There are three species, all of them exotic trees,..rising near 20 feet high. 1885 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) XIX. 511/2 The American Aspen..seldom rising to a greater height than 30 feet.

10. Of the sea, rivers, or water: To increase in height, esp. through the tides or floods; to swell.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1425 Fra noe quen þe flod ras Til abraham. *Ibid.* 1767 þe see [gan] to ris, þe erth to riue. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. iii. 200 þe rywere off Ewfrate Swa reithe þan risande was of spate þat he na mycht þe towne cum nere. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arber) 16 In grene waues when the salt flood Doth rise, by rage of winde. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 119 He observed still that the deeper he sunk, the higher the water rose. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 66 When the river riseth, it..overfloweth the fields on both sides. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 824 Till inundation rise Above the highest Hills. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 50 The Tide rising and setting in to the Shore. 1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 47 The Water had rose only thirteen Inches. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The sun was obscured . and the sea was rising fast. 1890 WALLACE *Darwinism* 24 The river sometimes rose 30 feet in eight hours.

transf. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 8 It is Egipte that ryseth vp like the floude. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* IV. xxii, And wit, like ocean, rose and fell.

b. To attain to a greater height or size; to swell up; to puff out.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11120 (Trin.), Bi þis hir wombe bigon to rise. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cresco, Mænia crescunt*, the walles rise in heigth or are builded vp higher. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 517 All manner of grain..and such things cause them to rise in flesh gratefully. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 82 All children are a little camoised about the Nose before the bridge riseth. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 103 It hath crack'd, flaw'd, and rose in ridges. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 51 The blister rose well, and discharged plentifully. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 26 The only ones whose arms did not rise, were the two infants. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 102 Leaving the blisters..until they rise fully;.. when risen it will not be necessary to cut them at once.

c. Of dough or paste: To 'work' or swell under leaven; to expand under heat. (Cf. RAISE *v.* 31 b.)

1548 ELYOT, *Fermentesco*, to . rise vppe by leauenyng. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 111 Mix all these together in a very light paste, set it before the fire till it rise. *c* 1860 *My Receipt Bk.* (ed. 2) 69 If the oven is too slow it will be deficient in colour, and not rise well. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 253/2 Generally in from four to five hours the sponge 'rises'.

d. Of fluids: To reach a higher level in a containing vessel. Hence of a thermometer or barometer in respect of the mercury in the tube.

1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secr* 153 If the water..rises or falls a degree,..the weather will quickly change. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* (1700) 23 Quick-silver in a Tube of Glass that Rises against fair Dry Weather. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 393 Resembling a gut filled with water, pressed with the fingers, to make the fluid rise, or fall. 1858 LARDNER *Hand bk. Nat. Phil.* 224 The water continues to rise, until it passes through the valve. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 339 A barometer begins to rise..before the conclusion of a gale.

e. Of liquids, molten metal: To boil up.

1839 [see RISING *vbl. sb.* 9 b]. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 274 Let the mixture rise three times, then take it from the fire. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xviii. 424 The softer tempers of crucible steel rise or boil in the moulds after teeming.

11. Of the heart or emotions: **a.** To be elated with joy or hope; to become more cheerful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 278 Ther-with his herte gan to spede and rise. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 24489 (Fairf.), Mi hert be-gan to rise & liȝt & my chere to amende. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 397 Her heart rise a little in deluding hope. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 279 His spirits rising as his toils increase. 1891 R. W. CHURCH *Oxf. Movem.* 42 The correspondence shows..the way in which Froude's spirit rose, under the sense of having such a friend to work with.

b. To be stirred by excitement, *esp.* by indignation or passion (*against* a person or thing).

c 1385 *Song of Yesterday* 89 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 þe fest wol make his flesche to ris And drawe his herte to vanite. 1530 PALSGR. 692/2 As ones herte ryseth, whan there is a sodayne daunger towardes hym...My herte ryseth agaynst him. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 375, I was in an Agony to see it, my bloud rise, and all my senses were sensible but of disorder. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 247 P 6, I feel all the Woman rise in me, when I reflect upon the nauseous Rogues that pretend to deceive us. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 103, I feel my honest indignation rise, When [etc.]. 1819 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1890) 69 When I cease.. to feel my soul rise against oppression, I shall think myself unworthy to be your son.

c. Of the stomach: To nauseate or keck (*at* something). Also *fig.*

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 163 A roust that is sa rankild quhill risis my stomok. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 207 And how abhorred my Imagination is, my gorge rises at it. 1766– [see GORGE *sb.*] 5 b].

12. To extend directly upwards or away from the ground; to exhibit successive superposition of parts; to form an elevation from the level.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4577 Brod & þykke þe gynnynge was, & euere hit nareweþ ryȝande on heyght. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc., 1889) 21 Than go your cours..and ye shall not faile much of Stepilhorde; he risith all rounde as it were a Coppid hille. 1435 *Indenture Fotheringhey* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1414/2 Abof the dore of the said stepill a wyndow rysing in hight al so high as the grete arche of the stepill. 1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 34 On every syde the hegies raise on hicht. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 135 In sindrie places he commandet to be erected gret kairnis of stanes, four square vndirneth,..ryseng vpe poyntlings lyke a steiple. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 288 There riseth up an high mount. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 159 At the foot of this Mountain there rises another. 1709 POPE *Spring* 37 Four figures rising from the work appear. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 65 Along the lawn, where scattered hamlets rose. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, A very stout, puffy man.. with several immense neck-cloths, that rose almost to his nose. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 To the west of the town rose one of the stateliest of English castles.

fig. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 36 No mountain-structures in my verse should rise. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii, Each epithet rising above the other.

b. To have an upward slant or curve; to slope or incline upwards.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 306 What readiest way would bring me to that place? *Co.* Due west it rises from this shrubby point. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 10/2 If the plain be smooth.., not rising or sinking on any side. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 585/2 To make a ship go smoothly through the water, without pitching hard, her keel should be long, her floor long and not rising high afore or aft. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 503 This anomalous appearance of the coal measures rising against, instead of dipping under the New Red. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 3/2 Horns.. rising in a gentle curve directly up and out. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 27 Looking up the lane, which rose considerably towards the other end.

13. To move or be carried upwards; to ascend.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (Caxton, 1483) 52 Thenne sawe I a wonderfull engyne of a grete whele, it roos oute of a litel dore, and torned doun at another. 1530 PALSGR. 692/1, I ryse a lofte (Lydgat), *je monte en hault.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 15 'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gate, He rises on the toe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 545 All in a moment..were seen Ten thousand Banners rise into the Air..: with them rose A Forrest huge of Spears. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 95 She rises in her Gate. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 17 Rise, my soul! on wings of fire. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 655 The trumpet—will it sound? the curtain rise? 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 80 Where the dying night-lamp flickers, and the shadows rise and fall. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 2 We rose about five times to the height of the Palace, and redescended.

transf. and *fig.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 16 Say to me, whose Fortunes shall rise higher, Cæsars or mine? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 P 3 If we yet rise higher, and consider the fixt Stars as so many vast Oceans of Flame. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 110 But higher far my proud pretensions rise.

b. Of birds: To take wing and ascend from the ground.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 112 With that thay rais, & flew furth out of my sycht. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 22 Russet-pated choughes..(Rising and cawing at the guns report). 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 19 Young Spaniels, questing at every bird that rises. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 54 The pelican..is slow of flight; and when it rises to fly, performs it with difficulty and labour. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, The grouse .. rose in covey. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 119 Again their ravening eagle rose In anger. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 2/2 The birds ..in such places..offer far easier marks than when they rise in the woodlands.

c. *Typog.* (See quots.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi. 240 He knocks up the Quoins so hard, as that he thinks the Form may Rise. *Ibid.* xxiv. 389 A Form is said to Rise, when in Rearing it off the Correcting-stone no Letter or Furniture, etc. stay behind. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 113 A forme is said to rise when it springs through bad locking up and the type gets off its feet. The term is also used when quadrats and furniture black in printing through imperfect justification.

d. Of food: To come up in the gullet; to repeat. *dial.*

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 43 The radishes 'ride', i.e. rise upon the stomach. 1827 *Lintoun Green* v. vii, My paritch soon will rise!

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1802 MAWE *Min. Gloss., Rising*, a man working above his head in the roof, is said to be rising.

f. Of a horse in leaping. Also const. *to.*

1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* ii, Sir Roger when within two yards of the brink rose to it, and cleared it like a deer. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 409/2 Some imperfectly taught hunters are apt to get too close to the fence before rising.

14. To come up to the surface of the ground or water. Also with *out.*

1530 PALSGR. 692/1 It is a plesaunt syght to se the water ryse up or ryse out..out of a spring. 1560 P. WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 102 b, They made a way under ground secretely, which risse in the towne. 1655 *Theophania* 4 If the mariners. had not been very speedy in giving him assistance..as he rise agen above the water. 1808 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 266 If muriate of soda and lime be boiled together, with water, the soda rises to the surface. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* vi, The breaking billow, Which..dashes on the pointed rock The wretch who sinks to rise no more. 1862 S. ST. JOHN *Forests Far East* II. 41 A large alligator rose within three feet of the boat.

b. Of a fish: To come to the surface of the water to take a fly, bait, etc.

1653 WALTON *Angler* I. v. 127 He will sometimes rise at a dead Mouse, or a piece of cloth, or any thing that seemes to swim cross the water. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) IV. 18 All Flies are very good in their season, for such Fish as rise at the Fly. 1726 *Gentl. Angler* 154 Any Fish is said to Rise, when he endeavours to take a real, or artificial Fly on the Surface of the Water. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 24 When you see a fish rise near you, guide your fly over him immediately, and he's your own. 1867 FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 33 If the roach are rising freely, it will be desirable to find out what they are rising at.

fig. 1863 G. A. LAWRENCE *Border & Bastille* iii. 54 The lady was a vehement Unionist, and 'rose', very freely, on the subject of the war. 1884 GRANT ALLEN *Strange Stories* 204 He rose to the fly with a charming simplicity.

c. Of stone: ? To come out of the ground or quarry *in* a certain form.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 Such alabaster is found in small bunches..: it riseth not (to use the language of workmen) in great blocks. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 200 Stone that naturally rises in flat beds, or that can easily be split to any thickness.

III. To attain to a higher stage or degree.

15. To ascend to a higher level of action, feeling, thought, or expression; to become more elevated, striking, impressive, or intense.

c 1200 ORMIN 6014 God mann riseþþ a33 uppwarrd Inn alle gode dedess. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XIII. 84 Gramerci, Lord, that list..do me sumdel rise Thy self in hym to se. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 88 Of this admirable plot; the business of it rises in every act. *a* 1685 ROSCOMMON (J.), Your author always will the best advise, Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 417 P 6 Horace..always rises above himself, when he has Homer in his View. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, *Dangle*[*e*]. The interest rather falls off in the fifth [act]. *Sir Fret*[*ful*] Rises, I believe you mean, sir. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* 375 In any of the speeches I have heard him deliver, I could never recognise anything which rose above mediocrity. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. i. (1874) 23 We shall rise beyond law to life, and beyond life to love. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 6 There are not wanting thoughts and expressions in which he [Plato] rises to the highest level.

b. Const. *to* action of some kind; to prove equal *to* an occasion, demand, etc.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27195 Quatkin strengh him draf þer-till, Quat..Did him to þat sin to rise.]

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 681 They rise to the use of unlimited terms. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. 173 We do not rise to philanthropy all at once. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* vi, Rising, as he flattered himself, to the occasion. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Good Men* II. xi. 329 [He] rose to the requirements of his new sphere of duty.

16. To advance in consequence, rank, influence, fortune, or social position; to attain *to* distinction or power; to come *into* estimation. † Also with *up.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6042 Ful wykked ys þat coueytyse, with oþer mennes gode falsly to ryse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 683 From humble bed to roial magestee Vp roos he, Iulius the Conquerour. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lv, By example of this kyng Caranse, through robbery resen of poore bloode to royall estate. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxiii, Some by handicraft, some by merchandise, some by other kind of living, rise and come forward in the world. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Folke saie, better syt styll than ryse and fall. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* II. i. 38 Some rise by sinne, and some by vertue fall. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* II. xiii. (1635) 205 Such men as haue risen to greatnes by their Wealth..sought out new pedegrees and Ancesters. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 332 He rose..to be Advocate of the Treasury. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 41/1 When Rome was rising into pow'r. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 148 More skilled to raise the wretched than to rise. 1821 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 36 Swift running horses of course rose into estimation. 1836 IRVING *Astoria* I. 31 He had risen from small beginnings to take his place among the first merchants and financiers of the country. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi, He was. prudent, steady in his habits, a man likely to rise in the world.

fig. 1844 MACAULAY *Chatham* Ess. (1897) 774 Meetings, which at another time would have been harmless, now turned to riots, and rapidly rose to the dignity of rebellions.

b. To improve or go up *in* one's opinion, estimation, etc.; to grow *upon* one.

1633 FORD *Broken Heart* III. iii, May my duty Still rise in your opinion, sacred princess. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 121, I have again beheld the source of my admiration. .. She rises every moment upon me. 1835 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* 29 May, The character of Socrates does not rise upon me.

c. To increase one's speed. Const. *into.*

1814 J. AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* vii, They rose into a canter.

d. *To rise upon*, to be superior to. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1816 CRABB *Eng. Synonyms* (1826) 725/2 [The idea of] the word *Seem* rises upon that of *Appear*.

17. To increase in amount, number, or degree; to amount or reach *to*. † Also const. *to* with infin.

c **1200** ORMIN 11262 ȝiff þu takesst onn att an & tellesst forþ till fowwre, Þa riseþþ upp þin tale anan Inntill þe tale off tene. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5865 Þai rise and bredes ai mare and mare, Bot wel mare if þai idel ware. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 14 [He] neuer ioy'd since the price of oats rose. **1623** CAMDEN *Rem* (ed. 3) 47 Achilles forsooth must needes vanquish Hector, because the numerall Greeke letters rose to a greater number in his name then in the others. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) II. 222 That did not rise up to be treason. **1746** P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. ii. 24 His expenses, with his income, rise. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 247 It is not their nominal price only, but their real price, which rises in the progress of improvement. **1827** COBBETT *Prot. Ref.* ix. § 269 Under penalties, which rose at last to death itself. **1873** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxix. (1906) II. 109 Let my poor housewife keep her sheep in her near fields..and the weekly bills will not rise.

transf. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 404 The Great Duke rises on 'em in his Demands, and will not be satisfy'd with less than a Hundred Thousand Crowns.

b. To become dearer or more valuable; to increase *in* price, value, etc.

1513–4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Preamble, Wolle is resyn of a farre gretter price then it was at the making of the said Acte. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 166 b, Wheat was only at .xv.s. the quarter, & from thence it rose to .xx.s. **1677** YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 24 Then the Houses will rise in their Rents. **1691** LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1714 II. 74 'Tis said Bullion is risen to 6*s.* 5*d.* the ounce. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 3 If the Products of Nature rise in Value, according as they more or less resemble those of Art. **1776** ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 245 As gold rose in its price in proportion to silver,..so silver might rise in its price. **1804** G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II 136 The Funds rose 1 per cent. on the news. **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* v, Here's good news in the paper. Sugar is ris', my boy.

18. a. Of the wind: To increase in force; to become (more) vehement.

Not always distinguishable from sense 23 a.

c **1620** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 35 The tempest's riseing. **1662** J. DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 37 As they were weighing Anchor, the wind ris' so , that the Master and his Counsel chang'd their design. **1736** POPE *Let. to Swift* 25 Mar., The winds rise, and the winter comes on. **1757** W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* v. 126 Command the winds in bolder gusts to rise. **1814** SCOTT *Diary* 6 Sept. in *Lockhart*, About eight the tide begins to run very strong, and the wind rising at the same time, makes us somewhat apprehensive for our boat. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 126/1 A breeze from the sea..which gradually rises to a stiff breeze during the heat of the day.

b. Of the voice, etc.: To increase in pitch or volume; to ascend in the musical scale (often with complement).

1548 ELYOT, *Ascendo*,..applyed also to the voyce whan it mounteth or ryseth. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Vox*, *Excitare vocem*, to rise in speakyng by little and little. **1597** T MORLEY *Introd. Music* 72 If the base rise or fall, you must not rise and fall iust as manie notes as your base did. **1674** *Playford's Skill Mus.* III. (ed. 7) 4 If your Bass should fall a seventh, it is but the same as if it did rise a second. **1730** *Treat. Harmony* 22 The Treble or Upper Part Rises a Fifth. **1748** J. MASON *Elocut.* 29 In a Climax, the Voice should always rise with it. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xlii, The tones of Cythna's voice..rose and fell, Mixed with mine own in the tempestuous air. **1846** DICKENS *Battle of Life* i, His voice rising with his reasoning, so that it was very loud at last. **1879** E. PROUT *Harmony* ix, In both cases the bass rises to the third of the tonic chord.

c. To become more intense or strong; to increase in strength *to* a certain point.

1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 257 O, how her fear did make her colour rise! **1607** MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* III. i. 126 The fire is..but new kindled yet, if 'twere risse to a flame [etc.]. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 286 She felt something extraordinary, which made the colour rise in her face. **1820** SHELLEY *Cenci* III. ii. 12 As a dying pulse rises and falls. **1843** R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med* 177 At 7 p.m. we found that the fever was again rising **1874** J. R. GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 104 In the presence of danger the courage of the man rose to its full height.

IV. To spring up, come into existence.

19. Of persons: To come upon the scene; to appear; to be born; to spring or issue *of* or *from* a person or family. Also with *up*.

c **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 4152 Swilc prophete in folc of israel Ros non. **13..** *Cursor M.* 1199 (Gött.), Vr lauerd had ordained ȝeit A child to rise in his ospringe, Þat all suld vte of baret bringe. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 272 False cristis schullen ryse. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. Prol. 100 As of angell and of man First to ryse þe kynd began. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 497 Aftir the daies of the Apostlis roosen also manye vntrewe sectis of Cristen men. **1563** WINȜET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 50 Gif a prophet sal ryiss in the middis of thee. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 102 One Ioane de Puzel.., A holy Prophetesse, new risen vp. *c* **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 6 Unles he had rise up about the latter end of the last century. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 326 Of the Royal Stock Of David (so I name this King) shall rise A Son. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 111 ¶ 7 The several Generations of rational Creatures, which rise up and disappear in such quick Successions. **1746** FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 26 No prince so great, so wise Hath ever risen, or shall ever rise. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv. 227 They rise, they fall; one generation comes...It fades, another blossoms.

20. a. Of plants or trees: To spring up; to grow.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1418 Þe pipins war don vnder his tung, Þar ras o þam thre wandes yong. **1460** *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 246 Lord! sende me sum 'amor' sede, In my gardyn to rote and ryse. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 37 b, Wherewith they wyll better seede, and sooner ryse. **1598** BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii, The Palme doth rifely rise in Iury field. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* x. 555 Imagining For one forbidden Tree a multitude Now ris'n. **1705** ADDISON *Italy* 1 Abundance of sweet Plants that rise naturally **1763** MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 207 The plants rose well, and throve greatly before winter. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 418/1 Potatoes of the early sort have risen exceedingly well.

b. Of blisters, etc.: To become prominent on the skin or surface.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 2 A man in whos skyn and fleisch rysith dyuerse colour, ether whelke [etc.]. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 61 There is a blyster rysen vnder the tounge. **1586** G. WHITNEY *Embl.* II. 217 Like bubbles smalle that on the waters rise. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 19 The leprosie euen rose vp in his forehead. **1643** J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* x. 44 If there be no blisters risen,..apply some Oyntment. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 840 Red Blisters rising on their Paps appear.

21. To originate, to result or issue. Const. *of*, *from*, *out of*.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 4351, I mai neuer mar be sund, Bot if mi bote mai rese [*v.r.* rise] o þe. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 944 She of whom rist al thy wo Here-after may thy comfort been al-so. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 Eyther they ryse of some vayne curiosite aboute the secretes of god, or [etc.]. **1569** in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 126 Other ordinarie chardges rising by meanes of the said office. **1638** SHIRLEY *Duke's Mistress* v. iv, If there be few good women in the world, The fault risse first from one of our own sex. **1681** FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxiv. 421 Whatever rises from self alwayes aims at and terminates in self. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 7 Difficulties must be supposed to rise from different idioms. **1761** GRAY *Odin* 79 Tell me, whence their sorrows rose. **1810** CRABBE *Borough* xxiv. 408 But then from study will no comforts rise?

†**b.** To result or accrue *to* one. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 17 b, He hath ordeyned in euery temptacyon that is resysted great profyte therby to ryse to man. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 34 b, Perceiuyng the swete gaine whiche rose to him, by the abode of the two English Erles in his Countrey.

†**c.** To be based or founded *upon* something.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 22 The consyderations..ryse nat upon a barbarous rudenesse. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 131 Our liuing riseth on the gaine of our enemies.

d. To be produced or derived.

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 A great market Towne ..wher do rise yereli of their labours to the value of l. pounde. **1571** DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xviii. F j, Then multiplie 133 with 120, so ryseth 15960. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 9 Whatsoeuer can be said for the benefit rising from an Orchard. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* 101 If in preparing the Hearth, at first, there did not rise sufficient turf and rubbish for this work, supply it from some convenient place neer to your heap. **1714** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 557 The said mony or any other that shall rise from the selling of timber.

22. To come to pass, come about, occur, happen, take place.

c **1200** ORMIN 7203 Þe laþe gastess þeww Iss gramm.. whannse he seþ þatt Godess rihht & Godess laȝhe riseþþ. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 7657 Son efter þis a batail ras. *Ibid.* 21874 Hunger and qualm, and nede i-nogh In erth sal rise. **1382** WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiv. 22 For sodeynli at ones shal rise the perdicioun of hem. *c* **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3115 Sir, it may not fall; That ye desire, it may not ryse. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* I. 44 Quharfor thair rais a full grewous debate. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VIII*, 75 b, Wordes rose betwene Monsire Chatelion & Richard Gibson. **1571** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 339 Yf it do happen..any controversy to ryse. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* II. 245 That his Lp might heare and compose the differences risen betweene them. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1254 Lest a question rise Whether he durst accept the offer or not. **1714** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 565 ¶ 2 A Thought rose in me which I believe very often perplexes Men of serious..Natures. **1792** MARY WOLLSTONECR *Rights Wom.* 292 This sentiment has frequently rose spontaneously in my mind. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 23 Then rose a little feud betwixt the two.

b. To come *to* hand. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 59 There chaunced to the Princes hand to rize An auncient booke.

23. a. Of wind, etc.: To begin to blow or rage; to get up. (Cf. 18 a.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 1762 Þe stormes rase on ilka side. *Ibid.* 22630 Windes on ilk side sal rise,..fast gain oþer sal þai blau. *c* **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4865 Þis fire þat thurgh þe world sal ryse, Sal com þan fra sere partyse. *c* **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 337 A storme sal rise..Al obout by est and west. **1456** SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 52 Thare rais sik a tempest that nouthir ..had power to stryke a strake. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvii. 194 A meruaylous tempest rose on the see. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I xli. 95 In a storme, that rose sodainly upon them. **1655** *Theophania* 10 There rise so great a wind, which came directly off from the Sea. **1728–46** THOMSON *Spring* 114 If, brush'd from Russian wilds, a cutting gale Rise not. **1784** COWPER *Tiroc.* 25 At her [fancy's] command winds rise and waters roar. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xv. 1 To-night the winds begin to rise And roar from yonder dropping day. **1887** MORRIS *Odyssey* XII. 326 And monthlong no breeze at all Rose up o'er the sea.

b. Of sounds: To strike upon the ear, esp. in a loud manner.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2158 (Bodl. MS.), Now rist grete tabor betyng. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 657 Than throu the castell ras the cry. **1508** DUNBAR *Flyting* 227 Of laidis and lownis thair ryssis sic ane noyis. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* XII. 56 Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud Among the Builders. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometheus* I. 132 Ha, what an awful whisper rises up! **1852** M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. i. 84 In this clear mountain air, a voice will rise, Though from afar, distinctly.

c. Of reports, rumours, etc.: To come into circulation; to become current.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 14000 Þe word o ihesu was risen brade. *Ibid.* 14362 Son oueral þis tiþand ras O lazar þat vpraisid was. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Alssone as any rumour begynnez to ryse þat touchez þe emperour. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xvi. 1523 Sic nayme rase of þat ryal rowt Þat landys seyr of þaim had dowte. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 96 While the King and the Emperor loked on the letter, a sodein noise rose emongest both their subiectes, that it was a letter of defiance. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 287 A rumour about this tyme rais in the cuntrie. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 24 But when a rumour rose about the Queen, Touching her guilty love for Lancelot.

24. Of a river, etc.: To have its spring or source. † Also of a country: To begin.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xi. (Bodl. MS.), Chobar is a ryuer of Babilonia and..riseþ oute of Tigris oþer of Euphrates. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 1285 Italy.. risis at þe Alpis hie, And haldis on to þe Mekyl Se **1495** *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xi. 445 Gazan is a ryuer of the Medes and..he riseth in the Eest and is receyued in the redde see. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Oritur fons in monte*, a spring riseth in the hill. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 94 A branch of a river which they see rise and enter into the sea neare the banke. **1738** GRAY *Tasso* 52 The birth of rivers riseing to their course. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Parret*, It is joined by the Tone, or Thone, a pretty large river, rising among the hills in the western parts of this county. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 4/1 The Tetney river rises from two springs. **1872** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 276 Rio San Carlos rises in the Sierra Blanca region.

25. To be built or reared.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 197 Of the Bridge I finde no beginning but I suspect that it rose by the Archbishops. **1610** G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* 78 In mid'st of this Citie cœlestiall, Whear the eternall Temple should haue rose. **1657** HOWELL *Londinop.* 30 After the erection of Christ's Hospital, which risse out of the ruins of the Grey Fryars. **1769** GRAY *Installat. Ode* 53 Bad these awful fanes and turrets rise. **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 144 Silently as a dream the fabric rose. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 127 Beside the eternal Nile, The Pyramids have risen. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 289 Bastions and ravelins were everywhere rising. *Ibid.* 356 Streets and alleys which are still named after him were rising on that site.

fig. **1741–2** GRAY *Agrippina* 121 On this base My great revenge shall rise.

b. (See quot.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 45 If the stookes rise thicke or rise well, i. e if they stande thicke: for this is the usual phraise hereabouts.

26. To spring up, to come into existence, by growth or creation.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 The wealth is such of mettals and mines,..so rich, so fruitfull, rising still one vnder another for so many ages. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* III. iv. 158 Travell not too early before thy judgement be risen. **1745** *Trans. & Paraphr. Scot. Ch.* xxxvii, At once th' obedient Earth and Skies rose at his Sov'reign Word. **1781** COWPER *Retirement* 200 Oh nature! whose Elysian scenes disclose His bright perfections at whose word they rose. **1821** SHELLEY *Sonn. to Byron* 6 The mind which.. Marks your creations rise as fast and fair As perfect worlds at the Creator's will.

b. To come before the eye or mind.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 7 He can..make Scenes rise up before us and seem present to the Eye. **1780** COXE *Russ. Disc.* 193 The prowess of Yermac..rose upon their recollection. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxviii. 6 His was not the love of the dead who rise upon our dreams. **1847** C BRONTË *J. Eyre* xiii, The subjects had indeed risen vividly on my mind. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* 156 He who follows the directions..must see the picture he is desired to form rise before his mind's eye.

V. *trans.*

27. †**a.** To rear or erect. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c **1425** *Cursor M.* 14755 (Trin.), ȝif ȝe þis temple felle to grounde, I shal hit rise [*other MSS* raise] in litil stounde.

b. To raise (the dead) to life. *rare.*

c **1440** MYRC *Festial* (E. E. T. S.) 206 Woldyst þou now of þi godnes ryse my wyfe to lyfe. **1754** SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 109 Well knowing, that..they could as well have risen the Dead, as have risen Two Thousand Pounds. **1839** LEVER *H. Lorrequer* lii, The clatter of my equipage over the pavement might have risen the dead.

28. To rouse or stir up; to start; to put up or flush (birds); to cause to rise.

15.. *Adam Bel* ii, Where that men walke both east and west,..To ryse the dere out of theyr denne. *Ibid.* xx, They rysed the towne of mery Carlel. **1562** *Child-Marriages* 108 The said Roger was the first that rysed this tale hym-self. **1677** SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* II. i, When raging winds rise tempests on the main. **1865** ATKINSON *Prov. Danby*, *Rise*, to raise, cause to rise, flush or cause to..fly, as a bird. **1882** PAYNE-GALLWAY *Fowler in Ireland* 36 Will some jealous shore-shooter fire to rise them. **1893** GOWER *Surrey Gloss.* 33 He walked ever so far, and rose a blister on his heel.

b. *Angling.* To cause or induce (a fish) to come to the surface of the water. Also *fig.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi, To rise a dean and two beauties at the first throw, and hook them fast. **1867** FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 457, I killed three salmon and rose many more. **1892** *Field* 9 Jan. 41/1 At almost every cast I rose a fish.

29. To increase; to make higher or dearer. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1605 *Verstegan's Dec. Intell.* Commend. Verses, Beare on thy wings their glorie up on high, And rise the reputation by the same. **1740** W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 32 In France their recoinings..did rise the price of Goods. **1796** NELSON 11 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cxi, The report..making the people rise the price of pro-

visions. 1899 *Standard* 4 Mar. 3/4 Lord Durham has risen the price of his coal 2s. per ton at the pitmouth.

30. *a. Naut.* = RAISE *v.*[1] 23 b.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 We rise her apace; ..we shall be up with her in three Glasses. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xli, We had risen the [ship], so as to clear her broadside from the water's edge. 1842 MARRYAT *P. Keene* III. 22 Since she had tacked, she had risen her hull out of the water. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Tragedy* II. xviii. 99 We had risen the yacht to the line of her rail.

b. To raise; to lift up; to cause to ascend or mount up.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Rise the Tacks*, (in Sea-Language) is to slacken the Ropes call'd Tacks. 1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 3 This high Tide..rose the Water to such a prodigious Height. *Ibid.* 109 To rise or bank up the Bed of the River. 1839 CARLETON *Fardorougha* v, My heart never was more ris to God. 1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* 28 The frost was rising the mist from the rain-soaked bent.

c. To cut (a caper) in the air. *rare*—[1].

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 376 P 2 She has seen him rise six or seven Capers together with the greatest Ease imaginable.

d. To promote (a person) in dignity or salary.

1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* IV. 1 Instead of involving the friar in disgrace, I have risen him to honour. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Chilterns* iii, I'll rise you to £7 at the end of the first twelve months.

31. To surmount, to gain the top of (a hill or slope); to ascend. Chiefly *U.S.*

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 197 Immediately afterwards, [we] discovered two horsemen rising the summit of a hill, about half a mile to our right. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* v, A small hill was risen. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* liv. (1844) II. 165 He rises the last terrace and sweeps his eyes over the wide..infinity. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1877) II. 432 It will be cooler as we rise the prairies out of the Mississippi Valley.

32. To get, procure, obtain. Now *dial.*

1754 [see 27 b]. 1863– in dialect texts and glossaries.

33. *colloq.* To raise or grow; to rear, bring up.

1844 DICKENS *M. Chuzzlewit* xxii, Where was you rose? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 61/1 This process the catchers call 'rising' from the nest. A throstle thus 'rose' soon becomes familiar with his owner.

Rise-head. (See quot.)

1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 718/1 Instead of employing a swift, the silk is stretched on two cyclinders D, E, of tin or other material, technically called rise heads.

Rise-heading. [f. *rise* RICE[1] + HEADING *vbl. sb.* 12.] (See quot. 1847.)

1847 *Justit. C. E., Min. Proc.* VI. 480 Between Dymchurch Wall and Dungeness Point, the method of 'rise-heading' was extensively adopted. It consisted of fascines..strongly picketed down and secured by cross-laths. *Ibid.* 481 On the whole, rise-heading formed a good, and cheap..defence. 1900 BEAZELEY *Reclamation of Land* 79 When the layers are horizontal the work is termed 'rise-heading'.

Ri·sel. *dial.* Also **ris(s)le, rishle, ristle.** [a. ON. (and Icel.) *hrísla* (Norw. *risla*), f. *hrís* RICE[1].] A rod or stick, *esp.* one used as a support for climbing plants.

1882 *Jamieson's Dict.* s.v. *Risles*, In Ayrshire, a pliant rod or wand is still called a *rissle* or *rishle*. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* 264 The healthiest hop or scarlet runner won't grow without what we call a risel in my part of the country. 1895-1901 in Staffordshire use (E. D. D.).

Risen (ri·z'n), *ppl. a.* [f. RISE *v.*]

1. *Risen (up)on*, a diseased condition of horses or cows (see quots.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 61 An other dysease is called rysen vppon and..ye shall perceyue that by swellynge in the heed...There is a blyster rysen vnder the tounge, the whiche blyster must be slytte. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Risen on*, a peculiar swelling of the body of a cow, caused by a cold wind blowing upon her. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A cow which has eaten too much grass, and become, in popular language, 'burst', is said to be *risen-on*.

2. That has risen, in the senses of the verb.

1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 941 Victorious Wrong..Salutes the risen sun. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 170/1 Beneath the risen moon. 1870 *Athenæum* Dec. 797 The risen workman's advisers.

Riser (rəi·zəɹ). [f. RISE *v.* + -ER[1].]

I. †1. One who raises or rouses. *Obs.*—[1]

1388 *Prol. Wycliffite Bible* (1850) I. 33 Riseris of debate and of tresoun ajens the king.

2. One who rises up, *esp.* from bed. Chiefly in collocations *early* (*good*), *late riser*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rysare, *surrector*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 b, This must cheefely be looked vnto.., that the Bailiffe be a good riser. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Homme qui est matineux*, an early riser. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i, He was an early riser, and a great friend of hunting. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xix. (1640) 184 The first Rising, is the first Riser, Christ Jesus. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 155 P 1 He was a very early Riser. 1882 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 363 We are no bad risers in the morning, but we never saw the sun rise on Midsummer-day but once. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 41 Bees..are very early risers, while ants come out later, when the dew is off.

†3. One who rises in revolt. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Contin. Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 370 A Squier of Walis þat was a rebell & a ryser. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 125 To represse and punysh riatours and risers. 1597 *State Papers, Dom.* 1595-7, 343 The risers were persuaded to go home. 1658 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 38 The late Commission for tryall of the Northern Risers.

4. One who rises in fortune. *rare*—[1].

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 14 It is a very vsuall matter for euery new Riser at this day..to vsurp the same.

5. A fish that rises to an angler's fly or bait.

1867 FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 165 They are..much freer and bolder risers. 1881 *Three in Norway* 123 All the fish, to whichever class of risers they might belong.

II. †6. (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

Perh. an error for *rises*: cf. RICE[1] 4.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 252/2 He beareth Azure a paire of Risers, Argent...This is a thing by which all your hanke silks are wound from their hankes vpon Bobbins.

7. The upright part of a step; the vertical piece connecting two treads in a stair. (Cf. RISE *sb.* 12 b.)

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 360/2 The manner of dove-tailing the riser into the step. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 595 Divide the rod into as many equal parts as there are to be risers. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 53 To measure stairs, take one step and riser the extreme width by the length. 1886 MORSE *Jap. Homes* iv. 197 The front of the step is open,—that is, there is no riser.

8. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3), *Riser*, a trouble or dislocation; the coal being so affected as to be above the level at which the seam is working. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Riser*, an upthrow fault.

9. *Founding.* (See quots.) Also = *feed-head* (see FEED *sb.* 7).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1946/2 *Riser*..., an opening through a mold, into which metal rises as the mold fills. A head. *a* 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LIX. 88 (Cent.), To obtain a sound casting in steel, with most methods in use, a very high riser is necessary.

10. *Printing.* 'Wooden or metal blocks for mounting stereo and other plates' (Jacobi).

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 223/2 It is a matter of convenience to cast the 'risers' or movable blocks for mounting plates, on the premises.

11. *dial.* The top bar of a stile.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 85, I swore I would slash off any hand that was laid on the edge of the riser.

‖ Ri·sgo(e. *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *risigo*, obs. var. of *risico*, or Sp. *riesgo*: cf. RISCO.] Risk.

1638 L. ROBERTS *Map Commerce* cccIII. 39 That parcell..remaineth entirely upon the Risgoe, perill and fortune of the party that did accept the same. 1671 tr. *Freyns' Voy. Maurit.* 18 Not to desert this Business..after having taken so much pains, and run so many risgo's for it. 1710 in *Edin. Rev.* (1893) Jan. 148 There were many and great risgoes to be run.

Rish(e, obs. forms of RUSH *sb.*

† Ri·shew. *Obs.* Forms: 5 riss(o)hew, rissheu; ryssheue, rysschew, ruschew. [ad. AF. **russeau* (pl. *russeaulx*: see below), var. of OF. *ruissolle*, etc.] A rissole.

[*c* 1400 *Chart. Barking Monastery* in Dugdale (1817) I. 443 For russeaulx in Lenton. *Ibid.* 445 Also sche must remembir russheaulx in Lenton.]

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 39 For rissheus. Take grounden porke.., Frye hit in grece. *Ibid.* 55 For the thrydde cours,..Ryssheue and pome dorres. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Kytte hem in þe maner of Rysschewes, & frye hem in freyssche grece. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 97 Kutte hem, and so folde hem as risshewes, And fry hem in goode Oyle.

‖ Rishi (ri·ʃi). Also **rishee.** [Skr. *ṛishi*, of uncertain etym.] An inspired poet or sage; a holy seer; an ascetic or saint.

1808 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Researches* VIII. 392 *note*, By *Rishi* is generally meant the supposed inspired writer; sometimes, however, the imagined inspirer is called the Rishi, or saint of the text. 1837 C. P. BROWN *Sanskrit Prosody* 6 Such verses are..used by a rishi or prophet. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 350 That magnificent peak,..which is dedicated to their great Rishi and physician.

Risibility (rizĭbi·lĭti). [ad. late L. *risibilitas* (Boethius); see next and -ITY. So F. *risibilité*, It. *-ità*, Sp. *-idad*, Pg. *-idade*.] The faculty of laughing; laughter; a disposition to laugh.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 55 Laughter, or risibility, is an effect by emanation of the reasonable soule. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Wks. (Grosart) 142 Some, who prove themselves men more by their risibility, then by their reason. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 P 5 Risibility being the Effect of Reason, a Man ought to be expelled from sober Company, who laughs alone. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. i, His exalted post..had moved the wonder and risibility of all the company. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xx, He had himself some disposition to join her too obvious inclination to risibility. 1851 HANNA *Mem. Dr. Chalmers* IV. 66 He could never hear that peculiar dialect without his risibility being affected.

b. *pl.* The risible faculties. *U.S.*

a 1856 P. CARTWRIGHT *Autobiogr.* xii. (1858) 76, I had very hard work to keep down my risibilities. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Transformation* xliii, An Italian comedy,..effective over everybody's risibilities except his own.

Risible (ri·zĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *rīsibilis*, f. *rīs-*, ppl. stem of *rīdēre* to laugh: see -IBLE. So F. *risible* (14th c.), Sp. *risible*, It. *risibile*, Pg. *risivel*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing; inclined or given to laughter.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 80 b, A creature the which, by nature, was sociable, communicable, and risyble. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxxvii. 145 That honest and lawful ioy..incident to mans nature, whereof, he is called a risible creature. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 123 A man is risible, and every risible thing is a man. 1732 A. HILL *Advice to Poets* Epist. p. x, What must risible Foreigners have thought of the Court of King William? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1806) VI. 51 He is the most risible misanthrope I ever met with.

2. Pertaining to, or used in, laughter.

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 188 His muscles have never yet been able to recover a risible tone. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 1 P 3 He has gain'd such an entire conquest over the risible muscles, that he hardly vouchsafes at any time to smile. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1820) 106 The Dutch negroes at Communipaw, who..are famous for their risible powers. 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary Invalid* (ed. 2) 451 The cricket was too much for his risible nerves. 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 134 So totally had he lost all control over his risible faculties.

3. Capable of exciting laughter; laughable, ludicrous, comical.

1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* CXLVI. IV. 173 There is something extremely risible in these affairs. 1755 *Man* No. 6. 2 The risible subjects are either real or apparent absurdities. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. x. 577 The jokes though not of the most..refined sort are extremely queer and risible. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 107 Foreigners..get laughed at as if they were guilty of some risible blunder. 1884 BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* 194 The mental toilet of most of us is..almost as risible as was that of this savage Court.

absol. 1784 *New Spect.* No. 7. 3 Exhibiting the serious and the risible in many points of view.

B. *sb. pl.* The risible faculties or muscles (see A. 2). Chiefly *U.S.*

1785 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 227 Your account.. has distorted my risibles and given my sides a hearty shake. 1866 *Athenæum* 864/3 His risibles were much affected. 1873 WHITNEY *Orientat & Ling. Stud.* 127 If the risibles of classical philologers are so easily provoked.

Hence **Ri·sibleness,** 'laughing faculty' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727); **Ri·sibly** *adv.*, 'in a risible manner; laughably' (Webster, 1847).

Rising (rəi·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RISE *v.*]

I. 1. Resurrection. More fully *rising again*, or *from the dead*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 He hem shewede fortocne bi ionan þe prophete..of his riseng. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 10 Ded men ros of þer graues..and honoured his rising. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3976 Þe thred es of þe rysyng generale Of alle men, bathe grete and smale. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 23 Saducees, that seyen there is no rysyng ayein. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 118 His deth and his rysing told he thaym or he went. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 The bodyes of them that shall be saued, shall take at theyr rysynge agayne iiij. other excellent gyftes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 198, I hope and trust vpon the rising of the flesh. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 5 His rising from the ded. 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 206 Then of the moral instinct would she prate And of the rising from the dead.

2. The action of getting up from bed; occasionally, the time of this.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3821 He awakid Ielousy; Which, al afrayed in his rysing [etc.]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22065, I kepe the howres off rysynge, To do worschipe vnto the kynge. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 41/2 At their rising in the dawnynge of the day. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 34 From the rising of the Larke to the lodging of the Lambe. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 21 Fearing what might happen to me on the rising up of his wife. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 765 Where early rest makes early rising sure. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* I. iii, My good wife only waits your rising to have all ready for breakfast. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 506 His house at Kensington was sometimes thronged, at his hour of rising, by more than two hundred suitors.

attrib. *c* 1820 ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 74 Ministers from distant Courts Beset his doors, long ere his rising-hour. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* II. i, Ten score ambers have been lodged in the King's Barn, since rising-time.

†b. A levee. *Obs.*

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 136 Signior Galen..should go next Morning to the Duke's Rising. *c* 1729 LD. AILESBURY *Mem.* (Roxb.) I. 70 The king being at Windsor, my father went out..to the king's rising.

3. The action of standing up or getting on to one's feet from a sitting or reclining posture, or after a fall.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Rysynge vp fro sete, or restynge place, *surrexio, resurrectio. Ibid.*, Rysynge a-3ene persone, for worschyppe, *assurrexio*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 145 b, That rysyng & sekyng in the narowe lanes signifyeth yᵉ exercyse of vertues. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 248 He to whome all men ought in rising to reuerence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 476 Thir rising all at once was as the sound Of Thunder heard remote. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 P 2, I was troubled with the Civility of their rising up to me every time I came into the Room. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii, A soft sound of rising now became audible. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* vii. (1874) 114 When once he had fallen to the ground, the knight would find the act of rising to be attended with no little difficulty. *fig.* *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27048 Quen þai vn-mesurli ar radd Efter rising to fall egain. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 34 This is put in to the fallinge and in to the rysinge ayen of many men in Israel. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1070 True in our Fall, False in our promis'd Rising.

b. The breaking up or adjournment of an assembly, esp. at the end of a session.

1700 *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 21 After the rising of this assembly, he determines to send the laws to England. 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Lett.* I. lv. 234 The rising of the parliament has very much emptied the town. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 10 On the rising of the House ..I happened to find myself near Governor W. Livingston. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. iii. 80 Upon the rising of the Court in July, he made an excursion to the Lennox. *a* 1849 W. WIRT in J. P. Kennedy *Life* (1860) II. xiv. 228 About the time of the rising of Congress.

4. The act of taking up arms or engaging in some hostile action; an insurrection or revolt.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), In þe euetide for rising of enemyes and of þeeues..wecches and wardis beþ ikepte. *c* 1480 *Brut* (Caxton, 1482) 317 In

this same yere..ther were many heretykes and lollardes that had purposed to haue made a rysyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Rysynge a-3en pees, *insurrexio, rebellio.* 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 148 To assure themselues against the rising of the people. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 343 Some lettres speake of an vniuersall risinge, and that London is vnquiett. 1722 in Payne *Eng. Cath.* (1889) 9 Prisoners on account of the unhappy Rising. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 326 A conspiracy was entered into..and a day of general rising appointed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, Do you think that the rising upon that occasion was rebellion or not? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 328 There he held some communication with the Macdonalds and Camerons about a rising. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1 A great rising of the whole people at last recovered some of this Norman spoil.

b. *Rising-out* (see quots.). Now only *Hist.*

The Irish equivalent is *eirghe amach.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 8 Risingout is a certain number of horsemen and kerne, which the Irishrie and Englishrye are to finde in her majesties service, at every generall hostinge. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xv. (1821) 380 What with Countrey risings out, and under Captaines in pay, two thousand of these were of Irish birth. 1867 D. MACCARTHY *Life Florence MacCarthy* 459 The MacCarthys of Gleann-a-Chroim..were not bound to attend the Rising out of MacCarthy Reagh.

II. 5. Of the heavenly bodies, day, etc.: Appearance above the horizon; the time or place of thus appearing.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix. 2 Fra þe risynge of þe sone til þe west, of syon þe shape of his fairhede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxv. (Bodl. MS.), þe furste..harueste & gaderinge þereof is aboute þe risinge of þe sterre Canis. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), þe forseid nombres in Reed ye shul vnderstonde for þe risyng of þe sonne and of þe moone. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* iii. 9 Let it loke for light, but let it se none, nether the rysynge vp of the fayre mornynge. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij, To learne the Risinges and Settinges of Sterres. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* ii. 3 On the East side toward the rising of the Sunne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 641 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 380 Pointing to the setting of the Sun, and then to the rising. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 70 On the rising of the day I saw a large town before me. 1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 172 Which is to be counted from the east towards the north, because it is at the sun's rising. 1846 *Joyce's Sci. Dial.* xvii. 109 That the moon loses more time in her risings [etc.].

6. † a. The source of a river. *Obs.*—[1]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), In þe ende of este Inde aboute þe ryuer and risinge of Ganges beþ men wiþoute moube.

b. The gathering *of* a storm.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvi, How the light white down upon a robe had stirred and rustled, as in the rising of a distant storm.

7. The action or state of ascending; upward movement or course, ascent; an instance of this.

1458 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. i. 42 They reynid up the archeys be gemeotre in rysyng. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 22 For this I draw in many a teare, And stop the rising of blood-sucking sighes. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 113 Not..before winter..but toward the rising of the yeere. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 41 It will procure vnto them the rising of the Splene. 1642 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epis.* 116 At the first Rising out of Popery, the Churchlesse Church of the Albigenses..began an admirable Reformation. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 P 17 The various Leanings and Bendings of the Head, the Risings of the Bosom. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV, Then let us reserve our distress till the rising of the curtain. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arc. Regions* I. 375 The rising of the mercury usually precedes the cessation of a storm. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* I. 214 The only danger to be feared [in domes] is what is technically called a rising of the haunches.

attrib. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 150/1 Neer side, or the Rising side, is the left side of the horse, which side Men get on the horse-back.

b. *Rising of the lights*: (see quots. 1772, 1894 and LIGHTS). Now *dial.* † *Rising of the matrix* (cf. MOTHER *sb.*[1] 11 b), hysteria. *Obs.*

1660 J. H. tr. *Basil. Valent. Chariot Antim.* 94 The best Treasure for allaying the Risings of the Matrix. 1665 M. N. *Med. Medicinæ* 48 Another Disease which the people term the Rising of the Lights. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. (last page), The Diseases and Casualties this Year... Rising of the lights 37. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 12 For the rising of the Lights. Take four ounces of turmerick in a quart of small beer. 1772 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 2) 681 In some parts of England, where I have observed it [*sc.* croup], the good women call it the rising of the lights. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 612 No commentator on the bills of mortality has been able to explain the great mortality attributed to *rising of the lights.* 1894 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VI. 516 In this district [round Coventry] a sense of fulness in the throat, accompanied by oppressed breathing,..is attributed to a 'rising of the lights'.

c. In dancing, an upward movement of the body caused by raising the heels from the ground.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 *Couples*, Hops, Leadings, Risings. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 22, I would show you what I could do: one, two, three, ha. One, two, three, ha. There are risings and sinkings!

d. *fig.* An impulse or movement of an emotional nature; also, a physical feeling indicative of, or resulting from, this.

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 599 If doom'd..to repress These ardent risings of the kindling soul. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 286 It is difficult to repress the risings of indignation. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, Gulping down..resolutely some kind of rising in his throat, and turning..round. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxvi, With a new rising of dislike to a wife who..might have the power of thwarting him. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. vii. (1879) 333 The patient may be led to cultivate her own power of repressing the first risings of..excitement.

8. Advancement in power, rank, or fortune.

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 216 Yet to auoid deceit I meane to learne; For it shall strew the footsteps of my rising. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 325 The most miserable state of Rome citie under Maximinus the Præfect, whose parentage and rising is described. 1672 MILTON *P. R.* III. 201 Know'st thou not that my rising is thy fall, And my promotion will be thy destruction? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 P 1 Till the Order of Battel made way for his rising in the Troops. 1810 LAMB in Ainger *Life* (1882) 91 To give..some idea of the difference of rank and gradual rising I have made a little scale. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 383 There would be no rising in the world, no new blood, no fresh source of life and strength in society.

9. Increase in height of the tides or water.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 45 Of the rysynge & faulynge of owre Ocean Sea. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 436 Forc'd to pay an unreasonable Exaction at every Ferry upon the least Rising of the Waters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 68/1 The connection of this celestial sign [the dog-star] with the annual rising of the river. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxi, William waited for the rising of the tide 1871 — *At Last* viii, The Mauritia palm-tree..affords the Guaraons a safe dwelling during the risings of the Oroonoco.

b. *Founding.* The boiling up of melted metal after it has been poured into the mould.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 320 This accident, called the rising of the copper, hinders it from being laminated. 1884 *Science* IV. 331 The rising of steel, and consequently the formation of blow-holes, is attributed to hydrogen and nitrogen, and to a small extent to carbonic oxide.

10. *Mus.* Increase of pitch.

1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 102 Here is also another waie in the tenth, which the maisters call *per arsin & thesin*, that is by rising and falling. 1674 *Playford's Skill Mus.* III. (ed. 7) 4 If the Bass do rise more than a fourth, it must be called falling: and likewise, if it fall any distance more than a fourth, that falling must be called rising. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 36 Anticipation in Rising or Ascending, is the bringing in a Note upon the Unaccented Part of the Bar, in such a manner as that it has not yet its right Harmony. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 530/1 If we pass alternately from a third minor in descending to a third major in rising.

11. A part or thing standing out above its surroundings; a prominence or projection.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 Where wheate hath a clift, there hath it a rising. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 It is good to use your horse to backing.., as well from the plain ground as from blocks and risings invented for the ease of man. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 26 In all the Halls and Chambers they have a rising half a foot or a foot high from the Floor, which they call Divans. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 265 On the Border of the Wall there was a Rising..which served by way of Ornament and Fence. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 171 On each side of the back there are two considerable sharp edged risings. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 121 The head was long, and had a little rising at the top.

b. A morbid swelling; an abscess, tumour, boil. Now *dial.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 158 The raw meat of the Gourd shred, and laid plaister-wise on swelings and hard risings of the flesh, dooth greatlie aswage them. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 Certaine hard risings of thicke brawne skinne. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* IV. I. (1850) 53 To prick the rising, and let out the putrid humour. 1847 HALLIW., *Rising*, a small abscess, or boil. West.

12. The upward slope of a hill; a piece of rising ground; a hill or mound.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cliuus, Mollis cliuus*, an easie rysinge of the hyll. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* v. ii. 46 But mount you presently, and meete with me Vpon the rising of the Mountaine foote That leads toward Mantua. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 46 (1810) 53 Richard Duke..built a..house upon the rising over the river. 1679 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1420/3 In the mean time my Lord General.. drew up upon the Rising. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 556 Nothing more than gentle hills or risings. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chest. to Lond.* 100 The situation is delightful.., with small risings on almost every side. 1836 F. SYKES *Scraps fr. Jrnl.* 99 Houses here and there peeping forth from risings. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/7 On the small risings and strips of still uncovered grass.

b. Gradual or direct increase in elevation.

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 83 Observe..the Risings, Fallings, and Advantages of the Places where you Bowl. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Gardens have no Risings, nor Fallings. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 28 The Risings or Heighths of the Steps. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 585/2 A long floor-timber..not of great rising. 1797 — (ed. 3) XVII. 378/2 Half breadth of the rising, is a curve in the floor plan, which limits the distances [etc.].

c. *Mining.* (See quot. and RISE *sb.* 10 b.)

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 138 All excavations made horizontally are designated *drivings*, those directed downwards *sinkings*, and those upwards *risings*.

13. *Naut.* (See quots. *c* 1635 and *c* 1850.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 Also the halfe Decke and quarter Decke, whereon the beames and timbers beare are called risings. *c* 1635 CAPT. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 124 Which are these Risings? Those thick Plancks,..which go fore and aft, on both sides under the ends of the Beams and Timbers of the second Deck unto the third Deck. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Shipwright* 21 Take off all the Risings, and mark them on the Rising Staffe. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 178 Their risings consist of two planks from 16 to 18 inches broad. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 The Rising of Boats is a narrow strake of board fastened within side to support the thwarts.

Comb. 1664 Rising staff [see above]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Tablette*, the rising-staff; a form, or scale, used by shipwrights when erecting the frames of the timbers. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 *Rising square*, a square used in whole moulding, upon which is marked the height of the rising line above the upper edge of the keel.

14. The action of raising. *rare*—[1].

1552 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 212 To cease theyr digging and rising of bancks in the sayd pastures.

15. *dial.* Yeast, leaven; a fermenting agent.

1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* II. i. 117 My wits worke like barme, alias yest, alias sizing, alias rising, alias Gods good. 1668 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 331 *Rising*, Yeast or Barm, so called from the manner of its rising above the Ale or Beer. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 184 She must know how to manufacture hop-rising or salt-rising for leavening her bread. 1875– in dial. glossaries (Yorkshire, Norfolk, Surrey, Sussex).

b. *U.S.* The quantity of dough set to rise for a batch of bread. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rising (rəi·zin), *ppl. a.* [f. RISE *v.*]

1. Having an upward slope or lie; elevated above the surrounding or adjacent level.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* E iv, Nie to a church..stondynge vpon a mean risyng hill sumwhat higher then the site of their campe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 260 They ..hale it to some rising hill without. 1677 HUBBARD *Indian Wars* (1865) I. 145 The Fort was raised upon a Kind of Island of five or six Acres of rising Land in the midst of a Swamp. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 3 File off the rising side of the Punch, which brings the Face to an exact Level. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 266 This rising Place projected from the Wall. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I 81 The Way..was a little rising in the middle, that no Water might stay upon it. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Assurgens*, Rising up in a curve...A rising petiole,—rising leaves. 1807 GASS *Jrnl.* 42 Passed handsome rising prairies on the north side. 1826 A. BUTLER *Fragments* 147 Dost thou not see Another king..Pursue that rising road?

b. esp. *rising ground.* (Freq. hyphened.)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 272 A rising grounde lying betweene the Campe and the Castle. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 68 The Castle upon the South Side stands upon a Rising Ground. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* 167 This being a rising ground the prince sent a party to dislodge them. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 46 The yellow tilth, green meads, rocks, rising grounds. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 423 An exhausted remnant, at length reached a rising ground. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 189 Our horses were brought to a stand on a rising ground.

† c. Of the nose: Turned up, snub. *Obs.*

1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4508/3 The said Margaret is about 25 Years of Age, long, lean and pale Visag'd, a rising Nose.

2. That ascends or rises; mounting.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 10 His Cheekes looke pale, and with a rising sigh, He wisheth you in Heauen. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 122 Oh me my heart! My rising heart! But downe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 75 And with it rose Satan involv'd in rising Mist. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 2 See, Winter comes,..Sullen, and sad, with all his rising train: Vapours, and Clouds, and Storms. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 40 O'er her warm cheek, and rising bosom. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 339 A gradually rising glass foretells improving weather if the thermometer falls. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. 73 Norwich, with its newly rising castle, was put under his special care.

b. Of tides or water: Mounting, increasing in height. Also *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 442 With a roaring sound The rising Rivers float the nether Ground. 1782 COWPER *Retirem.* 532 The rising waves..Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XI. x, As on a foam-girt crag some seaman tossed Stares at the rising tide. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 He would stem the rising tide of revolution.

c. Starting or springing up.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 426, I saw, and started from its vernal bow'r, The rising game.

3. Of the heavenly bodies: Appearing or emergent above the horizon. Also *transf.* (quot. 1610).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 66 As the morning steales vpon the night..so their rising sences Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their cleerer reason. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 551 Spires and Pinnacles..Which now the Rising Sun guilds with his beams. 1709 ELIZ. SINGER *Love & Friendship* i, While..rising Night the Ev'ning Shade extends. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, The rising moon threw a shadowy light upon the terrace. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, The beams of the rising sun, which glanced on the first broken waves of the fall. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 39 The moon..turned a pale face towards the rising day. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xliv, Right you guessed the rising morrow.

4. Increasing in degree, force, or intensity; advancing, growing.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 58 With which small victory contenting himselfe, as with the good beginning of his rising fortune, he returned backe againe into his kingdome. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i, A rising storm of Passion shook her Breast. 1703 — *Ulysses* IV. i, Long I strove with rising Indignation. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 23 Riseing winds the face of Ocean sweep. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xvi, Lord Marmion..With pain his rising wrath suppress'd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 341 The rising importance of Leeds had attracted the notice of successive governments. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The poplars are bent by the rising wind.

b. Advancing in fortune, influence, or dignity.

1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1640) 139 Had Paul addrest himselfe to have satisfied their curiosities, as many a rising, temporizing trenchar-Chaplaine would have done. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 64 They that perceived he was a Rising-man and of pleasant Conversation 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 P 15 'Tis natural for distant Relations to claim Kindred with a rising Family. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxvii. II. 127 Thenceforward he was looked on at court as a rising man. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 265 He is..the most rising man in the Cabool dominions. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 119, I know of no better company in the world than a rising

civilian. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* v. 240 A pleasant little brief for a rising barrister to hold.

c. Increasing in pitch.

1674 Campion *Music* 22 By rule, instead of the rising third, it should fall into the eight. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 656/1 The rising tone gives to the voice somewhat of the effect of an interrogation. 1879 E. Prout *Harmony* xi, The very rare reverse case.., the falling second and rising third.

5. Coming into existence; developing, growing.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 102 To heare thee tell His Generation, and the rising Birth Of Nature. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IV. 97 His Cradle shall with rising Flow'rs be crown'd. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 523 P 1, I am always highly delighted with the discovery of any rising Genius among my Countrymen. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 77 P 14 The hopes of the rising generation. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vii. 75 The rising vigour of Venice was permitted to grow. 1882 R. G. Wallace 15 *Yrs. in India* 323 All the villages appeared in a flourishing condition, with a numerous rising generation. 1870 Conway *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxvi. 311 The rising generation is sitting at the feet of men of genius who train it into antagonism to the Church.

6. Special collocations: **rising arch**, a rampant arch (Knight, 1875); **rising-board** (see quot.); **rising butt**, = *rising hinge*; **rising cupboard**, a kitchen-lift; **rising floor** (see quot.); **rising front**, *Photogr.*, a camera front which can be elevated so as to reduce the foreground in a view; **rising hinge**, one which raises the door, etc., as it opens; **rising main**, the vertical pipe of a pump; **rising rod**, part of the mechanism of a Cornish steam-engine (Knight, 1875); **rising seat**, one of a set of ascending seats, facing the congregation, in a Quakers' meeting-house; **rising strait, timbers, wood** (see quots.).

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 88 There are other boards placed obliquely which extend..to the rim of the wheel, and nearly fill the space between one float-board and the next. These are called *rising-boards. 1866 *Tomlinson's Dict. Arts* I. 848/1 Mr. Redmund's hinges are termed *rising butts;..when the door is opened it is lifted up from the floor. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1457 When the second description of *rising cupboard is used, it is necessary to have one for each floor. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Floor*, The *Rising-Floors imply those floor-timbers which rise gradually from the plane of the mid-ship floor, so as to sharpen the form of the vessel towards the bow and the stern. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 42 The *rising front is most useful when taking views uphill. 1807 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 196 It obviates the necessity of screw *rising hinges. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 189/2 Four pipes or *rising-mains, the lower end of each being connected with a valve-box. *a* 1890 M. & C. Lee *Quaker Girl of Nantucket* 28 (Cent.), In the sing-song drawl once peculiar to the tuneful exhortations of the *rising seat he thus held forth. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 **Rising strait*, in whole moulding, a curve line in the sheer plan, drawn at the intersection of the strait part of the bend-mould, when continued to the middle at each respective timber. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 The flowre, the sleepers, *rising timbers, garble strake, her rake, the fore reach. *c* 1635 Capt. Boteler *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 98 The Hooks placed on the Keel are named Rising-Timbers, in respect that according to the Rising by degrees of these Hooks, so the Rake.. and the Run..rise by degrees from her Flat-floor. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* (plate) 60 The *rising or Dead Wood. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 The floor-timbers ..are..raised upon a solid body of wood called the *dead* or *rising wood*.

Rising (rəi·zin), *pr. pple.* [f. Rise *v.*]

1. *Her.* Preparing for flight; taking wing.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III xx. 231 He beareth Azure, three Bustards rising, Or. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 478/2 A Stork surgiant... This is by some termed a Stork rising, as having its Wings disclosed..and preparing for flight. 1868 Cussans *Heraldry* (1893) 95 *Rising*, or *Rousant*: about to rise, or take wing. This term is usually employed in blazoning Swans.

2. Of horses, and *transf.* of persons: Approaching (a given age).

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1792) IV. 23 By virtue of the same oath, [the horse was] four years old, rising five. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 50 Before next grass, when you'll be rising twenty,..you'll make a match with Davenant. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 138 He [a horse] is now rising seven years old. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* i, Mr. Verdant Green was (in stable language) rising sixteen. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. 11 Young Hardie, rising twenty-one, thought nothing human worthy of reverence, but Intellect.

b. Similarly with *to*. *rare.*

1769 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 82 Two bulls rising to three years old.

3. *U. S.* a. Fully as much as; rather more than.

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 367 James Smithson bequeathed to the United States rising half a million of dollars. 1894 Winsor *Cartier to Frontenac* 298 Affairs in Canada, with a population that had grown to rising ten thousand, seemed to be going from worse to worse. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 254/2 The enclosure contains something rising forty acres.

b. Upwards *of*, in excess *of*.

1817 Paulding *Lett. fr. South* II. 121 'How much wheat did you raise this year?' 'A little rising of five thousand bushels.' 1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 367 There were rising of a thousand men killed at the battle.

Rising-line. (See quots. 1769 and 1841.)

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. x, Whereas all Ships before ..were built by rising Lines,..he built that by Horizontal ones. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rising line*, a name given by shipwrights to an incurvated line, which is drawn on the plane of elevation, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers throughout the ship's length. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 585/2 By this and a hollow mould, all the timbers are formed, as far as the rising-line. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 102 *Dead-rising*, or *Rising-line*, those parts of a vessel's floor, throughout her whole length, where the floor timber is terminated upon the lower futtock.

†Ri·sion. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *rīsio* (Plautus).]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Rision*, a laughing, a mocking, a scorning.

Risk, *sb.* Also 7 **resque**, 7–9 **risque**. [a. F. *risque* (17th cent.), ad. It. *risco* (see Risco and cf. Risgo), *rischio*, of uncertain origin.]

1. Hazard, danger; exposure to mischance or peril. Freq. const. *of*.

a. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Risque*, peril, jeopardy, danger, hazard, chance. 1696 Vanbrugh *Relapse* I. (1708) 10 To cut my Elder Brother's Throat, without the Risque of being hang'd for him. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 195 Till they had been assur'd they might do it without the risque of an insult to their modesty. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 103 The risque of which would have been prevented. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxi, Little he loves such risques I know. 1862 Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* IV. 80 They knew how infinite were the risques of democracy becoming universal licence.

β. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 353 Flaccus..for my sake slighted the risk of his fortunes and life. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 705, I therefore recommend, though at the risk Of popular disgust,..The cause of piety. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXXVIII, Several witnesses were called upon to prove the risks to which Bois-Guilbert exposed himself. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 310 There would be great risk of a lamentable change in the character of our public men. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* I. 7 This extraordinary risk, from which the city..escaped.

b. Freq. in phr. *to run a* or *the* (also † *one's*) *risk*. (Also in sense 2.)

a. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 293 Rather than run their resque or incur his displeasure they oft-times condescend to a reasonable mart. 1685 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 130 They consider the Risque that those run, who undertake such Services. 1717 Mrs. Centlivre *Bold Stroke for Wife* I. i, He that runs the risque deserves the fair. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 154 You will at least have run no risque in the search.

β. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There is a great Risk run in letting Goods go upon Credit to great Lords. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. VII. 74 He must necessarily run the risk of many [battles] before he could gain his end. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. (1788) 230 If the jury run any risk of punishment. 1808 Scott in *Lockhart* I. i. 3 He lost all he had in the world, and..run a narrow risk of being hanged. 1843 F. E. Paget *Pageant* 38 Why am I to run the risk of scarlet fever being brought into the house? 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 162 It was no mark of wisdom..to run risks which might be avoided.

†c. A venturous course. *Obs.*—1

1692 South *Serm.* (1697) I. 215 An insolent despiser of Discipline, nurtur'd into Impudence..by a long Risque of Licence and Rebellion.

2. The chance or hazard of commercial loss, *spec.* in the case of insured property or goods.

a. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 239 To avoid the Loss or the Risque of having any Goods by him, out of Time. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 261 A Contract or Agreement, by which one or more Particulars..take on them the Risque of the Value of the Things insured. *Ibid.* 284 He undertook a Risque of two or three Months only. 1798 *Roots' Rep.* I. 203 If it eventually proves insufficient to raise the sum due, it is the mortgagee's own fault and at his risque.

β. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Risk of Merchandizes commences from the Time they are carried aboard. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. p. vi, An Insurance made on Risks in Foreign Ships. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 336 It seems strange such a thing should be, a contractor without a risk or duty. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 163/1 Fire insurance as a business consists in undertaking a certain risk..in return for a comparatively small sum,..called the premium.

b. (See quot. 1841.)

1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 153 To find the mean risk of the sum or difference of any number of quantities determined by observation, add together the squares of all their mean risks, and extract the square root of the result. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 19/2 In the theory of Probabilities the risk of loss or gain means such a fraction of the sum to be lost or gained as expresses the chance of losing or gaining it.

3. *Risk-money*, an allowance made to a cashier to cover accidental deficits.

1849 Gilbart *Banking* (ed. 5) I. 262 To meet..deficiencies, some banks allow to each cashier a certain sum..which is called risk-money. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 2/3 He.. was receiving £3 15*s.* a month and 3*s.* a week for risk-money.

Risk, *v.* Also 7–9 **risque**. [ad. F. *risquer*, ad. older It. *riscare*, *rischiare* (now *risicare*, *arrischiare*), f. *risco* Risk *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To hazard, endanger; to expose to the chance of injury or loss.

a. *a* 1687 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Restoration* Wks. (1775) 7 Lately the King risqu'd both his kingdoms for offering to imprison Philander. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 29 § 2 One can scarce be in the most humanized society without risquing one's life. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 67 P 2 To risque the certainty of little for the chance of much. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 271 To risque the whole fortune of the state. 1815 L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 146 He should risque his lordship's favor for ever.

β. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In Matters of Insurance, 'tis a Maxim, that all is never to be risk'd..in the same Vessel. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. VIII. 164 He..was content to risk his reputation on the merit of it. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* Pref. p. xxv, That no person could appear with advantage in military actions who risked nothing by doing so. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxx, You are but losing your time, my friend, and risking your life. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* i. 4 In the great affairs of life we can afford to risk nothing.

2. To venture upon, take the chances of.

a. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 294 Risquing the loss of Heaven. 1723 Gay *Captives* Prol., I wish some author careless of renown Would without formal prologue risque the town. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 255 Yet let a poet.. Risque an intrusion on thy pensive mood. 1805 *Med. Frnl.* XIV. 450, I did not think it prudent to risque a repetition of the introduction of the catheter.

β. 1790 Bruce *Source Nile* II. 335 Nor had Emana Christos forces enough to risk a battle. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 232 As men of eminence..sometimes risk hasty and incautious decisions. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 91 The people ..were prepared to risk the sacrilege of confiscating the estates of the religious houses. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) viii. 188 For half an hour..we were risking sprained ankles across this..wilderness.

3. To venture to bring *into* some situation.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 28 Would you risk our Angelica into such a fearful peril? 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 371 We dare not risque them into public view.

4. *intr.* To take or run risks. *rare*—1.

1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xxxiii. (1793) 127 Men risque only in proportion to the advantage expected.

Hence **Ri·sking** *vbl. sb.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 161 The risquing of twenty men, ..was risquing the safety of the whole.

Ri·sker. [f. Risk *v.* + -er 1.] One who risks something.

1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 418 He hither came t' observe and smoke What Courses other Riskers took. 1760 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 28 Aug., This risker [the King of Prussia] has scrambled another victory.

Ri·skful, *a.* [f. Risk *sb.* + -ful.] Full of risk; hazardous, uncertain.

1793 Pearce *Hartford Bridge* I. ii, The old gentleman is not very well; and what makes it rather riskful, he's attended by two physicians. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* II. iv. 92 They are..extremely averse to all that is adventurous, or riskful, even in..commerce. 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* I. iv. 53 He took the shorter, riskful path up the cliff.

Ri·skily, *adv.* [f. Risky + -ly 2.] In a risky or venturesome manner.

1874 Heath *Croquet Player* 79 His partner will..begin to play badly, or else too riskily, in the hope of overtaking the better player.

Ri·skiness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being risky or hazardous.

1883 *Law Reports* 8 App. Cases 400 Considering the special riskiness of the particular matter the underwriters do not choose to be liable.

Ri·skish, *a.* [-ish.] Somewhat risky.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xii. (1872) IV. 97 Bruhl ought to comprehend better how riskish his game with edge-tools is.

Ri·skless, *a.* [f. Risk *sb.* + -less.] Free from risk or danger

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 5 An invention which,..wherever it has been used, has rendered ascent and descent riskless. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 14 The descent,..though not riskless, was no great feat.

Ri·sky, *a.* [f. Risk *sb.* + -y.]

1. Dangerous, hazardous, fraught with risk.

1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* xii, 'Twill be a risky job, and one of small profit! 1858 *Times* 2 Dec. 6/3 The cause of human affairs [is] made very much more risky, when [etc.]. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiii. 296 His experiment is a very risky one. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 127 The place being risky, and the night extra bad.

2. Venturesome, bold; audacious. *rare*—1.

1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* vii, I am no mortal if the risky devils haven't swam down upon the very pitch.

3. [After F. *risqué*.] Bordering upon, suggestive of, what is morally objectionable or offensive.

1881 *Daily News* 25 July 2/6 He has carefully eliminated all the risky Gallicisms to which..the Palais Royal artists gave such point. 1893 W. S. Gilbert *Utopia* II, The Chamberlain our native stage has purged..Of 'risky' situation and indelicate suggestion.

Risme, obs. form of Rime *sb.*1

Risom (riz'm). Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **risom, ressynn** (?), 8 9 **rissom**, 9 **rysom, rism, ris'm**; 7 **rizome**, 8 **riz-, razom, ruzzom**, 9 **rizzom, -um, -im**. [Of Scand. origin: cf. Da. dial. *rusme* stalk (of oats), Sw. dial. *ressma* ear of corn (esp. oats).]

1. A stalk of corn; a head of oats. Also *attrib.*, as *risom-head*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3060 (Ashmole), Þare fell as fele þam before..As risoms [*v.r.* ressynnys] in a ranke fild quen riders it spillen. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 117/2 Rizomes, the spearsed ears of Oats in the Straw. A Rizome head, a chaffy sparsed head. *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, 325 b, A *Risom*, a plume or bell or bunch of oats and such other corn, as does not grow in an ear. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* VIII. 129/1 Most of the stems produced about two hundred and eighty grains, the razoms or ears being covered eighteen inches long. 1775 Watson *Hist. Halifax* 544 *Russom of Corn*, an ear of corn. 1814 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Rissom* or *rysom*, a stalk of corn. North. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Ris'ms*, straws left on the stubbles. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A *rizzum* of straw is the same thing as a *rissum* of corn except that in the former case the wheat has been beaten out of the ear.

2. *transf.* A particle, an atom.

1883 *Advt., N. & Q.* (Cheshire) III. 28/2 We haven't a rism of bread in the house. 1897 'F. Mackenzie' *Sprays Northern Pine* iii, Here am I left without the seed o' siller, an' no' a rissom o' tobacco!

Hence **Ri·somed** *a.*, eared, headed.

1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss. 1883 *Advt., N. & Q.* (Cheshire) III. 28/2 The oats are rismed and cannot fail to yield well.

Risorial, *a. rare.* [f. L. *ris-*, ppl. stem of *ridēre* to laugh: see -ORIAL.] Risible.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Dec. 4 The zygomatic and risorial muscles of our mouth.

† **Risorse,** error for RECOURSE *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. ii. (1868) 8 Wyche sterre in heuene vseþ wandryng risorses.

‖ **Risotto** (*risɔ·to*). [It.] A stew or broth made with rice, chicken, onions, butter, etc.

1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 26 *note*, *Herais*, a species of 'risotto', made of pounded wheat or rice and meat in shreds. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 5 A useful description of how to cook risotto, a delightful dish too rarely seen in England.

Risp (risp), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 6 **rysp.** [Of obscure origin.] A species of sedge. Also *risp-grass*, the reed.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 56 Amang the grene rispis and the redis, Arrivit sche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 72 Amang the fauch rispis harsk and star. *Ibid.* x. xii. 54 Amang the buskis rank of rysp and redis.

1823 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 190 The hay-rope..was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 350 *Carex cæspitosa*, Risp. 1844 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 108 A covering of fen-grasses .,'rashers'.. and 'risp-grass' (*Arundo phragmites*) from the .. tracts around.

Risp, *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin. Cf. Norw. dial. *rispa* a cluster of seed or flowers.] A bush, branch, or twig; a plant-stem, etc.

1590 *Tarlton's News Purgat.* (1844) 56, I see no sooner a rispe at the house end or a maipole before the doore, but I cry there is a paltry alehouse. 1598 FLORIO, *Boschétto*,.. also a rispe, a lushe or lime twigge to catch birds.

a 1885 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Risps*, the stems of climbing plants generally. The fruit-bearing stems of raspberries.

Risp, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* (and *north.*). [f. RISP *v.* Cf. Icel., Norw., and Sw. *rispa* a scratch, score.]

1. A carpenter's file; a rasp.

1511-2 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 272 For ane saw.. for the gunnis.., ane lang rispe, and ane wisp of Lambart steile. 1623 *Nauorth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 207 For 12 spads, 6 loks, 2 hatchits, on rispe. 1835 D. WEBSTER *Sc. Rhymes* 44 (E. D. D.), His throat's like a risp. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 52 These balls..are exceedingly globular, although..finished by a large file or risp. 1885 STRAITH-ESK *More Bits* iii. 42 That's liker a 'risp' than a razor!

2. A small serrated bar fixed upright on a house-door, with a ring attached, which was forcibly rubbed up and down the bar to attract the attention of those within.

1825 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* (1869) 226 The Lord Justice-clerk's house was provided with a pin or risp, instead of the more modern convenience—a knocker. 1875 J. GRANT *One of the* '600' i, The little thatched cottages, with rusty antique risps on their doors. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xvii, You will know the house by the risp on the door.

3. A grating or rasping sound.

1850 STRUTHERS *Life* Poet. Wks. I. p. xiv, The rusty risp of the Corncraik. 1868 G. W. THORNBURY *Greatheart* I. 195 The risp of the copper shovels full of sovereigns. 1897 CROCKETT *Lochinvar* l, Cutting them through with a pleasant 'risp' of sound.

Risp, *v.* Now *Sc.* Also 5 **rispe.** [a. ON. *rispa* (also mod. Icel., Norw., and Sw.) to scratch, score, etc. Cf. Da. *rispe* to plough for the first time.]

1. *trans.* To rub; to grate together; to rasp or file. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 570 First with hondis hem to gidre rispe; So let hem take in sonne a welowynge.

1807-10 TANNAHILL *My Mary* Poems (1846) 128 The rye-craik rispt his clamorous throat. 1818 W. MUIR *Poems* 14 (E. D. D.), Nor in the stable did he risp His teeth. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 17 Frae ilka horn [he] risps aff the 'ring.' To ca' her young.

2. *intr.* To make a harsh, rasping, or grating sound.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* Note xlviii, Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots; the heels risp, and the seams rive. 1834 A. SMART *Rhymes* 110 The craik rins rispin through the corn. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* iv, Sharpin' his gullies, an' garrin' them risp on the glitterin' steel.

Risposte, obs. var. RIPOSTE **Risque,** variant of RISK *sb.* and *v.* **Rissala(h,** varr. RESSALAH. **Rissaldar,** var. RESSALDAR.

† **Risse,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*[—1] [? var. of RIST *sb.*[1]] ? An occasion, opportunity.

1602 WARNER *Albion's England* xv. xcviii. 389 Or if shall of Pluralities be likely Risses, then Their Saintships are as capable thereof as sinfull men.

† **Risse,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[—1] [ad. It. *rissa* (pl. *risse*):—L. *rixa.*] Conflict, quarrel.

1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 5 The hereditary risses or quarrels of the Piedmontesi.

† **Risse,** *ppl. a. Obs.*[—1] [See RISE *v.* A 3 *β.*] Risen. (In comb. *huge-risse.*)

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* v. 8 Wee which haue made our harts a sea of pride, With huge risse billowes of a swelling minde.

Rissh(e, obs. f. RUSH (plant). **Rissheu, -ew:** see RISHEW. **Rissily,** obs. f. RUSHY. **Rissillis** (obs. Sc.): see RUSSEL.

Rissole (ri·sɔul). [a. F. *rissole*, OF. *ruiss-olle*, *roïs(s)ole*, *rousole*, etc., perh. repr. pop. L. *russeola*, fem. of L. *russeolus* reddish.

An early adoption of the word occurs in the following passage: 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Ase doþ þe bysye oþer þe malancolien þet byeþ ylich þan þat zeky þe crammeles ine þe russoles. (See also RISHEW.)]

An entrée made of meat or fish, chopped up and mixed with bread-crumbs, egg, etc., rolled into a ball or small thick cake and fried.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rissole*, a sort of minced Pie made of Capons-Breasts, Calves-Udder, Marrow, Bacon, fine Herbs, &c. and fry'd in Lard to give it a brown Colour. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tourte*, They may be garnish'd with Rissoles, Apple-Fritters, or any thing else of the like nature. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* ii, Fish came on the table in a dozen forms, with..an immense variety of 'brouets' known to us as 'rissoles'. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix. 241 A black-looking rissole of chopped meat and vegetables.

transf. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 147 The..beetle was..engaged in the preparation of a large rissole of mud.

Rissom, variant of RISOM.

Rist, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. ppl. stem of RISE *v.*: cf. ARIST, SUNRIST, and UPRIST.]

† 1. A source, origin. *Obs.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. 373 Scardale..Wher Rother from her rist, Ibber, and Crawley hath. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 8 If we can but track it up to a spring of its kind, without looking after any other riste. *Ibid.* 120 The rist or spring of all that swiftness.

2. A rising ground or slope; an ascent.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Rist*, a rising, ascent, or swelling, in land, a road, etc. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Rist*, a rising or elevation of the ground.

3. A rise in price.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., Corn ha' got a little rist.

Rist, *sb.*[2], ? variant of WREST *sb.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour, the ribupe, the rist, The trumpe, and the talburn.

Rist, *v. rare.* [ad. ON. and Icel. *rista* (Norw. and Sw. *rista*, Da. *riste*).] To carve, engrave.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. xxxi, *Hælhi*.., risted. 1886 — in Du Chaillu *Viking Age* (1889) I. 155 *note*, It is the first burnt bone yet found risted with runes.

Rist(e, obs. ff. REEST *sb.*, REST *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] **Rist-baulk,** variant of REST-BALK. **Risten,** obs. form of RIGHT *v.*

† **Ristos.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1319 *Compotus Roll Pershore Manor, Worc.*, De Lj barellis Ceruisie qui vocantur ristes.

Ri·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIST *v.* + -ING[1]. Cf. Sw. *ristning.*] A cut or carved (runic) inscription.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 57 Those [stones] which have the same or nearly the same risting in both Ogham and Roman characters. 1880 METCALFE *Englishman & Scandinavian* 175 Runic ristings were all her artificial appliances for preserving historical facts.

Ri·stle. *Sc.* Also 9 **restle.** [Gael. *risteal*, a. ON. *ristill* (Norw. *ristel*); see etym. note to REEST *sb.*] A kind of plough formerly used in the Hebrides. Also *attrib.*

1703 M. MARTIN *Desc. W. Islands* 53 They have a little Plough also call'd Ristle, i. e. a thing that cleaves, the Culter of which is in Form of a Sickle, and it is drawn sometimes by One, and sometimes by Two Horses, according as the Ground is. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* V. 470 Two men with two horses first guide and drag the restle, which cuts without opening the furrow. 1879 *Mem. Ochiltree* 53 The ristle plough..seems to have been capable only of making a deep scratch on the soil.

Ristlis (obs. Sc.): see RUSSEL.

Ristnesse, obs. form of RIGHTNESS.

‖ **Risus** (rəi·sŏs). *Path.* [L. *rīsus* laugh, f. *rīdēre* to laugh]. *Risus sardonicus* (or † *sardonius*), an involuntary or spasmodic grin consequent on some morbid condition.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Risus Sardonius*, a Contraction of each Jaw. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 313 The corners of the mouth are frequently retracted into a disagreeable smile called *risus Sardonicus*. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 6/2 The countenance in all such cases assumes the peculiar expression or grin called *risus Sardonicus*. 1876 BRISTOWE *Tk. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 518 Tetanic spasms and risus sardonicus also have occasionally been noticed in rheumatic pericarditis.

Rit, *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also **ritt.** [f. RIT *v.*[1]]

1. A scratch; a slight incision.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, Ye might as weel give it a ritt with the teeth of a redding-kame. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 423 *Scratt*, a rit. 1900 *Shetland News* 8 Dec. (E. D. D.), All his sheep had the same mark. It was—on the right ear two rits, and a bit out before.

2. The rut made by a cart-wheel.

1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1878 in *Cumbld. Gloss.*

Rit, *v.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 3-6 **ritte,** 5 **rytt,** 9 **rit(t.** *Pa. t.* 4 **ritt(e, rytte,** 8 **ritted.** *Pa. pple.* 9 **ritted** (**ritten**). [ME. *ritte(n*, perh. repr. OE. **rittan*, = OHG. *rizzan*, MHG. and G. *ritzen*, of the same meaning.]

1. To rip or cut with a sharp instrument; to tear; to scratch; to slit (a sheep's ear).

c 1300 *Havelok* 2495 Sket cam a ladde with a knif, And bigan rith at þe to For to ritte, and for to flo. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 479 þe breche adoun he þrest, He ritt & gan to riȝt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5030 þay .. laide to frensche strokes rounde, þat hure haberkes ritte. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16807 Many a baly scho ther rittes And many a scheld sche al to-sclittes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1954 He made hir oute of hir witte To gnayste, to cry, hir hare to rytt. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict., Diramare*, to ritte, breake, or cut of the braunches from the tree. *Ibid., Isunare*, to cutte or to ritte the veines. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., Dinna rit the table wi' that nail. 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss., Rit*, to make a mark. 1892 G. STEWART *Shetland Tales* 104 Just as he rits up da fish, oot flees a kittywake. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westm.* 290 A Herdwick sheep's ear is halved, and quartered,..and ritted into all sorts of patterns.

b. (See quots. and RUT *v.*)

1825 JAMIESON s.v., You had better rit the hail length of the ditch, before ye begin. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Rit*, to trim or pare the edge of a drain, path, &c. by means of a *ritter* or *ritting-knife*. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Rit*, to cut the first line of a trench or drain, &c., with a spade.

2. To thrust (a sword) *through* one. *rare*[—1].

17.. *Young Johnstone* iv. in Child *Ballads* II. (289) 295 Young Johnstone had a nut-brown sword,..And he ritted it through the young Colnel.

Rit, *v.*[2] *Kentish dial.* (See quots.)

c 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, 325 b, *Ritting* of hemp or flax, *Kent*, to set up the single shots against walls or hedges till by the wind and sun they are ritted or dried. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Rit*, to dry hemp or flax.

Rit, obs. form of RIGHT *sb.*[1] and *adv.*

Ritbock, obs. variant of REIT-BUCK.

1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 348 The female Ritbock resembles the male in colour, but has no horns.

Ritch, obs. form of RICH *sb.* and *v.*

Rite (rəit). Also 4-6 **ryte,** 5 **ryyt.** See also RIGHT *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *ritus* ceremony, whence also F. *rite*, † *rit*, Sp. and It. *rito.*]

1. A formal procedure or act in a religious or other solemn observance.

The distinction sometimes made by liturgical writers between *rite* and *ceremony* (applying the former to the order, and the latter to the acts, of worship) has not been maintained in ordinary use.

c 1325 SHOREHAM I. 1362 þo certeyne men lyȝte þat lyȝt, Ase þe laȝe ȝef þe rytes So brode. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 In berynge of þe tabernacle, in sleying of beestis, and oþir ritis. 1396-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 296 þe presthod of Rome is mad with signis, rytis, and bisschopis blissingis. 1426 LYDG. *De Gual. Pilgr.* 3250 For to dyfface the olde lawe, And the Ryytys ther-off with-drawe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 11, I kan in no wyse remembre me..What rytys were vsyd, and what royalte In namys yeuyng. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 162/2 The rytes and sacramentes and the articles of our faith. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 46 The same Religion, Rites, and Ceremonies, wherin they were borne and brought up. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 248 *note*, This was an ancient Funerall rite. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vii. § 11 That the ground of his acceptance with God did not depend on any Ceremoniall Rite. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippa* 62 Perform'd with barb'rous rites Of mutter'd charms. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* III. 199 After he had eaten the Passover, and instituted the solemn Rite, which was to supercede it. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Introd. (1846) I. 46 They learned to attach an exclusive value to external rites. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* VIII. 306 A hallowed stock of traditional beliefs and rites.

attrib. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* III. xvii, The rite-book is opened, the rite is begun.

b. A custom or practice of a formal kind.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 25 b, The people are not onelie become warriers, but haue retained the customes and rites of warre. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 174 If any chance to weare a shoo-string or garters of that colour, by ignorance of this rite, they will flie upon him. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 255 Cheese, that the table's closing rites denies. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 236 That solemn rite of midnight masquerades! 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi, He ..hopes to receive you..in a residence better suited to your claims on the rites of hospitality.

c. *transf.* (in some cases perh. used for *right*).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 373 Time goes on crutches, till Loue haue all his rites. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 487 Guided by his voice, nor uninformd Of nuptial Sanctitie and marriage Rites 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 100 The Bull's Insult at Four she may sustain; But after Ten, from Nuptial Rites refrain. 1772 *Lond. Evening Post* 26 Nov. 1/4 Non-performance of conjugal rites.

2. The general or usual custom, habit, or practice of a country, people, class of persons, etc.; now *spec.* in religion or worship.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 401 The vse of that cuntre differrethe from the rite of Englonde in clothenge, in fyndenge, and in mony other thynges. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (S.T.S.) 775 Sum bene also throw consuetude and ryte Uincust with carnall sensualitie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ii. 71 Eftir thair payane ryte and gise. *Ibid.* XIII. x. 127 Baith pepille of Troy and folk Italian, All of a rite, manens and vsans. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 720 Inclinand law with humbill countenance, Weill preparit as thair vse was and rite. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The English observe the Rite of the Church of England, prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 300 All those Christians who acknowledge the supremacy of the Roman pontiff, even though they be not of the Roman or Latin Rite.

† b. Religion. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVIII. (*Margaret*) 295 Betir it ware consal þi-self, & lewe þi ryt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 341 b/1 He was a worshipper of ydolles and he had a wyf of the same Ryte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 190 This wind sa keine, that I of meine, It is the ryte of auld.

Hence **Ri·ted** *a.*

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 57 Tempted, and taught and rited as thou art. *Ibid.* 193 It is no shrine for me—albeit with robes of rited sanctity Her courts are skirted now.

Rite, obs. form of REIT, RIGHT *sb.*[1]

Ri·teless, *a.* [f. RITE + -LESS.] Destitute or devoid of rite or ceremony.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 498 Giue me no seate..when yet vnransomed Hector lies riteless in thy tents. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Homes of Dead* x. 3 Yet say, are the riteless graves of those Unholy or unblest? 1892 *Academy* 31 Dec. 601/2 He has nothing to say of the ode on the riteless burial of Adrienne Lecouvreur.

†Ri·tely, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] With all due rites; in due form.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 381 b, The Emperours mynde and wyll is, that all thinges should be lawfully and ritely done. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xxviii. 10 The libamentes which are ritely poured everie Sabbath for an everlasting holocaust. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 7 After the Minister of the holy mysteries hath ritely prayed, and blessed..the bread and the wine. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 128 When I my vows and pray'rs had ritely done, Of both the victims straight I cut the throats.

Rith, obs. form of RIGHT *sb.*[1] and *adv.*

Rithe (rəiþ). Now *dial.* Also 8–9 **ride,** 9 **rife.** [OE. *rīð, rīðe,* = Fris. *ryd, ride,* MLG. *rīd, rīde,* etc. (LG. *rīde*), OLFrankish *rīth* stream, ditch.] A small stream; a brooklet.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 1 Sum micel æwelm..& irnen mæneȝe brocas & riða of. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* 469 Sume hine lætað ofer landscare riðum torinnan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xvi. 14 To þam lande, þe eall flewð on riðum meolce & hunies. [*c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Đo teares ðe comen ierninde from ðare well-riðe of rewnesse.]

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Ride,* a little stream. 1868 HURST *Horsham* Gloss., *Rythe,* a small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain.

Rither (rəi·ðəɹ). *Mining.* Also 9 **ryther.** [App. a local pron. of *rider.*] = RIDER 10 a.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* Gloss., *Rither,* a stone or thin cliff that lies in the vein;..sometimes this rither is so thick, it parts the vein. 17.. in *Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 6685,* p. 175 A rither point is that point of the stone where a vein comes in or goes out of another. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 66 The intermediate substances that divide them are called *rythers.* 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 § 14 When Two Veins approach each other, but are parted with a Rither,.. and the Rither..exceeds Three Feet in Thickness [etc.].

Rither, obs. f. ROTHER, RUDDER. **Rithme, Rithmour, -mus,** obs. ff. RHYTHM, -MER, -MUS.

Ri·tling, var. of RECKLING. (Cf. WRITLING.)

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* To Rdr. 4 Theese hobbling Gonnerheeods ar oft dawntl't like Ritt'lings. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* viii, He's twice as strong as Sankey's little ritling of a lad. 1856 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. I. 75 Well I reckon this is th' ritlin'; but..ritlin' often turns out best pig.

Ritorne·l. Also 7 **retornal, -el,** 9 **ritornell(e, ritournelle.** [Anglicized form of next, or a. F. *ritournelle.*] = next.

1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1947/4 Several Retornals in Three Parts for Violins. *Ibid.* No. 1976/4 Also Symphonies and Retornels in Three Parts..for the Violins and Flutes. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iv. 343 *note,* The *Ritornel* or symphony to a song. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 467/2 During the ritornels the four principal dancers are to perform a ballet. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 969 Like some poor verse With a trick of ritournelle: the same thing goes And comes back ever. 1883 MEREDITH *Fair Ladies in Revolt,* A troop of maids..past us flew To labour, singing rustic ritornells.

‖ **Ritornello** (ritɒrne·lo). *Mus.* Also 7 **return-, 8 retornello; 7–8 retornella; *pl.* 7 ritornelloes,** 8 **-ello's,** 9 **-elli.** [It., dim. of *ritorno* RETURN *sb.*] An instrumental refrain, interlude, or prelude in a vocal work.

1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* v. 69 A Returnello by Martial Instruments. 1676 — *Timon* II. 31 Retornella of Hout-boys. 1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Alban.* v. iii, A full Chorus of all the Voices and Instruments: Trumpets and Hoit-Buoys make Ritornelloes of all Fame sings. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 73 In our Anthems there are frequent Intermissions of all the Voices, when the Organ Plays alone, that which we call a Retornella. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the Partitions or Score of the Italian Musick, we frequently find the Ritornello's signified by the Words *si suona.* 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* III. 213 To Confine the Organist to a slightly ornamented Refraine or Ritornello at the end of each Stave or Stanza. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Music* (ed. 3) s.v., It appears..that these Ritornelli, or symphonies, were introduced in the ancient as well as in the modern music. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11 The orchestra in the meanwhile gives expression to her grief in a ritornello which..is the most moving strain in the opera. 1874 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* 67 Then two bars of instrumental ritornello are interpolated by way of prolongation.

‖ **Ritra·tto.** *Obs.* [It.; cf. RETRAIT *sb.*[2]] A picture, portrait.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 233 Here are several *Ritrattoes,* particularly that of Leo X. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. iv. § 41 (1740) 251 In the mean Time, let not this Ritratto of a large Landscape be thought trifling. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 29 Symondes adds, Sir Peter had 5 *l.* for a ritratto; 10 *l.* if down to the knees.

‖ **Ri·tter.** [G. *ritter,* var. of *reiter* REITER; cf. OHG. *ritto* rider, G. *ritt* riding.] A mounted warrior; a knight.

1824 CAMPBELL *Ritter Bann* 19 The Ritter's colour went and came, And loud he spoke in ire. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Sir Rupert the Fearless* Introd., The mail-clad *Ritter* of the dark ages.

Rittle-rattle. *rare.* [f. RATTLE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1], with usual change of vowel.]

1. A child's rattle.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxiv. 517 Who think to dally with God, and would giue him rittlerattles to play with as if hee were a babe.

2. An imitation of the sound made by dice.

1837 *Heath's Bk. of Beauty* 246 See there, how he handles the dice! Rittle, rattle! the pigeon is plucked in a trice.

Ri·ttmaster. *rare.* Also 7 **reet-, 8 rit-.** [ad. G. *rittmeister,* Du. *ritmeester,* f. *ritt* riding.] The captain of a troop of horse.

1648 *Presb. Rec. Lanark* in *Ann. of Lesmahagow* (1864) ix. 155 Cornet to James Conynghame, Reet Master. 1665 S. CLARKE *Descr. Germany* 14 He hath continually about him fourteen Rittmasters, that is Captaines. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. 271 Duke Hamilton was only Rit-master Hamilton, as the General used to call him, Rothes was Rit-master Lesly. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, Thereafter I arose to be lieutenant and ritt-master.

Ri·ttooh, rittock. (See quots.)

1805 BARRY *Orkney* 303 The Greater Tern,..which is here known by the name of the *Rittoch,* appears only in summer. 1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., Tern, Common, ..Extends to the Orkney and Zetland Islands, where..they are known by the..names of Tarrock.., Rittock or Rippock.

Ritual (ri·tiuăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *rītuāl-is,* neut. *rītuāl-e,* f. *rītus* RITE. So F. *rituel,* †*ritual,* Sp. and Pg. *ritual,* It. *rituale.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining or relating to, connected with, rites.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 83/1 Contayning no maner of doctrine..but onely certayn ritual decrees to no purpose. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 40 The Ritual laws and Religious stories of the Heathens. 1656 *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 417 By our ritual Books we are clear of this seducing. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Christian Sacr.* iv. Wks. 1823 V. 453 The ritual laws restrained the Jews from conversing familiarly with the heathens, or unclean persons. 1821 WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* III. xix, Through a zodiac, moves the ritual year Of England's Church. 1850 SIR G. SCOTT *Anc. Churches* 19 *note,* The antiquarian, the purely æsthetic, or the ritual branch of the subject. 1885 H. O. WAKEMAN *Hist. Relig. Eng.* xi. 120 An association was formed..to test the legality of these ritual alterations.

b. *Ritual choir,* that part of the church in which the choir-offices are performed.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. App. 672 The cloister had one door into the choir and one door into the nave, that is to say, the ritual choir was west of the crossing. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 358 A space of 8 feet was to be left behind the high altar, thus reducing the length of the ritual choir to 95 feet.

2. Of the nature of, forming, a rite or rites.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 247 Ritual, and ceremonial things, which are..the subsidies of religion. 1652 STERRY *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 13 These rituall observations, these consecrated formes. 1682 *News fr. France* 6 All opinions and practices in the Ritual part of Religion seem indifferent to them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 588 Due ritual honours to the gods I pay. *Ibid.* 792 We..quit the ships, and..With ritual hecatombs the gods adore. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* VI, Whirling him In ritual dance, till breath and sense were gone. 1867 D. DUNCAN *Disc.* viii. 155 Holiness does not consist in bodily austerities or in ritual observances. 1896 JESSOPP & JAMES *St. William of Norwich* p. lxxvii, Ritual-murder as a practice has been learnedly and thoroughly disproved by Strack and others.

B. *sb.* 1. A prescribed order of performing religious or other devotional service.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* (ed. 2) § 89 Then the Bishop prayes *ritè,* according to the rituall or constitution. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 349 According to the Greek ritual (if I may use that expression). 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 121 There was a..dignity in the Jewish ritual. 1795 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. II. 513 Animating their disciples to religious frenzy by the uncouth ceremonies of a savage ritual. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vi. 290 The Romish ritual was not admitted into its churches till long after it had been adopted in the rest of Europe. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 466 A long procession with embroidered banners, supplying in their ritual the want of images. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth Lond.* (ed. 2) 93 The ritual resembles that of the Church of England.

transf. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 549 Nor in Love's Ritual can We ever find Vows made to last. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* (Bohn) II. 83 Politeness is the ritual of society, as prayers are of the church.

b. A book containing the order, forms, or ceremonies, to be observed in the celebration of religious or other solemn service.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues of Egypt* x, The Sorcerers..smil'd at th' unaccustomed Spell Which no Egyptian Rituals tell. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* viii. 27 He likewise was the first that published the Ritual in the Laplandish tongue. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 328 An Heathen Ritual could not instruct a Man better..in the particular Ceremonies..that attended the different kinds of Sacrifices. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are several Passages in Cato's Books..which may give us some Idea of the Rituals of the Antients. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. App. 420 In pp. 185, 187 of the ritual occurs another collection of similar entries. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* lxix. VI. 156 That the use of it as a ritual was virtually suspended.

2. *pl.* Ritual observances; ceremonial acts.

a 1656 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 24 There were in the first passover..certain rituals or occasionals. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* II. 103 God..will have order both in substantials and circumstantials, in reals and in rituals. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 25 In solemn form the rituals are prepar'd. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 40 Sects, or Heresies, may be formed about Rituals..as well as about Points of Doctrine. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, Your religion and your temperance are so much offended by Roman rituals.

3. The performance of ritual acts.

1867 *Times* 26 Nov. 8/4 In only one small parish, with about 150 people,..had there been any attempt at what he called ritual. 1875 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1897) IV. 279 He had not heard of Ritual being excepted against by the congregation when there was not fussiness or self-consciousness or some like fault. 1883 W. H. R. JONES *Introd. Reg. S. Osmund* (Rolls) I. p. xxxvi, Of course it was an age in which much of the general teaching was by outward ritual, *attrib.* 1882 WILBERFORCE & ASHWELL *Life Bp. Wilberforce* III. vii. 186 The appointment of the Ritual Commission. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 7/2 The taste for ritual suits is certainly on the wane.

Ritualism (ri·tiuălizm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *ritualisme.*] The study, practice, or system of ritual observances. In recent use, *esp.* excessive observance or practice of ritual.

1843 *Hierurgia Anglicana* Introd. p. ii, The Editors.. may be supposed at least to have paid some attention to ritualism. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Methodism* 304 The adaptation of Romanism—or if we were to use more comprehensive phrases, we should say—sensuous Ritualism, to engage and charm imaginative, sensitive and meditative minds. 1866 RAINE *Vestments* 11 The cathedrals made an outpost for the advance of ritualism. 1883 *Q. Rev.* CLVI. 530 Three years ago Ritualism enjoyed a sort of grudging toleration.

transf. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 280 The Troubadour hailed the return of spring; but with him it was a piece of empty ritualism. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 270 The spirit of legal ritualism..developed among the Romans a number of intricate ceremonies.

Ritualist (ri·tiuălist). [f as prec. + -IST. So F. *ritualiste,* Sp. *-ista.*]

1. One versed in ritual; a student of liturgical rites and ceremonies.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 206 In Ancient Liturgies and Ritualists. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 217 In the Church of Rome..they had nothing before the Sacrifice, as the old Ritualists agree, besides the Epistle and Gospel. 1710 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The Roman Ritualists would have the Celebration of this holy Season to be Apostolical. 1725 BOURNE *Antig. Vulg.* xxiv. in Brand (1777) 250 Belithus, a Ritualist of those Times tells us, That it was in some Churches. 1845 PALMER *Suppl. Orig. Lit.* 26 Ritualists have stated that the Roman Breviary was considerably abbreviated..in the time of Pope Gregory VII. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 568 Cosin, the most learned ritualist among them.

2. One who advocates or practises the observance of symbolic religious rites, *esp.* to an extent regarded by others as excessive.

In recent use applied *spec.* to the High Church party in the Church of England.

1677 *Life & Death J. Alleine* viii. (1838) 119 He was neither Legalist, nor Solifidian, neither Ritualist, nor Enthusiast. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* I. 113 The high-flown Ritualists and Ceremony-mongers of the Clergy. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ritualist,* one that stickles, or stands up for Rituals or Ceremonies in Religious Worship. *a* 1761 LAW *Behmen's Wks.* (1764) I. a ij, Every Methodist and Moravian Leader, the Orthodox Ritualist, and the Pathetic Lecturer. 1846 F. CLOSE *Apol. for Evang. Party* 17 The bishops and the 'puritan party' were found on the same side, and the ritualists were for the time defeated. 1866 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradox* (1872) 43, I am told that the Ritualists give short and practical sermons. 1867 MACKONOCHIE in *Ch. Times* 12 Jan. 18/2 People have taken to call us 'Ritualists'. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 671 The present movement in favour of ritual is not confined to ritualists.

attrib. 1874 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 199 The second stage of the Ritualist movement consisted of attempts to follow out with exactness the rubrics of the Prayer-Book. 1875 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1897) IV. 279 The whole extreme Ritualist party is practically infallibilist.

Ritualistic (ritiuălistik). [f. prec. + -IST-IC.] Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, ritualists or ritualism; devoted to, or fond of, ritual.

1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 36 The perfection of a ritualistic church. 1866 RAINE *Vestments* 20 The possibility of further ritualistic development. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 141 She was very religious and strongly ritualistic. 1900 BP. HOW *Lighter Moments* 41 Their clergyman was accused of ritualistic tendencies.

Hence **Ritualistically** *adv.*

1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 431 Even if the School Board were ritualistically inclined. 1886 *Academy* 21 Aug. 113/3 A religionism dogmatically and ritualistically vague.

†Ritua·lity. *Obs.* [f. RITUAL *a.* + -ITY.]

1. A rite or ceremony.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 6 The Royal Corps.. was..inhum'd with the greatest solemnities and most stately ritualities could be devised.

2. Ritualism; attention to ritual.

1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 129 To keep Christians from enthusiasm in one extreme, and from what some call 'rituality' on the other. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 51 *note,* Crucified, as it were, twixt Ritualitie and Scrupulositie.

Ritualise (ri·tiuăləiz), *v.* [f. RITUAL *sb.* + -IZE]

1. *intr.* To practise ritualism.

1842 EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 291 Church and old book mumble and ritualize to an unheeding and advancing mind. 1892 *Cath. News* 27 Aug. 3 Some of the clergy will be drawn towards ritualising more forcibly.

2. *trans.* To convert into a ritual; to bring over to ritualism.

1847 *Oxford & Cambr. Rev.* V. 643 The..service of the Church was set about being regulated and ritualized. 1894 J. KERR in *Romanism & Ritualism* 170 If a number of ministers in Presbyterian charges where no ritualism exists were to resolve to ritualise and Romanise their congregations.

Hence **Ri·tualised** *ppl. a.*

1882 FROUDE in *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 They entered the ritualised churches, tore down the new chancel rails.

Ri·tualless, *a.* [-LESS.] Devoid of ritual.

1897 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 664/3 Religion therefore is.. almost ritualless mythism.

Ri·tually, *adv.* [f. RITUAL *a.* + -LY 2.] By proper rites; in respect of ritual, etc.

1618 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 154 [The]

solemnity of drinking out of a cup, ritually composed, deckt, and fill'd with countrey liquor. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* vi. 20 'All of them were pure'—Ritually at least, if not really. 1752 WARBURTON *Serm.* Wks. 1788 V. 79 The rest of the sons of Adam; who, because ritually unholy and prophane, were deemed to be naturally unrelated to them. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) IV. 291 Besides the mistletoe, the Druids ritually gathered the Selago. 1847 *Ecclesiologist* May 200 Chancel..is ritually confined to that part of the church where the Clerici celebrate the lesser offices. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* II. ii. 184 Obligations to be holy, not ritually only but really.

† **Ri·tuous,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ = RITUAL *a.*

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 569 Whence had you all that rituous store Vs'd in the masse, and nam'd before?

Riuage, Riual, obs. ff. RIVAGE, RIVAL. **Riue,** obs. f. RIFE, RIVE. **Riuel,** obs. f. RIVEL. **Riuele,** obs. f. RULE. **Riuelet,** obs. var. RIVULET. **Riueling, -yng,** obs. ff. RIVELING[1]. **Riuely,** obs. f. RIFELY. **Riuen,** obs. f. RIVEN. **Riuer(e,** obs. ff. REAVER, RIVER. **Riuersa,** var. RIVERSO *Obs.* **Riuulet,** obs. var. RIVULET.

Rivage (rəi·vėdʒ). Also 4–6 **ryuage, -vage;** 5–7 **riuage.** [a. F. *rivage* (12–13th c.): see RIVE *sb.*[1] and -AGE. So It. *rivaggio*; med.L. *rivagium* (esp. in sense 3).]

1. A coast, shore, or bank. Now only *poet.*

13.. *Reinbroun* xxix. 10 Þe cite on þe riuage hii sye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 329 The hihe festes of Neptune Upon the stronde at the rivage..Sollempneliche thei besihe. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 592 He gan to shippen atte Ryuage; Wynde aroos wiþ wood rage. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D vij, A good holy man which was on the ryuage of the see. 1490 — *Eneydos* vii. 30 Dydo..arryued vpon the Ryuage of affryque for to repayre hir shyppes. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 40 Sum other Contraye in the possession of his enemye vpon the Ryvage of the see. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 20 The golden sand, The which Pactolus..Throwes forth upon the rivage. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ii. 5 Having imbattelled themselves neere unto the rivage. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 161 The River full of Ships,..the rivage full of sea-faring men. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 208 The scent of the orange flowers from the rivage of Genoa.

1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXIX. vii, So mov'd she on, against the current, up The verdant rivage. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 100 The dreadful rivages, and brawling floods.

attrib. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. xvi, Ryght by anone the rivage syde, She cast an anker. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 44 This sorofull boitman..sum..maid to stand Fer from the rivage syde upon the sand.

† **2.** Arrival at, landing on, a shore. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6079 Kyng Alisaunder, and his baronage, Haveth y-take god ryuage. c 1475 *Partenay* 2734 Hys brother..At vavuent that day riuage gan purchas. c 1500 *Melusine* 114 The patrons made theire recommendacions to god..that by hys benygne grace he wyl graunte to them good ryuage.

† **3.** Shore or river dues. *Obs.*

Quot. 1598 is translated from a charter of 1278.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 117 So that they shall be free..from all lastage, tallage, passage, cariage, riuage. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rivage*,..a certain Toll, or Duty anciently paid to the King, in some Rivers, for the Passage of Boats, or Vessels.]

Hence † **Ri·vaging,** the act of making up or repairing the bank of a stream. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Surv.* II. ii. 50 Sewaging, rilling, brooking, riuaging, foording.

† **Rival,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **riuale,** 5 **riuayle,** 6 **rivaile;** 5 **ryuaile, -ayle, ryvaille, -aylle,** 6 **ryual(e.** [a. OF. *rivaille*, f. *rive* RIVE *sb.*[1]]

1. A bank, shore, landing-place. Also *port rival.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 153 Þe kynges moder Richard Arriued at þat riuale. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 52 He þat spendys his good ouyr mesure shal sone come to þe better riuale of pouert. c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1328 Walkyng by Ryvaylles, holdyng ther passage On plesaunt hylles. 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 217 That noo Man be distreyned too make Bruggis ne Ryuals. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* (Hunterian Cl.) 57 As I was comming alongst the port ryuale of Niniuie.

2. Landing; arrival at a port.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 8110 To Grekis pleinly þis ryvaille So mortal was & so infortunat. 15.. *Piers of Fulham* 316 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 13 To make his rivaile to be know, At redclif in his saile to show.

Rival (rəi·văl), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Also 6–7 **riual,** 7 **riu-, rivall.** [ad. L. *rīvāl-is*, orig. one living on the opposite bank of a stream from another, f. *rīvus* stream. Hence also F. *rival* (15th c.), Sp. and Pg. *rival*, It. *rivale.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one who strives to equal or outdo another in any respect.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Dec.* (1592) 106 To mingle poison priuily..Or else in armour openly to worke his riuals death. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 156 You both are Riuals, and loue Hermia; And now both Riuals to mocke Helena. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* xxvi. (1662) 127 The Independents think themselves manumitted from their Rivals service. 1694 ADDISON *Virg.* Wks. 1726 I. 20 So let the royal insect rule alone And reign without a rival in his throne. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 ¶ 1 My Lovers are at the Feet of my Rivals, my Rivals are every Day bewailing me. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IX. III. 173 He beheld a prosperous rival receiving those ensigns of dignity of which he had been stripped. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* x. I. 436 Chalcis and Eretria were long rivals. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xv, Come, we will not be rivals, we will be friends. 1899 MISS HARRADEN *Fowler* 128, I believe the medical name for a rival is 'colleague'.

Comb. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 131 (Q.[1]), The Eglewinged pride Of skie aspiring and ambitious thoughts, With riuall hating enuy.

transf. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) 211 That long line of low hills,..which seems like a feeble rival of the loftier ranges of the West.

2. One who, or that which, disputes distinction or renown with some other person or thing.

1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* iv, That neither Rome nor Athens can bring forth A Name in noble deeds Rivall to thee! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 472 And so refus'd might in opinion stand His rivals, winning cheap the high repute. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. (1788) 194 The successor of one Chancellor might well pretend to be the rival of another. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 81 This stadium. is extolled as without a rival, and as unequalled by any theatre. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxvii. 400 A man who has had no rival in the times which are past. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 403 The Spanish generals stood without rivals in their military skill.

B. *adj.* Holding the position of a rival or rivals.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 139, I know you two are Riuall enemies. 1619 DRAYTON *Lady Geraldine to Surrey* 11 Nor euer did suspitious riuall Eye Yet lye in wait my Fauours to espie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 28 The Rival Chariots in the Race shall strive. 1712 POPE *Ep. to Miss Blount* 15 Ev'n rival Wits did Voiture's death deplore. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 123 Thus nature works..in defiance of her rival pow'rs. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 62 These Ministers of State attempted..to restrain or abolish, a rival minority. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 227 He was perfectly..candid in appraisement of the wine of rival houses.

Comb. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 47 The principle..may be termed the double-shop, or rival-shop principle.

† **Ri·val,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [? ad. L. *rīvulus*, dim. of *rīvus*; cf. RIVEL *sb.*[3]] A small stream.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 68 A faire seeming.. fountaine..deuided into two armes or riuals from the head.

Rival, obs. form of RIVEL *v.*[1]

Rival (rəi·văl), *v.* [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To enter into competition with; to contend or vie with; to strive to equal or excel (another).

1609 W. M. *Man in Moon* (1849) 43 He watcheth and prayeth for her,..sobbing like a silly sot if he be rivald and put besides her. 1637 RUTTER *Cid* III. iv, Shall I Love where I am so rivall'd? No, my heart. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* V. 10 Your Merit and your Years command the Choice: Amyntas only rivals you in Voice. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 91 ¶ 1 These Beauties Rival each other on all Occasions. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 25 You will have one half of the gay world to rival, and the other to approve your choice. 1824 BP HEBER *Life Jer. Taylor* p. ccx, A work..which contending sects have rivalled each other in approving. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432, I had no idea of rivalling him or his poems.

b. *transf.* of things.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 431 The cheering fragrance of her dewy vales, And music of her woods—no works of man May rival these. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 370 A host of writers, whose numbers rivalled, if they did not surpass, those of the sixteenth century. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 A crash which rivalled thunder. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* v. 208 A desert region, rivalling..the bare and repulsive features of the Sahara.

2. *intr.* To act as a rival, be a competitor.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 194 We first addresse toward you, who with this King Hath riuald for our Daughter. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref., Every Colon & Column of your lives..[will] cause your Names (Rivalling with time) to survive on Earth. 1862 *Vacation Tour.* 1861, 271 Even Christianity has not been able to uproot an idea which Poetry and Art have rivalled to perpetuate. 1898 TOUT *Empire & Papacy* xvii. (1901) 427 The Lombard and Cahorsin usurers, who had now begun to rival with the Israelites in finance.

† **b.** So with *it.* *Obs.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 65 Silver and gold rival'd it in number and weight with the stones in the street. *Ibid.* 68 His [Joshua's] rivalling it with his master in dividing of Jordan's Rivers, Red Sea-like.

Hence **Ri·valled** *ppl. a.*; **Ri·valling** *vbl. sb.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 76 Whom, with-out Force, Uproar, or Rivaling, Nature and Law, and Fortune make a King. a 1649 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro, Flaming Heart* 44 Give Him the vail; that he may cover The Red cheeks of a rivall'd lover. a 1748 THOMSON *Hymn on Solitude* 24 As..she, .Amid the long withdrawing vale, Awakes the rival'd nightingale.

Ri·valess. [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -ESS.] A female rival or competitor.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 465 Once formerly Romes great Rivaless. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 434 She got to her Rivaless's Throne: where she stood upright, leaning against a Pillar. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxix. 414 For, oh, my happy rivaless! if you tear from me my husband,. I cannot help it.

Rivalet, obs. form of RIVULET.

‖ **Riva·lis.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [L. *rīvālis.*] A rival.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Your Riualis..dispatcheth his lacquay to the chamber, early, to know what her colours are for the day.

Ri·valism. *rare.* [-ISM.] Rivalry.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 32 Where Christian brotherhood and mutual esteem have taken the place of wretched rivalism.

Rivality (rəivæ·lĭti). [ad. L. *rīvālitas*: see RIVAL *sb.*[2] and -ITY. So F. *rivalité*, It. *rivalita*, Sp. *rivalidad*, Pg. *-ade.*] = RIVALRY 1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 140 Dame Venus and kingdooms can no riualitye suffer. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. v. 8 Cæsar..denied him riuality, would not let him partake in the glory of action. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* (1686) 107 Whatever worship more than meere humane is imparted to the creature, sets it in rivality with our Maker. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1868) 236 Loyalty can admit of no rivality. 1781 *Characters* in *Ann. Reg.* 31/1 The rivality between the two nations will last. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 318, I wish this rivality to be strongly marked. 1803 [see RIVALRY 2]. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poet.* II. 63 It..stimulates the exertions of rivality without hazarding its disappointments. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* x, Society is a Battle of the Frogs, for rivality in dress and debt.

Rivalize (rəi·văləiz), *v.* [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -IZE. Cf. F. *rivaliser*, Pg. *-isar*, Sp. *-izar.*] *intr.* To enter into rivalry, to compete, *with.*

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 337 Being..the delegates of a spiritual authority, rivalizing with the temporal authority of the king. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 385 These steps I took, not with the intention of rivalizing with M. Daguerre in the perfection of his processes.

Ri·valless, *a.* [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a rival; having no rival.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 69 When his young eye was bright as her rivalless star. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvii. § 27 Leaving Fleur de Marie and Virginia rivalless.

Rivalrous (rəi·vălrəs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS.] Of the nature of rivalry.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 415 These would tend to independency, to rivalrous competition. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 45 Celebrated..for their rivalrous animosity in lecture-room.

Rivalry (rəi·vălri). [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -RY.]

1. The act of rivalling; competition, emulation.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 230 Who enuies him? not I, For well he may, without all riualrie. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 82 Forsaking all the base and sinful rivalry of the world. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), Those antagonists, who, by their rivalry for greatness, divided a whole age. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, From those early marriages proceeds likewise the rivalry of parents and children. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi, Jealousies, rivalries, envy, intervene to separate others from our side. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxix, The innate selfishness and rivalry of human nature 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 403 Let them have conflict and rivalry in these matters in accordance with the law.

2. A body of rivals.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 114 The appearance of Ulysses among the suitors of Penelope disappointed the *rivality* of the whole *rivalry.*

Rivalship (rəi·vălʃip). [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] The state or character of a rival; emulation, competition, rivalry.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, He hath confess'd To me in private that he loves another..; therefore Secure you of rivalship. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 That proud Madam which Pallas, for her Rivalship, transform'd into the Spider. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. i, I was beginning to mistrust some rivalship in the case. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxix. II. 161 The emulation and rivalship which had so long subsisted between these two monarchs. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 198 The necessity must exist so long as rivalship continues among independent states. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Probl.* 224 Permanence is necessary to good government, and our system of party rivalship forbids permanence.

† **Ri·valty.** *Obs. rare.* [-TY.] Rivalry.

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Populi* 21 This does absolutely destroy that opinion, which places the good of Kings in any rivalty with the good of States. 1662 *Eikon Bas.* in *Chas. I, Wks.* 136 They are divided to so high a rivalty [*ed.* 1648 rivalry] as sets them more at defiance against each other then against their first Antagonists.

† **Rive,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **ryue,** 4–6 **ryve,** 4, 6 **riue.** [a. OF. *rive*:—L. *rīpa* bank.]

a. The sea-shore. **b.** The bank of a river.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 142 Bliþe beo we on lyue, Vre schup is on ryue. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1369 Now bringeþ me atte riue Schip and oþir þing. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 Whan they herde hou Uluxes Is londed ther upon the ryve. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 79 b, In alle parties along by the Ryue of the cite. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* XI. ii, To wesche and purge hym, he must goo ayenst the ryve of a flood or ryver.

† **Rive,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 5 **ryue, riue.** [App. ad. L. *rīvus* stream.] A stream or rill.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Somtyme an ost must passe ouer grete watres & ryues. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Anie streites, riuers, riues, or brokes, salte or freshe within the realme.

† **Rive,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. In 5 **ryve.** [= MDu. *rive* (Du. *rijf*), Fris. *riuwe*, ON. and Icel. *hrífa* (Norw. *riva*, Sw. *rifva*, Da. *rive*).] A rake.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryve, or rake, *rastrum.*

Rive (rəiv), *sb.*[4] [f. RIVE *v.*[1]] A pull, tug, tear, rent, crack, etc.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iij, And so ordred laye it to the ryue of the glasse standynge upon the fyre. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rive*, a rent, or tear. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. vii. 246 A little hollow place in a wild moor,. where our horses get nothing but a rive o' heather. a 1878 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 223 Sair's the rive that breaks the twist Which binds our hearts in ane. 1895 CROCKETT *Men Moss-Hags* lii, With one rive he tore it from its fastenings.

Rive, obs. form of RIFE *a.*

Rive (rəiv), *v.*[1] [a. ON. and Icel. *rífa* (Norw. *riva*, Sw. *rifva*, Da. *rive*), = OFris. **rīva* (in pa. pple. *eriven*). It is doubtful whether these are to be identified with MLG. *rīven*, Du. *rijven*, G. *reiben* to rub, grate, rasp, etc.]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). *a.* 3–7 **riue,** 4–6 **ryue** (6 *Sc.* **rywe, ryiue**); 4–7 (9 *Sc.*) **ryve** (5 **ryvyn**), 4– **rive.**

For examples of these see B. 1, 10, and 11.

β. 4 **rijf, 4–5 ryf** (5 **ryff**), **rife, 5–6 ryfe**; *Sc.* 5–6 **rif, 6 riff(e, ryffe.**

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxiii. 5 þai had na myght to ryfe vs. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 255 Thair mycht men se men rif thar hare. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 362, I salle..ryfe it in sondyre. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 153 To were my shoyn & ryfe my hose. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 91 Ane rude speir..did his precious body ryff. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 108 To ryfe the lyfe out of my bodie.

2. *Pa. t. a.* 3–5 **rof, 4–5 rofe, roff** (5 **roffe**), **roof** (5 **roofe**), 4–6 **roue**, 7 (9) **rove**, 9 *dial.* **rov.**

c 1275 LAY. 26566 þe spere..rof þorh þan swere. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9288 Hys rolle to-braste and rofe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 661 *Cleopatra*, He..roof hym-self anoon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10298 þai..Rofe hit full Roidly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi. 82 She..rofe her self thorow the body. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xiii. 5 Y^e^ altare roue. 1807 in *Allan's Tyneside Songs* (1891) 90 Aw..Rove my breeks.

β. 4–5 **raf(e, 5 raffe** (5–6 *Sc.* **raeff, raif(f, raife**); 4–6 **raue** (5–6 *Sc.* **rawe**), 5– **rave** (7 *Sc.* **raive**), 9 *dial.* **raeve, reeve.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7510, I þair chafftes raue in tua. *Ibid.* 9110 He wald men raf it al to dust. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 93 Scho..grat, & rawe hir hare. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 55 With þer hornys & þer tethe þai rafe his flessh. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4683 þai raue þair clathes. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvii. 160 It raue clene in sondre. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 623 Wind, that raif the sails in sunder. 1603 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scott.* VI. 589 [He] raive and distroyit it. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xvii, Wi' her nails she rave his face. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 190 [They] rugg't and rave them out. 1828 P. BUCHAN *Ballads* (1875) II. 249 Meggie reave her yellow hair.

γ. 4–5 **ref, 5 refe.**

13.. *Cursor M.* 24420 (Gött.), þe temple fra þe rof it ref. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 7809 (Trin.), þourȝe his body my swerd I ref. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 48 The ovyn refe a sondre.

δ. 6 **ryued, ryved, riued, yriv'd, 7– rived, 8 riv'd.**

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII (1811) 249 The wynde ryued..ouer the nomber of vi. hundred howses. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* b iij b, It riued a sunder their kyngdome. 1591 SPENSER *Astrophel* 120 That it both bone and muscles ryved quight. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. vi. 15 That all his mayle yriv'd. 1727 DE FOE *Protestant Monastery* 14 She..used me in such a Manner as has riv'd my .. Heart. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 475 Achilles drove his spear, And rived his skull. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxvii, [I] rived them [*sc.* rabbits] asunder.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 4–6 **ryuen** (5 **ryuyn**), 5–6 **ryven**, 5 *Sc.* **rywen, -ine**; 4–7 **riuen** (4 **riuin**); 5 **rifen**; 5– **riven** (7 *Sc.* **rivin**).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4165 He riuen es Wit beistes wild. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 346 Pane wes he..rywine & rente. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3539 Thair sheldes war shiferd, and helms rifen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/1 To be Ryven, *fatiscere*. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 48 Torn, broken, and ryven in peces. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 323 A rough knot, not riuen out. 1746 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lxix, The brand by which the rocks are riven. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xiv. (1874) 342 Riven by the lightenings.

β. 4 (6 *Sc.*) **reuin, 5 reuen, 5, 7 reven**; 9 *dial.* **reaven**; *Sc.* 5 **refyn(e, rewyn, rewine, 5–6 reuyn, 6 rewin, revin, reivin, reiuen.**

13.. *Cursor M.* 22636 (Gött.), þat erd þat sal be reuin. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 25 He wald haf refyn [him] sone. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13320 Ther schal be ieuen many a scheld. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 1898 His westment rewyn al in raggis. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vii. 69 This mantil..vas reuyn. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 251 Quhair thay war reiuen in duigis.

γ. 5 **ryue, reve, 6 rive**, 9 *dial.* **riv.**

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1855 (Trin.), Ofte þei wende her shippe wold ha ryue. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6001 The sheld that was reue. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 5 That seem'd a marble rocke asunder could have rive. 1895 A. PATTERSON *On the Broads* 22 Years ago, afore laths was riv'.

δ. 6 **ryued, 7 riv'd, 7– rived.**

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* II. (1811) 249 Y^e^ rofe..was also ryued. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 6 When the scolding Winds Haue riu'd the knottie Oakes. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ii. 39 The tree..was rived asunder. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 216 My heart is rived with agony!

B. Signification.

In standard English the word is now somewhat rare, being most frequently employed in sense 4, and chiefly in the pa. pple. *riven* (riv'n).

I. *trans.* **1.** To tear apart or in pieces by pulling or tugging; to rend or lacerate with the hands, claws, etc.; to pull asunder.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4161 His kyrtil sal we riue and rend. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 888 Wormes sal ryve hym in sondre. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 283 Ychon..with oder dyd stryve And with her naylys her chekys dyd ryve. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 815, I sall ryiue the Ravyne, baith guttis and gall. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 529, I praye you, syr, ryue me this cloute. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 329 Monsieur Dosell and the Capitanis.., efter the reading of thame, began to ryve thair awin beardis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 20 Thay sett vpon thame, and.. thame onlie thay ryue with thair teith. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 76 They sett on him in church, ryves his gowne,..and so..dismisses him. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* III. vi, Then will I..disfigure And dash my Face, and rive my clotted Hair. *c* 1715 in Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 393 Dee'l ryve and burst him. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, What are ye pooin' me that gate for?—Ye will rive my coat. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. 394 Rive us that sheet o' paaper i' two.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 103 ȝif rychesse liken þe fleishe, nebeles þei ryven þe soule. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 175 in *Macro Plays* 41 Ye Godis ymage neuer xall ryve. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 44 The malice greit, that ilk to vther beiris, Dois ryfe my bowells. *c* 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie* iv, I'm on Parnassus' brink, Rivin the words to gar them clink. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* xvi. 349 It went through the land,..riving sects.

refl. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* I. xi, It was a sad sight to see that mother and that daughter rive themselves asunder.

† **b.** To tear up (a letter, document, etc.), so as to destroy or cancel. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1415 SIR T. GREY in 43 *Rep. Deputy Kpr. Rec.* 583, I redde hit and rofe hit and kest hit in a govnge. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 73 The said dauid bowy take it again, rafe & distruyt it, but þe said dauid westis consent. 1527 [see RIVING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 471 That..thair Comptrollar..at the first sycht and presentatioun of thame ryve and cancellat sic writtingis. *a* 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 506 Their armes were rivin at the Croce, in presence of the regent and the lords.

2. With various advs. and preps.:

a. To tear or pull *off* or *away*.

13.. *Cursor M.* 9099 (Gött.), Of his robe he gan to riue. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Wolf & Wether* xiii, Ane breir busk raif rudelie of the skyn. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 60 The claith that claif to his clere hyde, Thai raif away with ruggis rude. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 136 Excommunication, that rives off a member from the church. *c* 1784 BURNS *Ep. to Rankine* iii, Your curst wit..Rives 't aff their back.

b. To tear, wrench, or pluck roughly away *from* (a person or thing).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Comm. Cant.* 518 Deuyls, þe whilk cruelly ryuys saules fra god. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2157 Hir clothes ther scho rafe hir fro. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 835 The Tuchet..Raif his taile fra his rig. 1554 KNOX *Faythf. Admon.* C v, That God. haue much to do to ryffe or plucke any man backe from their forefathers footesteppes. 1816 BYRON *Corsair* III vi, Thy loved one from thee riven. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 129 The cold hands came down on Grettir's arms, riving them from their hold.

c. To pull *down*, or *to* the ground; to tear, drag, or pull *up* or *out*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 305 He þe tempil suld in hy of dame diane gete Ryve done. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4783 Robbet was þis ronke hold & ryuyn to ground. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. iii. 596 The bore torned hym nemly & rafe out the longes & the hert of the hors. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* ii. 14 The bordes of Cedre shalbe ryuen downe. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 93 Plowing..riueth and plucketh vp by the rootes, all thistles, brambles and weedes. *c* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* lv. 12 Rigour ryvis the hairt out by the root. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 3 3 An hard and a rough knot, not riuen out by the Author of the History. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* v. i, As storms let loose That riue the trunks of tallest cedars down. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 161 John Arnold..gave Order to the Sexton to rive it out for the Plumber's Use. 1873 GIBBON *For Lack of Gold* xxi, I would rive the heart out of my breast.

3. To sever, cleave, or divide, by means of a knife or weapon; † to pierce or thrust.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1341 Syben britned þay þe brest, &.. Ryuez hit vp radly, ryȝt to þe byȝt. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1351 *Dido*, With his sword she rof hyre herte. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14944 The sharpe sperys hed.. Rooff that lord vnto the herte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 316 b/2 He sayd yf it be trewe..late a swerd ryue me thurgh my body. *a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* 592 Vpon my swords sharpe point standeth pale death Readie to riue in two thy caitiue brest. 1659 [see RIFE *sb.*[1]]. 1668 HOPKINS *Serm.* (1685) 57 What torments the conscience feels, when God causes his sword to enter into it, to rive it. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 475 Achilles drove his spear, And rived his skull.

refl. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 373 She rofe hir selfe to the herte. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xiii, Scipion..rofe hymselfe to the heart and so died. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 21 With a swerde..she roof her self vnto the herte. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 187 Marcely,..Inrag'd and mad with griefe, himselfe in two did riue.

† **b.** To drive (a weapon) *through* (the heart, etc.); to thrust *into* (the body). *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1793 *Lucrece*, This swerd thour out thyn herte shal I ryue. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7809 (Trin.), þourȝe his body my swerd I ref. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 69/1 Eche toke other by the heed and roof their swerdes in to eche other sydes.

† **c.** To make (a way) by piercing. *Obs.*—[1]

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxxxii, You deere lims.., Through which my cruell blade this flood-gate roue.

4. To rend or split by means of shock, violent impact or pressure, etc.; to strike asunder; † to break or crack (a dish).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22636 þe deuels vte sal be fordriuen O þat erth þat sal be riuen. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 Ten schippes wer dryuen, þorgh ille auisement, þorgh a tempest ryuen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 b, This deth..dyd ryue the myghty & stronge wall of y^e^ [temple]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 9 b, [They] shot.. great stones.., the strokes whereof .shaked, crushed and ryued the walles. 1596 [see A. 3 γ]. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1657 If a dish happen to be a little riven or crackt, they eat no more in it. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxi. 288 After this, he..caused all the lesser Ordnance to be rived asunder, and the greater .to be cloyed. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lxix, Repentance..quells the brand by which the rocks are riven. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. xlviii, Like yonder blasted boughs by lightening riven. 1803 HEBER *Palestine* 55 Where the tempest rives the hoary stone. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 The Rhone glacier,..where it is greatly riven and dislocated.

fig. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 296 Those lurdans wote not what thay say; Thay ryse my hede. 1591 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 29 Ten thousand French haue tane the Sacrament, To ryue their dangerous Artillerie Vpon.. English Talbot. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. (1857) II. 248 With fire-words the exasperated rude Titan rives and smites these Girondins.

b. To split or cleave (wood, stone, etc.) by appropriate means. Also with *up*, *off*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvyn, or clyvyn, as men doo woodde, *findo*. 1530 PALSGR. 692/2, I ryve wodde in to bylletes, or splentes, or suche lyke, *je fends*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 Nitrum is a stone..easie to be riuen. 1622 BP. HALL *Contempl., O.T.* XVII. i, That wood which a single iron could not rive, is soon splitted with a double wedge. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 As for him that rives blocks, or carries packs, there is..no great intellectuall pensiveness. 1793 WINDHAM in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 190 The progress of the northern armies must, of necessity, be slow; they are there riving the block at the knotty end. 1830 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIII. 22 When this politic purpose had been sufficiently answered, it was riven up for fuel. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 258 It is a stake of pine wood..commonly speaking rived off at an early period.

absol. 1622 *Relat. Eng. Plantation in Plymouth* 24 We went on shore. Some to fell tymber, some to saw, some to riue, and some to carry.

transf. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 127 The taller horsemen who were riving it [*sc.* the column] deeper and deeper.

c. *techn.* To make (laths) by splitting wood along the grain into thin narrow strips.

1610 [implied in *lath-river*: see LATH *sb.* 4]. 1618 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 359 For ij men to rive lathes. [1892 *Eastern Morn News* (Hull) 16 Feb. 2/8 The lath-riving in Sweden] 1895 [see A. 3 γ].

b. *Sc.* and *north.* To plough (untilled ground); to break *up* with the plough. Also with *out*.

1536 *Reg. Magni Sig. Scot.* (1883) 394/2 To ryfe out, breke, and teill yeirlie 1000 acris of their..landis. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 271 Now mon thay..Ryue out the Mures, the bestialls gers intak. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 515 [The bailies and council] had revin out and sawin ane pairt thairof this present yeir. 1619–53 [see RIVING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxiii, His braw calf-ward whare gowans grew, Sae white an' bonie, Nae doubt they'll rive it wi' the plew. 1787 in Cudworth *Manningham*, etc. (1896) 330 That they will not..plow, grave, or rive up any Part of the Close of Land. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* i, I'll wad he hae liked to hae seen that braw sunny knowe a' riven out wi' the pleugh.

absol. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 70 Where the scythe cuts, and the sock rives.

6. To rend (the heart, soul, etc.) with painful thoughts or feelings.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26015 þarfor agh sinful man and wijf On þis maner þair hert to rijf. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 93 He schall ryue þe hert of his subgitz, þat ys to say,. his subgitz shall fele hym at þaire hertes. 1647 H. MORE *Exorcismus* Wks. (Grosart) 177 What's this that.. Rives my close-straitned heart? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v, Why will you rive my heart with such expressions? 1795 MACNEILL *Scotland's Skaith* xlii, Jean's condition Rave his very heart in twa. 1822 MRS. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 186 Deeply drawn sighs, which seemed to rive the agonized bosom from whence they issued. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlviii, All thoughts to rive the heart are here, and all are vain.

II. *absol.* † **7.** To pierce, cut, or shear *through* or *into* (the body). *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 26566 Beofs..smot hine..þat þe spere deore rof þorh þan swere. *Ibid.* 27685 þe brunie gan to berste, þat þe spere þorh rof. 1388 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* ii. 23 Abner smoot him with the spere.., and roof thorou3, and he was deed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5907 He bere to þe bold with a big swoide, And rof þuigh the Ribbes right to þe hert. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, Iason toke his swerd and roof into the paunche of the dragon.

8. To commit spoliation or robbery; to reave; to take away *from*. Now *dial.*

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XVI. 551 (Edinb.), On west half, towart Dunferlyng, Tuk land; and fast begouth to ryve. 1513 MORE in Hall *Chron., Edw. V* (1548) 9 b, There deuyse they newe robberies nightely and steale oute and robbe, riue, and kyll menne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Glendour* ix, Bent my selfe to rob and ryue 1816 [see RIVING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1858 RAYSON *Poems* 7 I've nought but sarvants riving frae me.

† **b.** *trans.* To rob or despoil (a person). *Obs.*

1582–8 *Hist. & Life Jas. VI* (1804) 85 The people..were become of sic dissoluit..actiones, that nane was in account bot he that wald ather kill or ryve his nybour.

9. To tear voraciously; to tug *at* something.

1552 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1148 The Ruuin began rudely to ruge and ryue, Full gourmondlyke his emptie throte to feid. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, 'Twa precious saints might pu' sundry wise, like twa cows riving at the same hay-band. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 248 *Rive*, to tear membrane from membrane, to eat voraciously without knife or fork. 'See how he's riving and eating'. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, Standing .roared and riven at by the wind. 1867 A. DAWSON *Rambling Recoll.* (1868) 8 His neighbour was 'riving' at an obstinate sinew.

III. *intr.* **10.** To part asunder; to cleave, split, crack, open up, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1767 þe see [gan] to ris, þe erth to riue. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 448 (Kölbing), Mani schaft þer gan riue. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 636 Thair sheldes sone bigan to ryve, Thair shaftes cheverd. 1480 *Kobt. Devyll* 133 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 224 They feared that the house woulde ryue a sonder. 1587 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* a iij, A lutynge for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. 1593 SACKVILLE *Induct., Mirr. Mag.* lxxix, As though the heauens riued with the noyse. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* 762 A thinne barke the which will soone rive, or cleeve asunder. 1616 SURFL. & MARKHAM *Country Farme* v. viii. 537 All sorts of ashes, either of Wood or Coale, is a good manure..for ground that is apt to chap or riue. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 110 The oak..may be called cowardly, as riving and splitting round about the passage of the bullet. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* Note

xlviii, Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots; the heels risp, and the seams rive. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II. ii. 426 Why let earth rive, gulf in These cursed Normans.

fig. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* i. 21 Lucan..said that the vecht of rome suld gar it ryue in mony partis. 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 78 Theyr Religion like an ancient building, worne with..age, riues and threatens ruine on euery side.

b. Of wood or stone: To admit of splitting or cleaving.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 437 A Tree we call Cypress..; it is soft and spungy, will not Rive. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 119 The body of the willow tree rives into pales. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 432 All like sorts of stone that are composed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction. 1831 JOHN HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 212 They rive, according to the term of the quarry-men, into thin..laminæ.

11. In hyperbolical or figurative use:

a. Of the heart: To break or burst with sorrow.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5718 She fighteth with hym ay, and stryveth, That his herte asondre ryveth. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 399 Me thynk my hert ryfis..To se sich stryfis. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 23 Thys playne worde..wold make..oure hertes to ryue in peces. *c* 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 13 This said, he sighd, as though his heart would riue. 1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* 1635 O kill me (Lord) or lo, my heart will riue. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems, Sister Helen* xxvii, He prays you, as his heart would rive,..To save his dear son's soul alive.

b. Denoting the effect of repletion, excessive laughter, etc.

1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* (1653) E j, My stomack began to rive for hunger. *a* 1682 F. SEMPILL *Blythsome Wedding* 72 There will be meal-kail and castocks With skink to sup till ye rive. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xiv, Jock, wi' laughing like to rive. 1785 BURNS *To a Haggis* iv, Then auld Guidman, maist like to rive, Bethankit hums. 1827 *Kinloch's Ballad Bk.* 68 Ye wad hae riven for laughter. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays* 20, I winna drink anither drap I My head is like to rive.

† **Rive,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: α. 4 **riue, ryue,** 5–6 **ryve** (5 **ryvyn**). *Pa. t.* 4 **riuede,** 5 **ryuede, revede,** (and *pa. pple.*) 3–4 **riued,** 4–5 **ryued,** 4–6 **ryved,** 5 *Sc.* **rywit,** 6 **riude.** β. *Pa. t.* 4 **roue, raue,** 5 **raffe.** γ. *Pa. pple.* 4 **(y)ryuen, 5 ryven, reuyn, revyn.** [ad. OF. *river*, aphetic form of *arriver* ARRIVE *v.* Common in the 14th cent.] *intr.* To arrive, to land. Freq. with *up.*

α. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 162 And sey..þat iche..On londe am riued here. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 920 Til inglond wil y riue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 Wiþ a grete navey he ryved up at Cornwayle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 63 To the haven of dethe when we gan to ryve. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvyn to londe, as schyppys or botys, fro water, *applico, appello.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/1 To Ryve vp, *appellere, applicare.* 1530 PALSGR. 632/2 In shorte space they ryved at Calays. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 134 We there were riude with vigerous entent With him to fight.

β. *c* 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 478 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 86 þe weders fand þai gude and gayne, So þat þai raue up in Romayne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 87 þe navy of Danes rove up at Sandwyche, and robbed Kent *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1097 + 15 (Linc MS.), This fayre navé Alle in lykynge passed the see, In Artasse up thay raffe.

γ. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 362 (MS. B), þo he was ware, þat such folk was y-armed .& ryuen vp hys lond. 14.. *Guy Warw.* 4244 So longe þe wynde haþ þem dreuyn: At Almayne they be vp reuyn. *Ibid.* 8476 In Awfryke well soone þey be yryuen. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1438 Sith we be ryven on this lond, To nyght wylle I ryde.

† **Rive,** *v.*[3] *Obs.*—[0] [Related to RIVE *sb.*[3] Cf. Du. *rijven*, Fris. *riuwje*] *trans.* To rake.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvyn, or rakyn, *rastro.*

Rived (rəivd), *ppl. a.* [f. RIVE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Riven, rent. Also *fig.*

1631 FLETCHER *Piscatory Eclogs* iii, To break the rived heart with fear and fright. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* I. i, Thou, all-powerful!..whose lightnings can pierce to the core the rived and quaking earth 1838 ELIZA COOK *I thank Thee, God!* vii, So in the rived heart there'll be Mercy that never flowed before.

† **Rived,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *rive*, early form of RIFE *a.* The ending is irregular.] = RIFE *a.*

a 1300 *Joseph & Jacob* 18 Forþi sende oure Louerd Noees flod. .Hi floten swiþe riued bi dich & bi pulle. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1740 So..riued [*v.r.* ryfe] is oure rewme þat þou may reȝt lycken þe store strenthe of oure stoure to sternes of þe heuen. *Ibid.* 1779 So riued is þe rede gold oure regions with-in. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 168 Couetise, pride, lechery were ryued alway.

† **Ri·vedly,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 **riuedlich(e, -li.** [f. RIVED *a.* + -LY[2].] = RIFELY *adv.*

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 103 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 þe .iii. dai he ros to liue; is lore riuedlich he send. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2115 For missing of þat mariage al murþe was seced, riuedliche þurth rome & reuþe bi-gunne. *Ibid.* 3840, I schal riuedli him rewarde to be riche for euer.

Riveir, obs. Sc. form of RIVER *sb.*[1]

† **Rivel,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **ryuel** (4 **reuel**), 5 **ryvel,** 6–7 **riuel,** 7 **riuil, -ell, rivel.** [Perh. repr. an OE. **rifel*, whence *rifelede* RIVELLED *a.*] A wrinkle or fold upon the skin (*esp.* of the face) or on the rind of a fruit.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xvi. 9 My ryuelis seyn witnesse azen me. 1387 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 257 He haþ a large ryuel, as it were a bagge, vnder þe chynne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxi. (Bodl. MS.), It is iseide þat figes doþ awei reuels of olde men ȝif þei ete wele þerof. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24273 Thou mayst se, by my lokkes hore, and by ryvels of my visage, How that I am called 'Age'.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 11 Though that the matrix ..be full of ryuelles or wrinkles by the reason that it is so contract from a great amplytude. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. vii, It wanteth the due parching and ripening against the sunne: and by that meanes commeth short of the rivels and blacknesse that the outlandish pepper hath. *Ibid.* XVIII. xii, It causeth the skin to looke cleare and white, and without any rivels or wrinkles. 1632 SHERWOOD, A riuell, *ride.*

fig. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiad.* (1878) 43 And leauing it their lothsome playstered skins, Shall shew the furrowed riuels of their sins.

† **Ri·vel,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. RIVEL *v.*[2]] A ravel or tangle.

?*a* 1630 JACKSON *Wks.* (1673) II. 513 You haue perhaps already espied..a knot or rivel, wherewith your beliefs.. may be entangled.

Ri·vel, *sb.*[3] *rare*—[1]. A rivulet.

1886 LEIFCHILD in *Contemp. Rev.* July 90 'Tis A full-fed rivel lapsing by.

Ri·vel, *v.*[1] Now *rare.* Forms: 4 **rivele,** 5 **ryvel,** 6 **ryvell,** 7 **rivell,** 8 **rival,** 4– **rivel**; 4, 6 **ryuel,** 4–7 **riuel.** [Cf. RIVELLED *a.*]

1. *intr.* To become wrinkled or shrivelled; to form wrinkles or small folds.

c 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I rivele, I roxle, I rake, I rouwe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 98 Hire chekes ben with teres wet, And rivelen as an emty skyn Hangende doun unto the chin. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7262 And highe shoes, knopped with dagges,.. Or botes riveling as a gype. 1530 PALSGR. 692/2, I ryvell, as ones vysage dothe for age, *je ride.* 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) F iij, The tender skinne will ryvill the more soone, and all the favour of the face waxeth old. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 357 Some will last a whole yeare and not wither and rivell. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* K vb, To rivell or wrinckle.

2. *trans.* To cause (the skin) to wrinkle or pucker; to shrivel *up.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 95 It riueleth the face. 1585 R. PARSONS *Chr. Exer.* II. iii. 268 Quickly commeth on olde age, which riueleth the skinne. 1609 N. F. *Fruiterers Secr.* 15 Neither layed in a windy colde roome, for feare of shrinking and riueling them. 1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 561 Raging time, care, rivels her upon a sudden. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks 1730 I. 55 Till the devouring heat..Rival thy body, and distort thy mind. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1279 And death came, death's breath rivelled up the lies. 1893 *S.E. Worc. Gloss.* s.v., He rivelled 'is brow.

absol. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. vi. vii, This pouldre..dryeth, riveleth, or wrynkleth, and incarneth not a lytle.

† **Ri·vel,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **ryuel, reuel,** 6 **ryvell.** [ad. obs. F. *rivler* (Walloon *rifler*) to ravel. Cf. RIVEL *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* **a.** To become entangled.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4629 Ropes ryueled and swerued [*Petyt MS.* reueld & snailed] in lyne.

b. To ravel or fray *out.*

1530 PALSGR. 692/2, I ryvell out, as sylke dothe, *je riule.*

2. *trans.* To open *out* by unravelling.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Civil Right Tythes* 297 'Tis in the hands of all men, and rivels out the generall subject into many particulars.

Rivelet, obs. form of RIVULET.

Riveling[1] (rivĕlin). Now *dial.* and *Hist.* Forms: 1 **rifeling,** 3 **riueling** (4 **-yng**), 4 **ryve-,** (9) **riveling**; 5 **revelyng(e,** *Sc.* **rewelyn, rewlyng, raweling**; 9 *dial.* **rivilin, riv(e)lin,** etc. [OE. *rifeling*, perh. related to RIVEL *sb.*[1], RIVELLED *a.* ON. *hriflingr* and MHG. *ribbalîn*, occurring only in the Perceval legend, represent OF. *revelin* (*rov-, rouvelin*), which was no doubt from early ME. The mod.F. *rivelin* a shop-worn shoe (Littré) may be the same word.]

1. A shoe of raw hide. = RILLING *sb.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125 *Obstrigelli*, rifelingas. ?*a* 1300 *MS. Digby* 172, fol. 146 b/1 *Perone* .i. anglice 'riueling'. *c* 1300 in Langtoft *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 264 Somme is left na thing, Bot his rough ryveling To hippe tharynne. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 þou getes no þing, but þi riuelyng, to hang þer inne. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 4421 Hys knychtis weryd revelyngs Off hydis or off hart hemmyuys. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 219 Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer;..Rouch rewlyngis apon thi harlot fete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 305/2 A Revelynge, *perо.*

1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Ork. & Shetl.* 13 A kind of shoe of the untanned skins of the ox and seal, which are called rivilins. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 10/5 At Symbister we note that most of the boatmen wear 'rivilins'.

† **2.** *transf.* A wearer of rivelings; a Scot. *rare.*

c 1300 in Langtoft *Chron.* (MS. Fairf. 22) lf. 4 Tprut! skot riueling, In vnseli timing Crope þu out of cage. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* ii. 19 Rughfute riueling, now kindels þi care.

† **Ri·veling**[2]. *Obs.* In 7 **riuel(l)ing.** [Perh. based upon *rivelet*, obs. form of RIVULET.] A rivulet or rill.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 5 Hypocrenes pure riuelings of wit. 1621 — *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 61 Ninus Tombe, Erected neare a Christall riueling. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVIII. 256 Swale bonny Codbeck brings, And Willowbeck with her, two pretty Riuellings.

Rivelled (rivˈld), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 **rifelede,** 4 **riuelede,** 4, 6–7 **riueled** (5 **riou-**), 4, 6– **riveled** (5-id), 6– **rivelled,** 6–7 **riueld, rivel(l)d**; 5 **ryuelyd,** 6 **ryu-, ryvyled, ryu-, ryvelled,** 5 **ryuelde,** 6 **ryuilde,** 7 **ryveld.** β. 5 **reuylde,** 5–6 **reueled** (5 **-lid**), 6 **reuyled, reveld.** [OE. *rifelede*, app. f. **rifel* (see RIVEL *sb.*[1]), of obscure etym. Formerly in freq. use; now *dial.* or *arch.*]

1. Wrinkled; full of wrinkles or small folds; corrugated, furrowed: **a.** Of the skin, face, etc. (Very common *c* 1530–1720.)

α. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 187/2 *Rugosus*, rifelede. *c* 1380 *Barlaam & Josaphat* 248 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 218/2 An old Mon he sai3, wt a riueled fas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 370 Al my face With Elde I myhte se deface, So riveled and so wo hesein. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 27 By and by his senowys were contracte, pale and lene and ryvelyd abowte the moweth all discolouryd. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 262 He lefte vp his heed that was lothly and rivelid. 1513 MORE *Chron., Rich. III* (1883) 54 Now is she old..and dried vp, nothing left but ryuilde skin and hard bone. 1566 DRANT *Horatings Jer.* K viij, Their ryveled skinnes, clongde to their bones unseparable be. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 40 The colour of the face becommeth pale and riu'led. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1023 Where ever it finds a rivled pleated skin, it will cause very great pain. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 P 2 When I see a Man with a sour rivell'd Face, I cannot forbear pitying his Wife. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 488 From the rivel'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude. 1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxviii. 117 His rivelled and toothless mouth 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 353 Martha begins to shewn age—'er neck an' 'ands bin all rivelled an' s'runk.

fig. and *transf.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 41 That ye herein awarde me to forsake Beggerly beautie, and riueld riches take. 1609 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 26 (Q.[1]), The riueled fee simple of the tetter.

β. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xx. (MS. Bodl. 263), Ther reuelid skin abrod to drawe & streyne, Froward frounces to mak hem smothe & pleyne. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I. 288 Theyr face and vysage stande awry And all to reuylde.

b. Of fruit (dried or stored up).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Acina rugosa*, riueled grapes, or reasons. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. xiv, The ragged apples Pannucea take this name, for that..they soonest be riveld. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Prol. 40 Take in good part from our poor poet's board Such rivelled fruits as winter can afford.

c. Of bark, leaves, etc.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 257 The riueld barke or outward rynde of a tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xxi, The leaves..be somewhat longer.., with long cuts or lines wrinkled and riveled throughout. *Ibid.* XVI. xxxi, Ordinarily, all old trees have more riveled barkes and furrowed, than the younger. 1665 REA *Flora* 70 If it [the root] appear rivelled or crumpled on the outside.

2. Shrunken, shrivelled, esp. by heat.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 417 As for the leather and wood it was all burnt and riveld. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 53 Upon the barren trees..hung fruite..shrunk up and riveld like scrowles of scottcht parchment. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 616 The sultry Dog-star..Scorch'd Indian Swains, the rivell'd Grass was dry. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 132 Or Alum styptics with contracting pow'r Shrink his thin essence like a rivel'd flow'r. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 506 Ev'ry worm .weaves And winds his web about the rivell'd leaves. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Rivelled*.., shrivelled as grass.

fig. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* (1890) 100 Its power is rivelled as a leaf which the first wind shall scatter.

b. With *up.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 80 They shall passe away with a noyse,..like the hissing of parchment, riveled up with heat. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 440 The Spleen was..straitn'd and rivell'd up. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 378 The fading flowers..hung the head, And rivell'd up with heat, lay dying in their bed.

† **3.** Pleated or gathered in small folds. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. xxxv. (1527) 90 This was the fyrst kyng of Romayns that ware purpure, a maner reed clothynge of kynges and broudred and ryuelde. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A ij b/1 Then ieuilde shirtes of cloth white, soft and thin ?1523 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 36 Playne Surplices for Men...Reveld Surplices for Men. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* F v b, Some [capes] are pleated, and ryueled down the back wonderfully.

4. Twisted; coiled. *rare.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* 754 He giue thee tackling made of riueld gold. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 481 He points, smiling, to his scarf Heavy with riveled gold.

† **Ri·velling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **ryueling, -yng(e, reuel-, revelynge, ryvullyng(e.** [f. RIVEL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. A wrinkle (on the skin).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 194 Not havynge wem ne revelynge ne ony siche hilpe. 1388 — *Job* XVI. 9 My ryuelyngis seien witnessyng ayens me.

2. The action of the verb.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXX. (Bodl. MS.), By chaungyng of ham, schrinking, and reueling, he bodith and tokeneþ deying. *Ibid.* lxiv, Reueling þat comeþ of wasting of substancial moisture. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 258 Chiries in the sonne ydried take And kepe, as they bygynne in rivullynge. *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) VIII. xvi. 343/2 Many tokenes of warnynge, ..as age, sekenesse,..rymplynge or reuelynge of the skynne.

So † **Ri·velling** *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton, 1481) f iv, The whyte heris & the ryvillyng [*pr.* ryvikyng] chier of the body of an olde man.

Rivel-ravel, variant of RIBBLE-RABBLE.

1709 *High German Looking-Glass* in Wright *Prov. Dial.*, A great deal more of such rivel-ravel, of which they knew no more than the man in the moon. 1876 in *E. D. D.*

Riven (riv'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: α. 4 **rivyn, ryffen,** 5–6 **ryven,** 6–7 **ryuen, riuen,** 4, 6– **riven.** β. 5–6 **revyn,** 6 **reven,** *Sc.* **reuin.** [Pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*[1]]

1. Split, cloven, rent, torn asunder.

1307-27 *Pol. Poems* (Camden) 307 Sum es left na thing Boute his rivyn riveling To hippe thar-hinne. 1457 *Fabric Rolls York* (Surtees) 69 Pro c long revyn burdes, prec. pece, 2d. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 141 For had I giffen away my goode, then myght I go with a ryffen hood. 1563 WINSET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 114 Auld and reuin ornamentis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 9 Through riven cloudes and molten firmament. *Ibid.* 10 Like fresh water streame from riven rocke. 1619 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 We may not, like riuen vessels, let this doctrine slip. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 449 He stood..Sore toild, his riv'n Armes to havoc hewn. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XX. 328 O'er him high the riven Targe extends. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 444 The well-stack'd pile of riven logs and roots. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 347 The little boat..pausing on the edge of the riven wave. 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* XXXVII. A series of majestic peaks, their riven sides sparkling with sunlit snows.

fig. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt Islam* III. 1300 The caverns dreary..Of the riven soul. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* XXXVI. To cast out from his riven heart the very ashes of this bitter love.

† **2.** Ornamentally slashed. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Songs on Costume* (Percy Soc.) 65 So many ryven shertes,..And so many lewed clerkes, Say I never. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 57 b, One Shynynge, Mayre of Rochester, set a young man on the Pillory for wering of a ryuen shert.

River (rĭ·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 4 **riuere, rivere,** 4, 6-7 **riuer,** 5- **river** (6 *Sc.* **-eir**); 5-6 **ryuere** (*Sc.* **-were**), 5 **-yre**; 4-6 **ryuer** (5 **-eer**), **ryver** (6 *Sc.* **ryuir, ryvir, rywir**). β. 4-5 **reuere** (5 **-ire**), 4-6 **revere** (5 **-yre**); 4-5 **reuer** (5 **-ir,** 6 *Sc.* **-ar**), 5 **revyr,** 5-6 **rever** (5 *Sc.* **-eir, -ar,** 5-6 **-ir**). [a. OF. *rivere, riviere, reviere* (mod.F. *rivière*), = Prov. and Pg. *ribeira,* Sp. *ribera,* It. *riviera,* med.L. *rivera, riveria*:—pop. L. **rīpāria,* f. *rīpa* bank. From OF. are also MDu. *riviere* (Du. *rivier*), MHG. *rivier* (G. *revier*), MLG. *rivêr, revêr,* obs. Da. *revier, rever.*]

I. 1. A copious stream of water flowing in a channel towards the sea, a lake, or another stream.

In some ME. examples the OF. sense of 'river-bank' appears to be possible.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 487 Gret plente hii founde of fiss,..Of wodes & of riuers, as is in þe contreie. *c* 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1884 His gle al for to here þe leuedi was sett onland To play bi þe riuere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 232 Upon a Rivere as he stod, That passe he wolde over the flod Without bot. *Ibid.* II. 161 In the valleie, Wher thilke rivere made his cours. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 The Theban legeon,..At Rodomus ryver was expert there corage. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 248 Apone that riche river..The side-wallis war set. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Than shall there be neyther..ryuer ne fysshe, castell ne towne. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1592) 11 As the River leadeth thee to his head, shal not the heade lead thee to the originall spring thereof? 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 142 All Riuers haue their first originall from the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 514 A Ship by skilful Stearsman wrought Nigh Rivers mouth or Foreland. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. XXV. 9 'Tis like a rolling river, That murm'ring flows, and flows for ever! 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 178 The bar of the river Tamantakka..makes that river's access less safe than the Pelangy's. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 599 The crowd still continued on both sides the river. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* LXXVIII. X. 1017 The great rivers of the world have now become the highways of civilization and religion. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* V. 203 A river may be defined to be the surplus of rainfall over evaporation.

fig. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 14 þese fisheris of God shulden waishe þere nettis in þis ryver. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 And soe this presente story is smyten in to vij. ryuers [*text* ryuerers]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXXV[i]. 8 Thou shalt geue them drynke of the ryuer of thy pleasures. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 180 They..throwe themselues into riuers, nay, mayne seas of errours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 80 The fruitfull Riuer in the Eye. 1816 BYRON *Fragment,* Could I remount the river of my years. 1832 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 13 It is amusing to note how stout conservatives have drifted down this river of socialism.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5922 (Göttt.), For þe rott hat þar-on fell, Bath it stanc, reuer and well. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 327 Whan reueres wexeþ ouer mesures þey dooþ.. harme. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5279 þare ran a reuire..vndire þat riche hame. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 12, I raikit till ane Reveir That ryally apperd. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 52 To eit..pertrik and plever, And every fische that swymis in rever. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 109 God turnit the craig in fresche reueir.

b. Const. *of* (the name of the river). Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*Baptist*) 285 Criste..come to sancte Iohne howine to be in-to þe rywere of Iordane. *c* 1400 MAUNDV. (1839) i. 7 This Ryvere of Danubee is a fulle gret Ryvere. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. iii. 199 þe rywere of Ewfrate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 33 Borne at Monmouth on the River of Wye. 1565 in Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (Selden Soc.) II. 55 Honnefleur and Rouen and other ports in the revere of Seine. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 192 She purst vp his heart vpon the Riuer of Sidnis. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 218 Those words concerning the River of Rhine. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. 323 It's watered with the pleasant River of Clyde. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Rivers,* The river of St. Lawrence..pours forth nearly as much as this. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVIII, The river of Forth forms a defensible line.

c. *transf.* A copious stream or flow *of* (something). Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXIX. 6 Whan I wesh my feet with buttere, and the ston helde to me ryueres of oile. 1526 TINDALE *John* VII. 38 He that beleveth on me,..out of his belly shall flowe ryvers of water of lyfe. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* II. iv. 22 A Crimson riuer of warme blood. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CXIX. 136 Riuers of waters runne downe mine eyes. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* IX. I. 98 The lava is really tremendous, the river of fire being..four miles in length. 1776 A. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 144 In peacable possession of a town which we expected would cost us a river of blood. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXI, Beneath that long shining river of mist. 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 29 You away sweep Rivers of horse, torrent-mad, to the shock.

d. *Astr.* The constellation Eridanus or Fluvius.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 268 A greate tract of starres, whiche represent the forme of a Riuer: and therefore are they called the Ryuer. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 487 Eridanus, the River.

e. Used euphemistically for the boundary between life and death.

Compare the use made of this figure by Bunyan in his *Pilgrim's Progress.*

1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* XV, And hast thou crost that unknown river, Life's dreary bound? 1843 in Quincy *Life W. L. Garrison* (1889) III. 79 She had gone down with him [*sc.* her late husband] to the brink of the River, and..he had gone over and she returned. 1898 *The Week* (Toronto) 660 [Whittier] had at last crossed the river, on whose brink he had been so long waiting.

† **2.** A stream, or the banks of a stream, as a place frequented for hawking. Hence, the sport of hawking. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3135 Brenne..coube of chas & of ryuere, Inow of game of here manere. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 94 Neuer on Friday to wod þou go to chace. þe riuer salle þou forsake on Friday ilka dele. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 26 (Ellesm.), He koude..ride on haukyng for Riuer With grey goshauk on honde. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 988 He was to þe Emperoure ysent, to..lernen chiualrie, Of huntyng, & of Ryuere. 14.. *Guy Warw.* 856 (Cambr. MS.), Wyth howndys we wyll chace dere And wyth hawkes to the ryuere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. Prol. 4 The wery hunter to fynd his happy pray, The falconer the riche riveir our to flene. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. v, To make your Hawk fly at fowl, which is called the flight at the River. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman's Prize* III. ii, He must..send me..by all means, Ten cast of hawkes for th' river.

† **3.** The coast or littoral (of Genoa). *Obs.*

After It. *la riviera di Genoa*

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 185 He..gatte Sauona and Voragine in the ryuer of Genoa. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 25 [These vessels] are built all along the River of Genoa, being very swift.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

4. a. Attrib. in the sense of 'situated in, on, or beside a river', as *river-bar, -beach, -board,* etc.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 20 The gravel taken from the gulches and *river-bars. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 247 The dholes rushed up the *river-beach in a wave. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* 221 When the Trojans moored Their fleet on Tiber's *river-board. 1535 COVERDALE *Jos.* XVII. 9 Then commeth it downe..towarde the south syde of the *ryuer cities. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. XVII, By the *ryver coast. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 91 Marine currents, preying alike on *river-deltas, and continuous lines of sea-coast. 1862 *Luck of Ladysmede* II. 282 The chime of the abbey bells came to them over the *river-flats. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* 447 He right down to the *river-ford had driven. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, This description applies to the *river-frontage. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 122 Shadowy *river-glade and rolling plough-land. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 617 A *River-Island, insulated within waters. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 359/1 S. Anna [is] perhaps the largest river island in the world. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 242 One acre commonly yields..from 40 to 60 bushels [of Indian corn] on *river land. 1899 T. NICOL *Rec. Archæol. Bible* v. 168 The fertile plains..of the Eastern River-land. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Pan* 20 The edge of the moist *river-lawns. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 72 The little lawn by the *river-marge. 1838 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped.* (1839) II. 89 It appeared to belong to the *river margin. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 211 Lady Eve..dwells beside The *river-meads, and oak-trees tall. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol* II. 130 An extensive moor, or a great *river-plain. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 326 Rivers and *River Ports. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daughter* 259 The balmy glooming, crescent-lit, Spread the light haze along the *river-shores. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) III. 321 The adjoining market and *river-stairs. 1852 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 85 *River Terraces and Parallel Roads. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Aug., Pray observe the cherry-trees on the *river-walk. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/1 The whole to be surrounded by a *river wall, 30 feet high. 1884 C. DAVIES *Norf. Broads & Rivers* XV. 110 Between the river-wall and the water is always a strip of land.

b. With words denoting the course, or some part of the course, of a river or rivers, as *river-basin, -channel, -course, -head,* etc.

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 19 A map completely divided into *river-basins 1833-4 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 705/2 By the waste of the uplands..the *river-channels are raised. *Ibid.* 705/1 This fluctuation of the *river-courses is excessively irregular. 1685 in Dryden *Misc.* II. 408 It..Then to our Springs and *River heads ascends. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 999 When they touch'd the second *river-loop. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXII, Hereward lay outside the *river mouth, his soul..black with disappointment. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XIV, Across sheets of *river-reaches, pure mirrors to the upper glory. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* II. 77 Looking down the *river shed and abroad on the fat lowlands. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 468/1 Extensive terraces, through which the great *river-systems descend to the low lands. 1841 *Ibid.* XX. 24/1 The basins which occur in these *river-valleys. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 138 Our river-valleys are mainly the result of work performed by rain, river, and similar agents of denudation. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 4/2 We fear..that the Zambesi *riverway is practically doomed.

c. In the sense of 'used or operating upon a river', as *river-artillery, -boat, -craft,* etc.

1860 SPOTTISWOODE *Vac. Tour* 88 The fifteenth [district] maintaining a battalion of *river artillery. 1802 NELSON 10 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 452 The defence of our numerous landing-places is better adapted to our *River-Barges, than any other which we could adopt. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Fluuiatiles naues,* *riuer or fresh water boates. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 460/2 The Lippe..is navigated..by small river-boats. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 16 This was the first time that I ever saw a real Mississippi river boat. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 259/2 The Waveney is now navigable..to Bungay..for *river-craft. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 280 A crowd of river craft are generally moored in front of it.

d. Miscellaneous, as *river-boar* (BORE *sb.*[3]), *-breeze, -bud,* etc.; **river-pay, -risk** (see quots.).

1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* iv, I've often seen it on Severn...We often call it the *river-boar. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 454 The soft *river-breeze which fann'd the gardens. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 46 Starry *river-buds glimmered by. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, The *river-damps are God's sending. 1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geogr.* 106 The old system of *river-drainage. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 596 Pond-earth, or *River-earth,..is a very good Compost. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 50 Here..the *river-eddies meet In the trough beside the cave. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 26/2 The importance of a *river fishery. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* LXXXII. v, A *river-fount unsealing In our dry hearts. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 162 He has..attempted to classify all the chief *river-names of Europe. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 **River-pay,* a month's wages advanced to sailors with other allowances. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § iii. 52 With some ash-colour intermixed; so as to look like a *River-pebble. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 807 The rotten branch Snapt in the rushing of the *river-rain. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 576 **River-Risk*, a policy of insurance from the docks to the sea, at any port. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. viii. 70/2 For pond and *river-shooting, these guns may be from 12 to 16 lbs. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* IX. 171 The gigantic bird-bones found in the *river-silts of New Zealand. 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 62 How oft we two Have sate..near the *river springs. 1842 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 393* The theory of *river-tides. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iv. 67 In drifts of lurid smoke On the misty river-tide. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XXXIV. 153 He..excelled in *river-views. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. xiii. 406 Among wood, moss, leaves, and nuts,..described as *river-wash. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel., To form, from the rain and *river washings of eight shires, lowlands of a fertility inexhaustible.

e. With names of persons, as *river-boy, -consul, -deity,* etc. Also *river-rat, -wolf* in fig. use.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. i. (1614) 561 Some imagined him to be Nilus the Riuer-deitie. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Notes 627 The Poet here records the Names of Fifty River Nymphs. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 117 Or sport in groups with River-Boys, that lave Their silken limbs amid the dashing wave. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Water-Lily* Poems (1875) 608 Oh! beautiful thou art, Thou..stately river-queen. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 33/1 They were river wolves, seizing upon every canoe which floated on those broad blue waters. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 368 *River-Thief,* one of a class of thieves in New York city who in boats prowl about vessels at night and plunder them. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 513/1 Observe the river-rats clustering about the groggeries.

f. With agent-nouns, as *river-carrier, -farmer, -keeper,* etc.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 147 The dredgermen of the Thames, or river finders. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. viii. 67/1 They afford better sport to the punts-man than to the river-shooter. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, He could not be a lighterman or river-carrier. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 434 For the benefit of our river fishermen I quote two recipes. 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 127 To every honorary assistant river-keeper they give a ticket to fish from the weirs.

g. Comb. with pa. pples., as *river-blanched,* etc.

1788 COWPER *Mrs. Montagu* 8 The Cock his arch'd tail's azure show, And, river-blanch'd, the Swan his snow. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 49 A narrow flat of river-formed land. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Pan* 3 The river-girt islands, Where loud waves are dumb. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 112 From many a vale And river-sunder'd champaign clothed with corn. 1864 RAINE *Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. 6 Heavy..with grain and grass which that river-given soil produces. 1883 *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 92 On the terraces are found river-worn implements lying in the old gravel.

5. Attrib. with the names of fishes or animals (freq. contrasted with *sea-*), as **river bass** (*U.S.*), the black bass (*Micropterus*); † **river boar,** a kind of fish (L. *aper*); † **river bull,** ? the rhinoceros; **river bullhead,** the miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio*; **river carp,** the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*; **river chub** (*U.S.*), the horny-head or jerker, *Ceratichthys biguttatus*; **river crab,** any crab which inhabits rivers, freshwater pools, or swamps; also, a crayfish; **river dog,** † (*a*) the river otter; (*b*) *U. S.*, = HELLBENDER; **river dolphin,** (*a*) = DOLPHIN 2; (*b*) the Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista*); † **river dragon,** the crocodile (with allusion to Pharaoh of Egypt); **river duck** (see quot.); **river eel,** the common freshwater eel (see EEL 1); **river garfish,** an Australian fish belonging to the genus *Hemirhamphus,* inhabiting freshwater streams; † **river gilt** (see quot.); † **river hawk** (see quot.); **river hen,** = WATER-HEN; **river herring,** *U.S.*, = ALE-WIFE[2]; **river hog,** (*a*) the capybara or water-hog; (*b*) a South African hog of the genus *Potamochœrus*; **river**

ibis (see quot.); **river jack** (**viper**), a West African viper having a flat head and a somewhat long horn on either side of the snout; **river lamprey**, a freshwater lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*; **river limpet**, a pulmonate gasteropod of the genus *Ancylus*, found in rivers; **river mussel**, a freshwater shellfish, *Unio pictorum*; †**river nightingale** (see quot.); **river otter**, the common otter, *Lutra vulgaris*; **river pearl mussel**, a fluviatile mussel bearing pearls; **river perch**, the common perch, *Perca fluviatilis*; **river porpoise**, a species of dolphin; **river salmon**, the ordinary freshwater salmon; **river seal**, *U.S.*, a seal which ascends rivers; **river-shell**, a shell found in freshwater streams; **river-shrew**, = *Otter-shrew*; **river snail**, a kind of snail (*Paludina vivipara*), found in lakes and rivers; †**river soldier** (see quot.); **river swallow**, †(*a*) the bleak; (*b*) the bank-swallow or sand-martin; **river tern**, the common tern; **river tortoise**, the ordinary freshwater tortoise; **river trout**, a freshwater trout; **river turtle**, = *river tortoise*; †**river whale**, ?the sheat-fish; †**river whisker** (see quot.); **river wolf**, †(*a*) the pike; (*b*) a kind of otter (*Lutra Brasiliensis*) found in South America.

1877 Jordan *N. Amer. Ichth.* in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. I. 20 *River-Bass, *Lepomis*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 353 What will they say then to the water-Goat & the *river-Bore, which in the river Achelous do evidently grunt. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xiii, Strange creatures bred therein [*sc.* in the Nile], as *river bulls, horses and crocodiles. 1776 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) III. 189 *River Bullhead, *cottus gobio*. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* iii. 77 The river bull-head, when attacked by an enemy,..erects its two spines. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 390 In the rivers of Great Britain is found the small River Bull-head. 1653 Walton *Angler* xii. 236 [Bait] for a *River Carp. 1726 *Gentl. Angler* 63 Carp spawn generally in May, or the beginning of April, especially the River-Carp. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 412 The River-Carp [of Central America]. Its shape, colour and taste resemble ours. 1884 Jordan *Fish. U.S.* in *Senate Misc.* VI. I. 617 The 'Horny-head', '*River Chub', or 'Jerker' is one of the most widely diffused of fresh-water fishes. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* III. iii. 96 The *River Crab or Cray-fish (*Astacus Fluviatilis*) is a decapod crustacean. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 275/2 River-Crab (*Thelphusa depressa*). 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 206 Otterey, that is, The River of Otters, or *River-Dogs, which we call Otters. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Epid.* 114 Ætius..prescribeth the stones of the Otter, or River-dog, as succedaneous unto Castoreum. 1876 Goode *Anim. Res.* in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. 13 *Proteida* (River-dogs, hell-benders.) 1781 Pulteney *View Writings Linnæus* 95 *Coryphæna*,..*River Dolphin. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 191 Thus with ten wounds This *River-dragon..submits To let his sojourners depart. 1837 Swainson *Nat. Hist. & Classif. Birds* II. 189 The *Anatinæ*, or *river ducks, show the typical perfection of the whole family [etc.]. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 285 River ducks..are not by any means confined to fresh waters, and some species constantly associate with the sea-ducks. 1769 J. Wallis *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. 391 The *River-Eel is frequently taken from two to three feet long in our alpine stony rivers. 1883 E. P. Ramsay *Food-Fishes N.S. Wales* 28 The two species..*Hemirhamphus intermedius* (the sea gar-fish), and *H. regularis* (known as the *river gar-fish). 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 413 The *River-Gilt [of Central America] hath small scales with a Blush of Gold towards the Back. 1611 Cotgr., *Faulcon rivereux*, that preyes on ..riuer fowle; a *riuer Hawke, or Hawke for the riuer. 1894 G. Parker *Trail of Sword* xi, The cries of herons, loons, and *river-hens. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 909/2 The different townships on Cape Cod protect the..'*river herring'. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 400 The *River-Hog [of Central America] feeds on Grass and divers Fruits, can swim and dive well. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* II. 150 Even the Red River hog (*Potamochærus penicillatus*).. has bred twice in the Zoological Gardens. 1879 J. G. Wood *Waterton's Wand. S. Amer.* 402 The *River Ibis (*Ibis infuscatus*) is found..on the rivers of Guiana. 1877 *Nature* Oct. 531/2 A *River Jack Viper (*Vipera rhinoceros*) from West Africa. 1836 Sir J. Richardson *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 294 *Petromyzon Fluviatilis* (Linn.), *River Lamprey. 1880–4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 362 It has been questioned whether this fish [*Petromyzon branchialis*] is not the young form of the river lamprey. 1778 Da Costa *Brit. Conch.* 1/1 The Limpet, *River. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 138/1 In *Ancylus* (River Limpets) it is limpet-shaped. 1769 J. Wallis *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. 402 The fresh-water shell-fishes,..or *River-Muscles, are plentiful in most of our rivers. 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conch.* 295 The Pearl River Muscle. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 435 A fresh-water deposit containing the shells of *Unio*, a river mussel. 1611 Cotgr., *Rousserole*, the *Riuer Nightingale; a kind of Kings-fisher. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 63/2 The Otters.. consist of two forms nearly allied: the first, including the *River Otters..; the second, the Sea Otter. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 315 The River Mussel (*Unio*) and the *River Pearl Mussel (*Margaritana margaritifera*), which are common in England, are allied forms. 1836 Sir J. Richardson *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 1 This fish [*Perca flavescens*, (Cuvier), American perch] has a close resemblance to the *river Perch [*Perca fluviatilis*] of Europe. 1884 Jordan *Fisheries U.S.* in *Senate Misc.* VI. I. 279 'River Perch' (*Hysterocarpus Traski*, Gibbons). 1849 Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 97, I saw several *river-porpoises, of the kind the natives call the Bolan. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 440 *River-salmon, not anadromous. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3298 The fur-seal and *river-seal are found. *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* x. § 99 A thin-rib'd Luzone *River-shell. 1816 T. Brown *Elem. Conch.* 130 River and land shells are mostly thinner than those of the sea. 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conch.* 201 The Planorbis *River Snail. 1859–62 Richardson *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 339/2 The species of River Snails, amounting to upwards of sixty. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 416 The *River Souldier [of Central America]. It's mail'd somewhat like the Sturgeon, the Meat good. 1653 Walton *Angler* xvi. 205 There is also a Bleak, a fish that is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the *River-Swallow. 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallow Tribe* (ed. 6) 79 *Hirundo Riparia*, Sandmartin, Sand-swallow, Bankmartin, or River Swallow. 1831 *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 358 *River tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*. 1839 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Fishes*, etc. II. 344 *Emydæ*, *River Tortoises. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 74/2 Potamians, or River Tortoises, .. live constantly in the water, only coming out occasionally. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 23 Feb. 5/2 A big *river-trout will lie quietly head to stream. 1802 Willich *Domest. Encycl.* IV. 232/2 The *orbicularis*, or common *river-turtle, inhabits the milder climates of Europe. 1895 Swettenham *Malay Sk.* 212 The river-turtle is a great deal smaller than the sea-turtle. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 242 In some..riuers..there be fish found full as bigge: and namely, the *riuer-Whale called Silurus, in Nilus. 1681 Grew *Musæum* I. § v. ii. 103 The Head of the River-Whale. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 418 The *River Whisker. Has long black Whiskers but no Scales: it tastes well, and is frequently eaten. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 279 Pikes or *River-wolves are greatly commended..for a wholesome Meat. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 66/2 This is the *Lobo de rio* (River Wolf) of the colonists.

6. Attrib. with names of trees, plants, etc., as *river-flag*, *-reed*, *sponge*; **river birch**, the red birch, *Betula nigra*; **river black-oak**, an Australian tree (see quot.); **river gum**, the red gum-tree, *Eucalyptus rostrata*; **river lettuce**, a kind of weed, very common in tropical rivers and streams; the water lettuce, *Pistia stratiotes*; **river mangrove** (see quot. and Mangrove^1 2); **river oak**, an Australian tree of the genus *Casuarina*; **river pear**, = Anchovy-pear; **river poisonous tree**, a shrub of the genus *Excæcaria* (see quot.); **river poplar** (see quot.); **river she-oak**, a tree of the genus *Casuarina* (cf. She-oak); **river tea-tree**, the broad-leaved tea-tree, *Callistemon salignus*; **river tree** (see quots.); **river white gum** (see quot.).

1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 122 *Casuarina suberosa*, ..'*River Black-oak'. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* ii, A car wherein sate, amid reeds and *river-flags, three or four pretty girls. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 431 This particular specimen was collected by Sir William Macarthur, and called by him '*River Gum of Camden'. He describes it..as a small, quick-growing species, very elegant when in blossom. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 378 Great floating masses of *river lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*). 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 370 *Ægiceras majus*..'*River Mangrove'. A shrub or small tree. Wood of light colour, close-grained, and easily worked. 1838 T. L. Mitchell *Three Exped.* (1839) I. 39 [The] banks were overhung by the dense, umbrageous foliage of the *casuarina*, or '*river-oak' of the colonists. 1696 Plukenet *Opera Bot.* II. 32 *Anona Americana*,..Anchovie Pear, & *aliquando* *River Pear, *Nostratibus nuncupatur*. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 187 *Excæcaria Agallocha*,..'*River Poisonous Tree'. ..It produces..an acrid, milky juice. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 512/1 The *P[opulus] canadensis* of Michaux ..in New England is sometimes called the '*River Poplar'. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 134 By the banks the *river-reed is cut. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 398 *Casuarina glauca*, ..'*River She-oak'. 1712 J. Morton *Northampt.* vi. § 22. 367 The brittle-branched *River Spunge. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 390 *Callistemon salignus*,..'*River Tea-tree'. 1705 Plukenet *Opera Bot.* IV. 176 *Potamodendron, arbor..amnicola, Barvadensibus* *River Tree *nuncupata*. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 436 River Tree. Because it always grows on its Banks, and shoots its Roots on the Water; it bears a beautiful Umbel of small 5 leaved scarlet Flowers. 1838 T. L. Mitchell *Three Exped.* (1839) II. 51 A line of yarra river-trees. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 430 A variety of this gum (*E. radiata*) is called in New South Wales 'White Gum' or '*River White Gum'.

River (rəi·vəɹ), *sb.*^{2} Also 5–7 (9) **ryver**, 6 *Sc.* **rivere**, 6–7 **riuer**. [f. Rive *v.*^{1} + -er^1.]

1. One who rives, rends, or cleaves. Also in combs., as *block-*, *girnel-*, *lath-river*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/1 A Ryver, *lacerator*. 1508 [see Girnel *sb.* b]. 1610 [see Lath *sb.* 4]. 1611 Cotgr., *Fendeur*, a cleauer, slitter; a riuer. 1671 Eachard *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 22 An honest Block-River, with his Beetle, heartily calling. 1865 W. White *Eastern Eng.* I. 146 These women are known as 'ryvers', because they rive or rend the gills with their thumbs to make way for the stick. 1884 *Good Words* June 395/1 Men have to serve seven years in the quarries..before they get full wages. They then become 'rivers' or 'trimmers'.

†**2.** One who robs; a reaver. *Obs.*

1513 More *Chron., Rich. III*, Wks. 40/1 Robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 341 Ane multitude..Off theif and riuer.. hereit all the landis of Kyntyre. 1568 *Henryson's Cock & Fox* 180 (Bann. MS.), Nay, murther theif and rivere, stand on reir. *Ibid.* (ed. 1631), No, false riuer and theefe, stand not mee neere.

River (ri·vəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. River *sb.*^{1}] *trans.* †To wash (wool or sheep) in a river.

1531–2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 No maner person.. [shall] winde..any fleesse of wolle beinge not sufficiently riuered or wasshed. *Ibid.*, To riuer or washe their sheepe afore they be shorne. 1724 [see Rivering *vbl. sb.*].

Riverain (ri·vərēⁱn), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *riverain*, f. *rivière* River *sb.*^{1}]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to a river or its vicinity.

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 9/3 The eddies..which the men wise in riverain mining assert to have drawn the greater quantity of gold to this bank. 1882 *Nature* 23 Nov. 97/1 Special riverain surveys will in future be made.

2. Situated on the banks of a river; dwelling near a river; = Riverine *a.* 1.

1870 Huxley in *Contemp. Rev.* 515 The riverain population of the North Sea. 1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges* III. iii. 70 He..climbed the narrow riverain path. 1883 'Ouida' *Wanda* I. 61 A whole riverain town on the Danube.

B. *sb.* One who dwells on the banks or in the vicinity of a river.

1864 *Temple Bar* Feb. 337 Take the riverain of the Strand or the environs of Westminster Abbey. 1867 *Standard* 10 Jan. 4/4 Being riverains of the Scheldt, they were free to use it with all its tributaries and outlets.

Ri·ver-bank. [f. River *sb.*^{1} + Bank *sb.*^{1}] The raised or sloping edge or border of a river; the bank or ground adjacent to a river.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Margo*, The brimmes of the riuer banke. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 764 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd; Eurydice, the Rocks and River-banks reply'd. 1710 Shaftesb. *Adv. Author* I. i. 9 A great Frequenter of the Woods and River-Banks. 1764 *Skeffling Inclosure Act* 13 In case the said river Humber shall..destroy the present river-bank. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 75/1 The females..seek out on the river-banks sandy spots for the deposit of their eggs. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 451 He ran Beside the river-bank.

Ri·ver-bed. [f. River *sb.*^{1} + Bed *sb.* 9.] The bed or channel in which a river flows.

1833 Tennyson *Mariana in the South* v, The riverbed was dusty-white. 1862 Stanley *Lect. Jewish Church* v. 116 The delicious water from the sediment of the river-bed. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 61 The country from the river-bed to hill-top was densely cultivated.

Ri·ver-bottom. *U.S.* [f. River *sb.*^{1} + Bottom *sb.* 4 b.] Low-lying alluvial land situated along the banks of a river.

1814 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* 29 The river bottoms being generally fine. 1843 Capt Marryat *M. Violet* xxviii, Between the upland and the little ridge..there was a river-bottom. (*Note.* River bottom is a space, sometimes of many many miles in width, on the side of the river, running parallel with it.) 1895 Winsor *Mississ Basin* 26 The luxury of the river bottoms and their timber margins.

Ri·ver-drift. *Geol.* [f. River *sb.*^{1} + Drift *sb.* 10.] Ancient alluvia of rivers in which early palæolithic remains are found. Also *attrib.*, as *river-drift gravel*, *man*.

1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. xiii. 403 The whole probably being the accumulation of river-drift during a long period of time. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 239 Neither the mammoth, nor the rhinoceros have been found in any stratum anterior to the river-drift gravels. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man Brit.* v. 99 The last and most important addition to be made to this list is the man of the river deposits, or the River-drift man. 1892 [see Drift *sb.* 10].

River-driver. *U.S.* [f. River *sb.*^{1} + Driver 2.] (See quot. 1848.)

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 368 *River-Driver*, a term applied by lumbermen in Maine, to a man whose business it is to conduct logs down running streams, to prevent them from lodging upon shoals or remaining in eddies. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 141 This was M.., a famous river-driver, and who was to have fifty men under him next winter. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 714/1 Every river driver wore a long red sash.

Rivered (ri·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. River *sb.*^{1} + -ed^2.] Watered by rivers; furnished with a river or rivers. Chiefly in combs., as *best-*, *deep-*, *slow-rivered*; †*muddy-rivered*, living in muddy rivers.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 279 If fenny or muddy-river'd Fishes be unwholesome, the Pike is not so good as Authors make him. 1673 E. Browne *Trav.* 1 Hungaria..is..the best Rivered Country in Europe. 1796 W. Marshall *W. Eng.* I. 279 The ground is..strongly featured; being there divided by deep rivered vallies. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* iv. 74 On either side The river'd glen..rear'd Steep crags abrupt. 1899 *Echo* 20 Feb. 1/7 Russia being flat, windy, and slow-rivered.

Riveret (ri·vəret). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. OF. *riverete*, *riv(i)erette* (F. *rivièrette*): see River *sb.*^{1} and -et.]

1. A small river or stream; a rivulet, rill, or brook. (Common *c* 1600–1660; now *rare*.)

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) I. 106 The Castelle of Notingham stondith on a rokky Hille.., and Line Riveret goith by the Rootes of it. 1577 Harrison *England* II. i, Caue.. which is no great water nor quick streame.., and yet is it a prety riueret. 1600 Holland *Livy* Pref. p. vi, A little rill, which..is maintained with fresh springs and new riverets. 1633 Gerard *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 1 On the utmost edge of this County Ore a little riverett gusheth out under a large Oak. 1670 Denton *Desc. N. York* (1845) 5 The South-side is not without Brooks and Riverets, which empty themselves into the Sea. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. I. i. 46 Waters..such as form pools, in their course, like the riverets above mentioned

transf. 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 242 The channels run like riuerets of blood.

fig. *c* 1616 S. Ward *Coal from Altar* (1627) 28 May not he iustly disdaine, that the lest Riueret should be drained another way? 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 22 So much better they thought it for men to draw.. religion from the Lord's fountaine, than from creekes and riuerets of men. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* lxii. 209 Being as it were broken open by afflictions, the riverets of grace and truth did issue out amayne.

2. *transf.* A surface vein. Also *attrib.*

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* VI. lvi, Her fair breasts.. Whose violet veins in branched riverets flow. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 42 A fair breast,..interlaced with Riveret-azur-veines.

b. A small blood-vessel.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 172 If onely the riuerets or channels of the Hollow-vein did containe Alimentary blood. *Ibid.* 254 From the same braunch of the Hypogastricall Veine come small riuerets to the bladder.

Ri·ver-fish. Also **river fish.** [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *riviervisch.*] Any fish that has its habitat in a river or stream; a freshwater fish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Laye fische..beþ nouȝt so goode as ryuer fissches. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) 18 Pike, carpe, and some other of our riuer fishes are solde by inches of cleane fish. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 95 They have little plenty of River fish, excepting onely Eales. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 376 It yeeldeth Wine and Wheat.., and affordeth Cattell, Horse, and River-fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Lampern*, a river fish of the lamprey kind found in many parts of England. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 6 Worthy among river fish to be compared with sea fish.

Ri·ver-god. *Mythol.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + GOD *sb.* 1. Cf. Du. *riviergod.*] A tutelary deity supposed to dwell in and to preside over a river.

1661 COWLEY *Of Greatness*, The water every whit as clear.., as if it darted from..the Urn of a River-God. 1713 GAY *Rural Sports* 7 The River-Gods and Nymphs about thee throng To hear the Syrens warble in thy Song 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 163 The river-god is represented on the Ephesian medals with this aquatic as one of his attributes. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 37, I am the daughter of a River-God. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xiii, It was as if she had been wooed by a river-god, who might any time take her to his wondrous halls below a watery heaven.

Ri·verhood. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] The state of being a river; the office or duty of a river.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 302 Expanding into the.. ambitious promise of the youthful river; and anon, swelling forth in the stately majesty of full-grown riverhood. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* ix. (1857) 144 The dull mound cuts off the Stour from its sorely-tasked term of useful riverhood.

Ri·ver-horse. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + HORSE *sb.* 5. Cf. MDu. *rivierpeert* (Du. *-paard*).]

1. The hippopotamus. Cf. WATER-HORSE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 316 As touching the riuer-horse called Hippopotamus, there is a great affinitie..betweene him and the crocodile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 474 Ambiguous between Sea and Land The River Horse and scalie Crocodile. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVIII, The crocodiles and river-horses are common in this unpeopled region. 1843 LONGF. *Slave's Dream* vi, The river-horse, as he crushed the reeds. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 39 The Senegal River, a river abounding, then as now, with crocodiles and riverhorses.

2. The water-kelpie; see KELPIE.

1851 THORPE *Northern Myth.* II. 22 He secured the assistance of the water-kelpie or river-horse.

Riverine (ri·vərəin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1]]

A. *adj.* 1. Situated or dwelling on the banks of a river; riparian.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 40 Swampville was in reality a riverine town. 1885 INGLIS *Tent Life* 22 Such villages are common enough in these riverine plains, all over India. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 78 Like all riverine peoples he is more clean than bashful.

2. Of or pertaining to a river.

1871 *Graphic* 29 April 382 The view at high water on the riverine curve is hardly surpassed in any European city. 1876 S. BIRCH *Rede Lect.* 24 The riverine navies of Egypt floated to the scene of action. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 9 Great riverine improvements effected at great cost.

B. *sb.* The banks or vicinity of a river.

1895 SWETTENHAM *Malay Sk.* 215 All the dwellers on the riverine.

Ri·vering, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. RIVER *v.*] †a. Pursuit of game on the banks of rivers. *Obs.* †b. Washing (of wool or sheep) in a stream. *Obs.* c. Sailing, rowing, etc., on a river.

13.. *K. Alis.* 678 (Weber), Now con Alisaundre..In grene wode of huntyng, And of reveryng, and of haukyng. 1532 *Act* 23 *Hen VIII*, c. 17 This Act concerning riuering and washing of any wooll. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6264/2 By not sufficiently Rivering, or Washing of Sheep, before they are shorn. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 139 We got under weigh, and had the next two hours in the open, with a good deal of rivering.

Ri·verish, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Giving rise to rivers; abounding in rivers.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j b, Easy wayes are made, by which the zelous Philosopher, may wyn nere this Riuerish Ida, this Mountayne of Contemplation.

Ri·verless, *a.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute or devoid of rivers.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* vii. § 404 That sea lies, for the most part, within a rainless and riverless district. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 108 The region of Patagonia, riverless and hilly, is dry, cold, and barren.

Ri·verlet. *rare.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small river; a brook, stream, or rivulet.

1674 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 34, I give to my son..my house and home lot on the South side of the riverlet. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. vii, Here by the riverlet sits the floury mill.

Ri·ver-like, *adv.* and *a.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -LIKE.]

A. *adv.* In the manner of or like a river.

1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Vsura Acc.* 18 Thankfulnesse to God, River-like, returnes unto the Ocean of his glory, those streames of blessings [etc.]. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 165 Prosperity rolled river-like.

B. *adj.* Characteristic of or resembling a river.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 252 Where the .. brook winds away.. until it spreads into a river-like dignity. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. 137 If I could ever think to wrong A love so riverlike, deep, pure, and long. 1878 STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 425 These watercourses, though called rivers, show no running stream, but only river-like marshes.

Ri·verling, *rare.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -LING[1] 2.] = RIVERLET. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 133 Of him she also holds her silver Springs, And all her hidden Crystall Riverlings. *Ibid.* vi. 755 Sent as from the lively Spring Of his Divineness, some small Riverling.

Ri·verly, *a. rare.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] Resembling a river; river-like.

1858 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/4 We found the river..broad, deep, and flowing with riverly strength.

Ri·verman. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1]] A waterman.

1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1756) 254 The Seamen had no communication with the River-Men. 1880 W. NEWTON *Serm. for Boys & Girls* 410 A weather-beaten river man. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/3 He is a frozen-out riverman, connected with the heavy lighter trade.

Ri·ver-sand. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] and SAND *sb.* Cf. Du. *rivierzand.*] Sand procured from the bed of a river or stream.

1563 HYLL *Art Gard.* (1593) 19 If you set any young Trees in that grounde, let that there-about bee mixed with a quantitie of sweete Earthe and Riuer sand. 1703 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* 242 Also to River or Sea-Sand, if you put a third part of Powder of Tiles.., it works the better. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35 There are three sorts of Sand, Pit-sand, River-sand, and Sea-sand. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 475/2 The manufactories are restricted to the use of the commonest kind of sea or river sand. 1870 tr. *Baron von Richthofen's Lett.* (1874) 4 River-sand, of which probably millions of tons are yearly carried over these places.

Ri·verside. Also **river-side.** [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + SIDE *sb.*] The side or bank of a river; the ground adjacent to, or stretching along, a river.

?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 134 Tho gan I walke through the mede, Downward ay in my pleying, The river-syde costeying. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Men shulde leed hem oute euery day..vpon a hard path by a Ryuerside. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Frog & Mouse* i, Ane litill mous come to ane ryueir syde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 361 The peple vpon the ryuere syde had grete meruayll & were al abasshed. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 19 The ost lodged them in a wodde by a lytle ryuersyde. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 Narcissus, or some of his kindred, had been so in loue with theyr owne shadowe, that hee could not goe from the Riuer side. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvi. 13 On the Sabboth we went out of the citie by a riuer side. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 35 He commonly lurks in the high grass on the river side. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 192 Casting on the river-side The bloody spear, his gather'd fleet I ty'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 182 This animal..seldom ventures from the river side 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 160 We..walked along the river-side till we fell in with a small craft. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 411 Instantly the woman..hurried to the river-side.

b. *attrib.*, as *riverside inn, situation, villa*, etc.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 15 June 2/4 A warehouse .desirable for any purpose where a river-side situation is required. 1849 J. FORBES *Physician's Holiday* (1850) 1 The river-side inns of Wales or Scotland. 1863 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 280 Mr. Stewart has now extensive river-side premises. 1889 C. C. R. *Up Season* 277 A lawn, and a riverside villa.

Hence **Riversi·der.**

1889 C. C. R. *Up Season* 282 Few but will say Something kind of the old riversider.

‖ **Riverso.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **riuersa.** [a. It. *riverso* 'a back-blow' (Florio).] = REVERSE *sb.* 7. (See also REVERSO.) Also *fig.*

1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* I. 11, I would not aduise any freend of mine..to strik neither mandrittaes nor riuersaes. *Ibid.* L 3 b, If you see he keepes his dagger winding towardes his right side, thrust a riuersa at his face. 1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. to Libel* I. iii. 81, I haue thought good to bestow on them these Riuersoes, and Tramazzones.

Ri·verward, *adv.* and *a.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1]]

A. *adv.* Toward a river; in the direction of a river. Also *to riverward of.*

1833 RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 62 Looking riverward, the vista is terminated..by a village church. 1872 M. COLLINS *Princess Clarice* II. xvii. 204 Skolinson and Clarice went off wordlessly riverward. 1896 *Atlantic Monthly* May 598/1 The first rising-ground to riverward of the hollow.

B. *adj.* Facing or directed toward a river.

1889 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/2 The outside embankments are being actively made, and the river-ward sides faced with strong rubble walling.

So **Ri·verwards** *adv.*

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Gard. Acquaint.*, A pair or two..every evening fly over us riverwards.

Ri·ver-water. Also **river water.** [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + WATER *sb.* Cf. Du. *rivierwater*, G. *revierwasser.*] Water in, forming, or obtained from, a river or stream.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Ryuer water is beeste þat renneþ esteward .,and þe reuer water þat renneþ westward is lasse worthie. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Aqua*, Runnyng or riuer water. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 160 Engins, for the conueying of riuer-water ouer the said walles into cesternes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 9 Riuer-water hath the third place of goodnes. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 350 A wooden Trough, fill'd with River-Water. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Husb.* I. 483 The Spaniards .. steep them in river water and salt till that bitterness is gone. 1835 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 345 The area over which the river-water is spread. 1849 NOAD *Electr.* (ed. 3) 220 Common river-water was employed to fill the basin, and to knead the pipe-clay.

Ri·ver-weed. [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + WEED *sb.*]

1. A weed naturally growing in rivers.

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Bot.*, River-weed, *Conferva Plinii.* 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Sea*, Sea and River Weeds. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 643 The dung of rabbits, pigeons, and poultry, .. river weeds, and other similar matters. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 12 He..advised river-weeds and sedge as a manure for them.

2. An American aquatic plant, the threadfoot (*Podostemon ceratophyllus*).

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 384 *Podostemon*, River-weed. *Ibid., Podostemaceæ*, River-weed Family.

Ri·very, *a. rare.* [f. RIVER *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

†1. Resembling a river; river-like. *Obs.*[−1]

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* X. 94 Thy full and youthful breasts, which..Are branch'd with rivery veins.

2. Abounding in streams or rivers; pertaining to a river, etc.

1828 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 302 As woody, as lochy, and as rivery a parish. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 29 Upon the artificial peninsula.., transport a bit of rivery Orientalism.

Rivet (ri·vĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **ryvette**, 6 **ryuet(te, ryvet(t**; 6–7 **riuet**, 6 **-ett, rivette**, 6–**rivet**; 5–6 **revette**, 6 **-ett, reyvett**, 6, 8 **revet.** [a. OF. *rivet*, f. *river* to fix, clinch, of uncertain origin.]

1. A short nail or bolt for fastening together metal plates or the like, the headless end of which is beaten out after insertion.

[The following quot. is doubtful, but cf. the OF. pl. *rives.*

?a 1400 *Morte Arthur* 1764 That alle þe rowte ryngez, Of ryues and raunke stele, and ryche golde mayles.]

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573 *Cunsticum, quedam pars sotularis*, a Ryvette. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 109 It sall be cleyngked euer-ilka dele With nayles...Take here a revette, and þere a rewe 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 332 Neyles and revettes to ye boote. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 13 The Armourers accomplishing the Knights, With busie Hammers closing Riuets vp. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vii. 73 Let the Index be fastned to the Center with a Brass Rivet. 1781 COWPER *Converstat.* 64 They fix attention..With oaths, like rivets, forc'd into the brain. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 391 He flung one against the brazen rivets Of the huge caldron. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* Pref., Bars and rivets instead of mortar for securing stones. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xvii. 400 The rivet is to be capable of bending hot without fracture.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* I. i, You are the rivet of sanctified love. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* I. 127 The Verse in fashion, is .So smooth and equal, that no sight can find The Rivet, where the polish'd Piece was join'd. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 534 This carries friendship to her noontide point, And gives the rivet of eternity. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxiv. (1865) VIII. 60 The lack of religious and moral principle..loosened the rivets of Pagan society.

†c. = ALMAIN-RIVETS. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 25 Ouer his riuet he had a garment of white cloth of gold with a redde crosse. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 300 Theyr horsemen are armed with pykes, Ryuettes, Mases of yron, and arrowes.

d. A burr or clinch upon a nail. *rare.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 88 Made of thin plates nailed together, and strong square rivets upon the nail heads. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Rivet*, in the manege, is the extreimity of the nail that rests or leans upon the horn when you shoe a horse.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rivet-bolt, -head, -hole, -hoop, iron, machine(ry, -shank*, etc.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 314 The *rivet-bolts are inserted and riveted down in the red-hot state. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 351/1 Not a single rivet started nor a *rivet-head flown off. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiii. (ed. 3) 121 Tools, by which the expense of punching the *rivet-holes of each tank was reduced. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 169 They binde it..with a joynted hoop of Iron, which they call a *Rivet-hoop. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 204 Staffordshire bridge plates,..for *rivet iron, bearing a strain of 24 tons before breaking 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. Index, Stocker's *Rivet Machine. *Ibid.* 56/1 Nail, Pin, and *Rivet Machinery. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 328 The dies by which the *rivet-shank is held.

Rivet (ri·vĕt), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin.] Bearded or cone wheat. Also in pl. form *rivets.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 49 White wheat or else red, red riuet or whight, far passeth all other, for land that is light. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 530 This family have been used to buy two bushels of clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded-wheat, (as it is variously called in this county) every fortnight. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 182 Bearded wheat is called in some counties Cone wheat, in others Rivets, and in Nottinghamshire it is called Yeogrove. 1813 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 362 (E. D. D.), Cone wheat, or rivets, is very little used. 1852 LAWSON *Veg. Prod. Scot.* I. No. 146 Common Rivet. Ear smaller and less compact than that of the Cone Rivet.

b. Used *attrib.* with *wheat.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 126 There are several sorts of Wheat, as red Straw-wheat, Rivet-Wheat. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 540 There are two sorts of rivet wheat, the white and brown. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant Names* 403 Rivet-Wheat is a well-known variety.

† Ri·vet, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **ryvet.** [Of obscure origin.] The liver of a fish.

1530 PALSGR. 722 Slyt this pykes belly and take out this ryvet [F. *ta gresse*]. 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* 355 Cut the rivet or liver of the pike small and chop some oisters. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 128 Your Milts, Spawn and Rivets, must be laid on the Top.

Rivet (ri·vĕt), *v.* Also 5 **reuet**(t, 5–7 **revet**, 7 **reuit**; 6 **ryvet**, 6–7 **riuet**, 7 **rivit.** [f. RIVET *sb.*[1] Cf. mod.F. *riveter.*]

1. *trans.* To secure (a nail or bolt) by hammering or beating out the projecting end of the shank into a head or knob; to clinch. Also with *down.*
c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 87 With a grete hamour of stele The nales he reueted wele. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1, I revet a nayle, *je riue.* Ryvet this nayle and than it wyll holde faste. 1611 COTGR., *River,* to riuet or clench; to fasten or turne backe the point of a nayle. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 24 When you rivet a Pin into a Hole. 1683 — *Printing* xi. ℙ 19 This small Shank is fitted into a small Hole made near the end of the Plate, and Revetted on the other side. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *River un clou,* to rivet a nail. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 299/1 Pins are sometimes inserted.., being also rivetted at each end. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1506/1 Rose-clinch nail; .. either clinched or riveted down on a washer or rove.

2. To secure or fasten with or as with rivets. Also with *down, in, together.*
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxvii. (1869) 61 With the nailes with whiche was nayled the sone of the smith..the mailes weren enclowed and rivetted. 1485 [see RIVETING 1.] 1530 PALSGR. 692/2, I ryvet peces of yron togyther. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 A braynsick prophetesse.. whom dungeon holdeth In ground deepe riueted. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xx, Their Greaues, and pouldrons others riuet fast. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 96 Nor do provident builders rivet locks only at the one side. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 305 The plates .. [are] rivetted down through the bottom and top-sides of the frame. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. vii, Warriors, who, arming for the fight, Rivet and clasp their harness light. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 298/2 The next process. is to have the coaks rivetted in. 1893 *Archaeologia* LIII. 559 The statue had been broken in ancient times and afterwards carefully riveted together again.
fig. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 86 Sin entrenched and barricadoed in sin, sin screwed up, and rivetted with sin. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 132 They are bonds and chains of their absolute obedience, riveted by their tongues. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 606 The Turks have rivetted the chains of barbarous ignorance which they imposed. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. xi. 346 [It] served to rivet the bonds of affection and confidence, which were to the end maintained between him and them. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 332 A war for no object but to rivet the yoke of outlandish men about their necks.

b. Const. *to, into,* or *in* something. Also *fig.*
1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 51 Who violently brake off their ear-rings, even such as were riveted in their skin with long wearing. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvi. 200 A Libal or Index to be rivetted to the Center. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v, I've seen you .stooping from your Horse Rivet the panting savage to the ground. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 203 A plate of iron..riveted fast into it by bolts. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 334 The mountain of Goatfield which I have mentioned above as..rivetted .to the superincumbent rock. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 61 Seize him,..Rivet him to the rock.

c. Const. *on* or *upon.*
1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 161 Instead of Nailing the Hindges upon the Door, they Rivet them on, for more strength. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 39 A Coronal Arch, on whose Vertex a Globe is rivited by an Iron Wedge. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 69/1 By means of the fork.. rivetted on the palettes.

d. *nonce-use.* To marry, join in wedlock.
1700 CONGREVE *Way of the World* I. i, We drove round to Duke's Place; and there they were rivetted in a trice.

3. *transf.* To fix, fasten, or secure firmly.
1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 568 It is none of the least ends of my going to rivet that business. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 36 All her Excesses and Errors were further rivited and confirmed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 658 The ideas of precausation and fatality..are so strongly rivetted together in men's minds. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, I am wholly ignorant in what manner..his first attachment may have riveted his affections. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 103 It is evident that until objects are truly classified, a representative method of signs can only rivet and perpetuate error. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 46 He never conceives himself otherwise than as a member of a body , and this association is riveted more and more.

b. Const. *to* or *into* something.
1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 169 A thing stucke on with oathes vpon your finger, And so riueted with faith vnto your flesh. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. ii 46 Why should I write this downe, that's riueted, Screw'd to my memorie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 107 He riveted the Archbishoprick into the City of Canterbury. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, My hand, my heart,..is so riveted to thine that I cannot unloose my hold. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. Pitt* I. x. 203 Great Britain was ..every day more closely rivetted to the continent by fresh engagements. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxviii, Astonishment actually riveted my tongue to the roof of my mouth. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* ii, My seat, to which Bessie and the bitter Miss Abbot had left me riveted, was a low ottoman.

c. Const. *in* a practice, the mind, etc.
1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Thou reuitest thy selfe in thy sinne, and wilt not be reclaimed. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 11 It is riveted in the corrupt nature of man to revenge injuries. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 51 The prejudice is confirmed and riveted in our thoughts by a long tract of time. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xl. 402 A prince who..appeared not to be rivetted in any dangerous animosities. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 179 Things become riveted in the memory. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 211 Riveting him in the practice of polygamy.

d. Const. *on* or *upon.*
1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 162 Bribery attracts men's decision from the right; persecution rivets it upon the wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. vii. 139 The affections of Henrietta were riveted on those of her royal husband. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* 122 The lesson is riveted for ever on the church.

4. To fix intently (the eye or the mind); to command or engross (the attention).
1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 90 Giue him needfull note, For I mine eyes will riuet to his Face. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 129 Her eger eyes she riuets on his face. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 144 While his attention was thus rivetted. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXIII. 107 She rivetted her eyes on his. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, The attention..of Bunce..was riveted to the armed sloop. 1852 M. ARNOLD *The Future* 6 He..Rivets his gaze on the banks of the stream. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 198 That march riveted the attention of the world.

b. To engross the attention of (a person).
1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. (1819) 23 In dire amazement rivetted they stand. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* xii. (1869) 381 We are riveted by this strange apparition in foreign lands. 1883 PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 33, I..was riveted by the book.

Hence **Ri·veting** *ppl. a.*
1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. iii. 54 A clinching, riveting Argument, I trow! 1899 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LVII. 178/1 His brilliant, original, riveting, but most censorious conversation.

Ri·veted, *ppl. a.* Also 7– **rivetted.** [f. RIVET *v.* + -ED [1].] Fastened with rivets; clinched. Also in *Combs.*, as *close-, double-, single-riveted.*
1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 22 A thousand Sir, early though 't be, haue on their Riueted trim. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Shoe,* A shoe for all [equine] feet, is one that is cut at the toe into two equal parts, which are joined by a riveted nail. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 208 The strength of the parts in riveted joints is reduced. *Ibid.,* The strength of the double riveted joint will be 68. And that of the single riveted joint 46. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 4/7 The old artillery with riveted wheels and huge wooden axles.

b. *fig.* Firmly fastened, established or settled, rooted; fixed, intent.
1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 72 Some menstruums may dissolve..the close rivetted parts of some..bodies. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 301 To persevere in .Drunkenness, until a riveted Disease entails his Folly..on his Blood. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 6, I have a rivetted hatred to him. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* II. vii. 165 Casts a pensive, rivetted look downwards to the modest flowers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 3/2 Few works..have destroyed more riveted and deeply-rooted errors.

Ri·veter. Also **rivetter.** [f. RIVET *v.* + -ER [1].]
1. One who rivets.
1800 *New Ann. Direct.* 34 Saddle-tree-maker and Rivetter. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 556 The average work that can be done by two riveters, with one 'holder on' and a boy. 1894 *Labour Commission, Gloss.,* After the boot has been sewn the rivetter again takes the boot and hammers the sole out to make it level.

2. A riveting machine.
1884 *Machinery & Eng.* I. 88/1 Compressing machines, such as steam hammers,..rivetters, forging presses.

Ri·veting, *vbl. sb.* Also 7– **rivetting.** [f. RIVET *v.* + -ING [1].]
1. The action of the vb., in lit. and fig. uses.
1485 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 189 Payd for revettyng of þe plats, & for þe iiij boultes, xs. ob. 1611 COTGR., *Rivement,* a riueting, a clenching. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 96 A thief .makes that single riveting of no use as to security. 1706 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1853) II. 528/1 He prayed with them partly for. the riveting of the things he had said in their minds. 1779 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 Dec. II. 299, I think we may beat the French fleet, but if we should, it will be the rivetting of this damned Ministry. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 257 The development of national mind may be but the riveting of a prejudice. 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1373 To prevent the rivetting of this ascendancy on the neck of Europe.

b. With qualifying word prefixed.
1874 THEARLE *Nav. Archit.* 104 The Liverpool rules require chain riveting for all double and treble riveted joints and butts. *Ibid.,* In edge or butt riveting the space between two consecutive rows of rivets must not be less than one and a half times their diameter.

2. *attrib.*, as *riveting hammer, machine, nail, plate, set, tool.*
See also KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* (1875) and *Suppl.* (1884).
a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 Clinch-bolts are clinched with a Rivetting Hammer. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/1 The Rivetting Hammer..is very rarely used at his Forge, unless the Work be very small. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Clous à river,* a rivet, or riveting-nail to be clenched at both ends. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Riveting-plates,* in gun-carriages, small square thin pieces of iron, through which the ends of the bolts pass, and are riveted upon them. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 387 A rivetting-set or punch for the heads of rivets. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 115/2 The Patent Riveting Machine. constructed by Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* III. 611/2 The strong semicircular bracket carrying the fixed riveting tool.

† **Rivia·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Fishing.
a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. ii. in *Hargrave's Tracts* (1787) I. 7 The writ..which anciently was directed to the sheriff to prohibit riviation in any rivers in his bailiwick.

‖ **Rivière** (rivyę̄·r). [a. F. *rivière* (RIVER *sb.*[1]) in same sense.] A necklace of diamonds or other gems, esp. one consisting of more than one string.
1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxxviii, Myra was amused as she watched their dazzling tiaras and flashing rivières. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 13/3 Buying a diamond for £12,000 and ordering it to be set in her rivière as the centre stone.

Rivilin, variant of RIVELING [1].

Rivina (rivəi·na). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. the name of Aug. Q. *Rivinus,* a German botanist (1652–1723).] An American plant belonging to the same family as Phytolacca.
1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Three [species] .are cultivated... Downy rivina...Smooth rivina...Climbing rivina. 1882 *Garden* 5 Aug. 112/1 Rivinas..are eminently deserving of more general cultivation than they meet with at present.

Riving (rəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RIVE *v.*[1]]
1. The action of the vb.; rending, tearing, etc.
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 747* (Dubl. MS.), A store..stede stalwortly bondyn;..In rapes fast for ryfyng of bernes. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 140 Fro rotyng & ryuing they be byraft. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2368 Cuthbert wayued his hand on þaim, Fra ryvyng of thak þaim to reclaym. 1527 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 320 To underly the law for the ryving of the Kingis lettres. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 57 Taking of the saidis letters perforce fra him and ryving of thame all in pecis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 68 The injurie done to her, .. and also the ryving of her claiths. 1619–53 in Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* (1894) 580 Edward Dobson for riving out of twoe ridges of land [etc.]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, In the auld times o' rugging and riving through the hail country. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* v, Power was to be won by other means than by rending and riving. 1875 F. W. MYERS *Poems* 91 Where wilt thou find a riving or a rending?

b. *spec.* Splitting or cleaving of wood.
1471–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 94 Pro le ryvyng et sharpyng M[l]D del stakes. 1543 *Fabric Rolls York* (Surtees) Gloss. s.v. *Revyn,* Ryving of fyerwoode in Frankelyn for my lorde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us take the axe, the wedge and the beetle, and settle our selues to cleauing and riueing. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 19 The Horne-bound tree. requires so much paines in riving as is almost incredible. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 331 The rude practice of riving was soon superseded by the more effective operation of the saw.
Comb. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1950/2 *Riving-knife,* a tool used in splitting balks for staves, clapboards, shingles, etc. *Ibid., Riving-machine,* a machine for splitting wood in the direction of the grain.

2. *concr.* A fissure, cleft, or rent. *rare.*
c 1450 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 41 'Come to the ryuyng off this same walle'...'The ryuyng?' quoth he, 'qwere ys that?' 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict., Abertura,* opening, cleft or ryuing of any thing. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 29 He contemplates the rents and rivings, the rags and tatters.

† **Ri·ving,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. RIVE *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] Arriving; landing.
1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 At his riuyng þe lond non him forbedde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvynge vp to lond, fro water, *applicacio, applicatus.*

Ri·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. RIVE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That rives; rending, tearing.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20976 Paul..sufferd..Bath mang men and riuand beist. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 445 [An eagle] Wyth hys rywand and sharpe tallons .. The forseyde bowelles..toke. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. vii. Wks. (Grosart) 14 Riving tortures spight,..To good the soul doth nearer reunite. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 640 Nature opposes, with her utmost force, This riving stroke. 1827 PRAED *Arminius* vi, The riving axe and burning brand Rent forests. 1877 BRYANT *Song Sower* iii, The pelting hail and riving blast.

Rivlin, variant of RIVELING [1].

‖ **Ri·vo.** *Obs.* [App. of Spanish origin; perh. Sp. *arriba* up, upwards.] An exclamation used at revels or drinking-bouts.
c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. (1633) H iv, Hey, *Riuo Castiliano,* a man's a man. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 124 *Rivo,* sayes the drunkard. 1600 *Look about You* L iv, And *Ryuo* will he cry and *Castile* too. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* II. i, Weele quaffe or any thing; *Riuo,* Saint Marke.

Rivo·se, *a.* *Ent.* [ad. late L. *rīvōs-us,* f. *rīvus* stream.] (See quot.)
1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 271 *Rivose,* when furrows do not run in a parallel direction and are rather sinuate.

Ri·votite. *Min.* [f. the name of Professor L. E. *Rivot* of Paris.] 'An amorphous mineral, of yellowish-green colour, containing antimony, copper, and carbon di-oxide' (Chester).
1874 *Geol. Mag.* 367 Under the name of Rivotite..a new Spanish mineral is described by M. Ducloux. It occurs..on the western slope of Sierra del Cadi, in the province of Lerida.

† **Ri·vule,** *v.* *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. L. *rīvul-us,* dim. of *rīvus* stream.] *trans.* To break up or divide *into* (channels).
1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) II. lxxxiv. 340 Rivuled into petty Issues running thick corruption.

Rivulet (ri·vi̇ulet). Forms: α. 6–7 **riuelet, rivlet,** 7 **riulet, riuilet, rivelet.** β. 6–7 **riuolet,** 7 **rivolet, reu-, revolet, rivalet.** γ. 7 **riuulet,** 7– **rivulet.** [Perh. ad. It. *rivoletto,* dim. of *rivolo,* dim. of *rivo* :—L. *rivus* stream: cf. prec. and -ET.]
1. A small stream or river; a streamlet.
α. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. xi. I. 52 Meeting with sundrie other riuelets by the waie. *Ibid.* 55 A pretie riuelet rising about Michelneie. 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv, Of that huge Sea let's through a Riblet [1612 Riulet] waide. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 108 Two new Forts. vpon a pleasant plaine, and neare a little Riuilet. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 8 As naturall a fluxe..as the water in the rivelet hath from the fount. 1671 *New York Col. Doc.* (1853) III. 196 They past this day several brave brookes and small Rivelets.
β. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 There being sundry riuolets that descend from the mountains. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. IV. ix, A tender Olive set In a lone place, near a smooth Rivolet. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 123 The most noted Rivers take their rise and beginning from the smallest Rivolets.
γ. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii, Triton..call'd the neighb'ring Nymphs each in her turne To poure their pretty Rivulets from their Urne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 420 By Fountain or by shadie Rivulet He sought them both. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, The Dews and Rains..are conveyed in small Rivulets towards the Middle. 1779 FORREST *Voy.*

N. Guinea 320 These clouds feed the rivulets which run from the hills. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 157 The water of the lake is salt, as is that of some of the rivulets which join it. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 364 He discovered one of the sources of the Ogowé at a point where it formed a mere rivulet of water.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

α. 1660 Winstanley *Eng. Worthies* Ep. Ded. 4 A Nobler confluence of so many Loyal Purple Rivelets of Honour.

β. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* Wks (Grosart) VI. 42 The woman ceased not from streaming foorth riuolets of teares. 1600 *Look about You* L, Looke how the furrowes of his aged cheeke Fild with the reuolets of wet eyde mone. 1670 W. Penn *Truth Rescued fr. Imposture* 60 England's Fountain of Iustice was clear and wholesom, although the Rivolets or lesser Streams might be troubled.

γ. 1639 Ld. Digby *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 86 There cannot be admitted..unto the avowed channell of the Church, any corrupt Rivulet of erroneous Doctrine. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 37 Steel..causes the Blood to run.. through all the minutest Canals and Rivulets of the Body. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 7 P 4 The rivulets of intelligence which are continually trickling among us. 1860 Sangster *Hesperus* 44 A rivulet of song..Welled free and sparkling.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rivulet-bed, -side*; also in specific names, as *rivulet carp, dipper, salmon* (see quots.).

1744 J. Wilson *Synop. Brit. Plants* 10 By the rivulet side. 1804 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. 65 Rivulet Salmon [*Salmo Rivalis*]. *Ibid.* 245 Rivulet Carp [*Cyprinus Rivularis*] 1811 Cooke *Thames* I. 1* b, From its source it flows on in a rivulet character, till it reaches Cricklade. 1819 Turton *Conchol. Dict.* 27 *Bulla fluviatilis*. Rivulet Dipper. 1896 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 621 The rivulet-bed in which you walk is dry.

3. A name of several geometrid moths of the genus *Emmelesia*.

1832 J. Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 137 The Rivulet ..appears in June on shrubs. *Ibid.*, The Small Rivulet.. appears the end of June. *Ibid.* 138 The Grass Rivulet.

Rivulo·se, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rīvul-us* + -OSE.] Marked with irregular sinuous lines or stripes.

1871 Cooke *Handbk. Fungi* I. 257 Pileus pulvinate, silky, soft, then rivulose. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 94 Cup..externally blackish-brown, rivulose.

Riwell: see Reuall. **Riwle,** obs. f. Rule.

Rix, dial. variant of *rish* Rush *sb.* (plant).

† Rixa·tion. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *rīxārī* to quarrel: see -ation.] Scolding, brawling.

1623 in Cockeram. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Rix-baron. [ad. G. *reichsbaron.*] A baron of the German Empire.

a 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 138 Thou knowest him well, The proud Rix-baron.

Rix-dollar (ri·ksdǫlǝr). Now *Hist.* Forms: α. 6 **reekes** (7 **reichs**) **doller,** 7 **rexdolar, dollar, dol(l)er.** β. 7 **rix(e dollar, rixdoller, rix doller, ricksdoller,** 8 **rycksdollar,** 7– **rix dollar, rix-dollar, rixdollar.** γ. **rich dollar.** [ad. older Du. *rijcksdaler* (Kilian; mod.Du. *rijksdaalder*, Fris. *ryksdaelder*), = Sw. *riksdaler*, Da. *rigsdaler*, G. *reichsthaler*: see Riche and Dollar.] A silver coin and money of account, current from the latter part of the 16th to the middle of the 19th century in various European countries (as Holland, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden) and in their commerce with the East, etc.; the value varied from about 4*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*

α. 1598 W. Phillip tr. *Linschoten* I. vi. 17 Each pardauwe, accounted as much as a Reekes Doller, Flemish money. [1617 Moryson *Itin* I. 286 The silver Doller of the Empire (called Reichs Doller) is of the standard of ten ounces or thereabouts.] 1640 *Bk. War Committee Covenanters* 2 For fornishing thairof, ordaines to be given xx rex dollares. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 76 The King..has given him in landis to the valew of 100,000 Rex dolers. 1690 *Burgh Rec. Lanark* (1893) 234 Thrie rex dollares.

β. 1622 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 306 He cometh for his army with great store of rix dollars. 1658 *Cal. Domest. State Papers* 313 The Turks demand 75,000 rix dollars for the provisions. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 6 The Surgeons 28 Gilders, and Diet, and on Shoar 3 Ricksdollers. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciv. 434 The par is reckoned one hundred and twenty-five Saxon dollars, for one hundred rix dollars current in Amsterdam. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 539 At all other times they would receive the regular salary of thirty rix-dollars monthly. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 168 The price which was charged me..was about five rix dollars and three quarters.

γ. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* vi. i, So I left my Lord at Glukstad, .being com hither to take up 8000 rich Dollars upon Mr. Burlamachs Bils.

† Ri·xle, *v. Obs.* Forms: 2 **rixlan,** 2–3 **rixlen,** 3 (*Orm*) **rix(s)lenn, rixlien, rixli, rixly(e,** 3–5 **rixle,** 5 **ryxle.** [f. OE. *rix-ian* to rule + -le.]

1. *intr.* To reign, bear sway; to rule, have dominion; to prevail.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 From þan helle .. us bureȝe þe lauerd þe is..wuniende and rixlende on worlde a buten ende. *c* 1200 Ormin 8304 Onn hiss siftende ȝer fra þatt þatt he bigann to rixlenn I Rome riche. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 226 He ane is to herien, þurh hwam & under hwam alle kinges rixleð. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. H. 207 After him Rixlede o king, Rime ihote was. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 221 Whyle þou rixlis in this Reame no riot we drede. *fig. c* 1200 Ormin 4253 Þurrh all þatt fele kinne gillt..I þa limess rixsleþþ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Eresie, God beo iðoncked, ne rixleð nout in Englelond. *Ibid.* 374 Þus, lo! in eueriche stat rixleð bitternesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2726 Envy..Ryxles full Ryfe in her ranke hertes.

2. To deal masterfully *with* (a person).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13891 With the remnond full rade he rixlit vnfaire,..Cast hom ouer clanly at the cloise brigge.

3. To conduce, lead *to.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5129 Sely is the kyng, þat kepis the for counsell clene for hym-seluyn, þat well con..rede hym to reduns, þat rixles to shame.

Hence **† Ri·xling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Elles ne bið his rixlunge ne fest ne lonsum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 27 *Adueniat regnum tuum*, cume þi rixlinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Alle þe holie haluwen ouercumen þuruh bileaue þes deofles rixlunge.

† Rixo·sous, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *rixōsus.*] 'Full of brabbles' (Cockeram, 1623).

Riyf, obs. f. Rife. **Riz,** dial. f. Rise *v.* **Rizagon,** var. of Risagon. **Rize,** obs. f. Rise *v.* **Rizom(e,** varr. of Risom.

Rizzar (ri·zǝr), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 7 **rasour, rizer,** 8 **rizzer,** 9 **rizzart, rizar.** [Of obscure origin; perh. f. *rid* Red *a.* on the analogy of Groser.] The red currant; also *attrib.*, as *rizzar-berry, -bush.*

1679 Cunningham of Craigends *Diary* 9 July (S.T.S.) 112 For razour-beiries in a yeard. 1684 J. Erskine *Jrnl.* 27 June (1893) 67, I did eat some straw and rizer berries. 1703 Brand *Orkney* 80 There are also at Scalloway some Goose and Rizzer-berrie bushes. 1899 Jas. Colville *Scot. Vernacular* 12 Round the garden ran a high, flat-topped wall, clad on the sunny side with rizzars.

Ri·zzar, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also **rizar.** [f. the vb.]

1. 'A drying by means of heat, properly that of the sun' (Jamieson, 1808).

2. A rizzared haddock.

1834 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* xxxiv, Loaves and fishes! Rizzars! Finnans! Kipper!

Ri·zzar, *v. Sc.* Also 9 **rizar, rizzer, -or.** [See next.] *trans.* To dry or parch (esp. haddocks) in the sun.

a 1818 Macneill *Poems* (1844) 88 Haddies caller at last carting, Or rizzered sweet. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xii, He engaged the goodwife..with some compliments upon the rizzoring of our haddocks.

Rizzared (ri·zǝd), *ppl. a. Sc.* Also 8 **rizerd,** 9 **riz(z)ard, -art, rizzered.** [ad. obs. F. *ressoré* 'parched, scorched, dryed, or burnt vp, by the sunne' (Cotgr.), f. *re-* Re- + *sorer* 'to reeke; to drie, or make red': see Sore *a.*] Dried up by exposure to the sun: **a.** Of haddocks.

1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 436/1 *Rizerd haddocks*, dried haddocks. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xiii, Strung up by the head like rizzered haddocks. 1854 *Phemie Millar* II. 107 Mr. Millar..discussed his newspapers silently along with tea and rizzered haddie. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 360 Anything from Scotch collops to rizzard haddocks.

b. Of soil.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 744 After the soil on the top of the drills has become a little browned with the sun, or rizzared as it is technically phrased.

Rizzim, -om, -um, variants of Risom.

† Ro, *sb. Obs.* Forms: α. 3–5 **ro,** 4–5 **roo,** 4 **rou,** 5 **rowe.** β. *Sc.* 5 **ruf, ruff,** 6 **rufe, ruve, rove, roif.** [a. ON. and Icel. *rá* (Norw., Sw., and Da. *ro*, Fær. *rógv*), = OE. *rów* (once), Fris. *rouwe*, MDu. *rouwe, roe*, (M)LG. *rouwe, rôwe, rou(e, rô(e*, OHG. *ruowa* (MHG. *ruow(e*, later *ruw*) and *rôa* (MHG. *ruo, rue*, G. *ruhe, ruh*), regarded as cognate with Gr. *ἐρωή* cessation, rest. With the Sc. forms *rufe, ruve*, etc. (= rōv), compare Roove rivet-burr :—ON. *rá*, Cruive var. of Croo, and the northern *grofe, grove* (:—ON. *gróa*), obs. variants of Grow *v.*] Rest, repose, peace.

α. *c* 1200 Ormin 7042 Cristess resste & Cristess ro & Cristess swete slæpess. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 77 Ich aȝeoue þe mi gast,..& do hit, blisfule godd,..to ro & to reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1007 Paradis is a..land o liue, o ro, and rest. 13.. *Coer de L.* 7135 God geve us alle good endyng, And hys soule reste and roo! *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 209 in *O. E. Misc.* 220 Al þe fest of þe sununday..þai schal haue rou and rest perpetualy. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* iv. 38 Nowe ar we brought Bothe vnto rest and rowe [*rimes* to, doo]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4880 Þar durst na paynym eftirward Assayle,..Bot lete þaim rest in ro.

β. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 14 This riche Revir dovn ran, but resting or ruf, Throwe ane forest. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 60 Now at vnes, now in to rest and ruff. *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxi. 5 His mynd sall moif, But rest or ruve. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 85 As wes, is, salbe ay, but roif. *c* 1570 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* vi. 20 To run that race but ather rest or rove.

b. In asseverative phrases, as *so have I ro!*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 134 Þat I for-think, sa haf I ro. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17568 Sithen ȝe it say I wol also Aȝeyn my wille—so haue I ro! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 237 Full well may we mys the, as euer haue I ro. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 401 As ever haue I rest or rowe, much he spake of glasse.

† Ro, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **rone,** 6 *Sc.* **rufe, ruve.** [f. Ro *sb.* With sense 1 cf. MSw. *roas* to rest oneself, Sw. *roa* to amuse, Norw. *roa* to bring to rest; and with sense 2, MSw. *roa*, MDu. *r(o)uwen*, MLG. *r(ou)wen*, OHG. *ruowon* (MHG. *ruowen*, G. *ruhen*), to rest.]

1. *refl.* To recreate (oneself). *rare*—[1].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3351 Ysaac him yode to rone [*Gött.* went him forto ro], Thoght on thing he had to done [*Gött.* to do].

2. *intr. Sc.* To have or take repose.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 19 That thay ma nowþir rest nor rufe, Till thay mischeif þair sellis. *a* 1568 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* lii. 14 My mad misfortoun dois me so commuve, That I may nowthir rest nor ruve.

Ro, obs. f. Roe. **Roab(e,** obs. ff. Robe.

Roach (rōʊtʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **roche,** 6–8 **roch.** [a. OF. *roche* (13th c. in Godef.), *roce*, also *roque, rocque*, of uncertain origin.]

1. A small freshwater fish (*Leuciscus rutilus*) of the Carp family, common in the rivers of northern Europe. *Blue roach* = Azurine. In *U.S.* also applied to various small fishes resembling, or mistaken for the roach.

1314 in *Wardrobe Acc.* 8 *Edw. II*, 21 Dars, roches, et pik, 2*s.* 8*d.* 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 53 Cuidam homini de Lettowe pro roches ab ipso emptis apud le Haff, v*s.* iiij *d.* 1391 *Ibid.* 73 Pro tenches et roches. *c* 1400 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 4/1 V^e^ gutts of a roche is good for a roch:, and so furth of all other fysshys. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take Trowtys, Rochys,..an make hem clene. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 372 Roches in sotelte, Playce in sotelte. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 *b*, Some againe delight in both, as the Pike..and the Roach. 1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* III. i. (1634) 153 Of fishes you shall finde in Armes..the Trout, Barbel, Turbot, Herring, Roach. 1653 Walton *Angler* 206, I might now tell you how to catch Roch and Dace. 1738 Swift *Printer sent to Newgate*, If a Gudgeon meet a Roach, He dare not venture to approach. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 56 The Roach is as foolish as the carp is crafty. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 84 The Roach is found chiefly in deep still rivers, where it is often seen in large shoals 1868 Pfard *Water-farm.* xvi. 170 No fish thrives better in confinement, or breeds more rapidly than the roach. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Collection of Stuffed..Azurine or Blue Roach. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 129 The Spot..is known ..in the Chesapeake region also as the 'Roach'.

b. In phrase *as sound as a roach*, = F. *sain comme un gardon* (cf. *plus sain qu'un gardon* in Cotgrave).

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 280 Roches..are esteemed..uncapable of any Disease, according to the old Proverb, As sound as a Roch 1667 Denham *Direct. Paint.* 1. 32 Till some judicious Dolphin might approach, And land him safe and sound as any Roach. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 135 My Father, turn'd of Seventy, and as yet he's as sound as a Roach still. *a* 1732 Gay *New Song on New Similies* viii, Hearts, sound as any bell or roach. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 297 My health is capital—constitution ditto—sound as a roach. 1895 'F. Anstey' *Lyre & Lancet* IX. 92 Sickly..? Not a bit of it—sound as a roach!

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In similative combs., as *roach-back, -backed, -bellied, -bent.*

1575 Turbervy. *Venerie* 15 The ridge or chine of the backe rochbent, and the hamme streight, betoken swiftnesse. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 272/4 A Baye Mare,..flat ribb'd, Roach back'd. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1277 Laths..of cast iron,. four feet long, roach-bellied, that is, forming the segment of a circle on the under side. 1847 Youatt *Pig* vi. 74 The real Irish pig was a huge,..roach-backed, coarse-boned, grisly brute. 1881 Grant *Bush Life Queensland* I. vii. 88 The flocks of sheep..return bare, leggy, roach-backed-looking objects. *a* 1884 Jarvis in Allen *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 410 The Nigretti flock..were not handsomely formed, being rather flat-sided, roach-back [etc.]

b. Attrib., etc., as *roach-angler, -fisher, -fishing, -hook, -net, -pie, -tackle, -weel.*

1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xvii. 218 About London, where I think there be the best Roch-Anglers. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Roach-fishing*. They add 12 strong links of Hair, with Roach-Hooks at them. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v., The Roach-Pie may be made, as that of Tunny-Pie. 1823 in Hofland *Brit. Angler's Man.* (1841) 247 A barbel, caught with roach-tackle. 1867 Francis *Bk. Angling* 18 The Thames, Lea, and Colne are eagerly sought by shoals of roach-fishers. *Ibid.* 19 Roach-fishing is very pretty sport. 1877 — *Angling* 27 One of the finest roach rivers within fifty miles of London. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* 366 Roach Weel, from the Province of Bleking. *Ibid.* 376 Roach Net.

Roach (rōʊtʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 8 **roch.** [var. of Roche *sb.*[1], as the usual or only spelling in certain special senses.]

1. *Mining.* (See quot. 1836.) ? *Obs.*

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 258 Soletrees, Roach, and Ryder. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Q ij b, I have likewise heard of other Veins discovered after the same manner; as also in Fields of Grass lying near the Roch. 1836 Furness *Astrologer* II. Roach, Rag-pump, Rider. *Ibid.* Gloss. *Roach*, ore found on the side of the main vein and divided from it by rock or rither.

† 2. A seam or bed of coal. *Obs.*

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 896 It was found upon the rising grounds (where the signs of the Cole, and the Cole it self came near the day) that there lay another Roach of Cole at a certain depth under it. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 137 In working the roach of coal 5 yards thick. *Ibid.* 147 He shewed me a level of 35 yards of roach. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4008/4, 220 Acres, in which are great Quantities of Roch of Coal, now open.

† 3. *Peter in roach,* = Roche-petre. *Obs.*

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 150 Take of ..Peter in Roach one pound; Peter in Meal one pound.

4. a. (See quots. and cf. Roche *sb.*)

1831 J. Hodgson in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 213 The same sort of conglomerate rock as that at the foot of Ulswater, and which the country people there [in 1799] called roach. *Ibid.* 215 The old red sandstone of the Mellfell district is through all that country called roach or roche.

b. A variety of Portland stone (see quots.).

1829 Webster in *Geol. Trans.* 2nd Ser. II. 42 The bed below this [= School Cap] is the first which is worked for freestone, and is called Roach...It is entirely oolitic..and contains marine shells. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II.

332/2 The new Church in the island, built..of a variety of the Portland stone termed roach. *Ibid.* 376/1 The roach is throughout the island oolitic. 1887 *Specif. T. Monk's Patent* No. 1264. 1 The roach or rag of Portland stone, at present a wasted natural product.

attrib. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 375/2 The roach beds are always incorporated with the freestone beds that invariably lie below them. 1868 Ramsay *Rock Spec.* 139 The Roach-bed is very hard, and is used for foundations of breakwaters,..but it will not bear a close even face.

Roach (rōʊtʃ), *sb.*[3] *Naut.* [Of obscure origin.] 'An upward curve in the foot of a square sail'.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 116 The stay is cut with a curve or roach. 1851 Kipping *Sailm.* (ed. 2) 45 The breadth of the seams on the foot of a jib or driver ought to be made according to the roach with which the sail is cut. 1900 F. T. Bullen *Idylls of Sea* 34 Their seams, leaches, and roaches fortified by all the devices known to the sailmaker.

attrib. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 91 Flying jibs are cut with a roach-curve on the stay. *Ibid.* 88 *Roach leech*, a term signifying the curve on the mast-leech of some fore and aft sails, &c.

transf. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 335/1 [The Texas pony] has ..a very long body, with a pronounced roach just forward of the coupling.

Roach, *sb.*[4], abbrev. form of Cockroach.

1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.* 89 *note*, 'Cock-roaches' in the United States..are always called 'roaches' by the fair sex, for the sake of euphony. 1898 A. Balfour *Stroke of Sword* xxiv, Overcome by my terror of these roaches, I rushed on deck.

Roach, variant of Roche, Rotche.

Roach (rōʊtʃ), *v.* [f. Roach *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To cut (a sail) with a roach.

1851 Kipping *Sailm.* (ed. 2) 117 On Roaching the Sails. *Ibid.* 118 The royals are also roached as much as 1 foot 6 inches.

2. *U.S.* To clip or trim (a horse's mane) so that the hair stands on end.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 731 Her neck was thick, and rendered more so in appearance by reason of her mane not being roached (or in English hogged). 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 335/2, I roached his mane and docked his tail.

Roach alum, variant of Roche alum.

Roached (rōʊtʃt), *a. U.S.* [f. Roach *sb.*[3] or *v.*] Having an upward curve.

a 1890 *Dogs Gt. Brit. & Amer.* 100 (Cent.), An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being roached or 'wheel-backed', a defect which generally tends to slow up-and-down gallop.

Roaching (rōʊtʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Roach *sb.*[1]] Fishing for roach.

1887 *Sporting Life* 22 June 2/6 Roaching and Poaching, and other matters. 1896 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 9/1 The river, as regards colour, was all that could be desired for roaching.

Road (rōʊd), *sb.* Forms: 1 **rád**, 3-5 **rade**; 4-7 **rode** (6-7 **rhode**); 5 **rood**, 5-7 **roode**; 6-7 **roade** (6 **rhoade**), 6- **road**. See also Raid *sb.* [OE. *rád* fem. (f. pret. stem of *rídan* to Ride), in sense 1 = Fris. *reed*, MDu. *rede* (Flem. dial. *rede*, *ree*), MLG. *rêt*, *rêd-*, ON. and Icel. *reið* (MSw. *reed/h*, MDa. *reed*, *red*). In sense 3 the continental forms are MDu. *rede*, *reede* (Du. *reede*, *ree*), MLG. *rede*, *reide* (hence G. *reede*, *rhede*, Da. *red*, *rhed*, Sw. *redd*) : the view that these are connected with Du. *reeden*, LG. *reiden* to fit out, is old but is inconsistent with the history of the Eng. form. On senses 2 and 4 see notes below.]

I. †1. The act of riding on horseback; also, a spell of riding; a journey on horseback. *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 7 [He] rit for ðy þe he mid ðære rade earnað sume earnunga. *a* 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* iv. iii, Þæt he þæt weorc þæs halgan godspelles ma þurh his fota gange fremede, þonne on his horsa rade. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 Gif mon on mycelre rade oððe on miclum gangum weorðe geteorad. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 76 Sone þerefter com a seli wummon..bi nicomedes burh o rade toward rome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11427 Þir kinges rides forth þair rade [*v.r.* rode], þe stern alwais þam forwit glade. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 100 This knyht on daies brode In clos him hield, and schop his rode On nyhtes time. 1463 *Paston Lett.* II. 143, I sent your grey hors..to the ferror, and he seythe he shull never be nowght to rood nowthyr ryght good to plowe nor to carte. *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton, 1481) C iij, As we are not wonte rather to chese coltes than horses of 7 yere for our rode. 1605-6 *Act for Paving Drury Lane*, The Lane..is of late yeeres by occasion of the continuall Rode there, and often Cariages, become deepe, foule, and dangerous. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iv. ii. 17 At last, with easie Rodes, he came to Leicester.

†b. The act of riding on the waves. *Obs.*–1

The use of OE. *rád* in Cynewulf's *Elene* 981 may belong here, or to sense 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1045 Pelleus..puruiaunce hade made Of twenty shippes full shene, shot on þe depe, All redy to the Roode of þe roghe ythes.

†c. A set or company of riders. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 5257 These are chosyn in fyrst rod..: Sere Calabre hovyd stylle, To see who wolde ryde hym tylle. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Rode, a company of horsmen, *chevauchee.*

†2. *spec.* The act of riding with hostile intent against a person or district; a hostile incursion by mounted men; a foray, raid. *Obs.*

Very common *c* 1500–1650: cf. also Inroad. In mod. use revived in the Sc. form Raid.

c 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871, Cyninges þegnas oft rade onridon þe mon na ne rimde. 925-35 *Sec. Laws of Athelstan* 20 (Liebermann), Ðonne ridon þa yldestan men to..and nimon eall ðæt he æhte, and fo se cyng to healfum, to healfum ða men ðe on þære rade beon. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 56 Be londe and ek be Schiep He mot travaile..And make manye hastyf rodes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1180 Mony stithe man..on stedis enarmyt, All redy for þe rode Arayet for the werre. 1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 475 Aftur a Rode..made vppon the Scottes at thende of this last somer. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 Borderers, whan they make rodes into Scotlande. *Ibid.* xliv. 60 Than the kyng gaue lycence to the soudiers..to make a rode into Heynalt. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 77 His moste paines hath been taken aboute the warres of Scotlande, and roades made into that countrey. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 54 Northumberland men (exercised in roades upon the Scots) are accounted best light horsemen. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 169 The English..assailed and made Incursions and Rodes upon all Spanish ships, and other places.

3. A sheltered piece of water near the shore where vessels may lie at anchor in safety; a roadstead.

Cf. 1 b and the note there. For Scottish examples see Raid *sb.* 4 (and Reid[1]).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 801 To his castel ful riȝt He sailed þe seuenday On rade. *Ibid.* 955 Tristrem gan stoutely go To lond þat ich niȝt Of rade. [1372-3 in Swinden *Gt. Yarmouth* (1772) 375 Quendam locum in mari..vocatum Kirkelee Rode.] 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5586 But the freikes were ferd..For..to remeve fro rode for rokkes in þe se. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roode, of shyppys stondyng, *bitalassum.* 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 187 The seyd Ship lying in the Rode at Eryth in Thamys. 1514 Barclay *Cytezen & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 29 Lyke wyse as shyppes be docked in a rode. 1594 Nashe & Marlowe *Dido* 1500 Why are thy ships new rigd? or to what end, Launcht from the hauen, lye they in the Rhode? 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 138 The Towne Gravesend is a knowne Roade. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 111 Princes..impose Custom upon Ships, as for the use of the Road upon their Coasts. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* i, The pilot..brought the ship into a very good road, where we rid in twenty-six fathoms water. 1775 Romans *Florida* App. 74 The depth of water in both these roads is from 20 to 24 feet. 1824 Irving *T. Trav.* I. 34 The tide contrary, the vessell anchored far off in the road. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* iv. 26 Those [vessels] which are obliged to lie in the open road are exposed to considerable danger.

attrib. *c* 1550 Leland *Collect.* III. 94 At the rode mouth of Tawe was a castell cawllid..Osterinuth.

fig. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 248 No speciall place will I chose for our rode But at auenture where the winde shall us driue. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 42 Now, strike your sailes,..For we be come vnto a quiet rode, 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 75 A secure roade and safe harbour for all heauenly merchants to anchor in.

†b. *At road*, riding at anchor. *Obs.*

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 29/2 Yn defaute of Cables and Ancres for here seid Shippes and Vesseles, where as they ly at rode. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 254 The seid ship lying at Rode in the Kynges haven. 1549-62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* civ. 26 There both mightie ships saile, and some lye at roade. 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. vi. 17 Yet stand they still, as tho they lay at rode. 1641 Hinde *Y Bruen* xlii. 131 Such vessels as have laine for a while at quiet rode in the harbor.

fig. 1596 Southwell *Triumphs over Death* 18 God..casteth your anchours where your thoghts should lie at rhode.

4. An ordinary line of communication used by persons passing between different places, usually one wide enough to admit of the passage of vehicles as well as of horses or travellers on foot.

The late appearance of this sense makes its development from sense 1 somewhat obscure, but Fris. *reed* and Flem. *ree* have acquired similar meanings. Cf. also OE. *stræm-rád* the course of a stream, *hwéolrád* wheel-track, and the poetic words for 'sea', *brim-*, *stréam-*, *hron-*, *sægl-*, *swan-rád.* The earlier Sc. Rod *sb.*[2], path, is unconnected, and there is no evidence that it had any influence upon the history of the English word.

It is not quite clear whether Cock-road, which appears about 1600 and is implied in the earlier *road-net* (see 12), belongs to this sense. Cf. Rode *v.*[1]

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 16 The most villanous house in all London rode. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 183 This Doll Teare-sheet should be some Rode. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgrimage* II. iii, 'Tis a toyle Sir; Like riding in one rode perpetually, It offers no variety. 1636 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 51 A traveller in a deep rode will be choice of his way throughout. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 431 We diverted out of the common rode to Geneva. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 37 The downward road That to the grotto leads. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, He inquired for a road among the hills, but heard of none. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 245 To follow the easier and more circuitous road which led northward to Zadracarta. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi. 68 After this the road became very intricate, and I was fain to hire a little boy to guide me. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xxvi, In a place where the street narrowed into a road.

b. *Mining.* 'Any underground passage, way, or gallery' (Gresley).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 975 The roads will be shut up, the air-courses destroyed, and the whole economy of the mining operations deranged.

c. *U.S.* A railroad or railway.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 56 American Railroads... Many circumstances conspire to assist. in the construction of these roads. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 546 There are now very nearly..one thousand miles of rail-road in the State..; the roads were injudiciously laid out, and have been badly managed. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 115 A prominent station on the Central Pacific road.

d. *Post Office.* (See quots.)

1859 A. Andrews *Hist. Jrnlism.* II. 147 The monopoly of circulating newspapers by the post had been held fast by the clerks of the road, employed by the Post-office. *Ibid.* 199 The abominable monopoly of the clerks of the roads was still in existence. 1881 *Standard* 1 Nov. 2/1 At the first rough sorting the letters are distributed into 'roads', corresponding with the principal lines of railway communication over the country; the term being a survival of the nomenclature of the old coaching days.

5. In pregnant uses: a. *On, upon, the road*, travelling, journeying, upon or during a journey, etc.; on tour. *To take the road*, to set out.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. xxxv. Wks. (Grosart) 22 In this same Land as I was on the rode, A nimble traveller me overtook. 1657 Heylin *Ecclesia Vind.* 115 We finde Israel offering sacrifices at Beersheba (being in his way upon the rode). 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 80 ¶ 6 Her aunt and her mother amuse themselves on the road, with telling her of dangers to be dreaded. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. ix, They slept one night upon the road, and arrived the next day at Delvile Castle. 1833 J. S. Sands *Poems* 71 James his duds Reekt out. To take the road amang the rest. 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 230 The other two operas, having been on the road for the last three years. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 8/2 Many of the companies 'on the road'..belong to the class that have been organised for the performance of some particular piece.

b. *The road*, the highway. In phrases, *to go upon*, or *take to, the road*, to become a highwayman; *gentleman*, or *knight, of the road*, a highwayman. Now *arch.*

1665 [see Knight *sb.* 12 c]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew Knight of the Road*, the chief Highwayman best Mounted and Armed. 1729 Swift *Grand Question*, So, I took to the Road, and..The first Man I robb'd was a Parson. 1729 — *Direct. Servants* iii, I directly advise you, to go upon the Road;..the only Post of Honour left you. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 11 June § 10 Martin..could not supply his occasions any other way than by taking to the road. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. v, Consorting with gentlemen of the road. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* v, [We] found ourselves regular knights of the road, before we knew where we were almost. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* Prol., You might go abroad;..anything is better than the Road and the certain end.

c. *To give (one) the road*, to allow one to pass. *To take the road of*, to take precedence of.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 99 Most certainly, without quarrelling, he takes the road of all mankind. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* 250, I gave them the road. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/4 When riding a bicycle he met the defendant driving a carrier's van, and the latter gave him no road whatever.

d. Permission to set out or depart.

1863 Speke *Discov. Source Nile* xiv. 441, I primed him well to plead for the road. *Ibid.* 445 The moment of triumph had come at last, and suddenly the road was granted.

e. *The rule of the road*, the fixed custom which regulates the side to be taken by vehicles, etc. (or *transf.* by vessels) in progressing or passing each other.

1871 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 529 They do not observe 'the rule of the road'.; they have a tendency to keep on the inner side. 1873 *Punch* Apr. 139/1 A variety of useless discussions—..one on the rule of the road at sea. 1890 *Spectator* Sept. 305/2 With us, arts, commerce, letters, and learning would perish long before the rule of the road.

6. Any way, path, or (material) course.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 24 b, The Woodcockes arrive first on the North-coast, where almost euerie hedge serveth for a Roade. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 976 In progress through the rode of Heav'n star-pav'd. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 274 Where Silver Swans sail down the Wat'ry Rode. 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 54 In climes beyond the solar road. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 234 They form a kind of arched roads, about half an inch wide. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxxvii. IV. 19 The nerves and spinal marrow are merely the roads by which the sensations travel.

b. *fig.* A way or course, esp. *to* some end.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 33 These quondam carpet-mongers, whose names yet runne smoothly in the euen rode of a blank verse. 1607 — *Cor.* v. i. 59 You know the very rode into his kindnesse, And cannot lose your way. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 53 There is no road or ready way to vertue. 1700 Pepys *Let. to Jackson* 9 May, I am, I thank God! greatly recovered, and in a fair road towards being perfectly so. 1730 Fielding *Author's Farce* III, Why affairs go much in the same road there as when you were alive. 1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* iv. 11 Ascending or descending diatonically whatever Road the Bass may take. 1783 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 250 They were precipitating themselves in the road to ruin. 1818 Shelley *Julian* 347 There is one road To peace and that is truth. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxix, All those little artifices which find the readiest road to their hearts. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 95 There were but two roads to eminence in Rome, oratory and service in the army.

ellipt. 1878 in *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* (1879) IX. 779, I think it may be some time before she is quite right; but when the os and cervix are sound,..she will be on the road.

c. *Royal road*, a smooth or easy way; a method (of study, etc.) unaccompanied by difficulties.

1793 Beddoes *Demonstr. Evid.* 59 In this science there is no transcendental road; but I imagine a *royal* road might be struck out. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. ii. 27 Dionysius and Frederick both experienced, that there is no royal road to the genuine honours of literature. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxiv. 28 Learning is labour,..Nor must we hope to find the royal road. 1860 Mansel *Prolog. Log.* iv. (ed. 2) 288 Logic..is neither able to open a Royal Road to the Encyclopædia, nor [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 453 There is no royal road to recovery for stutterers.

†d. *fig.* A string *of* words; a limited range of thought or discourse. *Obs.*

a 1690 Hopkins *Exposit.* 2 To mutter over a road of Words only,..as multitudes of many ignorant Persons among us do. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 120 The Discourses of Men, who talk in a Road, according to the Notions they have borrowed.

e. A narrow band.

1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 275 Each millstone, divided into nine spaces, having ten circular roads in each space.

f. A connected set of railway-trucks, barges, etc.

1895 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/2 The barges..have suffered most, one 'road' of 12 and another of 15 breaking away together. 1903 *Daily Record & Mail* 1 June, When a 'road' of trucks is loaded it is ready to be drawn out of the siding.

7. A way or direction taken or pursued by a person or thing; a course followed in a journey. Freq. with possessive pronouns.

1612–8 DANIEL *St. Brit. under Saxons* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 114 Euery Coast and Part of the Land were miserably made the open rodes of spoyle and sackage. *a* 1635 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1668) 82 No venomous snake makes this his rode, No kanker, nor the loathsome toad. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 10, I made it my Road to pass thro' Witham. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. iii, No sooner was my uncle Toby satisfied which road the cannon-ball did not go, but [etc.]. 1790 BRUCE *Source Nile* I. 171 Our road was all the way in an open plain. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 141 But I wanted to get on my road, and could not afford to lose a chance.

b. *Out of the* (or *one's*) *road*, out of the way, in various senses. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 2 That Britain being a by-Corner, out of the Road of the World, seemed the safest Sanctuarie from persecution. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Styles* (1697) 904 It is out of my Road as Clerk to the Signet, to set down the Donators claim. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 137 'Twas a Question out of my Road. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) I. 3 It would not be out of the road, if I should continue the thread of our..history. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Out of one's road*, a form of expression applied negatively to a person who never loses sight of his own interest. 1863 ATKINSON *Prov. Danby, Out o' t' road*, remote, out of the way, inconvenient to get at. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Naturalist* ii. 40 Just gie him something, Maggie, and get him oot o' the road.

c. *In one's* (or *the*) *road*, in one's way, so as to cause obstruction or inconvenience.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'You're quite in one's road' is a phrase often addressed to a person who, by over-officiousness, retards instead of assists. 1876 S. R. WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* 146 'I hope I'm no in your road,' says I. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 67 He looked.. leggy, coltish, and in the road.

8. The usual course, way, or practice. In phr. *out of the road of.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. v. 9 I'll do any thing now that is virtuous; but I am out of the road of rutting for ever. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. iv, Grant my carriage Out of the road and garb of private women, 'Tis still done with decorum. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 238 The Truth or Falshood of all that venture to speak out of the Rode of their own Sect. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 114 Out of the road of plain truth and common sense. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *Mackery End*, Nothing goes down with her, that is quaint, irregular, or out of the road of common sympathy.

b. So *common, general, usual road.* Chiefly with *out of.* (Cf. RUN *sb.*)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr., How many..suspect this, his short essay of knowledge, transcending the common road? 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 357 Several suggestions that are new, out of the common rode. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* II. i, Why should it be a stain then on my blood, Because I came not in the common road? 1708 SWIFT *Predictions for 1708*, They are not able to spell any Word out of the usual road. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* Ded., I shall not here proceed in the common road of dedications. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., His manners are somewhat blunt..and he is altogether out of the common road.

c. *dial.* Way, manner; esp. in phrases *no road, some road.*

1883 MISS BURNE *Shropshire Folk Lore* 45 They couldna get shet on 'em no road. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 327, I don't say Johnny would steal a horse. ..But he'd have one for me, some road or other. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* i, It's just be the road of humouring her now and agin.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4).

The examples given under 9 and 10 are only a small number of those actually in use.

9. Attrib. with names of things: **a.** In the sense 'used on or for the road', as *road-car, -chaise, -harrow, -light, -locomotive, -scraper*, etc.

1888 *19th Cent.* Feb. 240 The box seat of an omnibus or the garden-seated top of a *road-car. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 307 His Lordship..came to town in a *road-chaise and four. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 265 The *road-harrow..seems to answer pretty well. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, Those sweet eyes that were the *road-lights of her tongue. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 71 As road lights are not, it is very dangerous to drive unless with good lamps. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1952/2 *Road-locomotives are employed to some extent in England and in British India. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Road-scraper*, a large metal hoe or machine for cleansing highway roads. 1864 WEBSTER, **Road-sulky*, a light, two-wheeled vehicle for one person. *a* 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* cvi, The snow..began to stop the *road-waggons and coaches. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 247 The driver of a road-waggon became the object of their diversion.

b. With words denoting parts of the road, its substance or surroundings, etc., as *road-bank, -bed, -crossing, -dust, -edge, -end*, etc.

1897 *Outing* XXX. 244/2 He had jumped, and so saved himself from going over the side of the *road-bank. 1840 TANNER *Canals & Railroads U.S.* Gloss., **Road-bed*, that part of a rail-road upon which the superstructure reposes. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 349 The road-bed is back-furrowed up, so that the side gutters are from two to four feet in depth. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 62/1 There are five level *road-crossings. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cav. & Roundheads* 188 Where the *road-dust clogs and clings. 1876 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 424 Calves are allowed to graze on the wasteful..*road-edge. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxx, At the *road end, he guessed, there must be either a bridge or a ford. *c* 1830 *Treat. Roads* 11 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The importance of toughness in a *road-material. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 About two .horseloads of *road scrapings, or way soil. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 199 Treacherous holes lurked in the carpet of *road-soil on the stairs. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 33/2 The *roadstone bydes, And holds fast Boates, in tempests, winds, and tides. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. 481 Road-stones have to resist both friction and pressure. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 159/2 The *road-track of the caravans..passes through this place. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 15 He clambered over the low *road wall. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlviii. 265 The surveyors of the parish insist on letting all the *road-washings run into it.

c. Miscellaneous, as *road-act, -bill, -cess, -chart, -district, -law, -melody, -mile, -racing*, etc.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 357 To apply to Parliament for a particular *road act. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. 1775, I was engaged as Counsel..to oppose a *road-bill. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* ii. 11 The *road-cess has to be paid. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 723/1 This famous map is a *road-chart rather than a record of ethnology. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 352 The taxable property in each *road district. *Ibid.* 348 *Road laws in this magnificent State..seldom executed. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr. Edin.* 45 A kind of *road-melody or marching-music of mankind. *c* 1669 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 284 His Discourse is like the *Road-Miles in the North, the filthier and dirtier the longer. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 235 His happiness was *road-racing, as it is now turf-racing. 1898 *Cycling* 81 From time to time feeble revivals occur, but the doom of road-racing is sealed. 1886 *Lett. fr. Donegal* 13 The '*Road-Sessions' meets twice a year in each barony. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 193 The *road-tax (statute-labour) is stated to be 7*l.* per cent. upon the rent. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 352 The town trustees levy a road tax each year. 1796 MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 206 A shameful *road toll.

10. a. Attrib., with words denoting persons, or groups of persons, esp. such as are connected with the making or control of roads, as *road-authority, -gang, -master, -party, -police, -trust, -trustee*; also *road-acquaintance, -fellow, -pilgrim*, etc.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 264 Any other *road acquaintances that might be encountered. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 30 In London..the *road authority is the vestry, or district board of works. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* I. 641 Your *road-fellow is almost as hard to choose as your bed-fellow. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman of Rue Cain* XIV, The *road-gangs of English navvies. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 66 The *road master..has charge, of the roadway, including the track, bridges [etc.]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 141/1 *Road-parties, chain-gangs, and penal settlements. 1890 *Cath. News* 5 July 7/4 The *road-pilgrims took four days on their journey. 1853 COL. WISEMAN *Lett.* III. 154 At every stage we met small patrols of active *road-police. 1813 EDWARDS *Meas. True Policy* 66 Such Distributive Societies .would scarce differ from common *Road Trusts. 1854 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (ed. 4) II. 51 The road .was not formed under the superintendence of *road trustees.

b. With agent-nouns, as *road-builder, -cutter, -improver, -mender, -surveyor*, etc.

1857 EMERSON *Poems* 105 Path-finder, *road-builder. 1898 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 366/3 The original road-builders of Greece. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz* 7 Jan. 28 After the log-makers come the '*road-cutters', who clear away the brush and small logs. *c* 1830 *Treat. Roads* 10 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), We shall now offer some rules for the guidance of *road-improvers on this head. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 231, I never wish to see a *road-mender again. 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 186, I began an improving acquaintance with the foreman road-mender. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 348 The immediate supervision of construction and repairs is generally under the direction of local '*road supervisors'. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 99 The *road-surveyor, or way-warden .., takes care that such communications..are sufficiently numerous. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Road-surveyor*, an officer who has the supervision of roads, and whose duty it is to see them kept in good order. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 5/4 Numerous collisions between the two classes of *road-users.

11. a. With vbl. sbs., as *road-breaking, -cleansing, -widening*, etc.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* IV. 48 The sanitary effects of road-cleansing. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 35 The taking of fore-courts or a slice of garden for road-widening. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/7 There would be a very large annual saving in the avoidance of roadbreaking.

b. With adjs., as *road-ready, -weary, -wise.*

1775 ASH *Suppl., Roadwise*, expert in choosing the road; apt to keep the road. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* 199 Girt and road-ready for the lowest mission of knowledge. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 241 Here he comes—the Lord of Glory—dust-covered and road-weary.

12. Special combs., as **road-agent**, *U. S.*, a highway robber; hence *road-agenting*; **road-borne** *a.*, conveyed by road; also *transf.*; **road-drift**, the scrapings of roads; **road foreman** (see quot.); **road-glass**, *U.S.*, a road-lamp; **road hand**, *Austral.*, a man hired to assist in driving cattle, etc.; **road hog**, one who is objectionable on the road, esp. a reckless cyclist or motorist; **road-house**, a wayside inn or hotel; **road jobber** (see quot.); **road-metal**, broken stone used in making roads; hence *road-metalling*; **road-money**, (*a*) money for travelling expenses; (*b*) a rate collected for the maintenance of roads; **road-monkey** (see quot. 1895); † **road-net**, a net used for taking game in a cock-road; **road pane** (see PANE *sb.*[1] 9); **road plate**, one of the plates carrying the roadway in an iron bridge; **road post**, (*a*) a sign-post; (*b*) a military post stationed or situated on a road; **road-runner**, *U. S.*, the paisano or chaparral cock; † **road saddle**, a riding-saddle; **road-weed**, the wayside plantain; **road-woodcock**, one taken in a cock-road; **road-work**, the management of a vehicle, cattle, etc., on the road.

1867 W. H. DIXON *New Amer.* I. xiv. 168 *Road-agent is the name applied in the mountains to a ruffian who has given up honest work..for the perils and profits of the highway. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 124 The great distances between the settlements enable the 'road-agents' to have a fine time of it. 1894 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 346 Something very like a contemplated bit of *road-agenting business. 1887 *Daily News* 21 May 3/2 There were two *road-borne markets within 400 yards of the proposed new market. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 222/2 *Road drift..is certainly by no means so good as fine sand. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 144 It is constructed of boiler plates, and lined with fire-brick, road-drift, or 'ganister'. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 66 A *road foreman of engines, or traveling engineer, who rides upon engines and instructs the enginemen and firemen. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 927/2 His *road-glasses illuminate the wayside. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 264 Two men, who had contracted to act as *road hands and to make themselves generally useful. 1898 *Harper's Mag.* XCVI. 689 Beware of Swiss drivers; they are the greatest '*road hogs' in Europe. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* xxiii, The situation of ostler at my inn, the first *road-house in England. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 492/2 Valuable information as to routes,..distances and road-houses. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 30 The profits of the *Road Jobbers, namely the Guards and Drivers of Mail and other Coaches, will be at an end. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 383/2 The *road metal is then to be laid on, in two successive coats. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 48/1 A pile of stones broken to the size of road-metal. 1871 *Athenæum* July 115 That form of *road-metalling..which in England is associated with the honourable name of Macadam. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 80 The materials are broken into cubes of two inches resembling road-metalling. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* IV. i, Except small modicum of *roadmoney, not a gold coin in his possession. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1322 Road-money and schoolmaster's salary are also sometimes paid by the tenant. 1895 *Standard Dict.* s.v. *Road*, **Road-monkey*, a man employed by lumbermen in repairing logging roads. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 390/1 Finally, the 'road-monkeys', with shovels, remove the last appearance of a drift. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 § 6 Others, which..take any Partridges or Feasaunts by night vnder any Tramel, Lowbell, *Roadenete or other Engyn. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. pl. 22, 1, 1, are the way- (or *road-) panes, watered from the banks of the mains. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 133/2 When the main ribs rested on their centres, and before any of the spandrils and *road plates had been put upon them. 1805 COLMAN *John Bull* I. i, Na; that be the *road post. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xix, At Marendellas..we passed one of the fortified road posts. 1872 COUES *N. American Birds* 189 Ground Cuckoo. Chaparral Cock. *Road Runner. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 443/1 This bird is called scientifically the *Geococcyx Californianus*, but is popularly known under several other names, such as road-runner. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4784/4 Likewise a short *Road Saddle taken. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 330 Plantains or *Road-weeds, are among the commonest of our weeds on road-sides. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll* II. 376 A couple of *road-woodcocks..for a shilling, and with a couple of road-woodcocks we had just been presented. 1889 HISSEY *Tour Phaeton* 395 A few hints about *roadwork..will possibly prove acceptable. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 179, I have had road work, station work, sheep and cattle management.

Road, obs. variant of RODE, rope. *U.S.*

Road (rōud), *v.*[1] Also 7 rode. [f. ROAD *sb.*]

The following apparent examples are very obscure, and may be due to misprints:—1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 114 The fashion of their ships, aswell of those that passe the seas, as of those that doo roade riuers. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1649 They are as it were halfe fishes, they are so vsed to the Sea, whither they goe daily either swimming or roading or sailing.

† **1.** *intr.* To make raids. *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xl. 1007 He gaue them warning, to leave their manner of roding and roving in hostile wise. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4724/3 The same Partisan having roaded some Days in this Neighbourhood with a strong Party,..all possible Precautions are taken.

2. † **a.** *trans.* To traverse (a way). *Obs.*—[1]

1623 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 19 Here is a large field offered mee,..but this is not my way; it is too trodden, every Hackney rodes it.

b. To do (a distance) on the road. *U.S.*

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald* Mar., The horse..can road easy 10 miles per hour.

c. *To road it*, to keep to, or go by, the road.

1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 192/1 A few came mounted, determined to 'road it' until they could without damage to the crops follow the hounds.

Road (rōud), *v.*[2] [Of doubtful origin; connexion with *v.*[1] is not clear.] *trans.* Of a dog: To follow up (a game-bird) by the foot-scent. Also with *up*, and *absol.* (Cf. the earlier ROADER [2].)

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. iv. 47/1 As retrievers do all their work by 'roading' or 'footing', they require that peculiar kind of nose. *Ibid.* 52/1 The dogs.. must never be inclined to 'foot' or 'road' the birds till ordered. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport Highl.* xv. 269 Although a pointer may 'road' them up (and point at them), they often slip off again. 1892 *Sport. & Dram. News* 30 Jan. 678/1 Choleric..at the sight of his canine favourites.. 'roading' birds all over the place. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 425/1 Juno..commenced roading down a potato furrow.

Hence **Roa·ding** *ppl. a.*

c 1880 'PATHFINDER' *Breaking & Training Dogs* 8 A cross between a good roading foxhound and a..Gordon setter.

Road, *v.*[3] (to clear of weeds): see RODE *v.*[1]

Road, *v.*[4] (of woodcock or wild fowl): see RODE *v.*[2]

Roa·d-book. Also **road book.** [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. A book exhibiting or describing the roads of a district or country.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* vii, Morland pleaded the authority of road-books, innkeepers, and mile-stones. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. 12 After starting on a very long journey.., discovering that you have left your road-book behind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 311 These computations are strongly confirmed by the road books and maps of the seventeenth century. 1881 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Sept. 14/3, I am not writing a road-book or a river-book.

2. A narrative of a journey by road.

1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 393 Ghulamshah set to work washing our flannel shirts, and I to writing up the road-book.

Roade, obs. variant of RODE, rope. *U.S.*

Roa·ded, *a.* [f. ROAD *sb.* 4.] Provided or laid out with roads.

1880 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 2/2 A unique estate, consisting of 240 acres, all scientifically drained and roaded. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 3/3 The estate..is well roaded.

Roaded, streaked: see RODED *a.*

Roader[1] (rōu·dəɹ). [f. ROAD *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

†**1.** One who rides about. *Obs.*–[o]

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Roder le pays,* to make a roade in the countrey...*Vn rodeur ou coureur,* a roder or wighrider [1593 wayrider].

2. A ship lying at anchor in a road; a vessel which rides (well or ill).

1556 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 275, I caused the Pinnesse to beare in with the shore,..and [she] saw two roaders ride in the sound. 1589 *Ibid.* (1599) II. II. 161 By the way as we rowed we saw boates passing betwixt the roaders and the shore. 1644 MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.* s.v., We call any ship that Rides at an Anchor in a Roade, a Roader. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 81 *A Road,* is any place near the Land where Ships may ride at Anchor, and a Ship riding there is called a Roader. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Riding,* When a ship..pitches violently into the sea, so as to strain her cables, masts, or hull, it is called riding hard, and the vessel is termed a bad roader.

3. = ROADSTER 2.

1825 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 415 They hired my mare, as capital a roader as ever was backed, thof I say it myself. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 June, To purchase a strictly first class roader or a trotter.

4. A road-sweeper, road-cleaner.

1883 BESANT *All in a Garden fair* II. x, Among the Roaders—that..useful body who sweep the roads for the omnibus horses. 1886 — *Childr. Gibeon* II. iv, He began to drink, and then he had to be a roader for the parish at eighteen pence a day.

5. (See quot.)

1908 *Times* 14 Feb. 13/3 He was informed by the engine-driver that a 'roader' (*i.e.*, a parcel to be put out at a roadside station) had been put on the engine.

Roa·der[2]. [Cf. ROAD *v.*[2]] A dog which pursues game by the foot-scent.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 231 This circumstance is of the greatest advantage to the spaniel; for it enables him to be a good roader, as it is styled in the south. 1822 *Ibid.* IX. 174 The slaughter of late effected by the 'roaders', as some call them, and the heavy gunners.

Roa·d-goose. Also 9 **rode-.** [App. repr. some local form, such as *rood-, rudegoose* in Ross, or *rade-, raid-goose* in Orkney and Shetl. All later instances appear to be mere echoes of Willughby.] = RAT-GOOSE.

a 1672 [see RAT-GOOSE]. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 95 The road-Goose, or small Wild Goose. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Road goose,* in zoology, the name of a small species of wild goose. 1768–1824 [see RAT-GOOSE]. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 793 *Rode-goose,* a local name given by fowlers to the Brant-Goose.

Roa·d-horse. Also 1 **rádhors,** 4 **roode-,** 4–5 **rode-.** [f. ROAD *sb.*[1] 1 and 4.]

†**1.** A riding-horse. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Assmann) VIII. 233 Man sceal..lætan hine ridan on þæs cyninges radhorse. 1388 WYCLIF I *Kings* iv. 26 Salomon hadde fourty thousynd cratchis of horsis for charis, and twelue thousynde of roode horsis. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 58 Þe remenaunt of my rode horses I wul be departyd. 1547 *Amaster MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 455 The holl nomber of road horses and geldinges, as well ambelinge as trottinge.

2. A horse serviceable for, or used on, the road.

1743 BRACKEN (*title*), Traveller's Pocket Farrier,..with Directions for the Choice of a Good Road-Horse. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1824) 9 The old English Road-horse is a strong, vigorous, and active kind, capable of enduring great hardship. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 517/1 In a sense, every horse driven by the owner for pleasure is a road horse. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 4 Jan. 2/2 Some of the owners of fast road-horses.

Roa·ding, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROAD *v.*[1]]

1. Racing with teams upon the road.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norf.* (1795) I. 44 The young men who took delight in the diversion of 'roading'.

2. The making or repairing of roads.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Roading,* repairing and maintaining roads. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/5 Instances of bad roading or lack of sanding.

3. Performance of a horse on the road.

1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 524/1 She accomplished forty-three miles in three hours and twenty-five minutes. This was great roading.

Roa·ding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [var. of *roding*: see RODE *v.*[2]] The practice, on the part of certain birds, of flying in the evening. Also *attrib.*

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 651/1 During this season the male Woodcock performs at twilight flights of a remarkable kind..This characteristic flight is in some parts of England called 'roading'. 1898 WOLLOCOMBE *From Morn till Eve* 246 It was roading time. We turned and cocked our guns.

Roa·dless, *a.* [f. ROAD *sb.* 4 + -LESS.] Destitute of roads; having no road(s).

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 288/2 In the most roadless, postless, melancholy, sequestered hamlet. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 137 The next march brought the troops to a steep and roadless hill. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. i. 8 In these roadless parts distance was very much a matter of conjecture.

Hence **Roa·dlessness.**

1880 CRAWFURD *Portugal Old & New* 369 Portugal in its long-enduring condition of roadlessness.

Roa·d-maker. [ROAD *sb.* 1 and 4.]

†**1.** One who makes an inroad or raid. *Obs.*–[o]

1611 COTGR., *Voleur,*..an inroder, or a road-maker.

2. One who makes roads.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 362 Might not gentlemen..contract with an improved road-maker at a particular price by the mile? 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 30/2 The general practice of modern roadmakers is to make the surface slightly convex. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 427 His successes..were chiefly due to the woodman, the roadmaker, and the mason

Roa·d-making, *vbl. sb.* [ROAD *sb.* 4.] The act of constructing a road; the practice of making roads.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 285 In no instance is the police of Aberdeenshire so defective as in road-making. 1811 MCADAM in *Pres. System Road Making* (1822) 36 Road-making..is even worse understood in Scotland than in England. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 31/1 The very imperfect mode of road-making formerly practised. 1878 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* Lxxxvi. VIII. 55 The paving and improved road-making in cities and towns.

attrib. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 2/6 Road-making tools and implements are in good request.

Roa·dman. [ROAD *sb.* 4.] A workman engaged in the making or upkeep of roads.

1816 DUFF *Poems* 58 The smaits O' rugged Roadman's whips an' carts. 1866 EASTON *Autobiog.* 66 They would have thought it below their dignity to break a lance in public with a 'Roadman'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 5/1 Extra roadmen were put on to renovate the wood paving.

Roa·dside. Also **road-side.** [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. The side next to the road. *rare*–[1].

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 P 2, I..have therefore taken care to remove my Daughter from the Road-side of the House, and to lodge her next the Garden.

2. The side, or border, of the road; wayside.

1744 J. WILSON *Synop. Brit. Plants* 56 Woolly-headed Thistle..by the road-sides in Huntingdonshire. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 182 *note,* Beggars, who took their stands by the road-side. 1828 LYTTON *Disowned* I, Does the house you speak of lie on the road-side? 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 368 Junipers. grace the road-side. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 287 This charming spot, with the roadsides planted with tall trees.

fig. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. iv. 72 Permit at least this dream by the roadside of creation.

attrib. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* I. 126 Sewers from streets the road-side banks defile. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXVII, A road-side public-house of the better class. 1886 *Field* 17 Oct. 542/1 Roadside waste, roadside pasture, and roadside turf belong presumably to the adjoining landowner.

Hence **Roadsi·der,** a keeper of a roadside inn; one who lives by the side of a road.

1826 HOOD *Fairy Tale* i, Till he had made his pelf, And then retired—if one may call it so Of a roadsider. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* viii. (1855) 85 The 'roadsider' always wears a blue coat.

Roa·dsman. [ROAD *sb.* 4. Cf. *craftsman,* etc.]

1. A driver of vehicles; a roadster.

1741 G. BERKELEY in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 180 Our coachman, who is an excellent roadsman,..took a fancy to fall off his box.

2. One who repairs roads; a roadman.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. 5/3 The prisoner had shot Fougereau for the sole purpose of obtaining his situation as roadsman. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Roadsmen,* men paid by the mine-owner for the laying down and keeping in repair the underground haulage roads.

Roadstead (rōu·dsted). Forms: 4 **radestede**; 6 **rode-,** 6, 8–9 **roadsted**; 7 **roade,** 8–9 **road-,** 8– **roadstead.** [f. ROAD *sb.* 3.] A place where ships may conveniently or safely lie at anchor near the shore.

[1351 *Cartul. Whitby* (Surtees) II. 425 Deinz mesme la vile ou en la mere pres jongnaunts, apelle Radestede.]

1556 BOROUGH in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 120 Our barke did ride such a roadsted that it was to be marueiled..how she was able to abide it. 1600 R. CARR tr. *Mahumetan Hist.* 57 Perceiuing that they had not a safe rodested there, they remoued from thence to an other rodested of that Island, called Maiaro. 1633 SIR J. BOROUGH *Sovereignty Brit. Seas* (1651) 153 We stay till the Herring come home to our roade steads. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 49 The roadstead near the haven mouth. 1795 in H. Tooke *Purley* (1829) I. 410 It..has no good Roadsted, and is not tenable, if not protected by a fleet. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 155 The coast affords several road-steads. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 265 Caipha, at the opposite corner of the bay ..,served as a roadstead. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 47 We came to an anchor near the middle of the roadstead.

Roadster (rōu·dstəɹ). [f. ROAD *sb.* 1 and 4.]

1. *Naut.* A vessel lying, or able to lie, at anchor in a roadstead. See also quot. 1867.

1744 *London Mag.* 557 They were stiff Ships,..good Sailors, and good Roadsters. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Mar.* s.v. *Roader,* Roadsters should attentively observe to anchor at a competent distance from each other. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Roadster,* applied chiefly to those vessels which work by tides, and seek some known road to await turn of tide or chance of wind.

2. A horse for riding (or driving) on the road.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii, Your horse has too little bone to be a good roadster. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 216 A roadster is required to carry him over the farm when it is of large extent. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Prince of Wales's Garden-Party* 275 Almost every man..came either in his own gig, or riding his own stout roadster.

attrib. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 518/1 A lively, sensible horse, one who has the true roadster disposition.

b. A cycle for use on the road. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Knowledge* 18 May 290/2 The weight of a roadster bicycle. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb. 5/4 Hunt picked out a smart pneumatic-tyred roadster.

3. One who is accustomed to the road; a coach-driver or traveller.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 72 Old roadsters, in long heavy grey or blue frieze coats. 1849 KIMBALL *St. Leger* I. vii, I ..entered into conversation with Walter, the 'whip', a veteran roadster. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 June 5/3 Old roadsters eat and drink whenever and wherever they can.

b. *U.S.* One who has no fixed abode.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Jrnl.* L. 255 The roadster proper is distinguished from the tramp by having..a visible means of support. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 427/1 He..was already a confirmed roadster, with an inordinate love for tobacco.

4. *Hunting.* One who keeps to the road.

1858 SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxv, Taking a run he presently landed in the next field, amidst the cheers of the roadsters. 1898 WOLLOCOMBE *From Morn till Eve* i. 6 Henry and I on looking back find..a long train of roadsters behind us.

Roa·dway. [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. A way used as a road; †a highway.

In origin perh. = 'riding-way'. In mod. use with approximation to sense 2.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 323 Through this citie lie two maine roade-waies. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 53 Imploying them at home about some publike buildings, as bridges, rode waies for which those Romans were famous in this Iland. 1675 OGILBY (*title*), Itinerarium Angliæ: or, a Book of Roads, wherein are contain'd the principal Road-Ways of England and..Wales. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 38 In the year 1724 a road-way was cut through its venerable trunk. 1840 *Railw. Times* 25 Jan., To render the roadway to the station as convenient to the public as possible. 1880 JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* 75 The roadway stopped abruptly.

attrib. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 495, I found..in diuerse Rode-way Inues..good Cheare, Hospitality, and Seruiceable attendance. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* i. (1879) 18 It looks like home to see vervain, road-way nettles, and thistles.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. ii. 63 Neuer a mans thought in the world, keepes the Rode-way better then thine. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 29 If Vertue be the Road-way to perfection. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 28 In the road-way of every mans observation.

†**b.** *transf.* of the course of ships. *Obs.*

a 1608 VERE *Comment.* 54 A great ship was discovered on the road-way from the Indies. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxiii. (1674) 170 Pilots..had made road-waies all over it [*sc.* the ocean].

2. The main or central portion of a road, *esp.* that used by vehicular traffic, in contrast to the side-paths.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 188 Between the road-way and the walls. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, Making unsteady sallies into the roadway, and as often staggering back again. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 65/2 The company were to repair the roadway for two years.

3. That portion of a bridge, railway, etc., on which traffic is conducted.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 261/1 We have not only the arch itself to consider, but..the roadway or building thereon constructed. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 329 The vertical framing and roadway rest upon four circular ribs formed of several thicknesses of timber. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., The severity of the winter, which damaged their rolling stocks and seriously injured their roadways. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 13 A spiral external roadway, whose easy inclination allowed building materials to be carried up it in little trolleys.

Roa·dworthy, *a.* [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. Fit for the road; in a suitable condition for using on the road.

1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 1 My carriage, which had been warranted roadworthy, having nearly gone to pieces. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 318/2 A coach-proprietor is bound by law to take care that his coach, harness, and horses are roadworthy. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 59 Some tolerably roadworthy vehicles.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. IV. iv. 154 It was..probably a workmanlike, roadworthy Constitution enough.

2. Of persons: Able to travel. *rare.*

1858 CARLYLE in Froude *Carlyle in London* (1884) II. XXIV. 224 Poor Neuberg..hopes to be roadworthy to-morrow again. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 107 In a few days I hope to be..road-worthy.

Roage, Roague, obs. forms of ROGUE.

Roak (rōuk). [Variant of northern dial. *roke, rawk* scratch, flaw, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Rauk.*] *Founding.* A fault in steel.

a 1890 Michaelis tr. Monthaye *Krupp & De Bange* 21 (Cent.), The [steel] bar..would be so full of the imperfections technically called 'seams' or roaks as to be..useless.

Roak, -y, dial. variants of Roke, -y.

Roale, obs. form of Roll *sb.*1

Roall, Roalte, obs. forms of Royal(ty.

Roam (rōum), *sb.* [f. the vb.] The act of wandering or roaming; a ramble.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 538 He..began Through wood, through waste, o'er hil, o'er dale his roam. 1685–8 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 447 My unkind husband hath taken his roam To see his relations. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1173 The boundless space, thro' which these rovers take Their restless roam. 1755 Hervey *Theron & Aspasia* (1757) I. xi. 394 Too dreary even for the Roam of a hoary hermit. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* VIII. 113 A half-hour's roam through such a place.

Roam (rōum), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **romen, -yn,** 4–7 **rome,** 5 **rom, rombe,** 6 **roame,** 6– **roam.** *β.* 4–6 **rowme,** 5 **roume**(n, 5, 7 **roome.** [Of obscure origin: the rime with *home* in Gower indicates an early ME. *rāmen* (perh. represented by the obscure *rameden* in Lazamon 7854), but no parallel form with the same meaning appears in any of the cognate languages.

Except in late puns, there is no evidence of connexion with the Romance words denoting pilgrims or pilgrimages to Rome (as OF. *romier*, Sp. *romero*, It. *romeo*, med.L. *romeus*), and the rime with *home* is decisive against this origin. The *β*-forms are probably due to scribal confusion with *rowm* Room *v.* Douglas no doubt took over the word with this spelling from some manuscript of Chaucer.]

1. *intr.* To wander, rove, or ramble; to walk about aimlessly, esp. over a wide area.

α. 13 . *K. Alis.* 7207 Alisaunder rometh in his toun, For to wissen his masons. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2372 (Kölbing), Þo he was cloþed, he com adoun, Sikeende & romende vp & doun. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 347 Whan he wot the lord from home, Than wol he stalke aboute and rome. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 3006 To walke and romen vp and doun In the forest. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. xi. 289 The quene ..romed vp & doune in the chamber. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 Neither the slowe..nor the liuely, whyle they roame, bee seuered from their fellowes. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXVIII. xiv, He made them waste their weary yeares Roaming in vain. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. i. (1614) 228 Thus doe the Tartars and the Arabians .. at this day, roming, rouing, robbing. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* I. 3 Round the wide World in Banishment we rome 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 55 Shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* XXXI. (1787) III. 236 The Barbarians roamed through the city in quest of prey. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 993 Where, 'mid exuberant green, I roam in pleasant darkness. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, In the summer I often roam about the fields and lanes all day. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* I. 1 The pastures .. are roamed over by dun-coloured oxen

fig. 1587 Greene *Euphues Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 208 A valyaunt mynde, vnlesse guyded by wysedome, rometh into many inconsidered actions. 1640 W. Style tr. *Antisco's Sp. Gallant* 120 Suffering their thoughts to rome upon other matters. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* X. 4 Wherever eye or mind Can roam. 1882 Ainger *Lamb* vi. 101 He was allowed to roam at his own free will over the experiences of his life.

β. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 109 Þe porter..plukked in *pauci* prieuliche, and lete þe remenaunt go rowme. *Ibid.* 124 He may renne in arrerage And rowme so fro home. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. xii. 62 He rowmis wp and doun the cost. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 201 Thochtfull luffaris rowmys to and fro. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Thei ware sterne, and vnruly..roilyng and rowmyng.. heather and thether. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 368 They..had roomed about, without pittie pyllaging and dispeopling.

b. Const. *to, toward, thither, from* (passing into the sense of 'go, make one's way').

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 508 He rometh to the Carpenteres hous. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 331 'By þe rode,' quaþ repentaunce, 'þow romest toward heuene'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 818 Iason..rapis hym to ryse & rom from his bede. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 51 *Winch.* Rome shall remedie this. *Warw.* Roame thither then. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 247 Three hundred thousand people romed to Rome for purgatorie pils. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Aff. Consc.* (1640) 235 So ravished in Spirit, he roamed toward Heaven. 1636 R. James *Iter Lanc.* 40 We did rome Under thy guidance to a Roman way..From Yorck to Chester.

2. *trans.* To wander over or through (a place).

1603 *Philotus* XXV, Be 3e haue rowmit ane Alley thryse, It is ane myle almaist. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 82 Thus the Orb he roam'd With narrow search. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 179 False titl'd Sons of God, roaming the Earth. 1790 Cowper *Odyss.* XVIII. 2 A man Accustomed..to roam the streets Of Ithaca. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* III. 421 Happy as they that roam the Ocean's breast. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 312 The last wolf that has roamed our island. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* LXXV. (1877) 624 A mighty horde of savages roaming a continent in search of food.

†**3.** ? To carry off in roaming. *Obs.*—1

1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1656) 127 Many a sweet meal hath he [Satan] robbed the Saints of..: take heed therefore that he roams not thine away also.

Roamer (rōu·məɹ). Also 4–5 **romare, -ere, romber, rowmer.** [f. Roam *v.* + -er 1.] One who roams; a wanderer, rambler.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 120 Til .. religious romares *recordare* in here cloistres, As seynt Benet hem had, Bernarde and Fraunceys. *Ibid.* X. 306 Ac now is religioun a ryder, a rowmer [*v.r.* romere] bi stretes, [and] A leder of louedayes. 1598 Florio, *Romeo*, .. a roamer. 1611 Cotgr., *Rodeur*, a vagabond, roamer, wanderer. [1727 in Bailey, vol. II. 1755 in Johnson.] ? 1794 Coleridge *Sonnet* XII, Pale Roamer through the night! 1846 Prowett *Prometheus Bound* 15 Calamity's a roamer, still abroad With restless flitting. 1883 Jessop in *19th Cent.* Oct. 599 They are not afraid of work, though they are roamers.

Roa·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Roam *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb; a wandering journey. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 204 It were to large a roming place, to runne over the port that the churchmen haue kept. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Through this wyde roaming thee Troians Italie mishing Ful manye yeers wandred. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VII. i. 282 All Prophecies are not from the mere ravings & roamings of a buisie Phansie. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* v. 82 This may seem like an aimless roaming through one department of our vocabulary. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 48/2 The south or steppe portion of Mesopotamia was from early times the roaming-ground of Arabic tribes.

Roa·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That roams or wanders.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvi. § 4 Dominion ouer the whole band of that roaming and spoyling aduersarie. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 62 The roaming herds of that species of animal.

Hence **Roa·mingly** *adv.*

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 211 With him I..came into this country, where euer since I haue romingly endured, neuer in any one place setled.

Roan (rōun), *a.* and *sb.*1 Forms: 6 **roen, roone,** 6–7 **rone, roane,** 7– **roan.** [a. OF. *roan, rouen*, F. *rouan*, = Prov. *rouant*, It. *roano, rovano* (Florio), Sp. *roano* (†*ruano*), Pg. *ruão*, of unknown origin. The obs. Du. *roaensch* (Kilian), MLG. *rowansk* are also from OF.]

A. *adj.* Of animals: Having a coat in which the prevailing colour is thickly interspersed with some other; *esp.* bay, sorrel, or chestnut mixed with white or grey. Also *absol.* as the name of a colour.

a. Of horses. (Cf. Roaned.)

The prevailing colour is freq. expressed, as *black, blue, red, silver, strawberry roan.*

1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Roen colour of an horse, *roven.* 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) V. 56 Rethelan .. cummith of Rethe, that ys to say Roone color or pale redde. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 116 The best colours..are these, the rone, the white harde, the bay. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 120 Giue my Roane horse a drench (sayes hee). 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 92, I rode that same time vpon a Roane gelding. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 694 How shall I answer Hue and Cry, For a Roan-Gelding, twelve hands high? 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4325/4 A white roan Mare at present, but when she sheds her Coat a black roan. 1808 Scott *Marmion* I. v, Proudly his red-roan charger trod. 1863 *Sat. Rev* 23 May 687 He is light roan in colour, and has a coach-horse look about him. 1883 *Times* 28 May 5/3 Mr. John Robinson's silver roan mare Lady Silver. *Ibid.* 30 May 5/1 The Stand Stud Company's strawberry roan mare British Queen.

b. Of other animals, *esp.* as the distinctive name of a species of antelope.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 83/1, I perceived a pair of the rare and beautiful roan antelope or bastard gemsbok warily approaching the fountain. 1879 R. Jefferies *Wild Life* (1908) 75 Broad green meads, dotted with roan-and-white cattle. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 570/1 A female roan kangaroo (*Macropus erubescens*). 1895 J. G. Millais *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 187 The roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*) at one time ranged from Cape Colony up to Central Africa.

c. *transf.* as a colour of cloth. *rare.*

1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* lv, Her farthingale and hose [were] of the same material, but a glossy roan, or claret colour.

B. *sb.*1 **1.** A horse of a roan colour.

1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* V. xviii. 8 b, The other mad Horse was a Roane of Maister Ashleis. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 72 What Horse? A Roane,..is it not? 1653 A. Wilson *Inconstant Ladie* II. iv, Sweet rone, Deare, beast, looke to thy feet. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., When this party-coloured coat is accompanied with a black head and black extremities, he is called a roan with a black-a-moor's head. 1842 Tennyson *Walk. to Mail* 104 As quaint a four-in-hand As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan. 1877 G. Nevile *Horses & Riding* XV. 106 Black and bay-roans mean roan horses with black or bay heads and legs.

b. A roan cow, ox, or bull.

17.. Ramsay *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* IX, Than by came an illwilly roan. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Jrnl. France* I. 148 The Carinthian bulls..are almost all blue roans. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 121 He's got a real turn for the roans and reds.

c. A roan antelope.

1895 Millais *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 236 A pan under the mountain where many roans,..and some giraffes, drank.

†**2.** *Red roan*: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 234 Barley is ripe, when the red Roan, as they call it, is off (that is a reddish kind of Colour that is on the Ear).

Roan (rōun), *sb.*2 Also 5 **royne,** 6 **rone.** [Of obscure origin; perhaps the place-name, as in *sb.*3 The gap in the history of the word is remarkable.]

†**1.** *Roan skin*, some kind of skin or leather. Also *roan lanyar*(*d*), a thong made of this. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. 4802 He gert brynge hym a litil cofyne; A royne [*v.r.* rone] skyn tuk he þar of syne, And schare a thwaynge at al laysere [*Wemyss* A royne lanȝhare þarof to scheire]. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 177 For one Rone skin. 1583 *Bk. of Rates* E j b, Roan skinnes the dosen, xxx.*s.* *Ibid.* E v b, Skinnes for Lether, look Basill, Buffe; for Cushions [look] portingale, Red hides, Roan, Salt spanish, Spruce and Swan skinnes.

2. A soft flexible leather made of sheepskin, used in bookbinding as a substitute for morocco.

1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 27 The back must have a piece of blue or red roan, thinly pared, pasted on. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 365 Roan is sheep-skin Morocco tanned with sumach, but wanting the grained appearance of true Morocco. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90 Roans are prepared much like the straight-grained morocco, but they..are much thinner.

Comb. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 221/1 'Roan-bound' books..are often sprinkled with colour by the bookbinders after the leather has been attached to the boards.

†**Roan,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Also 5 **ron.** [f. *Roan*, an old form of the place-name *Rouen.* Cf. Sp. *ruan*, 'fine Linnen Cloath made at Roan in France' (Stevens, 1706).] **a.** The place-name used attrib. to designate the linen cloth made there. **b.** A make of linen from Rouen.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 Ron, *rothomagus, rothomagensis.* 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Vestis Rotomagensis*, Roan clothe.

b. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 115 Botargo (..the rone of a fish). *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd. 1033* lf. 327 b, *Rone*, the row in a female fish, which in males is calld the *Milt.* 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 138 An uncommon fish..; in the belly were two roes, or roans, each nine feet long. 1869–89 in northern dial. glossaries (Cumb., Lanc., Linc.).

b. *Roan-fleuk*, the turbot (cf. *rawn-fleuk*).

1882 Day *Fishes Grt. Brit. & Irel.* II. 12.

Roan, variant of Rone *sb.*, Rowan.

Roan-berry, variant of Rowan-berry.

†**Roa·ned,** *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **ronyd,** 6 **roned.** [f. Roan *a.*] Roan-coloured.

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 186 Hytt is told me, that the Master Porter hath a coragiouse ronyd hors. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 132, I geve to Thomas Poole a blake horse, also a ronyd colte. 1579 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham) II. 121 One roned geldinge. 1602 Breton *Wonders worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 6/2 He had euer more pitty on one good paced Mare, then two roaned curtalles.

‖ **Roanoke** (rōu ănǭuk). Also 7 **rawranoke, roanoake, -oack,** 8 **roenoke.** [From the Powhatan or Virginian dialect of Algonkin.] An inferior kind of wampum made and used by the natives of Virginia.

1624 *Capt. Smith's Virginia* III. 418 Rawranoke or white beads that occasion as much dissention among the Salvages, as gold and siluer amongst Christians. 1656 *Stat. Virginia* (1823) I. 397 Peeces of eight that are good and of silver shall pass for five shillings, and Roanoake and Womponpeeke to keep their wonted value. 1672 Sir W. Talbot *Discov. J. Lederer* 27 Their currant Coyn of small shells, which they call Roanoack or Peack. 1705 R. Beverley *Hist. Virginia* (1722) III. i. 141 Upon his Neck, and Wrists, hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke. 1859 Bartleti *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 368 *Roanoke*, Indian shell money; so called in Virginia. 1900 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 511 Silver bangles, and ear-bobs, and strings of roanoke.

Roan-tree, variant of Rowan-tree.

Roany. (See quot.)

1849 Rowlandson in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 445 The tar that should be used for this purpose [sheep-smearing] comes from America, and is called 'roany', being of a fat unctuous nature of the consistence of very thick molasses.

Roap, obs. f. Rope *v.* **Roapiness,** obs. f. Ropiness. **Roapy,** obs. f. Ropy.

Roar (rōəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 4–7 **rore**; 7 **roare,** 7– **roar.** *β. Sc.* 5 **rare,** 5–6, 8 (9 *north.*) **rair.** [f. the stem of OE. *rārian*, ME. *rōren*, to Roar. Cf. OE. *wulfa-gerār* in *O. E. Martyrol.* 16. In later English use perh. re-formed from the vb.]

1. A full, deep, prolonged cry uttered by a lion or other large beast; a loud and deep sound uttered by one or more persons, esp. as an expression of pain or anger.

α. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 74 A dragoun..Com in rampende among hem alle With such a noise and such a rore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8518 Þen Andromaca. With a rufull rore rent of hir clothis. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 17964 Many boles & bores, With lowyng & with loude rores.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 315 Sure it was the roare Of a whole heard of Lyons. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 61 The rout that made the hideous roar. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 590 The slipp'ry God..will seem a bristly Boar, Or imitate the Lion's angry Roar. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 Very bad music, badly executed, being rather roars or squalls than songs. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 201 They all seize it with a bound, at the same time expressing their fierce pleasure with a roar. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 210 The panther's roar came muffled, while I sat Low in the valley. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* XXII, A roar of hired applause interrupted him. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II. 413 With a roar of wrath at the maiden's rescue ..Greeks..flew to assail us.

β. c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. vi. 872 Thai rowpyd wyth a rare at anys. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 826 The barde ..Ran fast to the dure, and gaif a gret rair. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ii. 11 About thar closouris braying with mony rair. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XIV. 116 The Babe he gifis ane rair. 1728 Ramsay *Last Sp. Miser* XXIX, With a rair, Away his wretched spirit flew. 18..in Heslop *Northumberland Gloss.* (1894) 562 The yow gav a blare, an' Robin a rair.

†**b.** Rumour. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1520 *Vox Populi* 88 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 271 The encrease was never more. Thus goythe the voyce and rore. And truthe yt is indeade.

c. A boisterous outburst *of* laughter; also *ellipt.* for this, esp. in echoes of the Shaksperian phrase belonging to ROAR *sb.*[2] b.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 424 His flashes of wit and humour keep the table in a roar. 1803 *Pic Nic* (1806) I. 158 [He] kept the company in a roar of laughter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 210 He was once in danger of being turned out of the gallery for setting all around him in a roar. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 203 A roar of laughter interrupted him.

2. *transf.* The loud sound of cannon, thunder, a storm, the sea, or other inanimate agents.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* G v, With..horrible rore and terrible thunderinge of gunnes. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5998 Than, with ane rair, the erth sall ryve, And swolly thame. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 713 The floods of troubled aire to pitchie stormes increase,..Encountring with abhorred roares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 586 Those deep-throated Engins.., whose roar Emboweld with outragious noise the Air. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 58 Come then, and leave the Waves tumultuous roar. *c* 1764 GRAY *Owen* 26 Talymalfra's rocky shore Echoing to the battle's roar. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, The roar of these waters has made my head dizzy already. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxii, Arm! Arm! it is .the cannon's opening roar! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 245 We see its deep indigo horizon, and hear its roar against the icy beach. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* v. 84 When the rock-strewn valley resounds to the torrent's roar.

† **Roar,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5-6 roore, 5-7 rore. *β.* 6 roare. [a. MDu. *roer*, = OS. *hrôra* (LG. *rôre*, *rôr*), OHG. *ruora* (MHG. *ruore*, G. *ruhr*), related to OE. and OS. *hrôr* stirring, active: see also RORE *v.* and cf. UPROAR. The rime of *rore*: *pore* (= poor) in Chaucer proves that the word is different from ROAR *sb.*[1]] Confusion, tumult, disturbance. Only in phrases *in, on, upon a roar* (cf. MDu. *in roere zijn, bringen, stellen*, etc.).

α. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 45 Whi nyl I brynge alle Troie vpon a rore? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Rore, or truble amonge þe pupl̃e, *tumultus, commotio. c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XX. 456 For therof ye shall see all fraunce in a roie and trowble. 1513 MORE *Chron., Rich. III* (1883) 15 Thus should all the realme fall on a rore. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XIX 29 The cite was on a roore. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 292 The people beeyng in a greate rore willed enquierie..to be made who it was. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 2 By your Art..you haue Put the wild waters in this Rore.

β. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* viii. 59 When all should be set on a roare. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 167 The Ephesians, which were all on a roare and worse than mad. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksmith* xlix, When I perceyved the Commons in a roare.

b. A wild outburst of mirth. (Perh. associated with ROAR *sb.*[1], as in modern use: see prec. 1 c.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 211 Where be your libes now?.. Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Rore.

Roar (rōəɹ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 rárian, 3 rarin, 4-6, 8 rare (5 rar), 5- rair (5 rayr), 9 *dial.* reear. *β.* 4 roren, 5 rory, 3-7 rore, 5-6 roor(e, 6-7 roare, 6- roar. [OE. *rárian*, = MDu. *reeren, reren* (still in dial. use), MLG. *râren* (LG. *raren, reren, raren*), OHG. *rêrên* (MHG. *rêren*, G. *rehren*), probably of imitative origin.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To utter a very loud and deep or hoarse cry (or cries), *esp.* under the influence of rage, pain, or great excitement; to vociferate, to shout, to yell.

α. a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 192 Hwilum hy him raredon on swa hryðro. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp., Matt.* Introd. 7 Stefn leas in woestern..rarende *vel* bellende. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 66 Seo dreorize modor..rarizende hi astrehte æt þæs halzan apostoles fotum. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 48 He [began] to rarin reowliche ant te ȝuren ant te ȝeien. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16104 Ne heres þou noght on ilk-a side hu þai apon þe rar. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7341 þe devels obout þam þan in helle, On þam salle ever-mare rare and yhelle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 97 Thai that na defens mycht mak, Full pitwisly couth rair and cry. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5358 He rared and cryed so orribilly þat his neghburs..þar of þaim vggyd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/1 To Rare (or grete, *A.*), *vagire.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. XI. 26 All togidder gan to weip and rair. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 92 b, I am afflicted,..I rarit for ye disquietnes of my hart. 1685 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 24 They..skreem'd, and raird beyond all ayme. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* xi, That a' the warld might hear the din Rair frae ilk head. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 146 What maks ye thus to rant an' rair? 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Rair*, Whativver is he rairin there at?

β. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 99/238 Þo gan þe Aumperur for wrathþe loude ȝeolle and rore. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2438 He bunden him ful swiþe faste,..þat he rorede als a bole. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 390 Summe..stared to þe heuen, Rwly wyth a loud rurd rored for drede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He..his brest knocked, And roxed and rored. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15726 The stour was strong, the cry was gret, Thei rored grisly. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXVII. 99 Why rooris þou soo, rebalde? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 214 b, Rorynge and cryenge, Ryse you wretches and come to your iudgement. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 286 You..roared for mercy, and still ranne and roar'd. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* xvii. 14 Th' afflicted..Roare to Heavens, unanswer'd, for reliefe. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 105 But Priam had forbidden them to roar Or cry outright, though grieved at their hearts. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 P 4 This Sort of Fellows, who Roar instead of Speaking. 1728 DE FOE *Col. Jack* ii, Then I cried, nay, roared out, I was in such a passion. 1838 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 237 She has nothing to do but to roar long enough and loud enough, and she is sure to get her own way. 1895 'M. FIELD' *Attila* IV. 106 Although the host of warriors roared and stamped Acclaimingly.

fig. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* X. 261 His hert rored in his beli for ioye.

† **b.** To shout in revelry; to revel boisterously; to behave in a noisy, riotous manner. Also with *it.*

1584 LYLY *Sappho* II. iii. 108 To th' Tap-house then lets gang, and rore. 1592 — *Gallathea* I. iv. 88 What shall wee doe being toss'd to shore? Milke some blinde Fauerne, and (there) roare. 1629 DEKKER *Londons Tempe* (Percy Soc.) 48 The gallant roares; roarers drinke oathes and gall. 1656 HAMMOND *Leah & Rachel* (1844) 9 Such as..could babble in a Pulpit, roare in a Tavern. *c* 1670 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 37 We rant and rore it, night and day, we spend and never spare. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 58 These have nothing to do but..to riot it, to roar it. 1763 CHURCHILL *Apol.* Poems 1767 I. 68 If they in cellar or in garret roar.

c. To shout *with* laughter; to laugh boisterously, loudly, or without restraint.

1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* iii, The whole party were roaring with laughter. 1884 *Punch* 12 Apr. 179/1 New members..roared when he shook his hand over his head. 1893 *Idler* 410, I read 'Robert Elsmere' and roared over it.

2. Of animals (*esp.* of lions): To utter a loud deep cry. Also with *out.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 12 Þair mouth ouer me þai ware openand, Als lioun reuand and rorand. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 86 Whan þe best þe barn missed..Reuliche gan he rore & rente al his hide. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 242 Lions, beres, bath bull and bare, That rewfully gan rope and rare. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rooryn, as beestys, *rugio.* 1530 PALSGR. 694/2, I roore, I yell, as a beest dothe, *je braye.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The suyne began to quhryne quhen that herd the asse rair. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xx. (1614) 223 A Lion in the wood..roared so dernely. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 272 When the mouths of lions roared against me. 1788 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 206 Whereat his horse did snort, as he Had heard a lion roar. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 101 A tiger roared out. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Rhyme Three Scalers.* The great man-seal haul out of the sea, aroaring, band by band.

fig. 1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* 23 Doe but permit Luther to keep close, till the Popes Bull hath done roaring.

† **b.** *transf.* Of sheep, birds, or bees. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. iv. (1495) 751 The lambe knoweth his owne moder in somoche that yf she rorith amonge many shepe in a flocke, anone by bletyng he knowyth the voys of his owne moder. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 114 He lay at the plunge evirmair, Sa lang as any ravin did rair. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 300, Jan. 15, the bees roared, and were as busy as they are in the height of the working season. 1790 BURNS *Elegy on Henderson* viii, Ye bitterns, till the quagmire reels, Rair for his sake.

c. Of horses: To make a loud sound in breathing. Cf. ROARER[1] 2 and ROARING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* 40 At the Cape of Good Hope, I am told, horses never *roar.* 1889 *Yorks Post* 25 Nov. 3/5 The tendency to roar is not a matter of heredity.

3. Of cannon, thunder, wind, the sea, or other inanimate agents: To make a loud noise or din.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6569 When þey were in deppest flod,..Ros a tempest, ȝorande loude. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1219 *Dido*, The thundyr rorede with a gresely steuene. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. v. 648 He came to a rough water the whiche roryd. 1530 PALSGR. 693/2, I roore, as the see dothe whan there bloweth any storme, *je gronce.* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVII. 170 Our cair may moue the stonis And hauie rockis to rair. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, Does not the winds roar, the sea roar, the welkin roar? 1669 EARL WINCHILSEA *Relat. Mt. Etna* 24 On Friday the 22, the Mountain again roared with much loudness. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 106 Hark! the gates burst, the brazen barriers roar! 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 223, I caused the fire to be gradually encreased till it roared again in the furnace. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVI, The ship went roaring through the waves. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XLI, The faggot blazed and crackled, and roared up the chimney.

b. Of a place: To resound or echo with noise.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 2023 Whan it was day he broghte hym to the halle, That roreth of the cryyng and the soun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 871 Confounded Chaos roard, And felt tenfold confusion in thir fall.

c. *Curling.* To send a stone with great speed.

1786 BURNS *Tam Samson* V, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, Or up the rink like Jehu roar. 1817 *Lintown Green* 38 Roaring up the rink he flies, The guarded tee to clear.

d. To pass *away* with a loud noise.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 969 His appetite was bad, his breathing was short, wind would occasionally 'roar away' and then the distension lessened.

4. *trans.* To utter or proclaim loudly; to shout (*out*). Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 58 Houndis and woluis roryn þe psalmis, os were woluis cryyng ilk to oþer. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1367/2 The popes bull hath roared it so to be. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 40 That..makes him rore these Accusations forth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 7 Long before this time, she had roared it even into the ears of deaf men. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 279 Nor will they themselves disdain to take up a Tabor and Roar out a Song. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 78 He shall roar forth Death and Destruction about the hoisting of a Water-cask. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. v, Roared forth the word daughter. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XIX. 77 What time the many, that unruly beast, Roars its rough joy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XIII, The songs those young fellows were roaring. 1850—*Pendennis* XXXI[1], 'Oh, never mind,' Bungay roared out with a great laugh. 1878 TENNYSON *The Revenge* V, Sir Richard spoke,..and we roar'd a hurrah.

b. With complement: To force, call, bring, render, etc., by roaring.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, We'll roar the rusty rascal out of his tobacco. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* V. i, [He] roars up Symon frae his kindly rest. 1777 DR. TAYLOR in *Boswell* (Globe) 411/1 He will not hear you, and having a louder voice than you, must roar you down. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII, Paulo, who had roared himself hoarse, was very willing to be silent.

† **Roara·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 599 Such Orations (roarations ye may call them).

Roarer[1] (rōə·rəɹ). [f. ROAR *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which roars.

1388 WYCLIF *Eccl.* li. 4 Thou hast delyuered me..fro roreris [L. *a rugientibus*].

1598 FLORIO, *Ruggiatore*, a roarer. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 18 What cares these roarers for the name of King? 1689 COTTON *Winter* XXXVIII, Into our fortress, let us haste; Where all the roarers of the north Can neither storm, nor starve us forth. 1715 *Flying Post* 27 Jan., For roarers of the word 'Church', £40. For a set of 'No Roundhead' roarers, £40. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 P 8 The roarer has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and strong voice. 1790 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* II. 285 She [a cow] was a 'roarer' and a breaker of hedges. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 54 Bromius the Roarer, an appropriate epithet of the Grecian Dionysus. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 669 To exhibit the powers of every village roarer, and to prevent all congregational singing.

† **b.** A noisy, riotous bully or reveller; a wild roisterer. *Obs.*

1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) R 5, Canil was dressed like a Roarer. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* V. iv, We are thy Mirmidons, thy Guard, thy Rorers. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 54, I am a man of the Sword; a Battoon Gallant,. in rugged English, a Roarer. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Def. Gaming* Wks 1709 III. 149 Is there any so besotted to the Bottle, which this Discourse of Pliny's.. cannot reclaim..from the Suppers of Roarers to the Dinners of the Cinicks? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 40 P 3 All your Top-Wits were Scowrers, Rakes, Roarers, and Demolishers of Windows.

c. A street-seller of newspapers, who calls out fictitious news.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 6/2 One of a class of men known in the trade as 'roarers' went round with a few evening papers which he announced to be 'extraordinary editions'.

2. A horse affected with roaring.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 129 The horse..turned out to be what jockies call a roarer, which is a defect in the wind. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 160 Many more carriage-horses become roarers, than those that are used for the saddle alone. 1889 *Yorks. Post* 25 Nov. 3/5 The records state that Eclipse also was a roarer, or 'high blower', as the term was in his day [*a* 1780], the word 'roarer' not having yet been applied to horses.

3. A noisy or rousing song.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* IX, Let's have the roarer by way of a finish.

4. *U.S. slang.* Something superlatively good.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VII. 47 That's Bruno—he's a roarer! 1857 HEAVISIDE *Saul* (1869) 141 Were it not the roarer of all jests, To up and peep at the outside of heaven? 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 224 An active young man or a bouncing lass is apt to be admiringly designated as a roarer.

Roa·rer[2]. *dial.* [f. East Anglian *roar* to turn over (salted herrings): cf. RORE *v.*] A wooden basket to carry salt herrings: cf. ROARING BASKET.

1895 RYE *E. Anglian Gloss.*

Roarie, obs. form of RORY *a.*

Roaring (rōə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 1-3 rarung, 1 raring, 4, 6 *Sc.* raryng; 4-6 rorynge, -ing, 6 roaringe. [f. ROAR *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb; the utterance of a loud deep cry or sound:

a. Of animals (cf. ROAR *v.* 2).

a 1000 in WR.-WÜLCKER 192 *Barritus*,..ȝeþota, rarung. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 495 *Barritus*, raringe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Catherine*) 36 Þe noys, þe raryng & þe bere of noyt, & schepe & menstralsy. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXIX. 3 Thei ben bowid to the frut of kinde, and beren; and roringus thei senden out. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rorynge, crye of beestys, *rugitus, mugitus.* 1552 HULOET, Bellowyng or rorynge of neate. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 94 Owre men ..harde..horryble noyses and rorynges of wylde beastes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* IV. 10 The roaring of the Lyon, and the voice of the fierce Lyon. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 126 The roaring of 200 Mules and Asses. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 492 The King of Brutes In broken Roarings breathes his last. 1785 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VI. 259 Following the tract of wild beasts,..terrified by their occasional roarings. *c* 1850 *Arabian Nts.* (Rtldg.) 325 They heard the roaring of the lion..issue from the wood. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 762 The 'roaring' of the otherwise silent stag at the rutting time.

b. Of human beings (cf. ROAR *v.* 1).

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 253 Biseon on hare grimfule ant grurefule nebbes, ant heren hare rarunge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1120 Vp he yaf a rorynge and a crye, As dooth the mooder whan the child shal dye. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXI. 215 And lorde, for þer raryng he raysed hym full right. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* III 25 This is the cause, that..my roaringes fall out like a water floude. 1631 BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 163 Now many in merry meetings have their singing of Catches and their roarings, as they are called. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 72 There's such calling of names,..such roaring and screaming. 1728 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg) 103 Others..vented their Pain by incessant Roarings. 1764 GRAY *J. T.* 16 All the town rings of his swearing and roaring! 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXI. (1856) 269, I might defy human being to hear her..

witbout roaring. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Dis. Women* (ed. 4) iii. 10 The restlessness and groaning or roaring under spasmodic pain.

c. Of inanimate things (cf. Roar *v.* 3).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), 3if be water is to moche, it makeþ roryng and grolling in þe wombe. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* III. 12 b, [The river] fallyng downe vpon a rock beneth, made muche noise and roringe. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 204 The fire and cracks Of sulphurous roaring 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 The Roaring of the Sea is most commonly obserued a shore, a little before a storme. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 333 ₱ 5 The Pomp of his Appearance amidst the Roarings of his Thunders. 1797–1805 S. & Hr. Lee *Canterb. T.* I. 352 The low and monotonous roaring of the waves. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* x. iv. 3 Like the roaring Of fire. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 258 The sighing of the wind in the trees, or its roaring round their mountain abodes.

†2. Bullying, boisterous, or riotous conduct. *Obs.*

1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, You and your man shall roar him out on't—for indeed you must pay your debts so, for that's one of the main ends of roaring. 1647 [see Rioting *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1662 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. i. 153 While-st they keep the greatest roaring, their state steals away in the greatest silence.

attrib. 1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, What, to the roaring school?

3. A disease of horses, causing them to make a loud noise when breathing under exertion; the act of making this noise. (Cf. Roarer[1] 2.)

1823 in Crabb. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 160 Roaring is no unusual consequence of strangles. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 441 Sometimes roaring is occasioned by a distorted larynx produced by tight reining. 1881 *Standard* 29 July 5/2 Whether 'roaring' can be cured or not is a question upon which there is no consensus of opinion.

Roaring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That roars or bellows: a. Of persons or animals. Also *spec.* of horses (see prec. 3).

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* li. 4 Thou hast delyuered me..fro the rorende men. — 1 *Peter* v. 8 Ȝoure aduersarie, the deuel, as a roryng lyoun goith aboute. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxviii. (Percy Soc.) 134 Agaynst day began to nese and cry My stede Galantyse with a roryng breste. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi 24 Wyld roring Buls. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxii. 13 They gaped vpon me..as a rauening and a roaring Lyon. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iii, Dost thou know I am a roaring lion? 1848 Thackeray *Sk. & Trav. London, A Night's Pleasure* i, Cox's most roomy fly,..in which he insists on putting the roaring grey horse. 1889 *Yorks. Post* 25 Nov. 3/5 Melbourne was a big roaring horse.

b. Of the sea, wind, cannon, etc.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sonorus, Flumina sonora,* roaringe riuers. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 218 And let the roring Organs loudly play. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VIII. 445 So theare out flies the roringst batterie on all the towne. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91 What volleyed from the roring guns. 17.. Ramsay *Horace to Virgil* 16 Thro' tempests and a rairing tide. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 766 The sea With all his roaring multitude of waves. 1861 Fairbairn *Iron* 144 A roaring flame rushes from the mouth of the vessel. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* x. 153 The mighty and roaring stream of omnibuses.

c. *Roaring buckie,* a sea-shell which appears to make a loud noise (imagined to be the roaring of the sea) when the opening is held close to the ear. *Sc.* (Cf. Roary 2.)

1808 Jamieson s.v. *Buckie,* The roaring buckie, *Buccinum undatum,* Linn., is the common great whelk. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4428 Waved Buccine, *Buccinum undatum*... This and the larger species of Fusus get the provincial name of 'roaring buckies'. 1900 Strain *Elmslie's Dragnet* 206 Two great branches of pure white coral and six large 'roaring buckies'.

2. Behaving or living in a noisy, riotous manner; esp. *roaring boy* (cf. Boy *sb.*[1] 6). Now only *arch.*

1584 Lyly *Sappho* III. ii. 76 Whats he so swaggers in the Van? O! thats a roring Englishman. 1611 Middleton & Dekker (*title*), The Roaring Girle: or Moll Cutpurse. 1611 J. Davies (Heref.) *Sco. Folly* (Grosart) II. 44 The diuell is..nere dead while roring boyes do liue. 1658 Rowley, Tourneur, etc., *Witch of Edmonton* I. ii, One of the Country roaring Lads. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 23 Your Roaring Boys who every one quails, Fights, Domineers, Swaggers, and rails. 1764 Foote *Mayor of Garratt* I, You would meet some roaring, rare boys, i' faith. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, The wild life of a roaring cavalier. *Ibid.* xx, These were the 'roaring boys' who met in hedge ale-houses.

†b. *transf.* Befitting a 'roarer'. *Obs.*

c 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* viii, Keep out, for I am about a roaring piece of work.

3. Of voice, sound, etc.: Extremely loud.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV,* 43 b, The dukes angry countenaunce and roryng voyce. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Afflict. Consc.* vii. (1635) 230 He breakes out oftentimes into a roring complaint of sinne. 1659 Pell *Impr. Sea* 76 How their roaring oaths gingle in their mouthes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 442 With a roaring sound The rising Rivers float the nether Ground. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlvii, I don't think we shall even have a roaring song along the street to-night. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 1/2 Such steps..are not forced upon us by a roaring agitation.

b. *Path.* (See quot.)

1854 Walshe *Dis. Lungs & Heart* (ed 2) 747 The quality of the systolic murmur may be..rasping, sawing, filing, or if the blood be spanæmic, roaring.

4. Characterized by riotous or noisy revelry; full of din or noise.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 168 It was a mad roaring time full of extravagance. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 88 Revelling and roaring extravagances. 1759 Townley *High Life* I, We'll have a roaring Night. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* vi. 49 A generation or two of hard-livers, that led a life of roaring revelry. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, We can hear one another better than in the roaring street. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 152 This roaring *table d'hote.*

b. *The roaring game* (or *play*), the game of curling.

[1786 Burns *Vision* I. i, The sun had clos'd the winter-day, The Curlers quat their roaring-play. 1790 A. Wilson *Rabby's Mistake* Poet. Wks. (1846) 101 Far aff the curler's roaring rink, Re echoed loud.] 1865 Janet-Hamilton *Poems, Winter* 103 The curlers ply the 'roarin' play', An' rinks are made. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 712/2 The rules..of the Caledonian Curling Club form a code which largely regulates 'the roaring game'..all over the world.

c. *The roaring forties*: see Forty *sb.* 4.

5. *Roaring drunk* (Sc. *fou*'), excessively drunk and noisy.

1697 Vanbrugh *Provoked Wife* III. 39 Sir John will come home roaring drunk. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 26 That every naig was ca'd a shoe on, The smith and thee gat roaring fou on. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 104 Just at that time came down the sergeant of marines, with three of our men whom he had picked up, roaring drunk. 1859 Farrar *J. Home* xv, I bet you 2 to 1..that I have him roaring drunk before a month's over.

6. Of ailments: Causing one to cry out; extremely violent. *rare.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* II. iii. (1848) 106 He that is tormented with the Gout, is apt to envy any Sick man that is exempted from that Roaring pain. 1901 Sir H. Smith *Autobiog.* II. xxxiii. 10 An exposure of this sort to the sun of India would probably cause a roaring fever or death.

7. Of trade: Very brisk, highly successful.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Roaring trade,* a quick trade. 1845 Hood *My Son & Heir* xix, A Grazier may be losing cash, Although he drives a 'roaring trade'. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Reminisc.* I. xviii. 364 The women who sell the papers are evidently making a roaring trade.

8. *colloq.* Boisterous, exuberant.

1848 Thackeray *Lett.* 1 Nov., What a shame it is to go on bragging about what is after all sheer roaring good health.

Hence **Roaringly** *adv.*

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 588 Roaringly, through the rocky cleft,..the torrent sweeps. 1862 T. Winthrop *Canoe & Saddle* xii, Ferdinand snored roaringly from his coiled position among the traps.

Roaring basket. (See quot. and Roarer 2.)

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 631 Tools and Implements used in drying and packing of Herring... Roaring baskets or scuttles.

Roaring Meg. [Roaring *ppl. a.* and Meg[1].]

†1. a. = *Mons Meg*: see Meg[1] b. Hence, a huge piece of ordnance. Also *fig. Obs.*

1575 Churchyard *Chips, Siege Edinb. Castle* 94 b, With thondryng noyes, was shot of [= off] roeryng Meg. 1598 (*title*), Tyros Roring Megge. Planted against the walles of Melancholy. 1637 Whiting *Albino & Bellama* 10 But a blunt Earle..Beates downe a Fortresse like a Roaring Meg. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxvii. 2 Drowning the noise of their consciences. by ringing their greatest Bells, discharging their roaring-megs. 1700 J. Bromf *Trav. Eng., Scot.,* etc. (1707) 195 In this [*sc.* Edinburgh] Castle is one of the largest Canons in Great-Britain, called Roaring-Megg

b. (See quot.)

1847 R. Simpson *Ann. Derry* 41 In the same bastion lies roaring meg, so called from the loudness of her report during the siege of 1688–9.

†2. A kind of top (see quots.). *Obs.*—[0]

1632 Sherwood s.v. *Roaring,* The top called a roaring-meg, *trombe.* [Cf. Cotgr. (1611), *Trombe,* a round and hollow ball of wood, hauing a peake like a casting top, and making a great noise when it is cast as a top.]

3. (See quot.)

1811 *Trans Geol. Soc.* I. 50 This structure of the clay.. goes by the name of the *shaggy metal,* and the fresh water which makes its way through the pores has the expressive appellation of *Roaring Meg.*

Roar-worthy, *a. nonce-word.* [f. Roar *v.*] Worth roaring or shouting against.

1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 124 To roar..loud enough against all the things, that are roar-worthy in these Realms.

Roary, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Roar *v.*]

†1. Given to roaring. Also as *sb. Obs.*

Used only with *Tory*: cf. Tory-rory.

c 1680 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 23 The Papists and the whory, roary .Tories were Cavaliers. 1716 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 184 Why was it said the Tories For me did try amain? Why then are all the roaries Why are they all in vain?

2. *Roary buckie*: see Roaring *ppl. a.* 1 c.

1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 18 Like roarie-buckies, i' their din, Loud soundin' as the sea comes in.

Roase, obs. form of Rose *sb.*

Roasen, obs. form of Rosin *sb.*

Roast (rōust), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **roste, rost,** 4–6 **roost,** 5–6 *Sc.* **roist,** 6– **roast.** [In sense 1, a. OF. *rost* masc. (mod.F. *rôt*: cf. Prov. *raust,* Catal. *rost,* It. *arrosto*) or *roste* fem., roasting, roast meat, vbl. sb. from *rostir* Roast *v.* In sense 2, a subst. use of the pa. pple. of Roast *v.* In other senses mainly from the verbal stem.]

1. A piece of roast meat, or anything that is roasted for food; a part of an animal prepared or intended for roasting.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1235 Certes, it were michel vnright To make a roste of leuedis bright. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 108 Wiþ good wyn of Gaskoyne..þe rost [*v.r.* roste] to defye. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 Penne take þy rost, and sklyce hit clene. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 81 Schir Kay ruschit to the roist, and reft fra the swane. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. Song, I love no rost, but a nut brown toste And a crab layde in the fyre. 1591 Florio *and Fruites* 55 Make roome for the second messe, now comes the roste. *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 36 Since you eat his roast, It argues want of manners To raile upon the host. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 198 The very entrails must be washed and put into the roast. 1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. v. 67 The bourgeois of Boulogne have commonly a roast, with a sallad, for supper. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 91 Keep a small roast or two for family use. 1886 Pascoe *London of To-day* 48 That dinner consists of..vegetables, roasts, sweets, with dessert.

b. Phr. *To rule the roast,* to have full sway or authority; to be master. Hence *ruler of the roast.*

In very common use from *c* 1530 onwards, but none of the early examples throw any light on the precise origin of the expression.

(*a*) 14.. *Carpenter's Tools* 176 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 85 What so euer ȝe brage ore boste, My mayster ȝet shall reule the roste. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 805 *Cra. Con.* In fayth, I rule moche of the rost. *Clo. Col.* Rule the roste! thou woldest, ye. 1559 T. Bryce in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 175 When shall trew dealing rule the roste With those that lye and sell? 1577 87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 23/1 These were Irish potentates, and before their discomfiture they ruled the rost. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 117 In cholerick bodies, fire doth govern moste; In sanguine, aire doth chiefly rule the rost. 1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 46 He rules the Rost, by Night; She rules the Daies. 1708 Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 334, I never strove to rule the roast. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* II, The ladies always rule the roast in this part of the world. 1820 Combe *Syntax, Wife* III. 276 This is the toast, Which in this place must rule the roast. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* x, He had it all his own way, and ruled the roast..right royally. 1876 *Gd. Words* 788 The sensual appetite rules the roast, and proclaims its determination to be gratified at all costs.

(*b*) 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 248 For..Governours, you have the Romans, the rulers of the rost (as they say). 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's answ. Osor.* 67 b, If you.. will notwithstanding be accompted a ruler of the Roast in Divinitie. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden Horse Dis.* (1708) 6 This Ruler of the Roast has so little Christian Honesty. 1898 Villari *Machiavelli* 35 The lowest men .became 'rulers of the roast'.

c. In various figurative or allusive expressions. In the earlier of these the precise sense is not clear.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 27 Ramowd rebald, thow fall doun att the roist, My laureat letteres at the end I lowis. *c* 1550 Lyndesay *Trag. Cardinal* 372 Of rycht religious men..But not to rebaldis new cum frome the roste. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 114 Oft times they buy the rost ful deare, It smelleth of the smoke. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sir Nicholas Burdet* (1610) 488 Though full oft we made the French men smell of the rost, Yet in the end we game of fight the fame. 1596 Colse *Penelope* (1880) 167 Wel let him heed amidst his ioy, Lest Menelaus marre his roast. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 121 Not caring who have the smoak, whilst they themselves run away with the roast. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 13 Under the notion of being very merry with come and good cheer, they will make him pay for the roast.

†d. *transf.* A company, troop. *Obs.* (Cf. Boiling *vbl. sb.* 4.)

1608 T. James *Wickliffe* G iv b, The whole host and rost of Moonks and Friars beganne to praie.

2. Roast meat; roast beef.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 13373 (Fairf.), Þat folk þat day fulle faire was fed wiþ soiþen & roste & wilde bred. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 221 Vs wanted nowther baken ne roste. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 78 The tane lufis soddyn, the tothir rost. 1535 Coverdale *Isaiah* xliv. 16 He rosteth flesh, that he maye eate roste his belly full. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 489 Being servit with bruise, beif, muttoun, and rost at the leist. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 9 Not that hee'le cloy him there with rost or sod. 1611 Bible *Isaiah* xliv. 16 He eateth flesh: he rosteth rost, and is satisfied. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 36 On holy days an egg, or two at most; But her ambition never reach'd to roast. 1717 Lady Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar,* Their sauces are very high, all the roast very much done. 1834 Syd. Smith *Lett.* ccccl, Tory and Whig in turns shall be my host, I taste no politics in boil'd and roast. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy,* [He] should have as much boiled and roast as he could carry on a long dagger.

b. In figurative or allusive expressions; †in early use esp. *cold roast* in depreciatory sense.

c 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* 136 'I make a vow', quoth Perkyn, 'thow speks of cold rost'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 421 Yey, cold rost is at my masteres hame. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 266 b, A beggerie litle toune of cold roste in the mountaignes of Savoye. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1866) II. 57 Great boast and small roast makes unsavoury mouths. 1634 Lenton *Inns of Crt. Anagr.* D, To yourselfe, or others, when they boast Of dainty cates and afterwards cry roast. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Scarlet Gown* 84 To speak without passion, there was much boast, but little rost. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 35 (1713) I. 228 There, I think I come over you with a stroak of Roast. 1760 Foote *Minor* Introd., I tell thee the plain roast and boil'd of the theatres will never do at this table. We must have high seasoned ragouts and rich sauces.

3. An operation of roasting (metal, coffee, etc.), or the result of this.

In quot. 1582 prob. after G. *rost.*

1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc* (1903) IV. 94 In which rostes both of vitriall, Copper and Coppris makeinge, he will use nothing but peate.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 398 A dead roast, as it is called, or the elimination of that portion of sulphur which, after oxidation, remains combined as sulphate of copper, is to be avoided. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 113/1 In Britain large roasts [of coffee] are the rule. 1883 *Science* I. 105/1 Too much to allow the temperature to be kept sufficiently high to obtain a complete roast.

4. The process of bantering unmercifully.

1740 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 74 The Knight bore the roast with great fortitude. 1754 J. Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 190 David Gam, Esq., was a proper subject for a Roast. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., *He stood the roast*, he was the butt. 1817 *Lintoun Green* 27 He had been jockeyed to his cost,..Which made him suffer many a roast.

5. *attrib.*, as *roast-cook*; **roast-bitter**, a bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread; **roast-post** [ad. G. *rostpost*], a quantity of ore prepared for roasting, a roasting-charge; **roast-stall**, a form of roasting-furnace (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1122 The heap..must be then well mixed, and formed into small bings, called roast-posts. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 343 This peculiar bitter principle is called 'roast-bitter', or 'Assamar'. *Ibid.* 344 The roast-bitter, produced by baking in the crust of bread, originates in all farinaceous food in the same way. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 12/7 Man wants situation as roast cook, chef's assistant, or carver.

Roast (rōust), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **rosti**, 5–6 **rosty**; 4–6 **roste**, 5–7 **rost**; 5–6 **rooste**, 6– **roast**. Also *pa. t.* 5 **roste**; *pa. pple.* 4 **i-rost(e**, 5 **rosste**, **roste**, 6 **roost**, *Sc.* **rostin**. [ad. OF. *rostir* (mod.F. *rôtir*), = Prov. *raustir*, Catal. *rostir*, It. *arrostire*, of Teutonic origin: cf. OHG. *rôsten* (MHG. *rœsten*, G. *rösten*; Du. *roosten*), f. *rôst* masc., *rôste* fem., gridiron, grill.]

1. *trans.* To make (flesh or other food) ready for eating by prolonged exposure to heat at or before a fire.

Also freq. in mod. use, to cook (meat) in an oven, for which the more original term is *bake*.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4214 þis grisliche geant..adde an vatte baru ynome,..And rostede in þis griete fur. *Ibid.* 4920+112 [To] þe kyng he broȝte yt wel yrosted [*v.r.* i-roste] vor veneson newe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12342 By a mykel fir he sat, Rostyng a swyn. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 165 Whan þe flesche is aweye i-sode and nouȝt i-rosted. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Do opon a broche, rost hom bydene A lytel. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1822 Vnto a place whare þai suld ete, þai come and roste þair fysch to mete. 1530 Palsgr. 694/1, I wyll roste my pygges or ever I spytte my capons. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 That day of an auncient custome there is roosted a whole Oxe. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 385 They eat like parcht Pigs if you roast them. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 67 Nor [do thou] rost red Crabs t'offend the niceness of their Nose. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 219 Lucullus..Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 189 Forty camels were roasted at his hospitable feasts. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 124 These goats were roasted and it was decided that this dish was very tolerable. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 230 When they are once roasted, it can make no difference who eats them.

fig. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court?* 109 Pescoddes they may shyll, Or elles go rost a stone. 1562 Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* Wks. (1598) F 2 b, I doe but roste a stone In warming her. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 14 Come in Taylor, here you may rost your Goose.

transf. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 483 Roasted in wrath and fire, With eyes like Carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus Old Grandsire Priam seekes. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 128 After being roasted in the sun, till I thought I must have had brain fever.

b. *techn.* To expose (metallic ores, etc.) to protracted heat in a furnace, in order to remove impurities or reduce to a more tractable condition; to calcine. (See also quot. 1898.)

In quot. 1582 prob. after G. *rösten*.

1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 94 After he hath rosted and smolten iij or iiij saies of our copper ure. 1741 Cramer *Ass. Metal* 189 Bodies refractory in the Fire, are more easily roasted. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 145 This operation is called Roasting an Ore. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 484 Roast the sulphate, that it may be the more easily reduced to a very fine powder. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 402 Clay roasted with lime gave..about twice as much potash..as that roasted without lime 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 4/1 The ore is first roasted, and then finely broken up. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* XXXV. 549 The soil had better be turned over with the plough, or roasted with grass fires.

c. To expose (coffee beans) to heat in order to prepare for grinding.

1784 *Abstract Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 Dealers..in Coffee may..Roast their Berries at such Roasting-Houses. 1728-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Coffee*, The ordinary method of roasting coffee among us, is in a tin cylindrical box, full of holes...The spit turns swift, and so roasts the berries. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 322/2 Much more depends upon the manner of roasting and making the coffee, than upon the quality of the bean. 1855 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) III. 327 The men-of-war..could have in a week roasted and ground coffee enough to have served the army for a year.

2. To torture by exposure to flame or heat.

c 1290 *St. Christopher* 193 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 277 þe king het a non þat Men him scholden..with strong fuyr and pich rosti. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 484 þai.. ware forwondryt þane, þat he gert sa rost a quyk man. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 123 He that rostit Lawarance had thy grunge. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxix. 22 Sedechias & Achab, whom the kinge of Babilon rosted in the fyre. [1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 287 Ane Witch they fand, rosting at the fyre..ye kingis image artificiallie wrochte in wax.] 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 279 Blow me about in windes, roast me in Sulphure, Wash me in steepe-downe gulfes of Liquid fire. 1782 Cowper *Convers.* 334 You stir the fire and strive To make a blaze—that's roasting him alive. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xviii, There is the learned Doctor Griddle, who suffered in Henry VIII.'s time, and Archbishop Bush who roasted him. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 6/3 They carried the wretched negro to the outskirts of the town,..and then roasted him to death.

3. To warm (oneself or one's limbs) at a very hot fire.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 144 To sitten..by the bote coles, ..Reste hym, and roste hym. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 250 And so sitteth downe by his fire, and vpon the hard ground, rosteth as it were his wearie sides thus daintily stuffed. 1789 Burns *Ep. to J. Tennant* 21, I pray an' ponder butt the house; My shins, my lane, I there sit roastin'.

4. *colloq.* or *slang.* † **a.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Roasted*, arrested. *I'll Roast the Dab*, I will Arrest the Rascal.

b. To ridicule, banter, jest at, quiz (a person), in a severe or merciless fashion.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 173 Having converted the Mercury to a Brander, who might, without any great difficulty, have roasted this insolent Frenchman. 1754 J. Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 191 Expecting much diversion from roasting the 'squire. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 130 The Deputy and I shall roast Mr. Skipslick. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 168 On our return to dinner,..it may be easily supposed, the Beau was well roasted. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. ix. (1872) VI. 236 He thrice..ran away from the King, feeling bantered and roasted to a merciless degree.

c. (See quot.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 2/1 There are few among the thousand experts that he employs that can 'roast' him, as they call it—that is, click off a message too fast for him to follow it.

5. *absol.* To perform, carry on, the process of roasting.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 383 He koude rooste, and sethe, and boille, and frye. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 13 Another fireplace, made of three stones, fit to roast at. *c* 1860 *My Receipt Bk.* (ed. 2) 62 Rub the liver over the breast, roast at a very quick fire. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 445, I have had no difficulty in teaching men how to roast.

6. *intr.* To undergo the process of being cooked, tortured, or calcined by exposure to fire or heat. Also *transf.* (quot. 1719).

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 58 Vp a gredire hi leide him seþþe, ..To rosti as me deþ verst flesc. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 794 He ..Keste hym reghte in the fyre..: 'Ly stille therin now and roste'. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 þan putte it on a Spete round, an lete hem rosty. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 b, And so sayd saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparrowe* 1333 By..all the dedly names Of infernall posty, Where soules frye and rosty. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 98 When the fire is moderate, and the meat in an equall distance, we see that it rostes hansomely. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 279 Care must be taken to water all your Plants largely, or else they will roast and scorch. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 634 When roasting in Phalaris's bull, the pain would instantly vanish. 1819 Shelley *Cycl.* 396 Then [he] peeled his flesh with a great cooking-knife And put him down to roast. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. 595 *note*, The process ..is to take 400 grains..and place it in a crucible to roast in an air-furnace.

Roast (rōust), *ppl. a.* [Obs. pa. pple. of Roast *v.* Cf. Roast *sb.* 2.] Roasted, prepared by roasting. See also Roast beef, Roast meat.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 175 þe comon of þe oste bouht þam hors flesch, Or mules or assis roste. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 þai broȝt him parte of a roste fisch. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662 *Caro assata*, rost flesche. 1510 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII. 172 The secund covise. Creme off alinonds, Rost coney, plouers. 1622 *Relat. Plantation Plymouth, New Eng.* 47 They..fell to eating a-fresh, and retained sufficient readie rost for all our breakfasts. 1819 Shelley *Cycl.* 310 Feasting on a roast calf. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* iii, 'I could fancy a Welsh rabbit for supper'. 'So could I—with a roast onion.' 1878 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 377 We need not always be stipulating for our clean shirt and roast-joint.

Roastable, *a. rare*—°. [f. Roast *v.* + -able.] That may be roasted.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 2 Rostable, *assatilis*.

Roast beef. Also **roast-beef.** [Roast *ppl. a.* Hence F. *rosbif.*] Beef roasted for eating.

a 1635 Randolph *Hey for Honesty* IV. i, My nose Smells the delicious odour of roast-beef. 1710 *Tatler* No. 148 P 10, I smelled the agreeable Savour of Roast Beef. 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Op.* III. ii, Oh, the roast beef of England, And old England's roast beef! 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 6 Long may it, and Roast Beef, be the pride and glory of this happy island. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1853) 236 A hearty, plain-spoken man, loving his laugh, his friends, his glass, his roast-beef of Old England.

b. *attrib.*, as *roast-beef stomach, time*; also **roast-beef dress** (see quot. 1867); **roast-beef plant**, the fetid iris, so called because its crushed leaves emit an odour likened to that of roast-beef.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 517 P 2 He had lost his Roast-Beef Stomach, not being able to touch a Sirloin. [1776 Foote *Capuchin* I, Wictuals! Lord help your roast-beef and plumb-pudding soul!] 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 320 *Iris fœtidissima*, roast-beef plant. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Roast-Beef Dress*, full uniform; probably from its resemblance to that of the royal beef-eaters. 1874 Lisle Carr *J. Gwynne* I. iii, His smart cob duly carried him to the White House within five minutes of roast-beef time.

Roasted (rōu·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Roast *v.* + -ed¹.] That has been subjected to the process of roasting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 455 þai broȝt som of a rosted fische. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 489 þe rostit syd turne upe & ete. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 55 With rostyd befe and moton..And rosted vele and porke. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 67 The fruyt thereof not scabby, roostid, drie. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70, I wolde rather choose to begge, Or sit with a rosted appull, or an egge. 1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 95 To myngle them with rosted stone of the first smelting. 1662 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Rosted meats are best for those whoare of a cold..temper. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 48 A contented Meal with a roasted Onion. 1710 *Tatler* No. 148 P 1 A whole roasted Ox. 1778 *James' Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 44 He..said he was perfectly well, and insisted on eating a meal of roasted meat. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* ii, He was wont to..say he liked as well to see a roasted heretic, as a roasted ox. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 112/2 The peculiar aroma..characteristic of the roasted seeds. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 603 The quantity of roasted mineral ..averages 18 tons per week.

fig. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 45 We arrived half roasted upon [a] hill.

absol. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonse* vi, Neyther boylled ne rosted shalle not be thy grete bely fylled of me. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1730) I. 60 The antient Fathers .Were soon exchanged for primitive boil'd and roasted. 1728 Ramsay *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 133 The stov'd or roasted we afford Are aft great strangers on our board.

† **b.** *A roasted horse*, in allusive phrases. *Obs.*

1575 Gascoigne *Notes Instruct.* Wks. I iv b, The verse that is to easie is like a tale of a rosted horse. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 17/1 Certes he that would wind vp his conclusion so fondlie, might be thought to haue as much wit as a rosted horse. 1597 Breton *Will of Wit* Wks. (Grosart) II. 39/2 Now he would whistle in his fist, and by and by tell mee a tale of a rosted horse, onely to make me merrie withall. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Morals* 644 Telling tales of a tubbe, or of a roasted horse.

Roaster (rōu·stəɹ). Also 5 **roostare**, 7 **roster**. [f. Roast *v.* + -er¹. Cf. Sw. *rostare*, G. *roster*.]

1. One who roasts.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437 Roostare, or hastelere, *assator*. *c* 1603 Breton *Character Q. Eliz.* Wks (Grosart) II. 5/2 The cruell Cookes that..were the rosters of men. 1611 Cotgr., *Alloyandier*, a roster of short ribbes of beefe. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 Such Officer or Roaster [of coffee] for not duly attending, shall forfeit..£10. 1787 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Apol. Post. to Ode upon Ode.* A roaster of himself, Felo de se. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 103 Rejoicing in their three courses and dessert prepared by a French cook, English roaster, and Italian confectioner. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 444 The roaster opens the first door that approaches him. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 20 § 2 'Malt trader' means and includes..a roaster of malt. *fig.* 1677 Otway *Cheats of Scapin* III, Muster up all the Fidlers..in the Town; let not so much as the Roaster of Tunes, with his crack'd cymbal in a case, escape ye. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 6 A set of smart Fellows..call'd Roasters.

2. a. A kind of oven in which meat, etc., can be cooked by roasting.

1799 Ct. Rumford *Ess.* x. ii, Meat of every kind..roasted in a roaster, is better tasted..than when roasted on a spit. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* I. 142 Here a painted piece of beef swings in a roaster to exhibit the machine which turns it. 1842 Lance *Cottage Farmer* 24 It is an oven, a roaster, or will boil any thing required for the house. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 66/1 Pastry Oven and Roaster, with sliding shelves on brass rollers.

b. A furnace used in roasting ore.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 502/1 *Roasting*...The furnaces in which it is performed are called roasters, and are of the same kind as the melting furnaces. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 260 A 10-stamp mill and roaster..has reduced the greater portion of the ores.

attrib. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 918 This operation affords scoriæ, which are known as roaster slag.

c. An apparatus for roasting coffee-beans.

1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ* II. 339 The material of which the roaster is made..should be of such a nature as will not transmit the heat speedily from the fire to the coffee. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Roaster*, a circular iron vessel, which revolves on a pivot, for roasting coffee berries.

3. A pig, or other article of food, fit for roasting.

1690 Locke *Govt.* I. vi. (Rtldg) 57 The mothers ceased to bring them any more roasters. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 475 It could not be expected that any of them [pigs] would be properly fat for roasters. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 276 O, that beautiful little sow! what delightful roasters she produces. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* I, When we keep a roaster of the sucking pigs. 1890 *Stratford Her.* 24 Oct. 6/3 He met the defendants each carrying some potatoes...When questioned..they replied that they thought there was no harm in taking 'a few roasters' home.

4. A very hot day with a scorching sun.

1874 M. C. *Explorers* 147 It has been a regular roaster, and I have been out all day. 1893 J. A. Barry *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 150 The day was a roaster for a tramp; but there was no help for it.

Roasting (rōu·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Roast *v.*]

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

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Bi rostinge & sebinge þerof [*sc.* beans] swellinge ventosite is abated. 1474 *Cov. Lect Bk.* (1908) 399 And þat he sell no maner flesshe and ffysshe but hitt be good,..both in sethyng, Rostyng and bakyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 Yet was not that roostynge to hym so greuous payne as was to Chryst his crucifyenge. 1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 94 Which..maketh the ure within iiij dayes, by once rosting and once smelting, to yeeld black Copper and Copperstone. 1635 Pagitt *Christianographie* 54 It might be fitter called a rosting, or broyling, then a resting, or sleepe. 1682 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, I will not fail to wait on him in the roasting of an Egg. 1741 Cramer *Ass. Metal* 189 Roasting, called in German *Rosten*, is when volatile Bodies are separated from fixt ones by the combined Action of Fire and Air. 1779 *Phil. Trans* LXX. 33 Tedious and troublesome roastings and fusions in great degrees of heat. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. ix. P 9 She began to see that there was reason in roasting of eggs. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 196 Roasting should be slowly done, to retain the juices. 1884 W. H Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 81 The calcination or roasting of iron-ores.

b. A severe handling, bantering, or correction.
c 1708 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (Roxb.) 533 Dr. Sacheverell's trial, which his persecutors termed the roasting of a priest. 1755 J. Sheebeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 145 They would give Mr. Mathematic a roasting and humble him a little. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 436/1, I .thank him in advance for the roasting that he promises me in his coming preface.

2. *attrib.* a. With names of apparatus, etc., used in or connected with roasting, as *roasting-furnace, -house, -oven, -rack, -range, -spit, -stick, -tongs.*
1437 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 10, j p[ar] rostyng rakkes ferri. 1525-6 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 107 Pro feodo le Rostyngrang. 1647 Hexham I, A rosting spit, *een braedt-spit.* 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxburgh) 248/2 He beareth sable a Lanthorn Makers Rosting stick...It is of some named the Roasting tonges. 1784 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 Dealers..in Coffee may..Roast their Berries at such Roasting-Houses. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 820 This is what is called a walled area, and sometimes, improperly enough, a roasting furnace. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5969 The London Roasting Range..with cast-iron chimney-piece. *Ibid.* No. 5983 A large brick roasting oven. 1883 *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 246 They repeatedly assailed Mr. Annesley..with pitchforks, stones, and roasting-spits.

b. In the sense of 'suitable for roasting', as *roasting-beef, -eel, -pig,* etc.; *roasting-ear* (of maize); *roasting-ore.*
1483 in Davies *Yorks. Rec.* 162, iij greit roistyng els. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 46 Rosting Pigs are of most men greatly desired. 1644 J. Osborne in F. B. Tupper *Castle Cornet* (1851) 92 He sends you a barrel of roasting beef. 1705 Beverly *Virginia* III. iv. (1722) 152 They delight much to feed on Roasting-ears; that is, the Indian Corn, gathered green and milky..and roasted before the Fire in the Ear. 1727 Swift *Mod. Proposal* Wks. 1751 V. 94 Buying the Children alive, and dressing them hot from the Knife, as we do roasting Pigs. 1797 F. Baily *Tour* (1856) 365 We longed very much for some of the old man's roasting ears. 1825 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 334, I went to his hospitable board one Sabbath-day;..he had a roasting pig. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 168 The sirloin is the principal roasting piece. 1863 in *New Virginians* (1880) II. 218 The corn will be in roasting-ear about the 1st of August. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 249 Nearly all south of it is roasting-ore.

Roa'sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².]
1. That roasts (meat, etc.).
1611 Cotgr., *Rostissiere,* a rosting Cookes wife. 1632 Sherwood, A roster, or rosting cooke, *rostisseur.*
2. Exceedingly hot or warm; blazing, scorching.
1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 647 Wrapped up in a warm bed, with a roasting fire in the chamber. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* i. (1873) 4 So Drury, first in roasting flames consumed,..Soars without wings. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 183 In the middle of a regular roasting hot day. 1894 Clark Russell in *My First Book* 30 The roasting calms of the Equator.
3. That is being roasted.
1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 131 Never yet on earth Could..bits of roasting ox Moan round the spit.
Hence **Roa'stingly** *adv.*
1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Apr. 260/2 It was roastingly hot.

†**Roa'sting-iron.** *Obs.* [Roasting *vbl. sb.* 2 a.] = Roast-iron.
c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 489 Brandirne, rostinghiron, and panne. 1404 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398, 1 rostyngyrn. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hic cratus, hec craticula,* a rostyngyryn. 1517 *Sheriffdoms of Lanark,* etc. (Maitland Cl.) 195 Tua brasin morters,..thre rostyn yrins. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 269 Twa frying pannis..; twa rosting irnis.

Roa'sting-jack. [Roasting *vbl. sb.* 2 a.] A contrivance for turning meat, etc., while it is being roasted. Cf. Jack *sb.*¹ 7.
1784 *Cries of London* 124 All lodgers to accommodate With roasting Jacks of twisted wire. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xxiv, Some cross sticks suspended by a string, after the fashion of a roasting-jack. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxv, It is not the logic of human action, but of a roasting-jack, that must go on to the last turn when it has been once wound up.
attrib. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 132/1 The roasting-jack maker, the watchmaker,..the gunmaker, and many others. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5979 Improved roasting-jack screen.

†**Roast-iron.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rost-iren, -hirne, -ern,** 5 **-yern, -yryn; roste-iren(e, -iryn, -yren, -y(e)rne.** [f. Roast *v.*] A gridiron.
The sense in quot. 1519 is not clear.
a 1350 *St. Laurence* 255 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 298 Thre sides endlang had it þan . And ouer-thewert with barres brade, þus als a rostiren was it made. 1373 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* II. 450 In vno tripode ferreo siue rosthirne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rost yryn, or gradyryn, *craticula, crates.* 1459 *Paston Lett* I. 468 Item, j. roste iren with vij staves. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 267 If the lettron in the chapitor were..set in myddys of the hye where [=choir], and the roste yerne in the same where set in ye chapitour.

Roast meat. Also **roast-meat.** [f. Roast *ppl. a.*]
1. Meat cooked by roasting.
1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Roste meate, *rost.* 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 75 They fownde nother man nor woman but rostemeate enowgh. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democritus to Rdr. 8 They serue to put vnder pies,..and keepe rostemeat from burning. 1662 Strype in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 We have roast meat, dinner and supper. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Moham.* 23 As for rost Meat, they cut the Flesh into small Pieces. 1765 Gray *Shaks.* 28 Better the roast meat from the fire to save. 1842 Combe *Digestion* 295 To give a weak..invalid a dinner of beefsteaks or roast-meat.
attrib. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 They [Persians are no great Rost-meat-men. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 310 The Roast-meat Cookery of the Petit Chastelet, before the Cook-Shop.
2. In fig. phrases: a. *To make roast meat of,* to burn (a person); to destroy or finish off.
1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. ii. 26 She quickly pooped him, she made him roast-meat for worms. 1679 Ness *Antichrist* 111 They shall make rost-meat of the whore. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 7 For all his pretended Meekness, Calvin made Roast-meat of Servetus at Geneva, for his Unorthodoxy.
b. *To cry roast meat,* to be foolish enough to announce to others a piece of private luck or good fortune. *? Obs.*
1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 209 At length the homebred Chyna cryes roast-meat. 1673 Wycherley *Gent. Dancing-Master* I. ii, Hark you, madame, can't you fare well but you must cry 'Roast meat'? 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 41 It being something Drydenish, Illnatured and unjauntee.., to fair well, and cry Roastmeat, especially to a Husbands face. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. v, To trumpet forth the praises of such a person, would, in the vulgar phrase, be crying Roast-meat, and calling in partakers of what they intended to apply solely to their own use. 1820 Lamb *Elia* I. *Christ's Hosp.,* The foolish beast, not able to fare well but he must cry roast meat.
†c. (See quots.) *Obs.*
1674 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 296 He gave me roast meat and beat me with the spit. 1687 *Good Advice* 44 Certainly she..shows her self an ill Courtier..first to give him Roast-Meat, then to beat him with the Spit. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To give one Rost-meat, and Beat him with the Spit,* to do one a Curtesy, and Twit or Upbraid him with it. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 22.
†3. *Roast-meat attire* or *clothes,* holiday garb.
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rost-meat-cloths,* holiday-cloths. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 3/1 Dress'd in their Roast-Meat Attire, With Fob stor'd with Guineas.

Roat(e, obs. ff. Rote. **Roating,** obs. f. Rotting *ppl. a.* **Roaue(r, Roave(r,** obs. ff. Rove(r.

Rob (rɒb), *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **robbe,** 8-9 **robb.** [a. mod.L. or F. *rob,* = Sp. *rob,* Pg. *roube, arrobe,* It. *rob, robbo*; also G. and older Da. *rob.* The ultimate source is Arab. رب *robb, rubb* or Pers. *rob, rub* fruit-syrup.] The juice of a fruit, reduced by boiling to the consistency of a syrup and preserved with sugar; a conserve of fruit.
1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 683 The Robbe or dried iuyce thereof. *Ibid.,* The rob made with the iuyce of common Ribes and Sugar, is very good for all the diseases aboue sayde. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 124 The Rob, that is, the iuyce of the berries boyled with a third part of sugar added vnto it, is preferred before the raw berries. 1656 W. Coles *Art of Simpling* xxv. 80 Continue boyling it..till it attaine unto the consistence of Honey, and then it is by Physitians called the Rob. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 203 These Robs,..and Conserves, are not to be given to costive Bodies. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1765) 122 Take an ounce of Rob of Elder in Broth. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed 3) II. 351 *note,* The berries are so very acid that birds will not eat them, but boiled with sugar they form a most agreeable rob or jelly. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 61 A rob might also be prepared..by evaporating the syrup obtained from them. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 603/1 A rob made of it [white mulberry] is useful in sore throat.
fig. 1790 H. Walpole *Let. to Miss Berry* 31 Oct., There is..a quantity of calculations, and one is forced to..boil millíards of livres down to a rob of pounds sterling.

Rob (rɒb), *v.* Forms: 3-5 **robben,** 5 **robbyn;** 4 **robbi, robby,** 4-6 **robbe,** 5 (6 *Sc.*) **rub,** 6-**rob,** 7 **robb** (*Sc.* **robe**). [ad. OF. *robber, rober, rouber,* etc., = Sp. *robar,* Pg. *roubar,* It. *rubare,* of Teutonic origin, the stem *roub-* being that represented in English by Reave *v.*]
1. *trans.* To deprive (a person) of something by unlawful force or the exercise of superior power; to despoil by violence. Also *fig.* and *refl.*
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 þe knihte þet robbeð his poure men. *Ibid.* 150 Him luste leosen hit & beon irobbed. *c* 1290 *St. Eustace* 57 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 394 Þo comen þeoues and robbeden him. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þise greate prelates þet benimeþ and robbeþ hire onderlinges. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 188 Withouten pite, pilour! pore Men þou robbedest. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 443 Þerfore anon the hous was i-broke; þe pore men were i-spoylled and i-robbed. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 183 The extorcioner rubbyth and Preyeth good men. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxii. 22 Se yᵗ thou robbe not yᵉ poore because he is weake. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 78 Must I rob the Law? 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 209 He robs himselfe, that spends a bootlesse griefe. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. viii. 35 When a man robbs one to pay another. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 74 Oh, thieves, thieves, I am robbed. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I, Their intention was to rob and murder him. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* I. 280 As usual; poor Nature is being robbed and murdered by rich grace. 1892 Tennyson *Foresters* III, We never robb'd one friend of the true King. We robb'd the traitors that are leagued with John.
transf. 1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. iv. 10 To hinder weeds from robbing the cultivated plants.
b. *To rob Peter to pay* (†*give to, clothe*) *Paul* (see Peter *sb.* 2).
c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 174 Lord, hou schulde God approve þat þou robbe Petur, and gif þis robbere to Poule in þe name of Crist? *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 305 þei robbyn seynt petyr & ȝeuyn it seynt Poule. 1515 [see Peter *sb.* 2]. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 26 Lyke a pyckpurs pilgrim, ye prie and ye proule At rouers, to rob Peter and paie Poule. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. B ij b, Thow shalt not find many powling pence about him neither, except he rob Peter to pay Powle. 1657-1692 [see Peter *sb.* 2]. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 172/1 This Scheme is..calculated..to Rob Peter to pay Paul, or, to remove yᵉ Burthen from one Part of the Community, and lay it upon another. [1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* III. v. (1866) 430 It was not desirable to rob Saint Peter's altar in order to build one to Saint Paul.]
c. *Mining.* (See quot.)
1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 86/2 Sometimes it [antimony] is blended with the richer ores of silver, and renders the extraction of that metal difficult by volatilizing a part of the silver, or, in the language of the miners, *robbing the ore.*
2. To plunder or strip (a person) feloniously *of* (something belonging to him); to deprive (one) *of* (something due). Also *transf.* or *fig.* (with a thing as object).
13.. *Coer de L.* 2286 In an evil tyme our emperour Robbed King Richard of his tresour. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 789 To robbe men of hure riht ful redy ben alle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6419 Ector..Wold haue Robbit the Renke of his riche wede. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 217 Myn eyȝe has robbyd my soule of his lyif with watyr of lustys. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xvii. 8 As a Beer that is robbed of hir yonge ones in the felde. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 105 He hes.. rubbit him of his geris or honouris. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 16 My weake hodie..Was rob'd of rest and naturall reliefe. 1634 Milton *Comus* 390 For who would rob a Hermit of his Weeds. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xii. (1675) 240 A Cloud, which does no longer receive or transmit the Light, but robs the Earth of it. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* II The Zeal of the Citizen robbed the Man of Himself. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 92 By allowing them to grow, we allow the land..to be robbed of its vegetable food. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 458 His victims, robb'd of their defenceless all. 1807-8 Irving *Salmagundi* (1824) 265 [It] long since ceased bearing,. every tempest robs it of a limb. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* lxiii, The troubles of life had almost robbed the elder lady of her beauty. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 78 The air..which had been thus robbed of its oxygen.
†b. Similarly with double object. *Obs.* (Cf. 5.)
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4323 (Kölbing), Kepe we þe strait wais. & robben hem her sustenaunce. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i, Ceres nor Ioue, nor all the Gods aboue, Shall rob me this rich purchase.
3. To plunder, pillage, rifle (a place, house, etc.).
c 1330 *Hali Meid.* 15 Wes helle irobbed, & heuene beð ifulled. *a* 1340 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 247 Ah ne bihoueð hit nawt þat tis hus beo irobbet. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 38 þe Danes vp aryued, Southamptone þei brent, & robbed Cornwaile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1912 He.. told furth of his tale,. How þe rewme was robbet. *c* 1465 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 23 The Kynge off Scottes..robbed and revid the contre aboute Derham. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. v. 103 ȝon ilk stranger..our marchis.. Invadis, rubbis, and spuleis. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* III. vi. 106 One that is like to be executed for robbing a Church. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 198 Pirats who .rob upon the sea all the vessells they could render themselves masters of. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) IV. 153 Robbing the Spittle. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. iii. 249 Wilt thou rob a church And share..The general spoil? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 221 In the country his house was robbed.
transf. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 316 Former operations were principally confined to robbing the rich pockets, while good milling-ore was left standing.
b. Const. *of* that which is taken.
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5105 (Kölbing), Mani cursed painem ..hadden robbed þis cuntray Of al þis ich fair pray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3209 To the tempull full tyte [he] turnyt agayne, To rob of þe Riches, and Renkes to helpe. *c* 1420 *Cont. Brut* CCXXVII. (1908) 298 þe toun..of al þing þat myȝte be bore & caryed out was robbid and despoyled. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 4 All the rest it seemd they robbed bare Of bounty, and of beautie. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII,* III. ii. 255 Thy Ambition..robb'd this bewailing Land Of Noble Buckingham.
4. *absol.* To commit depredations; to plunder; to take away property by force.
1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6041 Hii drowe hom toward kanterbury, to robbi þeie al so. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 38 Of Danmark dukes riche..Men & women slouh, & robbed þorgh þe lond. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 134 For every thief upon richesse Awaiteth forto robbe and stele. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5686 To swinke and traveile he not feynith, For for to robben he disdeynith. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1200, I mene not, to let euery malefactor passe furth vnpunished, and frely runne out and rob at rouers. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* II. ii. 10, I am accurst to rob in that Theefe company. 1662 Herbert *Body Divinity* I. 165 A man may rob with a pair of ballances or metewand in his hand. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1737/4 They Robbed the night before on Brainford-Road. 1832 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 330 Sometimes..small parties of three or four [bees] will unite to rob, as we may say, on the highway.
b. *Mining.* (See quots.)
1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Rob,* to extract pillars previously left for support; or, in general, to take out ore or coal from a mine with a view to immediate product, and not to subsequent working. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Rob,* to cut away or reduce the size of pillars of coal, &c.
5. To carry off as plunder; to steal. Now *rare.*
1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 381 þat strange men..asaileden is lond..& robbed is bestes & is game. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3450 (Laud MS.), Hij robbeden tresores & clopes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 160 He anon hem wolde assaile And robbe what thing that thei ladden. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16014 Swych goostly goodys euerychon Ben yrobbyd And agon. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 91 A man gais to the were for..to pele and rub gudis. 1530 Palsgr. 693/1, I robbe his treasour from hym. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. of Love* Ep. Ded. *ij, Whiche Vine the Foxes sometimes spoyle and endamage by robbyng the fruite. 1646 R. Baillie *Anabapt.* (1647) 10 The Priests vestments, which he had robbed in the Cathedrall. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 312 They themselves contrive To Rob the Honey, and subvert the Hive. 1830 Campbell *Farewell to Love* 7 But

Passion robs my peace no more. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii(i), There was a sideboard robbed out of the carved work of a church in the Low Countries. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Africa* 176 The descendants of the Negroes who were robbed from Africa.

† **b.** *fig.* To remove, take *away*, cut off *from* something; to ravish. *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 132 Allas! þat ricchesse shal reue and robbe mannes soule Fram þe loue of owre lorde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 173 What is thy sentence then, but speechlesse death, Which robs my tongue from breathing natiue breath? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 16 The which.. to it drew The eyes of all,..And hearts quite robbed with so glorious sight. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* Ded., By their conversation they may endeavour to rob away teadiousnes though but from one houre.

6. *Card-playing.* (See quots.)

With quot. 1611 compare Littré s.v. *Piller* 6.

1611 COTGR., *Piller*,..also, to rub, or rob, at cards. 1897 FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 277 (Spoil Five), Robbing the trump card. If the trump card is an ace, the dealer may discard any card he pleases in exchange for it. *Ibid.* 299 (Cinch), He may search the remainder of the pack, and take from it any cards that he pleases. This is called robbing the deck.

Rob-, the stem of ROB *v.*, used in a few combs. in the 17th cent., in the sense of 'one who robs (the person or thing specified)', as **rob-altar, -carrier, -God, -orchard, -thief.** Also ROB-POT.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* II. 49 'Will a man rob God?'..But, alas, what law can be giuen to *rob Altars? 1649 LEYCESTER *Civil Wars* 69 The strong Garrison of Basing the very receptacle of rogueing *Rob-Carriers. 1612 W. SCLATER *Ministers Portion* 47 Search 1ecords, diuine, humane: where findest thou a *rob-God without his vengeance? 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 80 Sacrilegious rob-Gods, desperate mocke-Preachers. 1673 S. PARKER *Repr. Reh. Transp.* 517 Truants, loiterers, and *rob-orchards. 1600 *Look About You* XXX, Could I meet him, I'd play *rob-thief, at least part stakes with him. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* II. 82 His extortion hath erst stolne from others, and now hee plays rob-thiefe, and steales from himselfe.

Rob, obs. form of ROBE.

‖ **Roba.** *Obs.*—[1] = BONA-ROBA.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt Master-Constable* II. ii, Hah! fast, my roba fast, and but young night?

Roband (rōu·bănd). *Naut.* Also 8-9 **roban.** [Later var. of *robin* ROBBIN, app. more directly representing one or other of the forms cited under RABAND. Sometimes improved into *rope-band.*] A piece of small rope passed through an eyelet-hole in the head of a sail and used to secure it to the yard above.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* II. 80 To each yard-arm, the head-rope they extend, And soon their earings and the robands bend. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Sail*, The heads of all four-sided sails, and the fore-leeches of lateen sails, are attached to their respective yard or gaff by a number of small cords called robands. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, All hands were..picking old rope to pieces, or laying up gaskets and robands. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 2 What is a roband or rolling hitch used for? For bending sails,..for reefing courses,..&c. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 82 In a man-of-war, where they can send a man to every roband.

attrib. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* 157 The reef-lines next.. Through eye-lid-holes and roband-legs are reev'd. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Reefing*, Provided that the turns are inserted through the roband-legs.

Robardesmen, variant of ROBERDSMEN.

Robbare, obs. form of ROBBER.

Robbe, obs. form of ROB *sb.* and *v.*, ROBE.

Robbed (rɒbd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROB *v.*]

1. Plundered, despoiled. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6823, I..Robbe bothe robbed and robbours. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 18 A Samaritene ..heled this robbed man of his woundes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 208 The rob'd that smiles, steales something from the Thiefe. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* v. i, As a robbed tigress bounding o'er the woods. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 342 Bold Amycus, from the robb'd vestry brings The chalices of heaven. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 621 The cod thus hollowed are technically called 'robbed' fish. 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 164 The sadness of the eyes with the look of robbed motherhood they often wore.

2. Carried off; taken away.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 40 A Lyon, which hath long time saught His robbed whelpes. 1870 *Standard* 5 Dec., They are all the more savage by reason of robbed repose.

Robber (rɒ·bəɹ). Forms: *α.* **2 rubbere, 3 robbare, 3–4 robbere, 5 robare, robbar,** 6 *Sc.* **rubber,** 4– **robber.** *β.* **4 robeour, robbeo(u)r, -youre, 4–5 robour(e, robbour(e, -or(e, 5 robbowre, -eur.** [The *α*- and *β*-forms are respectively a. AF. and OF. *robbere, robere,* and *robeour, robbour,* etc., nom. and acc. types of the agent-noun from *robber* to ROB. Cf. Sp. *robador,* Pg. *roubador,* It. *rubatore.*]

1. One who practises or commits robbery; a depredator, plunderer, despoiler.

α. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Rubberes, and þa reueres, and þa þeoues. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 In one weie þet is al ful of þeoues & of robbares, & of reauares. *c* 1250 *Lutel soth Serm.* 27 in *O.E. Misc.* 186 Alle bac-biteres wendet to helle, Robberes, and reueres. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þe þridde is ine robberes and kueade herberȝeres þet berobbeþ þe pilgrimes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 182 Þus..Ihesu Cryst seyde, To robberes and to reueres. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 688 Robbers, reuers, rauenous ryselers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Robare, or robbar yn the see,..*pirata.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 160 They were robbers of the see.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiv. 10 Who is like vnto the? which delyuerest..the poore and the nedy from his robbers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 39 Then Theeues and Robbers raunge abroad vnseene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 485 Som roaving Robber calling to his fellows. 1671 — *Samson* 1188 Thou ..like a Robber stripdst them of thir robes. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. i, Robbers invade their neighbour's right. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Montoni was become a captain of robbers. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, Where desperate robbers congregate. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 There is more spirit and a better heart in a robber than in a thief.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Þus þeos two unðeawes beoð two grimme robbares.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8006 Willam vr king..robbeour he was. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6127 Euery man he wened had be a robbour, For drede þat he had tresoure. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4113 Al ys lygnage in euery syde, For robbours þai were y-kud. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXXV. (Caxton, 1483) 83 Vpon theues and morderers, Robbours and reuours,..they shalle be fyers in jugement. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Robbowre, on the londe, *spoliator. Ibid.*, Robbowre, on the see, *pirata.* *c* 1500 *Melusine* 245 Locher, whiche afterward delyuered the Countrey of Ardane fro thevys, murdrers, & robbeurs.

b. Const. *of* a place, etc.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 251 Slyford was the chyff robber of the cherch. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 37 Nether robbers off churches, nor yett despisers of youre goddes. 1557 R. EDGEWORTH *Serm.* 289 He putteth example of diuers, and gameners, and robbers of dead mens graues. 1632 SHERWOOD, A robber of the Princes, and publicke treasure, *peculateur.*

c. *transf.* (See quots.)

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1197 Therefore they term it a Robber, as a substance which spoyls, and takes away the richness of the Ore. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, To preserve Bees from Robbers, which very commonly infest them,.. the way is to cloom the Hives very close. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xx. (1818) II. 207 These are called by Schirach *corsair* bees, and by English writers, *robbers.* 1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 329.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib. in various senses, as *robber-gold, -hold, -inn, -lair,* etc. Also objective, as *robber-hunting.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Calls on the heart* ii, The world.. Has counted its *robber-gold. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* (1892) 319 The countless *robber-holds of the Angevin noblesse. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 123/2, I had no great natural inclination to the trade of *robber-hunting. 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Amateur Emigrant* (1905) 82 He had visited a *robber inn. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* 266 Grim Cacus in his *robber-lair. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 243 Probably..Edom..continued his *robber-life along the Southern borders of Judah. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 142 At every turn have we to wrangle..with these vultures about their *robber-toll. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 139 Silesian *robber-wars.

b. Appositive, as *robber-chief, -company, -crew,* etc.; **robber-council** or **-synod,** the ecclesiastical council held at Ephesus in 449, the decrees of which were subsequently rescinded.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlviii, In proud state Each *robber chief upheld his armed halls. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 11 *Robber-companies, and bishops in coats of mail 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch* 90 Before the *robber-Council of Ephesus could be displaced by the Fourth General Council at Chalcedon. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 346 Soon shall our powers the *robber-crew destroy. 1797 *The College* 38 Arm'd Justice forth the *robber-demons drove. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 164 Mr. Curzon describes his *robber-guard. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* I.v, I have pierced the *robber-horde Like a reed. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. (1907) 27/2 The Rust-kings lay up treasures for the rust; and the *Robber-kings, treasures for the robber. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 201 William Peverel reared his castle of Peak Forest, the true vulture's nest of a *robber-knight. 1862 DRAPER *Intell. Develop. Europe* ix. (1864) I. 287 Eutyches appealed to the emperor, who summoned..a council to meet at Ephesus. This was the celebrated '*Robber Synod'. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii, I have heard that the road is infested with *robber-tribes. 1853 KINGSTON *Manco* ii, The Spaniards attacked Peru with their small but determined band of *robber-warriors.

c. Appositive with names of insects, birds, etc., as *robber-bee, -fowl*; **robber-crab,** a large tropical crab which steals coco-nuts; **robber-fly,** a fly of the family *Asilidæ,* given to preying upon other insects.

1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 329 Robber-bees. [Cf. 1 c.] 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* (1868) 90 There is a very remarkable burrowing crustacean, called the Robber-Crab (*Birgus latro*). 1892 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 144 As soon as the robber fowl had begun its steady flight. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 491 Asilidae (Robber-flies). .The Asilidae is one of the largest families of flies.

Hence **Robbera·ceously** *adv.*, in a manner suggestive of robbers; **Ro·bberhood,** brigandage, robbery; **Ro·bberlet,** a petty robber.

1772 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1904) 128, I did not know that housebreaking might not be still improving...In less than another minute, the door rattled and shook still more *robberaceously. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. 172 The sight of unburied corpses contributed more than anything else to put an end to the system of *robberhood in this part of the country. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 83, I fear lest, if thou slay him in our dwelling-place and he savour not of robberhood, suspicion will revert upon ourselves. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxiv, Latrunculi (**robberlets*), sicarii, cut-throats.

Robbery (rɒ·bəri). Forms: *α.* 3–4 **roberie,** 4 **roborrye,** 5–6 **robery,** 7 *Sc.* **roborie**; 3–6 **robberye,** 3–7 **robberie** (4 **-erije**), 6 *Sc.* **rubberie, -ery,** 4– **robbery.** *β.* 4–6 **robry(e, -rie,** 5 **roubry,** 6 **robri**; 5–6 *Sc.* **rubry, -rie.** [a. OF. *roberie* (AF. also *roberye*), f. *rober* to ROB: see **-ERY.**]

1. The action or practice of feloniously seizing, by violence or intimidation, property belonging to another; spoliation, depredation.

Prov. *Exchange is no robbery*: see EXCHANGE *sb.* 1.

α. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Ȝif he binimeð us ure aȝte, oðer þurh fur, oðer þurh þieues, oðer þurh roberie. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 30 Roberie, Manslechtes, Husberners,..and..oþre euele deden. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2152 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 168 Þis lupere knistes..duden gret robberie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2449 þat ys boþe þefte and robberye, And hyt ful dere shal he a-bye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 137 Þei greiþeþ no þing þat þey dredeþ to lese, þey acounteþ no trespas gretter þan robberie. 1415 HOCCLEVE *Sir J. Oldcastle* 456 By violence or by maistrie, My good to take of me,..þat is verray wrong & robberie. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, He that lyueth but of rauyn and robberye shal at the last be knowen and robbed. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I vii. (S.T.S.) I. 39 Invading þe samyn mare be rubbery þan ony ordoure of chevelrie. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 140 b, That persone committeth plaine robberie or spoyle, who denyeth an almes to any poore creature beeyng in extreme neede. 1605 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 176 Theeues for their robbery haue authority, When Iudges steale themselues. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 117 Robbery is committed by Force, or Terror, of which neither is in Theft; for Theft is a secret Act. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 241 Larciny from the person is either by privately stealing, or by open and violent assault, which is usually called robbery. 1797–1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* I. 114 He was an easy mark for robbery. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 125, I think it probable that the people of those parts of the country which are out of sight of the government, are always addicted to robbery.

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3501 (Kölbing), Þo knistes..Were ywent in to desert, To libben bi her robrie. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8357 Ther was neuere theff..That wayted better his a-vauntage, To do his stelthe and his robrye. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 222 Her I gyff our roubry for euirmar. 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* I. XXVI, Compacte of malice and robry. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. II. 165 Tha war the only authoris of thift, rubrie, and rinning of forrayis.

b. An instance of this; a depredation.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7597 He broȝte vp moni oþer hous of religion also, To bete þulke robberie, þat him þoȝte he adde ydo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þer byeþ zuo uele oþre maneres of roberies. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 333 Ensample of suche Robberies I finde write. *c* 1460 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 41 Of whiche robrye Syr Gylbert. was atteynt. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 770 There they deuise newe robberyes nightly. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1306 Each place. fil'd with treasure rackt with robberies. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* (Hunterian Cl.) 15 Many bolde robberies he did commit. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 43 A young Rustick, yet unskill'd in the Assassinations and Robberies of Love. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xii. § 10 Where robberies are frequent and unpunished robberies are committed without shame. 1838 JAMES *Robber* i, Giving evidence about that robbery. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 316 The placer-mining of the gulch..is really a still worse robbery of the gold-deposits.

† **2.** *concr.* Plunder, spoil, booty. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6684 (Kölbing), Þe king..come priueliche..To binimen hem her robrie. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 255 Helle ys pryued of robry. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 251 Slyford..hath most of the robbery next the Baylly of Ey. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* iii. 10 They gather together euell gotten goodes, and laye vp robbery in their houses.

Ro·bbin. *Naut.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 5 **robyn,** 7–8 **robin,** 7–9 **robbin,** 9 **-en.** [Var. of ROBAND; the form suggests that the immediate source may have been French, but mod.F. *raban* appears to be a later adoption of Du. *raband.*] = ROBAND.

1497 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 321, iiij Smale lynes for lachetes & Robyns to the seid Ship. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The Robins, garnit, Clew garnits, tyes, martlits. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The Robbins are little lines reeued into the eylet holes of the saile vnder the head ropes, to make fast the saile to the yard. 1729 WRIGLESWORTH *Jrnl. Lyell* 6 Dec, Keep the People at Work in making Points, Gaskets, Robins, Matts, Sinnet, &c. for Sea Store. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 576.

Robbin, variant of ROBIN.

Ro·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROB *v.*]

1. The action of ROB vb.; spoliation, robbery. Also *attrib.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV 301 Ȝe, þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myȝte passe with-oute peril of robbynge. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 26 All þe contreys about dyuelyn, wyth robynge & bernyng & sleyng, weren neght I-broght to noght. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 251 The chyff maysters of robbyng was the Baylly of Ey, [etc.]. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, The same mysgoverned persons shall lyf in robbyng and mysgovernaunce duryng ther lyves. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 119 It is very ill in all demandes, but such as concerne robbing, rifling, spoiling. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., I rode in some fear of robbing. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 62 There is no travelling upon the road for robbing. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, This subject of the Bees robbing of one another. 1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 329 The robbing season..occurs sooner or later as the summer has been more or less favourable.

b. With *a* and pl. = ROBBERY 1 b.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 792 Ilc robbinge do we of bac. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Zuyche reuen, prouost, bedeles,..þet makeþ þe greate robbynges. *c* 1460 *Contin. Brut* (1908) 518 Also, At which robbyng diuerse men of London..wer.., & toke part with him. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 405 Spoylynges and robbinges of townes. 1657 *Divine Lover* 300 The

tediousnesse of the way, beatinges, robbings, and the like are but necessarie Mortifications. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 103 The War was more like a tumultuous Robbing than a War manag'd with prudence.

†**2.** *concr.* Plunder, booty. In quot. *pl.* *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4730 (Kölbing), Þis four heþen kinges Went, to loken þis robberings.

Ro'bbing, *ppl. a.* [f. ROB *v.*] That robs; thieving, predatory.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 334 The robbing Bee and the Waspe..will without strife or difference concurre together to rob a hive of Bees. 1886 *Lett. Donegal* 54 There need then have been no fear that the robbing scoundrels.. would have escaped punishment.

Robbing, obs. form of ROBBING.

†**Robble**: see ROUNCE-ROBBLE-HOBBLE.

1616 B. JONSON *Masque of Queenes* Wks. 954 Rouncy is ouer, Robble is vnder, A flash of light and a clap of thunder.

Robbyng, obs. form of RUBBING.

Robe (rōub), *sb.* Also 5 **roob(e,** 6 **robbe,** 6–7 **roab(e;** *Sc.* 5–7 **rob,** 5 **rowb.** [a. OF. *robe* (*robbe, roube*), = Prov. *rouba,* Catal. and It. *roba,* Sp. *ropa,* Pg. *roupa*; the stem is that of the verb ROB, the original sense being 'spoil, booty', as in OF.]

1. A long loose outer garment reaching to the feet or the ankles, worn by both sexes in the Middle Ages, and still by men of some Eastern nations; a gown. Now *rare,* except as in 2.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 66 in *O.E. Misc.* 39 Ne hedde he none robe of fowe ne of gray. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3676 His moder..cled him..Wit his broþer robe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 119 Yef me yefþ ine þe kinges cort ane robe to ane childe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XIII. 227 And fewe robes I fonge or furred gounes. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 Hym Suffysid a lytill graue..for his halle, and for his roob. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 4 Theym that ben clad in thy clothyng and robys. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. iii, With lawreir crownit, in robbis side all new, Of a fassoun. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Theare [is] wardrob abundant Of roabs most pretiouse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. v, In auncient time all the Images and Statues erected to the honour of any men, were in their gownes and robes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 543 As when Alcides..felt th' envenom'd robe. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1240 The glittering robe Of every hue reflected light can give. 1796 HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* II. 511 Turbans and flowing robes are adapted to hot countries. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 89 The looms of Ionia were kept in constant activity to supply purple robes for the courtiers. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 278 The nymph too, in a robe of silver white,..Arrayed herself.

transf. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 141 O well did he become that Lyons robe, That did disrobe the Lion of that robe

fig. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* lxi. 10 He hath couered me with the robe of righteousnes. 1688 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 21 Hail native Language,..cull those richest Robes, and gay'st attire Which deepest Spirits, and choicest Wits desire. 1667 — *P. L.* X. 222.

b. A trade name for a special form of lady's dress; a piece of material, either plain or embroidered, partly shaped for a gown.

1878 *Sylvia's Home Jrnl.* Feb., Ball dress (robe Princess), of blue faille. 1892 *Fashions of To day* May 13 Robe of old gold velvet, collar of passementerie. 1899 *World of Dress* Jan. 3 Handsome embroidered chenille robe. *Ibid.,* White and cream lace robes in enormous variety.

2. A long outer garment of a special form and material worn in virtue of, and betokening, a particular rank, calling, condition, or office.

c 1290 *Beket* 324 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Þe Abite of Monek he nam, And a-boue al þan clerkene Robe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9072 Tas of..mi king rob..þat i wer. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 277 Schal no seriaunt for þat seruise were a selk houue, Ne no Ray Robe wiþ Riche pelure. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 Oftymes the peple make grete wondrynges of the ryche robe of the courtyour. 1537 STARKEY *Let.* in *England* (1878) p. lxv, Master Pole hathe gotten the Cardynallys hatte & robbe made. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. ii. 56 Thus I did keepe my Person fresh and new, My Presence like a Robe Pontificall Ne're seene, but wondred at. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 61 Nor the deputed sword, The Marshalls Truncheon, nor the Iudges Robe. 1778 POTTER *Æschylus, To Mrs. Montague* (1808) p. xxviii, My pontifical robe trailing on the pavement. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 He then bestowed upon him a robe of honour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 382 Johnson had therefore been stripped of his robe by persons who had no jurisdiction over him.

fig. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xxvi. 398 Surely these attainments are but our first manly robe.

b. *pl.* with the same connotation. Often with qualifying word prefixed, as *coronation, parliament robes,* etc. *Master, Mistress, Yeoman, of the Robes*: see these words.

1445 tr. *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 259 With whos preyers he lyst be mevid to clothe him in his roobys..as consulers vsid before. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 110 But first hadde Arthur the kynge put on hym an habergon vndir his robes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 b, Though the kynge were before hym in his robes of golde. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* v. i. 12 You haue..made vs doffe our easie Robes of Peace. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 62 Their garments passe..The glorious Salomon's rich roabes of Parliament. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 64 Pretors, Procounsuls to thir Provinces Hasting or on return, in robes of State. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 499 He put on his robes in hast,..and called up the Commons. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Seven Sisters* Poems (1777) 35 Accept the robes and sceptre of the land. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 248 The senators and magistrates of Rome appear clad in the ecclesiastical robes of the period, in which the manuscript was written. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 592 The ..aldermen came in their robes to welcome the Duke.

3. *pl.* Outer garments or clothes in general.

c 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1575) 44 You shall knowe the cause, wherefore these roabes are worne, And why I goe outlandishe lyke, yet being Englishe borne. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 132 Now shal my friend Petruchio do me grace, And offer me disguis'd in sober robes, To old Baptista. *Ibid.* III. ii. 114 See not your Bride in these vnreuerent robes. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 336 She left her wheel and robes of country brown.

b. *fig.* A covering or vesture compared to a long enveloping garment.

1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 The Moon ..Impearling with her Tears her Rob of Night. 1633 *Ibid.* 39 Now, ancient Caledon, Thy Beauties heighten, richest Robs put on. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 165 In a weeks time the Tree casts off her old Robes, and is cloathed in a new pleasant Garb. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 92 Prime cheerer, Light!..Nature's resplendent robe! 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 38 Before the world has put on its full robe of light. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 158 Another [cottage] wore A close-set robe of jasmine.

4. *The long robe,* (the dress of) the legal or clerical profession; *the short robe,* (that of) 'all that profess arms, or usually wear swords' (Cotgr.). So *both robes, either robe.*

1601– [see LONG ROBE]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 127 He sent..commissioners of both robes, the prior of Lanthony to be his chancellor ..; and Sir Edward Poynings .with a civil power of his lieutenant. *a* 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 95 A Sanhedrim, or standing great Councell,.. made up of both Robes, honourable persons amongst their brethren, Priests and Laicks both. 1642–3 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) II. III. 137 They have spared no Orders of Men, the long Robe as well as the Short hath felt their Fury. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 282 There was a gentleman of your robe a Dignitary of Lincoln. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 6 Our learned Men of either Robe. 1712–1875 [see LONG ROBE].

b. *The Robe,* the legal profession.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 96 He was a son of the Robe; his Father having been a Judge in the Court of the Common Pleas. 1671 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 497 Mr. Commartin. is a man of the robe, but in very good esteem with everybody. 1707 *Refl. upon Ridicule* 109 The most eminent Persons of the Robe. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III, I was some years in the Temple; but the death of my brother robb'd the robe of my labours. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxix, The cadets of many of our good families follow the robe as a profession. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 377 Rich advocates, and other Gentlemen of the Robe.

5. *transf.* Persons of high estate. *rare* —1.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxiii. (1602) 163 So plagueth ciuill Warre, and so from Robe to Rag doth scoure.

6. *U.S.* and *Canada.* The dressed skin of a buffalo (musk-ox, etc.) used as a garment or rug.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 55 A light waggon comfortably lined with buffalo robes. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., A pack of robes, is ten skins, tied in a pack, which is the manner in which they are brought from the far West to market. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 106 The robes were in splendid condition; the undergrowth, which resembles a sheep's fleece.., was now thick and firm.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *robe-maker, -spinning, -tearing*; †**robe-chamber,** †**robes-room,** a robing-room; †**robe-goer,** one who has charge of the robes.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handycrafts* 131 The shining wooll Whence the robe-spinning precious Worms are ful. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 23 June, My Lord Sandwich did take me aside in the robe-chamber. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 146 In consideracion of his services and extraordinary attendances at the robes-roome upon his said Majestie and the Privy Councill and Committees. 1701 *Cal. Treasury P.* (1871) 529 Robegoers and bedgoers. 1831 J. MACDONALD in *Life* (1849) III. 174 A species of religious robe-tearing. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 149/2 There were Mr Harris the law-stationer, and Mr. Jennings the robemaker. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 533 His father and grandfather were both robe-makers.

Robe (rōub), *v.* Also 7 **roab.** [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To clothe or invest in a robe or robes; to apparel; to dress. Also *refl.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 333 Ze robeth and fedeth Hem þat han as ze han. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* III. 60 A Piece of rich Satin, to new Robe him. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 290 He robed and unrobed himself in his throne. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 294 Ulysses rob'd him in the cloak and vest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 691 Rise therefore; robe yourself in this. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* V, She robed herself again in her national costume.

fig. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 Nature roabing the fruitfull earth with her choicest Tapistry. 1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 223 He robes himself in moonlight. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* IX, Love robed her in a blush. 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* IV, A thousand winters Will strip you bare as death, a thousand summers Robe you life-green again.

2. *intr.* To put on robes or vestments.

a 1626 BACON *Advt. touching Holy War* (1629) 96 Only to Roab, and Feast, and performe Rites, and Obseruances. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* III. xxi, And there the Priests are robing now. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The Bishops were to meet at half-past 8 o'clock in a meeting hall, where they were to robe and form in procession.

Robed (rōubd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROBE *v.* or *sb.*]

1. Clad in robes; wearing robes. Also with *in.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 42 A man robed in wlank wede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 1 Thus i-robed in russet, romed I a-boute. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 269 So semly als thay bothe ware, If thay were robed riche. 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 38 (Q.1), Thou robbed man of Iustice take thy place. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 194 Roabed and laden with.. Gemmes. 1737 GRAY *Bard* 17 Rob'd in the sable garb of Woe. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 823 The cause..has been found ..in the skirts Of the rob'd pedagogue! 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iv, In the centre of the steps appeared a priest robed in white from head to foot. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 385/1 Judge Powell..intimated that he should sit robed.

fig. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 61 Wher the great Sun begins his state, Rob'd in flames, and Amber light. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 9 Ovid..tells us..that Aurora..is robed in Saffron. 1881 TENNYSON *To Virgil* i, Roman Virgil, thou that singest Ilion's lofty temples robed in fire. *a* 1902 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* (1903) II. 299 Minds still robed in flesh.

2. Wearing robes of a specified kind, as *long-, loose-robed,* etc. Also *fig.*

1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 60 Where loose-rob'd Pleasure careless roves. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Spring* i, Beauty shines forth in the blossom-robed trees. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 269 Passing through the dark stems Flowing-robed. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 92 Silence and deep peace brooded over the fair grass-robed plain.

‖ **Robe de chambre** (rōb də ʃaⁿbr). Also 8 **-chamber.** [F.; see ROBE *sb.* and CHAMBER *sb.*] A dressing-gown or négligé robe.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 321 Instead of which [knowledge], we have brought home the French *Coiffure,* the *Robe de Chambre* of the Women, and *Toupé* and *Solitaire* of the Men. 1732 *Loud. Mag.* Oct. 351/1 Her Lady Aunt was dress'd in a *Robe de chambre.* 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xi, Our robe de chambre May sit like that of Nessus. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, Pointing to the spot of his *robe de chambre* under which his heart was still feebly beating. 1893 *Pioneer of Fashion* I. iv, A particular study has been made of our robes de chambre.

attrib. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat* I. ii 38 That Youth ..All but a robe-de-chamber Dame disdains.

Ro'beless, *a.* [f. ROBE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without robes; destitute or deprived of robes.

1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* IX. xxviii, John, Joseph, Robelesse fly; Peter, thou stay'st, and stay'st but to deny! 1880 RUSKIN *Our Fathers have told Us* I. i. 26 Going, in his full robes, to say prayers in church,..he came across some unhappily robeless person by the wayside.

Robell(e, obs. forms of RUBBLE.

Rober (rōu·bəɹ). [f. ROBE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1.] One who has charge of, or who invests with, robes; a robe-maker.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 June 7/1 He was steward and rober to the Connaught Bar on Circuit. 1887 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* II. 480 A *prepositus*..summoned the robers to place the diadem on the imperial head.

Roberd, obs. form of ROBERT.

†**Roberdavy.** *Obs.* Also 6 **Rob Dauie,** 7 **Rob-o-Dauy.** [Of obscure origin.] A kind of wine used in the 16–17th centuries.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wynes, as..capiycke, tynt, roberdauy. 1553 BALE *Vocation* 22 They went in heaps from tauerne to tauerne to seke after the best Rob dauie and aqua vite, which are their speciall drinkes there. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) II. 65 Sherry, nor Rob-o-Dauy here could flowe.

†**Roberdsmen.** *Obs.* Forms: 4(7) **Roberdesmen** (7–8 **Roberdsmen**), 4 **Robertes men,** 6, 8–9 **Robertsmen.** [Probably from the proper name *Roberd* ROBERT, but the allusion is obscure.] A certain class of marauding vagabonds that infested the country in the 14th century.

All the instances later than the 14th century are merely historical.

1331 *Act* 5 *Edw. III,* c. 14 Diverses roberies, homicides, & felonies, ont este faitz einz ces heures par gentz qi sont appellez Roberdesmen, Wastours & Draghlacche. 1383 *Act* 7 *Rich. II,* c. 1 § 5 Ordeignez est & assentuz que lestatutz..de Roberdesmen & Drawlacches soient fermement tenus & gardez. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 72 Ryȝt as Robertes men [they] raken aboute, At feires & at ful ales & fyllen þe cuppe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 27 These were then the commen names of these leud leuterars, Faytores, Robardesmen, Drawlatches, and valyant beggares. 1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vi. (1588) 196 Drawlatches, Wastours, or Robertsmen, that is to say, either miching or mightie theeues. *a* 1633 COKE *On Litt.* (1648) III. 197 What this Robin Hood was that hath raised a name to these kind of men called Roberdsmen, his followers. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 238/1 [He] instances in Robin Hood, and says that from him Thieves and Highwaymen are called Robertsmen. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvii. 244 Persons in disguise.. (who seem to have resembled the Roberdsmen, or followers of Robin Hood). 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 76 Men of his [Robin Hood's] lawless profession were from him called Roberdsmen.

Roberie, obs. form of ROBBERY.

Robert (rɒ·bəɹt). [A personal name, a. F. *Robert,* ultimately of Teutonic origin.]

†**1.** = ROBIN (REDBREAST). *Obs.*

14.. in Wr.-Wülcker 702 *Hec frigella,* a roberd. 14.. *Camb. MS. Gg. 4. 27* lf. 9b, Robert red brest and the wrenne.

2. = HERB ROBERT. Also *robert's-bill.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Robert,* the herb stork-bill. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* 158 The foxglove, the robert, the gorse, and the thyme. 1859 — *Ball. & Songs* 129 The yarrow and the robert's-bill.

3. A policeman. Cf. BOBBY 2.

1870 *Figaro* 18 Nov. (Farmer), The 'British Peeler'..is, after all, a sensitive creature. The blood of the Roberts is at length aroused.

4. A waiter.

From a series of articles, professedly written by a waiter named Robert, which appeared in *Punch* in 1881–2.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 3/2 The Parisian Roberts now on strike. *Ibid.* 3 Sept. 3/1 The Swiss 'Robert' proposes that his new 'Union for Swiss Waiters' shall be called the 'Winkelriedverein'.

Robert(e)s-men, variants of ROBERDSMEN.

Roboux, obs. f. RUBBISH. **Robi**, obs. f. RUBY.

† **Robi·ginous**, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *rōbīginōsus*, f. *rōbīgo* rust.] 'Much blasted, rusty' (Blount, 1656).

Robiis, obs. form of RUBBISH.

Robill, obs. form of RUBBLE.

Robin[1] (*rɒ*·bin). Forms: 4–5 **Robyn**, 6 **Roben**, *Sc.* **Robene**, **Robeen**, 7 *Sc.* **Robein**, 7, 9 **Robbin**, 5– **Robin**. [a. OF. *Robin*, a dim. or familiar form of the personal name *Robert*.]

For several specific uses see ROUND ROBIN.

I. 1. The personal name, in more or less allusive or general application.

Poor Robin: see POOR *a.* 8. For dial. uses such as *Robin-round-cap*, *-run-rake*, etc., see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1174 From hasell wode there loly Robin pleyde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 75 Saue Iakke þe iogeloure..And Robyn þe Rybaudoure. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6337 Now am I Robert, now Robyn; Now frere Menour, now Iacobyn. *Ibid.* 7455 He, that whylom was so gay, And of the daunce Ioly Robin, Was tho become a Iacobin. 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) III. 1919/2 Now that would I see, quoth long Roben, *ut dicitur vulgariter*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 23 Some Robin the divell, or I wot not what spirit of the Ayre. 1603 *Philotus* CXXXVI, Now grace and honour on that face, Quod Robein to the Haggies.

II. 2. = ROBIN REDBREAST 1 a. (Cf. Fris. *robyn(tsje, robynderke*, Du. dial. *robijntje*, the linnet.)

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 39 Robeen and the litil vran var hamely in vyntir. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 383 Here are also Ayeries of Hawks and sundry others Birds; as Goshawks,..Robbins, Herons white and beautiful. 1802 WORDSW. *Redbreast chasing Butterfly* 3 The pious bird with the scarlet breast, Our little English Robin. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 677 On the nigh-naked tree the robin piped Disconsolate.

b. Any bird of the genus *Erithacus*.

1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 303 In the subfamily of the *Erythacinæ* or Robins, the bill is rather short, slender, tapering,..and depressed at the base.

3. *U.S.* The red-breasted thrush, *Turdus migratorius*.

1798 *Monthly Mag.* May 331/2 The American robin, larger than ours. 1808 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* I. 37 The Robin is one of our earliest songsters. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 3 Into the tranquil woods, where blue-birds and robins were building. 1888 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* vi. (1900) 182 In America I shoot robins and find them thrushes.

4. The name given to various colonial birds, as in New Zealand to those of the genus *Miro*, in Australia to species of *Petroica* and other genera, in Jamaica to the green tody, etc.

Recent American dicts. assign the name to the red-breasted snipe and merganser, and to the mouse-bird or coly.

a 1880 R. DAVIES *Poems & Lit. Rem.* (1884) 264 In the bush [of New Zealand]..the robin always comes about. 1880 MRS. MEREDITH *Tasmanian Friends & Foes* 123 The Robin (*Petroica multicolor*) is..certainly more brilliantly beautiful than his English namesake. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 791 *Robin*, a well-known nickname of the Redbreast,..has been transplanted..to Jamaica in the case of the Green Tody.

b. With distinctive epithets (adj. or sb.) applied to many birds, esp. of the colonies or India, as *blue robin*, the bluebird; *golden robin*, the Baltimore oriole; *Indian robin* (see quot. 1855); *magpie robin* (see MAGPIE 8); *yellow robin* (see quot. 1855); etc.

For an enumeration of the various Australian birds thus named see Morris *Austral English* 390–1

1827 *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 242 'This bird,' Mr. Cayley says, 'is called yellow-robin by the colonists. It is an inhabitant of bushes'. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 265 One of the commonest species, the Baltimore Oriole,..has received the name of *fire-bird*. .. It is also called the Golden Robin. *Ibid* 283 The *Eopsaltaria australis*, which is also an Australian species, is known to the colonists of New South Wales as the *Yellow Robin*. *Ibid.* 307 The *Thamnobia fulicata*, or Indian Robin, even exceeds his European representative in boldness and familiarity. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 610/1 Our New England forefathers call him the 'blue robin'.

c. Used attributively or appositively in names of various birds.

Robin accentor, a small red-breasted bird of the thrush family (*Tharraleus rubeculoides*), inhabiting the Himalayas; **Robin breast**, = *robin snipe*; **Robin breastie**, *Sc.*, = ROBIN REDBREAST; **Robin dipper**, *U.S.*, the bufflehead duck; **Robin (†rock), -rook, -ruck**, *dial.*, = sense 2; **Robin sandpiper**, the knot; **Robin snipe**, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) the red-breasted snipe. See also ROBIN RUDDOCK.

1555 GESNER *Hist. Anim.* III. 699 A robin.. *alibi* a robyn rock. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Robin-rook*, a robin-redbreast. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 422 The tane o' them was the Robbin Breestie. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 256 Robin-snipe. .. Bill equalling or rather exceeding the head. *Ibid.* 632 *Tringa*,. Robin Sandpiper. Bill about as long as, or rather longer than, the head. 1890 OATES *Fauna Brit. India Birds* II. 169 *Tharrhaleus rubeculoides*, the Robin Accentor.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *robin-song*; *robin-red* adj.; **robin dinner**, a Christmas dinner given to London waifs by subscription; **robin's egg**, *U.S.*, (of) a greenish-blue colour; **robin-snow**, *U.S.*, a light spring snow coming after the return of the American robin.

a 1862 THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass.* (1881) 49 The slight robin snow of yesterday is already mostly dissipated.

1873 ELIZ. PHELPS *Trotty's Wedding Tour* 166 She saw her robin's egg sash and gloves. 1880 LANIER *Owl agst. Robin* Poems (1892). Nothing but robin-songs heard under heaven. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 3/1 A 'Robin' dinner took place last night at the headquarters of the Camberwell Mission. 1896 — 17 Oct. 6/5 A robin-red velvet waistcoat.

III. 6. A name given locally or dialectally to various plants, as red campion, ragged robin, herb Robert, etc. (See Britten & Holland.)

Red robin: see RED *a.* 19 and RED RAG 2.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 23 Altering the taste with a handful of. Ground Ivy, or Robin leaves. 1906 *Academy* 5 May 425/2 Dewdropt daffodillies, With robin, medled in the thicket grass.

b. The first element in several popular names of plants, esp. *Robin in the hedge* (see quot. 1828); *Robin-run-(in-)the-hedge*, ground-ivy; goose-grass or cleavers; bindweed; Lady's bedstraw, etc.

See also Britten & Holland, and the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 526 Ground Ivy... Robin run in the hedge Groves, hedges, and shady places. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Robbin-rin-the-Hedge*, a trailing kind of weed, which runs along hedges, a robbin net. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Robin-i'th-hedge*, red flowered Campion. *Lychnis dioica*. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 446/2 The wild-pink on the craggy ledge,..And e'en the Robin-run-i'-the-hedge, Are precious in mine eyes. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* Flora 385 Cleavers, Clivers, Goose-grass. In some places (particularly in Ireland) it is called Robin-run-the-hedge. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v. *Robin*, Robin in the hose, *lychnis silvestris*. 1883 BURNE *Shropsh. Folk-Lore* XXIII, The old Ludlow custom of dining on a leg of pork stuffed with Robin-run-i'-the-hedge.

c. Used attributively in plant-names, as **robin-flower**, ragged robin; herb Robert (Britten & Holland); **robin-net** (see b, quot. 1824); **robin-wheat**, *U.S.*, = *robin's rye*.

Robin wake, = wake-robin, in Crabb's *Technol. Dict.* (1823), is prob. a mistake.

1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 368 The birds are not the only harvesters of the pretty moss known as robin-wheat.

d. In genitive combs. forming plant-names, as **robin's cushion**, = *robin's pincushion*; **robin's eye(s, flower**, herb Robert; rose campion, etc. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); **robin's pincushion** (see quot. 1850); **robin's plantain**, *U.S.*, a species of fleabane (*Erigeron bellidifolium*); **robin's rye** (see quot. 1897).

1846 50 A. WOOD *Class-bk Bot.* 326 Robin's Plantain. 1850 *Episodes Ins. Life* 67 The rose bedeguar wears the appearance of a mossy tuft...In some parts of England it is said to be known by the name of Robin's Pincushion. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 286 A stunted wild-rose, now covered with those feathery red excrescences.. called in England 'robin's-cushions'. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Robin's rye*, a common name for the hair-cap moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum*.

IV. 7. The name of various fishes: **a.** *dial.* A small or an inferior codfish.

1618 *Nauorth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 81, 2 robbins, 12 codds,..3 robbins. 1807 C. WAUGH *Fisherman's Def.* 4 (Cumb. Gloss.), The small cod called Robins. 1892 H. A. MACPHERSON *Fauna Lakeland* 484 The 'Robbin' or 'Robin' is a deformed-looking fish, often taken at the end of the winter fishing.

b. *U.S.* (See quots.)

1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 10 The Pilchard.., Shad., and the Robin (*Decapterus punctatus*), are used as 'full-baits'. 1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 99 The 'Sailor's Choice'.. bears several other names,..as the 'Robin' and 'Pin-fish'. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 263/2 'Here's a sea-robin!'..The robin grunted vigorously as I relieved him of the hook.

c. *attrib.*, as **robin huss** (see quot. 1879).

1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 193/2 The Sussex coast, where the small-spotted dog-fish (*Scyllium canicula*) is termed a robin huss. 1883 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Ivel.* II. 310.

† **Robin**[2]. *Obs.* Also 8 **robbin**. [var. of ROBING *vbl. sb.*] = ROBING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 29 The cuffs and robins curiously embroidered by the fingers of this ever charming Arachne. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., Her gown and grey [gown], .trimmed with gauze, white ribbons, gauze apron, cuffs, robins, etc. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 306 With heavy lace robbins ending at the elbow.

Ro·bin[3]. *Commerce.* Also **robbin**. [a. Fr. *robin*.] (See quot. 1858.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Robbin*, a package in which pepper and other dry goods are sometimes imported from Ceylon. The robbin of rice in Malabar weighs about 84 lbs. 1880 WHELLY *Diary & Alm.* 82 Robin of coffee = 1 to 1¼ cwt. 1887 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 2/8 Of 230 cases 240 bags and robins [of] Cochin ginger.

Ro·bin[4]. *Chem.* [irreg. f. ROBINIA: see -IN 1.] The specific toxin of *Robinia pseudacacia*.

1901 *British Med. Jrnl.* 4 May 1070 The vegetable toxins of ricin, abrin, and robin.

Robin, variant of ROBBIN.

‖ **Robine.** *Obs.* Also **Robin**. [F.] An early variety of pear.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retired Gardener* I. 29 The Robine, or Summer-Pear-Royal, is..of a strong perfum'd Taste, very sugary. 1725 *Family Dict.* s. v. *Pear*, Robin is in Shape and Size like a small Bergamot,..sugar'd and perfum'd Juice [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Robine described before. 1786 [see MUSK *sb.* 4 d].

Robinet (*rɒ*·binet). Forms: 4–5 **robynet**, 5–6 **-ett**, 6 **-ette**, **-att(e**; 5 **robenet**, 6– **robinet**, 9 *dial.* **robinut**, **robbinat**. [a. OF. *Robinet*, dim. of the personal name *Robin* ROBIN 1.]

In the following quot. probably the proper name of the single engine (but cf. sense 2): 13.. *Coer de L.* 1300 Another schyp was laden yet With an engyne hyghte Robynet: It was Rychardys o mangenel.

† **1.** App. some form or part of hoisting-tackle.

1497 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 89 Gynne with a robenet & other apparell, j. *Ibid.* 113 Crane rope, j. Robenet rope, j, Slyngrope, j. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Gynnes, wheles, cables, robynettes, sawes.

† **2.** A kind of small cannon. *Obs.*

1547 in *Archaeologia* LI. 263 Skottishe Gounes of Brasse..Fawcons oone. Fawconetts ix. Robynetts oone. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi, The names of our greatest ordinance are commonlie these. Robinet, whose weight is two hundred pounds, and it hath one inch and a quarter within the mouth. 1611 FLORIO, *Ribadochino*, a small piece of ordinance called of vs a Robinet.

3. = ROBIN[1] 2. Now *north. dial.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 640 *Hec frigella*, robynet redbrest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/2 A Robynett, *frigella*. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 137 The Sparrow and the Robinet agen, To live neere to the Mansion place of Men. 1630 — *Muses' Elys.* viii. 106 The Nightingale, .To doe her best shall straine her voyce: And to this bird to make a Set, The Mauis, Merle, and Robinet. 1867- in Lanc. and Yorks. glossaries.

4. A cock or faucet of a pipe (see quot.).

The ordinary sense of F. *robinet*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Robinet*, the name of some useful cocks in the steam-engine, as for gauge, brine, trial, and steam-regulator.

Ro·bing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROBE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Apparel, array; a costume or gown.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw* 1265 Yone riche cummis arait in riche robbing. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 143 He seized the hem of her robing, and glued it to his mouth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXIV. (1856) 302 The three under shirts, the fur outer robing, and the seal-skin boots. 1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* ix, Her accumulating treasure of reserved robings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 5/2 The woman whose graceful personality shines through her robing.

2. A trimming in the form of bands or stripes upon a gown or robe.

1727 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 143 Gold chains ..were tacked on the robings of their gowns in loose scollops in the manner of a galloon. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 49, I made Robings and Facings of a pretty Bit of printed Calico, I had by me. 1747 GARRICK *Miss in her Teens* I, I'd give the world I had put on my pink and silver robings to-day. 1814 *Hist. Univ. of Oxford* I. 111 The Doctors in Divinity being distinguished by robings of black fur. 1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 11/1 The most lovely trimmings are of large panels and stripes, or robings, composed partly of lace, partly of beaded passementerie.

3. The action of putting on robes.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXV, This pious reasoning supported the bride through the ceremony of robing.

4. *attrib.*, as **robing-room**, a room specially appropriated to the putting on of official robes; so *robing accommodation*.

1711–2 SWIFT *Journal to Stella* 2 Jan., So I only went into the robing-room, to give my four brothers joy. 1830 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan* 10 Feb., Brougham..has blamed Lord Lansdowne in the robing-room of the Court of the King's Bench. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. iv, Stryver shouldered his way back to the robing-room. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/1 Robing accommodation will be provided.

Robin Goodfellow (*rɒ* bin gu·dfelo). [See ROBIN[1] and GOODFELLOW. For the use of the adj. cf. GOOD *a.* 2 d.]

1. A sportive and capricious elf or goblin believed to haunt the English country-side in the 16–17th centuries; also called Hobgoblin or Puck.

A full account of the popular beliefs concerning Robin Goodfellow is given by Shakspere in *Mids. N.* II. i. 33 ff. In R. Scot *Disc. Witchcraft* (1584) *Devils & Sp.* I. xxi. he is described as a helpful being, similar to the Scottish brownie.

1531 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc. 1849) 139 The scripture ..is become a maze unto them, in which they wander as in a mist, or (as we say) led by Robin Goodfellow, that they cannot come to the right way, no, though they turn their caps. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III (1880) 33 Masse driues out Robyn good fellow, & bugs that walke by night. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 34 That shrew'd and knauish sprite, Cal'd Robin Good-fellow. 1602 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 84 But warres best use, is the same that nurses make of Robin-goodfellow, to terrifie. 1622 BRETON *Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 10, 2 In the old time when Hobgoblin and Robin good Fellow made country wenches keepe their houses cleane ouernight. 1702 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* I. i, The English came in like Robin Goodfellow, cried Boh! and made 'em be quiet. [1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* ix, Robin Goodfellow, that merry swain.]

transf. 1600 E. GUILPIN in *Eng. Parnassus* 223 Let us esteeme Opinion as she is;. The Proteus Robin Good-fellow of change.

† **b.** In general sense: A fairy or goblin of this kind. *Obs.*

a 1593 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks (Grosart) III. 222 The Robbin good-fellowes, Elfes, Fairies, Hobgoblins of our latter age,.. did most of their merry prankes in the Night. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii, A bigger kind there is of them called with vs Hobgoblins, and Robin good fellowes, that would in those superstitious times, grind Corne for a messe of milke. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 574 These.. Make fearefull noise in Buttries and in Dairies; Robin good-fellowes some, some call them Fairies.

c. With punning allusion to *robbing* ppl. a.

1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xii. 59 If not to practice the Law, yet to gain so much knowledge therein, as to defend your..Estate from the Robbing-good-Fellows of it.

† **2.** *Robin Goodfellow's louse*, the wood-louse.

1552 HULOET, Cheeselippe worme, otherwise called Robin-goodfellowe his lowse, *tylus*.

Robin Hog. ? A constable.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 56 Calling upon the Jailors, the Sumners, the Rascals, the *Robin Hogs*, and Bumbailiffs, to help you to smother a Book, and stop it in the Press.

Robin Hood (*rɒ*ʻbin hud), *sb.* Forms: 4 **Robyn hood**, 4–6 **hode**; *Sc.* 5 **Robyne**, 6 **Robyn, Robene Hude**, 6 **Robeyn Hwde**; 6 **Robin Hoode, -hoode**, 6– **Robin Hood, -hood, 8 -Hood.** [A personal name, whether real or fictitious is uncertain: see Child's *Ballads* III. 40–56, and the prefatory matter to Ritson's *Robin Hood.*]

1. The name of a popular English outlaw traditionally famous from at least the fourteenth century; hence allusively, an outlaw or bandit, or leader of such persons. † *A tale* (or *gest*) *of Robin Hood*, an extravagant story.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v. 402, I can rymes of Robyn hood, and Randolf erle of Chestre. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 3525 Lytill Ihon and Robyne Hude..In Yngilwode and Barnysdale Thai oysyd all this tyme thare trawale. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16 The same Piers Venables..with many other unknowyn,..in manere of Insurrection, wente into the wodes in that Contre, like as it hadde be Robyn-hode and his meyne. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 175 Many man spekyth..Of Robyn Hode, and of his Bow, Whych never shot therin, I trow. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 155 Fables and Iestis of Robyn hode, Or other tryfyls that skantly ar so gode 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 77 Tales of Robin hood are good among fooles. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 51 Lastly,..they cry out with an open mouth, as if they out shot Robin Hood. 1597 *Carew MSS.* (1869) 273 Sundry loose persons, as some of the M'Shees..and others, became Robin Hoods, and slew some of the Undertakers. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 181 Hugh MacGuyer Lord of Fermanagh, and the first Robinhood of this great rebellion. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. iii. 36 Let vs proceed to a point..which will seeme to many a strange Paradox, or a tale of Robin Hood. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 343/2 It was a notorious free-booter, a Hindu Robin Hood, that I had dropped upon.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1653 CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 284 If any contemn the authority of the Romane Church, that he shall not be able to assure himself of Scripture, any more then of a Robinhood-tale. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* vi, 'This is a very Robin-Hood-like scene,' said Colonel Manners. 1851 PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 563 Prosecuting a Robinhood insurrectionary warfare in Lotharingia.

† **2.** One who acted the part of Robin Hood in a mummer's play or yearly festival. Hence *Robin Hood's days, men. Obs.*

1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 89, I have kepyd hym thys iij yer to pleye Seynt Jorge and Robyn Hod and the Shryff off Notyngham. 1531 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 432 Item, vj quarteris gray taffatis of Jeynes to be ane parte of the Kingis Robene Hudis baner. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, Xv b, Syr thys is a busye daye wyth vs,..it is Robyn hoodes daye. *Ibid.*, It was faine to geue place to Robyn hoodes men. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 23/1 God will not haue us occupied like little children in puppets or hobbie-horses, as players and Robin hoodes. 1589 *Hay, any Work for a Cooper* 3 Hearing either the Sommer Lord with his Maie game, or Robin Hood with his Morrice daunce going by the Church. 1616 NICCOLLS *Londons Artillery* 87 This worthy practise,..when her Robin Hood Had wont each yeare .to leade his yong men out.

† **b.** The play or mummery in which Robin Hood was the leading character. *Obs.*

1578 *Gen. Assembly* in Child *Ballads* III. 456 All kynd of insolent playis, as King of May, Robin Hood, and sick others, in the moneth of May, played either be bairnes at the schools, or others. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 277 Dischargeing all and sindrie his Majesteis liegis of using of Robene Hude and uther vane and unlesum gammis.

3. As a plant-name: † **a.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1665 REA *Flora* 126 This common Anemone is by many Gentlewomen, and others as ignorant, called Robin Hood, Scarlet and John.

b. *dial.* = ROBIN[1] 6.

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 105 Theös bank wi' eltrot flow'r An Robinhoods drest. 1848– in south-western dialect use (see Britten & Holland, and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

4. Used *fig.* with allusion to *hood.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Let not..Your Robin-hoods, Scarlets and Johns, tie your affections In darkness to your shops.

5. In various genitive combs., as **Robin Hood's bargain, pennyworth**: see PENNYWORTH 3 d; **Robin Hood's feather, hatband** (see quots. 1820, 1828); **Robin Hood's mile**, one of several times the recognized length.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 Those are Robin Hodes miles, as the prouerbe is. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 58. 3/2 When..a Purchace you reap, That is wondrous Cheap, They Robin-Hood Bargains are call'd. 1810 KNOWLSON *Cattle-Doctor* 47 Traveller's joy, (or Robin Hood's feather): it grows among ling, and runs to a great length. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Robin Hood's hat-band*, common club-moss. *Lycopodium clavatum.*

Hence **Robin-Hood** *v.*, to live like Robin Hood; **Robin-Hoodism** (see quot.). *nonce-words.*

1856 KINGSLEY *Poems, The Invitation*, Once a year, like schoolboys, Robin-hooding go. 1887 *Ch. Times* 9 Dec. 1013/1 If the question were merely a matter of Robin-Hoodism—the robbing of the rich for the sake of the poor.

‖ **Robinia** (*rɒbi*ʻniă). *Bot.* [mod L. (Linnæus), f. *Robin*, name of the royal gardener at Paris, who introduced these trees to Europe in 1635.] A genus of North American trees and shrubs of the bean family, chiefly represented by the locust-tree.

1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 186 From that distant countrey we have the robinia's and a honey-suckle. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 32 *Robinia*, or false acacia. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 45/2 The best known species of Robinia is the *R. pseudacacia*, the Bastard or False Acacia, or Locust-tree. *Ibid.* 46/1 There are two other species..*R. viscosa*, Clammy Robinia, and *R. hispida*, Hairy Robinia, or Rose Acacia. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/1 The Robinias, except Pseudacacia, are a neglected class of low trees.

Ro·bin re·dbreast. [Cf. ROBIN[1] and REDBREAST.]

1. a. The European redbreast or robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), usually as a proper name, but also with *a* and pl.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 647 Robyn Redbrest nocht ran, Bot raid as a hensman. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 399 Robyn redbrest, He shall be the preest The requiem masse to synge. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 863 When the short dayes begyn to be colde, robinredbrest will come home to ye. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. (Routledge) 45/2 The robin-redbreast and the wren..with leaves and flowers do cover The friendless bodies of unburied men. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 448 The Raven as unfit for food,..and the pretty Robbin-Red-Breast for its Innocency, are very seldom killed. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 134 P 2 Hearing by Chance of your Worship's great Humanity towards Robin-Redbreasts and Tom Tits. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 314 Among slender billed birds, he enumerates the thrush,..the redstart, the robin red-breast. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXVIII, Robin-red-breast, whose chirruping song was heard among the bushes. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 9 The infliction ..is hard upon the innocent traveller, who has been brought up to respect robin redbreasts.

b. *dial.* (See quots. and cf. ROBIN[1] 6 d.)

1878 *Folk Lore Rec.* I. 38 The excrescence often found upon the briar-rose, and called here in Sussex by the name of Robin Redbreast's Cushion. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Robin red-breast*, the red, mossy gall which grows upon the branches of the wild rose.

c. *dial.* The red campion, *Lychnis diurna.*

1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-Names.*

2. *slang.* A Bow Street runner. Cf. REDBREAST 2.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 173 The New Police Bill, by which raw lobsters were introduced in place of robin-red-breasts. 1885 WINGFIELD *Barb. Philpot* III. ii. 45 Vended by hawkers in the street under the noses of the robin-redbreasts.

Ro·bin ru·ddock. Now *dial.* Also 7, 9 reddock(e, 9 riddick. [See ROBIN[1] and RUDDOCK.] = prec. 1 a.

a 1566 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley (1744) I. 272 Did you ever see two such litle Robin ruddocks? 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. x. 61 Then sayd Sancho: By Saint Roque, our Mistres is as light as a Robin-ruddocke. 1639 in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890) 201 Hee drew it as blith as a Robin reddocke: vizt. As a robin redbrest. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 128 Wrans an robin-riddicks Tell all the cares o' God. 1873– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Robishe, obs. form of RUBBISH *sb.*

‖ **Roble** (*rɒ*ʻble). [Sp. and Pg. *roble*, = It. *rovere*, Prov. *roure*, F. *rouvre*:—L. *rōbor-*, *rōbur* oak-tree.] **a.** The Californian weeping oak (*Quercus lobata*). **b.** A timber tree (*Platymiscium platystachyum*) of the West Indies. **c.** A West-Indian species of catalpa (*C. longisiliqua* or *longissima*). **d.** A Chilian species of beech (*Fagus obliqua*).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* Col. Names, Roble, *Platymiscium platystachyum.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/1 *Roble*, a shipbuilding wood obtained from *Catalpa longissima.* 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vii, That..is..a Carapo, that a Cedar, that a Roble (oak). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 There were..the roble (*Catalpa longissima*), a tree very like an elm [etc.].

Roble, obs. form of ROUBLE.

Roble, error for *romble*: see RUMBLE *v.*

† **Ro·blet,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 8 **roiblet.** [Perh. for *Robinet* (cf. dial. *remlet* for *remnant*), which occurs as the name of a goblin in Wright's *Latin Stories* 38.] A goblin leading persons astray in the dark. In comb. *roblet-led.*

1755 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. 52 From hence superstition has possessed the inhabitants, that..it is impossible to find the way out of this field in the dark, but that every one that is so hardy as to make the experiment is *Roiblet-led*; by which they mean led by some ghost or phantom.

Hence † **Ro·blet** *v. trans.*, to lead astray. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 65 One reason..why the understanding has been robletted in to these wastes and wildnesses. *Ibid.* 173 If the man..will needs be setting up a Will in the wisp, no wonder if the glare of it sometimes roblet him into bogs and marlpits.

Roborant (*rɒ*ʻb-, *rō*ʻbŏrănt), *sb.* and *a. Med.* [ad. L. *rōborant-*, *rōborans*, pres. pple. of *rōborāre*: see next.]

A. *sb.* An invigorating or strengthening medicine.

1661 R. LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 403 The vertigo is helped by temporal repellers, discutients, roborants,..and quinces. 1789 CULLEN *Mat. Med.* II. 6 Upon the same ground [astringents] are fitly enough named Strengtheners or Roborants. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 97 In China, ginseng has for ages been in high esteem..as a general restorative and roborant. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 59 Prunus Virginiana..is frequently useful in phthisis when a roborant is needed.

B. *adj.* Strengthening; restorative.

1836 in SMART. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. iv. 491 Medicinal agents of roborant character should be exhibited from time to time.

† **Ro·borate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *rōborāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rōborāre*: see next.] Confirmed, ratified, strengthened.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 245 The kynge made a chartoure roborate by auctorite of the pope. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S.T.S.) I. 54 Mony vthir bandis war roborate betuix þe two pepill. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 21 The peace beand roborat in this maner, baith the kingis returnit hame. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 251 His Fortoun was with strenth so roborait. *Ibid.* 585 With subtill wark it was sa roborat.

† **Ro·borate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *rōborāre* to strengthen, f. *rōbor-*, *rōbur* strength.]

1. *trans.* To ratify, confirm (a charter, league, etc.).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 203 Gregorius..roborate the sentence of excommunicacion ageyne Frederyke the emperoure. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2460 It to confyrme, and roborate specyall With charters and dedes, and seales patent. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 20. 454/2 Euen now will I confirme..your ouer-worne and vndermined Charters, and will roborate them most firmely with a new oath. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* ii. § 36 This Bull also relateth to ancient priviledges of Popes and Princes, bestowed upon her; which herein are roborated and confirmed.

2. To strengthen, invigorate; to fortify. Also *fig.*

1533 tr. *Erasm. Expos. Commune Crede* 118 b, Anone after as waxyng yonge men, they were roborated and made stronge vnto greate batayles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 163 He prescribeth stipticke..to roborate or strengthen the vertue of the guttes. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 74 By preventing Grace.., the Liberty of the Will..is wonderfully perfected and roborated. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 85 It roborates the Parts that are hurt.

absol. 1590 BARROUGH *Med. Physick* V. v. (1639) 275 Those things which doe confirme and roborate. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Some Simples..to qualifie, the rest to roborate.

3. To make obdurate; to harden. *rare* —[1].

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 217 To what end served those false miracles of the magicians, but to roborate or harden Pharaohs heart?

Hence † **Ro borating** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 680 Before all things roborating and comforting things should be given to the Sick.

† **Robora·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **roboracion**, 6 **-acioun, -acyone.** [ad. med.L. *rōborātio*, noun of action f. *rōborāre*: see prec.] Confirmation; strengthening; support; invigoration.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 193 Hit hade be sufficiaunte to the roboracion of a sentence if hit hade be seide 'Pictagoras seide so'. 1473 in *Sheriffdoms of Lanark & Renfrew* (Maitland Cl.) 194 In strenthinin and roboration of this present obligation. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xii. (S. T. S.) I. 70 To þe strenth & Roboracioun of all religioun and ordoure afore divisit. 1536 *Exhort. to North* in Furniv. *Ballads* I. 306 The machabies beyng fewe in the comparason of ther enmys,..Zit, trustyng in gode, thai haid Roboracyone. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 54 This Lotion is commended, as of sufficient roboration to ballance the weakness of the Liver.

† **Robo·rean,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *rōbore-us* + -AN.] 'Made of Oak, or such like strong Timber.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in some later Dicts.

Robo·reous, *a. Obs.*—° [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Of the nature of, or pertaining to oak.'

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.). Hence in some later Dicts.

Robous, -ows, -oys, obs. forms of RUBBISH.

† **Rob-pot.** *Obs.* [f. ROB *v.* + POT *sb.*[1] 1 c.] A deep drinker, a toper.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 Ile challenge all the true rob-pots in Europe to leape vp to the chinne in a barrell of beere. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 139 My puffing Host..blest himselfe, that a Londoner (who had wont to be the most valiant rob-pots) should now be strooke downe only with two hoopes. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. i, Bacchus,..grand Patron of rob-pots.

Robrisshe, obs. form of RUBRISH, rubric.

Rob Roy (*rɒb*ɹoiʻ). [The name (meaning 'Red Robert') of a famous Highland freebooter (1671–1734), given by John Macgregor (1825–1892) to a canoe in which he made extensive voyages.] *Rob Roy canoe*, a light canoe for a single person propelled by alternate strokes of a double-bladed paddle.

[1866 J. MACGREGOR (*title*), A thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe.] 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 812/1 The general type of this 'Rob Roy' canoe is built of oak with a cedar deck. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 14/1 For Sale, a Rob Roy Canoe,..with sail, mast and vane.

Robryk, obs. form of RUBRIC.

‖ **Robur** (*rō*ʻbŭɹ). *rare.* [L. *rōbur* an oak.] A very hard-wooded variety of oak. Also *robur-oak.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 542 The same is the case of the mast-Holme, the wild Robur also, and the common Oke. 1611 FLORIO, *Essalbarndto*, a kind of Robur or Oke tree. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* ii, It was again noon when she passed the last robur-oak and cork trees.

Roburite (*rō*ʻbərəit). [f. L. *rōbur* strength + -ITE 4.] A flameless explosive of very high power. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/1 The German Army also possesses a new explosive agent, called Roburite. 1891 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 91/1 Roburite..consists of chlorinated dinitrobenzene mixed with sufficient ammonium nitrate to completely oxidize it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 956 The result of his [Bedson's] analyses shewed the absence of deleterious gases in roburite smoke.

† **Robu·rnean,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *rōburneus.*] 'Of or belonging to Oak' (Blount, 1656).

Robust (rōbʌ·st), *a.* Also 6–7 **robuste.** [ad. L. *rōbust-us*, f. *rōbur* strength.]

1. Of persons: Strong and hardy in body or constitution; possessed of rude strength; strongly and stoutly built; of a full and healthy habit.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 The pepil chesit ane certan of gouuernours of the maist robust & maist prudent to be there deffendours. 1563 T. Gale *Enchirid.* 43 b (Stanf.), Stronge & robuste persons. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* III. xxi, He being newly awak'd,..and thinking to defend himself, a robust boysterous rogue knockt him down. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 9 The most furious and robust man is not the best horse-breaker and pacer. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 576 To fall in with them sword and pike in hand, which would give the victory to the robuster men. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 31 Though grown people, who are hardy and robust, may live in such situations, yet they generally prove fatal to their offspring. 1832 Macgillivray *Trav. Humboldt* xviii. (1836) 258 On this journey she must have undergone hardships from which the most robust man would have shrunk. 1845 Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 264 The individual whose blood was analysed..was a robust young man, aged 29 years. 1895 Shand *Gen. Hamley* I. 28 Although his constitution afterwards hardened.., at that time he was far from robust.

Comb. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inherit.* ix, The portrait represents a considerably larger and more robust-looking person than Miss St. Clair.

absol. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* xx. III. 137 All other maladies terminated in this, which appeared to prey equally upon the robust and the infirm.

b. Similarly of the body or its parts, constitution or habit, health, etc.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Anger* (Arb.) 566 Tender and Delicate Persons..haue so many Things to trouble them; Which more Robust Natures haue little Sense of. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ii. 46 Dalmatians..of a robust nature, couragious and desperate. 1719 Young *Par. Job* 260 Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest With thunder his robust distended chest? 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 360 Thy frame, robust and hardy, feels indeed The piercing cold, but feels it unimpair'd. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* II. i, His form was still so robust and athletic. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. in White* 134 How I envy you your robust nervous system. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 452 The patient may seem in fair, if not in his ordinary robust, health.

Comb. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 3/1 The most robust-lunged must find the stifling atmosphere a severe drain on their vital force.

c. Of plants: Strong and healthy; sturdy.

1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. xvi, It is not the oak..or any of the robust trees of the forest. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 12 Canes,..even after this precaution, are usually too robust and luxuriant to make sugar with. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xviii. (1813) 292 A robust and erect stature is the beauty of any plant. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 141 It grows very robust, with large leaves, flat and narrow, with thick veins. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 249/2 The Brompton Stock..is a robust plant, growing 3 feet high.

d. *Zool.* Of animal structures: Stout, thick-set, strongly made.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 281 Alectorides. Bill shorter than the head, or of the same length; strong, robust. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 158/2 The zygomatic arches are more open and robust in the former.

2. a. Coarse, rough, rude. Now *rare.*

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 11 To hant that game robust, And beistly appetyte. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* Pref. C ij b, Feeling .being a sense that judges of the more gross and robust motions of the Particles of Bodies. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 195 To consider our ways, to reflect not only on those robust gyant-like provocations which have thus bid defiance to Heaven. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 529 Romp-loving Miss Is, haul'd about, in gallantry robust. 1748 Foote *Knights* II, You are grown too headstrong and robust for me. 1872 Howells *Wedding Journ.* (1892) 15 He.. presently began a robust flirtation with one of them. He possessed himself, after a brief struggle, of her parasol.

b. Pertaining to, or requiring, bodily strength or hardiness; vigorous.

1683 Tyron *Way to Health* 271 Men ought not to put Women to such robust Imployments and hard Labours as many do, except pure Necessity compels them to it. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 107 He was an early riser and studyed well, but also took his robust pleasures of fishing, fowling, &c. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 31 They [chestnuts] afford a good robust Diet, and are very nourishing. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. p. ii, Most of them consisted of robust exercises. 1871 Lowell *My Study Windows, Good Word for Winter*, Cowper..preferred his..garden-walk to those robuster joys.

3. *fig.* Strong, vigorous, healthy.

1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 238 To prevent the robust title of occupancy from again taking place, the doctrine of escheats is adopted. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 264 They exhibit a robust sense, a mind stored with classical erudition. 1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 24 Aug. 2/5 English is a robust language.

Comb. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 3/2 Probably, as a robust-minded man, he may have agreed with Kinglake.

b. *Philol.* (See quots.)

1776 J. Richardson *Arab. Gram.* 8 The three letters ﻭ ﻱ ا are called weak...All the others are stiled robust.

1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 138 It [Berber] has a distinction of letters..into robust and weak. The weak letters of course are W, Y, and A.

c. Vigorous in mind, voice, etc.

1858 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. vii. 333 The beneficial influence he has exerted as a most robust thinker and a most admirable writer. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Can this be said of any other modern? of robust Corneille? 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 8/7 Signor Ceppi, a robust tenor.

Hence **Robu·stful** *a.*; **Robu·stfulness.**

1802 Courtier *Solitude* 38 Join with new ardour the robustful strife. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* III. xi. 241 He knew his breathing robustfulness to be as an east wind to weak nerves.

† **Robu·stic,** *a. Obs.* Also 7–8 **-ick.** [f. Robust + -ic.] Robust, robustious.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 10 Such People are..fit for all robustick, dirty, killing Imployments. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 651/2 Unless you meet with a very hard and robustick Habit of Body. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 27 In fine it rules all, though ne'er so robustick.

Hence **Robu·stickness.** *Obs.*

1676 Hubbard *Happiness of a People* 3 By reason of the robustickness of their body.

Robusti·city. *rare.* [f. as Robustic + -ity.] Robustness.

1777 R. Donkin *Milit. Coll.* 201 Robusticity is no valour, nor is debility always pusillanimity. 1874 Julia Ward *Home in Sex & Educ.* 22 The stout sisters whose full outlines attest their own robusticity.

Robu·stihood. *nonce-wd.* [f. Robust, after *hardihood*, etc.] Robustness.

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 50 He was a Highlander, and his limbs showed the robustihood of the mountaineer.

Robu·stious, *a.* [f. Robust + -ious.]

In common use during the 17th century. In the 18th it becomes rare, and is described by Johnson (1755) as 'now only used in low language, and in a sense of contempt'. During the 19th it has been considerably revived, esp. by archaizing writers.

1. Of persons: Robust; stout and strong or healthy-looking.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 56 b, Let us..marche furth like stronge & robustious champions. 1615 Daniel *Hymen's Triumph* II. i, Not degenerate From my robustious manly Ancestors. 1654 H. L'Estrangl *Chas. I* (1655) 72 This Gunner was a robustious Vulcan. 1727 Swift *On a Woman's Mind*, She gets a Cold as sure as Death;.. Admires how modest Women can Be so robustious like a Man. 1822 Irving *Bracebr. Hall* viii (1845) 39 The number of robustious footmen and retainers of all kinds bustling about. 1863 A. Smith *Dreamthorp* 24 The robustious fellow who sits at the head of the table. 1875 Dowden *Shaks.* 213 Carriers and drawers, and merchants, and pilgrims, and loud robustious women.

b. So of the body or its parts, constitution, appearance, etc.

1584 R. Parsons *Leycester's Commonw.* (1641) 94 Her highnesse..well stricken in yeeres, and of no great good health or robustious and strong complexion. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 256 It will..harden his soft bleding vaines as stiffe and robustious, as branches of Corrall. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 128 The dry Walnuts are onely good for robustious bodies. 1671 Milton *Samson* 569 These redundant locks Robustious to no purpose clustring down. 1771 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 207 It is by far too dainty for their robustious constitution. 1817 Byron *Let. to Murray* 9 May, I am..congratulated..on my robustious appearance. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* (1822) II. 88 Ladies who are shocked at that robustious indication of good health, a moist palm.

c. Of things: Big and strong; massive.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 85 b, When the duke of Yorke had fastened his chaine betwene these twoo strong and robustious pillers [i. e. the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury]. 1618 Daniel *Life & Reign William I.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 135 Roul, or Rou, a great Commander amongst them, furnished a robustious power,..and first landed in England. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaistuau's Theat. World* 139 His Cloak..was likewise so very heavy and robustious. 1809 Irving *Knick. b.* (1861) 32 When erect he had not a little the appearance of a robustious beer barrel.

transf. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 90 Against this Bellarmine brings..a most robustious argument. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 437 Assertours and Abettours of Truth, then which nothing is more robustious and strong.

2. Violent, boisterous, noisy, strongly self-assertive: a. Of persons, their disposition, etc.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 57 Men throughe aboundaunce of ryches waxe more insolent, hedstronge and robustius. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 10 O it offends mee to the Soule, to see a robustious Pery-wig-pated Fellow, teare a Passion to tatters. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* v. 155 Men of a more fierce, strong, robustious temper..are more inept to see any such Spectra. 1732–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* 109 You are so robustious, you are like to put out my Eye. 1839 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 146 They had a roaring, robustious, romping party. 1881 *World* 28 Dec., He is a strong 'robustious' lecturer. 1881 A. Lang *Library* 47 The man who is defective as to the love of books..we may call ..the Robustious Philistine.

b. Of actions, movements, etc.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 159 The men doe sympathize with the Mastiffes, in robustious and rough coming on. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* I. 250 This robustious play By which the toiles of warre most livelie are exprest. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 37 In Scotland they had handl'd the Bishops in a more robustious manner. 1701 Wollfy *Jrnl. N. Y.* (1860) 46 They [the Indians] love extremes either to sit still or to be in robustious motions. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 39 The laughter becomes louder and more robustious. 1897 Striggle *Life Wakley* xxx. 276 The crude and robustious declamations of a demagogue.

c. Of storms or climate: Violent, severe.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 77 Meeting from the South Great Neptunes surlier tides, with their robustious shockes. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* Wks. (Grosart) II 213/2 If a robustious Storme should rise..thy Harbour's safe enough. 1642 *News fr. Hell, Rome*, etc. in *Harl Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 399 A robustious storm of wind out of the North.

1889 Stevenson *Edinb.* 144 Slunk from the robustious winter to an inn fire-side.

Robu·stiously, *adv.* Now *arch.* [f. Robustious + -ly 2.] In a rough or boisterous manner; with noisy self-assertion.

1607 Middleton *Phœnix* I. iv, There's a kind of captain very robustiously inquires for you. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* II. 115 Tall and spreading trees amongst whose leaves the wind onely whispers, but never robustiously blowes. 1655 Bp. Richardson *Obs. O. T.* 287 Speaketh wickedly, roughly, and roboustiously.

1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 322, 'I believe I have been quite plain from the beginning!' cries he robustiously.

Robu·stiousness. Now *rare.* [f. Robustious + -ness.] Robustness; boisterousness.

1600 Abbot *Jonah* 388 For which..we are fit, by the stayednesse of our Constitution and robustiousnesse of nature. 1650 Gentilis *Consid.* 10 The Philosopher from the robustiousnesse of the complexion, argues a weaknesse of the intellect.

1888 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Oct. 6 There was a certain 'robustiousness' about the morals put together by the firm. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 401 He threw Auntie Nan into tremors of nervousness by his noise and robustiousness.

Robu·stly, *adv.* [f. Robust + -ly 2.] In a robust manner; strongly.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 Your Phrase, robustly propt. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 46 Insensible, Hoydening, ungainly Brisk, robustly Gay. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. of Lords* ix. 190 He is of the ordinary height, rather stoutly, though not robustly made. 1878 Bayne *Puvit. Rev.* xi. 458 Constituting a robustly Protestant and Liberal Church.

Robu·stness. [f. Robust + -ness.] Robust character or quality.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 187 That robustnesse of body, and puissance of person, which is the onely fruict of strength that those colder climes doe yeild. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 253 They were in great danger of perishing, although the robustnesse of my body carried mee through on my feete. 1672 Boyle *Wks.* (1772) III. 620 Rather from the robustness of the bladder,. than from the non-gravitation of water. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 56 An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 236 It shows more robustness to carry a weight for miles, than to pull out a wedge at a jerk. 1817 Rickman *Gothic Arch.* (1862) 8 Strength and robustness are retained in the Doric. 1838 James *Robber* i, His arms were not such as would have called attention from their robustness. 1870 Hooker *Student's Flora* 391 Very variable in habit, size, robustness.

† **Robu·stous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Robust + -ous.] Robust, robustious.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxviii 315 Vnto robustous or strong bodies twelue sponfuls may be giuen. 1655 Hartlib *Ref. Silk-worm* 23 She is not a nice curious kinde of Silk-worme; but stout and robustous, that will require little care or attendance. 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 185 The Bonds.., though but feeble, were yet the Chains of the most robustous Champions.

† **Robu·stuous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Robust, after *tempestuous.*] = Robustious.

1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 258 Nymphs, not generated..from violent and robustuous seas. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xiv. xlv, No constraint Can..breed Robustuous firmness in a broken Reed.

Hence † **Robu·stuousness.** *Obs.*—1

1679 Dryden *Pref. Troil. & Cr.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 221 If he want the skill which is necessary to a wrestler, he shall make but small advantage of his natural robustuousness.

† **Robwort,** ? variant of Ribwort.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 786 *Hec lancea*, a robworte.

Robyl, obs. f. Rubble. **Robyn,** obs. f. Robin. **Robys,** obs. f. Rubbish.

Roc (rɒk). Forms: *a.* 6 **roche,** 7 **roque,** 8 **rock,** 9 **roc** (**rokh**). *β.* 6–7 **ruc, ruch, ruck**(**e,** 9 **rukh** (**kh.** [ad. Arab. ﺭﺥ *rokh, rukh* (*kh*: hence also F. *rock*, It. † *roche*, Sp. † *rocho*, Pg. *roco*; Sp., It., Pg. *ruc* (*ruch*). The older source for the word is the account of Madagascar in Marco Polo III. clxxxv ('et l'appellent les genz de ces isles *ruc*'); in mod. use it is partly from the *Arabian Nights.*] A mythical bird of Eastern legend, imagined as being of enormous size and strength.

a. 1579 Twyne *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. Ep. Ded. 159 About the Indian sea there is a certeine birde of an incredible bignesse, whom our countriemen call a Roche, which is able and accustomed to take vp, not onelie a man, but also an whole shippe in her beake. 1631 Mabbe tr. *Celestina* Prol. (1894) 15 Of a bird called Roque, which is bred in the East Indian Sea, it is said to be of an incredible greatness. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 251 It is supposed that the great bird called the Rock, described by Arabian writers,.. is but a species of the condor. 1802 *Arab. Nts.* (1815) I. 242 The roc comes and seizes them both in its claws. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* (1864) 418 Mild rokh, simorgh, wise sun-spirit. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xlvii, I might wish for the roc's egg. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i, But beyond, things unspeakable—dragons, giants, rocs.

β. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. vi. 68 Of the bird Ruc that beares an elephant. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II i, As I goe by Madagascar I would see that great bird Rucke that can carry a man and horse, or an Elephant. *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 99 O that I ere might have the hap To get the bird which in the map Is called the Indian Ruck! 1691 T. Heyrick *Misc. Poems* 7 The Ruck, in Madagascar bred,..Whom greatest Beasts and armed Horsemen dread.

1841 Lane *Arab. Nts* (1859) I. iii. 188 Wherupon a bird called the rukh will come to thee, and..fly away with thee.

Roc, obs. form of Rock, Rook.

Rocambole (rɒ·kămbōl). Forms: 7 **rocombo, rockamboy** (?); 8 **rockenbole, rockanbowl; rocambol, rockam-, rocombole;** 8–9 **rocambole.** [a. F. *rocambole*, of obscure origin:

hence also G. dial. *rockenboll(e, -polle*, which has by some been regarded as the source of the F. word.]

1. A species of leek (*Allium Scorodoprasum*) indigenous to Northern Europe, used as a seasoning for dishes; Spanish garlic, sand-leek.

1698 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* (1699) 150 Also Leeks, Rockamboy, and Shallots are here in great use. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 28 A light touch on the dish, much better supply'd by the gentler Roccombo. 1709 W. King *Cookery* 336 Where rocombole, shallot, and the rank garlic grow. 1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p. ix, Some [are raised] by small bulbs at top of the stalks, as rocambole and tree onion. *c* 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* XI 264 The Rocambole..is a perennial plant, indigenous to Sweden and Denmark. 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 48 Rocambole produces bulbs on the top of its stem, and in the axillæ of its leaves. 1888 *Garden* 11 Nov. 425/2 Rocambole..is a mild form of Garlic.

attrib 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* App. P. 4, Adding to the Spice some Roccombo-Seeds. 1766 Anstey *Bath Guide* (ed. 3) 91 Puffs his vile Rocambol Breath in her Face. 1793 Woodville *Med. Bot.* III. 459 Rocambole Garlick.

b. *fig.* That which gives flavour or piquancy.

1702 Vanbrugh *False Friend* I. i, Difficulties are the Roccombolle of Love; I never valu'd an easy conquest in my life.

2. A plant of this, or the edible portion of one. (See also quot. 1716.)

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 163 Rocamboles are a sort of wild Garlick, otherwise called Spanish Garlick. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 349 Which Heads [of leeks] some call Rockenboles, tho' others say that the Cluster of the Cloves of Garlick is the proper Rockanbowl. 1863 *Life Normandy* II. 60 A very small quantity of herbs—..chives and rocamboles—were put into a flat pan.

Rocate, obs. Sc. form of Rocket.

Roccellate (rɒ́kse·lḗt). *Chem.* [f. as next + -ate.] A salt formed by the action of roccellic acid upon a base.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 128 Dr. Heeren, from the analysis of several roccellates, has determined the atomic weight of the acid to be 1882. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 The alkaline roccellates dissolve in water, and yield solutions which froth like soap.

Roccellic (rɒksе lik), *a. Chem.* (See quots.)

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 128 Of roccellic acid. This acid was discovered by Dr. Heeren in the *Rocella tinctoria*. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Roccellic acid forms delicate, white, rectangular..plates, having a silvery lustre. *Ibid., Roccellic anhydride*..is a colourless or faintly yellow neutral oil, having a fatty odour.

Rocce·llin. *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. as prec. + -in[1], -ine[5].] A coal-tar colour used in dyeing, derived from the orchil lichen.

1852 Gregory *Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 307 Rocelline..is neutral, yields no red colour with bleaching liquor.

Rocce·llinin. *Chem.* Also -ine. [Cf. prec.] 'A crystalline substance obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*' (Watts).

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* VI. 126 Roccellinine.—Obtained by drying the gelatinous mass which is precipitated from the lime solution by muriatic acid, and boiling in strong spirit. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 666 Hair-like crystals of a silvery lustre, of a substance called *roccellinin*.

Roccelo, obs. variant of Roquelaure. **Roccombo,** obs. var. Rocambole.

†Rocester earth. *Obs.*—[o] (See quot.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310 Rocester erthe, *campanum, nitrum*.

Roch, obs. f. Ratch *sb*[1] **Roch,** obs. f. Roach *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2] **Rochate,** obs. f. Rochet[1].

Roche (rōutʃ), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 3- **roche** (4 **rooche**), 4–7 **roch**, 5 6, 9 *dial.* **rotch**(e, 7 **roach**. [a. OF. *roche, rocche* (mod.F. *roche*), var. of *rocque, roke* Rock *sb.*[1] Hence also MDu. *roche, rotche, rotse* (Du. and Fris. *rots*).]

1. A rock or cliff; a rocky height.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 256 Til ihesus was..biried in ðe roche cold. *c* 1290 *St. Agatha* 124 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 197 Strong fuyr..barnde þe hard roche of ston ase þei it Col were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6390 Moyses on þe roche kan stand, & smat it wit þis forsaid wand. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1108 By hilles & roches swybe horrible on hur cors þay wente. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Vnder þe roche of mount Caluarie. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxv. 73 Within that lake is a roche. 1515 *Scottish Field* 634 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), All rang with that rowte, roches and other. 1589 *Golden Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 12, I durst not well approch, ..But closly kept me vnderneath a roch. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Jealous Neighbour* 115 His earth-reverting body..is to be buried in some cell, roach, or vault. (*c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 326 Several of the mountains in Staffordsh are called Roches, bearing no grass, but running in bare ridges like stone walls.]

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9975 þat roche þat es polist sa slight, es maiden maria hert ful right. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 þe ilke roche is Iesu crist him-zelf.

attrib. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 38 The depe hou cauernis of cleuchis & rotche craggis ansuert vithe ane hie not. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 331 The wild Goats called Roch-goats, haue their hornes turning backeward.

†b. A huge mass of stone; a boulder. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4165 Anon rist he hom asende Mid gleyue oþer mid roches, & vewe aliue he let. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12171 Grete roches at þem he cast, & þer schipes to-rof & brast. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 82, I saw an river rin..With tumbling and rumbling, Amang the rochis round.

2. In north and north-midland dial. use, applied to various kinds of rock, stone, or geological strata. Also *attrib.* Cf. Roach *sb.*[2] 4.

1803 Plymley *Agric. Shropsh.* 53 *Rotch*, dark-grey hard rock. 1820 Wilbraham *Gloss. Cheshire, Roche*, refuse stone. 1831 J. Hodgson in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 217 Perpendicular fissures too are formed in the roche. *Ibid.* 218 The roche pebbles are glazed. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss., *Roche*, 1. The strata above a marshy deposit; 2. Earth mingled with stone; 3. Any strata which is superincumbent to the one about to be worked. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coalmining, Rotche* or *Roche* (South Staff.), a softish and moderately friable sandstone.

†3. ? Alum or borax. (So F. *roche.*) *Obs.*

1494 in *Cov. Corpus Christi Plays* 88 It. paid for a strawen hate, ob; a leffe of roche clere, j d. 1510 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 199 Item to Paule Smyth for certen coloures as..mastyke vernysch yelowe moty orpment roch vermylyon vergres.

‖ **Roche** (rɔ[ʃ]), *sb.*[2] *Geol.* [Fr.; see prec.] Only in *roches moutonnées*: see Moutonnée.

1865 tr. *Figuier's World before Deluge* (1891) 443. 1872 C. King *Sierra Nevada* 70 Here, sheltered among *roches moutonnées*, began to appear little fields of alpine grass. 1874 J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* vii. 90 *note*, Rocks which are so rounded, whether striated or not, are known as *roches moutonnées*.

†Roche, *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] A kind of wine.

Perhaps for *Rochel* Rochelle, but *Roche* is a common place-name in France, and sugar *de Roche* is freq. mentioned in the Durham Account Rolls along with that from Morocco and Cyprus.

a 1400 *Sir Degrevant* 1414 (Linc. MS.), Ever scho drewe thame the wyne, Bathe the Roche and the Ryne.

Roche, obs. form of Roach *sb.*[1]; obs. var. Rook *sb.*[2]; var. Rotch *Obs.*; obs. f. Rough *a.*

Roche (rōutʃ), *v.*[1] Also 7, 9 **roach.** [f. Roche *sb.*[1] Cf. Roche alum.]

†1. *trans.* To make hard like a rock. *Obs.*—[1]

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 136 Thee winters coldnesse thee riuer hardlye roching.

2. †**a.** *intr.* To form crystals. *Obs.*

1631 [see Roching *vbl. sb.*]. 1673 Ray *Trav.* (1738) 403 When burnt it is turned into a white calx, which naturally roches into parellelipipedums of the figure of a lozenge.

b. *trans.* To recrystallize (alum) in lead-lined casks after previous dissolution by water or steam.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1036 After which it [alum] is Roached, as followeth. Being washed, it is put into another Pan with a quantity of Water, where it melts and boils a little. Then is it scooped into a great Cask, where it commonly stands ten days, and is then fit to take down for the Market. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* I 58 The rough alum thus made is sometimes purified by a subsequent recrystallization, after which it is 'roched' for the market,—a process intended merely to give it the ordinary commercial aspect.

†Roche, *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [? var. of *ruche* Rich *v.*[2]] *trans.* To tug or tear (asunder).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12511 The sea..cut down þere sailes, Ropis al-to rochit, rent vp the hacches.

Roche alum (rōutʃ æ·ləm). Also 5 **rooch,** 5–9 **roch,** 7–8 **roach.** [f. Roche *sb.*[1] + Alum, after F. *alun de roche* (cf. *alun en roque*, 1368), It. *allume di rocca*: cf. Du. *rotsaluin*, G. *rotsalaun*, and the synonymous Sp. *piedra alumbre*, Pg. *pedra (a)hume*.

The statement that the name is derived from Roccha, a Turkish province in N. Syria, is evidently quite unfounded.] = Rock alum (see Alum 1).

a. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 They bringe wyth hem..Coton, roche-alum, and gode goldе of Jene. 1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Alum, foyle or rooch, ye bale, iiijd. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* Y 4 b, Betonie, worme-wood, roch allom. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 165 Seeth the same..together with Safron, Roch-allom, Myrrh, and the best Attick hony. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xxxiv. 50 Put in it the bigness of a Hens Egg of Roch Allom. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762) 42 Make a Plaister of Roch Allum, Vinegar and Honey 1753 J. Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 190 Giving drinks prepared with green vitriol, roch allum, Roman vitriol. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 57 The mother liquor of the 'roch alum' is called 'tun liquor'. 1860 [see Rock alum].

β. 1619 Bert *Hawkes* 84 Seeth some spring water, and..put into it a peece of Roach Allum. 1620 *Observ. Silkwormes* Dj b, Roach Allum, called Romish Allum. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4008/4 Roach-Allum, Coffee, Brimstone. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Phosphorus fœcalis*, Mix it with the same quantity of roach alum grossly powdered. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 401 Together with..half a pound of roach alum, &c.

Roched, *ppl. a. rare*—[1]. [f. Roche *v.*[1]] Subjected to roching. †*Roched petre,* = Roche petre.

1666 Boyle *Formes & Qual.* 227 And yet these Christals, though sometimes they would shoot into Prisme like Figures, as Roch'd Petre; and sometimes [etc.].

Roche lime. Also 7–8 **roach.** [f. Roche *sb.*[1]] Unslaked lime; lime-shells.

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 41 Lime-water is prepared by infusing unslaked lime or roche-lime in water. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 49 We spread a plentiful Coat of Roach-lime and sharp Gravel over the Ground. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Apr. 1/3 Mortar composed of clean sand and Roche Lime. 1830–8 Carleton *Traits* (1843) I. 118 Our plan was to bring a pocketful of roche lime with us, and put it into the pool.

Rochelle (rɔ[ʃ]e·l). *Obs.* Also 6, 8 **Rochel,** 6–7 **Rochell.** [The place-name (*La*) *Rochelle*, a seaport of western France.]

1. Used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate the kind of wine exported from this place.

1391 *Earl of Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 10 Pro lxxvj stopis vini Rochelle ab ipsis emptis ibidem. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arthure* 203 Rynisch wyne and Rochelle. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 760 Wyne of Greke, and muscadell, Both clare, pyment, and Rochell. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1103/1 A little tast of holesome ynough, though somewhat small and rough rochel wine. 1552 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* I. 129, vi d. the pynt of Rochell wyne. 1598 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 278 If he hath a strong gascoigne wine,..he can allay it with a small rochel wine. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. iv, There are Rochell wines, which are in pipes long and slender. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wine*, They transform poor Rochel and Cogniac White-wines into Rhenish.

2. *Rochelle salt*: (see quots.). *Rochelle powder,* = Seidlitz powder.

1753 Lewis *New Dispensatory* (1765) 475/2 *Sal Rupellensis*, Sel de Seignette, or Rochel salt. 1767 Monro in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 501 The Rochelle salt, made with the acid of tartar, and the fossil alkali, is so common a purging salt, that I shall not enter into any description of it. 1808 Reece *Dict. Dom. Med.* s.v. *Rheumatism*, Then strain, and add Rochelle, or Epsom Salt. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 227 In Rochelle salt (tartrate of potash and soda), the optic axes of the..rays are considerably separated. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 69/2 *Rochelle salt*..is prepared by not quite neutralizing hot solution of carbonate of soda with powdered cream of tartar.

†Ro·chen, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. Roche *sb.*[1] + -en.] Having the nature of rock.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9915 þe grund neist þar es ful tru, Metand wit þat rochen stan.

†Roche petre. *Obs.* In 7 **rochpeter, rochpeeter, roch-peter.** [f. Roche *sb.*[1] + Petre.] Native saltpetre, occurring as an efflorescence on rocks.

1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nature* 54 The ingredients likewise are chiefly these, Saltpeter, Rochpeter, Sulpher. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 36 A fine white Salt, which..seemed to have Sides and Angles in the same number and figure as Rochpeeter. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 87 Roch-Peter.., Quick-Brimstone.., and fine Powder-dust.

Rocher (rɒ·tʃəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. OF. *rochier* (mod.F. *rocher*) masc., or *rochere, -iere* fem., f. *roche* Roche *sb.*[1]] A rock; also *dial.* a stony or rocky bank.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7090 Ther he fond latimeris That ladde him to hyghe rocheris, To rocheris and wildernes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1427 Such a glauerande glam..Ros, þat þe rocherer rungen aboute. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 342 These vj kynges com down the rocher sore hem diffendinge. 1637 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888), They grow out of such a rocher of stone that you would hardly thinke there were earth enough to nourish the rootes of the said trees. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 65 A rocher with his arms he then imbrac't. 1676 — *Iliad* 224 They the prey let go To save it self i' th' woods or rochers high. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Rocher*, a rock.

Rochet[1] (rɒ·tʃét). Forms: *α.* 4– **rochet,** 5–6 **rochett** (5 **-yt, -ytt,** 6 **-ate, rogett**), 6, 8 **rochette**; 6–8 **rotchet** (6 **-ette**). *β.* 6 **rechet, rachet, ratchet.** [a. OF. *rochet* (also *roket, roquet*, whence Rocket *sb.*[1]), = It. *rocietto, rocchetto*, Sp. *roqueta*, Pg. *rochete, roquete*, med.L. *rochetum, roquetum*, etc. (see Du Cange); a dimin. of the Teutonic word which appears as OHG. (*h*)*roch, roc, rokk* (MHG. *roc, rock-*, G. *rock*), OS. *hroc* (LG. *rock*, whence Sw. *rock*, Icel. *rokkr*), MDu. *roc, rock-* (Du. *rok*), OFris. (*h*)*rock*, OE. *rocc*, and in med.L. as *roccus* (808).]

1. An outer garment of the nature of a smock-frock, cloak, or mantle. Now *dial.*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4754 For al-so wel wol love be set Under ragges as riche rochet. ? 14.. *MS Bibl. Reg.* 12 B. i. f. 12 (Halliw.), *Superior vestis mulierum, Anglice* a rochet. 1547 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 257 To Edward Hungaite, my sone, my velvett rochett. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 400 The Envoy help'd him to put it on, with a Rochet of cloath of Gold, a Girdle, and Turbant. 1755 Smollett *Don Quix.* (1803) IV. 139 They threw down their staves, laid aside their rochets or mantles, so as to remain in their doublets. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 27 The young ladies attired in a kind of uniform, in fine white rochets. 1837– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Lanc. and Devon).

2. *Eccl.* A vestment of linen, of the nature of a surplice, usually worn by bishops and abbots.

a. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxviii. 4 Coope, coote, and a rochet, and a streyt myter, and a girdil thei shulen make. *a* 1400 *Stac. Rome* 501 An Arm men seyn is þer Of seint Thomas..And a Rochet þat is good, Al be-spreint with his blod. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 649 *Hec poderis*, rochytt. 1506 in *Clerk's Bk.* (1903) 76 The said clerkis or one of theym shall daily intende in his Rogett at morowe masse. 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks 735/1 But yet he ieseth on theym feither, because, ye bishoppes wear white rochettes. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 Having embrued your rotchets in so much Christian bloud, play the Butchers morelike then Byshops. 1628–9 Laud *Diary* 31 Jan., I dreamed that I put off my rochet, all save one sleeve. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 9 The Puritans ..would cut my rochet onely, but the Papists would cut my throat. 1730 Swift *Ballads* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 112 To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre, and rotchet. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 396 They will tell you that they see no difference between an idler with a hat and a national cockade, and an idler in a cowl or in a rochet. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 17 The rochet is only a modification of the surplice, as the surplice is of the alb. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 8/1 The sermon being ended, the Bishop-elect was conducted to the Islip Chapel to put on his rochet.

β. 1534 tr. *Lindewood's Const. Provinc.* 67, iii. surplyces, one rechet. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* 49 One surples and a rachet. 1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* N iv, To see the daye wherein they myght washe their goodly whyte ratchettes in her innocent bloude. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 88 A ratchet, *superpelliceum*.

b. *transf.* One who wears a rochet; a bishop.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 Then follow in

order the Roystyng route of Mytred Prelates, of the Scarlet crew of Rochettes, and shavelynges. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 270 For let not the cloaks carry away the credit from the gowns and rochet in that work. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 544 When Zeal with aged Clubs and Gleaves Gave chase to Rochets and White Sleeves.

† c. *attrib.* as *adj.* Episcopal. *Obs.*

1554 BALE *Decl. Bonner's Art.* xxiv. (1561) 90 b, All the other fine Rochet men of Englande. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 46 Our Prelatical Schism, and captivity to Rotchet Apothegmes.

3. (See quot.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Rochets are also the Mantles wore on Days of Ceremony, by the Peers sitting in the English Parliament... Those of Viscounts have two Bands or Borders and a half; those of Earls three; those of Marquisses three and a half; those of Dukes four.

Rochet [2] (rɒ·tʃĕt). Now *local*. Forms: *a.* 4 **ruget**, 5 **roget**(t. *β.* 5 **ruchet**, 6 **rochett**(e, 6–9 **rotchet**, 5– **rochet**. [a. OF. *rouget*, f. *rouge* red.] The Red Gurnard.

a. a 1377 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 38 In ruget, vj s. *c* 1450 *Contin. Brut* (1908) 447 Halybut, Gurnard rosted. Roget broyled. *c* 1482 CAXTON *Dialogues* 12 Whityng, sprotte, rogettis [F. *rouges*].

β. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 60 Codlyng, Ruchet, Rochys. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 305 Item, for rochetes the same day, ob. 1508 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Kernynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 280 Gornarde, rochet, breme, cheuene. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 54 b, Among all see fyshe, the forsayd condicions consydered, the rochet and gurnarde seme to be most holsome. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. vii, I will..rip up Thy mouth,..And slit thy nose, Lik a raw rotchet. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 258 Rochets, or rather Rougets, because they are so red, differ from Gournards and Curs, in that they are redder by a great deal, and also less. 1727 *Counter Scuffle* in *Dryden's Misc.* III. 336 Sitting quiet and at his ease, With butter'd Rochets thought to please his Palate. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xlvii 161 The Red-Gurnard or Rotchet..has a large Boney Head arm'd with Prickles. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 19 Elleck.., Red Gurnard, Rotchet. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 306 The Red Gurnard, or Rochet, *T. cuculus*, and the Piper, *T. lyra* reach three or four pounds.

† **Rochet** 3. *Obs.*[−1] [a. F. *rochet*.] A bobbin.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, That for the Warp is wound on a kind of Rochets, or large wooden Bobbins, to dispose it for warping.

Rochet, obs. form of RATCHET.

Ro·cheted, *a.* [f. ROCHET *sb.*[1] 2.] Wearing a rochet.

1842 F. E. PAGET *M. Malvoisin* 32 That arch-traitor William Laud,—that rochetted viper. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1263 Still rocheted and mitred more or less.

† **Ro·cheter.** *Obs.*[−1] In 6 **ratchetter**. [f. ROCHET [1].] One who wears a rochet; a prelate.

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* N iv, Had not these ratchetters good cause to hoope, that this blessed woman should haue followed?

Rochett, obs. form of RATCHET.

‖ **Rochetta.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *rocchetta*.] = POLVERINE. Also *attrib.*

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* i, Polverine, or Rochetta, which comes from the Levant and Syria, is the ashes of a certain herb growing there in abundance. *Ibid.* xxii, For the said tubes, they take half Crystal Fritt, and half Rochetta Fritt. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 563 There are some other Plants that are known to make a kind of Pot-ash, commonly called Rochetta, which is said to be even preferable to the Barrilha, especially for making Glass. 1765 *Ibid.* LV. 21 With metal that hath much salt, as crystal and rochetta have, you cannot make a fair green. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 174 Take of calcined lead 15 pounds; of rochetta, or pulverized crystal frit 12 pounds.

Roching (rōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 7, 9 **roaching**. [f. ROCHE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. ROCHE; chiefly *attrib.* in **roching cask, pan.**

1632 E. JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* vii. (1669) 45 The shooting or roching of concrete juyces, is worthy to be observed. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 68 Their last decoction, which is performed in their roaching pan. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 38 Whenever..dissolved in a saturated state, it is run off into the crystallising vessels, which are called roching casks. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 622 The formation of large masses of the alum,..by means of 'roaching' or 'rocking'. 1888 W. WHITE *Month in Yorks.* 120 When of the required density, the liquor is run off from the pan to the 'roching casks'—great butts rather, big as a sugar hogshead.

Rocht, var. *raught*, obs. pa. t. of RECK *v.*

Ro·chy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

† 1. Full of rocks; rocky. *Obs.*[−1]

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2499 In an harde rochi stede is þuong aboute he drou.

2. *dial.* Having the character of roche.

1841–87 in Shropshire and Cheshire glossaries.

Rock (rɒk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **rokk**(e, 4–7 **rocke**, 5 **roc**, 5–6 **rok**(e, 6 **roocke**, **rough**, *Sc.* **roik**, **rolk**, **rouk**, *pl.* **rox**; 4– **rock**. [a. OF. *roke*, *roque*, *rocque* fem. (also *roche* ROCHE *sb.*[1], and in later F. *roc* masc.), = Prov. *roca*, *rocha*, Pg. *rocha*, Sp. *roca*, It. *rocca*, *roccia*, med.L. *rocca* (767), *rocha*, of unknown origin. OE. *stanrocc*, glossing L. *scopulus* and *obeliscus*, appears to imply an earlier adoption of the Romanic word.]

I. 1. A large rugged mass of stone forming a cliff, crag, or natural prominence on land or in the sea.

The Rock is freq. used ellipt. for the Rock of Gibraltar.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2198 He romez vp to þe rokke of þo roȝ wonez. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2193 *Ariadne*, The holwe rokkis answerden hire a-gayn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5699 His shippes..rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Rokke, yn þe see, *idem quod* roche. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij b, Ther is a Fawken of the rock, And that is for a duke. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 65 Lyke as maryners.. by neclygence run apon some roke. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 121 That, some whirle-winde beare Vnto a ragged, fearefull, hanging Rocke, And throw it thence into the raging Sea. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XII 53 He came to a maruellous rough and huge rocke, into which many people were fled. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 140 A pair of stairs cut out in the Rock. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlix. 61 We ..came safe to Malta... It is a whole rock covered with very little earth. *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 156 Splitting the most solid rocks, and thus shattering the summits of the mountain. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. i. § 4 Every minor rock comes out from the soil about it as an island out of the sea. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. vii. 49 We diverged from the snow to the adjacent rocks.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 117 The worthy Fellow is our General. He's the Rock, The Oake not to be winde-shaken. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 29 He that was a rock to all assaults of might and violence.

b. A large detached mass of stone; a boulder; also *U.S.* and *Austr.*, a stone of any size.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 370 When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Apr., I lay'd a Rock in the North-east corner of the Foundation of the Meetinghouse. It was a stone I got out of the Common. 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 186 The sling ..directed rocks nearly with as much violence as the *onager*. *Ibid.* 187 Stones and rocks were thrown from the crosbow. 1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 51 It is one of the peculiarities of the dialect of..the western states, to call small stones, rocks. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* x. (1894) 269, I saw one man underpinning a new house in Eastham with some 'rocks', as he called them. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 713/2 A stone-pile near at hand where they filled their pockets full of rocks.

c. *transf.* A large mass or pile *of* something.

1766 STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 52 The oysters are so plentiful here, that nothing is more common, than at low water, to see whole rocks of them. 1779 PALLAS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 407 They were stopt by insurmountable rocks of Ice, and obliged to return.

2. In figurative or allusive uses:

a. A source of danger or destruction, usually with allusion to shipwreck.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, The meditacyon of deth maketh man to eschewe yᵉ rockes and perylles of damnacyon. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 376 It is not unknowen unto you, how they stroke upon these rocks. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 8 If it dasheth against the rocke of sinne, it is in great ieopardie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 186 To avoyd both these Rocks, it is necessary to know what are the Lawes Divine. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 377 It would be a Rock upon which our firmest Alliances would be in danger to strike and to split. 1734 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Tythe of Hemp* Wks. 1745 VIII. 96 A rock that many Corporations have split upon, to their ..utter undoing. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* II. xv, [He] will not be so shortsighted as to run against such a rock. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 295 The rocks which lay concealed under the ambiguous terms, good, pleasure and the like.

b. Something which affords a sure foundation or support; something which gives shelter or protection; used *esp.* with reference to Christ.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 18, I saye..that thou arte Peter. And apon this roocke I wyll bylde my congregacion. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxxii. 37 Where are their goddes, their rocke wherin they trusted? 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 102 Swa of this lyfe the Lord was miscontent, Seand my faith not foundit on ane Roik. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 8 So long as we cast our faith and hope vpon our rocke Christ Iesus. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lii, Be thou my rock, though I poore changeling rove. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'Praise by all to Christ be given' xiii, Hell in vain against us rages; Can it shock Christ the Rock Of eternal Ages? 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 143 Will not the sickliest sheep of every flock Resort to this example as a rock? 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 31 The rock which is both their quarry and their foundation, from which and on which they are built. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* V, It is the material image of the Christian; his heart resting on the Rock of Ages.

c. In allusion to Numbers XX. 11.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* x. 4 They dronke off that spretuall rocke that folowed them, which rocke was Christ. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXXI, O living will.., Rise in the spiritual rock, Flow thro' our deeds and make them pure. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Lt.* II. (1882) 45 The water of life will flow from the rock which the scholar strikes with his rod.

d. In various phrases. *On the rocks*, quite destitute of means.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 78 His prayers and tears were cast to the winds and the rocks. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. i, Six weeks after her confinement, she put this rock into motion—they eloped. 1889 A. G. MURDOCH *Scot. Readings* Ser. III. 101 Fork out, for I'm fair on the rocks.

e. *U.S. slang.* A piece of money. *To pile up the rocks*, to make money.

a 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 277 Here I am in town without a rock in my pocket. 1849 SAXE *Poems*, *The Times* 365 When out of the heaps of auriferous ore We can fill up his pockets with 'rocks' of his own. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Courageous* i, Old man's piling up the rocks. Don't want to be disturbed I guess.

3. a. Without article, or in generalized use: Hard and massive stone. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 33 But all of Diamond..It framed was, one massy entire mould, Hewen out of Adamant rocke with engines keene. 1603 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 158 To th' King Ile say't, & make my vouch as strong As shore of Rocke. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvii. 173 In running, the water turnes to rocke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 492 Sight so deform what heart of Rock could long Drie-ey'd behold? 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 534 We build with what we deem eternal rock: A distant age asks where the fabric stood. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 50 Stepping down By zig-zag paths, and juts of pointed rock. 1888 FERGUS HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol, Their combined action had broken off great masses of rock.

† b. *Oil of the rock*, = ROCK-OIL. *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 172 Oyl of Peter, called by some, Oyl of the Rock.

c. *Of the old*, or *new*, *rock*, said of precious stones. Also *transf.*

An echo of French usage, *de la vieille*, or *nouvelle*, *roche*: see Littré s.v. *Roche*.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Diamonds of both Rocks, the Old and New. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Turcoise*, There are Turcoises..of the new Rock and the old... Those of the old Rock are a deep blue, and those of the new Rock more whitish. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 12 Nov., Sir Michael Foster is dead, a Whig of the old rock.

d. *spec.* Sandstone. (See also quot. 1712.) *local.*

1712 MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northants* 265 Sand-stone, Lime-stone, and others Kind of Stone, that are usually dispos'd into Strata, a Pile, or Parcel of which is here called a Rock. 1863 J. SLEIGH *Hist. Leek* 259 The 'Rough Rock', or upper beds of Millstone Grit are not very fossiliferous. 1883 GRESLEY *Glass. Coal mining*, *Rock* generally means sandstone. *Ibid.*, *Rock and Rig*, a sandstone full of little patches and shreds of coal.

e. *Agric.* (See quot. 1844.)

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 307 The soil is light and stoney, with a rock of gravel about ten or twelve inches deep. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 72/1 The different strata give rise to what are usually called the different rocks, the term 'rock' being usually applied in agriculture to the base on which the sub-soil immediately lies.

f. *Geol.* One of the stratified or igneous mineral constituents of which the earth's crust is composed, including sands, clays, etc.

1789 JOHN WILLIAMS *Nat. Hist. Min. Kingd.* I. 3 Limestone, whinstone, basaltes, and many other hard rocks, continue firm..quite up to the superficies of the strata. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Sienite*, This rock is composed essentially of crystals of felspar and hornblende. 1834 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 537 The series of stratified rocks in the North of England. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 169 The rocks are comparatively soft, consisting for the most part of sands, clays and chalk.

4. *transf.* a. A hard confection of candied sugar variously flavoured; *dial.* sweetstuff. Also with qualifying words, as *almond*, *peppermint rock*.

App. ellipt. for *rock-candy* or *-sugar*, see 9 below.

1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* s.v. *Rock-Sugar*, All the rock will slip out, and fall most of it in small pieces. 1843 [see NONPAREIL 3] 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* xv, Promising them rock and bullseyes. 1878 MEREDITH *Teeth* 20 Biting into rock and other hard candies is certainly a very reprehensible practice. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 227 Its appearance is that of almond rock, and it is cut easily with a knife.

b. An insoluble soap formed by the blending of calcium stearate and oleate of tallow dissolved through lime.

1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 455 The soap thus formed is very hard, and is generally called rock. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 254 These salts,..when mixed together, constitute an insoluble soap, technically called 'rock'.

c. *ellipt.* (See quot.)

1811 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* I. 53 The rock-salt obtained from it, being principally exported to the Baltic, obtains the name of Prussia Rock.

d. *ellipt.* A rock-cake.

1892 F. DAVIES *Cakes & Biscuits* 101 This quantity should make fifty rocks.

5. a. *U.S.* = ROCK-FISH 1.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsilvania* (1848) 14 There are..Salmon, Trout, Sturgeon, Rock, Oysters. 1776 CARROLL *Jrn.* (1845) 52 Lake George abounds with perch, trout, rock, and eels. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 383 The Rock is beautifully marked with seven or eight black lines on a silver bright ground. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 22 In the North it is called the 'Striped Bass', in the South the 'Rock Fish', or the 'Rock'.

b. The rock-dove or rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*). Usually *blue rock*.

1863 [see BLUE *a.* 12]. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. v. 116 The blue-rock was carrying dry twigs and grass to his home. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. (Cassell), Being a bit slow in firing a fast rock escaped him.

c. *ellipt.* = PLYMOUTH ROCK.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 3/4 The order of merit now stands as follows:—First, White Wyandottes; second, La Bresse; third, buff rocks.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. Attrib. or appositive: a. With words denoting something which consists of, or is formed by, rock, as *rock abode*, *-altar*, *-cavern*, *-dwelling*, etc.

The number of these is practically unlimited; many examples occur in recent geological works.

1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* XII. 255 So they were lifted gasping into that *rock-abode. 1832 in *Archæologia* (1834) XXV. 204 A *Rock Altar on the heights on the eastern side of the lake of La Trinité. 1847 SINGER *Wayland Smith* p. xxix, The Swedes..show a *rock-cavern as having been his workshop. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 13 The *rock-clefts and gullies of our Highland mountains. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 145 Edom.., its ancient capital, its *rock-dwellings, have been..anew revealed. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 87 A fissure filled by basaltic or other rocks, would be called a *rock dyke. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 16 It was the crawling of a glacier which polished

that *rock-face. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Rock Fault*, a replacement of a coal seam over a greater or less area, by some other rock, usually sandstone. 1831 M. Russell *Egypt* xi. § 1 The relative positions of the great *rock-formations. 1754 Borlase *Antiq. Cornwall* 161 Of *Rock Idols. 1763 J. Hutchins in *Hem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees) II. 128, I am apt to think it was a rock idol. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* (1644) 7 Oct., An high and steepe mountainous ground consisting all of *rock marble. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geogr.* 15 The whole *rock-masses of the outer world. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4059 Its own selected hole in the *rock pool. 1886 Kipling *Departm. Ditties, Overland Mail*, From rice-field to *rock-ridge, from rock-ridge to spur. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxvii, A native of Zetland familiar..with every variety of *rock-scenery. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 245 A number of small caves and *rock-shelters in the Dordogne. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Vnder a *Rock side here will proyner chaunt merrie ditties. 1877 Squier *Peru* (1878) 493 These *rockslips are frequent among the Andes. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 126 The great changes..wrought in the underlying *rock-strata. 1850 Sir G. Wilkinson *Archit. Anc. Egypt* 92 *Rock Temples may be classified under three heads. *Ibid.* 109 The *rock tombs at Thebes.

b. With sbs. denoting markings upon rocks, as *rock-carving, -drawing, -inscription*, etc.

1861 G. Moore (*title-p.*), The Lost Tribes and the Saxons of the East,..with .translations of Rock-Records in India. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* v. 88 Rock-sculptures may often be..symbolic boundary marks. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 177 The long rock-inscription of Hamamât.

c. With abstract sbs., as *rock-accumulation, -arrangement, -disintegration*, etc.

1874 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 220 The direction of the streams never being in any degree influenced by the rock-dislocations. 1881 Judd *Volcanoes* 283 This work of rock-disintegration. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 71 During the long history of rock-accumulation. *Ibid.* 78 We catch sight of a general method in rock-arrangements.

d. In miscellaneous uses, as *rock-demon, -diamond, -fishing, -flower, -herb, -spring, -tackle.*

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 189 An early missionary account of a *rock-demon worshipped by the Huron Indians. 1836 Furness *Astrologer* I. 66 Jacinth, *rock-diamond, crystal, sapphires blue. 1740 R. Brookes (*title*), The Art of Angling, *Rock and Sea-Fishing. *c* 1800 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 32 Every where gathering *rock-flowers. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 570 There be likewise *Rock-Herbs; But I suppose those are where there is some Mould or Earth. 1712 Morton *Nat. Hist. Northants* 265 This County.. abounds with those called *Rock-Springs, that is, the lasting or perennial ones, whose Ducts or Chanels are in the Fissures or Intervalls of those Rocks. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 325 The pure outflow of a rock-spring. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 261 The shears, the windlass, and all the *rock tackle.

e. Placed after the words qualified. *rare.*

1562 Legh *Armory* A j, The fourth is a lugge and cuppe of Ruby rocke, in a field siluer. 1575 Lanehам *Let.* (1871) 51 Great Diamons, Emerauds, Rubyes, and Saphyres: poynted, tabld, rok, and roound.

7. Objective or objective genitive: **a.** With pres. ppples., as *rock-battering, -boring, -forming, -loving.*

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 13 *Rock-batt'ring Bumbards, Valour-murdering Guns. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 808 A good *rock-boring machine..ensures considerable economy in time and labour. 1893 J. W. Gregory (*title*), Tables for the determination of the *Rock-Forming Minerals, compiled by F. Lawinson-Læssing. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 38/1 Even the *rock-frequenting koodoos themselves made bad weather of it. *Ibid.* 37/2 It was just the country to suit the taste of the *rock-loving koodoos. 1886 Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 99 A *rock-melting temperature. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. v. 281 Like some mass of *rockpiercing strata of a different formation. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 656 O Arm that Kings dis-thrones: O Army-shaving Sword! *Rock-razing Hands!

b. With vbl. sbs., as *rock-blasting, -boring*, etc.

1838 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 292 The good science of rock-breaking. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 366 The great improvements in mining machinery, in rock-drilling, in explosives. 1885 Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 64 A similar process to rock-making. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 2/1 Putting to an end rock-climbing for some..time.

c. With agent-nouns (also forming names of machines), as *rock-breaker, -builder*, etc.

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 409 The fine ore and clay,..without sending them through the *rock-breakers, which the clay tends to choke up. 1881 — *Mining Gloss., Rock-breaker*, usually applied to a class of machines..in which the rock is crushed between two jaws. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 67 The principal *rock-builders among these microscopic organisms. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 2/1 Accustomed to the *rock-climbers of the Tyrol, we found our guides slow. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 136/1 The men do their own work without the use of a *rock crusher, but they seem to like the life. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1960/2 **Rock-pulverizer*, a machine or mill for breaking stone. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 11/1 Receiving a few bruises from vagrant *rock-throwers.

8. a. Instrumental and locative, as *rock-begirdled, -bestudded, -bound, -bred*, etc.

1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. i, *Rock-begirdled Gilmanscar. 1828 Wordsw. *Power of Sound* iii, From rocky steep and *rock-bestudded meadows. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. xi. 28 O shall my *Rock-bethreatned Soul be drown'd? 1840 Longf. *Wreck Hesperus* x, 'Tis a fog-bell on a *rock-bound coast! 1830 Scott *Auchindrane* I. i, As the *rock-bred eaglet soars Up to her nest. 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* I. xviii. 220 The glaciers descend..from an interior of lofty *rock-clad hills. *Ibid.* ix. 96 The same frowning cliffs and *rock-covered ice-belt. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 283/1 The *rock-cut tombs or temples in Nubia. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 120 Oh, *rock embosomed lawns, and snow-fed streams. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* VII. 253 The grassy *rock-encircled Pound. 1770 Hodson *Dedic. Temple of Solomon* 12 Down whose *Rock-encumber'd Side..roll'd the chrystal Stream. 1839 Talfourd *Gleucoe* III. ii, With grief For *rock-enthroned Scotland. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. *Eden* 548 *Rock-fal'n spowts, congealed by colder air. 1649 Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clv, They cleave *Rocke-firmed Towers. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *There would I be* II, The *rock-girded ocean. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 236 The *rock-girt Petra..., a gem in its mountain-setting. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 110 Comming next to *Rockereard Nottingham. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 562 A pine, *Rock-rooted, stretched athwart the vacancy Its swinging boughs. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 165 The little *rock-set basin not ten yards across. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* ii. (1900) 24 The *rock-strewn ridges were alive with armed men. 1842 A. de Vere *Song of Faith* 253 High in her cloudy court The *rock-throned osprey. 1833 Tennyson *Palace of Art* 71 You seem'd to hear them [*sc.* waves]..roar *rock-thwarted under bellowing caves. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Stanzas* vi, The *rock-torn plank and shattered spar.

b. Parasynthetic, as *rock-based, -crested, -faced, -roofed, -scarped, -wombed.*

1877 L. Morris *Epic of Hades* II. 100 To a wild headland, *rockbased in the sea. 1837 A. Tennent *Vis. Glencoe* 10 The *rock-crested Ailsa begirt with the wave. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 84/1 The substructure is a stylobate, or continuous pedestal, resting upon a deep *rock-faced plinth. 1889 *Cath Househ.* 30 Nov. 3 It is faced with coursed rock-faced ashlar. 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Prometheus* 22 Thy *rock-roof'd grottos arch'd by nature's hand. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 74 The gathered flocks into the rock-roofed cave. 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 2 A *rock-scarped table-land covered with a stunted shrub-like goise. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 208 For gain to dig the *rock-womb'd gold.

c. Similative, as *rock-fast, -firm, -hearted*; also *rock-heart.*

1647 Wm. Fenner *Wks.* (1658) 225 Can any rock-heart hold out and not be broken with the blowes of it? 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Innocent Ill* iii, Though savage, and rock-hearted those Appear, that weep not ev'n Romances woes. 1891 Hardy *Tess* (1900) 38/1 When .malignant possibilties stand rock-firm as facts. 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 23 What he constructed held rock-fast.

d. Misc., as *rock-free, -rushing* adjs.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Captains* 623 Rock-rushing Tempests do retreat, or charge. 1615 Chapman *Odyssey* VII. 391 A flood, Whose shores..on good aduantage stood, For my receit, rock-free, and fenc't from wind.

9. Special combs., as **rock-apostle**, St. Peter (in allusion to Matt. xvi. 18); **rock-berg**, a mass of rock resembling an iceberg; **rock-bind(ers)**, sandy shale (Gresley, 1883); **rock-biscuit**, a hard variety of fancy biscuit; **rock-bone** (see quots.); **rock-bottom**, bed-rock, used *attrib.* in the sense 'lowest possible'; **rock-bun**, = *rock-cake*; **rock butter** (see Butter *sb.*[1] 3); **rock-cake**, a small cake or bun with a rugged surface; **rock candy** (see sense 4 a); **rock cocoa** (see quot.); **rock coral**, ? coral of a massive form; **rock cork**, a light variety of asbestos; pilolite; **rock cotton**, ? mineral cotton (see Cotton *sb.*[1] 7); **rock-craft**, skill in climbing, or moving among, rocks; **rock-drill**, a rock-boring instrument or machine; **rock English**, the mixed English of Gibraltar; **rock fever**, an enteric fever common at Gibraltar; Malta or Mediterranean fever; **rock-fire** (see quot.); **rock-flesh**, a spongy variety of asbestos; **rock-flint**, impure flint; chert; **rock-flour**, = *rock-meal*; **rock-froth**, fused lava much inflated by bubbles of steam or gas; **rock-garden**, a garden consisting of rocks and rock-plants; so *rock-gardening*; **rock gas**, natural gas obtained by boring through rock; **rock-hammer**, a hammer used for rock-breaking; **rock harmonicon, -head, -honey, -hopping** (see quots.); **rock-isinglass** (see Gypsine *a.*); **rock leather**, a variety of asbestos, mountain leather; **rock lizard, -marl, -marrow, -meal, -milk, -mine, -nosing** (see quots.); **rock-paper**, a very thin and flexible variety of asbestos; † **rock-ray**, a line or reef of rocks; **rock scorpion**, = *rock lizard*; **rock silk**, a silky variety of asbestos; **rock-soap**, a kind of bole; mountain soap; **rock sugar** (see sense 4 a); **rock tar**, petroleum; **rock-wood**, a compact variety of asbestos.

1865 Ruskin *Sesame* I. § 24 The strong angels of whom the *rock-apostle is the image. 1865 Burritt *Walk Land's End* 242 The tors looked like *rockbergs, once floating on the great revolving drift. 1893 Emile Hérissé *Pastry Making* 84 Raspberry *Rock Biscuits. Proceed as in making Almond Rock Biscuits. 1862 Ramsay *Rock Spec.* 71 Argillaceous sandstones..which pass under the name of 'rock' or '*rock binds'. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* I. v § 6 Among many varieties both in the Inner and the Outer Ear, those which appear in the Passage into the *Rock-bone, are remarkable. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 390 In.. the os petrosum or rock-bone of the ear, they grow into a substance hard as steel. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct., Boots, shoes and rubbers in great variety and at *rock-bottom prices. 1893 Emile Hérissé *Pastry Making* 140 Finish as in making the preceding *Rock Buns. 1805 Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 30 *Rock Butter..appears to have nearly the same constituent parts as alum. 1883 Mrs. Clarke *Plain Cookery* 71 *Rock Cakes. 1886 *Confectioner's Receipt Bk.* 26 Rock Cakes .when baked..will have a rough, irregular surface. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 203 Garnish with *rock candy sweetmeats. 1815 Mar. Edgeworth *Love & Law.* III. xliii, A knot of rock-candy. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 7/2 That *rock cocoa was a recognised article of commerce, manufactured of cocoa, starch, and sugar in such quantities as to be easily soluble in water. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2217 It very much resembles a piece of white unpolished *Rock Coral. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 439 *Rock Cork .occurs sometimes massive, sometimes in plates and with impressions. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 174 Asbestos, rock cork, and other minerals. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* ii. 21 A vein of fibrous serpentine, yielding '*rock cotton', for packing steam pistons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 3/1 The difference between snowcraft and *rockcraft. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 37 Had it not been for the Burleigh *rock-drill the work would have been abandoned long since. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* (1843) III. xiv. 272 They were..conversing in the rock Spanish, or *rock English, as the fit took them. 1897 Hughes *Mediterranean Fever* 21 The idea of a specifically distinct '*Rock Fever' cannot be entertained. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1960/1 **Rock-fire*, an incendiary composition which burns slowly and is difficult to extinguish 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 439 *note*, *Rock flesh. 1822 P. Cleaveland *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) I. 407 When in thick, spongy plates, it has been called rock or fossil flesh. 1883 *Science* I. 404/1 Much *rock-flour, washed away by the sub-glacial streams. 1878 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* iii. 84 The whole liquid mass may swell into a *rock froth, which rises to the lip of the crater. 1836 Furness *Astrologer* I. *note*, Poet. Wks. (1858) 132 The grotto, *rock-gardens, and fossils of the late Thomas Birds. 1849 *Florist* 229 A more appropriate ornament for *rock-gardening could hardly be met with. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 408 In preparing ore for the stamps,..I used merely *rock-hammers. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, **Rock harmonicon*, an instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking graduated lengths of rock crystal with a hammer. 1885 [see Harmonicon]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 960 The outcrop or basset edge of the strata, called by miners the *rock-head. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* xxix. 467 It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section down to the rock-head in such a place. 1815 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* x. (1818) I. 332 What is called *rock honey in some parts of America,. is the produce of wild bees, which suspend their clusters..to a rock. 1887 Goode *Fisheries & Fish. Indust. U. S.* II. 437 The end of the rope is thrown to a boat just outside the breakers, and the raft of blubber is towed to the tender or vessel. This rafting process is called by the sealers '*rock-hopping'. 1695 *Phil Trans.* XIX. 151 Built of Gypsine Stone, or *Rock-Ising-glass, resembling Alabaster, but not so hard. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 439 *note*, The plate-shaped variety is named *rock leather. 1822 P. Cleaveland *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) I. 407 Its plates have also received the trivial names of rock or mountain leather, rock paper, &c., according to the .. thickness and flexibility, which they possess. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* (1843) III. xiv. 269 He was..what is called a *rock lizard, that is, a person born at Gibraltar of English parents. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 147 Shell-marl, containing in parts tufaceous limestone, provincially termed '*rock-marl'. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 411 Where solidified by the subsequent percolation of calcareous waters, it is known as rock-marl. 1837 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 158 It..answers to the description of Lithomarge or *rock-marrow. 1887 *Cassell's Dict.*, **Rock-meal*, a white cotton-like variety of carbonate of lime, occurring as an efflorescence, falling into a powder when touched. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 471 *Rock Milk. Its colour is yellowish white. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* VI. 503/1 Rock milk is an absurd name for a variety of carbonate of lime which occurs in the form of a fine white powder in the crevices of calcareous rocks. *a* 1650 Boate *Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1652) 126 Of the second sort of Iron-mine, called *Rock-mine. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Rock mine*, salt-mining term; the local name for a rock salt mine. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 527/1 Only the larger individuals, however,. come close down along the land of the west side. These the ships send their boats out to intercept, and this forms the inshore fishing or '*rock-nosing'. 1822 *Rock-paper [see *rock-leather* above]. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 93 Then we grate on *rockrayes [L. *cautes*], and bancks of stoanye Pachynus. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Rock-Scorpion*, a name applied to persons born at Gibraltar. 1878 Heddle in *Mineral. Mag.* II. 215 One side of these veins is sheathed with a variety of this mineral [*i. e.* pilolite], which may be well described under the name of *rock silk. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 395 *Rock Soap. is massive and disseminated. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 456 The ground rock-soap is placed in wooden vats. 1736 Bailey *Household Dict.* s.v., To make *Rock-sugar. 1854 R. D. Thomson *Cycl. Chem.* 441 *Rock..Tar, or Mineral Naphtha. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 449 *Rock Wood. 1821 Ure *Dict. Chem., Rock-wood*: see Asbestus.

b. In names of animals, as **rock badger**, the Cape hyrax (see Badger *sb.*[2] 1 c); **rock barnacle**, a cirriped of the genus *Balanus*; **rock-borer**, a bivalve mollusc of the family *Petricolidæ*; † **rock buck**, the ibex; **rock cavy**, a Brazilian species of cavy (*Cavia rupestris*); **rock crab**, a crab frequenting rocky coasts, esp. the American *Cancer irroratus*; † **rock doe**, the female ibex; **rock goat**, the ibex; **rock hare**, a variety of hare native to the Cape; **rock kangaroo** (see Kangaroo *sb.* 2); **rock limpet**, the common limpet; **rock lobster**, a crustacean of the family *Palinuridæ*, to which the crayfish belongs; † **rock marder**, the stone-marten (G. *steinmarder*); **rock mouse** (see quot.); **rock-noser**, the right whale; **rock oyster** (see quot. *a* 1774); **rock-piercer**, a worm of the genus *Terebella*; **rock rabbit**, a rodent of the genus *Hyrax*, esp. the Syrian and South African species; **rock rat**, (*a*) = *rock mouse*; (*b*) a South African rodent (*Petromys typicus*); **rock seal**, the common seal (*Phoca vitulina*); **rock**

serpent, (*a*) = *rock snake*; (*b*) a poisonous Indian snake of the genus *Bungarus*; **rock shell** (see quot. 1848); **rock slater**, a wood-louse of the genus *Ligia*; **rock snail** (see quots.); **rock snake**, a python, esp. *P. reticulatus* or *molurus*; **rock squid** (see quot.); **rock squirrel**, a variety of squirrel native to Ceylon; **rock wallaby**, = *rock kangaroo*; **rock whelk** (see quot.); **rock whistler**, the Alpine marmot; **rock worm** (?).

1792 KERR *Anim. Kingd.* 285 Bastard African Marmot, or *Rock Badger. 1824 [see BADGER *sb.*² 1 c]. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 828 The *Rock Barnacle inhabits the entire North Atlantic coasts of both continents. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 149 *Rock-Borers. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. ii. ii. 25 A very great Horn of the *Rock-Buck, or of the *Ibex mas.* 1771 PENNANT *Synops. Quadrup.* 244 *Rock Cavy. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 29 The Rock Cavy is considered as an excellent article of food, and is even superior to the rabbet. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 277/2 The Rock Cavy, distinguished by its short, blunt nails, is found in rocky situations throughout Brazil. 1871–2 in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 766 The common '*Rock Crab', *Cancer irroratus*, is generally common under the large rocks near low-water mark. 1887 in Goode *Fisheries & Fish. Indust. U.S.* II. 658 The large red rock crab (*Echidnocerossetimanus*) of the Farallone Islands. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. ii. ii. 24 The *Rock-Doe, *Ibex fœmina*, a kind of wild Goat. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1643) 475 There is another Goat called the *Rock-goat, differing from the rest. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 116 The Rock-goat is as well known in the Cape countries as he is in Europe. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* Switzerland 282 Among the animals peculiar to the Alps may be first named the ibex, or rock goat. 1848 G. R. WATERHOUSE *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* II 93 The *Rock Hare..is about equal in size to the Common Hare. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 127/2 The *rock kangaroo (*Macropus rupestris*), remarkable for its bushy fox-like tail. 1846, 1863 [see KANGAROO 2]. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 272/1 The rock-wallabies, or rock-kangaroos belong to these mountains. 1859–62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 346/2 These shells are usually found fixed upon rocks on the shore, hence their name of *Rock limpets. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 780 The Spiny Lobster or *Rock Lobster—*Palinurus interruptus.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 386 They come sometimes to houses and to rocks; for which..it is called a House-marder and *Rock-marder. 1792 KERR *Anim. Kingd.* 234 *Rock Mouse,..*Mus saxatilis*...Inhabits the eastern parts of Siberia. 1898 *Nat. Sci.* June 411 From their habit of hugging the shore..these whales are known as '*rock-nosers'. 1716 *Petiveriana* I. 130 This resembles the Virginia *Rock-Oyster. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII 51 The oysters..found sticking to rocks at the bottom of the sea, and usually called rock-oysters. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 17 The small rock-oyster of New South Wales is excellent in its way, although inferior to the Carlingford. 1783 BARBUT *Vermes* 63, 10th Genus, The *Rock Piercer. ..The body is filiform. 1849 CRAIG s.v. *Rock*, **Rock-rabbit*, the Hyrax syriacus,..is a small rabbit-like animal, both in point of colour and size, but has no tail 1892 HAGGARD *Nada* 211 The sides of it were sheer, offering no foothold except to the rock-rabbits and the lizards. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 450 *Rock Rat, *Mus Saxatilis.* 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 72 The Mus Saxatilis or Rock Rat was first described by Dr. Pallas. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 62 The Harbor Seal..is also often termed Bay Seal,..and also *Rock Seal (*Steen-Kobbe*). *a* 1801 PULTENEY *View Writ. Linnæus* (1805) 229 *Rock-shell. Aperture terminating in a straight spout. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 87 The fishermen of the northern coasts of Ireland occasionally saw, what they called the great rock-shell. 1849 CRAIG s.v. *Rock*, In Conchology, *Rock shells*, the common name of certain univalves, characterized by the long straight canal which terminates the mouths of their shells. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 646/2 In the '*rock-slater', *Ligia*.., the embryo is bent upwards within the egg. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 115 *Helix Lapicida*, *Rock Snail..: a land shell. Inhabits clefts of rocks. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 44 *Helix lapicida*, Rock Snail-shell. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 119/1, I suddenly detected an enormous old *rock-snake stealing in beneath a mass of rock beside me. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 127 A rock-snake, *python reticulatus*,..a beautiful specimen at least ten feet long. 1839 BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 68 It was that species of sepia, which is called by whalers '*rock-squid'. 1852 F. F. KELAART *Prodr. Faunæ Zeylanicæ* 49 The common *Rock Squirrel. 1841 J. GOULD *Monograph Macropodidæ* I. pl. 5 The Great *Rock Wallaby..inhabits summits of sterile and rocky mountains. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* viii. 58 A light active chap, spinning over the stones like a rock-wallaby. 1819 WM. TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 14 *Buccinum Lapillus*, *Rock Whelk. 1865 *Intellect. Obs.* 113 The *Rock-whistler (*Arctomys*). 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* 289 Baits, natural...These include..*rockworms, prawns, 'red bait', small fish.

c. In names of birds, as **rock babbler**, a South African bird of the genus *Chætops*; **rock bunting** (see quot.); **rock-cock**, a bird of the genus *Rupicola*, a 'cock of the rock'; †**rock cormorant**, ? the shag; **rock crow**, = ROCK-THRUSH; **rock duck**, the harlequin duck; **rock fowl**, a bird that haunts rocks; **rock goose**, the kelp goose (KELP¹ 4); **rock grouse**, (*a*) = *rock ptarmigan*; (*b*) the ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*); **rock-hawk**, the merlin; **rock-hopper (penguin)**, a species of crested penguin (*Eudyptes chrysocome*); **rock lark**, = *rock pipit*; **rock manakin**, the crested manakin (see quots. and MANIKIN 3); **rock martin** (see quots.); †**rock martinet** (see MARTINET¹ 1, quot. 1544); **rock parakeet**, an Australian grass-parakeet (*Euphema petrophila*); **rock partridge**, (*a*) the white grouse or ptarmigan; (*b*) the Greek or Barbary partridge (PARTRIDGE B. 2); **rock pebbler** (see quot.); **rock pipit**, the sea-lark (*Anthus obscurus*) of the British Islands; **rock plover**, *local U.S.*, the purple sandpiper; **rock ptarmigan**, the American species, *Lagopus rupestris*; **rock sandpiper**, *Tringa striata* or *maritima*; **rock shrike** (see quot.); **rock snipe**, = *rock sandpiper*; **rock sparrow**, a bird of the genus *Petronia*; **rock swallow**, a swallow that builds its nest upon a cliff, esp. *Cotile* or *Hirundo rupestris*; **rock swift**, the white-throated swift of N.W. America (*Panyptila saxatilis*); **rock warbler, wren** (see quots.).

1875–84 SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Afr.* 217 *Chætops Auriantius*, Orange-breasted *Rock-Babbler. *Ibid.* 218 *Chætops Pycnopygius*, Damara Rock-Babbler. *Ibid.* 490 *Fringillaria Tahapisi*, *Rock Bunting. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIV. 192/2 Guianan, or Orange *Rockcock. Rather larger than a Wood Pigeon. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Nosf. Birds* Wks. (Bohn) III 315 The *rock cormorant..breedeth in the rocks, in northern counties. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 252 *Rock crow...Breeds in crevices of rocks. 1704 *Churchill's Voy.* II. 185/2 This Country [the Cape]..abounds in..*Rock-ducks with yellow necks, Teal [etc.]. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 150 Of the *rock-fowl, the puffins fly away to the Mediterranean. 1876 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 369 It [*Bernicla antarctica*] lives exclusively on rocky parts of the sea-coast; hence the name '*Rock-Goose', given to it by sailors. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II 312 *Rock Gr[ouse]...Never takes shelter in the woods, but sits on the rocks, or burrows in the snow. 1831 RICHARDSON in *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 330 The rock grouse, in its manners and mode of living, resembles the willow grouse. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Rock-Grouse*, the Ptarmigan. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* III. 317 *Falco Æsalon*, the Merlin Falcon. Stone Falcon. 'Rock Hawk. 1875 KIDDER *Nat. Hist. Kerguelen Isl.* I. 46 The whaler's epithet '*rock-hopper' is in this case particularly well applied, since they are the most agile of all penguins, skipping from rock to rock. *Ibid.* 9, I discovered a lot of nests, near a rookery of *rock-hopper' penguins. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 427 We discovered these birds in great plenty on the coast of South Wales, where it was known by some of the natives by the name of *rock lark. 1888 SAXBY *Lads of Lunda* 259 I'll never kill a rock-lark while I live. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 518 *Rock Manakin, *Pipra rupicola*,. inhabits various parts of Surinam, Cayenne, & Guiana, in rocky situations. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. XIX. 210 The rock-manakin with gilded plumage (Pipra rupicola), one of the most beautiful birds of the tropics. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 363/1 The European species of this family are the Swift..; the *Rock-Martin [etc.]. 1883 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 581/2 The Rock-Martin of Europe, *Hirundo* or *Biblis rupestris*. 1888 SCLATER & HUDSON *Argentine Ornith.* I. 30 *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*, Red-backed Rock-martin. 1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* II. 76 *Rock-Parraket. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. I. 217 This is called by the natives *Uscathachish*, by the English, *Rock-Partridge. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. S. Waters* 267 The rock-partridge, or *bartavelle*, is also found, but is rare. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.*, **Rock-Pebbler*, another name for the black-tailed Parrakeet. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 427 *Rock Pipit (*Anthus rupestris*). 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 175 The Rock Pipit is very similar in form and colour to the last species [i.e. the Meadow Pipit]. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 182 It is the Rock-bird, *Rock-Plover, and Rock Snipe at Rowley and Salem, Mass. 1819 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 290 *Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*). 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 235 Rock Ptarmigan. Tail black, with a black transocular stripe. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, **Rock Sandpiper*, the Purple Sandpiper. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 302 *Rock shrike, *Lanius infaustus*. 1888 *Rock snipe (see *rock-plover* above). 1879 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 192 The Mountain-Finches..may be regarded as pointing first to the *Rock Sparrows (*Petronia*) and then to the true Sparrows (*Passer*). 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 569 *Hirundo rupestris*, *Rock Sw[allow]. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 7 Lark and chat and rock-swallow leaped to wing. 1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 265 White-throated or *Rock Swift. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austr.* III. pl. 69 *Origma Rubricata*, *Rock-Warbler. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. (1868) 215 The bird..is called indifferently the Rock Warbler, or the Cataract Bird. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 85 *Rock Wren. Brownish gray,..everywhere speckled with black and white dots. 1882 BULLER *Man. Birds N. Zeal.* 15 *Xenicus Gilviventris*, Rock-wren.

d. In names of fishes, as **rock bass**, a name given to several American fishes, as the red-eye or goggle-eye (*Amboplites rupestris*), the striped bass, and black sea-bass; †**rock-beard**, some American fish; **rock beauty**, a coral-fish of the genus *Holacanthus*; **rock blackfish** (see quot.); **rock codling**, a North American species of cod; **rock cook**, a species of wrasse; **rock eel, flounder** (see quots.); **rock goby**, the black goby; **rock grenadier** (see quot.); **rock gurnard**, (*a*) the French gurnard; (*b*) an Australian fish of the genus *Centropogon*; **rock hind** (see quot. 1867); **rock ling**, an Australian sea-fish (see quot.); **rock native** (see NATIVE *sb.* 8 b); **rock perch**, † (*a*) some American fish; (*b*) an Australian coral-fish; **rock podler**, the whiting pollack; **rock pouter**, = POUTER *sb.*¹ 3; †**rock ray**, the thornback; **rock salmon**, (*a*) the coalfish; (*b*) an American fish of the genus *Seriola*; **rock shark, sparus** (see quots.); **rock sturgeon**, the American lake-sturgeon; **rock-sucker**, the sea-lamprey; **rock toadfish, trout, whiting** (see quots.).

?1811 LESUEUR *Hist. Poissons* III. 88 Le centrarchus .. sous le nom anglais de '*rock basse'. 1892 *Daily News* 14 July 5/5 Rock and strawberry bass abound in the Delaware and Schuykill Rivers after the successful planting of four years ago. *c* 1702 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 411 The *Rock-beard. Tis fat and good Meat, easily skinn'd. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 410 There is a small species (*Serranus trifurcus*) resembling the Sea Bass which has been found only in the vicinity of Charleston.., where it is called the *Rock Black fish. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. Fishes 246 The *rock codling .., which they take near Cape Isabella. 1859–62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 118/2 The British species are.. the Sea-wife (*Acantholabrus yarrellii*); the *Rock-cook (*Acantholabrus exoletus*). 1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 29 Their habits closely resembling those of the '*Rock-eel' (*Murænoides muconatus*). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Craig-flook*, the smear-dab, or *rock-flounder. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 153 An example..which differed..greatly in appearance from what is usual with the *Rock Goby. 1836 RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 254 *Macrourus rupestris*, *Rock Grenadier. 1836 YARRELL *Brit Fishes* I. 41 French Gurnard, and *Rock gurnard. 1859–62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 121/1 The British species are—the Red Gurnard,..or Gaverick (*Trigla cuculus*); the Rock Gurnard (*Tr. lineata*). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Rock-Hind*, a large fish of tropical regions, *Serranus catus*. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 179 Flying Fish and Jack Fish are good eating, and likewise the Rock Hind. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.* 392/1 The Australian *Rock-Ling is *Genypterus australis*,..family *Ophidiidæ*. *c* 1702 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 415 The *Rock-Pearch. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.*, *Rock-Perch*, the name given in Melbourne to the..Coral-fishes. It is not a true Perch. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. 384 Whiting-Pollack.., *Rock Podler. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 6/3 Small haddocks and *rock pouters—cheap, common fish—are often..sold at a high price for whiting. 1612 COTGR., *Raye bouclée*, the *Rock-Ray; the Ray whose backe is set thicke with little knuiles, not vnlike vnto buckles. 1881 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 295 *Gadus virens*,.. locally..*rock salmon, saithe. 1882 *Bulletin U.S. Fish Commission* I. 42 The 'Rock Salmon' of Pensacola. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 336 *Rock shark, *Squalus stellaris*...Native of the European seas. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. 448 *Rock Sparus, *Sparus Rupestris*...Native of the Northern seas, frequenting the shores. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 258 There is also..a large, brilliantly colored form [of sculpin], known as the 'Sea raven', *'Rock Toad-fish', or 'Deep-water Sculpin'. 1844–8 RICHARDSON *Ichthyol.* 77/1 *Galaxias alepidotus*. New Zealand. Named..*'Rock-trout' by Cook's sailors 1876 GOODE *Anim. Res. U.S.* 65 Rock trout (*Chirus constellatus*). 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N.S.W.* 25 *Odax semifasciatus*, known locally as the '*rock-whiting', 'stranger, &c

e. In names of plants, as **rock alyssum**, the gold-dust (*Alyssum saxatile*); **rock beauty**, an Alpine and Pyrenean plant (*Draba pyrenaica*) with lilac flowers; **rock brake(s)**, the parsley fern; **rock button-flower**, a tropical flower of the genus *Gomphia*; **rock candytuft** (see quot.); **rock cantaloup**, a species of melon; **rock chestnut-oak**, a North American species of oak-tree (*Quercus prinus*); **rock cist, cistus**, = ROCK-ROSE; **rock club-moss** (see quot.); **rock elm**, a North American species, *Ulmus racemosa*; †**rock germander**, a species of veronica; **rock hair** (see quot. 1861); †**rock herb** (?); **rock kelp**, = ROCK-WEED; **rock knotweed**, various species of *Polygonum*; **rock lily**, (*a*) a cryptogamous plant of tropical America; (*b*) an Australian orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*); **rock lychnis**, a lychnis of the sub-genus *Viscaria*; **rock madwort**, = *rock alyssum*; **rock maple**, the sugar maple; **rock mint** (see MINT *sb.*² 2); **rock moss**, (*a*) the orchil lichen; (*b*) cudbear; **rock oak**, = *rock chestnut-oak*; **rock onion** (see ONION *sb.* 2); **rock parsley** (see quots. and PARSLEY 2); **rock pine** (see quot.); †**rock rampion**, a species of campanula, *Campanula pyramidalis*; †**rock sage** (see quot.); **rock samphire**, (*a*) common samphire or sea-fennel; (*b*) marsh samphire or glasswort; **rock savory** (see quot.); **rock scorpion-grass, sedge, silk, speedwell, stone-crop** (see quots. and these names); **rock tripe** (see quot.)

1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 632 *Pteris atropurpurea*, *Rock Brake. 1859 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 33 The Rock Brakes is a mountain Fern, choosing to grow in stony situations. It is comparatively rare and local. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* IX. § 90 *Rock Button-Flower..growing luxuriently wild, about that Fertile Promontory the Cape of Good Hope. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 149 *Iberis Saxatilis*, *Rock Candy Tuft. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Ayr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p. vii, *Melons*,.. *Rock Cantaleupe, Black rock Cantaleupe. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 7 From two of these hills, which were occupied by three plants each, 6½ brace..of the rock-cantelope melon, were cut. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/2 *Rockcist, *Helianthemum*. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II 141 Many species of Rockcist are commonly cultivated in shrubberies and on rock-work. 1836 FURNESS *Astrologer* I. 14 Where the *rock-cistus scents the vernal morn. 1873 [see CISTUS]. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 48 *Lycopodium rupestre*, *rock Club-moss. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 85 *Rock Elm..is extensively used for boat-building. 1853 MOODIE *Life Clearings* 26 Its rocky banks..are fringed with..rock-elm, that queen of the Canadian forest. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 *Rock Germander, *Veronica*. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 858 *Muscus corallinus saxatilis*,..*Rock Hair. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 180 The *lichen jubatus*, or rock-hair in exulcerations of the skin. 1861 H. MAC-

MILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 94 A very curious lichen called rock-hair (*Alectoria jubata*), which covers with its beard-like tufts the trunks of almost every tree. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 73 The Leaves of the great *Rock Herb, are very like unto a Man's Tongue. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 70 So also the *rock-lily, a name sometimes given to *Selaginella convoluta*. 1879 H. N. MOSELEY *Naturalist on Challenger* 270 (N.S W.), A luxuriant vegetation, with huge masses of Staghorn Fern (*Platycerium*) and 'rock-lilies' (orchids). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lychnis*, The dwarf jumper leaved *rock lychnis. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II 150, 2. *Alyssum Saxatile*, *Rock Mad Wort, or Yellow Alyssum. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 68 A ridge.. covered with the *rock or sugar maple, or sugar-wood 1866 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) I. 206 Two noble rock-maples arched over with their dense foliage the little red gate. 1793-8 NEMNICH *Polygl.-Lex.* v. 957 *Rock moss, *Lichen roccella*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 377 Most of which lichens are imported from Sweden and Norway, under the name of rock moss. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 527 Orchella weed, dyer's weed, rock moss. 1773 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 172 Resolved .. that the *rock-oak aforesaid with stones about it is the southwest corner of Midletown. 1852 C. MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 99 It is known as the rock oak, from the situations in which it is found. 1611 COTGR., *Persil de Roc*, .. *Rocke Parseley, stone Parseley. 1744 J. WILSON *Synop. Brit. Pl.* 72 *Faucedanum*, Rock Parsley. 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 168 Curled Rock-brake, Mountain Parsley, or Rock Parsley. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 546 *Frenela robusta*.. is known as '*Rock Pine' in Western New South Wales. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 67/2 The *Rock Rampions, or the Steeple Bell-flower, the leaves grow in a bunch like Primroses, the Bells by multitudes hanging..one above another Pyramidically to the top..and a pointel in the middle. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 135 Thys kinde [of sideritis]..may be called in English Yronwurt or *Rock Sage. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 427 *Rocke Sampier hath many fat and thicke leaues. 1744 J. WILSON *Synop. Brit. Pl.* 13 Saltwort is used for a pickle at Newcastle upon Tyne, where they call it Rock-sampire. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* II. 419 *Crithmum*, the genuine rock-samphire of the English. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Rock-semper*, .. rock samphire. A favourite dish with those living on the banks of the Humber. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 96 *Satureia Rupestris*, *Rock Savory. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 47 *Rock Scorpion-grass. .. This beautiful species is a mountain plant. 1859 — *Brit. Grasses* 25 *Rock Sedge,.. a very rare plant, from 3-6 inches high. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* IV. 74 The Herb was like Dodder, Wherefore it may be call'd Water or *Rock Silk. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 91 Blue *Rock Speedwell..is a mountain flower. 1822 *Garden* 22 July 60/1 All the Rock Speedwells with which I am acquainted are beautiful. 1806 WILLICH *Domest. Encycl.* IV. 143 The *rupestre*, or *Rock Stonecrop,..differs from the preceding species [i. e. yellow stonecrop] only in its smaller flowers. 1865 *Treas. Bot.* 1172/2 *Tripe de Roche*. This name, or that of *Rock Tripe, is given in North America, in consequence of the blistered thallus, to several species of lichens belonging to *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*, but especially to the latter.

Rock (rɒk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4, 6 roc, 5–6 rok(k, 6– rock; 4–5 rokke, 4–7 rocke. [Corresponds to MDu. *rocke* (Du. *rok*), also later *rocken* (Du. *rokken*), MLG. *rocken*, OIIG. *rocco, ro(c)cho* (MHG. *rocke, roche*, G. *rocken*), ON. *rokkr* (Icel. *rokkur*, Norw. *rokk*, Sw. *rock*, Da. *rok*). It is not clear whether the word is native English, or a later adoption from the Continent. The Ital. *rocca*, Sp. *rueca*, Pg. *roca* are supposed to be of Teutonic origin.]

1. A distaff. Now *arch.* or *Hist.*

c 1320 *Northern Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* VII. 146 Hic am an ald quyne and a lam;..Wit my roc y me fede *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 535 *Conoil, trahul, et ramum*, Rokke, reel, and besme. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 33 Sardanapallus..was founde..drawenge purpulle of a rocke. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. v. 721 His oysse was mare wise rok to spyn þan landis to þe crowne to wyn. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 290 He made his doghters to be clothe-makers, & for to lere at spyn on þe rokk. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 237 b, A rocke or a distaffe lade with flexe or wolle. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 80 b, When wilt thou come to my house, swete wenche, with thy rocke and thy spindle? 1607 BEN JONSON *Entertainm. at Theobalds* 32 The three Parcæ,..the one holding the rock, the other the spindle, and the third the sheeres. *a* 1687 H. MORE *Cont. Remark. Stories* (1689) 424 Once as Alice sat spinning, the Rock or Distaff leapt several times out of the wheel. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, Speak that again, and trembling dread my rock. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 260 The exchange of the rock and spindle for the spinning-wheel was the first capital improvement. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 405 The flax, rendered straight and smooth by hackling, is wrapped loosely round the rock, from which it is gradually drawn by the left hand. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* 1 **/2 The operation of spinning is carried on by drawing out the fibre from the rock, and supplying it regularly to the fly. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 41 Coarse and brown The thread was that her rock gave forth.

fig. 1737 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 241 It is easy for God to give wicked men another tow in their rock than to molest the Lord's people. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 Feb., Perhaps she has no tow on her rock.

2. A distaff together with the wool or flax attached to it; the quantity of wool or flax placed on a distaff for spinning.

15.. *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* viii, Than hame he ran to an rok of tow, And he satt doun to say the spynning. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* VI. 77 Her mother .. at [the] fire, who had to spin A rock, whose tincture with sea-purple shin'd. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Rocke, ofte rocksel*, a Rock of yarne, or the yarne hanging on the Rock. 1735 in Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Now it will be twelve o'clock And more; for I've spun off my rock. 1768 A. ROSS *Songs, Rock & Wee Pickle Tow* i, She louted her down, an' her rock took a low. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 100 She had just spun off a rock of flax. 1856 [see 3]. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., To 'spin off a rock'—to finish off the quantity of material on the rock.

† b. *fig.* (See quot. and ROCKING *sb.*) *Obs.*

1793 *Stat. Acc. Scotland, Muirkirk* VII. 613 When one neighbour says to another,..'I am coming over with my rock,' he means no more than to tell him that he intends soon to spend an evening with him.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rock-spun* adj.; **rock-guards**, *dial.*, young men escorting girls to or from a rocking; **rock-stick**, *dial.*, = sense 1.

1769 *Dubl. Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 Superfine rockspun and common poplins. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 64 Frae house to house the rock gairds went. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 721 *Rock*, a portion of flax wrapped round a stick called the rock-stick, attached to a spinning-wheel.

b. **Rock Day, Monday** (see quots. 1841).

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. 108 Rock, & plow Mondaies gams sal gang, with Saint-feast & Kirk-sights. 1602–23 [see HOCKEY[1] 2]. 1838 SIR H. NICOLAS *Chronol.* (ed. 2) 169 Rock Day, or St. Distaff's day, the day after Twelfth day, *i.e.* Jan. 7. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Aevi Cal.* I. 138 The day after Twelfth Day, was called Rock Day,.. because women on that day resumed their spinning, which had been interrupted by the sports of Christmas. *Ibid.* 139 The Monday following Twelfth day, was for the same reason, denominated Rock Monday.

Rock (rɒk), *sb.*[3] [f. ROCK *v.*[1]] The action of the vb. ROCK[1]; a movement or swaying to and fro, or a spell of this.

1823 CHALMERS *Mem.* (1851) III. 4, I dislike the idea of him getting such a rock upon the occasion [of a voyage]. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. 61 Giving the cradle a final and heavy rock, he left the house. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xv. (1900) 284 Dick adjusted himself comfortably to the rock and pitch of the [camel's] pace.

† **Rock**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.*[—1] Some species of dog.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 330 With deep mouth'd Jowlers too, and Rocks.

Rock, obs. form of ROC, ROKE *sb.*

Rock (rɒk), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 roccian, 3, 5 rocken, 5 rokken; 4 rocky, rokky, 4–5 rokk(e, 4–7 rocke, 5 roke, 5–6 *Sc.* rok, 6– rock. [Late OE. *roccian*, app. f. the Teutonic stem *rukk-*, derivatives of which are cited under RICH *v.*[2] It is not clear whether MDu. and MHG. *rocken* (Da. *rokke*) are to be equated with OE. *roccian*, or are mere variants of the usual *rucken*.]

1. *trans.* To move (a child) gently to and fro in a cradle, in order to soothe or send it to sleep. Also in fig. contexts.

a 1100 in Kluge *Ags. Lesebuch* (ed. 2) 89 Heo hine baðede & beðede & smerede & bær & frefrede & swaðede & roccode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Heo makeð of hire tunge cradel to þes deofles bearn, & rocked hit þeorneliche ase nurice. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 402 *Femme bercelet berce*, Woman childe in cradul rokkith. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 Gentil men children beeþ i-tauȝt to speke Frensche from þe tyme þat þey beeþ i-rokked in here cradel. 14.. W. PARIS *Cristine* 318 (Horstm. 1878), Ther she laye als innocente In credylle rokkede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Rokke chylder, yn a cradyle, *cunagito, motito*. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1 Go rocke the chylde, here you nat howe he cryeth. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1186 Lo, in this hollow cradle take thy rest, My throbbing heart shall rock thee day and night. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, That's not my native place, where I was rockt. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, 1st Nem. Ode* vi, The big-limm'd Babe in his huge Cradle lay, Too weighty to be rockt by Nurses hands, Wrapt in purple swadling bands. 1796 *Grose's Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., He was rocked in a stone kitchen; a saying meant to convey the idea that the person spoken of is a fool, his brains having been disordered by the jumbling of his cradle. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 81 This pale bosom, thy cradle and bed, Will it rock thee not, infant? 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXV. (1878) 437, I remember rocking you in your cradle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of the wind, sea, earth, sleep, etc.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 19 Wilt thou..Seale vp the Ship-boyes Eyes, and rock his Braines In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge? 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 237 Sleepe rocke thy Braine. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, To rock your baby thoughts in the cradle of sleepe. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 433 Surely, he were a bold man, that could sleep, while the earth rocks him. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 141 A geographer born and bred, ..rockt from his child-hood on the seas. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 44 Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees, Rock'd in the cradle of the western breeze. 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 256 It was rocked in the cradle of the wind.

2. To bring into a state of slumber, rest, or peace by gentle motion to and fro. Const. *to*, *into*, or *asleep*. Also *fig.*

a 1400 *Seven Sages* in *MS. Cott. Galba E. ix.* fol. 26 b, Ye third wasshes ye shetes oft, And rokkes it on slepe soft. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xv. 11 Resoun hadde reuthe on me, and rokked me a-slepe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 376 We ben noo children for to be rokked a slepe. 1584 LYLY *Sappho* III. iv, I shoulde bee quickly rocked into a deepe rest. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 317 It is one of Sathans principall businesses to rocke men asleepe in it. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xiv. 5 Blow Ignorance; O thou, whose idle knee Rocks earth into a Lethargie. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 87 To chase them from our Minds, and rock ourselves into a deep Security. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 739 As the working of a sea Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. ii. 39 Ye conscience-stricken cravens, rock to rest Your baby hearts.

b. To maintain *in* a lulling state of security, plenty, hope, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 149 While he was rockt in ease, and his state vnassailed by any miscontentment. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 66 Sometimes Sathan hath rocked this soule of mine in the chayer of securitie. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. iii, The favour of a princess Rock thee, brave man, in ever-crowned plenty. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xliv. III. 333 Up to the last he had been rocked in the vainest hopes.

3. To move or sway (one) to and fro, esp. in a gentle or soothing manner. Also *fig.*

14 . W. PARIS *Cristine* 313 (Horstm. 1878), Foure mene rokede hire to & froo, To make hire payne more violente. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 343 He tooke her in his armes, and rocking her to and fro [etc.]. 1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Ep.* XI 75 High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state, The king with his tempestuous council sate. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* v. Wks. 1853 III. 7 Our poor Kate, that had for fifteen years been so tenderly rocked in the arms of St. Sebastian and his daughters. 1892 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xi. (1900) 187 Torpenhow put his arm round Dick and began to rock him gently to and fro.

refl. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* x, After Lisbeth had been rocking herself and moaning for some minutes, she suddenly paused. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III xv, She rocked herself upon her breast, and cried, and sobbed.

4. To make (a cradle) swing to and fro, in order to put a child to sleep. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 237 The Cradel at hir beddes feet is set, To rokken, and to yeue the child to sowke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 79 To ryse to þe ruel to rocke þe cradel. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 939 To rocke the cradel, *berchér*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 2 All the Graces rockt her cradle being borne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. iv. II. 303 To procure sleepe, by lying in some pretie bed that may be rocked too and fro. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 136 He'le watch the Horologe a double set, If Drinke rocke not his Cradle. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 470 This island,..The cradle that receiv'd thee at thy birth, Was rock'd by many a rough Norwegian blast. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 194 Lightly rocking baby's cradle. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 4/1 He has rocked the cradles of more than one fresh world.

b. *transf.* in gold-washing (see CRADLE *sb.* 14). Hence *absol.*, to use a rocker in gold-digging. Also *trans.*, to work *out* with a rocker.

1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 325/1 The one digging and carrying the earth in a bucket, and the other washing and rocking the cradle. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* 168 Each man dug, or rocked, or bore, As if salvation with the ore Of the mine monarch lay. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 7/2 Their efforts were confined to rocking out bars in the river-bed.

5. To cause to sway to and fro or from side to side; to move backwards and forwards. Also *refl.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2179 Þe romeins..nolde hor poer so sende Ne to rokky hom so in þe se. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Þeruore bit sainte pawel his deciples þet hi by yzet ase tours, yroted ase trawes, in loue, zuo þet non uondinge him ne moȝe resyve ne rocky. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 330 We shall so rok hym, and with buffettys knok hym 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 153, I was..as ane fule mockit, Euill tocheit and rockit. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 91 Come, my Queen, take hands with me, And rocke the ground whereon these sleepers be. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 111 The blacke Buls hide..was with his gate so rockt, That (being large) it (both at once) his necke and ankles knockt. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 68 The god whose earth-quakes rock the solid ground. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 52 A sudden hurricane blew out our lights and rocked our habitation. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 5 This frame..is furnished with a handle, whereby it is rocked to bring down the types and discs upon the card. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* xii. 174 The boat should then be 'rocked' continually to break the ice as it goes.

† b. ? To clean by shaking. *Obs.* [*rare*—1].

See the note on the word in the glossary to the poem. But the form *ruokeden* in Lazamon 22287 makes it doubtful whether this is the true explanation.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2018 Þe ryngez rokked of þe roust, of his riche bruny.

6. *intr.* To sway to and fro under some impact or stress; to move or swing from side to side; to oscillate. Also *dial.*, to stagger or reel in walking.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (Bodl. MS.), Somtyme teeþ rokkeþ and waggeþ. *a* 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1621 Syr Lambard..rokkede yn his sadell, As chyld doth yn a kradell. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I love nat to lye in his house, for if there be any wynde styrryng, one shall rocke to and fro in his bedde. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 262 And how her hand, in my hand being lock'd, Forced it to tremble..and then it faster rock'd. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, IV. iv, Thou hast two ploughs going, and ne'er a cradle rocking. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 224 He rocks with every Wind. 1728 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xiv, Some fell, and some gaed rockin. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Cant. T.* II. 145 The earth rocked beneath his feet. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 68 As thunder, louder than your own, made rock The orbed world! 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 63 The blind wall rocks, and on the trees The dead leaf trembles to the bells. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey..sent his right straight in Corbett's face, making his head rock.

fig. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 534 The rapid fluctuations of prevalent belief which this generation has witnessed, have necessarily set many minds rocking more or less. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 824 Not only does it..pacify the organ rocking under the tumult of its unbalanced parts [etc.].

b. Of vessels under the effect of waves.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 77 Prince Enee persauit, by his rais, Quhow that the schip did rok and tailzevey. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 49 The waves ran very high and the boat rocked a great deal. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 406 The ..vessel that scarcely rocked in the water below.

transf. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 35 The sea-birds played about over the sea, or sat rocking on its bosom.

c. To swing oneself to and fro, esp. while sitting in a rocking-chair.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I, Elves love to lie and rock upon its leaves, And bask in moonshine. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xliv, During the whole dialogue, Jonas had been rocking on his chair. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 898 He is more likely to spend his summer holiday fishing with a male friend than rocking beside his wife on a hotel piazza.

d. Const. with preps. or advs.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. vii. (1872) I. 92 Germany was rocking down towards one saw not what. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5993 This lever has teeth.., which when the bolt is shot by the key, rock upwards and fit into corresponding recesses. 1863 JEAN INGELOW *Songs of Seven, Seven times seven* i, Lightly she rocked to her port remote.

Rock, *v.*[2] [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To encompass or wall with or as with rocks. *Obs. rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 309 Rocked rounde about, and seated in the most inconstant sea that is. 1634 ROWLANDS *Noble Soldier* iv. i, The mother Stands rock'd so strong with friends ten thousand billowes Cannot..shake her.

2. *U.S. slang.* To throw stones at; to stone.

a 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 277 They commenced rocking the Clay Club House in June. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii, The boys would follow after him, crying, 'Rock him! Rock him! He's got a long-tailed coat on!' 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 127 On the whole it is simpler to rock him.

Rockaho'miny. *U.S.* Also 8 **roccahomony, rockahomonie, -homine.** [Algonquin Indian, f. *rok* corn, + *oham* to grind, with the termination *min.* See *Notes & Queries* (1906) 28 Apr. 326.] = HOMINY.

1705 BEVERLY *Virginia* III. § 19 Sometimes also in their Travels, each Man takes with him a Pint or Quart of Rockahomonie, that is, the finest Indian Corn, parched and beaten to Powder. 1737 BRICKELL *Nat. Hist. Carolina* 288 Rockahomine meal which is made of their maize or Indian corn. 1743 M. CATESBY *Nat. Hist.* I p. x, They thicken their broth with roccahomony. 1901 MARY JOHNSTON *Audrey* i, Platters of smoking venison and turkey, flanked by rockahominy and sea biscuit.

Rockalow, variant of ROQUELAURE.

Rock alum. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] (See ALUM 1 and ROCHE ALUM.)

1671 PHILLIPS s. v. *Allum*, Called Roch or Rock Allum. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* iv. iv. 246 Glassy or Rock Allom hath a two fold way of Preparation. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 263 A pound of rock-allum, burnt and beat to powder. 1806 TURTON *Linnæus' Syst. Nat.* VII. 221 *Alumen romanum*, Rock alum. 1850 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 107 The name rock or roche alum indicative of good quality. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 644/2 The term *rock alum*, commonly employed in Europe.

Rockamboy, rockanbowl: see ROCAMBOLE.

Rockat, obs. form of ROCKET.

Rockaway (rɒ'kăwe). *U.S.* [? f. ROCK *v.*[1]] A four-wheeled carriage, open at the sides, with two or three seats and a standing top, used in the United States.

1846 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 121 Dr. Liddon Pennock has driven by me in his rockaway. 1863 MISS HOPLEY *Life in South* I. 58 Those not possessing carriages and 'rockaways' availing themselves of waggons. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 86/2 With the aid of the family rockaway the party were at the boat-house.

Rock-basin. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A basin-shaped hollow in a rock, esp. one of natural origin; *spec.* in *Geol.* a large depression in a rocky area, attributed to the action of ice-masses.

1754 BORLASE *Antiq. Cornwall* 164 The Rock-basons shew that it was usual to get upon the top of this Karn. 1763 J. HUTCHINS in *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees Soc.) II. 128, I am apt to think it was a rock idol and the rock-basons on it seem to favour such a conjecture. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. xiv. 451 The highest block is decomposed on the upper surface, so that one of those cavities, commonly termed rock basins,..is produced. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4081, I took another look at my pretty little rock-basin at Oddicombe. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi. i. 888 The abundant ice-ground and lake-filled rock-basins of glaciated regions.

Ro'ck-bed. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A floor or base of rock; a rocky bottom or under-stratum; often *fig.* (Cf. *Bed-rock*, s.v. BED *sb.* 18.)

1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 305 Ocean's depths He clove unto their rock-bed. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 27 Frivolity has turned the heart into a rock-bed of selfishness. 1862 A. C. RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 126 In some localities in Oxfordshire..the 'Rock bed' of the Marlstone becomes highly ferruginous. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N.S.W.* 42 A hard rock-bed with large loose stones.

attrib. 1883 *Home Missionary* Sept. 201 The religious conceptions which are the rock-bed ideas of Christianity.

Ro'ck-bird. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] **a.** A bird that haunts rocks; *esp.* a puffin. **b.** A bird of the genus *Rupicola*; a 'cock of the rock'. **c.** *U.S.* The spotted, or the purple, sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*, or *maritima*).

1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 The place of resort..of..numbers of rock birds or puffins. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 212 Spotted Tring. Rock bird. *Tringa Maculata.* 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 414 Rockbirds are very plentiful. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 328 Mr. Spencer made some inquiries about rockbird's eggs. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rock-birds, the Auk, Puffin, and Guillemot. 1888 [see *rock-plover*, s.v. ROCK *sb.*[1] 9 c].

Ro'ck-built, *a.* [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Constructed of, built with or upon, rocks.

1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Prometheus* 28 Arabia's martial race..Thro' all their rock-built cities moan. 1797 *The College* 11 And rears her rock-built Tuscan piles on high. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxxi, The armaments which thunderstrike the walls Of rock-built cities. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. II This green, flowery, rock-built earth.

Rock cod. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. A cod found on rocky sea-bottoms or ledges. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*

The first quot. may belong to sense 2.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 45 Besides here is a great deale of Rock-cod and Macrill. *a* 1705-1758 [see RED *a.* 17 c]. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, In an overcharge of about one hundred per cent on a bargain of rock-cod. 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 173 The young are called Codlings; and when the fish is of a red colour, which it assumes after lying some time among weedy rocks, it is then called Rock Cod, or Codling. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 533 We..caught, ere our return, a basket of rock-cod or coal-fish for supper.

2. Applied to various fishes of other genera, as the Californian yellow-tailed rock-fish, the red garrupa, the rock-trout of Puget Sound, several South African serranoid fishes, the New Zealand blue cod, etc.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 46 The other is that fine large fish called by the English rock-cod. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 76/1 Of edible sea fish, the best kinds near Canton are a sort of rock-cod. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 76 The most valuable fish in the waters around the coast is the rock-cod. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 82 The deep sea fish—the 'schnapper', the 'king fish', the 'grounder', and the rock cod—were beyond their reach. 1880 *R. Comm. Fish. N.S.W.* 10 The genus *Serranus* comprises most of the fishes known as 'Rock Cod'...One only is sufficiently useful as an article of food to merit notice, and that is the 'Black Rock-Cod' (*Serranus damelii*, Günther).

So **Rock codfish.**

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, Erickson had gone too far in..charging the rock codfish at a penny instead of a halfpenny a-pound. 1845 COULTER *Adv. Pacific* xi, A number of rock cod-fish.

Rock cress. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] **a.** A plant of the genus *Arabis.* †**b.** Samphire.

c 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* L, Welsh Rock Cress. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 839 The lesser Shepherd's Purse or Rock-Cress. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 576 *Iberis nudicaulis*,..Rock cress. Naked Candytuft. 1863 BARING GOULD *Iceland* 355 A trembling Alpine Rock-cress (*Arabis petræa*) was nestled within the lip [of the slag chimney]. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 405/2 The common White Rock Cress (*Arabis albida*) is very effective.

Rock cry'stal. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. Pure silica or quartz in a transparent and colourless form, most usually occurring in hexagonal prisms with hexagonal pyramid ends.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 362 Rock-Crystal is not fit for Optick-Glasses. 1716 LADY MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 8 Sept., In almost every room [are] large lustres of rock crystal. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 79 Beneath a vast dome, illuminated by a thousand lamps of rock crystal. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 19 Quartz or rock crystal is used, under the name of Brazil pebble, as a refracting medium for spectacles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 Rock-crystal is sometimes found in crystals of gigantic size; at other times in excessively small specimens.

2. A piece of this.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. xv. 496 Rock-crystals are, as might be expected, somewhat frequent among the quartziferous veins in the granite. 1867 A. BILLING *Science of Gems* 54 It has just been shown that quartz (rock) crystals are stalagmitic in their nature.

Rock-dove. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] = ROCK-PIGEON 1.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 96 Rock-doves breed upon Rocks by the Sea-side. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v., The Rock Dove is considered to be the origin of our tame Pigeons. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 247 The white-backed or rock dove, which was long confounded with the blue-backed dove. 1889 F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 132 A party of rockdoves settle down in a corner by themselves.

Rocke, obs. form of ROCK, ROOK.

Rocked (rɒkt), *ppl. a.* Also **rockt.** [f. ROCK *v.*[1] + -ED [2]]

1. Of a child: Swung to and fro in a cradle.

?a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 396 That rocked Ribald, and I may raigne, rufully shalbe his reade! *Ibid.* x. 31. 1905 HOLMAN HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 46 The sweet composure of rocked babyhood came back to me.

2. Subjected to rocking or swaying.

1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Prol. 693 Down from the rockt mast's windy rigging. 1894 *Daily News* 19 June 6/6 This sets in motion a couple of cog wheels, which work in a rocked quadrant at the back of the bascule.

†**Rocked,** *a. Obs.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ED [1].] Hard as a rock; stony.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* v. 23 And from rocked wrath [L. *petrosa ira*] shal thicke haile stones be cast.

Rockelow, variant of ROQUELAURE.

Rockenbole, obs. variant of ROCKAMBOLE.

Rocker[1] (rɒ'kəɹ). Also 5-6 **rokker**(e, 6 **rok**-(k)ar. [f. ROCK *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. A nurse or attendant charged with the duty of rocking a child in the cradle. Now *arch.* or *Obs.* Also generally, one who rocks a cradle.

14.. *Lat Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576 *Crepundarius*, a rokkere. *Ibid.* 577 *Cunabulator*,..a rokkere. 1491 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 170 Agnes Butler and Emlyn Hobbes rokkers of oure said son. 1539 in Nichols *Lit. Rem. Edw. VI* (Roxb.) I. p. xxviii, The lady Maistres, the Nurice, the Rocker, and such as be appointed contynually to be in the Prince's grace privie chambre. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1130/2 Midwiues, rockers, nurses, with the cradle and all, were prepared and in a readinesse. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Con'empl.* (1841) 261 It happened that an aged rocker, which waited on him, took the steel boots from his legs. 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Nativity* 229 No rockers waited on thy birth, No cradles stirred, nor songs of mirth. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 482 Her Nurse, her Foster-Sister, her Dresser, and Rocker. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 98 Attendants on..the prince of Wales...Wet nurse, ..Dry nurse, .. Necessary women, .. Rockers. 1813 *Ibid.* 35 She was originally engaged as a rocker to the princesses. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* i, Sometimes he was set to rock the cradle. But on his mother's arrival at home, she found the rocker had disappeared.

fig. 1804 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* VIII. 166 The cradle of science; to which cradle some of our own countrymen have had the honour to be appointed rockers.

b. One who sends others to sleep.

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. (1780) 29 The astonishing abilities of the Rockers, (for by that appellation I choose to distinguish this order of Orators).

2. †**a.** *pl.* A cradle. *Sc. Obs.*

1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Fyftein elne of blew plading for to mak ane cannabie to the rokaris. *Ibid.* 500 Linnyng..to be schetis to the rokaris.

b. One of the pieces of wood with a convex under-surface fixed to each end of a cradle, to the legs of a chair, or any other thing, in order to enable it to rock.

For some technical uses see Knight *Dict. Mech.*

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 269 He also showed us..his great arm chair, with rockers. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 80 In some degree rounding, like the Rockers of a cradle. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The very basket that you slept in:..the very rockers that I put it upon to make a cradle of it. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 577/2 His child should not have its brains addled on a pair of rockers. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 478 A light frame on rockers, upon which the developing dish rests.

c. *Off one's rocker*, crazy. *slang.*

1897 *Daily News* 29 June 3/5 When asked if he had swallowed the liniment, he said, 'Yes, I was off my rocker'.

3. †**a.** The device by which a smith's bellows is worked. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* i. 2 At the ear of the upper Bellows-board is fastned a Rope..which reaches up to the Rocker, and is fastned..to the farther end of the Handle.

b. (See quot. 1837.)

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 10 The bottom boards are confined thereto, by the assistance of a rocker, which is firmly fixed in the inside. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 221 The rocker or false bottom beneath the framing, intended to give greater height, scarcely shows at all in perspective. 1877 THRUPP *Hist. Coaches* 136 At one time the fashion of the day is for deep quarters, deep rockers, and very shallow panels. 1880 *Coach Builders' Jrnl.* II. 134/1 After the inside bottom edge has been boxed out for the footboard, and the recess boxed out on the outside to show a sham rocker.

4. Something which rocks or is rocked after the manner of a cradle; in various special senses:

a. A rocking-horse. *nonce-use.*

1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* ii, Horses..of every breed; from the spotted barrel on four pegs..to the thoroughbred rocker on his highest mettle.

b. *U.S.* A rocking-chair.

1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 49 She sat down in the rocker at one end of the table. 1895 SARAH M. H. GARDNER *Quaker Idyls* i, The half dozen rockers and lounging chairs.

c. A gold-miner's cradle; = CRADLE *sb.* 14.

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 9/3 The only mode of 'washing' here, is with the rocker, an inefficient, laborious, and slow, implement. 1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 196 A great extent of ground has been worked along Salmon River, principally by rockers and other primitive appliances.

d. A scientific instrument illustrating the effect of heat in producing vibration.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. § 113 (1870) 99 He determined the best form to be given to the 'rocker', as the vibrating mass is now called, and throughout Europe this instrument is known as Trevelyan's Instrument. 1882 J. MAIER tr. *Hospitalier's Electr.* 170 The armatures of the two electromagnets were placed at the two extremities of a rocker.

e. *Engraving.* = CRADLE *sb.* 13.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1430/1 The instruments used are the cradle or rocker, scraper, burnisher, roulettes. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 233/2 A 'rocker' or 'cradle' with which to lay the ground.

5. Chiefly *U.S.* **a.** A keel having a marked upward curve; a curve on a keel; a boat, etc., having a keel of this type.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 812/2 Other canoes are built chiefly for sailing, and these carry 'drop keels', 'rockers', and heavy ballast. *a* 1890 *Tribune Bk. of Sports* 251 (Cent.), When a fast sloop of the straight-keel type came out, the rockers were beaten. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 382/1 Two thirds of the keel is almost flat, with a very slight rocker at the heel and a more pronounced curve under the fore-foot.

b. A skate with a curving sole.

1869 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-Skating* iii. 81 The American and Canadian 'rockers' are much too highly curved. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2192/2 A machine for grinding skates, straight-edged or rockers.

6. *attrib.* (in senses 4 and 5), as *rocker-cam, pump, -shaft, -sleeve, type.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Rocker-cam*, a vibrating cam. *Ibid., Rocker-shaft*, a shaft which oscillates about its axis. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rocker-sleeve*, a part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun. 1892 *Daily News* 11 July 12/5 Rocker pumps, pair of 8in. lift pumps. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 3/3 A bulb fin keel of the rocker type

Ro'cker[2]. [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ER [1].] = ROCKIER.

1862 [see ROCKIER]. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds Norf. Broadland* 239 The Stock-Dove, miscalled the 'blue rocker', is a smaller bird than the old 'ring-dow'.

Ro'cker[3]. *Sc. rare*[-1]. [f. ROCK *sb.*[2]] One who takes part in a rocking.

1818 *Edinb. Mag.* Aug. 153 He was esteemed the most acceptable rocker, whose memory was most plentifully stored with such thrilling narratives.

Rockered (rɒ·kəɹd), *a.* [f. ROCKER *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Curved like a rocker.

1880 KEMP *Neison's Pract. Boat-Building* 67 The rockered keel curves downwards, or the reverse way to the cambered keel. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 200/2 A twelve-inch skate, rockered.

Rockery (rɒ·kəri). [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. An artificial heap or pile of rough stones and soil used for the ornamental growing of ferns and other plants. Also *transf.*

1845 *Florist Jrnl.* 224 On the top and sides of the rockery,.. many others of a similar nature may be placed. 1878 WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 406 These quarries form natural rockeries of vast size. 1880 J. FOTHERGILL *Probation* II. xii, A kind of rockery which ran along one side of the terrace.

attrib. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 190/1 *C. decumbens*..is a pretty and desirable rockery plant.

2. Natural rockwork.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. (1858) p. xlv, The two ranges, here of red sand-stone, closed in upon the Nile..; fantastic rockery, deep sand-drifts, tombs and temples hewn out of the stone.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *sb.*[1] Now *rare.* Forms: 3-5 **roket** (5 **-ete**, **-ett**, **-ytte**, 6 **-it**), 5 **rocat**, 6 **rokkat**, **-et**; 4- **rocket** (9 **-at**), 5-6 **rockett**, 8-9 **rocquet**. [a. OF. *roket*, *ro(c)quet*, northern variant of *rochet* ROCHET[1]. Hence also Flem. *rokket*.]

1. = ROCHET[1] 1. Now *dial.* Also *attrib.*

c 1290 *St. Agnes* 73 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 183 A Roket he brouȝte on is hond to hire, ȝwittore nas neuere non. Þat [maide] dude on þis Roket. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1240 Ther is no cloth sitteth bet On damiselle, than doth roket. A womman wel more fetys is In roket than in cote, y-wis. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 14 The which [Thamar], the clothis of widewhed don down, toke to a roket [L. *theristrum*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13525 Þan Pirrus full prestly put of his clothes; Toke a Roket full rent,..couert hym þerwith. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 54 In her furred flocket, And gray russet roket. 1650 *Rel Execution Montrose* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 319 He came..into the Parliament-house with a Scarlet Rocket, and a Suit of pure Cloth. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 316 Persons of quality.. wear, over this Coat, a kind of Rocket, without sleeves. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* IV. vi. (Roxb.) 322/1 There is an other kinde of Mantle called a Rockett Mantle...A Rockett is a scant cloak without a cape. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 205 You meete all sorts of Country women wrappd up in the mantles Called West Country Rockets, a Large Mantle doubled together of a sort of serge. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Note D, Their only clothes a large old duffle garment,..and under it a miserable rocket. 1901 F. E. TAYLOR *Folk-Speech S. Lanc., Rocket*, an outer garment worn by country-women.

2. *Eccl.* = ROCHET[1] 2. Chiefly *Sc.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxix. 5 Thow shalt clothe Aaron with his clothes, that is to seie, with roket, and coote, and coope. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 172 In quhyte rocatis arrayd;...That thai war bischopis blist, I was the blythar. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 33 Sum ramyis ane rokkat fra the roy. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 283 James Bettone..was taine out behind the hie allter and his rokit revin off him. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 56 Hath Episcopacy beene such a religious Jewell..that you will sell all or most of your Coronets, Caps of honour, and blue Garters..for so many Rockets? 1686 J. S[ERGEANT] *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 157 The Judge of Confidence, is attired in Purple, in the Habit of a Prelate, wearing a Rocket. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xi, With mitre sheen, and rocquet white. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 326 The palls, copes, rocquets, crosiers, tensers, and church plate, were..sumptuous.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **rokat**, **rockat**, **rok(k)et**, **rocked**, 8 **rockett**, **roquet**. [a. F. *roquette*, ad. It. *ruchetta*, dim. of *ruca*:—L. *ērūca* a kind of cabbage. Hence also older Du. *rocket(te.*]

1. A cruciferous annual (*Eruca sativa*) having purple-veined white flowers and acrid leaves, used in Southern Europe as a salad. (Classed by Linnæus as *Brassica eruca.*) † Also, wild rocket, hedge mustard.

1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rocket an herbe, *rocquette.* 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 36 The other kynde called in latin Eruca syluestris is communely called in englishe Rokket, it hath a yealowe floure. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 622 Rockat flowreth cheefely in Iune and Iuly. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. p. vi, Like bad and unskilful herborists, to sowe rocket and to weede endive. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 200 Rocket is one of our Sallet Furnitures, which is sown in the Spring as most of the others are. Its Leaf is pretty like that of Radishes. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 115 Rocket.—This is not often met with either in Composition or Prescription. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Erucago*, It may be propagated in like manner as the Rocket; but..is hardly worth cultivating. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Hor. Sat.* II. viii. 68 I first..knew Roquets and herbs in cockle brine to stew.

b. With specific epithets, esp. *Garden rocket*, *Roman rocket*, and *Rocket gentle.*

For an enumeration of the varieties see Miller *Gard. Dict.* (1731) and Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* (1753), s.v. *Eruca.*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 36 After Dioscorides and Plinie there are two kyndes of rokket. The one is gardine Rokket, whiche is much greater then the other, and it hath a white leafe, some abuse thys for whyte mustarde. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y v, 3 i. of Nettels sede roket royal. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 629 Erysimon hath long leaves not muche unlyke the leaves of Rockat gentle. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 191 Garden Rocket or Rocket gentle, hath broade leaues like those of Turneps. *Ibid.* 192 Romaine Rocket is cherished in gardens. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* II. xxxiv. 502 Our Garden Rocket is but a wilde kinde brought into Gardens. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Eruca*, Great Garden Rocket, with a white strip'd Flower,..was formerly very much cultivated in Gardens as a Sallad-Herb, but at present is very little us'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Eruca*, The broad-leav'd, narrow-podded Rockett, called the Rockett gentle, or Roman Rockett. 1830 *Edin. Encycl* XI. 283/2 Garden Rocket..is an annual plant, a native of Switzerland. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch Gard.* (1861) 113 *Garden Rocket*...Not unusually eaten in France, where it comes up in gardens like a weed.

2. A cruciferous plant of the genus *Hesperis*, esp. *H. matronalis*, a garden-flower which is sweet-scented after dark.

[1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 264 Dodonæus accounteth the ordinary sort [of *Hesperis*] to be a kinde of Rocket.]

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Hesperis*, The double white Rocket is by far the most beautiful plant of all the Kinds. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 323 Rocket has the petals obliquely bent. 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 244 *H. matronalis*, the Rocket, of which there are several cultivated varieties, is a native of England. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 102 The Garden Rocket varies in colour from light blush or French white, to light purple or violet. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 358/2 A pure white single Rocket, with dense-set, small flowers.

3. With qualifying word prefixed, applied to various plants:

Base rocket, the wild mignonette (*Reseda luteola*). **Bastard rocket**, †(*a*) = prec.; (*b*) one of the mustard plants (*Brassica erucastrum*). **Blue rocket**, (*a*) one of several kinds of wolf's-bane or aconite, esp. *Aconitum Napellus*; (*b*) applied to various kinds of larkspur (*Delphinium*); (*c*) the blue-bell (*Scilla nutans*). **Corn rocket**, a salad plant, *Bunias* or *Crambe orientalis.* † **Crambling rocket**, = *Scrambling rocket.* **Cress rocket** (see CRESS 3). **Dame's rocket**, dame's violet (see sense 2). **Dyer's rocket** (see DYER 2). **False rocket**, *U.S.*, a cruciferous perennial (*Iodanthus pinnatifida*). **Golden rocket**, = *London rocket.* **Italian rocket**, = *Base rocket.* **London rocket** (see LONDON). **Marsh rocket** (see MARSH 4 c). **Native, Scrambling, Sea rocket** (see quots.). **Square-codded** or **-podded, Turkish rocket**, = *Corn-rocket.* **Wall rocket**, = *Wild rocket.* **Water rocket** (see quot. 1796). **White rocket**, = sense 2. **Wild rocket**, hedge mustard. **Winter rocket** (see quots.). † **Wound rocket**, Turner's name for Herb Barbara. **Yellow rocket**, the winter-cress (CRESS 1 b).

1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* 102 *Reseda Lutea.* *Base Rocket with all the leaves trifid. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 348 *R. lutea.* Base Rocket. Wild Mignonette. 1863 [see BASE *a.* 1 b]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rocket, *Bastard, *Reseda.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/2 Rocket, Bastard, *Brassica Erucastrum.* 1827 T. FORSTER *Encycl. Nat. Phenomena* 290 Monkshood and several sorts of Wolfsbane, and Larkspur now are in full flower, the long blue spikes of some of these flowers in our cottage gardens are called *blue rockets. 1848 A. S. TAYLOR *Poisons* 763 Monkshood..which is also known under the name of Wolfsbane and Blue-Rocket. 1888 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 43 Wild Hyacinth (*Agraphis nutans*), 'Blue-rocket'. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Erucago*, We have but one Species of this Plant, which is *Corn-Rocket. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., Corn-Rocket, or square-podded Rocket, a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists Erucago. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rocket, Corn, *Bunias.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 215 *Crambling Rocket hath many large leaues cut into sundry sections. 1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* 147 *Vella annua.* *Ciesse Rocket with pinnatifid leaves. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 146 *Vella Pseudo Cytisus*, Shrubby Cress Rocket. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/2 Rocket, *Dame's, *Hesperis matronalis.* 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 347 *Reseda luteola.* *Dyer's Rocket. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 31 *Iodanthus*, *False Rocket. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 278 Reseda is called..in English *Italian Rocket. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 392/1 *Rocket*, **Native*, a Tasmanian name for *Epacris lanuginosa.* 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 584 *Erysimum officinale* ..Hedge Mustard, or Wormseed. Bank Cresses. *Scrambling Rocket. 1611 COTGR., *Cachile*, *Sea-rocket. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) III. 563 *Bunias Cakile*, Sea Rocket. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 171 *Cakile Maritima*,..Sea Rocket...Native of the sea-coast ! and of the lake-shores of N. Y. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rocket, *Square-codded, of Montpelier, *Bunias.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Erucago*, This plant has been called, by other authors, the *square podded rockett, and the echinated mustard. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 442 It is called in England *Turkish Rocket. 1611 COTGR., *Roquette sauuage*, wild Rocket, *wall Rocket. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* xlvi, *Water Rocket. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Sisymbrium*, The creeping water-sisymbrium with leaves like those of the nasturtiums. This is called by some water-rocket. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 581 *Sisymbrium sylvestre.* Creeping Water Cress. Water Rocket. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 987/2 Rocket, *white, *Hesperis matronalis.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 621 *Eruca sylvestris.* *Wild Rockat. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 283/2 Wild-rocket, or Hedge-mustard.., has been sometimes sown and used as a spring pot-herb. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., Water-Rocket, or *Winter-Rocket, the name of a species of *Sisymbrium.* 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 584 *Erysimum Barbarea.* Winter Cresses. Winter Rocket. Rocket Wormseed. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 82 Barbare herba..hath leaues lyke Rocket, wherefore it maye be called in englishe *wound-rocket, for it is good for a wounde. 1826-7 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 616/1 *Erysimum officinale, Barbareum*, a double variety is cultivated in gardens, and is called the Double *Yellow Rocket. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 191 Rocket, winter-, or Yellow-, *Barbarea vulgaris.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rocket-seed*; *rocket-like*, *-leaved* adjs.; **rocket larkspur** (see quots.); † **rocket watercress**, the meadow cress (CRESS 1 b); **rocket wormseed**, = *winter rocket* (see 3); **rocket yellow-weed**, = *base rocket* (see 3).

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 74 Sisymbrium alterum is called also Cardamine, and in english water cresses, or rocket water cresses. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* III. 34 Some would giue him Onions and Roket seede to drinke with wine. 1661 CULPEPPER *Lond. Disp.* 18/1 Rocket seed, provokes urine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Crambe*, The broad rocket-leav'd sea crambe. *Ibid.*, The narrower-leav'd, rocket-like sea crambe. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 446 *Reseda lutea.* Rocket Yellow-weed. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 782/1 Rocket Larkspur, *Delphinium ajacis.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 325/1 *Delphinium orientale* and *D. Ajacis*, the rocket larkspurs, are often cultivated.

5. A butterfly of the genus *Mancipium.*

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 4 The Rocket (*M. Daplidice*, Hubner) appears April, May and August.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *sb.*[3] Also 7 **racket**, **rooquet**. [a. F. *roquet* (16th c.), or ad. It. *rocchetta*, in med. L. *roccheta*, *rocheta* (1379), app. a dim. of It. *rocca* ROCK *sb.*[2], with reference to the form of the thing. With the form *racket* cf. F. *raquette*, G. *rakete* (earlier *rackete*, *rachete*, and *racket*), Du., Da., and Sw. *raket.*]

1. An apparatus consisting of a cylindrical case of paper or metal containing an inflammable composition, by the ignition of which it may be projected to a height or distance.

Pyrotechnic rockets are usually constructed so as to burst in the air and scatter a shower of sparks. *Congreve rocket*: see CONGREVE 1.

1611 FLORIO, *Rocchello*,..any kind of rocket or squib of wilde fire...*Rocchetti*, rockets, or squibs of wilde-fire. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 60 In the evening we fired a few rackets, which flying in the ayre..terrified the poore Salvages. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xiii. 87 To make the Composition for Rockets of any size. *Ibid.* 88 Rockets that will run upon a Line. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5258/1 Any Squibs, Rockets, Serpents or other Fireworks. 1766 R. JONES *Fireworks* II. 57 All rockets under one pound are made chiefly of gun-powder and charcoal. 1816 BYRON *Siege Corinth* xxxiii, Up to the sky like rockets go All that mingled there below. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 123 My experience with rockets goes to justify me in asserting that rockets discharged from a gun..can be..effectually controlled. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 425 Rockets with fireballs of different colours are best for signalling during night attacks.

fig. 1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 414 When..Tragedies, turn'd Rockets, bounce in Air. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 53 His friend Dr. Sheridan, who..was continually letting off squibs, rockets, and all sorts of little fireworks from the press.

2. *transf.* a. *U.S.* A form of cheering used in certain American universities.

1868 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 26 Sept. 3/1 Three cheers.. were given with a will, followed by the usual tiger and 'rocket'. 1879 *Princeton Bk.* 387 The twofold tradition in regard to the origin of the college cheer, or Nassau rocket.

b. A rapid rise to a high note. *nonce-use.*

1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* III. 138 The little soft ascending rocket, up to E in alt.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rocket apparatus, boat, boy, brigade*, etc.; also *rocket-maker*, *rocket-like* adv.; **rocket-bird**, an Indian bird (see quot.).

1880 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/2 The lifeboat being of no avail, the *rocket apparatus was got into action. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 454/1 The Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea paradisi*), generally yclept the *rocket bird by our countrymen. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 They can.. be fitted as *rocket boats. 1782 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1818) LXXXVIII. II. 123 Their infantry and *rocket-boys gained the back of the hill. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 314 I have received your letter of the 11th regarding the *Rocket brigade. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1960/1 **Rocket-drift*, a cylinder of wood tipped with copper, employed for driving rockets. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 420/1 A *rocket establishment now forms a regular branch of the British military service. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect Brit. Poets* XIV. (1857) 171 A *rocket fire will leap up into the heavens, outshining and outstripping the stars. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 26 Of *rocket-flyers, and the manner of charging them. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Rocket-frame*, the stand from which Congreve rockets are fired. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1960/1, **Rocket-harpoon*, a device for killing whales. It consists of a rocket having a pointed shell at its front. 1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Note P, The Scots people assembled in numbers by signal of *rocket lights. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 96 Up mounts speculation, *rocket-like. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 572/2 The tail-block, having been detached from the *rocket-line, is fastened to a mast, or other portion of the wreck, high above the water. 1799 C. BUTLER *Hor. Bibl.* 126 They had been sold to a *rocket-maker. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1215/2 The establishment of life-boats and *rocket-mortars at all the dangerous parts of the coast. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 16 How to proportion the *rocket-poles. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 572/2 The *rocket stations on the coast at the 30th June 1881 numbered 288. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 16 How to proportion the *rocket sticks. 1884 FROUDE *Carlyle Life Lond.* II. 273 He had just discovered that he could not end with 'Frederick' like a rocket-stick. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 55/1 In 1813 the British *rocket-troop rendered considerable service at the battle of Leipzig.

† **Ro·cket**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 5 **roket**, 5-6 **-ette**. [a. OF. *roquet*, northern form of *rochet*, = It. *rocchetto*: see RATCHET *sb.*]

1. A bobbin. = ROCHET[3]. *rare*—°.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roket, of the rokke (*P.* roket of spynnynge), *librum, pensum.* 1611 FLORIO, *Rocchello*, a rocket or bobbin to winde silke vpon.

2. A blunt-headed lance.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxii. [clviii] 448 All maner of knyghtes and squyers..that wyll come thyder for the breakynge of fyue speares, outher sharpe or rokettes at

their pleasure. *Ibid.* clxxiii. [clxix.] 511 Suche as wolde iust with rokettes.

† Ro·cket, *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* In 6 **rokket,** pl. **rokettes.** [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ET, or a. OF. *roquette* (Picard *rokette*).] A small rock.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 115 In the Mouth of the Ryver..ys the Rokket Godryve wheryn bredeth Se Fowle. *Ibid.* 116 Ther be of the Isles of Scylley cxlvii. that bere Gresse (besyde blynd Rokettes).

† Rocket, *sb.*[6], var. of, or error for, ROCHET *sb.*[2] *a* 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 40 (1658) 35 To make a sauce for fryed Gurnet or Rocket.

Rocket (rɒ·két), *v.* [f. ROCKET *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To discharge rockets at; to bombard with rockets.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) II. 467 They continued to rocket us till dark. 1810 *Ibid.* (1836) VI. 624 You must..rocket Santarem if you believe that the boats and materials are still there.

2. *intr.* a. Of a horse (or rider). To spring or bound up like a rocket; to dart like a rocket.

1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh* 296 [His] small mare rockets over without touching a twig. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xiii. (1900) 224 If you'd seen me rocketing about on a half-trained French troop-horse under a blazing sun you'd have laughed. 1898 HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* xxv, The man swerved at the onset; Prosper rocketed into him; horse and man went over in a heap.

b. Of game-birds: To fly up almost vertically when flushed; to fly fast and high overhead.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 169 Nothing was shot, though some pheasants 'rocketed' over our guns. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* ii. (1889) 24 Up rose a large bird out of the water with a bustling of wings and splashing, compelled to 'rocket' by the thick bushes and willow poles.

Rocketee·r. *rare*[−1]. [f. ROCKET *sb.*[3] + -EER.] A discharger of rockets.

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 837 With this force there were forty rocketeers, and an officer with a few artillerymen.

Rocketer (rɒ·kétəɹ). Also 9 **rocketter.** [f. ROCKET *v.* 2 b + -ER.] A game-bird that 'rockets'.

1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 93 Isn't it beautiful to see Sabretasche knock down the rocketers? 1883 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1090 The 'rocketer', which I may at once define as a bird flying fast and high in the air towards the shooter.

Ro·cketing, *ppl. a.* [f. ROCKET *v.* + -ING 2.] That rockets, in the senses of the verb.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 5 There is more knack and greater coolness required to kill. partridges driven over his head, or rocketing pheasants. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 275 To the rocketting bound of a good free horse you catch your breath, thankfully, happily. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Reminis. Clergym* xii. 339, I shot a rocketing cock pheasant..with a single bullet.

Ro·ckety, *a.* [f. ROCKET *sb.*[3] + -Y[1].] Acting like a rocket; flighty.

1881 *Nation* XXXII. 289 We complained in February of the fact that Mr. Blaine had no legal training, no diplomatic experience,..and a rockety mind.

Ro·ck-fish. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. A fish frequenting rocks or rocky bottoms, *spec.* as the name of many unrelated fishes, such as the black goby or sea-gudgeon, the striped bass, the wrasse, etc. (Cf. ROCK *sb.*[2] 9 d.)

Also with defining terms, as *bearded, black, grass, green,* etc., applied to a number of American fishes, chiefly of the genera *Sebastichthys* and *Sebastomus.*

1611 COTGR., *Canadelle,* the smallest of rock-fishes, beautified with spots of sundry colours. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. xiv. (1614) 912 Mullets, Breames, Lobstars, and angel-like Hog-fish, Rock-fish, &c. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 100 Also Rock-fishes, which are red intermixt with several other colours. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 91 The Rock-fish is called by Sea-men a Grooper. 1711 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 115 Pollock, Cavallos, Rock-Fish, Silver-Fish. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 135 The Sea-Gudgeon or Rock-Fish..is a slender roundish Fish, about six Inches long. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 9 These waters are stored with incredible quantities of fish, such as sheeps-heads, rock-fish, drums, white pearch. ?1835 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIII. 223/1 The Striped Basse, or Rock-fish, as it is called, is very common along the coast of New York. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 211 The fishes most commonly brought into market in Guernsey are the rock-fish (wrasse or *vraic*-fish,..) and the conger. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 21 Closely allied to the Pike-Perches is the log-perch, *P. caprodes,* also known as the 'Rock-fish', and 'Hog-fish'.

2. 'A codfish split, washed, and dried on the rocks' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Ro·ck-hewn, *a.* [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Cut out of the rock.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 674 Winding adown the rock-hewn paths. 1853 ROCK *Church of Our Fathers* III. i. 154 That angel-trumpet blast which will crack the rock-hewn sepulchre. 1890 A. J. C. HARE *S.-E. France* 577 A rock-hewn staircase winding round the steep.

Ro·ckier. *dial.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -IER[1].] The rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xciv, There were among them little parties of small blue doves, which he calls rockiers. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v., Rock Dove ..*Provincial.* Rockier. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 350 The first proved to be only a domestic pigeon. The other, however, was a genuine wild rockier. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rocker and Rockier, the Rock Dove.

Rockilo, obs. variant of ROQUELAURE.

Ro·ckiness. Also 7 **rockienes, rockinesse,** 9 **rockyness.** [f. ROCKY *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being rocky; rocky character.

1611 COTGR., *Rochaille,* rockes; rockinesse. 1640 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 55 Brother Robert Scott hath the like 200 acres graunted him there,..without alowance for rockienes or swampe. 1661 CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 3 The rockiness and dryness of the Countrey. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 228 The Alps of Italy are much inferior to several of the Cheerake Mountains, both in height and rockiness. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 153 The New Town,..from the great inequality of its site, and the rockyness of its soil, is very soon dry after the severest showers.

Ro·cking, *sb. Sc.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[2]] A social gathering (originally a spinning party) of a kind formerly held on winter evenings in the country districts of Scotland.

1785 BURNS *1st Ep to Lapraik* ii, On Fasteneen we had a rockin, To ca' the crack and weave our stockin. 1798 G. BURNS in Cuthie *Wks. Burns* (1809) III. 377 It was at one of these rockings at our house..that Lapraik's song..was sung. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks 1855 I. 62 A' sorts o' deiverly amang lads and lasses at rockins and kirns.

Ro·cking, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROCK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of swinging or swaying to and fro, or of causing such motion.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (Bodl. MS.), Þe passions of teeþ is diuers.., as..breking and brusing.., rocking, wagging and falling.., and oþer suche. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 223 b, It hath wrought euen so with you, as the rocking of ye cradil to little children. 1647 HEXHAM I. A rocking of a child, *een wieginghe.* 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 67 Rocking sets children to sleep better than absolute rest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 299 Some branches..may not be sufficiently strong, and still others may be too much exposed to the rockings of the wind. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 21 Aug. in *Lockhart,* Go to bed and sleep soundly, notwithstanding the rough rocking. 1902 BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 26, I was awakened..by so violent a rocking of my bed that I was tumbled out upon the floor.

2. The operation of using the rocker or cradle in engraving. Also *attrib.*

1883 J. C. SMITH *Brit. Mezzotinto Portr.* IV. ii. p. xxiii, The cradle, or rocking-tool, the scraper, etc. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 8/6 Those preliminaries of biting, rocking and other technicalities which have for so long deterred the painter from taking to etching or mezzotint-engraving.

Ro·cking, *vbl. sb.*[2], variant of, or error for, ROCHING *vbl. sb.*

In quot. 1839 prob. after F. *rocher* (see Littré).

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Allom-Work* 141 Thence it is taken and cast into a pan, which they call the rocking pan; and there melted. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 121 Bismuth has the advantage of boiling up, as well as of rocking or vegetating, with the silver, when the cupellation requires a high heat. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 622 The formation of large masses of the alum..by..'roaching' or 'rocking'.

Ro·cking, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]] A rough mode of dressing stone.

1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 395/1 *Rock work,* or *rocking,* ..is that mode in which the stone has an artificial roughness given to it to imitate the natural face of a rock.

Rocking (rɒ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [ROCK *v.*[1]]

1. That rocks; swaying, oscillating; also, causing to rock.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), Poudre þereof to feble teeþe and rokkinge stiengþeþ and fasteþ ham. *Ibid.* XVII. xc. (1495) 658 Mastyck..fastnyth waggynge and rockynge teeth. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 126 While rocking Winds are Piping loud. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 225 The rocking Town Supplants their Footsteps. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 109 The quiet voice of the rocking sea To cheer the gliding vision sings. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xiv, And who shall stand Amid the rocking earthquake steadfast still? 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* I. 217 A stranger might well, from his rocking walk and ruddy complexion, have taken him for a Baltic sea-captain.

2. In various technical terms, as *rocking bar, beam, lever, rod, shaft, tree,* etc.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 10 A cylinder or segment of wood,..called a *rocking tree,* which goes across the frame, and moves on the pivots fixed into it. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 187/2 A double lever on the rocking-shaft for working the valve. 1844 *Ibid.* VII 192/2 The rocking rods..enabled the water to open and close them. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 121 Let the ends of two rocking levers, by the tension of the springs *s* and *s'*, rest on these pins. *Ibid* 125 The vibrations of the rocking-beam must be slower for long lines than for short ones. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 131 Three wheels gearing together are planted on the rocking bar.

Ro·cking-chair. [ROCKING *ppl. a.*] A chair mounted on rockers; also, a chair having a rocking seat attached to the base by springs.

1832 MRS. TROLLOPE *Manners Amer.* (1901) II. 109 They ..sit in a rocking-chair, and sew a great deal. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 19 The rocking chair, introduced by the Americans,..is another mode of gaining pleasure from movement. 1897 'MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* xxx, She was asleep in a rocking-chair, with a newspaper on her lap.

Ro·cking-horse. [ROCKING *ppl. a.*] A wooden horse mounted on rockers for children to ride upon with a rocking motion.

c 1804 H. KNAPP in *Etoniana* 225 Who..Makes Pegasus a rocking-horse. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 292 Before I had ridden anything but my rocking horse. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew,* etc. lxxviii. (1878) 433 The boy is here, you may be sure..; the rocking-horse makes that certain.

attrib. 1834 *West India Sk. Bk.* I. 48 Porpoises..pursued their course with a sort of rocking-horse motion on the surface. 1871 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 23 Commonplace set to this rocking-horse jig irritates the nerves.

Ro·cking-stone. [ROCKING *ppl. a.*] A large stone or boulder so poised on a limited base as to be easily swayed to and fro; a logan-stone.

1740 STUKELEY *Stonehenge* xi. 49, I have seen one of these rocking stones, as call'd commonly, in Derbyshire. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 573 The rocking stone of Dron is 10 feet long and 7 broad, standing in an inclined position. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 395 What are called rocking-stones or in Cornwall, Logan-stones. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 2 Picturesque coast views,.. rocking-stones and stones innumerable. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 96 A mass of huge loose rocks, which I can only compare to a continuous series of..rocking-stones.

Ro·ckish, *a.* Also 6 **rockishe.** [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] † Growing upon, composed of, rocks.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 71 The rockishe ashe is of a yelow color. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A iiij b, Consider the rockish huge mountaines, and the perilous vnbeaten wayes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 78 On the typ of rockish turret stood gastlye Celæno.

Rockite (rɒ·kəit). [f. the assumed name Captain *Rock.*] A member of an Irish organization associated with agrarian disorders in the earlier part of the nineteenth century.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 757/1 Every night he could see houses in the distance burning round about him, the work of the incendiary Rockites. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 27 May, A band of Rockites attacked the residence of a magistrate in the county of Clare. 1880 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life Doyle* II. 333 He urged..the 'Rockites' and the Ribbonmen to cast their evil combinations to the winds.

attrib. 1832 *Lincoln Herald* 14 Feb. 2/6 A Rockite notice ..was served in the most populous part of the town of Longford..on Saturday evening.

Rocklay, obs. form of ROKELAY.

Rockless (rɒ·klés), *a.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of rocks; without rocks.

c 1640 WALLER *Of Loving at First Sight* ii, 'Tis so rockless and so clear That the rich bottom does appear. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* IV. i, My Heart's so plain,..'Tis weedless all above, and rockless all below. 1682 — *Duke of Guise* III. i, I'm clear by nature, as a rockless stream. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 328 The coast..is flat and rockless.

Ro·cklet (rɒ·klét). [-LET.] A small rock.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 65 From every rocklet running, flow a myriad murmuring springs. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 230 Up to the heights, almost up to the protruding rocklets. 1880 SENIOR *Trav. & Trout in Antip.* 109 A reef of black-headed, slippery rocklets.

Ro·ck-like, *a.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]] Resembling a rock; hard as rock

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* cii, Well might we crush his keele with rocklike powers. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 85 We entered by the ancient gate, which is now no more than a chasm in the rock-like wall. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 146 Wriggling the gig round the rock-like stones. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xiii, A nugget of rock-like bread.

Rockling (rɒ·klin). [ROCK *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A small gadoid fish of the genera *Onos* or *Rhinonemus* (formerly *Motella*), esp. the sea-loach or whistle-fish (*R. cimbrius*).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories,. Cunna, Rockling, Cod, &c. *a* 1705 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 164 *Mustela marina vulgaris,* .Rockling, ..Whistle Fish. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 164 Three bearded Cod, Rockling. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 186 Three-Bearded Rockling, *Motella vulgaris. Ibid.* 190 The Five-Bearded Rockling, *Motella quinquecirrata.* 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 111 Four Bearded Rockling, *Motella cimbria.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Collection of Stuffed Rockling, Broad-nosed Eel, &c.

Ro·ckman. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. *Sc.* One who takes birds on rocks or cliffs.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Rockman,* a bird catcher, Orkn.; so named from the hazardous nature of his employment, being often suspended from the top of a perpendicular rock.

2. In slate quarries, a skilled workman who gets out the slate rock.

1865 J. BOWER *Slate Quarries* 20 The rockman..gets the blocks in the quarry, and splits them ..ready to be carried out to the sawing machinery. 1884 *Christian World* 11 Sept. 678/5 As to rockmen and labourers, they are wanted by the hundred. 1892 *Min. Evid. Labour Comm.* Group A. II. 2 He [*sc.* a rubbisher] is the man who carries away all the material from the rock-men to the place where the slates are made.

Rock-oil. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Native naphtha.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 236 Rock oil, or Petroleum. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav* (1812) II. 282 In the same country are springs, having inspissated rock-oil on their surface. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 879 Rock-oil is very inflammable. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 482 An oily matter called rock-oil oozes out of the ground.

Rockoon, obs. form of RACOON.

Rock-ouzel. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] The ring-ouzel.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 195 This..was shot..not far from a Village called Hathers-edge in the Mountains of the Peak of Derbyshire, where the Inhabitants call it Rock-Ouzel. *Ibid.* 197 The greater Redstart of Olina, called by Aldrovand, *Merula Saxatilis* [*marg.* i.e. The Rock Ouzel] 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 266 The Royston Crow, and Rock Ouzel, furnish instances of such a regular migration. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Ring-ouzel,* The young birds, before the white on the breast appears, have been considered as a different species, under the name of Rock-Ouzel. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rock Ouzel, the Ring Ouzel.

† Rock-petre. *Obs.*[−1] = ROCHE-PETRE.

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* E 6 Take five handfuls of common salt, three handfuls of bay salt, and rock petre and petre salt of each one handful.

Rock-pigeon. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. A species of dove (*Columba livia*) inhabiting rocks and believed to be the source of the domestic pigeon; the rock-dove.

1611 COTGR., *Colombe rocheraye*, a rocke Pigeon. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 77 *Palumbus Rupicola*.., the Rock-Pidgeon. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1720) II. N n 4, Pigeons or doves are of various kinds.., as Wood-pigeons, Rock-pigeons [etc.]. 1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xciv, I readily concur with you in supposing that house-doves are derived from the small blue rock-pigeon. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Rock-dove*, Ornithologists seem to differ in opinion concerning the Rock and Stock Pigeon. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (ed. 2) 25 The rock-pigeon is of a slaty-blue. 1892 AGNES CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* 130 The rock-pigeon, called from its slate-coloured plumage *peleia*.

2. *Anglo-Indian.* A sand-grouse.

1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 84/2 It may be observed that the 'Rock-Pigeons' of Anglo-Indians are *Sand-Grouse*. 1886 *Ibid.* XXI. 259/1 The expression is decidedly Dove-like, .so that among Anglo-Indians these birds are commonly known as 'Rock-Pigeons'.

Rock-pipit. [ROCK *sb.*1] The rock-lark or shore-lark (*Anthus obscurus*).

1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict* 427 Rock pipit... This species appears to have remained long either unnoticed, or confounded with others, by the early ornithologists. 1871 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 588 The Rock-Pipit is a constant inhabitant of nearly all the shores of the United Kingdom. 1896 DIXON *Brit. Sea Birds* 269 The Rock Pipit.. is an olive-brown little bird.

Rock-plant. [ROCK *sb.*1]

†**1.** A petrified plant. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 82 Our ordinary Star-stones and Trochites, which I look upon as a sort of Rock-Plants. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Saint Cuthbert's Beads*, They..have been so far mistaken, by authors, as to be supposed a sort of rock plants.

2. A plant that grows upon or among rocks.

1694 tr. *Marten's Voy. Spitsbergen* 58 The Rock-plant, with but one leaf. *Ibid.* 72 The Root groweth out of the Rocks, wherefore I call it a Rock plant.

1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 884 Mountain or rock plants only should be introduced on artificial rock-work. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 53/1 *Rock-plants* are those plants which are distinguished by growing on or among naked rocks, and are confined to no particular region or latitude. 1884 *Gardening Illustr.* 8 Nov. 426/1 Rock Plants..have suffered considerably from the long-continued drought.

3. *spec.* The biting stonecrop. *dial.*

1882 *Devon Plant-names* (E.D.S.).

Rock-ribbed, *a.* [ROCK *sb.*1] Having ribs of rock.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* v. 212 And Me the rock-ribb'd mother gave to fame. 1841 BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 38 The hills Rock-ribb'd and ancient as the sun. 1900 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 293/2 Nearer and nearer we drew to the rock-ribbed, ice-encompassed shore.

Rock-rose. [ROCK *sb.*1]

†**1.** ? A variety of *Daphne Cneorum*. *Obs.*

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 397 *Cneorum Matthioli*, Small Rocke Roses.

2. A plant of the genus *Helianthemum* or *Cistus* (formerly united in the Linnæan genus *Cistus*), esp. *H. vulgare*. (See also CISTUS.)

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cistus*, The Male Cistus or Rock Rose, with oblong hoary Leaves. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Rock-rose*, a name sometimes given to the Cistus of botanists. 1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 14 The day-breeze play'd in eddies weak, And waved the rock-rose to her cheek. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 350 South Europe and the north of Africa are the countries that Rock Roses chiefly inhabit. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 405/2 Rock Roses (Helianthemum) give also striking masses of various colours—golden yellow, rose, and salmon-coloured.

attrib. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 53/2 Almost all the Rock-rose tribe (Cistaceæ) may be grown with success on rock-work. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 455 *Cistaceæ*.—The Rock-Rose Order.

3. *Australian rock-rose*, a plant of the genus *Hibbertia*. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Hibbertia*.

†**Rock-ruby.** *Obs.* [Cf. ROCK *sb.*1 6e.] A species of garnet or amethyst (see quot. 1748).

1544 *Will of Cornwaleys* (Somerset Ho.), Rocke ruby. 1572–3 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 323 One tablet of mother-of-perle .set with 2 rock rubyes and 2 emeraldes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 1 In like manner, Cornish Diamonds, and Rock Rubies,..are the fine Exudations of Stone. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 591 The Rock-Ruby. This is the name they very improperly give to the Garnet, when it is of a very strong but not deep red, and has a fairer cast of the blue. *Ibid.*, The bluer Amethysts being by some [jewellers] call'd Rock Rubies.

Rock-salt. [ROCK *sb.*1] Salt found in a free state disposed in strata, and capable of being extracted in large lumps.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4385/3 The Antelope of..Leverpole, with Rock-Salt, taken the 12th Instant by two Privateers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 309 Some oakum, about a tun of rock salt, and between 30 and 40*l.* in specie. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 364 The district..in Cheshire, which contains rock-salt, extends over a tract of fourteen or fifteen miles. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 98 Chlorine..occurs in prodigious quantity in the well-known substance, sea or rock-salt, in which it is combined with sodium. 1886 WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 132 The sediments..would be deposited upon the bed of rock-salt.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/3 A Survey will be held at Topsham,..*on* Thursday the 5th of August, for a Rock Salt-house, with three Iron Pans. 1811 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* I. 38 The Cheshire Rock-Salt District. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII 430/2 Rock salt-pits are sunk at great expense. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1086 The great rock-salt formation of England occurs within the red marl. 1883 *Science* I. 518/2 Magnus found that rock-salt plates absorbed heat [etc.].

Ro·ck-shaft. [ROCK *v.*1] A shaft which merely rocks or oscillates about its axis in place of making complete revolutions; *esp.* one working the levers connected with certain valves in some forms of engines.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1960/2. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 421/1 On the bottom of the vehicle, in front of the operator is a rock shaft, upon which the operator places his foot to manage the vehicle.

Ro·ckship. [f. ROCK *sb.*1] The fact of being a rock (with allusion to Matt. xvi. 18).

1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* Introd. p. lxii. *note*, Demonstrating..that the Roman Bishop must needs be the inheritor of Peter's imaginary Rockship.

Ro·ck-staff1. [ROCK *v.*1] Part of the apparatus for working a smith's bellows.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exercises* i. 2 This Handle is fastened a cross a Rock-staff, which moves between two Cheeks upon two Center-pins, in two Sockets. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. in Metal* I. 177 The bellows occupying the inside, and being worked by a rockstaff from without. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss., Rock-staff*, the lever or long handle by which a blacksmith works his bellows.

Ro·ck-staff2. *dial.* [ROCK *sb.*2] A distaff.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Rock*, 'An old woman's rockstaff', is a contemptuous expression for a silly superstitious fancy.

†**Ro·ckster.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rokster**, 5 **rokkestere.** [f. ROCK *v.*1 + -STER.] = ROCKER1 1.

1377–80 *Accs.*, etc. *Exch. Q. R.* (Bundle 400 No. 4 m. 20), Mundine, nutrici domini nostri regis, et Raimunde oberd, rokster. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576 *Crepundaria*, a rokkestere. *Ibid.* 577 *Cunabulatrix*,..a rokkestere.

Rock-stone. [ROCK *sb.*1] A stone of the nature of a rock; stone obtained by quarrying or cutting from the rock.

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. xv. (1550) h vj, These stande euermore on the glassy sea, they set sure fotyng vpon the rocke stone. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 241 *Saxum*,..Rock-stone. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 447 White or whitish Rock Stone, *Sympexium albidum*. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 146 In one of which [kilns] I burn chalk cut in pieces, and the other small rock-stones. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* Add 172 Coals, coak, iron, iron-stone, lime-stone, rock-stone, bricks, tiles, and other minerals. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 517 Rock-stone, formed of mica and quartz [is found in Colonsay].

Rock-thrush. [ROCK *sb.*1] A thrush of the genus *Monticola* (formerly *Petrocincla*).

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 54 Rock Thrush, *Merula saxatilis*. Size of a Thrush. Bill pale brown. 1826 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIV. 349 *Petrocincla*, .. Rock-thrush. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 479/1 There are other European species of the tribe, such as *Turdus saxatilis*, the rock thrush. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (ed. 2) 89 The rock-thrush of Guiana, birds of Paradise, and some others, congregate. 1875–84 SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Africa* 219 Cape Rock-Thrush. This is the largest of the three South African Rock-Thrushes.

Ro·ckward, *adv.* [ROCK *sb.*1 + -WARD.] Towards a rock.

1823 BYRON *Island* II. xvii, The tropic bird wheel'd rock-ward to his nest.

Rock-water. [ROCK *sb.*1] Water issuing from a rock, naturally clear and cold.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 9 Christ-Typing Manna, Quails, Rock-waters fall. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xxviii. 2 As the rock-water followed the Israelites in the wilderness. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 461 It was extreamly muddy at its Entrance..though as clear as Rock Water at its going out. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* (1820) I. 190, I don't pretend to live upon roots and rock-water. 1836 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I. 159 A delicious fountain, into whose basin the sparkling rock-water is poured.

attrib. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 239 Her invitation most certainly runs all in the rock-water style.

Rock-weed. [ROCK *sb.*1] A seaweed, esp. one of the genera *Fucus* and *Sargassum*, growing on tide-washed rocks.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 29 Rocke-weede, adrift, or flotes. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Rockweed doth grow by the shore, and is a signe of land. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Upon which..Rock-weed or Sea-tangle did grow a hand long. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 113 A great bed of floating rock-weeds. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 366 The coast [of Maine] furnishes a marine vegetable called rock-weed. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 171 He took the sprays of rock-weed in his hands and pulled them slowly to him.

Ro·ck-work. [f. ROCK *sb.*1]

1. A natural mass or group of rocks or stones.

1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1954 These are pretty Shells, and frequently found in Rock-work. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 101 The garden..is fenced on the lower end by a natural mound of rock-work. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 96 This genial intercourse..softens human rock-work into men. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 53/2 Hints should be taken from the natural rock-work that often meets us by the mountain side. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 490/2 We come within a few miles to the Vernal and Nevada falls..set in the midst of most novel and sublime rock-work.

transf. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 233/2 Their majesties' desert, in which the confectioner had lavished all his ingenuity in rock work and emblematical figures.

2. Stones piled together with soil interspersed for growing Alpine and other plants in a garden; a rockery; also, grotto-work, rough stone-work resembling or imitating natural rocks.

1790 W. WRIGHTE *Grotesque Archit.* 9 A cascade..decorated with rock-work. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1979 Rock-work is one of the most common ornaments of gardens. 1845 *Florist* 225 Maritime plants can be planted appropriately at intervals round the pond at the base of the rock-work. 1880 JESSIE FOTHERGILL *Probation* II. xii, A bench situated in a kind of rockery..; the seat was a little retired in a hollow of the rockwork.

attrib. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) Gloss. s.v. *Mitella*, N[orth] Amer[ican] rock-work plants, which prefer light rich soil. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 211/2, I wish to warn all rockwork planters against this evening Primrose.

3. *Arch.* Masonry very rudely or roughly faced.

1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2670 Rustics and rockwork on columns are rarely justifiable except for the purpose of some particular picturesque effect.

4. Skill in climbing rocks; 'rock-craft'.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/2 Though the climbs are short they afford excellent practice for learning rock work of the most difficult kind.

Hence **Ro·ck-worked** *a.*, very rudely faced.

1859 GWILT *Archit.* § 2666 Many [basement stories] are capriciously rock-worked on their surface. *Ibid.* § 2669 We now return to the subject of the rock-worked rustic.

Rocky (rɒ·ki), *a.*1 Also 5–6 **rokky**, 6 **rokki**, 6–7 **rookie**, 7–8 **rockey.** [f. ROCK *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. Full of, abounding in, rocks; consisting or formed of rock; having the character of rock.

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc., 1889) 21 And in xiiij. or xvj. fadome there is rokky grounde. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. 106 The Castelle of Nottingham stondith on a rokky Hille on the west side of the Towne. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 62 England.., Whose rocky shore beates backe the enuious siedge Of watery Neptune. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. (1634) 338 The Citadell, called Acrocorinthus, stood upon a steepe rockie hill on the North side of the towne. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 315 In a vault made by the excavation of the rocky firm part of the earth. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 2 Rocky Paths and pleasing Grotto's. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 347 Where the ground is free from springs, stoney or rockey. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 244 The left bank was rocky, and nearly level with the water. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 139 The Tsifti glacier, embraced on all sides by the rocky arms of the Breithorn.

Comb. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 69 Thy Sea-marge stirrile, and rockey-hard. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 398 The next pursue their rocky-channel'd maze Down to the river. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 85 Though the rocky-crested summits frown. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 634 The rocky-pointed causey of punishment.

b. *Rocky Mountains*, the great mountain-range lying towards the western coast of N. America.

1805 LEWIS & CLARK *Exped. Missouri* (1815) I. 320 A tribe on this side of the Rocky mountains [*Ibid* 321–9 the Rock mountains]. 1818–22 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIV. 395/2 To these are joined the Rocky or Stony Mountains, which extend as far as N. lat. 55°. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* II. 22 Fort Laramie, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

attrib. [1804 LEWIS & CLARK *Exped. Missouri* (1815) I. 197 Two horns of the animal called by the French, the Rock mountain sheep.] 1818 T. LAURIE in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1821) III. 308 Remarks..on the Skin of the Rocky Mountain Sheep. 1828 RICHARDSON in *Zool. Jrnl.* III. 517 Rocky Mountain Dormouse. *Ibid* 520 Rocky Mountain Flying Squirrel. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist Man* 407 Rocky Mountains Indians are said to have a complexion of a swarthy yellow. 1859 BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* 499 Rocky Mountain Rat. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 153 Rocky Mountain region, U.S. and southward, northeast to Kansas.

c. quasi-*sb.* *The Rockies*, the Rocky Mountains.

1882 W. A. B. GROHMANN (*title*), Camp in the Rockies. 1892 *Month* Apr. 88 The solitude of the snow-capped Rockies.

2. *fig.* **a.** Of the heart or disposition: Flinty, stony, hard, unfeeling, unyielding.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 327 The grace wherewith Anaxius spake it, to perswade rockie minds to their owne harm. 1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 20, I know..all will not remoue flynt-harted rigour from your rocky breast 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* III. 7 May He also move My mind, and rockie heart so strike and rend. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 46 Some men of Rocky Hearts..that would see the whole World in Flames without any concern. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 27 Like God's voice Upon the worldling's proud, cold, rocky heart.

Comb. c 1602 F. DAVISON in FARR *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 331 Whose rocks and rocky-hearted foes My flight on euery side enclose. *a* 1849 MAGAN *Poems* (1859) 238 This rocky-bosomed beauty.

b. Firm as a rock; unflinching, steadfast.

1602 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* II. iii, I'll send my daughters to her, And they shall turn her rocky faith to wax. 1690 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 518 Let [such effeminate constitutions] leave the rugged and boysterous Wars to rugged and rocky Complexions and Constitutions. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xv. § 23 Written in larger and rockier characters upon the sky.

c. Resembling a rock in solidity.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 274 A smile of barbarous exultation..brightened his..rocky, square forehead.

†**3. a.** *Rocky bone*, one of the bones of the ear. (Cf. *rock-bone*, s.v. ROCK *sb.*1 9). *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 440 Aboue the eares..aboue the bones called *petrosa* or the rockie bones. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* III. xiv. (1686) 139 Which Cavities are wrought by Nature in the Rocky-bone, and contain in them the inbred Air.

†b. *Rocky ruby*, = ROCK-RUBY. *Obs.*

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. 29 The Rocky-Ruby,..*Rubinus rupium*. This is of a Red deep, and the hardest of all the kinds.

4. Growing upon or among rocks. *rare.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 707 The rockie Cranes bill [*Geranium saxatile*] is a lesser plant then the ordinary Doves foot. 1732 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lychnis*, Maritime Rocky Campion, with an Orpine Leaf. 1805 LAMBERT tr. *Michaux' Trav. Allegany Mts.* 301 The remainder of this tract..produces only the white, red,..and rocky oaks, &c. intermixed with pines.

5. *Brewing.* (See quots.)
Connected with *rock* as a variant of *roche*: see ROCKING *vbl. sb.*[2] (quot. 1839) and cf. F. *rocher* in Littré.
1835 W. BLACK *Brewing* 52 The third change is the cauliflower or curling top, rising to a fine rocky or light yeasty head. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 405/1 The stages of a healthy fermentation are, first, a creamy scum rising on the surface: this, after a time, begins to curl and becomes frosted in appearance; it then becomes rocky, and the air vesicles which appeared frosted enlarge.

Rocky (rɒ'ki), *a.*[2] [f. ROCK *v.*[1]] Unsteady, tottering, unstable; in early use, tipsy.
1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the condition of an Honest fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of good Fellowship it is said that he is..Rocky. 1791-3 in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* I. 3 Our Rulers too are—rocky. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Rocky*, drunken, tottering in his gait. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 253 The vision of these splendid horns..made me a bit 'rocky', as the big beast swung round to stare at us. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 7/2 He understood that the society in which his money was invested was in a 'rocky' condition.

b. *slang*, in vaguely depreciative use.
1883 *Bicycling News* 28 Dec. 830 A very jolly day having been spent, notwithstanding the rocky weather. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 12 It'll be a little bit rocky on some of us.

Rocky, obs. form of ROCK *v.*[1]

Rococo-sque, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -ESQUE.] Of rococo character or style; suggesting rococo.
1885 FREEMAN in *Times* 20 Jan. 10/6 Not to imitate the rococo-sque lantern arches.

Rococo (rokō'ko), *a.* and *sb.* Also roccoco. [a. F. *rococo*, supposed to be a fanciful formation on the stem of *rocaille* pebble- or shell-work.
1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 214 There are two especial new *mots d'argot, rococo* and *décousu.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Old-fashioned, antiquated.
1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 432 This species of delicacy seems now to be so thoroughly *perruque*, and *rococo*, or whatever be the newest and most approved term for old-fashioned, that [etc.]. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 278 [He] had even been sufficiently 'rococo' to assert boldly that he did not think Victor Hugo so great a genius as Racine. 1859 SALA *Tw. Round Clock* (1861) 300, I do not even know the names of the fashionable dances of the day, and very probably those to which I have alluded are by this time old fashioned, out of date, *rococo*, and pigtaily.

2. Of furniture or architecture: Having the characteristics of Louis Quatorze or Louis Quinze workmanship, such as conventional shell- and scroll-work and meaningless decoration; excessively or tastelessly florid or ornate.
1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* Wks. 1900 VI. 27 The rococo architects have introduced their ornaments. 1851 MOGFORD *Preserv. Pict.* (ed. 3) 1. 10 The poverty of invention, and rococo design of most of the picture-frames now made. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* I. 24 An oval mirror of rococo workmanship. 1887 PATER *Imag. Portraits* 152 That *rococo* seventeenth-century French imitation of the true Renaissance.
transf. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 65 The florid and rococo notions of Imperial glory flourished by his political chief. 1881 *Daily Telegr.* 27 Dec., That stately rococo dance, the Minuet de la Cour.

B. *sb.* 1. The style of architecture, art, etc., having rococo characteristics.
1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 94/1 The type of the ancient church was replaced by the absurdities of the rococo. 1881 H. JAMES *Portrait of a Lady* xxxv, Miss Osmond, indeed, in the bloom of her juvenility, had a touch of the rococo. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* xiv. 563 The whole passage illustrates the rococo of the English Renaissance which Marlowe made fashionable

2. A piece of work in this style.
1876 *Academy* 30 Dec. 623 These *Scenes* are rococoes sufficiently out of the common track to be worthy of notice.

Hence **Rococo'city.** *nonce wd.*
1844 E FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 125 Think of the rococoity of a gentleman studying Seneca in the middle of February..in a remarkably damp cottage.

Rocolo, obs. variant of ROQUELAURE.

Rocou, variant of ROUCOU.

† **Rocquet.** *Obs. rare.* Also roquet. [?Adaptation of a native name.] (See quots.)
The original source for the name and description is Rochefort *Hist. Antilles* (1658) I. xiii. 131.
1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 75 Besides these greater sorts of lizzards, there are in these islands..others which are much less; and these are called..Roquets 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* 196 The rocquet is a pretty animal in this isle. 1708 OLDMIXON *Brit. Emp.* II. 227 The Rocquet, an animal whose skin is like a wither'd leaf. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Roquet.*

Rocquet, obs. form of ROCKET *sb.*[1]

Rod (rɒd), *sb.*[1] Also 1-6 rodd-, 4-5 rodd, 5-7 rodde. [OE. *rodd*, corresponding in sense to the continental forms cited under ROOD *sb.*, but in form quite distinct. Prob. related to ON. *rudda* 'club', Norw. dial. *rudda, rydda* 'a large pliant twig or stick used as a whip', *rodda* 'a stake set upright to hang things on' (Ross).]

I. 1. A straight, slender shoot or wand, growing upon or cut from a tree, bush, etc.
a 1150 [see sense 2]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1123 Vor me þe hoþ in one rodde, An þu, mid þine fule codde,..Biwerest manne corn urom dore. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Hingand apon a spere or apon a rodd. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 52 Pryke þe cofyn with a pynne y-stekyd on a roddys ende. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 The aungell sate downe & knyt roddes & wrought on ye basket. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 166 For wicker Roddes to make frettes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxx. 37 Iacob tooke him rods of greene poplar, and of the hasel and chestnut tree. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/2 To put two rods through the cross thrids that were crossed at the Warping. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 F 2/1 It is good that he.. carry in his hand a bundle of rods, to stick down one at the end of the chain. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 166 So thick a swarm Of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods, That scarce a leaf appears. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Rods, or sticks, fastened to sky-rockets, to make them rise in a straight line. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Laurance* ii. 130 The hazel rods Were nodding with their catkins. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 276/1 'Osiers',..under the technical name of 'rods' and willows, are a merchantable commodity.

b. *fig.* An offshoot, a scion; a tribe. (Biblical.)
1460 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 81 To the all synners do go,..As thou art parfyte rodde of Iesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xi. 1 After this there shal come a rod forth of ye Kynrede of Iesse, and a blossome out of his rote. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxiv. 2 Remember..the rod [*marg.* Or, tribe] of thine inheritance which thou hast redeemed. 1780 [E. PERRONET] *Occas. Verses* (1785) 22 Extol the stem of Jesse's rod, And crown Him Lord of All. *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 73 Rod of the Root of Jesse, Thou, Flower of Mary born.

c. In phr. *by the rod*, descriptive of an old form of taking or surrendering land.
Cf. Cotgrave (1611), s.v. *Verge.*
1736 *Brasenose Coll. Doc.* C 88 Came and surrendered by the rod into the hands of the Lords of the fee, a cottage [etc.]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 560 An attorney who makes a surrender ought to pursue the usual form, as by the rod, &c., according to the custom of the manor.

2. An instrument of punishment, either one straight stick, or a bundle of twigs bound together. *To spare the rod*, etc.: see SPARE *v.*
a 1150 *Ags. Hom.* (ed. Assmann) xv. 119 Da het se getefa hi niman..& mid greatum roddum beaton. 1390, *c* 1450 [see b]. *c* 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 14 Yf the childe wexe wanton the moder beteth him fyrst with a litell rodde and the strenger he wexeth the gretter rodde she takyth. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 36 The rodde as an instrument.. helpeth forward to bryng the boye to some goodnesse. 1580 in Boys *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 231 Punished..with rodd, shame, restraint of plaie, or otherwyse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 26 As fond Fathers, Having bound vp the threatning twigs of birch..: in time the rod [is] More mock'd, then fear'd 1636 COWLEY *Poetical Blossoms, Vote* iii, I would not be a School-master, though he His Rods no lesse than *Fasces* deemes to be. 1733 FIELDING *Intriguing Chambermaid* Epil., 'Tis hard to pay them who our faults reveal, As boys are forced to buy the rods they feel. 1780 COWPER *Boadicea* 2 The British warrior queen, Bleeding from the Roman rods. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 270 It makes a vast difference in opinion about the utility of the rod, which end happens to fall to one's share. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxix, To fast all the year on bread and water; and to be disciplined with rods or otherwise.

b. *fig.* A means or instrument of punishment; also, punishment, chastisement. Formerly common in phr. *to make a rod for oneself, one's own back*, etc. *To kiss the rod*: see KISS *v.* 6.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 44 Cupide, which of love is godd, In chastisinge hath mad a rodd To dryve awei hir wantounesse. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 132 Thy discipline is upon me, & þy rodde she shal teche me...I encline me under þe rodde of þy correccion. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii. 162, I fere me ye haue made a rodde for your self. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 1, I am the man, that thorow the rodd of his wrath haue experience of misery. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 5 Whan haste proueth a rod made for his owne tayle. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 10 Thou do'st..Make me beleeue, that thou art..the Rod of heauen To punish my Mistreadings. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 606 And therefore ..never strive, but gently take your rod. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. 234 It hapned that this Lord first felt the smart of this rod which he made for others. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* I. ix. 39 Oh how the good man smiles to see what a Rod we have made for our own Back! 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 654 No vulgar God Pursues thy Crimes, nor with a common Rod. 1734 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II 284 How little fruit is there of rods, whether public or personal. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxix. (1788) 368 Shortening the duration of parliaments..is keeping the representative under the rod of the constituent. 1801 I. MILNER in *Life* xiii. (1842) 249, I have long seen it very plain that mild methods will not do for me. Nothing but the rod answers at all. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* iii. I. 67 It was the policy of both governments..to make use of him as a rod over the head of Philip.

c. *A rod in pickle*, † *lye*, † *piss*, usually *fig.*, a punishment in store. (Cf. PICKLE *sb.*[1] 1 b.)
1553 *Respublica* III. v. 820 Some would in no wyse to owre desyres applye. But we have Roddes in pysse for them. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 327, I know One, that experimentally prooued what a rod in lye could do with the curstest boy in a Citty. 1648 J. DILLINGHAM in *Ld. Montagu of Beaulieu's P.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 163 No doubt there are many rods in pickle against many great ones. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 331, I see a thousand rods in piss, and the whole posse of diminutive pedants against me. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* 5 Mar. (1852) 77 He keeps for Pitt a rod in pickle. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 267 He has as certainly a rod in pickle for the idle and unruly. 1886 A. J. C. HARE *Story Life* (1900) VI. 5 The incarnation of a rod in pickle, but with very fine qualities.

† d. *A rod under* or *at one's girdle*, implying a whipping or the fact of having been whipped. *Obs.*
1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 34 They put gold into the hands of youth, where they should put a rod vnder their gyrdle. 1591 — *Endym.* II. ii, Away peeuish boy, a rodde were better vnder thy girdle than loue in thy mouth. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. i. (Q.[1]), You signior shall be carried to the market crosse, and be there bound: and so shall you sir, in a large motlie coate, with a rodde at your girdle.

3. A wand or stick carried in the hand, such as a walking-stick, shepherd's or herdsman's stick, enchanter's wand, etc.
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 274/123 His rodde he pi3te in þe grounde: and heo bi-gan a-non To leui and blowe and bere fruyt. 1474 CAXTON *Chess* III. (1883) 76 A man holdynge.. a rodde in the lifte hand. *Ibid.*, The rodde is for to dryue and conduyte wyth all the bestes vnto her pasture. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 45 Ye relyques yt Titus caryed to Rome, that is to say,..Aarons rodde, Moyses rod. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 10 Possess nott golde, nor silver.., Nether shues, nor yet a rod [so Cranmer (1539) and Rheims (1582)]. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxiii. 4 Thy rod and thy staffe, they comfort me. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 816 Without his rod reverst, And backward mutters of dissevering power, We cannot free the Lady. 1667 — *P. L.* xi. 133 Charm'd with Arcadian Pipe, the Pastoral Reed Of Hermes, or his opiate Rod. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 192 Here also they pretend to shew the rods of Moses and Aaron, &c 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 85 He that rul'd them with a shepherd's rod, In form a man, in dignity a God. 1819 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 149, I struck the crust o' the earth With this enchanted rod, and Hell lay bare! 1885 J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* xxxi, Her later life, with its far more important incidents, had swallowed it up like Aaron's rod.

b. A stick or switch carried in the hand when riding. See also RIDING-ROD.
1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Thei haue a wonde, other a rodde,..to cause the horses to move. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii, Carry your rod without offence to his eye in your right hand. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Charms & Knots* 3 A poore mans rod, when thou dost ride, Is both a weapon and a guide. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiogr.* (1886) 73 The rule for graceful riding is, that a man hold.. his rod over the left ear of his horse. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v.

c. A divining-rod: see DIVINING-, DOWSING-ROD, and cf. MOSAICAL 2.
1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 12 When they goe over silver, they say the Rod bends or breakes, if it be straightly held. 1641 THORNDIKE *Govt. Churches* I. i. § 1 Those that seek for mines have..a rod which they hold even-balanced over the place where they hope for a vein 1778 PRICE *Min. Cornub.* 114 The corpuscles, it was said, that rise from the Minerals, entering the rod, determine it to bow down. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* I, To cut the wondrous rod, and thence define The place and bearing of the hidden mine. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxv, There might be iron-ore in the wolds; and if you could find it by the rod, we might get it up and smelt it.
transf. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clv, Soe great a faith have Princes, when the Sword (Their Rod of Prophecie) leads on.

4. A wand or staff (of wood, ivory, or metal) carried as a symbol of office, authority, or dignity. (See also BLACK ROD.)
c 1440 *Sir Gowther* 314 There come the steward with a rod in his honde, To do him thens thus he wold fonde. *c* 1450 *Brut* 545 Sir Thomas Percy,..stuard of the Kynges howsold, come into the hall amonges the pepill, and there he brak the rodde of his office. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 215 The erle of Arrondel whiche bare the rod of Yvery with the Dove both together. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiv. 65 The sergeantes smote him with their rods of office 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, IV. i. 89 Holy Oyle,..The Rod, and Bird of Peace, and all such Emblemes. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 211 Receiving at the Kings hands the Rod and the Cap, as investitures of that Dutchy. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Eng.* 75 Delivering Him the Scepter to hold in His Right Hand, and the Rod Royal in his Left Hand. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Vergers*, Inferior Officers, who go before the Bishop, Dean, &c., with a Verge, or Rod tip'd with Silver. 1777 BRAND *Observ. Pop. Antiq.* xxv. 261 The Staff or Rod of Authority in the Civil and in the Military . are both derived from hence. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ix, Maxwell, still keeping his rod across the door, said,..'My lord, this gentleman is not known'.

b. As a symbol of power or tyrannical sway.
1526 TINDALE *Rev.* ii 27 He shall rule them with a rodde of yron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 884 That Golden Scepter.. Is now an Iron Rod to bruise and breake Thy disobedience. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 58 Proud of the yoke, and pliant to the rod. 1750 — *Elegy* 47 Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'd. 1786 BURNS *Address to Edinburgh* 14 Here Justice..High wields her balance and her rod. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 127 The iron rod of Penury still compels Her wretched slave to bow the knee to wealth. *Ibid.* ix. 187 Tamely crouching to the tyrant's rod. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 437 They would fall only under the rod of less scrupulous conquerors.

5. An angling-rod; a fishing-rod.
a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 Ye muste furst lurne to mak..your rod, your lynes, & your hokes. *Ibid.* 7 How ȝe schall make your Rodde craftely. 1523-98 [see ANGLE-ROD; ANGLING 3] 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elys.* Nymphal vi, The lusty Samon..wresting at my Rod doth make my Boat turne round. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 120 This kind of fishing with a dead rod, and laying night-hooks, are like putting money to use. 1711 GAY *Rural Sports* I. 134 Let the fisherman Encrease his tackle, and his rod retyre. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 134/1 He got a rod, and went a fishing. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 252/2 The short rod is then to be held over the stream, and the bait gently dropped into the water.

b. *transf.* An angler.
1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 441 One of the keenest and best rods on the river 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 257/2 He lands more big fish and throws back more small ones than any other rod in his district.

II. 6. a. A stick used for measuring with. Also *measuring rod.*
1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxv. 716 He that meetyth, kepyth and departyth feldes..and meedys vsyth a rodde. 1502, 1599 [see GAD *sb.*[1] 6]. 1648 HEXHAM, *Een*

Roede,..a Rod of ten foot long, to measure grounds or fields. 1656 [see MEASURING *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. viii. (1727) 58 Decempeda was a sort of measuring Rod for taking the dimensions of Buildings. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ezechiel's Reed*, or *Rod*, a Scripture Measure [etc.]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 386 The Rod is from five to ten feet in length, and is used for measuring lengths, heights and breadths. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 509 The rod, divided into feet and inches, is put down to ascertain the depth of the drain.

b. A small piece of wood, bone, etc., marked with figures and used in calculating.

1619 T. BRETNOR *A Prognost.* To Mathem., There is..an excellent treatise of Rabdologia, or Arithmeticall Rods, invented and published by the learned Lord of Merchiston. 1667 [see RHABDOLOGY]. 1678 PHILLIPS s.v. *Napiers Bones* or *Rods*, Which Rods being rightly .disposed one with another, represent the true product of any two sums. 1825 [see RHABDOLOGICAL].

7. a. A measure of length, equal to 5½ yards or 16½ feet; a PERCH or POLE.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 1940 Whanne this werk was thus begonne, & the heythe of fowre roddis vpe was j-ronne aboven the erthe. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 375 The which acre holdeth in lengthe xxxij. roddis and inj. fote of the kyngis standard. 1474 *Cov. Leet Book* II. 317 Out of the seid yard growith a Rodde to mesure lond by, the wich Rod conteyneth in lengthe v yardes & halfe. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1825) 352 This auncient bridge..conteined in length, about twenty and sixe roddes 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 90 Those that were seeking for her abroad (although some rods distant) are instantly sensible of their felicity. 1678 MOXON *Math. Dict.* App. 166 Eight Furlongs, *viz.* 320 Rods, make a Mile. 1706 [see POLE *sb.*1 3]. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 362 Extending a thousand or fifteen hundred rods in front of the River. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* (1868) 191 Then at every rod you have a sea-view of peculiar interest. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 230/2 That A.B. do back and cope a hundred rods of their wall..on penalty, by the rod, sixteen shillings.

Comb. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 25 Oct. 1775, To harrow-in the wheat on the rod-wide beds of Barnfield.

b. A measure of area: A square perch or pole; †also, a ROOD.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 81 Thou shalte yoke hem and make hem to tourne foure rodd of londe. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 208, 1 Perche in bredth, and 40 in length, doe make a Rod of lande, whiche some call a roode. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xvi. O ij, Now bycause I would cut off from that figure one acre, and an acre conteineth 160 rods: I multiply 160 in 50. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 19 A rod or pole of ground, which is the square of sixteen feet and a half. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*, Which you multiply by 40, because there are 40 Perches in a Rod. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 F 1/1 Example. 19 rods the diagonal. 5 rods the perpendicular. 95 square rods the content. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 188 Half an acre, or eighty rods, of land..., is sufficient to keep a cow during a year. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 405 Five and a half square rods of ground, which had not been manured.

c. A measure of brickwork: (see quots.).

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 56 Bricklayers do work at twenty seaven shillings the Rod. *Ibid.* 63 A Rod 16½ Foot square, 1½ Bricks. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 53 The Bricklayer..doth for the most part agree by the Rod, which is sixteen Foot and a half square every way, and two hundred seventy two foot in all. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 550 A rod of standard brick-work, making the necessary allowance for mortar and waste, will require 4500 bricks. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2300 Consequently 272 feet is universally taken as the superficial standard content of a rod. *Ibid.*, A cubic rod of brickwork would be..306 feet cube.

† d. (See quot.) *Obs.*—1

1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1759) 81 No Fisherman.. shall lay any more or greater Quantity [of lampern-leaps] than only one Rod of forty Fathom, containing seven Dozen of Leaps.

III. 8. †a. The shaft of a spear. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1234 The king share thrugh his shild with þe sharpe ende, And the rod all to roofe right to his honde. *Ibid.* 11094 The roddis all to Roofe right to þaire hond.

b. *dial.* The shafts of a cart or waggon.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Pullanus*, In a team, the horse which goes in the rods is commonly call'd the Fillar. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Rods*, of a cart or waggon; in Derb. the sills. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 725 *Rods* (Sussex), cart and waggon shafts.

attrib. 1736 AINSWORTH, A rode, or roddle horse (filler), *equus carro proxime subjectus*. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Rod-horse*, a horse in the shafts or rods.

9. a. A straight slender bar of metal; a connecting part or shaft which is slender in proportion to its length. See also CONNECTING-ROD, *guiding-*, *lightning-*, *piston-rod*.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pendulum Clock*, The Iron Rod or Wiar which bears the Bob at Bottom. 1750 FRANKLIN *Opinions & Conject.* Wks. 1887 II. 183 Would not these pointed rods probably draw the electrical fire silently out of a cloud? *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 155 As the rod of the pendulum, like all other bodies, contracts with cold. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 4 A rod of good steel, in its hardest state.., may be broken almost as easily as a rod of glass. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 30 This plunger hangs from a rod..which passes through the cover of the cylinder. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 458/2 The rod in the shaft, known as the main rod or spear rod, is usually made of strong balks of timber butted together.

b. In scientific use: An animal or vegetable structure having an elongated slender form.

1864 LUBBOCK in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* IV. 269 In the younger females..the eggs did not descend in the uterus as far as the 'rod'. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 223 This is the layer of rods and cones, and occupies about a quarter of the whole thickness [of the retina]. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 The rods..become united, and form a special structure, the 'rhabdom'. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 85 Examples of the aggregated rods are found on the white Eucalypti.

c. Something resembling a rod in shape.

c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* iii. 50 A continuous rod of fluid mercury. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 487/2 In the cry of the wind, in the grey rods of rain, and in all the shifting shows of the universe.

IV. 10. *attrib.*, in sense 'having the form of a rod': **a.** Of metal, etc., as *rod-bolt*, *-iron*, *-lead*.

1690 *Act 2 Will. & Mary* c. 4, Every Hundred Weight of Iron slit or hammered into Rods, commonly known by the Name of Rod Iron. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 48 The rod screw for the auger, four feet. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 84 To have Norfolk thumb latches..and eight-inch rod bolts. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 58 Hammered and rolled into the various sections known in commerce as bar, rod iron, and the like. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 220/2 *Rod Lead*...In this form it is used in the manufacture of compressed bullets. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 371/1, I..unfolded my patent rod-lock, and left my wheel supported by this device.

b. Of organic structures, as *rod-body*, *-cell*.

1877 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 276 Numerous rod-bodies were observed to be shot out of a fresh section just as in Geoplana, but the rod-cells were not isolated successfully. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 332 In the *Turbellaria* very similar structures are met with in the rhabdocysts or rod-cells.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General, as *rod-divination*, *-grower*, *-merchant*; *rod-shaped* adj.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 96 *note*, Our vulgar Notion of the Hazel's Tendency to a Vein of Lead Ore..seems to be a Vestige of this Rod Divination. 1851 *Census Gt. Brit.* (1854), Rod grower, dealer 12. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Rod-merchant*, a dealer in osiers or birch and alder rods for basket-making, etc 1876 *Nature* 30 Nov. 108/1 Very minute rod shaped spicules.

b. In sense 5, as *rod-bearer*, *-holder*; *rod-case*, *-hand*; *rod-fishing*, *-season*; *rod-caught* adj.

1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 13 The glancing trout made the rod-bearers' fingers itch to try their art. 1879 *Cassells' Techn. Educ.* II. 356 They..thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or rodholders. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 376/1 The Professor climbed up..with the rod-cases. *Ibid.* 382/1 By a simple turning over of the rod-hand while drawing firmly on the line. 1885 *Globe* 2 Sept. (Cassell), Rod-fishing is permissible until the end of October. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 4/2 The spring rod season for salmon is nearly over. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 10/1 He landed his record rod-caught fish—a salmon of sixty-seven pounds.

12. Special combs., as **rod-bat** (see quot. 1842); **rod-chisel** (see quot.); **rod-fall** (see quot. 1887); **rod-ham**, a piece of meadow-land on which osiers grow; **rod-machine** (see quot.); **rod-mill**, a workshop where iron is rolled into rods; **rod-planer** (see quot.); **rod-roller**, a workman engaged in rolling iron into rods; **rod-rope**, the rope by which boring-rods are worked; **† rod-woman**, a seller of twigs.

1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* s.v. *Plough* 981/1 The ploughman next changes the position of the coulter to the opposite side, by what is called the '*rod bat', that is, a wood-set stick with a crook in it. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* s.v. *Plough*, The..sheath, coulter, road bat [*sic*]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1961/1 **Rod-chisel*, a chisel on the end of a withe or rod, used by the smith in cutting hot metal. 1664 *MS. Agreement, Maldon, Essex* Bdl. 97 fol. 3 Parcell of land called Withers, with ye *rodfall and other appurtenances. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Rodfall*,. a belt of wood about a rod..deep, not belonging to the same owner as the bulk of the wood, and felled at a different time. 1883 TAUNT *Thames* (ed. 5) 44 From here a quarter of a mile of crooked stream, bordered with *rodhams, brings us to Shillingford Bridge. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 762/2 **Rod Machine*, a machine for making round sticks, such as dowels, pins, stretchers, broom-handles, etc. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, *Rod Mill Roller. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 10/2 A man having charge of a rod mill. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1961/2 **Rod-planer*, a special machine-tool for planing locomotive connecting-rods, guide-bars, and similar work. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 10/2 Upon the basis on which *rod rollers are paid to-day. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 966 Substituting for the wheel and axle, a number of ropes attached to the *rod-rope. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. ii, My mistress cries like the *rod-woman,—quick, quick, quick, buy any rosemary and bays?

† Rod, *sb.*2 *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **roid**, **rode**. [Of obscure origin; perh. due to a wrong analysis of an early **fōtrod*: see TROD.

Fute rode occurs in Kennedy's *Passion of Christ* 11, and is probably still represented by Sc. *fit-rōd*. The quality and quantity of *o* in Sc. are so variable, that it is now impossible to say whether *rōd*, *rŏd* represents this word or the Eng. *road*. Cf. however the dim. form *roddin(g.*]

A path, a way or road.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 237 A litill rod he fand Vp toward the crag strikand. *Ibid.* X. 379 Thai..on range in ane rod can ga On handis and feit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 43 The hiddillis held thai and the roddis darn. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 197 Preistis, wirschip God, And put away 3our Imagerie,..To hell the way and rod. 1581 BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 160 Ane edder in the hie vay, and serpent in the rod. 1600 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* VI. 125 Making of roidis, gaittis and passageis throw the landis, and taking of..wair furth thairof.

Rod, obs. form of ROAD, ROOD, RUD *sbs.*

† Rod, erroneous variant of RAD *a.*, afraid.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 210 Germanus bad thame tha sould nocht be rod, Bot haif gude hoip and put thair help in God.

Rod (rɒd), *v.* [f. ROD *sb.*1]

† 1. *trans.* To furnish with rods or laths. *Obs.*—0

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ripiar pared*, to lath, to rod a wall.

2. *U.S.* To fit with lightning-conductors.

a 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LVIII. 358 (Cent.), Several other houses in the town were rodded in the same way. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 11 Feb. 2/3 An old man down the country refused to have me rod his dwelling.

3. *intr.* To cut and peel osiers. *dial.*

1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* 121 They kep' the childer away rodding.

Rod, *v.* (to rub): see RUD *v.*2

Rod, obs. or dial. pa. t. or pa. pple. of RIDE *v.*

Rodde, obs. pa. t. of RIDE *v.*

Ro·dded, *ppl. a.* [f. ROD *sb.*1 or *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Formed into rounded pleats. *Obs.*—1

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. I iv, In garded frocks they shine with roddid welts about theyr necks [L. *virgatis lucent sagulis*].

2. Made or furnished with rods.

1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. iv. 64 (E.D.S.), Rodded hurdles. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 674 The hurdles employed for this purpose are generally of two kinds, either flatted or rodded. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 148 A rack made of malleable iron,..not sparred but rodded, in the sides, to keep in the straw.

3. Shaped like a rod.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* v. (ed. 2) 122 Its [the Glyptolepis] rodded, obelisk-like spires. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vii. (ed 4) 295 Certain histological changes.. especially affecting the 'rodded' lining cells.

Rodden (rɒ·d'n), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 **roddyne**, 8–9 **roddin**, 9 **roddan**, r(h)oddon. [Of obscure formation, but prob. related to RED *a.*, from the same grade as OE. *rudig*, *rudu*, and ON. *roð*, *roði*, etc.] A berry of the rowan or mountain ash. Also *attrib.*, as *rodden-tree*.

15.. in *Bannatyne MS* (1879) 775 Quhen..gud reid wyne growis on the roddyne treis. *a* 1694 SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* (1700) 31 The Fruit whereof hangs in Clusters like our Roddens. *a* 1783 *Willy o Douglass-dale* xix, O had I a bunch o yon red roddins, That grows in yonder wood. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 58 Twa wimpling burnies meet Beside the rodden glen. 1853 CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* 200 (E. D. D.), The roddens hangin' ripe and red.

Rodden, *a. rare.* [f. ROD *sb.*1] Made of rods.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 209 Round rodden cow cribs.

Ro·dden-fluke. *Sc.* Also **roddan-**. [Perh. f. RODDING *vbl. sb.*2: cf. the synonymous *rawn-fluke*. In Northumb. called *roddams*.] The turbot.

1795 J. DONALDSON *Agric. Kincardine* 415 Scate, turbot, (called here rodden fluke, and bannock fluke) and flounders. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* I. 192 The Turbot..in Scotland is called Rodden-fleuk; the last word being a general denomination for flounders and other flat fish. 1882 DAY *Fishes Grt. Brit.* II. 12 Turbot,..Roddan or roan fleuk,.. east coast of Scotland.

Ro·ddikin. *Sc.* Also 6 **rodekein**, 8 **-ikin**, **roddickin**, 9 **ruddiken**. [Perh. ad. Du. or Flem. **roodeken*, dim. of *roode* (Kilian), = READ *sb.*1] The fourth stomach of a ruminant animal.

1599 in *Stirling Nat. Hist. Soc. Trans.* (1902) 28 Item xij rodekeins. 1796 *Young's Annals Agric.* XXVII. 69 An obstruction takes place, and..the stomach, called the Rodikin, is greatly inflamed. *c* 1805 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 88 Roasted hen, and collops plenty; And roddickins, and penches too. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 302 Pray, sir, allow me to help you—I shall send you a nice piece of ruddiken.

Roddin(g, *Sc.*, a path: see *sheep-rodding*.

Ro·dding, (*vbl.*) *sb.*1 [f. ROD *sb.*1 or *v.*]

1. The action of beating with a rod; caning.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 478 Their capitall punishments are hanging, rodding, knocking on the heads, drowning. 1906 H. S. SALT *Consolat. Faddist* 30 The less they did attend, The more he brayed of rodding.

2. *techn.* (See quots.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Rodding*, the operation of fixing or repairing wooden cage guides in shafts. *a* 1890 *Electr. Rev.* XVI. 14 (Cent.), In most of the systems the cable is inserted by a process technically called rodding—that is, pushing rods through the duct from one manhole to the next.

3. *concr.* Metal in the form of rods; an arrangement of rods.

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 80 It has been found that a steel channel section of rodding is far superior for the purpose. 1899 *Daily News* 1 July 4/5 Electro-pneumatic signalling does away with rodding and wires.

Ro·dding, *vbl. sb.*2 *Sc. rare.* [f. *rodd*, var. of *rudd* spawn: see REDD *sb.*] The spawning of fish. Hence *rodding-time*.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Campsie* XV. 321 *note*, It is said that the raising of the Damhead..is the sole cause why the fish come not up in rodding time to the Glazert.

Roddle, variant of RADDLE *sb.*1

Ro·ddy, *a. rare*—0. [f. ROD *sb.*1] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Vergeux*, roddie, full of rods.

Roddy, obs. form of RUDDY *a.*

† Rode, *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.* [Prob. a. Du. *roede* measuring-rod (ten feet long): see ROOD *sb.*] A certain length of dyke.

1662 DUGDALE *Imbanking & Draining* 242 That the sewer..should be dyked..before Michaelmasse following, upon pain of every rode not done 3*s.* 4*d.* *Ibid.*, Upon pain also of iij*s.* iiij*d.* for every rode unfinished at Michaelmasse.

Rode (rōud), *sb.*[2] *U.S.* Also 7–8 **road(e**, 9 **rhode**. [Of obscure origin.] A rope, esp. one attached to a boat-anchor or trawl. (Cf. RODING.)

1679 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 135 A roade taken out of his Boate in the time of ye fire, & made vse of to pull downe houses. 1726 PENHALLOW *Indian Wars* (1859) 53 They fired..with such resolution, as made them quit one of their boats by cutting their roads and lashings. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 12 Manilla Trawl Rhode, large yarn. *a* 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rode*,..a rope attached to a boat-anchor or killock. *Perley.* [Bay of Fundy.]

Rode, *sb.*[3] *dial.* (See quot. and RODE *v.*[2])

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* s.v., 'To go to Rode,' means to go late at night, or early in the morning, to shoot wild fowl, which pass over-head on the wing.

Rode, *v.*[1] Also 7 **road**. [Prob. ad. older Du. *roden, roeden* (Kilian), = LG. *roden, raden* (see Grimm), OFris. *rotha* to root out, extirpate.] *trans.* To clear (a stream, dyke, etc.) from weeds. Hence **Ro·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1616 in W. H. Wheeler *Hist. Fens* (1897) App. IV. 11 The Welland to be roaded, rooked, hooked, hatfed, scowered and cleansed. 1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking & Draining* 242 The sewer called the Beche..should be dyked, roded, and scoured. 1664–5 *Act* 16–17 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 2 [They] shall..maintaine and keepe the Rivers of Gleane and Welland with sufficient Dyking, Roading, Scowering and Bancking. 1858 W. H. WHEELER *Drainage Fens & Low Lands* 17 The cost of this work in the fen district, where it is termed 'roding', is about 20*s.* a mile. [Descr. precedes.]

Rode, *v.*[2] Also 8 **rod**, 9 **road**. [Of obscure origin. Sense 2 is evidently related in some way to *cock-rode, -road.*]

1. *intr.* Of wild-fowl: To fly landward in the evening.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 464 As soon as the evening sets in, the decoy rises (as they term it)...This rising of the decoy in the evening, is in Somersetshire called rodding. 1885 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XI. 188 Gunners..wait in the marshes in the Bristol Channel, in the evening, to shoot wild fowl 'roding in' half an hour after sunset. 1898 [see ROADING *vbl. sb.*[2]].

2. Of woodcock: To perform a regular evening flight during the breeding season.

1865 J. SLEIGH *Derbyshire Gloss.* (E.D.D.). 1888 [see ROADING *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1907 BENSUSAN *Wild-Life Stories* 208 When a woodcock is roding, he must not vary his pace, his flight, or his song.

Rode, obs. f. REED, ROAD, ROID *a.*, ROOD, RUD, RUDE; pa. t. or pa. pple. of RIDE *v.*

-rode (f. RIDE *v.*): see *tide-, wind-rode.*

Ro·ded, *a.* Also **roaded**. [Of obscure origin: cf. RODY *a.*] Streaky. (Generally used of bacon.)

1848– in dialect glossaries. 1893 *Natal Times* 30 Sept., They..make splendid roded bacon and good hams.

Rode-horse, obs. f. ROAD-HORSE. **Rode-lofte,** obs. f. ROOD-LOFT. **Rodely,** var. of RUDDLY *Obs.*; obs. f. RUDELY.

Rodent (rōu·dĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *rōdent-, rōdens*, pr. pple. of *rōdĕre* to gnaw.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Zool.* Gnawing; belonging to the order *Rodentia.*

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 184/2 Of the Rodent mammals (*Rodentia*) of Africa .we have no very extensive knowledge. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 108 In this we may discern a slight approach to the rodent character of *Cheiromys.* 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethn. & Phil. Hidatsa Ind.* 50 The rodent teeth of the beaver are regarded as potent charms. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 419/2 Rodent Moles, with very small or rudimentary eyes and ear-conchs.

2. *Path.* (See quots.)

1853 PAGET *Lect. Surg. Path.* II. 452 The Rodent Ulcer is the disease which has been described under various names: such as cancerous ulcer of the face, cancroid ulcer [etc.]. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 125 Rodent ulcers are closely allied to the cancers. 1893 *St. Bartholomew's Hosp. Rep.* XXIX. 191 Rodent cancer most commonly occurs on the face.

3. Of waves: Wearing away the shore.

1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 148 Out came the lovely carving of the rodent waves.

B. *sb. Zool.* An animal of the order *Rodentia*, characterized by having no canine teeth and strong incisors.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 503 The animals included in the Order of *Rodents*, or gnawers and nibblers. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1860) 137 The eyes of moles and of some burrowing rodents are rudimentary in size. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* vi 287 The peculiar families of South American Rodents—cavies, spiny-rats, and chinchillas.

transf. 1885 LD. R. CHURCHILL *Sp.* (1889) I. 235 Lord Derby belongs to a tribe of political rodents.

Rodential (rōude·nʃăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to the *Rodentia* or rodent animals. Hence **Rode·ntially** *adv.*

1890 *Nature* XLII. 193/1 The dingo and several other, chiefly rodential, placental mammals. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 2/2 A nose rodentially keen.

Rodentian (rōude·nʃăn), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Belonging to the rodents.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 157 A little string of raw rodentian delicacies, dangling by their tails in a bunch.

‖ **Rodeo** (rōdē·o). *Amer.* [Sp. *rodeo* a going round, a cattle-ring, etc., f. *rodear* to go round.]

1. A driving together of cattle in order to separate, count, inspect, or mark them; a round-up. Also *attrib.*, as *rodeo-ground.*

1834 DARWIN *Jrnl.* 16 Aug. in *Voy. Beagle* (1839) III. 311 Once every year there is a grand 'rodeo' when all the cattle are driven down, counted, and marked. 1851 *Laws California* xcii, Every owner of a stock farm shall be obliged to give yearly one general rodeo. 1891 B. HARTE *First Fam. Tasajara* vii, Her native-bred animal fondly believed that he was participating in a *rodeo.* 1892 GERTRUDE ATHERTON *Doomswoman* xxiv, The platform on one side of the circular rodeo-ground.

2. A place or enclosure where cattle are brought together for any purpose.

1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 24/1 To collect the herd once a week, driving them from all quarters to a rodéo, or circuit, where an account is taken of their numbers. 1866 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 672/3 In fine weather they are left on the 'rodeo', a bare piece of ground near the house, to which they are driven to pass the night.

Roder, obs. form of ROADER[1].

†**Roderigo.** *Obs.*—[1] [A Spanish personal name.] Some kind of snuff.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead* Wks. 1711 IV. 34 As long as I could..have my Diamond Snuff-box full of *Orangeree* or *Roderigo.*

Rodetreo, obs. variant of ROOD-TREE.

†**Rodewort.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *rode* RUD *sb.* + WORT.] The marigold.

14.. *MS. Sloane 5*, lf. 46 a/2 *Solsequium*, Rodewort oþer marygoldys. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 86 *Incuba, sponsa solis, halendula*,..goldwort *uel* rodeuurt.

†**Rodge,** variant of (or error for) RADGE.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Rodge*, a sort of Water-foul, somewhat like a Duck, but lesser. [Hence in some later Dicts.]

Rodges-blast, variant of ROGER'S BLAST.

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iv. (1884) 28 Occasionally a 'rodges-blast' sweeps like a whirlwind over the marsh, lifting the reed-stacks, wrecking windmills, and dismasting the wherries. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 266 You may see..the trees uprooted for a space where a rodges-blast has descended. 1890 'D. DAIE' *Noah's Ark* i, A sudden squall came up, as these rodges-blasts do spring up on the Broads.

Rodi(e, obs. forms of RUDDY.

Rodiane, obs. form of RHODIAN.

Rodinal (rō·dinăl). [Trade name.] A preparation of salts of paramidophenol together with sodium sulphite, used as a developer in photography.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 90 Rodinal..has a developing power equal to that of the rapid quinol developer. 1893 *Ibid.* III. 91 Longer development than with rodinal is required in order to obtain sufficient opacity.

Ro·ding. [Cf. RODE *sb.*[2]] An anchor rope.

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iii. 57 Dan..twitched once or twice on the roding, and the anchor drew up at once. *Ibid.* viii. 153 Three boats found their rodings fouled.

†**Rodion.** *Obs.*—[1] (See quot.)

Apparently = *rodjon*, and now represented by ROGER[2] 5, with its variants RODGES- or ROGER'S BLAST.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 240, I haue herd seid of ful yore agon A whirle wynd blowing nothing softe Was in old Englissh callid a Rodion, That reiseth duste & strauh ful hih alofte.

†**Rod-knight.** *Obs.* [Later form of OE. *rādcniht.*] = RAD-KNIGHT.

c 1280 BRACTON II. xxxv. § 6 Ut si quis debeat equitare cum domino suo de manerio in manerium, & tales dicuntur Rodknights. *c* 1290 *Fleta* III. xiv. § 7 Per servitium equitandi mecum, vel cum uxore mea, qui Rodknyghts vocabantur. [1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 334 Our old word Rodknights (that is, Riding Knights, or Knight-riders). 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 422 *Rodknights*, or *Radknights*, are certaine seruitours, which hold their lands by seruing their Lord on horsebacke. 1628 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 69 Bracton calls such tenants as held by the service of riding with the lords from one manor to another, Rod Knights. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 56 This last [the Radman] seems to have been the same with the Rod or Rad-knights.]

Ro·dless, *a.* [f. ROD *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no (fishing-) rod.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 783 Angler..walking rodless along the banks. 1859 HOLE *Tour Irel.* 83 Away went Frank to his boat; and I, rodless, to wander..among the great mountains.

Ro·dlet. [f. ROD *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little rod or rod-shaped object.

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 21 Assuming that the rod or thread consists of a number of smaller rodlets or tiny threads. 1883 *Science* I. 370/2 An envelope composed of little rodlets, standing perpendicular to the surface.

Ro·d-like, *a.* [f. ROD *sb.*[1] + -LIKE.] Resembling a rod; shaped like a rod.

1611 COTGR., *Vergé*, made of rods, or twigs; also, streaked with long, and rod-like rayes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 553 Stem spreading, rod-like. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 158 Shrubs or herbs, with rod-like branches. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 214 An elongated rod-like bone, rather thicker towards its anterior end.

Rod lofte, obs. form of ROOD-LOFT.

Ro·dman. Also **rodsman.** [f. ROD *sb.*[1]]

1. An angler; a rodster.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6 [He] is not only a penman, but a gunman, a rodman, and a horseman. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/3 The complaints by the rodsmen against over-netting are louder than ever.

2. One who holds up the rod in surveying.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* IV. 177 The rodman, with his rod held vertically, appearing in the center of each picture, or near the center.

†**Rod-net,** var. of *road-net*: see ROAD *sb.* 12.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 422 *Rodnet*, a net to catch blackbirds, or woodcockes in. [Hence in some later Dicts.]

Rodney (rɒ·dni). [Of obscure origin.]

1. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* 77 *Rodney*, a roughly constructed platform, with old rails, near the pit's mouth, upon which a large fire is made during the winter nights, to light the bank.

2. An idler or loafer; a casual worker; a disreputable character. Also *attrib.*, hulking, rough.

In extensive dialect use: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1866 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. XI. (1867) 494/1 There was Devil Lees. , a great big rodney fellow, as hard as a grounsell toad. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 6/1 The 'Rodney' has no home; he sleeps with his back against his coke oven, or in it when it is cleared out.

Rodochrome, var. RHODOCHROME. **Rodok,** obs. f. RUDDOCK. **Rodomel(le** : see RHODOMEL.

Rodomont (rɒ·dŏmɒnt). Also 7 **rodomond**, 7–9 **rodomonte**, 6–7 **rhodomonte**. [a. F. *rodomont* or It. *rodomonte*, from the name of the boastful Saracen leader in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*] A great bragger or boaster. Now *arch.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* X 4, The fourth of Tullies Rhetorickes, where he speaketh of a bragging Rhodomonte. 1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Kepl. Lilel* I. viii 207 As if there were more terrible Rodomontes among the Spaniardes, then otherwhere. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 69 St. Jude argues with the Rodomonts of his Time. 1770 BARETTI *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* II. 11 Of such rodomonts I am told that Portugal has even a larger number than of idlers. [1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 362, I can never think how I avoided being stabbed myself or stabbing one of these two Rodomonts.]

attrib. and *Comb.* 1611 COTGR., *À pied de plomb*,..Rodomont-like. 1626 B. JONSON *Masques* Wks. (1692) 646 Who had thought to have..triumpht our whole Nation, In his Rodomont Fashion.

Rodomontade (rɒdɒmɒntē·d), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **rodomantade**. *β.* 7–9 **rhodomontade** (7 **rhado-, rhada-**), 7–8 **rhodomantade**. [a. F. *rodomontade*, It. *rodomontata*, †*-ada* (Florio): see prec. and -ADE.]

A. *sb.* 1. a. A vainglorious brag or boast; an extravagantly boastful or arrogant saying or speech; † an arrogant act.

a. 1612 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 128, 5 Challengers cartells, full of Rodomontades. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 12 Then they might have acted their Rodomontades and injuries in a higher Straine. 1672 DRYDEN *Heroic Plays* Ess. (Ker) I. 157, I could easily show you, that the rodomontades of Almanzor are neither so irrational as his, nor so impossible to be put in execution. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 163 We need not care for all the *fervida dicta*, all the rodomontades, of France and Spain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 50 Wherever he came he pressed horses in defiance of law,..and almost raised mobs by his insolent rodomontades. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* viii, Poor Phil used to bore me after dinner with endless rodomontades about his passion and his charmer. 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* I. i. 74 Spain laughed at these rodomontades.

β. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 4 At the first view of so many Rhodomontades and bravings, we were in some doubt and amaze. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 29 The Theologist should be forbidden to write such Rhodomontads. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xliv, The rhodomontades they uttered on the subject of their generosity and courage. 1784 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 7 Dec., I was called away in the midst of my rhodomontade, and have lost all zest for pursuing it 1815 W. H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 136 *note*, A species of conversation..which consisted of the most improbable rhodomontades. 1881 *Littell's Living Age* 482 This disloyal rhodomontade was freely circulated throughout England.

b. Boastful or inflated language; extravagant boasting or bragging.

a. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 209 Arrogance,..Rodomontade, affectation of Empire. 1734 tr. *Rollins' Anc. Hist.* III. VII. 449 Supplying his want of courage with rodomontade. 1829 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 392 We could discern its meaning through a cloud of rodomontade. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 9 A detestable compound of vulgarity and rodomontade.

β. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiogr.* (1764) 160 The Duke de Crouy..said by way of Rhodomontade, . he saw all the rest of the World must bow under the Spaniard. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 276 To see..their rhodomontade and poetical bravado, we need only turn to our famous poet-laureat. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 194 The Spaniards are not inferior in rhodomontade and national prejudices. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 194 A profusion of barbarous epithets and wilful rhodomontade. 1892 *Nation* 25 Aug. 150/2 Tricoupis .. has no sympathy with bluster and rhodomontade.

† 2. *transf.* A braggart. = RODOMONT. *Obs.*

1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 530, I can scarce pity that Rhodomantade, that dy'd upon the point of that Sword. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 90 There was a Rhadamontade that would fight with any man and bragged of his valour.

B. *adj.* Bragging; boastful; ranting.

a. a 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 661 There happened some rodomontad discourses in which he conceived himself affronted. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 175 Listening to the flighty and rodomontade ideas that passed his lips. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xi, He again ran on in a grotesque and rodomontade account of the host.

β. 1767 S. PATERSON *Anoth. Trav.* II. 36 All this rhodomontade popish stuff. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, He has got into such a rhodomontade manner. 1818 HAZLITT *Shaks. Plays* (1838) 111 He is too hot and choleric, and somewhat rhodomontade. 1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Albigenses & Wald.* 13 The same rhodomontade style of special pleading.

Rodomonta·de, *v.* Also **rhod-**. [f. prec.] *intr.* To boast, brag, talk big, rant.

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1083 To Rodomontade, *inaniter. gloriari.* 1755 in Johnson. 1840 H. Ainsworth *Tower of London* (1864) 7 You have learnt to rhodomontade at the court of Madrid, I perceive. 1855 *Woman's Devotion* III. 49 How long she would have rhodomontaded in this way, Nest could not tell.

Hence **Rodomonta·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1698 Collier *Immor. Stage* ii. (1738) 59 *Rhodomontading* .., bombastic. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* x. vi, He soon finds there's nothing to be got by rhodomontading. 1787 — *Diary* 16 Feb, I think his rhodomontading as innocent as that of our cousin. 1831 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 449 His hero a rodomontading Congressman from the Western States. 1859 *Athenæum* 7 May 610 The careless or rhodomontading statements of earlier writers.

Rodomonta·der. Also **rhodo-**. [f. prec.] A boaster, braggart.

a 1833 W. Jay *Autobiogr. & Rem.* (1854) 413 This fanatical rodomontader. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 264 Among the characters .. are clever Tom Thumbs, half-witted simpletons, bold rhodomontaders.

So **Rodomonta·dist.**

1655 Terry *Voy. E. India* 167 When this Rhadomantadist had ended his perillous story, it was dinner.

† **Rodomonta·do,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 **rodomantado, 7 roda-, 8 rhodomantado, rhodomontado.** [See Rodomontade *sb.* and -ado.]

A. *sb.* **1.** = Rodomontade *sb.* 1.

a. 1598 Florio *Dict.* To Rdr. a 6 b, [Men whose] valour [is] bragardrie, *Astolpheidas*, or *Rodomontadas*, or if it come to action crueltie. 1603 — *Montaigne* II. xxxi. (1632) 403 These Rodomontados must be employed on such as feare them. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 23 Rodamantadoes, or thundring declamations. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 91 This must be either a Mistake, or a Rodomontado.

β. 1652 *Plea for Free State* 31 The Roman Religion.. being replenished with the high Rhodomontadoes of Saints and miraculous Stories. 1673 H. Stubbe *Further Vind. Dutch War* 63 It was a Rhodomontado of Philip II..that He had rather have no Subjects at all, then those He had to be Hereticks. 1700 De Foe *Two Grt. Quest. considered* 4 It does not use to be the Temper of the English to run on such Rhodomantado's.

2. = Rodomontade *sb.* 2.

1600 B. Jonson *Cynth. Rev.* v. iv. Wks. (1616) 245 Most terribly he comes off; like your Rodomantada. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* Pref., As for those flashy Rhodomantadoes that go about to adulterate the best Exoticks. 1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* 269 The Andalusians seem to me the great talkers and rodomontadoes of Spain.

B. *adj.* = Rodomontade *a.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. xxiv, The Duke of Espernon in a kind of Rodomontado way, desired leave of the King to block up Rochel. 1658 Osborn *Mem. Q. Eliz.* 100 He sought peace in a posture far below the usuall pride and Rhodomontado-gallantry of that Nation. 1698 T. Rymer *Short View* 159 This ratling Rodomontado speech.

Hence † **Rodomonta·do** *v. Obs. rare.*

1693 W. Freke *Sel. Ess.* xxxii. 200 If they deal in History they sophisticate it; or if in morality they Rhodomontado it.

Rodsman : see Rodman.

Ro·dster. [f. Rod *sb.*1] An angler.

1879 *Leeds Mercury* 8 July 8 (Davies), There were close upon 500 competitors, who included in their ranks rodsters from all parts of the three kingdoms. 1883 *Sportsman* 1 Sept. 4 Old rodsters and young rodsters can find plenty of occupation on the river banks.

Ro·d-wood. [Rod *sb.*1] One of several West Indian trees or shrubs belonging to the genera *Lætia, Eugenia,* and *Calyptranthes.*

1716 *Petiveriana* I. § 258 Rodwood, *Myrtis Barbadensis viminalibus virgis.* 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 240 It [*Eugenia virgata*] is now commonly called Rod-wood by the negroes. *Ibid.* 249 Rod-wood. The tree grows to a considerable size, and is esteemed a fine timber wood. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* Col. Names, Black, broad-leaved, red, small-leaved, white Rod-wood.

Ro·dy, *a. dial.* Also **roady.** = Roded *a.*

1864 *Reader* 19 Nov. 642/1 *Rody.*—Streaked alternately with lean and fat. This very common word seems to be exclusively applied to bacon which presents this appearance. 1878– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rody, obs. form of Ruddy *a.*

Rodyr, obs. form of Rudder.

Roe [1] (rōu). Forms: *α.* 1 **raha,** 1, 5–6 **raa,** 1, 4–6 **ra,** 6 **ray,** 7 **rey,** 6– **rae,** 6 **re.** *β.* 3 **roa,** 4–6 **ro, roo,** 6 **rhoo, row**(e, 6– **roe.** [Common Teut.: OE. *râha, râa, râ,* = MDu. *rê, ree* (Du. *ree*), OS. *rêho* (LG. *rê*), OHG. *rêho* (also *rêh* neut., G. *reh*), ON. *râ* (Da. *raa,* Sw. *rå*), of uncertain etym. OE. had also a fem. *rǽge* corresponding to OHG. *reia.* After 1300 the *α*-forms are only northern and Sc.]

1. A small species of deer (*Capreolus capræa,* formerly *Cervus capreolus*) inhabiting various parts of Europe and Asia; a deer belonging to this species.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 403 *Capria,* raha. *c* 875 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1161 *Capriolus,* raa. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 30 Hit is fiscwylle & fugolwylle, & mære on huntunge heorta & rana. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 166 Syf man on huntuþe ran oððe ræzean mid flane .. zewæceþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19080 Þe propheci was þan fild sua þat said þat halt suld scep as ra. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 4097, I is ful wight, god **waat,** as is a raa. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 143 In þat cuntree also er many cameliouns, þe whilk es a lytill beste of þe mykilnes of a raa. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fables* (*Wolf & Wether*) 2511 Went neuer Hound mair haistelie fra the hand, Quhen he wes rynnand maist raklie at the ra. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. iv. 55 Lo! ther the rais, rynning swyft as fyre. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 182 Kyddis skippand throw ronnis eftir rayis. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 21 The hart, the hynd, the dae, the rae,..War skowping all frae brae to brae. 1618 *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 H. Geldart's son bringing a rey. 17.. Ramsay *To Starrat* 32 Blythly wald I..stend o'er burns as light as ony rae. 1881 *Berwick Nat. Club Proc.* IX. 454 'As wild as the rae' is a well-known Border phrase.

β. a 1200 in *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* etc. (1838) 3 *Caprea,* roa. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 As fisch ahon on hoke, as þe roa inumen ihe net. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs ..þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15750 Fond þey neuere..bukke ne do,..cony, fowen, no ro. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 In þat londe beeþ many scheep..and fewe roos and hertes. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 3728 Hert, and hynde, buk, and doo,..reyndere and the dredful roo. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 99 Moche mete of hertes and hyndes, roes,..and moche other venyson. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xiii. 8 Men of armes, which..were as swifte as the Roes vpon ye mountaynes. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 241 The tayle of Harte, Bucke, Rowe, or any other Deare, is to be called the Syngle. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 216 Here are great store of roes, deere, and ostriches. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 160 Their Coursers, than the Mountain Roe More fleet. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 329 The roes travel in single families, seldom more than four together. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 446 The height of the Roe at the shoulders is about two feet and a half. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i, The yellow roes stood and stared at him.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *roe-doe, -drive* (cf. Drive *sb.* 1 c and 2 b), *-head, -hunt, -kid, -leather,* etc.; *roe-hunter, -hunting, -shooting; roe-footed.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 154/13 A *Roe doe, *capræa.* 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 142 They neuer part vntil the Row-doe haue fawned. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 9/6 There are *roe-drives in the woods. 1632 Chettle *Hoffman* C ij, I, my good Lord, being *roefooted, outstript him in running. 1577 in H. Hall *Elis. Soc.* (1886) 154, 18 *roeheads, £4. 1840 Colquhoun *Moor & Loch* 34 The generality of *roe-hunts are nothing but blunders from beginning to end. *Ibid.* 35 One or two experienced *roe-hunters had the whole sport to themselves. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hunting,* *Roe Hunting. 1840 Colquhoun *Moor & Loch* 39, I had not then much knowledge of roe-hunting. 1618 in Macpherson *Fauna Lakeland* (1892) 73 Making a pannell..for carrying iij *rey kidds to London, xx^d^. 1634 *Ibid.* 72 Goinge with a roe kidd to Judge Cawlye, xij^d^. 1347 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 234 The hundred of *rolether, 16s. 1398 *Ibid.* 547 That no manner of shepeslether or calveslether..be dyed after the manner of rolether. 1354–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 555 Pro *Ranettes et cordulis pro eisdem. 1383–4 *Ibid.* 593 In cordis emp. pro le Raanet. 1840 Colquhoun *Moor & Loch* 35 Their love of a *roe-pasty prevailing over their love of the chase. 1620 in Macpherson *Fauna Lakeland* (1892) 72 For careing *roe pyes to my Lord Chancler's, xviij^d^. 1840 Colquhoun *Moor & Loch* 38 Recommending the above manner of *roe-shooting. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 352 Item I gyue to Edward Archibald iij *Roye [? *read* raye] skinnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7048 *Roovenisoun y-bake in paste. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xii. *note,* The learned in cookery..hold the roe-venison dry and indifferent food, unless [etc.].

Roe [2] (rōu). Forms: *α.* 5–6 **roughe,** 6–7 **rough**; 5 **roof,** 7 **roff**(e; 6–7 **rowe,** 7–8 **row.** *β.* 7– **roe.** [ME. type **roȝ(e, rowȝ(e,* = MDu. *roch, roge* (Kilian *roghe*), Flem. *rog,* MLG. *roge, rogge,* MHG. *roge,* OHG. *rogo.* It is not clear whether the word is native in English or of later adoption. For forms with final *n* see Rown.]

1. The mass of eggs contained in the ovarian membrane of a fish. *Hard roe,* the spawn of a female fish; *soft roe,* the milt or sperm of a male fish. Also *in roe.*

α. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591 *Lactes,* roof of fyshe, or mylke of fyshe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 114 Tak ye rowys of fissh & ye liuere. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 161 White heryngе in a dische,..looke he be white by þe boon, þe roughe white & nesche. 1530 Palsgr. 177 *Oeue,* the roughe of a fysshe. *Ibid.* 264/1 Rowe in a fysshes belly, *oevue.* 1617 Minsheu *Ductor* 422 Roffes or Roughes of fish that spawne. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 He got his Merchandise aboard, which..was nothing but the rows of shads. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 256 Composed of Globules, so like the Rowes or Spawn of Fishes. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scotl.* 201 The..Herrings that have little or no Milt or Row. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 340 That small kind of mackarel that have neither melts nor rows. 1832 [see Salmon *sb.*1 4].

β. 1595 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 39 Here comes Romeo. *Mer.* Without his Roe, like a dryed Hering. 1606 — *Troil. & Cr.* v. i. 68 To be. a Herring without a Roe, I would not care 1653 Walton *Angler* viii. 162 You shall scarce..take a Male Carp without a Melt, or a Female without a Roe or Spawn. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 287 You mean the prodigious quantity of roe they spawn. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 141 [Cod] begin to spawn in January...Some continue in roe till the beginning of April. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 169 It is remarkable that the hard roe, in general, does not emit so much light as the soft-roe. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VI. i, A Moorish compound, made of eggs and roes of carp. 1875 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* (ed. 4) 412 Fishes are, for the most part, truly oviparous, the ovaries being familiarly known as the 'roe'.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *roe-fish, -laden, -like, mullet, sauce, -shad, -sick*; **roe corn,** a single egg from a roe.

1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 321 These boxes contain each two thousand *roe 'corns'. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 54/2 The killing of a *roe-laden fish on her way to spawn. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* XXXVII. 573 A white or yellowish *roe-like substance. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 368 Between the seasons of 'Fat Mullet' and '*Roe Mullet' there is an intermission of two or three weeks in the fishing. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 549/2 Another cook will prepare the *roe sauce to accompany the shad. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 88/2 There was a great *roe-shad hanging by his gills. 1641 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 24 For what sort he will sell them [*sc.* herrings]..*roe-sicke, cleere or pure ware.

Roe [3]. [Prob. a var. of Row *sb.*] (See quot.)

1850 Chaloner & Fleming *Mahogany Tree* 57 Roe is that alternate streak or flake of light and shade running in the grain.

Roebin, obs. form of Robbin.

Roebuck (rōu·bŭk). Forms: *α.* 5 **ra(a)buke, rabukk,** 6 **raybuck,** *Sc.* **rebuke.** *β.* 4–6 **ro-, 5 roo-, 6 rho-, rowe-,** 5, 7 **roebucke,** 6– **roe-buck.** [f. Roe [1] + Buck. Cf. MDu. *reebuck* (Du. *-bok*), OHG. *rêhbock* (G. *rehbock*), ON. *râbukkr* (MSw. *robuk,* Sw. *råbock*).] The buck or male of the roe-deer; a male roe.

α. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 700 *Hec capra,* a rabuke. 1472 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VIII. 36 De ij capitibus de rabukkis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/1 Raa buke, *capreus, caprea. a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 338 Wther small beistis as re and rebuke.

β. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Ceruus is þe name of þe herte of þe bucke and of þe Robucke. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii, He is more lasse þen an hert and he is more þenn a Roo bucke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e ij b, A fayre Roobucke and a fayre doo. 1530 Palsgr. 263/1 Rho bucke, a beest. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 143 He is not called a greate Rowebucke, but a fayre Rowbucke. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 24 He would him make..the Robuckes in flight to overtake. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 739 They took them to be Serpents, being in quantity as big as Roe-bucks. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 106 Roe-buck. The flesh is better than that of other wild creatures. 1738 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 296 This natural wall along which..a Roe-buck would hardly have clamber'd. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 71 They resemble the roe-buck in the colour and nature of their hair. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* II. 288 It is about the size of the common or European Roebuck. 1881 Greener *Gun* 513 Roe bucks are occasionally stalked with the '360 Express rifle.

attrib. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iv, Þe Roo bucke flessh is most holsome to eete of eny 1551 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 107 Tua raybuck skynnis. 1801 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* II. 289 A pair of horns of some animal of the Roebuck kind. 1892 Macpherson *Fauna Lakeland* 72 A coat of arms which included three Roebuck heads.

Roe·buck-berry. [f. prec.] The fruit of a herbaceous species of *Rubus* (see quots.), or the plant producing this.

1771 Pennant *Tour in Scotland* (1774) 94 They..are remarkably fond of the *Rubus Saxatilis,* called in the Highlands on that account the Roebuck Berry. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Lanark* XV. 25 Wild fruits are here in great abundance, such as..Roebuck-berries, and strawberries. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scotl., Ross* XIV. 191 The native fruits of the parish are brambles, roebuck-berries, raspberries. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 57/3 Of the British species not hitherto mentioned..the Roebuck-berry is Rubus saxatilis.

Roed (rōud), *a.* [f. Roe 2.] Having roe; full of spawn. Also in combs. *full-, hard-, soft-roed.*

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Oeuf, Harenc aux œufs,* a full-rowed, or hard-rowed Herring. *Ibid., Ouvé,* full rowed, as a fish. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 161 The fishermen take great numbers [of ling] without ever finding any of the female or roed fish among them. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* II. 221 There are also hard-roed mackarel. 1819 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 7 Scotch herrings.., being roed, and very luscious, do not keep so sound.

Roe·-deer. Forms: 1 **rah-,** 2 **roadeor**; 6 **row deare,** 7 **roe deere,** 8– **roe-deer** (9 *Sc.* **rae-**). [f. Roe [1] + Deer. Cf. MDa. and MSw. *raadiur* (Da. *raadyr,* Sw. *rådjur*).] Deer, or a deer, of the roe kind; a roe.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 2 Nim..foxes smero & rahdeores mearh. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Z.) 309 *Capreolus,* rahdeor [*a* 1200 roadeor].

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 142 They are sweeter of Sent vnto the houndes than the Harte or the Rowdeare. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 134/2 A Roe Deere..when Lodged.. Beddeth. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hunting,* We have no Roe Deer in England; but they abound in Scotland, Germany, Africa, &c. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 306/1 The roe-deer differs from the stag and fallow-deer. 1853 James *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 130 The foot-prints of the hare and the roe-deer could be seen. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Nat.* vii, The horse-like bark of the Roe-deer..puzzled him very much.

Roelme, obs. form of Realm.

‖ **Roer** (rūə1). [Du. *roer,* ad. G. *rohr* (OHG. *rôr*), gun-barrel, pipe, reed. So Da. *rør,* Sw. *ror.*] A long-barrelled gun used by the Boers of S. Africa in hunting large game.

1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* 88 Bold Arend! come help with your long-barrelled roer. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 17/1 He was a keen hunter, and himself and household subsisted, in a great measure, by the proceeds of his long single-barrelled 'roer'. 1899 Rider Haggard *Swallow* xvi, All were well armed with 'roers' or other guns.

Roe·stone. [f. Roe [1].] = Oolite.

1804 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 480 Roestone...Its colour is hair brown and chestnut brown. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 772 Oolite or roe-stone—It consists of spherical grains of various size, from a millet seed, to a pea, or even an egg. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 332 The true oolites or roestones seem to be more of chemical than of mechanical origin.

Roet, variant of Rowet.

Roe·y, *a.* [f. Roe 3.] Streaky.

1850 Chaloner & Fleming *Mahogany Tree* 49 The

Mahogany, which is the best adapted for Shipbuilding, is that which is firm, tough and roey.

Rof(e, obs. pa. t. of RIVE *v.*[1]; obs. ff. ROOF.

† Rofe. *Obs.*—° [Perh. the same as E. Anglian *rove* scuif, scab.] ? Rind, skin.

1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rofe of baken or befe.

Rofe, obs. f. ROVE *sb.* **Rofel,** obs. f. RUFFLE.

Roff(e, obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*[1]; obs. ff. ROE[2], ROOF, ROVE.

Rofia (*rufĭă*). Also 8 **rofeer,** 9 **roffia.** [Malagasy.] A kind of palm: see RAFFIA and RAPHIA.

1729 DRURY *Madagascar* (1890) 172 Where the cattle are kept is a tree called rofeer. 1878 *Antananarivo Annual* 113 Of the Palmae there is but one species found in Imerina, the Rofia. 1880 J. SIBREE *Grt. African Isl.* iv. 75 The rofia has a trunk of from thirty to fifty feet in height, and at the end divides into seven or eight immensely long leaves.

attrib. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 170/1 The rŏfia palm (*Sagus Ruffia*), from whose pinnate leaves a valuable fibre used for cloth is obtained.

Rofling, obs. form of RUFFLING.

Roftile, obs. form of ROOF-TILE.

† Rog, *sb. Obs.* Also **roge.** (Meaning obscure: perh. not the same word in the two quots.)

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3273 That euer I regnede one þir rog, me rewes it euer! ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 94 What! laye thou still in that stonde And let that losinger go on the roge [*rime* dogge].

Rog (*rŏg*), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 **rogge,** 5 **roggyn.** [Of obscure origin; perhaps related to RUG *v.* Cf. also Norw. dial. *rogga* to set in motion, drive on; *rogg* energy.]

1. *trans.* To shake (a person or thing). Also *absol.* with *on, at.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 78 It [the tree] made a foule noyse, þat I had reuth whan Piers rogged, it gradde so reufulliche. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2708 *Hypermnestra,* In hyre armys [she] gan hym to embrace And hym she roggith & a-wakyth softe. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 355 Shee..rogged on hir lord and him awook. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 41 She rogged on hym,.. And badde hym turne hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Roggyn, or mevyn (or schoggyn, K. rokkyn), *agito.*

1811 WILLAN in *Archæologia* (E. D. S.), *Roggle,* or *Rogge,* to shake, to jumble. 1867 WAUGH *Owd Blanket* i 7 Then he 'rogged' at the door, and shouted 'Hello'!

2. *intr.* To shake; to move to and fro.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 784 He romede, he rarede, that roggede alle þe erthe! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roggyn, or waveryn (or schakyn), *vacillo.* 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. lvii. 404 The hiues shall be so set, as that..there may not any occasion be giuen to shake or rogge vpon the other. 1886 CUNLIFFE *Rochdale Gloss., Rog,* to shake with a dull sound, as a door or a window when the wind is high. 1886 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., A window or door *rogs* with the wind.

Hence **Ro·gging** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roggynge, or schakynge, *vacillacio.* 1626 COSIN *Corr.* (Surtees) I. 87, I came home, ..having clered my self by the way, through rogging of the coatch, of 2 stones.

Ro·gal, Roga·lian, *adjs. rare*—°. [f. L. *rogālis,* f. *rogus* pyre.] 'Of or pertaining to a great fire.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Ro·gament. *rare* —°. [ad. L. *rogāmentum,* f. *rogāre* to ask.] 'A Proposition to be granted.'

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.).

Rogatian (*rogē·ĭ·shăn*). [f. *Rogatus,* the leader of the sect, who flourished in the 4th century.] = ROGATIST.

1564 *Brief Exam* 4* b, You shall reade of the Donatistes, Rogatians,...and Papistes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. (1787) II. 237 Even the imperceptible sect of the Rogatians could affirm, without a blush, that when Christ should descend [etc.]. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XI. 325/2 A fourth part of the Donatist Prelates followed the standard of Maximin, and a large Body was distinguished by the name of Rogatians.

So **Roga·tianist.** *rare*—[1].

1608 T. MORTON *Preamble to Incounter* Pref. 2, Heretikes, called Rogationists (*sic*).

Rogation (*rogē·shən*). Forms: 4–6 **rogacioun,** 5–6 **rogacion,** 5 **-cyon** (**ragacyoun**), 6 **-tioun,** 6– **rogation.** [ad. L. *rogātio, -iōnis* (f. *rogāre* to ask), whence also F. *rogation* (14th c.), Sp. *rogacion,* Pg. *rogação,* It. *rogazione.* The pl. form used in sense 1 corresponds to med.L. *Rogationes, Rogaciones,* F. *Rogations,* Sp. *Rogaciones,* Pg. *Rogações,* It. *Rogazioni.*]

1. *Eccl.* (Usually *pl.*) Solemn supplications consisting of the litany of the saints, chanted during procession on the three days before Ascension Day; hence freq., the days upon which this is done, the Rogation days. (Cf. ROVEISON.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 299 Seint Mammertus.. ordeynde solempne letanyes þat beeþ i-cleped þe Rogaciouns, ayenst erþe schakynge. 1430 in Halliw. *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 92 Þis table tellyȝt qwen lentyn fallyth,.. qwen þe Rogacyons and qwen qwytesoneday. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), And so in like forme Estre, Rogacion, and Wytsonday. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 22 a/1 [The second litany] is said the letanye the lasse, the rogacions, and processions. 1547 *Bk. of Marchauntes* b j b, Pardons, indulgences, remissions,..rogacions,..and holy workes of God. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xli. § 2 Supplications with this solemnitie for the appeasing of Gods wrath.. were of the Greeke Church termed Litanies, Rogations, of the Latine. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Tables,* etc., Rogations, after Easter v weekes. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit.* III. iv. (1676) 643 The solemn days of Rogation which we observe in the Church of England were not of an immemorial beginning. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. vi. (1739) 516 The Curate..in the Days of Rogations..shall admonish the People. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 134 Mamert..first instituted the fast of Rogation. 1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms* 315 The inner narthex was the place for rogations, watches, funeral rites, and sometimes baptisms. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 794/1 The Rogations began in the kingdom of Burgundy.

attrib. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. xiii. § 23 The Rogation fast (all the World knows) was instituted by Mammercus Bishop of Vienna. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 338 Leaving..the object of Mumertus's alteration in the Rogation ceremony undecided. 1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Rogational,* Antiphons used at Rogation-tide, or in connexion with litanies.

b. *Rogation days,* the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day. (Cf. GANG-DAYS.) *Rogation week,* the week in which Ascension Day falls. (Cf. GANG-WEEK.) *Rogation Sunday,* the fifth Sunday after Easter, being the Sunday before Ascension Day.

(*a*) *c* 1400 *Harl. MS. 2247* lf. 105 b, Euery man..shulde faste Monday, Tewsday & Wednesday, and go in procession; for þei be called Rogacion dayes of prayer. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1520) v. 58 b/1 In his tyme were the Rogacyon dayes ordeyned. 1503 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) 152 So was it..ether yn the Rogacion dayes or a litill befor. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 476 b, I wold..that you would but once search and set out the first origin of these Rogation days. 1611 COTGR., *Rogations,* Rogation dayes, the Rogation weeke. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, call'd Rogations, or Rogation Days. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 335 So early as the year 550, Claudius Mumertus..extended the object of the Rogation days. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 696/1 The three days before Ascension..are still known in the English Church as Rogation Days.

(*b*) 1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rogation weke, *la sepmaine des rouaisons.* 1535 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 27 The 4th day of May followinge, being Tewsday in the Rogation week. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 30 Lent might be cleane spung'd out of the Kalender, with Rogation weeks. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 123 The observation of Gangdays, or rogation week, is wholly popish. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 186 You that do, as if it were in Rogation week, perambulate the Bounds of government. 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) xxvi. 264 The Litanies or Rogations, which..gave Name to the Time of Rogation-Week. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 336 The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week. 1826 DIGBY *Broadstone Hon.* (1846) II. 364 Cross-flower, or rogation-flower,..was carried in the processions of rogation week.

(*c*) 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Tables,* etc., Rogation-Sunday is Five weeks after Easter. 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 20 This is also called Rogation Sunday and the week following Rogation Week. 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) xxvi. 267 The particular Office order'd by our Church for Rogation-Sunday. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* II. 339 The 1st of the Rogations, April 26, is the first day on which Rogation Sunday can fall 1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms,* Rogation Sunday, the Sunday before Ascension day.

c. *Rogation flower,* the milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), formerly made into garlands and carried in processions on Rogation days.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 450 Milke woort..in English we may cal it Crosse flower, Gang flower, Rogation flower. 1826 DIGBY *Broadstone Hon.* (1846) II. 364 Cross-flower, or rogation-flower, [blooms] about the 3rd of May. 1890 *Sarum Diocs. Gaz.* Jan. 6/1 To make 'Good Friday' and 'Rogation Flower' fit guides to the search for early blossoms of Tuberous Moschatel and Milkwort.

† d. *transf.* Supplication for alms; begging. Also punningly, with allusion to 'rogue'. *Obs.*

c 1540 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 425 And so they lewter in suche rogacyons Seven or eyght yeres, walkyng theyr stacyons, And do but gull, and folow beggery. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* I. iii, *Gud.* How isn't? methinks thou hast been a long vagrant. *Lip.* The rogation hath been long indeed.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* The act, on the part of a consul or tribune, of submitting a proposed law to the people for their acceptance; also, a law so submitted and accepted.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 155 Graccus desirede those possessiones to be restorede to the peple in a day of Rogacion, when thynges to be restorede awede to be askede. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xviii. (S. T. S.) II. 21 Be þis law wes gevin ane scharp brod to þe rogatioun of tribunis. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. vii. (1609) 7 The Emperors claime this tyrannical power by pretence of that Rogation or *Plebiscitum* which Caius Caesar or Octauius obtained. 1653 [F. PHILLIPS] *Consid. Crt. Chancery* 2 The Romans..in the Rogation and promulgation of their Laws. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rogatio,* Frequently, also, Rogation is used in the same Sense with Law; because there never was any Law established among the Romans, but what was done by this kind of Rogation. 1774 DE LOLME *Constit. Eng.* II. xv. 325 The Tribunes..insisting that the Tribes should vote on their three rogations. 1853 MERIVALE *Fall Rom. Rep.* I. i. 28 Still more were they alarmed when he proposed and carried a rogation for the foundation of ample colonies. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist Ess.* 261 The era before the Rogations of Licinius became law.

† 3. A formal request. *Obs.*

1603 JAS. I *True Law Free Mon.* Wks. (1616) 202 In the Parliament..the lawes are but craued by his subiects, and onely made by him at their rogation. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. taking up Arms* 140 Their rogation must precede His ratification. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 15 In Parliament all Statutes or Laws are made properly by the King alone, at the Rogation of the people.

Hence **Roga·tional** *a.* (See quot.)

1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms, Rogational Antiphons,* antiphons used at Rogation-tide, or in connexion with litanies.

Rogatist (*rō·găt*ist). [See ROGATIAN.] A member or adherent of a certain Donatist sect.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fort. Faith* 26* Then we shoulde passe to the Rogatistes for the Church. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Circumcelians,* the rigid sort of Donatists, as the Rogatists were the moderate. 1874 BLOUNT *Dict. Sects* 133/1 The party of Rogatists inclined to moderation. 1893 *Dubl. Rev.* Apr. 399 [St. Augustine] writing to Vincent the Rogatist.

Ro·gative. *rare*—[1]. [ad. Sp. *rogativa.*] A prayer or supplication.

1882 *Christian World* Sept. 266 Sermons preached against the evangelicals during the rogatives for rain.

Ro·gatory, *a. rare.* [ad. F. *rogatoire,* ad. med.L. *rogatorius*: cf. *interrogatory.*] (See quots.)

1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S., Rogatory, Letters,* a kind of commission from a judge authorizing and requesting a judge of another juri-diction to examine a witness. 1874 WOOLSEY *Introd. Intern Law* (ed. 4) § 76 Many countries aid one another's judicial proceedings by consenting that their judges may accept rogatory commissions, or act as agents of foreign courts, for the purpose of examining witnesses or otherwise ascertaining facts.

† Roge. *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rogus.*] A pyre.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 76 Then if he have a Slave, he then must die; And the same Roge burn both.

Roge, see ROG *sb.*; obs. form of ROGUE.

† Ro·ger[1]. *Obs. rare.* [An early canting word. The *g* was probably hard (cf. *rogacyons* s.v. ROGATION 1 d), so that *roger* may be connected with *rogue.*]

A begging vagabond who pretended to be a poor scholar from Oxford or Cambridge.

c 1540 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 391 Cometh not this way Of these rogers, that dayly syng and pray, With *Ave Regina,* or *de profundis*? *Ibid.* 413 There is another company Of the same sect,..To whom these rogers obey as capytayns.

Roger[2] (*rŏdʒəɹ*). [A personal name of men, a. OF. *Roger, Rogier,* of Teut. origin, = OHG. *Ruodegēr, Hrōdgēr.*]

1. Used as a generic or special name for persons.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 75 The seruant obeyed, and (like a good trustie Roger) performed his Masters commandement. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Roger,*..likewise a Thief-take: *Ibid., Old Roger,* the Devil. 1885 *Pudsey Olm.* 19 (E. D. D.), T' next customer wor a roger.

2. † a. *Cant.* A goose. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 A Roger, or tyb of the buttery, a Goose. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. i, Surprizing a Boors ken, for grunting cheats' *Prig.* Or cackling Cheats? *Hig.* Or Mergery-praters, Rogers, And Tibs o' th' Buttery?

b. A ram. *rare*—[1].

1762 E. COLLINS *Misc.* 116 The Ram first wore that very Coat of thine. Shou'd Roger's Cast-off make thee proud or fine? [*note.* The Ram is by the Shepherd so call'd.]

3. *slang.* **a.** (See quot. *a* 1700.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Roger,*..a Man's Yard. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 201.

† b. A portmanteau. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

4. *The Jolly Roger,* the pirate's flag.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Roger, Jolly roger,* a flag hoisted by pirates. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Jolly Roger,* a pirate's flag; a white skull in a black field. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xix, There was the Jolly Roger—the black flag of piracy—flying from her peak. 1892 *Daily News* 16 June 5/1 It was also pirated at once..by an American publishing company. The author was popular enough to be worth flying the Jolly Roger for.

5. *E. Anglia.* = ROGER'S BLAST.

1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 12 Whenever I have heard the Broadland sirocco spoken of it has always been as 'Sir Rodger'. 1895 PATTERSON *Man & Nat.* 67 A sudden squall, a regular 'Roger',..strikes us; and heavy rain drops down from an overcast sky. 1899 *East Anglian* Ser. III. VIII. 127 'Roger's Blast'.. At and around Hadleigh, Suff., it is called 'a Roger'.

Roger de Coverley (*rŏdʒəɹ dī kŏvəɹli*). [In early use *Roger of Coverly*: the later form is due to Addison's introduction of Sir Roger de Coverly (afterwards Coverley) in the *Spectator.*

Acc. to Ralph Thoresby the place-name is the same as Calverley in Yorkshire (see *Notes & Queries* I. 369), a statement which is perhaps supported by the occurrence of 'O brave Roger of Cauverly' as the refrain of a song in D'Urfey's *Pills* (1719) VI. 31.]

An English country-dance (and tune). Also used with the prefix *Sir,* and abbreviated as *Sir Roger.*

1685 PLAYFORD *Division Violin* C, Roger of Coverly [name of tune]. 1696 *Dancing Master* (1716) 167 Roger of Coverly. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 [They] dance so many hours to a Tune called the Patamars Tune, when they labour as much as a Lancashire Man does at Roger of Coverly. *c* 1700 in W. Chappell *Pop. Music Olden Time* 534 Old Roger of Coverlay for evermore, a Lancashire Horn-pipe. 1811 T. WILSON *Country Dances* (ed. 2) 88 Sir Roger de Coverley, or the Finishing Dance. 1860 MOTLEY *Let. to Mother* 28 Oct., Reels and flings, and strathspeys and Roger de Coverleys. 1874 *Ball-Room Guide* 80 Any *contre danse.* answers this purpose; but the prime favourite is Sir Roger de Coverley. 1894 *19th Cent.* XXXVI. 430 The performers ranged themselves in two rows, as in Sir Roger.

† Roge·rian. *Obs.*—[1] [? f. the name *Roger.*] Some form of wig.

1597 HALL *Sat.* III. v, The sportfull winde, to mocke the headlesse man, Tosses apace his pitch'd Rogerian.

Roger's blast. *E. Anglian.* [Evidently a survival of Lydgate's RODION, with assimilation to the personal name.] (See quot. *a* 1825, and cf. RODGES-BLAST and ROGER[2] 5.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Roger's-blast*, a sudden and local motion of the air,..whirling up the dust..somewhat in the manner of a water-spout. It is reckoned a sign of approaching rain. 1866 *East Anglian* II. 64 When the fresh-waterman sees the waving of the reeds and sedges by the river-side, he knows a 'Roger's blast' is coming, which may hurl himself and his craft to the bottom. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norf.* 95 These heavy gusts of wind were called Sir Roger's blasts.

Roget(t, obs. ff. ROCHET *sb.*[2] **Rogg**(e, obs. variants of RUG *v.* **Rogged**, obs. f. RUGGED *a.* **Roggery**, obs. f. ROGUERY.

Ro·ggle, *v.* Now *dial.* [f. ROG *v.* + -LE.] To shake, or cause to shake.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), þat nakeþ and sowneþ somdele, as it were in þe manere of roggeling and hurlinge. 1811 [see ROG *v.* 1]. 1829– in northern dial. glossaries.

Rogh(e, **Roghlich**, obs. ff. ROUGH *a.*, ROUGHLY *adv.* **Roght**, obs. pa. t. RECK *v.*; obs. form of ROUGH *a.* **Roghtless**, obs. f. RUTHLESS *a.* **Roging**, obs. f. ROGUING.

†**Ro·gitate**, *v.*; **Rogita·tion**, *Obs.*—[ad. *L. rogitāre, rogitātio.*] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rogitate*,..to bid, to intreat, to require often, to beg. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Rogitation*, an asking often, an intreating earnestly.

†**Rogorous**, *a.* *Obs.*—[1] ? Roguish.

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* D iv b, Alas good hearts, what rogorous villaine would commit with him?

Rogue (rōug), *sb.* Also 6 **rog**, **rogge**, **rooge**, 6–7 **roog**, **roge**, **roag**(e, **roague**. [One of the numerous canting words introduced about the middle of the 16th cent. to designate the various kinds of beggars and vagabonds, and perhaps in some way related to ROGER[1]. There is no evidence of connexion with F. *rogue* arrogant.]

1. One belonging to a class of idle vagrants or vagabonds. Now *arch.* as a legal term.

For the legal definition, see the Act 14 Eliz. c. 5 § 5.

a. 1561 [see b]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 36 A Roge is either so stoute or hardy as the vpright man. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 56 Both jeasters, Roges and Minstrels with their instruments are heare. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3ed. 8 Some of them bare legged, or bare footed like roges. *ibid.* 11 b, The very scomme, theeues, and rogues of England. *β.* 1577 *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 129 The sturdie rong nworthie of an almes. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sabrina* x, The ascall rude, the roag, the clubfist griepte My sclender arme. 600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 153 These lewd miscreants un like roagues naked and sauage throughout all Africa. 600 BRETON *Pasquil's Madcappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 6/1 He hall..in a iacket and a paire of broages Goe passe among he company of roages.

γ. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 187 Wildly to wander.. Vithouten passport or good warrantye, For feare least we ike rogues should be reputed. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 9 And was't thou faine..To houell thee with Swine and Logues forlorne, In short, and musty straw? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 335 The anti-friarists maintaining, that uch [begging friars] were rogues by the laws of God and man. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* 62 Ay, a rich Rogue, two shirts and a Rag. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 125 The vagrant cts of late years have distinguished the offenders into hree kinds; 'idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues'. 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo. IV*, c. 83 8. 1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 38 (*title*), An Act to amend an ict for punishing idle and disorderly Persons and Rogues nd Vagabonds.

†**b.** *Wild rogue*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 5 A wilde Roge is he that ath no abiding place.., and all that be of hys corporation e properly called Roges. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 41 A wilde Roge is he that is borne a Roge: he is more subtil nd more geuen by nature to all kinde of knauery than the ther. 1608 DEKKER *Belman of London* Wks. (Grosart) II. 97 The Tame Rogue begets a Wilde-Rogue. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 70 *Wild Rogues* were formerly such ho were begotten by very Rogues, such who had been urnt in the hand or shoulder, or..whipt at the Carts arse.

2. A dishonest, unprincipled person; a rascal.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 143 Certayne deceytfull and naughtie ogues that would be taken for cunning physitions. 1592 *Irden of Feversham* II. i. 5 Such a slaue, so vile a roge as e, Lyues not againe vppon the earth 1605 *First Pt. Jeronimo* I. vi. 49 My Lord, he is the most notorious rogue hat euer breathed. 1680 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 81 Those rogues have designes goeing on, but if the King will ut put on a little rigour he may easyly quel them. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 53 It is a common saying, that ou must set a rogue to catch a rogue. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxii 28 The Duke of Newcastle said: Fox as rogue enough to do any thing, but..not fool enough o do this. 1814 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* (1840) 34 Talleyrand, o be sure, is a rogue; but he is a rogue of long experience. 858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii, He who is carried y horses must deal with rogues. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* li. (1889) I. 619 The newer frames of government re an improvement upon the older. Rogues are less udacious.

transf. 1904 MAX PEMBERTON *Red Morn* xi, A rogue of ship and a drunken man in charge of her.

†**b.** Applied abusively to servants. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 150 Off with my boots, you ogues: you villaines, when?..Out you rogue, you plucke ıy foote awrie. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. i, What, ıill none of my Rogues come near me now? O! here they re. [*Enter several Servants.*] 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 1. 8 My Lord, your Rogue has me safe here. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 415 Yet ev'n the rogue that serves him ..Prefers his fellow-grooms.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 2/1 He beareth sable, a chamber pot...There is nothing neuer so vsefull, but it may be abused, so is this when it is called..a Rogue with one eare.

3. One who is of a mischievous disposition.

Common as a playful term of reproof or reproach, and freq. used as a term of endearment by 17th c. dramatists.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 233 Ah, you sweet little Rogue, you: alas, poore Ape. *Ibid.* 235 Ah Rogue, I loue thee. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 1025, I shall be his little rogue, and his white villaine for a whole week after. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i, I, it's a pretty little rogue; she is my Mistress. I knew her face would set off Armor extreamly. *a* 1744 POPE *Hor. Sat.* I. vii. 27 What? rob your Boys? those pretty rogues! 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 161 It is evident, that sly rogue Cupid has pierced your heart with one of his keenest arrows. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 369 The very negroes, those holiday-loving rogues, gorgeously arrayed in cast off finery. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 185 Fondled by the ladies, With 'What a young rogue this is!'

4. *Hort.* An inferior plant among seedlings.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. (1860) 32 The seed-raisers..go over their seed-beds, and pull up the 'rogues', as they call the plants that deviate from the proper standard. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* II. 31 If gardeners did not generally..pull up the false plants or 'rogues' as they are called.

5. An elephant driven away, or living apart, from the herd, and of a savage or destructive disposition.

A rendering of Cingalese *hora, sora* = Skr. *chōra* thief.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. iii. 327 The outcasts from the herd, the 'Rogues' or *hora allia*;..there is not probably one rogue to be found for every five hundred of those in herds. 1885 H. O. FORBES *E. Archipel.* 164 We had at length the satisfaction of feeling that..no elephant, unless a rogue, would trample us down. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Veetotum Trees* 55 Killing a rogue..now falls into the same category as any other act of public justice.

attrib. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 131 The rogue elephants haunt and destroy plantations. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 167 A friend of mine travelling..along this road had a very hazardous meeting with a rogue elephant.

b. Any large wild animal of a similar character. Also *attrib.*

1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* II. 244 The 'rogue'..is found amongst hippopotami, elk, deer and other gramnivors as well as amongst elephants, lions, tigers, and the larger carnivors. *Ibid.*, The 'rogue' hippopotamus is an old male no longer able to hold his own against the young adults. 1892 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 349 The ferocity of the 'rogue' buffalo and 'rogue' hippopotamus.

6. A horse which is inclined to shirk its work on the race-course or in the hunting-field. *Rogue's badge*, a hood or blinkers put on a race-horse of this description.

1881 *Standard* 29 Aug. 5/3 Gentle breaking, on the other hand, may..prevent a racehorse from becoming a 'rogue' or a 'savage'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 4/1 A description of a 'rogue' thoroughbred. *Ibid.*, The ordinary 'rogue' has become fainthearted through punishment of whip and spur in race or trial. 1891 *Lic. Vict. Gaz.* (Farmer), He wore the rogue's badge, but is built on racing lines.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rogue-catcher, -face, -hero, -land, -lawyer, -like* adj., *-priest, Radical*; †**rogue-house** (see quot.); **rogue-pease** (?); **rogue-sapling**, a sapling of an inferior kind.

For *rogue elephant*, etc., see 5 and 5 b.

1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Whore* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 179 Hold, you *Rogue-Catcher, hold. 1869 R. WALTON *Midland Circuit* 142 The Bow Street Runners were never excelled as rogue-catchers by any other body of men. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* V. iii, Stand off, *rogue-face. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *'Rogue-House*, the house of correction. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xx, This man had for years exercised absolute sway over *Rogueland. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, But the *rogue-lawyers .have at length roundly told me the clause must be complied with. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4357/4 At Ham. are to be sold, Garden Beans, Gosport-Beans, *Rogue-Pease, and Hotspur-Pease. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* III ii, Thou must be gone, to the fugitive *rogue-priest, thy father. 1824 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) V. 357 The *rogue Radicals had nearly set me on horseback again 1889 PASK *Eyes Thames* 146 Apple standards laden with the light silky-skinned Manx codlins, sometimes broken by the rosy-red of an intruding *'rogue' sapling.

8. Special combs. with genitive, as **rogue's gallery**, a collection of the portraits of criminals; **rogue's gilliflower**, the rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*); **rogue's Latin**, thieves' Latin (cf. LATIN B. 1 c); **rogue's march, tattoo, walk, yarn** (see quots.). Also *rogue's badge* (see 6).

1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Apr. 1/8 Their features adorn the *rogues' galleries in the cities of the Union. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 153 These floures be now called.. in English Damaske violets..and *Rogues gillofers. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXV, He knows my gybe as well as the jark of e'er a queer cuffin in England—and there's *rogue's Latin for you. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *March*, *'*Rogue's March*, a tune which is played by trumpeters or fifers of a regiment ..for the purpose of drumming out any person who has behaved disorderly..in a camp or garrison. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 81 To have him drummed out of the parish to the *rogue's tattoo. 1882 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/1 The *Rogues'-walk — that broad ribbon of pavement stretching from Piccadilly-circus past the Criterion Theatre and Restaurant to the top of the Haymarket. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rogues-yarn*,..a rope-yarn, of a particular construction,..placed in the middle of every strand, in all cables and cordage in the king's service...The use of this contrivance is to examine whether any cordage, supposed to be stolen.., has been formed for the king's service. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Rogue's Yarn*, a thread of worsted in the strands of rope manufactured for the Royal Navy, introduced for the purpose of detecting theft or embezzlement:. it serves also to trace any bad rope to the precise yard where it was made. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 577 Lately the rogue's yarn has been superseded by a thread of worsted.

Rogue (rōug), *v.* Also 6 **ro**(**a**)**ge**, 6–7 **roague**. [f. ROGUE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To wander idly about after the manner of rogues; to live like a rogue or vagrant; also, in later use, to play the rogue or rascal.

Very common *c* 1575–1650; now *rare.*

a. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157/47 To Roge, *vagari.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 53 A sort of vagarants, who run straglinge (I wil not saie roging) ouer the countries. 1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* E ij b, Trusse vp thy packet of flim flams, & roage to some Countrey Faire. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xiv, And in the midst, Strife still would roaguing be.

β. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxxiv. 306 Without pasport, the souldiors may wander and rogue. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 21 You give them sixty miles compass to rogue in, which is more privilege than ever beggars enjoyed. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 June, Which will be becoming him much more than to live wenching and roguing, as he now do. 1680 SHADWELL *Woman-Capt.* II, Where have you been roguing, Sirrah, that you did not wait on me home? 1702 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quev.* 250 He's at the Playhouse roguing bin. 1755 JOHNSON *Rogue*, To play knavish tricks. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 190, I've rogued an' I've ranged in my time.

†**b.** So *to rogue it. Obs.*

1615 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Fennor's Defence* Wks (1630) II. 149 Although I cannot Rogue it, as he can, Yet will I shew myselfe an honest man. 1632 SHERWOOD, To rogue it vp and downe the countrie, *roder le pais.*

†**2.** *trans.* To denounce as a rogue, to call (one) a rogue; to accuse of roguery. *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (Nares), It may bee thou wast put in office lately, Which makes thee rogue me so, and rayle so stately. 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 25 The Poet hath undertaken for their being kicked. about the Stage to the Gallows, infamously rogued and rascalled.

†**b.** To cast discredit on (something). *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 32. 778 Though the Atheists may endeavour to rogue and ridicule all incorporeal substance in that manner. 1685 H. MORE *Refl. Baxter* 15 More like prophane Buffonry, to rogue and abuse so Sacred a Writing.

3. To practise roguery upon; to swindle.

1841 SUSANNA HAWKINS *Poems* V. 45 An' likewise rogue and cheat the poor, Who for their meat do labour sore. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lv, We have rogues to deal with; but try we not to rogue them. 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* II. xii. 201 If he helps me to rogue other folks, he'll help other folks to rogue me.

4. To free from inferior plants or seedlings.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pease* 5 Z 1/1 The only way to prevent this, is to rogue them, as the gardeners term it, that is to say,..to draw out all the bad plants from among the good ones. 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 25 July 6 Of late agriculturists have had excellent opportunities for 'rogueing' their drills.

Ro·guedom. [f. ROGUE *sb.*] The world of rogues; rogues collectively.

1889 EARL OF DESART *Little Chatelaine* II. xx, When you trust one rogue, you trust all roguedom.

Ro·gueling. [f. ROGUE *sb.*] A minor rogue.

1790 *Political Misc.* 32 Take notice, roguelings, I prohibit Your walking underneath yon gibbet.

†**Rogue money.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* [ROGUE *sb.*] A tax formerly levied on a parish or county to provide a fund for the expenses of the apprehension, prosecution, and maintenance in gaol of rogues. Also *attrib.*

1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 19 For our charges..when we wer at the Querter Sessions concerninge the Rogge mony. 1640 *Ibid.* 102 Item for Roog mony, 1l. 4s. 1658 *Ibid.* 19 *note*, The Rogue money is a yearely payment due by this Parish at Midsommer, payable to the High Constable for prisoners in goale, correction, &c. 1750 in Lang *Highl. Scot.* (1898) 150 That to Answer the Expence of such prosecutions Rogue money be imposed upon the Respective Shires as usual. 1757 in *Stat. Law Scot. Abridg.* 335 Rogue-Money: see Delinquency. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 613 The sums so received form part of the rogue money of the county. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 35 § 20 The proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the rogue money funds of the county.

Roguery (rō·ugəri). [f. ROGUE *sb.* + -ERY.]

1. Conduct or practices characteristic of rogues; knavishness, rascality; †idle vagrancy.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 138 Heere's Lime in this Sacke too: there is nothing but Roguery to be found in Villanous man. 1611 COTGR., *Marandise*, beggerie, roguerie, idle knauerie,..vagabondrie. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 97 Thus was discovered the roguerie of those Magitians. 1745 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 356, I should have succeeded better, but for the folly and roguery of mankind. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 225 There is a known and curious piece of roguery, against which much of this caution is bent. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. vii, My neglect of my own duties tempted you to roguery. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 326 The unrighteous man..had far better not yield to the illusion that his roguery is clever.

personif. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Ecl.* III, When Roguery rules all the rest of the earth, God be thank'd, in this corner I've got a good berth.

. A practice, procedure, or action characteristic rogues; a knavish or rascally act.
1620 Donne *Poems* (1633) 48 To live in one land, is itivitie, To run all countries, a wild roguery. 1667–8 Pepys ary 8 Feb., The ripping up of so many notorious ueries and cheats of my Lord's. 1728 De Foe *Col. ck* i, A constable and his watch, crying out for some Wry- k, who it seems had done some roguery. 1797–1805 & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* I. 212 He has been in more ueries than battles, I believe. 1850 Thackeray *Pen- nis* v, There are worse men..who have never committed f so many rogueries as he. 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* Not a single roguery, from the cutting of a purse to the ting of a throat, but paid us toll.

. Playful mischief; waggishness; fun.
64 Cotton *Scarron.* I. Wks. (1715) 47 Cupid..prepares him his Roguery. 1681 Wood *Life* 11 June, The other *Terræ ius* made up what was wanting..; full of Waggery and guery, but little Wit. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 165 dy Berkeley after dinner clapt my hat on another lady's id, and she in roguery put it upon the rails. 1755 nson, *Roguery*, waggery; arch tricks. *a* 1834 Cole- ge *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 91 As a father speaks of the ueries of a child. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ii, The ile of one expecting to detect in this unpromising stranger ne latent roguery of eye or lip.

. *collect.* Weeds. *rare.*
763 *Museum Rust.* I. 33 Keep the land plowing the ole following summer,..to keep down the roguery. 1764 *d.* II. 8 A most excellent plant to sow where land is ı, and inclined to breed roguery.

. A place in which persons are trained to become gues.
18 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxiii. 208 I kept a roguery for supply of the London Market.

. Rogues collectively; rascaldom.
98 Besant *Orange Girl* II. xxii, A thing at which all guery rejoiced.

Rogueship (rōu·gșip). Also 7 **roagushipp.** Rogue *sb.*] The state of being a rogue, used a mock title in 'your rogueship', etc.
1600 *Distr. Emperor* II. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 194 had beene better for your perjurd roagushipp, Your harte l gorgd a hauke. 1625 Fletcher *Night-Walker* III. v, vould lose a limb to see their rogueships totter. 1709 is. Centlivre *Gamester* v, What makes you look so, rah? Ha! I suspect your rogueship has done something h it. 1797 Bryduges *Hom. Trav.* I. 144 His rogueship m the flowers and trees Would call the very birds and ts.

Roguing (rōu·gin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rogue *v.*]
1. The action of wandering about the country; mping from one place to another as a rogue vagrant; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*
577 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* III. v, For their idle roging out the countrie, the law ordeineth this maner of correc- n. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 3 Beyng children Death, euen for smaller Theftes, Felonyes, Roginges, l Wanderinges. 1631 Heylin *St. George* 106 Here..he left his roaguing, and began his Villanies. 1651 W. Sheppard *gland's Balm* (1657) 28 The common offences of Swearing, unkenness,..Vagrancy or Roguing.
ransf. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, Here's the ring a set a roguing.

. Playing the rogue, knave, or rascal. † Also phr. *to go a-roguing.*
619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* III. i, This was thy Roguing, r thou wert ever whispering; fye upon thee. 1697 Van- ugh *Relapse* III. ii, You'll never leave roguing, I see that. 06 Estcourt *Fair Example* II. ii, You are going a rogue- . 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 546 Nothing else but Hopes of going a Roguing brought him to do it.

. *Hort.* The elimination of inferior plants.
858 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 122 The 'roguing', nursery-men call the destroying of varieties which depart m their type. 1859 — *Orig. Species* i. (1860) 34 The struction of horses under a certain size was ordered, and s may be compared to the 'roguing' of plants by rserymen.

Ro·guing, *ppl. a.* [f. Rogue *v.* + -ing 2.] andering, living, or acting like a rogue.
581 Hanmer *Jesuites Banner* c j b, I woulde..that you ıufred the roging Jesuites beyond the seas, to performe ur vowes. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* 18) 75 You are found in that penury, that the rouing and ging stagers are. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 26 This base guing and cozening Empiricke. 1672 Marvell *Reh. ansp.* I. 53 Perhaps some roguing Boy that managed Puppets, turned the City wrong.
g. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 197 Faire age! hen..roguing vertue brings a man defame. *a* 1603 T. rtwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 610 This roguing itence wee would haue suffered to wander still.

Roguish (rōu·giș), *a.* Also 6 **rogyshe,** 6–7 **rgish,** 6–8 **rogueish.** [f. Rogue *sb.* + -ish.]
. Pertaining or appropriate to, characteristic of, gues († or vagrants); disreputable.
572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 4 Yf..they..do eftsones fall againe any kynde of Rogyshe or Vacabonde Trade of Lyef. 92 Greene *Black Bk.'s Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 17 wee like two good Horse-corsers..swapt vp a Rogish rgaine. 1608 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 104 (Q. 2), Let's..get bedlam To lead him where he would, his rogish mad- sse Allowes it selfe to any thing. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 360, I stayed in a Spaniards house..who kept a roguish uerne. 1667–8 Pepys *Diary* 8 Feb., Bought an idle, gueish French book, *L'escholle des filles.*
† b. Vile, wretched. *Obs.*[–1] (Cf. Roguy *a.* 1.)
1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Love's Cure* II. ii, Lord how my head hes with this roguish hat.

. Acting († or wandering) like rogues; knavish rascally in conduct.
596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 644/1 The persons, by whom it is used, be of better note then the former rogish sorte which ye reckned. 1642 Hinde *J. Bruen* lviii. 105 He abandoned and kept out of his house all roguish Players. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 159 A great Noise of roguish Moors, both Men and little Boys. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* XI. iii, A law very excellently calculated for the preservation of the lives of his Majesty's roguish subjects. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 2. 10 Or roguish lawyer, made you lose your little All in a lawsuit. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 207 As long..as England cannot keep her honest poor, so long will it be nei interest to turn all her roguish poor out from her bosom 1863 *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 17 A roguish linen- draper..became bankrupt for £50,000.

3. Playfully mischievous; arch, waggish.
1681 Dryden *Span. Friar* I, The most bewitching leer with her Eyes, the most roguish Cast. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8 Will Wimble..shews a thousand roguish Tricks upon these Occasions. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. xxv, The lad leap'd lightly at his master's call. He was, to weet, a little roguish page. 1781 Burns *On Cessnock Banks* 4 Our lasses a' she far excels,—An' she has twa sparkling rogueish een. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xviii, Codlin..eyeing the landlord as with a roguish look he held the cover in his hand. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It.* (1898) VII. xiii. 223 He made himself a favourite by roguish ways and ready wit.
Comb. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* x, With a sleek roguish-eyed priest.

4. Of plants: Inferior, degenerate.
1762 Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 472 There will always be, in every sort, some roguish plants, as the gardeners term them, which, if left to mix, will degenerate the kind.

Roguishly (rōu·gișli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a roguish manner; knavishly; mischievously.
1611 Cotgr., *Meschamment*,..roguishly, knauishly, villanously. 1621 Granger *Expos. Eccles.* 303 His heir roguishly wasteth all, and is at last hanged. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1763 May 16, 'From Scotland,' cried Davies, roguishly. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 47 Nearly all the Currency criminals have, indeed, been furnished by thiee roguishly prolific families in the colony. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* i, A man of slim figure, whose eye twinkled rather roguishly.

Roguishness (rōu·gișnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or character of being roguish; knavery, roguery; also in later use, playfulness, archness.
1578 J. Jones *Preserv. Body & Soule* I. xxxvi. 73 What labours and trades be best for the communaltie to auoyde, as well roaguishnesse as idlenesse. [1727 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson.] 1816 Forsyth *Italy* (ed. 2) 393 These ladies ..seem to inherit from their lively grand-mothers a peculiar roguishness of look. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* vii, Her dark eyes hid a soft roguishness under their long lashes. 1875 M. G. Pearse *Daniel Quorm* 146 A ripple of playful roguishness came over Dan'el's face.

† **Ro·guy,** *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 **roguie,** 7–8 **roguey.** [f. Rogue *sb.* + -y 1.]
1. = Roguish *a.* 1 and 1 b.
1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* Prol. 167 Goe buy..some roguie thing, That thou maist chaunt unto the chamber-maid. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I. iv, The blacke boy in Bucklers-bury, that takes the scurvy, roguy tobacco, there. 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* III. i, If I had open'd this when it was given me, This Roguy Box. 1680 R. L'Estrange *Answ. to Litter of Libels* 6 Discoursing the Roguy Contrivances that were made use of for the gaining of Subscriptions to a Petition.
2. = Roguish *a.* 2.
c 1610 Middleton, etc. *Widow* III. ii, To light upon a roguy flight of thieves. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Wars* V. 131 A few men of the poorest roguey Sort of Hereticks. 1680 Crowne *Misery Civ. War* I. i, A roguy Lawyer Will ruine all again with a meer quirk. 1707 E. Filmer *Defence Plays* 35 Keep those roguy Players at Arm's length. 1712–3 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Mar., I doubt I shall not buy the library; for a roguey bookseller has offered sixty pounds more than I designed to give.
3. = Roguish *a.* 3.
1664 Cotton *Scarron.* I. Wks. (1715) 47 [This Cupid would] do a Thousand Roguy Tricks. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* I. lxxiv. (1714) 90 A Shepherd's Boy had gotten a Roguy Trick of crying a Wolfe. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III. II. 91 My dear Child, thou hast a smiling roguy Air.

Rohly, obs. form of Roughly *adv.*

‖ **Rohun.** *Med.* [Hindī.] *Rohun bark* (see quots.).
1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Rohun bark*, the bark of the *Soymida febrifugi*, which is said to be a good substitute for cinchona. The nux vomica bark is often sold for it in the East. 1887 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 509 The bark, which is official in the Pharmacopœia of India, is commonly known under the name of Rohun Bark...In the Bengal bazaars, the bark of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* is also known under the native name of *Rohun.*

‖ **Rohuna.** *Bot.* [Hindī *rohunna.*] (See quots. and prec.)
1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 462 The bark of Soymida febrifuga, the Rohuna of Hindostan, called on the Coromandel coast the Red-wood tree. 1887 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 620 The febrifugal bark of *Soymida febrifuga*, the Rohuna tree.

Roh3e, the ray: see Rough *sb.*

Roial, roially, etc., obs. ff. Royal(ly, etc.

Roid, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 roide, **royd(e, rode** (rude). [a. OF. *roide, rode* (also northern *reide*, mod.F. *raide*) :—L. *rigid-um* Rigid *a.*, but in some cases (esp. in Sc. texts) perh. a variant or scribal alteration of Rude *a.*]
1. Stout, strong; violent, rough.
a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 829* The kyng of þatt cuntree..Had rasyd vp a rode hoste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1984 A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile. *Ibid.* 4428 A Roid beste vnreasonable, þat no Rule holdes. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. i. 27 Þus eftyr a royde harsk begynnynge Hapnyt a fast and gud endynge. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1362 For all thi roid rahress, Thow has na charge.
1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.* s.v., A *roid* night is a stormy one; *roid* work is a quarrel.
2. Rude, large, great, unwieldy.
a 1400 *Cursor M.* 23911 (Gött.), For-sake þu noght þis roide werk, For þou it roid [*Cott.* rude] and stubil be, It es in worschip wroght of þe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 175 Youre richesse schal be refte you þat is rude [*rime* noyed, stroyed]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6025 Þe bell it was so grete and royde þat of þe caryage he was oft noyde. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* V. 77 Ȝhett schede he thaim, a full royd slope was maid.
3. Stiff. *rare*–1.
c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 25 The Geant roose also, but hit was not lightly for his legges were royde.

Roid(e, obs. forms of Rood, Royd.

† **Roi·dly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **royd(e)ly, rodely.** [f. Roid *a.* + -ly 2.] Rudely, roughly, severely.
1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIV. 305 That gret hoost roydly ruschit wes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1302 Quhen þu with me sa roydely chid. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 784* On þe rige with hys right hande hym rodely [he] strakez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10298 Þai..Rofe hit full roidly, rent hit in peses. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxiv, Yf ye meue it fast and roydly, it shal bowe anon.

Roif, Sc. var. Ro *sb.*, rest. *Obs.* **Roignous,** var. Roinous *a.* **Roik,** obs. Sc. f. Rock *sb.*[1], Roke *sb.*

† **Roil,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 6 roile, 6–8 **royle,** 7 royl, 8 roil. [Of obscure origin.]
1. An inferior or spiritless horse.
1523 Skelton *Dk. Albany* 270 As it were a gote In a shepe cote,..Therin, lyke a royle, Sir Dunkan, ye dared. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 117 That horse which tyreth like a roile,..Is better, much than is the harbrainde colte Which headlong runnes [etc.]. 1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* I. xii. 16 b, If a faire Mare in old time had bene couered with a fowle roile, or had bene with role out of season [etc.].
b. A draught-horse (of Flemish breed).
1587 Harrison *Descr. Eng.* III. i, Such outlandish horsses as are dailie brought ouer vnto vs.., as the genet of Spaine, ..the Flemish roile, and Scotish nag.
2. A clumsy or stoutly-built female.
1533 Udall *Flowres* 61 b, There is not one crum or droppe of good fashion in all that great royles bodie...Catullus ther speaketh of a certaine mayden. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 46 And brought in therewithall his daughter, a iolly great royle. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Barragana*, a great ramping wench, a roile. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 16 Ya gurt Roile, tell ma,..what Disyease dest meän? 1778 — Gloss., *Roil*, or *Royle*, a big, ungainly Slammakin; a great awkard Blowze or Hoyden.

Roil, *sb.*[2] *rare.* Also 7 royl. [f. Roil *v.*[2]] Agitation or stirring up (of water). Also *fig.*
1693 C. Mather *Invisible World* (1862) 189 Some very great Saints of God, have sometimes had hideous Royls raised by the Devil in their minds. 1893 Kipling *Many Invent.* 364 Port, port she casts, with the harbour-roil beneath her feet. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 62/1 The roil disturbed the spot where the fish was endeavoring to escape.

† **Roil,** *a.*[1] *Obs.*[–1] [Perh. related to Roil *v.*[1] or *v.*[2]] ? Rich, luxuriant.
13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 790 Bolde burnez wer þay boþe with berdles chynnez, Royl rollande fax to raw sylk lyke.

Roil, *a.*[2] Now *dial.* (in form **rile**). [Related to Roil *v.*[3]] = Roiled *ppl. a.*
1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* V. (1669) 83/1 How his spirit is royl and muddied. 1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IV. 317 The water is too rile to drink.

Roil, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **roil(e,** 5 **roille, roylle (roylyn),** 5–7 (9 *dial.*) **royl(e,** 9 *dial.* **rile, ryle.** [Of doubtful origin: perh. the same word as next, but no similar sense appears in OF.]
It is not clear whether *royhland* (v.r. *rulȝeande*) in Wyntoun *Cron.* V. xii. 4644 belongs to this verb or the next.
† 1. To roam or rove about; to gad about, wander; to stray. *Obs.*
c 1308 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 175 Hail be ȝe, freris,.. Evir ȝe beth roilend the londis al a-boute. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 Armenius..gadered knyȝtes þat roiled [*v.rr.* roillede, royled] aboute, and toke Armenia. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 115 b/1 Holde the in one place all stylle and walke not ne roylle not aboute in the contree. 1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 747/2 Such apostatas woulde be bound to no cloyster, but haue all the worlde to royle in. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Thei ware sterne, and vnruly,..roilyng and rowmyng vpon heade, heather and thether. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* III. 55 When roiling safely in the vale before the herd alone He saw an heifar. 1619 Bert *Treat. Hawkes* 53 If thy hawke will not come, or not abide company.., or will royle or house.
† 2. To move about vigorously. *Obs. rare.*
c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9192 Achilles loked to Troyle, And saw how he be-gan to royle..a-monges Gregeis. *Ibid.* 13346 Then come theder douȝti Troyle And be gan amonges hem royle.
3. *dial.* To play or frolic, *esp.* in a rough manner; to romp, rampage; to fidget.
1788– in various dial. glossaries.

† **Roil,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **royle,** 5 **roile.** [ad. OF. *roillier, rooilier*, etc. (see Godefroy s.v. *roeillier*), related to *roelle* wheel.]
1. *intr.* Of a stream: To roll or flow.
c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* I. pr. vi. (1868) 29 Þe fletyng streme þat royleþ doun dyuersely fro heyȝe mountaignes.

2. *trans.* To roil (the eyes); to revolve (mentally). *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xliii. (1869) 158 Thanne I wole..chide oon, blame an oother, and roile myne eyen as a bole. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 253 Inportunely he roylyd in hys mende How he myht best this matere ende.

Roil, *v.*[3] Now *U.S.* and *dial.* Forms: 6–7 (8–9 *dial.*) royl(e, 7 (9 *dial.*) roile, 8– roil. See also Rile *v.* [Of obscure origin. An obs. F. *ruiler*, to mix up mortar, is cited by Godefroy.]

1. *trans.* To render (water or any liquid) turbid or muddy by stirring up the sediment; hence *fig.*, to perturb, disquiet, disorder. Cf. Rile *v.* 1.

1590 Greenwood *Answ. Gifford* 10 You..haue nothing to say, if not to royle the doctrines .with your feete, least others should drinke therof. 1616 T. Scott *Christ's Polit.* 8 Beasts of the fielde doe trouble the water, and roile it with their feete. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* VII. § 1 (1669) 49/1 Though the Devil throws the stone, yet 'tis the mud in us that royles our comforts. *a* 1734 R. North *Lives* (1826) I. 195 The state was not very much roiled with faction. *Ibid.* III. 183 King William, having secured his own game, would not roil it to gratify them. 1771 J. Adams *Diary* 22 Aug., Wks. 1850 II. 290 His imagination is disturbed, his passions all roiled. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xii. (1863) 245, I could dip up a pailful without roiling it. 1900 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 378/2 His nature was not always serene and pellucid; it was sometimes roiled by the currents that counter and cross in all of us.

2. To disturb in temper; to vex, irritate, make angry. Cf. Rile *v.* 2.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 168 That his friends..should believe it, was what roiled him extremely. *Ibid.* III. 376 The doctor came out from the meeting (where probably he had been a little roiled). 1818 Fearon *Sk. Amer.* 97 Roads.. are unpopular in this state:..we were mightily roiled (vexed) when they were first cut. 1866 Brogden *Prov. Linc.*

Roil, *v.*[4] Also **royl.** [Of doubtful origin: connexion with prec. is not clear.] To salt (fish).

1870 M. Glover *Guide Isle of Man* 189 Such as are intended for red herrings are first 'royled', or rubbed with salt, in which they remain for two or three days.

Roile, obs. variant of Rowel.

Roiled (roild), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **royled.** (See also Riled.) [f. Roil *v.*[3]] Rendered turbid by stirring of sediment; also *fig.* of the passions.

1622 S. Ward *Life of Faith* (1627) 112 The speckled phantasies, darke oblinion, royled, soyled affections. 1647 N. Ward *Simp. Cobler* 2 Sathan is now in his passions, hee feeles his passion approaching; he loves to fish in royled waters. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* XX. CXCV, That which bubbles from a royled Mind. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., How roiled the water looks.

† Roi'ler[1]. *Obs.*—[0] In 6 roylar. [f. Roil *v.*[1]] One who roams idly or dissolutely.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Circumselliones*, tauerne haunters, roylars aboute.

Roi'ler[2]. *U.S.* [f. Roil *v.*[4]] An apparatus, such as a revolving box, used in salting fish.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Roi'ling, *vbl. sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. Roil *v.*[1]] † The action or practice of roving or roaming about.

Mare-roiling (see Mare[1] 6 b) may also belong here.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Idel walking and roilingge aboute (was) forbode in þe saturdaie. 1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 31 These vnrewly rascales, in their roylynge, disperse them selues into seuerall companyes.

Roi'ling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. Roil *v.*[3]] The action of perturbing; agitation, turmoil; irritation.

1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* IV. § 1 (1669) 424/1 He is a rare Christian in whom the stream of his grace runs clear upon such royling. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., An ill will'd and frampled waspishness has broken forth, to the royling and firing of the age wherein we live.

Roily (roi'li), *a.* Chiefly *U.S.* and *dial.* [f. Roil *sb.*[2] or *v.*[3]] Muddy, turbid.

1823 Cooper *Pioneers* XX, For fear you [the sap] should get roily. 1846 Worcester, *Roily, a.*, turbid; .. rily. 1866 Brogden *Prov. Linc.* 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 484/1 If the water is very roily or brackish. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 63/1 He abruptly departed, leaving behind him a trail of roily water.

† Roin, *sb. Obs.*—[1] In 5 **royne.** [a. OF. *roigne* (*roingne, roisne*), F. *rogne*, = Prov. *ronha, runha*, Cat. *ronya*, Sp. *roña*, Pg. *ronha*, It. *rogna*, of unknown origin.] A scab, scurf.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 553 Hir nekke was of good fasoun.., Withoute bleyne, scabbe, or royne.

† Roin, *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 4–6 **royne.** [ad. OF. *roignier* (mod.F. *rogner*), *rooignier*, for earlier **rodognier*:—pop. L. **rotundiāre*, f. L. *rotundus* Round *a.*] *trans.* To pare away; to clip; to cut short or curtail.

c 1325 Shoreham I. 973 Ase mot þe leche ine uoule sores, Wanne he royneþ þe felþe. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17600 Thys hand kan Royne also florynes;..Thys hand kan brake Cofer and cheste. 1573 Twyne *Æneid* X. D d ij, Why now should any creature dare controul or bang down groyne To bend back your decrees, or destines now presume to royne.

† Roin, *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 4, 6–7 **royne.** [Prob. ad. OF. **rognir* (cf. *rungier* in Godef. VII. 238/2), var. of *grognir* Groin *v.*[1]] *intr.* To growl.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1083 The lyoun was hungry and megre,.. Abrod he spredde alle hys powes, And roynyd lowde, and gapyd wyde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. ix. 33 Yet did he murmure with rebellious sound, And softly royne, when salvage choler gan redound. 1611 Cotgr., *Ruir*, to rore, or to royne, like a Lyon.

Hence **† Roi'ner**; **Roi'ning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Ruggiatore*, a roarer, a bellower, a royner. 1611 Cotgr., *Ruissement*, a roaring, or Lion-like royning.

† Roi'nish, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **roynyshe, -yssche,** 6–7 **roynish,** 6 **roinish.** [f. Roin *sb.* + -ish. Cf. next.] Covered with scale or scurf; scabby, scurvy, coarse, mean, paltry, base.

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 52 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 þe bordure (was) enbelicit with bryȝt golde lettres, Bot roynyshe were þe resones þat þer one row stodene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 83 (M.), Re[u]mes and radegoundes and roynyssche [*al.* roynouse] scabbes, Byles and bocches and..agues. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 191 The slouen and the careles man, the roinish nothing nice. 1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 With none but clownish and roynish ieasts doest thou rush vppon vs. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 8 The roynish Clown, at whom so oft, Your Grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* iii. 6 It must be taken vp and new set, or else it will grow too roynish and cumbersome. [1814 Scott *Wav.* ix, Not much unlike one of Shakespeare's roynish clowns.]

† Roi'nous, *a. Obs.* In 4–5 **royn(e)ous, roignous,** ron-, **runyous, ruynouse.** [a. AF. *roinos, roynous, ruinus*, OF. *roigneux*, etc. (mod. F. *rogneux*), = Prov. *rognos, ronhos*, Cat. *ronyos*, Sp. *roñoso*, Pg. *ronhoso*, It. *rognoso*: see Roin *sb.* and -ous.] = Roinish *a.*

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 987 The foule croked bowe hidous, That knotty was, and al roynous. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 82 Rewmes & radegoundes and roynouse scalles, Byles, and bocches. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6190 This argument is al roignous; It is not worth a croked brere. 1474 Caxton *Chess* 54, I sawe on a tyme a man that was royneous and ful of scues. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. XXXVII. 44/1 His body by straytnesse of lyffe became scabby and ronyous.

Roiot, obs. f. Royat. **Rois(e,** obs. Sc. ff. Rose *sb.*[1]

† Roise, *v. Obs.*—[1] In 5 **royse.** [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To rave, talk nonsense.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 69, I trowe you royse, For what it was fayne witte walde I, That tille vs made þis noble noyse.

Roist, dial. variant of Rice *sb.*[1]

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Roist*, a switch to beat a dog with; or long wood, for brushwood, before it is made up. Called also *Rice*.

Roist, obs. form of Roast *sb.* and *v.*

† Roist, *v. Obs.*—[1] Also 6 (9 *arch.*) **royst.** [Back-formation from Roister *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To play the roister. Cf. Roister *v.*

1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 168 b, Traytours dyd triumphe,.. Reuing and robbing roysted euery where. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1867) I. 361 They cannot be esteemed unless They royst. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cii. 404 When their Retainors royst and wrong, yet out of Iustice leape. 1632 Sherwood, To roist, ..*comme* to swagger.

b. So *to roist it* (*out*).

1579 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 169 Nowe a dayes we see many secke nothing but to royst it. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 75 Some of them haue..foure or fiue benefices apeece, being resident..at neuer a one, but roist it out elsewhere. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heauen* 171 Borne onely to game, riot,..ruffle it, and roist it out, and to spend their time in meere idlenesse.

Roister (roi'stəɹ), *sb.*[1] Now *arch.* Also 7–9 **royster.** [ad. F. *rustre* († *ruistre*), 'a ruffin, royster, hackster, swaggerer' (Cotgr.), var., with excrescent *r*, of *ruste*:—L. *rustic-um* Rustic *a.*]

1. A swaggering or blustering bully; a riotous fellow; a rude or noisy reveller.

Very common *c* 1550–1700; now usually Roisterer.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* L vij b, Yf slaughter be not to be borne..these roisters, and fighters, are not to be suffered to go vnpunished. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 97/2 We must not play ye iollie roysters, we must not spred abroad our wings. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 446 Such roysters and rake-shames as Mars is manned with. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* IV, His adherents, consisting most of dissolute Swordmen and Suburb roysters, hardly amounted to one ragged regiment. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Why, how now, bully Royster, what's the meaning of this outrage in the face of Iustice? 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. 269 Mr. Greville is a roister. 1797 Bryduges *Hom. Trav.* II. 410 These roysters batter The walls and gates with dreadful clatter. 1820 W. Irving *Sk. Bk.* I. 75 He now suspected that the grave roysters of the mountain had put a trick upon him. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 26 If new topics are started, graver and higher. these roisters recede.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 188 Busie fault finder..is roister like ruffen. 1611 Cotgr., *Rustrement*, royster-like; sawcily. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xiv. (1737) II. 113, I..with my cords tied him royster-like both hand and foot. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. vii. 24 The Moon..doth not so much as look as if she liked such Roister-company.

b. *dial.* A romp. 1790– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. 'A hound that opens on a false scent.'

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3).

Roi'ster, *sb.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. the vb.] The act of roistering.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 359 Some beau who had been on the roister all night.

Roi'ster, *v.* Also **royster.** [f. Roister *sb.*[1]] = Roist *v.*

1582 [see Roistering *ppl. a.* 1]. 1663 J. H. *Hist. O. Cromwell* ii. 5 He was presently removed..to Lincoln's Inne, where he might with less imputation..royster it out. 1796 [see Roistering *ppl. a.* 1]. 1850 Struthers *Poet. Wks.* II. 241 Who will may strut philosophizing, And, in his frenzied furor, royster. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xvi, He might have .. roystered it in taverns with Marlowe. 1893 Baring Gould *Cheap Jack Zita* I. 118 Acquaintances who had roistered or dealt with him.

trans. 1879 Lowell *Poet. Wks.* 371 The wind is roistering out of doors.

† Roi'ster-doi'ster. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **royster doyster.** [The name of the chief character in Udall's play, based upon Roister *sb.*[1]] A roisterer or roistering fellow.

a 1553 Udall (*title*), Ralph Royster Doyster. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 214, [I] haue seene the madbraynest Roister-doister in a countrey dashte out of countenaunce. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* 71 Vnlesse he wrote onely to roister-doisters and hacksters. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 276 Then royster doyster in his oylie tearmes, Cutts, thrusts, and foines at whomesoeuer he meets.

Hence **† Roi'ster-doi'sterdom**; **† Roi'ster-doi'stering** *a.*; **† Roi'ster-doi'sterly** *a. Obs.*

1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 Thy roister-doisterdome hath not dasht vs out of countenance. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 131 If the world should applaude to such roisterdoisterly Vanity,..what good could grow out of it? *Ibid.* 221 They that..deuide their roister-doistering lestes into Cuttes, slashes, and foines.

Roi'sterer. [f. Roister *sb.* or *v.*] A swaggering or noisy reveller. Cf. Roister *sb.*[1] 1.

1820 Scott *Abbot* XV, Carry thy roisterers elsewhere—to the alehouse if they list. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* I, Like a lusty roisterer of the true kidney. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 360 If two roisterers met, they cocked their hats in each other's faces. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xlvi, There were no roysterers going home.

Roi'stering, *vbl. sb.* [f. Roister *v.*] The conduct of roisterers; a revel or racket.

1850 E. Warburton *R. Hastings* II. 49 The..Lieutenant of the Tower will soon arrive, and if thou art not found in thine own cell, we shall have pretty roysterings. 1897 Mary Kingsley *Trav. W. Africa* 310 He keeps steadily at it in his way, reserving his roysterings until he is settled in life.

Roi'stering, *ppl. a.* [f. Roister *v.*]

1. Blustering, boisterous; associated with noisy revelling; uproarious, wild.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62, I thus muttred, with roystring phrensye betraynted. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. (1892) 337 The unfortunate antiquary..may suffer in the roystering horse-play and practical jokes of the servants' hall. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, You sit singing your roistering songs about popes and pagans. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* xxix. II. 403 The roystering adventures of Light Dragoons. 1898 Bodley *France* II. IV. viii. 443 Those amazing trials..which the whole community seems to enjoy as a roistering farce.

2. Of persons: Given to noisy revelling.

1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 45 A roystering country squire of the neighbourhood. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 486 The roistering Danish men were living at free quarters in the monastery. 1883 Lord R. Gower *Reminis.* II. 119, I found the only inn full of dirty militiamen and roystering farmers.

Hence **Roi'steringly** *adv.*

1659 Torriano, *Alla-sbardellata*, lavishly, swaggeringly, roistringly. 1868 *Morn Star* Jan. 27 The students.. roysteringly kissed the fair revivalists. 1893 *Columbus Dispatch* 9 Mar., Sailors singing roysteringly or well.

† Roi'sterkin. *Obs.*—[1] [f. Roister *sb.*[1] + -kin.] A petty roisterer.

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) C viij, The whole rablement of her bawdie bawdes, ruffling roysterkins with brawling bragges.

† Roi'sterly, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Roister *sb.*[1] + -ly[1].] Roisterous, roistering.

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 169 His plausible musteringe, and banquetinge of roysterly acquaintaunce at his first commynge. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* ibid. II. 116 Euery ruffianly Copesmate, that..hanteth roisterly companie. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 35 They delighted altogether in the garb and habit and roisterly fashions of men.

Roi'sterous, *a.* Also 6 **roysterus,** 7, 9 **-ous.** [f. Roister *sb.*[1] + -ous.] = Roistering *ppl. a.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 135 Never was that mistress so furious nor curious, Nor yet her blows so boisterous, nor roisterous, nor dolorous. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 One ship that..was swasht wyth a roysterus heape-flud. 1682 Otway *Soldiers Fortune* I. i, Rampant, roysterous whores. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pres.* (1858) 156 Was the like ever heard of? The roysterous young dogs..breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep. 1886 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Feb. 4/6 Roysterous fellows who kick the shins or break in the helmets of constables.

† Roi'sting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Roist *v.*] = Roistering *vbl. sb.*

c 1560 Ingelend *Disobedient Child* E ij, What cryinge was there for Cardes and Dyce! What roysting, what rufflyng made they within! 1584–7 Greene *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 24 What trouble can torment mee worse, then to see my sonne..to consume his time in roysting and ryot. 1614 Rich *Honestie* (1844) 17 Wee must not condemne her ..by her perfuming, by her ryoting, by her roysting.

† Roi'sting, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 **ruysting, roystyng,** 6–7 (9 *arch.*) **roysting.** [f. Roist *v.*]

1. = Roistering *ppl. a.* 1.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 32 After their ruysting recreation. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 156 His Rauing Poetry, his Roisting Rhetorique. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* I. 6 The ruffling, and roysting life of a number of our gallants, and lustie bloods. 1812 W. Tennant *Auster Fair* IV. 2 With a roysting brazen clangour dire.

2. = Roistering *ppl. a.* 2.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* Prol., Whose humour the roysting sort continually doth feede. 1594 Lyly *Mother Bombie* I. i, She is mewed vp..least she should by some roisting courtier be stollen away. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, London* (1662) 207 Not well pleased with some Roisting

Company there, he embraced the next opportunity of departure after dinner.

Hence † **Roi·stingly** *adv. Obs.*

1572 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 22 They..spew out their blasphemies feerssely and roystingly. 1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) III. 126 Those women that love not to curle vp their haire roistinglie. 1614 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 71 It may be at the first seeing the Doue to stirre and flutter she may come roistingly to twitch or take it away.

Roiston crow, variant of Royston crow.

† **Roit,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] In 5 **royt.** [Related to Rort *v.*] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reyke, or royt, ydylle walkynge abowt.., *discursus, vagacio, vagitas.*

Roit, *sb.*[2] *Sc. rare.* Also **royt.** [? Related to Roit *v.*] An abusive term applied to persons or cattle (see quot. 1825).

a 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 29 Thy ragged roundels, raueand royt, Some short, some lang, some out of lyne. 1728 W. Starrat *Ep. to Ramsay* 63 But, lad, neist mirk we'll to the haming drive,..The royts will rest. 1825 Jamieson, *Roit, royt,* 1. a babbler. 2. A term of contempt for a woman. It is often conjoined with an adj. denoting a bad temper; as, *an ill-natured-royt,* Loth. It is also applied to a female brute, as to a cow. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. I. 55 He has a wife,..A randy royt ca'd Barmy Betty!

Roit, *v.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* In 5 **roytyn, royt(e,** 9 *Sc.* **royt.** [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To roam or rove about. Hence **Roi·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roytyn, or gon ydyl a-bowte, ..*vagor, discurro.* *a* 1450 Myrc (1868) 999 For goyng to þe ale on halyday, For syngynge, for roytynge, & syche fare. 1808 Jamieson s.v., A beast, that runs through the fields, instead of keeping to its pasture, is said to *royt.*

Roite, obs. form of Root *sb.*

Roitelet (roi·tělet, ‖ rwat'le). Now *arch.* Also 7–9 **roytelet** (8 **-ett**). [a. F. *roitelet,* † *roytelet,* f. OF. *roitel, routel,* etc., dim. of *roi* Roy *sb.*] A petty or minor king.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 67 To their gentlemen they carrie a verie dutifull regard,..holding them as Roytelets, because they know no greater. 1641 Heylin *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 58 It being probable that there were other petty Kings and Roytelets as well as he. 1728 D. Coxe *Descr. Carolina* 90 Those who have..obtain'd the favor of their petty roytelets. 1738–41 Warburton *Div. Legat.* (1788) II. 151 The difference between an Egyptian monarch, and a petty roitelet of the Philistines. 1815 J. C. Hobhouse *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 154 Even the roitelets of Palermo, Brussels, Stockholm, and Stutgard, may have each an advocate at the Cabinet of St. James's. 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* (1859) I. 82 The endless small bickerings..of counts and dukes and roitelets.

† **Roiter.** *Obs.* Also 6 **royter.** [ad. Du. *ruiter* (*ruyter*) in same sense.] A horseman, trooper.

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 61 The Roiters of the Estates were at Gelumuide. *Ibid.* 64 The Royters of the Enemie were ouer hastie in the chargyng of them.

† **Roi·tish,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [? f. Roit *v.* + -ish.] ? Wandering, straggling.

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* VI. clx, No Weed presum'd to shew its roitish face On this fair stage.

† **Rok.** *Obs.*—[1] (Of obscure meaning.)

Taken by Morris to mean 'crowd, throng': cf. Ruck *sb.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1514 þer was rynging on ryȝt of ryche metalles, Quen renkkes in þat ryche rok rennen hit to cache.

Rok, obs. form of Rock, Rook.

Rokat, obs. form of Rocket.

Roke (rōuk), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* **roik, royk, rock**; *dial.* 8 **rooac,** 9 **roac, ro(o)ak, rawk, rauk.** See also Rook, Rouk, Rowk. [Prob. of Scand. origin. The variants *roke, rawk, rowk* would normally arise from an OScand. **rauk(r),* which has been superseded by a form with umlaut (ON. *reykr,* Sw. *rök,* Da. *røg*): see Reek *sb.*[1]

It seems unlikely that MDu. *rooc* or MLG. *rôk* can have had any influence on the word. Icel. and Norw. *rok,* Icel. *roka,* 'driving spray or snow', which would account for the form *roke* only, are also unsatisfactory as regards the meaning.]

Smoke, steam; vapour, mist, fog; drizzling rain.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1163 To-ward sodome he sa3 ðe roke, And ðe brinfires stinken smoke. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2647 Eueri seue 3er ones..comeþ a roke & a stink Out of þe water. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roke, myste, *nebula.* ?*a* 1500 *Battle Otterburn* in Child *Ballads* III. 298/1 Tyll the bloode from ther bassonnettes ranne, As the roke doth in the rayne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iii. 95 The rane and roik reft fra ws sicht of hevin. *Ibid.* VII. Prol. 36 The firmament ourkest with rokis blak. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 489 Winter come to hand,..With mist and roik. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 160/2 Y^e^ Hore roke, *pruina.* 1781 Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Roke,* fog or mist. 1788 W. Marshall *Prov. Yorks., Roac,* or *Roke,* a kind of smoke; a species of mist, fog, or small rain. 1828– in dial. glossaries (Sc. Yorks., Linc., E. Angl., Suss., I. Wight, Wilts.). 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* 363 Spectacles..are a bother in a thick mist or roke.

Roke, a scratch, flaw, etc.: see Roak.

Roke, obs. form of Rook, Rouk, Ruck.

Roke (rōuk), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 7 **roak(e.** [See Roke *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To give off steam or vapour; to steam; to smoke; to be foggy or misty.

1613 Wither *Abuses Stript* II. i, The using of Tobacco thus is vaine: I meane in those that daily sit and smoake Alehouse and Taverne till the windowes roake. 1614 W. Browne *Shepherd's Pipe* I. 132 A sticke, that taken is From the Hedge, in water thrust, Neuer rokes as would the first. *a* 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 109 Her Tables with strong Broths and Sauces rok'd, Which gormandizing and foul Lust provok'd. 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., He roked like a dunghill. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., He sweats and rokes like an old horse. 1883 in *Hants Gloss.*

2. *trans.* To expose to smoke. In quot. *fig.*

c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 6 That Gentiles roak't in sin might be respected.

† **Roke,** *v.*[2], in obscure uses.

Perh. varr. of, or errors for, *rock, rouk* or *ruck,* and *rake.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1375 Were thay wighte, were thay woke, Alle that he tille stroke, He made thaire bodies to roke. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1906 The shaft I drow out of the arwe, Roking for wo right wondir narwe. 1418–20 J. Page *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 33 There leve of Umfrevyle they toke, And in to the cytte the gon roke.

Rokeage (rōu kēdʒ). *U.S.* [Amer. Indian.] (See quot. and Pinole.)

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 278 *Rokeage,* or *Vokeage,* Indian corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar.

Ro·kelay. *Sc.* Now *Hist.* Also **rocklay.** [ad. F. *roquelaire,* var. of Roquelaure.] A short cloak worn by women in the eighteenth century.

c 1805 Macneill *Poems* (1844) 97 He has coft me a rocklay o' blue. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xi, Having, moreover, put on her clean toy, rokelay, and scarlet plaid. 1821 — *Pirate* vii, The best chance of getting a new rokelay and owerlay. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 526 Old women in white mutches and scarlet rokelays.

Roker (rōu·kəɹ). [? ad. Da. *rokke,* Sw. *rocka,* the ray: see Rough *sb.*] (See quots.)

1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 467 'Roker'—by which all fish of the Ray family, excepting skate, are meant, is a favourite food of the working classes. 1882 *Academy* 14 Oct. 280 Roker is used to denote the thornback ray (*Raja clavata,* Lin) exclusively...Rokers fetch a less price than skate in the markets, and are always quoted separately.

Roket(e, obs. ff. Rocket. **Rokh,** var. Roc.

† **Ro·king,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—[1] In 5 **rokynge,** 6 **rooking.** [Prob. f. ME. **roke,* repr. OE. *hrâca* spittle: see Reach *v.*[2]] Clearing of the throat.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollemache MS.), Full of spittynge, snyuel and rokynge [1582 rooking].

Rokk(e, obs. ff. Rock *sb.* and *v.* **Rokker, Rokket,** obs. ff. Rocker, Rocket. **Rokki, Rokky,** obs. ff. Rock *v.*[1], Rocky *a.*

Roky (rōu·ki), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* Also 8 *Sc.* **rocky,** 9 *dial.* **roaky, rokey.** [f. Roke *sb.* + -y.] Misty; foggy; drizzly. Cf. Rawky *a.*[2]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roky, or mysty, *nebulosus.* 1722 Hamilton *Wallace* XII. iv. 229 (1786) 238 A rocky mist fell down at break of day. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Roky,* foggy. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Roaky,* drizzly. 1872 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 502 [He] in a roky hollow, belling, heard The hounds of Mark. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xviii, He would take out a 'rokey' (foggy) looking bit of a picture.

Rol, obs. form of Roll *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Roland (rōu·lănd). Also 4 **Rouland (Rau-), Roulond,** 5 **Rowlonde,** 5–6 **Rowlande,** 6–9 **Rowland.** [OF. *Roland.*]

1. The legendary nephew of Charlemagne, celebrated in the *Chanson de Roland* and many other romances (frequently together with his comrade Oliver); hence, one comparable to Roland in respect of courage or warlike deeds; one who is a full match for another.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15 Hou king charlis and rouland faght. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 82 A knizt þat heet Roulond, & a noþer hatte oliuer, Knistes holden wiþouten peer. 14.. *Sir Beues* (C.) 1910 Soche strokes were neuer seen yn londe Syth Olyuere dyed and Rowlonde. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxxx. [lxxvi.] 239 They were suche men that there were a iii M. of them euery man worth a Rowlande or an Olyuere;.. nor we shall not fyght agaynst Rowlande nor Olyuer. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI,* 146 b, To haue a Rowland to resist an Oliuer: he sent solempne Ambassadors to the kyng of Englande, offeryng hym his doughter in mariage. — *Edw. IV,* 196 To haue a Rowlande for an Olyuer,..he procured an amity with Henrie, king of Castell. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI,* I. ii. 30 England all Oliuers and Rowlands bred, During the time Edward the third did raigne. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, There was some laughter..when, as Henry Smith termed it, they saw their Oliver meet with a Rowland.

2. (*To give*) *a Roland for an Oliver,* (to give) as good as one gets, a quid pro quo or tit for tat.

1612 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 187 However it fall out, there is hope you shall have an Oliver for a Rowland. 1696 Southerne *Oronooko* II. i, I have a Rowland for her Oliver, and so you may tell her. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 97 For tho' she can write no more than a Mermaid, yet by the Help of some two-penny Scribbler, she will always return him a Rowland for his Oliver. 1773 *Life N. Fromde* 132 We resolved to give him a Rowland for his Oliver, if he attacked us. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* XXXV, He gave my termagant kinsman a *quid pro quo*—a Rowland for his Oliver, as the vulgar say. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* XXXIII, Comforted..by the thought that he had given Mrs. Carr a Roland for her Oliver.

‖ **Rôle** (rōul). Also 7 **rowle, roll.** [Fr. *rôle,* in the same sense, properly the 'roll' containing an actor's part.] The part or character which one has to play, undertakes, or assumes. Chiefly *fig.*, with reference to the part played by a person in society or life.

1606 S. Gardiner *Bk. Angling* 102 The Euangelist from God hath receiued such a rowle, it being inioyned him, to prepare the way of the Lord. 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* 281 The methods of Government and of humane Society must be preserved, where every man has his roll, and his station assigned him. 1790–1 Burns *Let. to C. Sharpe,* I value the several actors in the great drama of life, simply as they act their parts...As you, Sir, go through your *rôle* with such distinguished merit [etc.]. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. xcvi, Juan, when he cast a glance On Adeline while playing her grand rôle. 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 105 She was really very pretty, and took up her *rôle* with spirit and acted it admirably. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 195 In order to support the *rôle* which they unconsciously fall into when talking to Europeans.

transf. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 535 As it is always employed in combination with other more active medicines.. the rôle it plays is somewhat uncertain. 1895 Parkes *Health* 35 The *rôle* of these microbes is to disintegrate.. organic bodies into simpler elements.

Role, obs. variant of Roll *sb.*[1] and *v.*; obs. Sc. var. Row *v.* **Roleau,** obs. var. Rouleau.

† **Ro·less,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 **roles, rooles.** [f. Ro *sb.* + -less, or ad. ON. *rólauss.* Cf. also G. *ruhelos.*] Restless.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24447 Apon mi tas oft-sith i stod, Roles ramband to þe rode. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 42 This world me wurcheth wo, Roo-les ase the roo, y sike for un-sete.

Roley-boley, -poley, obs. ff. Roly-poly *sb.* **Rolic,** variant of Rollick *v.* **Rolk,** obs. Sc. variant of Rock *sb.*[1]

Roll (rōul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **rolle,** 5–7 **rol, rowle,** 6–8 **rowl,** 6–7 **roule** (6 **roull**), 7–8 **roul,** 6–7 (9) **role,** 6–7 **roole** (7 **roale**), 6– *Sc.* **row**; 4– **roll.** [a. OF. *roolle, roulle, rolle, role* (mod.F. *rôle*: see Rôle), = Prov. *rolle, rotlle,* Cat. *rotllo,* Sp. *rollo, rol,* Pg. *rolo,* It. *ruolo*:—acc. of L. *rotulus* (whence also It. *rotolo, ruotolo,* Sp. and Pg. *rotulo*). From OF. the word has also passed into the other Teut. languages, appearing as MDu. *rulle, rolle* (Du. *rol*), MLG. *rulle,* G. *rolle,* OIcel. *rolla,* Sw. *rulla, rulle,* Da. *rulle, rolle.*]

I. 1. A piece of parchment, paper, or the like, which is written upon or intended to contain writing, etc., and is rolled up for convenience of handling or carrying; a scroll.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Nis non so lutel þing of þeos þet þe deouel naueð enbreued on his rolle. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9287 Wyþ hys tepe he gan to drawe,..þat hys rolle to-braste and rofe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 800 For to knele on his knes .And the rolle for to rede. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Surtees) 20, iij merours of glas.., wiche be redy with my other glasys, and dyuerse rolles with scripture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 95 b, The thre verses wryten in the rowle that gothe aboute the tree. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* XL. iv, Lord,..in thy bookes rowle I am writ. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1623) 188 Atlas bearing Heauen with a roule inscribed in Italian. 1728 Prior *Solomon* II. 277 Busy Angels ..spread The lasting Roll, recording what We said. 1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* I. 340 Several small rolls of vellum or parchment. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz* V, 'You see' said Mr. Pecksniff, passing the candle rapidly from roll to roll of paper, 'some traces of our doings here'. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* 101 He showed them a roll containing a panoramic representation of his travels. 1888 W. P. Frith *Autobiog.* III. vi. 144 A young lady—with.. a roll of music in her hand.

2. *spec.* Such a piece of parchment, paper, etc., inscribed with some formal or official record; a document or instrument in this form.

Freq. with defining term, as *Rolls of Chancery, Court, Parliament*; also Checker, Court-, Rent roll, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 460 With *spiritus intellectus* they seke þe reues rolles. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/1 That the rolles of accounte of the Baillifs, and the rentall rolle,..and all Court rolles been putte and kepte in the cofre. 1444 *Ibid.* V. 74/1 To be enacted and enrolled of record, in the Rolle of the said Parlement. 1469 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 333 Allso iollys to be made of the misis and costes. Allsoo rollis to be made of custumes. 1530 Palsgr. 537/1, I write a thyng in to a rolle of a courte, to remayne for record, *je enrolle.* 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 55 The Chancellor had the keeping of the Rolls of Record, and the making out of Writs originall. 1611 Bible *Ezra* vi. 1 Search was made in the house of the iolles, where the treasures were laide vp. 1650 *Acts Sederunt* 2 Jan., The saids Lords.. ordaines the Lord, who is Ordinar in the Utter-house, to make ane roll, which he is to subscrive. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 447 ¶ 3 Being obliged to search into several Rolls and Records. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 163 This law..is much better to be learned out of the rolls of parliament, and other records. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 296 In one of his wardrobe rolls we meet with the following entries. 1863 H. Cox *Justif.* I. iv. 17 The practice commenced..of entering the petitions on the Parliament Rolls.

fig. 1605 *Tryall Chevalry* I. i, He finds it written in the Rowles of time. *c* 1760 Smollett *Ode Independence* 51 The rolls of right eternal to display.

b. *Master* (also † *Clerk* or *Keeper*) *of the Rolls,* one of the four ex-officio judges of the Court of Appeal and a member of the Judicial Committee, who has charge of the rolls, patents, and grants that pass the great seal, and of all records of the Court of Chancery. Also *transf.* (quot. 1609).

A concise historical account of the office is given in the *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 628.

In quot. *c* 1687 the reference is to the Isle of Man.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 301/2 The office of Keper of the Rolles of your Chaunceric. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 1017 Mastir of the rolles, rist þus ryken y, Vndir Iustice may sitte hym by. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII,* c. 25 § 3 The chief Justices of either Benche and the Clerke of the Rolles. 1509 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 12

My lord Chaunceler comaundyd the Examynacyon vnto the master off the Rollys. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. v. (1588) 30 The Clearke of the Rolles (nowe called Maister of the Rolles). 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. ii. 361 Having governed Syria, and gone through the Office of Master of the Rolles. *c* 1687 in Scott *Peveril* xi. *note*, One shill[ing] apiece to be giuen by them to the said cleark of the rolls, for..engrossing these articles. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 381 He was soon after, without any application of his own, made Master of the Rolls. 1846 M^cCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 183 The Master of the Rolls ranks immediately after the Chief Justice of the King's Bench. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 141 Those who knew his value were fain to secure his services as Master of the Rolls.

fig. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 502 Memory, which as a faithfull Recorder or Maister of the Rolles doth preserue, store vp [etc.].

c. *The Rolls*, the former buildings in Chancery Lane in which the records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls were preserved (now represented by the Public Record Office). Also = *Rolls Court* (see 5).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 104 Unto the Rolls I gat me..., Before the clarkes of the chauncerye. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 319 Since the which time [1377] that house hath beene commonly called the Rolles in Chauncerie lane. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 428 An house of Converts [from Judaism]..which King Edward the Third appointed afterwards for rolls and records to be kept therein, and thereof at this day it is called The Rowls. 1658–9 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Mar., Thence to the Rolls, where I made inquiry for several rolls. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 596 When the fifth of November..came, in which we had always sermons at the Chapel of the Rolls. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 33/2 The order..(if presented at the Rolls) is at once drawn up by the secretary of the master of the Rolls. 1846 M^cCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 182 The Master of the Rolls..administers justice in a separate court called the Rolls.

3. A register, list, or catalogue (of names, deeds, etc.); also phr. *roll of fame*. Chiefly in fig. use.

In very frequent use from *c* 1800. The early examples are only contextual uses of sense 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 911 Com vp, ye wyues, Youre names I entre heer in my rolle anon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 111 Per ouhten For to spure..What manere mester oþer merchaundise he vsede, Er he were vnder-fonge free and felawe in 3oure rolles. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 479/1 That ..all Burgeis rolles..been putte and kepte in the cofre ... *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 193, I rekyn yow in my rowllys, For ij dronken sowllys. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 18 To keepe a roll or list of all the souldiers of his company. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 582 Registred in the roll of Saints. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 10 Banished them out of the roll of their Deities. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Emb. to Cains* xii. (1733) 903 The Addition of one more to the Roll of our former Calamities. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* VIII. 418 Happy King, whose name The brightest shines in all the rolls of fame! 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 415 Retained servants entered upon the steward's roll. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The merchants, shopkeepers, and citizens, who..filled up the roll of the ordinary magistracy. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. iv. 46 The roll of the slain was brought to them as they sat down to supper. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 118 The place occupied by *Bartholomew Fair* on the roll of Ben Jonson's [plays].

b. *Sc. Law.* A list of cases coming before a judge or court.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 31 Jan., There being nothing in the roll to-day, I stay at home from the Court 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 867 The roll itself is a list of the several causes, containing the surnames of the parties, and of the counsel, and in the weekly printed rolls, the name of the agent also.

c. The official list of those qualified to practise as solicitors († or attorneys).

Commonly pl., and esp. in phr. *to be struck off the rolls*, to be debarred from practising as a solicitor in consequence of some delinquency.

[1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 66/1 When the attorney is admitted, he subscribes a roll, which is the original roll of attorneys, of which the court takes notice as the recorded list of its officers.] 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXVI, His daughter could not take out an attorney's certificate and hold a place upon the roll. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* V, He was on the rolls but had never set up for himself. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. vii. 56 If I had..thrown over a client of mine by such carelessness as that, I'd—I'd strike my own name off the rolls.

4. A list of names used to ascertain whether each one of a set of persons is present; esp. *Mil.* (= MUSTER-ROLL) or in scholastic use.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 106 Where's the Roll? ..let them appeare as I call. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 143 He taketh a roll of the bands committed to his charge. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 117 We called over the College Roll. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1834) I. 37 It would surely be advisable to order the rolls to be constantly called, and to forbid any people to leave camp. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XX, A royal pursuivant was dispatched..to call over the roll of Sir John Ramorny's attendants. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xii, The roll of each company is called at morning, noon, and night.

5. *attrib.*, as *roll-bearer*; *Rolls-Arbitrer, -Buildings, -Chapel, -Court, House*. Also, **Rolls Series**, a series of 'chronicles and memorials of Great Britain and Ireland published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls'; so *Rolls edition*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Captaines* 46 First a Student (under others' aw), Then Barister,..Then Queen's Solicitor, then Roules-Arbitrer. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1710) 571 Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 70/1 *Rolls-Court*, the Court of the Master of the Rolls, of which there are two, one at Westminster,..the other in the Rolls Buildings in Chancery Lane. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 381 A messenger, called from his office the Roll-bearer, carried it. 1884 MORRIS *Spec. Early Engl.* II. 340 The English text of Trevisa in the 'Rolls' edition. 1887 FURNIVALL *Chron. R. Brunne* Introd. xix, So much worthless repetition in Latin as the Rolls Series must..contain.

II. 6. A quantity of material (*esp.* cloth), rolled or wound up in a cylindrical form, sometimes forming a definite measure. Also, a number of papers, etc., rolled together.

1378–9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 181 In tribus roll de worset..pro staminis faciend. 1392 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 89 Pro vno rolle de satyn nigri. 1440–1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 627 Et pro 2 Rollez de Say pro camera Prioris. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VII. 167 A hundred rolles of silke. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For euery rolle, packe, or maunde of cony skynnes, xviii.s. sterlynge. 1618 A. HOPTON *Conservancy Yeares* 164 A Rowle of parchment is 5 dozen, or 60 skins, a dozen is 12 skins. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4. Sched., Buckrams of the East country the roule or half-piece, v.s. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 85, I felt..the roll of English Lead,..but it was too heavy to remove. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XIV. 127 The young man..had been making out a roll of bills while he was speaking. 1897 MISS KINGSLEY *Trav. Africa* 517 Quantities of gold dust, rolls of rich velvets, silks, satins, &c.

b. A quantity (usually small) of some soft substance formed into a cylindrical mass.

15.. HEN. VIII in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. IX. 221 When it [*sc.* the plaster] is nere colde, make yt in rolles. *Ibid.*, Styrring it vntill it be plaster-wyse; and so make it vppe in rolles. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* III. 63 It..was a pectoral roule we prepared for you to swallow down to your heart. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Europa's Rape* 27 Large rolls of fat about his shoulders clung. ? 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 85 Pour it into water, and immediately make it up in rolls, and it is fit for use. 1809 POWELL tr. *Lond. Pharm.* (ed. 2) 324 [The soap plaster] must be formed into rolls when it begins to thicken. 1895 *Daily News* 30 July 5/2 Ireland sells its butter by the cask and firkin; England, by the pound, the 'roll' of 24 ounces, the stone, and the hundredweight.

c. A quantity of tobacco leaves rolled up into a cylindrical mass; tobacco in this form.

1633 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 205 Noe tobacco..shall be made upp in rolle except betweene the first day of August and the last day of October. 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 203 That which the Ambassadors sent..consisted in..a Vessel of Aquavitæ, and a Roll of Tobacco. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 42, I raised fifty great Rolls of Tobacco on my own Ground,..and these fifty Rolls being each of above a 100 Wt. were well cur'd and laid by. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The generality of Tobacco in America is there sold in Rolls, of various Weights. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 127 Tobacco in the roll. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17/1 The finest tobacco however is made into rolls, which from their shape are called carrots. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/1 The rebate on tobacco..for the manufacture of cigars and roll.

d. *U.S.* The specific name of part of an ox.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 The division is made into ..loins, ribs, mess, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps.

7. A small quantity of cloth, wool, straw, etc., rolled up into the form of a band or fillet. Now *spec.* a carding of this form.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 78 b, Gold and purple veluet, embrodered with little rolles of white sattin. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* D j, The diademe ye King ware upon his head..had a roule about it of white and grene. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. XII. 456 A red rowle of wooll, more fine then silke, the which hung in the middest of his forehead. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 318 Set it upon a Wreath, or rowl of Straw or Rushes. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 328 To keep them [ants] from Trees, incompass the Stem four Fingers breadth with a Circle or Roll of Wooll newly pluck'd from a Sheep's Belly. *c* 1816 *Edin. Encycl.* VII. 286 Children are employed to lift the rolls or rowans from the carding engine, and unite them on the feeding-cloth. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 169 The fleece..is turned out in rolls called cardings, upon an endless cloth placed in front of and beneath the fluted cylinder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1962/1.

† **b.** A form of bandage; = ROLLER *sb.* 10. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L ij, Y^e^ fore ende of the sayde rolle oughte to be sewed. And yf nede be there ought to take dyuers rolles. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 306/2 We must rowle the same..with narrowe rowles, or with Fetles, according to the constitution of the disease.

8. † **a.** A round cushion or pad of hair or other material, forming part of a woman's head-dress.

1538 ELYOT, *Antiae*, the heare of a woman that is layde ouer hir foreheed, nowe gentylwomen do call them their rolles. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Take from them their .. Iewells, their rowles, their boulstrings, and thou shalt soone perceiue that a woman is the least parte of hir selfe. 1600 — *Midas* I. ii, 'Now you can say no more of the head, begin with the purtenances...' 'The purtenances! it is impossible to reckon them vp...Hoods, frontlets,..ribbons, roles' [etc.]. 1654 *MS. Diary*, For a silver Cawl and Rowl for my sister... For a black Cawl and Rowl. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 133 Large flat plates of gold upon the hinder part of her head, something in the place of a roll, such as our women wear. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. i, Your hair combed smooth over a roll.

fig. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* XVIII. 1 The pitchy night puts on a blacker rowl.

† **b.** A piece of cloth serving to form a turban.

1553 EDEN *Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 147 The gentlemen.. hauing theyr heades bounde aboute with listes and rowles of sundry coloures after the maner of the Turkes. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 174 Bumbast to stuf Rowles for the Turkes heades. 1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1904) V. 252 About his head a linen rowle.

c. An annular pad for placing on the head in order to facilitate or ease the carrying of heavy articles on it. Now *dial.*

1681 GREW *Museum* II. i. i. 182 A..Ring of Wood, almost in the shape of a Womans Head-Roll, but not so big. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1083 A roll for a woman's head, to carry things on, *arculus*. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., Those rolls our prudent milk-maids make use of to fix their pails upon. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss., Roll*, a circular pad, more or less annular in form, worn on the head by females who have to carry or support a heavy weight with that member.

† **d.** A support for a gown or petticoat, used instead of a farthingale. *Obs. rare* —^0^.

1611 COTGR., *Hausse-cul*, a French Vardingale; or (more properly) the kind of roll vsed by such women, as weare.. no Vardingales. [1632 SHERWOOD, *Roll* (which some women weare vnder their gownes), *hausse-cul.*]

† **9.** A billow, a roller. *Obs. rare* —^1^.

1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* ii. 3 All thy wawes and rowles of water went ouer me.

10. A small loaf of bread, properly one which has been rolled or doubled over before baking.

1582 W. FULKE in *Conf.* III. (1584) Q ij, The sacramental bread. was..a rowle of bread. 1598 FLORIO, *Pane buffetо*, manchet bread or roule. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. IV. I. 332 These women present them with Rowles baked like dry Fritters. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 74 Waster Bread seems to be Rowles or fine manchet Bread used principally in Victualling Houses to drink with. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Dec., I have sat at home all day, and eaten only a mess of broth and a roll. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 98 Toast a whole French Roll, and put in the Middle of your Dish. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 155 It made very light breakfast rolls. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 11/2 New novels ..are now looked for as regularly as rolls for the breakfast table. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* iii, He sits down to his rolls, eggs, and coffee.

attrib. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* XXXVII, The milkman, the rollman, the butterman.

b. With punning allusion to sense 2 b.

1649 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wand. West* 4, I left him in his shop, Lord Baron of the Browne Loaves, and Master of the Rolls (in that place). 1848 FORSTER *Goldsm.* III. vi. (1854) I. 310 He thought nature had meant him for a lord chancellor. 'No,' whispered Derrick, who knew him to be a wealthy baker from the city, 'only for a master of the rolls.'

11. a. *Arch.* A spiral scroll used in Corinthian and Ionic capitals; a cylindrical moulding; a curl, volute. *Roll and fillet*, 'a round moulding with a small square fillet on the face of it' (Francis).

1611 COTGR., *Volute*, the writhen circle, or curle tuft that hangs ouer, or stickes out of the chapter of a piller, &c.; and is tearmed by our workmen a Rowle, Cartridge, or Carthouse. 1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* E j, The lesser rowles. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 1026 *Rolls*..signifies in Gothic architecture mouldings representing bent cylinders. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iv. § 27. 116 It is a tracery of three orders;..the second and third orders are plain rolls. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 40/2 A portion of the stone on either side was cut away, thus leaving the cylindrical roll clearly defined.

b. *Building.* A strip of wood, rounded on the top and fastened on the ridge or the lateral joints of a roof, to raise the edges of sheet-lead or zinc and so prevent the entrance of rain-water. *Hollow roll*, one formed by the edges of two sheets of lead or zinc being bent over together.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 1584 Lay on small joists . and rolls (pieces of wood rounded, to dress the edges of the lead over). 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 78/2 The Water falling on such roof..is carried off, and rolls and seams are rendered unnecessary. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. viii. 141 The grey lead roofs were quite visible.., with their gutters, caps, rolls, and skylights.

12. A part which is rolled or turned over.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. iv. (1682) 31 The two Rowls beginning at each edge of the Leaf, and meeting in the middle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 P 4, I saw the Fellow ..hide Two Cards in the Roll of his Stocking. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. I. 139 The rolls of his stockings fell down to his ankles. 1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Philos. Plants* 55 The roll (*ochrea*) is commonly a cylindrical membrane... It appears as a peculiar organ in the Polygoneæ and Cyperoideæ. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* III. iii. 111 He had two waistcoats, the under one a sky-blue satin, (only the roll visible). 1898 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surgery* IX. 363 The first was in the roll of the reflected prepuce.

13. *attrib.*, in sense 'having the form of, made up in, a roll', as *roll bread, brimstone, candle, tobacco*, etc. Also † *roll-fashion*.

c 1415 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* p. xcvi, Small wex Roll Candelles, to make .v. crosses vpon the awter. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 61/1 Rolle Worsted xxx yardes long, and di. yard brode large. 1581 W. FULKE in *Conf.* III. (1584) Q ij, This thing is of long shape, or rowle fashion. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 June, I was forced to buy some roll-tobacco, to smell to and chaw. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Roll*, Roll Tobacco is what is used both for chewing and rasping. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 174 Four ounces of roll brimstone. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Bread* T 2/1 We also meet with symnel bread, manchet or roll bread, and French bread:..in roll bread there is an addition of milk. 1778 AIKIN tr. *Beaume's Man. Chem.* (1786) 224 *Roll Sulphur*. During its fixing it takes the crystaline arrangement observed in the inside of rolls of brimstone. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 358/1 Improvements in roll-lead and other soft metals. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 912 The other kind is called roll arnotto. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 210 The 'roll-cumulus' of the English Meteorological Office.

b. *Arch.*, as *roll-moulding, -tracery*. (Cf. 11 a.)

1830 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes German Churches* Pref. 11

The interior..has..abundance of small roll mouldings. 1835 R. Willis *Arch. Mid. Ages* 54 This enables us to divide it at once into two classes, Fillet-tracery and roll tracery. 1849 E. Sharpe *Dec. Window Tracery* 53 Roll-tracery is more common in Geometrical, than in Curvilinear Windows. *a* 1878 Scott *Lect. Arch.* (1879) I. 248 The heaviness of large roll mouldings was often relieved by fillets.

c. *Comb.*, as *roll-carding-engine, -holder*; also **roll-boiling** (see quot. 1839 and Roller *sb.* 24).

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 168 The finisher or roll-carding-engine differs from the scribbler in several particulars. 1839 — *Dict. Arts* 1327 That part of the process where a permanent lustre is given usually by what is called roll-boiling; that is, stewing the cloth, when tightly wound upon a roller, in a vessel of hot water or steam. 1890 *Anthony's Phot. Bulletin* III. 322 There is no scope for so fixing the roll holder in its case.

III. 14. A cylindrical piece of wood or metal used to facilitate the moving of something; a roller; a windlass.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 64 Payd for a rolle & ij goiouns of Iron & a rope, xiiij d. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 297 Underset the feet With sliding rolles. 1593 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 229 A towele rowle of wood, 2d. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 539 [They] could not be out of their places removed, but..with leavers and roules put under them. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Minor* I. 52 If you will have..your Silver hollow and thin for separation..granulate it over a Role. 1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 8 The Ribs.. may be let down on Rolls. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 259 Fitted out with a roll proper for heaving up the anchor and chains. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* 1027 When blocks of marble..are to be moved, they use what are called *endless rolls*. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm. Handbk.* 39 A roll or jumper..keeps each wheel in its place.

b. *Weaving.* In the old hand-loom, a roller or beam round which the warp or the web was wound. Also *attrib.* and in combs. *cane-, knee-, yarn-roll.*

1538 Elyot, *Panus*, also a weauers rolle, whereon the webbe of clothe is rolled or wounden. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Loupe*, the roll of a weauers loome. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., 'Tis on such Rolls that the Woollen, Silken, and other Threads are wound, whereof the Weaver's Works consist. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 835/2 From this opening the web..passes to the knee roll or web beam.., round which it is rolled by means of the spokes. *Ibid.*, Opposite to the breast-bar..is the cane-roll or yarn-beam. 1823 *Mech. Mag.* 143 As he was turning on his cane at the cane spreaders, he missed his hold of the role stick. 1831 G. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 215 The beam, or yarn-roll, on which the threads are wound.

c. *Bookbinding.* A revolving patterned tool used in impressing and gilding; also, the pattern produced by a tool of this kind.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., Books in Rolls are those which have a Roll of Gold on the edges of the Cover. 1687 Miège *Gt. Fr. Dict.* I, *Roulette, à faire le bord des Livres*, a Roll. 1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 25 Have a piece of rough calf leather to rub your tools, rolls, letters, etc. upon. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 402 The fillets produce lines of various thicknesses.., whereas the rolls are covered..with a complicated pattern. 1890 [see Fillet *sb.* 11 c].

† **15.** *Naut.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr, *Molinet*,..the roll wherein the whip of a Rudders tiller goes. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 The Whip-staffe..going thorow the Rowle, and then made fast to the Tiller with a Ring. 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.*, *Roll*, is that round piece of wood or iron, wherein the whip doth go. [Hence in later Dicts.]

16. a. A roller used for levelling soil or crushing clods.

1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App p. lxvii, A stone roale for the walkes. 1651 Robert Child in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 107 This spreading of the Root is probable to be best effected by a Rowl, or some such thing. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 248 A weighty Roll, not cut round, but octangular, the edges whereof meeting with the clods, would break them effectually. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 28 In Oxfordshire they have Rolls made with Steel Edges, which as they go round cut the Turf. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 107 Oxen are precisely as convenient..in the waggon, in carts, and tumbrills, in rolls, &c. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I 475 A one-horse roll then follows to level the flag, or furrow. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 483, I have found it advisable to use the roll occasionally to firm the soil. 1899 Rider Haggard *Farmer's Year* 148 First a roll drawn by one horse is passed over the land.

b. A roller used to crush, flatten, or draw out something, esp. in metal-working.

1656 Chomwell in *Grose's Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 411 Liberty to use all or any singular presses, rolls and cutters. 1676 J. Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 103 Let the cylinders or rolls be about eight or ten inches in diameter. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Rolls, in Coining, are two Iron Instruments of a cylindrical Figure, which serve to draw or stretch out the Plates of Gold, Silver, and other Metal. 1753 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* App. II. 127 Cast metallic Rolls for the crushing..or grinding of..any kind of Grain. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 184 The rollers or rolls of the iron-works are turned of a variety of forms. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 319 The Rolls employed for the conversion of the shingled bloom of malleable iron into puddled bar, or into merchant bars, plates, sections, &c.

c. *Paper-making.* (See quot. 1875.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Roll*, a cylinder mounted with blades for working paper-pulp in the tub. 1880 J. Dunbar *Pract. Papermaker* 29 The journals of the roll shaft should be frequently wiped, and no stuff..allowed to escape at the ends of the roll or from below the edge of the roll cover.

17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *roll-carriage, -press, -printing, -train*; *roll-turner.*

See also 16 c, and Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875).

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 196 The upright views of the Roll carriage..shew distinctly the manner of supporting the axis of the rolls on iron frames. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef Arts* II. 461/2 Copper-plate and lithographic printing is performed at a roll-press. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Roll-train*, the set of plain or grooved rolls through which iron or steel piles, ingots, blooms, or billets are passed, to be rolled into various shapes. 1884 *Birm Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Rollturners. — Journeymen Wanted. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 198 Printing from continuous paper is known as 'web printing', 'roll-printing', or 'reel-printing'.

Roll, *sb.*[2] Also 7 **rowle,** 8 **rowl.** [f. Roll *v.*[1]]

1. The act of rolling; the fact of moving in this manner.

1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 7 Upon the Rowl of a Sea, all the Chain-Plates to Wind-ward broke. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* xxv, I wish I could forget the roll of the red eyes. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. vi. 194 The roll of the Atlantic was full, but not violent. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 916 In tobacco intermittence the patient is, I believe, always conscious of the stop and roll-forward [of the heart].

fig. 1827 Scott *Jrnl* 15 June, The conversation took its old roll. 1868 Tennyson *Spiteful Let.* 8, I hear the roll of the ages. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 5 Before he can set things fairly on the roll for better arrangement.

b. With *a* and pl. A single act, spell, or occasion of rolling.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. 1827 IV. 34 It has never yet been proposed that they should..take a roll in the contents of a night-cart. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph. Clouds* (1838) 8 These places of exercise for horses were strewed with dust, ..and a roll in them seems to have been allowed the Greek horses. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* v. i, If this war-storm in one of its rough rolls Wash up that old crown of Northumberland.

c. A rolling gait or motion; a swagger.

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Characters* vii, That grave, but confident, kind of roll, peculiar to old boys in general.

2. *Mil.* Of a drum: A rapid, uniform beating, produced by alternate strokes of the sticks, and falling upon the ears as a continuous sound. *Long roll* (see quot. 1802).

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 154/2 The maner of which beatings is performed by..down right and rowling blows, for which they haue these termes: A Roofe. A Rowle [etc.]. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Role, Long roll*, a beat of drum by which troops are assembled at any particular spot or rendezvous or parade. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* v, Amid the thunder of cannon, the deafening roll of drums. 1861 in Post *Soldiers' Lett.* (1865) 56 We were so close to their batteries that we could hear..the drums beating the 'long roll'.

transf. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., In the case of a tambourine, the roll is produced by a rapid succession of blows from the knuckles.

3. Of thunder, etc.: A loud, reverberating peal; a continuous reverberation; a prolonged shout.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 289 A shout from the whole multitude arose, That linger'd in the air like dying rolls Of abrupt thunder. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, The roll of the lighter vehicles which carried buyers and sellers to the different markets. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* v. Wks. 1853 III. 9 The crowd saluted her with a festal roll, long and loud, of vivas. 1889 Conan Doyle *M. Clarke* 3 The crash of guns, like the deep roll of a breaking wave.

4. A rich sonorous or rhythmical flow of words in verse or prose.

1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 17 Thy tongue, Devolving thro' the maze of eloquence A roll of periods, sweeter than her song. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 481 The beautiful roll of its language mingles with the memories of childhood. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 11 Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise And long roll of the Hexameter. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* iii. (1874) 49 The roll of Ciceronian prose.

5. a. *Mus.* The sounding of the notes of a chord in rapid succession; arpeggio. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. (See quot.)

1886 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* XI. 87 The roll is the most characteristic of all the canary-notes. This even and continuous roll is as perfect as the trill of any instrument.

6. An undulation or swell on the surface of land. 1874 Kay-Shuttleworth *Ribblesdale* III. 153 Drained into hollows between gentle rolls of land. 1902 'Linesman' *Words Eyewitness* 285 As she looks for the form of her absent 'man' across the great yellow rolls of the veldt.

7. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.*, *Roll*: see *Balk.* 1882 *Min. & Smelting Mag.* I. 313 'Swells', or 'rolls', and 'nips', are names given to a rising up in the floor of a coal bed, and where the roof and the floor both swell out, so as to reduce the thickness of the bed. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Roll*, see *Bump.* [A very sudden breaking, sometimes accompanied by a settling down, or upheaval of, the strata, during the working away of the mineral.]

† **Roll,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* In 5 **rolle,** 6 **roule.** [a. OF. *roele, roelle* (mod.F. *rouelle*), dim. of *roe, roue* wheel.] A flat, circular object; a disk.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 214 Tak a gret rote of radysche, & pare hyt, & kytte hyt on fyfty Rounlettes,.. & on þe morowe ete ix rolles fastyngge. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* III. iv. 130 Thus..she goth til she be al rounde, fayre, and clere in semblaunce of a rolle, and that we calle the ful mone. *c* 1550 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health.* N vj, To cause the stone to breke.., make ten or more roules of Radyshes rotes [etc.].

Roll, obs. form of Rôle.

† **Roll,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **rolle.** [f. Roll *sb.*[1]] To enrol; to write (a name, etc.) upon a roll, list, or register; to record (a statement or fact).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 278, I can þe nouȝte assoille, Til þow make restitucioun.., And sithen þat resoun rolle it in þe regystre of heuene. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2641 [I am] Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre, And rollede the richeste of alle þe Rounde Table! *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xl. 6191 Of archeris thare assemblid were Twenty thowsand, that rollyd war. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 92 (Laud, 416), That is but fantasy of this world As yt is yn many boke rold. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 16 To pas to Lauder .., and ressave the saidis musteris..and to roll thair names. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Ballivus*, Quhen the Compter is charged..conforme to ane former compt, rolled of before. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I (1678) 138 None of you all..ever entered into this house of Pleasure, but he..had his name roll'd in the chamber of Death.

absol. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 191 He rolleth in his recordes, He sayth, How saye ye, my lordes? Is nat my reason good?

Roll (rōl), *v.*[2] Forms: *α.* 3–7 **rolle,** 4–7 **role,** 5 **rollyn,** 5–7 **rol,** 4 **roll.** *β.* 5–7 **roule,** 6–8 **roul** (7 **rool**), 6–7 **rowle,** 6–8 (9) **rowl.** *γ. Sc.* (and *north.*) 6 **rou,** 6– **row,** 8–9 **rowe,** 9 **ro.** [ad. OF. *roler, roller, rouler*, = Prov. *rolar* (*rotlar*), Sp. *rollar*, Pg. *rolar*, Catal. *rotolar*, It. *rotolare*:—pop. L. **rotulāre*, f. *rotula*, dim. of *rota* wheel. Hence also (M)Du. and G. *rollen*, Iris. *rolje, rôlje*, LG. *rullen*, Da. *rulle*, Sw. *rulla*.]

The following quotations illustrate the Scottish and northern forms:—

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. v. 72 Threty lang twelfmonthis rowing our. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 97 To rou your selfs in hair claith. 1677 *Lovers' Quarrel* 153 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 259 In gold and silver thou shalt row. 1785 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, A fundling..Right clean row'd up. 1787 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 120 In mony a torrent down the snaw-broo rowes. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 145 His collie, rowed up half asleep. 1885 Stratheesk *More Bits* ii, A clock is for keeping time if it's rowed up.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To move or impel forward (an object) on a surface by making it turn over and over; to shift about, to send down to a lower level, etc., in this manner. Also with *up* or *down, away*, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 255 Pane bad he schellis & brynnand cole straw in þe floure,.. & nakyt bare-one hire rol. *Ibid.* xlv. (*Christina*) 218 He..gert foure wicht men to ga þat suld rol hire to & fra. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* 163 So mony I sawe that than clymben wold, And failit foting, and to ground were rold. 1526 Tindale *Mark* xvi. 3 Who shall rolle awaye the stone from the dore off the sepulcre? 1600 Holland *Livy* xlii. II. 1124 They rolled downe two huge stones, whereof the one smote the King upon the head. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 154 An Egg that fell from Heaven into Euphrates, and [was] by Fishes rolled on Land. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 406 They rolled our casks down to the boat, but always expected a white face to assist them. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 27 As Mr. Cozens was rowling up a steep Beech a Cask of Pease, he found it too heavy for him. 1832 Mrs. Marcet *Seasons, Spring* (1847) 38 Off he would go, rolling along his hoop, and running after it. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c 89 § 28 Every Person who rolls or carries any Cask, Tub, Hoop, or Wheel..upon any Footway.

fig. 1581 R. Goade in *Conf.* III. (1584) Q iiij, You heare his answere, this stone hath beene rowled enough. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* I. cxxxii, Let their Wheels in any Circle run But that which might their homage roul to thee! 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 201 He had rolled off from the people the Reproach of Egypt. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 49 Their Arms, their Kings, their Gods were roll'd away. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 186 How light the heart whose weight is from it rolled!

b. To drive or draw (a vehicle); to wheel (a cycle); to move by means of rollers.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. xii 101 As the dirk nycht Rollit his cart ourthwort the polis brycht. *Ibid.* VI. ix. 115 By horssis four furth rollit wes his chair. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xlvi. 9 Get you to horse backe, roll forth ye Charettes. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 268 Already all rowle on their steely Cars On th' ever-shaking..bars Of Stygian Bridge. 1648 Hexham II. s.v. *Rol*, Rolers wherewith a ship is Roled into the water, or into a haven. 1843 Thackeray *Haggarty's Wife* Wks. 1898 IV. 499 Isn't he the most famous physician in Dublin, and doesn't he rowl his carriage there? 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 291/1 He carried a lantern and I rolled the wheel over a fair road and a large dike.

c. To convey in a wheeled vehicle.

1778 W. Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 146 Room to roll back the broken deads in a wheel-barrow. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xxi, The gig is round the corner, and the little black mare will roll us over in no time. 1889 Barrie *Window in Thrums* ii, He'll be to row the minister's luggage to the post-cart.

d. To cover (a distance) by cycling.

1895 *Outing* XXVI. 361/1, I had rolled off seventy-seven miles from Allahabad.

e. *absol.* To bowl; to play at bowls.

Cf. Rolling *vbl. sb.*[2] 1, quot. 1583.

a 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* 291 There is a bowling-alley on the island, at which some of the young fishermen were rolling.

2. To form into a mass by turning over and over; to pile up in this manner. Also *fig.*

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 97 Death .. rouleth both rich and poore folke together. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 They rowled before them a bulwarke or countremure of earth. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 106 The tide..flowes with such fury and impetuosity, as it were mountains rolled up in water. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 594 Down they fell By thousands, Angel on Arch-Angel rowl'd, The sooner for thir Arms. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* V. 122 Round the Theban walls, Heaps roll'd on heaps, the mingled forest falls. 1890 Hosmer *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 360 The enormousness of the might which the autocrat of all the Russias is so rapidly rolling up.

1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* 13 The rollers are women who roll barley into ridges or tie the wheat.

†b. To form (the brow) *into* wrinkles. *Obs.*—[1]

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 130 Thrice did he knock his iron teeth, thrice howl, And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl.

3. To drive or cause to flow onward with a rolling or sweeping motion. Also with *down*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 583 Farr off from these..Lethe the River of Oblivion roules her watrie Labyrinth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 544 Where proud Ister rouls his yellow Sand. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 876 Where.., fring'd with roses, Tenglio rolls his stream, They draw the copious fry. 1792 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 190 The river rolls its waves below me of a turbid blood colour. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 208 A river rolls down materials from every part of its channel. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 186 Mother-Age..help me as when life begun: Rift the hills, and roll the waters. 1901 *Daily Express* 21 Mar. 5/6 Thames rolls the highest tide for two years.

refl. 1704 *The Sequel* XXXV, So Swelling Billows, when the Tempest cease, Foaming a while, they rowl themselves to peace. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 145 The waters of the deep shall rise, And..Shall roll themselves ashore.

fig. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Praise of Pindar* ii, So Pindar does new Words and Figures roul Down his impetuous Dithyrambique Tide. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* xlvii, Hearing the holy organ rolling waves Of sound on roof and floor Within.

b. To cause (smoke, etc.) to ascend in rolls.

1743 FRANCIS *Horace's Odes* I. i. 5 In clouds th' Olympic dust to roll, To turn with kindling wheels the goal. 1840 HAWTHORNE *Biogr. Sk.* (1879) 173 The hearth..heaped with logs that roll their blaze and smoke up a chimney. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* II. 758 Fierce fire by the wind to the rafters is rolled.

c. To bring *up* (wind) copiously.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 474 He..sits up in bed, and rolls up wind, belching it forth boisterously for many minutes.

4. *transf.* †a. *To roll up*, to recite rapidly. *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man.* 81 b, It is ynough yf thou canst rowle vpp a payre of matenses or an evensonge and mumell a few ceremonies. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl.) 121 The boyes that are in the church answere all with one voyce, rowling it up so fast as their lippes can go.

b. To utter, give forth (words, etc.), with a full, rolling sound or tone. Chiefly with *out*.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iv, Yf in singing he roule out but a playne note. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 A Preacher, if his conceipt be anything swift, that he can rolle it in the pulpit, must haue his reader at his elbow to fauor his voice. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 289 To seek to be Admired by the ignorant Vulgar, by rowling, as it were, some words, and reciting with an extraordinary swiftness. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmen Tri.* xvi, The happy bells, from every town and tower, Roll their glad peals upon the joyful wind. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvii[i], Pen,..who was a very excitable person, rolled out these verses in his rich sweet voice, which trembled with emotion.

c. To pronounce or sound with a trill.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* Poet. Wks. (1895) 50 Don't, like a lecturer or dramatic star, Try over-hard to roll the British R. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii[i], Rolling out his *r* with Gascon force.

5. To turn round on (or as on) an axis; to cause to revolve or rotate; to turn over and over *in* something or between the hands; also, to carry *round* in revolving.

c 1400 *Brut* 253 Pat .toke a spete of Copur brennyng, & put hit þrouȝ þe horne into his body, and oftetymes rollede þerwiþ his bowailes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Þan rolle þin stuf in þin hond, & couche it in þe cakys. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I rolle a thyng bytwene my handes, *je rondle*. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii 16 He hath..rolled me in the dust. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iii, A branch or two of Saven anointed or rold in butter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 499 Now Heav'n in all her Glorie shon, and rowld Her motions. 1736 GRAY *Statius* i 41 And now in dust the polish'd ball he roll'd. 1799 WORDSW. *A slumber did my spirit seal* 7 No motion has she now,..She neither hears nor sees; Rolled round in earth's diurnal course.

fig. *c* 1400 in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 121 Thus gud feyth is rolled upo downe.

refl. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 152 That he mycht..with the gretter confidence row him selfe in al filthines. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* i. 10 In the house of Aphrah rowle thy selfe in the dust. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 111 The porcupine..is said to roll itself upon the serpent, and thus destroy and devour it. 1796 H. HUNTER *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 341 A mountain of water which approached us from the Sea, rolling itself over and over. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 823 As the year Roll'd itself round again to meet the day When Enoch had return'd.

b. In literal renderings of Heb. *gālal*.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ps.* xxii. 8 He trusted [*marg.* roled] in the Lord. 1611 *Ibid.*, He trusted [*marg.* rolled himselfe] on the Lord.—*Ps.* xxxvii. 5 *marg.*, Rolle thy way vpon the Lord. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 88 Roll thy self then upon His Providence, and repose thy self..upon His promises. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxxxi. 3 To roll and repose themselves wholly upon God.

c. *Naut.* Of vessels: To cast (masts, etc.) overboard, to submerge (tackle, etc.), by rolling.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 107 Shee would haue rowled her Masts by the boord. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 11 One of the store ships rolled away her masts. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 168 *note*, The Santa Anna rolled over all her lower masts. 1868 *U. S. Rep. Munit. War* 266 Three times ..did the ship roll her main chains right under, and threw the water on the upper deck. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* 198 Booms..have been..rolled overboard off the yards.

d. To cause to swing or sway from side to side.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 2 As his stiff unwieldy bulk he rolls, His iron-arm'd hoofs gleam in the morning ray. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 208 Whenever..he gave the emphatic word of command 'Row! her' the crowd..trotted across the deck. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 8/1 The crew ..then tried the old whalers' dodge of rolling the ship with all hands.

refl. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxiv, Then she..resumed her chair,..and rolling herself from side to side, continued moaning and wailing to herself.

e. To cause to fall and turn *over* by means of a blow, shot, etc.; to bowl *over*.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 154, I got within range, and with a single ball I rolled him over in the dust. 1888 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xii, Falling back under a tremendous fire, which rolled over men and horses.

6. *fig.* †a. To turn over in discourse. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1061 O yrolled schal I be on many a tunge; Thurgh-oute þe worlde my belle schalbe runge.

b. To revolve, turn over (a matter) *in* the mind; † to consider, meditate upon (something).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xi. (1868) 100 Lat hym wel examine and rolle with inne hym self the nature and the propretes of the thing. *c* 1386 — *Pard. T.* 839 Ful ofte in herte he rolleth vp and doun The beautee of thise floryns. *c* 1400 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 333 Rolle faste this reasoun & thynke wele on þis clause. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xi. 12 Juno,.. Rolling in mynd full mony cankarit bloik, Has send adown ..Iris. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxv. ii, Those wrong doers..for my hurt eath way their thoughtes did roule. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 36 We resolved on an excuse, after rowling a great many. 1710 SWIFT *Let.* 9 Sept. (Seager), I came home rolling resentments in my mind and framing schemes of revenge. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 198 So Lawrence Aylmer,..rolling in his mind Old waifs of rhyme,..Mused and was mute.

7. To turn (the eyes) in different directions with a kind of circular motion.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. viii. 23 On Turnus to behald, Our all his bustuus body, as he wald, Rollyng hys eyn. *c* 1550 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 174 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 76 When thou shalt speake to any man, role not to faste thyne eye. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 368 About he walks, Rolling his greedy eyeballs in his head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 616 Bred onely and completed to the taste Of lustful appetence, to..troule the Tongue, and roule the Eye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 658 He..leaps upon the Ground; And hissing rowls his glaring Eyes around. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 53 They..roll'd the wanton eye, And sigh'd for ev'ry fool that flutter'd by. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. 63 Sam, however, preserved an immovable gravity, only..rolling up his eyes, and giving..droll glances. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 512 It was observed that 'he rolled his eyes'.

8. To coil round and round upon itself or about an axis; to form into a roll or a ball; to wind, fold, or curl up. Also *fig.*

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* vi. 14 Heven vanysshed awaye, as a scroll when hitt is rolled togedder. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 228 As the Snake, roll'd in a flowring Banke, With shining checker'd slough. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Ribbonds, however, and Laces, Galloons, and Padua's of all Kinds, are thus roll'd. 1791 'G GAMBADO' *Annals of Horsem.* V. (1809) 87 The genteelest method of rolling, strapping, and carrying their great coats. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 386 Oval spots underneath the points of the leaf, which are rolled back. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 886 She then begins to roll the fleece from the tail towards the neck. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxxii, 'I can't speak to that,' said Mrs. Poyser, in a hard voice, rolling and unrolling her knitting. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 224 She rolled us each a cigarette.

fig. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 189 The very bowels of heaven been rowled together, and turned towards you. 1862 MRS. RIDDELL *City & Suburb* 216 (Hoppe), You talk like a saint and a philosopher rolled into one. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 768 Rolling together the Roman pilgrimage of Cnut, the marriage of Gunhild, and the Italian expedition of Conrad. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 287/2 Housemaid, butler, and footman rolled into one.

refl. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Revolute leaf*, ..a leaf, the upper part of which rolls itself downward. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 298 They shut themselves up like hedgehogs, or roll themselves into a ball.

b. With *up*. Also *Sc.* (in form *row*), to wind *up* (a clock).

1530 PALSGR. 537/1, I enrolle, I rolle up a writyng, or any other thyng rounde. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 789 They take a Spiders web, rolling the same up on a round heap like a ball. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 32 The Labels [of fern are] all rowled up to the main Stem. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Paste*, Afterwards spread it [*sc.* paste] upon a Dish,..and roll it up in large Rolls. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Instead of being plaited, they are rolled up. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ii. 74 The most venerable figure I had ever set my eyes on—tall and erect, with..stockings rolled up over his knees. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, Rolling up his bed into a pillow.

fig. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queenes* Wks. (1616) 947 To rowle up how many miles you haue rid. 1877 BRYANT *A Rain-dream* i, As the slow wind is rolling up the storm. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 429 The overwhelming force..could not fail to..roll up the Egyptian Army from that point.

refl. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 303 They all, when touched, contract themselves, rolling themselves up like a ball. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 353/2 Its..only defence when frightened or surprised, is to roll itself up.

c. Const. *about, on, upon, round.*

1530 PALSGR. 693/1 Rolle this towayle aboute your legge. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 9 A round Wooden-Rowler or Barrel.., to contain so much of the Girt as shall be rowled upon it. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) IV. x. 199 The Women..wear dried Thongs of the Sheeps Skins rouled round their Legs. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 244 Rags.. may be rowled on. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 82 Then would I cry to thee To.. roll thy tender arms Round him.

9. To wrap, envelop, or enfold *in* something; to wrap *about* with something. Also *elliptical*.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Rere a cofyne of flowre so fre, Rolle in þo lampray. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/1 To Rolle, *vbi* to falde or to lappe. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1 His arme was rolled aboute with grene sarcenet. 1588 HICKOCK in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 220 Comming out of the water, she rowleth herselfe into a yellow cloth of foureteene braces long. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi. 639 Their Kings, whose bodies are..lapped in white skinnes, and rowled in mats. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 88 The nymph..rolls her gentle limbs in morning-gown. 1787 PEARSON in *Med. Comm.* II. 136 The belly was rolled as usual. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 156 What time the foeman's line is broke, And all the war is roll'd in smoke. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & H.* lxiv, Gerard rolled himself in the bed-clothes.

b. With *up*.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 10 Could not the fretting sea Have rowl'd me up in wrinkles of his browe? 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. ii, Like a Rippiers legs rowl'd vp in bootes of haie ropes. *a* 1756 ELIZA HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 262 Rolling it up dry in another clean cloth. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 112 Keeping the fractured ends of the bones apposed to each other without rolling up the arm so tight as to occasion pain.

10. To spread out (paste) with a rolling-pin; to level or smooth (ground) with a roller; to render compact, smooth, or flat by means of pressure with a cylinder. Also with *out*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 46 Rolle it on a borde also þinne as parchement. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 They vse to role theyr barley-grounde after a shoure of rayne. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 99 Some rowleth their barlie straight after a raine. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 270 You may now rowl Wheat, if the weather prove dry. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 ¶ 8 He may have Grass-plots in the greatest Perfection, if he will..water, mow, and roll them 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 92 Clean and roll gravel walks, and pole, roll, and mow the grass lawns. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 503/1 It [*sc.* the copper] is then cut..into pieces..of the required weight, which are heated in the muffle and rolled out. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 227 The gold bars are rolled cold to the thickness of the coin. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 270 The captain should see that the pitch is carefully and thoroughly rolled.

absol. 1802 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 128 Then harrow and roll repeatedly; hand-picking as before.

b. To reduce (stone or rock) to a smooth, rounded form by propulsion in flowing water and consequent attrition.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 90 As those blocks..appeared to me rolled, I asked if they had been found in the beds of rivers. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 265 Columns of basalt being undermined and carried down..the river, and in the course of a few miles rolled to sand and pebbles.

II. Intransitive senses.

11. To move by revolving or rotating on (or as on) an axis; to move forward on a surface by turning over and over. Also with advs., as *along, down, forth, round*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 428 Þe fayre hede..felle to þe erþe, þat fele hit foyned wyth her fete, þere hit forth roled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 216 Me thoghte I sih a barli cake, Which fro the Hull..cam rollende doun at ones. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 3 The hede rolled doun to the chirche dore. 1533 UDALL *Flowres* 111 b, [Sisyphus] coulde neuer cause it to lye, but that it rolled downe to the hylles foote agayne immediately. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 38 Her foot is fixed upon a Spherical Stone, which rowles, and rowles, and rowles. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* v. iii, My head's a Hogshead still, it rowls and tumbles. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxvii. (1689) 157 The Lead dragging and rowling on the Ground. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 145 Round me circling Pleasures rowl. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 36 Being both short and plump, he collected himself into a ball, and rolled round on all sides. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xx. 99 Like Pluto's iron drop, hard sign of grace, It slowly roll'd upon the useful face. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, The ball..rolled between his legs. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* VI. 181 Massive ash-trees roll from the mountains down the descent.

b. To advance with an easy, soft, or undulating motion. Also *fig.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 794* He als rekyndly ran, rolland hym vnder, As he þe sadyll hed sewyd seuenten wynter. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 221 According to the Prouerbe, The tongue rolles there where the teeth aketh. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 452 The poor distressed panther rowled after him in humble manner. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 649 In fair Calabria's Woods a Snake is bred..: Waving he rolls, and makes a winding Track. 1736 GRAY *Statius* vi. 26 A shining border round the margin roll'd. 1887 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 10 Rolling after it in many a snaky twine.

c. Of vehicles: To move or run on wheels.

a 1721 PRIOR *Down Hall* 58 Into an old Inn did this Equipage roll At a Town they call Hodsdon. 1803 LEMAISTRE *Sketch Mod. Paris* iii. 49 No carriage was allowed to roll that evening. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. x. III. 4 Carriages..roll round and round, till they have been fully seen by the public. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Thorns in Cushion*, The carriages of the nobility and guests roll back to the West.

12. a. To wander, roam, travel or move about.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 653 Man shal nat suffre his wyf go roule [*v.r.* roile] aboute. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 37 So this surcharged soule rowl's here and there, And yet to comfort is no whit the neere. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 311 Hee begun to rowle up & down from house to house, & to visit the neighbourhood. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 100/1 A Trumpet if ..too big, does not give a clear sound, because the air has room to rowl about in it. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 89 The 'Johnnies' who wounded or unwounded came

rolling home. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 284 You have rolled much..; what parish in Scotland..has not been filled with your wanderings?

b. *To roll up*, to congregate, gather, assemble. *slang* (orig. *Austr.*).

1887 Farrell *How He Died* 26 The miners all rolled up to see the fun. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 47/1 They would 'roll up', so successfully that a crowd..would, on the appointed day, be seen marching..down the main street.

c. *To roll into*, to pitch into; *spec.* to thrash or drub (one). *Austr.* and *U.S.*

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* xxvi, If somebody had 'rolled into me' or *vice versâ*, it was doubtless my own affair. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 500/1 Put her kites on and let her roll into it.

d. *U.S. To roll out*: (see quot.).

1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 223 *To roll out*..means..to begin a journey or commence an enterprise.

13. To ride or travel in a carriage.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. v. 3 The mone intill hyr..cart of nycht Held rolland throw the hevynnis myddil ward. 1754 Gray *Pleasure Vicissitude* 67 Mark where Indolence and Pride..Go, softly rolling side by side, Their dull but daily round. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 135 Providence has appointed few to roll in carriages. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* 1 You are going down by railway,..and as you roll along [etc.].

b. To be carried, or move, upon flowing water. Also *fig.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 307 They rowl'd on a flood of wealth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 418 When..cakes of rustling Ice come rolling down the Flood. 1725 Pope *Odyssey* v. 469 Planks, Beams, dis-parted fly; the scatter'd wood Rolls diverse, and in fragments strows the flood. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x. 20 Rolling along the tide of fluent thought.

14. Of time or seasons: To elapse; to move *on* or *round*; to pass *over* or *away*. Also *fig.* and with compl. (quot. 1808).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. v. 72 Than the 3oung child . Threty lang twelfmonthis rowing our sal be king. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 306 Thus rowles the event of humane things. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* iv. 7 Saturnian times Rowl round again. 1738 Gray *Propertius* iii. 38 Measured out the year, and bad the seasons roll. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 174 Generations and ages might roll away in silent oblivion. 1808 Scott *Marmion* vi. Introd. 25 When the year its course had roll'd, And brought blithe Christmas back again. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 4 Thus labour's early days did rugged roll. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 461 Years rolled on and developed her intellectual power.

b. To succeed, follow *on*. *rare* —1.

1838 Lytton *Alice* ix. ii, Still day rolled on day and no tidings.

†c. (See quot. 1702.) *Obs.*

1702 *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *To Roul*, Officers of equal quality, who mount the same Guards, and do the same Duty, relieving one another, are said to Roul; as Captains with Captains, and Subalterns with Subalterns. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 161 No gentleman in the Army would have rowled upon Duty with such pitiful Officers. 1799 *Triumph of Benevolence* II. 412 They refused to roll with him, and he was obliged to sell out.

15. Of the heavenly bodies: To perform a periodical revolution. Also *fig.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* vi. 319 A stone by nature is inclined to descend, and the Sunne to rowle about the world. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* III. 25 The Earth has rowl'd twelve annual turns, and more. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 14, The earth..constantly rolls about the sun, and the moon about the earth. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 317 Philosophy..Sees planetary wonders smoothly roll Round other systems under her control. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xxiv, The sun was rolling high in the firmament.

transf. 1601 Daniel *To C'tess Cumbl.* 95 Wks. (Grosart) I. 206 The centre of this world, about the which These revolutions of disturbances Still roule.

b. With compl. To traverse in revolving.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 19 The Firmament..And all her numberd Starrs, that seem to rowle Spaces incomprehensible. *c* 1742 Gray *Ignorance* 11 Thrice hath Hyperion roll'd his annual race.

16. Of seas, rivers, etc.: To flow with an undulating motion; to move in a full, swelling, or impetuous manner. † Also, to liquefy, melt.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Volutus*, A waue rollynge towarde the bankes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 24 Through midst thereof a little river rold. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* xii, If her clowdie browe but once growe foule, The flints doe melt, and rocks to water rowle. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 367 Rolling from afar, The spumy Waves proclaim the watry War. 1706 Prior *Ode to Queen* xiii, So Volga's Stream..Rolls with new Fury down thro' Russia's Lands. *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 205 Presently a Wave came rolling. 1814 Scott *Diary* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart* (1837) III. viii. 271 The other, called Down Kerry, is a sea-cave,..a high arch, up which the sea rolls. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xvi, How steadily it rolled away to meet the sea. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., Half a mile of yellow sandy beach on which the waves rolled with dull roar.

fig. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1118 Deep woes roll forward like a gentle flood. 1608 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, Thy tide of vengeance rowleth in. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* II. 155 Destruction is rowling toward ye. 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 10 The rich stream of musick..rolling down the steep amain. 1770 W. Hodson *Ded. Temple of Solomon* 4 The Battle roll'd against his Side. 1852 M. Arnold *Progress* viii. 30 Bright else, and fast, the stream of life may roll.

b. To move or sweep along or up with a wave-like motion; to advance with undulating movement; to ascend or descend in rolls or curls.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 31 As if Flame..would rowl and turn as well as move upwards. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 182 Fire must..wheel on th' Earth, devouring where it rouls. 1767 Sir W. Jones *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 34 His locks in ringlets o'er his shoulders roll'd. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, The dark mists were seen to roll off to the west. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xii, It..followed the example of the smoke in the Arabian story, as to roll out in a thick cloud. 1858 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 21 The fog rolled slowly upward.

c. *fig.* To pour *in*; to flow *in* in abundance.

1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 332 Commodities still rolling in in Trade.

d. Of land: To undulate; to extend in gentle falls and rises. Cf. Rolling *ppl. a.* 5.

1847 Hermann Melville *Omoo* vii, Across the water, the land rolled away in bright hillsides,. warm and undulating. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 113 That 'great and terrible wilderness' which rolled like a sea between the valley of the Nile and .. the Jordan. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 128 Before them rolled the sweep of upland.

17. †a. To discourse freely or loudly *against* something. *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 82 To pour..out their..rhetoric, and..ryally to roule and revelle against God's owne..commandment. 1572 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1904) V. 124 Persons, whose tongues too readily roule sometime against other men's painfull travels.

b. Of thunder, etc.: To reverberate, re-echo; to form a deep, continuous sound like the roll of a drum.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I ii. 712 Loud it grones and grumbles, It rouls, and roars, and round..it rumbles. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 666 They set .the Thunder when to rowle With terror through the dark Aereal Hall. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* VII. 202 Then, bellowing deep, the thunder's awful sound..Far to the east it roll'd, a length of sky. 1797 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI, Deep through the sky the hollow thunders roll'd. 1817 Byron *Manfred* I. i, O'er my calm Hall of Coral The deep echo roll'd. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* I So all day long the noise of battle roll'd. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lvi, The organ rumbled and rolled as if the church had got the colic.

c. Of language, talk, etc.: To flow; to run *on*.

1743 Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iv. 13 And as his verses like a torrent roll, The stream runs muddy. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Dial.* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 15 A Poet only in his prose, Which rolls luxuriant, rich, and chaste. 1784 in *Johnsoniana* (1836) 325 His eloquence rolls on in its customary majestic torrent. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* v, Mr. Pen again assented, and the conversation rolled on in this manner. 1851 J. Pycroft *Ways & Words* 34 Fox..could ..roll on for hours without fatiguing himself or his hearers.

d. Of sound: To flow in deep or mellow tones.

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxviii, The deep prolonged notes.. rolled on amongst its arches with the pleasing yet solemn sound of the rushing of mighty waters. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xx[i]v, She..sate there silent as the songs rolled by. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxix, The music still rolled on. The organist had wandered into a melody of Mendelssohn's.

e. Of birds: To trill or warble in song.

1886 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* XI. 87 The nightingale is one of the very few birds that share to some degree the faculty of rolling at any pitch of the voice uninterruptedly.

18. To turn over (and over). Esp. of persons or animals while lying on the ground.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 2614 He rolleth vnder foot as dooth a bal. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIX. vii. 784 He trade on a trap and the bord rollyd, and there sir Launcelot felle doune. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vii. 32 Whom when on ground she groveling saw to rowle, She ran in hast his life to have bereft. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* iii. 4 In some fat pastures of the rich..May roll the single cow, or favourite steed. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 165 Kittenlike he [sc. a leopard] roll'd And paw'd about her sandal. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 207 The cargo-mules had played every kind of vicious trick.., running off.., and constantly trying to roll.

b. Of the eyes: To move or turn round in the sockets; to revolve or rotate partially.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 201 Hise eyen stepe, and rollynge in his heed, That stemed as a forneys of a leed. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* 37 Your ien glyster as glasse, Rowlynge in yower..hede, vgly to see. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 41 Her wanton eyes..Did roll too lightly. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 46 Eyes which rowle towards all, weep not but sweat. 1676 D'Urfey *Mme. Fickle* III. iii, Look how his eyes rowle; how pale his lips are. 1811 Shelley *St. Irvyne* III. 26 His eyes wildly rolled, When the death-bell tolled. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxvi[i], Her shoulders ..were never easy..: nor were her eyes, which rolled about incessantly.

c. To turn or revolve upon an axis.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 294 The Sun..hath also a dineticall motion and rowles upon its owne poles. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. 273 The Earth rowls once about its Axis in a natural Day.

d. To hinge or depend *on* something (*obs.*); to turn or centre *on* a subject.

1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 140 The whole Secret of the Multiplication of Corn rouls on Nitre, which has the greatest Effect on all Corn-Lands. *Ibid.* 231 His whole Treatise of Nature rouls only on this Point. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Music* § 4. 37 Their Songs rowl principally on the great Actions and Events which concern their own Nation. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* ii, Our conversation rolled chiefly on literary and political subjects.

19. To turn oneself over and over *in* something; hence *fig.* to luxuriate or abound *in* riches, luxury, etc.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 521 Ane Prince of..puissance Quhom 3oung men hes in gouernance, Rolland into his rage. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 25 Away with such lubbers.. that roules in expences. 1575 Gascoigne *Notes Instruction* Wks. (1575) T ij, It is not inough to roll in pleasant woordes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 513 It rowleth and walloweth in the mire. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 86 Rowling in brutish vices. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* cxxiii. 4 While they grow proud by our distress And roll in Ease. 1773 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 83 The English Methodists.. do not roll in money, like the American Methodists. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. x, Rolling in wealth which you do not want. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. ix. P 4 The authors roll in luxury on the devastation of mankind. 1822 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxiv. 332 We should all be rolling in wealth directly.

†b. To dabble, speculate *in* (stocks). *Obs.*—1

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 49 P 5 He lends, at legal Value, considerable Sums, which he might highly increase by rolling in the Publick Stocks.

20. Of thoughts, etc.: To revolve, come round again, in the mind.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 117, I haue suche matters rolling in my pate, That I wyl speake and do. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* (1727) 42 She, pleas'd with secrets rowling in her breast. 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 830 Here tell Me, What diff'rent Sorrows did within Thee roll? 1818 G. Jebb *Corr.* (1834) II. 353 If I put forward anything which had not long rolled in my mind.

21. Of a ship: To sway to and fro; to swing from side to side. Also of masts: (cf. 5 c).

Opposed to *pitch*, which signifies 'to rise and fall alternately at bow and stern'.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III 552 The shippes doe roule very much in the harbour, by reason in foule weather the Sea will bee mightily growen. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 To keepe the shrouds tight for the more safety of the mast from rowling. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 3 We had a swelling Sea again which made us rowl all night long. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 34 Extream Breadths will be in the Nature of Ballances, and will cause a Ship to rowl. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 245 The Sloop, having neither masts nor sails to steady her, rolled and pitched..violently. 1822 J. W. Croker *Diary* 28 Aug., Went out..to see the steamboat arriving..; she rolled tremendously. 1867 Latham *Black & White* 2 We shipped great waves, and rolled to larboard, rolled to starboard, painfully.

b. To sail with a rolling motion. Also in phr. *to roll down to St. Helena* (see quot. 1796).

1796 T. Twining *Trav. India*, etc. (1893) 355 The ship remained under nearly the same sail for many days,..rolling from one side to the other, the wind being directly astern. This is called 'rolling down to St. Helena' by the captains of Indiamen. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 19 You have heard of rolling down from the Cape to St. Helena; almost at all seasons of the year, it blows from the same quarter. 1890 Clark Russell *Marriage at Sea* vii, There are plenty of ships..rolling up Channel, and willing to land us.

c. To walk with a rolling gait; to swagger.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pres.* (1858) 139 Now rolling sumptuously to his place in the Collective Wisdom. 1887 Rider Haggard *A. Quatermain* 250 Umslopogaas rolled along after us, eating as he went. 1890 Clark Russell *Marriage at Sea* iv, He rolled up to us and answered: 'No call, I think, sir, to haul in much closer'.

d. To sway heavily (with fat).

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 244 Grand-looking bullocks, all 'rolling fat'.

22. To form into a roll; to shrink or fold *together*; to curl *up*.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. (1614) xii. 507 The drying of the barke maketh it roll together. 1721 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 2) II. 243 Which you may know by their Leaves lying down, rolling up, and wrinkling. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 337/2 There are stoppages..when the net has 'rolled'—but a net well shot..scarcely has a twist in it.

23. To turn out after being rolled. Usu. with *out*. Also *fig.*

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Mysterious Husb.* II. 37, I should eat and drink more than I should earn.., supposing I ever did roll out to be good for anything. 1881 Gee *Goldsmith's Hdbk.* (ed. 2) 227 Imperfect bars of gold usually roll with a more extended jaggered edge as the process proceeds. 1896 *Daily News* 6 July 11/2 After a dry night, the wicket rolled out beautifully on Saturday morning.

† Roll, *v.*3 *Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *roller, roler*, etc., f. *roil, roull* rust.] *trans.* To polish, burnish.

c 1275 Lay. 22287 Hii wende to hire hinne;..hii rollede wepne and soide hire stedes.

Roll, obs. Sc. variant of Row *v.*

Rollable (rōu·lăb'l), *a.* [f. Roll *v.*2 + -able.] Capable of being rolled.

1729 Shefvocke *Artillery* v. 390 These they rounded very exactly that they might be the more rollable. 1864 in Webster. 1896 *Kodak News* II. 11/1 The use of rollable film in a roll holder.

Ro·ll-about, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Roll *v.*2]

A. *adj.* Plump, podgy, roly-poly.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxvi, A little fat roll-about girl of six, holding her mouth up to be kissed.

B. *sb.* A wanderer; a rolling stone.

1893 Baring-Gould *Cheap Jack Zita* I. 160 You are a rambler and a roll-about—never in one place.

Rollar, obs. f. Roller *sb.*; obs. Sc. var. Rower.

Roll-call (rōu·lˌkōl). [f. Roll *sb.*1 + Call *sb.*]

1. The act of calling over a list of the names of persons forming a military or other body, in order to ascertain who are present; the marking of such a list at a particular time.

1808 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., On critical occasions, and in services that require promptitude and exertion, frequent roll-calls should be made. 1834 Hr. Martineau *Demerara* ix. 124 There was no roll-call that night. 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 3 Many of the poor fellows will never answer a roll

call again. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 304 The professor of that class..was strict on roll-calls.

attrib. 1860 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 411 If the scapegrace of a public school is apt to lay the blame of his irreligion on his forced attendance on 'roll-call' chapels. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 5/3 The ruling of the President in respect to a roll-call vote.

transf. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 2 Wiped out of the roll-call of nations. *Ibid.* 406 In the roll-call of his titles England held the first place.

2. *Mil.* The signal summoning men to be present at the calling of the roll. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

So **Ro'll-calling**.

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 159 The soldiers, .immediately after roll calling,..assembled to a man. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/1 The gathering of the five or six hundred children together in the morning for roll-calling and Bible-reading.

Ro'll-collar. [ROLL *sb.*1] A turned-over collar on a garment. (Now *rolled collar*.)

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos, Scenes* vi, Embroidered waistcoats with large flaps, have yielded to double-breasted checks with roll-collars. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* I. i. 7 A queer kind of under-waistcoat, which in fact was only a roll-collar of rather faded pea-green silk.

Hence **Ro'll-co llared** *a*, having a roll-collar.

1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 369 He sports..a black satin roll-collared waistcoat. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 46 'Dandies' wore high-collared coats and roll-collared waistcoats, short in the waist.

Rolled (rōuld), *ppl. a.* [f. ROLL *v.*2]

1. Turned over (and over) upon itself; formed into a roll; curled, coiled.

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 621/1 Rolled worsted, xxx yerds longe and di' yerde brode. *a* 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* 182 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 159 Beholde the rolled hodes stuffed with flockes. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bookbinding*, A double piece of roll'd Paper. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 887 The rolled fleece will..be bulky in hand. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 144 Those in which the leaf is simply bent or folded; and..Those where it is rolled. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 125 Few..teachers appear to know the difference between 'whipping' and 'rolled hem'.

b. So *rolled-up, rolled-in.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 19 Small rowl'd-up bits may stick upon the Ball-leathers. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Leaf*, They are rolled up,..as the Leaves of the Mountain Cowslip. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 425 A little cell formed of the rolled-up leaf of a plant. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 886 The stance for the rolled up fleeces to lie upon. 1883 HUXLEY *Pract. Biol.* 95 The interval between the retracted disc and the rolled in peristome.

†c. *Rolled hill*: (see quot. and cf. *rolling trench*).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 102/1 A Rouled Hill, is a great banke of earth made betwixt the face of a Bulwork and the besiegers; which being cast with shovels longer then ordinary, the lower part of this heap ouer the vpper, this hill is turned ouer and ouer, and is rouled on by degrees to fill the ditch.

2. Made to roll along.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol., Nor [is] roul'd bullet heard To say, it thunders.

b. Rounded by friction or attrition due to being moved by streams or tides.

1833–4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 545/1 Sometimes it..contains rolled and broken pieces of crystallized felspar. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 427 Among the rolled-ice off Godsend Island. 1882 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 44 Rozel [bay] consists of a conglomerate of rolled pebbles.

3. That has been compressed by a roller, or between a pair of rollers; formed into sheets or bars by means of rollers.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xiv, Your newly-rolled gravel walk. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 303 One of the plates is of cast and the other of rolled zinc. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 257 Rolled armour-plates are to be preferred. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 82/1 Rolled-iron Joists and Girders.

b. *Rolled gold*, a thin coating of gold applied to a baser metal by rolling.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 2/1 Here's a lovely rolled gold watch.

Roller (rōu·lər), *sb.*1 Forms: 5–6 (9) **rollar**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **rouler** (6 **rouller**), 6–8 (9 *dial.*) **rowler** (6 **rowlar**), 9 *Sc.* **rower, rouer**; 5– **roller** (6 **roler**). [f. ROLL *v.*2]

I. 1. A rolling-pin. Now *dial.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Make þy past With water, þer of þy sele [*read* sole] þou make With a roller, and drye hit [1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Rol-stock*, a Past-roler to make Pyes with] 1882 *Jamieson's Dict., Rower*, a roller for flattening dough; .West of S.

2. A cylinder of wood or metal, revolving on pivots or a fixed axis, for lessening the friction of anything passed over it; also, a rounded piece of wood over which an endless towel is passed.

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 Y bequethe my roller for a towell to Margery Bokeler. 1563–4 *Sarum Church-w. Accts.* (Swayne) 110 A roler to save yᵉ rope of yᵉ clock from fretyng, vjd. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 186 Guiding the String from the Pole to the Work by throwing it over a Rowler, moving on two Iron Center-pins. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Roller*, a cylindrical piece of timber, fixed..so as to revolve about an axis. It is used to prevent the cables, hawsers, &c. from being chafed. 1780 J. HOWARD *Prisons* 331 They had every day a clean towel hung on a roller. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 324 The pin is relieved of friction by three rollers in the coak, placed equilaterally. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 298 The refinement of hanging a towel on a roller does not appear to have been thought of.

b. The revolving drum, barrel, or axis of a winch or windlass.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 25 Two Men with a Lever shall turn a Rowler to which a strong Cord is made fast. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. 9 Upon that square is fitted a round Wooden-Rowler or Barrel. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Windlass*, The Axis or Roller goes thro' two of the Pieces, and turns in them. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2779/2 This is in cases where the windlass-roller is not solid, but consists of ratchet-heads [etc.].

3. One of a number of cylinders of wood or other material, either attached or free, for diminishing friction when rolling or moving a heavy body.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Palangæ*,..rollers to conueigh thinges of great weight. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 1148 What mighty Rowlers, and what massie Cars Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars? 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 24 They have a kind of sled made of four pieces of Timber in square; two of which serve for an Axle-tree to two great rowlers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 126, I went to the Woods, and cut Levers and Rollers. 1783 *Hull Gaol Act* 24 Any stall, shop, or shed..that shall be moved upon wheels or rollers. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* Introd. 6 This was doubtless the origin of rollers or round logs of wood, which are placed under heavy trees or beams in order to move them over the surface of the earth. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 338 The rail..is carried along upon a series of five rollers..to a circular saw.

b. (See quot.)

1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 95 Specimens of them may still be seen in the broad wheels of waggons, technically termed rollers.

4. A heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now usually) metal, fitted in a frame with shafts or a handle, for crushing clods, etc., and smoothing the ground by compression.

1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rollar or rammer of husbandrie. 1563 T. HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 89 When the seedes be sowen and couered with earth, then to be pressed downe with a roller. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Wks. II. 241/1 Their exercise is priuately..to rowle the great rowler in the alleies of their garden. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 260 Let the weighty Rowler run the round, To smooth the Surface of th' unequal Ground. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 17 Where Meadows are flooded,..roll them with a large Barley Roller. 1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) I 145 The roller..is never used in Norfolk for the purpose of compression. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 17 A roller, for gravel-walks and grass. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* 145 One of the oldest and quietest horses..was dragging the wooden roller.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 212 There was no heavy roller of public opinion to flatten all character.

b. A rotating cylinder or roll for pressing, stamping, crushing, or rolling; one of a set of rolls for forming metal, etc., into bars or sheets; also, the revolving cylinder of a printing-machine for impressing the paper upon the printing-matter.

For various technical uses see Knight *Dict. Mech.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The Arms of the Cross are pull'd; and by that means, the Plate with its Furniture [is] pass'd thro' between the Rollers. 1738 *Patent* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 687/2 The wooll or cotton being thus prepared, one end..is put betwixt a pair of rowlers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 335 Placed under a tilt-hammer, or passed through the rolls, or rollers, which consolidates it. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 256/1 The large mass of melted glass..exhibiting changing colours in the sheet after the roller has been passed over it. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 385/2 Finally, the leather is rolled and compressed on a..wooden bed by a heavy hand roller.

c. *Printing.* A cylinder or roll of thick, elastic composition, mounted on a metal or wooden axis, for inking a form of letter, etc., before printing; also, a metal cylinder for distributing ink upon this.

1790 [see INKING *vbl. sb.* b] 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 532 From its being a cylindrical power, rollers were indispensably necessary. 1841 HANSARD *Printing* 118 If a printer employs six presses, and consequently six rollers. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss.* s.v., An iron roller covered with a composition of indigo. It works on a 'slab'..and inks the type used in printing.

d. *Stationery.* A rolling blotter. Also *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1963/1. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 8/1 At present diplomatists invariably use the roller blotter for important documents. This, owing to its palimpsest character, is quite undecipherable.

5. A cylindrical piece of wood, etc.; esp. one on which cloth or other material is rolled up.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 18 Ther is another..which hath yᵉ figure of a narrow Rowler. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxviii. 178 To fit the colt for the saddle, the good rider must first put vpon his head a halter, with a rouler of woode. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1692) II. 89 The long slender Worms,..that breed between the Skin and Flesh..., are generally twisted out upon Sticks or Rowlers. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Roller*,..a long piece of wood which is rounded and made taper to suit the regulated size of a military tail. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xxxvii, A deal wand—probably the roller from a piece of calico. 1897 J. HOCKING *Mist on the Moors* iii, The calico blind, which was fastened to a roller, was pulled down.

6. *Organ-building.* A rounded slip of wood or piece of metal tube, turning, by the action of the key, on pins inserted into its ends, and having two or more arms at right angles to its length.

1632 [see ROLLER-BOARD]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 488/1 It pulls down the arm *b*, by the wire *d*, which turns about the roller *s* with the arm *a*. 1840–82 [see ROLLER-BOARD].

b. The toothed or studded revolvable barrel of a musical box. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1963/1.

7. A small wheel rotating on an axle or axis; a short cylinder serving as a wheel.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Roller*, a small wheel placed at the foot of the hammer of a gun, or pistol lock, in order to lessen the friction of it against the hammer or feather spring. 1874 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Syst. Figure-Skating* (ed. 2) iv. 63 There have been many attempts to imitate skating by means of small rollers or wheels attached to the feet.

b. *Bookbinding.* = ROLL *sb.*1 14 c.

1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 122 A fine line worked on the centre of the edge of the board..requires more pains than simply running a roller over it.

8. a. (See quot.)

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 544/1 The traces themselves either end with an eye, or, with a full fold upon themselves, with an iron eye, called a Roller, and intended to be used upon the Roller-bolt of the splinter-bar.

b. A roller-chain for a cycle (i. e. one in which flexibility is obtained by the use of small rollers in each link).

1897 A. C. PEMBERTON, etc. *Compl. Cyclist* 115 From a lengthy experience I can vouch for the old roller being by no means a bad chain.

II. 9. †a. ? A roll of paste. *Obs.*—1

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 39 Lay hit in a roller as sparlyng fysshe, Frye hit in grece.

b. *dial.* A roll or cylinder of carded wool.

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 254 The whindlen chaps in town Wi' backs so weak as rollers.

c. *dial.* A line or row of hay, etc., raked ready for ricking.

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 107 A-riaken auver humps an' hollers To riake the grass up into rollers. 1901 *Longman's Mag.* July 209 The long rollers of newly-cut grass over which he stepped were touched..by arrows of light.

10. A long bandage, formed in a roll, for winding firmly round a limb, etc. Now more freq. *roller-bandage.*

It is not certain that the first quot. belongs here.

1534 *Inv. Wardr. Katharine Aragon* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 40 Item, two roullers, the one lynnene, the other wullen. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 264 On everie side bynding them with the linnen rollers or fillets artificially. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 285/2 Apply it on the inflammation, and tye it with a Rowler, but not to stiffe. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 21, I anointed the whole Arme.., and rowled about Rowlers dipped in Water and Vinegar. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 701/2 Holding it on with a Plaister..put over it, and binding it sufficiently fast with a Woollen Rouler. 1753 BARTLET *Gent. Farriery* (1754) 299 It would be very proper to keep the legs and pasterns rolled up with a firm bandage, or linnen rowler. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Comm.* I 171 A flannel roller..must..be applied after the operation. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 283 As this jacket produces but little sensible pressure, I should not altogether trust to it, without applying a roller over it. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 297 Using the moistened roller to keep the parts cool and retain the dressings.

†b. A swaddling-band. *Obs.*, *rare.*

1656 W. DU GARD tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 233 From sucking they proceed to weaning, and from the cradle to the rollers of the legs. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Roller*, a Swathing-band for young Children.

c. A broad, padded girth for a horse.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 93/1 Rowler or Body Girth,..which slippeth too and again on the body Girth, or Sursingle..to keep the Girth from fretting of the hair. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 347/1 When this has been done.., the side-reins are buckled on, and are attached also to the buckles in the roller, crossing them over the withers. *Ibid.*, The roller has been hitherto the only kind of pressure round the chest.

III. †**11.** A large cylindrical block of stone, capable of rolling easily down a slope. *Obs.*

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* II. xviii, Tyll the Troyans from the crestes caste The great stones..And Rollers [*MSS.* Callyon] eke grekes to oppresse. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 430 Overwhelmed with stones, fragments of pillars, and with Cylinders [*marg.* or Rollers], borne downe the steepe descent. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* 187 When a man tumbles a cylindre or roller down a hill,.. the man is the violent enforcer of the first motion of it.

†**12.** = GO-CART 1. *Obs.*—1

1714 ALEX. SMITH *Lives Highwaymen* (ed. 2) II. 208 He was such a forward Child that he could run about without a Rowler, or Leading-Strings.

†**13.** A kind of stocking; = ROLL-UP 1. *Obs.*—1

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 115 P 3, While I am employed in brushing the dust from my black rollers,..my wig is suddenly conveyed away.

14. a. *Zool.* Some infusorian.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 149 Fig. 3 is the *volvox volutans*, or the roller.

b. *Conch.* The giant stromb, *Strombus gigas.*

1815 E. J. BURROW *Conch.* 202 [Strombus] Gigas. Large Conch; large Roller.

c. A variety of tumbler-pigeon.

1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xii. 127 The propensity to the performance of eccentric movements which distinguishes the breeds known as Tumblers and Rollers. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pract. Pigeon Kpr.* 128 The true Birmingham Roller, which turns over backwards with inconceivable rapidity.

d. A cylinder-snake of the family *Tortricidæ*; a short-tail. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

15. A long, swelling wave, moving with a steady sweep or roll; a heavy billow.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xx, A..sloop of war was caught in the rollers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vi, Not

even a roller broke the perfect stillness of the cove. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 90 The immense rollers setting inshore..would soon carry a vessel up against the beetling crags. *fig.* 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 567 The long rollers which followed the storm of the Reform Bill yet swelled heavily across the ecclesiastical waters.

†**16.** *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Rollers*, horse and foot patrole, who parade the roads round about London during the night for the prevention of robberies.

17. a. A ship that rolls on rocks.

1890 Stevenson *Lett.* (1899) II. 185 The *Janet* is the worst roller I was ever aboard of. 1897 *Punch* 6 Nov. 207/2 Very few steamers in which I have..voyaged that have not been 'rollers'.

b. One who rolls, swings, or sways from side to side. *Holy Rollers*: (see quot. 1893).

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 1/3 All of them rolled from side to side like ducks on a common. In a great hall..were fifty or sixty more of these rollers, smoking, laughing,..reading. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 300 When the Holy Spirit seized them ..the Holy Rollers..rolled over and over on the floor.

IV. 18. One who rolls up or forms into a roll or coil; one who compresses or shapes metal by passing it between cylinders or rolls.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Embolvedor*, a roller, a wrapper vp. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 76 The tall taylor, the six feet broad-shouldered roller of ribbands. 1838 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* (1843) 83 They saw the roller and his catcher at work. 1871 *Daily News* 26 Sept., A meeting of all classes of ironworkers,..shinglers, rollers, and puddlers, was held. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/7 The 'roller' now, after first gently shaking the fleece to rid it of any dirt or adhering locks, turns back the neck.

b. One who rolls a thing along. *rare*—°.

1648 Hexham II, *Een Roller*, a Roler, or a Trundler.

c. *dial.* (See quot. and cf. Roller *v.* 2.)

1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* 13 The rollers are women who roll barley into ridges or tie the wheat.

†**19.** *pl.* Curl-papers, hair-curlers. *Obs.*—1

1799 Mrs. J. West *Tale of Times* I. 143, I will put my hair in rollers this very evening.

20. A butterfly or moth which causes leaves to roll up (see quots.).

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 156 The Filbert Leaf Roller (*Lozotænia Anellana*, Stephens) appears [in]..July, but not common. *Ibid.*, The Gooseberry Leaf Roller.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

21. Attrib. with names of persons, as *roller-boy*, *-coverer*, *-joiner*, *-maker*, *-man*, etc.

1806 Howells *Impr. & Exp.* 27 He became a *roller boy, and served long behind the press before he was promoted to ..set type. 1851 *Census* (1854) 140 *Roller-coverer. 1894 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Roller-Coverer*, a person who covers rollers for spinning purposes. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Roller-joiners*, children employed in certain processes of the woollen manufacture. *Ibid.*, *Roller-maker*, a manufacturer of cylinders of different kinds. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index 21 *Roller Man. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 2/7 A foreman roller-man in the employment of the South Wales Tin Plate Company.

22. Attrib. with names of things: **a.** In the senses 'of or pertaining to a roller or rollers', 'having the form or movement of a roller', 'operating as or by means of rollers', etc.

See also Knight *Dict. Mech.* for other examples.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 430 To prevent the *roller-attachment of the lever from striking the body of the trip-wheel. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Roller Bearing. 1885 *Bicycling News* 6 Aug. 604/1 Bicycle, Singer's roller bearings. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 168 Being rubbed..by a fluted cylinder called the *roller-bowl. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 512/2 The cloth..is first brought in contact with *roller brushes. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 375/2 A third has both *roller-chain and roller-sprocket. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 207 *Roller Edges for Lever and Chronometer Escapements. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Oct. 15 The abrogating of the old style of edging up on the log through the introduction of the *roller edger. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 225 The *roller-pair .which receives the fine rovings from bobbins. 1865 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 399/1 The notes are printed..by means of *roller presses worked by steam. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 292 The corresponding end of the *roller-shaft. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 217 Warnerke's *roller slide is of necessity only applicable to sensitive tissue.

b. In sense 'fitted with, coiling up on, a roller', as *roller-blind*, *-curtain*, *-map*, etc.

1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit.* § 673 But the chief [kinds] are *roller blinds, Venetian blinds, and wire blinds. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 9/1 All theatres must be provided with steel *roller-curtains. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 199 He was looking earnestly at the vast *roller-map of America.

c. In sense 4 c, as *roller-box*, *-composition*, *-mould*, *-stock*, etc.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1964/1. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.* 114.

d. In sense 6, as *roller-arm*, *-frame*, *-movement*, *-peg*. Also Roller-board.

1852 Seidel *Organ* 63 Instead of the roller-board, there is in some organs a roller-frame. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 73 The roller movement..requires a number of rollers in its construction. 1881 W. E. Dickson *Organ-Build.* viii. 106 Iron roller-arms have some great advantages.

23. a. Objective, as *roller-carrier*, *-carrying* adj., *-making*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1799/2 The arm *m s* is the roller-carrier, which swings on a pivot. 1887 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 3/5 My first phonograph consisted simply of a roller-carrying foil. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 708/1 Since then glycerin has been introduced for roller making.

b. Instrumental, as *roller-grinding*, *-milling*, *-spinning*; also *roller-made*, *-milled* adjs.

a 1854 Rickards in McCulloch *Acc. Brit Empire* (ed. 4) I. 701 The wonderful discoveries.., such as roller-spinning, the jenny, the carding-machine. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 344/2 The various systems of roller grinding. *Ibid.*, Roller milling or crushing. 1888 Powles tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* 151 Not..that with roller milling larger bran is made than with stones. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/4 Millers..say that there is less nutriment in roller-made flour.

24. Special combs., as **roller bandage**, = sense 10; **roller-beam**, part of a drawing-frame for cotton; **roller-boiling**, = *roll-boiling* (see Roll *sb.*[1] 13 c); **roller-bolt**, part of the splinter-bar of a carriage, serving also as a step; **roller-chair**, = *rolling-chair*; **roller coaster**, a kind of sled running on rollers (see Coast *v.* 13); so *roller-coasting*; **roller-mill**, a mill in which the grinding is done by rollers; hence *roller-miller*; **roller-shop**, the part of an iron-works where the metal is rolled; **roller-top**, = Roll-top (also *attrib.*); **roller-towel**, a towel running on a roller.

1885 *Buck's Ref. Hand-bk Med. Sci.* I. 470 The usual form of bandage is what is known as a '*roller-bandage'. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 118 The strong *roller-beam, on which are fixed several such drawing-heads. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 376/1 This process, called '*roller boiling' .., effected a wonderful improvement on the finish. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1294 Two splinter-bars, with their *roller-bolts, for connecting the traces of the harness. 1851 'Nimrod' *The Road* 16 He placed his right foot on the roller-bolt,—i. e., the last step but one to the box. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 7/1 She..was then placed in her *roller chair and wheeled out. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 4/2 The rage for rapid transit through the air,..by tobogganing, switchbacks, or *roller coasters. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 733 Here are boating, fishing,..*roller-coasting..for boys. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1964/1 *Roller-mill. 1882 *Lancet* 10 June 967 To produce by means of roller mills the largest bulk of white flour from a given bulk of corn. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/4 Even *roller millers, however, have not got it all their own way. 1890 W. J Gordon *Foundry* 111 In the same range as the *roller-shop is the laboratory. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 198 The father.. laid his head down on the *roller-top of the shut desk. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 9/2 Roller-top desks..sell in Chemnitz for £14. 1882 Mrs H. Wood *Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles* xix, Patience dried her hands upon the *roller-towel.

Roller (rōu·lər), *sb.*[2] *Ornith.* [a. G. *roller*, f. *rollen* to roll. Hence also F. *rollier* in sense 1.]

1. An insessorial coracoid bird (usually the common roller, *Coracias garrulus*), having the form of a crow, and brilliant plumage.

The original source appears to be Gesner *Hist Anim.* III. *Aves* (1604) 702, who says the bird was so called at Strasburg (*Argentoratum*) 'per onomatopœiam'. Later writers have variously explained the name as referring to a habit of rolling about in the air, or of rolling over sticks and stones in seeking food. A number of varieties, as *Angola*, *Indian*, *black*, *crimson*, etc., are enumerated in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* (1809) VII. II. 387 ff.

[1663 Skippon *Journ. Low C.* 21 Aug., We kill'd a curious bird call'd Rollar Argentoratensis, of the bigness of a dove, and of a blue colour.] 1678 Ray tr. *Willughby's Ornith.* 132, I am verily perswaded that this bird is no other than the Strasburgh Roller. 1752 Hill *Hist. Anim.* 388 The Corvus, with a blood-red back, a green tail, and black wings, the Roller... I think it the most beautiful of all European birds. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 242 The Roller..may be distinguished from all others by a sort of naked tubercles or warts near the eyes, which still farther contribute to encrease its beauty. 1825 Vigors & Horsfield in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 202 This bird [*Eurystomus orientalis*]..was originally placed by Linnæus among the Rollers. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xv. 294 In their flight these ravens often gambolled like the roller, dipping perpendicularly and performing somersaults in the air. 1893 Selous *Trav. S.E. Africa* 48 A pair of those rare and beautiful rollers (Coracias spatulatus)..came and perched upon the tree.

attrib. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 29 The blue and green Roller-birds, walking behind the plough.

b. Applied to other birds (see quots.).

1752 Hill *Hist. Anim.* 503 The grey Ampelis, with the head variegated with black, the Roller. This is of the size of the common black-bird. 1848 Gould *Birds Austr.* II. pl. 17 *Eurystomus Australis*, Australian Roller. 1869 Wallace *Malay Archip.* 42, I was rewarded by finding a splendid deep blue roller (Eurystomus azureus).

2. A variety of canary, remarkable for rolling or trilling in song.

1884 R. L. Wallace *Canary Bk.*, The most valued of all [German canaries] are the variety known by the name of the Hartz Mountain Rollers

Roller, *sb.*[3] *Oxford slang.* = Roll-call.

1883 *Oxford Review* 26 April 345/1 Up to this time a nominal five, a practical four, and a possible three 'rollers' would suffice.

Roller, *v.* [f. Roller *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To roll; to press or pass between rolls.

1827 *Patents* in *Ann. Reg.* 534/2 Machinery for rolling or rollering wool from the carding engine.

2. *dial.* To rake *up* (hay) into rows.

c 1830 Morton *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 15 in *L. U. K.*, *Husb.* III, When the hay-making machine has done its work, the hay is hatched or rollered up, as it is called. *Ibid.*, When the field is all hatched or rollered, people with forks make up the hatches into cocks. 1893 Dartnell & Goddard *Wilts. Words* 77 Hay is 'put in rollers', or 'rollered up'.

Roller-board. [Roller *sb.*[1] 6.] The board carrying the rollers in an organ. Also *attrib.*

1632 in J. Crosse *York Mus. Festiv.* (1825) App. 2 Item the rowler board carriages and keyes, xx *li.* 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492/2 Figure 3 is a perspective view of a roller-board; A A A, the board on which the rollers are fixed. 1855 E. J. Hopkins *Organ* x. 47 There are .two distinct kinds of key-movement in common use in England; namely, the lever or fan-frame movement, and the roller-board movement. 1881 W. E. Dickson *Pract. Organ-Building* viii. 96 Rollers are in sets, like backfalls and squares, and are arranged symmetrically on a board called a roller-board.

Roller-gin. [Roller *sb.*[1] 4 b.] A cotton-gin in which the cleaning was effected by rollers.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 378 The roller-gin consists of two shallow fluted rollers..placed so near to each other, that when the cotton is thrust against the line where they enter into contact, they immediately seize hold of it. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iii**, 2 The machine now almost universally used. is the saw gin, the roller gin having been supplanted even in India. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII 757/2 The 'roller gin' could clean only a half dozen pounds [of cotton] a day by slave labour.

Roller-ing, *vbl. sb.* Roller-skating.

1880 *World* 31 Mar 12 The rinks at Brighton .where 'rollering' has once more set in with unusual severity.

Roller-skate. [Roller *sb.*[1] 7.] A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, usually two pairs, instead of a metallic blade, for use in skating on smooth flooring, etc. Orig. *U.S.* Also *attrib.*

1874 Vandervell & Witham *Figure-Skating* (ed. 2) iv. 68 Good ice-skaters are usually under the impression that they can at once perform their .evolutions on these roller-skates. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 105/2 The fatigue caused by these 'roller skates' is quadruple that of ordinary ice skating. 1893 Kipling *Many Invent* 5 The roller-skate rattle of the revolving lenses.

Hence **Roller-skater, -skating.**

1874 Vandervell & Witham *Figure-Skating* (ed. 2) iv. 68 The operation of the ice skate seems variable and uncertain to the roller-skater. *Ibid.* 71 The exercise of roller-skating becomes .. as fascinating as ice-skating. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 181 The London world went mad over the production of *Le Prophète* [1847-52], in which, by the way, roller-skating was first introduced.

Rolley (rɒ·li). Also **rolly.** [Of obscure origin: perh. connected with Roll *v.*[2], but cf. Rulley.]

1. *Mining.* A kind of truck without sides, formerly much in use for carrying corves along underground horse-roads or upon rails to the shaft.

1825 [see b]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 982 Each corve..is lifted from the tram.., and placed on a carriage called a rolley, which generally holds two corves. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-Trade terms, Northumb. & Durham* 43 The rolley was contrived as an improvement upon the tram, upon which a single corf was placed.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rolley driver*, *-horse*, *-way*, *-way-man*, *-wheel*, etc.

1825 J Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 646 The plate railways employed in coal-mines, and there called tram and rolley-ways. *Ibid.* 649 A view of a rolley or tram-wheel. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 982 The rolley driver, with his horse, takes them to the bottom of the engine-shaft. *Ibid.*, The rolley horses have a peculiar kind of shafts. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade terms, Northumb. & Durham*, *Rolleyway-man*, a man whose business is to attend to the rolleyway, and keep it in order.

2. A lorry; = Rulley. Also *attrib.*

1886 *N. Eastern Daily Gaz.* 11 Aug. 1/6 Spring Rolleys for removing Furniture. *Ibid.* 1/4 Waterproof Cart and Rolley Covers. *Ibid.* 1/3 Wanted,..steady Young Man as Rolleyman. 1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'A railway rolley,' a large, flat, four-wheeled waggon, used for the street delivery and carriage of merchandize.

Rollick (rɒ·lik), *sb.* [f. Rollick *v.*]

1. Exuberant gaiety or joviality; a very gay and jovial tone.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov 403 The heat, the draughts, the bustle, rollick—all The genteel pleasures of a country ball. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 446. 141/2 An unreal rollick in his voice and manner. 1886 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 420 This snatch, .in its mixture of sentiment, truth, and what may be excusably called 'rollick', is very characteristic of its author.

2. A sportive frolic or escapade.

1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 309 Off for a rollick—sweeter by stealth! 1883 J. Parker *Tyne Clyde* 7 Once my life was a child's rollick, half trick, half dream. 1897 'F. Anstey' *Trav. Comp.* ii, *Culd.* We might take a turn later on, and see the effect of St. Gudule in the moonlight. *Todb.* Something like a rollick that!

Rollick (rɒ·lik), *v.* Also *dial.* rollo(o)k. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To frolic, sport, or romp, in a joyous, careless fashion; to go off, move along, enter, etc., in this manner.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 2 Aug., Instead of writing me one other page. , you rollick into the woods till you have not a dry thread about you. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Rollock*, to romp about roddely. 1878 J. T. Fields in *Life & Lett. B. Taylor* I iv. 76 We rollicked along into Washington Street. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 3/2 'Q.' appears as a rollicking humourist...He rollicks, perhaps, a little too laboriously.

b. *transf.* of things or animals.

a 1837 J. Clare in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 177/1 The wind is rollicking about to-day. Wild, but not stormy 1846 T. B. Thorpe *Myst. Backwoods* 13 Mounted by a rider.. he [the mustang pony] goes rollicking ahead. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxix, The shrieks of his lute rose shrill..and rollicked on swifter and swifter as the old singer maddened.

c. To revel joyously *in* something.

1865 G. Meredith *R. Fleming* xxix, There was something desperately amusing to him in the thought that he had not even money enough to..provide for a repast. He rollicked in his present poverty.

Hence **Ro'llicker**; **Ro'llicking** *vbl. sb.*

1830–8 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 113 There's no stop to their noise and rollokin. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Nov. 667/2 Lord Amberley..would never have to leave an administration headed by a Whig, for any amount of rollicking. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 Oct., It is the same..with the ragged, hungry little folk of the western isles as with the romping rollickers of Glasgow.

Ro'llicking, *ppl. a.* [f. ROLLICK *v.* + -ING 2.] Extremely jovial or gay; boisterously sportive:

a. Of persons.

1838 LYTTON *E. Aram* II. v, Pray tell me all about him,—a wild, gay, rollicking fellow still, eh? 1858 DORAN *Court Fools* 117 The outlay of this rollicking Court even frightened the Commons. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. v, He was a rollicking, jovial, boon companion.

Comb. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I 36 Suspicious glances directed towards a rollicking-looking clerk.

b. Of disposition, conduct, actions, etc.

1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 467 The 'tipsy toss' of that actor's head, his rollocking look. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, The pigeon-toed step, and the rollicking motion. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* vi. 50 He used to sing to us some rollicking songs with strangely worded choruses.

transf. and *fig.* 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* XXV. 254 There was no lush, rollicking out-burst of foliage,..no easy unfolding of leaf on leaf. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) viii. 186 It was a glacier of a rollicking spirit, given to plunge in broad curves over hidden ridges of rock.

Hence **Ro'llickingly** *adv.*; **Ro'llickingness**.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 447 No man could sing a song more rollickingly. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Nov. 667 The jocose and rollicking chief is no more. His two successors hate jocosity and rollickingness.

Ro'llicksome, *a.* [f. ROLLICK *v.*] Rollicking. Hence **Ro'llicksomeness**.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* July 67/2 The loud rolicsome sports in which he had hitherto been a leader. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* xxxiii, Jack is obliged..to bottle up his money, his rollicksomeness and sentimentality.

Ro'llicky, *a. rare.* Given to rollicking.

1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 106 We men are supposed to be a bold and rollicky lot.

†**Ro'lling**, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. ROLL *v.*[1]] An enrolling, enrolment; an entering upon a roll.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9801 Syker ys, þat yn rolle ys leyde, For þan may hyt neuer be wybseyde; þe rollyng fordoþe croppe and rote. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 298 My mastyr paid for the rollenge [of his patent], iij.s. iiij.d. *a* 1550 *Vox populi* 43 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 269 By roulyng and by dating. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 32 That thair be Commissaris deput..to vesy the rolling of the futmen.

Rolling (rōu·lin), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ROLL *v.*[2]]

The sense is not clear in the following passage:

a 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 234 Do rappe on the renkis, þat we may rayse with oure rolyng.

I. 1. The action of turning something over and over, or of causing it to roll; † bowling.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 93 þat þe onyment of vertue whech was with-inne him schuld be stered & rolled..þat aftyr þat rollyng it schuld haue þe mor odour. 1483–4 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 414 In I hoggeshede vini ..cum cariag. et rollyng. 1583 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) 265 Proclamatioun to be maid discharging..all catchpulling, rolling, playing, drinking and taverning. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 629 The Muscles of the Tongue are assistant vnto it in..his Functions of Speaking, Tasting and Rowling of the Meate. 1645 TOMBES *Anthropol.* 13 The rowling in sugar doth make the stomache swallow bitter pills. 1770 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 76 To put a total stop to the rolling of all sorts of Casks. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 635 The body is..then dipped and rolled in the hot liquor. ..This is technically called rolling off, or roughing. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xi. 286 The only reason why all are not rounded is that the work of rolling and wearing is still going on upon recently fallen material.

†**2. a.** A bandaging, enswathing, or binding up. **b.** A ligature or bandage. *Obs.*

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 233 3yf þe skyn be broke.., [use] oþer medycynes, and 3yf hyt nede, as on þe leg, rollynges. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L j b, Howe many maners of lygatures or rollynges ben there? 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 264 This ligature and rolling of the member must be continued..xxx dayes. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii, Rouling but once at a time, and letting it dry a little before the second rouling. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* (J.), By this rolling, parts are kept from joining together.

3. The operation of compressing, smoothing, or levelling a surface by means of a cylinder or roller; an instance of this.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1684) 27 That which is sometimes also effected in Rowling of Corn. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 24/2 Of the severall parts of a Book...Rowling, the printing the edges of the couer. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 340 When land is laid down in grass for hay, rolling is of use in smoothing the surface. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 185 Give a good rolling after rain. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 129 After the..land has been effectually cleaned, by its harrowings, rollings, and pickings. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 503/1 Copper for the purpose of rolling leaves the smelting works in cakes. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 79 It is usually subjected to repeated hammerings and rollings at a low heat.

II. 4. The action (on the part of something) of turning over and over, revolving, etc., or of moving onwards in this way.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Rollynge, or turnynge a-bowte, *volucio*. 1548 ELYOT, *Petaurum*,..a kynde of game vsed in old tyme, wherin men by rollyng of wheles were cast vp aloft. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xiii. (1614) 182 Their rolling thorow the deepe and hidden vaults of the earth. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* I. 174 In an unconstant man there is..uncertain rollings of spirit. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 386 The swift changes of man's condition in the rolling-on of time. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 110 This motion is what we call rolling, or simple rolling, of the moveable body on the fixed.

b. Of the eyes: The action of moving or turning to and fro in the sockets.

?1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Q iv b, He had reproued .. the mouing or rowling of their eyes. 1610 ATTERSOLL in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 104 Many vse in their teaching, .hemming in the throat, rouling of the eyes [etc.]. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 105 Not only the opening of the eye, but also the rowling of it about. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* VI. 49 Mark well the rollings of her flaming eye. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii, The peculiar rolling of his eyes which I had remarked. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxi, The Native..who alarms the ladies..by the rolling of his eyes.

c. Wandering, roaming. *rare.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Rdr. 14 Let him come..to the poynts controverted, without rowling, rambling, raving.

5. A curve or spiral; a turning or folding.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A iv, Flames in rowlings rounde, to sweepe the starres, the mouth dooth cast. 1611 COTGR., *Roulement*, a rowling, turning, foulding vp or inwards. 1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* E j, *Voluta* hath a Circle, or rowling about of one part. 1883 HUXLEY *Pract. Biol.* 96 The movements which occur in contraction; the coiling up of the stalk; the rolling in of the disc.

6. An oscillation or swinging from side to side in the nature of a partial revolution about the centre of gravity; *spec.* of ships (cf. ROLL *v.*[2] 21).

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 18 The rowling of the Cradle, put her in mind that she was newly enter'd into the tempest of this life. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 232 This is called (as a long continuance at sea.. taught me) the rowling of the ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rolling*, the motion by which a ship rocks from side to side like a cradle. 1836 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. Madras* (1843) 24 Nothing but rolling by day and by night: but we are all looking forward to a week at the Cape to set us right again. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 37/2 A grinding of the teeth, and a rolling about as if from extreme agony or colic. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. S. Amer.* 3 Forced to hold on with both hands during the rolling of the ship.

7. Of waves, etc.: The action of moving in a swelling or heaving manner.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 158 The motion and rowling of the sea. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 306 The wave of a Tide, which retired..and yet came farther upon the strand at the next rolling. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxiv, The rolling of the surf 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 729 When all this is brought into connexion with the rolling back of the stream, and the miraculous passage of the Israelites.

8. The sound produced by the motion of a wheeled vehicle, by the rapid, continuous beating of a drum, or by thunder.

1611 B. RICH *Honestie Age* (Percy Soc.) 18 Your eares againe shall be so incumbred with the rumbling and rowling of coaches. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., *Rolling*, that rapid pulsation of the drum by which the sounds.. beat upon the ear with a rumbling continuity of effect. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. vi, The noise..began in the early morning with the rolling of the carts.

b. Of canaries: (see ROLL *v.*[2] 17 e).

c 1890 tr. *Russ's Canary Birds* 99 They either depart from the 'rolling', or they do not achieve the desired duration and roundness of the melodies.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rolling contact, friction, resistance*; **rolling-house**, *U.S.* an inspection warehouse to which tobacco was conveyed by rolling; †**rolling pear** (see quot. 1672); **rolling-road**, *U.S.* (see quot.); **rolling-room**, a room at the Mint in which the metal is rolled into strips; **rolling-table**, a table on which fleeces are rolled up.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 581 Trusting to the surface or *rolling contact, to produce the rotation and traverse of the cylinder. 1859 *Rolling friction [see *Rolling resistance*]. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 446/2 The commonest mode of moving tobacco was yet more naked; the cask was strongly hooped, and then rolled..to the inspector's warehouse, known for this reason as a ''rolling-house'. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* September 74 Emperours-pear, Cluster-pear,..*Rowling-pear. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 15 Some Apples mend their Taste by Scoaping and Pears by Rowling, especially that called the Rowling Pear. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 17 By the rolling of two surfaces over each other without sliding, a resistance is caused, which is called sometimes 'rolling friction', but more correctly *rolling resistance. 1696–1715 *Laws of Maryland* iv. (1723) 10 His Excellency..hath caused Four *Rolling Roads to be made and cleared for the Rolling or Transporting Tobacco or Goods by Land. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 447/1 The road, which went round about to avoid hills, was called a 'rolling-road'. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 84 The silver or *rolling room. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 32, I was slipping past to the *rolling-tables, carrying three fleeces to save a journey.

†**b.** *Rolling hose* or *stockings*, stockings of which the tops could be rolled up or down on the leg. *Obs.* (Cf. ROLL-UP 1.)

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1834/4 A pair of new rowling Worsted Stockings. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2155/4 A Parcel of Rouling Silk Hose..supposed to be stolen. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4067/7 A dark-coloured Coat, and rolling Stockings.

c. *Naut.* in **rolling-chock, -cleat, -rope, tackle**, applied to devices used to strengthen the yards against the strain produced by the rolling of the vessel.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* II. 248 They furl the sail, and pointed to the wind The yard, by rolling tackles then confin'd. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rolling-tackle*, a pulley or purchase fastened to that part of a sail-yard which is to the windward of the mast, in order to confine the yard close down to..leeward when the sail is furled. 1840 R. H. DANA *Before Mast* xxv, We were hard at work..getting rolling-ropes on the yard,..and making other preparations for a storm. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Rolling-Chock*, or *Rolling-Cleat*, a piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its centre so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron pariel. *Ibid., Rolling-Tackles*, tackles sometimes attached to a lower yard, to steady it in a heavy sea.

Rolling (rōu·lin), *ppl. a.* [f. ROLL *v.*[2]]

1. That turns over and over, esp. so as to move forward on a surface or down a slope.

c 1500 MORE *Fortune* in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 78 The rollyng dise in whom your lukk doth stonde. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, III. vi. 31 That Goddesse [*sc.* Fortune] blind, that stands vpon the rolling restlesse Stone. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxxiii. 5 His thoughts are like a rolling axeltree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 66 Sisyphus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 29 What idle progeny succeed To chase the rolling circle's speed? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 382 Nature will be reported...The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 71 The length of the arc..measured on the surface of the rolling body.

b. That moves or runs upon wheels.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Voluens, Plaustra voluentia*, rollynge wagons. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Rol-wagen*, a Roling wagon, to carry wares or commodities upon. 1853–[see ROLLING STOCK]. 1891 *Daily News* 7 July 2/5, I have not thought it necessary to make rolling-load tests personally.

c. Of a person, his opinions: Changeable, shifting, variable, inconstant. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* III. 179 Faith is not contented with a doutfull and rowling opinion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xix. (1614) 219 Of which you have heard their rolling opinion before. 1652 N. CULVERWEL *Treat.* I. ix. (1662) 58 Had I met with this in a fluctuating Academick, in a rowling Sceptick. 1731 *Rape of Helen* Pref. p. vi, A man that has a rolling fancy, and can adapt his conceptions with pompous words and sounding epithets, is sure to carry the prize.

d. Of time or seasons: Steadily moving onwards, elapsing; also, moving round, recurring.

1695 PRIOR *Ode pres. to King* ii, Oft as the rolling Years return. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* I. i, Rolling Time, that gathers as it goes. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to blue-ey'd Ann* 19 When rolling seasons cease to change. 1835 WORDSW. *On Death J. Hogg* 13 Nor has the rolling year twice measured..its steadfast course, Since [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* li, Ye watch..the rolling hours With larger other eyes than ours.

e. Progressive; increasing, accumulating.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 41 The 17 or 18 millions lost ..by the French Trade..would by a continued rolling Encrease, have added more than sufficient to double the 56 Millions. 1887 *Times* 22 Apr. 7/6 He established rolling annuities which do credit to the ingenuity of the right honourable gentleman.

2. Revolving, rotating; turning on, or as on, an axis; moving round a centre.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 387 Let them deny..End and beginning to th' Heav'ns rowling roundnes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 2 Who so list..search the courses of the rowling spheares. 1670 MILTON *Brut* 2 Goddess of Shades .., who at will Walk'st on the rowling Sphear. 1678 R. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 882 Vulgar Opinion..supposes the Fixed Stars..to be the Utmost Wall, or Arched Roof, and Rowling Circumference thereof. 1707 PRIOR *Simile* 6 Didst Thou never see..A Squirrel spend his little Rage In jumping round a rowling Cage? 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 814 The God Who..wheels his throne upon the rolling worlds. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxix, Aldermen and knights to boot: at whose sage nod, the rolling world stands still.

b. Of the eyes: Moving to and fro or up and down in the sockets.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 245 When I. cast my rolling eyes from corner to corner,..I see a liuely..image. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* iii. 29 Whilst I behold thy Globe-like rowling Eye. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, Thy .. rowing eye that, smiling, tells the truth. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 195 Great rolling eyes. [1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 862 The ocular muscles have been implicated, causing rolling movements of the globes.]

Comb. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 305 The Trojans first drove back the rolling-eyed Greeks

c. Turning round, turned over, in a coil or fold.

13..*E. E. Allit P.* B. 790 Polde burnez wer þay bope with berdles chynnez, Royl rollande fax to raw sylk lyke. 1611 COTGR., *Volute*, the rolling shell of a Snayle. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 657/1 To a white satin vest, fancy sprig, rolling collar, *id.* 15*s.* 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 496/2 To this old manner of forming shutters must be added the rolling shutters of Clark..and others. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 725 The rolling scrolls, borrowed from the Romans.

d. Of thoughts: Revolving. *rare*—[1].

1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* Wks. 1722 I. 165 Her rowling Thoughts on some dire Mischief bent.

e. Swinging, swaying.

1755 JOHNSON, *A Wallow*, a kind of rolling walk. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 580 Extreme vertigo, a rolling gait, and lateral nystagmus.

3. Heaving, surging, swelling, flowing strongly and steadily onwards.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 29 There came a great rowling Sea. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. cxxix. Wks. (Grosart) 31 Woods rent from hence, its rowling rage bestows In other places that were bare before. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 28 Herrings..like best to play..In rowan ocean, or the open bay. 1773 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 23 Mar., We had .. a

strong gale, and a rolling sea. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, Think of the pitch-dark nights, the roaring winds, and rolling seas. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxix, Thy voice is on the rolling air.

fig. 1695 I.D. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 31 Toss'd on the rowling Waves Of giddy Chance. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 557 Its head is guarded as its base is sure; Fix'd in the rolling flood of endless years.

† **b.** Of sands: Moving, shifting. *Obs. rare.*

1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 293 A fiery faced plaine, scorch'd with burning heate, and deepe rolling Sand. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 32 Afrique, where the greatest part is rowling sands, which permit no foundation of Towns nor long stations.

c. Ascending or moving in curls or rolls.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 21 A tremulous Motion and Agitation of rowling fumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 671 A Hill..whose griesly top Belch'd fire and rowling smoak. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 248 He..lights the structure..: The rolling smoke involves the sacrifice. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 191 Round its breast the rolling clouds are spread. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 18 The old man looked..through the window at the rolling mist.

4. Producing a continuous swelling sound; reverberating, resounding. Also *fig.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* II. 37 Seeing.. the Rowling Thunder grumble, and the stormy clowds burst under his feet. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 154/2 The manner of which beatings [of a drum] is performed by..down right and rowling blows. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 499 Thy Druids.., while the victim..bled to death, Upon the rolling chords rung out his dying breath. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* vii, A rolling organ-harmony Swells up, and shakes and falls. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Span. Mil. Nun* II, Then came a rolling fire of thanks to St. Sebastian.

† **b.** Fluent, voluble. *Obs.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk* (Camden) 71 The rowlinge tongue..of..ouer fine Cambridge barber. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 94/2 He was..in countenance amiable,..a rolling tongue and a rich utterance.

c. Continuously sounded or trilled.

1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 191 There is a difficulty..to unaccustomed organs, in producing a rolling or vibrated R. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 151 Its rolling notes recall those of the Carolina wren, but are stronger.

5. Of prairie-land, etc.: Having a succession of gentle undulations; wavy, undulating. Also *transf.* of mountainous scenery. Orig. *U.S.*

1819 SCHOOLCRAFT *Lead Mines* 26 The lands lie rolling, like a body of water in gentle agitation. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xvi, The land was high and undulating, or 'rolling', as it is termed in the West. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 A rolling, rugged down, flecked with patches of..heath.

6. In special collocations: **a.** Denoting that the thing in question rolls or is rolled in some way, as *rolling barrel, book, bridge, chair, coulter, hitch, lamp, pendulum, plant, purchase,* † *trench* (cf. ROLLED *ppl. a.* 1 c), *weed, wheel* (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 238/1 *Barrel*, a cylindrical vessel moving on an axis, for..making gunpowder. In the latter case it is partially filled with bell-metal balls, and is called a *rolling-barrel. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 244 An expression proper unto the paginall books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or *rolling bookes in use among the Jews. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 36/1 The preparations of Waggons, *Rowling bridges and other Instruments of Warr. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 16/1 These rolling-bridges consist of a number of cylindrical rollers which turn easily on pivots. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 763/2 *Rolling Bridge*, one whose roadway traverses longitudinally on piers ..or on rails. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 339 By slow degrees he [*sc.* a child] gathers from the ground His legs, and to the *rolling chair is bound. 1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 275 This it was which sent me (dressed up in my rolling chair) to thank him on the eve of his departure. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 114 His Excellency,..entering his rolling-chair, was wheeled off to bed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Rolling-colter*, a sharp-edged wheel which is attached to the beam of a plow, and cuts downwardly through the grass and soil. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 40 A bend, sometimes called a *rolling hitch, is made by two round-turns round a spar and two half-hitches round the standing part. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 517/1 *Rolling Lamp:..though the whole machine be rolled along the ground,..the flame will always be uppermost. 1849 CRAIG s.v., **Rolling-pendulum*, a cylinder caused to oscillate in small spaces on a horizontal plane; it has been applied to no important practical purpose. 1864 WEBSTER, **Rolling-plant*, the locomotives and vehicles of a railway. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* viii. 141 Of these cross-bows . there were three varieties, severally named—the hind's foot, the lever, and the *rolling purchase [*arbalète à tour*]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 797 The Turks..with a *rowling trench drew neerer and neerer unto the castle. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., As if he had the surety of some rouling trench, [he] creeps up by this meanes to his relinquish'd fortresse of divine authority. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 453/2 A 'tumble-weed' or '*rolling-weed'—one of those globular perennials of the plains that..goes rolling around over the prairies at the mercy of the blast. 1863 S. R. GRAVES *Yachting Cruise Baltic* 48 These rocks.. are ground together by a heavy *rolling-wheel worked by simple machinery.

b. Denoting that the thing causes rolling or flattening, as *rolling girth, machine, muscle, stroke.*

This sense approximates to the attributive use of the vbl. sb., and is not always distinguishable from it.

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Met.* (1854) 76 The brasse plate and the *rowling girth are necessarie..additions in the Engine of the Printing Presse. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* (1843) 83 The roller and his catcher stand on each side of the *rolling-machine. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 229 For modern work [in bookbinding], the rolling machine is..better than the hammer. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 629 There are three kinde of Muscles..which wee may call *Locutorij, Gustatorij* and *Cibi revolutores*, the Speaking, the Tasting and the *Rowling Muscles. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 35 The *Rolling or Following Stroke. *Ibid.*, It is a mistake to suppose that a very great amount of force is required for rolling strokes.

Hence **Ro·llingly** *adv.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Volutatim*, with tumblynge and tossynge; rollingely. *Ibid.*, *Volubiliter*, rollingely; roundely. [Hence in later Latin and Italian Dicts.] *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* VIII. (1840) 52 Waves on waves Rose rollingly. *a* 1842 MAGINN *Shaks. Papers* (1859) 152 Which may be rollingly Englished, Ladies [etc.].

Ro·lling-mill. [ROLLING *vbl. sb.*[2] or *ppl. a.*] A mill or powerful machine in or by which metal, etc., is rolled out or flattened.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 286 The force.. which is applied to the rolling and slitting mills by means of vastly large and double water-wheels. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 27 July 4/3 The immense hammers, the wheels, the rolling-mills and the water-works. 1863 P. BARRY *Dock-yard Econ.* 228 There are two rolling-mills at present working at Millwall, one for angles and bar iron, and the other for plates and heavy bars. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 763/2 The rolling mill for sole-leather has a small brass roller, driven by steam-power and passing over a concave bed covered with brass.

Ro·lling-pin. [f. as prec.]

† **1.** A cylindrical piece of wood round which a banner may be rolled to prevent creasing. *Obs.*[—1]

1497 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 47 Paid for iij Baners...Item, for a cofyn & a rollyng pin for the same Baners, xx d.

2. A roller or cylinder of wood, glass, or other material, for rolling out dough or paste to the required thickness for pie-crusts, etc.

1589 RIDER *Bibloth Schol*, A roling pinne, *magis, artopta.* 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 14 A rolling pinne of the same scantling. 1602 — *Delightes for Ladies* xiii, Roule your paste vppon a sliked paper with a smooth and polished rowling-pin. *a* 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 19 (1658) 14 As soon as the said Viands shall have bin beaten with the pestell or rowling pin. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. i, You must take out the Bone, and beat the Flesh soundly with a rowling-pin. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* XXI. 317 With a little rolling pin roll them out as thin as tiffany. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXXIX, She tripped downstairs..for the pie-board,..then for the rolling-pin. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 389 Flattening out a large flour cake..between her hands. There was a rolling-pin in the house, but she liked the old-fashioned way.

3. *Bookbinding.* An implement used for rolling leather.

1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 89 Russia and calf require no setting up of the grain, but russia must be well rolled out with the rolling pin.

Ro·lling-press. [f. as prec.]

1. A copperplate-printers' press in which the plate passes in a bed under a revolving cylinder.

1625 NORDEN *Guide Eng. Trav.* To Rdr., The generall [tables] can hardly be enlarged, to be imprinted, but by cutting in copper, and to be printed in a Roling Presse. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 48 One of his servants to attend only M. Antonio's rolling-press and to work off his plates. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1516 The evident marks of pressure by the Plate,..and other Circumstances concurring, I thought this must needs be wrought off at the Rolling-press. 1778 COLMAN *Prose Serv. Occas.* (1787) II. 171 The Rolling-Press, at a very considerable expence, has added its assistance. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 438/2 A somewhat complicated machine, called a rolling-press. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 619/1 The first copper-plate presses were simple pressure. The rolling-press was invented in 1545.

attrib. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Rolling-Press-Printing, is employ'd in taking off Prints or Impressions from Copper-Plates engraven, or etch'd. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 87 This is the first English book embellished with rolling-press cuts. 1811 *Self Instructor* 552 Notice must be given to the rolling-press printer.

† **b.** A machine for printing designs on calico, etc. *Obs.*[—1]

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1728/4 A new Invention for the Printing Broad Callicoes and Scotch Cloth, with a double-necked Rowling-Press.

c. A form of copying press. *rare* —[1].

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 269 Another great curiosity was a rolling press, for taking the copies of letters or any other writing.

2. A press which flattens, smooths, etc., by means of cylinders or rollers; a rolling-machine.

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. in Metal* II. 236 The old wooden rolling press..is an exceedingly simple contrivance. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 858 After being thus annealed, the metal is passed through the rolling press. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 219/2 The 'rolling-press' has greatly improved the mode of proceeding [in bookbinding].

Ro·lling stock. [f. ROLLING *ppl. a.*] The locomotives, wagons, carriages, or other vehicles, used upon a railway. Also *attrib.*

1853 S. HUGHES *Gasworks* 335 Expenses necessary..for keeping in perfect order both the rolling stock and the permanent way. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., The severity of the winter, which damaged their rolling stocks and seriously injured their roadways. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 127 In regard to the rolling stock..a deterioration of the value of the locomotives had taken place to the amount of £100,000. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 152 The North-Western rolling-stock works.

fig. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ash Mamma* lxvi. 299 There is a regular rolling stock of bad farmers in every country.

Ro·lling stone. Also **rolling-stone.** [f. ROLLING *ppl. a.* or *vbl. sb.*[2]]

1. In the prov. *A rolling stone gathers no moss*, or variants of this: see MOSS *sb.*[1] 3 b.

The proverb, with the same or similar wording, is found in various languages from at least the 15th century.

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26 The rollyng stone neuer gatherth mosse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 156 [They] reape as much learning, as the rowling stone doth gather mosse. 1618 BRETON *Courtier & Countryman* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/2, I haue heard that roling stones gather no mosse. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourfold State* (1797) 305 A rolling stone gathers no fog. 1853 TRENCH *Prov.* 45 The old Greek proverb, 'A rolling stone gathers no moss'. 1886 'SARAH TYTLER' *Buried Diamonds* XXII, The sudden turning up of Jack as a roving brother, who, like a rolling stone, gathered no moss.

2. A rambler, wanderer; a good-for-nothing.

1611 COTGR., *Rodeur*, .a rolling stone, one that does nought but runne here and there. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 212 Some men are ever restless...But thes rowling stones carry their curse with them; they seldom gather moss. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* I. 1 It was odd that he should have been so much of a rolling-stone. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Dec. 6/5 He was a shiftless fellow,—a rolling stone.

attrib. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 41 One of the results of such a rolling-stone life as mine has been.

3. A cylindrical stone used for crushing, flattening, etc., esp. in the form of a heavy roller.

1611 COTGR., *Rollon*, a rowler, a rowling stone. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 26 Stubbed oak is the fittest timber for the case of a cider mill, and suchlike engines, as best enduring the unquietness of a ponderous rolling stone. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* V. (1734) 402 A Cylinder (or Solid, like a Rolling-stone in a Garden). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 474 A rolling stone, a wheel-barrow,..are fitted for peculiar uses of mankind. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. XV. 494 The granite annually raised in the district and employed for bridges, pavements, rolling-stones [etc.]. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* 353 It [the threshing-floor] was then made solid and level with hammers or a rolling-stone.

Rollock, var. ROLLICK *v.*; dial. f. ROWLOCK.

Rollster, erron. form of ROSTER.

Ro·ll-top. [f. ROLL *v.*[2]] *Roll-top desk*, a writing-desk having a roll-over top or cover.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8/2 Ousting an old-fashioned table in favour of a roll-top desk.

Ro·ll-up. [f. ROLL *v.*[2]]

1. † **a.** = *Rolling-hose* (see ROLLING *vbl. sb.*[2] 9 b).

1755 MASON *Let. to Gray* 27 June, The altitude of his square-toed shoe heels, the breadth of his milk-and-watered rollups. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Mem* I. 51 The exactitude with which his stockings preserved their place in the obsolete form of roll-ups.

b. = ROLY-POLY *sb.* 5.

1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst* 172, I whipped out, and got a puff, and a lump of raspberry roll up. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. vi, I know what the pudden's to be—apricot roll-up.

c. An article of luggage coiled or rolled up and secured by means of a strap.

1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 71 One portmanteau and a 'roll-up'.

2. *Austr.* An assembly, a general gathering or meeting. (Cf. ROLL *v.*[2] 12 b.)

1861 *Times* 9 Sept., No sooner was this fact known on the diggings than there was a 'roll-up' to demand their instant release. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XXXV, Making as much noise as if you'd hired the bellman for a roll-up.

† **Ro·ll-wagon, -wain.** *Obs.* [f. ROLL *v.*-] A low-wheeled vehicle for conveying goods.

1502 *Arnolde's Chron* (1811) 197 For a grete packe for the rolle wayne... Item for a lytill packe, the rolle wayne. 1647 HEXHAM I, A Role-waggon, *een rol-wagen.* 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* IV. III, I cannot make china for you all, but I will have a rol-waggon for you too.

Ro·llway. *U.S.* Also **roll-way.** [f. ROLL *v.*[2]]

1. A natural slope on the bank of a river, or an inclined shoot, for expediting the descent of logs, etc., to the surface of the water or ice.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Mar. 16 There has been so little ice..that the logs have floated off as fast as they have been banked. This will avoid the usual delay of breaking rollways. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 392/1 The banks..were.. lined with roll-ways, piled high with thousands of logs.

2. *transf.* The pile or stack of logs on a river-bank awaiting transportation.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Dec. 655 The logs..are piled in great roll-ways, either on the ice or on a high bank. 1893 *Ibid.* June 714/2 This hook is driven firmly into a log at the foot of the rollway, and as it is pulled out the whole face of the rollway topples forward into the stream.

Rolly (rō·li), *a.* [f. ROLL *v.*[2]] Somewhat rolling; inclined to roll or cause rolling.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 86 Tuesday and Wednesday were squally and 'rolly' days, and writing was a matter of extreme difficulty. 1887 — *Last Voy.* 6 Jan., Left Bombay harbour at 2 A.M. and proceeded to sea under steam. Rather rolly.

† **Ro·lment.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **roll-ment, 6 rolmond, 7 rowmont.** [f. ROLL *v.*[1] + -MENT.] = ENROLMENT 2.

1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 36 To bring the Rolment of þe court autentikly vnder a balȝeis sele. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XI. 395 He sall put thaim in the rolment of his court. 1547–8 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitland) 60 Produsyt ane rowmont of court of þe balȝe of Kyll. 1562–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 229 Ane pretendit decreit and rolment of Court. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. viii. § vii, He was absolved by a Rolment of Court.

† **Roloway.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: perh. a misapplication of RILAWA, RILLOW.] An African monkey, either the Diana or Palatine Guenon.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* I. 185 M[onkey] with a

triangular black face, bordered all round with white hairs. ..Inhabits Guinea; is called there Roloway. 1792 Kerr *Anim. Kingd.* 72 Palatine, or roloway...A gentle animal.

Rolp, obs. Sc. variant of Roup.

Rolster, erron. form of Roster.

Roly, abbrev. of Roly-poly *sb.* 5.

1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* II. 75 'He's like one of Aunt Hannah's suet rolies', she said.

Roly-poly (rōu·li,pōu·li), *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Also rolypoly. Forms: 7 rowle-powle, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) rowly-powly (8 *Sc.* -powl), 8 (9 *dial.*) rowley-powley, 8 rouly-pouly, 9 *Sc.* roulie-poulie, 8–9 rolly-pooly, -polly, 9 rol(l)ey-pol-(l)ey (-boley), roly-poley, 9 *dial.* rolli-powley, *Sc.* rollie-poly; 7- roly-poly, 9 rolypoly. [App. a fanciful formation on Roll *v.*[2] In sense 1 the second element may be based on Poll *sb.*[1]]

†1. A worthless fellow; a rascal. *Obs.*

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* I. ii, How now, good man slaue? what, rowle powle [1692 rowly powly]? all riualls, rascall? 1602 Dekker *Satirom.* Wks 1873 I. 201 Ile have thee in league first with these two rowly powlies. 1609 Armin *Maids of More-Cl* (1880) 107 Sause box, rowly powly, am I not your master?

†b. ? *adv.* Pell-mell, without distinction. *Obs.*—[1]

1605 Rowlands *Hells broke loose* (Hunterian Club) 17 Wee'le ayme our thoughts on high, at Honors marke: All rowly, powly; Tayler, Smyth, and Clarke.

†c. *adj.* ? Trifling, worthless. *Obs.*—[1]

1679 *Sp. Miles Corbet* 5 That we have plotted and laboured long to turn this glorious Monarchy into a peddling roly poly, Independant Anarchy.

2. The name of various games, in most of which the rolling of a ball is the chief feature.

Johnson (1755), citing Arbuthnot, says 'A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins'. For later accounts of the various forms, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v.

1713 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. xv, If this be your Play.., let us begin some Diversion; what d'ye think of Roulypouly, or a Country Dance? 1730 in *Lett C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 374 Lady Betty and herself play only at quadrille; but the Duchess of Marlborough takes to losing her money at roly-poly. 1745 *Act* 18 *Geo. II*, c. 34 § 1 A certain pernicious Game called Roulet, or Roly-poly is daily practised. 1759 *Brit. Chron.* 17 Aug. 163 As some men were playing at Rolly poley at the Bird-cage alehouse. 1802 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. (1810) 241 Half-bowl is practised to this day in Hertfordshire, where it is commonly called rolly-polly. 1807 E. S. Barrett *Rising Sun* I. 76 To a luxurious supper succeeded wines,..fire and flames, and rolly-polly on the floor. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Nov. 302/1 Restore *roulette* and rowley-powley to the Surrey hills, and the Knaves-mire flats. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 655 [At Haddington Fair] there are .. travelling photographers, merry-go-rounds.., games of rolly-polly [etc.].

attrib. 1747 Mrs. S. Fielding *Lett. David Simple* I. 84, I did not go to the Roly-poly or Card-Tables.

b. *pl.* Billiard-balls. *nonce-use.*

1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* vii, Going to have a touch at the rolley-polleys, I suppose.

3. A game in which children roll over and over down a bank or grassy slope.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 128, I .often mark'd the place I play'd At 'roly poly' down the hill. 1894 Heslop *Northumberld. Gloss.* 585.

4. A jocular name for a pea.

1784 *Cries of London* 32 Here's your large Rowley Powlies, no more than Six-pence a Peck. *Ibid.* 33 Rowley Powley, jolly Pease.

5. A kind of pudding, consisting of a sheet of paste covered with jam or preserves, formed into a roll and boiled or steamed.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxv, As for the roly-poly, it was too good. 1866 *Times* 2 Oct., He..would have devoured a Charlotte Russe or a Nesselrode pudding as unthinkingly as a common rolly-pooly. 1894 Astley *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 247 Our *menu* not bad—carrot soup (potted), mutton pudding,..and marmalade roly-poly.

attrib. 1848 Thackeray *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* xii, You said I make the best roly-poly puddings in the world. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 197 It is sometimes made in the rounded form of the plum-pudding; but more frequently in the 'roly-poly' style.

6. A roll or coil of hair (see quot.).

1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/5 The German ladies are seen to be tremendous in back hair, front cascades, side bulbs, transverse roly-polies.

7. A kind of dance (see quots.).

1830–2 Carleton *Traits* (1843) I. 341 The usual variety of Irish dances—the reel, jig, fling, three-part-reel, four-part-reel, rowly-powly. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 145 When I danced, it was merely a comic dance—what we call a 'roley poley'.

8. *Austr.* A salsolaceous plant having characteristics similar to those of the Rose of Jericho.

1859 D. Bunce *Trav. w. Leichhardt in Austr.* 168 These weeds grow in the form of a large ball..No sooner were a few of these balls (or, as we were in the habit of calling them, 'rolly-poleys') taken up with the current of air [etc.]. 1865 Tenison-Woods *Discov. & Expl. Austr.* II. 468 In the dry season it withers, and is easily broken off and rolled about by the winds, whence it is called roley-poley by the settlers. 1896 B. Spencer *Thro' Larapinta Land* 13 On the loamy flats..the most noticeable plant is *Salsola kali*, popularly known as the Rolly-polly.

b. *Roly-poly grass* (see quots.).

1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 100 *Panicum macractinum*, ..'Roly-poly Grass'. This species produces immense dry and spreading panicles. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/1 The singular object labelled 'Roley-poley grass'..is made up of tufts of a particular kind of grass, which, forming..into a small ball, rolls away over the limitless prairie, gathering as it goes.

9. *adj.* Short and stout; podgy, dumpy, plump. Chiefly of children.

1820 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 85 The very reverse of the romping roly-poly thing, as round and blooming as a rose,..which is my beau-ideal of a child of that age. 1853 Miss Mulock *Agatha's Husb.* II. i. 13 Cottages, in the doors of which a few rolypoly, open-eyed children stood. 1865 — *Christian's Mistake* 44 A little roly-poly woman, with a meek, round, fair-complexioned face. 1885 E. Garrett *At Any Cost* vii, A beautiful beagle, watching ..over two roly-poly pups.

absol. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 216 One little girl, a fat brown roly-poly, of three years old, beat time on her father's knee.

Comb. 1874 Coues *Birds N.W.* 147 The plumage all.. puffy, making very pretty 'roly-poly' looking objects.

‖ **Rom** (rɒm). Also *pl.* **Roma(s).** [Gipsy (Romany) *rom* man, husband; pl. *romá.*] A (male) gipsy, a Romany.

1841 Borrow *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 20 He is to live in a tent, as is befitting a Rom and a wanderer. *Ibid.* III. 232 The..speech of the Roma, or Zincali, as they style themselves. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 141 The Israelites have a peculiar religion, to which they are fanatically attached; the Romas (gypseys) have none. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 909/1 She had known the chiefs of her people in the days..when the Rom was a leader in the prize-ring, or noted as a highwayman.

Rom., abbrev. of *Romans* Roman *sb.*[1] 2 b.

Romack, *v.* : see Rommack.

Romage, obs. form of Rummage *sb.* and *v.*

Romaic (rōmē·ik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. Ῥωμαϊκός Roman (f. Ῥώμη *Rōma* Rome), used spec. of the Eastern empire.]

1. Forming, composed in, pertaining to, etc., the vernacular language of modern Greece.

1809 W. R. Wright *Horæ Ionicæ* (1816) 61 The Romaic or modern Greek language. *Ibid.* 65 The Romaic dialect. 1811 Byron (*title*), Translation of the Romaic Song. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 184 Throughout these parts we found the Romaic language still spoken. 1872 C. W. King *Gems & Rings* I. 311 The Greek legends..perpetually exhibit the so-called Romaic pronunciation of the vowels.

b. *sb.* The vernacular language of modern Greece; a dialect of modern Greek.

1810 Byron *Let. to H. Drury* 3 May, I speak the Romaic, or modern Greek. 1811 — *Ch. Har.* II. lxxiii. *note*, The Albanians speak a Romaic as notoriously corrupt as the Scotch of Aberdeenshire. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 43 The people of Nezero..speak Romaic.

2. *Romaic dance,* = Romaika 2.

1830 H. G. Knight *Eastern Sk* (ed. 3) Pref. p. xxxi, The Romaic dance, said to have been the invention of Theseus.

Romaika (romē·ikă.) Also 7 Romeica, 9 Romeka. [ad. mod.Gr. *ῥωμαική*: see prec.]

†1. = Romaic 1. *Obs.*—[1]

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1340 Many..speake the vulgar Greeke, that is Romeica tongue.

2. A modern Greek dance.

1811 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xxxviii. *note*, The stupid Romaika, the dull round-about of the Greeks. 1841 Hampson *Med. Ævi Cal.* I. 259 The Romeka, a dance among the modern Greeks which imitates the tortuous passages of a labyrinth. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 118 I never saw the Romaika worse danced.

‖ **Romal** (rōmā·l). Also 7–9 romall, 8 ro(e)-maal, 9 roomal(l, -maul, romel, rumal [Urdū (Persian) رومال *rūmāl*, f. *rū* face + *māl* wiping.]

1. A silk or cotton square or handkerchief, sometimes used as a head-dress; a thin silk or cotton fabric with a handkerchief pattern.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1791/4, 12 Pieces of Romals or Sea Hankerchiefs. 1696 J. F *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 35 Romals, of which there are usually three sorts,..there is Silk Romals, there is Romals Garrub and Cotton Romals. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 6 Radnugur, famous for manufacturing Cotton Cloth, and Silk Romaals, or Handkerchiefs. 1788 Falconbridge *Afr. Slave Trade* 54 Gold-dust, for which the Europeans give them goods, such as pieces of India chintz, basts, romals, guns. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 12/2 The imports consisted in that year [1839] of 503,182 pieces of bandannoes, romals, and silk handkerchiefs.

2. The handkerchief or bandage used by Indian Thugs to strangle their victims.

1836 Sleeman *Ramaseeana* 145 It was Fatima who invented the use of the roomal to strangle the great demon Rukut-beej-dana. 1841 *P. Parley's Ann.* II. 374 He then seized the romel, and dexterously twisted it round the neck of his brother.

Roman (rōu·măn), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 *pl.* **Romane, Romanan.** β. 3–4 **Romein,** 4–6 **Romayn(e,** 4–7 **Romain(e.** γ. 4–6 *pl.* **Romanys, -nis,** 6–7 **Romane.** δ. 5– **Roman.** [ad. L. *Rōmān-us,* f. *Rōma* Rome: cf. It., Sp., Pg. *Romano.* The β-forms, however, are a. OF. *Romain* (12–13th c.; so mod.F.), whence also MDu. *Romein.*]

I. 1. An inhabitant or native of ancient Rome; a Roman citizen or soldier; one belonging to the Roman state or empire.

α. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* 2 Hu Romanum wearð an wundor oþiewed. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec., Romanan ȝesawon fyren cleowen ȝefeallan of heofonum. *Ibid.* 30 July, þa weop eall Romana dugoð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 48 Romane cumað & nimað ure land.

β. 1297 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 1201 Vor þe brutons woxe vaste, þe romeins bineþe were. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3995 Romayns dredden hem for to deye. *Ibid.* 3558 Neuere dirst Romayn stire in his stour. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 328 þis alien was kyng bi þe graunt of Romayns. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. x. 1242 þe Romayn slew þe Frankis man. 1456 Sir G. Hayk *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 46 A knycht askit justyng of a Romayn. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxv. 16 It is nott the maner off the Romayns [etc.]. 1582 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Romaines, Saxons, Danes. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 47 The hazard..fall on me by The hands of the Romaines.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 21470 Fordon ȝe haue me wid ȝur dome, þat ȝe romanis broght fra rome. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. ii. 150 He knyt hym to þe Tuskanys, And warrayide wiþe þaim þe Romanys. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xv. 68 Bot thow, Romane, remember..To rewle the pepill. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Arrow agst. Atheists* iv. I 2 b, Mahomet with his Arabians went, and first tooke part with the Romanes. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxii. 26 Take heede what thou doest, for this man is a Romane. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* ii. 15 Nor is it improbable that the Romanes early possessed this Countrey.

δ. *c* 1470 *Wyntoun's Cron.* IV. x. 1231 A Roman saw a Frankkis man. *Ibid.* xxiv. 2157 Silla þan a Roman wes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 98 Cheiffis and captans of the armye of the romans. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Gradus,* The Romans hadde waye..by Sicilie to atteine the empire of Afrike. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 78 Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your eares. 1659 Jer. Taylor *Doctor* Pref. (1676) p. xiii, Tribonianus the Lawyer, who out of the Laws of the old Romans collected some choice Rules. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 81 ¶ 7 When the Romans and Sabines were at War. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 511 In the lowest period of degeneracy and decay, the name of Romans adhered to the last fragments of the empire of Constantinople. 1811 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxxiii. *note*, To give details of these nominal Romans and degenerate Greeks. 1871 Ruskin *Fors* ii, The Romans did more, and said less, than any other nation that ever lived.

b. *King,* or *Emperor, of the Romans,* the sovereign head of the Holy Roman Empire.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 9 Philipp, þat was kyng of Romayns. 1492 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 200 To pass..to get the letteris subscriuit to the King of Rowmanis. *c* 1536 in *Songs & Carols,* etc. (E.E.T.S.) 152 This yer [sc. 1503] cam a gret embasset from þe Kyng of Romayns. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 103 That meeting for the choosing a King of the Romans was of vast expense to every one of them. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., King of the Romans, in our Age, is a Prince elected, and design'd Successor to the German Empire. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* V. 151 They respectfully saluted the august Charlemagne with the acclamations of *basileus,* and emperor of the Romans. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XII. 39/2 Again was a compromise effected, in which the King of the Romans appeared as a mediator. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 180/1 The German sovereign..called himself merely 'King of the Romans'..until he had received the sacred crown in the sacred city.

c. An inhabitant or native of later (mediæval or modern) Rome.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxii. (1870) 177 Naples is ioyned to Italy, wherfore they do vse the fashions..of Italyons and Romayns. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lxix. VI. 552 The Romans were excluded from the election of their prince and bishop. 1808 Stower *Printer's Gram.* 38 Aldus Manutius, by birth a Roman. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* V. vii, By birth a Frenchman, and full of the bitterest prejudices against the Romans.

†d. *Mil.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Roman,* a soldier in the foot guards, who gives up his pay to his captain for leave to work; serving, like an ancient Roman, for glory, and the love of his country. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., A certain number of men were allowed to work in the metropolis, on condition they left their pay in their officer's hands. These men were called Romans.

2. *pl.* Those inhabitants of ancient Rome who had accepted the Christian faith.

a 1390 Wyclif *Rom.* Prol., Here bygynneth the prologe of Jerome in to the epistles of Poule to Romaynes. *a* 1420 *Ibid.*, Romayns ben thei, that of Jewis and of hethene men gaderid to gidere, bileeueden in Crist. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 The steppes thereof are set forthe in the tenth to the Romaynes. 1611 Bible *Rom.* i, Paul commendeth his calling to the Romanes. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 21 The matter whereabout the eater and the not-eater differed in the case of the Romanes. *a* 1704 Locke *Par. & Notes Rom.* Synopsis, The Assurances he labours to give the Romans, that they are by Faith in Jesus Christ the People of God.

b. *ellipt.* St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Freq. abbreviated as *Rom.*

c 1420 *Wycliffite Bible* IV. 297 Here..bigyneth a prologe on the Romayns. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Doctor* The Table s.v., Romans 14. 14 that nothing is unclean of it self. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 14 The Cavaliers..us'd to trump up the 12th of the *Romans* upon the Parliament. 1824 Chalmers in *Mem.* (1851) III. 38, I have now finished the eighth chapter of the Romans. 1902 Denney *Death of Christ* 180 Romans sixth has nothing to do with Romans third.

3. The language of the ancient Romans. *rare.*

1705 Bullokar *Eng. Expos* s.v. *Romance,* That tongue, which was corrupted out of the Latine or Roman; which we now call French. 1862 Latham *Compar. Philol.* 650 The only Roman which is known to us, i.e. the Latin of the classics.

b. Romanic, Romance. *rare.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 432/2 The German monarch [in 847] took the oath in Roman, and the French in Teutonic.

4. *Printing* The style of letters distinguished by this name (see Roman *a.* 5); also *pl.* letters of a Roman fount.

1598 *Ord. Stationers' Co.* in *Hist. O.E. Lett. Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in pica Roman and Italic and in English. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* IV. i, Did I not say

this *wherrit*, and this *bob*, Should be both Pica Roman? 1676 Moxon *Print. Lett.* 3, I..have elected them for a Patern in Romans and Italicks. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 1 Each of these several Sizes in the Roman, ..for the Punches of Romans and Italicks..are not to be Forged to the same shape. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s. v., *English Roman*, a sort of large Printing-letter. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 227 Roman is at present the most prevailing Letter used in printing. 1834-6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 771/2 No intermixture of Roman and Italic. 1848 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 393 The notion that one is to gain strength by substituting italics for romans.

attrib. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab., Roman cases*, the cases for these founts as distinguished from italic cases.

5. A Roman nose. Cf. Roman *a.*[1] 4 c.

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* v, Snubs and romans are plentiful enough.

II. 6. A member or adherent of the Roman Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xx. (1870) 172, I am a Greke. ..Yet the Romayns with me be mervellous wood. 1607 *Ld. Coke's Sp. & Charge* D 2 b, The true harted Protestants.. did quickly Cut the Throats of our English Romaines. 1689 *Prot. Garland* 3 As long as the Romans in Brittain bore sway, Good Men was Degraded, and in Prison lay. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 449 You will allow it to consist with me, as a Roman, to distinguish far between a Protestant and a Pagan. 1750 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 197 The congregation was four times larger than usual, in which were abundance of Romans. *c* 1816 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech.* 81, I..attended mass, which is the name the Romans give to the Lord's Supper. 1899 *Expositor* Oct. 285 A Puritan is satisfied with the *Pilgrim's Progress* and a Roman with the *Imitation of Christ*.

Comb. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 76 Some do (Romainelike) Esteme their pall and habyte ouermuche.

7. The Roman rite or liturgy.

1882 G. H. Forbes *Anc. Irish Missal* 28 *marg.*, The Postcommon in the Roman is different. *Ibid.* 35 *marg.*, This Service is not in the Sarum nor the Roman.

Ro·man, *sb.*[2] = Romany 3.

1851 Borrow *Lavengro* lxxi, A daughter of mine, married out among certain Romans who walk about the eastern counties. 1871 M. Collins *Marg. & Merch.* I. ii. 94 We Romans have had Ashridge Common for our camps.

Roman (rōu·măn), *a.*[1] Forms: 4 **Romein, -eyn,** 6 **-eyne**; 4-6 **Romayn,** 6 **-ayne**; 4-7 **Romain(e,** 5-7 **Romane,** 6- **Roman.** [In early use a. OF. *Romain, -ayn*, subsequently ad. L. *Rōmān-us*: see Roman *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. Of persons: Inhabiting, belonging to, or originating from the ancient city of Rome or its territory; holding the position of a citizen or member of the ancient republic or empire of Rome.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22343 Bot at þe last the romain king Sal of his ost mak gret gadering. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3366 þey conseilled..þat Brenne scholde turne a-gayn To wybstande þe host Romayn. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 220 Paulus the worthi kniht Romein. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* Prol. (S.T.S.) I. 3 The empire..Fra romane kingis vnto consullis went. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace the most delicate of all the Romain Lyrickes. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. ii. 4 Let's present him to the Duke like a Romane Conquerour. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Ductor* III. iii. (1676) 574 The Roman Emperors residing in the East 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 502 P 1 Some perusing Roman Writers, would find [etc.]. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 408 On the window-shutters are to be seen the heads of celebrated Roman ladies, as Martia, Julia, Aurelia. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 388 What the Roman lawyers called a *jus precarium*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 80/2 Admixture of the northern people with the Roman population.

2. Of things: Of or pertaining to, connected with, ancient Rome, its inhabitants or dominion; practised or used by, current or usual among, the Romans, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22255 þat of þe romain sal Impire Hali lauerd be and sire. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 642 He often tymes wolde preche, And me of olde Romayn geestes teche. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. xviii. (S. T. S.) II. 115 Skairslie mycht þe romane tentis be þat day defendit. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* App., *Romulus*, as the Romayne stories affyrme, the son of Mars. 1613 Dekker *Strange Horse Race* Wks. (Grosart) III. 317 A Race, with some triumphing in Chariots, after the Roman fashion. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 217 To rescue Israel from the Roman yoke. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 233/2 A Robe somewhat resembling the Roman Habit. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. v. (1904) I. 43 The northern nations who established themselves upon the ruins of the Roman Empire. 1819 S. Parkes *Chem. Catech.* (ed. 9) 574/1 Tin, used in the Roman coinage. 1872 Ruskin *Fors* xxi, Just where the Roman galleys used to be moored.

b. Of language, etc. = Latin *a.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12538 He spak wel þe speche Romayn, For he had longe wiþ hem ben. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 206 For Couste in Saxoun is to sein Constance upon the word Romein. *Ibid.* II. 90 The ferste lettres of Latin, Of which the tunge Romein cam. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* 50 The Spaniards call their language Romance till this day, which yet we know to differ much from the right Roman tongue. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 8 Quhat was the right roman sound of them is hard to judge, seeing now we heer nae romanes. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 605 'Tis not enough that Greek or Roman page, At stated hours, his freakish thoughts engage. 1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* 45 At a given epoch between the first and fifth centuries the language of Gaul was more Roman and less Celtic than that of Britain. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 590 The two great linguistic elements of Western civilization, the Roman and the Gothic.

c. *Roman Law*, the system or code of law developed by the ancient Romans, and still accepted in principle by many countries.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Ductor* III. v. (1676) 715 The paternal power is defin'd by the measures of the Roman law. 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* I. i. § 10. 7 Oft-times by the Common Law, we understand the Roman Law, which in some sort is common to many Nations. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* I. i. § i, The Roman law is always understood by way of excellency. 1804 Ranken *Hist. France* III. III. iii. 292 By the consuetude of Roman and Gothic law in the south and west counties. 1842 T. Arnold *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1860) 41 Many countries have adopted the Roman law.

3. Of antiquities, etc.: Belonging to, surviving from, the time of the Romans.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 A pyller which was of auncient Romayne woorke. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 617 The face of an old Roman coine, scarce seene. 1663 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 310 Love in your heart as idly burns As Fire in antique Roman-Urns. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI 289 Some of the backermost part of which is an Ancient Roman building. 1705 Addison *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 123 The workmanship of the old Roman pillars. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in 1772* 82 Ride by the side of the Roman road. 1842 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Italy* 251/2 A complete collection of all the Roman inscriptions found in the province of Brescia. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 23/1 As seen in ancient Egyptian, Greek, and Roman lamps.

4. Of a type or kind characteristic of, or exemplified by, the Romans; Roman-like, esp. in respect of honesty, strictness, courage, or frugality.

1577 Hellowes *Guevara's Chron.* 43 Longinus vnderstanding thereof, dranke poison..This Romaine straunge act of Longinus gaue great admiration. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 297 One in whom The ancient Romane honour more appeares Then any that drawes breath in Italie. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 87 He was dispos'd to mirth, but on the sodaine A Romane thought hath strooke him. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* Pref, It is not rigid nor Roman to say it, but a people had better be unhappy by their own fault, than by that of their government. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 168 A Roman meal;..a radish and an egg. 1798 in *Poet. Anti-Jacobin* (1854) 217 Burke, in whose breast a Roman ardour glow'd. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 3/1 Europe may..resolve to place a sufficient force in the island to make a Roman peace.

† b. *transf.* Of language: Lofty, stately. *Obs.*

1619 J. Dyke *Caveat Archippus* 23 Others..affect. such a Roman-English, as plaine Englishmen cannot understand. 1641 J. Trappe *Theol. Theol.* 227 Plainly to the capacity of the Hearers,. not in a stately stile, or Roman English.

c. Of a nose: Having a prominent upper part or bridge. Also *transf.* of a horse's nose.

1624 Massinger *Renegado* I. i, A third, An Austrian princess, by her Roman nose. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 84 We use to call such an high and eminent Nose, a Roman Nose. 1709 *Tatler* No. 75 P 5 The Butler, who was noted for round Shoulders, and a Roman nose. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 396 Some Cæsar shows—Defective only in his Roman nose. 1831 Youatt *Horse* viii. 117 In some horses, this arch is more than usually developed...These horses are said to have Roman noses. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 88 In man there is the Roman nose, the pug, the straight, the flat, the broken.

5. Of letters: Belonging to the modern type which most directly represents that used in ancient Roman inscriptions and manuscripts, esp. in contrast to *Gothic* (or *black letter*) and *Italic*.

1519 *Indent.* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (1867) 364 After thre dyverse letters, on for the englysh, an other for the laten, and the thyrde of great romayne letter. 1588 *Procl. for Waightes* 16 Dec., To be printed and marked with EL crowned, and a Romaine T with R. 1665 *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (Swayne) 239 One large Bible in folio Burt and bost of a very faire Roman letter. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. P 2 Bodies are commonly Cast with a Romain, Italica, and sometimes an English Face. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Printing*, Hitherto there had been nothing printed but in Latin, and the vulgar Tongues; first in Roman Characters, then in Gothic, and at last in Italic. 1808 Stower *Printer's Gram.* 35 Even in those nations works are printed..with Roman letters. 1857 *Lowndes' Bibliogr. Man.* I. 186/2 The first quarto edition of the authorised version, printed in the Roman letter.

b. Of handwriting: Round and bold.

1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 31, I thinke we doe know the sweet Romane hand. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* v. 155 If he should have made a Text-hand as fair as a Roman hand. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* I. xxvii. 89 Achmet Bey..can already write a good Roman hand. 1893 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/2 People who have to write great quantities of 'copy' for the Press..find their hands, if Roman and fine at first, gradually disappearing in scrawl.

6. a. Of the alphabet or its characters: Employed by the Romans, and (with various modifications) by all the modern nations of Western Europe and their colonies.

1728 [see next]. 1744-5 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 285 The Letters in this Sculpture are mixed, being partly Roman, and partly Saxon. 1846 Monier Williams *Skr. Grammar* 1 The following are the Devanāgarī letters, with their equivalents in the Roman character. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 631/2 Many new sounds had to be represented which were not provided for in the Roman alphabet.

b. Of numeral letters: (see quot. 1728). Opposed to *Arabic*.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Character*, Roman Characters consist of the Uncial or Majuscule Letters of the Roman alphabet. .The Numeral Letters that compose the Roman Character are in Number seven, *viz.*, I, V, X, L, C, D, M. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 139 The Roman Numeral Ten, which was made in this Form, like an X. 1800 in *Archæologia* XIII. 124 All the sums are specified in Roman characters. *Ibid.* 125 The churchwardens accounts of Shorne..are entered in Roman numerals as late as the year 1621. 1847 *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 364 His singular intermixture of Arabic and Roman numerals.

7. *Arch.* = Composite *a.* 2.

1624 [see Italian *a.* 1 c]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 27 Composite, Compound, or Roman. *Ibid.* 28 Scamozzi makes the Roman Base 30 m. high. 1726 [see Compound *a.* 2 c]. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Composite*, The Composite is also called the Roman and Italic Order. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 72/2 Roman architecture presents chiefly a corruption of the Doric and Ionic. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 275/2 Neither the Roman Corinthian, nor the Roman Composite had any fixed type.

8. Used in combination with other adjs., as *Roman-Alexandrian, -British*, etc.

Cf. the combs. in which *Roman* forms the second element, e. g. *Brito-, Gallo-, Græco-Roman*.

1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) 720 The maxim of the Roman-Gallic law. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II 855/1 The Roman Dutch law consists of the civil law and the ordinances and edicts issued by the supreme power in Holland. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. iii. (1864) II. 227 The gradual expulsion..of the British and Roman British inhabitants. 1901 E. Nicholson *Weights & Measures* 44 A weight two-thirds of the Roman-Alexandrian talent.

9. Engaged in the study of Roman law, antiquities, history, etc.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 748/1 To the Roman lawyer the study of Roman antiquities is essential. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 65/1 Though public games..must be studied by the Roman historian.., yet [etc.].

II. 10. Pertaining to Rome in its ecclesiastical aspect; belonging to, connected with, etc., the Church of Rome. Cf. Roman Catholic *a.*

Roman collar, a special form of collar worn by Roman Catholic, and some Anglican, clerics.

1535 Lyndesday *Satyre* 237 First, at the Romane Kirk will 3e begin. 1578 J. Nelson in Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 112 A voluntary departure from the unitie of the Catholike Roman faith. 1628 Prynne *Brief Survay* Ep., The very pillars, and foundation stones of the Roman and Arminian Faction. 1659 Jer. Taylor *Ductor* Pref., The Casuists of the Roman Church take these things for resolution. 1706 E. Wells *Answ. Dowley* 48 Those called by you Roman Missionaries might with more accuracy have been called Romish Missionaries. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 136 That name, with the addition of *saint*, is inserted in the Roman calendar. 1812 J. Brady *Clavis Cal.* I. 250 The present method of chaunting..is frequently called the Gregorian chaunt, as well as the Roman chaunt. 1845 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) VII. 192 Probabilism is by no means the universal or compulsory doctrine of the Roman theologians. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* I. i, The younger clergyman wore a Roman collar.

fig. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* V. iii, Come, no equivocation, no Roman turns upon us.

11. (*Holy*) *Roman Empire*: the Romano-Germanic Empire which originated with Charlemagne in 800, and continued to exist down to 1806. So *Roman Emperor*, = Emperor 2.

1610 *Elem. Armories* 146 These the present Armories of the Romaine Empire. *Ibid.* 147 The sacred Romane Empire. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Empire*, The Empire of Germany, call'd also, in Juridical Acts and Laws, the Holy Roman Empire. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 167 In obedience to a secret treaty, the Roman emperor immediately withdrew. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* vii, These dignitaries, because they held their fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire, claimed as complete sovereignty [etc.]. *Ibid.* xx, A system handed down to us from the most Christian and holy Roman Emperor, Charlemagne. 1864 Bryce (*title*), The Holy Roman Empire.

† b. *Roman months*, after G. *Romermonate*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 525/2 The Contribution of the Empire, called the Roman Months, is not yet resolved. 1687 *Ibid.* No. 2284/1 This Grant of the Subsidy of 100 Roman Months hath met with another Perplexity. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Emperor*, He receives a Kind of Tribute from all the Princes and States of the Empire, call'd the Roman Month.

† **12.** = Romance 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. xi. in *Anglia* VIII. 179 Alle þis she seyde in rime and romayne tunge. *Ibid.*, þe louely songe of oure lady, þat is Magnificat, she iehercyd ful often..,expounynge hit in Romayne tunge. 1530 Palsgr. 44 Thoughe the olde Romayne tonge use many suche wordes, the trewe frenche tonge leaveth never the e..onwritten. 1612 [see Romance *sb.* 1]. 1727 Bailey (vol. II.), *Roman Language*, a mixture of Gaulish and Latin. 1804 [see Romanesque *a.* 1].

III. 13. Of or pertaining to mediæval or modern Rome or its inhabitants; printed at Rome, etc.

1608 Usshер *Lett* (1686) 22 We have long expected them from the Roman Press. 1647 Young *Ibid.* 517 The Passage *Psal.* 142. 9. which I find in my Roman Edition. 1705 Addison *Italy* Wks 1721 II. 127 In several of the Roman Churches and Chappels. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1734) II. 546 He staid several Years at Rome, where he became acquainted with a Roman Lady. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Italian*, The Tuscan is usually preferred to the other Dialects, and the Roman Pronunciation to that of the other cities. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 134/1 A collection of popular Roman songs was published by the Cavaliere Visconti. 1853 Humphreys *Coin-coll. Man.* II. 514 This modern Roman series has generally the name of the pope on one side.

b. *Roman school*, the school of painting of which Raphael is the leading representative.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 599/2 The artists in the Florentine and Roman schools painted most commonly in water colours or in fresco. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 76/2 The works of Raphael exhibit this style in its full development ..and he is accordingly the head or representative of the Roman school.

c. *Roman fever*, a form of malarial fever prevalent at Rome.

c 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIV. 131/2 The Roman fever appears to differ in degree only from that of the West

Indies. 1896 W. North *Roman Fever* Pref. p. v, The nature and origin of the disease known as 'Roman Fever', a local form of a malady widely prevalent elsewhere.

IV. In special applications.

14. † a. *Roman herbs*: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 5 They do commonly call al such straunge herbes as be vnknowen of the common people, Romish or Romayne herbes, although the same be brought from Norweigh.

b. In names of species or varieties of plants, fruits, etc., as *Roman apricot, bean, beet*, etc. (see quots. and these words).

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Apricock*, The green *Roman-Apricock, the largest of all kinds and excellent for Compotes. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Apricok tree* E 3/2 The Roman is the next ripe apricot. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 474 In Englishe of Turner it is called kidney beane.., it may be also named Garden Smilax, or *Romaine Beanes. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 143 The great red Beete, or *Romane Beete. 1856 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* X. 415 Fusing the oil of *Roman camomile with hydrate of potash. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 580 The flowers [of the *Anthemis nobilis*] constitute the Roman or True Chamomiles of the Materia Medica. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 391 Tall *Roman Catch-Fly. 1648 Hexham II, *Romaine Coriander, or black Cummine-seed 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Geranium*, *Roman Crane's-bill, with strip'd Flowers. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 189 *E[rodium] Romanum* Roman Crane's Bill. 1860 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIV. 144 *Roman cumin oil is resinised by fuming nitric acid. *Ibid.*, Roman cumin seeds, distilled four times with water, yield 3·27 p.c. oil. 1665 Rea *Flora* 123 The *Roman Cyclamen hath rounder leaves than the last. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *R[oman] fennel, a variety of *Fœniculum vulgare*, grown in Rome, characterised by its large fruit. 1877 D. T. Fish *Bulbs* 49 There are also *Roman hyacinths, of which very little indeed seems to be known, excepting that they are early, sweet, and delicate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 603/2 *Roman laurel, *Laurus nobilis*. 1611 Cotgr., *Lavande Romaine*, *Roman Lauender. *Ibid.* s.v. *Romain, Laictue Romaine*, *Roman Lectuce, the greatest kind of Cabbadge Lectuce. 1706 London & Wise *Retired Gard.* I. xv. 192 Now you may sow..the George Lettuce, the Roman, the Royal [etc.]. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 531 *Lactuca*, Lettuce ..Large Roman, Malta, for summer. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xv. (1813) 243 The *Roman and Portugal [melons] are small but early. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 *Nectarines*,..Red *Roman, little Green Nectarine [etc.]. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xvii. (1813) 284 The Newington, red Roman,..and murry [nectarine], are good sorts. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 129 The first kind is now called..in English Greek or *Romayne Nettel. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Roman or Pill Nettle (*Urtica Romana*). 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 420/2 In the Roman nettle (*Urtica pilulifera*) they [the flowers] are collected into round heads. 1632 Sherwood s.v. *Nigella*, Ordinarie or *Romane Nigella. 1716 ' H. S. Philokepos ' *Young Gard. Director* 89 *Roman Peach. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Peach*, There are many other sorts of Peaches; as the Crown-Peach,..Isabella, Roman. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1047 The great Pease is called..in English *Romane Pease, or the greater Pease. *Ibid.* 247 *Romane Rocket is cherished in Gardens. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xvi. (1813) 275 The round leaved sort [of sorrel], commonly called the *Roman, is reckoned the more grateful acid. *Ibid.*, Common sorrel likes a cool moist soil, but the Roman a dry one. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 5 Wormwood *Romayne groweth plentifully in Hungarie. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1237/1 Roman Wormwood, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*; also *Artemisia pontica*.

c. In some names of animals or birds, as *Roman pigeon, runt, snail*; also *Roman-lamp shell*

1854 L. A. Meall *Mowbray's Poultry* 248 Roman Runt: mentioned by some writers as a separate subvariety. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* III. ii. 84 The Helix Pomatia (Linn.) or Roman Snail. The shell of this species is 1¼ inch in height. 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* vii. (1892) 426 The Roman Pigeons, thus named because they are very common in Italy, are easily recognised from the circle of red which surrounds their eyes. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng., Roman-Lamp Shell*, name given in Tasmania to a brachiopod mollusc, *Waldheimia flavescens*.

15. a. *Roman balance, beam*, or *steelyard*, the ordinary form of steelyard.

1611 Cotgr., *Crochet*,..a Romane beame, or Stelleere. 1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 9 They carry their weights always along with them, being like a Roman Beam, or a Stelleer. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Balance*, In the Roman Balance.., the Weight used for a Counterbalance is the same..; in the Common Balance, the Counterpoise is various. 1764 J. Ferguson *Lect.* iii. 32 The..Roman steelyard is a lever of this kind. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Commerce* 1758/2 The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steelyard, is mentioned in 315 a.c. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2370/1 A Roman balance found at Pompeii shows that they also had two centers of suspension for varying grades of weights.

b. With names of measures or weights, as *Roman foot, mile, ounce*.

1705 Arbuthnot *Coins*, etc. (1727) Pl. 17 The Roman Ounce is the English Avoirdupoise Ounce. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*, The Roman Foot, on the Monument of Cossutius. 1760 Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 774 An Enquiry into the Measure of the Roman Foot. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* ii. (1782) I. 62 *note*, The whole distance was 725 Roman, or 665 English miles. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 210/1 Taking the Roman foot at 11.62 English inches, the original Roman mile was therefore 1614 yards.

16. a. *Roman alum*, a reddish native alum found in Italy, or a manufactured imitation of this.

1728 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Allom*, The Roman-Allom is dark red, transparent within, and of a sharp stiptick Taste. 1753 Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Alum*, Roman Alum properly denotes a rock Alum, of a red colour, prepared in the country near Rome. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 38 It is probable that Roman alum is a sulphate of alumina and potash, with a slight excess of the earthy ingredient. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 317 Roman alum, made from alum-stone.

b. *Roman vitriol*, blue vitriol, sulphate of copper.

1737 in Bracken *Farriery* (1749) 363 Vitriol, Roman, per Pound, [£]0 1 4. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762) 42 A little Roman Vitriol dissolved in a Pint of Water. 1819 S. Parkes *Chem. Catech.* (ed. 9) 307 It [copper] is..combined with sulphuric acid to form Roman vitriol. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 337 The chemical preparations of copper which constitute distinct manufactures are, Blue or Roman vitriol.., Verditer and Verdigris.

c. *Roman cement*, a cement or hydraulic mortar made by the addition of calcareous or argillaceous matter to lime, sand, and water. Also as *vb.*

The original *Roman cement* was that made by J. Parker from Sheppey stone and patented in 1796; the name, however, does not appear in the specification of the patent.

c 1800 Parker & Co. (*heading of circular*), Roman Cement, artificial terras, and stucco. 1810 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 497 That the west Part [of Trinity Coll.]..be new fronted with Roman Cement. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 245/1 When used as stucco, this lime is certainly superior to Roman cement. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 62 The cutaneous stucco by which his own illote carcass is Roman cemented.

d. *Roman candle*, a cylindrical fire-work, which throws out a succession of stars.

1834 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 51 There were silver stars and golden stars, blue lights and Catherine-wheels, Grecian-fires and Roman-candles. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1861) 280 The signal rocket stars are also the best for Roman candles.

e. In names of colours, as *Roman lake*, etc.

1835 Field *Chrom.* 99 An observation which applies to various lakes under the names of Roman Lake, Venetian Lake [etc.]. *Ibid.* 80 Roman Ochre is rather deeper and more powerful in colour [etc.]. *Ibid.* 69 Roman White is of the purest white colour.

17. Misc. uses, as *Roman mosaic, punch, satin, strings, water*.

1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* 213 Recipe for a Gallon of Roman water... Take the outer..peels of six Citrons; a gallon of Proof Spirit, and two quarts of water. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 79 Oh, William, can you tell us what Roman punch is? 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 677/2 The best [catgut] strings are used for musical instruments; and those which come from Italy, and are known as Roman strings, are the strongest. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 854/2 The modern so-called 'Roman mosaic' is formed of short and slender sticks of coloured glass. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 Roman satin is much used for ball and tea gowns, also dinner dresses.

Ro·man, *a.*[2] = Romany *a.*[3] 3.

1851 Borrow *Lavengro* lxxi, You were always fond of what was Roman. 1857 — *Romany Rye* vi, Mr. Petulengro was dressed in Roman fashion.

† Romana·lity. *Obs.*[−1] [f. Roman *a.*[1]] The Roman Catholic faith.

1637 Bastwick *Litany* III. 19 Amongst the which are all those that are spaniolized and any wayes affect Romanality.

Ro·man Ca·tholic, *sb.* and *a.* [Roman *a.* 10. The use of this composite term in place of the simple *Roman, Romanist*, or *Romish*, which had acquired an invidious sense, appears to have arisen in the early years of the 17th century. For conciliatory reasons it was employed in the negotiations connected with the Spanish Match (1618–24), and appears in formal documents relating to this, printed by Rushworth (1659), I. 85–89. After that date it was generally adopted as a non-controversial term, and has long been the recognized legal and official designation, though in ordinary use *Catholic* alone is very frequently employed.]

A. *sb.* A member or adherent of the Roman Church; = Catholic *sb.* 2.

1605 Sandys *Europæ Speculum* K 3 b, Some Roman-Catholiques will not say grace..when a Protestant is present. 1615 Day *Festivals* 159 Nor meant it Roman Catholiques, but good true Catholiques indeed. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 146 There was a stiffe Roman Catholick (as they delight to term themselves) otherwise a man well accomplished. 1715 Addison *Freeholder* (1751) 12 Having been joined by a considerable Reinforcement of Roman-Catholicks. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1763, 5 Aug., In the afternoon the gentlewoman talked violently against the Roman Catholicks. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 231 His brother and heir presumptive was known to be a bigoted Roman Catholic. 1872 Freeman *Sk. European Hist.* xvii. § 16 By the admission of the Roman Catholics to equal rights with Protestants.

transf. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 51 To reconcile this Catholicke word Imputation, to the Church of Rome, and to make it a Roman-Catholicke.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Church of Rome; = Catholic *a.* 7.

1614 T. Gentleman *England's Way to Wealth* 18 All those Romaine Catholicke and Papisticall countries. 1623 in Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 86 That as well the most gratious Infanta as all her Servants and Family shall have free use and public Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion. 1678 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Nov., Divers..were sent to the Towre, and all the Roman Catholic Lords were by a new act..excluded the Parliament. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 458 P 5 English Gentlemen who travel into Roman-Catholick Countries. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 14 The largeness and opulence of the lands in the Roman catholic districts. 1791 *Act* 31 *Geo. III*, c. 32 § 11 Any Roman Catholick Ecclesiastick. *Ibid.* § 16 As a Roman Catholick School-master or School-mistress. 1829 *Act* 10 *Geo. IV*, c. 7 (*R. C. Emancipation*), Certain Restraints and Disabilities..imposed on the Roman Catholic Subjects of His Majesty. 1872 Freeman *Sk. European Hist.* xiii. § 10 This Council..fixed the Roman Catholic doctrines and practices in a much more rigid shape.

Hence **Ro·man-Catho·lically, -Ca·tholicly** *adv.*; **Ro·man Catho·licism.**

1793 [see Catholicly *adv.* 2 b]. *a* 1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 88 Sigismund lost both his crowns by his bigoted attachment to Roman Catholicism. 1842 Mrs. Tadlope *Visit Italy* I. iii. 43 Many among them [*sc.* churches in Genoa] must be accounted, Roman-catholically speaking, as very rich. 1870–76 [see Catholicism 1 c].

Romance (rōmæ·ns), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *α.* 4 **romanz, romaunz**, 4–6 (8–9) **romans**(**e**, 5–6 **romaunz, romayns**; *Sc.* 5 **romanys**, 5–6 **romanis**. *β.* 4–5 **romaunce** (4 ra-), 5 **romawnce, -ounce**, 4– **romance**. [In ME., a. OF. *romanz, romans* (cf. Romaunt):—pop. L. **romanice* adv. f. L. *Rōmānicus*: see Romanic. Cf. Cat. *romans*, Sp. and Pg. *romance*, Prov. *roumanso*, It. *romanzo*, med.L. *romancia, -ium*. The spelling with *-aunce, -ance* was very early adopted in English, probably on the analogy of abstract sbs. In ME. verse the stress is commonly on the first syllable, except in rimes.]

I. 1. The vernacular language of France, as opposed to Latin. In later use also extended to related forms of speech, as Provençal and Spanish, and now commonly used as a generic or collective name for the whole group of languages descended from Latin.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16701 Frankysche speche ys cald Romaunce, So sey þis clerkes & men of Fraunce. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 205 þis þat I haf said it is Pers sawe, Als he in romance laid, þer after gan I drawe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2170 Til I..undo the signifiaunce Of this dreme into Romaunce. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4883 Swich a book in Romaunce Was neuer yet y-made in Fraunce. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lii. 1064 It is ful Syker,.. that he which In Romawnce this drow Owte, he knew ful lytel Of Seynt Graal.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* 250 The Italian, French, and Spanish, all which in a barbarous word have been called Romanse, as you would say, Roman. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 44 In the Prouinciall languages or Romances (as the French and Spanish are called). 1708 Madox *Exchequer* Pref. Ep. p. xii, With them [Spaniards] Romance is used even at this day to signify the Castilian or genuine language of Spain. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 146 Authors, who deny that the Teutonic had any share in the composition of the Romance, since the Franks found it already established when they entered Gaul. 1823 Roscoe tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. vii. 188 The two languages of the people, the rustic Romance, and the Theotisque, or German. 1838 Guest *Hist. Eng. Rhythm* I. 316 The Romance of Oc. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 81/2 The process of corruption of the Latin into Romance [in Spain] was the same as in France and Italy. 1891 *Athenæum* 18 July 90/1 The tables of approximate synonyms from Saxon, Romance, and Latin.

Comb. 1883 *Science* II. 115/1 The present Romance-speaking population of Roumania.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Derived from, or representing, the old Roman tongue; descended from Latin. Also, composed in, using, etc., a vernacular tongue of Latin origin.

Cf. older F. *langue romance*, mod. F. *langues romanes*.

1480 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) I. 65 Item lego Matildi filia Roberti de Hilton.. filiolæ meæ unum romance boke, is callyd ye gospelles.

1756–82 Warton *Ess. Pope* I. v. 290 The Latin language ..was succeeded by what was called the Romance-tongue. 1776 Burney *Hist. Music* (1789) II. iv. 248 The Normans made it their boast..that they spoke the Romanse language with purity. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 81/1 That [12th] century was the brilliant age of Romance poetry. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 351 Some substantives which have come to us through the French, from the southern Romance languages, Provençal or Spanish.

c. = Romansh.

1862 Latham *Compar. Philol.* 647 Of the Romance proper, the two main dialects are—1. That of the valley of the Rhine. 2. That of the valley of the Inn. *Ibid.*, At the present time the Romance phonesis is largely Slavonic.

II. 2. A tale in verse, embodying the adventures of some hero of chivalry, esp. of those of the great cycles of mediæval legend, and belonging both in matter and form to the ages of knighthood; also, in later use, a prose tale of a similar character.

Orig. denoting a composition in the vernacular (French, etc.), as contrasted with works in Latin.

a. 13.. *Coer. de L.* 7 Fele romanses men make newe Of good knyghtes, strong and trewe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 446 The romanys now begynnys her Off men that war in gret distress. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3896 Was neuer red in no Romanse of Renke vpon erthe So well louyt with all ledys. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6417 Yf any man demaunde..What me shall call thys Romans souerain, hit name the Romans as of partenay. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 209 One to my wit It war so gret o charg For to translait the romans of that knycht. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Romaunts, *romant*.

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 31 (Kölbing), Now ich 3ou telle þis romaunce: A king hi3t while sir Costaunce. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 980 He..tok a lyght and fond his contenaunce, As for to loken vp on an old romaunce. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18640 And thus was Troye dryuen doun.., As in this romaunce men may rede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Romawnce idem quod Ryme. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. [i]x. (Arb.) 97 Stories of old time, as the tale of Sir Topas, the reporter of Beuis of Southampton, Guy of Warwicke, Adam Bell, and Clymme of the Clough and such other old Romances or historicall rimes. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 199 The Grand Rustam..is also the only celebrated Heros of all their Romances. 1765 Percy *Essay* in *Reliques* III. p. x, Proof that the old metrical Romances throw light on our old writers in prose. 1778 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* IV, The romance of the Squire of Low Degree. 1802 Ritson *Anc. Met. Rom.* I. p. xxxiv, The first metrical romance..is the famous *chanson de Roland*. 1844 Halliwell *Thornton Rom.* p. vi, The

original of the English version of Perceval is an Anglo-Norman romance. 1881 HERRTAGE *Chartes the Grete* (E.E.T.S.) Introd. v, A translation of the French prose romance of Fierabras.

b. Used without article.

In some cases perh. collectively or as a plural.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2 Man yhernes rimes for to here, And romans red on maneres sere, Of Alisaundur [etc.]. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric Poetry* ix. 34 Heo hath a mury mouht to mele,..Romaunz forte rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 437 The king..Red to thaim..Romanys off worthi Ferambrace. *a* 1400 *Emare* 215 To þe palys þey zede in fere, In romans as we rede. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 878 Oft in romanis I reid: Airly sporne, late speid. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol., They yᵗ loue bettir romayns of warres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 14 Sum plesance takis in romanis that he redis.

β. 13.. *K. Alis.* 9 Off hey dedys men rede romance,..Off Rowelond, and of Olyuer. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2521 As hit is breued in þe best boke of romaunce. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13304 Iff he be ferd of any chaunce, Lete him sitte & rede romaunce!

3. A fictitious narrative in prose of which the scene and incidents are very remote from those of ordinary life; *esp.* one of the class prevalent in the 16th and 17th centuries, in which the story is often overlaid with long disquisitions and digressions. Also occas., a long poem of a similar type.

The immediate source of this use was app. F. *roman.*

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 30, I make some choice, and runne not after all Spanish Romances with equal passion. 1666 BOYLE *Occas. Reff., Disc.* III. ii, Those voluminous Romances that are too often the only Books which make up the Libraries of Gallants, and fill the Closets of Ladies. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, I find in the Romance you lent me none of the great Heroes were ever false in love. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 84 P 2 In romances, when the wide field of possibility lies open to invention, the incidents may easily be made more numerous. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., In the seventeenth century Le Sage naturalised the Spanish romance in France. 1895 ARBER *Greene's Menaphon* Introd. xvi, In this Pastoral Romance..there is the least possible Plot.

b. A romantic novel or narrative.

1831 SCOTT *Pirate* Introd., The very moderate degree of local knowledge..which he has endeavoured to embody in the romance of the Pirate. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* li, He..made woful and savage onslaught on a poem and a romance which came before him for judgment. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 26 My addictiveness to the perusal of modern romances.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (perh. partly from 2).

1823 SCOTT *Let.* in *Westm. Gaz.* (1905) 22 Nov. 2/1 Abbotsford..is..a sort of romance in architecture. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 267 In the hands of William of Malmesbury the story becomes a romance. 1883 *Cent Mag.* Oct. 823/1 English associations are to us utterly delightful, and London especially a huge romance. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 1 The last romance of Science..is the Story of the Ascent of Man.

4. A Spanish historical ballad or short poem of a certain form.

From Sp. *romance*, whence also F. *romance.* Attributive uses, as *romance-book, -verse*, etc., are common in works on Spanish literature.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1628) 200 The Spaniards calling to this day such Verses as they make in their language, by the name of Romances. 1706 STEVENS *Sp. Dict., Romancero*, one that Composes that sort of Verses, call'd Romances 1756–82 WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. v. 290 Every piece of poetry was at that time denominated a romance. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* I. 297 For some time a vague intercourse was kept up by popular songs and romances. 1847 tr. *Bouterwek's Hist. Span. Lit.* 87 Another publication..appeared in 1604, and contains upwards of a thousand romances and songs. 1893 H. B. CLARKE *Spanish Lit.* 45 The earliest printed romances appear in the *Cancionero General* of 1511.

b. *Mus.* A short vocal or instrumental piece of a simple or informal character.

[1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 306 The term Romance, as used by foreign musicians, is not so familiar with us as to be universally understood.]

1876 *Encycl. Brit* V. 685/2 The concerto for pianoforte with accompaniment of the orchestra in E may be instanced. Here the adagio takes the form of a romance. 1881 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 147 *Romance*, a term of very vague signification, answering in music to the same term in poetry, where the characteristics are rather those of personal sentiment and expression than of precise form.

5. That class of literature which consists of romances; romantic fiction.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 580 And what resounds In Fable or Romance of Uthers Son. 1762 HURD *Lett. Chivalry & Romance* v. 39 The constant mixture..of pagan fable with the fairy tales of Romance. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Young Philos.* I. 110 A young lady..very deeply read in romance and novels. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xlix, O for the gentleness of old Romance, The simple plaining of a minstrel's song! *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ix. (1878) 273 Scott was to establish his fame as the great writer of historical romance. 1891 H. E. WATTS *Cervantes* 62 The chorus of detractors was swelled by all those..whose taste in romance had been ridiculed.

personif. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Innocent Ill* iii, Though savage, and rock-hearted those Appear, that weep not ev'n Romances woes.

fig 1800 WORDSW. *A narrow Girdle of rough Stones* 38 Lady of the Mere, Sole-sitting by the shores of old romance.

b. Romantic or imaginative character or quality; redolence or suggestion of, association with, the adventurous and chivalrous.

1801 MOORE *Morality*, In feeling's sweet romance. 1807–8 IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 163 Oh! my romance of youth is past—Dear airy dreams, too bright to last. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xviii, Charity must have its romance. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 392 Romance goes out of a man's head when the hair gets grey.

6. An extravagant fiction, invention, or story; a wild or wanton exaggeration; a picturesque falsehood. Also without article (cf. prec.).

1497 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 46 Recvyed..of Maister Chamb[er]leyne of London for a fyne lost by Robt. Wells for romaunce, ij d. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 241 A drink..not so much regarded for those good properties, as from a Romance that it was invented and brew'd by Gabriel. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Str M. Mar-all* II. ii, This is romance—I'll not believe a word on't. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 108 It was but a Romance, tho a pernicious Romance, which the General of the Slaves had compos'd to set those two Lords together by the Ears. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. (1738) p. xli, The late Explications of Diseases are only Philosophical Romances. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. vii. 131 Such a view..of human life, appears to me no better than a romance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 439 This romance rests on no evidence, and..seems hardly to deserve confutation.

7. *Comb.* **a.** Objective and obj. gen., as *romance-maker, -monger, -writer*; *romance-making, -writing*; *romance-inspiring, -making* adjs.

c 1300 *Haveloh* 2327 Romanz ieding on þe bok. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/2 Romawnce makare, *melopes*. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 139 P 1 Your romance writers are likewise a set of men whose authority I shall build upon very little in this case. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodoric* 53 Conscious of romance-inspiring charms. 1829 SCOTT *Wav.* Gen. Pref., A work which formed a sort of essay piece, and gave me hope that I might in time become free of the craft of Romance-writing. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 153 The favourite theme of praise with all our romance-mongers. 1890 L. C. D'OYLY *Notches* 97 We were none of us..naturally of a romance-making bent of mind.

b. Similative, as *romance-like* adv.; and instrumental, as *romance-empurpled, -hallowed* adjs.

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 71 Romance-like hatched out of their own Brains. 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. 232 Romance-empurpled Monte Cristo. 1888 SAXBY *Lads of Lunda* 127 The romance-hallowed regions of Robinson Crusoe and Mungo Park.

8. *attrib.*, as *romance-novel*; also passing into *adj.* with the sense: Having the character or attributes associated with romance; chivalrous; romantic.

1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 116 He is resolved to be a most romance squire, and go in quest of some enchanted damsel. 1654 *Ibid.* 223 Can there be a romancer story than ours would make, if the conclusion prove happy? 1693 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) II 243, I wonder, that . men should return again to the romance way of physic. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lxxxv, The romance-novel..was a species of literary guilt, left for the invention of our own days. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xxvii. 89 The poetical or romance accounts of these last Gaulish invasions. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 113 An occasional romance gleam through the somewhat prosaic mist of his ordinary day-dreams.

Hence † **Roma·ncealist**, a writer of romances. **Roma·nccan** *a.*, pertaining to the period of old romances. **Roma·nceful** *a.*, full of romance; romantic. **Roma·nceishness**, tendency towards what is romantic. **Roma·nceless** *a.*, unromantic. **Roma·ncelet**, a short romance.

1632 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 256 Le Sieur de Balzak, who, by the quaintest *Romancealists of France,.. was.. esteemed in eloquence to have surpassed Ciceron. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) i. 274 Is this only mere fiction; or had they in the *romancean days any 'second sight' of the diving bell. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 108 The *romanceful tragedy of the poor bride, Ginevra of Modena. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 53 At length he could bear with my *romanceishness no longer. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V 67/2 He had just reached the quay, and—*romanceless as he undoubtedly was—was gazing with some interest on the placid water. 1876 F. HARRISON *Ess.* (1886) 219 Jane Austen would write little *romancelets to her girl correspondents.

Romance (romæ·ns), *v.* Also 4 **romaunce**n. [f. the sb., or ad. F. *romancer* (OF. *romancier* to write, etc., in Romance), = Sp. and Pg. *romancear*, It. *romanzare*.]

† **1.** *intr.* To compose in verse. *Obs.*⁻¹

13.. *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 19 Nou wol ich ariht biginne Romaunces of þis ilke song.

2. To exaggerate or invent after the fashion of romances; to talk hyperbolically.

1671 J. GLANVILL *Further Disc. Stubbe* 6 I'le be bound to believe you, yea even when you Romance about Jamaica. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vii. 304 How strangely some vain people, when they are upon this bragging strain, will romance upon themselves and their families. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 264, I am apt to believe the fellow romanced a little, in order to render the adventure the more marvellous. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. i. 232 It is quite allowable, for the chroniclers of the middle ages to romance in this manner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 216 Now, when, for the first time, they told the truth, they were supposed to be romancing. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* I. ii, 'Guston is romancing as usual,' said a beautiful brunette.

b. To have romantic ideas; to use romantic language.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. xii. 292 That I am a 'romancing chit of a girl' is a mere conjecture on your part: I never romanced to you. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind., Condesc. Foreigners*, While I had been romancing with myself, the street lamps had been lighted.

3. *trans.* To say hyperbolically. *rare*⁻¹.

1729 FIELDING *Temple Beau* III. x, You may justly say of them, what a certain philosopher romanced of learning—'That you know nothing at all'.

b. To persuade *into* something by romancing.

1825 *Examiner* 609/2 The merits and conduct of a family which we are to be romanced into a legitimate regard for.

4. To translate into a Romance tongue.

1878 tr. *Lacroix's Sci. & Lit. Middle Ages* 365 Various popular songs which had already been *romanced*—that is to say, written in the vulgar or Romance tongue.

Romancer (romæ·nsəɹ). Also 7 **romanzer**. [f. ROMANCE *v.* + -ER; in early use after OF. *romanceour*, later *romancier*, = Sp. *romancero*, It *romanziere* (whence perh. the form in *-zer*).]

1. The author of a romance; a writer of romances or romantic fiction.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 157 þe Romancer it sais, R[ichard] did mak a pele, On kastelle wise alle wais, wrouht of tre fulle welle.

1654 VILVAIN *Th. Theol.* 191 Fancies as fabulous Poets or Romancers devise. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. Pref., He, as it may be said of other Romancers, hath made the fabulous rind so thick, that few can see through it into the useful sence. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* I. 19 These political Romancers from Plato to this Author. 1756–82 WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. VII. 355, I can find none of this age, but barren chroniclers, and harsh romancers in rhime. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 364 The tale might have made the fortune of a romancer. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. (1857) 80 Dragons as strange as were ever feigned by romancer of the middle ages. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2828. 20 In him has passed away the last of the historical romancers who received their impulse from Scott.

transf. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 14 Your fashionable architect is indeed a finished romancer.

2. One who deals in extravagant fictions; an inventor of false history; a fantastic liar.

1663 *Proposal to use no Conscience* 5 Those who are given to lying shall be called Romancers or Historians. 1671 J. GLANVILL *Further Disc. Stubbe* 7 So silly a Romancer are you. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph. Clouds* (1838) 65 See that romancer [*sc.* Philostratus] in his life of Apollonius. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 552 Rationalists, like other romancers, 'ought to have good memories'.

3. A romantic person. *rare*⁻¹.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 110, I. thought it to be a feigned or Love-name...Most of the fair Romancers have in their early womanhood chosen Love-names.

Hence **Roma·nceress.** *rare*⁻¹.

1841 THACKERAY *Men & Pictures* Wks. 1900 XIII. 378 The mild compositions of the French romanceresses pall on the palate.

† **Roma·ncial,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -IAL.] Romance-like, romantic.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b 2 b, This subject is best seen in a homely and plain dress, and will not admit of a Romancial strain.

Roma·ncical, *a. rare.* [f. ROMANCE + -ICAL.]

1. Of the nature of romances; romantic.

1656 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Natures Pictures* C 2 b, Those Tales I call my Romancicall Tales. 1667 — *Life Dk. Newcastle* Pref. (1886) p. lvii, Telling romancical falsehoods for historical truths. 1825 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 138 That all Spain overflowed with romancical books (as Madge Newcastle calls them).

2. Composing or inventing romances.

1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, The poets and romancical writers (as dear Margaret Newcastle would call them). 1886 *Academy* 31 July 69/1 The author of *Grandmother's Money* is an old romancical hand. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 619/2 The representations of poets and romancical writers.

Roma·ncing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROMANCE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb.; use of extravagant fiction or invention; fictitious narration.

1695 D. TURNER *Apol. Chyrurg.* 53 Launching out into a further liberty of romancing. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Chr. Div.* 102 Writing of History by Invention, is really Romancing. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 90 But this, to be sure, is horrid romancing! 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 181 Commend me to a Persian for romancing. 1884 *Publishers' Circular* 1 Nov. 1106/1 The mischief done by historical romancings has been very considerable.

Roma·ncing, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That romances; indulging in fanciful inventions; romantic.

1710 *Medley* No. 12. 2 This grave, yet sometimes pleasant and romancing Author, writ several Discourses. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. iii 246 The idle Story, picked up by Dr. Tassy out of that romancing Manuscript. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, A story, my child, told us by a grave, though sometimes a romancing historian. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Cowerdale* xxxi, If that had been my only reason for accepting my romancing husband. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 389 Marvels equal to the most romancing tales of ancient travellers.

Roma·ncist. [ad. Sp. (and Pg.) *romancista*, or f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -IST.] A writer or composer of romances; a romantic novelist.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Romancist (from the Spa. *Romancista*), one that composes such Romances. 1866 READE *G. Gaunt* I. 101 He told his story like an attorney, and not like a Romancist. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 243 Much oftener than the romancist cares to fancy.

Roma·ncity. *nonce-wd.* [f. ROMANCE *a.* + -ITY.] A romantic quality or characteristic.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 238, I scarcely know any groupe..in which there are more oddities, vanities, jealousies, romancities, fopperies and fancies.

Roma·ncize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ROMANCE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To invest with a Romance or Latin character.

1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 127 When Lanfranc sat upon the archiepiscopal seat of Canterbury

and began energetically to romancise the English church and clergy.

Roma·ncy, *sb.* [Alteration of ROMANCE *sb.*; perh. after Sp. *romance* or It. *romanzo.*]

†**1.** A romance; = ROMANCE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 504 Must..shee be named as if in a Romancy, that relates of Knights, and distressed Damosells, the sad Aduentures? 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 A new coined romancy, or strange history of love adventures. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 394 Our Star-gazing Arian..has a great many Papers and Manuscripts to prove the Arian Romancies.

2. Romance language. *rare* —1.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 807 The 'clerk' who translated from the Latin into 'romancy' many a learned treatise.

†**Roma·ncy,** *a. Obs.* [f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -Y.] Associated with, or redolent of, romance; romantic.

1654 *Gayton's Pleas. Notes* Pref. Verses, Where others Lamps have burnt long Attick nights, With ranck Romancie oyle to grease their Knights. 1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 269 An old house situated in a romancey place. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* 1, Canst thou think they are such romancy Knights, to take Ladies with nothing?

Ro·mandom. *rare*—1. The Roman world.

1887 T. W. ALLIES *Throne Fisherman* 193 Nor did they reverence Rome. as the capital of Romandom.

Romane (romē·n), *a. rare.* [a. F. *romane*, fem. of *roman* ROMAN *a.*1] = ROMANCE 1 b.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 401/1 They speak the Ladin, a dialect of the Romane or Romance language.

Romane·nsian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Romanens-is* (see quot.) + -IAN.

1571 *Thirty-nine Articles* xxii, Doctrina Romanensium de purgatorio, indulgentiis,..res est futilis.]

A. *adj.* Tending towards, taking the side of, the Church of Rome.

1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 283 What is that but a Romanensian Antichristian adumbration of the Supper of the Lord? 1891 *Ibid.* IV. 233 The compliant princess..relieved her devotions of all trace of English, calling to her side a Romanensian chaplain. 1894 FOOTMAN *Hist. Par. Ch. Chipping Lambourn* 92 The internecine struggle between the Romanensian (to adopt Canon Dixon's phraseology) and the Reforming parties in the Church of England.

B. *sb.* A favourer or adherent of the Roman Church; a Roman Catholic.

1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 385 They were found in the writings of Romanensians. 1891 *Ibid.* IV 237 To Mary..all were heretics who were not Romanensians.

†**Ro·maner.** *Obs.*—0 A Roman.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 84 Of Rome, Romaner, *Romanus.*

Ro·manes. [Gipsy *Romanes* adv., f. *Romano*: see ROMANY 3.] The gipsy tongue.

1863 SMART in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* App. 5 All our Gypsies in speaking Romanes mix it to a greater or less extent with English. 1875 SMART & CROFTON *Dial. Eng. Gypsies* p. ix, The grammatical forms..of the 'deepest' extant English Romanes. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* III. ix, She was one of the few Gypsies of either sex who could speak with equal fluency both the English and Welsh Romanes.

Romane·se1. *rare.* [f. ROMAN *sb.*1 or *a.*1 + -ESE, after the native designation.] = ROMANSH.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 392 The precise relation of the Romanese with the other Transalpine Languages has yet to be determined. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 113/1 The Latin of the Engadine..and the Romanese differ greatly from Italian, but are far from being Latin.

Romane·se2. *rare.* [f. ROMAN-Y3 + -ESE] *pl.* Romany, gipsies.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* xii, That sign by which in their wanderings the Romanese gave..intimation as to the direction which they took.

Romanesh, obs. variant of ROMANSH.

Romanesque (rōumăne·sk), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 9 -esk. [f. ROMAN *sb.*1 or *a.*1 + -ESQUE. Cf. F. *romanesque* romantic.]

1. = ROMANCE *sb.* 1 b.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 304 The old Norman Dialect was compos'd of those, Theudisque and the provincial and vulgar Romanesque Dialects. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 237 Southern French, formerly distinguished from the northern by the name of the Roman, Romanesk, or Romance language. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 647 The German language has taken more kindly to this Romanesque ornament than English has.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* = ROMANCE *sb.* 1.

1802 RANKEN *Hist. France* II. VII i. 336 The two languages approached one another and by their union generated the Romanesque or Romans, a new tongue.

2. *Arch.* Prevalent in, or distinctive of, the buildings erected in Romanized Europe between the close of the classical period and the rise of Gothic architecture.

1819 W. GUNN *Inq. Gothic Archit.* 82 Capitals of different orders and magnitudes, surmounted with Romanesque arches. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 286 Strongly marked with the distinguishing features of the Byzantine and Romanesque styles. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 15 In England..the same Romanesque architecture had grown up with the new civilisation.

b. Built in the Romanesque style.

1830 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes German Ch.* 48 In the three great Romanesque cathedrals we have a horizontal moulding. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 133 The early Lombard Romanesque churches exhibit a very peculiar character. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 33 The prisons and clock tower are Romanesque.

c. Characterized by the use or prevalence of the Romanesque style.

1850 SIR G. SCOTT *Anc. Churches* 79 The architects of the later Romanesque period. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2139 The Romanesque period of Christian sculpture may be said to begin with the eleventh century.

d. *absol.* as *sb.* The Romanesque style of art or architecture.

1830 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes German Ch.* Pref. 13 Spires, Mentz and Worms, are spoken of..as three great examples of the Romanesque. 1850 SIR G. SCOTT *Anc. Churches* 79, I do not for a moment admit that Romanesque is other than a purely and truly Christian style. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 45 Roman art had died and was not yet fully revived in the Romanesque.

3. *Painting.* (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., etc., Romanesque*, in historical painting it consists in the choice of a fanciful subject, rather than one founded on fact. The romanesque is different from romantic; because the latter may be founded on truth, which the former never is.

Ro·manhood. [f. ROMAN *sb.*1] The quality of being a Roman.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 157 The red broad mark of Romanhood..has disappeared from the present.

Roma·nian, *a.*1 [f. ROMANY 4.] Belonging to the Romany or gipsies.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* v, An iron bar, sharp at the bottom, with a kind of arm projecting from the top for supporting a kettle or cauldron over the fire, and..called in the Romanian language, 'Kekauviskoe saster'. *Ibid.* xii, The word for leaf in the Romanian language.

Roma·nian, *a.*2 [f. the name *Roman-us* (= 790) + -IAN.] *Romanian letters* (see quot.).

1894 W. H. FRERE *Winchester Troper* p. xl, The so-called Romanian letters which were devised at St. Gall (perhaps by Romanus himself) to give directions as to singing.

Romanic (romæ·nik), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *Rōmānic-us*, f. *Rōmānus* ROMAN *sb.*1]

1. Of languages: Descended from Latin; Romance. Also, composed, etc., in Romance; using a Romance language.

In quot. 1845 equivalent to ROMANSH.

1708 MADOX *Exchequer* Pref. Ep. p. xii, That signification in which they are used by the Romanick writers. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 133 The Swiss in their northern districts.., before the Romanic tongue offends the ear with its indefinite misty compromises. 1859 HADLEY *Ess.* x. (1873) 194 The universality of this formation in the Romanic languages. 1888 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* VI i. vi. 18 Several synods in Gaul, in the thirteenth century, prohibited the reading of the Romanic translation.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* = ROMANCE *sb.* 1.

1708 MADOX *Exchequer* Pref. Ep. p. xii, These kind of words..were originally Latin: Then were transmuted into Romanick. *Ibid.* p. xiii, The Latin word *Senior*, elder, hath a new import in the Romanick.

2. Derived or descended from the Romans; belonging to the Romance peoples.

1847 BUNSEN *Church of Future* 25 He of Romanic origin, the Reformer Calvin. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 269 The neighbourhood of a large Romanic population. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 49 Shall the Romanic or the Teutonic race form the seed of its people?

†**Roma·nical,** *a.*1 *Obs.*—1 [f. ROMAN *a.*1] Belonging to the Roman Church.

1663 J. OWEN *Vind. Animadv.* Wks. 1852 XIV. 341 [If] great substantial parts of religion..be once rejected..as Romish or Romanical.

†**Roma·nical,** *a.*2 *Obs.*—1 [f. F. *roman* romance.] Romancing, romantic.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure footing* 218 Tradition, which gives that Book all its Authority, and secures its strange Contents from being held Romanical.

Romanish (rōu·mănij), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Rōmān-us*, or in later use ROMAN *sb.*1 or *a.*1 + -ISH. Cf. G. *romanisch*, MDu. *romeinsch.*]

†**1.** = ROMAN *a.*1 1. Also *absol.* as pl. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, Þa..ysel þe se cyning Deodric ..wiþ þam romaniscum witum dyde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lives Saints* ix. 142 He wæs ær gewrezed..to romaniscre leode. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6902 Biforr þe Romanisshe king. *Ibid.* 6911 Onnʒæn þe Romanisshe leode. *c* 1205 LAY. 5289 Al þat Romanisce folc ferde bi heore ræde. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 7936 Loþliche hii fohte, and Romanisse fulden.

2. Belonging to, characteristic of, the Church of Rome; Romish; Roman Catholic.

Seo romanisce cyrice occurs in the OE. translation of Bæda's *Hist. Eccl.*, but the later use is independent of this.

1591 TURNBULL *Expos. St. Jas.* 212 Who are now hote, now cold in religion: now professours, now Romanish Catholikes. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* III. iii, I do not like The Romanish 'restitution'. 1688 (*title*), A brief but full Vindication of the Church of England, from the Romanish Charge of Schism. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ. Consid.* 361 Affording a formidable display of Romanish versatility. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 57 This city [Louvain] became the center whither all the Romanish emigrants from England gathered.

3. *absol.* as *sb.* = ROMANSH.

Perhaps to be stressed as *Roma·nish.*

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 89 In one half of the Country they Preach in High Dutch, and in other half in a corrupt Italian, which they call Romanish. 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 768/2 The Romansche (or Romanish) has a better claim to be considered as a Dialect of the French than of the Italian.

†**Ro·manisk.** *Obs.*—1 (See quot.)

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wynes, as romanysk, romny, secke.

Romanism (rōu·mănizm). [f. ROMAN *a.*1]

1. The Roman Catholic religion or doctrines, Roman Catholicism.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* i. 5 Thus Papists have the Common Faith,..and their own proper Romanism. 1837 WHATELY (*title*), Errors of Romanism. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 59 Romanism under the Jesuits became a different thing from what it had been before. 1871 — *At Last* xiv, I am not likely..to be suspected of any leaning toward Romanism.

2. A feature of Roman architecture.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 606/1 This we think a Romanism, injurious to the simple dignity of a pediment. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. XVII. 392 Every stunted Grecism and stucco Romanism, into which they are now forced to shape their palsied thoughts.

3. a. Roman institutions; the prevailing spirit of the Roman world; Roman sway or influence.

1877 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Biogr.* I. 461/2 The coronation of Charles..symbolise[s] the recognition by Romanism of the victory of Teutonism. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 603 Hellenism and Romanism, how each began and ended, and the relation between the two.

b. Partiality for the Romans; tendency toward what is Roman; acceptance of Roman Law.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 354 A woman, whose Romanism is betrayed by the colors flying in her hair. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 152 A code of the common law, then, will buttress our ancient usages against the assaults of the modern Romanism.

Romanist (rōu·mănist), *sb.* (and *a.*). [ad. mod. L. *Romanista* (Luther, 1520): see ROMAN *a.*1 and -IST. So G. *Romanist* (Luther), F. *romaniste.*]

1. A member or adherent of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic.

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) F iv, The Romanistes do saye euen what soeuer they lyst of theyr own priuileges. 1547 *Life Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. E j b, Idolatrous Archiflamines, the which were euery one..professed Baalites, and sworne Romanistes. 1620 USSHER *Serm.* 35 In vaine..doe the Romanists goe about to perswade vs, that their Images be no Idoles. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* v. 27 We..grosly contradict our selves, in most of our Disputes against the Romanists. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. iv. 77 The Christians in general, but more particularly the Romanists, they actually hate and abominate. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XXXV. 273 Southampton..stood at the head of the Romanists. 1832 PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* II. 2-4 Romanists may object that mission is lost by schism. 1869 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 264 It is the Protestant cause that has most to hope from free discussion, in which I believe Romanists never engage willingly. 1879 HADDAN *Apost. Succession* Pref. p. viii, Romanists also, as a body, condemn our orders.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Belonging or adhering to the Church of Rome.

1635 LAUD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 477 By which means the Romanist, which is too strong a Party already, would both have strengthened, and made a scorn of you. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 425 Mandamus's have been lately sent down to Magdalen colledge for 6 new Romanist fellowes. 1849 LYELL *and Visit U.S.* II. 291 Only half of these are Romanist churches. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 191 A large portion of England was still Romanist. 1888 PATER *Ess. Fr. Guardian* (1896) 85 On the whole actors fared better in England than in Romanist France.

2. One who is versed in or practises Roman Law; a lawyer of the Roman school. Also *attrib.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 68 The Saxons had not been long acquainted with the Romanists, but they had gotten that trick of theirs also of disheriting by last Will. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 148 The Romanists, and after them the English lawyers [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. 381 The ecclesiastical and other Romanist lawyers ..exhibit a perceptible distinction. 1893 MAITLAND *Township & Borough* 14 Foreign lawyers, Romanists and Germanists, are disputing strenuously.

3. A student of Roman antiquities.

1858 RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* II. 276 Horsley's *Britannia Romana* is the storehouse from which succeeding Romanists have drawn the most valuable information. 1889 *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLVI. 274 Archæology in England for a while went half mad upon the antiquity of man. The Romanists found themselves at a discount.

4. One who makes a special study of Romance languages or philology.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 668/2 *Romania*..contains articles of the most eminent Romanists. 1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* Jan. 32 Those who claim to call themselves 'Romanists'..must make a much more complete and careful study of Latin than that commonly made by school-boys.

Romani·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Inclining to, tending towards, Romanism; of a Roman Catholic character.

1829 NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 206, I am used to think the country has not much to dread from Romanistic opinions. 1854 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. S. Wilberforce *Life* (1882) III. 329 Evasion seems to me the very clinging curse of everything Roman and Romanistic. 1884 URWICK *Nonconformity in Herts.* 173 Those conformists who are as Protestant as he, yet are content to use these Romanistic expressions.

2. Pertaining to Roman Law.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 422 The German edition of Romanistic procedure is, on this head, more explicit than the Gallican.

3. = ROMANCE 1 b.

1882 MOZLEY *Remin.* II. lxxxiv. 103 In this he lets out rather than avows his preference for the Romanistic languages to the Greek.

So **Romani·stical** *a. rare*—1.

1684 H. MORE *Answ.* A iv, Whether this be to be deemed Romanistical or Anabaptistical.

Ro·manite. *rare*—1. = ROMANIST 1.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopriestian* II. § 2. 119 Oh foolish Romanites, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth?

Romanity (*rōmæ·nĭti*). [f. ROMAN *a.*[1]]

1. A Latin form of expression. *rare* —[1].

1740 GRAY *Let.* in Mason *Mem.* (1807) I. 240 Quitting my Romanities.., let me tell you, in plain English, that we come from Albano.

2. = ROMANISM 3 a.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. 465 Not only was heathenism, but, excepting in the laws and municipal institutions, Romanity itself, absolutely extinct. 1877 MULLINGER *Schools Chas. Gt.* 52 Romanity, as a system, was at an end; and in its place monastic mediæval Christianity had arisen.

Romanium (*rōmæ·nĭŭm*). [f. the name of the inventor, R. I. *Roman.*] An alloy of aluminium.

1897 *Cyclist* 8 Dec. 1412 The machines are built of tubes made of 'Romanium'. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 113 The Romanum cycle made of Romanium and Roman bronze.

Romaniza·tion. [f. ROMANIZE *v.*]

1. Assimilation to Roman customs or models.

1876 WHITNEY *Study Lang.*, etc. 167 Italy after its first Romanization. 1888 *Archaeol.* XLIX. 127 We are struck by the evidence they supply of its thoroughgoing Romanization.

2. Alteration under Romance influence.

1899 F. H. SYKES *Fr. Elem. in M.E.* 7 Middle English underwent a romanization of its phrasal power more extensive than..the romanization of its vocabulary.

3. Alteration towards Romanism.

1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Dec., With a view to a state-and-church Romanization of our public school system.

4. Transliteration into Roman characters; adoption of the Roman alphabet.

1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov 635/1 He [a Japanese] spends seven years in learning to read and write. Yet romanization, which would reduce the time to a year or so, is scouted by native and foreign scholars alike.

Romanize (*rōu·mănaiz*), *v.* [f. ROMAN *a.*[1] + -IZE, or ad. F. *romaniser*, Sp. *romanizar*, med.L. *romanizare.*]

1. *trans.* To render Roman in character; to bring under the influence or authority of Rome.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 58 The more a French-man is Romanized or Italianized. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 82 Perhaps too, he did a little too much Romanize our tongue, leaving the words which he translated almost as much Latin as he found them. 1762–86 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 264 His ideas were all romanized; consequently his partiality to his favorite people..made him conclude it a Roman Temple. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 9 Long before..it [London] was fully romanized. 1863 *Edin Rev.* 66 The wide territory to the south of the wall of Severus was thoroughly Romanized. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 8 Both Franks and Visigoths had become Romanised.

b. To transliterate into Roman characters.

1836 [see ROMANIZED *ppl. a.* 1 b]. 1858 J. M. MITCHELL *Mem. R. Nesbit* vii. 179 *note*, Mr. Nesbit uses the Marathi character, which we have Romanized. 1884 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 148/1 The Arabic article rendered 'al'..is written in a manner which should be romanized as 'lá'.

c. To render Roman Catholic in character or procedure.

1851 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 254 To Romanize the Church is not to reform it. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 325 The sympathizer with Rome has Romanized the services of his Church by his hymns.

2. *intr.* To follow Roman custom or practice; to accept the principles of Roman Law.

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* 137 Doth the Iew Romanize or the Roman Iudaize, in his deuotions? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Romanize*,..to imitate the speech or fashion of Rome, or the Romans. 1901 MAITLAND *Rede Lect.* 85 The medieval chancery has often been accused of romanizing.

b. To follow, tend towards, go over to, the Church of Rome; to become Roman Catholic.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iii. 46 By the very same reasons prove we, that Formalists doe Romanize, by keeping the Popish Ceremonies. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 So apishly Romanizing, that the word of command still was set downe in Latine. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 159 Any one who is inclined to Romanize should go abroad. 1895 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 279 Miss — very unsettled in mind. Fear that she will ultimately Romanize.

Ro·manized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Drawn towards, affected by, Romanism.

1610 R. NICCOLS *England's Eliza* xxi, If your English Romanized hearts Gainst nature s custome swell with foule defame. 1628 PRYNNE *Brief Surv.* Ep., Some spurious and Romanized, if not Apostatized Sonnes, and Pastors of our Church. 1870 R. ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. 78 The Syrian Catholic or Romanized Jacobite.

2. Assimilated to the Romans or to things Roman.

1695 EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 285 A battle against the Romans and Britains Romaniz'd. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 285 The barbarians must have found nothing in Gaul but a Roman or Romanized aristocracy. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 169 Welsh and Armorican are partially Romanized languages. 1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. in Roman Emp.* 287 *note*, That a Jew..should write so Romanized a letter is even more improbable.

b. Expressed in Roman characters.

1836 (*title*), A Romanized-Singhalese and English Vocabulary. 1859 (*title*), The Lady's Tamil Book, containing.. portions of the book of Common Prayer in Romanized Tamil. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 653/2 Text-books and dictionaries in Romanized Chinese.

Ro·manizer. [f. ROMANIZE *v.*]

1. One who favours the Church of Rome or the Roman usage.

1844 HOOK *Take Heed* Pref. ii, Romanists and Romanizers ..are as much opposed to primitive doctrine as ultra-protestants can be. 1847 — *Eccl. Biog.* III. 545 Wilfred, abbot of Ripon, was..appointed to the bishopric; he was a Romanizer. 1852 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 149, I had opposed warmly the system of confession, and the whole system of the Romanizers.

2. One who advocates or accepts the principles of Roman Law.

1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 152 A code which..shall enlist the sympathies of at least one body of Romanisers, the students of the canon law.

Ro·manizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.] The action of the vb., in various senses. Also *attrib.*

1775 in ASH *Suppl.* 1836 (*title*), The Romanizing System. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* 463 The Romanizing, so to speak, of Frank institutions. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 696/2 A Romanizing of all their institutions was resorted to.

Ro·manizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.] That Romanizes, in various senses.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* vii. 54 To the great admiration of the stupid, gullifyed, Romanizing beholders. 1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 204 Our Romanizing Authors shall discover all the Roman Magistrates [etc.]. 1850 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. ii. 68, I have been very generally blamed for encouraging Romanizing opinions. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 188 This lax rule especially favoured the views of the Romanizing party.

Ro·manly, *adv.*[1] [f. ROMAN *a.*[1]] **a.** After the Roman fashion. **b.** Towards the Roman Church.

1606 *True & Perfect Relat.* P p ij, In as many kingdomes as are Romanly Catholique. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 157/2 Severus..marched towards Persia with an army Romanly appointed. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 144 The peasant, in his ragged brown cloak,.. still strides Romanly. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West* I. 75 [Bishop] Grandisson was a man very Romanly inclined.

Ro·manly, *adv.*[2] [f. ROMAN *a.*[4]] In the Romany or gipsy language.

1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxxi, She has sung it Christianly, though perhaps you would like to hear it Romanly.

Ro·man-nosed, *a.* [See ROMAN *a.*[1] 4 c] Having a Roman nose.

1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* II. v, Fate had resolved to bait his Roman-nosed horse and refresh himself. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, Biting her lips and throwing up her venerable and Roman-nosed head.

Romano- (*rōmē·nō*), used as combining form of ROMAN *a.*[1], as in *Romano-British, -Celtic*, etc.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 39 By inheriting the relics of the *Romano-British civilisation. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* 422 In the dissolute atmosphere of *Romano-Celtic life. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 202 In the English *Romano-ecclesiastical courts the evidence is on the same footing. *Ibid.* I 343 The technical system of *Romano-Gallic procedure. *Ibid* II. 424 In *Romano-German, as in Romano-Gallic law. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Roman Emp.* xx. (1866) 402 Though a simple revival of the old *Romano Germanic Empire was out of the question. 1859 GUTTICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 63 The amalgamation of the Byzantine style with the old native Longobardian, produced a new school, which is known as the 'Romanesque' or *Romano-Greek. 1796 *Archaeol.* (1800) XIII. 128 Ancient inscriptions .. in Roman, or *Romano-Lombardic characters.

Romans, obs. form of ROMANCE.

Romansa, variant of ROMANZA.

Roma·nsh, *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 8 **Romaun(t)sh,** 8–9 **Romansh, -sch(e,** 9 **Romanesh, Romonsch, Romuntch.** β. 8 **Rumaunsch,** 9 **Roumansch, Rumansh, Rumonsh, -sch(e, -tsch.** [a. the native name *Rum-, Roman(t)sch, -on(t)sch*, etc.:—pop. L. *Romanice* adv.: see ROMANCE *sb.*] The language, of Latin origin, spoken in the Grisons or eastern district of Switzerland.

Sometimes restricted to the dialects of the north-western part, those of the Engadine being called Ladin. Cf. RHÆTO-ROMANIC.

α. 1663 SKIPPON *Journ. Low C.* in *Churchill's Voy.* (1732) VI. 696/1 The Engadine, where all the inhabitants..speak an odd language, called Romauntsh. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 129 This language is called Romansh, and is now spoken in the most mountainous parts of the country of the Grisons. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switzerland* III. 307 Titles of Earliest Books, and of the Bibles printed in the Romansh. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* I. 573 Among the Grisons in Engadin, and in some other parts, is spoken what is called the Romansh. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 423/1 One-half of the population of the Grisons speak the Romuntch and Ladin. 1872 DIXON *Switzers* 58 In Graubunden..nearly nine thousand families speak Romonsch.

Comb. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 781/1 The Romansch-speaking Leagues of Rhætia.

β. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* III. 282 *note*, It is called by the natives Arumansh, Rumaunsch, Romansch, Lingua Romanscha. 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 769/1 It ..is subdivided into two branches; the Rumonsche, spoken near the sources of the Rhine, and the Ladinsche near those of the Inn. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 83/1 The Rumonsch is a written language, and books have been published in it. 1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* x. 184 Certain dialects of southern Switzerland are enough unlike Italian to be ordinarily ranked as an independent tongue, under the name of Rhæto-Romanic, or Rumansh.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1663 SKIPPON *Journ. Low C.* in *Churchill's Voy.* (1732) VI 696/1 The Lord's prayer in the Romauntsh language. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 129 An Account of the Romansh Language. 1888 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIX. 756/2 The most complete account of the Romansh language is that from the pen of Mr. Planta.

Romanso, Romant: see ROMANZO, ROMAUNT.

Romantic (*romæ·ntik*), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 **romantique,** 7–8 **romantick.** [ad. F. *romantique*, f. *romant*, older form of *roman* romance, novel.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, having the qualities of, romance in respect of form or content.

1659 H MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xi, I speak especially of that Imagination which is most free, such as we use in Romantick Inventions. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* (1848) 351 Your Friend Mr. Boyle .was saying, that he had thoughts of making a short Romantic story. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 199 In the Bodl. Library is a Collection of old Romantick Pieces. 1749 *Power & Harm. Prosaic Numbers* 45 Romances and Novels are often writ in this mixt Language, between Poetry and Prose: and hence it is sometimes called the Romantick Stile. 1777 RICHARDSON *Arab. Dict.* Diss. p. xxix, Romantic Fiction has long been considered as of Eastern origin. 1829 SCOTT *Wav.* Gen. Pref., It was a step in my advance towards romantic composition. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. 38 Nothing can be more erroneous than the attempt to trace the origin of romantic literature to one particular source.

b. *Mus.* Characterized by the subordination of form to theme, and by imagination and passion.

1885 FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* 80 In romantic music content is first and form subordinate. 1887 *Grove's Dict Music* IV. 414 There were in romantic opera four principal elements—the imaginative, the national, the comic, and the realistic.

2. Of a fabulous or fictitious character; having no foundation in fact.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., These things are almost romantique, and yet true. 1673 *Vain Insolency Rome* 36, I marvel (though you read this, and much more as Romantick in the Popes Letters) that you can credit all this done by a person, about an hundred years since. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. 62 Nicephorus relates that S. Peter preached the Gospel in Mauritania: But this is looked upon to be intirely romantick. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 674 The notion of an early-printed edition of the Canterbury Tales, by Wynkyn de Worde, is purely romantic.

†b. Having no real existence; imaginary; purely ideal. *Obs.*

1660 TATHAM *Charac. Rump* Dram. Wks. (1878) 290 Upon the onely security of Mr. Harrington's romantick Commonwealth. 1690 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* II. 171 We must not imagine that the prophets..feigned an idea of a romantick state, that never was nor ever will be. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 214 He must give them priests without human infirmities, if I may say it, romantic priests.

3. Of projects, etc.: Fantastic, extravagant, quixotic; going beyond what is customary or practical.

1671 SIR W. THOMPSON in Feret *Fulham* (1900) I. 50 The romantic and visionary scheme of building a bridge over the river at Putney. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 170 What is here represented, will be treated by some of our Planters, as Romantick. 1746 *Rep. Conduct Sir J. Cope* 50 Few crediting so 'romantick' an Enterprize. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Montray Fam* II. 67 It is his intention equally to share his future inheritance with his brother. A most romantic idea. 1854 TRENCH *Synon.* (ed. 2) 66 A romantic scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the fancy.

4. Having a bent or tendency towards romance; readily influenced by the imagination.

1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II 1, How great a good by me sincerely offer'd Thy dull Romantick Honour has refus'd. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxii, I am not romantic; —I have not the least design of doing good to either of you. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I 37 The Wood of Boulogne is the favourite resort of the Parisian when he wishes to be romantic. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 199 To unhappy allies..he extended his protection with a romantic disinterestedness.

b. Tending towards, characterized by, romance as a basis or principle of literature or art. (Opposed to *classical.*)

1819 [see CLASSICAL *a.* 6]. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., History* Wks. (Bohn) I. 11 The vaunted distinction between Classic and Romantic schools, seems superficial and pedantic. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* II 65 That new school of literature to which the vague denomination of Romantic had been generally applied. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 25 A leader of the Romantic movement.

5. Characterized or marked by, invested or environed with, romance or imaginative appeal.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 13 June, There happened this extraordinary case—one of the most romantique that ever I heard of in my life, and could not have believed [etc.]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, The girl was..called Sophia; so that we had two romantic names in the family. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xix, Yet e'en in that romantic age, Ne'er were such charms by mortal seen. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit. & Paint.* ii. 65 You feel that armour is romantic, because it is a beautiful dress, and you are not used to it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vii. § 6. 407 The romantic daring of Drake's voyage..roused a general enthusiasm throughout England.

b. Of places: Redolent or suggestive of romance; appealing to the imagination and feelings.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 2 It is so Romantic a Scene, that it has always probably given occasion to such Chimerical Relations. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 337 An Island, which ..may in all these views be truly stiled romantic. 1816 PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii, To put his romantic pleasure-grounds under a process of improvement. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 57 Still my heart no quiet knows; With him..Tow'rds romantic isles it goes.

Comb. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 224 The hunting events of the romantic-scened county. 1849 J. FORBES *Physician's Holiday* xiii. (1850) 123 It is a romantic-looking spot.

c. Similarly of persons, their character, etc.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvii. (1862) I. 395 The exploits of many of these romantic heroes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 328 The grandest and most romantic character that Israel ever produced, Elijah the Tishbite.

Comb. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* lxxviii, He was a sunburnt, romantic-looking European.

B. *sb.* **1.** A feature, characteristic, idea, etc., belonging to, or suggestive of, romance.

1679 V. Alsop *Melius Inquirendum* II. vi. 324 Some Legendary Fabler, that has stufft a Farce with Romanticks. *a* 1846 A. Rodger *Poems, Lo'e me little* (1897) 12 Quat your romantics, your airs, and your antics, Tak' truth's honest track, and ye'll seldom gae wrang. 1887 Black *Sabina Zembra* 221 There you are with your romantics again.

2. A romantic person; *esp.* an adherent of romanticism in literature; a romanticist.

1865 *Reader* 3 June 619/1 This enthusiasm for enthusiasm ..was natural to the whole race of romantics of that day. 1882 Stevenson in *Longman's Mag.* I. 77 Walter Scott is out and away the king of the romantics. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. Biogr.* II. iv. 142 The same view. made him dislike Carlyle and Froude as romantics, if not charlatans.

Roma·ntical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Having a romantic character or tendency.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 60 This Theology of Epicurus was but Romantical. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 762 He represented the matter as so easy, that this appeared too romantical to the Prince to build upon it. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, Our knowledge physical, metaphysical, .. romantical. 1829 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Sk. Irish Char.* I. (1855) 29 It's mighty fine to be so romantical all for pure love. 1885 Lady Brassey *Trades* 206 The literature .. is written from a statistical, 'romantical', or 'missionarial' point of view. 1891 H. E. Watts *Cervantes* 97 They brought the romantical way of writing into discredit.

Romantica·lity. [f. prec.] Romantic quality; a romantic thing or characteristic.

c 1852 Thackeray *Let.* in *Esmond* (Biogr. ed) p. xxxiii, Take care not to be juggled by romanticalities and sentimentalities. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 391/2 She liked the excitement,—the romanticality of it.

Roma·ntically, *adv.* [f. Romantical *a.*]

1. In a romantic manner; after a romantic fashion.

1687 Burnet *Cont. Reply Varillas* 98 After he had turned this as Romantically as he could, he makes her to dye. 1813 *Examiner* 11 Jan. 17/2 Romantically preferring his good conscience .to..a pension. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 4 Those who reject Revelation are the most romantically credulous on all other matters. 1865 E. C. Clayton *Cruel Fortune* I. 149, I should never have suspected you of being so romantically absurd.

2. In a romantic or picturesque way in respect of situation or scenery.

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 140 Two fortified villages... The smallest was romantically situated upon a rock. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 517 A small cascade, where the water falls 15 or 20 feet, very romantically between two rocks. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 270 The situation altogether is as romantically lovely as can be imagined. 1884 Pennington *Wiclif* iv. 132 A place romantically situated on the bank of the Severn.

Roma·nticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Romantic quality or character.

1770 Baretti *Jrnl. Lond. to Genoa* II 134 This village ..has nothing remarkable but the romanticalness of its situation. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 3/1 A world of subdued romanticalness.

Roma·nticism (-isiz'm). [f. Romantic *a.*]

1. A romantic fancy or idea.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 380 Public opinion heeds little the romanticisms of speculative philosophy.

2. Tendency towards romance or romantic views.

1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 43 The romanticism killed him. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 7, I do not believe that such imaginative exaltation of feeling..would beget..the very romanticism of charity. 1873 Black *Princ. of Thule* (1874) II. iv. 126 Although, doubtless, a girl's romanticism was a pretty thing, it would have to yield to the actual requirements of life.

3. The distinctive qualities or spirit of the romantic school in art, literature, and music.

1844 H. F. Chorley *Music & Manners* III. 36 M. Liszt illustrates in himself the criticism, the pianism, the romanticism of the new schools 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 248 Side by side with the advocates of faith and feeling in the religious province, appeared German Romanticism in the field of art and literature. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 437 Stein belonged to the class of society which naturally furnished recruits to Romanticism.

Roma·nticist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. An adherent of romanticism in literature or art.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 317 The much-disputed provinces of the Classicists and Romanticists. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 248 The Romanticists were the enthusiastic champions of the Ideal against Realism. 1885 Pater *Marius the Epicurean* I. 100 A mere love of novelty .., as with the Euphuism of the Elizabethan age and of the modern French romanticists.

2. In appositive use, passing into *adj.*

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 6 A few years ago some Romanticist littérateurs of Germany woke him up. 1875 Dowden *Shaks.* 227 The German Romanticist critic Franz Horn. 1888 Pater *Ess. Guardian* (1896) 104 Writers as unlike Wordsworth as the French romanticist poets.

Hence **Romantici·stic** *a.*

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 641/1 It was once for all accomplished by the romanticists of the romanticistic period. 1895 *Cent. Mag.* July 418, I had a visit from another romanticistic Englishman.

Romanti·city. Now *rare.* [f. Romantic *a.*] Romantic quality or character; romanticism.

1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* III. 139 Gave an air of romanticity to the scene, which greatly pleased them. 1811 Moore *Mem.* (1853) I. 247 You must not be surprised if such a sweet and picturesque situation should inspire me with more than usual romanticity. 1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* xxx. (1860) 298 There was a moral romanticity in it.

Roma·nticize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render romantic in character.

1818 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 690 A wood..which the old workman..has romanticised with..fifty seats and honeysuckle bowers. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 720 The endless succession of Giaours, Childe Harolds, Laras, Corsairs,.. which have romanticised French taste. 1900 *British Weekly* 10 May 70/4 Modern feeling has greatly romanticised, we do not say raised, the idea of love.

2. *intr.* To indulge in romance.

1868 *Daily News* 21 Dec., A gentleman..may be led on, like Pendennis with Fanny Bolton, to flirt and romanticise beneath him.

Hence **Roma·nticized, Roma·nticising** *ppl. adjs.*

1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. (1864) VI. 246 The free prolix Epopee of the Trouvère, in its romanticised classic form. 1867 *Spectator* 6 Apr. 387 We cannot but marvel exceedingly that the romanticizing critics have not made the discovery for us.

Roma·nticly, *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Romantic *a.* + -LY 2.] In a romantic manner; romantically; †romancingly, falsely.

1681 H. More *Expos. Dan.* App. II. 289 The conceit looks almost as Romantickly or fabulously..as that of the Romanists. 1694 Strype *Cranmer* III. xxxviii. 465 He tells us Romantickly in the same Argument, That many Posts went [etc]. 1749 Bp. Newton *Milton's P. L.* I. 57 *note*, King Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon, whose exploits are romanticly extoll'd by Geoffry of Monmouth. 1775 Burnaby *Trav.* 55 A small cascade, which falls about fifteen or twenty feet, very romantickly, from between two rocks. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 109 [She is] violently and romanticly in love with this young man.

Roma·nticness. *rare.* [-NESS.] Romantic quality or character.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 40 Having heard me often praise the romanticness of the place. ? 1756 H. Walpole *Let. to Bentley* Aug., A whimsical mixture of devotion and romanticness.

Roma·ntico-, used as combining form of Romantic *a.*, as in *romantico-heroic* adj., *-history.*

1825 Carlyle *Schiller* II. (1845) 60 Hence..their subdivisions of 'romantic', and 'heroic', and 'romantico-heroic'. *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 547 His romantico-histories have all the effervescence of his verse.

Roma·ntism. [a. F. *romantisme*, f. *romantique.*] Romanticism; romance-writing.

1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 696 Victor Hugo [was] not so much the most glorious survival of romantism as romantism itself. 1890 F. M. Crawford *With the Immortals* 73, I do not like the frantic side of this modern romantism.

Roma·ntist. *rare.* [f. after prec.; see -IST.] A romanticist; an idealist.

1837 *Macm. Mag.* June 143 Goethe was also a Romantist.

†**Ro·many** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **Romani(e, -ye, Romaine, 5 Romaynge, Romayne.** [ad. OF. *Romanie*, ad. late L. *Rōmānia* (see Du Cange), f. *Rōmānus* Roman *a.*] The Roman Empire.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22319 He sal haue mikel lauerdhede Of romanie, and al þe impire. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 2093 (W.), In al Poile ne Romanye Ne is so mochel tresorie. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 559 Many man for crystes loue was martured in Romanye, Er any crystendome was knowe þere.

†**Ro·many** 2. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **Romynis.** [a. OF. *romine, roumine, rommeine* (Godef.), of obscure origin: Palsgrave (200 and 557) gives it as *rommenis, -ys*, and equates it with *peaux de Lombardie.*] *Romany buge* (also *banes, skins*), some kind of small fur used for lining garments.

1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* I. 227 For Romany buge to lyne the samyne gowne. 1498 Halliburton *Acc. Bk.* 74 Item a bred of Romany bowgh. *Ibid.* 171 Romynis bowgh 1507-8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* IV. 19 For 1 Romany skinnis to the samyn. 1513 *Ibid.* IV. 427 Half ane mantill of Romany banes. 1539 *Ibid.* VII. 27 Item,.. to lyne ane goun.., vj dosane ane skyn les romany buge.

Romany 3 (rǫ·mănı), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Rommany, -anee, Romeny, -ani.** [Gipsy *Ro·mani*, fem. and pl. of *Ro·mano* adj., f. *Rom* gipsy: see Rom.]

1. A gipsy; also *collect.*, the gipsies.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Romany*, a gypsy. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 3 Some account of the Rommany, as I have seen them in other countries. *Ibid.* 12 The peculiar habits of the Rommanees. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/5 The Romanies, or gipsies, are working in the last stage of poverty, and are very poorly fed.

2. The language of the gipsies.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., To patter romany, is to talk the gypsy flash. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 5 Welcomes and blessings were poured forth in floods of musical Rommany. 1871 M. Collins *Marq. & Merch.* I. vii. 221, I understand Romany pretty well.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Gipsy 4 and 5.

1841 Borrow *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 5 One of the principal attractions of a Rommany choir at Moscow. *Ibid.* 21 Their tricks and Rommany arts. 1871 M. Collins *Marq. & Merch.* I. i. 47 The gipsy language—the Romany speech. 1877 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* i, The Spanish remnant of the old Romany tribes.

Romanye, variant of Rumney.

Romanys, obs. form of Romance.

†**Roma·nza.** *Obs.* Also **-ansa.** [ad. It. *romanzo*: see next.] A romance; a romantic fancy.

1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 54 The supposal..smels of a Romansa and inchantment. 1656 — tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxviii. (1674) 105 The Paladins of Spanish Romansa's. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Surrey* III. (1662) 87 Conceiving it rather a Romanza or Fiction than a thing really performed. *Ibid., Yorks.*, It will sound Romanza-like to posterity.

†**Roma·nzo.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **romanso, romanço.** [a. It. *romanzo*: see Romance *sb.*]

a. A romance. b. Romantic style.

1628-9 Digby *Voy. Medit.* Pref. (Camden) p. xxiii, Sweet boys and dear venturous knights, worthy to be put in a new romanso. 1647 Evelyn *Corr.* (1872) III. 5 (Stanf.), For I was expected all ribbon, feather, and romanço.

Roma·nzovite. *Min.* Also **-owite, -ofite.** [Named by N. Nordenskiöld (1820) after Count *Romanzoff.*] A variety of grossularite.

1823 W. Phillips *Min.* (ed. 3) 33 Romanzovite. It is of a brown, brownish black, and black colour; and is described as occurring either compact or in crystalline plates. 1830 H. J. Brooke in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 491/1 Garnet.. *Reddish-brown*, Essonite, Cinnamon-stone, Romanzovite. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*

Romaunce, obs. form of Romance.

Romaunt (romō·nt), *sb.* and *a. arch.* Forms: 6 **roma(u)nte, 6-8 romant, 7 romand, 7, 9 romaunt.** [a. OF. *romant* (later *roman*), an analogical variant of *romanz, romans* Romance.]

1. A romance; a romantic tale or poem.

1530 Palsgr. 486/2 Though I synde it moche used in the Romante of the Rose, it is..nowe lytle used. 1542 *Chaucer's Rom. Rose* 39 It is the Romaunte of the Rose, In whiche all the arte of loue I close. 1593 Drayton *Ecl.* vi. 37 Or else some Romant unto us areede. 1614 Selden *Titles Honor* 44 Take for it, this testimony out of an old Romaunt. 1682 Creech *Lucretius* (1683) 119 Ten thousand such Romants the Vulgar tell. 1765 Percy *Reliques* III. p. vi, As the Songs of Chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were emphatically called Romans or Romants. 1812 Byron (*title*), Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, a Romaunt. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, Then there are the minstrels, with their romaunts and ballads. 1884 Ruskin *Art of England* i. 5 The habit of regarding the external and real World as a Singer of Romaunts would have regarded it.

2. A Romance form of speech; also *attrib.*, Romance, Romanic, in respect of language.

In quots. applied to older French and to Romansh.

1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 41 *Mye* is an olde Romant worde. *Ibid.* 446/1 *Je ruse*,..and in olde Romant *je lobe. Ibid.* 486/2 It [*adherdre*] is an olde Romant worde and nowe lytle used.

1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* ix viii. (1864) V. 396 *note*, But was the Romaunt version understood in Metz? *Ibid.* 405 The Romaunt among the peasants of the Alpine valleys.

Romawnce, obs. form of Romance.

Romayn(e, obs. ff. Roman; varr. Romany 1 *Obs.*

†**Romb,** *v.* (Origin and meaning obscure.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8108 (Petyt MS.), Þe dragons..Wipped wyþ wenges, ouerwarpen & went, kracchid with clawes, rombed [*v. r.* rubbed] & rent.

Romb(e, obs. ff. Rhomb.

Rombel, -ble, obs. ff. Rumble *sb.* and *v.*

Rombelow(e, obs. ff. Rumbelow.

Rombowline. *Naut.* Also r(h)um-. [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 120 *Rombowline*, condemned canvas, rope, &c. 1862 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 2) 24 *Rhumbow-line*, soft rope for nippers, etc. 1864 Webster, *Rombowline*, old, condemned canvas, rope, &c., unfit for use except in chafing-gear. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 The refuse [is worked] into rumbowline for temporary purposes, not demanding strength.

†**Romboyle,** *sb.* and *v. Cant. Obs.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Romboyles*, Watch and Ward. *Ibid., Romboyl'd*, sought after with a Warrant.

Rombustical, Rombustious, obs. forms of Rumbustical, -tious.

†**Ro·mby.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. It. *rombi*, pl. of *rombo* Rhomb.] A lozenge or rhomb.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 67 b, The mouth of the arches were stopped with rombyes of cleare glasse.

Rome (rōum), *sb.* Also 4 **Rom,** 5-6 **Roome, 6 Room.** [a. OF. *Rome*:—L. *Rōma.*

The pron. (rūm), indicated by the old spelling *Roomle* and by the rime with *doom*, etc., was retained by some educated speakers as late as the 19th cent.]

1. The city or state of Rome; the Roman empire. Freq. in personified use.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxvii. § 1 Se Catulus wæs heretoga on Rome. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 191 Ic wille gangan to Rome. *c* 1205 Lay. 5986 Brennes walde Rome fulle fiftene 3ere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22241 All kingrikes þat rome was vnder Fra lauerdhed o rome þam sundre. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3460 Þyse wer gon to Lumbardye To procure Rome more partye. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. xi. 3534 Þe Saxonys .. Agane Rome rasse wiþe mekyl mycht. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* lxv. 166 The historyes of the romayns, and of theym that founded roome. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 b, One of the olde souldyours of Roome. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 82 These that Suruiue, let Rome reward with Loue. 1624 Quarles *Job Militant* x. xxix, Who, that did e're behold the ancient Rome, Would rashly give her Glorie such a doome? 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 80 All Nations now to Rome obedience pay. 1741-2 Gray *Agrippa* 17 The willing homage Of prostrate Rome. 1780 Cowper *Boadicea* 17 Rome.. Tramples on a thousand states. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* v. i, A wife's dishonour unking'd Rome for ever. 1841 Arnold *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1860) 29 Rome.. has been the source of law and government.

b. In proverbs.

(*a*) 1562 Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 168 Roome was not bylt on one day. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 214. 1776 Abigail Adams *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 202 But Rome was not built in a day.

(*b*) 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 50 He do as company dooth; for when a man doth to Rome come, he must do as there is done. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Can-*

dinals I. i. 5 Whilst one is at Rome, one must live as they do there. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* ix, And you at Rome would do as Romans do, According to the proverb. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vii. 267, I always do in Rome as Rome does, eat (if I can) whatever is set before me.

(*c*) 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 194 It is hard to sit in Rome, and strive against the Pope.

c. Applied to Constantinople, the capital of the eastern Roman empire.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 13 Yet haue the Sarasins attempted both Romes: they haue besieged Constantinople, and haue wasted..the sea coasts of Italy.

2. The city of Rome as the original capital of Western Christendom, and the seat of the Pope; hence, the Roman Catholic Church, its influence or institutions, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 263 How falsely freris feyneþ ȝifte of þis tresore to ech pope of Rome *Ibid.* 281 Dispensacion of þe Bischop of Rome. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 12 In þe court of Rome mai no man geyt no grace, but if it be bowt. *Ibid.*, þe kirk of Rome. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiii. 1096 Þe auchtande Bennet tuk þe se Off Rome as pape. 1537 STARKEY *Let.* in *England* p. xlvii, The wych you peraduenture wyl impute to thys defectyon from Rome. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 70 King Iohn hath reconcil'd Himselfe to Rome. 1654 BRAMHALL in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 612 Your selves have preached so much against Rome, and his Holiness, that Rome and her Romanists will be little the better for that Change. 1749 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 47 The majestic lord, That broke the bonds of Rome. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II 548 He argued in defence of some of the peculiar tenets of the Church of Rome. 1840 NEWMAN in *Apol.* iii. (1904) 70/1 Rome, though not deferring to the Fathers, recognizes them. 1892 J. M. STONE *Faithful unto Death* vi. 119 It was also thought that many clergymen hesitated to marry,..in case of a reconciliation with Rome.

transf. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, I. 58 That is the Archbishop...Rather say the Pope. London will be soon his Rome. 1899 *Daily News* 26 June 7/2 An imposing demonstration, in honour of Calvin, has just been held in the City of Geneva, which he raised to the proud position of 'the Rome of Protestantism'.

3. *Comb.* **† a.** Appositive, etc., as *Rome-burgh, city, gate, land, -lede, riche, street, -thede, -ware.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* II. iii. 68 Æfter þæm þe *Romeburg ȝetimbred wæs. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7020 þurrh þe king off Romeburrh. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 12665 ȝow were wel bettere at Rome burgh, þan ieyse baner a-geyn Arthurgh 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 31 Vpon which day, the foundation of *Rome Citie was laid. 1553 WILSON *Rhet.* 48 As farre as hence to *Rome gates. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 715 Cesar Julius, which tho was king of *Rome lond. *c* 1205 LAY. 7187 Swa þat *Romleode comen to þissen þeoden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8305 Fra þatt þatt he bigann to rixlenn I *Rome riche. 13 . *Seuyn Sag* 1687 (W.), Thourgh *Rome stretes. *c* 1205 LAY. 9046 Kinbelin..weorede *Rome-þeode wiþ vncuðe leode. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXVII. § 1 Hit wæs ða swiðe micel siðo mid *Romwarum. *c* 1205 LAY. 7936 Laðliche heo feohten & Rom-ware feollen.

b. Objective, etc., as *Rome-believer, -bred,* etc.

1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 40 Pit [= put] sandals on, Or barefoot scud like Rome-believers. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 147 Such also has been the general practice under Rome-bred law on the continent of Europe. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 68 He has told us, that..a real Papist lay concealed beneath an outwardly professing and Rome-vituperating Anglican.

† Rome, *v. Obs.*—[1] ? To stretch.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 252 *Homme apres dormer se espreche,* Man aftur slepe romuth hym.

Rome, obs. form of ROAM, ROOM, RUM *a.*; see also ROMY *v.* **Romege(r,** obs. ff. RUMMAGE(R. **Romein(e,** obs. ff. ROMAN *sb.* and *a.*[1]

Ro·meine. *Min.* [Named by A. Damour (1841) after the crystallographer *Romé de L'Isle.*] A native antimoniate of calcium occurring in yellow crystals. Also **Romeite.**

1849 CRAIG, *Romeine,* a mineral occurring in small square octohedrons, in groups of minute crystals. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 681 Romeine..is found in the manganese mines of St. Marcel in Piedmont. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Romeine,* or *Romeite.*

Romekin, obs. form of RUMKIN.

Ro·meless, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. ROME *sb.* + -LESS.] Without Rome; destitute of Rome.

1885 FREEMAN *Chief Periods Europ. Hist.* 173 One of the most wonderful features of the age in which we live..is that the world is Romeless.

Romelynge, obs. form of RUMBLING.

Romenay, -ey, variants of RUMNEY.

Romeo ing. *nonce-wd.* [f. the Shaksperean *Romeo.*] Conduct resembling that of Romeo.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 133 This Romeoing is rendered more scenical by a tree.

Ro·me-penny. Now *Hist.* Forms: 1 **Rom**pæni(ȝ, -peniȝ, -penes, 2 -peni; 4-5 **Rome peny** (5 **Roome, Rume**), 9 **Rome-penny** (7 *dial.* **Ream-**). [f. ROME *sb.* 2 + PENNY.] = PETER('S)-PENNY.

a 1000 in Cockayne *The Shrine* 208 Six ælc Rompeniȝ agifen be Petres mæsse dæge. *a* 1000 *Laws Northumbrian Priests* lvii. (Liebermann), We willaþ þæt ælc Rompæni beo ȝelæst be Petres mæssan to ðam bisceop stole. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 113 Sulhælmessan and rompenegas and cyricsceattas. *a* 1193 BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 226 Episcopus Dunelmensis jura ecclesiæ Eboraci, scilicet Le Rom-peni..detinuit. 1377 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 21/1 La charge de le Denier Seint Piere, appelle Rome-peny. *a* 1400 *Chron. J. Brompton* in Twysden *Decem Script.* (1652) 1235 Scilicet de Rumepeny, id est, de denario sancti Petri. *c* 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* xcix. viii, At his death he gaue to Roome eche yere The Roome pence, through Westsex all about. *Ibid.* CIII. vi, Offa [gave] through Mers the Rome peny Vnto the Churche of Rome. 1674 RAY *N.C. Words, Ream-penny*; q. *Rome-penny*...'He reckons up his ream-pennies', that is, tells all his faults. 1889 *Archaeol. Rev.* Aug. 43 It was called Rome-scot, Rome-penny, Hearth-penny.

Romer, obs. form of RUMMER.

† Ro·me-raiker. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **Rome-raker** (**Roume-**), **-rakar, -raikar, Roome raiker.** [f. ROME *sb.* 2 + RAIKER.] = ROME-RUNNER.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 276 Anc Rome-raiker that gane had mony gaittis. *c* 1550 LYNDESAY *Trag. Card.* 377 Off Rome rakaris, nor of rude Ruffianis, Off calsay Paikaris, nor of Publycanis. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* VI. D iv b, Not roumerakers, nor rente rackers nor staynde with vices mo. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 751 Gleyd glaiker roome raiker for releife.

Ro·me-runner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4 **Rome-renner.** [f. ROME *sb.* 2 + RUNNER.] A person, esp. a cleric, who was constantly journeying to Rome to obtain benefices or other advantages.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 111, I schal a-signe..alle Rome Renners .. Bere no seluer ouer see. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 23 Þus þes rome renneris beren þe kyngys gold out of oure lond. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 83 Though so great hil of gold were in Ingelond, and no man outake siche Rome-renneris toke of it. 1577 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1872) I. ii. 79 Masters, you that are sworn, this fellow here, Cuthbert Maine, is, as you see, a Rome-runner.

1895 *Short Hist. Cath. Ch. Eng.* 258 Abuses chiefly caused by so called Rome-runners -priests thronging to Rome and importuning the Holy See for benefices.

Ro·me-scot. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 **Rom**ȝescot, 2, 6-7 **Romscot**, 7-8 **Roomscot**; 1 **Rome scott**, 1- **Rome scot**, 3- **Romescot**, 8- **Romescot** (also 5 **-scote**, 5-6 **-scotte**). [See ROME *sb.* 2 and SCOT *sb.* The OE. word was probably the source of MDa. *Romskud*, MSw. *Romskott, -skuth*, ON. *Rómaskattr.*] = ROME-PENNY.

c 1050 in Liebermann *Gesetze* 474 Romȝescot sy aȝifen on sanctus Petrus mæssedæȝ ær undern æfter middesumera. *c* 1050 *Laws Edw. Confessor* c. 10 (Liebermann), De denario Santi Petri (qui Anglice dicitur Romescot). 1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Þurh þæt he wæs legat of ðone Rome scott. *c* 1130 HENRY OF HUNTINGDON *Hist. Angl.* VI. (Rolls) 188 Rex vero Knut Romam splendide perrexit; et eleemosynam, quæ vocatur 'Romscot',..perenniter assignavit. *c* 1237 ROGER OF WENDOVER *Flores Hist.* (1841) I. 258 Denarium beati Petri,..quod Anglice 'Romescot' appellatur. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 213 He. grauntede to seynt Peter of everiche hous of his kyngdom a peny, þat longe tyme of Englisshe men was i-cleped Rome scot. 1451 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 148 Payd..for Romescot in Fest. Paschae, 11 *ob.* 1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hospital, Canterbury,* Payd for romscot to Cosmas Bleune therche, j d.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Mon.* 157 Of Pardons, Pilgrimages, and Romescot. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* 57 They..might produce..that Romescot, or Peter's penny, was by as good statute law paid to the Pope. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 188 Such a Badge of the Romish Supremacy, that no other Nation ever wore..., viz. Peter-Pence or Rome-Scot. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* II. 206 The confirmation he gave to the payment of the ancient Rome Scot, or Peter's Pence. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 415 Even Peter's pence, the ancient Romescot,..was witheld for a time.

attrib. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 103 The Cardinal is pleased..to collect, that a judgement fell upon this Land, when first it fell off from Rome-scot pay.

¶ (See quot.)

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 663 This was the course which the Romanes used in the conquest of England,..cutting upon everye portion of lande a reasonable rent, which they called Romescott.

So **† Rome-shot.** *Obs.*

c 1100 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 264 Relaxamus etiam eos qui intra villam ipsius procinctus commorantur a collecta denariorum quam *romeschot* appellant. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1095, Man syððan þæt Romȝescot he him sende. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 43 b, Thys Inas..clogged the west Saxons with payment of the Rome shott. 1550 *Ibid.* II. H iv, He also restrained the Rome shot. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 177/1 Through which deuotion of the said kinges first came in the Peterpence or Romschots in this realme. *a* 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Life Alfred* (1709) 23 The same, it seems, was called Rome-shott or Peter Pence.

Romesome, obs. form of ROOMSOME.

Rometh(e, obs. forms of ROOMTH.

Romeward (rōu·mwŭd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. ROME *sb.* + -WARD.]

1. Towards, in the direction of, Rome.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6810 How longe þe Romayns scholde soiourne, & whan þey scholde to Romeward tourne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 200 Every lond, to Romeward which hadde be soubgit tofore. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1262 Seint Ambroses legende seith, how he Ones to Rome-ward took his viage.

1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* I. 26 What was the mighty occasion that Romeward called thee to go?

2. Towards the Roman Catholic Church or Roman Catholicism.

1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. (1904) 135/1 As soon as I turned my face Romeward. 1871 E. HARRISON in *Life & Lett. Jowett* (1897) II. 27 Newman stirred the soul of Oxford and drew all Romeward.

Comb. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. 459 Such a system of Church discipline as Stillingfleet and the Romeward-tending Church of England advocated and enforced.

3. As *adj.* Directed to, tending towards, the Roman Catholic Church.

1852 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 110 That Romeward tendency which, in many minds, is our present especial danger. 1887 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 360/2 His distinct repudiation of Romeward doctrine.

So **Ro·mewards** *adv.*

1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 9 So warriors said, Scarf'd with the cross . : so [said]..The Goth, bound Rome-wards. 1866 T. HARPER *Peace thro' Truth* Ser. I. p. xcvii, Devout and earnest persons, casting a wistful glance Romewards.

Romeyn(e, obs. forms of ROMAN *a.*[1]

Romic (rōu·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ROM-AN *a.* + -IC.] The distinctive epithet of a system of phonetic notation devised by Dr. H. Sweet.

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 102 This system, which I call 'Romic' (because based on the original Roman values of the letters). *Ibid.* 202 Detailed comparison of Glossic and Romic.

† Ro·mified, *ppl. a. Obs.* [See ROME *sb.* 2 and -IFY.] That has gone over to Rome.

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 6 My readines is alwaies prest to answere you, or any Fugitiue Romified Renegado whomsoeuer. 1613 — *Counter-Snarle* 66.

Romi·petal, *a.* [f. ROME *sb.*, after *centripetal.* Cf. med.L. *Romipeta.*] Tending towards Rome.

1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 628 The kind of jurisprudence which is the outcome of this judicial system is likely to be a centripetal, Romipetal kind.

Romish (rōu·miʃ), *a.* Also 6 **Romishe, Rhomish, Romysh(e.** [f. ROME *sb.* + -ISH. Cf. OFris. *Rumisk, -esk*, (M)Du. *Roomsch*, OHG. *Rômisc, Rûmisc* (MHG. *Rœmisch*, G. *Römisch*), MDa. *Romsk*, MSw. *Romsk, Römsk.*]

1. Belonging, pertaining, or adhering to Rome in respect of religion; Roman Catholic.

Chiefly in hostile or opprobrious use.

1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* iv, Examine the Romish bishop by this rule. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 The Emperor chooseth out certen of the Romysh Relygion to make a decree. 1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Priests..made ..according to the Order and Rites of the Romish Church. 1628 PRYNNE *Brief Surv.* Ep, Iesuiticall Treatises, or Romish prayer-bookes, Portuasses, and Mannuals. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscovia* IV Wks. 1851 VIII. 491 Upon promise of the Duke to become Romish. 1785 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III. 225 Our neighbours of the Romish communion. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 642 The charity in which he lived with good men of the Romish Church. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 26 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Here, after 1745,..the priest of Egg used to perform the Romish service. 1850 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 91 An assurance sufficient to convince me that there is no danger of you acting in fact as a Romish confessor in the orders of the English Church. 1862 FURNIVALL *R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* (Roxb. Club) p. xlviii, The Romish second (Mosaic third) Commandment.

† b. *absol.* as *pl.* Roman Catholics. *Obs.*

1605 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* Y 3, In other points they seeme to stand .between the Romish and the Protestants. 1625 PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 75 Against this the Romish contend, labouring to proue [etc.].

† 2. *Romish Catholic,* = ROMAN CATHOLIC. *Obs.*

1606 *Proc. agst. Traitors* 28 In the names and for the behalfe of all the English Romish Catholiques. 1646 T. TEMPLE *Irish Reb.* (1746) 24 The Romish Catholics now privately enjoyed the free exercise of their Religion. 1689 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 468 We doe aduise that..no romish catholick be suffered to keep armes within yout government or citty. 1806 [see HOLY CROSS].

† 3. = ROMAN *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* I. D v b, I, the romishe musicion. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 55 The Romish Tityrus, I heare, Through his Mecœnas left his Oaten reede. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 18 Do this, and I will give thee..My cambricke apron, and my romish gloves. 1658 'OPTATUS DUCTOR' *Quest. of Quest.* 23 S. Peter and S. Paul..caused no part of the bible to be translated into the Romish language. 1797 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxi, A Romish squadron landed at Pompeii.

† 4. *Romish alum*: see ROMAN *a.*[1] 16 a. *Obs.*

1620 *Observ. on Silkwormes* D b, Roach-Allum, called Romish Allum.

† 5. *Romish herbs*: see ROMAN *a.*[1] 14 a. *Romish beans, peas*: see ROMAN *a.*[1] 14 b. *Obs.*

1648 HEXHAM II. s.v. *Roomsch*, Romish Pease, or Pease growing about poles. *Ibid.*, Romish beanes.

Hence **Ro·mishly** *adv.*, **Ro·mishness.**

1658 OSBORN *King Jas.* Wks. (1673) 484 Prayers and Fasts appointed to be used by those Romishly affected throughout this whole Realm. 1682 *Roxb. Ball.* (1884) V. 194 Lest they..be unto Newgate sent, There (Romishly) to keep a Lent. 1864 MRS. OLIPHANT *Perpetual Curate* I. iii. 51, I think he has a bad attack of Romishness coming on. 1886 *Lett. from Donegal* 40 This contempt for what they call 'Romishness'.

Ro·mist. ? *Obs.* [f. ROME *sb.* 2 + -IST.] A Roman Catholic, a Romanist.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. (1602) 222 One selfe-same Religion (such as Spanish Romistes haue). 1606 DEKKER *Double P. P.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 159 Since so strange Commotion..Puffes the Romist vp in Armes. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. x. 177 This..consists in Words and Deeds. Now Romists have a Marvellous Stroak at both. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. Diss. Drama 6 The Emblem of Geometry being apply'd to Presbytery, and the visionary Romists. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. iv. 80 The Church of England's imitation of the Romists. 1821 *Fair Witch of Glastlyn* II. 349 The Dominicans were the ultra Romists.

† b. So *Romist Catholic. Obs.*—[1]

1651 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 96 As much a nose of wax as the Romist Catholics say we make the other.

Ro·mized, *ppl. a. rare*—[1]. [See ROME *sb.* 2 and -IZE.] Siding with Rome.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 52 The Romiz'd faction were zealous in his behalf.

Ro·mmack, *v. dial.* In 8 **romack, 9 rommak, -mock.** [Of obscure origin: the variant *rammack* has a wide range, and *rummack* is current in north-western dialects.]

1. *trans.* To rummage or fish *up.*

1770 *Boston Rec.* (1887) XVIII. 30 Were it possible to romack up any absurd obsolete notion, which might have seemed calculated to propagate slavish doctrines.

2. *intr.* To romp or gambol boisterously or rudely. Hence **Ro·mmacking** *ppl. a.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *a* 1837 CLARE in Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* (1854) s.v., She's a rommaking, slommaking thing. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*

Romme, obs. f. ROOM. **Rommidge,** obs. var. RUMMAGE *v.* **Rommy,** obs. var. ROOMY *adv.* **Romnay, -ney,** variants of RUMNEY.

† **Romongour.** *Obs.*—[1] [App. a comb. of *-monger*, but the first element is obscure. The French original has *maskignons.*] A (horse-) coper, corser, or dealer.

1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Þe zixte is: [to] hede þe zobnesse of þe þinge þet me wyle zelle, ase dob þe romongours of hors.

Romour, obs. form of RUMOUR.

Romp (rɒmp), *sb.* [Perh. a later form of RAMP *sb.*[1] with slight modification of sense.]

1. One who romps; *esp.* a play-loving, lively, merry girl (or woman).

1706 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, One that knows how to deal with such romps as you are. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. i, Your Romps that have no regard to the common Rules of Civility. 1783 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (Oxf. ed.) II. 512 She was a better romp than any I ever saw in nature. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xv, The Matrons and Seniors of the Stage frisking and dashing through the parts of Romps and Rakes. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 171 Such a girl.. you might call a romp; but not a hoyden, observe; no horse-play. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I xi. 257 Another variety of the fat school-girl is there in the romp.

2. A piece of lively, boisterous play; a merry frolic. Freq. in *pl.*

1734 FIELDING *Universal Gallant* III, What, are you at romps, good people? 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. iv. 248 A game of romps was never so well dignified before. 1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Dec, My little rogue soon engaged him in a romp. 1847 TICKNOR *Life, Lett. & Jrnls.* II. xi. 229 The most thorough game of romps I have come across for many a day. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x, I have been having a romp with my godson.

Comb. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 528 Romp-loving Miss Is haul'd about, in gallantry robust.

Romp (rɒmp), *v.* [Perh. a modification of RAMP *v.*[1] Cf. ROMP *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To play, sport, or frolic in a very lively, merry, or boisterous manner.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 P 2 This careless Jade was eternally romping with the Footman. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 143 How will you..prevent your sons from consorting with the blackguard, or your daughters from romping among the grooms? 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 83 Gentlemen..romped with the girls of the house. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 143 The young people will have been romping about the parlours. 1881 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii, They had romped together as children.

transf. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* ix, The big mare.., after romping about the road for a minute or two, tore away up a steep hill.

2. Chiefly *racing slang*: **a.** To move, cover the ground, easily and rapidly.

1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* 120 To use the language of the turf, she romped clean away from them. 1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry* 70 In what was rough water to our little ship we romped along.

b. To get *in* (or *home*), to win a race or prize with the greatest ease.

1888 'THORMANBY' *Men of the Turf* 16 Eclipse..simply romped in, the easiest of winners. 1891 *Sporting Life* 20 Mar. (Farmer), I recall his recent half-mile at Oxford, when he romped home in the easiest possible manner.

3. *trans.* To drive or convey in a romping fashion.

1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 78 Baloo..would shamble alongside a wavering line and half frighten, half romp it clumsily back to the proper road. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 7/3 They were being romped back to Hanopoulo as fast as mules could take them.

Rompe, obs. form of RUMP.

† **Rompee.** *Her. Obs.* Also 7 **rompe.** [Alteration of F. *rompu* (pa. pple. of *rompre*), on the analogy of other heraldic terms in *-ee.*] Broken.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. v. 133 He beareth, Sable, a chequeron Rompee, betweene three Mullets, Or, by the Name of Sault. *Ibid*, This chequeron in Blazon is called Rompe or rather Rompu. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rompee*, or *Rompu*, in Heraldry, is applied to Arms, or other Ordinaries, that are represented broken; and to Chevrons whose upper Points are cut. [1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 82 In this example..the Pales..are *rompu*, or broken by a Bend.]

Romper (rɒ·mpəɹ). [f. ROMP *v.* + -ER.] One who romps.

1842 A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 206 Boarding-school rompers, academic praters. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 104 To look wistfully at the sitters when romping and at the rompers when sitting.

† **Ro·mpering.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning obscure.)

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* V, I scorne sleepe. ..I scorne meate, I come for rompering, I come to waite upon my charge discreetely.

Ro·mping, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROMP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb; boisterous play.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 P 6 His Pleasantry consists in Romping. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* 56, I have torn my Petticoat with your odious Romping. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 27 She loved romping. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 135 The period that ushers in the carnival with rompings in the streets.

Ro·mping, *ppl. a.* [f. ROMP *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. Of persons: That romps; engaged in, or given to, romping.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 187 P 3 The Air she gave herself was that of a Romping Girl. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinb.* Poet. Wks. (1871) 53 There, romping miss the rounded slate may drop, And kick it out with persevering hop. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xlvii. (1878) 260 Simply a romping girl, hardly more than a year or two beyond her teens.

fig. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 253 Thine eyes are like two romping stars. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* vi, And so five tearing, romping years went by.

2. Of actions, etc.: Having the character of a romp or romps.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Fr. Governess* Wks. 1832 III. 180 Miss Fanshawe, in a romping manner, pulled the paper out of her hands. 1835 *Politeness & Gd.-breeding* 48 Avoid all romping tricks. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mademoiselle Ixe* iv, [She] listened respectfully to a denunciation of lawn tennis as a romping and unfeminine pastime.

Hence **Ro·mpingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1864).

Ro·mpish, *a.* [f. ROMP *sb.* + -ISH.] Inclined to romp; frolicsome.

1712 [implied in ROMPISHNESS]. 1775 ASH, *Rompish*, inclined to rough play. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Ramp*, A creature is ramp that is rompish inclined. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 195/1 A rompish young personage.

Hence **Ro·mpishly** *adv.*; **Ro·mpishness.**

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 187 P 3 She would..run into some other unaccountable Rompishness. 1847 WEBSTER, *Rompishly.* 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 220 Calculated to develope playful rompishness into boldness.

Rompney, variant of RUMNEY.

Ro·mpster. *rare*—[1]. = ROMPER.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 3/1 Unfamiliar to the Yuletide rompsters of England.

Rompt, obs. form of RUMP. **Rompth,** obs. var. ROOMTH. **Rompu, *Her.*:** see ROMPEE. **Rompus,** obs. f. RUMPUS.

Rompy (rɒ·mpi), *a.* [f. ROMP *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by romps or romping; full of frolic.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 134 Well, perhaps it is a little rompy. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Brace of Boys* 282 Everybody was permitted to be young again, and romp with the rompiest. 1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* II. VI. i. 91 Bessie is..plump, rompy, bursting with health.

† **Romsen,** obs. variant of RAMSON.

1647 HEXHAM *Eng.-Dutch Dict.* (Herbs), Romsens, *Knop loock, ofte wilde Loock.*

Romth(y, variants of ROOMTH(Y.

Romule·ian, *a.* = next (sense 2).

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 309/1 In the Romuleian legend. *Ibid.*, The Romuleian myth.

Romulian (rɒmiū·liăn), *a. rare.* Also 7 **-ean.** [ad. L. *Rōmuleus*, or f. *Rōmulus* the founder of Rome + -IAN.]

† **1.** Roman Catholic. *Obs.*—[1]

1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 3 What heresie is there in all times which that Romulean wolfe and her bawling clients are not wont to cast vpon vs?

2. Derived from, connected with, Romulus.

1842–3 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 604 Six ancient Romulian years of 304 days each. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 676/1 Exposure or killing of a child by its father contrary to the Romulian rules.

† **Ro·mulist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *Rōmul-us* + -IST.]

1. A descendant of Romulus; a Roman.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. ii. 57 Why from Molossus and false Hanibal Haue yee reseru'd the noble Romulists?

2. A Roman Catholic.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* II. xvii, That sowre milke wherewith the shee-wolfe of the Seven Hills feeds the faction of her Romulists and Rhemists.

† **Ro·my,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **rumy-, rumi-, romi-,** 4–5 **romy,** 5 **romee, rome.** [Of obscure origin. The synonymous Sc. form RUMMIS(H) may indicate an OF. **rumir*, **romir*, with lengthened stem **rumiss-*.] *intr.* To roar, to cry.

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* ciii. 22 Lyoun whelpes romiand þat þai reue swa. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxi. 12 Hij maden her sautes vp me as a lyon rauissand and rumiand. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1543 He..romyes as a rad ryth[er] þat rorez for drede. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1124 Thane he romyed and rared, and ruydly he strykez. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 300 þis lyon wakend & myssyd his felow, & soght here & þer romyand & couthe not fynde hit. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iv. 165 He rored and romed soo hydously that it were merueill to here. [Copying the allit. *Morte Arth.* 784.]

Hence † **Ro·mying** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4774 Bot what þat romiyng sal signify, Na man may whit, bot God almyghty. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 301 With a grete romying he ran opon þaim.

† **Ron**[1], *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The word being app. southern, it is uncertain whether the original form is *ron* or *rɒn*:—**ran*: the latter would have a parallel in Ir. *rann* verse, poem, but any real connexion between the two is very doubtful. In *Cursor M.* 219 the form *ron* prob. stands for *roun*, *rūn*, but *riot ron* (riming with *don* done) in line 26938 may belong here.]

A short poem or song, *esp.* a love-song.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 108 Nalde ha nane ronnes ne nane luue runes leornin ne lustnen. *c* 1275 *Lune Ken* 2 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 A mayde Cristes me bit yorne, þat ich hire wurche a luue ron [*rimes* -mon, con]. 1327 in *Rel. Antiquæ* I. 119 Herkne to my ron As ich ou telle con. *c* 1370 *Clene Maydenhod* (Vernon MS.) 2 Of a trewe loue clene and derne Ichaue I-write þe A Ron [*rimes* -mon, con, vppon].

† **Ron**[2], *Obs.*—[1] [var. of Ro *sb.* The -*n* is prob. not due merely to the rime-word *don*: cf. RONE *v.* and *mistrun* for MISTROW *sb.*] Rest.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24163 O[n] quam sal i nu cri and call, I redles vte o ron [*v.r.* ro]?

† **Ron**[3], *Sc. Obs. rare.* Some kind of fish.

1525 in *Excerpta Lib. Dom. Jas. V* (Bann. Cl.) 7, ij ronis, lxxxiiij merlingis. *Ibid.* 8, j ron.

Ron, obs. form of RONE *sb.*[1], ROUN, RUN.

Ronagate, obs. form of RUNAGATE.

‖ **Roncador** (rɒŋkădōəɹ). *U.S.* [Sp., agent-noun f. *roncar* to snore, snort.] One or other of several sciænoid fishes of the Pacific coast of North America (see quots.).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 572 *Sciæna stearnsi*,..Roncador. *Sciæna saturna*,..Red Roncador. 1884 RATHBUN *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* III. 379 *Corvina Saturna.* This fish is known where found as the 'Red Roncador'; less commonly as the 'Black Roncador' or 'Croaker'. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 135 *Umbrina roncador*, generally known as the 'Yellow-tailed' or 'Yellow-finned Roncador'.

Ronceval, variant of ROUNCIVAL.

Ronchal, variant of RHONCHAL.

Rond (rɒnd), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* [var. of RAND *sb.*]

† **1.** = RAND *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* X. 148 When he ys rysen [he] romeþ out, and ryght wel aspieþ Whar he may rapest haue a repast oþer a ronde of bacon. 1466 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb) 435 In ij. rondes of beffe, vj.d. 1572 J. JONES *Buckstones Bathes Benefyte* 9 b, Some in forme of Cakes, as at weddings; some Rondes of Hogs, as at vpsittings. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1869) App. 46 For a sirloin, a rumpe, a buttocke, 2 necks, and a rond of beef.

2. In East Anglia, a marshy, reed-covered strip of land lying between the natural river-bank and the artificial embankment. Cf. RAND *sb.* 1.

1865 [see REED *sb.*[1] 14]. 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* I. 8 In most parts of our country the rivers have their sloping shores and ronds. 1887 RYE *Norfolk Broads* 94 You will be run on to the rond so firmly.., that you will be unable to get off till the tide rises.

attrib. 1882 C. DAVIES *Norf. Broads & Rivers* XV. (1884) 110 The rond islands go floating up and down until they find a haven in some dyke or bay.

† **Rond,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A (dry) stick or rod.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Þe grene bowes beoð al uordruwede, & forwurðen to druie hwite rondes. *Ibid.* 150 Hwonne þe rinde is aweie,..adruied þe bowes, & iwurðet hwite rondes, to none þinge betere þen to fures fode.

† **Rond,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. OE. *rɒnd* ROND *sb.*, RAND *sb.*] *trans.* To cut or tear into strips. (Also with *to-*.)

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Wið sweord scharpe ant wið eawles of irne hire leofliche lich rondin ant rendin. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1974 Her..wes þis meiden iset, for to al torenden & reowðfulliche torondin.

Rond, obs. form of ROUND.

‖ **Rondache** (rɒndæ·ʃ, ‖ roňdaʃ). Also 7 ro(u)ndass. [F. *rondache*, † *rondace* (hence Du. *rondas*), f. *rond* ROUND *a.*]

1. A small circular shield or buckler.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxvi. 487 For defensive armes they had little rondaches or targets. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-combat* 43 The Targets or Roundasses which some of these Gens-gallants did beare. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* II. i, Haunting her Street by Night, with Guittars, Dark-Lanthorns, and Rondaches. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 351 This shield..being a round *rondache*, or highland target. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 6/2 A circular rondache of bright steel.

† **2.** *transf.* A foot-soldier. *Obs.*

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 38 We..tooke in some Workes from the Enemies, and brought into the towne 2 Rondasses. 1646 HOWELL *Lewis XIII*, 122 He offer'd with his rondaches, and by an assault Seaward, to carry the Town.

‖ **Ronde** (rɒnd). *Typog.* [a. F. *ronde*, fem. of *rond* ROUND *a.*] A form of type imitating hand-writing. Also *attrib.*

1838 TIMPERLEY *Printers' Man.* 63 Ronde Type, in imitation of secretary, has been very lately introduced to the notice of the profession. 1846 *Wood & Sharwoods' Spec. Bk. Type*, Great Primer Ronde. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Ronde*, a fancy character of type somewhat similar to a script.

Ronde, obs. form of ROUND.

Rondeal, obs. form of RONDEL.

‖ **Rondeau** (rɒ·ndo, ‖ roňdo). Also 6 **rund-,** 8 **roundeau.** [F., later form of *rondel*: see next.]

1. A short poem, consisting of ten, or in stricter sense of thirteen, lines, having only two rimes throughout and with the opening words used twice as a refrain. (See also ROUNDO.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 71 A boke..conteyninge all the songes, baladdes, rundeaux, and vyrelayes, which the gentyll duke had made in his tyme.

1691 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* IV. [*heading*], A rondeau. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusements* 132 Their most diversified Conversations are a sort of Roundeaus that end either in Artificial Slanders, or gross Flattery. 1710 POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 87 This sort of writing call'd the *Rondeau* is what I never knew practis'd in our nation. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 13 They dealt much in the rondeau, a very

popular species of metre long afterwards. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* III. vi. 46 She..used to sit up half the night writing ballads and rondeaux. 1889 A. Lang *Lett. on Lit.* ii. (ed. 2) 25 In his first volume Mr. Bridges offered a few rondeaux and triolets.

b. *transf.* A refrain.

1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1831) II. xxv. 178 This is the rondeau of your argument.

2. *Mus* (See quot. 1841 and Rondo 1.)

1773 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 186 Hetty.. began a rondeau in the overture to Sacchini's new opera. 1786 *Gentl Mag.* LVI. I. 430 Rondeau. Sung by Mr. Weichsell and set by Mrs. Hook. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 142/1 *Rondeau* (Fr.) or *Rondo* (It.), a kind of air consisting of two or more strains, in which, after finishing the second strain, the first is repeated, and again after the third, etc., always returning to and concluding with the first.

Rondel (rɒ·ndĕl). Also 4 **rondeal**, 5 **-delle**, 6–7 **rondell**. [a. older F. *rondel* masc. (later *rondeau*: see prec.), or *rondelle* fem., f. *rond* Round *a.* Cf. Roundel and Rundle.]

1. A circle; a circular object. Now *arch.* † Also *spec.* a round shield; the midriff.

The precise sense in quot. 1630 is not clear.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 452 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 A luyte rondel ase a sikel Men seoth þar-on liȝt. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e viij, In the mydref that callid is the rondell also. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 188/2 The ayre striken wt the breth of the spiker, & equally rolling forth in rondels to the eares of the hearers. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Mak reddy 3our.. halbardis, rondellis, tua handit sourdis and tairgis. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* 113 Hast thou not thus wrapt a rondell [L. *orbem*] of dyvine sincerities? 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 654 They give a jirke, as if a twig bended into a rondle were sodainly let go. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. vi, Chalk, and renew the rondels, I am now Resolved to stay. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xvii. 26 As some mule [leaves] in a glutinous sludge her rondel of iron.

† **b.** *Fortif.* A round tower. *Obs.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2159/1 The Duke of Lorrain's Attack embraces three Rondels or Towers. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 2 The maine castle is .fortified with six very large towers or rondells 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rondel*, in Fortification, is a round Tower sometimes erected at the Foot of the Bastions. [Hence in later Dicts.]

† **c.** A round or rung of a ladder. *Obs.*

1723 *Bailon* No. 6 And make their Vices the only Rondels whereby they mount the Ladder of tow'ring Preferment.

2. A rondeau, or a special form of this.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 133 He can carolles make, Rondeal, balade and virelai. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 1, Y made for her loue songges, balades, rondelles, virallayes, and diuerse nwe thinges. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxviii. 492 They haue likewise put our compositions of musicke into their language, as Octaves, Songs, and Rondells. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Roundelay*, Some writers speak of the Roundelay, or Rondel, as a kind of air appropriated to dancing. 1887 Gleeson White *Ball. & Rondeau* Introd. p. lviii, In its origin the rondel was a lyric of two verses...With Charles d'Orléans the rondel took the distinct shape..of fourteen lines on two rhymes. *Ibid.*, Nor are these rondel-triolets exceptions; they are quite common till the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Rondelai: see Roundelay.

† **Ro·ndelet.** *Obs. rare.* Also **rondlette.** [a. F. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel* Rondel 2.] A short rondeau. (Cf. Roundlet.)

1575 Gascoigne *Notes Instruction* Wks. U j b, Then haue you also a rondlette, the which doth alwayes end with one self same foote or repeticion, and was thereof (in my iudgement) called a rondelet.

Rondelet, obs. variant of Runlet 1.

‖ **Rondeletia** (rɒndĕlī·ʃiă). Also **-olecia.** [mod.L., after the French naturalist *Rondelet* (1507–66).]

1. A tropical American genus of *Cinchonaceæ*; a plant or shrub of this genus.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. s.v. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s.v., The species chiefly cultivated is..American rondeletia, with a woody stalk ten or twelve feet high;..flowers sessile, white. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 242/2 Rondeletias..may now be struck from cuttings made of the young shoots.

2. A perfume resembling that which is characteristic of this genus of plants.

1840 Hook *Fitsherbert* I. vii. 77 His yellow silk pocket-handkerchief scented .. with a vile mixture of musk and bergamot, yclept rondolecia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 989/1 The perfume sold as Rondeletia takes its name from this plant, but is not prepared from any part of it.

Rondell, obs. form of Rondel, Rundle.

‖ **Rondelle** (rɒndĕ·l). [F., f. *rond* Round *a.* Cf. Rondel.] A round; a circular piece.

In quot. 1839 the process described is a French one.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 328 The thick cake of congealed metal (*rondelle*) is lifted off with tongs. *Ibid.*, These *rondelles* are immediately immersed in cold water. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 288 A rondelle of firwood is fixed normally to the tube by its centre.

Rondelle, obs. form of Rondel.

Ro·ndelled, *a. rare* −1. [f. Rondel 1 b.] Furnished with small towers.

1858 H. Mayhew *Upper Rhine* (1860) 342 A belvidere built .at the cost of Herr Hofrath von Seyfried, whose rondelled residence is seen close by.

Rondle, variant of Rondelle.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1970/1 *Rondle* (Metal-working), ..the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in cooling, and which is removed..as it congeals.

Rondlet, obs. f. Runlet. **Rondlette**, var. Rondelet *Obs.* **Rondnesse**, obs. f. Roundness.

‖ **Rondo** (rɒ·ndo). [It. *rondo*, a. F. *rondeau*.]

1. *Mus.* 'A piece of music having one principal subject, to which a return is always made after the introduction of other matter (Grove).

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 227 A cantabile movement.., the subject of which is highly graceful; and is succeeded by a very pleasing rondo. 1811 Busby *Dict. Music* (ed. 3) s v., The Rondo..takes its name from the circumstance of the melody going round, after both the second and third strain, to the first strain, with which it finally closes. In the vocal Rondo considerable discernment is requisite in the choice of proper words. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 610 The King..thus cuts the Gordian knot, and brings down the curtain upon a rapturous rondo from the *prima donna*. 1887 H. C. Banister *Mus. Anal.* ix. 218 When..there is more than one Episode, and therefore at least two returns to the Subject, the Episodical Movement is termed a Rondo.

attrib. 1874 Ouseley *Mus. Form* 46 A tabular view of the Rondo Form..will sufficiently explain its structure. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 753/2 The white distrusts the Indian,. the Greaser hates the white; there is a perfect rondo movement of dislike and antagonism.

2. A game of chance played with balls on a table. In quot. *attrib.*

1859 J. W. Palmer *New & Old* 229 (Cent.), With card and dice, roulette wheels and rondo balls, he fooled himself to the top of his bent.

Rondure (rɒ·ndiŭr). [ad. F. *rondeur*.] A circle or round object; roundness. Cf. Roundure.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxi, All things rare, That heauens ayre in this huge rondure hems.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 27 The rondure brave, the lilied loveliness. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 213 Cherubs clustered in the rondure of rose-windows.

Rone (rōun), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* Also 5–6 (9) **ron**, 6 *pl.* **ronnis**, **-ys**, 9 **roan.** [A northern word and prob. of Scand. origin, being phonetically equivalent to mod.Norw. dial. *rune*, var. of *runne*, *runn*, ON. *runnr* (mod.Icel. *runnur* and *runni*), in the same sense. The form *ranez* in the alliterative *Morte Arth.* 923 is no doubt an error.] A brake or thicket; thick bush or undergrowth. Also *attrib.*, as *rone-root.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1466 He rechated, & rode þur3 roncz ful þyk. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 72 Þe rose ragged on rys, richest on Rone. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 357 The rone wes thik that Wallace slepyt in. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 69 Smal byrdis, flokand throw thik ronnis thrang. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 359 With mos and mure and mony wodis wyld, And ron and roche. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 288 The Weird Sisters..Saw reavens rugand at that ratton be a ron ruit.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 145 The foot-path..conducting us through a roan of stunted oak and hazel. 1824 Maccaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s v. *Rossens*, The hounds could not uncover him, so the ron was set in flames about his lugs. 1846 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Rone*, properly a thick plantation of bushes; but in the North usually applied to a thick cover of whins, which is called 'a rone of whins'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 83 'Hazely roans,' hazel brakes. 'Brackeny roans,' fern brakes.

† **Rone,** *sb.*2 Also 5 **roone.** Perh. early forms of *roan* Rowan (the berry).

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 612, Y schalle geve the a nobylle stede, Also redd as ony roone [*rimes* stone, slon, upon]. 15.. in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 192 My rubie cheiks, wes reid as rone, Ar leyn. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xli. 12 Quhair lilies lyk lou is, Als rid as the rone [*rime* gone].

Rone, *sb.*3 *Sc. rare.* Also 7 **ronn.** [Of obscure origin.] A strip or patch of ice formed on the surface of the ground. Hence **Ro·ny** *a.* (see quot. 1639).

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1050 3e ar the lamps that sould schaw them the licht To leid them on this sliddrie rone of yce. 1639 Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls Sutherl.* (1813) 208 This wes called the Ronie rode, becaus it hapned in the wunter season, when as the ground wes full of ronns, or sheckles of yce. 1851 W. Anderson *Rhymes*, etc. (1867) 12 He slippit his foot on a rone i' the brae.

Rone (rōun), *sb.*4 *Sc.* Also **ronn, rhone, roan.** [Of obscure origin.] A pipe or gutter leading down from, or fixed under, the eaves of a roof to carry off the rain-water.

a. 1808 Jamieson, *Rone*, the spout affixed to the side of a house, for carrying down the rain-water from the roof. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxvii, There being then no ronns to the houses,..the rain came gushing in a spout. 1859 M. Findlater *Betty Musgrave* 111 The drip from a broken rone falling into the hollowed doorstone. 1876 W. P. Buchan *Plumbing* i. 3 Simple half-circle iron rhones—*i.e.*, half-round eaves gutters made of cast iron.

β. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xxxiii, Getting..the window cheeks painted, with roans put up. 1831 J. Wilson *Noctes Amb.* Wks. 1856 III. 152 You couldna hae been watter had you stood..under a roan. Say spout, James, roan is vulgar —it is Scotch. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 175 Climbing up a convenient roan or water pipe.

† **Rone,** *v. Obs. rare.* [var. of Ro *v.*, the *n* of the inf. being taken as part of the stem. Cf. *mistrun* for Mistrow *v.*, and see Ron 2.] *trans.* To recreate; to comfort or console.

In the *E. E. Psalter* rendering L. *consolari.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3351 Ysaac him yode to rone [*v. r.* ro], Thoght on thing he had to done. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvi. 3, [I] Forsoke mi saule roned to be. *Ibid.* cxvii. 76 Be þi merci þat ite rone me.

Hence † **Ro·ning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxii. 5 Mikel ronynge þai me do. *Ibid.* xciii. 19 Þine roninges fained mi saule in querte.

Rone, obs. f. Roan; obs. pa. t. Rain *v.* **Rong,** obs. f. Rank *a.*, Rung *sb.*; obs. pa. t. Reign *v.*, Ring *v.* **Ronge,** variant of Rounge *v. Obs.* **Rongue,** obs. f. Rung *sb.* **Ronk(e,** obs. ff. Rank *a.* **Ronk-,** var. Rank *v.*1 *Obs.* **Ronlet,** obs. f. Runlet. **Ronne,** obs. f. Run *v.* (and *pa. pple.*) **Ronneagate,** obs. f. Runagate.

† **Ronnelles,** obs. var. Rendles, rennet.

1530 Palsgr. 177 *Maisgue*, the ronnelles suche as chese is made with.

Ronnen, obs. pa. pple. of Run *v.* **Ronner,** obs. f. Runner. **Ronnet,** Sc. var. Runnet *sb.*1 **Ronning,** obs. f. Running. **Ronnogate,** obs. f. Runagate. **Ronnon, -yn,** obs. inf. Run *v.* **Ronnyng,** obs. f. Running. **Ronnysh,** var. of Runish *a.*2

Ronquil (rɒ·ŋkil). *U.S.* [ad. Sp. *ronquillo* slightly hoarse, f. *ronco* hoarse.] One or other of a group of fishes found in the North Pacific.

1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 619 *Icosteidæ* (The Ronquils). *Ibid.* 623 *B[athymaster] signatus*,. Ronquil.

Ronsake, obs. form of Ransack *v.*

Ronsa·rdian. *rare* −1. [f. Pierre de *Ronsard* (1524–1585), the French poet.] = next.

1697 Dryden *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 206 To this the Ronsardians reply,. what remained for him, but, without delay, to pursue his first adventure?

Ro·nsardist. [See prec. and -ist.] A follower of Ronsard; a poet who writes in the style of Ronsard.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 651/1 He wrote sonnets and odes as became a Ronsardist. 1894 Gosse *Jacobean Poets* 9 Barnaby Barnes, that isolated Ronsardist among our London poets, published no lyrics after 1595.

So **Ro·nsardizing** *ppl. a.*

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 651/1 Desportes..and Bertaut . continue the Ronsardizing tradition.

Ronsee, -si, varr. Rouncy *Obs.* **Ronsoune,** obs. f. Ransom. **Ront(e,** obs. ff. Runt.

Röntgen (rö·ntgʏĕn), the name of a German scientist (Prof. Conrad W. Röntgen), used attrib. in *Röntgen rays* (see Ray *sb.*1 1 and quots.), *photograph.*

1896 Thomson in *Proc. Royal Soc* LIX. 274 The Röntgen rays, when they fall upon electrified bodies, rapidly discharge the electrification. 1896 — in *Nature* 27 Feb. 391 The methods of producing Rontgen photographs. 1896 *M'Clure's Mag.* Apr 405 The Röntgen rays are certain invisible rays resembling, in many respects, rays of light, which are set free when a high pressure electric current is discharged through a vacuum tube.

Hence **Rö·ntgenism**; **Rö·ntgenize** *v.*

1899 *Proc. Royal Soc* LXV. 120 The analogy between the conductivity of salt vapours and that of Rontgenised gases. 1900 *Dunglison's Med. Dict.* App., *Roentgenism*, morbid condition induced by X-rays.

Rony *a.*: see Rone *sb.*3 **Ronyon:** see Runnion. **Ronyous,** variant of Roinous *a. Obs.*

† **Roo,** *sb. Obs.*−1 [ad. OF. *roe* (mod.F. *roue*).—L. *rota.* Cf. Row *sb.*3] A wheel.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3374, I salle redily rolle þe roo at þe gayneste. [Cf. 3388 Abowte scho whirles the whele.]

Roo, var. Ro, rest; obs. f. Roe, Row.

Roo (rū), *v. Orkn.* and *Shetl. dial.* Forms: 7–8 **row**, 8–9 **rue**, 9– **roo.** [Of Scand. origin, corresponding to Norw. dial. *rua*, Icel. *rýja* (pa. t. *rúði*, pa. pple. *rúinn*).] *trans.* To strip (sheep) of wool by hand; to pluck (wool) in this manner.

1612 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1615 *Acts Lawting Sheriff Orkney* (Maitland Cl.) 175 It is statut and ordanit that it sall nocht be lesum to no maner of persone nor persones to rowing [*sic*] ony scheip unto the tyme they be lawfullie warnit. 1629 *Ibid.* 205 That nane tak .. nor row sheip on Sonday. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 8 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotl.* XXVI. (1892) 198 That none mark lambs or row sheep..but at the sight of sufficient witnesses. 1809 A. Edmonston *Zetland* II. 211 About the middle of May, when the fleece begins to loosen spontaneously, it is pulled off with the hand; this operation is called *rooing* the sheep. 1856 Eliza Edmondstone *Sk. & Tales Shetland* xiv. 175 The wool is never shorn, but *rooed*, that is, pulled with the fingers from the creature's back, lock by lock.

Hence **Roo·ing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1612 *Acts Lawting Sheriff Orkney* (Maitland Cl.) 160 Act for Thift, Rowing and pulling of Scheip. 1807 J. Hall in *Bulwark* (1905) June 140/2 Nor does this operation, here called 'rooing', seem to give the animal the smallest pain, if performed at the proper season. 1822 Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 439 At the same time the general *rueing* begins. 1883 R. M Fergusson *Rambles* xvi. 104 It is the rooing day, when sheep are shorn.

Roob, obs. form of Robe.

Rood (rūd), *sb.* Forms: **a.** 1–6 **rod**, 3–6 **rode** (6 **roide**, **rodde**), 4–7 **roode**, 5 **roed**, **rowd**, 6 **roud**, 6– **rood.** *β. Sc.* 5 **rwd**, 5–6 **rud**, 5 **rude**, 6– **ruid** (9 **reed**). [OE. *rōd* fem. (obl. cases *rōde*, pl. *rōda*), corresponding in sense 1 to OFris. *rōde*, OS. *ruoda*, OIcel. *rōðr* (also *rōði* masc.); the latter is prob. from OE. In the sense of twig or Rod (also measuring-rod, measure of land), the cognate forms appear as Fris. *roede* (*roe*), MDu. *ro(o)de*, *roede*, *ruede* (Du. *roede*), OS. *ruoda* (MLG. *rôde*, *rôdhe*, LG. *rôde*, *rôe*), OHG. *rouda*, *ruada*, *ruota* (MHG. *ruote*, *rûte*, G. *ruthe*, *rute*). In OE. the original application of this sense

appears only in the compound *seglród* sail-yard, which corresponds to OHG. *segalrôda.*]

I. †1. A cross, as an instrument of execution; = CROSS *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 30 Nov., On Patria þære ceastre he wæs ahangen on rode. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 191 Forþon þe he me of eorþan to heofenum laþaþ, þy sceal min rod onwended beon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 19 Æfter þam hæt Pharao þe ahon on rode [= 22 on gealgan]. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, Þe Iudeus of Noruuic bohton an cristen cild.., &..him on rode hengen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Seint Andreu muhte iðolien þet te herde rode her him touward heouene. *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 75 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 3 Huy founden roden þreo :..Þe rode þat god was on ido, and þat þe tweie þeoues weren on an-honge. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 96 Þa3 I be nummen in Niniue & naked dispoyled, On rode rwly to-rent.

2. The cross upon which Christ suffered; the cross as the symbol of the Christian faith. Now only *arch.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Mar., Seo Cristes rod on þære he wæs ahongen. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 25 ðestodun ..æt ðære rode hælendes moder..& suoester. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* vi. 74 Mid haliz-dome of þæs hælendes rode. *c* 1205 LAY. 11165 Þa rode, þe Crist ure lauerd alisden on þes middelærd. *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 24 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 1 He seide me..to burie þe rode op-on Caluarie hulle. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1669 Bi þat blisful barn þat bouȝt us on þe rode. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 427 Þe foure irene nayles þat Crist was i nayled with to þe rode. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 3 You for to saue He starf upon the roode. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* 12 Whan she sawe her sone on the rode, The swerde of sorowe gave that lady a wounde. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Devot. Poems* iii. 41 When he wes rent vpon the rude, He boght belevers with his blude. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* Wks. (Grosart) I. 22/2 We must endure the Racke, as he the Rood.

1801 WORDSW. *Cuckoo & Night.* xix, God,..that died upon the rood, From thee and thy base throat, keep all that's good. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 336 Good hope I have Of help from Him that died upon the rood.

fig. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xvi. 24 ðif hua wil æfter meh ȝe-cyme..ȝenimma roda *vel* unhælo his & ȝefylȝeð me. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 He muneȝeð us an oðer rode to berene, þet is inemned..fleises lensing. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5609 He take hiss rode, & bere itt rihht & follȝhe swa min disne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 þu schalt acorien þe rode, þet is, acorien his sunne.

†b. Used without article, esp. *on rood. Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xiii. 16 Mezen ðorh rode deaðes fordrestende. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Mar., Æfter þrym mondum wæs Crist ahangen on rode. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 42 ðif [he] cynig israhela is, astiȝe nu of rode. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Efter ure lauerd es pine, ant his passiun, ant his deð on rode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 386 Ne sulen it neuere ben un-don, Til ihesus beð on Rode don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10393 Iesu crist was tan And don on rode for our wite. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 705 He on rode þat blody dyed. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxix, Be him that starf on rude. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 151 'Mercy,' he said, 'for him that deit on rud'. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 103 Thow, quhois bludе on rude ran for my deid. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 131 On Rude, thow sched thy blude.

1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* (1846) II. 139 The curse of God who died on rood, was on that sinner's head.

†c. In adjurations, *for the rood!* etc. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1766 For cristes rode! What haue y don wouȝ? 13.. *Sir Beues* 461 'Beues!' a seide, 'for þe rode, What dostow her?' *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xiii, For the rode, On quat maner spendutte he his gud, That thusgate is a-way? *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 124 Schir Gawyne, graith ye that gait, for the gude rude!

d. In asseverations, *by the rood!* etc. Now only *arch.*

13.. *Sir Beues* 968 'Bleþelich,' a seide, 'be þe rod!' 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 134 'And ȝet,' quod resoun, 'bi þe Rode I shal no reuthe haue'. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1459 Now, by the roode, fader, sothe sey ye. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 94 Be the rud, I am richt rad For to behald ȝour halyness. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 26 Yea, by the rood! even with the greatest. 1577–82 BRETON *Floorish upon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 17/1 And of such Beds, she hath such stoare of choise (by roode). 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 14 *Qu.* Haue you forgot me? *Ham.* No by the Rood, not so.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxii, Now, by the rood,..Your courtesy has err'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 374 Yea, by God's rood, I trusted you too much. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* I. i, By the rood! they are wise enough.

3. A crucifix, *esp.* one stationed above the middle of a rood-screen; also *rarely*, a figure of the cross in wood or metal, as a religious object.

The roods at certain places are frequently mentioned as special objects of pilgrimage or worship. In some cases *rood* denotes especially the image of Christ as distinct from the cross itself.

c 1072 in Earle *Land Charters* 250 He hæfð þider ynn ȝedon..ii mycele ȝebonede roda butan oðrum litlum silfrenum swur-rodum. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083, On þære rode þe stod buſon þam weofode. *Ibid.* an. 1102, Þeofas..breokan þa mynstre of Burh, & þær inne naman..roden & calicen & candel-sticcan. *c* 1205 LAY. 22101 Þe king nom ane rode [*c* 1275 an halidom]. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 6594 He wende him uorþ to chirche & biuore þe rode com. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 145, I swere.. þat sunne wol I lete,..And bidde þe Rode of Bromholm bringe me out of dette. *Ibid.* VII. 93, I bar hom þat I borwede, ..by þe Rode of Chestre! *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 194 [To go] to the rode of the north dore at London rather than to ech other roode. 1496–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 224 Item, to the karvare..for mendyng the Roode, the Crosse, þe Mary & Iohn. 1503 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 179 That wold be the most joyfull tydings unto me..,as knoweth the blessed Rode of Rodeborne, who save you in His blessed keepinge. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 106 All Roodes, all Images of Saintes.., should..be defaced. 1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* v. iii, Get you gone, or I sweare by the roodes bodie Ile lay you by the heeles. 1625 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1635) 22 Vouchsafe to blesse this Rood of the Crosse, that [etc.] 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 245 He..now lies buried underneath a Rood, Fair to be seen, and rear'd of honest wood. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wheathamstead*, Here are the remains of the popish image called the Rood, which is turned into the clerk's desk. 1812 BRADY *Clavis Cal.* II. 154 One of the most famous of these Crucifixes was found at Boxley Abbey in Kent, styled the Rood of Grace. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. 70 The great rood that crosses the church before the altar, raised in bright blazonry against the shadow of the apse. 1873 W. H. DIXON *Two Queens* III. xvi. xi. 243 Praying and going on a pilgrimage to shrine and rood.

b. A figure or representation of the cross.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 506 Bothe riche and religious þat Rode þei honoure, þat in grotes is ygraue and in golde nobles.

4. *ellipt.* Holy Rood day. *Sc.*

1814 J. TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 30 [She told] How he, by lore obtain'd at School, Each month could count from Rood to Yule.

5. Holy Rood; a. = sense 2. Now *arch.*

a 1100 *Leg. Rood* 3 Þære halȝan rode ȝemetnes. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F) an. 200, On þysum ȝeare was ȝefunden seo haliȝe rod. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Ac ðin lauerd hes ofearnede on ðare hali rode. *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 1 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 1 Þe holie rode i-founde was, ase ich eov nouþe may telle. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 431 Haue he þe malisun ..of þe leue holi rode. *a* 1515 *Interlud of Droichis* 173 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1897) 320 God bliss thame, and the Haly Rude. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 78 But by the holy Rood, I doe not like these seuerall Councels, I. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Old Wives Prayer*, Holy-Rood come forth and shield Us i' th' citie, and the field.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xx, And, by the holy rood! A man all light, a seraph-man, On every corse there stood. 1839 LONGF. *Celestial Pilot*, Then made he sign of holy rood upon them. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream, Revival* iii, By holy rood, a royal beard!

b. = sense 3. Now *arch.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070, Hi..ȝeodon into þe mynstre, clumben upp to þe haliȝe rode. 1583 FULKE *Def. Tr Script.* iii. (1843) 187 Catholic Christians that reverently kneel in prayer before the cross, the holy rood, the images of our Saviour Christ and his saints.

1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxiii, The Abbot on the threshold stood, And in his hand the holy rood. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii[i]. Under the altar behind the holy rood. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama of Two Lives* 48 The Holy Rood With its crown'd Christ.

†c. = sense 4. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Aboute þe tyme of holy rode in Septembre. 1573 P. MORE *Alm. & Prognost.* A viij b, At holy Roode, and Gregorie, the nyght and day is equal.

d. *attrib.* (See also ROOD DAY.)

1023 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 25 Ic Ælfric..ðas ilke kinges godne wille mid ðam haleȝan rode tacne ȝefæstni. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 193 [She] wrat on hire breoste..Þe hali rode taken. *c* 1400 *Brut* 202 In whiche ȝere, on Holy Roed ȝeue, deide Sere Iohn of Eltham.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **rood-altar**, *Sc.* an altar of the Holy Rood; **rood-arch** (see quot. 1850); **rood-beam**, a transverse beam supporting the rood, usually forming the head of a rood-screen; **†rood-board**, *Sc.* an offertory-box in which collections for the rood were taken; **rood-cloth**, a cloth used to cover the crucifix over the rood-screen during Lent; **†Rood-even**, the 13th of September (see ROOD DAY); **Rood-fair**, *Sc.* an annual fair held locally either in May or September; **†rood-light**, a light maintained before or beside the rood; **†Rood-mass**, a mass said in honour of the rood; also **†Rood(s)mas (day)**, = ROOD DAY; **†rood-pine**, the torment of the cross; **rood-priest**, a priest who officiated at a rood-altar; **rood-situation**, the position of a rood in a church; **†rood-soller**, a rood-loft; **rood-stair**, a staircase giving access to a rood-loft (1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 472); **rood-steeple** = *rood-tower*; **rood-stone** (see quot.); **†rood-token**, the sign of the cross; **rood-tower** (see quot.); **†rood-wold**, the rood or cross.

1472 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 31 Schir Androu,..chaplan of ye *Rude altar in ye parisch kirk of ye said burgh. 1556 *Ibid.* 296 Maister Edward Menzies, cheplane of the ruid alter in the organ loft. 1650–1 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 301 The annuell of the Rude altar. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 393 The term *rood-arch is sometimes applied to the arch between the nave and chancel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 496 He..lith y-graue vnder the *roode beem. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 392 The rood..was supported either by a beam called the rood-beam, or by a gallery called the rood-loft. 1556 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 68 Quhatsumevir persone being charget to gaddir with the *Rud brod. 1466 in *Archaeologia* L. I. (1887) 44 Item j *Rode clothe steyned w^t the passioun of our lorde of the yifte of Iohne Crouton. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 159 One rood clothe, one banner clothe, one veale. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 634 On the *Rude-evyn, in the dawing, The Ingliss host blew till assale. 1685 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1820) VIII. 504 Ane free fair yearly to be holdin..at the paroch kirk of Killmanevock upon the Second Lay of September called the *Ruidfair. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 11 When lads an' lassies..Came to the Rood Fair jauntin. 1832 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 313 We despatched the animal to Alick, to make ready for the 'rood fair'. 1442 in *Bucks., Berks., & Oxon. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1908) June 25 Resseyvd at Cristemas for ye *rode lyght of ye parishe, v^s. vi^d.

1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 21 The residue to the upholdynge of the rode light. 1545 *Ibid.* 235 For the *roode masse singinge everye Friday. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 245 (1810) 258 Fairs they have on Roodmas day, and on St. James's day. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Rudesmess, Rudesmas*, a name given to a certain term in the year, Dumfr. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2018 Ne munnde he næfre leteun himm þurrh *rodepine cwellenn. 1516 in Jeayes *Derbyshire Charters* (1906) No. 91 Indenture between Sir Thomas Russell, '*roodprest,'..and John Knyvetone. 1618 in *Scottish Antiq.* XI. 21 Umquhill Sir Robert Meldrum, ruidpreist of Kinedvard. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abbey* 16 Harpsfield..confesseth himself ignorant of the reason of the *Rood-scituation. *c* 1562 in *Shropsh. Parish Doc.* (1903) 61 To a peynetr for peynetyng the *rode soler, xii^d. 1801 SCOTT *Eve of St. John* xx, By the black *rood-stone, I conjure thee, my love, to be there! [*Note.* The black-rood of Melrose was a crucifix of black marble.] 971 *Blickling Hom.* 243 Hie ȝesawon Cristes *rodetacen on his onsiene. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 40 And wyrcan mid þæs lambes blode rodetacn on heora ȝedyrum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Et te biginnunge of euerich tide. makieð rodentokne, also ich er tauhte. 1823 PUGIN *Gothic Arch.* Gloss., **Rood-tower, Rood-steeple*, the tower or steeple built over the intersection of the body and cross-ailes of a church. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 8/2 Placed in the Rood (or central) tower. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 255 Til ihesus was on werlde boren, And til he was on ðe *rode-wold.

II. 7. As a linear measure: A rod, pole, or perch. Now only in local use, and varying from 6 to 8 yards.

904 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 266 Se [haga] is fram þære ea ..east wardes .xxviii. roda lang & þonon suþwardes .xxiiii. roda brad. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (ROXB.) 438, j. acre of lond conteynyth in lengthe .xl. rodes. 1543 in *Lett. & P. Hen. VIII*, XVIII. II. 118 For skoryn of a water souer ..cxx rud after 1d. ob. a rud. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 17 It is ten English rood long on the sides, eight rood broad. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 7 Jan. 26 At about 200 yards from it runs out a large stream of water, .. and may be smelt at some roods distant. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co.* Gloss., *Rood*, a measure of eight yards in length. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 112 These [stones] are commonly put about the middle of the work, in the proportion of nine or ten to every rood of seven yards. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1126/1 *Rood*,..(Chesh.), of hedging, 8 yards;..(Derbys.), of bark, seems to be a pile 7 yards in length; of draining or fencing, 7 or 8 yards [etc.]. 1881 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., Such piecework as hedging and ditching, draining, putting up posts and rails, &c., is done at so much per rood.

8. A superficial measure of land, properly containing 40 square poles or perches, but varying locally; a plot of land of this size.

A table of local variations from the statute rood is given in Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 939.

In OE. this use appears only in descriptions of boundaries, as the designation of particular strips of cultivated land. The ME. evidence is also very scanty, though the Latinized form *roda* occurs freely in charters.

889 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 202 West be ðy wioda andlanges ðare rode oð ðane pyt. 961 *Ibid.* 292 Andlang þære rode innon syx æceras. 1058 in Earle *Land Charters* 248 Of ðære dune andlang þære rode oð hit cymð beneoðan stancnolle.

1139 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1655) I. 469/1 Una roda, ab aquilonari parte virguli. ?1231 *Ibid.* II. 40/2 Excepta una roda, quam retineo ad viam habendam juxta haiam meam. 1279 *Rot. Hundred.* (1818) II. 572/1 In mesuagio j rodam et xiiij acras terre. *a* 1377 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1655) II. 354/2 Unam virgatam lix. acras, tres rodas & xxxv. perticatas terræ. 1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 59/1 The feerde parte of a Rode of Londe. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 287 The forsaid Rode of land, with all his pertynentis. 1538 tr. *Fitzherbert's Justyce Peace* 114 One rode, that is the 4 part of an acre of lande. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xi. N ij, So manye perches you maye conclude the Area of that Figure, which..bringeth 10 Acres 3½ Roodes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 196 His other Parts besides Prone on the Flood,.. Lay floating many a rood. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. vi, Nic...calculated the Acres and Roods to a great nicety. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 58 A time there was..When every rood of ground maintained its man. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 43, I had an acre and three rood of carrots. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* ii. 95 His old family estates, not one rood of which remained to him.

b. A measure (of land, paving, digging, building, etc.) corresponding to a square pole or perch, but with local and other variations. (See quots.)

1464 *Charters Peebles* (1872) 153 John Thomsoun..sal pay for his fredom x s. at Beltan, or a rud of causay. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 826 Wallace..Romde him about a large rude and mar. 1532 *Extr. Rec. Edin.* (1871) 58 To the..calsay makaris for ilk scottis rude, that is to say vj elnis of lenth and vj elnis of breid, xxx schillingis Scottis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Particata*, Sex elnes lang, and sex elnes broad, makis ane fall. To this fall the little ruid, or ruid of warke, or of buirdes, or of maisone, or sklait warke, is equal. 1609 — *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* cxix, Ane Ruid of land within ane Baronie, sould be measured be sax elnes...Ane Ruid of land within burgh, conteines twentie fute. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 91 Slate is sold by the rood, or in sufficient quantity to roof in 44 square yards. 1849 CRAIG, *Rood*,. In Building, 36 square yards. In Flooring, 100 square feet. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1126 *Rood*, .. (Chesh.), .. of land, 8 yards square = 64 square yards; of marl, 64 cubic yards...(Durham), of wall-building, 7 yards...(Berwicks.),..of masonry, 6 yards square, 2 feet thick [etc.].

†c. A measure of timber. *Obs.*

1391 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 106 In j rod meremii sarrand. eodem tempore, 3*s.* 4*d.* 1534–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 111 Pro sarracione j di. Rude meremii. 1597 [see b]. 1632 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 122, I discharge him of the payment of xxij*s.* enenst one rood of boardes he bought of me.

†9. A measure of wine. [MDu. *roede.*] *Obs.*

1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 190 The rood of reynysh wyne

of Dordreight is x. awmes... Item the rood of Andwarp is xiiij awmes.

10. *Comb*, as *rood-breadth*; †**rood-fall** (cf. 8 b, quot. 1597). Also ROOD LAND.

1396 *Chron. de Melsa* (Rolls) II. 88, 3 perticatas terræ cum 7 rodefallis [*v.r.* rudefallis] in Suttona. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* I. 23 The oak majestical, whose aged boughs Darken a rood breadth.

Rood, *v.* [var. of ROUD, *rudd*, etc.: see REDD *sb.*2] *intr.* To spawn.

1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* iv. 45 The heavier fish rood on the deeper runs.

Rood, obs. pa. t. of RIDE *v.*

Roo'd day. Now only *Hist.* [ROOD *sb.* 2.]

a. The Exaltation of the Cross (14 September).

b. The Invention of the Cross (3 May). The earlier use is *Holy Rood day* in both senses.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Þis winter schal biginnen ette holi rode dei ine heruest. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1932 Þe biginingge of may, As ȝe abbeþ ofte yhurd þe holi rode day. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 392 On Hooli roode Day. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Ev, Tyme of grece begynnyth at mydsomer day And tyll holi Roode day lastyth. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 At any tyme between Martilmas and holyrode-day. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 52 On Holy-roode day. 1613 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* D.'s Wks. 1726 III. 1792 For the invention she is yet celebrated in holyrood day in May. 1641 *Art. Agreement* in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 216 That there shall be a league offensive and defensive, concluded and conformed by both parties, at or before Holyrood-day next. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* (1732) 402 Sept. 14. Being Holy Rood Day, the King's Huntsmen hunted their Free Buck in Richmond new Park.

1580 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 4 To be pait on the morne eftir the Rud day. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i 739 And a drye cowe shall be 7 years oulde at the nexte roode daye. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 187/2 The Dominican Monks... Fast seven Months together from Rood Day in September to Easter. 1711 *Extr. Rec. Aberdeen* (1872) 344 The citizens to be advertised to enter ther children at Roodday and Lambas. *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Hist. Buck-haven* in Writ. 1883 II. 235 Upon the Rood day . early in the morning. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v., The 14th of September is still called *Rude day* in Lanarkshire... In Roxb. *Rude-day* is the 25th September, which corresponds with the 14th old style. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* I. 269 The day of the Invention of the Cross, and one of the Rode or Rood days.

Roode, obs. pa. t. of RIDE *v.*

Roodge, *v.* Also 9 *dial.* rooge, rouge, rudgo. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To push or lift; to move with effort.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 27 If as Demonologers say, a Devil..can act mans body, so as to move, carry, roodge, hurry, transport it as he pleaseth. 1849– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Rooge* and *Rudge.*

Rood goose. *Sc.* Also 8–9 **rude goose.** [Of obscure origin.] = ROAD-GOOSE.

The two earliest quots., which relate to Ross-shire, are the only real evidence for the name.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 265 A species of geese called rood geese, which are esteemed good eating. 1794 *Ibid.* XII. 274 Rude geese and swans sometimes come there in the winter and spring. 1817 FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow Tribe* (ed. 6) 94 Rat or Road goose. Clatter goose, Brand goose, Rood goose. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rood Goose, the Brent Goose.

†**Rood land.** *Obs.* [f. ROOD *sb.* 8 + LAND *sb.* 7] A plot of land of one rood in extent.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 737 *Hec virgata*, a rodlande. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 556 The forsaid Rode lond. *c* 1510 *Reg. Burstough* lf. 4 (P.R.O.), On the Northe Syde of the sayd chapelle is viij acres and iij Rode londes and viij falle. 1594 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118 Rent of a rode land, xvs. 1635 *MS. Indenture* (Lancs.), A parcel of land containing one roodland of land.

Roo'd-loft. Also **roodloft, rood loft.** [f. ROOD *sb.* 3 + LOFT *sb.* 4.] A loft or gallery forming the head of a rood-screen.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 133 Pro j rodeloft de novo faciendo ex convencione, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*.. Et in j porcione meremii..pro prædicto rudeloft, 4*s.* 1432 *E. E. Wills* 90 For the reparacion of the church, and specially þe rodelofte of Stoke, C's 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 80 For scowrynge of the Standardis candilstikkis, & the Rode loft,..iij*s.* viij*d.* 1503 HAWES *Example Virtue* xiii. 242 The rood loft was yuery garnysshed with gold. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Agst. Dicing* (1843) 148 Wheresoeuer they reade this worde crosse, they aduance out of hande their roode and roodeloft. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 88 (1810) 86 It sheweth a fair church, with a rich .rood loft. 1719 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* I. 69 Under the King's Arms, placed over the Rood-Loft, is this Distich. 1797 NICHOLS *Churchw. Acc.* 131 The rood-loft..was a gallery in popish times situate in every Church between the nave and the chancel. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 500 Near the third window there are some steps remaining, which probably led to the rood-loft. 1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) 329 Roodlofts do not appear to have been common in this country before..the fourteenth century. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* iv. 65 In some places there was a gable or turret over the Rood-loft to hold this sacring bell.

attrib. 1483–5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 117 A newe holowe key to the Roode loffte dore. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* II. 224 A barrel of this explosive which had been placed in the rood-loft staircase.

Roo'd-screen. [f. ROOD *sb.* 3.] A screen, usually of richly carved wood or stone and properly surmounted by a rood, crossing the nave of a church beneath the chancel-arch and separating the nave from the choir.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 256/1 The inclosure of the altar by a screen or railing, answering to the rood-screen. 1861 *Archæol. Æliana* V. xvii. 157 The seats..are the residue of those which .. occupied their appropriate place along the east front of the rood-screen. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 A carved oak rood-screen has been recently placed at the chancel arch.

attrib. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5983, A pair of rood-screen gates in hammered iron and brass.

Rood-stake: see RUD-STAKE.

†**Rood-tree.** *Obs.* [f. ROOD *sb.* 2.] The cross on which Christ died. Also *fig.*

c 1200 ORMIN 348 To wurrþenn offredd her O rodetreowwess allterr. *Ibid.* 5602 Þiss drædunng iss þatt rodetreo Þatt Crist himm sellf spacc offe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16604 Apon þe mont of caluarie þai sett þis rode tre. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5260 Als he henged on þe rode tre,..When he deyhed for mans trespas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 1161, I lieve and triste in Cristes feith, Which deide upon the Rode tree. *a* 1450 MYRC 248 Hyt ys goddes body þat soffered ded Vp on the holy rode tre. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1939 That ior vs dyyd on þe rode tre.

Roody, obs. form of RUDDY.

Roof (rūf), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 **hrof**, 3 **rhof**; 1–5 **rof**, 4–6 **roff**, **rofe**, 5 **roffe**; 4– **roof**, 4–7 **roofe**, 6 **rooff(e**; 5–6 **rouf**, 6 **rouffe**, **rougho**, **rowff(e**, 6–7 **rowfe**, **roufe**. *β.* 3–6 **roue**, 4–6 **rove**; *pl.* 4–5 **roaues** (5 **-ys**), 5 **rooves**, **-is**. *γ.* *Sc.* 5–6 **ruf**, **rufe** (*north.* **ruffe**), 6 *pl.* **ruvis**, 6, 8–9 **ruif** (7 **ruiff**), 9 **reef**. [OE. *hrōf*, = OFris. *rhoof* (Fris. *roef*), MDu. *roof*, *rouf*, *roef* (Du. *roef*, cabin, coffin-lid), MLG. and LG. *rôf*, OIcel. *hróf* boat-shed; the stem does not appear to be otherwise represented. English alone has retained the word in a general sense, for which the other languages use forms corresponding to OE. *þæc* thatch.]

1. The outside upper covering of a house or other building; also, the ceiling of a room or other covered part of a house, building, etc.

a. Beowulf 927 He to healle ȝeong..ȝeseah steapne hrof golde fahne. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 14 Nu ȝebrosnad is hus under hrofe. *Ibid.* 495 Cyning ure ȝewat þurh þæs temples hrof. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii 3 Þætte in eare spreccend ȝie woeron in cottum, aboden bið on hrofum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 318 Entas woldon arærian..ænne stypel swa heahne þæt his hrof astige oð heofon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11351 Þe deofell sette himm heȝhe uppo þe rhof. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/99 Ȝwane is blod spreinde In þe rof an heiȝ. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2082 A rof shal hile us boþe o-nilit. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 258 The Sparke fyred Up in the Rof;..whan the wyndes blowe, It blaseth out on every side. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roof, of an howse, *tectum, domus.* 1471 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 317 And put a roffe of oke tymber therupon. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 297 She made it to touche..the rouf of the chambre that was ryght hye. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 12 The altares vpon the rofe of Achabs perler, which the kynges of Iuda had made. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 286 The walles of their houses are built of chalke, and the roofes are couered with strawe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 429 The Rowfe covered over with sheets of Lead. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 58 Thou may'st behold Outside and inside both, pillars and roofs Carv'd work. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 142 The roof was painted with all sorts of flowers. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V, The shatter'd roofs Allow'd the dews of night free passage. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 254 Among the ancients, in those countries where it seldom rained, roofs were made quite flat. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 151 The introduction of columns ..for the purpose of strengthening the roof. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 132 Most houses in mediæval times were built high and narrow, with steep pointed roofs.

fig. *c* 1250 *Death* 155 in *O.E. Misc.* 178 Þi bur is sone ibuld Þat þu schald wunien inne. Þe rof..schal ligge o þine chinne. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* x, Seeking that beautious roofe to ruinate, Which to repaire should be thy chiefe desire. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 625 The mind..Flew to its first position with a spring That made the vaulted roofs of pleasure ring.

β. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Ȝet is ancre iefned her to sparuwe þet is one under roue. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1948 On the rove men may yet seen A thousand holes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 55 Constantinus .. unheled chirches roves [*v.r.* rooves] and coppes. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 17845 Aboute the roue That scholde be set the temple aboue. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 275 Vpon high bankys he makith new roovis. *a* 1500 *Nut Brown Maid* in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 200 And vs aboue, noon other roue, but a brake bussh or twayne. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* I. 87 in Skelton's Wks. (1843) II. 415 To runne in att the rove.

γ. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Machor*) 60 He saw angelis..one þe ruf of þat house lycht *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 18 Þe walles are doune, Þe ruffe is rayned aboven oure hede. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 672 The rufe reulit aboot in reuall of Reid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 112 The nycht oule, Heich on the ruif. *Ibid.* xii. 47 Of gretting..The rufis did resound. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183 Y^e Ruffe of a house, *culmen.* 1633 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 169 To repair thair grammer scoole..and putt on ane new ruiff thairon.

b. With *under*, *beneath*, †*within*, to denote entering, being or living in, a house.

Beowulf 403 Þa secg wisode under Heorotes hrof. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 8 Nam ic wyrðe þæt ðu inngas under rof min. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, That thou entre vndir my roof. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 31 Thay nevir thair heid sett vndir the ruffe of ony hous. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 25 Vnderneath that consecrated roofe, Plight me the full assurance of your faith. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 483 Beneath his low illustrious roof, Sweet Peace and happy Wisdom smooth'd his brow. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. i, That since you were now under my roof, I could not refuse to receive their proposals. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ix. 317 They had both seen Scott frequently under their own roofs. 1888 BUMGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 302 For about two years they lived..under the roof of their father's youngest sister.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xxi. 353 Some maintain that Princes are too high to come under the roof of any Laws.

c. Used by extension to denote a house or chamber. Chiefly *poet.*

1592 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 56, I tell you Madame, were the whole Frame here, .Your Roofe were not sufficient to contayn't. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 17 Come not within these doores; within this roofe The enemie of all your graces liues. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* II. ii, My dwelling, sir? 'Tis a poor yeoman's roof scarce a league off. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 55 Shrieks of death thro' Berkley's roofs that ring. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 83 Whence come they, .. approaching in ill hour The inhospitable roof of Polypheme?

fig. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 370 What is my heart, that Thou shouldest come within the roofe thereof?

†**d.** A story or floor in a house. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 18 The building..is all of free stone sixe or seven roofes high. *Ibid.* 112 The houses of the City are foure roofes high.

2. *fig.* **a.** The highest point or summit of something: that which completes or covers in.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 2 Ic eow mæȝ..ȝereccan hwæt se hrof is ealra ȝesælða. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 749 Þæt we to þam hyhstan hrofe ȝestiȝan, halgum weorcum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 27 From hrof *vel* heum eardes wið to..heannisse heofnes. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Ðe faste hope hafð hire stede up an heih, for ði hie is rof and wrikð alle ðe hire bieð beneðen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 324 Of al holywrit he made a roſe after, And called þat hous vnite. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 22 Blessed is he that maketh due proofe, For that is roote of cunning and roofe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 The rofe y^t couereth all, is the theologicall vertue hope. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 80 Ye perfe ctione and ruif of ye haill wark is Charitie 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 69 Why should we only toil, the roof and crown of things?

b. Applied to heaven, the upper air, etc., as covering the earth.

[*c* 700 CÆDMON *Hymn* 6 He aerist scop aelda barnum heben til hrofe.]

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 60 Þas sidan ȝesceaft, swylce rodores hrof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22170 Na land þat man kan neuen, Under þe rof o crists heuen. 13 . *K. Alis.* 513 (W.), He schal beo kyng al above Bytwene this and heven rove. 1399 LANGL *Rich. Redeles* III. 248 Ich rewme vndir roff of þe reyne-bowe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 313 This most excellent Canopy the Ayre,..this Maiesticall Roofe. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 96 The varying roof of heaven And the green earth. 1821 — *Epipsych.* 542 Under the roof of blue Ionian weather.

c. Something which in form or function is comparable to the covering of a house.

Cf. OE. *þæs helmes hrōf*, *beorges hrōf* (Beowulf).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 326 The cruel steel afflicting all, the strongest did not dwell Unhurt within their iron roofs. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 88 Under the shady roof Of branching Elm Star-proof. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 61 Nor Bees are lodg'd in Hives alone, but .. Their vaulted Roofs are hung in Pumices. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 98 To prevent the earth from falling.. they make a sort of roof with their gluey substance. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. xi, In that roof of crags a space was riven. 1834 WORDSW. *Noonday Hymn* 20 A church in every grove that spreads Its living roof above our heads. 1840 GEN. MERCER in R. J. Macdonald *Hist Dress R.A.* (1899) 54 This elegant coiffure was ornamented with .. a cockade in front of the roof.

d. *Mining.* The stratum lying immediately over a bed of coal; the top of a working or gallery.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 147 A roof of loose rotten stone without any certain beding or diping. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 30 Leave perhaps about a Foot thick of the Coal top for a Roof. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 79 When the Miners dig down or along in a large Lode, then the roof, i. e. the upper, the hanging wall, or incumbent wall of the Lode or Fissure, is..over their heads. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Nat. Hist. Min. Kingd.* I. 72 Lime-stone may be reckoned among the very hard roofs of coal. 1833–4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl Metrop.* (1845) VI. 490/2 This coal seam is covered by a 'roof' unlike that of any other coal bed above the mountain limestone in the British Islands. 1883 *Law. Rep.* 10 *Q. B. Div.* 553 Without leaving any pillars of coal or other support for the roof of the mine.

3. *The roof of the mouth*, the palate. Also *ellipt.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker I. 157 *Palatum, uel seranon*, goma, *uel* hrof ðæs muðes. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 30 *Iungyuca et palet*, Gomes and the roof of the mouth. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 257 Men of myddel londes [sownep her wordes] in þe roof of þe moup. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 78 Kutte a Swan in the rove of the mouthe 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, Put som in the Roofe of her mowth. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXIX. 9 When their tonges cleued to the rofe of their mouthes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. ix, My cleaving tongue close to my roofe doth hide. 1611 COTGR., *Aluette*, a little peece of flesh in the roofe of the mouth. 1644 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 9 The tongues of all, did cleave unto their roof. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 132 The Base of the Nostrils and Roof of the Mouth. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 56/1 The roof of the mouth and the tongue are black. 1868 *Daily News* 26 Aug., A gold roof for false teeth. 1890 [see PALATE 1 b].

b. Similarly of other parts of the body, etc.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place in Nat.* § ii. 77 In the gorilla, ..the roofs of the orbits rise more obliquely into the cranial cavity. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 The removal of the roof of the cranium. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 29 The scale forms the floor instead of the roof of the nostrils. 1888 FAGGE & PYE SMITH *Princ. & Pract. Med* (ed. 2) I. 56 The thinning of the roof of an abscess which is about to point'.

4. †**a.** *Sc.* A canopy or tester. *Obs.*

1505 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XII. 673 Tua bosteris, vj werdoris,

tua ruffis of carsay red and gren. 1533 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* VI. 182 To lyn the rufe of the said curtingis, iij elnis bukrame.

b. The top of a carriage, coach, or other covered vehicle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Roof*, the top of a..Coach. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. xiii, Seeing and hearing the roof of a crazy coach groan, crack, and bend, over your head. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 88 To form the roof, arching timbers are laid across from side to side. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 379 The passengers.. were all seated in the carriage. For..it would have been most perilous to mount the roof.

5. The back or ridge (of a bull). *rare* $^{-1}$.

The Fris. *roef* is similarly used.

1808 *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 3) 9 The roof [of a bull ought to be] wide, particularly over the chine and hips, or hooks.

6. *slang.* a. A hat. b. The head.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Equipped in his go-to-meeting roof. 1897 MARSHALL *Pomes* 70 (Farmer), He.. was bald upon the roof.

7. *attrib.* a. In sense 1, with terms denoting some part, accessory, or feature of the roof, as *roof-beam*, *-coping*, *-cover*, *-crest*, etc.

1647 HEXHAM, The *roofe beame, *den dack balck*. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. vii. 258 My imagination..languishes and dies in a room and under roof beams. 1890 A. J. C. HARE *S.-E. France* 577 Yellow and orange houses, each with..ornamented *roof-coping. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1973/2 Horizontal slats, slightly raised above the *roof-cover. *Ibid.*, Other kinds of *roof-coverings. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2329, *Roof, cresting.. glazed, and enamelled. Ventilating *roof crest tiles. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 287 The tower is in four stages, the two highest of which rise above the *roof-line of the adjoining chambers. 1894 J. WATSON *Jedburgh Abbey* (ed. 2) 119 The date of the earliest of the *roof-markings. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 53 They could not, under the same *roof-plane, introduce the intersecting vaults. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 153 One of them.. is called the *roof plate. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 251 Placed in a side wall and under a level roof-plate. 1844 WHITTIER *Bridal of Pennacook* 259 And, adown the *roof-pole hung,..In the smoke his scalp-locks swung. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xii. 179 The roof-poles of the wigwam Were as glittering rods of silver. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 15 The ends of the *roof-rafters. 1881 RUSKIN *Our Fathers have told us* I. (1884) 22 The Cathedral is seen beneath us,..our gained hill-top being on a level with its *roof-ridge. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 451/1 *Roofe Rooms. 1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* p. liii, The pendants, or vaulting shafts, ..would here be more correctly called *roof-shafts. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxiii. (1900) 55/2 Clinging to the roadside bank like pigeons on a *roof-slope. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 624 Between the *roof-space over the pot..a large passage is opened. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Kap-raven*, *Roofe-sparre. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* 78 The rain was jerking in gushes out of the old *roof-spouts. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv, The landlord..led the way up the stairs to the *roof-storey. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 The third [stone]..shivered its strong *roof-timbers into a thousand pieces. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. § 1. 746 Those fires..taking hold of the *roof-tops of both the royall houses. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 185 When day comes, on the roof-top tall or the tower she alights. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* II. 191/1 *Roof-trusses may be made entirely of cast iron 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 1975/1 *Roof-truss*, the framework of a roof, consisting of thrust and tie pieces. 1805 R. W DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 91 Two *roof-windows, at 6*s.* each.

b. In sense 2 d, as *roof-coal*, *-crag*, etc.

1821 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss., Roof-work*, putting Slabs and other pieces of Timber to support the roof of Gabes and works in Mines. 1833-4 J PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 704/1 An idea of the appearances of the Hutton roof crags. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 978 The roof-stratum begins to break by the sides of the pillars. *Ibid.* 979 When a coal has a following or roof-stone,..this facilitates the labour. 1883 *Science* I. 192/1 The exposure of the roof-shales is not sufficient to prove the absence of such detritus. 1887 P. MCNEILL *Blawearie* 134 The day on which I got my head crushed wi' the fa' o' roof-coal.

c. In sense 4 b, as *roof-irons*, *-seat*.

1894 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 8/4 Hansom cabs had got no roof irons to carry luggage. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 108/1 The scared old gent on the front roof-seat. 1900 F. ROGERS *Man. Coaching* iv. 73 In the present coach, the roof-seats are fastened on the roof, with their edges fair with the front.

8. *Comb.* a. Objective, as *roof-building*, *-haunting*, *-reaching* adjs.; *roof-draining*, *-raising*.

1803 HAN. MORE *Way to Plenty* (S. P. C. K.) 46 All the workmen were looking forward to the usual holiday of roof-raising. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 37 Roof-haunting martins warm their eggs. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX 357 *note*, The metal-work required for roof-draining. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* clxx III 197 A provision..beneath the talents of the roof-building ape. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 8/1 Luxuriant shrubs, and roof-reaching roses.

b. Similative, as *roof-high*, *-shaped* adjs.; *roof-like*, *-wise* advs.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Haultmuré*, A dish of brewes, whose soppes are heaped roofewise one vpon another. 1792 WORDSW. *Descrip. Sketches* 211 Mists..Spread rooflike o'er the deep secluded vale. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Those thick locks ..overlapping roof-wise the gravest face we ever in this world saw. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* ii. 27 It will take a life time for our clumps to grow roof-high. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* (Low) ii. 39 The Gulf Stream is..roof-shaped.

9. Special combs., as **roof-cat**, an Indian species of wild cat; **roof-garden**, a garden, or collection of plants in large pots, etc., on the (flat) roof of a house or other building; **roof-lorn** *a.*, roofless; **roof-mask** (see quot.); †**roof-nail**, nails used to secure roofing material; **roof-nucleus**, *Anat.*, a part of the brain (see quots.); †**roof-pincer**, a surgical instrument for raising the uvula; **roof-rat** (Sc. *-rotten*), a variety of the black rat; **roof-snake**, an Indian snake infesting roofs; **roof-slate**, a roofing slate; **roof-swell**, a variety of organ swell; †**roof-trough** (with allusion of Chaucer *Miller's T.* 437).

1895 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 52 He lay awake all night long, and listened to the wild *roof-cats stealing down the thatch. 1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 112 On the top of the barge is a *roof-garden of pretty girls. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 3/1 The New York theatres are rejoicing in the possession of..roof gardens. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 127 To find himself conveyed to a *roof-lorn cottage. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. 209 The *roof-mask, which protects this lower roof from the weather. 1350 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 262, 2,600 de wyndounail,..23,000 de *rofnail. 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 87 For sprigge, xij d, & for Rofe nayle, viij d. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 872/1 Two grey masses, named *roof nuclei. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 329 The so-called roof-nucleus..of the cerebellum. 1690 BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 591 *Staphylparles*,..the *roof pincer. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* July 506 Black rotten, *Roof Rotten. 1884 *Chambers' Jrnl.* Apr. 215/2 There are few bungalows the thatched roof of which is not the occasional abode of.. the *saukor*, or *roof-snake. 1803 PLYMLEY *Agric. Shropsh.* 43 The *roof-slate, or schistus tegularis, which contains more silex than argill. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 The *roof or door swell,..when accurately constructed (of oak wood), is the best sort. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 Every one is to enter into their *Roof-trough or Kimelyn.

Roof (rūf), *v.* Forms: 5 **rof(e, rove, 7 roofe, roof(e, 6- roof.** [f. the sb. Cf. older MG. *roeven*, *rueven* (Teutonista), Flem. *roeven*.]

1. *trans.* To provide or cover with a roof. Also with *in*, *over*.

c 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 61 She..new rofyd it. and leyde therupon a fodyr of led. 1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 281, I wulle that the seid ele..be newe rofed, leded, and glased. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (Bohn) I. 444 Ancient Roman buildings ..roofed with either vaults or arches. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xxiii. 196 Around the tree I rais'd a nuptial bower, And roof'd defensive of the storm and shower. 1775 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 673, I think it would be much preferable to roofing them. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii. *note*, The builders had attained the art of using cement, and of roofing a building. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xii, Next day, I had the passage at the entrance of the house repaired and roofed. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 5 If you roof over the area, how on earth are they to get any light in the kitchen?

refl. and *fig.* 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. well lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 109 He has..many a stormy night Beene forc'd to roofe himselfe i'th open field. 1872 TYNDALL *Forms of Water* 133 The sea freezes, roofing itself with ice of enormous thickness.

b. To set as a roof *over* something.

1818 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 113 The temples..Of Man's ear and eye, Roofed over Sculpture and Poesy.

2. To be or form, to lie as, a roof over (something). Also *fig.* and with *in*.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 130 The stones so great, that eight floores it, eight rooffes it. 1662 ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* IV. i, Know'st thou what pendulous mischief roofs thy head? 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. 115 As the new flames gave Light to the rocks that roof'd them. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 99 As thunder-clouds that..Roof'd the world with doubt and fear. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii, Huge fir-trees roofed it in, and made a night of noon.

b. To shelter, house.

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 57 Flow'rets which..Fell into pavilions,..To roof the glow-worm from the evening dew. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* 156 That his children may..have sufficient to eat, drink, clothe, and roof them.

3. *intr.* To dwell under one roof. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1606 HEYWOOD *Challenge* V. i, Farewell world,..thou wilt not suffer Vertue And Beauty roofe together.

4. *trans.* To sit on the roof of (a coach).

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxxi. (1855) 250 The accustomed process of *roofing* a stage-coach.

Roof, obs. f. ROE *sb.*^{2}; obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*^{1}

Roofage (rū·fĕdj). [f. ROOF *sb.* + -AGE.] The material of a roof; roofing of any kind.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 205 The gracefulness of its roofage, the delicacy of its carved work. 1867 G. MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners Old France* II. 149 The dark slates that form the universal roofage. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 237 A spacious raised wooden shed,.. roofed with thatch—your only *Shinto* wear for roofage.

transf. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 311 Branching limes, and elms with their..gnarled boles and sombre roofage.

Roof-cast, obs. variant of ROUGH-CAST.

Roofe, obs. variant of RUFF.

Roofed (rūft), *ppl. a.* [f. ROOF *v.* + -ED ^{1}.]

1. Having a roof; covered with or as with a roof. Also with *in*, *over*.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Plays* III. 34 Three roofed chambers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 116 Beinge roofed and paued with maruelous arte. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 40 Here had we now our Countries Honor, roof'd, Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 39 The first publick Building that we saw so roofed since we left England. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 466 Three detached parts of it, which are roofed, but very ruinous. 1792 WORDSW. *Descrip. Sketches* 184 She seeks a covert from the battering shower In the roofed bridge. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 274 The Gallery of Kaltwasser, which is roofed like a house. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxiii, A truncated tower roofed in with fluted tiles. 1896 W. BLACK *Briseis* xxiv, In the roofed-over portion of the Erectheum.

2. As the second element in combs. denoting a particular form or kind of roof.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 391 Their houses are flat-rooffed. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 293 He..entr'd soon the shade High roofed. 1703 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 271 All kind of flat Roof'd Buildings. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 60/2 The thatch-roof'd village, and the busy town. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 139 To lie shivering inside a grass-roofed church. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 245 Thorshaven, with its green-roofed little houses.

Roo·fer. [f. ROOF *sb.* or *v.*] One who constructs or repairs roofs.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 8/2 The metal workers show their processes, also roofers, plumbers, plasterers, leather-workers.

Roo·fing, (*vbl.*) *sb.* [f. ROOF *sb.* or *v.* + -ING ^{1}.]

1. The act of covering with a roof; material used or suitable for roofs; that which forms a roof or roofs.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 383 (Bodl. MS.), And lete hem drie er..rovyng [be] sette uppon, lest all be shent. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 180 Hee..gaue all the timber for the roofing of the two side Iles. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 163 Whiche forme of roofing is generally vsed in all those Italian cities that I saw. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abbey* 19 Lead, Stone, and Timber, all devoured in the roofing, flooring, and finishing of their Steeple. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Thatching*, A thousand handfuls of Reed..will..cover about three square of Roofing. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 112 The hovel was of mud-walls, without any roofing. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 A huge machine was constructed, covered by a strong roofing of boards and hides. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 165 Thick and heavy slates..are used for building as well as for roofing. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 166 Arnold went up to an old farmhouse..to settle a question of roofing and thatching.

transf. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 206 *Roofing*, the upper 5 or 6 feet of the rock-salt beds.

b. *attrib.* with *material*, *slate*, *tile*, etc.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 191 In Holland, they frequently glaze their roofing tiles. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 406/1 It is as hard as roofing slate. 1846 KLIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* 375 It is of good size, for roofing-timber..is cut out of it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 6029 Galvanized corrugated iron roofing sheets. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 98 There are now so many light roofing materials,—such as the Willesden roofing paper.

c. *attrib.* in other uses.

1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 439/1 The various kinds [of tiles] used for roofing purposes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1973/2 *Roofing-machine*, one for preparing material for roofing purposes. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 3/5 Bridge and roofing firms have been busy.

2. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R iij, *Roofing* is rising upwards in the Work, be it either directly or by degrees. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 78 *Roofing*, when the top of the loaded skip wedges against the top of the gate-road.

Roofless (rū·flĕs), *a.* [f. ROOF *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Of buildings: Having no roof.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 402 At Luton I saw a faire church but the Quier then roofeleese. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, The wind made Glaud a roofless barn. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 38 Within that cavity aloft Their roofless home they fixt. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xii, He gazed around upon the roofless columns and shattered walls. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxviii. 436 But the great majority of the houses were still roofless.

2. Of persons: Not sheltered by a roof.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 13 The stolen feasts and the roofless nights of those careless vagabonds 1839 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 7 Though the Irish peasant is starved, naked and roofless. 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 58 These roofless creatures.

Roo·flet. [f. ROOF *sb.* + -LET.] 'A small roof or covering' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Roo·f-tile. ? *Obs.* Also 5 **roff tyle, rofe-, rof tile**; 6 **roofe tyle.** [f. ROOF *sb.*] A tile for covering the top ridge of a roof; a ridge-tile.

1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 65 Also paid for a quartern roff tyle,..xv d. 1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 3 Whityng & anelyng de tewle appellez pleintile autrement nosmez thaktile, roftile ou crestile, cornertile & guttertile. 1546 *Acc. St. Dunstan's, Cant.* (1885) 68 For playne tylle, iiij s. viij d.; for rwffe tylle, xj d. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French Tong, Enfestau*, or *festiére*, a roofe tile. 1611 COTGR., *Faistiere*, a ridge-tyle, Creast-tile, Roofe-tile. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Roof Tiles..are laid upon the..ridge of the Roof. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Tyle*, Ridge, Roof, or Crease Tyles, are those used to cover the Ridges of Houses.

Roo·f-tree. Also 5 **ruff tree, roffetre,** 6 (8) *Sc.* **rufe, ruif tre,** 7 **roufe.** [f. ROOF *sb.*]

1. The main beam or ridge-pole of a roof.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roof tree (or ruff tree), *Festum*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 777 *Hoc festum*, a roffetre. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 14 The ruif tre of all this haill Maissoun. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* v. 209 A gret rufe tre [*v.r.* raftre] he had in till his hand. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Roof*, Roof-trees..is also used for the upper Timbers of any Building; whence in the Northern Counties, it is common to signify a whole Family, by saying, all under such a one's Roof-Tree. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, Ye have riven the thack off seven cottar houses—look if your ain roof-tree stand the faster. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 132 Instead of sleeping in the tent, he determined to seek shelter under a solid roof-tree. 1875-6 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 146 Wood for the fire, or for a new roof-tree.

b. *Sc.* in allusive use (see quots.).

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 41 As we say..—To your Fireside; he says much to the same Purpose—To your Roof Tree. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. vi. 191 Lord Melville proposed a buniper, with all the honours, to the Roof-tree. 1842 D. VEDDER *Poems* 141 We'll a' haud a ranting holiday, An' drink success to the laird's roof-tree.

2. *Naut.* (See quots. and cf. ROUGH-, RUFF-TREE.)
It is doubtful, in view of the variant forms, whether the first element here is really ROOF *sb.* The spelling does not appear to have been in actual use after the 17th century.
1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 They make a Iury-mast..with yards, rouftrees, or what they can. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The Roufe-trees..are..small Timbers to beare vp the Gratings from the halfe Decke to the fore-castle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 37/1 The Roofe trees are light wood that goes ouer the decks and fore-castle to beare vp the gratings and ledges wherein the netting ly. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., That Peece of Timber which on Occasion is laid over the Half Deck to bear up Nettings, Sails, or Pecces of Canvas, is called a Roof-tree. [Also in Chambers (1728), Crabbe (1823), etc.]

Roofward, *adv.* [f. ROOF *sb.* + -WARD.] Toward, in the direction of, the roof.
1866 J. CONINGTON *Æneid* 55 Firebrands roofward dart. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* 2 A mighty tree, That reared its blessings roofward.

Roofy (rū·fi), *a.* [f. ROOF *sb.* + -Y.]
1. Furnished with a roof.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 634 Whether to roofy Houses they repair, Or sun themselves abroad in open air.
2. Abounding in roofs.
1884 *Harper's Mag.* 268/1 The roofy wilderness of the metropolis.
3. *transf.* High-pitched.
1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* I. ix, Capable of saying little humorous things in a thin 'roofy' voice.

Roofye, variant of RUFFY.

Roog, obs. form of ROGUE.

Rooge, var. of ROODGE *v.*, ROUGE *sb.*[2]

Rooing, *vbl. sb.*: see ROO *v.*

Rook (ruk), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 hrooc, hroc, roc, 3 rok, 3–6 roke, 5–7 rooke, 5– rook. *β. Sc.* (and *north.*) 5–6 ruke, 6 reuk, rwik, 6–7 ruik(e. [OE. *hróc*, = MDu. *roec, roek-, rouc, rouk-* (Du. and Fris. *roek*), MLG. *rôk, rook* (LG. *rok, roke, rauk, rauke*), ON. *hrókr* (obs. Da. *rog*), OHG. *hruoh* (MHG. *ruoch*, G. *ruch*); cf. also MSw. *roka*, Sw. *råka*, Da. *raage*. The name may be of imitative origin.]
1. A black, raucous-voiced European and Asiatic bird (*Corvus frugilegus*), nesting in colonies; one of the commonest of the crow-tribe, and in the north of Britain usually called a *crow*.
The equation, in OE. and ME. glosses, with L *graculus* (*grallus*), jackdaw, is probably inexact.
a. c 785 *Corpus Gloss* G. 154 *Grallus*, hrooc. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 492 Dær flugon sona to hrocas and hremmas. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1130 Golfinc, rok, ne crowe, ne dar þar neuer cumen i-hende. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/196 Blake foule huy seiȝe, Ase it crowene and rokes weren, fleon bi þe Eyr wel heiȝe. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 792 Roke, Rauen, and goldefynch. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 1516 The halle was al ful y-wys Of hem..As ben on trees rokes nestes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17214 The Gregais wol not hir bodi grauen, But let hit ligge to roke & rauen 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d ij, That hawke that will slee a Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 402 The roke, with the ospraye That putteth fyshes to a fraye 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v ii. 915 When Turtles tread, and Rookes and Dawes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. xii. I. 276 The Crowes and Rookes have a cast by themselves. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 76 He'd prove..a Goose a Justice, And Rooks Committee-men, and Trustees. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 141 A blackening train Of clamorous rooks thick urge their weary flight. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 168 Rooks are sociable birds, living in vast flocks: crows go only in pairs. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v., The Rook is partial to cultivated parts, as well as to the habitation of man. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 148/2 Grain, and insects especially, form the food of the Rook. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 529 From hill to hill the wandering rook did sail, Lazily croaking.
β. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 þer commes rukes and ciakes and oþer fewles. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 6 Rukes bigande in kirk ȝardis, orchardis or treis dois gret skaithe apone cornis. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 794 Sa come the Ruke with a rerd and a rane roch. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 117 Had he reveild bene to the lwikis, Thay had him revin all with thair clwikis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 53 Ȝe gleds and howlets, raums and rukis.
2. Applied to persons as an abusive or disparaging term.
1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 57 Revin, raggit ruke, and full of rebaldrie. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (Shaks. Soc.) 13 Callinge his wittes together (of which he had no small neede, being mated with two such rookes). *Note.* They are rookes for their troubling tongs. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* Wks. (Grosart) I. 89 So many Rookes, catch-polls of poesy, That feed vpon the fallings of hye wit. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Worcestershire* III. (1662) 168 In plain English, this Scotish Demster is an arrant rook, depluming England, Ireland and Wales, of famous Writers, meerly to feather his own Country therewith. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph—* xii, Ye'll worry me, you greedy rook. 1784 BURNS *Rob Mossgiel* 4 Such witching books are baited hooks, For rakish rooks like Rob Mossgiel.
b. A cheat, swindler, or sharper, *spec.* in gaming.
1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 173 For against thys Fayre evere noughte rooke wyll come. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* IV. § 2 (1669) 77/1 They meet with many Rooks and Cheaters in their dealing. 1693 *Humours Town* 25 To shake away an Estate to known Rooks that live by the Dice, is an unaccountable piece of folly. 1705 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 7 April, So I am (like an old Rook, who is ruined by Gaming) forced to live on the good Fortune of the pushing young Men. 1767 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) II. 82 They need not be guilty of burglary, turn Rooks and Sharpers, commit fraudulent bankruptcies [etc.]. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 50 We scarcely know whether yet to class him with the rooks or the pigeons. 1889 *Spectator* 18 May, To punish the rooks by positive fines and the pigeons by the public exposure of their folly.
appos. 1678 OLDHAM *Let. fr. Country* Wks (1854) 74 Poets are cullies, whom rook fame draws in.
† **c.** A gull, a simpleton. *Obs.*
1598 B. JONSON *Every Man in Hum.* I. v, Hang him, rooke, he! why, he has no more iudgement then a malt-horse. 1601 — *Poetaster* I. ii, What? shall I haue my sonne a stager now? an enghle for players? a gull? a rooke? 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* III. ii, An arrant Rooke by this light; a capable cheating stocke; a man may carry him vp and downe by the eares like a pipkin. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 7 Such men as study by all means to serve God..are by these varlets called rooks.
d. *slang.* A 'black-coat'. Cf. ROOKSHIP.
1859 *Slang Dict.* 82 *Rook*, a clergyman.
3. *Cant.* and *dial.* (See quots.)
1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rook*, the cant name for a crow used in house-breaking. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Rook*, a small iron crow 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 355 *Rook*, the iron key used for winding up a kitchen-grate when it is too wide.
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rook-catcher, -net, -shooting*; *rook like*; *rook-haunted, -tenanted.*
1573 4 *Saffron-Walden Accts.* (MS.), For a rokenet, 8s. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 8 The Church-wardens through the Kingdome are the Prelats rook-catchers. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Your friend and I..are going out rook-shooting before breakfast. 1870 — *E. Drood* ii, Divers venerable persons of rook-like aspect. 1872 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 280, I am writing among the grey gables and rook-haunted trees. 1874 LISLE CARR *J. Gwynne* I. i. 1 A cluster of old elms, rook-tenanted.
b. Special combs., as **rook-bolter** (see quot.); **rook-boy,** one employed in scaring rooks from corn; **rook-grove,** a clump of trees containing a rookery; **rook-hawk,** (*a*) a hawk trained to fly at rooks; (*b*) the hobby; **rook-hawking,** the sport of flying hawks at rooks; **rook-pie,** a pie made with (young) rooks; **rook-rattle,** a rattle used in scaring rooks; **rook-rifle,** a rifle of small bore for shooting rooks; **rook-starver,** *dial.*, a rook-scarer; **rook-starving,** *dial.*, rook-scaring; **rook-worm,** a worm eaten by rooks.
1840 SPURDENS *E. Anglian Wds., Quarrel*, a kind of bird-bolt, now only used by 'rook-bolters for beating down rooks' nests. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, *Rook Boy. a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Birds* Wks. (Bohn) III. 321 By reason of the great quantity of corn-fields and *rook groves. 1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 63 One of William Barr's best *rook Hawks in 1852 was an eyess Tiercel. 1887 A. C. SMITH *Birds of Wiltshire* 72 The Hobby.. I am told that its provincial name in Wiltshire is the 'Rook Hawk'. 1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 61 We now come to a somewhat similar sport, viz. *Rook hawking. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 157 A *Rook Pye. Skin and draw six young rooks. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Indistinct visions of rook-pie floated through his imagination. 1892 'Q.' *I saw three Ships* 163 Scattered among these were ox-bells, *rook-rattles, a fog-horn or two 1859 STONEHENGE *Shot-Gun* 104 In *rook rifle-shooting at birds just fledged. 1895 BURROUGHS *White's Selborne* I. 143 A '*rookstarver'. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Red-worm* 6 K 3/1 It is called a grub, by others the large maggot, and the *rook worm, because the rooks eat it. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 148/2 The larvæ of the cock-chaffer (*Melolontha vulgaris*)..are called Rook-worms in many places.

Rook (ruk), *sb.*[2] *Chess.* Forms: 4–5 **rok,** 5–6 **roke** (5 **roche**), 6–7 **rock**; 5– **rook** (7 **-ke**). [a. OF. *roc*(*k, rok, ro*(*c*)*q*, = Sp. and Pg. *roque*, It. *rocco*, med.L. *rocus, rochus*, also MLG. *roch* (G. *roch, roche*), ON. *hrókr* (Icel. *hrókur*), MSw. *rokk*, obs. Da. *rok, rocke*. The ultimate source is Pers. رخ *rukh*, the original sense of which is doubtful.] One of four pieces which at the beginning of the game are set in the corner squares, and have the power of moving in a right line forwards, backwards, or laterally over any number of unoccupied squares; a castle. Also in *fig.* contexts.
13.. *Guy Warw.* (1883) 426 Wiþ a roke he brac his heued þan. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11397 Somme..Drowe forthe meyne for þe cheker Wyþ draughtes queinte of knight & rok. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6717 Hyr Rokys at eche corner oon Wer makyd of a ryche stoon. *c* 1450 *Treat. Chess* (MS. Ashm. 344). Draw thy knyght in a ande say chek, Sythen thy Roke in b and say chek. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 478 Yonnet played wyth his roke that he sholde not be mated. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* A iv b, The Rooke is made lykest to the Kinge and the Queene, but that he is not so long. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 75, I had beene taken napping, if I had plaid that rooke. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* III. iv, Now play your best Sir, though I lose this Rook here, Yet I get libertie. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-play* 2 In the corner of the field the Rooke, Rock, or Duke, who is sometimes fashioned with a round head, sometimes like a Castle. 1735 BERTIN *Chess* 56 The bishop gives a check in his queen's rook's fourth square. 1822 CRABBE *Tales* xi. 363 Nor good nor evil can you beings name, Who are but rooks and castles in the game. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 39 The Rook..may pass along the entire length of the board at one move.

Rook, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Var. of ROKE or ROUK: the difference in the vowel is unusual.] Mist, fog.
c 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 327 b, A *Rook*, a steam or vapour. 1786 *Harst Rig* (1794) 27 Mair scouthry like it still does look, At length comes on in mochy rook. 1825 in BROCKETT. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* 584 Yonder's a rook on the law.

Rook, *dial.*, a heap: see RUCK *sb.*

Rook, obs. form of ROCK *sb.*[1]

Rook (ruk), *v.*[1] [f. ROOK *sb.*[1] 2 b.]
1. *trans.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating, *esp.* in gaming; to clean of money by fraud, extortion, or other means; to charge extortionately.
Chiefly in slang or colloquial use.
c 1590 [? LODGE] *Sir T. More* I. ii, Let them gull me, widgeon me, rook me, fopp me. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, If he should prooue, *Remanum plenus*, then s'blood I were Rookt. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xviii. 261 How easily doth a brother rooke a brother, I mean the craftie brother the weaker? 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 87 This may be a fair warning..to take heed he be not rookt by such politicians. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 302 The unsanctified crew of Gamesters..rook'd him sometimes of all he could wrap or get. 1710 PALMER *Prov.* 209 Drawn in by guinea-droppers, and rook'd of forty guineas and a watch. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Harcourt* 10 June, Whether terrified.., or to rooke new legions..of Infernals, the Gordon is fled 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxi, It was this same Glenvarloch that rooked me, at the ordinary, of every penny I had. 1862 M. NAPIER *Life Visct. Dundee* II. 321 The Decreet of the Mint by which they had been so terribly rooked. 1897 ANSTEY *Trav. Comp.* ii, Not such a bad dinner' Expect they'll rook us a lot for it, though.
† **2.** To take by cheating, or by fraudulent means.
1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I*, 161 How they rooked to themselves all the Plate and Money. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 361 The Title of Gehazi, to those things which by abusing his Master's name he rook'd from Naaman. 1695 COTTON *Martial* I. lxvi. 59 Dost hope. For ten vile pence eternal glory rook?
† **3.** *intr.* To practise cheating. *Obs.*
1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, In the gaming-house, where I found most of the town-wits; the prose-wits playing, and the verse-wits rooking. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* II, You women always rook in love, you'll never play upon the square with us. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 70 Learning to wrangle at Trap, or rook at Span-farthing.
† **4.** (Meaning uncertain.) *Obs.*
1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* III i, He rooke for once, my Lord, He hold you twenty more... Done with you too.

Rook, *v.*[2] [f. ROOK *sb.*[2]] 'To castle at chess' (Ogilvie, 1850).

† **Rook,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* (Exact meaning not clear.)
1616 in W. H. Wheeler *Hist. Fens* (1897) App. IV. 11 The Welland to be roaded, rooked, hooked, haffed, scowered, and cleansed.

Rook, to crouch, cower: see RUCK *v.*

Rooker[1], *rare*[−1]. [f. ROOK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who rooks or cheats.
1683 KENNETT tr *Erasm. on Folly* 78 There is a pernicious destructive sort of flattery, wherewith rookers and sharks work their several ends upon such as they make a prey of.

Roo·ker[2]. (See quot.)
1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) I. 179/2 The *rooker*, a tool resembling the letter L, fixed in a wooden handle, for the purpose of drawing out the ashes from the oven.

Roo·keried, *a.* [I. next.] Having a rookery.
1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* II Wks. (1858) 149 Descending by the rook'ried Holme, and to the town on Wye.

Rookery (ru·kəri). [f. ROOK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]
1. A collection of rooks' nests in a clump of trees; a colony of rooks.
1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., They are commonly Groves and tall Trees near Gentlemens Houses in the Country that make your Rookeries. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 21 Gentlemen keep rookeries for the sake of hearing a continual noise. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi, Like crows upon a falcon that strays into their rookery. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 68 The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging rookery home. 1883 *Congregational Year Book* 58 To many, Church questions seem as trivial as the politics of a rookery.
b. The realm of rooks. *rare*[−1].
1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 301/2 This seemed to be no Breach of the Laws of Rookery, and was, I saw, practised by every one of the Rest.
2. A breeding-place, common resort, or large colony: **a.** Of sea-birds, *esp.* penguins.
1838 POE *Narr. A. Gordon Pym* Wks. 1896 I. 441 Navigators have agreed in calling an assemblage of such encampments [of albatross] a rookery. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 410/2 The towns, camps, and rookeries, as they have been called, of these birds [penguins]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 2/1 Further on..we found a rookery of many thousands of the superb red-tailed tropic bird (*Phaeton phœnicurus*).
b. Of seals or other marine mammals.
1847 SIR J. ROSS *Voy Antarctic Reg.* I. 47 Some of their [*sc.* seals'] haunts, or as the sealers term them 'rookeries'. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 208 The sea-elephants..are gregarious, and..will often congregate in 'rookeries' of hundreds. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 205 The 'rookery' of the sea-bears still found in abundance on St. Paul's Island.
3. A cluster of mean tenements densely populated by people of the lowest class.
1829 *Farmer's Jrnl.* 14 Sept 294 This court is known by the name of the 'Rookery', (from there being a humble family in each room). 1851 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 331 We visited Market Street,..a well known rookery of prostitutes. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* Introd. p. xiii, A dozen families are..in a rookery which grew up on the edge of a piece of waste.
attrib. 1883 *Good Words* Aug. 542/1 A 'rookery' district in the great metropolis.
b. (See quot.)

1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 201 *Rookery*, in Military slang, that part of the barracks occupied by subalterns, often by no means a pattern of good order.

c. *transf.* in various applications.

1864 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 34 Java itself I should observe is one rookery of volcanoes. 1892 *Nation* LV. 480/1 The Inns of Court and of Chancery..have been an immemorial rookery for authors. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 252 Dr. Fahy's basement storey, with the rookery of paying guests asleep above.

4. *dial.* or *slang.* A row, disturbance.

1824 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 416 At this moment there was a terrible rookery and noise outside the court. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* s.v., 'To make a rookery' is to make a great stir about anything.

Roo'king, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROOK *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The act or practice of cheating or defrauding.

1652 BROME *Damoiselle* IV. i, Though cheating there, and Rooking be as free As there is square play at the Ordinaries. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 266 They consider themselves as in the Enemies Country, and think that Rooking is a kind of Lawful Profession. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 235 Most passive pigeon that ever submitted to rooking. *attrib.* 1659 *Invisible John made Visible* 4 The Tower, formerly a noble and unexpensive Prison, is..rendered a rooking Pinfold. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 287 This rooking Trick,..to dodge and shuffle with God.

Roo'king, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ROOK *sb.*[1]] The driving away of rooks from fields.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* April 652 Other items are .weeding, and rooking, or employing a boy to drive away the rooks.

Roo'king, *ppl. a.* [f. ROOK *v.*[1]] Cheating, swindling, dishonest.

16 . *Robin Conscience* 16, I walkt into St. Georges Field, Where rooking Rascals I beheld. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. (1851) III. 14 A band of rooking Officials, with cloke bagges full of Citations. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 9 A Crown the Rooking-winner lent him..to bear his charges homewards.

Roo'kish, *a.* [f. ROOK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to rooks; resembling a rook.

1738 *Common Sense* II. 120 They seem now to be the Outcasts of the Rookish Race. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Jan., It gives a rookish look to a corpulent Frenchman, and makes a thin one spectral.

Roo'kle, *v.*, dial. var. of ROOTLE *v.* Hence **Roo'kler; Roo'kling** *ppl. a.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, Such were then the pigs of Devon: not to be compared with the..game-flavoured little rooklers. 1857 — *Two Y. Ago* II. 70 Rookling in their drains, like an old sow. 1865 — *Poems, Martin Lightfoot's Song*, To the rookling sow took he.

Roo'klet, -ling. [f. ROOK *sb.*[1]] A young rook.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4325 An attack is regularly made upon the rooklings by the..gamekeeper. 1897 *Badminton Mag* IV. 427 Each time the old birds approach, the 'rooklets' positively quiver with excitement.

Rookly, variant of ROKELAY.

Roo'kship. [Cf. ROOK *sb.*[1] 2 d.] A mock title applied to a clergyman.

1710 *Welchman's Tales* 7 He call'd him Knave in a Black Coat: which rais'd his Rookships Passion so.

† **Roo'kster.** *Obs.* [f. ROOK *v.*[1]] A cheat.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxv (1715) 135 Beggars, Jack-puddings, Rooksters, and such like.

Roo'ky, *sb. slang.* A raw recruit.

1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 134 You can't drill, you can't walk, you can't shoot,..you awful rookies.

Roo'ky, *a.*[1] [f. ROOK *sb.*[1]] Full of, abounding in, consisting of, rooks; also *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 51 Light thickens, And the Crow makes Wing to th' Rookie Wood. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 157 The rooky tribe attend, and perched at hand, Watch the moist furrow. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 201 *Rooky*, rascally, rakish, scampish. [1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 474 At this listening season most of the English are winging home to their rooky woods.]

Roo'ky, *a.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. ROOK *sb.*[3]] Foggy, misty. Cf. ROKY *a.*

1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Rooky*, misty. *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 327 b, *Rooky*, misty or dark with steam and vapour. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Rak*, We say it is *a rooky day*, when the air is thick and the light of consequence feeble. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

Rool, *v. rare.* (See quots.)

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Rool*, to ruffle, to rumple clothes, by throwing them negligently about. 1886 *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc* VI. 23 Whenever the balsam begins to 'rool' or cause hitching of the specimen. *Ibid.* 24 The balsam catches to the stone and 'rools', carrying the preparation with it.

Rool(e, obs. forms of ROLL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Room (rūm), *sb.*[1] Forms: (see below). [Common Teut.: OE. *rūm* neut., = MDu. *ruum, ruym, ruem* (Du. *ruim*), OS. *rūm* (LG. *rūm*), OHG. *rûm* (G. *raum*), ON. and Icel. *rúm* (Sw. and Da. *rum*, Norw. *rom*), Goth. *rûm*. The relationship to forms in *ru-* outside of Teutonic is uncertain.]

A. Illustration of forms.

α. 1–3 rum, 4 rume.

Beowulf 2690 Đa him rum ageald. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8489 Þe Laferrd haffde litell rum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20856 For þis bok has na noþer rume.

β. 4–6, 9 *dial.* roum, 4–7 roume, 5–6 rovme.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6926 (Kölbing), On a swiþe grene roum. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9168 Þe roume and þe space..In þe cete of heven. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 475 With all the relykis raith, that in that rovme was. *c* 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in Skelton's Wks. (1843) II. 389 Though the roume vnmete were for his pouer degre. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 7 Be cause there was no roume for them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 These great rovmes that you see. 1639 SIR W. MURE *Ps.* civ. 9 The beames of all his high-raisd roumes. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., Ith roum o comin to me, he went baam.

γ. 5–6 rowm, 5–7 rowme, 6 rowlm(e.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4920 He þat ristis in þat rowme. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 438/1 Rowm, space, *...spacium.* 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vii. 4 It was large of rowme. 1562 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 21 The said rowlme of alderman of this cittie. 1608 *Church-w. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 150 For a rowme to build a stall on. 1654 in Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 403 Finding that rowme and place not propriat.

δ. 5–7 rome, 5 rom, rombe, 5–6 romme, 7 rum.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3230 Ther myght thei alle stonde In romme. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2044 In euery rome. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. 366 Dwelling ferther fro thens in rombe. 1530 PALSGR. 628/2 Make romme, maysters, here cometh a player. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 119 As they in theire severall romes doo serve. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 255 Their rarietie might have claimed rome in this place. 1684 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 86 One in the rum of Ralph withers Deceased.

ε. 5–7 roome, 5– room.

1494 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 109 To bee discharged of their roomes. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Diij b/2 His felowes in yᵗ room. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 3 The sparowes fynde a roome to rest. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 211 Substances, take up roome. 1696 *Church-w. Acc. Pittington* 260 A new saxton to be chosen in his roome.

B. Signification.

I. 1. Space; dimensional extent.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1166 Þa his tiddæge under rodera rum rim wæs ȝefylled. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8489 Þe Laferrd haffde litell rum Inn all þatt miccle riche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7896 (Kölbing), Her main þai kedde & large roume about hem redde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 469 So fele battalis and so braid, That tuk so gret rowme as thai raid. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 50 What was þe grettest mervayle & fayrest þing þat evur God made in leste rowme? 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 26 Whan it is mowen, it..taketh more rowme in the barne than shorne corne dothe *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 114 To draw other mens workes for his owne memorie sake, into shorter rowme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xxxviii, A painted table, which tooke up no greate roume. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 414 Both Labour and Room was saved by their repeated Contractions. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb* 91 It filling less room (by the breaking) is a proof of its specific gravity being increased. 1830 WORDSW. *Let. to Dyce*, In the edition of 1827 it was diligently revised, and the sense in several instances got into less room. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxiv, Mr. Rochester won't, though there is so much room in the new carriage. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 107 Cos lettuces will take up somewhat less room.

† b. *On* (or *by*) *room*, to or at a distance; apart. *Obs.* Cf. A-ROOM *adv.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4021 Ȝede eft balaam up on-rum. 13.. *Prov. Hendyng* in *Pass. Christ* (E.E.T.S.) 54 Fle þou most and flitte on roume With eie and eke with herte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2835 When the Grekes se the grete nauy, þai girdon o rowme. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1087 By rome some stode and hur behelde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 14 Eneas ..gaif command About the court the peple on rowm to stand.

2. Sufficient space; accommodation. (Also with addition of *ample, enough*, etc.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 7 Hiȝ næfdon rum on cumena huse. 13 . *Seuyn Sag.* 599 (W.), The ympe had roum, and wexeth fast. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 88 To here hym wes sik prese, þat fawt of rowme gret þar wes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3230 To the hauen of Athenes..For ther myght thei alle stonde In romme. 14.. *Sir Beues* (O) 3078 Than began Beuys to get hym rowme wyth gode Marglay. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xlix. 20 This place is to narow, syt nye together, yᵗ I maye haue rowme. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 147 For laik of rowme, that rubiature Bespewit vp the moderator. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 50 How many thousand times more there might be without wanting room. 1671 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 22 It was so hard to get room that wee were forced to goe by four a clocke. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 73 With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd for room. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. iv, All the men who rule England have room in that palace.

b. Const. *for*, or *to* with infin.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1999 *Ariadne*, He..hath roume & ek space To welde an axe. 1417 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 12 That Hesyll may have rowme thar to lay hys sole. 1478 EARL RIVERS in Gairdner *Rich. III* (1878) App. 396 If ye may get rome for iij or iiij men of thys contre..for to be in the parlement hows. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii[i]. 36 Thou hast made rowme ynough vnder me for to go. 1587 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 391 For Roome for the office and masters lodging at Grenewiche. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 23 Is there roome in thy fathers house for vs to lodge in? 1668 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv. § 7 There would be room enough for them, and for provision for them. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 51 Give ample room, and verge enough The characters of hell to trace. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 542/2, I request you will spare room for one tribute more to his memory. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. i. 18 We must teach him..that there is room in the wide world for all. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 345/1 The plants..would then have room to grow out. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 460 There was not sufficient room for the furniture.

3. *To make room*: †a. To clear a space for oneself. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 234 He smertly raiss, And, strikand, rowm about him mais. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 876 Tho Roulande Durnedale oute-drowe And made Romme abowte. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 140 The Scottis on fute gret rowme about thaim maide With ponȝeand speris. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xvii. 15 Make thy selfe rowme there in the londe of the Pheresites and Raphaim.

b. To make way, yield place, draw back or retire, so as to allow one to enter, pass, etc. Similarly *To give room*, and with imperative suppressed.

(*a*) *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 1 Make rome be-lyve, and late me gang. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. i. 213 There was made pees & rome, & ryght so they yede with hym vnto the byghe deyse. 1530 PALSGR. 628/2 Make romme, maysters, here cometh a player. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* IV. i. 16 Make roome, and let him stand before our face. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xx. (1614) 222 Make roome, I pray, for another Rabbi with his Bird. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ₱ 6 Notwithstanding all the Justices had taken their Places upon the Bench, they made room for the old Knight. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 251 In churchyard on the Sabbath-day They all make room for her.

(*b*) *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 108) 481 Ȝiueþ me roum, & lat me se þe body þat was boren of me. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XIV. 9 Geve this man roume. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 28 A Hall, Hall, giue roome, and foote it Girles. 1601 — *All's Well* I. ii. 67, I wish..I quickly were dissolued from my hiue To giue some Labourers roome.

(*c*) 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 703 Roome for the incensed Worthies. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 170 Roome for Antony, most Noble Antony. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xii, Room, lordings, room for Lord Marmion. 1827–35 N. P. WILLIS *The Leper* I Room for the leper! Room!..The cry pass'd on.

c. To provide or obtain space or place for something by the removal of other things.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Sept., Clearing out cellars, and breaking in pieces all my old lumber, to make room. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games* 27 Throwing out the best Cards in your Hand, in order to make Room for the whole suit. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 He explicitly said..that room must be made for them by dismissing more Protestants. 1895 *Law Times' Rep.* LXXII. 801/2, 750 tons of the coal had been sold to make room for cargo at a South American port.

4. *transf.* or *fig.* Opportunity or scope *to* do something. Also in OE. without infinitive.

In 18th cent. examples the sense sometimes appears to be 'occasion', 'reason', 'cause'.

Beowulf 2690 Freone fyrdraca fæhða gemyndig wæsde on ðone tofan ða him rum ageald. *a* 1000 *Boethius Metr.* x. 30 Þeah þæs ne scrifeð, þonne him rum forlæt rodora waldend. *c* 1205 LAY. 1003 Þe riche haueð muchel rum, to ræsan biforen þan wrecchan.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* xii. 19 Euen when thou iudgest, thou geuest rowme to amende from synnes. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 364 Pray that the Lord w' be pleased to giue me room to speak to His people in His name. 1703 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 170 To give no room to the King of Portugal to fall off again, I should [etc.]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 183 As soon as the season would give us room to suppose we were likely to have success. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2 The trivial round, the common task Would furnish..Room to deny ourselves.

b. Opportunity, scope, or opening *for* something, by which it is rendered possible.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1714) 29 There's room yet for a Distinction..betwixt what's done Openly and a Thing that's done in Hugger-mugger. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 ₱ 6 Cælia had no more Room for Doubt. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vii, Still there was Room for Mercy. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, There is no room for pardon where offence must not be taken. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi III. 100 As to most of the provisions there was little room for dispute. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 In such a commonwealth there would be less room for the development of individual character.

c. In uses similar to prec., but more directly *transf.* from the literal sense.

1577 *St Augustine's Manuell* Q iiij, Hauyng thee in my hart. so as there may be no rowme in me for any counterfet or vncleane loue. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 174 There's no roome for Faith, Truth, nor Honesty, in this bosome of thine. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 285 Then there was amongst us such a tyde of tendernesses, there was not room for words. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 331 No room is left for Death, they mount the Sky. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ₱ 1 Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 268 But while this softer art their bliss supplies, It gives their follies also room to rise. 1868 TENNYSON *Spiteful Letter* 14 What room is left for a hater?

† d. Leisure, time *to* do something. *Obs.*

1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvi, Where you spent..some considerable time, and gave yourself good room to examine the natural curiosities.

II. 5. A particular portion of space; a certain space or area.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9168 Þe roume and þe space þat es contende In þe cete of heven has nane ende. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 50, And all þe wittes of a man is sett in þat litle rowm. *a* 1483 EARL RIVERS in Gairdner *Rich. III* (1878) App. 395 Ye will leve a rome, for a skochon of the armez of Wodevile and Scalis. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 It is so grosse, that it occupyeth a rowme..and letteth other bodyes to be presente in the same place. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1537/2 The roome within this close baie conteineth almost fortie acres. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 69 That the whole roome towards the streets may be reserved for shoppes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. (1723) 178 Which [Earth] he fancies..to contract it self into a lesser Room. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 55 When he was at leeward, he was equally cautious of allowing a proper room, through fear of receiving a shot betwixt wind and water. 1779 JOHNSON *Wks.* (1787) IV. 478 A journal of the weather ..which exhibits in a little room, a great train of different observations 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 186 The squares, amounting to thirty-three, are not worth the room which their names would occupy. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* April 28 A Zephyr straying out of heaven's wide room Rush'd down.

† b. A (short) space of time. *Obs.*[–1]

14 . *Sir Beues* (C) 1007 + 19 Þe Sarsyns yn a rome At that tyme were ouercome.

† c. A space, compartment, or square on an abacus, chess-board, etc. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 120 When the summe to be abatyd, in any lyne appeareth greater then the other, then do they borowe one of the next hygher roume. 1562

Rowbothum *Playe of Cheastis* A vj b, The king..hath libertie to assault thre roumes or stepps as he listeth.

d. *Shipbuilding.* (See quots.)

1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict., Timber-and-Room*, Room-and-Timber, Room-and-Space,. in shipbuilding, the distance from the moulding edge of one timber to the moulding edge of the timber next to it. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 66 'Room and space'. is the distance occupied by each set of timbers, called a 'frame'; measured along the keel it varies from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 9 in. in ships of war. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 86 These plates..are all in either three, four, or even six room and space lengths. *Ibid.* 92 Thus the intercostal portions are twice the room and space in length.

† 6. A particular place or spot, without reference to its area. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6926 (Kölbing), He fond cartes.. & loges & pauilouns Telt on a swipe grene roum. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2044 The Sowdon..rideth streyte to his pavilion, With lordes abought hym in euery rome. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxxviii. 474 Ye may kepe the rome of thys Castel this twelue moneth and a day. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. v. (S. T. S.) I. 145 This cocles, set be aventure in ane rovme maid for defence of þe said brig. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 94 For my rowme where I shalbe buried. 1611 Bible *Wisdom* xiii. 15 And when he had made a conuenient roume for it, set it in a wall. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 30 If the Soul. settles in some room whence it may best..sway the whole body.

† b. *Sc.* A place in a series, narration, or logical sequence. *Obs.*

1590 Bruce *Serm. Sacram.* C 3 b, In the third ioume, it coms in to be considered, how [etc.]. 1616 in Sprott *Scott. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) 19 We seeking Thy Kingdom and the righteousness of it in the first roome. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) II. 139/2 Thus, in the first room, our religious and reformation-rights, and next our lives and civil liberties, are laid at the King's feet. 1724 — *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 4 In the last room I shall give account of his manuscripts.

c. *spec.* (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Room*, a fishing station in the British North American Provinces.

7. *Sc.* † a *pl.* Domains, dominions, territories, bounds. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 270 Sa he begane with strenth and stalwart hand To chewyss agayne sum rowmys off Scotland. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 26 The romanis increscit ilk day in new mvnitioun, bringand new rowmes vnder þare dominioun. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 1 Rome..Conquest grit realmes, lordschips and rowmes braid. 1570 *Satis. Poems Reform.* xviii. 39 Lat neuer þai Ruffians within 30ur rowmis reill.

b. An estate in land; a piece of ground held or occupied by one; a farm. Now *rare.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxix. 6 For rekkyning of my rentis and roumes, 3e neid nocht for to tyre 3our thowmes. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 22 In thair personis, landes, rowmes, possessionis, and gudis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 30 Thair was sum that tuik thy rowmis in few. *c* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Hist. Ho. of Rowallane* Wks (S. T. S.) II. 242 Cairnegep and Calder, rowmes now not knowne by these names. 1688 W. Scot of Satchell *Hist. Name Scot* (1776) 45 Ev'ry pensioner a room did gain, For service done and to be done. 1808 Jamieson s.v., Room is still commonly used for a farm. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, Zealous professors,..to whom the preceding Duke of Argyle had given rooms in this corner of his estate. 1884 *Scotsman* 26 July 3/1 Three merks..of Land in the room of Gord, Keotha, and Bremer in the Parish of Cunningsburgh.

8. An interior portion of a building divided off by walls or partitions; *esp.* a chamber or apartment in a dwelling-house. † Formerly also, a compartment, bay, stall (of a barn, stable, etc.).

See also the combs. *bed-, dining-, drawing-room*, etc.

1457–8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 637, j grangie de 5 rowmez.. Pro factura j rowme in tenemento. 1556–7 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 460 None shall devyde the dwelling howses of this cittie into sondrie rowlms for their private gayn. 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* v. v. 61 Search Windsor Castle...Strew good lucke (Ouphes) on euery sacred roome. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 58 Under the fortification of the Castle round about, are stables for horses, and some roomes for like purposes. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* (1888) 132 'Tis a very fine seat, but..Sir Thomas Cheeke..told me there was never a good room in the house. 1703 New *City & C. Purchaser* 61 To distribute the whole Ground-plot.. into Rooms of Office, or Entertainment. 1760 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) III. 12, I was obliged once more to coop myself up in the Room. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, The room appeared to have been built in modern times upon a Gothic plan. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 Low seats which generally extend along three sides of the room. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 67 The rooms of the cottage were low.

transf. and *fig.* 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 68 The honey Bee, Working her formall rowmes in wexen frame. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 643 The whole Combe containeth four orders of Cells; the first the Bees occupy... The last is appointed for the room of Honey-making. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucifix* 30 Our harts for Him..A rowme should bee to rest in, and reside.

b. *pl.* Chambers or apartments occupied by a person or persons; lodgings.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, I trust I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and your friend at my rooms. 1879 Miss Braddon *Cloven Foot* xxviii, Can I have his rooms for a few nights? I..don't want to go to a hotel. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *London of To-day* xxii. (ed. 3) 213 The rooms of the Society of Arts..are in John Street.

c. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (See quots.)

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 339 The rent of a room and kitchen, or what in the language of the place is stiled a but and a ben. 1819 Hogg *Sheph. Cal.* vi, The Room, which, in those days, meant the only sitting apartment of a house. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Room*,..the parlour or sitting-room.

d. The persons assembled in a room; the company.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 P 12 His venerable Figure drew upon us the Eyes of the whole Room. 1898 Hewlett *Forest Lovers* vi, As for the..old soul by the fire, she kept her back resolutely on the room.

9. In various technical applications:

a. One of the passages or spaces for working left between the pillars of a coal-mine. Chiefly in phr. *pillar and room*, Sc. *stoop and room.* Cf. Pillar *sb.* 7, Post *sb.*[1] 7 d.

1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* I. 8 The boards or rooms in which the colliers are working. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 960 Each miner continues to advance his room or working-place, till [etc.]. *Ibid.* 975 [The system of] working with pillars and rooms, styled post and stall. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-m.* 206 *Room and Rance* (S.), a system of working coal somewhat similar to double stall. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. *Stoop*, In the stoop and room the seam is divided into pillars called *stoops* by passages at right angles to each other called *rooms*.

b. A measure of coals (see quot. 1883).

1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* iii. 147 Coals are sometimes bought by what is called the Room. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* 90 Some merchants..will promise to give sixty-eight sacks to a room. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-m.* 206 *Room*,..a weight of 7 tons of coal, or 54 chaldrons by measure.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1805 Mast-room [see Mast *sb.*[1] 4 b]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 143 *Rooms*, the different vacancies between the timbers, and likewise those between the beams, as the mast-rooms, capstan-room, hatch-room, &c.

d. *local.* The space between the thwarts of a boat. (A Scandinavian sense.)

1855 *Norfolk Words* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 35 *Room*, the space between thwarts. 1896 *Good Wds.* Jan. 17/1 The seat is shot. It had lain a huge brown heap in its proper 'room' or compartment of the boat. 1899 Spence *Folk-Lore* 127 The boat was divided into six compartments, viz., fore-head, fore-room, mid-room [etc.]...The shott was double the size of a room.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 8), as *room-bell, -door, -grate*, etc.; *room-keeper.*

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* II, One of our room-keepers says, he saw a couple of young rogues..hanging about there. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 291 Placing the glasses in a room-window to the sun. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxviii, I'll bring word to your room-door..how she is. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* 53 The prices of the room-grate, the bachelor's oven, the cheese-toaster. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 12/2 The use of room-bells is universal. 1866 J. Macgregor *Rob Roy on Baltic* 192 The rioter is my English room-companion of the Norway inn. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 739 It pays room rent and lights.

b. *Room-bound, -ridden*, confined to one's room. 1855 Dickens *Little Dorrit* I. xv, As the room-ridden invalid settled for the night. 1857 Mrs. Mathews *Tea-Table T.* II. 62, I was generally room-bound, and therefore unable to attend public worship.

III. † 11. A place in which one is stationed or seated; a particular place assigned or appropriated to a person or thing. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 330 With þat rysis vp þe renke & his rowme lefys. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxx. 113 Euery man cam forth for to doo his deuoyre, eche of hem in his rowme in defending the place. 1513 Sir T. More *Rich. III*, Wks. 4/1 To whome the Duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore Gentlemenne and yomen, kepe youre rowmes. 1565 Jewel *Reply Harding* (1611) 213 Eustathius..was the President, and the Bishop of Romes Legates..sate in the fourth roome beneath. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 108 Go thou and fill another roome in hell. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* IV. i, A blast by chance may come, And blow some one thing to his proper room. 1672 Davies *Rites Durham* 33 Were placed, in their several Rooms, one above another, the most excellent Pictures. 1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles.* 8 The Terms Mr. Lobb hath been contending for, are not hitherto allowed a room in the Confessions of Faith of the Reformed Churches. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* (1830) II. 140/2 The 11th act of this session..deserves a room in this collection.

transf. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IX. 568 All the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestiall roome.

b. Contrasted with *company*, in phrases denoting that the absence of a person is preferred to his presence. Also *transf.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* 7/2 For such a scoffing prelate, hys rowme had bene better then his company. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 645 Better his roome, than company (quoth ech one). 1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 283 Preferring his room, and declining his company, lest his sadness prove infectious to themselves. 1672 H. More *Brief Reply* 306, I must confess I had rather have their [*sc.* images] room than their Company. 1724 H. Jones *Virginia* 53 Felons..whose Room they had much rather have than their Company. 1770 *Placid Man* II. 219 You would as lief have my room as my company. 1880 *Adam & Eve* 328 I'd rather have his room than his company.

† c. A place or seat in the theatre. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Yet he pours them [names] out as familiarly, as if he had ta'en tobacco with them over the stage, in the lord's room. 1600 E. Blount *Hosp. Incurable Fooles* Ep. Ded., I beg it with as forced a looke, as a Player that in speaking an Epilogue makes loue to the two pennie-rouine for a plaudite. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 248 They sate on high alone by themselues in the best roome of all the Play-house. *a* 1619 [see *penny-room*, s.v. Penny 12].

† d. *transf.* A settled place *in* a person's affection or regard. *Obs.*

1598–9 Ford *Parismus* I. (1636) 121 Let Pollipus..be the man that shall possess the second room in your good liking. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 211 Are these things strangers to thy thoughts, or doe they take vp a chiefe roome in thy affections? 1685 Baxter *Par. N. T.* Phil. i. 7 You have a great room in my heart.

† 12. An office, function, appointment; a post, situation, employment. *Obs.*

Exceedingly common in the 16th century.

c 1483 Baradoun in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 289 In the courte, is many noble Roome; But god knowith, I can noon soche cacche. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 357/2 Th' Office or Rowme of oon of the Yomen of oure Crowne. 1514 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 303 We have yeven and graunted unto hym th' office and rowme of baner berer befor S. Wilfride. 1589 *Hay any Work* 19 To haue the romes of the true and natural members of the body. 1598 R. Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. iii. (1622) 125 One is appointed ouer the rest to exercise the roome of a Consull. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1623) 249 He..forsooke a right worshipfull roome when it was offered him. 1644 Bulwer *Anthrol.* 146 That none should be admitted into roomes of divine calling, but such who are called and are fit.

† b. Without article: Office, position, authority.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 37 A Jue sate at the borde, that greate rowme longe In that house beare. 1509 Barclay *Skyp of Folys* (1874) II. 13 If that thou be hye of rowme and name If thou offende the more shall be thy shame. 1541 Paynell *Catiline* iv 5 To some desirous therof he behight roume and auctoritie. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* x. 1 *note*, Calvin, Luther,..and al that succede them in roome and doctrine.

† c. *To bear* (*the*) *room*, to be in office or authority; to have all the power. *Obs.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 786 Beryst thou any rome, or cannyst thou do ought? 1530 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 317 Marchaunte Strayngers beryth the Rowme. 1534 Whitinton *Fullyes Offices* II. (1540) 99 In that yere that I bare roume.

† 13. An office or post considered as pertaining to a particular person, *esp.* by right or by inheritance. *Obs.*

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 984 Bot thow reule the richtuiss, thi rovme sall orere. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I 2517 This noble abbesse..dyly gently prepared to supple her rowme. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 151 He..procured them to be remoued, and their roomes to be supplied with..learned Englishmen. 1628 Milton *Vac. Exerc.* 58 Then quick about thy purpos'd business come, That to the next I may resign my Roome. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 7 The Dukes, forsake the Court, Favourites step into their rooms. 1699 T. C[ockman] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 290 That Man..that outs the rightful Heirs and procures himself to be put into their Rooms. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 83 The Rooms of those removed or dead, being filled up with Persons fully as honest.

b. *In one's room*, in one's place, denoting substitution of one person or thing for another. (In early use with reference to offices or appointments.)

(*a*) 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 183 Takynge his lene he sayth to the captayne that he shall putte another for hym in his rowme. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 279 In whose roume afterward succeded George Selde a Civilan 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 53 b, That he may be put from his office, and some other placed in his roome. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 69 Detaining many of them in prison..that others of his owne followers might bee placed in their roomes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 285 Be thou in Adams room The Head of all mankind. 1706 Vanbrugh *Mistake* II, A proposal..to take you (who then were just Camillo's age) and bring you up in his room. 1771 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 137 The names of the Earl of Granard..and Lord Sudley..to be added to the list in their room. 1800 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. x. 321, I refer you for particulars to Joseph, in whose room I am now assuming the pen. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Carthusians*, With grief he [St. Bruno] left his beloved companions, the most prudent..of whom, Landwin, he appointed prior in his room.

(*b*) 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 304 Warre-thoughts Haue left their places vacant: in their roomes Come thronging soft and delicate desires. 1673 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 148 As these are removed the husbandman plants others in their roomes. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 172 If several Elms should die successively in the same Place, you should put Lime-Trees in their Rooms. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 354 The old long hair falling off, and a shorter coat of hair appearing in its room.

c. *In the room of*, in the place († or office) *of*, in lieu *of*, instead *of*, a person or thing. (Cf. prec.)

(*a*) 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* ii. 22 But when he herde that Archelaus did raynge in Iury, in ye rowme of his father Herode. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 60 So we placed other men in the roomes of those that we lost. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 1 Sept., The Attorney General is made Chief Justice in the room of my Lord Bridgeman. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 11 P 9 Declared Alderman..in the Room of his Brother,.. deceased. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. 41 A Spartan named Leon had taken the command in the room of Pedaritus. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., He went in the room of another.

(*b*) 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 30 An eye or bud, taken..from one tree, and placed in the roome of another eye or bud. 1668 Hale *Pref Rolle's Abridgment* 4 It is much out of use, and new Expedients substituted in roome thereof. 1736 Butler *Anal* I. v, To substitute judgment in the room of sensation. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* V. iv, You must let me have my old one again, and you may have this in the room on't. 1846 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. i 142 In the room of shifting cloud-palaces..stands for us a City which hath come down from heaven.

d. Used with vbl. sbs. Now *dial.*

1802 Mrs F. Parsons *Myst. Visit* III. 144 In the room of loitering about Paris..I shall have the..pleasure of being.. a little useful. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* (see Forms β).

Room (rūm), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **rome, roome.** [Of obscure origin.] Scurf on the head; dandruff.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 262 The same..doth cure..the scurffe or roome of the head. *Ibid.* 410 The lye..is very good to washe the scurffe of the head,..causing the rome and scales to fall off. 1847 HALLIW., *Room*, dandruff. *Somerset.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-Bk.* s.v.

Room (rūm), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1, 3 rum, 3 rume; 4–5 roume (4 roumm), 4–6 rowm(e, 5 rowmme; 4–5 rome, 5 romme, rombe; 6–9 room (7 roome). [Common Teut.: OE. *rūm*, – OFris. *rūm* (mod.Fris. *rûm*, *rom*), MDu. *ruum*, *ruym* (Du. *ruim*), MLG. *rûm*, *ruem* (LG. *rûm*), OHG. *rûmi*, ON. *rúmr* (Sw. and Da. *rum*, Norw. *rom*): cf. ROOM *sb.*1]

† 1. Spacious, large, ample in dimensions; wide, extensive. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2462 þuhte him eall to rum wongas & wic-stede. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 9 Ðu ġesettes in stowe rumre foet mine. *Ibid.* ciii. 25 Dis sæ, micel & rum. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xix. § 1 Behenlde he..hu neara þære eorðan stede is, þeah heo us rum þince. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii 13 Se weg is swiðe rum, þe to forspilllednesse ġelæt. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3689 He wollde ȝifenn uss All heoffness rume riche. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 643 Mi nest is holeuh & rum amidde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3318 Fodder and hai þou sal find bun; Na rouminer sted in al þe tun. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 15 In þe felde of thaneos, þat is, in þe rowme stede of meke comaundment. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 225 Ther was no rommer herberwe in the place. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3470 A renke in a rownde cloke, with righte rowmme clothes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxvii, I was anon In broght Within a chamber, large, rowm, and faire. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 986 A rowme passage to the wallis [thai] thaim dycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 379 He set his feild furth on ane rowmar plane. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 13 Lat vs þair mak ane hous baith rowme & squair. *c* 1635 CAPT. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Serv.* (1685) 133 It causeth a Ship to be much Roomer (that is larger) within Board.

† b. *The room sea*, the open sea. *Obs.*—1

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 1978 Tharfor in haist to þe rowme se Thai torned and held on þar way.

† c. Open to choice. *Obs.*—1

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 108 Whan reynard herde that it stode so rowme that he shold chese to knowleche hym ouercomen and yelde hym Or ellis to take the deth.

† 2. a. Distant, remote. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 79 Doom of resoun..as the next and best reule, and the power of resoun as for the romber and ferther reule. *Ibid.* II. xx. 272 Into departing and disseuering and into rombe distaunt being.

† b. Of winds: = LARGE *a.* 14. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 45 This hauen wherein we lay, expecting roome windes. *Ibid.* 59 Having roome windes, and a fresh gale, in 24. houres we discovered the Ile.

3. *Sc.* Clear, unobstructed, empty.

Some cognate uses are found in OE. texts.

1641 FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* 4 b, A fair fire makes a roome flet. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Rounne*, We say, To make a room house, when one drives them out that are in it. 1810 J. COCK *Simple Strains* I. 142 (E.D.D.), When in their beds and snugly laid There's silence and a room fireside.

† 4. *Comb.*: **room-handed, -hende** *adjs.*, liberal, generous; **room-house**, a privy (cf. *long-house* s.v. LONG *a.* 18). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 3ef þu..best rum-handed to glewmen. *c* 1205 LAY. 6538 He wes..radful and rihtwis and a mete rum-hende. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 652 Men habbeþ among oþre iwende A rum-hus at heore bures ende.

Room, obs. variant of RUM *a.*

† **Room**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 rume, 4 romme, 4, 6–7 rome, 6–7 room(e. *Comp.* 6 rowmer, 6–7 romer, 7 roamer, rummore. [OE. *rūme*, f. *rūm* adj., = OS. and OHG. *rûmo.*]

1. Widely; far and wide; to or at a distance.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1456 Heo wide hire willan sohte & rume fleah. *Ibid.* 1895 Sceoldan..þa rincas þy rumor secan ellor eðelseld. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 80 Whi farest þou so fihtinge, folk to distroie, & for to winne þe word wendest so romme? *Ibid.* 581 Of richesse & of renoun romme be ȝe kidde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xiii. 553 Whilis thei stonden or sitten or knelen rombe fer ech from othir.

2. Amply; fully; to the full.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1372 Drihten .rume let willeburnan on worulde þringan. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 282 Hyt rum þa wyrmas forð ġeladeþ. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1860 þe geaunt was wonder-strong, Rome þretti fote long.

3. *Naut.* = LARGE *adv.* 7 a.

Very common from *c* 1580 to 1630.

1564 SPARKE in *Hawkins' Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 He espied another Island,..and being not able .to fetch it by night, went roomer untill the morning. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 Leauing the coast..we bare roome to seawards. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 Hale bollinge to double the poynt, a luff from the rock, rowmer from the sand. 1622 *Relat. Eng. Plantation Plymouth* in Arber *Pilgr. Fathers* (1897) 435 We could not fetch the harbour, but were fain to put room again, towards Cape Cod. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 The Chase pays away more room. *Ibid.*, The Chase goes away room, her Sheets are both aft.

b. Const. *with* the land, etc.

1537 *Adm. Court Exemplifications* I. No. 174 Seeing a ship coming somewhat rome with theym. 1557 JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 310 The wind vering more northerly, we were forced to put roomer with the coast of England againe. *Ibid.*, We were forced to beare roomer with Flamborow head.

Room (rūm), *v.*1 Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 rumian, 3–4 rumen, 3–5 rume (5 ruym); 4–5 roume (5 reume), 5–6 rowm(e, 6 rovm; 5 rom(e, 9 room. [OE. *rūmian*, f. *rūm* ROOM *a.*; perh. formed anew in ME. Parallel forms are Fris. *rûmje*, *romje*, Da. *rumme*, Fær. *rúma*, Norw. *roma*. The usual OE. verb was *rýman*: see RIME *v.*4]

† 1. a. *intr.* To become clear of obstructions.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 76 Drince ðreo ful fulle on niht nistiġ; þonne rumað him [*sc.* the man] sona se innað.

† b. *trans.* To clear (the throat). *Obs.*—1

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 372 b/1 Take a softe egge and bere hit to suster Andree of ferriere for to rume her throte.

2. *trans.* To clear (a space) from persons or things, esp. by superior force. Now *arch.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 597 Euer-more þe white kniht hem þe place roumede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxv. 3182 Quhen þe feld was rowmyt swa, The Duke of Burgone..On a syd enterit in þe place. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 245 Guycharde and I shall rowme the waye afore you. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3385 Neuer mycht be sen His swerd to rest, that in the gret rout He rowmyth all the compas hyme about. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 38 Quhen voydit weill and rowmyt was the feild.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 For them the monks had room'd their eating hall.

† b. To remove, shift. *Obs.*—1

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 2468 (W.), Th' emperour had wonder of this, And let reume his bed.

† 3. a. *intr.* To give way; to depart. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13072 On alle sides he smot aboute, & made þeym roum [*text* rounn] þorow-out þe route. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 2 Whan þis weith at his wil weduring hadde, Ful raþe rommede he rydinge þedirre.

† b. *trans.* To vacate, leave, abandon. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 189 And yf he [a cat] wratthe, we mowe be war and hus way roume. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 31 Many of his lignage..token leue soroufully, and romed the court. *Ibid.* 61 On the morow erly he ruymed his castel and wente with grymbart. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. viii. 18 Seand Rutylianis Withdraw the feyld sa swyth, and rovm the planis. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* VI. D vj, I may rome my mastership, wheresoeuer lyketh me.

† c. *refl.* To betake (oneself) *off*; to give (oneself) free scope. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xcii. 148 Comming with the ship,..he had almost laid her on ye same place, where the other was cast away: but day comming on, they romde themselues off, and so escaped. 1621 R. BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 313 He had a scope of a hundred and twentie miles long and a hundred and odd miles broade to runne and roome himself.

4. *trans.* To extend, enlarge. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14922 Es resun þat wee vr rime rume And set fra nu langer bastune. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 83 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 273 Fourti fet, roumede and griete, Into the see he made him lepe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. (Wemyss) 1936 Than Iohne bischop of Glasgw Rowmyt þe kirk of Sanct Mongw.

1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Rooming-down*, extending the bottom of a bore hole. A term used by sinkers.

Room (rūm), *v.*2 Also *Sc.* 6– roum, rowm. [f. ROOM *sb.*1]

† 1. *Sc.* a. *trans.* To install. *Obs. rare.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 533 To that effect that he may be inaugurat, placeit, and rowmit thairin. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xii. (1685) 114 Nothing is roomed in our judgment and apprehension but what first entered.

† b. To assign (common pasturage) proportionally among the different 'rooms' or lands entitled to share in it.

Used only in connexion with SOUM *v.*; for illustrations see that word.

2. *U.S.* a. *intr.* To occupy rooms as a lodger; to share a room or rooms *with* another; to live *together* in the same room(s).

1828 MRS. STOWE *Let.* in *Life* (1889) II. 41 She rooms with me, and is very interesting and agreeable. 1856— *Dred* II, Clayton and Russel had..roomed together their four years in college. 1860 *Ann. Amherst College* 47 Many of the students who roomed in the College lost their all. 1888 HOWELLS *A. Kilburn* III, I didn't let him room in your part of the house; that is to say, not sleep there.

b. *trans.* To accommodate or lodge (guests).

1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The door's open, and if they couldn't room any more guests they'd pretty soon close up, I guess. 1892 *Rep. Amer. Mission. Assoc.* 101 We have to room them with the normal and college students in the college buildings.

† **Room**, *v.*3 *Obs.*—1 ? To stretch out, aim *at.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2466 Roomes [*v.r.* rooues] noȝt at þe raynbowe þat reche ȝe ne may.

Room, obs. form of ROAM *v.*, ROME.

Roo·mage. *U.S. rare.* [f. ROOM *sb.*1 + -AGE.] Space; internal capacity; accommodation.

1843 WHITTIER *Cassandra Southwick* 110 Pack with coins of Spanish gold..The roomage of her hold. 1865 BURRITT *Walk Land's End* vi. 209 Mat and seat the rotunda of St. Paul's, and the nave of Westminster, to every foot of their magnificent roomage. *Ibid.* xii. 399 It entertained Charles II in its best guest and banquet room, and William Prynne with coarser roomage and fare.

Roomage, obs. variant of RUMMAGE.

Roomal, variant of ROMAL.

† **Roome**, obs. variant of RHOMB.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XV. 73 For to learne to..know the tides, your Roomes, pricke your Card, say your Compasse.

Roome, obs. form of ROME.

Roomed (rūmd), *a.* [f. ROOM *sb.*1 + -ED.] With defining word prefixed: Having rooms of a specified number or kind, as *one-*, *double-*, *many-roomed*; also *wide-roomed*, † spacious.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Luke* xiii. 115 b, Thei that are of suche sortes, dooe choose the brode and the wyde roumed waie. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 566 The Arke had roomes below and roomes above, and therefore was called double roomed. 1840 LOUDON *Cottager's Man.* (L.U.K.) 30 Transforming every two-roomed hut into such cottages. 1890 [see FOUR C. 1 b]. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 57 A little one-roomed building, set apart for guests.

Roome(d)ge, obs. forms of RUMMAGE.

Roo·mer. *U.S.* [f. ROOM *v.*2 2 a.] A lodger who occupies a room or rooms without board.

1887 *Ohio State Jrnl.* 2 Sept., Complaint had been made by some of the roomers in the Mithoff block. 1889 *N. Y. Evening Post* 29 Dec., On the third floor were a number of roomers.

† **Roo·mery.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. Sp. *romeria*, f. *Roma* ROME.] A pilgrimage.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 62 In his Roomery in the way to Medina .he was wounded to death.

Room-free, *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 3–4 rum-, 4–5 roum-fre. [f. ROOM *sb.*1 + FREE *a.*]

† 1. Entitled to free accommodation in a mill for the purpose of having one's corn ground. *Obs.*

1279 *Percy Chartulary* (Surtees) 233 Erunt rumfre et multurfre ad molendinum de Wllouer de omnibus bladis suis. *a* 1300 in Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* (1832) II. 118 Liberi sint a multura..et sint Rumfre propinquius quod molant post me ipsum et post bladum inventum in trimodio. 1315–7 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 7 Quod ipsi sint rumfre in eodem molendino .quandocunque voluerint molere blada. 1484–5 *Extr. Rec. Peebles* (1872) 31 We find at the cornes of Corscunnyngfeld aucht to be rowme free in the myln of Peblis to the fourti corne.

2. (See quot.)

1887 *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl. s.v., To sit *room-free* in a dwelling-house means to sit *rent-free*; and to hold a property *room-free* is to hold it without paying the usual burghal duties.

Roo·mful, *sb.* [f. ROOM *sb.*1 + -FUL 2.] As much or as many as a room will hold.

1710 SWIFT *Exam.* No. 25 P 8 Where it is a Man's Business to entertain a whole Room-full, it is unmannerly to apply himself to a particular Person. 1772 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 537 [Of books] I brought none with me, and have now a roomful. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii, This room-full of rough block-work. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXV[i], One day he went to the Hall, and there was a roomful of visitors. 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* XXVI, She..had to serve her roomful of enemies.

Roo·mful, *a. rare.* [f. ROOM *sb.*1 + -FUL 1.] Capacious, ample, roomy.

1601 DONNE *Progr. Soul* XXXIV. Wks. (Grosart) I. 82 Now in a roomefull house this soule doth floate. 1892 BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* II. xvi. 85 He reared aloft the Firmament and this roomful land stablished.

Room-handed, -house: see ROOM *a.* 4.

Roo·mily, *adv.* [f. ROOMY *a.* + -LY 2.] With plenty of room; amply, spaciously.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 329 We roomily dwell in the heather-bell. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXI, Walls,.. some twelve feet high, between which the whole crew.. were housed roomily. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* 25 Her figure was so finely proportioned and so roomily made.

Roo·miness. [f. ROOMY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being roomy or spacious; capaciousness.

1840 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 275 Russell's berth was.. the chief object of our attention, and I was most agreeably surprised by its roominess. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* II. III. i. 392/1 A bolder and fuller head, with great width and general roominess of skull. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 198 We prefer our old friend's saloon, passages, and general roominess.

fig. 1889 DIGGLE *Life Bp. Fraser* I. 13 This complete unselfishness gave Bishop Fraser great intellectual roominess.

Roo·ming-house. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1893 *Spectator* 16 Sept. 366/1 We go to no hotel, but look for what Americans call a 'rooming house', i.e., a house which lets furnished apartments.

Roo·mless, *a. rare.* Also 6 roumles. [f. ROOM *sb.*1] Lacking room or space; strait, confined; also, without rooms.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 28 The shyppe wherein Jesus preached is very narowe and roumles to vncleane and synfull persons.

Roo·mlet. *rare*—1. [-LET.] A small room.

1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 242 Steep, narrow staircases, nefarious-looking roomlets, irregular balconies.

† **Roo·mliness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ROOMLY *a.*] Roominess.

1744 *Lond. Mag.* 557 The primary Enquiry is to the Roomliness and Strength of the Ship. *Ibid.* 558 Roomliness and Strength of Decks.

† **Roo·mly,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. ROOM *sb.*1 + -LY 1. Cf. OE. *rūmlic* abundant, plentiful, liberal.] Large.

1743 *Lond. & C. Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 191, I..boil it with two Pounds of Hops..in a roomly Canvas or such as they call Straining Cloth.

† **Roo·mly,** *adv.* [OE. *rūmlice* (see ROOM *a.* and -LY 2), = MDu. *ruimelike*, *-lijc* (Du. *ruimelijk*), MLG. *rumelik(en*, OHG. *rûmlihho*, MSw. *rumlika*, *-leka.*] Liberally, largely, abundantly.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. *Introd.* 18/14 [He] rumlice foretacnas [L. *clementer informat*]. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 49 And ȝif we þonne lustlice & rumlice þa welan dælab earmum monnum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 514 Bize us..rumlicor to dæȝ be hlafe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe sullere doð narewere þane he sholde, and te biggere rumluker þan he sholde. *c* 1205 LAY. 2452 Alle þa vnȝuðe

to hire comen..for seoluere & for golde, & heo rumliche hit 3ef. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxx. 30 And roum-like sal he yhelde in land To þas þat ere pride doand. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* IX. ix. 1136 (Royal MS.), Til lordis rowmly he landis gave; His swnnys he mad rych and mychty.

Roo·m-mate. *U.S.* [f. ROOM *sb.*1] One who lodges in or occupies the same room or rooms with another; a fellow-lodger.

1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Russ. & Turk. Emp.* I. 251 With a Frenchman and a Greek for my room-mates. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 107 My interesting room-mates were so far recovered as to be able to take the air upon deck. 1899 WHITING *5 John St.* 210 Little Nance, the chum and room-mate of Tilda.

† **Roo·msome,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **romesome,** 6-7 **roomesome,** 7 **rowmsome, roomsom.** [f. ROOM *a.*] Ample, capacious, roomy.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 22 b, I know by this your exposition of this worde (*Ciuile*) the field wee haue to enter into is verie wide and roomesome. 1598 FLORIO *Dict.* To Rdr., A more..vnweildie and more roomesome vessell then the biggest hulke on Thames. 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* xxiii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 7 The Cells..Are made by right more rowmsome then the rest. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 She is Roomsom for her Men. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct., An old house..made..capable and roomesome.

Roo·mstead. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 **roomesteade,** 8 **room stead.** [f. ROOM *sb.*1] A compartment or division; a certain space or length.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 47 The greate roomesteade in the northende of the rye-barne belde all our winter corne this yeare. *Ibid.*, As much as could possibly be layed in that roomsteade. 1691 J. GIBSON in *Archæologia* XII. 188 Dr. Uvedale of Enfield...His greens take up six or seven houses or roomsteads. 1718 in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* (N.S.) III. 200 Benjamin Farish hath one firehouse containing two room steads..to lett. 1764 *Sheffling Inclosure Act* 9 The pieces, parts, or roomsteads of the earth-bank. 1800 TUKE *Agric* 93 A roomstead (i. e. one post and two rails), being 1*s.* 7*d.* including carriage. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 461 The carpenters had completely cleared the roomstead. *Note*, Roomstead is the space between any two ribs or frames of timber in a ship.

† **Roo·mster.** *Obs.*–1 An occupant of space.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 181, I being at no agreement with this same hideous Roomster., I may..have my harmless mistake paid home by a vile mischance.

Roomth (rūmþ). Now *dial.* Also 6 **rumeth,** 6-7 **rometh(e, roometh**; 6 **romth(e, rompth**; 7 **roumth, roomthe.** [f. ROOM *a.* + -TH: cf. Færöese *rúmd.* The earlier form is RIMTH.]

1. Space; *esp.* ample or unconfined space. † *To make roomth,* to make way.

1540 BIBLE (Cranmer) 2 *Sam.* xxii. 20 For he brought me out into roumth, he delyuered me, because he had a loue vnto me. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* E iv b, All histories and monumentes canne not be conteined in so lyttle romeths. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* II. iv, Make here a little romth. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi 122 But Rydoll,..Not finding fitting roomth upon the rising side, Alone unto the West directly takes her way. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xliii. 25 A mans gift makes roomth for him. 1881– in dial. glossaries (Leic., Warw., Sheff.).

† **b.** Space occupied by an object; extent, bulk.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxviii, Whose romth but hinders others that would grow. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 40 Pease grinded weigh more than corne, the roundnesse giveth cause to have more roomth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 54 Having seen what the Worlds lastingness and roomth is.

† **c.** Extent; jurisdiction. *Obs.*–1

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 188 Lastly, that the Church haue roometh vniuersally extended.

† **2.** Sufficient space or scope *for* or *to* do something. *Obs.*

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 298 The false brethren..unto whoin S. Paule gaue no romthe as concernyng to bee brought into subiection. 1595 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 209 Where now my Spirit got roomth it selfe to show. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 10 So there be sufficient roomth left for walkes. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Pentateuch* Gen. ix. 27 'Inlarging' also, is not only of roomth to dwell in.., but oftentimes of the heart.

† **b** A sufficient occupation. *Obs.*–1

1585 DYER *Prayse of Nothing* C ij, It were a romth for some idle bodye, to looke into the accedents of euery state, which hath been diuersly afflicted for nothing.

† **3.** A defined or limited space. *Obs.*

1550 *Nottingham Rec* IV. 98 In the est end of the Spyces Chamber a romthe for a p[r]esse. 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* I. 6 b, This narrowe roomth, and place of necessitie, is knowne without Astrologicall coniecture. 1596–7 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 155 We..are now fillinge the voyde roomth therin with earth and rubbishe. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Pentateuch* Num. ii. 27 So many thousand tents as Israel had could not be pitched in a little roomth.

† **b.** A chamber, apartment. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 415 A fire kindled..in their stoare house called the Arzenale, euen in the rometh where was their saltpeter. 1635 *Maldon Doc.* (Bundle 80, No. 2), vis. viiid. for dressing up the said moote-hall, counsell chamber, and other the Romethes there this yeie.

† **4.** An office, function, or dignity. *Obs.*

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imit.* IV. v. 267 By the puttynge to of the handes of the Bysshoppe thou arte admyttyd vnto that hye rometh. *a* 1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 153 Very gladde I wolbe that he in that romethe myght doo your most excelent Grace service. 1586 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 439 The credytt, vocacion, rompth, promocion and callinge of Bayliefes. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 57 He preferred one Iohn his Deacon and disciple, to the roomth.

† **b.** A position or office pertaining to a person; one's place. *Obs.*

1544 A. COPE *Hannibal & Scipio* 40 They commanded to let the old Senatours go free, and use their romthes. 1573 TWYNE *Virgil* Life ¶ j b, When his voice failed him at eny time, Mecænas supplied his romth in readynge. 1600 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 154 b, Margaret her daughter is in good hope to supplie her mothers romthe.

† **c.** *In the roomth of,* in the place *of,* instead *of.* Also with possessives. *Obs.*

1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 21 The Lorde William Howarde as deputie..in the romth of the Marshall of Englande. 1578 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 78 It were farre better that they were vtterly remoued, and able Pastors put in theyr roomths. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 6 Our old fathers can tell vs, how woods are decaied, and people in the roomth of trees multiplied. 1624–5 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 393 Another Counceller to be ellected in his roomthe.

† **Roo·mthily,** *adv. Obs.*–1 [f. ROOMTHY *a.*] In respect of space; spatially.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 103 God by making of a body and real space with it,..is thereby..no more roomthily there than he was before.

† **Roo·mthiness.** *Obs.* Also 7 **roomethinesse, roomthyness**(e. [f. ROOMTHY *a.*] Roominess.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 55 Likewise in a noble mannes howse..ther must be made a provision for roomethinesse. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* 60 Neither is there any thyng or place that is not enuironed and enclosed with the roomthinesse of heauen. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 8 Tents and Pauillions in the fields are pitcht, (Ere full wrought vp their Roomthynesse to try). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 23 The everlasting time and boundless roomthiness. *Ibid.* 82 There is roomthiness between that and the other boundary or term.

† **Roo·mthsome,** *a. Obs.*–1 In 6 **romth-.** [f. ROOMTH.] Spacious, roomy.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 A cage or pigeon house, romthsome enough to comprehend her and..her nurse.

Roomthy (rūmþi), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 6 **romthie, romthy, room(e)thie, roomethy.** [f. ROOMTH + -Y.]

1. Spacious, ample, roomy.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 30 With a slacke or romthy kynde of knitting. *Ibid.* 33 These bones in women [are] much more ample, and romthy. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 210 After whom, cleere Enian in doth make, In Tamer's roomthier bankes their rest that scarcely take. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 104 Because England was richer and roomthyer then their own Countrey. 1676 HUBBARD *Happiness People* 55 God will rather have his people..pent up in a corner, then roomthy, and swoln with pride. 1726 S. SEWALL *Lett.-bk.* (1886) II. 202 He has a situation roomthy and beautifull enough to build the New-Jerusalem in. 1854– in dial glossaries (Northamp., Warw., Oxf).

† **2.** Pertaining to space; occupying space. *Obs*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 21 Time had not been if God had not made timesome beings, nor room if he had not made roomthy.

† **Roo·mward,** *adv. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 **roome-.** [f. ROOM *adv.*] = ROOM *adv* 3.

1611 COTGR., *Bouter au vent,* to beare roomeward; or, to fill the sayles with wind. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. III. 214 My Pilot was constrained to goe Roome-ward to Sea. *Ibid.* 226 This Fleet..put roome-ward to Sea, as soone as they had descried us. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 140 Having fallen much Roome-ward at the beginning of the fight, they kept aloof from the great gallie.

So † **Roo·m-way** *adv. Obs.*–1

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* IX. 44 When she would not come neere the land, but goeth more Roome-way than her course, wee say she beares off.

Roomy (rūmi), *a.* and *adv.* Also 7 **roumy, rommy.** [f. ROOM *sb.*1 + -Y. Cf. MLG. *rumich, ruymich,* G. *raumig.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of ample dimensions; capacious, large; wide.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 This makes a Ship more roomy. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 64 A place both more publick, roomy, and chargelesse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 388 Let thy Vines in Intervals be set, Indulge their Width, and add a roomy Space. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 267 His roomy chest by far too scant To give the lungs full play. 1773 *Life N. Prowde* 199 He agreed to accommodate us all on board his Ship, which was a very fine and roomy one. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 101 In this roomy currach, St. Cormac sailed into the north sea. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* viii. I. 77 A gentleman of bland aspect with a roomy forehead. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* XXVII. 320 The outer garment of both sexes is a wide roomy coat which reaches down to the ground.

fig. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) p. lxxxii, This sort of Number is more roomy. The Thought can turn it self with greater ease in a larger compass. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* (1854) 280 A roomy life, a glowing relish high.

2. Of female animals: Of large proportions internally.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 202 Some roomy good cows. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 430 A well-proportioned roomy cow. 1853 STONEHENGE *Greyhound* 174 A large roomy bitch .will most probably 'throw' a lot of undersized greyhounds. 1894 *Field* 9 June 846/1 [A mare,] a fine, roomy daughter of Lincolnshire Lad II.

† **B.** *adv. Naut.* = ROOM *adv.* 3. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 192 At last she bore up rommy for the Sea, and we heard of her no more. *Ibid.* 224 The next was a ship of Holland...She was put roomy. 1626 — *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 Heare vp the helme, goe roumy.

Roon (ron). *Sc.* Also **roen, roond,** and RUND. [Of obscure origin.] A piece of the list or selvage of cloth; a strip or shred. Also *roon-shoon* (see quot. 1824).

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* Postscr. iii, They thought the Moon, Just like a sark, or pair o' shoon, Woor by degrees, till her last roon Gaed past their viewin. 1808 JAMIESON, *Roon,* a shred, a remnant,..also *roond.* 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Roon-shoon,* shoes made of the roons, or selvages of cloth. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 179 The best o' wabs are rough at the roons.

Roonde, obs. f. ROUND. **Roone,** obs. f. ROAN. **Roong,** obs. pa. pple. of RING *v.*1

Roop (rūp), *sb.*1 [var. of ROUP *sb.*3] Hoarseness; a hoarse sound.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 A *Roop,* a Hoarseness. 1788– in northern dial. glossaries (Yks., Northumb.). 1898 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3/3 That touch of noble hoarseness..like the roop of the bow on the string of a violoncello.

Roop, *sb.*2, in northern and Sc. phrase *stoop and roop,* completely: see STOOP *sb.*

Roop, *v. rare.* [Cf. ROOP *sb.*1] *intr.* To utter a hoarse note or sound.

1894 CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 182 A sleepy hen rooped lazily in a hole under the hedge. 1894 — *Raiders* (ed. 3) 234, I only rooped like a rough-legged fowl.

Roop(e, obs. ff. ROPE; variants of ROUP.

Rooped, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 **roopt,** 9 **roopit, -et,** and ROUPED. [f. ROOP *sb.*1] Hoarse.

1677 NICOLSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 316 *Roopt,* hoarse with bawling. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XV, He had something of a catarrh, and spoke as hoarse as a roopit raven. 1881 J. L. ROBERTSON in Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* III. 35 The minister grew hearse and roopit.

Roopee, obs. form of RUPEE.

Roope-sicke: see ROPE-SICK *a.*

Roopy (rū·pi), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* See also ROUPY *a.*2 [f. ROOP *sb.*1] Hoarse.

1825– in dial. glossaries (Northumb., Durh., Yks., Berks, Hants). 1850 DICKENS *D. Copperfield* vii, He had observed I was sometimes hoarse—a little roopy was his exact expression. 1864 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont's Legacy* III. 179 The lonely hen set up a roopy cackle.

Roopy, variant of ROUPY *a.*1

Roor, obs. form of ROAR.

Roorback (rū·rbæk). *U.S.* Also **-bach.** [A fictitious personal name: the accounts of its origin differ widely from each other.] A false report or slander invented for political purposes.

1864 WEBSTER, *Roorbach,* a forgery or fictitious story published for purposes of political intrigue. [*Note.* The word originated in 1844, when such a forgery was published, purporting to be an extract from the 'Travels of Baron Roorbach.'] 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., The Herald and Globe abound in roorbacks which are designed to influence the vote in Maine.

Roore, obs. form of ROAR.

Roos, obs. form of ROUSE *sb.*

Roosa, rusa (rū·sä). Also **roussa, rusha.** [Hindī *rūsā.*] *Roosa grass,* an Indian grass (*Andropogon Schœnanthus* or *Cymbopogon Martini*), from which *roosa oil* is distilled.

1853 T. C. ARCHER *Pop. Econ. Bot.* 279 Oil of Indian Grass, Roosa Oil, or *Roosa-ke-til,* is distilled from the leaves of *Andropogon Calamus aromaticus.* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade,* Roosa-Grass Oil. 1885 WATT *Econ. Prod. India* 249 This is the roussa paper grass, abundant everywhere in the Deccan. *Ibid.* 250 Perhaps the name by which it is most generally known is rusa oil. *Ibid.*, Rusha oil.

Roose, *sb. ? Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **ros,** 4 **rose,** 4–5 **roos,** 5 **roys**(e. *β.* 4–6 **rous,** 7 **rowze.** *γ. Sc.* 4–6, 9 **ruse,** 5 **rus**(s, 6 **ruys, ruiss**(e. *δ.* 8– **roose.** [a. ON. *hrós* (Icel. *hrós,* Fær. *rós,* Norw., Sw., and Da. *ros*): cf. ROOSE *v.*]

1. Boasting, vainglory; an instance of this, a boast, brag, vaunt.

α. c 1200 ORMIN 4910 All idell 3ellp & idell ros þu cwennkesst i þe sellfenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11948 Nu þat i do þou it for-dos, And þar-of sal þou mak na ros. 13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 505 Such þing as þou seyst and doos, þi Neiȝebor wol þerof make Roos. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 650 Shall none of you mak your rose or ye go furþre. *c* 1450 *Cast. Perseverance* 1068 Perfore do as no man dos,..& of þi-self make gret ros. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e vj b, The master to his man makyth his Roys That he knowith be kynde what the hert doys Att huntyng.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5158 Ne be nat proude þogh þou weyl dous, yn þyn herte to make a rous. 1463 G. ASHBY *Poems* 11 Goo forth, lytyll boke, mekely, without rous. 16.. *Sir Lamberwell* 304 in *Percy's Folio MS., Ball & Rom.* I. 154 Shee warned me be-forne, of all things that I did vse, of her I shold neuer make my rowze.

γ. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 98 Bot thow mend hym that mys.. Thow sall rew in thi ruse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 50 Sum makis a tume ruse. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 242 What thei receaved we can nott tell; but few maid ruse at thare returnyng. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 242 Johne Moydert..maid meikle ruse that he him selfe was the cheif of Makdonelis kynd. 1808 JAMIESON, *To mak a tume ruse,* to boast where there is no ground for it, but the reverse.

δ. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. iv, Wha wins syn may make roose, Between you twa. 17.. *Maggie's Tocher* in Herd *Coll. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 78 We'll mak nae mair toom roose.

† **2.** Commendation, praise. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13896 Quen he his aun roos has soght, In his muth sothfast es noght. *a* 1350 *St. Nicholas* 87 in Horstm. *Altengl. Legend.* (1881) 12 Noght for no ruse of erthli thing Bot allone vnto goddes louyng. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 114 þe prefet begane to spere.. quhat man it wes..þat agnes þe ruse of mad. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1241 All erdly riches and ruse is noght in thair garde.

Roose, obs. form of ROSE *sb.*

Roose (rūz, *Sc.* rōz), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: α. 3 **rosenn**, 4 **ros**, 4–5 (9 *dial.*) **rose**, 5 **roys**. β. 4–9 **ruse**, 5–6 **rus(e**, 6 **rws**, **ruis**, 7–9 **ruse**; 6 **reouse**, 7 **reouse**, **reuse**; *Sc. dial.* 8 **reese**, **rease**, 8–9 **reese**. γ. 6 **rowse**, 7–9 **rouse**. δ. 7– **roose** (*dial.* 8 **rooyse**, 9 **rooze**, **rooís**). [a. ON. *hrósa* to boast of, praise (Icel. *hrósa*, Fær. *rósa*, Norw. and Sw. *rosa*, Da. *rose*): cf. ROOSE *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To boast or be proud *of* something. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4906 þatt iss hæfedd sinne..To rosenn off þin hæjherrlæȝc. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 481 Of that Ryall array that Rolland in raid, Rauf rusit in his hart of that Ryall thing.

†**2.** *refl.* a. To boast oneself; to vaunt. Const. *of*, *that* with clause, or infin. b. To praise or commend oneself. *Obs.*

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28102 Ic ha me rosed in my mode bath o my werkes wyc and gode. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 3, I cried all þe day rosand me of rightwisnes.

β. 13.. *SS. Peter & Paul* 152 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 78 Simon..rusid him þan þat he might raise Dede men to lyue. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 12 Noghte ruysand hyme of his reghtwesnes. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 956 So mot I spede, He sall noghte ruysse hym of this dede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxiii. 492 He has hym rused of great prophes. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Maritit Wemen* 194 He . makis repet with ryatus wordis, Ay rusing him of his radis. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 75 Mony spekis mekil and rwsis thayme of faith. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 21 Reuse nocht ȝour self, latt vþiris preiss ȝour rentis.

γ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 271 Oure stiffe tempill,..This rebalde he rowses hym it rathely to rayse.

δ. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 476 Alledging that honest ministers that went to the Bishop roused themselves little of it.

3. *trans.* To praise, extol, commend, flatter.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2417 Sua þai rosed hir to þe king þat he þam did befor him bring. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1371 To rose hym in his rialty rych men soȝtten. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 95 What gifys god the to rose hym so? *Ibid.* xii. 234 Here is..the leg of a goys. With chekyns endorde, pork, partryk, to roys. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Rose*, to praise, to flatter.

β. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 33 For if other men ruse hym, we shall accuse hym. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 80 Thank me not ouir airlie,..For I haue seruit the ȝit of lytill thing to ruse 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 84 This ilk Tewcer his enemyis of Troy Rusit and lovit. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 132 Be my saule, my self culd neuer ruse ȝow. 1603 *Philotus* xxxiv, Bot be it gude ȝe do not spair, As royallie to ruse it. 1677 NICOLSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 316 *Ruse*, to flatter. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 59 To *Reuse*, to extol or commend highly. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. viii, They rus'd him that had skill. *a* 1800 in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 110 There's nane that reads them..But reezes Robie. *a* 1800 *Young Allan* ii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 378 Some there reasd their hawk, their hawk, And some there reasd their hound. 1879 JOHN WHITE *Jottings* 225 (E.D.D.), I've rus'd ye for yer head and heart.

γ. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* 27 If such let passe nothing undone and unsuffered and all to be rowsed and commended of the lewde people. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i, Prayse and rouse him well, and ye haue his heart wonne. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 104, I right fickle was and fain To be sae rous'd. 1842 CLARK *Rhymes* 23 Wi' flattery I'll no rouse thee.

δ. 1703 THORESBY *Yorkshire Wds.* (E. D. S), *Rooyse*, to extol. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* ix, These modest maids inspire the muse, In flowing strains to shaw Their beauties, which she likes to rouse. 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. to J. Lapraik* 94 Friends an folk that wish me well, They sometimes roose me. 1786 — *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 3 A fleechan, fleth'ran Dedication, To roose you up, an' ca' you guid. 1834 A. SMART *Rambl. Rhymes* 162 Let poets in their idle lays Roose up auld Scotland's early days. 1865 WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 30 Aw roos't her, poor lass.

b. In various proverbs and sayings.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas Æneis* s.v., Every body ruses the ford as he finds it. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 210 If it be ill, it is as ill rused. *Ibid.* 282 Ruse the fair Day at Night. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, Let ilka ane roose the ford as they find it.

Roo'ser. *Sc. rare.* Also **rusar**, **ruser**. [f. ROOSE *v.* Cf. ON. *hrósari*.] A boaster, braggart.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 440 [It] hapnis oft ane vanter to be liear,..And ane gude rusar [is] seindill ane gude rydar. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 36 A great ruser was never a good rider.

Rooser, variant of ROUSER, a sprinkler.

Roo'sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROOSE *v.*] a. Boasting, vaunting, vainglory. b. Commendation, praising.

c 1200 ORMIN 4564 ȝæn rosinng, & ȝæn idell ȝellp. *Ibid.* 4902 Rosinng & all idell ȝellp..iss hæfedd sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28524 þer-of haf i made rosyng. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7070 What avayld us pryde, ..rosyng of ryches or of ryche aray? *c* 1350 *St. John* 318 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 38 þe sext teches..To refuys riches for ruseing. *a* 1800 *Redesdale & Wise William* in Child *Ballads* IV. 383 There fell a roosing them amang.

Roosing, obs. form of ROUSING.

Roost (rūst), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hrost**, 4 **rooste**, 5 **roist**, 6 **roust**, **rowst**, **ruste** (7 **roest**), 6– **roost**. [OE. *hrōst*, = MDu. and Flem. *roest*, and prob. OS. *hrōst* the spars of a roof (cf. sense 3). The further relationship is uncertain.]

1. A perch for domestic fowls; also *gen.* a perching- or resting-place of a bird.

a 1100 *Cerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 On odene cylne macian —ofn & aste & fela ðinga macian sceal to tune—ȝe eac henna hrost. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xvii. (Bodl. MS.), [The cock] setteþ nexte to hym one rooste þe henne þat is moste fatte and tendre. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roost for capons or hennes, *jeuysoyer*. 1565 HARDING *Confut. Apol.* 17 b, Gete ye now vp into your pulpettes, like bragging cockes on the rowst, flappe your winges, and crow out alowde. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* iii. 46 Since good Robin to his Roost is gone. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 151 In a Dogge [the power of smell] is that sence which searcheth out and descryeth the roustes, fourmes, and lodgings of Wilde Beasts. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 46 Sooner than the matin-bell was rung, He clapp'd his wings upon his roost, and sung. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 P 12 When she is to see the hogs fed, or to count her poultry on the roost. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 359 The sudden rustling in the thicket of birds frightened from their roost. 1884 ALLEN *Amer. Farm Book* 491 Swabbed along the roosts and laying boxes..it has proved destructive to these vermin.

b. A hen-house, or that part of one in which the fowls perch at night.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Gelinier*, a hen house, a roust. 1589 *Hay any Work* 36 He sleepeth belike in the top of ye roust. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1693 As an ev'ning Dragon came, Assailant on the perched roosts, And nests in order rang'd Of tame villatic Fowl. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 58 Now from the roost, or from the neighb'ring pale,..Come trooping .The feather'd tribes domestic. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 18 Sad deeds bewailing of the prowling fox; How in the roost the thief had knav'd his way. 1839 *Lincoln Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/4 The rogues went to another roost adjoining the house. 1855 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yard* 83 The dormitory, or roost, should be well ventilated. *Ibid.*, To let air or light into the roost.

c. A collection or number *of* fowls, etc., such as may occupy a roost.

1827 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 303, I killed a roost of small birds.

d. *fig.* A resting-place; a lodging, bed.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 122 The world has a million roosts for a man, but only one nest. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 110 The only roost was in the garret, which..contained eleven double beds, ranged along the walls. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 23, I selected what appeared to me to be about the best spot for a roost, and..made a fairly comfortable bed.

2. Without article, in various phrases:

a. *To go*, etc., *to roost.* Also *fig.* of persons: To retire to rest. (Cf. Flem. *te roest gaan.*)

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 191 The hennes ron in the mashfat; For they go to roust Streyght ouer the ale ioust. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 383 When the crowned cock ..Comes to roost by him. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Roesten*, to Jugge, or goe to Roest, as Hens, Patridges, &c. 1797–1808 VINCE *Astron.* xxi. 228 The birds went to roost. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* viii. 109 These birds go to roost long before night. 1867 'OUIDA' *Castlemaine's Gage* (1879) 20 The swallows were gone to roost amidst the ivy.

fig. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 314 So to roost upon a crust of bread and a glass of small beer, my usual supper. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, 'Tis time for me to go to roost. I will have my gruel a-bed. 1879 STEVENSON *Travels in Cevennes* (1886) 212 Half an hour later, and I must have gone supperless to roost.

b. *At roost*, roosting, perched. Also *to take roost*, to perch.

1692 SIR R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccclii, A Fox spy'd a Cock at Roost with his Hens about him. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. ii, The Breast, and its Bone, made like a Keel..to counterpoise the Body, and support and rest it upon at Roost. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. ii, Where the falcon took roost. 1854 BROWNING *Mr. Sludge*, While you cling by half a claw To the perch whereon you puff yourselves at roost.

c. *To come home to roost*, to come back upon the originator.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* Motto, Curses are like young chickens: they always come home to roost. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 340 The curse has come home to roost. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 173 All our mistakes sooner or later surely come home to roost.

3. In various local applications (see quots.).

1790 MORISON *Poems* 105 (E. D. D.), Frae the roost a rung she drew. 1808 JAMIESON, *Roost*,..the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars of wood reaching from the one wall to the other...It is also vulgarly used to denote a garret. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II 725/2 *Roost*, (Lancas.), the upper part of a cow-house; loft over stable.

4. *attrib*, as *roost-time*, *-tree*; *roost lay* (see quot.).

1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xciv, They happened to be suddenly roused from their roost-trees. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Roost Lay*, stealing poultry. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* (1908) 97 A loud..clamour of rooks and daws, who have restlessly moved in their roost-trees. 1889 — *Open Air* 216 The partridges may run through to join their friends before roost-time on the ground.

Roost (rūst), *sb.*[2] Also 7–9 **roust**, 8–9 **rost**, 9 **rust**. [a. ON. *rǫst* (Norw. *røst*), in the same sense.] A tumultuous tidal race formed by the meeting of conflicting currents off various parts of the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

1654 BLAEU *Atlas*, *Scotia* 150 Exiguis scaphulis quas facile maris æstus ac fluctus, quem *Roosts* appellant, absorbet. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 93 *Roust*, a very tempestuous tide. 1774 LOW *Orkney* (1879) 14 Where the water breaks on Stroma, it goes off in vast whirls, and forms a roust by the dancing of the stream. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* i, The current of a strong and furious tide, which..is called the Roost of Sumburgh. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 384/1 The majestic cliffs and towering headlands that frown over the dark and stormy seas and *rousts*. 1868 D. GORRIE *Summers & W. Orkneys* v. 161 The roosts are in their wildest state of agitation with ebb tides and westerly swells.

Roost, obs. form of ROAST *sb.* and *v.*

Roost (rūst), *v.* Forms: 6 **rust(e**, **roste**, 6–7 **roust(e**, **rowst**, 7– **roost**. [f. ROOST *sb.*[1] Cf. Flem. *roesten* (Kilian).]

1. Of birds: To settle on a perch or the like for sleep or rest; to settle for sleep, go to rest.

1530 PALSGR. 696/1 These capons ruste whan it draweth towardes nyght, they be wyser than men be. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166 After the seuenth moneth, you may put them to roust in the house with the other Peacockes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xv. 96 By hauing rousted vpon the trees in the open aire. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 29 Sitting, roosting, covering and resting in the boughs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 400 The greatest part of the birds..were such as are known to roost on shore. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 52 Time hath made thee what thou art—a cave For owls to roost in. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 432 On the cliff-side, the pigeons Roost deep in the rocks.

transf. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 36 No sooner stirres Auroras Starre,..But they that rousted were in rest..Do pack apace to labours left. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 106 Verres..never saw the sun either to rise or set, as roosted after or before.

b. Of persons: To seat oneself, to perch. *colloq.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, Down to the flat shelf on which the sufferers had roosted. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, About a dozen young imps were roosting, like so many crows, on the verandah railings. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 60 She is the woman who, when you call, roosts discreetly at the extreme end of a long sofa.

2. To lodge, harbour, make one's abode or quarters. In mod. use: To pass the night.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 95 Banisht he was, and longer in Ierusalem might hee not roust. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 366 A rabblement of Danes rousted heere one whole yeare. [1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 206 Camden finds him and his Danes roosting afterwards for one whole Year at Cirencester.] 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 161 It was hard to tell where to find Annawon, for he never roosted twice in a place. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 486, I am most anxious to be on the wing, and again roosted. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxxix, Stopped to roost at Terracina 1883 J. A. SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* v. (1900) 166 These vagrants wandered up and down the country, roosting in hedge-rows.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

c 1554 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithful* Pref. A iij, It vnknowne, all vices swarm and roste in vs. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 178 Modestie is rousted in the skyes. 1607 S. HIERON *Wks.* I. 262 Men haue euen determined with themselues, that, let the word of the kingdome roost where it will, sure with them it shall not harbour 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 108 So great ignorance cannot roust in their pates, who are so worldly wise. 1730 YOUNG *1st Ep. to Pope* 10 Where speculation roosted near the sky. 1793 BURNS *Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle* 5 So [I] sought a Poet, roosted near the skies.

3. *trans.* To afford a resting-place to (one); to accommodate, harbour. Also *fig.*

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* iii. Poet. Wks. 1875 II. 17 They defy the storms of heaven, and roost The weary-winged Ages. 1873 CARLETON *Farm Ball* 43 You have often slept in pens; I've a mind to take you out there now, and roost you with the hens!

Roo'st-cock. Now *rare.* [f. ROOST *sb.*[1]] A domestic cock.

1606 H. PARROT *The Mous-Trap* (Halliw.), Gallus, that greatest roost-cock in the rout 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 88 The old Roost-cock in his Country-language. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 75 *Gallus Gallinaceus*,..the House, or Roost-Cock. 1736 AINSWORTH II, *Gallinaceus*,..a roost-cock, a cockerel. *c* 1750 [MRS. PALMER] *Devonsh. Dial.* (1837) 18 Their blowzy faces as rid as roost-cocks. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* cv, Roost-cocks, which had been silent, began to sound their clarions. 1858 POLSON *Law & Lawyers* 116 A beautiful roost-cock flew upon his head and crowed three times.

Roo'ste, obs. form of ROAST *sb.* and *v.*

Roo'sted, *a. rare.* [f. ROOST *v.* or *sb.*[1]] Perched on a roost. Also *fig.*

1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol.* II. xl, Yet oft his anxious eye Mark'd them, like wily fox who roosted cock doth spy. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Is't thus you new-fledged zeal And plumed valour moulds in roosted sloth?

Roo'ster (rū'stəɹ). Chiefly *U.S.* and *dial.* [f. ROOST *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A cock.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 264 Rooster, or he-bird.—Cock, the male of the hen. 1836 *Backwoods Canada* 308 The produce of two hens and a cock, or *rooster*, as the Yankees term that bird. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* lxvi, With a rooster's quill, therefore, a bit of soiled paper, and a stout heart, he set to work. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 348 At sunrise I was awakened by a sturdy old rooster.

b *transf.* of persons.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II. 214 Hang..your talk of a fine girl, like my Janet, as a piece of poultry, you young rooster! 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3428. 2 It is not in the nature of things that a rooster in the Legislature should quietly submit to be lectured by a rooster outside of the legislature. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* II. 156 *Queer rooster* (American thieves), a man that lodges among thieves to pick up information for the police.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1871 in De Vere *Americanisms* 262 Rooster..indicates a bill, or proposed law, which will benefit the legislators—and no one else.

Roo'sting, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROOST *v.*]

1. Perching for rest; places for perching.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* Poems (1619) 423 By all signes..The Birds therein their nightly roosting made. 1723 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. i. § 5 The Legs all curved for their easy Perching, Roosting, and Rest. 1820 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. 376 A great deal of valuable fir planting, which you may remember; fine roosting for the black game.

2. *attrib.*, as *roosting-cage*, *-house*, *-time*, etc.

1621-3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* iv. i, At roosting time a little lodge can hold 'em. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 477/1 The first roosting-perch..should be placed lengthways. 1844 H Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 153 An opening, in the outer wall of the roosting-house. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* ix. 161 In the evening the ducks will be seen coming from the roosting-ponds. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* 281 They [*sc.* rooks] stretch from here to the roosting-trees.

b. Esp. *roosting-place*; also *fig.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, Being wont in a Morning early, to go out of the Hen-House or Roosting-Place. 1789 G. White *Selborne* cvi, The poultry dared not to stir out of their roosting-places. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xiii. P 6, I. slunk to my roosting-place, where I fell asleep. 1844 Ath. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* iii, Jack quitted his roosting-place amongst the baggage. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* xxiv. 245 When their feeding-grounds and roosting-places are near together.

† **Roo'sting**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] In 6 roostynge. [Cf. Roost *sb.*[2]] Turbulent flow or turmoil.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 382 We mette northerly wyndes and greate roostynge of tydes.

Roo'sting, *ppl. a.* [f. Roost *v.*] That roosts or perches; going to roost.

1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* xlii, From each bough The roosting Pheasant's short but frequent crow Invites to rest. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. ii, Hoarse into middle air arose The vespers of the roosting crows. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 5/2 They..startle from its crumbling recesses the roosting doves.

Root (rūt), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1, 5 **rot**, 3–6 **rote**, 4 **rotte**, 5 **roth**, **roytt**, **rowte**, 6 **rott**, **roite**, **rout(e**, **rowth**, 9 *dial.* **roit**; 4–7 **roote**, 5– **root**. *β. Sc.* 5–6 **rut**, 6 **ruite**, **rwit**, 5– **rute**, 6– **ruit**, 9 **reet**, **rit**; *north.* 9 **reut**, **rut**, **re(e)at**. [Late OE. *rót*, a. ON. *rót* (Icel. and Fær. *rót*), Norw. and Sw. *rot* (MSw. *root*), Da. *rod* († *rood*), NFris. *rôt*, *rut* (prob. from ODa.), LG. *rut*. The original stem **wrōt*- is connected on the one hand with L *rādix*, and on the other with OE. *wyrt*: see Wort. The usual OE. words for 'root' are *wyrttruma* and *wyrtwala*.]

I. **1.** That part of a plant or tree which is normally below the earth's surface; in *Bot.*, the descending axis of a plant, tree, or shoot, developed from the radicle, and serving to attach the plant to and convey nourishment from the soil, with or without subsidiary rootlets or fibres; also applied to the corresponding organ of an epiphyte, and to the rootlets attaching an ivy to its support.

a 1150 in Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lex.* 54 Se Godes freond cwæð þæt he leofode be weode & be wyrtan roten & be wæteres drence. *Ibid.*, He leofede be wyrtan rotan. *a* 1175 in *Hist. Holy Rood tree* 4 An fet..wæs ifylled of þæt ylce watere & þa yrdæ þeron awette, forþan ðe he nolde þæt ða roten fordruȝode wæron. *c* 1200 Ormin 10064 þatt axe shollde þa beon sett Rihht att te treowwess rote. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 þer nis..no tre in erþ so fast, nid al har rotis so fast ipiȝt, þat [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1346 Þis tre was of a mikel heght.., And to þe rotte [*Gött.* rote] he kest his he. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 96 Mi plouh-pote schal be my pyk, and posshen atte Rootes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 7 Now stant the crop under the rote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rote, of a thynge growynge, *radix*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 314/2 A Rute, *radix*, *radicula*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. viii. 80 Als far his ruite doith spreid Deip ondir erth. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 98 Get..a parer..to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 97 Though we leaue it with a roote thus hackt, The Ayre will drinke the Sap. 1672-3 Grew *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 128 What the Mouth is to an Animal; that the Root is to a Plant. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 102 Yonder nodding beech, That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high. 1792 J. Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 108 When the roots have been loosened by the frost, they are..cut and dug out of the ground. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 531 Ancient pines Branchless and blasted, clenched with grasping roots The unwilling soil. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 383 In transplanting walnuts,..great care should be taken that their roots be as little injured as possible. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 438 In the growing-point of the stem, branches, and roots, and in young rudimentary leaves.

b. In phr. *by the root(s)*, denoting the complete pulling up of a plant or tree. (Cf. 9 c.)

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2613 *Hypermnestra*, The floure, the lefe, ys rent vp by the rote To maken garlandes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 So þat þai be taken vp by þe rutes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131 Drawe vp by þe rote, *eradico*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 He..plucketh vp the breers, wedes and grasse by the rotes. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 69 Yonder stands the thornie Wood, Which..Must by the Roots be hew'ne vp yet ere Night. 1648 Milton *Ps.* lxxx. 54 The tusked Boar out of the wood Up turns it by the roots. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 544 As when Alcides..tore Through pain up by the roots Thessalian Pines. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 112 The weeds themselves must be pulled up by the root. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* ii. 26 They could pull up a tall tree by the roots.

c. Used without article; also in phrases as *to take root*, to settle properly in the ground, *to make root*, *strike root*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Squire's T.* 153 Euery gras that groweth vp on roote. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 265 For a tree may not take þer [*L. ibi*] roote for saltenes of the erthe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437 Rotyn, or take rote, as treys, *radico*. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables*, *Trial Fox* xxx, Quer Ron and Rute thay ran togidder raith. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxv. 9 He sall haif brute, as tre on rute Endlang the rever plantit. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 83 Thy garden plot..Well clensed and purged of roote and of stone. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxx. 9 Thou..didst cause it to take deepe root, and it filled the land. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 7 This will cause it to strike fresh Root. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Root-grafting*, Which Piece of Root will draw in Sap, and nourish the Graft. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* lxxx. xi, Water'd with Blood, the Vine took Root 1856 Glenny *Everyday Bk.* 263 The object of this is to let them make root when inclined, but not to grow any until wanted. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 29 Fruit Others reap and garner, heedless how produced by stalk and root.

2. The permanent underground stock of a plant from which the stems or leaves are periodically produced; also, by extension, a plant, herb.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 [It] is cleped..wildernesse gef þare manie rotes onne wacseð. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 36 The herb gude to give the cattel against the rute that thay cal trifoly. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 39 As Gardeners doe with Ordure hide those Roots That shall first spring, and be most delicate. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* April (1671) 48 Transplant such Fibrous roots..as Violets, Hepatica, Primroses. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 81 The propagation of bulbous and tuberous roots for general supply. 1847 Mrs. Loudon *Amateur Gard. Monthly Cal.* 22/1 Others succeed pretty well by buying imported roots from the nurseryman every year. 1858 Kingsley *Poems* 137 That roots, which parch in burning sand, May bud to flower and fruit again.

3. The underground part of a plant used for eating or in medicine; now *spec.* in *Agric.*, one of a fleshy nature, as the turnip or carrot, and by extension, any plant of this kind.

a 1150 [see sense 1]. *c* 1200 Ormin 3213 Hiss drinnch wass wateir.., Hiss mete wilde rotess. *c* 1205 Lay. 31885 Þat folc..lufeden bi wurten, bi moren and bi rote. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4711 (Gött.), Þe wrecched pote miht find na fode,.. Þat soght þaim rotis als þe suyn. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 244 Bestes [live] by gras & by greyn and by grene rotes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Þai liffe with dates and rutes and herbes. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxi. 70 He hath in his house a rote that..shal gyf me help. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxi. 63, I haue eten none other thynge but rootes & frutes. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) 21 It is euidently knowen that water wyll wexe thycke, if this roite be brused and put in it. 1605 Shaks. *Macb* I. iii. 84 Or haue we eaten on the insane Root, That takes the Reason Prisoner? 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 34 Corne fields set with cabbages and roots. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 339 We here Live on tough roots and stubs, to thirst inur'd More then the Camel. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 94 These Roots may be so manag'd by a good Hand as to eat as Food. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 332 This root would..fill them up with flashy fat. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 113 Very few turnips are with us this season; this root having generally failed 1817 Shelley *Rev. Isl.* v. lvi. 5 Melons, and dates, and figs, and many a root Sweet and sustaining. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 237/1 Cattle require their 'roots' to be carted from the field to the homestead.

b. With defining words: (see quots.).

1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 963/1 The Mangel Wurtz..or Root of Scarcity. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII 33 The cows fed on the Common Turnep gave most milk. and those on the Root of Scarcity the least. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 87 In the mean time, all, rich and poor, have the greatest abundance of the root of plenty, potatoes.

4. **a.** The imbedded or basal portion of the hair, tongue, teeth, fingers, nails, or other members or structures of the body.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2122 [To] þurhdriuen hire tittes wiþ irnene neiles, & renden ham up hetterliche wiþ þe breoste roten. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1485 His tong hab he ton And schorn of bi þe rote. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), þese boones stonde of twey ordres in þe oone side with þe rootes of þe fingres. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 374 The ravyns sall ryve na thing bot thy tong rutis. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 91 If they be not kilde, they wyl..eate the rotes of the horse eares, and kil hym. 1580 Blundevil *Horsem.* iv. cxvii. 54 A malander.. hath long haires with stubborne roots. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. i. 136 Each false [word] Be as a Cantherizing to the root o' th' Tongue. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. v. i. 85 Beneath, close by the Root of the Saw, are two oblique Nostrils. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/4 A Spanish Dog, with..one large Liver colour Spot at the Root of his Stern. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* II. xiii, Every tongue, through utter drought, Was withered at the root. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xix. (1818) II. 145 The rightful queen..seized her with her jaws near the root of the wings. 1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rural Sports* 479/2 The root of the thumb should be brought close up to the ribs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 151 Most frequently it starts from the root of the lung.

b. The more or less 'muddy' base of a crystal or gem, esp. of an emerald.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 192 Their Root, as the Jewellers call it; which is only the Abruptness at that End of the Body whereby it adhered to the Stone. 1867 Billing *Sci. of Gems* 126 A large piece of veiny, cloudy root of amethyst, 2⅛ inches by 2 inches (not good enough to rank as a jewel).

c. That part of anything by or at which it is united to something else.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 22 The breadth of Italy at the roote and beginning thereof,. from the Adriaticke coast, to the riviera di Genoa. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 237/1 A wooden jetty has been run out from the root of the pier. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship Build.* xx. 430 The angle iron.. is liable to open at the root under very heavy blows. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 289 In watches the roots of all the wheels and pinions are left square except the roots of the barrel or great wheel teeth and the roots of the centre pinion leaves.

5. The bottom or base *of* something material; *esp.* the foot of a hill.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 58 At the West syde of Ytaille, Doun at the roote of Vesulus the colde. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 59 b/2 Whan moyses had brouht them forth unto the rote of the hylle they stode there. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Mountaynes..at the rootes wherof are found Rubines, Hiacinthes. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 189 That na thing remane within the clois about the rute of the tour bot the dur thairof. 1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Poems (1905) 261 Numbers which still encrease more high and wide From One, the .oot of their turn'd Pyramide. 1687 Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 74 A rock .., at the root whereof there is a little spring of Water. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 11/1 That Stream..continually undermining and eating away the Root of the Mountain. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Isl.* VII. xi. 3 A burst of waters driven As from the roots of the sea. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 85 Split the charnel earth To the roots of the grave. 1897 Geikie *Anc. Volcanoes Grt. Brit.* I 12 There will thus be a constant pressure of the molten magma into the roots of volcanoes.

II. **6.** The source or origin *of* some quality, condition, tendency, etc. Also occas. without const.

Freq. with fig. context directly referring to sense 1.

c 1200 Ormin 4976 Forr niss nan mahht tatt bettre maȝȝ þe winnen eche blisse þann allre mahhte rote maȝȝ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Biginnunge & rote of þis ilke reouðe was a liht shðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28744 Þou pain þe rotes as þou mai O þis man sin to do awai. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III 197 Pite, men sein, is thilke roote Wherof the vertus springen alle. 1423 Jas. I *Good Counsel* 2 Wertew floure and rut is of noblay. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 622/2 It was shewed.. that Justice was grounde well and rote of all prosperite. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxviii. [clxxiv.] 535 This rote and foundacion of hatred multyplyed greatly after. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* Ciij b, This is the roote of all the mischife. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II iii. 89 The Root of his Opinion, which is rotten, As euer Oake or Stone was sound. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 34 To cut up the roote of all these fooleries in her sonne. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 48 P 4, I have several Follies which I do not know the Root of. 1720 Ramsay *Prosp. Plenty* 145 Malicious envy! root of a' debates. 1821-2 Shelley *Chas. I*, I. i. 103 The root of all this ill is prelacy. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 513 The root of all these difficulties seems to be a confusion in our idea of..an acting force.

b. Predicated of persons or material things.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 98 Prestes, and prechoures.., That aren rote of þe riȝte faith. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom. T.* 516, I wol it verifie In this Chanoun, roote of alle trecherie. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 4015 Saff the Burgeysis of the town, of falshede þat were rote *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1671 O blyssyd womman, rote of ower savacyon. 1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 64 These flattering clawbackes are originall rotes of all mischyue. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 12 All otherwise..I riches read, And deeme them roote of all disquietnesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 645 To the Tree Of prohibition, root of all our woe.

7. A source of some quality, etc.; *esp.* a virtue or vice giving rise to some condition or action.

c 1200 Ormin 11658 Alle fule lusstess Biginnenn þære & springenn ut Off gluterrnesses rote. *a* 1310 in Wright *Spec. P.* xviii. 57 Suete Jhesu,..In myn huerte thou sete a rote Of thi love. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 173 This [covetousness] is a venymous rote þat makiþ here seruyce .not acceptable to god. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 91 Wene we not þe gospel to be..in þe leuis of wordis, but in rot of resoun. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 291 Hir Majestie wald nocht that ony rute were left behind, quhilk mycht engender ony new displesour or grudge betuix thame. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 26 Considering those inconueniencies that rise out of the roote of abundance. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1032 Or was too much of self-love mixt, Of constancy no root infixt. 1781 Cowper *Lapost.* 111 Faith, the root whence only can arise The graces of a life that wins the skies. 1823 Moore *Loves Angels, 3rd Angel's Story* x, Humility, that low, sweet root From which all heavenly virtues shoot. 1876 Mellor *Priestk.* ii. 77 The root of bitterness out of which all this strife has grown is simple.

† b. *To take root*, to spring *from* something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 43 Vr dedis fro vr hert tas rote, Quedur þai be worthi or bale or bote.

8. A person or family forming the source of a lineage, kindred, or line of descendants.

13.. *Seuyn Sages* 1072 (W.), I ne mai do thi sone no bot, But yif I wite the sothe tot, Of what man hit was biyete. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 10162 (Trin.), Ioachim bringere of bote, he was comen of dauid rote. 1388 Wyclif *Isaiah* xi. 1 And a ȝerde schal go out of the roote of Jesse. 1555 Harpesfield in Bonner *Hom.* 6 For as much as they two were the very route, where of all men most ryse. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Thence flitted thee Latin ofspring, Thee roote of old Alban. 1605 Shaks *Macb* III. i. 5 It was saide .. that my selfe should be the Roote, and Father Of many Kings. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 383 To confound the race Of mankind in one root 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 217 This taking by representation is called a succession *in stirpes*, according to the roots; since all the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 409 It was introduced with a view to discard the son; and that the father should become the *propositus* or *root*, to whom N° 10 is exactly in the same relation as N° 11 is to the son. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. i. I. 4 Among the deputies were many who had sprung from Oriental roots

transf. a 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* vii, Shem was the root of the Church.

b. A scion, offshoot. (Chiefly Biblical.)

13.. *Guy Warw.* (1883) 442 Þei he be þe deuels rote, Y schal nouȝt fle him a fot. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* i. 10 And there wente out of hem a roote of synne, Antiochus the noble. — *Rev.* xxii. 16. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* v. 5 A lion hringe off the tribe off Juda, the rott of David, hath obtayned to open the boke. 1611 Bible *Isaiah* xi. 10 In that day there shall bee a roote of Iesse, which shall stand for an ensigne of the people. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 435 The plants of their Parishes, being the rootes of meere Irish. 1745 W. Robertson in *Trans. & Paraph. Scot. Ch.* vi. 13 So in this cold and barren World That sacred Root arose.

9. That upon or by which a person or thing is

established or supported; the basis upon which anything rests.

In 19th cent. use common in the phr. *to have (its) root(s) in* (something).

1340 *Ayenb.* 116 [To] strengþi his roten ine þe erþe of libbende. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 53 Antecryst cam þanne and al þe croppe of treuthe Torned it vp so doune and ouertilte þe rote. 1523 Coverdale *Old God & New* (1534) D iv, By so moche the more the christen fayth waxed stronge and gathered fast rotes. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 127 Sen it hes the grund and deip ruitis in the Scriptuir. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xvii. (1876) II. 250 Some have referred the utmost root of the Lancastrian title to Edmund,..eldest son to Henry III. 1679 Ness *Antichrist* 180 Two..is the lowest number (for one is but the root of numbers). 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xi. 179 Cato..fell into Pompey's Hands, who to cut up the Root of the Civil War, put him to Death. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 353 Our love is principle, and has its root In reason. 1787 — *Stanzas Bills Mortality* 24 A worm is in the bud of youth, And at the root of age. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii. 42 The nations echo round, Shaken to their roots, as do the mountains now. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* II. vi. § 63. 57 This prodigious change..laid the axe to the root of the aristocracy. 1874 Stevenson *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 245 A high wind under a cloudless sky.. seems to have no root in the constitution of things.

b. Of qualities, esp. with reference to their hold upon persons.

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 Of þe rote of auarice guoþ out manye smale roten. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 396 In þe which dame Auaryce Festned hyr rotes at dewyce. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fly* xxxix. 17 Where honestnes or vertusnes hearth rout. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* *iij b, What rotes..vertue had fastened in his brest. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. iii. 85 This Auarice..growes with more pernicious roote Then Summer-seeming Lust. 1781 Cowper *Table Talk* 15 With a courage of unshaken root, In honour's field advancing his firm foot. 1841 Trench *Parables* xii. (1877) 241 Righteousness, both in its root of faith and its flower of charity.

c. In phrases denoting completeness or thoroughness, as *to the root(s)*, *by the root(s)*, etc. (Cf. 1 b.)

1388 Wyclif *Ps.* li[i]. 7 Therfor God schal distrie thee in to the ende, he schal drawe thee out bi the roote.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 93 b, Wherby these newe sprynge up sectes maye be plucked up by the rotes. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. v, That so she might, more strictly, and to root, Effect the Reformation she intende. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 28 What's his name, and Birth? I cannot delue him to the roote. 1640–1 in Rushw. (1721) III. I. 187, I wonder not at all..that they would have them [Bishops] up by the Roots. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 574 Since the dear hour that..cut up all my follies by the root. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 12 This argument was quite cut up by the roots by the determination of the House of Lords in the case of Tong v. Robinson. 1860 Ruskin *Unto this last* i. § 22 He [the merchant] has to understand to their very root the qualities of the things he deals in. 1894 Fenn *Real Gold* 89 As if he were enjoying himself right down to the roots.

10. The bottom or real basis, the inner or essential part, of anything.

The root of the matter, a literal rendering of Heb. *shōresh dābār* in Job xix. 28.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. T.* 908 (Ellesm. MS.), Telle me the roote Of that water, if it be youre wille. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 64 [He] þat þorw resoun wolde þe rote knowe Of god and of his grete myȝtes, his graces it letteth. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10033 Yiff the roote be wel out souht, Strengere than thow, that ȝs he nouht. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Stirps quæstionis*, the roote, and foundation of a question. 1611 Bible *Job* xix. 28 Seeing the root of the matter is found in me. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 168 That everlastingness which the soul has in the root.. is of the same kind. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 45 Until he advisedly looketh into the Roots of it and tries it by the Rule of Law. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. v. (1872) 61 In every such case it may be taken for granted that the root of the matter has not been reached. 1875 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* 274 His resolute desire to get at the roots of things, and deeper yet if deeper might be.

†b. The bottom *of* the heart, in various figurative uses. *Obs.*

For earlier examples see Heart-root 1. In latest examples perh. an alteration of *rote*.

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 11 In hym I haue putte the rote of myn entyere herte. 1508 Dunbar *Poems*, *Tua Mariit Wemen* 162, I sall a ragment reveil fra the rute of my hert. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 1 Vp, helsum hairt! thy rutis rais, and lowp. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 202 A Curse begin at very root on's heart. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 82 As illiterate men say Latine praiers By roote of heart, and daily iteration. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 11 That thou read therein to thy self, and to thy Children, until you have got it by root-of-Heart.

c. *At (the) root*, at bottom, essentially.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* ii, He was, at root, a godly and kind-hearted pedant enough. 1857 Borrow *Rom. Rye* xvi, At the root mad.

11. a. *To take* (or *strike*) *root*, to obtain a permanent footing or hold; to settle down *in* a place, etc.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xix. 30 And the doughter Iuda ..shall from hence forth take rote beneth, and beare frute aboue. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 b, No suche sectes can take roote or remayne emonges them. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1623) 10 This warlike..Nation, after it had as it were taken roote here. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 568 Prejudice in men of stronger minds Takes deeper root, confirm'd by what they see. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. xi. P 5 As soon as I had taken root in my new soil. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, The cause has taken a deep root, and has spread its branches far and wide. 1899 Gardiner *Cromwell* 36 The idea struck root.

†b. A hold upon a person's affections, confidence, or favour. *Obs.*

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 207 Such an attempt.. would give him a faster root with the King. 1756 Home *Douglas* II, Let not thy jealousy attempt to shake And loosen the good root he has in Randolph.

c. A strong link or attachment.

1854 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 432 The awful feeling of having the roots which connect one with the last generation seemingly torn up.

12. *Root-and-branch*: see Branch *sb.* 6 b.

For *root and crop*, *root and rind*, in similar uses, see Crop *sb.* 5 and Rind *sb.*[1] 2.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 94, I never gave my name in to take away both root and branch.

b. In adverbial use: Completely, utterly.

1640 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 66 Some do petition to reform them, others to abolish them root and branch. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* v. 141 Constantly to endeavour the extirpation of it, Root and Branch. 1777 J. Adams *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 299 If our people do not turn out now and destroy Burgoyne's gang, root and branch. 1809 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd., Cutting off the tribe of MacGregor root and branch. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 17/3 You may look forward..to local government being dealt with by Parliament root and branch.

†c. *elliptic.* The policy of total abolition. *Obs.*

1679 Evelyn *Sylva* (ed. 3) 2 Professing themselves against Root and Branch.

d. In attributive use, of persons or things.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 499 These are Root and Branch Men, and strike at the Foundation of all our National Happiness. 1788 *Ann. Reg., Misc.* 143, I have hit upon a plan which will make root and branch work of it, and do the business effectually. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 167 We have seen that our root-and-branch Reformer went a great deal farther. 1858 J. Payn *Foster Brothers* xv, The boy had become at heart a root-and-branch democrat. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 249/2 The so-called root-and-branch bill for the total extinction of episcopacy.

III. †**13.** *Astrol.* = Radix 2. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 314 Of viage is ther noon electioun,..Noght whan a roote is of a burthe yknowe? *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* ii. § 54 Consider thy rote furst, the wyche is made the begynning of the tabelis. 1575 F. Withers tr. *Indagine's Chiromancy* III. N iv, They which haue Venus in the rote of their natiuity. 1603 [see Radix 2]. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clvii. 654, I oft am enforced to name the Root of the Nativity, it were more proper to say the Radix, for our English doth not well expresse the sense of the words.

14. *Math.* a. A number, quantity, or dimension, which, when multiplied by itself a requisite number of times, produces a given expression. *Cube* (or *third*) *root*: see Cube *sb.* 3. *Square* (†*quadrate*) or *second root*: see Square *a.*

1557 Recorde *Whetstone* C iv, Thei onely haue rootes, whiche bee made by many multiplications of some one number by it self. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxv. H j b, The roote quadrat of the whole number, is the desired distance or line Hypothenusal. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* Expl. Signs, The Side or Root of a Square. 1679 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 38 *Cube Root*, the Root or Side of the third Power: So if 27 be the Cube, 3 is the Side or Root. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 47 The Root or First Power being taken as a Side, the Second Power will be a Square. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The extraction of the roots of algebraic quantities. *Ibid*, Impossible Root is not only the square root of a negative quantity, but any other root denominated by any even number. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1799) I. 80 Roots are sometimes denoted by writing the character $\surd$ before the power, with the index of the root against it. 1859 B. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 190 The Square Root of any proposed quantity. 1898 G. Chrystal *Introd. Algebra* (1902) 5 Special cases are the second root written $\sqrt{a}$; the third root or cube root [etc.].

b. The value or values of an unknown quantity which will satisfy a given equation.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. If the Value of x be Negative, e.gr. $x = -5$, the Root is said to be false. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1799) I. 249 To find the root of the cubic equation $x^3+x^2+x = 100$, or the value of x in it. 1826 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 544/2 Both members of an equation may be raised to the same power, or the same root of them may be extracted. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* 179 The three roots are always real. The equation is the same as that [etc.].

15. *Philol.* One of those ultimate elements of a language, that cannot be further analysed, and form the base of its vocabulary; †a primary word or form from which others are derived.

1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 31 His thre chefe rotes, that is to say, his theme, his preterit participle, and his present infynityve. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 39 Recourse must be had to the Hebrew, euen to a false roote. 1615 Bedwell *Index Ass.* O iij, The theame or roote, as they call it, from whence it is deriued, is..*Kara'*, to reade. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* i. § 11. 15 The word..is derived from the same roote. 1740 Chesterf. *Lett.* lxiii. (1792) I. 177 The shortest and best way of learning a language is to know the roots of it; that is those original primitive words, of which many other words are made. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxix, As it is a fault only in the declension, and the roots of the words continue untouch'd. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 20 The simplest forms of nouns are those which consist only of the letters composing the root. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 260 Sharon, a name of the same root as that used to designate the table-lands beyond the Jordan. 1883 Morfill *Slavonic Lit.* ii. 39 A Slavonic root, meaning dwelling.

b. With punning allusion to sense 1.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 59 Hebrew Roots, although th'are found To flourish most in barren ground, He had such plenty. 1818 Combe *Syntax*, *Picturesque* xxiii. 20 What though by toil and pain, I know Where ev'ry Hebrew root doth grow. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 328 No Greek Roots grew there.

16. *Mus.* (See quot. 1889.)

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Root*, a term applied by theorists to the fundamental note of any chord. 1818 — *Gram. Mus.* 314 The Triad may have its mediant either two whole tones, or a tone and a semitone, above its Root. 1867 MacFarren *Harmony* (1892) 51 The inversion of a chord is the placing one of its other notes, instead of the root, in the bass. 1889 Prout *Harmony* iii. § 58 Much trouble is sometimes caused to students from the word *Root* being used in two senses by theorists—as the lowest note of any combination of thirds, and also as the fundamental tone in the key from which the combination is harmonically derived.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. Attrib. in sense 1, with words denoting some part, appendage, or feature belonging to a root, as *root-bark*, *-bud*, *-cap*, *-fibre*, etc.

1832 *Planting* 7 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), Should the soil be dry.., the bark in question is gradually converted into *root-bark. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 603 They are enabled to propagate their subterraneous wires or *root-buds. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 71 Its lower end is covered by the *root-cap of the ultimate termination of the principal root. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 779 It is quite necessary that the sets have formed *root-fibres at the bottoms before they are removed. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 9 A stray fragment of a *root-fibril. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol* vi. 41 Appendages, consisting of leaves, branches, *root-filaments, and reproductive organs. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 133/1 *Root fungus frequently attacks the Rose. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 513 *marg.*, *Root grafting. *c* 1880 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 196/1 Recourse is sometimes had to root-grafting. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 249 The large amount of *root-growth in the deeper, central parts of the ridge. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 31 The absorbing surface of roots is very much greater than it appears to be, on account of the *root-hairs. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 963 They [rhizomorphes] attach themselves to the roots of various plants, and are hence called *Root-parasites. 1883 *Science* I. 369/2 The cause of the *root-rot in grape-vines. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 550 Different new lateral stems or *root-scions are sent off. 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 183 *Root secretions are now regarded as unimportant. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 620 The branching out of the stringy *root-shoots or wires. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 258 The *Root-spire..will be so many Tails to increase the Measure. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1827) 82 When the wren..from the *root-sprig trills her ditty clear. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 751 The earth being well laid upon the hills round the *root-stems of the plants. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 608 The cut surface of the *root-stump remains at first quite dry. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 17 To clear away all *root-suckers. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 625 The continued propagation of potatoes by subterraneous buds, or *root-wires.

b. In the sense 'made of roots'.

1853 Lowell *Moosehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 9 Sometimes a root-fence stretched up its bleaching antlers. 1864 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 7 On the garden side, a root-bench was constructed against the bole of the tree. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 389/2 The grass needs time to weave the deep, tough, root carpet so essential for sure footing.

c. Misc., as *root-beset*, *-built*, *-inwoven*; *root-bitten*, *-bound*, *-stricken*, *-torn*; *root-devouring*, *-digging*, *-eating*, *-feeding*; *root-like.*

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 554 A narrow, slippery, muddy, *root-beset bush-path. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 445 Wan-sallow as the plant that feels itself *Root-bitten by white lichen. 1634 Milton *Comus* 662 As Daphne was *Root-bound, that fled Apollo. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Economy* I. 167 Suffice the *root-built-cell, the simple fleece, ..the crystal stream. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xvi. II. 5 The males of another *root-devouring beetle. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 17 Lowest in the scale stands the religion of the *root-digging Australians. 1882 *Garden* Mar. 147/2 The Cabbage fly is much of the same size as the *root-eating fly. 1892 Lubbock *Beaut. Nat* 67 Others collect *root-feeding Aphides into their nests. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 79 Yon *root-inwoven seat. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* III. v. 351 Generally the root or *root-like bodies are to be excluded from all characters higher than those of species. 1860 Christina Rossetti *Poems* (1904) 191/1 Thou, *root-stricken, shalt not rebuild thy decay On my bosom for aye. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 288 Tall *root-torn beeches.

18. In sense 3, as *root-boat*, *-cellar*, *-crop*, *-culture*, etc.; also *root-eater*, *-gatherer*, *-pedlar*, *-woman.*

For names and descriptions of various implements or machines, as *root-bruiser*, *-cutter*, *-digger*, etc., see Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) and *Suppl.* (1884).

1636 *Maldon Borough Deeds* (Bundle 110, fol. 2), March 12. Re[ceived] for the groundage of a *Root boate at barrow hills, 4*d*. 1822 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* 378 The *root-cellar may have a few divisions on the ground to keep the different roots apart. 1834 *Husb.* I. 382 (L. U. K.), Regarding *root crops, Mr. Cuthbert Johnson also mentions [etc.]. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 115/1 Of all these root-crops, it appears that the least exhausting to the land is that of the beet. 1840 Buel *Farmer's Comp.* 163 The advantages of *root culture to the soil. 1807 T. Young *Lect. Nat. Phil.* II. 208/2 Scythes, chaff cutter, *root cutter. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *Misc. Wks.* (1751) I. 212 Any Daughter of a *Waterdrinker and *Root-eater. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 56 b, Theyr *root gatherers digged not theyr rootes hole out of grounde. *Ibid.*, Ye Duche *roote pedlers of Antwerp. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* App. P 5 b, So have you a Composition for any *Root-Pudding. 1820 W. Tooke *Lucian* I. 306 You are nothing but a *rootscraper and a mountebank. 1851 Mayhew *London Lab.* I. 130/1 The '*root-sellers' (as the dealers in flowers in pots are mostly called). 1802 Willich *Dom. Encycl.* III. 503/2 *Root-Steamer, an useful machine..for steaming potatoes, carrots, and other roots, with the view of feeding cattle. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 80 A *root store, a small hay shed,..and a comfortable hut for the shepherd, are all requisites of the lambing fold. *Ibid.* 66 Corn boxes do not need to be so large as the *root troughs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst.*

Med. V. 895 Raw fruits, *root vegetables, and bread must be avoided. 1801 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* V. 304 Nor will he despise the filth and rubbish of a *root-woman's cellar.

10. In sense 4, as *root-drawer, -forceps*; *root-affection, -centre, -sheath*, etc.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b 4 b, The Roote-drawer, to drawe any roote of a toothe. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 497 The..inner rootsheath lies in immediate contact with the outer rootsheath. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* xii. 278 The superficial epidermic cells of the hair sac..become converted into root sheaths. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 509 The forcing of delicate beaks of a fine pair of root-forceps up between the root and the bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 46 The painful impressions upon the root centres. *Ibid.* 894 As a rule the root-affection is most severe.

20. In sense 9 or 10, as *root -conception, -evil, -fallacy, -idea*, etc.

1862 R. Vaughan *Eng. Nonconf.* 194 These were the *root conceptions of their faith. 1891 Hibbert *Eng. Gilds* 143 That *root-evil of our present industrial system, irregularity of employment. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* 236 Without seeking to expose the *root fallacy of idea. 1847 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 34 The writer is convinced that the *root-ideas..are few in number. 1866 Dk. Argyll *Reign of Law* ii. 70 Force is the root-idea of Law in its scientific sense. 1681 Flavel *Method of Grace* xi. 233 Christ..the comprehensive *root-mercy, from whom are all other mercies. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* II. xiv. (1878) 155 S. Paul and the other apostles treat this as a *root-principle of the gospel theology. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* viii, He found himself face to face with the *root-questions of all thought. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 213 You must find in yourselves the *root-thought of God. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* Ep. Ded., There are multitudes of books indeed, and of them many concern not themselves about *Root-truths. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 61 Strength is of the plain *root-virtue born. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* 32 The great *root-wonder of a number of distinct individuals connected by a common life.

21. a. In sense 14, as *root-factor, -limitation, -point*.

1857 *Trans. Cambr. Phil. Soc.* (1864) X. I. 263 We then, in the common way, establish the existence of the root-factor. *Ibid.* 266 The curves P = 0, Q = 0, the intersection of which determines the root-points. 1874 *Ibid.* (1879) XII. II. 395 On the geometrical representation of Cauchy's theorems of Root-limitation.

b. In sense 15, as *root-character, -period, -syllable, -vowel, -word*.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 6 All agree not in the woord..which some supposing too bee derived of the rootewoord. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxviii. 444 Now the word Silo (saith Kimhi in his booke of Rootewordes) signifieth the *Sonne of him.* 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 50 Those syllables which are dignified by the name of root syllables. 1852 *Ibid.* V. 201 The root-vowel *a* of the Latin *fra-ter.* 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 61 Two divisions of the root-words of our Aryan language. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 14. 21 The last letter of a Root, as g in flag-, is the Root-character. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* vi. 227 The root-period is not inconsistent with a rudimentary inflection.

c. In sense 16, as *root-note, -position, -progression*.

1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 158/1 The group of harmonics generated by their fundamental or root note. 1891 Prout *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 192 This will give us a most unpleasant mediant chord in root position in the fourth bar. 1901 — *Harmony* v, We have several times made the bass fall a fifth, to impress upon the student the identity of the root-progression.

22. Special combs., as **root-alcohol** (see quot.); **root-beer**, *U.S.*, a beverage prepared from roots; **root-beetle**, a beetle infesting the roots of trees; **root-climber**, a plant which climbs by the aid of rootlets developed on the stem; **root coal** (?); † **root colour**, a dye-colour produced by certain roots; hence † *root-coloured* adj.; **root-devourer**, a beetle living upon roots (see quot.); **root-digger**, (*a*) a primitive implement for digging up edible roots; (*b*) one of a tribe of American Indians (cf. Digger 2 c); **root-footed** *a.*, rhizopodous; **root-form**, (*a*) a basal or primitive form (of something); (*b*) an insect form which infests the roots; **root-hold**, attachment by means of roots (freq. *fig.*); **root-prune** *v.*, to prune (a tree) by cutting its roots; so *root-pruning*; **root-run**, the space over which the roots of a plant extend; **root-stroke**, a decisive stroke, a fatal blow; **root-worm**, a worm attacking the roots of plants.

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 21/2 **Root-alcohol.*—A number of roots and tubers..have been availed of for the manufacture of alcohol. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Seven Gables* iii, No less than five persons..enquired for ginger-beer or *root-beer or any drink of a similar brewage. 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* I. xxix. 387, I will stay only long enough to complete my latest root-beer brewage. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. II. 372 In the morning..the *Hoplia*, *root-beetles before mentioned, have their dances in the air. 1897 J. C. Willis *Flowering Pl. & Ferns* I. 177 **Root-climber.* 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 71 The *root coal has a broken and wavy texture. 1777 *Dict. Chem.* I. U 8 *note*, The stuffs intended to receive a *root color. *Ibid.*, The nuts and roots employed in the *root-colored dye. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. II. 349 The *root-devourers or tree-chafers (*Melolontha, Hoplia*, &c.) support themselves..in the air and over the trees. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* 420 *Root-diggers are either made of horns, or of crooked sticks pointed and hardened by fire. 1866 *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 225 The Shoshoni, or Root-Digger skulls, three in number, vary in form. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 242 The rhizopoda or *root-footed animals. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* 13 The *root-form of the verb.

1884 W. K. Parker *Mammalian Desc.* (1885) iv. 72 The primordial root-form of all the nobler creatures, now existing... A still lower root-form than the Tadpole. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 239 A number of minute insects..; these are the root-forms (radicola) of *Phylloxera*. 1864 Spencer *Illustr. Progr.* 372 It would become possible for plants of higher organization to find *roothold. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 123 Even maples had found roothold in their gigantic stems. 1851 *B'ham & Midl. Gardener's Mag.* Apr. 39 All plants that are breaking very strong should be *root-pruned. 1841 T. M. Rivers (*title*), *Root Pruning of Pears and other Trees. 1882 *Garden* Jan. 35/3 Roses..cease to grow altogether if their *root-run remain saturated. *a* 1732 Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 110 Even when the *root-stroke is given in believers, the rod of pride buds again. *a* 1732 — *Mem.* xi. (1899) 361 The gospel-doctrine has got a root-stroke by the condemning of that book. 1883 *Science* II. 143/2 These observations refer chiefly to the crown-borer, the *root-worm, and the crown-miner.

Root, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [f. Root *v.*[2]] The action of the vb. Root[2]; chiefly in phr. *on the root*.

1846 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. V. 326, I can give these old bones a root. 1892 J. A. Owen *On Surrey Hills* 56 Fur, fish, and feather need all look alive when Toby was on the root. 1895 *Month* Oct. 248 One of our rustic friends had a sow, with a litter of pigs, out on the root, as he termed it.

Root (rūt), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **rote** (5 rotyn), 4–7 **roote**, 7– **root** (6 **wroot, rowt**); 5–6, 9 *Sc.* **rute, ruit**, 9 *dial.* **reut, reeat, reet**, etc. [f. Root *sb.*[1] Cf. MSw. *rota* to make rootfast, *rotas, rota sig*, obs. Da. *rode*, to take root.]

I. In pa. pple. *rooted*.

Perhaps to some extent directly f. Root *sb.*[1]

1. a. Filled or covered with roots.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þat lond..bicam waste, and was roted oueral, and swo bicam wildernesse.

b. Furnished or provided with roots; established or fixed by having taken root. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 As we watteren plantis til þey han ben rotid, and þan we cessen to watter. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 20 Ther-for we willen withstond..þe yuel whil hit is comyn, ar hit be Iroted. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 321 b, Sence Luthers doctrine was depely roted & spred abrode. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 290 Quhen heresie deiper was ruted. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 143 Edward the first pursued the same course, especially in his first times, when he was but tenderly rooted. 1670 R. Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* III. v. Pref., The sin may be multiplyed and rooted past all hope of remedy. 1782 Cowper *Poet, Oyster & Sensit. Pl.* 16, I envy that unfeeling shrub, Fast rooted against ev'ry rub. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 584 The dissipation of prejudices, which are deeply rooted. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng* I. 105 Her affection for him seems to have been very deeply rooted. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. 339 Present arrangements were far too deeply rooted for..alteration.

c. Fixed or firmly attached by the root or roots. Const. *in, between, to*, etc. Also *transf.* or *fig.* (cf. 2).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Suche postemes whanne þei beþ ibradde and iroted and ipiȝt in þe side. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b, The more it groweth and spredeth his braunches, the more surely it is roted and fastned in the grounde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 Some vlcerations are rotede betweene vaynes and tendones. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. vii. ii. 165 His Horns rooted between the Eyes and the Snout. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III 689 Hellebore, and Squills deep rooted in the Seas. 1717 Addison tr. *Ovid's Met.* II. Wks. 1721 I. 165 She found Her self with-held, and rooted to the ground. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 244 The Jesuits being thus firmly rooted on California,..have already extended their jurisdiction quite across the country. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* XII. iii, The living flower that, rooted to the rock, ..Shrunk down within its purple stem to sleep. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* III. vii, He remained rooted to the ground. 1861 Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 Another proof how entirely the German aliens were rooted in English soil.

2. *fig.* Firmly fixed or established, deeply implanted, *in* something: **a.** Of abstract things; esp. qualities, etc., in a person's nature.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Alle Godes hesten..beoð ine luue iroted. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þanne sseweþ hy þe kueades þet were y-hole and yroted ine þe herte. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 401 It is hard to worche uppon boughtes þat is i-roted in of longe tyme. *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 43 That pasaunt Goodnes.. whiche Rotide is in youre femynete. 1530 Palsgr. 694/1 If a vyce be ones rooted in a man, it is harde to get it away. 1570 Golding *Justin* xxix. 129 b, The naturall hatred that was knowen to bee roted in him against the Romaynes euen from his very childhoode. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 179 By what means so many Opinions.. have.. been so deeply rooted in them. 1736 Berkeley *Discourse* Wks. 1871 III. 417 Obedience to all civil power is rooted in the religious fear of God. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 456 The principle ..was firmly rooted in the public mind. 1877 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 74 If the passion of avarice be not wholly rooted in him.

b. Of persons in practices, opinions, etc.

c 1385 *Minor P. fr. Vernon MS.* 663 Corteis knihthod and clergye, þat wont were vices to forsake, Are nou.. Rooted in Ribaudye *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 131 þus þes possessioners..ben out of feiþ, hope & charite, & harde rotid in heresie. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* v. 305 In Crystys feyth rotyd so wel was he. 1452 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 45 Whan þei had be with him 3eres and were roted in religion. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 7 Children ..brought vp in idlenesse..be so rooted in it. 1611 Bible *Eph.* iii. 17 That yee being rooted and grounded in loue, May be able to comprehend..the loue of Christ. 1661 A. Wright *Expos. Ps.* xcii. 13 We cannot root firmly there, unless we are rooted in Jesus Christ. 1784 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 35 The Jews were so rooted in their notion of a Temporal Deliverer. 1823 Gillies *Aristotle's Rhetoric* x. 210 The man rooted in villainy will be guilty of all sorts of enormity.

II. 3. *trans.* To furnish with roots; to fix or establish firmly; to implant deeply, attach strongly. Freq. *transf.* or *fig.*, and const. *in, into, to*, etc.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxii. 3 He gaf me lastynge in his biddyngis, and rotid me, and made me perfite in charite. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura Rei Fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 226 For it fosteris and rutis þam in þar vice. 1592 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 162 Lest the base earth Should..Disdaine to roote the Sommer-swelling flowre. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 210 To festne and to rute it into the hartes of wandireris by the way. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxlii, Roote pittie in thy heart. 1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* vii. 137 This course being thus taken for the planting and rooting all good resolutions. 1692 Dryden *King Arthur* iv. i, Amazement roots me to the ground. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xiii. 189 The God arrests her with a sudden stroke, And roots her down an everlasting rock. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxviii, All Jenny's efforts to remove him from the garden served only to root him in it. 1841 Lytton *Night & Morning* I. i, Our poor Caleb had for years rooted his thoughts to his village.

refl. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 55 Al þe riche retynaunce þat roteþ hem on fals lyuynge Were bede to þat brudale. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 27 And y haue rotid me in a worschipful puple. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxiv. 8 Let thy dwellinge be in Iacob,. & rote thy self amonge my chosen. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xix, Firmer he roots him the ruder it blow. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) I i. 10 One of many of the rising merchants who were now able to root themselves on the land. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 188 Forms which have rooted themselves in language.

4. *intr.* Of plants: To take or strike root.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rotyn, or take rote, as treys and herbys, *radico*. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* III. xvii. in Ashm. (1652) 143 Then shall thy seeds both roote and spyre. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 30 The fyrst dooth roote all in length lyke the Radi-she. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 46 Her fallow Leas, The Darnell, Hemlock, and ranke Femetary, Doth root vpon. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 28 A tender plant, that will scarce root in stiff or rocky ground. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 125 They root very deep, therefore plant your sets pretty deep. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* IV. 152 That no crop will thrive well., unless the ground be trenched deeper than the thyme rooted. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 104 The potatoes continued to root well 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I. 315 There are several varieties of the Amaryllis that do not root so freely as others. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* lx. III. 31 They may not come to fruit now, but they will begin to root.

b. *fig.* To take root; to settle, establish oneself. Freq. with *in*.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xv. 2 Þai haf festid þaire hope in þe land of heuen, and rotid in luf. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 78 Dowel..saueþ þe soule, þat sunne haþ no miht. ne to Reste, ne to Rooten in þe herte. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxiv. 16 And I rootede in a puple wrshipid. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 So yᵗ the grace of god & his vertues may rote in our soules. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 22 That comon errour of theirs, wherein they rooted, is quite dasshed. *a* 1625 Cope in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 121 True honour will ever root, where false glories fade like flowers. 1688 Crowne *Darius* iv, Oh! thou art rooting deeper in my heart, Tear thyself from me. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* I. 77 What Love can decay That roots so deep! 1753 Foote *Englishm. in Paris* II, Now I'll redeem my error, and root for ever here. 1869 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 113 The small continuous vices, which root under ground and honeycomb the soul.

c. To have a basis *in* something.

1882 *New Eng. Hist. Reg.* XXXVI. 181 These local divisions..root in the military institutions of the ancient Teutons.

III. 5. *trans.* To pull, tear, drag, or dig *up* by the roots; to uproot. Also *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xi. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), Þondre ..destroieþ hiȝe treen & roteþ hem vp wiþ here blostringe oute of grounde. *Ibid* xvii. cl, Whan þei [thorns] beþ ifalle oþer roted [1495 rotyd vp] þei beþ ibound. to fagettes & ibrende. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Extirpo, Extirpare & funditus tollere vitia*, to roote vp and take cleane away. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xiv. 15 The Lord..shall root vp Israel out of this good land, which hee gaue to their fathers. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 414 Root up wild Olives from thy labour'd Lands. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 451 ₱ 3 It would..root up the Corn and Tares together. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 48/2 As if they intended..to root up all Order and Harmony of Government. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 37/2 The utility of rooting up as much as possible all noxious plants from pasture grounds, and the ditches around them, is palpable.

6. To pull, dig, or take *out* by the roots; hence *fig.*, to extirpate, exterminate, destroy.

Cf. Outroot *v.*, and the variant Rout *v.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 5 If men wolde yeue so gret diligence to rote oute vices. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xviii. 4 Whan Iesabel roted out yᵉ prophetes of yᵉ Lorde. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* v. ii, Thou..shall roote out the tongues to lyeing bent. 1610 Holland *Camden's Britain* (1637) 163 Under a faire pretence and shew of rooting out superstition. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 23 So many Soldiers would be sent out against them, that they would be utterly rooted out. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 505 ₱ 5 It is the chief Business of this Paper to root out popular Errors. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. vi, Not all her unwillingness.. could now root out her suspicions. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxix, You may root out your own human natures if you will. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvii. 288 The punishment fell on his tribe. The Eburones were completely rooted out.

b. Const. *of, from*.

1535 Coverdale *Job* xviii. 14 All his comforte and hope shal be roted out of his dwellynge. *Ibid., Amos* ii. 3, I will rote out the iudge from amonge them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 855 He meant Not to destroy, but root them out of

Heav'n. *c* 1715 SWIFT *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1751 XIII. 26 This would root out Envy and Malice from the Heart of Man. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xi. (1732) 164 He that is endeavouring to..root out of his mind all those passions of pride.

c. *intr.* To die *out* completely.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 2 By supposing..that their descendants gradually rooted out or became blended with the aborigines.

d. To raise completely *out* of something.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 62 Root out thine eyes, Sweet, from the dreary ground.

7. a. To clear *away* (†*forth*) completely.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxx. (Bodl. MS.), He schal be porled & perissched & rased and roted awey. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 97 Quha..dois blaspheme the kynde and liberall, Sall rutit be furth of memoriall. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 21 Rutit furth clene out of memorie. 1671 TYNDALL *Frag. Sci* (1879) I. ix. 296 A glacier is undoubtedly competent to root such masses bodily away.

b. To drag, tear, remove by force, *from* a place.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 104 Thay sall us rute from the ground. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71, I drew neere, mynding too roote fro cel earthye the thicket. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* iv. 21 To see thy brother's seede Ruin'd, and rent, and rooted from the earth. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iii. 106 Since we never from the breast of fools Can root their passions. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xvi, Bear away These wretches! .And root them from the earth.

c. Without const. To uproot, outroot.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Yf you father also Youre self too murther, too roote your progenye purpose. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 203 We cannot root them, we must restraine them. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Furioso* XXIV. 346 The trees, and cave he view'd; Those lopt and rooted, this in fragments hew'd.

8. To lop the roots or rootlets from.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 19 A field of 25 acres of excellent Swedes was pulled, rooted, and topped.

Root (rūt), *v.*[2] [Later form of WROOT *v.*, probably through association with prec. See also ROUT *v.* in this sense.]

1. *intr.* Of swine: To turn up the soil by grubbing with the snout; to dig with the snout in search of food.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 19 If a Man do but cast corn wher Hogges have rotid, it wyl cum up. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 668 [Swine will] rise in flesh..the sooner if they be permitted to roote now and then in the mire. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 190 Wild Boars, that were rooting in the earth near to a pond. 1727 SWIFT *To Delany* Wks. 1751 VII. 235 A Sooterkin, Which .. in the Soil began to root, And litter'd at Parnassus' Foot. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 599 Store-pigs .may be allowed to root in fallows or on the dung-heap. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) ix. 212 The Alpine pig..roots contentedly round the châlets.

fig. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 745 Whilst others were thus rooting for preferment, Mr. Paley was engaged in the composition of an important work.

b. *transf.* of certain fishes, worms, etc.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 196 The Barbell..loves to live.. where it is gravelly, and in the gravel will root and dig with his nose like a Hog. *c* 1730 SWIFT *Dick* Wks. 1751 XIII. 218 As when from rooting in a Bin, .A lively Maggot sallies out. 1883 *Science* II. 154/1 Many fishes..have the habit of rooting in the mud for their food. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 330/1 Disturbing the morning meal of the crows rooting in the litter-heaps.

c. *dial.* To poke about, rummage; to pry or poke *into* a thing; to lounge or idle about, etc.

1831 LOVER *Leg. Irel.* Ser. I. 189 She run rootin' into every corner o' the room, lookin' for it. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* IV. xi, She took him about with her, 'rootin', as she expressed it, after the hens and pigs. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* XXXVI, There I was rooting and exploring.

d. *U.S. slang.* To be active *for* another by giving support, encouragement, or applause.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 164 The fellows who had promised to vote for Wolcott..were beginning now to 'root' for him vigorously.

2. *trans.* a. To turn over, dig up, with the snout. Also *fig.*, to search *out*, hunt *up*.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 636 He..hauing thee at vantage ..Wold roote these beauties, as he root's the mead. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 168 Alcibiades..,Who like a Bore too sauage, doth root vp His Countries peace. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 155 He is provided with a long and strong Snout.., conveniently formed for the rooting and turning up the Ground. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XII. 166 On every side..they..root the shrubs and lay the forest bare. 1802 *Sport. Mag.* XX. 64 Lonely watch'd he the grunters all day, As they rooted the stubbles for shack. 1866 *Daily Telegr.* 12 Jan. 5/5 There is a reason for everything,..if we will only strive to root and think it out. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. v, From underneath the sofa in the parlour he rooted up a brown paper parcel.

b. To form (holes) by rooting. *rare*⁻¹.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 21 They enforced penalties for letting hogs root holes in embankments.

Root, obs. form of ROT, ROTE; dial. f. RUT.

Roota baga, obs. form of RUTA-BAGA.

Roo·table, *a.* [f. ROOT *v.*[1]] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Enracinable,* rootable, fit to take root.

Rootage (rū·tédʒ). [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

†1. The act of rooting *out*. *Obs.*⁻¹

1587 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1878) 16 The like order is taken with us for our vermines, as with them also for the rootage out of their wild beastes.

2. Root-hold; firm rooting.

1874 MURDOCH *Sandy M'Tartan* 22 The thistle-flow'r o' Scotland!—It finds fit rootage there. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i. 101 Our seeds of total life Find rootage, and..Redeem this desolation. 1888 *Homiletic Rev.* Sept. 238 Being destitute of rootage in the soil of faith.

Roote, obs. form of ROT *v.*, ROTE, ROUT.

Rooted (rū·téd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROOT *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

1. Having roots; furnished with roots.

Chiefly of plants, but also in transf. uses.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* G iij b, Now will we .. intreate more of rooted nombers. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 160 The best way of planting Woods, is to do it with rooted Plants. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 78 Plant either in full plants, or rooted slips. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 509/2 Grinders simple or compound, rooted. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 4 The Squirrels..live on seeds and have, like most *Muridæ*, rooted molars. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 848 We assume..that the..shoot is rooted.

b. With qualifying adj. or adv. prefixed.

See also *bulbous-, fibrous-, tuberous-rooted.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Fendu, Radis fendu,* the.. many-rooted Raddish. 1699 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 293 The Radishes, both Garden and Spanish, (which is the large Black-rooted)..and the round and long Rooted Turnep. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 160 They shoot out during the Summer many well-rooted Suckers. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Adonis,* The Hellebore-rooted Pheasant's-eye. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1886) 58 The bare boughs of the marble-rooted fig-tree. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 158/2 To decide whether G or F or D is the root, or whether indeed it is even a double-rooted chord.

2. Planted in the ground; attached or fixed by roots; firmly implanted; having taken root.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 Ther was nevere rooted tre, That stod so faste in his degre. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 578 Full in his eye the weapon chanced to fall, And from the fibres scoop'd the rooted ball. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 100 The flat and rooted earth, Tormented into billows, heaves and swells. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xlix, There's no more moving you than the rooted tree.

fig. 1878 CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 171 Nor will the drought affect a well-rooted Christian.

b. *transf.* Of habits, opinions, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 b, To be a conquerour of vyce, by holy roted loue & assured hope of ye kyngdome of god. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV,* 29 b, Nor roted malice is not in hast plucked up. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* V. iii. 41 Can'st thou not..Plucke from the Memory a rooted Sorrow? 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 38 Single Acts may grow into rooted Habits. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 124 Ancient and rooted prejudices. 1777 BURKE *Addr. to the King* Wks. 1842 II. 396 This scheme being..set up in direct opposition to the rooted and confirmed sentiments and habits of thinking of an whole people. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Nov., He..never moved from his rooted opinion, blow as it listed. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, Have you a very strong and rooted dislike to the society of women?

c. Of maladies: Deep-seated, chronic.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 119 Though not a perfect recovery from my old and rooted illness. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 270 Her complaint every day gained ground, and appeared of a very rooted nature.

3. Torn *up* by the roots.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 252/2 These would have represented the river-gods as seated on ruins, brandishing rooted-up trees.

Roo·tedly, *adv.* [f. ROOTED *ppl. a.*] In a rooted or firmly grounded manner.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 103 They all do hate him As rootedly as I. 1653 HEMINGS *Fatal Contr.* I. ii, The Queen as rootedly does hate her sonnes As I her Ladyship. 1814 J. MURRAY in Smiles *Mem.* (1891) I. 230 Their praise is.. rootedly confirmed on a second perusal. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xvi, At the age of forty, men that love love rootedly.

Roo·tedness. [f. ROOTED *ppl. a.*] Rooted or firmly grounded character or quality.

1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 14 Rootednesse, groundednesse in knowledge. 1676 W. ALLEN *Addr. Non-Conform.* 153 This diffidence proceeds..from the rootedness and strength of your prejudice. 1850 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* 142 The strength, earnestness, rootedness, of this recognition. *c* 1880 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xii. 281 Evidence..of the sincerity and rootedness of his own conviction.

†**Roo·ten,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -EN.] *trans.* To furnish with a root.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 165 Untill they be so rootened and stifned so strong that they will endure a beast rubbing upon them.

Root-end. [f. ROOT *sb.*] That end of a stem, hair, etc., which is next the root; the end of a seed from which the root is developed.

1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 54 A heart hardned with long custom of sinning..is like the knotty root-end of an old oak. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 343 When the Sprits come forth at the Root-end of the Corn. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 331 When you take out the Lint..set it up on the Root-end in Rows. 1832 *Planting* 29 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), The leaves should be cut off half way up from the root-end of the cutting. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 403 Raising the first sheaf.., and passing it with the root-ends downwards to the ground. 1879 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 13 The root..originates in tissue just back of that which covers the root-end of the caulicle.

Rooter[1] (rū·tər). [f. ROOT *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1]]

1. An extirpator, eradicater, uprooter (*of* something). Usually const. *out, up.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, Whiche had alwayes ingendred the roters out of Heresyes. 1570 GOLDING *Justin* XVI. 85 b, Cassander the father of them, the rooter vp of the kynges house. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* I. i, The strongest champions of the Pagan gods, And rooter out of Christians. 1650 ARNWAY *Tablet* (1661) 154 The rooters up of religion and monarchy. *Ibid.* 184 Rooters of truth and order. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Chaldæa* vii. 164 The destroyer of crops, the rooter-up of trees.

2. *spec.* A 'root-and-branch' man. Now *Hist.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 161 The Rooters, the Antiprelaticke party declaime against me. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 27 The Rooters and Through-Reformers made clean Work with the Church. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Church* xvii. I. 378 Vane and Cromwell, who now began to appear among the rooters as they were called. 1900 W. A. SHAW *Hist. Eng. Ch. 1640–60* I. 79 Its numbers included more than the mere Rooters.

3. *slang.* (See quots.)

It is not certain that these belong here.

1840 GEN. MERCER in R. J. Macdonald *Hist. Dress R.A.* (1899) 50 The remainder of the hair was gathered into a queue behind..and tied close to the head; this we called a rooter. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 201 *Rooter,* anything good, or of a prime quality; 'that *is* a Rooter', i. e., a first-rate one of the sort.

Roo·ter[2], *rare.* [f. ROOT *v.*[2]]

1. A pig which roots. Also *transf.*

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Wroeter,* a Rooter, or a Grubber. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 (1713) I. 191 If he be not a Hog,..he is always a Rooter, whining, and grunting. 1864 *Daily Telegr.* 27 Sept., He is a very ugly pig—a cross between the Irish 'greyhound' and the Yankee 'rooter'. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 25 The pig may ..grow gaunt and fierce, a rooter among strange wild foods.

2. One who 'roots' for another. (ROOT *v.*[2] 1 d.)

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1901 *Speaker* 19 Jan. 436 At the first class cricket matches for years he has been what in the States they call a rooter.

Roo·tery. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] A pile formed of tree-roots with interspersed soil for the ornamental growing of garden-plants. Cf. ROCKERY.

1882 in *Imperial Dict.* (Annandale). 1898 *Gardener's Mag.* 3 Sept. 572/2 Rosa Luciæ—R. Wichuraiana of American gardens—is already becoming popular in this country for covering ground, for rooteries, &c.

Roo·t-fall, *sb. rare.* [ROOT *sb.*[1]]

1. A tree which has fallen owing to the roots giving way.

a 1634 COKE *On Litt.* IV. lxxiii. (1648) 300 That no tree other then..meerly windefals and rootfals may be thrown down or taken away.

2. The condition of being root-fallen.

1886 *Times* 18 Aug. 10/6 The Hessian Fly confines its injury to the joints of the straw, causing a disorder analogous to that of root-fall and 'gout' in the stems.

Roo·t-fall, *v. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. next.] *intr.* To become root-fallen.

1813 in W. Marshall *Review* V. 35 In loose land subject in any degree to cause wheat to root-fall.

Roo·t-fallen, *a.* [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] Of grain-crops: (see quot. 1764).

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 111 The wheat [is] on that account very much subject to be root-fallen. 1764 *Ibid.* III. 14 What I mean by root-fallen is, that when the plants become tall and weighty, the roots are apt to give way, and the plant come to the ground. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 9 It is horrid land..It runs, by frosts, from the roots of wheat, which becomes root-fallen. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 124 The crop..was much root-fallen.

Roo·tfast, *a.* Forms: 2 **rotfest,** 4–6 **rotefast,** 5 **rote faste,** *Sc.* **rutfast.** [a. ON. *rótfastr* (Norw. and Sw. *rotfast,* Da. *rodfast*): see ROOT *sb.*[1] and FAST *a.*] Firmly settled or held by the roots; securely established.

1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Þa bebohte he him þæt ȝif he mihte ben rotfest on Engle land þæt he mihte habben eal his wile. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 11703 (Fairf.), Wiþ þis stert vp þis tree rotefast, and þer hit stode a welle oute-brast. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliv. (*Lucy*) 260 Scho mycht nocht sterȝt be mare þane ware a rutfast tre. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 28) Stedfastnesse, þat makyth a mannys herte styff as..a rotefast tre þat no storme may ouyrthrowe.

Hence **Roo·tfastness.** *rare*⁻¹.

1526 *State P. Hen. VIII,* VI. 534 Whanne He shall perceeyue that the oolde tre for lakk of vegeetyue sprytis maye nott opteeyne perfect rotefastnesse.

Roother, obs. form of RUDDER.

Roo·t-house. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]]

1. An ornamental building made principally of tree-roots, esp. in a garden.

1765 R. DODSLEY *Leasowes* in *Shenstone's Wks.* (1777) II. 289 Winding forward down the valley, you pass beside a small root-house, where on a tablet are these lines. *Ibid.* II. 294 Here, entering a gate, you are led through a thicket of many sorts of willows, into a large root-house, inscribed to .the Earl of Stamford. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 243 Behind it was a root house, where the fire wood was kept. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 440 They..had adjourned to the root-house, a pretty rustic building at the end of the garden.

2. A house or barn for storing roots.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 60 Root-Houses. Where a number of cows..are fed on winter roots and vegetables,..it is highly necessary to have houses of this sort. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 115/1 Where hay is scarce, carrots form a very economical substitute; they must be kept in dry root-houses or in trenches.

Roo·tiness. [f. ROOTY *a.*] The quality of being rooty.

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 351 Its extreme rootiness may perhaps be occasioned by the hemp growing too thin on the land.

Roo·ting, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROOT *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1]]

1. The action of taking or striking root; also *fig.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 201 And þat we falle not in-to dispeir of goddis mercy for olde rotynge & custome in synne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rotynge, or takynge rote yn waxynge, *radicacio.* 1611 COTGR., *Enracinement,* a rooting, or taking root. *a* 1690 DYKE *Right*

Receiving Christ (1640) 170 Plants and trees first roote before they growe, & then growth followes after their rooting. 1785 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carnation*, Let him..put the Earth down upon it to facilitate its Rooting. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 223 Rooting generally takes place in six months, but with some species a year is required. 1849 *Beck's Florist* 297 That the plants which have been removed may get a chance of rooting before frosts set in.

b. *attrib.*, as *rooting-ground, -place.*

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 431 In this way, in good rooting-ground, he would have roots sixteen or seventeen feet long. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4445 If all the seed that fell should find no rooting-place.

2. A root; roots collectively; also, a firm hold or attachment by means of roots. Often *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9269 'Iesse,' he said, 'of his roting Sothfastle a wand suld spring'. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 6 Hitt cauth heet, and for lake off rotynge wyddred awaye. ? 1579 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XLVIII. 7 Quhais ruiting sure and toppis reaching he Mot brek the storme. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* I. x. § 5 A weake, and a flickring opinion,..hauing no rooting, nor footing. 1674 Z. CAWDREY *Catholicon* 17 This Parochial Combination would give the Royal interest the strongest rooting in the hearts of his subjects. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 25 Ashes.. are best transplanted young because of their deep Rooting. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 349 That the grass may have time to get good rooting. 1858 *London Rev.* Oct. 28 The desire of gaining for oneself..a rooting, and a place of rest, on the soil of one's own land.

b. In phr. *to take rooting.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 32 Because it coulde not for stones take rootyng but lacked rootes. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 248 Thence th' Imperiall Eagle rooting tooke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vi (1614) 31 Religion..taketh naturally such rooting, that all politicall Lawes and tortures cannot pluck it vp. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 62 The Linen Manufacture..will take deep rooting and get a good Foundation on a sudden. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 234 He determined to nip in the Bud this dangerous Rival, before he took too firm Rooting.

3. The action of implanting.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 225 He caused the croce of Christe to be placed in dorpes and in Tounis, to the ruiting of the Luife of Christe in the ground of the hartes of his awne.

4. The action of taking *out* or *up* by the roots.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Extirpatio*, a pluckynge vp by the rootes; a rootynge out. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* III. iii, Were it to save your worth, Or to redeem your name from rooting out,..I ought, and would dye for ye. 1632 SHERWOOD, A rooting vp, rooting out, or plucking vp by the roote, *desracinement*. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. 334 The rooting up of an olive-tree in Attica was forbidden. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 507 To attempt a deliberate rooting up of the speech of their island kingdom.

Roo·ting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ROOT *v.*[2]] The action of grubbing in the earth for food. Also *transf.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxvii. 853 The huntsman therefore shall know the fairenes of the bore..by his traces, rootings, soile, and dung. 1611 COTGR., *Fouge*, the rooting of wild Swyne among Fearne, &c. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 387 They have a pretty device here..to prevent their hogs from rooting. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 108 The jaws..are extended, and evidently formed for rooting in the ground. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 319 After two hours of rooting through this desolation at an average rate of five miles an hour.

attrib. 1898 *Gardener's Mag.* 3 Sept. 572/1 A good pig has been known to indicate 40 lbs. weight of truffles in a rooting day.

Roo·ting, *ppl. a.*[1] [ROOT *v.*[1]] That takes or strikes root. (See also quot. 1776.)

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Orchard*, You should observe never to sow too near the trees, nor suffer any great rooting weeds to grow about them. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 378 *Radicans*, rooting, striking Root laterally and fixing to other Bodies. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 373/2 They possess rooting and floating stems. 1877 HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, Silverweed.—Flowers solitary on slender axillary peduncles, springing from the rooting nodes.

b. *spec.* in plant-names.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 485/2 *Rhus radicans* (Rooting Poison-Oak). 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 244 Rooting Bristle Fern. Fronds three or four times pinnatifid.

Roo·ting, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. ROOT *v.*[2]] That roots or grubs.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 228 Thou eluish mark'd, abortiue, rooting Hogge. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Nor boorish hog-heard fed his rooting swine. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 95 Many others of your rooting Tribe. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 296 The rooting swine Beneath the..oak-trees grunt and whine.

Rootle (rū·t'l), *v.* Also *dial.* **routle.** [f. ROOT *v.*[2] + -LE. See also ROOKLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To root or grub; *transf.* to poke about.

1809 BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 141 *Rootle*, to dig up roots like swine. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* I. 181 How them children are rootling about! 1865 F. BOYLE *Dyaks of Borneo* 22 The backs of the pigs rootling among the débris almost brush the flooring. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 795 A pug, rootling about among the ivy, startled out a great fat rabbit.

2. *trans.* To root or grub *up*; to rout *out.*

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xxiii, A misdoubt me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' routling out yon wasps' nest. 1885 *Fishing* I. 415 Rootling up the sand and gravel for his livelihood. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* 242 The litter of pigs that were rootling up the beech-nuts in the woods.

Roo·t-leaf. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] A radical leaf.

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 385 The Root-leaves [of sciatica cresses] stand on long foot-stalks. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 198 The root-leaves..are never wing-cleft. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 47 Root-leaves ..long-stalked, divided into 3 deep. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 359 *Spiranthes autumnalis*,..flowering-stem sheathed distinct from the root-leaves.

Rootless (rū·tlĕs), *a.* Also 5-6 **rooteles,** 7 **rootlesse.** [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -LESS: cf. ON. *rótlauss*, Norw. *rotlaus*, Da. *rodles.*]

1. Without roots; destitute of roots.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 770 Ful oft a by worde here I seye, That rooteles mot grene soone deye. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. xxxi, As Aarons rootless Rod, so didst thou fructifie! 1781 BURNS *First Psalm* iv, Like the rootless stubble tost, Before the sweeping blast. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 509/2 Grinders compound or rootless. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 492 Like a rootless stalk on a thin soil.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 387 All terreatriall treasures, and riches, are rootlesse. 1754 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 139 We are for rootless joys, joys beyond appetite; which is the sole root of sensual delight. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xi. (1870) 218 Separated from Him, man is an incomplete creature,..rootless, hungry, dry, and withered. 1890 *Spectator* 28 June, A rootless religion is no religion.

2. *Mus.* (See ROOT *sb.*[1] 16.)

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 167 The seemingly rootless harmony of the 3rd and 6th of the supertonic, has been satisfactorily traced to the dominant as its generator.

Hence **Roo·tlessness.**

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 2 Mr. Disraeli's rootlessness of character as we have called it, probably contributes to his wit.

Rootlet (rū·tlet). [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -LET.]

1. A branch of the root of a plant; a subsidiary root; also, one of the secondary roots thrown out laterally for support by ivy and a few other climbing plants.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v., Root-leaf and Rootlet are more proper in English than Radical leaf and Radicle. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 237 Every effort must be made to preserve the minutest fibres and capillary rootlets entire. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 57 He tears up the reluctant tree, and..exposes the juicy and tender rootlets. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 116 A fine old fig-tree, with numberless tendrils and rootlets hanging pendant.

fig. 1878 CUYLER *Pointed P.* 170 The soul thus reaches down through its every rootlet into Christ's deep, cool well.

b. Used *collect.* without article. *rare*—[1].

1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 23 To combine with their delicate lacings of rootlet to keep the soil in place.

2. *Malting.* The radicle of a steeped grain. Also *collect.*

1830 in M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 83 The moment the rootlet makes its appearance, the vegetation is stopped. 1860 E. S. WHITE *Maltster's Guide* 62 Floor charges occasionally arise from the rank growth of rootlet. *Ibid.* 92 It is necessary to separate the rootlets from the malt.

3. *Physiol.* A slender branch, fibre, etc., of some structure, such as a vein or nerve.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 903/1 The veins corresponding to them are rootlets of the inferior vena cava. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 659 Membranous pellicles..prolonged by rootlets into the Lieberkühnian follicles. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 768 The rootlets of the third nerve pass athwise through the tegmentum cruris.

Roo·tling. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] = ROOTLET 1.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 106 Laying bare the whole root and then dividing it into four parts, in form of a cross, to cut away the interjacent rootlings. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* I. 236 Its rootlings being unable to make the proper progress in a compact or a cold soil. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* June 126 A pea is planted, and there spring from it a rootling and a plantling.

Roo·t-stock. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]]

1. *Bot.* A rhizome; a stem that grows entirely underground; a creeping stem.

1832 *Planting* 132 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), Fourteen large trees, growing from the same root-stock. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 43 The Large-flowered Hypericum, or St. John's Wort,..has a creeping, woody rootstock. 1877 F. G. HEATH *Fern World* 21 The lower leafy portion of the frond almost touches the crown of the root-stock.

2. A source from which offshoots have arisen; a primitive form.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiii. 272 The Egyptians being .., if languages have one origin, likely to be near its root-stock. 1888 CLODD *Story of Creation* (1894) 128 Whether there was an ancestral form or root-stock from which both reptile and mammal branched off, is not clear.

Rootte, obs. form of ROT *v.*

Roo·t-walt, *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 6 **rote walt,** 6, 9 **rootwalt,** 9 *dial.* **rootwelt, -wout, -waut, -wart.** [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + WALT *v.*] *trans.* To overturn by the roots; to uproot.

1532 WHYTFORD *Werke for Housch.* E, The curse of the parentes dothe eradicate, rotewalt and utterly destroy the possessyars and the kynred of the chylder. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 353 Much hurt was doone by..the rootwalting of trees, as well in woods as orchards. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Root-welted*, torn up by the roots. 1862– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Chesh., Shropsh.).

Roo·t-weed. [ROOT *sb.*] A weed which propagates itself chiefly by means of roots, as distinguished from weeds which originate from seed.

1765 A. DICKSON *Agric.* (ed. 2) II. 270 To increase the food of plants, and destroy root-weeds. 1790 MARSHALL *E. Midl.* II. 43 Extirpating the roots of twitch and other root weeds. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 71 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), The root-weeds are necessarily cleaned out in the spreading.

Roo·ty, *sb. Mil. slang.* [ad. Urdū (Hindī) *rōṭī.*] Bread.

1883 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 July 3/3 At least eight years ago I heard of a private soldier complaining.. that he had not had his 'proper section of rooty'.

Rooty (rū·ti), *a.* Also 5 **ruty,** 6 **rutty,** 7 **rootie.** [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Abounding in roots; full of roots; consisting of roots.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 314/2 Ruty, *radicosus.* *c* 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 654 As a syluane hill Thrusts backe a torrent... Nor can [it] with all the confluence breake through his rootie sides. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improver Impr.* (1653) 196 Lands above measure hard, rooty, rushy, twichy, or any way unfeacible. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* x, Such Vegetables as are weak [support themselves] by striking in their rooty Feet. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 793 There was..not a tree, beneath whose rooty shade He had not with his tamed leopards played. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 176 Some embers which smouldered dimly round a huge rooty log. 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* (1889) 180 He retired down the rooty slope.

Rooty, var. ROWTY *a. dial.* **Roove,** obs. f. ROOF. **Roound,** obs. f. ROUND.

Roove (rōv), *sb. Sc.* In 6 **rufe,** *pl.* **ruvis,** 9 *dial.* **ruove, röv.** [var. of ROVE *sb.*[2]] A burr for a rivet. Cf. REW *sb.*[3]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 49 [The ship] quhairin ancyant Alethes was, The sterne ourset, raif ruvis and syde semis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 140 With..pleven plait with mony riall rufe, With courthie cast of cot-armour abufe *Ibid.* II. 167 Throw birneis bricht quhair all thair ruvis raue. 1892 GEORGE STEWART *Shetland Tales* (ed. 2) 70 Dey wir biggit wi' timmer pins, bit efter dey cam hame dey were clinkit wi' seam an' ruove.

Roove, variant of ROVE *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[5]

Roove (rōv), *v.*[1] *Sc.* Also 6 **ruiff,** 9 *dial.* **riv.** [f. ROOVE *sb.*] *trans.* To rivet, secure with a rivet.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 136 (1814) III. 522/1 Þat þer be a prik of Irne, passing throw þe middis of þe said ovir cors bar, Ruffit baith under and abone. 1646 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 403 If this naill be once rooved, we with our teeth will never gett it drawne. *a* 1678 A. WEDDERBURN *Serm.* XXX. 277 The Mediator..hath driven the nail, and rooved it so fast, that there were no possibility to draw it again. 1824 MACIAGGART *Gallov id. Encycl.* s.v., My fellow went up and roov'd that nail on the other side. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* ix. 64 It was an airn ring rooved in a muckle stane.

fig. 1654 A. GRAY *Serm.* (1755) viii. 141 The great Voice of our Consciences and of all the Convictions which God rooves upon them. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, The Lord o' Heaven..Confirm your joys, and a' your blessings roove! 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 58 Guid is roovit to nae state: It comes to us an' lea'es the great.

Roove (rūv), *v.*[2] *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 206 *Roove*, to rub or knock against the roof.

Rooved, *a. rare* [f. ROOVE *sb.* or *v.*[1]] Riveted; in combs. *silver-, brass-rooved.*

1661 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.* App. VII. 387 Seven silver-rooved daggers..; nine brass-rooved daggers.

Roozer, dial. form of ROUSER. **Ropalic,** var. RHOPALIC. **Roparie,** obs. f. ROPERY.

Rope (rōup), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1–4 **rap,** 2–5, *Sc.* 7–9 **rape**; 4 **rayp,** 6 9 **raip**(e. 6 **raipp**; 8–9 **raep,** 9 *dial.* **reap**(e, **reeap.** β. 3–4 **rop.** 4–7 **roop**(e, 5–6 **roppe,** 6–7 **roap**(e; 3– **rope.** [Common Teut: OE. *rāp* masc., = OFris. *rāp* (in *silrāp*; WFris. *reap*, EFris. *rēp*, but NFris. *riap*:—**rēp*), MDu. and Du. *reep*, MLG. *rēp, reep, reip* (LG. *rēp*), OHG. and G. *reif*, ON. *reip* neut. (Icel., Fær., Norw. *reip*, Sw. *rep*, † *reep*, Da. *reb*, † *reeb, reeff*, etc.), Goth. *raip* (in *skauda-raip* shoe-thong). In the Lex Salica (*c* 490) the Old Frankish form appears to be Latinized as *reipus* (only in a transferred sense), and from early Teutonic the word passed into Finnish as *raippa* rod, twig.]

I. 1. A length of strong and stout line or cordage, usually made of twisted strands of hemp, flax, or other fibrous material, but also of strips of hide, pliant twigs, metal wire, etc.

In technical use the name of *rope* is given to cordage above one inch in circumference, and the largest sizes are called *cables.* For the nautical names of special ropes, as *bolt-, breast-, bucket-, buoy-rope*, see the first element.

α. *c* 725, *c* 825 [see sense 2]. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii, Ne mæg hit mon..mid rape gebindan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 15 [He] ȝeworhte..suuopa of rapum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 241 Hraðe hie sendon rap on his sweoran, and hie hine tuxon ȝeond þare ceastre lanan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1140, Me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Me nom rapes and caste in to him for to draȝen hine ut of þisse putte. *c* 1205 LAY. 1099 Heo rihten heora rapes, heo rærden heora mastes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 691 Ankyrs, rapys, baith saile and ar, And all that nedyt to schipfar. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1520 He. sammes þaim on aithire side with silken rapis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 201 A bauk was knyt all full of rapys keyne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 331, I wald haif ridden him to Rome, with ane raip in his heid. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 403 Thir ladies lighted fra their horse, And band them with raipes. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xii, His young wife..sneg'd the raips..We 'er knife that day. 1783 BURNS *Mailie's Elegy* vii, Wae worth that man wha first did shape That vile, wanchancie thing—a raep!

β. *c* 1275 LAY. 20333 Hii worpen vt one rop and Baldolf hine igrop. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8055 Aboute þe body a rope þey wonde, And to þe bere fast þey bonde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 199 Meny yuy stalkes i-bounde in a schorp rope. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13020 Hir hondes bounden at hir backe bigly with ropes. 1489 CAX-

ton *Faytes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Bounden togider and wel teyed with ropys. 1535 Coverdale *Judges* xvi. 8 The prynces of the Philistynes broughte vp vnto her seuen new roapes. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 218 b, Chayned with an Iron Roape, and lying under hys table amongest dogges. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Their daggers, and a rope of leather thongs, wherewithall they entred the battail. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 The standing ropes are the shrouds and staies. 1673–4 Grew *Anat. Fl.* (1682) 139 The Barque of any Tree, as of Willow (whereof are usually made a sort of Ropes). 1720 Pope *Iliad* xxiii. 139 With proper Instruments they take the Road, Axes to cut, and Ropes to sling the Load. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 133 Tying their legs together with ropes, they dragged them through the streets. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 156/1 Ropes formed of iron wire have been..introduced to a considerable extent. 1872 Yeats *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 70 Ropes were used in the gymnasium by the ancient Greeks.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 208 Anra ȝehwilc manna is ȝewriðen mid rapum his synna. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 For us te warnin þat ure ropes ne to-breken *c* 1200 Ormin 15818 Þe33 wrohhtenn rap þurrh sinnfull lif To draȝhenn hem till helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21920 Ded sal rug us til his rape. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6282 (Laud MS.), Now þe kyng haþ al þis in his rope, He shipped swiþe in to Ethiope. 1434 Misyn *Mending Life* 107 Abundance of Riches, flaterynge of wymmen, Fayrnes or bewte of ȝouthe: þis is þe threfold rope þat vnnethis may be brokyn. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 88 Gif ȝe may not eschaip, Than ar ȝe baith but dout tane in the raip. 1624 Bedell *Lett.* xi. 156, I haue met with sundry that pull this roape as strongly the other way.

c. Used without article, as a material.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Rope-bands*, Certain pieces of small rope or braided cordage. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1076 Two, three, or more strands of shroud or hawser-laid rope. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 352/1 The strength of Manilla rope is less than that of hemp rope.

2. In various special uses:

a. A stout line used for measuring; a sounding line; hence in later use, a certain measure of length, esp. for walling or hedging. Now *local.* Also *rope-length.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) B 178 *Bolides*, sundȝerd in scipe *vel* metrap. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* civ. 11 Cweoðende ðe ic selle eorðan rap erfes cowres.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 15 What Wages every Workman ..shall take..for Ditching, Paving, Railing or Hedging, by the Rod, Pearch,..Rope or Foot. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Particata*, Ane rod, ane raip, ane lineal fall of measure, are all ane,..for ilk ane of them conteinis sex elnes in length. 1797 Billingsley *Agric. Somerset* 79 The expence of a list-wall may be thus calculated per rope of twenty feet running length. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 728 Dry walls, built 4 feet high at 1*d.* a foot (20*d.* per rope length). 1886 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s v., To the Agricultural Labourer who shall best dig and lay a Rope and Half of Hedge.

b. A line stretched between two points at some height above the ground, upon which an acrobat performs various feats. (See also *tight-rope.*)

1620 Sir S. D'Ewes in *Coll. Life & T. Jas. I* (1851) 117 A pretty pastime called dancing upon the ropes. 1695 Dryden *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. 49 Like a skilfull dancer on the Ropes (if you will pardon the meanness of the similitude). 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Whs.* (1709) 434 She..exercis'd her self upon the Streight Rope. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* I. 303 Thus on the slacken'd Rope The wingy-footed Artist..Stands tott'ring.

fig. 1612 Webster *White Devil* v. ii, See, see Flamineo.. Is dancing on the ropes there, and he carries A money-bag in each hand, to keep him even.

c. *pl.* The cords marking off a prize-ring or other enclosed space.

1854 Dickens *Hard T.* ii, He would..bore his opponent ..to the ropes, and fall upon him neatly. 1859 Lever *D. Dunn* xxx, This unforeseen 'bolt over the ropes'.

d. A clothes-line.

1833 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 365 To-day white sheets hang triumphantly on the rope.

e. *U.S.* A lasso.

1888 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 506/1 The rope, whether leather lariat or made of grass, is the one essential feature of every cowboy's equipment.

3. A cord for hanging a person; a halter; the hangman's cord.

c 1290 *St. James* 117 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37 Ane Rop he dude a-boute is necke, and ladde him toward is dome. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9212 An rop me dude aboute is nekke, he suor honge he ssolde. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16501 A rape he gatt al priueli,..þer-wit him-self he hang. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10010 Þer ostages..he heng..wyþ rop & streng. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 178 Sho hangid hur selfe. And as sho did it be rape braste, & sho was still on life. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 281, I promyse..to lende you a rope, yf ye have nede of it. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2450, I think to se thy craig gar ane raip crack. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 96 Goe ride in a raipe for this noble new ȝeir. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 112 Because they could not agree among themselves about those who should stretch the Ropes,..they escaped all the Danger. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. 111 127 An old man..told me this story,..being one of those set apart for the Rope. 1713 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. iii, When these Wretches had the Rope about their Necks. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 584 All had long suppos'd him dead, By cold submersion, razor, rope, or lead. 1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* xli, He used to say, that they were fools, who did not always manage to keep the rope below their shoulders. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. ix, I feel..as if the rope was already round my neck.

†b. Used in angry exclamations. *Obs.*

1598 R. Bernard *Terence, Andria* I. ii, What's the matter now with him? What a rope ailes hee? What a diuell would he haue? 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 46 *Boy.* Hold fast by the bucket, Hodge. *Hod.* A rope on it! 1688 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 19 What the Rope ails you? (cry'd the testy Lacquey).

†c. As an allusive or derisive cry. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 53 Winchester Goose, I cry, a Rope, a Rope. Now beat them hence. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 546 He understood..What Member 'tis of whom they talk when they cry Rope, and Walk Knave, walk.

4. In various figurative phrases:

a. *To give one rope* (*enough*, or *plenty of rope*), to allow one free scope or action, esp. in order that he may embarrass or commit himself. So *to have plenty of rope*, etc.

a 1659 Br. Brownrig *Serm.* (1674) I. iii. 42 Give them rope, and scope enough, let them do their utmost. 1672 R. Wild *Poet. Licent.* 28 The Papists swelling is the way to burst, Let them have Rope enough, and do their worst. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 67 Give our Commentator but Rope, and he hangs himself. 1855 [see Hang *v.* B. 3 b]. 1887 J. Hawthorne *Tragic Mystery* xiv, Evidently, the best way..was to give him plenty of rope wherewith to hang himself. 1892 'Anstey' *Voces Populi, Free Speech*, I appeal to you, give this man rope—he's doing our work splendidly.

b. *To come*, or *run, to the end of one's rope*, to be finally checked in wrong-doing. So *one's rope is out*, etc.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 106 Being run to the end of his Rope, as one that had no more Excuses to make. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* Prol. 7 His rope is certainly long out, so that he is kept from Tyburn Tree by some special favour. *Ibid.* II. xii, They have come to the end of their rope: their time is up.

c. *To know the ropes*, to understand the way to do something; to be acquainted with all the dodges. So *to learn, put one up to, the ropes.*

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* ix, The captain, who..'knew the ropes', took the steering oar. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 271 'To know the ropes,' is to be conversant with the minutiæ of metropolitan dodges, as regards both the streets and the sporting world. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xliii, You've sought me out, and gone about this city with me; you've put me up to ropes. 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 98 The circle was composed entirely of men who thought they 'knew the ropes' as well as he did.

d. *On the high ropes*: see High *a.* 17 h.

II. 5. A quantity of some material twisted together in the form of a rope; a rope-like structure; a thing having the elongated form of a rope or cord.

1394 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 158 Diuersis operariis facientibus ropez de dicto feno. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 25 For to knowe whanne it [hay] is wyddred ynoughe, make a lyttell rope of the same. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cx. 391 With a soft rope of hay. 1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* (1682) 187 By the Length..do run a pair of little Vascular Ropes. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 2 A Fog which sometimes casts it self into Shreds or Ropes, and..furls up into Gossamere. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Asplenium*, Seed-pods..furnish'd with a little round Rope. 1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 44 This would only raise a long unwieldy rope of turf. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 38/2 The effect of this..is to form a running rope of water in the pipe. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxix, An immense rope of hair like a ship's cable.

b. *A rope of sand*, something having no coherence or binding power.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 152 Like ropes of sand (as wee are wont to say) doe these things hang together. 1670 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 583 Which destroys all possible security and confidence in this rope of sand, which Tradition is. 1780 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 222 Our union will become a mere rope of sand. 1800 J. Adams *Whs.* (1854) IX. 87 Sweden and Denmark, Russia and Prussia, might form a rope of sand, but no dependence can be placed on such a maritime coalition. 1894 Mrs. F. Elliot *Roman Gossip* iv. 124 The alliance fell through of itself like a rope of sand.

6. A number *of* onions, etc., strung or plaited together. Also *ellipt.*

1469–70 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 93 Pro 14 Rapys del unyons. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206 Wilt thou hang vp with ropes of ynions? 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, Let us both be turned into a rope of onions if we do not! 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 66 Garlick. In 1 Hundred 15 Ropes. In 1 Rope 15 Heads. 1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) I. iv. 19 Be sure you never trust..The Value of a Rope of Onions With him that halts 'twixt two Opinions. 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (ed. 2) II. xix. 70 From the middle of the branches appears the seed, hanging down also in the form of a large rope of onions. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 7/2 'Ropes' of ova being washed ashore from the weeds along the banks.

b. A thick string *of* pearls. Also *ellipt.*

1630 Davenant *Just Italian* III. i, This orient Roap is yours and you must wear't. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. iii, Rubies, sapphires, And ropes of orient pearl. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 140 About his neck [was] a rope or carcanet of great Oriental Pearl. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxxiii, The Justinianis have ropes of pearls—Madame Justiniani..gives a rope to every one of her children when they marry.

†c. *fig.* A long series. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1651) 673 A rope of Popes, that by their greatness and authority bear down all before them. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Affl. Consc.* (1635) 32 An aspersion..that not all the bloud of that rope of Popes, which constitute Antichrist, could ever be able to expiate.

7. A viscid or gelatinous stringy formation in beer or other liquid. Also *attrib.*

1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xvii. 150 The best Thing for Rope Beer. 1846 Tizard *Brewing* (ed. 2) 532 The viscid and oily effect termed 'the rope'. 1857 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 278 They will..form dense masses in the urine, hanging in ropes like the thickest puriform mucus. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* vii, I count him no more than the ropes in beer.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 1–3).

8. a. Attrib. in sense 'made of rope', as *rope-basket, -breeching, -bridge, -buffer, -cable*, etc.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 415 The ploughman driving by means of rope reins. 1816 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 167 Rope-bridges were formerly much used in war. 1820 Scoresby *Arc. Regions* II. 234 All the oars are fixed by rope-grommets to a single thole. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 260/1 If provided only with rope cables it is necessary to ride with a bower-anchor and a kedge. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. ix. 330 We saw only a few solitary men, with rope-baskets on their arms. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 79/1 The former size [of gun] may be used with a rope-breeching, which is attached to the bows of the punt. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 171 The pad or rope-buffer *b* is next placed over this. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. ii. 45 Its miserable horses straining at their rope harness.

b. Attrib. in misc. uses, as *rope-machinery, -manufacture, -pattern, -traction, -trade*, etc.

1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 320/2 On Huddart's Rope Machinery... The above communication on the improvements in rope manufacture [etc.]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/2 Rope-traction..is attended with great expense from the wear of the ropes. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 845/1 A distinct branch of the rope trade. 1890 Sayce *Hittite* vii. 116 The so-called rope-pattern occurs once or twice on Babylonian gems.

c. Objective with agent-nouns, as *rope-bearer, -hauler, -layer, -spinner*, etc. Also Rope-maker.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 27 Not a slop of a ropehaler they send forth to the Queenes ships, but hee is first broken to the Sea in the Herring mans Skiffe. 1640–1 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Adman [of Wye] rope layer. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6186/10 William Buckland,.. Ropespinner. *Ibid.* No. 6187/4 James Cleaver,..Rope Weaver. 1802 Surr *Splendid Misery* I. 125 Her Ladyship is the best rope-skipper we have. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 154/2 Some of the principal rope-manufacturers of Great Britain. 1887 P. McNeill *Blatwearie* 121 Straight to my companion went the rope-bearers.

d. Objective, with vbl. sbs. and pres. ppples., as *rope-breaking, -closing, -laying, -making*, etc.

1791 Bentham *Panopt.* I. Postscr. 162 Any rope-making legislator, or any legislator's rope-making friend. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 406 A process more singular than that of rope-spinning. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 62 Rope-making and wire-working belong also to this head. 1847 Halliw. s.v., The ancient custom of rope pulling is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 846/1 An American rope-laying machine is in use. *Ibid.*, They receive no fore twist in the rope-closing apparatus.

e. With pa. ppples. or adjs., as *rope-fastened, -girt, -held, -muscled, -shaped*, etc.

1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 269 He would take Care that this Tribe of Half-shod, and Rope-girt People should never fail. 1780 Fawkes tr. *Apollonius Rhodius, Argonautics* I. 1235 Here the rope-fasten'd stone they heave on shore, Which serv'd as anchor to the ship before. 1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 450 *Rope-shaped*,.. formed of coarse fibres resembling cords. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 37 They have the advantage of rope stropt leading blocks. 1876 M. Collins *Blacksm. & Scholar* II. 22 A huge brown rope-muscled hand. 1892 Sladen *Japan at Home* xxvi, Pilgrims of every degree, from the rope-shod pauper, to the swaggering plutocrat.

9. Special combs., as **rope-bark**, *U.S.*, the shrub *Dirca palustris*, also called leather-wood and moose-wood; **rope-barrel**, = *rope-roll*; **rope-chain**, an ornamental chain (for a watch, etc.) of a rope-pattern; †**rope-craft**, rope-making; **rope-dance**, a performance on the tight-rope; **rope-drill**, a form of military drill in which a stretched rope is used to represent part of a company; **rope-end**, = Rope's-end; **rope-ferry**, a ferry worked by a rope; **rope-grass** (see quot. 1848); **rope-ground**, a rope-walk; †**rope-law**, hanging; †**rope-leap**, death by hanging; **rope-moulding**, a moulding of a rope-pattern; **rope-paper, -pump** (see quots.); **rope-quoit**, a quoit made of a ring of rope, used for playing on board ship; **rope-railway**, a railway on which rope traction is employed; †**rope-rhetoric** (?); **rope-ring**, a ring for boxers marked off by a rope; **rope-roll**, a cylinder or drum on which drawing-ropes are wound; **rope-runner**, † one who has run from the rope; (see also quot. *a* 1886); **rope-sheaf** (see *rope-barrel*); **rope stitch** (see quot. 1882); †**rope-trick**, ? a punning or illiterate distortion of 'rhetoric'; **rope-twine**, ? thick twine, or rope-yarn; **rope-twister**, an implement for making hay or straw ropes; **rope-walker**, a rope-dancer; **rope-way**, = *rope-railway*; **rope-weed, -wind** (see quots.).

Various technical combs., such as *rope-clamp, -clutch, -elevator*, etc. are explained in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

1851 Dunglison *Med. Dict.*, *Rope Bark, *Dirca palustris*. 1811 Farey in W. H. Marshall *Review* (1817) IV. 110 A turn-tree, or *rope-barrel, for winding up the Ore in small tubs. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 982 Inclined-plane machines, which are moved either by vertical rope-barrels, or horizontal rope-sheaves. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 167 Le domum de *rope-crafft. 1883 J. Parker *Tyne Chylde* 7 Life was a *rope-dance, a swing, a butterfly chase. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 295 Squad or Light Infantry Drill;..*Rope Drill, &c. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, Hunting Will Maskery out of the village with *rope-ends and pitchforks. 1788 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 399 It

is a *rope-ferry. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 564/1 To cross the river by the old rope ferry. 1848 Craig, *Rope-grass*, the common name of the plants of the genus Restio, from the supple shoots of many of the species being used as withes at the Cape of Good Hope. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Dec. 1/1 To enter into partnership in a *Rope-Ground. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 154/1 Spinning rope-yarns..in the rope-ground, or rope-walk. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii, Both did fault in one same ill. Yeat *rope-law had the Youth, the Fryar liv'd Cleergie knaved still. 1611 Cotgr., *Demisaut*, a halfe-leape; also, the *roape-leape, or some mens last-leape. 1836 H. G. Knight *Archit. Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the billet,.. hatchet, nebule, star, *rope. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 103 Quaint pepper-box turrets, rope mouldings, crow-stepped gables. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 115 **Rope paper*, strong packing paper of various sizes made largely of old rope. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 146 A *rope pump, which consists of a rope rapidly revolving over two pulleys, one of which is at the top and the other in the water of the well. 1893 F. F. Moore *I Forbid Banns* xii, He went amidships to where a game of *rope quoits was being played. *a* 1890 *Engineer* LXVIII. 454 (Cent.), *Rope railways, as they were called, or rope-ways for transmitting..goods. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Vtterly thou bewrayest thy non-proficencie in the Doctors Paracelsian *rope-retorique. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 40 A stand up fight in a twenty feet *rope-ring. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 45 The diameter of a *rope-roll should not be less than 8 feet. 1875 Martin *Winding Mach.* 64 We must give up using metallic ropes wound upon rope-rolls in working from great depths. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* II. iii, Stand further friend: I doe not like your *rope-runners. *a* 1886 *All Year Round* (Cent.), A rope-runner is pretty much the same as a breakman on a goods-train. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 192/2 *Rope Stitch..is similar to Crewel and Stem Stitch in appearance, and only differs from those stitches in being worked from the top of the material downwards. 1899 Miss Masters *Bk. Stitches* 81 Knotted rope stitch is effective for coarse outlines. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shrew* I. ii. 112 That's nothing; and he begin once, hee'l raile in his *rope trickes. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 55 Small Ropes and *Rope-twine. *Ibid.* II. (Globe) 395 One of the English Men, with a Piece of Rope-Twine..ty'd his two Feet fast together. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 969 A hay rope, twisted on the spot..with a *rope-twister or thraw-crook. 1615 Sandys *Trav.* 77 Grammarian, painter, *rope walker—All knowes The needy Greek—bid go to heaven, he goes. 1611 Cotgr., *Volubile*, Withiwind, Bindweed, *Roapweed. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 17 Field Bindweed..has many country names, as *Ropewind, Withywind.

Rope (rōup), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **rop** (**hrop**), 4–5 *pl.* **roppes** (5 **roppis**), 7 **rop**, 7, 9 **rap**, 9 **rapp**; 5– *pl.* **ropes** (5 **ropys**), 7– **rope**. [OE. *rop* (*hrop*), = MDu. *rop*, of uncertain relationship; in later use becoming identical in form with prec.] A gut, entrail, intestine. Freq. in *pl.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 230 On þære wambe & on þam roppe & smæl þearmum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 113 *Colum*, hrop. 1340 *Ayenb.* 62 He is ase þe gamelos þet leueþ by þe eyr and naȝt ne heþ ine his roppes bote wynd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 270 He glydes in by þe gile,..Relande in by a rop, a rode þat hym þoȝt. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxiv. (Bodl. MS.), He þat eteþ benes alwey contynualli haþe ache & gnawinge in guttes & in roppes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Take þe Roppis with þe talour, & parboyle hem. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 149 Fried mete þat stoppes and distemperethe alle þe body, bothe bak, bely, & roppes. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Ropes in the small guttes. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 59 In the South the Guts prepared and cut out for Black Puddings or Links are called Ropes. *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 328 The guts of fowls are calld raps in Kent. 1772 Graves *Spir. Quix.* x. xi, A brace of ostriches roasted, at the upper end, with the ropes on a toast. *a* 1793 G. White *Selborne* (1853) 275 The entrails..might have been dressed like the ropes of a woodcock. 1828– in many dial. glossaries.

† **Rope**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hrop**, 2 **rop**, 4 **roupe**. [OE. *hróp*, = Fris. *rop*, MDu. and Du. *roep*, OHG. *ruof* (G. *ruf*), ON. *hróp* (Norw. and Sw. *rop*, Da. *raab*), Goth. *hrōps*: cf. Rope *v.*[2]] Outcry, clamour, cries of distress or lamentation.

The spelling *roupe* may be due to confusion with Roup.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 185 Þær bið a wop & hrop & toþa gristbitung. *c* 1205 Lay. 15066 Þer wes wop, þer wes rop, & reuliche iberen. 13.. *Seuen Sag.* 1185 (W.), With loud and chere,..Hond wringging, and loud roupe, And here visage al biwope.

Rope (rōup), *v.*[1] Also 4 *north.* **raip(e**. [f. Rope *sb.*[1] Cf. ON. *reipa* to fasten with a rope (whence early northern ME. *raipe*), MLG. *repen*, *reepen*, MDa. *rebe*, to measure with a rope.]

1. *trans.* To tie, bind, fasten, or secure with a rope. Also with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24023 Vn-reufulli þai can him raipe, Ful snoberli him for to snaipe.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some roped ye hoke, some ye pompe, and some ye launce. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cx. 391 Then rope his legs with a soft rope of hay. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horsem.* (1656) 373 Rope up all his legges to the body, not suffering him to lie down. 1787 Marshall *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 387 *To Rope*, to tedder; as a horse. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 169 Every bag was, in sailor-phrase, roped and becketed; in ordinary parlance, well secured by cordage. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxv. 417 The slain deer roped on to the pony. 1889 J. Abercrombie *Eastern Caucasus* 3 In less than half an hour the baggage was in, every thing roped tight and we were jolting at a rapid pace.

transf. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* xi. 90 We skirt a pile of moraine-like matter, which is roped compactly together by the roots of the pines.

b. In mountaineering, to attach (persons) to each other by means of a rope for greater safety.

1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* ii. 14 We accordingly rope ourselves, and advance along the edge of the fissure. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* II. iv. 312 Guides have sometimes objected to rope a party together.

absol. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 141/2 The question of roping or not roping is always a fertile source of discussion in the Alps. 1894 G. M. Fenn *Alpine Valley* I. 133 Shall we rope together?

c. *To rope it*, to make use of the rope in order to proceed with greater safety.

1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* (1895) 163 An Alpine climber roping it over a peril.

d. To assist with ropes.

1890 Hallett 1000 *Miles* 400 Just below the island..is a very long rapid, down which we were roped.

2. To inclose or mark off (a certain space) with a rope. Usually const. *in*, *off*, *out*, *round*.

1738 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 20 The ground will be roped round as usual. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 228 A thirty-feet ring, roped, was the field of blood. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xvii, Traversing..as limited a space of ground as if it had been actually roped in for their pedestrian exercise. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 450. 199/2 The ground is roped out.

3. *Naut.* (See quot. 1846.)

1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v., To rope a sail, is to sew the bolt-rope round its edges. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 12 A square sail is roped on the after side. *Ibid.* 130 All fore-and-aft sails are roped on the port side.

4. a. *U.S.* and *Austr.* To catch with a rope; to lasso. Also *fig.* (see Ropeable *a.*).

1848 Ruxton *Life Far West* (1849) 20 Maybe you'll get 'roped' by a Rapaho afore mornin'. 1884 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* xxi. 150 You could 'rope'..any Clifton colt or filly, back them in three days, and within a week ride a journey.

b. *To rope in*, to draw into some enterprise; to ensnare, to lure or decoy. Orig. *U.S.*

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 278 *To rope in*, to take or sweep in collectively; an expression much used in colloquial language at the West. 1859 — (ed. 2) 370 *Rope in*, to decoy, viz., into a mock-auction establishment, a gambling-house, etc. 1899 Somerville & Ross *Irish R. M.* 275, I won't be roped into this kind of business again.

5. *Racing.* To pull back or check (a horse) so as to prevent it from winning in a race.

1857 G. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* ix, Where the bold yeomen, in full confidence that their favourite will not be 'roped', back their opinions manfully for crowns. 1887 Black *Sabina Zembra* 311 They declare he roped Redhampton at Liverpool.

b. *absol.* To lose a race intentionally by holding back.

1887 *Cyclist* 14 Sept. 1203/1 In athletics the only men who can make it really worth while to 'rope' are the back-mark men. 1894 A. Morrison *M. Hewitt, Investigator* ii, He wouldn't dare to rope under my very eyes.

6. *intr.* To be drawn out into a filament or thread; to become viscid or ropy.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Then Isikles hung roping downe. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xxi. (1886) 229 It will rope like birdlime, that you maie wind it about a Sticke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xi. xv, If a man touch it, rope it wil and draw small slimie threds after it. 1644 Plattes in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 231 They put it into Coolers, and when it is well cooled it will rope like oyl. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 167 It causes..their Bread to rope as well as their Beer. 1797 F. Baily *Jrnl. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 181 By trying whether it will rope betwixt the finger and thumb. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 366 His syrups thicken (technically called *roping*).

b. *trans.* To pull, draw out, or twist into the shape of a rope.

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 363 They dabbed the treacle into each other's eyes, and roped it over each other's shoulders. 1887 Meredith *Ball. & Poems* 9 Old Kraken roped his white moustache.

† **Rope**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *hrópan* (pa. t. *hréop*), = OFris. (*h*)*rópa*, MDu. and Du. *roepen*, OS. *hrōpan* (LG. *rōpen*), OHG. *hruofan*, etc. (G. *rufen*), ON. *hrópa* (Norw. and Sw. *ropa*, Da. *raabe*): cf. Goth. *hrōpjan*. Prob. of imitative origin.] *intr.* To utter a cry or shout; to cry out. Hence **Ro·ping** *vbl. sb.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 878 Þa wiohtsmiðas wop ahofun, hreopun hreðlease. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxlvi. 10 Se þe mete syleð..hrefnes briddum, þonne heo hropende him cigeað to. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Mid þus onwille halsunge [she] weopeð & gret [*T.* ropes; *C.* ropeð] efter sume helpe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 242 Lions, beres, bath bul and bare, That rewfully gan rope and rare. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The ropeen of the rauynis gart the crans crope.

† **Rope**, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [? Related to Repe *v.*[1]] *trans.* To lay hold of. Hence **Ro·ping** *vbl. sb.*, touching, probing (of a matter).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Þe uoxes..draweð al into hore holes, þet heo muwen arepen & arechen [*C.* ropin & rimen; *T.* repen & rinen]. *Ibid.* 314 Unneaðe, þauh a last, þuruh þen abbodes gropunge [*T.* ropinge; *C.* reping], he hit seide.

† **Rope**, *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To fall in torrents. Hence **Ro·ping** *ppl. a.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4176 Þan fell þar fra þe firmament, as it ware fell sparkis, Ropand doun o rede fire, þan any rayn thikire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3693 With a ropand rayne rugh was the se. *Ibid.* 4631, 9637.

Rope, obs. f. Rape *sb.*[4]; obs. pa. t. of Reap *v.*

Ropeable (rōu·pǎb'l), *a. Austr. slang.* [f. Rope *v.*[1] + -able.] Requiring to be roped; intractable, wild; violently angry.

1891 *Melbourne Argus* 10 Oct. 13/4 The service has shown itself so 'ropeable' heretofore that one experiences..satisfaction in seeing it roped. 1898 'R. Boldrewood' *Romance of Canvass Town* 322 Your Aunt would be ropeable.

Ro·pe-band, etymologizing form of Roband.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rope bands*,..pronounced roebins, certain pieces of small rope, or braided cordage, used to tie the upper edges of the great sails to their respective yards. 1792 *Falconer's Shipwr.* II. 324 *note*, They are passed..between the rope-band legs. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.*, *Rope-Bands*, or *Robands*, small pieces of two yarn foxes plaited, or of sennit or spun-yarn, sometimes used to confine the head of a sail to its yard or gaff. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 579.

Roped (rōupt), *ppl. a.* [f. Rope *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

1. a. Formed into viscous threads. *rare*[−1].

1607 Walkington *Optic Glass* 124 He..voided a great abundance of roped phlegme.

b. Twisted like a rope.

1880 *Archaeol. Cant.* XIII. 115 An oval-shaped Sign, containing, within a roped wreath, the figure of Sir John Schorne. 1901 *Illustr. London News* 22 June 912 The helmet, with slightly roped comb, opens down the centre of the chin-piece.

2. Girdled with a rope; tied or fastened with a rope; marked off by a rope, etc.

1834 Motley *Corr.* I. 37 These are your true monks—none of your bare-footed, rosaried and roped friars. 1881 *Daily News* 13 April 2/8 The heats were decided in a roped ring of about 18 feet. 1894 *Persian Pict.* 17 Their donkeys laden with roped bundles of grass.

b. Performed by means of roping.

1893 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 460/1 Our roped ascent..was probably the first ever made.

Ro·pe-da ncer. [Rope *sb.*[1] 2 b. Cf. Du. *reepdanser*.] One who 'dances' or balances on a rope suspended at some height above the ground; a funambulist. Also *fig.*

1648 Wilkins *Dædalus* II. vii, It [*petaminaria*] is probably derived from the Greek word πεταεθαι, which signifies to Fly, and may refer to such kind of Rope-Dancers. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 33 Those usually that have been rope-dancers in the schools, oft-times prove Jack puddings in the pulpit. 1707 Sir W. Hope *New Method Fencing* iii. 35 The surprising.. Feats of Activity, performed by.. Rope-Dancers, and Tumblers. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 Posture-master, rope-dancer, and equilibrist. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* I. i. 18 To balance himself for any time in the same position the rope-dancer must strain every nerve. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 102 All who live by amusing the leisure of others, from the painter and the comic poet, down to the rope-dancer.

Ro·pe-da ncing, *vbl. sb.* [Rope *sb.*[1] 2 b.] The action of 'dancing' or balancing on a stretched rope; funambulism. Also *transf.*

a 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1709) III. iii. 142 As the Romans borrow'd their Comedy from the Græcians; so it is not improbable, that to them likewise they owe their Rope-Dancing. 1775 Johnson in *Boswell* 16 Oct., At the Boulevards saw nothing, yet was glad to be there—Rope-dancing and farce. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiv, There was a spectral attempt at rope-dancing in the little open theatre. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* v, The rope-dancing which goes on in the boughs of the Poui tree.

So **Ro·pe-da ncing** *ppl. a.*

c 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 549 Rope Dancing Elephants were exhibited by Galba when Prætor. 1872 Howells *Weddd. Journ.* (1892) 276 Every swaggering statue of a saint, every rope-dancing angel.

Rope-end, variant of Rope's-end *v.*

1872 Blackmore *Maid of Sker* vi, The corners such as, in the navy, we should have been rope-ended for. 1877 W. S. Gilbert *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 200 She was a precious bad lot as ought to be rope-ended.

† **Ro·pefull.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **rapfow**, **raipfull**. [f. Rope *sb.*[1]] A gallows-bird.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 1 Renigat rapfow! thocht þow raif..Quhat sayis thow bot we knaw our sell? 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 401 To help that raipfull, scho hes reft him Whairfore, ye say, my ladie left him.

Ro·pe-house. [Rope *sb.*[1]]

1. A building in which ropes are made and stored.

1571 A. Jenkinson *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 284 He hath giuen them ground..to place a rope house ioyning to their owne house. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 30 June, They are fain to take the deals of the rope-house to supply other occasions. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2846/3 For Building a New Rope-House, and some Store-Houses, at Their Majesties Yard at Portsmouth. 1777 (*title*), Trial of John the Painter for wilfully and maliciously setting Fire to the Rope House in the King's Yard at Portsmouth. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82 The eastern rope-house of Plymouth dock-yard. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 132 A blacksmith-shop, a rope-house,..and one machine-shop.

2. A salt-house in which the brine is evaporated on suspended ropes.

a 1855 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* II. 554/1 The *Maison de Cordes*, or *rope-house*, was invented by an ingenious Savoyard, named Buttel.

Rope la·dder. [Rope *sb.*[1]] A ladder made of two long pieces of rope connected at intervals by pieces of rope, wood, or metal. Also *transf.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4008/2 Others climbed over the Walls by the help of some Rope-Ladders. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lvi. V. 618 At the dead of night several rope-ladders were dropped from the walls. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 291 It consists of little silken threads, which it has spun in a zigzag direction, forming a rope-ladder. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1980/1 Rope ladders are employed for enabling persons to ascend and descend from the deck of a ship or from her booms into boats alongside.

Ro·pe-like, *adv.* and *a.* [Rope *sb.*1] **a.** *adv.* After the manner of a rope. **b.** *adj.* Resembling a rope.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 144 The left tusk.. tapering gradually to a point, with a spiral twist (ropelike) throughout its whole extent. 1867 Latham *Black & White* 118 Parasitic plants and rope-like lianas begin to appear. 1883 W. S. Kent *Fisheries Bahamas* 37 The rope-like bundle of spicules, that in *Hyalonema* form a simple stalk.

Ro·pe-ma·ker. [Rope *sb.*1 Cf. Du. *reepmaker.*] One who makes ropes; a roper.

1388 Wyclif *Acts* xviii. 3 He dwellide with hem, and wrouȝte; and thei weren of roopmakeris craft. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 218 Circumferentia marisci xii brachia, ut relatum mihi per unum rope-maker. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Nycke crokence the rope maker. And steuen mesyll-mouthe muskyll taker. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks (Grosart) XI. 259 Now sir this Ropemaker hunteth mee heere with his halters. 1614 T. Gentleman *England's Way to win Wealth* 31 Houses and worke-yards erected for Coopers, and Rope-makers. 1628 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* i. (1634) 15 A Gardiner, Ropemaker, or Aquavitæ-seller. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 3 They begged Leave to read a Petition of the Rope-Makers. 1769 [see Roper 1]. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 143/2 The men were employed as shoemakers, rope-makers,..and stonecutters. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 46 A representation is extant of a rope-maker at work with his assistants.

Ro·pemanship. [Rope *sb.*1, after *horsemanship, seamanship.*] The art of walking along, or climbing up, a rope.

1869 *Daily News* 28 Sept., The cheering for both the performers in this daring act of ropemanship was tremendous. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 612/2 Seamanship and 'ropemanship' were far more important than they are now.

† Rope Monday. *Obs.* [f. Rope *sb.*1: see note to Hocktide.] = Hock Monday.

Occurs freq. in the Maldon records, and is clearly the Monday following the second Sunday after Easter.

1403 *Maldon Court-Rolls* Bundle 1 No. 5, Die lune proximo ante festum apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi videlicet Ropemoneday. 1463 — *Liber B.* fol. viii b, At the Courte holde at Maldon, with the lete, on the Monday callyd Ropemonday. 1468 — *Court-Rolls* Bundle 44 No. 4, Die lune vocata Ropemondaye secundo die Maii.

Roper (rōu·pəɹ). [f. Rope *sb.*1 + -er1. Cf. MDu. *reeper*, MLG. *reper.*]

1. One who makes ropes; a rope-maker.

1226 in J. T. Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Doc. Irel.* (Rolls) 82 Philippus le ropere. 1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 391/2 Pur les custages de VI Ropers alauntz de Brideport. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 166 A Ropere, a Redyng-kyng and Rose þe disschere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 79 An ensaumple of a ropers wiff that was not trew in kepinge of her mariage. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 185 Payed .. Willyam Ellyott & Edmond White Ropers of Lynne for an hawser. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Smithes, ropers, shypwrightes ..and other..handy craftes men. 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 21 Valentinian, the sonne of a roper, possessed the Romane Empire. 1622 *Relat. Plantation Plymouth, New Eng* 8 Having a noose as artificially made, as any Roper in England can make. 1683 Holme *Armoury* III 113/1 Yarn spun by the Roper. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Cordier*, a rope-maker, or roper. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 258 The.. ropers, riggers, and riggers' labourers. 1860 *Macm. Mag* I. 226 To begin a..discourse with him, and then walk backwards, like a roper.

† b. *John Roper's window*, a rope-noose. *Obs.*

1552 Huloet s.v., *Restio* is he that loketh in at John ropers window, by translation, he that hangeth him selfe.

† c. One who deserves the rope. *Obs.*

1615 Thomas *Dict.*, A Roper or an vngracious fellow, *nequam.*

2. One who secures bales, etc., with a rope.

1850 Ogilvie *Imperial Dict.*

3. *Racing.* A jockey who prevents a horse from winning by holding it in; one who intentionally loses any race by similar methods.

1870 *Daily News* 31 Jan., Stick to his post he must,..unless 'the ropers' are to have it all their own way in the Spring Handicaps. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xxxiii, He would go back to the old courses and become a Roper. 1887 *Cyclist* 14 Sept. 1203/2 The difficulty of establishing a case against a persistent 'roper' is very much greater in cycling.

4. *U.S.* One who uses a lasso.

1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 160 Taking the wild horses, in that manner, is scarcely ever attempted, even with the fleetest horses, and most expert ropers. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 506 A really first-class roper can command his own price.

5. A gambling-house decoy. Also *roper-in.*

1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 A young man at his hotel, who turned out to be a roper in of a gambling house. 1875 E. King *Southern States* v. 61 The ropers for gambling-houses..haunt each conspicuous corner.

Ro·pe-ripe, *a.* and *sb.* [Rope *sb.*1 3.]

A. *adj.* Ripe for the gallows; fit for being hanged. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1552 Huloet, Roperype, or vngracious waghalter, *nequam.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206 Whether wilt thou hang vp with ropes of ynions? Or stiffly stande vp, with roperipe minions? 1597 Churchyard *Choice* Cciii, But gallows lucke, and rope ripe happe At length was guerdon for our paine. [1892 H. V. Mills *Lake Country Romances* 147 Thou art a rope-ripe rascal thyself.]

† b. Applied to language. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Prodigal Son* 61 Such ropperype terms. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 59 If we firste expresse our mynde in plaine wordes, and not seeke these roperype termes. 1574 Rich *Mercury & Soldier* M ij b, When it pleaseth you to bestow so many nice names and other rope rype terms upon such as be my subjectes. 1621 Chapman *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 368 Lord how you roule in your rope ripe termes.

† **B.** *sb.* One who is ripe for the gallows. *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 183 Giue hardnes to youth and to roperipe a twig. 1600 ? Lyly *Maids Metam.* II. ii, How the diuel stumbled this case of rope-ripes in—into my way? 1632 Sherwood, A rope-ripe, ripe for the rope, or deseruing the rope, *grevolable, relasche de pendu, pendard.*

Ropery (rōu·pəri). Also 6 **roppery, roparie,** 6–7 **-erie.** [f. Rope *sb.*1 + -ery.]

1. A place where ropes are made; a rope-walk.

In early quots. as a locality in London

1363 *Lett. Bks. Lond.* G. fol. 133 De Grossers in Roperie, *cs.* [1382 *Ibid.* H. fol. 138 b, In parochia Omnium Sanctorum in Roperia.] 1598 Stow *Surv. London* vii. (1603) 42 Wolfes gate in the roparie in the Parrish of Alhallowes.

1744 J. Wilson *Synop. Brit. Plants* 55 Musk Thistle,..on the ropery, by the sides of the road to the glass-houses. 1775 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* (1779) xvii. 123 The new ropery, and the forges where they put fresh touch-holes into old cannon. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1072 This rope is fixed at the head and foot of the ropery. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/5 He had a lease of a shipbuilding yard and ropery.

2. Trickery, knavery, roguery. Now only *arch.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 154 *Nur.* I pray you sir, what sawcie Merchant was this that was so full of his roperie? *Rom.* A Gentleman Nurse, that loues to heare himselfe talke, and will speake more in a minute, then he will stand to in a Moneth. 1618 Fletcher *Chances* III. i, You'll leaue this roperie [*and fol.*, Roguery] when you come to my yeares. 1871 Meredith *Adv. Harry Richmond* liii. III. 187 Your wife, your son, your dupes, every soul that touches you, mildews from a blight! You were born of ropery.

Rope's end, *sb.* [Rope *sb.*1]

1. The end of a rope; *esp.* a piece from the end of a rope used as an instrument of punishment.

c 1460–70 *The Good Wyfe* 91 in *Bk. Precedence* 41 Take not euery roppys-end Witt euery man þat hallis. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 16 To what end did I bid thee hie thee home? *E. Dro.* To a ropes end sir, and to that end am I return'd. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 23 June, I beat him, and then went up in to fetch my rope's end. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 196 With Ropes-ends laying one another over the Shoulders. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Bouts de corde*, a cat of nine tails, colt or rope's end for punishment. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 287, I allow them to carry ropes-ends in their pockets to touch up the lazy fellows. 1847 H. Melville *Omoo* xi, Fastening a rope's end to each sleeper, he rove the lines through a number of blocks. 1887 Besant *The World Went* xiv, If you anger me more, you shall taste the rope's-end.

2. A halter; a hangman's noose.

1821 Scott *Pirate* v, I cannot see the pleasure men propose by dangling in a rope's-end betwixt earth and heaven. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 200 If we fell to be recognised..I should be kicking in a rope's end.

Hence **Rope's-end** *v.*, to flog with a rope's end; **Rope's-ending** *vbl. sb.*

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. II. 397 'To leather,' 'to strap,' 'to ropes-end,' &c., speak for themselves. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxxviii, I would..rope's-end those lubbers. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 75 He could not rope's-end the owner of the boat. 1887 Besant *The World Went* iv, In such ships are floggings daily, and mutinous words, with rope's-ending and continual flogging.

† **Rope-sick,** *a. Obs.* Also **roope-sicke.** [ad. Du. dial. *ropziek* (Boekenoogen *Zaansche Volkstaal* 857).] Of herring: Having the back infested with parasitic worms.

The pamphlet of 1614 is the source of later quots.

1614 T. Gentleman *Eng. Way to win Wealth* 15 The roopesicke Herrings that will not serue to make barreld Herrings. *Ibid.* 20 They [herrings]..do alwaies at that season become Roope-sicke and do spawne and become Shotten betwixt Wintertonness and Orfordness. *Ibid.* 29. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 243 All those Herrings..(which are ropesicke) they may not bring home into Holland. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 524/2 Betwixt Wintertonand Orfordness they use to Spawn, and are called by the Hollanders the Rope-sick Herrings.

† **Rope-tide.** *Obs.*—1 [See Rope Monday.] = Hocktide.

1406 *Maldon Court-Rolls* Bundle 2, No. 2, Soluet ad Ropetyde prox. iiis. iiiid.

Ro·pe-walk. [Rope *sb.*1] A stretch of ground appropriated to the making of ropes.

1692 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 312 The rope walke to be converted to no other use but a rope walke. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5488/9 A Rope-Walk, and other Freehold Lands. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 591 For the sake of peace, France will demolish the new works at Dunkirk,.. and destroy the rope-walks. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 8 A rope-walk shaded with limes and oaks. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxviii, Bridgeland Street.., which then was but a row of rope-walks and sailmakers' shops.

transf. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxxi, He is never chased; he would run away with rope-walks of line.

Ro·pe-work. [Rope *sb.*1]

1. A place where ropes are made.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 493/2 The methods practised in different rope-works are .. exceedingly different. 1806 Rennie in Smiles *Engineers* II. 239 Block-machinery and rope-works might likewise be worked by steam-engines. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xix, The three strands of the conversation, to speak the language of a rope-work.

2. An arrangement of ropes.

1816 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 176 The general rope-work to support the flooring of the bridge was made of hawsers.

Ro·pe-yard. [Rope *sb.*1]

† 1. = Roband. *Obs.*—0 (? Error for *rope-yarn.*)

1611 Cotgr., *Rabans*, rope-yards; the ropes, or treble cordes whereby the sayles of a ship are tied vnto the yardes.

2. A yard where ropes are made.

1664 Pepys *Diary* 19 July, Down by water to Woolwich, where coming to the rope-yarde..we are told that Mr. Falconer..is just dead. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 420 This article alone would yield many a tedious holiday to the anchor-smiths and the rope-yards. 1864 Spencer *Illustr. Progress* 188 There are the vessels in which cotton is imported, with the building-slips, the rope-yards.

Ro·pe-yarn. Chiefly *Naut.* [Rope *sb.*1]

1. A single yarn forming part of a strand in a rope; a piece of yarn obtained by unpicking an old rope.

1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Hempseed* Wks (1630) III. 66/2 Your mastlines, ropeyarnes, gaskets, and your stayes. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Rope yarnes serue to sarue small ropes, or make Sinnet, Mats, Plats, or Caburnes. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* (1906) 169 We..hauled home the topsail sheets, the rope-yarns that furled them giving way of themselves. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Rope-yarn*,..the smallest and simplest part of any rope, being one of the threads of which a strand is composed. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iii, These 'rope yarns' are constantly used for various purposes. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh* 259 He could clear a ropeyarn held four feet ten above the deck.

b. Used to denote a small or trifling thing.

1801 Nelson 23 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 384 Not a Rope-yarn can be carried away or expended (except in Battle) between this period and September 1st. 1835 Marryat *J. Faithful* xiv, I can trust Tommy as far as keeping off the river sharks; he'll never let them take a rope-yarn off the deck. 1879 L. Farragut *D. G. Farragut* v. 33 If you touch a rope-yarn of this ship, I shall board instantly.

2. Yarn obtained by untwisting an old rope, or such as is used for making ropes.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Then, [cables serve] as the rest of the ouer-worne tackling, for rope yarne, caburne, sinnit, and okum. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 The bended Planks are sowed together with Rope-Yarn of the Cocoe. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 85, I had made me a long Line of some Rope Yarn. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Trellis* 7 M 2/1 The shoots of the trees are fastened to this frame with ozier twigs, rope yarn, or any other soft bandage. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 76 Bound with a thread of rope-yarn. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 15 Attached to the rigging by pieces of rope-yarn.

Ropia, obs. variant of Rupee.

† **Ropier,** obs. variant of Roper.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5908/9 Joseph Barnes, late of Killingworth, Ropier.

Ro·pily, *adv.* [f. Ropy *a.*] 'In a ropy manner; in a viscous or glutinous manner, so as to be drawn out like a rope' (Webster, 1864).

Ropiness (rōu·pinés). Also 7–8 **roapiness.** [f. Ropy *a.* + -ness.] The condition or property of being ropy or viscous; stringiness.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xix 285 Divers formidable diseases which seem to proceed from the coagulation, or ropinesse of the blood. 1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* (1703) 15 The foulness and ropiness of Wines. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 700 The Fetor and Roapiness in her Urine abated. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed 4) 41 To prevent its running into Cohesions, Ropiness, and Sourness. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1304 The tannin by this time will have separated the azotized matter from the liquor, and removed the ropiness. 1850 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* Sections (1851) 60 Complaints respecting a disease in their bread termed ropiness. 1883 *Science* I. 367/2 The ropiness of milk.. is caused by the action of a microscopic organism.

Roping (rōu·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rope *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. Ropes collectively; cordage, rope-work.

1566 *Southampton Crt. Leet Rec.* (1905) I. 38 The pyleing and ropeing of the weste caye ys to be also amended. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 80 Roping made of mats and flags. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 975 The roping when completed has the appearance of a net with square meshes. 1883 Walsh *Irish Fisheries* 10 Oftentimes good nets are lost by reason of those nearer on the roping giving way.

2. A ropy or rope-like formation.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VIII. iv. 221 Aloes..beat together [with waters] until it turn to water, and swim about in ropings. 1849 Dana *Geol.* iii (1850) 190 With the usual ropings and twistings in the surface.

† 3. The operation of rowelling. *Obs.*—0

1611 Cotgr., *Seton*, a rowell; or the rowelling, or roping of a bruised or strained horse.

4. *U.S.* and *Austr.* The action of catching or securing with a rope. *Roping in*: (see Rope *v.*1 4 b).

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 278 *Roping in*, cheating. A very common expression in the South-western States. 1849 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 629 I'll lay bank, if you must have a game, but I'll make one condition: no roping in! 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* (1891) 119 The drafting, the roping, the branding,..were novelties and excitements of a very high order.

5. The action of fitting with haulage ropes.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/3 The permanent roping of the rapids is also talked of.

6. *Racing.* The action of holding back or checking a horse to prevent it from winning; also *transf.* (see quot. 1874).

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 6 May, The Chester Cup contest was perfectly fair; there was no suspicion of 'roping'. 1868 E. Yates *Rocks Ahead* I. vi, It was understood that..there was to be no more 'pulling', or 'roping', or any other chicanery. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 271 When a pedestrian or other athlete loses where he should have won, according to his backer's calculations, he is accused of roping.

7. *attrib.*, as *roping-needle, -pole, -twine.*

c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech* 53 The roping is sewn on to the sails with roping twine. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 *Roping-Needles*, those used for roping, being strong accordingly. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xii, A first-class stockman, and handy with the roping-pole.

Roping, variant of ROUPING *vbl. sb.*

Ro·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. ROPE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] Forming ropes or rope-like threads, *esp.* of a viscid or glutinous nature; turning ropy.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Ropynge, ale or oþer lycowre, *viscosus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, If it be glaymous and roping she engenderith an euel callid the Clay. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 The best Hony ..is..fine, roping, if it be drawen in length. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 23 Let vs not hang like roping Isyckles Vpon our Houses Thatch. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* I. 49 No water, but a roaping froth in it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 169 We shall number Fifty Fogs, and some Roping *Fila*, besides thinner mistiness. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 223/2 Adding of liquid or roping Pitch-like Soot ℥ij. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 116 Let dust keep gathering on the ground, And roping cobwebs dangle round.

Ro·pish, *a.* [f. ROPE *sb.*[1] 7.] Somewhat ropy; tending to ropiness. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Ro·pishness, *rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec.] The quality or state of being ropish.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 The very saw dust is of use, as are the ashes and lie..,to cure the roapishness of wine.

Roploch, obs. form of RAPLOCH.

Roppe, obs. form of ROPE.

Ropy (rōu pi), *a.* Also 6 ropye, 7 roapie, 7–8 roapy. [f. ROPE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Forming or developing viscid, glutinous, or slimy threads; sticky and stringy.

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xx, Lentulus spat and prewe ropy spotel in his face. *a* 1500 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Ropy as ale, *..viscosus*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 24 Her lewde lyppes..slauer, men sayne, Lyke a ropy rayne. 1547 BORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 123 There ale is starke nought, lokinge whyte & thycke,. smoky and ropye. 1651 J. CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 87 Like Snakes engendring were platted her Tresses, Or like to slimy streaks of Ropy Ale. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 759 Roapy Gore he from his Nostrils bleeds. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 122 All that roapy, viscid gluten, separated there by the Glands. 1772 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 337 The mucilaginous or ropy substance which grows copiously on it. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* viii. 150 A considerable discharge of ropy fluid from the mouth. 1850 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* Sections (1851) 60 Observations on Ropy Blood. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. xliii. 45 With a swirl and a curl of ropy mud.

fig. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 534 If there be any thing of..selfishness, or other passion intermingled, it is ropy and imperfect. 1791 GIFFORD *Baviad & Mæviad* (1794) 44 The ropy drivil of rheumatic brains. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 187 The writers whose best pages seem but..ropy drivellings.

b. *transf.* of the air.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 64/1 You will find the Air..thick and heavy, and perfectly ropy; so that..you shall sometimes see a sort of strings..like cobwebs. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 106 My lungs..have been irritated for several days by the thick ropy air. 1789 *Ibid.* 125, I often find them [*sc.* beds] musty, and the air of the sleeping-rooms thick and ropy.

2. Having the form or tenacity of a rope; suggestive of a rope.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 5 There still are grass and weeds remaining, that will the next ploughing cause the furrows to be ropy. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxii. 346 The massy heap of ropy ringlets his vast hands divide. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxvi. 289 Spongy lavas, which the volcano blast drags hither and thither into ropy coils. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* iv. 98 Lavas which present this appearance are frequently called 'ropy lavas'.

fig. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogunuc P.* iii. 22 Zeph..is one o' them ropy, stringy fellers, jest like touch-wood.

Roque, obs. variant of ROC.

‖ **Roquefort** (rokəfor). [See def.] A kind of cheese made at Roquefort in the S.W. of France.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 15/2 In France the Roquefort cheese is compared to our Stilton, but is much inferior. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 176 Roquefort is made with a mixture of goats' and ewes' milk, the manufacture being originally restricted to the plateau of Larzac.

Roquelaure (rɒ·kĕlōə). Now *Hist.* Also *a.* 8 **rocquelaure**. *β.* 8 **roccelo** (9 **roccillo**), **rocolo**, **roquelo** (9 **roquello**); 9 *dial.* **rockalow**, **-elow**, **rockilo**. *γ.* 9 **ro(c)quelaire** (cf. ROKELAY). [a. F. *roquelaure*, named after the Duke of Roquelaure (1656–1738). With the *β*-forms cf. Sp. *roclo*.] A cloak reaching to the knee worn by men during the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth.

a. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I 51 Within the Roquelaure's Clasp thy Hands are pent. 1760 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VI. vi, I have a project .. of wrapping myself up warm in my roquelaure, and paying a visit to this poor gentleman. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) II. 212 Presently he saw a gentleman, wrapped up in a roquelaure, alight and enter the inn. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxx, I went out and purchased a roquelaure, which enveloped my whole person. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 18. 432 Owens. had constantly worn a large cloak, or roquelaure (as the article was called at that time), of a dark blue colour. 1901 GUY BOOTHBY *My Indian Queen* i, I donned my roquelaure, and descended to the street.

attrib. 1806 NOBLE *Contn. Granger* III. 490 The *roquelaure* cloak..displaced the surtout.

β. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 33. 136 Close by the parlour door there hung a pair of stag's horns, over which there was laid across a red Roccelo and an amber-headed cane. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IX. iii. She then saw..a figure wrapt round in a dark blue roquelo. 1818 — *Diary* (1846) VI. 353, I have often seen him..muffled up in a plain brown rocolo.

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Roccillo*, a cloak. 1860 *Slang Dict.* 201 *Rock a Low*, an overcoat. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. 47 Some old gentlemen wore cloaks, too, in my youth [1836–47],..one kind..[being] known to the London public as a 'rockelow'.

γ. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1197 A sort of uniform coat and a plaid rocquelaire. *a* 1849 POE *Cask of Amontillado* 273 Drawing a *roquelaire* closely about my person.

Roquet (rōu·ke), *sb.* [App. an arbitrary variation of CROQUET, perh. by a misunderstanding of the phr. *to take croquet*.] In croquet, the act of hitting another player's ball with one's own.

1866 LE FANU *All in Dark* I. xii. 101 Trevor and William Maubray played rather acrimoniously, making savage roquets upon one another. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 When able to make a roquet at several yards with tolerable certainty, the learner should next practise rushing.

attrib. 1874 HEATH *Croquet-Player* 46 A ball can be sent off the ground in a roquet-stroke..without incurring any penalty.

Roquet (rōu·ke), *v.* [See prec.] *trans.* In croquet: † **a.** = CROQUET *v.*; also *absol.* **b.** Of a ball: To strike (another ball). **c.** To strike (another player's ball) with one's own; also *absol.*

1862 *Rules Croquet* 1 Miss Mallet shows the field how to Roquet. *Ibid.* § 3 Should a player strike a ball, he is entitled to Roquet it in any direction he pleases. 1874 HEATH *Croquet-Player* 12 If his ball .. hits or 'roquets' another ball, he places it in contact with that ball. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 Each ball can only be roqueted once during each turn. *Ibid.*, Roqueting with such force [etc.].

Hence **Roqueted** (rōu·ked) *ppl. a.*, **Roqueting** (rōu·keiiŋ) *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 *Laws Croquet* 11 It is necessary that the roqueted ball should be perceptibly moved. 1869 BRADWOOD *The O. T. H.* (1870) 43 Far fetched differences between 'roqueting' and 'croqueting'. 1874 HEATH *Croquet-Player* 41 It is desirable that the touch of the roqueting ball should scarcely disturb it.

Roquet: see ROCKET and ROCQUET.

Roral (rō·răl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rōr-*, stem of *rōs* dew.] Dewy, roscid.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 77 These see her..With roral wash redeem her face, And prove herself of Titan's race. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* xcvi, The round dewdrop on the flower Absorbeth by its roral power The treasures of the air.

† **Ro·rant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rōrant-*, *rōrans*, pres. pple. of *rōrāre* to bedew.] Falling as dew.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiii. 337 Yet we must not necessarily infer, there is any Rorant Vapour descending.

Rora·tion [1], perversion of ORATION *sb.*

1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* II. i, The Lordes were so pontifically pleased with your roration.

Rora·tion [2]. [ad. L. *rōrātio*.] 'A Falling of Dew' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Rore, obs. form of ROAR.

† **Rore**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *rōr-*, *rōs*.] Dew.

c 1600 *Timon* III. v. (1842) 54 My words, neither aspersed nor inspersed with the flore or lore of eloquence.

Rore (rōəɹ), *v. rare.* Also 5 **roryn**, **rooryn**. [a. MDu. *roeren* or MLG. *rören* to move, stir; but sense 2 may have some other origin.]

1. To turn over, to stir about or up, to trouble. Still E. Anglian in a special sense: see ROARER [2].

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rooryn, or ruffelyn, amonge dyuerse thyngys (*H. P.* rooryn or purlyn, amonge sundry thynges), *manumitto*. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. 597 [He] rores the water with the teares and sloubring that he made.

‖ 2. To exchange, barter. Hence **Ro·ring** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71/1 Chawngyn, or roryn, *supra in* Barteryn. *Ibid.* 437/1 Rooryn, or chaungyn on chaffare for a nother, *cambio*. Rorynge,. *.cambium*.

† 3. To affect with some feeling. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 64, I am oftymes rored and prycked in my conscience as to loue god aboue all thynge.

† **Ro·rer**. *Obs. rare.* [a. MDu. *roerer* or LG. *rörer*: see prec.] A disturber of the peace.

1311 *Lett. Bk. Lond.* D. fol. 133 b, Simon Braban [indicted]..quia ipse est noctivagus et Rorere. *Ibid.*, Thomas de Bery..quod ipse vivit de perquisitis de Rorers.

† **Ro·rid**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **roride**. [ad. L. *rōridus*, f. *rōr-*, *rōs* dew.] Dewy; of the nature of dew. Very common in 17th cent., esp. in *rorid cloud*.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* Wks. 1873 I. 228 Rorid cloudes being suckt into the Ayre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 345 The Rainebow..caused by the rayes of the Sunne, falling upon a roride and opposite cloud. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Melons* 3 A little Rorid meazing out out of the Pulp, but by no means Watrish and Flashy. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. 306 It was known to the Greeks.., not under the Name of Manna, but of aerial or rorid Honey.

Rori·ferous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rōrifer* + -OUS.] Bringing or bearing dew. Also *transf.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Pl* (1682) 67 The Succus or Sap they carry, seems to be a kind of Dewy Vapour, therefore, they may not improperly be called Roriferous or Vapour-Vessels. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Roriferous-Duct, q. d. Dew-dropping Pipe; a Name given the Thoracick Duct, from its slow Manner of conveying..the Chyle into the common Stream of Blood. 1851 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Roriferous*, an epithet given to vessels which pour exhaled fluids on the surface of organs.

So **Rori·fluent** *a*, 'flowing with dew' (Johnson, 1755); **Rori·fluous** [ad. L. *rōrifluus*], *a.*, 'flowing with dew' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727); **Rori·genous** *a.*, 'produced of dew' (*ibid.*).

Roring, obs. form of ROARING; see ROBE *v.*

Rorito·rious, *a.* = RORY-TORY *a.* 2.

1821 EGAN *Real Life* I. 619 The Randallites were *roritorious*, and, flushed with good fortune, lined the public-houses on the road to *wet their whistles*.

Rorqual (rɒ·ɹkwɒl). [a. F. *rorqual* (Cuvier), ad. Norw. *reyrkval*, repr. ON. **reyðar-*, Olcel. *reyðar-hvalr*, f. *reyðr* the specific name + *hvalr* whale.] A whale of the genus *Balænoptera*, having a dorsal fin; the finner.

1827 E. GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IV. 493 The Balænæ..are divided into three sub-genera: The Whales Proper..; the Fin Fish..; and the Rorquals, the throat of which is channelled with folds in longitudinal furrows. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 149 The Rorquals (*Balænoptera*) have a dorsal fin, and are subdivided according as the belly is smooth or wrinkled. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 115 The species was no doubt the great rorqual. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 61 Finbacks, a species of rorqual, were always pretty numerous.

† **Rorra**. *Obs.*—[1] Some kind of dish or seasoning.

a 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham* The Feest iv, Ther was pestels in poyra And laduls in rorra For potage.

Rorty (rɒ·ɹti), *a. Low slang.* Also **raughty**. [Of obscure origin.] Fine, splendid, jolly, etc.

c 1864 VANCE *Chicalcary Cove* 1 (Farmer), I have a rorty gal. 1885 *Punch* 22 Aug 86/2 It's nice, if it's naughty' I'm regular rorty. 1886 — 28 Aug. 99/2 We'd a rorty old time...But Stonehenge, as I say, is a fizzle.

Hence **Ro·rtiness**.

1885 *Referee* 23 Aug (Ware), She reminded me a little too much, in her rortyness, of the serio-comic lady [etc.].

Ro·rulent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *rōrulent-us* dewy.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rorulent*, covered with, or full of dew. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV xlvi 275 *Rorulent*, covered like a plum with a bloom which may be rubbed off.

† **Ro·ry**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **roarie**. [f. L. *rōr-*, *rōs* dew.] Dewy.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xiv, On Libanon at first his foote he set, And shooke his wings with roarie May-dewes wet. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 273/1 A Crowne of burnisht Gold, beshaded o're With Foggs and rory mist.

Rory (rō·ɹi), *a.*[2] *Sc.* = RORY-TORY 1.

1866 JAS. SMITH *Merry Bridal* 9 Wi' a' her falderals sae gay, An' rory ribbons flecin'. 1901 *Tailor & Cutter* 8 Aug., The time when large overcheck tweeds and designs distinctly 'rory' were the common style.

Ro·ry-to·ry, *a. dial.* Also **rory-cum-tory**. [Cf. TORY-RORY.]

1. Loud or gaudy in colour.

1874 S. P. FOX *Kingsbridge* 266 *Rory tory*, tawdry. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* vi. 89 Dressin' up in that rory-tory stuff.

2. Noisy, boisterous.

1893 'Q' *Delect. Duchy* 226 A great, red, rory-cum-tory chap. 1896 BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* 18 If he's factious, you'll sing to him; but none of your Rory-Tory tunes.

Ros, obs. pa. t. RISE *v.*; obs. f. ROOSE, ROSE.

† **Rosabel**. *nonce-word.* [ad. L. *rosa bella*.] A beautiful rose.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 977 My mayden Isabell, Reflaring rosabell, The flagrant camamell.

Rosace (rō·zēs, ‖ rɒzas). [a. F. *rosace* (1547 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *rose* ROSE *sb.*]

1. A rose-window. Also *attrib.*

1849 ALLEN *Jrnl. France* 101 A vast decorated window terminating in a great rosace above. 1871 *Standard* 17 June 5/4 The Church is lightsome with its frequent rosace windows. 1889 A. M. F. ROBINSON *End Mid. Ages* 289 The Gothic front with its deep porch and rosace.

2. An ornament or design resembling a rose; a rosette.

1873 FERGUSON in H. B. Tristram *Land of Moab* 384 The 'rosaces' between the triangles at Mashita. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 161/2 Under the head of Ruckers will be found illustrations of the rose or rosace as used by those great [violin-]makers.

‖ **Rosacea** (rozē·ʃĭə). *Path.* [fem. of L. *rosāceus*, in the sense of 'rose-coloured'.] A hyperæmic form of acne; in full, *acne rosacea*.

[1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 30/2 The treatment of acne *rosacea* demands great perseverance.] 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 73 In rosacea of the nose, the skin has the appearance of being hot and inflamed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 613 Rosacea is commoner in women than in men.

Rosacean (rozē·ʃăn). *Bot.* [Cf. next and -AN.] A plant of the order *Rosaceæ*.

1854 S. THOMSON *Wand. Wild Fl.* II. 105 In the strawberry,..a true rosacean, the carpels are borne on the receptacle. 1896 *Naturalist* 91 The main reason for investigating..the rosacean plants.

Rosaceous (rozē·ʃəs), *a.* [ad. L. *rosāceus*, f. *rosa* ROSE *sb.*]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to, characteristic of, the natural order *Rosaceæ*, of which the rose is the type.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Chamænerion*, The Flowers are rosaceous, and consist of four Leaves. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 734 The leaves..form, at the summits of the branches, barren rosaceous stars. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 82 No Rosaceous plants are unwholesome. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 232 Rosaceous [corolla]..is composed of five petals, without, or with very short claws, and spreading in a regular manner.

2. Resembling a rose in form; rose-like.

1783 BARBUT *Vermes* 93 *Echinus Rosaceus* Linn., the Rosaceous Sea Urchin. 1896 VIZETELLY tr. *Zola's Rome* 263 The spacious porch, whose lofty vaulted ceiling was adorned with panels displaying a rosaceous pattern.

3. *Path.* Of the nature of rosacea.

1900 *Archives of Surgery* XI. 209 The sting attaching to all acne of the rosaceous or tuberous types, is that a suspicion of intemperance is excited in all beholders.

† **Rosa·cic,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [Cf. prec. and -IC.] *Rosacic acid*, the name given by Proust to a supposed acid forming a constituent of lateritious urinary sediment.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 317 The other three [acids], namely, the uric, rosacic, and amniotic, are never employed as instruments of analysis. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 415 According to Proust,..this sediment contains, mixed with uric acid and phosphate of lime, a peculiar acid, which he terms the rosacic, from its resemblance in colour to the rose. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 161/2 If this opinion be correct, no such substance as the rosacic acid exists.

Rosacrucian, obs. f. ROSICRUCIAN.

† **Rosage,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *rosāce·us* or OF. *rosace.*] *Gum rosage*, = GOUT *sb.*¹ 2.

c 1450 in *Vicary's Anat.* 228 Vndir the nose lyes a wayne, There-wythe shall the frensi be sclayne, And the gome rosage [= gut roset, p. 229] alswa.

† **Rosagine.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [a. F. *rosagine.*] The oleander or rose-bay.

1545 ELYOT, *Nerium*, a tree or shrub whyche hath leaues lyke an almonde, which some doo call Oleander, some Rosagine.

Rosaie, variant of REZAI.

1820 MRS. SHERWOOD *Orange Grove* 21 A warm cotton quilt or rosaie. 1825–9 — *Lady of Manor* V. 40 My women had stretched themselves on their rosaies.

† **Rosair.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *rosār-ium* ROSARY.] A rose-bed, rose-garden.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 344 Rosair in Feueryeer al though me make, Now make hit ther is warme.

† **Rosa·ker.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rosager,** 7 **rosacre.** [Alteration of ROSALGER.] Realgar.

1592 *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (Surtees) 212, iiij lbs. of arsnecke and rosager 8ᵈ. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, A tabacco-pipe..will stifle them all in the end, as many as vse it; it's little better then rats bane, or rosaker. 1616 BACON in A. Wilson *Jas. I* (1653) 86 Poyson after poyson: First Rosaker, then Arsnick, then Mercury sublimate. 1643 *Five Yrs. K. Jas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 378 He gets into his hands certain poisons, viz. rosacre, white arsnick [etc.].

Ro·sal, *a. rare.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + -AL. Cf. F. *rosal* rose (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), and ROSEAL.]

† **1.** Rosy, roseate, ruddy. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Jeremiah* iv, Rosall ruddish reade within, clare rede as preciouse stones. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii, And at the Time, we Phoebus may devise Shine thro' the Rosal Gates of th' Orient bright. 1641 BERDOWE *Poems* E 6 Thus from forth her rosall gate she sent, Breath form'd in words.

2. *Bot.* Rosaceous. *rare.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 563 Rosal Exogens, with polypetalous flowers, and carpels both free from the calyx [etc.]. 1858 — *Sch. Bot.* x. 160 The..Plane tree belongs to the Urtical, and the..Apple to the Rosal alliance.

† **Rosalger.** *Obs.* Also **rosealgar, -alger.** [var. of RESALGAR (cf. Pg. *rosalgar*): see also ROSAKER.] Realgar, disulphide of arsenic.

14.. [see RESALGAR]. 1545 *Bk. of Rates* C iij b, Rosealgar the C. pound. 1580 GREENE *Mamillia* I. Wks. (Grosart) II. 114 The mouse, if she feede vpon rose-alger for the glistering hue, deserueth to be poysoned. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 403 Rosalger, *vide* arsenick, the pound 4ᵈ.

† **Rosalia.** *Path. Obs.* Also **rossalia.** [mod. L., prob. of Italian origin: cf. It. *rosellia, rosolia* measles, and see *rosillia* in Du Cange.]

1. (See quot.)

1676 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* IV. I. ix. (ed. 3) 740 Rossalia, red fiery spots, which break out at the beginning of Diseases all over the Body as if it were a small Erysipelas.

2. Scarlatina; scarlet fever.

Good wished to revive the name *rosalia* in place of the 'barbarous and unclassical term' *scarlatina.*

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) III. 13 The disorder.. evinced all the common symptoms of a mild rosalia; and, like rosalia, it proved itself contagious.

Rosaniline (rōuzæ·niləin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. ROSE + ANILINE. Named by Hofmann.] A powerful organic base, derived from aniline by treatment with a reagent, yielding crystalline salts much used in dyeing; a dye-colour obtained from this. Also *attrib.*

1862 HOFMANN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 5, I..propose the term Rosaniline for the designation of the new substance. *Ibid.* 7 Both classes of rosaniline-salts crystallize readily. 1872 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 321 Rosaniline is a base like ammonia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 412 Here the rosaniline is the staining principle and not the hydrochloric acid.

† **Rosare,** obs. var. of ROSARY 3 b or ROSIER.

c 1500 KENNEDIE *Poems* (Schipper) iv. 58 Þocht we brek vowis..To þe, Rosare, and rute of our remeid.

Rosarian (rozēᵊ·riăn). [f. L. *rosāri-um* (see ROSARY) + -AN.]

1. One who is interested in the cultivation of roses; *esp.* an amateur rose-grower.

1864 HIBBERD *Rose Book* 12 To furnish the rosarian with an intelligible key to the catalogues [of roses]. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 132/3, I have no doubt many rosarians..have found swarms of the black ants on the top of Rose buds.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a Confraternity of the Rosary.

1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 40 *note*, The Confraternity of the Holy Rosary, called 'Rosarians'. 1871–2 *Rosarian* I. 378 A Rosarian asks prayers for the conversion of her three brothers.

Ro·saried, *ppl. a.* [f. ROSARY + -ED.] Provided with, or wearing, a rosary.

1834 MOTLEY *Corr.* I. 37 These are your true monks—none of your bare-footed, rosaried and roped friars, but jovial old gentlemen.

‖ **Rosa·rio.** *Obs.* [It., Sp., or Pg. *rosario.*] = ROSARY.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 118 It is a common practice amongst Theeves and Ruffians, to haue their *Rosario* still in their hand. 1652 HOWELL tr. *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 70 The Nunnes..made solemn processions, repeating the most holy *Rosario.* 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 186 She was deep laden with steel,..*rosarios*, European bale goods.

† **Ro·sarist.** *Obs. rare.* [See ROSARY and -IST.] One who uses the rosary.

1657 A. C. & T. V. (*title*), Jesus, Mary, Joseph, or the Devout Pilgrim of the Ever Blessed Virgin Mary,.. published for the benefit of the Pious Rosarists.

‖ **Rosarium** (rozēᵊ·riə̆m). [L. *rosārium*: see ROSARY.] A rose-garden.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 158/2 They form an elegant section of flowers for the rosarium. 1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 48 The Rosarium must be both exposed and sheltered; a place both of sunshine and of shade.

Rosarubie: see ROSE-A-RUBY.

Rosary (rōᵘ·zări). [ad. L. *rosārium* rose-garden, f. *rosa* ROSE *sb.* Hence also It., Sp., and Pg. *rosario*, F. *rosaire* (1611) in sense 5.]

† **1.** The title of a treatise on alchemy (*Rosarium philosophorum*) by Arnaldus de Villa Nova. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 876 Lo, thus seith Arnold of the new toun, As his Rosarie maketh mencioun.., Ther may no man Mercurie mortifie.

2. *Hist.* A base or counterfeit coin, of foreign origin, current in England during the thirteenth century at the value of a penny, and declared illegal by Edward I.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money þat was slyliche i-brouȝt up: men cleped þe money pollardes, crocardes and rosaries [*rosarios*]. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 401. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 182. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 176 Afterward Crocards and Pollards were decried downe to an halfe penny, Rosaries, Stepings and Staldings forbidden. 1749 J. SIMON *Ess. Irish Coins* 15 *note*, These..foreign coins, called Mitres, Lionines, Rosaries,..&c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were privately brought from ..beyond the seas, and uttered here for pennies.

3. A piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of roses; a rose-garden, rosarium. Also, a rose-bed, rose-plot.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 526 This mone is eke rosaries to make With setes, or me may her sedes sowe. *Ibid.* IV. 126 Soone in this mone ek make vp thi rosary. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105 A Rosarie, *rosarium.* 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Kt.* IV. i, What, is there a Hercules that dare to touch Or enter the Hesperian rosaries? 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 182 Alas, the Rosaries, how are they broken down! 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* iv. 37 Coming to the rosary,..I sat down upon the seat. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 6555 In rosaries commonly but one plant of a sort is introduced, and the varieties which most resemble each other are placed together. 1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 44 Men of moderate means may make or maintain a Rosary at a very moderate expense.

fig. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 325/1 He was hedid & cristend in his awn blude, & broght vnto þe rosary of paradyce. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* 168 This is the key of all their secrets, and onely can open the door into the Philosophers Rosary. [Cf. sense 1.]

† **b.** A rose-bush or rose-tree. *Obs. rare.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laur.* 979 The ruddy rosary, The souerayne rosemary, The praty strawbery. 1606 *Proceed. agst. Garnet* D d 3 The sweetest and the fairest blossome that euer budded, either out of the white, or the red Rosary.

† **4.** Used as the title of a book of devotion. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 Here begynneth the Rosary of our Sauyour Jesu, gyuynge thankes and prayse to his holy name, by maner of meditacyon and prayer. 1533 (*title*), The Mystik sweet Rosary of the faythful soule: garnished rownde aboute..with fressh fragraunt flowers. 1583 STUBBES (*title*), The Rosarie of Christian Praiers and Meditations for diuers Purposes.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer or set of devotions consisting in the recitation or chanting of fifteen decades of Aves, each decade being preceded by a Paternoster and followed by a Gloria; Our Lady's Psalter; a book containing this.

There are also other rosaries, as that of St. Bridget, of the Seven Dolours, etc.: see the *Catholic Dict.* s.v.

1547 *Homilies* I. in *Good Works* III. (1859) 61 Let us rehearse some other kinds of papistical superstitions and abuses, as of Beads, of Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. (1880) 36 b, Used commonly as most of weight, the Rosaries do flourish wondrously. 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I* c. 5 § 24 No person shall bring from beyond Seas.. any Popish Primers, Ladies Psalters, Manuels, Rosaries. 1679 J. SHARP *Serm. St. Margarets* 28 You may entertain yourselves with saying over your Rosary..and other Private Prayers. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 371 Nothing but Mass-books and Rosaries,..dry Postills and fabulous Legends. 1792 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. thro' Spain* II. 17 We met twelve fine made fellows who came from Navarre singing the rosary. 1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 240, I..signalized myself frequently by taking the lead in a rosary. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 591/1 St. Dominic's Priory..seems to be more and more recognised as the centre of the devotion of the Rosary.

transf. 1616 B. JONSON *Entertainment at Althorpe* Wks. 875 As the rosarie of Kisses, With the oath that neuer misses. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 347 To throw contempt..upon this his Idoliz'd Book, and the whole rosarie of his Prayers.

b. In full *The Rosary of Our Lady*, etc.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 860 Among the which Friers there was one named Alanus de rupe, a Blacke Frier, whiche made the Rosarye of our Ladyes Psalter (so they terme it). 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* (1886) 445 An example taken out of the Rosarie of our Ladie, in which booke doo remaine ..ninetie and eight examples to this effect. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 235 The Sodalitie of the Rosary of this our blessed Lady. 1669 (*title*), The Method of Saying the Rosary of Our Blessed Lady.

6. *R. C. Ch.* A string of a hundred and sixty-five beads divided into fifteen sets (each having ten small and one large bead), carried on the person and used to assist the memory in the recital of the Rosary; also, a similar set of fifty-five beads (*the lesser rosary*). The small beads represent Aves and the large ones Paternosters and Glorias.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. ii, When at the Corner-crosse thou did'st him meet, Tumbling his Rosaries hanging at his belt. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* (ed. 2) 175 A Death's Head at the End of a Gold or Diamond Rosary. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, I leave it to cowards like thee. to carry rosaries. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 223 Information having been carried..of the crosses and rosaries, and other reliques contained in the bag. 1858 tr. *Life of Xavier* 13 Each one wore his rosary hanging round his neck.

fig. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiv, Come down,..ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 46, I came against a rosary or a string of people miserable and unhappy.

b. A string of beads used by other religious sects in the recitation of their prayers.

1868 *Proc. Geogr. Soc.* 15 July 154–5 The Tibetans made use of the rosary and prayer-wheel...The rosary..ought to have 108 beads. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 204 Buddhism puts into his hand a rosary.

c. *Path.* (See quots.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 115 The enlargement of the ends of the ribs at the junction with the costal cartilages—the 'beads' which collectively form what is called the 'rosary'—is the earliest of all the bone changes. 1901 *Dunglison's Med. Dict.* App., *Rosary, rachitic*, row of elevations like beads, on the cartilages of the ribs in rickets.

† **7.** A chaplet or coronet. (In quots. *fig.*) *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 1 Christ hath now knit them into Rosaries and Coronets. *a* 1667 — *Diary* 1 Every day propound to your selfe a Rosary or a Chaplet of good Works, to present to God at night.

† **8.** (See quot.) *Obs.*⁻⁰

1656 BLOUNT (copying Cotgrave), *Rosary*, ..an ordinary Limbeck for distilling Rose water.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosary bead, chain, confraternity, devotion.* **Rosary-Sunday,** *R. C. Ch.*, the first Sunday in October, when the victory over the Turks at Lepanto (1571) is celebrated.

1748 *Earthquake at Lima* (ed. 2) 271 Rosary Devotion. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 78 Beads (Rosary Beads) are made of horn, ebony, ivory,..and other materials. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 206. 10/2 Sunset on Rosary-Sunday. 1871–2 (*title*), The Rosarian; a monthly organ of the Holy Rosary Confraternity. 1873 *Catal. Exhib. Jewellery* (S. Kensington Mus.) No. 770, Rosary-chain of pearls and diamonds with cross as pendant. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 591/1 Rosary Sunday has always been distinguished by a special observance.

b. *Rosary-palm, -pea, -shell*: (see quots.).

1684 tr. *Exquemeling's Bucaniers Amer.* I. 33 There be also in Hispaniola four other species of Palms, which are.. *Palma Espinosa* or Prickle-palm, *Palma a chapelet* or Rosary-palm [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854/2 *Pea, Rosary*, the seed of *Abrus precatorius.* 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 394/2 *Rosary-shell.* In Europe, the name is applied to any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Monodonta.* In Australia, it is applied to the shell of *Nerita atrata.*

‖ **Rosa solis.** *Obs.* Also **rosa-solis.** [mod. L., lit. 'rose of the sun' (f. *rosa* rose, and *sōlis*, gen. of *sōl* sun), but the original form is ROS SOLIS. *Rosasolis* is also recorded as a Pg. form.]

1. The plant sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia.*

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 79 Rosa solis is a little small herbe that groweth in mossey groundes and in fennes. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 228 Take a pottel of good *Aqua vitæ*, ..and put into it two good handfuls..of the herbe called *Rosa Solis.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1367 Let them lay the leaues of Rosa solis in the spirit of wine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 495 The Herb called *Rosa-Solis* (wherof they make Strong Waters). 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 324 Round-leaved Sundew. *Rosa solis*, Redrot.

2. A cordial or liqueur originally made from or flavoured with the juice of the plant sundew, but subsequently composed of spirits (esp. brandy) with various essences or spices, sugar, etc.

In *Meeting of Gallants* (1604) 18 converted into *rose of solace.*

1563–4 *Will of Simon Smyth* (Somerset Ho.), A pottle of the best rosasolis. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 226 These sundrie others are.. rather vsed as medicines than with meates: such is *Aqua vitæ, Aqua composita, Rosa Solis.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1367 That liquor made thereof [*sc.* sundew] which the common people do call Rosa Solis. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* III. iii, He so smells of ale and onions, and rosa-solis, fie. 1641 G. H. *Witts Recreations* Y 6 b, Wee abandon all Ale, and beare that is stale, Rosa-solis and damnable hum. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* II. ii, I an't for your hot spirits, your rosa solis, your ratafias, your orange-waters. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 145 [They] were regaling themselves with a glass of rosa solis. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii, You winna be the waur o' a glass of the right Rosa Solis.

fig. 1601 BRETON *Longing of a Blessed Heart* Wks. (Grosart) I. 13/2 The Rosa solis the sicke soule reuiueth. 1643

Merc. Brit. No. 10. 76 (Stanf.), This Rosa Solis of Intelligence to comfort them in their agony of ill news.

† **Rosat,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *rosat* or ad. L. *rosātus*.] = ROSET *a.* Also as *sb.*, oil of roses.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 539 Sugar rosat, dissolue sugar in Rose-water, and seeth it well, and cast it on a marble stone till it be cold. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 83 As touching the oile Rosat, made by way of infusion, it was in request before the destruction of Troy. 1674 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* 14 Sept., [He] applyed his Calchanthum to it.., continually renewing his Stupes diped in Rosat.

Rosat, obs. form of RUSSET.

† **Rosate,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rosātus*: cf. prec.] = ROSEATE *a.* 1.

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. i, In one place they [grapes] are of a fresh and bright purple, in another, of a glittering, incarnate, and rosate colour.

† **Rosated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [See prec. and -ED.]

1. Crowned with a chaplet of roses.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorkshire* III. (1662) 207 He appeareth there neither laureated nor hederated Poet,..but only rosated, having a Chaplet of four Roses about his head.

2. ? Treated with oil of roses.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 382 Rosated spirit of wine, quite limpid, and spirit of vitriol, almost so, produce a red.

Roscian (rɒ·ʃiăn), *a.* [f. the name of Quintus *Roscius* Gallus (†62 B. C.), a famous Roman actor.] Characteristic of Roscius as an actor; famous or eminent in respect of acting.

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge for Beauty* Prol., Our (once applauded) Rosscian straine In acting such might be reviv'd againe. 1639 PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 180 That Ben, whose Head deserv'd the Roscian Bayes, Was the first gave the Name of Works, to Playes. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* XXX, The celebrated provincial amateur of Roscian renown.

Roscid (rɒ·sid), *a.* Now *rare.* Also **roscide.** [ad. L. *rōscid-us* dewy, f. *rōs* dew: cf. RORID.] Dewy, moist, dank; resembling or falling like dew.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 55 The Spirits of the Wine, doe prey vpon the Roscide luyce of the Body. 1642 H. MORE *Immort. of Soul* I. iii. 18 In a roscid cloud I did espy A Lunar rainbow. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 713 Roscid vapours..are restored. by such things as breed an halituous Blood. 1730–4 WATERLAND *Script. Vind.* Wks. 1843 IV. 183 The falling drops of small roscid rain. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Pres. Health* (1807) 49 The fine and subtle spirits cost too much To be profus'd, too much the roscid balm. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 312 No shout..Buoys him on tip-toe to their roscid heaven.

† **Ro·scidating,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [Cf. prec.] Having a dewy or cooling effect.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Refrigeratours which passe not by the Stomach; Drinkes Roscidating, or engendring Oyly Juyces.

Rose (rōuz), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1– **rose,** 5 **roos,** 5–6 **roose, ross,** 5, 7 **rosse,** 6 **ros, roase**; *Sc.* 5 **roise,** 5–6 **rois, roys**(e; 9 *dial.* **rooas**(e, **rwose.** [OE. *rose* or *rōse*, ad. L. *rosa* (It., Sp., Pg. *rosa*, F. *rose*); in ME. prob. reinforced from French. Cf. MDu. *rose* (Du. *roos*, Flis. *roas*), LG. *rose*, OHG. *rôsa* (G. *rose*), ON. *rôsa* (MSw. *rosa*, Da. *rose*; Icel. *rós*, Sw. *ros*). L. *rosa* is prob. an adoption of Gr. *ῥοδέα* through intermediate Greek and Italian dialects (Brugmann, I. 684).]

A. *sb.* **I.** The flower or plant.

1. A well-known beautiful and fragrant flower which grows upon a shrub of the genus *Rosa*, usu. of a red, white, or yellow colour, and cultivated in most civilized countries.

The petals of the rose have been used for various economical purposes: cf. ATTAR, OTTO[1], ROSE-CAKE, ROSE-VINEGAR, ROSE-WATER, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* ix, Se stearca wind..toweorpð.. þære rosan wlite. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 444 Rosena blostman & lilian hi ymtrymedon. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 Þær we onfengon þære rosena swæc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 And breres bereð rosen, & berien, & blostmen? 13.. *Coer de L.* 3736 Ladyes strowe here boures With rede roses, and lylye flowres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 As the Netle..The freisshe rede Roses brenneth And makth hem fade. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 558 Yeldyng therof yerely to hym..j. Rose atte fest of seynt John Baptist. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 So longe it is called the budde of a rose, as it is not a perfyte rose. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cynthia* (1841) 10 Euer as she went she strew'd the place, Red-roses mixt with Daffodillies fine. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 148 In the Red Roses, earthy parts are predominant. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 360 Roses..do not onely keep their Colour longer than Tulips, but when that decays, retain a perfum'd Odour. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 10 There bloom the vernal rose's earliest pride. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 724 Flow'rs by that name promiscuously we call, But one, the rose, the regent of them all. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 76 As soon Seek roses in December—ice in June. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xiv. § 25 A rose is rounded by its own soft ways of growth. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 93/1 A bunch of green Roses gathered from a bush in the open air.

b. *Oil of roses*, rose-oil (see sense 19 d).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 Aboute þe wounde leie a medicyn defensif,..oile of rosis, & a litil vynegre. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O j b, Anoynte it with oyle of Roses or other oyntement to mytygate the smert. 1563 HYLL *Art Gardening* (1593) 88 The best making of the oile of Roses is on this wise, first clip off the rose leaues from the whites, and boiling the same in oyle Oliue, then sun the same in a glasse for fiftie daies. *c* 1623 LODGE *Poore Mans Talent* (Hunterian Cl.) 43 Mintts bruised and mixed wyth oyle of Roses, and applied to the stomacke, is good against..vomytt. 1662 [see OIL *sb.*[1] B. 2]. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wound*, Take..Pitch or Gum, Oil of Roses [etc.]. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Rose*, How to gain a larger quantity of the essential oil of roses. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 115 Oil of roses is often adulterated with oil of geranium.

c. *Cakes, honey, sugar, syrup, water of roses* (cf. 19 d, and ROSE-CAKE, etc.).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Take Quynces,..caste hem on a potte, & caste þer-to water of Roys. 1552 [see sense 19 d]. 1671 PHILLIPS, *Rhodomel*,..Honey of Roses. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 3) 785 Manna dissolv'd in Syrup of Roses. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* v. ii, Remnants of Pack-thread, and old Cakes of Roses. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Appetite*, With a little Syrup of Roses make a small Lump of it. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rose*, Sugar of Roses is made of Red-Rose Leaves, dried in an Oven.

d. Used without article.

c 1440 tr. *Palladius on Husb.* VI. 211 In euery pound of oil an vnce of rose Ypurged putte. *Ibid.* 216 In luce of rose. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/1 Oyle of Rose, *rodolium*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1149 Three ounces of essence of rose. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 63 The rocks should flow with honey, and the briars bloom with rose.

2. A rose-plant, rose-bush, or rose-tree.

In early quots. not clearly distinguishable from sense 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 108 Þis smelle is Crist, clepid plantinge of rose in Jerico. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 67 Roses..are diuerslie planted. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1080 We haue in our London gardens one of the red Roses, whose flowers are..of great estimation. 1664 EVELYN *Kalend. Hort.* 69 In mid June Inoculate Jasmine, Roses, and some other rare shrubs. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree*, The Rose deserves as much care as any Shrub that grows in a Garden. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rosa*, The next Sort of Rose which flowers in the open Air, is the Cinnamon. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1824) 892 Roses require some attention to pruning. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 137 The first prize for twenty Roses in pots. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 142/2, I have a green Rose, evidently a climber.

b. *Austr.* A name given to the 'scrub-vine' (*Bauera rubioides*), and to a shrub (*Boronia serrulata*) of the order *Rutaceæ*.

1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl. s.v., Rose, Australian, *Boronia serrulata*. *Ibid.*, Rose, River (Tasm.), *Bauera rubioides*. 1891 W. TILLEY *Wild West Tasmania* 7 (Morris), The.. troublesome Bauera shrub; whose gnarled branches have earned for it the..expressive name of 'tangle-foot' or 'leg ropes'. [It] has been named by Spicer the 'Native Rose'.

3. With defining term prefixed (denoting either one of the numerous varieties of the common rose, or some other plant), as *Alpine, apple, Ayrshire, Banksian*, etc.

The more important of these, as *blush-, brier-, cabbage-, canker-, China-, Christmas-rose*, etc., are treated under the first element or as main words. Only a few of the many others in use are illustrated here.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 495/2 The..*Alpine inermous rose, grows five or six feet high. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree*, There are two other sorts of Striped Roses,..one of which is call'd the York and Lancaster Rose, and the other, the *Apple Rose. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 42 The *Ayrshire Rose..is merely a seedling hybrid from our Rosa arvensis. *Ibid.* 52 The true *Banksian Roses are not adapted for pillar roses..: they require a wall. 1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* 8 *R. Banksiæ* is the type of a restricted section of climbing roses, natives of China; known in gardens as Banksian roses. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 20 Hybrid China roses..owe their origin to the China, Tea-scented Noisette and *Bourbon roses. *Ibid.* 50 The *Boursault Rose (Rosa Alpina)...This is a most distinct group of roses, with long, reddish flexible shoots. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 33/1 Indian or *Chinese rose. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 68 The common Chinese Rose, (Rosa indica), and the crimson Chinese Rose, or Rosa semperflorens. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree*, The best Season in England to plant *Dutch Roses. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 33/2 *Eglantine rose, or sweet briar. 1647 HEXHAM I, An *Eglantire Rose. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 165 The *Ever-green Rose, that grows like wild Eglantine. 1844 KITTO *Phys. Hist. Palestine* vii. 284 The principal species in that country are..the hundred-leaved (or damask) rose, the yellow rose, and the evergreen rose. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree*, The *hundred-leav'd Rose, without smell. 1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* 6 *R. Damascena, R. Gallica*, and *R. centifolia*, constitute together the section of *Centifolium*, or hundred-leaved roses. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 87 The single *Macartney Rose was brought from China, in 1795, by Lord Macartney. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 32/2 *Marbled rose. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 495/1 Marbled rose.., having.. large, double, finely-marbled, red flowers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 499/1 The seeds having been carried by the French to their West India settlements, it hath thence obtained the name of *Martinico-rose. 1807 *Miller's Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rosa*, Double China Rose, commonly called in the West Indies, Martinico Rose. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree*, The *Yellow Rose has broad Leaves of a yellow Lemon Colour, and has no smell.

b. With defining term (genitive phrase) added: **Rose of the Alps,** one of a small species of shrubs, *Rhododendron hirsutum* or *R. ferrugineum*, natives of the Alps; Alpine rose. **Rose of Cayenne:** (see quot. 1874). **Rose of heaven,** a beautiful garden-flower, *Lychnis* or *Viscaria Cæli-rosa*. **Rose of Jerusalem,** a species of Amomum (see quot. 1598). **Rose of May,** the common white narcissus; poets' narcissus (*N. poeticus*). **Rose of the mount,** a variety of peony. **Rose of the prime,** the primrose. **Rose of Sienna,** Indian mallow. **Rose of the Virgin,** the rose of Jericho. **Rose of the World,** (*a*) a variety of the common rose; (*b*) a handsome rose-coloured flower, *Camellia japonica Rosa-mundi*. Also ROSE OF JERICHO, ROSE OF SHARON.

1598 FLORIO, *Amomo*, a sweete-smelling shrub in Armenia with leaues like the vine, called our Ladies Rose, or the Rose of Ierusalem, or Garden Pepper. 1611 COTGR., *Rose de nostre Dame*, Rose of the mount, Knights Bloome, Peonie, Pionie. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 137 Here plucks the Cowslips, Roses of the Prime, There Lavander, sweet Marjoram and Thyme. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* ix. 121 There is a rose of Ierusalem, which is milk white, and called..Amomum. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose (Wild)*, The Indian and Japan Mallows;.. it's more known by the Name of the Rose of Sienna. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rosa*, The Rose of the World, or *Rosa Mundi*. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 790/1 Rose of Heaven, *Lychnis Coeli-Rosa*. *Ibid*, Rose of the World. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 337/1 Numerous superstitions are connected with this plant, which is called *Rosa Mariæ*, or *Rose of the Virgin*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 991/1 Rose of the Alps. *Ibid.*, Rose of May. 1874 — Suppl. s.v., Rose of Cayenne, *Licaria guianensis*; or, according to some authorities, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*.

II. In allusive, emblematic, or figurative uses.

4. a. The flower as distinguished by its surpassing beauty, fragrance, or rich red colour.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo readnes þære rosan lixeþ on þe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1423 Se rudie & se reade ilitet eauer euch leor as lilie ileid to rose. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9927 It castes lem ouer al sa bright..Als ros þat es als in springing. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 613 *Cleopatra*, Sche was fayr as is the Rose in may. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 161, I was reddere in rode þan rose in þe rayne. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 854 The blude..As roise ragit on rise, Our ran thair riche vedis. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 28 Your Colour (I warrant you) is as red as any Rose. *a* 1732 GAY *New Song on New Similics* 55 Sweet as a rose her breath and lips. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. ix, Red as a rose is she. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race*, The old men are as red as roses, and still handsome.

b. With reference to the prickles (commonly called *thorns*) of the bush on which the flower grows. Also *fig.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 2 Sept., He wæs cristen læce, ond he eardode in hæðenra midlene swa swa rose sio wyrt bið on þorna midlynæ. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 444 Þe rose also myd hire rude þat cumeþ of þe þorne wode. *c* 1300 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6794 As þe rose springþ of þe brer þat ssarp & kene is. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 That was a Rose is thanne a thorn. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. ix, There is no rose..in garden, but there be sum thorne. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 1 As the rose amonge the thornes, so is my loue amonge the daughters. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xl. 46 Sen peircing pyks ar kyndlie with the rose. 1611 COTGR. s.v., No Rose without a prickle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 256 Flours of all hue, and without Thorn the Rose. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xviii, To gather life's roses, unscathed by the briar. 1882 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 174/1 Herself a rose,..She bore the Rose and felt the thorn.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 546 The king had said..That ane rose of his chaplet Wes faldyn. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* 186, I pray for all the hertis dull, That..has no curage at the rose to pull. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 21, I toke hir for a rose, but she breedth a burre. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 587 Of all vertewis, lufe is the crop and rois. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 24 None must pluck the Redrose of her prime, But he that gaynes her with a golden voyce. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 285 The passage from earth to heauen is not strowed with roses. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* III. 5, I saw that every morning .God made Himself an awful rose of dawn. 1877 — *Harold* III. i, The Saints are virgins; They love the white rose of virginity. 1899 W. E. NORRIS *G. Ingilby* vi, '[Entertaining] is not all roses, you see', the girl remarked.

d. *Bed of roses*: (cf. BED *sb.* 6 b).

[*a* 1593 MARLOWE *Pass Shepherd* iii, There will I make thee a bed of Roses. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp., Upon Eliz. Herrick*, In thy bed of Roses, then,. Sleep, while we hide thee from the light. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* v. ii, Think'st thou I lie on beds of roses here.]

1806 *Cobbett's Parl. Deb.* VII. 1243 So that he..does not imagine the directors lay on a 'bed of roses'. 1895 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XLIV. 396/2 These border commands were no beds of roses.

5. *transf.* A peerless or matchless person; a paragon; *esp.* a woman of great beauty, excellence, or virtue. Also const. *of*.

Frequently used, *esp.* in early examples, to designate the Virgin Mary.

a 1400 *Minor Poems from Vernon MS.* XXVIII. 41 Heil Rose hiȝest of hyde and hewe. 1412 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 2974, I ȝow beseche, O goodly fresche rose, Myn emprise to bringen to an ende. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6440 Of Religioun he was þe rose. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 253 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 175 To put downe Richard, that sweet louely Rose, And plant this Thorne. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 157 Oh Rose of May, Deere Maid, kinde Sister, sweet Ophelia. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXIII. 86 The same Priest..began to sing aloud these words 'Virgin, you are a Rose'. 1683 *Whip for Devil* 118 By all the most blessed Names of the Virgin..., beautiful Soul, blessed Rose. 1720 T. M. tr. *Horstius' Parad. Soul* (1771) 453 Mystical Rose, Pray for us. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* i, *Miss.* Well; here's a Rose between two Nettles. *Neverout.* No, Madam; ..here's a Nettle between two Roses. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiv, A Saxon heiress of large possessions.., a rose of loveliness, and a jewel of wealth. 1872 in MIS. Somerville *Personal Recoll.* iv. (1874) 61 They called her the 'Rose of Jedwood'. 1882 [see 4 b].

6. *Eng. Hist.* The flower, white or red, which was respectively the badge, emblem, or symbol of the rival Houses of York and Lancaster. Also *transf.*, the parties thus symbolized.

Wars of the Roses, the civil wars in the fifteenth century between the Yorkists and Lancastrians.

For the reputed adoption of the emblem, see Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 27 ff.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 1 Grace shal him [Prince Henry] well enclose, Whiche by true right sprange

of the reed rose. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sk. Parrot* 37 Cryst saue Kyng Henry the viii., our royall kyng, The red rose in honour to florysh and spryng! 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 64 Whose marriages conioyn'd the White-rose and the Red. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. v. 378 The Red rose might become White, by losing so much bloud, and the White rose Red by shedding it. 1738 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 120 It proved a lucky Day to the White Rose of York and made the Red Rose of Lancaster look pale and wan. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* vii, The civil discords so dreadfully prosecuted in the wars of the White and Red Roses. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 274 Henry VII, combining the interests of the rival roses.

b. As the emblem of England. Cf. 12 c.

1629 B. JONSON *Underwoods, To E. Filmer*, Who did this Knot compose Again hath brought the Lily to the Rose. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *German Lairdie* ii, He's pu'd the rose o' the English loons,..But our thistle top will jag his thumbs.

7. *Under the rose*, privately, in secret, in strict confidence; SUB ROSA. Also *transf.* (quot. 1876).

So early mod.Du. *onder de roose* (Kilian), MLG. *under der rosen*, G. *unter der rose*: there is reason to believe that the phrase originated in Germany.

1545 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 200 The sayde questyons were asked with lysence, and that yt shulde remayn under the rosse, that is to say, to remayn under the bourde, and no more to be rehersyd. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* II. iii, If this make us speak Bold words, anon, 'tis all under the Rose Forgotten. 1644 HOWELL *Parables Times* 147 Being all under the Rose they had privilege to speak all things with freedom. 1687 T. BROWN in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 131 Where under the Pulpit, as under the Rose, we may say what we please against either State or Church. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 112. 3/1 But when we with caution a secret Disclose, We cry Be it spoken (Sir) under the Rose. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 61 In Congress we are bound to secrecy. But, under the rose, I believe that ten thousand men will be maintained in the Massachusetts. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Why, ye are to understand, .. I speak amang friends, and under the rose. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxviii, This fine fellow, whom he believed to be his cousin under the rose.

b. In allusions to the above phrase.

1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* Wks. 1775 II. 51 The rose is ever understood over the drinking-room, and a glass is the surest turnkey to the lips. 1890 *Ch. Times* 21 Feb., If these persons are well informed (and some of them are very near the rose) the prospect of legislation is not too brilliant.

III. As a designation of colour.

8. A delicate red or light crimson colour.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rose, colour. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Colour*, The same blue, with red half in grain, makes amaranth, tan-colour, and dry rose. 1761 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 234 Did they, no matter how, disturb their cloaths; Or, over lilied, add a little rose! 1834-6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 463/1 Several different shades of enamel colours, rose, red, and brown. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 286 One great mountain that soaked up all the rose of sunset. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 548/1 The flowers..bright magenta shaded with warm rose.

9. Chiefly *pl.* The fresh pink or ruddy hue of the complexion, esp. in young women.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 129 How now my loue? Why is your cheek so pale? How chance the Roses there do fade so fast? 1607 EARL STIRLING *J. Cæsar* III ii, I see the Roses fading in thy face. 1622-1713 [see LILY 3]. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. i, Then the roses on those cheeks are shaded with a sort of velvet down, that gives a delicacy to the glow of health. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xvi. 266 In Anna's cheek revived the faded rose. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 172 The fresh country ladies had to be warned against spoiling their natural roses with paint.

10. *The rose*, a popular term for a local inflammatory cutaneous disease, frequently accompanied by fever, in which the skin assumes a deep red colour; erysipelas; St. Anthony's fire.

Perhaps originally from Dutch or German.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 286/1 If then anye man get the Rose or anye other inflammation. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxi. 134 There are other humours which fall into the Knee, even as the Rose or Anthonies Fire useth to fall. 1788 *Med. Comm.* II. 182 The Rose, or Erysipelas of the extremities, is commonly preceded by lowness. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 105/2 Erysipelas ..is known in popular language by the name of *the Rose*, from the colour of the skin. 1900 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surg.* XI. 209 Local cyanosis, although less common than local roses, is often quite as definitely in association with the too liberal use of alcoholic beverages.

transf. 1799 W. BUTTER (*title*), On the Venereal Rose.

11. †a. A rose-coloured wine. *Obs.*—1

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 Þerfore a pipe of coloure de rose þou kepe..; the reboyle to Rakke to þe hies of þe rose, þat shalle be his amendynge.

b. A rose-coloured or reddish variety of apple, pear, potato, etc.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 179 Alexandrian Roses I have not heard of. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 1434 Dessert Pears...Rose, Thorny Rose. 1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 214 (Pears) *Summer Rose* (Epine Rose; Ognonet; Rose; Thorny Rose).—Fruit medium sized, oblate. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/7 Potatoes...Early Roses are the freest from blight.

IV. A figure or representation of the flower.

12. a. *Her.* A conventional design or figure representing this flower, usu. consisting of five lobes or petals.

13.. *Sir Beues* 3786 Here armes were riale of siȝt..; þe chaumpe of gold ful faire tolede, Portraid al wiþ rosen rede. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 469 My maister helmet in the myddes, with rede roses of my maisters armes. *a* 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *W. Armory* (1898) 6 Boscowne: Ermyn a rose gul[es]. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 170 b, The fielde Geules, a Rose. Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. ix, A rose gules Barbed and Seeded. 1675 [see CHEVRON *sb.*1 2]. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 57 The White Rose was the ancient bearing of the House of York, and the Red Rose that of Lancaster. 1722 A. NISBET *Syst. Her.* I. 379 Crest, an Hand issuing from a Cloud, and reaching down a Garland of Roses proper. 1854 [see BARBED *ppl. a.*1 3]. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 105.

b. A representation of the flower in needlework or painting.

1434 *E. E. Wills* 102 A whit couerkell with roses & flourdeluces. 1466 *Records* in *Archæologia* (1887) L. i. 38 Item j vestment of blewe chamlet, enbraudet wt whyte Roses. 1542 *Ibid.* 46 Item a vestement blwe Chamlet wt rosis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 b, All the Copes and Vestementes wer..poudered with redde Roses purled with fine golde.

c. As an emblem of the houses of York or Lancaster, or of England. Cf. 6.

[*a* 1475 G. CHASTELLAIN *Chron.* Œuvres 1864 IV. 155 Un chevalier..portant le nouvel collier du roy, la rose blanche et le soleil.] 15.. *Sir Andrew Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 67 When he saw the Lion of England out blaisse, The sterne [*read* steemers] and the rouse about his eye. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* II. 463 The twopenny pieces [of Jas. I] have a rose on one side, and a thistle on the other, crowned.

†13. A kind of cup or bowl. *Obs. rare.*

1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 112, I wil yt William my sone haue..ij standing cuppis of a sute gilt, ij coveryd pecis callid rosis. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 469 Item, j. paire basyns, with gilt verges, and j. rose, with my maisters helmet enameled and gilt in the myddes.

14. A rose-shaped design of metal or other material; an imitation of a rose in metal-work, etc.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 469 Item, j. stondynge cuppe gilt, with j. kever, with j. rose in the toppe, weiyng xl unces. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 82 Item, ane vche of gold maid like ane 10s of diamantis. *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Item pro ij rygges, roses, & key plattes, 16*d.* 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 293 For xxxtie dozen of Roases mowlded & guylded. 1611 COTGR., *Rosette*,..the Rose at the end of the cheeke of a bitt, next to the reynes. 1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 70 A Key with a Rose-turning pipe and two Roses, pierced through endwise through the Bitt thereof. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 173 In roses of diamonds, the Jewels oftentimes keep us from minding the flower and the enamel. 1706 STEVENS *Sp. Dict., Roseta*, a little Rose, such as is made upon curious Works in Silver, or the like to cover a rivet, or for such use. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* 54 Put on the upper crust with a hole in the middle, to be covered with a rose of the same paste. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 254/2 The fish..are..packed with the heads outwards in hogsheads, and a 'rose' of fish in the middle to keep the level.

b. *Golden rose*, an ornament of wrought gold, blessed by the pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and usually sent as a mark of favour to some notable Roman Catholic personage, city, or church. Also *ellipt.*

The ornament has been of various forms; the design finally adopted is a thorny branch with several leaves and flowers, surmounted by a principal rose—all of pure gold.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 50 The golden Rose, which the Pope had lately consecrated, he sendeth to Henry the eyghte. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 149 Vessels of gold and silver, Roses hallowed by the Pope (which these Princes hold for rich presents). 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Rose.* 1845 S. AUSTEN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 435 The legate..was at length prevailed upon to deliver to the elector the golden rose which had been entrusted to him. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 413/1 Among the recipients of the rose have been..Napoleon III, and Isabella II of Spain.

c. The card of a mariner's compass (*? obs.*), or of a barometer.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 The roses of the windes or pointes of the compasse. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 111 The inuention of the Sea-mans compas, consisting of a Rose, and a needle of steele. 1795 C. HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 The 32 lines in the rose or card of the compass.

d. A knot or ornamental device inserted in the sound-hole or the table of certain stringed instruments of the guitar type.

1676 MACE *Mus. Monum.* 49 The Knot or Rose in the Lute Belly, would be little and smoothly cut. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Lute*, In the middle of the Table is a Rose or Passage for the Sound. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 161/1 In the harpsichord and spinet there was usually but one soundhole with its rose.

e. *Arch.* = ROSETTE 2.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Abacus*, Some Ornament, as a Rose, or other Flower,..in the middle of each Arch. *Ibid.* s.v. *Capital*, Twisting round towards the middle of the Face of the Capital, and terminating in the Rose. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* s.v., The centre of the face of the abacus in the Corinthian capital is decorated with what is called a rose.

15. An ornamental knot of ribbon or other material in the shape of a rose, worn upon a shoe-front. Cf. ROSETTE 1.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 288 Two Prouinciall Roses on my rac'd Shooes. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 39 Silk stockings with roses and Garters suitable. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 484 Undress...—Coloured Slippers, and small Roses. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 42 The heir, with roses in his shoes, That night might village partner choose.

transf. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* II. i, All the yellow doublets, and great roses i' the towne will bee there.

b. A rosette worn on a cap or hat, *spec.* that of a clergyman. Also *Comb.*

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 190 How long has the Rose been part of the clerical habit? *Ibid.* 349 The rose, I apprehend, is peculiar to the English Clergy. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 147 The Clergyman wears a rose in his hat. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxviii. 402 A rose of lace lay on the table, it had been taken from the cap of Theophilus. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 277/1 The Bishop of Winchester was a Curate; almost every rose-and-shovelman has been a Curate in his time.

16. †a. A kind of star-fish. *Obs.*—1

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 59 *Stellæ marinæ*, .Star-fishes, Roses.

b. (See quot. 1881.)

c 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 166 We see even now occasionally an all but circular 'rose' instead of a frill in some Owls. *Ibid.*, The round,..amply developed 'rose-frill'. 1881 J. C. LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* 184 The rose is formed by the feathers on the crown of the head growing out from the centre in regular form.

c. A formation suggestive of a rose; the circular protuberance round an animal's horn at its rise from the forehead; a growth around the eyes of certain birds.

1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv. 88 This most remarkable antler, characterised by the absence of a burr or rose. 1890 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 90 It [tettonerythrin] was first found in the so-called 'roses' around the eyes of certain birds by Dr. Wurm.

17. A perforated metal cap or nozzle attached to the spout of a watering-pot, etc., to distribute water in fine sprays; also, a perforated plate fitted on the orifice of a water-pipe, etc., to serve as a sprinkler or strainer.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. 251 This Vessel imitates exactly the Rain..., by shedding the Water it contains out of a Thousand little Holes that are in the Rose of it. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 230 Pieces of tubes.. with a rose, like that of a gardener's watering pot. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Rose*, or *Strainer*, a plate of copper or lead perforated with small holes, sometimes placed upon the heel of a pump to prevent any thing being sucked in which might choke the pump. 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 48 Use a rose on the tap for washing plates.

fig. 1861 A. WYNTER *Social Bees* 276 His whole body became in a few minutes one rose, from which the water previously imbibed transuded.

18. *ellipt.* a. = ROSE DIAMOND.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1330/4 Four Roses, cut in India, weighing 3 carrets ½, being good stones. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3930/4 One [Ring] with 13 Diamonds set in a Lozenge, Roses. 1786 H. WALPOLE in Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* (1865) II. 480, 4600 diamonds, all roses. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) I. 307/2 The brilliant and the rose lose in cutting and polishing somewhat less than half their weight. 1898 WIGLEY & STANSBIE *Art Goldsm.* 142 Roses are often cut with fewer facets than are shown in the illustration.

b. A rose-window.

1823 PUGIN *Gothic Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Rose-window*, The gable-windows of many of the English churches may boldly claim a comparison with the finest roses. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iii. *Cathedral*, See, too, the Rose, above the western portal.., The perfect flower of Gothic loveliness! 1905 BOND *Gothic Archit.* 517 In France the rose was first put under a circular arch.

c. = ROSE-NAIL.

1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 206 A thinner sort, called *fine rose*, are used in pine and other soft woods. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 165/2 Thus we have the names tacks, sprigs, and brads for very small nails; rose, clasp, and clout, according to the form of head.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

19. Attributive: a. In general uses, as *rose-amateur, -bloom, -flower, -form*, etc.

1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 19 Hybrid Provence roses are very robust and. useful to the *rose amateur. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxv, *Rose bloom fell on her hands, together prest. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3061 (Kölbing), Violet & *rose flour Woneþ þan in maidens bour. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 57 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 Take an hand-full of rose-flowris. 1751 MEAD *Wks.* (1775) 372 To rub it often with vinegar, in which rose-flowers.. have been infused. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 564 Perpendicular section of a Rose-flower. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Opulus*, The Flowers consist of one Leaf, which expands in a circular *Rose Form. 1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* 95 The *rose grower must never confound together the idea of a climbing with that of a pillar rose. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 125 A *Rose-hip may be likened to a strawberry turned inside out. ?1803 COLERIDGE *Recoll. Love* iv, As when a mother doth explore The *rose-mark on her long-lost child. 1850 OGILVIE, *Rose-bug*, a winged insect..which feeds on *rose-petals. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xxiv. 14, I was exalted..as a *rose plant in Iericho. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1824) 892 Rose-plants should be a year in pots, when it is intended to force them. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 93 As for *Rose-rewes, the earth ought to be digged and opened about the roots. 1632 SHERWOOD, A *rose-still, *rosaire*. 1675 WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 150 Then put it in a Rose-Still, with slices of Lemon-peel. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 324 þis man was passand ferd & compuncte, for als mekull as it was not *rose tyme. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 82 It sold for a high price.., when first sent forth to the *rose world.

b. In the sense of 'used for cultivating roses', 'overgrown, overspread with roses', 'bordered with roses', as *rose-arbour, -bank, -bed, -garden, -walk*, † *-yard*, etc.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Rosier*, a *Rose arbour. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Rosal*, a *rosebanke. *a* 1849 BEDDOES *Wolfram's Dirge*, On a rose-bank to lie dreaming With folded eye. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* xxiii. 8 *Rosetis*, *rosbeddum. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. vii, Knights..whose worth must be tried in the field, not vnder a Rose-bed or in garden-plot. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xiii. 418 Save where the pine..on the rose-beds threw a softening

shade. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. vi. 16 Winding walks along *rose-borders led. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xxiii, The song of the nightingale will sooner blight the *rose-bower she loves. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxix. 13 Florish as the *rose garden, synge a songe of prayse. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, Poor Lady Crawley's rose-garden became the dreariest wilderness. 1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. II. 72/2 [He] has a perfectly green rose in flower in his new *rose-house. 1708 Kersey, *Rosere*, a *Rose-plat. *c*1765 T. Fllovd *Tartarian T.* (1785) 55/2 Gulpenhe has placed a large dyke at the end of the *rose-walk. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 A *Rose ȝerde, *rosetum.* 1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Roseyarde where roses growe, *rosier.*

c. In sense 'made of roses', as *rose-crown, -crants, -garland, -wreath.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 708 With lely and rose-cronis in hand. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 135, I sawgh ..on hir hede..Hir Rose garlonde, white and rede. 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 81 For Rose-garlondis and wodrove-garlondis on Saynt Barnebes day. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vii. 8 For the victor a bull, and all his heid Of ..rois garlandis reid Buskit full weill. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 271 When thou hadst stoln her daintie rose Corance And pluck'd the flow'r of her virginitie. 1643 A. Ross *Mel Helic.* 106 A Rose-crown was more fit For thee, and Thorns for this of mine.

d. In sense 'made from roses', 'flavoured or scented with essence of roses', as *rose-camphor, -honey, -oil, -powder, -sugar*, etc.

1552 Turner *Herbal* II. u iij, Rose oyle conforteth the same partes that the stilled water of roses doth. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 129 The best way to eate them is with Rose-sugar. 1648 Hexham II, *Roosen-honigh*, rose-hony. 1657 T. Reeve *God's Plea for Nineveh* 123 Lawn, musks, civets, rosepowders, gessamy butter, complexion waters. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ointment*, To have Rose Ointment, Take..fresh red Roses pounded [etc.]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1149 The most fashionable toilet soaps are, the rose, the *bouquet* [etc.]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 160/1 A dirty oil results, which on standing for some time forms several distinct layers, the upper one of which is sold as rose-oil. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl., Rose-camphor*, one of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. 1883 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 771/2 Rose Brandy, for flavouring Cakes and Puddings. *Ibid.* 772/1 Rose tea in some complaints is a useful tonic.

e. In sense 'designed or made in the form of a rose', as *rose-band, -boss, -knot, -lashing*, etc.

1510 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 263 Also yt is ordeynd rose bandes and fillettes and other carrifying wark. 1611 Florio, *Rosette*, little Roses; also Rose purles or worke in bone-lace. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Knot*, The principal of these are the diamond-knot, the rose-knot, the wall-knot. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 13 The foot-ropes..should be seized to the boom by a rose-seizing through an eye-splice. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts & Sci., Rose Ornament*, a common ornament in cornices, around apertures, and in other parts of Gothic architecture. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Rose-Lashing*, this lashing is middled, and passed opposite ways; when finished, the ends appear as if coiled round the crossings. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xi. 199 On the flat wall itself runs a large pattern like a continued W, with a large rose boss between each angle.

20. Attrib., in sense 'having the colour of a rose', passing into *adj.*, rosy, roseate, rose-coloured.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xcix, The snows above The very Glaciers have his colours caught, And sun-set into rose-hues sees them wrought. 1830 Tennyson *Adeline* 7 Thy rose-lips and full blue eyes Take the heart from out my breast. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxi[i], She was ordinarily pale, with a faint rose tinge in her cheeks. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 48 The roselight of the morning sun.

b. Used predicatively.

1833 Tennyson *Pal. of Art* 169 The lights, rose, amber, emerald, blue. 1871 J. Hay *Pike County Ball.* (1880) 54 A sky as glad as the smile of Heaven Blushed rose o'er the minster-glades.

c. With names of colours: cf. Rose-pink, -red.

1812 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 434 Green Parrakeet, with rose-blue head. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 232 Among the best were Ivery's Prince Albert [petunia], rose-crimson. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 58/2 Flowers large, semi-double, delicate rose-lilac.

21. Parasynthetic: **a.** With reference to colour, as *rose-bellied, -enamelled, -faced, -fingered*, etc.

1809 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VII. 377 **Rose-bellied crow.* *a* 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. xcix, That sweete aire which is Morne's messenger, with *rose-enameld skies. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. ii, Rays of living fire flame over the rose-enamelled East. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 321 Golden-sandalled feet, that glow .. Like *rose-ensanguined ivory. 1847 Webster, **Rose-faced.* 1884 Tennyson *Becket* Prol., The rosefaced minion of the King. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 11 *Rose-fingred Dame no sooner had put out Nights twinckling fires. 1838 W. Maginn *Homeric Ball.* (1850) 25 Until the rose-fingered queen of day Sprang from the dawn. 1812 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 434 **Rose-headed parrakeet*... Green Parrakeet, with rose-blue head, black throat and collar. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 140 Flowing beneath her *rose-hued zone. 1875 M. Collins *Blacksmith & Sch.* I. 274 The eye is aroused by the beauty of her *rose-tinged cheek. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 247 She said, and, turning off, reflected sheen From her *rose-tinted neck.

b. With reference to form, as *rose-flowered, -headed, -leaved*, etc.

1703 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 456 *Rose podded Rest-harrow*... Grows a Foot and half high. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Pæonia*, The dwarf rose-flowered winter piony. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 597 Preventing the beans from becoming what is termed rose-headed. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 189 By the bloom wherein thou dwellest, As in a rose-leaved nest. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 135 Boat-nails..are..generally rose-headed. 1887 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 495 The true German Geranium Oil or Oil of Rose-leaved Geranium.

22. **a.** Similative, as *rose-bright, -carved, -cut, -fragrant, -fresh*, etc.

1609 J. Davies (Heref.) *Holy Roode* cxxv, Yet Rose-sweet is the ingresse to these Briers. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, When they serve them up, they range them handsomly upon a Dish Roseways. *Ibid.* s.v. *Rasberry-Bush*, Five Leaves rose-wise. 1773 Goldsm. *She Stoops to Conq.* III, A parcel of old-fashioned rose and table-cut things. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* VI. xxiii, Blaz'd every rose-carved buttress fair. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xiv. 138, I could sit and set that rose-bright smile, Until it seem to grow immortal there. 1887 G. Meredith *Ball. & Poems* 155 This body stood rose-warm in the courts. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 336 Antonia, cool, glistening, delicately robed, and rose-fresh.

b. Instrumental, as *rose-clad, -covered*, etc.

1869 S. R. Hole *Bk. about Roses* 142 Now we have passed through the *Rose-clad walls—through the Rose-wreathed colonnades and courts of the outer palace. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* IV. xxvi. § 71. 615 The *rose-covered fields of Fayoum..were..visited. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. 542 May still raigns, and *rose-crown'd Zephyrus..makes the green trees to buss. 1849 M. Arnold *Mycerinus* 93 Here came the king, holding high feast, at morn Rose-crown'd. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 405 So far..That she a *rose-hedged garden could behold. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 1029 An extream Fever..wanly did displace The *Rose-mixt-Lillies in her lovely face. 1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 820 His cheek became..fair, As *rose-o'er-shadowed lilies are. 1869 *Rose-wreathed (see *rose-clad*).

c. With vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs., as *rose-bearing, -diffusing, -gathering*, etc.

1756 Dyer *Fleece* I. 470 A drear abode! from rose diffusing hours. 1863 S. R. Hole in *Gardeners' Ann.* 109 One of the chief charms of rose-growing is the frequent..arrival of New Roses. 1869 — *Bk. about Roses* 87 The teaching of those Rose-loving brothers over the Border. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* ii, He had never paused in his rose-gathering.

23. Special combs.: **rose-berry**, a hip; **rose-bit** (see quots.); **rose-box**, a box for holding roses; **rose-burner**, = Rosette 5 c; **rose-catarrh**, *U.S.*, rose-cold or rose-fever; **rose-cistern**, one receiving the rose of a pump; **rose-clinch**, a kind of nail (see quot. 1875); also *attrib.*; **rose-cold**, *U.S.*, a kind of fever resembling hay-fever; † **rose-cross** [F. *rose-croix*], = Rosicrucian *a.*; † **rose-cup**, = sense 13; **rose-draught**, a drink made from or with the essence of roses; **rose-encrinite**, a rose-like fossil crinoid; **rose-eyed**, *a.* (see Pin-eyed *a.*); **rose-fever**, *U.S.*, the rose-cold; **rose-gall**, an excrescence produced on the dog-rose, etc., by certain insects; † **rose-garland**, a form of still; † **rose-gold** (?); **rose hatband**, a hatband decorated with a rosette; **rose-head**, (*a*) a kind of nail (see quot. 1835); (*b*) an instrument used in dentistry; **rose-hip**, = *rose-berry*; **rose-iron**, an iron-glance or hæmatite, occurring in rosette-like groups of tabular crystal found in Switzerland (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*); † **rose-key**, a key in which the end of the hollow stem is of a rose-shaped pattern; † **rose-knight**, ? a Rosicrucian; **rose-lathe**, a rose-engine; **rose-nozzle**, = sense 17; † **rose-parley**, pleasant conversation or discourse; **rose-pear** (see quot. 1708); † **rose-pence**, coin of low value, bearing the figure of a rose, issued for currency in Ireland; † **rose-pipe**, the shaft or stem of a rose-key; **rose-point**, point-lace exhibiting the raised pattern of a conventional rose; **rose-pump**, one having a rose at the shaft-end; **rose-ring** (see quot. and sense 18 a); **rose-spot**, *Path.*, a red spot characteristic of certain fevers; **rose-sprinkler**, = sense 17; † **rose-stone** (see quot.); **rose-work**, work produced by or turned in a rose-engine; the process by which this work is produced; also *attrib.*

1856 Capern *Poems* 76, I track'd her where hawthorn and *roseberries burn To vie with the holly's rich glow. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 178 Among them [*sc.* small fruits] may be noted red and black currants,..and roseberries,..the fruit of the *Rosa cinnamomea*. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 565 The *rose-bit ..is..very much used for light finishing cuts, in brass, iron, and steel; the extremity is cylindrical,..and the end is cut into teeth like a countersink. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret Cutting* 70 A rose-bit is a conical piece of steel, cut into a coarse file, and used for sloping off the edges of the screw-holes, so that the screw-head may not project above the metal. There is another kind of rose-bit for wood-work. 1863 S. R. Hole in *Gardeners' Ann.* 5 *Rose-boxes and tubes are ordered from London. 1879 Webster *Suppl.* s.v. *Burner*, *Rose-burner. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Rose-catarrh. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 170 A pump, that conveys the water from the *rose cistern to the tye pump. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 206 *Rose-clench is a sort much used in ship and boat-building. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1506/1 Rose-clinch nail; rose head, square point, either clinched or riveted down on a washer or rove. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Rose-cold. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 377 Two forms [of hay-fever], one called the rose cold or June cold, corresponding to the affection known in England. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 216 The *Rose-crosse knowledge which is much like that, A Tarrying-iron for fooles to labour at. 1438 *Will of Matilda Lane* (Somerset Ho.), My salt saler and my ij *Rose cowppes be delyvered to William Kirketon and to John Kirketon. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40 One might as well take a *rose-draught for the plague. 1882 Ogilvie, *Rhodocrinus*,... the *rose-encrinites. 1884 J. E. Taylor *Sagacity & Mor. Plants* 79 Common people have long distinguished such Primroses under the names of 'pin-eyed' and '*Rose-eyed'. 1879 Webster *Suppl., Hay-fever*..is also called..hay-cold, rose-cold, and *rose-fever. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 306 In America the affection is sometimes called 'rose fever'. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., **Rose galls*,..certain unnatural productions of the *rosa sylvestris*, or dog rose. 1822 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (1824) 893 Some..are attacked by the *Cynips rosæ*, which, by puncturing the bark, occasions the production of rose-galls. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* b iv, Ye shall dystylle in common stylliatoryes named *Rose-garlandys. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4408/4 Lost.., a Gold Watch,..with a *Rose-Gold Chain. *Ibid.* No. 5464/3 A *Rose Hat-band about his Hat. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* I. 862/2 To form the heads of horse-nails, called *rose heads. 1859 J. Tomes *Dental Surg.* 344 The rose-head is very serviceable in reducing to a cylindrical form the ragged opening of a small cavity. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent* (1663) E 3 b, A *Rose Key. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Aff. Consc.* (1640) 266 Let .all the Physitians in the World, even the *Rose-Knights, as they call themselves, lay all their heads together for the cure. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Rose-lathe. 1879 Goode *Anim. Res. & Fisheries U. S.* 247 *Rose-nozzles (for washing eggs). 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Shee claspt my righthand, her sweet *rose parlye thus adding 1611 Cotgr., *Poire d'eau rose*, the *Rose-Peare. 1708 Kersey, *Rose-pear*, a kind of Pear whose Pulp eats short, and is ripe in August and September. 1556 *Proclam.* 19 Sept. in *Tudor Proclam.* (1857), Their sayde Maiesties..do will and commaunde that all *rose pence shall..be no more receyued nor taken for lawefull ..monye, within thys their realme of England, or any other their domynyons excepte..Irelande. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent.* § 44 To make a Key of a Chamber door, which to your sight hath its Wards and *Rose-pipe but Paper-thick. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1944. 132 *Rose-point and pillow lace 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 454/2 Spanish Point, or Spanish Guipure à Bride, or Rose Point, is a Needle Lace. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub* 170 Old fire engine *rose pumps. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 139/1 And the diameters of the tie and rose lift pumps were 11 inches. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4121/4 Lost, ..a *Rose Ring, with a..Brilliant in the middle, set round with..small Diamonds. 1888 Fagge & Pye-Smyth *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 172 It is often impossible to say.. whether they are really *rose-spots or..ordinary pimples. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* III. 22 The rubber tubing over the washing tank was removed, and a *rose sprinkler attached to the faucet. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Names of Rough Stones [*i.e.* diamonds]. A *Rose Stone, if round; if long, a Fossel. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 241 Of *Rose-work, &c. Rose-Work Turning, or Works of any other Figure, are performed..after the same manner as Oval Work is made. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 81 Watch-cases, snuff-boxes, and various sorts of trinkets, are sometimes formed by what is called rose-work.

b. In names of plants, flowers, etc.: **rose acacia**, a tree (*Robinia hispida*) having rose-coloured flowers; the American moss-locust; **rose box**, a plant of the genus *Cotoneaster* (*Cent. Dict.*); **rose briar**, a rose-bush or rose-tree; † **rose elder**, the Guelder rose; **rose geranium**, a rose-scented species of geranium, *Pelargonium capitatum*; **rose laurel**, the oleander; **rose lichen**, a kind of lichen, *Parmelia kamtschadalis*, used for giving a perfume and rosy hue to the fabric in calico-printing; **rose lily, lupine** (see quots.); **rose mallow**, (*a*) the hollyhock, *Althæa* (or *Malva*) *rosea*; (*b*) the genus *Hibiscus* of the N.O. *Malvaceæ*; a plant of this genus; **rose oak**, ? some Indian species of rhododendron; † **rose parsley**, a species of anemone, *A. hortensis*; † **rose pea**, a species of garden pea cultivated in the 18th century; **rose plantain**, the name of several species of plantain (see quots.); **rose poppy**, the corn rose; † **rose ribwort**, the rose plantain; **rose snowball tree, tangle, tulip** (see quots.); **rose vine**, *U.S.*, a climbing rose; **rose-willow**, one of several species of salicaceous trees or shrubs, as *Salix helix, S. rosea*, or *S. purpurea*; **rose-withy** (see quot.). Also Rose-apple, -bay, etc.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Robinia, Robinia hispida*, *rose acacia, or robinia. 1852 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 129 The acacias (rose acacias) under my window..are not yet leafless. 1598 Florio, *Rosaio, Rosaro*, a *rose bryer. 1840 Hor. Smith *Cromwell* I. 109 A coppice,..matted with wild rose-briars. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1237 The *Rose Elder groweth in gardens, and..is called in Latine, *Sambucus rosea*, and *Sambucus aquatica*, being doubtlesse a kind of the..water Elder. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xxxiii, A few violets, mignonette, and one very luxuriant *rose-geranium. 1885 Lady Brassey *In the Trades* 426 The rose-geranium is here [in the Bermudas] called the 'graveyard geranium', probably from the fact that it is grown in all the churchyards on the island. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 56 *Nerion*..maye be called in englishe Rose bay tree or *rose Laurel. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 110 The bright rose-laurels trembled in the air. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 30 If he stopped to pick *Rose-lichen, or molest the leeches quick. 1831 M. Russell *Egypt* (1832) 488 The *rose-lily of the Nile, or the Egyptian bean,..is the *nymphæa nelumbo* of Linnæus. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lupinus*, The *Rose Lupine. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 229 *L[upinus] Pilosus*. Rose Lupine... Corolla pale flesh-colour, standard red. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict., Malva rosea*: *Rose Mallow, or Hollyhock. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 115 A pollen-grain..of Hibiscus or Rose-Mallow, studded with prickly points. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* 43 Lower grew *rose-oaks and the great fir groves. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 13 Anemone groweth muche about Bon in Germany;..it is called of the common herbaries *Herba venti*, it may be called in english *rose persely. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 227 This Argemony aforesaid hath leaues like to Anemony, *i.* Rose Persly or Windfloure: jagged they be in maner of garden Parsly. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Pease*, Tufted or

*Rose Pease, of two Sorts. 1726 B. Townsend *Compl. Seedsman* 5 The Rose Pea, or Crown Pea, brings a Bunch of Peasecods on the Top of the Plant, and no where else. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* 352 *Plantago Rosea*, *Rose Plantane. 1741 [see Plantain[1] 1 b]. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 120/2 The variety of Plantago media, called the Rose-plantain in gardens. 1648 Hexham II, *Koren-rose*, *Rose-poppie, that growes in Corne. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 342 *Rose Ribwoort hath many broade and long leaues. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 790/2 *Rose Snowball Tree, *Viburnum Opulus roseum*. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingdom* 23 *Ceramiaceæ*.—*Rosetangles...Seaweeds of a rose or purplish colour, seldom olive or violet. 1850 Ogilvie, **Rose-tulip*, a species of tulip, the *Tulipa rosea*. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Errand* (1883) 36 A little verandah, over which clambers a *rose-vine still wreathed with buds and blossoms. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1204 The *Rose Willow groweth vp likewise to the heighth and bignesse of a shrubbie tree;..the branches are many, whereupon do growe very many twigs of a reddish colour. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. I. 75 *note*, The scales of the ament in the *salix rosea*, rose-willow, grow into leaves. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 72 Rose Willow..owes its name. to certain rose-like expansions at the end of the branches. 1671 Skinner *Etym. Bot.*, *Rose-withy, *vel* Rose-bay; Willow-herb.

c. *Ent.* In the names of insects which frequent and feed upon the rose: **rose-aphis**, the plant-louse *Aphis* (or *Siphonophora*) *rosea*; **rose-beetle, bug**, the rose-chafer or rose-fly; **rose-cutter bee** (see quot.); **rose-fly**, the rose-chafer; **rose gall-fly**, an insect which produces galls on rose-leaves; **rose-grub, -maggot**, a grub or maggot of a rose-infesting insect; **rose-megachile**, a species of leaf-cutting insect (cf. *rose-cutter bee*); **rose plume**, a species of moth (see quot.); **rose sawfly**, a hymenopterous insect which lays its eggs in rose-leaves. Also Rose-chafer.

1806 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VI. I. 171 *Aphis Rosæ* or *Rose Aphis is very frequent during the summer months on the young shoots and buds of roses. 1783 Latham *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. I. 3 Buffon asserts their fondness for the *Rose Beetle [*scarabæus auratus*]. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Jan 48/1 The most expensive beetles are the Cetonias, or Rose-beetles, of the Eastern Archipelago and Africa. *a* 1817 Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 398 An insect..not unlike a *rosebug in form, but in every respect handsomer. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 87 The much-dreaded rose-bug, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. 1864–5 J. G. Wood *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 177 These cells are made of rose-leaves, and are the work of the *Rose-cutter Bee (*Megachile Willoughbiella*). 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., **Rose-fly*, .. a peculiar species of fly found very frequently on rose bushes. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, Rose-fly. 1882 *Garden* 25 Nov. 469/1 Very nearly allied to the gall-flies of the Oak is the *Rose gall-fly. 1863 S. R. Hole in *Gardeners' Ann.* 17 When all looks green and healthful, he will be searching for that worm i' th' bud, the *rose grub. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 368 *Rose maggots are unusually plentiful. 1868 tr. *Figuier's Insect World* (1892) 366 *Rose Megachile (*Megachile centuncularis*). 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 231 The *Rose Plume (*Pterophorus rhododactylus*, Fabricius) appears in gardens, about roses. 1840 Hereman *Gardener's Libr.* II. 169 *Zaraca Fasciata*, Red-bodied *Rose Saw-Fly.

24. Special collocations in sense 20: **rose-aniline**, = Rosaniline; **rose breccia** (see quot. and Breccia); **rose-comb**, a flesh-coloured caruncle lying flat upon the head of certain fowls, as in the Sebright cock; also, a Sebright cock; hence *rose-combed* adj.; **rose copper** (see quot. 1706); **rose-ear**, a dog's ear so hanging as to expose the flesh-coloured inner side; **rose-fish**, a scorpænoid fish, *esp.* the Norway haddock, *Sebastes marinus*, or the red-fish; **rose-garnet**, *Min.*, a rose-red variety of garnet found in Mexico (*Encycl. Dict.*); **rose glass**, a rose-coloured kind of glass made in France (Knight); †**rose madrepore** (see quot.); **rose manganese**, *Min.*, rhodonite; **rose opal**, *Min.*, a rose-hued opal occurring with quincite (*Encycl. Dict.*); **rose pearl** (see quot.); **rose quartz**, *Min.*, a translucent variety of quartz, of a rose-red colour; **rose sparus**, a Mediterranean fish (see quot.); **rose wing**, (*a*) a species of moth with rosy wings; (*b*) a variety of pigeon.

1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Rose-aniline. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 453/2 *Antique *Rose Breccia*. Clear red ground with little spots of rose and black, others white. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Comb*, A *rose comb..is best illustrated in the Hamburg fowls. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1265 Black *rosecombed bantams, bred from noted prize winners. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. P 1 *Rose Copper is commonly accounted the softest. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rose-Copper*, a Copper melted several times, and separated from its gross and earthy Parts. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 823 The reverberatory furnace generally employed..for refining rose copper. 1883 G. Stables *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 62 **Rose-ear*.—In this ear the tip turns downwards and backwards, and the inner side is exposed. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Rose-fish. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 257 The Rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*, is conspicuous among cold-water fishes by its brilliant scarlet color. 1799 Shaw *Naturalist's Misc.* X. pl. 383 *Rose Madrepore...This is one of the most elegant of the ramified Madrepores, being, when recent, of a beautiful rose-color. 1896 Dana *Rudim. Treat. Min.* 72 Rhodonite (Manganese spar; *Rose manganese) is of a beautiful rose colour, inclining sometimes to violet. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 233 '*Rose Pearl'. This romantic name is given to a base of comparatively recent introduction..intended as a substitute for continuous gum. 1829 Bakewell *Introd. Min.* II. 241 *Rose-quartz. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 77/2 Red granite, hornblende and rose quartz,..being exceedingly abundant. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 407 **Rose sparus*...Size and shape of a Perch: colour most beautiful rose-red. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 46 The *Rose Wing (*Callimorpha rosea*, Latreille) appears [at] the end of June and beginning of July. *c* 1879 L. Wright *Pigeon Keeper* x. 127 In the neighbourhood of Birmingham many fanciers prefer the Mottle..with no other marking than the mottled shoulder: these are often called Rosewings.

b. In names of birds: **rose cockatoo**, the rose-breasted cockatoo; **rose fly-catcher**, an American rose-coloured fly-catching warbler, as *Cardellina rubra* or *C. rubrifrons* (*Cent. Dict.*); so **rose fly-catching warbler**; **rose linnet, lintie**, (*a*) the red-breasted linnet; (*b*) the redpole; **rose ouzel**, the rose-coloured ouzel; **rose parrakeet**, = Nonpareil 5 b (*Encycl. Dict.* 1886, s.v. *Parrakeet*); **rose pastor**, the rose ouzel; **rose pigeon** (see quot.); **rose starling**, the rose-coloured ouzel; **rose tanager, warbler** (see quots.).

1899 W. T. Greene *Cage-birds* 78 The *Rose, or Rosy-breasted Cockatoo is a common Australian species, that is often palmed off on the unwary as a 'Grey Parrot'. 1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 314 *Cardellina*,..*Rose Fly-Catching Warblers. 1825 Jamieson, **Rose-lintie*, the red-breasted linnet. 1827 Fleming *Brit. Anim.* 85 *Fringilla Linaria*, Rose Linnet. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Nat.* xiii. 260 The Reed Warbler, the Rose Linnet, the Twite..bred in suitable localities round the loch. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 436 *Rose ouzel (*Pastor roseus*). 1887 A. C. Smith *Birds Wilts.* 214 In England it [the Rose-coloured Pastor] has been styled the 'Rose Ouzel'. 1841 Selby in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 253 *Rose-pastor, killed at Tweedmouth. 1819 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. I. 42 *Rose pigeon (*Columba miniata*)..; the under parts of the body of a hoary red. 1857 *Zoologist* XV. 5669 A young *rose-starling flew..into the room. 1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 318 *P[yranga] æstiva*...*Rose Tanager. Summer Red-Bird. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Cardellina, C. rubra* is the *rose warbler, entirely red;..found in Texas and southward.

Rose (rōuz), *v.*[1] [f. Rose *sb.*; in sense 4 after F. *roser*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To blossom like a rose. *Obs.*—[1]

The text has *ryseth*, but the rime requires *roseth*.

14.. Lydg. *Goodly Ballad* in Thynne *Chaucer* (1532) 234 b, Myn herte welkeneth thus sone, anon it roseth; Now hotte, nowe colde, and efte in feruence.

2. *trans.* To colour like a rose; to make rosy. Usually in *pa. pple.*

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. xlvi, Ros'd all in lively crimsin ar thy cheeks. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 372 Her ruddy round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lillied, or of Lillies Rosed. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 512 When once set free again,..We can be ros'd and lilly'd in a minute. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vi. 324 She turn'd; the very nape of her white neck Was rosed with indignation. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* xxxi, Picotee's face was rosed over with the brilliance of some excitement.

3. To perfume with rose-scent.

1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. v, It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness.

4. To treat (wool, etc.) with a chemical mixture in order to impart a rosy tint.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 791 The wool is then removed and washed. It must be rosed the following day.

Rose, *v.*[2] *dial.* (See quots. and Ruse *v.*)

1825 J. Jennings *Dial. W. Eng., To Rose*, to drop out from the pod, or other seed vessel, when the seeds are over-ripe. 1847 Halliw. s.v., When the upper part of a quarry or well falls in, it is said *to rose in*.

Rose, pa. t. Rise *v.*; obs. f. Roose.

†**Ro·seac,** *a.* *Obs.*—[1] In 7 **roseack.** [f. L. *rose-us* + -ac.] Rose-like, rosy.

1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 173 Lips I relish richly roseack, Purely nectar and ambroseack.

†**Roseager.** *Sc. Obs.* [? Misuse of *rosager*, var. of Rosaker.] (See quot.)

1684 Symson *Galloway* in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S. H. S.) II. 103 Their Beir is commonly very oatie, and in some places mixt with darnel, which they call Roseager. *Ibid.*, This Roseager being narcotick occasions strangers to find fault with our ale.

Roseaker: see Rosaker.

Roseal (rōu·ziăl), *a.* Now *arch.* Also 6–7 **roseall, rosiall, 7 rosial.** [f. L. *rose-us* + -al, or from Rose *sb.* + -ial.]

1. = Roseate *a.* 1.

a. 1532 Elyot *Gov.* II. xii, Beholding the rosiall colour, which was wont to be in his visage, tourned in to sallowe. 1595 *Blanchardine* (1890) 220 Seazing vpon the rosiall lips of his royall Queene. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 25 Then I must blame you, Ladie, you doe ill, To blast those Rosiall blossomes. 1636 Davenant *Wits* Wks. (1673) 187 The Stones are Rosial and Of the white Rock.

β. 1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 44 She whose roseall hue was staynde and hyd on euery cheeke. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, v. iii, The Roseall crosse is spred within thy field, A signe of peace. 1607 Dekker *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 209 By that blest flower Vpon whose roseal stalke our peace does grow. 1628 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 164 Sibilla Agrippa is to be drawn in a Roseall garment, a woman in years. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 242 Far in the roseal east, Aurora's seat. 1803 F. Thompson *Poems* 69 Child-angels, from your wings Fall the roseal hoverings..On the cheeks of Viola.

2. = Roseate *a.* 2.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 92/1 Cast vpon his sacred toome the roseall garlands gaie. 1893 F. Thompson *Poems* 59 They took the roseal chaplet up.

3. = Roseate *a.* 3.

a 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 135, I did but softly sip The Roseall juice of your reuiuing breath. 1652 Crashaw *Carmen Deo Nostro, Prayer*, The rich & roseall spring of those rare sweets.

Rose-alger: see Rosalger.

Rose-apple. [f. Rose *sb.* + Apple.]

†**1.** A kind of apple having rose-coloured flesh.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 510 Few Fruits are coloured Red within: The Queen-apple is: and another apple, called the Rose-apple. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 126 The Rose-Apple extremely resembles the *Apis* in all its outside.

2. a. A small tree of the genus *Eugenia* (esp. *E. Jambos*, *E. malaccensis*, and *E. aquea*), extensively grown in the tropics for its beautiful foliage and fruit. b. The edible, sweet-scented fruit of this tree, used for making preserves, etc.

1812 [see Jambo c]. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 65 The balsamic odour of the eastern fruits called the Jamrosade and the Rose Apple. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvi, That with leaves like a great myrtle, and bright flesh-coloured fruit, [is] a Malacca-apple, or perhaps a Rose-apple. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 323 The islands also produce custard-apples, bread-fruit, rose-apples.

3. *Austr.* The Queensland or sweet plum, *Owenia cerasifera*. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 49.

Rose-a-ruby. Also 7 **rosarubie.** [App. f. Rose *sb.* and Ruby *sb.*] The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 310 Our London women do call it [Adonis flower] Rosearubie. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* 293 Some of our English Gentlewomen call it Rosarubie: we vsually call it Adonis flower. 1671 Skinner *Etym. Bot.*, Rose a Ruby, *Flos Adonis Ruber*. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Adonis*, There are three varieties of this plant [*sc.* Adonis], commonly called, 1. The common red bird's eye, or rose a ruby [etc.]. 1864 Prior *Plant-n.* 192.

Roseate (rōu·ziĕt), *a.* Also 6–7 **roseat, 7 rosiat.** [f. L. *rose-us* + -ate[2].]

1. Having the pink or light crimson hue of roses; rose-coloured, rose-red, rosy.

1589 Lodge *Scillaes Metam.* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 So maist thou .. knit thy temples with a roseat twist. 1600 *Eng. Helicon* I j, The rich adorned rayes of roseate rising morne. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 784 The morn reveals the roseate East. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxv, The setting-rays tinged their snowy summits with a roseate hue. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 25 Through yon peaks of cloud-like snow The roseate sunlight quivers. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. 133 The roseate whiteness of ridged snow on Alps.

Comb. 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 305/2 Chest and belly roseate red. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornw.* xv. 502 Among the innumerable varieties of elvans .. we may notice that which is roseate-tinted.

b. In names of birds, as *roseate spoonbill, tern, cockatoo.*

(*a*) 1785 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. I. 16 Roseate Spoonbill, *Platalea Ajaja*...The plumage is a fine rose-colour. 1838 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 188 The Roseate Spoonbill is found for the most part along the marshy and muddy borders of estuaries. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 264 Roseate Spoonbill. In full plumage rosy-red, whitening on neck.

(*b*) 1813 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl. s.v. *Tern*, The length of the Roseate Tern is only fifteen inches and a half. 1835 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* III. 296 Beautiful, indeed, are Terns of every kind, but the Roseate excels the rest. 1862 C. A. Johns *Brit. Birds* 565 Roseate Terns have been discovered..in the mouth of the Clyde, Lancashire, and the Farn Islands.

(*c*) 1877 *Nature* 16 Aug. 336 A Roseate Cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*) from Australia.

2. Formed of, consisting of, roses. ? *Obs.*

1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 66 Devise sweet roseat coronets. 1630 Drayton *Muses' Elys.* Nymphal iii. 12 The most renown'd With curious Roseat Anadems are crown'd. 1742 Collins *Ode Mercy* 25 To thee we build a roseate bow'r. 1783 O'Keefe *Birth-Day* 22 With roseate chaplets crown'd.

†**3.** Rose-scented. *Obs. rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 643 Roseat Dews dispos'd All..to rest. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XXIII. 227 Celestial Venus hover'd o'er his Head, And roseate Unguents, heav'nly Fragrance! shed.

4. *fig.* Rosy; happy, smiling.

1873 W. Black *Pr. of Thule* v. 77 How bright, and roseate, and happy she looked. 1887 Stevenson *Misadv. J. Nicholson* v, At which meal the re-assembled family were to sit roseate.

b. Rose-coloured, optimistic.

1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 195 A very roseate account of the empire. 1881 Gold. Smith *Lect. & Ess.* 261 A persuasive person who could depict the merits of his scheme with roseate but delusive eloquence.

Hence **Ro·seately** *adv.*

1834 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 556 Hope is like the first blush of dawn, roseately beautiful. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 128 The golden bars..Soon leave the earth, but linger roseately.

Ro·seate, *v.* *rare.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

1611 Florio, *Roseggiare*,..to roseate, to flower or bud as Roses.

2. *trans.* To render roseate or rosy.

1852 W. Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. ix. 100 He was a fine example of a rubicund Scotchman; fattened and roseated in London. 1898 Talmage in *Christian Her.* 20 Apr. 344/4 The millennial June which shall roseate all the earth.

Rose-bay. [f. Rose *sb.* + Bay *sb.*[1]]

1. The oleander or rose-laurel, *Nerium Oleander*. Also *rose-bay tree*.

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 56 Nerion, other

wyse called Rhododendron.., maye be called in englishe Rose bay tree or rose Laurel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1220 Rose-Baie is a small shrub of a gallant shewe like the Baie tree. *Ibid.*, This plant is named..Rose Tree, Rose Baie, Rose Baie tree. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 331 The Flowers seem to resemble the Oleander or Rose-Bay. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Most hired Gardeners are apt to lay the Branches of Rose-Bays,..preferring their own Advantage to their Master's Pleasure, who would delight in seeing a Rose-Bay-Tree adorn'd with Branches at the Foot. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 458 *Nerium Oleander*, Rose Bay-tree...This splendid shrub is common in Palestine.

2. a. The rhododendron (and azalea). **b.** A tree or plant of this genus.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 306 Bay, Mountain Rose, *Rhododendrum. Ibid.* 325 Rose Bay, Dwarf, *Rhododendron.* 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* II. 239 *Azalea procumbens*,..Trailing Rosebay. Highland mountains. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 164 Rhododendron,..sometimes called mountain laurel or rose-bay. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 376 *Rhododendron maximum*, American Rose Bay. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 498 Purple rhododendron or mountain rose-bay (*R. Catawbiense*).

3. The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*. Also *attrib.*

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Bot.*, Rose-withy, *vel* Rose-bay; Willow-herb. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rose Bay Willowherb, *Epilobium.* 1777 JACOB *Catal. Pl. Faversham* 66. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 262 *Epilobium angustifolium*...Willow Herb. Rose-bay. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 280 *Epilobium angustifolium* (Rose Bay, or Flowering Willow).

Rose-breasted, *a. Ornith.* [f. ROSE *sb.*] Having a breast of a rosy or carmine hue. In the names of various birds, as *rose-breasted cockatoo, finch, fly-catcher, grosbeak*, etc.

1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. II. 223 Rose-breasted Fly Catcher...N.S. Wales. 1810 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 135 The Rose-breasted Grosbeak is..thirteen inches in extent. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* viii. 272 The rose-breasted cockatoo (*Cocatua eos*, Gould) visited the patches of fresh burnt grass. 1859–63 J. G. WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 192 The Rose-breasted Nyctiornis, or Red-faced Night-feeder. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 348 *Carpodacus frontalis rhodocolpus*,..Rose-Breasted Finch. *Ibid.* 389 *Zamelodia ludoviciana*,..Rose-Breasted Song Grosbeak.

Ro·sebud. Also **rose-bud.** [f. ROSE *sb.*]

1. The bud of a rose; the flower of a rose before it opens. Also *fig.*

1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* ii. 8 Let vs crowne our selues with Rose buds. 1647 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple, Tear* iv, Such a Pearle as this is. .The Rose buds sweet lip kisses. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1587 The parted lip, Like the red-rose bud moist with morning-dew. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 129 The rose-tree..was covered with leaves and rose-buds. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 33 Her..mouth, like the wet rose-bud, was brimful of something like poetry. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 12 Rosebuds reddening where the calyx split.

attrib. 1798 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tales Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 407 Her rosebud-lips expanded with a smile. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *M'selle Ixe* v, Her rosebud-like beauty.

2. *transf.* A pretty maiden; a girl in the first bloom of womanhood; also as a term of endearment. Cf. BUD *sb.*[1] 3 b.

c 1790 BURNS *To Miss Cruikshank* 1 Beauteous rose-bud, young and gay, Blooming on thy early May. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 162 Two sister nymphs, .Twin rose-buds bursting into bloom. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. vi, My fair rose-bud—A trifle over-blown, but not less sweet—I have been pining for you.

b. *U.S.* A débutante. In quots. *attrib.*

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 544/2 The girls have gone to a 'rose-bud' dinner. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 582 They flutter their brief hour in society...Some of them hold on like grim death to rosebud privileges.

3. *Rosebud-nail*: (see quot.).

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Rose-bud Nails*, are small round-headed nails, driven in the centre of the roses of the plates.

4. *Sc.* Some kind of small sea-shell.

1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1895) 242 The lady teachers wandered about and..explored with their classes the great shell-heaps for 'rosebuds' and 'legs of mutton'.

Ro·se-bush. [f. ROSE *sb.* + BUSH *sb.*[1]]

1. A bush of the rose kind. Also *attrib.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. (1592) 296 There is not here so faire and sweet a Rosebush, which hath not very sharpe pricks. 1611 COTGR., *Rosier*, a Rose-tree, Rose-bush, Rose-brier. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), This way of procuring autumnal roses will, in most rose bushes, fail. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 259 The Buds of Rose-bushes. *c* 1765 FLLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 65/2 A spring..takes it's source from the foot of a rose-bush. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) III. 68 Here I am now planting garden-enclosures, rose-bushes,..and resolute to become a mountaineer. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii, Her hands were guaranteed from the thorns of her favourite rose-bushes by a pair of gauntlets. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 244/2 A deep valley, where great trees were reduced to a rose-bush size.

2. *Austr.* A kind of timber-tree (see quot.).

1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 532 *Eupomatia laurina*, ..'Rose-bush', or 'Balwarra'. A small tree. The wood is soft, close, coarse-grained, and of a yellowish-brown colour.

Rose-cake. [f. ROSE *sb.*]

†**1.** A preparation of rose-petals in the form of a cake, used as a perfume, etc. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Rosata*, a rose cake. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 91 Calves marrow with an equal quantity of whay, Oyl, Rose-cake and an Egge, do soften the hardness of the cheeks and eye-lids. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess., Country Bridegroom*, He must savour of gallantry a little; though he perfume the Table with Rose-cake. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 271 The experience of the growing of Moths out of the Seeds of Lavender, and Worms in Rose-cakes. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rose-water*, The rose-leaves, remaining at the bottom of the still, are kept under the name of rose-cakes for a perfume.

2. (See quot. and ROSETTE 3.) ? *Obs.*

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 4 When they are smelted and cast into a solid form, if Lead, they call them Pigs;..if Copper, Rose-cakes.

3. A kind of sweetmeat (see quot.).

1902 MRS. RATTRAY *Sweetmeat-Making* 114 Rose Cake. ..Flavour with oil of roses, and colour with cochineal.

Rose-campion. [f. ROSE *sb.* + CAMPION 2.] A pretty garden-plant of the genus *Lychnis* or *Agrostemma*, having rose-coloured flowers; esp. *L.* or *A. coronaria*; mullein-pink.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rosecampyon a floure. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 79 The third is called Thryallis, and Rosecampi[on] in englishe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 560 Plants, that..have a Kinde of Downey or Velvet Rine, upon their Leaves; as Rose-Campion. 1688 [see CAMPION 2]. 1728 GARDINER *Rapin on Gardens* (ed. 3) I. 35 Æthiopis, Woolfbane, red Rose-campions rise. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 65 Rose campion (*agrostemma*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 700/2 *Coronaria*, in which the calyx is thickened in fruit; the Rose Campion (*Lychnis coronaria*) is a good example. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tournament* 234 Glowing in all colours, the live grass, Rose-campion,..poppy, glanced About the revels.

Ro·se-cha·fer. *Ent.* Also 8 **chaffer.** [f. ROSE *sb.* + CHAFER 1.] A beetle of the genus *Cetonia* (esp. *C. aurata*), of a burnished green or copper colour, frequenting roses and in the grub-state very destructive to vegetation; the rose-fly.

1704 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* iii. § 23 *Scarabæus pectinarius viridis*,..the Rose Chaffer. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 321 Those enemies of vegetable beauty the rose-chafers (*Cetonia aurata*) 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 779 The *Cetonia aurata*, Green rose-chafer, is found on the flowers of the turnip plant. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 200 In Britain we have only four kinds of Cetoniides; they are called Rose-chafers.

Rose-cheeked, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.*]

1. Having ruddy or rose-coloured cheeks; rosy-cheeked.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* i, Rose-cheek'd Adonis hied him to the chase. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 86 Bring downe Rose-cheekt youth to the Tubfast, and the Diet. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. App. xcix, Fair comely bodies, goodly beautifi'd, Snow-limb'd, rose-cheek'd. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Daughter* 133 Rosecheekt, roselipt, half-sly, half-shy, You would, and would not, little one.

2. *Ornith. Rose-cheeked kingfisher*, an Ethiopian species, *Ispidina picta.*

1868–71 R. B. SHARPE *Monograph Alcedinidae* 141.

Ro·se-co·lour, *sb.* Also **rose colour.** [f. ROSE *sb.* or *a.*]

1. The colour of a rose; rosy or crimson tint or hue. Also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* xv. 8 She forsothe thurȝshed the chere with rose colour [1388 colour of roosis]. 1526 TINDALE *Revelation* xvii. 4 And the woman was arayed in purple and rose color. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Amethistus*, The more rose colour the better. 1611 FLORIO, *Rodite*, a precious stone of a Rose-colour. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, The Turkish or Bizantine [anemone], of a Rose-colour. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 318 [It is] called Rosiclei by mineralogists, from its rose-colour appearance. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus*, etc. 222 The blood contained in the left ventricle..was of a rose colour. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 452 Body shaded with rose-colour, and silvery. 1856 DANA *Rudim. Treat. Min.* 72 Rhodonite..is of a beautiful rose colour, inclining sometimes to violet.

transf. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol., Farming*, The farmer's office is..important, but you must not try to paint him in rose-colour. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 419/1 Lawson..was inclined to see things in rose-color.

2. *fig.* A pleasant or attractive experience or outlook. (So F. *couleur de rose*: see COULEUR.)

1883 LORD R. GOWER *My Reminisc.* I. 313 Even a fashionable painter's life is not all rose colour. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 222 A canoe trip cannot be warranted to be all rose-colour more than any other human undertaking.

So **Ro·se-co·lour** *v.* (see quot.). *rare*[−1].

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 11 As for this beast, he hathe allready rose coloured him self a great while with sayntes blood.

Ro·se-co·loured, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.*]

1. Having the pink or light crimson colour of a rose; roseate, rosy.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xvii. 3, I sawe a woman sytt apon a rose colored best. 1580 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 578 Strengthen her hand..to double into the bosom of that rose-coloured whore that [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. (1614) 733 First coloured blacke, then ash-coloured, then rose-coloured, then red. 1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., The..drawers..are of a thin rose-coloured damask. 1789 PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 323 A dry, spongy, violet pulp, from which a rose-coloured pigment may be prepared. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 59 Several rose-coloured protuberances..beyond the dark limb of the moon. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 131 A second basin..has its bottom covered by..rose-coloured salt-crystals.

b. In specific names, as *rose-coloured algæ, cow-bird, flounder, ouzel, pastor, pelican, sea-anemone, spoonbill, starling, thrush, vervain*: see quots. and the sbs., and cf. ROSE *sb.* 23, 24, ROSEATE *a.* 1 b.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 717 *Rhodosporeæ, Florideæ*, or *Rose-coloured Algæ. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 613 The *Rose-coloured Cow-bird (*Turdus roseus* Linn.) is about the size of the Spotted Starling. 1795 SHAW *Naturalist's Miscellany* VII. pl. 238 The *Rose-coloured Flounder. 1766–1832 [see OUZEL 2 b and PASTOR *sb.* 4]. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 52 The Rose-coloured Pastor is an accidental visiter to this country. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis of Birds* III. II. 579 *Rose-coloured Pelican, the plumage wholly of a rose-colour. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (1813) III. 425 The *Rose-coloured Sea Anemone. On this species the Abbé Dicquemaire made several experiments, to ascertain its powers of production. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* (1892) 325 The *Rose-coloured spoonbill, a native of South America, the plumage of which possesses the most beautiful tints. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 51 *Turdus roseus*, *Rose-coloured Starling. 1792 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. Index, *Rose-colored Thrush. 1828 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 136 *V. Asbletia.* *Rose-coloured Vervain...Flowers pink or crimson, numerous, in stalked heads.

†**2.** Clad in red or scarlet robes. *Obs.*[−1]

1546 *Gasser's Prognost.* D 5 b, The rose coulered persons subject to Jupiter, as Patriarches, Cardinalles, .shalbe had in much estimation and honour.

3. *fig.* Characterized by cheerful optimism, or tendency to regard matters in a highly favourable or attractive light.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. 102 Oxford was a sort of Utopia to the Captain...He continued..to behold towers, and quadrangles, and chapels,..through rose-coloured spectacles. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 165 All the facts of the case that might chance to interfere with the rose-coloured view of the 'Company of Jesus' that is habitual to him. 1875 MRS. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. vii. 84 This rose-coloured condition of things did not last.

Hence **Rose-co·lourist,** one who takes a rose-coloured view of things. *nonce-word.*

1852 C. READE *Peg Woffington* (1853) 135 'This day, in particular, is a happy one,' added the rose colourist.

Rosecrucian, obs. form of ROSICRUCIAN.

Ro·se-cut, *a.* and *sb.* Also **rose cut.** [ROSE *sb.* 18.] Of diamonds: (see quots.).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts.* 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1322 The rose cut consists of triangular facets arranged upon and around a central hexagon. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 536/1 Vertical and lateral appearance of rose-cut diamond. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 165/2 The rose cut.. is given to stones which have too little depth to be cut as brilliants; it has the whole upper curved surface covered with equilateral triangles.

Rosed (rōuzd), *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.* or *v.*[1]]

†**1. a.** Flavoured or compounded with rose-petals. **b.** Rose-scented. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) II. 7 If ye take it inwarde, you must take it wyth rosed honye or wyth rose leaues. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 234 A rosed breath, from lips more rosie proceeding. 1643 A. ROSS *Mel Helic.* 168 If Musk, Perfume, or rosed air, Or Balm could vaporate from thee. 1652 CADEMAN *Distiller of London* 147 The same quantity drunk with rosed Honey looseth the Belly.

2. Rendered red or rosy in colour; rose-coloured, rose-hued. (Cf. ROSE *v.*[1] 2.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. And.* II. iv. 24 Alas, a Crimson riuer of warme blood..Doth rise and fall betweene thy Rosed lips. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 134 He was a bridegroom, for whom the rosed Alps rolled out a panorama of illimitable felicity.

3. Adorned with representations of roses. Also *fig.*

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 143 A settee..covered in faded rosed-over tapestry. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 70 The rosed and starred Revolving Twelves [*sc.* hours].

4. Of a watering-pot: Having or provided with a (specified kind of) rose. In quots. *fine-rosed.*

1850 *Beck's Florist* Mar. 67 They are watered with a little chilled water (using a fine-rosed pot) 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 95 Made damp at pleasure by watering from a very fine rosed watering pot.

Rose di·amond. [f. ROSE *sb.*] A nearly hemispherical flat-bottomed diamond, having the upper surface cut into many triangular facets or planes; a rose-cut diamond.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 A Rose Diamond that is very thick, it's good to set it close. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4154/3 A large pair of Rose Earings, with a large Diamond in each, set round with 12 small Rose Diamonds. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 437 Six dozen of buttons and six dozen of button-holes of rose diamonds. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1322 Diamonds that have defects are split by cleavage, and the pieces are cut into rose diamonds. 1898 WIGLEY & STANSBIE *Art Goldsm.* 132 Rose diamonds are frequently cut from rough chips.

attrib. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4300/3 A Pair of Rose Diamond Ear-Rings. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 142 A ring of silver, with false stones in it, like a rose-diamond ring.

Rose-drop. [f. ROSE *sb.* + DROP *sb.*]

†**1.** An ear-drop forming a rose-setting. *Obs.*[−1]

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4300/3 A Pair of Rose Diamond Ear-Rings, with Rose Drops, containing 36 Rose Diamonds.

2. *Med.* (See quot., and cf. *rosy-drop.*)

1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 188 *Gutta Rosacea*, Rose-Drop, is an Eruption upon the Skin, chiefly in the Face, which marks it with red Blotches or Wheals of a red Colour. 1851 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*

3. A kind of lozenge or sweet (see quots.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Rose-drop*, ..a lozenge flavoured with rose essence. 1889 R. WELLS *Bread & Biscuit Baker's Assist.* 71 Rose Drops are made as in the preceding case. Flavour with essence of rose and colour with cochineal.

†**Rosee.** Also **rose, roseye.** [ad. OF. *rosé*, f. *rose* ROSE *sb.*] A dish flavoured with rose-petals.

1381 in Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 105 For to make Rosee. Tak the flowris of Rosys..and..bray hem wel in a

morter [etc.]. *Ibid.* 43. *c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* No. 52 Rosee. Take thyk mylke,..Cast þerto suger.., Dates ymynced [etc.],..seeth it, and alye it with flours of white Rosis. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Roseye.—Take..Red Rosys, an grynd fayre in a morter with Almaunde mylke.

Ro·se-e·ngine. [f. Rose *sb.*] An appendage to a turning-lathe by means of which curvilinear or intricate patterns can be engraved.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1161 Coloured transparent glass is applied as enamel in silver and gold bijouterie, previously bright-cut in the metal with the graver or the rose-engine. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 424/2 Holding the head-stock steady when the rose-engine is to be used as a common lathe. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 549/1 A straight-line chuck is used in a rose-engine when the patterns are to be made to follow a straight instead of a circular direction.

attrib. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 168/1 Rose-engine turning. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 778/2 The rose-engine lathe differs from the common lathe in this [etc.].

Roseer(e, obs. ff. Roser. **Rose-hill:** see Rosella[1]. **Rosei,** variant of Rezai.

Ro·seine. *Chem.* Also **rosein.** [f. L. *rosa* + -ine[5], -in[1].] One of the red salts derived from rosaniline; *spec.* acetate of rosaniline.

1862 Hofmann in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 5 Mr. Nicholson designates the pure base of the red colouring matter by the name of Roseine. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 449 When treated with peroxide of lead and sulphuric acid, aniline furnishes a delicate rose colour, which Dr. D. Price has called *roseine.* 1883 *Science* II. 143/2 Indigo, carmine, and roseine, mixed so as to produce the same tint.

† Rosel. *Obs.*[-1] [n. OF. *rosel* (mod.F. *roseau*).] A reed.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 68 A .. feble feer, þat vnnethes may to-brenne rosels and smal chippys.

Ro·se-leaf. [f. Rose *sb.* + Leaf *sb.*] The leaf of a rose; usually, a rose-petal.

?a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 905 And many a rose-leef ful long Was entermedled ther-among. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 228 A garlond on his hed of rose leuys Stekid al with lylye flourys newe. 1562 Turner *Herbal* (1568) II. 7 You must take it wyth rosed honye or wyth rose leaues. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iv, Seest thou the Rose-leaues fall vngathered? 1721 Young *Revenge* II. i, In ceaseless tears, and blushing with her love.., like a rose-leaf wet with morning dew. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 334 Take the distilled rose-leaves, from which all the spirit and oil is extracted. 1821 Shelley *Music, when soft voices die* 5 Rose leaves, when the rose is dead, Are heaped for the beloved's bed. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 294 That soft hand-pressure, like a pad of rose-leaves. *Comb.* 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 156 The Rose Leaf Roller (*Lozotænia Rosana*, Stephens) appears the middle of June, in gardens about rose-trees.

fig. 1851 Thackeray in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 132/2 A very little domestic roseleaf rumpled puts me off my work. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 63 The velvet rose leaf of her cheek. 1897 Miss Kingsley *W. Africa* 489 It is sad to think of this thorn being added to the rose-leaves of a West Coast chief's life.

Ro·seless, *a.* [f. Rose *sb.*] Without or destitute of roses; pale, colourless.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III 52 Her cheek was roseless and emaciated. 1888 *Garden* 14 Jan. 28/3 In this Roseless season it is pleasant to be able to pick bunches of white Roses, or what looks like them.

Roselet[1] (rōu·zlĕt). Forms: 5 **roslett,** 6 **roselette,** 9 **roselet.** [f. Rose *sb.* + -let.] A little rose; a figure or representation of this; † spec. in *Her.* (see quot. 1562).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iij b, The threde baage is roslettys. 1562 Legh *Armory* (1597) 37 The third badge are Roselettes, that is to say single Roses, that haue but v. leaues a peece. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 1/3 She rapidly gathers the simple open-hearted roselets wherever she can spy them.

So **Ro·selette.** *rare*[-1].

1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 196 To take these roselettes for the Tudor flower would be a great mistake.

‖ **Roselet**[2]. [Norman dial.] The sand-smelt. (Cf. Roseret.)

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 212 The roselet (*atherina presbyter*), a kind of smelt, is abundant and delicious.

Ro·se-like, *a.* [f. Rose *sb.* + -like 1.] Resembling a rose in colour, appearance, or fragrance.

1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Roselyke, of the coloure of a rose, *rosaicque.* 1601 Markham *Mary Magd. Lament.* Pref. 74 Marie shewes to maids..How they should weepe, and decke their rose-like cheekes, With showers of greefe. 1662 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, As the Thrush,.. black-bird, saxatile,..double-coloured, roselike, brassilian and indian stare. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1869 The Rose-like parts were not near so large upon the little Leaves. 1705 Gardiner *Rapin on Gardens* (1728) I. 28 Drest in white Robes she spreads a Rose-like Bloom. 1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 1010 The rose-like hues which flow From sunset o'er the Alpine snow. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 978/1 It [the genus *Rhodorrhiza*] derives its name from the rose-like smell peculiar to the rootstocks.

Rose-lipped, *a.* Also **-lipt.** [f. Rose *sb.* + Lipped *ppl. a.*] Having lips of a rosy hue.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 63 Turne thy complexion there: Patience, thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. 1750 Warton *Ode to Fancy* 56 Where Laughter rose-lipp'd Hebe leads. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 165 See, as the rose-lipt Almé weave the dance, To melting airs they move, in amorous play. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* lxxxi, His pretty mouth ..Lay half way open like a rose-lipp'd shell. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* liv, For many a rose-lipt maiden And many a lightfoot lad.

Roselite (rōu·zĕləit). *Min.* [f. Prof. G. *Rose*, a German mineralogist (1798–1873) + -lite.] A rare hydrous arsenate of cobalt and calcium, of vitreous lustre, found in rose-red crystals at Schneeberg in Saxony.

1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 485/2 Roselite?..Occurs in attached crystals on greyish quartz. Primary form a Right rhombic prism. 1857 Dana *Man. Min.* (1862) 268 *Roselite*, a rose-red mineral, related to, if not identical with, cobalt bloom. 1875 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVIII. 240 On the crystalline form of roselite.

Rose·lla[1]. [App. for *Rose-hiller*, f. *Rose-hill*, Paramatta near Sydney: see Morris *Austral Eng.*] The rose parakeet of Australia, *Platycercus eximius.*

1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* III. 80 The common white cockatoo, and the Moreton Bay Rosella parrot, were very numerous. 1881 *Chequered Career* 167 The bright plumaged paraquets and rosellas that are so familiar to the Australian eye.

Rose·lla[2], **rose·lle.** Also **roselle.** [Perh. a corruption of the French name *l'oseille* (sorrel) *de Guinée.*] The red or Indian sorrel, *Hibiscus sabdariffa.*

1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 164 (*India.*) Fields of the beautifully rosy-tinted roselle. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Roselle*...Its calyxes..are much employed for making tarts, jellies, and refreshing drinks; a fibre, also known as gayal fibre, is obtained from the stem. 1887 Mrs. Daly *Digging & Squatting* 122 Rosellas we grew most successfully...My mother managed to invent Rosella syrup, one of our most refreshing beverages. 1890 Watt *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* IV. 243 The seeds of the Rozelle are used medicinally.

Rose-malloes, variant of Rasamala.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rose-malloes*, a name in Bombay for the liquid storax obtained from *Liquidambar orientale* of Miller. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 718/2 An American *Liquidambar* also produces a rose-malloes-like exudation.

Rosemary (rōu·zmări). Forms: 5 **rose mary,** 6 **rosmary,** 6–7 **rosemarie** (6 **-ye**), 7 **rose-mery**; 6– **rosemary.** [An alteration of Rosmarine, ad. L. *rōs marīnus* or late L. *rōsmarinum* (neut.), whence also It. *rosmarino*, F. *romarin* (OF. *romm-, roum-, rosmarin, rosamerine*), Prov. and Cat. *romani(n)*, Pg. *rosmaninho* (Sp. *romero*), and in the Teut. languages, MDu. *rosemarine, -ijn* (Du. *ros-, rozemarijn*), MHG. *rôsenmarîn, roszmarin* (G. *rosmarin*), MSw. *rosemarin* (Sw. and Da. *rosmarin*).

The L. name, which also appears as *marinus rōs, rōs maris*, and simply *rōs*, means 'sea-dew', which has been supposed to have reference to the plant growing near the sea. In English, as in some of the older Teut. forms, the first element has been assimilated to Rose *sb.*, and the second may have been taken as the name of the Virgin.]

1. An evergreen shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), of the N.O. *Labiatæ*, native to the south of Europe, the leaves of which have an agreeable fragrance, and have been much used in perfumery, and to some extent in medicine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rose mary, herbe (*K.* rose-maryne), *rosmarinus, rosa marina.* 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 980 The ruddy rosary, The souerayne rosemary, The praty strawbery. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 263 Rosemary floureth twise a yeare, once in the spring time of the yeare, and secondarily in August. 1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 114 Rosemary which had wont to be sold for 12. pence an armefull, went now for six shillings a handfull. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* (1682) 17 Some Vegetables lose their Smell, as Roses; others, keep it, as Rosemary. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 211 Aromatick Herbs, as Thyme, Rosemary, Lavender, and the like. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot* xii. (1794) 125 If you compare the flowers of sage and rosemary together, you will find them agree in most..particulars. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 190 It has been long ago asserted that wax may easily be gathered from the leaves of Rosemary. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/1 Rosemary..is employed in the form of lotion and wash for the hair. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. 115 Its sides were clothed with myrtle, aloe, and rosemary.

b. With pl. A plant or species of rosemary.

1866 *Cornhill Mag.* Nov. 537 A tangled growth of heaths and arbutus, and pines, and rosemaries.

2. In passages referring to the use of rosemary as an emblem, or on particular occasions (as funerals and weddings), or for decoration, etc.

(*a*) 1584 C. Robinson *Handefull Pleas. Delites* A ij b, Rosemarie is for remembrance, betweene vs daie and night. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 175 There's Rosemary, that's for Remembraunce. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* III. i, I dreamt last Night of Rosemary, that betokens Honour.

(*b*) 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 79 Sticke your Rosemarie On this faire Coarse, and as the custome is, And in her best array beare her to Church. 1682 *Will of Tooker* (Somerset Ho.), My body to the earth without any ceremony then Rosemary and wine. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 22 There goes a Funeral with the Men of Rosemary after it. 1725 Bourne in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) iii. 29 The carrying of Ivy, or Laurel, or Rosemary, or some of those Ever-Greens [at funerals], is an Emblem of the Soul's Immortality.

(*c*) 1602 Sir W. Cornwallis *Essays* II. l. [xlix.] Nn 6 As trim as a Brides rosemary. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* v. i, They passe as to the Wedding with Rosemary. 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wedding* v. i, Go get you in then, and let your husband dip the Rosemary.

(*d*) 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Kt. Burning Pestle* v. i, We will have..a good piece of beef, stuck with Rose-mary. 17.. *Boy & the Mantle* xxxvi. in Percy *Reliques*, Where stood a boar's head garnished With bayes and rosemarye. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. Introd. 59 Then the grim boar's head frown'd on high, Crested with bays and rosemary. 1831 Lytton *E. Aram* I. v, The ale, and the cider with rosemary in the bowl, were incomparable potations.

3. Applied to various other plants, usually with qualifying word prefixed, as *golden, poet's, Spanish, wild rosemary*: (see quots.).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. vi. 1110 The Poets Rosemarie or Gardrobe, *Cassia Poetica L'Obelij.* 1611 Cotgr., *Rosmarin sauvage*, (the red-branched) wild Rosemarie. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App.*, Spanish-Rosemary, a name sometimes given to the *Thymelæa* of botanists... Poet's-Rosemary, a name sometimes given to the *Cassia* of botanists. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rosemary, Wild, *Sedum. Ibid.*, Rosemary, Lesser Wild, *Andromeda.* 1860 Pirsse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 172 In Sweden the marsh sedum or wild rosemary takes the place of the hop. 1862 C. A. Johns *Brit. Birds* 426 A shrub (popularly known on the coast of Norfolk by the name of 'Rosemary'), the *Suæda fruticosa*, Shrubby Sea Blite, of botanists. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 306 *Cassinia læwis*... Called 'Wild Rosemary' in parts of Queensland. A rather slender shrub. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 395/2 Rosemary, Golden, name given in Tasmania to the plant *Oxylobium ellipticum.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosemary branch, camphor, flower, oil*, etc.

1551 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 187 Of a Rosemary braunche sente. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* B vj b, But as sone as she had gotten her desired pray, she gaue them a rosemarie wipe, dismissing them. 1611 Florio, *Rosmaro*...also a Rosemary-tree. 1674 Petty *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 75 A foot square of a Rosemary-Field may be smelt one Perch or Rod. 1706 [see Hungary]. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Conserve of Rosemary Flowers, Essence of Rosemary, Rosemary-Water, &c. 1753 — Suppl. s.v. *Thymelæa*, Short rosemary-like leaves. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 170/2 It deposits a stearopten, or rosemary-camphor. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807/2 *Oil, Rosemary*, the volatile oil distilled from the branches of *Rosmarinus officinalis.*

b. *Rosemary-stones*: (see quot.).

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 155 A sort of friable stone of a deep yellow colour found *sparsim* in lumps amongst the stiffest and fattest Marles at Eardley.., used by the painters, and by the workmen all call'd by the general name of Rosemary-stones.

c. *Rosemary-leaved*, in plant-names.

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Myrtus*, Rosemary-leav'd Myrtle. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Thymelæa*, The rosemary-leaved African *Thymelæa*, with long flowers. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 34 Santolina,..Rosemary leaved. *Ibid.* 41 Lavender cotton,..Rosemary leaved. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 88 Rosemary-leaved Willow.

† Ro·sen, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **rosene, rosyne.** [f. Rose *sb.* + -en[4].]

1. Formed or consisting of roses; pertaining to roses; distilled from roses.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 302 Genim þysse ylcan wyrte scaw aglaofotis mid rosenan ele gemencged. *?a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 845 His leef a rosen chapelet Had maad. *c* 1374 — *Boeth.* II. metr. iii. (1868) 39 Whan þe wode wexeþ redy of rosene floures. 1446 Lydg. *Nightingale Poems* (1900) 20 Gadre on an hepe these rosen-floures fyve.

2. Rose-coloured, rosy, roseate.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 334 Þa betwux hancrede hæg se halga wer geedcucod, mid rose[n]um hiwe ofergoten. *a* 1100 *Anglo-Saxon Hymn.* (Surtees) 105 Mid ænlicum leohte & wlite rosenum. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Haupt *Zeitschrift* IX. 483 *In rosatum*, on rosenne [*altered to* gerosednne]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. metr. iii. (1868) 39 Whan phebus .. bygynneþ to spreden his clerenesse with rosene chariettes. *Ibid.* III. metr. i. 64 Þe day..ledþ þe rosene horse of þe sonne. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 656 Er the sonne to-morwe be risen newe, And er he have ayein his rosen hewe. 1412–20 — *Troy-bk.* II. 3923 Allas! chaunged is hir rosen hewe!

Rosen, obs. form of Rosin.

Rose-nail. [f. Rose *sb.*] A wrought nail having a round head made with, or cut into, triangular facets.

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 177 Chair nails, Copper nails, rose nails, and saddle nails. 1660 *Book of Rates* s.v. *Nailes*, Copper nailes, Rose nailes, and Sadlers nailes. 1703 R. Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 212 Rose Nails..are drawn four-square in the Shank. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 206/1 Rose nails are made from 1½ to 40 lbs. per thousand. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 12/1 'A ten-pound rose' would signify a rose-nail, of which a thousand would weigh ten pounds.

Rosenante, var. of Rosinante.

† Rosenet. *Obs.*[-1] = Cornet *sb.*[1] 4.

1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* IV. 55 b, Open the rift with a Rosenet or drawer.

Rosennie, obs. form of Rosiny.

Rose noble. [f. Rose *sb.* + Noble *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. A gold coin current in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, being a variety of the noble with the figure of a rose stamped upon it, and of varying value at different times and places. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 64 A Franche croune and half a ross noble. 1488 *Ibid.* 90 Takin..the saim tyme, viij royse nobillis. 1494 Halyburton *Ledger* 51 A fardyn of a ros nobyll, price 3*s.* 4*d.* 1507 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 434 Thai prisit..the weicht of the Rose noble till tua merkis. 1553 *Extr. Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 274 Gevin to the provest for the wyld aventurs,..ane ross noble, iij^li viij^s. 1589 Wotton *Lett.* (1907) I. 235 In receiving my money at Stoade I took rose nobles after 20*s.* 4*d.* 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A 3, [The French] have thought to disgrace his whole storie, by calling him a Pensioner of England, and a man hired to write by the good Rose-nobles of England. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 29/1 The Rose Noble ..is also termed the Rose Royal, or the Royal of England. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A Queen Elizabeth's Piece of 35*s.* 3 Rose Nobles. 1726–32 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 157 The double Rose-Noble, or Rose-Rial, which is a noble Medal. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxix, The knight cut short his argument, by throwing the landlord a rose-noble. 1853 Humphreys *Coin Collector's Man.* II. 449 There was also the old noble, now called the 'rose noble', to distinguish it from the George noble which had been newly issued. 1888

RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xli, There were Rose Nobles of Edward IV.

transf. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, *Capt.* Philaster. Cry my Rose nobles, cry. *All.* Philaster.

attrib. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Epil., You men with bright rose-noble hair. 1695 in J. W. *Drayton's Heroical Ep.* A iv, All is Standard, all Rose-noble Gold.

2. *dial.* or *local.* a. The hound's tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*). b. The figwort, *esp.* the knotted figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*).

1876- in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-names.* 1877 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 46/1 *Scrophularia nodosa* is known by the name of 'rose-noble'. 1900 MCILROY *Craiglinnie Burn* ix, Salutary herbs, such as rosenoble, dandelion,..and hoarhound.

Roseny, obs. form of ROSINY.

Roseo-, combining form, repr. L. *rose-us* in the sense 'rose-coloured', in names of various salts, alkalis, etc., as *roseochrome, -chromic, -chromium, -cobalt, -cobaltia, -rhodium.*

1853 *Chem. Gaz.* XI. 208 Fixed bases decompose the salts of roseocobaltia. 1857 *Ibid.* XV. 147 The salts of roseocobalt have a purely saline..taste. 1859 *Ibid.* XVII. 84 A new ammoniaco-metallic base, which the author calls roseochrome. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watt's Dict. Chem.* II. 160 Roseochromium chloride. 1894 *Ibid.* IV. 407 Roseorhodium compounds.

Rose of Jericho. [Cf. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 14.]

1. A small annual cruciferous plant (*Anastatica hierochuntina*), native to the arid deserts of South-west Asia and North-east Africa, the dried fronds of which unfold under the influence of moisture; the resurrection plant, Mary's flower, or rose of the Virgin.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 90 In þis wey þat oure lady seynt Marie 3ede in to Egipt, and..þat sche come a3ene, growe drye roses þe wich be cleped þe roses of Ierico. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 12 For lacke of that, thys rose of hierico semeth to be amomis. 1597 [see HEATH *sb.* 5 b]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 Likewise the iuice of the herb Amomum [*marg.* Rose of Iericho]. 1687 LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 193 In the plain of Jericho, there are Roses of Jericho (as they call them)..., they blow not unless they be put into water, and then they blow in all seasons. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 86 The Roses of Jericho were not to be found at this season. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica.* 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 762 Rose of Jericho,..remarkable for the hygrometric property of the old withered annual stems. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. 257 Like the rose of Jericho, which..is carried by the wind to some moist place where its seed may be sown.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare* −°.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App., Rose of Jericho,* a name by which some call the *Hesperis.*

† **2.** *transf.* The Virgin Mary. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 This rose of Jericho, ther grewh non suyche in May. *Ibid.* 96 This Rose of Jericho fresshest on lyve. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* I. 13 This glorious maiden..of Ierico the sote rose Floure.

Rose of Sharon (ʃēərɔn). [Heb. *Shārōn,* the name of a fertile level tract along the coast of Palestine between Joppa and Mount Carmel.]

1. a. An Eastern flower variously identified with the crocus, polyanthus narcissus, and cistus.

The identity of the flower is quite uncertain. The Hebrew word is *ḥabaṣṣeleṯ,* which the translators of the Revised Version explain as 'the autumn crocus'.

1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* ii. 1, I am the rose of Sharon, and the lillie of the valleys. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* Poems 1767 II. 13 The Rose of Sharon which perfumes the Vale. *a* 1826 HEBER '*By cool Siloam's shady rill*' 4 How sweet the breath, beneath the hill, Of Sharon's dewy rose. 1835 V. MONRO *Ramble in Syria* I. 75 Unless the 'rose of Sharon' is the *Cistus roseus* of Linnæus, which grows abundantly, I know not what it may be. 1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. II. 437/2 Even less like a true rose than *Helianthemum roseum*..., which Monro and Wilde think the 'Rose of Sharon'.

b. *U.S.* The Syrian hibiscus, *H. syriacus* or *Althæa frutex.*

1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Usef. Pl.* (1860) 67 Syrian Hibiscus. Rose of Sharon. Shrubby Althæa.

c. *dial.* A species of St. John's wort, esp. *Hypericum calycinum.*

1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/2 The Olympic St. John's Wort is..nearly as large as the common Rose of Sharon. 1886 R. HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* 291 Rose of Sharon, *Hypericum calycinum.*

2. Used figuratively. (See quots.)

1781 COWPER *Hope* 463 See Germany send forth Her sons to..plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose On icy plains. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xx[i]v, I am not an outlaw, then, fair Rose of Sharon.

Roseola (rɔzī·ɔlă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *rose-us* rosy + dimin. suffix *-ola*; cf. F. *roséole.*] A rash of rosy spots or eruptions occurring in measles and similar diseases; also, false or German measles.

1818 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 326 Roseola; Rose Rash. A rose coloured efflorescence, without papulæ or wheals. 1880 *Flint's Princ. Med* 1071 The eruptive fever called roseola or rose rash, sometimes called false measles, is an affection of very little importance. 1889 E. SMITH *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 2) 31 Epidemic roseola, often called..German Measles, is a mild infectious complaint.

Hence **Roseo·liform** *a.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 485 The term includes.. erythematous urticaria in sheets (roseoliform, rubeoliform, scarlatiniform).

Rose·olar, *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, roseola.

1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed 3) I. 110 Roseolar or erythematous eruptions have been observed in some instances, and in others certain bluish spots. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 820 The appearance of roseolar spots.

Rose·olous, *a. Path.* [-OUS.] = prec.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis* (1879) 747 In some cases,.. punctae of a deeper color are seen on the surface of the roseolous patches. 1873 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 1008 A roseolous rash. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 564 Roseolous and other eruptions.

Ro·seous, *a.* [f. L. *rose-us* + -OUS.] Rose-like.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 58 Hollyhock (*alcea*), Roseous or rose-flowered.

Rose-pink, *sb.* and *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + PINK *sb.*5]

A. *sb.* **1.** A pigment of a pinkish hue, produced by colouring whiting or chalk with a decoction of Brazil-wood, etc.

1735 J. PEELE *Perspective* 29 Rose-pink finely ground and powdered. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 741, I should suppose rose-pink no other than chalk or whiting tinged of a red colour. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xx, A dinner ..where clean faces appeared in lieu of black ones smeared with rose pink. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 100 Take of linseed oil one quart, alkenett root one ounce, and rose pink half an ounce.

2. A pink tint or hue like that of roses.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 *Garden* 1 April 223 Dense trusses of flowers of a lovely rose-pink 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I, Rose-pink and dirty drab will..have passed away.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of a pinkish colour resembling that of the rose; rosy pink, roseate.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 213 Arragonite is found at Down Hill, of a rose pink shade. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 363 In the centre of the great hall is a beautiful rose-pink granite sarcophagus.

2. *fig.* = ROSE-COLOURED *a.* 3.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iii, If we pierce through that rosepink vapour of Sentimentalism, Philanthropy, and Feasts of Morals. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlii, Hardy..would test his new idea..and ruthlessly strip off any tinsel or rose-pink sentiment. 1891 FARRAR in *Harper's Mag.* May 903 The people of our slums will never be won by a rose-pink religionism.

Hence **Ro·se-pink** *v.,* to colour with rose-pink.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii. 117 'Where's the bleeding officer?'—'Here!' replies the officer, who has been rose-pinking for the character.

† **Ro·ser.** *Obs.* Also 5 **roseer(e,** 5–6 **rosere.** [a. AF. **roser,* = OF. *rosier* ROSIER.] A rose-bush.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2919 Þe heu is swilk in hire ler, So is þe rose in roser. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1651 In thilke mirrour saw I tho..A roser charged ful of roses. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 Þase braunches þat ware brynnand become reed roseres, and þase braunchez þat ware nott kindled become whyte roseres *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlii. 239 Vndir a Roser thou wentest there To schonen the hete In alle Manere. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 656 The bankis enturfid with singular solas, Enrailid with roseis *a* 1568 *Tayis Bank* 114 Roseris rais on raw.

attrib. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 67 The same maner thinge anothere hole of a red rosere branche.

Rose-rash. *Path.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + RASH *sb.*3] = ROSEOLA.

1818 [see ROSEOLA]. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 420 *note,* For the annular rose-rash, the warm-bath, gentle laxatives, and the mineral acids are recommended. 1894 DUKES *Features Epid. Roseola* 15 To mistake roserash for measles causes infinite trouble.

Ro·se-red, *a.* and *sb.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + RED *a.* or *sb.* Cf. MDu. *rose(n)root* (Du. *roze-, rozenrood*), MHG. *rose(n)rôt* (G. *rosenrot*), MSw. *rosenerodh* (Sw. *rosenröd,* Da. *-rød*), Icel. *rósrauðr.*]

A. *adj.* Red like a rose; rose-coloured.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 16 He was whit so þe flur, Rose red was his colur. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 254 Two corunes han we, Snow white and Rose reed, that shynen cleere. *a* 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1538 Knyghtes .. That beth armed sure In rose-reed armure. *c* 1485 *Orolog. Sapient.* vii. in *Anglia* X. 388 By þe vertue of þat rose-reede blode þat þou schaddest.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 328 Redstone —Its colour, by reflected light, is rose red. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 474 Body beautiful rose red, silvery on the sides and abdomen. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 275 They..Swim in a rose-red glow.

B. *sb.* A red like that of a rose.

a 1400 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 271 Wrout is on þe bok with-oute, V. paraffys grete & stoute Bolyd in rose red.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 53 The *l*[*ichen*] *physodes* gave a yellowish-gray; the *pustulatus,* a rose red. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1061 Beyond a bridge of treble bow, All in a rose-red from the west. 1882 *Garden* 1 April 211 They are both of a uniform soft rose-red.

Roseret. *rare.* (See quot. and ROSELET 2.)

1843 RICHARDSON in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 179 *Atherina presbyteroides* (Nob.), Tasmanian Roseret.

Rose rial. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + RIAL *sb.*1 3.] A gold coin of the value of thirty shillings, having the figure of a rose upon one side, coined by James I.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 283 Pieces of thirty shillings, called Rose Ryals.. And the aforesaid Rose Ryall was nine penny-weight and five graines. 1695 LOWNDES *Ess. Amendmt. Silver Coins* 26 A Commission..To Coin Rose-Rialls..and Angels. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II s.v., In 3 James I rose rials of gold were coined at 30s a piece and spur-rials at 15s. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man* II. 465 The rose rial of 30 shillings was similar to those of the preceding reigns. *Ibid.,* The motto on the reverse of the rose rial.

Ro·se-root. *Bot.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + ROOT *sb.*]

1. One of certain related herbaceous plants, esp. *Sedum rhodiola* or *Rhodiola rosea,* growing in rocky districts or on cliffs, the root of which emits a rose-like fragrance when bruised or dried; = ROSEWORT 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herball* 416 Doubtlesse it tooke his name *Rhodia radix,* of the roote, which smelleth like a Rose: in English Rose roote, and Rose woort. 1611 COTGR., *Racine sentant la rose,* Rosewort, Roseroot; an hearb. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 65 *Rhodiola rosea,* or rose root. 1806 [see ROSEWORT 1]. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc* I. 164 Sea-green rose-root, with its strange fleshy stems and leaves, which mark..the beginning of the Alpine world.

attrib. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 327 *Sedum Rhodiola,* Rose-root Stone crop.

† **2.** = ORPINE 2. (Cf. ROSEWORT 2.) *Obs.*

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s.v. *Anacampseros, Telephium,* or *Rhodia Radix*; in English, Orpine, Live-ever, or Rose-root. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl *App., Rose-root,* a name by which some call the Anacampseros or Orpin.

Ro·sery. [f. ROSE *sb.* + -ERY.] A portion of a garden set apart for growing roses, a rosarium; a cluster or plantation of rose-bushes.

1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* iv 83 Those who form their roseries by planting small plants 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xiii, With walled gardens, a huge rosery and a bowling-green. 1888 *Co-operative News* 4 Aug. 783 The hills are crowned by art with fairy-like roseries.

Rose-scented, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.*] Having the perfume of a rose.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 335 The Rose-scented [geranium] has also lobed leaves. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II 249 The rose-scented capricorn (*Cerambyx moschatus,* L.) produced a similar effect. 1820 KEATS '*Bards of Passion and of Mirth*' 14 Where the daisies are rose-scented. 1852 G. W. JOHNSTON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 819/1 *Sedum Rhodiola* (Rose-scented).

Roset (rozet), *sb.*1 Also 5 **rosytt,** 6 **rosett,** 6–8 **rosset.** [Based upon ROSE *sb.* Cf. ROSET *a.* and ROSETTE.

F. *rosette* occurs in sense 1, but is app. not recorded till much later than the first English examples. A med.L. *rosetus* 'rose-coloured' is given by Du Cange (1279).]

† **1.** A rose-coloured pigment, or the colour produced by this. (Cf. ROSET *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 72 To temper roset, grynd hit on a stone, with as myche gume and also myche water as of rosytt. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. v. 92 Than scrape the saied roset and kepe it, and whan you will write withall, stiepe it in gommed water. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 547 With the iuyce of this herbe (red Blite), one may write as faire a red, as with roset made of Brasill 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. (1634) 80 Take Florey Blew, and grinde it with a little fine Roset, and it will made a deep Violet. 1674 LEYBOURN *Compl. Surv.* 309 Rosset, washed and tempered with Gum water, differs not much in Colour from Lake. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 149/1 Rosset..is a soft and fadeing colour which will not continue long.

† **2.** ? The rose-pear (cf. ROSE *sb.* 23). *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlix. 537 Garden, tender and delicate peares, such as are the Eusebian and the Marie peare, the roset, hasting,..butter peare.

3. = ROSETTE. Also *Comb*

1807 in Georgiana Hill *Hist. Eng. Dress* (1893) II. 222 My shoes [are] of white satin with silver rosets. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 31 By..again subjecting it to the hammer, a beautiful roset-shaped Damascus is obtained. 1831 DAVIES *Nat. Med.* 47 A number of small whitish crystals, disposed in rosets or in a radical form.

Roset (rō·zĕt), *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 6 **ros(a)it, rosett,** 6, 9 **rosit,** 8–9 **rozet,** 9 **rozit, rozzet.** [Var. of ROSIN, perh. by a further alteration of ROSIL: cf. Sc. *groset, rangat*2, with F. *groseille, ringaille.*] Rosin, resin. Also *attrib.*

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 24 For vij pund of rosait to mak the cfath thicht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 45 Full of rosett doun bett is the fir tre. *Ibid.* 113 A huge heip..Of dry aik schidis and fat rosit treis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. 136 With birnand flammis of pik, roset and brintstane. 1578 *Inventories K. wardrobe* (1815) 257 Ane barrell of auld rosett.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 40 The canty cobbler quats his sta', His roset and his lingans. 1785 BURNS *To a Louse* v, O for some rank, mercurial rozet, Or fell, red smeddum. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vii 64, I was visibly convinced by the smell of burnt roset. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg. North* 16 The flame..as fiercely as a rozet log On winter hearth did flare. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* iii, The rozet spread oot like a pancake i' his loof.

b. *Roset-end,* the rosined end of a shoemaker's thread.

1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* I. xx, Sae, here and there, a rozit-end Held on their locks! 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* xi, He had just cracked the roset-ends off his hands.

† **Roset,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **rosett, roseet, rosete (russet),** 5–6 **rosette,** 6 **rosset.** [In sense 1 ultimately repr. late L. *rosāt-us* (in *oleum rosātum,* whence also OF. *huile rosat*). Sense 2 may be an attrib. use of ROSET *sb.*1]

1. (Placed after the sb.) Compounded with the essence of roses; distilled from roses:

a. *Sugar roset.* (Cf. OF. *sucre rosach.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVII. (Bodl. MS.), Wiþ sugere is ymade succura rosacia suger rosette þat haþ vertu to comforte and to binde. *c* 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 1712 Sugre Roseet with aloes mastyk Wel chawyd. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 31 Take sugir rosett with aloe, and mastyk and chewe alle harde. 1563 HYLL *Art of Garden.* (1593) 89 That which is called suger roset..helpeth the bloudy flixe. 1579 LANGHAM *Garden Health* (1633) 533 Sugar Roset is

good for the bloudy flux, the chollerick vomitings. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* 82 Confections..which still retain with them the name of sugar, as Sugar Roset, Sugar Violet, &c.

b. *Oil, vinegar, honey roset.*

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 260 in *Anglia* XVIII. 314 3if it be lewkyd with oyle of *[sic]* roset. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 92 For to make oile roset [*v.rr.* rosete, rosette, russet; tr. L. *oleum rosaceum*]. 1542 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 93 b, Use to take whyte wine good, white vyneger rosette, water of roses, in equall portions. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 1. 8 b, You must adde unto it a lytle grene waxe and a very lytle Honye roset.

2. Rose-coloured, roseate.

1548 Elyot, *Rubriceta*, rosette colour, suche as women vse to peincte theim with. 1558 Phaer *Æneid* I. B iv b, His mother..with a roset youth his eyes and countenance overcheard. *Ibid.* VII. 144 The golden morning bright with roset wheles dyd mounting rise.

Ro·set, *v. Sc.* Also 6 **rosat.** [f. Roset *sb.*2] *trans.* To smear or rub (*esp.* a violin bow) with rosin. Hence **Ro·seting** *vbl. sb.*

1513 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* IV. 476 For a barrell of uley to the Margret for the rosatyn of hir, xlv s. *Ibid.* 477 For ane pot to the rosatyn of hir. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1845) 5 Fiddlers! your pins in temper fix, And rozet weel your fiddlesticks. 1820 Hogg *Shepherd's Cal.* vi, Such a forenoon of cutting, and sewing, and puffing, and roseting. 1865 Tester *Poems* 161 Roset weel yer fiddle bow.

Roset, obs. form of Russet.

Ro·se-tree. Also **rose tree.** [f. Rose *sb.* + Tree *sb.*] A rose-bush.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 667 *If roser et cenelere*, Hw, rosetre and hawetre. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe rose tree springeþ somtyme bi sowinge of sede. 1611 [see Rose-bush]. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 It were profitable now also to top your Rose Trees. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 8 His Rose-trees, Wood-bines, and Jessamines, may flower together. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 305 They are to be met with..upon the leaves of the ash, the poplar, and the rose trees. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xx, The very rose trees, at which Adam stopped to pluck one, looked as if they grew wild. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 157 One [hut] look'd all rosetree, and another wore A close-set robe of jasmine set with stars.

Rose·tta-wood. (See quot.)

1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 103 Rosetta-Wood, is a good sized East Indian wood . ; the general colour is a lively red-orange.. ; the wood is close, hard, and very beautiful when first cut.

Rosette (roze·t). [a. F. *rosette*, dim. of *rose* Rose *sb.* : see -ette.]

1. A decoration consisting of a bunch or knot of ribbons, leather strips, worsted or the like, concentrically disposed so as to resemble a rose, and worn as an ornament or badge.

1808 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Rosette*, an ornamental bunch of ribands, or cut leather, which is worn both by officers and soldiers in the British service, on the upper part of their cues. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* xxiv, A pair of white soiled satin shoes with large blue rosettes. 1848 Layard *Nineveh* (1850) 325 The ornaments on his robes consisted of rosettes and fringes. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* xliii, The ladies were working rosettes for me.

transf. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* v. § 195 We have our drop of water moulded to a most beautiful rosette.

b. *spec.* as a decoration of harness.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Rosette*,..an ornament for a horse's head-stall. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1984/1 *Rosette*, ..a leather or metallic ornament placed on a bridle or halter at the point where the front joins the crown-piece.

c. *Naut.* A form of knot.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1240/2.

2. *Arch.* An ornament resembling a rose in form, painted, sculptured, or moulded upon, attached to, or incised in a wall or other surface.

1806 Dallaway *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 179 About the reign of Edward III..more ornament was introduced, and delicately carved orbs and rosettes were added. 1838 *Murray's Hdbk. N. Germ.* 493 The winding stair terminates, under a species of carved rosette. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* 215 A girdle of twelve oval medallions containing, in relief, busts of the twelve Apostles, each divided by elegant rosettes.

b. A rounded ornamental perforation; a rosace or rose-window.

1836 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 248 The two round windows or rosettes are exquisitely beautiful. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Venice* (1874) I. xvii. 184 The arches in pairs, or in triple and quadruple groups,..with small rosettes pierced above them for light.

3. *Metallurgy.* One of the disk-like plates formed by successive sprinklings of water upon the molten copper in a crucible.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 467/1 By again sprinkling water on the mass of copper, it is all of it reduced into plates, which are called *rosettes*, and these plates are what is called *rosette-copper*. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 326 The *matt*..being sprinkled with water and taken off, leaves the black copper to be treated in a similar way, and converted into *rosettes*. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1970/1 Copper thus treated is known as *rose copper*, from its red color, and the disks are known as *rosettes*.

4. a. *Biol.* A cluster of organs or parts, a marking or group of markings, resembling a rose in form or arrangement.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 312 In the third section of the sedentary rectigrade spiders, the *Orbitelæ*, the external fusi are almost conical, slightly salient, convergent, and form a rosette. 1872 H. A. Nicholson *Palæont.* 105 In another great group the ambulacral areas ..simply form a kind of rosette upon the upper surface of the shell. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 723 'Ciliated rosettes,' or minute depressions into the mesoglaea.

b. A cluster of leaves naturally disposed like the petals of a rose.

1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 42 Scions short, terminating in a rosette of leaves. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 359 Leaves..in lateral rosettes.

c. *U. S.* A disease of peach-trees, causing the leaves and shoots to form compact tufts.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

5. a. A circular rose-like pattern; also, one of the pattern-disks of a rose-engine.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 424/2 Upon the mandril are mounted the pattern guides, or rosettes, circular plates of gun-metal or brass, each..having two patterns or waves upon its rim. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 594/2 A number of rosettes are generally strung at once on the mandrel. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 963/2 The means by which the stars, rosettes, and ornamental tablets..are produced around the denominating figures, etc., of bank-notes.

b. = Rose diamond.

1865 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* etc., s v. *Diamond*, They are cut chiefly into two forms, called brilliants, and rose-diamonds or rosettes.

c. Any object, or arrangement of parts, resembling a rose in form.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 507 The gas must be burnt under a platinum rosette. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1984/1 *Rosette*,. a form of gas-burner in which the gas issues at a circular series of holes.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosette form*, *plate*; *rosette-like* adj.; **rosette copper** (see sense 3).

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 23 The rosette-like off-shoots of House-leeks. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 235 Two cords..connect the rosette plates at one end with the corresponding plates at the other end. 1898 Manson *Trop. Dis.* 25 In quartans and tertians..sporulating rosette-forms are seen occasionally.

Rosette, obs. form of Roset *a.*

Rose·tted, *a.* [f. Rosette + -ed 2.] Having, furnished or ornamented with, rosettes; formed into rosettes.

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxviii, His laced cocked hat, with the rosetted corners. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xx, Knee cords and tops superseded nankeen drawers and rosetted shoes. 1871 *Figure-Training* 75 Balancing herself on the very tips of her rosetted and high-heeled slippers.

Ro·sety, *a. Sc.* Also **-etty.** [f. Roset *sb.*2] Rosined; resinous.

1822 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*, *Rosetty*, tipped or smeared with rosin; as, *rosetty sticks*, fire lighters. 1888 Barrie *Auld Licht Idylls* iv. 94 'Rosetty (resiny) roots' for firewood. 1894 Latto *Tam. Bodkin* xxvi, The tooth cud be easily pu'd oot by means o' a rosety string.

Rose-vinegar. [f. Rose *sb.* + Vinegar *sb.*] (See quot. 1866.)

1603 F. Hering *Cert. Rules* B 2 Let him wash his face.. with rose-water and rose-vinegar. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. ii, Purposing..T'haue burnt rose-vinegar, triackle, and tarre, And ha' made it sweet. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 138 Moistned with Rose-Vinegar. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roast-Meats*, Then they may be eaten with green Sauce,.. or with Rose-Vinegar. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 335/2 Rose Vinegar, made by steeping rose petals in vinegar, is useful as an external application in headaches, for dissipating unpleasant smells in apartments.

Rose-water (rōu·z,wǭ·tə). [f. Rose *sb.* + Water *sb.* Cf. MDu. *rose(n)-*, *rooswater* (Du. *rozenwater*), MLG. *rosenwater*, MHG. *rôs(en)-wazzer* (G. *rosenwasser*), MSw. *rosenvatn* (Sw. *-vatten*, Da. *-vand*).]

1. Water distilled from roses, or impregnated with essence of roses, and used as a perfume, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. v. (Bodl. MS.), Men temper þe wyne wiþ rose water. 1456 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 292 He payde for a glasse of Rose water that my lord Ryvers had ij s. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 Their Priestes washe the Image of the deuyll with rose water. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 37 Their nere bitten beardes must..be dewd euerie daie with rose water. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 95 Orenges sliced and sopped in Rose-water and Sugar, are very good to coole..the stomacke. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* xi. 215/1 The Rose-water is not the less sweet, because one writes Wormwood-water on the glass. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 111 It is of these Roses we make the best Rose-Water. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* vi. xi, After dinner you shall bathe them in rose-water. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* li, He..could scent his pocket-handkerchief with rose-water. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Garden* (1861) 141 A well-known type is the medical rose, grown..for the preparation of rose-water by distillers.

b. With *a* and pl. *rare.*

1582 Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 33 So came they thether,..finding there..coralls, Rose waters, and all kinde of Conserues. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 246 Haue you euer seene a pure Rosewater kept in a crystall glasse? how fine it looks? how sweet it smels? 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 70 A fragrant rose water is distilled from the root (of yellow rose-wort). 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Sol.* vii. 133 We may yet find a rose-water that will wash the negro white.

c. *attrib.*, as *rose-water bottle*, *dish*, etc.; also **rose-water pear** (see quots. 1676, 1786); **rose-water still,** a still for making rose-water.

1663 Boyle *Useful. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 79 Made by a bare distillation in a common rose-water still. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 214 The Rosewater-pear, the Shortneck, ..are..very good table fruit. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 248 Also Rose-Water Bottles, the best Water whereof is Distilled here. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist., Arr.* p. xii, Pears,..Principal Varieties...Summer Pears Ripe in August and September...Rose-water [etc.]. 1869 *Corporation & College Plate* 6 The fashion of ewers and rose-water dishes was introduced from the East to Europe. *Ibid.*, Rose-water Ewer. 1886 *Cakes & other Good Things* (ed. 2) 3 Rose-water Cake. 1898 Jeanes *Mod. Confect.* 263 Rosewater Ice.

2. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 8 Wetting Cupids wings with rosewater, and tricking vp his quiver with sweete perfumes. 1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 65 But I must..haue A blessing of Rose-water, ere I goe. 1830 *Morn. Chron.* 4 Aug., But for the 1500 killed and wounded..this would almost have been what Mirabeau said was impossible: a revolution of rose-water. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Condesc. Foreigners* Wks. 1890 III. 241 We do not ask to be sprinkled with rosewater.

3. *attrib.* in fig. uses:

a. Of language: Fair, flattering. *rare* —1.

1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 37 Come to the Court, and Balthazer affords Fountaines of holy and rose-water words. ..Nothing but cossenage doth the world possesse.

b. Gentle, mild, sentimental.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. i, It is not a Revolt, it is a Revolution; and truly no rose-water one! 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xv, 'They are that,' replied Mr. Thornton. 'Rose-water surgery won't do for them'. 1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 213 This is no pleasant power, no 'rose-water' authority.

c. Elegant, superfine.

1840 Thackeray *Catherine* iii, To paint such thieves as they are: not dandy, poetical, rose-water thieves; but real downright scoundrels. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 738 Because you're not [rich], she will strike for one of them rose-water snobs on Algonquin Avenue.

d. Pleasant, comfortable. *rare.*

1889 Gretton *Memory's Hatchback* 21, I was to be cut adrift.., and sent to rough it among strangers in a new and anything but a rose-water life.

Hence **Ro·se-wa·ter** *v.*, **Ro·se-wa·tered** *a.*

1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 63 Mellfluuious, sweete Rose-watred elloquence. 1876 Sir R. F. Burton in Lady Burton *Life* II. (1893) 72 My language is not rose-watered. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 59 Literary revolutionists have rosewatered Catiline.

Ro·se-wi·ndow. *Eccl. Arch.* [f. Rose *sb.* + Window *sb.*] A circular window, *esp.* one divided into compartments by mullions radiating from a centre, or filled with tracery suggestive of the form of a rose; a Catherine or marigold window.

1773 Northouck *New Hist. London* 610 Those in the second stage are of the kind called rose windows. 1820 D. Turner *Tour Normandy* I. 178 These large circular windows, sometimes known by the name of rose windows. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 373 Some of the aisle windows at Oppenheim are little more than rose windows *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 218 The general idea..may be said to be parallel to that of a circular or rose window.

Ro·sewood. [f. Rose *sb.* + Wood *sb.*]

1. One of several kinds of valuable, fragrant, close-grained cabinet-wood, chiefly that yielded by tropical leguminous trees of the genera *Dalbergia* (esp. *D. nigra*) and *Machærium*; also, a tree yielding this wood.

The true rosewood of commerce is that imported from S. America, esp. from Brazil, where the name *Jacaranda* is applied to *Dalbergia* and to several species of *Machærium*.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 Here is likewise.. the most exquisite Rose wood. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 40 The wood called Rose-wood is fit not only for the Carpenter, but also for the Joyner. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy,.. consisting of Canary Wines, Orchilla, Rosewood. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 252 There is also another particular Wood, which they call Rose-wood...Its colour is black, inclining to red. 1821 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* 294 Rose Wood is used principally by cabinet-makers for drawing-room furniture. The smell of real Rose Wood is very fragrant, resembling that of roses. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 104 The colours of rose-wood are from light hazel to deep purple, or nearly black. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 224 The best rosewood comes from Rio de Janeiro.

2. The fragrant wood of certain species of Convolvulus, as *C. floridus* and *C. scoparius*, and of the allied genus *Rhodorrhiza*, natives of the Canary Islands.

1671 Skinner *Etym. Bot.*, Rose-wood, lignum Rhodium, Aspalathus, sic dictum quia odore omnino Rosam refert. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 85 Rosewood is accounted astringent and drying. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 396/1 The rose-wood, whence the oleum rhodii is obtained. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 978/1 *Rhodorrhiza*..derives its name from the rose-like smell peculiar to the rootstocks and lower part of the stems, which yield a kind of Rosewood (*lignum rhodii*). 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 216 Oil of Rosewood, a volatile oil obtained from rosewood (*Convolvulus scoparius*).

3. The West Indian candlewood, *Amyris balsamifera*; also *A. montana.*

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 208 White Candlewood, or Rose-wood...The wood..bears a fine polish, and has a fine smell. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 644/1 The [Amyris] balsamifera, or rose-wood, is found on gravelly hills in Jamaica and others of the West India islands. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 104 *Amyris montana* is called Yellow candle-wood, or rose-wood. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade.*

4. Applied to several Australasian trees, as the myall, pencil cedar, and sandalwood (see quots.).

1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 256 Here grows a kind of rose wood, called narra, many dammer trees. 1838 Mitchell *Three Exped.* I. 203 One or two trees of a warmer green, of what they call 'rosewood',..gave a fine effect. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/1 Rosewood, New South Wales. The wood of *Trichilia glandulosa*. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 126 *Eremophila Mitchelli*,..'Rosewood', or 'Sandalwood'. *Ibid.* 212 *Acacia glaucescens*,..a 'Rose-

ood'. *Ibid.* 419 *Dysoxylon Fraserianum*,..called variusly 'Rosewood', 'Pencil Cedar', and 'Bog-onion'. *attrib.* 1844 Leichhardt in J. D. Lang *Cooksland* (1847) The Rosewood Acacia, the wood of which has a very greeable violet scent like the Myal Acacia.

5. With defining terms:

African rosewood, the West African tree *Pterocarpus rinaceus*; also, the wood of this. **Burmese rosewood,** = Lingo. **Dominica rosewood,** a West Indian tree, *Coria Gerascanthus*; also, the wood of this. **(East) Indian osewood,** the blackwood of the East Indies, *Dalbergia atifolia*. **Jamaica rosewood,** the sweet-smelling wood f *Amyris balsamifera*, or of *Linociera ligustrina*. **Moulmein rosewood,** a species of *Millettia*, native to Burma.

1866 *Treas Bot.* 380, 774, 991–2. 1886 *Encycl. Brit* XX. 52/1. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosewood-coloured* adj.; *osewood marble*, *oil*, *piano*, *shelf*, *tree*.

1842 Tennyson *Talking Oak* 118 She left the novel halfncut Upon the rosewood shelf. 1852–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 123/1 Rosewood marble, so called from its marking resembling that of rosewood, is extremely hard and f close texture. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lv, She also ft the fire-irons,..and the rosewood cottage-piano. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 116 Rosewood-oil is sometimes used or adulterating oil of roses. 1874 Stewart & Brandis *Flora N. W. & Central India* 148 *Dalbergia latifolia*.., the blackwood or Rosewood tree of Southern India.

Hence **Ro·sewoodize** *v.*, to suffuse or stain with colour like that of rosewood.

1853 C. Reade *Chr. Johnstone* v, A race of women that he northern sun peachifies instead of rosewoodizing.

Ro·sewort. *Bot.* [f. Rose *sb.* + Wort *sb.* n sense 1 prob. ad. G. *rosenwurz*, Du. *roosenwortel* (Kilian).]

1. = Roseroot 1. Now *rare.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 341 Rosewurt or the roote savering ke the Rose, groweth in Macedonia and Hungarie. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 416 Rosewoort hath manie small, thicke, nd fat stems, growing from a thicke and knobby roote. 1611 [see Rose-root 1]. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 389 Yellow Rose-wort, Rose-root. Mountains of Westmoreland [etc.]. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 70 Yellow rose-wort. Rose-root. .. Leaves numerous, .. fleshy, sea-green, sometimes tinged with purple. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/1.

†2. = Orpine 2. (Cf. Roseroot 2.) *Obs.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., They dry the Leaves of Rose-Wort, nd..hang 'em up in some high Place that is expos'd to the.. un. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 233 Rose-wort, *Telephium roseum*, gathered..among the rocks at the Land's End.

3. *pl.* Lindley's name for the *Rosaceæ*.

1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 58 Order XXIII. *Rosaceæ*. –Roseworts. 1846 — *Veget. Kingd.* 564 That Roseworts ave some intimate relationship with Myrtleblooms is proved y Appleworts.

Rosial(l, -iar, -iat, obs. ff. Roseal, Rosier, Roseate.

† **Ro·siar.** *Obs.*⁻¹ ? A rose-apple.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 109 Such are our Queeneapples, and Russetings,..and next our Rosiars.

† **Rosical,** *a.*, ? misprint for *rosial* Roseal *a.*

1635 R. Johnson *Tom a Lincoln* i, Thy..Rosical cheeks urpassing Snow for whiteness.

Rosicle·r. *rare.* Also 7 **rosiclear,** 8 **rossiler.** [a. Sp. and Pg. *rosicler* bright red, etc.]

†1. Used as a fanciful title. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. iv, My Royal Rosiclear, We are thy Mirmidons, thy Guard, thy Rorers.

2. *Min.* Any of the varieties of ruby silver ore, s proustite and pyrargyrite.

The Spanish name; not now in English use.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Silver*, The Rossicler is another black Mineral distinguished by whetting and rubbing it gainst Iron, which turns it red. 1780 J. T. Dillon *Trav. Spain* (1781) 318 One very curious specimen, like an incrustation of rubies, called Rosicler by mineralogists, from ts rose-colour appearance.

‖3. (See quot.)

1883 Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast* I. 19 The Rosicler, or rosy dawn-light was that of a May morning.

Rosicrucian (rōuzikrū·ʃiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Roso-, Rose-, Rosie-,** 8 **Rosy-,** 7–8 **Rosacrucian** (7 **-ant**); 7 **Rose-,** 8 **Rosy-,** 7–9 **Rosicrusian;** **Rosi-crutian.** [f. mod.L. *rosa crucis* (Du Cange) or *crux*, as a rendering of G. *Rosenkreuz* (see def.): cf. F. *rose-croix*, Sp. *rosacruz*, and *rosy cross* s.v. Rosy *a.* 5.]

A. *sb.* A member of a supposed society or order, reputedly founded by one Christian Rosenkreuz in 1484, but first mentioned in 1614, whose members were said to claim various forms of secret and magic knowledge, as the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, and power over the elements and elemental spirits.

1624 T. Scott *Vox Dei* 52 The bretheren of the invisible order of the Rosacru[ci]ants. 1653 Walton *Angler* xii. 227 A mysterious knack, which..lies locked up in the braine or brest of some chimical men, that like the Rosi-crutians, yet will not reveal it. 1663 Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 16 The Rosie-Crucians acted so hugely by imagination in Philosophy,..are so invincibly resolved upon their hypotheses, that [etc.]. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* ii. i. (1695) 48 This some may suspect to be a step beyond the Rosecrucians. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 574 ⁋ 1, I was once engaged in Discourse with a Rosicrusian about *the great Secret*. c 1740 Bolingbroke *Ess. Pope* Wks. 1754 IV. 85 All the folly and knavery..of wizards, of witches, and of rosycrucians. 1820 Scott *Monast.* ix, 'I used to doubt the existence of Cabalists and Rosicrucians,' thought the Sub-Prior. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 98 The Rosicrucians pretended that they could prolong life indefinitely. 1891 *Myst. Rosie Cross* 5 It is commonly held..that there is a close..connection between the Alchymists and the Rosicrucians.

B. *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to, connected with, characteristic of, this society.

1662 Sparrow tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. Perf.* 132 Not Tinctured, according to the Cabalisticall, Theophrasticall, Roso-Crucian kind. 1678 Butler *Hud.* iii. iii. 15 Rosi-crusian Virtuoso's Can see with Ears, and hear with Noses. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 243 ⁋ 2 To speak in Rosycrucian Lore, I have entered into the Clefts of the Earth. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* To Mrs. A. Fermor, These Machines I determined to raise on a very new and odd foundation, the Rosicrucian doctrine of Spirits. 1815 Miss Porden *The Veils* Introd., On the Rosicrusian mythology, a system of poetical machinery might be constructed of the highest character. 1864 W. Smith *Shaw's Hist. Eng. Lit.* xv. (1865) 294 The fantastic theories of Paracelsus and the Rosicrucian philosophers.

Hence **Rosicru·cianism, Rosicrucia·nity, Rosicru·cianize** *v.*

c 1740 Bolingbroke *Ess. Pope* Wks. 1754 IV. 44 Had Arnobius..lived in our days, you would have been..made the father of *rosycrucianism. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 528 The Rosicrucianism of so vigorously-minded a man as Samuel Johnson. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 639 A circumstance occurred..that by no means diminishes the *Rosicrucianity of my notions of the spiritual. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 136 A constant endeavour to *rosicrusianize every subject.

Ro·sied, *a.* *rare.* [f. Rosy *a.* + -ed.] Made rosy or rose-red; decked with roses.

1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Rosied*,.. adorned with roses or their colour. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 437 The northern streamers upon rosied wings Shimmer and wheel and fade.

Ro·sier. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* Also 6 **roysyer, rosyer, rosyar, rosiero,** 6–7 **rosiar.** [a. F. *rosier*:—L. *rosārium*, f. *rosa* Rose *sb.*: cf. Rosary and Roser.] A rose-tree, rose-bush.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1178 Of Vertu also the souerayne enterlude; The Boke of the Rosiar. a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 61 Yᵉ first an Oliue tree,..yᵉ iii. a Roysyer with the armes of England [etc.]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. ix. 19 Ne other tire she on her head did weare, But crowned with a garland of sweete Rosiere. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 120 How many flowers the rosiers bring. 1829 Southey *All for Love* iii. xii, The nightingale..Hath in the garden rosier trill'd A rich and rapturous song. a 1851 Moir *Tower of Ercildoune* vii, The rosiers twain that shed their bloom In autumn o'er the lover's tomb.

Ro·siery, irreg. variant of Rosery.

1791 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) III. 81 The rosiery will not, I trust, have exhausted all its bloom and fragrance.. before I reach you.

Rosignell, obs. Sc. f. Rossignol.

Rosil (rǫ·zil, rǫ·z'l), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **rosell,** 6 **rossall,** 6, 8 **rossell** (8 **rossel**); 5 **rosyle,** 7, 9 **rosil,** 8–9 **rossil;** 9 **rozzel, rozzle.** [Variant of Rosin *sb.*]

1. Rosin, resin.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 683 *Hec rosina*, rosyle. 1485–6 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 416 Pro 4ᵒʳ dd. de rosell, 3s. 4*d.* 1571 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XII. 447 For mixing white wax with rossall and turpentyne. 1579 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 117 For rossell to the plumber, 3s. 1691 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* s.v., I suppose from *rosin*, which here in Essex the Vulgar call *Rosill*. 1787– in many dialect glossaries.

2. A kind of soil (see Rosilly *a.*).

Hence **Ro·sil** *v.* *dial.*

1819 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* (c 1850) 95 He rozzelt the strings.

Ro·silly, *a.* *dial.* Forms: 6 **rosellie,** 8 **rosselly;** 7– **rosilly.** [f. Rosil *sb.* + -y.] Of soil: (see quots. 1691 and *a* 1825). Cf. Rosiny *a.* 2.

1577 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* i. xiii. in *Holinshed* I. 38 The red or white sandy [mould], the lomye, roselly, grauelly, chalky or blacke. 1691 Ray *S. & E. C. Words*, *Rosil* or *Rosilly* soil; Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. 1721 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 2) ii. 42 That which I have observed to be the best is a rosselly top, and a brick earthy bottom. In general, a true Rossel or light Land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in. a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Rosilly*, like rosin. It is applied to a soil both sandy and clayey.

Ro·sily, *adv.* [f. Rosy *a.* + -ly ².] With a rosy hue; in a rosy manner.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. x. ⁋ 22 They live like so many sons of the church, rosily, merrily, and fatly. 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* ii. 81 The white Olympus-peaks Rosily brighten. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wand. S. Waters* 7 The after-light of sunset was lingering rosily upon the naked crags.

Rosin (rǫ·zin), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 **rosyn,** 5 **roosyn,** 6 **rosing,** 4, 6– **rosin,** 7–8 **rozin.** β. 4–6 **rosyne** (5 **ross-**), 4–7 **rosine,** 7 **rozine.** γ. 4 **roseyne,** 6 **-eyn;** 5 **ros(s)ene.** δ. 6 **roasen, rossen,** 6–8 **rosen, rozen,** 7 **rozzen.** ε. 6 **rosome,** 9 *dial.* **rosum.** [An alteration of Resin *sb.* Further alterations are Rosil and Roset. For the change of vowel, which appears also in Anglo-L. *rosina*, cf. OF. *roisin* (G. *rosine*, Du. *rozijn*, Da. *rosin*) as a variant of *raisin*.]

1. = Resin *sb.*; *spec.*, this substance in a solid state obtained as a residue after the distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine.

The colour of the product (yellow, brown, or black) depends on the continuation of the heat employed.

α. a 1350 *St. Lucy* 183 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 19 Pik and rosyn he bad in cast, And oyle, to ger þe fire brin fast. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 Bawm, and hony, and oyle, and rosyn. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 132 An entreet maad of ij. parties of whiȝt rosyn, & oon partie of wex. 1496 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Laying on of piche, Rosyn & talow uppon the seid ship. c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal. Eng.* (1893) 246 Tarre, pitche, rosing whereof we haue none at all. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 134/15 Rosin, *resina*. 1611 Bible *Song Holy Children* 22 To make the ouen hote with rosin, pitch, towe, and small wood. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 11 A melted Cement, made of Pitch, Rosin, and Wood-ashes. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 204 A sort of Rozin, which is good for curing of Wounds. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 17 The powder of rosin will be attracted by those parts only of the electrophorus, which are electrified positively. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing*, etc. vii. 400 A solution of rosin or fine Burgundy pitch in pure spirit of wine. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* x, They wore coats stiffened with tar and rosin. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. i. 346/2 Black Rosin is an important article in the composition of good [printing-] ink.

β. 1367–8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In sex libris de rosine, 20*d.* 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 200 Thei go be nyhte unto the Myne With pich, with soulphre and with rosine. 1454 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 283 No maner of man dwellynge in the said cite shulde..by salte, ire, pych, rosyne, collys. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) 30 The small leues in the top broused or broken sauour lyke rosyne. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxviii. 285 Liquors, oiles, gummes, and rozines. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. xii. (1614) 803 All whiche they mingled together with..the fume of Rosine. 1681 Rosine [see Rosin *sb.* 2].

γ. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 64 Pro melle, lynesede,..roseyne. 1465 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 302 Yren, pitche, rosene, nor tarre. 1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 181 Paid be hym for a qwartt of rossene, xjd. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 58 They be somtyme made with roseyn. 1548 — *Dict.* s.v. *Cedria*, The roseyn that renneth out of the great cedre tree.

δ. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 78 A vessel of bras.. Full of pyche, rosen oyle and smere. 1516 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 397 Pich, canvas, rossen. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 109 Vessels, calcked with roasen smearye. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iv, My fiddlestick wants rozzen. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ⁋ 126 Aloes by ablution looseth the juice, and there remaineth a meer rozen. 1742 Yarrow *Love at First Sight* 98 A piece of Rozen, and two Yards of Catgut. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 16 Some powder of rosen..is shaken upon the electrophorus.

ε. 1541–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 269 A Torche of Rosome weynge ix li. ij *s.* iij *d.* 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 536 Rosum is a common corruption of rosin, which is almost universally pronounced ros'm by the mass of the people. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss*, *Rosum*, rosin.

b. With *a* and pl. A particular kind of rosin.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxviii. 285 Liquors, oiles, gummes, and rozines, which come from divers plants and hearbes. 1672–3 Grew *Anat. Pl.* ii. iii. (1682) 67 In the dryed Root of Angelica, &c. being split, the Milk..appeareth,. condensed to a hard and shining Rosin. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 7 The former is the case of chrystallized Salts, Rosins, and the like.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosin boiler*, *candle*, *gas*, *size*, *soap*; *rosin-weeping* adj.; **rosin-end** (see quot.); † **rosin flower,** a pine tree; **rosin oil, plant, rose, tin** (see quots.); **rosin-tree,** a South African shrub (*Cineraria resinifera*), which exudes resin; **rosin-weed,** *U.S.*, the compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*).

1880 J. Dunbar *Pract. Papermaker* 54 Cubic contents of small *rosin boiler. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Chandelle*, *Chandelles de Buchs*, *rosen candles, vsed by the poorer sort of people neere vnto Bourdeaux. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.*, *Rosin-end, a shoe-maker's waxed or rosinned thread. c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xi. 434 As when a torrent.. beares blasted Oakes, and witherd *rosine flowres,..into the Oceans force. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 562 *Rosin gas is cheaper than oil gas. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807/2 *Oil*, **Rosin*, an oil obtained from the resin of the pine-tree, used by painters for lubricating machinery, and other purposes. 1856 A. Gray *Man. Bot.* (1860) 209 *Silphium*, *Rosin-Plant. Heads many-flowered, radiate. 1886 Britten & Holland, **Rosin Rose. Hypericum calycinum*, L., and *H. perforatum*, L., the smell of which is supposed to resemble that of rosin. *Yks.* 1880 J. Dunbar *Pract. Papermaker* 55 Take ..10 gallons of thick prepared *rosin size. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1144 Of Yellow or *Rosin Soap. 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 310/2 **Rosin Tin*, a miner's name for pale-coloured translucent Tinstone with a resinous lustre. 1815 Anne Plumptre tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Africa* II. 176 A shrub, which grows from two feet to three feet and a half high, called by the colonists *harpuisbosjes*, the *rosin tree. 1834 Schoolcraft *Exped.* 297 Among the flowers, the plant called *rosin-weed attracts attention by its gigantic stature. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Decay* 970 With a Pole of *rozen-weeping Fir.

Rosin (rǫ·zin), *v.* Forms: 5 **rossyen,** 6 **roson,** 7 **rosen, rosin, rozen,** 7–8 **rozin,** 9 *U.S.* **rosum.** [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To smear over, or seal up, with rosin; to rub (*esp.* a violin bow or string) with rosin.

1497 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 294, C weight Rosyn to Rossyen the seid Ship abouewater. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* iv. iv. 461 Well sewed with threed well twisted, waxed and rosoned. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. liv, To the tinker for new rozening and mending 13 black jackes and 2 botles. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. i. 240 Those, who make musick with so harsh an instrument, need to have their bow well rosend before. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 128 ⁋ 4 Not one of these people will open their mouths, or rosin a single string, without being very well paid for it. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 175 [Place layers,] till the jar is full, then bung and rosin it. 1896 Lumsden *Poems* 43 He screwed her up wi' conscious pride And rosin'd her.

absol. 1607 DEKKER & MARSTON *Westw. Hoe* D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 341 They are but rozining, sir, and theile scrape themselues into your company presently.

fig. 1630 B. *Discoldim.* 34 My..heart-strings are grown so feeble, that if I should not rozen them now and then (with a little mirth) they would soone crack quite asunder.

2. *fig.* To supply with liquor; to make drunk; also *intr.*, to indulge in drink. Now *dial.*

1709 FIELDING *Pleasures Town* III. i, A fiddlestick is a drunkard: Why? Because it loves ros'ning. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rosinned*, drunk. 'He war purely rosinn'd.' 1869- in dialect glossaries (Northumbld., Lanc., Linc.).

† **Rosina'ceous,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. ROSIN *sb.* + -ACEOUS.] Yielding resin; resinous.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 105 Roots of the Firs, Pines, or other Rosinaceous Trees.

Rosinante (rɒzinæ·nti). Also 8–9 **rosinante.** [ad. Sp. *Rocinante* (f. *rocin* horse, jade: see ROUNCY), the name of the horse ridden by Don Quixote.] A poor, worn-out, or ill-conditioned horse; a hack, a jade.

Usually with capital, as a quasi-proper name.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Ill-fated sermon!..trod deep into the dirt by the left hind-foot of his Rosinante. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 100, I felt queer enough mounted on my Rosinante, about thirteen hands high. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 233 The more humble donkey and spare Rosinante trotting and snorting along the road. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 56 A wretched 'rosinante', such as would appear at a Spanish bull-fight.

† **Rosi'ne.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. L. *ros-a*, after *rēgīna*, etc. Cf. REGINE.] A rose; in quot. as a title of the Virgin Mary.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 8 Our tern inferne for to dispern, Helpe rialest rosyne.

Rosined (rɒ·zind), *ppl. a.* [f. ROSIN *v.* + -ED^{1}.] Smeared or rubbed with rosin; resinous.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Germania* (1622) 271 Amber..will burn like unto wood pitched and rosened. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. (1614) 804 Foure women attending with Torches of Pine tree Rosenned. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* VI. 24 That Bowzybeus who could..with the rozin'd Bow torment the String. 1832 BREWSTER *Natural Magic* viii. 181 Its vibrations..may be kept up, by drawing a rosined fiddle-bow across it. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* v. 663 The God of the flames..Riots on bench, and on oar, and on rosined timbers of pine.

Ro'siness. Also 7 **rosyness.** [f. ROSY *a.*] Rosy colour or complexion.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. i. 36 Oyna now..breaks through her blushes so As the fair Morn breaks through her rosyness. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 133 Such a complexion,..so healthily fair with such a sweet rosiness. 1879 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 65 Snow ..on mountain heights, flushed with pure rosiness at the fall of day.

Ro'sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROSE *v.*^{1} 4.] The action of treating with chemicals in order to redden.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 787 There next follows..the rosing by boiling in a bath of salt of tin. *Ibid.* 790 The rosing is given with solution of tin, mixed with soap water.

Ro'sing, *ppl. a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ROSE *sb.* or *v.*] Rose-like, rosy.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 464 Nocht is 3our fairnes bot ane faiding Flour;..3our roising reid to rotting sall retour.

† **Ro'sinish,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ROSIN *sb.*] Resinous.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xliv. 291 Take of the.. greenest, and most rosinish leaues of Nicotiana that can be chosen a pound.

Ro'sinous, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. ROSIN *sb.*] Resinous.

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 50 The Countrey aboundeth much with Firs, and Pine-trees; which the Inhabitants usually cut, that the Gum, Rosinous, or Turpentine substance may sweat forth. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 93 There are Juices, 1. Aqueous,..5. Rosinous, 6. Bituminous. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Aloes*, Aloes Wood is Rosinous. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 388 The candles made of white lac also smoked and produced a rosinous smell.

Rosiny (rɒ·zini), *a.* Also 6 **rosinie,** 7 **rosiny;** 6–7 **rosony,** 7 **ros-, rosonny, -ie.** [f. ROSIN *sb.*]

1. Full of rosin; resinous.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 89 A tede is a fat and roseny pece of a pyne or pich tre, which hewen of serueth for torches. 1576 G. BAKER *Jewell of Health* 80 The lyke doe they describe of the fattes and rosinie substances. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 62 Some whole trees are to be seene more sulphurus and roseny than other some. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 4 Trees Odorate,..And Trees Rozemie, last longer in their Woods, or Timber, than those abovesaid. 1669 [see RESINACEOUS]. 1904 E. NESBIT *Phœnix & Carpet* I. 4 The rosiny fire-lighters that smell so nice.

† **2.** Of soil: Resembling, having the colour of, rosin. *Obs.* (Cf. ROSILLY *a.*)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xi. (1614) 59 The soile is of a rosennie clay. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1720 I. 182 Of all sorts of Soil, the best is that upon a Sandy Gravel, or a Rosiny Sand.

Ro'sion. *rare*$^{-0}$. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT, *Rosion*,..a gnawing, a griping, a biting.

Ro'sist. *rare.* [ROSE *sb.*] A grower or 'fancier' of roses.

1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 24 Passing from the bluecoat school of Rosists to the black.

Ro'sland. *dial.* [f. ROSS *sb.*^{3}] (See first quot.)

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726), *Rosland*, heathy Land, or full of Ling:..Waterish, or Moorish Land. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 435 On river plain And smothered rosland stirs the snow and dies.

† **Rosmarine**^{1}, *Obs.* Forms: (1 rosmarim,) 4–8 **rosmarine** (4 -yne), 5 **ros maryn, rose-maryn**(e, 4, 6, 8 **rosemarine.** [A more original form of ROSEMARY.]

1. Rosemary.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 184 Deos wyrt þe man rosmarim, & oðrum naman boþen nemneþ.]

13.. in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 195 The rote of rosmaryne Man may set welle and fyne Betwene Aprile and the May. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 His herbe propre is Rosmarine, Which schapen is for his covine. 14.. *Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XIX. 79 Rosmarine. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 182 Tak þe rote of..rosmaryn, lauender, prymmerole. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) f 5 Violettys, rosemarynes, maiorons, gylofres. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 200 Colde Lettuce, and refreshing Rosmarine. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 118 Byting on Annis-seede, and Rose-marine. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 200 Mr. Prynne and Mr. Burton were brought into London in great pomp and state, being conducted with many thousands of horse and foot, having sprigs of Rosmarine in their hands. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 109 Trim rosemarine, that whilom crown'd The daintiest garden of the proudest peer.

2. Sea-dew. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1616 B. JONSON *Queenes Masques* Wks. 902 You shall.. steep Your bodies in that purer brine, And wholsome dew call'd Ros-marine.

† **Rosmarine**^{2}, *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. mod.L. *rosmar-us* (16th cent., ad. Da. *rosmar*), or It. and Sp. *rosmaro*, Pg. *rosmar*; the ending may have been suggested by *morse marine.*] The walrus.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 24 The horrible Sea-satyre,.. And greedy Rosmarines with visages deforme.

Rosminian (rɒzmi·niăn). [See def.] **a.** *sb.* A member of the Institute of Charity, a religious congregation founded in 1828 by Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797–1855). **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Rosmini, his Order, or his philosophy.

1874 tr. *Überweg's Hist. Phil.* II. 496 Manzoni..applied the Rosminian principles to the art of composition. 1882 W. LOCKHART in tr. *Rosmini's Sketch Mod. Phil.* Introd. p. ii, The preliminary difficulty in understanding the Rosminian philosophy. 1886 *W. Lockhart's Life Rosmini* xxxi. (ed. 2) I. 284 Here at present resides a small community of Rosminian Fathers. *Ibid* II. 340 Notwithstanding all the accusations of *heterodoxy* against the Rosminians.

Hence **Rosmi'nianism,** the philosophical system or principles of Rosmini.

1874 tr. *Überweg's Hist. Phil.* II. 496 Pestalozza, whose *Elementi di Filosofia*, 1847, contain the best exposition of Rosminianism.

Rosoch: see ROSOTH.

Roso-crusian, obs. form of ROSICRUCIAN.

Rosoglio, variant of ROSOLIO.

Ro'solate. *Chem.* [f. ROSOL-IC + -ATE^{4}.] A salt of rosolic acid.

1835 *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 50 The precipitation of the rosolate of lime.

Rosolic (rozɒ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *ros-a* + -OL + -IC.] *Rosolic acid* = AURIN.

1835 *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 50 Rosolic acid is a resinous mass which may be reduced to powder, and assumes an orange yellow colour. 1857 *Manch. Mem.* XV. 2 On the Composition and Derivation of Rosolic Acid. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 520 The same holds good as regards corallin or pæonin, a red colour composed of rosolic acid.

Rosolio (rozō·lio). Also **ros(s)oglio.** [a. It. *rosolio*, var. of *rosoli*: see ROS SOLIS. Cf. mod.L. *rossolium.*] A sweet cordial made in Italy and Southern Europe from spirits, raisins, sugar, etc.

1819 T. HOPE *Anast.* I. iv. (1820) 82 To support the ardour of my affections with rosoglio and spice. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, I walked to a posada (that's an inn), and drank seven bottles of rosolio to keep myself quiet. 1864 VISCTESS STRANGFORD *Adriatic* 269 The best liqueurs in the world, maraschino, rosoglio of several sorts [etc.]. 1901 BESANT *Lady of Lynn* xi, The wine of Lisbon and Canary, the rosolio and the ratafia.

Rosoth, a spurious word due to printers' errors for *rother-soil*: see ROTHER 2.

1671 PHILLIPS s.v. *Rother-beasts*, Whence *Ro-soil* [1678–1706 *Rosoth*] is used in Herefordshire, for the soil..of those beasts. 1708 KERSEY, *Rother-soil* or *Rosoth.* 1721 BAILEY, *Rother-soil, Rosoch.*

† **Rosp,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [? var. of RASP *v.*^{1} Cf. Norw. dial. *rosp* a rasp.] *trans.* To waste.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2132 Al öat öise first .vii. maken, Sulen öis oðere vii. rospen & raken.

† **Rosp,** *v.*^{2} *Obs.*$^{-0}$ [Cf. RASP *v.*^{2}, and Flem. *ruispen, ruspen* (Kilian), MLG. *ruspen.*] *intr.* To belch. Hence † **Ro'sping** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rospynge, or bolkynge (*S.* balkynge), *eructacio.*

† **Rospeys, rospyse,** vars. RASPIS^{1}. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rospeys, wyne, *vinum rosatum.* 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 307 Item, for a botelle of rospyse, iiij.d.

Ross (rɒs), *sb.*^{1} Also 6 **Ros,** 8 **Rosse.** The name of a county in the north of Scotland, used *attrib.* in *Ross herald*, one of the six Scottish heralds.

1473–6 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VIII. 372 Diligens signifero, nunc Ross heraldo nuncupato. 1526 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 266 Delivrit to Ros herrold, lettre requiring my lordis of Arrane and Murray to restor the Kingis gunis. 1566 *Cal. Scottish Papers* (1900) II. 250 Lettre..caried by Wm. Steward *alias* Ros harald of armes to the Q. of Scottes. 1642 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. ii. I. 405 Befoir..Johne Malcome, Ross Herald. 1742 ALEX. NISBET *System of Heraldry* II. IV. xvi. 172 Rosse Herald, so named from the County of Ross, which was of old an Appendage of the Crown. 1863 G. SETON *Law & Pract. Heraldry in Scotl.* 37 The Heralds attached to the Lyon Court are six in number, viz., Islay, Rothesay, Marchmont, Albany, Ross, and Snowdon.

Ross (rɒs), *sb.*^{2} Also 6 **rose,** 6–7 **rosse,** 9 *dial.* **rawse.** [App. of Scand. origin, corresponding to Norw. dial. *ros* (*rus*), small rubbish, scrapings.]

† **1.** Rubbish, refuse, dregs. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 53 The heads of saffron..being scowred from their rose [1587 rosse or filth] ..are interred againe. 1587 *Ibid.* II. xx. (1877) I. 331 Either reserued in the house, or hauing the rosse pulled from their rootes, laid againe in the earth. 1630 LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* (1634) 51 Put the Combes and water together into a Canvas bagge,..and straine as much as you can..., casting away the rosse that remaineth in the bag.

2. The scaly outer portion of the bark of trees. Chiefly *U.S.*

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (1904) gives *rawse* or *ross* as a Sussex word, with the sense 'the scrapings of oak-bark, lichen, and moss'.

1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 497 The ross or outside bark [of the ash] being near eight inches thick. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Ross*, the rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. *New England.* *c* 1840 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 23 Get then some oak bark, cut off the ross, and chop. the inner rind. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/2 *Rossing-machine*, a machine for removing the ross, or rough scaly, exterior portion of bark, from the remainder.

Ross, *sb.*^{3} *dial.* [a. Welsh *rhos.*] A marsh, morass. Cf. ROSLAND.

1839 LEWES *Gloss. Herefordsh.*

Ross, *v. U.S.* [f. ROSS *sb.*^{1} 2.] (See quots.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Ross*, to divest of the ross, or rough, scaly surface; as, to ross bark. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Mar. 16 Removing the bark from the top of the log, or 'rossing' it, as it is termed by loggers.

Hence **Ro'ssing** *vbl. sb.* In quots. *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/1 Rossing-machine. *Ibid.* 1985/1 Rossing Attachment for Saw-Mill.

Ross, obs. form of ROSE *sb.*

† **Ro'ssals.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. mod.L. *rossalia*: see ROSALIA.] = ROSALIA 1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 The measells..are cured as the small pocks; hereto belong the crystals, tubercles, rubeols, and rossals.

Rosse, obs. form of ROSE *sb.*

Rossel(l: see ROSIL and RUSSEL.

† **Ro'sseld,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ (Meaning uncertain.)

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2793 Thorowe a rownnde rede schelde he ruschede hym sone, That the rosselde spere to his herte rynnes!

Ro'sselled, *a. dial.* Also 8 **rostled,** 9 **rossill'd.** [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Rostled*, half rotten as apples sometimes are. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rossell'd*, decayed,..a rossell'd apple. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. 395 'A rossill'd apple.' Said only of this species of fruit.

Rossellie, obs. form of ROSILLY.

Rossen, obs. form of ROSIN.

Ro'sser. *U.S.* [f. ROSS *v.* + -ER.] A rossing-machine.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/2 A common use of the rosser is in saw-mills, ..to remove the bark from the log in advance of the path of the saw.

Rosset, obs. form of ROSET, RUSSET.

‖ **Rossignol.** Also 6 **rosignell.** [F. *rossignol*:—pop. L. **lusciniolu*, a masc. form of L. *luscinioła.*]

† **1.** The nightingale. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1590 BUREL *Passage Pilgr.* in *Watson's Collect. Sc. Poems* (1706) II. 28 The Osill and the Rosignell, The Phœnix and the Nichtingell.

2. *Canada.* The song-sparrow (*Melospiza*).

1879 A. B. STREET in *Poems of Places, Brit. Amer.* 11 The brown rossignol's shrill carol.

† **Rossin,** obs. Sc. pa. pple. of ROAST *v.*

1597 *Trials Witchcr.* in *Spald. Club Misc.* (1841) I. 85 The ane half of the day rossin in his bodye, as gif he hed bene rossin in ane vne.

Rossing-machine: see ROSS *v.*

Rosslynge, obs. form of RUSTLING.

‖ **Ros solis.** *Obs.* [L. *rōs* dew + *sōlis* gen. of *sōl* sun. The plant and liquor are also known in F. (and Pg.) as *rossoli(s*, whence Sp. and It. *rosoli* in sense 2 (cf. ROSOLIO).]

1. The plant sundew; = ROSA SOLIS 1.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 414 The Ros Solis and Woolfes clawe do growe in drie waterie Countries. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iii. 440 Rosemary, Ros Solis, Betony, Saffron. 1652 CADEMAN *Distiller of London* 34 ℞.. Ros solis, gathered in due season, and clean picked. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rosolis*, It had its Name because antiently prepared wholly of the Juice of the Plant *Ros solis.* 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. 1. (1760) 215 The Ros-Solis or Sundew, from whence this Cordial Water has its name.

2. = ROSA SOLIS 2. *rare.*

1652 CADEMAN *Distiller of London* Table of Waters, *Aq. Roris Solis*, Ros solis proper.

† **Rossome.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [G. † *roseme.*] Redness.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Liv b, The same water is good agaynste the impetigines, and the rossome [G. *die röte*] in the face.

Ro'ssy, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Ross *sb.*^{1}] Rubbishy; of the nature of ross.

1697 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 68 The sap .. where-

with they temper the dry rossie dross, that they gnaw off from old decayed posts and pales.

Rossy, obs. f. ROSY *a.*

Rost(e, obs. ff. ROAST, ROOST, RUST.

Rostel (rɒ·stĕl). *Bot.* [Anglicized f. ROSTELLUM.] The radicle of a seed.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Rostellum*, The Rostel, or descending plane part of the Corcle or heart, in the first vegetation of the seed. 1832 *Planting* 13 in *Hush.* III. (L. U. K.), The *rostel*, or first radicle, which descends into the soil, and becomes the root of the tree. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 266/2 The corcule (which includes the plumule or future stem and the rostel).

Roste·llar, *a. Bot.*, etc. [f. ROSTELL-UM + -AR.] Pertaining to, or constituting, a rostellum.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 212 The Diphyllidea have..two armed rostellar prominences. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Wand. E. Archipelago* 93 An insect, to secure the pollinia, would require to alight on the margin of the rostellar platform.

Roste·llate, *a. Bot.*, etc. [f. ROSTELL-UM + -ATE.] Having a rostellum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 384 Mouth perfect, or rostellate. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 257 Characterised by having..a superior perianthium and rostellate seeds. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/2 *Rostellate*,..terminating gradually in a hard long straight point—as the pod of radish.

Roste·lliform, *a. Bot.*, etc. [f. ROSTELLUM.] Of the form or shape of a rostellum.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 292 Proboscis sheathed beneath a rostelliform process. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 257 Seeds with a..lateral rostelliform hilum.

‖ **Rostellum** (rɒste·lŏm). [a. L. *rostellum* a small beak or snout (Pliny), dim. of *rostrum*.]

1. *Bot.* a. A radicle: cf. ROSTEL. ? *Obs.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. vii. (1765) 15 *Rostellum*, a plain Part of the Corculum; which descends. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 435/2 The Corculum..consists of two parts, viz. plumula and rostellum. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 250 The radicle..(*rhizoma* or *rostellum*); cotyledons..; and plumule.

b. (See quots.)

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 175/2 *Rostellum*..is applied to the short beak-shaped process found on the stigma of many violets, as *Viola hirta*, *V. odorata*, and *V. canina*, &c.; and Orchidaceæ, as *Orchis*, *Spiranthes*, *Listera*, &c. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 421 In Orchids, each of the pollen masses has a prolongation or stalk,..which often adheres to a prolongation at the base of the anther, called *rostellum*. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* Introd. 6 The rostellum either includes or is formed of viscid matter.

2. *Zool.* a. The tubule and enclosed siphuncle of the various species of louse, replacing the usual mouth apparatus of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 363.

b. The protruding fore-part of the head of tapeworms, armed with hooklets or spines.

1849 in CRAIG. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 180 *Tænia*... Head with four suctorial oscules, and mostly with a rostellum median, imperforate, retractile. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 225 *Taenia elliptica* . also possesses a peculiar round rostellum beset with four irregular rows of sixty small hooks.

Roster (rɒ·stəɹ). Also 9 **rolster, rollster.** [ad. Du. *rooster* table, list, a transferred use of *rooster* gridiron (f. *roosten* to roast), in allusion to the parallel lines drawn on the paper.]

1. *Mil.* A list or plan exhibiting the order of rotation, or turns of duties and service, of officers, men, and bodies of troops.

Also, esp. *U.S.*, a simple list or register of officers, divisions of a regiment, etc., with various particulars relating to them.

1727 H. BLAND *Mil. Disc.* xix. 207 As each Nation had a different Number of Battalions in Flanders, their Duty was regulated by a Roster. *Ibid.* 283 At the Opening of the Campaign, he [the Adjutant-General] is to settle with the Majors of Brigade the Rosters for the several Duties. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1834) I. 36 Major General Baird having desired to be relieved—Colonel Wellesley, being next on the roster, was ordered on the same night to command within the fort. 1824 — *Suppl. Desp.* (1867) II. 332 The officers throughout the service..perform the duty by what is called in the army a Roster, which is not kept by the commanding officer, but in the orderly room. 1857 SIR W. NAPIER *Life Sir C. Napier* I. 377 It was in strict accordance with the customs of the service, namely, to place some captains on to the field officers' rolster. 1884 LD. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1066 He becomes a duty man, and is on the roster for guards, &c.

2. *transf.* A list or table exhibiting the names of a set of persons, esp. as taking turns of duty with each other.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Roster*, a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty, as in the case of police-magistrates..and others, who relieve or succeed each other. 1881 *Art Interchange* (N.Y.) 27 Oct. 89 On the feminine side of the [opera] company's roster there is more cause for apprehension. 1892 *Nation* 29 Dec. 493/1 The author's roster of the diplomatic body stationed at Berlin in 1837.

Roster, obs. form of ROASTER.

†**Ro·stle,** *sb. Obs.*–° [? ad. L. *rostellum*. Cf. ROSTEL.] (See quot.)

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 300/2 *Vectis rostratus*,.. a barre or leaner with an iron point or end: a rostle.

†**Ro·stle,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 ro(o)styl, etc. [? f. OE. *rostian* to roast; see -LE.] *trans.* To burn slightly; to parch.

Perh. represented by mod. northern dial. *rossel*, *rossel*, etc.; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Rozzle*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rostl[l]yd, sum what brennyd [*Winch.* rostylyd, sumwat brente], *ustillatus*. *Ibid.*, Roost-(l)one [*Winch.* rostolone, *K.* rostelyn, *P.* rostlyn], *ustulo*, *ustillo*. *Ibid.*, Rostlynge [*Winch.* roostyllynge], *ustillacio*.

Rostral (rɒ·străl), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 5 **rostrale,** 6 **rostralle.** [ad. late L. *rostrāl-is*, f. L. *rostr-um* beak: see -AL.]

†1. *Rostral bone*, the coracoid process. Also *absol.* as *sb. Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 156 For to fastne þe schuldre, þis boon rostral is putt in maner of a wegge. *Ibid.* (Addit. MS.), Two smale bonys whiche beþ yclepyde rostralis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Gj, [One branch] byndeth & closeth these two addycyons called Rostralles.

2. Of columns, pillars, etc.: Adorned with the beaks of galleys or with representations of these. Also *transf.*

Rostral crown, a golden crown, adorned with figures of ships' beaks, awarded to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 P7 The Other wore a rostral Crown upon her Head. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 377 A rostral pillar was erected in his honour. *c* 1800 MISS E. C KNIGHT *Autobiogr.* I. 118 At the extremity of the saloon..was a rostral column, on which were inscribed the names of the heroes of the Nile. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 258 The Genoese merchants had erected two rostral columns. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 78/2 Its fountains, obelisk, allegorical statues of chief French cities, rostral and other lamp-posts.

3. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to, situated in or upon, the rostrum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 316 *Rostral*.., when seated on a rostrum. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 271 The compressed rostral teeth of the saw-fish are deeply implanted in sockets. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 335 The rostral cartilage is produced into an exceedingly long, flat lamina.

Rostrate (rɒ·strĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *rostrāt-us*, f. *rostrum* beak: see -ATE.]

†1. = ROSTRAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. iv. I. 456 Forasmuch as we are light vpon the mention of Naual or Rostrate coronets, this would be noted [etc.]. 1674 EVELYN *Navig.* Misc. Writ. (1825) 645 Their rostrate crowns, and that pretty insolence by act of senate allow'd to C. Duillius.

2. Having, or furnished with, a rostrum; terminating in a rostrum: a. *Bot.*

1819 *Pantologia*, *Rostrate fruit*, in botany, a beaked fruit. Having a process resembling the beak of a bird: as in geranium, scandix, pecten. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 61 The apex..rostrate, and elongated in various ways beyond the insertion of the filament. 1870 J. D. HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 13 *Nuphar luteum*... Berry ovoid rostrate.

b. *Ent.*, *Zool.*, etc.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 307 *Rostrate*.., when the anterior part of the head is elongated and attenuated into a cylindrical or many-sided rostrum or beak. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 305 Body ovate-oblong, narrowed and rostrate in front. 1884 *Geol. Mag.* 560 In other forms, the anterior extremity becomes nasute or rostrate.

Rostrated (rɒ·strĕtĕd), *a.* [See prec. and -ED.]

1. = ROSTRAL *a.* 2; also of a galley, having a beak.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 249 He brought to Italy an hundred and ten rostrated Galleys of the Fleet of Mithridates. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 424 The rostrated column erected by Duillius. 1832 *Examiner* 304/2 With Roman temples and rostrated columns at the side scenes. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* II. 104 The rostrated decorations of the pedestal..proclaim it at once to be a naval trophy.

2. = ROSTRATE *a.* 2.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 42/1 The antheræ are rostrated and barren. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entom. Compendium* 230 Front as if truncated, vertical, not rostrated. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 370 Head rostrated. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 71 The jaw of *Arion hortensis* contrasts strongly with the smooth rostrated jaw of *Limax*.

b. In specific names of fishes, etc.

1797 SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* IX. pl. 304 The Rostrated whale.., Blackish sharp-snouted whale. *c* 1800 *Ibid.* XIV. pl. 586 The Rostrated Gymnotus:.. Long-snouted Gymnotus. 1803 — *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 337 Rostrated chætodon. *Ibid.* 401 Rostrated scarus.

Rostrato-, combining form of ROSTRATE *a.*, occas. used to form adjs., as *rostrato-nariform*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 In some instances the outer lip..is elongate, producing a rostrato-nariform shape.

Rostriferous, *a.* [f. *rostri-*, as combining form of L. *rostrum* + -FEROUS.] Having a rostrum (esp. as distinguished from a proboscis).

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 440 Ophthalmic ring not rostriferous. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 482 With mouth..at the end of a non-introversible snout, i.e. rostriferous.

Ro·striform, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rostriformis*: cf. prec. and -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a beak or a rostrum; beak-like.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 260 Its beginning, with a rostriform point. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 17 With a maxilliferous mouth seldom rostriform. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 415 Head with anterior process mostly rostriform.

Rostro-, used as combining form of ROSTRUM in some scientific terms, as *rostro-antennary*, *-branchial*, *-lateral*.

1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 151 The one nearest the rostrum 'rostro-lateral'. 1888 *Huxley & Martin's Elem. Biol.* 225 A rostro-antennary branch;..distributed to the antennule and rostrum.

Ro·stroid, *a. rare*–¹. [f. ROSTR-UM + -OID.] Beak-like, rostriform.

1867 *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* VII. 2 The head has the same long, rostroid appearance.

†**Ro·strous,** *a. Obs.*–¹ [f. L. *rostr-um* beak + -OUS.] Having a beak or rostrum; beaked.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 284 Therefore rostrous animals, as birds, because they want teeth, have need of a double stomack.

Ro·strulate, *a. Ent.* [See next and -ATE.] Having a rostrulum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 383 Mouth rostrulate.

‖ **Ro·strulum.** *Ent.* [mod.L., dimin. of L. *rostrum* beak.] The mouth-organ of the *Pulicidæ* or fleas (see quot.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 362 *Rostrulum*,.. the oral instrument of *Aphaniptera* .in which the ordinary *Trophi* are replaced by a bivalve beak.

‖ **Rostrum** (rɒ·strŏm). Pl. **rostra,** *rarely* **rostrums.** [a. L. *rostrum* beak.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* The platform or stand for public speakers in the Forum of ancient Rome, adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates in 338 B.C.; also, that part of the Forum in which this was situated: a. In *pl.*

1579 NORTH *Plutarch, Cicero* (1896) V. 366 Antonius.. commaunded his head and his hands should straight be set up over the pulpit for Orations, in the place called Rostra. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xvii. 151 The Statues of these Embassadours which were at Fidene murdered, were set up openly at the charges of the citie in the Rostra. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 61 The city of Rome had four great forums or piazzas, 1. *Forum Romanum* or *vetus*, wherein was the *comitium* or hall of justice, the rostra or pulpits for orations [etc.]. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 393 Before they met, he called the people likewise to the Rostra. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) II. 128 Their rostra were generally adorned with the heads of some remarkable citizens. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 176/1 The rostra was between the Comitium, or place of assembly for the Curiæ, and the Forum, properly so called, or place of assembly for the Comitia Tributa. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 241 Pompey came forward on the Rostra to speak.

b. In *sing.*; also applied to the orators' stand in the Athenian assembly.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. ii, Myself will mount the Rostrum in his favour. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 185 What a glorious, what a consistent figure, must Swift have made in the rostrum at Rome. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 191 When he came down from the rostrum, the women paid their respects to him. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 92 Hyperbolus is named by Aristophanes as having succeeded Kleon in the mastership of the rostrum in the Pnyx.

2. *transf.* A platform, stage, stand, etc., adapted for public speaking.

The singular form, though strictly incorrect, is the one commonly employed in this sense.

1766 CLAP *Hist. Yale C.* 77 It is built of Brick,..with a Steeple and Galleries, in which are three Rostra for Orations, Disputations, &c. 1776 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 17 Dec., For want of Parliament General Burgoyne is..making an oration from the rostrum to the citizens of Westminster. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 198/2 From the old rostrum, he harangued the populace. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, Mr. Tappertit mounted on an empty cask which stood by way of rostrum in the room. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxix, The auctioneer had an improvised rostrum put up for himself at the end of the long table.

fig. 1886 LOWELL *Democracy* (1887) 11 This age of publicity, where the newspapers offer a rostrum to whoever has a grievance, or fancies that he has.

b. *spec.* A pulpit. Also *fig.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 167 Humphry..owned that he had been encouraged to mount the rostrum by the example and success of a weaver, who was much followed as a powerful minister. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 409 The things that mount the rostrum with a skip, And then skip down again. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxi, As the worthy divine..was advancing towards the rostrum. 1873 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (1876) 77 Mr. Banks glided into the Rostrum. *Ibid.* 100 Though mounted withal on the rostrum of Nonconformity.

c. The platform as an institution.

1883 WHITTIER *Our Country* 43 Free press and rostrum, church and school.

3. *Rom. Antiq.* A beak-like projection from the prow of a warship; = BEAK *sb.*¹ 7.

1674 EVELYN *Navigation & Commerce* Misc. Writ. (1825) 637 The Thasii added decks; Pisæus the rostrum, or beak-head. *a* 1700 — *Diary* June 1645, The beakes of these vessells are like the ancient Roman rostrums. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 14 An old Rostrum of a Roman Ship, that stands over the Door of their Arsenal. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 176/1 It pointed towards the Comitium, and the rostra were affixed to the front of it, just under the arches.

4. †a. The beak or nose of an alembic or still.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 64 The Rostrum or Nose of it was Hermetically closed. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Rostrum*, the Pipe to conveigh the Liquor distilling into the Receiver. [Also in various later Dicts.]

†b. The nozzle of a pair of bellows. *Obs.*

1706 BAYNARD *Cold Bathing* II. 236 Bellows to draw the Aereal Niter in at the Valve or Clack..which closing by the Pressure of the Hand, squeezeth it out of the Rostrum or Nose.

†c. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1721 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rostrum*, is used..also for a crooked Scissars which the Surgeons in some Cases make use of for the Dilatation of Wounds. [Hence in Johnson, and various later Dicts.]

†d. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., Rostrum is also used to signify an instrument wherewith paper is ruled for musical compositions.

5. *Zool.*, etc. a. A beak or snout; an oral apparatus of an elongated form.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The *rostrum* or snout in fishes varies very much in figure. 1803 P. RUSSELL *Indian Fishes* II. 69 The length from the rostrum to the caudal fin. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 303 A sucker or siphon,..in the form of an acute inarticulated rostrum,..fulfils the functions of a mouth. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 255 In some weevil-beetles there is a great difference between the male and female in the length of the rostrum or snout.

Comb. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 514 The Rhynchophorous or rostrum-bearing beetles.

b. A process or formation resembling a beak.

1815 BURROW *Conchol.* 33 *Canda*, rostrum or beak; the elongated bases of the belly, lips and columella. 1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 37 This aspect .. presents on the median line a ridge, called the rostrum or azygous process. 1878 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (ed. 2) 79 The rostrum of the sphenoid would fit into the gap between them. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 373 The apex of this phragmocone is enveloped in a second calcareous shell, the rostrum or guard.

6. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 170 The whole mass of the corona is the *orbiculus*..; certain horn-like processes are *cornua*, or horns; the upper end of these is the beak, or *rostrum*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 176/2 *Rostrum*, a botanical term applied to any rigid prolongation of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Rostrum*, any beak-like extension; as in the stigma of some asclepiads.

Rosulate (rɒ·zĭulĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. late L. *rosula*, dim. of *rosa* rose + -ATE 2.] (See quots.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 418 *Rosulate*, when parts .lie packed closely over each other, like the petals of a double rose. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 44 Where these so-called 'radical' leaves are arranged with some regularity, and spread out horizontally, as in the House-leek, they are said to be *rosulate*. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 221 A low perennial, with tufted woody stock, rosulate linear leaves, and pedunculate capitate flowers.

Rosum, U.S. and dial. variant of ROSIN *sb.*

Rosy (rōu·zi), *a.* Also 6 rossy, 6–8 rosie, 8 rosey. [f. ROSE *sb.* + -Y. Cf. MDu. *rosich* (Du. *rozig*), MHG. *rôsic* (G. *rosig*, *rosig*).

An OE. *rosig* has been inferred from the dat. sing. *rosenum* in Thorpe's *Hom. Ælfric* II. 334. But this appears to be an error for *rosenum*, which is the reading in two Bodleian MSS.]

1. Having the crimson or pink colour of a rose; rose-coloured, rose-red.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1755 Elementes .. Holden a bond perpetuely durynge, That Phebus mot his rosy day forth brynge. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 108/35 Rossy, *roseus*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 410 This spirit..blesseth all partes with ioy and iolitie and dies them with a Rosie colour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 175 For see the Morn.. begins Her rosie progress smiling. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 239 Alcinous gave the sign, And bade the herald pour the rosy wine. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 495 The lark is gay, That dries his feathers..Beneath the rosy cloud. 1823 CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The western arc of the misty circle kindled, from a rosy to a deep reddening glow. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 198 The dark crimson feathered upper petals contrast prettily with the white centre and rosy under petals. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 309 Wreaths sat on each hoar crown, Whose snows flush'd rosy beneath them.

b. Said of persons, their features, etc., especially as betokening good health.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 386 Her lily hand her rosy cheek lies under. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 121 That sweet Rosie Lad. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 807 She held my hand,..Then from her rosy lips began to speak. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 454/1 Dear Doctor, answered the Dean; you look well and rosy, your Colour is fresh. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 165 The carriage he was often pleased to fill with tired and rosy vintagers. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 276 Whenever he went a sparking among the rosy country girls of the neighbouring farms. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, The honest Irish maid-servant..asked leave to kiss the face that had grown all of a sudden so rosy. 1875 H. G. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 408 It is an every-day occurrence to see pale anaemic patients become, whilst taking it, rosy and plethoric.

c. Blushing; accompanied with blushes.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 11 She..pray'd me oft forbearance: did it with A pudencie so Rosie [etc.]. 1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. i, Thou know'st my rosy modesty cannot do it. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyph.* 87 She..turn'd her rosy cheek away. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 10 Due return of blushing 'Good Night', rosy as a borne-off bride's.

d. *spec.* (See quot.)

1847 HALLIW. s.v., Hens, when they commence laying, and their combs look red and healthy, are said to be rosy.

e. *elliptical* as a slang term for 'wine'.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii, Richard Swiveller finished the rosy and applied himself to the composition of another glassful.

2. Resembling a rose; *esp.* sweet-smelling or fragrant as a rose, rose-scented.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 247 b, Did not a rosed breath, from lips more rosie proceeding, say [etc.]. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 83 If thy delicious breath I chaunce to sip, Being the rosie verdure of thy lip. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* XCVII, His clok with orient veluet quite lin'd through, His rosie tyes and garters so ore-blowne. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 168 That name indeed Becomes the rosy breath of love.

fig. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 82 Whereat the star of Lethe not delay'd His rosy eloquence.

3. Abounding in, decorated with, roses; composed of roses.

1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 40 The rosy garth depaynt and redolent .. Arayed was, by dame Flora the queene. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 37 A Rosy girlond was the victors meede. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 105 Braid your Locks with rosie Twine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 24 His rosie Wreath was dropt not long before. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* I. v. 2 What youth, the rosy bower beneath, Now courts thee to be kind?

fig. 1637 MONRO *Pract. Obs.* iv. in *Exped.* II. 194 As this life is Rosie, so it hath flowers mixed with thornes.

4. Of times, circumstances, etc.: Bringing happiness; bright, gladsome; promising, hopeful.

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. i, Her rosy slumbers shall not fly. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 199 As though in Cupid's college she had spent Sweet days.., And kept his rosy terms. 1874 L. MORRIS *To a Child of Fancy* ii, My little dove,..Who through the laughing summer day Spendest the rosy hours in play. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* ix, To be purposely knocked over when his chance of winning looked rosy, would be too provoking.

b. *transf.* Of temperament: Sanguine. *rare.*

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* (1902) 80 My companion, in a rosier temper, listened with great satisfaction to my Jeremiads.

5. In special collocations, as **rosy cross**, the supposed emblem of the Rosicrucians (also *attrib.*); **rosy drop** (see quots. and ROSE-DROP 2); **rosy finch**, a bird of the genus *Leucosticte*, native to the northern parts of Asia and N.W. America; † **rosy gills** (see quot.); **rosy gull**, an American species of gull.

Also in various names of moths, as *rosy day*, *footman*, *minor*, *rustic*: see J. Rennie *Butterflies & Moths* (1832) 72, 86, etc.

1631 BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1640) 90 In this conflict ..no new devise of the Knights of the *Rosie-crosse..is able any whit, or at all, to revive, ease, or asswage. 1652 T. VAUGHAN (*title*), The Fame and Confession of the Fraternity of R. C. Commonly, of the Rosie Cross. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 651 As for the Rosie-cross Philosophers, Whom you will have to be but Sorcerers. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xviii, Thou hast gulled the whole brotherhood of the Rosy Cross. 1891 [see ROSICRUCIAN A]. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 359 Carbuncled-face. *Rosy drop. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prevent. & Cure Dis.* III. xiii. 1081 Red swelling on the face of hard drinkers and high livers, known as 'rosy drop'. 1801 LATHAM *Synop Birds* Suppl. II. 207 *Rosy finch. *Fringilla rosea*. Inhabits among the willows .. in Sibiria. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 350 *Leucosticte*,..Rosy Finches. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Rosy-gills*, sanguine or fresh-colour'd. 1831 *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 353 *Larus Franklinii*, Franklin's *Rosey Gull. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 316 Wedge-tailed, or Ross' Rosy Gull,..white, rosy-tinted.

b. In collocations used *attrib.* (see quots.).

1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 49 *C. rosacea*.—Rosy Feather Star. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 257 The cones of pellucid rosy lilac, the Rosy Crumb Sponge. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 9/2 Mandarin, Muscovy, and rosy-bill ducks.

6. With other adjs. (or sbs.) expressing colour, as *rosy crimson*, *rosy red*; also *rosy bright*.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 159 The Lillies of her breasts, the Rosie-red In either cheek. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 619 With a smile that glow'd Celestial rosie red. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 505 The racy wine,..By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 176 From the ground her foot Gleamed rosywhite. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 179 With large handsome foliage and..flowers of a pleasing rosy-crimson colour. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 271 The glowing rosy purple hue.

7. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *rosy-bosomed*, *-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-faced*, etc.; also *rosy-blushing*, *-dancing*, *-warm*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columns* 449 Heav'n's *Rosie-blushing cheeks. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 986 The Graces, and the *rosie-bosom'd Howres. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 1007 The rosy-bosom'd Spring To weeping Fancy pines. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* I. iii, The beautifull lineaments of *rosie cheekt Ladies. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 114 Rosy-cheeked apples, plums with the bloom on them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XXI. IV. 610 Foxhunting squires and their rosycheeked daughters. 1669 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* 98 The Cardinals should go in their *Rosie-coloured Hats and Robes. 1716 ROWE *Ode for New Year* viii, On the balmy air sits rosy-colour'd health. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XX, All the rosy-coloured ideas..which flutter about the couch of a youth. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 28 The *rosy-crowned Loves are seen On Cytherea's day. 1796 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* 31 O'er the *rosy-dancing tide. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1848) 5 In the opinion of the *rosy-faced butler. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 634 O restore The *rosy-featur'd maid. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 488 While the *rosy-footed May Steals blushing on. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 236 The rosy-footed maidens. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. i. (Rtldg.) 276, I began to look like a *rosy-gilled son of the church. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1108 Therwith al *rosy hewed tho wex she. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XXV. 347, I view'd Her sparkling eyes, her features rosy-hu'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 588 The day-spring's daughter, *rosy palm'd. 1595 WEEVER *Epigr.* IV. XXII. E vj, Their *rosie-tainted features cloth'd in tissue. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* (1695) 21 A *Rosie-tincted Feature is Heav'ns Gold. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 60 In tufts of rosy-tinted snow. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 313 Let it mantle *rosy-warm With the tinge of love.

Rosy (rōu·zi), *v. rare.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To render rosy; to tinge with rose-colour.

1652 COLLIER in Benlowe *Theoph.* B iv b, Fond Sense, cry up a rosie Skin, Sacrata rosy'd is within. 1864 A. DE VERE *Infant Bridal* 195 At first a gentle fear Rosied her countenance. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* iii, The purple of sunset rosied the sward.

2. *intr.* To become rosy or rose-red. Hence **Ro·sying** *vbl. sb.*

1862 THORNBURY *Life Turner* I. 28 The rosying in twilight of the reaches of the Thames. 1881 *Argosy* XXXII. 223 The sea-pinks rosying in ocean cave.

Rosycrusian, obs. form of ROSICRUCIAN.

Rosy-fingered, *a.* Having rosy fingers. Chiefly *fig.*, after the Homeric *ῥοδοδάκτυλος (ἠώς)*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 7 The rosy fingred Morning faire. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. v, Take her by the Rosie-fingerd hand. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 9 Poets, that choose rather to say, rosie-fingered Aurora than red-fingered Aurora. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* II. i, The rosy-fingered morn appears. 1762 COWPER *To Miss Macartney* 97 So may the rosy-finger'd hours Lead on the various year. 1791 — *Odyss.* IX. 194 The rosy-fingered daughter of the dawn. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. (1868) 45 Rosy-fingered Eos came blushing up the sky. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 83 Rosy-finger'd ye come, and golden-hair'd as the day.

Rosyn(e, obs. forms of ROSIN.

Rot (rɒt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **rote**, 4–5 **rott**, 5–7 **rotte**, 5 **root**; 4– **rot**. [App. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel., Fær., Norw. *rot*, Sw. dial. *rått*, obs. Da. *rodt*, *rod*, *raad* (16th c.), LG. *röt*, related to ROT *v.*, ROTTEN *a.*]

1. The process of rotting, or the state of being rotten; decay, putrefaction; also, rotten or decayed matter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5921 For þe rotte þat þar-on fell..Ne was in hus na vessel fre. *Ibid.* 19001 In hell Ne suld noght crist be left to duell, Ne neuer o rote his flexs ha sight. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1079 Þer was rose reflayr where rote has ben euer. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* ii. 10 For the vnclennesse therof it shal be corrupt with the warst rott. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rot, or rotynge, *corrupcio*, *putrefactio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/1 A Rote, *caria*, *caries*, *liuor*. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 444 It was a hollow Bag, as he thought, filled with Rot and corruption. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* i, Your rot Glimmers in corse-lights on the shuddering dark.

fig. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 194 Who ys so blynd that seth not .the grete infamy and rote that remeynyth in vs? 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* 159 *marg.*, The main rot of the Romaine empire. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vij, Many headed Rumour, Vices preseruer, vertues festred rot. 1859 WHITTIER *Preacher* 65 From the death of the old the new proceeds, And the life of truth from the rot of creeds.

2. A virulent disease affecting the liver of sheep which are fed on moist pasture-lands; inflammation of the liver caused by the fluke-worm, liver-rot. Usually with *the*.

See also *foot-*, *hunger-*, *liver-*, *pelt-*, *water-*, *winter-rot*.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1331–2 For thurgh a schep þat rote hase hent May many schep with rote be schent. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 26 All my shepe ar gone,..The rott has theym slone. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 98 When they [i.e. sheep] are closyd in ranke pasturys & butful ground, they are sone touchyd wyth the skabe and the rotte. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 85 When it hath pleased God to punish vs with the rot of our shepe. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* v. 12 As the rot overrunneth the whole flock. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 179 His cattel must of Rot and Murren die. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 69 Sometimes the Rot among Cattel is rather a Relief than a Damage. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Rabbit* 6 H 4/2 Rabbits are subject to..the rot, which is caused by the giving them too large a quantity of greens. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 93 The rot in sheep often prevails to an alarming degree, in the up-lands that skirt these fens. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 15 It is by summer flooding, where it is practised, that the fatal disease of rot is introduced. 1864 T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* 171 In the season of 1830–31, the estimated deaths of sheep from rot was between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000.

b. A particular form, instance, or epidemic, of this disease.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 98 Commynly they dye of skabe and rottys in grete nombur, wych cumyth..by-cause they are nuryschyd in so fat pasture. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 68 Many private men in England have in one yeere lost more cattel by a rot, then the Pale lost by this spoyling of the rebels. 1668 MORE *Div. Dial.* II. x. (1713) 116 Nor dare I adventure to propose to you the Murrain of Cattle or Rots of Sheep. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 416 A farmer who kept four hundred sheep tried this receipt in the last general rot (about five years ago). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 535 The simple sheep licks up the autumnal dews hanging upon her pasture, which gives a rot to her flesh. 1864 J. FORSTER *Sir J. Eliot* I. 102 Was not the first rot or scab that came among English sheep brought by one out of Spain?

fig. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* Epil. 4 Among the muses there's a general rot. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1892) IV. 432 There seems to be a rot among princes: the Emperor Don Philip and the Duke are dead.

c *Red rot*: see RED *a.* 19. *White rot*, the plant *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, belonging to the order *Umbelliferæ*; marsh pennywort, sheep-rot; also, rot-grass (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 424 Water Pennywoort is called.. in English Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Pennyrot, and in the north countrie White rot. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 534 They call it [butterwort] *White rot*,..for the Country people doe thinke their sheepe will catch the rot, if for hunger they should eate thereof. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 21 *Hydrocotyle*, White-Rot. 1886 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* 389 White Rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

3. A putrescent or wasting disease in persons. Also *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 4 Rot is in the boonys of that womman, that doith thingis worthi of confusioun. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 323 The painfull poplesie,..The rot, the roup, and the auld rest. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, IV. iii, Go, and the rot consume thee! 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 64, I will not kisse thee, then the rot returnes To thine owne lippes agnine. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 87 We most justly abhorre the Nose that is sunk into this figure by the Venerian rot. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl.*

Alch. 69 Abusing himself in all blasphemies, riot and excess, in due time the Rot, or the Pox overtook them. **1836** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 510/2 The disease called grinder's rot, an incurable consumption. **1898** [see GRINDER 9].

† **b.** In the imprecation *Rot on* or *upon*. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Rott on that villeyne! no. **1638** COWLEY *Love's Riddle* I, A rott upon you; you must still be humoured. *Ibid.* IV, Rot on your possibles.

4. Decay in timber or other vegetable products, stone, etc. See also DRY-ROT.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 217 The rock may with propriety be said to have *the rot*, for it crumbles to pieces in the hand. **1841** EMERSON *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 240 Every species of property is preyed on by its own enemies, as iron by rust, timber by rot. **1868** *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 214 Low, wet soils almost invariably produce rot in the berry. **1888** DE WINDT *Equator* 85 Enormous holes in the bamboo flooring occasioned by rot.

5. *slang.* Nonsensical rubbish; trash, bosh.

1848 SHILLETO in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 228 Your Natural-rot, your Moral-bosh. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* vi, Let's stick to him and talk no more rot. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 13 You are just the sort of woman to believe in that kind of rot.

6. *Cricket.* A rapid break-down or fall of wickets during an innings. Also *transf.*

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 64 After this came the rot, and the total only reached 118. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 2/3 It is to be hoped that something can be done (as cricketers would say) to 'stop the rot'.

7. *Comb.*, as *rot-disease, epidemic, -proof, -proofed, -stricken*; † **rot-bean** (see quot.); **rot-grass**, one or other of several plants supposed to cause rot in sheep (see quots.); **rot-heap**, a rubbish-heap; **rot-steep** (see quot. 1838); **rot-stone**, = *rotten-stone*.

1716 *Petiveriana* I. 180 Barbadoes *Rot-bean,..*Jetaiba Barbad. lobis minoribus.* **1864** T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* 173 The main facts relating to the origin..of the *rot-disease. *Ibid.* 172 The *rot epidemic of 1824. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 69 They are as *rot grasse to sheepe. **1794** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* I. App. 39 *Pinguicula vulgaris*, Rot-grass, supposed highly injurious to sheep, on moist grounds. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 350 *Melica cærulea*,..fly-bent or rot-grass. **1863** PRIOR *Brit. Plants* 192 Rot-grass, from its being supposed to bane sheep, a grass in the sense of herbage, *Pinguicula vulgaris*. **1882** MISS ORMEROD *Man. Injurious Ins.* 43 Burning the infested old cabbage-stocks.., instead of throwing them into *rot-heaps. **1870** *Daily News* 19 Aug. 2 Blocks of wood on end, with gravel pounded between, the whole made permanently waterproof and *rotproof. **1884** *Health Exhib. Cat.* 90/1 Rotproof Non-poisonous Wall Linings. *Ibid.* 104/2 Hammock Awnings, comprising also *Rotproofed specimens. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 396 The cloth is steeped in a weak alkaline ley to remove the weaver's dressing. This is technically called the **rot steep*. **1874** W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Cal.-printing* 45 The 'rot steep', so called because the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated was formerly allowed to ferment and putrefy. **1819** SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi, The soldier, who was..burnishing his corslet with *rot-stone and shamois-leather. **1897** *Month* June 638 One who..had allowed human beings to perish like *rot-stricken sheep.

† **Rot,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. Du. *rot* neut., or G. *rotte* fem., a. OF. *rotte, rote, route,* ROUT *sb.*[1]] A file (of soldiers). Cf. RAT *sb.*[5] Also *attrib.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* CXX. (1643) 417 The other thirty two rots of Musket tiers belonging to the middle squadron. **1637** MONRO *Expedit.*, etc. II. *Abridgm. Exerc.* 183 There must be nine Rots of Pikemen, which have the Right hand, and twelve Rots of Musketiers on the left hand. *Ibid.*, Two are esteemed as Leaders, being a Corporall a Rot-master or Leader, and an under Rot-master.

† **Rot,** *a. Obs.* [f. ROT *v.* Cf. Du. *rot*, LG. *röt, rot.*] Rotten; decayed.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 118 Byting on Annis-seede, and Rose-marine, Which might the Fume of his rot lungs refine. **1620** *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 19 Her teeth were rot, Her tongue was not. **1631** R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. 235 Those things..are as rot as our Irish bogs, or English Quagmires. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 189 A good quantity of..well-rot Dung and Earth mixt together.

Rot (rɒt), *v.* Forms: 1 **rotian**, 3 **rotien**, 3–4 **rotie**, 3–5 **rotye**, 5 **rootye**; 3–5 **roten**, 5 **rotyn (rooton)**; 4 **roote**, 4–5 **root**, 5 **royt**; 4–6 **rote, rotte**, 4– **rot**. [Common Teut.: OE. *rotian*, = Fris. *rotsje*, MDu. *roten, rotten* (Du. *rotten*), OS. *rotôn* (MLG. *roten*, LG. *rötten*), OHG. *roʒʒên*; Icel. *rota* (trans.), obs. Da. *rodde, røde*: see ROTTEN *a.*, and cf. the etym. note to RET *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* Of animal substances: To undergo natural decomposition; to decay, putrefy, through disease, mortification, or death.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 153 Swa se læce, ðonne he on untiman lacnað wunde, hio wyrmsed & rotað. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 264 Manegum men lungen rotað. *c* **1035** *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 Mid þam man smyraþ ricra manna lic þæt hiz rotian ne magon. *c* **1200** ORMIN 4773 He warrþ all..secnedd, Swa swiþe þatt hiss bodiȝ toc To rotenn bufenn eorþe. *c* **1275** *Serving Christ* 72 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Bope him schal rotye þat body and þe bon. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2697 Her I legge al to-blowe, And roteþ me flesch fro þe bon. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 363 Þere is an ilond, þere no dede body may roty. *c* **1440** *Jacob's Well* 125 þanne fell on his fote a maladye, þat it rotyd *c* **1520** L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* L ij, Than the feddera of the goshawke rote of ye dounge of ardea as far as it toucheth. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii. 9 b, Although his bodye was laid in graue voyde of all lyfe, yet ther it did not rotte or putrify. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 179 How long will a man lie i' th' earth ere he rot? **1737** *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 117/2 The rest are stark dead, and may rot when they list. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* IV. 212 Where he left his brother's bones to rot. **1887** MORRIS *Odyss.* XII. 46 Dead men rotting to nothing.

b. Similarly of other substances liable to natural decay, as timber, fruit, vegetable matter, etc.

c **897** K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 171 Of ðæm treowe sethim, ðæt næfre ne rotað. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 24 Hit [*sc.* the manna] ne rotode. *c* **1200** *Vices & Virtues* 91 Hier is igadered swilch timber ðe nauure rotien ne mai. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3342 It [the manna] wirmede, bredde, and rotede ðor. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 23893 þat þat besaunt rote noght in hord. **1382** WYCLIF *Isaiah* xl. 20 The stronge tree, and the vnable to roten, ches the wise craftes man. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Cedre may noȝt rote in erthe ne in water. **1470–85** MALORY *Morte Arth.* XVII. vi. 698 She lete make a..clothe of sylke that shold neuer rote for no maner of weder. **1530** PALSGR. 694/1 This peare wyll rotte if you eate it nat betyme. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 40 Like corne not reaped, but suffered to rotte by negligence of the owner. **1630** *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 540 Yet..the Grasse groweth at least one yard high, and rotteth..upon the ground. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 Sycamore-Wood..that does not rot so soon as other Wood. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 34/1 There will be some small unconcocted Stones in it, which afterwards coming to rot, throw out little Pustules. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 219 Several of her casks had rotted. **1822** SHELLEY *When the Lamp* iv, From thy nest every rafter Will rot. **1858** GLENNY *Everyday Bk.* 203/2 Piled in a stack, till the grass and fibre all rot together. **1876** J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, Still year after year the fruit has rotted and dropped.

c. In *pa. pple.* used predicatively.

c **1290** *St. James* 301 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 43 þis ȝoungue Man sixe and þritti dawes heng up-on þe galu-treo Aie is fader a-ȝein to him come, þat i roted he auȝte to beo. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 4124 For many a day hade i be ded & to dust roted, nadde it be goddes grace. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 475 Whan here body was i-take up of þe erþe it was i-founde al i-roted and i-torned into powder. **1419** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 69 The Kele..is yrotyt and must be chaungyd. **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 If the iaundis were rotted in a man. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 823 The branches of another roote are rotted. **1668** [see next]. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 7/1 Stones..in Buildings, if their Tops are..rotted, shew the Intemperature of the Air. **1872** BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 369 They are humbled to a point so low by their idols, rotted into falsehood, buried in lust and shame.

d. With *away, off, out.*

c **1440** *Alph. Tales* 64 þer happend a surans for to fall in hys lymbe, þat his fute rotid off. *a* **1548** HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 28 Myles Forest, at sainct Martyns le graunde by pece meale miserably rotted awaye. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 63 Thy lips rot off. **1668** CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 Some Scythians, whose earlets ar mortified and rotted of with cold. **1678** ILLINGSWORTH (*title*), A Just Narrative, or Account of the Man whose Hands and Legs rotted off in the Parish of Kingswinford. **1802–12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 398 Say, you wish your tongue may rot off, if you ever saw any such thing. **1849** LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 137 Some of the trunks must have rotted away to the level of the ground.

2. *fig.* in various contexts, chiefly denoting decay of a moral or abstract kind.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 84 þeo þet rotieð and stinkeð al ine fulðe of hore sunnen. **1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* xiii. 9 Thus to rotten Y shal make the pride of Juda. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 151 Ryght so religion roteþ and sterueth. **1460** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 377/2 Though right for a tyme rest and bee put to silence, yet it roteth not ner shall not perissh. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 271 If wee staye and as it were rotte in these base, brutish and supposed pleasures. **1707** M. HENRY *Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 597/1 It is true of prayer, what we say of winter, that it never rots in the skies. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* VI. v, Take the history of any civilised state before she rotted back into second childhood. **1870** LOWELL *Study Windows* 25 If they are cheated, it is, at worst, only of a superfluous hour, which was rotting on their hands. **1891** *Spectator* 13 June, A kind of society..which always ends, sooner or later, by rotting down.

3. Of persons: To become affected with some putrescent or wasting disease, esp. as the result of confinement in jail.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 þe ilke anlikneþ þanne ssrewe þet heþ leuere rotye in a prison [etc.]. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 22 I.o, how pacience..brouhte hem al aboue þat in bale rotede. **1542–3** *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Many rotte, and perishe to death for lacke of helpe of surgery. **1587** GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVII. (1592) 437 If I in the meane whyle do rotte there [in prison]. **1692** *Covenant of Grace* 11, I might use extremity towards you, cast you into Prison, and there let you Rot. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 22 ¶ 5 Some will confess their resolution that their debtors shall rot in gaol. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 805 He..Can dig, beg, rot, and perish. **1889** JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 6 The civil authorities took no account of them as long as they quietly rotted and died.

b. Of sheep: To become affected with the rot.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 66 If thou waine thy calues with hey,..the rather they wyll rotte whan they come to grasse. **1596** HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 3 The poor sheep would eat him without salt (as they say); but if they do, they will soon after rot with it. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 127 The hungry Sheep..Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 88 Over-wet Weather will corrupt them, and cause them to Rot in moist low Grounds.

4. *trans.* To affect with decomposition, putrescence, or decay; to corrupt, make rotten.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 43 Wel bet is roten Appul out of hoord, Than þat it rotie al the remenaunt. **1557** NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 442 Let an apple have never so little a broose, that broose is ynough to rotte him quickely. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 118 Her dung is poyson to the Hauke, and rotteth her fethers. **1604** HIERON *Wks.* I. 504 He shewed His iustice in rotting it at the other time. **1672** MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 132 A Dart, that where it does but draw blood, rots the person immediately to pieces. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 58/1 To keep the mortar from rotting the Timber. **1733** TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 68 It is long continual Rains that Rot or Chill the Blossoms. **1820** W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 271 The salt in the sea.. destroys the tenacity of the bay-ice.., and, in the language of the whale-fisher, completely rots it. **1889** *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 241 It is necessary to rot or sweat ink after it is ground from ten to twenty-four hours.

refl. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 47 This common bodie ..Goes too, and backe,..To rot itself with motion. **1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 113 Many of your Cold, Sowr, Rushy Pastures, Rot themselves though never plowed.

b. *fig.* Also const. with *off, out.*

1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 284 The Ruler of all rulers will..rot their remembrance off from the ground. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 116/2 We shall see these vermine that seeke nothing else but to rotte or venime the Church of God. **1628** FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, Why shouldn't I..snarl at the vices Which rot the land. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* IX. ii, Better that we had rotted out our lives in exile. **1871** CARLYLE in *Daily News* 4 Jan., This I lay at the door of our spiritual teachers.., who thereby incalculably rot the world.

c. *spec.* To ret. Cf. ROTTING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1835–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 702/1 The operation of rotting, or as it is most commonly called, water-retting, flax and hemp.

5. To affect (sheep) with the rot. Also *absol.*

c **1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 408 þanne he lediþ his sheep wel in hool pasture þat wole not rote. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 It is necessary that a shepeherde shoulde knowe what thynge rotteth shepe. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 93 More dangerous Then haites to fish, or hony stalkes to sheepe, When as the one is wounded with the hale, The other rotted with delicious foode. *a* **1636** VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 221 No shepherd would call his sheep into such pastures as will certainly rot them. **1725** RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Blashy thows..may rot your ews. **1794** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 235 Produce of the land..very rushy, and always rotted sheep. **1854** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 234 Apparently sound pastures..have rotted sheep this Season.

6. Used in imprecations against a person or thing, sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience.

1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* V. i 58 But vengeance rot you all. **1611** — *Cymb.* II. iii. 136 The South-Fog rot him. **1664** COTTON *Scarronides* I. Wks. (1715) 37 Where once your what shall's call'ums—(rot em, It makes me mad I have forgot 'em), Liv'd a great while. **1682** DRYDEN *Prol. to Southerne's Loyal Brother* 5 Both pretend love, and both (plague rot 'em!) hate. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 ¶ 2 Rot you, Sir, I have more Wit than you. **1756** FOOTE *Engl. fr. Paris* II, I'll be rot if we don't make them caper higher. **1767** S. PATERSON *Anoth. Trav.* II. 52 Rot the name of the first post! I have forgot it. **1817** KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 74 For, rot it! I forgot to bring my mathematical case with me. **1859** DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, 'She was the admiration of the whole Court!' 'Rot the admiration of the whole Court!'

7. *slang.* To chaff severely. Also *absol.*, to talk nonsense. (Cf. ROT *sb.*[1] 5.)

1890 LEHMANN *H. Fludyer at Cambridge* 106 Everybody here would have rotted me to death. **1899** PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 169 Freckles, who was an awfully sportsmanlike chap really, said he was only rotting all the time.

Rota (rōu·tă). [a. L. *rota* wheel.]

1. A political club, founded in 1659 by J. Harrington, which advocated rotation in the offices of Government; also, a society of this type.

1660 HARRINGTON (*title*), The Censure of the Rota upon Mr. Milton's Book, entituled, The Ready and Easie way to Establish A Free Common-wealth. **1662** in J. Ogilby *King's Coronation* (1685) 3, I..With Common-wealths and *Rota's* fill their heads. *a* **1680** BUTLER *Characters, Politician*, A speculative Statesman,..that did all his Exercises in the late Times of cursed Memory at the *Rota*, but is not yet admitted to practise.

attrib. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1108 As full of tricks, As Rota-men of Politicks. **1673** *Character Coffee-House* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) VI. 429 A Coffee-House is..a Rota Room, that, like Noah's Ark, receives animals of every Sort. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 439 Dr. Will. Petty was a Rota-man and would sometimes trouble Ja. Harrington in his Club.

2. A rotation (of persons, etc.); a round or routine (of duties, etc.); † a rote.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 425 These [councillors] are taken out of the great Council, and go round in a *rota*. **1710** PALMER *Proverbs* 95 Such Formal Devotions that are nothing but a *Rota*. **1751** R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 186 The..occurrences which happened during this period.. consisted chiefly of the old rota of fishing, watering [etc.]. **1800** COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 631 Perambulating the River..agreeably to a rota which is laid down. **1844** in Ribton-Turner *Vagrants & Vagrancy* (1887) 254 The experience of those managers who have taken their rota of duty in the office. **1868** ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1870) 10 According to a rota to be agreed on between each other.

b. A list of persons acting in rotation; a roster.

1856 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, The senior fag who kept the rota. **1878** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 419 Pleas of debt, which required the attendance of the parties to suits and the rota of qualified jurors. **1882** KEARY *Outl. Prim. Belief* ix. 437 They heard names called over and voices answering as if by rota.

3. *R. C. Ch.* The supreme court for ecclesiastical and secular causes. (Cf. ROTE *sb.*[5] 2).

1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 50 At that time Staphileus Dean of the Rota was there. **1685** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/1 The Republick of Venice have named four Persons for the Pope to chuse one, to fill the Place of Auditor of the

Rota. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The *Rota* consists of twelve Doctors, chosen out of the four Nations of Italy, France, Spain, and Germany. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 15 To tell the king's courts at Westminster, that their practice is..conformable to the decrees of the Rota or Imperial Chamber. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 149 He also claimed the holidays of the Roman rota for himself. 1877 D. Lewis tr. *Sander's De Schism. Anglica* Introd. p. lxxiv, The next day was the day of the Conference with the Dean of the Rota. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 5/1 A special law for regulating the working of the ancient tribunals, the Rota, and the Segnatura.

Rotacism, -ize, variants of Rhotacism, -ize.

Rotal (rōʊ·tăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *rotāl-is* wheeled, or f. *rota* (see prec.) + -al.]

1. Pertaining to a wheel or wheels. Also *fig.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Rotal*, of or belonging to a wheel [ed. 1674 *adds*, also inconstant, now up, now down]. 1881 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Nov. 439/2 The Cannebière is in a chronic state of vocal and rotal tumult.

2. Pertaining to rotation or circular motion.

1845 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Rotal action of affinity*, a term applied to the inductive action of affinity, as exhibited in the voltaic circle, in which it assumes a circular direction or return upon itself.

3. *R. C. Ch.* Connected with the Rota.

1907 *Cath. Weekly* 8 Nov. 8/2 On November 12 the Sacred Congregation of Rites will hold a rotal meeting.

Rotalian (rōtē·liăn), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Rotalia* (Lamarck, 1809), neut. pl. of late L. *rotālis*: see prec.]

A. *sb.* A foraminifer of the genus *Rotalia*.

1869 *Monthly Microsc. Jrnl.* 303 If one of the simple Rotalians were thickened and drawn out at the umbilici. 1879 Carpenter in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 380/2 The..spiral mode of growth differs entirely from that of ordinary Rotalians.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the genus *Rotalia*.

1881 Carpenter *Microsc.* (ed. 3) 517 The two great series which may be designated (after the leading forms of each) as the Textularian and the Rotalian. 1879 — in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 380/1 This intermediate skeleton..completely envelops the original rotalian shell.

Rotalid (rōʊ·tălid), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [See prec. and -id.] a. *sb.* A foraminifer of the family *Rotalidea*. b. *adj.* Belonging to this family.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 886 Exceptions to this rule however occur among the Rotalid *Nonporinæ*. *Ibid.* 892 There appear within the adult minute young with calcareous tests,..three-chambered in the Rotalid.

Rota·liform, *a. Zool.* [See prec. and -form.] Having the typical form of the genus *Rotalia*.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 895 Typically spiral and 'Rotaliform', i. e. coiled so that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface.

Rotaline (rōʊ·tălain), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Rotalina*: see Rotalian.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Rotalina*, a sub-family of *Rotalidea*.

1881 Carpenter, etc. *Introd. Foraminif.* 212 It is in the true *Rotaliæ*..that we meet with the highest development of the Rotaline type. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 889 Calcareous spicules..make up its Rotaline test.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Rotalina*.

1881 Carpenter, etc. *Introd. Foraminif.* 200 Certain shells ranked by D'Orbigny under the genus *Valvulina* are true Rotalines. 1879 H. A. Nicholson *Palæont.* I. 116 One of the earliest representatives of the Rotalines.

†**Rotan.** *slang. Obs.*—⁰ (See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Rotan*, a Coach, or Waggon, any thing that runs upon Wheels; but principally a Cart.

Rotang (rotæŋ). Also 7 **rottang.** [ad. Malay *rōtan*: see Rattan. So F. and G. *rotang*, F. *rotin*, Du. *rotting*.] One of the rattan palms. Also *attrib.* with *cane*, *palm*.

[1598 W. Phillip tr. *Linschoten* I. xvi. 28 There is another sorte of the same reeds which they call Rota: these are thinne like twigges of Willow for baskets.]

1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 134 From their Neighbours they fetch Timber to build withall, Rottang, that is, cordage of Cocoe. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 590 Anchors of Iron and Wood, Cables of Rotang Canes. 1772 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/1 There is but one species [of calamus], *viz.* the rotang, a native of India. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 135 The Calami, or Rotangs, and the siliceous secretions of their leaves, indicate an affinity with Grasses. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* June 191 Spindle-trees grew side by side with prickly Rotang palms.

Rotary (rōʊ·tări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *rotāri-us* (Quicherat), f. *rota* wheel: see -ary.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of motion: Circular; taking place round a centre or axis.

1731 Bailey, vol. II, *Rotary*, of or pertaining to a wheel; whirling or turning round, as a rotary motion.

1825 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 330 A rotary motion is very frequently transmitted by means of an endless strap. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* xv. (1856) 113 During its rotary oscillations against the bottom of the sea. 1867 Denison *Astron.* 10 But the rotary motion of the earth is of no use for measuring latitude.

Comb. 1883 *Wheel World* Mar. 185 The 'Orbi-cycle', a rotary-motioned front steerer.

2. Operating by means of rotation; rotative.

Used spec. to designate a large number of machines in which the action depends on the rotation of some part.

1799 *Repertory Arts* X. 303 Similar effects may be produced..by a rotary cutter. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 139/1 The expansive principle would not answer for rotary or double engines. 1844 Grove *Contrib. Sci.* 351 Two sets of magnets are employed, the one set stationary, and the other rotary. 1864 J. Burroughs *Locusts & Wild H.* 118 All our general storms are cyclonic in their character, that is, rotary and progressive.

3. Of persons: Acting in rotation.

1860 *Congregationalist* 30 May (Cent.), Several years since they..became an Independent Presbyterian church with a rotary board of elders.

B. *sb.* A rotary machine or apparatus.

1888 Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.* 115 *Rotary*, a short term for rotary printing machines. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 203 This machine gives twice the speed of the early rotaries.

Rotascope. [f. L. *rota* wheel: see -scope.] A kind of gyroscope.

1838 W. R. Johnson in *Silliman's Jrnl.* XXI. 265 Description of an Apparatus called the Rotascope, for exhibiting several phenomena and illustrating certain laws of rotary motion. 1873 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* VII. 2440 The gyroscope or rotascope, an instrument illustrating the tendency of rotating bodies to preserve their plane of rotation.

Rotatable (rotē·tăb'l), *a.* [f. Rotate *v.* + -able.] Capable of being rotated; admitting of rotation or rotatory movement.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1926/1 Sims's uterine repositor consists of a short metallic sounder, rotatable on a long shaft. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* LX. 306/3 The rotatable blade is designed to do the general work of the pressman in making forms ready.

Rotate (rōʊ·tĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rota* wheel + -ate².] Wheel-shaped; *esp.* of a monopetalous corolla with a short tube and spreading limb.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. 129 This genus is easily known by the monopetalous, rotate or wheel-shaped corol. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 206 Corolla superior, monopetalous or polypetalous, rotate or tubular. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 211 A perennial herb, with..scorpioid cymes of rotate bright-blue flowers.

†**Rotate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *rotāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rotāre*: see next.] Revolved.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* II. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 137 Thyngs into thyngs must therfore be rotate, Untyll dyversyte be brought to parfyt unyte.

Rotate (rotē·t), *v.* [f. L. *rotāt-*, ppl. stem of *rotāre* to turn or swing round, whirl about, roll round, revolve, f. *rota* wheel.]

1. *intr.* To move round a centre or axis; to perform one or more revolutions.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 899 Permitting the corresponding part of the bone to rotate upon it. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* xxxvii. (1856) 339 Our brig had..rotated considerably to the northward. 1858 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 104 The Sun, like the Earth or a top when spinning, turns round, or rotates, on an axis.

2. *trans.* To cause (a thing) to turn round or revolve on a centre or axis.

1831 Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 366 It brings the thigh toward that of the opposite side, bends it a little, and carries it outward by rotating it. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* i. 38 The warper..rotates the vertical wheel or frame..by means of the wheel..and the rope. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 193 Sometimes the masses of lava are rotated in their flight.

3. To change, or take, in rotation.

1879 J. Hawthorne *S. Strome* I. iii. 36 She could mow a field, drain it, plough it, and rotate its crops. 1894 Sperry *Talks w. Young Men* 159 It is wise to alternate, or rotate the various forms of life's duties so as to secure daily, restful change, both physical and mental.

4. To put *out* in turn.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII 265 Both, after a brief service, were rotated out of office.

Hence **Rotated** *ppl. a.*

1824 A. Dods (*title*), Pathological Observations on the rotated or contorted Spine,..called Lateral Curvature.

†**Rotated,** *a. Bot. Obs.* = Rotate *a.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App.* s.v. *Petal*, The second class is of the plants with..rotated, or wheel-like flowers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 The figure of Solids is either..Rotated, wheel-shaped, plain [etc.].

Rotating (rotē·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Rotate *v.*]

1. a. Turning round on a centre or axis.

1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Resources*, Our Copernican globe is a great factory or shop of power with its rotating constellations. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* i. 10 The edge of a swiftly rotating wheel. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 82 If the veering of the former, and the marked fall of the latter prove the gale to be rotating, or cyclonic.

b. Causing rotation; rotatory.

1883 J. Millington *Are we to read backwards?* 67 The rotating muscles have a much more numerous amount of contractions to effect.

2. Acting in rotation; rotative.

1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 82/3 Four rotating regents conducted the classes of philosophy or arts.

Rotation (rotē·ʃən). [ad. L. *rotātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rotāre*: see Rotate *v.* and -ation. So F. *rotation*, Sp. *rotacion*, It. *rotazione*.]

1. The action of moving round a centre, or of turning round (and round) on an axis; also, the action of producing a motion of this kind.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 185 The rotation or impulsion of the heauens. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 37 A trew & philosophicall rotation whereby the inwarde fire of nature may be stirred vppe in euery vegetable. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. ii. 8 By the yearly and continual rotation and reuolution of the right heauen,..all thinges might be well gouerned. 1662 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 158 [A] puzled Candidate,..being ask'd what a circle was, describ'd it by the rotation of his hand. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 318 All Rotations and Wheelings cause a kind of Giddiness in the Brain. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 200, I see..all Things..as if they were whirl'd about by the Quick Rotation of a Wheel. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 160 Some.. tell us whence the stars;..what gave them first Rotation. 1825 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 559 His diurnal rotation is believed to be performed in 10 hours, 16 minutes, 2 seconds. 1852 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 64 Eyes fixed, incapable of rotation. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* xii. (ed. 2) 294 This property of rotation may be the basis of all that to our senses appeals as matter.

fig. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 4 The perpetuall Rotation of fortune. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* II. iv, She has that everlasting rotation of tongue. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 245 A jest keeps an ill story alive and in countenance, and gives it a rotation.

2. The fact of coming round again in succession; return or recurrence; a recurring series or period.

1620 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* xxi. 17. 858 That rotation, and circumvolution of misery and blisse, which he [Origen] held, that all mankind should run in. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 150 That by a kind of circulation or rotation Arts have their successive invention and perfection. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 172 Medicines..suffer a rotation of fashions like our cloaths. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 47 It observes a constant rotation, and is conveyed regularly from the earth to the air, and from the air to the earth. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxix. 244 There is a constant rotation of society at Ferney. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *The Ox* 33/1 It is not.. until the close of the third [year] that the [teeth] next in rotation succeed. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 127 The Earl of Seafield's forest.., which is regularly planted and felled so as to cut a thousand acres annually on a rotation of sixty years.

b. Regular and recurring succession in office, duties, etc., of a number of persons. Freq. in phr. *by* or *in rotation*.

The recent adoption of this sense in general use is noticed in the *British Mag.* for April 1763 (IV. 542), and ascribed to 'advertisements from the Police relating to the justices sitting by rotation, the felony-rotation in Bow-street', etc.

1656 Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 54 Equal Rotation is equal vicissitude in Government, or succession to Magistracy confer'd for such convenient terms..as take in the whole body by parts. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 439 A numerous Assembly of them all form'd and conven'd on purpose with the wariest Rotation. *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 180 This is no small advantage in Republicks, where a sort of rotation is necessary, by which men are seen under several capacities 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 483 So the brave mariners their pumps attend, And help incessant by rotation lend. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xiii. 366 Five of the twenty-one Directors shall go out of office by rotation every year. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* 73 Three members.. sit daily,..viz., the treasurer, secretary, and one of the other members in rotation. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1890) II. 88 In America..the tendency is towards 'rotation' in office.

c. *Agric.* A change or succession of crops in a certain order on a given piece of ground, in order to avoid the exhaustion of the soil.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* Digest 76 A regular rotation of Crops and Fallow is, perhaps, more convenient than profitable. 1792 Young *Trav. France* 346 The effects derived from the rotation of crops. *Ibid.*, The miserable rotations commonly practised in France. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 247 By narrowing the demand for barley, and obliging the farmers to adopt imperfect rotations. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 50 The proper rotation of crops and fallow might be observed.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rotation-movement*, *-tide*; †**rotation-office** (see sense 2 b, note); **rotation grasses**, grasses sown in a rotation of crops.

1768 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 57/2 The sitting Magistrates..at the Rotation-office in Whitechapel. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 283 At the Leeds Rotation-office this month, John Waddington, of Farnley.., was convicted for shooting a hare. 1865 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 16; Evidences of rotation-tides. 1886 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 6/3 As temporary pastures, that is to say, rotation grasses (including clover), are included in the arable area, one would naturally look for a proportional diminution in rotation grasses. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 883 The balancing, nodding, and rotation movements are more especially likely to preserve a definite rhythm.

Rotational (rotē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Acting in rotation; of or belonging to rotation.

1852 De Morgan in Graves *Life Hamilton* (1889) III. 394 Members to go out by rotation each year..The rotational electors to be distributed through the year. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* v. 111 The energies indicated by mere velocity of motion, whether orbital or rotational, must be equally disregarded. 1886 Ball *Story Heavens* 534 In a similar manner we find the rotational moment of momentum for each of the other planets.

Rotative (rōʊ·tătiv), *a.* [f. L. *rotāt-*, ppl. stem of *rotāre*: see Rotate *v.* So F. *rotatif*, *-ive*.]

1. Rotating, turning round like a wheel; acting or operating by circular motion.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 313 He completed both a reciprocating and a rotative or wheel engine. 1799 *Repertory Arts* X. 295 How, by means of a rotative saw, to shape a piece from the rough. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 267 By means of rotative machinery, connected with.. a steam-engine, or other rotative power. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 499/2 No rotative engine had yet been erected at Manchester.

b. Produced by rotation; producing, connected with, rotation.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 443 Mouldings, which may be generated by planes carried round their axis' in those planes, are called *rotative* mouldings. 1824 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 193 He first advanced..the rotative doctrine. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 211 The rotative forces acting on A and B are as it were distributed.

c. Of the nature of rotation.

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 522 The general practice ..is to give the tool a constant rotative shuffling motion. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 359 As the Earth's rotative movement is uniform.

2. Acting or coming in rotation; recurrent.

1823 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. Comm. p. xxv, By the rotative course of nature [the earth] is now enabled to bring forth some things which she did not yield at her beginning. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Famine* 372 Cotton was cultivated in India as a rotative and not as a special crop.

Rota·to-, used as combining form of mod.L. *rotātus* ROTATE *a.* in *rotato-dentate*, *-plane*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xiii. (1765) 34 *Rotato-dentate*, wheel-shaped and indented. *Ibid.* iii. 7 *Rotato-plane*, wheel-shaped and flat.

Rotator (rotēⁱ·təɹ). [a. L. *rotātor*, agent-n. from *rotāre* to ROTATE. Cf. F. *rotateur*.]

1. *Anat.* A muscle by which a limb or part can be moved circularly.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* VII. viii. 494 The Triceps, together with the Levidus, and the four little Rotators. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 254 There was no other Place where the Rotators of the Thigh could be fixed, which draw it partly outwards. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Mot.* 389 In rolling the arm, the rotators radiad co-operate with the muscles called supinators; the rotators ulnad, with the pronators. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 74 The action will only be carried to the extent possible without using the external rotators of the thigh.

attrib. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 254 The Rotator Muscles insert their Tendons into the Protuberant Process. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 31 The spasmodic action shifted from one rotator muscle to another.

2. A thing, apparatus, part, etc., which has a rotatory motion or action.

1772 *Scots Mag.* XXXIV. 186/2 A..machine, which he [William Kenrick] says he has contrived and denominated a Rotator. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 191 The spring part..is fixed to a rotator, or revolving apparatus. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 161 The rotator [of a log] is a continuation of the part that holds the wheelwork. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xi. 214 In the front end of the rotator are the slag-holes.

3. One of the *Rotatoria*; a rotifer.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 36 An animal..which is only an unperfectly described Rotator.

4. *Math.* (See quot.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 345 The reciprocal of this time we shall call..the rapidity of the system, for convenience of comparison with the frequency of a vibrator or of a rotator, which is the name commonly given to the reciprocal of its period.

Rotatory (rōᵘ tătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [See ROTATE *v.* and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** Of the nature of rotation; connected with rotation.

1755 JOHNSON, *To Wheel*,..to have a rotatory motion. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 266 A new Theory of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies affected by Forces disturbing such Motion. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* III. xxxii. 308 The obstacles in the rough road cause this rotatory motion in the wheel. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* vii. 234 By a sufficient rotatory velocity. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 145 A rotatory movement at the hip-joint. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinematics* 22 The theory of the rotatory polarisation of quartz.

b. Rotating; working by means of rotation.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 89 Pure child of Chance, which still directs the ball, As rotatory atoms rise or fall. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 112 Trying if the magnetic needle would be dragged along by the rotatory plates. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 67 The track of five..rotatory storms. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* ii. 93 Urging their horses with cries..and cruel rotatory spurs.

c. Causing rotation.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 444 Rotatory organ quadrilobed. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 476 A small oval orifice situated near the sinuated disk formed by the rotatory organs. *Ibid.*, The rotatory apparatus.

2. Going round, or coming, in rotation.

1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 193 This principle of frequent rotatory election. 1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 97, I become..wearied with the repetition of rotatory acts and every-day occurrences.

B. *sb.* A rotifer. (Cf. ROTATOR 3.)

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 154 The Rotatories, to which the wheel-animalcules belong.

† **Rotch.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **roche, rotche.** [Of obscure origin. For later examples see RATCH *sb.*¹ I.] A gun or gun-barrel.

1571 BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* (1806) 147 There was in her..thre or foure last of powder, some crosletis, and roches of small ordinauce. 1598 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* V. 438 Sic peceis as salbe of the lenth of ane elne in the rotche at the leist.

Rotch(e, variants of ROCHE *sb.*¹

Rotche (rɒtʃ). *Ornith.* Also **rotch, roach,** and ROTCHIE. [A later form of ROTGE, but the precise source is not clear.] The little auk.

α. 1809 EDMONSTON *Zetland Isl.* II. 274 *Alca Alle*, Rotche, Greenland Rotche. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 358 The Little Auk, or Common Rotche,..is only a winter visiter to the British Islands. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 797 In Smith Sound the Rotche is said not to breed below lat. 68° or above 79°.

β. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 536, I..have observed it in pursuit of the rotch. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 438 The Rotch has sometimes been found dead very remote from the sea. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 255 The *Mergulus alce*, rotch, a species that breeds in very high latitudes.

γ. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 528 *Alca Alle*, the Little Auk, or Roach. 1823 — *Jrnl.* 142 An immense quantity of roaches..flew past the ship towards the west.

† **Rotchet**, obs. form of RATCHET.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* I. 78/2 Barrel and main spring...Great wheel and rotchet.

Rotchet(te, obs. forms of ROCHET.

Ro·tchie. *Ornith.* = ROTCHE.

1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 438. 1859 MACCLINTOCK *Voy. 'Fox'* 139 The rotchie or little auk lays its single egg upon the bare rock.

Rote (rōᵘt), *sb.*¹ Now only *Hist.* [a. OF. *rote* (*rothe, route*), = Prov. and med.L. *rota, rotta*; also MDu. *rote*, MLG. *rotte, rode*, MHG. *rote, rott(e*, OHG. *rota, rotta*. The original form was prob. **hrotta*, an early Teutonic adoption of the Celtic word recorded by Venantius Fortunatus (6th cent.) as *chrotta*, on which see CROWD *sb.*¹] A mediæval musical instrument, probably of the violin class.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7408 Dauid cuth on sere-kin note, Bath he cuth on harpe and rote. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1082 Organes & pypes, & rial ryngande rotes & þe reken fyþel. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 He tawhte hir til sche was certein Of Harpe, of Citole and of Rote. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2394 He kan..Touche be crafte, and nat be rote, Harpe and lute, fythel and Rote. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour,..The trumpe, and the talburn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 3 Argument worthy of Mæonian quill; Or rather worthy of great Phoebus rote. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. ix. 6 There did he find..The faire Pœana playing on a Rote.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiii, The lad can deftly touch the lute, And on the rote and viol play. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 Psaltry, symphony, and rote, Help to charm the listening throng. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vii. 93 To converse, or sing ancient Breton lays to the rote. 1884 HERON-ALLEN *Violin Making* 62 The only difference between the earliest crwths and the latest rotes..seems to be the addition of the bow and finger-board.

Rote (rōᵘt), *sb.*² Also 4–5 **roote**, 5–6 **root**, 5 **rot**, 5–7 **roat(e**. [Of obscure origin; there is no evidence to confirm the suggestions that it is a. OF. *rote, route* route, way, or ad. L. *rota* wheel.]

† **1. a.** Custom, habit, practice. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM III. 210 Þy wykked rote, Wanne þou ne halst þy masseday, As god hyt haþ y-hote. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 Thilke art which Spatula is hote, And used is of comun rote Among Paiens. *Ibid.* 50 He..broght hem into such a rote, That upon him thei bothe assote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Root, of vse and custome.

† **b.** Mechanical practice or performance; regular procedure; mere routine. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 2)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 242 By the meere shadow, and roat of these sciences. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 3 A presumptuous Pratling Ignorance, upheld by some wretched Rote. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 80 Experience, Tryal upon the Ground, and a certain Rote,. necessary to this End. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 81 His education had proceeded in the common rote through school and college. *Ibid.* II. 189 He took the rote of forms to be the very quintessence of affairs.

† **c.** A rigmarole. *Obs. rare.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. S) 1191 Men seye. in olde roote þat wimmannes bolt is sone schote. 1681 *Peace & Truth* 14 The Church of Rome hath turned Prayer into a meer Rote or Charm of unintelligible Words.

2. *By rote*, in a mechanical manner, by routine, *esp.* by the mere exercise of memory without proper understanding of, or reflection upon, the matter in question; also, † with precision, by heart.

a. With *say, sing, play*, etc.

The meaning of the first quot. is not clear.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2207 Þat gere as I trowe, Is ryched at þe reuerence, me renk to mete, bi rote. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 377 A ribaut..þat can nouȝt wel reden His rewle ne his respondes, but be pure rote. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Suych laboureryx synge may be roote, 'Alle goo we stille, the cok hath lowe shoon'. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 Yf it were, than I myght..saye my seruyce by rote and custome. 1577–82 BRETON *Toyes Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) I. 27/1, I did not sing one noate, except it were by roate. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Shop-keeper* (Arb.) 54 Hee tels you lyes by rote. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. (1674) 110 To learn to play by rote or ear without Book. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. vi. (1841) I. 112 We can all repeat the Commandments by rote. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search after Happiness* ii. 141, I talk'd by rote the jargon of the schools. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vii. 111 The young ladies..played their duet more by rote than con amore this night. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 160 This guide..did his business less by rote..than any guide I ever met. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 436 The college..where little boys learn to repeat by rote the Koran from end to end.

b. With *know, get, learn*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 329 Ther-to he koude endite, and make a thyng,..And euery statut koude he pleyn by rote. — *Prioress' T.* 1712 He..herkned ay the wordes and the noote, Til he the firste vers koude al by rote. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3215 The maner of spyces I know by rote. 1531 TINDALE *Prol. Ep. Rom.* Wks. 39, I thinke it meete that euery christen man..know it, by roate and without the boke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 6 Singing all her sorrow to the note, As she had learned readily by rote. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VIII. 375 The Psalmes of David which shee had almost *ad unguem* and by roat. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 135 All which he understood by Rote, And as occasion serv'd, would quote. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ⁋ 22 He has by Rote, and at Second-hand, all that can be said of any Man of Figure, Wit, and Virtue in Town. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 7 Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 321 Their commonplace doctrines, which they have learned by logic, by rote, at secondhand. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 102 In time we learn by rote the lessons which we had to spell out in our youth.

3. *attrib.*, as *rote-knowledge, -learning, -lesson, -work*; *rote-learned* adj.; also, † *by-rote babble, lesson.*

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 45 T' heare a Parrat cry Her by-roate lesson of like curtesie. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 201 To pray in his own words without being fescu'd to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson. 1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 197 A little by-rote-babble, with..an hour's talk in other men's words. 1848 ELIZA COOK *To Charlotte Cushman* iii, No rote-learned sighing. 1862 G. P. MARSH *Orig. & Hist. Eng. Lang.* 25 A rote-knowledge of paradigms and definitions. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 23 The dreary life of a day school.., for the education was altogether rote-work. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Scot.* II. xiii. 401 The rote-learning of rules once so universal.

† **Rote**, *sb.*³ *Obs.*⁻¹ [a. OF. *rote*, var. of *route* ROUT *sb.*¹ Hence also MDu., MLG., MHG., MSw. *rote*, MDa. *rode*.] A company, squadron.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 [Creta] was þe firste lond þat..tauȝte horse men to ryde in rotes [L. *turmas*].

† **Rote**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *rota* (Du Cange).] A certain measure or weight.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* II. lxvii. 84 Take ..þe Ferthe party of a Rote, and put all in x Rotes of swete water. *Ibid.* 85.

Rote (rōᵘt), *sb.*⁵ Now *rare*. Also 6 **root**. [ad. L. *rota* ROTA, or (in sense 2) a. F. *rote*.]

† **1.** A wheel used as an instrument of torture or punishment. *Obs.*

1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 43 All theyr membres & hole body stretched vpon a rote or turnyng whele. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 250 James Cadder.., being..tane in Striueling in maner foirsaid, wes brokin on the root.

† **2.** *R. C. Ch.* = ROTA 3. *Obs.*

1528 GARDINER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.*, *Rec.* (Pocock) I. 106 One Jacobus Symonet, dean of the rote. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 216/1 Sauyng the premunyre, we myghte haue it tryed in the rote at Rome. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* II. 130 At the court of Rome, the department called the Rote, allowed the validity of her marriage.

3. Rotation; turn. *rare*⁻¹.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 508 They at first resolved That each should govern in diurnal rote.

Rote (rōᵘt), *sb.*⁶ Now *U.S.* [See RUT *sb.*³] The roaring of the sea or surf.

1610 R. NICCOLS *England's Eliza* cclxx. 837 While the seas rote doth ring their dolefull knell. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 24 Such a noise as the rote of the sea. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nature & Human N.* 210 When..the rote is on the beach, it tells me it is the voice of the south wind giving notice of rain. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 193 X. walked away, rumbling inwardly like the rote of the sea heard afar. 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Romance* xviii, She could only distinguish the rote on the distant beach.

† **Rote**, *a.*, obs. variant of ROTTEN *a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 17 (Cambr. MS.), ȝit seen men weel..That ydilnesse is rote slogardye. *Ibid.* 228 Neuere mo ne schal they rote be.

Rote (rōᵘt), *v.*¹ Also 7 **roat**. [f. ROTE *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To repeat, to run *over*, to rattle *off*, from memory. Also *absol.*

1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* i. 16 Ravish'd to heare the warbling Birds to roat. 1630 — *Muses Eliz.* Nymphal ii. 121 If by chance a Tune you roate, 'Twill foote it finely to your note. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 57 Did you think that your roteing over the name to them that deny the thing, would make a wise man change his Religion? 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 134 It is really to be wished that authors would think more and rote less. *Ibid.* 140 The usual violations of usage might be put into a sixpenny piece to be roted off by the grammatical disciple. 1838 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.*, *Of Memory* iii, Memory is not wisdom: idiots can rote volumes.

† **2.** To learn or fix by rote. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 55 Now it lyes you on to speake to th' people..with such words That are but roated in your Tongue. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 283 Not..able to repeat even what is perfectly roted on the memory.

Hence **Ro·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 186 Can our roting, repeating scholar make Latin as Cicero made it? 1827 — *Intell. Patrimony* 15 You will witness much reading, roting and repeating among those who pretend to learning.

Rote (rōᵘt), *v.*² [ad. L. *rotāre*, f. *rota* wheel.]

† **1.** *trans.* To rotate. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 27 When the cubit is at furthest extended, the posteriour and great Processe thereof, is roted and wheled.

2. *intr.* To go *out* or *in* by rotation or turn.

a 1697 AUBREY *Lives*, *J. Harrington* (1898) I. 291 Now this modell upon rotation was:—that the third part of the Senate should rote out by ballot every yeare. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 240 Of three County Members one might rote out yearly. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* clxxi. III. 199 Here the only way seems to be, that instead of roting out, as was the device of our ancestors, men should for once in a way rote in.

† **Rote**, *v.*³ *Obs.* [Cf. ROTTLE *v.*] ? To flutter.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3867 (Kölbing), Þer miȝt men se þe baners roten, Þe stedes forþ wel ȝern schoten.

Rote, obs. f. ROOT, ROT, ROUT, RUT.

† **Ro·ted**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. ROTE *sb.*²] Skilled, practised, experienced.

1470–85 MALORY *Morte Arth.* X. xxxvi. 472 This malgryne was an olde roted knyghte, and he was called one of the daungerous knyghtes of the world to doo bataille on foot.

Roted, obs. f. ROOTED, ROTTED. **Rotel**, obs. f. ROTTLE *v.*

† Rote-master. *Obs.*—[1] [ad. Du. *rotmeester*, G. *rottmeister*: see ROT *sb.*[2]] One in command of a company of gunners.

1523 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, III. II. 1526.

Roten, obs. f. ROTTEN *a.*

† Ro·ter[1]. *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *rotier*, variant of *routier*, ROUTER *sb.*[1]] A robber, highwayman.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6032 Aboute heruest þis deneis as roters [*v.r.* rotours, rotors] arnde Bi chilterne & to oxenford.

Roter[2] (rōu·tə1). [f. ROTE *v.*[1]] One who repeats by rote.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 301 Such Roters as these, are the men that talk of Fathers amongst their Gossips and Proselytes. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 217 A canting, mystical, visionary race of roters, eternally saying after consecrated authorities. 1827 — *Intell. Patrimony* 102 The sole reason must have been, that he was less of a reader and roter.

Rotey-time: see RUTEY *sb.*

Rotge(e. *Ornith.* [Given by Martens (1675) as the name current among Dutch or Frisian sailors, with the statement that it is derived from the bird's cry *rottet tet*; but perh. a misunderstanding of Fris. *rotgies*, pl. of *rotgoes*, brent-goose.] The little auk. See also ROTCHE.

1694 *Martens' Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 76 The old Lumbs have a very tough and dry Flesh, not to disparage the Rotges, Kirmews and young Lumbs when boiled. *Ibid.* (1711) 91 The calling or crying of the Rotges amongst one another. 1859 *Cornhill Mag.* I. 109 Passing Cape Dudley Diggs, we landed at a breeding-place of rotges (little auks). 1888 *Nature* XXVI. 387 Many rotgees had their young among the basaltic columns.

Ro·t-gut, ro·tgut. [f. ROT *v.* + GUT *sb.*]

1. An adulterated or unwholesome liquor; *spec.* bad small beer, or (in *U.S.*) inferior whiskey.

1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 72 Let not a Teaster scape To be consum'd in rot-gut. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxviii. (1672) 76 They overwhelming their panch daily with a kind of flat *Scarbier*, or Rot-gut; we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* v. Wks. 1830 II. 208 *Sir George.* Drink nothing but smallbeer for a fortnight——. *But.* Smallbeer! Rot-gut! 1831 LOVER *Leg.* 222 To the divil I pitch sitch rot-gut. 1867 P. FITZGERALD *75 Brooke St.* II. 67 What is it to me..if you fill your cellars with all the 'rotgut' in the kingdom? 1892 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* I. iv, What brings the man from stuff like this to rotgut and spittoons at Mother Clarke's.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of liquor: Unwholesome, deleterious, injurious to the system.

1706 T. BAKER *Tunbridge Walks* III. i, Damn rotgut Rhenish: we'll have Mrs. Motion's health in a bumper of Barcelona. 1767 S. PATERSON *Anoth. Trav.* II. 42 Their only drink was a cursed rot-gut stuff, which they called wine. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiv, The rotgut French wines had given him a pain in the bowels. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Jan., To take glass after glass of rotgut rum, schnapps, or arrack.

b. *spec.* (See quot.) *U.S.*

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 432 Its flesh spoils very quickly after the fish is taken from the water, hence the name 'Rotgut Minnow', applied to it in Alabama.

Roth, obs. form of ROOT *sb.*[1]

† Rothe, *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [ad. ON. *rāða*, = OE. *rǽdan*: see REDE *v.*] *trans.* To counsel, advise.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2817 And siþen shal ich under-stonde Of you..Manrede, and holde oþes boþe, Yif ye it wilen, and ek rothe.

† Rothe, *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To talk nonsense.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 122 Kyng! in þe deuyl way, dogges, Fy! Now I se wele ȝe rothe and raue.

† Ro·thel, *v. Obs. rare.* (Of obscure origin and doubtful meaning.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 59 Al is roþeled & rosted ryȝt to þe sete, Comeȝ cof to my corte, er hit colde worþe. *Ibid.* 890 Þenne wh tolke tyȝt hem þat hade of tayt fayled, & vchon roþeled to þe rest þat he reche moȝt.

‖ Rötheln (rö·teln). [G. *rotheln, röteln* pl., f. *rot(h)* red.] German measles.

1873 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 179 Hybrid of Measles and Scarlatina—Röthelin. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 147 Röthelin has been regarded either as a mild form of measles or scarlatina. 1889 E. SMITH *Pract. Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 2) ii. 32 An attack of rötheln is then, as a rule, a very insignificant matter.

Rother (rɒ·ðəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 hriðer, **hryþer**, 1–2 **hryðer**, 4 **riþer**. *β.* 2–3 **reðer**, 4 **reþer**, 5–6 **rether**. *γ.* 2–3 **reoðer**, 3 **roþer**, 3– **rother**, 5 **rodder**, 6 **rowder**. *δ.* 1 **hruðer**, 3 **ruðer, ruþer**, 4, 6 **ruther**, 5 **rudder**. [OE. *hriðer, hrýðer*, = OFris. *(h)rither, reder* (NFris. *ridder, redder* young ox, WFris. *rier* heifer), a derivative from the stem *hriþ-* (found in *hriþfald, -hiorde*), = OS. *hrīth*, for earlier **hrinþ-*, which is also represented by OHG. *hrind* (G. *rind*), MLG. and MDu. *rind-, rint* (Du. *rund*). The shortening of the vowel before the ending *-ther* (as in *mother, brother*) prob. took place in later OE., with subsequent variation due to the influence of *r*.

It is not clear whether OE. *hrýðer* is a mere variation of *hriðer*, or represents an original ablaut variant **hrunþ-*.]

1. An ox; an animal of the ox kind; *pl.* oxen, cattle, neat.

a. 893–31 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 444 An hriðer duxunde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 He .. ongan sceotan wiþ þæs þe he ȝeseah þæt hryþer stondan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 100 Ȝenim cealfes scearn oþþe ealdes hryþeres wearm & leȝe on. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 341 *Armenta*, hryðera heorde. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1012, Hi.. hine þa þær oftorfodon mid banum & mid hryðera heafdum. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) III. 205 Senewes of schepe and of reþeren [*β.* riþeren].

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þet oref .. beð shep and reðeren and get and swin. *a* 1290 *Leben Jesu* (Horstm.) 853 Fond he þer inne .. Schep and reþren, and coluerene eke. *c* 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 220 Upon a retheres hude forth he wes y-tuht. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Þis ilond.. bringeþ forþ..reþeren and oþer bestes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1239 Meliager with his men .., Raschis with rethere & rydis bot a quyle [etc.]. 1509 *Will of Myll* (Somerset Ho.), Duos Retheres et viginti oues.

γ. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 60 Þe riche reoðeren & schep .. brohten to lake. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 300/11 Garganes reoþeren and oþure bestes I-nowe..to heore lesewe heom drowe. 13 .. *K. Alis.* 4719 Men to heom threowe drit and donge, With foule ayren, with rotheres lunge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Bestes þat eteþ griete gras and herbes as roþeren. 1474 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 311 Rodders or ony othre marchaundise. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 12 It is the Pastour Lards the rothers [*em. for* Brothers] sides. 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial., Rother*,..a horned beast.

δ. c 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 Þæron næs orfcynnes nan mare buton vii hruðeru. *c* 1205 LAY. 8106 Islaȝene weoren to þon mele twælf þusend ruðeren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1209 King cassibel..sacrefize to hor godes ..Vourti þousend of ruþeren. 1485 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 319 The said bouchers bye the same rudders in thai names. 1518 in *Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 112 An Indentur .. vpon ij rudders to be payed..yerly to Gerald Erle of Kildare.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rother-cattle, -driver, -herd, -soil.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlv. 10 Eowre sceap and eower hryðerheorda. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* I. 322 Amos hatte sum hryðer-hyrde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Amos het a reoðer heorde. 1396 *Chancery Warrants* file 560 Quatre boefs, pris de quarante soulds, [stolen] de Johan ap Jakke, retherdryver. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 752 The leaves of Elme are good fodder for rother cattell. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 23 Beastes seruing for meate onely, are Pigs, Goates, Sheepe, and Rother cattell. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3) s.v., Hence Rother-soyle, also used in Hereford shire, for the soyle or dung of those beasts.

Rother, obs. form of RUDDER.

† Rother-beast. *Obs.* = ROTHER 1.

a. 1483 in *Somerset Wills* (1901) 254 Also two oxen .. and all my rother bestes. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 61 Every child of my son Thos. a Rother beste. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. 89 b, The cruell Beare to fall Upon the herdes of Rother beastes had now no lust at all. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 78 You shall see Heards of Rother Beasts and Horses, and Flocks of Sheepe. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 19 Lands which suffice for the breedinge of an horse beast or Rother beast. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Rother-beasts* (a word used both in our old Statutes, and still in the North of England).

β. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 25 The mary of Hertes, Roes, or rudder beastes. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Prol. A viij, The ruther beastes that eate too greedily hereof wil swell til they burst. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 163 The Bull is the ringleader amongst ruther beasts. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 244 The Ruther Beasts with distended Bags grazing in the Meadows.

† Ro·theren, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **hryþeren**, 4–5 **reþeren** (5 **-erne**), **rotheren** (**roþerne**), **rutheren**. [OE. *hrýðeren*, f. *hrýðer* ROTHER. Cf. OS. *hrîtherin*, MLG. *rindern.*] Of or belonging to oxen or cattle. *Retheren tongue*, bugloss.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 Ȝenim hryþeren flæsc ȝesoden on ecede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 309 It was a grete abhomynacioun among þe Egipcians to sle reþeren or ete reþeren flesche. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Roþeren flesche and gote flesche is better sode þanne rosted. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 504 The Danes ..slouȝ him with stones and with rutheren bones. 14 .. *MS. Sloane 5* lf. 5/2 Buglossa, .. lingua bouis. *gallice*, Lange de boef. *Anglice*, reþeine tounge.

Rotherham (rɒ·ðərăm). Also **Rotheram.** The name of a parish and township in Yorkshire, formerly used *attrib.* to designate an improved form of plough introduced (app. from Holland) about the middle of the 18th century.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Husb.* I. 255 The Rotheran [*sic*], or patent plough,..deserves the husbandman's particular attention. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 24 To stir the intervals,.. the Rotheram plow may be used. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 7 An intelligent farmer.. assures us, that the rotheram-plough..goes very light, and is very useful. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 406 About the middle of the past century, the Rotherham plough appears to have been partially introduced into Scotland.

† Ro·therish, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROTHER + -ISH.] Resembling oxen.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Sume men..winned wiþ þe eorðe, and tiliȝet michel to oðre mannæs bihoſpe, and þese men beð icleped ruðerihsse men. Of þese shepishse and ruðerihsse men specð þe prophete.

Rothesay (rɒ·þsē). Also 5 **Roth(is)say**, 6 **Rothsey.** The name of an ancient castle in Scotland, used *attrib.* in *Rothesay herald*, one of the six Scottish heralds. Also *ellipt.*

1401–2 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* (1880) III. 552 In partem pensionis.., videlicet Rothesay heraldo. 1488 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) II. 214/1 The lettrez brocht fra him be Rothissay herrald. 1507 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* III. 371 Item, to Blewmantill, now callit Rothsey, for to pas in France. 1581 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) III. 286/1 His said office of Rothesay herauld. 1642 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VII. 331 The other two [were charged] by John Spence, Rothesay Herald,..to render their houses. 1742 A. NISBET *Syst. Heraldry* II. iv. xvi. 171 Rothsay has his Name and Title from the Castle of Rothsay,..an antient Residence of our Scots Kings in the Isle of Bute. 1863 [see Ross *sb.*[1]].

† Rothly, *a. Obs.*—[1] (Meaning uncertain.)

a 1400 *Pistill Susan* 341 Þo þat roþly cherl ruydely rored, And seide bi-fore þe prophete: 'þei pleied bi a prine'.

† Rothun. *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning uncertain.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1009 Suche a roþun of a reche ros fro þe blake, Askez vpe in þe ayre & vsellez þer flowen.

Rotie, obs. form of ROT *v.*

Rotifer (rōu·tifəɹ). [mod.L. (Leeuwenhoek, 1702), f. L. *rota* wheel + *-fer* bearing.] An animalcule belonging to the class *Rotifera.*

1793 T. BEDDOES *On Calculus* 250 The phænomena displayed by the rotifer. appear inexplicable. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 608/2 Singular experiments on the apparent resuscitation of the Rotifer. 1846 DANA *Zooph* II. (1848) 11 Polyps are .. even less complex in structure than the minuter Rotifers. 1872 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 15 The Rotifers are minute mostly microscopic creatures which inhabit almost all our ponds and streams.

‖ Rotifera (rōti·fĕră). [mod.L., neut. pl. of *rotifer(us)*: see prec.] A class of minute (usually microscopic) animalcules, having rotatory organs which are used in swimming.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 18 Other animals somewhat more compound, as the rotifera..and the polypi. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 112 The group of Rotifera or Wheel-Animalcules, which is one of great interest to the Microscopist. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 157 The Rotifera lay two different kinds of eggs.

Hence **Roti·feral** *a.*, **Roti·ferous** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Rotifera.*

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 607 The..rotatory or wheel-like organs of the Rotiferous Infusoria. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 463 In the rotiferous animalcules. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 8/1 Possessing undoubtedly Rotiferal characters.

† Ro·tified, *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROTE *sb.*[2]] Repeated by rote.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 242 Let 'em tire all that pass with their rotified Cant, 'Will you buy any Shoes, pray see what you want'.

Ro·tiform, *a.* rəi·ɛ—°. [ad. mod.L. *rotiformis*, f. L. *rota* wheel.] (See quots.)

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Rotiform*, shaped like a wheel. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rotiform*,. having a very short tube, and spreading limbs;—said of a monopetalous corolla.

Rotine, obs. form of ROUTINE.

Roting, obs. form of ROOTING, ROTTING.

‖ Rotl (rɒ·tl). Forms: 7 **rethel, rotte** (?**rotle**), **rotal**, 9 **rotol, rottle, rattle, rutl, rotl.** [a. Arab. رطل, *reṭl, raṭl*, which is supposed by some to be an alteration of Gr. λίτρα.] An eastern weight, varying in different places and for different commodities, but usually something between one and five pounds. Cf. ROTOLO.

1615 W. BEDWELL *Arab. Trudgman* s.v., An hundred Rethels do make a Cantar. 1685 POCOCKE *Comm. Hosea* iii. 2 It contained the weight of seventy-two thousand drachms, that is, five hundred common rotals. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 262 The Quintal contains 150 Rottes, the Rotte 12 ounces. 1825 *Milburn's Oriental Commerce* I. 88 [At Judda] 15 Vakias make 1 Rattle; 2 Rattles 1 maund. 1826–7 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 438/2 The Greek *rotl* = 180 *dirhems* is used in weighing cotton thread; the common *rotl* = 144 *dirhems*. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 8 The *rutl* is about 15¼ oz.

Rotle, obs. form of ROTTLE *v.*

† Ro·tness. *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. ROT *a.*] Rottenness.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Seint Laurence, whos chirche dissolved and lowsed þoruȝ longe rotnes [L. *carie*] he repareilde.

† Roto·cracy. *Obs.* [f. *rot(ten)*: see ROTTEN *a.* 7 c and -OCRACY.] The body of persons who had the control of rotten boroughs.

1831 *Examiner* 81/2 Why have a constituency, if the constituency is passively to subserve to the Rotocracy?—(we thank *The Times* for the word). 1831 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 101 Lest the Rotocracy should imagine..that it has been the cause of the progress of society.

Rotograph (rōu·tŏgrɑf). [f. L. *rota* wheel + -GRAPH.] A photographic print (esp. of a page in a book or manuscript) made by exposing the object through a lens and prism, so that its reversed image is thrown upon part of a roll of sensitive paper. Also *attrib.*

1898 in *Trade Marks Jrnl.* No. 1098 (1899) 408. 1903 *H. S. Ward's Fig. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 95 'Rotograph' Papers. *Ibid.* 183 'Rotograph' formulæ. 1906 *Oxford Univ. Press Circular* (24 Nov.), Rotary Bromide Prints, or Rotographs.

‖ Rotolo (rɒ·tŏlo). Forms: 7 **rottala, rotola, rotello**, 8 **rottel(l)o**, 8–9 **rotolo**, 9 **rottolo**; also *pl.* 7 **rottollies**, 8–9 **rotoli**, 9 **rottolis.** [a. It. *rotolo* (pl. *rotoli*), ad. Arab. *raṭl.*] = ROTL.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. IV. 347 The weight..is two Rottalas, a Rottala is a pound of their weight. *Ibid.* II. VII. 1188 Three hundred and sixtie Rottollies of Moha. *Ibid.* IX. 1644 Eight and twentie Rotellos of this place. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 207, 1 Rotola is 16 Ounc. or 1 *l.* Averd. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 399 In Aleppo, some [commodities] are weighed by the Rotolo of 680 Drachms; some by that of 700, and others by that of 720 Drachms. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* I. 75 At Brundisi, a hundred rotoli (a weight of about 33 ounces English) of Roman silver denarii were lately discovered. 1853 W. B. BARKER *Lares & Penates* 75 From a rotolo of coffee, or a few rotolos of rice,

the whole town became at length compelled to furnish a stated contribution. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* vi. 116 [He] has always consumed daily throughout his life two rottolis (pounds) of melted butter.

Rotombe, variant of ROTUMBE *Obs.*

‖ **Roto·nda.** Now *rare.* [It., fem. of *rotondo* round. Hence also F. *rotonde*.]

1. *spec.* The Pantheon. Cf. ROTUNDA 1 b.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Ital.* II. 235 From hence I went to the Rotonda otherwise called anciently, the Pantheon. *a* 1747 HOLDSWORTH *Remarks Virgil* (1748) 218 The doors to the Rotonda at Rome. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 464 Behind the Pantheon or Rotonda are to be seen the ruins of those [baths] of Marcus Agrippa.

2. A round or circular object.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ₱ 9 When I survey this new-fashioned *Rotonda* [the hoop-petticoat] in all its Parts.

3. = ROTUNDO 3.

1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. iv. (1878) 39 In the rotonda, a species of ante-room generally attached to the bed-carriages.

Rotor (rōu·tǫr). [Irreg. for ROTATOR.]

1. *Math.* (See quot. 1873.)

1873 CLIFFORD in *Lond. Math. Soc. Proc.* IV. 381, I propose to use the name rotor (short for rotator) to mean a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position, of which the simplest type is a velocity of rotation about a certain axis. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 218 Such a displacement is the same as a rotation about the polar of the given line, and is hence called by Clifford a Rotor.

2. The rotating part of a dynamo or motor.

1903 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Feb. 17/2 Both the rotor, and what is usually known as the stator of the motor, are constructed so as to be capable of rotation about a common axis.

† **Rotou·nd,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *rotondo* or L. *rotund-us*: see ROTUND *a.*] Round.

1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 1447 Out off a chapel, that callyd was rotounde They took the martir. *c* 1440 *Stacyons of Rome* 745 At seynt mary Rotounde [*v.r.* þe Rounde] there is a chyrche fayre I-founde. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 23 His circled panch, is barrell like, rotound Like earths vast concaves hollow and profound.

† **Rotour.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *roteor, rote(e)ur*, f. *rote* ROTE *sb.*1] A player on the rote.

In last quot. perhaps an error for *riotour.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1042 3yf þou euer with iogeloure, with hasadoure, or with rotoure, Hauntyst tauerne. 1394–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 Uni Rotour de Scocia, 6*s.* 8*d.* *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 He is a person, she thynkethe, of fair figure,—A yong rotour, redy to hir pleasier.

Rotour: see ROUTER *sb.*1

† **Rotship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ROT *a.*] Rottenness.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If .þei han greet putride & rotschipe, þanne þou nedist a ful drie medicyn. *Ibid.*, If þat he haue a litil putrede or rotschipe.

Rottack: see ROTTOCK.

Rottan (rǫ·t'n). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6, 8–9 **rotten,** 6 **rotton.** [var. of RATTON. For the difference in vowel cf. Fris. *rôt, roat, rotte-*, MDu. and MLG. *rotte* (Du. *rot*), MSw., Norw., and Icel. *rotta* (Sw. *råtta*, Da. *rotte*).] A rat.

?a 1500 *Chester Pl.* III. 179 Here cattis maken it full crowse, here a rotten, here a mowse. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Thou skald, thou bald, thou rotten, thou glutton! I will no longer chide thee. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 15 (Jam.), *Glis*, a rotten. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 53 Even the poor dancer creept out of bed like a poisoned rottan. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, I had them a' regularly entered, first wi' rottens—then wi' stots or weasels. 1886 BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* 162 They looken as hungry as two rottans. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* vii, The squeekin' o' mice an' rottans.

b. *attrib.*, as *rottan-fall* (rat-trap), *-hole.*

1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 13 (Jam.), *Decipula*, a rotten fall. 1839 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxvii, Div ye keep rottenfa's aboot your premises? 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* ii, I hae been seekin' ye..i' the verra rottan-holes.

† **Rotte,** obs. form of RAT. (Cf. prec.)

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 624 *Rato*, rotte.

Rotte, obs. form of ROT, RUT; see also ROTL.

Rotted (rǫ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 3 **roted,** 4–5 **rotid, -yd(e,** 5 **rooted, -yd.** [f. ROT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. That has undergone, or passed into a state of, decay or putrefaction.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Yet wolde he teteren & pileken, mid his bile, roted stinkinde fleshs. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A roted eppel amang þe holen makeþ rotie þe yzounde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Febris putrida, roted feuer, haþ þat name of roted humoures of the whiche it is ibredde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 þou3 þat þou clense þe rotid boon wiþ schauynge. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 14 (1689) 45 The body of a rotted alder. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 130 These have always their Habitation in shady moist Places, chiefly in rotted Wood. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 282 The manure..was rotted dung, turned over and prepared for the purpose. 1855 CARLYLE in *E. FitzGerald's Lett.* (1889) I. 235 All the horrors of a half rotted ship. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 78 The dead and rotted roots of the rasamala-trees were allowed to remain.

2. *spec.* Of sheep: Affected by the rot.

1837 YOUATT *Sheep* xi. 450 The liver of a rotted sheep. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Rot*, This difference ..occasions some rotted sheep to thrive well..to a certain stage, when they suddenly fall off.

Hence † **Ro·ttedness,** rottenness. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), þey haue reste in here rotednes and in filþe. *Ibid.*, Slyme..of rotednes þat is vpon þe water. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 433/2 To scrape away the rottedness of the Cranium.

Rottel, obs. form of ROTTLE.

Rotten (rǫ·t'n), *a.* Forms: 3 **rotin,** 4–6 **roten,** 4–5 **rotun,** 5 **rotyn,** 5–6 **roton,** 6 **rotne**; 4, 6 **rottyn,** 6 **rottin(e, rotton**; 5– **rotten.** [a. ON. *rotinn* (Icel. *rotinn*, Fær. *rotin*, Norw. *roten*; MSw. *rotin, rutin*, Sw. *rutten*, Da. *raaden,* † *rodden*), which has the form of a strong pa. pple. belonging to the ablaut-series *reut-, raut-, rut-*: cf. ROT *v.* and the forms cited under RET *v.*2]

I. 1. Of animal matter: In a state of decomposition or putrefaction; decomposed, putrid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Roted [*T.* rotin] stinkinde fleshs. 13.. *Cursor M.* 22907 (Gott.), Dede þar gun his carion li, And þat was rotin al to noght. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 73 (Kölbing), When ich am dede & roten in clay. 1388 WYCLIF *Numb.* v. 21 The Lord make thin hipe to wexe rotun, and thi wombe swelle, and be brokun. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 320 The bodyes of al men and women.., thoughe they be roten or brente. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 439, I am sory that ye be not deed rotyn wythin the pryson. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 81 The same body quhilk vesz grawit & rottine. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 666 The sweet War-man is dead and rotten. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* iv. xliv. 348 To give life again to a dead man, and renew his inanimate and rotten Carkasse. 1692 *Christ Exalted* 79 Which I am sure have a worse Savour than the rottenest Egg in the Town. 1701 STANHOPE *St. Bernard's Medit. St. Augustine*, etc. VIII. iii. 365 Its boasted Charms shall sink into a rotten Carcass. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 437 The sclerotic after death was rotten and discoloured.

2. Of vegetable or other substances: In a state of thorough decay.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 3 Auerous men..þat gifes froit, bot when it is rotyn & out of tyme. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 314 Sheo that hem trustithe shall hem synde als faste As in a tempeste is þe Roton maste. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Þai [*sc.* apples] will be roten within viii. dayes. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 259 Sayles olde & Rotyn, j;..Cokke Botes to the seid ship olde & Rotyn, j. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 111 Those shyppes beinge nowe rotten for age. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 131, I have but a few nuttes, and those are broken and rotten. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. v. (1651) 341 They start at the name of death, as a horse at a rotten post. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 62 In the rotten Trunks of hollow Trees. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Turner* II. 69 Rotten sawdust, or any other rotten wood. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 323 The true pedigree of property, and not rotten parchments and silly substitutions. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 378 There is one pontoon quite rotten. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 99 The interior was..full of rotten sittings of all sorts and sizes.

fig. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol. Reeve's T.* 21 We olde men.. Til we be roten, kan we nat be rype. 1546– [see RIPE *a.* 1 c]. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 118, I..follies nowe have gathered as too ripe, And cast hem out as rotten and unsoote. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 126 You'l be rotten ere you bee halfe ripe.

b. In fig. contexts.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 We that be in religyon sholde .. purge the rotten bowes by confessyon. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 186 O cankerit carionnis, and o 3e rottin stakis. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 46 O rotten props of the craz'd multitude. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 36 What rotten Tenements are our Bodies? 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 288 Sin's rotten trunk, concealing its defects.

c. *absol.* The decayed part.

1629 CHAPMAN *Juv.* Poems (Globe) 259 To pick out, like the rotten out of apples.., a poor instance or two. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, My Lord, cut out the rotten from your apple.

3. Of air, water, etc.: Putrid, corrupted, tainted, foul. † *Rotten fever*, putrid or septic fever.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16435 A manqualm cam .. þorow roten eyr, þorow wykkede wyndes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lviii. 374 (Add. MS.), Be-fore hem all he caste oute the rotyn watyr. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Putor*, a rotten sauour. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 185 Stinkand pulis of euerie rottin synk. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 238 At which time Queene Anne his wife fell sicke of a rotten feuer. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 21 The rotten diseases of the South. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxv. 737 The putrid or rotten Feaver. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 358 The room was on the ground floor, seemed very damp, and had a rotten smell.

4. Of ground, soil, etc.: Extremely soft, yielding, or friable by reason of decay.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 64 A roten swerd and welnygh blak,..And tough to glewe ayeyn [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij b, So they tooke their waye throughe the medowe, where were old cloddes all roten. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cariosa terra*, rotten earth quickly fallen to duste. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 113 They are taken in bogges, and such rotten grounds as cattle cannot feed upon. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 304 Sow Beans and Clover in a rotten Soil. 1806 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 87 The ice [was] very dangerous, being rotten. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii 60 Scattering with my axe..the rotten ice of the sharper crests. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 118 That's rotten (boggy) that side, aint it?

b. Of rocks: Partly decomposed.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* III. 112 Besides the hard sort, much is to be found of what is commonly called rotten whin. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 341 The subsoil consists of rotten shale with scarcely the vestige of a solid bed of stone. 1852 JOHNSTON *Elem. Chem. & Geol.* viii. 119 The decayed traps, under the local names of Rotten rock, Marl, etc. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 69 The sand marls of the rotten limestone group of this State.

5. Of sheep: Affected with the rot.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 221 Both bese, and moton Of an ewe that was roton. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 55 To knowe a rotten shepe. *Ibid.*, Take the shepe,..and yf the skynne..be pale-coloured, and watrye, thanne is he rotten. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 80 They dyed yet dayly as it were rotton sheepe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 50 Many .., for want of being accustomed to such Hardships, died like rotten Sheep. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Sheep*, If they are rotten, the Eyes are pale and dark. 1810 PARKINSON *Live Stock* I. 422 The nineteen [sheep] all died rotten. 1844 C. W. JOHNSON in H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 45 Mr. Rusher ..purchased, for a mere trifle, 20 sheep, decidedly rotten.

transf. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Rot*, If he [the horse] be rotten, his Liver and Lights are so putrified, that they are not to be recovered.

b. Characterized by the occurrence or prevalence of sheep-rot.

1799 *Agric. Surv. Lincs.* 329 In rotten years, the sheep that feed on the salt marsh..sell very high. 1810 PARKINSON *Live Stock* I. 425 The farm..was deemed so rotten, that the oldest inhabitants advised my father..not to keep sheep.

6. Damp, wet, rainy.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, Expectation Of rotten weather, and vnseason'd howers. 1828 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 347 A rotten pinching white frost. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 300 A raw rotten fog after frost. 1881 *Folk-Lore Rec.* IV. 131 A Saturday's rainbow is sure to be followed by a week of rotten (rainy) weather.

II. 7. Morally, socially, or politically corrupt.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 7 For þei ben divydid fro þe comoun maner of lyvynge bi hir rotun rytys. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1778 Ye mainy Swyne, ye ydel wrechhes, Ful of roten slowe techches. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1809) 429 So perdurable..that they can never be clerely extirpate, out of their rotten hartes. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1824) III. App. xl. 111 And root up the rotten race of the ungodly. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 90 Something is rotten in the State of Denmarke. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Wars* 372 Purging his army by casting off such officers as he conceived rotten. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 14 95 He is Rotten at the Core, and his Soul is dishonest. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xii. 103 This rotten morality will not abide.. examination. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 61 A scheme of nationality having for its head a rotten papacy. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 148 The whole rotten sham which calls itself a prosperous colony.

† b. Of language: Morally offensive; obscene.

c 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 417 Blasphemous oathes and rotten talke are among their nationall vices. 1641 HINDE *J. Brnen* li 165 To be pure in lips and tongue, never suffering any rotten speech to fall from him.

c. *Rotten borough*: see BOROUGH 3 c.

8. Weak, unsound.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 23 Nor sleepe, nor sanctuary,..shall lift vp Their rotten Priuiledge, and Custome 'gainst My hate to Martius. 1658 OSBORN *K. Jas.* Wks. (1673) 501 Upon a hope (though a rotten one) of a future preferment. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. xxvi. § 2 This fellow perceived the rotten parts of the family, and what quarrels the brothers had.

b. *slang.* In a very poor state, of a very bad quality, quite worthless; 'beastly'. Also as a mere expletive (quot. 1892).

1881 STEVENSON *Let.* 5 Dec., You may imagine how rotten I have been feeling, and feel now. 1892 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* IV. i, Just like you. Forgot the rotten centrebit. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 April 7/2 Outside the competition they were, comparatively speaking, a rotten team.

c. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rotten*, term applied to unsound impression in printing.

† 9. *fig.* More than ripe. *Obs. rare.*

1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* III. ii, My part is rotten in my head, doubt not. — *Humorous Courtier* III. i, Pray let me have All these directions in manuscript. I'll not see her Till they be rotten in my head.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. Parasynthetic, as *rotten-fustianed, -planked, -throated, -timbered* adjs. Also ROTTEN-HEARTED.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 55 You rotten-throated slaues, Engarlanded with coney-catching knaues. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 18 Many old rotten-timber'd boats there be. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. T.* (1893) 220 All the scowling, rotten-fustianed, baggy-pocketed scamps of the country. 1855 BROWNING *Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* xxix, At the foot of your rotten-planked, rat-riddled stairs.

b. With adjs., as *rotten-dry, -red, -rich, -ripe*; also *rotten-roasted.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 93 By this time imagin him rotten ripe for the Vniuersitie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 365 That they be not brittle, and rather ripe drie, than seie or rotten-dry. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* IV. i, [Ducks] all rotten roasted and stuffed with onions. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 731 Fruits like the fig-tree's, rathe-ripe, rotten-rich. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 319 Stumps of all colors, from rotten-red and brown down to coal-black. 1869 LOWELL *Glance behind Curtain* vi, The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe, for change.

c. *Rotten-egg* vb., to pelt with rotten eggs.

1884 *B'ham Weekly Post* 25 Oct. 3/7 He was rotten-egged, stoned, and otherwise greatly abused.

Ro·tten, *v. rare.* [f. prec. Cf. Icel. and Norw. *rotna*, Sw. *ruttna*, Da. *raadne.*] *trans.* To rot.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 2/2 How the Romans found it, held it, and left it, as times ripened and rottened their successe.

† **Ro·ttenhead.** *Obs.*—1 [-HEAD.] Rottenness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 697 It preserveth the flesh for a time from rottenhead and putrifaction.

Rotten-hearted, *a.* [f. ROTTEN *a.* + HEART *sb.*] Of a thoroughly corrupt nature or character.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ₱ 689 þis roten hertid synne of Accidie and of slouthe. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 136 A rotten-hearted hypocrite humbleth himself outwardly, but repenteth not truly. 1642 4 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) 6 Perfidious and rotten-hearted Prelates. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 111 The People..affronted such Lords as

came near them,..calling them Rotten-hearted Lords. 1754 HUME *Hist. Gt. Brit., Jas. I & Chas. I*, I. 315 The cry continually resounded against bishops and rotten-hearted lords. 1788 BURNS *Let. to W. Cruikshank* Dec., That puritanic, rotten-hearted, hell-commissioned scoundrel. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii, Abject things those rotten-hearted jails had made them.

Ro·ttenish, *a. rare.* [f. ROTTEN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rotten or decomposed.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 24 A layer of wet and rottenish dung. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 507 Most of the said sticks are rather rottenish.

† **Ro·ttenly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [-LY 1.] Rotten.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 81 Als þis rotynly body suffyrs. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 44 A rottenly mould is land woorth gould.

Ro·ttenly, *adv. rare*—0. [-LY 2.] In a rotten manner; unsoundly, etc. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Rottenness (rɒ·t'nnés). Forms: 4-5 **roten-(n)esse**; 5 **rotynes(se**; 6 **rottennes, rottinnes, rottynnesse**, 6-7 **rotten(n)esse**, 7, 9 **rotteness**; 7- **rottenness.** [f. ROTTEN *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state of being rotten or decayed; unsoundness, corruptness; also *concr.*, decayed or putrid matter.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xix. 3 Rotennesse and wormes shuln eritagen hym. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Þat þe rotynes & þe quytture myxte þe bettere goon out. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 299 b/1 He clensyd hym from al rotynes. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rottynnesse of any thynge, *pourriture*. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* Ep. Ded. *iij b, Their blossomes are as dust and their fruite as rottennesse. 1632 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 37 Distilled water of Oke leaves cureth Fluxes, and rottennesse of the Liver. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. i. § 9 For the sake of the apparent rottenness of the Superstructures to question the soundness of the foundations. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nature* ix. 181 The vitious life..usually ends ill; perhaps in rottenness and rags. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 90 He found, conceal'd beneath a fair outside, The filth of rottenness. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v 8 Loading with loathsome rottenness the land. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 384/2 The scaffolding..gave way, owing to the rottenness of a putlog.

fig. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 174 b, He alone of all men was not corrupt with any rottennesse of vice or of inordinate desires. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* iii, Continence hath his joy: weigh both; and so, If rottennesse have more, let Heaven go. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 45 Mr. Froude shows..his deep sense of the rottenness of the Church. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 331 It was Rome at the epoch of her most gorgeous gluttonies and her most gilded rottenness.

† **2.** Ripeness (of an impostume). *Obs.*—1

1607 MARKHAM *Horsemanship* vii. 57 If by no meanes it will come to any head or rottennes, then you shall ouer night apply round about the wenne Bole-armonike and vineger mixt together.

3. The condition of sheep affected by rot.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Sheep*, It stirs up the natural Heat of the Sheep, that wasts the moisture, and prevents Rottenness. 1769 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 41 In six weeks afterwards the lambs were killed, and discovered strong symptoms of rottenness. 1857 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Rot*, The signs of rottenness are sufficiently familiar to persons about sheep.

Ro·tten Row. [App. f. ROTTEN *a.* + ROW *sb.*1] The name was formerly applied to various streets in different towns, the reason for the application being usually obscure.

In Scotland and the north of England the older form is usually *ratton raw* (see RATTON and ROTTAN), and thus app. of different origin.]

1. A road in Hyde Park, extending from Apsley Gate to Kensington Gardens, much used as a fashionable resort for horse or carriage exercise. Now usually called *the Row.*

1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* Prol., Anxious—yet timorous too!—his steed to show, The hack Bucephalus of Rotten-row. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix [xl], He had cantered out of Rotten Row into the Park. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 102 The ride in Rotten Row, the dreary promenade by the banks of the unsavoury Serpentine. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 824/1 Its Rotten Row alive with equestrians.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 *Rotten Row*, a line of old ships-in-ordinary in routine order. 1891 H. PATTERSON *Illustr. Naut. Dict.* 378 *Rotten Row*, a certain place in a navy yard in which worn-out vessels are moored.

Ro·tten-stone. Also **rottenstone.** [f. ROTTEN *a.* + STONE *sb.*] A decomposed siliceous limestone chiefly used as a powder for polishing metals.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 66 Nothing does brighten Copper so well, as a sort of stuff they call rotten stone. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* II. iv, Your bills for tutty and rotten-stone, when you used nothing but poor whiting. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 355 A sort of tripoly, which is called rotten-stone by some miners. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 50 Rottenstone..is dirty grey, or reddish brown, passing into black: it is dull, earthy, soft, meagre to the touch, and fetid when rubbed or scraped. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. vi. 127 The interstices of the rock are generally filled with a red friable stone, called rotten-stone. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6. 73 When the calcareous part of such rocks has been dissolved out by the action of water a sort of siliceous skeleton is left called Rottenstone.

attrib. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 57 A decomposition of the shaley rotten-stone rock. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 159 The finest tripoli or rotten-stone powder.

Hence **Ro·tten-stone** *v.*, to polish with rotten-stone (*Cent. Dict.*).

Rotter (rɒ·tə). [f. ROT *v.*]

1 A causer of rot. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Pourrisseur*, a rotter; and, particularly, the spotted,..short-tailed Serpent, *Seps.*

2. *slang.* In vaguely depreciative use: One who is objectionable on moral or other grounds.

1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xl, A regular rotter; that man is about as bad as they make 'em. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 172 What d'you take any notice of these rotters for? 1900 'G. SWIFT' *Somerley* 155 He liked his mother and sisters..: all other women he classed as 'rotters'.

3. Something which is rotten with age.

1901 HENLEY *Hawthorne & Lavender*, An old black rotter of a boat Lay stranded in mid-stream.

Ro·tting, *vbl. sb.* Also 1, 3 **rotung,** 4 **roting,** 4-5 **rotyng(e, rooting,** 5 *Sc.* **rutting,** etc. [f. ROT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The process of decaying, decomposing, or putrefying; † also, decomposed or putrid matter.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xxix. 8 Hu nyt is þe..min cwalu, oððe min rotung on byrgenne? *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (Bodl.) 16 As þet swote smirles..wit þet deade licome þet is þer-wið ismiret, from rotunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11505 For roting es na better rede. *Ibid.* 11859 Þe roting þat him rennes vte,..Ne mai na liueand man it thole. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Yuel humours schuld esilich þerein be gadered to corrupcion and rooting. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Presse out þo blode for anythyng, þat is cause for grete rotyng. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 464 Þour roising reid to rotting sall retour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, That vile and stynkyng caryon ..lyeth in putrefaction or rottyng. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/2 Least the ayre cause therine some corruptione and rottinge. 1611 COTGR., *Pourris*, a suppuration, a rotting. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 75/2 The rotting of the weeds raises unwholesome vapours. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 306 The ordinary process of decomposition in wood by what is technically termed 'rotting'. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 174 The ice now began to show signs of rotting.

2. The process of retting (flax).

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 367/1 The operation is called rotting or retting, and requires to be managed with great care. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1993/2 *Rotting*, the steeping of flax-stalks to soften the gum and loosen the fiber from the woody portions.

Ro·tting, *ppl. a.* Also 4 **rotand,** 5 **roting, 6 roating.** [f. ROT *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Undergoing decomposition or decay; suffering from rot.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28823 Be þis lede þou ta bisning þis heui rotand werlds thing. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 98 Þe rotyng flesch suffyrs not owr mynde in god bisily to be borne. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* III, Goe, get you gone, looke to your rotting cattell. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. iii. 164 Of straw he made his bed, While moths upon his rotting carpet fed. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. v, I looked upon the rotting sea,..I looked upon the rotting deck. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxi, Each well Was choked with rotting corpses. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 40 He sketches for us the rotting and dying Church. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 Life's rotting root in sadness lingers late.

2. Productive of rot or decay; causing rottenness.

1563 PILKINGTON *Burning S. Paul's* B ij, The good shepeherde will not lette hys shepe feede in hurtful and roating pastures. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 2 The rotting moisture we have spoken of. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 928 The prisoners..in their rotting dungeons lay. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 275 An 'excess of fluid', which, in what are called 'rotting meadows', the sheep is obliged to take in with its necessary food. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 547 In a rotting climate like West Africa.

Hence **Ro·ttingness,** rottenness. *rare*—1.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxviii. 908 Rotyngnesse is corrupcion of substauncyall moysture.

† **Ro·ttle,** *sb. Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *ratelle*, dim. of *rate*: see RATE *sb.*4] The spleen.

c 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 1744 Ache in the Rottle And ek in the haunches. [Cf. *Secreta Secret.* 31 Akyng of thyn haunchis and of thi mylte.]

Rottle (rɒ·t'l), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 4-6 **rotle,** 4-5 **rotel,** 5 **rottill-.** [= MDu. and MLG. *rotelen*, G. *rosseln* (also Du. *reutelen*, LG. *röteln*, G. *rosseln*), prob. of imitative origin: cf. RATTLE *v.* and RUTTLE *v.*] *intr.* To rattle, in various senses.

13 . *K. Alis.* 930 Mony a baner, of gold and ynde, That day rotled with the wynde. *Ibid.* 1871 Mony scheld ther was y-founde, And mony baner was rotelande. 13.. *Pol. Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 249 Whanne..þe þrote Roteleţ, And þe hew Falewetȝ. *a* 1400 *Rel. Antiq.* I. 65 His teth shulle ratelen; And his throte shal rotelen. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 132 b, It..rotleth with much noise in the throte. 1608 TOURNEUR *Revenge. Trag.* IV. ii, He whurles and rotles in the throate. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* Wks. (1725) 278 Hearing Blood in Throats to rottle, Like Liquor from a strait-mouth'd Bottle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Goat when he sendeth forth his Cry Rattleth or Rotteleth. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep.* I. viii. in Ramsay *Poems*, Tho' I should baith reel and rottle, ..At Ed'nburgh we sall ha'e a bottle. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant.* Gloss. 551 Rottling in his throat. 1861 R. YOUNG *Rabin Hill's Visit Rtwy.* I. xvii, Dont'e hear The snarten creter rottlen on? 1898 RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* vi, A..note, so crisp that he'll rottle 'twixt your vinger an' thumb.

Hence **Ro·ttling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 943 Alexander..Sees alike a rottilling in þe rewme & ridis al þe faster. 14.. *Siege Jerusalem* 277 Þan was rotlyng in Rome,..Schewyng of scharpe stele and scheldes ydressed.

Ro·ttock. Now *Sc.* Forms: 4 **rottok,** 9 **-ock, -ok.** [? f. ROT *v.*] A decayed or musty thing.

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 344 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 274 Alle þe blee of his body was blakke as þe moldes, As rotene as þe rottok þat rises in powdere.

1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 293 Now a' their gear and ald rottacks Had faun to young Hab o' the Heuch. [*Gloss.* 'Old musty corn. Literally, the grubs in a bee-hive.'] 1844 T. ANDERSON in Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* 14th Ser. 164 He'd sic routh o' auld rotticks was left by his daddy. 1867 GREGOR *Banffshire Gloss., Rottack*, anything stored up for a long time with the idea of mustiness.

Rotton, obs. form of ROTTAN, -EN.

‖ **Rotula** (rɒ·tiŭlă). Pl. usu. **rotulæ** (rɒ·tiŭlī). [L. *rotula*, dim. of *rota* wheel.]

1. *Anat.* **a.** The knee-cap, patella.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 177 A round boon..clepid rotula, & of summen it is clepid þe yȝe of þe knee. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xlj b/1 That which is rotundelye elevatede, is called Rotula, or the shive of the knee. 1725 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 July, I..was grievously surpris'd to find Hannah fallen down the Stairs again, the Rotula of her Left Knee broken. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 291 The Substance of the *Rotula* is cellular. 1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 127 Those parts in the sacral extremities..are the *tibiæ, fibulæ, poples*, and *rotulæ.*

b. The point of the elbow.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 98 The ball..lodged on the rotula of my left arm. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 3/4 The rotula of the elbows form big balls like knots on a crabtree stick.

2. a. One of five radial pieces forming part of the oral skeleton of sea-urchins.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 576 Superiorly, the epiphyses of each pair of alveoli are connected by long radial pieces—the *rotulæ*, articulated with their edges. *Ibid.*, The radii and rotulæ are ambulacral. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 560 This apparatus consists of an interradial portion..and of a radial portion—viz. the *rotula* and the *radii.*

b. A calcareous formation in the integument of some holothurians.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 550 The calcareous deposits of the body are as a rule represented only by scattered spicules..,by wheels (= rotulae), e.g. in *Chiridota*, ..or variously shaped plates.

3. A genus of sea-urchins.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The characters of the rotulæ are, that they are flat shells in form of a cake.

4. (See quot. 1760.)

1760 J. FERGUSON (*title*), The Description and Use of the Astronomical Rotula, shewing the Change and Age of the Moon, the Motions and Places of the Sun, Moon, and Nodes in the Ecliptic [etc.]. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 258 Rotulas, orreries, dials, everything he could think of, his patient hands elaborated.

Hence **Ro·tulad** *adv.* (See first quot.)

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the sacral extremities,..Rotulad will signify towards the rotular aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 435 The vagina..is in passing the joint extended *rotulad* and *poplitead* of the centre of motion.

Rotular (rɒ·tiŭlă1), *a.* [See prec. and -AR.]

1. Of or pertaining to the rotula or knee-cap.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 Towards the rotular aspect. 1814 WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* Expl. Table p. xvi, The aspects and positions here are tibial, fibular, rotular, and popliteal.

2. Having the form of a roll.

1871 WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ix. 140 The number which remain lead us to believe that every gentleman's family possessed one of these rotular manuals of English history.

† **Rotule.** *Obs.*—1 [a. F. *rotule.*] = ROTULA 1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 33 A common cauitie, wherein lyeth the hole, or rotule of the knee.

Rotulet (rɒ·tiŭlĕt). [f. L. *rotul-us* roll + -ET.] A small roll; one of the parts of a large roll.

1848 REEVES *Eccl. Antiq. Down* p. xii, The four rotulets which comprise the taxation of Armagh and Tuam are stitched together. 1887 WILLMORE *Hist. Walsall* 45 An error in the transcription from the original rotulet.

† **Rotumbe.** *Obs. rare.* Also **rotombe.** [ad. med.L. *rotumba* (Du Cange).] Some vessel used in alchemy.

c 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 10 þe which licour gadere togidere in a rotumbe. *Ibid.*, It nedit to be putrified in a rotombe.

Rotun, obs. form of ROTTEN *a.*

Rotund (rotv·nd), *sb.* Now *rare.* [Subst. use of next: cf. F. *rotonde*, It. *rotonda.*]

† **1.** A globe or ball. *Obs.*—1

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 64 The..kyng of Englande..is fygured holdynge in his left hand a ronde rotunde, representyng his Impery.

† **2.** A circular company of persons. *Obs.*

1636 R. GRIFFIN in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 53 Since that brave Heroe dy'd.., Arthur, with his rotund of Knights.

† **3.** A round building or space. *Obs.*

1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 402 And Phœbus' temple nodding with its woods Threatens huge ruin o'er the small rotund. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. ix, For in a rotund, whether it be a building or a plantation, you can nowhere fix a boundary. 1778 *England's Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wells*, The chapter-house is a rotund, supported by a pillar in the middle.

† **4.** A round *of* occupation. *Obs.*—1

1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* I. 2 She retired from the bustle and monotony which a diurnal rotund of company produces.

5. A round expanse or extent; one who, or that which, has a rounded form.

1802 Mrs. J. West *Infidel Father* I. 16 The frown which gradually overcast the luminous rotund of Lady Fitz John's countenance. 1860 I. Taylor *Ult. Civilis.* 183 The merry rotund of the front aspect. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 405 Not only do the worker-ants store the 'rotunds', but when they require food they go to the rotunds, which feed them.

Rotund (rotə́nd), *a.* [ad. L. *rotund-us*, related to *rota* wheel: cf. Rotund *a.* and Round *a.*]

1. Round, circular, orbicular. Now *rare* except in scientific use.

1705 Addison *Italy* 177, I..can't forbear thinking the Cross Figure more proper for such spacious Buildings than the Rotund. 1796 W. H. Marshall *W. England* II. 75 The Town.., surrounded with inferior streets, caps a rotund hillock. 1843 S. C. Hall *Ireland* III. 200 All the Mithraic ..temples were rotund. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 153 Test rotund or cordate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 993/1 *Rotund*, orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong. 1878 Anderson *Exp. Yun-nan* 210 The more rotund character of the parietals.

Comb. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1270 Centre of posterior margin deeply rotund-excavate.

2. Of the mouth: Rounded in the act of utterance. Hence *transf.*, sonorous, full-toned.

After L. *ore rotundo* (Horace *Ars Poet.* 323).

1830 James *Darnley* xi, A long detail of grievances poured forth from the rotund mouth of Jekin Groby. 1831 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 765 The style of Latin they affect is..too florid, too rotund. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiii, A most rotund and glowing negative. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/6 He read out, in a fine, rotund, elocutionary style, the message.

3. Rounded, plump, podgy.

1834 James *J. Marston Hall* x, Various peculiar points in his rotund conformation. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 If they would bring to me their rotund little companion within three days. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxx, This pink-faced rotund specimen of prosperity.

Hence **Rotu·nd** *v. trans.*, to make round, cause to become round.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 20 He would have them by some device to have their Heads rotunded or rounded. 1822 *Examiner* 187/1 A tall gaunt Scot, somewhat rotunded by good fortune and ministerial dinners.

Rotunda (rotə́ndă). [var. of Rotonda, after L. *rotunda*, fem. of *rotundus*. See also Rotundo.]

1. A building round in shape both inside and outside, *esp.* one with a dome.

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Feb. 1645, Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steepe rock, in forme of a small rotunda or cupolated columne. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xliii. 199 These edifices are rotundas, of about thirty feet diameter. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 393 The Temple of Vesta.. is a pretty rotunda. 1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 116 A grand and fine-built rotunda for wheat and flour. 1863 Mary Howitt tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 103 We were conducted through a garden into a large rotunda, with an arched roof. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 232 The Pantheon is. a simple rotunda.

transf. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 1 It..covered the whole Court of Judicature with a kind of Silken Rotunda, in its Form not unlike the Cupola of St. Paul's.

b. As the name of particular buildings of this form, such as the Pantheon at Rome.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 187 The Dome.., which is much like the Dome of the Rotunda at Rome. 1705 Addison *Italy* 176 After having survey'd this Dome, I went to see the *Rotunda*, which is generally said to have been the Model of it. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* I. 217/1 A temporary octagon kind of building, erected about 20 yards below the rotunda [at Ranelagh] 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 186/2 The Rotunda or Church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Nocera. 1872 R. B. Smyth *Mining & Min. Statistics* 81 The gutter.. had been traced under the rotunda in the Botanical Gardens.

2. A circular hall or room within a building.

1828 J. F. Cooper *Notions of Amer.* II. 158 In the rotunda, or the great hall of the capitol. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 187/1 A better example of a rotunda may be seen in that of the Bank of England. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 18 Mar. 10/7 The Reading Room of the British Museum.., that immense rotunda.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *rotunda form*, *-house*, etc.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 The rotunda form of stabling was originally recommended about seventeen years since. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 186/2 A rotunda-house, about 50 feet in diameter. *Ibid.* 187/1 The rotunda interior of St. Peter-le Poor's, London. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 117/2 The tholus, or concave dome,..renders the rotunda-shape ..the most complete for internal effect.

† **Rotu·ndal,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. Rotund *a.* + -al.] Round, circular.

1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* xx. 81 Who did not institute for you these rotundall hosts, or that they should bee rather round then square.

† **Rotu·ndant.** *Obs.*—1 [f. Rotund *a.*, after *quadrant.*] A round thing.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., College Butler* § 1 He measures not by the chaine nor the quadrant, no, by the retundant [*sic*] rather, i. e. the jugg.

Rotundate (rotə́ndĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *rotundāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rotundāre*, f. *rotundus* round.] Rounded off.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 383 *Rotundatum*, rotundate, rounded, or with Angles in a Circle. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 261 *Rotundate*.., rounded at the angles or sides. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 239 Ligula membranaceous, rotundate. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 149 A biennial herb, with simple alternate stipulate rotundate leaves.

Rotu·ndi-, combining form of L. *rotundus* round, used in a few words, as **rotundifo·liate** *a.*, **-fo·lious** *a.*, having round leaves; **rotu·ndiform** *a.*, rounded; **rotu·ndify** *v.*, to make rotund.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Rotundifolius*, having round leaves; round leaved: *rotundifoliate. 1727 Bailey (vol. II), **Rotundifolious*, which has round leaves. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Engl. Char.* (1852) 140 Not a note or letter passing through the hands of these worthies but assumes a *rotundiform shape. 1876 M. B. Edwards *John & I* 363 Sausages ..oleaginous and *rotundifying.

† **Rotu·ndious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [See Rotund *a.* and -ious.] Rounded, spherical.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Whs.* II. 70 So your rare wit.. Lyes in the caue of your rotundious skull. *Ibid.* 169/2 Till Tytans glory the rotundious Globe with splendor filles.

Rotundity (rotə́ndĭti). [ad. L. *rotunditas*, f. *rotund-us* round: see -ity. So F. *rotondité*, It. *rotondità*, Sp. *rotundidad.*]

1. The condition of being round or spherical; roundness, sphericity.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/1 The heade .., the rotunditye and rowndnes therof. *Ibid.* 43/1 The hole as greate as the rotunditye of a bullet 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 465 Which in the beginning gave rotundity both to the Heavens and Sunne. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 85 Some bring in another rotundity of face. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 348 They believe the the rotundity of the earth. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. ii. § 7 (1734) 131 Gold..having no innate Fluidity, nor natural Rotundity of Particles. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 52 Large tracts, which are probably concealed from view from the rotundity of the lake's surface. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xix. 318 One of the most convincing proofs of this rotundity.

b. *concr.* A round or spherical mass; a round building, etc.

1744 J. Armstrong *Preserv. Health* II. 544 This huge rotundity we tread grows old. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* II. 211 The shrine where motion first began,.. From whence each bright rotundity was hurl'd. 1819 W. Faux *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 95 Dr. Storton's chapel, an immense, elegant rotundity, like Rowland Hill's in the Surrey road. 1839 Hawthorne *Transformation* I, The..black rotundity of the Pantheon. *a* 1864 — *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 81 The..winter-squash..turns up its big rotundity to ripen in the autumn sun.

2. Rounded fullness, *esp.* of language.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 114 It must be slenderer in some part, and yet not without a rotunditie and smoothnesse to giue the rest an easie deliuerie. *a* 1661 Fuller (Annandale), For the mere rotundity of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 245 In order to give their narrative smoothness and rotundity. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 108 In order to give due rotundity to his grand system. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 686 He began..with true legal rotundity of verbiage

3. Roundness or plumpness of the body or its parts; fullness of habit.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 38 The cursed Indian, who still preserved his rotundity of figure. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 88 The jolly rotundity of his Lordship. 1891 Hardy *Tess* xi, The faultless rotundities of a lusty country girl.

b. Used *concr.* (Cf. 1 b.)

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 31 An ugly, old, fat, jolly Bacchus,..a tipsy rotundity of flesh. 1900 G. H. Kingsley *Sport & Trav.* 425 That this cumbrous rotundity may attack a wounded whale is likely enough.

Rotu·ndly, *adv.* [f. Rotund *a.* + -ly 2.]

† 1. In a round form. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xij b/1 That which is rotundelye elevatede, is called Rotula.

2. Roundedly, fully.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Apr., The French .suppose that they are the most completely and rotundly civilized of all the nations of the world.

Rotu·ndness. *rare*—0. [-ness.] Roundness.

1727 Bailey (vol. II).

Rotu·ndo. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Alteration of Rotunda.]

† 1. A circular form or figure. *Obs. rare.*

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. x. 1832 Builded in a *rotundo*, and open at the top with a large round. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 428 The Iland lyeth almost in a Rotundo.

2. A circular building, chamber, or space.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 368 The chiefest Mosque..[has] many Iles, Quires, and circulary Rotundoes. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 338 A large Rotundo fenced about with a high wall of brick, opening..against the Front of the house. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 238 The open benches in this rural rotundo. 1845 Petrie *Round Towers Irel.* I. iii. 33 The Persians..may have worshipped fire in rotundos of above 30 feet diameter.

attrib. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* II. 218 There was a pavilion erected in this garden,..built in the rotundo form.

3. A rounded part of a coach. [F. *rotonde.*]

1867 Dixon *New Amer.* I. iii. 35 Cutting off the coupé of a French diligence, and bellying out the rotundo.

Rotu·ndo-, used as combining form of L. *rotundus*, in **rotundo-ovate** *a.*, **-tetragonal** *a.* (see quots.).

1775 J. Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus Brit. Pl.* Gloss., *Rotundo-ovate*, oval, but rather roundish. *Rotundo-tetragonal*, having four angles rather roundish. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 57 Leafl. rotundo-ovate, abruptly cuspidate.

‖ **Roture** (rotūr). [F., app. :—L. *ruptūra* breaking, rupture: see Littré.]

1. Plebeian tenure.

1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 89 This division is to be understood of estates that are in roture. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1868) 106 A nobleman might, and often did, hold estates in roture, as well as a roturier acquire a fief.

2. Plebeian rank.

1795 Helen M. Williams *Lett. France* I. 194 The period was still remembered when a round cap was the badge of roture. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 177/1 He himself always signed the name Delabruyère in one word, thus avowing his *roture.*

‖ **Roturier** (rotūrye), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **roturer**, and 8-9 *fem.* **-iere** (-yĕr). [F., f. *roture*: see prec. and -ier.]

1. A plebeian; a person of low rank.

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 12 Be he Marchaunt, Burgesse, Roturier, peysaunt or slaue. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 56 Although..it was not lawfull for any Roturier or common person, to possesse any fee simple. 1649 Howell *Pre-em. Parl.* 10 The poor Roturier and Vineyard man. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* 18 My profession was both a Vineyard-man, and a Roturer, a poor Peasan I was. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* IV. 13 The third are the *Roturiers*, and comprehends their tradesmen, yeomen, and husbandmen, or peasants. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Ymg. Philos.* I. 104 Sinking into the rank of plebeians, roturiers, fellows who live by digging. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* II. 125 The roturier and the noble were pretty nearly equal. 1833 Lytton *Godolphin* 38 She'll take in some rich roturier, I hope. 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* I. iv. 61 Palaces are common enough.., and the roturier may find one ready for his occupation.

b. *adj.* Plebeian.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 302 With the Roturier or base tenures, this place hath not to do 1791 Charlotte Smith *Celestina* (ed. 2) IV. 227 Her mother was roturiere. 1792 — *Desmond* I. 243 You, Sir, have owned that your family is *roturier.* 1817 Lady Morgan *France* I. (1818) I. 73, I have heard Napoleon's *roturiere* origin quoted by the *royalistes purs.* 1835 H. Greville *Diary* 2 May, His manners, though courteous.., are *roturier* and vulgar.

2. In Canada, one who holds real estate subject to an annual rent.

1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvii. 575 A representative assembly, to which freeholders or *roturiers* to the amount of £500 were eligible as members.

Roty: see Rutty. **Rotyd(e,** obs. ff. Rotted. **Rotye,** obs. f. Rot *v.* **Rotyn,** obs. f. Rot *v.*, Rotten *a.* **Rotyng(e,** obs. ff. Rooting, Rotting.

Rou, var. of Ro, rest: obs. Sc. f. Roll *v.*; var. of Row *a.*[2] **Roub,** obs. form of Rub *v.*

Rouble (rūˈbl). Forms: *α.* 6 **rubbel**, 6-7 **rubbell**, **rubble**, **roble**, **robell.** *β.* 7-9 **ruble**, 8 **rubel.** *γ.* 7-9 **rouble** (8-9 **rooble**). [a. Russ. рубль *rublĕ* (also рублевикъ *rublevik'* silver rouble), of doubtful origin. The current English spelling has been adopted from French.]

1. The Russian monetary unit, in early times a money of account equal in value to an English mark, or 13*s.* 4*d.*, subsequently a silver coin now (since 1897) worth 2*s.* 1½*d.*

Florio (1611) defines *Robbone* as 'a coine of gold in Muscouy called a rubble or roble', but see quot. 1617 here. Roubles of gold and platina have been coined in the 19th cent.

α. 1554 Hasse in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 293 There goeth..23 Altines, and two Dengaesto a Rubble. *Ibid.*, Three Rubbles of siluer. *a* 1584 S. Borough *Ibid.* (1599) I. 280 They held one tooth of a Morse..at a roble. 1584 Sir J. Bowes in Tolstoy *Interc. Eng. & Russia* (1875) 227 None of theim had clothes on his back worth a robell. 1617 Morysin *Itin.* I. 290 They make all contracts by a money called Rubble, which is altogether imaginarie, for they have no such coyne, and it is esteemed in England at thirteene shillings foure pence sterling. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* (1639) 17 Some of their Bishops have 2000, some 3000 Rubbles per annum.

β. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 154 They receive, some 1000, some 80 rubles a yeare. 1664 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 147 Is six thousand rubles yearly.. so necessary a summe to so great a Prince? 1710 Ld. Whitworth *Acc. Russia* (1758) 75 In 1703, great quantities of specie, Rubles, half Rubles, &c., were made, though the mass of the money is still in Copecks. 1716 J. Perry *State of Russia* 7 *note*, A Ruble is 100 Russ Copecks, which was then each Copeck full an English Penny Value; but since the Czar has recoined his money, it is little more than half the former Value. 1753 Hanway *Trav* (1762) I. vi. lxxxi. 371 They keep accounts in rubles and copecks, one hundred copecks to a ruble. 1811 P. Kelly *Univ. Cambist* 371 This gives the value of the old Ruble 3*s.* 2*d.* sterling, and of the new, 3*s.* 2¼*d.* 1823 Byron *Juan* IX. lxxix, Already they beheld the silver showers Of rubles rain, as fast as specie can, Upon his cabinet. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 37 He came to borrow a few rubles, which she kindly gave him.

γ. 1668 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 97 Though, in trading, the Muscovites use the words, Altin, Grif, and Rouble.., yet is there no Coins of that kind. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, In Muscovy,..the Rouble [is] equal to 100 Copecs, or 2 Rixdollars, or 9 Shillings Sterling. 1833 R. Pinkerton *Russia* 8 The support of this naval establishment costs the crown 30 millions of roubles annually. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 8 Rye-flour now costs 1 rouble 20 kopecs (four shillings) the poud (thirty pounds). 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/7 The yearly pay of a private [in the Russian army] is 2 roubles 70 copecks.

2. A paper money of less value than the silver rouble (see quots.).

1811 P. Kelly *Univ. Cambist* I. 375 In 1808, 1 Silver Ruble was worth 2 Rubles of Exchange, or 2 of Bank Paper. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 317, 100 Copecks = 1 Silver Rouble = 3*s.* 2*d.* Paper money is the chief medium of payment. The paper Rouble is worth about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Roubt, obs. f. Rout. **Rouch(e,** obs. ff. Rough *a* **Roucht,** obs. pa. t. Reach *v*

† **Roucote.** *Obs.*—1 Some kind of fish.

c 1640 J. Smyth *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 319 Sorts of sea fish [taken] in this river...An haddocke, a Roucote, the sea tad.

Roucou (rūkū), *sb.* Also 7 **rocour**, 7-9 **rocou**, 8 **rocow**, **rocko**, 9 **rocu**; 8 **rowcow**, **roucau.** [a. F. *roucou*, *rocou*, ad. Brazilian (Tupi) *urucú.*]

1. A dye-yielding tree, *Bixa orellana*, of the West Indies and South America. Also *roucou-tree*.

a. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 43 The Roucou is the same tree which the Brasilians call Urucu. 1716 *Petiveriana* I. 176 Maucaw, or Roucou-tree. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 254 The Roucou or Arnotto Tree... All the seeds of this plant are covered with wax. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* viii, This was a famous plant—*Bixa Orellana*, Roucou; and that pulp was the well-known Arnotta dye of commerce.

β. 1681 Grew *Museum* II. i. i. 185 A Leaf of the Rocour-Tree. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 28 They painted all their bodies over with the juice of the rocou or arnotto, which gave them the appearance of a boiled lobster. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. iii. 128 Scattered groups of Magnolias, or *Rocu-trees*, in full flower.

2. The dye or dye-stuff obtained from this tree; also called *analta* or *arnatto*.

a. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 255 A certain red composition they call *Roucou* from the name of the tree that produces it. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 223 The savage Americans cultivate the Shrubs that bear the Roucou with great Industry. 1794 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* 596 A red or yellow dye called Roucau, and some other trifles. 1825 Waterton *Wand. South Amer.* iii. 190 They paint themselves with the Roucou, sweetly perfumed. 1890 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Oct. 14/1 The peculiar tints are said to be due to the saffron, roucou, cayenne, and other savories used in food.

β. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 126 The chief Commodity of the Country is Sugar and Rocou. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4269/3, 65 Casks of Rocko, and 4 Barrels of Indigo. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* I. xv. 400 All the Guiana Indians disfigure themselves more or less by the use of arnotta or rocow. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 277 The well-known orange dye known as 'Arnatto' or 'Rocou' is prepared from the red pulp covering the seeds of this plant.

Hence **Roucou** *v.*, to stain with roucou.

1871 Kingsley *At Last* viii, The Indian..., when he has 'roucoued' himself from head to foot, considers himself in full dress.

Roud, obs. or dial. var. of Rudd (the fish).

Roud, *sb. dial.* [Cf. next and Rud *sb.*] The act of spawning.

1893 Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* 82 (E. D. D.), The broad-land fishes are said to be on the roud.

Roud (rud), *v. dial.* [Cf. Rodding *vbl. sb.*², Rood *v.* and Rud *sb.*] *intr.* To spawn.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 101 The great time for bobbing is when the roach and bream are rouding or spawning. 1882 C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xviii. (1884) 131 The 'rouding' or spawning time of the bream and the roach.

Roudes, variant of Rudas *Sc.*

† **Roudge.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Some kind of coarse cloth.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* v. (1870) 139 Symple rayment doth serue us full well; Wyth dagswaynes and roudges we be content. *Ibid.* vi. 142 They do were wylde beastes skinnes and roudges.

Roue, obs. pa. t. Rive *v.*¹; obs. f. Roof, Rove.

‖ **Roué** (rūe). [F. *roué*, pa. pple. of *rouer* to break on the wheel. The name was first given to the profligate companions of the Duke of Orleans (*c* 1720), to suggest that they deserved this punishment.] One who is given to, or leads, a life of pleasure and sensuality; a debauchee, a rake.

1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* III. 60 Madame Duplin thought..it was much to be lamented, that so fine a young lady should fling herself away on a *roué*. 1831 *Society* I. 48 He associated with none but black-legs and roués of the worst description. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* xv, I knew him for a young roué of a vicomte—a brainless and vicious youth. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 137 Anacreon died at the ripe age of eighty-five.., a hoary-headed *roué*.

attrib. 1837 J. F. Cooper *Europe* II. 79 There is a certain *roué* atmosphere about them.

Hence **Rouéism,** rakish life.

1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* xxxi. (1857) 303 In spite of his vocation of rouéism.

Rouen (rūˑañ). The name of a city in Northern France, used to designate various things in some way connected or associated with it, as *Rouen bushel, duck* (a common domestic variety), *lilac*. (See also Roan *sb.*³ and Rowan ³.)

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*, That of Archangel is equal to three Rouen Bushels. 1854 Meall *Moubray's Poultry* 355 The Rouen ducks are good sitters. *c* 1877 L. Wright *Bk. Poultry* 539 The Rouen Duck..almost exactly resembles the Wild Duck, or Mallard, in its plumage. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 322/1 The Rouen Lilac..is an extremely pretty shrub.

b. *ellipt.* = Rouen duck.

1854 Meall *Moubray's Poultry* 309 The Rouen is of the largest size. *c* 1877 L. Wright *Bk. Poultry* 539 He beat all other ducks in weight with Rouens.

Rouen, var. of Rowen. **Rouer,** obs. Sc. var. Roller; obs. f. Rover. **Rouf,** obs. f. Roof *sb.*, Rough *a.* **Roufe,** obs. var. Rove *sb.* **Rouffe,** obs. f. Roof. **Rouffyn,** obs. f. Ruffin. **Rouful,** obs. f. Rueful.

Rouge (rūʒ), *a.* and *sb.*¹ Also 5 **rowdge**, *Sc.* **rouch, roche,** 6 **ruge.** [a. F. *rouge* :—L. *rubeum*, acc. of *rubeus*, related to *ruber* and *rūfus*, and ultimately to Red *a.*]

A. *adj.* 1. *Rouge Croix* (or † *Cross*), *Rouge Dragon*, the titles of two of the Pursuivants of the English College of Arms, so called from their badges.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 384/2 Richard Greenwood, otherwise called Rowdgecrosse. 1492 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 179 To Roche Dragon purcyfant of Ingland. 1511 *Ibid.* IV. 318 Ane pursevant of England callit Rugecorce. 1512 *Ibid.* 348 To Rugecroce, Inglis pursevant. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Rougecrosse*, the name of an office of one of the Purseuants at armes. *Rouge dragon.* 1656 [see Portcullis *sb.* 4]. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 349 He had been Rouge Croix and Windsore Herald. 1728 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/4 Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms. Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants, who are, Rougecroix, Bluemantle, Rougedragon, and Portcullis, are also created by the earl-marshal. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson's Funeral* 29 Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in close mourning, with his Tabard over his Cloak. *Ibid.* 30 Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, habited as Blue Mantle. 1869 Furnivall *Q. Eliz. Acad.* p. xxiv, To Mr. G. E. Adams, Rouge Dragon,..I tender hearty thanks.

2. *Rouge royal*, a Belgian marble of a reddish colour. (Cf. Littré, s.v. *Royal* 18.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Rouge Royal*, a kind of marble. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 2/1 Columns of rouge-royal marble stand as sentinels at the foot.

B. *sb.*¹ 1. A fine red powder prepared from safflower, and used as a cosmetic to give an artificial colour to the cheeks or lips.

1753 Ld. Chesterf. *World* No. 18 P 12 To lay on a great deal of *rouge*, in English called paint. 1762 *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 Let the world be the judge: Why you daub 'em all over with cold-cream and *rouge*. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 183 A custom..prevails here, of wearing no rouge. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xxv. 543 The Athenian women..applied to their faces a layer of ceruse or white lead, with deep tints of rouge. 1875 Mrs. Randolph *Wild Hyacinth* I. 19, I recollect I had rubbed rouge on my cheeks and white stuff on my nose.

fig. 1762–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 188 The glow of modesty is the only rouge that will be allowed to any fair face. 1812 Miss L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertr.* (ed. 2) I. 324 Illicit connections she seemed to consider as the *rouge* of modern character.

b. *transf.* A rouged person.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I, Miss Newcome rode away—back among the roses and the rouges.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rouge-pot*; *rouge-maker, -making*; *rouge-like* adj.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 130 A small circular, rouge-like appearance on each cheek. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* viii. 12 Thy roseate days, When the rich rouge-pot pours its blaze Full o'er thy face. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 473/1 Dr. Ure's account of the process of rouge making. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rouge and Carmine Maker*, a preparer of those colours.

2. A red preparation of oxide of iron, used as a plate powder.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 309 The best sort of polishing powder called *jewellers' red rouge* or plate powder is..precipitated oxide of iron. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1062 The red and black oxides of iron..are prepared by manufacturing chemists..as polishing powders, commercially known as crocus, rouge, red stuff,..&c. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 44 A bright red pulverulent powder, forming the 'rouge' or 'colcothar' of commerce.

attrib. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 50 Using a rouge leather to touch up highly polished surfaces.

3. = Red *sb.*¹ 6 b.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 285 So his men fac'd about and they fought, and gave all the rouges a good dusting. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt *Four Generations* II. 181 De Merger was in politics a Rouge, and belonged to a very advanced political club at Tours. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 339 Politically they [*sc.* Canadians] were divided into Conservatives, Liberals, Radicals, Clear-Grits and Rouges.

4. *Rouge et Noir* (rūʒ e nwār), a game at cards, so called because the table at which it is played has two red and two black diamond-shaped marks, upon which the players place their stakes according to the colour they favour.

1791–8 [see c]. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 26 The foreign games of *Roulet* and *Rouge et Noir*. 1817 *Ibid.* L. 129 He ..allowed a game called *Rouge et Noir* to be played by various persons. 1823 Barnewall & Cresswell *Rep.* I. 272 A certain unlawful game of cards called 'Rouge et Noir'. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xliv, If we'd gone to Rouge et Noir, I must have won.

b. *ellipt.* A *rouge-et-noir* table.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xliv, You have been at the Rouge et Noir: you were there last night.

c. *attrib.* with *debt, game, table*.

1791 in A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 140 There is another new Table brought up, called the Rouge & Noir game. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 53 A *Rouge et Noir* table with its appendages. 1827 Lytton *Falkland* 23 The sons who had horses to sell and rouge-et-noir debts to pay. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 1. 55 The billiard-room and the rouge-et-noir table.

5. The red colour in the game of *rouge et noir*.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xix, He set them all at one hazard on the *rouge*. 1850 *Bohn's Hdbk. Games* (1867) 343 The first parcel of cards played is usually for noir, the second for rouge.

Rouge (rūdʒ), *sb.*² *Football.* Also **rooge, ruge.** [Eton school-term, of obscure origin.]

1. A scrimmage. Also *transf.*

1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II. 412 He wedged his cob into the thick of the crowd—the 'rooge', he would call it in his old Eton idiom of speech. 1875 *Punch* 27 Feb. 88/2 Then followed a lively 'rouge', or 'scrimmage', in which most of the leading lawyers of the House took part. 1899 Sir H. West *Recoll.* II. xxi. 276 The Peers and under-the-Gallery people acting exactly as we used to in a 'rouge' at football at Eton.

2. (See quot. 1892.)

1864 [Hemyng] *Eton School Days* xxiii. 260 Next to a goal, a ruge is the best thing you can have. 1868 *Hurst Johnian Mag.* X. 349 The School gained three rouges, but each time the place-kick at the goal was unsuccessful. 1892 F. Marshall *Football* 34 (Eton), Should..the ball go behind from the charge and be touched by one of the attacking side, a 'rouge' will be scored. Now three rouges make a goal.

b. *Canada.* (See quot.)

1895 *Outing* XXVII. 249/2 A 'rouge' occurs when a man, in order to save his team from a 'try' being tallied against them, himself touches the ball down behind his own goal, and thereby gives one point to the opposing side.

Rouge (rūʒ), *v.*¹ [f. Rouge *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To colour with rouge.

1777 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 178 His face was very delicately rouged. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., G. Barnwell*, Her face was rouged up to the eyes. 1827 Lady Morgan *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* II. 28 Lady Knocklofty, dear, says I, I wish you would allow me to rouge you. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 167 No sheep sent to shows are allowed to have their coats rouged.

b. *fig.* To cause to colour or blush.

1815 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. 284 Madame.., though *rouged* the whole time with confusion, never ventured to address a word to me. 1867 A. J. E. Wilson *Vashti* xxx, Her thin but still lovely features, rouged by a hectic glow.

2. *intr.* To employ rouge on the face.

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. iii, One of them asserting boldly that she *rouged* well, a debate ensued, which ended in a bet. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 120 Rouge high enough, and never mind the natural complexion. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, She *rouged* regularly now. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* III. 17 Vera would be a sublime wax doll, if she rouged.

b. *fig.* To colour, to blush.

1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* I. 321 They all stared, and to be sure I *rouged* pretty high.

Rouge, *v.*² *rare* —¹. (Perh. the same as Cornish dial. *rooge*, to handle roughly.)

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* 21, I am so valerous that I dare rate And rouge ten Sergeants at the Counter-gate.

Rouged (rūʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Rouge *v.*¹ I + -ed¹.] Coloured with rouge.

1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 76 How lovely black hair looks on a rouged cheek! 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* vi, The rouged, and ornamented, and perfumed remains dressed for the funeral as if for a feast! 1876 J. Saunders *Lion in Path* xvii, A bevy of rouged and powdered dowagers.

transf. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 102 The prevailing tone of rouged and smiling folly.

Rou'gedom. *rare* —¹. [f. Rouge *sb.*¹] The domain of the rouged; the demi-monde.

1861 A. Leighton *Storied Trad. Sc. Life* Ser. II. 33 She flew to him and hugged him with the art of one of the denizens of Rougedom.

Rouge et Noir: see Rouge *sb.*¹ 4.

Rougeing, variant of Rouging.

Rough (rʌf), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3 **ruhe,** 4 **roȝ,** 5, 7 **roughe,** 6– **rough,** 9 **ruff**; *Sc.* 6, 9 **rouch,** 9 **roch.** [f. Rough *a.*]

I. 1. The roughness or rough surface *of* something. *rare* —¹.

12.. *Ancr. R.* 184 (Titus MS.), He is þi file, þet lorimers habben, & fileð awei al..ti ruhe of sunne.

2. a. Rough or broken ground.

c 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab., Wolf & Wether* viii, He wald chace thame baith throw rouch & snod. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 948 So eagerly the fiend..through strait, rough, dense, or rare,..pursues his way. 1799 Wordsw. *Lucy Gray* xvi, O'er rough and smooth she trips along. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 646 To light us to the edge Through rough and smooth.

b. A stretch of rough ground; *esp.* a steep bank or slope covered with undergrowth or trees; a coppice. Now *local.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxviii. ii. 668 A mountaine countrey it was, full of roughs and crags. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 13 These roughs are craggy: moderate thy haste. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 331 *Rough*, the rough Coppice. Wood, or Brushy-wood. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Rough*, a wood *c* 1811 Jane Austen *Let.* in *Pearson's 81st Catal.* (1900) 6 We walked Frank last night to Crixhall ruff, and he appeared much edified. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss. 551 *Rough*, a wood or copse. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* ii. 31 This mere boy at snap-shooting in the 'rough' will beat crack sportsmen hollow.

c. The rough ground at the edge of, or between the greens on, a golf-course.

1902 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 Thanks to Vardon having pulled into the rough, the Scotsman secured the sixteenth [hole].

3. A spike inserted in each heel of a horseshoe in 'roughing' horses to prevent slipping.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 770/1 If this steel rough be made to fit the hole exactly, it remains firm in its place.

4. *Comm.* A particular make of linen.

1890 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 2/5 Flax and Linen...Roughs and drills are going off steadily.

II. † 5. a. Roughness (of the sea). *Obs.* —¹

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 144 Fysches Durst nowhere for roȝ arest at þe bothem.

† b. A spell of stormy weather. *Obs.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Eclog.* I. xviii, In calms, to pull the leaping fish to land—In roughs, to sing and dance along the golden sand. *Ibid.* VII. xxxii, In calms you fish; in roughs use songs and dances.

6. The rough, disagreeable part, side, or aspect of anything; that which is harsh or unpleasant; rough treatment, hardship.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 86 In the rough of their

fury the greatest execration they use to rap out, is [etc.]. 1728 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, *Justice*... Does he not use you well? *Sir John.* A little u on the rough sometimes. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Contrast* Wks. 1832 V. 134 His new foreman bore the rough well. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* clvii. III. 164 When he is brought into court, and trailed through all the rough of calling a spade a spade. 1893 C. G. Leland *Memoirs* I. 31 When doing rough and tough in West Virginia.

b. Used in contrast to *smooth*. Also *pl.*

1612 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 126, I truly delivered as well the rough as the smooth of all my speech. 1822 Irving *Bracebr. Hall* (1890) 147 Through the rough and the smooth, the pleasant and the adverse. 1829 Sir T. Lawrence in D. E. Williams *Life* (1831) II. 529 The boys ..must encounter the rough and the smooth of weather, as of life. 1900 J. K. Jerome *Three Men on Bummel* 190 One must take a little rough with one's smooth.

pl. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 334/1 In this manner had Blair and his horse Pocket..travelled, and taken the roughs and the smooths of the world together. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* ix, You and I will take..the roughs and the smooths of this daily existence.

7. A man or lad belonging to the lower classes and inclined to commit acts of violence or disorder; a rowdy.

1837 Barham in *Life & Lett.* (1870) II. 39 There'll be lots of new policemen, To control the rogues and roughs. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Nov. 339/1 Will you let the jury know what 'Roughs' are? I believe it is an electioneering name for ruffians. 1853 *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 268 To be stoned by some of the thousand roughs with which the accesses to Parliament will be thronged. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Reminisc.* II. 108 She is educating and civilising a little colony there of roughs and vagabonds.

8. *colloq.* Short for Rough-rider.

1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/2 The Roughs swore by Roosevelt. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 8/1 The 'Roughs' and the 'Sharps' of the 18th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry.

III. 9. Rough or refuse matter in the working of minerals. Cf. Row *sb.*[5] 2.

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 59 In the Forest of Deane ..iron is made at this day of Cinders, being the rough and offal thrown by in the Romans time. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 223 The rough that is carried back with the stream, by drawing it over again, may be rendered merchantable at a lower rate than the crop; and the rough of this rough, is thrown aside to make leavings. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1244 The ore, on issuing, deposits its rough in the first basin. 1875 J. H. Collins *Met. Mining* 111 Material of a mixed nature, called 'dredge', or 'roughs', or 'rows'. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Roughs*,..coarse, poor sands, resulting from tin-dressing. 1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 174 Then it was indeed difficult to detect the foul from the *roughs* of the main coal.

b. *Agric.* (See quot. 1853.)

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 267 A second woman is required to riddle the roughs from the foul spout into a heap by itself. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 282/2 The unthrashed ears and broken straw called *roughs* or *shorts*.

10. a. A rough draft. *rare*—[1].

1699 S. Sewall *Diary* 23 Sept., Agree for 15*l.* and draw a rough of it and take his hand to it.

b. The rough state or material of anything; the rough outline of a spoon, etc.; hence *rough-maker*.

1799 *Repertory Arts* X. 295 How, by means of a rotative saw, to shape a piece from the rough. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413/2 The 'rough-maker'..smooths off the burr left by the stamp, strikes up finally the under side, and bends down the little curve at the end of the handle.

c. Unhusked rice; paddy. (Cf. Rough *a.* 21.)

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 54 An Improved Mortar for Dressing Rough or Paddy, or Redressing.

11. *In the rough*: **a.** In a rough, imperfect, or unfinished state; in a preliminary sketch or design.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 159 Every kind of surface is first formed in the rough, and then finished by means of tools. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. xvi. § 4 (1876) 259 We must never forget that the truths of political economy are truths only in the rough. 1879 B. Taylor *Germ. Lit.* 99 An unlettered minstrel, with great qualities in the rough

b. In an untidy state; in disorder; in an everyday condition.

1825 Mrs. Cameron *Seeds of Greediness* 3 'We are all in the rough to-day, Sir,' answered the woman; 'for I am very busy with this job'. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, 'You'll have a party?' said Crimple. 'No, I won't,' I said; 'he shall take us in the rough'. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. i, I wish you'd come with me, and take her in the rough, and judge her for yourself.

c. Approximately, roughly.

1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 29 In the rough, it may be said that the cost of producing a pound Troy of gold [etc.].

† Rough, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 2 **ruhha, roohe** (?), 3 **roh3e, 5 rowhe, rowe, rowghe,** 6 **roughe.** [? late OE. *ruhha*, ME. type *roȝe*, = MDu. *roch(e, rochghe, rogghe* (Du. *rog*, Fris. *roch*), MLG. *roche, ruche* (hence Da. *rokke*, Sw. *rocka*), G. *roche*, † *roch*. Obscurely related to OE. *reohhe* Reigh.] The fish called the Ray.

c 1110 in Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lex.* 60 *Fannus*, suhha [? *read* ruhha]. *a* 1200 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 543 *Fannus*, ro(che). *c* 1275 Lay. 29557 Hii..nemen roh3e tayl..and honge[de on his cope. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowhe, or reyhe, fysche (*K.* rowe-fysshe, *P.* rowghe), *ragadies*. 1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Roughe fysshe.

Rough, obs. var. of Ruff (the fish); see also Roughy.

Rough (rʌf), *a.* Forms: (see below). [OE. *rúh, rúg-*, = Fris. *rûch* (pl. *rûge*), † *ruwg*, MDu. *ruuch* (*rugh-*), *ruych* (Du. *ruig*), MLG. *rûch, rûge* (LG. *rûg*; hence Da. † *rug*), OHG. *ruuh, rûh, rûch, ruoch* (G. *rauh*). Varying notation of the vowel and final guttural gives rise to a large number of spellings in ME. In OE. the stem *rúg-* also appears (by a normal change) as *rúw-*, whence ME. and later Row *a.*]

A. Forms.

α. 1–3 **ruh** (1 **hruh**, 3 **ruhh**), 3 **ruhe, ruch3e,** 1, 4, 6, 8 *Sc.* **ruch,** 5 *Sc.* **reucht,** 6 *Sc.* **rwch**; 4 **roh, rohu, rohw,** 5–7 *Sc.* **roche,** 6 *Sc.* **rocht,** 5, 8–9 *Sc.* **roch**; 5 **rouh, rowh,** 5–9 *Sc.* **rouch,** 6 *Sc.* **rouche, rowch**; 6 **routh, rowth.**

c 1000 *Saxon Leechdoms* III. 170 Þæt he habbe ruh lic. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 3250 *Nodosi cippi*, ruches.. stocces. *Ibid.* 5189 *Hirsutas lanas*, hiuhge wulla. *c* 1200 Ormin 9663 Ruhh & harrd & sharrp. 12.. *Ancr. R.* 184 (MS. C.), Of þi ruch3e sunnen. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21962 (Edin.), þe tobir sal be ful ruch and rebe. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 616 The rouch Wodwyss wyld. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 186 Fixid so fast with hys prikks rowh. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 803 Florisshyng of flowris, With burris rowth. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 58 Quhair the gait is ruch. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 28 A rouch rock or craig. 17.. Ramsay *Vision* ii, The air grew ruch. 1808 Jamieson s.v., A rouch hass, or throat. 1872 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* viii, Your fader—the rouch dyker.

β. 1 **ruȝ,** 3–5 **ruȝ(e,** 5 **ruȝhe**; 4 **roȝ(e**; 4–5 **rouȝ, rowȝ(e,** 5 **rouȝe.**

? *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 243 Ȝeþuf ficheam,..*uel* ruȝ. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1545 Þe honde..rasped on þe roȝ woȝe. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxv. 25 And al in maner of a skyn rowȝ. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), ȝif þey been rouȝe and..brode. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21962 (Trin.), þe tober shal be wondir rowȝe.

γ. 4 **rug(g,** 4–7 (9 *Sc.*) **rugh** (5 **rughh, rught**); 4–6 **rughe** (4 **rugh3e,** 6 **ruyghe**); 4–6 **rogh(e,** 5 **roght**; 4–5 **rowgh,** 5–6 **rowghe**; 5–7 **roughe** (5 **rought**), 4– **rough.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3489 Þe first..was rogh as hare,..He þat was rugh was rede wit-als. 13.. *Ibid.* 24838 (Edin.), Þe wedir..bigan be rug and rebe. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxviii. 14 Wiþ þe hatte þat is rughe & sharpe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6632 With a rught batell. *c* 1400 Maundev. xxviii. (1839) 285 Thei beren gret Wolle and roughe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rowghe, scharp or knotty. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* IV. iii. 82 The thynge is rough. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 45 The body e..beyng a rough stone.

δ. 6 **rouf, roffe,** 6–7 **ruffe,** 7–8 **ruff.**

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 28 b, The blades of both kindes are ruffe. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 20 Winds and ruff Seas. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Minor* I. (1686) 9 It was ruffe and sharp. *a* 1738 Swift *To Dr. Sheridan* 12 Compar'd with which.. A Smoothing-Iron itself is ruff. 1787 *Minor* 53 Saw away the ruff corners of your mind.

B. Signification.

I. 1. Having a surface diversified with small projections, points, bristles, etc., so as to be harsh or disagreeable to the touch; not even or smooth.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxvi. 5 Staþol min is steap,..neoþan ruh nathwær. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 254 Deos wyrt..hafiþ leaf neah swycle mistel; þa beoð ruȝe & brade. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Nis þet iren acursed þet iwurðed þe swarture & þe ruhure so hit is oftuie & more ivited? 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 Þe fyste..rasped renyschly be woȝe with þe roȝ penne. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kt.* 745 Þe hasel & þe haȝborne..With roȝe raged mosse rayled ay-where. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3815 Þai..findis all þe strandis Full of Redis.. rughere þan thornes. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 1055 in *Macro Plays* 70 Tyll þi nakyde body were all rought, Ande evyn rent to þe bonys bare. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 453 Whan the noppe is rughe, it wolde be shorne. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr skinne is very rowghe and full of chappes, and riftes like the barke of a tree. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 342 Fruit of all kindes, in coate, Rough, or smooth rin'd. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 15 The silke . will soone grow rough, gather dust and sullie. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 221 The tongue is rough, and beset with prickles. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 230 Rough elm, or smooth-grain'd ash, or glossy beech. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 21 The rough walls are clothed with long soft grass. 1873 J. Richards *Operator's Hdbk.* 135 The lumber is guided by its rough surface before coming in contact with the cutters.

b. Of cloth: Coarse.

a 1000 *Ags. Hymn.* (Surtees) 103 Ruhne wæfels, *yrcum tegimen*. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125 *Amphibalum*, ruhhrægel. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17168 Off rowh frese, she hadde..A garnement shape lyk a sak. 1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Roughe as course clothe is, *rude*. 1611 Bible *Zech.* xiii. 4 Neither shall they weare a rough garment to deceiue. 1648 Hexham II, *Rouw laken*, Rough, or Course cloth. 1886 C. D. Warner *Their Pilgr.* 3 A gentleman clad in a perfectly-fitting rough travelling suit.

c. *A rough bone*, one with meat on it. *Sc.*

1826 Scott *Woodst.* xx, A hungry tyke ne'er minds a blaud with a rough bane.

2. Having the skin covered with hair; hairy, shaggy, hirsute. In later use *spec.* unclipped, unshorn; having a rough coat of hair.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxvii. 11 Esau min broður ys ruh and ic eom smeðe. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 [She] sette hire fot uppon his ruhe necke. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1013 Hi goþ bi-tiȝt mid ruȝe uelle. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5950 He was rughher than any ku. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* I. 8 A rowȝ man, and with an hery gyrdyl gyrd to the reenys. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Þe folk er all full of fepers and ugh. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. viii. 83 Men and wymmen alle naked and also rowhe as beeres. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Horridus*, *Sus horridus*, a rough hogge with bristles standynge vp. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 250 Till newborne chinnes Be rough, and Razor-able. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 34 Rough Satyrs danc'd, and Fauns with clov'n heel. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4421/8 Both are Rough, having lain at Grass all the Winter. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 396/1 Few fat sheep are now sent to market *rough* after the 1st of April. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 9/4 Fat bulls and rough cows were a difficult sale.

† **b.** Of hides: Undressed, untanned. Also of shoes, etc.: Made of undressed hide. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 468 *Pero*, hemming *i.* ruh sco. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3677 Wit a rugh skin sco hidd his hals. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*John Baptist*) 279 With a belte of reucht skine made. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 265 Hauenge clothes of the ruȝhe skynnes of bestes. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. K j b, All rounde aboute are nayled rowhe hydes and all wete and fresshe. 1508– [see Rilling *sb.*]. 1588–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 365 Rouch hydis and barkit leddir. 1645 *Rec. Elgin* (1903) I. 179 Sex roche hyddes pertaining to the said Johne.

3. Of ground: Difficult to traverse; uneven, rugged, broken; uncultivated, wild.

c 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* (1848) 20 Ða ferdon begen þurh ða ruȝan fennas. *c* 1200 Ormin 9211 Whærse is all..sharrp, & ruhh, & gatelæs þurrh þorrness & þurrh breress. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kt.* 1898 Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue. 1387 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Palurus is a þistel..& growiþ in row3 londe and vntelied. 1526 Tindale *Luke* iii. 5 And the rought wayes shalbe made smoth. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 14 This region is rough with mountaynes. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 4 These high wilde hilles, and rough vneeuen waies, Drawes out our miles. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xxi. 4 The Elders of that citie shall bring downe the heifer vnto a rough valley. 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 386 The Road is somewhat crooked and rough 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 297 We had some rough Way to pass yet. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* VII. 346 The shore presented only roughest rocks. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* II. 44 Into the rough woods far aloof. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* i. § 26 Most men's minds are indeed little better than rough heath wilderness. 1885 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 146/2 A small cottage and some 22 acres of rough land held therewith.

fig. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 478 Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk. 1741–2 Gray *Agrip.* 53 Gain the rough heights, and grasp the dangerous honour. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 72 She met me, Stranger, upon life's rough way.

II. 4. a. Of the sea or water: Running high, agitated, turbulent.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 147 Hit reled on 1ound vpon þe roȝe yþes *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3693 With a ropand rayne rugh was the se. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIV. v. 648 He came to a rough water the whiche roryd. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 33 The sea was very rough. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 54 All the Water in the rough rude Sea. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 17 The winds grew contrary; and the seas..too rough to be brooked by so small a vessell 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 117 The sea is rough at all times, there is no Landing without danger. 1743 P. Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* III. xii. 9 When he rises with vigor from Tiber's rough waves. 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Heis*, One is said to get a *hersie* in a rough sea. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* x, She had always been..afraid of a rough sea.

fig. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* II. iii. 27 A quiet ebb will follow this rough tide. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 23 And rough with tempests [is] his afflicted breast. 1887 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 16 Dec. 1/3 He will find rough waters very soon.

b. Of weather, wind, etc.: Stormy, tempestuous, violent; rigorous, severe.

13.. *Cursor M.* 24838 (Edin.), Þe wedir als in somer smeþe Son bigan be rug and rebe 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 139 Roȝ rakkes þer ros with rudnyng an-vnder. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx. i. 797 Wynter with his roug wyndes and blastes. 1530 Palsgr. 669/2, I pull in the sayle of a shyppe, as marryners do in a roughe wether. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Dies turbidus*, a foule rough day. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 147 Time, and the Houre, runs through the roughest Day. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 108 The roughest season of the sky. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 166 Turn we to survey Where rougher climes a nobler race display. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 441 That no rough blast may sweep His garlands from the boughs. 1818 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. iv. 123 Should the weather be rough,..do not think of riding. 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* I. ii. 246 Nor is the wind less rough that blows a good man's barge.

c. Of a voyage or journey: Accompanied or attended with, performed in, rough weather.

1854 Doyle *Brown, Jones & R.* 2 After a rough passage, ..landed at Ostend. 1877 [see Passage *sb.* 4].

5. Of actions, etc.: Violent; marked by violence towards, or harsh treatment of, others.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21962 His first comme it was ful smeth, þe toþer sal be rugh and reth *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10161 With a rumour full roide & a roght hate. *Ibid.* 13002 The ruerde wax ranke of þat rought fare. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 8 Rough deeds of Rage, and sterne Impatience. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. i. 22 Her Father..may (happily) be a little angry for my so 1ough vsage. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* IV. 83 Nor was their Lust less active or less bold, Amidst this rougher search of Blood and Gold. 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 446 The elector..seemed highly provoked at this rough usage. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* ix, There might be some reason for the rough handling he had got. 1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* (1903) 65 Those who have .not learnt the rough lessons that youth hands on to age.

b. Of places or times: Riotous, disorderly; attended with, or marked by, rowdiness.

1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's Lovers* iv. The town was rough with a riot between the press-gang and the whaling-folk. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 2 June 3/1 In the language of the police the Derby Day was the 'roughest' which they had ever experienced.

c. Troublous, unpleasant.

1891 F. Paget *Spirit of Discipline* 164 Things promised a rough time for the Church at Ephesus.

6. Of language or expression: Harsh, overbearing; uncivil, rude; angry, passionate.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2031 Antenor..rekont by row all þere rogh speche. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xii. 13 The kynge gaue the people an harde rough answere. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 14 b, Letters of a more rougher and hawter sort, not without minatorie termes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 313 Our Tongue is rough, Coze, and my Condition is not smooth. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 84 Austine Barbadici.., by faire and rough tearmes, kept the league unbroken. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 27 The Duke, by his rougher Dialect, in the end prevailed. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 P 2 [He] called him..Lyar, Dog, and other rough Appellatives. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 39 Towards Servants, never accustom yourself to rough and passionate language. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix, The landlady reproached herself bitterly for ever having used a rough expression to her. 1891 BP. W. HOW *Lighter Moments* (1900) 22 He answered with a rough 'Yes'.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 55 Thou'rt like to haue A lullabie too rough.

b. So of features or looks.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 104 The grapling vigor, and rough frowne of Warre. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v, My friend,.. whose looks are rougher than his intentions.

7. Of persons, their disposition, etc.: Inclined to be violent, harsh, rude, or ungentle.

To cut up rough: see CUT *v.* 59 l.

1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Roughe, boystous in dealyng, *royde*. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* xviii. 15 As a rough man of warre. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 44 Be not to rough in termes, For he is fierce. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 23 Fearing more the Kings choler, by reason of his rough inclination. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 25 You haue bin too rough, something too rough: you must returne, and mend it. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 384 The bards..Who dare not trust the rough, contemptuous stage. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 142 So rough in my manner to him . that he thinks I have no feeling. 1867 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 170, I am so afraid they will be too rough with her. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 Nay,..do not be rough; good words, if you please.

transf. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1066 A rougher tongue Draws hitherward, I know him by his stride. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 38 Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance. 1821 SHELLEY *Dirge for the Year* 9 So White Winter, that rough nurse, Rocks the death-cold Year to-day.

b. *The rougher sex*, the male sex.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 843 Divest the rougher sex of female airs. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. Epist., I must abide by the general opinion, that he is of the rougher sex.

c. Of horses: Not properly broken in; not easy to ride on. *rare.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 119 He hath rid his Prologue, like a rough Colt. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. xlviii, The Prince of Sulmona, riding a rough horse at Naples. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 666/1 The more he trots, and the more he rides rough horses, the better.

8. Of remedies, medicines, etc.: Violent in effect; strong, powerful.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.), He..forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 284 His Purgative Medicines are generally very rough and strong.

9. *colloq.* a. Bearing or falling hardly *on* a person, etc.

1870 BRET HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* 2 Sandy Tipton thought it was 'rough on Sal'. 1887 BESANT *Kath. Regina* iv, She is a governess somewhere, I believe. It's rough on her, isn't it?

b. Severe *on*, 'down' *on*, a person.

1870 BRET HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* 15 They're mighty rough on strangers. 1895 HARDY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 579 The management had..been rough on cousins ever since.

10. *dial.* Unwell, sick, ill.

a 1893 *Story of Dick* viii. 85 (Wilts. Gloss.), She was took rough as it might be uv a Monday.

III. 11. Of sounds: Discordant, harsh.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 197 Also her vois is row3, ouþer sumtyme it is wondirly scharp. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne, rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1580 SPENSER *Let. Harvey* in H.'s Wks. (Grosart) I. 35 Rough words must be subdued with Vse. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 88 The rough and woeful music that we have. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 16 The delivery of Achilles was rough, harsh, and hesitant. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 P 12 It requires very little skill to make our language rough. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 139 In general it will be found to have affected broad, rough sounds. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 505 The roughest and most grating murmurs.

b. *Gram.* Aspirated.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II. s.v. *H*, The original softer Ν and Π,..and the rougher Χ and Π the parent of H. 1746 [see BREATHING *vbl. sb.* 9]. 1765 *Ess. Punctuation* 153 That the letters over which it [ʽ] is placed, should be pronounced with a rough breathing. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 355/1 H still remained as the rough breathing.

12. Sharp, acid, or harsh to the taste, *esp.* of wine or cider.

1545 ELYOT, s.v. *Asper*, *Asperum sinuum*, a rough wyne. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 85 Harshe, rough, stipticke, and hard wine. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 64 Thy pallat the[n] did daine The roughest Berry on the rudest Hedge. 1743 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* I. xx. 6 'Twas rack'd into a Grecian cask, Its rougher juice to melt away. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 252 Six pounds and a half of syrup, which had rather an unpleasant rough taste. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 New and rough portwine, diluted with an equal quantity of cold water. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 435/2 That..attraction that West-country folk find in rough cider.

13. Of diction, style, etc.: Wanting grace or refinement; rude, unpolished, rugged.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 5 Thocht thi langage be bayth rouche and rude, 3it neuirtheles the sentence is richt gude. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Epil. 1 Thus farre with rough and all-vnable Pen, Our bending Author hath pursu'd the Story. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 27 The Art of Painting hath been about the time of her infancy..rough and poore. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 338 Most by Numbers judge a Poet's song; And smooth or rough, with them is right or wrong. 1752 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* I. 1 Your translation..is very close to the sense of the original.., the numbers not lame, or rough. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii[i], Gifted with a sort of rough eloquence which raised him above his companions. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Introd. p. viii, The old version of Hobbes ..is very rough and inaccurate.

14. Of persons, their disposition, etc.: Lacking in culture or refinement; uncultivated; having rude manners or ways.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 306 Their shallow shewes,..And their rough carriage so ridiculous. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruction* (1897) 20, I was pleased to see the ruff boyish humour filed a little. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 P 4 A plain, rough, honest Man, and wise, tho' not learned. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 134 Who, under the semblance of a rough soldier, disguised the most artful insinuation. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 440 The mossy tracks.. (Which the rough shepherd treads but once a year). 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 249 A rougher earnestness than is at present fashionable. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., The man at his feet was a rough, heavy-looking fellow.

absol. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 341 Great schools suit best the sturdy and the rough.

b. *Rough and round* or *tough*: cf. ROUGH AND READY.

1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Dec., I love the virtues of rough and round men. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, A blundering young rough-and-tough boy like me.

c. Unrefined (but kindly or friendly).

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxii, The generous..youth, whom he had loved, according to his rough manner. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 591 Being much befool'd..By the rough amity of the other. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 9 Mackenzie offered them a rough and hearty welcome.

15. Of occupations or exercises: Requiring or associated with rude energy or strength.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* P 5 The softness and warmth of the climate forbid..all rough exercises. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 665/2 This rough work, all at once, is plainly..detrimental at first. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 68 The man, in his rough work in open world, must encounter all peril and trial. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 6 Living in a native hut and maintaining himself by the roughest labour.

IV. 16. Of materials: In a natural or crude state; undressed, unwrought; not brought by working into a finished condition or form.

1434 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1414/1 All the inner side of rough stone, except the bench-table-stones. 1435 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 181 Here is a ston of rough-iron, the whiche must be tendurly cherysshet. 1485 *Nott. Rec.* III. 231, vj. lode of rugh plaster vnbrenned. 1545 *Bk. of Rates* d iij b, Blowynge hornes the dossen... Roughe hornes the M. 1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 93 For everie quintall of rough Copper he made (being cxij *li.*) he must have vij. Kebulls of Copper ure. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 Other Engine to stretche or straine any roughe and unwroughte Woollen Clothe. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 5 In these Veins..are often found Loadstones,..Rough pearl and Soft diamond. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Queen-bee*, The intestines of these bees are found at times to be more or less distended with honey, and with rough wax. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 227 A chair or pulpit of rough timber. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 704 The bloom or rough ball, from the puddle furnace. 1897 HENTY *On the Irrawaddy* 131 As they [*sc.* jewels] were in the rough state, he had no idea what size they would be when cut.

† b. *Sc.* Raw, uncooked. *Obs.*—1

1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 351 Nae mair a rive o' gait, or fowl, Ha'f rough, ha'f roastet on a coal, But guid sirloin.

17. Made in a general way without detailed minuteness; having an approximate accuracy or adequacy; rudely sufficient; also, in a preliminary form, to be further improved or elaborated.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 43, I haue in this rough worke, shap'd out a man [etc.]. *a* 1766 G. COLMAN *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 336, I have drawn out the above rough sketch, merely to enable you to think in the same train with me. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 21 A subject susceptible only of a rough guess. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. viii. 255, I add a rough drawing of the arms. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 The possible produce was in a rough way understood and attained. 1888 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 70 The inhabitants seemed capable of a rough division into three classes.

b. *Rough draft, draught* (cf. DRAUGHT *sb.* 32).

1699 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontent* Wks. 1720 I. 263, I shall..trace upon this Paper the rough Draught of some such Notions as I have had long and often in my Head. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) To Rdr. A vj b, This rough Draught of my untutor'd Pencil. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 272 P 1 The rough Draught of the Marriage Settlement. 1831 [see DRAUGHT *sb.* 32]. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 173 His Agrarian law, the rough draft of which had been already discussed.

c. *Rough copy* (cf. COPY *sb.* 6).

1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 614 A rough copy of the Christian face Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace. 1811 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *C'ters & Gertr.* (1812) I. 259 She could not always read his rough copy. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xxii, The supposed deeds were only rough copies.

18. Not very good or perfect.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 Barley rather a rough sample. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 337 *Red liquor*, a rough acetate of alumina used by the calico-printer. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 22 The iron..run into rough moulds or channels made in sand.

b. *London slang.* Coarse or stale (food).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 53/1 The 'dropped' and 'rough' fish is bought chiefly for the poor. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 82 'Rough fish', bad fish.

c. Lacking in comfort or refinement.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* I. 5 Who can put up with rough accommodation on an emergency. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & the Man* II. v, The rough fare of the ship's crew.

19. Comprising or requiring only the ruder degrees or processes of workmanship or skill.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 211 We will not suppose that the Grooves are of equal depth with the Rough-working of the Gouge. 1704 FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref, We know..their Pharmacy was Rough and Barbarous. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. 34 Here the rude chisel's rougher strokes I trac'd. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 90 To avail themselves of those methods, however rough and unsightly they may appear, which experience shews to possess great power. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 674/1 After the first or rough boring the interior is fine-bored. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* 2 Ser. *Cutlery* 61 The first, which is called rough buffing, is with Trent sand, and the second, gloss buffing.

b. Ignoring, or incapable of, fine distinctions; not entering into minutiæ or details.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, The natural and rough sense of Robin Hood. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note B 43 Such a rough, indefinite mind as Luther's. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. ii. 405 In this rough justice of the world there is a natural distribution of rewards.

20. *Sc.* Having abundance or plenty, *esp.* of a homely or plain sort. Also *rough and round*, coarse but plentiful.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 145 He has a Hole under his Nose that will never let him be rough. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *A gude rouch house*, a house where there is abundance of provisions. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv[ii], Plenty of all the requisites for 'a rough and round dinner'.

V. 21. In special collocations, as **rough arch**, a discharging arch; **rough band**, *dial.*, a band playing 'rough music'; † **rough bear**, a Scottish variety of barley; **rough bine**, a prickly hop-bine (see quot.); **rough book**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **rough bounds**, (*a*) the Scottish Highlands; (*b*) part of western Inverness-shire; **rough coal** (see quots.); **rough coat**, the first coat of plaster on lath; **rough coating**, = ROUGH-CAST *sb.* 2; **rough Epsom** (see quot.); **rough file**, a file with a deep-cut face; **rough house**, *U.S.*, a disturbance, row; **rough-knots**, 'unsophisticated seamen' (Smyth); **rough-mast, mortar, plate, -rendering** (see quots.); **rough rice**, unhusked rice, paddy; **rough-scuff**, *U.S.* (see quots.); † **rough setter**, a rough-stone mason; **rough-skins**, *U.S.* (see quot.); **rough-slant**, *U.S.*, a lean-to, a rude shelter; **rough-stoning**, scouring with rubbing-stone; **rough strings** (see quots.); **rough stuff**, (*a*) the bottom stuff for boots and shoes; (*b*) coarse paint used before the final coat; **rough timber** (see quot. 1711); † **rough wall**, rubble work; **rough-waller**, a builder of rough-stone walls.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1075 All the doors, windows, etc., to be saved with *rough arches (to have discharging arches) over the same. 1854 *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* I. 88 The procession was in each instance headed by what is called a '*rough band'. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 61/1 The common barley,..the Highland barley, more commonly called **rough bear* [etc.]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 398 What is commonly called 'white bine', tolerably free from the rough barbs which are often found on the under part of the leaves, which constitute a '*rough bine'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 **Rough Books*, those in which the warrant officers make their immediate entries of expenditure. 1814 J. GRANT *Orig. Gael* 288 The people or Gael of the mountains, expressed in English by *rough bounds. 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 54/1 The most rugged district is that..between Argyleshire, Loch Lochy, and the sea, and generally called the *Rough-bounds. 1868 SKENE *Introd. Dean of Lismore's Bk.* p. xv, The Garbh chriochan or rough bounds, consisting of Arisaig, Moydart, Moror and Knoydart. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 244 *Rough, roch, or rock coal,..is a free coal of various degrees of strength and hardness, commonly of a good black colour. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 962 The open-burning cubical coals are known by several local names; the rough coal or clod coal, from the large masses in which they may be had. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 204 The coal is partly 'splint', partly 'rough' or 'cheery'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1993/2, **Rough-coat*,..the first coat on lath. On brick it is termed *laying*..; on masonry, *rendering*. 1792 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* (1796) II. 297 Stucco is analogous to the materials of a dam,..*Rough Coating, to the puddle of Canal Makers. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 57 The alum mothers are boiled down to a crystallizing point, and afford a crop of '*Rough Epsom', which is a sulphate of magnesia and protoxide of iron. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 275/2 Files of the very coarsest sort are called *rubbers*, and the next in order to these are called **rough* files. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 540/2 They might be goin' to hev considerable *rough house—a fuss, I mean, sir. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Mast*, **Rough-mast*, or *rough-tree*, a spar fit for making a mast. 1775 ASH s.v. *Roughcasting*, The *rough mortar on the surface of a building. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Rough mortar*, a sort of sand which, when mixed with mortar, makes it look as red as blood. 1883 J. D. WEEKS *Rep. Manuf. Glass* 20 *Rough plate is the crude plate-glass as it comes from the annealing oven. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 393 *Rough-rendering .. means one coat rough. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* I. 92, 776 bushels of *rough rice. 1899 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 **Rough-Scuff*, the lowest people; the rabble. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rough-scuff*, a rough, coarse fellow.

1435 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1415/1 Will. Horwode shall nether set mo nor fewer free masons, *rogh setters ne leyes thereupon. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 **Roughskins*, a gang of Baltimore bullies. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xii, There had been *rough-stoning done in the middle of the floor. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 189 The pieces of timber which are thus placed under the steps are called *rough strings. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* § 2026 The framed timbers which support the steps of a staircase..generally consist of two pieces inclined to the pitch of the stairs, called the *rough strings.* 1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 7 Clickers cut out the leather for the uppers, *rough-stuff cutters that for the soles and heels. 1607 *Nott. Rec.* IV. 284 The marketts of sawen and cloven tymber..exceptinge all *rough tymber. 1721 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 163 Rough Timber; that which is only cut down, and the Boughs lop'd off. 1398 *Hist. Dun. Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. clxxx, Exterius de puro lapide vocato *achiler*.., interius vero de fracto lapide vocato **rogh-wall.* 1864 C. W. King *Gnostics* 174 The common workman who ran up the body of the wall..was called the '*Rough-waller'. 1885 Westall *Old Factory* i, He was a first-rate hedger and ditcher and rough waller.

b. In names of animals, esp. fishes and reptiles, as **rough aphrodite, bullhead, dab,** etc. Also **rough-tail, -wing.**

1783 Barbut *Vermes* 43 *Aphrodita Scabra*, the *Rough Aphrodite. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 259 *Rough bull-head, *Cottus Scaber*...Native of the Indian seas. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 323 *P[leuronectes] leminoides*, the Long, or *Rough Dab. 1843 R. T. Lowe *Fishes Madeira* I. 55 *Trachichthys pretiosus*, *Black-mouthed affonsin or *Rough-fish. 1883 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 342 Fuller's ray,..*Rough flapper, Edinburgh. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 229 *Rough lizard. *Lacerta Stellio*...This species is remarkable for the unusually rough..appearance of its whole upper surface. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 75 *Rough Ray...The upper part of the body..entirely covered with small spines. 1883 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 346 The Homelyn ray: rough ray: sandy ray. 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 524 **Rough Seal*...Perhaps what the Newfoundland Seal-hunters call Square Phipper. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 585/1 The Rough .. Seal (*P. hispida*) frequents quiet bays on the coasts of Greenland. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. II. 494 *Rough snake, *Coluber Scaber*. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. II. 408 **Rough sparus*, *Sparus Dentex*. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 *Rough-taile [= the horse mackarel]. is a dry fish and engendreth thick juyce. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 192/1 s.v. *Snakes*, Family 3. *Uropeltidæ* (Rough Tails). 1877 *Nature* 3 May 18/1 A *Rough Terrapin (*Clemmys punctularia*) from the Upper Amazons. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 55 *Rough tortoise, *Testudo scabra*? 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 408 *Tortrix rugosana*, the *Rough-wing. 1832 J. Rennie *Conspl. Butterfl. & M.* 184 The Rough-Wing..appears the beginning of June on hedges. *Ibid.* 180 The Grey Rough-Wing. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Steen-worm*, a *Rough-worme in a mans foote, or a Lope.

c. In names of plants, as **rough bindweed, bristle-grass, cadlock,** etc.

1601 *Rough-bindweed [see Bindweed 2]. 1611 Cotgr., *Liset picquant*, Rough Bindweed. 1823 Crabb *Techn. Dict.*, *Rough Bindweed*,..the *Smilax aspera* of Linnæus. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 82 *Rough Bristle-grass. 1611 Cotgr., *Langue de bœuf*,.. Ox-tongue, *rough or small Buglosse. 1790 W. H. Marshall *Midl.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Cadlock*, **Rough*,..wild mustard. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 73 Tufted Hair-grass..is also termed **Rough-caps*, from its long, narrow, rough, twisting leaves. *Ibid.* 63 *Rough Cat's-tail. 1849 Craig, **Rough-chevril*, the plant *Anthriscus vulgaris*. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 26 *a*, Lagopus maye be called in Englishe Haris foot or *rough clauer. 1611 Cotgr., *Treffle bas*, hares-foot, rough Clauer. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 304/1 *Dactylis .. glomeratus*, or *rough cock's-foot grass. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 832 Rough Cock's-foot Grass .. is a coarse, rough grass, but very hardy and productive. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 97 Rough Cock's-foot. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 143 *Trema aspera*,..'*Rough Fig'...This shrub is firmly believed by some to be poisonous. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, *Rough Grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. 1833 Sturt *S. Australia* I. iii. 118 The *rough-gum abounded near the creek. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 180/1 Rough-barked or Rough Gum, *Eucalyptus botryoides*. 1784 Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* 4 *Rough Horse-tail, or Shave-grass (*Equisetum hyemale*) in woods. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 705 *Equisetum hyemale*, Rough Horse-tail, which is largely imported from Holland under the name of Dutch Rushes. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s.v. *Kex*, There are two sorts of kex—Shiny Kex, *Angelica sylvestris*; and *Rough Kex, *Heracleum spondylium*. 1877 E. Leigh *Cheshire Gloss.*, **Rough-nut*, the sweet or Spanish chestnut. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 76 It may be called in englishe Cow-persnepe or *rough Persnepe. 1797 Billingsley *Agric. Somerset* 116 The sorts [of potatoes] cultivated are the kidney,..*rough red, purple, and silver-skin. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 408 *Rough Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 46 It maye be named in englishe *rough Trifoly or harefote. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, *Rough Weed, *Stachys palustris*.

22. With sbs. used attrib., as *rough-board, -edge, -weather.*

1862 Burton *Book-hunter* I. 18 He was not a black-letter man,..or a rough-edge man. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Rough-weather nautical clothes. 1893 *Outing* XXII. 122/1 Curiosities without number hide the rough-board walls.

23. *Comb.*, forming parasynthetic adjs., as *rough-backed, -bearded, -edged, -faced*, and sbs. derived from these, as *rough-handedness, -heartedness*; also *rough-looking.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 396 Any other *rough-barked plant. 1612 Webster *White Devil* v. i, No *rough-bearded comet Stares on thy mild departure. 1808 J. E. Smith *Engl. Flora* II. 49 Leaflets ovate, pinnatifid, *rough-edged. 1895 F. M. Crawford *Casa Braccio* xvii, The lower story was built of *rough-faced blocks of travertine stone. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 243 One short, squat, *rough-feathered, ill-marked goose. 1611 Cotgr., *Perche de mer*, the sea Perch; a wholesome, *rough-find, and tongueless, rocke-fish. 1703 J. Philips *Splendid Shilling* 128 Walnut in *rough-furrow'd Coat secure. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Oak*, The *rough-grain'd Body of a stubbed Oak. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xv, A gentle hand—rough-grained and hard though it was. 1548 Elyot, *Hispidus*, bristled, or *rough heared. 1648 Hexham II, *Ruydigheydt*, Scabbinesse, Scurvinesse, or Rough-haired. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Hirtus*, rough-haired. 1863 *Life Normandy* II. 224 A couple of big rough-haired deer-hounds. *a* 1680 Butler *Charact., A Bumphin* (1908) 41 He is never without some *rough-handed Flatterer, that rubs him, like a Horse, with a Curry-Comb. 1870 J. B. Brown *Eccles. Truth* 269 The age of conquest and rough-handed violence. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 22 One instance as well as a hundred will tell my babyism and their *rough-handedness. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 244 To rub shoulders with the coarse-minded, the *rough-hearted, and the vulgar. 1615 Byfield *Coloss.* iii. 12 The first is fear.., as it is opposed unto boldness, conceitedness, *rough-heartedness. 1860 Ruskin *Unto this Last* iv. § 79 These *rough-jacketed, rough-worded persons. 1806 Surr *Winter in London* III. 226 A *rough-looking sea-faring man, about four-and-thirty years old. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 279 More *rough mannerd than the Silesians and Bohemians. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 104 Boulstered out with *rough plumed siluer plush. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 83 The World is made for the bold and violent, the *rough-spirited and turbulent. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 248 Hee wil sende a *rougher stringed scourge amongst vs. 1533 *Rough-tasted [see Apple 1]. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wines*, Of the same Sort are certain austere or rough-tasted Substances. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 885 *Rough thicketed were the banks and steep. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanis* III. ix. 217 Higher straines Then well beseemes a *rough-tongu'd Satyres part. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Argonauts* v. 165 They were rough-tongued. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *File*, Some cutting faster, as the *rough-tooth'd file. 1818 Keats *Endymion* II. 864 No longer did he wage A *rough-voic'd war against the dooming stars. 1865 Morris *Jason* XVII. 79 The shout Of rough-voiced sea-folk endeth every song.

b. In specific names of animals, birds, etc.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The *rough-backed cayman, *Alligator* or *Caiman trigonatus*, of South America. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* VI. 586 *Rough-billed Pelican. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 191 *Rough-finned band-fish, *Cepola Trachyptera*. 1843 R. T. Lowe *Fishes Madeira* I. 155 *Mugil corrugatus*, Common or *Rough-lipped Grey Mullet of Madeira. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Rough-necked jacare..from Demarara. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 276 *Rough-ridged limpet. *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* vi. 58 *Rough-scaled Cape Lizard. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* I. I. 134 *Rough-Tailed Bat. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 332 The rough-tailed stickleback (*G. trachurus*). 1838 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 593 *Rough-winged Swallow, *Hirundo Serripennis*. *Ibid.* 595 In its general appearance ..the Rough-winged Swallow is extremely similar to the Bank Swallow. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 114 *Stelgidopteryx*, Rough-winged Swallow.

c. In specific names of plants.

1882 *Proc. Berwick Nat. Club* IX. 430 There is a fine cluster of *rough-barked Spanish chestnuts among the oaks. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 441 The former [was called] by the colonists 'Rough-barked Bloodwood'. *Ibid* 85 *Echinopogon ovatus*,.. *Rough-bearded Grass. 1833 *Proc. Berwick Nat. Club* I. 29 *Hieracium prenanthoides*—*Rough-bordered Hawkweed. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Tithymalus*, The wart-Spurge, or *rough-fruited Spurge. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 7 *P. Argemone*, Long *Rough-headed Poppy. 1789 J. Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 443 *Lathyrus hirsutus*, *Rough podded Vetchling, or Pease-everlasting. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 640 *Ervum hirsutum*, Rough podded Tare. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 246 *L. Hirsutus*, Rough-podded Lathyrus. *Ibid.* 463 *T. Dactyloides*, *Rough-seeded Tripsacum. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 826 The Common or *Rough-stalked Meadow Grass. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 398 The characteristic vegetable is the *rough-stemmed tangle—*Laminaria digitata.*

Rough (rʊf), *adv.* Also 7–8 **ruff**; *Sc.* 6 (8) **ruch, 9 rouch, rooh.** [f. the adj. Cf. the earlier form Row *adv*.]

1. In a rough manner; roughly, rudely; without special care or accuracy, etc.

1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* Prol. iii, Scho..Meruellit at me how I durst..Aganis wemen to speik sa ruch and rude. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 759 The river Cam, which running rough upon stones, cutteth through it. 1680 Otway *Orphan* II. iv, Should you charge me rough I should but weep. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2289/7 A plain brown cropt Nag,..Walks and trots well, gallops rough. 1762 Mills *Syst. Husb.* I. 92 Before the land is plowed rough for a spring crop. 1780 *Mirror* No. 97 They should be taught..to speak their own language rough and round. 1858 Kingsley *Poems* 62 As we pledge the health of our general, Who fares as rough as we. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 481/2 In polo, a man rides rough all the time.

b. *To lie* (or *sleep*) *rough* (see quots.).

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 357 Rough upon the flinty Rock he lyes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To lie Rough*, in one's Clothes all Night. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *To lie rough*,..to sleep on the bare deck of a ship. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xii, Job will take you to a place where you may sleep rough till he calls you. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, 'To sleep rough', or 'lay rough', to sleep about out of doors like a vagabond.

2. *Comb.* **a.** With verbs, as *rough-bore*, to bore roughly, *rough-enter, -hull, -lay*, etc.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Crustare parietes*, ..to rough lay; to pariette walles. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 69 Now the raine wil rough-enter through the crannies of theyr wauering. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 155 They generally Rough-plain their Boards for Flooring. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 3 They..could not conveniently get the Ruins at that Time removed, therefore, they only just rough-levelled them. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 81, I immediately rough-turned a piece of wood. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 50 After kiln-drying the barley, it is put into the mill, and rough hulled. 1829 A. Cunningham *Lives Brit. Painters* I. 111 Having received an agreeable letter from Dr. Franklin he rough-wrote an answer. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* II. 66 [He] had rough-ploughed a thousand acres or so of his best land. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 28 At first it is rough bored, should it not have been cast hollow.

b. With pa. ppples. used attributively or predicatively, as *rough-bedded, -clad, -cut*, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Lucrece* 1249 As in a rough-grown grove. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* I. 52 Thou Jernsey, bravely crown'd With rough-imbattl'd rocks. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 3, I have Fil'd the Face..with a Rough-Cut-File. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1761 A savage..with the unfashioned fur Rough-clad. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 148 The second step rough bedded. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xix, The crowd. forced its way up a steep and rough-paved street. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 95 His face, Rough-redden'd with a thousand winter gales. 1877 R. J. More *Under the Balkans* 215 A small bit of woollen carpet laid on the red rough-plastered floor. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 400 Floors and partitions all of rough-sawn larch

c. With pres. ppples., as *rough-blustering, -clanking, -living, -rising.*

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 1003 Rough-blust'ring Boreas nurst with Riphean snow. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. 15 Rough-rising from yon sculptur'd wall, Bold prophets nations to repentance call! *Ibid.* v. 460 His chains rough-clanking to discordant groans. 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* III. vii. 28 The rough-swelling tides. 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Rouch*, A profane swearer, a drunkard, &c. is called a rouch, or a rouch-living man.

d. With vbl. sbs., as *rough-boring, -locking, -rolling.*

1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 509 Shingling..costs, in wages, 1*s.* 9*d.* per ton; and rough-rolling, 1*s.* 2*d.* 1859 Marcy *Prairie Trav.* iii. 93 Rough-locking is a very safe method of passing heavy artillery down abrupt declivities. 1890 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 939 The mild steel..is after forging and rough-boring subjected to the process of oil-hardening.

Rough (rʊf), *v.*[1] Also 8 **ruff.** [f. the adj.]

I. 1. *trans.* † **a.** To raise a nap on (cloth); = Row *v.*[7] *Obs.*

1483–4 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 13 Tayntours..for evenynge of cloth onely after it commeth from the Mille and before it be roughed [*A.F. text* roughez]..

b. To turn, pull, scrape or rub *up*, so as to make rough. Also *fig.*

1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* III. 125 The wheat..felt a little rough in the hand, because, not having been stirred for six years, the little hairs that are at the extremity of the grain, and the particles of the bran, were roughed up. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1121 The face of the polisher is roughed up, or thoroughly scraped with an old razor blade or knife. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* 124 If the hurricane roughs up the straw on all the ricks in the parish. 1884 — *Life of Fields* (1891) 171 It roughs them up the wrong way.

c. To make rough; to ruffle.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* x, Thine eagle, blind and old, Roughs his feathers in the cold. 1875 R. Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 114 Go ask my rivals..how they roughed my fleece. 1887 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/1 The salt water caused it to blister and roughed her bottom.

d. *spec.* (See quots.)

1825 Jennings *Dial. W. Eng.* p. xviii, *To Rough*, to roughen; particularly a horse's shoes. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict.*, *To rough*, to put long headed nails into a horse's shoes to make them rough, and so prevent the horse from slipping in frosty weather. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 152 The ordinary remedy was to 'rough' your horse; that is, to turn up the heels of the shoes, and fasten them with great-headed nails.

2. a. To offend, grate upon (the ear).

1623 H. Sydenham *Serm.* (1637) 133 Those eares which have been stockt hitherto with the supple dialect of the Court..will not be rough't now with the course phrase of a reproofe.

b. To use rough language to (a person); to ruffle (one).

1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, [He] lost no chance of roughing him in his replies. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 737, I didn't mean to rough you when I said that. I don't want to hurt your feelings.

c. To deal roughly with, ill-use (one).

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 4 This year a band of these Hungarians..were considerably roughed and mishandled. 1869 T. B. Aldrich *Story Bad Boy* 191 How tenderly the years touched him..!—all the more tenderly..for having roughed him so cruelly in other days.

3. *intr.* **a.** To become rough or stormy. *rare*—[1].

1876 Capt. R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 21 The cruel crawling sea began to rough, purr, and tumble.

b. To bristle or ruffle *up.*

1904 Sladen *Lovers Japan* xii, When a snake is drawn backwards, its scales rough up like cogs and hold it.

II. 4. *To rough it*, to face or submit to hardships, rough or casual accommodation, etc.; to do without ordinary conveniences or luxuries; to live in a rough way.

1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* 205 We were obliged to ruff it the whole passage. 1796 Washington *Writ.* (1892) XIII. 341 Never having been accustomed to shift or rough it. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., The expense of travelling has mounted high. I am too old to rough it. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* ii. 37 Roughing it with them under difficulties.

b. *To rough* (*it*) *out*: (see Out *adv.* 7 b).

1821 Scott *Pirate* xxix, We have no other course for it but to..rough it out as well as we can. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 404, I determined, to use a nautical expres-

sion, to rough it out. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 41, I might..have roughed out a year or so.

5. *trans.* **a.** To break in (a horse).

1808 JAMES *Mil. Dict., To Rough Horses*, a word in familiar use among the dragoons to signify the act of breaking in horses, so as to adapt them to military purposes.

b. To expose (an animal) to rough weather and hard or scanty fare.

1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 147 The idea..that 'roughing' calves (which means exposing them to cold and hunger) makes them hardy.

III. 6. With various advs. **a.** To trim or work *off* in a rough fashion.

1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 96 Timber..which being cut down at the back of the island and roughed off, they could easily manage to bring round.

b. To shape or cut *out* roughly; to plan or sketch *out* roughly.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 144 The two new steps..and all the dovetails were roughed out. 1800 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arc. Reg.* I. 232 In the formation of these lenses, I roughed them out with a small axe. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 168 The stone is first roughed out with a point and mallet. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 113 He will rough out these at his own saw pit with the usual felloe saw.

c. To fill or work *in*, to sketch *in*, roughly.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* xxi, I had just roughed in my outline. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 129, I must rough 'em in with the pencil.

d. To work *down* (iron) into rods.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 707 A steam engine of thirty-horse power can rough down in a week 200 tons of coarse iron.

e. *Mus.* To tune *up* roughly.

1889 *Grove's Dict. Music* IV. 554 As much proficiency in tuning as enabled him to 'rough up', the technical term for the first tuning of a pianoforte.

f. To dig *out* in a rough manner.

1887 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/3 Miners rough out the clay in the first place with pick and shovel, and .. machinery finishes the circular cutting with mathematical accuracy.

7. To work or shape in a rough preliminary fashion.

1815 SCORESBY in *Mem. Wernerian Soc.* II. 270, I roughed them with a small axe. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 596 The piece of glass is now roughed into a circular form. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1034 The alabaster is roughed, or roughly ground on what the lapidary terms a roughing or lead mill. *a* 1890 E. L. WILSON *Quarter Cent. Photogr.* 35 (Cent.), In the grinding of a lens the first operation consists in roughing it, or bringing it approximately to the curvature it is ultimately to assume.

b. To clean (grain) roughly.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 412 He..'chaffs' or 'roughs' the corn once over with a roughing-machine.

c. To heckle (flax) roughly. See also RUFF *v.*

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 665/1 In the case of heckling by machinery, the flax is first roughed and arranged in stricks, as above described under hand heckling. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 May 1341 The process of roughing, sorting, and hackling the flax.

† **Rough,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rouwen,** 5 **row-(w)hyn, rewyn,** 5-6 **rough.** [ME. type **rōzen* (*rowen*), corresponding in form to OHG. and MHG. *rohen* (*ruhen*) to roar, and in meaning to (M)Du. *rochelen*, G. *röcheln.*] *intr.* To cough, to hawk, to clear the throat.

13.. *Old Age* in *Relig. Antiq.* II. 211, I rivele, I roxle, I rake, I rouwe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/1 Hostyn, or rowhyn, or cowghyn (*H.*, rowwhyn..), *tussio.* *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) IV. iv. 164/1 He cought & roughed so, that his sone..myght haue no reste by hym in the chambre. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1223 Let hym cough, rough, or sneuyll.

Rough, obs. var. of ROE, ROOF; var. of RUFF *v.*

Rou·ghage. *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. ROUGH *a.* + -AGE.] The less useful or refuse part (of crops); rough grass or weeds.

1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 98 The 'roughage' of crops has been neglected, the entire straw and stalks being burned. 1890 *Gloss. Gloss., Roughage*, rubbish; the clearings off the land or out of ditches would be so called.

Rough-and-ready, *a.* Also unhyphened.

1. Of things: Not elaborately or carefully ordered, contrived, or finished; just good enough to serve the purpose.

1810 F. J. JACKSON in Sir G. Jackson *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 120 A more rough and ready state of things..than we had before been accustomed to. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlv, The hunting establishment was of the rough and ready order. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story of Sun* 222 The rough-and-ready compass so invaluable to the navigator. *Comb.* 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rur. Sports* 414/1 Sharp spurs are on the heels—rough and ready-looking prads these.

2. Of persons: Ready to take things as they come; not finical or particular; working in a rough but prompt and effective manner.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Exp. S. Afr.* I. 163 If you can catch a sober, rough-and-ready 'Totty', who is able to..put his hand to any thing. 1870 W. THORNBURY *Tour round Eng.* I. ii. 44 In a few days his rough and ready hand was on their collars. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* iv. 94 A sort of leer, as of a rough-and-ready cynic.

3. Of manner, etc.: Roughly efficient or effective, without entering into minutiæ or observing a regular procedure.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. (1861) 39 The rough and ready style which belongs to a people of sailors, foresters, farmers, and mechanics. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 495 A rough and ready way of repaying themselves. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 880 Instead of all this rough-and-ready turbulence, relays of attendants should be..organized.

Rough-and-tumble, *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also unhyphened. [Orig. boxing slang.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Characterized by rough informality or disregard of usual rules; having the character of a scuffle or scramble; rude and disorderly.

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xv. (1860) 138 Rough-and-tumble fights in which they were often engaged. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 A rough and tumble fight is said to be one in which all the laws of the ring are discarded. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-T.* x, That circle of rough-and-tumble political life where the fine-fibred men are at a discount. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. iv. 7 Their rough-and-tumble play they shared.

transf. 1899 CALLOW *Old Lond. Tav.* I. 3 There was always a more or less rough-and-tumble air about the place.

2. Of persons: Practising irregular or informal methods of boxing, etc.; inclined to be rough or violent.

1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 157 *note*, The victories of.. wrestlers, boxers, and rough-and-tumble gentlemen. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* (1887) 39 The rough-and-tumble fighters all *clinch*. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 18 Rough-and-tumble lads, with no fine feelings.

3. *transf.* Riotous, disorderly, forming a confused mass or group.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 237 Dare-devil impudence of rough-and-tumble vegetation. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1880) 49, I..found..another marish bottom among rough-and-tumble hills.

B. *sb.* **1.** Haphazard or random fighting, struggling, or adventure; scuffle, scramble.

1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 447 When two persons fight, it is generally 'according to the rule of rough and tumble'. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 92 The old brig..in which I had spent nearly a year, and got the first rough and tumble of a sea-life. 1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* i, The Cornish hug, the Devonshire shoulder-grip, and the West Somerset rough-and-tumble.

2. With *a.* A random or free fight or set-to.

1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIV. 494 The Coalheaver.. closed with him at once for a rough-and-tumble. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *A. Quatermain* viii, He had been successful in his rough and tumble with the Elmoran.

C. *adv.* In a rough, informal manner.

1818 J. PALMER *Jrnl. Trav.* 131, I understand the question is generally asked, will you fight fair, or take it rough and tumble? 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 270 A bit of clear tussle with a redhot Mohawk or so—rough an' tumble—would be a relief to me.

Hence **Rough-and-tumbling.** *nonce-wd.*

1808 ASHE *Trav.* I. 296 No fighting, no racing, no rough and tumbling, or anything to be observed but industry.

Rough-board, *v.* [ROUGH *a.* 21.] *trans.* To cover with rough boards.

1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 87 Rough-board it from the apex downward by the sills to the ground.

Rough-cast, roughcast (rʌ·fkɑst), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **ruff-cast.** [f. ROUGH *adv.* and *a.* See CAST *v.* 57, 45, and *sb.* 25.]

I. 1. *ppl. a.* Of walls, etc.: Roughly coated with a mixture of lime and gravel.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 241 Some men wyll haue theyr wallys plastered, some pergetted.., some roughe caste. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 188 The building of the City is..of unpolished stone with the outside plastered, and rough cast. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 7 As white-limed houses exceed those which are only rough cast. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, He rubbed..against a rough-cast Wall. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. (1863) 259 A low, white, irregular, rough-cast building. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 97 Arbors running along the top of rough-cast walls.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Also const. *with.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 1266 Where Wals are rough-cast wᵗʰ the richest Stones. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Regeneration*, My walke a monstrous, mountain'd thing, Rough-cast with rocks and snow. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. iv. iv. 76 The Shell underneath or within is white: without, it is all over rough-cast.

2. *sb.* A composition of lime and gravel, used as a plastering for the outside of walls.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 71 Let him haue some Plaster, or some Lome, or some rough cast about him, to signifie wall. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 39 The face of her..looked like an old wall all to bedawbed with rough-cast. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 79 Rough-cast upon Lath being very well done, is worth eighteen pence the yard. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 120 *note*, The plaster, parget or rough cast of a wall. 1810 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) II. 277 The house must be covered with rough-cast, otherwise it cannot be kept dry. 1850 *Ecclesiol.* XI. 74 Both tower and spire are covered with rough-cast. 1883 MRS. BANKS *Forbidden to Marry* I. v. 85 Black beams intersecting..the weather-stained roughcast.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Also with *a.*

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* D 2 b, A Rough-cast of thicke Gore his Body shrouds. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXII. CCXCIX, Her scurfy Roughcast scaled off, and all Her Skin to fresh and tender smoothness left. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 922 [The wasp's nest is] well fenced above with a certain rough-cast to keep off all wind and weather.

c. *attrib.* Consisting of rough-cast. Also *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 201 With light cost of rough cast rethoricke it may be tollerablely playstered ouer. *c* 1670 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 280 Two or three stones, and some rough-cast stuff were blown from off the tower. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 122 A decent-looking inn with a rough-cast coating.

II. † **3.** *sb.* A rough sketch or outline. *Obs.*

Properly in two words, as in the earlier quots.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 To show you that in a rough cast, which I see in a cloude. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii, If we look at his native towardlinesse in the rough cast without breeding. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* a iv b, A loose modell and roughcast of what I designe to do.

4. *ppl. a.* Roughly or rudely contrived, designed, or made; of a rough, imperfect type.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication* Wks. (Grosart) II. 151 Vttering in their furye such rough cast eloquence. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 811 He smooth'd the rough-cast Moons imperfect mold. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (Ker) II. 55 This rough-cast unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays for the space of an hundred and twenty years together. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 367 This brightest jewel and ornament of human nature is so rough cast. 1880 STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Myth.* I. 103, I can only look upon Cæsar's statements as a half-true and roughcast opinion. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 2) 159 The rough-cast 'goodness' of the *bonus homo* of Christianised heathenism.

Rough-cast (rʌ·fkɑst), *v.* Also 7 **rogh-, roof-.** [f. ROUGH *adv.* + CAST *v.* Cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To coat, cover, or fill in, with rough-cast.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Incrusto*, to parget, or to roughe cast. 1584 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 294 To Parkes seruant for roughcasting and filling the place behind the armes and Creast. 1639 [see PARGET *sb.* 1]. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* I. 199 The steeple is..roughcasted on the outside. 1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* July 27 Our cottage is now in the act of being rough cast. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 478 It is brought to an even surface by rough-casting it with a mixture of lime and fine gravel. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 31 Some of the houses have been carefully rough-cast and white-washed.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 210 With blacke boyling Pitch, rough cast ouer her counterfeite red and white. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Hum. Heauen on Earth* Wks. (Grosart) I. 43/2 Rogh-cast the skin of smooth-fac'd glozing Guile With burning blisters to consume the same. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bishops* ii. C, Thus did they *incrustare vitia*, parget, or roughcast their vices.

2. To mould, fashion, or shape roughly; to prepare in a rough form.

The first quot. may belong to sense 1.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. Ep. Ded., This Platonical Academie & schoole of moral philosophy, which..was raised up & set togither in France, & is newly rough-cast (as you see) by an English workman. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Taylor*, Wks. (1856) 78 A Taylor is a creature made up out of threds, that were pared off from Adam, when he was rough-cast. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 58 Nor bodily, nor ghostly Negro could Roughcast thy Figure in a sadder mold. 1751 WARBURTON & HURD *Lett.* (1809) 85, I have so imperfect an idea of my subject, and rough-cast my composition so loosely, that my works, if they escape damning, are yet in a state of purgatory. 1835 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 72, I have commenced, and have rough-cast several of the chapters.

Hence **Rou·gh-caster,** a workman who puts on rough-cast.

1594 in *Antiquary* XVII. 211 Itm. to the roughcaster, xxvjs., viijd. 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Rou·gh-casting, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROUGH-CAST *v.*]

1. The action of coating with rough-cast.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Tectorium*, the plaisterynge, pargettynge, or rough castyng of walles. 1611 COTGR., *Crespissement*, a pargetting, rough-casting. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 236 River-sand is very good for Rough-casting of Walls. 1795 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 296 An admirable theory of the operation of roughcasting. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 529 *Roughcasting*, or *Harling* as it is called in Scotland, is a mode of outside finishing well calculated to protect walls from the weather.

2. *concr.* = ROUGH-CAST *sb.* 2.

1703 *Art's Improvement* i. 8 Of a Serviceable and useful Plaster.., the which they call Rough-casting. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 380 Rough-casting is an outside finishing cheaper than stucco. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 80 On the inside of the walls the plaster still clings here and there,—coarse, however, as modern rough-casting.

Rou·gh-coated, *a.* [ROUGH *a.*] Having a rough coat. Chiefly of animals.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2303/4 A large grey Gelding,..rough Coated. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 257 Rough-coated Fish, such as Rousses, Haus, &c. the coarsest of all. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 89 Lance-wood..is called one of the rough-coated woods. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 133 His hot and rough-coated nag jumped with some alacrity.

Rou·gh-draft, *v.* [Cf. ROUGH *a.* 17 b.] *trans.* To draft in a rough form.

1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* x. 101, I am ready to rough-draft any form of settlement you dictate.

Rou·gh-draw, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ROUGH *adv.*] *trans.* To draw, draft, or design roughly. Hence **Rou·gh-drawn** *ppl. a.*

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. II. i, His Victories we scarce could keep in view, Or polish 'em so fast as he rough-drew. 1679 — *Troil. & Cress.* Prol., In this my rough-drawn Play, you shall behold Some Master-strokes. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 21 The Author of such Legal Formularies, tho' they had been rough-drawn by his Clerk or some Body else. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley*, 'The Guardian,' a comedy which Cowley says was neither written nor acted, but rough-drawn by him.

Rou·gh-dry, *v.* [ROUGH *adv.*] *trans.* To dry (clothes) without smoothing or ironing.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvii, The process of being washed in the night-air, and rough-dried in a close closet.

So **Rou·gh-dry** *a.*

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Rough-dry*, dry but not smoothed or ironed: as, rough-dry clothes.

Roughed (rʌft), *ppl. a.* [f. ROUGH *v.*[1]]

1. *Plastering.* (See quot. 1823.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 393 Rendered, Floated,

and Set, for paper, should be termed roughed-in. 1829 Elmes *Dilapid.* App. p. lxvi, Repair the defective and damaged brick-work, roughed and guaged arches.

2. Rendered rough, in various senses.

1866 J. B. Rose *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 30 Their foreheads fair were roughed with horn. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 83/1 A roughed woman who will eat our provender and bring us no profit.

Roughen (*rʌ*·fn), *v.* [f. Rough *a.* + -en 5.]

1. *trans.* To render or make rough; to bring into a rough state. Also with *up*.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Whilst..seas, with north blast and wynter frostye, be roughned. 1720 A. Hill *Wks.* (1753) I. 16 That no harsh technical terms should be introduc'd to roughen poetry with the dryness of philosophy. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 83 P 8 To roughen the verse and make it roar again with reiteration of the letter R. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 128 Its rude hair Roughens the wind that lifts it. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* III. 103 The nap of the cloth is roughened up by a brush. 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 2/2 The surface of the paper is roughened by using the erasing knife.

refl. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xvi, There are times when that girl's whole nature seemed to roughen itself against seeing us so bound up in Pet.

b. To 'rough' (a horse).

1864 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 238, I had him roughened the first day of the frost.

c. *fig.* To irritate, ruffle.

1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. v, What has roughened your temper? 1896 Mrs. H. Ward *Sir G. Tressady* 190 The creditor's temper had been roughened.

2. To grind *down* roughly.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 955 *Pointing*, is executed on two iron or steel grindstones, by two workmen, one of whom roughens down, and the other finishes.

3. *intr.* To become rough, in various senses.

1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 577 The cap, the whip, the masculine attire, In which they roughen to the sense. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 327 The wild scenery roughens at every step. 1813 Eustace *Class. Tour* (1821) I. viii. 309 The river roughening into a torrent. 1865 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) II. 37 The wind was rising and the sea roughening. *fig.* 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 282 Latmos, and Mycale, roughen With horrent arms.

b. To have a rough feel. *rare*—1.

1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Penn & Ld. Peterborough*, Something that roughens in the hand, like gold.

Hence **Rou·ghener**, one who or that which roughens; **Rou·ghening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Graunt to vs milde passadge, and tempest mollifye roughning. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 640 Far in the grassy dale, Or roughening waste. 1744 J. Armstrong *Art Pres. Health* iii, The roughening deep expects the storm. 1825 L. Hunt *Bacchus in Tuscany* 82 This letter [r]..he had learnt..most probably in Tuscany, where it is in great request, as the roughener of a soft language. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 706 There is often some evidence of recent endocarditis about the stricture in the form of roughening or small vegetations.

Rou·ghened (*rʌ*·fnd), *ppl. a.* [f. Roughen *v.*] That has been made rough, in various senses.

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. xxi, The voice..though strain'd and roughen'd, still Rung wildly sweet to dale and hill. 1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* 161 Thus, roughened iron, especially if painted over or blackened, becomes dewed sooner than varnished paper. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 14 The hydrogen, being readily discharged from its roughened surface, rose in bubbles.

Comb. 1888 Rutley *Rock-forming Min.* 36 The wrinkled or roughened-looking surfaces of sections of olivine crystals.

Rou·gher (*rʌ*·fəɹ). [f. Rough *v.* or *a.* + -er.]

1. A workman who makes something in the rough; one who carries out the less finished operations of a work.

1885 *Census Instruct.* Index. *a* 1890 E. L. Wilson *Quarter Century in Photogr.* 35 (Cent.), When the glass [for a lens] is handed to the rougher, it is round in shape. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss.*, *Roughers*, the workers in the iron industry employed at the 'rolls'.

2. *Weaving.* A piece of cloth taken from the loom and ready for perching.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 661/2 Woollen cloth from the loom, called 'roughers', has an irregular, slack aspect.

3. A board studded with steel spikes or teeth for heckling flax. Cf. Ruffer 2.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 665/1 The heckler..dashes the fibre into the teeth or needles of the rougher or 'ruffer' heckle. The rougher is a board plated with tin [etc.].

4. *colloq.* A rough-rider.

1901 *Daily Express* 28 Aug. 6/6 Lord Maitland..served at the Cape as adjutant of the prototype 'Roughers'.

Roughet (*rʌ*·fét). *dial.* Also 9 **roughit**, 6, 9 **ruffet**. [f. Rough *a.*] **a.** A field overgrown with bracken or bushes; a stretch of waste land; a copse. **b.** Coarse dried grass left on pasture-lands as winter fodder for cattle (cf. Rowet).

1616 Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 414 Right perfect in the skilles Of ridinge goiles, plaines, ruffetes, dales, and hills. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Yorks.* I. 236 The old well-timbered woods..have..got up fortuitously from seedling-plants, rising in neglected roughets. 1796 — *W. Eng.* II. 68 The produce—arable crops, grass, wood, and roughets of furze, and rubbish. 1847- in dial. glossaries (Heref., Glouc., Kent).

Rou·gh-foot, *a. rare.* [Cf. next.] **a.** = Rough-footed 2. **b.** Having hairy feet.

a 1382 Minot *Poems* ii. 19 Rughfute riueling now kindels þi care. 1617 Drumm. of Hawth. *Forth Feasting*, The rough-foot Hair safe in our Bushes shrouds.

Rou·gh-footed, *a.* Also 5 **rouh-**, **roghe-**, 6-7 **ruffe-**, and see Row *a.*[1] 3. [Rough *a.*]

1. Having feathered feet. Chiefly in spec. names of birds, as *rough-footed dove, eagle*, etc.

1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* XII. vii. 417 Therfore rouh foted [1398 rowe-fotid, 1535 roughfoted] douues brede well nyghe in euery month. 1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Roughe foted dove, *coulomb.* 1594 Barnfield *Affect. Sheph.* II. vii, Ile giue thee fine ruffe-footed Doues to keepe. 1611 Cotgr., *Cheveche*, th'ordinarie rough-footed, and short-taild Owle. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 63 *Morphno congener*,..the Rough-footed Eagle. *Ibid.* 75 *Alba, Lagopus*, the white and rough-footed Partridge. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 156 A rough footed Cock and Hen. 1785 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, The tame Rough-footed ones differ not much from the wild [pigeons]. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* IV. 709 Rough-footed Cock. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* I. 74 The principal [fancy pigeons] are the Barbary, the Laced, the Norway, the Rough-footed [etc.].

2. Wearing shoes of undressed hide with the hair on. Now *Hist.*

a 1589 Skelton *Agst. Scottes* 170 Of the out yles the roughe foted Scottes. 1542 Elder *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Bannatyne Misc.* (1827) I. 13 They call ws in Scotland Reddshankes, and in your Graces dominion of England roghe footide Scottis. 1818 [see Red-shank 1]. 1825 Scott *Talisman* xv, Though the rough-footed knaves be our enemies in Cumberland.

Rou·gh-grind, *v.* [Rough *adv.*] *trans.* To grind roughly or so as to leave an unsmoothed or uneven surface.

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 120 Two rows of teeth to rough-grind the Meat. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1317 The stone is rough-ground to the rounded form. 1863 W. Phillips *Sp.* v. 83 Ordered to rough-grind their swords.

Hence **Rough-grinder**; **Rough-grinding** *vbl.sb.*

c 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* II. 155 This tool, or rough-grinder, should be of an elliptical form. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1298 The first process in glass-cutting, or the rough grinding, is performed with cast-iron wheels, called mills.

Rou·gh-head. *Sc.* and *US.* [Rough *a.*]

1. *Sc.* A grass-turf. ? *Obs.*

1765 in W. Hunter *Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* (1862) ii. 14 [A complaint..was lodged against certain feuars for cutting Roughheads]. 1862 *Ibid.* xv. 183 Large supplies of peats and divots, or, as they are generally called, roughheads.

2. The red dace or red-fin.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

3. 'The iguanoid lizard of the Galapagos, *Trachycephalus subcristatus*' (Cent. Dict.).

Rough-hew (*rʌ*·fˌhiū), *v.* [Rough *adv.* Cf. Fris. *rûchhouwen* rough-hewing.] *trans.* To hew (timber, etc.) roughly; to shape out roughly, give crude form to; to work or execute in the rough.

1530 Palsgr. 694/a, I roughe hewe a pece of tymber to make an ymage of, or to put to some byldyng, *je charpis.* 1598 Florio, *Scappezzare*, to rough hewe a peece of timber or stone. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* III. vii. 254 It appeares then, that Farell and Viret rough-hew'd this statue, which Calvin after polished. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 215 P 8 To return to our Statue in the Block of Marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be chipped, sometimes rough-hewn.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1565 Cooper *Thes.* s.v. *Exascio*, It is rough hewed, or squared out, or it is begunne. 1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 197 He..speakes not that sentence in the Pulpit, which before he rough-hewes not ouer with his penne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 10 There's a Diuinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 284 And first he rough-hewed, and after polished and published, his exquisite tract. 1829 Scott *Abbot* xxxviii. Note T, The supernatural machinery with which his plan, when it was first rough-hewn, was connected. 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* xiii. 340 Daily life being the quarry from which we..rough-hew the habits which form it.

absol. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 174 This proves that Wit does but rough-hew, Leaves Art to polish, and review.

Hence **Rou·gh-hewer** [cf. Fris. *rûchhouwer*]; **Rou·gh-hewing** *vbl. sb.*

1573 Baret *Alv.* s.v. *Hew*, A rough hewer, *lapicida.* 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1272/1 If things be not in perfection vpon this first rough hewing. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Rough-hewer*, one who rough-hews. 1868 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 188 Both were engaged in rough-hewing an empire...And though Miss Martineau regards some parts of the rough-hewing process as 'a national calamity' [etc.].

Rou·gh-hewed, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* = next.

1591 Lyly *Wks.* (1902) I. 424, I mette I know not with what rough-hewed Ruffian. 1598 Marston *Pygmal. Sat.* iii, Now grim Reprofe, swell in my rough-heu'd rime. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Graces*, Hee is a harsh, vnpleasant, rough-hewed, currish, or churlish, fellow. 1652 Ashmole *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* Prol. 13 Ancient Rough-hew'd Expressions.

Rough-hewn (*rʌ*·fˌhiūn), *ppl. a.* [Rough *adv.* Cf. Rough-hew *v.*]

1. Roughly hewn or shaped out, roughly wrought; lacking the finishing process.

1530 Palsgr. 694/2 It is rough hewen all redy, I wyll nowe fall a karvynge of it. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 35 Their heads, like rough hewen Gloabes, are fit for nothing but to be the blockhouses for sleepe. *a* 1632 Donne *Elegy* viii, Thy head is like a rough-hewn statue of jeat. 1800 Wordsw. *Hart-Leap Well* I. xvii, Three several pillars, each a rough-hewn stone. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* ii. 16 The holes between the rough-hewn logs were stuffed with moss. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 179 A statue that had been perfectly polished in front, and left rough-hewn behind.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 300 Smooth voyces do well in most societies.., when rough-hewne words do but lay blockes in their own way. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 66 b, To polish and fashion out his then rough-hewen fortune, with the edge of his subduing sword. 1672 Dryden *Assignation* III i, Lord, what a Monster of a Man is there! With such a Workiday, rough-hewn Face too! 1718 Pope *Arachne* 172 In a strong satyr's rough-hewn form he came. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 41, I give these remarks just as I find them, brief and rough-hewn. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ii, Envy and hatred, like all other vices in those rough-hewn times, were apt to take very startling..shapes.

2. Of persons: Lacking in refinement; uncultivated, plain, blunt; † rough-natured, cruel.

1600 Holland *Livy* II. lvi. 82 Being a rough hewen souldiour, and not used to make Orations. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. i. 380 A barbarous and rough hewen fellow,.. shaking a drawne sword in his hand. 1660 Willsford *Scales Commerce* 149 But leaving the rough-hewn and cross-grain'd people to their own imaginations. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 356 The English Man reply'd like a true rough-hewn Tarpaulin. 1744 Ozell tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* 95 A brave, bold, rough-hewn Gentleman of Britany. 1831 Scott *Ct. Rob.* iii, The rough-hewn native of the north. 1892 *Month* Nov. 310 Rough-hewn rustics without manners.

transf. 1604 F. Hering *Mod. Defence* 16 Medecines... The third and last are termed Violent, churlish or rough-hewen.

Rough-hound. [Rough *a.*] A dog-fish, *esp.* of the large and small spotted species. Cf. *row-hound*, s.v. Row *a.*[1]

1602 R. Carew *Surv. Cornw.* I. 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories,..Guilthead, Rough-hound, &c. 1674 Ray *Coll. Words*, Fishes 98 Rough Hounds, *Mustelus.* 1710 Sibbald *Fife & Kinross* 117 *Catulus major vulgaris*, the Rough Hound. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* 191 Of the Bounce, Rough-Hound or Morgay. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1973 Small Spotted Dog, *Scyllium canicula.* Frequently called 'rough' or 'row-hound'. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 430 The dog-fish tribe.., whether the white, blue, or basking shark, the..rough-hound or Bounce, &c.

Roughing (*rʌ*·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rough *v.*]

1. The action of making rough. Also *fig.*

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. i. 6 She would not even receive some Presents I offered her, but stood Proof against my Ruffing and Smoothing. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 353/1 The term *roughing* is applied to the action of a rasp on a fuze, to make it bite in the fuze-hole.

b. The process of trenting horse-shoes in such a manner as to prevent slipping.

1865 *City Press* 25 Mar., In consequence of the late severe weather, and the evil results of roughing. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 153 His horse..being badly pricked in the roughing.

2. The action or operation of preparing roughly or treating in a preliminary manner. In various technical uses (see quots.).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 635 The body is now put into a coarse hair cloth, then dipped and rolled in the hot liquor, until the root ends of the beaver are thoroughly worked in. This is technically called rolling off, or *roughing.* 1840 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1314 For large stones, the roughing is generally commenced with grinding emery. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 378 The first separation of the chaff and pulse (usually called roughing). 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 665/1 The flax is, after roughing, broken or cut into three lengths.

b. With advs., as *down, in, up.*

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 617 The stucco..is rubbed over the wall with a flat brush of hogs' bristles. When this process, called *roughing in*, has been performed [etc.]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 591 The apartment in which the roughing-down..is performed, is furnished with a considerable number of stone tables. 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 122/2 Bastard stucco is of three coats, the first is roughing in or rendering. 1881 *Mechanic* § 567. 263 It is used for 'roughing down' or taking off the bulk of the superfluous wood. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar 9/1 The 'roughing-up' of the dog was finished, and he then went back to the studio.

c. *concr.* (See quots.)

1834-6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 760/2 The nap, or, to use the technical word, the *roughing*, consists chiefly of beaver down [etc.]. *Ibid* 762/1. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1993/2 The first coat on masonry [is termed] *rendering* or *roughing.*

3. The fact of undergoing hardships, or living under hard conditions.

1841 B. Hall *Patchwork* I. 45 Abundant opportunities..to gratify the taste of the greatest lover of roughing. 1854 J. L. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* 376 Pawling with the experience of seven years 'roughing' had expedients. 1893 A. H. S. Landor *Hairy Ainu* 2 A man who could stand any amount of hardships and roughing.

4. *Boxing.* ? Rough or foul handling.

1866 in *Encycl. Brit.* (1888) XXIV. 691/1 *Boxing*...That no wrestling, roughing, or hugging on the ropes be allowed.

5. *attrib.* (in sense 2), as *roughing-cylinder, -gouge, -lathe, -machine, -mill, -roll, -roller, -tool.*

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 705 These roughing cylinders are generally 7 feet long. *Ibid.* 706 The shingling mill..consists of two sets of grooved cylinders, the first being called *pudlling rolls* or *roughing rolls.* 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II 519 The gouge or roughing out tool for brass-work. 1850 *Ibid.* III. 1034 The alabaster is roughed, or roughly ground on what the lapidary terms a roughing or lead mill. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 412 He..'chaffs' or 'roughs' the corn once over with a roughing-machine. 1873 J. Richards *Operator's Hdbk.* 163 A roughing gouge, to reduce the piece so that it will fit the rest. 1883 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 112 An interesting feature of this shop is the 'roughing lathe'.

Roughings (*rʌ*·fiŋz). *dial.* Also 8 **roughin**. [App. a var. of Rowen, influenced by Rough *a.* through the variant Row *a.*[1]] (See quots.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words, Eddish*, Roughings. 1691 — *S. &*

E. C. Words, Roughings, latter grass, after-mathes. 1694 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Ermes*, Roughings and Aftermaths. 1736 J. LEWIS *Isle of Thanet Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Roughin*, the grass after mowing. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Ersh*,..the stubble after corn is cut. In Derbyshire they call it *edidge*, and restrain it to roughings or aftermaths. 1843 WAY in *Promp. Parv.* 424 *note*, In Hampshire and Sussex it is called rowings or roughings. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Rowens*, or *Roughings*. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss., Roughings*, winter dried grass.

Roughish (*rʊ*·hĭʃ), *a.* [f. ROUGH *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rough.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* III. 227 *note*, The nut [of the hiccory] whose shell is thick, hard, and roughish. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 93 Straw 3-cornered, angles acute, roughish. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 202 It is but roughish weather for any one in a tender state. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xv. 226 Mr. Wordsworth had a deep, roughish, but not unpleasing voice. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i, He could..ride a roughish horse too.

Comb. 1847 WM. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 297 Leaves .roughish-puberulent beneath. 1852 GRAY in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. vi. 77 Stems..2-3 feet high, roughish-hirsute. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 268 In steps a shrewd, roughish-looking man.

Rough leaf. [ROUGH *a.*]

1. The first true leaf of a (garden or field) plant, as distinguished from the cotyledons; a foliage leaf.

1754 JUSTICE *Scots Gard. Direct.* 95 In about three Weeks Time these Plants will begin to put out their rough Leaves. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Husb.* IV. 174 Soon after it has put out it's third, or what the gardeners call it's rough, leaf. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 413 As soon as they have put out the rough leaf, they should be transplanted. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 749 Its cotyledons then expand upwards into two rudimentary smooth leaves, and immediately thereafter two true or rough leaves appear.

2. The stage of growth when the true leaves have appeared.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 95 They are so long in such dry poor Land before they get into Rough Leaf. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 239 The fly too frequently destroys the young [turnip] plants before they grow into rough leaf. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 660 After the plants have formed considerable tops, and are in what is usually termed *rough leaf*. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 323 A healthy braird being produced, nearly in a state approaching to the 'rough leaf'.

Rough-leaved, *a.* [ROUGH *a.*] Having rough leaves. Often in plant-names, as *rough-leaved fig*.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 80 Herbs considered according to the Superficies of their Leaves,..may be distinguished into such as are Rough leaved. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Ulmus*, The common rough-leav'd Elm. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 421/2 Rough-leafed plants. 1834 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* II. 448 The Rough-leaved Cordia ., one of the most beautiful of the West Indian trees. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* Prel. 54 Nightshade and rough-leaved burdock. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 30 *Ficus aspera*, ..'Rough-leaved Fig'.

Rough-legged, *a.* [ROUGH *a*] Having hairy or feathered legs; *esp.* of birds: having the tarsi feathered.

1611 COTGR., *Coq de bois*, a blacke, and rough-legd Moore-cocke. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2647/4 A chesnut Gelding ., rough Legg'd, having all his Paces. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. App. 529 Roughleg'd Falcon. This species is a native of Denmark. 1811 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 60 The Rough-legged Hawk measures twenty-two inches in length. 1830 *Cumb. Farm Rep.* 57 *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The farm horses in greatest repute in this district are the rough-legged Clydesdale or Lanarkshire breed. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 171 The Rough-legged Buzzard... One of the most widely diffused of Birds. 1896 LYDDEKER *Brit. Mammals* 42 The rough-legged bat, *vespertilio daysceneme*.

Roughling, obs. form of RUFFLING *a.*

†**Rou·ghly,** *a. Obs.*—[1] In 5 **roghlych.** [f. ROUGH *a.* + -LY [1].] Harsh-sounding.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 64 Goddes glam to hym glod,.. With a roghlych rurd rowned in his ere.

Roughly (*rʊ*·fli), *adv.* Forms: 4 **ruchli, rohly,** 6 *Sc.* **rouchly**; 4 **rughli,** 4, 6 **rughly,** 6 **rughtly,** 6– **roughly,** 7 **ruffly.** [f. ROUGH *a.*]

1. In a rough, ungentle, or violent manner; with roughness or violence.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22151 þe wind to do rughli to rise. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 23 Kinric sal rohly rise Igain kinric. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1910, I rushe at them rughly, and make them ly full lowe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 365 He dealeth so sharply and roughly with him. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 124 The Fiend is rough, and will not be roughly us'd. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 113 God in His dispensations commonly .. dealeth roughliest with us at the first. 1680 *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 219 The K. received them but ruffly. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 P 1 One whose own Character has been very roughly treated. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxxii, Shaking him roughly by the hand. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 305 When it appeared that the ambassadors had received no instructions on this head, they were roughly dismissed. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 87 Give me the calm of Tempe where no wind Blows on the vine-stocks roughly.

Comb. 1896 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 95 There are emotions among rude, roughly-nurtured men which vent themselves in true poetry.

2. Without much care, skill, or finish; in a rude or imperfect manner.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 120 The Surueyor and his Clarke may enter them roughly in a booke, and afterward inroll them faire in a booke of Parchment for Continuance. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 10 The Miracles of S. Nicholas, painted according to the mode of the Country, very roughly; and without proportion. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, The walls were roughly painted with subjects..tending to inspire melancholy awe. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II. viii, It was an Idol roughly hewn of wood. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* II. 169/1 The man then gets out a mass of rock and dresses it roughly into a cylinder. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 54 The smaller strips of parchment..have been roughly bound together in volumes.

Comb. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. l. 546, I placed under a wine-glass several of each along with roughly-powdered camphor. 1875 SIR T. SPATON *Fret-Cutting* 67 The iron [is] run along the roughly-cut moulding.

3. Without strict accuracy or precision; only in an approximate or general way.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 287/2 The population of Servia is roughly reckoned at about half a million of inhabitants. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 420 *note*, King..roughly estimated the common people of England at 880,000 families. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 33 Now, £700 is to £50,000,000 roughly, as sevenpence to two thousand pounds. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 36 The Vedas .., which date back, roughly speaking, some 3000 years.

†**Rough mason.** *Obs.* [ROUGH *a.*] A mason building only with unhewn stone.

Common in 16th c., with various spellings.

1444 *Act* 23 *Hen. VI*, c. 12 Les gagez ascun frank mason ou maister Carpenter nexcede pas par le jour iiij *d.* ..un rough mason & mesne Carpenter..iii*d.* par le jour. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 99 Herry Brown, rough mason. 1538 ELYOT, *Cementarii*, daubers, pargetters, rowghe masons, whiche do make onely walles. 1554-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 470 Covenauntted with Scott the ruyghe mayson to make vpp the new wall and chimnays. 1602 *Burford Reg., Hist. MSS. Comm., Varr. Collect.* I. 165 For a maister free Mason, *vd.* For a maister rough Mason, *vd.*

Rough music: see MUSIC *sb.* 2 d. Hence **Rough-music** *v.*, to subject (a person) to this form of annoyance.

1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in the Air* I. xiii. 284 Poor Nixon ..had been more than once rough-musicked by his neighbours. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 250 The offender was rough-musicked.

Roughness (*rʊ*·fnĕs). Forms: 4 **row3nes,** 6 **rowghnes,** 5–7 **roughnesse,** 6–7 **-nes,** 6– **roughness**; 6 **rouf-, roff-, ruffenesse**; *Sc.* 6 **rowchnes,** 9 **ro(u)chness.** [f. ROUGH *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being rough to the touch.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxvii. (Bodl. MS.), þey be nought itaried and ilette, by meting and feling of rowgnes. 1495 *Ibid.* IV. iii 82 Roughnesse is not elles but an vneuynnesse in an harde thynge. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 61 A beaste so called for the roughnesse and sharpenesse of his prickes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 b, Cattell can not away with it, for the sharpenesse and ruffenesse of the eares. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xii, The roughnesse of Paper is pollished and smoothed either with some tooth, or els with a Porcellane shell. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 571 For that hairy roughness assum'd won Jacob the Birthright both Temporal and Eternal. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 545 While yet the roughness of the stone remains. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 649 Teeth..long, expanding, sharp, and giving the plant its roughness to the touch. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 275 This roughness..answers the same as friction by relief. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 647 Roughness is hardness mingled with inequality.

b. Ruggedness, brokenness (of ground).

1565 COOPER, *Loci iniqua asperitas*, vneuen roughnesse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 By reason..of the roughnesse of the place being ful of rocks. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 341 By reason of the Roughness and Height of the Mountaines. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 699 They..From such communion..Feel less the journey's roughness and its length. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* (ed. 3) 82 The rich roughness of an English prospect, diversified with an abundance of wood. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 If Roughness of the long rock-clamber lead not to the last of cliff.

c. A rough part or place.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 151 Those thick roughnesses that sence beholds them with. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 209 To call these scabbed roughnesses scales..is a great inaccuracy. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 192 The resined bow..being drawn along the string, its roughnesses catch the string at very small intervals. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 664/2 The threads ..remove every roughness and inequality from the inside of the barrel. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 242 Trees and shrubbery..mantle a host of rocky roughnesses, and make all look smooth.

fig. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. David* PS. CXXXI 2 The Psalmist..had smoothed down the roughnesses of his self-will.

d. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 536 Roughness in South Carolina denotes shucks or cornhusks, on account, probably, of the roughness of the serrated blades.

2. Harshness, unpleasantness, crudeness (of sound, taste, colour); inelegance (of diction, etc.).

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. 134 Roughnesse of voyce comyth of dryenes of ayre. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, Now,..for al the compasse of the speach, it is round without roughnesse, and learned without hardnes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 338 Divers plants containe a gratefull sharpnesse.., or an austere and inconcocted roughnesse. 1675 A. BROWNE *App. Art of Limning* 10 Let not the Roughness of the Colour discourage you from proceeding. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (Ker) II. 215 Wherever that [the cæsura] is used, it gives a roughness to the verse; of which we can have little need in a language which is overstocked with consonants. 1730 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wine*, The coarse Wines ..by reason of their great Austerity and Roughness. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 818 O dearth Of human words! roughness of mortal speech! 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 216 Their roughness gives a flavour which no elaboration could give. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 Roughness [of wines] is due to tannic acid.

pl. 1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 513 Ease usually results from polishing away roughnesses. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 111 The grammatical roughnesses..favour the idea. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* xi. 232 Its provincial roughnesses were smoothed and softened.

3. Storminess, inclemency (of weather, etc.).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 48 The..winter, for the roughnesse of it, is cleane taken away from shoting. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 28 Partly enforsed by roughnes of the sea. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 274 They made great reckoning of the roughnes of the sea. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 351 The roughnesse of the season..makes mee over apprehensive to stirre out of my Chamber. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 3 The roughness of the Sea..was occasioned by the violence of the Wind.

4. Harshness of tone or manner; severity.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roughnesse, *impetuosité, rudeur, rudesse*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 50 b, They that be not moued with austeritie and roughnes, be wonte to bee wonne by fayre speakyng and gentilnes. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 195 The hardis in Baptisme signifie the rowchnes of the law, and the oyle the softnes of Goddis mercy. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 156 Sec. Nicholas..should come againe unto the King as before, but with much more roughnes and sharpnes. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 92 Religion, notwithstanding its Severity and Roughness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 55 Having been crying, at his Roughness in the Entry, I turn'd away my Face.

5. Rudeness or ruggedness of character or manners; lack of politeness or refinement.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 103 This is some Fellow, Who hauing beene prais'd for bluntnesse, doth affect A saucy roughnes. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* Pref., The Citizens of Edenborough have laid down the greatest part of their former Roughness. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 14 He was.. well qualified by these talents to polish the roughness of the people he was to govern. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 480 What were left of roughness in the grain Of British natures, wanting its excuse That it belongs to freemen, would disgust And shock me. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 253 With all the national roughness and honesty. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* iii, With something of the promised roughness of the farmer. 1886 *Tip Cat* xv. 200 None of them noticed the roughness of the serving up.

6. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Abundance or plenty in a rough kind of way.

1803 *Anderson's Cumb. Ball.* 55 We've roughness amang hands, we've kye i' the byre. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. 58 He said he was a lairdie, O' riggs and roughness plenty. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., 'There's a great roughness about his farm,' i. e. great plenty.

Rough-ride, *v.* [Back-formation from ROUGH-RIDER.] *intr.* To ride an unbroken horse; also *fig.*, to domineer *over*.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 92, I can rough-ride a bit. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 32 She rough-rides over every one and everything.

Rough-rider (*rʊ*·fɹəidəɹ). Also *Sc.* **rouch-rider.** [ROUGH *a.*]

1. A horse-breaker.

1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 392 That every Subject ought to wear a Saddle O'er which those great Rough-Riders, Kings may straddle. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 288 Advised him to send the horse to be broke in by a rough-rider. 1857 BAGEHOT *Biogr. Studies* 63 You might as fitly employ some delicate lady as a rough-rider. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* I. 11 There, too, is..the rough-rider, in a pair of old brown leather breeches.

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1853.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Rough Riders are the assistants of the riding master, and one should always be appointed to each troop. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxxvii, I've ridden colts that have thrown all the best rough-riders in the Blues. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 236/2 *Rough Rider*, a non-commissioned officer in the cavalry regiments, whose business it is to break in refractory horses, and assist the riding-master when required. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 353/1.

2. A horseman of a rough type; one engaged in rough work or who can ride an unbroken horse; also *Sc.*, a circus-rider.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Thou shalt answer the challenge, as good right thou hast, having had injury from this rough-rider. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. (1861) 40 These rough riders,—legislators in shirt-sleeves. 1888 ROOSEVELT in *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 505/2 The rough-rider of the plains, the hero of rope and revolver. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 94 A matchless rough-rider, and wellnigh impossible to be thrown.

b. *Mil.* An irregular cavalryman.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/5 The Cape roughriders will be more suitable for this employment than the regular troopers. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* I. v. 126 Cavalry soldiers and rough-riders. 1899 ROOSEVELT in *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 7/1 When finally the Generals of Division and Brigade began to write in formal communications about our regiment as the 'Rough Riders', we adopted the term ourselves.

Rough-riding, *vbl. sb.* [f. after ROUGH-RIDER.] The action of a rough-rider. Also *fig.*

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. iii, The Prince Colonna, who, since the steeple-chase, had imbibed a morbid predilection for such amusements, and indeed for every species of rough-riding. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. vi. 121 He did me..good in his rough-riding when I was learning my paces in this intellectual manège.

So **Rough-riding** *ppl. a.*

1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* xiv. 426 With the rough-riding men on both sides of the frontier, to meet was to fight. 1896

Daily News 31 May 2/3 Qualifying themselves to become rough-riding sergeants and instructors of young recruits.

Roughshod (rʌ·fʃɒd), *a.* and *pa. pple.*

1. Of horses: Having shoes with the nail-heads projecting; chiefly *fig.* in phr. *to ride roughshod over*, to domineer or tyrannize over, to treat without any consideration.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 90/1 Rough shod,—when the nails are not yet worn that holds on the shoes. 1790 Burns *Ball. Dumfries Election* xxiii, Lord, send a rough-shod troop o' Hell O'er a' wad Scotland buy or sell, To grind them in the mire! 1813 Moore *Post-bag* i. 20 'Tis a scheme of the Romanists, so help me God! To ride over your most Royal Highness roughshod. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* Nov. 547 We remember that we have ridden roughshod over neutrals in our time. 1896 A. Dobson *18th C. Vignettes* Ser. III. v. 149 The Doctor rode rough-shod over him with an inaccurate illustration.

transf. 1891 Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* I. v. 92 The rough-shod way in which it [the Edinburgh Review] endeavoured to crush down rising authors.

2. As *pa. pple.* Provided with shoes which are roughed to prevent slipping.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 26 Nov., Horses..gone to the smithy to be roughshod in this snowy weather.

Rough-skinned, *a.* [Rough *a.*] Having a rough skin or bark. *Rough-skinned plum*, the grey plum (Plum *sb.* 3 b).

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1 *Ark* 412 The proud Horse, the rough-skinn'd Elephant. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 292 The compressed, roundish, rough-skinned Ostracion.., the Sunfish. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 543 The Rough-skinned, or Gray plum of the same colony [Sierra Leone] is the produce of Parinarium excelsum. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 49 In the crevices of pines, oaks, elms, and other rough-skinned timber.

Rou·ghsome, *a. Sc.* [f. Rough *a.* + -some.] Somewhat rough; rough-mannered, unpolished.

c 1660 Livingstone in *Sel. Biogr. Wodrow Soc.* I. 265 The rubbish of a roughsome nature. 1713 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) I. 502 Satirical jesting, taunting or roughsome ways in conversation. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 433 That's a roughsome way o' ganging to work. 1884 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rough-spoken, *a.* [Rough *adv.*] Blunt or rough in speech.

1633 Ford *Broken H.* IV. i, A gallant man at arms is here;..blunt and rough-spoken, Vouchsafing not the fustian of civility. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xiv, He was..the queerest rough-spoken deevil too that ever ye heard! 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. iv. 180 At last a voice cried out..(I think it was that roughspoken Carvel, the butcher).

Rough-spun, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Rough *adv.*] Of persons: Rough-mannered, unpolished.

1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* II. 228 A gay rough spun coat he was. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Rough-spun*, blunt, unpolished, clownish. [Also in later glossaries.]

Rought, obs. pa. t. of Reach, Reck, Work; obs. f. Rough, Rout, Ruth.

†**Rou·ghtless,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 5 roghtlesse. [App. f. *rought*, obs. pa. t. of Reck *v.*] Heedless.

c 1500 in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 69 Dreding ye were of my woos roghtlesse, That was to me a grevous hevinesse.

Rough-tree. *Naut.* [In earlier use a var. of Ruff-tree and Roof-tree 2; later also f. Rough *a.*] (See quot. 1769.)

1629 *Admiralty Court Exam.* 48 Took the rough trees of the shipp and nayled deales upon them and launched them overboard. 1671 Phillips, *Rough-trees*, in Navigation, are small timbers to bear up the gratings from the half-Deck to the forecastle. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rough-tree*, a name given in merchant-ships to any mast, yard, or boom, placed as a rail or fence above the ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle. It is, however, with more propriety, applied to any mast, &c. which remains rough and unfinished. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict., Rough-Tree*, an unfinished spar. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 [copying Falconer and Young; hence also in later Dicts.].

b. *Comb.* **Rough-tree rail, timber** (see quots.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 141 They are extended from the rough-tree-rail of the quarter-deck. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 70 What is meant by the rough-tree rail? It covers the heads of the timbers, and forms the bottom of the hammock netting. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Rough Tree Timber*, upright pieces of timber placed at intervals along the side of a vessel, to support the rough-tree.

Rough-up. *slang.* [f. Rough *v.*] **a.** An informal encounter or contest. **b.** A trial race.

1889 *Referee* 26 Jan. (Farmer), In a similar rough up with the gloves to that under notice. 1902 *Times* 26 Nov. 4/5 In his opinion there was no difference between a rough-up and a trial.

Rough-wrought, *pa. pple.* [Rough *adv.*] Roughly worked, shaped, or prepared.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 211 Till you have rough-wrought all your Work from end to end. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 136 When the scantlings are large, I lay them, after they are rough-wrought, to soak in a pond of water. 1822 Shelley *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 249 It is a sort of flattish dome, rough-wrought within by the chisel.

Roughy[1] (rʌ·fi). *Sc.* [Cf. Ruffy.] A withered bough; a dry stick or splinter, *esp.* one used as a light or torch.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* liv, Laying the roughies to keep the cauld wind frae you. 1829 *Ibid.* xxvi. *foot-note*, When dry splinters, or branches, are used as fuel to supply the light for burning the water, as it is called, they are termed, as in the text, Roughies.

Rou·ghy[2]. Also **ruffie, ruffy.** [? f. Rough *a.*] An Australian fish (*Arripis georgianus*) of the perch family.

1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 81/1 Common fish, such as trout, ruffies, mullet,..and others.

Rouging (rū·ʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **rougeing.** [f. Rouge *v.*] The action or practice of applying rouge to the face. Also *transf.*

1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 80 Gilding, like rougeing, suggests the very reverse. 1830 N. S. Wheaton *Jrnl.* 368 The practice of rouging..is confined to actresses and women of pleasure. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 Unless indeed this natural rougeing is as attractive to the opposite sex as the artificial kind is supposed to be in our species.

Rougy (rū·ʒi), *a.* [f. Rouge *sb.* + -y.] Full of, sprinkled with, rouge; resembling rouge.

1884 Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 50 Particles of dust, and even hard rouge,..may be removed by a clean rougy brush. 1886 Linskill *Haven under Hill* I. viii. 105 It was all dusty with red rougy dust.

Rouh, obs. form of Rough *a.*

Rouk (ruuk, ruk), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* [Var. of Roke *sb.*, and of Rook *sb.*3] Mist, fog.

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 168 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scott.* 215 Quhair thair is hunger, cald and thrist, Dirknes, mirknes, rouk and mist. *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* I. 10 For wes he never 3it with schouris schot, Nor 3it currun with rouk, or ony 1ayne. 1659 Hay *Diary* (S. H. S.) 170 Thick rouk in the morning. 1808 in Jamieson. 1825 in Brockett. 1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* Pref. p. vii, Now, the rouk (mist born of early frosts) is lying white and chill. *a* 1870 H. S. Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 199 Yon rouke that's floating by sae grey.

†**Rouk,** *v. Obs. north.* and *Sc.* Also 5–6 **rowk.** [Perh. a special sense of *rouk* Ruck *v.*1, but see also Runk *v.*] *intr.* Only in phrase *rouk and roun(d)*, to talk privately.

c 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 48 Me liste noȝt nowe to rouk nor rowne. *a* 1500 in *Ratis Raving*, etc. 103 A woman suld ..with no ȝonge men rouk [*v.r.* rowk] na roune. 1529 Lyndesay *Compl.* 185 Roundand and rowkand, ane tyll vther. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 45 The Inglismen begouth to gif bakkis, and to rouk and round, sayand it was ane greit matter to brek the Scottis.

Hence † **Rou·ker,** a whisperer, tale-bearer.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 71 A rowkar and rownar sall fyle his awin saule. *Ibid.*, Ane rowkar and doubil toungit.

Rouk(e, obs. or dial. ff. Ruck *sb.* and *v.*

Roukere: see Ruckle.

Rou·ky, *a. Sc.* and *north.* [f. Rouk *sb.* + -y. Cf. Roky and Rooky.] Misty, foggy.

1808 Jamieson, *Rouky*, misty. 1813 Picken *Poems* II. 130 Blae was the mornin', an' rouky an' raw. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 249 *Rouky*, misty, damp, foggy.

‖ **Roulade** (rula·d). *Mus.* [F., f. *rouler* to roll.] A quick succession of notes, properly as sung to one syllable.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Roulade*, (Fr.) a Trill, Trilling, or Quavering. 1728 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 150 A *Roulade* is a smooth but rapid course of notes, interspersed in the course of an air without breaking the measure. 1839 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 166 Vercellini was..singing his roulades in the garden. 1894 *Times* 11 June 8/1 The roulades in which the soprano part of Donizetti's once popular opera abounds.

transf. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 219 There are no rattling roulades of cabs, no rolling thunder waggons of omnibuses. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xliii, A few notes from a man's voice and then a piano bursting into *roulades*. 1895 Miss Mulholland *Striking Contrast* 313 The birds sang joyous roulades through the shady woods.

Hence **Roula·ded, Roula·ding** *ppl. adjs.*

1860 *All Year Round* No. 41. 342 A rouladed piano scale, fired off by the swiftest and most dexterous of Thalberg's hundred fingers. 1867 Miss Broughton *Cometh up as a Flower* vii, The trilling, roulading carpenter.

Roul(e, obs. ff. Roll *sb.* and *v.*, Rule.

‖ **Rouleau** (rulō·). Also 8–9 **roleau.** Pl. **rouleaus, -eaux.** [F., repr. OF. *rolel* (pl. *roleaux*), f. *rôle* roll.]

1. A number of gold coins made up into a cylindrical packet.

In 1694 (*Ladies' Dict.*) defined as 'a paper of Guineas, to the number of 39'; in 1796 (*Grose's Dict.*) the number is given as 'from twenty to fifty or more'.

1693 Southerne *Maid's Last Prayer* I. i, I must..send some *roulcaus* to the bank, to pay my damn'd debts. *a* 1694 Etherege *Song of Basset* Wks. (1735), 'Tis only Cony can redress Her Grief with a *Rouleau*. 1716 Pope *Basset-Table* 81 In bright Confusion open Rouleaux lie, They strike the Soul, and glitter in the Eye. 1772 Foote *Nabob* II, Teach him the best method of making a rouleau. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. xii, How beauteous are rouleaus! how charming chests Containing ingots, bags of dollars, coins. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zéro* ii, She held towards him a rouleau of gold. *fig.* 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* III. vii, A walking rouleau—a body that seems to owe all its consequence to the drop-s!

b. *transf.*, esp. of blood-corpuscles. Also *attrib.*

1858 Birch *Anc. Pottery* II. 269 The moulds were then piled in rouleaux or stacks. 1877 F. T. Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The red corpuscles show a marked tendency to run together, and under the microscope are seen to form 'rouleaux'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 750 Rouleaux formation may be absent altogether.

2. A roll; a coil.

1795 in W. Roberts *Mem. Han. More* (1835) I. 467 (Stanf.), The charming rouleau of Cheap Repository poetry which you bestowed upon me. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 351 Into the third, or upper place, they slide a roleau of wire, weighing 150 kilogrammes. 1861 *Times* 25 Sept., The great-coat is worn in a rouleau round the body. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxiv, Her yellow face with its darkly-marked eyebrows and framing rouleau of grey hair.

3. A trimming of a rolled form (see quot. 1882).

1827 *Souvenir* I. 13 (Stanford), Skirt trimmed with two flounces each,..with one satin rouleaux on the lower edge. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. vi, Dark brown velvet mantle lined with swansdown, a rouleau of which edges the collar, sleeves, and round of the cloak. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 427/1 *Rouleau*, a French term denoting a large Piping, or rolled trimming, sometimes used as a decorative covering for the heading round a Flounce, or any such kind of Hem.

†**Roulekere.** *Obs.*—1 A name for the hare.

Perhaps for *rou-lokere*, but *lekere* occurs below.

13.. *MS. Digby 86* fol. 168 b, Þe westlokere, Þe waldeneie, Þe sid-lokere, And eke Þe roulekere.

Rouler, obs. or dial. var. Roller *sb.*

†**Roulet.** *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *roulet*, *rolet*, dim. of *rôle* roll.] A small roll.

c 1540 *Practysse Cyrurg. Mountpyller* A j, Then he putteth and layeth betwene those partyes and the Skul roulettes [*printed* Ronlettes], stupes, or plagettes made of lynte.

‖ **Roulette** (rule·t). Also 8 **rowlet,** 8–9 **roulet.** [F., dim. of *rouelle* wheel.]

† 1. A small wheel. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 North *Life Lord Keeper North* (1742) 137 The Manner of the Carriage [of coal] is by laying Rails of Timber from the Colliery, down to the River,..and bulky Carts are made with four Rowlets fitting these Rails. *Ibid.* 294 Wherever there was like to be a Friction, a Roulet was placed to receive it.

2. A game of chance played on a table with a revolving centre, on which a ball is set in motion, and finally drops into one of a set of numbered compartments.

1745 *Act* 18 *Geo. II*, c. 34 § 1 A certain pernicious game called roulet or roly-poly is daily practised. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 26 The foreign games of *Roulet* and *Rouge et Noir*. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. i, The duke..turn'd to roulette, And sat down, and play'd fast, and lost largely. 1882 Sergt. Ballantine *Exper.* iv, Roulette..was to be found at all the lower description of [gambling] houses.

b. *attrib.*, as *roulette box, table, -wheel.*

1827 Disraeli *Vis. Grey* v. vi, The Roulette table opens immediately. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 371 The ruffler of the China ornaments produces a portable roulette box or table. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 59 Foreign noblemen..turning the crank instead of the roulette-wheel.

c. The centre part of a roulette table; a box used for a simple form of roulette. Also *Comb.*

1850 *Bohn's Hdbk. Games* (1867) 348 He throws an ivory ball into the concavity of the Roulette, in a direction opposite to the movement which he has given to the movable bottom. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 371 What may be called 'the board' of some of these 'roulettes' is numbered to thirty-two. *Ibid.* 189, I'm a roulette maker now.

3. *Math.* A certain curve (see quots.).

1867 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 314/2 *Roulette*, the curve traced by any point in the plane of a given curve when the latter rolls, without sliding, over another fixed curve. 1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* vii. 284 Roulettes or curves generated by a point on a rolling curve.

4. A device to keep the hair in curl.

1860 Fairholt *Costume* (ed. 2) 571 To 'put a wig in pipes' was a phrase descriptive in the last century of a wig whose curls were kept in order by *roulettes*. 1874 *Temple Bar* XLI. 54 Their hair..is piled up in a wonderful pyramid of rolls all so stiff that they stand alone without the aid of pads, roulets, puffs, or hair-pins

5. *Engraving.* (See quots.)

1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Art* 376 *Roulette*, a small instrument..used by engravers to produce a series of dotted lines on a plate. It takes two forms, one like a spur rowel, and another which rolls at right angles with the shaft of the tool. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1994/1 Engravers' roulettes, principally used in mezzotinting to raise the burr when the original ground produced by the cradle has been too much scraped or burnished away.

6. A revolving toothed wheel used for perforating adhesive postage stamps.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 102 The next sort [of perforation]..is that not made by a fixed machine, but by what is called the *roulette*, or revolving wheel. *Ibid.* 103 A line..which acts as guidant to the roulette.

7. A light roller used in massage.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Pressions*, in massage, methods of pressing or compressing the muscles, by means of the whole hand, the tips of the fingers, or the roulet.

Hence **Roule·tter,** a player at roulette.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 6/1 We should have whole courts full of titled rouletters.

Roule·tted, *pa. pple.* [f. prec.] Of postage stamps: Perforated by means of a roulette.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 166 Some of the rouletted specimens are but an apology for it. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. Suppl. 3 Not being rouletted, they may be considered proofs. 1891 Westoby *Post. Stamps Gt. Brit.* 3 Unused rouletted specimens exist.

So **Roule·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 604 Rouletting is done with a tool very much like those sold on the streets..to cut glass.

Rouliche, obs. form of Rully.

Roulie-poulie, Sc. variant of Roly-poly *sb.*

†**Roulk,** ? error for Rauk *a.*, hoarse.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 45 (Bann. MS.), [It] rowpit rewthfully roch in a roulk rud rane.

Roull, obs. f. Roll *sb.*1 **Rouller,** obs. var. Roller *sb.* **Rouly-pouly,** obs. f. Roly-poly *sb.*

Roum, obs. or dial. f. Room *sb.* and *v.*

Rouman (rū·măn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *Roumain*, ad. the native name *Român*:—L. *Rōmān-us.*]

A. *sb.* 1. = Roumanian *sb.* 1.

1896 H. Stanley *Rouman Anthol.* Pref. p. ix, The descent of the Roumans from the legionaries of Trajan and Aurel-

ian. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 269/2 These peculiarities are common to the Roumans north of the Danube.

2. = ROUMANIAN *sb.* 2.

1896 H. STANLEY *Rouman Anthol.* Pref. p. xi, The Latinity of Rouman is..sadly disguised under the Cyrillic alphabet.

B. *adj.* = ROUMANIAN *a.*

1856 H. STANLEY (*title*), Rouman Anthology; or, Selections of Rouman Poetry. *Ibid.* Pref. p. xi, The leading peculiarity of the Rouman language. 1883 *Science* II. 114/2 The Rouman language and Rouman institutions were examined in detail.

Hence **Rouma·nicise, Rou·manize** *v.*, to make Roumanian in character or form; **Rou·manish,** = ROUMANIAN *sb.* 2.

1876 WHITNEY *Lang. & Its Study* 296 Romance Languages:..(7) Roumanish, (8) Wallachian. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/3 Towns of purely German foundation and name, ..which it is impossible either to 'Magyarise' or to 'Roumanize'. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 242 The principle of Roumanicising the Jews in the schools succeeded.

Roumanian (rumē¹·niăn), *sb.* and *a.* [See prec. and -IAN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A native of Roumania.

1868 *Morn. Star* 28 Mar., The excellent Roumanians are doing their little best to make religion and constitutional government ridiculous. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/3 Magyars and Roumanians alike have a right to call them by the names which they have borne..for generations.

2. The language of Roumania.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 701/1 Roumanian is not only the national language of the country of that name, but is used by a considerable population in Servia.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to Roumania or its inhabitants.

1881 MRS. E. B. MAWER (*title*), Roumanian Fairy Tales and Legends. 1883 *Science* II. 114/2 Roumanian ethnology. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* v, The Roumanian women are very beautiful.

Roumansh, var. of ROMANSH. **Roumbill,** obs. f. RUMBLE. **Roume,** obs. f. ROOM.

Roumeliote (rumī·liŏᵘt). Also **Rum-**. [ad. mod.Gr. Ῥουμελιώτης: see def. and -OTE.] A native of Roumelia, or that part of the Balkan peninsula lying immediately to the north of the Morea and Ægean. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 432/2 The Moreotes have not in general the frank boldness of the Roumeliotes. *Ibid.* 434/2 Dissensions between the Roumeliote chiefs. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 217 The Rumeliotes and Bosniaks.

Roumm(e, obs. forms of ROOM.

† **Roun.** *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3–4 **run,** 2–4 **rune,** 3–5 **roune,** 4–5 **roun,** 5–6 **rowne.** [Common Teut.: OE. *rún* str. fem., = MDu. *rune, ruun* (*ruen*), whisper, secret counsel, etc., OS. *rûna* (MLG. *rûne, rûn*), OHG. *rûna* (MHG. *rûne*, G. *raun*, dial. *rûn*), ON. *rún*, Goth. *rûna* (rendering Gr. μυστήριον, συμβούλιον, and βουλή). See also RUNE *sb.*²

The normal modern spelling both of the sb. and the related verb would have been *rown*; but the sb. barely survived beyond ME., and the verb by developing a final *d* assumed the form *round* (ROUND *v.*²).

The use of the word is largely poetic, and the precise sense intended is often very uncertain.]

1. A dark or mysterious saying; a secret or mystery.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John *Intr.* 4/4 Æt uaelle Iacobes miđ menigum deglum runum [he] spræc. *a* 1000 *Elene* 333 (Gr.), Ȝehyrađ, higegleawe, haliȝe rune, word & wisdom. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18786 Godess dærne rune Nass nohht tohhwheþþre whilwendlic, Acc aȝȝ onn ane wise. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1333 Crist..schawde..suteliche þe deopschipe & te derne run of his deađ on rode. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1529 Engrosid was the covenaunte be-twen hem bothe to, In presence of þe Emperour,—in opyn, & no roun.

2. A runic letter, a rune.

c 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* IV. xxii. (1890) 328 Se ȝesiþ..hine ascode hwæđer he đa alysendlecan rune [L. *litteras solutorias*] cuđe. *a* 1000 *Proverbs* in Grein I. 349 Ræd sceal mon secȝan, rune writan, leoþ ȝesingan. *c* 1205 LAY. 3196 Þis writ com to Fraunce, to þan freo kinge. he hit lette raden, leof him weren þa runen [*v.r.* roune]. *Ibid.* 25340 Þan kaisere heo radden þat he write runen [*c* 1275 writes makede].

3. That which is written; writing; a writing, a book, an epistle.

a 1000 *Daniel* 542 (Gr.), Hæđen heriȝes wisa..bæd him areccan, hwæt seo run bude. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 134 Hæfdon hie on rune & on rimcræfte awriten..wera endestæf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15230 Þan he tok þe bred and brack, Als it es redd in run. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2040 Bi water he sent adoun Liȝt linden spon. He wrot hem al wiþ roun.

4. Counsel, consultation, *esp.* of a private or secret nature.

Beowulf 172 Moniȝ oft ȝesæt rice to rune, ræd eahtedon. *a* 1000 *Wanderer* 111 (Gr.), Swa cwæđ snottor on mode, ȝesæt him sundor æt rune. 1006 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 351 Ic Siward cinges þeȝen æt ræde and æt runan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6397 Þeȝȝ þa comenn to þe king, & he þeȝȝm droh to rune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3987 Thoru mi moder red and run, I stal him fra his benisun. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1218 (Kölbing), Yuel þe bifalle,..Þou hast yseyd to loude þi roun!

5. A speech or discourse.

In early use with implication of secrecy (cf. sense 1). In the two latest quots. the meaning appears to be 'popular talk or rumour, report'.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 89 (Trin. Coll. MS.), Elche rune he heređ and he wot alle dade. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1170 Dahet euer suich budel in tune, Þat euer bodeþ un-wreste rune, An euer bringeþ vuele tiþinge. 13.. *K. Alis.* 806 (W.), For he wolde, in schort roune, Alisaundre his sone croune. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 945 Þe ferþ ȝere, (a ferly roun!) Þre hundred barnes fre. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 244 A riall roune þou me redis, a reson of blis. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXVIII. (MS. Douce 354 fol. 80 b), For whom þer was amonge the comonte A grete byworde, as fele on þe wondre and Roun As did vpon the Erle Edryke of Stractoun. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 76 By reauing breath and rowne in worldly stage..Of him that well deserude..For worship and renowne to haue his share.

b. A song; a cry or call.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vi. 29 Geynest under gore, herkne to my roune. *Ibid.* xiii. 43 Lenten ys come with love to toune, With blosmen ant with briddes roune. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 510 Þai blewen þe riȝt kinde And radde þe riȝt roun. *a* 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1029 Sir Giffroun..Was bore hom on his scheld Wiþ care and rufull roun.

6. A form of speech; a language.

c 1205 LAY. 32000 Þa nomen of þan tunen on Sexisce runen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13757 Egle ys ern on Englische roun.

Roun, obs. f. ROUND *v.*²; obs. pa. pple. of RUN *v.*

Rounce (rauns), *sb.*¹ *Typog.* [ad. Du. *ronds(e, ronse* in the same sense: it is not quite certain whether this is a derivative of *rond* round.]

1. The handle of the winch by which the spit and wheel are turned so as to run the carriage of a hand-press in and out.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* vi. 68 On the straight Shank of this Winch is fitted the Rounce. *Ibid.* xxi. 323 Having Pull'd the first Pull, and having the Rounce still in his Left Hand, He turns the Rounce about again. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, To the outside of the Spit is fix'd a Handle, or Rounce, by which the Press-man turns the Plank in or out at pleasure. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 248 By a gentle motion of the rounce.., fixed on the end of the spit. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 323 On the square pin is fitted a winch, on which is placed the rounce, five inches long. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 294 The carriage is moved by the rounce or handle K, with a spit and leather girts very similar to the wooden press. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rounce*, the handle by means of which the press carriage is run in and out.

2. The spit and wheel (or girth-barrel) of a printing-press.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ᴘ 3 In winding the Girts off or on the Barrel of the Rounce. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 343 The girths should be nailed on the barrel of the rounce. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rounce*, a wooden cylinder, to which is attached a belt and handle, for rolling in and out the bed or coffin of a printing-press. 1892 OLDFIELD *Man. Typog.* xxi, The rounce should now be fixed and followed by the table, to which the girths of the rounce must be attached.

b. *attrib.*, as *rounce-barrel, -handle, -spindle.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ᴘ 3 The Carriage-board, Frame of the Coffin, and the Rounce-barrel. *Ibid.* ᴘ 6 Both ends of the Rounce-Spindle. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon* 411 With a rounce handle on the end of this spindle.

Rounce, *sb.*² *U.S.* A card-game in which the winning is determined by subtracting from an initial score.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 281.

Rounce, obs. form of ROUNCY.

Rounce, *v.*: see ROUNCING *ppl. a.*

† **Rounce robble hobble.** *Obs.* [Imitative.] Stanyhurst's attempt to represent the sound of thunder, copied allusively or derisively by some later writers.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyerbolt (such as oft, with rownce robel hobble, Ioue toe the ground clattreth). 1589 NASH in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Then did he make heauens vault to rebounde, with rounce robble hobble Of ruffe raffe roaring, with thwick thwack thurlery bouncing. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II, Was't not rare sport at the sea-battle, whilst rounce robble hobble roared from the ship sides. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* IV. ii, I'll come upon her with rounce, robble-hobble, and thwick-thwack-thirlery bouncing. 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 7 Rounce, Robble, Hobble, he that writ so big.

Rouncing (rau·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [? Imitative.] Roaring, noisy.

A verb *rounce* occurs in some dialects with the sense of 'to bounce', 'to flounce about'.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 69 Sir Andrew Flamocke.., at the very time the king drew his horn from his mouth, lets me fly a rouncing F. from his T—. 1851 STERNBERG *Folk-Lore & Dial. Northants* 87 'A rouncing fire'. 'A rouncing wind'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-Bk.* s.v.

Rouncival (rau·nsivăl). Forms: *α.* 6 **rownseual, rounceuall, -vall,** 7 **rounse-,** 7–9 **rounceval;** 6 **rounsefal,** 7 **rouncefall.** *β.* 6–7 **runciual** (7 **-val**), 7–8 **rouncival** (7 **-ual(l, -vall)**; 7 **rownsifall, rouncifold.** *γ.* 6 **runciual(l,** 7 **-vale, runsivill.** *δ.* 8 **ronce-, ronclval.** [Perhaps from the place-name *Roncesvalles* (*Roncevaux*), as stated by Blount (see quot. 1674 in sense 1), but there appears to be no outside confirmation of this, and the development of the later senses is obscure. In sense 4 there is prob. association with *rounce* (see prec.) and *fall* sb.]

1. Used *attrib.* as the specific designation of a large variety of garden or field pea.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 78 Set (as a daintie thy runciuall pease. *Ibid.* 95 Runciuall pease set in winter. 1654 in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 19 There was one Indian had two beads of gold in his ears, big as rounceval peas. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Rounceval Peas*, a sort of great Peas, well known, and took name from Ronceval, a place at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, from whence they first came to us. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *July* ᴘ 43 Ronceval Pease, Garden Beans, and French Beans. 1742 JARVIS *Don Quix.* II. III. vi, Each grain would have been the size of a good Ronceval-pea. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 575/2 Gray Rouncival, Giant, or Dutch Pea.—This is the latest of the field varieties.

b. *ellipt.* Also *pl.*, peas of this variety.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 51 But rather sowe otes, or else bullimong there, gray peason, or runciuals, fitches, or tere. *Ibid.* 87 Sowe runciuals timelie, and all that be gray. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xx. 46 The Rouncefall, great Beans, and early-ripening Peason. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 14 Rounsevals, if sowed never so early, will scarce come before the latter part of the month of June. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 138 In Staffordshire they sow Garden-Rouncivals in the Fields. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* Feb. 32 Also marrowfats to succeed the above, and rouncivals, or other larger kinds. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 618 The egg, the moratto, the Prussian blue, and the rouncivals..are all very fine eating peas. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 577 White Rouncival..[with seeds] large, irregularly shaped, and white.

† **c.** *transf.* A wart. *Obs.*⁻¹

1656 MENNIS & SMITH *Musarum Deliciæ* (ed. 2) 12 Cicero, (that wrote in Prose) So call'd, from Rouncival on's Nose.

† **2. a.** *attrib.* Gigantic, huge; robustious. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Then runs from mountayns and woods thee rownseual helswarme Of Cyclopan lurdens. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 243 Dost roare? th' ast a good rouncivall voice to cry Lanthorne and Candle-light. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. 33 Crassitude, gross, deep, incrassate, rouncival.

† **b.** A monster. *Obs.*⁻¹

1641 A. SCOTT *Journ.* in *Misc. Sc. Hist. Soc.* (1904) 278 So for a curious glover straite he calls To flea the rownsifall, and stuffs his hyde.

† **3.** A woman of large build and boisterous or loose manners. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 52 It was so fulsome a fat Bonarobe and terrible Rounceuall. 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* II. i, I am not yet of that giant size but I may pass for a bona roba, a rounceval, a virago, or a good manly lass. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 72 The reaking, sweaty Rouncifolds of Py-Corner.

† **4. a.** A heavy fall, a crash. *Obs.*⁻¹

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Then the tre deepe minced...At leingth with rounsefal, from stock vntruncked, yt harssheth.

† **b.** A form of alliterative verse. *Obs.*⁻¹

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 For flyting, or Inuectiues, vse this kynde of verse following, callit Rouncefallis, or Tumbling verse.

Rouncy¹ (rau·nsi). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4 **runci, runce, runcy,** 5–6 **runsy.** *β.* 4 **ronsi,** 5 **ronsy, ronsee.** *γ.* 4 **rouncyn, rounce, rounci,** 4–5 **rounsy,** 5 **rownsy, -se, -cy, rounsey,** 5, 6 **rounse,** 5 (9 *arch.*) **rouncy** (9 *arch.* **rouncey**). [a. OF. *ronci, roncin, runcin* (mod.F. *roussin*), = Prov. *roci, rossi, roncin*, Sp. *rocin*, Pg. *rocim, rossim*, It. *ronzino*, med.L. *roncinus, runcinus*, etc. (see Du Cange): the origin of these forms is unknown. The word also appears in MDu. *runsine, ronside, rosside*, etc., and in Welsh *rhwnsi* (from English).] A horse, esp. a riding-horse.

α. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2569 For he him dredde swiþe sore, So runci spore. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 177, I salle do him hang hie, or drawe with runcys. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 791 Vpon ane rude Runsy he ruschit out of toun. *Ibid.* 870 The gentill Knicht..ruschit fra his Runsy. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 228 Quhill runsyis rynnis away with cairt and quheilis.

β. 13.. *Sir Beues* 757 Beues let sadlen is ronsi. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2887 Þis renke with his Ronsees he ridis ouire & leuys. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 479 He was the Ryallest of array, On Ronsy micht ryde.

γ. *c* 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 188 Hue nomen huere rouncyns out of the stalle. *Ibid.* 190 Ther hue loren huere stedes, ant mony rouncyn. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11422 Bowes, arewes, he gaf to archers, Rounsyes gode vnto squiers. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 303 Þe renk on his rounce hym ruched in his sadel. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 817 Þis renke & his rounsy þai reche vp a croune. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Graal* lii. 585 Down he alyhte of his rownsy. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1314 Of Dyomedes stable He brought out a rable Of coursers and rounses.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 145 Race-horse sired, not rouncy born. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* I. xxxviii, It is the rouncy of Master Miguel de Cervantes.

† **Rouncy**²: see ROUNCE ROBBLE HOBBLE.

1616 B. JONSON *Masque of Queenes* Wks. 954 Rouncy is ouer, Robble is vnder, A flash of light and a clap of thunder.

† **Rouncy**³. *Obs.*⁻⁰ = ROUNCIVAL 3.

1647 HEXHAM *Eng.-Du. Dict.*, Rouncie, or rouncevall, *een mannelick wijf.*

Round (raund), *sb.*¹ Forms: *α.* 4 **roonde,** 6 *Sc.* **ronde, runde,** 9 *Sc.* **roond;** 5 **rownde,** 5–7 **rownd;** 5–6 **rounde** (6 **rovnde**), 6– **round** (7 **rovnd**). *β.* 5–7 **rowne,** 5 **rown,** 8–9 *dial.* **roun', roon'.** [Partly a. F. *rond* masc or *ronde* fem., and partly absolute uses of ROUND *a.* Cf. Du. *rond*, Da. and Sw. *rund*, G. *runde.*]

I. 1. A spherical or globular body; a sphere, globe, planet. Somewhat *rare.*

c 1330 *King of Tars* 544 Lymes hedde hit non; But as a roonde of flesche icore In chaumbre lay hire bifore. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Cræsus* V. i, She 'twixt her bosomes Rounds

entomb'd his head. 1614 — *Doomsday* III. i, Immortall Monarch, ruler of the rounds. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. xxx. Wks. (Grosart) 16 As those farre shining Rounds in open skies. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 253 To yon dim rounds first elevate thy view.

b. *This* (*earthly*, etc.) *round*, the earth.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXII. ix, Lett all this round Thy honor sound. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* II. 347 The Monarchies, that couer all This earthly round with Maiestie. 1607 J. Davies (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/2 The Delvge (that did rince this Rovnd). 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 267 Elemental Air, diffus'd In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great Round. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Some incarnate Mephistopheles, to whom this great terrestrial and celestial Round, after all, were but some huge foolish Whirligig.

c. The vault of heaven.

c 1590 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxxi. 7 Behind the..tuinkling round of burning rubies rare, Quhair all the gods thy duelling do desyre. 1689 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* x. 102 Nature that heard such sound Beneath the hollow round Of Cynthia's seat. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 160 The round of Heav'n, which all contains. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. Introd. 50 The wild birds carol to the round. 1879 Burroughs *Locusts & Wild Honey* 99 Not a speck or film in all the round of the sky.

2. An object of a circular form. In early use in spec. senses, as a heraldic roundle, a round piece of metal, a round mark in archery, etc.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem on Her.* 107 in *Bk. Precedence* 97 In armis ar sertene rondis, as ball. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 121 To Will Raa, cultellar, for viij roundis to the Kingis suordis and grinding of thaim. 1531 in Butt *Ford's Archery* (1887) 141 Paied to Byrde Yoeman of the Kinges bowes for making the Roundes. *c* 1555 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* (Roxb.) 312, I lost the chaling of shoting at roundes, and wane at rovers. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 109 Ouer their shashes the men weare rounds of stiffned russet to defend their brains from the piercing feruour. 1688 Holme *Armoury* I. vi. 60/2, I shall in the first place speak of the Rounds, Roundles, or Roundlets. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* II. 46 The Theban spear;.. Full to the center of the shield, it came; And, rising swiftly from the polish'd round, His throat transfix'd. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) 54 Those polish'd rounds which decorate the coat, And brilliant shine upon some youth of note.

† **b.** Some species of flat sea-fish. *Obs.*—1

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories, Round, (etc).

c. A large round piece *of* beef, usually one cut from the haunch.

In Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 148, where one MS. gives *rounde of bacon*, the correct reading is clearly *ronde*: see Rond *sb.*[1] 1.

1821 Scott *Pirate* xvii, The board groaned with rounds of hung beef. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liv. 309 A magnificent cold round of home-fed beef, red with saltpetre. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 16 A round of cold spiced beef.

transf. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Eng. Sportsman* xv. 246 The quarters of the animal are indeed 'rounds of beef'.

d. *Brewing.* A large vessel or cask employed in the final process of fermenting beer.

1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Jan. 2/2. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 173 Cleansing is generally performed in a number of vessels like hogsheads, called the *rounds*, from which the drink, if porter, is, when sufficiently purged, pumped up into immense store vats. 1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* II. 406 It was at one time the practice amongst the Scotch brewers to employ fermenting rounds only, and to cleanse from these directly into the casks.

3. A rung or rundle of a ladder.

1548 Elyot, *Climacter*, the rounde or step of a ladder. 1579–80 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 410 Item, for the ladder rownes, vjd. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 40 A Ladder of eight or moe rounds. 1667 L. Stucley *Gospel Glass* xxvi. (1670) 253 They should be but as the rounds of a Ladder. 1709 *Tatler* No. 42 P 13 A Ladder of Ten Rounds. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., The common mode of describing the length of a ladder is to call it 'a ladder of so many rounds'. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1245/1 The collapsing-ladder..has rounds pivoted to the side-rails.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1577–82 Breton *Floorish upon Fancie* Pref., To make my Ladder of such stuffe As I may trust...But then the Rovndes must not be made of Rimes. *a* 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) I. 127 Let who will climbe ambitions glibbery rounds. 1661 J. Davies *Civil Warres* 152 They..pursue their ..intentions to the very uttermost round of the ladder. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 173, I should scorn to make myself a Round to any Man's Ladder of Preferment. 1786–7 *Microcosm* (ed. 2) 437 Having arrived at the 'topmost round' of that learning which this seminary was capable of bestowing. 1858 Longf. *Ladder St. Augustine* ii, Our pleasures and our discontents Are rounds by which we may ascend. 1875 Mrs. Trollope *Charming Fellow* I. xiii. 170, I may consider myself on the first round of the ladder.

† **c.** The rounce of a printing-press. *Obs.*—0

1648 Hexham II, *Rondtse*, the Wheele or Round of a presse.

d. A tooth or stave of a trundle.

1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 To this is applied a Trundle, or Pinion,..of six Rounds, or Teeth. 1764 J. Ferguson *Lect.* iii. 35 A winch six inches long, fixt on the axis of a trundle of 8 staves or rounds. 1805 Brewster *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, The cylindrical bars of trundles..are called staves, or rounds. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2634/1 *Trundle-wheel*, a wheel acting as a pinion, in which the cogs consist of rounds or trundles fastened in disks which are secured to an axle.

e. A round cross-bar connecting the stilts of a plough, or legs of a chair; a stretcher.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1746/2, 1994/1, 2426/2. 1905 Mary E. Wilkins *Debtor* 266 Eddy sat down and swung his feet, kicking the round of the chair.

f. An iron bar of circular section.

1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/4 Engineers are sending in good orders for turning rounds, &c., and the demand for the general run of sizes in rounds, flats, squares, &c., is steadily increasing.

4. † **a.** A piece of sculpture or statuary executed in the round (see 5 a). *Obs.*

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 110 Besides, Rounds (so Painters call Statues and their fragments) may be had when the life cannot. *Ibid.*, A Round is better to draw by ..than any flat or painting whatsoever 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 116 Rounds, Busts, Relievos and entire Figures. *a* 1700 — *Diary* 22 Oct. 1644, Over the door is a round of M. Angelo.

b. *Arch.* A rounded moulding. (Cf. *quarter-round*, s.v. Quarter *sb.* 30.)

1673 Moxon tr. *Barozzi's Arch.* 44 The Astragaloes, or Rounds. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Volute*, In others, the Round is parallel to the Abacus, and springs out from behind the Flower thereof. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 249 Its practical use being to strengthen the hollows rather than to enrich the rounds.

† **c.** A quantity of material made up in a roll.

1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 5 The Cambricks are sold..in a Parcel, the Kentings are sold by Rounds, as four or five in a Round.

d. A plane with a convex bottom and iron, for working hollows or grooves.

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 488 Concave and convex planes, called hollows and rounds, include the fifth or sixth ..of the circle. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2113/1 The illustration shows the use of hollows and rounds, in the molding of a panel door.

5. *The round*: **a.** That form of sculpture in which the figure stands clear of any ground, as distinguished from *relief*.

1811 *Self Instructor* 512 The art of drawing, both from the round and from life. 1873 Fortnum *Maiolica* xv. 171 Many early pieces, modelled in high relief and in the round, are probably of this origin. 1900 A. S. Murray *Catal. Sculpt. Parthen.* 113 In slab XXXVIII. the cow's right horn must have been carved in the round, only the tip being attached to the background of the relief.

b. A rounded or convex form.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 407/1 Lay the bend mould upon it, so as may best answer the round according to the grain of the wood. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 The back springs back into its rounded form, and thus the face presents the appearance of having been cut in the round.

c. The natural form of timber, without being squared in any way.

1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 251 Beech about the same, and sycamore 1*s.* 3*d.* all in the round, and where the trees were fallen.

II. 6. The circumference or outer bounds *of* some circular object; the complete circle *of* something (with or without implication of the included area).

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 600 *Paritonius*, the rownde of the erth. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 952 To .turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 32 On the left side stands the round of an ancient Chappell. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 357 The ring or round of the Wheel is more flat. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 211 That of Rome was built of Travertine Stone .in the Circuit or exterior Round. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 258 The moon.. Resplendent less, but of an ampler round. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxv, The wide round of earth..holds nothing that I would call a recompense. 1833 Tennyson *Miller's Daughter* 102 The dark round of the dripping wheel. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 476 The 'circles' or the 'round' of the oases of the Jordan.

fig. 1865 Neale *Hymns Paradise* 66 There the soul, in fullest tenour, Graspeth Wisdom's total round. 1870 Lowell *My Books* Ser. I. (1873) 170 Shakespeare, the vast round of whose balanced nature seems to have been equatorial.

7. A circle, ring, or coil; an annular enclosing line or device. † *In round*, in a circle.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 27 Ne 3e shulen in rownde [L. *in rotundum*] dodde heer, ne shaue beerde.

1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* I. 9 The serpent huge with winding bowts and rounds Slides downe. in maner of a riuer. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. i. 88 What is this, that.. weares vpon his Baby-brow, the round And top of Soueraignty? 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 183 The Serpent..fast sleeping soon he found In Labyrinth of many a round self-rowld. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* III. (1768) II. 386 Then the Roller ascends gradually by spiral Rounds towards the Inguen. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 169 At each end, in a round, is a knight on horseback, in the manner of ancient seals. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Dec. 7/1 Upon which was engraved in a round, an inscription of a star with six rays.

fig. 1868 Nettleship *Ess. Browning's Poetry* viii. 291 We cannot each finish our lives to a perfect round.

† **b.** ? A single turn of a chain. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2838/4 Lost..a Gold Chain with 7 Rounds. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 8. 4/2 A Gold Chain containing six Rounds with a Gold Locket.

c. A single turn of yarn, etc., when wound as on a reel.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* II. I. v. 18 A moss, which is about 60 inches in the round, can be most conveniently reeled off. 1880 *Plain Hints* 58 All materials in skeins are divided above into 'rounds' as they are comparatively easily counted.

8. A structure, or part of one, a building, enclosing wall, etc., having a circular form.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 336 Ane greit round as it had bene ane blokhouse. *Ibid.*, Farder thair was tua great roundis in ilk syde of the zeit. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., If any spirit breathes within this round [*sc.* the theatre], Uncapable of waightie passion. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 16 A rotundo..open at the top with a large round. 1706 tr. *C'tess D'Anois Trav.* 127 The old Walls, are yet standing: There are of them four Rounds, built at divers times. 1725 J. Henley tr. *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 21 A Round of Walls fortified with Towers. 1820 Scott *Monast.* v, The small *round*, or turret closet,..was accessible by another door. 1865 Hunt *Pop. Rom. West Eng.* (1896) 275 Then it was that they constructed the rounds..to protect their tin ground. 1881 Freeman *Venice* 133 The arches of the round rest on heavy rectangular piers of truly Roman strength.

b. A circular part, form, or arrangement of natural origin.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 107 The Iland is square with foure rounds at the corners like Mount Edgecumb. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 397 High are thy rounds, steepe, circled, as I see. 1741 Lady Pomfret *Lett.* (1805) III. 269 A vast round of mountains, joined, and covered with fir-trees. 1784 Beckford *Vathek* (1868) 68 She passed the large round of honeysuckles, her favourite resort.

c. A curve or bend, as of a river, bay, etc.

1616 B. Jonson *Queenes Masques* Wks. II. 908 Those curious Squares and Rounds Wherewith thou flow'st betwixt the grounds Of fruitfull Kent. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 165 So Jove's bright bow displays its watry round. 1799 Nelson 30 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 343 Castel-a-Mare, which is opposite Naples, and, by the Round of the Bay, twelve miles distant. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 262 The yielding concave bends sublimer rounds. 1890 *Murray's Lincolnshire* 177 The Trent makes some eccentric windings, called 'rounds', in this parish.

† **d.** *In round*, round about. *Obs.*—1

1618 Bolton *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 That most spacious city..was girt in round by Cæsar with workes, stakes, and a ditch.

9. A circular group, knot, or assemblage of persons. Freq. in phr. *in a round*, in a ring.

With quots. 1590, 1887 cf. sense 11.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 7 A troupe of Faunes and Satyres far away Within the wood were dauncing in a rownd. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 96 The Souldiers..gathered together, and stood in rounds. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 52 From midst of that learn'd Round come I. 1711 Addison *Spectator* No. 1 P 5 Sometimes I am seen thrusting my Head into a Round of Politicians at Will's. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 518 The peers encircling form an awful round. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 215 The dance of four sweet Pisan maids, in a round.

fig. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 385 Constant at routs, familiar with a round Of ladyships. 1826 Lamb *Pop. Fallacies* xiii, Cannot we..know Sulpicia without knowing all the round of her card-playing relations?

b. A circular group of things; a number of things set or arranged in a ring.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 50 (My daughter) and my little sonne, And three or foure more of their growth,..With rounds of waxen Tapers on their heads. 1620 J. Pyper tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. II. 7 He made a Round of dead bodies about Clidaman. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 33 Encompassed only with a round of Columns. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 131 A Grave Assembly, but ill seated upon Low Stools set in a Round.

fig. 1767 Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 2 In a round of different professions, all must either immediately or relatively depend on each other. 1865 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxxvi, Repeating again and again the same small round of memories.

III. † 10. A swinging stroke or cut. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 309 A gode rounde with an hauke and smyte ryȝt doune. *Ibid.*, Gedyr up a doblet and spare not hys croune, With a rownde and a rake abyde at a bay. *a* 1627 Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.* 547 Erects his weapon with a nimble round, And sends the Peasant's arm to kiss the ground.

11. A dance in which the performers move in a circle or ring, or arounnd a room, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 193 Sum sing sangis, dansis ledys, and rovndis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 108 To tel you..what roundes were daunced in large and brode places..it were a long woorke. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. i. 130 Ile Charme the Ayre to giue a sound, While you performe your Antique round. 1636 J. Stratford in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 49 Keeping their Revells now on Cotswold downes, In thy great honour, dancing Masques, and Rownes. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 702 The Jocond Fairies dance their silent round. 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* I. 223 Peter, by the mountain rills, Had danced his round with Highland lasses. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xliv, A good fellow and a merry, who will..draw a bow, and dance a Cheshire round, with e'er a man in Yorkshire. 1892 Symonds *M. Angelo* (1893) I. vii. 34 Ballats for women to chant as they danced their rounds on the piazza.

fig. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 45 There are other which haue a share with them in their Schooles, therefore ought they to daunce the same Rounde. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II*, IV. iii, With him is Edmund gone associate? Ard will Sir John of Hainault lead the round? 1799 Wordsw. *Three years she grew* 28 Where rivulets dance their wayward round.

b. The music for such a dance. *rare*—1.

1626 Breton *Pasquil's Madcappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 7/2 A Fidler..Who. can but play a Round or Hey-de-gey, And that perhaps he onely hath by roate.

† **c.** *Sallinger's* (prob. = *St. Leger's*) *round*. *Obs.*

1607 Heywood *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 98 Wee'l have Sellengers round. *c* 1645 Cleveland *Let.* Wks. (1677) 126, I look upon your Letter as a Spittle-Sermon; Salinger's Round, the same again. 1698 F. Ward *Lond. Spy* II. (1709) 30 'Twill make a Parson Dance Sallingers-round, a Puritan Lust after the Flesh.

12. Movement in a circle, or about an axis; motion round a certain course or track.

1604 E. G[imstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 415 The children with the old men made a certaine shew, with rounds and turnings. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Love & Life* iv, [The sun] does three hundred Rounds enclose Within one yearly Circles space. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 339 In giddy rounds the whirling ship is tost. 1738 Wesley

Hymns, Eternal Power i, Where Stars revolve their little Rounds. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atl.* 490 Those streams of upper air Which whirl the earth in its diurnal round. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* i, His kill-joy visage will never again stop the bottle in its round. 1877 R. J. MORE *Under the Balkans* xv. 216 At the end of the third round they all marched out of the house.

fig. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 108 The rounds of restless Love When high and low she searches. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. (1853) 115 In a constant round from the capital to the watering place, and from the watering place to the capital.

† b. *In (a) round*, in a circle. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 9 This Motion worketh in round at first..and then worketh in Progress. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Biondi's Eromena* 37 He ranne always in a round, going.. very little wide from the same place.

c. A roundabout way or course; one which turns round in a circle.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 109 He leade you about a Round..through bush, through brake, through bryer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 269, I had them..then, keeping out of Sight, take a round, always answering when the other hollow'd. 1722 — *Journ. Plague* (Rtldg.) 25, [He] fetch'd a Round farther into Buckinghamshire .. to a Retreat he had found out there. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v, You took them in a round, while they supposed themselves going forward. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxxviii, You have given yourself a long round, and forced me to take a long round in order to meet you.

13. A recurring or revolving course *of* time.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 181 P1 We make it [the clock] strike the Round of all its Hours. 1710 CONGREVE *To Cynthia* 27 Thro' each returning Year, may that Hour be Distinguish'd in the Rounds of all Eternity. 1798 ROGERS *Epistle to Friend* 12 The gay months of Carnival resume Their annual round of glitter and perfume. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 983 What a calm round of hours shall make my days. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 4 Shall Error in the round of time Still father Truth?

b. A recurring or continuous succession or series *of* events, occupations, duties, etc.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Repentance* E 4, In all this Round of life and death. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 6 A Cave.., Where light and darkness in perpetual round Lodge and dislodge by turns. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 195 Care and sorrow and the repetition of vain delights which fill up the round of life. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 P11 This is the round of my day; and when shall I..so change it as to want a book? 1813 F. J. JACKSON in *Sir G. Jackson's Diaries & Lett.* (1873) II. 191 The noisy round of the so-called pleasures of a London season. 1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* II. 209 The same causes bring a perpetual round of company to Malta. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream of Leicestersh.* 337 The Quorn had a round of sport from noon till dark.

14. *Mil.* The walk or circuit performed by the watch among the sentinels of a garrison, camp, etc., esp. during the night. Chiefly in phr. *to go* († *make, take, tread*), *pace*, or *walk the round.*

After F. *ronde*, whence also Sp., Pg., and It. *ronda.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* VI. iv. 244 The first [soldier] in the time of winter maketh his Rounds & counter Roundes for sixe houres. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VIII. 434 So gettinge vp, he quicklie trode the rowne,..and crie[d] revenge, which pleasd the soldiers tooth. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seign* 92 He that hath the charge of the Guard in the night time is to walke the round at times. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In strict Garrison, the Rounds go every Quarter of an Hour. *a* 1791 LANGTON in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) II. 272 He accompanied the Major of the regiment in going what are styled the *Rounds*, where he might observe the forms of visiting the guards. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. x, As when a guard Of some proud castle, holding ward, Pace forth their nightly round. 1868 *Regul. & Orders Army* § 859 Commanders of Guards are to go their rounds twice by day and twice by night.

fig. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* iv, You may challenge them, not a response Get the church-saints on their rounds!

b. A watch under the command of an officer, which goes round a camp, the ramparts of a fortress, etc., to see that the sentinels are vigilant, or which parades the streets of a town to preserve good order; a military patrol.

1581 BLANDY *Castle of Policy* 18 b, Corporall, gentleman in a company or of the Rounde, Launce passado. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 107 The Round finding the Sentinell vigilant, neede not alwayes approch neare him. 1627 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1635) 152 Divers times meeting the Gentlemen of the round.., he would stop their passages and turne them backe againe. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 151 After which they kept their Rounds and Guards in the Citie, and sent Hors to the relief of Segovia. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* 193 Don Vincent fearing to be taken up by the Rounds,..left that Street with all possible speed. 1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v., As soon as the sentry.. perceives the round coming, he shall give notice to the guard. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 84 It was just the place to hear the round going by at night in the darkness, with the solid tramp of men marching.

15. A customary circuit, walk, or course; the beat or course traversed by a watchman, constable, vendor, etc.; also *transf.* Freq. in phr. *to walk, take, go*, etc., *one's round(s).*

1607 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 10/2 Ere once the Sunne his Round perambulate. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 43, I could willingly have heard him [a Proctor in Oxford] longer but that he was to go his Rounds. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P2 The watchful Bellman march'd his Round. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 74 In the Account she gave us of her benevolent Round, as Lady Davers calls it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvii, The regularity with which the keeper makes his rounds with a loaded fowling-piece. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii, A postman was going his rounds with beer. 1878 J. MILLER *Songs of Italy* 36 If a dead man should be found By these same fishers in their round.

attrib. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxv, These irregular and uncovenanted halts, not entered in the round book.

16. A turn, a walk or drive, round a place or to a series of places, for the purpose of recreation, sight-seeing, purchasing, etc.; esp. in phr. *to make, go, take a round.* Also *fig.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, Come, Ladies, shall we talk a round? As men Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour After supper. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 Thence we took a Round..to the English Tombs. *Ibid.* 137 Liberty to take a Round about the Castle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 P1, I went into Lincoln-Inn-Walks; and having taken a Round or Two, I sate down. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I, Mercy upon me, what a round I have taken! ..don't you see I am tired to death? *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 364 Yet I will take a round with you, and hope..To beat the poet and the devil together.

slang c 1848 'JUDSON' *Myst. N. Y.* I. 113 Taking a cruise about town, or going on a spree, is called taking a round.

b. A series *of* visits or calls.

1772 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 30 Apr., We went yesterday to make a round of visits. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuzz.* xxvii, I had a round of visits to make. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi, I..made another round of visits.

c. *Golf.* A spell of play in which the player goes right round the course, or plays all the holes.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 766/2 A 'round', as it is termed, of the links [at St. Andrews] is very nearly four miles. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473 *Medal play*, the method of playing a game of golf by counting the number of strokes taken to the round by each side.

17. The circuit *of* a place, etc. † Also in early use without const.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, He walks the round up and down, through every room o' the house. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 11 The principal was by that time in the court and walked the round with a great lanthorn before him. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, You have danc'd the Round of all the Courts. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 27 Oct, I am glad that you made the round of Lichfield with so much success. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. II. 189 In a short time we made the round of the Society. 1861 PEACOCK *Gryll G.* xxxi, Lord Curryfin.. —in his official capacity—taking the round of the rooms. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 211 You will find him.. going the rounds of the sacred place, prostrating himself at every shrine.

fig. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 582 *Rounds of the Galley*,..is figurative of a man incurring the expressed scorn of his shipmates.

b. *To go the round*, of communications, news, etc., to be passed or handed on round a whole set of persons, etc. Also const. *of.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 124 The rest..communicate it one to another, till it hath gone the round. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* V. 79 No light sayings of his upon the matter were going the round of his neighbourhood. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* I. 66 The following anecdote, that is now going the round of the papers. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 9 This celebrated epistle..created quite a sensation..as it went the round after tea.

c. *pl.* (See quots.; and cf. ROUNDSMAN 1.)

1795 SIR F. M. EDEN *State Poor* II. 29 Most labourers are, (as it is termed,) on the Rounds; that is, they go to work from one house to another round the parish. 1813 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 608 (E. D. D.), The increase of population has caused a deficiency of employment, which is so remarkable in some seasons, that a great proportion of the labourers 'go the rounds'. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rounds-Meg*, labouring poor, who are taken into employment by the farmers in rotation; when they are said to be 'on the rounds'.

IV. † **18.** *In round*, in turn or rotation. *rare.*

1527 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 32 At this accompte hath bene dismissed John Beke and chosen in round Richard Body.

19. *Mus.* † a. A kind of song sung by two or more persons, each taking up the strain in turn.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde a songe, *rondeau, virelay.* 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 The sixt kinde, is called a round, beeing mutuallie sung betweene two: one singeth one verse, the other the next, eche rymeth with himselfe. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* x, He had beene.. the master setter of catches or roundes vsed to be sung by Tinkers, as they sit by the fire with a pot of good ale betweene theyr legges. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* IV. i, A Round, a Round, a Round, Boyes, a Round, Let Mirth fly aloft, and Sorrow be drown'd. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *Boileau's Art Poet.* II. 366 Each poem his perfection has apart; The British round in plainness shows his art.

b. (See quot. 1872.)

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) III. 348 A round is no more than a song of as many strains or sections as parts. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Round*, a species of fugue in the unison, composed in imitation of a catch, and so called because the performers follow each other through the several parts in a circulatory motion. 1872 BANISTER *Music* (1885) XXXV. 188 A Round is a species of Canon, for three or more equal voices, in which one voice sings a short complete melody, which is then sung by a second voice, the first voice proceeding to another accompanying melody.

20. A quantity of liquor served round a company, or drunk off at one time by each person present. † *To keep the round*, to drink equally with the others.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* v, Drink not the third glasse...It is most just to throw that on the ground, Which would throw me there, if I keep the round. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* II. i, This is prize brandy... Let's have two rounds more. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8 P2 The Tories..can scarce find beauties enough of their own side, to supply a single round of October. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 71 A round or two of loyal toasts. 1799 GEO. IV in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 150 Every Round was a Bumper to you in the very best Claret I had. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* iv, A round of cinnamon-water serving only like oil to the flame. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxi, Serve out a round of brandy to all hands.

b. A piece cut right across the loaf.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, A couple of rounds of buttered toast. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg., Knt. & Lady*, A round and a half of hot buttered toast.

21. A quantity representing a single turn of work by a set of men; each man's contribution to this.

1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 37 Those Sticks immediately show him how many Rounds the Barrow-Men have put.

22. A single discharge of each piece of artillery or firearm; each of the shots fired by a single piece.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6378/4 The great Guns..fired several Rounds. 1794 NELSON 30 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 462 The Garrison fired one general round, when they nearly all left their guns. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXX, A round of artillery..was discharged from the battlements. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 58 The number of rounds that each gun fired averaged 1,249. 1878 *19th Cent.* Mar. 446 Of the men sent to Malta..a considerable proportion..had never even fired a round of ball cartridge.

b. A single charge of ammunition for a firearm.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 345 Wolfe's regiment carried into the field 24 rounds a man...Afterwards they had a supply of 8 rounds a man more. 1815 WELLINGTON 6 May in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XII. 355, I have thought it expedient to lodge in the fortress..1,000,000 rounds of musket ammunition. 1868 *Regul. & Orders Army* § 630 For every trained soldier in the infantry 90 rounds of ball Cartridges, and 300 rounds per Battery for Artillery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 66/1 The reduction in the weight of the arm with sixty rounds of ammunition was three pounds.

23. a. *Card-playing.* A single turn of play by all the players.

a 1735 GRANVILLE *Epigr. & Char., Women*, Women to cards may be compar'd; we play A round or two, when us'd we throw away. 1748 HOYLE *Whist* 22 You must play three Rounds of Trumps, otherwise you may have your strong Suit trumped. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk Games* (1867) 137 At the fourth round of trumps, he revokes, and afterwards trumps your suit. 1885 R. A. PROCTOR *Whist* i. 27 The first round may show it to be unadvisable to continue the suit.

b. *Pugilism.* A single bout in a fight or a boxing-match. Also *transf.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 187 The round lasted three minutes. 1846 C. ST. JOHN *Wild Sports Highl.* 248 We heard the clash of horns as two rival stags met and fought a few rounds together. 1886 CAROLINE HAZARD *Mem. J. L. Diman* i. 16 This friendship, which dated from a round of fisticuffs and bloody noses on both sides.

c. *Archery.* The discharge of a certain number of arrows by each archer.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 373/2 The origin of 'The York round', on which all public competitions by archers are now conducted. *Ibid.*, Two days' shooting, or the result of a 'double round'. 1879 M. & W. H. THOMPSON *Archery* 12 The 'National Round'..consists of 48 arrows at 60 yards, and 24 arrows at 50 yards.

d. *Sport.* A spell of play forming a definite stage in a competition or match.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 425/2 All the clubs entered are drawn by lot, in pairs, to play together in the first round; the winners of these ties are then similarly drawn in pairs for the next round.

24. a. A separate or distinct outburst *of* applause, cheers, etc.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVI, The gravity with which he accommodated himself to the humour of the moment.. procured him three rounds of applause. 1867 DICKENS *Let. to Miss Hogarth* 29 March, The roars of welcome and the rounds of cheers. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 21 Oct. 8/1 Mr. Chamberlain, on rising to reply, was received with several rounds of hearty cheers.

b. A single stroke in succession from each bell of a set or peal. Also *transf.*

1826 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* IX, Ringing a round of the most ingenious conceits. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* iii. 35 The ringing 'rounds', and 'call changes' was a good deal cultivated. 1897 JANE *Lordship* xiii, A man well practised in all that pertained to bells, whether rounds, changes, eights, twelves.

Round (raund), *sb.*[2] [I. ROUND *v.*[1]] The act of rounding. Chiefly *Naut.* with *aft, down.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Architecture*, The horizontal curve, or round-aft, of the first transom. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Round-Aft*, in shipbuilding, the outward curve or convex form of the stern from the wing transom upwards. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xii. 241 A stringer angle-iron is worked at the beginning of the round-down in order to form a finish to the deck planking. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 44/1 The pressure of the roller against the back gives the required 'round', which can be varied by raising or lowering the pitch of the roller.

Round (raund), *a.* Forms: α. 4 rund(e, 4-5 rond(e; 3- round, 4-6 rounde (5 rouned, rovnd), rownd(e, 5 rowndde, rowunde; 5 rosnde, 6 roound(e, 8-9 *Sc.* and *north.* roond. β. 4-5 roon, 5 roune, rowne, 8-9 *Sc.* and *north.* roon', roun'. [a. OF. *rund-, rond-, round-*, etc. (mod.F. *rond* masc., *ronde* fem.), representing earlier **redond*, **rodond*, = Prov. *redon, redun*, Sp. and Pg. *redondo*, It. *ritondo, rotondo* (and *tondo*):—L. *rotundus*: see ROTUND *a.* The French word is also the source of MDu. *ront, rond-* (Du.

rond), MHG. *runt*, *rund-* (G. *runa*), (M)Sw., Da., Norw. *rund*, Fris. *roun*, †*ruwn*.]

I. 1. Having all parts of the surface equidistant from the centre; spherical, globular; resembling a ball.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311/407 Ase an Appel þe eorþe is round. *Ibid.* 318/654 Þe eorþe a-midde þe grete se ase a luyte bal is round. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 293 In þe sune..Es a thing and thre thingys sere; A bodi rond, and hete, and light. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 500 This wyde world which that men seye is round. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 Þis ymage was wont to hald in his hand a rounde appel of gold. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 886 Armyt in rede gold, and rubeis sa round. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Globus*, The rounde earth appearyng aboue the sea. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 35 An huge round stone did reele Against an hill. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 18 Hayle is rayne, made hard in the fall, the higher the fall, the rounder and lesser. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 114/2 Bolle of a Poppy is the round seed Pod. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Leaf*, A sage leaf appears like a rug, or shag..embellished with fine round crystal beads. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 110 The motions whereby the round universe continues its course. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 238 By dissolving in this manner it becomes round, and acquires transparency. 1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 7 We knew the merry world was round, And we might sail for evermore.

fig. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 10 To lawe go they, as round as a ball, till..both, or at least the one, become a beggar all daies of his life.

b. *Round shot*, spherical balls of cast-iron or steel for firing from smooth-bore cannon.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 245 Powder, crosse barrs, round shott, pikes. 1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Round Shot is a round Bullet for any Peece. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Shot*..are of several Sorts; as Round-shot, or Bullets fitted to the Bore of the Piece. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 227 The great guns loaded with two round-shot for the first broadside, and after that with one round-shot and one grape. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxiii, Duke Hamilton having his leg taken off by a round shot. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xvii, The round shot and the powder for the gun had been left behind.

Comb. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 175 But a mathematical formula, when right, is a terrible modification of truth, a round-shot-like method of conveyance, which ..tells dangerously on arriving at its destination.

elliptical 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 We gave him..our Broadside with Double and Round. 1736 [CHETWOOD] *Voy. Vaughan* (1760) II. 214 We fir'd upon 'em with our Double and Round. 1804 MONSON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 544 We..charged the enemy's advanced party under a most tremendous discharge of round, grape, and chain. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 13 When loading with round and grape.

2. Cylindrical; circular in respect of section.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1172 Stakes of ire monion,..Aboue ssarpe & kene inou, binepe grete & rounde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 850 Pai..þe padok fand In a rownd tour still 3elland. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Þer shul be founde v tapres rounde,..for to ben liiit on heye feste dayes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rownde, as a spere or a staffe,..*teres*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij, This hawke has..a flat leg, or a rownde legge. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde tothe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 106 Such as are flawed, seruing for Pillers of Churches, or other round woorkes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 484 Hollow Engins long and round Thick-rammd. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 223 Turners work with a round String made of Gut. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *File*, Those in common use are the Square, . Half-round, Round, Thin File, &c. all which are made of different Sizes. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 16 That tower in the horizon..is blue, small and round. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 94 Rounder than one of your own sausages. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 36 A Round Broach is used for burnishing brass holes.

†**b.** *Sc.* Of cloth: Made of thick thread. *Obs.*

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 139 For thre elne of rownde braide clayth. 1503 *Ibid.* II. 212 For x elne roundair claith, to be tua sarkis. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 500 Twelf elne of rownd cleith to be schetis to the servandis. 1589 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 72 Small lyning.., round lining..at 6*s.* 6*d.* the eln.

c. Having a convex surface. *rare*–1.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 33 This shall cause the lande to lye rounde,..and than shall it not drowne the corne.

d. Of the shoulders: Having a forward bend from the line of the back.

1709 *Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 5 The Butler..was noted for round Shoulders, and a Roman Nose. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 634 His awkward gait,..round shoulders, and dejected looks. *a* 1890 T. C. CRAWFORD *Eng. Life* 87 (Cent.), He is of medium height, with sloping, round shoulders.

3. Of persons (or animals): Plump, free from angularity; also, stout, corpulent.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 351/227 3wane heo cam hom at eue, fair and round heo was. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8570 Þikke mon he was ynou, round & nozt wel long. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 40 Hou sche is softe, How sche is round, hou sche is sinal. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rownde, for fetnesse, *obesus*. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 8 Such a one..as is..smoothe, full, fatte, and round. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 155 Why you horson round man? what's the matter? 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxix, A little, round, fat, oily man of God. 1828 TICKNOR in *Life*, etc. I. xix. 381 She is a nice round lively little girl. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race*, They are round, ruddy, and handsome,..and there is a tendency to stout and powerful frames.

b. Of limbs, or parts of the body: Plump, full, filled-out; well-shaped.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's Tale* 1278 Hise lymes grete,.. Hise shuldres brode, hise armes rounde and longe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 27 He seth hire necke round and clene, Therinne mai no bon be sene. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 25 And yet it irkes me the poore dapled fooles [*sc.* deer]..Should ..Haue their round hanches goard. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 372 Her ruddy round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lillied, or of Lillies Rosed. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* I. 29 The play of a graceful form and round pliant limbs. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1177 Take..These jewels, and make me happy, making them An armlet for the roundest arm on earth.

c. Of garments: Made so as to envelope the body or limbs in a circular manner; cut circularly at the bottom, so as to have no train or skirts.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3470 A renke in a rownde cloke, with righte rowmme clothes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 239 A ryche goune of cloth of golde reised, made rounde without any trayne after the Dutche fassyon. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 95 The round hose bumbasted close to the breech..is now common to euery cullion in the country. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 55 If you aske why I haue put him in round hose, that vsually weares Venetians? 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 91 [The vest] is cut very round before, so that the right side of it reaches over the Stomach. 1796 in A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 163, I have bought a spotted muslin round gown. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.*, Finale, When he wore a round jacket, and showed a marvellous nicety of aim in playing at marbles. 1888 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* iii. 48 A round cloth jacket for winter wear.

d. Of sails: Distended, bellied.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., Our old patched sails overhead were as round as the brig's bows.

4. Having all parts of the circumference equidistant from the centre; circular, formed like a circle; also, annular, spiral.

a 1300 *St. Edmund* 232 in *E. E. P.* 77 Þreo rounde cercles heo wrot in þe paume amidde. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 Of penyes rounde to Richard gan he bede Sexti þousand pounde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 357 Þe sacrid oost whijt & round þat men seen in þe preestis hondes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Þan take fayre brede, & kytte it as troundez rounde. 1466 in *Archaeol.* L. I. (1887) 35 Item j Rowne hope for the curtyne of oure lady in the chapell. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde buckeler, *rodelle*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 95 Sitting in my Dolphin-chamber at the round table, by a sea-cole fire. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 The low-roome was round and spacious. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 98 The Wizard makes a round hole in the ground. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 387 He wou'd be glad to see..the Spanish Territories lie closer and rounder than they were then left. 1747 GRAY *Death favourite Cat* 8 The fair round face, the snowy beard, The velvet of her paws. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 55 The ears are like those of a rat, being short and round. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 76 Forming somewhat the shape of a round hat. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 A round cloth, spread in the middle of the floor. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 155 In both countries the round abacus was used from an early period.

fig. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 402 Thus haue I runne about a round row of writers, and haue shewed wherein they are to be marked.

†**b.** Of vessels: Broad in the beam and with blunt stem and stern. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 183 With threescore galleis, and some round vessels. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 He might then either leave the Galley..or send her backe againe, and there hire or buy a round vessell.

c. Exhibiting a curvilinear form or outline; curved; forming a segment of a circle.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 5 Some round cheezil or lathe perhaps it was. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 24 Figure A is contained under one Limit or Term, which is the round Line. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 70 There are several other Plains in use among Joyners, called Molding-plains; as, the Round, the Hollow [etc.]. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 397 Sometimes we find one [pointed arch]..inscribed between several round ones. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Round chisel*, an engraver's tool having a rounded belly. *Ibid.*, *Round-plane*, a plane with a round sole for making rounded work.

d. Of measure: Circumferential.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 98 This Table of Round Measure shews how much in length makes a solid Foot of Timber in any round piece.

e. Of vowels: Produced by contracting the lips towards a circular form.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 160 Round or Labialised Vowels. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 20 The unrounding of back round vowels is rare.

5. Going round in, tracing out, a circle. *Round dance*, = RING-DANCE (see also quot. 1868).

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde daunce. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vertigo cæli*, the rounde course of celestiall bodies. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Morn* 2 His blood rides the round post, or dances the Morrice through him. 1683 PENN in R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* (1685) 117 The other part is their Cantico, performed by round-Dances. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* I. i 3 The lightest mover that ever turned a partner's head in a waltz (we did not call them round dances then). 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 287/1 Each vessel making a complete circuit of the world on the round voyage.

†**b.** Round-about; to the opposite quarter. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Revirade*, a wheeling, or round turne; a backe iert. *Ibid.*, *Virevoulte*, a veere, whirle, round gambol.

c. Of time: Recurrent. *rare*–1.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii, The round year Will bring all fruits and virtues here.

6. *Boxing.* Of blows: Delivered with a swing of the arm. Also *transf.* of persons.

1808 *Sport. Mag.* XXX. 247 Giving a round blow. 1810 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 195 He is a slow round hitter. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iii, [He] made a hit at me—it was a round weak blow that missed me and almost knocked himself down. 1901 EDGEWORTH-JOHNSTONE *Boxing* 42 The left elbow must be raised outwards until in a line with the shoulder... The blow is a round one.

II. 7. Of numbers: Full, complete, entire; esp. *round dozen*. Also *transf.* expressed roundly.

1340 *Ayenbite* 1 Blind, and dyaf, and alsuo domb. Of zeuenty yer al uol rond. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 40 Yitt have I haid the round dasone; and sevin of thame ar menis wyffis. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 125 On Thursday..we had no scant of protestations; more than a round dozen were inacted. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. ii. 25, I will stint at Twelve...When the round Dozen is pay'd off, .I mean no more than bare Interest thereby. 1712 *Country-Man's Let. to Curate* 4 This he pretends to make good by an enumeration of a round Dozen of our Reformers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 227 This Manila ship, whose wealth..we now estimated by round millions. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 249 A round half dozen of pretty girls. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Round Dozen*, a punishment term for thirteen lashes. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxi, There was a round score of muskets for the seven of us.

b. *Round number*, a number which is only approximately correct, usually one expressed in tens, hundreds, etc., without precise enumeration of units.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i, Nor is it unreasonable to make some doubt whether..Moses doth not sometime account by full and round numbers. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 57 It's usuall in Scripture to put the round number, for the punctual number. 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) I. 64 Appion..tells in round numbers that Carthage stood seven hundred years. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 491/2 It is common for historians to make use of a round number, except in cases where great precision is required. 1824 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 389, I shall speak in round numbers, not absolutely accurate. 1858 DORAN *Walpole's Last Jrnls.* I. 485 It is now, in round numbers, fifty-five millions. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 456 An abstract substantive which has a peculiar utility in expressing the more conventional quantities or Round numbers.

Comb. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 526 This, still pursuing the round-number system, would supply nearly five articles of refuse apparel to every man.

fig. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv, Such may be stated, in round numbers, to be the result of the information which Major Pendennis got. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* x, Well, ma'am, in round numbers, she's run away with the soldiers.

c. Of computation, etc.: Approximately exact; roughly correct. *rare.*

In quot. 1746 perhaps = 'high', 'liberal'.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. § 1. 131 He would in a round reckoning have beene said to have raigned one and forty yeares. 1746 *Acc. French Settlements N. Amer.* 18 In the year 1700, it was computed, that there were about five thousand able, effective men in Canada;..some judicious people think it is a pretty round computation. 1832 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii, 'I may form a round guess,' answered the stranger, 'what I might have to fear'.

8. Of a sum of money: Large, considerable in amount.

1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 192 The londe lorde shall be bownde to..the towne in a good round somme of money. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 138 Their Annates and tenths doe still runne current..: and amount no doubt unto a good round summe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 84 He lay ye all By th' heeles, .and on your heads Clap round Fines for neglect. 1673 T. L. *Remarques Humours Town* 35 A round summ of ready money. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 5 At length he was forced to the last Refuge, a round Sum of Money to her Maid. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 218 It being usual in those courts to exchange their spiritual censures for a round compensation in money. 1817 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 67 My sum is L.1700, payable in May—a round advance, by'r Lady. 1822 — *Pirate* xxxiv, The burgh will be laid under a round fine. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. 21, I came home from my ramble with a good round sum in my pocket.

†**b.** So of quantities. *Obs. rare.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 129 A Merchant in Spaine dealing for..America, will buy a round quantitie of Germanie commodities or manufactures made there. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Collect.* I. 464 To get in a good and round supply of Provision into the Citadel.

†**c.** Ample, generous. *Obs.*–1

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64 If any Mecænas..extend some round liberalitie to mee worth the speaking of.

9. Brought to a perfect finish or completeness; neatly turned or finished off.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 112 All his sentences be rownd and trimlie framed. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xcviii, He that is round within himselfe. 1660 BP. FELL *Life Hammond* H.'s Wks. 1674 I. 23 His stile, though round and comprehensive, was incumbred sometimes by Parentheses. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 517 If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound, And truth cut short to make a period round. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 332 Ere yet he could..foresee Life's round career accomplished in the skies. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 263 It is truly a lordly spectacle how this great soul [*sc.* Shakspere] takes-in all kinds of men and objects,..sets them forth to us in their round completeness.

†**b.** Thoroughly accomplished; carried out to a proper finish. *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 37 Wee might haue made round worke, and gone thorough stitch. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Simulation & Diss.* (Arb.) 510 Simulation and Dissimulation commonly carry with them a Shew of Fearfulnesse, which in any Businesse doth spoile the Feathers of round flying vp to the Mark. 1665 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* IV. 352 These instructions to make round work were backed with a commission to the justices to hear and punish.

c. Of the voice, sounds, etc.: Full and mellow; sonorous, full-sounding.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 201 The rounder murmur, fast and flush, Of the escaping gush. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii,

The merry old gentleman, in a good, round, sturdy voice, commenced [a song]. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* ix, His voice..was wonderfully smooth and round.

III. †10. Of blows, etc.: Heavy, hard, severe, swingeing. *Obs.*

Perh. originally = 'swinging': cf. sense 6.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 632 Helmes & hauberkes þay kutte a two, wiþ hure strokes rounde. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2069 in *Macro Plays* 139 To rounde rappys 3e rape, I rede! 1486 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16228 Hys Strokys wern so Fel and Rounde. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/2 What a round fall he caught in his owne turne. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 Wee had franklie bestowed upon her verie rownde and sownde vollies of shott. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 20 She gave me a round cuff on the side of my head.

† **b.** Of fighting: Vigorous; general. *Obs.*

1601 Ld. Mountjoy in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 156 The enemy one day..began a round fight with us, close to our trenches. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. xiii. (1821) 368 Seeing them likely to draw on a round Skirmish. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 65 Lambert..is for having a perfect league with Spain and a round war with these Countries.

c. Of measures, etc.: Summary, vigorous; severe, harsh.

1617 *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 21 If it will not be fitt that order be given for a speedye and rownde proceeding, 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. 3 It is sharper and rounder dealing than all this, that must cure the Schismes in the Church. 1713 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. xiii, A good round Whipping. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1735) V. 147 The round proceeding of the Lord Godolphin reconciled many to him.

11. Of movement: Quick, brisk, smart. Chiefly in phr. *a (good) round pace.*

1548 Patten *Exped. Scott.* F vj, We cam on spedily a both sydes.., but yᵉ Scots indede wᵗ a rounder pace. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Citum agmen*...an armie marchyng a rowndе pase. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* III. ii, But, when we are entered, We shall on, a good round pace. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4779/4 Trots ail, and at a round Rate. 1771 Mackenzie *Man of Feeling* xiv, He walked a good round pace. 1866 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 135 The same effect will scarcely be produced by four hours round trotting. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 33 Round was their pace at first, but slacken'd soon. 1870 Peacock *Ral Skirl.* II. 214 He..proceeded on his way at a round trot.

† **b.** Of delivery: Fluent, easy. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Volubilitas linguæ*, rounde or quicke speakyng, without impediment or staggerynge. 1573 Baret *Alv.* s.v., A man that hath a rounde and flowing vtterance. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., To have a round delivery, *expedite loqui.*

† **c.** Of the tongue: Ready, prompt. *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 115 Those that haue ye inuentiuest heades, for all purposes, and roundest tonges in all matters and places.

12. Plain, honest, straightforward.

1526 Bp. Fox *Rule of St. Benet* A ij b, We haue translated the sayde rule into oure moders tonge, commune, playne, rounde englisshe. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* ¶ 2 The speach..is round without roughnesse. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 90, I will a round vn-varnish'd Tale deliuer. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 It will be acknowledged,.. that cleare and Round dealing, is the Honour of Mans Nature. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* (1647) 235 It is good to be just and plausible. A round heart will fasten friends, and linke men to thee in the chaines of love. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Round-dealing*, Plain, Honest Dealing. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1814 Chalmers *Evid.* iii. 96 They deliver what they have to say in a round and unvarnished manner.

13. Of persons: Plain-spoken, not mincing matters, uncompromising, severe in speech († or dealings) *with* another.

1524 *State Papers, Hen. VIII*, IV. 225 Onles ye see some likelihode that she woll falle to folowe the Kingis mynd, the sonner ye be round with her the better. 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 177 The said bishop hath bene very playn and Rownde with Messieurs of the counseill there. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1612) 747 Upon land they [*sc.* pirates] found he [Cæsar] was very round with them, as also their iudge at Sea. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 8 He will not heare, till feele: I must be round with him. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 33 He is plaine and duly round with him; a plaine laying open of the fault of the offendor, is necessary to bring him to the sight of his fault. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lvii. 135 Must he not be round with her, and give her to understand in plain words? 1869 — *He knew*, etc. ii, We all know what a husband means when he resolves to be round with his wife.

b. Similarly without const. Somewhat *rare.*

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 112* S. Augustin vehement and rounde as you see, after his maner. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 50 A man may be mannerly in the form, but must be round in the matter. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 99 The deputy began to be in passion, and told the governour that, if he were so round, he would be round too.

c. Of speech, esp. reproof or chiding.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xviii. 1763 The Erle maid ansuere rownd, He walde nocht for a thowsand pownd. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* XI. 1362 For all thi round reheirs Thow has na charge. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 216 Your reproofe is something too round. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 To deale by sweet..instructions, gentle admonitions, and sometimes rounder reproofs. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 234 Card[inal] Mazarine writ a round and peremptory lettre to Monsr de Bourdeaux to conclude yᵉ peace or come away. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. iv, Gave her servants a round scold. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. ix. (1849) 428 A memorial addressed to the governor, remonstrating in good round terms on his conduct. 1864 M. Evre *Lady's Walks S. France* v. (1865) 55 She tells you home truths in the roundest manner.

14. Of lies or oaths: Bold, arrant, downright; not toned down in any way.

1645 *Liberty of Conscience* 28 Yet Hushai made a round lie. *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm.* Wks. 1754 IV. 309 Either a round oath, or a curse, or the corruption of one. 1843 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xlii, To swear a few round oaths. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 272 *Round un*, an unblushingly given and well-proportioned lie.

† **b.** Gross, heinous. *Obs. rare.*

1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 311 If thou makest not thy mouth a glorious organ,..thou art a deep and a round offender.

c. Of assertions, etc.: Positive, unqualified.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 494/2 This B. J. is a round Asserter when he said [etc.]. *a* 1814 Burney in *Boswell's Johnson* (Globe) an. 1780 *note*, This assertion concerning Johnson's insensibility to the pathetic powers of Otway is too round. 1822 Scott *Peveril* xxi, Julian made no answer whatever to this round intimation.

IV. 15. In special collocations: **round-back**, a person having a rounded back; **round ball**, (*a*) a kind of musical instrument for beating; (*b*) a particular form of ball-game; **round bolt**, a forelock bolt; **round bone** (see quots.); **round cap**, one who wears a round cap; † an undergraduate of Cambridge; **round coal**, coal from which the small has been separated; large or 'lumpy' coal; **round corn** (see quot.); **round dropstone**, = Dropstone; **round frock** (see quot. 1875); hence *round-frocked* adj.; **round game**, any game, esp. at cards, in which each of a number of persons plays on his own account; **round haddock** (see quot.); † **round hale** (see quot. and Hale *sb.*5 1); **round iron**, a bulbous soldering iron; † **round-long** *a.*, oblong; **round meal**, coarse oatmeal; **round O**, (*a*) a 'round' lie; (*b*) a circle or number *of* persons; (*c*) *Cricket* (see quot.); † **round peal** (see quot.); **round-ridging**, ploughing in rounded ridges; † **round ringing** (see quot.) † **round salad** (?); **round seam, seizing, sewing, splice, stern** (see quots.); **round text**, large round-hand; **round tilth** (see quots.); † **round tire**, some part or form of woman's head-dress; **round tool** (see quot.); **round towel**, one which has the two ends sewed together; **round tower**, *Archæol.*, one of a number of high circular towers, somewhat tapering from the base to a conical roof-crowned top, which are found in certain countries, esp. Ireland; **round trade** (see quot.); **round trip**, a circular tour or trip, one which brings the traveller back to the starting-place; **round turn, work** (see quots.).

1605 Ben Jonson *Volpone* v. i, But your clarissimo, old *round-back, he will crump you like a hog-louse, with the touch. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 55/2 The third sort consists in striking, as Tabor, Timbrell,..Bell, Cymball, *Round Ball, Jews Harp. 1871 Cutting *Student Life Amherst* 122 'Wicket' and 'Round Ball' were quite common once, though of late years, 'Base Ball' has entirely superseded them. 1703 R. Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 33 *Round-bolts (or long Iron-pins) with a Head at one end, and a Key-hole at the other. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 262 The joint of the upper bone of the thigh with the haunch is commonly called the whirl or *round bone. 1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rur. Sports* 673/2 Round-Bone Disease is not uncommon. .. When the horse is lame behind, .. the farrier [often] fixes upon the round-bone as the seat of the mischief. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 153 Many a Damsel, who has marry'd a *Round-Cap, has dearly repented of her Bargain...An Undergraduate should no more be allowed to venture upon Wedlock, than an Apprentice. 1706 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 38 If the Coals be Hewed or Wrought pretty *Round and Large Coals. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xx. 84 The common custom, of calling large coals *round coals*. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal m.* 207 *Round Coal*, coal in large lumps, either hand-picked or after passing over screens to take out the small. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Corn*, **Round corn*, a trade-name for the grain of a class of yellow maize with small, round, very hard kernels. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 252 *Stalagmites*, .. *Round Dropstone. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 98 Members of the Agriculturean Club, or *Round-Frock Society. 1875 Parish *Sussex Dial., Round-frock*, a loose frock or upper garment of coarse material, generally worn by country-people over their other clothes. 1809 W. Stevenson *Agric. Survey* 88 The '*round-frocked farmers' (for they pride themselves on frequenting the markets in the dress of their forefathers). 1790 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 169 At night [we] laugh, chat, and play *round games at cards. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* i, Speculation is a round game; the players see little or nothing of their cards at first starting. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Reminisc.* I. 122 What splendid round games we used to play in the evenings! 1883 *19th Cent.* July 162 The fish intended for the table are not eviscerated, hence they are called '*round' haddocks to distinguish them from the others which are called 'kit' haddocks. 1607 J. Carpenter *Pl. Maus Plough* 209 The *Round-Hale is the plaining and polishing of the carnall mans actions. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2242/1 Plumbing and Soldering Tools...*d*, *round iron. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 49 Their shape is *round-long and somwhat square. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* Interch. xxiv. (1847) VII. 79 It was *round Meal. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 365 There is no doubt that the round meal makes the best porridge when properly made. 1605 *London Prodigal* III. ii, My maisters mind is bloody, that's a *round O (*aside*), And therefore, syr, intreatie is but vaine. 1845 *Athenæum* Feb. 110 The playhouse additions and omissions were all very well for the round O of admirers who went to see and hear. 1863 C. Reade *Hard Cash* vii, Alfred told her 'the round O', which had yielded to 'the duck's-egg', and was becoming obsolete, meant the cipher set by the scorer against a player's name, who is out without making a run. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 462/2 A *Round Peale, is to ring the Bells what space of [time] the Ringers please. 1786 *Young's Ann. Agriculture* V. 107 We reject up-setting, which is here called *round-ridging..: and we plough the land flat. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 462/2 *Round Ringing, when the Bells are up at set, that is with their mouths upright, both in the Fore stroak and Back stroak. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 422 They do mingle it amongst other herbes, in *rounde salades, and Iunkettes with egges. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 Twyne, a munke seame, a *round seame, a suit of sayles. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 598 What is called round-seam sewing.., which permits the leather to expand but in one direction, when the needle is passed through it, namely, upwards. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Round-Seam*, the edges or selvedges sowed together, without lapping. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 8 Seizing the parts together with a *round seizing. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Round Seizing*, this is made by a series of turns, with the end passed through the riders, and made fast snugly. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 692 *Round sewing or ordinary glove stitch, piqué stitch, and prick seam. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Splice*, **Round-Splice*, is when a rope's end is so let into another, that they shall be as firm as if they were but one rope. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 582 *Round Splice*, one which hardly shows itself, from the neatness of the rope and the skill of the splicer. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 143 **Round stern*, the stern of a vessel whose bottom, wales, &c. are wrought quite aft, and unite in the stern-post. 1766 Serli *Art Writing* 6 The large *Round Text..cannot be considered as a distinct Hand. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 22 Designed for the less ambitious purposes of round text and multiplication. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 112 They keep their lands constantly cropped without fallow, which they call sowing a *round-tilth. 1796 Boys *Agric. Kent* (1813) 73 The .. rich sandy loam..cultivated under the round tilth system of East Kent, viz. Beans, Wheat, Barley. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 123 How much girdles, gorgets,..slippers, *roundtires, sweetballs, rings,..do cost in our daies, many a sighing husband doth know by the years account. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Round-tool*, a round-nose chisel..for making concave moldings. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 452 A pulley is firmly fastened to the foot of the bed (an ordinary *round towel is a useful one). 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* Pref. p. xlvi, Throughout Scotland and Ireland there are scattered great numbers of *Round Towers. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 14 The Early Irish remains are mainly of three classes: the domestic buildings of the monks; the oratories and churches; and the round towers. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Round-trade*, a term on the river Gaboon and neighbourhood for a description of barter, comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 7/2 A stated fare will be charged for the *round trip. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 53 Haul well out, and take a *round-turn with the earing round the cringle. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v., To take a round turn of a rope, means to pass it completely round any thing in order to hold on. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 582 *Round-Turn in the Hawse*, a term implying the situation of the two cables of a ship, which, when moored, has swung the wrong way three times successively; if after this she come round till her head is directed the same way as at first, this makes a round turn and elbow. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* I. 16 This we call *round work, because the ploughman begins in the middle of so much ground as he intends for one broad-land.

b. In names of plants, etc.: **round Adam's apple** (see Adam's apple 1); **round aristolochia, birthwort**, = *round heartwort*; **round dock**, † (*a*) monk's rhubarb; (*b*) *dial.*, the common mallow (by error for *round hock*); **round edder** (see Edder *sb.*); **round heartwort**, a variety of birthwort (*Aristolochia rotunda*), having round roots; **round radish**, the common radish; **round rape, round turnip**, the common turnip.

1789 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 444 *Round Adam's Apple. Its Flowers five leaved with Purple Veins; the Fruit round. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 15 Aristolochia is of three sortes. The fyrst..may be named in englishe *round . astrolochia or round hertworte. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Aristolochia*, The round [aristolochia] is of a sub-acrid .. Taste. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) 43 *Aristolochia rotunda* ..may be called in Englyshe .. *round byrthwurte. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wounds*, Aloes, Round Birthwort. 1712 tr. *Tournefort's Hist. Drugs* I. 27 The great, common *round Dock, which many People cultivate. 1825 Jennings *Dial. W. Eng.* 64 The round-dock leaves are used at this day as a remedy..for the sting of a nettle. 1729 Dampier *Voy.* III. 449 *Round Edder. Has a round cordated milky Leaf. 1548 *round hertworte [see *round aristolochia*]. 1580 Blundeville *Horsem.* v. 5 b, Take of..round Hartwood, one ounce. 1611 Cotgr., *Rave ronde*,..the *round Raddish. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 113 The great *round rape called commonly a turnepe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 593 The round Rape or turnep at the beginning hath great rough brode leaues. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rapa*, *Round Garden Turnip, with a white Root.

c. In names of fishes, etc., as **round fish**, fish of a rounded (as opposed to flat) form; **round-fish**: (*a*) the pilot-fish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*; (*b*) the common carp; **round herring, land-crab, -mouth, -oyster, tail** (see quots. and sbs.).

1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commonw.* 124 Upon the coast of Bretaigne, where it is muddy, store of *round fish, as Lamprey, Conger, Haddocke. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/3 The immature fishes caught by line are almost entirely round fishes, such as haddock and cod. 1836 Sir J. Richardson *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 204 Our voyagers named it the *round-fish, and I have given it the specific appellation of *quadrilateralis*. 1888 Jordan & Gilbert *Synop. Fishes North America* 298 *Coregonus quadrilateralis*,..Pilot-fish;..Shad Waiter, Round-fish. *Ibid.* 263

Etrumeus,..*Round Herrings. 1729 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 419 The *Round Land-Crab. Runs Side-ways and Swiftly. 1886 *Athenæum* May 618/3 The *round-mouths, such as the lamprey, which differ from all other vertebrates in the constitution of their mouth. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. vi. ii. 144 The *Round-Oyster, with similar sides produced from an oblique Navle. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 32 The posterior edge [of the tail] becomes convex;..which has caused this fish [bull-trout] to be designated in the Annan by the name of 'Roundtail when old, and Sea-Trout when young. 1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 157 The *Round tip (*Bifida rotundana*..). Wings six lines, very bluntly rounded, smoke-coloured. *Ibid.* 114 The *Round Wing (*Cabera rotundaria*..);..; wings one inch one-twelfth to one-fourth, snow-white, rounded.

16. Parasynthetic combs., as *round-backed, -barrelled, -bellied, -bottomed, -celled, -cornered, -edged, -eyed, -footed, -hoofed,* etc.; also *round-made, -shapen*; ROUND-ARCHED, -EARED, etc.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 403 If the field has a *round-backed form, the dunghill should be placed on the top of the height. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/4 A white grey Roan Gelding,..*round barrel'd, full gascoign'd. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, A strong black horse,..strong limbed, well-coupled, and round-barrelled. 1611 COTGR., *Matrac*, a..wide, *round-bellied bottle. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Retort*, .. a round-bellied vessel, either of earth or glass. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 323 Large, round-bellied vessels of great burthen. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 93 The *round-bottomed phial sometimes used by chemists. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 120 A small *round-celled sarcoma of the liver. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Mallows*, Great white Roots, from whence arise *round-corner'd Leaves. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 228 A piece of flat iron..is thinned..by..a *round-edged fuller. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Rob the *round-eyed..looked on and listened. 14.. in *Harrow. Hell* Introd. 25 After the asse, well-mouthid, well-wyndyd,..and *rownd-foted. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* l, *Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long,..Look, what a horse should have, he did not lack. 1672 JOSSELYN *New. Eng. Rarities* 20 The *Maccarib*,..a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag, round hooved. 1898 R. BRIDGES *Prometh.* Wks. I. 50 Round-hoofed or such as tread with cloven foot? 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19 The little *round-limbed creature that had been leaning against her knees. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xx, The falconer..mounted his stout, *round-made, trotting nag. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 222 Both the *round-mouthed [shells] and these. 1661 R. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 37 The byasse of all his wooden headed *roundnodled associates. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Ranunculus*, *Round-pointed Leaves, of a pale, yellow blush on the inside. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 330 Driving a round-pointed bar into a sort of loam. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 195 Many of these..were mounted on rough, *round-ribbed cart mares. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* v. 94 By well-bred I..mean..a long,..round-ribbed, and broad loined dog. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Paire mouthes er *round schapen, lyke a hors scho. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 77 The .ix. propertyes of a foxe. The..thyrde, to be *rounde-syded. 1862 'VANDERDECKEN' *Yacht Sailor* 143 A beamy, round-sided vessel. 1690 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2579/4 A *round-skirted Saddle stitch'd with Silver. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 81 The person's boots..were neat, *round-toed Wellingtons. 1866 STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 305 Bone Combs,..more or less *roundtopt. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 12 The hills around Auckland..are nearly all round-topped. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1837/4 He is a *round trussed Man. 1677 *Ibid.* No. 1208/4 Of a low stature, *round visaged. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 14 She grew *round womb'd, and had..a Sonne for her Cradle.

b. In generic or specific names of animals, birds, etc., as *round-billed, -bodied, -crested, -furrowed, -horned, -lipped, -tailed, -toed.*

1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 These Birds more than any other *Round-bill'd Birds seem to grope for their Meat in Cow-dung. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 408 One species of round-billed water fowl. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 16 *Tænia teres*, the *round-bodied Tænia: it is common in the mud of ponds and ditches. 1748 CATESBY *Nat. Hist.* (1754) 94 The *round-crested Duck..The head is crowned with a very large circular crest. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 362 Round-crested Flycatcher: the crown of the head is furnished with a remarkable rounded crest. 1681 GREW *Museum* 142 The *Round Furrow'd Escallop, with smooth Shells or Valves. 1782 JEFFERSON *Notes Virginia* (1787) 88 The flat-horned elk, or original. The *round-horned elk. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 52 **Roundlipped* [*whale*]. The character of this species is to have the lower lip broader than the upper, and of a semicircular form. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 495 Under-jawed Mysticete..Round-lipped Whale. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Insect* X. 3/2 Those *round-tailed worms, which are found in the intestines of men, horses, &c. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 540 Manati, Round-tailed. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. i. 228 Round-tailed Chub. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 112 The *round-toed Rana, with the body narrow behind.

c. In names of plants, etc., as *round-fruited, -podded, -rooted, -seeded.* Also ROUND-LEAVED.

1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 296 **Round-fruited Rush.* Stem erect,..capsule roundish. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Blowing*, The *Round-Podded of Carnations..will begin to crack their Husks on one side. 1611 COTGR., *Pied-poul*, the *round-rooted, or Onion-rooted Crowfoot. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Raphanus*, The small round-rooted Radish is not very common in England. *Ibid.* s.v. *Aristolochia*, The round-rooted Birthwort. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 442 The *Round seeded Sensible.

17. In comb. with nouns used *attrib.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 666 Where She..may rear Her round-Front Palace in a place secure. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 358/2 The fourth [sort of turner's tool] is termed a round edge Grooving Hook. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Nails, Round-head Nails*, proper to fasten in Hinges. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 111 One which is convex, is sometimes called a round-sole [plane]. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts & Manuf.* (1866) I. 642/1 Round edge equalling file, and round-edge joint file. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1995/1 *Round-joint File*, a kind of clockmaker's file. *Ibid.*, Round-nose chisel, Round-nose plane. 1889 D. J. HAMILTON *Text-bk. Path.* I. 363 The large round-cell sarcoma. 1895 *Model Steam Eng.* 90 It is..'roughed down' with a round-end tool to the required form.

Round (raund), *adv.* and *prep.* [f. ROUND *a.* or *sb.*] **1** In early use perh. for *around*, after F. *en rond, au rond*.]

In both adv. and prep. the strengthened forms *all round, right round, round and round*, are common.

A. *adv.* (For idiomatic uses with *bring, come, get, go*, see these verbs.)

I. 1. Of motion: With a circular course, so as to return again to the point of departure. Also *transf.* of time.

a 1290 *Beket* 2125 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 Al round it orn aboute is heued, ase it were a dyademe, And al-round pare-abouten it lay. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Orbis*, To go rounde or in a rynge. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 712 Loud it grones and grumbles, It rouls, and roars, and round-round-round it rumbles. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Circulation*, The vapour..seemes to goe round. or circle-wise. 1743 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* IV. xi. 21 Mecænas counts a length of years To roll in bright succession round. 1746 — *Epist.* II. i. 289 As the year brought round the jovial day. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xvii, It ate the food..And round and round it flew. 1863 WHITTIER *Mithridates at Chios* 32 Once more the slow dumb years Bring their avenging cycle round. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 253 Thus we go round and round in a circle and make no progress.

fig. 1704 SWIFT *Tale Tub* Pref., He may ring the Changes as far as it will go, and vary his Phrase 'till he has talk'd round.

b. To each in turn of an assembled company (orig. as seated at a table); hence, with (successive) inclusion of all those belonging to a company, body of persons, etc.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 97 A health Gentlemen, Let it goe round. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 350 She nam'd the ancient Heroes round, Explain'd for what they were renown'd. 1786 BURNS *Halloween* vii, The auld Guidwife's weel-hoordet nits Are round an' round divided. 1806 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* IX, When a money subscription is going round. 1863 SPEKE *Disc. Nile* 36 One pig, enough to feed the whole camp round. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 5 Sometimes he would call for glasses round.

† c. From all sides; all over. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SHIRLEY *Opportunity* v. ii, *Pls.* Looke better on me. *Lan.* We have seene you round, Sir. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, When he alighted, he surveyed me round with great Admiration. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, After he had for a good while examined the horse round, finding him blind of one eye, he would have nothing to say to him.

† d. On all four feet. *Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2290/4 A black..Colt..shoed round. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4875/4 Shod all round. 1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 31 Oct., I procured one to shoe my horse all round. *fig.* 1731-8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 95 This is his Fourth Wife; then he has been shod round.

e. Through, throughout; from beginning to end.

Chiefly in phr. *all the year round* (also used *attrib.*). The use approaches that of the prep. following the sb.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Yellow*, The flowers of the acacia..may be kept all the year round. 1851 MAYHEW *London Lab.* II. 112 Some [buyers] collect the skins all the year round. 1872 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Feb. 224 The San Franciscans now eat the best of grapes, cherries, and pears, almost the year round. 1893 K. SANBORN *S. California* 188 Pasadena is the greatest all-the-year-round health-resort in the world.

f. So as to include or visit in succession a number of places or persons.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 117 Seeking, hirpling round from time to time, Her harmless sticks from hedges hung with rime. 1861 [see Go *v.* 88 c]. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation & Taxes* (1888) III. 33 Employing a number of young men to go round with samples. 1897 ANSTEY *Trav. Comp.* ii, Mr. Podbury, who's kindly volunteered to conduct us round.

g. = ABOUT *adv.* 9. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xvi, Those unwholesome.. creatures, that look not fit to be round among live folks. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 111 There were no wild beasts, or robbers, likely to be 'round'. 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 25 That sickening old brute..has been fooling round making up to the General and Mrs. Yorke lately.

2. In a ring or circle; so as to encompass, encircle, or enclose something; on each wall or side (of a room, etc.).

a 1290 [see sense 1]. *a* 1539 *Cart. Rievalle* (Surtees) 341 The iii romys north therof seclyd round with waynscot. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Orbem facere*,..to stande rounde, that they may be ready for their enemies euery way. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 171 Vntill my mis-shap'd Trunke, that beares this Head, Be round impaled with a glorious Crowne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 234 The..principall houses were stucke round on the outside with lampes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 90 How first began..the ambient Aire wide interfus'd Imbracing round this florid Earth. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* i. § 1 Fields planted round with plane-trees. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 7 So twice five miles of fertile ground With walls and towers were girdled round. 1817 KEATS *'I stood tip-toe'* 166 He had found A little space, with boughs all woven round. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 335 My followers ring him round. 1893 C. G. LELAND *Mem.* I. 36 A hall, hung round with many old family portraits.

b. So as to form a ring or circle; so as to have a circular form or section.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 589 His heer was by his erys ful round yshorn. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pinnes..shal..haue..the point well and rounde filled canted and sharped. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsem.* v. 40 b, When the horse lieth down, he spreadeth himselfe abrode, not being able to lie round togither on his bellie.

3. In every direction from a centre; on all sides; all about.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 165 He will..refe vs þe remys þat are rounde. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 5 For I am kynge and well knowen in these realmes rounde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 79 As this 3onkeir heiron tred and fut nett,..wenyng hym victour round. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 201 All Sounds move Round; That is to say; on all Sides. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, Which will rise in flames At the least breath, and spread destruction round. 1781 MORISON in *Sc. Paraphr.* XXXV. 5 As dew upon the tender herb diffusing fragrance round. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. x, As Lord Marmion cross'd the court, He scatter'd angels round. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* 247 All round the forest sweeps off, black in shade. 1884 *Graphic* 18 Oct. 398/1 We have managed to annoy foreigners all round.

b. By measurement in all directions from a given centre.

1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 112 Within 20 miles round off London. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Scarce a farmer's daughter within ten miles round but what had found him successful and faithless. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. vi. 93 They will wake up all the sheep in the pens for a mile round. 1842 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* II. 158 Hundreds of peasants..hurrying to mass from every village for leagues round.

c. In the neighbourhood or vicinity; round about.

1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iv, Belyve the elder bairns come drappin in, At Service out, amang the Farmers roun'. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xli, Hardly a French knight or baron round but had a blood-feud against him.

4. By a circuitous, roundabout, or indirect way or course.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 7 July, We are fain to go round by Newgate because of Fleet-bridge being under rebuilding. 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 July, Lt. Govr. came home round in Mr. Gore's Calash. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, The horse-way..was five miles round, though the foot-way was but two. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 396 For exporting cattle, too large for sending round by the heads of the Friths. 1850 MRS. BROWNING. *Romance Swan's Nest* xv, Ellie..rose up gaily,..And went homeward, round a mile.

b. Denoting arrival or presence at some point or place reached by an indirect route.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 175 The rest [of the seaports] are Possessed by the Malabar Raja's round to Porto Novo. 1755 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) I. 208 Doctor Craik is expected round to Alexandria in a vessel. 1822 SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1880) IV. 270, I suppose..that you will not be round here until the middle of summer. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 97 The carriage was ordered round. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 179 If I'd only known.., I could have asked some of the fellows round to meet you.

5. *Cricket.* **a.** In the direction lying behind the batsman; 'to leg'.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the unfeeling Jack..hits right round to leg for five. 1882 *Daily Telegr.* 20 May, Murdoch hit him round and drove him for a brace of 4's.

b. = ROUND-ARM 1.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 Southey bowled slow twisters at one end, and I bowled 'round' at the other.

II. 6. With a rotatory or whirling movement.

c 1500 *World & Child* 79 Lo, my toppe I dryve in same,– Se, it torneth rounde! 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Roto*, to tourne a thing rounde like a wheele. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 20 He that is giddie thinks the world turns round. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. (1818) 65 Who will drink till th' world run round-a. 1679 PRANCE *Add. Narrative* 26 The Compendiarist's head turns round. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 509 The whole World is in Motion, rouling round and round. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 41 Smack went the whip, round went the wheels. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 30, I struck my staff into the snow, and turned it round and round. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* i. § 39 Their [dolphins'] black backs roll round with exactly the slow motion of a water-wheel.

7. In a curve, spirally.

1611 COTGR., *Chantourné*, turned round, as the shell of a snayle.

8. In the opposite direction; to or towards the opposite quarter.

a 1765 *Sir Andrew Barton* I. iii. in Percy *Reliques* II. 177 King Henrye frownd, and turned him rounde. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 38 If his horse has stopt and turned round five thousand times with him. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* lviii, Round turned he, as not deigning Those craven ranks to see. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 464 Socrates looked round at us as his manner was.

b. To the opposite view; to a different opinion, frame of mind, etc.

1825- [see COME *v.* 67 c]. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, He submitted for the nonce, and Cary thought..that he had talked him pretty well round. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxi, The only way to bring him round would be to show him what was for his own interest. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 461 England veered round again to Protestantism under Elizabeth. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1892) 318 It was no little matter to coax him round to unchain his vessel.

III. † 9. Roundly; with a round or full utterance; in round terms. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* Prol. 3 In chirche whan I preche, I peyne me to haue an hauten speche; I ryngе it oute as rounde as eny belle. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Clausulæ rotundæ*, full and perfitte clauses of sentenses fallyng rounde. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii[i], Yet take hede, I say, I must tel you my tale round. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 73 Thus spoke our Lover whining, plain and round. 1780 *Mirror*

No. 97 They should be taught..to speak their own language rough and round.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)

1774 *Ann. Reg., Nat. Hist.* 65/2 When a bird is thus become perfect in his lesson, he is said to sing his song round, or in all its varieties of passages, which he connects together, and executes without a pause.

† 10. With a free or easy motion; with celerity or freedom. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 175 His steede .. gooth an Ambil in the way Ful softely and rounde. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 189 We are after meate merier, giue more pleasant answeres, and goe rounder away with ame matter, then when we are fasting. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 You must begin againe and sing..in halfe tyme (that is, as rounde againe, as you did before).

† b. Copiously; without restraint. *Obs. rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Round fel I too weeping,..with al eke thee sorroful houshold.

† c. Openly; in a straightforward manner. *rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 139, I went round to worke, And (my yong Mistris) thus I did bespeake. 1650 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 32, I question not the lawfullness of raising War.., for no Protestant Church but have don it round and maintain'd it lawful.

† d. *Round or rattle*, in any case. *Obs.*—1

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 206 In conjunction with them, or out of conjunction; round or rattle, if he were rich he must be a booty, or a compounder.

11. *Comb.* (in various senses), as *round-blazing, -burning, -rolling, -turning* adjs.; *round-stirring* sb.; *round-beset, -fenced* adjs.; **round-spun** *a.*, of strong stuff; sturdy.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvi, This exercise do I like best of any rounde stirring without the dores. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 130, I see not how, in those round-blazing beams [etc.]. 1598 *Ibid.* II. ii. i. 38 Though round-fenc't with guard of armed Knights. 1611 *Sec. Maidens Trag.* III. i, The house is round-beset with armed men. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. i. 60 Round-turning whirlwinds on Olympus steep. 1789 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 19 Yet reddening, yet round-burning up the air, From the white cliff, her feet slow-rising glare! 1783 COWPER *Epitaph on Hare* 29 Eight years and five round-rolling moons He thus saw steal away. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, He's weel kend for a round spun Presbyterian, and a ruling elder to boot.

B. *prep.*

1. Of motion: So as to encircle, or make the complete circuit of; so as to go around.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 165 Full thirtie times hath Phœbus Cart gon round Neptunes salt Wash. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 661 Those have thir course to finish, round the Earth. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1495 A Drake, who.. bore thy name in thunder round the world. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* vi. 125 Holding a Branch of Myrtle in their Hand, which was sent round the Table. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 43 The God, dove-footed, glided silently Round bush and tree. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, Then he rode back to the ship, and round and round her. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* ii. 17 Her day is now equal to her periodic revolution round the earth.

Comb. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* vii. 134 A weather-beaten round-the-worlder. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) Jan. 24 As travelers come home from a round-the-world tour.

b. So as to include, traverse, visit, etc., in turn or successively; also, all about (a certain area).

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 12 Anon wee'l drinke a Measure The Table round. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 77 All those offices go round the several Communities, who have the right of nomination in their turn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 526 Round the Streets the reeling Actors ran. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 366 A Party next of glitt'ring Dames, From round the Purlieus of St. James. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 338 Three coaches..were sent every afternoon round the city to bring ladies to the festivities. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Round the Fleet*, a diabolical punishment, by which a man, lashed to a frame on a long-boat, was towed alongside of every ship in a fleet, to receive a certain number of lashes. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 Several gentlemen..who make a very good living by hawking these nightingales round the cafés.

c. Throughout, all through; from beginning to end of (a period of time).

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) I. 472 The King..was often weary of time and did not know how to get round the day. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 151 Verdant olives flourish round the year. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 317 Oh, thou wouldst promise me the clock round.

2. Around; about; on the circuit or outer bounds of; so as to surround or envelop.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcography* 32 Put it round the brims of your plate. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. ii. 3 On the Shoar, round this Port, there are several fair Palaces. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 475 The chief..binds the sacred cincture round his breast. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, Our family dined in the field, and we sate..round a temperate repast. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, Round one of those Book-packages..come..various waste printed-sheets. 1862 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment,..on every projecting ledge.., was displayed..the silver and pewter plate. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I. 649 The veil Woven with a border round it of yellow acanthus.

b. Having (some person or thing) as the central figure or subject.

1898 *Echo* 1 July 1/6 An American author..has written a novel round the author of the famous Persian 'Rubáiyát'.

3. In all (or various) directions from; on all sides of.

1729 J. ROGERS *12 Serm.* (1730) 347 When we come to look round us from the Ascent we have made. 1775 R. KING *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 18 The Sheep & Cattle belonged to Men in Chelsea and round the same. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 53 When round me silent Nature speaks of death. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 339 In the language of the gentry many miles round the Wrekin, to go to Shrewsbury was to go to town. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 445/2 She looked round her, and backed against some one coming up the street.

4. So as to revolve about (a centre or axis).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Venus*, Her Motion round her own Axis [is performed] in 23 Hours. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 442 Jupiter turns round his axis in 9 hours 56 minutes. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 361/2 The pressure..will..cause the ship to revolve round the centre of gravity.

5. So as to make a turn or partial circuit about, or reach the other side of.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 1 This Squadron was design'd round Cape Horn into the South Seas. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 34 In turning sharp round a post. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 20 The effect of refraction, by which we are enabled to see..round the interposed segment. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iii, We went round the corner. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 408 They brought up a carriage and drove him round the bay.

Comb. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 305 Round-the-corner sort of personal satire.

b. *To come* or *get round* (a person): see COME *v.* 44, GET *v.* 42 a.

Round (round), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 rown-, 5 rownd(e, 6 rounde, rond(e; 4– round. [f. ROUND *a.*, in early use perh. after OF. *rondir*. Cf. MDu. and Du. *ronden*, G. (late MHG.) *runden, ründen*, Da. *runde*, Sw. *runda*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To make round; to invest with a circular or spherical form. Also *refl.*, to contract into a circle or ball.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7531 (Fairf.), He toke v. stanes rowned wip gynne. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 133, I am þe.. irchownes douhter, rowndet to gideres wiche roundeth him for vertu with hise broches. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 697 This Serpent..climbeth up into trees where it roundeth it self round into a circle. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 41 The Moniers, who are some to sheer the Monie,..some to round it, and some to stamp or coin it. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* I. 5 Even now he sits,.. Half-hid, and warps the skep with willow rind, Or rounds the lid, still adding coil to coil. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 350 On the lecture slate The circle rounded under female hands With flawless demonstration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. x. 211 What rounded the sun and planets?

b. To draw together, or expand, into a rounded form. Also *refl.*

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 161 By more or less rounding the lips while the lingual position is held. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xx. 156 Amazement ..rounded her eyes. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* viii. 225 Her eyes rounded themselves in her head.

c. To labialize (a vowel).

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 162 Hence we have this relation..that (u) is almost (ə) labialized or rounded. 1890 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* (1902) 17 Back and mixed vowels..are rounded by lateral compression of the corners of the mouth and, apparently, of the cheeks.

2. † a. To deface (coin) by cutting or paring. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Brut* clxiii, Kyng Edward..chaungede his mony, þat þo was foule cotte & rounded. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parallel* 89 Such as clip, wash, round, or file mony, are only to forfeit their lands during their life. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 222 To clip, wash, round, or file, any mony of this Realme.

† b. To cut (the hair) short round the head; to trim, crop (the head, a person) in this way. *Obs.*

Common in 16th cent.; in later use only as an echo of Lev. xix. 27.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 183 Barbosus..was put from Yrlonde in that he did rownde the maydes after the consuetude of men. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 399, I sall degrald the,..Ger round the hede, transforme the till a fule. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 8 To shave their beards, to round their heare, and to frame themselves..after the Norman manner. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 27 Ye shall not round the corners of your heads. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iii 38 The law..simply forbiddeth to round the head. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 69 The Levitical law forbids cutting the hair, or rounding the head.

fig. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 36 He was rounded shorter by the whole head without attaynder or judgement. *absol.* 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. xii. 80 b, Barbours to shaue and rounde were instituted by the Abantes.

† c. To cut or pare (the nails). *Obs.*—0

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220/46 To Rond the nayls, *putare.*

d. To crop (the ears of dogs).

1781 P. BECKFORD *Th. Hunting* (1802) 70 *note*, It may be better..to round them [*sc.* a dog's ears] at their quarters, when about six months old...Dogs must not be rounded at the time they have the distemper upon them. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* ix. (1858) 258 Some sportsmen are accustomed to *round* the ears, that is to cut off the diseased part. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rur. Sports* 120/2 The Young Hounds will require to be Rounded,..an operation for the removal of a portion of their ears, so as to prevent their being torn by the briars and thorns.

3. To make convex or curving in outline; to raise to a relief; to form into a cylinder.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 29 Hammer down the corners of..this shank,..and round it as near as you can with the hammer. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1766 III. 165 The figures on several of our modern Medals are raised and rounded to a very great perfection. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 144 Getting one [block of wood] as big as I had Strength to stir, I rounded it. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 When the glue is quite dry the back is rounded by beating with a hammer.

refl. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii, The sail.. swelled and rounded itself like a white bosom that had burst its bodice.

b. To develop or fill out to a rounded form.

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 23 Slender arms before my face Are rounded with a statue's grace. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 65/2 These cows..become full-fleshed and rounded. 1884 AUGUSTA J. E. WILSON *Vashti* I, Sixteen years had ripened and rounded the girlish form.

4. To finish off, bring to completeness or to a perfect form.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 158 We are such stuffe As dreames are made on; and our little life Is rounded with a sleepe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 73 These hidden working laws that round the world. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 35 They..took such measures..as strongly indicated a design of..entirely rounding his possession of Silesia. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* x. 127 We shall round our subject by finishing the circle where we began it. 1895 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Mod. Rome* I. vi. 97 The history of the first dedicated household .is thus rounded into a perfect record.

b. To frame or turn (a sentence, etc.) neatly or gracefully.

a 1732 SWIFT *Misc.* (J.), A quaint, terse, florid style, rounded into periods and cadencies, without propriety or meaning. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) I. 151 His periods, though not diligently rounded, are voluble and easy. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* V. ii. 23 The introduction..of serious and solemn words..to round, or to give dignity to, a sentence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xii, In framing an English sentence or in rounding a paragraph.

c. To finish or end (a sentence, etc.) *with* something.

1780 *Mirror* No. 97 He rounded this pathetic period with one of his best oaths. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xiv, Kenwigs was going to say 'house', but he rounded the sentence with 'apartments'. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 486/1 Rounding his challenge with a sweeping attack upon Archbishop Laud. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xiii, Having rounded it [the conversation] neatly with a couple of anecdotes,..he rose to go.

5. *Round up*: a. To collect or gather up in a round mass or ball. Also *refl.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 71 Innumerable plagues of Hell are rounded up together in one. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 429 He rounded himself up in his own prickles. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 43 The milkie-circle throngeth together a world of little small stars crouded, (rounded) up close into one heap.

† b. To rebuke or reprove (a person). *Obs.*—1

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 99 Then Christian roundly answered, saying, Demas [etc.]. *marg.* Christian roundeth up Demas.

c. To make up, complete (a number).

1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 262 [Johnson added] 'I want one of the dozen, and I must request Mrs. Cumberland to round up my number'.

d. *Naut.* (See quot. 1886.)

1846 (see sense 7 a). 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 604 *Round up*, to shorten up a tackle; to pull up a slack rope through a block.

e. To collect (cattle, etc.) by riding round the scattered herd and driving it together. Orig. *U.S.* and *Austr.* Cf. 7 c.

1847 CAPT. C. STURT *Narr. Exped. C. Australia* (1849) I. 228 We rounded up the cattle till the moon should rise. 1881 GRANT *Bush-Life Queensland* II. xxxiv. 198 As the eager stock-horse rounded up the panting mob. 1892 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 175 Before we turned in the horses were all rounded up.

transf. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 May 4/5 All the suspects will be rounded up for the coroner's inquest. 1903 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/5 The endless stretches of country..to be 'rounded up' by the cowboy at the end of the season.

f. Similarly without *up*.

1865 TUCKER *Austral. Story* 108 In the act of rounding some cattle for the purpose of yarding them. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 54 A stockman and a brace of black boys rounded the mob.

6. *Round off*: a. To make round, convex, or curved by trimming off edges or angles; to cut off (points, etc.) so as to make round.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xii 207 With the Draw-knife round off the Edges, to make it fit for the Lathe. 1683 — *Printing* xi. P 22 The two upper corners of these Rails are rounded off that they may not mark the Paper. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 8 Vitruvius orders the Plinth of the Tuscan Column to be rounded off. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6356/3 A Slit in her Right Ear, if not rounded off since lost. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 16th Aug. in *Lockhart*, The lower [stone] is shorter, and rounded off, instead of being square at the corners. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Oper. Surg.* 217 An oval wound with the anterior angle rounded off. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 62 Do not round off the upper edge of these.

transf. 1807 J. OPIE *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 304 Classing his colours,..gently rounding off his light.

b. To finish off, complete (an estate, etc.) by addition of adjacent lands.

1820 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. xi. 376 It is £200 too dear, but..it rounds the property off very handsomely. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 28 An unscrupulous grantee would sometimes round off his estates by seizing small parcels of land. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Mar., Those efforts at 'rounding off' dominion which so constantly result in disaster.

c. To finish or complete appropriately; to end neatly or elegantly.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. 135, I gave him..a frown ..as much as to say, Swear to it, Captain. But the varlet did not round it off as I would have had him. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* I, He had picked up..a convenient expression, with which he rounded off every letter to his correspondent. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 62 Prefacing, and rounding it off by an epilogue. 1887 CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* xii. (1902) 334 Mr. Symonds has wished to round off his book too completely.

d. To cause to pass pleasantly.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. xx, A conversational facility, Which may round off an hour upon a time.

7. *Round in*: **a.** *Naut.* To haul in. (See quots. 1627 and 1846.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 Let rise the maine tacke and fore tacke, and hale aft the fore sheat to the cats head, and the maine sheat to the cubbridge head, this is Rounding in, or rounding aft the saile. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., Round-in the weather-braces! 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Path to Naval Fame* 53 While some to ease the Tacks and Sheets are found, The Weather Braces in again they Round. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 49 Sometimes, if the weather brace cannot be well rounded in,..the sail may be clewed up to leeward a little, first. *Ibid.*, Ease off the lee brace and round the yard in. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Round in*, to haul in on a rope; especially on a weather brace. To round in a Tackle, means to haul in the slack of it in a horizontal direction; the term round up is applied in a similar manner when the tackle is in a vertical or sloping direction.

b. To round off (= 6 c).

1889 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* 142 A martial swan-song,.. fitly rounding in the labours of the day.

c. To round up (= 5 e).

1900 *Daily News* 15 May 3/3 Perhaps it would be difficult to find men better fitted to 'round in' Republican stragglers. 1907 *Month* July 65 The cattle must be rounded in before breakfast.

8. a. *Round out*, to finish or complete; to fill out, make plump.

1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 18 Her dream is half accomplished now, and..the remainder may soon be rounded out. 1867 OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* II. 223 Your native air will soon round out your dear cheeks.

b. *Round down*, = OVERHAUL *v.* 1. *Naut.*

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 604/2 *Round down*, to overhaul, to slack by hand.

c. *Round over*, to turn over so as to close at the end.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 8/2 A new automatic machine, for rounding over, turning in, or closing cartridges.

II. 9. To make the complete circuit of, to pass or travel round (the world, a place, etc.).

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* Pref. p. i, I haue seene the world, and rounded it, though not with trauell, yet with experience. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 84 A hundred Knights Circling the sad pile...Thrice it they round, Their weapons clash. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 684 While the low Sun To recompence his distance, in thir sight Had rounded still th' Horizon. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 232, I saw the Man round and round him, as a Dog does before he lies down. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl.* Poet. Wks. III. 169 With Cook he rounded the great globe. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxiii, The circuits of thine orbit round A higher height, a deeper deep.

fig. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 19 To thee..The Muse.. renews her song. Since has she rounded the revolving year.

b. To walk round, take a turn round, make the rounds of (a place, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 70 Taking the care vpon him to round the house three or foure times aday. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 58 With two servants he would round the City. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* I. ii, Prythee, let's round the street a little; till Maskall watches for their women. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. § 93 (1740) 577 Before I settled in my Quarters, I rounded the Crowd, to observe, as well as I could, what was doing. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 273 The vigilant governor..had caused all the watches to be twice or thrice rounded that night.

10. To pass round so as to get to the opposite side of (a place).

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 60 Keeping along Shore, and rounding every Bay. 1803 NELSON 23 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 73 She rounded Ushant yesterday afternoon. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 201 The road.. penetrating from time to time into the mountain side to round a gorge. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 407 The daring adventurer ..rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

b. *slang* or *dial.* To 'get round' a person; to obtain information about or from (one) by artifice, etc.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., I'll round her, and get the secret out before I've done with her.

11. To surround or encircle; to encompass *with* something.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 161 The hollow Crowne That rounds the mortall Temples of a King. 1599 T. M. *Silk wormes* 60 Rounding themselues ten thousand times and more Yet spinning stil behind and eke before. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 253 Protracting the time, till his whole army had rounded them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 296 They rounding their Cook Rooms with small Furnaces. 1765 J. BYRON *Voy.* in *Hawkesworth* (1773) I. 77 We cut it [*sc.* a cable] into junk and bent a new one, which we rounded with old rigging. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 977 This is the zodiac of the earth, Which rounds us with a visionary dread. 1854 — *Virgin Mary to the Child Jesus* iv, How motionless Ye round me with your living statuary.

b. In pa. pple. *rounded.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 26 Cuddy Rig the Drumfress fuill May him resave agane this ȝuill, All roundit in-to ȝallow and reid. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 117/1 Great Nineveh, Rounded with Lycus' silver-flowing streams. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 57 A white mantle of lawn or cambrick rounded with a broad lace. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 32 The town is large,..well rounded both with walls, and gardens and Arable land. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* I. 285 Soon was she.. rounded with dead glitter.

c. To hem or shut *in.* *rare*⁻¹.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 196 To weaken and discredit our exposure, How ranke soeuer rounded in with danger.

12. To cause to turn round, or move in a circle; to bring round. Also with *off.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hence, to round a Horse upon a Trot, Gallop, &c. is to make him carry his Shoulders and Haunches roundly or compactly upon a larger or smaller Circle, without traversing or bearing to a Side. 1833 TENNYSON *Mariana in the South* 79 The day. slowly rounded to the east The one black shadow from the wall. 1852 LEVER *M. Tiernay* xxxi, 'She's a stout boat to stand this,' said Tom, as he rounded her off, at a coming wave. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxxiv. 241 Rapidly averting his glance when she chanced to round her face towards him on a sudden.

III. *intr.* **13.** To walk or go about; *spec.* of a guard, to go the rounds.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 938 To ronde or go about, *arondir.* 1598 BARRET *Theor. Wars* IV. iv. 115 The Gouernour..rounding extraordinarily is to giue the Word first vnto the Round. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 The wise mans eyes keepe watch in his head whereas the foole roundeth about in darknesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 685 Oft in bands While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk.., thir songs Divide the night.

b. To take a circular or winding course; to make a turn, curve, or sweep; to turn round, in various senses.

1674 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 89 A high way..to runn.. betweene his other lands and soe roundinge about the side of the hill. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 153 These four Winding steps aforesaid, rounding one quarter about the Newel, turns your Face in your Ascent. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 36/1 Those flutings..must round clear round the Column. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* I. 2 Time's oblivious gulf,..In whose wide vortex worlds themselves are tost, And rounding swift successively are lost. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 392 We tore clear from her, and rounding to the wind shot a-head. 1859 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 138 The men who met him rounded on their heels And wonder'd after him. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Lakes* (1879) 333 Rounding to the left, and attaining the top of Whiteside, the tourist [etc.].

fig. 1750 FIELDING *Amelia* VIII. ii, Booth had a little mercy on the poor bailiff when he found him rounding in this manner, and told him he had made the matter very clear.

c. To curve *off.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 5 The Heads of Pins that round off towards the edges. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 509 The back of it [*sc.* the discharging pallet] a little rounding off from the centre.

d. *Naut.* *Round to*, to come to the wind and heave to.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, The frigate..now prepared to round-to. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii, She rounded-to and let go her anchor. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* vi, As she rounded to, a whole green sea struck her full abeam.

e. *slang.* To become an informer; to peach. Usu. const. *on* (a person).

1859 *Slang Dict.* 82 *Round*, to tell tales, to 'split'..; 'to Round on a man', to swear to him as being the person, etc. 1869 *Times* 19 Jan. 11/6 He said 'I suppose Calvin has "rounded" on me, and I will "round" on him'. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* xxiv, You know I would not be such a bad lot as to round on your cousin, whatever he's done.

14. To become round, circular, or spherical; to grow or develop to a full round form.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 16 The Queene..rounds apace: we shall Present our seruices to a fine new Prince One of these dayes. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 554 Here clothed and fed, no sooner he began To round and redden, than away he ran. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I. i, Albeit no rolling stone,..Thou hast rounded since we met. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 19 Aug. 514/1 The little green apples grew and rounded and yellowed.

fig. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlv, So rounds he to a separate mind From whence clear memory may begin.

b. To have or assume a curved or rounded form; to curve or inflect. Also with *away* or *up.*

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 42 Over the Cliff the Hill rounds up to the top. *Ibid.* 62 The South part rounds away in a Foreland: The South-shore rounds away South-east from this Foreland. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 45 If the Beams are required to round equal and alike. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 411/1 In such a manner that the sheer rounds up, and the highest part is in the midships. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 106 That recess, Rounding from the main stream. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 The ledges. arch or round-up.

fig. 1859 WHITTIER *My Psalm* 64 All the angles of its strife Slow rounding into calm.

c. Of a whale: To prepare or make ready to dive by arching the back.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* s.v.

d. *To round up*, to collect in a body.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 239 They are off at full speed..until..they can halt and 'round' up in the beloved camp. *Ibid.* 241 The. cattle..being permitted to round up on the camp. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* vii, I sounded my whistle and started along on the spoor, the scouts rounding up to me and taking up the trail.

Round (raund), *v.*² Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 1 **runian**, 2 **runien**, 3 **runen**, 3–4 **rune**, 4 **run**; 3 **rouny**, 3–7 **roune** (4 **-en**, **rone**, 5–6 **rovne**), 4–6, 8 *Sc.* **roun**. *β.* 5 **rownen**, **-yn**, 4–7 **rown(e**. *γ.* 5 **ronde**, 5–7, 9 **round**, 6–7 **rounde**; 6 **rownd**, *Sc.* **rund**. [OE. *rúnian* (f. *rún* ROUN), = MDu. *rūnen*, *ruynen*, OS. *rūnôn* (MLG., LG. *rūnen*), OHG. *rūnên*, MSw. *runa*, to whisper. The normal modern form would have been *rown*; for the excrescent *d* cf. SOUND *sb.* and BOUND *ppl. a.*¹]

In senses 1–3 very common down to the 17th cent., freq. with the addition of *in the* (or *one's*) *ear.*

1. *intr.* To whisper, to speak in a whisper; to converse or talk privately; † also occas., to mutter or murmur.

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvi. (Z.) 217 *Susurro*, ic runiȝe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xl. 8 Toȝeanes me ðohtan [*Cambr. MS.* runedon] ealle fynd mine. *c* 1250 *Lutel soth Serm.* 59 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Þeos prude maidenes þat. runeþ togaderes and spekeþ of derne luue. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1188 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 He rounede in is wiues ere, and tolde hire al is þouȝt. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 169 Mekeliche he gan mele, Among his men to roun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 101 Whan thei rounen in hire Ere. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4583, I say yt out, me lyst nat rovne, Thus ye shuld hir name expovne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 He turned towarde the peple, & sawe hem roune, iape, counsaile, and iangle, eche with other. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. V*, 22 b, The duke rouned with the Maire and sayed, this is a marueileous obstinate silence. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220 To Roune, *in aurem loqui.*

β. 13.. *Coer de Lion* 2142 The steward on knees him set adown, With the emperour for to rown. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 64 Goddes glam to hym glod,..With a roghlych rurd rowned in his ere. 1415 HOCCLEVE *Sir J. Oldcastle* 93 Rowne in the preestes ere & the greuance Of thy soule meekly to him confesse. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2096 Eche to other ful preuely thus dede rowne. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1664 Yf it lyke you that I myght rowne in your eyre.

γ. *a* 1450 *Mankind* 292 (Brandl), He wyll ronde in yowur ere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Preuy backbytynge ..is whan one whyspereth or roundeth with an other & secretely speketh. euyll of theyr neyghbour. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* III. Wks. (Grosart) X. 170 Then hearken in thy eare, saide the Nip, and so rounding with him, cut the poore mans purse. 1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 517 My sacred Muse hath rounded in mine eare, And read the myst'ry of a twofold feare. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, So they let me go, and rode out, a' sniggering, laughing, and rounding in ilk ither's lugs.

† **b.** *transf.* Of the wind: To whistle. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 156 But ther the place is cloos is hem tenclude, And holde out wynde, although he rowne, or crie.

2. *trans.* To whisper (something); to utter or communicate in a whisper.

α. *c* 1000 in *Salomon & Saturn* (Kemble) 258 Þeah þe mon hwylces hlihȝe..ne rehst þu hwæt hy rædon, oððe runion. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6930 A man.. Rouned yn seynt Ihons ere, þat he hadde broght. þyrty pounde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 209 The mannes herte anon is there, And rouneth tales in hire Ere. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xiii, I. Roun'd in his lug, that there was a Poor country Kate [etc.].

β. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* Prol. 241 (Ellesm.), What rowne ye with oure mayde? *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1273 Seint Ambrose..Anon right rowned to his compaignye, 'Sires, it is tyme þat we hennes hye'. *c* 1450 *Myrr. Our Lady* 47, I rowned to the in the quyer halfe wordes, & therfore I am byden to satysfaccion. 1683 E. HOOKER in Pordage *Mystic Div.* Pref. Ep. 81 When thei rown in their maids ears so frequently and fiercely, What slow haste make yee?

γ. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 513, I haue an errande to rounde in your ere. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 292 Certeyne busie bodies. rounded into the eares of the preachers their tender consideracion. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 217 They're here with me already; whisp'ring, rounding: Sicilia is a so-forth. *c* 1680 ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 547 The Prelates did round and whisper among themselves what was spoken or done. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxvi, Bringing out honest De la Marck's plan.., instead of rounding it in my ear. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1865) III. 173 Ill Margraf rounded things into the Crown-Prince's ear, in an unmannerly way.

3. To address (a person) in a whisper; in later use *esp.* to take (one) privately to task.

α. *β.* *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 106 Sche wente ..to hir sone Jesu..and rowned hym in the ere and seyde. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiii. 15 In dreames and visions of the night season..he rowneth them in the eares. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 145 They shall euen feel themselues to be touched, and so closely rouned in the eare, as they cannot deny their offence. 1649 R. HODGE *Plain Direct.* 18 She went round about, and rowned him in his ear.

γ. 1530 PALSGR. 694/2 Go rounde hym in the eare and bydde him come and suppe with me. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1149/1 George Gilpin..came to him and rounded him in his eare. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 85 Elias thought himself the only remainder of the Church of Israel ..: But God otherwise rounded him in the eare. *a* 1689 MRS. BEHN *Novels* II. 260 At first he thought to round him severely in the ear about it. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 82 The king of the country sent for him and rounded him in the ear on his purpos'd treachery. 1815 *Hist. John Decastro* I. 49 Old Crab did not let slip so favourable an opportunity to round his brother a little in the ear upon this subject. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xviii, He rounded his friend Mr. Brimblecombe in the ear, and told him he had better play the man a little more.

b. With double object: To whisper (something) to (a person).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 74 His Pypers were ready too rounde him in the eare, what he should speake. 1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. 1885 VIII. 29 This rammish penny-father I rounded in the left ear..the place and hour. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 53 We have oft of late been rounded in the Ears, That the Priests Lips do keep Knowledge. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, He slily rounded the first lady in the ear, that an action might lie against the Crown. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 600 Then round us in the ears from morn to night,..That you are robbed, starved, beaten and what not.

† **c.** To whisper into (the ear). *Obs. rare.*

1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* VII. 13 Did Record ever round thine eare, That God forsooke the heart, that was sincere? 1646 — *Judgement & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 93 But, hark, my soule, there's something rounds mine eare.

†**4.** *intr.* To speak, talk, discourse (*of* something). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 His eȝen to sen, his earen to listen,..his muð to runien. 13.. *Sir Beues* 4 Lordinges, herkneþ to me tale!..Of a kniȝt ich wile ȝow roune. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14922 (Fairf.), For-þi in rime wille we roun.

†**b.** *trans.* To say, speak, tell (something). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28110 Oft ic ha roned soth or lese þat i wyst noiþer queþer it wese. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 124, I wol yow rowne How sir Thopas..Is comen agayn to towne.

†**5.** *intr.* To take counsel, deliberate, meditate.

c 1205 Lay. 5817 Þer innen heo speken, þer inne heo runden ane lutle while. *Ibid.* 19340 Cnihtes gunnen runen, cnihtes gunnen ræden. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 127 Perseueraunce, who list muse and roun, Graunteth to them..The triumph.

†**b.** *trans.* To talk about (or *over*); to discuss.

c 1205 Lay. 9860 Al niht heo runden, Whæt heom weoren to ræde. *Ibid.* 24887 Þer men gunnen rune..wulc andswere he ȝiuen wolde. 13.. *Cursor M.* 19713 (Gött.), Þair redis þarfor gun þai rune wid all þe kepers of þat tune. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 401 Rapely ye renne your resonys to rowne. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 629 Syne quietlie togidder tha did roun The fassoun how he wald gif ouir the toun. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 294 Oh how many black accounts have Christ and I rounded over together in the house of my pilgrimage!

†**c.** To take or give as counsel. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 13189 Heo redden, heo runden [*c* 1275 rounedeni],..þat Ambrosie heo wolden habben. *Ibid.* 16997 He þe wolde runen selest ræden.

Round about, *adv.* and *prep.* [See Round *adv.* and About.]

In Gower *Confessio Amantis* and Spenser *F.Q.* the inverted form *about round* is also used.

A. *adv.* **1.** In a ring or circle; all round; on all sides or in all directions.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8783 Rounde aboute, þen ar þey [stones] set. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 54 A litel plein, All round aboute wel besein With buisshes. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 386 Thus was the table set rownde aboute With goddys & goddesses. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxxi. 117 Euery chambre was walled and closed rounde aboute. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* xv. 19 From Jerusalem and the costes rounde aboute, vnto Illiricum. 1581 Blandy *Castle of Policy* 16 b, The souldiar standes readely furnisht to fight in the fielde, where he may looke round aboute. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 58 Under the fortification of the Castle round about, are stables for horses. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 86/2 Frequently looking back and round about, as greedy to be Revenged of the Enemy. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 17 On the other side..stood a great square Tower, and round about, the rubbish of many other Buildings. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Marchpane* ¶ 2 The Paste must be carefully stirr'd to the Bottom, and also round about. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 66 When day was up, an' a' clear round about. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* x, They work at different things—some in the mill, and many in the mines, in the villages round about. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* i, Yon hollow, crusted roundabout With copper where the clamp was.

2. With a circular or encircling movement; so as to pass or turn right round.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lvi. 14 Let anis the cop ga round about. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 824 Me think the warld rinnis round about. 1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 188 Euerie one beganne to drink round about. 1611 Cotgr., *Virevoulter*, to..turne or wheele round about. 1648 Hexham ii, *Rondt-om gaen*, to goe Round about.

3. To the opposite direction.

1582 Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 115 Which [psalms] finished turning himself round about to all the people, [he] said unto them in this sort. *a* 1800 *Lady Maisry* xii, She's turnd her right an roun about. 1901 M. Carmichael *Life Walshe* vi. 82 And do but turn round about and behold the gentle city of Lucca.

4. By a circuitous path or route.

1870 Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. xxx. 2 He went at once to head-quarters, and not roundabout to fallible means. 1886 Holland *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v. *Raind-abait*, To go reawnd-abeawt for th' next road.

B. *prep.* **1.** So as to move or pass round; so as to encircle by moving round.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. ix, I haue gone round aboute the countre and prouynce. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 8 b, The lord Scales roade round aboute hym. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 31 An old tale goes, that Herne the Hunter..Doth..Walke round about an Oake. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. i. 4 Round about the Caldron go: In the poysond Entrailes throw. *a* 1639 Carew *Beautiful Mistress* 12 The darkness flies, and light is hurl'd Round about the silent world. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 186 He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning, Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *a* 1833 *Battle of Otterburn* iv, He marchd up to Newcastle, And rode it round about. 1882 Blackmore *Christowell* ii, Tim went round about it,..and avoided the village.

2. In a ring or circle about; on all sides of; in all directions from.

1535 Coverdale *Exod.* vii. 24 The Egipcians dygged rounde aboute yͤ ryuer, for water to drinke. 1590 Spenser *F.Q.* ii. ii. 25 Attonce he wards and strikes; he takes and paies;..Before, behind, and round about him laies. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 48 And hears the Muses in a ring, Ay round about Joves Altar sing. 1676 Grew *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 175 Sometimes they [*sc.* flowers] are placed round about the Branch, that is, Coronated. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Horse-Shoe*, Shoes with swelling Welts or Borders round about them. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* iv. i, Round about the prow she wrote 'The Lady of Shalott'. 1872 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) 8 Round about these, in a broken curve, are found the representatives of the Low Dutch family.

Roundabout (rau·ndăbaut), *sb.* and *a.* Also round-about. [f. prec.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A circle; a circular course or object; a circular encampment, a surrounding hedge, etc.

c 1535 in *Dugdale's Monast.* (1825) V. 184/2 There is in the seid close a motte called the round abowte. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. vi. 911 An Iron Fly flew out; Which having showne a perfect Round-about,..return'd unto her Master. 1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 199 All the round-about of earthly beings. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 84 There are a great many round-abouts in the parish, commonly called Picts Works. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, A Pict's camp, or Round-about. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Round-About*, the boundary-hedge of a coppice. 1894 *Murray's Handbk. Oxf.* 136 The Camp, locally the 'Round-about', is 140 yds. in diameter.

b. A plump, rounded figure. *rare*⁻¹.

1812 Combe *Syntax, Picturesque* i, Her face was red, her form was fat, A round-about, and rather squat.

c. *Sc.* 'An oatcake of a circular form, pinched all round with the finger and thumb' (Jam.).

1824 *Tournay* 31 (Jam.), Nackets and round-abouts to your coffee. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* iii. (1849) 18 Round-abouts and snaps brown and white quality.

2. †**a.** A farthingale. *Obs.*⁻¹

1552 Latimer *Serm.* xxxv. (1584) 281 In the old tyme women were content with honest and single garments. Now they haue found out these round-aboutes.

b. *U.S.* A short jacket.

1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xliv, To wear their light nankeen trousers and gingham round-abouts. 1876 'Mark Twain' *Tom Sawyer* i, She turned just in time to seize a small boy by the slack of his roundabout.

c. *U.S.* An armchair with a rounded back.

1864 in Webster.

3. †**a.** A shifty person. *Obs.*⁻¹ Cf B. 1 a.

1605 Breton *I pray you be not Angrie* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/1 This rascal round-about, without good complexion or good condition.

b. A circuitous or indirect way; a detour.

1755 Washington *Writ.* (1889) I. 152 A very fatiguing ride and long round about, brought me to the General..at Frederick-Town. 1786 Cowper *Let. Lady Hesketh* 17 Apr. (1904) III. 18 A door opening out of our garden..will save the roundabout by the town. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 10 July, I went to Cadell's by the Mound, a long roundabout. 1858 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 384 A bridge burnt down over the Trent, which occasioned a great roundabout. 1879 Browning *Martin Relph* 126 The floods were out, he was forced to take such a roundabout of ways!

fig. 1734 North *Examen* iii. vi. § 10 (1740) 430 We must be excused for walking the Author's Pace, in all his Roundabouts, though it be out of all known Track of Truth.

c. An indirect utterance; a circumlocution.

1616–61 Holyday *Persius* (1673) 340/2 Wherefore, not to trouble our selves with these round-abouts, the old and ordinary exposition..seems to me most easie. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) II. 77, I began with my roundabouts and my suppose's. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* cxxv. (1783) IV. 143 Unsettle by systems and long-laboured literary roundabouts, the very marrow in the hollow of your bones. 1802 Mrs. E. Parsons *Myst. Visit* III. 243 After several roundabouts leading to the subject. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 148 All my roundabout Ends at beginning, with my own defence.

4. †**a.** A kind of round dance. *Obs.*

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* ix, Though the Miss Flamboroughs ..understood the jig and round-about to perfection, yet they were totally unacquainted with country dances. 1815 P. Roberts *Cambrian Antiq.* 46 The Roundabout, or more precisely the Cheshire-round.., is danced by two only.

b. A merry-go-round.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 50 There was a round-about for children to ride in, and all sorts of toys sold as at other fairs. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 20 There were the usual swings, ups-and-downs and roundabouts. 1879 Sala *Paris Herself Again* (1880) II. 320 The great roundabouts, worked by steam, made a fearful clatter.

transf. 1780–2 Cowper *Jackdaw* 25 He sees, that this great roundabout—The world, with all its motley rout,..Is no concern at all of his.

c. A circular tour or excursion.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 7/2 The general manager.. personally conducted the party on a 'roundabout', which took in fifty..miles of the Cambrian Railway.

5. **a.** A burglar's tool: (see quot.).

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Round About*, an instrument used in house-breaking...It will cut a round piece, about five inches in diameter, out of a shutter or door.

b. A rotatory vessel used in tanning.

1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 411 In some places the tanning process is slightly modified..by the use of a large barrel-churn, or *roundabout*, which receives both the skins and alum-bath.

6. *Sc.* (See quot. and B. 5.)

1825 Jamieson, *Round-About*,..a fire-place,..in which the grate is detached from the walls, and so placed that persons may sit around it on all sides.

B. *adj.* **1.** Not following a straight course; not straightforward; circuitous, indirect.

a. Of persons. *rare.* Cf. A. 3 a.

1608 Middleton *Mad World* ii. i, You progressive round-about rascal. 1823 Coleridge *Table-t.* 4 Jan., A rogue is a roundabout fool.

b. Of a way or journey.

1701 J. Norris in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 43 We had a roundabout journey. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 234 ¶ 7 To carry them a dark Round-about Way to let them in at a Back-Door. 1834 James *J. Marston Hall* xi, I informed him that I enjoyed a roundabout more than a straightforward track. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 56 After a hard day's walk over a very roundabout road.

c. Of methods or procedure.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* ii. i. 7, I need not argue this roundabout way. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxvi, She declared that she would have nothing to do with any roundabout ways, but go openly and instantly to law. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 241 Why move towards your object in this round-about manner? 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 204 The logicians invented the awkward, roundabout, and operose process which they called Reduction per impossibile.

d. Of statements or utterances.

1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) II. 193, I would not willingly disclose myself of a sudden, but prepare him by some roundabout insinuation. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 114 A flimsy, round-about, unmeaning commencement. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* I. ix. 254 Before the old wax-chandler had got a quarter through his hints and roundabout explanations. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* i. vi. 105 The savage..will use all sorts of roundabout phrases to avoid saying it.

e. Of a blow. *rare.*

1830 Lytton *Paul Clifford* vi, That round-about sort of blow with the left fist is very unfavourable towards the preservation of a firm balance.

2. Taking a complete survey. *rare.*

a 1704 Locke *Wks.* (1724) III. 391 Those who readily and sincerely follow Reason, but for want of having that which one may call large, sound, round about Sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the Question. [1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* VI. li. 467 Hamilton was excelled by Madison in wisdom, large, sound, roundabout sense and perception of what the country would grant.]

3. Of garments: Cut circularly round the bottom; without a train or tails; going right round.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Six round-about Aprons with Pockets. 1837 Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 468, I hear the rustling of Mrs. Brandyball's roundabout silk gown. 1854 J. L. Stephens *Centr. Amer.* 6, I took my seat in a roundabout jacket upon a chair exceedingly comfortable.

4. Of persons: Plump or stout in figure.

1806 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. ii. 35 We have..a little roundabout girl with large dark eyes. 1840 Bremner *Excurs. Denmark*, etc. II. 406 The easy round-about men seen in Copenhagen, would excite a smile if seen side by side with these handsome fellows. 1892 Tennyson *Foresters* I. i, Each of 'em..as sleek and as round-about as a mellow codlin.

5. Allowing persons to sit all round. (Cf. A. 6.)

1815 Pennecuik *Descr. Tweeddale* 82 The round-about fireside..was universally in use in the kitchen.

6. That surrounds or encircles.

c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 49 The head of the sail is brought to the gaff by an earring and roundabout lacing.

Rou·ndabout, *v. rare.* [f. the adv.] *intr.* (with *it*). To wander about. Similarly (or from the adj.), **Roundabouta·tion**, circumlocution; **Roundabou·tedly** *adv.*, = *roundaboutly*; **Roundabou·tedness**, **Roundabouti·lity**, = *roundaboutness*; **Rou·ndabou·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of going round about; **Rou·ndabou·tly** *adv.*, in a roundabout manner; **Rou·ndabou·tness**, the quality of being roundabout.

1812 Byron *Waltz* To Publ., Away they went, and *roundabouted it till supper-time. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* xix, To finish my tale without *roundaboutation. 1833 M. Scott *T. Cringle* xv, You had better say boldly that you do not without any roundaboutation. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ix, What..was euphuistically, not to say *roundaboutedly, denominated 'the apartment allotted to study'. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 346 The lengthiness and '*roundaboutedness' which distinguish the effusions of diplomatists. 1863 *Examiner* 5 Sept., A precious example of *roundaboutility worthy of note. *a* 1860 J. Younger *Autobiog.* (1881) xviii. 212 Its friskings, wanderings and *round-aboutings. 1876 Miss Broughton *Joan* i, He said it..more lengthily and *roundaboutly. 1810 Southey in C. C. Southey *Life* (1850) III. 274 The vice of the *Friend* is its *roundaboutness. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 479 Woody lanes, which wind along from farm to farm,..meandering with such a surprising round-about-ness. 1891 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 505/2 Coleridge replies in a letter intensely characteristic in its roundaboutness.

Roundal, obs. form of Roundel.

Round-all. (See quot.)

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 112 Doing..round-alls (that 's throwing yourself backwards on to your hands and back again to your feet).

Roundar, variant of Rouner *Obs.*

Round-arch. *Arch.* [Round *a.* 17.] *attrib.* Characterized by arches of a semicircular or rounded form, as in the Romanesque style.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 275/1 There is quite as much dissimilarity as resemblance between the Lombardic or round-arch style of Italy and that of this country. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Venice* II. vi. 215 Romanesque: Round-arch Architecture. Never thoroughly developed until Christian times. *a* 1878 Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 18 The round-arch variety [was perfected] in the twelfth century.

Round-arched, *a.* [Round *a.* 16.] Having rounded arches; *spec.* = Round-arch.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Magnificence* 887 Then ..they come Into a stately, rich, round-arched Room. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 137 Consistent round-arched architecture took a leap from Etruria to Germany and England. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 199 Two of the churches representing the perfectest phase of round-arched building in Europe.

Round-arm, *a.* and *adv.* [Round *a.* 17.]

1. *Cricket.* Of bowling: Performed with an outward swing of the arm; also *ellipt.* (Cf. Bowl *v.*[1] 4.)

1850 'Bat' *Cricket. Man.* 33 Upon the introduction of what was defined 'round arm' [bowling], the path of the

ball assumed a curvilineal form. *Ibid.* 34 Mr. J. Wills..devoted much time in maturing the round-arm system. 1889 in Lucas *Hambledon Men* (1907) 184 My opinion is..that with the present grounds round-arm must be depended upon.

2. Of blows: Dealt with a circular sweep of the arm. Also as *adv.*

1886 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/6 The blow was a round-arm one, and was done purposely. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korosko* v, He hit like a girl, round arm, with an open palm.

So **Round-armed** *a.*

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 108/1 The clumsy round-armed hit..is not esteemed so highly as a straight hit made correctly from the shoulder.

† **Round-bow**, *v. Obs.* [ROUND *adv.* 2 b.] *intr.* To curve convexly.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 436 If in every coast Seas' liquid Glass round-bow'd not every where, With sister Earth, to make a perfect Sphear.

† **Round-dealing**, *a. Obs.* [ROUND *adv.* 10 c.] Dealing plainly or honestly.

1648 CHAS. I *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 1 Who..like Round-dealing men tell Us in plain English, That they have done Us no wrong. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 162 A round-dealing friend-ship, without deceit or circumvention. 1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart-Treas.* viii. Wks. 1827 II. 88 Such are the chastising words of a round-dealing ministry, bitter at present, but profitable afterwards.

Comb. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 37 To this we answer round-dealing-wise.

Round-eared, *a.* [ROUND *a.*] Having round ears, or ear-like appendages.

a. In names of plants (see quots.).

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s v. *Withy*, The round-ear'd shining Willow. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX 359/2 *Salix aurita*, round-eared sallow:..stipules roundish, convex, toothed. 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 98 Round-eared Sallow, or Trailing Sallow;..sometimes becomes a bushy tree, but is more commonly a shrub.

b. Of a cap.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 50, I bought of a Pedlar, two pretty enough round-ear'd Caps, a little Straw Hat. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. xvi, She wore one of her own short round-eared caps. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, The mistress of the place, with her..hair straggling like that of Megæra from under a round-eared cap. 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Life* xiii. 232 A gentle, quiet, old-fashioned looking girl, in a white apron and round-eared cap.

Rounded, *ppl. a.* [f. ROUND *v.*1]

I. †1. a. Of persons or their heads: Tonsured; shorn, cropped. **b.** Of the hair: Closely cut or trimmed. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xiv, Like a byshop rounded and yshorne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 263 The men of that londe be rowndede in the maner of a cercle, as moche as men be of moore nobilite, in so moche thei be rowndede more hye. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 19 He wantis nocht bot a rowndit heid. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 120/1 For he was rounded or shauen after the maner of the East church. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epigr.* 10 Among whom long bushie haire was the signale mark of Maiestie,..when as all subiects were rounded, and the Kings only long haired.

2. Of a convex form; rising with an outward curve or swell on all sides.

1718 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 460 P 6 The Top of the Building being rounded, bore so far the Resemblance of a Bubble. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 349 Where the buckler was beneath Rounded, the falchion struck. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 19 These tents were circular in form, and rounded towards the top. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XIX. 337 The rounded surface of the earth.

b. Esp. of hills or rising ground.

1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 30 The mountains..are rounded in shape. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxviii. (1856) 229 At another time, you travel over rounded dunes of old seasoned hummock. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, A rounded hill some fifteen hundred feet high.

3. Of limbs, etc.: Having a full, swelling form; symmetrical, finely shaped.

1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 4 The weary mariners..saw.. Sweet faces, rounded arms, and bosoms prest To little harps of gold. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, Her stature was taller, her limbs were fuller and more rounded. 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Victory* i, The ankle so revealed was rounded and slender.

4. Having a roundish or circular, globular or spherical, form.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 351 The body is rounded and convex in some, oval or oblong..in others. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 184 All stages of gradation may be traced, between simple rounded cavities..and the lenticular lacuna. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 926 The individual lesions..may form large rounded patches.

b. *Geol.* Made round and smooth by attrition.

1808 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Th.* 51 The fragments of the primary rock..are many of them rounded and worn. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 830 Portions of rounded gravel and organic remains. 1893 SIR H. H. HOWORTH *Glacial Nightmare* I. 36 While rounded boulders occur on the mountains, unrounded ones occur in the river beds.

c. Formed into a coil or round. *rare.*

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvii, Bull, the dog, lies rounded on the hearth, his nose between his paws, fast asleep.

d. Trimmed to a cylindrical form.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 225 The 'cap'..always of rounded and not of split timber like the lower bars.

5. Made round or curved, *esp.* at an extremity or end.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) IV, 106 Clefts differing in depth, generally three at the end, which is rounded. 1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 137 At its fore part it is surmounted by a blunt and rounded edge. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 629 Those angular threads which are rounded at the top and bottom, and which are thence called rounded or round threads. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 133 The teeth on the under side of the wheel..should be rounded.

b. Curved *off.*

1896 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 476/2 The inside hand lays hold of the loom just where the rounded-off part joins the square. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1087 The members of which are characterised by..a rounded-off head carrying a terminal mouth.

c. Of arches; also of architecture, = ROUND-ARCH(ED).

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* i. § 33 The whole great French school of rounded architecture. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1879) 92 Remains of Roman architecture..induced them [*sc.* artists] to adopt the rounded rather than the pointed arch. 1885 E. SANDERSON *Outl. World's Hist.* 365 The rounded arch of the Norman style..began to give place.. to the pointed arch of..the Gothic architecture.

II. 6. Brought to a full, complete, finished, or perfect state; showing no lack or defect.

1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. vi. 60 A thousand talents be the rounded sum You first design'd. 1808 SCOTT *Let.* 2 Nov. in *Lockhart*, They have begun in a truly manly and rounded manner. 1845 E. HOLMES *Life Mozart* 258 Hummel was seated at Mozart's piano, and..made such progress as to delight every one with his smooth, brilliant, and rounded execution. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Good Men* II. xii. 421 His seemed a perfectly rounded life.

b. Of periods: Neatly finished; well turned.

1772 *Town & C. Mag.* 99 To introduce a rounded period or a smart antithesis. 1793 BURNS *Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle* 13 Can you..With..solemn-rounded sentence, Rouse from his sluggish slumbers fell Repentance? 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Coll. & Recoll.* xii. 161 An inexhaustible supply of sonorous phrases and rounded periods.

7. Of sounds or the voice: Sonorous, mellow, harmonious.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 11 The sound was..sometimes broken into rounded explosions. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 222 The voice was fuller and more rounded, because the man knew he was speaking of his best work.

8. Of vowels: Affected by labialization.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 162 Applied to the rounded or labialised forms of these vowels. 1890 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* (1902) 17 Such a vowel..will still retain much of its distinctive rounded character. *Ibid.* 26 Pairs of rounded and unrounded vowels.

Hence **Roundedly** *adv.*; **Roundedness.**

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 266 The very roundedness of intellectual surface he presents..at first sight. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 190 Rosy knees and supple roundedness. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 81 [It] made Milton's work indefinite and grandiose instead of simply freely roundedly grand.

Roundel (rau·ndĕl). Also **5 roundele**, 5–6 **-elle**, 5–7 **-ell**, 7 **-ill**; 5 **roundul**, *Sc.* **-all**, 6–8 **-al**, 7 **-ill**; 5 **rowndel**, 6 **-ale**, 6–7 **-ell**. [ad. OF. *rondel* masc. or *rondelle* fem., f. *rond* ROUND *a.* Hence also med.L. *rondellus*, *-um* and *rondella*, It. *rondello*, *rondella*, MDu. and Du. *rondeel*, MLG. *rondel*, *rundel*, G. *rundel* (*rondel*), Sw. *rundel*, Da. *runddel*, † *rundel*. For varying adoptions of the word in English see RONDEL, ROUNDLE, and RUNDLE.]

I. 1. A circle drawn, marked out, or formed in any way. Now *dial.*

a 1290 *Beket* 2128 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 Swane men peyntiez an Anletnesse,..here is depeint a Roundel al a-boute he heued. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 791 Yf that thow Thorwe on water now a stoon,..hyt wol make anoon A litel roundell as a sercle. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. ix. 533 As men may be a roundall se Merkit to be delt in thre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowndel, *rotundale*. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 121/1 Those nygromancers..that put theyr confydence in the roundell and cercle on the grounde. 1561 EDEN tr. *Cortes' Art Navig.* I. xx. 22 The Epicicle, is a circle or little roundel. 1634 WITHER *Embl.* 157 These roundells helpe to shew the mystery Of that immense and blest Eternitie. 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial., Roundel*, a circle; anything round. 1876 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A witches roundel,' that within which she performs her rites.

b. Something forming a circle or ring; a number of things or persons disposed or grouped in a circle. Now *rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, All theys oder, crokes and Roundulis bene. *Ibid.*, The crokes and the Roundellis of the Nombles of þe dere. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 707/2 A mainy of leud mocking knaues, which.. woulde gette them into a roundell turnyng, theym backe to backe. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 95 The roofe whereof consisteth..of wickers meeting aboue in one little roundell, out of which roundell ascendeth vpward a necke like vnto a chimney. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii 55 It was a Roundell seated on a plaine,—Enuiron'd round with Trees. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* I, The white Flowers grow in spoaky roundels. 1713 J. WARDER *True Amasons* 49 Cut a notch in your Straw-hive, not through the Roundal as before, but somewhat less. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 133 B Company..gathered itself into a thing like a decayed aloe-clump..; and in that clump, roundel, or mob, it stayed.

† **c.** The outer circuit or rim *of* anything. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1347/2 Into all the worlde is gone out the sowne of them, and into the endes of the roundel of the earth the wordes of them. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 430 As for the outmost roundells of those wheels they were of a vast and dreadful height.

† **d.** A round hole or hollow. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 8 [The] Suture..creeping ..through the middest of ye eyes roundell. *Ibid.* 12. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. vi, Come put in his legge in the middle roundell, and let him hole there.

2. † **a.** *Sc.* A small round table. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* 23 Befoir them was sone set a roundel bricht, And with ane clene claith finelie dicht, It was ouir-set. *Ibid.* 579 Ane Roundel with ane cleine claith. 1548 *Extr. Rec. Edinb* (1871) 136 Ane buyrd and form, stule and rowndale, xlviii s.

† **b.** A round mat for vessels to stand on. *Obs.*

1548 ELYOT, *Orbis*, a roundell to sette dysshes one for soylynge of the table clothe. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation*, D. I. is a Glass or earthern Vessel nam'd the *Recipient*; they place it upon a Roundel of Straw, that it may have the firmer Footing.

c. A circular wooden trencher.

1797 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVII. I. 281/1 The circular beechen plates, called roundels. 1827 *Ibid.* XCVII. II. 592 They are called roundels, are always twelve in a full set, and are made of beech-wood. 1851 *Archaeologia* XXXIV. 225 Account of some 'Roundells' or Fruit Trenchers of the Time of James I.

3. A small round shield. Now *Hist.*

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 13 Gevin for four roundellis to speris, vj cronis. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 17 The Turkes covered their heades with roundels and targes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. v. 116 [They] are armed with..bucklers, roundels and targets of steele. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* 592 *Roundel*, the small circular shield of the fourteenth century.

b. (See quots.)

1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* 163 He has *roundels* at the bend of the arm, and upon the shoulders, which are sometimes chased and ornamented. 1879 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* 128 The plate-gorget, and circular gussets of plate to which English antiquarians have given the names of palettes and roundels, protect the arm-pits.

† **c.** *Anglo-Indian.* An umbrella; a sunshade. Recorded earlier as *rondell* (1676), *rundell* (1680): see Yule & Burnell (1886) 850/2.

1716 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1861) II. 230 Cooks, water bearers, coolies, Palankeen boys, roundel men. 1773 IVES *Voy.* 21 To hire a Roundel-boy, whose business is to walk by his master, and defend him with his Roundel or Umbrella from the heat of the sun.

4. A small circular object; a little disk or rounded piece.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 29 A maiden..did with woondrous sleight..cast vp and receiue again one after another, twelf trendles or rowndelles. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. x. (1634) 150 Temper the whole masse into little roundels or trochisks, each waying a dram. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 176 The first verses of that divine Gospell are singled out, printed, in a small roundell, and sold to the credulous ignorants. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scorzonera*, The Flower..when it fades, leaves a Cottonny Roundel behind where the Seed is. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 46 The right hand or lesser handle, attached to the larger one by the iron rod F, and the wooden roundels G, H. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 15 Again rummaging, I come upon roundels formed from the bottoms of earthenware vessels. 1883 *Athenæum* 5 May 572/3 The prehistoric practice of trepanning the skull might have been performed..by removing a roundel.

b. *spec.* A perforated iron disk placed between the stock and cheeks of a gun.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1994/1.

5. † **a.** An ornamental circle sewn or embroidered on a garment. *Obs.*

1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 139 Three albes with parrettes of blak satten with roundelles. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 124 Those [mantles] of the chanons are of Murreie with a roundell of the arms of S. George. 1609 DEKKER *Rauens Alm.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 180 Do not those Roundels hang about him, shew like so many pardons, tyed to the partes of his body with Labels?

b. *Her.* = ROUNDLE 1 b.

1562 LEGH *Armory* 149 Whether are Roundells of all suche coloures, as ye haue spoken of here before? or shall they be named Roundelles of those coloures? 1655 M. CARTER *Honor Rediv.* (1660) 165 If these roundals are charged in counter-changes as before, then they are only called Roundals. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 697/2 The Roundel, if of metal, is a simple disk.

c. A decorative panel, plate, medallion, etc., of a round form.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 307 [The altar piece] has also gables and medallions or roundels. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iii. 26 Each roundel is a massive disc of terra-cotta, of a single piece. 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Jan. 223 A copper roundel, once gilt, with a shield of the arms of England.

d. A circle of painted glass; a small round pane or window.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1974. 285/1 The allegorical figures in the roundels. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4/2 Occasionally white roundels, or bottle ends on a ground of blue or green.

6. † **a.** A sphere or globe. *Obs.* (Cf. ROUNDLE 2.)

c 1590 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 53 A general resemblance of the Roundel to God, the World and the Queene. *Itid.*, The Roundell hath no bonch or angle Which may his course stay or entangle. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 328 More or less their roundels wider are, As from the Center they be neer or far. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 188 Anacharsis the Scythian..inuented the cast of turning the roundell or globe.

b. A ball or bead-moulding.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* iv. 12 The two pilers with the roundels and knoppes aboue vpon both the pilers. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* vi. 18 Al the house was covered within with ceder, having roundels. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5), *Roundel*, the bead or astragal moulding.

† **c.** The ball of the elbow- or the knee-joint.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij b, In suche maner that the sayde roundelles entre in to the holownesse of the sockettes. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 60 It is necessary that part which belongeth to the rowndell of the knee be made hollow.

†7. A cylinder (of wood); a rung of a ladder. *Obs.* (Cf. ROUNDLE 3.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 156 Solon..made them to be written in boords or roundelles of wood (which roundels, according to Aristotle, were called Cyrbes). 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 These men must needs (and so doo) dislike of all degrees; worthie themselues to proceede by no degrees, but roundels.

8. a. *Sc.* A round turret.

1738 *Dr Foe's Tour Grt. Brit.* III. 248 [The castle of Drumlanrig] is Four-square, with Roundels in the inner Angles of the Court. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXX, The window of the west roundel of the auld house.

b. *Fortification.* A circular bastion.

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 237/1.

II. 9. A rondeau or rondel.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 423 Manye an ympne..That hightyn baladis, roundelys, & vyrelayes. *c* 1386 — *Kn.'s T.* 1529 Whan that Arcite had..songen al the roundel lustily. *c* 1407 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 60 This rowndel shul we synge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a j, I made songes, layes, Roundels, balades..in the mooste best wyse I cowde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 67 The rail3ear..ratlis furth ranis,..baith roundalis and ryme. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roundell, *rondeau.* 1644 MILTON *Areopagitica* (Arb.) 37 A higher straine then their owne souldierly ballats and roundels could reach to. 17.. RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 26 A summer day I never thought it lang, To hear him make a roundel or a sang. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, I think one troubadour roundel worth all that Petrarch ever wrote. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 209 He rode, scarce touched by care.., Humming a roundel with a smile. 1883 SWINBURNE (*title*), A Century of Roundels.

transf. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 111 The skrich howle..Her burial roundel..cruncketh in howling.

10. A round dance. Cf. ROUNDELAY 3.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 1 Come, now a Roundell, and a Fairy song. 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 548/2 The Roundel or Country Dance seems to be purely English. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 103 Rousing the mole-cricket with their midnight roundels upon the pearly grass.

Roundelay (rau·ndĕlē¹). Also 6–7 **-laye**, 7 **-laie**; 6 **rundelaye**, **-ley**, **roundley**, 7 **roundellay**. [ad. F. *rondelet* ROUNDLET, f. *rondel* ROUNDEL, with the ending assimilated to LAY *sb.*⁴]

1. A short simple song with a refrain.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 105, I beseeche you marke my roundelaye. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 37 Menaphon .began, after some melodie, to carroll out this roundelay. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr., Shepheards.. singing roundelaies, to their gazing flockes. *a* 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *Poems* (1667) 189 At our Feast he gets the Praise, For his enchanting Roundelayes. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 688 Who, listning, heard him while he search'd the Grove And loudly sung his roundelay of love. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii, The sister of the youth .. sung alternately with her brother—'twas a Gascoigne roundelay. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. viii, Now must I venture, as I may, To sing his favourite roundelay. *c* 1860 LONGF. *Whither?* v, The water-nymphs that are singing Their roundelays under me. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* 449 The two crews met every evening to smoke, and dance, and sing their quaint roundelays together.

b. *transf.* A bird's song or carol.

1641 BREDOME *Poems, Constant Maid* lix, The winged birds .Each one by turne did sing his rounde-lay. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 78 The Cuckoe and the Nightingale.. with their pleasant roundelayes bid welcome in the Spring. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xvi, While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay, Sing forth her nuptial roundelay. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Poet's T.* xviii, The whirr Of meadow-lark, and her sweet roundelay.

†c. The competitive singing of such songs. *Obs.*

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* (1858) 242 Here many garlands won at roundel-lays Old shepherds hung up in those happy days, From Daphnis.

2. The music of a song of this type.

1593–1600 BRETON *Daff. & Prim.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 26/1 The muses all haue chose a settinge-place To singe and play the sheppherdes rundeley. 1604 — *Passionate Shepherd* ibid. 5 While yee tune your pipes to play But an idle Roundelay. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxxii, The breath of Winter..plays a roundelay Of death among the bushes and the leaves.

3. A kind of round dance.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 135 When as they fel to Rowndelaies,..Not Satires, or the Naiades, were halfe so nimble. *a* 1633 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. xxxvi. (1642) 288 They fell a dancing, men and women mixtly together,.. a ridiculous roundelay. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 126 Dance, dance away, the jocund roundelay! 1867 LONGF. tr. *Dante, Inf.* VII. 24 So here the folk must dance their roundelay.

†b. A fairy circle or ring. *Obs.*—¹

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1648) 8 Those Rings and Roundelays Of theirs, which yet remain, Were footed..on many a grassy plain.

Roundeleer. *nonce-wd.* [f. ROUNDEL 9.] A writer or composer of roundels.

1888 STEVENSON *Epil. to Inland Voy.*, Mr. Lang, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Henley, and all contemporary roundeleers.

Roundeles, rennet: see RUNDLES.

Roundelet(e, etc., obs. forms of ROUNDLET.

Rounder (rau·ndəɹ). [f. ROUND *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹]

I. 1. One who goes round, in special senses:

†a. One who goes the round of a watch or sentinels; esp. *Mil.*, an officer or soldier of the round. *Obs.*

1624 T. LUSHINGTON *Serm.* I. 41 In our modern Wars.. sometime the Rounder will clap a musket-shot through a sleepy head 1650 R. ELTON *Art Mil.* (1659) 188 Severall Rounders..are..to admonish the Sentinels (in case of neglect). 1672 VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discipl.* 5 And upon his return there are four other Rounders to be sent twice in a night, to discover round the quarters. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 369 The boundary of the dockyard..visited once if not oftener in the night by the Rounders (those who have the immediate superintending of the watchmen).

b. A Methodist local preacher.

1820 POLWHELE *Introd. to Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* p. lxxxviii, Many..prefer..even the Rounder, whether male or female,..to the accredited and licensed Minister. 1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 116 On Sundays he.. became a Rounder, or Methodist local preacher.

c. = ROUNDSMAN 1.

1896 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

d. *U.S.* One who makes the round of prisons, workhouses, drinking saloons, etc.; a habitual criminal, loafer, or drunkard.

1884 [see REPEATER 5 b]. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 July 2/4 The regular rounders who are beginning to receive long sentences under the new drunkenness law. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 440/2 A gay young bravo, one of New York's many 'rounders', or all-nighters.

2. *pl.* A game, played with bat and ball between two sides, in which each player endeavours to hit and send the ball as far away as he can, and to run to a base or right round the course without being struck by the fielded ball.

For a full description of the game see Gomme *Trad. Games* (1898) II. 145–6.

1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 500/1 Rounders, besides an ordinary field, requires only a ball and a stick resembling a common rolling-pin. 1862 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 642 What schoolboy has not played rounders in his youth? 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 7 Rounders and marbles were our principal amusements.

b. A complete run at the game of rounders.

1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 501/1 When only one of the side is left in, the others being all put out, he may call for 'three fair hits for the rounder'. 1898 ALICE B. GOMME *Trad. Games* II. 146 When a complete rounder is obtained, the player has the privilege of..counting the rounder to the credit of his side.

3. A round of thanks, applause, etc.

1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* II. xv. 299 Mrs. Cork..was off, amid a rounder of 'Thank'e, ma'am'; thank'e'.

4. A round blow.

1883 READE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/1 The carter,.. while endeavoring a tremendous rounder,..received a dazzler with the left.

II. 5. A round tower. Cf. ROUNDEL 8 a.

1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to London* 11 A strong wall fortified with round towers..Some of the walls, and about six or seven rounders, still exist.

6. A round oath.

1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* I. vii. 120 Though we can all swear a rounder in the stockyard or on the drafting camp.

III. 7. *slang.* One who rounds on others.

1884 *Good Words* June 399/2 'Rounders'—that is, informers—..will quietly give 'the tip' to a detective.

8. One who rounds any kind of work; *esp.* in shoemaking (see quot. 1893).

1881 *Instructions Census Clerks* (1885) 40 Bookbinding.., Rounder. *Ibid.* 45 Needle Maker:.. Rounder. *Ibid.* 76 Boot and Shoe Making:.. Rounder and all Rounder. 1889 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 2/6 The manufacturers determined ..to suspend clickers, machinists, and rough stuff cutters, and the rounders and finishers. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Rounders*, a country expression for the youths in the boot and shoe industry who cannot be trusted to cut the best materials, and who therefore cut such materials as common outsides, fittings, and linings. In London they are termed improvers.

9. a. A kind of boring-tool.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 966 The boring tools are represented in the following figures:—..10. The rounder. 1869 GREENWELL *Mine Engin.* 139 The rounder resembles a bèche externally, but it is solid and well steeled at the bottom. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss., Rounder*, a boring tool used for breaking or cutting off any projection which may have occurred in the hole.

b. A tool by which a rounded form is given to something.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 642 A rod of wood.. reduced to a cylinder by a rounder or witchet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1994/2 *Rounder*,..a plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons.

10. *Phonetics.* A sign used to indicate the rounding of a vowel.

1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 2 When a mid vowel is formed with the rounding of a high vowel, it is said to be over-rounded, which is denoted by adding the 'rounder'.

Rounder: see ROUNDURE.

Round-faced, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.]

1. Having a round face.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii, He was pretty tall, round-faced, and one .I ne'er had seen before. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 713 The Roman Senate..Did cause their Clergy..The round-fac'd Prodigy [*sc.* an owl] t'avert. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 530 A round-faced man, of rather low stature. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 228 The edges are..trimmed with a round-faced hammer. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 517 On the island of Formosa also occurs an allied round-faced species.

2. *Round-faced macaque*, the Formosan rock-macaque (*Macaques cyclopis*), having a flat, round face, and resembling the Bengal macaque.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v.

Roundgar, obs. form of ROUNGER.

Round hand. [f. ROUND *a.* + HAND *sb.*]

1. A style of handwriting in which the letters are round, bold, and full.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1732/4 The Bastard Italians (commonly) called the new A-la-mode Round-hands, with Round-mixt Running-hands, and mixt Secretaries. 1686 W. ELDER (*title*) in Arber *Term Catal.* II. 158/1 A Book of Copies for Learners of Round-hand. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 302 The common Round-hand, various Law-hands, and various Short-hands. 1766 SERLE *Art Writing* 3 Round Hand...In writing this Hand, let the Slope be inclining to your Right Hand. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, The orphan, little Laura Martin (who was just in round-hand). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 436 A word written in the 'round hand' of the copy books.

attrib. and *transf.* 1766 SERLE *Art Writing* 61 The capital Round Hand Letters. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxiv, 'Time flies quickly,' as we learn from the roundhand copies. 1888 PATER *Apprec.* (1890) 2 Something very tamely..confined to mainly practical ends—a kind of 'good round hand'.

2. *attrib.* Of bowling: Performed with a horizontal swing of the hand or arm; round-arm.

1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide Crick.* 14 Mr. Willes..first introduced round-hand bowling, and Lambart first practised it ..forty years ago. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/2 Oh, for ..the round-hand bowling of our fathers' day!

So **Rou·nd-hander**, a 'round-arm' blow.

1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 169 He planted a round-hander on the Sergeant's left ear.

Roundhead, round-head (rau·nd,hed). Also 7–8 **Round-head, -Head, Round head.** [ROUND *a.*]

1. *Eng. Hist.* A member or adherent of the Parliamentary party in the Civil War of the 17th century, so called from their custom of wearing the hair close cut.

In this sense now usu. with capital and as one word.

The name appears to have arisen towards the end of the year 1641: see Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 121. Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 463 attributes its origin to an officer named David Hide, who (app. on 27 Dec. of that year) threatened to 'cut the Throat of those Round-headed Dogs that bawled against Bishops'. Brathwait's use, if earlier than this, may be only an accidental anticipation of it.

1641 BRATHWAIT *Merc. Brit.* IV, See..how these notted and round heads with their prick eares doe listen and stare on their predicating Pinner. 1642 *Heads of all Fashions* 4 A Round-head is a man whose braine's compact, Whose Verilies and Trulies are an Act Infallible. 1651 [see CAVALIER *sb.* 3]. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 95 Those of the army exceeded their commission in oppressing many honest people, whom, by way of reproach, they called Roundheads. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 53 The Whigs were not Roundheads, tho' the Measures They pursued..gave Occasion to the Suspicions I have mentioned. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, My cockade and my broadsword are my commission, and a better one than ever Old Noll gave to his roundheads. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 299 Far below the Roundhead rode, And hummʼd a surly hymn.

transf. 1643 in Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.) 110 Her colour is most comely, And a Round-head is she [*sc.* a cuckoo], And yet no sect She doth respect.

attrib. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* i, The roundhead rascals, I wish I had my sword in their stomach. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 520 They would have been pointed at in the street as Roundhead knaves.

†2. A kind of weapon: (see quot. 1643). *Obs.*

1643 *Mercurius Civicus* No. 11. 84 A thousand of those weapons which the Papists call Round-heads, for that with them they intended to bring the Round-heads into subjection. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 22 A new-invented mischievous Instrument...An head about a quarter of a yard long, a staffe of two yards long put into their head, twelve iron pikes round about, and one in the end to stop with: This fierce Weapon they called, *A Round-head.* 1644–5 *Rec. Nottingham* (1900) V. 232 Paid to Richard Smith for roundheads for the towne, VIIs. *Ibid.* 233.

3. a. A siluroid fish of S. America. b. The weakfish of N. America.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 17/1 It is said that the other species, the round-head (*Callichthys littoralis*, Hancock), has not been known to attempt such excursions. *Ibid.*, The round-head forms its nest of grass.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Round-headed.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 276/1 Columns..are employed as piers to support the arches (not round-head, but pointed). 1907 *Mem. Old Derbyshire* 55 The intrusion of a round-head people upon the Neolithic long-heads.

Round-headed, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.] Having a round head, in various senses.

In the following quot. the precise meaning is not quite clear:—1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* III. i, Marry who thou woot to make a shew to shrowd thee from the storme round headed opinion, that swayes all the world, may let fall on thee.

1. Of persons: Wearing the hair closely cut; *spec.* belonging to the Roundhead party.

1642 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. X. 357/2 That Mr. Seldon..had more learning than a thousand round-headed Pims. 1643 PRYNNE *Gag for Long-haired Rattle-Heads* L j b, The honour of our ancient Kings, who were Roundheaded, like to the Cœlestiall spheare. 1650 COWLEY *Guardian* v. iv, You have invited..the widdows round-headed kindred? 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXV, I thought I had to do with the son of an old round-headed rebel. 1826 — *Woodst.* i, Those round-headed commonwealth knaves.

2. a. In specific names of animals.

1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 399 Roundheaded Armadillo. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 56 Roundheaded cachalot: this species was taken on one of the Orkney Isles. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 410 The Round-headed Porpoise (*Phocæna melas*)..is distinguished by its very convex

rounded head. 1897 H. O. Forbes *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 89 The round-headed sportive-lemur.

b. In specific names of plants.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Mushroom*, The round-headed spring Mushroom. 1789 J. Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 380 *Juncus conglomeratus*, Round headed Rush. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 333 Round-headed Garlic. *Ibid.* III. 522 Round-headed Mint. *c* 1833 *Swanland Farm Rep.* 127 in *Husb.* III, *Dactylis glomerata*, Round-headed cock's-foot. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 345 Round-headed Rampion. 1859 — *Brit. Grasses* VI. 22 Round-headed Cotton-grass. *Ibid.* 40 Round Headed Sedge.

3. Of arches, windows, etc., or building characterized by these.

1758 Bp. Lowth *Life William of Wykeham* vi. 209 With round pillars..., round-headed arches and windows. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 497 This recess was originally illuminated by five narrow round-headed windows. 1881 Freeman *Subj. Venice* 104 Above was a simple round-headed clerestory.

4. Of things which assume a rounded form towards the top or end.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* v, The Cheviots rose before me;.. huge, round-headed, and clothed with a dark robe of russet. 1818 — *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. iv. 135 To plant birches, oaks, elms, and suchlike round-headed trees along the verges of the Kaeside plantations. 1866 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 227 These round-headed grave-stones can be traced back in England to the 11th or 12th century.

5. Of nails, etc., ending in a round disk or knob.

1802 James *Mil. Dict.* s.v *Nail, Rose-bud Nails* are small round-headed nails, driven in the centre of the roses of the plates. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 256/1 The screws.. are round-headed and countersunk. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 139 A considerable number of the round-headed tentacles were inflected.

Roundheadism. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Roundhead.] A Roundhead fashion.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 258 The City-Flat-Cap imitates the Brasilean Flat-Head, and is no other then a Grecian or Gallo-Grecian Round-headnisme [*sic*].

Rou'nd-house, *sb.* [In sense 1 app. f. Round *sb.*^{1} 14 b (cf. Du. *rondhuis* guard-house); in other senses f. Round *a.*]

1. A lock-up; a place of detention for arrested persons. Now only *Hist.*

1589 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 373 (Rent of) the rounde house, iiij*d*. 1684 *She-Wedding* (title p.), For which Fact the said Parties were both Committed, and one of them remains now in the Round House at Greenwich. 1697 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* iv. i, Out of respect to your calling, I shan't put you into the round-house. 1707 Cibber *Double Gallant* i. I sit up every night at the Tavern: and in the Morning lie rough in the Round-house. 1791 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 455 Thence at the Round-house, in about an hour Renews his poor debilitated power Of comprehending. 1817 Miss Edgeworth *Harrington* (1832) 17 The beggars were led in captivity to round-houses. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxxiv, Mr. Dennis, having been made prisoner late in the evening, was removed to a neighbouring round-house for that night. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Babies* v, Put him in the round house till he gets sober.

attrib. 1747 Hoadly *Suspicious Husb.* II. iv, If this should prove a Round-House Affair.

2. *Naut.* A cabin or set of cabins on the after-part of the quarter-deck (cf. quot. 1769).

Now in use only on old sailing vessels (where it forms the quarters of the sailmakers, carpenters, and apprentices), and in connexion with Board of Trade tonnage measurements, when it generally includes all cabins built on deck.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 The Captaines Cabben or great Cabben, the stearage, the halfe Decke, the round house, the Forecastle. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* II. 6 The Masters Cabin called the round house.. is the vtmost of all. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The Guns in the Fore-castle and steerage clear the Deck, as those of the Round-house do the Quarter deck. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 We..secured the Steerage, as also the roundhouse, so that we could not possibly be surprised. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Round-house*, a name given, in East-Indiamen, and other large merchant-ships, to a cabin, built in the after part of the quarter-deck, and having the poop for it's roof. The apartment is usually called the coach in our ships of war. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 229 One of my cabin-windows (for I had half the round-house) was open. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv, The steersman at the wheel paused and smiled, as the picture-like head gleamed through the window of the round-house. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 76 The reefers in the half-deck also start their sing-song, and the supernumeraries, in 'the round-house', make what melody they can.

attrib. 1846 Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v., The beams on which the poop rests are called the round-house beams.

b. (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 143 *Round-house at the Head*, conveniences or seats of ease for the officers.

3. a. A round shed or building in which machinery is worked by circular movement.

1656 W. Du Gard tr. *Comenius' Gate I.at. Unl.* 133 Hee that..turneth about a draw-beam with levers; or walking in the round-hous whirleth the crane. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-Bk.* s.v., Few farms are without a round-house in which the horses go round and round.

b. Part of a windmill (see quot.).

1876 Mrs. Ewing *Jan of the Windmill* iii, The projection is..an additional passage, encircling the bottom story of the windmill. It is the round-house. The round-house is commonly used as a kind of store-room.

4. *U.S.* A circular shed for locomotives, with a turn-table in the centre.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1994/2. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 833 The narrow-gauge of the N.P.C.R.R. crawls like a snake from the ferry on the bay to the round-house over and beyond the hills. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 225, I found a quiet corner to sleep in, in the round-house, as they call the engine-sheds.

Hence **Rou'nd-house** *v.*, to confine in a round-house.

1889 Conan Doyle *Micah Clarke* xiii. 117, I have been round-housed many a time by the watch.

Rou'nding, *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. Round *v.*^{1} + -ing ^{1}.]

I. 1. The action of the vb. in traus. senses.

1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. xi. § 1 Clipping, washing, rounding, or filing..of any the proper Moneys or Coines of this Realme. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Arrondissement*, The pieces, or shreds that are cut off in the rounding of a garment. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 56 *Rounding* is giving the rope an additional turn after being closed. 1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 161 When the labial passage is large and unconstrained by rounding or narrowing of the labial orifice. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 236/1 'Rounding' applies to the back of the book, and is preliminary to backing. 1886 T. Frost *Reminisc. Country Journalist* xi. (1888) 121 Canning..was so extremely fastidious about the rounding of his periods.

b. *Naut.* with *in, up* (see quots.).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rounding-in*, generally implies the act of pulling upon any rope which passes through one or more blocks, in a direction nearly horizontal. *Ibid*, *Rounding-up*..is expressed of a tackle which hangs in a perpendicular position, without sustaining or hoisting any weighty body: it is then the operation of pulling the blocks closer to each other, by means of the rope which passes through them. 1890 Clark Russell *Marriage at Sea* xiii, The sailors fell to *rounding-in*, as it is called, upon the main and main-topsail braces.

2. The action of the vb. in intrans. senses. Also with *up*.

1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 90 Suppose.. the Planets still holding their rooms, and holding on their roundings as they did before. 1732 Whaley *Poems* 48 With happy Roundings swell'd the Breast. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 646 'Rounding' or treachery is always spoken of very indignantly, and often severely..punished. 1868 Verney *Stone Edge* x, Come, Roland, I'll none waste my time with such roundings. 1906 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Jan. 70 A little rounding up of the abdomen.

3. *attrib.*, as *rounding-brass, -iron, -knife*, etc.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 383/1 *Rounding Knife*, a short broad Blade like a Turkish scimitar, a thick back and short handle. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 232 The top and bottom rounding tools are made of all diameters for plain cylindrical works. 1845 Youatt *Dog* iii. 83 When the time comes, the ears of the dog should be rounded; the size of the ear and of the head guiding the rounding-iron. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1866) I. 838/2 When quite dry, the proper width is given to the brim by means of a rounding-brass, or gauge. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 44/1 The backing-machine is worked by the hand, and its action is somewhat similar to that of the rounding-machine.

b. So *rounding-up machine, tool.*

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 831/2 A rounding up machine can shape 100 pairs of soles per hour. 1884 Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 125 The fraises do not supersede the Rounding Up Tool.

II. 4. A rounded edge or surface; a curvature; a curved part or outline; † a tonsure.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 70 He shoulde be dyscryued by hys rounding and his eare marke. *a* 1583 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 38 That Glasse woulde make the face .narrowe accordinge vnto the roundinge of the glasse 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 226 A Tooth of Steel with such Roundings and Hollows in the bottom of it as I intended to have Hollows and Roundings upon my Work. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 149 Never did I behold such..symmetry, such roundings of angles. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 309 A mortise..from within an inch of the rounding to an inch and an half of the bottom. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 602 The rounding of the chimney breast. *a* 1842 Sir C. Bell *Anat. & Phil. Express.* (1872) 223 He makes roundings merely; he is incapable of representing the elegant curved outline of beauty. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 8/3 The cork disc is driven .down into the rounding outside the bottle top.

5. *Naut.* A service of small rope or cordage, wound round a cable, spar, etc., to prevent chafing.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 115 An iron chain, or good rounding,..to secure them [*sc.* cables] from being rubbed by the foulness of the ground. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Fourrer*, to serve the cables as with plat, rounding, keckling, &c. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iii, This chafing gear consists of..roundings, battens, and service of all kinds. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Mat*, Rounding is now used instead of mats, it being neater and holding less water. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 229 Take a piece of..stout rounding to the topmast.

† 6. *pl.* Some part of a woman's head-dress. *Obs.*

1732 *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 351/1 The Head-Dresses, with the Peeks, Lappets, and Roundings.

7. *pl.* Clippings; parings.

1883 Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 300/2 'Wet' materials:..roundings of hides previously limed. 1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 9 [They] are forced..to sell the 'roundings' (inferior portions)..at a considerable loss.

Rou'nding, *vbl. sb.*^{2} [Later form of Rouning *vbl. sb.*: cf. Round *v.*^{2}] Whispering, private talk.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 85 Within the Churche the seruice to encomber With their lewde barking, rounding, din and cry. *Ibid.* (1570) 208 They flatter their lorde with wordes fayre and gay And vayne roundinges. 1609 Ld. Balmerinoch *Narr.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. 586 Then, be his Ma. countenance, and some rounding that past betuixt his Ma. and Sir A. Hay, I beganne to be in some suspicione.

Rou'nding, *ppl. a.* [f. Round *v.*^{1} + -ing ^{2}.]

1. Surrounding, encircling.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* lxvi, All with their poyson like a rounding ring; The good encombred Knight encompassing. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana* 44 For leagues no other tree did mark The level waste, the rounding gray.

2. Assuming or having a circular or convex form; tending towards roundness.

1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 24 Upon which rounding Point stand black Rocks. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun,.. with a clean Tail, a rounding Wale. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 94 Turning..the clean fresh gravel to the top, levelling it even in a rounding manner. 1869 Whittier *Norembega* 14 Unbroken over swamp and hill The rounding shadow lay.

b. In predicative and quasi-adv. use.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xv. P 2 It hath two of its Fore-Angles..cut off either straight or rounding, according to the pleasure of the Work-man. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 155 You..fill them with Mold.., which you lay rounding in the Middle like an Ass's Back. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 80 In some degree rounding, like the Rockers of a cradle. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 499 If it [*sc.* a board] should be obviously higher..at the edges from being 'cast and rounding'. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* 4 Care should be taken to allow for the remedy of that defect, by laying the joist rounding.

3. Circular, circuitous; moving round.

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), *Caracol*, as Wheel by Caracol; used only among the Horse, and is a Serpentine or Rounding Motion of Wheeling. 1728 Mallet *Excursion* Wks. 1759 I. 101 Where these huge globes Sail undisturb'd, a rounding voyage each. 1883 Whittier *Our Country* 35 Alone, the rounding century finds Thy liberal soil by free hands tilled.

Rou'ndish, *a.* [f. Round *a.* + -ish^{1}.]

1. Somewhat round.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 25 The backe or outer syde therof roundysshe and smothe. *a* 1608 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 357 They. break up the rock..in roundish lumps as big as a twopeny loaf. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 15 The edges a little Bevil'd roundish away. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. (Dubl.) 355 The Corner of the Plate..we make a little roundish. 1755 Mason *Let. to Gray* 27 June, Mynn Herr — is of a roundish, squab figure. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 600 An oblong and sometimes roundish spot. 1875 Buckland *Log-Book* 34 The mark of the foot is of a roundish form. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 80 Some osteophytes are flat and roundish.

2. *Comb.* a. Parasynthetic, as *roundish-faced, -featured, -leaved, -shaped.*

1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 64 These People are.. roundish Faced, and well shaped. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Ranunculus*, The roundish leaved ranunculuses. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 485/2 When they are viewed in an aggregate form, the semblance of roundish-shaped granules is seen. 1881 Carlyle *Reminisc.* II. 35 She was roundish-featured

b. With adjs., as *roundish-deltoid, -obovate, -oval, -ovate*

1828 J. E. Smith *Eng. Flora* II. 263 Leaves roundish-oval, always longer than they are broad. *Ibid.* 265 Leaves roundish-obovate, serrated. 1847 Steele *Field Bot.* 134 Leaves roundish-ovate, toothed, wrinkled. *Ibid.* 214 Rachis green, fronds linear; pinnæ roundish-deltoid.

Hence **Rou'ndishness,** 'the state of being roundish' (Webster, 1828–32).

Roundle (rou·nd'l). [var. of Roundel.]

1. A ring or circle; an object of circular form; a disk, round plate, etc. (Cf. Roundel.) Now *rare*.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 206 Take the rout of Dragons made cleen and cut in to thin roundles. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 128 Good it is also to cut them into roundles. 1632 Sir S. D'Ewes *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 72, I caused them all [*sc.* coins] to be put into roundles of ivory, and placed them in drawers in a box. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 88/1 The flowers grow in roundles, towards the top of the stalk. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* p. xxix, Painted roundles or fruit trenchers. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kent Gloss., Roundle*,..the part of a hop-oast where the fires are made, which is generally circular.

b. *Her.* One of various circular charges distinguished by their tincture. (Cf. Roundel 5 b.)

1610 Guillim *Her.* IV. xix, Of the first sort are Roundles, of which Leigh giueth examples of nine sundry. 1688 Holme *Armoury* I. 60/2, I shall in the first place speak of the Rounds, Roundles, or Roundlets. 1728 Chambers *Cycl., Pellets*, in Heraldry, a Name given those Roundles which are Black; call'd also *Ogresses* and *Gun-stones*. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 260 He charged this group upon a roundle. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1893) 73 *Roundles* are small circular figures of frequent occurrence in Heraldry—forming a distinct group of Charges.

c. = Roundel 3 b.

1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* x. 193 The roundles at the elbows and shoulders sometimes assumed the form of lions' faces. *Ibid.* 196.

† 2. A sphere or globe. *Obs.* (Cf. Roundel 6 a.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 30 We speake..[of] the round ball of the earth; and confesse that it is a globe... But yet the forme is not of a perfect and absolute roundle. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xx. iii. 145 The Sunne..and the roundle of the Moone. 1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 182 To find out a scantling beyond which the roundle or globe of the earth is not.

† 3. A round of a ladder. *Obs.* (Cf. Roundel 7.)

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 25 Things..which..serve ..to judicious beliefs as scales and roundles to mount the pinnacles..of Divinity. *a* 1663 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 310 When they are in the top of their Jollity and gotten to the uppermost Roundle of the ladder.

† 4. = Roundel 9. *Obs.*

1544 *Lydgate's Bochas* Prol. li, Complaintes, ballades, roundles [*Bodl. MS.* roundelis], virelaies. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 125 Sike a roundle never heard I none.

Round-leaved, *a. Bot.* Also 8 **round-leafed.** [ROUND *a.* 16 c.] Having round leaves. Chiefly in specific names of plants.

The number of varieties distinguished by this name is very large; only a few are given here.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Merc. Bot.* 19 Round leaved water Pimpernell. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallow*, The vulgar round Leav'd Sallow proves best in drier Banks. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Mentha*, The Great Round-leaf'd Water-Mint, with a variegated Leaf. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 64 Round leaved winter green. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 146 The lumberers..meaning by *soft wood* all the evergreens; and by *hard wood* all deciduous or as they call them *round-leaved* trees. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 37/2 The great round-leaved willow (*salix caprea*). 1888 *Garden* 28 Oct. 375/2 Round-leaved Catchfly, with deep scarlet flowers.

Rou·ndlet. Forms: 4 **rownde-**, 4–8 **roundelet** (5 **-lett**, 5–6 **-lete**); 4 **rondlet**, 5 **rowndlet, rounlet**, 5, 7– **roundlet** (7 **-lett**). [ad. OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel* ROUNDEL. Cf. ROUNDELAY.]

†1. A short roundel. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 220 (Corpus MS.), Of such matiere made he many layes, Songes, compleintes, roundeletis, virrelayes. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 136 So Terentia taking the Lute in hir hand beganne to warble out this roundelet.

2. A small circle or circular object; a little disk or round ornament; a circular clump, etc.

1380–1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 389 In vj Roundeletys empt. pro magno altare, ixd. 1385 *Ibid.* 265 In tribus rondlettys emptis pro rasturis, ivd. *c* 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 367 Torches, mattes, uattes [? *read* nattes], and roundlettes for the chirche. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 196 Drawt hyt two & fro, as þou woldest tempre wax, & mak hyt in roundeletes. *Ibid.* 214 Tak a gret rote of radysche..& kytte hyt on fyfty Rounlettes. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. lx, The troubled Teares..Made them to seeme like Roundlets, that arise By a Stone cast into a standing Brooke. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 310 The little Circles or Roundlets dispersed here and there about the Hemispheres. 1892 BRIGHTON *Sir P. Wallis* 103 The figure-head of the *Shannon*, a colossal female bust, ornamented with a necklace of gilded roundlets. 1906 *Dollar Mag.* June 91 The roundlet of trees presents the appearance of a fortification.

† b. A part of a hood (see quots.). *Obs.*

1603 STOW *Surv.* 545 These hoodes were worn, the Roundelets vpon their heades, the skirtes to hang behind in their neckes. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Hist. Brit. Cost.* 191 The alteration of the chaperon into a regularly-formed crown within a thick roll called the roundlet.

c. *Her.* = ROUNDLE 1 b.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* I. vi. 61/1 He beareth Party per Pale Vert and Argent, three Roundletts counterchanged. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pellets*, in heraldry, a name given those roundlets which are black. 1766 [see OGRESS²]. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 140/2 There are nine roundlets, or balls, also used in heraldry.

†3. A small cask; a runlet. *Obs.*

1388 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 48 In duo Rowndelet' de Sturgeown, 7*s.* 1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 418 The costis of x butts & vi roundeletts of resins of Corent. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 267 A roundlet of red wine of xv. gallonys. 1538 FITZHERB. *Justyce Peas* 109 The price of the But, Tone, Hoggeshede, Punchion, Tierce, Barel or Roundelet to be sold in grosse. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 70 Set your roundelet in the sunne. 1656 BLOUNT, *Roundlet*, a certain measure of Wine, Oyle, &c. containing eighteen Gallons and an half. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xviii. 83 Horses loaded with Roundlets of Usky.

Roundley, obs. form of ROUNDELAY.

Rou·ndliness. *rare*⁻¹. [Cf. ROUNDLY *a.*] Rounded outline or contour.

1870 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) iv. 75 The 'roundliness' and development of the upper part of the back and arms are superb.

†**Rou·ndling.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. ROUND *a.* + -LING.] A variety of apple.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 196 Roundlings are called *mala Sceptiana.*

Rou·ndly, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. ROUND *a.* + -LY ¹.] Somewhat round.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, A Scyte, About the edges of whose roundly forme In order grew such trees as doe adorne The sable hearse.

Roundly (rau·ndli), *adv.* Also 5 **roundliche**, *Sc.* **rondely**, 6 **roundely, roundlye**, 6–7 **roundlie**. [f. ROUND *a.* + -LY ². Cf. MDu. *rondelic* (Du. *-lijk*), G. *rundlich*, MSw. *rundeliga* (Sw. *rundligen*), Da. *rundelig(en.*]

†1. At a quiet but steady pace. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. CXXXV. (1869) 71 Soonere is the mule ofte at seynt james that goth roundliche [F. *qui va rondement son train*] than is thilke smiteth and sporeth his hors, and maketh him go sharpliche.

2. To the full; completely, thoroughly; in a thoroughgoing manner.

c 1450 in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 75 And to awnswere roundly there to every gallon, pottell, and pynte, by measure. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch. Lycurgus* (1612) 52 He that was taken with the maner, had his payment roundly, and was punished with fasting besides. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 21, I was call'd any thing: and I would haue done any thing indeede too, and roundly too. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. vii, And a man had come to London for nothing else but to be Cheated, hee could not bee more roundlier rid of his money. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 287 Every hypocrite ..who never comes up roundly to the whole compass of his duty. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 606 God..Will reckon with us roundly for th' abuse Of what he deems no mean or trivial trust. 1805 SCOTT *Talism.* ix, The blame rests..with those with whom..I hope to reckon roundly. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 88 The result of our instruction is only that we are able to produce the most perfectly and roundly ill-done things that ever came from human hands.

3. Plainly, outspokenly, without mincing the matter, bluntly.

1528 GARDINER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (Pocock) *Rec.* I li. 127 On the morrow we returned unto the pope's holiness and spake roundly unto him. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Pleusidippus..gaue him the lie roundly in this replie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 456 They told the Prophet roundly, that they would worship the Queene of Heaven. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* II. i, And, pr'ythee, tell him roundly of his faults. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 276 Our Commodore..roundly answer'd..that he would go when he saw it convenient. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, Let me beg you..to enforce this matter roundly to the girl. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 17 Aug. in *C. Papers* (1884), He renewed all his complaints..and said roundly that he would not go on any longer. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. 275 He told his father roundly that he would not go.

b. Frankly, openly, without concealment.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philadelphus* 19 Morgan began roundly to make open warre againste him. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little French Lawyer* III. ii, [He] has challeng'd me downright, defied me mortally...What a bold Man of War! he invites me roundly. 1642 *Compl. to Ho. Commons* 17 Wee must now deale roundly for the truth. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* I. 39 The claim which he advanced somewhat roundly, and beyond his predecessors apparently.

4. Without circumlocution; straight.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1303/2 He went roundly to the matter, and sayd vnto them: what wyl ye gyue me and I shal delyuer hym to you. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 143 Then (to go to the matter roundly without circumstances) here be two parts. 1622 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) IV. 160 They go roundlier to the point than doth Suarez, or any of them have been blundering about this gear of late. 1625 PEEKE *Three to One* A 4, Not to weary you with long Preambles,..I will come roundly to the matter.

b. Without qualification; absolutely.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. vi. 310 When cardinall Allen, in his notes vpon this place, auoucheth roundly that this text conuinceth praier for the dead. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* v, I scarce beleeved, Till grief did tell me roundly, that I lived. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vii. 116 But we may as roundly say, that the *Lapis Lasuli* is the Marchasite of Gold. 1709 SWIFT *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1751 IV. 219 He very roundly asserts, That he is not only now alive, but was likewise alive upon that very 29th of March. 1773 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 418, I do not roundly affirm this of every sentence..in the fifty volumes. *a* 1817 DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 155 When I ventured to question the soundness of these assertions, he roundly replied that they were certain truths. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. 424 [He] prints..certain discreditable words which he roundly asserts that I wrote.

5. Sharply, severely; unsparingly

1570 GRINDAL *Let.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 324 The Vice-chancellor and heads of houses proceed not so roundly in this case as were requisite, in my judgment. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 27 The Queene shall..take them vp roundly, that they shall not dare to speake any more. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 233 He takes them vp very roughly and very roundly, calleth them a generation of vipers. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 2 They must also expect to be roundly fined, and some have been fined in above Ten thousand Livres. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* VII. ii, I took the young lady herself very roundly to task. 1810 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) II. 302 This said Kehama..will get it roundly in the Edinburgh Review. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Gr. N. Canada* 96, I..abused him roundly when I found he had come without it.

†6. Fluently, glibly; readily. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 222 They falsly, yea & wrongfully pretende the knowlege of Christ, although they can eloquently & roundely talke of the Gospell. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 122 This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 393 All the Polonians ..can speake the lattin tounge, and that roundly, but most falsly. 1696 S. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* iv. 11 Cannot I.. take away this Impediment.., and make thee to speak as roundly and gracefully as any Man living?

7. Rapidly, smartly, briskly, promptly.

1548 ELYOT, *Cursim legere*, to reade a pase, to reade roundely. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 He never made ani bones at it, but trudgd up roundely to work the feat. 1607 T. WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. (1664) 138 He fell roundly to his victuals, having not eat any in a seven night before. 1639 LD. DUNGARVAN in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 45 Wee had neither foote nor artillery yet was it resolued wee shold charge them roundly. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 362 Lord Shaftesbury reckoned himself gone at Court, and acted more roundly. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 322 The main sheet [is] eased off roundly. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXI, I..enforced my commands with a blow, which he returned as roundly. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 209 Slack off the studding-sail sheets roundly.

8. In a circular manner; in a circle; rotundly.

1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 204 And thus M. Hardings reasons run roundly against himselfe. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ii. 15 Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye In breaded tramels. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1024 But the Heav'ns course, not wandring up nor down Continually turns only roundly round. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rondelik*, roundly, or in the forme of a round. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 349 One third of the county [Dumbarton]..is yet open, or but roundly inclosed; that is, the farms are inclosed but not subdivided. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xi. 161 Sometimes a lady passed, swelling roundly forth in an embroidered petticoat. 1865 *Reader* No. 139. 242/3 Round and roundly oval cells. 1873 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* iii. § 82 Its beak..is bent down so roundly that the angriest parrot cannot peck, but only bite.

b. In a finished or polished style.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 359 Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know What's roundly smooth or languishingly slow.

9. Generally; on a general estimate.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 74 That seems to be spoken roundly and in the gross, without taking notice of odd years.

Round-mouthed, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.] Having a round mouth.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. vi. i. 134 The Lesser Round-Mouth'd Snail, with a shorter knobed Turban. 1758 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 137 The deeply-sulcated, round mouthed Turbo. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 222 Gualtieri has arranged all the taper shells together, both the round-mouthed and these. 1830 *Cumb. Farm. Rep.* 65 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The round-mouthed spades used in forming canals, etc., called here navigation spades. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 12 The round-mouthed sea-snails are nearly all vegetarians. 1906 RAVEN *Bells* 36 The bells seem round-mouthed.

Roundness (rau·ndnés). Also 4 **rond(e)-**, 5 **rownde-**, 4–6 **round-**, 5–6 **rownd-**. [f. ROUND *a.*]

1. The quality of being round; rotundity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. iv. (1868) 164 Þe same roundenes of a body O, oþer weyes þe syȝt of þe eye knoweþ it, and oþer weyes þe touching. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 159 And righte as the Perl of his owne kynde takethe Roundnesse, righte so the Dyamand..takethe squarenesse. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiv. 107 In a round spere ne ben no mo partes of shap but only the roundenes. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 Roundnesse..is fittest shappe and forme..for fast mouing. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construction* 48 The depth, height, squarenes, roundnes, of a thing. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 213 The diamond hinders the roundnesse of the ring. 1702 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 59 Roundness being comprehended in the idea of a circle. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 149 A figure which bears some resemblance to..the roundness of a kernel. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. 148 Distant objects concealed by the roundness of the earth.

fig. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 604/1 It is a set-off against this consideration, that roundness and completeness are the great characteristics of Aristotle.

b. Fullness, plumpness (of figure, etc.).

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, His figure..destitute of the roundness and elasticity of youth. 1838 — *Leila* I. iv, Leila was of the lightest shape consistent with the roundness of womanly beauty. 1886 G. R. SIMS *King o' Bells* II. iv. 64 Of late the little face had lost its roundness.

c. Of numbers: (see ROUND) *a.* 7 a).

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 34. 352 A certain roundness of numbers..we may readily anticipate, when whole centuries are in question.

2. Compass; circumference. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* i. 7 The Spirit of the Lord fulfilde the rondnesse of londis. *Ibid., Dan.* iii. 45 Thou art the Lord God aloone, and glorious vpon the roundenesse of erthes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 90 We schuld hafe sene all þe roundeness of þe firmament, þat es to say bathe þe emisperies. *Ibid.* 93 So mykill hase þe erthe in roundeness all aboute. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakl. *Voy.* (1589) 253 Under the which is comprehended all the roundnesse of the earth. *a* 1596 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* viii, One would weene that one sole Cities strength Both land and sea in roundnes had survew'd. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. ii. 6 These two elements, having their bounds and limits within their own roundnes and greatnes. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* vii. (1729) 72 Let the reserved Branches be divided at a convenient roundness.

3. †a. A circular course; an orbit; a spiral or ring. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. metr. vi. (1868) 144 ȝif þat he ne clepiþ nat aȝein þe ryȝt goynge of þinges, and ȝif þat he ne constreynede hem nat eftesones in to roundenesse enclined. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Ayde* II. 14 They framed brasen pypes, which they rouled into many roundnesses, so y⁶ pypes did resemble the Spyres of a Dragon.

b. A round object or formation; a rounded projection.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 35 In the cop forsothe of the foot was a maner roundnes, of a cubite and a half, so forgid, that the watir vessel myȝte be sette there aboue. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij b, Towarde the elbowe ben receyued ye roundnesses. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 55 Ane grit roundnes of lycht sal gyf lycht to mair nor the half of ane les roundnes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Condyle*, the roundenease or knots in the knee, anckle, elbow, and knuckles. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 45 Lettise hath his leaves gathered into a curled roundnesse. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 112 "Twas all over cover'd with a great number of exceeding small rising roundnesses.

4. Fullness or careful finish of language or style.

1557 SIR J. CHEKE in Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ad fin., The roundnes of your saienges and welspeakinges of the saam. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 1 The whole Period and compasse of speache so delightsome for the roundnesse. 1628 *Fotherby's Atheom.* Pref. p. xx, I haue..hindered not the context, and roundnesse of the speech. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II) s.v. *Stile*, The roundness of periods charms the ear, and affects the mind. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. xii. 321 That roundness of speaking, as the ancients called it, where there was nothing either redundant or deficient. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature*, A good writer, if he has indulged in a Roman roundness, makes haste to chasten and nerve his period by English monosyllables. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 110 Are you and I expected to praise..only the clearness and roundness of the language?

†5. Uprightness, straightforwardness, openness.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* Argt., Euery man to walke in roundnes of conscience in his vocation. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 400 Let all faining and dissimulation be banished from us, and all roundnes and integritie of hart and maners appeere in all our actions. 1628 LE GRYS *Barclay's Argenis* 126 Gelanorus knowing him to be of a most clear roundnesse, turned out of his way to him. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 38 The roundness of his intentions and his honesty.

6. Plainness or severity (of speech).

1622 VISC. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germany* (Camden) 103

I returned this rough answere... For which roundnes, though I have sufficient warrant.., yet it may be I should have spared some part of the harshnes.

†**7. Energy, activity; thoroughness.** *Obs.*

1689 *Decl. Apprehension Bp. Chalcedon* 36 [That] they and every of them proceed with all diligence and roundness ..against the said Smith. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. iv. 83 Had it not been for Cecyl's Wisdom, Diligence, and Interest with the Queen, in all likelihood it had not proceeded with that Roundness it did.

Round-nosed, *a.* [Round *a.* 16.] Having a round nose. Chiefly of tools (cf. *round-nose*, s.v. Round *a.* 17).

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Teste*, A kind of blunt, and round-nosed Porpose. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 5 Plyers are of two Sorts, Flat Nos'd, and Round Nos'd. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 1/2 Good iron-wire and curtain-rings to make it of, and a sharp-edged file, and round-nosed plyers to make it with. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1742/2 Pliers with peculiarly shaped or proportioned jaws are called long-nosed pliers, round-nosed pliers,..etc. 1898 *Archaeol. Jrnl.* V. 270 Among the relics were a few stone hammers or polishers, a number of 'round-nosed' chisels of bone.

†**Rou'ndo.** *Obs.* Also 8 **Round O.** [Anglicized form of F. *rondeau*] = Rondeau.

1710 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. 94 The vulgar spelling and pronouncing it Round O, is a manifest Corruption. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 55 On Roundos hereafter your fiddle-strings spend, Write verses in circles, they never shall end. 1765 Percy *Reliq.* II. 11 The versification is of that species, which the French call Rondeau, very naturally englished by our honest countrymen Round O.

Round O : see Round *a.* 15.

Round-off, *a.* [f. Round *v.*1 + Off *adv.*] *Round-off file*: (see quot.).

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 826 Nicking and piercing files..are called round-off files, and are used for rounding or pointing the teeth of wheels. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Round Ro'bin. Also **round robin.**

†**1.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1546 Coverdale tr. *Calvin's Treat. Sacr.* Pref. A ij, Certayne fonde talkers..applye to this mooste holye sacramente, names of despitte and reproche, as to call it Jake in the boxe, and round roben, and suche other not onely fond but also blasphemouse names. 1555 Ridley in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1924/2 There were at Paules..fixed railing bils against the Sacrament, terming it Jacke of ye boxe, the sacrament of the halter, round Robin, with lyke unseemely termes.

†**2.** Applied to persons. *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 36 There in faith round Robin his deputie, would make them, like wretches, feel the waight of his heauiest fetters. 1636 R. N. in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 66 Thou art he in whom All the brave Robins meet to make vp one, Round-Robin. *a* 1671 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 177 These Wat Tyleis and Round-Robins being driven or persuaded out of Whitehall.

3. A document (esp. one embodying a complaint, remonstrance, or request) having the names of the subscribers arranged in a circle so as to disguise the order in which they have signed.

Originally used by sailors, and frequently referred to as a nautical term.

(*a*) 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 238 The Method used by Sailors when they mutiny, by signing their names in an orbicular manner, which they call a round Robin. 1742 J. Campbell *Lives Admirals* (1750) II. 98 The sailors on board the fleet, signed, what is called by them, a round Robin, that is, a paper containing..their names subscribed in a circle, that it might not be discerned who signed first. 1828 *Lancet* 21 June 382/2 If thirteen physicians..had written what seamen call a round robin to an authority. 1847 H. Melville *Omoo* xx, I proposed that a 'Round Robin' should be prepared and sent ashore to the consul. 1870 Thornbury *Tour rd. Eng.* I. 192 [He] so tormented his crew that they signed a round robin, and sent it to the Admiralty.

(*b*) 1755 Chesterf. in *World* No. 146 P 8 If I thought it could be of any use, I could easily present them with a round robin to that effect of above a thousand..names. 1791 Sir W. Forbes in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) II. 60, I enclose the Round Robin. This *jeu d'esprit* took its rise one day at dinner at our friend Sir Joshua Reynolds's. 1829 *Farmer's Jrnl.* Oct. 330 Last week the whole of the tenants..sent a round-robin to his lordship's steward. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 217 He tried to induce a large number of the supporters of the government to sign a round robin desiring a change. 1896 J. D. Coleridge *Eton in the Forties* 133 The headmaster suggested our signing and sending a round robin of congratulation.

transf. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 349 Such a round robin of mere lies, that you knew not which to begin with.

†**4.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 97/2 *Round Robins*, narrow Ruffs only about the Doublet Collar.

5. *Mech.* (See quots.)

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 195 The round Robin is a broad rim fixed to the end of the axletree bed, to prevent dirt falling in to injure the Arms of the Axletree. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 669/1 *Cuttoo-plate*,..otherwise called a dirt-board, or round robbin.

6. a. *U.S.* The fish *Decapterus punctatus.*

1876 Goode *Fishes Bermudas* 46 The Round Robin is seined in great numbers in Hamilton Harbor.

b. The angler-fish, *Lophius piscatorius.*

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

7. *Devon dial.* **a.** A small pancake.

1847 Halliwell.

b. Herb Robert; Ragged Robin.

1888 *Devonsh. Plant Names.*

Round-shouldered, *a.* [Round *a.* 16.] Of persons: Having round shoulders; round-backed.

1586 Wynkfeilde in *Trial*, etc. *Mary Q. of Scots* (1889) 2 Y° Q. of S. being of stature tall and bodie corpulent, round shouldered. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2337/4 A middle sized man, a little round shouldered. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. xvi. i. 437 *note*, The oriental people generally are round-shouldered, arising from their manner of sitting. 1885 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 191 He stood..regarding his vulgar ..round-shouldered brother opposite. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. v, A broad, round-shouldered, one sided old fellow in mourning.

transf. 1895 Rider Haggard *Heart of the World* xiv, To the right and left of us the huge, round-shouldered mountains stretched in a majestic sweep.

Ro'undsman. [f. Round *sb.*1]

1. A labourer in need of parochial relief, who was sent round from one farmer to another for employment, partly at the expense of the farmer and partly at the cost of the parish.

1795 Eden *State of the Poor* (1797) II. 384 Persons working in this manner are called rounds-men, from their going round to village or township for employ. 1820 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 302/2 The system of roundsmen is much complained of. 1830 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 350 The labourers here who are in need of parochial relief, are formed into what are called roundsmen. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 262 The surplus labourers are employed in turns by the farmers..: these odd men were called 'rounds-men'.

attrib. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 37/2 At present the roundsman system is a wasteful and unequal tax.

2. One who makes rounds of inspection; esp. *U.S.* a police-officer in charge of a patrol.

1883 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/2 A roundsman and five patrolmen were present to preserve order. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 2/3 Shortly before the Emperor left the palace two roundsmen and two detectives patrolled the road.

3. A person employed by a tradesman to go the round of his customers for orders and the delivery of goods.

1884 *Weekly Notes* 29 Nov. 216/2 The defendant agreed to serve the plaintiff as 'roundsman' and assistant.

Round Table, *sb.* Also **Table Round.**

1. a. The table, celebrated in mediæval legend, round which Arthur and his chosen knights were supposed to have sat, and which was made round so that there might be no pre-eminence or rivalry.

The earliest mention of the table is that in Wace's *Roman de Brut* (1155). From at least the 15th century (see quot. 1485) the name has been given to a large circular table preserved at Winchester, bearing the names of Arthur and his most famous knights.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14 O kyng arthour þat was so rike,..O ferlys þat hys knythes fell, þat aunters sere I here of tell,.. For to were þe ronde tabell. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10525 For his barons þat were so bolde..Dide Arthur ordeyne þe round table [F. *la roonde table*] þat þt men telle of many a fable. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. i. 101 For I shalle gyue hym the table round, the whiche Vtherpendragon gaue me. 1485 Caxton *Malory's Arthur* Pref., In dyuers places of Englond many remembraunces ben yet of hym.. At wynchester the rounde table. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 14 The feyned no where acts of Arthur of the rounde table. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iv. 299 Then sing they how he first ordain'd the Circled-board, The Knights whose martial deeds far fam'd that Table-round. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, The Round Table..was an Invention of that Prince, to avoid Disputes about the upper and lower End. 1802 Ritson *Metr. Rom.* I. p. xlvi, Neither..does this impostour [Geoffrey of Monmouth] ever mention the round table.

b. In *Knight* (etc.) *of the Round Table.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6518 (Kölbing), Next hem, wiþ outen fable, Sat þe knistes of þe rounde table. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 17, I salle telle 3ow a tale..Off the ryealle renkys of the Rowunde Table. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1494) E ij, Arthure..Amonge his knightes of the round table. *Ibid.* E ij b, Ily othe and promyse bounde To brotherhede of the table rounde. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. iv. 124 By my hede said Arthur he is best worthy to be a knyght of the rounde table of ony that ye haue reherced. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 57 Old aduentures and valiaunces..of king Arthur and his knights of the round table. 1671 Phillips, Knights of the Round-Table, or King Arthur's Knights. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, Paulus Jovius says, 'twas under the Empire of Frederic Barberosa, that the Knights of the Round Table first began to be talk'd of. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 619 The gallantry and superstition of the British hero,..and the memorable institution of his Knights of the Round Table. 1802 Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 240 Queen Guinever, ..with certain knights of the round-table, clothe'd all in green. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 3 The brave Geraint,..one Of that great Order of the Table Round.

c. The body of knights of this order.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2196 (Kölbing), Afterward..Our king bigan þe rounde table..Of knistes, þat men wist best In þis warld. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 93 That thow bee redy at Rome with alle thi Rounde Table. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. i. 339 All your courte and alle your Round table is by sire launcelot worshipped..more than by ony knyghte now lyuynge.

1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth.* 234 But now the whole Round Table is dissolved.., And I, the last, go forth companionless.

†**d.** A meeting or assembly of Arthur's knights and nobles. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 3916 Þer nas bituene þis & spayne no prince wiþoute al þis, þat nas at þis rounde table, & at is feste ywis. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 53 Whene he thys rewmes hade redyne.., Then rystede that ryalle and helde the Rounde Tabylle. *Ibid.* 74 Thus one ryalle araye he helde his Rounde Table. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxiii. 25 He [*sc.* Arthur] held his houshold, and the rounde table, Some time at Edenburgh, some tyme at Striueline.

e. *attrib.*, as *Round Table cycle, hero, knight, legend*, etc.

1700 Dryden *Wife of Bath's T.* 352 Is this the custom of King Arthur's court? Are all Round-Table Knights of such a sort? 1798 C'tess Purgstall *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* (1837) I. ix. 288 Don't..give him a name out of your list of round-table knights. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 523/1 He [Walter Map] was..one of the principal creators of the Round Table legends. 1886 *Ibid.* XX. 646 Pedigree of the Round-Table Heroes. 1897 Amours *Scot. Allit. Poems* (S. T. S.) p. lxxii, One of the stock stories so common in the Round Table cycle.

2. An imitation of Arthur's Round Table as an institution; an assembly of knights for the purpose of holding a tournament and festival, esp. that instituted by King Edward III in 1345.

The statements in Dugdale, Warton, etc., in regard to the tournament held by Mortimer at Kenilworth in 1279 are based on misunderstandings of the older authorities (see Wykes in *Ann. Monast.* (Rolls) IV. 281–2 and Rishanger *Chron.* 94).

[1232 *Patent Rolls* (1903) 492 De rotunda tabula prohibenda.—Rex omnibus fidelibus suis qui conventuri sunt ad rotundam tabulam, salutem. *c* 1330 *Ann Lond.* in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 46 Tabula rotunda apud Waldene, ubi Ernulphus de Mounteneye a Rogero de Leyborne lancea interfectus est.] *c* 1400 *Brut* (1908) 296 When þe lustes were don, King Edward made a grete soper, in þe wiche he ordeyned feest, and bygan þe Rounde Table, & ordeyned & stefastyd þe day of þe forsaide Rounde Table to be holde þer at Wyndissore in Whitesen-wike euermore after erly. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C ij, A good lady that gat a grete blame at a grete feste of a round table atte Joustes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. c. 120 The king of Englond toke pleasure to newe reedefy the Castell of Wyndsore,..and ther lirste begonne the table rounde. 1552 in *Archaeologia* (1863) XXXIX. 34 To the knights of the Round Table (if I do it not in my lifetyme) xxs. to be spent at Myle end. 1765 Percy *Reliq.* I. 35 Any king was said to 'hold a round table' when he proclaimed a tournament attended with some peculiar solemnities. 1803 Godwin *Life Chaucer* I. 133 Edward III..purposing from the knights whose prowess on this occasion should be the most approved, to select the members of his new order, to be styled knights of the Round Table. 1846 *Archaeologia* XXXI. 106 The feast of the Round Table..in March, 1345.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

The quotation is a direct translation from Walsingham *Historia Brevis* (1574) 154.

1592 Stow *Ann.* (1595) 367 King Edward [III in 1345] caused to be called together a great many Artificers, to the Castell of Windsore, and beganne to builde an house, which was called the round Table.

3. A name applied locally to various natural or artificial antiquities, freq. reputed to have associations with King Arthur.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 379 Beneth the castell [of Stirling] went thai soyne, Richt by the Rownde Tabill thair way. 1530 Lindesay *Test. Papyngo* 634 Adew, fair Snawdoun, with thy touris hie, Thy Chapell royall, Park, and tabyll rounde! 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 302 In Denbighshire..is a circular plain, cut out of a main rock, with some twenty-four seats unequal, which they call Arthur's Round Table. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. vii, He pass'd red Penrith's Table Round, For feats of chivalry renown'd. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 106/2 A space of ground [at Caerleon], which it is believed was a Roman amphitheatre, is commonly called Arthur's Round Table. 1872 Hardwicke *Trad.*, etc. *Lancs.* 216 Several circular mounds in various parts of England..are..honoured with the name of 'King Arthur's Round Table'.

4. Used generally (alone or as *attrib.* phrase) to denote a number of persons seated round a circular table, or imagined as forming a gathering of this kind.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 342 For cards she had no genius. Even the noise and nonsense of a round-table could not reconcile her to those bits of painted pasteboard. 1852 *Life in Bombay* 33 The snug round-table dinner-party. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 656/2 Those four hundred poets who formed the famous 'Round Table' in the sultan's.. palace. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 4/1 The 'New Round Table' is a symposium on Home Rule—a collection of remarks..from persons of various standpoints.

Hence **Round-table** *v.*, to take part in a round-table conference; **Round-tabler.** *nonce-uses.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 1 When Mr. Goschen goes over to the Tories on one side, Mr. Chamberlain round-tables on the other. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 4/1 Other round tablers are Mr. Andrew Reid.., Lord Monkswell.., and others.

Round-top. Also **roundtop.** [f. Round *a.*]

1. *Naut.* A platform (formerly circular) about a mast-head.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Top-Armours*, are a kind of Clothes, &c., set about the Round-tops of the Masts. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* xi, A man on the roundtop cried out, Au voile, a sail. 1769 R. Wood *Ess. Genius Homer* p. xxxi, As I looked from the round-top of the main mast, the fresh water appeared like an immense muddy pond. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxi, The fog was up to our round-tops at sunrise this morning. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. xl. 242 Jones could use only their nine-pounders and muskets from the round-tops.

2. *attrib.* Having a rounded top.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 644 [A railway] known ..by the denomination of the edge rail, round-top rail, fish-backed rail, &c.

Round-towner. [f. Round *prep.*] One who loafs about a town.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 10 Oct. 1775, I hope I shall never pay-off another 'Round Towner. *Ibid*, Digest 36 The Roundtowners are wholly ineligible as indoor Servants.

Round-up. [See Round *sb.*2 and *v.*1]

1. *Ship-building.* (See quot. 1846.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Transom*, The

former of these is called..the round-up, and the latter the round-aft. *Ibid., Tonture des baux*, the round-up, or convexity of a ship's beams. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 8 Short curved line for the round-up and round-aft of the wing transom. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Round-up* of the Transoms; the segment of a circle to which they are sided; of beams, that to which they are moulded. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuilding* xx. 431 While the frames and keel of the ship are in progress, beam moulds, with the round-up and lengths marked on them, are given out to the workmen to guide them in making beams.

2. *U.S.* (and *Austr.*). The driving of cattle, etc., together or into an enclosure, usually for the purpose of registering ownership, counting, etc.

1888 BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps Rockies* xii. 339 To collect these stragglers and to take a census,..the annual 'round-up' is held. 1887 T. R. *Rancho Life Montana* 160 When they have gone some miles, the captain of the round-up tells them to spread out into a wide half-circle, driving-in all the horses.

b. A meeting or social gathering of acquaintances or friends; a reunion.

1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 270 We'll have a round-up of your old friends. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6/4 The good bishop had a family reunion or 'round up' on the lawn of one of his estates.

3. *U.S.* A settlement, clearance.

1886 *Philadelphia Times* 3 May (Cent.), That exception ..will probably be included in the general round-up tomorrow.

Roundure (rau·ndiŭr). Also 7 **rowndure.** [f. ROUND *a.* Cf. RONDURE.] Roundness; rounded form or space.

In Shaks. *K. John* II. i. 259 the reading of the first folio is *rounder*.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 90 Your cries to me are Musicke, And fill the sacred roundure of mine eares With tunes more sweete then moving of the Spheres. 1620 — *Dream* Wks. (Grosart) III. 40 Were all the Rowndure betwixt Hell and Heauen One Clowd condens'd, and into blackness driuen. 1623 LAVINE *Theatr. Honour* I. ii. 12 The frightfull eye of the Gyant Polyphemus, great and wide as the roundure of the Sunne. 1818 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. p. CXXXIX, You might suppose that the fair roundure of her fingers reached back to heaven.

Rou·ndward, *a.* and *adv. nonce word.* [f. ROUND *adv.*] In a circular direction.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 376/1 There was a bolt..rearward, roundward, upward, downward. *Ibid.* 376/2 There was the same rearward, roundward bolt.

Rou·ndway, *a. rare.* [f. ROUND *a.* 17.]

1. ? Having a round passage-way.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 2409 Improved extra strong round-way screw-down bib and stop cocks.

2. Moving round in the arena.

1875 MORRIS *Æneid* VIII. 636 From concourse of the hollow seats where roundway games were wrought.

Rou·ndways, *adv. rare.* = ROUNDWISE.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxvi. § 5. 236 The second, go crosse or roundwayes about the ventricles within the hart. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* 9 Skin and cut roundways in slices six large Spanish onions.

Round-winged, *a.* [f. ROUND *a.* 16.]

†**1.** *Arch.* = PERIPTERAL *a. Obs. rare* —1.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 8 This prospect is call'd *Peripteros*, that is, wing'd round., the same round-wing'd prospect remaining..to every one that saw the Temple in flank.

2. *Ent.* In the names of moths, as **round-winged muslin, (white-)wave** (see quots.).

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 275/1 Round-Winged Wave [114, The Round Wing, *Cabera rotundaria*]. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 27 The Round-winged Muslin (*Nudaria Senex*). 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v., Round-winged white-wave, a British geometer moth, *Cabera exanthemaria*. 1907 R. SOUTH *Moths Brit. Isles* Ser. I. 175 The Round-winged Muslin (*Comacla senex*)..; the wings of this moth are rounder in outline than those of the Muslin.

3. Applied to certain hawks, as those of the genera *Accipiter* and *Astur*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rou·ndwise, *adv.* and *a.* Now *rare.* [f. ROUND *a.* + -WISE.]

1. *adv.* In a circular form, disposition, or arrangement; circularly.

1577 HARRISON *Eng.* II. XXV. (1877) 364 King Edward the first..did first coine the penie and smallest peeces of siluer roundwise. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 27 Neither shal you cut your heare roundwise; nor shave your beard. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 146 Take Apples sliced thin round-wise. 1725 *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Larch-Tree*, It produces its Branches roundwise, at some equal Distance from each other.

2. *adj.* Circular, round. *rare* —1.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. XXVIII, The form (as when with breath our bagpipes rise, And swell) round-wise, and long, yet long-wise more.

Round-wood: see ROWAN 1.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 79 Mountain-ash, or round-wood, as the Maine people call it.

Round-worm. *Zool.* Also **round worm.** [f. ROUND *a.* + WORM *sb.* In early examples only descriptive, later a specific name.] A parasitic worm of a rounded form infesting the human intestines: **a.** A worm of the genus *Lumbricus* or *Ascaris*, esp. *A. lumbricoides*.

1565 COOPER, *Lumbricus*, a longe rounde woorme..in mans body. 1611 COTGR., *Ascaride*, a kind of small round worme, which breeds in the bowels. 1658 *Moufet's Theat. Insects* II. XXXII, Round worms [breed] only in the small guts, Ascarides in the Longanum, the Gourd-worms..in all. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 154 The *Lumbricus teres*, that common Round Worm which Children usually are troubled with. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 343/1 The long round worms seem to be the most dangerous which infest the human body, as they often pierce through the stomach and intestines. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 345 The head of the long round worm is slightly incurved. 1849 COOPER *Ibid* 344 It is calculated one-half of the total number of children have either the round, or thread-worm. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 160 The Common Round-worm (*Ascaris*), often of considerable size.

b. A nemathelminth, or a nematode worm.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* II. 116/2 *Nematoidea*,.. Round-worms ..Body elongated, rounded, elastic. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 704/1 The N[ematelmia] are sometimes termed *Round-worms*, just as the Platyelmia..are called *Flat-worms*. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 158 *Nemathelminthes* (Round-worms).

Rou·ndy, *a.* Now *dial.* [f. ROUND *a.*]

1. Rounded; of a round shape.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1891) 310 Her roundy sweetly swelling lippes a little trembling. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* II. 55 Welcome, red and roundy sun, Dropping lowly in the west.

2. *dial.* Of coals: (see ROUND *a.* 15).

1868– in northern dial. glossaries.

Roune, var. of ROUN *sb.*, ROUND *v.*2; obs. f. RUNE *sb.*2

†**Rou·ner.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **runere,** 4–6 **rowner** (5 **-ere,** 6 *Sc.* **-ar**), 5 **rouner** (6 *Sc.* **-ar, roundar**). [OE. *rúnere*, f. *rúnian* to whisper, ROUND *v.*2 Cf. MDu. *runer* (*ruyner, runaer*, etc.), MLG. *runer*, OHG. *rûnari* (G. *rauner*).] A whisperer; a tatler, tale-bearer.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXVI. (Z.) 217 *Hic susurro*, ðes runere oþþe wroht. 1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 271 Rowners and flatreres. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 687 Rowners, vagaboundes, forgers of lesynges. *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) IV. v. 199/2 A preuy rowner, that pryuely telleth false tales amonges the people. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 33 Be thow not ane roundar in the nwke. *Ibid.* XXVI. 52 With..rownaris of fals lesingis. 1551 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 71 Of thame that er quyspernaris, rowkaris and rounaris.

Roung, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of REIGN *v.*; obs. f. RUNG *sb.*

†**Rounge,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **runge, ronge, rownge.** [ad. OF. *roungier, rungier, rongier* (mod.F. *ronger*): of obscure formation.]

1. *intr.* To roar, cry out.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 361 He roungede an heiȝ, and rorede so harde, his eiȝen flowen out of his hed.

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To gnaw; to champ.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 177 For evere on hem I rounge and gknawe And hindre hem al that evere I mai. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. XX. (1859) 20 Lyke a worm I am woned to byte and to rounge them that wronge theym selue. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lv. (1869) 33 It wolde neuer stinte to rounge [*printed* raunge] so michel til it hadde slayn his mayster. *Ibid.* II. CXXXVI. 129 As the wolf that hath strangled the shepe. and hath rounged his chekes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 93 With ȝour chaftis to gnaw ȝe sall be fane, And runge ȝour tabillis all and burdis. *Ibid.* IV. IV. 11 Hir fers steid stude stamping,..Rungeand the fomy goldin bitt.

b. *intr.* To chew the cud.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXIV, For euermore she [the hare] fumeth and croteth and rougeth and bereth talowe and grece. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e iij b, All [beasts] that bere skyne and talow and Rounge..shall be flayne safe the hare.

3. *trans.* To clip (coin). *Sc.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 373 Þat na maner of man tak vpoun hand for to Ronge the croun of wecht. 1619 in C. Innes *Sk. E. Scot. Hist.* App. (1861) 522 Thair wes two of the xx mark peceis rounged and far les then the thrid wes.

Hence †**Rounged** *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 404 Thair clyppit and rowngeit Soussis..ar commandit to have course in this realme. 1622 W. SCOT *Course Conformitie* x. 43 To attaine thirteen rounged and dilapidate Bishoprickes.

†**Rou·nger.** *Obs.* Also 5 **roungere, roundgar.** [f. ROUNGE *v.* 3, or ad. AF. **roungere*, OF. *rongeur.*] A clipper of coins.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward..wille wite certeyn, who schent has his mone. Of clippers, of roungers [F. *roygnurs*], of suilk takes he questis. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 This hand is an..vnhelere and biekere of cofres, and a roungere of floreyns. *a* 1600 in Drake *Eboracum* I. vi. (1736) 189 Roundgars of gold, washers of gold.

†**Rou·ning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 1 **runung,** 3 **runing, roning**; 4–6 **rounyng**(e, 5 **rounn-, rovn-**); 4–6 **rownyng**(e, 5 **rowyn-**), 5–6 **rowning**(e, 6 **rowening**). See also ROUNDING *vbl. sb.*2 [f. OE. *rúnian*, ME. *rounen*: see ROUND *v.*2] Whispering; private conversation or consultation, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (ed. Assmann) vi. 161 Hi..on synderlicum runungum þæt riht eall ræddon. *c* 1205 LAY. 14070 He wolde wiþ þan kinge holden runinge. *c* 1275 — 3249 Þe Scottene king and þe duk..mid hire stille rouning nemen heom to reade. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7604 (Laud MS.), After þis queynt rounyng Alisaunder spedde in þis doyng. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1960 And ouer alle the houses Angles Ys ful of rovnynges. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. i. 64 Blessid be þo eres þat receyueþ of goddys rounynge, & takiþ non hede of þe rounyng of þis worlde. *c* 1475 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 4 Withe-oute lowde lauhtere or langelynge, Rovnynge, lapynge, or other Insolence. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 240 Castyng abrode a suspicyouse bablynge, of gatheryng, and assemblynge, and rownynge, and talkynge.

†**Rou·ning,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 1 **runiende,** 4 **rownande, rownende.** [Cf. prec.] Whispering, murmuring.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 441 *Musitantes*, þa runiendan. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 112 Swangeande swete þe water con swepe, Wyth a rownande rourde raykande aryȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXI. 31 The rownende grucchere shal defoule his soule.

Hence †**Rou·ningly** *adv*, in a whisper. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 328 Sum confessionn is made to man, and þat may be on many maneres; outher opynly & generaly..or priuely & rownyngly. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 172 Cloos kepte I me; no man durste I depraue But rownyngly; I spak no thyng on highte.

Rounseal, obs. form of ROUNCIVAL.

†**Rou·nsepike.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **rounse-, rownsepyk.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RAMPIKE and RAMPICK.] A leafless branch.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. XVI. 209 Ouer his hede he sawe a rownsepyk, a bygge bough leucles. *Ibid.*, Syr Launcelot putte aweye the stroke with the rounsepyk.

Rounseval, obs form of ROUNCIVAL.

Rounsy, obs. form of ROUNCY.

†**Rount,** *a. Obs.*—° Roan.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 155/1 Colours of Horses... Rount, is a kind of flesh colour, or a Bay intermixt with white and gray; a Roan-colour. *Ibid.*, Grissel, is a light Rount.

Rountree, obs. variant of ROWAN-TREE.

Roup (raup), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north.* Also 7 **roop,** 8 **roupe,** 9 *north.* **raup.** [f. ROUP *v.* 2.] An auction; the act of selling or letting by auction.

1693 STAIR *Instit.* I. XVI. (ed. 2) 135 A Roup at the hall or major part of the Owners against the rest. 1698 A. FLETCHER *Two Disc. Aff. Scot.* 36 The letting of Farms.. by Roop or Auction. 1700 LAW *Council of Trade* (1751) 9 All other effects that shall be sold by public roupe in this kingdom. 1785 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1813) II. 114 Every article of cattle and furniture was sold. The roup lasted a week. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 70 The said collector is..to sell by public roup..such part of the said goods and effects. 1878 C. GIBBON *For the King* I, Bauldy's chief business had been to announce roups.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1785 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1813) II. 110 Roups, then, are a source of great amusement here and a very expensive one to the roup-makers. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* II, This cow..is valued in my roup-roll at fifteen pounds. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* 5 Shall I reprint the roup bills o' my ryegrass parks?

Roup (rūp), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **roupe,** 6–7 **roope,** 7 **rup, roupp,** 6– **roup,** 7– **roop.** [Of obscure origin.] A disease in poultry characterized by morbid swellings on the rump.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B v, Garlyke. is also good for the pype or roupe of hennes and cockes, as Pliny wryteth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 638 They cure the pipe or roupe of Pultrie and Chickens with Garlyke. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 The roupp is a filthy bile or swelling on the rumpe of Poultrie, and will corrupt the whole body. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 34 The wet roop next falls under our consideration. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1210 The Roup is shown by the rump becoming swelled and enlarged. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 167 Inflammation and Intumescence of the Rump Gland..To this affection the term 'roup'..is often applied.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VI. LXXVI. 324 Thou droopest like a pip or roup-cloaking chicken. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 168 Baily's roup pills are almost universally known and appreciated.

Roup (rūp), *sb.*3 Also 8 **roupe,** and **Roop** *sb.*1 [Prob. of imitative origin.]

1. *Sc.* and *north.* Hoarseness, huskiness; †some disease affecting the throat.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 323 The rot, the roup, and the auld rest. 1674– [see ROOP *sb.*1]. *c* 1770 BEATTIE *To Alex. Ross* iii, O may the roupe ne'er roust thy weason. 1773 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 77 To fleg frae a' your craigs the roup, Wi' reeking het an' creeshy soup. 1811– in northern dial. glossaries.

2. A form of purulent catarrh affecting domestic poultry.

1808 JAMIESON, *Roup.* also denotes a disease which affects hens in the mouth or throat. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 267 The symptom most prominent in the roup, is difficult and noisy breathing, beginning with what is termed the gapes, as in the pip. *c* 1877 L. WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* 200 In very aggravated cases of roup the entire throat is sometimes filled with the diseased secretion.

Roup (raup), *v. Sc.* and *north.* Also 4 **roupe,** 5–6 **rolp,** 6 **rowp,** 9 *north.* **raup, rawp,** etc. [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Icel. *raupa* (Fær. *reypa*) to boast, brag, MSw. *röpa* to shout, Da. *røbe* to disclose, reveal.]

1. *intr.* To cry, shout, roar; to croak. Now *arch.*

13.. *St. Alexius* 566 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 187 Scho beganne to roupe & rare. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne, rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. VIII. 44 Taikand..na maner schame, Sua amangis men to ryn, and roup or rame. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3075 Thir ruiks thay roupit wonder fast. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVIII. 89 Rowpand for riches..Sum benefice I bocht or euer it vaikit.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 111 There they were, romping and rouping in the garden, like a couple of gaol birds. 1892 MRS. STUART MENTEATH *Lays Kirk & Covenant* 24 Let heretics both rave and roup.

†**b.** *trans.* To proclaim or utter with a loud voice. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 129 The lattir halsing syne

lowde [we] schowtit thrise, Rowpand at anis, adew! *Ibid.* IV. viii. 129 Or lyk Orestes,..Rowpit and sung quhow he his modir fled. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 96 These slaves of Sathan..rowped as thei had bein ravinis, yea, rather thei yelled and rored as devillis in hell, 'Heiesy! heresy!'

† **c.** To invoke loudly. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ix. 75 Thre hundreth goddis with hir mouth rowpit sche. *Ibid.* xi. 51 Thow Proserpyne, quhilk, by our gentile lawis, Art rowpit hie, and 3ellit lowd by nycht.

2. To sell or let by auction.

1568 LAUDER *Minor P.* II. 37 Iustice is rowpit, as vtheris waris; This is most plane, and nocht obscure. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 391 To caus rowp the said croft and myre. 1590 *Ibid.* IV. 534 That the small custumes ..micht be yeirlie roupit and sett to the best availl. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxxviii. 225 If men and angels were rouped and sold at the dearest price. 1693 STAIR *Instit.* I. xvi. (ed. 2) 135 Either to take his part at such a rate,..or Roup his own part when he pleases. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 213 Those poor Fishermen..must pay it,..or have their Houshold furniture distrained and roupt for the Payment of it. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 11 Apr., The parks were rouped for £100 a year more than they brought last year. 1879 *Scotsman* 22 Mar., The Linlithgow town and bridge customs were rouped yesterday. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 90 His effects were rouped before I knew him.

b. To sell up (a person).

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 61 He has since heard..that they had been rouped out at the door. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 342 Squire Kittle..May roup his farmers. 1871 C. GIBBON *Luck of Gold* viii, It was not Angus's fault that he was rouped.

Hence **Rou ping** *ppl. a.*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1083 The rowpand Reuin said: sweit syster, lat se 3our holy intent.

Rouped, *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 8–9 **roupet, -it,** and ROOPED. [f. ROUP *sb.*[3] + -ED.] Affected with hoarseness; hoarse.

1677– [see ROOPED *a.*]. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* ii, Alas! my roupet Muse is haerse! 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 29 Is your throat no dry an' roupit Whistlin a' day loud an' sweet? 1897 BEATTY *Secretar* xli, He had a voice like a roupet craw.

Roupee, obs. form of RUPEE.

Rouper (rau·pəɹ). *Sc.* Also 6 **rowper.** [f. ROUP *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. Icel. *raupari* braggart.]

1. One who cries or shouts.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 757 Ragged rowper like a raven.

2. One who sells goods by auction.

1799 W. THOM *Wks.* 447 A rouper is pursuing his interest when he pays the bell-man to intimate his roup.

Roupie, obs. form of RUPEE.

Rouping (rau·piŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 **rowp-,** 7 **roupeing, roping.** [f. ROUP *v.*]

1. The action of selling or letting by auction; also, an auction, a roup.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 30 The commoun guid and patrimonie of all Burrowis within this Realme,..efter the 3eirlie rowping and setting thairof, as vse is. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 17 One..in a public roping did seem to use some courtenage in buying of a house. 1685 *Min. Bk. New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (1905) 85 Appoynts [that] a roupeing be called upon Monday. 1786 FRASER TYTLER *The Lounger* No. 79 P 4 Was you ever at a sale,—a rouping you call it in this country? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, After the rouping is ower, and the bills paid. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ii, Then took place the rouping of seats in the parish church.

b. *Comb.,* as **rouping-clerk,** an auctioneer's clerk; † **rouping-wife, -woman,** a woman who holds auctions, or who buys at auctions for the purpose of selling again.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 127 *Rouping-wife,* a female auctioneer. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. i. 201 The furniture of the house being previously sold to a rouping-woman, as she called it. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, His neighbour the rouping-wife, or saleswoman. 1888 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 180 Would'st [thou] be degraded to a rouping clerk.

2. Crying, yelling.

c 1865 S. S. JONES *Northumb.* 115 Ilka bairnie spite o' its roupin' an' skirlin' had getten washed an' busked up.

Roupy (rū·pi), *a.*[1] Also 9 **roopy.** [f. ROUP *sb.*[2]] Of poultry: Affected with the roup (inflammation of the rump-gland).

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Bohn) 165 The breath of such a person would poison..even a cock or hen:..it would cause them to be roupy, as they call it. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 501 Fast he sat as roopy turkey-poult. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Poultry* (ed. 6) [73 Imposthume upon the rump is called roup. *Ibid.*] 74 Roupy hens seldom lay.

Roupy (rū·pi), *a.*[2] [f. ROUP *sb.*[3]]

1. Hoarse, husky.

1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Roup,* A peculiar sense,..denoting..hoarseness of voice, as the adj. *roupy* is now used. 1872 F. W. ROBINSON *Bridge of Glass* II. i, The sheep grew wheezy and roupy and unnaturally dispirited. 1898 MUNRO *J. Splendid* iv. 48 The crows..complained in a rasping roupy chorus.

2. Of poultry: Affected with the roup (purulent catarrh). Also, pertaining to the roup.

1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Poultry* (ed. 6) 32 Cocks..are liable to become aguish,..perhaps, in the end, turning roopy or glandered. *Ibid.* 74 When the malady becomes confirmed, with running at the nostrils, swollen eyes, and other well-known symptoms, they are termed Roupy. *c* 1877 L. WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* 199 The characteristic roupy discharge.

fig. 1863 QUINN *Heather Lintie* 64 Wi' dark, bedimmed, dull roupy e'en..We slowly staumer on.

Roupy, obs. form of RUPEE.

Rourde, variant of REBD(E *sb. Obs.*

† **Rous,** *sb. Sc. Obs.*[—1] [Of obscure origin: cf. next.] A heavy fall or crash.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 135 His hors hapnit to snapper and to fall, With sic ane rous quhill that him self flew wnder.

Rous (raus), *adv. rare.* Also 9 **rouse.** [Echoic.] With a bounce or bang.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii, 'Slife, Sir! you should have come out in choler, rous upon the Stage, just as the other went off. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Down come the roof, rouse.

Rous, variant of ROUSE *a.,* red. *Obs.*

Rousant (rau·zănt), *a. Her.* [f. ROUSE *v.*[1] + -ANT[1].] (See quot. 1780.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xix. 479/1 A Falcon rowsant to the Sinister, is the Crest of Falckenstein of Bavaria. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II, *Rousant,* a term given by some Heralds to a bird rising, as if preparing to take wing. 1868 CUSSANS *Heraldry* (1893) 95 *Rising,* or *Rousant.* ..This term is usually employed in blazoning Swans.

Rousch, obs. form of RUSH *v.*

† **Rouse,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Mirth.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1669 The todir burgeyse rose hym vp, for to make Rouse, And axid of his felawe [etc.]. *Ibid.* 3610 Beryn & his feleshipp wer within the house, And speken of hir answer, & made but litill rouse.

Rouse (rauz), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **rowse.** [f. ROUSE *v.*[1]]

† **1.** A shake (of the feathers, etc.). *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 272 These fowles in their moulting time, when their feathers be sick, and be so loase in the flesh that at any little rowse they can easilie shake them off. 1600 BRETON *Melanch. Humours* Wks. (Grosart) I. 14/1 But all in feare to make so farre a flight, Vntill his pennes were somewhat harder growne; He gaue a rowse. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 53 If her stomacke..be cold and dull, she will flie wilde and carelesly, and on plains and rowses. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Englands Rarities* 17 The Porcupine..., a very angry Creature and dangerous, shooting a whole shower of Quills with a rowse at their enemies.

2. *Mil.* The signal for arousing; the réveille.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rouse,* one of the bugle-horn soundings for duty. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* xxxvii, No more again the rouse of war to hear. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 446 The first notes of the rouse are dismal,..but they are succeeded by a few others of an encouraging and lively character. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 198 When the 'rouse' had sounded that morning.

3. A violent stir.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 61 He revolutionized the whole establishment, and gave it such a rouse that the very house reeled with it.

Rouse (rauz), *sb.*[3] Now *arch.* Also 7 **rouce, rouze, 7, 9 rowse.** [Prob. an aphetic form of *carouse,* due to the phrase *to drink carouse* having been apprehended as *to drink a rouse.*

It has been suggested that the word is ad. Da. (also Sw. and Norw.) *rus,*=Du. *roes,* LG. *rūse,* G. *rausch* intoxication, drunken fit; but both form and meaning are more easily accounted for by the above explanation. 'The Danish rowsa' in Dekker *Gull's Hornbook* may be simply due to the passages in Shaks. *Hamlet.*]

1. A full draught of liquor; a bumper.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 126 And the Kings Rouce, the Heauens shall bruite againe. 1626 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1630) III. 80/2 Because death should not terrifie him, they had giuen him many rowses and carowses of wine and beere. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* V. ii, My Lord, ..take me off This lusty rowse to your owne health. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 65 Then all quaff Another rouse, and hold their sides and laugh.

2. A carousal or bout of drinking.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 58 There was he gaming, there o'retooke in's Rouse. 1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* I. ii, She has heard..The gambols that you plaid.., your several mischiefs, Your rowses and your wenches. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 217 After a good rouze, or good dose of *Nepenthe,* they are in a trance.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, Amyas..invited..his old schoolfellows..to a merry supper and a 'rowse' thereon consequent. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 131 It was natural that a free, open-hearted soldier should welcome the arrival of his brother-officers with a rouse.

3. In the phrases *to take one's rouse, have a rouse, give a rouse.*

(*a*) 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 8 The King doth wake to night, and takes his rouse. 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* (Rtldg.) 122/2 He took his rouse with stoops of Rhenish wine. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. i, Your lord, by his patent, Stands bound to take his rouse.

(*b*) 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. vi, We will haue a rouse in each of 'hem, anon, for bold Britons, yfaith. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, I long to have a rouse to her grace's health. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXIV, Rambling up and down this d—d vault, and thinking about the merry rouses we have had in it. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* IV. ix, Fill the cup, and fill the can: Have a rouse before the morn. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 181 Patrick's neighbour,..with whom..he has a merry rouse.

(*c*) 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 66 'Fore heauen, they haue giuen me a rowse already. 1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* 84 Giue me one rouse, my freind, and get thee gone. 1842 BROWNING *Cavalier Tunes* II. i, Give a rouse: here's, in Hell's despite now, King Charles!

† **Rouse,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **rous, rowse.** [a. OF. *rous* (mod.F. *roux*):—L. *russum,* acc. of *russus* red.] Red-haired. (Only in personal names.)

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1146 Pray to hir..That sho forgif the, in this stede, Of Salados the rouse ded. *c* 1400 *Brut* CXXXIV. 138 After þis William Bastard regnede his sone William [þe] Rous. *c* 1425 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 345 For the soules of the kyngis William Rowse, Herry the firste [etc.] 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xii, William called Rouse.

Rouse (rauz), *v.*[1] Also 5–8 **rowse,** 6–8 **rowze,** 6–9 **rouse** (7 **roue**), 7, 9 *Sc.* **roose.** [Orig. a technical term in hawking and hunting, and so presumably of AF. or OF. origin, but the precise source is obscure. In general use common after *c* 1585, and freq. strengthened by *up.* Cf. also AROUSE *v.*]

I. † **1.** *refl.* **a.** Of a hawk: To shake the feathers. *Obs. rare.* Cf. sense 9.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vi, And whanne she hathe doone she will rowse hire myghtyly. [1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiii, The vigour with which they pruned their plumes, and shook, or, as it was technically termed, roused themselves.]

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 694/2, I rowse, I stretche my selfe, as a man dothe whan he gothe to prove a maystrye, *je me coppie.* It was a sporte to se him rowse him selfe and stretche out his armes, or ever he began to wrestyll.

2. *trans.* To cause (game) to rise or issue from cover or lair. Cf. RAISE *v.*[1] 4 b.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, If they wold use but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe, or rouse, the game. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 106 The huntesman shall then go before them and rowze the Deare. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV,* I. iii. 198 The blood more stirres To rowze a Lyon, then to start a Hare. 1687 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* Wks. (1630) I. 93 So hath this Woodmanship diuers and sundry tearmes of Art. as you must say, Rowse a Bucke, Start a Hare, and vnkennel a Foxe 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 624 Thou mayst..Rouze from their Desart Dens, the bristled Rage Of Boars. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 397 To beat the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 121 The chief huntsman, entering with his hounds within the lines, rouzed the game with a full cry. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vi, He proposes to go to rouse the wild cattle 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems* 160 They roused a hart,..A hart of ten.

fig. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 15 When they want certaine liquid sacrifice, to rouze her [the muse] footh her denne. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* II. iii. 128 To rowze his Wrongs, and chase them to the bay.

† **3.** **a.** To raise or set up, to ruffle. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 9 An Eagle, seeing pray appeare, His aery plumes doth rouze. *Ibid.* II. iii. 35 He.., standing stoutly up, his lofty crest Did fiercely shake, and rowze as comming late from rest. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 732 As he stands proudly rowzing up his Plumes.

† **b.** To raise or lift up. Also *fig. Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* IV. i. 118 Henry Bullingbrooke and hee Being mounted, and both rowsed in their Seates. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xxix, She strives..to rouze her fainting head which down as oft would fall. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 310 When he heard the comfort of birds or the noyse of the waters he rowsed up his soul to his Creator.

refl. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 275, I will..shew my sayle of Greatnesse, When I do rowse me in my Throne of France.

4. To cause to start up from slumber or repose; to awaken from sleep, meditation, etc. Also with *up, out.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* I. iii. 134 Rouz'd vp with boystrous vntun'd drummes. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 60 Shall wee rowze the night-Owle in a Catch? 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 52 The Hounds and horn Chearly rouse the slumbring morn. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 P 1 A young Fellow who was rouzed out of his Bed, in order to be sent upon a long Voyage. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 231 The stars descend; and soon the morning ray Shall rouse us to the labors of the day. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 18, I must rouse him from his sleep, Since none else dare. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXVIII, At last a low whistle roused her from her dream. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* iii, Here I roused out Pyke, the officer in command. *Ibid.* xvi, At 2.30 we were roused up.

absol. 1846 FRENCH *Mirac.* xiv. (1862) 244 Christ rouses from the bier as easily as another would rouse from the bed.

b. To disturb, chase away (sleep). *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 329 The cited dead Of all past Ages to the general Doom shall haste'n, such a peal shall rouse thir sleep.

5. *fig.* **a.** To awaken or startle (one) from a state of ease or security.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 577 Although some men..fall sometimes into this senslesnesse, yet..God afterwards rowseth them vp well enough. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 100 And in vpon Northumberland doth breake, Rowzing the Sluggish villages from sleepe. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 90 It rowsed him out of his security. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Serm.* XXXIII, Wks. 1823 IX. 412 His present fears, rather than any thing of true penitence, roused him up, and made him have recourse to God. 1770 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) II. xxxix. 194, I mean to rouse, to alarm the whole nation—to rouse the Ministry, if possible, who seem awake to nothing but the preservation of their places.

b. To stir up, excite to vigorous action or thought, to provoke to activity.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LV. iv, Purple morn,..and midday cleare, Shall see my praying voice to God enclin'd, Rowzing him up. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 16 When the holy Ghost would rowse vp the slothfull seruant, he threateneth him his portion with hypocrites. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 120 Philosophy..rouzes, us where we are faint and drouzy. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P 2 The Emperor is rouzed by this Alarm. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. 173 The Spaniards, rouzed by the danger which threatened them,..made a bold and vigorous resistance. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 161 Emetics..I thought might rouse the liver from its state of torpor. 1860 TYNDALL

Glac. I. xxvii. 197 Vainly the postilion endeavoured to rouse them [*sc.* horses] by word and whip. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. 413 To excite the voters by..the sense of a common purpose, rousing them by speeches or literature.

c. Const. *to* or *into*.

1702 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* 45 Till Pity rows'd him from his soft Repose, His Life to unseen Hazards to expose. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 94 Unite, and rouze the sons of Greece to arms. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 319 Enough to rouse a dead man into rage. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 181 They roused the population to action, and armed them. 1847 MARTIN *Ox* 130/2 The animal is roused to fury. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi, His pride was roused to double activity.

d. To provoke to anger.

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 355 He felt a delight..in plaguing the nursemaid, and in rousing the cook.

6. *refl.* in senses 4 and 5.

1590 LODGE *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 85 With that his Brother began to stirre, and the Lion to rowse himselfe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 222 Sweete, rouse your selfe; and the weake wanton Cupid Shall from your necke vnloose his amorous fould. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 141 Rowzing up himself and his spirits with zeal as hot as fire. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. ii, I roused myself, and looked about me in the Room where I was left alone. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, He seemed by an effort to rouse himself. 1842 TENNYSON *Ld. of Burleigh* 21 From deep thought himself he rouses.

b. Const. *to*.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. (1592) p. vi, That reason rowseth up her selfe to rest vpon trueth. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 287, I see him rowse himselfe To praise my Noble Act. 1693 OWEN *Holy Spirit* 114 Let such Souls rouze up themselves to lay hold on him. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. ii. 48 Will you not rouse you to preserve yourself? 1848 DICKENS *Domboy* xxxii, The Captain..roused himself to a sustained consciousness of that gentleman's presence. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 2 He too rouses himself to acknowledge the general homage.

7. To stir up, agitate, put into motion, bring into an active state.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Thee water is rowsed, they doe frisk with flownse to the shoare ward. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 287 The sound of blustring winds, which all night long Had rous'd the Sea. 1728 T. SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* vi. (1739) 84 In rouzing the Strings of the Lyre. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to Rev. J. M'Math* 11 Lest they shou'd blame her, An' rouse their holy thunder on it. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 277 All the charges which they and the prosecutor had roused up against him. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 79 The landlady..led me to a blazing fire, which her damsels quickly roused up.

b. To stir up, excite, inflame (a feeling).

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 He began thus to rowze vp his furie. 1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 184 You call upon the nobles to rowze up their noble Christian zeale. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CXC, But sharp remembrance..And shame..Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 12 The spirit of the people must frequently be rouzed. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. (1778) I. 116 Those unprovoked injuries rouzed their courage. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 605 This crime only roused the indignation of the Marattas, without weakening their power. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 156 The passions of religious parties have been roused to the utmost.

c. To stir (a liquid, *esp.* beer while brewing).

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 101 Having poured boiling water on the suspected sample, rouse it well. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 118 Rouse the beer as the hops are gradually introduced. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 275/2 This is done by 'rousing' the gyle every two hours with a utensil made for the purpose.

8. *Naut.* To haul *in*, *out*, or *up* with force.

c 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (MS.), *Rowse in* is a worde theie use particularlie when as a Cabell or Hawser doth lie slack in the water and they would have him made tawght. *Ibid.*, To keepe it [the cable] stiff and tawght, they will hale in soe much as lies slack, and this they call Rowsing-in the Cabell or Rowse in the Hawser. [Hence in various 17th cent. nautical works.] 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Recouvrer*, to rowse-in, or haul any rope into the ship. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* v, You and the boy, rouse the cable up..., and bend it. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* xv. 85 Rouse the cable out through the hawse-hole. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 3 Rouse out reef pendant.

transf. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 193 You cut a straight sapling while we rouse out the saddle-straps for a splice.

II. *intr.* †9. Of hawks or other birds and animals: To shake the feathers or body. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She Rousith when she shakith all hir federis. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 149 Then suffer hir until she rowse or mewte, and when she hath done either of them unhoode hir. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 216 You shall perceive him either to shake his head, or to winch with his tayle, to rouze, or shake. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Turtles..there, mute, prune, and oyl their feathers; rouse, and doe all their offices of nature. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Rouze*, in Faulconry is when a Hawk lifteth up, and shaketh her self.

10. Of game: To rise from cover. *rare.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 106 All the horsemen must quickly cast abrode about the couert, to discouer yᵉ Harte when he rowseth and goeth out of his hold. 1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* C iv b, This done, you may begin to tuft for a Bucke, and finding him single, especially if he rouse foorth of a great brake, put your hounds softly upon. 1686 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1031 A red buck roused, then crossed in view.

11. To move with violence; to rush. *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 A king he placed, throgh whose Maiestical Empyre Theese blasts rouze forward, or back by his regal apoinctment. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* II. 279 The Paddington boy..tried again to rouse in upon Doly's victualling-office.

†12. To rise up, stand on end. *Obs.*–¹

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 12 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in't.

13. To get up from sleep or repose; to waken up.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 32 Good things of Day begin to droope, and drowse, Whiles Nights black Agents to their Prey's doe rowse. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 266 Up, and stirring..with the Bird that first rouses. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 131 And softer Curs, that lie and sleep at home, Do often rouse, and walk about the Room. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 229 Day came, and we all rouz'd. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 488 Rouzing..from Sleep with the Noise, I caus'd the Boat to be thrust in. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 99, I gradually roused up on hearing this, and..put my head out of the tent door. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Dec. 746/1 When I roused, the yellow sun was pouring in at my lattice.

b. *fig.* To become active; to bestir oneself, take heart or courage, etc.

1589 L. WRIGHT *Hunting of Antichrist* 13 Shortly after began to rowse our noble and valiant Lion of England, Henrie the eight of famous memorie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxvi. (1623) 386 Hubba that had harried the English, and now roused upon the newes of King Elfred's victory and life. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* xix. 6 Rouze up, fond man, and answere my replies. 1740 *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 91 It is surely time for this nation to rouse from indolence, and to resolve to put an end to frauds that have been so long known. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 498 Be it ours to rouse at once To action. 1832 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xiii, In God's name, rouse up, sir; let it not be said that [etc.].

c. Of qualities or feelings.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1690 His fierie vertue rouz'd From under ashes into sudden flame. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Moral Sent.* (1804) I. 181 Our indignation rouses and we are eager to refute..such detestable principles. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxi, Arthur..felt his anger rousing up within him.

Rouse (rauz), *v.*² Also *Sc.* and *north.* **roose, roose.** [Aphetic form of AROUSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle (herring, etc.) with salt in the process of curing.

17.. in *Lauder's Suppl. Decis. Lds. Council* IV. 845 His charter not mentioning that it was for export, he was not bound to rouse them with salt upon salt. 1800 *Chron. Ann. Reg.* 110/2 Herrings sprinkled (or as it is termed 'roused or corned') with a moderate quantity of salt will continue perfectly good at least two months. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 43 We could see..the curers going about rousing their fish with salt, to counteract the effects of the dog-day sun. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 57 While I go below and roose the fish.

2. To cause (water) to overflow (see quot.).

1794 DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 38 In the catch-meadows..the great object is to keep the 'works of them' as dry as possible between the intervals of watering;..care is necessary to make the most of the water by catching and rousing it as often as possible.

†**Rouse,** *v.*³ *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] ? To rest, settle.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1393/2, I was caryed to my Lordes Colehouse agayne, where I with my syxe fellowes do rouse together in the straw, as cherefullye..as other doo in theyr beds of downe. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 153 The maister of the house began to rouse his shoulders in a rich chaire.

Rouseabout (rau·zăbout). [f. ROUSE *v.*¹]

1. *dial.* (See quots. 1778 and 1886.)

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 30 A rubbacrock, rouze-about..swashbucket. 1778 — *Gloss., A Rouzabout*, a restless Creature never easy at Home, but roaming from Place to Place. Also, a Sort of large Pease [etc.]. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 633 *Rouse-about*..implies coarseness, roughness, awkwardness, yet withal bustling activity.

2. *Austr.* A man or boy employed on a sheep station; an odd man on a farm. Cf. ROUSTABOUT.

1881 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 157 Rouseabouts are men and boys who pen the sheep, pick up the fleeces as they are shorn, sort and pack the wool [etc.]. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/6 The shearers hold themselves as the aristocrats of the shed, and never associate with the 'rouse-abouts'. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip* 280 The everlasting drudgery of the rouseabout.

3. *Rouse-about block*, a large snatch-block.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2230/1.

Roused (rauzd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. ROUSE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Disturbed; aroused, awakened.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 62 The whole family..Rashly out of their rouzed couches sprong. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 510 So after Pyrrhus pause, A rowsed Vengeance sets him new a-worke. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 10 And rouz'd Sea-Monsters in the Tempest play. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* I, The flagging wing Of the roused cormorant. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 129/1 The fine fresh scent of a newly-roused fox. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 245 He leant over her in his roused strength.

Roused, *ppl. a.*² (See ROUSE *v.*² 1.)

1899 *Shetland News* 22 July (E. D. D.), Two small cargoes of 'roused' herrings were sent south from Lerwick.

†**Rousee.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *rousee, rosee* (mod.F. *rosée*), ultimately f. L. *rōs.*] Dew.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxl. 208 How oure men reioyced them of a dew or rousee descendyng thenne fro heuen. *Ibid.*, Thenne began to falle a rayne or a dewe, so swete a rousee was neuer seen.

Rousement (rau·zmĕnt). *U.S.* [f. ROUSE *v.*¹ + -MENT.] A rousing up of religious excitement.

1883 *Congregationalist* 27 Sept. (Cent.), Deep strong feeling, but no excitement. They are not apt to indulge in any more rousements. 1889 *Home Missionary* Apr. 473 The 'rousement' as the religious excitement was called, was not long in coming.

Rouser (rau·zəɹ). [f. ROUSE *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who, or that which, rouses or stirs up.

1611 COTGR., *Esveilleur*,..a rowser, a raiser from sleepe. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. vi, All this which I have depainted to thee, are inciters and rowsers of my mind. 1783 J. YOUNG *Crit. Gray's Elegy* (1810) 44 The rousers to morning labour are also enumerated as four. 1801 SCOTT *Glenfinlas* XXXV, Within an hour return'd each hound; In rush'd the rousers of the deer. 1898 MONSON *Trop. Dis.* xii. 212 A fine stream of iced water poured on the forehead from an elevation will act as a stimulant and rouser.

b. An implement or apparatus used for stirring (*esp.* beer in brewing).

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 165 A vertical rod plunges down the copper...This rod terminates in a horizontal bar, carrying an extended chain, called, on account of its duty, a *rouser*. The rod and rouser are both kept in continual motion. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 585 The intermixture may be effected either by lading the glass out of one pot into another..or by stirring it up with a rouser. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 287 The contents can be constantly agitated by the rouser.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 116 The rouser shaft may be lifted by means of the chain.

2. One who, or that which, is remarkable in some respect.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 372 *Rouser*, something very exciting or very great. Thus an eloquent speech or sermon, a large mass-meeting, or a big prize-ox, is a rouser. 1868 *Putnam's Mag.* Jan. 70 He's a rouser to make punch, I assure you. 1895 CROCKETT in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 578 For a' the leers in the pairish—and there are some rousers—ye beat them clean.

b. An outrageous falsehood.

1825–9 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v. *Ruze.* 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict., Rouser*, or a Rousing Lie, is such a monstrous lie as rouses the wonder and astonishment of every one who hears it. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 176, I like a man to tell a rouser while he is about it.

3. A loud noise; a noisy person, song, etc.

1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe*, He..Let fly a Rouzer in her Face. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 225 The rouser is ..a man who talks very loud and occasionally yells. 1893 MILLIKEN *'Arry Ballads* 64 (Farmer), We made the whole place ring a rouser, till Jolter implored us to stop.

4. *Austr.* = ROUSEABOUT 2.

1902 H. LAWSON *Children of Bush* 241, I must get some more money for the rouser from some of those chaps.

Rousette, variant of ROUSSETTE.

Rousing (rau·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. ROUSE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1580 JEFFERE *Bugbears* Epil., With sowcynges, with rowsynges, with bownsynges. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. (1617) 290 A rouzing of her feathers & a vaine flapping of her wings. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 Rousing is..pulling the slacknesse of any Cables with mens hands into the Ship. 1634 W. BURTON (*title*), The Rowsing of the Sluggard. Deliuered in seuen Sermons. 1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 19 Ferments in the body pent, which early rowzing may prevent. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 265 That without this rousing they would become languid and diseased. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 22 The addition of lime to the pyrolignous acid..is done in a large vessel by frequent rousings up. *c* 1870 STUBBS *Lect. Europ. Hist.* II. x. (1904) 253 A sort of rousing appears to take place.

Rou·sing, *vbl. sb.*² [f. ROUSE *v.*²] The action of sprinkling, etc.

1706 A. BOYER *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 51 The clause relating to the rousing of herrings with foreign salt. 1842 J. WILSON *Voy. Scotl.* II. 158 The necessities of gutting and rousing. 1887 MOLONY *Forestry W. Afr.* 127 It is recommended that new resins should be subject to a rough sifting and rousing in common soda-and-water.

Rousing (rau·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ROUSE *v.*¹] In the following quotation the precise sense is not clear.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* E ij, Ile..wrap me in a rousing Calue-skin suite, and come like some Hob-goblin, or some Diuell Ascended from the grisly pit of Hell.

1. That rouses, awakens, or stirs up.

1642 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 Against negligence or obstinacy will be requir'd a rousing volie of Pastorly threatning. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. ix. (1848) 222 The careless Sensualists, that fly a rowzing Sermon. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 92 P 8 Justice Silence..has no sooner swallowed the rouzing cup, than he roars out a catch. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, He gave the fire a rousing stir. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 He was the most rousing of our poets.

transf. 1799 ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 181 A rousing furrow should be given to it, and the rough stubble turned down.

2. a. Of a lie: Outrageous, gross.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 133 It were likewise a good roosing miracle, and bigger then belief, that a certain Holy House..should be carried out of Palestine into Italy. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rousing lye, *mendacium magnificum*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rousing Lie*, a whisking great one. 1791 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* i, Ev'n Ministers, they hae been kenn'd..A rousing whid, at times, to vend. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*

b. Of a fire: Roaring, blazing strongly.

1688 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 547 For our wise rabble ne'er took pains to inquire, What 'twas he burnt, so it made a rousing fire. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 151 The weather was very cold.., and I had a rousing fire. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 9 A rousing fire halfway up the chimney. 1887 R. N. CAREW *Uncle Max* vi, Come into the parlor: there is a fine rousing fire that will soon warm you.

c. Of trade, etc.: Brisk, lively.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. v, A Jew..had the ill luck to die of a strangury, and leave his widow in possession of a rousing trade. 1895– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* in various contexts.

3. Of the nature of, connected with, awakening or rising.

1672 Milton *Samson* 1382, I begin to feel Some rouzing motions in me. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* I. 15 Now lapdogs give themselves the rowsing shake.

4. That is awakening or rising.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 13 Meeting objects from the rousing farm.

Hence **Rou·singly** *adv.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 376 To act more rousingly. 1847 Webster, *Rousingly*, violently, excitingly.

Rousseauan (*rusōu·ăn*), *a.* [f. the name of the French author Jean Jacques *Rousseau* (1712–78).] Pertaining to Rousseau or his views on religion, politics, education, etc. So **Rousseauesque, Rousseauian, Rousseauish** *adjs.*; **Rousseau·ism**, the principles or doctrines of Rousseau; **Rousseau·ist, Rousseau·ite**, one who follows Rousseau.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 10 It is mere Rousseauism which induces men .. to overlook the former while they reprobate the latter. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. 132 Writing Rousseau-ite essays. 1879 Dowden *Southey* 53 A creature overflowing with Rousseauish sensibility. 1881 *World* 28 Dec., His confessions..are not at all Rousseauian, save, perhaps, in style. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 545 This Rousseauan fiction of man's essential goodness.

Rousset, obs. form of Russet.

‖ **Roussette** (*rusē·t*). [F., a derivative of OF. *rous* (F. *roux*) red.]

1. The frugivorous bat, *Pteropus vulgaris*.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 473 Of foreign bats, the largest we have any certain accounts of, is the Roussette, or the Great Bat of Madagascar. 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 550 Many of the Roussettes are of an enormous size. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 184/1 The common roussette.., which inhabits Madagascar and the Isle of France. 1839 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 70/2 Some of the Cheiroptera, such as the Roussette Bats. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII. 670/2 [The] Edible Roussette is the largest of the genus.

2. A shark of the family *Scylliidæ*.

1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 58 *Scylliidæ* (The Roussettes).

‖ **Roussillon** (*rusi·lyon*). [See def.] A red wine made in the old province of Roussillon (now the department of Pyrénées-Orientales) in the south of France.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 287 The Malaga, Migraine, Roussillon, began to freeze. 1865 'Ouida' *Strathmore* II. xxii. 281 Draughts of fierce Roussillon, or above-proof cognac.

‖ **Roussin.** *rare*—1. [F.] = Rouncy 1.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He rode a Naples courser, a Dutch roussin, a Spanish gennet.

Roust (raust), *sb.* Now *Sc.* Forms: 3 **rowwst**, 5 **rowste**, 6, 9 **roust**. [a. ON. *raust* (Norw. *raust*, Fær. *reyst*, Sw. *rost*, Da. *røst*) voice.] Voice, cry; shout, roar.

c 1200 Ormin 9197 Þe rowwst iss herrd off ænne mann Þatt epeÞþ Þussi wesste. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 488 Anectanabus ..drafe thurse Þe sale With slike a rowste & rerid. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 67 The feildis all doith of thar roustis resound. 1808 Jamieson, *Roust*, the act of roaring or bellowing. *c* 1820 G. Beattie *John of Arnha* (1882) 34 (E. D. D.), To ilk bellow, roust and roar.

Roust (raust), *v.*[1] *Sc.* [f. Roust *sb.* Cf. Norw. *rausta*, *rousta*, in the same sense.] *intr.* To shout, bellow, roar, make a loud noise.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. vi. 79 As Pharon cryis and dois rowst Wyth haltand wordis. *Ibid.* XII. xii. 69 Of thar rowsting all the large plane And woddis rank rowtis and lowis agane. 1813 W. Beattie *Poems* (1871) 34, I hear the stirkies roustin'. 1819 Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 119 He had a trumpet braw, Whairwi' he 'gan to roust and blaw. *Mod.* Dinna roust an' roar like that.

Roust (raust), *v.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* [? Alteration of Rouse *v.*[1]] *trans.* To rout *out*.

1658 D. Lupton *Flanders* 9 Who will..ere long roust them out of this Hole, and make them look out another kennel. 1858 Brecher *Life Thoughts* (1859) 115 To roust out all the vermin and the nibbling mice and turn up the yellow dirt to the sun. 1890 H. M. Stanley *In Darkest Africa* I. xiii. 333 They were thoroughly rousted out, and their camps were destroyed.

Roust, obs. form of Roost, Rust.

Roustabout (rau·stăbaut.) [f. Roust *v.*[2]]

1. *U.S.* A wharf labourer or deck hand.

1868 *Putnam's Mag.* Sept. 342 As the steamer was leaving the levée, about forty black deck-hands or 'roustabouts' gathered at the bows. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 225 The Western rough is frequently a roustabout. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 216 On all these river boats most of the men employed are what is termed roustabouts, and are just ordinary labourers who are picked up anywhere.

2. *Austr.* A handy man. Cf. Rouseabout 2.

1883 *Longm. Mag.* June 178 This poor young man had been a 'roustabout' hand on a station. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 11/1, I was working on a Queensland gold-field once, first as 'feeder' and general 'roustabout', then as engine-driver.

Rou·ster. *U.S.* = Roustabout 1.

1883 *American* VI. 40 Men..who used to be rousters, and are now broken down and played out.

Roust, rousty, obs. forms of Rusty.

Roustlynge, obs. form of Rustling.

Rout (raut), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3–4 **rute**, 4 **rut(te**; 3– **route**, 4–7 **rowte**, 5 **rouwte**, 5–6 **routte**; 4– **rout** (6 **routt**), 4–7 **rowt**. *β.* 3 **rouȝte**, 5 **roughte**; 4 **rouht**, 5–6 **rought**; 5 **rowght**, 5–6 **rowth**. [a. AF. *rute*, OF. *route* (also *rote*, *rotte*, whence Rot *sb.*[2]) :—L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus* broken, the original sense being 'division, detachment'.]

I. 1. A company, assemblage, band, or troop of persons. Now chiefly *poet.*

In later use usually with some tinge of sense 5.

12.. *Ancr. R.* 92 Ure Lefdi mid hire meidenes, & al Þe englene uerd [*C.* rute], *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13503 Þis bred and fische was delt a-bute, Had nan defaut in al Þat rute. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1636 To the paleys rood ther many a route Of lordes, vp on steedes and palfreys. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 104 Beneth them sat clarkes a great rout, Which fast dyd wryte. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 149 Telle nowe of alle this rovte be prophie who stroke the. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 240 To se if Skelton wyll put hymselfe in prease Amonge the thickeste of all the hole rowte. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* Ff vij, The souldiours were not sturred to eny sedicion, but repayred by rowtes unto theyr capitaynes. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XI. ii, The helpe obtaine Of all the blessed of the heau'nly rout. 1616 B. Jonson *Forrest* iii, The rout of rurall folke come thronging in. 1710 J. Philips *Pastorals* I. 25 'Mong rustick Routs the chief for wanton Game. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. xx, A blithesome rout, that morning tide, Had sought the chapel of St. Bride. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 39 And now, amid that female rout, What scandal doth he buzz about? 1866–7 J. Thomson *Naked Goddess* 25 All the people swarming out, Young and old a joyous rout.

b. A number of animals going together; a pack, flock, herd, etc. Now *rare.*

c 1275 Lay. 2598 Þar he balu funde vppen one route of wolues awedde. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 909 Nyghtyngales a full grete Route, That flyen ouer his heed aboute. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 146 Wiþ þat ran þere a route of ratones at ones. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 851 Al the route [of snails, etc.] A trayne of chalk or askis holdith oute. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e ij, My chylde, callith..a Rowte of Wolues where thay passin inne. 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 100 Of fallow beasts the company is called an heard, and of blacke beasts it is called a rout, or a Sounder. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* iv. (1615) 45 Foresters and good woodmen do use to say..A rout of Wolfes. 1674 Josselyn *Two Voy.* 67 They commonly go in routs, a rout of wolves is 12 or more. *a* 1738 Gay *Fables* II. ii, Around him throng the feather'd rout. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 365 Nothing can represent more happily..the rout of animals first bursting from their place of confinement. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 89 Noisy bark of shepherds' dogs, The restless routs of sheep to stop.

c. A large number or collection of things.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1667 To pulle a Rose of all that Route To bere in myn honde aboute. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 296 His Ape..hadde gadred al aboute Of stickes hiere and there a route. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. v. 53 The serpent of Lern..of heidis wyth hyr mekle rout. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 151 That which is of God scarcely glimmereth through at holes, among the rout of the inuentions of men. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 39 With an infernall rout of words and actions.

†2. Without article: Assemblage, gathering, array, etc. Chiefly in prepositional phrases. *Obs.*

c 1275 Lay. 25416 Sone a-ȝein come cnihtes to route, mid wepne wel idiht. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/14 Folk wende Þudere..bi manie scor to-gadere...Þo seinte lucie Þis i-saiȝ al dai so gret route [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7537 Quen dauid went him forth in route, He sagh Þe folk, Þat war in dute. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 516 In ilke syd Þai gadryt owt, to met Þat sancte, In-to gret rowt. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 84 At mydday y was dubbid knyȝt, In route y lerned for to ryde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 149 Gars gadir in grete rowte Youre knyghtis kene be-lyue. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 136 Na man within burgh dwelland, salbe bound in man-rent, nor ryde in rout, in feir of weir, with any man.

† b. *In rout*, in succession, in order. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7047 (Fairf.), Esebon .. toke israel to lede and loke; he led ham vij ȝere in rowte. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 670 in *Babees Bk.*, Penne comes Þe pantere with loues thre,.. And saller y-coueryd and sett in route; With Þo ouemast lose hit shalle be sett.

3. *In* (or *on*) *a rout*, in a troop, body, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5155 Þai come all wit in a route [*Gött.* apon a route]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 They leueþ so esliche in a rowte, Þat seelde þey bereþ purse aboute. *c* 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 143, I fonde there byrdys with feders shene, Many oon sittyng apon a rowte. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cliii, Lytill fischis .. In a rout can swym So prattily. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2956 Furth by o syd assemblyng on a rout Whar that one hundereth knychtis was, & mo. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iv. 51 The mekle hirdis followit in a rowt. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 362 There came an hepe Of mylstones in a route.

4. An attendant company; a suite, retinue, train.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5311 Iacob went Þan wit his rute, His tuelue him al abute. 13.. *K. Alis.* 181 (Laud MS.), Forþ she ferde, myd her route. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 116 In his route He broght .iii. M[l] knightes stoute. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 118 As Peleus and the gentill men of his route sawe the noble flees..they were all ameruailed. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) VI. 35 Willyam Tresham..was cruelly slayne by one Salisbyri and Glin of Wales with their Route. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 9/1 An Ile..Most meet where thou maist plant thy selfe with all thy rout. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 108 The accidental Adventure of Thespis and his Rout.

II. 5. A disorderly, tumultuous, or disreputable crowd of persons.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 211/392 Þare comen blaste op of Þe putte, deuelene a gret rouȝte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1782 Þenne ran Þay in on a res, on rowtes ful grete. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I. 16 By rewthles routus Þat ryffled euere. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5265 Of men and women so grete a route, And childer, lay Þe kirke aboute, And made slyke noys and cry. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 77 Loke what an idul route our nobul men kepe and nurysch in theyr housys, 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 119 Foulkes..assemblyng together a great rowte of Ruffians and Robbers issued out of the Castell of Bedford. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 135 An honest man knows not in what sort..to carry himself with credit in so vile a rout. 1655 Milton *Sec. Defence* 291 A hireling rout scraped together from the dregs of the people. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. xi. § 5 Hyrcanus..alledged that a rout of strangers ought not to be admitted. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 48 P 9 To the noisy route of bacchanalian rioters. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxiv, 'Ay—the trumpeter to the long-ear'd route, I suppose,' replied Claverhouse. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 478 A great rout, at least 5000,..marched forth to Settimo. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* I. xiv. 450 Revelling with a luxurious and abandoned rout.

b. *Law.* An assemblage of three or more persons proceeding to commit an unlawful act.

[1379–80 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 81 Les routes & assembles venantz issint hors de Gales. *Ibid.*, Que en cest present Parlement les ditz Mesfesours, & les Route-leders, soient restreintz de lour grante malice.]

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/2 The saide trespassours come..with grettur rowtes and riotes thenne ever thay dede byfore. 1464 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 331 If any personnes..vexe thair neyghbours, oure subgittes, with-in oure seid Cite,..or make any Routes or conuenticles within the same. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 All ryottes, rowtes, and vnlawfull assemblies committed and done aboue the nomber of twenty persones. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 185 A Route is a disordered assembly of three or moe persons, moouing forward to commit by force an unlawfull acte. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 465 All good and lawful ways and means for preventing of Tumults and Routs. 1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconformists* Ded. A 3 b, Punish not Religious Assemblies of peaceable Men, under the odious names of Routs and Riots. 1743 in Wesley *Jrnl.* (1749) 120 Several disorderly persons, stiling themselves Methodist-preachers, go about, raising routs and riots. 1774 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 140 Our laws, for the suppression and punishment of riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 17/1 Two minor offences of rout and unlawful assembly, which are similar to riot, are generally treated on under that head. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 564/2 A rout is an unlawful assembly which has made a motion towards the execution of its common purpose.

6. The whole number of persons constituting a certain (disreputable) class.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 508/532 Doute wel more wikked men, And come not in heore ioute. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 261 (W.), Thou chorle, withdrawe the smertly,..Go stond in beggers rowght! *c* 1480 *Cokwolds Daunce* 227 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 47 Many schall dance in the cokwolds rowte, Both by nyght and day. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 65 The deuell and all the route of the wicked. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, I scorne and spue out the rakehellye route of our ragged rymers. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* (1871) 18 You shalbe cast Into that pitt, with the ungodlie rout. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Luther* (1867) I. 62 Whom the pope of Rome and the rout of the wicked persecute and dishonour. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* xix, Now you will not swell the rout Of lads that wore their honours out.

†7. *The rout*, the common herd, the rabble. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 504 Renownit of so hye prowe, That he of vorschip passit the rout. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 62 Þu schal not folow Þe rowt to do iuel. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 402 It is God that appointeth Kings and rulers ouer the route. 1593 Bilson *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 349 Did ever God or Mans Lawe preferre the feete before the head, the rowt before the ruler. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Sacrifice* 185 Thus trimmed forth they bring me to the rout, Who 'Crucifie him', crie. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 50 Such easie representations were then for the Rout and Plebeans. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* I. i, 'Tis a vast Addition to a Man's Fortune, according to the Rout of the World, to be seen in the Company of leading Men. 1730 Swift *Traulus* Wks. 1751 X. 148 Tho' perhaps among the Rout, He wildly flings his Filth about.

† b. With adjs., esp. *common* or *vulgar*. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 101 That [will be] supposed by the common rowt. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 103 The base rabble, and rascally route of the world. 1637 R. Ashley tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 187 The vulgar rout breede such kinde of people by applauding them. 1693 South *Serm.* 454 The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra's Royal Politician* I. 112 To be Born, only to make One in the World, is for the Vulgar Rout.

† c. *To rule the rout*, to have full sway. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 76 Sen double murther markis to reule the rout.

8. Riot, disturbance, stir, uproar.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16/2 In manere of Werre, Riote, Route and Insurrection arraied. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 239 He in the midst of all this sturie and rout, Gan bend his browes, and moue him self about. 1592 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 558 Then made they revell route and goodly glee. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 210 Giue me to know How this foule Rout began: Who set it on. *c* 1690 *Ld. Delamere* iii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 123/1 Such a rout has been in the parliament, as I hear, Betwixt a Dutch lord and my lord Delamere. 1728 Swift *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1751 VII. 195 Not School-boys at a Barring-out Rais'd ever such incessant Rout. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* v. 53 Are the Fiddlers come hither to make all this Rout? 1804 Fessenden *Democracy Unveiled* (1806) II. 84 Who and what are ye, Patriots stout, For Freedom, who make such a rout? 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 80 The winds without kept whistling rout.

b. Fuss, clamour, noise. Formerly common in phrase *to make a rout about* (something).

1684 Lutrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 300 'Twas strange any man should..make all this rout that was about it. *a* 1714 M. Henry *Acts* xii. 6 Tradition makes a mighty rout about these chains. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 206 There used to be a great rout made about some very high piece of service the Captain was to do for him. 1844 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 326, I cannot..help feeling

nervous about my presentation, because they all make such a rout about it. 1834 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'What a rout she's making over it!' 'She needn't make such a rout about such a trifle.'

† **c.** Sway, influence. In phr. *to bear a* (or *the*) *rout. Obs.*

1550 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 383 The Scots bear a fell rout in this court, and be much made of. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 40 The man at Fregiley bears all the rowt.

9. A fashionable gathering or assembly, a large evening party or reception, much in vogue in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. (Cf. Drum *sb.*[1] 10.)

1748 Fielding *Amelia* iv. vi, She went directly to a rout where she spent two hours. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 84 ₱ 11 Ladies of my age go to assemblies and routes without their mothers. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 31 May, She keeps a small rout at her own house, never exceeding ten or a dozen card-tables. 1810 Sir G. Jackson *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 128 Last night I was at a really grand rout at Lady Rowley's. 1848 Kingsley *Poems* (1878) 236 As if the sum of joy to you Were hunt and pic-nic, rout and ball. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 390 One rarely heard..of her going to a theatre, or a rout, or a cricket-match.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rout biscuit, -chair, -china, day*, etc.

1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary, Lett.* Nov., He was obliged to go in..to Lady Harrington's before he came, it being her Rout Day. 1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* III. 202 All the rout-going men and women of rank. 1812 Miss L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertrude* I. 265 She had not hired rout-chairs, rout-glasses, rout-china, to accommodate her guests. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 171/1 The usual lumber of a rout-party. 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 52 He is transformed into a rout-furniture dealer of Rathbone Place. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 252/2 The dough for rout biscuits is placed in a strong metal box or chamber in which a piston is tightly fitted.

c. *Rout-cake*, a rich cake originally made for use at receptions.

1807 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xv. § 6. 60 Such feminine bon-bons as sweet-meats, rout-cakes, and the choicer kinds of fruit. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* iii, He managed a couple of plates full of strawberries and cream, and twenty-four little rout cakes. 1873 Miss Braddon *Lucius Davoren* I. Prol. ii, Think of the macaroons and rout-cakes we have trampled under our heels.

d. *Rout-seat* (see quot. 1858).

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* iii, The furniture was taken out, and rout-seats were taken in. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rout-seats*, slight cane-top benches let out to hire for dances and evening parties. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. iii, Some of them rolled upon the rout seats, and so fell fast asleep.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the frequenting of routs; also *routing-day*, a day for holding a rout.

1750–1 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 2 The day is tomorrow; but that not being a proper routing day, I choose to have them on the eve. 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) II. 84 Lady Sapplin returned to the London Life of Visiting, Routing, Carding. 1767 Lady S. Lennox *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 211, I own I am wore to death with routing.

Rout (raut), *sb.*[2] Also 7 rowt(e, 7–8 route. [ad. obs. F. *route* (cf. F. *déroute* Debout *sb.*):—L. *rupta*: see prec.]

1. Disorderly or precipitate retreat on the part of a defeated army, body of troops, etc.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 Men once disordered..commonly fall to rout. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 50 Manie of the Nobilitie,..seeing the armie in route, sought the King. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 770 Wherein remaind..to our Almighty Foe Cleer Victory, to our part loss and rout. 1764 Gray *Triumph of Owen* 34 Where he points his purple spear, Hasty, hasty Rout is there. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxvii, Of rout and rally, war and truce,—As heroes think, so thought the Bruce. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn* III. *Sp. Jew's Second T.* 5 In rout before his path From the field of battle red Flee all. 1878 J. Miller *Songs of Italy* 64 There was rout Of ships like the breaking of regiments.

transf. 1743 P. Francis tr. *Horace, Epist.* II. i. 351 Chairs, coaches, carts, in rattling rout are roll'd. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 261 Our scanty feast; Which, driven in hasty rout, our train supplied.

b. Esp in phr. *to put to* (*the*) *rout.*

1618 *North's Plutarch* 1124 Men..who so plied the Athenians, that they brake them, and put them all to rout. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 3 The Dragon, put to second rout, Came furious down. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 683/2 Against him, Pompey sent Afranius, who put him to the route. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 36 The entrenchment was carried, and the Burmas were put to the rout. *c* 1850 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 477 They instantly put them in disorder, and very soon to rout.

fig. 1596 Sir J. Davies *Orchestra* xxxii, How doth Confusions Mother, headlong Chance, Put reasons noble squadron to the rout? 1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys.* III. III. viii. 183 Napoleon put to rout all these things when he inhabited the palace. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 237 To baffle and put to rout their false dogmatic theology.

2. An instance of this; a complete overthrow and flight.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iii. 41 Then beganne..A Rowt, confusion thicke: forthwith they flye. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 86 The Retreat had been a Rout without an Enemy. 1704 Addison *Campaign* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 79 The rout begins, the Gallic squadrons run. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. (1776) 362 The other two Squadrons..were calm spectators of the rout of their comrades. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 281 A body of Locrian cavalry, which came up as the rout began, aided the Bœotians in the slaughter of the flying enemy. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 580 The retreat soon became a rout. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 162 The rout of an English detachment ..prolonged the contest into the winter.

fig. 1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 114 Nature gets strength over the disease, and will at last put him to a total rout. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 1 Sept., Sir H. Cholmly tells me there are hopes that the women also will have a rout.

3. A defeated and fleeing band or army.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 301 He disordered the ranck, and brake Antissius order, whereupon their men were in routs. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* I. ii. (1854) 12 The lieutenant-general..pursued the enemy, lodged most of the remains of the rout in Blechingdon house. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ix, Therefore was he given to be a rout and a spoil to his enemies.

Rout, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north.* ? *Obs.* [Related to Rout *v.*[6]]

† **1.** A violent movement. *Obs.*—[1]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 457 With a runisch rout þe raynez he tornez, Halled out at þe hal-dor, his hed in his hande.

2. A (heavy) blow or stroke.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 356 [They] plungyt in the stalwart stour, And rowtis ruyd about thaim dang. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. O) 3957 Sir Beues..gaue kynge Iour suche a rout, That he neuer rose. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Wolf & Fox* xx, The cadgear wald haif raucht the foxe ane rout. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 148 Syne to me wyth his club he maid a braid, And twenty rowtis apoun my rigging laid. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 703 Ane porter..to the bischop his blissing gave, Betuixt the schoulders a royall route, Turning him wodderschins about. 1728 Ramsay *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 246 With a great rung .to lend him a sound rout. *a* 1779 Graham *Writ.* (1883) II. 98, I gave her such a rout over her long snout. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 414 *Rout*, a heavy blow with a stick.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[4] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Origin and real meaning obscure.] In phrases *bone and rout, stout and rout*, completely.

Cf. the later form *stoop and roop*, s.v. Stoop *sb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincent*) 353 Þane gert he his body bere..to bestis & foulis..til ete hyme bath stout & rout [*rime* doute]. *Ibid.* xlvii. (*Effame*) 92 For þane þe gret fir suld brek oute, & bryne þe madyne bane & route.

Rout (raut, *Sc.* rut), *sb.*[5] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 rowt. [f. Rout *v.*[2] Cf. Norw. *rut* in the same sense.] A loud noise or shout.

In some cases not clearly separable from next, owing to the similarity of the senses and the ambiguity of the spelling.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iii. 52 In the mene quhile, with mony rout and roir The see thus trublit. 1515 *Scottish Field* 633 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), For there was shott at a shotte, a thousand at once, That all rang with that rowte, roches and other. *a* 1774 Fergusson *King's Birthday Poems* (1845) 2 The hills in terror would cry out And echo to thy dinsome rout. 1813 Picken *Poems* I. 45 They mak' sic rout an' rair Soun' thro' ilk region o' the air. *a* 1878 Ainslie *Land of Burns* (1892) 218 Wi' eerie rair an' rowt Cried the wakrife spirit out. 1888 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 170 The limmer's [=cannon's] rout wad ding them maistly deaf.

Rout (raut), *sb.*[6] *Sc.* [f. Rout *v.*[3] Cf. Norw. *raut.*] A bellow or low (of an ox, etc.).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. ii. 136 Lyke as the bull..Gevis terribill rowtis and lowis monyfald. 1817 *Lintoun Green* 49 A crummie's rowt! The english call a low! 1866 J. Smith *Merry Bridal* 17 The Bull rins wild amang the nowte, An' funkin daft wi' merry rowt. 1880 J. E. Watt *Poet. Sk.* 64 (E. D. D.), Her voice it resembles the rowte o' a coo.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[7] *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 rute. [Of obscure origin: cf. Rood-goose, and Icel. *hrota, hrotgás*, Norw. *rotgaas*, Fris. *rotgoes*, Du. *rotgans*, the brent-goose.] A species of wild goose.

The misprint *routhurrok* in quot. 1578 is evidently the ultimate source of *routherock-goose* in P. Neill *Tour Orkney & Shetland* (1806) 196.

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 484 The wylde guse of the greit bind, ij *s.* The claik, quink, and rute, the price of the peece, xviij *d.* 1578 Leslie *De Orig. Scot.* 37 Alia sex Anserum genera apud nos inueniuntur. *marg.* Vulgus his uocibus distinguit Quinck, Skilling, Claik, Routhurrok [*read* Rout, Hurrok], Ridlaik. 1639 Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls of Sutherland* 3 In all this province ther is great store of..wildgouse, ringouse, routs, whaips,..and all other kinds of wildfowl.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[8] *Obs. rare.* Also rowt. [Of obscure origin.] A close or field.

1615 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 82, I bought the lease..of Drombegg rout, half a ploughland. 1635 *Ibid.* IV. 127 An enclosed rowt abowt 4 irishe acres of meddow.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[9] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.] Some kind of horse.

1697 Vanbrugh *Æsop* I. iv. ii, Your Worship has six Coach-Horses,..besides Pads, Routs, and Dog-Horses.

Rout (raut), *sb.*[10] [f. Rout *v.*[8]] The act of searching, or of turning *out* something.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 32 There came the snail from his shell peeping out, As fearful and cautious as thieves on the rout. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* II. 138, I didn't count 'pon this rout-out comin' yet whiles, for..Eve.

Rout, obs. variant of Route.

Rout (raut), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hrutan, 4–7 rowte (5 rowtyn), 4–6 route, 6–rout (9 *dial.* routy). Also *pa. t.* 4 rout, *pl.* rout(t)en. [OE. *hrútan*, = OFris. *hrūta, rhūta, rūta*, OS. *hrūtan*, MDu. *rūten*, OHG. *rūzan, rūzen* (G. *russen, rauszen*), prob. of imitative origin. An ablaut-variant appears in ON. and Icel. *hrýta*, Norw. *rjota, ryta.*] *intr.* To snore.

In common literary use from *c* 1300 to 1600.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1903 *Stertens*, hrutende. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 168 *Sterto*, ic hrute. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4229 They slepte faste and gun to route. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 186 He..Slypped vpon a sloumbe sclepe, & sloberande he routes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 111 He wot noght..hou the day is come aboute, Bot onli forto slepe & route Til hyh midday. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 The good man ..made semblaunt that he had slepte, and routed. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 97/2 Thenne he fylle a slepe and rowted so fast, that noman myght awake hym. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 595/1 Tyndal of likelyhode lay nere him and heard hym all the while snorte & rowte. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 50 b, Ye route so soundly in these drousie dreames, that you cannot bee awakened out of them: and therefore I will leave you snortyng in them. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 309 The Dolphins and Whales be heard to rout and snort again, they sleepe so soundly. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 73 A soulder, that..routeth and snorteth..in his sleep. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* i, Are ye lying routing there, and a young gentleman seeking the way to the Place? 1851 T. Sternberg *Dial. & Folk-Lore Northants* 88. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Routy.*

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 246 His wyf bar him a burdon a ful strong, Men myghte hir rowtyng heere two furlong. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rowtynge, yn slepe, *stertura*. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 46 b, Thy routtynge awaked me. *Ibid.*, Thy routtynge is harde hither. 1601 Holland *Pliny* IX. x, They..keepe such a snorting and routing in their sleepe, that they bewray where they be. 1650 Venner *Via Recta* 304 Offensive rowtings and oftentimes untimely awakings do ensue.

Rout (raut, *Sc.* rut), *v.*[2] Now *rare.* Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4 rute, 5 rut; 4 route, rowte, 6 rowt, 8 rout. [Prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. *ruta* in the same sense, an ablaut-variant of ON. *rjóta*, MSw. *riuta*, Sw. *ryta.*

MDu. *rūten*, MHG. *rūzen, russen* (G. *rauszen*) in related senses may be of distinct origin from the forms cited under Rout *v.*[1], which originally had initial *hr-*.]

intr. Of the sea, winds, thunder, etc.: To roar, make a loud noise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21869 Þe see sal rise and rute; Mani man sal dei for dute. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4304 That stone whanne it out fleygh,..'Alias!' they cryede..,'It routes as it wer a thondyr'. 13.. *St. Cristofer* 370 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 459 Þe water bygane to bolne & rowte. And ofte-tyms hym turnede abowte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 743 The sterne wind so loude gan to route That no wight other noyse mighte here. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ii. 64 Dyrknes as nycht besett the seis abowt; The firmament gane rummeling rair and rowt. *a* 1776 *Lowlands of Holland* ii. in Child *Ballads* II. 318 The weary wind began to rise, and the sea began to rout [*rime* about].

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1384 Chaucer *Ho. Fame* III. 1933 Ryght so hyt ferde, As dooth the rowtynge of the ston, That from thengyne ys leten gon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iv. 75 Passit eke haue ze The evir rowtand Caribdis rolkis fell. *Ibid.* VII. ii. 132 Ane cheif gret forest..namyt from a haly routand well. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 9 A Routing Well at Monktoun, that is said always to predict a storm. 1901 Savage-Armstrong *Ballads of Down* 371 Dangerous eddies.. named, from their loud and ominous roaring sound, 'the Routing Rocks.'

Rout (raut), *v.*[3] *north.* and *Sc.* Also 4–6, 8–9 rowt(e, 5, 9 rote, 7, 9 rawt, 9 raut. [a. ON. *rauta*, Norw. *rauta*, MSw. and Sw. dial. *röta*, in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To bellow, roar, low.

c 1300– [implied in sense 2] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 To Rote (to Rowt, *sicut bos* A.); *boare, mugire.* 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 23 The ky..lowit [*v.r.* rowtit] agane on þe samyn maner. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 501 All the ky in the countrey..routed in a reane. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 66 The Swine grunteth, The Cow rowteth. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 39 To *Rowt* or *Rawt*, to lowe like an Ox or Cow. 1721 Ramsay *Richy & Sandy* 72 Nuckle kye stand rowting in the loans. 1786 Burns *Ordination* vi, Nae mair thou'lt rowte out-owre the dale, Because thy pasture's scanty. 1820 Scott *Monast.* iii, To see poor Grizzie and Crumbie..turning back their necks to the byre, and routing. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* iv, The animal 'routed' with extreme terror; and, plunging forward, soon headed the band. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 229 After him thundered the bull, routing in blood-curdling wrath.

b. Of other animals. *rare.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 406 Scho..findis it deid: than scho dois rout and rair.

2. *transf.* Of persons: To roar or cry loudly.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1911 He maden here backes al so bloute Als here wombes, and made hem rowte Als he weren kradel-barnes. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvi. 1 He is all in silence bifor god, þof he rowt and rare all day. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. vii. 953 To rare Swa þat he lik was..to rowt In til his ded thraw til a nowte. 1787 Burns *The Calf* v, To hear you roar and rowte, Few men o' sense will doubt your claims To rank amang the Nowte. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiv, The carle gae them a screed o' doctrine! .. he routed like a cow in a fremd loaning. 1868– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 323 It is quite needless to rowt at a gentleman in the same chamber with yourself.

b. To make a roaring noise.

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 53 One or two of the demon-like Savages were routing on bullock's horns.

3. *trans.* To utter in roars; to shout *out.*

1807–10 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 83 Hearing a lively outfiel' sermon, Even though rowted by a stirk. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxix, 'I have no manner of inclination to rowt out my name to the countryside,' said Alan.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 A Rowtynge, *boatus, boema, mugitus.* 1570 Googe *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 8 They laugh and with a rowting noyse, their greese they plaine discrye.

a 1609 ALEX. HUME *Day Estivall* 228 Of bleiting sheepe.., Of calues and rowting ky. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 117 That they may not hear the rowtinge and blaringe one of another, for feare that the kyne breake over to them. 1644 in Ritchie *Churches of St. Baldred* (1880) 263 The sikness among beastis, callit the routing evil. 1778 *Gentl. Mag.* XLVIII. 408 In Rutting time, bucks keep a continual routing, or bellowing. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, They cou'dna get a word o' sense out o' him, for downright fright at their growling and routing. 1867 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 303 Especially one [bridge] called 'rowting', i. e. bellowing or roaring 'Brig', spanning a grand loud cataract.

† **Rout,** *v.*4 *Obs.* Forms: 4 *pa. t.* **rutte, routte**; 6 **rought, rowte, rout(e.** [a. OF. *router* (*roucter, roupter*), *ruter, roter* (mod.F. *roter*) :—L. *ructāre*: cf. ERUCTATE *v.*] *intr.* To belch, to bring up wind.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He..roxed and rored, and rutte [*v.r.* routte] atte laste. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 800, I cough and rought, my body wyll brest, Age dothe folowe me so. 1530 PALSGR. 695/1, I rowte, I belche, as one dothe that voydeth wynde out of his stomacke, *je roucte.* 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4353 Scho riftit, routit, and maid sic stends. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y vij, Whatsoeuer helthful man..losyth his voyce & routeth withall, he dyeth wythin seuen dayes.

† **Rout,** *v.*5 *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **rou3te.** [f. OF. (*a*) *route* (see ROUTE *sb.*), used as a cry to direct hunting-dogs: see Godefroy VII. 251/3.] Of a huntsman: a. *intr.* To shout to the dogs. b. *trans.* To direct (a dog) by shouting.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., He shall se the hert passe byfore hym and shall halowe and route myghtlich. *Ibid.*, He shall route and blowe as lowde as he may. *Ibid.* xxxiv, As ofte as any hounde caccheth it, he shulde hue to hym by his name and route hym to his felawes.

† **Rout,** *v.*6 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hrutan,** 3 **ruten,** 4 **rute,** *pa. t.* **rut**; 4–5 **route,** 5 **rowte.** [OE. *hrútan*, of obscure relationship. Cf. ATBOUT *v.* and REAT *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rush, dash; to move with great force or violence.

a 1000 *Riddle* xxxvi. 7 Ne æt me hrutende hrisil scripeð. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2005 Hit bigon to claterin,..ba þe treo & te irn; & ruten forð wiþ swuch rune þe stucchen of baðe [etc.]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1343 To a wyndowe wente þes barouns fre & ther þay loked oute, þay se3e þe wages of þe se harde to-gadre route. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6806 Cariolus..And Theseus kyng to-geder routed With speres scharpe, that men myzt here. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 912 The dragon..rut out roidly with a rede hete. *Ibid* 5699, 12691. *c* 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy rakys, thy rowndis, thy quarters abowte, Thy stoppis, thy foynys, lete hem fast rowte.

2. *trans.* To throw, cast, hurl.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3662 Thei sette engynes al aboute, And grete stones thei did in route. *c* 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winchester) 388/2 Rowtyn or throwyn, *proicio.* *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 701, I shalle..shake thys cake owt of thys clothe & to the ovyn I shall yt rowte.

b. To stir vigorously.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 299 Aftir dayes iij they goth therto, And myghtyly they route [L. *commovent*] hit to and fro.

3. To beat severely. (Cf. ROUT *sb.*3 2.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xv. (Tollem. MS.), He routeþ and beteþ him ofte..leste he drawe to euyl maneris and tacchis. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 155 þou bes lassched, lusschyd, and lapped. 3a, rowted, russhed, and rapped. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 44 Their task was mair nor they cud well mak out, An' as they promis'd, they their backs did rout.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 354 I sende out..Such a rowtande ryge þat rayne schal swybe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1986 With a routond rayn ruthe to beholde. *c* 1450 *Cast. Persev.* 1829 (Macro Plays), I schape þese schrewys to mekyl schame: iche rappyth on oþer with rowtynge rele.

† **Rout,** *v.*7 *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rute,** 4–6 **route,** 5–6 **rowt(e,** 5 **rought,** 6–7 **rout.** [In part at least a. OF. *router* (also *arrouter*), f. *route* ROUT *sb.*1 and ROUTE *sb.*; but sense 2 may have some other origin.]

1. *intr.* To assemble, to gather or herd *together*; also, to take part in a gathering.

Quot. *c* 1350 may belong to, or indicate the development of, sense 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11633 Quen maria sagh þaa bestes rute, First sco was gretli in dute. *Ibid.* 14618 Son wit þam he was vmsett; þar bigan þai for to rute And for to gadir him a-bute. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5478 Robboures ne reuowres miȝt route none, þat þei nere hastili hange. *c* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 246 Where shuld he other route or ride Agayns the chief of chivalrie. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 50 At na man..ride nor rowt in feir of weir wt na man bot wt þe king or his officiaris. 1530 PALSGR. 695/1, I rowte, I assemble togyther in routes, or I styrre aboute, *je me arroute.* I lyke nat this geare that the commens begynneth to route on this facyon. 1586 LEIGH *Armory* 77 Where other beastes do herde and rowte together,..the Lyon wyll not so do. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 66 The meaner sort routed together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him, and divers of his servants.

2. To stir, move; to make a movement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 209 He pursueþ a preest..and somonyþ him and traveiliþ him, þat it is hard to him to rowte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 540 In al that lond no cristen dorste route; Alle cristen folk been fled fro that contree. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. C) 2626 No man durste yn þat cuntre rowte, Be hoole xx myle abowte. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 167 Gode see-menne..bete theme home, and made they myght not route. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 396 He is in euery dede doughty, For hym dare no man rowte. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* IV. vii, Nowe sirs, keepe your ray, and see your heartes be stoute, But where be these caitifes, me think they dare not route.

3. To be riotous, behave riotously.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2766 This gardeyn is..ful of may flouris,.. The wich been so redolent, & sentyn so a-boute, That he must be ryȝte lewd, þat þerin shuld route. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 505 (Macro Plays), Yeue to yowur body þat ys nede, Ande euer be mery; let reuell rowte! 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 228/38 To Route, or royst, *grassari.* 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* xii. 166 When from nigh hills, with hideous outcrie, A troupe of Satyres in the place did rout.

4. *trans.* To scour, ride over, in a troop.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 92 Sklandir .. him aganis Assemblit ane semely sort full sone, And raiss and rowttit all the planis.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (Bann. Cl.) I. 95 For riding furth of burgh in warlike manner in 'routing', and for thereby breaking the Acts of Parliament. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 16 When folke..keep rowtings in Tauerns or Alehouses. 1634 C. DOWNING *State Eccles.* 97 In that routing-rush of reformation, who could expect but the part corrected must needs be for the time neare to utter ruine. 1650 (*title*), The Routing of the Ranters, a true Relation, with some of their abominable..behaviour.

Rout (raut), *v.*8 Also 6–7 **rowte,** 9 *dial.* **routy.** [Irregular var. of ROOT *v.*2]

1. *intr.* Of swine: To turn up the soil with the snout in search of food. Now chiefly *dial.*

1547–64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 22 Swine had rather lie routing in durt & in mire, then in cleare & faire water. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 70 They did not rowte (like rude vnringed swine) To roote nobilitie from heritage. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 21 To take us up into heaven,..while we think of no such matter, but are routing in the earth. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 135/2 Boar and Swine are said to Rout, or be Routing, or Worming, if they break into Gardens. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut* 287 If .you find pigs routing in your enclosure, you may kill one. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 633.

b. To poke about, rummage. (Cf. ROOT *v.*2 1 c.)

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Oct, I must rout among your letters, a needle in a bottle of hay. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 67 The company staid routing and searching the house below. 1836 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 170 Performed some of my home commissions, besides routing away for a couple of hours at the British Museum. 1897 BEATTY *Secretar* 37 We heard them routing about, and swearing, amongst the butts of ale.

2. *trans.* To turn over, or dig *up*, with the snout.

1571 TUSSER *100 Points Husb.* 9 For rowting thy pasture, ring Hogs thou hast nede. 1621 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 378 For soffering the medow to be routted vp. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 54/2 They used to raise something of a fence about it [*sc.* a dead body] to keep off the beasts from routing it up. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 269 Routing up the moss at their roots in search of acorns. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 282 When snouted wild-boars routing tender corn Anger our huntsmen.

fig. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxii. 251 A lawyer ..busy..in routing and tearing up the soil to get at a grain of the subject.

b. *transf.* To tear *up*, scoop *out.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 The water that rushes down precipitately, routs up the bottom, and.. carries away every thing that it can loosen. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 135 The elastic tool..is put in motion, and..routs or cuts out the shallow recess. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Rielus* (1908) 117 Like the claws of some prehistoric monster, the shares [of the steam-plough] rout up the ground.

3. To fetch or turn (a person) out of bed; to cause to get up. Also with *out.*

1787 M. CUTLER *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 287 The people at the White House were gone to bed, but I soon routed them. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* xxx. 303, I took a notable turn this morning, and routed them up to an early breakfast. 1892 *New York Sun* 8 May 2/7 He ran to a neighbouring farmhouse, routed out the people.

b. To search out, bring to light.

1805 G. M'INDOE *Million of Potatoes* 149 Syne routed up a glass for John. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, The soldiers will soon have our description and rout us out. We shall be pinned in a couple of days. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xvi, Have you more of them, sir; of a similar description? Rout them out!

c. To drive out *from* a place.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* v. (1873) 38 Who routed you from a rat-hole. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip van Winkle* § 12 From this strong hold the unlucky Rip was routed by his termagant wife.

4. To turn over; to toss or drive about.

1845 HOOD *Tale of a Trumpet* 121 After poking in pot and pan, And routing garments in want of stitches. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 59/2 Let him be put on the scent of pheasants.., and let him rout them about well for a few minutes.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1572 *Schole-ho. Women* 344 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 218 Plant them round with many a pin, Ringed for routing of pure golde. 1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 124 Leauing..M. Heskins with his groyne serching in that swill, I will chase him from routing in the holy auntient garden of Irenæus. 1758 EDWARDS *Sonn.* xliv. (Todd), Do thou the monumental hillock guard From trampling cattle, and the routing swine. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life, Poet's Wish* 43 Curse upon that routing jade, My territories to invade. *a* 1852 MOORE *Moral Positions* iii, To guard the frail package from tousing and routing, There stood my Lord Eld-n, endorsing it 'Glass'. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* III. vi. 89, I would give a month's tithes for a good day's routing among that boy's accumulations.

attrib. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 737 The stringings ..are inlaid with the routing gage. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1995/2 Routing-machine. *Ibid.* 1996/1 Routing-tool.

Rout (raut), *v.*9 [App. an alteration of ROOT *v.*1, but cf. MDu. *rūten* (later *ruyten, ruiten*) in the same sense. In later use perh. associated with *v.*10] *trans.* To root *out*, to extirpate.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication* 12 If God or the king rout them not out with a sharpe ouerthrow. *c* 1603 ? ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* IV. i, With an utter extirpation To rout the Brittains out and plant the English. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 52 The Jews were..routed out of Jerusalem. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra's Royal Politician* I. 199 The ill Seed be routed out before it take Root. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 89 Whole Families are entirely routed out of House and Home. 1800 J. MILNER *Lett. to Prebendary* (1815) 98 It was to repress and rout out these..that the crusade..and the Inquisition were set on foot. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xxi, Make the most of her before I rout thee out. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 758/2 One may see the agents of Shems-ed-Dulal..passing along to rout out Christianity from Nubia.

† b. With *out* omitted. *Obs. rare*—1.

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 162 The magistrates there have quite routed the meeting houses in that citty, and severall of the hearers sent to prison.

Rout (raut), *v.*10 Also 7 **root, route, rowt(e.** [f. ROUT *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To put (an army, body of troops, etc.) to rout; to compel to flee in disorder.

c 1600 [see the *vbl. sb.*]. 1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iii. 12 Stand,.. The lane is guarded: Nothing rowts vs, but The villany of our feares. 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 178 The Irish..were suddenly routed, and our men followed the execution. 1644 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 69 Col Ludlowe with a regiment..of about 300 [horse] did charge and route 1400 of the King's forces. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Curse Ye Meroz* 14 The French-men who rooted his Army. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iv. (1728) 299 They routed the army of Pharaoh. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 167 They were routed at the first onset. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlviii. VI. 127 The Egyptians were routed and fled toward the fortress. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 6. 205 A small English force..sufficed to rout the disorderly levies.

b. *fig.* To discomfit, defeat utterly.

1676 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees) 159 A sound Archdeacon sure..will rowte him. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire upon French King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 But now I'm clearly routed by the treaty. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii. 279 This gravity and decorum routed and surprised the Colonel more than any other kind of behaviour probably would.

c. To disper-e, dispel, scatter, drive away.

1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* 109 They think no Victories so effectuall to their designs as those that most rout and waste my Credit with my People. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 536 'Tis certain that such diseases..are not to be routed by all their Regiments [etc.]. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, A few whispered words..routed these symptoms effectually. 1852 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii, He routed his mother's objections with infinite satisfaction to himself.

† 2. a. *intr.* To break into rout; to flee in disorder. *Obs.*

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 163 The souldiers. Euery way routing: as th' alarme were then Giuen to their army. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 6 The gallant Subvolvani make a Sally Upon the stubborn Enemy, Who now begin to rout and fly.

† b. *refl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 333 If the first front be broken,..they fall together into a confusion, and rout themselves. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 195 The whole Body Routed themselves, and fled.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1600 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 80 The disorder or rowting of an enemie which is caused by the bow-men. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 85 So vain is it, for men to outvie Gods routings, with their recruitings.

Routable (rau·tăb'l), *a.* [f. ROUT *v.*10 + -ABLE.] Capable of being routed.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 5 The most formidable of French impossibilities are always routable by a charge of cavalry.

Routation. *nonce-word.* = ROUT *sb.*1 9.

1809 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* XIII. 178 Lady A..chooses a distant night which does not interfere with any then declared routations.

Route (rūt), *sb.* Forms: 3 **rute,** 4–6, 8– **route** (6 **roote,** 7 **rote, routte**); 6–9 **rout** (6 *Sc.* **rowt**). [a. F. *route* (OF. also *rute*) :—L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), fem. of *ruptus* broken: cf. ROUT *sb.*1 and *sb.*4 for other developments of meaning.

Found in ME, and in the end of the 16th cent., but not finally adopted until the beginning of the 18th; from that time down to *c* 1800 the usual spelling was *rout.* The pronunciation (rūt), which appears in early 19th cent. rimes, is still retained in military use.]

1. A way, road, or course; a certain direction taken in travelling from one place to another; a regular line of travel or passage.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 350 þe gode pilegrim..ne etstont nout ase foles doð, auh halt forð his rute. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1358 Wo-so lokeþ, ne geþ he nauȝt derk, Ac lyȝt ine lynes route. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxii, Hunters also beyonde þe see callen of an herte or of a boore þe routes and þe paas;..paas þei clepe þe goynges where a beeste gooth, and þe routes where as he is ypassed.

? 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi 52 Steir be the compas, and keip hir rowt. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ii. 5 b, The Captaine generall commaunded, that..they shuld every one make, and keepe, their roote or course to Cabo Verde. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* (1597) 904 The Mariners..., to bee the better assured of their routes and courses on the sea, do deuide euery quarter of the Horizon into 8 seuerall windes. *Ibid.* 330.

a. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 880 The Routs, Courses and Distances of the principal Ports. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

4732/1 We were to take the Rout through the Sarfana. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 58 He is said to have persevered in his rout westward. 1808 PARSONS *Trav. Asia*, etc. iv. 77 We still remained in camp, the ground being too swampy to continue our rout. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. iii. 28 It is impossible to conceive a rout of more grandeur than this famous road along the Mediterranean from Nice to Genoa.

8. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd., The chart of that northern Ocean, and the particulars of their route through it. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clxiv. (1774) II. 469, I leave the choice of the route to you. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1800) 80 They parted from one another, and set forwards upon separate routes. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lix. VII. 359 Antigonus..attempted to overtake him, by a different route, which traversed the plains north of the Sangarius. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. x. 113 They had gone by separate routes to separate ports.

b. In *transf.* or *fig.* uses.

1630 LORD *Banians* 88 As some report, the River Ganges was carried from her wonted Rote, to runne in a new chanell. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 6 The narrow, rough, and unbeaten routtes of Industry and labour. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 377 This Emulation disposed him to take a different Rout to Fame. 1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 213 At ev'ry interview their route the same, The repetition makes attention lame. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. li, It wearies out. So the end's gain'd, what signifies the route? 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 374 Nature seems..to reach many of her ends by long circuitous routes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 547 Micro-organisms may sometimes enter by this route and thus invade the meninges.

2. Routine, regular course. *rare.*

1785 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Blood*, Those who use sick Persons only by a certain Rout, order them to be bled. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 293 It seems to me there was pretty much regularity in the rout of the disease. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* Concl., It is remarkable how..insensibly we fall into a particular route, and make a beaten track for ourselves.

3. *Mil.* The order to march.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 118, I was under the care of a surgeon, and our route came for a march. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rout*, an order from the Secretary at War, directing the march and quartering of soldiers. 1826 G. R. GLEIG *Subaltern* iii, Nor was it till the evening of the 27th that the long-expected route arrived. 1878 MAJOR GRIFFITHS *Eng. Army* iii. 67 'Routes', or marching orders, are issued by the Quarter-master-General's people.

fig. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxxix. (1855) 306 Old Daly found his route had come.

b. In phr. *to get*, or *give, the route*, to receive, or issue, marching orders.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, As transports were in plenty, they would get their route before the week was over. *Ibid.* xxxii, 'I don't move till O'Dowd gives me the route,' said she. 1886 MRS. RIDDELL *For Dick's Sake* ii, We are expecting to be sent on active service immediately, and..I don't care how soon we get the route. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 120 A feeling of..satisfaction possessed him when he got the route for Warbrok.

c. *Column of route*, the formation assumed by troops when on the march.

1844 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* 179 A Column of Route is to proceed with as extensive a front as the road will permit.

4. *attrib.*, as *route-form, -map, -marching.*

1868 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1118 The Troops on home Service are to be practised in route marching once a week. 1883 *Science* II. 86/1 A route-map of Russia in Europe. 1888 PENNELL *Sent. Journ.* 99 The route-form was passed from one to the other.

‖ 5. *En route* (ɑñ rut), on the way.

1779 in Jesse *Geo. Selwyn*, etc. (1844) IV. 112 On which day he would certainly be *en route* with Mie Mie. 1857 *Fait's Mag.* XXIV. 165 Bread, biscuits, jams, and other things not procurable *en route*. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 34 Informing a friend..that certain goods were *en route* to him from England in a certain ship. 1872 SHAND *Shooting Rapids* I. vii. 119 They changed horses twice en route.

Hence **Route** *v.*, to mark as available, to send or forward, to direct to be sent, by a certain route. (Chiefly in railway use.) Also **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.*, delineation of routes, etc.

1881 *National Baptist* XVII. 374 The coloring and routeing of the map..add greatly to its value. 1890 *Whitby Gaz.* 21 Nov. 3/5 Passenger tickets used on the Scarborough and Whitby Railway.., whether such tickets be routed or not. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 2/1 Goods routed this way are taken by rail to Duluth.

† **Route**, perh. an error for ROOK *sb.*[1]

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 449 The churlysshe chowgh; The route and the kowgh.

Route, obs. form of ROOT.

Routed (rɑu·tèd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROUT *v.*[10] + -ED [1].] Put to rout; compelled to flee in disorder.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 9 Spurre through Media.. and the shelters, whether The routed flie. 1678 SIR R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1696) 124 It fares with us in Humane Life, as in a Routed Army. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 200 The..remains of his routed regiments. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) I. 293/1 The poor remains of his father's routed forces. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 614 The routed army came pouring into the streets of Bridgewater. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 224 The routed soldiery turned into free companies of bandits.

† **Router**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 roto(u)r, 5 *Sc.* rw-, **rutowr**, 6 **rutour**; 5 rowter, 6 rout(ɛ)er. [a. AF. *routour*, OF. *routeur*, f. *route*, in the sense either of 'band, troop' (ROUT *sb.*[1]) or 'road' (ROUTE *sb.*): cf. RUTTER.]

1. A lawless person; a robber, ruffian.

[1379 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 62/2 En grant confort & abaundissement des tielx malfeisours & routours.]

a 1400 [see ROTER [1]]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xiii. 4648 Qwhar Bellyal barnys ar bulȝeande And rutowris raggit þar rulȝeande. 1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* xx. 51 To venge vpon thyse false rowters, and theuys the oultrage that they had don. *Ibid.* xxxi. 67 They toke alle the maydens of the town lyke rowters & theues. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 32 Than sal thay corruppit rutouris his minions, be salut as kingis.

2. A swaggering soldier or bully.

1557 *Welth & Helth* 388 (1907), Who cummeth there? Hance bere pot, Ascon router. 1576 BP. WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* I v b, They set them out wyth sumpteous and gorgeous apparell of dyuers colors, some tyme lyke Routters, some tyme lyke Roufnyns.

Rou·ter, *sb.*[2] [f. ROUT *v.*[1]] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR. *Ronfleur*, a snorer, a snorter, a rowter.

Router (rɑu·tɔɹ), *sb.*[3] [f. ROUT *sb.*[1] 5 or *v.*[7]] One who takes part in a rout; a riotous person.

1670 *Tryal of Rudyard, Moor*, etc. in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 369 They never had been guilty of being Rioters and Routers. 1768 W. MARSHALL *Prov. Yorksh., Rooter*...a person rushing into company abruptly, or rudely.

Rou·ter, *sb.*[4] *nonce-word.* [f. ROUT *sb.*[1] 9.] One who gives a rout or reception.

1809 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* XIII. 179 Very considerable losses exalt the character of a rout prodigiously; and if a young heir is done over, it is a stamp of honour to the router.

Router (rɑu·tɔɹ), *sb.*[5] [f. ROUT *v.*[8] 2 b.]

1. A kind of plane used in moulding.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 488 The central plate of the plough is retained as a guide for the central positions of the router and cutter. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 111 To assist in smoothing the ground and getting it level in all parts, carvers frequently make use of a 'router', a species of plane.

attrib. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 488 The router-gage..has a tooth like a narrow chisel. *Ibid.* 487 A router plane..has a broad surface carrying in its center one of the cutters belonging to the plough.

2. One who routs *out* or draws forth.

a 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, He is a fair scholar, well up in Herodotus, and a grand router-out of antiquities.

Hence **Rou·ter** *v.*, to cut away, hollow out, with a router. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Routh (rauþ), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also **rowth.** [Of obscure origin.] Abundance, plenty.

1720 RAMSAY *Edinb.'s Salut. to Ld. Carnarvon* iv, But routh for pleasure and for use..You's hae at will. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, Nor does he want o' them a rowth at will. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* 123 Fortune! if thou'll but gie me..rowth o' rhyme to rave at will, Tak a' the rest. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, I trow there was routh o' company. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Economy* (1857) 144 An unfavourable impression..which requires more hospitality and routh to remove than should be gone into at a manse. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 215 He has a barren heritage and routh of heather.

Prov. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1797) 14 A houndless hunter, and a gunless gunner, see aye rowth of game.

Routh (rauþ), *a. Sc.* Also **rowth, ruth.** [Cf. prec.] Abundant, plentiful; well supplied.

1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 28 [They] rue the day wi' wailin's rowth. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxv, She..had aye a ruth and ready hand for the needful. 1863 QUINN *Heather Lintie* 225 I'ae keep us rowth I've meal eneuch.

Routh, obs. f. ROUGH *a.*, var. of ROWTH (rowing), obs. f. RUTH *sb.* **Routher,** obs. f. RUDDER. **Routhero(o)ck** : see ROUT *sb.*[7] **Routhless,** obs. f. RUTHLESS.

Rou·thy, *a. Sc.* [f. ROUTH *sb.*] Plentiful, abundant, possessed of plenty.

1792 BURNS *Country Lassie* 12 Then wait a wee, and cannie wale, A routhie butt, a routhie ben. *a* 1880 in Edwards *Modern Sc. Poets* I. 291 O' Siller I've never been routhy.

Hence **Rou·thiness.**

1872 J. PATERSON *Autobiogr. Remin.* iv. 87 This was not enough to account for her evident rowthiness.

‖ **Routier,** obs. variant of RUTTIER.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 880 The Author hath, for the Sake of Merchants, annexed the Routier of the East and West-Indies.

Routina·rity. *nonce-word.* [Cf. next and -ITY.] Tendency to routine.

1868 VISC. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) I. 215 By their apathy, or their stupidity, or selfishness, or routinarity,..if I may use the terms.

Routi·nary, *a. rare.* [f. ROUTINE + -ARY.] According to routine or custom.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii, He retreats into his routinary existence, which is quite separate from his scientific.

Routine (rutī·n). Also 7 **rotine, routin.** [a. F. *routine* († *rotine*), f. *route* ROUTE *sb.*]

1. A regular course of procedure; a more or less mechanical or unvarying performance of certain acts or duties.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 29 The general Business of the World lies, for the most Part, in Rotines and Forms. 1781 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cclx. (1792) III. 195 Haunt the Courts particularly in order to get that routine. 1777 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 247, I have got into the old routine of war office and Congress. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 31 Our class was, in the usual routine of the school, turned over to..the Rector. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 126 More intimately acquainted with the routine of iron manufacturing than any other person. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 393 His external career was..identified with all the dullest routine of commercial duties.

b. A set form (of speech); a regular set or series (of phrases, etc.). *rare.*

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. i, To have a form, a fashion of wit, a rotine of speaking, which they get by imitation. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Casuist Uncas'd* Pref. p. vi, They have a certain Routin of Words, and Sayings, that have the tone of Magique in the very Sound of them. 1882 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 123 A routine of high flown phrases.

2. Without article: Regular, unvarying, or mechanical procedure, discharge of duties, etc.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 25 The laws of insipid and dull routine. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. iv. 39 He was an honest man, but the harness of routine had rusted on his back. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 (1876) 67 Any process which cannot be reduced almost to an affair of memory and routine. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. viii. 87 The succession to the English crown had not yet settled into fixed routine.

3. *attrib.* Of a mechanical or unvaried character; performed by rule.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 8 To quit for a time their natural track, and respite their routine tasks. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* XXXVII. (1857) II. 137 Somerset resolved..to place the Great Seal in the hands of some one who might do its routine duties. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 177 The routine life..would be unendurably dull.

Routineer (rutīnī·ɔ) [f. prec. + -EER, perh. after F. *routinier.*] One who acts by, or adheres to, routine.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 422 He has been a true mystic and not a mere routineer or wand-bearer. 1878 R. WILLIS *Life of Harvey* 166 The routineer, with an appropriate salve for every sore.

So **Routi·neer,** *rare*—[1].

1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* 400 Those good things of the mind which the old routiners reserved for Masters of Arts.

Routing, *vbl. sbs.* and *ppl. adjs.*, see ROUT *sb.*[1], ROUT *v.*[1], etc., and ROUTE *v.*

Routinish (rutī·niʃ), *a.* [f. ROUTINE + -ISH.] Of the nature of routine. So **Routi·nism,** prevalence or domination of routine; **Routi·nist,** one who acts by routine.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 425 There was nothing routinish in his Pilgrimage. He did not stroll about with cicerones and guide-books. 1852 C. MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 163 The old routinists..give the hides a soaking of ten, twelve and even fifteen months. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* viii. 218 The late Duke of Wellington was a great routinist. 1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 151 Where 'stony routinism' prevails. 1889 *Lancet* 5 Oct. 703/1 He deprecated routinism, automatism, mechanical prescription in medicine.

† **Rou·tious,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROUT *sb.*[1]] Disorderly, riotous.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. 320 Their most incestious, lecherous, and routious Drinke-mad Feasts.

† **Rou·tish,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROUT *sb.*[1] 5 b.] Resembling a rout.

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. ii. § 115 The Common Hall.. became a routish Assembly of sorry citizens.

Routous (rɑu·tɔs), *a. Law.* Now *arch.* [f. ROUT *sb.*[1] 5 b.] Of the nature of, concerned in, constituting, a rout.

1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 139 Thomas Broughton, joyning..with divers others.., came in a riotous and routous manner armed to the said chappell. 1672 *Life & Death of J. Alleine* vi. (1838) 64 As for riotous, routous and seditious assemblies he did abhor them. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Wellesley* Wks. 1858 VIII. 29 To be routous is nothing like so criminal in law as to be riotous. I never go beyond the routous point.

Routously (rɑu·tɔsli), *adv. Law.* Now *arch.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a routous or disorderly manner.

1663 in *Life & Death J. Alleine* vi. (1838) 64 That he.. did riotously, routously and seditiously assemble. 1680 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 304 Capt. Phillip Carteret.. hath persisted and riotously and routously with Force and Arms, endeavoured to assert and maintain the same. 1776 GOUVR. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 99 Many hard names..of which I believe the very gentlest and smoothest kind are riotously and routously. 1800 ADDISON *Rep.* 274 These men were indicted for having unlawfully, riotously and routously assembled together. 1880 *Times* 28 Oct. 11/3 'Unlawfully, riotously, and routously' assembling together.

Routy, form of ROWTY *a. dial.*

Rouwe, obs. form of ROUGH *a.* and *v.*[2], ROW *v.*

Rouwte, obs. form of ROUT *sb.*[1]

‖ **Roux** (rū). [F. *roux* red, browned.] A mixture of melted butter and flour used for thickening soups and gravies.

1888 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Househ.* xxiii. 271 Sauces require to be bound together, and for this purpose either roux, arrowroot, potato flour, or eggs are used.

Rouse, obs. forms of ROUSE *v.*[1]

† **Rouze,** *v.* ? *nonce-word.* (See quot.)

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, To see a pretty Wench and a young Fellow touze and rouze and frouze and mouze.

† **Rouzie-bouzie,** *a. Obs.* ? Uproariously drunk.

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* III. i, I may return most rouzie-bouzie, and if I find you have injur'd me, I'll swinge you all, by Hercules.

† **Rouzle,** *v.* ? *nonce-word.* To rumple.

a 1722 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Lady* IV, Well, I protest you are a waggish Man; Lord how you have rousl'd and touzl'd one!

Rovcaste, obs. variant of ROW-CAST *v.*

Rove (rōv), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 6 **rofe,** 7 **roufe.** [a. ON. *hrufa* (Norw. *ruva*, Sw. *rufva*,

Da. *roe*) or MDu. *rove* (Du. *roof*), MLG. *rove*, *roffe* (LG. *rove*, *rave*, etc.), MHG. (and G.) *rufe*, related to OHG. *riob*, ON. *hrjúfr*, OE. *hréof* scabby, leprous.]

1. †a. A scabby, scaly, or scurfy condition of the skin. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 117 For hym þat hath skabbe or roue. 1425 26 *Pol. Poems* 111 From worldis worschipe y am shoue, And brouȝt abas from al astat; My skyn is cloþed al on roue.

b. A scab; the scaly crust of a healed or healing wound.

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* II. iv. (1639) 76 The unskilfull..pull away the scab or rove, which they ought not to do before they see the rove lifted up. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 448 The gall likewise of the Sea-scorpion, taketh off the roufe of sores. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 320. 1897 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XI. 67.

† 2. A rind, hard skin, or crust. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Rofe of baken or befe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 377 The very pure and perfect Baulme.., when it hath gum mingled among, .will gather soon a brittle roufe or crust vpon it, which quickly cracks and breaks.

Rove (rōuv), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α.* 5 **rewe, rowe.** *β.* 5 **rofe, roff(e, 6 rugh, 7 roue, rooue, 5–rove.** See also Roove *sb.* [a. ON. *rá* (Norw. *ro*, Fær. *rógv*), in the same sense. On the excrescent *v* of the usual forms cf. the etym. note to Ro *sb.*]

1. A small metal plate or ring on which the point of a nail or rivet is clinched or beaten down in the building of boats or small ships; a burr.

α. c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 109 Take here a revette, and þere a rewe [*rime* newe]. ? *a* 1500 *Newcastle Play* 26 All things I him fulfill, Pitch, tar, seam, and rowe [*rime* therto]. *β.* 1406 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 606 Item in exp. Ricardi Couhird .pro seme et Rufe. 1474–5 *Ibid.* 645 Cum seme, rove, clavis ferr. et lign. pice, et bitumine emp. pro eadem. 1486–95 (see 2). *a* 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), The Rove is that little iron plate into which the clinch nails are clinched. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 137 *Roves*, are small square Pieces of Iron, with a Hole punched in the Middle of them, through which the Nail goes, where it is clenched, and fastens the Boards of Pinnaces, Yawles, or Wherries to one another. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 8 *Rove*, a small square piece of iron, with a hole in the middle, whereon is clenched the point of a nail, to prevent its drawing. 1860 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Steel* 43 They are clenched either by hammering down the extremity, or by placing over it a little diamond-shaped plate of metal called a rove, and rivetting the end of the clench nail down upon it. 1889 [see Clinch *sb.*[1] 1]. 1894 Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Seam-nail*, a nail without a point,..on to which a rove is rivetted.

† 2. *Rove and clinch* (*nails*), nails provided with roves for clinching. *Obs.*

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15, lxj lb di. of long Rofe & clenche. 1495 *Ibid.* 152 Roff & clynche nayles xliiij lb...In clynche worke Roff & nayle xij[l]. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1603) 139 Nayled with rugh and clench. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 The Carpenter and his Mate is to haue the Nayles, Clinches, roue and clinch-nailes. *ellipt.* 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.* 86 The Planckes of Clincher-boates, are thus fastned together, which kind of work is called Rove and Clinch.

† Rove, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 7–8 roove. [ad. F. *arrove*, obs. var. *arrobe*, ad. Sp. and Pg. *arroba*.] = Arroba.

a. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 350 You shall haue foure roues of wine..for foure rials of plate,..foure roues of suger for five rials. 1596 Mellis *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 543 Forraine wools, to wit, French, Spanish, and Estrich, is also sold by the pound or C. weight, but most commonly by the Roue, 25 pounds to a Rove. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 482 Two Roves of Figges and Rasins. 1699 J. Dickenson *Jrnl. Trav.* 69 We had five Roves of Ammunition-Bread..; twenty Roves of strung Beef; sixty Roves of Indian-Corn. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5911/1 A Rove ..is 32 Pounds.

β. 1656 Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 213 There are some other denominations of these weights in several places, as ..Rooves. 1718 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 39 Our boat returned and brought a present, being a Roove of fine sugar. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5190/2 Fifty Rouves of Gold.

Rove (rōuv), *sb.*[4] [f. Rove *v.*[1]]

1. A ramble or wandering.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 673 In thy nocturnal rove, one moment halt. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 269 Sordello's paradise, his roves Among the hills and valleys, plains and groves. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10, I have not set off on my day's rove without taking precautions.

fig. 1786 Burns *Ep. to Young Friend* vi, Never tempt th' illicit rove, Tho' naething should divulge it.

b. In phr. *on* or *upon the rove*; dial. *a rove.*

1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* s.v., Cattle are.. said to be all a rove when they are running about in hot weather. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* VIII. xii, He went upon the rove. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xx, Isaac went around on the rove.

2. *Sc.* A mental wandering or raving. *rare*—[1].

1789 J. Brown *Rem.* (1807) 274 In his roves he was often about that place.

3. *dial.* A method of light ploughing.

1702 *Farm Lease* (Essex), The Landlord is to allow the tennant 4/- an acre for every acre plowed to clean, and 2/- an acre for every Rove for what land is fallowed, the tennant not exceeding three earths and 1 Rove. 1740 in Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1784) 217 Three clean earths and a rove. 1784 *Ibid.*, A rove is half a ploughing: two furrows are made instead of four. 1808 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XLV. 342 Instead of an entire clean earth of four furrows, the plough goes over it, making only two, this slight kind of ploughing is sometimes..called a rove. 1823– in E. Anglian and Essex glossaries.

Rove (rōuv), *sb.*[5] Also 9 **roove.** [Related to Rove *v.*[3]]

1. A sliver of any fibrous material (esp. cotton or wool) drawn out and very slightly twisted.

1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* (1791) II. 58 With quicken'd pace successive rollers move, And these retain, and those extend the rove. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 518/1 Such is the state of the slab or roove of the first formation. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 357, 30 coils of the sliver or roove are laid in one length of the bobbin barrel. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 54 The carriage..drawing out the rove which has been thus delivered.

2. *collect.* Textile material in this form.

1901 *Scotsman* 9 Oct. 11/3 Rove is quiet at £9. 10*s.* for 20 lb.

Rove (rōuv), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–7 **roue,** 6 **roaue,** 6–8 **roave,** 5– **rove.** [Of doubtful origin: possibly a Midland form of Rave *v.*[2] to stray (cf. note to Rover[1]). In senses 5 and 6 perhaps partly influenced by Rove *v.*[2]]

I. † 1. *intr.* To shoot with arrows *at* a mark selected at pleasure or at random, and not of any fixed distance. Also without const. *Obs.*

The object of roving was evidently to give practice in finding the range of the mark, while shooting at the butts and pricks taught accuracy of aim.

1474 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 389 þat no maner persone of þis Citie frohensfurth rove, but shote at stondyng prikkes & buttes. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. 39, I see him roue at others marke, and I vnmarkt to be. 1622 Drayton *Polyolb.* xxvi. 122 At Markes full fortie score, they used to Prick and Rove. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 123 A certain man drew a bow without any aim or intention of any speciall marke but only roving in common at the army.

† b. *fig.* or in fig. context. *Obs.*

1565 Jewel *Reply Harding* (1611) 412 Which purpose if he neuer vouchsafe once to touch, but range abroad, as his manner is, & roaue idlely at matters impertinent, then must wee needes say he bewraieth his want. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 79 She rovde at me with glauncing eye. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parallel* 55, I would first that Anglonomoph. should shew..in what sort partition is made: otherwise I should but roue at an vncertaine marke. 1615 T. Adams *White Devil* 3 His hypocrisie that roaved at the poore, but levelled at his profit.

† c. *esp.* To form a conjecture, to guess (*at* a thing). *Obs.*

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 17 The chardge may be ioved at. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 46 Yet did he but rove at the Matter, or (at the least) gathered the knowledge of it by Conjectures only. 1627 Bp. Hall *Epist.* III. v. 324 Then I could tell how to take a direct aime, wherens now I must roue and coniecture. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 168 That Centaur and Meremaid, that never were but in the wildest thoughts of him that sometimes roved at them.

† d. With complement expressing distance. *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 46 b, Two or three scores off; and rouing sixe, seauen, or eight scores. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 7 But Bacon roues a bow beyond his reach, And tels of more then Magicke can performe.

† 2. To shoot away *from* a mark; hence, to wander *from* the point; to diverge, or digress. *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 52 Thus you see how far and wide the adversaries rove from the mark and matter they should shoot at. 1581 W. Charke in *Conf.* IV. (1584) D d iiij, Roue not in generall discourses, that come not neere the marke. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 304 From which graces some having roved, and taken a wrong aime.., have turned aside into vain jangling. 1648 Milton *Sonn.* xii. 13 But from that mark how far they roave we see.

† 3. *trans.* **a.** To aim at (a mark). *Obs.*—[1]

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 30 Yet haue ye other markis to roue at hand.

† b. To shoot (an arrow, etc.) without fixed aim. Hence *fig.*, to utter at random. *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 161 If Osorius require this at our handes, that whatsoever his lavishe tounge shall rashly roave at large, be coyned for an unreproveable oracle. 1596 Harington *Apol. Ajax* (1814) 39 After they had roved three or four idle words to praise a man, straight they marr all at the buts. 1607 — in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 47 Manie bowlts were roved after him, and some spitefullie feather'd.

† c. To pierce *with* arrows, etc. *Obs.*

Perhaps by confusion with *rove*, pa. t. of Rive *v.*[1] 3.

a 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 44 He roved the olde man throughe with his swerde. *Ibid.* 143 They roved him throughe with arrowse.

4. *intr. Angling.* To troll with live bait.

1662 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xii. 184 If you rove for a Pearch with a Minnow, then it is best to be alive. 1787 T. Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 49 If you rove for him, with a minnow or frog (which is a very pleasant way) then your line should be strong. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ii. (1880) 71 Roving for barbel is not often resorted to.

II. 5. *intr.* To wander about with no fixed destination; to move hither and thither at random or in a leisurely fashion; to stray, roam, ramble.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 28 § 1 A greate multytude of the Relygyous persons in suche smale Houses doo rather chose to rove abrode in apostasy than to conforme them to the observacion of good Relygyon. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 156 The Souldiours that lay in Southwarke..roued ouer vnto Westminster, and spoyled there the kinges Palace. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 282 On Sea we rou'd three dayes as darke as night. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. v. 12 Such the store of ravenous beasts freely roaving up and down the countrey. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 254 ₱ 3 One would think you..roved among the Walks of Paradise. 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* I. 241 He roved among the vales and streams, In the green wood and hollow dell. *c* 1835 Willis *Florence Gray* 48, I have roved From wild America to Bosphor's waters. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 98 They roved over the waters at their pleasure, attacking islands or commercial ports.

transf. a 1692 Boyle *Hist. of Air* (1692) 249 The numerous sorts of saline corpuscles that rove up and down in the air. 1850 W. Collins *Antonina* iv, The rich light roved over the waters.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 When Ouid had roaued long on the Seas of wantonnesse, hee became a good Pilot to all that followed. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 32, I haue in generall roued ouer some part thereof alreadie. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 37, I had rather that this House were laid aside by a question, than rove up and down thus, and do nought. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life Dk. N.* (1886) IV. 253 For though my judgment roves at random, yet it can never miss of errors. 1738 Wesley *Hymns*, '*Infinite Power, Eternal Lord*' ix, Then shall my Feet no more depart, Nor my Affections rove. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 232 Roving as I rove, Where shall I find an end, or how proceed? 1812 Crabbe *Tales* II. 399 Then roved his spirit to the inland wood.

c. Of the eyes: To look in various directions; to wander. Also *transf.*

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 951 Durst we give our eyes leave to rove abroad in wanton glances? 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 697/1 Her eyes rove fast his wish'd approach to hail. 1838 James *Robber* I, The stranger's eye roved on to the landscape. 1902 '*Linesman*' *Words Eyewitness* 126 A Boer searchlight..which roved like an angry eye from end to end of our line of march.

d. To extend, stretch out. *rare*—[1].

1639 Fuller *Holy War* V. xviii. (1840) 273 North Eastward, it [the kingdom] roued ouer the principalities of Antioch and Edessa.

6. *trans.* To wander over, traverse.

1634 Milton *Comus* 60 Comus..Roaving the Celtick and Iberian fields, At last betakes him to this ominous Wood. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 575 On a day roaving the field, I chanc'd A goodly Tree farr distant to behold. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* X. 335 O blind to fate! what led thy steps to rove The horrid mazes of this magic grove? 1783 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1793) II. 248 He had also ships of war under his command which roved the sea. 1807 Wordsw. *Misc. Sonn.* II. xviii, A labyrinth, Lady! which your feet shall rove. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 35 Roving the trackless realms of Lyonnesse.

† 7. *refl.* To betake oneself to wandering. *Obs.*—[1]

1653 Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 376 They quit the harbor adjoyning to that Rock, and rove themselves upon the billows of strange contests.

8. *dial.* To wander in mind or in speech, to rave; to be light-headed or delirious. Chiefly *Sc.*

1720 Pennecuik *Helicon* 15, I roave, all sense is gone, I'll fly away. 1766 Shirra *Deathbed Dial.* in *Rem.* (1850) 26 He roved much through this day. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 414 When one talks while sleeping, we are said to be roving in our sleep. 1897 J. Hammond *Cornish Parish* 339 If we are distracted with pain, we are 'roving'.

† Rove, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6–7 roue. [ad. MDu. or MLG. *roven* to rob (see Reave *v.*[1]), but perh. not clearly distinguished from prec.] *intr.* To practise piracy; to sail as pirates.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 222 The bastard..made sayle with all haste & Roued on the sea. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* B iiij, He became a Pirate, and roved on the sea, where he toke .170. shippes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VI. viii. (1614) 601 Tripolis, ..a receptacle of the Pyrats, which roue and rob in those seas. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 42 With fourteen Sails of Ships they roved on the Coasts of Malabar.

Rove (rōuv), *v.*[3] [Of obscure origin: cf. Rove *sb.*[5]] *trans.* To form (slivers of wool or cotton) into roves or rovings.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 34 The Cotton is carded, roved and spun into threads. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 543 Machinery to sliver, rove, and spin flax and hemp. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 215 Although both [flax and wool] must be roved and spun upon similar principles, each requires peculiar modifications in its machinery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 214/1 The cotton is..cleaned...After that it is roved, a process by which each ribbon is greatly attenuated.

† Rove, *v.*[4] *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning not clear.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1935 (Kölbing), A begger þer com in, ..Wiþ his scholder he gan roue & bad gode, for godes loue.

Rove, *v.*[5] *dial.* Also 9 **roove.** [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1721 *Brit. Apollo* No. 143. 2/1 It is Bacon before it is roved or dry'd. 1847 Halliw., *Roove*, to dry meat in a chimney, or over a kiln. *Glouc.* 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Rove*, to smoke-dry meat.

Rove (rōuv), *v.*[6] [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To reduce (a grindstone) in diameter by means of a special tool. 1850– [see Roving *vbl. sb.*[4]]

Rove (rōuv), *ppl. a. rare*—[1]. [Irreg. pa. pple. of Rive *v.*[1]] *Rove-ash*, made of riven ash-wood.

1802 *Naval Chron.* IX. 293 A rove-ash oar that will dress clean and light, is too pliant.

Rove, pa. t. and pa. pple. of Reeve *v.*[1]; pa. t. of Rive *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]; Sc. var. of Ro, rest; obs. f. Roof *sb.*

Ro·ve-beetle. [? f. Rove *v.*[1]] A beetle of the family *Staphylinidæ*.

1761 Barbut *Insects* 95 They are by some called Rove-Beetles. 1784 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* Suppl. 155. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 322 The anterior tarsi of many of the larger rove-beetles. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 307 Many of the rove beetles, *Staphylinidæ*,

are found in decaying animal and vegetable substances. 1883 *Good Words* Dec. 762/2 Many of the Rove or Cock-tail Beetles found it out nearly as soon.

† Roveison. *Obs. rare.* In 4 roueiso(u)n, rouyson. [a. OF. *roveison*, etc. :—L. *rogātiōn-em* : see ROGATION.] *pl.* Rogations.

c 1300 *S. Eng. Leg., Litany* (MS. Harl.), þe feste of þe Roueisons þe lasse Letanie is. *Ibid.* (MS. Ashm.), Wen me aboute feldes goþ wiþ baners as ȝe iseþ þre dawes & vasteþ ek, þat me clupeþ þe rouysons. *Ibid., St. Edmund* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 In o tyme of þe roueisouns þis holi man also Prechede a dai at Oxenford.

Rovelling. *rare.* = ROVE *sb.*[5]

1805 LUCCOCK *Nature of Wool* 146 The object here is to break the wool completely;..and to form it into a thin roll, or 'rovelling', of the slightest texture imaginable. *Ibid.* 147 The particles..produce no rovelling, and cannot be spun in the same manner as a woollen thread.

Roven, var. pa. pple. REEVE *v.*[1]

Rover[1] (rōu·vəɹ). Also 6–7 rouer, 6 roauer; *Sc.* rever. [f. ROVE *v.*[1] The Sc. form *rever* may stand for **raver*, or be due to confusion with ROVER[2] and REAVER.]

1. *Archery.* A mark selected at will or at random, and not of any fixed distance from the archer. Also in later use, a mark for long-distance shooting (contrasted with *butt*). Most frequently in phr. *(to shoot) at rovers.*

a. 1468 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 338 Hit is ordeyned..þat noman within þis Citie frohensfurth shote at Rovers, but at buttis & standyng prikkis. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 82 At rovers or pryckes, it is at his plesure that shoteth, howe faste or softly he listeth to goe. 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 2 Noe Man under thage of xxiiij yeres shall shoote at any standinge prick excepte it be at a Rover whereat he shall chaunge at every shoote his marke. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* 108 The Rouuer is a marke incertaine,..and must haue arrowes lighter or heauier, according to the distance. 1638 J. UNDERHILL *News fr. Amer.* in *Mass. Hist. Colls.* (1837) VI. 26 They..shot remote, and not point-blank, as we often do with our bullets, but at rovers. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 77 The god nine days the Greeks at rovers kill'd. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 1 The Rovers and the Butts you saw. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 214/1 All these prizes are shot for at what is termed rovers, the marks being placed at the distance of 185 yards. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiv, The distance between that station and the mark allowing full distance for what was called a shot at rovers. 1856 FORD *Archery* 104 Concerning roving, or shooting at rovers, very few words will suffice.

β. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 44 To schute at buttis, at bankis and brais; Sum at the reveris, sum at the prikkis. *a* 1598 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 340 The said Inglischemen sould schute aganis thame ether at prickis, reveris or at buttis.

b. *fig.*, chiefly in phr. *to shoot at rovers.*

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 63 Where you pretende to shoote at the butte, you shoote quite at the rouers, and cleane frome the marke. 1572 CHURCHYARD in J. Jones *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* To Rdr., At rovers they but shot their shafts. 1600 WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 67 Note this, that popularitie is the rover they ayme at, in all their proceedings. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 107 But Nature shoots not at Rovers. 1708 *Exam. Burnet's Expos. 39 Art.* 34 He will be found to shoot all the while at Rovers, and wide of the Mark.

† c. A kind of arrow used in roving. *Obs.*

1599 JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. x, Here be [arrows] of all sorts, flights, rouers, and butt-shafts. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* III. iv, His Bowe is bent, his forked Rouers flye.

d. *attrib.*, as *rover mark, -shooting, shot.*

1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 64 The rouer markes, *incerta.* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 118 Here, if I list, or lov'd I rover-shooting, .I could derive the lineall Descents Of all our Sires. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 11 Such another rover shot as wide in the..extent of both the termes, as time it selfe Hath and Will. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Gardens* II. 11 Perhaps..these fine Schemes would prove like Rover Shots, some nearer and some further off.

† 2. *At rovers* (rarely *at rover*), without definite aim or object; at random, haphazard. Chiefly in phr. with *run, talk, live*, etc. *Obs.*

(*a*) 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII Wks. 786/2 Either their dede and declaracion must nedes stande and be firme, or els all runne at rouers and nothing be certain or sure. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Leat not your toung roon at rouer. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 288 Walk at random and at rovers in your by-path, if you please. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 362 Which, let loose to fly at rovers, are too hard for their Reason Unestablish'd by Principles.

(*b*) 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 288 b, Thy dooynges o Cato dooen more nere approche vnto the spirite of prophecie...Menyng that Cato talked at rouers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. (1592) 405 These particularities .. do euidently shew that Moyses speaketh not at rouers. 1606 *Sir Gyles Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 11 A good bustling Gallant, talkes well at Rovers. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 337 After several Discourses at Rovers, he told me, He was very much troubl'd for me. 1725 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 178 Unless I had then a fuller view of circumstances than I have, I can only talk at rovers in it.

(*c*) 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* I. v. 55 The Kinges of Egipte..liued not at rouers as other kinges doe. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* iii, Hence 'tis they live at Rovers and defie This, or that place, Rags of Geography. 1691 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 3 A Man were better have no Mark before him, but live at Rovers.

(*d*) 1611 COTGR., *A vau de pals*, at randon, roaming, at rouers, at large. 1684 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vii. 205 A giddy Ostrich..having laid hir first Eg at rovers on the sands. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 489 We must necessarily think of God at Rovers without any certain aim or rule to..direct our apprehensions.

3. One who roves or wanders, *esp.* to a great distance; a roving person or animal.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 176 Next to thy selfe, and my young Rouer, he's Apparant to my heart. 1700 BLACKMORE *xxxiv Ch. Isaiah* 259 Vultures and all the rovers of the air To the red fields of slaughter shall repair. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1612 Yet why drown Fancy in such depths as these? Return, presumptious rover! 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 172 The Indian of the west is a rover of the plain. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 70 These young rovers the French hunters call bêtes de compagnie. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 542 Harper, and thou hast been a rover too.

transf. 1895 WORKMANS *Algerian Mem.* 29 We wheeled the rovers out, and mounted for our journey of over 1500 miles.

† b. An inconstant lover; a male flirt. *Obs.*

c 1690 STEPNEY *Spell* 4 Whene'er I wive,. Wit, beauty, wealth, and humour give, Or let me still a rover live. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 § 14 An old Friend of mine, who was formerly a Man of Gallantry and a Rover. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Song* xix, Phillis, give this Humour over,..I shall turn an errant Rover, If the favour's still refus'd.

4. *Croquet.* a. (See quot. 1869.)

1869 *Laws Croquet* 9 *Rover*, a ball that has gone through all its hoops and is ready to peg out. 1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 81, I have seen many a game won, even when the adversary had both balls rovers, and the other side had scarcely started.

b. A player whose ball is a rover.

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 71 The adversary is supposed ..to be a good player, and likely, if he gets in, to make a long break, become a rover.

Rover[2] (rōu·vəɹ). Also 4 rovere, 5 rovare, rowar, 5–7 rouer. [a. MDu. or MLG. *rover*, f. *roven* to rob: see REAVER.]

1. A sea-robber, pirate.

In later use tending to coalesce with *sb.*[1] 3.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 359 It fell per chance upon a day A Rovere of the See was nome. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 Of this Bretayn..Are the grettest rovers and the grettest thevys that have bene in the see many oone yere. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 It shalbe nescessarie þat the kynge haue alway some ffloute apon the see, ffor the repressynge off rovers. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 91 The kynges subiectes.. were grenously spoyled and robbed on the sea, by Frenchemen, Scottes and other rouers. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 385 You are in peril of Pyrates and Rouers to spoyle you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ix. (1614) 609 Algier hauing beene of olde, and still continuing a receptacle of Turkish Rouers. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. 81 This Rover, believing that we were Chineses, came and assailed us with two great Juncks. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 193 These Rovers had several Oars with them. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 552 The early Romans really exercised piracy,..and.., like the Sallee and Algerine rovers, were actually at war with most nations. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 378 The Danish rovers had also considerable establishments at Waterford. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 547 To ransom a Christian captive from a Sallee rover was..a highly meritorious act. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 295 There appears by his side another rover of the North.., the famous Olaf Tryggwesson.

† b. A pirate ship; a privateer. *Obs.*

1590 E. WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 19, I went againe into Russia ..: in which our voyage we met with v. Rovers or men of war, whom we set vppon, and burnt their Admirall. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 423 Algier, 12 March. All our rovers except 2 are laid up, and the men employed in the army. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i. (1906) 3 Coming home again from the banks of Newfoundland, we were taken by an Algerine rover, or man-of-war. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1763) 21 We found ourselves within half a Mile of a Rover of Barbary.

† 2. A marauder, robber. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. H iiij, Anselmus..obstinately withstode him to the very face like a ruffelinge rouer. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2286/1 Thomas Horton iourneying.. betweene Mastrick and Cullen, chanced to be taken there by certayne Rouers. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* xiii. 20 The rovers of Moab came into the land the same yeare. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 99 As these privately conferred, A rover took them unprepared. *a* 1707 S. PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 7 They declared neither for King or parliament; intending only to stand upon their guard against rovers.

Rover[3] (rōu·vəɹ). [f. ROVE *v.*[3]]

1. One who makes cotton, etc., into roves; an attendant at a roving-frame.

1742 RICHARDSON *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 165 On the first Stage were the Teazer, Carder, Rover, Spinner, Reeler of the Cotton Wool. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 2/5 The rovers and slubbers got 8s. a week, and they are getting 14s. a week now. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Apr. 4/4 A carder and..a rover were remanded on a charge of setting fire to ..the mill.

2. A roving-frame.

1897 *Traill's Social England* VI. 73 In the preparing frames, known as slubbers or rovers, the bobbins were necessarily large and weighty.

† Ro·very[1]. *Obs. rare.* [a. MDu. or MLG. *roverie*: cf. REAVERY.] Piracy.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. xlii. 1086 He laid the whole fault of all the roverie and piracie at sea upon Gentius the king of the Illyrians. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. 205 These Norwegians who with their manifold roberies and roveries did most hurt.

Ro·very[2]. *rare*—[1]. [f. ROVE *v.*[1]] Roving.

a 1653 BINNING *Sinner's Sanct.* Wks. 1839 I. 304 How many impertinences and roveries and wanderings.

Roving (rōu·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROVE *v.*[1]]

1. *Archery.* The action or practice of shooting at a random mark.

1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 457 Þe people of þis Citie yerely breken the hegges & dykes of þe seid Priour in diuerse places in þeir shotyng cald Rovyng. *Ibid.* 458 Although such rovyng about the Citie of London & all oþer grete Cities is suffred. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 Of an archers rouyng. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Revenge* I. ii, *Montenegro.* How now, are thy arrows feathered? *Velasco.* Well enough for roving. 1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 150 Few or none could compeat or cop with him in arching, either at butts, bowmarks or roaving. 1856 [see ROVER[1] 1]. 1887 BUTT *Ford's Archery* 137 When there is sufficient space for golf links, roving might still be practised. *fig.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 76 Some low and underly rovings at..that height and depth of workmanship.

b. *attrib.*, as *roving arrow, shaft.*

1479 in Longman & Walrond *Archery* (1894) 119 Shoyting shaftes, rowying shaftes, childre shaftes, clense arrows unnykt. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 What a shafte shootes he with a rouyng arrowe? 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 330 With Broad-arrow, or But, or Prick, or Rouing shaft.

2. The action of wandering or roaming.

1611 COTGR., *Escumement*,..also, a raunging, rouing. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. xc. (1664) 184 Galloping after our own night-dreams, (such are the roving of our miscarrying hearts). 1692 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 185 It doth answer to all the numberless Rovings of men's Fancies. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xv. Wks. (1813) 103 If we indulge the frequent rise and roving of passions. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. x. 191 The study of Mathematics contributes to ..check the rovings of fancy. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 296 Every year this animal's rovings are restricted.

b. *attrib.* (passing into the *ppl. a.*).

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 2 It has been either my good or evil lot to have my roving passion gratified. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Roving-Commission*, an authority granted by the Admiralty to the officer in command of a vessel to cruise wherever he may see fit. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 7/4 A new sort of roving power had been obtained by the War Office under the Ranges Act.

† Ro·ving, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. ROVE *v.*[2]] The pursuit of, an act of, piracy or robbery.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 361 Natwithstandynge the great harmys they had done by rouing vpon the see. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 Most of them ..lyuing onely of rouings, spoyles, and pilling at the Seas. 1611 COTGR., *Piraterie*, piracie, roving. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 17 They are there much vext with the continuall rovings and robberies of the Arabians.

Roving (rōu·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. ROVE *v.*[3]]

1. The process of converting cotton, wool, etc., into roves.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 390 Three such skeins being passed through another drawing-frame, and stretched in their progress, become fitted for roving, the last step in the preparatory processes. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 758 The first operation is called 'spreading',..the second and third 'drawings',.. and lastly the 'roving'. 1861 FAIRBAIRN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* p. lxi, Improvements in carding, roving, combing, spinning, and weaving.

2. *concr.* A rove.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. (ed. 2) 96 He sees..the wool in rovings ready for spinning into threads. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 20 Drawing these out into slender spongy cords, called rovings, with the least possible twist. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 231 The spindles also begin to turn comparatively slowly, putting a little twist for the first time into the roving.

b. Roves collectively.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 31 The 'tube roving frame'..produces a much larger quantity of roving..; but the roving produced is inferior.

3. *attrib.* a. In names of machines (or parts of these), as *roving-billy, -bobbin, -box, -frame*, etc.

1795 *Edin. Advert* 6 Jan. 15/1 Five carding engines.., four roving billies. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 390 The loosely twisted thread from the roving bobbin. *Ibid.* 387 The spinning-frame..is more closely allied to the bobbin and flier roving-frame. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 111 The bobbin and fly frames, or roving-machines. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 120 The dandy roving boxes arranged in any number of spindles and boxes that are convenient.

b. Misc., as *roving-department, -room, -waste.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 414 There was no appearance of dirt or of impure air in the preparing or roving-rooms. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 264 In the so-called 'roving'..department of flax-factories. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/3 Slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste.

Ro·ving, *vbl. sb.*[4] [f. ROVE *v.*[6]] The action of reducing the diameter of a grindstone. Also *attrib.* as *roving-plate.*

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1109 The roving plate.. jumps, and appears to fill the stone with minute furrows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1023/2 Turning or roving is effected by reversing the motion of the stone and holding a hooked flat tool against its edge.

Roving, corruption of ROBAND.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 47 Take one of the robands next to the midship one.., and take the midship roving for a stop. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Rovens.*

Roving (rōu·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ROVE *v.*[1]]

† 1. Random; conjectural. *Obs.*

1635 *Court Min. E. India Co.* (1907) 64 A roving estimate. 1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 57 By a roaving Accusation shot at randome at me. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 258 The occasion of this unexpected..resolution caused many roving guesses and opinations of the reasons of it.

2. That roves; wandering, roaming; nomadic.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 485 Som roaving Robber calling to his fellows. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 432 Imaus.., Whose snowie ridge the roving Tartar bounds. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* I. ii, A roving soldier seis'd..A virgin shining with distinguish'd charms. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 174 The same life is uniformly pursued by the roving tribes of the desert. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 29 Roving

bands of independent trappers. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xi. (1858) 395 Up this rich plain came the roving Danites from the south.

Comb. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxiii, There was a roving-looking person in a rough great-coat.

b. *Roving blade* : see BLADE *sb.* 11 b.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, I shall have the renown of some private quest, which may do me honour as a roving blade. 1886 'SARAH TYTLER' *Buried Diamonds* xxviii, Whatever you like to call my fine, roving blade of a brother-in-law.

c. *Roving sailor*, a local name of various plants, as the ivy-leaved toadflax, and the creeping saxifrage or loosestrife.

1882 *Devon. Plant-names* (E. D. S.). 1891 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Heart of Storm* I. 173 A low stone wall, over which the dainty little 'roving sailor' spread its shining trails.

3. *transf.* a. Of the eyes or sight.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 7 His roving eie did on the Lady glaunce. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 504 Nature,..undisguis'd by mimic Art,..spreads Unbounded beauty to the roving eye. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace of Fortune* Poems (1777) 24 Maia..Cast on an emerald ring her roving sight. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Smuggler's Leap*, He has curling locks, and a roving eye.

b. Of the thoughts, affections, discourse, etc.

c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 22 These latter scenes confine my roving vers. 1660 GOUGE *Chr. Direct.* ii. (1831) 21 Though roving thoughts, as birds, will hover about thee.., yet suffer them not to lodge and nestle in thee. 1693 STEPNEY in Dryden *Juvenal* viii. (1697) 211 Such Frollicks with his Roving Genius suit. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 525 Their rules of life.. prov'd too weak To bind the roving appetite. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xi. 401 Yet pride still lived, and struggled to sustain The drooping spirit and the roving brain. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 586/2 Such a general and roving interrogatory as this should not be allowed.

4. Characterized by, inclined to, wandering or roaming. (Cf. *vbl. sb.*[1] 2 b.)

1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III. 227 The Americans, so long as they continue their wild and roving life. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, I hope a gentleman of the roving trade has as good a right to have an alias as a stroller. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 321 This passion for 'a roving life' (to use the common expression by which many of the street-people themselves designate it). 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* i. 2 Being of a roving turn of mind, I was placed in the large merchant's office of an ex-M.P., with a view of being fitted for going abroad.

Rovingly, *adv.* [f. ROVING *ppl. a.*]

†1. Without fixed mark or definite aim. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 189 Are you not ashamed thus rouingly to raunge with your penne? *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) V. 522 What, by reason,..he can either not at all, or but rovingly, guess at.

2. In a wandering fashion ; towards roaming.

1701 WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 45 As to their way of living, it's very rudely and rovingly, shifting from place to place, according to their exigencies. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 706 We can assure all who are rovingly inclined.

Row (rōu), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1, 4-5 (6-9 *north.* and *Sc.*) raw (4 rau), 3-5 (6 *Sc.*) rawe. β. 4-7 rowe, 5- row, 5-6 roo, 7 roe. [?OE. *ráw* (see sense 8 b), var. of *rǽw* REW *sb.*[1], which may be related to MDu. *rie* (Du. *rij*), MHG. *rîhe* (G. *reihe*).]

I. 1. A number of persons or things set or arranged in a (straight) line. Freq. const. *of.*

When used without *of*, the context generally makes clear the composition of the 'row'; examples like quot. 13.. are rare.

α. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1930 Þæt al þe hweoles beon þurh-spitet mid keine pikes..rawe bi rawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23043 Þe formast rau sal stan him nere, Als þaa þat er his dughti dere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 105 Þe playn, þe plonttez, þe spyse, þe perez, & rawez & randez & rych reuerez. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cliv, On euery syde, a longe rawe Off treis saw I. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Rawe, *series.* *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Fables, Ram & Buck* 4 Leading his family in a raw. 1786 BURNS *Toothache* v, [Where] ranked plagues their numbers tell, In dreadfu' raw. 1800- in common Sc. and northern use.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowe, or reenge, *series, linea.* 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 40 They sate doune here a rowe and there a rowe, by houndredes and by fyftues. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxi. 146 The Captaine ., returning to shoot the Saker againe, did carrie away another row of beams. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 429 A new Church..supported with sundry rowes of marble pillars. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 213 He knew to rank his Elms in even Rows. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 347 One which hath four Rows of Grain on the Ear,.. and the other two Rows. 1779 COWPER *Pine-apple & Bee*, The pine-apples, in triple row, Were basking hot. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* I. 292 The lads who tow Some enter'd hoy, to fix her in her row. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. ii, Row by row, line by line, all the multitude shouted forth [etc.]. 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* XII. 91 Threefold rows of teeth.

b. A number of persons or things arranged in a circle. *rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 402 Thus haue I runne about a round row of writers, and haue shewed wherein they are to be marked. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 137 Some sixe miles from Salisbury is a place in the fields where huge stones are erected..standing in three rowes after the forme of a crowne. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 129, I..surrounded myself with a Row of Stakes set upright in the Ground.

c. *transf.* A string or series *of* something.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 13/1 Thy prayer..rather interrupted and broken,..then drawen on length with a continuall rowe and noumber of woordes. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. XI. 36 Let them shew me their busshoppes; they are so far off, as to bringe a rowe in order unto St. Paul. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 106 By which kind of Mathematical parts..he does all his great feats in his whole row of Answers. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1774) IV. 75 There can be no ingredient assigned..that may not be derived either immediately, or by a row of decompositions, from the universal matter.

2. An array or set of persons (or things) of a certain kind ; a class or category. † *The lower row*, the populace. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1086 (R.), Horn..sette him doun wel lowe In the beggeres rowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 225 That I mai stonde in thilke rowe Amonges hem that Saundres use. *Ibid.* II. 76 The lord nomore hath..Than hath the povereste of the rowe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* k v b, To putte her self in the Rowe or companye of them that were renomined. 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 24 The error of the world, which estemeth them in the row of the tollerable. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 200 In the rowe of these potent princes inhabiting betweene Indus and Ganges dwelleth the King of Narsinga. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 128 To allow the use of lawful pastimes in the lower row upon that day. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 13 Democritus .was of the Italick Row, or Pythagorick Succession. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 71 Those whom you have now described, I think should stand in the Row of the Desirable and Commendable. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 225 She has an only daughter,..who is, at least, approaching the old-maid's row. 1821 W. LIDDLE *Poems* 31 If ye'd been o' the batch'lor row, It ne'er wad bred up sic a strow.

† b. Place, position, or rank. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 25 He byt us buen of hyse ; Ant on ys ryht hond hente rowe.

† c. A company. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Arth. & Merl.* 1416 Mochel wers schal I sein aforn al this rowe! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 109 God looke ouer the raw, Full defly ye stand.

† 3. a. A ray or beam. *Obs.* (Cf. DAY-RAWE.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 21 Þe rawen rahten of luue þurh euch lið of his limes, & inwið bearnde of brune. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 1199 Whan þat þe larke..Gan to salue the lusty rowes rede Of Phebus char. 15.. *Tayts Bank* 26 The reid sone rais with rawis.

† b. A (written or printed) line. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 448 He most rede many a Rowe On Virgile or on Claudian. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2843 Quen he þis rawis had rede he rewfully wepid. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 6 Which who reads thrise, And deep intendeth every doubtfull row, Scoring the margent.

† c. *Chess.* A file or rank. *Obs.*

a 1500 *MS. Ashmole 344* fol. 10 b, Then fayne a drawght in the same rowe wt þi Roke.

† d. The letters of the alphabet. Cf. (CHRIST-) CROSS-ROW. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 175/1 This Charles builded so manie monasteries as there be letters in ye row of A. B. C. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sco. Folly, To C'tess Pembroke* Wks. (Grosart) II. 63/1 But I Am little i, the least of all the row.

4. A number of houses standing in a line ; a street (esp. a narrow one) formed by two continuous lines of houses. (Cf. REW *sb.*[2])

Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*, being common in local names of particular streets in various towns (cf. next).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1881 Of þat towne on þe este rawe A house bren. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 558 Haist þow fast..Behynd thaim cum, and in the Northast raw. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 19 The third part of one Raw called Scherome Raw. 1564 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) 185 The hie passege quhilk ledys fra the West Port to the Commoun Mwre throuch the raw and streit callit [*blank*]. 1663 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 205 Being in the Towne of Providence afore[sai]d, and in the Rowe of the Towne. 1753 W. MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* I. vi. 97 The Brewery in the Candlemaker Row. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 169 This infected row we term our street. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 50 When he got up to the raw, An open door and light he saw. 1900 GUTHRIE *Kitty Pagan* 43 Passing down the row, her passage was like a procession.

b. *The Row*, used *ellipt.* for Goldsmith's Row (?), Paternoster Row, and Rotten Row, in London.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* III. iv, Where grows this pleasant fruit? Says one citizen's wife in the Row. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XXIII, 'Tis not confined..To vulgar tradesmen in the Row. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 27 Aug., The shipwreck..'took', as they say in the Row. 1884 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 25/2 There are bad riders in the Row.

c. In Yarmouth, one of a number of narrow lanes connecting the main streets.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 19 Yarmouth. Her sumptuous porches and garnisht buildings.., the spanbroad rowse running betwixt. 1742 RICHARDSON *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 61 The Streets [of Yarmouth] are all exactly strait .., with Lanes or Alleys, which they call Rows, crossing them in strait Lines also. 1865 *Daily Telegr.* 25 Aug., These 'rows' are simply alleys running from one main thoroughfare to another. They are almost inconceivably narrow.

d. In Chester, one of several raised and covered galleries running along the sides of the four main streets.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 605 Galleries or walking places, they call them Rowes having shops on both sides. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 132 There is a form of building peculiar to Chester, called the Rows, which are covered galleries that make a complete communication between most of the principal streets. 1847 ALS. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* Introd. (1879) 3 The wind came..brawling along the covered rows.

5. a. A line of seats in a theatre, etc.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 ₱ 12 They shall have a Place kept for them in the first Row of the Middle Gallery. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 18 ₱ 6 She [was]..among those that sat in the first row. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 573 An appearance so improper in the front row of a front box. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 223/1 The chief priestesses.. occupied marble thrones in the προεδρία or front row.

b. *U.S.* A story or flat in a building.

1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did* iii, 'Which row are you going to have a room in?' she went on.

6. A line of plants in a field or garden.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* (Dubl.) 127 Servants are apt to Hoe too far from the Rows. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 328 Dig the ground between the plants, raising the earth ridge-ways along the rows on both sides. 1855 E. S. DELAMER *Kitchen Garden* (1861) 41 Set another row parallel to, and a foot apart from, the former; and then a couple more rows, which will complete the bed.

attrib. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 63 A comparative view of the Row and Random Cultures. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 466 Others accustomed to the row system. 1832 *Planting* 23 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), For these crops..the row and ridge system of culture should be adopted. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl., Row Marker*, an implement for marking out ground for planting in rows.

b. *U.S. To have a hard* (*long*, etc.) *row to hoe*, to have a difficult task to perform.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour Down East* 69, I never opposed Andrew Jackson for the sake of popularity. I knew it was a hard row to hoe. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Wks. (1884) 213 You've a darned long row to hoe. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* ix, I am afraid Harry Lawrence has a hard row to hoe.

c. *U.S. To hoe one's own row*, to do one's own work ; to mind one's own business.

1871 in De Vere *Americanisms* 608 Now that I have hoed my own row.., they deluge me with congratulations.

7. a. (See quot.)

1807 SEWELL in Young *Agric. Essex* II. 60, 24 of the bunches [of teazle] are fixed on a small stick, and called a row, 240 of which make a load in bulk.

b. A hedgerow. Also *U.S.* a wall.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Row*, a hedge. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 686 A pair of brown-thrashers..were flitting from bush to bush along an old stone row in a remote field.

II. In prepositional phrases. (See also AROW.)

† 8. *On row* : a. In a line. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5408 Her names to tellen 3ou in sawe Hou þai wenten al on rawe. First wenten þre wiþ gret honour [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 431 Thai stude than rangit all on raw, Reddy for till byde battale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 He mase þam to sitt on rawe and delez þam þis relefe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 430 In a dern woode he stellit thame on raw. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 91 He drivis furth the stampand hors on raw Vnto the 3ok. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 643 Sum tyme in the I led ane lustye lyfe, The fallow deir, to see thame raik on rawe.

β. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 779 Lat mo men wiþ þe ride On rowe. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1900 When thai were semly set on rowe.

† b. In order, in succession. *Obs.*

[A doubtful example occurs in *Saxon Leechd.* II. 238 Sele þonne drincan on sume rawe (? *read* sume on rawe) nigon dazon.]

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 221 Þis are the maters redde on raw, Þat I thynk in þis bok to draw. *Ibid.* 5460 Quen he endid had his sau His suns blessed he on rau. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1193 Thus he dalt thame on rawe Tille the daye gunne dawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 On Rawe, *gradatim, ordinatim, seriatim.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii 56 By cuttis than per ordour, all on raw, Thair place thai chesit.

β. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 504 Þe rauen he 3aue his 3iftes..On rowe. *a* 1450 MYRC 123 And say the wordes alle on rowe, As a-non I wole 3ow schowe. *c* 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* CCXXXII. ii. 3 The Frenche assembled..And gate the lande ay by and by on rowe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 132 Full wofull was my herte, Whan all on rowe they toke me by the hande.

† 9. *By row*, in order, one after another. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 8632 (Kölbing), Þer he was of Arthour biknawe & of his feren al bi rawe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 970 Right as floures..spreden in hire kynde cours by rowe. 1442 *Cursor M.* 9712 (Bedford), To haue Recorde no dome owe, Or we assent all be Rowe. *c* 1460 *How the Goode Wif* 158 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 191 Take a smerte rodde, and bete hem alle by rowe. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1031/1 Thus haue I..now replied to euery chapyter of hys booke by row. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 78 Consider all these parts of the decalogue by rowe as diligently..as you may.

† 10. *In row*, in line, in order. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 37 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 14 Do hem no Reuerens, but sette alle in Rowe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. **ij, The ordre of regions and kyngdomes as thei stand in rowe. *c* 1630 in *Percy's Folio MS., Ball. & Rom.* I. 277 To whom there did succeed in row 8 heyres of his successiuelye.

† 11. *On a row*: a. = 8 a. *Obs.*

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 545 Set hem alle vpon a rawe, & gyf vchon in-lyche a peny. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2925 Thei sayled alle on a rawe, Til thei were come ther thei were knawe. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 292 Hym þoght þat he saw in a vision a grete multitude of virgyns goyng on a raw by hym. *a* 1500 *Gest of Robin Hood* 1222, I wolde not that.. For all the golde in mery Englonde, Though it now lay on a rawe.

β. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Hire gurdel of bete gold is al..; Al whith rubies on a rowe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1683 Coryneus..busched þem on a rowe. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxi. (MS. Bodl. 263) fol. 433 That thei sholde be pleyn confessioun Requere mercy kneelyng on a rowe. *a* 1500 *Gest of Robin Hood* 237 And nowe they renne away fro me, As bestis on a rowe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 22 b, Thei frapped together ..xxiiij. greate Hulkes..and set them on a rowe. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 90 Their vertuous children..About their table all on a rowe. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* V. ii, Five Hundred Popular Figures on a Row.

† b. In order or succession; one after another; all together. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 390 That he myght the Romaynes kille, Playnly on a rowe. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* v. 1474 (Kölbing), For thinges, that ben past, I knowe, And thinges, that ben comeng vppon a rowe. *c* 1552 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) II. 137 The child that is yet unborn Shal them curse al on a rowe. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 202 They slew their lawfull King, and set vp three other on a row. 1610 Willet *Daniel* 446 All the Popes vassals..so haue beene of late the kings of France on a rowe.

12. *In a row*, so as to form, or be in, a line.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 975 She wolde have be.. A cheef mirour of al the feste Thogh they had stonden in a rowe. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* H ij, Men call a line of Brickes..when many bee laied in a rowe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 252 They..chime their sounding Hammers in a Row. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 385 When the poor Women saw themselves set in a Row thus. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 237/2 [The shores] north of the island are beset with almost innumerable islets, which lie along it in a row. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 251 Near the sea..are three houses in a row.

13. † a. *By* or *on rows*, = 8 b, 9. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 50 Maistirs, takes to me intente, And rede youre resouns right on rawes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 60 In som mynde it may the bryng To here oure sawes red by rawes.

b. *In* (or † *on*) *rows*, in lines.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 244 Quhen thai war rangit on rawis. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maritit Wemen* 35 Ane marbre tabile..With ryale cowpis apon rawys. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 126 Round about this Star are small black Spots, in rows. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. 332 Planted in Rows at Five Inches Distance from each other. *a* 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 254 An hundred bonfires burn in rows.

Row (rau), *sb.*[2] [A slang or colloquial word, of obscure origin, in common use from *c* 1800. Noted by Todd (1818) as 'a very low expression'.]

1. A violent disturbance or commotion; a noisy dispute or quarrel. Freq. in phr. *to make*, or *kick up, a row.*

1787 in A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 76 The man makes a row and sayes he cannot get others without money. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 12. 12, I shall .now and then kick up a row in the street. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 203 It was reserved for the present winter..to introduce in the pit of the opera a *row*, in the lowest sense of that vulgar word. 1820 Byron *Juan* IV. xcix, As boys love rows, my boyhood liked a squabble. 1837 Holland *Bay Path* xii, She was not prepared for so terrific a row as he said had taken place. 1885 Anstey *Tinted Venus* 25 You can do no good to yourself or any one else by making a row.

Comb. *c* 1840 Mitford *Lett. & Rem.* (1891) 130 It was a case like that of the row-loving Irishman.

b. In phr. *What's the row?* What is all the noise about? What is the matter? What is doing?

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, What's the row, Sam? 1838 — *O. Twist* viii, Hullo, my covey! What's the row? 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Friday 357 Come to see the sport and have a hand in what is going,—to know 'what's the row', if there is any.

2. Noise, din, clamour.

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 23 The varied and never-ceasing din.., the dust, the row, which Spaniards, men as well as beasts, kick up. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* (1874) 34 Never was there heard .. such a noise, row, hubbub, babel, shindy, hullabaloo. 1864 Hemyng *Eton School Days* ii, Chudleigh was going to speak.., when Chorley cried, 'Hold your row, will you?'

Row (rōu), *sb.*[3] [f. Row *v.*[1]] A spell of rowing; a journey on the water in a rowing-boat.

[Hexham (1647) gives *rowe* in the sense of 'oar': there appears to be no other evidence for this.]

1847 in Webster. 1864 Louisa S. Costello *Tour Venice* 310 Re-entering the gondola [we] resumed our row. 1873 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 3 He asked me to go out for a row with him.

† **Row**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [OE. *rów*, = ON. *ró*: see Ro *sb.*] Rest.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 184 Donne hy of waþum werge cwoman,.. rowe gefegon. *a* 1450 Myrc 447 In goddes body I be-leue nowe A-monge hys seyntes to ȝeue me rowe.

Row (rau), *sb.*[5] [See Row *a.*[1]]

† **1.** Roughness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 He is þi uile, & uilեð awei al þi rust & al þi ruwe of þine sunnen. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 215 Þou has frendis inowe.., If þou turne to þe rowe, þei salle drede þe chance.

2. *Cornish mining.* 'Coarse, undressed tin ore; refuse from the stamping mills.'

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 21 *Row*, large stones, rough. *a* 1863 Tregellas *Cornish Tales* (1868) 94 Go athurt the floors ovver to a laarge pile of Row. 1875 J. H. Collins *Met. Mining* 111 Material of a mixed nature, called 'dredge', or 'roughs', or 'rows'.

† **Row**, *sb.*[6] *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 roow. [a. F. *roue*:—L. *rota.*] A wheel.

1582-8 *Hist. & Life Jas. VI* (1804) 154 To be publickly punisht, brokin upoun the roow, and thus pynit to the death.

Row, *sb.*[7] Also 6 rowe. [Cf. Row *v.*[8]] A rove of wool or cotton.

1673 Wedderburn *Voc.* (Jam.), *Filum*, a thread. *Naeta*, a rowe. 1823 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 385 The portions thus rolled are called rows, rolls, or rowans. *Ibid.* 392 The rows or rowans are taken to a roving-billy.

Row, obs. form of Roe *sb.*

Row (rau), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: α. 1-3 ruw- (1 ru-), 3 ru. β. 1 row-, 3-5 rowe (4 rouwe), 4- row. [An inflectional variant of Rough *a.*: cf. MDu. and MLG. *ruw-*, *ru* (Du. *ruw*). See also Row *sb.*[5]]

1. Rough, in various senses. (Common from *c* 1300 to 1450.)

α. 931 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 364 To ðære ruwan hecgan. 944 *Ibid.* 557 On ðone ruwan hlync. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat.* (1861) 22 Wæron hie swa ruwe and swa gehære swa wildeor. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Genesis* xxvii. 23 þa ruwan handa wæron swilce þæs yldran broður. *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 þet ruwe vel abute þe heorte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1544 Ysaac wende it were esau, for he grapte him and fond him ru.

β. 944 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 537 Andlang þæs rowan linces. *a* 1300 *Owl & Night.* 1013 Hi goþ bytuht myd rowe felle. *c* 1350 *Ipomadon* 6147 Hys hed ys row wyth feltred here. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 120 þe rose..Out of a ragged roote, and of rouwe breres springeþ. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 520 He axid his staff spitouslich with wordis sharp & rowe. *c* 1440 Capgr. *Life St. Kath.* I. 942 Cande þe rych, whech hath a see ful rowe. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 124 Thow a Sarsens hed ye bere, Row and full of lowsy here. 1746– in south-western dial. use (see *E. D. D.*).

2. In special collocations, as *row cheer* (†), *dashle*, *dog*, *hound*, *smith* (†): (see quots.).

1403-4 in Bickley *Little Red Bk. Bristol* II. 183 No Smyth yclepid a Rowsmyth of the towne of Bristow. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rowchere, *acrimonia.* 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1973 Small Spotted Dog, *Scyllium canicula.* Frequently called 'rough' or 'row-hound'. 1892 Chope *Hartland Gloss.* s.v. *Dashle*, The milk-thistle is called Milky-dashle, and the Scotch thistle Row-dashle. *Ibid.*, *Row-dogs*.., Rough men (Clovelly).

3. *Comb.*, as row-foot(ed), = Rough-foot(ed). Now *arch.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Rowe-fotid dowues bredeþ euery monþe. 1564-78 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 6, I had better bee hangad in a withie or in a cowtaile, than be a rowfooted Scot. *a* 1822 *Kinmont Willie* xxv. in Scott *Border Min.* (1869) 269 'Why trespass ye on the English side? Row-footed outlaws, stand!' quo' he. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas* 118 What care I for your row-foot earls?

Row (rau), *a.*[2] Now *north. dial.* Forms: 1 hreow, 5-6 rowe, 5-7, 9 *dial.* row, 9 *dial.* rou. [OE. *hréow*, app. an ablaut-variant of *hr aw* Raw *a.*] Raw, uncooked, untanned, etc. Also *row-eyed*, *-nosed* adjs.

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xii. 9 Ne eton ȝe of þam nan þing hreowes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/1 Rowe, *crudus, incoctus. Ibid.*, To be Rowe, *crudere.* 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 152 Ayenst brenninge yron may haue no defence row leder nor also lamynes of yron. 1552 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) B v, Garlyke..swageth the olde coughe, taken row or soden. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 72 The rowe iuice..dronken softeneth the belly. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2156/4 A white cropt Gelding with a whisk Tail, Row-nosed and Row-eyed. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rou*, cold, bleak and damp; especially as applied to a place, or to the weather. 1894 Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Ro*, *roa*, *row*, raw, as meat that is under-cooked.

† **Row**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 rowe. [f. Row *a.*[1]] Roughly; angrily, fiercely. Chiefly in phr. *to look row.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 590 King Iotrin..dude al is wille, vor he lokede so rowe. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4661 Kyng Richard ..on hym gan to look rowe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cam. Yeom. T.* 861, I haue yow toold ynowe To reyse a feend al looke he neuer so rowe. *c* 1440 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 89 The kynge henry ..was a man..row [*v.r.* roghly] lokynge, and rede in wreth. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xi. 168 He was grete and longe, and blakke and rowe rympled. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dream* in C.'s Wks. (1598) 358/1 His heavy brow He shewed the Queene, & looked row.

Row (rōu), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 rowan, 3 rowen, rouwen, rowen, reowe, 3-6 rowe (4 rowwe), 4- row, 6 roa; *Sc.* 5 rou-, roy, 6 roll. Also *pa. t.* 1 reow, 3 rue, 3-4 rewe; *pl.* 1 reowon, -un, hrowun, hreuun, reon, 2 reowan; *pa. pple.* 6 rowen. [OE. *rówan*, = OFris. **rôia* (WFris. *roeije*, EFris. *rôi*, *roie*, NFris. *rui*, *rö*), MDu. *royen*, *roeyen* (Du. *roeijen*), MLG. and LG. *rôjen*, *rojen*, MHG. *rüejen*, ON. and Icel. *róa* (Norw. *roa*, *ro*, Sw. and Da. *ro*). The root *rō-* is also the base of OE. *róðor* Rudder, and various forms of it appear in the related languages, as OIr. *rámae* (Ir. *rámh*), L. *rēmus*, Gr. ἐρετμόν oar, ἐρέτης rower.]

I. 1. *intr.* Of persons: To use oars, sweeps, or similar means, for the purpose of propelling a boat or other vessel.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 23 Hrowundum..ðæm (*rel* middy ȝehrowun) [he] slepde [*c* 1000 þa hig reowun, þa slep he]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 96 Ic astige min scyp. and rowe ofer sælice dælas. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, His sciperes..wurpon hine on þone bat ..& reowan to scipe. *c* 1205 Lay. 7813 Nu þohte Julius Cezar..rouwen swa longe, þat he come to Londen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Heo roweden forth al þane dai. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1656 So rewe þe knistes trewe; Tristrem, so rewe he. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* C. 216 þay ruyt hym to rowwe & letten þe rynk one. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4521 þus went þay to water,..Sesit vp þere sailes, & in sound Rowet. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 38 They made redy their oores and rowed by the force of their armes. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 39 They were enforsed to gather vppe theyr sayles, and to rowe only with the maste. 1576 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 38 Having rowen little more then halfe a league, they espied a greate Towne. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Oure sayls are strucken, we roa furth with speedines hastye. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 3 All Passengers without difference of condition must help to rowe. 1700 Dryden *Cey.x & Alc.* 92 The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 57 They pray as they row, backwards. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxii. 325 To row away with all my strength I try'd. 1865 J. Thomson *Sunday up River* v. i, Boating on our river. I to row and you to steer.

transf. 1655 Marq. Worc. *Cent. Inv.* § 15 The course.. according to which the Oars shall row.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context. (See also 2.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 411 We shulden be pilgryms heere & rowe wisely in þis boot to heuene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 52 To repenten and ryse, and rowen out of synne, To contricion. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvii. xi, To wisshed port with ioy they row. 1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Cast over Water* Wks. II. 161 To their iournies end all Creatures rowes. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 874 Whatsoe're we perpetrate We do but row, we are steer'd by Fate. 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 650 Certain it was that in her Court there were persons that looked one way and rowed another. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To row one's own course, or do as one pleaseth.

c. *To row dry*, to perform merely the action of rowing either in pretence or as an exercise; also, to row without splashing, or (jocularly) without getting wet. Also *fig.*

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxviii, 'He's rowing *dry*, your honour—only making bilave.' 'Do you call this rowing dry?' cried another, as a sea swept over the boat. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Row Dry*, the order to those who row, not to splash water into the boat.

d. *Rowed of all!* (See quot. 1867.)

1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* ii, 'In bow—rowed of all.' The boat was laid alongside. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Rowed of all*, the orders for the rowers to cease, and toss their oars into the boat simultaneously, in naval style.

e. With complement denoting the place of the rower in the boat.

1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rural Sports* 476/2 A companion who will not mind a few splashes..should be put in to 'row stroke'. 1883 C. Reade in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 131/2 [He] rowed six in the college boat. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* vii, I gave it up at last; I said I'd row bow.

f. *To row over*, to go over the course without a competitor, thus winning a race or heat.

1888 Woodgate *Boating* (Badm.) 243 Winners of the Wingfield Sculls: 1834. A. A. Julius rowed over.

2. a. *To row against the flood, stream, wind and tide*, etc. Freq. in fig. use, to undertake a difficult or arduous task; to work in adverse circumstances or in the face of opposition.

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 145 in *O. E. Misc.* 110 Strong hit is to reowe ayeyn þe see þat floweþ. 1311 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 Whoso roweth aȝein the flod, Off sorwe he shal drinke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 61 Betre is to wayte upon the tyde Than rowe ayein the stremes stronge. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxviii. 458 They must be foughten with alle, or els we rowe ageynst the streme. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 491 Ya, I wyll no more row ageyn the Flode, I wyll sett my soule on a mery pynne. 1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consideration* v. (1704) 373 He that can row against the stream, may with great facility row with it. 1679 Petty in Ld. E. Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) 244, I have been travailing in dark dirty crooked ways, and have been rowing against wind and tide. 1822 Scott *Nigel* Introd. Ep., No one shall find me rowing against the stream...I write for general amusement. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* iv, I am not going to be fool enough to row against wind and tide too.

† b. *To row past one's reach*, to attempt more than one can do. *Obs.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 129, I rowe not so farre past my reache. 1575 Gascoigne *Hearbes, Weedes, etc.* Wks. (1587) 131 Hold wyth the head, and row not past thy reach. *Ibid.* 150 Thus can I..adventure for to teach The falcon fly, and yet forwarne she row not past her reach.

c. *To row in the same* or *in one boat* (see quots.).

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *To row in the same boat*, to be embarked in the same scheme. 1802 Col. Hanger *Life* II. 347 This society (pardon the vulgarity of the expression!) all rowed in one boat, passing bills from one to the other. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Row in the boat*, to go snacks or have a share in the benefit arising from any transaction to which you are privy. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *To Row in the same Boat*, to be of similar principles.

3. Of a boat or other vessel: To move along the surface of water by means of oars.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 33 As fysche wald he dwel in þe flud, & our-tyrwit batis, þat rowyt bare. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xii. (Bodl. MS.), [In the Dead Sea] maye no schip rowe noþer sayle. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxviii. 29 Where many a barge doth saile, and row with are. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 12 All the long boates..do rowe with all furie towards the land. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 14 Barge—Rows with twelve Oars. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 226 We therefore agreed that the light yawl should row the headmost...Each boat rowed with four oars. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, Montoni's gondola rowed out upon the sea.

b. *To row guard, the rounds*, of a guard-boat: to go the rounds amongst warships in harbour.

1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 81/1 The boats from every ship in commission..attended, and rowed guard round the Royal Anne. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Guard-boat*, a boat appointed to row the rounds amongst the ships of war which are laid up in any harbour. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 258 The Terrible's cutter in Rowing Guard got among the breakers.

c. *trans.* To be fitted or rowed with, to carry (so many oars).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Boat*, Pinnaces..are somewhat smaller, and never row more than eight oars. 1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 11 The Spanish barge rowed twenty-six oars, besides Officers, thirty in the whole. 1806 A. Duncan *Life Nelson* 178 In a small boat

rowing six oars. 1884 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1855) 508, I purchased..a light little yawl..that rowed four oars.

4. Of waterfowl, fish, etc.: To swim, paddle. Similarly used of persons in *Beowulf* 512, 539.

1631 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* 65 Geese, Duckes, Swannes, have whole feete to rowe in the water. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 119 When they [i. e. starfish] swim in the Water they hold their Legs together, and so they row along. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 777 In the pond The finely-checker'd duck before her train Rows garrulous. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* iv, Others [*sc.* fish] with fresh hues row'd forth to win My changeable regard. 1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Sept. 6 Down he dived, And rowing with his glistening wings arrived At Aphrodite's bower.

II. 5. *trans.* To propel (a boat or other vessel) by means of oars. (See also quot. 1788.)

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 316 *Homme neef de veroun nage*, [Man] Schippe with ore rowith. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 223 The barge Envie stiereth .. Wher Falssemblant with Ore on honde It roweth. 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 211 To the men of the Kervelle for rowenge the bote to Manytre. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* (1516) II. 205 Rowe the bote Norman, rowe to thy lemman. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 10 In this wide Inland sea,..my wandring ship I row. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Oar*,..an Instrument whereby a Boat, Barge, Galley, &c. is row'd, or advanc'd along the Water. 1768 Franklin *Wks.* (1888) X. 17 A large boat rowed by the force of steam is now exercised upon our river. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxii. 167 Alone he row'd his boat; alone he cast His nets beside. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 77 The arrangement was that Willy should row one boat and Eustace the other.

b. To make (a stroke), to use (an oar), in the course or exercise of rowing.

1866 Woodgate *Rowing & Training* 55 He must impress upon all his crew the necessity of not rowing a single stroke carelessly. *Ibid.* 58 In these..two men row a pair of oars.

c. With *race*, *heat*, etc., as complement.

1888 Woodgate *Boating* (Badm.) 252 This [1846] was the first race rowed in keelless boats. *Ibid.*, This [1877] is the only dead heat ever rowed in this race.

6. To convey (persons) on the water in a boat propelled by oars. Also *refl.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 425 Þe thrid wes ane þat rowyt þaim our deliuerly, and set þaim on þe land. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxv. 73 Go ye into yonder barge, and rowe your self to the swerd. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* (1516) II. 205 This Mayer .. was rowed thyther by water. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxx, Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 392, I had to be rowed out a little from the shore. 1839 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 62 We rowed the doctor over to see some of his patients.

7. *transf.* To convey, transport, propel, move, in a manner or with a movement similar to rowing. Also, to take as payment for rowing (see quot. 1607).

1607 Dekker *Knights Conjuring* F j, At Westminster-bridge .. ready to be torne in peeces to haue two pence rowed out of your purse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 439 The Swan..Rowes Her state with Oarie feet. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 24 'Tis a vast quantity of Water that their turning will row along upon a flat. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* VII. i. § 5 [The legs] somewhat out of the Center of Gravity..for the better rowing their Bodies through waters. 1787 T. Best *Art of Angling* 1 The tail an instrument of progressive motion which serves to row them forward. 1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. II. 78 With the lever it is *rowed* to the right or left as may be required.

8. *U.S. slang.* **a.** *To row* (one) *up Salt River*, to rout or defeat in politics; also = next.

1835 D. Crockett *Tour down East* 46 [Judge Clayton] made a speech that fairly made the tumblers hop. He rowed the Tories up and over Salt river. 1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 279 *To Row up Salt River*, is a common phrase, used generally to signify political defeat. The distance to which a party is *rowed up Salt river* depends entirely upon the magnitude of the majority against its candidates. 1855 Haliburton *Nat. & H. Nature* I. 27 We rowed him to the very head waters of Salt River in no time.

b. *To row* (one) *up*, to treat (one) to a severe verbal castigation.

1845 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1848) 279 We should really like, of all things, to row up the majority of Congress as it deserves in regard to the practice. 1850 Lowell in Scudder *Life* I. 303, I am tired of controversy, and, though I have cut out the oars with which to row up my friend Bowen, yet I have enough to do.

9. a. To make (one's way) by, or as by, rowing.

1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxv, Joan.., with robust pace, and red sturdy arms, rowed her way onward, amongst those prim and pretty moppets.

b. To have, make use of, in a rowing-match.

1888 Woodgate *Boating* (Badm.) 245 The winners only rowed seven oars in the final heat. 1900 Sherwood *Oxford Rowing* 160 Corpus..rowed an untrained man.

c. To row against (another person or crew).

1888 Woodgate *Boating* 237 Beach..rowed Wallace Ross for the championship.

d. *To row down*, to overtake by rowing.

1869 in Sherwood *Oxford Rowing* 156 What is allowed to be the strongest crew upon the river..has been rowed down every day.

Row (rōu), *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-5 **rowe**. [Related to, or formed on, Row *sb.*1]

†1. *intr.* ? To run in a straight line. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 120 Hunten herd y blowe, Hertes gonne rowe, Stunte me no ston.

†2. To send out rays; to shine; to dawn. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 The rybaudz a-ryseth Er þe day rewe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 123 Eyther axed other..Of the dyne and of the derknesse, and how þe daye rowed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 315 Whan the dai began to rowe, Tho mihten thei the sothe knowe.

fig. c 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 2 Loo Venus rysen amonge yow rowes rede And floures fresh honouren thee this day.

3. *trans.* To arrange, put or place in a line or row. Now *dial.* Also in pa. pple., set *with* something in a row or rows.

For other purely dialect senses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1657 Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 197 His mouth rowed with Elephant-pearl. 1703 R. Neve *City & Country Purch.* 42 They Row them up, like a Wall.., with some small Intervals betwixt them. *a* 1727 Parnell *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 59 Bid her wear thy necklace rowed with pearl. 1884- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

b. *intr.* To come up in rows; to form in a row or rows. *c* 1830- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Row (rau), *v.*3 *slang* or *colloq.* [f. Row *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To attack or assail (a person) in a rough manner; to rag (a man or his rooms). ? *Obs.*

1790 *Loiterer* No. 55. 11 'Let's row him, Racket,' exclaimed a third; upon which they unanimously turned their horses against me. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* s.v., To row a room; to break the furniture. 1825 Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 158 Rowing a fellow—going with a party in the dead of night to a man's room, nailing or screwing his oak up [etc.]. 1863 E. Hitchcock *Rem. Amherst Coll.* 335 The smart stories told by collegians about 'rowing Freshmen'.

b. To rouse *up* by making a noise.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 86 Racket rowed me up at seven o'clock.

2. To rate or scold (a person) angrily or severely; to take sharply to task.

a 1809 J. Palmer *Like Master* (1811) I. xv. 212 Helen will row you well..if you are not as good as your word. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I. xix, I suppose you think I have no right to row you, but I do it to save you from worse. 1863 Gladstone in Morley *Life* (1905) I. 738 She rowed me for writing to Lord Palmerston about her accident.

absol. 1843 Sir J. Paget *Mem. & Lett.* vi. 150, I have succeeded I trust in reproof—rowing in good earnest, till a culprit even wept.

b. To criticize sharply or severely.

1846 Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 197, I..will try my best to set to rights the places you row.

3. *intr.* To make a row or disturbance; †to engage in a rag.

1797 Louisa Gurney in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earlham* (1895) I. 66 After scolding, rowing, bickering,..we all agreed to go. 1851 B. H. Hall *College Words* s.v., Flushed with the juice of the grape, all prime and ready for rowing. 1868 *Daily Telegr.* 31 July 5/6 The noisy, ill-bred herd of greedy Germans that stormed, rowed,..and upset benches. 1882 Bret Harte *Flip* iv, You forget how you used to row..because tramps..came to the ranch.

†Row, *v.*4 *Obs.*–1 (Meaning doubtful.)

Phonetically it might belong to Row *v.*1, but the context rather suggests connexion with Row *a.*1

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10338 Þenne by-gynnes þe lough to flowe, & ouer þe bankes to renne & rowe.

†Row, *v.*5 *Obs.*–1 [Related to Row *sb.*4 Cf. Ro *v.*] *intr.* To rest.

c 1400 *Beryn* 284 Madam! wol ye stalk Pryuely in-to þe garden, to se the herbis growe? And aftir, with our hostis wyff, in hir parlour rowe.

Row, *v.*6 Now *dial.* [Of obscure etym.]

†1. *trans.* To thrust the fingers, to poke (*in* something). *Obs.*

? 14.. *Stasyons of Jerus.* 561 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 363 [Jesus] had hym pute his hond in his ryght syde; When Thomas had rowyd in his wonde, He wepe full sore. 1600 Cawdray *Treas. Similies* 517 Hee that roweth in an eye for the getting out of a moate, when a beame is sticking, there is small hope that he shall cleare that eye.

b. *dial.* 'To make a vigorous investigation' *into* something. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

2. To stir, to mix by stirring; to poke or rake about. Frcq. with *up*.

1641 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 10 One Boy doth row and stirre them up and downe in the salt. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Brewing*, Afterwards it [liquor] is to be put into the Mashing-Tub to wet the Malt, as stiff as you can well row it up. *Ibid.*, The same rowed as before. 1765 *Compl. Maltster & Brewer* 7 When the first mash is quite done rowing up. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Prov. Yorksh.*, *To row*, to rake or stir about, as ashes in an oven. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Row-up*, to stir up a sediment until it becomes equally diffused.

Row (rau), *v.*7 Now *dial.* Also 6-7 **rowe**; *pa. pple.* 5 **rowen.** [f. Row *a.*1] *trans.* To raise a nap on (cloth). Cf. Nap *v.*2 2.

In quot. 1604 confused with the shearing process.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 403/1 An Act that no Stranger or Denizen shall carry any Woollen Clothes out of this Realme, before they be Barbed, Rowed and Shorne. 1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Walker..shall not rowe nor werke any Clothe or Webbe with any Cardes. 1543 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 13 (Publ Gen. Acts), Teyntours whiche hereafter shalbe vsed..for due stretchyng of cloth onely, after that it commeth fro the mylle, and before it be rowen. 1557 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 298 Whether our set clothes..be rowed and shorne; because ofttimes they goe vndrest. 1604 *Maldon Borough Deeds* (Bundle 126, No. 1), Ad eskurand. et tondend. (*Anglice*, to thick and to rowe) apud molendinum suum. 1624 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1720) I. 139 My twelve Cloth-workers, that usually row and sheere my Clothes. 1686 Elworthy *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*, *Row*, to roughen cloth, *i. e.* to comb or teaze out a nap on it, as on a blanket.

Row, *v.*8 *Sc. rare.* [App. a var. of Rove *v.*3 Cf. Row *sb.*7] *trans.* To make (wool) into roves.

17.. *Tarry Woo* in Herd *Scots Songs* (1776) II. 100 When 'tis carded, row'd, and spun Then the work is haflens done.

Row, Sc. var. Roll *sb.*1 and *v.*; obs. f. Roll *v.*, Rue *v.*

Rowable (rōu·ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Row *v.*1] Capable of being rowed, or rowed upon.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 3 Rowable, *remigabilis*. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Horace, Art Poet.* 94 That long narrow fen Once rowable, but now doth nourish men. 1886 *Camb. Univ. Mag.* Nov. 108 The only piece of rowable water on the Cam.

Rowage (rōu·ĕdʒ). [f. Row *v.*1 + -age.]

†1. Rowing dues or charges. *Obs.*–1

c 1680 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 414 Merchant of the said Towage, Rowage, Anchorage,..and other dues.

2. Provision or equipment for rowing. *rare*–1.

1859 Lewin *Invas. Brit. by Cæsar* 76 The vessels could lie in shallow water.., and the rowage would make them independent of wind and tide.

Rowal, obs. form of Rowel *sb.*

Rowan 1 (rōu·ăn, *Sc.* rau·ăn). *north.* and *Sc.* Also **roan, rown**, etc. (see Rowan-tree). [Of Scand. origin, corresponding either to Norw. *rogn* (cf. Rown), or more probably to *raun* (*roun*, *raon*, Sw. *rön*, Da. *røn*), of which Icel. *reynir*, MSw. *röne*, MDa. *røne*, are derivative forms.]

1. The mountain ash; = Rowan-tree 1.

1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 443 The sloe, or rowan's bitter bunch. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. iv, A heap of wither'd boughs was piled, Of juniper and rowan wild. 1861 D. H. Haigh *Conq. Brit. by Saxons* 78 *note*, The tree of which he speaks is probably the mountain-ash, rown or witch. 1887 R. Buchanan *Heir of Linne* iii, The rowan or mountain-ash shook its scarlet berries and dipped its tasselled hair.

2. The berry of the mountain ash. Also *attrib.*

1880 H. Todd *Poet. Wks.* (1907) 213 Still shine the rowans red. 1897 Sarah Grand *Beth Bk.* xxix, Hips and haws and rowans also rioted in red. 1899 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 7/6 Rowan jelly with game.

3. *Rowan-berry*, = prec.

1814 Scott *Diary* 23 Aug. in Lockhart (1836) III. vii. 227 A pennon of silk, with something like round red rowan-berries wrought upon it. 1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 191 The native fruits found in the parish are brambles,.. roanberries and hazelnuts. 1891 Barrie *Little Minister* (1890) 6 Rowan berries in your black hair.

Rowan 2 (rau·ăn). *Sc.* [For *rowin*', Rowing *vbl. sb.*6] A roving (of wool or cotton).

c 1816 *Edin. Encycl.* VII. 286 Children are employed to lift the rolls or rowans from the carding engine. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 391 The rows or rowans are taken to a roving-billy. 1890 *Scott. N. & Q.* Aug. 53 The 'piecers' attended to the Billy and 'pieced' or mended the 'rowans' or rovings as they were drawn in by the slubber.

†Rowan 3. *Sc. Obs.* In 5-6 **Rowane (-nis).** App. the place-name *Rouen* (cf. Roan *sb.*3), used *attrib.* to designate various kinds of cloth.

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 153 For ij elne j quartar of Rowane gray for a gowne to the Duke. 1494 *Ibid.* 231 To Robert Lundye and the yong Lard of Ardross, vij ellis of Rowane tanne. 1500 Halyburton *Ledger* (1867) 260, 5 ell of Rowanis clath to be hym a gon. 1502 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *29 Unius togæ de Rowane-tanne.

Rowan, variant of Rowen.

Rowan-tree. *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 6-9 **roun-**; 6, 8 **rown-**; 8 **rowen-**; 8- **rowan-**. *β.* 7- **roan-**, 8 **roane-**, 9 **royn(e-**. *γ.* 7, 9 **raun-tree**; 9 **rauntry**; 8-9 **rantree, rantry**; 9 **ranter, rantle.** [See Rowan 1.]

1. The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

α. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 75 The seconde kynde [of sorbus] is called..in Englishe a rountree or a Quicken tree. 1597 Jas. I *Dæmonol.* I. iv. 12 Such kinde of Charmes as commonlie daft wiues vses, for healing of forspoken goodes,..by knitting roun-trees..to the haire or tailes of the goodes. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 13 Ashes, Rountrees, Burt-trees, and such like. 1788 Picken *Poems* 59 *note*, Alluding to the vulgar opinion of rountree being efficacious against all sorts of charms. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxvii, Amid extensive forests of oak-wood, hazel, rowan-tree, and larches. 1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 7 The rowan-tree assumed a taller habit. 1895 Crockett *Love Idylls* (1901) 172 The rowan tree which used to grow from a cleft to the right.

β. 1671 Skinner *Etymol. Bot.*, Roan-tree, *Sorbus sylvestris Alpina*. 1762 Bp. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 164 You can see Ash, Oak, Birch, Roan-tree. 1791 W. Gilpin *Forest Scenery* I. 37 The mountain-ash, often called the roan tree, should be mentioned. 1814 Huddleston *Toland's Hist. Druids* 283 Roan tree and red thread, Put the witches to their speed. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* s.v., Pointing, it may be supposed, at the royn-tree in her hand. 1859 W. S Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 57 From very early times, the Roan Tree enjoyed a wide reputation..for the inherent magical powers attributed to it.

γ. *a* 1694 Sir A. Balfour *Lett.* (1700) 31 A kind of Fruit tree called Cormes, not much unlike our Raun-tree. 1801 Hogg *Scot. Pastorals* 26 Mark yon rauntree spreading wide. 1811 Willan *Yorks. W. Riding*, Rantry. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* II. 165 A branch of rauntry or mountain-ash. 1853 Jamie *Emigrants Family* 40 (E. D. D.), Though they had used the rantree's branch.

2. *attrib.* with *berry, branch, cross*, etc.

α. 1722 Nisbet *Heraldry* 372 Three Rowentree Branches sliped proper. *c* 1770 *Laidley Worm* in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) III. 175 Crying, that witches have no power Where there is rown-tree wood. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxvii, A rowan-tree switch for a whip. 1821 — *Kenilw.* i, The Eldorado, where..country-wenches thread rubies for necklaces, instead of rowan-tree berries. 1832 Carlyle in *Froude* (1882) II. 278 The 'rowan-tree gate' and all gates but the outer one are removed.

β. 1885 Miss Kent *Sylvan Sk.* 251 A roan-tree cross, which he bears in the left hand.

γ. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 6 The jizzen-bed wi' rantree

leaves was sain'd. 1968 — *Roch & Wee Pickle Tow*, I'll gar my ain Tammie..cut me a rock..Of good rantry-tree for to carry my tow. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg. North* 103 A rantree stick Was quickly cut fae coppice thick.

Rowar, variant of ROLLER, ROWER.

Rowball. ? *Obs.* [ad. Pg. (also Sp.) *robalo*, the name of a fish resembling a bream, also applied to several American fishes.] (See quots.)

1803 P. RUSSELL *Indian Fishes* II. 68 Both fishes, especially the first, are esteemed for the table, and are known to the English under the name of Rowball. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. I. 155 Indian Polyneme, *Polynemus Indicus*...Rowball. *Ibid.* 156 Four-Fingered Polyneme, *Polynemus Tetradactylus*;..like the former, called Rowball by the English.

Row-barge. Now only *Hist.* [f. ROW *v.*1] A barge propelled by oars or sweeps.

c 1513 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 155 The one was Coke the Qwenys servant in a row barge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 23 The said Admirall put hymselfe in a small rowe barge, with three other small rowyng shippes and his awne ship boate. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 83 After these vessels followed a number of row-barges. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 288 The rest were of the nature of Row-barges. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5464 Going in the Chertsey Row-barge from London. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 370/1 No Tilt-Boat or Row-Barge to take at one Time more than 37 Passengers. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxvii. II. 128 He was followed by some row-barges and some crayers. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. v. 165 Teligny ventured forth in a row-barge.

Row-boat (rōu-bōut). [f. ROW *v.*1 Cf. Du. *roeiboot* (Fris. *-boat*).] A boat propelled by oars; a rowing-boat.

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 421 Item, to Johne Bertane for grathing of the Kingis row boit in tymmer werkmanschip. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Roey-schip, ofte schuyte*, a Rowe-boate. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3315/1, I lay there 3 days after, but could see nothing, except a Row-boat. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 218 Well-known and often frequented creeks serve now to conceal their Brigantines and Row Boats. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 70 These robbers .. go .. in row-boats which carry from twenty to thirty hands. 1801 COL. HANGER *Life* II. 394, I pressed a strong row-boat, with two men. 1867 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 107 Our vessel was a rowboat belonging to some neighbours. 1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 13 A fishing-boat with a small row-boat in tow.

Rowbour, variant of RUBBOUR *Obs.*

†**Row-bowls.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *row* ROLL *v.*2] The game of bowls.

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 112 Giffin to the King himself that he playit at the row bowlis,..lvs. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 134. 1507 *Ibid.* 392.

Row-cast, dial variant of ROUGH-CAST.

a 1517 *Merton Coll. Doc.* (MS.), Shall Rovcaste and pargett all the Stone walls. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 46 More an zo, thee wut rowcast, nif et be thy own Vauther. 1778 — *Gloss., To Row-cast* (i. e. to rough-cast), to throw Dirt that will stick. 1881– in dial. glossaries (Glouc., Som., Devon, Isle of Wight).

Rowch, obs. f. ROUGH *a.* **Rowche,** var. of ROCHE *sb.*1 3. **Rowchnes,** obs. Sc. form of ROUGHNESS. **Rowde,** obs. f. RUDD.

Row-de-dow (raudĭdau·). [Echoic: cf. Row *sb.*2 and ROW-DOW-DOW.] Noise or din, uproar, disturbance. Also *attrib.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Poems 1890 II. 102 Let 'lone the rowdedow it saves To hev a wal-broke precedunt. 1887 *Scottish Leader* 19 Oct. 4 He seems to have braced himself for a superior effort in his favourite row-de-dow line.

So **Row-de-dow·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1832 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 130, I think there will be a great row-de-dowing amongst them all.

Rowdge, obs. form of ROUGE *a.*

Rowdiness (rau·dinės). [f. ROWDY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being rowdy; disorderliness.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 309 They have learned to dislike the rowdiness of their country's politics. 1895 BESANT *Westminster* ix. 229 For downright bludgeon rowdiness and riot, the rabble at Westminster..was equalled by few towns.

Row-dow-dow (rau·dau̯dau). [Echoic.] An imitation of the sound produced by beating a drum.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxiv, As this was beyond the capacity of the drubber of sheep-skin, he was fain to have recourse to the inoffensive row-dow-dow. 1863 *Life in Normandy* I. 25 The band ceased to play, and the drums struck up a rōw-dōw, rōw-dōw-dōw, all striking at the same moment.

Rowdy (rau·di), *sb.*1 and *a.* Also 9 **rowdey.** [Of American, but otherwise quite obscure, origin.]

A. *sb.*1 Originally, a backwoodsman of a rough and lawless type; hence, a rough, disorderly person; one addicted to quarrelling, fighting, or disturbing the peace:

a. In American use, or with ref. to America.

1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 179 No legal inquiry took place, nor, indeed, ever takes place amongst the Rowdies, as the Back-woodsmen are called. *Ibid.* 277 The hunters, or Illinois Rowdies, as they are called, are rather troublesome. They come rudely with their hats on into the parlour, and, when drunk, threaten Mr. Flower's life. 1824 H. C. KNIGHT *Lett. fr. South* 93 The riotous roisters, or, as they are here [Kentucky] called, rowdies, will fight..from mere love of fighting. 1864 NICHOLS *40 Years Amer. Life* II. 89 A mob of Boston rowdies went over to Charlestown and plundered and burnt the Ursuline Convent of Mount Benedict. 1871 in De Vere *Americanisms* s.v., Roughs and rowdies are multiplying fearfully in our borders.

b. In general use.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 74/2 The organization of the rowdies was perfect, all Conservative rowdies being massed on one side of the hustings, and all Liberal rowdies on the other. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 280 When he assures us that these Belfast rowdies are the most intelligent of the Irish people, we take leave to exercise our own judgment a little. 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highw. & B. Derbyshire* 390 A horde of callous rowdies.

B. *adj.* 1. Belonging to the class, having the manners or conduct, of rowdies; of a rough and disorderly type.

1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 316 When the English first came to Evansville settlement, these Rowdey labourers had nearly scared them out. *Ibid.* 332 He could not find a man to serve the warrant,..and means to impanel a Rowdey jury, and try the matter before himself. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Voy. Texas* II. 106 The rowdy fellow (*ang. lice* scamp) is held in check by the consciousness, that should he offend.., tarring and feathering would be his portion. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* I. 38 Transforming him ..from the most decorous of metropolitan clergymen into the rowdiest and dirtiest of disbanded officers. 1883 LORD R. GOWER *Reminis.* II. 53 A town of steep streets crowded with a rowdy mob.

b. *transf.* Of animals: Refractory; inclined to give trouble.

1872 C. H. EDEN *My Wife & I in Queensland* iii. 69 Branding or securing a troublesome or, colonially, a 'rowdy' bullock. 1895 A. B. PATERSON *Man fr. Snowy River* (1896) 125, I can ride a rowdy colt.

2. Characteristic of rowdies; *esp.* marked by disorderly roughness or noise.

1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thousand* 33 My red wheels are rather rowdy, I must own; not exactly the thing for a gentleman. *Ibid.* 239 Low, shabby, dirty men,..alike in their slang and rowdy aspect. 1863 E. DICEY *Federal St.* 251 A regular noisy, rowdy, glorious, Fourth of July. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* vi, I think I should go to-night to the most rowdy theatre in London.

Row·dy, *sb.*2 *slang.* ? *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Cash, coin.

1841 LEMAN REDE *Sixteen String Jack* I. iv, *Kit.* He's got the rowdy, hey? *Theo.* Rowdy! What's rowdy, I wonder? 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxvi, But he has got *the rowdy*, which is the thing. 1856 *Punch* 23 Aug. 79 The Queen of Oude May spend her Rowd-y, careless and *sans souci*.

Rowdy (rau·di), *v.* [f. ROWDY *sb.*1] *intr.* To play the rowdy; to act in a noisy, disorderly manner.

1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 282 You came in drunk, and rowdied about the church with your hat on.

Row·dy-dow·dy, *a. slang.* [Cf. ROW-DE-DOW.] Characterized by noisy roughness.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1898 J. K. JEROME *Sec. Thoughts* 293 In Rook-land the rowdy-dowdy, randy-dandy, rollicky-ranky boys get up very early. 1901 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 9/3 They commenced a music hall song—'A Little Bit Off the Top', and other rowdy dowdy songs.

Rowdyish (rau·di,iš), *a.* [f. ROWDY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rowdy.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 389 A brandy-burnt and rowdyish sort of personage. 1874 W. R. GREG *Rocks Ahead* 201 The administration has fallen into the hands of men too rowdyish, too infamous, or too incapable to be endured.

Rowdyism (rau·di,iz'm). [f. ROWDY *sb.*1 + -ISM.] Conduct characteristic of rowdies.

1857 B. TAYLOR *N. Trav.* xx. 205 The purposed rowdyism of the man's style shows a little too plainly. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxxi. 310 Door-knocker wrenching, street-fighting, and suchlike rowdyism. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 302 The degrading influences of this rowdyism.

Rowdyon (*Prompt. Parv.* 437) : see RODION.

Rowe, variant of RO (*obs.*); dial. and Sc. var. ROLL *v.*; obs. f. ROW *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*; obs. f. RUFF (the fish); var. WRO (*obs.*).

Rowed (rōud), *a.* [f. ROW *sb.*1]

1. Having stripes of a specified colour.

15.. in *Percy's Folio MS., Ball. & Rom.* I. 391 The red blood in her face did rise; it was red rowed for to see. 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 41 One suyt of vestmentes of whyt rowyd sarsnet.

2. Having (a specified number of) rows.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 419 Both the four rowed and the six rowed barley are generally sown in the autumn. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 360 The natural classification of barley by the ear is obviously..4-rowed, 6-rowed, and 2-rowed. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 393/2 *Rye-grass*.., a two-rowed, flatly-compressed spike.

Rowed, *ppl. a. rare*−1. [f. ROW *v.*6] Of herrings: Stirred up and down (in salt).

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 10 One boy takes the rowed Herring, and carries them in Baskets to the Packers.

Rowed, variant of ROWET *dial.*

Rowel (rau·ėl), *sb.* Forms: 5 **roile**; 5 **rewel-**, 6 **ruel**; 5 **rowelle**, 5-8 **rowell**, 6 **rowyll**, 6–7 **rowal**, 5- **rowel**; 6 **rowle**, 7 **roule.** [ad. OF. *roel, rouel* masc., or *roele, rouele, ruele* (etc.) fem., dim. of *roe, roue* (see ROW *sb.*6):—L. *rota* wheel. Cf. med.L. *rotella.*]

I. 1. A small stellar wheel or disk with sharp radial points and capable of rotation, forming the extremity of a spur.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1258 He Richet his Reynes and his roile stroke. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcviii. (1869) 111 A peyre spores she hadde on, with longe rewelles wel arayed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/2 A Rowelle of a spore, *perpetra, stimulus*. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 Lyke dyverse Rowles of Spurres betwyxte the barres of the Crosse. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 43 Lupine hath..a lefe with v. or seuen iagger», which..haue the lykenes of a ruel of a spor. 1616 BRETON *Good & Bad* xv, When to maintaine valor his spurres haue no rowels nor his sword a point. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 304/1 A Scotch Spur..is an old way of making Spurs, Rowels not then being in fashion. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 527 With sounding whip, and rowels dyed in blood. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xiv, Lord Marmion turn'd, ..And dash'd the rowels in his steed. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 310 The rowel occurs for the first time in a sketch belonging to the latter end of the thirteenth century. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, The rowels of his spurs were an inch and a half in diameter.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 62 Your wits spurs have but walking rowels; dull, blunt, they will not drawe blood.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1562.)

1562 LEGH *Armory* 185 He beareth Argent a Mollet of v. pointes, Azure. If the pointes be euen they be called Rowelles. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (1908) I. 52 A Crosse double to the ring, betwene fower rowals of sixe poyntes. [1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. v.]

c. The rowel-head (see next).

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xiv, The yeoman struck his spurs to the rowels. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 155 Up to the rowel went every spur.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rowel-deep* adv., *-head, -maker, -spur.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 46 He..strooke his able heeles Against the panting sides of his poore Iade Vp to the Rowell head. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 377 The Rowell maker ..makes the 5, 6, 7, 8, or 10 pointed rowells, of iron or steel. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xviii, I will remain here, with bridle in hand, ready to strike the spurs up to the rowel-heads. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 2 All the couriers in Europe spurring rowel-deep make no stir. 1880 in MRS. O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* (1881) 232 A correspondent..advises ladies to use a rowel spur, with five prongs.

†**2. a.** The rim of a wheel. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3262 Abowte cho whirllide a whele ..; The rowelle whas rede golde with ryalle stonys;..The spekes was splentide alle with speltis of siluer.

†**b.** A small wheel or pinion. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 35 Ingenious Germane, how didst thou convey Thy Springs, thy Screws, thy rowells, and thy flie?

†**3.** *Eccl.* ? A wheel-shaped chandelier. *Obs.*

Occurs as *ruele* in Latin context in 1249–52 (*Camden Misc.* IX. 10); also in Latin form *rotella* (ibid. 23).

1451 in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 149 For Wax ayens Estern, and filling the Rowel. 1505 *Will of Joan Longe* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeth to the makyng of a Rowell in the same church. 1565 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 159 Item one Pax, candellstickes, Rowelles, Mass bookes. *attrib.* 1542 *Masham Parish Acc.* (MS.), Resauyd and gathryde in the Church for the rowell Candell afore the rood, xx*d*.

II. †**4. a.** The end of a pig's snout. **b.** The knee-pan. **c.** A vertebra. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v, And whan alle þat faileth hem, þei wiote in þe grounde with þe rowell of hir snowte, þe whiche is reght herde. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 183 b, Of the dislocacion of the panne or rowell of the knee. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxvi. 149 The rowels of the neckbone with their snagges hinder that inclination.

†**5. a.** A small knob on a scourge. *Obs.*—1

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* xxxix. 98 Whipped throughonte the citie of Rome with whyppes full of ruelles called Scorpions. [Cf Elyot (1538), *Scorpio*,..a whyppe hauing plummetts of leade at the endes of the cordes.]

†**b.** A knob on a horse's bit. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 37 The yron rowels into frothy fome he bitt. 1598 FLORIO, *Mellone*,..rowels in the mouth of a horses bit like melons. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 106 By the cruelty of their bytts, as by hie ports with Trenches, and rough roules or buttons.

6. *Farriery.* A circular piece of leather or other suitable material, with a hole in the centre, inserted between the flesh and skin of a horse or other animal to cause discharge of humours; also, any kind of insertion used for this purpose.

Properly distinct from a *seton*, but the two are sometimes confused.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* V. 52 Two round rowels made of the vpper leather of an old shoo, .and let such rowels be three inches broad. *Ibid.* 51 b, When he goeth vpright, pull out the rowell. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 42 After the sore hath runne eight or tenne dayes, you shall heale it by taking away the rowell. 1610 — *Masterp.* II. clvii. 464 Tye the two ends of the tampins or rowels together. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 48 Putting..a Rowel or Seton under the Chin, in the Dew-laps. 1761 EARL OF PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitation* (1778) 127 When horses are out of case,..a rowel, and two ounces of the following powder,. are of great service. 1802 WILLICH *Domest. Encycl.* III. s.v., Rowels are eminently useful in carrying off rheums or defluxions from the eyes. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 141 A seton or a rowel should be retained for three or four weeks. 1885 G. FLEMING *Vet. Surg.* I. 195 The rowel itself is simply a small piece of thin leather, felt, indiarubber, gutta-percha, or even lead.

attrib. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1295/4 A black Gelding,.. with a Rowel Mark on the farther Buttock. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4068/4 A grey Mare.., Ewe-Neck'd,..and hath six Rowel-Marks.

†**7.** ? A circular drain-cover. *Obs.*—1

1601 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 262 To carry away our meanor, to th'end rowells be nott stopped when the[y] sweepe downe ther channels.

†**8.** A round or rung of a ladder. *Obs.*—1

1652 STERRY *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 46 A ladder joyning heaven and earth, in which ladder every Rowel is a spiritual, a living glory.

9. ? A radiating group of twigs.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii, To fill the tips of the spray-wood and the rowels all up the branches with a crowd

of eager blossom. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* II. vii, The rowels of the thin boughs overhead.

Rowel (rau'ĕl), *v.*[1] [f. ROWEL *sb.* I.]

1. *intr.* and with *it*. To use the spur-rowels.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 249 The dust that they raise in hot spurd rowelling it on to performe complementes vnto him. 1890 KIPLING in *Forin. Rev.* XLVII. 681 He'll answer to the whip, and you can rowel enough for both.

2. *trans.* To spur (a horse) with the rowel.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 270 Carl .. rowelled his horse sharply. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 200, I nursed my nag to the best of my judgment, rowelling him well, but holding him fast by the head. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 378/1 He rowelled the horse with his burnished spurs.

b. To prick with rowels.

1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 271 He was rummaging among his new campaign-kit, and rowelling his hands with the spurs.

Rowel (rau'ĕl), *v.*[2] Also 6-7 **rowell**. [f. ROWEL *sb.* 6.] *trans.* To insert a rowel in (a horse or other animal).

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* v. 51 Rowell the two slittes or cuttes with two round rowels. *Ibid.* 51 b, It shall be needefull to rowell him with a leather rowell vpon the shoulder point, and to keepe him rowelled the space of fifteene daies. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccii, The root serveth to rowell Cattle and to cure them of the Cough. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1049/4 Lost .., a small white hound Bitch, ..having been roweled in the Breast three dayes since. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4917/4, 2 spots on her farther Hip as if she had been Rowell'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, I can dress a horse .., and bleed and rowel him. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, I could attain no information beyond what regarded worming dogs, rowelling horses, and following foxes. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Shropsh. Gloss.* 552.

Rowel-bone: see RUEL-BONE.

Row'elled, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. ROWEL *sb.* I.] Of a spur: Furnished with a rowel.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 99 The rowelled spur is first seen on the great seal of Henry III, but it is not common before the reign of Edward I.

Row'elled, *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [f. ROWEL *v.*[2]] Having a rowel inserted.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* v. 56 b, So as the rowelled place may be in the verie middest thereof.

Row'elling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROWEL *v.*[2]] The operation of inserting a rowel in a horse, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 218 Take a sliuing or slip of the root and draw it through the eare of sheep or horse in manner of rowelling. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 90/2 Rowelling of Horses is putting of Hair Rings through the Horse skin to draw out Corruption. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lvii. (1738) 216 Rowelling is an artificial vent made to discharge noxious humours. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 488 If this method is observed, with rowelling, .. it probably will prevent the mortality. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 399 The manner of rowelling has been described at page 186.

attrib. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rowelling*, Take some Horse-hair, ..put it into the Rowelling-Needle. 1834 PERCIVALL *Hippopath.* I. 136 With a pair of rowelling scissors, we first slit the skin sufficiently to admit of the finger. 1885 G. FLEMING *Vet. Surg.* I. 74 A special form of scissors named rowelling scissors, or rowelling bistoury.

Rowen (rau'ĕn). Now chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.* Forms: α. 4 **rewayn**, 5 **ryweyn**, 6 **rewen**. β. 5 **raweyne**, **rawen**, 8-9 **rawing** (9 **rawn**). γ. 5 **rowayne**, **roweyn**, 6- **rowen**, 9 **rouen**, **rowan**; 7 **rowin**, 7-9 **rowing**. [a. ONF. **rewain* (cf. mod.Picard *rouain*, Norman *revouin*), = OF. (and mod.F.) *regain*: for the etymology of the second element see GAIN *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] An Anglo-Latin *rewaynum* occurs in the 14th cent.]

1. The second growth or crop of grass or hay in a season; aftermath, eddish. Cf. ROUGHINGS.

The precise application of the term (esp. with regard to cutting the aftergrowth or leaving it for pasture) varies to some extent in different localities.

α. *a* 1345 in *Bp. Hatfield's Survey* (Surtees) 201 Et de 10*s.* rec. de rewayno omnium pratorum in parco post falcacionem. 1382 *Ibid.* 170 Pastura prati, post asportationem feni de Rewayn. *c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 7 The second croppe they carye home of ryweyn. 1577 [see γ]

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Raweyne, hey (*P.* rawen), *fenum serotinum*. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* xvi. 25 Ther is a Water-retting and a Dew retting, which last is done on a good Rawing, or aftermath of a Meadow Water. 1866 *Athenæum* 23 June 827/2 The 'rawing' of our East Anglian farmers. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Rawn*, a second growth of meadow grass.

γ. *c* 1440 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 140 The secunde crop, thei carie home Roweyn [*v.r.* Rowayne]. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Gyve to the bestes good rowen in pleynte. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 126 Which euer ye sowe, that first eat lowe. The other forbare for rowen [1577 rewen] to spare. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Edish*, .. the rowen or aftermath. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric., Rowen*, rough Pasture full of Stubble or Weeds. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* (J), *Rowen* is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. 1796 J. ADAMS *Diary* Wks. 1851 III. 417 A soft fine rain .. will .. lay the foundation of fine rowen and after feed. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 972 Cow-keepers find great advantage in keeping the animals constantly fed with .. fresh cut grass, and soft green rouen. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 61 Sainfoin .. will yield a good crop of hay ..; and the rowen is most valuable for lambs. 1880 HOWELLS *Undiscov. Country* xx. 309 The sunny glisten of meadows where the Shakers' hired men were cutting the rowan.

fig. 1875 *Galaxy* XIX. 560 The rowen of Democratic victory has been as plenteous as the harvest.

b. In *pl.* form.

1638 QUARLES *Hieroglyph.* xiv. iii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 196 By the low-horn Rowins doth appear The fast-declining year. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lat. Unl.* xxxv. § 419 The latewaid crop (eddish, rowings) shoots out afresh of grass springing up the second time. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 3) I. 233 For the Wintering of Cattle, about September you must turn them out .. into your Rowens. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1030 In order to their being fattened out on the rouens. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Rawings*, after grass. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xxxix, And across it from the rowans A brown partridge whirring near us, till we felt the air it bore. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., To put the cattle into the *rowens* is to turn them out into the fields lately mown.

fig. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* Wks. (Grosart) III. 292/2 When we had taken the first crop of his exuberous baggs, you might have then made bold to eate the Rowens.

†2. *a.* = *Rowen partridge*. Also *transf.* of a woman. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 As for the partridges, ..the old rowens full subtilly seeme to wait the comming of the said hunters [etc.]. 1603 *Philotus* xxxiii, The deuill cum lick that beird auld rowan; Now sie the trottibus and trowane, Sa busilie as sho is wowane.

†b. Rowen butter or cheese. *Obs.*

1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 215 When your Rowens come in, .. do not lavish away your Milk-butter or Cheese.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rowen crop, grass, hay*; also †**rowen butter** (see quot. 1745); †**rowen (-tailed) partridge**, a partridge frequenting a field of rowen grass or hay: cf. RUIN-TAIL(ED).

With quot. 1882 cf. ROWER, quot. 1893.

1523 *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Cant.* (MS.), For the rowen grass of the appull garden. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxviii, The rowen grasse afterwards commeth up .. thicke and high for pasture and forrage. *Ibid.*, To the end there may be a second math of rowen hay in Autumne. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 570 The old rowen partridges teach their yoong ones how to runne awaie from before the fowler. 1626 BRETON *Fantastickes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 Bucks now are in season, and Partridges are Rowen-taild. 1745 *De Foe's Jour. Tradesm.* iii. (1841) I. 23 You bargain for the right rowing butter, which is the butter that is made when the cows are turned into the grounds which have been mowed. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 275, I shut that up for a rowen (aftermass) crop of hay. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 91 This I feared would fall heavy upon me, as my rowen hay keeps my cows. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Linc.* s.v. *Rowen*, The rowen hay season affords .. an extra employment. 1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* III. xvii. 268 Grey rowen grass at the verge of the ditch showed that frost had wandered thither.

Rowen (-cheese): see RUEN.

Rower[1] (rōu'ɔɹ). Also 5 **roware**, **-ere**, 6 *Sc.* **rollar**. [f. Row *v.*[1] Cf. MDu. *royer, roeyer* (Du. *roeijer*), MLG. *royer, roier*, Norw. *roar*.]

1. One who rows; an oarsman.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. iii. (1868) 122 Þe rowers and þe maryners hadden by þis .. dronken þe wickede dryukes. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 6 Thei maden to thee thi sectis of rowers of yuer of Ynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Roware, yn a water, *remex*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iv. 118 Furth held .. Aulestes .. with gret strenth of rowaris in that pres. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Remex*, To ease or healpe the rowers with settinge vp a sayle. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. x. 950 Polyxenidas .. would neither have rowers nor other mariners in any number about his fleete. 1689 BURNET *Trav.* II. (1750) 102 Which runs with such a Force, that we went thirty Miles in three Hours, having but one Rower. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII 140 Other accommodations .. for the slaves, sailors, and rowers. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 497 Sir Allan victualled it for the day and provided able rowers. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 113 We .. embarked in a covered boat, after a battle with the rowers, who wanted to force us into a wet one. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvii. 470 A crew of steady rowers can do thirty miles a day.

2. *pl.* = REMEX 2.

1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 115 Rudders, or true tail-feathers, like the remiges or rowers, are usually stiff, well-pronounced feathers.

†**Rower**[2]. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] A dead or fallen tree.

1404 in *Wilts. Archæol. Mag.* (1879) XVIII. 164 Sept Kiesnes [=chênes] appelle7 'towers' pour foaile. 1413 *Patent Roll* 1 *Hen. V*, Arbores mortuas vocatas Rowers. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 306/1 Nor of the undrewode and Rowers in a woode .. for theire perpetuell fuell.

†**Row'er**[3]. *Obs.* [f. Row *v.*[7] + -ER 1.] One who puts a nap on cloth.

1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* ii. 38 These were shearemen everie one, .. And hard by them there did remaine Full foure score rowers taking paine.

Rower, Sc. variant of ROLLER *sb.*[1]

†**Rower-back**. *Obs.*[−1] [a. Du. *roerbak*: see ROBE *v.*] A trough in which herrings are stirred among salt.

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 9 One man takes the full Baskets, when they [*sc.* herrings] are gipt, and carries them to the rower backe, wherein is salt. [Hence in later Dicts. and Encycls.]

Rowet (rau'et). *dial.* Also 7 **roet**, **ruet**, 9 **rou(e)t**, **rowett**, **rowed**. [App. f. Row *a.*[1]; cf. ROUGHET.] Aftermath, winter-grass; also, coarse grass growing on waste land or in ditches, etc.

c 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 326 *Roet* or *Ruet*, pasture ground fed with cattle as distinguisht from hay-ground. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 251, I was afraid they would have been much pinched, their rowet being gone. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Rout*, coarse grass, which looks brown and sare in the meadows in spring. 1850 OGILVIE, *Aftermath* .. is also called latter math, rowen, or rowett. 1893 MRS. KENNARD *Diogenes Sandals* ix, Gale walked .. mile after mile, over 'rowett' and 'burnett'.

attrib. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Dairy*, The foddering season in the former holds so much longer, occasioned by the rowet-grass falling of a month sooner. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss., Rowet-grass*, the long rough grass in hedges, etc., which cattle refuse; rowan or coarse aftergrass.

Row'ety, *a. rare.* Also **rowetty**. [f. prec.]

†1. *Rowety grass*, rowen or rowet-grass. *Obs.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 19 They will not .. encourage a rowety grass to arise.

2. = ROWTY *a. rare.*

1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 31 The body hidden by the tangled dead ferns and 'rowetty' stuff. 1879 — *Wild Life* ii. 26 A little of that rowetty grass seen in the damp furrows of the meadows.

Rowfe, Rowff(e, obs. forms of ROOF *sb.*

Row-footed: see ROW *a.*[1]

Row-galley. Now *Hist.* [f. Row *v.*[1] + GALLEY *sb.*] A galley moved or propelled by oars.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 22 Three Galies of force, with diuerse Foystes & Rowgalies. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 28/1 Cesar .. got together 80 saile of great ships and row gallies. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 326 A rowgaylay weil furnist. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 202 Two Row-gallies of thirty-six oars a-piece. 1795 NELSON 7 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 5 The Enemy would have had the Ports of this Island full of Row-galleys. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 215 It is a galley, sir—one of the row galleys—I can make out her bank of oars. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. x. 439 Two British ships captured or destroyed the four American row-galleys in the river.

Rowgh(e, row3(e, obs. ff. ROUGH *a.*; var. ROUGH *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **Rowght**, obs. var. ROUT *sb.* **Rowh(e**, obs. ff. ROUGH *a.*, var. ROUGH *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **Rowhyn**, var. ROUGH *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Rowiness (rōu'inĕs). [f. ROWY *a.* + -NESS. Cf. ROE[3] and ROEY.] The state of being rowy or streaked; streakiness.

1875 LASLETT *Timber* 178 That [mahogany] cut in the province of Tabasco has generally some rowiness or figure to recommend it. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 174 Lest any portions of lye should be accidentally entangled in the soap, producing want of homogeneity, called 'rowiness', seen when the soap is cut up.

Rowing (rōu'iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Row *v.*[1] + -ING 1.]

1. The action (or † occupation) of propelling a boat, etc., by means of oars.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 48 He .. gesæh hia wynnennde in rowincg. *Ibid.* John xxi. 8 Oðri .. ðegnas on scip *vel* on rouing cuomon. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 48 He syȝ hem trauelinge in rowynge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 151 Sum .. died for weryness of rowyng and ower trauaillyng. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 Suche another rowynge .. Was not sene of princes many a day. 1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 16 § 1 Watermen exercising, using and occupying Rowing upon the River of Thames. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 With strength of rowing we coasted along. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii, Here what tugging, what towing, what rowing! 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 30 They gave over rowing, and ..asked us what we desired of them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Vogue*, the rowing of a galley. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 55 The very best and most effectual posture in a man is that of rowing. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 438 Such rowing as that of Oxford is always worth going to see. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* I. 13 Sea-cloth polished on the bench of rowing.

fig. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 63 The continued Course of Nature, like a running River, requires a continuall rowing and sailing against the stream.

b. *fig.* (See Row *v.*[1] 8 b.)

1856 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1871) s.v., We hope the President gave his Secretary a good rowing up; he certainly deserved it for his imbecility.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Denoting 'propelled by oars', as *rowing-barge, -boat, -ship*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 23 A small rowe barge, with three other small rowing shippes. 1647 HEXHAM I, A rowing berge, *een roey-jacht*. 1820 CROKER *Diary* II. Mar., Went out in a rowing-boat to the breakwater. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 437 A severely-contested match between two well-manned rowing-boats. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 10/1 Two 40ft. steam pinnaces and one 30ft. rowing barge.

b. Denoting 'connected with, used in, rowing', as *rowing-gear, -seat, -wheel*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowynge sete yn a schyppe, *transtrum*. 1613 in *Scot. Hist. Rev.* (1905) July 360 Ane gailley .. with her sailling and rowing geir. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Riem-banck*, .. the Seats, or Rowing-seats in a Galley or Boate. 1808 TREVITHICK & DICKINSON *Patent Spec.* No. 3148 In a ship .. we place a rowing wheel shaped like an undershot water-wheel furnished with floats or pallets. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 770/2 *Rowing Gear*, outriggers and various devices to assist the oarsman.

c. Misc., as *rowing-club, -match, -room, -shirt, -supper*.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 70 Rowing matches were substituted .. upon the Thames during the summer season. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxx, Those ferocious dandies, in rowing shirts and astonishing pins and waistcoats. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 A stretch of the land-water wide enough to give us rowing-room. 1866 WOODGATE *Rowing & Training* 86 The private races of the numerous rowing clubs in the kingdom. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 67 As to these rowing suppers, he would set them down at once.

†**Row'ing**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] [f. Row *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2]] Becoming rowy or streaky.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. I. 136 (E. D. S.), [Others make a strong brine,] and therein put pounds of fresh butter, and it will preserve them from rowing.

Rowing (rau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*3 [f. Row *v.*3 + -ING 1.] A rating, scolding, or severe talking to.

1836 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry Milner* III. v, That quizzing and rowing which he had experienced. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* lxxxiv, He gave him a devil of a rowing a few days ago. 1896 Guy Boothby *In Strange Company* II. vi, When I saw that my rowings proved useless, I ironed him for a couple of days.

† **Row·ing**, *vbl. sb.*4 *Obs.*—1 [Cf. Row *v.*4] ? Violent blowing.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 112/93 Þe Rouwyng in Contrariusnesse Of þeose wyndes more and lesse Bitokneþ diuers trauayle Of holi churche.

Rowing, *vbl. sb.*5 [f. Row *v.*7 + -ING 1.] The process of putting a nap on cloth.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 284 As myche for gardyng, spynnyng, and wevyng, Fullyng, rowyng, dyyng, and scheryng. 1582 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 262 The faults in Walking, Rowing and Burling, and in Racking the Clothes aboue measure vpon the Teintors. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 278 The Cloth worker what with rowing and setting in a fine nap, with powdering it and pressing it, with shering the wooll to the proofe of the threed, deale so cunningly [etc.].

[The entry in Phillips (ed. Kersey, 1706) '*Rowing of Clothes*, is the smoothing of them with a Roller, &c.', is prob. an erroneous explanation of this.]

Rowing, *vbl. sb.*6 [f. Row *v.*8] Roving (of wool or cotton); also *concr.* a roving or rowan.

1748 Richardson *De Foe's Tour Brit.* (ed. 4) II. 335 The Number of Hands which it employs, in Spinning, Carding, Rowing, is almost incredible. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Rowings*, wool made up in long rolls, with cards, before it is spun.

Rowing, dial. variant of Rowen.

Rowing (rōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.*1 [f. Row *v.*1] Using, or accustomed to use, oars.

1716 Gay *Trivia* I. 163 The rowing crew, To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxx, There were rowing-men, whose discourse was of sculling matches. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb 338/2 The undisturbed slumber of rowing-men.

Rowing (rau·iŋ), *ppl. a.*2 *rare.* [f. Row *v.*3] Rowdy; disposed to make a row.

1828 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 719/2 The defendant..made a promise to send some *rowing* lads on the next Sunday.

Rowism (rau·iz'm). [See next and -ism.] The principles of the Rowites.

1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 297 Rowism in Scotland is somewhat akin to what is known as Irvingism in England.

Rowite (rau·əit). [See def.] A member of a religious sect which accepted the teachings of the Rev. J. M. Campbell, minister of Row in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, from 1825 to 1830.

1834 J. M. Campbell *Mem.* (1877) I. 113 They would say Rowites like Quakers dispensed with the ordinances altogether. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 297 The Rowites impute extraordinary influence to the Holy Spirit.

Rowith, obs. f. Ruth. **Rowk, Rowkar** (obs. Sc.): see Rouk *v.* **Rowke**, obs. var. Ruck *sb.* and *v.* **Rowl**, obs. f. Roll *sb.*1 and *v.*

† **Rowland-hoe**. *Obs.*—1 Some kind of game.

1622 Wither *Christmas Carol* xii, Some Youths will now a Mvmming goe, Some others play at Rowland-hoe.

Rowlar, obs. var. Roller *sb* 1 **Rowle**, obs. var. Rôle, Roll, and Rowel. **Rowle-powle**, obs. var. Roly-poly *sb.* **Rowler**, obs. or dial. var. Roller *sb.*1 **Rowlet**, obs. form of Roulette. **Rowley-powley**, obs. or dial. var. Roly-poly.

Rowley rag: see Rag *sb.*2 2.

Rowling, obs. f. Rolling. **Rowlm(e**, obs. ff. Room *sb* 1

Rowlock (rv·lɒk). Forms: α. 8 **rowluck**, 8– **rowlock**. β. 9 **rollock, rullock**. [Prob. an alteration (after Row *v.*1) of the earlier Oarlock.

The etymological pron. (rōu·lɒk) is recognized by many Dictionaries, in some cases without mention of the usual form.]

A contrivance or device, usually consisting of a notch, two thole-pins, or a rounded fork, on the gunwale of a boat, forming a fulcrum for the oar in rowing.

α. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 138 *Rowlucks*, are spaces left on the Gunwale, where two Thoals are let in at such a Distance from each other, as to admit the Oar, at the End of the Loom to lie on, for rowing the Boat. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Oar*, In large vessels, this station is usually called the *row-port*; but in lighters and boats it is always termed the *row-lock*. 1887 P. Colquhoun *Oarsman's Guide* 29 The *rowlock* is composed of 3 parts; the *thonel*, against which you row; the *stopper* which is opposite to it; and the *filling* on which the oar rests. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 107 The regular sound of oars against the tholepins or rowlocks of a boat.

β. 1821 Shelley *Let.* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 326 The rullock, or place for the oar,..ought to be nearer to the mast. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 355 We distinctly heard ..the rumble of the rollocks. 1864 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon. Assyria* vii. 177 Assyrian vessels had no rullocks.

b. *attrib.*, as *rowlock-filling, -leather, -pin, -plate.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 395 In those ribands are fixed rowlock pins. 1853 Hickie *Aristoph.* (Bohn) I. 6 A rowlock-leather you have..about your eye. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Oarsman's Guide* 12 Box-wood and brass have been tried for the rowlock filling. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 7 Ship the rowlock plates.

† **Row·ly**, *adv. Obs.*—1 [f. Row *a.*2 + -ly 2.] = Rawly *adv.* 2 or 3.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 70 He setteth out an other herbe, but by hys leue a lytle to rowly described, for Hormino.

Rowly-powly, dial. f. Roly-poly *sb.*

Rowm, obs. f. Room *sb.*1, *a.*, and *adv.*

Row-man, erron. var. of Roundsman 1.

1833 *Farm Rep.* 152 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), In the winter season some labourers are unable to meet with employment, and are sent about as 'row-men'.

Rowme, obs. f. Roam *v.*, Room *sb.*1, *a.*, and *adv.* **Rowmer**, obs. f. Roamer. **Rowmont**, var. Rolment *Obs.* **Rown**, obs. f. Round.

Rown (roun). Now *dial.* Forms: α. 5 **rowne**, 6 *pl.* **rounis**, 8 **roon**, 9 **rowan**; 8– **rown**. β. 5, 9 **rownd** (9 **round**). [a. ON. *hrogn* (Icel. *hrogn*, Fær., Norw., and Da. *rogn*; MSw. *rughn, rompn*, Sw. *rom*), = OHG. *rogan* (G. *rogen*): cf. Roe 2, Roan *sb.*4, and Rawn.]

1. The roe of a fish.

α. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rowne, of a fysche, *liquamen*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/1 A Rowne of Fysche, *lactis*. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xliii, The hie fische spawnis his meltis, and the scho fische hir rounis, and incontinent coveris thaim ouir with sand. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 50 The hie Salmonte haueng castne the meltis, and the sche salmonte the Rounis. 1796 Lauderdale *Poems* 64 As lang's ye pay our annual fees in milts an' rowns. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Milts*, Herrings..with milts, are said to be the male herring, the other with rowns, the female. 1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Rowan, Rown*, the roe of a fish.

β. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765 *Hoc laquamen*, rownd. 1868– in dial. glossaries (Cleveland, Whitby, E. Anglia).

2. The turbot; = Rodden-fluke. ? *Obs.*

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IX. 337 Formerly there was a very plentiful fishing upon the coast here, consisting of cod, ling, haddock, rowan or turbot, skait, &c...But..none are now caught but a few cod, rowan, and skait.

Hence **Row·ning-time**, the spawning season.

1893 Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 77.

Rownce, var. Rounce. **Rownd(e**, obs. ff. Round. **Rowne**, var. or obs. f. Roun, Round); see also Run *v.*

† **Row·ness** 1. *Obs.* [f. Row *a.*1] Roughness; also, hoarseness (*of* the voice).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxv. (Bodl. MS.), Diuers passiouns ibrad by diuers fleting of humours to þe principal of þe lungesas..rowȝe, hoosenes, rownes of þe voice. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 222 For scabnesse & rownesse of body & of skyn.

† **Row·ness** 2. *Obs.* [f. Row *a* 2] Rawness.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/2 A Rownes, *cruditas*.

† **Rownfol(d**. *Obs.* (Meaning obscure.)

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 463 My Lord..paide hym for iij. rownfollis ij*s*. iiij*d*. the rownfolde.

† **Rown-wheel**. *Obs rare*—0. (See quot.)

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 340/2 The Rowne Wheel..of a Wind-Mill..turns the upper Mill-stone.

Rowp, obs. form of Roup.

Rowpee, obs. form of Rupee.

Row-port. *Naut.* [f. Row *v.*1 + Port *sb.*3 2. Cf. *rowlock* and *oar-port.*] (See quots.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Row-lock*, In the sides of the smallest vessels of war, a number of little square holes, called row-ports, are cut for this purpose, parallel to the surface of the water. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.*, *Row-port*, ports cut through the sides of any small vessel that may have occasion to use sweeps during calm weather. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 *Row-ports*, square scuttles cut through the sides of frigates, sloops, and small vessels, one between each port in midships.

Rowsant, obs. form of Rousant.

Rowse, obs. form of Roose, Rouse.

Rowser, variant of Rouser.

† **Row·sey**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] ? Disorderly, uncouth, frowsy.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 19 The abhominable.. and..detestable behauior of all these rowsey, ragged rabblement of rakehelles. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 74 That Fryday face of his, whose rowsey whiskers and brischy turnpikes make him resemble..some borish Turk.

† **Rowsgray**. *Obs.* (Uncertain.)

Perhaps two words, the second being Grey *sb.* 6.

1619 Middleton *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 331 The names of those beasts bearing fur, and now in use with the..Skinners. The ounce, rowsgray, ginnet.

Row-slave. *rare*—1. [f. Row *v.*1] A slave engaged in rowing.

a 1618 Sylvester *Mem. Mortality* xvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 217 The World's a Sea, the Galley is the life,..And man the Row-Slave, to the Port of Death.

Rowst(e, obs. ff. Roost, Roust, Rust.

† **Rowsting**. *Obs.*—1 (Obscure.)

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 [No person shall take] Fesauntes or Partridges with..Snares, Ginnes, Enginnes, Rowsting, Lowffing or other deuices whatsoeuer.

Rowsty, obs. form of Rusty *a.*

Rowt(e, obs. ff. Root, Rout, Route.

† **Rowte-weir**. *Obs.*—1 (Obscure.)

1584 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Wears, Engines, Rowte Wears, Pight Wears, Foot Wears.

† **Rowth**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **routh**. [f. Row *v.*1 + -th. Cf. OE. *rówet, réwet.*]

1. Rowing.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. 2114 (Wemyss), Toward þe north þe traid haldand, Ouþer with saill or routh passand. 1467 *Reg. Dunfermline* (Bann. Cl.) 359 þe man..passis vp and set owre þare nettis with routh with a tow of xxiiij fadome. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. iii. 24 The swifte Pristis with spedy routh..Furth steris the stern Mynestheus.

2. A stroke of the oar(s).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 15 Swepand the fluide with lang rowthis belife. *Ibid.* v. iv. 76 Thai pinglit ayris wp to bend, and haill With sa strang rowthis..,The mychty kervell schudderit at euery straik.

Rowth, obs. f. Root *sb.*1, Rough *a.*; var. Routh; obs. var. Wroth. **Rowthe**, obs. f. Ruth.

Rowty (rau·ti), *a.* Now *north. dial.* Forms: 6 **rowtie**, 7– **rowty**, 9 **routy**. [App. related to Rowet, but found earlier: cf. Rowetty *a.*] Of grass, etc.: Coarse, rough, rank.

1587 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* I. xviii, The haie of our low medowes is not onelie full of sandie cinder,..but also more rowtie, foggie, and full of flags. *Ibid.* III. i, The hinderance by rot is rather to be ascribed to..their licking in of mildewes, gossamire, rowtie fogs, and ranke grasse. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words*, *Rowty*, over-rank and strong: spoken of Corn or Grass. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Prov. Yorksh.*, *Rowty*, rank, overgrown, as beans or other corn. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Thick rowty grass.

Rowwe, obs. form of Row.

Rowwhyn, variant of Rough *v.*2 *Obs.*

Rowy (rōu·i), *a.* [f. Row *sb.*1 + -y. Cf. Roey.]

1. Of cloth: (see later quots.).

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 40 If any Searcher..find any of the Clothes..cockely, pursy, bandy, squally or rowy. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Rowy*, of uneven texture, having some threads stouter than others. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Rowy*, of uneven texture; like linen cloth which has some threads coarser and thicker than others. 1883 in *Cent. Dict.* s.v., For which reason it is styled *rowey*, as the thin places extend across the piece [of cloth] similar to the lines on writing-paper.

2. Striped, streaky, streaked (*esp.* of bacon).

1750 Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 78 (E. D. S.), If butter is made of clover..it is apt to be rowy. 1895 T. Pinnock *Black Co. Ann.* (E. D. D.), Hauf a pound o' bacon in rashers, an'..it must be rowy.

Rowze, obs. form of Rouse.

† **Rox**, *v.*1 *Obs.*—1 Also 4 **rosk**. (Origin and precise sense not clear: cf. Roxle *v.*)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He bygan *benedicite* with a bolke,..And roxed (*v.r.* roskid, raxed) and rored and rutte atte laste.

Rox, *v.*2 *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] **a.** *intr.* To decay, soften, slacken. **b.** *trans.* To make soft or slack. Hence **Roxed** *ppl. a.*, decayed, etc.

1847– in dial. glossaries (Northamp., Leic., Glouc.).

Roxburghe (rɒ·ksbʊ̈rə). [Named after the 3rd Duke of Roxburghe (1740–1804).] A style of bookbinding consisting of plain leather backs with gilt lettering, cloth or paper sides, and leaves with untrimmed edges and bottoms.

1877 *Quaritch's Gen. Catal.* 569 Burton's (J. H.) Book-Hunter, .. 12mo. hf. Roxburghe, uncut. 1890 *Academy* 24 May p. ii, In limp covers, 10*s*. 6*d*. net; in roxburghe, 13*s*. 6*d*. net.

† **Roxle**, *v. Obs.*—1 (See Rox *v.*1)

13.. *Old Age* in *Reliq. Antiq.* II. 211, I rivele, I roxle, I rake, I rouwe.

Roxy (rɒ·ksi), *a. dial.* [f. Rox *v.*2] (See quots.)

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* 620 The fruit being what is called mosy, roxy, or sleepy, nearly synonymous terms, and all signifying fruit beginning to decay. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Roxy*, decaying, as fruit or rotten cheese. 1881–96 in Leic. and Warw. glossaries.

† **Roy**, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 5–6 **roye**. [a. OF. *roy*, F. *roi*, = ONF. *rei* (see Ray *sb.*8): —L. *rēg-em*, *rex* king.]

1. A prince; a sovereign, a royal person.

Common in Sc. poetry of the 16th century.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2372 The roy ryalle renownde, with his Rownde Table. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 1 Vndir þe ryallest roye of rente and renowne. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 301 The roy rial raid withoutin resting. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 34 Syne the Bruce,..Thow gart as roy cum rydand vnder croun. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxlix. 421 Let Syons youth and childer ioy In their most princely roy. 1584 Hudson *Judith* vi. 65 Abash not reader, though this reckless Roy..Was thus beguilde. 1621 H. Broughton *Require of Agreement* 52 The Apostles..wrote in most roiall Greeke, to tell that the Roy of all wisedome ruled their penne.

2. *elliptic.* = Colour-de-roy.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Clothe called Russettes, Musters, Marbles, Grayes, Royes and suchelyke colors.

† **Roy**, *sb.*2 *Obs.*—1 (Meaning doubtful.)

Perh. a misuse of prec. (cf. Ray *sb.*8 b); but the passage appears to be an echo of *York Myst.* xv. 69–71, in which *royse* belongs to Roy *v.*

14.. *Shrewsb. Fragm.* in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 1 Se lye, bothe, by þis liȝt, And raues as recheles royes!

Roy, *v. north.* and † *Sc.* [Of obscure origin.]

† 1. *intr.* To talk nonsense. *Obs.*

a 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 69, I trowe þou royse, For what it was layne witte walde I, That tille vs made þis noble noyse. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 54 Renunce, rebald, thy ryming, thow bot royis.

2. (See quots.)

1808 Carr *Craven Gloss.*, *Roy*, to bluster, to domineer. 1847 Halliw., *Roy*,..to swagger; to boast; to indulge in convivial mirth. *North.* 1876– in northern glossaries.

Royal (roi·ăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **roial** (5 **-ale**), 5–7 **roiall** (5 **-alle**); 5–6 **royalle**, 5–7 **royall, -ale**, 5– **royal**. [a. OF. *roial* (mod.F.

royal):—L. *rēgāl-em* REGAL *a.* In ME. the variants REAL (*a.*[1]) and RIAL were also in common use.

The French origin of many ME. and early modern uses is shown by the adj. being placed after the noun.]

A. *adj.*

In a number of Shaksperian passages (see Schmidt) the adj. has a purely contextual meaning, the precise force of which is not always clear.

I. 1. Of blood, etc.: Originating from, connected with, a king or line of kings.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 435 In hym ne deynede sparen blood royal The fyr of loue. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1018 As they that weren of the blood roial Of Thebes. 1413 [see BLOOD *sb.* 10]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 167 Haill, blosome breking out of the blud royall. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 5 She .. by descent from Royall lynage came Of ancient Kinges and Queenes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 321 One was sent to govern them that was of Royal Blood, and by Kinred allyed to the King. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 325 Of the Royal Stock Of David .. shall rise A Son. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 499/2 Endeavouring to alienate the Affections of the People from the Royal Family. 1749 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 37 High potentates, and dames of royal birth. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 271 His house, alone, of the Rájpút royal families, has rejected all matrimonial connections with the kings of Delhi. 1872 *Burke's Peerage* 836 This ducal house [of Norfolk] stands, next to the blood-royal, at the head of the peerage of England.

Comb. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i, Royal-blood monster!

b. Of persons: Having the rank of king or queen; belonging to the royal family.

Royal Highness: see HIGHNESS *sb.* 2 b. *Royal Majesty*: see MAJESTY 2. *Princess Royal*: see PRINCESS *sb.* 3.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 Which Lordes were..appointed as the kinges nere friends to the tuition of his royall person. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 177, I am ane sportour and playfeir To that Royall ȝoung King. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 4 Then march to Paris, Royall Charles of France. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 321 It is well done, and fitting for a Princesse Descended of so many Royall Kings. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 182 The first word that her highnesse Royale euer heard of it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 225 The prince of Wales,..and also his royal consort, and the princess royal. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 146 The royal youth was commanded to take the crown from the altar. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonnet*, Call not the royal Swede unfortunate, Who never did to Fortune bend the knee. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, The small grey eyes of the friar wandered over each of his royal companions with a..penetrating glance.

transf. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Peter* ii. 9 But ye are a chosen generacion, a royall presthod, an holy nacion, and a peculiar people. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvii. 272 The royal dynasty of the Apostles is far older than all the kingly families which are now on the earth.

c. Of parts of the body.

1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 146 (Q.[1]), Deliuer this Paper Into the royall hand of the King. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 3 His Royall heart was not daunted. 1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 206 God in his mercy soon repair this breach by your Royal head. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 87 The power of the royal hand that heals in touching.

transf. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 [A tiger] Disrobed of its Royal Hide.

2. Of rank, etc.: Of or pertaining to a sovereign, or the dignity or office of a sovereign.

In quots. under (*a*) the adj. follows the *sb.*

(*a*) *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 435 Myn estat royal here I resigne In-to hire hond. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 Where is Pirrus, that was lord and sire Of Ynd, in his estate royall? 1514 BARCLAY *Cytizen & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 17 From cotes, & houses pastorall, They have ascended to dygnyte royall. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 193 The Empresse keepeth hir estate royall. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 250 In a manner exempte from the iurisdiction royall. 1683 CHAS. II in *Var. Collect., Hist. MSS. Comm.* IV. 194 By the authority of our Power Royall to be executed in such order..as We think most convenient.

(*b*) *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 225 Other suche nobell and grete costes, as bisitith is roiall magneste. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 7 Conquest or victorie by violence or by roialle power. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) G ij, Sechinge and goynge about to get royall & proude tytles. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 120 By my Seates right Royall Maiestie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1 On a Throne of Royal State, which far Outshon the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 202 By all which it is abundantly evident that Christ hath a royal Power delegated to him from the Father. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 551 His [God's] other gifts All bear the royal stamp that speaks them his. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 257 These divisions .. have fallen off from the royal authority, in a greater proportion than those under the Haukims.

b. So of insignia or emblems of royalty.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 200 Of this Came tythynges to the kynge of the Cite, and he anoone arose fro his roial Siege. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 42 When thei of the portes saugh the baners roiall of kynge Constance, thei hadden grete merveile. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 141 Thou art not worthy to sytt in a sete royall. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 40 This royall Throne of Kings, this sceptred Isle,..this England. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 52. 632/1 Before him in gold and glorious colours the Royall Standard was borne. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 63 The Gift of Miracles being to Teachers, what both Credential Letters and Roial Colors are to public Officers. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 56 The Royal Arms of Scotland. *Ibid.*, Her Majesty's Royal Motto. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5310/1 The Royal Standard was display'd. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 20 As slow upon the labouring wind the royal blazon swells. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 36 Every ship and vessel of war meeting her shall fire a Royal Salute. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/6 Ermine is especially useful. The two sketches given here show modes of introducing the royal fur.

c. Of persons: In the service of the king or sovereign. Also *transf.* of pawns in chess.

1548 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxv. 13 Before him Righteousness shall go His Royal Harbinger. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caissa* Wks. 1799 VI. 502 The chief art in the Tacticks of Chess consists in the nice conduct of the royal pawns. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 224 Two royal messengers were in attendance during the discussion.

3. Belonging to, occupied or used by, a king or kings; forming part of the possessions or property of a sovereign.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 5636 He was lord of eyr, of lond, & see, Hys royal kyngdam deuidyng into þre. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 25 [He] departed from his manour royall of grenewich the xv. daye of June. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 45 We are inforc'd to farme our royall Realme. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apology* 27 If you find it [*sc.* the mine] Royall,..then let the Serjeant Major repell them. *a* 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vi. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 36 This great and solemn tryall for the right of a royall river. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* I. xii. 8 Are you with food, and warmth, and raiment blest? Not royal treasures are of more possesst. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 157 Nor wanted aught within, That royal residence might well befit, For grandeur or for use. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 111, I am a famous hunter, And can leap.. Even the palings of the royal park. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. I. 169 Most of the great families seem to have resided in the same town which contained the royal mansion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Royal Yacht*, a vessel built and equipped expressly for the use of the sovereign.

transf. 1768 WILDMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* (1771) I. 335/1 If this is done..the operator should examine the royal cells. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 152/1 The royal cells are very different from those of the male or worker. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 66 When the denizens of a hive are about to produce another queen, one or more royal cells are formed.

b. *Royal fish*: (see quots. and FISH *sb.*[1] 2).

Cf. Bracton II. v. 7 ('balena, sturgio, et alii pisces regales'), Fleta I. xlv, and Britton I. xviii.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 257 Any fish (called a Craspeis, that is,..a great or roiall fishe, as whales, or suche other, which by the Lawe of Prerogative perteined to the King himselfe). 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 9 The Sea likewise all along that Coast, doe plentifully abound in other sorts of fish, as Whales, . Hogs, Porposes, Seales, and such like royall fish. *a* 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vii. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 43 These royal fish extended to other than whale and sturgeon, viz. to porpoise, and *grampise*, or great fish. 1756, 1776 [see FISH *sb.*[1] 2]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 270 Royal fish consist of whale and sturgeon, to which the King, or those entitled by grant from him, or by prescription, have a right, when either thrown on shore, or caught near the coast. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 290/2 The Dugong is considered by the Malays as a royal fish, and the king has a right to all that are taken. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Nov., The term 'royal fish' includes the three varieties of sturgeon, whale, and porpoise.

4. Pertaining to the king (or queen) as civil or military head or representative of the state.

Common in special designations, as *Royal Artillery, Engineers, Marines, Naval Reserve, Navy*, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 253 And thou Lord Bourbon, our High Admirall, Shall wait them ouer with our Royall Fleete. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vii. 226 Not reckoning the Silver..that hath been entred in other roiall custome houses. *c* 1648 MILTON *Sonnet* xviii, Cyriack, whose Grandsire on the Royal Bench Of Brittish Themis, with no mean applause Pronounc't. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 677 As when bands Of Pioners with..Pickaxe arm'd Forerun the Royal Camp, to trench a Field. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 58 The Government of the Kingdom depends on that of the Royal Court. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 408 The method of ordering seamen in the royal fleet. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiv, I don't care a pinch of snuff for the whole Royal Artillery establishment. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 525 The Royal Court in each of the two principal islands consists of the Bailiff, who presides, and the twelve Jurats. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 471/2 Woolwich..is also the head-quarters of the royal regiment of artillery.

5. *Royal Burgh*, a Scottish burgh which derives its charter directly from the Crown.

1648 *Sc. Acts* (1872) VI. II. 83 For erecting of þe samyne [burgh] in ane frie burgh royall. 1672 *Ibid.* (1820) VIII. 77/2 þat they..be freed in all tyme comeing from beiring burden with the royall burroues. 1693 STAIR *Instit.* IV. xlvii. § 19 (ed. 2) 726 Bailies of Regality, Bailies of Burghs-Royal, or of Burghs of Regality. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. ii. 505 These Royal Boroughs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, governed by..one general Court. 1734 *Treat. Orig. & Progr. Fees* 34 That Duty which Burghs-Royal, by their Charters of Erection, owe to the King. 1806 *Gaz. Scot.* Introd. p. xxxiii, The royal boroughs of Scotland also form, as it were, a commercial parliament, which meets once a year at Edinburgh. 1866 (*title*), Records of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland.

6. Founded or established by, under the patronage of, a sovereign or royal person.

Royal Society, a Society incorporated by Charles II in 1662 for the pursuit and advancement of the physical sciences. *Royal Academy* (see ACADEMY 6).

1509 BP. FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 308 She that buylded a college royall to the honour of the name of crist Ihesu. 1672 GLANVILL *Further Disc. M. Stubbe* 11 A malevolent, envious humour against the Royal Society, and its Friends. 1769 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 106/2 The Royal Academick's gave an entertainment at their house in Pall-Mall. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 503 Shall royal institutions miss the bays, And small academies win all the praise? 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Academy*, We have in England two royal military academies, one at Woolwich, and one at Portsmouth. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 49, I hope it will not be long before royal or national libraries will be founded in every considerable city. 1886 PASCOE *London of To-day* xxv. (ed. 3) 233 One of the so-called royal hospitals of London.

7. Proceeding from, performed by, a (or the) sovereign.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* x. 13 Besides that which Solomon gaue her of his royall bountie. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 86 By all your good leaues Gentlemen; heere Ile make My royall choyce. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Royal Assent*, is that Assent which the King gives to a thing formerly done by others, to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 54 When he shall please in his Royal Progresses to visit these parts. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 416 The royal letters are a thing of course—A king, that would, might recommend his horse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 592 A building which had been honoured by several royal visits. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 229/1 In 1556..the Stationers' Company of London was constituted by royal charter. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 354/1 Royal warrants, where the army is concerned, relate to all matters touching the soldier.

b. Of the king or sovereign.

1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, I. i. 117 You torch-bearers..attend the Marshal of the Masque Into the Royal presence. 1845 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 His innocence, however manifest, could not save him from the royal vengeance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 219 A proof that the dominion of the Jesuits over the royal mind was absolute.

II. 8. Befitting, appropriate to, a sovereign; *esp.* stately, magnificent, splendid.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 59 This Cambynskan..In roial vestiment sit on his deys. *a* 1400 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 94 In her oryall there she was, Closed well with royall glas. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 2534 He wedded hir with grete solemnitie; A royaler fest did neuer man see. 1470–85 MALORY *Morte Arth.* VII. ii. 215 The kynge helde hit [the feast] att Carlyon in the moost royallest wyse. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1286/2 Thus say they,..God tooke from the posteritye of Adam, the roiall duchye, that is to wytte the ioyes of heauen. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 345 Some folkes.. esteme feastes whiche are drawen of a greate length..to bee royall deintie geare. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 187 Sport royall I warrant you. 1607 — *Timon* III. vi. 56 Royall Cheare, I warrant you. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 247 Rich, Royall food! Bountyfull Bread! 1702 N. ROWE *Tamerlane* IV. I. 1614 Is this the Royal Usage, thou didst boast?

b. Finely arrayed; resplendent; grand or imposing.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 332 All þat royalle rowte to þe qwene ryds. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 43 A sodayne sight was till vs sente, A royall sterne þat rose or day Before vs on the firmament. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 53 Thair lady..was convoyed with ane royall routt Off gryt barrounes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 37 A Royall Traine beleeue me. 1871 R. BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1143 Those happy heights where many a cloud Combined to give you birth and bid you be The royalest of rivers. 1892 STADEN *Japs at Home* xxvi, Nikko with its..awestruck pilgrims, and its shrines, royal of the royal.

c. Having rank comparable to that of a king. Also *fig.* (in quot. 1526 tr. Gr. *βασιλικός*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 136 And gestours for to telle tales .. Of Romances that been Roiales [*v.r.* reales]. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* ii. 8 Yf ye fulfill the royall lawe accordynge to the scripture which sayth: Thou shalt love thyne neghbour as thy silfe, ye do wele. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 265 An immortall Memoriall as some noble and royall witts haue bestowed vpon the euer-renowned Lepanto. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 242 How doth that royal Merchant good Antonio? 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iv, Like a Royal Marchant to returne Your great magnificence. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Sweet-Basil*, It worthily deserving to be term'd a Royal Plant, from its fragrant Smell and great Vertues.

d. *colloq.* Noble, splendid, first-rate.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 703 Ane porter..to the bischop his blissing gave, Betuixt the schoulders a ioyall route.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxx. (1856) 261 The wind blowing a royal breeze, but gently. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xix, And they cantered away in royal spirits. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 105 The soldiers..have given to woman's loyalty and ministrations a 'royal three times three'.

9. Of persons: Having the character proper to a king; noble, majestic; generous, munificent.

14.. LYDG. in *Pol., Rel., & Love P.* (1901) 52, I founde a liknesse depict vpon a wall, Armyd in vertues,.. The hede of thre, full solempne and roiall, Intellectus, memorye, and resoune. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 245 That braue Prince,..Yong, Valiant, Wise, and (no doubt) right Royal. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 127 Cæsar was Mighty, Bold, Royall, and Louing. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 54 Hee..can readily recount, what a royall house-keeper his great grandfather was in euery particular. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* I. i. (1863) 50 Louis the Great himself could not have been more royal.—he..felt himself every inch a king.

b. Said of animals or birds. (Cf. 13.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The royall lyon lete call a parlement. *Ibid.* 151 The royalle egle with his fetherys dunne. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 60 Plinie writeth that the Cocke is the royallest birde that is, and of him selfe a king. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1404 A stag-hunt gives the royal creature law.

c. Of character, feelings, etc.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Animus regalis*, a royal harte. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 118 'Tis The royall disposition of that beast To prey on nothing, that doth seeme as dead. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. i. 325 It was the royallest bounty, to give presently. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* III. i. 1060 Now you're indeed a Prince: 'Tis Royal Anger, But Threats do nothing. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 774 No womanish or wailing grief has part, No, not a moment, in his royal heart. 1843 LONGF. *Spanish Student* I. i, Her step was royal,—queen-like. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XVIII. iii. 71 Pitt's bearing, in this grand juncture and crisis, is royal.

10. In various military and related uses, denot-

ing something on a grand scale, or of great size or strength:

a. *Battle royal* (see BATTLE *sb.* 3); also †*joust, siege, voyage royal*; *royal war.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 396 To see where he myghte best pitche his tentes and his pavylions, for to kepe sege royall afore the castell of Mountalban. 1494 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 394 The justys roiaulx in the kyngis palace of Westmester. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 538 Away towards Salsbury, while we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* 141 They are able to raise or vndertake any voyage royall. 1608 LD. MOUNTJOY *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 214 Such necessaries as your Lordships were perswaded were onely fit for a more royall warre. 1672–1860 [see BATTLE *sb.* 3].

†b. *Army royal* or *royal army* (see quot. 1731). *Camp royal* (see CAMP *sb.*[2] 2 c). Also *battalion royal. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 15 An armye royall appoyncted with all spede to inuade England. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 10 b, They do discouer that they haue very seldome or neuer seene an Armie royall march in the field. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 33 He who hath that hath a battalion Royal, armour of proofe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 69 The weakning of the royallest Army that ever went out of England. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A Governor who has the assurance to hold out a petty Place against a Royal Army. 1732 BAILEY (vol. II), *Royal Army*, is an army marching with heavy cannon, capable of besieging a strong, well-fortified city.

†c. *Royal bastion, fort* (see FORT-ROYAL), *parapet.* Also *lists royal. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 8 The kyng..caused lystes royall for the champions..to be newly erected. 1642 HEXHAM *Art Mil.* (ed. 2) II. 54 A small Fort Royall, where the proportion of the Polygones are of 55, 50, or 45 rodd. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 89 It is as Royal a Fort as any in India. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Royal Parapet*, or, *Parapet of the Rampire*, in Fortification, is a Bank about three Fathoms broad, and six Foot high, placed upon the Brink of the Rampire. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 183 Seven royal bastions, with ravelins and outworks.

d. † *Cannon royal* (see CANNON *sb.*[1] 2). *Royal mortar* (see quot. 1867).

[*a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann.) 330 Ane cannone ryell.] 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 8 Upon this Bastion there is a fair Basilick, or Canou-Royal. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cannon*, Cannon royal;..Weight..8000 *lib.* Length ..12 Feet. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Royal Mortar*, a brass one of 5½ inches diameter of bore, and 150 lbs. weight, throwing a 24-pounder shell up to 600 yards.

11. *Royal paper*, †*paper royal*, paper of a size measuring 24 by 19 inches as used for writing and 25 by 20 for printing. (Cf. RIAL *a.* 4.)

(*a*) 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 128 A reame of paper roiall. 1529 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 139 To a Stacyoner, for vj bokes of paper royall. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vj, Paper royall the reme. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.) His shirt may be transform'd to paper-royall. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag. v.* xii. 63 Cartredges are usually made of Canvas and Paper-Royal.

(*b*) 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 296, iiii quire of Royall paper. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xii, That kind which was called Macrocola, or large Roiall Paper. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 45 As a church in folio; as a fair book of royall paper. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 P 12, I bequeath my English Weeds pasted on Royal Paper. 1786 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 187 You will observe that they have all made the full payment, and all subscribe for royal paper.

elliptic. 1712 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called.., Royal fine.., fine Holland Royal.., Blue Royal.., Genoa Royal. 1855 R. HERRING *Paper & P. Making* 103 Middle Hand, 22 by 16;..Royal Hand, 20 by 25.

b. Hence *Royal folio, quarto, octavo*, † *sheet.*

1693 *Term Catal.* 7 Feb. (1900) I. 338 A new Map of England in a Royal Sheet. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 59 It will be comprised in three or more volumes, royal quarto. 1873 MORLEY *First Sk. Eng. Lit.* (1892) 508 In 1611 he published, in royal folio, his Chronicle. 1877 *Quaritch's Gen. Catal.* 907 Cureton (W.) Spicilegium Syriacum.., roy. 8vo. cloth.

12. *Naut.* a. *Royal sail*, a small sail hoisted above the topgallant sail.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* App. (1780), *Boulingue*, the royal-sail. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 135 *Royal Staysails*..are the same as a top-gallant-staysail, only with one or two cloths less, and are hoisted next above them. 1858 *Mero. Mar. Mag.* V. 354 Royal and top-gallant sails in.

b. *Royal mast*: (see quot. 1867). Also *royal pole* (quot. 1899).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 16 *Royal Masts* line similar to the stump-head of topgallant masts...They are seldom used. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* II. 197 It is usual to take down royal masts. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 471 *Royal-mast*, a yet smaller mast, elevated through irons at the head of the topgallant-mast; but more generally the two are formed of one spar. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 192 Like all American-built ships, we carried very long "royal poles", or bare tapering extensions of the masts above the highest part of the rigging.

attrib. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii, I took my bucket of grease and climbed up to the royal-mast-head.

13. a. In names of birds, as *royal cuckoo, duck, eagle*, †*milan, tern, tody.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 41 The Eagle royall, which is the yellow and tawnie Eagle,..doth as mucke differ from the yellowe Eagle, as the blacke Mylion doth from the Mylion Royall. 1708 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Eagle*, Eagle-Royal. 1789 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. II. 349 Royal Ducks. 1790 SHAW *Mus. Leverianum* 167 The Royal Cuckow (*Cuculus regius*). 1809 — *Gen. Zool.* VII. i. 56 Royal Eagle, *Falco regalis*. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* (ed. 3) 701 The brilliant plumes of the royal goose do not save it from destruction, the flesh being exquisite. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. i. 124 Royal Tody, *Todus regius*. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 319 Royal Tern. Bill Orange, Mantle pearly grayish-blue.

b. In specific names of insects, reptiles, etc., as *royal leopard, mantle*; *royal boa, python*; *royal monkey, tiger* (see quots.).

For *cygnet* and *hart royal* see the sbs. *Royal stag*: see ROYAL *sb.* 3 c.

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 344 Two varieties of very curious English Moths, which for their Beauty and Spots are call'd Royal Leopards. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* 200 Royal [Monkey], A variety of a ferruginous or reddish bay color, which the Indians call the king of the monkies. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. ii. 344 The largest are those of India, and are termed Royal Tigers. 1802 *Ibid.* III. ii. 347 Royal Boa, *Boa Regia*. 1815 BURROW *Conchol.* 196 *Ostrea, Pallium*, Royal Mantle. 1832 RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 122 The Royal Mantle..appears in July. 1876 *Nature* 14 Dec. 150/2 A Royal Python (*Python regius*)..from West Africa.

14. In plant-names, as *royal bay, bracken, catchfly, comfrey, fern, moonwort, palm*, † *satyrion*, † *standergrass, water-lily.* (See also OSMUND[2], PALMETTO b, PEACOCK *sb.* 5 b.)

1849 CRAIG, "*Royal bay*, the plant Laurus Indicus, a native of Madeira. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1792) 653 Flowering Fern, or Osmund Royal. *Anglis.* "Royal Brachens. *Scotis.* 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 375/2 The "Royal Catchfly,..also with scarlet flowers. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plant*, In this Month [July] appear.. "Royal Comfrey, Poppies. 1860 LOWE *Ferns* VIII. 7 The "Royal Fern, Osmund Royal, or Flowering Fern, is one of our handsomest British species. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 763 Osmund Royal. Flowering Fern. "Royal Moonwort. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Palm*, "Royal palm, *Oreodoxa regia* of the West Indies and Florida. 1894 MAX O'RELL *J. Bull & Co.* 30 The well-named royal palm that raises its tall, straight trunk high into the air. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 226 The "royall Satyrions are found in certayne medowes and moyst woodes of England. *Ibid.* 225 "Royall Standergrasse or Palma Christi. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 148 The gigantic leaf of the "royal water-lily of South America.

b. Applied to special varieties of fruit or vegetables.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 128 The great Royall Walnut doth for wholesomnesse in all respects far exceed the rest. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* 35 The Winter Royal Pear is of a new Date. *Ibid.* 38 The Royal Peach is of a middle Size. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 148 In June and July come on the Royal Bellgards, or Fair Looks..: Others are called Imperial Lettices from their size. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Apple Tree*, Royal Russetting. *Ibid.*, Devonshire Royal Wilding. *c* 1814 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 202/2 The Royal George is an excellent peach. *Ibid.* 209/2 The Royal russet, or leathercoat russet.

15. In various special collocations, as **royal antler** (see *sb.* 3 b); **royal arch**, one of the degrees of freemasonry; **royal bark**, a variety of cinchona bark; † **royal bob**, gin; **royal coooon** (see quot.); **royal evil**, = KING'S EVIL; **royal flush, pendulum, poverty, preventive, scamp, stitch, suture, tine** (see quots.).

For *royal road* see ROAD *sb.* 6 c.

1849 CRAIG s.v., "*Royal antler*, the third branch of the horn of a hart or buck, which shoots out from the rear. 1778 DERMOTT *Ahiman Rezon* 52 Having..mentioned that Part of Masonry commonly called the "Royal Arch, (which I firmly believe to be the Root, Heart, and Marrow of Free-Masonry). 1823 (*title*), Laws and Regulations, for the Order of Royal Arch Masons. 1869 *Findel's Hist. Freemasonry* (ed. 2) 182 The Royal Arch Degree, now the fourth degree in England, is in its essential elements decidedly French in its origin. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 782/1 The yellow, "royal, or Calisaya bark.., the produce of *Cinchona Calisaya*. 1729 A. BLUNT in Tovey *Brit. & For. Spirits* (1864) 68 Well from thee may it assume The glorious modern name of "Royal Bob. 1770 in Masson *Chatterton* II. iii. (1874) 163 A person..who had drunk so much royal-bob.. that she was now singing herself asleep. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 485/2 The cocoons which are kept for breeding are called "royal cocoons. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* II. Wks. (1858) 150 With the Confessor, touch'd the "royal evil. *c* 1895 THOMPSON *Poker Club* 6 A "Royal Flush—Ace, King, Queen, Jack (or Knave) and Ten Spot of the same suit. 1851–3 *Toulinson's Cycl. Manuf. & Arts* s.v. *Horology*, The most important invention of this period was the anchor escapement... The seconds pendulum with this escapement was called the "*royal pendulum*. 1726 BAILEY, "*Royal Poverty*, a modern Nick-name for the Liquor call'd Geneva or Genevra, because when Beggars are drunk they are as great as Kings. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, "*Royal Preventive*,..Name of a quack lotion, being a solution of the acetate of lead. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.*, "*Royal Scamps*, highwaymen who never rob any but rich persons, and that without ill-treating them. 1763 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 184 The "royal stitch was performed in this manner: the intestines being emptied,..an incision was made [etc.]. 1849 CRAIG s.v., *Royal stitch*, an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Oper. Surg.* 416 The "*royal suture*. For this the sac was exposed entirely; it was then raised and sewn up by a suture. 1882 *Jrnl. R. Soc. Bengal* LI. II. 44 Further up the beam is a third snag..; this snag..I take to be analogous to the "royal tine. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 270 The royal tine is properly the same as the trez-tine.

b. Following the sb., as *cement, cider, puri royal*; †*metre royal* = *rhyme royal* (RHYME *sb.* 2 c).

1548 W. FORREST in *Starkey's England* p. lxxxiii, A notable warke..composed of late in meatre royall by..sir William forrest preciste. 1684 HAINES (*title*), Aphorisms upon The New Way of Improving Cyder, or making Cyder-Royal. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 341 By adding Wormwood to Cyder-Royal..you may make it as good..as the best Purl-Royal. 1828 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 767 A cement.., composed of 4 parts of bricks powdered..; of one part of green vitriol..; and of one part of common salt. ..It is called the Cement Royal.

c. With names of colours, as *royal blue, purple, red.*

1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Ess., Plays, etc. (1906) 374 And seventy times in nearest blood he dy'd his Royal Purple Pride. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 74 I'm an Officer, ..a sailor with old Jervis—A man of royal blue. 1835 FIELD *Chromatogr.* 111 Royal Blue is a deeper coloured and very beautiful smalt, and is also a vitreous pigment, principally used in painting on glass and enamel. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 4/1 Purple, blood-orange, royal red, and sun colour.

16. *Comb.*, as *royal-chartered, -hearted, -souled, -spirited, -towered*; *royal-rich.*

1600 BRETON *Strange Fortunes of Two Princes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 27/1 This roiall-spirited youth..fell thus to talke to himselfe. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 100 Whether thou be the Son Of..Medway smooth, or Royal Towred Thame. 1785 *Hist. York* II. 110 The Company of Linen-Weavers, which is a Royal-chartered Company. 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 191 In this great house so royal-rich and wide. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 118 Royal-hearted Athanase, With Paul's own mantle blest. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 69 A great-hearted, royal-souled man.

17. *Royal-cousin, -highness*, used as vbs., to address (one) by these titles.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* cxiii, De Ruyter bantered me about this Princess of Yug, and Royal Highnessed me unceasingly. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, Their two Graces Do so dear-cousin and royal-cousin him.

B. *sb.*

1. †a. A king or prince. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 345 Scho rydes vp to þe heghe dese, by-fore þe royalle. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 260 Alle the Royalles Comen hem vnto, and there to Ioswe diden they homage. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* VII. viii, Hercules slough kynge Lamadone, And led awaye the royalles of the towne.

b. *colloq.* A member of the royal family; a royal personage.

1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. iv. 169 We were too soon for company, except the Royals. 1807 T. CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* I. 80, I was conducted..to a room through which the royals pass in their way to the drawing-room. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 6/1 Any allusion to the indisposition of a 'Royal' appears to be considered at Court a species of treason.

†2. The name of various coins. *Obs.*

a. An English gold coin: = RIAL *sb.*[1] 3 a. *Rose royal*, = ROSE-NOBLE.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 655 This yere, was a newe coyne ordeyned by the Kynge, the whiche was namyd the royall, & was & yet is in value of .x. shillynges, the halfe royall .v. s. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 197 A Royall containeth an Angell and a halfe, that is to say: *xis. 3d.* 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* III. i, There's a brace of royals; prithee, help me to th' speech of her. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 392 As much as Crownes or Royalls outbid brasse farthings. 1688 [see ROSE-NOBLE 1].

b. = RIAL *sb.*[1] 3 b.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 471 To pay for euerych of y^e sayd thre monethes...x. M. royalles of Fraunce, which at that tyme were in value after the rate of sterlynge money, euery royall .xxi. d. or .xiiii. sous Parys.

c. = REAL *sb.*[1] 1, RIAL *sb.*[1] 4.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1211/1 Good store of Spanish roials of plate. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 693 Arias Montanus valueth the sheket at foure Spanish royals. 1653 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 306 The Damages ..amounting to 298555 Royals ½ which is of our Money—74638 *l.* 13 *s.* 00 *d.* 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 229, I found in this Seaman's Chest about fifty Pieces of Eight in Royals, but no Gold. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 43 We insure to you N upon Gold and Silver, Royals, and Pearls.

d. = REAL *sb.*[1] 2, RIAL *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 86 The Sultanies, and especially the Royals of eight,..is what they most seeke for. 1626 SIR R. COTTON *Sp. Alteration Coyn* in *Posthuma* (1651) 297 The said Royall of Eight runnes in account of Trade at 5.8. of his Majestie's now English money. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 A Royall of eight, or foure shillings and foure pence.

3. †a. The second branch or tine of a stag's horn, lying above the brow-antler. *Obs.*

[*c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, þe reals, þe whiche be þe secunde tyndes, be nere þe aunteleres. 1486 (see RIAL *sb.*[1] 2).] 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* (1908) 238 The lowest Antliere is called The Brow Antliere,..the next Royall. 1611 COTGR., *Surendoillier*, the royall of a Stag, the Beancter of a Bucke; the second branch on either of their heads. 1623 COCKERAM I. s.v. *Pollard*, Royall is the next [start] growing aboue the Brosch.

†b. (See quot. 1576.) *Obs.*

App. a mistake on the part of Turberville.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* (1908) 54 This fyrst is called Antlier. The second Surantlier. All the rest which growe afterwardes, vntill you come to the crowne, palme, or croche, are called Royals and Surroyals. 1620 GUILLIM *Her.* III. xiv. 179 Skilfull Wood-men describing the head of a Hart, doe call the..*c.* Lowest antlier the Browantelliers, *d.* Next aboue therevnto the Bezantelliers, *e.* Next aboue that the Royall. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Navy of Landships*, Wks. I. 93 As a Hart hath..the Antliers, the Surantlers, the Royals, the Surroyals, and the Croches.

1883 *Science* I. 181/2 The fourth and fifth [tines] correspond somewhat closely to the 'royal' and 'sur-royal' of the Wapiti.

c. A stag having a head of twelve points or more.

1857 Q. VICTORIA *Jrnl. Highlands* 6 Oct., He had very fine horns, a royal on one side. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 74 A grand eleven-pointer, if not a 'Royal', standing out alone.

† **4.** *ellipt.* A royal boat or vessel. *Obs.*—[1]

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 40 The Prince taking her for some Pirats ship..commanded the Galley-slaves of his Royall, to row amaine.

5. *Naut.* A royal sail.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mar.* (1780), *Royal*, a name given to the highest sail..in any ship. It is spread..above the top-gallant-sail. 1798 Capt. BERRY in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 50 It was necessary to take in the royals when we hauled upon a wind. 1834 Capt. MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 340 We clapped on the royals to follow her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv, We spread more canvas than she did, having royals and sky-sails fore and aft.

b. *attrib.* (also for *royal mast*).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, We were called up at night to send down the royal yards. 1841 — *Seaman's Man.* 11 The royal shrouds..are fitted like those of the top-gallant masts. *Ibid.* 18 The royal clewlines are single.

6. A kind of small mortar (see quot. 1802).

1799 BEATSON *Naval & Mil. Mem.* II. 78 The enemy, on their taking possession of Fort St. Phillip's, found..seventy mortars including royals and cohorns. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Royals*, in artillery, are a kind of small mortars, which carry a shell whose diameter is 5.5 inches.

7. *pl.* **a.** (See quot. 1802.)

1762 *Cal. Home Office Papers* (1878) 168 The King approves of the succession in the Royals on Col. Masterton's retiring. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The First Regiment of Foot..is likewise sometimes called *Royal Scotch* and *Royals*. 1840 Gen. MERCER in R. J. Macdonald *Hist. Dress R.A.* (1899) 53 The 1st Royals long retained their queues after every other regiment had discarded them.

b. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Royals*, a familiar appellation for the marines since the mutiny of 1797, when they were so distinguished for the loyalty and steadiness they displayed.

c. (See quot. 1893.)

1883 SIMS *How the Poor Live* xii, His big book with the list of the names of regular men, or 'Royals', open before him. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Royals*, men who get the first chance of dock work, and, like a casual labourer, can be paid or taken on at any time, but receive no week's notice as permanent men do.

Royalet (roi·älet). Now *rare*. Forms: 7 **royalett(e, royallet, royolet**, 7, 9 **royalet**. [f. ROYAL *sb.* 1 + **-ET**, perh. after F. *roitelet*.] A petty king or chieftain; a kinglet, princelet.

Used by several writers in the 17th cent., and revived by Southey and Landor in the 19th.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. viii. 22 These royolets contented themselves, that their crowns..were as bright..as those of the mightiest monarchs. 1660 — *Mixt Contempl.* II. xli. 60 King Hen. the Seventh was much troubled..with Idols, Scenecal Royaletts, poor, petty, pittifull Persons, who pretended themselves Princes 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 460 b, Causing the Royalets to become Homagers to the Crown of England.

1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 432 Royalets swarm in the barbarous ages of society. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 501/2 Defend me from being carried down the stream of time among a shoal of royalets. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* II. 63 At Kikuzu the caravan found a royalet,.. whose magical powers were greatly feared.

Royalism (roi·älizm). [f. as next + **-ISM**, or ad. F. *royalisme*.] Attachment or adherence to the monarchy or to the principle of monarchical government.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 133 Suspected of royalism, or federalism, moderantism [etc.]. 1795 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 99 Accusing them of inclining to royalism. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 51 Like Hume, he inspires pity for royalty, rather than royalism. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 260 Royalism in this district is sometimes real fanaticism. 1891 *Spectator* 11 July, That is the very essence, not of royalism,..new or old, but of modern democracy.

Royalist (roi·älist). Also 7 **royallist**. [f. ROYAL *a.* + **-IST**, or ad. F. *royaliste* (1611 Cotgr.).]

1. A supporter or adherent of the sovereign or the sovereign's rights, esp. in times of civil war, rebellion, or secession; a king's man; a monarchist.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 12 His Majesty and all Royalists must necessarily yeeld, that the Ports, Forts, Navy,..are not his, but the Kingdomes in point of right. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 278 There are abundance of Royalists gone for England from these parts and many more are going. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 166/1 Notwithstanding what may be urg'd in his Favour as a Royalist. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 209 He appears to have made no effectual resistance to the progress of the royalists. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* v. I. 154 Of the royalists a single man was killed.

transf. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Th.* II. I. 295 He [i. e. the devil] will be..a zealous Royalist for Cæsar.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1817 Lady MORGAN *France* II. (1818) I. 237 In the course of the same evening; *assisting* at a *royalist* dinner, drinking *ultra* tea, and supping *en républicaine*. 1838 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 289 This conflict between a Royalist education, and the spirit of the modern world. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 293 Observing a royalist post, he advanced towards it alone. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 228 Rheims was restored to the royalist Archbishop.

2. *nonce-use.* A Royal Academician.

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 20/1 Such a squeeze of frames, as we invariably find in the Architectural Room of the Royalists.

Hence **Royali·stic, Royali·stical** *adjs.*

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 411 Effacements both of royalistical and pietistical inscriptions. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 43 We wonder at his royalistic zeal. 1891 J. K. CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* VII. ii. 339 The royalistic form of the Messianic Conception.

† **Roya·lity.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **royallity**. [f. ROYAL *a.* + **-ITY**, perh. after *regality*.] = ROYALTY.

1607 J. REYNOLDS *Haggai* viii. (1649) 94 Amidst his royallity, his goodly apparell, his golden chaines. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 51 The Royality in Lacedemonia hath predominated both in War and Sacrifices. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xi. § 3 It was found, that His Majesties Palaces..were in Law no part of the Regality, but off the Royality.

Royaliza·tion. *rare*—[1]. [f. next + **-ATION**.] Conversion to royalism.

1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 13 The complete royalization of nearly the whole people.

Royalize (roi·älǝiz), *v.* Also 6–7 **roialize, royallize**, 7, 9 **royalise** (9 *Sc.* **-eese**). [f. ROYAL *a.* + **-IZE**.]

1. *trans.* To render royal; to invest with a royal character or standing.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, Rich Alexandria drugges.. Shall royallize the table of my king. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* II. (1640) 122 Our Saviour.., whose least alliance could have royalized the basest family. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 136 All the King's labour was to royalize Gaveston into as high a pitch as he could. 17.. *Winning of Isle of Man* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) I. 279 The princely garter..An order..Which brave king Edward did devise, And with his person royalize. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. 102 We royalized the cause of Spain; we made it a contest between king Ferdinand and king Joseph. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 34 When they shall be royalized and glorified in the Kingdom of their Father.

transf. 1861 *Medical Times* 20 Apr. 421/2 An antelope comes from the Queen, and Royalises the collection.

b. To render famous, celebrate.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, For fates and oracles [of] Heaven have sworn To royalize the deeds of Tamburlaine. 1605 BRETON *Soule's Immort. Crowne* Ded., The Patrone of all vertue will so Royallize your praise in the Heauens. 1636 BALLARD in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 35 To Royalize thy glory: The world turnes Chronicle, and speakes a story.

2. *intr.* To bear rule as a monarch; to play the king. Also with *it*.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 79 Even hee..must be both Just and Wise, If long hee look to Rule and Royalize. 1652 E. BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. xxxv. 85 The glorious list Of heirs of God,..Who royalize it there by Grace's high acquist. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 24 In elbuck-chair He sat and royalees'd it there.

Hence **Roy·alised** *ppl. a.*, **Roy·alizing** *vbl. sb.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. 213 The Crown of England, for ever now made triple by the Royallizing of that of Ireland amongst the rest. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 445 The new royaliz'd Presbyterians.

Royally (roi·äli), *adv.* Also 4 **roialliche**, 4–7 **-ally**, 5 **-aly**; 6 **royallie, -aly**. [f. ROYAL *a.*]

1. With the pomp or splendour appropriate to a king or sovereign; magnificently, splendidly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 378 It is ful fair to..haue a Mantel roialliche ybore. *c* 1386 — *Kn.'s T.* 1687 On huntyng be they riden roially. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1487 In a chayar, apparaylyd royally, There sate Dame Doctryne. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 211 The beautifull Queene was royally led to and from the Church..by two Kings. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 72, I suld at fairis be found.. To schaw my renoun, royaly. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 All the..quadrantes, bayes and edificies, were royally entrayled. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 603 It shall be so my care, To haue you royally appointed, as if The Scene you play, were mine. 1638 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (ed. 5) 52 Isaac.., royally mounted vpon one of the Emperors horses, ..was by them brought from the temple to the court. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 578/1 His children were not royally brought up. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 412 Around him he gazes, and ne'er can tire Of the pomp so royally bright. 1872 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* vii. 6 Where royally Battus old reposeth.

2. With the power or authority of a king; in a manner befitting a king.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 58 A-boue all kynges..Royally I reigne in welthe with-out woo. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 258 Kyng Henry ouercame the Frenshe Kynge royally in batayll. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1712 Greit King Humanitie, That in my Regioun Royally dois ring. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 21 The Castle royally is mann'd, my Lord, Against thy entrance. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 367 When Desolation royally careers Over thy wretched country. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXVI, George pooh-poohed the wine and bullied the waiters royally. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 452/1 His grandparents had a good right to leave their mark on the town. They conquered it right royally.

b. *colloq.* Gloriously (*drunk*).

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* V, Getting royally drunk.

3. With royal munificence or liberality.

1602 Ld. MOUNTJOY in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 134 If in those two kinds we be not royally supplied, men and money will serve us to little purpose. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* II. 3 The soldiers considering how this captain entreated them very royally [etc.]. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 118 Bestow'd on man..Royally, freely, for his bounty sake. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXVI, Hereward is a man of his word, and pays his soldiers' wages royally.

† **4.** In a monarchical manner; monarchically.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* I. (1885) 110 Wereby it may appere..that it was bettir to the peple to be ruled politekely and roialy, than to be ruled only roialy. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 250 They shoulde returne into Portugall more roially affected.

† **Royalme.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 4–7 **roialme** (5 **-elme**); 4–6 **royalme** (5–6 **-aulme**). β. 4 **roiame**, 5 **-aume**; 4–5 **royam(m)e**, 5 **-aume**. γ. 5 **royme**. [a. OF. *roialme, roiaume, roiame* (mod.F. *royaume*), var. of *realme*, etc. REALM. Cf. also RIALM.] A kingdom, realm.

α. *c* 1350 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14321 Al þe roialme was in speyr. *Ibid.* 14763 þe seuebe roialme. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 þe Roialme and holy chirche and here owen soules..to reulen and kepen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 135 That he be..obeyaunte to the laue of god, and al his roielme. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xix. 211 Noon ought to come within the roialme without a gode saufconduyte. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 Preamble, Henry the vij^th late King of this Roialme of Englond. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 39 The whole royalme is fylled..with hiered souldiours. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 5 The Alexandrianes had driven their King out of his Roialme.

β. *c* 1350 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1954 Als þe þre royames lys. *Ibid.* 14325 Constantyn. tok hym þe roiame in kepyng. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 7 To destroie Roiaumes and countreis by roialle gret power. 1493 HEN. VII in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 9 To the subversion of this our royaume.

γ. 1474 in *Coventry Leet Bk* 413 Concernyng the well of vs, oure Royme, and subgettes of the same. 1482 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1711) XII. 166/1 Gevyng to theym..Auctorite to go and adresse theymself unto the Royme of Scotlond.

b. The kingdom *of* heaven or paradise.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 192/2 The royame of heuen is nyghe to them that doo penaunce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (1506) I. iii, The chirche of the royalme of paradyse.

Royal oak.

1. A sprig of oak worn to commemorate the restoration of Charles II in 1660. Hence *Royal Oak Day*, the 29th of May, Oak Apple Day. (Now only in local use.)

The name of 'the Royal Oak' was given to the tree at Boscobel in Shropshire, in which Charles II hid himself during his flight after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

17.. in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 354 Royal Oak The Whigs to provoke. 1777 BRAND ibid. App. 353 Of Royal-Oak Day. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 490 Each young loyalist is armed with a nettle..with which..are coerced those unfortunates who are unprovided with 'royal oak'. 1884 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* II. 382 Those who did not conform to the usages of the 'Royal Oak day' were pelted with rotten eggs.

b. The constellation *Robur Carolinum*.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 487/1 The new Southern Constellations...*Robur Carolinum*, The Royal Oak.

2. The species *Quercus regia*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 215/1 *Q. regia*, the Royal Oak. Leaves stalked,..heart-shaped, wavy... From Koordistan.

Royalty (roi·älti). Forms: 4–6 **royalte**, 5–6 **-tee**, 6 **-tye** (5 **royaltye**), 6–7 **-tie**, 6– **royalty**; 5 **ro(i)alte**, 5–6 **roialtie**. [a. OF. *roialté*: see ROYAL *a.* Cf. also REALTY[1] and RIALTY.]

1. The office or position of a sovereign; royal dignity; royal power, sovereignty.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 60 Whi sholdist thou my Roialte oppresse? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 Of the roialte and riches of goode men comyth goodnys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 b, Though the kynge were before hym in his robes of golde, he wolde lytell regarde his royalte. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 130 Heare our English King, For thus his Royaltie doth speake in me. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 47 Vpon which name of Basilides, deriued from Basilius, signifying a King, he assured himselfe of royalty. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* II. i, Exert your Royalty, and be your self. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 39 Tarquin..added also the ensigns of royalty, in imitation of the Lydian kings. 1823 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 16 He might live many years, though incapable of the functions of royalty. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* (1862) 79 All true royalty is ruling power.

transf. and *fig.* 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvii, The Arab superbly stalking under his striped blanket that hung like royalty upon his stately form. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. ix. 382 The splendour of a recognized intellectual royalty.

† b. The personality of a sovereign; (his or her) majesty. *Obs.*

1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* D iij, Her Maiestie.., whose royaltie not only wisheth them good, but also doth them good. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, I came to have your royalties to dine With Friar Bacon here in Brazen-nose. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 15, I haue stay'd To tyre your Royaltie.

† c. The sovereignty or sovereign rule *of* (a state).

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* C iv b, Which of you will perswade my Elidure To take vpon him Englands royaltie? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 42 His Masters Child, as worshipfully he tearmes it, Shall lose the Royaltie of Englands Throne.

† d. Authority or warrant *to* do something. *Obs.*

1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* III. ii, Your fiery metal, or your springal blaze Of huge renown, is no sufficient royalty To print upon my forehead the scorn, cuckold.

2. Magnificence, pomp, splendour. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 54 He roode tho vppon a Foreste stronde With grete rowte and roialte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. i. 101 And so they rode fresshly with grete royalte..tyl that they came nyghe vnto london. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 249 Salomon in all his royalte was neuer cladde with so fayre a colour and beaute. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 9 Nature, which dooth heere present her selfe in all hir royaltie. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 465 Who is able to value the royalty of this marriage accordingly?

† b. *pl.* Royal qualities. *Obs.*—[1]

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 171 As manie as have written of the praises and roialties of that vertue.

3. Kinglike or majestic character or quality; greatness, lordliness; munificence, generosity.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 74 b, The Frenchemen made bokes, shewyng the triumphant doynges of the Car-

dinalles royaltie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 50 In his Royaltie of Nature reignes that Which would be fear'd. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 178 'Tis wonder That an inuisible instinct should frame them To Royalty vnlearn'd. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 102 In a certaine royalty of Speech 1769 GRAY *Ode Installat.* 81 Profane thy inborn royalty of mind. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 522 He ascribes her fears to the royalty of her spirit. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 51 A notorious spendthrift, without money of his own, but famous for his royalty to men at arms.

4. Royal persons collectively or individually.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* 496 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 238 There lyeth the Duches of Normandye, With many a lorde of her counsell, Of all thys greate lande the royalltye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 5 As a branch and member of this Royalty, By whom this great assembly is contriu'd. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 155 To the succeeding Royalty he leaues The healing Benediction.

1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 133 Proud Royalty! how altered in thy looks! 1752 MASON *Elfrida* let. i, Affections rais'd rather from the impulse of common humanity, than the distresses of royalty and the fate of kingdoms. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. xi. P 4, I had to beat the hoof so long, that I began to suspect . royalty had gone another way. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, Treating him very much, in fact, as English royalty during the last generation treated another Irish baid.

b. *pl.* Royal persons; members of the royal family. Also *transf.*

1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 51 They are just like the Windsor Royalties, for they literally know every thing. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 42 If less than this, they are . dramatic royalties. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xvi. 269 This long line of departed royalties (there were twenty-seven of them).

c. *pl.* Anecdotes about royal persons. *nonce-use.*

1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 221, I have told you royalties enough!

5. *pl.* Prerogatives, rights, or privileges pertaining to, or enjoyed by, the sovereign. Also rarely in *sing.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4005, I salle neuer..regnne in my royaltez, ne halde my Rownde Table. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* VII. (1520) 85 b, Other royaltees that perteyne unto the crowne. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. 260 Forgetting quite the losse of all other royalties whatsoeuer, he maketh mone for nothing, but onely this. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 176 Thou and thine vsurpe The Dominations, Royalties, and rights Of this oppressed boy. 1633 BURROUGHS *Sov. Brit. Seas* (1651) 6 It were strange to thinke that Princes..will relinquish the possession of those Royalties which they and their Ancestors have held beyond all memory. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 451 Wherefore do I assume These Royalties, and not refuse to Reign? *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 75 The Wages heretofore shall stand, so as the Kings Royalty be saved. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 185 The heir to the deserted throne and lost royalties of David.

† **b.** *pl.* Emblems or insignia of sovereignty. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 122 This iolly Iupiter clothed in his royalties. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 173 He told Capt. Church, these were Philips Royalties which he was wont to adorn himself with when he sat in State. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 39 He assumed a crown of gold..and robes of purple. It was, perhaps, the splendour of these royalties that first raised the envy of the late king's sons.

6. A royal prerogative or right, esp. in respect of jurisdiction, granted by the sovereign to an individual or corporation.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 255/2 Seased of the Lordships and Mannours of Coverton, and the Roialtie of the Hundred of Penwith. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 383 The Maior and Burgesses of Oxon do stande so muche uppon theire right and royaltie of the Thames. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 151 Sir Henry Wallope..hath a very brave command and royalty and revenue hereabout. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 333 Its Royalty was transmitted to Jedburgh, the Chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* I. 92 The bill for extending the royalty of the city of Edinburgh over certain adjoining lands. 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* 45 *Royalty*, the minerals, with the right of working them... Beneath copyhold land, the royalty is vested in the lord of the manor. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 433 The lordship of Man was accounted as a royalty and conveyed within the island itself certain sovereign rights.

b. *pl.* (In later use chiefly denoting rights over minerals.) Also *fig.*

1580 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 8, Sept. 10th Sir Humfry Gilbert graunted me my request to him made by letter, for the royalties of discovery all to the North above the parallell of the 50 degree of latitude. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. iii 81 Buy out the remnant of his royalties. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 589 The Kings authority hath..abrogated all those royalties, prerogatives, and priviledges, which the Lords Marchers enjoyed. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 32 Mines of Gold and Silver, Treasure trove, Mulcts for offences, and other privileges, which being originally in the Kings, were by them granted, and made Royalties in the hands of Subjects. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 145 The sufferings of the Laity were become the royalties of the Clergy.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 647 With the property were inseparably connected extensive royalties. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 580 Landed proprietors here as elsewhere became anxious to lease their royalties.

c. A payment made to the landowner by the lessee of a mine in return for the privilege of working it.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 231/1 This payment, which is denominated 'dues' or 'royalty',..is..a matter of right, and claimed .whether the mine is profitable to the parties working it or not. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 1 Royalty or rent paid by the lessee for working and disposing of minerals.

attrib. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/1 The enormous royalty rents paid..for the right to get coal.

d. A sum paid to the proprietor of a patented invention for the use of it.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 103 For share of royalties given by a foreign patentee to his agent in England.

e. A payment made to an author, editor, or composer for each copy of a book, piece of music, etc., sold by the publisher, or for the representation of a play. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 138 Houses which..paid no royalty to authors. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/3 If people could not sing these songs in private houses,..the publisher would lose his trade and the author his royalty. 1885 *Times* 3 April 4/4 Abt's compositions .. seldom rise above the level of what in England is called the 'royalty song'. 1894 *Daily News* 6 June 2/4 The royalties, that is to say the payments made during the year 1893 for permission to represent the play.

7. a. *Sc.* = RIALTY 2 c.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Schireff*, The indwellers within the schireff-dom and royaltie thereof. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. iv. § 7 Royal palaces, though locally situated in boroughs of regality, were adjudged to be no part of the regality, but of the royalty. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 299 There are within the city of Glasgow, properly so called, technically named 'the royalty', one hundred and two thousand inhabitants. 1860 CAIRNS *Mem. J. Brown* vi. 179 All beyond the bounds of what is called the royalty were exempted.

b. A domain, manor, etc., in possession of royal rights or privileges. ? *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 94 For a man to bee forbidden to Fish before my Hous or Royaltie is the common custom, although grounded upon no Law. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 202 An ancient Custom of the Royalty of Ensham. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 169 P 5, I have bought that little Hovel which borders upon his Royalty.

c. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1857 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 120 The roads which should remain open as thoroughfares for the working of the distant parts of the 'royalty' or field of operations. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207 *Royalty*, the mineral estate or area of a colliery, or a portion of such property. A field of mining operations.

8. A royal domain; a kingdom, realm; a monarchical state.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 88 In quondam times her royalties were more spacious, as soveranizing over many Townes of quality a great way removed. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 38 This petty royalty,..raised upon the foot of chance, rather than blood. *a* 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 3 All republicks were formed upon the ruin of such little royalties. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 6 She raised herself ..to an electorate, and at last to a royalty, not only in name but in power. 1878 STUBBS *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1886) 204 The titles of the several royalties which thus came to an end were claimed..by other competitors.

transf. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 72 Each [raven] taking a particular district as their peculiar royalty.

b. Monarchical government.

1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. § 365 The politic royalty of England, distinguished from the government of absolute kingdoms by the fact that it is rooted in the desire and institution of the nation. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. iii. i. 1 While the Chief of the Executive has..been called King or Emperor, there has been no royalty in France.

Royd, *Sc.*: see ROYET *a.*

Royd(e, obs. forms of ROID *a.*, RUDE *a.*

Royed, *a. Sc.* [f. Gael. *ruaidhe* 'a defect in fir timber'.] (See quot.)

1870 SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeenshire* I. 348 The old larch trees..are often found 'royed' or affected with heart rot.

† **Roy·et,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **royat,** 7 **roiot.** [App. an irreg. var. of RIOT, but cf. also OF. *ruit* noise.] Riot, extravagance, dissipation.

1567 J. MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 85 b, To the intent that their youth should keepe good rule and not go at royat. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. (1592) 238 Now and then they passe their boundes, suffering their wits to runne royet. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. xi 925 The like roiot and looseneese of life tooke hold of the rest of the Kings captaines.

Royet (roi·ət), *a. Sc.* Also 8-9 **royit,** 9 **royat, roy't, royt.** [Cf. prec. and RIOT *a.*]

†**1.** Extravagant, nonsensical. *Obs.*—1

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 To rede I begane The royetest ane ragment with mony ratt rime.

2. Riotous, wild; *esp.* of children.

The synonymous *roid, royd*, may be a variant of this, but cf. also ROID *a.*

1737 RAMSAY *Prov.* (1750) 83 Royet lads may make sober men. *a* 1773 FERGUSSON *Elegy J. Hogg* xvi. Poems (1789) II. 84 Ye royit louns! just do as he'd do. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 55 Wi' spraichs o' bairns, a royat pack, Loupin' and shoutin' at his back. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 12 Believing that at last the awful something or other had happened to the royt lassie.

Roy·et, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 6 **royot,** 9 **royat,** etc. [Cf. prec. and RIOT *v.*] *intr.* To riot, be riotous, live riotously.

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 Alcibiades may royot, Timon may curse, Diogenes may bite. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 414. 1866 GREGOR *Dial. Banff.*

Roy·etness. *Sc.* Also 6 **royitnes.** [f. ROYET *a.*] Wildness; romping.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 177 Neuer word in veritie, but all in waist went, Throu royitnes and raving that mayd myne ene reyll. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Royetness*, romping.

† **Roy·etous,** *a. Obs.* [f. ROYET *sb.*] Riotous. Hence † **Roy·etously** *adv. Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 13 There he wasted his goodes with royetous livinge. 1536 LYNDESAY *Answ. King's Flyting* 48 Lyke ane boisteous Bull, 3e rin..Royatouslie lyke ane rude Rubeatour.

† **Roy·ishly,** *adv. Obs.*—0 (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Alasgangherata*, lauishly, at randon, royishly, out of frame.

Royl(e, obs. forms of ROIL *sb.* and *v.*

† **Roy·let.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ROY *sb.*1 + -LET.] = ROYALET.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 215 Whether Inferiour Commonalties and small Roylets be not as great a Bar to an Universal Tranquility. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 519 Cæsar calls all the Lords of France, having free-franchise within their own demesnes, Roylets.

Royme, variant of ROYALME *Obs.*

Royn, *a. Sc. Obs.*—1 (Meaning uncertain.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 121 Gymp gerraflouris thar royn [*v.r.* thareon] levys vnschet.

Royne. *Sc.* [Cf. ROON.] A strip of cloth.

1821 GALT *Legatees* vii. 199 An orthodox corn, or bunyan, that could as little bear a touch from the royne-slippers. 1823 — *Entail* xxvii, A mahogany cradle shod wi' roynes.

Royne, obs. f. RHINE1, var. ROIN *sb.* and *v.* **Roynish, -ous,** varr. ROINISH, -OUS. **Roynows,** obs. f. RUINOUS. **Royolet,** obs. f. ROYALET. **Roys,** obs. f. ROOSE, ROSE. **Roysche,** obs. f. RUSH. **Royson,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Royst,** etc., obs. f. ROIST.

Royston crow (roi·stən). Also 7 **Roiston.** [f. the place-name *Royston* on the borders of Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire.] The hooded or grey crow (*Corvus cornix*).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Cornille, Cornille emmantelée*, the Roiston Crow, or winter Crow, whose backe, and bellie are of an ashie colour. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 160 Crowes of mingled colour, such as wee call Royston Crowes. 1734 ALBIN *Nat. Hist Birds* II. 22 The Royston Crow..; on the Heathes about Newmarket, Royston, and elsewhere in Cambridgeshire it is frequently seen in Winter Time. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlii, Royston, or grey crows, are winter birds that come much about the same time with the woodcock. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 253 The royston or grey-backed crow (*Corvus cornix*). 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* I, At all times they are haunted with sea mews and roysten [*sic*] crows.

Royt, obs. var. ROIT *sb.* and *v.* **Roytelet,** obs. f. ROITELET. **Royter,** var. ROITER. **Royther,** obs. f. RUDDER.

Rozelle, var. of ROSELLE. **Rozen, Rozin,** obs. ff. ROSIN. **Rozet,** var. ROSET *sb.*2 **Rozinante,** var. ROSINANTE. **Rozye,** var. of REZAI.

Ru, obs. form of ROW *a.*, RUE.

Rub (rʌb), *sb.*1 Also 6-7 **rubbe,** 7-8 **rubb.** [f. RUB *v.*1]

1. An act or spell of rubbing.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 That no tree..touch his fellowes...If they touch, the winde will cause a forcible rub. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 96 It costs him many a Rub with his Paws, before he can make his Top-Lights to shine clearly. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb Scot.* II. App. 13 It got a good rub of harrowing, so as to fill up the seams betwixt the furrows. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 597 For every six turns of circular motion, it must receive two or three rubs across the diameter. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 138 By doing this the feathers all came off with a rub

b. *spec.* The act of rubbing down a horse.

1662 *Dk. Newcastle's Racing Rules* (MS. Wood 276 a, fol. 149), The reliefe is to be onely water, the Rub but halfe an houre, and then the Judge is to bid them mount.

c. The act of 'rubbing' *down*, or searching, a prisoner. (Cf. RUB *v.*1 8 c.)

1903 NEVILL *Penal Serv.* v. 43 The search parade and the 'rub down' four times a day constitute a sort of drill.

2. a. *Bowls.* An obstacle or impediment by which a bowl is hindered in, or diverted from, its proper course; also, the fact of a bowl meeting with such impediment.

In 16-17th cent. freq. in figurative contexts.

1586 HOOKER *Hist. Ivel.* in *Holinshed* II. 97/1 Whereby appeareth how dangerous it is to be a rub, when a king is disposed to sweepe an alleie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 4 *La.* Madame, wee'le play at Bowles. *Qu.* 'Twill make me thinke the World is full of Rubs, And that my fortune runnes against the Byas. *c* 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* II. iii, There's three rubs gone, I've a clear way to the mistress. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xix. 440 He would not..lay the unexpected rubs in the allie to the bowlers fault, who took good aim though missing the mark. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 196 It spoils their game by an unforeseen rub in the green. 1757 J. ABERCROMBIE in R. Rogers *Jrnl.* (1883) 73 It is impossible to play at bowls without meeting with rubs. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/2 A 'rub'..is when a jack or bowl, *in transitu*, comes in contact with any object on the green.

† **b.** In general use: Any physical obstacle or impediment to movement. Also *fig. Obs.*

1679 PRANCE *Add. Narrative* 16 A Bowl thrown from the Top of an Hill, leaps over all Rubs, Lets, and Impediments, till it comes to the bottom. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 59 Water..passes along..whilst it has no resistance before it; but if it meets with any rub, it spreads all round about. 1734 — *Exp. Phil.* I. 220 The Pole [of a carriage] that bends sends back the Wheel a little when there is a Rub to be overcome. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 61 The point of the pencil would perpetually meet with stops and rubs. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 131 Men..who would be perpetually putting rubs before the wheels of good government. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi.

There will be rubs in the smoothest road, specially when it leads up hill.

c. *Rub of* (or *on*) *the green*, in golf, an accidental interference with the course or position of a ball.

1842 in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 140 The green has its bunkers, its hazards, and *rubs*. *a* 1875 *Ibid.* 276 Whatever happens to a ball by accident..must be reckoned a rub of the green. 1882 Forgan *Golfer's Handbk.* 35 Rub on the Green.

3. An obstacle, impediment, hindrance, or difficulty, of a non-material nature: † a. With addition of *in* (or *on*) *one's way*, *course*, etc. *Obs.*

Very common from *c* 1590 to *c* 1775.

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Wks. (Grosart) I. 214 Some small rubs, as I heare, haue been cast in my way to hinder my comming forth, but they shall not profit. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 188 We doubt not now, But euery Rubbe is smoothed on our way. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. v. (1651) 580 They are well inclined to marry, but one rub or other is ever in the way. 1641 Sir R. Baker *Apol.* 115 The Clergie man hath..many Imployments which are as rubs in his course of Learning. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 62 Some Rubs I have put in the way of this Pretence. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 49 If it is not too far gone; at least it may be worth one's while to throw a Rub in his way. 1790 *Bystander* 25 If the sister throws any rub in my way, so much the worse for her.

b. In general use. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

Very common during the 17th and 18th centuries.

1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* IV. iii, I have no sense to sorrow for his death, whose life was the only rub to my affection. 1640 Sir K. Digby in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 135 Your father..is at euery rubb called vpon by the King, as yf nothing could be well done, that he did not dictate. 1685 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 116 We must look for some Rubs in pursuit of Natural Knowledge. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1751 VIII. 354 Which is a great Smoother of Rubs in publick Proceedings. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 176 These unexpected rubs were not however insuperable. 1806 Scott in Feb. in *Lockhart* II. iii. 93 Notwithstanding some little rubs, I have been able to carry through the transaction. 1814 Lady Burghersh *Lett* (1893) 179 We had then just heard of the rub which Sacken's corps, under Blucher, had received.

c. In phr. *There's* (or *Here lies*) *the rub.*

1602 Shaks *Ham.* III. i. 65 To sleepe, perchance to Dreame; I, there's the rub. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 533 P1 But her Relations are not Intimates with mine. Ah! there's the Rub. *c* 1769 Goldsm. *Epil. to 'The Sisters'* II, I will. But how? ay, there's the rub! 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxiv, Here lies the rub...When she hears of you she will be at you. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* i. 28 Oh, the labour market! there's the rub!

† 4. A roughness; an unevenness or inequality.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. i. 134 To leaue no Rubs nor Botches in the Worke. 1647 H More *Cupid's Conf.* xxxii, Nor rub nor wrinkle would thy verses spoil, Thy rhymes should run as glib and smooth as oyl. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. ix, Able to discover the inequalities, rubbs, and hairiness of the Skin. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 78 It may be drawn over a floor with such notches, or rubs.

5. a. An intentional wound or chafe given to the feelings of another; in later use *esp.* a slight reproof or teasing.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 89 Both the former rubs, and this affront..wrought a marvellous abasement in his soule. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 277 They many times give them such rubs and mortifications, that they are quickly taken down. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 182 You have always one dry rub or another to give us. 1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* May, He failed not to give me a rub for my old offence. 1841 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Auto-da-fé*, Each felt the rub, And in Spain not a Sub Much less an Hidalgo, can stomach a snub. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 135 Then I'd give 'em a rub up on the smoking mania. 1887 Service *Life Dr. Duguid* xvi. 102 She seldom saw me but she gied me a bit rub aboot Leezie.

b. An encounter with something annoying or disagreeable; an unpleasant experience in one's relations with others.

1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* IX. 48 Then chear, my soul; Let not the rubs of earth Disturb thy peace, or interrupt thy mirth. 1733 Miss Kelly in Swift *Lett.* (1768) IV. 41 Your friendship..makes me bear the common rubs of life with patience. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, We sometimes had those little rubs which Providence sends to enhance the value of its favours. 1822 Earl Dudley *Lett.* 23 Aug. (1840) 352 A man of business should be quick, decisive, and callous against small rubs. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 336 The Téméraire had doubtless had its rubs as a French battle-ship. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 106/2 His deanery palled on him..; its quasi-episcopal rubs and worries..were to him intolerable.

6. *pl.* = Rubbers, *rare*—1.

1799 *Young's Annals Agric.* XXXIII. 418 (E. D. S.), A complaint [in sheep]..called by the shepherds [in Suffolk] the rubs or rubbers, because of their seeming to rub themselves to death.

7. a. *dial.* A mower's whetstone.

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* 321 *Rub*, the gritty, silicious aggregate with which the lusty mower whets his sythe. 1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* xiv. 110 Ha' you got a good old rough rub? My cutter is rather thick.

b. A plater's tool used for smoothing the silver.

1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 25 Feb. 573/1 We now come to the 'rubbing', which is a sort of burnishing with a rough burnisher called a rub.

† **Rub**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* (See Rub *v.*[2])

1613 *Uncas. Machiav.* 9 At Ruffe and Trumpe note thou the dealers rubs. [1613 *Answ. Uncas. Machiav.* F 2 For deale or rub, whose hap so ere it be to haue, The knaue of Clubs will euer be a knaue.]

Rub (rʊb), *sb.*[3] Abbrev. of Rubber *sb.*[2] 2.

1830 H. Lee *Mem. Manager* II. vii. 28 Play an occasional rub or two at whist. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 9 The good players are playing high..—five gold mohurs on the rub. 1887 Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 139 We've heaps of friends, a quiet 'rub', A pleasant dinner at the Club.

Rub (rʊb), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 rubbe (4 robbe), 5–6 rube, 6 roub. [ME. *rubben*, = LG. *rubben* (whence prob. Da. *rubbe*, Sw., Norw., and Icel. *rubba*): the further etym. is obscure.]

I. *trans.* 1. To subject (a surface or substance) to the action of something (as the hand, a cloth, etc.) moving over it, or backwards and forwards upon it, with a certain amount of pressure and friction. Also with compl. (quots. 1377, 1697).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 99 Þus sone þis doctour, As rody as a rose rubbed [*v. r.* robbed] his chekes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rubbyn, or chafyn, *frico*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 To Rub, *fricare*. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1 Rubbe the chyldes heed, nourysce, to bring hym aslepe. 1553 Bale *Vocation* 35 b, A gentilman of the contraie..rubbed me on the elbowe and bad me..lete him alone. 1611 Bible *Tobit* xi. 12 And when his eyes beganne to smart, he rubbed them. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. V. 48 A wolfe's tooth..to rub his teeth with for easier breeding them. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 542 Th' officious Nymphs..rub his Temples, with fine Towels, dry. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 244, I..caused Friday to rub his Ankles. 1826 F. Reynolds *Life & Times* I. 145 Sending our horses to the stables, and seeing them well rubbed, and fed. 1842 Tennyson *Day-Dream, Revival* 19 The king awoke,..And yawn'd, and rubb'd his face. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432 Socrates, sitting up on the couch, began to bend and rub his leg.

Prov. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. i. 40 My selfe will for you fight, As ye have done for me; the left hand rubs the right. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IX. 196 In the Country, one hand rubb's the other as in Cities.

absol. 1662 *Dk. Newcastle's Racing Rules* (MS. Wood 276 a, fol. 149), There must be three heats, the first to Sparton-hill, there to rub halfe an hour.

b. To press (ears of corn) with friction between the hands, in order to extract the grain. (Cf. 11 b.)

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 117 Fane at evin for to bring hame a single, Syne rubb it at ane vthir auld wyfis ingle. 1526 Tindale *Luke* vi. 1 His disciples plucked the eares of corne, and ate them, and rubbed them in their hondes.

c. To make (one's hands) move over and press upon each other, as a sign of satisfaction.

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxxii, [He] rubbed his hands, and was scarce able to contain the fullness of his glee. 1821 Scott *Ct. Rob.* vi, He sighed and rubbed his hands with pleasure, like a man newly restored to liberty. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 220 Sir Colin..jumped to his feet, rubbing his hands.

d. To press with friction against (a thing).

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 154 Idle cows rubbing the post.

e. *spec.* (See quot. 1861.)

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 647/1 These brasses are capable of being 'rubbed', that is, of having an impression taken of them..by covering them with paper, and rubbing with some fitting substance upon the paper. A likeness of the brass is thus produced, the plain portions being dark, and the incisions remaining white. 1879 Westwood *Lapid. Waliæ* 157 She placed the stone in the south porch of the church, where I carefully examined, drew, and rubbed it.

2. To subject to pressure and friction in order to clean, polish, make smooth, or sharpen. Also const. *with*.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* vi. 28 If it were a brasun vessel, it shal be rubbid, and washe with water. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 561 Who rubbeth now, who froteth now his lippes With dust, with sond, with straw, with clooth, with chippes? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 The more it is polysshed or rubbed, the more perfytly it receyueth the lyght. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I rubbe thynges with a cloute to make them cleane, *je torche*. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 128 Goe sir, rub your Chaine with crums. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 75 That this sort of work to be Rubbed..is worth thirty four or thirty five shillings a Rod. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Handyworks* I. iv. 64 When you have occasion to take your Iron out of the Stock to rub it, that is to whet it. *a* 1756 Eliza Heywood *New Present* (1771) 252 To rub the stove and fire-irons. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 491 They are kept very neat, being rubbed with a mop almost every day. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 426/1 The two faces of the tool must be rubbed to such an obtuse angle as to appear almost straight. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 172 The masses..have been rubbed as round as pebbles. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* (ed. 2) 61 The old-fashioned polished oak floor, which is wet-rubbed and dry-rubbed every morning to remove the dust.

fig. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* cxlv. (1774) I. 398 You will now, in the course of a few months, have been rubbed at three of the considerable Courts of Europe.

b. *fig.* To revive, stir up, in respect of memory or recollection. More freq. with *up*: see 13 a, b, c.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 248 If at our arriuall thou wilt renew thy tale, I will rub my memorie. 1622 Fletcher *Span Cur.* II. i, The Mony rubbs 'em into strange remembrances. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Travels* 110 This would rub afresh his former iniustice .that all men might see apparantly his auarice. 1813 Scott 25 July in *Lockhart*, You should rub him often on this point, for his recollection becomes rusty.

† c. To examine closely. *Obs. rare.*

a 1614 D. Dyke *Myst. Self-deceiving* (1614) 340 To haue the conscience rubbed and ransacked. So that with Dauid it cryeth: Try mee, O Lord. 1653 Z. Bogan *Mirth Chr. Life* 21, I will not rub the questions whether these angells can contract themselves.

3. a. To affect painfully or disagreeably; to annoy, irritate. Chiefly in various phrases.

1523 [see Gall *sb.*[2] 1 c]. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 Is it the bitter, but wholsome Iambick, which rubs the galled minde? 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 11, I haue rub'd this yong Quat almost to the sense, And he growes angry. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 138 You rub the sore, When you should bring the plaister. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 270, I have rubbed some sores which are not convement to bee touched at this time.

1868 Whyte Melville *White Rose* II. v. 66 It is no unusual drawback to married life, this same knack of 'rubbing the hair' the wrong way. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* xxviii, Philip..was always rubbed the wrong way by Lady Flanders.

† b. To impede, hinder. *Obs.*—[1] (Cf. Rub *sb.*[1] 3.)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 161 'Tis the Duke['s] pleasure, Whose disposition all the world well knowes Will not be rub'd nor stopt.

c. To chafe, abrade, make rough or ragged.

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 331 She got a little rubbed. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 454 Where the vesicle from neglect has been much rubbed, or otherwise injured. 1880 J. Dunbar *Pract. Papermaker* 29 The continual vibration of the cover rubs the stuff.

4. To treat (a surface) *with* some substance (esp. in a soft or liquid form) applied by means of friction and pressure.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xvi. 4 Thou wast nether rubbed with salt, ner swedled in cloutes. 1566 Drant *Wail. of Jeremiah* K iiij, Fayre Tsyons elders sytte downe in silence deepe, Theyr heade yrubde with ashes pale. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. ii. 50 A rubs himselfe with Civit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 774 The suburb of thir Straw-built Citadel, New rub'd with Baume. 1726 I'Anson *Alberti's Archit* I. 25/1 Beams made of..Thorn rub'd over with Oyl. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 42 The practitioner..directed him to rub every evening, a certain part of his body with the oxygenated ointment. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 172/1 The affected quarter..should be well rubbed with a weak camphorated mercurial ointment. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. xxv. 191 He continued to rub his hands with snow and brandy.

fig. 1663 S. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xx, There is none but either commends a vice, or impresses it on us, or secretly rubs us with it.

5. To bring into contact with another body or surface by means of friction accompanied with pressure. Const. *against*, *on*, *over*, and *together*.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Rubbe it on be saphir or on cristall. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 18 The sheepe wylle rubbe them on the stakes. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I rubbe one thynge agaynst an other, *je frotte*. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Frico*, To rubbe their sides agaynst the tree. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 401 He rubs his Sides against a Tree. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 334 Others are of opinion the sound is produced by rubbing its hinder legs against each other. 1811 Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 547 Rub them together until the globules disappear. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 161/1 The tormented animal rubs itself against posts, palings, gates, or the boles of trees. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxvii, [He] closed his eyes and rubbed his hands over his face and hair.

b. To bring (a part of the body) into reciprocal contact; hence *to rub shoulders* (etc.) *with*, to come into contact, to associate, *with* others

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 4 We cannot but rub skins with corruption. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 38 2 Against how many hundreds a-day does not such a thing rub shoulders. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxv, She had rubbed shoulders with the great. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 April 437 The river is wide enough..to allow steamboats to keep within view of the race without absolutely rubbing sides. 1891 *Guardian* 25 Feb. 312/2 Bringing the most different people to 'rub noses' with one another.

† c. *fig.* To fix (a charge, etc.) *on* one. *Obs.*

1618 Abp. Spottiswoode in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844) I. 86, I feare it be the purpose of many to rubbe this waye vpon his Majesty the imputation of tyrannie. *c* 1690 J. Fraser *Mem.* in *Sel. Biog. Wodrow Soc.* (1847) II. 184 It offends God by rubbing a lie on him, and calling the work of his spirit a natural work.

6. Const. with various prepositions.

a. To remove, take or clear away, *from*, *off*, or *out of*, by rubbing.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 64 Wit and wisdome ane wisp fra the may rub. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 109 Some wyth holdynge in the nocke of theyr shafte too harde, rub the skyn of there fingers. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig Man.* IV. vii. (1677) 348 Mankind never rubs the Corn out of the Ear. 1798 Joanna Baillie *Tryal* IV. iii, Hav'nt you rubbed the skin off your shins, Sir Loftus? 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xlii, Were he once rubbed out of the way, all, he thinks, will be his own. 1886 Mrs. Riddell *For Dick's Sake* I, Before London..has begun to rub the sleepy dust out of her great eyes.

b. To reduce *to* powder by rubbing.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. viii, Some of his best Bisket, which rubbed to Powder,..was their constant Food. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Copper*, This may be rubbed to powder. 1822 Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 698 Rub them together to a powder.

c. To force *into* or *through*, spread *over*, a surface by rubbing. Also *fig.* (cf. 9 c).

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 2293/2 Covering it as thin as possible, and rubbing it into the paper with a leather-stump. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med* xv. 231, I ordered the nitro-muriatic acid liniment to be rubbed over his chest. 1857 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 26 Rub the soil through a sieve with half-inch square meshes. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 86 What pain will he not endure, what poisons swallow or rub into his flesh? 1879 H. James *Bundle Lett.* No. iv, The other one rubs it into me too; but in a different way. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 March 316/2 The following lesson..cannot be too thoroughly rubbed into the present as well as the rising generation.

II. With adverbs.

7. *Rub away*, to remove by rubbing.

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* 2275 Þat whils scho rubes a-way þe rust, Þe vessel fal not al to dust. 1481 Caxton *Reynard*

(Arb.) 106 It smerted so sore that he muste rubbe and washe it a way. 1893 J. Ashby Sterry *Naughty Girl* vi, [She] tried to rub her tears away with the back of her hand.

8. *Rub down*: **a.** To clean (a horse) from dust and sweat by rubbing.

1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 101 Not that I would have him to do..so much as to rub down a bishops horses heels. 1693 Stephen tr. *Juvenal* viii. 271 When his Fellow-Beasts are weary grown, He'll play the Groom, give Oats, and rub 'em down. 1779 *Mirror* No. 62, I just ordered my horse to be rubbed down. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 180 After the horses are rubbed down, the men proceed to the straw-barn.

b. To make smooth, to reduce, grind down, etc, by rubbing.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 88 *Rubber*, a small iron instrument..to rub down or flatten the seams. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxix, Ground in yonder social mill We rub each other's angles down. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 175 He has rubbed it all down with pumice-stone. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 3 The colour should be rubbed down in a dish.

c. *colloq.* To search (a person) by passing the hand all over the body and limbs.

1887 *19th Cent.* XXII. 487 The custom of 'rubbing down' each labourer as he passes the dock gates. 1903 W. B. Nevill *Penal Serv.* v. 42 A man who had been in prison over a year, and who must therefore have been 'rubbed down' at least a thousand times.

9. *Rub in*: **a.** To apply (dry colours) by rubbing; to draw or sketch in this way.

1811 *Self Instructor* 556 Rub in your crayons according to their proper colours. 1857 J. H. Steggall *Hist. Suffolk Man* x. (1859) 166 To rub in the dead colour, and your own figure more particularly. *Ibid.*, And rapidly indeed did the facetious fellow rub me in, and make a good likeness of me. 1882 *Gd. Words* 604 Here again, while I am out-tackling, Crayon rubs in a few outlines.

b. To apply (an ointment, etc.) by means of continued rubbing.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 439/1 Having rubbed in the charcoal and oil. 1865 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* III. 259 Geraldine rubbed it [the liniment] in for an hour. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 859 Chrysarobin is rubbed in for ten minutes.

c. *slang.* To emphasize or reiterate (*esp.* something disagreeable). (Cf. 6 c.)

1870 *Daily News* 26 May (Farmer), Rubbing it in well is a well-known phrase amongst the doubtful portion of the constabulary. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* ix, Ye needn't rub it in any more.

10. *Rub off*, to remove by rubbing.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 71 His Enemy..Hastes to some Tree..whereon To..rub-off his detested Zone. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 37 When he puts a bud in any place where you would not haue him, rub it off with your finger. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 4 His Rythmes, which we here set down, with all the rust thereof, without rubbing it off. 1779 *Mirror* No. 3 Without any danger of this colouring being rubbed off. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* x. 82 We to our neighbours and our equals come, And rub off pride that man contracts at home. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xiii, Modern languages have rubbed off this inferential and adversative form.

11. *Rub out*: **a.** To efface, erase, obliterate by rubbing. Also *fig.* (chiefly *U.S.*), to wipe out, kill.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 93 He rubbeth out the print of his bodie and steps. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 323 May we utterly rubbe out the old blemish. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 208 The pencil doth sometimes help the art, as well by rubbing out what was painted, as by painting. 1679 V. Alsop *Anti-sozzo* III. iv. 321 It's as possible..for the Leopard to rub out his Dapples, as for such an one to doe good. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 41 Why should a Man rub out good Things, without a solid Consideration for it. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. iii, Like one who rubs out an account. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets* 179 There wasn't a figure in the landscape. She was rubbed out of the drawing.

fig. 1848 Ruxton *Life in Far West* I. 13 Five of our boys got rubbed out that time. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 303 You seem to have seen these poor fellows..just before they were rubbed out.

b. To extract (corn) from the ear by rubbing.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 146 My Corn, which I always rubb'd out as soon as it was dry.

c. *Printing.* (See quot. 1888.)

1683 [see Rubbed]. 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 350 Before the Pressman goes to work, he rubs out his Ink. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rub out ink*, to rub by means of the brayer the ink on the ink table previous to distribution.

†**d.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1793 J. Pearson *Polit. Dict.* 50 *Rubbing-out*, a cursed hawking, and spitting, and shuffling of the feet, at any Member the House does not like to hear speak. Sir Joseph Mawbey was rubbed out the last Parliament.

12. *Rub over*, to go over (with the hand, a tool, etc.) in the process of rubbing.

1647 N. Ward *Simp. Cobler* 84, I come to rubbe over my work. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 2292/2 With some fine-pounded charcoal..rub over the pierced lines. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 18 Zinc may be amalgamated by being first cleaned..and then rubbed over with mercury.

13. *Rub up*: **a.** To revive, recall to mind (some recollection, incident, etc.).

1572 Buchanan *Detection Mary Q. Scots* 1 j b, I had rathest rubbe vp the remembrance of that day quhen the Quene..came to the nobilitie. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 673 We spake of it before, but we must of necessitie often rub up the remembrance thereof. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 596 Rubbing up the slaughters at Cairo, Eubœa, Methoni, and Constantinople. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 147 Then the Clergy rub up old sores, and exhibit their complaints to their holy Father. 1680 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) I. 238 If you have a mind to rubb up ye memory of ye old loves, I can help you a little in it. 1715 *Disc. on Death* 7 They..began to rub up their Memories of their past. 1807 Scott *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 126 We rubbed up some recollections of twenty years ago. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 7 We rubbed up our old stories and old songs.

b. To refresh (one's memory, etc.); to make clearer or stronger.

1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 11 Moses..rubbeth up his faith againe. 1663 S. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* 314 To rub up my memory and to fasten those things in my mind which hung loose before. 1778 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 Aug., There can be no better house for rubbing up the memory. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, An East Indian must rub up his faculties a little..before he enters this sort of society. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 126, I..have begun a course of history, ancient and modern, to rub up my memory before I touch on classic ground.

c. To brush up, revive or renew one's knowledge of (a subject).

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* III. iv, I must rub up my balancing, and chasing, and boring. 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 232 Some profession, which should oblige him, as we say, to rub up his Greek and Latin. 1813 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1880) I. 45, I shall have..to rub up my Mathematics. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii, On the whole, I must rub up my history somehow. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xx, I shall be glad of the opportunity of rubbing up my classics a little.

absol. 1863 J. Coldstream in Balfour *Biogr* (1865) v. 190, I was far behind and very much needed to 'rub up'.

d. To mix or prepare by rubbing.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 2 We..rubb'd up 20 or 30 pound of Chocolate, with Sugar to sweeten it. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Med.* xi. 127 The camphor should be previously triturated..and the whole must be rubbed up into the form of an emulsion. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 3/1 No ink should be used except indian ink, rubbed up fresh every day upon a clean palette.

e. With *the wrong way*: (cf. 3 a).

1862 H. Aïdé *Carr of Carrlyon* III. 55 Don't rub her prejudices up the wrong way,..if you can help it. 1897 *Catholic Mag.* Sept. 169, I did not answer, for I felt completely rubbed up the wrong way.

III. *intr.* **14.** To exert or employ friction accompanied by pressure; to move and at the same time press *upon* or *against* something.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8198 When þey hadde longe to-gyder smyten, Spatled, spouted,..rubbed, & brent. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 To karde and to kembe ..To rubbe and to rely. *c* 1460 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 14 Byfore thy soueravne cracche ne rubbe nought. 1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* Xviij, If you see that..he [*sc.* a horse] leaue not rubbing, then marke in what place he rubbeth. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 If boughs or armes touch and rub,..they make great galls. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 320 Where the fish lye so thick, the ship brushes, and rubbes upon them as 'twere sayling through a shelf of sand. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 132 This last allusion galled the Panther more, Because indeed it rubbed upon the sore. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 189 The left side of the sock rubs upon the firm land. 1830 R. Knox *Bl.lard's Anat.* 239 The fibro-cartilages which are met with wherever a tendon rubs against a bone. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 189 As the surface of the cylinder is prevented from rubbing or slipping on the surface on which it rests.

fig. 1887 O. W. Holmes *Hundred Days Eur.* v. 191 It always rubbed very hard on my feelings.

b. Of a bowl: To encounter some impediment which retards or diverts its course.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 39 When Iohn of London throwes his bowle, he will runne after it, and crie rub, rub, rub. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 52 So, so, rub on, and kisse the mistresse. 1611 Cotgr., *Saulter*,..to rub (at Bowles). *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rub-rub*, us'd on Greens when the Bowl Flees too fast, to have it forbear, if Words wou'd do it. 1770 J. Love *Cricket* 5 Where, much divided between Fear and Glee, The Youth cries Rub; O Flee, you Ling'rer, Flee! 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* (ed. 12) 684 Every bowl which shall rub or set after it has run two yards past the parallel [etc.].

fig. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, They rub at everie mole-hil.

†**c.** *fig.* To touch *upon* a thing or person closely or disadvantageously. *Obs.*

1628 Layton *Sion's Plea agst. Prelacy* (ed. 2) 27 This learning is not to be rub'd upon to boldly. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 165 No more nor the miscariages of a man byassed can rub justlie upon an honest man walking straightlie.

15. *fig.* To continue in a certain course with more or less difficulty or restraint; to contrive, or make shift, to get *on*, *through*, *along*, live or last *out*, pass or go *off*, etc.

(*a*) 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 392, I wyle rubbe on as long as I maye..tyll better pese be. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Passer*, He hath goods enow to rub on, or to serue his turne, with. 1679 V. Alsop *Melius Inq.* II. ix. 381 Whosoever shall teach us the Art to rub on with a doubting Conscience has paved a broad Causey for..his Holiness. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 241 Most People are supinely content..to rub on in a Sickly Condition. 1776 Foote *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 389 We be contented, Sir Harry, to rub on in our rust. 1846 J. G. Lockhart 16 Dec. in *Croker Papers* (1884), [They] thought Government would rub on with this Parliament till August. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xvii, I hope we shall always manage to rub on somehow.

(*b*) 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1892/1 He thus in great care and vexation endured.., rubbyng out as well as hee could. 1587 Robt. Morton *Let.* 27 June in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 139 He is nott able to live havynge made harde shifte heare to rubbe owt this deare tyme. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. 429 Let vs proue Conycatchers, Baudes, or any thing, so we may rub out. 1626 Hieron *Wks.* I. 586 A man makes a shift to rub out an houre, and to haue somewhat stil to say. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 7 A poor widow of Rome..rub'd out poorly, but yet honestly.

(*c*) 1680 V. Alsop *Mischief Imposit.* 103 Thus have I at length rub'd through the Reverend Authors Discourse. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 16 There is not any one Country whose inhabitants..rub through the world with more ease and quiet. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 55 Having liv'd in various Regions, and rubb'd through many Callings. 1780 Hamilton *Wks* (1886) VIII. 6 We are entered deeply in a contest on which our all depends We must endeavor to rub through it. 1815 Earl Dudley *Let.* 17 Jan. (1840) 85 Winter .. he rubs through as well as he can by the help of patience and a cloak. 1849 M. Arnold *Resignation* 138 They rubb'd through yesterday In their hereditary way; And they will rub through, if they can, To-morrow on the self-same plan.

(*d*) 1818 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 396, I feel confident that I shall be able to rub along with my present means of support. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 555 It's got very bad now. I used to manage to rub along at first. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xliv. 156 The reason..why the system..rubs along in the several States is, that the executive has little to do.

(*e*) 1784 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 17 Jan., The evening rubbed on and rubbed off till it began to break up. 1828 Scott 14 Jan. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xiv. 4 The book is very well liked here, and has rub'd off in great stile.

b. Without const. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* v. i, Merrily is the word, and let the World rub.

16. To go, run, make *off*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1540 Bansley *Pryde of Women* in Harl. *E. P. P.* IV. 238 Rubbe forthe, olde trottes, to the devyl worde. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* v, Who held my sword while I danc'd? ..A curse on him! he's rubb'd off with it. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* viii. Wks. 1709 III. 82 He made a Dive into my Pocket, but encountering a Disappointment, Rub'd off, cursing the Vaccuum. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91. 2/2 Your..Club With ready Cash to Tavern rub. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxiii. (1855) 192 The curate..left Æneas, and rubbed off in haste.

17. To bear rubbing; to admit of being rubbed (*off*, *out*, etc).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. 389 When the Shank of a Letter has a proper Thickness, Founders say, It Rubs well. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 33/2 It is very soft, and will easily rub to pieces. 1765 *Compl. Maltster & Brewer* 51 Every maltster knows, that when the chive will rub off in his hand, it has been dried enough. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 120 They [marks] will easily rub out. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Condesc. Foreigners*, When the plating of Anglicism rubs off..we are liable to very unpleasing conjectures about the quality of the metal underneath. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 492 Dirt will rub off when it is dry.

18. In comb. with sbs., as **rub-board**, a board fitted with teeth, between which linen is drawn; also *attrib.*; **rub-iron** (see quot. 1875).

1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 180 Thence into the rub boards; if coarse cloth one rub sufficient. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1998/2 *Rub-iron*, a plate on a carriage or wagon-bed against which the fore-wheel rubs when turning short. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, Rubboard Man (Bleach Works).

†**Rub**, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Also 6 **roub**. [var. of Rob *v.* 6.] *intr.* In certain card-games: To take all the cards of one suit.

a 1597 *Groome-Porters Lawes at Mawe* in *Anc. Broadsides & Ball.* (1867) 124 If you roub (not hauing the ace) you lose fower and al the vied cardes. 1607 Heywood *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 123 *Anne.* What's trumpes? *Wend.* Harts: Partner, I rub. 1611 Cotgr., *Piller*,..to rub, or rob, at cards. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 386 Thus three aces chance often not to rub.

†**Rub**, *v.*^{3} *Cant. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To carry off (to prison).

1676 *Warn. Housekeepers* 5 They rub us to the whitt. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rubs us to the Whit*, sends us to Newgate. 1737 *Old Ballad* (Farmer), Toure you well; hark you well, see Where they are rubb'd.

Rub, obs. or Sc. form of Rob *v.*

Rubace, Rubacel(le: see Rubicel.

Rub-a-dub (*rv* bădv.b), *sb.* [Imitative.] The sound of a drum being beaten; a drumming sound.

1787 Colman *Inkle & Yarico* II. i, Little Cupid's his drummer: he has been beating a round rub-a-dub on our hearts. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* I. 16 A rub-a-dub on the drum woke him up. 1891 Barrie *Little Minister* (1892) 53 The quick rub-a-dub of a drum was heard.

attrib. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 36 A 'rub-a-dub agitation', as ours is contemptuously styled.

Hence **Rub-a-dub** *v.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, Sergeants rub-a-dubbing openly through all manner of German market-towns.

So **Rub-a-dub-dub.** Also *attrib.*

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxiv, The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of rub-a-dub-dub. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 16 Dec. 3/6 The rub-a-dub-dub sound of these grand instruments. 1887 W. S. Pratt in Gladden *Parish Prob.* 426 A player whose taste is limited to the rub-a-dub-dub class of music.

Rubage, obs. form of Rubbish.

†**Ruban.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rubande**, **rub(b)en**, 7 **rubin**, 8 **rubban**. [a. F. *ruban*: see Riband and Ribbon.] A ribbon.

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 21 Item..v elne of rubanis. 1516 *Invent. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 26 Item, ane certane of rubenis & sewing silk. 1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Rubande of sylke, *rubanst.* 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 182 For rubanis to be latchatis to the samyn courtennis. 1662 [see Blue ribbon 1]. 1662 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 78

Across his Breast an azure Ruban went. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX. 298 A flaming Ruban of Sydonian Dy. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 350 To rise with new appearing Day, And..With various Rubans Nosegays tye. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 272 The rubbans, and other trifles I had brought, would have been insults to people in distress.

Rub-and-go. *rare*⁻¹. = TOUCH-AND-GO.

1825 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 12 With present prices..it is rub-and-go with nineteen twentieths of the farmers.

Rubarb, obs. form of RHUBARB.

†Rubarbative, *a. Obs.* Also 6 -if, 7 rew-. [a. F. *reubarbatif* (Rabelais), obs. var. of *rébarbatif*, REBARBATIVE.] Crabbed, cross-grained.

The form may be due to association with *rhubarb*, to which quot. 1600 punningly alludes.

1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* III. i. 5 As appeereth by their Rubarbatif or as they call them expurgatorie indexes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. 441 The same rewbarbative and severely-graue looke of theires. 1632 DEKKER *Match me in London* III. 32 A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hangman, than one of your rubarbatiue faces.

‖ **Rubato,** ellipt. for *tempo rubato* (lit. 'robbed time'): see TEMPO.

1887 BROWNING *Parl w. Cert. People, Charles Avison* ix, Love once more Yearns through the Largo, Hatred as before Rages in the Rubato.

‖ **Rubb**[1]. *Obs.* Also **rubbe.** [LG. *rubbe*, = Du. *rob* (hence G. *robbe*).] A seal.

1694 *Marten's Voy* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 103 The Sea-Dogs, called Rubbs and Seales. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 27 Aug. 2 The Sea-Dog, or Dog-fish, commonly called a Seal, or Rubbe, which was lately brought from Greenland.

‖ **Rubb**[2]. *Obs.* [a. Piedmontese *rub, rubbo*, ad. Arab. *rubʿ*: see ARROBA.] (See quot.)

1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* I. 288 Many peasants in Piedmont sell annually four or five Rubbs of raw silk (each Rubb weighing twenty-five pounds).

Rubbacrock. *dial.* [app. f. RUB *v.*[1] + CROCK *sb.*[1] 2.] (See quot 1778.)

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 30 A rubbacrock, rouze-about, platvooted, zidlemouth'd Swashbucket. 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss., *Rubbacrock*, a filthy Slattern that is as black as if she were continually rubbing herself against a Boiler or Kettle. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 634.

Rubbage, obs. or dial. form of RUBBISH.

Rubbed (rʌbd), *ppl. a.* [f. RUB *v.*[1]] Subjected to rubbing; smoothed or polished by rubbing, etc. Also with *out*.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 205 Now vpaland thow leivis on rubbit quheit. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel & Adv. Builders* 56 Good London Bricklayers will work the Rod for forty shillings, rubbed Bricks 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 19 He keeps the Rubb'd out Inck on the Inck-block of an equal Fatness 1704 *Dict. Rusticum* s.v. *Hop*, The Root being dress'd, then the rub'd Mould is to be applied. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 101 Rub the Back of the Draught with Charcoal; lay the rubbed Side on clean Paper. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 555 Rubbed and gauged work is set in putty or mortar. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 519 When the surface of stone is required to be perfectly smooth, it is accomplished by rubbing with sand or grit-stone, and it is called rubbed work. 1892 C. R. B. BARRETT *Essex Highways*, etc. 64 The rubbed-brick mouldings would seem to be of the same date as the brick tower.

Rubbee[1] (rʌbī·). *rare*⁻¹. [f. RUB *v.*[1]] One who is rubbed. In quot. *fig.*

1757 BYROM *Rem.* (1857) 592 The Enthusiasm epistle..I guess is the rubbing one that you mean; for the bishop, perhaps, if anybody, was the rubbee..in the other.

‖ **Rubbee**[2] (*rv bi*), **rubbie,** varr. of RABI. These spellings represent more correctly the real Urdu pronunciation.

1850 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 211 When the attachment takes place before the rubbee crops are cut,..the collections must be credited to the coming rubbee kists. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 5/3 The 'rubbee' consists chiefly of pulse, and grains other than rice, and is harvested about March.

Rubbel(l, obs. forms of ROUBLE, RUBBLE.

Rubber (rʌ·bəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. RUB *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

I. 1. A hard brush, a cloth, or the like, used for rubbing in order to make clean. Now *rare.*

1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archaeol.* IX. 245 One dussen brushes, and one dussen and a halfe of rubbers delyvered to like use into oure saide warderobe of our roobis. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. v. 90 To die hogges brysteis and other thinges, for to make rubbers and brusshes. 1598 FLORIO, *Scuraccio*, a skouring cloth, a dish-clout, a skourer, a rubber. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxviii, For small cordes to bynde the rubbers for the parlour. 1730 BAILEY (fol.). 1793 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to the Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 206 Make a good Rubber of the Virgin's Wig. 1880– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

†b. A strigil. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 123 They disrobed themselues, and were chafed with a gentle kinde of rubber. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 170 Like as Theocritus served twaine who would seeme to borrow of him his rubber or currying combe in the very baine. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 4 Xenias the Arcadian solemnized the Playes, called *Lycæa*, and proposed games. The games were Golden rubbers.

c. A towel used for rubbing the body after a bath. (See also quot. 1875.)

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 103 Let vs forbid to bring napkins and rubbars to Jupiter. 1598 FLORIO, *Pannetto*, a little cloth,..a towell, a rubber, a kercher. 1637 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. v, I must not forget..The silver bathing-tub, the cambric rubbers, The embroider'd quilt. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. (1697) 66 The..servants lay The Rubbers, and the Bathing-sheets display.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1997/1 *Rubber*,..a coarse, unbleached flax toweling for rubbing the body after bathing. *b.* A coarse towel used for drying horses.

†2. A tooth-powder or dentifrice. *Obs. rare.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* Table, Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth, of great perfection for to make them cleane. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth.

3. A whetstone, RUBSTONE. Now *dial.* †Also *rubber-stone.*

1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 19/2 A rubber stone to sharpe the sieth, hooke, or other instrumentes with, *cos acuaria.* 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 36 Rub it [the hive] well with a Rubber; which is a piece of rough grind-stone or sand-stone, as great as your hand can hold. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) 18 This..is used for whetting of Scithes, and..is call'd Sand-Stone, Coarse-Scithe-Stone, or Rubber. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rubber*, a coarse sandstone whetstone, for a scythe. ..The name is also given to a shoemaker's whetstone. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 122 [He] searches for the rubber or whetstone, stuck somewhere in the side of the rick.

4. An implement of metal or stone used for rubbing, esp. in order to smooth or flatten a surface.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxx. 102 Two or three days it will only require for cooling, which..they resist, by taking now off the outward covering with a Rabil or Rubber. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 88 *Rubber*, a small iron instrument, in a wooden handle, to rub down or flatten the seams. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1089 The Rubber used by Masons and Statuaries is frequently a slab of grit stone, to which a handle is attached by means of an iron strap. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. (1853) 166 It is a bad practice to use the slate, or rubber.., which being rough, may scratch and damage the hide upon its grain side. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1997/1 In the moldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals.

b. A piece or quantity of some soft material made into a pad or roll and used for rubbing and polishing.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Engraving*, A *rubber* is a roll of cloth tied up tight, one end being kept in olive oil. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Marble*, The polishing rubbers are coarse linen cloths, or bagging, wedged tight into an iron planing tool. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Engraving*, Engravers use a roll of woollen or felt called a *rubber*, which is put in action with a little olive oil. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* s.v. *Pottery*, It is..rubbed..afterwards with a rubber formed of rolled flannel.

5. A large, coarse file. Also *rubber-file.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Handyworks* i. 14 The Rough or Course Tooth'd File (which if it be large is called a Rubber). 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The very heavy files, such as smiths' 'rubbers', are made of the inferior marks of blistered steel. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 825 Rubbers..measure from 12 to 18 inches long,..and are made very convex. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1997/2 *Rubber-file*, a heavy, fish-bellied file, designated by weight, which varies from four to fifteen pounds.

6. A part of some apparatus which operates by rubbing; a machine which acts by rubbing.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 475/1 The best rubbers for globes are made of red basil skins. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 22 A part of the rubber..must serve to furnish the electric fluid to the glass. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIX. i. 351 Instead of a straight edge and levers for the adjustment of the ink, a leather rubber and screws have been adopted [in printing]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 160 Every article required to be broke or ground is exposed to the application of rubbers or crushers, resting on their fulcrums. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 328 The drum, or, as I would call it, the *rubber*,..does not..thrash by beating, but by rubbing the grain against a wire grating. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Rubber*, a gold-quartz amalgamator, in which the slime is rubbed against amalgamated copper surfaces.

attrib. 1834–6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 704/1 The most essential part of this machine consists of the rubber-boards. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 425/1 The rubber-carriage T being moved along the bar B [etc.].

7. A brick which is rubbed smooth.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechani.* 535 The best kind are used as cutting bricks, and are called red rubbers. In old buildings they are very frequently to be seen ground to a fine smooth surface.

II. 8. One who applies friction or massage as a curative process; a masseur or masseuse.

1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. i, Yonder's Mistres Younglove, Brother, the grave rubber of your Mistresses toes. 1680–4 DINGLEY *Hist. from Marble* xliii, A masculine sort of Bona roba Women which attend you at your lodgings and are called Rubbers. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* III. 336 Long continued and daily friction by a skilful rubber. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) II. 139 Mr. Erskine wrote me strong regrets about your going so far away from his rubber, who he thinks was certainly doing George good. 1887 C. BENNETT *Massage Case* II. 8 Many cases..had a nurse to wait on them, and a rubber and electrician besides.

b. An attendant who rubs the bathers at a Turkish bath.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1556/4 Whereas the Proprietors of the Royal Bagno, are sensible that their Servants who attend Gentlemen, both Rubbers and Barbers, have been very troublesome. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 332 P 3 Some of those Fellows, who are employ'd as Rubbers to this new-fashioned Bagnio. 1881 *Daily News* 13 April 2/2 When he married the prisoner she was a rubber at some Turkish baths.

9. One who rubs in any way; a workman specially engaged in rubbing in order to smooth or polish something. Also *rubber-off.*

1611 COTGR., *Frotte-botte*,..boot-rubber, maker of boots cleane. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 144 Some rubber of Horses heels. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 P 4 Grooms, Farriers, Rubbers, &c. 1775 J. ADAMS *Diary* 25 Oct. in Wks. 1850 II. 430 Duane says that Jefferson is the greatest rubber off of dust that he has met with. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 74 He'll be no more a rubber Of wet sockets. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1261 The types are taken to the rubber, a man who sits in the centre of the workshop with a grit-stone slab on a table before him. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* II. 55 The welder and rubber; the rib forger. 1893 *Times* 14 Dec. 8/2 The adoption of the respirators..for mixers; the provision of gloves and aprons for rubbers.

b. One who takes rubbings of brasses, etc.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 July 647 A zealous 'rubber', asking whether there were any 'brasses' in a church. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. ii, My sudden enthusiasm for the rubber's art astonished even my father.

10. *fig.* A rebuke or irritating remark; a source of annoyance.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 90 One or two Rubbers for such a horrid Negligence, makes him ever after look sharp out to all Boats. 1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Piozzi* Wks. 1812 I. 348 This for the Rambler's temper was a rubber. 1884 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

III. Ellipt. for INDIA-RUBBER.

11. Caoutchouc.

Also *colloq.*, a piece of this for erasing pencil marks.

Rubber is the base of various recent trade-names denoting preparations of caoutchouc, or substitutes for it, as *rubberide, rubberine, rubberite, rubberoid.*

1788–9 HOWARD *New Royal Encycl.*, s.v. *Caoutchouc*, Very useful for erasing the strokes of black lead pencils, and is popularly called rubber, and lead eater.

1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 356 The mouth pieces..are elongated tubes of vulcanized rubber. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 22 The diaphragms are placed on opposite sides of a short cylindrical piece of hard rubber. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 295 The pure rubber, when it is made, looks like putty.

b. *pl.* Overshoes or galoshes made of India-rubber. *U.S.*

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 373. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 536. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 Jan. 5/2 In America 'rubbers' are worn almost universally in wet..weather.

c. A rubber tire for a wheel.

1882 *Bazaar, Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 The wheels are of ordinary construction, red rubbers, crescent rims,..&c.

12. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 'made of India rubber', as *rubber bag, hose, nozzle, ring, tire,* etc.

In very common use from about 1875.

1866 *Robert Ware* (Harvard Mem. Biogr.) I. 240 With me and the horse came a rubber bag containing much Sanitary knowledge. 1872 *Carriage Builder's Gaz* 1 Mar. 40/1 A wheel with a rubber tire upon it. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 63 Rubber rings are much used around the teeth. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 733/1 The rubber tubing..is a great convenience. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 175 *Rubber stamps*, hand stamps cast in vulcanized india-rubber. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 48 A length of rubber hose, about twelve inches, is a capital substitute. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 433 The mixing pipette is provided with a rubber nozzle.

b. In sense 'producing rubber', as *rubber plant, tree, vine.*

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 420 Gum-trees are not unfrequently called Rubber-trees. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 461 The Ceará rubber-tree would thrive perfectly over a very wide area of the drier regions of British India. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 771/1 Unlike the juice of the American rubber tree this milky sap will not run into a vessel placed to receive it. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 233, I may single out as an example the rubber vine. 1888 H. DRUMMOND *Trop. Africa* iii. (1889) 62 The well-known rubber plant abounds on Lake Nyassa.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1998/1 Rubber gage, knife, mould, saw. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 78, I.. furnish separately the Gambia rubber export. *Ibid.* 92 The rubber industry is in its infancy as regards Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gambia. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 7/1 An American syndicate has been formed to control the rubber trade.

13. *Comb.* **a.** Objective, with agent-nouns, as *rubber-collector, -gatherer, -hunter.*

1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 459 The tracks of the rubber collectors through the dense forests. 1880 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 86 The wasteful custom..rubber-hunters have of cutting down..every tree from which they extract the rubber. 1894 *Outing* XXIII. 356/1, I proposed to accompany the rubber-gatherer on his rounds.

b. Objective, with ppl. adjs., as *rubber-cutting, -growing, -producing, -yielding.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Rubber-cutting Machine*, a machine for making threads of caoutchouc for shirrs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 836 The rubber-yielding plants of South America. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 89 The juice of rubber-producing trees. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 8/1 The rubber-growing territory of Appaboomah.

c. Instrumental, as *rubber-covered, -soled, -tired.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/2 A pair of rubber-soled shoes. 1886 *Bicycling News* 17 Sept. 748/2 The popularity of our rubber-tyred steel wheels. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 370/1 Strapping my rubber-covered roll on the handle-bars, I was ready to start. 1898 *Cycling* 72 The flap and the rubber-lined inside of the jacket..are anointed with soft soap.

Rubber (rʌ·bəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **rubbers.** [Of obscure origin: there is no evident connexion with prec. Hence Du. and G. *robber*, F. *robre.*

It is not quite clear whether the original form is that with or without *-s*, and except where *a* or *one* precedes, it is uncertain whether *rubbers* in the earlier quots. is to be taken as sing. or pl.]

In various games of skill or chance, a set of

(usually) three games, the last of which is played to decide between the parties when each has gained one; hence, two games out of three won by the same side. Sometimes, a set of five games, or the winning of three of these by one side.

1. In bowls. † Also, in early use, the additional decisive game.

α. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 8 Weele to the greene to bowles... Phillip, come, a rubbers, and so leaue. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 263 *Min.* I, a match, since he hath hit the Mistris so often i'th fore-game, we'll eene play out a rubbers. *Sir Van.* Play out your rubbers in God's name.

β. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 33 Will you make one at bowles for a rubber or two? 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. ii, When your husband comes from his rubbers in a false alley.., his bowls run with a wrong bias. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 14 Presuming more upon his good bowling, then good manners, [he] continued the familiarity that should have ended with the rubbers. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (ROXB.) 70/2 Bowl out the Rubber is to bowl a third game for the betts, when the players haue gotten one apeece. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXX, There, Vice-Admiral, you're beaten, and that's the rubber.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. Wks. (Grosart) III. 53/1 Who breathes that boules not;...every sinner Has plaid his rubbers: Every soule's a winner. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 475 Here is a rubber playing in Christendom. Can you, by law or conscience, undertake to assist either party? 1666 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1670) 199 This Lord was the only Person I have read of, who thus in a manner played Rubbers, when his Head lay at stake; and having lost the fore, recovered the after-game.

b. *Prov.* (See quots.)

Rubbers here is app. a late alteration of *rubs*.

1797 NELSON Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 350 They who play at balls must expect rubbers. *a* 1842 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism in Relat. Lit.* Wks. 1857 VI. 163 They who play at bowls must look for rubbers. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. 384 Those who play at bowls must look out for rubbers. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 348 If you play at bowls, you must take rubbers.

2. At whist (also cribbage, backgammon).

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. iii, They were engaged in a rubber at whist. 1764 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 105, I played one rubber of crown cribbage. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Vng. Philos.* I. 108 A lonely residence.. where a rubber was with difficulty made up. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XV, There was a party in Clavering ..who held him up to odium because he played a rubber at whist. *Ibid.*, A dreary rubber at backgammon with the widow. 1892 'F. ANSTEY' *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 116 Well, I won't say 'no' to a quiet rubber.

fig. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* 2 Apr. (1852) 93 Play the Long Rubber of connubial life. 1847 S. R. HOLE *Hints to Freshmen*, etc. (ed. 2) 38 In the rubber of University life..Clubs are no longer trumps.

3. In miscellaneous uses. (See also quot. 1807, which refers to the game of lacrosse.)

1807 PIKE *Sources Missis.* (1810) 100 When either party gains the first rubber, which is driving it quick round the post, the ball is again taken to the centre. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daus.* I. vi, Harbottle and Harvey .. retired to the adjoining room, and began a rubber at billiards. 1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 91 Each pair plays a rubber of three games, the side which wins two out of the three winning the rubber. 1888 *Standard* 11 Sept. 3/3 The Stowin-the-Wold Club has beaten the Royal Forest of Dean Lawn-tennis Club by sixteen rubbers to five. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 9 June 9/3 As in the case of America Cup, a rubber of races has to be sailed.

†4. *fig.* or *transf.* a. *To hold out rubbers*, to hold one's own, keep one's ground. *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 76 Calumny and her coosen-german Impudency, wil not alwaies hould-out rubbers. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 396 How hast thou held out rubbers ere since thou wentest from Parnassus? *Ibid.* 400 As for my holdinge out rubbers [etc.].

†b. An additional turn or spell at something; also simply, a spell, round, turn. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Chambermaid's Posset* XV. in Wks. (1651) 231 The Glass was Compell'd still Rubbers to run, And he counted the fift Evangelist. 1662 A. BROME *Songs & Poems* 189 So here's t' you (Charles) a Rubbers too't. Here's a Cast more; if that wont do't, Here's half a dozen more. 1691 MOUNTFORT *Greenwich Park* II. iii, Agreed, then we'll first to Supper, and for a Rubbers at scampring.

†c. *A rubber at cuffs*, a scuffle or fight in which only the hands are employed. *Obs.*

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 129 The Thief, after a great struggle, and a good lusty Rubber at Cuffs, has made a shift to save himself. 1692 SOUTHERNE *Sir Ant. Love* I. i, Never offer'd at..a quarrel above a rubber at Cuffs. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccLxxvi. (1694) 396 These Two Boobies try their Title to him by a Rubber at Cuffs. 1694 JER. COLLIER *Misc., Duelling* 37.

†d. A quarrel; a turn or bout of quarrelling or recrimination. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, This is the old fellow I had like to have had a rubbers with in the morning. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rubbers*,..a Rencounter with drawn Sword, and Reflections made upon any one. 1703 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* II, If you please to drop yourself in his way, six to four but he scolds one rubbers with you.

Rubber, obs. Sc. f. ROBBER; var. RUBBOUR *Obs.*

Rubber (rʌ·bəɹ), *v.* [f. RUBBER *sb.*[1] 11. In sense 1 abbrev. for RUBBERNECK.]

1. *intr.* To turn the head round in order to look at something. *U.S. slang.*

1899 [see RUBBERNECK]. 1901 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 20 Glancing out in the dining-room to see if mother was rubbering. *Ibid.* 92 She almost cracked her throat trying to rubber at him and play cards at the same time.

2. *trans.* To coat or cover with rubber.

1903 *Motor. Annual* 301 These tyres consist of a..canvas layer, very thickly rubbered on the edge. 1907 *Westm. Gas.* 20 Nov. 4/2 A series of layers, composed of rubbered cords.

Rubberie, obs. variant of ROBBERY.

Ru·bberless, *a.*[1] [f. RUBBER *sb.*[1] 11.] Lacking rubber, or rubber tires.

1884 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 486 The terrible jar which its rubberless wheels..communicated to the system of the rider. 1894 *Ibid.* Sept. 495 A rubberless world, a hideous reality.

Ru·bberless, *a.*[2] [f. RUBBER *sb.*[2]] Without playing a rubber (at whist).

1891 Miss C. MITFORD *Lett. & Rem. J. Mitford* 99 Mr. Mills..had not undertaken a journey of some half-dozen miles..in order to be sent rubberless away.

Ru·bberneck, *sb.* and *v. U.S. slang.* [f. RUBBER *sb.*[1] 11.] (See quots. and RUBBER *v.* 1.)

1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 195 'To rubberneck' or, more concisely, 'to rubber'..is to crane the neck in curiosity, to pry round the corner. 1900 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 255 Recent slang has coined the word 'rubberneck' for a gaping fellow in the street, who turns his head this way and that.

Ru·bbers. *dial.* [f. RUB *v.*[1]] (See quots.)

1779 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincs.* 329 The rubbers, a sort of itch; they [*sc.* sheep] rub themselves to death; no cure. 1799 [see RUB *sb.*[1] 6].

Rubbidge, dial. variant of RUBBISH.

Rubbie, variant of RUBBER[2].

Ru·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUB *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

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

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxi. (Bodl. MS.), Wip many brakingges, hechelinge, & rubbingge, hurden bep deperted fro hempe. *Ibid.* XVIII. xliii, Þat oþer [tooth] is ispared leste he schulde waxe dulle wiþ contynual smytinge and rubbinge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rubbynge, *confricacio*. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* A iij, Rubbyng of the body, exercise, & digestion. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* Xviij, The signes be apparant by the itching & rubbing of the Horse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 114 It was presently made yellow, and with no rubbing could be made white againe. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. P 4 Rubbing of Letters is also most commonly Boys-work. *Ibid.* xxiv. P 11 This Rubbing is only to spread the Inck pretty equally. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. xii. 286 The care that he employed upon his body, consisted chiefly in bathing and rubbing. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exempl.* 20 Turning, rubbing, washing, and cleaning, is more than one Man can easily perform. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXVII, That sort of bloom wears off with the rubbing of the world. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 740 Rubbing of the limbs and passive exercises are of much importance.

b. With advs., as *down, off, out, over, up.*

1648 HEXHAM II, *Bestrijckinge*, a Stricking or a Rubbing over, or an Annointment. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 Vermin, bred up to rubbing out of milkscores, and bilking of their landladies. *a* 1704 — *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 20 He ought to have preach'd against Swearing, Pilfering, rubbing out of Ale-house Scores. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 233 Whether it be well scraped, so as not to want rubbing down. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) IX. 369 He perhaps had been a good housemaid to Scotland and given the country a rubbing up. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 635/1 The rubbing off of arsenical particles in cleaning wall-papers.

2. *Bowls.* (See RUB *v.*[1] 14 b and *sb.*[1] 2.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 141 Sir challenge her to boule. *Boy.* I feare too much rubbing. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* II. i, Lets leave rubbing a while, since the byas runs so much the wrong way.

3. *techn.* The process of straightening the wires in needle-making.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 356 This operation, which is called rubbing, straightens the lengths perfectly. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* 2 Ser. *Needles* 6 The noise given out by this process of rubbing, as it is called, is very similar to that of filing.

4. An impression or copy made by rubbing. (See RUB *v.*[1] 1 e.)

1845 Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xi. 199 Taking rubbings of the different brasses in the churches round. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 369/1, I send you this copy from a rubbing of a quaint epitaph. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* ix. 320, I have a rubbing of a legend with the cross and stop.

5. *attrib.* a. In sense 'used for, or in connexion with, rubbing', as *rubbing-bed, -block, -board, -cloth*, etc. Also *rubbing-place, -stroke, -surface.*

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1196 Slabs of marble.. that are required to have flat surfaces..are laid upon the *rubbing-bed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1392/2 A *rubbing-block is used for carrying the grit or powder for grinding.. the faces of marble slabs. 1788 *Abridgm. Patents, Bleaching* (1859) 46 *Rubbing boards used in bleaching. 1835-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 704/2 For the purpose of setting this machine to work .. the tops of all the rubbing boards are movable. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 135 Head-brushes and beard-brushes.., *rubbing cloathes of all kindes. 1611 COTGR., *Frottoir*,..a rubber, a rubbing cloth. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* Iv. A cupboard to keep his comb and rubbing clothes. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3723/4 The Horses to be shewn and entred at the *Rubbing-house 9 days before. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 240 So necessary part of a racing establishment as a rubbing-house. 1565 COOPER *Thes., Strigilacula*, a..*rubbynge instrument. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 227 From the doffers, the ends are taken in the regular way to the *rubbing leathers, and on to the bobbins. 1834-6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 704 *Rubbing machine.—This is used immediately after the preceding breaking process. 1600 [DEKKER] *Shoemakers Holiday* IV. (1862) 15 A good *rubbing pin, a good stopper, a good dresser, your four sorts of awls. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exer., Printing* xix. P 4 They pick up the Letter to be Rub'd, and lay it down in the *Rubbing place. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Rubbing-pole*, the pole with which the ashes are stirred and dispersed over an oven. 1782 W. H. MARSHALL *Minutes* in *Rur. Econ. Norf.* (1795) II. 115 It is an excellent custom of the Norfolk farmer to erect *rubbing posts in the different parts of the inclosure. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 16 Pigsty, with a rubbing-post in the open area or feeding-place. 1881 HARDY *Laodicean* I. v, At the rubbing-post was another groom. 1827 W. H. MARSHALL *Review* IV. 441, I have been..erecting *rubbing rails in various parts of the island. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 50 The *rubbing-sheet...The term 'rubbing' is used, because when the sheet is thrown on the body, great rubbing is used outside of it. 1620 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 289 The triall is made by the touch-stone onely, with an obseruation of the *rubbing-strokes vpon it to bee alike and of the same strength. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2285 The taps are lined with the anti-corrosive alloy; and the density of their *rubbing-surfaces is so varied, that the friction is reduced to a minimum. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coalmining* 207 *Rubbing Surface*,. the total area of a given length of airway, i.e. areas of sides, top, and bottom, all added together.

b. In sense 'exposed to rubbing', as *rubbing-paunch, -piece, -strake.*

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 13 The mast is ready for the piece of timber called a *rubbing paunch made of fir, to receive the chafe of the lower yard. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 122/1 A *rubbing piece of wrought iron or other metal may be introduced into the under side of the shoe. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 282 The outer edges of the wings are fitted with rubbing-pieces, or fenders. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 247/2 The purse..has some protection provided by layers of old netting called 'rubbing pieces' laced to its under surface. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 A jackstay should be fitted round the boat, underneath the *rubbing strake for the rain awning to be laced down to.

Ru·bbing, *ppl. a.* [f. RUB *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That rubs; that exerts friction.

1739 C. LABELYE *Piers Westm. Bridge* 22 To have the Gudgeons or Pivots, and all the rubbing Parts made smooth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 79 The rubbing parts thus bear long on each other, with enormous pressures. 1900 HASLUCK *Mod. Eng. Handybk.* 74 The rubbing faces of guide-bars are..filed up as true as possible before the block is ground in.

b. Such as results from rubbing.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXII. (1856) 279 Every now and then a harsh rubbing creak along her sides.

†2. *Rubbing shift*: (cf. RUB *v.*[1] 15). *Obs.*

1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-Sozzo* ii. 53 Though he can make a shift with him, he could have made a Rubbing shift without Him. 1679 — *Melius Inq.* II. viii. 371 Many sincere Christians make a rubbing shift to get them [i. e. the ceremonies] down, accounting them tollerable though not illigible.

Hence **Ru·bbingly** *adv.*

1891 DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in London* 277 [A cat] besought small favours rubbingly with purrs.

Ru·bbing-brush. [RUBBING *vbl. sb.* 5 a.] A hard brush, such as is used for rubbing with.

1559 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 103 Toe rubbing brusshes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 169 Some beards are made round like a rubbing brush. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 38 His haire of the color of a roane horse, and as hard as the stumpe of a Rubbing brush. 1645 in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 423 If he doe, he will spoil the proverb, in making a rubbing-brush of a goat's taile. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *A Rubber*, one that rubs, or a Rubbing-Brush.

Ru·bbing-stone. [RUBBING *vbl. sb.* 5 a.] A stone used for rubbing, in order to sharpen or smooth something. Cf. RUBSTONE.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Wrijf-steen*, a Rubbing-stone. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 59 A peece of a rubbing stone, such as Mowers use to whet their sithes withall. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Rubbing them on a rubbing Stone with sharp Sand. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 389 The headers and stretchers in returns, which are not axed, are likewise dressed upon the rubbing-stone. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 1890 After the bricks for the guaged work have been rough-shaped by the axe, they are rubbed smooth on the rubbing stone.

Rubbish (rʌ·biʃ), *sb.* (and *a.*). Forms: α. 4 rubbous, 5 rubus(e, robous(e, -ows, -eux. β. 5 robys, -iis, rubbes, 6 ruby(e)s, rubbis. γ. 5 robishe, -issh, robyshe; 5–6 rubbusshe, rubushe; 6 rubys(c)he, roobyschc; 5–6 rubbysh, 6 rubbi(s)she, -eshe, 6– rubbish. δ. 5 rubryschc, 6 robrisshe, rubbryshe. ε. 6 rubbyge, 6–7 rubbidge (9 *dial.* -idge, -ige, -itch). ζ. 6–8 (9 *dial.*) rubbage, 8 rubage. [Of obscure origin: app. related in some way to RUBBLE, but it is difficult to regard the early forms as AF. plurals of *robel, rubel*, esp. in the absence of any evidence that these are themselves of F. origin.]

1. Waste or refuse material, in early use esp. such as results from the decay or repair of buildings; debris, litter, refuse; rejected and useless matter of any kind. † Also, a heap of rubbish.

α. [1362–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 306/2 Qe nulle..gette ne metta..ascuns fymes, ordures, mukes, rubbouses, ou lastage, en la dite ewe..entre les lieux sus dits.] *c* 1400 *Brut* ccviii. 238 Þai toke stone, and made þerwiþ þe tour; and miche sande and morter, and olde robous þer was lefte. 1429–30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 72 For cariage of ij lodys robous, viij d. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Robows, or coldyt, *petrosa, petro.* 1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV*

(1830) 121 A grete loode of robeux that was left in the strete after the reparacion.

β. 1429-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 74 Also for ledyng awey of Robys in a lyghtere, xvj d. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 154 For euery ton Tyght of Rubbes & Stones iiij^{d}. 1532 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, V. 184 Cartes..caryng of rubys out of the towne to the towne wharffis. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 252 He had no sooner begun to dig among the rubbis, but he found an exceeding number of pillers.

γ. 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 85 For Cariage of v lood of Robishe from Forster lane and Estchepe, x d. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 171 Dyggyng of the clay and other Rubbysh bytwene the gates. 1528-30 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 35 All chawkerys castyng thar rubysche in the kyngs strem we do present. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 22 Iris groweth .. amongest olde rubbishe and remnantes of olde walles. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 6 Rude mis-gouern'd hands, from Windowes tops, Threw dust and rubbish on King Richards head. 1611 Bible *Neh* iv. 10 There is much rubbish, so that we are not able to build the wall. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 2 A dry ditch which is almost filled up with rubbish. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 512 P 6 A Tree that grew near an old Wall out of an Heap of Rubbish. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 58 It is surprising what great benefit coal-ashes and mortar rubbish are of to stiff lands. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* ii, A few hampers, half a dozen broken bottles, and such-like rubbish, may be thrown there when the tenant first moves in, but nothing more. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisfarne* 61 The floor was covered with light rubbish.

δ. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 137 Makyng clene of the houssis, beryng owte & castyng oute the Rubrysche. 1519 W. Horman *Vulgaria* xxix. 240 b, Battz and great rubbrysshe serueth to fyl vp in the myddell of the wall. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Robrisshe of stones, *plastras, fournilure.*

ε. 1552-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 469 For carrying rubbyge owt of ij chambers. 1595 J. Chardon *Fulfordo et Fulfordæ* 34 [She] hath caused the..rubbidge and whatsoeuer was noysome to be remooued. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1136 Not much better than rude heapes of rubbidge and stones. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* 1. 9 Ere since poore Cheapside Crosse in rubbidge lay. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 49 We perceiving from the Walls several Arms and Legs in the Air, mingled with the Smoke and Rubbidge. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Rubbidge*, rubbish, any worthless articles. 1854 [see ζ].

ζ. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 25 Gold .mixt with other drossie rubbage, and refuse mettal. 1608 *Church w. Acc. Pittington* (Surtees) 287 For careying the rubbage out of the double porche. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 309 On stone walls, old edifices, and rubbages. 1670-98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 122 The old round rubbage of brick which is here .. was anciently a fine Fountain. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 220 The Ground being raised round about it..by reason of Rubbage fallen down. 1791 T. Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 321 That the earth and rubbage should be disposed of in this manner. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. East Anglia, Rubbage*, rubbish. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rubbage* or *Rubbidge*, rubbish.

b. Const. *of* (a thing or place).

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 429 There in the rubbusshe & sande of the same [tower] they buryed..these .iii. bodyes. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. VI. 118 b, Let this sylinge or rubbysh of yron become almoste redde. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (Rtldg.) 111 So rich shall be the rubbish of our barks, Ta'en here for ballass to the ports of France. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 321 This terrace is formed by the rubbage of old houses. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 328 The rubbish of mortar from houses.

2. *fig.* Worthless stuff; trash.

γ. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 109 What trash is Rome? What Rubbish, and what Offall? 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxxxiv, What the Landlord then shall Rubbish call, Will be throwne out; and you are Rubbish All. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 17 The body is but meer rubbish to the soul. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 254 The French builders, clearing away as mere rubbish whatever they found. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 266 Here is a character uncontaminated with that rubbish which we see in so many other men. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 214 The consequence is that iron of the most inferior nature, the veriest rubbish is used. 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* I, I wonder how people can trouble to send such rubbish.

ε, ζ. *a* 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul*, 2nd Anniv. 82 What fragmentary rubbidge this world is Thou know'st. 1645 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 328 They wold make Gods House cleane.., but 'tis visibly found that they haue brought much more rubbage into it. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 Unless..a few such like rubbage can be made answerable for Primitive Christianity.

b. Worthless, ridiculous, nonsensical ideas, discourse, or writing.

γ. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The Romanists were ready inough to take it vp, and stil reserue it among the rest of their rubbish. 1698 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. People* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 249 From hence to the end of your Book, I find nothing but Rubbish and Trifles. 1734 Waterland *Wks.* (1823) V. 102 Others might be named who have gradually..come to reject Christianity itself, as needless and useless, and all revealed religion as mere rubbish. 1799 Southey *St. Gualberto* xxiv Poet. Works VI. 201 Dost thou deem the legendary deeds Of saints like this but rubbish, a mere store Of trash, that he flings time away who reads? 1858 Lytton *What will He do* I. xvii, Vance talked such republican rubbish. 1899 *The Month* May 539 What is all this rubbish about a spirit-woman staying with the Duchess?

ε, ζ. 1624 Wotton *Elem. Archit.* I. 13 Such conceits as these seeme somewhat too fine among this Rubbage. 1711 *Medley* No. 32. 2 Every body must be persuaded, that all the Atheistical Rubbige..proceeded originally from the Revolution.

c. Const. *of*.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 64 Staind and trampled on, As worthlesse rubbish of nobilitie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 75 Otherwise..certainly this Colledg had been swept away, as Rubbish of superstition. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) Preface, The removing of the Rubbish of a Vulgar Error. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 349 Embruted every faculty divine; Heart-buried in the rubbish of the world. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 345 Ev'n in the jumbled rubbish of a dream. 1871 Burr *Ad Fidem* ix, The rubbish of exploded scientific theories.

d. *spec.* (See quot.)

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 258 This robin afterwards sung three parts in four *nightingale*; and the rest of his song was what the bird-catchers call *rubbish*, or no particular note whatsoever.

e. In interjectional use.

1863 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Strange to Say*, One old boy..with..a murmur of 'Rubbish' slinks away. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xli, 'Oh, rubbish,' said the Colonel. 'How can a skeleton sit and air himself?'

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † a. Appositive, passing into *adj.*: Of a refuse or worthless kind. *Obs.*

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 261 To stand all his whole life sifting and winnowing dry rubbish chaffe. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 161 The verie excrements of the rubbishest wits that are. 1675 Cocker *Morals* 37 They refine His Rubbish Nature to a Golden Mine. 1722 Hearne *Collections* (O. H. S.) VII. 338 Those [coins], too, poor, brass, rubbish Stuff.

b. Attrib., in sense 'composed of, given up to, rubbish', as *rubbish-ballast, -heap, -mound*, etc.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 852 Schist proper for the construction of the rubbish-terraces. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 286/2 Rubbish shoots. *Ibid.* 287/1 The rubbish-ballast.. was only 3*d.* to 6*d.* a ton. 1864 Skeat tr. *Uhland's Poems* 82 So many a right may prove our own, Long hid beneath some rubbish-mound. *c* 1887 Miss W. Jones *Games Patience* iii. 11 Lay out nine cards in three rows; then proceed to form a rubbish-heap. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 4/2 Not allowing this country to become the rubbish-bin of European labourers.

c. Objective, as *rubbish-cartage, -carter*, etc.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 288/1 The summer. is the 'brisk season' of rubbish-cartage. *Ibid.* 289/1 The Rubbish-Shovellers, or 'gangers'. *Ibid.* 293/1 A brief description of the rubbish-carter, and the scene of his labours. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, Rubbish Clearer, Weigher, Unloader.

d. Special combs., as **rubbish-price**, a paltry price, such as might properly be paid for rubbish; **rubbish pulley, walling** (see quots.).

1805 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 107 Style which resembles what the masons call rubbish-walling, where fragments of anciently hewn and sculptured stone are built in with modern brick-bats and the pebbles of the soil. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 771/2 *Rubbish Pulley*, a simple form of tackle-block used with a rope in hoisting materials from a foundation or excavation. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 11/4 At the present time they thought sales undesirable, as it rarely paid to throw away stock at rubbish prices.

Hence **Ru·bbisher.** (See quot.)

1892 *Min. Evid. Labour Comm.* Group A. II. 2/2 A rubbisher, or labourer,..is the man who carries away all the material from the rock-men to the place where the slates are made.

Ru·bbishing, *a.* [f. Rubbish *sb.* + -ing 2.] Paltry, worthless, rubbishy.

1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* I. 157 Young ladies of fortune used to keep themselves to themselves..and not flaunt about with such rubbishing sort of gentry as those. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 174 He..had some rubbishing woods, where people went to make a noise with guns. 1863 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Strange to Say* (1899) 437 I've seen literary fellows at Clubs writing their rubbishing articles. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xxix, What rubbishing music it is!

Hence **Ru·bbishingly** *adv.*

1837 *Athenæum* 936 They are childishly, rubbishingly, ridiculously otherwise.

Ru·bbishly, *a. rare.* Also *dial.* **rubbidgly.** [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Rubbishy, worthless.

1796 W. H. Marshall *W. England* II. 47 Some rubbishly ill bred Cattle, on these Commons. 1819 Lamb *Letters* (1888) II. 29 Shakspeare has thrust such rubbishly feelings into a corner—the dark dusky heart of Don John. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* s.v. *Rubbidgly*, A parcel o' rubbidgly stuff. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 449.

Rubbishy (rʊ·bĭʃĭ), *a.* Also 9 **rubbishey.** [f. Rubbish *sb.* + -y 1.]

1. Abounding in, covered with, rubbish or litter.

1795 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 143 The fruit-trees, to whose luxuriance the rocky, and..rubbishy soil, below the surface, has proved very inauspicious. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin the Fair* IV. i, To be reviled By shallow coxcombs whom I daily..snatch from a rubbishy tomb Amongst the ruins of their wits. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. Eastern Borders* I. 87 The true plant is common in hedges and rubbishy places. 1860 Sir H. Acland in J. B. Atlay *Mem.* (1903) x. 290 Washington..has a few palaces shied down upon a rubbishy heath.

2. Of the nature of rubbish; paltry, contemptible, worthless.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xii, Like your rubbishy Birmingham pieces, that will..go off at half-cock. 1841 Marryat *Poacher* xxiii, Only look what a rubbishy affair this is. 1862 'Shirley' (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 487 A rubbishy conceit is more invaluable to them than a finished design. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 27 She spoke of the building as a rubbishy piece of architecture.

Rubble (rʊ·b'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 **robyl,** 5 **-oyll, robill, -el(l, -elle;** 5 **rubel, 6 rubell, 7 ruble, rubbil, 6–7 rubbel(l, 6– rubble.** [Of obscure origin; app. related in some way to Rubbish.]

1. Waste fragments of stone, esp. as constituting the rubbish of decayed or demolished buildings; † also, rubbish or refuse in general.

a 1400 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 31 Cum fimo et robyl quod admouere faciant infra tres dies. 1436–7 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 113 Pro roboyll extra domum cariando. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 340 On part of lyme and tweyne of rubel haue. *c* 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 390 In a graue in the grounde Deth depe hath [him] drounde Among robel and stonys. 1532–3 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Whiche persons..conueied..grauell, stone, robell, earth, slime, and filthe in the said portes. 1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., M'sex* II. 25 A hautie citie..smothered in the ashes of her owne rubble and ruynes. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 311 There are found ..goodly Marble pillars, with other hewne and carved stone in great aboundance among the Rubble. 1666 in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 182 One can see nothing..but old ruined Walls with Rubbel, Bricks and Stones.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxx, A pop-gun fort, which a third class steamer would shell into rubble for an afternoon's amusement. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 260 Those are..the sand and rubble that overspread the land. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 363/1 Other kinds of ballast, such as rubble, are sometimes difficult to obtain.

fig. 1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* To the Queen A iiij, To refourme his Churche from that..lothesome heape of filthe, and rubble. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 249 Casting out the rubble of the Synagogue of Antichriste. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Panaretus* 621 Even while I raze, I raise; and, of the Rubble Of petty States, I build one hundred double.

† b. *Med.* Fragments of a calculus. *Obs.*

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 29 When it is broken... the grauel, rubbell, or peecis therof, descend from the raynes or kydnees in to the bladder. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 39 If the rubbel or shardes of the stone do put the to payn, then vse that bath.

2. Pieces of undressed stone used in the construction of walls, esp. as a filling-in.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Caementitius*,..made of rubbell or ragge stones. 1608 J. King *Serm.* Ps. xi. 2–4. 20 Peeces of timber, barres of iron, massy stones, togither with all.. the rubble and stones in the wals of that great and glorious pile. 1764 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. xxiii. 353 The houses are built of a ragged stone dug from the mountains, and the interstices are filled with rubble. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 114 The interior filling of the walls was with rough Rubble, and fragments of the quarries. 1839 Stonehouse *Isle of Axholme* 265 In the walls, which are scarcely ten feet high and built chiefly of rubble, are great ashlar stones. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 20 They were equally at home in the use of brick, or flint, or rubble.

b. *ellipt.* Rubble-work.

1825 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 223 The best kind, or coursed rubble, admits of bond timbers without difficulty. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 97/1 In uncoursed rubble.., stones of any size..are used without any reference to their heights.

3. *Geol.* Loose angular stones or fragments of broken material forming the upper covering of some rocks, and found beneath alluvium or overlying soil; also, water-worn stones.

[*a* 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. 12 Those call'd Rubble-Stones. *Note.* They owe their Name, Rubble, to their being thus rubb'd and worn.] 1796 W. H. Marshall *W. Engl.* II. 5 The subsoil is also similar:—namely, a slatey rock, and a kind of rusty rotten slate, or rubble. 1852 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) vii. 81 To this mass the provincial name of 'rubble' or 'brash' is given. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog.* I. 15 Treating the rocks less gently, it..rolls, and rubs them until they are fashioned into pebbles, rubble, or boulders. 1879 D. M. Wallace *Australasia* iv. 74 The few inches of surface soil and rubble overlying the Silurian rock on the slopes and spurs of the hills.

b. *local.* A hard chalk often used in making field-roads.

1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* ii. 20 The byroads and paths made with the chalk or 'rubble' glare in the sunlight.

c. *pl.* Small coal; slack.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207.

d. (See quots.)

1876 *Nature* 9 Nov. 31/1 The head of the bay..was filled with pack ice consisting of numerous small floe pieces..intermixed with 'rubble', or 'boulder' ice. 1886 A. W. Greely *3 Years Arctic Service* II. xxxiii. 45 Broken irregular piles of ice are known as rubble, which is the worst of all ice for travel.

4. (See quot. 1858.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rubbles*, a miller's name in some counties for the whole of the bran or outside skin of the wheat, before being sorted into pollard, bran, sharps, etc. 1876 A. H. Hassall *Food* 361 The principal adulterations of oatmeal..are those with the refuse matter of oats, of barley, and even wheat, termed 'rubble' and 'sharps'.

5. *attrib.* a. 'Of the nature of, consisting of, rubble', as *rubble ballast, coal, granite*, etc. Also *rubble ice* (see 3 d).

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A dark, gray, hard Iron Oar, called the Rubble Iron-Stone. 1844 A. W. Pugin in Purcell *Life & Lett. A. P. de Lisle* (1900) I. iv. 82 From the nature of the material used—a sort of rubble granite. 1855 J. Phillips *Man. Geol.* 193 Heathen and rubble coals and partings. 1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* ii. 27 A ship having this characteristic may be rendered stable in the upright position by the introduction of rubble or water ballast low down in the ship.

b. 'Constructed of, making use of, rubble', as *rubble building, masonry, wall*, etc.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 537 A wall built of unhewn stone, whether it be built with mortar or otherwise, is called a rubble wall. 1835 Rickman *Styles Archit. Engl.* (ed. 4) 308 Rubble walling is generally of pieces more nearly approaching a cube. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 170 To test if rubble masonry is well built. 1856 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 386/1 Breaking joint over every small stone in the wall in rubble building. 1881 S. Walpole *Rep. Salmon Fish.* App. 77 A rubble weir..has recently been built across the Severn at Llanidloes.

Ru·bble, *v.* Now *dial.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* ? To bring to ruin. *Obs.*—1

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1944 in *Macro Plays* 135 3one rappokis I ruble, & al to-rase; bo3e with schot & with slynge I caste with a sleyt, with care to 3one castel to crachen & to crase.

2. *intr.* To poke or crawl about among rubbish or refuse. Also *fig.*

1637 Bastwick *Litany* III. 22 By rubbling and grubbing in those old errors and heresies, you may perhaps get some infection. 1896 *Warwickshire Gloss.* 196 Don't let the child rubble among them 'ere dusty things.

3. (See quot.)

1863 J. R. Wise *New Forest* Gloss., *To Rubble*, to remove the gravel, which is deposited throughout the Forest in a thick layer over the beds of clay or marl.

Rubble, obs. form of Rouble.

Ru·bbler. [f. Rubble *sb.*] (See quots.)

1865 Bower *Slate Quarries* 19 Writing Slates are generally put into the hands of young boys, for the purpose of teaching them the art of slate-making. These youngsters are called rubblers. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss., Rubbler*, an irregular workman in a slate quarry. *Ibid.*, All boys and beginners are rubblers at first.

Ru·bble-stone. Also ruble, rubble stone, rubblestone. [f. Rubble *sb.*]

1. = Rubble *sb.* 2 and 3.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 71 In Oxfordshire, where they have a lean Earth and a small rubble Stone, or a sowre sort of Land mixed with it. 1767 G. White *Selborne* i. What is called a white malm, a sort of rotten or rubble stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces. 1817 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 208 The whole country is covered..with rubble-stone—strongly hinting at a Neptunian process. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* 545 The walls may be of rubblestone, bricks, or clay lumps. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xli, A..vault..built of rubble stone. *attrib.* 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxix. 178 An armless sign-post on one side, and a rubble-stone bridge ..on the other.

2. *pl.* Stones of the nature of rubble.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. 13 Neither the Bowlders, nor Rubble-Stones, are ever invested with an exterior stony Crust or Skin. 1769 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* II. 7 Whinstone..is frequently too hard and strong to be commonly quarried for ruble-stones. 1822 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 38 The ruble stones would do much more than pay the labourers. 1849 James *Woodman* xxxv, [He] had to traverse a considerable number of round rubble stones.

Ru·bble-work. Also rubblework, rubble work. [f. Rubble *sb.*] Masonry composed of rubble or unwrought stones; also, fragments of stone mixed with mortar and used as a filling-in.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 309 The core of the rubble-work of the Grecian walls is impenetrable to a tool. 1849 Curzon *Vis. Monasteries Levant* 133 The roof..is supported by four square modern piers of plastered brick or rubble work. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xl, It appeared to be rubble work built in the form of an arch. *attrib.* 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* I. 41 A sort of rubble-work inner wall of volumes, with their edges outwards.

Rubbly (rʌ·bli), *a.* [f. Rubble *sb.*] Abounding in, consisting of, rubble or loose broken material; having the nature or form of rubble.

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 304 The Concavity of the Fin..must be greatest in a stony rubbly Soil. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 152 Where nature has been more sparing of her cement, the ore is found in a lax, arenaceous, and rubbly state. 1829 *Geol. Trans.* 2nd Ser. II. 41 The next bed, called the Rubbly Bed, is remarkable for the quantity of casts of shells which it contains. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 209/1 The chalk in this district is of a rubbly description. 1894 *Ramsay's Phys. Geol.* 148 Near the surface, it assumes a rubbly character, and forms a fertile soil.

†**Rubbon,** variant of Ruban, ribbon.

1781 Pennant *Hist. Quad.* II. 523 Rubbon Seal...Marked ..with a stripe of a pale yellow color, exactly resembling a rubbon laid on it by art.

†**Ru·bbour.** *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 robbour (?), 6 rowbour, 6-7 rubber. [Of obscure origin.] A cask or keg.

1362–3 *Durh. Acct. Rolls* 178 In uno pari de Rebbours [? *read* Robbours] de novo fact. cum ligatur. earundem. 1404 *Ibid.* 397 In..ij par' de rubbours, j par de costrell, j par de magnis flaketis.

1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 280, x merkis for certane pansell crelis & Rubbouris. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 252 Item, for ane rubbour to the ter, xiiij *d.* 1501 *Ibid.* II. 44 For vj gallonis thre pointis Ryns wyne send to Ternway and for rubbouris to the samyn and carying of it,.. iij *lt.* vij *s.* 1504 *Ibid.* 430 Item, for iiij rubbouris to put powder in..viij *s.* 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 2224 Sax gret Rowbouris [*v.r.* rubbouris] of wycht wyne. 1597 D. Weddeburn *Compt Buik* (S. H. S.) 87 The fynest wynes in rubberis or fyn Muskedallis. 1608 *Ibid.* 117 James Myln in Elgyn hes my flacon or rubber to fill with aquavitie.

Rube·dinous, *a. rare*—1. [f. late L. *rubēdo, -dinis.*] Reddish. 1864 Webster (citing M. Stuart).

So **Rube·dinousness,** redness. *rare*—1.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48/1 A tryede water for inflammatione, and rubedinousnes of the Eyes.

†**Rubee.** *Obs.*—1 [med.L. gen. of *rubea*, var. of L. *rubia.*] Madder.

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 225 Take the Iuce of nightshade, the Iuce of plantaigne, the Iuce of Rubee.

Rubefa·cience. *Med. rare*—1. [See next and -ence.] The fact of making red.

1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 240 Its effects are not limited to temporary rubefacience.

Rubefacient (rūbfēi·ʃént), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rubefacĕre*: see Rubify *v.*]

A. *adj.* Producing redness or slight inflammation; *spec.* of counter-irritants.

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 16 By means which also excite some counter-irritation, as rubefacient plasters. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 147 To protect the skin from the rubefacient effect of the sun's rays, which is commonly called sun-burning. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 421 In whooping-cough the use of rubefacient embrocations is held in high esteem as a domestic remedy.

B. *sb.* An application producing redness of the skin; *esp.* a counter-irritant having this effect.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 45 The more durable stimulus of heated salt with millet seed and other rubefacients. 1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 231 This liniment we are much in the habit of prescribing where a rubefacient is required. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 777 This may best be effected by rubefacients.

Rubefaction (rūbfæ·kʃən). [See Rubify and -faction. So F. *rubéfaction.*]

1. *Med.* The action of making (the skin) red; redness of the skin, esp. as produced by some application.

1658 Phillips, *Rubefaction*, a making red.

1831 J. Davies *Mat. Med.* 171 Applied to the skin it produces rubefaction, pain, and all the symptoms of inflammation. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 568 Capsicum and the stronger spices afford excellent materials for rubefaction.

2. The production of a red colour in water.

1860 Griffith & Henfrey *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 2).

Rubel, obs. form of Rouble, Rubble *sb.*

†**Ru·belet.** *Obs.*—1 [irreg. f. Ruby *sb.* + -let.] A little ruby.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *To Closet-Gods*, In the midst, to grace it more, was set A blushing-pretty-peeping Rubelet.

†**Rubell.** *Obs.*—1 (Origin and meaning obscure.)

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. i. Scilla or Sea onion.. is an ordinary vomit,..mixt with rubell in a little white-wine.

‖**Rubella** (rube·lă). *Path.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *rubellus* reddish.] German measles. Cf. Rubeola 3.

1883 Quain *Dict. Med.* 927 The rash of..*rubella* closely resembles the eruption of measles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 118 As a rule rubella runs its course without complications.

Rubellan (rū·bĕlăn). *Min.* Also rubellane. [f. L. *rubell-us* reddish.] (See quot. 1868.)

c 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 508/2 *Rubellan*, Red Mica? 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Rubellan*, an altered biotite..occurring in small hexagonal forms, of a red colour, in a kind of wacke. 1888 Rutley *Rock-forming Min.* 197 Some varieties, as rubellane, show dark reddish-yellow or orange tints.

Rubellite (rū·bĕlәit). *Min.* [f. L. *rubell-us* reddish + -ite[1] 2 b.] A variety of tourmaline.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 288 *Rubellite*, red shorl of Siberia. Its colour, crimson, blood, or peach red. 1823 W. Phillips *Min.* (ed. 3) 126 The Rubellite..is of various shades of red, from a slight tinge to a fine pink; it is sometimes of a violet colour. 1837 Dana *Min.* 323 Rubellite occurs in a species of lithomarge. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 345 The rubellite is..much worn in Russia.

†**Ru·bent,** *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rubēre* to be red.] Reddening, red.

1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 4 Welcum, oure rubent roiss vpoun þe ryce!

‖**Rubeola** (rubi·ŏlă). *Path.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of **rubeolus*, dim. form of L. *rubeus* reddish. Cf. F. *rubéole.*]

†**1.** (See quots. and Rubeols.) *Obs.*

1676 Jas. Cooke *Marrow Chirurg.* IV. I. ix. 739 *Rubeola*, small red pimples among the Small-Pox and Measles, which sometimes happens to persons in health. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rubeola*, a sort of Small Pox, or Measles.

2. Measles. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 38 Neither were the symptoms of rubeola in the least lessened or retarded. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 625/1 By the term rubeola, or measles, in modern times, is understood a contagious inflammatory disease [etc.]. 1843 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Physic* II. 748 Another of these blood diseases is the measles; called also by nosologists, *rubeola*, and *morbilli.*

3. German measles; rubella; rötheln.

1858 J. Copland *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. 1. 655 *Rubeola* holds a place between measles and scarlet fever, the name being derived from its deep red colour. 1863 Aitken *Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 340 The following table shows that rubeola, rötheln, or the mixed disease has every right to be considered as a distinct affection. 1902 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Text Bk. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 185 It is often difficult to distinguish rubeola from 'ordinary rose-rash'.

Hence **Rube·olar** *a.*, of the nature of, characteristic of, pertaining to, rubeola. **Rubeo·liform** *a.*, having the form or appearance of rubeola. **Rube·oloid** *a.*, resembling, similar to, rubeola; *sb.*, a disease resembling rubeola. **Rube·olous** *a.*, rubeolar.

1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* xv. 949 An exanthem, erythematous on the face, *rubeolar on the trunk and limbs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 485 Erythematous urticaria in sheets (roseoliform, *rubeoliform, scarlatiniform). 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (rev. ed.) 806 s.v. *Roseola*, *Rubeoloid, a term which is applicable to any eruption resembling rubeola. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* ix. 168 Being attended with a well-marked rubeoloid eruption. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 464 The first group which they call Rubeoloids and Scarlatinoids. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 334 If..*rubeolous contagion should have been previously received into the system. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 1066 Occasionally vesicles are intermingled with the rubeolous papules.

†**Ru·beols.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. mod.L. *rubeola*: see prec.] The red spots of measles.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 The measells, which are little swellings,..hereto belong the crystals, tubercles, rubeols, and rossals.

Ruberythric (rūbĕri·þrik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *rubia* madder + Erythric *a.*] *Ruberythric acid*, a yellow, crystalline compound contained in madder-root.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* viii. 521 Rochleder's Ruberythric Acid was obtained in crystals from an infusion of madder. 1879 Roscoe *Elem. Chem* xxxviii. 354 Alizarin, the colouring principle of madder, is contained in the root as a glucoside (called ruberythric acid).

Rube·scence. *rare*—1. [Cf. next and -ence.] The fact of becoming red.

1798 W. Yonge in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 299 Pain, heat and rubescence determine the degree of this excess.

Rubescent (rube·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rubescĕre*, f. *ruber* red. So F. *rubescent.*] Tending to redness; reddening, blushing.

1732 in Bailey, vol. II. (ed. 2). 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 190 Rubescent Band-Fish, *Cepola Rubescens*,..is said to have a pointed rather than a rounded head. 1876 Miss Hay *Nora's Love Test* I. 177 His idea was at once confirmed by Will's rubescent face.

†**Ru·betude.** *Obs.*—1 [irreg. f. L. *ruber* or *rubēdo*: cf. *nigritude.*] Redness.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 302 This plant from its rubetude is..called Rubia.

Rubiaceous (rūbi,ēi·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Rubiaceæ* (Jussieu, 1789), f. *Rubia* (L. *rubia*) the genus madder.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, an order of plants of which madder (*Rubia*) is the typical genus.

c 1832 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 177* Rubiaceous shrubs. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I vi. 212 The trees of the rubiaceous family. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 203 Members of the Laurel, Myrtle, Bignoniaceous, and Rubiaceous orders.

Rubiacic (rūbi,æ·sik), *a. Chem* [f. next: see -ic. So F. *rubiacique.*] *Rubiacic acid*, an acid obtained from rubiacin.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 522 A brownish red liquid, which on the addition of an acid deposits flocculi of *rubiacic acid.* 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* s.v., *Rubiacic acid*, an acid produced..by boiling rubiacin..with ferric nitrate or chloride.

Rubiacin (rū·biăsin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. L. *rubia* + -(*c*)*in*: named by E. Schunck (*Ann. Chemie* LXVI. 176).] A yellow colouring matter obtained from madder-root.

1848 J. Higgin in *Phil. Mag.* XXXIII. 284 When heated, rubiacine fuses, blackens, and gives off orange vapours. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Rubiacin is found partly in the precipitate produced by acids in the decoction of madder, partly in the residue left after exhausting the root with water.

Rubian (rū·biăn). *Chem.* [f. L. *rubia* + -an: named by E. Schunck (cf. prec.).] The bitter principle of madder-root.

1851 Schunck in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 436 The intensely bitter taste of madder and its extracts is due to a peculiar substance, to which I have given the name of *Rubian.* 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, Rubian is a hard, dry, brittle, perfectly amorphous mass, resembling dried varnish or gum-arabic.

Hence **Rubia·nic** *a.*; **Ru·bianin(e.** (See quots.)

1851 Schunck in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 445 The orange-coloured flocks..now consist of four different substances..; the fourth substance I shall denominate *Rubianine.* 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Rubianin*, a body obtained..by boiling aqueous rubian..with dilute sulphuric acid. *Ibid.*, *Rubianic acid*,..an acid, produced..by the oxidation of rubian in contact with alkalis.

Ru·biate. *rare.* [f. L. *rubia* madder + -ate[1].] (See quots.)

1835 Field *Chromatogr.* 97 Rubric, or Madder Lakes.., have obtained..the various names of rose rubiates, rose madder, pink madder, and Field's lakes. *Ibid.* 98 Liquid rubiate..is a concentrated tincture of madder.

†**Rubiator.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 rube-, rubi-, rubyatour; rubiature. [Of obscure origin.] An unprincipled person; a scoundrel or villain.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 44 Sa mony tratouris, sa mony rubeatouris, Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4254 Tak me an rackles rubyatour, Ane theif, ane tyrane, or ane tratour, Of everie vyce the plant. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 147 For laik of rowme, that rubiature Bespewit vp the moderator.

Rubible, variant of Ribible *Obs.*

†**Ru·bican,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *rubican*, earlier *rabican.*] (See quot.)

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Colours of a Horse, Rubican*, is when a Black or Sorrel-Horse has white Hairs here and there scatter'd over his Body, more especially upon his Flanks. [Also in various other dicts. of the 18th cent., but app. never in actual English use.]

Rubicelle (rū·bisel). Also 7 rubacel, 8 -celle; 8–9 rubicel(l. [a. F. *rubicelle, rubacelle*, app. a dim. of *rubis* ruby, or of *rubace* in the same sense.] A variety of spinel, of a yellow or orange-red colour.

1671 PHILLIPS, *Rubace*, and *Rubacel*, the name of a pretious stone that hath usually a kind of yellowish colour about the extremities of it. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 590 They also know two other Stones under the same general name of Rubies, calling them the Rock Ruby and the Rubacelle; but these are not of the Ruby kind. 1802 WILLICH *Dom. Encycl.* III. 512/1 The rubicell is of a reddish-yellow, and is..obtained from the Brazils. 1896 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 130 Jewellers..call the paler ones, balas ruby; and those which incline to an orange tint, they denominate rubicelle. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 342 Several other colours are distinguished, as for instance the rubicelle.

Rubicon (rū·bikɒn), *sb.* [The ancient name of a small stream on the east coast of northern Italy, forming part of the southern boundary of Cisalpine Gaul; the crossing of it by Cæsar marked the beginning of the war with Pompey.]

1. *To cross* or *pass the Rubicon*, to take a decisive or final step, *esp.* at the outset of some undertaking or enterprise.

1626 J. MEAD in Birch *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 180 Queen Dido did never more importune Æneas's stay at Carthage, than his mother and sister do his continuance here at London...But now he is past the Rubicon. 1643 J. OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1852 X. 150 The die being cast and Rubicon crossed. 1672 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* I. III, This noyse may chill your Blood, but mine it warms: We have already past the Rubicon. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 214 Giving her to understand..that she had passed the Rubicon; that she had taken such a step of her own accord. 1772 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1788) 301 *note*, The very soliloquy of Lord Suffolk before he passed the Rubicon. 1887 SCOTT *Napoleon* IV. 21 [Bonaparte] would,..like Cæsar, have crossed the Rubicon at the head of the popular party. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* vii, A pause—in which I began to steady the palsy of my nerves, and to feel that the rubicon was passed.

b. *attrib.* in † *Rubicon die* (alluding to Cæsar's words *alea jacta est*).

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Life Sidney* (1907) 113 [He] rather thought good to venture upon the cast of a Rubicon Dy.

2. A boundary, bounding line, or limit, in *lit.* or *fig.* senses.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 101 I'll be hanged if this fellow got me. Some Cæsar pass'd my mother's Rubicon; wou'd I had his commentaries. 1721 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 132 The bancks of the Boyn.., the ould Rubicon of the Pale. 1738 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 19 Having thus passed the Rubicon (Trent) and set my Face Northward. 1829 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 29/2 The moment the punishment passes this Rubicon, it becomes less and less, instead of greater and greater. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxvi, He was behindhand in his education, and had not yet passed the intellectual Rubicon of words of two syllables. 1895 BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monuments* (1896) 112 The Deluge formed the rubicon between the mythic period and the heroic and polyarchal age.

3. *attrib.* Applied to a variety of bezique.

1887 'CAVENDISH' (*title*), The Laws of Rubicon Bezique. 1890 BERKELEY *Besique & Cribbage* 4 The game came much into vogue in France, under the name of Japanese or Rubicon Bezique.

Hence **Ru·bicon** *v.* (see quot. 1890).

1890 BERKELEY *Besique & Cribbage* 10 If the loser's score, with his brisques, is less than 1,000, he is said to be rubiconed. 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Complete Hoyle* 623 Rubiconed, lurched, defeated before getting half way.

Rubicund (rū·bikʊnd), *a.* Also 6 **rubicond, -cound, rubycund.** [a. F. *rubicond* (= It. *rubicondo*, Sp. and Pg. *rubicundo*), or ad. L. *rubicund-us*, f. *rubēre* to be red.]

†**1.** Of things: Inclined to redness; tending towards a red colour; red. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* III. xxxvii, Rubyes moost pure and rubicound. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 127 Broudred with perles and rubies rubicond. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxxvii. (1596) 162 The inflammation waxeth worse, it [the urine] is more rubicund. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 65 The chyle..meeting with the blood is dasht with a rubicund colour. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxv. 309 Of pure Minium, or native Cinnober he had two sorts; one rubicund, like the crude Ore of red silver.

2. Of the face, etc.: Reddish, flushed, highly coloured, esp. as the result of good living.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Rubicund*, Blood-red. Said of a jolly red countenance coloured with Wine. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* ii. 12 A sleepy eye, a rubicund face, and carbuncled nose. 1798 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Tour Switzerland* I. 195 It was evident from their rubicund faces and sparkling looks. 1807 DOUCE *Illustr. Shaks.* I. 58 Falstaff alludes to Pistol's rubicund nose, which..carried fire in it. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. ii. 100, I found that my rubicund complexion was something uncommon among these dark-skinned Orientals. 1867 MRS. CHILD *Mirla* xxvi. 317 His face, usually rubicund .., became redder.

b. Of persons: Having a complexion of this kind; red-faced (with good living).

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* vii, The attics..were thronged with rubicund damsels. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* (1887) II. 60 One was a rather short, rubicund, serenely beaming person.

transf. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xv, A room as portly, rubicund, and pompous as its owner.

Hence **Ru·bicundly** *adv.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 187/1 Decocte it agayne till such time as it wexeth rubicundlye coloured.

Rubicundity (rūbikʊ·ndĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY, or ad. med.L. *rubicunditas*.] The state of being rubicund; redness (of face) from good living.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48/1 It expelleth all rubicundity, and dolour of the Eyes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 19 Feb. (1846) V. 1, I do not wish you to parade your rubicundity and grey hairs through the mobs and assemblies of London. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 61 Her rotundity of figure and rubicundity of countenance. 1832 MACAULAY 7 June in Trevelyan *Life*, His rector-like amplitude and rubicundity. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool.* I. v, An extraordinary change had come over his countenance. Its rubicundity was gone.

transf. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 500 The stair carpet also added its contribution to the rubicundity of the scene.

†**Rubicu·ndous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rubicundus*.] 'Very red or ruddy, blood red' (Blount, 1656).

Ru·bid, *a.* [ad. L. *rubid-us*.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubid*, reddish, somewhat red or ruddy. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rubidus*, that which is reddish, or approaching a red colour: rubid.

Rubidine (rū·bidəin). *Chem.* [f. L. *rubid-us* red + -INE.]

1. A compound belonging to the pyridine series.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Rubidine..is a colourless liquid, having a faint odour and oily consistence. 1875 *Ibid.* Suppl. 2 Rubidine..has been detected in tobacco-smoke.

2. 'A red crystalline compound forming the colouring-matter of melons, etc.'

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v.

‖ **Rubidium** (rubi·diŭm). [f. L. *rubid-us* red, in allusion to the two red lines in its spectrum: named by Bunsen.] A soft silvery-coloured metal belonging to the group which includes cæsium, lithium, potassium, and sodium.

1862 TIMBS *Year-bk. of Facts* 188 Cæsium and Rubidium. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Rubidium is a white metal, with a tinge of yellow, and a silvery lustre. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 256 Cæsium and Rubidium have been detected by the spectroscope in minute amounts in many plants.

Rubied (rū·bid), *a.* [f. RUBY *sb.* + -ED 2.] Coloured like a ruby; ruby-tinged.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. Prol. 8 Euen her art sisters the naturall Roses; Her Inckle, Silke, Twine with the rubied Cherrie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 915 Thrice upon thy fingers tip, Thrice upon thy rubied lip. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 633 Tables are set,..and rubied Nectar flows. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cix. (1783) IV. 38 Complexions clear, eyes brilliant, lips rubied. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 231 The rubied west lost its dyes. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. iii, Take your vase of Venice glass.., and recover that to its clearness and rubied glory.

Rubi·ferous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *rubi-* (cf. next) + -FEROUS.] Rubicund.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 168 Mrs. Bibulus, the respectable and rubiferous landlady.

†**Rubi·fic,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. type **rubific-us*: cf. next.] Causing redness.

1702 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* II. ii. § 14 The several Species of Rays, as the Rubifick, Cerulifick, and others.

†**Rubi·ficate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. pa. pple. of med.L. **rubificāre*: see RUBIFY *v.*] Heated to redness.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 149 To powder dry unprofytably Rubyfycate.

†**Rubifica·tion.** *Obs.* [See prec. and -ATION.]

1. The process of heating to redness.

1592 LYLY *Gallathea* II. iii, It is a very secrete Science, for none almost can vnderstand the language of it. Sublimation, Almigation,..Rubification [etc.]. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 55 To pass all the degrees and effects of fire—as distillation,..dealbation, rubification, and fixation.

2. = RUBEFACTION 1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 273 Soranus used them with alcyonium,..after shaving and rubification.

†**Rubificative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [See prec. and -ATIVE.] **a.** *adj.* Reddening, rubifying, rubefacient. **b.** *sb.* A rubefacient application.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIX. vi. II. 364 A sinapisme or rubificative made of mustard seed, untill the place look red. *Ibid.* II, *Rubified*,..when by application of mustard plastres, ..it recouereth a fresh colour againe, whereupon such plastres be called Rubificatiue.

Rubiform (Johnson, etc.), error for RUBRIFORM.

Rubify (rū·bifəi), *v.* Also *a.* 5–6 **rubyfy**(e, 6 -fie. *β.* 5 **rubefy**, 5–6 -fie. [a. OF. *rubifier*, *rubefier* (mod.F. *rubéfier*), = Sp. and Pg. *rubificar*, It. and med.L. *rubificare*, a Romanic form replacing L. *rubefacĕre*, f. *rube-us* red: see -FY.] *trans.* To make red; to redden. Now *rare*.

a. c 1386 [see below]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *St. Thomas* 1 Blissed Thomas rubyfyed with blood. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 188 After thou rubify and into Glassys let hym be don. 1530 PALSGR. 695/1, I rubyfye, I make reed, *jeschauffe*, and *je rubifie*. This terme is nat yet admytted in comen spetche. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 215 Let all be calcined until the whole be come unto a rednesse, and being thus rubified, let all be brought into a fine powder. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 2 It maketh the colour yellow, because it corrupteth the bloud which rubifieth the colour. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 23 The Varnish..so Burns and Rubifies the Blacking, that it loses much of its brisk and vivid black complexion. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rubifying*, Red Arsenic is supposed to be no more than the common yellow Arsenick rubified by Fire. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 159 This oil may be used likewise to rubify the skin.

β. c 1480 *St. Ursula* A viij, The bankes with blode were rubefyed all a longe. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 94 It is.. much the better for the stomacke.., if it be rubefied, by macerating the leaues of red Roses in it. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* IV. ii. 312 Calcine it to a red colour: being thus rubefied, then pulverise it.

Hence **Ru·bified** *ppl. a.*; **Ru·bifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* Preamble 797 Watres rubifying, and Boles galle, Arsenyk, sal Armonyak, and Brymstoon. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. i, The armato of pimpled, deep-scarleted, rubified, and carbuncled faces. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii, Their dung and intestinall excretions..Topically applyed become a Phænigmus or Rubifying medicine. 1658 FRANCK *Northern Memoirs* (1821) 242 Over whose rubified sands we must plough the ocean to those delectable flourishing ports. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rubifying*, in Chymistry, etc. the act of turning a thing Red by Force of Fire.

Rubiginose (rubi·dginōus), *a.* [See next and -OSE.] Rubiginous; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1866).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Rubiginose*, rusty. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 995 *Rubiginose*, brown-red; a term usually employed to denote a surface whose peculiar colour is owing to glandular hairs.

Rubiginous (rubi·dginəs), *a.* [f. L. *rūbīgin-*, *rūbīgo* rust, blight + -OUS. The variant *robiginous* is given by Blount (1656).]

1. Rusty, rust-coloured, ferruginous.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvii. 246 Here and there portions of rubiginous iron. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 293 Sweet-Briar has..the leaves rubiginous or rusty underneath. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 64 The hue rubiginous of fast decline. 1871 COOKE *Hdbk. Fungi* I. 318 Pileus effuso-reflexed,..velvety, rubiginous.

b. In specific names of birds, etc.

1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. I. 170 Rubiginous Falcon, *Falco rubiginosus*. *Ibid.* II. 313 Rubiginous Shrike, *Lanius rubiginosus*. 1881 *Proc. Zool. Soc* 818 A specimen of the Rubiginous Cat (*Felis rubiginosa*) from Ceylon.

†**2.** Of plants: Affected by rust or blight. *Obs.*

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubiginous*, foule, musty, blasted.

†**Rubi·giny.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *rūbīgin-*, *rūbīgo*: see prec.] Rustiness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 224 It effects nigritude, mobility and rubiginy of them [*sc.* the teeth].

†**Ru·bigo.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [? Misuse of L. *rūbīgo*.] The virile member.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 404 Fra scho had sayned it tuyss or thrise, His rubigo began to ryiss.

Ru·binate. *Chem.* [f. RUBIN-IC + -ATE.] A salt formed by the action of rubinic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 118 Rubinate of potash thus obtained, throws down the earthy and metallic salts of a red colour. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Rubinic acid*, The rubinates are red and slightly soluble: their solutions blacken during evaporation.

†**Ru·bine.** *Obs.* Also 6 rubin. [var. of RUBY, corresponding to OF. and Sp. *rubin* (Pg. *rubim*), It. *rubino*, med.L. *rubinus*; also MHG. *rubîn* (G. *rubin*), MSw. *robin* (Sw. and Da. *rubin*), MDu. *rubijn*, *robijn* (Du. *robijn*).] A ruby.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34/1 Precyous stones. As..Dyamant, Topasius, Carbonkel, Rubin. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 20 At the rootes wherof are found Rubines, Hiacinthes, .and suche other precious stones. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 24 Twixt the perles and rubins softly brake A silver sound. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 186 It will be like to an orientall Rubine. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 81 The Carbuncle or Rubine shining with red, the Sapphire with blue.

attrib. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 142 The oyle will become of a Rubine colour. 1617 T. CAMPION *Wks.* (Bullen) 83 Her rubine lips, when they their pearl unlock [etc.]. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 169 Five or six graines thereof give ..a most incomparable rubine colour.

b. A ruby colour.

c 1700 in Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III. 405 The Head and Throat being of an admirable Rubine surpassing Description.

Hence **Rubi·neous** *a. rare*⁻⁰.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 283 *Rubineous*, the red splendour of the ruby.

Rubinic (rubi·nik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *rubinique*, f. *rubine*, a red metallic preparation.] *Rubinic acid*, an acid formed by the action of alkalies upon catechin.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 118 The evaporation, when we wish to obtain rubinic acid, must be spontaneous. 1850 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 3) 468 Rubinic acid..is said to form red insoluble compounds with the earths and certain oxides of the metals. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 257 Catechin..is converted by the action of alkalies and their carbonates into Japonic and Rubinic acids.

Rubious (rū·biəs), *a.* [f. RUBY *sb.* + -OUS.] Ruby-coloured.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 32 Dianas lip Is not more smooth, and rubious. 1819 KEATS *Otho the Great* IV. ii, Pout her faint lips anew with rubious health. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 550 When the two Roses, in one blossom met, Twined with the Thistle's rubious coronet. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xiv, Romantic accessories of rubious vapour.

Comb. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 163 She was undrest Of all her sapphires, greens, and amethyst, And rubious argent.

Ruble, variant of ROUBLE; obs. f. RUBBLE.

‖ **Rubor** (rū·bŏɹ). Also 6 **rubour.** [L. *rubor*, related to *ruber* red.] Redness, ruddiness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubor*, shamefac'dness, redness, blushing. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 202 The Sinapism..should be often looked at, to see if it have contracted rubour enough by its admotion. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. § 78 (1740) 563 Mr. Justice Jones,..when much offended, often shewed his Heats in a Rubor of his Countenance. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 87 He is obliged to drink three bottles of claret a day in order to acquire a stationary rubor. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 995/1 *Rubor*, redness of any sort. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 1167 Hæmorrhages also play an important part in the production of rubor.

Rubric (rū·brik), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **robryk**, 4–5 **rubryke**, 5, 7 **rubrike**, 7 **rubrique**; 6–7

rubricke, 7–9 rubrick, 7– rubric. See also RUBRISH *sb.* [ad. F. *rubrique* or L. *rubrica*, f. *ruber* red. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *rubrica*; G., Da., Sw. *rubrik*, Du. *rubriek*. In senses 2 and 3 the usual form before the 16–17th cent. was RUBRISH.]

I. 1. Red earth, red ochre, ruddle. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 512 Aysel and askis tempred with rubrike Ykest on hem sleeth doun this auntis alle. 1552 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* I. 118 Mingle it with..xiiii or xvi carattes at the most of Rubricke, or sparkes of copper. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 This marrow [of a hart], ..in sheeps milk, with rubrick and soft pitch, drunk every day,..helpeth the ptisick and obstructions. 1652 J. FRENCH *Yorkshire Spa* v. 53 Rubrick, or a certain red earth (for so sometimes it signifies). 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 56 As if it were now in the transmutation..first into Rubrick, or Ruddle, and thence at last into..black chalk. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 767 Once a dwelling's doorpost marked and crossed In rubric by the enemy on his rounds As eligible, as fit place of prey.

† **b.** A red preparation for heightening the complexion. *Obs.*—[1]

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 156 Now they have too little colour, then Spanish-paper, Red-Leather and other Cosmetical Rubriques must be had.

2. A heading of a chapter, section, or other division of a book, written or printed in red, or otherwise distinguished in lettering; a particular passage or sentence so marked.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1317 Of þis chapiter þe sext, In þe rubryke is þe text, How boolus bare witnes [etc.].

1658 PHILLIPS, *Rubrick*,..a noted sentence of any book marked with red Letters. 1778 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xix. II. 9 Then follows a rubric 'How Aristotile declareth to kynge Alysandre of the stonys'. *Ibid.* 22 He mentions Dante only, who in the rubric is called 'a certain poet of Italy named Dante'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, The rubrick, with an emphatic *nota bene*. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/1 The event is so unusual that it deserves to be printed as a rubric in the official report.

transf. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* x. 30, I have indeavoured to make him abandon..those scattered Latin Rubricks, with which he always intermingles his discourse. *fig.* 1838 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 308 Autumn has written his rubric on the illuminated leaves.

b. *transf.* A descriptive heading or title; a designation, category. *rare.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iv, Many sections are of a debatable rubric, or even quite nondescript and unnameable. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* i, Colette's was not a hell; it could not come..under the rubric of a gilded saloon.

3. A direction for the conduct of divine service inserted in liturgical books, and properly written or printed in red.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 624 þo robryk [*v.r.* rubryke] is gode vm while to loke, þo praiers to con with-outen boke.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1398 The whole Canon of the Masse, with the Rubricke thereof, as it standeth in the Masse-booke. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, Anselme also of Canturbury..acknowledges from the cleerenesse of the text, what Ierome and the Church Rubrick hath before acknowledg'd. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables or rubricks to instruct them. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 585 Our holy Mother ..by her Rubricks and Canons..trains us up. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 37 As a Minister, I teach her Doctrines, I use her Offices. I conform to her Rubricks. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* II. 157 These Chaunts, succeeding one another in the allotted portions of the Rubric for the day. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 289/1 His own most respectable Chaplain..will tell him that the prayers are strictly adhered to, according to the rubric. 1879 T. F. SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* p. lxvii, The rubrics are in a smaller character.., but are not written in red, being only underlined in red throughout.

attrib. 1685 D. GRANVILLE *Rem.* in *Surtees Misc.* (1861) 209 Meaning by that expression, that his lordship would in short while become a good rubrick man.

Comb. 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. upon Learning* 207 That it has been taken from such a Copy, appears from the.. Lessons markt in the Margin Rubrick-wise.

fig. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 1118 While ..th' Eternall..him (faithfull) did inform In a new Rubrick of the Rites Divine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiii. Wks. 1851 III. 441 Was it not he, who..with his Sword went about to engraue a bloody Rubric on thir backs? 1699 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. i, Who thought to find you out of the rubric so long? I thought thy hypocrisy had been wedded to a pulpit-cushion long ago. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 185 Let Comus rise archbishop of the land; Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe.

b. The rule of a religious order. *rare*—[1].

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. viii. P 2 A Dominican friar, mounted, contrary to the rubric of those pious fathers, on a shabby mule.

4. A red-letter entry (of a saint's name) in the Church calendar; hence, a calendar of saints. Also *fig.* (quot. 1669) and *attrib.* ? *Obs.*

a 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Commend. Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5/1 A Chappell and a Curate for the same..shall make thy Name In Rubricke of the Saints enrold to be. 1646-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 196 Wee may..place His, as the cheif State-Martir's Day, Of all our Rubricke. 1669 HOPKINS *Serm. 1 Pet.* ii. 13 (1685) 12 St. Jerome assigns no less than the blood of five thousand martyrs to every day in the year, only excepting the first of January from so deep a rubrick. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 85, I don't know whether my father won't become a rubric martyr, for having been persecuted by him.

transf. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sco. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) II. 53/1 Mars or Minerua..so do shine That they in thee are glorious for thy grace, Which in Fames rubrick thus I enterline. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 393 For no date prefixt Directs me in the Starry Rubric set. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 239 How oft has Bloodshed been a kind of Rubrick inscribed with Injuries? 1823 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Exc. Italy* 282 *note*, The obscure, queer, filthy, and obscene gods in the ancient rubric.

5. The title or heading of a statute or section of a legal code (originally written in red).

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Rubrike*,..a lawe, or title. 1634 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 378 When this Act came to be heard in open Parliament, his Majestie gave ordour to read onlie the rubricks of it. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 263 The law (whose titles were written in red letters, and thence called rubriques, as Persius speaks). 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 304 Then we should have no Occasion for particular Rubricks and Titles in Law to distinguish Proof made by Witnesses from such as is made by Instruments. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (1898) 22 Repeating as from a rubric the language of the preceding acts of Elizabeth and James. 1819 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. P 24 It is neither mentioned in the title nor the rubric of the Act of Parliament. 1845 J. T. GRAVES in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 780/1 The section beginning with the words *fratris vero*, of that title in the *Institutes* which has the rubric *de Nuptiis*.

6. [After Sp. *rúbrica*.] (See quot.)

1881 B. HARTE *Story of Mine* vi, The Spanish 'rubric' is the complicated flourish attached to a signature, and is as individual and characteristic as the handwriting.

II. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

7. Written or printed in red.

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* (Add. MS.) 313/1 To make Rubrike, *rubricare*.

1636 W. DURHAM in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 9 That day which to posterity shall shine In Almanackes, writ, with a Rubricke-line. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIII. CCXXXVI, At least that Lesson of Compassion they..might have plainly read, Which in large Rubrick Letters open lay. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 54 This happy day, to be inroll'd In Rubrick-letters and in Gold. 1735 POPE *Prol. Satires* 215 What tho' my Name stood rubric on the walls. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 183 Many an emendation show'd the age Look'd far beyond the rubric title-page 1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *South-sea House*, Thy great dead tomes..with their.. decorative rubric interlacings.

fig. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 49 The Belvoir kennel.. now stands rubrick in the Sporting World.

† **b.** Inscribed with the titles of books. *Obs.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 38 Here springs each weekly Muse, the living boast Of Curl's chaste press, and Lintot's rubric post. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* I. iv. 92 No rubric pillar sets my works to sale. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 86 P 2, I was enabled to make out..the titles on rubric-posts.

8. Red, ruddy, rubicund. Now *arch.*

1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharronida* III. iv. (1820) II. 71 And now I see her blood's low water doth allow Me only time to launch my soul's black bark Into death's rubric sea. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I. ii, He has the marks of a jolly rich priest, a rubrick nose, and a canonical belly. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 35 Father Titan marked the rubric sky. 1867 — tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 348 Him they invest With sword, and shield, and helm of rubric crest.

b. As an epithet of certain lake-colours.

App. by error for **rubie*, from *Rubia* madder.

1835 FIELD *Chromatography* 97 Rubric, or Madder Lakes. These pigments are of various colours. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 292 The colours extracted, called rubric or madder lakes,..vary in tint from the most delicate rose to the deepest purple.

Ru·bric, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6–8 **rubrick.** [f. the sb.] *trans.* To rubricate. Chiefly *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 221 William the Conquerour..firmed and rubrickt the Kentishmens gauill kinde of the sonne to inherite at fifteene. 1609 T. ADAMS *Wks.* 941 He [the pope] is too sawcie.., Stretching his arme to heauen, in rubricking what Saints hee list. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 236 That Cavalier who Rubricks his Executions with the Bloud he hath drawn by the instrument of Extortion from the Poor.

1883 *Ch. Times* 20 April 283 Mediæval Mass Books, rubricked chiefly with respect to plain, unsung services.

Rubrical (rū·brikăl), *a.* Also 7 **rubricall.** [f. RUBRIC *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the colour red. *rare*—[1].

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 240 You thus persecute ingenuous men over all your booke, with this one over-tir'd rubricall conceit still of blushing.

2. Marked by red letters. *rare*—[1].

1666 *Let.* in Harwood *Lichfield* 1806 442 The 17th Day of..January, (a day ever to be rubrical amongst our City Remembrances).

3. Of or pertaining to liturgical rubrics; conforming to, enjoined by, the rubrics.

a 1754 WARBURTON *Nature & End Lord's Supper* Wks. 1788 V. 552 A lifeless rubrical piety. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXVIII. III. 184 As the singing-psalms were never a part of our liturgy, no rubrical directions are any where given for the manner of performing them. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. xiii. 377 The want of evangelical, and the excess of rubrical, religion among the tutors. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 85 The rubrical colour for episcopal mitres is white. 1881 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life Bp. Wilberforce* II. xiii. 437 How far clergymen were bound to canonical as apart from rubrical obedience.

Hence **Rubrica·lity,** observance of rubrics.

1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* vi, Among high art and painted glass,..rubricalities, and sanitary reforms.

Ru·brically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In accordance with (liturgical) rubrics.

1696 COLLIER *Def. Absolution* 10, I hope a Form is better than no Form, Especially when it was a Form Rubrically appointed. 1844 *Ecclesiologist* III. 163 Morning and Evening Prayer ought rubrically to be said in the Chancel. 1883 *Times* 3 Jan. 6 In my judgment, it is rubrically illegal for a clergyman to make any addition of his own to the notice of Holy Communion required by the rubric.

Rubricate (rū·brikeit), *v.* [f. L. *rubricāt-*, ppl. stem of *rubricāre*, f. *rubrica* RUBRIC *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mark or colour with red; to write, print, or mark in red letters.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 693 The one he doth rubricate, onely with his read letters, the other hee doth rubricate with their owne bloud. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 90 Curroone rubricates this in the Kalendar of his greatest dangers and deliverances. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rubricate*,..to make, or colour red with Oaker. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 96 Nine crosses are rubricated..in the prayer *'Per Quem haec omnia'*. 1878 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 69 Those days which are not rubricated in our Calendar. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 May 624/2 A singularly handsome volume, with all the stage directions and names of characters rubricated.

b. To place in the calendar as a red-letter saint.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 693 Dunstanus, who was rubricated with a *duplex festum*. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 St. Francis Shyvier the Navarrean Jesuit, who died *anno* 1552.., and rubricated by Pope Gregory 15.

c. To furnish with rubrics or red-letter headings; to regulate by rubrics. Also *transf.*

1846 J. C. HARE *Mission of Comforter* (1850) 212 A formal..religion, according to which the thoughts of men were to be clast and rubricated for ever after. 1892 STOPFORD BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. xiii. 3 The MS. of the Gospels in the Bodleian..is rubricated.

2. *intr.* To sign by mark instead of name.

After Sp. *rubricare*: cf. RUBRIC *sb.* 6.

1846 R. FORD *Gatherings from Spain* (1907) 222 Although he could barely write his name, he could rubricate as well as any other Spaniard in Command.

Hence **Ru·bricating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1842 *Wds. Churchwardens* (Cambr. Camd. Soc.) I. 9 They should be painted in large black letters, with all those letters in red which are printed in capitals in the Prayer Book: this is called rubricating. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 April 542/1 Probably the real artist..of the Bayeux tapestry was one of the rubricating draughtsmen whose works on vellum greatly resemble it. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 231 The fancy is restricted to the form, the cover, the borders, and the rubricating.

† **Ru·bricate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rubricāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rubricāre*: see prec.] = next.

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 180 The principall [martyrs] are there rubricate, sett forth in redd letters. *a* 1642 SPELMAN *Originat. Terms* v. ii. (1684) 63 Other Festivals I enquire not after, as of St. Dunstan and the rest that stand rubricate in old Kalendars.

Ru·bricated, *ppl. a.* [f. RUBRICATE *v.* + -ED 1.] Marked or signalized by red letters; written or printed in red; provided with rubrics.

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 408 This moneth also hath no rubricated Saint at all among Fox his Martyrs. *a* 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 55 Many rubricated and double feasted Saints, in the Romane Calendar. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Oxford* II. (1662) 332, I.. may term them a week of brethren, whereof this Rubricated Cardinal was the Dominical letter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591/1 Adorned with elaborate borders and a rubricated initial letter to each psalm. 1864 RAINE *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. I. p. lviii. *note*, In the rubricated title of a copy of this deed I have seen Hexham mentioned.

Rubrica·tion. [f. RUBRICATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action or result of rubricating.

[1658 PHILLIPS, *Rubrication*, a making red]. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 110 An édition de luxe with all the charms of black-letter and rubrication. *c* 1900 J. E. HODGKIN *Rariora* II. 65 The rubricator has added in the space at the end of the second column of Fol. 6a his initials and the date of rubrication 1466.

Rubricative (Phillips, 1658): an error for RUBRIFICATIVE.

Ru·bricator. [Agent-noun, on L. types, f. RUBRICATE *v.* So F. *rubricateur*.] One charged with the execution of the rubrics in manuscripts or early printed books.

1847 MADDEN *Layamon* I. 386 *note*, The rubricator here and below has omitted to insert the capital letters, for which a space has been left. 1884 SKEAT *Gamelyn* Introd. p. xvi, The rubricator and the scribe were usually different people, and we constantly find..that the rubricator inserts a wrong capital letter.

Rubrice, -ich(e: see RUBRISH.

Rubrician (rubri·ʃăn). [f. RUBRIC *sb.* + -IAN.] One who studies, or adheres to, liturgical rubrics.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 97 The doubts as to their exact number and right places felt by such scrupulous rubricians as St. Boniface. 1861 — in Manning *Est. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. (1865) 89 The rubrician, too, will not overlook the fact [etc.]. 1866 *Clerical Jrnl.* 24 May 488/2 If Rubricians are allowed to do what is right in their own eyes, why should not all other parties do the same?

Rubricism (rū·brisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Tendency to adhere too closely to liturgical rubrics.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* V. 303 Its congregational worship affected no revolutionary Rubricism.

Rubricist (rū·brisist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One (excessively) devoted to the observance of liturgical rubrics; one who adheres strictly to the letter of the rubric.

1847 J. HAMILTON *Less. from Gt. Biogr.* 195 The stinted and external compliance of the rubricist and rule-monger. 1900 *Pilot* 7 June 600/2 He was the despair of finicking rubricists.

2. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1862 BURTON *Book Hunter* 1. 59 Some collectors may be styled Rubricists, being influenced by a sacred rage for books having the contents and marginal references printed in red ink.

3. A rubricator.

1868 HINDE in *Symeon of Durham* (Surtees) I. Pref. p. xiv, It induced the rubricist to ascribe to Symeon the matter which follows.

Rubricity (rubri·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. Assumption of a red colour.

1800 GEDDES *Critical Remarks* I. 183 The periodical feculency and rubricity of the Nile happen in July and October.

2. Adherence to liturgical rubrics.

1876 W. A. BUTLER *Mrs. Limber's Raffle* iv. (Cent.), Rubricity..is the sheet-anchor of the Church...The rubric is explicit here, and settles the case. 1885 *Ch. Times* 20 March 220/1 Nobody..ever questioned their regularity and (pardon the word) 'rubricity'.

Ru·bricked, *ppl. a.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. RUBRIC *v.* + -ED¹.] Rubricated.

1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 370 What talk there has been about the book, as yet has been chiefly owing to the rubricked copies.

Rubrie, obs. Sc. form of ROBBERY.

† **Rubri·fic,** *a.* *Obs.* [See RUBRIFY and -FIC.] Conferring a red colour.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* I. (1721) 108 The homogeneal Light and Rays which appear red, or rather make Objects appear so, I call Rubrific or Red-making.

† **Rubrifica·tion.** *Obs.*⁻¹ In 6 rubryfycacyon. [ad. med.L. **rubrificātio*: see RUBRIFY *v.*] The action of making red; rubefaction.

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D j b, Thou vsest rubryfycacyon in all sores.

† **Rubrificative.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Rubrificatif*, a rubrificatiue; a plaister of so strong, or strongly-drawing simples, that it..makes red the place it is applied vnto.

† **Ru·briform,** *a.* *Obs.* [Cf. next and -FORM.] Of a red nature.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 156 Of those Rays which pass close by the Snow, the Rubriform will be least refracted, and so come to the Eye in the directest Lines.

† **Ru·brify,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. *rubri-*, comb. stem of L. *ruber* red + -FY, prob. after a med.L. **rubrificāre*.] *trans.* To make red; to redden.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. xxxiii. (1678) 653 Vesicatories..which onely rubrifie, so that the part may onely become red, and not be burnt. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 203 The Sinapism..either ulcerates or at least rubrifies it. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Good Commander* 55 Have they not resolv'd our blood to spill,..And Rubrifie the Streets in every Town?

Rubrique, obs. form of RUBRIC.

† **Ru·brish,** *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **rubrich(e, roberych** (5 **ribrusch**); 5 **rub-**, 6 **robrisshe**; 5–6 **rubryssh(e.** *β.* 5 **rubryce,** 5–6 **rubrice**; 5 *pl.* **rubryis.** [a. OF. *rubriche*, *rubrice*, ad. L. *rubrīca* RUBRIC *sb.*] A rubric.

α. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 346 After thy text, ne after thy Rubriche I wol nat wirche as muchel as a gnat. c 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* (1894) 7 This Rubryssh rehersith name of the philisoffre Callid philip, born in parys, which was translator of this book. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 5 The rubrich be-for þe bok is writyn þus: The book of Seynt Augustin, þe bischop, on-to his sistir, a widow. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* V j b, Thus endeth the table and Rubrisshes of this present boke. 1509 FISHER *Sermon C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 Of latyn..she had a lytell perceyuynge, specyally of the rubrysshe of the ordynall. 1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Robrisshe of a boke, *rubriche*.

β. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 1 Into the quhilk buke thare salbe foure partis efter as the rubryis schawis. *Ibid.* 100 The chapitris of the ferde buke efter the quotaciouns of the rubricis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 A Rubryce, *rubrica*, *rubricus*. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. 88 Here begynneth the table of the Rubrycys of the seconde partye of thys boke. 1547 *Articles of Enquiry* (Grafton) A iv, Whether they haue put out of their churche bokes..prayers hauynge rubricies conteyning Pardons or indulgences.

Hence **Ru·brish** *v.*, to rubricate. *Obs.* Also **Ru·brisher,** a rubricator. *arch.*

? 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 335 Item, for Rubrissheyng of all the booke, iii *s.* iiij *d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 To Rubryce, *rubricare*. 1863 BLADES *Caxton* II. p. liii, The illuminator, the rubrisher, and the wood-engraver.

Rubrysche, obs. variant of RUBBISH.

† **Ru·bster.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. RUB *v.*¹ + -STER.] A means of rubbing.

1697 *View Penal Laws* 69 No Clothworker shall use..any Rubster or Rubsters, Pumicestone, or any other device whatsoever.

Rubstone (rʊ·bstōun). Also 6 *north.* **rebstone.** [f. RUB *v.*¹ + STONE *sb.*] A stone used for rubbing with, in order to sharpen or make smooth; *esp.* a kind of whetstone.

14.. *Domesday Bk. Ipswich* in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 122 Quernstonys, gryndstonys, rubstonys. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees, 1835) 352 Item I gyue to John Stephen in money fyue markes..ij dosen knyff stones & iiij dosen rebstones. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A brush sithe and grasse sithe, with rifle to stand, a cradle for barlie, with rubstone and sand. 1600 in Welford *Hist. Newcastle* (1887) III. 141 The loading and better disposing of sea-coals and pit-coals, grindstones, rubstones, and whetstones. 1697 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 300 [The mayor of Newcastle granted a warrant to four persons to seize on coals, grind-stones, and rub-stones, sold by foreigners]. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 245 A Rub-stone, which is round, and is about fourteen Inches Diameter,..on which they rub the Bricks which they cut into several shapes. 1890 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1098 The rubstones employed [in rubbing slate], depend principally on their relative abundance in the respective districts. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Lincs.*, *Rub-stone*, a white stone for sharpening scythes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1998/2 *Rub-stone*, the flat stone on which the currier's knife is ground to an edge.

Rubus, -ushe, obs. forms of RUBBISH.

Ruby (rū·bi), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *α.* 4– **ruby,** 4–6 **rubye,** 5–7 **rubie, rubey**; 5 **ro(o)by, rube(e, rubu.** *β.* 4 **rybe,** 5 **rybee,** 6 **rybwe**; 4 **ribe,** 6 **ribie**; 5 **rebe, reby.** [a. OF. *rubi* (= Sp. and Pg. *rubi*, Prov. *robi*), more commonly *rubis*, repr. the Romanic stem *rubin-* (see RUBINE), obscurely related to L. *rubeus*, *ruber* red.]

I. 1. A very rare and valuable precious stone (the *true* or *Oriental* ruby), of a colour varying from deep crimson or purple to pale rose-red; now classed as a variety of corundum. Also, a less valuable stone (an aluminate of magnesium), distinguished as the *spinel* ruby, or a rose-pink variety of this, the *balas* ruby.

α. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase gernet in golde, ant ruby wel ryht. c 1380 CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 4 And lyke ruby ben your chekys rounde. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Ruby a precious stone, *ruby*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxviii. 13 Thou art decte..with Ruby, Topas, Christall, Iacyncte. 1579 LODGE *Def. Poetry* P 1 The Rubie is discerned by his pale rednes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 597 If stone, Carbuncle most or Chrysolite, Rubie or Topaz. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 147 At thee the Ruby lights its deep'ning glow. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 781/1 Pallets of ruby, driven by a hard steel swing wheel, need no oil. 1849 CAMPBELL *Inorganic Chem.* 150 The sapphire and ruby are alumina with a little colouring oxide. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 48/1 By this test the true ruby may be distinguished from spinel and garnet.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1007 Þe sexte þe rybe he con hit wale. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. (Douce MS.), His gloues, his gamesons glowed as a glede, With graynes of rebe þat grai[th]ed bene gay.

b. With *a* and pl.

α. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Whith rubies on a rowe. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8904 Alle þe walles war made..of cristalle schene,..And þe garettes aboven of rubys and curalle. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 24 Rynges with Rubyes, and Richesses I-nouwe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 He beres..a ruby, fyne and gude and orient. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 A doubyl ryng departyd of gold, with a ruby and a turkeys. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 132 A radius croun of rubeis scho him gaif. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 228 A flower of golde..with a rubie 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 101 Th' impression of keene whips, I'ld weare as Rubies. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 54 His ample forehead bore a coronet, With sparkling diamonds and with rubies set. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 185 A large golden heart hanging at a gold chain set with rubies and diamonds. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxvi, Here are rubies blazing bright. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 633 An imitation of the finest oriental rubies.

fig. a 1649 DRUMMOND OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 6 The Sun is fair, when he, with crimson Crown And flaming Rubies, leaves his Eastern Bed.

β. 13.. *Owain Miles* (1837) 37 Ribes and salidoines, Onicles and causteloines. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii. (Douce MS.), With riche ribaynes reuersset,..Rayled withe rybees of rialle aray. a 1500 in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 211 Thys ryche Reby, that ston of pryce. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 88 A ring of gold wᵗ a broken ribie.

c. An artificial gem imitating the ruby.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 633 Frequently this mixture only yields an opaque mass..: in that case rubies may be made of it.

d. The jewel of a watch (in the finest work usually a variety of ruby).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1998/2.

† 2. *fig.* Applied, chiefly to women, as a term of high commendation. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Heo is rubie of ryhtfulnesse. c 1386 [see GEM *sb.* 2]. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 959 Now godamercy, berel brytest of bewte! godamercy, rubu rody as þe rose! 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 42 Haile, redolent ruby, riche and radyuss!..Haile, moder of God!

3. A red pimple on the face.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 45 b, To take awaye red rubies that growe in the face by reason of the heate of the Liuer. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 138 Vpon her nose, all ore embellished with Rubies, Carbuncles, Saphires. 1611 COTGR., *Couperose*,..extreame rednesse of the face, accompanied with many pimples, and rubies, especially about the nose. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 46 May it not ..make their faces flourish with some orientall carbuncles and rubies? 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 165 The rich Rubies on his Nose. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 82 The rubies with which his cheeks are enrich'd! 1841 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Wom. in Grey*, Certain rubies That garnished the nose of the good Father Hilary.

4. The colour of the ruby; a glowing purple-tinged red. † Also *Her.* = GULES.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 67 b, The fielde is the Rubie, a Cheuron topaze, betwene iij Eaglettes displaide, with two heades, of the Pearle. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 148 Sir William Luzie did here a partie hold In rubie armd, three Lucie fishes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 115 When now I thinke you can behold such sights, And keepe the naturall Rubie of your Cheekes. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 27 If this be to labour,..to flush their complexions to the drunkards ruby. 1847 EMERSON *Ode to Beauty* 28 The swinging spider's silver line, The ruby of the drop of wine.

5. *transf.* Applied to various things of a colour similar to the ruby: **a.** *pl.* The lips.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamund* 124 Wks. (Grosart) I. 85 As the saddest tale..Makes silent listning vnto him that told it, So did my speech when Rubies did vnfold it. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 17 That I might..kisse, one kisse. Rubies vnparagon'd, How deerely they doo't: 'Tis her breathing that Perfumes the Chamber thus.

b. Red wine.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 543 Nor did the dancing Rubie.. Allure thee from the cool Crystalline stream. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* v, Still the Vine her ancient Ruby yields.

c. *Pugilistic slang.* The blood.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIII. 348 The fluid of which Harvey demonstrated the circulation in the human body, he [the pugilist] speaks of as 'claret', or 'carmine', or 'ruby'. 1888 *Sporting Life* 11 Dec. (Farmer), Saunders stopped a flush right-hander with his organ of smell, the ruby duly making its appearance.

6. † **a.** *Alchemy.* (See quot.) *Obs.*⁻¹

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. 48 He that has once the flower of the sunne, The perfect ruby, which we call elixir.

b. (See quots.)

1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Arsenic*, *Ruby of Arsenic*, is a Preparation of it with sulphur by means of several repeated sublimations. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ruby*, in Chymistry, is a Name given to several Preparations of natural Bodies, because of their red Colour; as, Ruby of Arsenick, &c. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., *Arsenical Ruby*,..a name given to a sublimation of a mixture of arsenic and common sulphur. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 544/1 What is called ruby of arsenic or of sulphur is the realgar; the ruby of zinc is the red blend; and the ruby of silver is the red silver ore.

c. *ellipt.* Ruby glass (see 11).

1839 STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme* 227 Even the ancient ruby is not lost to those artists who can and will patiently seek after it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit.* II. No. 6781 The group on the right is half-cased with ruby.

7. *Printing.* A size of type, intermediate between nonpareil and pearl. (Cf. AGATE *sb.* 4.)

This line is printed in Ruby type.

There is no evidence to support the two earliest quots., which place ruby between pearl and diamond.

1778 MORES *Dissert. Eng. Typog. Founders* 26 So we exclude Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, Ruby and Diamond, so named from their smallness and fancied prettiness. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typographia* II. 76 Independent of the above sizes, we have just been informed, that Mr. Miller, of Edinburgh, has introduced another, which he designates by the name of Ruby; it is a size between Pearl and Diamond. 1839 HANSARD *Print. & Type-founding* (1841) 228 Ruby.., used for pocket dictionaries, prayer-books, &c.; but it is too small for any but the strongest sight. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 116 *Ruby*, a size of type..equal to half a Small Pica in body.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. Attributive, as *ruby chain*, *cylinder*, *hole*, *mine*, *ring*, *rock*, *roller*, *spark*, *stone*.

1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 24 With hevinly beriall droppis, Throu bemes rede, birnyng as ruby sperkis. 1508 — *Tua Mariit Wemen* 367 In ringis ryally set with riche ruby stonis. a 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 150 Seven polish'd Ruby Rocks the columns were, Into bright Seraphs carv'd. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2691/4 A Ruby Ring with three Brilliant Diamonds on each side. 1829 CRAWFURD *Jrnl. Emb. to Crt. of Ava* (1834) II. 203 The sapphire and ruby mines are considered the property of the King. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 173 Ruby holes are also employed for rounding the leads of even-pointed pencils. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 409 He..show'd them both the ruby-chain. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 97 The ..teeth..lock the wheel by pressing on a hollow ruby cylinder or roller...There is a notch in the ruby roller.

b. Similative, as *ruby-like*, *-wise*.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* (1715) 560/1 So will you have a Ruby-like Tincture. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* ii, All faces turn'd to where Glows rubylike the far-up crimson globe. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vii. 11 Not merely..a colour on the outside, but going through and through, ruby-wise.

c. Instrumental, as *ruby-circled*, *-headed*, *-studded*.

1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 364 Before him fled the face of Queen Isolt With ruby-circled neck. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pkt. Bk.* i. (ed. 2) 38 The two ruby-headed pivots are made exclusively for the heavier card J. 1895 SWETTENHAM *Malay Sketches* 180 Her hair fastened in a knot with four ruby-studded hairpins.

9. As *adj.* Having the colour of the ruby; of a dark glowing red, usually tinged with purple.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 38 The ruby skyes of the orient. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 9 Ane vnce of rubey silk to thair quaiffs. 1592 GREENE *Quip for Upstart Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 242 His face somthing Ruby blush, Cherry cheeked, like a shreed of scarlet. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 260 Thy wounds,..Which like dumbe mouthes do ope their Ruby lips. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 115 Though he might haply view his ruby Nose without a Mirrour. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VIII. cclv, Their whiter Names Being dyed deep in ruby Martyrdom. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 108 It will give the transparent Red, a Ruby Colour. 1764 GRAY *Triumph Owen* 22 High he rears his ruby crest. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxiv, Vessels of wine, alternate placed, Ruby and amber. 1864 TENNYSON *Islet* 13 With a satin sail of a ruby glow. 1887 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 37/2 One lady had a ruby velvet, trimmed with costly lace.

10. In parasynthetic adjs., as *ruby-berried*, *-budded*, *-coloured*, *-faced*, *-hued*, *-lipped*, etc.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 2 The purple-blossomed *ruby-berried nightshade. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. 1 A million emeralds break from the *ruby-budded lime. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 451 Once more the *rubi-colourd portall opend. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 223 The inequalities of its ruby-coloured surface. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4813/4 He is..*Ruby Faced. 1741 *Chinese Lett.* i. 7 A jolly ruby-fac'd Prelate, lolling at Ease in his Coach, hinders his Progress. 1896 MARY BEAUMONT *Joan Seaton* 50 A great water-butt, its sides deep in *ruby-hued nasturtiums. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul, Infin. Worlds* xcix, Fair comely bodies,..rose-cheek'd, *ruby-lip'd. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*,

Short Hymn to Venus, I do love a Girle Rubie-lipt, and tooth'd with Pearl. 1878 Longf. *Keramos* 143 Little towns..*ruby-lustered with the light Of blazing furnaces by night. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 88 The elder Year, Pomona, pleas'd, shall deck With *ruby-tinctur'd Births. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* III. 45 The ruby-tinctur'd Corinth clust'ring hangs, And emulates the Grape. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 63 Raised or cut *ruby-toned velvet of a rich soft pile. 1887 T. Hamilton *Youth & Manhood C. Thornton* (1845) 76. I..gladly consigned the remains of the dish to the care of my *ruby-visaged neighbour.

b. In specific names of birds, as *ruby-crested, -crowned, -headed, -necked.* Also Ruby-throated.

1782 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 780 *Ruby-crested Humming Bird. 1788 G. Edwards *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 95 The *Ruby-crowned Wren. 1785 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* II. 413 Ruby-crowned Warbler. 1834 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* II. 547 The Ruby-crowned Wren is found in Louisiana and other Southern States, from November until March. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 78 Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Crown with a rich scarlet patch. 1811 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. I. 329 *Ruby-headed Humming-bird...This is one of the most beautiful of the straight-billed Humming-Birds. 1788 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 779 *Ruby-necked Humming Bird.

11. In special collocations, as **ruby blende, copper** (see quots.); **ruby coral**, ? red coral; **ruby glass**, glass coloured by the oxides of copper, iron, lead, tin, etc.; **ruby silver**, proustite; **ruby spar** (see quot.); **ruby spinel**, = *spinel ruby*; **ruby sulphur, topas, wood, zinc** (see quots.).

1855 *Orr's Cir. Sci., Geol.*, etc. 501 *Proustite.*—Red Silver, *Ruby-blende. 1825 A. Aikin *Mineralogy* (ed. 2) 88 Red Copper. *Ruby Copper. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 503/1 This oxide..occurs in Cornwall in the form of beautiful transparent crystals of a fine red colour, and is hence frequently called *ruby copper*. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 393 The Marine here [Trapani, Sicily] excelleth in *Ruby Corall. 1797 W. Johnston tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* I. 205 In 1684 Orschall..wrote..of the manner of making *ruby-glass. 1860 Longf. *Tales Wayside Inn, Falcon of Ser Federigo* 186 The ruby glass, the silver, and the gold. 1885 A. J. Butler tr. *Dante's Paradise* 268 *note*, Until the fifteenth century only 'ruby' glass was 'coated'. 1815 A. Aikin *Mineralogy* (ed. 2) 79 Red or *Ruby Silver..occurs crystallized, dendritic, membranous, massive, and disseminated. 1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 177 The vein..contains black sulphurets and ruby silver. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 254 The stone imported from Ceylon, called *'*ruby spar*,..is an iridescent sort of spinell ruby. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 570 The purchaser must ascertain if it be not a Siberian tourmaline, or *ruby spinel. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 400 Precious spinel is distinguished by several names, according to its colour, the deep red variety being called ruby spinel. 1837 Dana *Syst. Min.* VI. 434 Realgar, ..Red Orpiment or *Ruby Sulphur...Red Sulphuret of Arsenic. 1885 Hornaday 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* xxiv. 287 The island produces..garnets, 'Ceylon ruby' (*ruby topaz), star stones. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 103 Red Sanders, or *Ruby Wood, an East Indian wood, the produce of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. 1896 Chester *Dict. Min.* 237 **Ruby-zinc*, a popular name for .sphalerite of a deep-red color, and also for zincite with the same characteristics.

b. (See quots.)

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 28 The Ruby Fly Hawk...Very rare. *Ibid.* 43 The Ruby Tiger..appears the beginning of July. 1868 J. G. Wood *Homes without Hands* XIII. 238 A specimen of the Ruby and Topaz Humming Bird (*Chrysolampis moschitis*).

Ruby (rū·bi), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To dye or tinge with the colour of the ruby.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 426 With sanguine drops the walls are rubied round. 1832 J. Bree *St. Herbert's Isle* 10 Her cheeks were rubied with the rose's hue. 1844 Cornish *Select. fr. Serm.*, etc. (1850) 374 So intense a gleam Rubied the oaken copse.

Ruby-red, *a.* [Ruby *sb.*] As red as a ruby; having the red colour of a ruby.

1591 Greene *Farewell to Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 266 A lip sweete rubie red, graced with delight. 1611 Florio, *Rosseggiante*, ruby-red. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 229 Gills ruby red, 4 in a set. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xi, The ornaments..were of sparkling Bohemian glass, ruby red. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* (ed. 4) v. 186 An oily substance forms, from which ruby-red needles..slowly separate.

b. quasi-*sb.* A ruby-red colour or tint.

1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* (ed. 4) viii. 410 The fungus threads are stained a ruby-red.

Ruby-tail. [Ruby *a.*] **a.** *attrib.* = next. **b.** (See quots. and next.)

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 136/2 The Chrysididæ are most of them, if not all, of parasitic habits...Some of these species are called ruby-tail flies. 1863 J. G. Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 497 The beautiful Ruby-tail Flies, or Cuckoo Flies, so plentiful in summer about old walls and similar localities. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 384 This insect, the Common Gold Wasp, or Ruby-tail,..is of a deep metallic bluish green colour, except the upper surface of the abdomen, which is bright red.

Ruby-tailed, *a.* [Ruby *a.*] Having a ruby-red hinder part; applied to hymenopterous insects of the genus *Chrysis*, esp. the golden wasp.

1860 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 23/1 They sometimes receive the English names of Golden-tailed and Ruby-tailed Flies. 1868 J. G. Wood *Homes without Hands* XXV. 481 Those splendid insects which are popularly called Ruby-tailed Flies, or Firetails, and scientifically termed Chrysididæ.

Ruby-throat. [Ruby *a.*] A ruby-throated humming-bird or warbler. Also *attrib.* = next.

1783 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. 1. 463 Ruby-Throat, *Motacilla calliope*. 1827 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. II. 644 Ruby-throat warbler (*Sylvia Calliope*). 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 201/1 What was our surprise to see the ruby-throat..remain with the young ones.

Ruby-throated, *a.* [Ruby *a.*] Having a ruby-red gorget. In names of birds (see quots.).

1782 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 769 Ruby-throated Humming-bird, *Trochilus rubineus*. Inhabits Brasil and Guiana. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 184 Ruby-throated Hummingbird,..metallic gorget reflecting ruby-red. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 10/2 Two specimens of the *Calliope Camtschathensis*, or ruby-throated warbler.

Ruc, obs. form of Roc.

Rucervine (rūs5·rvəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Rucerv-us*: see Rusa and Cervine *a.*] Of or belonging to a genus (*Rucervus*) of East Indian deer.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 60 Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate rucervine type. 1891 Flower & Lydekker *Mamm.* 321 The Rucervine group..is represented by the Swamp Deer.

Ruch, obs. f. Rough *a.* and *adv.*

‖ **Ruche** (rūʃ, F. rüʃ), *sb.* Also **rouche.** [F. *ruche* (†*rouche*, *rusche*), bee-hive, and (in allusion to the plaits of a straw hive) frill, etc.] A frill or quilling of some light material, as ribbon, gauze, or lace, used to ornament some part of a garment or head-dress. Also *attrib.*

a. 1827 *Souvenir* I. 127/3 (Stanf.), A bonnet..with a blue and white ruche of gauze at the edge. 1862 *Engl. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 236/1 The front of the body..was trimmed with white satin ruches laid over white blonde. 1881 *Truth* 31 March 446/1 The inevitable ruche of Mechlin lace makes the dress becoming to the neck. 1888 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 427/2 For silk the Ruche flutings should measure from half inch, to 1 inch.

transf. 1865 Mrs. Beeton *Dict. Cookery* 210 Place a paper ruche on the bone.

β. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rouche*,..a goffered quilling of net, ribbon, blonde, or any other material. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 March, Her Royal Highness..wore a white satin dress with rouches of tulle.

Hence **Ruche** *v.*1, to trim with a ruche. Also **Ruched** (rūʃt) *ppl. a.*

1892 *Daily News* 8 March 2/1 A black moiré silk was ruched with pink round the border of the skirt. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 5/2 It had ruched sleeves.

† **Ruche** (ruchche), *v.*2 *Obs.* Var. of Rich *v.*2

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 101 þay her tramme ruchen, Cachen vp þe crosse3l, cables þay fasten. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 303 þe renk on his rounce hym ruched in his sadel. *Ibid.* 367 He ful radly vp ros, & ruchched hym fayre.

Ruchet, obs. variant of Rochet 2.

Ruching (rūʃiŋ). [f. Ruche *sb.* + -ing 1.] A trimming consisting of ruches.

1862 *Engl. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 236/1 A blue tulle skirt, trimmed with blue silk ruchings. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* 50 Her marvellous drab poplin, adorned with fresh pink ruchings. 1894 H. Gamlin *G. Romney* 200 The cuffs edged with narrow white ruching.

Ruchli, obs. form of Roughly *adv.*

Ruchy (rūʃi), *a. rare.* [f. Ruche *sb.*] Of the nature of a ruche.

1884 *Bazaar, Exch. & M.* 19 Dec. 658/1 Sleeves are sometimes..one puff, with a soft ruchy trimming at the end.

Ruck (rʊk), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 3 **ruke**, 5 **roke**, 6 *Sc.* **rouk**, 6–7 **rooke**, 7 **rowke**, 9 *dial.* **rook**, **rouk**. *β.* 6 **ruk**, 6–7 **rucke**, 7 **rukk**(e, 6–**ruck**. [App. of Scand. origin, corresponding to Norw. *ruka* (Aasen) with the same meanings, perh. repr. ON. **hruka* and so related to *hraukr* Rick *sb.*1]

1. A heap or stack of fuel or combustible material of any kind.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 þe aiscare..fareð abuten asken & bisiliche sturեð him uorte rukelen muchele & monie ruken togedere, & bloweð þerinne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7149 All the Remnond and Roke radly þai broght, And brent vp the bodies vnto bare askis. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. St. James* II. 34 Like as a litel fyre is mingled with a greate rooke of fewell, so that by lytel and litell it setteth al the whole rooke on fyre. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 177 The hole beast..is cast in to the burnyng streame or burnyng rooke of fyre. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 628 That they nor nane of thame..keip any stakis, or Rukkes of haither, broome, Quhynnes, or vther fewall, within anye of the Closses. 1879 E. Waugh *Chimney Corner* 251 I've made fourpence, to-day, wi' gettin' a rook (a lot) o' coals in. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207 *Ruck*, the stock of coals on the bank.

† **b.** A particular measure or quantity of coals (see quot. 1611). *Obs.*

1483 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 421, 10 wain-loads of coals called 'pytte coles', every wain-load containing a whole 'roke' of coals. 1486 *Ibid.* III. 257 For half a roke of colys to brenne þe seid plaster with. 1611 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 484 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1905), A rooke of colles ought to bee ij yeardes high and a yeard and quarter square by measure. 1651 *Publ. Gen. Acts* 1326 Such..of the said Coals as have been, or usually are sold by the Stack, Ruck, Fathom, or other uncertain Denomination.

2. A rick or stack of hay, corn, etc.; † a shock or stook. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1546 in *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 135 Onto the tyme the said medow be mawyn and put into rouk. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 341 In wheat in the staggarth ij ruckes by estymac'on Fiftye thraves. 1611 Cotgr., *Treseau*, a shocke, stowke, halfe-thraue, rowke, or heape of sheaues in a corne-field. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Shepherd* I. ii. 125 The spate may bear away Frae aff the howms your dainty rucks of hay. 1773 Fergusson *Poems* (1807) 229 Our rucks, fu' thick, are stackit i' the yard. 1804 R. Couper *Poetry* I. 152 Strong on the ruck-head [I've] heard your voice Whan mid-night's tempests blew. 1871 Alexander *Johnny Gibb* vi, Twa' or three aul' rucks to thrash oot.

3. A heap or pile of any material. Freq. in phr. *in a ruck.* Now *dial.*

a 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 117 So huge a Ruck Of heap'd vp fortunes. 1607 Drayton *Agincourt* 9 There in another Rucke Princes and Peasants lay together mixt. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 319/1 They can neither Stand, Sit, Kneel, nor lie down, but be all in a ruck, or knit together. 1790 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Midl.* Gloss., *Ruck*, a rough bundle or heap of any thing. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Ruck*, a great quantity; a heap of stones. 1851– in many dial. glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 130 He doesn't care two pence about the bit of a rouk o' cobble stones and sand.

b. *transf.* A large number or quantity; a multitude, crowd, throng.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1887) 47, I shall not neede to name the partes, all in one ruk, as of set purpose. *a* 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 327 Rucks of rich Pearle, and sparkling Diamonds Shall fringe thy garments with Imbroadrie. 1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 26 Sheep and Goats,..some ran on rucks, and hurried down to the Sea-shore. 1829 J. Hunter *Hallamsh. Gloss., Ruck*, a multitude, as applied to people; a great assemblage, as applied to anything else. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* ii. (1879) 29 Finishing with a ruck of figures all at once. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 377/1 When judgment is wanted in getting through a ruck of horses. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 4/2 There is a ruck of ambitious Gambettists in the prime of life.

4. *The ruck*: **a.** *Racing.* Those horses which are left behind in a body by the fastest goers. Also *fig.*

1846 *Punch* XI. 15 Who headed the Ruck? 'I,' said Lord George. 1852 Bristed 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 85 The ruck falls off rapidly, and the good men settle down to their pace. 1862 Whyte Melville *Inside the Bar* I. 224 'What one horse can do another can.' Self-esteem implores us not to fall back into the 'ruck' behind. 1884 'H. Collingwood' *Under Meteor Flag* 180 Summers came panting in with the ruck, after all was over.

b. The undistinguished crowd or general run (of persons or things).

1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 324 The uneducated and socially-unplaced ruck. 1859 M. Napier *Life Visc. Dundee* I. p. x, Far more honest, and..more right-minded than the ruck of their sect. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 291, I write simply as one of that common ruck of ordinary practical working men. 1894 Mrs. F. Elliot *Roman Gossip* xii. 290 A great name, rising out of the feeble ruck of modern Italian sculpture.

5. *U.S. colloq.* Nonsense, rubbish.

1890 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 159 He..wears gloves, and takes his meals private in his room and all that sort of ruck.

Ruck (rʊk), *sb.*2 [a. ON. *hrukka* (Norw. *rukka*), for earlier **hrunka*: see Runkle *sb.*] A crease, fold, or wrinkle; a ridge.

1767 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Ruck*, a wrinkle or plait. *Ibid.*, Your gown fits all in a ruck. 1811 Willan *West Riding Yorksh., Ruck*, a fold, or plait, made in cloth by crushing it. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 76/1 The vessel..was found to be..without even a single strain or so much as a ruck in her copper. 1863 *Q. Rev.* July 97 He observed there also a number of large transverse ridges or rucks of the glacier. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 35 Careful attention should be paid to keep the bed smooth, and the sheets free from rucks.

Ruck (rʊk), *sb.*3 *dial.* A rut.

1823 [see *cart-ruck*, s.v. Cart *sb.* 6]. 1839 Lewis *Hereford Gloss., Ruck*, a rut of a road. 1858 *Zoologist* XVI. 5941 Deep, dirty ditches or rucks. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v.

† **Ruck,** *sb.*4 *Obs.*—0 (See quot.)

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 325 In addition to his subscription, the notary was formerly in use to add his *signum*, which was a flourish of penmanship, called a *paraph* or a *ruck*.

Ruck (rʊk), *v.*1 Now *dial.* Forms: *α.* 3 **ruken**, 4–6 **rouke**, 5–6 **rowke**, 7–9 **rook**. *β.* 4 **rucken**, 5 **ruckyn (rukkun)**, 6–7 **rucke**, 6–**ruck**. *γ. dial.* 8 **ruckee**, 9 **ruckey, rucky**. [Perh. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *ruka* to crouch (Ross).] *intr.* To squat, crouch, cower, huddle together. Also *refl.* and in *pa. pple.*

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 Vor þeo hwule þet heo stont upriht ne mei he [the fiend] nouðer on hire ne ruken ne riden. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6897 þe horribel vermyn venemus, þe whilk sal on þe synful rouke, And ever-mare þam gnaw and souke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 450 What is mankynde moore vn to you holde Than is the sheepe, þat rouketh in the folde? *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156 In the kichene thei wolden rouken, an hol day gladliche, for to roste a smal hastelet. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 439 This sheepe rowkyng in his fold, Set litill stoor of swerd or Arwis keene. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 51 In the easemente of vrine, the men rowked doune, the women stoode vprighte. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 47 The Rauen rook'd her on the Chimnies top, And chatt'ring Pies in dismall Discords sung. 1743 R. Blair *Grave* 35 Night's foul bird, Rook'd in the spire, screams loud.

fig. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 7 As I can not deuine vpon such bookes, that happlye rouke in studentes mewes.

β. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 57 Hot now thei rucken in here nest And resten as hem liketh best. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 118 The wolfe in fieldis the shepe dothe grete duresse, Rukking in foldis for fere dar nat arise. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rukkun, or cowre down, *incurvo*. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 141 On the house did rucke A cursed owle the messenger of ill successe and lucke. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 118 Here ruckes my mistrisse makinge cleene the pan. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* XXIII. 136 Now their wit styeth not high but rather rucketh beneath vpon the ground. 1619 Bert *Hawkes* 56 Sometimes he..will..stop of his forefeet, without either rucking behinde, or aduancing before. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 59 To *Ruck*, to squat or shrink down. 1820 Wilbraham *Gloss. Wds. Chesh., Ruck*, to get close or

huddle together as fowls do. 1823– in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Northampton, Cheshire).

γ. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 40 But thee, thee wut ruckee..in the Chimley Coander. 1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* 42 Ee'd grasp th' rod..An' ruckey down quite low. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 635 *Rucky-down*, to stoop low by bending the knees;..to crouch low in any posture.

Hence **Ru·cker**; **Ru·cking** *vbl. sb.*

13.. *Names of Hare* in *MS. Digby 86* fol. 168 b, Þe wint swifft, Þe sculkere, Þe hare serd, Þe heg roukere [= hedge-rucker]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rukkynge (*Harl. MS.* rukklyng), *incurvacio.*

Ruck (rʊk), *v.*[2] [f. RUCK *sb.*[2] Cf. Norw. *rukka* in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* To slip *up* or work into creases or ridges; to become creased or wrinkled.

1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 234 The motion of walking soon occasioned it to slip from its place, to ruck. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ruck*, to have a folded, creased, ridgy, or uneven surface. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 544 The sleeves ruck up and present his white, soft, and dimpled arms. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 116 A sheet is said to 'ruck' when it gets creased or doubled in laying on.

2. *trans.* To crease; to wrinkle or cause to work *up* into ridges.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Ruck*,..to wrinkle; as, to ruck up cloth or a garment. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* iii, Mr. Sawyer..lost his flat shooting-hat, and rucked his plaid trousers up to his knees. 1876 Miss BROUGHTON *Joan* I. i, An arm-chair..not at all rucked up or disarranged.

b. To draw or gather into small folds.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 9/1 The sleeves rucked and puffed in yet another new way. 1901 *Illustr. Lond. News* CXVIII. 910 The sleeves are of chiffon rucked with a band of the gold worked down the centre.

Ruck (rʊk), *v.*[3] *dial.* [f. RUCK *sb.*[1] Cf. Norw. *ruka* in the same sense.] *trans.* To stack, to heap or pile up.

1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 95 When autumn's stores are ruck'd up in the yard. 1841– in dial. glossaries (Leic., Shropsh., Warw., Banff).

†**Ruck,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ruct-āre*: cf. ERUCT *v.*] To belch.

15.. LYNDESAY *Play* 1435 (Bann. MS.), Sche riftit, ruckit, and maid sic stendis. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* xix. 47 Wks. (Grosart) II. 96/1 His Belching rucks forth flames, his mouing Eye Shines like the glory of the morning Skie.

Ruck, obs. form of ROC.

Rucked (rʊkt), *ppl. a.* [f. RUCK *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2]] Having rucks or small folds.

1600 *Newe Metamorphosis* (MS.) in Nares (1859) s.v., A rucked barke ore grewe their bodye and face.

1895 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 124/2 The freedom with which he swings his leg, the 'rucked' trousers and easy shoes. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 3/2 Rucked satin, quite objectionable for millinery, makes a charming evening cloak.

Rucker, Rucking: see RUCK *v.*[1]

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [dim. of RUCK *sb.*[1] Cf. Norw. dial. *rukle* a small heap of twigs on a hearth.] A pile or heap; a bundle of sheaves; a stack of peats or the like.

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Ruckle*, a great quantity; a heap of stones. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 507 A piece of rye-grass is pulled out of the top and tied round the head of the 'ruckle', as it is called. *Ibid.* 508 In a dry time it is carted directly from the 'ruckles' to the stack. 1867 LIVINGSTONE in *Proc. R. Geogr. Soc.* (1868) 180, I am a mere ruckle of bones. *c* 1888 J. LUCAS *Studies in Nidderdale* 119 After a time..they pile them [*sc.* peats] into stacks, which are called 'ruckles'.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *sb.*[2] [dim. of RUCK *sb.*[2] Cf. Norw. dial. *rukla* wrinkle, ridge.] A small ruck or ridge.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 37 There is a ruckle in the bed-clothes over his breast as if his arms were crossed.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *sb.*[3] [Cf. RUCKLE *v.*[3], and Norw. dial. *rukl* in the same sense (Aasen).] A rattling or gurgling noise, *esp.* in the throat of a dying person; the death-rattle.

1825 [see DEATH *sb.* 19]. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Ruckle*, a noise in the throat seeming to indicate suffocation. 1905 F. W. BAIN *Draught of the Blue* Introd. p. xiii, In the silence, broken only by the ruckle of the rushing water.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 3 **rukelen.** [freq. of RUCK *v.*[3]] *trans.* To pile up, heap together; *spec.* to form (clover) into a sheaf.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Al þet he rukeleð & gederað togedere..; al schal ine helle iwurðen to him tadden & neddren. *Ibid.* 406 Weop for his sunnen. Þus þu schalt..rukelen on his heaued bearninde gleden.

1800 TUKE *Agric. North Riding* 156 When the crop is large.., a small armful is taken up by the top, which is united by a twist; three of these are placed together...This operation is termed 'ruckling'. 1833 *Ridgemont Farm Rep.* 143 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), When the season is precarious for drying the clover hay, the excellent..plan..of 'ruckling' is adopted. 1892– in *E. D. D.* (Yks., Som.).

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *v.*[2] [f. RUCK *v.*[2] + -LE 3.]

1. *intr.* To work (*up*) into folds or wrinkles.

1839 LEWIS *Hereford Gloss., To Ruckle*, to rumple, to crease. 1853 CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 4, I..buttoned the straps of my trousers to prevent them ruckling up. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., The bandage ruckles up so, it must come off.

2. *trans.* To form, draw together, into folds.

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 295 His face is shiny and is ruckled with high ridges and low furrows. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 8/4 The lace is arranged upon a frame of chiffon ruckled by hand.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *v.*[3] Also 6 **ruele.** [Of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *rukla* in the same sense.] *intr.* To make a rattling or gurgling sound; to rattle in the throat. Hence **Ru·ckling** *ppl. a.*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 668, I am ane blak Monk, said the ruclande reuin; So said the gled, I am ane holy freir. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wind*, If Water ruckles much, and frequent Bubbles arise, the Storm is but of a short Continuance. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxviii, The deep ruckling groans of the patient satisfied every one that she was breathing her last. 1859 *Out of the Depths* 162 Her glassy eyes, her ruckling breath,..told me plainly that she was dying fast. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Ruckle*, to breathe with difficulty, like one dying.

†**Ru·ckle,** *v.*[4] [f. RUCK *v.*[1]] To crouch.

a 1500 [see *rucking* vbl. sb., under RUCK *v.*[1]]

Ruckling, dial. variant of RECKLING.

‖ **Ru·cksack,** [ad. G. *rucksack*, f. *rucken*, dial. var. of *rücken* back + *sack* SACK *sb.*[1]] A kind of knapsack worn by tourists.

1895 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 199 We divided our loads into two rucksacks. 1904 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 175/1 One does not usually carry a bulky volume in one's rucksack.

Rucky (rʊ·ki), *a. rare.* [f. RUCK *sb.*[2]] Full of rucks or creases.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Rucky*, full of rucks. 1883 Mrs. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* vii. 85 A big young man in a dress-coat and large rucky white gloves.

†**Ruct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *ructar*, L. *ructāre*: cf. next.] *intr.* To belch, bring up wind. Hence †**Ru·cter,** and †**Ru·cting** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xliii. 279.

†**Ructa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *ructātio*, f. *ructāre*.] = ERUCTATION.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ructation*, belching. 1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 206 Salutes the nose with an acid ructation. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi, Senates and great Councils are often troubled with..peccant Humours,..with sour frothy Ructations. 1771–2 *Ess. Jr Batchelor* I. 112 Troubled with sower, frothy, ructations, which proceed from a foul stomach.

Ruction (rʊ·kʃən). *dial.* or *colloq.* Also 9 **'ruction.** [Of obscure origin: in quot. 1831 associated with *insurrection.*] A disturbance, riot, or tumult; a disorderly dispute or quarrel; a row.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Ruction*, a quarrel; *to raise a ruction*, to be the cause of a quarrel. 1831 LOVER *Leg. Irel.* 148 It was in the time of the 'ruction [1798]. 1852 *Election Song* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Four hundred dirty vagabonds All ready for a ruction. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 695/1 The ruction has been hardly in the fearless old Hibernian manner. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Dec. 933/1 Whisky which produces motiveless ructions at fairs and social gatherings.

†**Ructua·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *ructuāre* for *ructāre*.] = RUCTATION.

1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 94 b, Let them..abstein from meates that ingender..fumous ructuacions or vapours.

†**Ructuo·sity.** *Obs.*—[f. L. *ructuōsus*.] 'A belching much' (Bailey, 1721).

†**Ru·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ruct-āre* + -URE.] = RUCTATION.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 620 It solves all inflations of the stomack and belly into ructures. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 With a sudden noise of a ructure or belch.

Ructul (Palladius): see RUKEL.

Rud (rʊd), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: α. 1 **rudu** (*obl.* **rude**), 3, 6, 8–9 *Sc.* **rude.** β. 4–5 (9 *dial.*) **rode,** 4 **rod.** γ. 5–6 **rudde,** 5–7, 9 **rud,** 6–7, 9 **rudd.** [OE. *rudu* fem., related by ablaut to OE. *rēod* REED *a.* and *rēad* RED *a.* The same grade of the stem is represented by ON. *roðr* masc. (Norw. *rode*), redness.]

1. Red or ruddy colour; redness, ruddiness.

α. *c* 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (1834) 22 Đa geseah se cyngc ðæt apollonius mid rosan rude wæs eal oferbræded. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Þe rude of monnes nebbe þet seið ariht his sunnen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 443 Þe rose also mid hire rude þat cumeþ ut of þe þorne wode. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 29 Lavinia .. Hir moderis wordis felt deip in hir hert, So that the rude dyd hyr vissage glow.

β. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 18841 (Fairf.), His visage sumdel wiþ rode was blende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 27 He seth hire rode upon the cheke. *c* 1420 *St. Etheldred* 843 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 301 Hurre lures weron white as ony lely floure Ymeynde with rod.

γ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3048 Hir chekes [were] full choise;..As the rose, was the rud þat raiked hom in. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 32 Farwele the rudde that was upon thi lippes. 1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. 23 b, The one counterfaiteth the rudde of precious stones in the lyppes, the other whitenesse of face and necke. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 13 The dye of crymson, whose rudd will be appalled nether with heate of sonne nether with wette of wether. 1898 MEREDITH *Poems* I. 94 When mantles a tender rud In maids that of youths have sight.

2. Complexion (of those parts of the face which are naturally reddish or ruddy).

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 156 *Ultus*, andwlita, *uel* rudu. 12.. *Prayer to Our Lady* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Mi brune her is hwit bicume..and mi tohte rude iturnd al in-to oðre dehe. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* 21 in *Bann. MS.* 283 As ony ross hir rude wes reid. 1836 WILSON *Tales of Borders* IV. 34 Yon bloomin hizzy wi' the rose rude.

β. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 178 Rose red was hur rode, full riall of schape. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 131 His rode was reed, hise eyen greye as goos. *c* 1440 *Anturs of Arth.* xiii, Reddere in rode þan rose in þe rayne.

γ. 14.. 26 *Pol. Poems* 145 My rudde was rede, my colour clere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 145 Youre rud that was so red, youre lyre the lylly lyke. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 They whyte theyr face..with cerusse: and theyr lyppis and ruddis with purpurisse. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ballad* Wks. 1843 I. 25 Your ruddys wyth ruddy rubys may compare. 1867 L. JEWITT *Derb. Ballads* 23 That lady so fair and free With rudd as red as rose in May.

3. Chiefly *dial.* Ruddle; †a red cosmetic.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 404 Gezabel..gehiwode hire eazan and hire neb mid rude.

1651 R. CHILD in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 73 Here is found..white and yellow Marle, Plaister, Oker, Rudd [etc.]. 1691 RAY *Coll. N.C. Words* (ed. 2) 136 *Rud*, a sort of Bloodstone used in marking Sheep; from the red colour. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Prov. Yorksh., Rud*, red ochre; used in giving a temporary mark to sheep. 1797 BRYDGES *Hom. Trav.* II. 290 Jove..mix'd a shower of rain with rud, To make 'em think it rain'd sheer blood. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Reddle*,. called also rud and ruddle. 1895 T. ELLWOOD *Lakel. & Iceland* 79 The smit marked upon the sheep with this Rud or Ruddle is generally the initial letter or letters of the owner's name.

Comb. a 1794 *Marriage of Sir Gawaine* lxv. in Percy *Reliques*, Sweet blushes stayn'd her rud-red cheeke.

Rud, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **rode**(**s,** 6 **ruddis,** 6–7 **ruddes,** 7, 9 *arch.* **ruds.** [Of obscure origin.] The marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). Chiefly in *pl.* form. (Cf. RODE-WORT.)

14.. *MS. Sloane* 5, lf. 9 b/1 *Oculus Christi, calendula, solsequium*, .Seynte Marie rode. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 88 *Kalendula, sponsa solis*,..golduurt *vel* rodes. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786 *Hoc solsequium*, a rode. 1526 *Grete Herball* CXXXII. (1529) H v, Calendula is an herbe called ruddes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 163 They be now called..in English Marygoldes, and Ruddes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 20 Some take it [*Heliotropium*] for Ruds or Weit-wort: others for Turnsol, or the Marygold. 1647 HEXHAM I. (Herbs), Ruddes, or Marigolds, *Goudt-bloemen.* 1863 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (1881) 52 Among greens, small fruits, and ruds.

Rud, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Also 6 **rod, roid, rude,** 8–9 **rudd.** [Obscurely related to REDD *sb.*[2], RID *sb.*[2], ROUD *sb.*]

1. The spawn of frogs or toads. Usu. in combs. *paddock-, toad-rud.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 342 Thou come..till a pule, and drank the paddok rod [*v.r.* rude, roid]. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1805) 82 Auld Grizzy the witch.. Meks paddoc-rud ointment for sair een. 1850 BAMFORD *Dial. S. Lancs.* 215 *T'wod-rudd*, the spawn of toads. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss., Rud*,..spawn of toads or frogs.

2. The act of spawning.

Cf. RODDING 7 *bl. sb.*, ROOD *v.*, ROUD *v.*

1704 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* I. 459 They [*sc.* salmon] will take a bait of roe, or small fish, while upon the rudd, or laying their spawn.

Rud, *sb.*[4] *rare.* [var. of READ *sb.*[1]: cf. RODDIKIN.] (See quot.)

1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 2/1 The rud, or abomasum, which is the true digestive stomach...The huge paunch, for instance, is, at this early period, far less capacious than the fourth stomach, or rud.

Rud, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8 **rudd**; *pa. pple.* 3 **irud(d)ed,** 4 **roded.** [Related to RUD *sb.*[1] and RUDDY *a.* In sense 2 from RUD *sb.*[1] 3.]

†**1.** *trans.* To make red or ruddy. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Þeo þet beoð, uor Godes luue, mid hore blodshedunge irudded & ireaded, ase þe martirs weren. *Ibid.* 332 Þe soule þet was bloc, & nefde bute dead heou, hauð ikeiht cwic heou, & is iruded feire. *a* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* C. xvi. 108 (Laud MS.), As rody as a rose roded were hus chekes.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 173 Her cheekes lyke apples which the sun hath rudded. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* III. lvi, Many an anticke flake With rich Inamell azure green and Rudded. ?*a* 1700 in Child *Ballads* IV. 28/1 It's little matter what they do now, My life-blood rudds the heather brown.

2. *dial.* To colour or mark with ruddle.

1680 in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 156 *note*, Put to the fell and rudded 55 weathers. 1876– in dial. glossaries.

†**Rud,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **rodden,** 4–5 **rudden** (5 **ruddon**). [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To rub.

Halliwell gives '*Rud*, to rub, to polish. *Devon*', but there appears to be no confirmation of this.

c 1290 *St. George* 41 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 295 Seth þe with a clout of here [they] roddeden þe woundes faste...Þo men selten so is quike flesch and roddeden so with here! *c* 1305 *St. Edmund* 172 in *E. E. P.* 75 Fet & honde..He ruddede [*Land MS.* roddede] a niȝt wiþ his here. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVI. 108 Thus sone þis doctour, As rody as a rose roddede [*v.r.* ruddede] hus chekes, Kowede and carpede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruddon, *idem quod* rubbyn. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* XVII. xcvii, Flaxe is..rodded [*Bodl. MS.* irudded] and gnodded, ribbyd and herkelyd, and at the laste sponne.

Rud, obs. form of RUDD, RUDE.

Rudas (rʊ·dăs), *sb.* (and *a.*). *Sc.* Forms: 8 **roudes,** 9 **rudous, roudas, rudas.** [Of obscure origin.] A coarse, unmannerly (old) woman; a termagant, virago, hag.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, Ye leed, auld roudes! 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, I followed the auld rudas through twa Courts. 1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xxiii. (E. D. D.), What can the auld roudas want wi' me?

b. As *adj.* Hag-like; coarse, unmannerly.

a 1802 *Prince Robert* iv, in Scott *Minstrelsy*, She has put it to her roudas lip, And to her roudes chin. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvi, The auld carlin (a rudas wife she was). 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxix, That auld rudas jaud of a gudewife. 1836

G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 57 Rudous wives, grim, gaunt, and stark.

Rudd (rʊd). Forms: *α.* 7 **rowde**, 7, 9 *dial.* **roud.** *β.* 7–9 **rud.** *γ.* 7 **rudde**, 7– **rudd.** [app. related to Rud *sb.*1] A freshwater cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*) somewhat resembling the roach; the red-eye.

α. 1606 S. Gardiner *Bk. Angling* 131 The Roche, Dace, Breame, Rowde doe but pingle, to the Pearche, and Pike. *α* 1672 Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* IV. vii. 252 Rutilus latior vel Rubellio fluviatilis... Nostratibus a Rudd vel Roud; quibusdam locis Angliæ a Finscale. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 362 It is abundant in the broads of Norfolk, where it is called Roud. 1882 C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* iii, The rudd, or roud as it is generally called in Norfolk, is very abundant.

β. 1662 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xvi. 218 There is a kind of bastard small Roch..with a very forked tail..; knowing-men know their difference, call them Ruds. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* I. xix. 54 The Rud or Finscale..is broader than a Carp, and thicker than a Bream. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 310 The Rud...This fish is found in the Charwell, near Oxford, and in the Witham in Lincolnshire. 1804 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* V. i. 198 [The roach is] Much allied to the Rud, but of a shape somewhat less deep. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 251 Rud require rather a larger hook.

γ. *α* 1672 [see *α* above]. 1685 Ray *Correspt.* 29 April (1718) 180 The Rudde is the Rotele of Baltner. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Rubellus*,..a name given by some authors to the common roach, and by others to the rudd or finscale. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 361 The Rudd, or Red-eye, is a very common fish in Europe. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 Glass Case containing Stuffed Specimen of a Rudd.

† **Ru·dden,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3–4 **rudnen.** [f. the stem of Rud *sb.*1 and *v.*1 Cf. OIcel. *roðna*, MSw. *rudhna*, Sw. *rodna*.] *intr.* To become red. Hence † **Ru·ddening,** redness (in the sky).

α 1225 *Juliana* 26 þe reue rudnede [*Bodl. MS.* feng to rudnin], ant ogrome grede [etc.]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 139 Roȝ rakkes þer ros with rudnyng an-vnder, þe see souȝed ful sore.

Rudder (rʊ·dəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **rothor, roðor, roðr,** 2 **roðer, roþur,** 3–5 **roþer,** 4–7 **rother**; 5 **rothere, rothir, -yr, royther.** *β.* 4 **roothur,** 6–7 **roother,** 7 **routher.** *γ.* 5 *Sc.* **ruthire, ruthyr,** 6 *Sc.* **ruthir,** 6–7 (9 *Sc.* and *north.*) **ruther**; 6 **rither.** *δ.* 5 **rodyr, rod(d)er**; 5 **rudyr,** 6 **-ir,** 5–7 **ruder,** 6– **rudder.** [OE. *róðor*, = OFris. *roder* (WFris. *roer*), MDu. *roder, roeder* (Du. *roer*), MLG. *roder, rôr* (LG. *rôr*), OHG. *ruadar, ruodar* (MHG. *ruoder*, G. *ruder*) :–Teut. **rōþra-*, from the stem of Row *v.* MSw. *rodher*, Fær. *róður*, Da. and Norw. *ror* in this sense are from LG.; the ON. *róðr* (Icel. *róður*, Norw. *ror*) denotes the act of rowing.]

† **1.** A paddle or oar used for steering or propelling a vessel. *Obs.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* P. 178 *Palmula*, steorroðor. *Ibid.* T. 206 *Tonsa*, roðr. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* lviii. 445 Ne mæg hit [*sc.* a ship] no stille ȝestondan, buton hit ankor ȝehæbbe, oððe mon mid roðrum onȝean tio. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 167 *Palmula*, roðres blæd. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 311 *Remus*, roðer. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 202 Dai hit is igon and oþer, Wiþute sail and roþer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 A Ruder (Rudyr, *A.*), *vbi* a are. 1608 Drayton *Heroical Ep.* 82 b, The Swans with musick that the Roothers make..come gliding on the lake.

2. A broad, flat piece or framework of wood or metal, attached vertically to the sternpost of a boat or ship in such a way that it can be employed in steering it. Also in fig. contexts.

Also, in recent use, applied to the analogous part of the steering apparatus in air-ships.

α. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4624 A shyppe þat ys turned with þe roþer. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 419 Hurrok, oþer hande-helme hasped on roþer. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xii. (Bodl. MS.), In swymmynge he vseþ þat one foote in stede of an ore and þe oþer in stede of a roþer. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/1 They toke..the Rother of the Ship, the Saile, and all the Bonnettis. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 Tymbre in makyng of a newe Rother. *Ibid.* 15 A pyntell & a gogeon for the Rother. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. James* 33 Whither so ever the shippe maisters mynde that governeth the rother will set it. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 188 His boate fitted with sayle, oares,..windles and rother. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 The Barke abandoned of her Rother, ranne whither the wind carried her. 1682 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1720/7 While our Rother held, we bore away W. and upon every lift of the Sea, went off.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 160 þe roþer of þe ssipe of þe zaule. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 243 The Schip of love hath lost his Rother.

β. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 716 Into þat schip þer longed a Roȝbur. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xxvi. 158 The Roother or Sterne of the Ship.

transf. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 269 The bright starre in the foote of the roother of Argus.

γ. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 1067 A hundreth schippys, that ruthyr bur and ayr. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. v. 8 Eneas..sat in propyr persoun..To steir hys carvell and to rewill the ruther. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 122 Vagabounds we wander in miserie & wo, As ship but Ruther. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The oars are cleene splintred, the helme is from ruther vnhafted. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 16 As a ship upon the water is directed even forward by the sterne and ruther. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 860 They burned the owners themselves in a fire made of the ruthers, oares, and plankes, of the ships. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 And sieg'd his boat frae stem to ruther.

δ. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rodyr, of a schyppe,.. *amplustre*. *c* 1450 *Castle Persev.* 1741 (Macro Plays), I go ..swyfter þanne schyp with rodyr! 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 366 To mak a rodder of. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxvii, They toke vp the ankers..and leused withall the joyntes of the sterne and the rudder. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 108 She broke the rudder of the shyppe in peeces. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 52 To bring his Sailes and the Rudder of the Shippes a lande. 1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 The helm consists of rudder, tiller, and whipstaff, and except the ship move and make way the rudder is of no use. 1668 Hopkins *Serm., Vanity* (1685) 118 Overflowing estates are but like huge enormous rudders, that rather serve to sink the ship, than steer it. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* iii. 51 The pilot should direct the vessel by the use of the rudder he has fitted to it. 1774 Goldsmith *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 12 The tail, which is composed of quill feathers,..guides the animal's flight like a rudder. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 297 The oars and rudders of vessels are levers of the second kind. 1877 Bryant *Odyss.* v. 307 He shaped a rudder next, To guide the raft along her course.

transf. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 277 The natatorial limb becomes a rudder as well as an oar.

b. *fig.* One who or that which guides, directs, or controls.

α. c 1400 *Beryn* 212, I shuld be a rothir To set ȝewe in governaunce. 1509 Hawes *Pastime of Pleasure* xxix. (1555) R iij, Let not thy lady of thy harte be rother. 1509— *Joyful Med.* 29 God omnypotent Whiche is aboue, of all the worlde the rother. 1626 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VI. 159 Yet so as wisdome holdinge our loves rother, Wee lovinglie and iustelie yeeld t' each other. 1637 H. Sydenham *Serm.* 20 Speech is the..sterne and rother of the soule.

β. 1613 J. Davies (Heref.) *Muses Teares* Wks. (Grosart) I. 8/2 Eloquence (the Routher of our Minde, Swaying th' Affects thereof, which way it lists). 1658 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. cliii. (1670) 523 It [*sc.* eloquence] is.. the stern or roother of our souls, which disposeth the heart and affections.

δ. a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 8 Ane new courteour that rullit so the ruddar and causit the king to discord with his broder. 1606 S. Gardiner *Bk. Angling* 3 The Rudder wherwith the Arke of Gods Church is guided, is the word of God. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 457 Rhime the Rudder is of Verses, With which like Ships they stear their courses. 1685 Barrow *Wks.* 1830 I. 363 Speech is indeed the rudder that steereth human affairs. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 79 The elevated Sailors..had lost the Rudder of their Reason. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 506/1 The Tail is the director, or rudder, of birds in their flight. 1868 H. Law *Beacons of Bible* (1869) 219 It [*sc.* vain-glory] is the common rudder of man's life.

c. The representation of a rudder.

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 87 The Windowes be full of Rudders. Peradventure it was his Badge or Token of the Amiraltye.

3. *Brewing.* A kind of paddle used in stirring malt in the mash-tub. Also *transf.* (quot. 1847).

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 328/1 Maschel, or rothyr, or maschscherel, *remulus, palmula, mixtorium*. 1566 Withals *Dict.* 43 A rudder or instrument to stire the mashe fat with, *rutabulum*. 1615 G. Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ix. (1668) 187 Let..another with a mash rudder stirre some of the flower with it. 1648 *Inventory* in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844) I. 372 Ane maskeine fatt, ane taptrie and ane maskine rudder. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 322 You must press it down with your Hands or Rudder, with which you use to stir your Malt or Moaks. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 202 This is to be well mashed, and stirred about with the rudder for near half an hour. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 329 The stirrer, or 'rudder', is similar to those used by brewers.

4. A mining implement: (see quot.).

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.*, *Rudder*, an Instrument of Iron, or at least the end of it; 'tis much like the Head of a Lance,..but made somewhat broader..; the handle about two Foot long; this we use to let in the ends of Sliders or Head-trees.

5. *Ornith.* = Rectrix 2. (Cf. 6 b.)

1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 115 *Rectrices*, Rudders, or true tail-feathers,..are usually stiff, well-pronounced feathers, pennaceous to the very base of the vexilla.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib. with words denoting some part of the rudder or apparatus connected with it, as *rudder-band, -case, -chain*, etc.

For enumerations and descriptions of these see A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (1846 and 1863), Smyth *Sailor's Word-book* (1867), Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875 and 1884).

1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvii. 40 They..lowsed the rudder bondes and hoysed vppe the mayne sayle to the wynde. 1598 W. Philip tr. *Linschoten* 167 So that our Ruther-staffe brake, and two more..broke likewise..on being put into it. *a* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 10 The force of seas hath broke the Rudder-band. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Rudder..is..hung at the sterne vpon hookes and hinges, they call Pintels and Gudgions, or Rudder-irons. *Ibid.* vi. 28 The Rudder rope is reeued thorow the stern post, and goeth thorow the head of the Rudder. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 82 To sheath the Rudder-Post. 1703 R. Neve *City & C. Purch.* [212] 235 *Rother-nails*..are principally to fasten Rother Irons to Ships, and require a full Head. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Boite du gouvernail*, the rudder-case, or the box placed above the rudder-head,..through which the tiller passes. 1796 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. xxxix, The ship.. shipped a deal of water, which blew up the rudder coat. 1809 Capt. Crumby *Let.* in *19th Cent.* No. 273. 722 Captain Cooke joined us in partaking of some cold meat, &c. on the rudder head. 1837 Marryat *Dog Fiend* x, He makes his appearance at the rudder-chains. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The man, with the rudder-lines slack in his hands,..kept an eager look out. 1874 Theable *Naval Archit.* 67 Rudder-pendants, which secure the rudder to the vessel. 1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xiii. 137 The rudder framing tapers in thickness from the front edge.

b. Attrib., etc., in other uses, as *rudder-man, -part, -quill, -tail*; *rudder-making*; *rudder-like* adj.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 42 Than the master cryit on the rudir man. 1611 Cotgr., *Heaulmiere*, the Rudder-part of a ship. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. iv. i. 61 His [*sc.* a hummingbird's] Tail an inch and ½. In which there are ten black Rudder-Quills ½ of an inch broad. 1804 J. Larwood *No Gun Boats* 14 Mast and rudder making at the root of the trees. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 163 The rudder-tail here described is that of the male bull-finch. 1851 Mantell *Petrifactions* v. § 2. 421 The rudder-like, or heterocercal tail, is shown in many of the Ichthyolites.

c. In specific names of birds or fishes: **rudder-bird, -duck, -perch** (see quots.).

1828–32 Webster (citing Latham), *Rudder-perch*, a small fish..[which] is said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic. 1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 715 *Erismatura*,.. Rudder Ducks. Remarkably distinguished from other *Fuligulinæ*..by the stiffened, linear-lanceolate tail-feathers. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 797 *Rudder-bird* or *-duck*, a name for *Erismatura rubida*, one of the Spiny-tailed Ducks.

Hence **Ru·dder** *v.*, to steer. *rare.*

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, Steam..already..is ruddering the balloon, and the next war will be fought in the air. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. VIII. i. (ed. 12) 613 In sailing to windward, a vessel not only requires her sails to be very carefully trimmed, but she must be 'ruddered' with equal care.

Rudder, variant of Ridder *sb.*1 and *v.*1; obs. form of Rother.

Ruddered (rʊ·dəɹd), *a.* [f. Rudder *sb.*] Provided with a rudder.

1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate*, The secrets of water and steam,..the chariot of the air, the ruddered balloon are awaiting you. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk to Land's End* 254 That little ruddered ark.

Ru·dder-fish. [Rudder *sb.*] The name of several species of fish which follow or accompany vessels; *esp.* (*a*) the rudder-perch, a West Indian sea-fish; (*b*) the pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor*; (*c*) the log- or barrel-fish (*Lirus* or *Palinurus perciformis*) of America; (*d*) a bluish fish (*Seriola zonata*), native to the Western Atlantic.

1734 in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 *Perca marina, Sectatrix*, the Rudder-Fish, so called because they are always seen following Ships, or sticking to the Rudders. 1792 Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 69 The hog-fish, the pilot or rudder-fish, whiting, bream. 1859 P. H. Gosse *Lett. fr. Alabama* 11 The spotted rudder-fish and the purple-banded pilot were often seen beneath the stern. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 221 The Rudder-Fish family, *Stromateidæ*, is represented on the coast by three species. *Ibid.* 234 The Banded Rudder-fish, *Seriola zonata*, has been observed as far north as Salem and Beverly.

Ru·dderless, *a.* [f. Rudder *sb.* + -less. Cf. MDu. *roeder-*, Du. *roerloos*, MLG. *ro(d)erlos*, G. *ruderlos*.] Having no rudder; without a rudder.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Lawe* 168 Though Rudder-lesse, not Pilot-lesse this Boat Among the Reeds by the Floud's side did float. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 68 Vessels rudderless and courseless range. 1880 J. R. Macduff *In Christo* 1 Vessels tossed, unpiloted and rudderless, in the thick darkness.

b. *fig.* Without guidance or control.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xl, The countess, whose thoughts wandered..in the most rudderless manner. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xi, I felt myself in a most distracted rudderless state. 1864 Bowen *Logic* xii. 384 That same rudderless and purposeless crowd of primeval atoms.

Rudders: see Ruders.

Ruddick, dial. form of Ruddock.

Ru·ddied, *ppl. a.* [f. Ruddy *v.*] Rendered ruddy; reddened.

1847 Webster, *Ruddied*, made ruddy or red. 1850 Allingham *Poems, Morning* i, The wind shakes up the sleepy clouds, To kiss the ruddied morn.

Ru·ddily, *adv.* [f. Ruddy *a.* + -ly 2.] In a ruddy manner; with a ruddy hue.

1816 Byron *Siege of Corinth* xxvi, Many a hand's on a richer hilt, But none on a steel more ruddily gilt. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xvi. 106 The fire was gleaming ruddily. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 336 Deep, narrow water-courses, ruddily stained by the ironstone beds whence they spring.

Ru·ddiness. [f. Ruddy *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being ruddy; ruddy hue; ruddy or healthy complexion.

1541 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. 23 b, They taught to peynt the blacke of eies, and ruddynes of chekes. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Purpureus*, Purple colour; blacke mixed with a certaine ruddinesse *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 160 That ruddines onelie liked her, which shamefastnes and bashfullnes produced. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 317 A face whose ruddiness argued a perfect recovery. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 363 He that increases in bulk, commonly increases with ruddiness. 1836 J. Grant *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 197 His complexion is fair, mingled with a good deal of ruddiness. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxi. 146 As the sun sank lower the ruddiness of his light augmented.

† **Ru·ddish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Ruddy *a.*] Somewhat red or ruddy; reddish.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1060/2 Hee was neuer knowen..to loke with so chereful & ruddish a countenaunce as he did at that present. 1573 P. More *Almanack & Prognostication* D vj b, The Sunne darting out his ruddishe rayes in the morning. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 207 The one of them was a white man, the other was ruddish. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2415/4 John Dobbins a Shoemaker,..full fac'd, with ruddish Complexion.

Ruddle (rʊ·d'l), *sb.*1 Also 6 **ruddell,** 6–7, 9 *dial.* **rudle.** [Related to Rud *sb.*1 and *v.*1 See also Raddle and Reddle.] A red variety of

ochre used for marking sheep and for colouring; red ochre, reddle.

1538 Elyot, *Rubrica*,..ruddle wherwith shepe are marked. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Sinopis*, a redde stone commonly called Sinoper, or Ruddle. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 42 The redde chalke (that we name Ruddell). 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 147 They colour and paint their bodies with a kind of red chalk or rudle called Rubrica. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 329 The mixture of the white of an Egg and Carpenters ruddle. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 499 Tho' the ruddle, if the sheep be much ruddled, weighs to our loss, yet that washes out. 1777 Forster *Voy. round World* I. 138 Their hair was black, and curling, and smeared with oil and ruddle. 1848 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.* II *note*, To sweep the market-place with a rope covered with vermilion or ruddle. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap Country* II. 477 The florist bedded thick His primrose-root in ruddle.

fig. 1697 D. Baker *Poems* 11 His Skin..All over Ruddle is, and from His flaming Eyes quick glances come.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1647 Hexham I. (Precious stones), A Ruddle stone, *een Vermillioen steen*. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 106 Fly to avoid the ruddle-colour'd rope.

Ru·ddle, *sb.*[2], var. of Riddle *sb.*[2] 1. Now *dial.*

1582 in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 172 In þe ketchenge 2 wynder cloes, 9 seckes, 3 ruddles, and a seife. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 86 They will not passe tnorough the holes of the sieve, ruddle or trie, if they be narrow. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray*, *Rudle*, a ridle. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Ruddle*, a sieve; a riddle.

Ru·ddle, *sb.*[3], variant of Raddle *sb.*[1] 2.

1736 Lewis *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Ruddle-wattle*, a hurl made of small hazle-rods, interwoven. 1868 [see Raddle *sb.*[1] 2].

Ru·ddle, *sb.*[4] [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 323 *Rudle*, a beverage composed of warm beer and gin with sugar, and a slice of lemon peel. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Nov. 519/1 Dog's-nose, egg-hot, ruddle, and the like are agreeable stimulants on a frosty night.

Ruddle (rʊ·d'l), *v.* [f. Ruddle *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To mark, smear, or paint with ruddle.

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* II. 81, I am apt to believe, that they took the first hint of their dress from a fair sheep newly ruddled. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 43, I learned to make such letters as are ruddled into packs. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 280 A severer criticism construes the epithet to mean ruddled, or painted red. 1859 W. White *Northumbld. & Border* xxviii. 440 A woman ..was ruddling her doorstep. 1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 206 A fan of palm frond redolent of grease and ruddled with ochre.

fig. 1860 H. Mayhew *Upp. Rhine* iv. 178 [A] red ribbon on his coat to ruddle him with the mark of a superior breed.

Hence **Ru·ddled** *ppl. a.*

1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* i. (1862) 53 Kielmansegge and Schulenberg with their ruddled cheeks. 1888 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. i. 28 One of the deeply ruddled sheep that spent their lives on those precipitous slopes.

Ru·ddleman. [f. Ruddle *sb.*[1]] A digger of, or dealer in, ruddle; a raddleman.

1623 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. ii. (ed. 4) 471 Besmeared like a ruddleman, a gypsy, or a chimny-sweeper. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. V. (1863) 411 He joined a troop of ruddle-men.

Ruddock (rʊ·dək). Forms: α. 1 rudduc, 5 (9 *dial.*) -uck; 4 ruddoc, 4–5 -ok (5 rod(d)ok), 5–6 -oke, 5–7 -ocke, 6– ruddock (7 rudock); 8–9 *dial.* ruddick. β. 6 ridduck, -ocke, 8 *dial.* ryddick, 9 *dial.* hirdick; 7 reddocke (9 *dial.* -ock, -ick), raddocke. [OE. *rudduc*, related to Rud *sb.*[1], Ruddy *a.*: see -ock.]

1. The redbreast or robin, *Erithacus rubecula*. Now chiefly *dial.*

α. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131 *Rubisca*, rudduc. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 286 *Rubisca*, salthaza, *uel* rudduc. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 784 *Musscheront, verder et lalowe*, Sparwe, ruddoc and larke. *c* 1382 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 349 The tame rodok & the coward kyte. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 685 Herke eek the fowles syngyng,..The ruddok & the Goldfynch. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruddok, reed breest, *viridarius*, *rubellus*, *frigella*. 1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* N ij, The .x]. is a ruddocke, called robyn red brest. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 82 The Ouzell shrills; the Ruddock warbles soft. 1654 Vilvain *Theorem. Theol.* Suppl. 230 Men may catch Ruddicks or Thrushes in Pitfals. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 245/2 The Robin Red Breast, or Ruddock, is a small Bird generally pricking up his Tail. 1750 Heath *Isles of Scilly & Cornwall* 299 (E. D. D.), They have linnets, gold-finches, ruddocks,..and many other common birds. 1806 E. Rushton *Poems* 106 From his grounds may the lark never soar, On his boughs may the Ruddock be mute. 1807 Hood *Plea Mids. Fairies* lv, The sweet And shrilly ruddock, with its bleeding breast. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 424/1 The wood robin..takes the place with us of the red-breasted ruddock.

β. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 224 The Raddocke would With Charitable bill..bring thee all this. 1639, 1825 [see Robin ruddock]. 1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VIII. 45 *Reddick*, the robin-redbreast. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-Bk.* 341 *Hirdick*, ruddock, the robin; generally called Rabin hirdick.

†**2** *Cant.* A gold coin; hence *pl.*, gold, money.

1567 Turberv. *Of two Desperate Men* Poems 134 b, The greedie Carle..saw the Pot..Where Ruddocks lay, and in the Ruddocks place A knottie Cord, but Ruddocks could not find. 1580 *Bugbears* I. i. 17 in *Archiv Neu. Spr.* XCVIII. 304 You have store of pence & riddockes in great plentie. 1592 Lyly *Midas* II. i, If..he haue golden ruddocks in his bagges, he must be wise and honourable. 1620 Masse tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 147 Three thousand crownes, in good, dainty braue ruddocks, all good double pistolets. 1668 R. Hobart *Life & Death Edw. II*, lv, The solace of the wayning yeares To view their ruddocks and their heapes of treasure.

†**3.** A variety of cider apple. *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. xlix. 535 These kindes of cyders are made principally of the apples called small ruddocke. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Rouveau, Pomme de rou(veau)*, the Ruddocke, Redding, Summer Goulding.

†**4.** A species of toad. *Obs.*

Cf. Cotgrave, '*Rubette*, a greene earth-Frog, or red Toad; very full of poyson, and of great vse among witches'.

1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 24 *Ranunculus viridis, Calamites*,..the Green Frog, or Ruddock. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 51/1 We are told, that the Land-toad, or Ruddock, if..burned in a Field, will drive away the Birds from devouring the Seeds. 1749 G. West *Odes Pindar* (1753) I. 253 The pois'nous Ruddock some, and Shrew-Mouse boil.

†**Ru·ddon.** *Obs.*[−1] [App. related to next; cf. also Rudden *v.*] Redness.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 893 Ruddon of þe day-rawe ros vpon vʒten, When merk of þe mydnyʒt moʒt no more last.

Ruddy (rʊ·di), *a.* (*sb.*). Forms: α. 1, 3 rudi, 3 rudie, 5 rudy; 4–5 rodi, rody, 5 rodye, roddy, roody, 6 roudy. β. 6 ruddye, 6–7 ruddie, 5– ruddy. [OE. *rudig*, f. the same stem as Rud *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

1. Of the face, complexion, etc.: Naturally suffused with a fresh or healthy redness.

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* i. 2932 *Uultus purpureus, i. rubicundus*, nebb rudi. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 20 As he biheold ..hire leofliche leor hlies iliche & rudi as þe rose. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Þi rudie neb schal leanen, & as gres grenen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7821 (Laud MS.) Þe leuedyes shene als þe glas And þise maidens wiþ rody faas. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 339 The descoloured pale hewe Is now become a rody cheke. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 806 Roody as a roose ay he kept hys chere. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxix. 112 [Dido had] a lytell mouthe with roddy lyppes. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xlix. 12 His eyes are roudier then wyne, and his teth whyter then mylck. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 251 The cheekes become ruddy, and the lippes gather in themselues. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 75 Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 3 His Complexion was sanguine and ruddy. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 241, I found.. the visage white and ruddy and the lips of a proper redness. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, His complexion was extremely fair and his cheeks ruddy. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, He was a youth of a ruddy and a cheerful countenance.

b. Of persons: Having a fresh red complexion.

c 1250 *Hymn* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 255 Nis non maide of þine heowe, swo fair, so sschene, so rudi, swo bricht. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 905 Thus moche I dare sayn, that she Was .rody, fresshe, and lyvely hewed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 14 Sche was rody on the cheke And red on bothe hire lippes eke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7360 Þe tothir stode on his ryght syde, Rudy bathe of hewe and hyde. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C ij b, I was wonte to be whyte, Rody, fatte, and the world preysed my beaute. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 195/2 He was of person comelie,..of face ruddie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 539 The Inhabitants comely and tall, rather ruddie then blacke. 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 123 ¶ 1 We were met by a fresh coloured ruddy young Man. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 18 Where all the ruddy family around Laugh at the jests. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxxvi, The driver..now came forward—a large ruddy man, with a sack over his shoulders.

c. Red with blushing. *rare*[−1].

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Þet we moten þuruh rudi scheome passen to þe heouene.

d. Characterized by, or associated with, healthy redness of feature.

1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 40 Love, and pleasure, and the ruddy strife Of hearts and lips! 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* v. 98 The ruddy health attendant on a country life. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* ii. I. 45 A figure..instinct with ruddy vigorous life.

2. In general use: Red or reddish.

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 33 Right as sche can peynte a lili white And rody a rose. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3629, I saw the rose,..Fresh, rody, and fair of hewe. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 25 Yf hit be ripe, is forto se If al the lond attonys rody grete, Enclyne, and thonke. 1477 Norton *Ord Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 A subtill Earth, browne, roddy, and not bright. *a* 1589 Skelton *Knoledge, Aquayntance*, etc. 16 Your ruddys wyth ruddy rubys may compare. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 b, The leaues thereof ruddy, the seede white. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 289 You are. As deere to me, as are the ruddy droppes That visit my sad heart. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 107 Ten ruddy Wildings in the Wood I found. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 382 Here ruddy brass and gold refulgent blaz'd. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 573 The ruddier orange, and the paler lime. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XXI. 85/2 All the feathers surrounded by a ruddy border. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* 37 The snow peaks that rose above certain ruddy châlets. 1889 Buchanan *Heir of Linne* xii, Large earrings of ruddy gold hung in his ears.

transf. 1872 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 75 Now in the ruddy autumn Together already we stand.

b. As an epithet of light or fire, of the heavenly bodies, the sky or clouds, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Squire's T.* 394 The vapour..Maketh the sonne seme rody and brood. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* xvi. 2 Ze seien, It schal be clere, for heuene is rodi. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. 3081 Atwen þe tweyliȝt and þe rody morwe Þei toke her leue. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* 2 The rody sterres twynklyng as the fyre. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. v. 24 Whanne heuen is rody in the euentid, a cleer dai schal be the morewe. 1554 F. van Brunswike tr. *Montulmo's Facies Cæli* B j, Faire and whitish ruddie cloudes sparkeling aboute the skie. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 As bright as siluer Phœbe mounted on the high top of the ruddie element. 1613 Chapman *Maske Inns Court*, Ouer this..the ruddy Sunne was seen ready to be set. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 889 So wide they stood, and like a Furnace mouth Cast forth redounding smoak and ruddy flame. 1762 Gray *Fatal Sisters* 21 Ere the ruddy sun be set. 1792 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Till a ruddy glow, which fired all that part of the heavens, announced the rising sun. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, Shading his eyes that his sight might not be affected by the ruddy glow of the fire. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* vi. (1878) 88 The rays of the setting sun overflowed with a ruddy splendour the open place.

transf. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, I. 11 By this provident truce, that ruddy storme..was diverted.

c. Qualifying other names of colours.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Candico*, Beyng a ruddy white. 1611 Cotgr., *Roux*,..a ruddie or sad yellow.

†d. Causing redness in vegetation. *Obs.*

1693 Evelyn *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 157 If the Ruddy or Dry Winds Reign, as they generally do this Month, we must..water every thing in our Kitchen Garden. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 270 'Tis the Moon of this Month that is vulgarly call'd, the Ruddy-Moon, it being very subject to be windy, cold and dry.

3. *spec.* In names of birds and animals, as *ruddy bunting, duck, goose, plover, sheldrake, shoveler, squirrel* (see quots. and the sbs.).

1816 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. II, 381 The *Ruddy Bunting is found among willows on the borders of the Onon in Siberia. 1824 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 128 The *Ruddy Duck is fifteen inches and a half in length, and twenty two inches in extent. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 295 Ruddy Duck..with the neck all round and the upper parts brownish-red. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. II. 456 *Ruddy Goose...This is larger than a Mallard. 1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* III. 140 It [ruddy sheldrake] has also been called the Ruddy Goose. 1785 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* II. 486 *Ruddy Plover. 1813 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 129 The Ruddy Plover is eight inches long, and fifteen in extent. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 257 Ruddy Plover..; head, neck and upper parts varied with black, ashy and bright reddish. 1824 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 72 *Ruddy shieldrake (*Tadorna rutila*). 1862 C. A. Johns *Brit. Birds* 490 The Ruddy Sheldrake... Only a few specimens of this bird have been obtained in Great Britain. 1824 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 120 *Ruddy Shoveler (*Rhynchaspis rubida*). 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 409 *Ruddy Squirrel. 1801 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* II. I. 132 Ruddy squirrel, *Sciurus Erythræus*...It is said to be a native of India.

4. *absol.* or as *sb.* Ruddy colour.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 15 Margery perles of alle manere colour and hewe, of rody and rede, of purpur and of blew. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Church-rents & Schismes* i, Calamities Turned your ruddie into pale and bleak. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 67 Steatites.. veined with green, ruddy, and purple. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaise* xii, The ruddy of youth had fled his cheek.

5. *Comb.* a. Parasynthetic, as *ruddy-cheeked, -coloured, -complexioned, -faced, -haired*, etc.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 270, I feare not these ruddie coloured & fatte bealyed feloes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 376 He was ruddie coloured, much like the damaske rose. 1622 Masse tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 31, I was a yong Lad, ruddy-cheek't, full-fac't, and plumpe withall. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 276 The white ruddy-spotted snail with a circular mouth. 1826 in *Cent. Mag.* (1900) LIX. 629/1, I said she looked like a German, being fair and ruddy complexioned. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liii, The ruddy headed youth brought him..a fine silver dressing-case. 1888 H. Morten *Sh. Hospital Life* 17 An elderly woman, grey-haired, stout, and ruddy-cheeked.

b. With adjs., as *ruddy-bright, -brown*, etc.

1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. viii 39 Apples are more ruddy bright If gather'd by fair Luna's waning light. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 109 A stone..of a ruddy-purple ground. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 191/2 Wings ruddy-brown; bill lead-colour. 1897 Sarah Grand *Beth Bk.* xxi, The wonderful ruddy-gold tones that shone on its trunk as the day declined.

Ruddy (rʊ·di), *v.* [f. Ruddy *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render ruddy in hue; to redden.

1589 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 468 Others..whose Vertues and true Learning, must necessarily (if set near him) ruddy his Cheeks, and make him blush for shame. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;..It ruddied all the copse-wood glen. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. iv, As the coming Sun ruddies the East. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 432 A breath Of sundown ruddying the maple seeds.

2. *intr.* To turn red; to blush. *rare.*

1845 Jane Robinson *Whitehall* xix, Mrs. Chaloner, smiling and ruddying all over.

Ru·ddyish, *a. rare.* [f. Ruddy *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat ruddy.

1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 90 Colour,—a ruddyish white, with dark purple spirals above.

†**Ru·ddyless.** *a. Obs.*[−1] In 5 rodylese. [f. Ruddy *sb.* + -less.] Pale.

c 1400 *Beryn* 951 When Fawnus was I-come, and sawe so rodylese His wyfl þat was so dere.

Rude (rūd), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4 ruide, 4–5 ruyde (5 *Sc.* royde), 5 ruyd, 6 *Sc.* ruid; 5 reude, 5–6 rewde; 4– rude. [a. OF. *ruide, rude* (F. *rude*), or ad. L. *rudis* unwrought, unformed, inexperienced, etc. Cf. MDu. *ruud-, ruut.*

In some ME. and early Sc. texts there appears to be a certain amount of confusion between *rude* and Roid *a.*]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** Uneducated, unlearned; ignorant; lacking in knowledge or book-learning.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 752 She was nought rude ne vnmete, But couthe ynow of sich doyng As longeth vnto karolyng. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 33, I am so rude in my degree And eke mi wittes ben so dulle. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 81 To voyde al errour fro folkis that ben rude. 1508 Dunbar *Twa Mariit Wemen* 368 Hely raise

my renovne amang the rude peple. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 27 They shall leave their cure not to a rude and unlerned person but to a good, lerned & experte curate. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xvi. *Comm.*, Some obey whilest they are rude or in a low state, but having got a little knowledge or advancement disdaine their advancers. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 141 The rude people taking pleasure in singing, or reciting them. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 11 The Country people being a Clownish rude people. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 107 The London clergy..set an example which was bravely followed by their ruder brethren all over the country. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* 209 The new religion was first promulgated by rude men unacquainted with learning and rhetoric.

b. *absol.* as *pl.* The unlearned or ignorant.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2268 Loke..that they sitte so fetisly, That these ruyde may vttirly Merveyle. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 534 He muste abstene from Rude & Unkunnyng, And al suche vnthrifty folkys despise. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b, His sight infourmeth the rude & ignorant. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 53 Unto the weake shee was a strength,..Unto the rude, a lamp of light. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 121/2 Whatsoever they have, to the good seems sufficient, to the rude too little. [1892 PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 228 Fritillaries.., Snake's heads, the rude call them, for their shape.]

c. Of the mind, understanding, times, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 41 He knew nat Catoun, for his wit was rude. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. Prol. 39 Ruyde is my witt, And semple to put all in wryte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 371 The vnderstanding of humayne Creature is to rude to vnderstande the spyce espirytuel. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 218 In the rude age when knowledge was not rife. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 8 Young children..follow the tender imaginations of their rude and unexercised conceits in making of.. images out of clay. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. iii. 168 So much were all these kind of inventions admired in those ruder and darker times. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xxvi. 204 The fifteenth century was one of the most rude and illiterate ages. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 22 His first rude and ignorant prejudice. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* vii. (1871) 376 The stage of rude ignorance which led to the breaking of machinery.

†d. *transf.* Of animals: Irrational. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 453 As in wilde wildernesse wexeth wilde bestes, Rude and vnresonable rennenge with-out croperes. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 124 To se the bestes that so humble bee.., The rude asse and the ox also. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16779 As wel thes Rude beestes, as Men that were Resounable.

2. Unexperienced, inexpert, unskilled. Now *arch.* and *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xiii. 7 Bot Roboam was rude, and with ferde herte, and myȝt not ayeinstonden to hem. 1489 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 142 What nedeth me for to extoll his fame With my rude pen? 1529 WOLSEY in *Cavell P.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 7 At the Loge with the rude hand and hevy hert of hym that ys assurydly yours with herte and prayer. 1533 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 276 Scribled yn hast..with the rewde honde of your owne.., John Tregonwell. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 544 Imperfect shapes, in marble such are seen, When the rude chisel does the man begin. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. iii, Here the rude chisel's rougher strokes I traced. 1832 DIGBY *Mores Cath.* (1845) I. II. i. 107/1 The blessed Pasuntius..fled to..far-distant monasteries, dissembling his name, that there, as if a rude and new monk, he might discharge the lowest offices.

b. Lacking experience or skill *in*, without proper knowledge †*of*, unaccustomed *to*, something. Now *arch.* and *rare.*

a 1400 in Horstmann *Hampole* (1895) I. 165 A fleshle saule þe wilk is ȝitte rude in gastele studyis. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xi. 6 Though I be rude in speakynge, yet I am not so in knowledge. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 1 Suche as be rude of the greke tongue. 1561 WINȜET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 9 Albeit we be ruid of letteris and iugement. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buckingham* 20 We must consider him ..yet but rude in the profession of Arms. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Leigh Hunt* (1897) 592 He was altogether rude in the art of controversy. 1844 — *Misc. Wks.* (1889) 295 It [the National Assembly] was no longer, as on the day when it met, altogether rude to political functions.

c. Inexact, superficial.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 94 He confesses he has been but a rude observer of them.

3. Devoid of, or deficient in, culture or refinement; uncultured, unrefined.

In some cases not clearly distinguishable from (and partly implying) sense 4 or 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 316 Al were it that myn auncetres wer rude, Yit may the highe God .. Graunte me grace to lyve vertuously. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8691, I am be-kome an Erde man,..A rud shepperde, thorgh my folye, And ha for-sake chyualrye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 935, I rek nocht of thy riches,..Said the rude Sarazine. 1528 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 My wytte is grosse, my selfe rude, and my tonge very barbarouse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 38 The rude Porter that no manners had Did shut the gate against him in his face. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 81 Rude am I, in my speech, And little bless'd with the soft phrase of Peace. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (ed. 2) 9, I am..a loose, plaine, rude writer.., I call a spade a spade. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 16 Beneath those rugged elms.. The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxx, 'Twere strange in ruder rank to find Such looks, such manners, and such mind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 424 When he is a rude and thoughtless schoolboy and when he is a refined and accomplished man. 1864 TENNYSON *The Islet* 10 A crew that is neither rude nor rash, But a bevy of Eroses apple-cheeked.

b. Uncivilized, barbarous.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 146/1 He conde not conuerte the cuyll, rude and wylde peple. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 They..spake shamefully..of them, like to rude people without all humanitie. 1586 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 141/2 The rude people he framed to a civilitie, & their maners he reformed and brought to the English order. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 588 Skins of Beasts, the rude Barbarians wear. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VIII. § 15 If we suppose rude mankind without the use of language. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 158 It was the design of Otho the third to abandon the ruder countries of the north. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 135 Their dress, food, and manners are like those of the rudest Dooraunees. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iii. 60 We must now revert to still earlier times and ruder races of men.

c. Of things, feelings, actions, practices, etc.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1049 Thare ware rostez fulle ruyde, and rewfulle bredez. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1017 Grose folke of rude affection, dronkerdes, banysshed of trewe felyng [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 37 Not content with hys grosse rudenesse, and rude dissimulacion. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* V. 240 The citizens are valiant, though they bee of rude behauior. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 15 The Women are Apparelled in a fashion that seems to be rude and clownish. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art Poet.* 319 The tragic bard,..Though rude his mirth, yet labour'd to maintain The solemn grandeur of the tragic scene. *Ibid.* 552 A rude genius of uncultur'd strain. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, The other appointments of the mansion partook of the rude simplicity of the Saxon period. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, With kind force and words of rude consolation, they almost lifted Denys on to the mule.

d. Of life, conditions, or times.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 9 [City vice] wych al in the cuntrey and rude lyfe of them ys avoyded, by the reson that they lyfe not togydur aftur your cyuylyte. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Rusticus*, Rude and vplandish life in the countrey.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, Wks. 1813 V. 462 Most of the American Tribes..are in a ruder and more simple state than the ancient Germans. 1777 — *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1778) I. 257 In the New World, the state of mankind was ruder, and the aspect of Nature extremely different. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iv. (1876) I. 191 A disorderly state of the church, arising from..the rude state of manners and general ignorance of the clergy. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii, Parliamentary representation was the happy device of a ruder age. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 695 Englishmen have ceased to watch over their local interests with the jealous vigilance of ruder times.

4. Unmannerly, uncivil, impolite; offensively or deliberately discourteous: a. Of speech or actions.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol. Nun Priest's T.* 42 Then spak our Ost, with rude speche and bold,..'Com neer, thou preest', ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1332 Thou sulde repent fulle rathe of thi ruyde wordez. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 225 Gerarde began to fall at rude wordes with Huon. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 431 Teach vs sweete Madame, for our rude transgression, some faire excuse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 36 Neither their murmuring nor rude speeches could make me yield the place to them. 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* xvi. 2 Through a cloud Not of warr onely, but detractions rude. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ₱ 5 He..never said a rude thing in his Life. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 135 The profound respect..was insensibly changed into rude familiarity. 1847 MRS. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 330 The haughty insolence of the Ottomans displayed itself in the rudest and most offensive conduct.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 258 That no rude savour maritime invade The nose of nice nobility.

b. Of persons.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 262 Why are you growne so rude? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 197 He..did..call me backe, and surely would have been rude with me, had I not gone up faster than he could follow me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 277 These Slaves have power to beat the Turks if they are rude and insolent in their Taverns. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 67. 12, I hope you will not think me rude in what follows. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) II. 206 We have done with civility. We are to be as rude as we please. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 228 The crowd of rustics who had been rude to James when he was stopped at Sheerness. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xii, 'We haven't found Blackwood rude at all,' said Vere.

5. Ungentle, violent, harsh, rugged; marked by unkind or severe treatment of persons, etc.

a. Of personal qualities, the hands, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 165 This Geant with his ruide myht Part of the banke he schof doun riht. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1057 He..Raykez to-warde the renke reghte with a ruyde wille. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1054 The rude low rais full heych abown that hauld. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 60 Ruffian: let goe that rude vnciuill touch. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 41 The Noble Mortimer..Was by the rude hands of that Welshman taken. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 136 Where the rude Ax with heaved stroke Was never heard. 1637 — *Lycidas* 4, I com to pluck your Berries.., And with forc'd fingers rude, Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 8 A sort of religious dread,..such as hushed every ruder passion. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xxviii, Hands more rude than wintry sky. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. (1875) 12 Like the shy Scared bird, to which the serpent's jaws are better Than his rude eyes. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 94 The rude determination of this man made him master of every successive exigency.

b. Of acts, esp. blows, assaults, etc.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 356 [They] plungyt in the stalwart stour, And rowtis ruyd about thaim dang. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 850 Rude reknyng raise thair renkis betuene. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 198 The strokes was so rude that both knyghtes & horses fel to ye erth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 106 How now? what meanes Death in this rude assault? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 326 The chief Bachir unbinds him, gives him three rude lashes with a whip. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1567 Lest evil tidings with too rude irruption Hitting thy aged ear should pierce too deep. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* I. xvii. 24 Nor here shall Mars intemperate wage Rude war with him who rules the jovial vine. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 105 'Twas his to mourn misfortune's rudest shock. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 46 If he attempted to subdue the Protestant feeling of England by rude means. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vii. 329 We have lately had some rude reminders..that something is wrong, somewhere.

c. Involving hardships or discomfort.

a 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 107 The rude fatigues they had suffered during the storm. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxv, For, to ourselves, the deck's rude plank Is easy as the mossy bank. 1820 SHELLEY *Death* iv. 3 Such is our rude mortal lot. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxix, Rude travel is enticing to us English.

d. Of persons: Acting in a rough or harsh manner; violent in action.

a 1800 *Lads of Wamphray* 65 in Child *Ballads* III. 460/2 O but these lads were wondrous rude, When the Biddesburn ran three days blood! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. vii, With fire-words the exasperated rude Titan rives and smites these Girondins. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 162 The old classical soil was trampled underfoot of the rude conqueror.

6. Turbulent, violent, boisterous, rough. Chiefly of the sea, winds, etc.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5595 þan ridis he to a Reuere, a ruyde & a hoge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 135 b, These men of armes..came to the ryuer of Marke, the whiche is rude and depe. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 20 In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge. 1605 — *Lear* IV. ii. 30 You are not worth the dust which the rude winde Blowes in your face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1074 The Clouds..pusht with Winds rude in thir shock. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 37 How the rude surge its sandy Bounds control. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, If the wind be keen, some rude blast may have affected her! 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 275 Rude thunders rake the crags. 1851 CARLYLE *J. Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 182 Again, before long, the rude weather has driven him Southward. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 179 A rough rude space of flowing water.

†b. *Rude air*, the open air. *Obs.*

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 57, [I] had rarely been out but in a coach or a chair, so that I was almost a stranger to rude air.

c. Of health: Robust, vigorous.

1792 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 461, I flatter myself you are restored to rude health. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii, The majority seemed under-sized, under-fed, utterly wanting in..what the penny-a-liners call 'rude health'. 1871 — *At Last* ii, Health, 'rude' in every sense of the word, is the mark of the Negro woman.

7. Of sounds: Discordant, harsh, unmusical.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1851 þe werwolf ful wiȝtli went to him euene, wiþ a rude roring as he him rende wold. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 45 Rolpit reuthfully roth in a rude rane. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 180 So hard thai blaw rude hornys wpon hycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 56 So rude ane reird Wes neuir hard with no man in this erd. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 92 Peace you vngracious Clamors, peace rude sounds. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* I. i, There's not a Slave..But should have..shook his Chains in Transport and rude Harmony. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art Poet.* 484 We laugh at him who constant brings The same rude discord from the jarring strings. 1757 WILKIE *Epigoniad* IV. 91 His rude voice like thunder shakes the shore. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* v, This man's rude and clamorous grief. 1843 WHITTIER *To J. P.* 15 Even thy song Hath a rude martial tone, a blow in every thought.

II. 8. Of language, composition, etc.: Lacking in elegance or polish; deficient in literary merit.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9585, I rek noght, þogh þe ryme be rude, If þe maters þat of be gude. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383 Y have do my trewe peyne With rude wordis and with pleyne..This bok to write. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3090 After þe maner of my rude stile. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 120 My copye whiche was in dutche, and by me william Caxton translated in to this rude and symple englyssh. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* Ep. Transl., Rude and vnlearned speche defaceth and disgraceth a very good matter. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* Ep., To commende this my simple and rude woorke vnto your Lordship. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 Only from this rude tradition. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* § 5. 50 The oldest Compositions among the Arabs are in Rythm or rude Verse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 225 His rude oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the laboured discourses of great logicians and Hebraists. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 271 The Apostles used freely a rude version of the Old Testament.

b. Of drawings, etc.: Rough, imperfect; not very accurate or finished.

1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 282 A long letter, which the reader will find in the Collection, copied from the rude draught of it. 1682 GLANVIL *Sadducismus* 35 Those seemingly rude Lines and Scrawls which he intends for the Rudiments of a Picture. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. vii. 110 Some rude design In crayons or in charcoal. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 140 The memorandums and rude sketches of the Master and Surgeon, who were not..the ablest draughts-men. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 176 People would often recognize the whereabouts of her rough rude sketches. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* xxv, He held a pen..with which he had been scribbling in a rude school-boy hand.

c. Roughly accurate or correct.

1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. i. 53 A rude metaphorical or analogical approximation to exact expression. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 601/1 Fig. 27 shows in a rude way the absorption by cobalt glass cut in wedge form, and corrected by an equal prism of clear glass.

9. Coarse, inelegant, rough. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 956 Right nought was sche abaissht of hir clothing, Though it were ruyde and som del eek to-rent. *Ibid.* 1060 These ladys..strippen hir out of hir rude arraye. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 83 Geffe þame enwcht of drynk and metis rude Quhilk may suffice to seruandis and þer rude. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 74 Rude work well suited with a rustic mind. 1832 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i, Their wants, with a very few exceptions, were completely supplied..by the rude

and scanty produce of their..mountains and holms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 332 The other section was destined to ruder and humbler service.

10. Of natural scenery or objects: Rugged, rough; uncultivated, wild.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 66 (Ellesm.), Yet hath this brid..Leuere in a Forest, that is rude and coold, Goon ete wormes and swich wrecchednesse. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 14 That Ryall raid ouir the rude mure. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 127 The first kinde of Veruayne groweth in rude places, about hedges, walles, wayes, streates and diches. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 64 Thy pallat the[n] did daine The roughest Berry, on the rudest Hedge. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 352 Where may she wander now, whether betake her From the chill dew, amongst rude burrs and thistles? 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 95 In the middle of an open, rude common..stands a spring. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 234, I arrived at the termination of this ruder scene, and reached that part of the county which is inclosed and cultivated. 1816 SHELLEY *Mt. Blanc* 70 How hideously Its shapes are heaped around! rude, bare, and high, Ghastly, and scarred, and riven. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 79 The rude rock remains uncovered.

11. Imperfect, unfinished; not reduced to shape, order, or regularity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 21 No man seweth a pacche of rude, or newe, clothe to an old clothe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 411 For þe staat of holy chirche in Engelond, þat was ȝit ruyde and boistous, shulde nouȝt flecche. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 27 You are borne To set a forme vpon that indigest Which he hath left so shapelesse, and so rude. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 57 Spirits having roote in the heart, be either absolute or rude, and to be finished in other parts. 1692 RAY *Disc.* i. (1732) 3 A rude and inordinate Heap. 1704 ROWE *Ulysses* III. i, So Jove look'd down upon the War of Atoms And rude tumultuous Chaos.

b. Of natural products: Unwrought; unmanufactured, raw.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 72, I my selfe sawe a masse of rude goulde (that is to say, such as was neuer molten). 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xl. 4 Even to him, that is covered with rude linen [L. *lino crudo*]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 50 Let him..suffer no rude matter vnwrought as Tinne, Iron,..To bee transported out of his country. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. (1904) I. 401 Either the rude or manufactured produce. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 58 The production of metals from rude ores. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. ii, The cotton..in its rude state. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* (1878) iii. 66 Iron in a 'rude' state.

c. Left in a natural rough state; undressed.

1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* I. 83 Three pillars of rude stone Sir Walter reared. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 50 There were rude stones at Delphi..anterior to any temple. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 3 Conscious of such a spell upon our spirits at the sight of the rudest stone, the simplest mound.

12. Of a rough, inelegant, or rugged form; in early use, big and coarse; strong but ill-shaped.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1096 Brade in the scholders,..Ruyd armes as an ake with rusclede sydes. c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 794 Vpon ane rude Runsy he ruschit out of toun. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xciii. 300 Huons spere was bygge & rude. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 262 Tis not..your old-fac'd walles Can hide you.., Though all these English..Were harbour'd in their rude circumference. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* i, The Heav'n-born-childe, All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 26 How rude so e'er th' exterior Form we find. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Laura* Poems (1777) 79 Steep arching rocks..Form her rude diadem, and native throne. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 233 Petals 4, rude, upright, blunt. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIII. 228 How oft high service is performed within, When all the external man is rude in show. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 141 Who is this that comes with mantle rude? 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 87 Not that I wear, like Bergerac, A nose of rather rude dimensions.

b. Roughly made or formed; imperfect in design or execution.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 40 Rude-ware are such sort of Press-ware which after they are pressed and moulded require no further ornament: as Prest-pipes, Prest-tiles, Prest-brickes, Prest-stones. 1711 POPE *Temple Fame* 125 There on rude iron columns..The horrid forms of Scythian heroes stood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 The masts, sails, and rigging of these vessels are ruder than their built. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Aug. in *Lockhart*, It is easy to descend into it by a rude path. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxiv, We saw others in the fields handling their rude ploughs. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 155 It is an error to suppose that the rudest flint implements are necessarily the oldest.

13. Of an imperfect, undeveloped, or primitive character.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 146 Other games there are also, but very rude. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 391 With such Gardning Tools as Art yet rude, Guiltless of fire had formd. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. ix, Ghiberto..brought Architecture from that rude Gothick manner. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* l. V. 203 In the rude idolatry of the Arabs. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 983 This very rude and dangerous mode of exploding the inflammable gas, is still practised in a few mines. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 386 A rude and imperfect establishment of posts for the conveyance of letters had been set up by Charles the First. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 29 He has traced the growth of states from their rude beginning in a philosophical spirit.

†**14.** Large in amount. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1506 Thai lugyt thar At rud costis, to spend thai wald nocht spar.

15. *Comb.*, as *rude-featured*, *-tongued*; *rude-like*, *-looking*, *-spoken* adjs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 226 The Carauan presented his rude like maiesty with water, bread, [and] hearbes. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 61 He arose with an heart of gladness; and..pursued the rude fanged boar. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII, On his head A black plume shadow'd the rude-featured helm. 1803 J. RENNY *Society* 22 Stern as he was, rude-thoughted and untamed. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 176/1 It is a rude-looking machine. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii, The rude-spoken German ex-lieutenant.

B. *adv.* In a rude manner; rudely. *rare.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3257 Then to the abbot, which that balled was, hath Gaffray spokyn rude and bustesly. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 483 The hair of Men grew rude, and in length like Womens. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* III. ii. 356 In this case you shall by no meanes bestow them into the earth thus rude and carelesly. c 1788 BURNS *When Guilford good our Pilot stood* ix, Caledon..swoor fu' rude..To mak it guid in law, man.

b. *Comb.*, as *rude-carved*, *-fashioned*, *-made*, *-spun*, *rude-growing* adjs.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 199 What subtile Hole is this, Whose mouth is couered with Rude growing Briers. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* II. i. 16 The couetous hunger..for a rude-spun cloke. 1796 TOWNSHEND *Poems* 23 Down the foaming rude-wash'd hills. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV, A massy stone And rude-ensculptured effigy. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxi, Mark many rude-carved crosses near the path. 1840 MRS. NORTON *The Dream* 196 Lift some poor wounded wretch.. Forth in some rude-made litter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Skew*,..a rude-fashioned boat.

Rude, obs. form of ROOD, RUD *sb.*¹

† **Ru·deful**, *a.* *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. RUDE *a.*] Full of rudeness.

1587 R. ROBINSON *Golden Mirrour* (Chetham Soc.) 33 Of all my wandring wilfull dayes, And rechlesse rudefull toyes.

Rudel, obs. form of RIDEL.

Rudely (rū·dli), *adv.* Forms: 5 **ruydlyche, -(e)ly**; 4 **rudli**, 5–6 *Sc.* **-ly**, 6 **-lie**, 7 **-lye**; 5 **rewdly**; 5 **rudeli(che**, 6 **-lie**, 7– **rudely**. [f. RUDE *a.* + -LY². Cf. MDu. *rudelike*, *-lijc*, *-lic*.]

1. With great force or violence; violently, roughly.

13.. *Cursor M.* 22151 (Gött.), Þe wind to do rudli to rise, And stormes do men sare to grise. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 349 Thai..swa ruydly gan samyn ryd, That speris all to-fruschyt war. ?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 794 He rawmpyde so ruydly that alle the erthe ryfez. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 247 Rudely fra him he reft it. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 242 He rose vp then sodeynly so rudely that he ouerthrewe cuppes and dysshes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 25 Soone as their Parent deare They saw so rudely falling to the ground. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 148 Whether to knocke against the Gates of Rome, Or rudely visit them in parts remote. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 325 They use them but rudely, and beat them till they cry like children. 1723 DART *Westmonasterium* I. 86 Chaucer..would never have fallen so rudely foul on the whole Order. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 92 Oft in the saddle rudely rocked to sleep. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 185 And wilt thou rudely tear them from thy breast? 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* i. (1904) 9/1, I was rudely awakened from my dream..by two great blows—illness and bereavement.

2. With harsh or discordant sound. ? *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3270 Þe cry rudli a-ros þat reuþe it was to here. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 341 Þo þat roþly cherl ruydely rored. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4128 My sone..for me will rudelie rair, Fra tyme he se me hangit. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVI. v, Swelling streames did rudely roare.

3. In an uncultured, uncivil, discourteous, or unmannerly fashion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 734 He most reherce..Every word,..Al speke he never so rudely ne large. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxxix. (1869) 24 For toward grace dieu she wente, and rudeliche spak to hire. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* IX. 750 Sen þow spekys sa rudly, It is gret skill men chasty Thy proud words. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 481 Sum raiffis furght rudly with riatus speche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 332 These people came to her Chayre, and dealt rudely with her, whereof the good Lady was in great doubt. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 228 *Vio.* My words are as full of peace as matter. *Ol.* Yet you began rudely. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 451, I never saw anything in my life done so rudely and so uncivilly. a 1704 T. BROWN *Decl. Advs.* Wks. 1730 I. 42 It seems you had never very good breeding thus to laugh at my ingenuity, and sport so rudely with my wit. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 158 To win no praise when well-wrought plans prevail, But to be rudely censur'd when they fail. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 240, I imagined he stared very rudely at lady Beauchamp. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 198 There is no reason why we should rudely quarrel with one another.

4. In an unskilful or imperfect manner; roughly, clumsily.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 80 Of his modire syne sad I sume thing, þo It be rudly. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 This litel schort dyte, Rudely compyled, lat it be noon offence. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (Roxb.) 3 The matere wych I wyl of wryte, Althow but rudely I kun endyte. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. x. 23 The Stomach Nerves embracing this Orifice, rudely expressed. 1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 122 In this manner, as I have rudely and briefly shewn you, painters and sculptors..perfectionate the idea. a 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 215 The love of God is a grace rather to be felt than defined, so that I can do no more than rudely describe it. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* I. 336 You will see [them] rudely delineated in the *relievo* that time has yet spared. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xvii. 144 We heard the sound of a fiddle rudely played. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 57/1 In former times, when agriculture was practised rudely. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 83 The place which they can only fill very partially and rudely.

b. With rough or unskilful workmanship.

14.. *Leg. Holy Rood* 86 Thre nayles war made ful tite..; Þai war full grete and rudely wroght. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 16, I, that am Rudely stampt, and want loues Maiesty. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 312 A fort compassed about with a banke rudely cast up. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xvii. (1614) 434 They haue..many idols rudely carved. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* I. xxvi, Their hoar trunks bared, And by the hatchet rudely squared. 1835 MARRYAT *J. Faithful* xxxiii, There was a bridge, rudely constructed of old ship plank. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* v. (1876) 80 The insignia consisted of a coronet rudely formed of dark polished stones, and feathers.

c. With rough or approximate accuracy.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 202 The total amount. can only be rudely guessed at. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xliii. (1856) 401 A hummock hill..gave me the opportunity of measuring rudely the height of the swell. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 3 Means of estimating, however rudely, the lapse of years.

†**5.** Without refinement or elegance; coarsely, rustically. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. vi, Better is to lyue surely and rudely in sewrte than swetely in peryll & daunger. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 10 We may not therfor..dryue man to the woodys agayne and wyld forestys, wherin he lyuyd at the fyrst begynnyng rudely. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 117 If yow be borne or brought vp in a rude contrie, ye shall not chose but speake rudelie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 178 These Citizens [of Bergamo] speake the Italian tongue, but more rudely then any other of Italy. 1701 WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 45 As to their way of living, it's very rudely and rovingly.

6. In a rugged or irregular manner or form.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 When men..forsake taking of tobacco, and cease to weare their beardes so rudely long. 1694 *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 23 The other Rocks look rudely. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 4 The proper study of Mankind is Man...A Being darkly wise, and rudely great. 1793 HODGES *Trav. in India* 85 This is the last of a long range of mountains, which, at this place, rudely decline to the plain. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 511 The beds still retain, though rudely, their lamination.

b. Without definite order; irregularly.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Phil.* (1701) 186/2 When matter was put into those Figures by God, first it was moved rudely without order. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. 68, I cannot as yet perswade my self, that all things are done rudely and mechanically in the Body.

7. *Comb.*, as *rudely-blustering*, *-carved*, *-chiselled*, *-molten* adjs.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XX. cccvi, She saw her rudely-blustering servants, who Disturb'd her Region, in one Calm united. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 339/1 The rudely-chiselled forms of several colossal figures. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* vi, With overhanging gables and balconies of rudely-carved oak. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 441 Then the son of Peleus deposited a rudely-molten mass of iron.

Ru·den, *v.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. RUDE *a.* + -EN⁵.] *trans.* To render rude.

1897 NUTT in *Voy. of Bran* II. 120 The design was gradually rudened and simplified.

Rudeness (rū·dnės). Forms: 4–7 **rudenesse**, 5–7 **-nes**, 6– **rudeness**; 5 **rudines, rewd-, rudnesse**, 6 **rud-**, *Sc.* **ruidnes**. [f. RUDE *a.* + -NESS.]

†**1.** Lack of knowledge or education; want of learning; ignorance. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 291 Vnderstond, ȝe kyngis; and schaak of ȝou rudenesse, ȝe þat jugen londis. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 90 My wyttis be so dull with rudeness, And in the cheynes of ignoraunce gyved. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (Roxb.) 43 Nor of ye sugird welle In elicona my rudeness to leche I nevere dede taste. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Prol., Though it [Scripture] be not worthely ministred vnto the in this translacyon (by reason of my rudnes). 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* Ep. Transl., Through my rudenes and ignoraunce in our english tonge. a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *96 Serm.* (1661) 414 Whom they should have received, Him they had not heard of. This was a great rudeness. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 11 It is a piece of Rudeness and Unskilfulness in the nature of things to conceit that [etc.].

2. Want of culture or refinement; roughness of life or habits; uncouthness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 397 It ne semyde not by liklynesse That sche was born and fed in rudenesse, As in a cote or in an oxe-stalle. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 218 A cherl of nature wil brayde on rewdnesse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 18 We ar so beistlie, dull, and ignorant, Our rudnes may nocht lichtlie be correctit. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* ¶ 2, Thinking them fittest for such rusticall rudenesse of shepheards. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 534 So unspeakable is the rudenesse of either, that through all their Cities you shall not finde a Schoole to instruct their youth. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 119 The Negligence and Rudeness of the People who mind nothing that is Curious. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 236 That state of rudeness and barbarism. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Pref. p. i, We are pleased to mark the steps by which we have been raised from rudeness to elegance. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. x. 458 Those similarities, which the same state of rudeness, or civility, will ever produce. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1890) III. 290 The rudeness of the times, in which physical force counted for so much.

† **b.** Absence of virtue or goodness. *Obs.*

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 74 Þorw his wordis and his dedes þe rudenesse of many a soule was reformed. a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xxii. (1811) 17 This also is vnmynded of wryters outher for restfulnesse of tyme, or ellys for rudenesse of his dedes. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* II, I knowe thy mercye is farre above hys rudenesse.

3. Roughness, harshness, or violence in action or in the treatment of others.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 24 A woman may..make hym do welle, withe fairnesse rather thanne with rudenesse. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 207 The Ramme that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and rudenesse of his poize, They place before his hand that made the Engine.

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 40 There are even beastes of so generous a disposition, that it would be rudenesse to carry a hard hand over them. 1688 Norris *Hierocles* 70 Not to doe it with violence and rudeness, but to follow the truth with mildness. 1704 *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 318 A difference arose, that ended with some rudeness.

† b. Austerity, severity, rigour, violence. *Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. iv. 120 John the Baptist..did violence to himself,..the rudenesses of Camels hair and the lowest nutriment of Flyes, were instances of that violence. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 The not observing of this, destroys more Plants than all the rudenesses of the season. 1668 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 59 The Gardener do's..secure the Tree from being blown down, or torn, by the rudeness of boisterous Winds.

c. A rough or violent act. *rare.*

1691–2 Wood *Life* 14 Jan., Many rudenesses and rogueries committed by them. 1790 G. Walker *Serm.* II. 99 Many an impotent encounter with the rudenesses and selfishness and cruelty of undisciplined passion.

4. Lack of civility or courtesy; bad manners.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1035 The rudenesse that I yvel manerd have used toward your hyghnesse. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) I. 445 He prayed him not to take it in ill parte the rudinesse of his servauntes. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 230 The rudeneese that hath appear'd in mee, haue I learn'd from my entertainment. 1634 Milton *Comus* 178, I should be loath To meet the rudenesse, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers. *a* 1692 Boyle *Christian Virtuoso* Wks. 1774 V. 509 The seeming rudeness of the angel to St. Peter, when he struck him on the side, and hastily rouzed him. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* (1801) 101 It is a piece of rudeness to interrupt another in his speech. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxxi, The rudeness of his manner..springs from the same cause. 1822 Lamb *Elia* I. *Modern Gallantry*, A pattern of true politeness to a wife—of cold contempt, or rudeness, to a sister. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 290, I hope..that I am not betrayed into rudeness by my love of conversation.

b. An instance of this.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. p. lxxviii, There's one Rudeness, that I ought not to omit; because it falls upon others, as much as my self. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 39 Contradiction of every Kind is a Rudeness. 1754 *World* No. 95 III. 223 This particular way of thinking very frequently subjects me to little rudenesses and affronts.

5. Roughness of style or workmanship.

c 1555 *Sloane MS. 261* fol. 3, I doubtede whether the rudenes of the worke weare not a..sclaunder to the authour. 1618 Monnipennie *Abr. Chron.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 3 The plainnesse and rudenesse of my stile. 1636 *Records Gr. Arts* Pref. A 3, I had rather..vtter the rudenesse of my translation, then to defraud them the benefit of so good a lesson. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 44 The rudeness of the work increases this cause of grandeur, as it excludes the idea of art and contrivance. 1783 Blair *Lect.* xliii. (1812) III. 225 It has certainly softened some of his rudenesses. 1838 Thackeray *Strictures on Pictures* Wks. 1900 XIII. 264 This picture is executed with the utmost simplicity, and almost rudeness. 1872 R. F. Burton *Zanzibar* I. 97 The windows are loop-holes, and the doors are miracles of rudeness.

6. Unfinished, imperfect, or primitive state; roughness, ruggedness.

1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 99 It seemeth that the rudenesse was in the earth onely; containing the water and the dry land. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 179 P 10 Two Grotto's, set off with all the pleasing Rudeness of Shells and Moss. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 24 Nature sports in primæval rudeness. 1783 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 12 So much land may be truly said to have been made for ever, out of a mass of rudeness, which yielded no profit to its owner.

Rudent, *a. Arch.* = next.

1697 Evelyn *Acc. Archit.* Misc. Writ. (1825) 408 This column is fluted..to about a third part downward, where they are convexly staved, and thence nam'd *radiant*, by some *rudent*, tho' of old we find them fluted the whole length.

Rudented, *pa. pple. Arch.* [ad. F. *rudenté*, f. L. *rudent-*, *rudens* rope.] (See quots.)

1728 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Arch.* I. 73 Their Flutings must be rudented, or cabled..as far as one third of their height; that is they must be filled up in part to that height, with..Rudentures. 1728 — *Cycl.* s.v. *Column*, Cabled, or Rudented Column, is a Column having Projectures in form of Cables, or Canes, in the Naked of the Shaft (etc.).

Rudenture. *Arch.* [a. F. *rudenture* (16th c.): cf. prec.] (See quots.)

There is no evidence that this or the two prec. words have ever been in actual English use.

1728 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Arch.* I. 73 By a Rudenture we mean the Figure of a Rope or Staff cut, on some occasions, in the Flutings, to strengthen their sides. 1728 — *Cycl., Rudenture*,..the Figure of a Rope or Staff, sometimes plain sometimes carv'd, wherewith a third Part of the Flutings of Columns are frequently filled up. [Hence in various later Dicts.]

‖ **Ru·dera.** *Obs.* [a. L. *rūdera*, pl. of *rūdus* broken stone.] Fragments or ruins of a building.

1668 Ray *Three Itin.* (1738) III. 182 By the testimony of an ancient people thereabouts who have seen the vestigia and rudera of the walls. 1737 G. Smith *Curious Relat.* I. iii. 402 None can equal the Rudera's of that once most magnificent Bridge which the Emperor Trajan caused to be built over the Danube. 1798 *Brit. Critic* XI. 226 The author's reasons for asserting.., though it does not appear in the rudera, that chimneys were common in the Roman houses.

Hence **Ru·deral** *a.* [mod.L. *rūderālis*], *Bot.*, growing on or among stone-rubbish; peculiar to rubbish-heaps. **Ru·derary** *a.* [late L. *rūderārius*], pertaining to rubbish. **Ru·derate** *v.* [L. *rūderāre*], **Ruderation** [L. *rūderātio*], (see quots.). † **Ru·derous** *a.*, abounding in rubbish.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v., *Ruderalis*,..which grows in rubbish and by walls..: *ruderal. 1870 Hooker & Ball *Morocco* 144 What may be termed the ruderal vegetation throughout the Mediterranean region. 1727 Bailey (vol. II), **Ruderary*, belonging to Rubbish. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1623 Cockeram, **Ruderate*, to cast on rubble. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 592 Ruderated; in paving, &c. laid with pebbles or little stones. 1730 Bailey (folio), **Ruderation*, the laying of a Pavement with Pebbles or little Stones. 1813 Forsyth *Rem. Italy* 142 Their successors..in some parts omitted the ruderation, in others the statumen, in others both. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* Gloss., *Ruderation*,..a method of laying pavements, mentioned by Vitruvius, and according to some, of building walls with rough pebbles and mortar. 1857 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 318 All Horehound delights in *ruderous places.

† **Ru·ders** (also **rudders**), Anglicized form of Rudera.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 638 These..keep their trade of Honey-making in old trees, caves, holes, and in the ruders, and rubbish of old walls and houses. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* iii. 8 A..watch-tower, the ruines or rudders whereof still appear in a plat of Meadow ground.

Rudesby (*rūˑdzbi*). Now *arch.* Also 7 **-bey.** [f. Rude *a.*: see -by 2.] An insolent, unmannerly, or disorderly fellow.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* II. i. F ij, A rudesbie, and vnruly ..man. 1567 — *Ep.* II. i. G vj, To bearebaytinges or pricke playings our Rudesbies must awaye. 1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 77 b, As he which is ceremonious may be thought to be a dissembler, so he which is not so, may be taken to be a clowne, a rudesby, or a contemner of others. 1601 Br. W. Barlow *Defence* 89 Those jangling rudesbies, titular Doctors in S. Paules time.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xv, Commoved by the speech of this rudesby. 1882 G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* I. xviii. 289 The rudesby was too old to be served as he had served the schoolmaster!

Rudesheimer (*rūˑdĕshəiːmər*). Also *erron.* **Ruders-, Rhudes-.** [ad. G. *Rüdesheimer* (sc. *wein*), f. *Rüdesheim*: see def.] A fine white wine produced at Rüdesheim on the Rhine.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 548/1, I should prefer the worst Burgundy..to any Rudesheimer I met with. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xxiii, I drink..in a cup of Rudersheimer, to the continuance of her sagacity. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 456/2 The differences between the Johannisberger and Rudesheimer wines. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxxix, Pleasant little dinners, that were washed down with sparkling Moselle and Rhudesheimer.

† **Ru·deship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Rude *a.* + -ship.] Roughness, ungentleness.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 10 Of to gret rudeshipe mys befalleth,..rudeshipe mihte hurte more than the oynement shulde helpe.

Rudesmas, -mess: see Rood *sb.* 6.

† **Rudesse.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *rudesse*, f. *rude* Rude *a.*] = Rudeness, in various senses.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 188 En entencion to auenge hym..of that rudesse. 1490 — *Eneydos* xlvii. 139 They that were without, assailled strongly, & by grete rudesse. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 28 Hit commeth to you of grette pryde or of grette rudesse for to passe byfore ony ladyes without spekyng or somme salutacion.

Rudge, dial. var. Ridge *sb.*, Roodge *v.*

Rudget, dial. var. *ridge-with*, Ridge *sb.*[1] 8.

† **Rudge-wash(ed):** see quots. and Ridge *sb.*[1]

1593 *Act* 35 *Eliz.* c. 10 A Rudge Wash Kersie, that is to say, being made of Fleece Woll washed only on the Sheeps back. [1607 Cowell *Interpreter*, *Rudge-washed Kersey*, i. made of fleece-wool washed onely on the sheepes backe. Hence in later Dicts.]

Rudi, obs. form of Ruddy.

† **Ru·dicle.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *rudicula.*] A wooden spoon, a spatula.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 531 They expose the pot to the Sun..,agitating the mixture with a rudicle.

Rudiment (*rūˑdimĕnt*), *sb.* [ad. L. *rudīmentum* beginning, first principle, etc., f. *rudis* imperfect, Rude *a.* So F. *rudiment* (16th c.).]

1. *pl.* The first principles or elements of a subject; those points which are first taught to, or acquired by, one commencing the study or practice of a branch of knowledge, art, etc.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vii. 50 They shoulde by suche maner (as a manne would say) of shadowes and rudimentes, be by litle and litle enstructed to those thinges that belonge vnto true godlynes. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* i, First I'll instruct thee in the rudiments, And then wilt thou be perfecter than I. 1618 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 When they had received their first rudiments from you as Apprentices. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 150 From these first Rudiments he grew To nobler Feats. 1727 Swift *Hist. Vanbrugh's House*, From such deep Rudiments as these, V.. is become by due degrees For Building fam'd. 1824–8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 469 We should at least be taught our rudiments before a hard lesson is put into our hands.

b. Const. *of* (the thing to be learned).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 34 b, Chyldren whyche bee there..taughte the rudimentes and rules of Grammer. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* II. 13 Teache them that muste be christened the rudimentes and first beginninges of the gospell. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 31 This Boy..hath bin tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 22 Necessity has taught them some parts of the rudiments of Arithmetick. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, At which Time they are supposed to have some Rudiments of Docility. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 143 Here we acquire..rudiments of knowledge. 1842 Young *Math. Dict.* Pref. p. xii, This class of equations will hereafter be admitted even among the rudiments of algebraic science. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* I. 4 He picked up some rudiments of learning from the family priest.

transf. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 114 P 14 If those.. had been detected in their rudiments of robbery,

c. *sing.* A first principle; an initial step or stage, etc. Somewhat *rare.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 95 This was the first rudimente and entreaunce of the Apostles preachyng. 1579 W. Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 9 The law..of leauing the old bird..was a good rudiment to teach them to abhor.. couetousnes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 31 The Veynes of the Mesentary giue the blood a kinde of rudiment or initiation. 1811 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 160 The political rudiment of the young, and manual of our older citizens.

2. *pl.* The imperfect beginnings of some (material or immaterial) thing; those parts which are the foundation of later growth or development.

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 The same bloude..is readie to nourish the rudimentes of lyfe and lighte. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 Certeine raw and unperfect rudiments ..of good and kinde fruits. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 4 To raise Trees for Timber..from their Seeds and first Rudiments. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 189 P 1 The first Rudiments of Thought which they shew in their Letters. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 9 It was calculated merely for the rudiments of civil society. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xxii. 282 Brutes have the rudiments of all our faculties. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 349 This fault has produced only the rudiments, if I may so speak, of a transverse valley. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. i. 18 Rudiments, however, may occur in one sex, of parts normally present in the other sex.

b. *sing.* A beginning; an initial or imperfect form or stage.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 316 This [maturation of fruits] is effected..by a Rudiment of putrefaction. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xx. 135 Care must be had, that these warres against Lycogenes, be..a rudiment against Radirobanes. 1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 120, I found a Copper Tunnel,..which I was told was the Rudiment of a Rain-Gage. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 146 The rudiment of a third floret standing upon a little fruit-stalk betwixt the other two florets. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1860) 148 The whole anterior part of the head is reduced to the merest rudiment. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geogr.* vi 282 Several species have been found..with a rudiment of a thumb.

3. *Rudiments of the world*, in renderings or echoes of Biblical passages.

The Gr. original has *τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου*, the Vulgate *elementa mundi.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Gal.* iv. 3 We, as longe as we were children, were in bondage vnder the rudiments of the worlde. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 180 Paule..speaketh here euen of the law of God, which he calleth the elements or rudiments of the world. [1628 Prynne *Love-lockes* 35 God commands us,..not to subiect our selues to the Rudiments, Lusts, and Ordinances of Carnall, or Worldly men.] 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 176 Not every babbling fellow, nor those that look for their abilities from the rudiments of the world. 1881 Bible *Gal.* iv. 3.

Hence **Ru·diment** *v.*, to initiate. *rare*[−1].

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 37 It is the right discipline of Knight-Errantry, to be rudimented in losses at first.

Rudimental (*rūdimeˑntăl*), *a.* [f. Rudiment *sb.* + -al.] = next.

1597 Morley *Introd. Music* Annot. P 1 b, Musicke is diuided into two parts, the first may be called Elementarie or rudimental, teaching to know the quality and quantity of notes. 1647 Cotton *Singing of Psalms* v. 23 It appeareth ..that there was something typicall or rudimentall in the manner of singing some of the Psalmes. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 If you take Nature at the rise and critically observe her in her rudimental and obscure beginning. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 296/1 He that would discern the Rudimental stroak of a Plant..may behold it (etc.). 1711–4 *Spectator* (J.), Your first rudimental essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours. 1833 Chalmers *Const. of Man* (1835) I. ii. 140 In this rudimental and incipient stage of human existence. 1847 J. Wilson *Lands of Bible* I. i. 24 In some of the animals.. we noticed a rudimental tendency to a dewlap. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 354 The throat pouch..is present in the female, though in a rudimental condition.

Rudimentary (*rūdimeˑntări*), *a.* [f. Rudiment *sb.* + -ary[1]. Cf. F. *rudimentaire.*]

1. Pertaining to, connected with, the rudiments of knowledge.

1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. i. 35 They..put the rudimentary study of the languages on a better footing. 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 47 To declare publicly that it was not necessary to provide rudimentary instruction.

2. Of the nature of a rudiment; undeveloped, immature, imperfect; esp. a. Of organic structures.

1840 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 9 At its middle is a rudimentary spinous process. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 217 The digestive organs have an intestine and rudimentary gland. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vi. 216 The 'perforated' transverse processes of man's cervical vertebræ consist, in part, of rudimentary ribs.

b. Of immaterial things.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. xx. II. 107 A scene in harmony with the rudimentary political fabric just described. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 75 A rudimentary form of word language. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* ii. (1885) 59 To live by duty is in itself rudimentary religion.

c. Of states or conditions.

1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 25 In the attached bivalves it..exists only in a rudimentary state. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 417 The embryo..contains within itself in a rudimentary condition all the essential organs of a plant. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 617 Reducing to a rudimentary condition the eyes of..fish and crustacea.

Hence **Rudime·ntariness.**

1899 W. JAMES *Talks to Teachers* (1904) 233 No modern person ought to be willing to live a day in such a state of rudimentariness and denudation.

Rudish (rū·diʃ), *a.* [f. RUDE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rude.

1774 FOOTE *Coseners* III. ii, For man and wife to quarrel before folks is rather rudish, I own. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 163 For most are but rudish. 1881 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 158 Nothing but rudish hands, rude though kind enough, being about.

† **Ru·dity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *rudité* or late L. *ruditas*: see RUDE *a.* and -ITY.] Rudeness.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 236 Yea, rather than faile, Maister Bird shall..meeter it mischieuously in maintenance of their scurrilitiship and ruditie. 1609 T. BELL *Dial. Theoph. & Remigius* 51 Such things as he had reserued by reason of their rudity and imperfection in conceiuing heauenly doctrine.

Rudle, obs. and dial. f. RUDDLE *sb.*

Rudli(che, etc., obs. forms of RUDELY.

Rudnin, -nyng: see RUDDEN *v.*

Rudock, obs. form of RUDDOCK.

Rudolphine (rudǫ·lfəin), *a.* [f. the name *Rudolph* (see def.) + -INE[1].] *Rudolphine tables* (*numbers*), a series of astronomical calculations published by Kepler in 1627 and named after his patron the Emperor Rudolph II.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 292 The strait line.. is found..to be somewhat greater than that which is exhibited by the Rudolphine numbers. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, And Kepler, likewise,..in 1627, publish'd the Rudolphine Tables, which are now much esteem'd. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 192 The imperfect state of the Rudolphine tables was the cause that the transit was expected in 1631. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 201/1. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 47/2.

† **Ru·dstay.** *Obs.*[−1] [? for *rudge-stay*, f. *rudge* RIDGE *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 139/1 The thill hookes, to this is fastned the rudstay which goes ouer the horse back.

Rudyr, obs. form of RUDDER *sb.*

Rue (rū), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **hreow,** 3 **reowe,** 4–6 **rewe,** 5–6 *Sc.* **rew,** 7– **rue.** [OE. *hréow*, = Fris. *rou*, MDu. *rou*(*w*), *rouwe*, *rauwe* (Du. *rouw*), MLG. *rouwe*, *ruwe* (LG. *rou*, *rau*, *ro*, etc.), OHG. (*h*)*riuwa* (MHG. *riuwe*, G. *reue*), related to OE. *hréowan* RUE *v.*[1]]

1. Sorrow, distress; repentance; regret.

Beowulf 2130 Þæt wæs Hroðgare hreowa tornost. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* liii. 415 Ðæt beswicene mod ..wyrð..amierred from ðære incundan hreowe. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1674 Eart nu tidfara to þam halȝan ham þær næfre hreow cymeð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Don we urum Drihtne soþe hreowe & bote. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 555 He may walk homward with hert-rew. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3052** Allas he thought I am but rewe To hur that is my soverayne lady. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 211 Of rasche decreitis cums rew and may not mend it. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1142 His Physicke must be Rue (ev'n Rue for Sinne). 1848 LONGSTREET *Georgia Scenes* 29 I'm a man that, when he makes a bad trade, makes the most of it...I'm for no rues and after-claps. 1893 LESLIE KEITH *'Lisbeth* xxii, The heart's rue for that which it had scarce possessed, and yet had lost. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* liv, With rue my heart is laden For golden friends I had.

b. *Sc.* In phr. *To take the rue*, to repent.

1789 *Shepherd's Wedding* 10 (E. D. D.), I own, indeed, I've ta'en the rue, My mind is fairly alter'd. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, Tam Halliday took the rue, and tauld me a' about it. 18.. in Nimmo *Songs Clydesdale* (1882) 145 She wanted him to break the marriage, for she had ta'en the rue.

2. Pity, compassion.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1445 Ne mai ich for reowe lete,.. Þat ich of murȝþe him ne singe. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1051 Nou God beo this holi manes help, for he hadde ther lute Rewe. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story of Doom* v. 102, I was good— Had rue on thee a tender sucking child. 1900 ELLIS *Rom. Rose* I. 12 Till every eye that saw her grew Bedewed with tears of pitying rue.

Rue (rū), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 **ruwe,** 5–6 **rewe,** 5–7 **rew,** 6 *Sc.* **reu**; 4– **rue** (5 **rwe**). [a. F. *rue*, for earlier *rude* (cf. OE. *rūde*), = Prov., Sp., Pg. *ruda*, It. *ruta*:—L. *rūta*, ad. Gr. *ῥυτή*, orig. a Peloponnesian word.]

1. A perennial evergreen shrub of the genus *Ruta*, esp. *Ruta graveolens*, having bitter, strong-scented leaves which were formerly much used for medicinal purposes.

α. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 42 Woo to ȝou, Pharisees, that tythen mynte, and ruwe. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 112 With Ruwe and Rubarbe, Ragget ariht. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruwe, herbe, *ruta*.

β. *a* 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* ii. 846 in *Anglia* XVIII. 328 Rewe bitter, a worthy gres, Mekyl of myth & vertu is. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 198 Tak & grynde fenel & rewe, & boyle hem in water. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 21 Two drye nuttes, as many fygges, and .xx. leaues of Rewe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 25 Cum, Nettillis, thornie breiris, & rew, With all foull filthie weid. 1627 *Salerne's Regiment* 46 From Garlicke, Nuttes, Hearb-grace, or Rew.

γ. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 104 Anoynte his nolle & his necke wiþ..oile of rue. *c* 1450 METHAM *Wks.* 49 Modyrwort, rwe, red malwys. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 123 The iuice of Rue..is good for the ake of the eares. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 260 There be two sortes of Rue, that is garden Rue, and wilde Rue. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 425 As one same ground indifferently doth breed..The fragrant Rose, and the strong-senting Rue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 414 Then purg'd with Euphrasie and Rue The visual Nerve, for he had much to see. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 189 A Shrub whose Leaves have a great resemblance to those of Rue. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 417, I perceived all the company..stop their noses with rue. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. xiii, When villagers my shroud bestrew With pansies, rosemary, and rue. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 470 Common Rue, and another species, are said to be emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and sudorific. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 537 The influence of rue upon the system is similar to, but less decided than that of savine.

fig. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 186 Persons who, upon this subject, purged their eyes with rue and euphrasie. 1862 WHITTIER *Waiting* v, For one shall..drink life's rue, and one its wine.

b. With punning allusion to RUE *sb.*[1]

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiv. 10 Leif nor flour fynd could I nane of rew. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 297 Least time and triall make thee account Rue a most bitter hearbe. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref) *Select Sec. Husband* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/1 So shalt thou But beare thine own Harts-ease, and neuer Rue. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 284 Rue in Thyme should be a Maiden's Posie. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* III. 238 They did all in their power to procure balm for me instead of rue. But it would not answer.

2. a. With qualifying word prefixed, applied to various plants:

Aleppo rue, a species of *Ruta*. **Black rue** (see quot.). **Dog's rue,** figwort, *Scrophularia*. **Goat's rue** (see GOAT 4 c). **Meadow rue** (see MEADOW *sb.* 4 c). **Syrian rue** (see SYRIAN *a.*). Also WALL-RUE.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Ruta*, The two Aleppo Rues and the Wild Rue are somewhat tenderer than the common Sort. *Ibid.* s.v. *Scrophularia*, Figwort, commonly called Dogs Rue. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl. s.v., Rue, Black (N. Zeal.), *Podocarpus spicata*.

b. With *pl.* A species of rue.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Thalictrum*, Some Botanists have classed this Plant with Rues. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Ruta*, The rues would seem to belong properly to the plants, with cruciform not rosaceous flowers. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 278/1 Herbs which have..a fetid smell like rue, and hence are called meadow rues.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rue-juice*, *-leaf*, *-oil*, *-water*; *rue-like* adj.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 37 Rue water, Rose water. 1617 *Salerne's Regiment* 133 Rew-water sprinckled in the house, kils all the fleas. 1681 GREW *Musæum* II. v. ii. 248 Of a russet colour, and as it were all over pounced, somewhat after the manner of a Rue-Leaf. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ranunculus*, The Yellow Ranunculus, with Rue-like Flowers. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 449 Put into very strong vinegar, verdigrise, rue-juice. 1863 PRIOR *Brit. Pl.* 193 Its rue-like much divided leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807/2, *Rue oil*, a volatile stimulant oil obtained from the shoots of *Ruta graveolens*.

b. In plant-names, as **rue anemone,** an American species of *Thalictrum*; † **rue maiden-hair,** wall-rue; **rue-weed** (see quot. 1796).

1611 COTGR., *Rue de muraille*, wall rue, Rue Maiden haire. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 501 *Thalictrum alpinum*, Mountain Rue-weed. *T. flavum*, Meadow Rue-weed. *T. minus*, Lesser Rue-weed. 1802 WILLICH *Domest. Encycl.* s.v., Common Meadow-rue, Spurious Rhubarb, or Rue-weed. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 148 *Thalictrum anemonoides*,..Rue Anemone. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 934/2 Burt now appeared with a handful of rue-anemones.

c. *Rue family*, *order*, *-worts*, the natural order *Rutaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 470 The Cneoreæ..seem to be a form of this Order of Rueworts. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 827 *Rutaceæ*, the Rue Family. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 266 *Rutaceæ*, the Rue order. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 111/1 A sub-order of the Rutaceæ or rue family.

† **Rue,** var. of (or error for) REE *sb.*[2], REEVE *sb.*[2]

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 349 We have Ruff and Rue, the former being the Cock, the other the Hen.

Rue, dial. variant of REW *sb.*[1]

Rue (rū), *v.*[1] Forms: *Inf.* 1 **hreowan,** 2 **reouwen, reuwe, rowe,** 2–4 **reowe**; 2–4 **rewen,** 3–6 **rewe** (4 **riewe**), 4–7 **rew** (6 **reew**); 3–4 **ruwe** (5 **ruwyn**), 4 **rywe**; 4–5 **reue,** 4 **reu, ru, rwe,** 4– **rue**; also 3 *sing. pres.* 1 **hriwð,** 2 **reouð, rieweð.** *Pret.* 1 **hreaw,** 2–3 **rœw, reu,** 3 **rew, rev,** 4 **rewe**; 4 **reud(e, reued, rwed,** 4–6 **rewed**; 5–6 *Sc.* **rewit,** 5 **ruet, ruit, rwyt,** etc. [OE. *hréowan* (a strong vb. with pa. t. *hréaw*), = OFris. *riowa* (Fris. *rouwe*, *rouje*), MDu. and Du. *rouwen* († *rauwen*, *ruwen*), OS. *hrewan*, pa. t. *hrau* (MLG. *rouwen*, *ruwen*, *ruen*, LG. *rouen*, *rauen*, *roen*, etc.), OHG. (*h*)*riuwan*, pa. t. *hrau*, *rou*, pl. *ruwun* (MHG. *riuwen*, *ruwen*, G. *reuen*), related to OE. *hréow* RUE *sb.*[1] and to the adj. OE. *hréowe*, OS. *hriwi* sad, sorrowful. There are also slight traces of an OE. weak vb. *hréowian*, = OS. *hriwôn*, *hreuuôn*, OHG. (*h*)*riuwôn*. Related forms in ON. are *hryggr* (stem *hryggv-*, for earlier **hriww-*) adj., *hryggva*, *hryggja* weak vb., *hryggð* fem., sorrow.]

† **I.** *trans.* With dat. (or acc.) of the person, and usually with impersonal subject. *Obs.*

The various constructions illustrated under sense 2 occur also with senses 1, 3, and 4.

1. To affect (a person) with penitence or contrition (for sins or offences committed).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 7 Ne bið se cwuca ðonne nyttra ðe se deada, ȝif him his yfel ne hreowð. *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 260 Ȝif þu onȝite þæt him his synna hreowen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3976 Ȝiff..þat he missdoþ Onn aniȝ kinne wise, Itt reoweþþ himm. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28676 Þis man sais..þat him reuys his sinnes sare. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-Bk.* (MS. B) 359 Gyue me grace for to etchewe to do þat þing þat me shulde rewe.

2. To affect with regret (for some act); to make (one) wish one had acted otherwise.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxix. 286 Ne do ðu nan wuht butan ȝeðeahte, ðonne ne hriwð hit ðe, ðonne hit ȝedon bið. *c* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* A. 111 Þe þat nule one youhþe yeorne leorny,..þat him schal on elde sore rewe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16465 Þan him reued of his res, and went him-self [to] wrei. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 237 Þe Walssh wer alle day slayn, now rewes þam þer res. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxii, Ȝette Menealfe, or the mydnyȝte, Him ruet alle his rees. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 36 Þe bargayne I made þare, Þat rewes me nowe full sare.

b. With clause as subject, usually *me* (or *him*) *rues that*, etc.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1276 Hreaw hine swiðe, þæt he folcmæȝþa fruman aweahte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1602 Me reus þat euer made i man. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Epil. Merch. T.* 14 Me rewith sore I am unto hir teyd. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 8 Þerfore me rewis þat I þe worlde began.

c. With *it* as subject (also followed by *that*).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 354 Þe ðe blisse for ðos for-lat, it him mai reuwe sore. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 290 Sore hit me rwez Þat euer I made hem my self. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* vii. 8 If I made ȝou sori in a pistle, now it rewith me not. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 754 It rewiþ me if I yow haue disesyd.

3. To affect with sorrow; to distress, grieve.

In some cases with approximation to sense 2 or 4.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1414 Ða mec ongon hreowan þæt min hondȝeweorc on feonda ȝeweald feran sceolde. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 819 Me nu hreowan mæȝ æfre to aldre, þæt ic þe minum eaȝum ȝeseah. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 If he ne mei..his neode ibete, þet him sare roweþ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5576 Himm reoweþþ þatt he dwelleþþ her Swa swiþe lange onn eorþe. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1220 Wel sore me reweþ þat tiding. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1029 Me Rewith the deth of hyr for his sake. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* B v b, It would haue rued any good huswiues heart, to haue beholden ye..murder.

4. To affect with pity or compassion.

c 1200 ORMIN 5592 Himm reoweþþ ec of alle þa Þatt follȝhenn deofless lare. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 540–1 Ful sore þe prisun reweþ me: For-þi he reweþ me wel þe more, For Merci euere clepeþ þin ore. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3367 Alas, me rewes of Priamus. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 136 It pitieth and rueth every good man..to remember the same. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 21 Deare dame, your suddein overthrow Much rueth me.

II. *trans.* With personal subject.

5. To repent of (wrongdoing); to feel penitence, remorse, or contrition for (sin, etc.).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Armheorted is þe man þe swiðere reoweð his sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7965 In takening sare he reud his sake, An orisun sun can he make. *a* 1450 MYRC 2016 Ȝef þow hyt fynde no wey myȝte, Þrytty dayes þow rewe hyt ryȝte. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 549 Ruing the spoile done by his fatall hand. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 240 Nor shall I live to view Thy sorrows ended, if thou do not rue Thy sins with speed. 1771 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xiv, But now, with pangs of keen remorse, I rue Those years of trouble and debasement vile. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. ii, Conscience, anticipating time, Already rues the enacted crime. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 139 Lest thou in sevenfold guilt thy heart's backsliding rue.

6. To repent of (some act or course of action); to regret and wish undone or altered, on account of the consequences.

Frequently with implication of suffering or punishment following upon the act.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4138 Þat Baret rede i noght yee bru, Þat yow mai euer after ru. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 972 Bot he in þame ruit his teching, For..þai na tyme for to scorne hym fane. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 857 The layff raturnyt..And rwyt full sar that euyr thai furth coud found. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 201 b, Whiche vnmercifull acte, the Welshemen sore ruied the next daie or night. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* ii. 51 Too lait, I feir, thow rew thou did espy him. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 371 Whoe'er neglects to pay distinction due, The breach of hospitable right may rue. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Well, my princess.., I will teach you to rue this. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 248 Rome has had to rue many a too hasty step. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xxviii, And yet. no sooner was alone, Than she for loneliness her promise rued.

b. Freq. in phr. *to rue it*.

a 1300 *Sarmun* xxxvii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Bot þou nelt þench her apan,..Þou salt hit rew bitter and sore. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl.) 1975 Remefe agayn to þi realm or þow sall it rewe. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. i. 94, I remember it to my griefe, And by his Soule, thou and thy House shall rue it. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 160 Examine thy selfe about this now, one day thou wilt else rue it. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* Wks. 1842 II. 459 Admitting..the enormous and unpardonable magnitude of this their crime, they rued it in their persons. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xliii, If they hurt a hair of his head they shall rue it. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxv. 210 If longer here thou stayest, We shall be made to dearly rue it.

c. In phr. *to rue the day*, *hour*, etc.

Differing from 7 b only by referring to some act committed by the party rueing.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 325 France, thou shalt rue this houre within this houre. 1708 *Bickerstaff detected* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) IV. 205, I am alive..to make him rue the hour he ever affronted a man of Science and Resentment. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *G. Bateman* II. 170 Ye shall rue the day ye took it. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ii, You'll rue

the day that clogs me with this answer. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* II, It will go hard with me if I don't make you rue the day you wrote or said it.

7. To regard or think of (an event, fact, etc.) with sorrow or regret; to wish that (something) had never taken place or existed.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10127 So þat hii ne com nammore To þe croune of engelond, and þat was to rewe sore. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 164 To make of thilke werre an ende, Which every day now groweth newe, And that is gretly forto rewe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 47 Oonys he bad me 'go, foule sathan!' Euere-more þat repreef y rewe. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 230 It was the day on which the sunne..To rew Christ's death amid his course gane place vnto ye night. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XII. cxlviii, Both Sence and Reason rue that tyranny. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 223 The world will have cause to rue this iniquitous measure. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xiv, Redmond now alone must rue The love he never can subdue. 1886 HOOD *Last Man* xii, I promis'd myself an hour should come To make him rue his birth.

b. In phr. *to rue the day, hour*, etc. (Cf. 6 c.)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 43 Orphans, for their Parents timeles death, Shall rue the houre that euer thou was't borne. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Thursday 5, I rue the day, a rueful day I trow,..When Lubberkin to Town his cattle drove. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 389 Nor think the native tribes shall rue the day That leads our heroes o'er the watery way. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. vi, Take him away, before I rue the day I saw him.

† **8.** To regard with pity or compassion; to feel sorry for (a person, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Mildheorted beð þe man þe reouð his nehgebures unselðe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 280, I trow thar is na man That he ne will rew a woman than. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. xx. 68 That ye ne reweth hym myn herte it sleeth. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* II. 43 Mine own hand shall my deth obteyn, my foo will rue my plight. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 51 Die is my dew; yet rew my wretched state. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 72, I kiss thy knees, divine Æacides! Respect me, and my fortunes rue.

III. *intr.* **9.** To be penitent or contrite; to feel repentance or remorse. Also const. *for*.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 15 Hreowigas & gelefes to godspell.]

13.. *Cursor M.* 19014 (Gött.), Þair hert gan tru, And als for þair misdedis þai ru. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 69, I wole biþinke me on my werkis biforn, Do almes dede, praie, & rewe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 5 O wreche, be war!..Remeid in tyme, and rew nocht all to lait. 1580 GIFFORD *Poems* (1870) 75 Ah! Jesus! how then my heart did roue Because I had folowed them, as true! 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 219, I shall find perpetual cause, if not to repent, at least to rue sufficiently for my misconduct. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXX. 12 Hereafter again honour awakes, cauteth a wretch to rue.

10. To be repentant, or full of regret and dissatisfaction, in respect of some act (in mod. Sc. use *esp.* of a bargain or promise, and freq. with implication of consequent withdrawing from it).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1070 (Harl.), Syn I se..þat to late is now for me to rewe To dyomede algate I wol be trewe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 334 Men sen alday that rape reweth. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 42 After here werkus worche ȝe never a dele, Ellus schul ȝe reue. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVIII. xii, They do faile, and in their mazed corners rue. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 41/1 Thus when our Teares doe testifie our ruth, We neede not rue, or of them be asham'd. *c* 1706 in Calderwood *Dying Testimonies* (1806) 186 That none may think..I am rueing. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 87 Aft has he promis'd, that he wad be true; But, now, I find my lad begins to rue. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 235 The caution of the nurse is, 'Avoid green gooseberries, or you will have cause to rue'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 655/1 B— issued a license for the marriage of John Murphy and Mary Manning...But the intended bride 'rued'.

† **b.** Const. *of* (the act). *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 871 Then rewys hym þe riche kyng of hys vnrode werkez. *Ibid.* (Ashm. MS.) 1975 Remowe agayne to þi rewme, & rew of þi werkis. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. xix. 79 Do ye believe that our Lord will..rue of the bargain and change His mind?

11. To feel sorrow or grief, *esp.* by reason of suffering from some fact or event; to lament.

13.. *R. Alis.* 3944 (Laud MS.), Þer miȝth man in herte rewe, Hou noble knyȝttes ouer þrewe. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 197 Bot þe peris take a concelle newe That made alle fraunce ful sore to rewe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 9 b, I remembred an olde prouerbe.., that often ruithe the realme, where chyldren rule, and woman gouerne. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* ix. 22 The whole race of Religious persons must rue for it. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 252 Like Sampson's Heart-breakers, it grew In time to make a Nation rue.

† **b.** To be sorry, feel reluctant, *to* do something.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* To Gentl., I rew to thinke it, there are witnesses moe, than I would there were, that know it. 1607 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 138 This church, the ruins whereof I rue to behold even in wryting theis lynes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 559 How long every particular Prince reigned..I rue to record, and meane not to relate.

12. To have, take, or feel pity or compassion:

† **a.** With *of*.

c 1200 ORMIN 14782 Moysæs ræw off þatt folle þatt swa wass haldenn harrde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6747 Louerd, wiþ draw þin hond,..and reu of engelond. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 287 God so wissely of my soule ruwe As verrayly ye slen me with þe peyne. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 54 (1868) 3 Off myn vnkunnynge, swete lady, now Rewe. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* II. v. iii, Rue of my teares from true intent which flowe.

b. With *on* or *upon*. Now *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9029 He wep & cride on is men, þat hii asolde on him rewe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4738 (Gött.), To ioseph went þai criand þan, 'þu reu on vs, þu blisful man'. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* ci, Haue pitee now..Off your pure man, and rew on his distresse. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 410 Rue on this realme, whoes ruine is at hand. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 53 b, As many as rue upon the state of the poore seduced soules. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. xxi. 85 Till your Dear Lord come and loose the pawn, and rue upon you. 1788 BURNS *Turn again* i, Rue on thy despairing lover! Canst thou break his faithfu' heart? 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Masque of Q. Bersabe* 365 Lord, thou rue on me.

† **c.** Without const. Also with *inf.*, to spare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6784 Qua þat anurs godds neu, Him to sla sal naman reu. *a* 1300 *E. E. Ps.* XXXVI. 27 Alle daie he rewes, and lenes his þinge. *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 177 Þouȝ he me wraþþe in diuerse wise,..ȝit muste y rue til þat he rise. 1530 PALSGR. 690/2, I rewe, I pytie or have compassion of one. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ix. 30 It is ane hairt..set in to sabill, Ane wofull hairt, bot gif ȝe rew.

† **Rue,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **rewe.** [ad. L. *ruĕre*.] *intr.* To fall, decline. Hence **Rueing** *ppl. a.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 256 Of lofty ruing towers the fals the feller be. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 54 This is the cause (beleve me now, my Lorde) That Realmes do rewe from high prosperity. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 477 So, lowly rest; so, lofty rues.

Rue, to sift: see REE *v.*

Rue-bargain. Chiefly *dial.* [RUE *v.*[1]] A bargain one repents of or breaks; also, the forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxxii, The King..could haue beene well-pleas'd To quitt, if a Rue bargaine may be put In state. 1814– in northern dial. glossaries. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVII, He said it would cost him a guinea of rue-bargain to the man who had bought his pony, before he could get it back again. 1844 BAMFORD *Traveller* 130 (E. D. D.), Give him a shilling or two for a rue-bargain.

Rued, obs. form of REED.

Rueful (*rūˑfŭl*), *a.* Forms: 3 **reowful,** 3–5 **rewful**(l, 4–5 **reweful**; 3–4 **reufol,** 4–5 **-ful**(l, 5 **rouful**; 4–8 **ruful**(l, 5 **rufol,** 6 **ruifull,** 7– **rueful.** [f. RUE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Exciting sorrow or compassion; pitiable, lamentable; doleful, dismal.

In the contexts illustrated under b, c, d, the sense passes into 'expressive of sorrow or dejection'.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 187 Bitweone þine rewfulle earmes on þe rode. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 6709 Þe erl godwine..let smite of hor alre heued, & made a reuful dom. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6232 (Kölbing), Þe knistes of þe rounde table..Com to þis reweful bataile. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1838 *Lucrece*, She hem tolde This rewful case. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 In this wise..bifille the rewful and wepeable destruccioun of the worthi citee and vniuersite of Prage. 1470–85 MALORY *Morte Arth.* X. viii. 425 Hit is an honderd parte more reufullyr than my herte can vtter. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* XXI, All men reioicing at the rufull sight. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Euery house, eech temple with rufull slaughter aboundeth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1614) 546 Grinding the face of their poore tenants in ruefull manner. 1687 *Death's Vision* ix, The Rufull Ills and World from whence I Came! 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 12 How dark Thy long-extended realms, and rueful wastes! 1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 8 Jan., Our adventures in coming back..were rather rueful. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 90 Not even one rueful plank is seen, To tell that a vessel hath ever been. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 20 June 5/5 The Conservative Opposition..was in a rueful plight, crushed by a great defeat.

b. Of cries or utterance.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 162 Þeotinde unþuldeliche wiþ reowfule reames. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20129 Til him scho cald wit reufull steuen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 317 In þat place beeþ..i-herd reweful voys and gronynge. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) III. iii. 52 Myn Aungell speke to these spirites that maden this reuful crye. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 b, [The cat] maketh a rufull noyse, and a gastefull, when one profereth to fighte with another. 1593 BRETON *Daff. & Prim., Asp.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/1 But yow that rede this ruifull verse, consider of his care. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VIII. ccli, In vain the skies And stones they rent with rufull Exclamations. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1553 The accident was loud, & here before thee With rueful cry. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xliv, Alarm'd, the inferior demons of the place Rais'd rueful shrieks and hideous yells around.

c. Of looks, features, or actions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14302 Lazar freindes..cried and mad a reusful chere. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3525 He stode al abasshid,..And lokid oppon the Steward with a rewful cher. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. B ij, Before mine eies, me thought, With rufull chere I sawe where Hector stood. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc., Livy* II. 492 They usd to accompany them in a rufull manner, clad in blacke, and all sorrowfull. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II, That face..o'er grown with rueful beard. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 142 Piteous of his case, Yet smiling at his rufful length of face. 1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 June, He suddenly called out, and with a most rueful face,—'Oh, certainly' [etc.]. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* V. i, As you had augured from the rueful bow of the speaker. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 136, I looked after him with a rueful eye as he limped off. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xliii, With a rueful smile.

d. Of persons.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2028 Of wepyng Emelye, The rewfullest of al the companye. 14.. *Pistill of Susan* 341 (I.), Þen þat rewful charle began for to rore. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rufulle, and fulle of peyne and desese, *Anglice*, a caytyf,..*dolorosus, penosus*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 306 b, Now may I take and drawe out of thy moost rewfull brest the paynfull drynke of sorowe. 1650 MILTON *Eikon.* (ed. 2) 14 Those ruefull Preists whom Eliah mock'd. 1692 WALKER tr. *Epictetus* lv, Joy in a nimble moment ends its Race And rueful, pale Repentance takes its Place. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 144 And all mankind,.. Rueful, aghast! cry out at his career. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 8 P 16 This rueful figure frightens a child into the palpitation of the heart. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 23 Full soon to be uplifted high, And float in rueful company. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. v. (1866) 752 'Take them away; take them home again' said the rueful burgomaster. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* V, Very rueful they looked.

transf. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 415 The Sky looked very black and rueful.

Comb. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* iii, Some rueful-looking fellows came rapidly shambling down the steps.

† **2.** Full of pity or compassion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxi[i]. 4 [God is] Mildeherte and rewfulle and rightwis. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxl[i]v. 8 Our Lord is rewful and merciable. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 148 Criste..shal..rewarde alle dowble richesse, þat reuful hertes habbeth. *a* 1400 *Cast. Love* 378 (H.), Mercies herte so rufull is. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rufull, or ful of ruthe and pyte, *pieticus, compassivus*.

Hence † **Ruefulhead,** compassion. *Obs.*—[1]

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 263 Þorgh pite mykelle he les, & reufulhed of herte.

Ruefully (*rūˑfŭli*), *adv.* Forms: 3 **reufulike**; 4 **rew-, reu-, rufullich**(e, **-ych**); 4 **rew-, reufully,** 4–5 **reufulli,** 5–7 **rufully** (6 **-lie**), 6 **-ruefully.** [f. RUEFUL *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. In a doleful or dismal manner; sorrowfully, dejectedly, regretfully.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 652 [The elephant] remeð reufulike on his wise. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1180 Rewfully þenne I con to reme. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 235 So wole þe fader forȝif folke..þat reufulliche [*v.r.* rufulliche] repenten. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3083 With þat reufully [*v.r.* rewfully] he rase & renkis out he sendis. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3423 To the kynge spake he full stiyll, Rewffully as he myght than Rowne. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* XIV. (Percy Soc) 54 Of the fall of prynces..He did endyte..Folowynge his auctoure Bocas rufully. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. (1887) 14 She would oftimes be brought into a miserable plighte, and looke rufully vpon it. 1657 RIEVE *God's Plea* 4 Would it not grieve thee..that they should cry rufully in a sad desolation, which have cryed mightily unto their God? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 105 It was a piteous sight to behold the late valiant burgomasters..peeping ruefully out of their hiding-places. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I, He..ruefully wrote off refusals to..all his entertainers. 1888 FERGUS HUME *Madame Midas* I. ii, Slivers looked ruefully at the bottle.

† **2.** In a pitiable or lamentable fashion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1825 Noe..praid to godd for þam alsua ..Sin þai ware ded sua reufulli, þe saulus he wald haf of merci. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 48 Rosamounde riȝt so reufully bysette, þe bewte of hir body in badnesse she dispended. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4692 Þou eit reufully fra vs reft. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV 71 How rewfully he hinges here, That set you first in ceile! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 Se there the sone of god so rewfully and piteously deformed and arayed for thy saluacion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 30 Those pittifull outcries he heard Through all the seas so ruefully resownd. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 All the wounded body..rots and consumes most rufully.

Ruefulness (*rūˑfŭlnès*). Also 3 **reou-, reow-,** 5 **rew-,** 7 **rufulnesse.** [f. RUEFUL *a.* + -NESS.]

† **1.** Compassionateness, pitifulness. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Þet oðer þing is heorte þeauwes, deuociun, reoufulnesse, merci, pite of heorte. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Þolemodnesse & reowfulnesse of euch monnes sorhe. *c* 1440 *Rel. Pieces Thornton MS.* (1867) 51 Rewfulnes sall make the fermorye. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* CXXX. 383 Let Jacob wayt the Lord so gent, Because with God is ruefulnes.

2. Dismalness, dolefulness, dejection.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 25 He..well could daunce; and sing with ruefulnesse. 1595 HUDBOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbaptised* 26 Haue we so learned Christ? are his lawes so ful of ruefulnes? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. XV. (1614) 420 The rufulnesse of this sight was seconded with a more dismall euent. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lvi. (1779) II. 152 He could not..vanquish the ruefulness of his countenance. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1868) 131 Some, growing bold in ruefulness, predicted that we should land about the middle of July. 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 299 'Not exactly,' said Lanyon, with hesitating ruefulness.

Rueing (*rūˑiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. RUE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Repentance, sorrow, regret.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27341 Wit suet and luueli sermoning, He lede penant to half-reuing. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruynge, for a thynge, *penitudo, penitencia*. 1559 ASCHAM in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 361 Cause of greife and sorrowe to your selfe, of chideing and rueing to your lord. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 106 Þe poysonous potioune of late rewing. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Woodman's Bear* xii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 308 Who the eager game pursuing, Lost her Ladies in the chase, Till shee heard the wretche's ruing. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. 35 Stand to the bargain and check yourselves for any semblance of rueing. 1844 *Cath. Weekly Instructor* 42 Weep, sire, with shame and ruing! Weep for thy child's undoing! 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* XXXII, Did she pause in tender rueing Here of all her sylvan scorn? 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* XXVIII, A step which might afterwards cause bitter rueing to her husband.

Rue'ing, *ppl. a. rare.* [-ING [2].] **a.** Penitent. **b.** Compassionate, pitying.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke *Intr.* 9/4 Deæm hræwende broðer..heht þætte were forȝefen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27153 Preist agh be skilwis, soft, and meke, Reuand, right-wis, luuelili speke. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* CCVII. (1675) 387 Christ's love..must be a ruing, a pitiful, a melting-hearted love. *a* 1814 *Witness* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 16 Like the ruing prodigal reclaim'd.

† **Ruel,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 4 **ruwal.** [a. AF. *roal*, Norman *rohal, rochal* (Godef.), Latinized as *rohallum, rohaulum* (Du Cange), in all probability

a Scandinavian word of which the second element is *hval* whale.] = RUEL-BONE.

[*a* 1250 *Vie St. Auban* 3 De peres preciuses, de ivoire ne roal.] *c* 1314 *Reinbrun* lxxix. in *Guy Warw.* (1891) 657 Þe walles were of cristal, Þe heling was of fin ruwal Þat schon swiþe briȝte.

† **Ruel,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [perh. a. OF. *rueler, roeler, rouler* to roll.] *intr.* To fall.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 953 Þe rayn rueled adoun, ridlande þikke, Of felle flaunkes of fyr.

Ruel, obs. form of ROWEL *sb.*, RUELLE.

† **Ruelberd.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning doubtful.) Perh. f. OF. *ruelle* wheel: cf. BEARD *sb.* and BRED.

1414 *Court Roll Grt. Waltham* 18 Dec., Rota dicti molendini indiget *ruelberd* et molendinum vocatum *Champeneys mell* indiget quoddam instrumentum vocatum *le Nedele.*

† **Ruel-bone.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **rouwel, rowel, roelle, ruel(l, rewel(l, reuyll bone (boon).** [f. RUEL *sb.* + BONE *sb.*] IVORY (possibly that of the narwhal).

13.. *Leg. Pope Gregory* (Schulz) 994 Briȝter þan þe rouwel-boon. *c* 1330 *Ipomadon* 6456 A sadull all off sylke, The sege off rewell bone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 167 His sadel was of rowel [*varr.* rewel, ruel] boon. *a* 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 1429 [The chamber] was buskyd above With besauntus ful bryȝth All off ruel bon. *a* 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* 83 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 86 A garland on his hed full of ruell bones. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* (Thornton) 49 Hir selle it was of roelle bone [*Camb.* reuyll bone].

Ruele, obs. form of RULE *sb.*

Rue-leaved, *a.* [f. RUE *sb.*[2]] Having leaves similar to, or resembling, those of the common rue.

1744 T. BIRCH *Life of Boyle* B.'s Wks. 1772 I. p. cxlvii, Rue-leaved whitlow grass. 1777 JACQUIN *Catal. Plants* 102 *Saxifraga tridactylites*.., Rue-leaved Saxifrage, or Whitlow-grass. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 46, *I. Thalictroides.* Meadow Rue-leaved Isopyrum. *Ibid.* 52 *A. Thalictroides.* Meadow Rue-leaved Anemone. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. 183 The rue-leaved spleen-wort (*A. ruta muraria*), grows abundantly in both islands on walls and churches.

Ruell(e, obs. forms of ROWEL, RULE.

‖ **Ruelle** (rūe·l). Also 4, 7–8 **ruel.** [F. *ruelle*, dim. of *rue* street, passage.]

1. The space between a bed and the wall; the part of a bed next the wall.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 79 Wo in winter-tyme, with wakynge a nyghtes To ryse to þe ruel to rocke þe cradel. 1688 *Engl. Prot. Mem. to Prince & P'cess of Orange* 21 There was a private door within the ruel of the bed into a room. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 173 Miss Flora had thrown herself on a carpet by the bedside, her head leaning on the ruëlle. 1824 tr. *Duchesse d'Orleans' Mem. Crt. Louis XIV* 273 A number of plates were found in the ruelle of his bed.

2. A bedroom, where ladies of fashion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially in France, held a morning reception of persons of distinction; hence, a reception of this kind.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. ii, I have his own fault, a weak voice, and care not to sing out of a ruelle. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 161 The poet who flourished in the scene is damned in the ruelle. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii, No approaching the Ladies Ruelles without the Quota of Shoulder-Knots. 1749 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. on Patriotism* 221 The forms of a drawing room, the regulation of a ruelle, the decoration of a ball. 1763 C. JOHNSTONE *Reverie* II. 16 How can you intrude so rudely into a lady's ruelle? You see I have set out my toilet. 1812 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. xii. 390 Acquainted with all the intrigues and tracasseries of the cabinets and *ruelles* of foreign courts.

‖ **Ruellia.** *Bot.* [mod.Latin: named after the French botanist Jean *Ruel* (1479–1539).] A genus of acanthaceous plants, chiefly tropical, natives of Asia and America.

1753 in *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 679 Plants of great beauty, especially the species of Justicia, Aphelandra, and Ruellia. 1848 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 106/2 A valuable deep blue dye is said to be obtained from one of the East Indian Ruellias.

† **Ruen.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rewene, rowen,** 7 **ruin.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RUENING.]

1. = RENNET *sb.*[1] 1.

1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* I. 1. (1568) 28 b, Take the ruen of a Hare, and having frayed and consumed it in hote water, give it the woman to drinke. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Coagulum,* a curde or creame: the ruen of a beast that turneth milke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxvii. comm., Ruen turneth liquide milke into curde, and so into cheese.

2. *Ruen cheese,* a soft kind of cheese.

1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 67 b, Mylke hot from the udder,..ruen chese, sweete almondes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 266 Yet besyde these .iiii. natures of chese, there is a chese called a rewene chese. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Caseus minutus,* greene cheese, or softe & rowen cheese. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 131 We may feed liberally of ruin Cheese.

† **Rue·ness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hreo(w)nis, -nys, hreu(w)nis, hreawnis,** 3–4 **reunes(se.** [f. OE. *hréowes* adj. (see RUE *v.*[1]).]

1. Repentance.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 11 Ic fulwa iuih in watre in hreonisse [*Rushw.* hreunisse]. *Ibid.* xxi. 29 Æfter ðon..mid hreawnise ȝecerred [he] ȝe-eade. *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 270 Æfter his dædbote hreownysse.

2. Pity, compassion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3134 Moght na reunes do him reu, þat he ne wald leuer his child cole þan of his lauerd wrath to thole. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2227 God him wolde wel haue saue, He hauede reunesse of þe knaue.

† **Ru·ening.** *Obs. rare.* = RUEN 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lviii. (Bodl. MS.), His ruennynge is cheife medicine in venyms. *Ibid.* XVIII. lxvii, In no beeste wiþ teeþ in aiþer iowe is ruennynge ifounde but in þe hare.

Ru·er. *rare.* Also 4 **rower(e, reewer.** [f. RUE *v.*[1] + -ER 1.]

1. One who pities or feels compassion.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxv. 14 Þou, laverd, rewer and milde-herted. 1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xlix. 10 The rewere of them shal gouerne them. *Ibid.* liv. 10 The bond of my pes shal not be moued, seide the Lord, thi reewer.

2. One who repents.

1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 284 Reavers should not be Ruers.

Rue-raddy, *sb.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A belt or rope passed over the shoulder in order to drag something by it.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 112 Each man had his own shoulder-belt or rue raddy as we used to call it, and his own track line. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 One section of the men are armed..with long knives and a 'rue raddy', or drag rope, slung across the shoulders.

2. *transf.* One who drags by means of a belt or rope passing over the shoulder.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 190 An additional burden, but a necessary one, for our weary rue-raddies.

Hence **Rue-raddy** *v.*, to attach by means of a shoulder rope.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 181 Five men were then rue-raddied to the track-lines.

† **Rue·someness.** *Obs.*—[1] In 2 **reowsum-.** [f. RUE *sb.*[1] Cf. mod. Yorks. dial. *ruesome* 'sorrowful, pitiable'.] Repentance.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Bute he hine driue a-wei mid sodðe dedbote his sunne bi reowsumnesse.

† **Ruet.** *Obs.* Also 5 **ruett**; 4 **ruwet, rewet, ryuet,** 6 **rivette.** [Of obscure origin.] A small horn or trumpet. Also *fig.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1638 (Laud MS.), A-rovme he drouȝ quyk iwys And sett a Ruet to his mouþe. *Ibid.* 3699 A litel ruet [*v.r.* ruwet] a loude he blewe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 193 Gloten..bleuh the ronde ruwet [*varr.* rewet, ryuet] atte rugge-bones ende. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5987 Ector bar a litel ruet, Vnto his mouth his horn he set. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxi, Ther beth dyueres maneres of hornes, þat is to say: bugles,..ruetes, smale forsters hornes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/2 A Ruett, *lituus.* *c* 1580 JEFFERIES *Bugbears* I. ii, Stope downe a low & kisse my round rivette.

Ruet, obs. variant of ROWET *dial.*

Rueth, obs. form of RUTH.

Ruf, obs. form of ROOF, ROUGH, RUFF.

Ruf(e, Sc. variants of RO, REST. *Obs.*

† **Rufe,** *sb. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rūfus.*] Rufous.

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 56 Theis two Colours Rufe and Citrine, Be meane Colours betweene White and Red.

† **Rufe,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **ruf.** (Of doubtful origin and meaning; identity with OE. *rúf* valiant, stout, strong, is phonetically possible.)

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 109 Ane Ryall rufe het fyre war my desyre. 15.. *Peebles to Play* vi. in Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poet.* (1802) I. 131 He cleikit up ane bie ruf sang.

Rufe, obs. or dial. form of ROOF.

Rufe·scence. *rare*—[1]. [See next and -ENCE.] Tendency to rufous or reddish colour.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 478 A slight rufescence of the under plumage, may frequently be observed until October.

Rufescent (rūfe·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *rūfescent-, rūfescens,* pres. pple. of *rūfescĕre,* f. *rūfus* reddish.] Of a colour tending to reddish; somewhat rufous.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 77 The rufescent ants do not leave their nests to go upon these expeditions..till [etc.]. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 417 Back grey,... lower parts rufescent. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 304 The same rufescent phase occurs in other species of Owls.

b. *ellipt.* as *sb.* An ant of this colour.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 81 When the rufescents, laden with pillage, retire, they do it in close order.

Ruff (rŭf), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **rowe, roffe, ruf,** 5–9 **ruffe,** 7– **ruff**; 7 **rough.** [Possibly f. ROUGH *a.* Cf. the mod.L. name *aspredo* given to the freshwater fish by Dr. Caius, who drew attention to it about the middle of the 16th cent.]

† **1.** A sea-bream or other sparoid fish. *Obs.* (Cf. RUFFLE *sb.*[3])

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 612 *Sparrus,* a rowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruffe, fysche, *sparrus.* 1647 HEXHAM I. (Fishes), A Ruffe or a Sea Breame, *een Zeebraessem.* 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 140 *Synodon*.. Ruff, with dogs Teeth.

2. A small freshwater fish (*Acerina cernua*) of the perch family, of olive-brown colour with brown and black spots, and having rough prickly scales.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (E. D. S.) 15 The bleke and the gogyn & þe Roffe. 1496 *Ibid.* 29 The ruf is ryght an holsome fysshe: And ye shall angle to him..in the same wise as I haue tolde you of the perche. 1538 ELYOT *Additions, Melanurus,* a kynde of perches, callydde Ruffes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 b, Some sorts..delighting onely in Graueliie, Stonie, and Sandie Waters, as ..Gudgins, Bulheads, Ruffes, Trowtes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* 1010 Like as a Roach, or Ruff, or Gudgeon, born By some swift stream into a Weer..Frisks to and fro. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 204 There is also another fish called a Pope, and by some a Ruffe;..it is much like the Pearch for his shape, but will not grow to be bigger than a Gudgion. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xv. 44 The Ruff or Pope..is found in most of the large Rivers in England. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 102/1 The Yare has a fish peculiar to it called the ruffe. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 28 The Ruffe is common to almost all the canals and rivers of England, particularly the Thames, the Isis, and the Cam. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 105 Great quantities of ruffs are caught at times, and the men's fingers get pricked with their sharp spines.

† **3.** A sea-urchin. *Obs.*—[0]

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Erizo,* an hedgehog;..also a fish called a Ruffe. 1706 STEVENS *Span. Dict.*, *Erizo de mar,* a deform'd Shell-fish call'd a Ruff.

Ruff (rŭf), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **ruffe**; 6 **rouffe,** *Sc.* **ruiff,** 7 **rooffe.** [? f. ROUGH *a.* Cf. RUFFLE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

† **1.** A circular outstanding frill on the sleeve of a garment; a ruffle. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 151 They haue suche pleytes vpon theyr brestes & ruffes vppon theyr sleues, aboue theyr elbowes. 1591 [see HAND-RUFF 1]. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* F j, Ruffes for your hands, wast-cotes wrought with silke. 1647 HEXHAM I, Full of ruffes and foldes, *vol rimpelen, ployen ofte vouwen.*

2. An article of neck-wear, usually consisting of starched linen or muslin arranged in horizontal flutings and standing out all round the neck, worn especially in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 320 The collars and ruffes bysette with lyttle rounde baules lyke beades. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 35 They not only continue their great ruffes still, but also vse them bigger than euer they did. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. 418 They desyre to haue..falling bands rather then Rooffes, Caps of taffety rather then hatts. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* VIII. 47 That heath'nish Ruffe of thine, that perks Upon thy stiffe-neckt coller. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* IV. 122 He shews on holidays a sacred pin, That touch'd the ruff, that touch'd queen Bess's chin. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 263 Must we throw aside the pictures of our ancestors, because of their ruffs and fardingales? 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, My grey beard falls on a cambric ruff, and a silken doublet. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 375 She wore black velvet with a high ruff of old Flemish lace.

transf. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XXX, As a virgin Rose..Whom too hot scorching beams quite disarayes Down flags her double ruffe.

b. (See quot.)

1858 J. PURCHAS *Direct. Anglic.* 21/1 Under this 'tippet' is worn what is called by University robe-makers 'the Ruff'. *Note.* This ruff is simply a breadth of silk of about two yards long... It is *gathered* round the neck.

3. A collar of projecting or distinctively coloured feathers or hair round the neck of various birds and animals.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 Monkeys with white Ruffs, and black shagged Bodies. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 58 A little aboue the beginning of the crop, they haue a ruff of white feathers. 1781 [see 6 below]. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (1805) II. 475 The male bird does not acquire his ruff till the second season. 1856 BRYANT *Old Man's Counsel* 49 The grouse that wears A sable ruff around his mottled neck. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 267 The broad ruff round the throat and chin of the Canadian lynx is much longer in the male than in the female. 1887 *Standard* 28 May 1/2 Lost, a black and Tan Colley Dog, with white ruff.

b. An artificial variety of the domestic pigeon resembling the jacobin.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 49 The Strain of Jacobines has been much vitiated, in Order to improve their Chain by the Length of the Ruff's Feathers. 1765 *Treat. Domest. Pigeons* 119 The ruff, if attentively examined, will be found larger than the jack, with a longer beak, and a larger head. 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Poultry* 285 The similarity between the Ruff and the Jacobine obviates the necessity for describing it. 1881 J. C. LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* 199 Moore describes a pigeon known as a ruff.

† **4.** *The wooden ruff,* the pillory. *Cant. Obs.*

1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 605 The Tories to spight us,.. With a damn'd Wooden-Ruff will bedeck our Friend Titus. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Wooden, He wore the Wooden-ruff,* he stood in the Pillory.

5. A circular object resembling a ruff.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 107 You must raise small Shavings out of the Wood of the Branch.. and make them hang like a kind of Ruff on the Extremity of that Bark. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 407 Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread. 1864 WEBSTER, *Ruff,*..an annular ridge formed on a shaft, or other piece, to prevent it from moving endwise. Ruffs are also sometimes loose rings.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ruff band, sleeve*; *ruff-like, -necked* adjs.

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 28 Imployed whoolye in to twoo greate gounes with Ruff Sleves. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 9 Eight ruffe bands with their hand cuffs wrought with silke. 1639 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II 167 To Sibbill Hudsonne one ruffe band. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. i. 269 Ruff-necked Parrot.. When it erects the neck feathers, it makes the appearance of a ruff round the head. 1782 *Ibid.* II. 785 Ruff-necked Humming Bird. 1838 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 555 Ruff-Necked Humming Bird. *Trochilus Rufus.* 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Poultry* 286 A compact mass of ruff-like feathers.

Ruff (rŭf), *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 **ruffe.** [ad. OF. *roffle, rouffle,* earlier *romfle, ronfle* (1414), = It. *ronfa* (Florio), a certain card-game, perh. a popular corruption of F. *triomphe,* It. *trionfo*: see TRUMP. Godefroy also cites a F. dial. *ronfe* as meaning 'the highest of two cards which one returns along with the trump-card in the game of quarante'. Pg. *rufa* and *rifa* denote a set of cards of one suit.]

† **1.** A former card-game. Also *ruff and honours.* Literary allusions occur chiefly between 1590 and 1630.

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 Leauing the auncient game of England (Trumpe) where euerie coate and sute are sorted in their degree, [they] are running to their Ruffe where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 64 At Ticktacke, Irish, Noddie, Maw, and Ruffe. 1611 DAVIS *Panegyrich Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Of that tongue he so hath got the Body That he sports with it at Ruffe, Gleeke, or Noddy. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 81 Ruff and Honours (alias Slamm) and Whist, are Games..commonly known in England in all parts thereof. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (ROXB.) 72/1 Ruffe and Honors and Whisk, which are generally among the Vulgar termed Trump.

† **2.** (See later quots.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Triomphe*, the Card-game called Ruffe, or Trump; also, the Ruffe, or trump at it. 1651 *Royal Game of Picquet* 11 After they have done discarding,..they then begin to look after the Ruffe, and to see how much each of them can make of a suit. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 66 Next you speak for the Ruff, and he that hath most of a suit in his hand wins it, unless some of the Gamesters have four Aces, and then he gains the Ruff.

3. [f. RUFF *v.*2 2.] The act of trumping at cards, esp. in whist, when one cannot follow suit.

1896 *Handbk. Games* (Bohn) 176 You may suspect the lead was from a single card, and with a view to a ruff. 1896 LT.-COL. B. *Whist-player* (1858) 31 You obtain the desired ruff to a certainty.

Ruff (rʌf), *sb.*4 [Perh. from RUFF *sb.*2 3, but this leaves the similarity to REEVE *sb.*2 unexplained.] The male of a bird of the sandpiper family (*Tringa* or *Machetes pugnax*), distinguished during the breeding-season by a ruff and ear-tufts.

1634, 1648 [see REEVE *sb.*2]. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. iii, I have a delicate dish of ruffs to dinner. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 475 We call the male the ruff and the female the reeve. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 363 The males or Ruffs assume such variety of colors in several parts of their plumage, that it is scarce possible to see two alike. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme* 66 Those very curious and beautiful birds, the ruffs, are now seldom to be met with. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 574 The Ruff..may be considered only as a summer visiter to this country. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 284 The extension of drainage has banished the avoset, and the ruff, and the godwit from our eastern marshes.

Ruff (rʌf), *sb.*5 Also 7 roofe. [? Imitative.]

1. = RUFFLE *sb.*4 (Hence perh. Pg. *rufo*.)

1688 [see ROLL *sb.*2 2]. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. ii, The drum beats a ruff, and so to bed. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 137 At the turning of every glass during the night we beat 3 ruffs on the drum. 1811 BOSWELL *Sir Albon* Poet. Wks. (1871) 102 Quicker than the drum-boy's ruff His horse hoofs clatter'd hard and tough.

2. *Sc.* An expression of applause by making a noise with the feet. 1801– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† **Ruff**, *sb.*6 *Obs.* Also 6–7 ruffe. [Of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. *ruff* spirit, go.] *Obs.*

1. The highest pitch or fullest degree *of* some exalted or excited condition. Usu. *in the ruff of.*

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 49 Wher is all thy ruffe of thy gloriousnes become? 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 199 He, which in the ruffe of his freshest iollity, was faine to cry [etc.]. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 1. 261 When they view themselues in the ruffe of their greatnes, they are vtterly ashamed, to thinke of their first littlenesse. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1694) 39 How many Emperours and Princes..in the Ruff of all their glory have been taken down.

2. An exalted or elated state; elation, pride, vainglory: **a.** With possessive pronouns, esp. in phr. *in his* (or *their*) *ruff.* (Very common from *c* 1570 to 1675).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 30 The duke of Burgoyn beyng now in his ruffe..toke upon him the hole rule and governance of the realme. 1568 V. SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisit.* 46 b, Such is their ruffe in that triumph. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 319 Which would undertake so weerysome a course for his Rhetoricall ruffe. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 51 What came ye out to see? a mere mortall man in the huffe of his ruffe? 1653 J. CARTER *Tombstone* 107 They think in their ruffe and gallantry that none can pluck them down; they vaunt, who shall us controule? *a* 1679 GOODWIN *Creatures* II. x. Wks. 1683 II. 96 When the Saints shall be in their ruff and glory.

b. Without article, esp. in phr. *in* (*great, jolly, rash*, etc.) *ruff.*

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 30 Where thei.. displaied their Ensignes brauelie: seeming to be in great ruffe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* lvii, Who that (in rash roofe) beginneth to contende, He repenth beginning, ere he cum to ende. 1567 GOLDING tr. *Ovid's Met.* XII. 318 In jolly ruffe he passed straight. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 68 Against all..with whom all vertues be voluntarie, when reason is in ruffe. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 34 He tooke vpon him the defence of the Sea Apostolike in managing with huffe and ruffe this foisted in authoritie. [1624 J. GEE *Hold fast* 50 A vigorous Iesuite.. attired like a Gallant of none of the lowest ruffe.]

c. In phr. *in the* (*high*) *ruff.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. XXVIII. 690 Being in the ruffe and jolitie upon their fresh and late victorie. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 352 Whilest the folly of the former abuses was in the ruffe. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 64 Methods that must be taken to unite England, ..and subdue France, (now in the high Ruff).

3. *Her.* Of a ship: *In her ruff*, in full course.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 178 b, He beareth Or, a Shippe vnder Saile in her ruffe Sable. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 38 You haue heard of two thinges, a ship in her ruffe and a fayre lady..most worthye of sight. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii, The Dolphin..outstrippeth a Ship under sayle, in her greatest ruffe and merriest winde, in swiftness of course. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (ROXB.) 33/1 He beareth Argent, a Ship in her Ruffe, vnder full Saile and Streamers flying, all proper.

4. Excitement, passion, fury. Freq. *in a ruff.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 296 In the mids of all His bloodie ruffe I coupt with him. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 112 All ignorant Craftesmen of Kent, but yet sett in such a ruffe with the heate of new opinions. 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Scourge Folly* Wks. (Grosart) II. 76 Such Stuffe (As might put plainest Pacience in a Ruffe). 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* III. 173 There was a Gentleman, who..in his heat and ruffe sent his man to this Gentleman with this message, &c.

† **Ruff**, *sb.*7 *Obs.*—[Of obscure origin.] A candle or candle-wick.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffe candel, *hirsepa, funale.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183 A Ruffe of a candle, *finale.*

† **Ruff**, *sb.*8 *Obs.*—[1] (See quot.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 Moreover in the river Donow, there is taken the Mario, a fish much like to a Ruffe or Porpuis [L. *porculo marino similimus*].

† **Ruff**, *sb.*9 *Obs. rare.* A blockhead.

1606 *Choice, Chance & Change* (1881) 66 The next was on a fool, on a swaggering ruffe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., Though it may seem but a wooden come off, and like that of the sorry numb-skull'd Ruffes.

Ruff, var. ROUGH *sb.*1; Sc. var. RO, rest. *Obs.*

† **Ruff**, *a. Obs. rare.* (Meaning not clear, but perh. only a variant spelling of ROUGH *a.*)

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 15 When your grid-iron is hot you must coole it with ruff suet. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 161 Let your murc or chaff..abide in the must..more or less ruff or tinctured.

Ruff, obs. f. ROUGH *a.* and *adv.*

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*1 Now *rare.* Forms: 6–7 ruf, ruffe, 6– ruff. [? f. RUFF *sb.*2 Cf. RUFFLE *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To form into a ruff or ruffs; to provide with a ruff or ruffs. Also with *up.*

Chiefly in pa. pple.; cf. RUFFED *ppl. a.*1 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 134 b, His base and hard wer cloth of siluer, and blacke veluet ruffed and not plain. 1571 A. JENKINSON *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 39 The sleeues thereof very long, which he weareth on his arme ruffed up. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 95 The round hose bumbasted close to the breech, and ruft aboue the necke with a curle. 1647 HEXHAM I, To ruffe, or gather into a ruffe, *rimpelen ofte fronsen vergaderen.* 1834 PLANCHÉ *Hist. Brit. Cost.* 238 The sleeves were also ruffed or ruffled at the hand.

2. † **a.** Of a bird: To ruffle (the feathers). *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 27 Thenceforth the fether in her lofty crest, Ruffed of love, gan lowly to availe. *Ibid.* xi. 32 The proud Bird, ruffing his fethers wyde. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* 67 b, The siluer swannes..Ruffing theyr plumes, come glyding on the lake.

b. To make rough; to disorder. *rare.*

1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 338 To return to the thatching: Straw.., in very high winds,..is liable, if not reeded, to be ruffed a good deal.

† **3.** *Falconry.* Of a hawk: To strike (the quarry) without securing it. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconry* 122 Your Falcon wyll stowpe hir and ruffe hir, vntyll the dogges maye take hir. 1620–6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 103 If in her downy Soreage, she but ruffe So strong a Doue, may it be thought enough. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 97 Give her way to kill The Harpie She has ruff't; for I dare say She has earn'd her Bells, to bring downe such a prey.

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*2 Forms: 6– ruff, 7 ruffe, 8–9 rough. [Related to RUFF *sb.*3]

† **1.** *intr.* (See quot. 1674.) *Obs. rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ronfare*, ..also to ruff or trump at cards. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 82 He that hath the Ace of that [i.e. trumps], Ruffs; that is, he takes in those four Cards, and lays out four others in their lieu.

2. *trans.* To trump (a card, etc.) when unable to follow suit. Freq. *absol.*

1760 MURPHY *Way to Keep Him* III. i, Sir George, why did not you rough the spade? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXV, Why Mr. Pickwick had not..roughed the spade, or finessed the heart. 1856 LT.-COL. B. *Whist-player* (1858) 36 A suit being so frequently ruffed third round. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* 49 The state of the score might render it advisable to take the trick lest second round should be ruffed.

absol. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rough*, to renounce at cards. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 372 He wishes always to trump your suit and to ruff when you least expect it. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* 71 Ruff at every opportunity if so weak in trumps that you cannot hope to disarm the enemy.

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*3 *Sc.* [f. RUFF *sb.*5 Cf. Pg. *rufar.*]

1. *trans.* To beat a ruff or ruffle upon (a drum). Also *intr.* of a drum: To be thus beaten.

1827 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 65 (E. D. D.), He..ruff'd the drum at ilka door. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xiv. 206 The drum ruffed, and off set four of them.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To applaud by making a noise with the feet.

1826 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 243 A' the crowd ruffin the exploit. 1842 VEDDER *Poems* 104 They ruffed, and for the ditty clamoured. 1877 in J. A. Chalmers *Tiyo Soga* 419 He was..heartily *ruffed* by his fellow-students.

† **Ruff**, *v.*4 *Obs.* Also 7 ruffe, ruf. [f. RUFF *sb.*6]

1. *intr.* To swagger, bluster, domineer. Also with *it* and *out.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 65 This foundation thus laid, then to huffe and ruffe it out, a Councell of women must be called to set cocke ahoope. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downefall* 65 He is now become that learned counseller, that must rule, ruffe, and range through every estate. 1683 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 77 Rufing thus, They gave him words opprobrious.

2. To brag or boast *of* a thing.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 107 [A letter] to be buffed, ruffed and vanted of.

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*5 [var. of ROUGH *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To heckle (flax) with a ruffer.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 741 He seizes the ruffed part of the strick.., and proceeds by similar treatment to 'ruff' the top end.

2. To work the beaver felt into (a hat-body).

1845 [see RUFFING *vbl. sb.*2]. 1868 J. THOMSON *Hat-making & Felting* 37 The known impossibility of napping or ruffing a hat by any means with machinery.

Ruff-coat. ? *Obs.* [prob. f. *ruff* ROUGH *a.*] The caddis-worm.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 232 There is also another Cadis called by some a Straw-worm, and by some a Ruffe-coate. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 20 Another sort..is found..in rushes, water-weeds, straw, &c. called ruff Coats, or straw worms. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 34 The grubs which are known by the name of caddis-worms, case-worms, cad or cod bait and ruff coats.

Ruffe, obs. form of ROOF, ROUGH, RUFF.

Ruffed (rʌft), *ppl. a.*1 Also 6 ruft. [f. RUFF *sb.*2 or *v.*1]

1. Wrinkled, curled. *rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. vi. 553 Ruffed, or curled Colewurtes. *Ibid.* 554 The fourth kind of red Cole, is called..in Englishe Wrinckled or ruffed Cole.

2. Ruffled. *rare*—[1].

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 402 Thy gay Sonne, that winged God of Love, May now goe prune his plumes like ruffed Dove.

3. Wearing a ruff; provided with ruffs.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 207 What would he have said of our Courtiers, so finely curled, ruft, and perfumed? 1810 CRABBE *Borough* ii. 98 That marble arch, our sexton's favourite show, With all those ruff'd and painted pairs below. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 134 If we met such a ruffed and ruffled worthy as used to swagger by hundreds up and down Paul's Walk.

b. In names of birds and animals: Having a ruff-like collar or markings, as *ruffed bustard, grouse, heathcock, pigeon*; *ruffed lemur, macaco.*

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 805 *Ruffed Bustard. 1819 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 448 Ruffed bustard..inhabits Arabia and the northern parts of Africa. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 397 *Ruffed Grous, *T. Umbellus.* 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 301 *Ruffed Grous*, Grous with a great ruff on the hind part of the neck. 1812 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 45 The Pinnated Grous was seen in great numbers, but none of the Ruffed. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 235 *Ruffed Grouse*...Sides of the neck with a tuft of numerous..broad, soft, glossy-black feathers. 1752 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 79 The *Ruffed Heath-cock, or Grous. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 63 One beautiful species, the *Ruffed Lemur (*L. macaco*, Lin.), is varied with large patches of black on a pure white ground. 1897 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 69 The Ruffed or Variable Lemur [*Lemur Varius*]. 1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadrup.* 138 *Ruffed maucauco. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 785/2 The..ruffed maucauco, (the *Vari* of Buffon), is also an inhabitant of Madagascar. 1611 COTGR., *Pigeon chaperonné*, a 'ruffed, or copped, Pigeon.

Ruffed (rʌft), *ppl. a.*2 [f. RUFF *v.*5] **a.** Covered with beaver felt. **b.** Heckled with a ruffer.

1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 763 Few beaver or ruffed hats meet the English manufacturer in the markets referred to. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 741 When this is finished the 'ruffed' work is taken to the tool called a 'common 8'. *Ibid.* [see RUFF *v.*5 1].

Ruffer[1]. *rare*—[0]. [f. RUFF *v.*2] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Ronfatore*,..a ruffer or trumper at cardes.

Ruffer[2]. [f. RUFF *v.*5] = ROUGHER 3.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 741 The pins..are much closer placed than those of the ruffer. 1882 [see ROUGHER 3].

Ruffet, variant of ROUGHET.

Ruffian (rʌ·fiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: **α.** 6 rufian, ruffyan(e, ruffiane, -ion, 6– ruffian. **β.** 6 rouffyn, ruffyne, 6–7 ruffin, ruffen, 7 ruffon. [a. OF. *rufyen*, *-ien*, *ruffien*, *ruffian* (mod.F. *rufien*, *rufian*), = Prov. *rufian*, *rofian*, Catal. *rufia*, Sp. *rufian*, Pg. *rufião* (*rafião*), It. *ruffiano*, med.L. *ruffianus*: the ultimate origin of these forms is obscure, there being no evidence to support any of the conjectures which have been offered. French is also the source of MDu. *roff-*, *ruffiaen* (Du. *roffiaan*), MLG., MHG., and mod.G. *ruffian.*]

1. A man of a low and brutal character; one habitually given to acts of violence or crime; a cut-throat villain.

α. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. (1880) II. 136 A commune and notable rufian or thefe, whiche had robbed and slayne a man. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 Assemblyng together a greate rowte of Ruffians and Robbers. 1633 G. HERBERT *Church Militant* 163 The old debauched ruffian would turn writer. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 413 Their beginnings being helped on by a rabble of Ruffians and Robbers. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 274 Near the dire cell the dreadless wanderer opt Passes, as oft the ruffian shows his front. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Stab me yourself, nor give me to the knife Of midnight ruffians. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, With common ruffians leagued to ruin states! 1848 MRS. JAMIESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 It is not a fiend, but a degraded prosaic human ruffian. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 68 The courts of ruffians like Harold and Harthacnut.

β. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 99 Not a common ruffin, but a most cruell cut throte. 1576 BP. WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* I v b, Some tyme lyke Routters, some tyme lyke Rouffyns, but

seldome like honest folckes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 1077 The louzie Couch Of some base Ruffon, or some beastly Slouch. 1626 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 48 Taurus, that ruffen, in his drunken fit, An execrable murder did committe. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 291 Inticed hither in a dismall stormy night by a bloody Ruffin. 1716 T. WARD *Eng. Reform.* 365 A Red-Nos'd Ruffin, called Noll.

† b. *Ruffian's hall*: (see quot. 1674). *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 53 As if men will needs carouse, conspire, and quarrell, that they may make Ruffians hall of Hell. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* I. i, Heyday, Ruffins hal. Sword, pumps, heers a Racket indeed. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, Beat down their weapons! My gate Ruffian's Hall! What insolence is this? 1674 BLOUNT, *Ruffians Hall*, so that part of Smithfield was antiently called, which is now the Horse-market, where Trials of Skill were plaid by ordinary Ruffianly people, with Sword and Buckler.

c. *Pugilism.* (See quot. 1823.)

1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 125 Ballards is a game little ruffian, and has won by strength. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T., Ruffian*, in the pugilistic cant, is a fellow regardless of a knowledge of the science; one who hits away right or wrong, so that he can only obtain conquest.

† d. A rowdy coxcomb. *Obs.*

1820 Capt. F. MACDONOGH *Hermit in London* V. 36 We have also a new genus of males ycleped *ruffians*, far differing from our bucks or sporting gentlemen of old. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxiii, It was in the reign of the 'bloods' and the 'ruffians', more ferocious species of coxcombs than our dandies.

† 2. One distinguished as a swaggering bully or dissolute person by his dress or appearance (esp. by wearing the hair long). *Obs.*

1560 PILKINGTON *Aggeus* H ij b, A Ruffin wil haue more in a ruffe and hys hose, than he should spend in a yeare. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 39 All in their apparel, as Roisters or Ruffins. 1603 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 232 [Apprentices shall not] weare their haire longe nor locks at their ears like ruffians. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 54 A feast in sicknesse when worldlings hopes . lag like a Ruffians starcht Ruffe in a storme of raine. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 298, I can remember since among the Religious stricter party, it was abominable to wear long hair, even to cover the ears, and now these twenty years they many of them exceed those that then were accounted Ruffians.

† 3. A protector or confederate of courtesans. *Obs.* Cf. BULLY *sb.*[1] 4.

A common sense in the Romance languages.

c 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. 412 The Common sorte lodge with Baudes called Ruffians, to whome in Venice they pay of their gayne the fifth parte. 1632 *Holland's Leaguer* D 2, The first, a stout Ruffian to guard her. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een hoeren-voerder*, a Ruffin, or a keeper of Whores.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. Characteristic of, appropriate to, ruffians.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 75 b, To eschue all folishe talke & ruffin maners. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 34 His ruffin raiment all was staind with blood. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. ii. 49 Was't thou ordain'd..thus To die in Ruffian battell? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 977 Experienc'd age May timely intercept the ruffian rage. 1746 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xv, Guile and ruffian force were all their trade. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxvi, Some fought from ruffian thirst of blood. *c* 1840 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. 1862 IV. 273 A predatory and ruffian war.

b. Having the manners, behaviour, or appearance of ruffians. Also *fig.* of things.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 22 The Windes, Who take the Ruffian Billowes by the top. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. ii, As sithmen trim the long haird Ruffian fields. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 2 Ruffian Pandors, by hopefull youth and prodigall gallants, are now..richly rewarded. 1694 MOTTRUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 217 Rovers, Ruffian-Rogues, and Hedge-Creepers; Female Chamberlains. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 12 See where surly Winter..calls his ruffian blasts. 1821 SOUTHEY *Exped. Orsua* 212 *note*, A hero of the ruffian breed. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, The ruffian army, which is the usual curse of a Spanish American republic.

c. Relating to ruffians.

1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xii, One..whose name will live for many a year in the ruffian histories of Madrid.

5. *Comb.*, as *ruffian-faced, -looking.*

1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, Followed by a number of ruffian-faced fellows. 1824 *John Bull Mag.* I. 133 One debauched ruffian-looking scarecrow.

Ruffian, the devil: see RUFFIN[1].

Ruffian (rʌ·fiăn), *v.* Also 6 **ruffin.** [f. the sb. Cf. Sp. *rufianar*, It. *ruffianare.*]

1. *intr.* To play the ruffian; *esp.* of wind, etc., to rage, bluster. Also const. *it* and *out.*

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 12 b, What would haue serued their turnes fiue yeares at home,..must be spent in one yeare on proud ragges, to ruffin it out in the companie of their betters. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 7 Me thinks, the wind hath spoke aloud at Land,..If it hath ruffiand so vpon the Sea [etc.]. 1828 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* I. 9 Their foam becrested heads that rowl and ruffian on!

2. *Pugilism.* a. *trans.* To strike (one) without regard to the rules of sport; to maul, hammer.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 77 Gully..kept him from falling until he had ruffianed him into an apparent senseless state. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 728 [He] ruffian'd the reeling youngster round the Ring.

b. *intr.* (Cf. RUFFIAN *sb.* 1 c.) Also *fig.*

1820 *Blackwood's Mag.* VII. 190 Even I,..who never 'ruffian'd' in the ring. Nor know of 'challenge'. 1828 *Ibid.* XXIII. 843 [Brougham] is not particularly conscientious about a foul blow..and he is too much given to ruffianing it.

Ruffianage (rʌ·fiănēdʒ). [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Ruffianism; ruffians collectively.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 278 So long as the ruffianage of our great towns exists, so long must war continue. 1874 E. PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* III. 25 He was well known to nearly every unit of the ruffianage that was gathered together.

Ruffiandom. [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] The domain of ruffians; ruffians collectively; ruffianism.

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 160 Some of the most amazing ruffians that the whole world of ruffiandom probably could furnish. 1886 G. GISSING *Isabel Clarendon* II. v. 109 He never sank to sheer ruffiandom.

Ruffianhood. *rare.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] The quality of a ruffian; ruffians collectively.

1856 *Titan Mag.* July 53/1 Nothing thick-lipped or wolf-eyed: no defiant ruffianhood about the men. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 29 The peaceful fled shudderingly before this wave of fierce stalwait ruffianhood.

Ruffianing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*]

1. Dissolute or riotous conduct. *? Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 1 That the vnlearned might..repent of light ruffianyng and blasphemous carnal Gospelling. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 94 Their intemperaunce, ruffionyng, glotonie.

2. Brutal unscientific boxing.

1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 131 The sparring was not long..; the main hits and guards, with much rushing and ruffianing.

Ruffianish, *a. rare.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Characteristic of a ruffian; ruffianly.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 221 They that affect such ruffianish braueryes..may bestow the reading. 1612 FLORIO, *Ruffianesco*, ruffianish. 1824 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 511 The complaining coachman—a stout.., large-lipped, young, ruffianish sort of a subject.

Ruffianism (rʌ·fiăniz'm). [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Conduct or manners befitting a ruffian; violence, brutality; ruffianly character; ruffians collectively.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 218 The stately Tragedie scorneth the trifling Comedie: and the trifling Comedie flowteth the new Ruffianisme. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 111 Betwixt a kinde of carelesse rude ruffianisme, and curious finicall complement. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ribauldry*, Roguery, Ruffianism, Whoredom.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1854 IV. 87 He was aware of..the ruffianism of this whole neighbourhood. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 20 At the end of the Thirty Year's War..there was much turbulence and ruffianism. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 289 This vast concourse of people, containing presumably the ruffianism of all lands under the sun.

Ruffianize, *v.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* To play the ruffian or pander. *Obs.*—[0]

1611 COTGR., *Ruffienner*, to Ruffianize, to pandarize it; make or set leacherous matches.

2. *trans.* To render ruffianly in character.

1833 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) VI. 220 The portrait prefixed to this book seems intentionally to have radicalised, or rather ruffianised, a countenance which had no cut-throat expression at that time. 1872 W. MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. i. 55 He objected to the Reform Bill of 1832, that it had ruffianised Parliament.

Ruffian-like, *a.* and *adv.* Also 6–7 **ruffin-.** [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Befitting, appropriate to, a ruffian; resembling, having the qualities or manners of, a ruffian.

a. 1598 FLORIO, *Roffianamenti*, bawdries or ruffianlike tricks, ruffings. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 142 His bold answeres termed rude and ruffianlike..only caused or much furthered his condemnation. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xviii. 38 The late Witch of Salisbury, who sent her Ruffian-like spirits to gather Vervein and Dill. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 104 A good deal of humanity, and some share of timidity, prevented the execution of such ruffian-like commands. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 242 The despots, bold and ruffian-like as they are, dare not go to war against the Patriots of Spanish America.

β. 1580 FULKE *Answ. P. Frarine* 54 To omit his ruffin-like railing, and whorish scoulding. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 51 No souldier shall be suffered to be of a ruffin-like behauiour, either to prouoke or to giue anie blow or thrust. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 18 Which Ruffin-like custom of long hair now used by the Normans, was here justly restrained.

B. *adv.* In the manner of a ruffian. *rare.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/2 Shee that is giuen to Pride and Brauery, And Ruffin-like, will sweare, and swash it out. 1657 BUNYAN *Vind. Gosp. Truths* Wks. 1853 II. 193 Ruffian-like they will wear long hair, which nature itself forbiddeth.

Ruffianly (rʌ·fiănli), *a.* Also 6 **ruffianlie,** 7 **rufeaniely**; 6 **ruffyn-, ruffin-, ruffenly.** [f. RUFFIAN *sb.* + -LY[1].]

1. Having the character, appearance, or demeanour of a ruffian.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1359/1 A certeine seruyng man of the lyke ruffynly order. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 224 No Smithfield ruffianly Swash-buckler will come of with such harshe hell-raking othes as they. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 Many ruffianly Protestants, who strengthen themselues in their sinnes. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* 210 Love-lockes, growne now too much in fashion with comly Pages, Youthes, and lewd effeminate ruffianly persons. 1674 BLOUNT, s.v. *Ruffians Hall*, Where Trials of Skill were plaid by ordinary Ruffianly people. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* xiii, I found him consorting with a gang of as ruffianly fellows as ever I beheld. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 266 He sits himself down to table with a ruffianly set of drovers and traders.

Comb. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii, Two ruffianly-looking men, apparently his guards, had hold of his doublet.

2. Charcteristic of, appropriate to, ruffians.

c. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 168 By the worde (dauncing) there is not ment euery maner of wanton or ruffianly leaping and frisking. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Letters* Wks. (Grosart) I. 168 With ruffianly haire, vnseemely apparell, and more vnseemelye Company. 1603 *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 44 He marvauled that he would.. breake owt into such passion in that rufeaniely sorte. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cx, He..had from him instead of thanks a ruffianly Answer. 1750 in Dodsley *Fug. Pieces* (1761) I. 147 For daring to asperse her Daughter's Reputation in that wicked ruffianly Manner. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, The mercer there .affects a ruffianly vapouring humour. 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* II. xxi. 386 Two common soldiers of ruffianly aspect.

β. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 221 b, In so ruffenly and vnseemlie a sort. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 244 A new and ruffinly course.

‖ **Ruffiano.** *Obs.* Also pl. **ruffiani.** [a. It. *ruffiano.*] = RUFFIAN *sb.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 268 Shee will either cause thy throate to be cut by her Ruffiano..or procure thee to be arrested. 1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* 15 So the Zaffi, or other desperate Ruffiani obtaine many preies and booties. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 3/1 And Ruffiano thou by Nature art. 1819 'RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 317 Reader! hast seen a ruffiano! Stealing towards ye near the Arno?

Ruffiano·sity. *nonce-wd.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Ruffianism (in boxing).

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 72 No ruffianosity can ever beat science.

† **Ruffianous,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **ruffinous.** [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Ruffianly.

1555 *Instr. Gentleman* C iij, Hortentius Corbio, a man of most noughty and Ruffianous life. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 457 To shelter the sad Monument from all the ruffinous pride Of stormes and tempests.

Ruffianry. *rare.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.* Cf. obs. F. *ruffiennerie*, Sp. *rufa-*, It. *ruffianeria.*] Ruffianism; ruffians collectively.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cii. 631 Though a man cast himselfe into all manner of leawdnes and ruffianry 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 80 Shetanpara begins to pour forth all its ruffianry.

Ruffianship. *rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1648 HEXHAM II, *Roffiaenschap*, Ruffianship, or Bawdienesse.

Ruffle, variant of RUFFY[1] *Obs.*

† **Ruffin**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 3, 6–7 **ruffin,** 4–6 **ruffyn(e,** 5 **rofyn**; 6–7 **ruffian.** [Of obscure origin; perh. related to RUFFIAN *sb.*, but recorded much earlier than that word. See also RUFFY[1].]

1. The name of a fiend.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Þou..art mi broðeres bone, ruffines of helle. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* 1, Ruffin was my broþer, þat tou here sclowe. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 77 So hard Rofyn rogud his roll, That he smot with his choule, A3ayns the marbystone. *a* 1500 *Chester Plays* V. 166[2], I have godis wonder fell; both ruffin and ragnell will work right as I them tell.

2. *Cant.* The Devil.

It is doubtful whether this is a continuation of the old name, or a new application of RUFFIAN *sb.* In the Chester Plays I. 239 the Harl. MS. has *Ruffian* in place of *Ruffin* of the other copies.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *To the ruffian*, to the deuell. *The ruffian cly the*, the deuyll take thee. 1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* C iij b, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harman beck. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, And let the Quire Cuffin, And Hermanbecks trine, and trine to the Ruffin. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 389, I sweare by the Ruffin, That we are assaulted by a quire Cuffin.

† **Ruffin**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. RUFF *sb.*[1] 2, with obscure ending.] The ruff, *Acerina cernua.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 33 Yar..brought a present joyfully Of his owne fish..Whose like none else could shew, the which they Ruffins call. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* IV. iii. 83 Dace, Roach, Ruffin, Eeles.

Ruffing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RUFF *v.*[2]] The action of making a ruff at cards.

1611 FLORIO, *Ronfamenti*, ..also ruffings at cardes. 1850 *Handbk. of Games* (Bohn) 162 *Ruffing*, playing a trump to any other suit. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* 76 A trump lead may be purely defensive, made simply to prevent ruffing.

Ruffing, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. RUFF *v.*[3]] The action of applauding with the feet.

1836 *Dundee Advertiser* 25 Nov., On reading the minutes, there was some ruffing. 1843 CARLYLE in Froude *1st 40 Yrs.* (1882) I. 313 Ruffing of applausive barristers over table oratory heard at a distance. 1869 A. MACDONALD *Settlement* (1877) 87 (E. D. D.), Great ruffing in the gallery.

Ruffing, *vbl. sb.*[3] [See RUFF *v.*[5] 2, and ROUGHING *vbl. sb.* 2.] The process of working beaver felt into a hat-body. Also *concr.* the felt used for this purpose.

1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* V. 165 This layer, which is called a 'ruffing', or 'roughing', is a little larger than the cap body. *Ibid.* 166 In the process of 'ruffing', each fibre of fur..enters the substance of the felt cap. 1886 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v.

Ruffing, *ppl. a.* [f. RUFF *v.*[4]] Blustering.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* V. i, Like ruffing winds lock'd up in caves.

Ruffle (rʌ·fl), *sb.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* ruffill. [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1] Cf. Kilian's '*ruyffel*, ruga' (not otherwise known), and LG. *ruffel* goffering-iron.]

I. † 1. Impairment *of* one's reputation. *Obs.*—[1]

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritii Wemen* 332, I wald haif ridden him to Rome, with ane raip in his heid, Wer not ruffill of my renovne, & rumour of pepill.

† 2. Disorder, confusion. *Obs.*

It is possible that these quots. may belong to *sb.*[2]

1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 When ye see the thynges in suche wyse before you withoute interlacinge, ruffle, and confusion. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 252 The elements distinct might keep their seat, Elude the ruffle, and your scheme defeat.

3. A disturbed state (of the mind); disturbance, perturbation, excitement.

1704 M. Henry *Commun. Comp.* Wks. 1853 I. 340/2 Free from the disorders and ruffles of passion. 1748 J. Norton *Redeemed Captive* (1870) 21 This put them into a considerable ruffle, fearing that there might be an army after them. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 221 An administration..calm and without ruffle. 1878 Elwin in *Life & Lett. Pennefather* xxi. 315 To carry out innumerable details without ruffle or excitement.

b. A disturbing or annoying experience or encounter; annoyance, vexation.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 21. 138 To keep the Soul steady under the severest Pressures and Ruffles of Fortune, is a Magnanimity few Hero's can arrive at. 1735 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 757 Taking a secret pleasure in all the little ruffles you meet with in the country. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 332 As this unexpected opposition gave some little ruffle to the Triumvirate. 1876 Hare *Walks Lond.* I. iv. 136 In his after work he met with so many rubs and ruffles.

4. A break or alteration in the evenness or placidity of some surface: **a.** Of the features.

1723 *Guardian* No. 29, She..is never seen..to disorder her Countenance with the Ruffle of a Smile. 1895 Meredith *Amazing Marriage* xv, A ruffle of sourness shot over the features of the earl.

b. Of water, the sky, etc.

1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 47 The frowns and ruffles of a lowering sky. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 197 The water is generally so clear as to see the bottom; and in case of any ruffle by the wind [etc.]. 1855 Guthrie *Gospel in Ezekiel* (1856) 317 The cripple..sat uncured by Bethesda's pool, nor took his anxious eye off the water as he waited for its first stir and ruffle. 1894 Jessopp *Rand. Roam.* i. 37 In that delicious..sunshine, with never..a ruffle on the gently heaving water.

5. The act of ruffling cards.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 435/1 The ruffle is a mere flourish.

II. †6. The loose turned-over portion or flap of a top-boot. *Obs.*—[1]

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. vi, One of the Rowels catcht hold of the Ruffle of my Boot, and being Spanish leather, and subject to tear, overthrows me.

7. A strip of lace or other fine material, gathered on one edge and used as an ornamental frill on a garment, esp. at the wrist, breast, or neck.

Ruffles at the wrists were formerly an ordinary appendage of male costume.

1707 Ld. Raby in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 43 He wears no Ruffles. 1747 *Gent. Mag.* 541/2 He has desired the officers of the army to leave off ruffles, and sets the example himself. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxii, He was very soon engaged .. in looking at lace ruffles. 1850 D. G. Mitchell *Rev. Bachelor* 87 A little bit of lace ruffle is gathered about the neck by a blue ribbon. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 142 He would go with waistcoat unbuttoned,..neck-cloth loose, and ruffles limp.

Comb. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Dr. Grimshawe* v, A decorous, powdered, ruffle-shirted dignitary.

transf. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* 176 A haunch of mutton,..decorated with a paper ruffle,.. to look..like venison.

†b. *slang.* Handcuffs. *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3).

c. An object resembling a ruffle; *esp.* the ruff of a bird.

1862 Agassiz *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.* IV. 88 Adorned.. with waving ruffles projecting in large clusters, which are alternately pressed forward and withdrawn. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 18 The condor has a singular ruffle all around the neck, of close, downy feathers.

Ru·ffle, *sb.*[2] Forms: 5–6 **ruffull, ruffill,** 6 **ruffell,** 6– **ruffle.** [f. Ruffle *v.*[2], but in later use perh. not clearly distinguished from Ruffle *sb.*[1] 3 (see also *sb.*[1] 2).]

1. A riotous disturbance or tumult; a hostile encounter or skirmish; a contention, dispute.

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1292/1 They sayde therfore.., Not on the holy day, lest there aryse some sedicious ruffle among the people. 1559 Baldwin in *Mirr. Magistr.* To Rdr. A ij, Omytting the ruffle made by Jacke Strawe and his meyny. 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G vj, Such rule and ruffle make the rowte that cum to see our geare.

1700 Strype *Life Aylmer* (1821) 97 In April 1588, he happened to have a ruffle with a mad blade named Maddocks. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 329 In the ruffle between two pretenders, the right owner often finds the possession. 1779 Johnson *Wks.* (1787) IV. 504 Calamy only says he had a ruffle with bishop Laud, while at his height. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, That last ruffle which we had with him at Worcester. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 34 When the ruffle of the Reformation arose in England, James inclined to the Papacy. 1899 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 82/1, I wouldn't mind a ruffle with some of your volunteers.

†b. Without article. *Obs.*

a 1557 Mrs. M. Bassett tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1357/1 Wherby raised they many yeres together, muche busines & ruffle in the church. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 106 Causes of much ruffle and unquietnes in the Realme.

†2. a. *Sc.* A check or defeat. *Obs*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 202 That was the grettest ruffell that evir the thives of liddisdaill sufferit. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. 169 Should I have hazarded these few forces that were there and got the least ruffle, the consequences of it might have been of too great Importance to Scotland. 1721 Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1828) III. 70 They knew well their persecutor's rage would be sharpened by this ruffle [*viz.* the defeat at Drumclog].

†b. A disturbing cause or event; a disturbance of peace or tranquillity; a commotion. *Obs.*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire of London* 169 Turned out of their callings, and unstocked by the loss of that ruffle. 1672 Owen *Disc. Christian Love* v. Wks. 1852 XV. 155 This rule of church communion furnished Christians with peace and amity for many ages, setting aside the ruffle given them in the rashness of Victor before mentioned. 1716 Bp. Kennett in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 302 The Princess is in a very safe condition; the long depending labour, and the loss of a fine Prince upon it, made a great ruffle at Court.

†3. Ostentatious bustle or display. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* ix, A reuerend man .Sometime a blusterer that the ruffle knew Of Court, of Cittie. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* clxxv. Wks. 1743 IX. 409 Wickedness is many times exalted to high places and makes a great noise and ruffle in the world.

†4. – Ruff *sb.*[6] *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I lxvii. 279 Though the Clergy were now in their ruffle, and felt themselves in their full strength. 1688 Holme *Armoury* IV. (Roxb.) 403/1 Barry wavey of 6, A. and B. an English ship, O. in full ruffle with sailes A. garnished with red crosses. *Ibid.*, A ship in his full ruffle vnder full saile.

Ru·ffle, *sb.*[3] *rare.* [Cf. Ruff *sb.*[1] 1.] The sea-bream.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 429 The blacke-tailed ruffles or sea-breames, which the Greekes name Melanuri. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 352 Oil extracted from Liver of the Ruffle, Canary Islands.

Ru·ffle, *sb.*[4] *Mil.* [Cf. Ruff *sb.*[5] and Pg. *rufla* in the same sense.] (See quot. 1802.)

1802 James *Milit. Dict., Ruffle,* a term used among the drummers of a British regiment, to signify a sort of vibrating sound, which is made upon a drum, and is less loud than the roll. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 29 A Lieutenant-General is to be received,—By Infantry, with three Ruffles. 1868 *Ibid.* § 74 The trumpets sounding and the drums beating a ruffle. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 570/1 The very drums and fifes that played the ruffles as each battalion passed the President.

Ru·ffle, *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **ruffel** (5 **-lyn, -lone**), 6 **ruffill, -yll, rofel,** 7 **ruffell**; 6–7 **rufle,** 5– **ruffle.** [Of doubtful origin. Similar forms in the related languages are LG. *ruffelen, ruffelen* to crumple, curl, goffer (cf. Kilian's '*ruyffelen,* rugare, striare') and ON. *hrufla* to scratch. Sense 9 is also similar to that of Du. *roffelen,* LG. *ruffelen,* to work roughly.]

I. 1. *trans.* To destroy the smoothness or evenness of, to spoil the regular or neat arrangement of (cloth, the skin, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26391 þai leue þe grettes plight be-hind, Bileues þe heui, and sceues þe light þat ruffeld es for to ma slight. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I ruffle clothe or sylkes, I bring them out of their playne foldynge, *je plionne.* Se howe this lawne is ruffylled. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii, Ruffle your brow like a new boot. 1607 Dekker & Marston *Westw. Hoe* I. i, Pray thee looke the gowne be not rufled. 1657 in Thurloe *State P.* VI. 317 The paper being loose and ruffled up, the titles of the said books were very visible. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 49 There sits a Beau..that dares not stir his Head nor move his Body, for fear of..ruffling his Cravat. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 42 P 1 A little Boy taking care all the while that they do not ruffle the Tail of her Gown. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Three Ages* I. 6 The elder dame smoothed a brow which was evidently too apt to be ruffled.

b. To roughen, raise, or abrade (the skin, etc.) as by rubbing or grazing upon.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 67 They be women of elegant beauties,..smooth as the polished iuory; being neuer ruffled by the weather. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 327 Ruffling her incomparable Beauty with Hardships of Weather. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 21, I could give many Instances.., but am loth to ruffle the skin of old sores. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 341 The Sword had slanted..along the *Omentum,* grazing slightly upon it, which was superficially ruffled, but so as to be hardly perceivable. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 123 A ball from the pistol of Maginn ruffled the coat-collar of Berkeley.

c. To draw together in a ruffle or ruffles; to trim with ruffles. (Usu. in pa. pple.)

1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 62 A pair of Chackshirs, or breeches, after their fashion down to the heels, and ruffled in the small of the leg, as our boots are. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 15 Oct., The legs ruffled with black riband like a pigeon's leg. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 129 P 9 That he had a clean Shirt on, which was ruffled down to his middle. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 545 Her elbows ruffled, and her tott'ring form Ill propp'd upon French heels. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxi, He was..tasselled and ruffled with a mint of bravery. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 With fichu and sash ruffled with quantities of lace.

2. To disorder, disarrange (hair or feathers); to cause to stick up or out irregularly.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ii. 15 Hir heyr..hangynge indyfferently and alle rufflyd on alle partyes. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) II. 65 Then I saw to antique Heddes with Heere as rofelid yn Lokkes. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 Heer with al in trembling with speede wee ruffled his heare-bush. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 32 A bird cannot enter without the ruffling and pulling off her feathers. 1634 Milton *Comus* 380 She..lets grow her wings That in the various bussle of resort Were all to ruffl'd. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 660 Not a hair Ruffled upon the scarfskin. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* III. 241 Not one feather is ruffled, the spears from their bodies glance. 1897 W. H. Thornton *Rem. West-Co. Clergyman* 250 She..went after the other bird and brought it to me without ruffling a feather.

transf. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i, Enthusiastick Passion swell'd her Breast, Enlarg'd her Voice, and ruffled all her Form.

b. Of a bird: To set *up,* stiffen (the feathers), esp. as a sign of anger. Also in fig. context.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Lesbia on her Sparrow* Comedies, etc. (1651) 225 He would..now ruffle all His Feathers o'er, now let 'em fall. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, No dunghill cock..would ruffle his feathers at such a craven as thee! 1859 Farrar *J. Home* xxviii, The Dean ruffled his plumage, and said with asperity. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 232 A swan ruffling up its feathers at the presence of an eagle.

3. In general use: To disorder, to render uneven or irregular, in some manner. Also *refl.*

1528 *Lett. & P. Hen. VIII,* IV. II. 2233 [The jury] have viewed both the east and west jetty, and find..parts of the same greatly frusshid and ruffild, so that part must be made new. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Affliction* iv, While blustring windes destroy the wanton bowres, And ruffle all their curious knots and store. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. (1693) 117 Shocks that would ruffle and break all the little Stamina of the Embryon. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 37 The Shingles on the Roof adjoyning thereto..were raised or ruffled. 1784 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Nov., Not a particle of our whole frames seems ruffled or discomposed. 1803 Wordsw. *Airey-Force Valley* 2 Not a breath of air Ruffles the bosom of this leafy glen. 1841 Capt. B. Hall *Patchwork* III. 17 The cool sea-breeze..ruffling the surface of the water. 1883 Symonds *Ital. Byways* i. 3 A hurricane blew upward from the pass.., ruffling the lake. 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* 75 The plain of La Beauce had ruffled itself into low green hills and gently winding valleys.

transf. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* 105 We had an indifferent good Voyage, till we came just upon the Coast of England,..but were then ruffled with two or three Storms.

b. In fig. contexts.

1834 Greville *Mem.* 13 Nov. (1875) III. 139 Several disagreeable occurrences have ruffled the stream of my life. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* I, To think that she..ruffled, by a breath, the harmless current of his life.

c. To blot *out* by ruffling. *rare*—[1].

a 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 441 Levity of spirit..scatters our thoughts.. ; whatsoever we hear is like words written in sand ruffled out in the next gale.

4. a. To stir *up* to indignation. *rare*—[1].

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 232 But were I Brutus, And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony Would ruffle vp your Spirits.

b. To annoy, irritate, vex, discompose (a person, the mind, etc.).

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 222 The member that ruffled Sir Arthur Haslerigge thus, was of no great quality. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 26 Those murmurings and discontents which ruffle and imbroil the soul. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 176 P 6 He is sensible of every Passion, but ruffled by none. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. i, At last, ..and evidently much ruffled in his temper, he came. 1839 Adm. Paget *Autobiog.* (1896) ii. 55, I could not resist asking the unlucky man whether this did not ruffle his temper. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 413 Always equable in his temper,..nothing ever seemed to ruffle him.

c. To trouble, disturb (a state of mind, etc.).

1701 Stanhope *S. Augustine's Medit.* 78 The love of the World and the Flesh is ruffled with anxious Fears. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, IX. Wks. 1813 III. 143 The insult..did not even ruffle the wonted tranquillity and composure of his mind. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 227 The concord was slightly ruffled by an accidental quarrel. 1825 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. 286 This serenity was somewhat ruffled by the arrival of the commander of the forces. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 499 From that moment no..violent words or actions ruffled his relations with England. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 368 Her good humour was never ruffled by the charges.

5. To turn over (the leaves of a book) hurriedly; to slip (cards) rapidly through the fingers.

1621 Donne *Serm.* cxvii. Wks. 1839 V. 65 It is not to be able to repeat any history of the Bible without book, it is not to Ruffle a Bible, and upon any word to turn to the chapter and to the Verse. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, It is a mercy our good knight did not see him ruffle the book at that rate. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 435/1 He ostentatiously ruffles the cards.

6. *intr.* To rise unevenly or irregularly; to form small folds or bends; to flutter in this manner.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 The necke feathers of colour diuers,..which must hang rufling from his necke, to his shoulders. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 255 About your necke you shall weare..no Ruffe whose depth or thicknes may either with the winde, or motions of your Horse, ruffell about your face. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* clii, Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind, And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 718 Her pinions ruffle, and, low-drooping, scarce Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade. 1887 J. Ker *Serm.* Ser. II. IV. 57 It [the sea] ruffles to the breeze and swells into the storm.

b. To stir with anger or impatience.

1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, Ruffles your temper at offences past? 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* June 662 Whose phlegmatic calm did not ruffle for one instant under his conductor's impatient temper.

II. †7. *trans.* To put into disarray or confusion; to tangle, ravel. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffelyn, or snarlyn,..*innodo. Ibid.*, Ruffiyd, or snarlyd, *innodatus, illaqueatus.* 1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 274/2 The world once rufled and fallen in a wildenes, how long would it be..ere the waye were founden to set the worlde in order and peace againe. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C, After the rude vandals..had by tumult of warre, ruffled all learning out of order. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 8 Things which by that, are not onely wrinkled, but ruffled and plighted, and as it were rowled together.

†**b.** To involve in obscurity or perplexity; to confuse or bewilder (a person). *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Poems* (S. T. S.) III. 150 3e wald deir me, I trow, becaus I am dottit, To ruffill me with a ryme. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* xi. Wks. (1573) 330 But I will declare in light that which M. More ruffeleth vp in darkenesse. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 503/2 The Schoolmen..ruffled and ensnarled the plainest Truths of the Gospel with their harsh terms. 1679 C. NESS *Antichrist* 178 This prophecy..hath been so ruffled with variety of interpretations.

†**8.** To fold, wrap, heap, rattle *up*, in a rough or careless manner. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/2 He ruffleth vp all the matter shortelye in a fewe words. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1348/2 Five webs of lead were ruffled up together, like as they had beene clouts of linnen cloth. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VII. 306, I ruffld vp falne leaues in heape. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* III. i. 60, I have neither time nor leisure.., seeing this work is ruffled up in haste.

†**b.** To furl (a sail). *Obs. rare.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 191 Inforced to let fall their maine sayle, which when they had ruffled [etc.]. *Ibid.* 355 It was put to my account to tye vp the Yards, to ruffle the Sayle.

†**9.** To make a stir or search; to poke *up*. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rooryn, or ruffelyn amonge dyuerse thyngys, *manumitto*. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 114 Being faine to ransacke, and ruffle vp euery darke corner.

Ruffle (*rv·f'l*), *v.*[2] Forms: 5 **ruffelyn, ruffule**, 5–7 **rufle** (6 **rofle**), 6 **ruffil**(l, **ruffel**, 6–**ruffle** (7 **roughle**). [Of obscure origin. In senses 1 and 2 app. obsolete from before 1700 until revived by Scott.]

1. *intr.* To contend or struggle *with*, to do battle *for*, a person or thing. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffelyn, or debatyn (*K.P.* or discordyn), *discordo*. 1527 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 471, I haue ruffelde with the Warden, and also with the Cardinall, and truste to pluk him by the noose. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* Hh iv, Hee ouerthrew Iouius Maximus, and Sebastianus, ruffling for the succession in Gallia. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 284 If they be displeased, they are strong enough to ruffle with him. *c* 1660 PETTY in L.d. E. Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) 50 Men of activity that could..ruffle with the several rude persons in the country. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXVI, She had lords and lairds that would ruffle for her.

2. To make a great stir or display; to hector, swagger, bear oneself proudly or arrogantly. Now *arch.* (very common *c* 1540–1650).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* XXI, The evylle, cursyd & rebelles, whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes and to ruffule. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 570/2 The Lutheranes & Zwinglianes haue begunne to ryse & ruffle in rebellion in soondry partes of Almayne. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 They are so troubeled wyth Lordelye lyuynge,..ruffelynge in theyr rentes,..that they canne not attende it. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 248 There was a Noble man..that hauing lately sold a Mannor of an hundred tenements, came ruffling into the Court, in a new sute. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xvii. 109 Pampering his Appetite,..or ruffling in proud and costly attyres. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* (1733) 679 All his Companions.. came ruffling up to him with clamorous Invectives. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, [He] gets drunk, ruffles, and roysters. 1894 MRS. OLIPHANT *Q. Anne* vii. 354 A man about town ruffling at the coffee-houses.

b. Const. with *it* and *out*.

(*a*) 1560 BP. PILKINGTON *Aggens* (1562) 268 It becometh a gentleman, to make merye and ruffle it. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 13 His proud wife..That ruffles it with such a troupe of Ladies. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvi. 32 Chusing rather a poor shepherds life in Gods service, then to ruffle it, as Courtiers. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. x. 122 Themselves ruffled it in mirth and jollity. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, He must ruffle it in another sort that would walk to court in a nobleman's train. 1895 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Mod. Rome* II. i. 105 He must no doubt have ruffled it with the best among the officials.

(*b*) 1574 GOLDING *Calvin on Job* 364 True it is that the wicked ruffle it out in this worlde. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 106 Gabriell..came ruffling it out, huffty tuffty, in his suite of velues. *a* 1646 J. BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* vii. (1652) 132 The men of the world.. have their day in which they ruffle it out. 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. ii. § 52 But however they may ruffle it out with men, it will one day arraign them before God. 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXVII, I..would willingly ruffle it out once more in the King's cause.

†**c.** *trans.* To brazen or face *out*. *Obs.*—[1]

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 24 The poore harlot must be stript & whipt for the crime that the Courtly-wanton and ye Citie-sinner ruffle out,..and glory in.

3. Of winds, etc.: To be turbulent, rage, bluster. The latest quot. perhaps belongs to *v.*[1]

1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. XXV. 200 b, Whyle the windes ruffle rounde about thee, returne thou into the Hauen. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 The east west contrarie doe struggle And southwind ruffling. *Ibid.* III. 88 Fierce the waters ruffle, thee sands with wroght flud ar hoysed. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 181 Such an extreme gust of wind and weather so ruffled in the trees and Church. 1790 A. WILSON *Th. Churchyard* Poet. Wks. 13 The chilly breeze bleak ruffles o'er the lawn.

†**4.** *trans.* To handle roughly; to set upon with violence; to bully. *Obs.*

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* IV. 145 Thai within..Sa gret defence and worthy mad, That thai full oft thair fayis ruflyt. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 324 They were mishandled, ruffled and delayed here the Space of..Months. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 17 But now..a true Bishop of his fold shall be revil'd, and ruffl'd by an insulting.. Prelate. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 129 You will be strangely ruffled if you are found ignorant in the nicest points. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 102 He was not to be ruffled out of his care for the City by any subject whatsoever.

†**b.** To handle (a woman) with rude familiarity; to touzle. *Obs.*

1607 *Barley-Breakes* (1877) 8, I tell thee, Chuck, thy Father doth disdaine To see his child so ruffled by a knaue. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* I. i, You must not suffer him to ruffle you, or steal a kiss. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 35 If an honest gentleman is a little too much heated with the fumes of wine and..ruffles the women. 1720 MRS. MANLEY tr. *Power Love* (1741) 323 He..came, without any Forms, to ruffle and kiss the lovely Rustic.

†**5.** To take or snatch rudely. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 41, I am your Host, With Robbers hands my hospitable fauours You should not ruffle thus. 1715 *Town-Talk* No. 9 (1790) 109, I have..given imagination so much liberty as to fancy I ruffled a kiss from you when a country girl.

†**6.** To brandish vigorously. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1537 *Thersytes* 300, I wyll ruffle this clubbe aboute my hedde.

Ru·ffle, *v.*[3] *Sc.* [Cf. RUFFLE *sb.*[1]] *intr.* Of a drum: To beat a ruffle. Also **Ru·ffling** *vbl. sb.*

1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) III. 409 Two drums were ready on each hand to ruffle as major White should order them. *Ibid.* 415 He was interrupted by the ruffling of the drums.

Ruffled (*rv·f'ld*), *a.* [f. RUFFLE *sb.*[1]] Having a ruffle or ruffles; adorned with ruffles.

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* Proem. 2 A thousand lame Heteroclites..that coren the world with a guilt spurre and a ruffled boote. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii, Now it looks just like A ruffled boot. 17.. RAMSAY *Tartana* 190 Between the ruff'd lawn and envious glove. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 595 The French carpenter cannot saw his boards without a long pig-tail and ruffled shirt. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* (1848) 393 A mob of shepherds and shepherdesses in flowing wigs and dressed curls, ruffled Endymions, humble Junos. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 932 Powdered peruke on nose, and bag at back And cane dependent from the ruffled wrist. 1894 BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 191 Five pence for the doing up of a ruffled blouse.

b. *transf.* in names of plants and birds. *Ruffled grouse*, the ruffed grouse (GROUSE *sb.* 1).

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 1025 *Agaricus annulatus*, Ruffled Agaric. 1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 134 The Ruffled Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), so abundant in New Jersey, is not a resident of the peninsula.

Ruffled (*rv·f'ld*), *ppl. a.* [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1]]

1. Disordered, disarranged; rendered uneven or irregular; crumpled.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiii. (1877) 351 Sundrie antike heads, with ruffeled haire. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 The wyld woodgods..find the virgin..With ruffled raymentes, and fayre blubbred face. 1638 QUARLES *Elegy upon Dr. Wilson* Wks. (Grosart) III. 19 No farre-fetch'd Metaphor shall smooth or slick My ruffled straine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1138 Bristles..like those that ridge the back Of chaf't wild Boars, or ruffl'd Porcupines. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 22 With ruffled plumes and flagging wing. 1793 COWPER *Beau's Reply* 19, I only kiss'd his ruffled wing.

2. Of the sea, etc.: Agitated, disturbed.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 156 In a black Storm, when .. Boreas chas'd the ruffled clouds. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 6 While black with Storms the ruffled Ocean rolls. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 319 Along the dark and ruffled waters. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 205 With that dreadful motion..the ruffled Ocean shook.

3. Of the mind, etc.: Discomposed, irritated.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 344 In this ruffled and querulous state of his mind. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVI. 550 Gentler movements soothed his ruffled mind. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vi, All-powerful in soothing her most ruffled moods. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour Land* ii, He..endeavoured by every means to allay her ruffled temper.

Ru·ffleless, *a. rare*—°. [f. RUFFLE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] 'Having no ruffles.'

1860 in WORCESTER (citing Mellen).

Ru·fflement. *rare*—°. The act of ruffling.

1850 in OGILVIE.

Ruffler[1] (*rv·flə*). [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1]] An attachment to a sewing-machine, for making ruffles.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1999 In the Johnston ruffler, a sliding-plate is secured to the bed-plate of the machine [etc.].

Ruffler[2] (*rv·flə*). Now *arch.* Also 6 **ruffeler, -ar**; **rufflar, -leer**; **rufler.** [f. RUFFLE *v.*[2]]

†**1.** One of a class of vagabonds prevalent in the 16th century. *Obs.*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 Idell..persons, ruffelers, callynge them selues sanuing men. *c* 1540 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 675 Ruffleers and masterles men, that cannot werke, And slepeth by day, and walketh in the derke. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 3 A Ruffeler goeth wyth a weapon to seeke seruice, saying he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars, and beggeth for his reliefe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 29. [1608 DEKKER *Belman of London* Wks. (Grosart) III. 94 The next in degree to him is cald a Ruffler. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 65 A Ruffler. goes under the pretence of a maimed Soldier. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rufflers*, the first rank of canters; also notorious rogues pretending to be maimed soldiers or sailors. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXV, A .fellow that has been but a twelvemonth on the lay, be he ruffler or padder.]

2. One who makes much stir or display; a proud swaggering or arrogant fellow.

1536 *Rem. Sedition* 14 The mayster gyuen to ryot, the servant must nedes thynke, that there is no thriuing for him, excepte he shewe himselfe a ruffler. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 127 In the whole, a not able ruffler, and in euery part a dowty braggard. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 186 He was commanded in all his visitation to make knowen to all ministers that they bee more carefull in their habits not to goe like rufflers. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 36 The Parlament demanded justice for those assaults don at his own dores, by that crew of Rufflers. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* I, Is he, too, such a would-be ruffler as the rest of them? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fl.* I. x, There came in an old ruffler of fifty, who..tugged out his purse.

†**Ru·fflered,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [irreg. f. RUFFLE *v.*[2], perh. after prec.] Boisterous.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 Three wheru's fyerd glystring, with Sout[h]wynds rufflered huffling.

†**Ru·fflery.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. RUFFLE *v.*[2]] Uproar.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 But neere ioynctlye brayeth with rufflerye rumboled Ætna.

Ru·fflesome, *a.* [f. RUFFLE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]] Somewhat ruffled or disordered.

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* V, Her hair .had a rufflesome look.

Ru·ffling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1]]

1. The action (or result) of making uneven, irregular, disordered, † or entangled; also, slight agitation, †rustling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rufflynge, or snarlynge, *illaqueacio, innodacio*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 250 Then must ye draw & reyse be vpper parte of be towelle, Ley it with-out ruffelynge streizt to bat oper side. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Not so great a ruffling the riuer strong flasshye reteyneth. 1611 COTGR., *Grippets*,.. the rufflings, or snarles of ouer-twisted thread. 1652 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* 162 The ruffling of silks, as of a woman walking. 1733 SWIFT *Apology* Wks. 1751 X. 232 She,..Tho' seeming pleas'd at all she sees, Starts at the Ruffling of the Trees. *a* 1754 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. x, The storm was now entirely ceased, and nothing remained but the usual ruffling of the sea after it. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 10 The little ruffling scarcely dims the beauty that ever waits upon her course. 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life Pius IX*, I. 132 A small ruffling of the flowing stream of popularity.

b. The action of making ruffles; also, material forming, or in the form of, a ruffle.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 25 There is not a bit of all this lace and ruffling, that is not full of rank poisons. *Ibid.* 26 The lady had covered his coat, all over, with laces, and with rufflings. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, These rufflings, and with pinkings, and patchings will only make us hated by all the wives of our neighbours. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ii, A great..toilet-cushion..edged with magic ruffling. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 20 Feb. 8/7 Machinists wanted at once, used to ruffling.

2. The action of disturbing, troubling, annoying, or irritating.

1647 HEXHAM I, A Ruffling or stirring on a suddaine. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 354 Vomits were the first Evacuations that.., without infinite Ruffling, I could bear. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 320 As a cathartic, the Caroline waters operate without ruffling. 1862 MRS. FRESHFIELD *Tour Grisons* IX. 149 His temper would not bear ruffling. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 151 Such ruffling of the peace and quiet of conventual life was..not uncommon.

Ru·ffling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RUFFLE *v.*[2]]

†**1.** Dissension, disturbance, tumult. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rufflynge, or debate, *discencio, discordia*. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* XXV. 45 By the reason that Fraunce should be in an vprore and ruffeling. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 55 b, Capitaynes and prouokers of trayterous ruffelinges. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 842/1 Whilest the hottest of this ruffling lasted, the cardinall was aduertised thereof by sir Thomas Parre. 1611 COTGR., *Mutinerie*,..a stirre, trouble, businesse, ruffling, hurlyburly.

†**b.** The action of contending *with* some one or *against* something. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 247/1 Vppon this ruffelyng of Anselme with maryed priests, were riming verses made. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 74 For recompence of the good service that hee had done, in ruffling against Priests wiues.

2. Proud or haughty carriage; swaggering conduct or actions.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) IV. 53 Sum say that it longgid ons to Payne caullid for his Rufleling there Diable. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 180 Like a Banner of his pride, which sheweth him in his ruffling.., before he knew God or himselfe. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* vi. 46 O Swain, me thinks these rufflings ill befit A Shepheard's cloth. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* I. i, His lordship then will find the prologue of his trouble, doubting I have told you of his ruffling.

Ru·ffling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1]]

1. Forming, or rising in, ruffles.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 60 The Tailor staies thy leasure, To decke thy bodie with his ruffling treasure. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 613 His ruffling mane is discouraged by the extolled head of the Serpent. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 86 Out flies the broad-fac'd Chorister of the Night, And with her ruffling wings strikes out the Light. *a* 1718 PARNELL *Hermit* 17 If a Stone the gentle Scene divide, Swift ruffling Circles curl on ev'ry side.

2. Producing or raising ruffles; making disordered, irregular, or uneven. Also *fig.*

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 98 The water of a spacious and deepe Lake.. by ruffling windes is moued and disquieted. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VI. CCXVIII, The rival Winds..rais'd a ruffling tempest of Delight. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* V. i, Thus Stars shine bright,..Tho' ruffling Winds deform this lower World. 1781 G. WHITE *Selborne* xcix, Those insects which love to haunt a spot so secure from ruffling winds. 1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athan.* II. 87 O'er the visage wan Of Athanase, a ruffling atmosphere Of dark

emotion..ran. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 200 A ruffling south-west breeze.

3. Causing irritation or annoyance.

1708 *Bickerstaff Detected* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) IV. 209, I..prepared for bed, in hopes of a little Repose after so many ruffling adventures. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 272 Soon a ruffling accident intervenes and turns our composure into a fretful disquietude.

Hence **Ru·ffingly** *adv.*[1] *rare* —[1].

1622 COTGR., *Fresé*,..set rufflingly, after the manner of the (thicke) French ruffe.

Ru·ffling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RUFFLE *v.*2]

1. Of conduct, etc.: Characterized by ruffling.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 414/2 The fashion is more ruffeling and in lesse moderacion and sobernesse, then were conuenient for mouing men to deuocion. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 281 Laie downe thy pride, and forsake thy ruffling riot. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The ruffling, and roysting life of a number of our gallants, and lustie bloods. 1628 BUNYAN *Holy War* 59 He therefore with big and ruffling words demanded of the Trumpeter who he was? 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii, That ruffling look of thine. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour rd. Eng.* II. xx. 52 There are still traces of the ruffling days of the brave Sir John.

2. Of persons: Given to ruffling.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol. C iij, Yf a man..marke the maners of this roiall ruffynge worlde. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 230 With any of these swaggering captaines .. or hufti-tuftie youthfull ruffling comrades. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 46 Temporall power claymed and violently carried by this ruffling Prelate. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 103 The Marquesse..came to the Court in a full career, with a ruffling Retinue at his heels. 1704 ROWE *Ulysses* I. i, The ruffling Train of Suiters are at hand. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, For the rest, he is one of the ruffling gallants of the time. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii, Sim Tappertit laid aside his cautious manner,.. assuming in its stead that of a ruffling swaggering, roving blade. 1881 LARWOOD *Lond. Parks* xiii. 272 The company ..were a wild ruffling set.

Hence **Ru·ffingly** *adv.*2 *rare* —[1].

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 258 What glorious Thraso..could ever have handled hys part uppon a stage more ruffilingly.

Ru·ffly, *a. rare.* [f. RUFFLE *v.*1] Slightly ruffled or curled; characterized by ruffles.

1883 K. S. MACQUOID *Her Sailor Love* II. iii. iii. 6 Her soft, shining, light brown hair..grew ruffly about her temples.

Ruffly, obs. form of ROUGHLY *adv.*

†**Ru·ffmans.** *Cant. Obs.* [prob. f. ROUGH *a.* Cf. DARKMANS.] (See quots.)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *The ruffmans*, the wodes or bushes. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, To Mill from the Ruffmans, commission and slates...[i.e.] To steal from the hedge, both the shirt and the sheets.

†**Ruff-peck.** *Cant. Obs.* [? f. ROUGH *a.* See PECK *sb.*3 3.] Bacon.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 *Ruff pek*, baken. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* C iij b, If we mawn'd Pannam lap or Ruff-peck. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Ruffpeck and Casson and all of the best. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-ruff peck*, Westphalia-Ham.

†**Ruff-raff.** *Obs.* [Imitative.] *attrib.* Noisy.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 138 Now doe they rayse gastly lyghtnings, now grislye reboundings Of ruffe raffe roaring. 1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Then did he make heauens vault to rebounde, with rounce robble bobble Of ruffe raffe roaring.

†**Ruff-tree:** see ROOF-TREE 2 and ROUGH-TREE.

c 1635 Capt. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 132 Roof-trees, or as they are vulgarly called, Ruff-trees, are those Timbers which go from the Half-deck to the Fore-castle, and serve to bear up the Gratings, and Ledges where the Nettings are fastned. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 217 In a merchant-man, her ruff-tree.

†**Ru·ffy**[1]. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **ruffie, roofye,** *pl.* **ruffeis.** [var. of RUFFIN[1], and of *ruffin* RUFFIAN *sb.*]

1. A devil or fiend. Cf. RUFFIN[1] 1.

†*a* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 133 Ruffy Tasker with his flaill Sall beit thame all fra top to taill. [See also RAGMAN[1] 1.] 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 285 Sum repentit neuer in thare lyue: Quhairfor, but reuth tha ruffeis did thame ryue. 1599 HARSNET *Discoverie* 308 One of them saying his name was Roofye—'Thou lyest,' quoth M. Darrell, 'that name is common to all spirits'.

b. One impersonating a fiend.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 350 Item, be the Kingis command, to Sanct Nicholais beschop, iij Franch crounis. .Item, to the deblatis and ruffyis, vij s. 1507 *Ibid.* IV. 87 To Sanct Nicholais..xxviij s. To his ruffyis, ix s.

2. A ruffian.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 42 Bot quhow is he content, or nocht,..Wpone this ruffie to remord? 1570 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxi. 23 Thay Ruffyis, be thay neuer sa ryfe, Thay get ra helpe of France. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxii. 81 Thay reuthles Ruffeis but reuth with crueltie Did slay my husband.

Ru·ffy[2]. *Sc. rare.* [Cf. RUFF *sb.*[7] and ROUGHY[1].] (See quots. 1808 and 1825.)

1793 *Stat. Acc. Scott.* IX. 328 When the goodman of the house made family worship, they lighted a ruffy, to enable him to read the psalm..before he prayed. 1808 JAMIESON, *Ruffy*, a wick clogged with tallow, instead of being dipped. 1825 — *Suppl., Ruffy*,..the blaze or torch used in fishing by night with the Lister.

Ruffy, variant of ROUGHY[2].

Ruffy-tuffy, *a.* ? *nonce-wd.* Dishevelled.

a 1821 KEATS *Cap & Bells* lxxxvi, Powder'd bag-wigs and ruffy-tuffy heads Of cinder wenches meet and soil each other.

Rufi- (*rū·fi*), comb. form of L. *rūfus* red, used in some terms of *Bot., Ent., Ornith.*, etc., as *ruficarpous* having red fruit, *ruficaudate* red-tailed, *ruficornate, -gastrate, -labrate*, etc. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858), and *Chem.*, as *ruficarmin, -coccin, -gallic, -moric*, etc. (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1868–1875).

Rufo- (*rū·fo*), comb. form (on Greek types) of L. *rūfus* red, in some adjs. denoting colour, with sense 'rufous', as *rufo-fulvous, -piceous, -testaceous*; also *rufo-catechuic acid*, rubinic acid.

1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. II. 303 The wing-feathers are brown, but rufo-testaceous at their base. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Introd. Entom.* (1818) II. xix. 126 The..scales that defend the base of the wings are rufo-piceous. *Ibid.*, The *tarsi* and the apex of the *tibiæ* are rufo-fulvous. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 53/1 Shell..painted with small, rufo-fuscous, ..subfasciculated lines. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 244 Legs, mouth, and palpi rufo-ferruginous. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Rubinic Acid*, also called Rufocatechuic acid.

Rufous (*rū·fəs*), *a.* [f. L. *rūfus*: see -OUS.]

1. Of a brownish-red colour; reddish; ferruginous.

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 594 The whole bird is of a rufous colour on the upper parts. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 152 Colours are expressed in the French term, as *gridelin* and *rufous*, p. 200, when it would seem *greyish* and *reddish* were English words competent to convey the same idea. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 236 Elytra and legs rufous. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* II. 69 Beyond it are detached hills of gneiss and grey and rufous granite. 1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-Writer Girl* vi, He had rufous hair, a nose without a bridge.

b. In names of birds, as *rufous fly-catcher, goatsucker, heron, swallow*, etc.

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 594 Rufous Woodpecker. 1783 *Ibid.* II. I. 362 Rufous Fly Catcher. 1784 *Ibid.* II. II. 597 Rufous Goatsucker. 1785 *Ibid.* III. I. 99 Rufous Heron. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. I. 44 Rufous Coucal. (*Polophilus rufus.*) This very rare species of Coucal was discovered by Le Vaillant. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 363/1 The Rufous Swallow (*Hirundo rufula*, Temm.). 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 128 The Rufous Sedge warbler, *Curruca Galactodes*. 1874 *Ibis* July 236 A Rufous Warbler..was taken alive on the 23rd May 1873.

c. In names of moths, as *rufous arch, carpet*, etc., or of animals, as *rufous lemur*.

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 117 The Rufous Carpet (*Cidaria munitata*, Stephens) appears the end of June. *Ibid.* 169 The Rufous Arch (*Semasia rufana*, Stephens). 1897 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 73 The Rufous Lemur..has a yellowish-white frontal band.

2. *Comb.* with other names of colours, as *rufous-brown, -buff, -white*.

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 517 The upper parts of the body..spotted with rufous yellow. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (ed. 4) II. 165 Its colour is rufous-brown above, and beneath yellowish. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 187/2 Under tail-coverts plain rufous-white. 1896 *Lloyd's Nat. Hist.* 73 The fore-neck and breast..tinged with rufous-buff.

3. *Comb.* with adjs. or pa. ppples., as *rufous-coloured, -edged, -tinged*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 661/2 It lays 10 or 12 rufous-coloured eggs. 1866 NEWALL *Eastern Hunters* 30 Norman's quick eye lighted for a single second on a rufous coloured mass. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 171 The quills and tail feathers are more extensively rufous-edged. *Ibid.* 215 Upper tail coverts white, rufous-tinged.

b. In specific names of birds, etc. (see quots.).

1784 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 371 *Rufous-backed Lark. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 462 *Ardea russata*, Rufous-backed Egret. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 185 Rufous-backed Hummingbird..chiefly cinnamon-rufous above. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 416 *Rufous-banded sparus, *Sparus Hurta*. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 760 *Rufous-bellied Humming Bird...Inhabits Brasil. 1784 *Ibid.* II. II. 566 Rufous-bellied Swallow. 1877 *Nature* 15 Mar. 441/2 Two Rufous-bellied Bulbuls (*Hypsipetes Mclellandi*). 1784 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 771 *Rufous-breasted Partridge. 1783 *Ibid.* II. I. 267 *Rufous-chinned Finch, *Fringilla noctis*. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 140 *Rufous-crowned Finch..; crown uniform chestnut. 1784 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 571 *Rufous-headed Swallow. 1823 — *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 297 Rufous-headed Lark. This is the smallest of African Larks. 1898 MORRIS *Austral English* 56/2 Rufous-headed Bristle-bird, *Sphenura broadbentii*. 1823 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 297 *Rufous-hooded Lark. 1783 — *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 85 *Rufous-naped thrush. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 362/1 The *Rufous-necked Pelican (*P. fuscus*) abounds in the West Indies and in many parts of America. 1784 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 582 *Rufous-rumped Swallow. 1782 *Ibid.* I. II. 517 *Rufous-spotted cuckow, *Cuculus punctatus*. 1783 *Ibid.* II. I. 30 *Rufous-tailed Thrush. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. II. 311 Rufous-tailed Shrike, *Lanius phœnicurus*. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 434 *Myiarchus*, ..Rufous-Tailed Flycatchers. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 334 *Rufous-vented flycatcher. 1877 *Nature* 15 Mar. 441/2 A Rufous-vented Guan (*Penelope cristata*) from Central America. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 55 *Rufous-winged Thrush.

4. *ellipt.* as *sb.* a. A brownish-red colour.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. 362 The under parts wholly white, with a tinge of rufous. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. I. 265 The rest of it..blackish, variegated with grey blue and rufous. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 66 Peaked mountains of rich rufous and Vandyck brown. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 171 Wing coverts..as well as the primaries edged with rufous.

b. A rufous-coloured moth.

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 143 The Slender Striped Rufous (*M. subrufata*, Stephens).

Ru·fter-hood. *Hawking.* [Of obscure origin.] A form of hood used for a newly-taken hawk.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 141 Having a greate and easie rufterhood you muste hoode and unhoode hir oftentymes. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* I. iii. 9 Let her sit where she may rest quietly for the first night, either seeled, or in a rufter hood. [1678 in PHILLIPS, and in later Dicts.] 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Obs. Hawking* 35 A ruster hood is put upon the hawk the moment he is taken. It is lighter than the common one. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 220 The Rufter-Hood..is made in two pieces, having a neat seam down the centre, and, like the hood-proper, has a hole for the beak, and also a slit at the back with a brace.

†**Rufty-tufty,** *a.* and *int. Obs.* [A fanciful formation. See also RIFTY-TUFTY.] a. *adj.* Rude, rough. b. *int.* Hey-day, hoity-toity.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* v. i, Were I as Vince is, I would handle you In ruftie tuftie wise, in your right kinde. 1606 *Wily Beguild* (1623) B ij, *Lelia*. Ile pranke my selfe with flowers of the prime, And thus ile spend away my Primerose time. *Nurse*. Rufty, tufty, are you so frolike?

Ru·fulous, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *rūfulus*: cf. RUFOUS *a.*] Slightly rufous.

1883 *Jrnl. of Botany* XXI. 214 One or two of the younger plants (which had not acquired a rufulous tinge).

‖ **Ru·fus,** *a.* [L. *rūfus.*] = RUFOUS *a.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 622/2 The red-tailed hawk, so named from the deep rufus color of its tail feathers. 1887 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 261 Cups..externally rufus-brown ..; hymenium concave, pale rufus.

Rug (*rvg*), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 5 **ruge.** [f. RUG *v.*[1]]

1. A pull, a tug.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 367 Wibe a ruge þe rapis al He crakkyt in to pecis smalle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 60 The claith that clait to his clere hyde, Thai raif away with ruggis rude. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 23, I ga'e the muse a rug, Then bate my nails and claw'd my lug. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 228 The least rug will bring down the squash. 1861 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) 253 When one caught the ither by the pow, and gied him a rug. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* July 67 An unexpected..'rug' by a brace of pounders.

2. A torn-off portion, a 'haul', *of* something; a catch or acquisition.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 797 Raike hir a rug of the rost, or scho sall ryiue the. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 151 Recipe, thre ruggis of the reid ruke.

1808 JAMIESON s.v., When one purchases any thing under its common price, it is said that he has got *a rug of it*. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Sir John..voted for the Union, having gotten, it was thought, a rug of the compensations. 1875 W. ALEXANDER *Ain Folk* iii, They agreed that the farrow cow was a great 'rug'.

Rug (*rvg*), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **rugge,** 7–8 **rugg.** [perh. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *rugga, rogga* coarse coverlet (also *skinnrugva* skin-rug; *ruggefeld* shaggy cloak), Sw. *rugg* ruffled or coarse hair, frizz, *rugge* tuft, etc. These are app. related to ON. *rǫgg*: see RAG *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A rough woollen material, a sort of coarse frieze, in common use in the 16–17th cent. *Obs.*

1558 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 114 Unto the poore people xij peces of gray rugge. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind Harts Dr.* (1841) 45 In a gown of rugge, rent on the left shoulder. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 46. 794 A man bare-headed, and bare-legged, attired in a coat of white rugge. 1628 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. vii. (1634) 126 December must be..clad in Irish rugge, or coorse freeze. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 50 A Sage Leaf looks like a white Rugge, or Shagge, full of knots, tassel'd all with white silver Thrums. 1721 *Countrey Man's Let. to Curate* 95 He goes Generally in Winter in good thick Rug, and in Summer most part in a Highland Plaid.

†**b.** With *pl.* A kind or make of frieze; also, a frieze cloak or mantle. *Obs.*

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 All Clothes called Manchester Rugges, otherwise named Frices. *Ibid.* § 24 Any of the Clothes, Karseys, Frices, Rugges or Cottons aforesaide. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 87 The townes built of stone, the people rude in conditions, apparelled in diuers coloured rugs. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Ireland* 63 Which [sheep] they sheare twice a yeere, and make of their course wool rugges or shagge mantles. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 Forty pound I think fit to bestow on Irish Ruggs such as are made at Kilkennie, and Irish stockings. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 39 Several Manufactures as Freezes, Ruggs, Mantles, &c.

†**c.** ? One who wears a frieze cloak. *Obs.*—[1]

1638 SHIRLEY *Maid. Soldier* II. iii, I am..Lord over these Larroones, Regent of these Rugs, Viceroy over these Vagabonds.

2. A large piece of thick woollen stuff (freq. of various colours) used as a coverlet or as a wrap in driving, railway-travelling, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Alcatifa*, a rug for a bed. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* v. i, I wished 'em then get him to bed, they did so, And almost smothr'd him with rugges and pillowes. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, Mighty hot weather; I lying this night..with only a rugg and a sheet upon me. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 101 We were not free from fears least the seas should wash away those ruggs which we had stopped in between the timbers. 1731 SWIFT *Cassinus & Peter* Wks. 1751 X. 191 A Rug was o'er his Shoulders thrown; A Rug; for Night-gown he had none. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wigan*, Lancaster, famous for the manufacture of coverlets, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of bedding. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* June 125 The child can scarcely be too soon accustomed to be laid on its back on a mattress or rug on the floor. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 247 We had to wrap our invalid in quite a heap of rugs and shawls. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1999/2 A railway-rug is a coarse shawl for wrapping the legs or for use as a blanket.

fig. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 817 In that Green bed whose covering is but a Yarde and a half of Turf and a Rugge of Grass. *phr.* 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* II. i, If she has the mopus's, I'll have her, as snug as a bug in a rug. 1798 W. HUTTON *Life* (1816) 137 The doctor..said, 'You are as safe as a bug in a rug'.

3. A square or oblong mat for the floor, usually of thick or shaggy stuff. Cf. HEARTH-RUG.

1810 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 5 You shall have a sofa in your bed-chamber.., and a little rug for your hearthstone. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xix, I stood on the rug and warmed my hands. 1900 BUCHAN *Watcher by the Threshold* 287 The fire-lit hall, with its rugs and little tables.

†**4.** ? A shaggy breed of dog (see WATER-RUG).

5. *U.S.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 129 There is a natural tough sward commonly called a rug, which must either rot or be burned before any cultivation can be made.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1, as *rug-cloak*, *-doublet*, etc.; *rug-like* adj. See also RUG-GOWN.

1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* A iv b, Dame Niggardize his wife, in a sedge rugge kirtle. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 138/2 Over their side garments the shagge rugge mantles. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 156 Much more comely than the rug short cloaks used by the women. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2152/4 An Apprentice, .. in a gray Coat, and white rug Doublet. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 276 Colchester baize, a coarse rug-like manufacture. 1786 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 339, I who only go out..when the sun shines, in a rugg great coat and boot-stockings. 1796 *Plain Sense* (ed. 2) III. 190 A rug-cloak..covered her warmly over at night. 1800 COLERIDGE *Let. to Wedgewood* Jan., I am sitting by a fire in a rug greatcoat.

b. In senses 2 and 3.

1822 MISS EDGEWORTH in *Life & Letters* (1894) II. 70 We went through the female wards, and saw the women at various works,—knitting, rug-making, &c. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 180/1 Another kind of weaving..is that which relates to rug-work and tapestry. 1891 *Anthony's Phot. Bulletin* IV. 159 The only unattached part being the rug strap for camera.

Rug, *sb.*[3] *dial. rare.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Swed. dial. *rugg* in the same sense (Rietz). Prob. related to *rag* mist, rime, common in northern Eng. dialects.] Drizzling rain.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9652 Thurgh the rug, & the rayn, þat raiked aboue, All wery for wete. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkney, Rug*, small rain.

†**Rug,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* Some kind of strong liquor.

1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cert. Trav. Uncert. Journey* 16 Of all the drinks potable Rug is most puisant, potent, notable. Rug was the Capitall Commander there.

Rug, obs. f. RIDGE *sb.*; see also RUGBEIAN.

†**Rug,** *a. Obs.* [Gaming slang, of unknown origin.] Safe, secure: **a.** In gambling.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *It's all Rug*, the Game is secured. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P 36 If one has it all Rug, as the Gamesters say, when they have a Trick to make the Game secure. 1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamesters* (ed. 2) 104 His great Dexterity of making all Rugg at Dice, as the Cant is for securing a Die between two Fingers.

b. *transf.* In general use.

1705 ROWE *Biter* I. i, Fear nothing, Sir; Rug's the Word, all's safe. 1721 CIBBER *Refusal* I, And does this Contract secure the Lady's Fortune to you too?..O! Pox! I knew that was all Rug before. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 134 Who got his Pension rug, Or quicken'd a Reversion by a drug? 1797 BRYDGES *Hom. Trav.* II. 251 We'll here lie snug, Let him but pass, we have him rug.

c. With adverbial force.

1714 *Wentworth Papers* (1883) 394 The changes at Court does not go so rug as some people expected.

Rug, obs. form of ROUGH *a.*

Rug (rʊg), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4-8 **rugge,** 5-6 **ruge** (5 **ruk**); 4-5 **rogg**(e. [prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel., Fær., and Norw. *rugga*, obs. Da. *rugge*, to rock (a cradle), to swing backwards and forwards, to sway. The original sense was prob. 'to pull'.]

1. *trans.* To pull forcibly, violently, or roughly; to tear, tug.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15825 For[þ] þai his maister drogh, And rugged him vn-rekenli bath ouer hill and [h]ogh. *Ibid.* 21920 Ded sal rug us til his rape. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1230 Lyons, libardes and wolwes kene, þat wald worow men bylyve, And rogg þam in sonder and ryve. *a* 1400 in *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* II. 501 Wib his teeþ he gon hit togge, And so radli he gon hit Rogge, þat al þe Rolle gon race. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 446 Oft tymys sho was enforcid to be drawen oute, bod it was in vayn bod if þai wuld hafe rugid hur in sonder. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 822 In come twa flyrand fulis,..Ruschit baith to the bard, and ruggit his hair. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 106 Than rudelie come Rememberance Ay rugging me, withoutin rest. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 51 God nor ye gleddis 3e get, Or Rauinnis the rug with bludie beik in bittis. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxii. 67 We commounis all, .now, allace! ar rugit, reuin, and rent. 17.. RAMSAY *To Starrat* 21 Rug frae its roots the craig of Edinburgh castle. 1795 MACNEILL *Scotland's Skaith* lvi, Jean..Flyt's, and stoims, and rug's Will's hair. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 358 The Hunter he rugged his old grey hair. 1872 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 80 I'se rug yer luga t'ye gin ye dinna gae this minit.

b. Const. *down*, †*forth*, *off*, *out* (*of*), *up*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 689 He hynt þe prioure be þe hare, & rukyt hyme of his bed in hy. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 83 The whilk festnyng his fete thai ruggid out semblably. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 152 The evill herbis may nocht be gudely ruggit up be the rutis, bot..gude herbis that ar nere thaim..be ruggit up with thame. *c* 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 83 The pyot furth his pennis did rug. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 125 Ruging and raisand vp kirk rentis lyke ruikis. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 12 In taking away bells, and rugging doun..ornaments. 1738 *Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence* 43 The Devil rugg their Hearts out of their Sides. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Plainstanes & Cawsey* Poems (1845) 46 Owre me the muckle horses gallop, Eneugh to rug my very saul up. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 9 Can an idea..rug out a handfu' o' hair out of the head o' him?

2. *intr.* To pull, tear, or tug (*at* something).

In mod. dial. use freq. combined with *rive.*

c 1350 *St. Andrew* 225 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 7 þai rugget at him with ful grete bir. ? *c* 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* 199 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 91 Thus thai tuggut and thei ruggut til hit was ny3t. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 472 Abowt twa pillaris..He kest his armys hastely, And ruggit at þaim doggitly. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1148 The Rauin began rudely to ruge and ryue. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 288 The Weird Sisters..Saw reavens rugand at that ratton. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* III. 29 Jouk three times rugged at his [brother's] shoulder. 1724 — *Tea T. Misc.* (1871) II. 129 Hunger rugg'd at Watty's breast. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* IV, Each..A good Crail's capon holds, at which he rugs and gnaws. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xvii, You'll wring my arm out o' the socket if you keep rugging at it that way. 1902 R. ANDERSON *Hist. of Kilsyth* xiii. 111 That night the razor was bad. It rugged and he had to stop.

†**b.** *Rug and reave*, to practise robbery. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 404 It cumis of kynde to the to be a traytoure, To ryde on nycht, to rug, to reue, and stele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 53 Best likis ws all tyme to rug and reyf, To drive away the spreith, and tharon leyf. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 323 Thay began to rug and reiue, stryk and stick ilk vther.

†**Rug,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To fish with a rug-net. Hence †**Ru'gging** *vbl. sb.*

1630 in Binnell *Thames* (1758) 65 No Fisherman or other shall be suffered to rug for Flounders..between London Bridge..and Westminster. *Ibid.* 79 That no Peter-man do rug from London Bridge to Blackwall. 1758 BINNELL *ibid.*, Rules to be observed in Rugging.

‖ **Ruga** (rū'gă). Pl. **rugæ** (rū'dʒī). *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. [L. *rūga.*] A wrinkle, fold, or ridge.

1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss. 256 *Rugose*, full of *rugæ* or wrinkles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 387/2 The vermicularis, with faint annular rugæ. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 125 An oblong or barrel-shaped bulb, marked by circular lines or rugæ. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 435 Its mucous membrane was drawn up into thick dark-brown rugæ.

Rugate (rū'gĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. pa. pple. of L. *rūgāre*, f. *rūga.*] Having rugæ; wrinkled.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 196 Disk brown,..rugate. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 425 Either part is rugate or pseudo-squamate.

Hence **Ru'gately** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 200 Corallum..rugately striate and denticulate.

Rugbeian (rʊgbī'ăn). Also 9 **Rugbæan.** [f. RUGBY (see next), on Latin types.] A former or present pupil of Rugby school. (Sometimes abbreviated to *Rug.*)

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 2 A Rugbæan is a Rughæan all the world over. 1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* 6 That Old Rugbæans shall be allowed to play at the matches of Football. 1869 *Daily News* 10 Dec., A meeting of old Rugbeians was held yesterday.

Rugby (rʊ'gbi). The name of the public school at Rugby in Warwickshire, used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate one of the two leading forms of the game of football. (Cf. RUGGER 2.)

1864 *Field* 446/2 The Rugby Game. Will a good Rugby authority settle the following points in their game? 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 367/2 The tumbles and scrimmages incidental to the Rugby code. 1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* iii. 31 Their discourse..circled chiefly round the noble quadruped, with divergences on Rugby and Association football.

†**Ruge,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rūga* RUGA.] A wrinkle or fold.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 724 A ferdful face, his necke in many a ruge Yfretted grete. *Ibid.* XII. 569 Olyues that me fyndeth lying crispe, With rugis drawe.

†**Ruge,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *rugīre* to roar.] Roaring.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 19 As lyonis with awfull ruge, In yre thai hurlit him heir and thair.

†**Ruge,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rūgāre*, f. *rūga* RUGA.] *trans.* To wrinkle.

1682 GREW *Museum* I. v. iii. 115 On his Forehead and Chaps before, where his Skin is only ruged as you draw your Finger downward.

Ruge, obs. f. RUG. **Rugement**: see RUGINE *v.* **Ruget,** obs. f. ROCHET *sb.*[2] **Rugg,** var. RUG *a. Obs.* **Rugge,** obs. f. RIDGE, RUG.

Rugged (rʊ'gĕd), *a.*[1] (and *adv.*). Also 5-6 **rogged, roggyd,** 7 **rugg'd,** 7-8 **ruggid.** [prob. of Scand. origin: cf. the forms cited under RUG *sb.*[2], and Sw. *rugga* to roughen, put a nap on, *ruggig* rough, shaggy. The precise relationship to *ragged* is not quite clear, but the stem is no doubt ultimately the same.]

†**1.** Rough with hair; hirsute, shaggy; also of horses, rough-coated. *Obs.* Cf. RAGGED *a.*[1] **1.**

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1501 (Kölbing), Clowes he hadde qued,..A rugged taile so a fende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 2025 (Ellesm. MS.), This woful Theban Palamon With flotery berd and rugged asshy heeres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Roggyd, or rowghe, .. *hispidus, hirsutus.* 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 It signifyeth that oure lord jhesu Supplanted the deuyl oure ruggyd enmy. 1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Rogged with heare, *poillu.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 9 Experience teacheth, that of a rugged colte, commeth a good horse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 27 The Lyon whelpes she saw how he did beare, And lull in rugged armes. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 100 Approach thou like the rugged Russian Beare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 751 Parch'd is his Hide, and rugged are his Hairs. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 96/1 If horses see the fire, they are prodigiously frightened and will grow rugged.

†**b.** Of cloth or garments: Hairy, coarse, rough.

1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 126, ij turfill hatts, ij ruggid hatts. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. (1614) 136 Prophetes..whose ordinarie habite seemes to be a rugged hairie garment. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I i. 307 His Breeches were of rugged Woollen. 1687 TAUBMAN *London's Triumph* 8 The rest of the Mariners in Indian stripes and ruggid Yarn Caps. 1826 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xx, Like tears dried up with rugged huckaback.

†**c.** Of leaves: Covered with hairs. *Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 630 The leaves are rugg'd like to a Borage leaf.

2. Having small rough projections; broken into irregular prominences; rough, uneven.

1548 ELYOT, *Scabratus*, made rough or rugged, as it were a thyng that is scalde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 104 The blacke hath the ruggedder bark. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 393 If the nailes be ragged and rugged, it is not amisse to apply [etc.]. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. iii. 2 He much perplexed is. Where to make choice to enter his rugg'd saw. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. vi. ii. 146 The Rugged-Oyster..is of a dull ash-colour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 13 Beneath those rugged elms. *a* 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv, This rag is rugged and stubborn, and will not hew to a smooth face. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, The little bare feet which caught..hold of the rugged side of the oak. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 18 The rice-fields, all clothed in their rugged stubble.

fig. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. iii. 66 Smooths everything that would otherwise be rugged in domestic life.

b. Of ground: Broken, uneven; full of stones, rocks, abrupt rises or declivities, etc.

1656 COWLEY *Anacreontiques* ix, The Wheel of Life no less will stay In a smooth then Rugged way. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 14 Hills that were so high and rugged..that our hands were as well employed as our feet. 1727 BERKELEY *Journ. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 543 The road very rugged with stones. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, x. III. 243 Clambering up the rugged track with infinite fatigue as well as danger. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 176 At the foot of those wild hills, The rugged founts of the Peræan rills. 1842 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 181 The Bahmani kings..had suffered severe losses in that rugged and woody country. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 30 Our island home is rugged, and does not admit of cavalry.

fig. 1673 *Humours Town* A 3 b, Men generally arrive at Wisdom by such rugged steps of self-experience. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 71 Is this the rugged path, the steep ascent, That virtue points to?

3. Of features: Wrinkled, furrowed; irregular; strongly marked.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. Prol. 1 The rugged forhead, that with grave foresight Welds kingdomes causes and affaires of state. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* III. ii, You have a good face now, but 'twill grow rugged. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 561 Her soft coral lips will be pale, her skin rugged. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 146 Like their Prince appears his gloomy Race: Grim, ghastly, rugged. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. viii, Tears running quick down his rugged cheeks. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* iii, His face the colour of mahogany, rough and rugged to the last degree, all lines and wrinkles. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. vii, There seemed the very opposite testimony in the rugged face. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* XXXV, A dry-wood fire had been lit,..the glare beating upon their rugged faces.

b. Wrinkled with care or displeasure; frowning.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. ii. 27 Sleeke o're your rugged Lookes, Be bright and louiall. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 164 Such object hath the power to soft'n and tame Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XV, His eyebrows..smoothed their rugged bristling aspect, and became serene.

4. Of weather, etc.: Rough, stormy, tempestuous. Now *rare.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* Ded., There is none so rugged a wynter, but some profyte aryseth of the feldes. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 231 Serue them in hard and rugged weather, whereby they are hindred to be abroad. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 93 He..question'd every gust of rugged wings That blows from off each beaked Promontory. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 25 He was..of the most inviting Carriage that ever I observed upon the rugged Element he was employed in. 1850 W. SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* Iv. (1858) 58 The Commodore Preble lost seven whales by sinking after they were 'turned up', and three from alongside in rugged weather. 1874 SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 311 A rough sea, accompanied with blowing weather, is termed by whalers 'rugged weather'.

b. Involving hardships or severe toil.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 289 Then throw that shameful pittance from thy hand, But ill apply'd to such a rugged task. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xli, Thinking on rugged hours and fruitless toil. 1838 EMERSON *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 203 So it is in rugged crises, in unweariable endurance..that the angel is shown. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 295 It must have been hard for the weak and sickly..to stand that rugged old Cambridge life.

5. Rough to the ear; harsh; unpolished.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 3 But ah! my rymes too rude and rugged arre. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 309 Declaming in rugged and miscellaneous geare blown together by the foure winds. *c* 1645 — *Sonn.* xi, Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek. 1697 DRYDEN

Ded. Æneis Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 227 It seldom happens but a monosyllable line turns verse to prose; and even that prose is rugged and unharmonious. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 21 So sweet a Scene ill Suits my ruggid Lay. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 111 Eschylus is uneven, concise, abrupt, and rugged. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 427 Most of the hymns composing the Védas are in a language so rugged as to prove [etc.].

6. Austere, harsh, severe, ungentle.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 6 Take Cato, or if he be too harsh and rugged, choose some other of a softer metal. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i, Signior Alphonso, ye are too rugged to her, Believe, too full of harshness. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 279 My Lord Mayor said, That the answer did not look with a rugged face. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 25, I began to be reconciled both to him and his looks, Which at first seem'd so rugged and unsociable. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 21 The first breach of contract with the rugged advocate was in the beginning of 1721. 1817 BONAR *Serm.* II. xix. 423 We..dislike those rugged pastors who will make no allowance for the follies of the age. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 267 Characters like that of Aristides, even when there is nothing rugged and forbidding in their exterior, are seldom loved.

7. Lacking in culture and refinement; rude, uncultivated; also, rough and hardy (cf. next).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* v. i, Though he be stubborn, And of a rugged nature, yet he is honest. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 301 They are very humane and noble in their natures; differing..very much from the Turks, who are rugged and barbarous. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 96 Force is a rugged Way of making Love. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 11 The rugged manners of northern boors. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 284 Its inhabitants are a luxurious and effeminate race,..incapable..of giving any opposition to this rugged enemy. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 149 It drives the gentle spirit to artifice, and the rugged to despair. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, We have still about us some rugged foresters of the old Woodstock breed. 1849 M. ARNOLD *World & Quietist* 21 The rugged Labourer Caught not till then a sense..Of his omnipotence.

Comb. 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* II A tall rugged-looking man..came slouching up.

8. Of a rough but strong or sturdy character.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 11 He has an intellect vehement, rugged, irresistible. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 184 Whose life was work, whose language rife With rugged maxims hewn from life. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxvi. 397 There is a fine rugged grandeur about the great copper pieces of this latter epoch. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 150 In his style Simonides has none of Pindar's rugged majesty.

9. *U.S.* Strong, robust, vigorous.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 280 *Rugged*, hardy; robust; healthy. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 271 Dirty little imps,..rugged and healthy enough, nevertheless, and sufficiently intelligent. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii. 358 I'm getting along in life, and I ain't quite so rugged as I used to be.

10. As *adv.* Ruggedly.

1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 344 Finding how rugged they moved as to his interest. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 374 For those that doe his business best, In Hell are us'd the ruggedest.

Hence **Ru·ggedish** *a.*, somewhat rugged.

1787 *Linnæus' Families of Plants* I. 78 Seed..ruggedish.

Rugged (rʊ·gĕd), *a.*[2] [f. RUG *sb.*[2]] Provided or covered with a rug or rugs.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 5/1 The snugly-cushioned, hot-bottled, rugged, and scented votaries of fashion. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 275 Two horses, carefully rugged, were in it.

†**Rugged**, *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. RUGGED *a.*[1]] *trans.* To make rugged.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxix. 91 'Tis the World, that choaking vp the way, does rugged that which is naturally smoother.

Ruggedly (rʊ·gĕdli), *adv.* [f. RUGGED *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a rugged or rough manner.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 23 With obsecraciouns speketh the pore man; and a riche man shal speke out ruggidli.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* v. iii, Nay, look not ruggedly upon me, I am made up too strong to fear such looks. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 156 The nettle.. stings when its gently touched, but doth not hurt when its ruggedly handled. 1668 HOPKINS *Serm.* (1685) 78 Moving upon these four sides, it must of necessity move very ruggedly, by jolts and jerks. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726), Alexander the grammarian taught me not to be ruggedly critical about Words. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 82 He play'd his Horse-play too ruggedly. *a* 1851 ROBERTSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 565, I have spoken ruggedly but not rudely. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 718 The new land is described as ruggedly barren.

Ruggedness (rʊ·gĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or character of being rugged; roughness, unevenness.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Ruggydnesse, *pellure*. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B v, These thinges are good for Tetters, and other ruggednesse of the skinne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 321 As for the ruggednesse of any blade, it will take it away more effectually..than the very file. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 86 The utmost smoothness we can come at.. is full of..little ruggednesses. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 585 You know not a Man from a Woman, neither by the Ruggedness of their Countenances or their Clothes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 P11 Our language, of which the chief defect is ruggedness and asperity. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII, It was merely a ruggedness in the stones ..that had excited his curiosity. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 127 Features by keen mountain air Moulded to solemn ruggedness.

b. Of roads, mountains, etc.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. ii. 161 Every little ruggednesse or unevennes of the ground. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* A 4 b, Where the Ruggedness of the Ways interpose. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 149 The ruggedness of the road,..leading up the mountain, is not easily described. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 30 Aug., The grounds around have been dressed, so as to smooth their ruggedness. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 215 All the discouraging accounts of the ruggedness of the mountains lower down the river. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 277 The country.., owing to the ruggedness of the soil, not providing anything in great abundance.

fig. 1825 LAMB *Elia* II. *The Superannuated Man*, The faithful partners of my toils .that smoothed for me..the ruggedness of my professional road. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. i. (1873) 253 Crosses, ruggednesses, unpleasant collisions in one day's walk.

2. Harshness or roughness of character, etc.

1647 J. MAYNE *Answ. Cheynell* 27 All they of that soft Sex, with whom I have converst, have accused me of too great severity, and ruggedness, towards them. 1676 HALE *Contempl., Medit. Lord's Prayer* 145 The Pardon that I give, is mingled with ruggedness, with revenge. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 115 P7 A wife who had the ruggedness of a man without his force. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 19 It was in vain that Mr. Tyrrel endeavoured to restrain the ruggedness of his character. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painters* II. 203 The habitual ruggedness of his personal manners.

Ru·gger[1]. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. RUG *v.*[1] 2 b.] A plunderer, depredator, robber.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 3 Ruggars, Reifars, Romeraikars. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 130 Manifest ruggers and reiuers on the Sey. 1860 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 99 *note*, The lawless propensities of the ruggers and rievers of that wild district.

Ru·gger[2], slang or colloquial alteration of RUGBY (in the sense of 'Rugby football').

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 5/3 W. Neilson was elected captain of 'rugger' and T. N. Perkins of 'socker'. 1895 *19th Cent.* Nov. 865 He would find that a 'Rugger' blue commanded vastly more admiration.

Ru·gging, *sb.* [f. RUG *sb.*[2]] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rugging*, a coarse wrapping or blanket cloth.

Ru·gging, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUG *v.*[1]] Pulling, tugging; seizing for oneself.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 273 Thair was nathing bot rwgging and raveing of the puir laubouraris. 1582 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 167 Be rugging doun of kirkis, be spuleying of Abbayis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 187 Trubling the west seyes in thift, ruging, and reiueng. 1644 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 232 We have strange rugging with the Independents. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, The gude auld times of rugging and riving..are come back again. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tract. Secession* 51 In the midst of this awful *rugging and riving* [etc.].

attrib. 1836 W. ARNOT *Autobiog.* (1877) 107, I do feel a tearing, rugging process going on.

b. *fig.* (See quot.)

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 153 The craving or rugging at the heart, i. e., hunger, is a disease but too frequent among the Highlanders.

†**Ru·ggish**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. RUGGY *a.*] Rough, stubborn. So †**Ru·ggishness**, roughness.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* R j, The .ix. [sign of leprosy] is ruggyshnes of the skynne in maner of a goos. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruction* (1897) 31 If he found a Boy ruggish and untractable.

†**Ru·ggle.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A plaything, toy.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 146 Humane power and riches, which may be likened to the ruggles and toyes which children use to play with. *Ibid.* (1631) 503 Honour, and glory,..he esteemeth as the frumps of fortune, and ruggles for children to play with.

2. A species of shell.

c 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vi. § 52 Small Gibraltar Ruggle ..are also found on the Adriatick and French Mediterranean Shores.

†**Rug gown.** *Obs.* [f. RUG *sb.*[2]]

1. A gown made of rug.

1582 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 114 That six poor men..shall have every of theme a black rugge gowne. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 7 A night gown of chamlet, a rugge gown. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. v, The Gentleman tooke the dog in shagge-haire to be some Watch-man in a rugge gowne. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlvii. § 517 Cloakes, rug-gownes, and the like outermost garments, we put on uppermost. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 44 Rug Gowns, such as poor people wear in Hospitals.

2. One wearing a rug gown; *spec.* a watchman.

1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* IV. ii, Down comes a Constable, and the Sow...A whole stand of rug gowns rowted manly And the Kings peace put to flight. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 9 What a grand ornament our Gentry would Soon loose, if every rug-gown might be bold To rail at such Heroick feats?

Hence †**Ru·g-gowned** *a. Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* II. ii, I had rather meet An enemy in the field, than stand thus nodding Like to a rug-gown'd Watch-man. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. ii, With as much ease..As ever gallants..Have set upon a drunken constable, And bore him from a sleepy rug-gown'd watch.

transf. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Whs.* II. 259/2 The Peare, the Apple, and the rug-gown'd Peache.

Ruggy (rʊ·gi), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 5 **rogi, roggy**, 6 **ruggie.** [Related to RUGGED *a.*[1] Cf. Sw. *ruggig* in similar senses.]

1. Rugged, in various senses; rough; †shaggy; †wild, stormy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2025 Tho cam this woful Theban Palamon, With flotry berd, and ruggy (*v.r.* rogi) asshy heerys. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 188 The ruggy lordis Of broun colour be slayn for this discordis. *Ibid.* XI. 86 Threste in a braunche of roggy wilde olyue. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 61 A sore, ruggie, and tempestuous day, with wind, snow, and sleet. 1598 YONG *Diana* 171 There was seene the deadly Cypresse,..the blacke and ruggie Elme. 1618 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 319 Leaue off to wash those cliues and ruggy caues, and now repaire to monumentall graues. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 155 This ruggy fringe is joined to a garment which..reacheth to the very ground. 1849 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 536 It's a mighty ruggy trail..up the Shasta Mountain.

2. (See quots. Perhaps a different word.)

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 733 The sainfoin becomes 'ruggy', as it is called, in about 4 years, and then it is changed to another piece of land. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 203 *Ruggy*, fusty, frowsy.

Rugh, obs. variant of ROVE (nail).

Rugh(e, obs. forms of ROUGH *a.*

Rug-headed, *a. rare* −[1]. [f. RUG *sb.*[2]] Shock-headed.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 156 We must supplant those rough rug-headed Kernes.

Rughh, Rught, obs. forms of ROUGH *a.*

†**Ru·gible**, *a. Obs.*−[1] [f. L. *rugīre* to roar.] Capable of roaring. Hence †**Rugibi·lity.** *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 108 Risibilitie, Rugibilitie, &c. Powers of the forme, immediatly issuing therefrom. *Ibid.* 218 A Lion is a fore-footed Beast rugible.

†**Rugine**, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *rugine*, ad. med.L. *rugina*, prob. an alteration of L. *runcīna* plane.] A surgeon's rasp.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* v. ix. 392, I open'd the Fissure with my Rugines, scraping away its edges that no Sanies or Matter might be detain'd. 1739 S. SHARPE *Surg.* Introd. p. xlvii, In these cases it is proper to scrape the Bone with a Rugine.

†**Rugine**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *ruginer*, or med.L. *ruginare*: see prec.] *trans.* To rasp or scrape with a rugine. Hence †**Rugining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 132 (Add. MS.), þenne y remeffe hym aweye wiþ rugenynge (*v.r.* rugement) from þe partye þat halt. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* II. v. ix. 230 (R.), The next day, where you shall find it moist, there you are to rugine it.

†**Ru·gling**, *adv. Obs.* [f. *rug* RIDGE *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *ruggelings*, G. *rücklings*(*s*).] Backwards.

c 1100 in *Fragm. Ælfric's Grammar* 6 Þu scalt nu ruglunge ridæn to þære eorþe. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 He rarinde rad ruglinge into helle. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 48 Ha.. hef him up ant dushe him adun ruglunge.

†**Rug-net.** *Obs.* [Cf. RUG *v.*[2]] Some kind of fishing-net formerly used on the Thames.

1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 Any Bley-Net, Rug-Net, or Smelt-Net. *Ibid.* 79 Every Rug-Net is to contain two Inches three Quarters in the Meish wet and dry.

Rugorosyte: see RUGOROSITY.

Rugose (rʊgō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *rūgōs-us*, f. *rūga* wrinkle, RUGA.] Marked by rugæ or wrinkles; wrinkled, corrugated, ridgy: a. *Bot.* Also in combs., as *rugose-leaved*.

1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1424 The Fruit grows in clusters, each husk rugose. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Leaf*, *Rugose Leaf*, that whose veins are sunk deep, and between which the membranous and fleshy part of the leaf rises in irregular forms, so as to give upon the whole a wrinkled surface. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 92 A rugose-leaved branchy shrub of the easiest culture. 1831 DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 97 This bark is generally covered with a rugose epidermis with irregular fissures 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 307 Leaves radical, tufted,..rugose.

b. *Anat., Zool.*, etc.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 144 The rugose Murex, with an expanded lip. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 383 The voice becomes hoarse, and the nails rugose and scabrous. 1805 WEAVER tr. *Werner's Fossils* 151 A rugose surface is that which consists of several very slight linear elevations, forming different irregular curves. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 387 The sides of the thorax are sometimes tuberculous or rugose and sometimes spinous. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 46 The plates become elevated into little tubercles, roughened or not. Such a leg is said to be granulated or rugose.

Hence **Rugo·sely** *adv.*

1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 260 Seeds rugosely pitted, under a lens.

Rugosity (rʊgo·sĭti). [ad. L. *rūgōsitas* or F. *rugosité* (16th c.); see RUGOSE *a.* and -ITY.]

1. The state of being rugose or wrinkled.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 265/1 This pomado maketh softe and whyte handes, and driveth away all rugositye therof. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 63 Weaknesses..whether they be outward, as stiffness, contraction, rugosity; or inward. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 230 Having upon it both the rugosity, and suture of the Scrotum. *a* 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 236 If the quantity of water be not large, nor the distension great, the skin preserves some degree of rugosity. 1866 R. TATE *British Mollusks* iv. 194 The degree of rugosity or smoothness. 1876 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 126 Exactly like in colour and rugosity to a piece of the bark.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A corrugation or wrinkle; a slight roughness or inequality.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 5 Little clea's or tallons..by which she [the fly] layes hold on the rugosities and asperities of all bodies she walks over. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 10 Viewed in a Microscope, they appeared very polished, and without any rugosities. 1709 *Ibid.* XXVII. 132 At the lower part of this rugosity the Bone is 13/8 Inches in Circumference. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 155 The folia exceedingly thin, discovering rugosities. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 127 The fibres of wool..are covered with little rugosities, like pig's skin. 1887 FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 122 The surface, with its natural pittings and rugosities.

fig. 1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* xiv, There is something graceful..in her manner of smoothing down the little rugosities of Warlock House. 1900 MORLEY *O. Cromwell* ix. 457 History is apt to smooth out these rugosities.

† **Rugo·sous**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rugosous*,..full of wrinckles, rumples, or plaits, rough, riveled, withered.

Rugous (rū·gəs), *a.* [ad. L. *rūgōsus*: see RUGOSE and -OUS, and cf. F. *rugueux*, *-euse*.] = RUGOSE *a.*

1615 CROOKE *Body Man* 374 When they are contracted then they appeare..rugous and wrinkled. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* III. ii. 219 The internall rugous Coat of the intestine. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 130 'Tis very rugous and convex before. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 38 Years smooth by Labours, tho' rugous at first. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 140 Skin rugous, covered with thinly scattered brown hairs. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 208 The horny covering takes the form of scutella, or reticulations, or rugous granulations.

† **Rug-saw.** *Obs.*⁻¹ *Sc.* [? f. RUG *v.*¹] 'Said to be a wide-toothed saw' (Jamieson).

1797 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 135 The spears were of such a size that a *rugg* saw was made out of each.

Rugulose (rūgiulōu·s), *a.* *Ent.*, *Bot.*, etc. [f. **rūgula*, dim. of L. *rūga* + -OSE.] Having small wrinkles; slightly rugose.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 145. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* II. xxi. 255 *note*, The front is not rugulose, the vertex is channeled. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 418 The carapax is slightly granulous or rugulose near the lateral margin. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 19 Pileus campanulate, finger-shaped, rugulose.

Hence **Rugulo·sity.**

1874 MOGGRIDGE *Suppl. Harvesting Ants* 255 The surface of the thorax..appeared under a lens to be covered with fine rugulosities.

Ru·gulous, *a. rare*⁻¹. = RUGULOSE *a.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 235 It agrees with the *inornatus* in.. rugulous carpus, and in the posterior legs.

† **Rugwort.** Perh. an error for RAGWORT.

1592 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 126 Such as are poisoned with rugwort count it fatal; yet such as haue the plurisie drinke it in potions.

Ruh(e, Ruhh, obs. forms of ROUGH.

Ruid, Ruif, etc., Sc. ff. ROOD, RUDE, ROOF, etc.

Ruin (rū·in), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **ruyne** (6 *Sc.* **royne, rewyne**), 4–8 **ruine** (6 *Sc.* **rewvine**, 7 **rwine**), 6 **ruwyn, rwyn**, 7– **ruin.** [a. OF. *ruyne*, *ruine* (mod. F. *ruine*), = Prov. *roina*, *ruina*, Sp. and Pg. *ruina*, It. *rovina*, *ruina*, repr. L. *ruīna*, f. *ruĕre* to fall: see RUE *v.*²]

I. 1. The act of giving way and falling down, on the part of some fabric or structure, *esp.* a building. Now *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (*Barnabas*) 163 A part of it fel done,..& þai þat chapit þat ruyne, fled to þe tempil apolyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1605 Myn is the ruen of the hihe halles, The fallyng of the toures and of the walles. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxiv. 19 The earth shal geue a greate crack, it shal haue a sore ruyne, and take an horrible fall. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 255 b, Partly by the ruine and fall of houses. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 28 An huge cave..From whose rough vaut the ragged breaches hong.. That heavy ruine they did seeme to threatt. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* II. 246 The death of the Duke of Britaine, slaine by the ruine of a wall. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, My devoted fabrick May in the universal ruine burn. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Sat.* II. viii. 72 The canopy, that o'er us spreads, Tumbled, in hideous ruin, on our heads. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sketches among Alps* 580 From age to age, throughout his lonely bounds The crash of ruin fitfully resounds.

b. The act of (a person) falling to the ground or from a height. *rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68 b/2, I thenne stondyng on hym slewe hym, knowyng wel that he myght not lyue after the ruyne. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* xxiii, She, from the noble Precipices thrown, Comes rushing with uncommon Ruin down.

2. The state consequent upon giving way and falling down; a ruinous condition.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 32 The wall and al the Cit withinne Stant in ruine and in decas. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 The temple..in thy soule wyll soone decay, and fall to moost depe ruyne. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 The old towne fals to ruin. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 98 The enemie shott much vpon the towne, and battered it in ruine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* I. 377 Thrice his Lightning..their demolish'd Works in Ruin laid. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlviii. 49 In a few years they all fall to ruin. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 49 The leafless network of parasite bowers Massed into ruin.

b. That which remains after decay and fall; ruins (see 3). *rare.*

1460 CAPGR. *Chron.* (Rolls) 28 In Seynt Ierom tyme men mith se be ruyne of the wall, who grete a lord he was. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 16 This Jaffe was somtyme a grete Cytie, as apperyth by the ruyne of the same. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 48 Honor Pickt from the chaffe and ruine of the times. 1607 — *Cor.* III. i. 207 That is the way to lay the Citie flat,..And burie all..In heapes, and piles of Ruine. 1704 ADDISON *Campaign* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 71 Whilst here the Vine o'er hills of ruine climbs.

† **c.** In predicative use: Ruinous. *Obs.*⁻¹

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 397 So that it may be remedyed and holpen when that it ys ruyn.

3. *pl.* The remains of a decayed and fallen building, town, etc.

1454 *Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 282 The wych mese ys olde ruynes and waste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Certaine ruines.., said too be of the sayde temple. *Ibid.* xi. 45 b, The promontory is ful of ruines vnhabited. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 231 Now there are a few ruines onely of this towne to be seene. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 40 There are still to be seen the ruins of a fair Monastery. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 6 Babylon in Ruins is not so melancholy a Spectacle. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 68/2 Those walls ..may..so be kept from filling up the ditch with their ruines. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 183 Palestine is a land of ruins..; Jerusalem is a city of ruins. 1886 PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xxxiv. (ed. 3) 307 The Lycian cities, some most valuable ruins of which were removed to London..between 1842 and 1846.

b. *fig.* Of persons, features, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 96 What ruines are in me.. By him not ruin'd? Then is he the ground Of my defeatures. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 256 Thou art the Ruines of the Noblest man That euer liued in the Tide of Times. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, A fellow beauty of the last King's time, though by the Ruines you would hardly guess it. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 355 So Helen wept, when her too faithful glass Reflected to her eyes the ruins of her face. 1781 COWPER *Ep. Protestant Lady in France* 24 In pity to the sinners he design'd To rescue from the ruins of mankind. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Conf. Drunkard*, Trample not on the ruins of a man. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 12 Shall..he..year by year alone Sit brooding in the ruins of a life?

c. *fig.* Of institutions, states, etc.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 114 [He] restor'd me to my Honours: and out of ruines Made my Name once more Noble. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Pref. 5 Arts and Civility were buried in their own Ruines. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 156 Amidst the ruins of Italy, the famous Marozia invited one of the usurpers to assume the character of her third husband. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 888 Islam must fall but we will reign together Over its ruins. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 5 The continental kingdoms which had risen on the ruins of the Western Empire. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (1875) 34 Of the new monarchies that had risen on the ruins of Rome, that of the Franks was far the greatest.

d. *transf.* Of material things.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 27 God knows, whether those that bawl out the ruins of thy linen shall inherit his kingdom. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 479 Christ forbid, that euery Shippe which coasteth the rockey shoare, should leaue her ruines there. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 226, I shew'd him the Ruins of our Boat. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays, Arms & Man* I. 8 His belt..keeping together the ruins of the blue tunic.

4. A ruined or ruinous building, town, etc. Also *fig.* of a person.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 19 The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony,..Leauing the Fight in heighth [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* xxv. 2 Thou hast made of a citie, an heape; of a defenced city, a ruine. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 286 As creeping ivy clings to wood or stone, And hides the ruin that it feeds upon. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 34 There it stands, like a majestic ruin Mouldering in a desert. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 256 One of these ruins has recently been restored as far as possible to its original condition. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Church* vii. 70 He fixed his residence in an old ruin on the top of a hill.

5. *pl.* Damage, injury, done to anything.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* V. iv, Till thy father hath made good The ruins done to Malta and to us. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* To Rdr., This worthy repairer of eating-times ruines. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 216 Designing how to repair those remarkable ruines, which had happened to the Monastery in the civill wars. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 191 The Earth . ought to be firm and stable and solid and..secured from all Ruins and Concussions. 1727 SWIFT *To a Young Lady* Wks. 1751 V. 70 Vain endeavours to repair by Art and Dress the Ruins of time. 1731 — *Nymph going to Bed* ibid. X. 176 Corinna wakes. A dreadful Sight! Behold the Ruins of the Night!

II. 6. The downfall or decay of a person or society; utter loss of means, position, or rank.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 387 There is no creature.. that evere saugh ruyne Straunger than this, thorowgh cas or aventure. *c* 1420 HOCCLEVE *Minor Poems* xviii. 73 Lady, wardeyn of peple fro ruyne, þat sauedest Theoffe and many mo! *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 910 He bad tham rebaldis orere, With a ruyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 10 O thou Anchises, that..twise eschapit of Troy the sair rewyne. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 51 Wirkand all to thair confutioun and wtter rewvine. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 10 To the fatall ruine of his subiects. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 235 To perfect their Ruine, there hapned another fatal Mischance to them. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 62 Threats of pain and ruin to despise. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 128 Irene more seriously undertook the ruin of the Iconoclasts. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 110 In the long run, only 170 out of 421 such banks would avoid ruin. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 500 The ruin that James had wrought was suddenly averted.

pl. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. vii. (1651) 101 Nothing fats him but other mens ruines.

b. Dishonour of a woman; degradation resulting from this.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* VIII. vi, Shield my simple Love, From those that seeke her ruine. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iv, Every charm, and every grace, That to thy ruin made their way. 1780 MADAN (*title*), Thelyphthora, or a Treatise on Female Ruin. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liii, Wretched marriages don't come of that, in our degree; only wretchedness and ruin.

c. Complete destruction *of* anything.

1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 64 The ruine of those excellent principles which so many Ages have honoured and revered. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 96, I . escaped with no further injury than the ruin of my shirt. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. of Patmos* ix. 113 Mourning over the apparent ruin and frustration of her fondest hopes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 359 Laceration, amounting to ruin and all but complete detachment of the heart.

7. The condition of being ruined, of having been reduced to an abject or hopeless state.

For examples of *rack and ruin*, see RACK *sb.*³

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 184 And for that he..wolde noght to trouthe encline, He fell for evere into ruine. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxviii, Quhat was the cause that he me more comprisit Than othir folk to lyve in suich ruyne? 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 177 That relygyous persone that lyueth without discyplyne is redye to fall to ruyne. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. (1811) 204 By which vngracious meane, he brought this lande in such ruyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 142 Repaire thy wit, good youth, or it will fall To endlesse ruine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 305 Princely counsel in his face yet shon, Majestick though in ruin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 311 The great Monarch's Death dissolves the Government. All goes to Ruin. 1778 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) II. 338 A cloud, that may crush this nation,..is ready to burst and overwhelm us in ruin. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 159, I am shocked with the idea, that many..should have perhaps..been reduced to beggary and ruin. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 285 It was the Conservative..party which brought this Bill to ruin.

8. That which causes destruction or downfall; a ruining influence or agent.

c 1425 *Engl. Conq. Irel.* 90 He graunted the kynge that he shold ynto Irland wend..for to wythstond & lete the ruyne of syn. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (S. T. S.) I. 205 Civil seditioun is þe onelie poisson and rewyne of all riche cieteis. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 23 They were the ruine of him, and of all Israel. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 74 He has..caused many to stumble and fall; and will be, if God prevent not, the ruine of many more. 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 76 The sad lesson..That wealth within is ruin at the door. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, By a quarrel you would become the ruin of me your informer. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 87 Drink is the ruin, body and soul, of the people of this country. 1889 M. ARNOLD *Disc. Amer.* i. 56 The unsoundness of the majority, if it is not withstood and remedied, must be their ruin.

9. In general use: Destruction, complete overthrow or devastation. Freq. personified.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 225 This still should be my case, Ruines relique, cares web, and sorrowes food. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 102 Cry Woe, Destruction, Ruine, Losse, Decay. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Sat.* I. ix. 65 Nor poison fell, with ruin stored, Nor horrid point of hostile sword. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 1 Ruin seize thee, ruthless King! 1816 SHELLEY *Mt. Blanc* 73 Is this the scene Where the old Earthquake-daemon taught her young Ruin? 1818 — *Prometh. Unb.* I. 780 Though Ruin now Love's shadow be, Following him, destroyingly. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 423 The children born of thee are sword and fire, Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws.

10. *slang.* Gin of a poor quality. Usually *blue ruin* (see BLUE *a.* 13).

c 1817 KEATS in Rossetti *Life* i, He sipped no olden Tom or ruin blue. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 23 The ruin you've drawn down upon your lips Has made it rather foggy. *c* 1845 HOOD *Drop of Gin* 71 Happy the wretch that it does not win To change the black hue Of his ruin to blue.

III. 11. a. *Comb.*, as *ruin-breathing*, *-loving*; *ruin-crowned*, *-heaped*, *-hurled*; *ruin-like*, *-proof* adjs.; *ruin-mark* vb.

1811 MARIANA STARKE *Beauties of Carlo-Maria Maggi* 16 The *ruin-breathing tempest seems to burst. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 354 The hill, now, alas! *ruin-crowned. *a* 1878 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads* (1893) 112 The ragged and *ruin-heaped city. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 232 With a fleet *ruin-hurl'd, They took rank in the world. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory of E.* I. 142 There are some regions of it strangely rude and *ruine-like. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 499 The ruins. almost covered with wild briars and the *ruin-loving ivy. 1876 LOWELL *Ode 4th July* II. i, She also hath her monuments; Not such as stand decrepitly resigned To *ruin-mark the path of dead events. 1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* (1613) 39 Had you rested them on the true Rock they had been *ruine-proof.

b. *attrib.*, as **ruin agate, jasper, marble** (so called from the markings they exhibit).

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 20 Ruin-Jasper..is commonly known by the name of Ruin Agate, but its opacity.. evinces that it ought to be classed with jaspers. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 397/2 Ruin Marble shows irregular markings like ruins.

Ruin (rū·in), *v.* Also 6–8 **ruine.** [ad. F. *ruiner* (14th c., = Sp. and Pg. *ruinar*, It. *rovinare*, *ruinare*), or med.L. *ruīnāre*, f. *ruīna* RUIN *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To reduce (a place, etc.) to ruins.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xii. 47 b, [They] ruined and cast down to the ground the wals of the city. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 From thence alongst the shore lieth Cæsaria, now ruined by them of Gallipoli. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 410 An Inundation of Waters ruin'd a thousand Houses. 1830 *Examiner* 455/1 Our batteries continued to ruin the works. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 87. 92 The wall, which was of tough mud, was imperfectly ruined.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 97 What ruines are in me ..By him not ruin'd? 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 51 This mortall house Ile ruine, Do Cæsar what he can.

b. *fig.* To overthrow, destroy (a kingdom, etc.).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 After hee hadde ruined the Empyre of Constantinople. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 363 In them is plainest taught..What ruins Kingdoms, and lays Cities flat. 1743 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) I. 107 France had a mind to have the power of that House reduced, but not to be absolutely ruined. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 146 Charles..was not ruining the papacy, and had no intention of ruining it.

† **2.** To destroy, extirpate, eradicate; to do away with, get rid of, by a destructive process. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Some of whom did seeke to ruine all memory of learning from among them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 356 He fell down dead upon the Dragon, and killed him with the fall, so both were ruin'd. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 163 Cromwell's horse and dragoons ruined some of our horse that quartered about Islip. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 255 You shall every year renew some of your beds, ruining such as are about four, or five years old. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 175 Dip it into Water and drown them;..and by doing thus, you entirely ruin them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 314 Our men were not ruined, as they certainly would have been, if the mountaineers had taken the alarm.

3. To inflict or bring great and irretrievable disaster upon (a person or community).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 439 Marke but my Fall, and that that Ruin'd me. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 264 At this time it ruins him, which otherwhile was of much advantage to him. 1708 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, The shallow Fraud Will ruine him for ever with my Enemies. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 60 The diadem, with mighty projects lin'd, To catch renown by ruining mankind. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 311 In the judgment-day I will stand up before God, a witness against those that have ruined me and my children. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 309 An obdurate lady, who is charged with ruining her lover.

absol. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 40 He was neuer (But where he meant to Ruine) pittifull.

b. To bring to financial ruin; to reduce to a state of poverty.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 366 Having consum'd all he had gotten, besides what his sister had, and other friends whom he quite ruined. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 2 Many gentlemen and ladies are ruined by play. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. i. (1900) II. 13 Though a particular merchant..may sometimes be ruined by not being able to sell them in time. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XI. v, A London daily paper might ruin a man in a few weeks. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 575 The freeman is not to be amerced in a way that will ruin him.

absol. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* vii. 72 But now our quacks are gamesters, and they play With craft and skill to ruin and betray.

c. *refl.* To bring (oneself) to ruin.

c 1588 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Foref.* Ser. II. (1875) 311 When the one [Judas] would fall and ruin himself wilfully. 1653 HOLCROFT tr. *Procopius* II. 44 Do not you by contending with us ruin your selves. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 P 1, I am afraid I shall be obliged to ruin my self to procure her a Settlement. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v, The Mother-Society, so far as natural reason can predict, seems ruining herself. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 32 You never call any one a horse-maniac, though men ruin themselves every day by their horses.

d. To dishonour (a woman).

c 1679 C. DAVENANT *Love's Conquest*, At last, come, ruine me! she said, And then there fell a tear. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I, Tell me, hussy, are you ruin'd or no? 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 164 She replied, 'Please sir, I don't live anywhere now; I've been ruined'.

e. To demoralize completely.

1832 DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* I. viii, It was universally agreed that college had ruined me.

4. To spoil, damage, injure, in a complete or destructive manner.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XII. (1674) 15 They break them, and quite ruine the Lutes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 469 Root up my Trees,..My Vineyards ruin, and my Sheepfolds burn. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 152 These destructive practices of ruining young trees. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 332 Their learning was greatly impaired, and their ancient theology ruined. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 8, I have ruined the way through my estate by the carriage of supplementary loads. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 245 The contents of his pack, though recovered, were irretrievably ruined. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. on Lit.* vii. 87 He rides..till the thorns have ruined his silken surcoat.

b. To involve in disaster or failure; to make entirely abortive.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 37 The hope and expectation of thy time Is ruin'd. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 208 Scholars by preposterous over-doing, And under-judging, all their Projects ruin. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 285 This *Assiento* Contract..may be of the most dangerous Consequence to it, by ruining its Trade. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 211 People ruin their fortunes by extravagance. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 368 Our self importance ruins its own scheme. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlv, The reflection that you had injured her position and ruined her future hopes. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 23 Many times a good cause has been ruined by the over-zeal of its friends. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 357 He pretty nearly ruined his prospects in life.

c. To overturn, invalidate completely.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 68 Whatever else he could invent to ruin Mr. Jones his Opinion. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 314 It ruines his hypothesis.

II. 5. *intr.* To fall into ruins; to fall headlong; to go down with a crash. Also with *in*.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 202 They..suffered it to burne and ruine. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* XXVII, Though he his House of polisht Marble build,..Yet shall it ruine like the Moth's fraile cell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 868 Hell saw Heav'n ruining from Heav'n. 1793 WORDSW. *Sketches Among the Alps* 203 (ed. 1), Ruining from the cliffs, the deafening load Tumbles. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 6 She sees the black trunks of the waterspouts spin And bend, as if Heaven was ruining in. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 320 Let not your prudence, dearest, drowse,..for fear This whole foundation ruin. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedding Journ.* (1892) 177 The road..is unguarded by any sort of parapet..., and carriages go ruining over the brink from time to time.

6. To come to ruin; to be brought to poverty; to be overwhelmed by failure.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1602) 303 Religion, Realmes, and all haue ruin'd then. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1686) 151, I yield, and will sit still and ruine. 1659 MILTON *Rupt. of Commonw.* Wks. 1851 V. 404 Unless these things..be once settl'd, in my fear, which God avert, we instantly ruin. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 11 We may Trade,..and grow poor by it..; if to this we are idle, ..we shall ruin the faster.

Ru·inable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be ruined; perishable.

1706 I. WATTS *Horæ Lyricæ* I. 31 Above these ruinable skies They make their last retreat. 1707 — *Hymn*, 'Praise, *everlasting praise be paid*' viii, Our everlasting hopes arise Above the ruinable skies.

Ruinate (rū·inēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *ruīnātus*, pa. pple. of *ruīnāre*: see RUIN *v.*]

1. Of buildings, etc.: Ruined, ruinous. (Common *c* 1550–1680; now somewhat rare.)

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 70 Our cytes, castellys, and townys, of late days ruynate and fallen downe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 188 They found there the foundations of certeyne owlde towres ruinate. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 26 That same citie, so now ruinate, Had bene the keye of all that kingdomes crowne. 1627 SPEED *England* XXV. § 9 Castles for defence built in this County, ruinate or in strength. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 475 They who travail from Mosco to the Caspian, go..by certain Castles to Rezan, a famous Citie now ruinate. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 60/2 Those sacred Structures are now ruinate. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 324 The place is all ruinate now; the memory of St. Godric gone. 1902 'LUCAS MALET' *Sir Richard Calmady* v. i, The house..had become rather dilapidated and ruinate.

b. Used attributively.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 85, I would not doubt, of a ruinate church to make a reverent church. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 128 He came to a certain ruinate cottage, where he desired bread and water. 1649 J. ELLISTONE *Behmen's Epist.* iv. § 3 The time is at hand..that the ruinate Jerusalem shall againe be built up. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simple Story* III. vi. 68 The dreary, ruinate place where her deceased mother had chosen her residence.

2. Involved in ruin or disaster. Now *rare*.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1040 Government of state Will without wisedome soone be ruinate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. vii. 285 The militarie discipline which this day by thy default is fallen down and ruinate. 1603 HARSNET *Popish Impost.* 12 One Edward Peckham., one of a very Ruinate estate. 1637 SIR C. GARDINER in T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 112 Plotting mischeife gainst the innocent, Burning their houses, as if ordained by fate, In spight of Lawe, to be made ruinate. 1868 KINGSLEY in *Good Words* Dec. 732 The whole character [had] been warped and ruinate from childhood. 1871 — *At Last* II. xvi. 287 A system which..was ruinate before emancipation.

3. Used transitively as *pa. pple. rare*—[1].

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 319 This furious debate, Even in the birth, this Ball had ruinate.

Ruinate (rū·inēt), *v.* Also 6 **ruynate.** [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ruīnāre*: see prec. In very common use from *c* 1550 to 1700; now rare.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to ruins; = RUIN *v.* 1.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 258 It was determined ..vtterly to ruinate and destroy the saied toune with fire. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1214/2 The armie marched toward a faire proper house,..which was blowne up with powder and utterlie ruinated. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 148 There are foure meanes to ruinate a fortresse, Ordinance, mining, fire and digging. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* viii. (1707) 223 High Buildings, which by this would quickly be ruinated. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* Pref. 4 Cities which..have fallen..into the Power of new Masters, who..ruinated them. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 164 The professed iconoclast Xerxes.. ruinated, or rather defaced, the edifice itself.

absol. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 27/2 The Hart, the Lunges,..In region of the Brest, doe hold their States, Whose Bulke them Bulwarkes from what ruynates. 1616 J. HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* II. ix. (1620) 227 Experience teacheth vs, that it is more easie to ruinate, then to repaire.

b. In fig. contexts.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 83, I will not ruinate my Fathers House, Who gaue his blood to lyme the stones together. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* x, Seeking that beautious roofe to ruinate, Which to repaire should be thy chiefe desire. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 264 The Deuil ruinates every tenement in which he dwells. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 549 You ruinate the whole tower of Faith, and demolish it to nothing.

2. To bring destruction or ruin upon, to overthrow, destroy (a kingdom, state, etc.).

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 243 There is to be found a M. Hagbuts within youre house to ruinate this Realme. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 204 Then afterwards, to Order well the State, That like Euents may ne're it Ruinate. 1610 WILLET *Daniel* 64 Alexander the great, who ruinated the Persian monarchie. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. vii. 244 For the safety of your poore Country, which..you take paines to ruinate.

3. To ruin or impoverish (a person). Cf. RUIN *v.* 3.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 17 The rest conspiring together would soone be Maisters of them, and ruinate them wholly. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 76 You shall scarce find a man that..feeleth not the smart thereof; being either impoverished, beggered, or ruinated thereby. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV*, 118 To desire the Commonaltie to contribute with their purses that many of his best friends might not be ruinated. 1674 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1857) VII. 189 The said Barker hath said and threatened that hee would ruinate them. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 211 Master said he wud be ruinated, so left him at boarding school hard by. 1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 172 She was indeed thus ruinated. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, It wasn't their faults..if I warn't made bad and ruinated.

refl. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* h ij, What folye, or rather what fury is this, thus to ruynate your selfes. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.) III. 395 He deposed Kinges and disposed the kingdome till hee ruinated himselfe.

†4. To demolish or destroy; to lay waste. *Obs.*

1564–78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 139 So for synne the bodie is ruinated and shalbe in dust until the resurrection. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, [I have] Rais'd Hercules to ruinate that tree That Bungay mounted by his magic spells. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 404 A strange and unknowne kind of people.., readie to ruinate and destroy all before them. 1693 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (ed. 3) 129 This Countrey (before those unhappy Wars .. whereby it was much ruinated) was accounted the most fruitful and pleasant of all Germany. 1740 *New Hist. Jamaica* 221 Any Person may ruinate and destroy any Plantation deserted for the Space of 2 Months.

†b. With *life, health*, etc. as object. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIII. iv, Such as seeke my life to ruinate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 25 Men alwaies ruinating thereby the health of their bodies. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 28 Preserving our lives, which bloody men would soon ruinate.

†5. To overthrow, overturn, subvert utterly: **a.** an institution, practice, etc. *Obs.*

1585–7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* Pref. 18 They ruinate, and at one blow beat down all times and days, by just authority destined to religious and holy uses. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 27 Without whose ministery christianity would quickly be ruinated and subuerted. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 576 Truth they haue sought to propagate, And heresies to ruinate. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 180 These Churches not ruinating anie fundamentall Article of saving truth.

†b. a project, design, hope, etc. *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* V. XXX, Now at this Point t' attempt to ruinate So glorious a Design. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Canius' Admir. Events* 339 It had been the way wholy to ruinate his project if hee had vexed this man. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 178 The great Hopes and subtle Machinations of ill Men are by a sudden and unforeseen End ruinated and destroyed.

6. *intr.* To go or fall to ruin. Cf. RUIN *v.* 5.

1560 WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiavelli's Arte Warre* (1588) 9 If a king take not order in such wise,..it will follow of necessitie, that he ruinate. *Ibid.* 65 Infinite tymes there growe thynges, where by an armie ruinateth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 186 Neither stormes, nor tempests, nor any assaults shall ever cause thy building to ruinate. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48/1 The Wall..is more apt to ruinate in this part than in any other. 1853 S. H. COX *Interviews Mem. & Usef.* 115 (Cent.), We see others ruinating for want of our incomparable system of constitutional government.

†7. To fall with a crash. *Obs.*—[1]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II xii. 7 On thother side they saw that perilous Rocke, Threatning it selfe on them to ruinate.

Ruinated (rū·inētèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Ruined, ruinous, in ruins. (Common *c* 1580–1780, now somewhat rare.)

attrib. 1555 SPURGE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xl, 111 Build up again the decayed walls of thy ruinated Jerusalem. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLVII. i, The Lord againe to forme doth bring Jerusalems long ruinated walls. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 943 To fortifie both with wals and ditches that ruinated citie. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. p. lxiii, These ruinated Temples were generally turn'd into Churches. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 51 The Houses are in a ruinated Condition. 1792 S. IRELAND *Views Thames* I. 150 The castle probably remained in a ruinated state. 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* IX, But this fine building long has been A sad and ruinated scene. 1894 *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* XXVI. 302 The original character of this much ruinated monument.

pred. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 107 The authoritie of a common wealth is impayred, when the buildings be ruinated. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 76 Most of the Castells are ruinated and remayne vncovered. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXV. 14 He repairs the pillar now ruinated, and new consecrates it. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 13 That of Avignon..is ruinated, and has nothing left but some Arches. 1779 R. GRAVES *Columella* I. 48 On the brow of one hill appeared the Sibyl's temple, ruinated like that at Tivoli. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* viii. (1857) 136 They are all ruinated now.

†2. Brought to ruin or decay. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 The means to prouide for decayed or ruinated prouinces. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 71 Content..to die in the revenge of their ruinated country. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 227 A sad presage of a ruinated and expiring Empire.

Ru·inater. *rare*—[1]. = RUINATOR.

1608 CRAKANTHORPE *Serm. 24 Mar.* C iij, That blessing and happinesse, which God hath promised..to the ruinaters and destroyers thereof.

Ru·inating, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUINATE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of ruining.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 4 The principall meanes of the ruinating of all mortall bodies. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 199 The sodaine ruinating of Townes by the Saxons. 1642 in J. B. Williams *Eng. Journalism* (1908) 34 This was the first step to the ruinating of the tribe of clerks.

Ru·inating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That ruins; destructive, destroying.

1608 DEKKER *Dead Tearme* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 46 Free from the mallice..of ruinating Time and the enuious blasts of Fortune. 1688 S. SEWALL *Diary* 10 Jan., Not abiding in, or apostatizing from Christ, is a ruinating evil. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourfold State* IV. II, It is not the venomed ruinating thing wrapt up in the sanction of the first covenant. 1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danush* II. XXVI. 307 The ruinating hailstones beat upon the garden.

2. Falling to ruin; decaying.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 173 Small parcels of the walls..continue, surviving monuments of that ruinating, large, and stately fabric.

Ruination (rūinē^i·ʃən). [f. RUINATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of ruining; the fact or state of being ruined.

1664 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 34 To ye terrour, damage, and ruination of the complaynants. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 142 It may be the ruination of you, besides costing a power of money. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II. 232, I began to feel a few very conscientious qualms, for having abetted and countenanced such ruination. 1852 READE *Peg Woff.* (1889) 82 Strong versatility is a very doubtful good, and weak versatility ruination. 1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 417 It was left for posterity..to meet public necessity by private ruination.

attrib. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* xlvii, You'll have a wife to keep soon, and that isn't done for nothing..—pin-money, ruination-shops [etc.]. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 302 He said it was ruination work.

Ruina·tious, *a.* *U.S.* [Cf. prec. and -OUS.] Ruinous.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* 210 (Bartlett), The war was very ruinatious to our profession. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 629 *Ruinatious*, an enlarged and intensified form of ruinous, frequently used in the West and South.

Ru·inator. *rare.* [Agent-noun, on L. types, f. RUINATE *v.*] One who ruins.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 156 [It] was much feared, lest that they should..break all the necks of the ruinators. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 171 He threatened his ruinator with the High Court of Justiciary.

Ruined (rū·ind), *ppl. a.* [f. RUIN *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Reduced to ruins; fallen into ruin.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 An old ruined Church. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 46 The ruin'd wals he did reædifye Of Troynovant. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 382 The King has..from these shoulders These ruin'd Pillers out of pitty, taken A load. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 121 There is nothing to be seen in it but ruined Houses. 1738 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 62 Doncaster (so called from the River on which it stands, and the Castle which is now ruined). 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* IV. xv. 23 The rage, That ruin'd cities fills with hostile woes. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. vii. 195 Exploring..every ruined peel from foundation to battlement. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 35 Some ruined towns, now half under water.

absol. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 295 Sometimes the unfinished looks like the ruined.

†**b.** *transf.* Almost obliterated or erased. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 26 b, About the edge were written diuers romaine letters, but were so ruined, that scarce they were too be known.

2. Brought to financial, social, or moral ruin.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 34 Wend with me, that ye may see and know How Fortune will your ruin'd name repaire. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 46 Selymus..conquered all Syria and Ægypt from the ruined Mamalucks. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. iii. 420 So may better bargains raise Your ruin'd fortune. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 153 The ruined spendthrift, now no longer proud, Claimed kindred there. 1803 H. K. WHITE *Contemplation* Wks. (1856) 134 We'll hold communion with the shade Of some deep wailing, ruin'd maid. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xl, A countess living at an inn is a ruined woman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 384 The bigots..refused to the ruined and expatriated Protestant Lord the means of subsistence.

3. Destroyed; entirely spoiled.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 137 O ruin'd peece of Nature. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 206, I never will forsake thee, but remain While struggling life these ruin'd limbs retain. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xix. 273 The strong yearnings of a ruin'd mind. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, Blind Tobits..casting up their ruined orbs to catch a ray of pity. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liii, The fire shining on her ruined beauty and her wild black hair.

4. Devastated, laid waste.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 151 The ruined country..clamoured. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx III. 130 Alaric disdained to trample any longer on the prostrate and ruined countries of Thrace and Dacia. 1800 CAMPBELL *Poems, Ode to Winter* 42 Sullen Winter, hear my prayer, And gently rule the ruined year. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* x, Lost Angel of a ruined Paradise!

Ruiner (rū·inəɹ). [f. RUIN *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which ruins.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliv. (1887) 286 Great hinderers to good schooling: nay extreame ruiners in cases aboue schooling. 1595 B. BARNES *Cent. Spir. Sonn.* lı. (1815) 26 The bodie's ruiner and soule's disease. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 116, I had thought you had held vs all ruiners, not builders. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 Absence and Rivals, those frequent Ruiners of other Lovers happiness. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 3 But commend me above all others to those who are known for your Ruiners of Ladies. 1773 GOLDSM. *Song* Wks. (Globe) 688 But I will rally, and combat the ruiner; Not a look nor a smile shall my passion discover. 1814 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 163 His path..marked with the blood of the oppressor and the ruiner. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 489 A protest against the rule of the ruiners is the dictate of prudence.

Ruini·ferous, *a.* *nonce-word.* Rich in ruins.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 531 An antiquarian rummage in ancient and ruiniferous Cashel.

Rui·niform, *a.* *Min. rare.* [? ad. F. *ruiniforme.*] Presenting the appearance of ruins.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 77 *Ruiniform.* Resembles ruins of buildings. It occurs in Florentine marble, which is from this circumstance called Landscape marble.

Ru·ining, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUIN *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of bringing to ruin; the result of this.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. liv, The Marchers..now perceiue their dilatory stay To be the causer of their ruining. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 71 They must..dispose their own subjects to the ruining and destroying of one another. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxx, She Restored the embalmers' ruining. 1891 SCRIVENER *Fields & Cities* 133 Large holdings have been the ruining of Italy and her provinces.

Ru·ining, *ppl. a.* [f. RUIN *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. Productive of ruin; destructive.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 103 When Pandarus..beheld his ruining hand..make lanes through every band. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 36 God will preserve your souls from the ruining power of temptation. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. of Earthq.* 100 An Adversary who..hath had such prevailing Successes, to carry on a ruining and judicial work. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 124, I fear a ruining design of providence against me therein. 1733 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 162 Ruining judgments are deferred or removed. 189. L. JOHNSON *In Falmouth Harbour* 24 Far From this pure rest, the Land's drear End, And ruining waters, are.

2. Falling into ruin.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1939 The avalanches of the ruining worlds. 1896 SWINBURNE *Tale of Balen* IV. vii, Like jarring steel on ruining walls, So rang their meeting then.

Ruino·sity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *ruīnōsitas.*] A ruinous condition or part.

1908 J. T. FOWLER *Memorials of Ripon* (Surtees) IV. p. xxxiv, He..finds terrible ruinosities.

Ruinous (rū·inəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **ruynouse** (5 **ruynowse**), 5–6 **ruynous** (5 **roynows**, 6 *Sc.* **rwynus**); 5 **ruynose**, 5–6 **ruinoso**; 6 **ruinus**, 6–7 **-ouse**, 6– **ruinous**; *Sc.* 6 **rowyn-**, **rewinus** (**-is**). [ad. F. *ruineux*, *-euse* (OF. also *ruyneux*, = Sp. and Pg. *ruinoso*, It. *rovinoso*, *ruinoso*), or L. *ruīnōs-us*: see RUIN *sb.* and -OUS.]

1. Falling or fallen into ruin; decayed, dilapidated, broken down.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvi. 33, Y..shal make citees for to be enhabitid, and shal repareyle ruynouse thingis. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 217 Whiche towne was ruinose and nye to Athenes. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 591/2 Two ruynouse Tenementes, sette in the parissh of Seint Benett. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The chiefe lorde..of whom suche..decayed and ruinous houses be holden. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 b, Some part of it, being ruinous, I built after my fancie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 154 The much raine enforced us to flie for shelter vnto a ruinous chappell. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 5 The Town..is very ruinous, nothing left entire, save the Market, and exchange. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 214 The same authority proves Cesaria to have been erected on the ruinous Foundations of the most ancient Jol. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 6. 6 The palace of the Thuilleries, an old and ruinous place. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 462 [He] Built that new fort..And keeps me in this ruinous castle here. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 27 The weather had broken up the mountains into ruinous heaps.

fig. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 252, I feele myn herte brotel and ruynous. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 138 As long as we continue in these ruinous cottages of clay.

Comb. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon* xi. 403 Cold, naked, ruinous-looking rocks.

†**b.** Almost obliterated. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* To Reader, Some ruinous Accents, here and there discouered, makes them imagin, they writ some things in verse.

2. Brought to, sunk into, ruin or decay. *rare.*

1587 COLLINGWOOD in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 259 The pitefull complaynt of this ruinose and waysted cuntre. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 31 The valerous vpholder of the ruinous state of Britaine against the Saxons. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 465 Is yon'd despis'd and ruinous man my Lord? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. 32 The Roman Empire now grown Ruinous, could not repair it's out-Rooms.

3. Bringing or tending to bring ruin; disastrous, destructive, pernicious.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b, All ye worlde (as saynt Austyn sayth) is ruynous and bytter falsenes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 123 Machinations, hollownesse, treacherie, and all ruinous disorders follow vs disquietly to our Graues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 216 So..together rush'd Both Battels maine, with ruinous assault And inextinguishable rage. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 209 Provision might be made..for preventing those ruinous consequences. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 460 'Tis quenchless thirst Of ruinous ebriety that prompts His ev'ry action. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (1819) 59 It was the ruinous imposts levied by these Sovereigns that did the most harm to the Flemish cities. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 251 Any attempts to raise its price by artificial means..would be ruinous to the wool trade. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2. 275 The ruinous issue of the great struggle with France roused England to a burst of fury.

4. Pertaining to a fall or crash. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 921 Nor was his eare less peal'd With noises loud and ruinous..then when Bellona storms.

Ru·inously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a ruinous manner or degree; in a way, or to an extent, which leads to ruin.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. b v, Egipte is ruynously decayed. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 852 Gods Temples being ruinously old. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 17 You cast away Estate..and..imploy yourselves the most ruinously, rather than endure to be Idle. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 34 Nothing..is easier..than to ruinously confound a true good with a false one. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxiv. (ed. 3) 234 Whilst the manufacturers are complaining of the ruinously low price of their produce. 1864 *Englishw. in India* 24 Table ornaments are ruinously dear out here. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 542 A curse or evil disease, curable only by ruinously expensive process.

Ru·inousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of bringing ruin.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 43 The ruinousness of a perverse will is so generally understood. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 407 The ruinousness of a Chancery suit. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 309 The ruinousness, to a poet, of symbols, hieroglyphics, mystifications.

2. The condition of being in ruins.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 78 The Ruinousness of their Walls, which to other Cities is a great Evil, was an Advantag to this. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. vii. § 26. 104 When the artist suffers the mere love of ruinousness to interfere with his perception of the art of the building,..he has lost the end of his own art.

† **Ruin-tail, -tailed**: see ROWEN 3.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, Whores of all sorts; forkers and ruintailed. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 37/1 There are several names or distinctions of Partridges;..the fourth [are called] Ruintayles, and then they are full summed and hard set.

Ruisse, obs. form of ROOSE *sb.*

† **Ruissel.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **ruys(s)el**, **ruis-s(h)eaul**. [a. OF. *ruisel*, *ruisseaul*, etc. (mod.F. *ruisseau*), a dim. of L. *rīvus* stream.] A rivulet, brook. (In Caxton only.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 119 Two ruisseauls or two springes of a fountayne. 1481 — *Godf.* 273 The canellys and ruissheauls ronne alle of blood. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 422/1 As they came to a ruysel or chanel and wold haue passyd it.

† **Ruit.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [a. OF. *ruit*, *ruyt*, in the same sense.] Noise, disorder.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* II. 613 Wiþ þeues þat loueden ryot and ruit, Whi schal my sone be nayled?

† **Ruiter.** *Obs.* Also 6, 8 **ruyter**, 7 **ruytter**. [a. Du. *ruiter.*] = RUTTER.

In quot. 1702 used to render med.L. *ruttarii.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 111 Sometimes also the Ruyters vse to wheele about with their whole Troupe. 1591 *W. Garrard's Art Warre* 242 To euerie 12 Ruiters commonly there is allowed a wagon with 4 horses. 1604 DIGGES *Foure Paradoxes* II. 63 Ruytters with their Pistolles, and Argoletires with their Pettronels. 1702 *Vind. Magna Charta* 8 The Flanders Ruyters, or Cavaliers, who now by Magna Charta were expressly..order'd to be expelled the Kingdom.

Ruke, obs. forms of ROOK, RUCK.

† **Ru·kel.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **rukul**, **rucul**. [ad. med.L. *rucula*, for **erucula*, dim. of L. *ērūca*: see ERUCA and ERUKE.] **a.** The rocket (*Eruca sativa*). **b.** The cankerworm.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 853–5 Thy seed with Iuce of rukel or syngrene To wete, vp sleeth the rukel, as men wene. Eek figtre askis oon on rukul throwith.

Rukelen, obs. f. RUCKLE *v.*[1] **Rukh,** variant of ROC. **Rukk(e,** obs. ff. RUCK *sb.*[1]

Rulable (rū·lăb'l), *a.* Also 5 **reule-**, 7 **ruleable**. [f. RULE *v.* and *sb.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being ruled; governable. ? *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvi. 242 Therfore thei helden..that the bodili heuen and hise seid parties reuliden al that was reuleable here bynethe. 1596 BACON *Let. to Essex* Oct. (1671) 89 For the removing the Impression of your Nature to be Opiniastre and not Rulable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 251 They make the Horses..tractable, and rulable, to be turned, restrained, or put forward. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* i. Contents, Some general Rules in managing a Parochial Cure for bringing the People to a Ruleable temper.

2. Admissible as a rule. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 201 But..I will take no such exception: I admit it ruleable every way.

3. *U.S. colloq.* Allowable by rule; permissible.

1888–9 in *Century Dict.* s.v., It shall be rulable to reject any..packages varying widely in color or quality from the bulk of the lot. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 170 He would take a cigar—not considered exactly fair, perhaps, but 'rulable' (occasionally) according to the standard of the country.

Rule (rūl), *sb.* Forms: 3 **riwle**, 3–4 **riule**; 3 **revle**, 4–6 **reule**; 4–5 **reul**, 6–7 **reull**; 4 **reuel(e**, 5 **reuyl**, 6 **reuyll**; 4 **rewel**, 4–5 **rewele**, 4–6 **rewil** (5 **rewile**, **rewyll(e**, 5–6 **rewill**), 4–7 **rewle** (5 **rewlle**, 5–6 **rewl**, 6 **rewll**); 3 **ruyle**, 4 **ruiele**, **ruyl**; 4 **ruele**, 6 **ruell(e**; 4– **rule**, 5 **rwle**, **rull**, 6 **rulle**; 6 **roule**. [a. OF. *riule*, *reule*, *ruile*, *rule*, etc. (see Littré and Godefroy):—L. *rēgula* straight stick, bar, ruler, pattern, etc. (cf. REGULA), which is also represented by OF. *regle* (F. *règle*) REGLE *sb.*

The development of the leading senses took place in Latin, and does not correspond to the order of their appearance in English.]

I. 1. A principle, regulation, or maxim governing individual conduct.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þeos riwle is euere wiðinnen & rihteð þe heorte..Þeos riwle is cherite. 1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Þise byeþ þe zeue ruieles of holy lyf þet þe zoþe salomon tekþ to his children. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* vi. 16 And who euere schulen suwe this rewle, pees vpon hem. 1451 CAPGR. *Life St Aug.* Prol., A grete reule to all lerned men was sette be Seint Paule in þe first capitle Ad Romanos. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 237 The Jewes of a great conscience & of a rewle dooen abstain from eatyng of allmaner swynes fleashe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 26 It is a rule here to shun all sadnes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 528 If thou well observe The rule of not too much, by temperance taught. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 45 Tho' he guide others to Heaven by the plain-sailing Rules of the Gospel. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 523 Their rules of life Defective and unsanction'd, prov'd too weak To bind the roving appetite. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonnets Indep. & Liberty* II. xii, A few strong

instincts and a few plain rules. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* i. § 7 All endeavour to deduce rules of action from balance of expediency is in vain.

b. Const. *of* some quality or principle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17454 Quen giftes has for-don þe sight, Qua mai þan folu þe reul o right. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxxii. 1 The kinge shal gouerne after ye rule of rightuousnes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1131 No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,..Did thenceforth ever enter in his minde. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, I could not forbear shewing my Impatience (perhaps against the strict Rules of Decency) by putting my Finger frequently to my Mouth. 1780 *Mirror* No. 79, A scrupulous observance of certain rules of decorum. 1840 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 49, I had no rule of morality, felt and believed. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xx, Mrs. Poyser was strict in adherence to her own rules of propriety.

c. *transf.* Applied to a person or thing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptist*) 614 Saincte Iohnne þe scole of uertuise wes,..& reule of rychtwisnes but wen. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 22 If they but cast their eyes on her who should be the rule of all their sex, as shee is the ornament. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xxviii. 9 They leave All hope, or love, or truth, or liberty,.. To be a rule and law to ages that survive.

2. The code of discipline or body of regulations observed by a religious order or congregation; hence *occas.*, the order or congregation itself.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Nu aski ȝe hwat riwle ȝe ancren schullen holden? *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/196 Þat he scholde is ordre preouen, and is Reule al-so, Þoruȝ þe godspel of godes word. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 That was the reuel of sain Benet. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 246 Haueth none envye To lered ne to lewed, but lyueth after ȝowre rewle. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 193 Seint benet ordeyned the monken rull, and Seinte Austeyn chanoun Rull in erth. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 74/2 Professid yn the rule of Seint Austyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 b, As our holy father Saynt Austyn sayth in his rule. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 168 A begging Friar of the Order of Saint Francis .gave me to eat, but would receive no money for it; saying, it was against their rule to handle any money. 1632 WERVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 130 There are foure rules, or religious Orders. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Carthusians*, Their rule..obliges them to..a total abstinence from flesh. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 630/1 The rule of the Franciscans . is briefly this. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. x, It was indeed but ten years..since the severest of modern rules had been introduced into England. 1890 MEYNELL *Newman* iv. 55 Next month Father Newman, with Stanton and St. John,..formally received Faber..into the rule of St. Philip Neri.

transf. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 507 Sire emperour alixandre, þis arn oure lawes, Bope oure reule & oure riht þat we þe rede holde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. vii. (1614) 276 An excellent Doctor, named Boni, framed their [Cabalists] rule and prayers. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 7 Angels with us rehearse their own majestic rule.

attrib. c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 262 Sche schal put from her her..cowle, mantel, crown, and veyle, and remayne in her rewle cote. *Ibid.* 264 The abbes schal ȝeue her holy water and a rewle cote.

3. A principle regulating practice or procedure; a fixed and dominating custom or habit.

Rule of the road: see ROAD *sb.* 5 e. Similarly *Rule(s) of the sea* (Smyth, 1867).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 451 Þe pope..forsook þe reule of þe olde tyme, and sacrede Thurstyn and ȝaf hym the pal. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lv. 505 Is þt the rule of yow arraunt knyghtes for to make a knyght to luste will he or nyll? 1578 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiv. 60 In Scotland had not bene sic tuill, Gif this had bene þe common reull. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 178 Of a strange nature is the sute you follow, Yet in such rule, that the Venetian Law Cannot impugne you. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Case of Conscience*, 'Twas against the rules of his house. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 432 It had long been the rule at Rome that no officer of justice or finance could enter the dwelling inhabited by the minister who represented a Catholic state. 1893 GEE *Auscultation & Percussion* (ed. 4) 92 Let mediate auscultation ever be considered the rule of practice.

b. A regulation determining the methods or course of a game or the like.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 183 The Lapithæ..taught the Steed..the Rules of War to know. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 189 The game of billiards, with the rules and odds. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxxii, The rules of fair battle will be punctually observed. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 158/1 The rules [of cricket] are at once too well known and too complicated to be here explained. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 250/2 The off-side rule should be clearly understood.

c. Without article: Rigid system or routine. *Out of rule*, contrary to custom.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 141 Lady Dacres either did not or would not see how very much the conduct of her visitor was out of rule. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 219 No being acts more rigidly from rule than the Indian.

4. *Law.* **a.** An order made by a judge or court, the application of which is limited to the case in connexion with which it is granted. Also called a *particular rule* or *rule of court*.

Rule absolute, an order following a rule nisi and changing a conditional direction into a peremptory command. *Rule nisi*: see NISI.

1447–8 J. SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 41 That matier, whiche longe tyme hath abiden yn travers bitwixte yow,.. was commytted..to the rule of the two chief Justises and me. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 118/2 Like Processe, Rule, Jugement and Execution be had theryn, as usuelly is used in Writtes of Dette. 1618 BACON *Ess., Of Judicature*, The partes of a Iudge are..to giue the rule or sentence. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 203 Upon this condition, that he enter into a rule of court to confess, at the trial of the cause, three of the four requisites for the maintenance of the plaintiff's action. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 342 The rule against him was made absolute. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 220/2 Rules not general are such as are confined to the particular case in reference to which they have been granted.

transf. 1853 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb.* II. 38 She thought the rule absolute was painfully prevalent in the Harper family.

b. A formal order or regulation governing the procedure or decisions of a court of law; an enunciation or doctrine forming part of the common law, or having the force of law. Also called a (*standing*) *rule of court*.

1530 PALSGR. 264/2 Rule of cannon lawe, *canon.* 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 100 Many profitable principals, and rewles of the lawes of this Realme, worthie to be remembred. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 541 Mr. Pugh, clerk of the rules in the kings bench court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 64 The temporal courts adhering to the former, and the spiritual adopting the latter as their rule of proceeding. 1779 *Mirror* No. 6, He felt no great inclination to load his memory with the rules of our municipal law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 523 Lord Thurlow said, that..the rule was such, and so many estates stood upon it, that it could not be shaken. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 379/2 Either according to the rules of the common law, or by the operation of the Statute of Uses. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 358/1 The rule that every will must be in writing is a mere fragment—only the limb of a law.

5. A regulation framed or adopted by a corporate body, public or private, for governing its conduct and that of its members.

Joint rule, one observed by both branches of a legislature of two houses. *Standing rule*, a permanent regulation of a corporate body governing its ordinary procedure.

1558 Q. MARY *Will* in J. M. Stone *Life* (1901) 510 To keep and observe the ancient rewles and statuts of the said hows [Savoy Hospital]. 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 89 Their Decretals were made by them intentionally to serve for a rule and a reiglement of the Church in general. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 90 To walk the Quarter-Deck in Quiripo is to walk against the Rules of the Navy. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rules and Articles.* Under this term may be considered the military code of the British army. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 176 Averring it was clear against the rules For any man to go. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 356/1 The rules set by a club or society, and enforced upon its members by exclusion from the society,..are laws, but not positive laws.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1857 [see RUBRICIST 1]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 9/3 The rule book of the Old English Sheep-dog Club. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 6/1 The compounding parties bring themselves under the charge of rule-breaking.

6. *The rules*, a defined area in the neighbourhood of certain prisons, *esp.* those of the Fleet and King's Bench, within which certain prisoners, esp. debtors, were permitted to live on giving proper security. (Cf. LIBERTY *sb.* 7 c.) † See also quot. 1662.

1662 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 77 If the sherriffe shall permitt any person dwelling within the rules of a prison..to walke abroad out of prison though with a keeper, and to have the benefitt of the rules or to lodge in his own house; the said sherriffe .shalbe ordered to pay the debt. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* V. 42 They live every bit as grand, and keep a mort of company in the rules. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 639/2 He was permitted to live in the Rules—consequently his punishment was merely nominal. 1847 MRS. GORE *Cast. in Air* xxxv. (1857) 349, I took him out of the Rules of the Bench, and brought him home to my poor chimney-corner. 1883 ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* II. 247 To aid these, the prisoners took it in turns to perambulate the rules, and solicit help in money or kind.

b. The freedom of these bounds or 'rules'. *On rule*, allowed to live in the rules.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 265 Any prisoner for debt may ..enjoy the rules [of the Fleet], or liberty to walk abroad, and to keep a house within the liberties of this prison, provided he can give security to the warden for his forthcoming. 1790 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 97 This bill therefore had contained clauses..abolishing an indulgence at present existing, commonly called rules, by which a prisoner is permitted to go out of his confinement to a certain distance. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* viii, Her lodgers used commonly to be prisoners on rule from that place [*sc.* the Fleet]. 1888 SIR W. BESANT *50 Yrs. Ago* 77 Both at the King's Bench and the Fleet debtors were allowed to purchase what were called the Rules, which enabled them to live within a certain area outside the prison, and practically left them free.

II. 7. A principle regulating the procedure or method necessary to be observed in the pursuit or study of some art or science. (See also RULE OF THUMB.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Plato afterward made þat art [*sc.* Logic] more, and fonde þerynne meny principles and rules. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 113 Now y stable to þe reules of þis science of Phisonomy & constitucions suffyceantz abbreggyd, þat shal be greet profyt to þe. 1573 *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 14 Schir Iohne Knox hes nocht weill considderit the rewlis of Dialectik. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 258 The consequence, formall consecution or sequell agreeable to the rules of a Syllogisme. 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poet. & Paint.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 115 One who perfectly understood the rules of painting. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 105 These two Rules being observed will always render a Definition reciprocal with the Thing defined. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 869 [This] May prove, though much beside the rules of art, Best for the public. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 263 Hence arises another Rule,..that in order effectually to excite feelings of any kind, it is necessary to employ some copiousness of detail. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 363/2 *Rule of the Octave*, a well-known formula..which shews the method of accompanying or harmonising the ascending and descending scale.

b. Coupled with the name of the discoverer or expounder.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* 6 Ornate Rhetorick taught out of the rule of Plato, Aristotle [etc.]. 1780 *Mirror* No. 80, This.., if examined by the rules of Aristotle, will be found to contain all the requisites of the best dramatic composition. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxx, I have a high sense Of Aristotle and the Rules. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 93 We now build in our villages, by the rules of the Academy of London.

c. *Grammar.* A principle regulating or determining the form or position of words in a sentence.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii. 604 Holy wrytte wol not al way be subget to ye rules of Gramer. 1530 PALSGR. 304 Here endeth the rules of the nowne adjective. 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 An Emperor.. being reproued for that he spake contrarie to the rules of Grammer. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xiv, We say not *children*, which, according to the rule given before, is the right formation, but *childrem*. 1693 C. DRYDEN *Juvenal* vii. (1726) 104 Be sure he knows exactly Grammar-Rules. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 329 The Translators had more regard to St. Stephen's Words, .. than to any Grammar Rule. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 397/1 Confusion and loss of old inflexions, and their replacement by prepositions, auxiliary verbs, and rules of position.

8. *Math.* A prescribed method or process for finding unknown numbers or values, or solving particular problems.

Rule of alligation, coss, fellowship, practice, proportion: see those words. *Rule of (false) position, falsehood*, etc.: see POSITION *sb.* 3.

1542 [see PROPORTION *sb.* 9 b]. 1561 [see FELLOWSHIP 9]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xi. (1636) 32 You must worke the first or second Question sometimes by the Rule Reverse. 1652 *News Lowe-Co.* 8 The Rules of Fellowship, of Three, And more to him familiar be. 1695 [see ALLIGATION 2]. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 89 He can compose a Bowl of Punch by the Rules of Trigonometry. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. *App.* s.v., Rule of five, or, Compound Rule of Three. *Ibid.* s.v. *Whist*, By Mr. de Moivre's rules it will be found, that the total of the chances for the dealer = 927707238oo. 1826 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 456/1 There are different methods of solving questions included under the rule of five or more terms. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc III. 320/2 The rule known in the theory of equations as Descartes' Rule of Signs.

Comb. 1847 DE MORGAN *Arith. Bks.* Introd. p. xxii, I speak to the teacher, not the rule-driller.

b. *Rule of three*, a method of finding a fourth number from three given numbers, of which the first is in the same proportion to the second as the third is to the unknown fourth. Also called *the golden rule* (see GOLDEN *a.* 5 b), *rule of proportion*.

The ordinary form, called the *common* or *direct rule of three*, is distinguished from the *indirect, inverse, reverse*, † *back* or *backward*: see INVERSE *a.* 3 a.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vi. (1636) 20 And this is the common kind of working by the Rule of three, whereof it is called the common Rule of Three. 1650 RUDD *Geom. Quest.* 23 This is your first number in the Rule of Three. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. iv. 62 This must be done by the back Rule of Three. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. ii. 91 The Rule of Three (or Golden Rule) both Direct and Reverse. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 140 When the Rule of Three Direct has 1 for the 1st Term, 'tis usually called the Rule of Practice. 1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* p. xv, Rule of Three in Decimals is worked in the same manner as common Arithmetic. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuzz. xx*, Working it by the rule of three direct and inversed.

attrib. 1891 MRS. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 213 Doing a rapid rule-of-three sum.

9. Without article in preceding senses, esp. in phr. *by rule*.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 22 Heore nomes beþ neodful and nempnen I þenke, Bi rule and bi resun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10316 How be reason, or right, or rewle, may þou preue To deme hym so doghty in dedis of armys? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 297 Nature here Wantond as in her prime,.. Wilde above rule or art. *c* 1718 PRIOR *P. Purganti* 16 The picture wrought exact to rule, exempt from fault. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 189 Rufillus, exquisitely form'd by rule,..Wonders at Clodio's follies. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxviii, More modern taste..; by mixing the various orders, had produced such as were either composite, or totally out of rule. 1859 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. (1865) 19 A certain skill in quarrelling by rule. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 279 They speak by rule and by book, though they judge and determine by common-sense.

III. 10. A standard of discrimination or estimation; a criterion, test, canon.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* x. 13 Sothli we schulden not glorie into ful moche, but vp the mesure of reule, bi which God mesuride to vs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Rewle, of techynge, *regula, norma*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 279 b, It discerneth or iudgeth, not onely..temporall thynges, but also ye eternall,..and that by the rules of grace, ferre aboue all naturall reason. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 103 We are..authorised by the..Maiestie of our speach: which I accounte the only infallible and souueraine Rule of all Rules. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 11 To finde out a Rule touching Length and Shortnesse of Life in Living Creatures is very difficult. 1681 FLAVEL *Method of Grace* xxviii. 498 If the workman's hand were the rule of his work, it were impossible he should ever err in working. 1720 J. CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 253 Having often observed, that an Object appears more confused the further it is distant from us, we make this a Rule of determining the Distances of Bodies. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 566 A knave, when tried on honesty's plain rule. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* I. 265 A determination to allow no other rule of faith or practice than the Scriptures. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Difficulties Anglicans* I. v. (1891) I. 138 By what rule will you determine what divines are authoritative, and what are

not? 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 196/2 There can be no hard and fast rule by which to constitue..commercial agreements. *Comb.* 1577 Fulke *Two Treat. agst. Papists* 413 You are a rule giuer.

11. A fact (or the statement of one) which holds generally good; that which is normally the case.

On (*the*) *exception proves the rule* see Exception 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29177 Als for a reule þis sal þou take, þat for spusbreking and manath,..þat sal haue scrifte of seuen yere. *c* 1398 Chaucer *Fortune* 56 Wikke appetyt comth ay before sykenesse; In general this rewle may nat fayle. *c* 1460 Metham *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 92 And this ys a general rwle, that yff a lyne be ryght depe and wele colouryd yt sygnyfyith gode dysposycion off that membyr to the qwyche yt ys corespondent. 1508 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* Wks (1876) 202 Truly it is a generall rule whan a synne ones purposed by consent in our mynde is deedly, what soeuer we do for the accomplysshement of the same is also deedly synne. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 333 They place this as a generall Rule, that all rites and ceremonies ..be no longer meane thynges. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 Egypt was an exception from the rules of all other Countries. 1780 *Mirror* No. 82, They consider ..that their virtues and good qualities are only exceptions from the general rule. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 410 Some degree of hesitation,..whether the rule is so general as has been supposed. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 366 The possession of the gift throughout the Christian community was the rule and not the exception. 1883 Morfill *Slavonic Lit.* i. 15 As we might expect, from the rule that the dialects of a language are truer to its spirit than the literary form.

Comb. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Mid. Ages* II. 622 The earliest exceptions are of the rule-proving order.

b *As a* (or *the*) *rule*, normally, generally.

1842 Christie in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 137 *note*, The Oblation was, as the rule, made in the morning. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 818/2 Where two decisions [are] of equal value,..as a rule, the second usually prevails. 1878 Huxley *Physiography* 5 As a rule, hail falls in summer.

IV. †12. *Good* (or *right*) *rule*, good order and discipline; a settled, well-regulated state or condition. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 35 Of þe hous of Glastnebure a gret ordeynour he was, And makede moche of gode reule, þat neuer ei among hem nas. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 162 Prelates and prestes [shall yield account] of ilka suggette, þat þai wald noght in right rewel sette. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4958 But Elde can ..set men, by hir ordinaunce, In good reule and in governaunce 1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 422 If he wyll take up on hym to bryngе hym in to good rewyll and lernyng. 1513 T. More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 Wales..was begonne to be farre out of good rule and waxen wylde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 19 To keip gude reule he raid, and tuke na rest.

† b. So without adjective, esp. in phr. *to set* (or *put*) *in rule*, *to set a rule in*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Brut* ccxlv. (1908) 391 þe King..restyd hym yn the Castell tylle þe toun was sette yn rewle and gouernawnce. 1467 *Paston Lett.* II. 308, I have ben abought my liffelode to set a rewle ther in. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xii. 44 Folke without Rule and without mesure. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 21 Abbotis by rewll, and Lorde but ressone. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. ii. 16 He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the belt of Rule.

† c. *Out of rule*, in an irregular or disordered state. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 191 þanne he torned to þe citee þat hatte ciuitas Crotoniorum, þat was al out of rule. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 30 Thei hemself divide And stonden out of reule unevene. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 39 So long as out of Limit, and true Rule, You stand against anoynted Maiestie.

†13. Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Mysts.* xxvi. 34 þer is a ranke swayne Whos rule is nogt right. 1472 *Presentmts. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 It is necessary to charge hym to be of gode reule 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 381 Sic reule gerris the be seruit wyth cald rost. 1535 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) VI. 2 It is not meet for a child of her age to keep such rule yet. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 132 If you priz'd my Ladies fauour.., you would not giue meanes for this vnciuill rule.

† b. Breeding, upbringing. *Obs.*—1

1469 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 307 There sholde be no gentleman [h]is child of Irishe ruele..fusterid nor kepte in sojorne within the saide citie.

† c. Misrule, disorder, stir, riot. *Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G vj, Such rule and ruffle make the rowte that cum to see our geare. 1581 Rich *Farewell to Mil. Prof.* Dd j, I doubte not, but to take suche order, as there shall no more any suche rule happen betweene you. 1593 *Passionate Morrice* (1876) 79 No less rule than is in a taverne of great resort. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 251 Was never seen such rule In any place but here, at Boon-fire, or at Yule. 1677 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* t. s.v., Now I will go see what rule they keep, *nunc in tumultum ibo*. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 381 'What a rule is there?' *Quid turbæ est?* 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray*, 'What a reul's here! You make a nise reul'; i.e. work, mad work.

14. Control, government, sway, dominion.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 217 Iob seith that in helle is noon ordre of rule. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 73 Law canoun is callid law ordeynid of prelats of þe kirk,..to constreyn rebell bi holy rewl. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 968 Fra rule, ressoun and richt redless I ran. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xx. 58, I pray and commaund that ye take in rule all my affayres. 1557 *Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 466 In all places of cyvile rule and regiment. 1685 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 47/1 Enough has been said to deter any Man of sound Judgment from Rule. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 302 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. 1727 Dyer *Grongar Hill* 89 A little rule, a little sway,..Is all the proud and mighty have Between the cradle and the grave. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. Introd. 40 Power laid his rod of rule aside. 1832 Tennyson *Love thou thy land* xv, Phantoms of other forms of rule, New Majesties of mighty States. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* ii. § 68 The woman's power is for rule, not for battle.

Comb. 1596 Olde *Antichrist* 175 b, Their ambicion and desire of rule bearing.

b. With *a*, *the*, *that*, etc.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1275 A rewle haue I must Withyn Macrocosme. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 83 Suche extorsyon..as hathe be do by suche as hathe had the rewyll. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 778 He trusted by his death to obtayne much of the rule which the Lorde Hastinges bare in his countrie. 1562 Turner *Baths* 1 Brimstone beareth the chefe rule. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 99 A Cutpurse of the Empire and the Rule. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 116 To exercise and execute that rule or regiment, whereunto they have assigned them. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 581 Though..thou..all the riches of this World enjoydst, And all the rule, one Empire.

15. The control or government *of* (= exercised by) a person or thing.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xi. 4 What is he til whas rewle & conuersacioun we sall be vndirloute? 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 7 The people stod in obeissance Under the reule of governance. 1444 *Coventry Leet Bk.* I. 205 The for-namyd felauship .. compromytted hem to abyde the Rule and ordynaunce of þe meire and his councell. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 53 Some pepul ther be to whome the rule of a prynce more agreth then a commyn counseyl. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 150 Greter matters than shotynge are vnder the rule and wyll of the wether. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 333 If David's rule Jerusalem displease, The dog-star heats their brains to this disease. 1700 Prior *Carm. Sec.* xxv, Lead forth the Years for Peace and Plenty fam'd, From Saturn's Rule, and better Metal nam'd. 1758 Binnell *Descr. Thames* 104 All Fishers, &c., ..coming to the City of London, shall be in the Rule of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1818 Shelley *Rosalind* 934 Their jailors rule, they thought, Grew merciful. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 272 Ill-disposed and intriguing individuals, inimical to British rule. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* v. 46 The rule of an organised force was becoming the only possible protection against the rule of mobs.

† b. *To have one's own rule*, to be one's own master, to have one's way. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 318 If that he mote His oghne rewle have upon honde, Ther schal no witt ben understonde. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 11 He wolde not be governyd by the bargemen, but to have hys owne rewle.

16. The control, management, government, etc. *of* (= exercised over or in) something.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III 161 The londes reule upon him stod. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 31 For the goode reule, demesnyng and seuretee of the Kynges persone. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxix. 460, I praye yow gyue me leue to haue the rule of the bataill. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 11 Havyng wythin the seid Towne of Calays the rule & guydyng of his maisters goodes and marchaundyse. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 59 The report goes, she has all the rule of her husbands Purse. 1634 Milton *Comus* 21 Neptune..Took in by lot .. Imperial rule of all the Sea-girt Iles. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 582 The Serpent, whom they callèd Ophion with Eurynome, ..had first the rule Of high Olympus. 1758 Binnell *Descr. Thames* 106 In the Year 1448, an Act was made, whereby the Mayor of London was to have the Rule of the River of Thames. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 70 They aimed at the rule, not at the destruction of their country. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. 69 The rule of the conquered land was entrusted to William Fitz-Osbern.

V. 17. A graduated strip of metal or wood (marked with feet, inches, etc.) used for measuring length, esp. by carpenters and masons.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Pes yefpe is þe maister of workes,..uor he deþ al to wylle and to þe line and to þe reule and to þe leade and to þe leuele. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 13 Thanne hastow a brod Rewle, þat hath on either ende a Square plate perced with a certein holes. 1412 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 351/1 Pro levells, Squares, et reules, 20*d*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Rewle, ynstrument, *regula*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xv. 9 Sum bene mair crafty..With rewlis and with mesouris..For til excers the art of geometry. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 83 b, The carpenter hath his squyre, his rule, and his plummet. 1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 50 Such a Workman will afford to do his work cheaper, than others who walk with their Rules by their sides. 1708 Swift *Proc. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1751 IV. 207, I..was surprized to find my Gentleman..with a two-foot Rule in his hand, measuring my Walls. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 191 A small Brass Rule..divided into quarters of an inch. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* ii. 25 You see that short man smoking with the rule in his hand. 1896 Woolcombe *Pract. Work Physics* III. 69 Attach ..a strip of cardboard so that we may rest a rule upon them. *fig.* 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 7, I haue not kept my square, but that to come Shall all be done by th' Rule. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 133 Stubborne Criticks, apt..to square the generall sex By Cressids rule. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 59 Moneys were inuented and made by common consent to be the rule and square to set a price vnto all things.

b. Without article, freq. coupled with *line* or *measure*. Chiefly *fig.*

1621 Cotgr., *Reigleure*, . a proceeding by rule and line. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 21 A Sharke..nine Foot long and a halfe by rule. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 72 With those that are deare to me, I neither observe Rule nor Measure. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 72 He..professes to do every Thing by Rule and Measure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 248/1 Whether we take this method, or begin upon the naked floor, all must be laid with the most exact truth by rule and line. 1864 Newman *Apol.* i. (1904) 17/2 The process of change had been slow; it had been done not rashly, but by rule and measure.

attrib. 1887 Saintsbury *Elizab. Lit.* xi. (1890) 409 He showed..a tendency towards a severe rule-and-line form both of tragic scheme and of tragic versification.

c. *To run the rule over* (one): see quot. *Cant.*

1874 *Slang Dict.* 273 'To run the rule over,' is, among thieves, to try all a person's pockets quietly, as done by themselves, or to search any one thoroughly, as at the police-station.

18. † a. A bar (of gold). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Josh.* vii. 21 Among the spuylis..two hundreth siclis of siluer, and a goldun rewle [L. *regula*] of fifti siclis. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. xii. 1082 Achor als þe mantil stal, þe siluir and þe rewel wiþe all.

† b. *Arch.* = Reglet 2. *Obs.*

1563 Shute *Archit.* D j, Astragalus & his rule occupieth .i. part, the which rule is half the height of Astragalus.

c. *poet.* A shaft or beam *of* light.

1634 Milton *Comus* 340 Som gentle taper..visit us With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light. 1745 Warton in *Dodsley's Collect. Poems* (1782) IV. 225 The pale moon Pours her long-levell'd rule of streaming light.

d. *Plastering.* = Screed.

1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 176/1 The second coat .. is laid on with the floting trowel, and floted to a straight, level surface, with rules of various lengths.

† **19.** Array, marshalled order or line. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 120 Cancer after the reule and space Of Signes halt the ferthe place. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5678 Out of rule or aray raungit on lenght. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx xii. 818 Thus they came in ordre & rule as ful noble knyghtes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. vi. 176 Thai leifis remainis onsterit of thair place, Ne partis nocht furth of reule.

† b. A line or row of figures, etc. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Craftе of Nombrynge* 4 Euery of þese figuris bitokens hym selfe & no more, yf he stonde in þe first place of þe rewle... If it stonde in the secunde place of þe rewle, he betokens tene tymes hym selfe. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 526 Suspence in rewle, hem kepe with pusk condite Ypuld in myddis of a day serene.

† **20.** A straight line drawn on paper, *esp.* for the writing of music. *Obs.*

1597 T. Morley *Introd. Mus* 3 A Cliefe is a charecter set on a rule at the beginning of a verse. *Ibid.*, Assigning to euerie space and rule a seuerall Keye. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 33 Cause them to haue each his ruling pen,. that they may rule their rules meete of the same compasse with their copies. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. i. (1674) 2 Seven Letters of the Alphabet, which are set in the first Column, at the beginning of each Rule and Space.

21. = Ruler *sb.*[1] 3 b.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 281 Keeping one end of the Rule close to the Centre.., lay the other end of the Rule close to the Prick that you made on the line CD. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 150 St. Fursey..happened to have in his hand a writer's rule, which he cast into the sea. 1860 J. Sherman in *Mem.* (1863) 23 The birch, the rule, the cane, were unsparingly used.

22. *Typog.* A thin slip of metal (usually brass) used for separating headings, columns of type, articles, etc., and in ornamental work; also a dash short or long in type-metal, thus – (en rule) or thus — (em rule), used in punctuation, etc.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 18 He also provides Brass Rules of about Sixteen Inches long, that the Compositor may cut them into such Lengths as his Work requires. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 268 Full-points serve instead of Rules, in work of Accounts, to connect the posted Article with its contingent valuation 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 67 Rules are of three descriptions, viz. brass, metal, or space rules. 1855 A. Wynter *Curios. Civilis.* 48 The partition of a thin rule suffices to separate a call for the loan of millions from the..cry of the destitute gentlewoman. 1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* i, If rules are kept in standard sizes,..very little rule-cutting need be done.

b. Without article (*brass rule*), as a material.

1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 282 They may be counted valuable Sorts.., considering that they..save Brass rule. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 40 The groundwork of the design is a fan, made up in brass rule to the correct shape. 1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* i, The cases of brass rule, &c., are best kept mounted.

c. A composing- or setting-rule.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 214 This Rule is very commodious to Work with, because the Letter slides easier. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Taking the Rule from behind the last Line, he places it before it. 1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* i, The notch at the back part of the rule allows of its being drawn out without so much being cut away at the fore edge of the rule.

23. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In sense 17, as *rule-framer*, *-staff*, *-stone*, *-trade*.

14.. *Deb. Carpenter's Tools* 171 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* I. 85 Than seyd the rewle-stone, Mayster hath many fone. 1846 A. Young *Nant. Dict., Rule-staff*, a lath about four inches in breadth; used, in ship-building, for measuring the curve of a plank's edge in order to fay another plank to it. 1884 *Wham Daily Post* 28 July 3/4 Rule framer .. used to jointed, folding, and slipping work. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 7/2 He..applied himself with..zeal to the rule trade.

b. In sense 22, as *rule-border*, *-cutter*, *-cutting*, *-ornament*, *-work*.

1808 Stower *Printer's Grammar* 94 Space rules are, in intricate rule work, .. neater than brass rule [etc.]. 1818 *Brathwait's Barnabees Jrnl.* Notes 85 All the capitals and rule ornaments used in the first edition. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rule-cutter*, a printers'-smith who prepares brass column and page-rules for printers. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 772/1 *Rule cutter*, a machine for cutting to lengths rules and leads. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 116 *Rule borders*, a frame, usually of brass rule, fitted round a page. 1892 [see sense 22].

Rule (rūl), *v.* Forms: 3 **riwlen**; 4–6 **rewle** (5 **rewlen**, **-yn**), 6 **rewl**(**l**; 4–5 **rewele** (4 **-ely**, **reuw-**, **ruwele**), 6 **rewill**, **rewall**; 4–5 **reulen**, 4–7 **reule**, 5–7 **reull** (5 **reuyll**); 4 **ruelie**, 4, 6

ruele, 7 ruil; 4 rulen, rulye, 5 rulyn, roul(e, 6 *Sc.* rull, 4- rule. [ad. OF. *riuler, rieuler, reuler, ruler*, etc. (see Godefroy) :—L. *rēgulāre* to regulate, of which OF. *regler* (mod.F. *régler*) is a more learned adoption.]

I. 1. *trans.* To control, guide, direct, exercise sway or influence over (a person, his actions, life, etc.). † Also with inf.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Moni cunne riwle beoð...þe on riwleð þe heorte. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 16 He takis me to norysch and to rewle, as fadire & modire. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 He was al i-ruled and i-ladde by ledynge and counsaille of mynstralles. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Al this he didde for wrethe that this nobyll lordis hym roulide...in his tendyr age. 1447-8 J. Shillingford *Letters* (Camden) 47 That my lord of Exceter were avysed and ruled so to come. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xx. 7 Trubill nevir thy self..Vthiris to rewill, that will not rewlit be. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 123 Your wisedome must so moderate and rule you. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 205 Now by Heauen, My blood begins my safer Guides to rule. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 166 Mercury..was esteemed to rule both our sleepe and our dreames. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Ep.* I. i. 35 But meaner precepts now my life must rule. 1818 Crabbe *Tales* ii. 406 Thus the frenzy ruled him. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* i. 7 The very same spirit of kindness which should rule us in the performance of a task such as the one now in hand. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xlv. 15 So may he that is in this hour ascendant Rule us ever.

b. *To be ruled*, to submit to counsel, guidance, or authority; to listen to reason. Also const. *by*.

c 1400 *Brut* lxxxii. 83 And when þe Emperour..saw þat Arthure wolde nouȝt bene rewelede by him, he lete assemble..an huge hoste. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VI. iv. 187 And ye wylle be reulyd by me, I shal help you out of this distresse. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xli. 7 Be rewlit rycht and keip this doctring. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Little French Lawyer* III. ii, 'Pray be rul'd Sir, This is the maddest thing. 1680 C. Ness *Church Hist.* 263 Be ruled, or you will rue it. 1731 Swift *On his Death* Wks. 1751 VII. 248 He would never take Advice; Had he been rul'd,..He might have liv'd these twenty Years. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1472 But listen to me, and by me be ruled.

2. To moderate, restrain, curb (one's appetites, etc.) by the exercise of self-control.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 207 þat alle þyne fyve wyttes scholde be yreuled after him. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 70 In þy etynge þow shalt reule þy hond. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 63 Though my selfe haue learned to rule mine owne talke, I can not snaffle the tounge of a Carper. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xvi. 32 He that ruleth his spirit [is better] then he that taketh a citie. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xix, The good Abbot..commanded Halbert to rule his temper.

refl. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xvi. 32 He that can rule him selfe, is more worth then he y^t wynneth a cite. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & South* I. x. 126 Every one who rules himself to decency and sobriety of conduct. 1856 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 225, I wanted chiefly to set forth the men that could rule themselves.

† **b.** *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave, act, in a certain way. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 294 þenne in worlde was a wyȝe.. Ful redy & ful ryȝtwys, & rewled hym fayre. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 758 Who so wold..rewelyn hym by euery wightes wit shal he neuere þryue. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxvii. 254 Now auyse me..what shalle I saye and in what manere I shal rule me. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xix. 1 How sowld I rewill me,..I wald sum wyis-man wald dewyis.

† **c.** *intr.* in the same sense. *Obs.*[-1]

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 272 To put hem in preson, a peere þouȝ he were; And not to rewle as reremys, and rest on þe daies.

† **d.** *dial.* To be unruly. *Obs.*[-0]

1691 Ray *N. C. Words, Reul*, to be rude, to behave ones self unmannerly, to rig.

3. † **a.** To exercise, administer, wield (some power or authority). *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 12 But whil the lawe is reuled so,.. I not how that thei scholde amende The woful world. *a* 1450 *Cursor M.* 9549 (Laud), Wyth-out thise þe kyng had no myȝt For to rule his kynghed. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1971 His ministeris that shuld the Iustice reull. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* xii. 34 Think ȝe with ressoun thay suld reule the rod.

b. To direct, guide, manage (a thing); to have under one's control.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. ii. (Tollemache MS.), In swymmynge he [the swan] useþ þat on foot in stede of an ore, and þe oþer in stede of a roþer, and reuleþ him selfe þerwith. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5542 [He] rayst to þaim þire rekenthis to rewle & to hald. 1447-8 J. Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 36 Y most doe as y se the mater woll be ruled. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1460, I shall of Fortune rule the reyne. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 8 Ane new courteour that rullit so the ruddar. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* 13 Being not able to rule his horse and defend himselfe, he was throwne to the ground. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* III. xxxi, I..dared not look upon the shape Of him who ruled the helm.

† **c.** *Sc.* To have charge or supervision of; to make (good) use of; to regulate (a clock). *Obs.*

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lii. 11 ȝour Hienes can nocht gett ane meter..To rule ȝour robbis, and dress the sam. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2189 Sir, will ȝe reull this relict weill, All the wyfis will baith kis and kneill. 1595 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 114 To cause mend and rewll the knok within the said Gray Freiris Kirk.

4. To govern, to exercise sovereign power over, to control with authority.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* iv. 9 He schal reule my Reame and Rede me þe beste. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 175 Oon of þe seuene wise men þat rulede þe kyngdom of Perses. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 13 There god reulith both angel and man. 1486 *Henry VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54, I was regent and rewlid this rigion. 1535 Coverdale *Rev.* ii. 27 He shal rule them with a rodde of yron. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 95 Thou art..Not fit to gouerne and rule multitudes. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 720 Christ was assumed into heaven, and by him is the Church ruled. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 8 Ye Deities..Who rule the Seasons, and the Year direct. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 261 She, who ne'er answers till a Husband cools, Or, if she rules him, never shews she rules. 1764 Goldsm. *Traveller* 386 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, Them that guide the purse rule the house. 1826 Disraeli *V. Grey* I. viii, To rule men, we must be men. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* vi, The belief in the power of certain persons to 'rule the planets' is profound.

b. *transf.* of things.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xvi. 242 These men aspieden weel .. that the seid parties of heuen reuliden ful myche the worchingis of bodies here binethe in the louȝer world. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* i. 16 God made two greate lightes: one greater light to rule the daye, and a lesse light to rule the night. *c* 1640 Sir W. Mure *Ps.* cxxxvi. 8 The sunne to reull the day..Who did apoynt. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 530 Where Po first issues..And, awful in his Cradle, rules the Floods. 1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 1 See, Winter comes, to rule the varied year. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 80 Suspends th' inferior laws that rule our clay. 1822 Shelley *Triumph of Life* 256 The star that ruled his doom was far too fair. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 79, I now found that mechanical laws rule man in the long run.

c. *Eccl.* To lead (a choir) in singing.

1898 Frere *Use of Sarum* I. 306 The rules for the days when the choir was ruled.

d. To dominate, prevail in.

1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1879) 59 Soft undulating lines rule the composition.

5. *absol.* To exercise sovereignty, to govern; to hold supreme command or sway.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 7 The head must rule, it cannot be denied. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 Better rule, then be rulde. 1616 Jonson *Epigr.* I. xxxv, T' obey A prince that rules by example, more than sway 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 226 There they shall..thir great Senate choose Through the twelve Tribes, to rule by Laws ordaind. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 197 Such a man, too fond to rule alone. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 195 There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule, The village master taught his little school. 1842 Tennyson *Godiva* 12 Godiva, wife to that grim Earl, who ruled In Coventry. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* ii. § 51 Substituting their own will for the law of justice and love by which all true kings rule.

b. Const. *over*, † *upon*.

1530 Palsgr. 695/2 This emperour ruleth upon mo regyons than any one man hath done in our tyme. 1611 Bible *Judges* viii. 23, I will not rule ouer you, neither shall my sonne rule ouer you: the Lord shall rule ouer you. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 152 One..which by their help is enabled to rule over and subdue all inferiour Creatures. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. vii. 24 What time o'er Asia with pretorial sway Great Brutus ruled. 1818 Crabbe *Tales* xviii. 90 Better a woman o'er her house to rule, Than a poor child. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 2 Each of them ruling over his subjects with justice.

c. *transf.* of things.

a 1529 Skelton *Speke, Parrot* 415 Frantiknes dothe rule, and all thyng commaunde. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 111 What madnesse rules in braine-sicke men. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 120 Although the Graft be predominant and rule in bringing forth good fruits. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 848 One Spirit in them rul'd, and every eye Glar'd lightning. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iii. 106 Yet while Reason rules, Let it hold forth its scales with equal hand. 1820 Crabbe *Borough* vii.[*] 128 This love of life, which in our nature rules, To vile imposture makes us dupes and tools. 1865 Mozley *Miracles* vii. 290 In matters of ordinary life common sense of itself rules.

6. *Comm.* Of prices: To be at a certain rate; to be current or prevalent.

1629 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scotl.* Ser. II. III. 11 Till they be trewlie informed how the pryces of the said victuall rules in suche parts of the countrie. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxv, The shepherds courteously intreated them to give them some for their money, as the price then ruled in the market. 1822-56 De Quincey *Confess.* Wks. 1862 I. 138 Which same prices..ruled..among the same kind of scenery. 1889 *Daily News* 28 May 2/8 Sales dragged somewhat, prices ruling about the same as on Monday last.

b. Of commodities or trade: To bear a (specified) current price or value; to maintain a (given) average or quality.

1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 381 How rule swine here? 1859 Reade *Love me little* I. xii. 312 The Greek stock ruled from 56½-59. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/4 Trade ruled dull at barely late rates. 1887 W. Rye *Norf. Broads* 77 Things rule at starvation prices here.

c. To go in a certain way; to have a certain character, place, or quality.

a 1676 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 28 The Commissioners.. sent privately to him his Neighbour my Lord Cranston, to bring them intelligence how Matters ruled above. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 222/3 If these opinions..rule uppermost in the minds of the other eleven members of the Committee. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 4/6 Fields ruled good, and some interesting racing was witnessed.

II. 7. To bring *into* a certain state by laying down a rule; also *to rule into*, to confine within (school bounds).

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. iv. 297 Therfore it [*sc.* the text] reulith no more prelatis into pouerte than ech lay persoon into pouerte. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 91 Freedom from bad marks, and being ruled into bounds, and sent to bed at early hours.

8. To lay down judicially or authoritatively; to decide, determine, declare formally. In later use const. *that*, or with *out of*.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 267 Howe þat courte had ruled his presence to been absent. 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 26 The..Remembrancer is not to rule any such petition for an absolute *exon.* [etc.]. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 356 This case was heard before the Privy Council in 1730, when it was ruled that Lucretia took an estate tail. 1850 J. H. Newman *Difficulties of Anglicans* (1891) I. i. 15 Public opinion..rules that every conclusion is absurd..except such as it recognizes itself. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 6/1 Mr. O'Brien..was ruled out of order on an attempt to discuss the political bearings of the recent visit to Ireland. *elliptic.* 1884 *Law Rep* 26 Chanc. Div. 650 The sheriff was ruled for not returning an attachment against Briggs.

† **b.** To appoint or order (a person) *to* receive or do something. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 And though William rewle hym to haue it and his yssew male, for defawte of hem I wille ye seid John meryte next. 1473-5 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 58 Which John Saunder, by auctorite of this court, is ruled to enterpleide with the seide Johan.

c. To decide, settle; to decree.

1843 J. H. Newman *Eccl. Miracles* 105 Without ruling open questions this way or that. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* liv, This most complaisant of men would have seen no harm, ..if Pendennis the elder had so ruled it. 1873 Mrs. H. King *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* vii. (1877) 252 An order came To set us free; the statesmen having ruled Our ransom.

d. To shut or put *out* by formal decision.

1890 *Spectator* 7 May, Resolved not to see expressions ruled out of the language merely because they are new. 1893 *Times* 6 May 13/4 Four instructions were ruled out, as capable of being dealt with in Committee.

III. † **9.** To arrange or set in order. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 466 Dyamountis and Sapheir, Riche Rubeis in feir, Reulit full richt. *Ibid.* 670 The rufe reulit about in reuall of Reid, Rose reulit ryally [etc.].

10. To mark (paper, etc.) with parallel straight lines drawn with a ruler or by a machine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Rewlyn, wythe instrument, *regulo*. 1530 Palsgr. 695/2 This is nat well ruled, I can nat pricke upon it. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Linea*, To rule a booke. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Rosette*, Red linke to rule bookes with. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 16 You must rule your Paper or Parchment with, Merid. Lines, and Parallel Lines. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 54 Some sort of a field-book must be used...This book every one contrives and rules as he thinks fittest for himself. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, He finished ruling the work he had in hand in a very neat and methodical manner. 1872 Hardy *Under Greenw. Tree* Pref., Just enough to pay for their fiddle-strings, rosin, and music-paper (which they mostly ruled themselves).

11. To form or mark out (a line) with or as with a ruler.

1599 Drayton *Idea* xliii, Age rules my lines with wrinkles in my face. 1819 *Pantologia, Ruled-paper*, paper on which the staves are ruled for receiving the written notes of any musical composition. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2001/1 The round form [of ruler] is very convenient for ruling parallel lines by one accustomed to its use.

fig. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* III. ii, What our destinies Have ruled out in their books, we must not search, But kneel to. 1820 Lamb *Elia* I. *South-sea House*, His actions seemed ruled with a ruler. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 206 The sunbeams..ruled a beam of light across the glacier.

Ruled (rūld), *ppl. a.* [f. Rule *v.*]

1. † **a.** Subjected to control, guidance, or discipline. Also *well-ruled*, well-conducted. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 163 Pitee..mad mercy passen ryght Thurgh Innocence and ruled curtesye. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 70 Why wilt thow nat enclyne, And vn-to reuled reform bowe thee? 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 267/2 Diverse and many well ruled persones. 1526 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 692 Euery aldemman .. shall elect & chose onest & well ruled persones within his warde to be constables. 1556 [see Rulfless *a.* 1]. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., A well-ruled city, *civitas bene morata*.

b. Governed; subject. In quots. *absol.*

1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 53 God bless the narrow sea which .. keeps our Britain, whole within herself, A nation yet, the rulers and the ruled. 1875 Hoppe *Princ. Relig.* x. 32 He may become a hero, and, though punished by the rulers, may be rewarded by the ruled.

† **2.** According to rule; regular. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Cinkangles, whose sydes partlye are all equall.., and those are counted ruled cinkeangles, and partlye unequall.., and they are called unruled.

3. Judicially or authoritatively determined. *Ruled case*, an established decision or ruling.

1567-9 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 453 This Decree in old times stood as a ruled case. 1622 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 20. 544/1 When the will of a Ruler, is a rule, or ruled-case to his Iudges. 1681 Flavel *Meth. of Grace* xxviii. 498 The wisest and holiest among men may pretend no higher than a ruled rule. 1714 R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* II. 6 We have both precept, Col. 2. 18, and what amounts in effect to a ruled case to the contrary, Rev. 22. 9. *a* 1740 Waterland *Arg. a Priori* Wks. 1823 IV. 407 This author looked upon it as a ruled point, a thing universally agreed to.

4. Marked with parallel straight lines.

1691 Wood *Ath Oxon.* I. 756 Desiring the use of Ink and rul'd paper (such as we call Musical Paper). 1758 L. Temple *Sketches* (ed. 2) 34 He writes but like a School-boy, who keeps in the Line only with the Help of ruled Paper. 1817 Mrs. Shelley in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 148 Remember..to bring me a good thick book to write extracts in, ruled. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 700 The neatly ruled pages of the subscription book..were still blank. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 178 A good ruled screen is obtained on development.

5. Formed with, or as with, a ruler.

1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1897) I. II. i. § 7. 118 A violent, black, sharp, ruled penmanlike line. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 446 The number of red corpuscles in it will be.. crowded over the surface of the ruled squares.

b. *Geom. Ruled surface* (see quot.).

1862 Salmon *Anal. Geom. Three Dim.* 75 A surface generated by the motion of a right line is called a ruled surface.

6. Measured with the rule.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 345 The fine red cutting bricks are used for ruled and gauged work.

† Ru'ledom. *Obs.* [f. Rule *sb.* + -dom.] Rule, sovereignty, sway.

1581 Derricke *Image Ird.* II. E iv, The hautie hartes of Woodkarne desire ruledome, but they shall haue a rope. 1612 R. Carpenter *Soule's Sent.* 13 Where is that..happy estate of ruledome and renowne, which. time hath not ruinated? 1690 C. Nesse *Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. 218 The priviledge of primogeniture..gave him a ruledom over his younger brother.

† Ru'lefully, *adv. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. Rule *sb.*] According to rule; regularly.

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 65 Þe side of þe quadrat bitwene A and B mote be persede reulefully.

Rule-joint. [Rule *sb.* 17.] A movable joint such as is used for measuring-rules.

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 385 In this arm is a kind of rule joint at *d*, that the arm may give way easily if wanted. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 592 To make a rule joint for a window-shutter, or other folding flap. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 84 To put inch clamped..folding shutters, with rule joints (joints like those of the common foot rule). 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1927/1 A bit having a rule joint.

Ruleless (rū'lĭlĕs), *a.* Forms: 5 **rewleless,** 6 **rew-, rulesse,** 7 **rulelesse, rule-less,** 7, 9 **ruleless.** [f. Rule *sb.* + -less.]

1. Ungoverned; lawless, unruly, unrestrained; not subject to rule or order.

1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 212 [The] Queene of hevene lay in a symple hous, A poore stable, mong beestys rewleless. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fly* xcii. 115 Let rewld lords rewle rewlesse losels, when they crake. 1587 *Mirr. Mags. Morindus* x, Three yeares I ruled had this Ile Without all rule, as was my rulesse life. 1642 Fuller *Answ. Ferne* 13 How injurious doth he labour to make the King to his posterity, as well as rulelesse in himselfe? 1689 E. Howard *Caroloiades* 273 Some Man, By drink made ruleless.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. I. 1, Man indeed lives in this world to make rule out of the ruleless. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* III. I. (1872) I. 138 He came as the representative of law and rule; and there had been many helping themselves by a ruleless life, of late.

2. Devoid of rules, irregular.

1867 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 521/2 This [i. e. English] seemed an altogether ruleless and unruly language.

Hence **Ru'lelessness.**

1879 *Academy* July 43/3 Its rulelessness, or want of rules that can be comprehended, is curiously illustrated here.

† Ru'lely, *adv. Obs.*⁻¹ In 4 **rewelelichе.** [irreg. f. Rule *sb.* + -ly 2.] Regularly.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 317 Þei maken hem a rewele to ryse rewelelichе at mydny3t.

Ru'le-maker. [Rule *sb.*]

1. One who frames a rule or rules; a maker of regulations.

1680 V. Alsop *Mischief Impos.* iv. 21 There are very crooked rules in the world; and who must be the Rule-maker, for there are many pretenders? 1879 P. Brooks *Influence of Jesus* 121 A mere rule maker can have no personal considerations. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 1/3 It behoves the rule-makers to be scrupulously particular as to fairness and equity.

2. A maker of measuring-rules.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/8 James Watson,..Rulemaker. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 198/1 Ring makers and turners, 40; rule-makers, 174.

Rule of thumb. Also hyphened. [Rule *sb.*]

1. A method or procedure derived entirely from practice or experience, without any basis in scientific knowledge; a roughly practical method.

1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 157 What he doth, he doth by rule of Thumb, and not by Art. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 257 No Rule so good as Rule of Thumb, if it hit. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Thumb,* by rule of thumb, to do a thing by dint of practice. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 17 Too often did she apportion the drugs by the rule of thumb. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* v. 159 The English have in all their changes proceeded, to use a familiar expression, by the rule of thumb. 1887 Besant *World Went* xxv, [He] knew nothing save by rule of thumb of navigation.

transf. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conquer* III, Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs. I procured them by the rule of thumb.

2. *attrib.* a. Of methods, etc.: Based merely upon practice or experience.

1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VIII. 92 Beyond this rule of thumb calculation, no experience could bring him to penetrate his mystery. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1889) 196 We never learnt anything..except a little rule-of-thumb mathematics. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* Pref., Though rapid advance has been made of late years in rule of thumb photography.

b. Of persons: Working only by methods derived from practice.

1841 B. Hall *Patchwork* III. 83 Unlooked-for results often occur to distract the mere rule-of-thumb navigator. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1890) 10 A great difficulty to the beginner or to the rule-of-thumb photographer.

Ruler (rū'ləɹ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-6 **rewler,** 5-6 **rewlar;** 4 **reulor,** 4-6 **reuler,** 5 **reulure,** 6 **reular;** 6 **rueler, -ar;** 4-5 **rulere,** 5-7 **rular,** 5- **ruler.** [f. Rule *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who, or that which, exercises rule, command, or authority, *esp.* of a supreme or sovereign kind: a. Const. *of, over,* † *upon.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4043 (Fairf.), He sal be rewler of al my lande. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xviii. 21 Ordeyne of hem rewlers vpon thowsaundes, and rewlers vpon hundrethes, and rewlers vpon fifti. *c* 1420 Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 995 The Lord of Macrocosme and rewler of that fee. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XXI. I. 839 As syr Mordred was rular of alle englond. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b, Labouryngе to..withdrawe yᵉ people. from the dominyon of kynges, lordes, and rulers of the temporalty. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI,* III. ii. 11 We be Lords and Rulers ouer Roan. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xli. 43 He made him ruler ouer all the land of Egypt. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* II. 49 Stern ruler of the sky! Whose sport is man, and human misery. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV 120 Winter, ruler of th' inverted year. 1845 S. Austen *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 233 The Roman emperor..was in future to be the sole protector and ruler of the country. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 22 Men of old, who affirmed mind to be the ruler of the universe.

b. Without const.

1526 Tindale *Acts* vii. 27 Who made the a ruelar and a iudge amonge vs? 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI,* v. i. 105 By heauen thou shalt rule no more O're him, whom heauen created for thy Ruler. 1641 Thorndike *Govt. Churches* 92 Rulers or Helps in the government, Elders of the people. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft* IV. xi. (1848) 231 Whereas..other Artificers work upon inanimate Materials, a Ruler must manage free Agents. 1717 Pope *Iliad* X. 473 Other Rulers those proud Steeds demand. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 104 Compar'd with this sublimest life below, Ye kings and rulers, what have courts to show? 1821 Byron *Sardanap.* II. I, 'Tis thy natal ruler—thy birth planet. 1878 Gladstone *Primer Homer* 113 The absurd idea that the nation exists for the rulers, and not the rulers for the nation.

2. One who has control, management, or headship within some limited sphere. Now *Obs.* or *arch.* except with suggestion of sense 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 242 Lordis maken summe prestis stiwardis of here housholde. & summe conseileris & reuleris of here worldly plees. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 259 Þe popes legat þat was ruler of pilgremages in þe Holy Lond. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 50 We beyng Rewlers and gouernerse of the parissch of seynt Stephan in Colmanstrete. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 65 The maister, precedent, or othir reuler of the colage of preestes. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII,* c. 3 § 1 The father, governours and rulers of such as be of tendre age. 1526 Tindale *Mark* v. 22 There cam vnto hym won of the rulers of the synagogge. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary* c. 7 § 2 The said Ruler or Keeper of the said Fair or Market. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 134 The Rulers of the Watermens company attended. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 632/1 The rulers of the British Museum are an irresponsible corporation.

transf. 1562 Turner *Baths* 13 Savonarola..telleth that the chefe ruler is alume.

b. *Ruler of the choir,* a cantor. Now only *arch.*

1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 21 Thoffice of the masse ..shalbe begon of the rulers of the quere with the *Kyrie* [etc.]. *a* 1538 *Acc. St. Michael Cornhill* (1871) 208 One discrete preste shalbe chosen by the Parson to be a Ruler or Deane of the quyre in executing and seying the dyvyne servyce. 1843 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 136 The rulers of the choir, or..chanters, were arrayed in silken copes. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Divine Worship* 146 Let this be sung by Rulers, Clerk, Choir, and people together.

3. † a. = Rule *sb.* 17. *Obs.* b. A straight-edged strip or cylinder, usually of wood or ivory, used for guiding a pen, pencil, or marking-instrument in forming straight lines upon paper, etc.

Parallel ruler(s): see Parallel *a.* 1 b.

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 68 Biholde þe ende of þat oþer side þe ryver by a reulure vpon þe table... And drawe a lyne by þe reulure on þe table. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682 *Hoc regulare,* a rewler. 1530 Palsgr. 264/2 Ruler for a carpentar, *niveau.* 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. 24 More easyly..may you fynde and make any suche line with a true ruler, layinge the edge of the ruler to the edge of the circle. 1634 Wither *Embl.* 164 A Ruler or a square Or such like instruments, as usefull are In forming other things. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 142 Divide your ruler first into Inches, and then each inch into 10 or 100 parts. 1709 Berkeley *Ess. Vision* § 61 Take an inch marked upon a ruler. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* II. 17 Their use is first to measure (by help of a scale of equal parts upon the edge of your ruler) your proportions. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 663/1 Hammering out a bar of the best iron into the form of a flat ruler. 1893 Vizetelly *Glances Back* I. ii. 33 Pounding away at their knuckles with an ebony ruler.

c. (See quots.)

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Glass,* To form the Thickness of a Glass, there are two iron Rulers, or Rims, placed around the edge of the Table. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* II. 737/2 The holes of each row [of organ pipes] are opened and shut by a register or ruler pierced with holes equal in number to the keys.

4. A workman who rules straight lines in account-books, etc. Also in comb. *paper-ruler.*

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Paper-ruler,* a workman who lines paper by hand.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1800 F. MacDonogh *Hermit in London* IV. 122 Another class of men is what we call 'rulers'. These are men who bear a dollar's worth of liberty in their pocket, namely a four and sixpenny day rule, under pretence of settling with their creditors, or of attending to their affairs.

† Ru'ler, *a.* and *sb.*² *Obs.* In 4 **ruleer, reuleer, reweler.** [ad. OF. *reuler, riuler,* etc.:—L. *regularis* regular.]

1. = Regular A. 1 and D. 2.

a 1380 *St. Bernard* 466 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 49 A chanoun ruleer to him com. 1399 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 424/1 Abbotes and Priours, and all other men of holy Chirche Seculers and Rewelers.

2. = Canonical *a.* 2.

a 1390 *Wycliffite Bible, Prol. Prov.,* Redeth hem..the chirche, but among the reuleer scripturis resceyueth not.

Ru'ler, *v. colloq.* [f. Ruler *sb.*¹ 3 b.] *trans.* To beat or rap with a ruler.

1850 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* vii, I think he was caned every day that half-year, except on holiday Monday, when he was only ruler'd on both hands. 1894 N. Brooks *Tales Maine Coast* 22 Girls were not 'rulered' in that school.

Ru'leress. *rare*⁻⁰. A female ruler.

1648 Hexham II, s.v. *Regeerster.*

Rule-right, *a.* and *adv.* [f. Rule *sb.*]

† 1. *Sc.* As straight or exact as a rule; exactly, precisely. *Obs. rare.*

1587 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) III. 522/1 To be maid inwith plane and iust rewll richt. *Ibid.,* A plane syde Q[uhi]lk sall gang rewll richt wᵗ þe edge of þe firlot.

2. According to rule; regular. *rare.*

1882 Rhŷs *Celtic Britain* 292 [This] would be the rule-right equivalent of the Latin genitive *lateris.*

Ru'lership. [f. Ruler *sb.*¹ + -ship.]

1. The position, office, or quality of a ruler; sovereignty, rule.

1648 Hexham II, *Drossaertschap,* Rulership, Presidencie over a Country, Jurisdiction, or Shrie-ship. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 37 They were.. wholly destitute of..law or rulership of any description. 1889 H. Drummond *Trop. Africa* IV. 74 One of their own number was elevated to the rulership.

b. The reign *of* a person.

1890 Talmage *From Manger to Throne* 116 The disputes and bloody events which had distinguished the rulership of Herod.

2. A province; a government.

1893 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 370 There were some minor rulerships over which China exercised a disputable jurisdiction. 1894 Sir A. C. Lyall *Brit. Domin. India* x. 170 Fragmentary states..trampled under the feet of hardier rulerships.

† Ru'leship. *Obs. rare.* [Rule *sb.*] = prec. 1.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* II. xxiii, Romulus for ruleship did Remus slay. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. 192 A man would think by this, that Scriptures and Traditions.. equally shared the Ruleship in the Popish World betwixt them.

Rulesse, obs. form of Ruleless.

Ruling (rū'lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rule *v.*]

1. The action of governing; exercise of authority, government, rule.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Þeos riwleð þe horte, & of hire riwlunge is al mest þet ich riwle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 127 So leute þe louye, And for þi riȝtful rewlyng be rewarded in heuene! 1408 *E. E. Wills* 15 My wyll is, that..hys Executours..haue gouernans & rewlyng of my obytis. *c* 1450 *Myrr. Our Lady* 115 Knowynge of trouthe, and ryghte rewlynge of the wylle, maye not be, but in a restfull soulle. 1561 Winȝet *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 4 Tyme and deth.. manassing alrady destruction of your reuling. 1590 Stockwood *Rules Constr.* 1 The concord and agreeing of words togither; and the gouerning or ruling one word of another. 1611 Bible 1 *Macc.* vi. 56 Hee sought to take vnto him the ruling of the affaires. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* i. § 43 The true kings, hate ruling. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 856/3 He was the last English Churchman who played a decisive part in the political ruling of our nation.

2. A judicial decision; also *gen.* an authoritative pronouncement.

c 1560 Stoddard in Hall *Eliz. Age* (1886) 179 Three rulings with extras, 15ˢ. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* II. 45 Some extremely sensible rulings on the difficult subject of the Measure of Damages. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. D. 595, I.. think the ruling of the learned judge at the trial was correct.

3. The action of using a ruler; the action of drawing, marking, or printing parallel straight lines on paper or on textile fabrics. Also *attrib.,* as *ruling-machine, -pen, -work.*

1611 Cotgr., *Reiglure,*..a ruling, or drawing by lines. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 33 Cause them to haue each his ruling pen, made of a quill. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 2 Mar., Setting my wife..to worke upon the ruling of some paper for the making of books. *Ibid.* 28 Apr., My wife to her father's, to carry him some ruling work. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Ruling and Dotting Pens,* a kind of metal pen for writing music. 1865 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.,* etc. s.v. *Engraving,* An ingenious machine..invented by the late Mr. Wilson Lowry, called a ruling machine. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 178 He describes a kind of optical ruling on the sensitive plate itself, a system for which [etc.].

b. *concr.* A ruled line, or lines.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* III The way in which certain of the lines are grouped in pairs, somewhat suggesting the rulings of a copy-book.

Ruling (rū'lĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Rule *v.*]

1. Exercising rule or authority; governing, reigning.

1648 *Canterburie March* B iij b, This unity is held by none That have more Ruling-Heads than one. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 203 The interests of the ruling party have a great connexion with Cromwell. 1704 Trapp *Abra-Mule* II. i, The ruling part of the Divan. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 140 This plan, which appears to be most connected with the rights of the ruling family. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 133 He belonged half to the ruling and half to the subject caste. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 152 The act of the ruling body was not confirmed by the general feeling of the citizens.

transf. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii[i], She has been the ruling belle.., the universal toast of the winter.

b. *Ruling Elder*: see ELDER *sb.*³ 4. So *Ruling Eldership.*

1593 [BANCROFT] *Survey Pret. Holy Disc.* 158 That ruling elders are not comprehended vnder the name of Bischop. 1641 (*title*), An Assertion of the Government of the Church of Scotland in the Points of Ruling-Elders, and of the Authority of Presbyteries and Synods. 1641 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 370 In the voyceing..some borrowes two ruleing-elders getts voyce. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 342/1 A few ignorant Artificers in Market-Towns, or Farmers in Country-Parishes,..under the Character of Ruling Elders. 1784 BURNS (*title*), On a celebrated ruling Elder. 1808 JAMIESON Addit., [The] *Session*..consists of the minister,..of the Ruling Elders; and of Deacons. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 142 Thrice-great as a ruling-elder (indeed, a very long-headed, strictly orthodox man). 1891 *Presbyterian Forms of Service* (1894) 145 The Sermon.. may have for its subject the scriptural warrant for the Ruling Eldership.

†**c.** *dial.* Disorderly. *Obs.*⁻⁰ (Cf. RULE *v* 2 d.)

1691 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Reul*, 'A reuling lad,' a rigsby.

2. Predominating, dominant, prevalent: **a.** Of passions.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 154 The ruling Passion conquers Reason still. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 174 The two ruling passions of this parliament were, zeal for liberty, and an aversion to the church. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 75 A worldly ambition was the ruling passion of this man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 230 That hatred had become one of the ruling passions of the community.

b. Of opinions, ideas, etc.

1780 *Mirror* No. 77, Mr. Addison..justifies, against the ruling opinion at that time, the practice of those writers of tragedy. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. vi, [This was] the ruling subject of her thoughts and meditation. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 92 The security..of every son of Abraham was the ruling intention of every enactment. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 Not Fate, but Nemesis, was the ruling notion in Greek tragedy.

3. Of prices, etc.: Current, general; average.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 120 There was an indication of demand for bills on England, as a means of placing capital here, to take advantage of the ruling rate. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 267 The ruling prices..were not too high to leave a small margin of profit. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX 683 The best road the Spaniards built.. has a ruling grade of 7 per cent.

Hence **Ru·lingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1847).

Ruller (rʊ·lər). *Mining.* [f. dial. *rull* to wheel, prob. a var. of ROLL *v.*²] (See quot.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 21 *Rullers*, the persons who work the wheelbarrows underground.

Rulley (rʊ·li). *local.* Also **rully.** [Of doubtful origin: cf. ROLLEY 2.] A flat four-wheeled wagon, used for conveyance of goods; a lorry.

1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Lincs*, *Rully*, a low kind of goods wagon. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 1 May, The North-Eastern Railway Company will collect and deliver goods..by Rulleys of their own. 1887 MRS. STANNARD *Siege Baby* 62 Before the baker's cart had disgorged itself, a rully appeared upon the scene.

Comb. 1857 *P.O. Directory Yorksh.* 1292/3 (Hull), Rulleyman & carrier. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/1 The sudden removal of seven 'rulleymen' or checkers at the Forth goods station.

Rullion¹ (rʊ·liən). *Sc.* [var. of RILLING *sb.*, RIVELING¹.] A shoe made of undressed hide.

Also applied in various senses to persons or animals: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1644 D. HUME *Hist. House Douglas* 45 Highland showes called rullions, made of raw and untand leather. 1768 ROSS *Helenore, The Rock and the wee pickle Tow*, With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, He had..deer-skin rullions or sandals. 1890 LOWSON *Guidfollow* 70 A pleasant recreation to the fashioners of 'brogues' and 'rullions' in their hours of relaxation.

†**Ru·llion**². *Sc. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Some form of ornament in metal-work.

1707 *Invent. R. Wardr.* App. (1815) 339 Antique Medusa's heads and rullion foliages. *Ibid.*, Betwixt each statue arises a rullion in forme of a dolphine, very distinct.

Rullock, variant of ROWLOCK.

†**Ruly**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 **hreow-** (**hryw-**), 1–2 **reow-**, 3 **reolic**; 3 **reo(u)-**, **reu-**, **rou-**, 4 **rewelich(e**; 4 **ru-**, 4–5 **rewlyche**. *β.* 3–4 **reu-**, 5 **rew-**, 5–6 **ruli**; 4 **rewe-**, 4–5 **rew-**, **reu-**, **ruly**. [OE. *hrēowlic* (f. *hrēow* RUE *sb.*¹), = MDu. *rouwelijc.*] Rueful, pitiable, pitiful, woful.

α. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cviii. 9 His wif wyrðe wydewe hreowlic. c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1057, Þæt wæs hreowlic sið & hearmlic eallre þissere þeode. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an 1086, Reowlic þing he dyde, & reowlicor him ʒelamp. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Swiche teares shedden hie on þis reuliche wei..of reuðe of here agene sinnes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 730 So rulyche makyst þou hym to be. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. ii. (1868) 35 Þis rewlyche Cresus was cauȝt of Cirus and lad to þe fijr to be brent.

β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1162 Abraham up on morgen stod, Wið reuli lote and frigti mod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4930 Þai fel don þan at ioseph fete And merci soght, wit reuli grette. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6485 (Laud MS.), Þan hij maken a reuly cry. *a* 1400 *Sowdone* 1624 What be ye, That make here this ruly moone? c 1460 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 234 Wrappid in a selure as a ful rewli wrecche. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 18, I douht not but I shal finde your wurship.. favorable and gud unto me in this ruli and miserable case.

Ruly (rū·li), *a.*² Also 5 **rewly, reulie, reuly.** [orig. f. RULE *sb.* + -Y; but in mod. use prob. a back-formation from UNRULY.]

1. Observing or amenable to rule or good order; law-abiding, disciplined, orderly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3888 Ruly & rightwise,..He spake neuer dispituosly, ne spiset no man. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 38 Bees rewly, and ray fourth your reasoune. c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Fox & Wolf* iv, The oxin waxit mair reulie at the last. 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1602) 216 It was objected, though untruely, That they were ydle, Hell lacked Guests, and men on earth waxt ruly.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xv, 'Soldiers ruly?'..'Yes, your worship; quite ruly.' 1892 *Black & White* 6 Aug. 155/1 Students are an important element, and not always a ruly one, in Edinburgh life.

†**2.** = REGULAR *a.* 1. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4606 Some of þaim sone were boune, Reuly men of religioune, forthe with þaim to fare.

†**Ru·ly**, *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1 **hreowlice**; 2–3 **reow-**, 3 **reo(u)-**; **rou-**, 3–4 **reu-**, **rew-**, 4 **rewe-liche**; 4 **rewlik.** *β.* 4 **reuli**; 3 **rev-**, 3–5 **reu-**, 5 **rew(e)ly**; 4 **rwly**, 5–6 **rulye, ruly.** [OE. *hrēowlīce* (see RULY *a.*¹ and -LY ²), = OS. (*h*)*riuliko*, MDu. *rouwelike.*]

1. Ruefully, pitifully, wretchedly.

α. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. 120 Maȝon hie swa hreowlice wepan swa ȝe maȝon þara oþra bliþeliche hlihhan. c 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1036, Sume hi man wið feo sealde, sume hreowlice acwealde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe þer reowliche gneȝeð his aȝene tunge. c 1205 LAY. 27497 Þer weoren Romleoden reouliche [c 1275 rouliche] iladde. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 788 (Kölbing), Hir moder was ded acurssedliche, & hir fader starf reuliche.

β. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 192 in *O. E. Misc.* 152 Four deofle heom stondeþ bi þat pyneþ heom ful revly. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12530 For he was hurt ful selli sare, Reuli can he cri and rare. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 96 Þaȝ I be..On rode rwly to-rent, with rybaudes mony. c 1400 *St. Alexius* 236 Alexius þus his leue tooke; Rewely his wijf gan on hym loke. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 116 Sion is in sadnes, Rachell ruly doth loke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 122 No tempest, good Julie, Least corne lookes rulie.

2 With pity or compassion.

13.. *Cursor M.* 24115 (Edin.), Mi son þat hang apon þat croice Rewlik on me biheld.

Rulʒeande: see note to ROIL *v.*¹

Rum (rʊm), *sb.*¹ Also 7 **rumme**, 7–8 **rhum.** [Of obscure origin: perhaps an abbreviation of the longer forms RUMBULLION or RUMBUSTION, which are found a little earlier. English is the source of Du. and G *rum*, Da. and Sw. *rum*, *rom*, Russ. *rum'*, *rom'*; F. *rhum*, *rum*, Sp. and Pg. *ron*, etc.]

1. A spirit distilled from various products of the sugar-cane (esp. molasses and dunder), and prepared chiefly in the West Indies and Guiana.

The name has also been improperly applied to spirits made in imitation of this from beet-roots or other materials.

1654 [see KILL-DEVIL *sb.* 2]. 1661 *Cal. State Papers* Col. Ser. (1661–8) 42 That the former orders concerning rum, sugar, and hammocks be still in force. 1667 WARREN *Descr. Surinam* vi. 17 Rum is a Spirit extracted from the Juice of Sugar-Canes, commonly, twice as strong as Brandy. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum*,. a West-Indian Drink stronger than Brandy, drawn from Dreggs of Sugar for the most part, yet sometimes from Fruits, and Rows of Fish. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 56 I found..three large Runlets of Rum or Spirits. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 220 Our New England rum is four shillings per gallon. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II xxxiv, There's nought, no doubt, so much the spirit calms As rum and true religion. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xlv. 585 We had sold them no rum. 1890 *Standard* 21 Apr. 3/6 The stuff he calls Rum is not Rum at all. It consists of raw spirit expressed from the beetroot and other roots..mixed with a small quantity of genuine Rum.

b. *Rum-and-water*, a drink prepared from these ingredients. Also *Comb.*

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xvi, A stout man, who had a glass of rum-and-water, warm,..at every place where we changed horses. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiii, Sir Pitt.. drank rum-and-water with the farmers at Mudbury. 1850 — *Pendennis* viii, Rum-and-water-drinking gentlemen-farmers.

c. *U.S.* Used generically as a hostile name for intoxicating liquors.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. (1859) 184 Rum I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the product distilled from molasses and the noblest juices of the vineyard.

2 *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib., as *rum-bottle*, *-flavour*, *-puncheon*, *-works.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. 36 Wo to him that gives his Neighbour drink; that puttest thy Bottle (thy Rhum-Bottle) to him, and makest him drunken also. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 214 The furnaces of the sugar and rum works. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 201 She'd sooner have you than that old rum-puncheon Heale. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 58/2 The spirit..has only a faint rum flavour.

b. Objective, as *rum-distiller*, *-drinker*, *-seller*; *rum-producing* adj.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 181 Guarding against its sliding quietly..into the possession of the rum-seller. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 412/2 Dr. Lang anticipates a moral regeneration from the rum-drinkers being converted into wine-bibbers. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 397 So sensible are the rum distillers of the advantage of such a plan. 1876 HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 569 Australia is recognized as a rum-producing country.

c. Instrumental, as *rum-bred*, *-crazed*, *-smelling.*

1866 *Evening Star* 19 Mar., He had better have been a dead man than have emitted from his mouth..such a rum-bred pestilence of breath. 1893 *Arena* April 637 The uneducated, rum-crazed negro. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 30 Danny..finally collapsed into a shapeless rum-smelling heap and slept once more.

3. Special combs.: **rum-bud, essence, -hole, -nose** (see quots.); **rum punch, shrub, toddy,** beverages in which rum is the principal ingredient; **rum-sucker,** *U.S.*, a hard drinker.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Rum-bud*, a redness occasioned by the detestable practice of excessive drinking. Rum-buds usually appear first on the nose, and..extend over the face. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sk. Bk.* 120 All European travellers accuse Cophts of being rare old toss-pots, steady drinkers, regular rum-buds. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 58/2 A fictitious rum, the flavour of which is due to "rum essence"—a mixture of artificial ether, birch bark oil, and other substances. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 181 A place where spirituous liquors are sold and drank; a grog-shop. In the West, often called a Doggery or Dog-hole, and in New York a *Rum-hole. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 216 The State of New York alone, we believe, uses the term rum-holes for its smaller grog-shops. 1891 SAJOUS *Ann. Univ. Med. Sci.* 59 An aggravated case of acne rosacea (*rum-nose). 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 36/1 Plenty of small *Rum-Punch, well soured with Juice of Limon or Orange. 1824 *John Bull* I. 132 We understand that rum punch has lately become so great a favourite in high quarters. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 99, 38 gallons of *rum shrub. 1864 TOVEY *Brit. & For. Spirits* 283 Rum Shrub should be made with the freshest lemon juice, and a portion of Seville orange juice, the finest Jamaica Rum, and sweets from good loaf sugar. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 9 July, An acquired appetite as strong as that of a *rum-sucker. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., To keep company with ony bit English rider, that sups on toasted cheese, and a cheerer of *rum-toddy.

†**Rum**, *sb.*² *slang. Obs.* [In senses 2 and 3 from RUM *a.*²]

1. A poor country clergyman in Ireland.

1720 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 75/1 As if..it were fit..to give the civility of the hat or wall to any rusty rum in the street. 1729 — *Grand Question Deb.* Wks. 1751 X. 124 No Company comes, But a Rabble of Tenants, and rusty dull Rums.

2. Ellipt. for *rum customer.*

c 1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxford Guide* in *Mem.* (1888) I. 18 They were angry with rums, they were troubl'd with bores. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Cousin Nicholas* xxiii, Von [= one] of the hold boy's country rums.

3. An old or unsaleable book.

1812 in Nichols *Lit. Anec. 18th C.* V. 471 *note*, The books, which booksellers call rums, appear to be very numerous... The French have *bouquins* for rums, and *bouquiniste* for the seller.

†**Rum**, *sb.*³ *Obs.*⁻¹ (Meaning obscure.)

1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick for Ireland* IV. i, There's to show I am a linguist, with a rum in the rhyme, consisting of two several languages.

Rum (rʊm), *a.*¹ *Cant.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 6, 8 **rome**, 7 **room(e**, 7–9 **rum.** [One of the canting terms originating in the 16th cent.]

1. Good, fine, excellent; great.

The exact sense varies with the sb.; for a list of the commonest phrases, as *rum beck*, *bob*, *cull*, etc. see the *Dict. Cant. Crew* (*a* 1700).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *Rome vyle*, London. *Ibid.*, *Rome mort*, the Queene. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* (Rtldg.) 619/2 For the roome-morts, I know by their ports ..They are of the sorts That love the true sports. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum*, gallant, Fine, Rich, best or excellent. *Ibid.*, *Bub*, Drink. *Rum-bub*, very good Tip. *Ibid.* s.v. *Joseph*, *A Rum Joseph*, a good Cloak or Coat. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Chaunt*, To throw off a rum chaunt, is to sing a good song. 1847 *Simmond's Colonial Mag.* July 409 Bricks..out here [Ceylon] signifies slap-up chaps, fast goers, trumps, rum spirits, crack hands. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 83 *Rum Mizzlers*, persons who are clever in making their escape, or getting out of a difficulty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rum-Gagger*, a cheat who tells wonderful stories of his sufferings at sea to obtain money.

2. *Rum bouse*, *booze*, etc., good liquor, wine.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 *Rome bouse*, wyne. *Ibid.* 86 This bouse is as benshyp as rome bouse. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391 This Bowse is better then Rum-bowse. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 233 A goodly Rumbouze of Canary 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 224 The Duchess loves Nantz,..Tom Campbell rumbooze.

b. Hence *Rum-boozing* (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-boozing-Wells*, bunches of Grapes.

3. *Rum duke* (see first quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-duke*, a jolly handsom Man. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. iii, You are a justice of peace, and you are a king, and I am a duke; and a rum duke, an't I? 1763 [see DUKE *sb.* 3 b].

4. *Rum-pad*, the highway; also *erron.*, a highwayman.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-pad*, the Highway. 1707 J. SHIRLEY *Triumph of Wit* (1724) 164 By the Rum-Pad Maundeth none, Like my Clapperdogeon. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 76 The brandy and tea, rather thinnish, That Knights of the Rumpad so rurally sip.

b. Hence *Rum-padder* (see quot.); also *rum-pad* vb., to attack or rob on the highway.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-padders*, the better sort of Highway-men well Mounted and Armed. 1895 H. WATSON in *Chap-Book* III. 484 To be rumpadded, there, almost within the precincts of London,..could not have been greatly to his taste.

Rum (rʊm), *a.*² *slang.* [perh. due to some special application of prec., such as *rum cove*, 'a great rogue'. In common use from c 1800.] Odd, strange, queer.

1774 H. KELLY *School for Wives* III. ix, Its a little rum tongue, that we understand among von another. 1777 *Monthly Rev.* LVI. 137 We have sometimes amused ourselves by dipping into honest Isaac Walton's Complete Angler, merely as a rum book. 1800 LD. MELBOURNE *Papers* 7, I hope you will contrive..to rub off a few rum ideas which he contracted in these philosophical colleges. 1837 DICKENS

Pickw. xiv, There's rummer things than women in this world though, mind you. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxviii, This was the rummest go he ever saw. 1887 FENN *Master of Cerem.* iv, Rum thing I should drift into being the Major's servant, isn't it?

Comb. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 245 Like a charity school of a Sunday, led by a rum-looking beadle.

†**Rum**, *v. slang. Obs.* [? from prec.] *trans.* To cheat.

1821 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* XV. 326 When I found out how he had rummed me, I thought it was but fair to dash him.

Ru·macin. [irreg. f. L. *rumex* sorrel, dock: cf. RUMICIN.] (See quot.)

1863 *Lancet* I. 337/2 Rumacin. This is another of the concentrated American remedies... It purports to be the active principle of the root of a species of Dock.

Rumage, obs. f. RUMMAGE. **Rumal,** var. ROMAL. **Rumance,** obs. form of ROMANCE. **Rumans(c)h,** varr. ROMANSH. **Rumatise,** obs. f. RHEUMATIZE. **Rumb(e,** obs. ff. RHUMB.

Rumbelow (rʌ·mbĕlō). Now *rare.* Forms: 4–5 **romby-, rumbylogh**; 5 **romelowe, -ylawe**; 5 **rom-**, 6 **rumbelowe**, 5 **rumbeloo** (6 **-belo, -bolo**); 6 **rom-** (*Sc.* **rohum-**), 7 **room-**, 6, 9 **rumbelow**; 7 **rumbillow.** [See sense 1; in some later uses associated with RUMBLE *v.*1]

1. A meaningless combination of syllables serving as a refrain, orig. sung by sailors when rowing. (Cf. HEAVE HO and HEY-HO.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 2522 They rowede hard, and sungge ther too, With heuelow and rumbeloo. *c* 1315 in *Brut* (1906) clxxxviii. 208 [Foralsemiche as he louede forto go by watere, ..maidenes made a songe þerof,..] What wende þe Kyng of Engeland haue ygete Scotlande wiþ Rombylogh. *a* 1400 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 824 Your maryners shall synge arowe Hey how and rumby lowe. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* C j, Some songe heue and bowe rombelowe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 252 Heue and how rombelow, row the bote, Norman, rowe! 1579 LOUTH in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 29 At one pulle all the golden godes came downe with heyho Rombelo. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 95 Haue at him..with heaue and hoe rumbelow.

1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LX. ii. 1100, I have recollected the first verse of the song used on that day (*i. e.* Flora Day at Helston, Cornwall)...Hel-an-tow, Rum-be-low.

†**2.** A blow, a stroke. *Obs.* Cf. RUMBLE *sb.* 3.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14005 He 3aff him suche a romelowe, That he went ouer his sadil-bowe.

†**3.** Used as a place-name. *Obs.*

1530 *Hickscorner* (E. E. D. S.) 137, I have ben in Gene and in Cowe, Also in the londe of Rumbelowe, Thre myle out of hell. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 Sal i go vitht 3ou to rumbelo fayr.

†**4.** *attrib.* Rumbling, resounding. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 24 Through Sicil his raging wyld frets and rumbolo rustling On peeres you sayled. *Ibid.* iv. 101 Thee whilst in the skye seat great bouncing rumbelo thundring Ratleth.

†**5.** A woman of light behaviour. *Obs.*

1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Commend. Poems* 67 Wks. (Grosart) II. 13 Then yee descend, where he sits in a Gondolow With Egs throwne at him by a wanton Room-be-low. 16.. *Roxb. Ball.* II. 257 In wine we call for bawdy jiggs, Catzoes, rumbillows, whirligigs.

6. A kind of carriage.

1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1891) 183 Let the other flys, and rumbelows, come down first.

Rumber, obs. form of RUMOUR.

Rumblante. *nonce-word.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*, after *andante*, etc.] Rumbling notes.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, Such a mistress of flat and sharp, squallante, rumblante, and quiverante!

Rumble (rʌ·mb'l), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–5 **rombel**, 4–6 **romble**, 5 **rombul, rowmble**; 5 **rumbil**, 6 **-byll**, 5– **rumble.** β. *Sc.* 6 **rummill, -yll**, 9 **rummel, rummle.** [f. RUMBLE *v.*1 Cf. G. and Da. *rummel*, Norw. dial. *ruml*, Du. *gerommel.*]

1. A low, continuous, murmuring, grumbling, or growling sound, as that of thunder, distant cannon, heavy vehicles, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1121 A foreste,. In which ther ran a rumbel and a swough. As though a storm sholde bresten euery bough. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 638 With rowmble and swowe resownyng vnto dethe—Swiche a noise Grekis made þere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 54 Hillis and valis trymblit of thondir rummyll. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 921/2 Which [guns] made such a rumble in the aire, that it was like thunder. 1728 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 126 These..Rumbles and Tremblings, were louder and greater at Newbury..than with us. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed 4) 122 It was the rumble of cannon. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 57/1 The deep rumble of carts and waggons. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar Khayyám* xiii, The rumble of a distant Drum. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 43 The development of a true presystolic rumble.

b. Applied to language or utterance.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 110 You wisely scorn your Stile to humble, Or for the Sense's Sake to wave the Rumble. 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Meteors of Stile* 218 Admirable Words to fill the Mouth, and make a grneeful Rumble. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 164 The rumble gave place to a strange pleading. 1902 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* 217 As he talks in his jerky rumble.

†**2.** Commotion, bustle, tumult, uproar. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 941 A stormy peple,..Delityngе euere in rumbul that is newe. 1513 MORE *Chron.* Wks. 43 Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, rumble, haste and businesse. 1533 — *Apol.* xxii. ibid. 885/1 In the time of..Henry the fourth, aboute the time of a great rumble that the heretiques made. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 425 The fighte and slaughter was so great, and the confusion, rumble, and crie of people so extreeme. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 101 And no more such a rumble keep. 1682 W. ROGERS *7th Pt. Christian-Quaker* 36 We see no real Cause..for the great noise and rumble he makes about Outward Laws.

†**3.** *Sc.* A severe blow. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Thar mycht men se..mony a reale romble [*v.r.* rymmyll] rid Be roucht, thar apon aythir sid. 1434 *Bk. Alexander Gl.* 57 Mony ruid rummill thay gaif.

4. The hind part of a carriage when so arranged as to provide sitting accommodation (usually assigned to servants or attendants), or to carry luggage. Cf. RUMBLER 2, and RUMBLE-TUMBLE 1.

1808 MRS. GRANT *Mem. & Corr.* (1844) I. 162 Miss D. and Isabella go in the rumble, as it is called, behind. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 128 Alterations and extras.. were made, among others, a rumble, with trunks. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxvii, Carriages which .. from interior, box, and rumble discharge a dozen English people at hotel gates. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 281, I got into a hired..open landau (on the rumble of which Brown sat, as in crowds it is much safer to have a person close behind you).

5. A rotating box or cask in which iron articles are shaken and cleaned by friction.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 346 Small works are additionally cleaned in a rumble, or revolving cask, where they soon scrub each other clean.

Rumble (rʌ·mb'l), *v.*1 Forms: α. 4 **romblen**, 5–7 **romble**, 6 **rombel-, roomble, roumble**; 4 **rumbelyn**, 5–6 **rumbel-**, 6 **rumbil(l, -byl, rumbol**, 4– **rumble.** β. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 5 **romel-, rummelon(e, rum(me)lyn**, 6 **rumil, -yl, rummel, -ill, -yl(l**, 9 **rummle.** [ME. *romblen, rumblen*, = MDu. *rommelen, rummelen* (Du. *rommelen*, Fris. *rommelje*), G. *rummeln*, †*rumeln* (15th c.), MSw. *rumbla*, Da. *rumle*, Norw. *rumla*, of onomatopœic origin, and perhaps properly a I.G. word.]

1. *intr.* To make a low, heavy, continuous sound:

a. Of thunder or other natural causes.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1218 *Dido*, Among al this to rumbelyn [*v.r.* romblen] gan the heuene. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 42 All the grounde of the noyse rombled 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 63 In the meyn quhile, the hevinnis all about With fellon noyis, gan to rummyll and rowt. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 A thundring In the skye dyd rumble. 1602 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 82 Romble, romble goe the waters. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 198 The Thunder And Lightning loud did rumble. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 7 The mountains rumbled, cracked, and opened in several places. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. viii, A sound was heard. Under the water it rumbled on. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 235 A large stone..rebounded from side to side, rumbling and tumbling, with a noise like thunder. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, etc. (1879) 80 An earthquake rumbled through the town. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 148 The waves are distinctly heard , rumbling in a narrow and distant part.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 77 The Canon-Law, that ever since Austin's coming, like Thunder, rumbled in the Clouds. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xii. 34 That thunder which long before rumbled in his threatnings, now gave the crack.

b. Of the bowels, or the air in them.

1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xvi. 11 Wherfore my bely rombled (as it had bene a lute) for Moabs sake. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 92 My bowells Rumbills as thay wald vther eit. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 His bowels rumbling with winde passion. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 311 When the Belly rumbles without any swelling. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 3) I. 236 And when behind he will be very stiff, and his Guts rumble. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 72 The wind rumbleth in its bowels.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 367/2 His thye beganne romble and made soo grete a noyse that it semed that the bone brake. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 50 His timbered bones all broken rudely rumbled. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 41 When the wind-shaken ropes rumble and rustle. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 15 Irregularities will both Mount and Sink the Cramp-Irons, and make them Run rumbling upon the Ribs. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lvi, The organ rumbled and rolled as if the church had got the colic. 1874 LISLE CARR *J. Guynne* I. i. 20 Those words of comfortable wisdom, which rumbled sonorously overhead.

fig. a 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* II. i, A wild confusion rumbles in my brain. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 178 The counsel rumbled till it found a vent

2. To move or travel with a continuous murmuring, or low, rolling sound. Const. *up, down, round, back, by*, etc.

c 1384 CHAUCER *Ho. Fame* II. 1026 The grete soun..that rumbleth vp and doun In fames house. ? 1569 SPENSER *Vis. Petrarch* 44 A Spring of water mildely romblyng downe. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 712 It rouls, and roars, and round-round-round it rumbles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 69 Stones..rumbling along the sides of the descent for some time. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Some straggling carts and coaches rumbling by. 1893 H. VIZETELLY *Glances back* II. xxiv. 47 The cab rumbled back to town.

fig. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* Nov. 539 The story would rumble on in all its dreary integrity. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 89 The war that was rumbling past them was no business of theirs.

b. *transf.* Of persons: To be conveyed in a rumbling vehicle.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 182 He ordered out his carriage of state, and . rumbled down the avenue of the Alhambra. 1864 G. MUSGRAVE *Ten Days in Fr. Parsonage* I. iv. 120 We rumbled over the stones. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 395/1 We rumbled away in a sort of mourning-coach.

3. Of persons: †**a.** To make a noise, disturbance, or tumult. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 555 The peple cride, and rombled vp and doun, That with his eyes herde he how they seyde. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2754 þe peple gan to rumble, & clappe & crye. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lv, And they went ro[m]bling up the said towne & downe; they said openly [etc.].

†**b.** To mutter or murmur. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rummelon or prively mystron, *mussito.*

c. To utter rumbling sounds or tones.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 15 Nov., Nugent roared, and Sir Thomas rumbled.

4. a. To produce a rumbling noise by agitating or moving something. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 769 He..in the water rombled to and fro. And wonder pryuely took vp also The coper teyne. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I romble, I make noyse in a house with remevyng of heavy thynges, *je charpente.* 17.. RAMSAY *Wyse of Auchtermuchty* xi, Quhen he had rumblit a full lang hour, The sorrow crap of butter he gat.

†**b.** To toss about in bed or on the ground. *Obs.*

15.. *How a Serjeaunt wolde be a Frere* 247 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 128 They roule and romble, they turne and tumble, as pygges do in a poke. 1520 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 66 Crito..I think lay nat easily, and began to rumble. 1581 RICH *Farew.* N j b, Lucilla rumblyng from one side of the bedde vnto the other, had rolled of all the clothes.

†**c.** To move boisterously or noisily. *Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* I. iii. 263, I wolde fayne be shouldering & rumboling emonge them. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 175 Sum ruscht, sum rummyld, and sum reild.

5. *trans.* **a.** To cause to move or travel (also *dial.* to stir about, agitate) with a rumbling sound. † Also *fig.* to revolve.

1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* 196 b, Whan they had longe roumbled this treson in theyr mynde. 1614 RICH *Honestie of Age* (1844) 8 Diogenes beganne to rolle and rumble his Tubb. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 467 So caused he euery morning..his Coach to be rumbled at his gate. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, To *Rummle*, to stir about; as, 'to rummle potatoes', when mixed with any liquid. 1867– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

b. To utter, run *over*, drone *out*, give *forth*, send *down*, with a rumbling sound.

15 *Parl Byrdes* 63 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 170 Than rombled the Doue for hier lot, Folke may be mery and syng not. 1601 DENT *Pathway to Heaven* (1603) 196 Then will they rumble over their praies, or be pattering some pater nosters. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Sac. Disc.* 23 Sometimes having tane a fresh-cup, He'll rumble you out, 'down Drops the Bishop'. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 18 The organ was rumbling forth a deep, lugubrious bass. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* xii. I. 255 They rumbled and roared and chorused prayers with a zeal that shook the window panes. 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* 3 The Officer of the Bridge rumbled requests down the speaking-tube to the engine-room.

†**c.** ? To shake or furbish *up*. *Obs.*—1

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 476 Those that were of the age before, who hauing young minds rumbled vp their old carcasses, and rubd ouer their wrinckling faces.

d. *slang.* To put *out*, rule *out*, unceremoniously; to handle roughly.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 128 Mr. Jekyll..was afraid that his client must consent to be rumbled out of Court. 1825 *Ibid.* XLVI. 65 Croxey rumbled his antagonist in the first five rounds of the combat.

†**Ru·mble,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [ME. *romble*, app. f. *rome* ROAM *v.*] *intr.* To ramble.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 11 Romynge [*v.r.* romblynge] in remembraunce thus reson me arætede. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 This Science thei never founde, ..But rumbled foorth, and evermore they sought. 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* 62 A rouling stone never getteth moss,..so if you rumble up and down you will gain but little credit. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* 85 (1877) II. 380 [She would] Rumble to ilka market-town.

Ru·mbled, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*1]

1. Emitted as, given with, a rumbling sound.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 But neere loynctlye brayeth with rufflerye rumboled Ætna. 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* 75 Try now to..find a meaning in the rumbled signals from the bridge.

2. Mumbled, scrambled; mashed.

1879 *B'ham Weekly Post* 24 May 1/4 Rumbled eggs we had particularly nice. 1879 *Cumb. Gloss.* Suppl., *Rummel't 'taties*, boiled potatoes mashed and mixed with milk and butter.

Ru·mbleful. [f. RUMBLE *sb.* 4.] The contents of a rumble.

1859 *Chamb. Journ.* XI. 349 Pa is kept in agitated action between his quiverful of arrows and his rumbleful of baggage.

Rumblegarie, *a. Sc.* Also **-gairie.** [prob. based on RUMBLE *v.*1] 'Disorderly, having a forward and confused manner' (Jam.).

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV, Jouk and his rumblegarie wife Drive on a drunken gaming life. 1795 BURNS *Let. to G. Thompson* May, The little one..is the most striking likeness of an ill-deedie,..rumblegairie urchin of mine.

Rumblegu·mption. *Sc.* Also **rum(m)el-, rum(m)le-.** [Cf. RUMGUMPTION and GUMPTION.] Common sense.

1787 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, Onie ane o' them had as muckle smeddum and rumblegumtion as the half o' some presbytries that you and I baith ken. 1792 LEARMONT

Poems 147 Without as spark o' rumelgumption. **1868** *Academia* Apr. 377 Who, devoid of rummelgumption, Courts dyspepsy and consumption. **1890** BARRIE *Little Minister* (1899) 79 That's just what I am telling you, only you hinna the rumelgumption to see it.

Ru·mble-ju·mble, *adv.* [Cf. RUMBLE-TUMBLE and JUMBLE *v.*] In a rumbling, jumbling manner.

1887 JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* ix, So our lives go on, rumble-jumble, like a carrier's cart over ruts and stones.

Ru·mblement. *rare.* = RUMBLING *vbl. sb.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 2 Her Master heard a Rumblement. **1844** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 282, I slept much better..in spite of. a considerable rumblement of carts.

Rumbler (rʌ·mblə). [f. RUMBLE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who, or that which, rumbles or makes a rumbling noise; *spec.* a resounding line of poetry; a cart or carriage.

1611 FLORIO, *Romoreggiatore*, a noiser, a rumbler. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 6 Being bound to get..two or three hundred rumblers out of Homer. **1706** BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 425, I only trull 'em a couple of Rumblers. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 206 The trisyllables, and the rumblers of syllables more than three. **1836** MAHONY *Reliq. Father Prout* ix. *Songs France* 269 The rumbler jugged off from his feet. **1874** *Slang Dict.* 273 *Rumbler*, a four-wheeled cab.

† **2.** = RUMBLE *sb.* 4. *Obs.*—¹

1801 [see RUMBLE TUMBLE 1].

Ru·mble-tu·mble. [f. RUMBLE *v.* + TUMBLE *v.*]

1. = RUMBLE *sb.* 4. ? *Obs.*

1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. App. 40 The rumbler, or rumble-tumble is a convenience fixed to the hind end of the carriage, and made to carry luggage. **1817** KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 159 The important point whether the dicky or the rumble-tumble were the more honourable place. **1858** LYTTON *What will He do* I. xv, From the dusty height of a rumble-tumble Vance caught sight of Lionel and Sophy

2. A rumbling coach, carriage, or cart.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. (ed. 3) I. 118 A name for a stage-coach which beats rumble-tumble, caterpillar, and every other English nick-name, out of the field. **1829** W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 406, I leave Granada this afternoon at five o'clock in a kind of rumble tumble, called a Tartana, on two wheels. **1854** MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rumble-Tumble*, a large, old-fashioned, unwieldy carriage.

3. A rough or tumbling motion.

1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* XXII, Suiting, to rumble-tumble of the seas, The songs forbidden a serener clime.

4. Scrambled eggs.

1879 [see MUMBLED 2]. **1882** *Indian Outfits* etc. 77 Buttered eggs, commonly called by the natives 'rumble-tumble'.

Rumblifica·tion. *nonce-word.* Rumbling.

1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xiv, He treated us with an extra rumblification in his gizzard

Ru·mbling, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*¹ Cf. MDu. *rommelinge*.]

1. The action of making a rumble; an instance of this; a rumbling noise.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 525 The rumblynge [*v.r.* romblyng] of a fart, and euery soun, Nis but of ayr reuerberacioun. **1533** BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xii. (S.T.S.) I. 69 þan was herd þe huge rummyllyng and sound of brokin housis & wallis in all partis þareof. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witches*, xv. xxii. (1886) 365 To find out the cause of noise and spirituall rumbling in houses. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 243 A continuall winde that keepeth a horrible rumbling. **1678** OTWAY *Friendship in F.* III. i, I can act..any thing, I can act the rumbling of a wheelbarrow. *c* **1738** SWIFT *On his Deafness* Wks. 1751 XIV. 252 At Thunder now no more I start, Than at the Rumbling of a Cart. **1756–7** TI. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 28 In the city of Naples were heard subterraneous rumblings. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVIII. 291 His heart throbbing to the rumbling of his coach wheels. **1880** GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. XXII. 202 Rumblings are heard like the mutterings of distant thunder.

b. With reference to the bowels.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G vj b, Colica passio. is knowen also by the rumblyng, which is a noise in the bowels. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii. 1298 Tell the meridian howre by rumbling of his panch. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 311 If the rumbling be caused by Bile..it may be good to give Milk. **1733** CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 6 (1734) 213 Inflation of the Bowels with Rumbling and Noise. **1822** GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 171 Borborygmus. With frequent rumbling of the bowels. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 734 As shewn by the gurgling and rumbling in the bowels.

† **2.** Disturbance, tumult, stir. *Obs.*

c **1471** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 276 Ther was rennyng for the sovereynte, There was rorynge and rumbelynge, pete to here. *c* **1510** MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/1, I maie..be tossed in the flode & rombeling of your worldly businesse. **1587** FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/1 The time of queene Marie; in the beginning of whose reigne..there was some rumbling thereabout.

† **3.** Muttering, murmuring. *Obs.*—⁰

c **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Romelynge, or privy mysteryngе, *ruminacio, mussitacio.*

Ru·mbling, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*¹]

1. That rumbles, in senses of the verb.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Certayne Notes Instruct.* Wks. Tiv, Rather searche the bottome of your braynes for apte wordes, than chaunge good reason for rumbling rime **1602** B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Now, thunder, sirrah, you, the rumbling plaier. **1632** P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclog.* ii. 3 His songs more please my ravisht eare, Then rumbling brooks that with the pebles play. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 P 4 A few rumbling Words and Consonants clapped together, without any Sense. **1788** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 27 Of no more value..than sounding brass or a rumbling cymbal. **1813** LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 47 We..walked up and down the road listening to every rumbling cart. **1847** YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church* x. 104 A style at once rumbling, rough, and fierce. **1873** W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 87 He had driven down..in a rumbling old trap.

b. Of a road: Causing carriages to rumble.

? **1756** H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* Aug., The great road as far as Stamford is superb...It is continued much farther, but is more rumbling.

c. Of a drain: Formed of loose stones.

App. in allusion to the noise made by the water; but cf. RUMMEL 2.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 270 In the upland where round stones are at hand, rumbling drains are most in use. **1894** HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss., Rummlin-cundy*, a drain.. filled up to the surface with loose stones.

2. Of the nature of a rumble.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 116 The rumbling noise which we call Thunder. **1750** *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 679 The hollow rumbling Noise, which is usually heard in Earthquakes. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 124 A variety of rumbling, humming and whistling sounds. **1857** W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. i, The low rumbling tones of his voice ceased altogether. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 794 A kind of rumbling presystolic murmur is sometimes heard at the apex.

3. *slang.* Rough-and-tumble.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 129 A sort of rumbling rally followed.

Hence **Ru·mblingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1847).

Rumbly (rʌ·mbli), *a.* [f. RUMBLE *sb.* + -Y.] Of a rumbling character.

1882 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Adv. Herr Baby* 73 Baby was very pleased to get..out of the rumbly, rattly noise. **1894** KIPLING *1st Jungle Bk.* 199 A gurgly rumbly voice, called out of the darkness to the right.

Rumbo¹ (rʌ·mbo). Now *arch.* [? f. RUM *sb.*¹] A kind of strong punch, made chiefly of rum.

1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* ix, He had provided vast quantities of strong beer, flip, rumbo, and burnt brandy. **1767** *Cries of Blood* 68 Having called for some rumbo,..was stirring it with a spoon. **1821** SCOTT *Pirate* XXXIX, Hawkins.. and Derrick..were regaling themselves with a can of rumbo. **1824** — *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, Will you have..a jorum of hot rumbo? **1889** CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 106 He found a hogshead of rumbo which was thrown up from a wreck.

attrib. **1798** O'KEEFFE *Wild Oats* II. iii, You know that her ladyship, no more than myself, has set eyes upon you since you was the bigness of a rumbo canakin.

† **Rumbo**². *Cant. Obs.* (See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rumbo*, a Prison or Gaol.

Rumbo³. *Naut. slang.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585 *Rumbo*, rope stolen from a royal dockyard.

† **Rumbo-ken.** *Cant. Obs.* A pawn-shop.

c **1700** *Street Robberies Considerd, Rumbo ken*, Pawnbrokers. **1724** J. THURMOND in *Bacchus & Venus* (1737) Nib, Filing of a Rumbo-Ken, My Bowman is snabbled again.

Rum booze, bouse: see RUM *a.*¹ 2.

Rumbostan, obs. form of RAMBUTAN.

Rumbow·ling. *slang.* [? var. of ROMBOWLINE.] (See quots)

1874 *Slang Dict.* 273 *Rumbowling*, anything inferior or adulterated. **1885** N. D. DAVIS in *Academy* 5 Sept. 155 Our word rum, and the longer name rumbowling, which sailors give to their grog.

† **Rumbu·llion**¹. *Obs.* Also **rombullion, rumbullian.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RUMBUSTION. In mod. Devon dial. *rumbullion* is used in the sense of 'tumult, uproar', but evidence of connexion is wanting.] Rum.

c **1651** in N. D. Davis *Cavaliers & Roundheads Barbados* (1887) 112 The chiefe fuelling they make in the Island is Rumbullion, alias Kill-Devill, and this is made of suggar canes distilled, a hott, hellish and terrible liquor. **1660** LEERDY *Mem. of Bermudas* (1879) II. 139 An Irishman haueing . vndertaken to deliuer a caske of Rumbullian to the Gouernors Negroe woman. **1672** HUGHES *Amer. Physitian* 34 They..make a sort of Strong-Water, they call Rum or Rumbullion, stronger than Spirit of Wine.

Rumbu·llion². Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 8 **rumbillion, rombullion.** [Alteration of F. *Rambouillet*, the name of a town about midway between Paris and Chartres.]

1. A variety of peach.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Peach-tree*, The Rumbillion is the noblest and fairest of all the yellow Peaches. **1731** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Persica*, The Rumbullion is a middle-siz'd Fruit. **1802** FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* 25 The Rambouillet (commonly called the Rumbullion) is pretty large. **1824** LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 714 Rambouillet, Rumbullion.

2. A variety of gooseberry.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 16 Gooseberries:.. Rombullion..is a great favourite in the gardens round London, where it has been grown upwards of forty years. **1860** HOGG *Fruit Man.* 87 Gooseberries. Rumbullion..much grown for bottling.

Rumbu·stical, *a. dial.* and *colloq.* Also **rombustical.** [prob. an alteration of ROBUSTIC *a.* + -AL.] = RUMBUSTIOUS.

1795 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IV. 221 If she's rumbustical By Jove we must invade her. **1825** C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 248 *note*, A rumbustical green one. **1840** HOOD *Up the Rhine* 319 Frederic the Great and his rumbustical father. **1881** *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 253/2 The whole performance is robust and, if the use of such a term may be pardoned, a trifle 'rumbustical'.

† **Rumbu·stion.** *Obs.*—¹ In 7 **rombostion.** [Cf. RUMBULLION¹.] Rum.

1652 *Mercurius Politicus* No. 90. 1435 Partly [through] the Brandewin wherewith we have furnisht him, the spirits of Rombostion, which our men there make him, and other good hopes we give him, he becomes very valiant.

Rumbustious (rʌmbʌ·stiəs), *a. colloq.* Also **rombustious.** [prob. an alteration of ROBUSTIOUS *a.* Cf. RUMBUSTICAL.] Boisterous, turbulent, unruly, uproarious.

1778 FOOTE *Trip to Calais* I, The sea has been rather rumbustious, I own. **1797** MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 156 Miss Elinor is in one of her rumbustious fits; I must fetch the doctor. **1833** L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 40 The only rumbustious individual in the whole crowd was an itinerant tooth-drawer. **1853** KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* vii, The sperm whales are such raging, ramping, roaring, rumbustious fellows. **1894** MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 105 Do you think I want to look as rumbustious as you?

Rumbylow, obs. form of RUMBELOW.

Rume, obs. form of ROOM.

Rumege, obs. form of RUMMAGE.

Rumen (rū·men). [a. L. *rūmen* the throat, gullet.] The first stomach of a ruminant animal.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the *Rumen*, or first Ventricle of Camels, are found divers Sacculi, which contain a considerable Quantity of Water. **1834** YOUATT *Cattle* 427 (L.U.K.), There are two openings into the rumen. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 143 All seems to go into the rumen, and has for awhile no power on the cuticular coat of that stomach. **1874** T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* XXI. I. 236 He punctured the skin and rumen with the lance.

Rumeth, obs. form of ROOMTH

‖ **Rumex** (rū·meks). *Bot.* [L. *rumex* sorrel.] A genus of plants which includes the sorrel and dock; a plant of this genus.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 557/2 *Rumex*, in botany, a genus of the hexandria trigynia class. **1786** ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 65 Tuberous rooted rumex. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 584 Opium comes to this country from the Levant in rounded masses. Its surface is covered with the seeds of a species of rumex. **1874** GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 190 Smyrna opium occurs in masses . covered externally with the capsules of a species of rumex.

Rumfle, *v.* App. a var. of RUMPLE *v.*

1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jonathan* I. 181 It's no frolick for me to be rumffled, or slobbered. **1904** in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† **Ru·mfordize,** *v. Obs.* [f. the name of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count (von) *Rumford* (1753–1814), who invented a system for curing smoky chimneys.] *trans.* To improve (a chimney) on Count Rumford's system.

1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 209, I should think we might Rumfordize one of the chimneys. **1798** — in *Biog. Lit.* (1872) II. 241 The landlord .. has promised me to Rumfordize the chimneys. **1809** *European Mag.* LV. 21 Persons may have . their kitchen fire places..Rumfordized.

fig. **1801** *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* V. 353 It is only now wanted that we should..Rumfordize our feelings in such a manner as to be able to vie with our wooden-fuelled neighbours in sensibility.

Rumfu·stian. (See quots.)

1829 HONE *Year Bk.* 62 Rum fustian is a 'night cap', made precisely in the same way [as egg-flip]. **1862** JERRY THOMAS *How to mix Drinks* (New York) 72 *Rumfustian*, . a drink very much in vogue with English sportsmen, after their return from a day's shooting. **1900** A. M. EARLE *Stage-Coach & Tavern Days* v. 101 Rumfustian was made of a quart of strong beer, a bottle of wine or sherry, half a pint of gin, the yolk of twelve eggs, orange peel, nutmeg, spices, and sugar.

Rumfu·stianish, *a.* (See quot.)

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 706 The round-about, hubble-bubble, rumfustianish, .. roly-poly growlery of [Carlyle's] style, so Germanically set forth.

Rumgumption (rʌmgʌ·mʃən). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* [Cf. GUMPTION and RUMBLEGUMPTION.] Common sense.

c **1770** BEATTIE *To Alex. Ross* XV, They need nae try thy jokes to fathom; They want rumgumption. **1785** SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 321 But sure it wad be gryte presumption, In ane wha has sae sma' rumgumption. **1860** *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 203 *Rumgumption*, or gumption, knowledge, capacity, capability. **1872** DE VERE *Americanisms* 484 There is no excuse, as there is no need, for the corruption rumgumption, common in England.

Rumgu·mptious. *dial.* Also 8 **-gumshaws.** [Cf. prec.] (See quots.)

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rumgumshaws*, violent, bold, and rash. *a* **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Rumgumptious*, sturdy in opinion; rough and surly in asserting it. **1828** CARR *Craven Gloss., Rum Gumptions*, forward and queer.

Ru·micin. *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. L. *rumic-*, *rumex* sorrel + -IN.] (See quots.)

1854 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Hand-Bk. Chem.* XVI. 172 The lapathin obtained from the root of *Rumex Hydrolapathum* ..which was prepared by Geiger..and Riegel..in a state of greater purity as rumicin. **1887** T. L. BRUNTON *Pharmacology* (ed. 3) 1011 It [the yellow dock] contains tannic acid and rumicine, which is identical with chrysophanic acid.

Rumidge, obs. form of RUMMAGE.

Ru·minal, *a.* 'Ruminant' (Webster, 1864).

Ruminant (rū·minănt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *rūminant-*, pr. pple. of *rūminārī* or *rūmināre* to RUMINATE. Cf. F. *ruminant*, Pg. and It. *ruminante*, Sp. *rumiante*.]

A. *sb.* An animal that chews the cud; one of the *Ruminantia*.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge a 3 b, Four-footed beasts which..are either cornigerous ruminants..or ruminants without hornes, as the Camel, dromedary. **1714** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1739) 635 The Description these give of the muscular Part of the Gullet..is very exact in Ruminants. **1806** *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 370 The ruminants with horns..have two preparatory stomachs for the food

previous to rumination. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 31/1 Peculiarities which distinguish between the ruminants and all other herbivorous quadrupeds. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 32 No one will expect to find..buffaloes, stags, and other Ruminants in Australia.

Comb. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 417 The complex ruminant-like organ of the Lemming.

B. *adj.* **1.** Chewing the cud, ruminating.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 125 They [*sc.* camels] are Ruminant Creatures, and have four Stomacks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1824) I. 337 Of all ruminant animals, those of the Cow kind deserve the first rank. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 4 In the ruminant animals..the alimentary canal is twenty-seven times the length of the body. 1882 *Knowledge* Aug. 159 A curious mixture of the characters of Pigs and Ruminant animals.

† **b.** *Astr.* Represented by ruminant animals.

1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 133 *Ruminant Signs*, are those Signs of the Zodiack represented by Creatures that use that Quality, viz. Aries, Taurus, and Capricorn.

2. Contemplative, meditative.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Monday 131 Arabia, Persia, and Hindostan, the lands of contemplation and dwelling places of the ruminant nations. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. v. § 10 He enjoys a quiet misty afternoon in a ruminant sort of way. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 746 One of the long-haired ruminant men stood up.

Hence **Ru·minantly** *adv.*

1847 WEBSTER, *Ruminantly*, by chewing. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 787/1 'You are an angel, Fred,' she repeated, ruminantly.

‖ **Ruminantia** (rūmĭnæ·nʃĭă). [L., neut. pl. of the pres. pple. of *rūmĭnāī* or *rūmĭnāre* to RUMINATE.] The class of ruminant animals.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 325 In the carnivora, the ruminantia,..the hemispheres..cover a part of the cerebellum. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* (1876) 77 In the *Ruminantia* there are usually seven segments altogether in the sternum.

Ru·minate, *a. Bot. rare.* [ad. L. *rūmĭnātus*, pa. pple. of *rūmĭnārī*: see next.] = RUMINATED *ppl. a.* 2.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 Albumen..either ruminate, or furnished with a central or ventral cavity. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 466 *Ruminate*, when a hard body is pierced in various directions by narrow cavities filled with dry cellular matter.

Ruminate (rūˑmĭnēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rūmĭnārī* or *rūmĭnāre*, f. *rūmen* RUMEN.]

1. *trans.* To revolve, turn over and over in the mind; to meditate deeply upon.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. xi. 65 Let him..accustome him selfe to behold, and marke well them that be angry, with the successe of that anger, and ruminate it in his mynde a good space after. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 101 Conduct me, where from company, I may revolue and ruminate my greefe. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 151 In this circulatory motion, wee shuld ruminate Pauls wheele of fourteen spokes. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. viii, While I in sullen rage did ruminate The Creatures vanity and wofull state. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 240, I had a damp upon my spirits, when I ruminated within myself the certain and unavoidable difficulty. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member of Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1842 I. 481 When the guilty themselves do not choose..by ruminating their offences, [to] nourish themselves..to the perpetration of future crimes.

b. To meditate, consider (a design, etc.) with a view to subsequent action.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 6 To ruminate strange plots of dire Reuenge. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (Rtldg) 93 Thou that ruminatest to thyself a catalogue of privy conspiracies. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 101 Shee ruminates a thousand severall sorts of revenge. 1655 MILTON *2nd Def. Eng. People* Wks. 1851 VIII. 251 When Salmasius was anxiously ruminating how he might reestablish his ruined character. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 8 Ruminating wrath, he scorns repose. 1740-1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xii. 23, I went in, and began to ruminate with myself what I had best to do.

† **c.** With personal object. *Obs.*[-1]

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 198 The proud Lord, That.. neuer suffers matter of the world Enter his thoughts: saue such as doe reuolue And ruminate himselfe.

2. To chew, turn over in the mouth, again.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Song Sol.* vii. 9 Like the best wine worthy for my beloved to drink, and for his lips and his teeth to ruminate. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 364 That liquor, which does not require to be ruminated, is conveyed directly to the fourth stomach.

b. In fig. contexts, approximating to sense 1.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp of Ely* II. x. 529 Thus does he ruminate and re-ruminate his cud againe. *a* 1635 CORBETT *Iter Boreale* 43 Because he neede but ruminate that ore Which he had chew'd the Sabbath-day before. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 393 Literature which could be carried by the post bag..formed the greater part of the intellectual nutriment ruminated by the country divines and country justices. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Church* xiv. 148 Like a clean animal, ruminating it, he turned it into most sweet verse.

3. *intr.* To chew the cud. Also *fig.*

1547 *Homilies* I. *Holy Script.*, Let vs ruminat, and (as it were) chewe the cudde, that we may haue the swete Joyse, ..taste,..and consolacion of them. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 21 The beasts feeding there, were wont to come under the same [tree]..,and there did ruminate. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. of Anim. & Min.* Isagoge a 3 b, Cornigerous ruminants.., or not ruminating; as the Hogge. 1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 26 Of divers Beasts which Ruminate, thus much is true. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 P 2 Those Repositories in several Animals, that are filled with Stores of their former Food, on which they may ruminate. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 498 He made various sounds with his mouth; sometimes as if ruminating, or what is called chewing the cud. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 370 It is stated by authors that hares, rabbits, and even some men ruminate. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 453 An animal which had two complete toes on each foot, and ruminated.

transf. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 41 That the Spirits of the Wine may have whereupon to ruminate and feed.

4. To muse, meditate, ponder.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 43 If I dyd but ruminate [for] the dayz I haue spoken of, I shall bring oout yet sumwhat more. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 252 He..ruminates like an hostesse, that hath no Arithmatique but her braine to set downe her reckoning. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 217, I shall not ruminate, but look forward. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 P 8 After having taken a Pipe of Tobacco, and ruminated for some time. 1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 17 Dec., The blossom of an idea..came out into full blow as I ruminated upon my pillow. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 112 The news startled the Cardinal, and he ruminated. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (ed. 2) 137 The glorified saint of Scripture is especially a beholder,..he does not merely ruminate within.

b. Const. *about, of, on, upon, over.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Epist.* (1577) 108 That text of the Psalmist, about the whiche..my soule may alwayes ruminate. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. i. 102 For my head But ruminates on necromantic skill. Philosophy is odious and obscure. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 317 To ruminate of the things that most conduced to the mischief. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 105 To ruminate upon evils, is to add unto our own tortures. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 30, I ruminated very much about it. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* LXXV, Ruminating very unpleasantly upon my future prospects. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 11 Those noble lines in which Byron makes the dying gladiator ruminate over the coming vengeance for his fate 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xvi. 348 He ruminated on his melancholy.

† **5.** *refl.* To take counsel. *Obs.*

?*c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* v. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.*, Let us withdrawe and in pryvate rumynat our selves together.

Hence **Ru·minating** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ruminamento*, a ruminating, a chewing of the cudde. 1668 STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* v. (1672) 113 The reading and ruminating of it, might be as much worth as heaven to them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 336 His ruminating after a full meal generally lasted about an hour and a half.

Ru·minated, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMINATE *v.*]

1. Meditated, considered, digested.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 12 Which kind of Ruminated History I thinke.. fit to place amongst Bookes of policie. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* IX. 83 It is a second, a Ruminated, a reflected Knowledge.

2 *Bot.* Presenting a chewed appearance; permeated by striæ; striated, marbled.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) I. ii. 249 It is perforated in every direction by dry cellular tissue..' in this state it is said to be ruminated. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 281 The albumen may.. present a mottled appearance, as in the Nutmeg,..and some Palms .,where it is called *ruminated*. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 387 When split open, the albumen is seen to be ruminated; the cut surface resembling that of a nutmeg.

3. Subjected to rumination or re-chewing.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 303/1 A muscular fold forms a direct pathway for the ruminated food

Ru·minating, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMINATE *v.*]

1. Chewing the cud; ruminant.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 141 Some have foure stomacks, as horned and ruminating animals. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* IV. 191 Oxen and sheep, and many other ruminating beasts. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1739) 638 The curious Contrivance and Fabrick of the several Ventricles of ruminating Creatures. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 3 The bowels of a ruminating animal may be considered as an elaboratory. 1806 *Phil. Trans* XCVI. 370 The following gradation of ruminating stomachs is established. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* II. 42 Various ruminating quadrupeds, as Deer and Goats.

2. Contemplative, meditative

a 1704 LOCKE *Conduct of the Understanding* XX, We are of the ruminating kind. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 24 From thoughtless youth to ruminating age. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* II, He then took a ruminating walk. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlix, A ruminating tone of sympathy. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11 The peculiarity of Tocqueville's intellect was its ruminating character.

Hence **Ru·minatingly** *adv.*

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* IV. 260 She did not answer at once, but after looking down ruminatingly she said [etc.]. 1886 *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVI. 550 He gazed ruminatingly at the view.

Rumination (rūmĭnē·ʃən). [ad. L. *rūmĭnātio*: see RUMINATE *v.* and -ATION. So F. *rumination*, It. *ruminazione*.]

1. Contemplation, meditation.

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* IV. i. 19 In which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadnesse. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* iii. 26 If at any times .we sin, by rumination on the foregoing signs, we may draw fresh solace. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 267 Like the ideas of a delightful spring in a winter's rumination. 1744 THOMSON *Autumn* 574 From his bury'd Flock Retiring, full of Rumination sad. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* liii. VII. 15 To throw away life..in frivolous amusements, or useless austerities, or indolent rumination. 1864 G. MUSGRAVE *Ten Days in Fr. Parsonage* II. ii. 42 The mind wanders into endless rumination.

b. *pl.* Meditations, thoughts, reflections.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 33 Ruminations of joy in the Memory.. are good. 1797-1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 540 In my lonely ruminations I called to mind a coffer. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, Each being wrapped in his own unpleasant ruminations. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ix, If the Arrowpoints had such ruminations.

2. The action of chewing the cud.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 25 The Voluntary Motion of the Stomach, is that only which accompanies Rumination. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1739) 638 The very Act itself of Rumination is an excellent Provision for the compleat Mastication of the Food. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. i Pref. p. vi, They [the *Pecora*] possess the remarkable power of rumination 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 151 When rumination ceases..this is a most serious business. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 473 Regurgitation and even rumination of the upcast food are curious features of some cases of nervously irritable stomach.

Ruminative (rūˑmĭnĕ·tĭv), *a.* [f RUMINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Contemplative, meditative.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III xi. 305 Our minds becoming ruminative, we find a calm delight in chewing the cud of memory. 1855 A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-ho.* xii. 207 [She] was a ruminative woman of few words. 1881 *Harper's Monthly* LXIII. 353 The flabby judge sat awhile ruminative.

Hence **Ru minatively** *adv.*

1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* II. xix. 253 'A long way off,' said Jeremiah ruminatively. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 173 Nubar reposes ruminatively on the shelf.

Ruminator (rūˑmĭnē·tə). [a. L. *rūmĭnātor*, agent-noun f. *rūmĭnārī* to RUMINATE. Cf. It. *ruminatore*.] One who ruminates.

1598 FLORIO, *Ruminatore*, a ruminator, a chewer of the cud. 1611 COTGR., *Remascheur*, a ruminator.

1813 SIR E. BRYDGES (*title*), The Ruminator, containing a Series of Moral, Critical, and Sentimental Essays. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Peninsular War* II. 440 At all hours of the day, some idlers or ruminators were seen on the marble benches. 1849 QUINTON *Heaven's Antidote* 44 The dominant mood of the ruminator.

† **Rumine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *ruminer* or L. *rūmĭnārī*.] To ruminate.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi 44 As studious Scholar he self-rumineth His lessons given. *a* 1618 — *Maiden's Blush* 421 Inlie reioycing, deepely rumining, All in his minde maturely pondering.

Rumis(h, variants of RUMMISH *v. Obs.*

Ru·mkin [1]. Now *arch.* Also 7 **romekin, rumken.** [app. of LG. origin.] Some kind of drinking-vessel.

a. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. H iv b, Wine, ever flowing in large Saxon Romekins About my board. 1668 — *News from Plimouth* III. i, I'll come, e're you can pledge Two Romekins of Wine!

β. 1656 in *Festive Songs* (Percy Soc.) 68 Ale in Saxon rumken then, Such as will make grim Malkin prate. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 108 With that she set it to her nose And off at once the Rumkin goes. 1801 LAMB *John Woodvil* II, Ale in a Saxon rumkin then, makes valour burgeon in tall men. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 521 Put it not into bottle or jug, Cannikin, rumkin, flagon, or mug

Ru·mkin [2]. [app. f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -KIN.] The Persian rumpless or tailless cock or hen.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* II. x. (1676) 110 Gallum Persicum .Hoc genus etiam à nostratibus alitur, & nonnullis Rumkins dicitur. *Ibid.* Pl. 26 Gallus ex Persia, a Rumkin. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 251/2 The Persian Cock..wants a rump and tail;..with us they are generally called Rumkines. 1776 A. RUSSELL *Aleppo* 63 The rumkin, or cock and hen without rumps. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 65/1 The Rumpless or Persian Cock, or 'Rumkin', as it was formerly termed, is tailless. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1865) 282 The feathers of the variety of fowls called 'rumkins'..are as much proof against rain as those of other fowls.

Ru·mlar. *rare*[-1]. [app. f. RUMMEL, after *ashlar*.] Rough stone.

1829 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 161 Layers of basaltic rumlar work between each flatting of the mortar.

Ru·mless, *a.* [f. RUM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of rum.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 4 The men not unreasonably refused point blank to navigate the Kara Sea in a rumless *Ibis*.

Ru·mly, *adv. slang.* [f. RUM *a.*[1] and *a.*[2] + -LY 2.] **a.** Bravely, finely. **b.** Oddly, strangely.

1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 29 We concluded to boot it rumly. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rumly*, bravely, cleaverly, delicately, &c. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 727 Touch'd with grief to see His pal..Thus rumly floor'd.

Rummadan, obs. form of RAMADAN.

Rummage (rʌˑmedʒ), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **romage, roomage,** 7 **rommage, rumidg,** 8, 9 **rummage.** [Orig. an aphetic adoption of older F. (also Sp.) *arrumage* (mod. *arrimage*), f. *arrumer* (mod. *arrimer*), = Sp. and Pg. *arrumar*, of doubtful origin. In later use f. the verb.]

1. † **a.** *Naut.* The arranging of casks, etc., in the hold of a vessel. *Obs.*

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 195 Cellaridge, Cranage, Sponage, Romage, and Carridge of Wine, £100 *ov. od.* 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 40/1 The Quarter Maister hath the charg of the hould for stowage, rommage, and trimming the ship.

b. Miscellaneous articles, lumber; rubbish.

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* 151 Among other romage that stood vpon the hatches, there were certaine hennes cages. *Ibid.* 168 All chestes, pottes, fattes, and other roomage that are not stowed vnder hatches, being throwne ouer borde into the sea. 1847 HALLIW., *Rummage*, lumber, rubbish. *West.* 1880 *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Rummage*, rubbish. 'A good riddance to bad rummage.'

† **c.** Place of stowage or storage; storage capacity. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* 164 They likewise haue a

Chest in the roomage, free of fraight. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 81 In the Oeconomical Providence of Nature, (as I may term it,) there is good store of roomage and receipt where those powers are stowed.

2. Bustle, commotion, turmoil. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1575 *Durh. Depositt.* (Surtees) 304 Ther was such a dyn and rom[a]ge in the streit emangest neighbours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 107 This (I take it) Is..the cheefe head Of this post-hast, and Romage in the Land. 1888 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* IV. 77/1 *Rummage*, an obstreperous din.

3. An overhauling search.

1733 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 476 A general rummage and reform in the office of matrimony. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 July, My rummages and business sometimes occupy me uninterruptedly to those hours. 1813 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I. 364, I took the opportunity of a lift to come on here for a last rummage of the library before the bad weather sets in. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride, Snowdon* v, Which were now, after the general rummage, returned to their lawful owner. 1873 C. KEENE *Let.* in *Life* vii. (1892) 148, I shall have a rummage for it among the old music-book shops.

b. *spec.* A thorough search of a vessel by a Customs examining officer. Also *attrib.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585. 1876 G. D. HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 274 The Examining Officer and the waterman is to .. make a strict rummage in all parts of the vessel. *Ibid.* 635 To make a memorandum to that effect at the foot of the rummage account.

4. Special combs.: **rummage goods** (see quot. 1871); **rummage sale** (*a*) (see quot. 1858); (*b*) a kind of charity bazaar.

1871 *Echo* 25 Jan., Seizures made for smuggling and "rummage goods—that is, goods out of date in warehouse. 1893 *Daily News* 24 June 8/1 Sale of Rummage Goods from Red Lion and other wharves, and Salvage ex-Hispania s.s. (*a*) 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "*Rummage-sale*, a clearance sale of unclaimed goods at the docks, or of odds and ends left in a warehouse. 1887 *Times* 30 Nov. 1 Rummage Sale, by order of the proprietors of Wilson's Wharf. (*b*) 1890 *Stratford on Avon Herald* 19 Dec. 3/1 A novel but most successful experiment was tried by way of what was termed a 'rummage sale'. 1895 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII. 308 It is almost impossible to dispose of gentlemen's hats at rummage sales.

Rummage (rʌ·mėdʒ), *v.* Forms: 6 **roomage**, 7 **roome(d)ge**; 6–7 **romege**, 6–9 **romage**, 7 **rommage, -idge**; 6–7 **rummidge**, 7 **-ige, rumidg(e**, 7–8 **rumage**, 7– **rummage**. [f. the sb.]

I. *trans.* †**1.** *Naut.* **a.** To arrange, or rearrange (goods) in the hold of a ship. Also generally, to arrange, put in order. *Obs.*

1544 *Admiralty Court Libels* No. 55, The romeger whiche they appoynted..to romege caske wares in the said shipp did romege at the same tyme the said annyse sed. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 300 To give the master..a good reward for his labour to see the goods well romaged. 1622 MARKHAM *Decades Warre* III. vi. 103 Hee is continually to haue attending on him..Porters and luggage Carriers, to rummage and order things according to his directions. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 103 We careened our ships,..rummaged our gold, and repacked some of our provisions.

†**b.** To set in order, put straight (a ship, the hold) by rearranging the cargo. *Obs.*

1577 TOWRSON in *Hakluyt* (1599) II. II. 46 The 14 day we sent in our boats to take water, and romaged our shippes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 86 The most of those which had health, occupied themselves in romeging our ship. 1625 in J. S. Corbett *Fighting Instr.* (1905) 69 The hold in every ship should be rummaged and made predy, especially by the ship's sides.

2. *Naut.* **a.** To search thoroughly, ransack (the hold of a vessel, etc.).

1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 4 An other English man of warre that had detained him all night and rummiged his hold and opened his letters. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 174 We rummaged our Prize, and found a few Boxes of Marmalade. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 64 Tho' I thought I had rumag'd the Cabin so effectually, as that nothing more could be found, yet I discover'd a Locker with Drawers in it. 1739 LABELYE *Piers Westm. Bridge* 19 By means of these Booms we could inclose the..Boats and Vessels from being damaged or rumaged, either by Day or Night. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 561 A set of pirates who, under pretence of searching for arms or delinquents, rummaged every boat that passed. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* v. (ed. 4) 82 They are about to rummage the ship from stem to stern for runaways.

b. *spec.* of Customs officers in discharge of their duty.

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 112 The powers of the officers of the customs to rummage ships with lights. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* I The Tide-surveyor is to rummage the Ship, in order to detect the concealment of any small packages of Goods, which are liable to Duty, or are prohibited to be imported. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., When rummaging a ship, they have a long steel spear to pierce any soft articles. 1876 G. D. HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 267 When the import cargo is discharged the Examining Officer finally rummages the vessel.

3. To make a search in or among; to overhaul in order to find something. Also in fig. context.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. i, Why does she not go romage all the prisons? 1677 R. CARY *Palæol. Chron.* II. I. ix. 118 Ransacking and rummaging those obscure Cells and Vaults of Antiquity. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 110 Before we entered this Prison, the Gaoler rummaged us from Head to Foot. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 550 They saw that everything had been rummaged, and all the chests and lockers were wide open. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 57 We rummaged our pockets in vain for the required passport. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells* 136, I rummaged the house from top to bottom..; but in vain.

fig. 1621 MOLLE *Camerarius' Liv. Libr.* III. v. 162 She roomedging her past evils. 1657 W. RUMSEY *Organ. Sal.* Ep. Ded. (1659) 16 Your Instrument serves to take away the grounds of these distempers, by rummaging and scouring the stomach.

b. With *over, out, up.*

1623 G. HERBERT *Let.*, Rummage out your book-shelves. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 38 Pray rummage up your memory for the new volumes. 1826 LAMB *The Months* Misc. Wks. (1871) 395 Rummaging over the contents of an old stall. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 112/2, I only grieve for the trouble I have taken in rummaging over my musty shelves.

4. To scrutinize, examine minutely, investigate.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii. 68 Upon this, they fell again to romage the Will. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 185, I yet never met with the least mention of any thing like it, in all the multitude of authors I have rummaged. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 755/1 They have rummaged the oldest monuments. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 305, I am inclined to concur in Pasquier's silence, having rummaged his 'Recherches de la France'.

b. Const. *over.*

1725 WATTS *Logic* 304 To direct their disciples..to rummage over the definitions, divisions, and canons that belong to each topic. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* XXXVIII. 287, I have rumaged over all the Authors of the Library of our Friends the Missionaries. 1845 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 6 With the help..of Rushworth, whom we rummaged over for the revolutionary precedents.

5. To disarrange or disorder; to knock, stir, or drive about; to force or rout out by searching or making a stir. Somewhat *rare.*

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Revenge* 18 Our Ships being all pestered and romaging euerie thing out of order. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 422 Even as the matter..Is rommidged with motions slowe or quick In feeble bodies of the Ague-sick. 1736 N. BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 242 Add about two drams of crude alum ; rummage this well in it. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* v, I shall find all the things rummaged about. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* I. ii. 49 The wild rabbits..hunted and rummaged from their burrows.

b. To bring *out* by searching; to fish *out* or *up.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 45 The Benedictin Monks..set themselves to rummage up old Manuscripts for Printing. 1786 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 12 June, She has also rummaged up a coop that will hold six chickens. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 755, I had the good fortune to rummage out another copy. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi 108 The writer .. has rummaged out many state secrets, which he turns to his own purpose. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* vii. (1879) 72 An ancient spangled jacket..was rummaged out of the property box.

c. To collect by searching.

1820 BYRON *Morg. Maggiore* lxxxiv, Morgante rummaged piecemeal from the dust The whole.

6. To employ in searching or ransacking.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 257 A man might rummage his hands among his pockets with comfort.

II. *intr.* **7.** *Naut.* To make search († arrange or rearrange cargo, etc.) in a vessel.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 They weare not idle,.. but still rummidginge, as it seemeth, provided well for theire defence. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 300 The master or Boatswaine, or him that will take vpon him to romage. 1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* v. ii. K 4, Now *Signor currigantino* will I romage in the worme eaten keele of your rotten hulke. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 117 They..have been actually on Board the said Ship, and have begun to rummage there, pretending to remove the Goods in order to their Inspection and Appraisment. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quartermaster*, Their Business is to rummage in the Hold on all Occasions.

8. To engage in a search, make an investigation, of any kind.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. of Formes & Qual.* To Rdr. A 7 b, I rumag'd among my Loose papers. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. XXXII, As a Fox was Rumidging among a great many Carv'd Figures. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 89 They have been ashore at some Indian houses, and have rummaged and taken several things of small value. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Feb., He pulled out a pocket-book, and rummaged some time, but to no purpose. 1808–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 365 *note*, I should rummage to see whether a case could be found in which [etc.]. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lix, This gentleman, when he comes into the property, naturally begins to rummage. 1875 MRS. TROLLOPE *A Charming Fellow* III. xvii. 220 She..began to rummage among its contents.

b. Const. *about.*

1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xlii. 367 In preparing a defence we have to rummage about and get up what we can. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 He took the keys and began to rummage about for spoil.

c. Said of mice or rats.

1842 TENNYSON *Walk to Mail* 30 A jolly ghost, that..tapt at doors, And rummaged like a rat. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Student's Sec. T.*, So silent you can hear the mouse Run and rummage along the beams.

9. To turn or move restlessly. *rare* —1.

1755 CROKER tr. *Orl. Fur.* XXIII. CXXII, He..wheels round to and fro, This side and that, rummaging o'er his bed.

Hence **Ru·mmaging** *ppl. a.*

1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* vii, They..had been conducting a rummaging scrutiny of the rooms upstairs. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 161 What display, both of quantity and quality, These rummaging *douaniers* oft bring to light.

Rummager (rʌ·mėdʒəɹ). Also 6 **romeger**. [f. RUMMAGE *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** One who arranges cargo in a ship. *Obs.*

1544 *Admiralty Court Libels* No. 55, The romeger whiche they appoynted..to romege caske wares in the said shipp. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 862 The Master must proulde a perfect mariner called a Romager, to romege and bestow all marchandize in such place as is conuenient.

2. One who makes a search or overhaul.

1769 BARETTI *Manners & Customs Italy* II. XXXIX. 328 Many amongst our rummagers of libraries have occasionally quoted passages [etc.]. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 58 There was no likelihood that the caches would escape the search of such keen eyes, and experienced rummagers.

Rummaging (rʌ·mėdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.]

†**1.** The arranging or rearranging of cargo. *Obs.*

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 267 In charging, discharging, loding againe, and roomaging of the same shippe. 1560 *Ibid.* (1903) II. 409 The masters of the ships..might bring away a great deal more than they doe if they would take paine in the romaging. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 44 The other [days] for roomeging, making of sayles [etc.]. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The quarter Maisters hath the charge of the hold for stowage, rommageing, and trimming the shippe.

2. The action of searching or overhauling.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1086 This said in haste, in haste he fell To romaging of Sidrophel. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 231 The sloop's men took her, and had the rummaging of her, before we came up. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 26 This rummaging of the shore was now becoming extremely irksome. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* viii, A vast deal of searching and rummaging ensued, and it proving fruitless [etc.]. 1859 W. COLLINS *Queen of Hearts* (1875) 32, I would rather have the rummaging of your memory than the rummaging of this box.

attrib. 1876 G. D. HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 635 Stores to be reported and an account to be taken by the Rummaging Officers. 1891 MAYSTON *Customs Gen. Orders* 206 Extramen not to be employed on rummaging duty.

Rummagy (rʌ·mėdʒi), *a. colloq.* [f. RUMMAGE *sb.* + -Y.] Such as may be got by rummaging about among old rubbish.

1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. 18 The 'rummagy' faces, with no defined shape. 1901 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 522/2 He had gone and fetched the rummagy old thing, which..wasn't no good to nobody.

Ru·mmel. *dial.* Also **rummle.** [variant of RAMMEL *sb.*1]

1. (See quot. and RAMMEL *sb.*1 4.)

c 1850 J. GIBBS in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1853) I. 393 The materials which I extract from the lias formation, locally called 'rummell', at Barrow-on-Soar, in Leicestershire, is an especial bed of marly limestone, found above and separated from all the lias beds of limestone in that district.

2. *Rummel-cundy, -drain* (see quots.).

1853 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 314 [He] drained at first with stones, these drains being what are termed *Scottice* rummle drains. 1894 *Hetton-le-hole* (Durh.) *Gloss.*, *Rummle cundy*, a ditch filled up with loose stones, for water to drain through.

Rummer (rʌ·məɹ). Also 7–8 **romer**, 7 **rumar**. [Of Continental origin, and representing W Flem. *rummer*, *rommer*, or Du. *romer*, *roemer*, Fris. *romer*, LG. *römer* (hence Da. *romer*, † *rømmer*), G. *römer* († *roemer*, 1589); the original meaning is perh. 'Roman glass'.]

1. A kind of large drinking-glass. Also const. *of* (the contained liquor).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. 234 Dispatching a lusty Rummer of Rhenish to little Periwig. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* I. i, Then give him but a rummer,. and he will drink so kindly, as if he had the heart of a whale. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* I. i, Whilst in full Romers we our Friendship Crown. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 103 A large Rummer of Rhenish and Sugar. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. xii. 199 A real cup in the form of a common drinking glass or rummer. 1811 SIR A. FERGUSSON in Lockhart *Scott* (1869) III. 325 Many a nice slice of ham, and rummer of hot punch. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. vi. 246 The bottle circulates briskly or the rummers are replenished. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* v, A row of ancient rummers with ground figures on their sides.

2. *attrib.*, as *rummer-cup, -glass.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Music*, A Dutch man, who could break Rummer-Glasses with the Tone of his Voice. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voyage* 49 The mate took with him some rummer glasses. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, Dorothy appeared bearing three large rummer cups. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Clive* 16, I slap the table till no rummer-glass but shakes.

† **Ru·mmery** 1. *Obs.*—1 = ROOMERY.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 58 In the habit of Kalenders or Friers, as if they were upon a Rummery or pilgrimage.

Ru·mmery 2. *U.S.* A rum-store, liquor-shop.

1898 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Nov., His re-election does not prove that the people of the state are going to sell out to the rummeries.

Rummi(d)ge, -mill, obs. ff. RUMMAGE, RUMBLE.

Rummily, -ness: see RUMMY *a.*1

† **Ru·mming,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Used in allusion to Skelton's 'Elynour Rummynge'.

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* 643 The Poet is bribde ..to hold him halfe the night with riffe, raffe, of the rumming of Elanor.

Ru·mmish, *a. slang.* [f. RUM *a.*2] Somewhat odd or peculiar; rather rummy.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 Galloping them round a corner, with a rummish team. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, 'That's a rummish cut of a toggery,' said Jack. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs, Milit. Snobs*, His little box near Epsom..: where..many 'rummish plants' are concocted.

† **Ru·mmish,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 **rumb-, rummisch, rum(m)is, -ys, -e(i)s**, 7 **rumish.** [See ROMY *v.* Perhaps partly represented by later Sc. *rumish, reemish* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).]

1. *intr.* To roar, bellow.

15.. *Clariodus* i. 970 He rumbischit whill rared everie roch. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 17 The hird Poliphemus ..Grassilland his teth, and rummesand full hie. *Ibid.* 36 How cavernis or furnys of Ethna round Rummist and lowit. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5468 Gret Quhalis sall rummeis, rowte, and rair.

2. To protest loudly, make uproar.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xiii. (S.T.S.) I. 299 Þan þe small pepill began to rummys. *Ibid.* IV. xviii. II. 118 Incontinent þe hale senate began to rummys.

Hence † **Ru·mmishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Lion & Mouse* XXX, [The lion] Welterand about with hiddious rummissing. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xix. (S.T.S.) II. 121 Incontinent rais ane huge rummyssing throw all the tentis. 1653 CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 144 The battering shot of the Rummishing Canon.

Rummle, Sc. variant of RUMBLE.

Ru·mmy, *sb. U.S.* [f. RUM *sb.*[1] + -Y.] (See quot. 1890.)

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power,* He led the 'rummies' and radicals in town-meeting with a speech. 1890 C. L. NORTON *Political Amer.* 96 *Rummies,* a local name for the political opponents of the temperance party in Maine.

Rummy (rʌ·mi), *a.*[1] *slang* or *colloq.* [f. RUM *a.*[2] + -Y.] Odd, queer, singular. Also *Comb.*

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 19 A neat, but rather rummy looking blue pony. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. 355 They're a rummy couple if what I hear is true. 1892 *Spectator* 13 Feb. 223/2 The 'rummy' names people give their houses in the suburbs.

Hence **Ru·mmily** *adv.*; **Ru·mminess.**

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 Apr., I know..it has been a rummily written work. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 172 This story shows the rumminess of Nubby Tomkins.

Ru·mmy, *a.*[2] [f. RUM *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of or pertaining to, suggestive of, rum.

1864 WEBSTER s.v., A rummy flavour.

Rummyll, obs. form of RUMBLE.

Ru·mness. [f. RUM *a.*[2] + -NESS.] Singularity, oddness, oddity.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, The Fates ordered him into it again. Which is rumness: ain't it? 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 220 You see something of the rumness of this job, but not the whole.

† **Ru·mney.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 **romon(e)ye, romanye,** 6 **-ny**; 5 **rommeney,** 5-6 **-ney,** 6 **-nei; 5 rommenei.** *β.* 5 **rompney, romnay,** 6 **-neye, -nie, -ny,** 5-7 **romney.** *γ.* 4 **rumnay,** 5 **-neye,** 4, 6 **rumney,** 7 **-ny.** [a. OF. *rom(m)enie,* = obs. It. and med.L. *romania,* from the proper name *Romania,* used to designate Greece. OF. is also the source of MDu. *romanie, romenie,* MLG. *romenie, rumenie,* MDa. *rommenie, rumeni.*]

1. A sweet wine of Greek origin, much used in England during the 15th and 16th centuries. Also *attrib.*

α. 1393 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 209 Item pro j paruo cade de Romoneye, vj *li* di. 1421 *Coventry Leet Bk.* I. 24 And that thei sell..maluesey & romeney for xvj d. a galon and no derre. 1469 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 101 Item, in tyre malvesie, romenay, osey,..and other sweete wynes, by the yere..£20. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII,* c. 7 No Malmeseis, Romeneis, Sakkes nor other swete Wynes..shalbe retailed aboue xij. d. the galon. 1546-7 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 47 That na claret..be sald of derrer price nor xiij d., nor Romany derrer nor xviij d. the point.

β. a 1460 *Play Sacrament* 340 Syr, here ys a drawte of Romney Red. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 103, I sent to them a pottell of white romnay and thai toke it thankefully. 1508 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 267 Also yf your swete wyne pale, drawe it in to a romney vessell for lessynge. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. F ij, These hote wynes as malmesye, wyne course, wyne greke, romanysk, romny. 1612 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 335 Canaries, Malagas, Maderais, Romneyis.

γ. a 1400 *Sqr. Lowe Degre* 753 Ye shall have rumney and malmesyne. 1414 *Maldon Court-Rolls* (Bundle 9, No. 6), ii pipas vini albi et ii botys [=butts] de Rumneye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rumneye, wyne. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 22 Ye shall have Spayneshe wyne and Gascoyn, Sak, raspyce, alycaunt, rumney. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 210 Spaine bringeth foorth wines of white colour..,as Sacke, Rumney and Bastard. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. II. i. 93 All black Wines..: Malmesie, Allegant,..Rumny, Browne bastard, Metheglen.

b. *Rumney (of) Modon,* rumney made at Modon (the ancient Methone) in the Morea.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 96 in *Babees Bk.*, Perfore ete hard chese aftir..and drynk romney modoun. *Ibid.* 119 The namys of swete wynes y wold þat ye them knewe: ..Rompney of modon.

2. A rumney cask or vessel. (Cf. 1 *β,* quot. 1508.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 116 in *Babees Bk.*, 3iff swete wyne be seeke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesynge.

Rumorous (rū·mŏrəs), *a.* Also 6 **rumerous, rumorus, -ouse.** [f. RUMOUR *sb.* + -OUS.]

1. Making a loud confused sound; resounding. Now *arch.*

1550 SIR T. HOBY *Trav.* (Camden) 38 A river..maketh a great rumerous noise untill he cumethe into the middes of the vale. 1596 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* lx. 4 Take peace with flies they cride. At which rumorus rore [etc.]. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses Maj. Miracles* 62 b, The rumorous sound Of the sterne billowes.

1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 208 Bygone grandeurs, faintly rumorous now Upon the mind's horizon, as of storm Brooding its dreamy thunders far aloof. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 52 In days whose feet are rumorous on the air.

2. Of the nature of rumour; rumoured. *rare.*

1605 STOW *Ann.* 1401 The Lorde Keeper, and other Lordes of the Counsell,..perswaded against rumorous talke of the Earle of Essex. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Reliq.* (1672) 377 This Bearer will tell you what we hear of certain rumorous Surmises.

3. Full of rumours or reports. *rare*[−1].

1641 T. JORDAN *Walks of Islington* v. i, Your husband.. Shall..to the bold ears of the rumorous world, Declare his errour, and your innocence.

Rumour (rū·mər), *sb.* Also *α* 5 **rumur, rom-, revmour, rwmor, rumore,** 5-6 **rumoure** (6 **-ure**), 5-8, 9 (chiefly *U.S.*) **rumor.** *β.* 5 **rumber, romber.** *γ.* 5 **rymour.** [a. OF. *rumur, rumour, rumor* (mod.F. *rumeur*), and *rimur,* = Prov. *rumor, rimor,* Sp. and Pg. *rumor,* It. *rumore, romore, rimore*:—L. *rūmōr-em,* acc. of *rūmor* noise, din, etc. From OF. are also MDu. and Du. *rumoer,* MLG., MHG., and G. *rumor.*]

1. † **a.** A (wide-spread) report of a favourable or laudatory nature. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. pr. vii. (1868) 59 Ȝe men certys ne konne don no þing ary3t, but ȝif it be for þe audience of poeple, and for ydel rumours. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 37 Þere God for hym wrou3te meny myracles and grete... Þy þat rumour sche þat slou3 him was i-meoved.

b. Talk or report *of* a person or thing in some way noted or distinguished. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 34 Thurgh his romour in þis reme Hath raysede mekill reke. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 17 Thys rumor off hym went forthe throughout all Jewry. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* iii. 26 All the Heithen..were afrayed for Iudas and his brethren: so yᵗ the rumoure of him came vnto the kynges eares. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* II. iii. 7 Great is the rumour of this dreadfull Knight, And his atchieuements of no lesse account.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 60 Dim is the rumour of a common fight, Where host meets host, and many names are sunk: But of a single combat Fame speaks clear.

† **c.** The fact of being generally talked about; reputation, renown. *Obs.*

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 80 Fame..Nor in the glistering foil Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies.

2. General talk, report, or hearsay, not based upon definite knowledge.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* v. 5 When fals rumour, or tithing, wente out, as Antiochus hadde gon out of Iijf, Jason sodeynly assailide the citee. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 94 Thus brought he common rumor to taber on his head. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* Ind. 15 Rumour is a Pipe Blowne by Surmises, Iealousies, Coniectures. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i, To stop all rumour that may fil the world. *c* 1640 ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* I. i, The court 's all filled with rumour, the city with news, and the country with wonder. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 73 So Rumor says. (Who will, believe.) 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 357 His stamm'ring tongue With doleful rumour and sad presage hung. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 16 You seem..Too sprightly and companionable a man, To act the deeds that rumour pins on you. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Well. lington* 181 Who let the turbid streams of rumour flow Thro' either babbling world of high and low. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 160 The mysterious power of rumour which seems to travel faster than any post.

b. Personified.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 123 This from Rumors tongue I idely heard. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 154 'Gainst me swolne Rumor hoisted euery saile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 965 Rumor next and Chance, And Tumult and Confusion all imbroild. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 613/1 If the gossip, Rumour, truth declares. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. I, It is thus everywhere that foolish Rumour babbles not of what was done, but of what was misdone or undone.

c. Const. *of* (the thing spoken about).

1622 WITHERS *Philarete* (1633) 592 Where never came Report of Pan,..Nor rumor of the Muses, till of late. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 3 Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,.. Where rumour of oppression and deceit..Might never reach me more. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 108 Inward raced the scouts With rumour of Prince Arac hard at hand. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II,* II. xii. I. 280 The preparations..had not been conducted so secretly but that some rumor of them had taken wind.

3. A statement or report circulating in a community, of the truth of which there is no clear evidence.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 52 Alle the comoun rymour and speche is of alle the peple there,..that thei ben the Garneres of Joseph. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 167 He is a foole that yeuithe also credence To newe rumours and every foltisshe fable. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* ii. Wks. 936/1 So a rumour ones begonne and spread abrode, is not after soone remoued. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 18 Why you ought not to haue beleeued such rumors, I wil say something. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 4 Does the Rumor hold for true, That hee's so full of Gold? 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* 285 This not by uncertain rumours, but by the Acts and Instruments themselves. 1705 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 197 A rumour hath been here for some time that you have of late been under some trouble. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* IV. I. 303 The authors of these rumours did not confine their attention to Bothwell alone. 1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* I. ix, False rumours often beget truths. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xi. 129 Rumours flew abroad that miracles had already begun.

Comb. 1647 HEXHAM I, A rumour spreader. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rumour-bearer. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/2 The rumourmongers have seen what Mr. Gladstone had not seen.

b. Const. *of.*

1525 ABP. WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 374 The first rumor and brute of this matier. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxiv. 6 Ye shal heare of warres, & of the rumors of warres. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 181 The Citie..upon the least rumour of building them, armeth their Gallies to burne the same. 1665 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1720 II. 6 Twenty Rumours more we have of his Successes, but I will not yet credit them. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 217 Many rumours of war here; but I know not well how they are founded. 1840 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* lvi. VII. 153 It is probable that the rumour of his approach reached Athens at least some days before him. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxviii, Rumours of wars there had been, if not wars themselves.

† **4.** Loud expression or manifestation of disapproval or protest. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2668 Þe pepull made noise, Myche Rumur & rud speche at his red sonne. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1377 To eschew the Rumber and the crye, his purpose. he chaungyd. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* V. (1811) 87 Amonge ȝe Knyghtys of Sygebert was sponge a great rumoure, saying that they were not contente. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 430, I may not staye him for the rumour of the people.

5. Clamour, outcry; noise, din. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 65 With a grete rumor & a cry he come vnto the pope, & bad hym giff hym his xij d agayn. 1482 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 15 [He] made suche a noyse and rumour, that lantfert cam out hastely. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* II. xxvii. 32 He wolde make suche a noyse and rumoure, as though all the deuylles of helle had ben in his chambre. 1581 STYWARD *Mar. Discipl.* II. 134 It is sometimes requisite that thy battailes goe forwardes with rumours and showtings. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 79 From whose vast beechy banks a rumor straight resounds. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 208/2 A very particular quality is observable in this creature, of listening to any noise or rumour in the street. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 82 The rumour every instant increased. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Nativity* v, Here a great rumour of trumpets and horses. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 97 The rumour of the wind among the garden trees.

† **6.** Uproar, tumult, disturbance. *Obs.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 82 Swyche talkynge comyth of false schrewys that wold mak a rwmor in this contre. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 132 Ther ys grett romber in the reme. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII,* c. 5 Great Rumour and Variance daily increaseth among his Subjects for taking and refusing of the same [coin]. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 219/2 Wee must geue ouer this matter for the vniuersitie is in a rumour. 1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 184 Assemblies against the law, are therfore also somtimes called Rumors. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 130 The bawling woman began to raise a rumour about her gate by the complaints which she made unto her neighbours.

Rumour (rū·mər), *v.* Also 6, 9 *U.S.* **rumor.** [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* † **a.** To resound with disapproval. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Than regnyde avoutry and lechurie in hym and his howse-maynage, that al the roialme thanne rumourt and lothit for that rousty Synne.

b. To invent or circulate rumours.

1858 CARLYLE *Friedk. Gt.* XI. ix. (1862) IV. 146 Diplomatic shadows fencing, Gazetteer shadows rumouring.

2. *trans.* To circulate by way of rumour.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* IV. ii. 51 Come hither Catesby, rumor it abroad, That Anne my Wife is very grieuous sicke. 1597 – 2 *Hen. IV,* Ind. 33 This haue I rumour'd through the peasant-Townes. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 86 Unskilful men may rumour what they will. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 556 By the chiefe Author thereof, the Lord, rumouring it. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* iv. (1777) 96 Those wretched Christians who returned from those wars.. rumoured these stories about the West. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XXIX. 40 Various tales are rumour'd of his fate.

b. In passive with dependent clause.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ii. 11 It is rumour'd..These three leade on this Preparation Whether 'tis bent. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1600 All abroad was rumour'd that this day Samson should be brought forth. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng* II. 73 It had been industriously rumoured..that Richard duke of York had escaped from the assassins. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. Prol. 203 It was rumoured he could say The Parables of Sandabar.

c. With personal object and complement.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, See you streight rumour me dead. 1833-6 H. COLERIDGE *Northern Worthies* (1852) I. 64 He [Blood] was rumoured to be a creature of Buckingham. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 100 Art thou not he, whom fame This long time rumours The favour'd guest of Circe?

3 a. To transmit with a murmuring sound.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxix, Hearing voices of men or the sound of laughter rumoured over the quiet waters.

b. *intr.* To make a murmuring noise.

1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 474/2 The lullaby aid of the sea that rumoured light and soothingly round the rock of Doom.

Hence **Ru·mouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1563 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 128 Yea, dost thou make a rumouring yet again? 1824 SYMMONS *Agamemnon* 4 Swifter than noisy fame of rumouring tongues. 1858 CARLYLE *Friedk. Gt.* IV. vi. (1872) I. 444 Such a marching and rumouring going on all round him. 1895 W. WATSON *Father of Forest* 4 Mourned not the rumouring winds?

Rumoured (rū·mərd), *ppl. a.* [f. RUMOUR *v.*] Announced by rumour; commonly reported.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 817 Som Magazin to store Against a rumord Warr. 1751 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 27 As rumour'd robberies endear our gold. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 50 From far The rumor'd leagues proclaim approaching war. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xii. 231 He discusses both the probability of the rumoured invasion, and the best means of defending the coasts.

Ru·mourer. *rare.* Also 7 **rumorer.** [f. RUMOUR *v.* + -ER [1].] One who disseminates rumours.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 47 Go see this Rumorer whipt. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xliii, When all had been said about busy rumourers.

So **Ru·mourist.** *rare*[−1].

1887 *L'pool Mercury* 19 Oct. 5 The Cabinet council which the rumourists with one accord had fixed for Thursday.

Rump (rʌmp), *sb.*[1] Also 5-7 **rompe,** 6 **rumpe,** 7 **rumpt, rompt.** [ME. *rumpe, rompe,* prob. of

Scand. origin: cf. MDa. *rumpe, rompe* (Da. *rumpe*), MSw. *rumpa, rompa* (Sw. *rumpa*), tail, posteriors, Norw. *rumpa* tail, *rump* posteriors, Icel. *rumpr*. The corresponding MDu. *romp(e), rump* (Du. and Fris. *romp*), MLG. and LG. *rump*, OHG. and G. *rumpf* mean 'trunk' of the body.]

1. That part of the body (of an animal or bird) from which the tail springs; † the tail; hence by extension, the hind-quarters, posteriors, buttocks.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rumpe, tayle, *cauda*. 1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rompe of a beest, *poitron, croupe*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 Their Tailes dubled and flagging, their rumpes and thyes full of feathers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 48 At her rompe she growing had behind A foxes taile. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 56 The diuell Luxury with his fat rumpe and potato finger. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 214 They fasten them..to the tayles of theire horses and to the Rompts when the tayles be puld off. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* IV. xv. 351 That Danish Boy, who had a Tail growing out at his Rump. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 307 He on his Hams, or on his brawny Rump Sliding secure, derides their vain Distress. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 108 The marks of the goose are, a bigger body,. a white ring about the rump. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 2 Nov., I saw the scoundrels jumping the windows, with the bayonets at their rumps. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 261 Sheep .high on the loins, down on the rumps. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 94 In general, we should call the anterior two-thirds or three-fourths of notæum 'back', and the rest 'rump'.

† **b.** That part *of* a tail which is next to the body; the stump. Also *transf. Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 674 The length of it from the tip of the nose to the rump of the tail is seven or eight fingers. 1676 MOXON *Print Letters* 34 Q hath its Body made like O. The Rump of the Tail is made by drawing a straight line from Parallel 12½. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 40 Two [fins]..with a small Rump of a Tail between them.

c. A part resembling a rump. *rare*—1.

1852 BADGER *Nestorians* I. 254 We left Amedia at 7 a.m., and..made the western rump of Jebel Gara about noon.

2. This part of an animal or fowl as cut off and used for food.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She tyrith vppon Rumppys, she fedith on all maner of flesh 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 111 When my back is turnde and gon, Another giues thee rumpes to tyre vpon. 1611 COTGR., *Cimier*, the vpper part of a rumpe of Beefe, &c., next, or neere, vnto the chine. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 47 Treated at an Ale-house with a Rump of Beef. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 P 1 The Maids of Honour in Queen Elizabeth's Time were allowed Three Rumps of Beef for their Breakfast. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 63 The poor ox..is divided into rumps, and sirloins, and briskets, and into all sorts of pieces. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 237, I caused a rump of beef ..to be immersed in..cold water for three hours. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 122 To present the rump and tail was the highest honour that a host could offer a guest at a feast.

Comb. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rump-and-Kidney Men*, Fidlers that Play at Feasts, Fairs,..&c. And Live chiefly on the Remnants of Victuals.

† **b.** Used with allusion to sense 3 b. *Obs.*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Feb., In King-street seven or eight [bonfires]; and all along burning, and roasting, and drinking for rumps. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1838) 116/1 When the youths were gathering together to make bonfires to burn the Rump, as the custom of those mad days [1660] was. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1497/4 Several Apprentices ..had formed a design .to come together in a considerable number on the Kings Birth-day, as they pretended, To Burn the Rump.

† **c.** *Rump and dozen*: (see quot. 1796). *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rump and dozen*, a rump of beef and a dozen of claret. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 112 A bet of a rump and dozen was laid of this important point. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* 296 I'll lay you a rump and a dozen..on the matter.

3. *fig.* A small, unimportant, or contemptible remnant or remainder of a body of persons (esp. of a Parliament: cf. next).

1649 WALKER *Hist. Independency* II. 32 This fagge end, this Rump of a Parliament with corrupt Maggots in it. 1659 *Engl. Conf.* 22 This Rumpe of a casheered House of Commons. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* (1899) 286 The people running away into it, so that the rump of the meeting seemed only to remain. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 318 My business with the House of Lords is over for the present; for they have, or a rump of them, done their own business pretty handsomely. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 8 What remains of it, is the Rump of the old Committee. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 131 The few members who made up what was contemptuously called the Rump of the House of Commons. 1877 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 349 The Tory Rump that we fools chose at the last election to represent us.

transf. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No 83. 2/1 You are..the Rump of the Athenian Oracle.

b. *Hist.* The remnant of the Long Parliament (restored in May, 1659) which was dissolved by Monk in Feb. 1660; also (esp. in later use) the earlier remnant of the same Parliament from the time of Pride's Purge (Dec. 1648) to its dissolution by Cromwell in April, 1653.

[As to the origin of the name, cf. the following statements:—

1662 *Rump Songs* To Rdr, Now if you ask who nam'd it Rump, know 'twas so stil'd in an honest Sheet of Paper (call'd The Bloody Rump) written before the Tryal of our late Soveraign of Glorious Memory: but the Word obtain'd not universal notice till it flew from the mouth of Major General Brown at a Publick Assembly in the daies of Richard Cromwell. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 329 Which word *Rump* had it's name first from Mr. Clem. Walker in his History of Independency printed in 1648 and was given to those ..members that strenuously oppos'd the King.]

1659 C. HATTON *Let. to Hyde* 23 Dec. in *Clarendon MSS.*, The Rump, as we now call them. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Feb., Major General Brown, who had a long time been banished by the Rump. 1660 in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 363 *note*, The oath..taken by every member of both houses of Parliament, Rumpt and all. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 117 It was the Garbage of that Parliament I am sure, that is the Rump, but they called themselves the Parliament of England. 1785 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 64 His Quarrel to Cromwell, was his having depos'd the Rump, and usurp'd the Power in a single Person. 1757 HUME *Hist. Eng., Commw.* iii. IV. 97 It was agreed, that, laying aside former enmities, all efforts should be used for the overthrow of the Rump; For so they called the Parliament. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 147 The Rump and the soldiers were still hostile to the House of Stuart. But the Rump was universally detested and despised. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 538 This office he [Milton] held during the Rump, under five successive councils of state

c. So *Rump Parliament.*

1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 208 Upon the recalling ..of Harry Cromwell to the rump Parliament as soon as his brother Richard was deposed. 1671 GLANVILL *Further Disc. Stubbe* 31 Styling me Chaplain to M. Rous, a Member of the Rump-Parliament. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 48 Is it possible to conceive that the Rump Parliament, and afterward Cromwell, would have let my Lord Antrim have sat quiet for twelve Years? *Ibid.* 69 His [Monk's] Address..in perswading the Rump Parliament to dislodge the disaffected Troops at London. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) III. 196 Such was the destructive wrath of my Lord General Cromwell against the Nominal Rump Parliament of England.

4. In phrases *rump and rig, rump and stump*, through and through; completely, entirely. *dial.* or *colloq.* (See also STUMP *sb.*)

Cf. G. *mit rumpf und stumpf* in the same sense.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 499 Up rump and stump did Auchen burn. 18.. *Sk. Broad Yks.* 54 (E.D.D.), They say they're Britons rump an' rig. 1892 J. E. MUDDOCK *Detective's Triumphs* 55 My man .. bought the place. Bought it! Yes. Rump and stump

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1 or 2, as *rump-beef, -end, -feather, -gland, -steak*; also *rump-fed, -galled, -spotted* adjs.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 6 Aroynt thee, Witch, the rumpe-fed Ronyon cryes. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. ii, You'll neuer thinke of any thing, till your dame be rumpgall'd 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 114 Then take the rump-end of the Backbone 1689 *Muses Farew. to Popery* 18 A lazy Mass of damn'd Rump Beef. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxi, The gardener ..led out the two old mules, to clip the hair from the rump-ends of their tails. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* VI. Wks. (Globe) 302/2 Bad as it was, it seemed a rump-steak to me. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 10 The rump feathers and upper tail coverts. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 282 The rump gland frequently becomes obstructed. 1885 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* ii. (ed. 3) 40 A mutton-chop or rump-steak may be readily got from the nearest butcher's. 1897 FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* II. 72 Rump-spotted Guenon, *cercopithecus opisthostictus.*

b. In sense 3 or 3 b, as *rump-general, -groat, -man, -member, -senate, -time.*

1659–60 *Hist. 2nd Death Rump* 1/2 Some Packs he inveagles, O'th' blood-coated Beagles, To's partie; the Rumpmen did so too. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, When the keys of the Exchequer were lost in the Rump-time. 1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 144 They made no doubt but the rump members would again resume the government. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 296 Of whose being sequestred in the Rump-Time I have heard much. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 537 A Silver pair of Breeches neatly wrought, (Such as you see upon an old Rump Groat). 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* II. 27 A rump-general, namely, John Lambert. 1861 J. E. B. MAYOR *Introd. Cicero, Philipp. ii.* (1881) p. xvii, The rump senate, thus brought together, was convened by Antonius and Cassius.

6. Special combs., as **rump-band**, a leather band passing over the rump of a horse to support the trace-chains; † **rump-evil**, a disease affecting the rump; † **rump-jewel** (?); **rump-poke** (see quot.); **rump-post**, the pygostyle of a bird; † **rump-roll**, = BUSTLE *sb.*2; **rump-rope** (see quot.); **rump-strap**, a strap serving the same purpose as a rump-band.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1192 The *rump-band is hooked on to the trace-chains. 1611 COTGR., *Mal de croupion*, the *rumpe-euill; a disease wherewith all birds are sometimes troubled. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 A Crochet of 122 Diamonds,..with a *Rump Jewel after the same Fashion. 1821 A. WELBY *Visit N. Amer.* 8 We also saw yesterday a large brown bird pursuing a Gull, and understood its name to be *Rump-poke. An appropriate appellation, as it pursues other birds for their droppings. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iv. 210 That extraordinary affair called the *rump-post or pygostyle. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 403 A vast Fardel of Rags..composed a *Rump-rowl 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 296 The rump then, supported by a tackle, is drawn forward by means of a stout rope, called the *rump-rope. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1192 The trace-horse is harnessed with back-strap, *rump-strap, and crupper.

† **Rump**, *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* [= Du. *romp* 'pieces of cloves and nutmeg', in Kilian *rompe* 'nux myristica vilior, cassa, inanis', MLG. *rumpe*] Refuse of nutmegs.

1602 in Sir G. Birdwood & W. Foster *Reg. Lett. E. India Co.* (1893) 41 To clense them & free them..from dust & the nutmegges from Rumps. 1610 *Rates of Marchandises* F vij, Garble and Rumpes of Nutmegs the pound, xij.d.

Rump (rʊmp), *v.* Chiefly *slang.* [f. RUMP *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To turn one's back upon (a person), esp. as a mode of snubbing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1737 *Common Sense* I. 52 Whoever envies me, or whoever is not on my Side, let him be Rumped. 1790 LADY S. LENNOX *Life & Lett.* (1901) II. 76 Mr. Conolly was at Court in London, and H. M. rump'd him,..so that he did not go to the Queen's drawing-room. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. ii. P 5 Other people who attempted to speak to him, were rumped in exact proportion with the blandishments of his face towards me. 1841 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Wom. in Grey*, His Holiness not only gets the 'cold shoulder' But Nick rumps him completely. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 375 We believe it is an established rule, not to turn your back on —or in playhouse phrase—not to rump your audience.

2. *absol.* Of pigeons: To set up the tail feathers.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 106 It was apt to make them rump.

3. *trans.* To flog or scourge. *rare*—0.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Rump'd*, flogged or scourged.

4. *Sc.* To plunder completely; to clean (one) of money. (Cf. RUMP *sb.*1 4.)

1815 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. xi. 366 Most of the châteaux, where the Prussians are quartered, are what is technically called *rumped*, that is to say, plundered out and out. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v., A phrase often applied to a losing gamester; as, 'I'm quite rumpit'.

Hence **Ru·mping** *vbl. sb.*

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 96 Setting the feathers upon the rump, (which is called rumping).

Rum-pad, -padder: see RUM *a.*1 4.

† **Ru·mpant**, *ppl. a. Obs.*—1 [a. AF. *rumpant*, = F. *rompant*, pres. pple. of *rompre* to break.] Breaking the law, offending.

1621 *Irish Act* 5 *Edw. IV* in R. Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 38 Persons..that finde or impeach any of the said vessels Rumpants or forfeits against this Act

Ru·mp-bone. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [RUMP *sb.*1] The bone of the rump; the coccyx.

1615 [see COCCYX]. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 149 An extraordinary excrescency of bones below the os coccygis, the rump bone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1626 Then what can better represent, Than this Rump bone, the Parliament? 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 198 Os Coccygis, or Rump-bone. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 278 So, we have the terms, sacred bone, rump bone, nameless bones, boot-like bones, &c.

Rumped (rʊmpt), *a.* [f. RUMP *sb.*1]

† **1.** Having a bustle or false rump. *Obs.*

1707 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Love* Epil. 190 Then a West-country damsel trots to Town, And talks of paint, false hair, and rumpt-up gown. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 31 May, She, to be sure, was so particular with her rumpt gown and petticoat,. that every body looked at her with surprise.

2. Having a rump of a specified form, colour, etc. Chiefly *Zool.*

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5972/3 A .. Mare,..square Rumpt. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 74 Ash-rumped Thrush. 1876 *Nature* 23 Nov. 60/1 A Hairy-rumped Agouti. 1899 W. T. GREENE *Cage-birds* 20 The Twite, or Red-Rumped Linnet. *Ibid.* 49 Yellow-rumped Finch.

† **Ru·mpent.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rumpĕre* to break.] An application for breaking a swelling.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 363 Inflammation..; it's cured by..emollients, maturants, rumpents, sternutation [etc.].

Rumper (rʊ·mpəɹ). *Hist.* [f. RUMP *sb.*1 3 b.] A member or supporter of the Rump Parliament.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 7 March, There was all the Rumpers almost come to the House to-day. 1665 WINSTANLEY *Loy. Martyrology* 152 A great Rumper, and Enemy to Royal Government. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) II. xii. 8 'Cause the Rumpers were about, Thro' Jealousy, to turn him out. 1732–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* Introd. 34 Blasphemy, or Free-Thinking..[was] after the Restoration, carried to Whitehall by the converted Rumpers. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxvi, The possession of such a prize..might obtain from the Rumpers.. a reward. 1887 J. WESTBY-GIBSON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 460 Chaloner, being elected..for Scarborough, became a zealous 'rumper'.

So † **Ru·mpier.** *Obs.*—1

1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 349 Alderman Hoyle of York, a great Rumpier.

Ru·mpish, *a. rare.* [f. RUMP *sb.*1 3 b.] Of or belonging to the Rump Parliament.

1660 [T. WIDDOWES] *Title*, The just Devil of Woodstock; or..the Frights and Punishments inflicted upon the Rumpish Commissioners sent thither .. in the Year 1649. 1904 LANG *Hist. Scot.* III. ix. 278 The Covenants were revived by the Rumpish Parliament restored by Monk.

Rumple (rʊ·mp'l), *sb.*1 *Sc.* (and *north.*). [f. RUMP *sb.*1 + -LE 1.]

1. A tail or rump.

? *a* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 117 Sum with rumpillis lyk a skait. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 125 He that dang sanct Augustine with ane rumple, Thy fowll front had. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S) ii. 148 Thocht I had rycht nocht bot a rok To gar 3our rumpill reik Behynd. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 365 You ride so near the Rumple, you'll let none get on behind. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 130 He shook his tail, an' rumple blue. *a* 1878 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 310 Your rumples to the sun, Your digits diggin' in the dirt. 1898 *Shetland News* 30 April (E. D. D.), Black wi' a white bit apo' da rumple.

Comb. 1776 HERD *Collect. Sc. Songs* II. 229 She's fa'n o'er the buffet-stool And brake her rumple-bane. 1824 CHAMBERS *Traditions of Edinb.* (1847) 195 The rumple-knot was a large bunch of ribbons worn at the peak of the waist behind.

† **2.** The Rump Parliament. *Obs.*—1

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* II. i, Monk..plaid the Rumple a right slee begunk.

Rumple (rʊ·mp'l), *sb.*2 Now *rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **rumpil.** [ad. MDu. (also Du.) *rompel* or MLG. *rumpel(e*, derivatives of MDu. *rompe*, MLG. *rumpe* (G. dial. *rümpf*) wrinkle. Cf. RIMPLE *sb.*] A wrinkle, fold, crease. (See also quot. 1778.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 20 Round abowt him..Hang all in rumpillis to the heill His kethat [? *read* rechat] for the nanis. 1611 COTGR., *Grippets*, the rumples of an ouer-long, or ill-made garment. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 208 Fair Virginia wou'd .. change her Faultless Make For the foul Rumple of her Camel-back. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, How..could you two contrive to make a bed as mine was last night? a wrinkle on one side, and a rumple on t'other. 1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E. D. S.) 151 Rumple in Devon means..a Thing ruffled and drawn up together. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 183 It..lay flat on the table as if unused to the rumples and creases.

†**Ru·mple,** *sb.*[3] *dial. Obs.* (See quot. 1778.)

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 288 Go pey tha Score... There's a Rumple. 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss., *A Rumple*, a large Debt contracted by little and little.

†**Ru·mple,** *sb.*[4] *dial. Obs.* (See quot.)

1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E. D. S.) 151 Somerset, 'Twill come to a Rumple, or breaking, at last.

Rumple, (rʊ·mp'l), *v.* [f. RUMPLE *sb.*[2], or ad. MDu. *rompelen*, MLG. *rumpelen* (G. dial. *rümpfeln*), f. MLG. *rumpen* (MHG. *rümphen*, G. *rümpfen*) to wrinkle, etc. Cf. RIMPLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To wrinkle, crease, draw into wrinkles or small folds, render uneven or irregular.

In early use only in pa. pple. *rumpled.*

1603 *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 521 Thy cheeks and fair forehead shall be full of wrinkles;..thy throat shall be rumpled. 1694 *Martens' Voy.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 63 The Leaves are not quite plain, but somewhat rumpled at the brims. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 589 They are wrinkled or rumpled over one another. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 81 Nature employs several species of white..by dotting, rumpling, radiating, varnishing it. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* cciv, One, his smooth Pink cheeks, did rumple passionate, Like Aeschylus. 1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 18 Beds of bogbean foliage, rumpling the green floating carpet of lily leaves.

b. *refl.* or *intr.* To form into folds. *rare*[-1].

1631 MABBE *Celestina* v. (1894) 101 A pocks upon these long and large playtings in my Petticoates; Fie how they rumple and fold themselves about my legges.

2. To touzle, disorder, crumple. Also with *up.*

16.. *Collier of Croydon* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 389 He will not rumple Peg, nor Joan, nor Nan. 1672 DAVENANT *To Dk. Richmond* Wks. (1673) 294 Strait I beheld..The Sheets all rumpled and the Cordage slack. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 72, I..rumpled petticoats, or tumbled beds. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* v, Though girls like to be play'd with, and rumpled a little too sometimes. 1798 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 28 Aug., He seized the letter..and rumpling it up in his little hands, poked it under the cushions. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVIII, Taking off his hat and rumpling up his hair. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XIX, I know I'm rumpling your collar, but I can't help it.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 191 To unpinne your spruce fastidious oratory, to rumple her laces. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 262 By Age too, rumpl'd and undrest, We gladly sinking down to rest, Leave following Crouds behind. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. 28 Though my wife assailed me loudly, Rumpled me through thick and thin.

†**3.** To squeeze together, distort. *Obs.*

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* Wks. (1673) 204 A fine young Gentleman; Only a little rumpl'd in the Womb. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* II. (1662) 282 He was somewhat rumpled in his Mothers womb, (which caused his crooked back). 1687 *Renowned Hist. Sir T. Hawkwood* IV. 6 Nature had been unkind, in rumpling and distorting his Body in a disorderly Form.

Hence **Ru·mpling** *vbl. sb.*

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A rumpling, *corrugatio.* 1839 W. IRVING *Chronicles of Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 11 The heroine of the Roost escaped with a mere rumpling of the feathers. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 30/2 Such surfaces.. are developable, or can be unrolled without any overlapping, rumpling, or tearing. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVII. 477/1 These rods were further reduced in thickness..by a coarse kind of drawing, called ripping or rumpling.

Ru·mpled, *ppl. a.* [1. RUMPLE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Wrinkled, crumpled, creased; touzled.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 282 Each vital speck, in which remains The entire, but rumpled, animal. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. IX, A thin covering of a rumpled muslin handkerchief. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. XIX. 170 Little rumpled bits of paper, in which the fossils had.. been contained. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* Ixxiii, Smoothing the bird's rumpled feathers with his hand. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 35 The dreadful rumpled brown holland.

2. Of eggs: = RUMBLED *ppl. a.* 2.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 3/1 The adjutant prepared some rumpled eggs in a manner he had learnt on service.

Rumpless (rʊ·mples), *a.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no rump or tail; tailless.

1658 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 79 *Indicus Sine Uropygio.* Rumpless. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. viii. 114 Then saw we blackbirds with o'er-roasted breast, Laid on the board, and ringdoves rumpless dress'd! 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 705 Rumpless Cock. This odd variety..wants even the rudiment of a tail. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 656 Those who delight in oddities know how to secure a breed of rumpless fowls and tailless cats. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 646/1 Rumpless fowls are those in which the coccygeal vertebræ are absent; there is consequently no tail.

Ru·mply, *a. rare*[-1]. [f. RUMPLE *sb.*[2] Cf. Du. *rompelig.*] Full of rumples, uneven.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro*, They spin out, better or worse, their rumply, infirm thread of Existence.

†**Rumpship.** *Obs.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] 3 b.] A contemptuous title applied to members, or to the rule, of the Rump Parliament.

1659 R. WILD *Poems* (1870) 12 Well, let it be; Your Rumpship wants a scouring too, thinks he. 1660 *No Blind Guides* 3 And thus I'll Instance: Kingship, is your old Bondage; Rumpship, ours. 1663 J. H. *Hist. Cromwell* ix, Cromwell ..sent Major General Harrison on the 20th of Aprill, 1653, to out their Rump-ships.

Rump-te, -ti, -ty: see RUMTI-.

Ru·mption. *colloq.* or *dial.* = RUMPUS *sb.*

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 312 We had like to have had another rumption. 1825 in JAMIESON *Suppl.* 1842- in northern dial. gloss. (Northumb., Lanc., Linc.).

Ru·mpty. *Stock Exchange.* (See quot.)

1887 ATKIN *House Scraps* 12, A Rumpty or a Tooth, a ½ part of £1.

Rum-punch: see RUM *sb.*[1]

†**Rumpure.** *Obs.*[-1] [a. OF. *rumpure, rompure*, f. *rompre* to break.] Rupture.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 94/2 By the moyen of the sayde rumpure and brekynge..He sawe the sonne clerely shyne.

Rumpus (rʊ·mpŭs), *sb. colloq.* [prob. a fanciful formation.] A riot, uproar, disturbance, row.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i, Oh, Major! such a riot and rumpus! 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 188 'So! Miss Clarendon,' said he, 'you have made a fine rumpus in the family!' 1824 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 281 You incur my serious displeasure if you move one inch in this contemptible rumpus. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 186 Don't make such a rumpus, or No. 7 will be at you. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* ix. 153 The mock quarrel..seems almost to have ended in a real rumpus.

b. Used without article.

1768 *Boston Gaz.* 21 Mar. 3/1 The Evening concluded without Riot, or Rumpus. 1800 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IV. 115 Musical rumpus; or more than was promised in the bills. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 82/2 The unlucky one ..which caused at the time such ire and so much rumpus. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 171 It is of no use to quarrel with him. He lives on rumpus.

Hence **Ru·mpus** *v.*, to make a disturbance.

1839 HOOD *Smithfield Market* ix, We don't want oxen at our doors to *rump-us*! 1850 LOWELL *Mr. Knott* I. 286 All night, as wide awake as gnats, The terriers rumpused after rats. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 232 Marie . rumpussed and scolded with more energy than ever all day, on the strength of this new misery.

Rumpy (rʊ·mpi). Also **rumpee.** [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -Y.] A Manx cat. Also *attrib.*

c 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 199 The only animal peculiar to the island is the tailless cat, called in Manks 'stubbin', in English 'rumpy'. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* LXVI. 642 The Isle of Man,..the native seat of fresh herrings and rumpy cats.

Rum-shrub: see RUM *sb.*[1]

Rum-strum, variant of RAM-STAM *adv.*

1827 C. G. in *Friendships of Miss Mitford* (1882) I. 180, I have gone on rum strum, and find myself at the bottom.

Rum-swizzle. *rare*[-0]. (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rum-swizzle*, the name given to a fabric made in Dublin from undyed foreign wool, which, while preserving its natural property of resisting wet, possesses the qualities of common cloth.

Rumti- (also **rum-ti-, rumty-; rumpti-, rumpty-, rump-te-**), a meaningless combination of syllables used in refrains or imitations of sounds.

(*a*) 1820 SCOTT *Let.* 30 Nov. in *Lockhart* (1845) 442/1 The *Rumti-iddity* chorus in Tom Thumb. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 738/1 Luckily, Old Sparks hadn't christened him with any of his ridiculous rumfoozles, or rumptyiddities. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey & Son* II, The unmeaning and unfeeling remark of rump-te-iddity, bow-wow-wow.

(*b*) 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii, The tabor was fiercely beaten, rumpti, tumpti. 1897 *Star* 20 Apr. 3/4 The music..is of the commonplace rum-ti-tum order. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 265 If you were to put in a little less rumty-tumty language, I'm not sure that I shouldn't agree with you.

Rum-tum. [A fanciful formation.]

1. *dial.* A jovial diversion or prank.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* liv, The Lord only knows what a fool I be, to carry on with such rum-tums now.

2. *Boating.* A form of light racing-boat for one sculler, with outriggers and sliding seat, used on the lower Thames. Also *attrib.*

First built and named at Putney about 1888. The rum-tum is shorter and broader than the gig, and was originally an open boat, but is now canvassed in fore and aft.

1891 *Lock-to-Lock Times* 24 Oct. 6/2 May I ask why a new class of boat has sprung up, bearing the inelegant name of 'Rum-Tum'? Why 'Rum-Tum'? 1898 ANSTED *Dict. Sea Terms, Rum-tum race*, a race among Thames rowing men in boats supplied to them by the clubs to which they belong. .. The practice of rum-tum racing has only been instituted within the last few years.

Ru·mule. *Ent. rare*[-0]. [ad. L. *rumula*, dim. of *ruma*, var. of *rumis* teat.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 353 *Rumules* (*Rumulæ*), teat-like fleshy protuberances observable on the bodies of various larvæ.

Rumy, variant of ROMY *v. Obs.*

Rumyll, obs. form of RUMBLE.

Run (rʌn), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 5 **rune,** 7 **runne,** 6- **run.** β. *north.* and *Sc.* 6-7 **ryn,** 6- **rin.** See also REN *sb.* [f. RUN *v.* The verbal stem is similarly employed in Fris. *rin*, Du. *ren*, G. *rennˌ*.]

I. **1.** A single act or spell of running. †*A near run*, a narrow escape, a close shave.

c 1450 *Mankind* 603 (Brandl), I was twychyde by þe neke; .. þe halter brast a sondre;..The halff yn a bowte my neke; we hade a nere rune. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 207 They who leape for strife use to go backe a great way, and fetch a runne. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. CCCXCVI, The Ass ..fetches a Run at them Open Mouth. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 89 Ralph, mean time, to the door comes wi' a rin. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXX, Mr. Pickwick..took two or three short runs..and went slowly and gravely down the slide. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 152 A deep wide channel..; with the aid of a run I cleared it and went on. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 87 The fish appear very fastidious in choosing their time for a big 'run'.

fig. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. vi, I wish you would talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it makes me mad, our family must have their run. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXX, I think of giving her a run in London for a change. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXV, My eye would take a glad bit of a run over the prospect.

b. A distance covered, or taking a certain time to cover, by running.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* IV. i. 16 *Curtis.* Who is that calls so coldly? *Gru.* A piece of Ice:..if thou doubt it, thou maist slide from my shoulder to my heele, with no greater a run but my head and my necke. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 The run seldom exceeds three or four miles. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 114/2 Within a few seconds' run of the station.

c. A running away, a bolt.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, If I didn't know he was too fond of me to make a run of it, and..enter himself aboard ship.

d. *To have a run for one's money*, to have some kind of return or satisfaction for one's expenditure or exertions. (Orig. racing slang.)

1874 *Slang Dict.* 274 To have a run for one's money is also to have a good determined struggle for anything. 1883 *Daily Telegr.* 28 Aug. 5/1 It does not always follow that the silly backers get a run for their money. The horse may be scratched a few hours before the race. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 1/1 So far the Macmillans have had what is called in some circles a good run for their money.

2. a. *Cricket.* An act of running successfully from one popping-crease to the other by both batsmen, counting as an addition of one to the score.

1746 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 80 Runs. 40. 1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* 87 Last Thursday Dartford headed Chatham just the same number of runs. Bell and Winkler made many runs. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 171 In spite of Hanmer's steady bowling, they got runs pretty fast. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 We had made our 80 runs in less than two hours.

Comb. 1881 *Standard* 14 June 3/8 Such a breakdown on a run-getting wicket was without excuse. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 25 Neither of them quite as reliable run-getters. *Ibid.* 65 A match evenly drawn, after some heavy run-getting.

b. *Baseball.* (See quots.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 407/1 A run is scored when any base-runner reaches the home base again, after touching all the other bases in proper succession, and provided three players are not put out. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Ld. Fauntleroy* VI, Once round the field is a home run and counts one.

3. a. A spell of riding after hounds or in a race.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 56 A real Lincolnshire run at a good hunting pace. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* II. II. ii. 383/2 To guard against this, the owner of the colt should always be ready to sacrifice his own place in the run [steeplechase]. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 2 You could never show me your horse's heels in a run yet.

b. A round of running at hare-and-hounds. Also, the course taken by the harriers.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, Which run is it?..The Barby run,. nine miles at least, and hard ground. 1897 *Academy* 30 Oct. 348/1, I cut foothall,..and said I had a sore heel so as not to be run in for Tuesday's run.

4. a. A spell of sailing, esp. between two ports.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. round World* Introd. (1718) 10 The general Distemper in such long Runs is the Scurvy. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy.* 26 We made pretty good Runs under an easy Sail. 1851 MELVILLE *Whale* XIV. 69 After a fine run we safely arrived in Nantucket. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 After a first-class run, poor Grant made the light, sometime after nightfall.

b. In phr. *by the run* (see quots.).

1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 44 It is customary in the West-Indies..to hire mariners by the run-home. *Ibid.* 46 It is proposed that all contracts and bargains by the run be made illegal. 1808 T. CLARKSON *Abol. Slave Trade* I. xv. 327 The seamen belonging to them were to be permitted to come home by what is usually called the run. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., Seamen are said to be engaged by the run, when they ship with the intention of leaving the vessel at a certain port of destination.

c. An excursion, trip; a rapid journey accompanied by a short stay at a place.

1854 GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 80 After a short run on the rail we took a stage-coach. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* vii (ed 3) 86 Other garrisons generally manage during those weeks to get a day or two's leave for 'a run up to town'.

d. A single journey made by a locomotive engine; the distance thus traversed.

1870 in De Vere *Americanisms* 360 Engineers and firemen often arrive at the end of their run somewhere among the small hours of night. 1872 *Ibid.*, The railway officials..state that the run will be made in so many hours. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Great Northern can claim..the fastest run.

5. †a. The total amount of the cargo carried by a vessel on a single voyage. *Obs.*

1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 132/1 His Lordship's enquiry into the monopolizing arts of buying bread-corn out of coasting vessels, by what is called the run.

b. A landing of smuggled goods.

1832 *Times* 30 Oct. 2/6 A run of illicit goods having been effected near Bexhill on Monday night. 1895 STOKER *Watter's Mou'* 4 Keep careful watch to night; run expected.

6. A rapid course; esp. *with a run*, rapidly, with a rapid fall. (Cf. 29 d.)

1822 J. Flint *Lett. fr. Amer.* 86 On the 11th we went down Letart's rapids, a very violent run. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* i, The lanyard of the cot gave way, and she came down with a run by the head. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daughters* xxi, I shall go down in your opinion with a run.., like the hall clock..when the spring broke. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 2/6 Cheese fell slowly last year, but this year values have come down with a run.

b. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Run*, certain accidents to the winding apparatus. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining, Run*, a breakaway upon an inclined-plane.

7. a. *Skating.* (See quot.)

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 523/1 This is the most simple form of skating, and is called the ordinary run, or inside edge forward.

b. *Golf.* A stroke in which the ball is made to run along the ground.

1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 7/3 He followed up by a fine run to within a yard of the pin.

8. With advs., as **run-in**, an act of running in; *spec.* in Rugby football, an act of running over the touch-line of the opposite side with the ball; also, the home stretch in a run at hare-and-hounds, or in a race; **run-out**, an instance of a batsman being put out while trying to make a run; **run-over**, an act of running over, esp. with the eyes; a hasty perusal.

a 1814 *Intrigues of Day* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 97 The newspapers are probably arrived, and I'll just give them a run-over. 1857 G. A. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* ix, The down-hill run-in favours his vast stride. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, I know we're close to the run in. 1864 *Field* 403/2 After several severe scrimmages..a run-in was obtained. 1895 J. G. Millais *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 220 [He] had got first run-in at the big herd of buffaloes..and killed nine. 1891 Run out [see Return *sb.* 12 e]. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Aug. 440 Oxford began with a duck and a run out.

II. 9. A small stream, brook, rivulet, or water-course; a channel or overflow. Chiefly *U.S.* and *north. dial.*

β. 1581 *Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1882) 557 Edward Galbrayth having oft tymes desyrit ane tak of the commodity of the rin of the said loch. 1643 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 276 The counsell appoyntis theis that castis the ryn of Lossie to haue for ilk ruid thairof that thai cast 26*s.* 8*d.* 1808 Jamieson, *Rin*,..a stream. *Ibid.*, *A rin of watter*, a waterfall.

α. 1605 Rosier *Waymouth's Voy.* (Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.) 146 Searching up in the island, we saw it [a pond] fed with a strong run. 1652 *Virginia St. Papers* (1875) I. 1 On the Eastward side of a Runne, which falles into ye head of Ware River. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. i. 31 There is..a Run of Water in the bottom, which empties it self into a fine small Cove or sandy Bay. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* 36, I remember on the road between Rome and Naples, a run from a sulphureous spring. 1808 Pike *Sources of Mississ.* (1810) II. 191 We struck on a brook which led west,..and shortly came to a small run, running west. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 132 He swam to the shore and met the light as it stopped over a shallow run at the edge of a low rock. 1877 Marcus Clarke *Australia & Tasm.* 24 This interesting exploration discovered several 'runs' of fresh water around the bays.

b. A flow or current of water; a strong rush or sweep of the tide, etc.

1814 Scott *Diary* 2 Sept. in *Lockhart*, In the passage or sound between Scarba and the extremity of Jura, is a terrible run of tide. 1856 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 404 This will only happen where there is a summer run of water. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* iii, Already along the curve of Sandag Bay there was a splashing run of sea.

c. A flow of sand; a slip, slide, sudden fall of earth. Chiefly *Mining.*

1854 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 426 [He] stopped the mischief with thin parings of turf placed over the joints where the run of sand was found. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 294 The working..has opened up enormous excavations; whence disastrous 'runs' have taken place in the mines. 1897 *Archæol. Trnl.* Dec. 375 There are conditions where the flints are buried in the 'head' or 'rain wash', or 'run o' th' hill'.

†10. A running sore. *Obs.*—

1648 Hexham II, *Een loopende gat, ofte Fistel*, a Fistula or a Run.

11. †a. A rhythmical flow *of* verse. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 29 b.)

1693 Dryden *Examen. Poet.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 10 To give my poetry a kind of cadence, and, as we call it, a run of verse. — *Disc. Satire* ibid. 85 Lucilius..minded neither his style, nor his numbers, nor his purity of words, nor his run of verse.

b. (After Gael. *ruith.*) A rapidly recited passage of measured and alliterative prose, characteristic of Gaelic folk-tales.

1891 Macdougall *Folk & Hero Tales* 260 Both terms convey the same meaning, and either..preserves the alliteration and rhythm of the run well enough.

12. *Mus.* a. A roulade.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 527/1 Purcell...in a wretched endeavour to express descent, writes for the base a run of notes from D above to D below the staff. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., Except for the purpose of training the voice, runs may be said to be out of fashion. 1878 Mrs. Hungerford *Molly Bawn* xiii, I like something I can understand, and I hate your runs and trills.

b. (See quot.)

1895 *Funk's Standard Dict., Run*,..the sound of an organ-pipe caused by leakage of air into the pipe.

III. 13. A continuous stretch *of* something.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, Shewing there would be no run of unmade time between two worlds, nor formerness nor afterness. 1719 W. Wood *Survey Trade* 139 Some of our Colonies..suffer particular Planters to keep great Runs of Land in their Possession uncultivated, on purpose to prevent New Settlements. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 555 All angles within the building, if oblique,..are allowed for, under the head of *run of cut splay.* 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 24/2 During last winter I made use of this boiler; it heated 448 feet run of 3 and 4 inch iron-pipe. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 50, I was fishing a very promising run of trout and grayling water.

b. A continued spell or course *of* some condition or state of things.

1714 R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* II. 195 Men of the slowest parts..have very often..a smooth run of business. *Ibid.* 280 Wicked men have..a continu'd run of success. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 111 A run of the small-pox through the town in 1725, and an epidemical disease in..1727 and 1728. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) IV. 284 They had a fine run of custom. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* vii. 269 We have had a long-continued run of the loveliest weather that ever poor mortal was blessed with. 1884 McCarthy *Four Georges* I. xiv. 294 Hardly ever since Walpole's time, has a minister had so long a run of power.

c. A course or spell of (good or ill) fortune, *esp.* in games of chance.

1697 Vanbrugh *Æsop* IV. ii, Forced to cut down his Timber, which he would willingly preserve against an ill run at dice. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. v, As the dice took a run against him. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. iii, He had had the preceding night an uncommon run of luck. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* x, I believe in luck myself—in a good or bad run of luck at cards. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 517 The smallest gain was welcome to those whom a long run of evil fortune had discouraged. 1884 Ruskin *Wks.* (1908) XXXIV. 654 They have had a run of ill-luck since.

d. *Mining* and *Geol.* A continuous vein of rock or ore; (see also quot. 1747).

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v., A *Run*..is always a Branch that flies out of a Vein or Pipe, or lies near to it on one side. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. iii. 88 Taking general lines of lamination and runs of greenstone as guides. 1865 J. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 18 The various 'runs' have each their characteristics, and an observant quarrier will tell immediately whence a given slate came; naming the run [etc.]. 1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 636 Between walls of true country rock, termed the 'runs'. *Comb.* 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 93 This run washing was chiefly up Hilder Ravine, where bank had very little of top or poorest gravel.

14. A continuous series or succession. Also *spec.* (see quot. 1870).

1709 *Tatler* No. 86 P 4 When we came to Temple-bar, Sir Harry and Sir Giles got over; but a Run of the Coaches kept the rest of us on this Side the Street. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 310, I could never hear that upon an ill run of audiences they had ever returned or brought in a single shilling. 1774 G. White *Selborne* lviii, Such a run of wet seasons, a century or two ago, would, I am persuaded, have occasioned a famine. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Cribbage* 78 Sequences or 'Runs' consist of three or more cards following in consecutive order. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 26 The cases are apt to occur, as it were, in runs.

b. A shoal of fish in motion, *esp.* ascending a river from the sea for spawning.

1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 214 A large tribe passing from one place to another..is denominated a 'run of fish'. 1873–86 S. F. Baird in Goode *Amer. Fishes* (1888) 94 [The scuppaug] arrives in successive detachments or 'runs' differing in size, the smallest fish coming last.

c. A set or series of consecutive numbers of a periodical publication.

1889 *J. Parker & Co.'s List of Books wanted*, Mind, A Set, or Runs. 1898 *Author's Circular* 10 Mar. 2/3 Wanted, a run of the *Field* Newspaper from 1885.

d. *U.S.* Of millstones: (see quot. 1848).

1828–32 in Webster. 1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 281 A pair of mill-stones is called a *run of stones* when in operation or placed in a mill. The Rochester flouring mills have ten or twenty run of stones. 1885 U. S. Grant *Mem.* I. 493 Every plantation..had a run of stone, propelled by mule power, to grind corn for the owners and their slaves.

e. *Mining.* A train or set of trams in a pit.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-Mining.*

15. A series or rush of sudden and pressing demands made upon a bank or treasury for immediate payment.

a 1692 Pollexfen *Disc. Trade* (1697) 73 Any jealousie or suspicion that they shall not have Money for such Bills on Demand, will occasion a general run. 1727 Pope & Gay *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 265 The Tories and Jacobites, to whom he imputed that sudden Run upon the Bank, which happened on this occasion. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. v. (1904) I. 49 When a run comes upon them, they sometimes endeavour to gain time by paying in sixpences. 1802 *Edinb. Rev.* I. 193 A more permanent cause of a run upon the Bank of England for specie. 1834 Gilbert *Hist. Banking* 24 In the year 1667 occurred the first run of which we have any account in the history of banking. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 679 If a run set in, no bank in the world could escape stoppage, no reserve could face it.

transf. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* I. ii. (1876) 26 Causing a sudden run upon his resources, which the circumstances of time and place do not allow him to meet.

b. An extensive or well-sustained demand for something. Const. *on.*

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii [xxix], Some accidental circumstances had occasioned what is called a run upon the road, and the landlord could not accommodate her with a guide and horses. 1846 Dickens *Cricket* i. 32 'Busy just now, Caleb?' asked the Carrier. 'Why, pretty well, John... There's rather a run on Noah's Arks at present.' 1888 Jacox *Printers' Vocab., Run on sorts*, an extraordinary demand for any particular letter or letters in composing.

c. *Gaming.* A continued spell of chance falling *on* a particular colour, etc.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* V. vi, There has been a run on the red. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxviii, A confounded run on the red had finished him, he said, at Baden Baden.

d. A concourse or resort of customers, etc.

1844 W. Cross *Disruption* xviii. (E. D. D.), The meal ye sent me wasna according to sample;..it has done my run mair ill than it was worth. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxiii, There was such a run to see the new folks, that the Low Church was deserted.

†16. A persistent set *against*, or attack *upon*, some thing or person. *Obs.*

1719 Swift *Lett. to Young Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 26 You cannot but have..observed, what a violent Run there is among too many weak People against University Education. *a* 1763 Earl Waldegrave *Mem.* (1821) 121 At the late change of administration, when there was a violent run against him. *a* 1779 Warburton *Notes on Pope* (Todd), He bade him not be discouraged at this run upon him; for ..mere wit and raillery could not hold it out long against a work of so much learning.

17. A success with the public, so as to be extensively bought or run after.

a 1719 Addison (J.), It is impossible for detached papers to have a general run or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. 1749 Chetwood *Gen. Hist. Stage* 19 This double Play was performed on two succeeding Nights, and had a very great Run (a Theatrical Term). 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 227 Among the Irregular Bodied sorts of Letter, none has taken so great a run as Small Pica. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXX. 9 If you were to go to London,..and become a seller of glass, do you not think that your glass would have a run? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 351 A History of the Bloody Assizes..was expected to have as great a run as the Pilgrim's Progress. 1885 'F. Anstey' *Tinted Venus* 67 I've been thinking out a machine..that ought to have an extensive run.

†b. Amount of export *from* a place. *Obs.*

1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* I. 167 The run of coals from Newcastle and Sunderland has been..very great for above fifty years.

18. A continuous period of being represented on the stage. (Cf. 26 b.)

1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 592 P 2 Several of them lay it down as a Maxim, That whatever Dramatick Performance has a long Run, must of Necessity be good for nothing. 1756 C. Smart tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. x. (1826) II. 83 These satires, which can neither be recited in the temple of Apollo.., nor can have a run over and over again represented in the theatre. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* IV. vii. 228 The *Rob Roy* had a continued run of forty-one nights. 1857 Mrs. Mathews *Tea-Table T.* I. 38 This comedy..had a lengthened run. 1896 Mary Anderson *Few Mem.* vi. (ed. 2) 89 Each week brought..a round of new plays to these companies (long runs were almost unheard-of then).

b. *transf.* A period of continuing in favour with, or remaining open to, the public.

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5/4 The International Textile Exhibition..closed yesterday..after a run of something like six weeks. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/2 A work which after a few weeks' run at the circulating libraries is ignored and forgotten.

19. A spell of making or allowing something liquid to run; the amount run off at one time.

1710 Whitworth *Acc. Russia* (1758) 77 And being seldom tryed when melted, their coins are of different value, as the run happens to be good or bad, Plate, Dollars, and old Copeeks, being all melted together. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 72 P 8 Sometimes they speak in Raptures of a Run of Ale in King Charles's Reign. 1838 Morewood *Hist. Inebriating Liquors* 283 The second run of the still..is of a strength from 23° to 26°. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 212 A run of this ore made in November yielded at the rate of $80 per ton. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 332/2 He shuts off the flow, measures what remains in the tank, and makes out a triplicate certificate, showing depth of oil at the beginning and at the end of the run.

b. A measure of yarn for spinning: (see quots.).

1734 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1873) VII. 512 For every yard that is well spun, wove and whitned, and is a yard wide and made of yarn that is eight runs to the pound, two shillings per yard. 1875 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 161 Spinning was commonly done by the run. A run of yarn consisted of twenty knots, a knot was composed of forty threads, and a thread was seventy-four inches in length, or once round the reel. 1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 330 Woollen yarns are weighed in lengths or 'runs' of 1600 yards

c. A spell of making or allowing machinery to run or continue to work.

1875 Martin *Winding Mach.* 49 Its wear..is reduced as much as possible—as, also, are the number of turns of the engine in each run. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 319 The Sukey Mill made a short run in the summer, but was unsuccessful. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 473 Only one experimental run to test the machinery..has been made.

20. *Common, general*, or *ordinary run*, the usual, ordinary, average type or class; the generality or great majority. Also without adj.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 287 P 6 In the common Run of Mankind, for one that is Wise and Good you find ten of a contrary Character. 1747 Gray *Lett.* (Bohn) I. 165 The ordinary run of Readers. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 101 The general run of laws, enacted by the superior state, are supposed to be calculated for it's own internal government. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. viii. P 7 To lead such a life would be..penance to the common run of ladies. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* vii. 92 They furnish very bad examples for dealing with the ordinary run of human beings.

elliptical. 1838 J. H. Newman *Let. to Faussett* 25 Would it not offend the run of religious men? 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 320 A man of mind, above the run of men.

b. A number of animals born or reared at the same time; a batch or drove.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 10 It is not uncommon to suckle the next run of lambs upon the ewes that have had their lambs taken off. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. i. 3 After the first run of oxen have been sent to market, .. these pastures are cleaned up.

c. A line or class of goods.

1883 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 2/7 Makers of the ordinary runs of cloth being fully employed. 1886 *Ibid.* 20 Oct. 2/5 The best runs of English and foreign [wheat] sell at full prices.

IV. 21. A regular track made by certain animals; the 'bower' of a bower-bird, etc.

1821 LIDDLE *Poems* 116 (E. D. D.), I'll gar her keep the run, If deils waur on't. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 430/2 The burrows which the Mole forms..are divided into several parts, its *lodge* and *runs*. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1083 The 'run', as it is termed, of a tench is different to that of a bream or rud. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 287/2 Their habit of making bower-like erections, called *runs* by the colonists of New South Wales. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 149 Hares have their regular highways or 'runs'.

b. An enclosure for domestic animals or fowls to range or take exercise in.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* II. i. vii. 339/1 Dividing off the field into the four separate runs for the mares and foals. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 3 It is very advantageous that those who intend to rear fowls should have a large run,..perfectly sheltered..and supplied with gravel. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ii, Fowls are restricted to a narrow yard or run.

22. A large open stretch of land occupied by a settler for pasturage; an extensive range of pasture- or grazing-land. Chiefly *Austr.*

1826 GOLDIE in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 157 It is, generally speaking, a good sheep run. 1840 G. ARDEN *Aust. Felix* 109 The squatter is protected in the exclusive use of the run. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i. (1890) 2 The..steers have never done anything but ramble off the run now and again.

Comb. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 83/1 Your New Zealand run-holder only thinks .. of what sort of sheep country he is riding so gaily through. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Squatter's Dream* xix. 238 What do you say if I go run-hunting with you?

23. a. An inclined slope on a tramway or railway, down which a wagon runs by impetus. ? *Obs.*

1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 240/1 On these rails a single horse could readily draw three tons of coal from the pits to the river. Where any steep declivity occurred on the road, this was termed a *run*, or an inclined plane. 1838 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* (ed. 3) 229 In wet weather, boys and men were employed, strewing ashes upon the rails down the steep declivities, or, as they were termed, 'runs', to cause the brake to take effect.

b. A track or support along or on which something may run or move.

1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Run*.., a plank laid down to support rollers in moving buildings and other heavy objects; also as a track for wheelbarrows. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 7/2 When the stableman discovered the fire, he endeavoured to induce the horses to descend the slanting run into safety. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 47 To paint the runs of the sash.

24. a. A pipe or trough along or down which water may run.

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 114 The water from the roofs..shall be conveyed by..proper pipes or runs, to be brought down the walls of such houses. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 199 Rain-water spouts, or *runs* as they are technically termed. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Run*.., a long deep Trough in which slimes settle. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Run*., a trough for water that is caught by a coaming, built across the forecastle of a steamer.

b. *Mining.* An airway.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coalmining* 218 But the balancing of these splits requires nice management, or the air would tend to desert the longer for the shorter runs.

V. 25. *Naut.* **a.** That part of a ship's bottom which rises from the keel and bilge, and narrows toward the stern (†or bows).

a 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 10 To make her sayle well is to give a long run forward. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 The run of the ship..is that part of the ship vnder water which comes narrower by degrees from the floore timbers along to the sterne post, called the ships way aftward. 1711 SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 29 Three or four Strakes of Elm to raise up the Run of the Ship. 1781 NELSON 24 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 43 The Albemarle is in Dock...She has a bold entrance, and clean run. 1831 *Examiner* 740/2 A rakish. craft,..with a deep keel and sharp run. 1900 SIR W. KENNEDY *Life of a Sailor* 241 Having a coarse run, she carried a huge body of water in her wake, in which the rudder was useless.

† b. The course of a ship. *Obs.*

1688 MIÈGE *Grt. Fr. Dict.*, *Sillage*,..Course, the Rake or Run of a Ship, her Way forward on. 1721 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Curs. Math.* V. 114 The Line describ'd by a Ship, which is call'd the Run, or Rake of a Ship,..still cuts all the Meridians at Right-Angles.

26. † **a.** The vogue *of* a practice. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 3 The prevalent Practice, Not totally pursued in the highest Run of Cremation.

b. The time during which a dramatic work holds the stage continuously. (Cf. 18.)

1705 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* Pref., One reason that the galleries were so thin during the run of this play. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Philips*, [The epilogue] continued to be demanded through the run, as it is termed, of the play. 1820 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 175 As for the prologue and epilogue,..it is the rule of the stage not to resume them after the first run of the play is over. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 269 It was as dull as a lesson, and the run would have been short. 1885 *Bath Herald* 17 Jan. 3/2 The usage was to engage stars for the run of the piece.

c. The progress or prevalence *of* a disease.

1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 18 During the run of that distemper now for two years thro' our town. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., A disease has its run.

† **27.** *In the run*, in the long run (see LONG RUN). *Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 245 Which we shall find in the run, slighted and scorned by them, made meerly a footstool upon which their spirit shall raise it self into her Throne. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 105, I trust that, in the run, I shall not be a loser.

28. The act of running, esp. in rapid retreat or flight. Chiefly in phr. *to* or *on the run.*

1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Jan., These Fanatiques that have ..put the King's Life-Guards to the run. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 133 He had bereaved himself..by putting Abiathar to the run. 1830 tr. *Aristoph., Birds* 227 Here comes some one on the run. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv, The captains came hurrying down, on the run. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 5/1 It was impossible to get in with the bayonet or to start the enemy on the run again.

fig. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 But 'Arry, for once in the way, 's a stone-broker and not in the run. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 10/3 Every Irish member 'on the run' who gathers a dozen people together..commits [an] offence against the law.

b. A running pace.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvi, We returned to the village, going nearly all the way on a full run. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. xii. 128 We started at a run, men and dogs, for the solid ice. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 721/2, I put the horse to his run.

c. Capacity for, or power of, running.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii. 166 They have too little run left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 4/2 Another golf ball is shortly to be placed on the market;..it is claimed for this latest production that it flies far and truly, [and] has more 'run' than other golf balls.

d. *To get the run upon*: (see quots.). *U.S. colloq.*

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'To get the run upon one, is to make a butt of him; turn him into ridicule. 1849 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'To get the run upon any person,' to have the upper hand, or be able to laugh at them.

29. The rush, flow, or onward movement *of* water, air, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 344 Want of Motion, or Stoppings, (whereby the Runne of Humours or the Motion of Perspiration, is stayed,) furthers Putrefaction. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliverances* (1754) 163 Keeping our boat's head to the windward, which was then at the North, as well as we could guess by the run of the sea. 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* iv, The sea,..which at the change of wind had been cross, appeared to have recovered its regular run. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 17 By shortening the run of the air,..a larger quantity is brought into the mine. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 360 The run of the waves and their sweeping leaps are beautifully given in these sketches. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 847 An important factor in the blood-pressure, and in the run of the circulation.

b. The flow or melody *of* verse. (Cf. 11 a.)

1725 BROOME *Notes Pope's Odyssey* VI. xvi, This verse in particular has something horrible in the very run of it. 1749 *Power of Numbers in Poet. Composit.* 83 An Iambic..having a direct contrary Movement, interrupts the Run of the Verse very disagreeably. 1884 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 802/1 The metre is neither quantitative nor strictly accentual, nor, when the reader has got the run of it, is it very melodious.

c. Rapid movement *of* the eye.

1879 DOWDEN *Southey* ii. 20 A mediæval Latin chronicle he could follow with the run of the eye.

d. *By the run*, = with a run (see 6).

1800 *Gymnastics for Youth* 277 Sailors .. will descend from considerable heights in this way [sliding down by the hands], which they call coming down by the run. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 309 See all clear to let go everything by the run. 1843 *Ibid.* LIII. 81 The night cab comes down by the run, the night cabman tumbles off. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiii, If I risk another order, the whole ship'll come about our ears by the run.

30. The course, direction, or tendency *of* something immaterial.

1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* xi. (1899) 348 This run of affairs quickly issued in the General Assembly's condemning of 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity'. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. v. 193 In the run of her discourse [she might] hurt them all. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 31 There is no such thing as selling, without complying with the general run of the market. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 20 The run of luck is against us. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* v. (1904) 166/2 We shall find, I think, the general run of things to be such as I have represented it. 1880 EARLE *Engl. Plant N.* p. xlviii, The place of these lists in the run of that history.

b. *To keep the run of*, to keep in touch with, to keep oneself informed about. *U.S.*

1862 MAURY in Corbin *Life* (1888) 212, I shall .very much wish to keep the run of public sentiment. *a* 1890 J. W. PALMER *New & Old* 62 (Cent.), Even if I had time to follow his fortunes, it was not possible to keep the run of him.

31. a. The direction, line, or lie *of* anything.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 340 Her small breadth, and the straight run of her leeward-side. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 127 A valley may happen to lie at the feet of three several hills...This is also termed the Run of the country. 1848 RUXTON *Far West* v. 155 From the 'run' of the hills, there must be plenty of water. 1851 STERNBERG *Dial. & Flk. Lore Northants* 88 *Run*, the 'grain' of stone, the direction in which it most easily cleaves. 1873 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 73/2 Pay..attention to the run of the grain of the wood.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Run*, the horizontal distance to which a drift may be carried.

32. The freedom or range *of* a house, etc.; the privilege of free resort, access, or use.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 76 P 4 The curate..and the town apothecary, whom he indulges with the run of his table. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Independence* Poems (1767) II. 21 He may obtain a patent for the run Of his Lords Kitchen. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. vii. P 5, I have the run of two good houses. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xii. 308 She had the wholesome run of her good uncle's books. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 104 Then I have the run of the place entirely to myself.

transf. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xli[i], It was as good as most books of the kind that had the run of circulating libraries and the career of the season.

b. *The run of one's teeth*, free board, usually in return for work done; maintenance, support.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Shropshire Gloss.* 552. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xxviii, It was an understood thing that he was to have the run of his teeth at Hazelhurst. 1889 R. S. FERGUSON *Carlisle* 181 The subscribers frequently in turn provided the curate with..'the run of his teeth'.

c. The pasture of an animal for a certain period.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 418 The summer run of a beast should pay the grazier 1 *l.* a-month. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* viii, She ought to be in great condition now, with a summer's run.

33. (See quot.)

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 718/1 The value of a division of the scale [on a level], in seconds of arc, is usually called the 'run'.

† **Run**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.*–[o] [Cf. RIN.] Brine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Run, or bryyn.

Run, obs. form of ROUN.

Run (rʌn), *v.* Forms: (see below). Pa. t. **ran.** Pa. pple. **run.** [A verb of complicated history in Eng., representing two forms originally distinct (a strong intransitive and a weak transitive), each of which was subject to metathesis; the forms are thus to some extent parallel to those of BURN *v.*[1] The strong intr. verb is represented by OE. *rinnan* (*ran*, **runnon*, [*gerunnen*]), = OFris. *rinna*, *renna*, *runna* (*ran*, pa. pple. *runnen*, *ronnen*), mod.WFris. *rinne*, *ronne* (*roan*, pa. pple. *roun*), NFris. *ren* (*ruan*, *ronen*), *ran*, etc.; MDu. *rinnen* (*ran*, *geronnen*); OS. *rinnan* (*ran*, *runnun*, —), MLG. *rinnen* (*ran*); OHG. *rinnan* (*ran*, *runnun*, *girunnan*), G. *rinnen* (*rann*, *rannen*, *geronnen*); ON. *rinna*, later (also mod.Icel., Fær., Norw.) *renna* (*rann*, *runnu*, *runninn*), MSw. *rinna* (also mod.Sw.), *rynna* (*ran*, *runno*, *runnin*), MDa. *rinde* (*rand*, *runde*, *runden*), Da. *rinde* (*randt*); Goth. *rinnan* (*rann*, *runnun*, *runnans*). Of this type, however, very few examples occur in OE. texts (four or five in all of the simple verb, chiefly in verse, and a similar number of the pa. pple. from the compound **gerinnan*). The prevailing form in all dialects appears to have been that with metathesis, *irnan*, *igrnan*, *yrnan* (*arn* or *orn*, *urnon*, *urnen*): for the later history of this see the forms below. The weak causative verb, of which the original form was **rannjan*, is represented in the cognate languages by OFris. *renna* (p. p. *rent*), MDu. *rennen* (*rende*, *rande*, *gerent*, *gerant*; Du. *rennen*), OS. *rennian*, MLG. *rennen* (*rende*, *rande*, etc.), OHG. *rennan* (*ranta*, *girant*), MHG. and G. *rennen* (*rannte*, *gerannt* and *rennte*, *gerennt*), ON. (also Icel., Fær., Norw.) *renna* (*renndi*, *renndr*), MSw. and Sw. *ränna* (*rande*, *rant*), MDa. and Da. *rende* (*rende*, *rendt*). In OE. it appears only in the metathetic form *ærnan*, *earnan* (usually in the sense of 'to ride').

The extreme rarity of OE. *rinnan*, and the entire absence of an OE. **rennan*, render it probable that ME. *rinne(n* and *renne(n* are mainly, if not entirely, due to the influence of ON. *rinna* and *renna*. To a great extent they first appear in texts where Scand. influence is prominent.

The different OE. and ME types, partly by natural development of the vowels and partly by interaction of the various tenses of the strong verb, gave rise to a large number of variations, for which see the forms below. The weak conjugation, properly belonging to the causative but soon extended to the intransitive verb, remained fairly common until *c* 1400, and still survives to some extent in dialects.

In the sense 'to cuddle' the causative form exists in mod. dialects as EARN *v.*[2] For the ME. forms representing the OE. compound *ge-yrnan*, see YERN *v.*]

A. Inflexional forms.

I. Forms with metathesis.

1. *Infinitive.* **α. irnan, iernan, 1–2 yrnan, 2 yrnen, 3 irne(n), 9** *dial.* **hirn.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 7 Wildu dior ðær woldon to irnan. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 103 Dæt hi mægen iernan & fleon. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 118 Se hræfn..ongan yrnan ymb þone ylcan hlaf. *c* 1205 LAY. 19750 He..hahte hine .irne to þere welle. *Ibid.* 21229 His hors he lætte irnen. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 180 I'll hirn auver an zee where I can't help 'em.

β. 1 iornan, [eornan], 3 eornen(n), 3–4 eorne (3 heorne).

a 900 in *O. E. Texts* 178 Ðæt ða wildan hors scealden iornan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1336 He..let itt eornenn forþwiþþ. *c* 1275 LAY. 19750 [He] hehte him..heorne to þare wille. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 61 Swyn were i-seie.. renne [*v.r.* eorne] up and doun.

γ. 3 **urnen**, 3–4 **urne**, **vrne**, 9 *dial.* **(h)urn**.

c 1205 LAY. 24696 Summe heo gunnen urnen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 638 Þat node makeþ old wif urne. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 936 Hi gunne awei vrne. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.* 635, I zeed the stoat urn 'long the wheel-ruck. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 257 Zippy..hath orders to hurn for her life.

δ. 1 **ærnan** (*dat.* **ærnenne**, **earnenne**), 3 **ærne(n)**, **eærne**, **earn(n)e**, **earnee**, **hearn**, 4 (9 *dial.*) **arn**; 3–4 **ernen**, **ernyn**, **erne**, 3 **ernne**, 5 **eerne**.

These are properly forms of the causative verb.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 6 He..ᵹefach swe swe ᵹiᵹent to earnenne on weᵹ. *c* 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* v. vi. 400 Þæt hio ærnan moste. *Ibid.*, To ærnenne & to flitenne. *c* 1205 LAY. 1638 Ȝeond þat lond he gon ernen. *Ibid* 8542 Þa com an gume ærnen. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 21229 His hors he makede earnee. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 9 As bestis þat wer wode a-ȝe oþir to erne her and þare. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1228 (Kölbing), He oȝaines hem fast gan erne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142/2 Ernyn, as horse (*P.* eerne), *cursito.* 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.* 163 *Arn*, to run, or walk hastily.

2. *Present Participle.* **a.** 1 **irn-**, 1–2 **yrnende**.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i 8 Seo is irnende of norþdæle. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 234 Æfre heo byð yrnende ymbe ðas eorðan. *a* 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 5/2 *Uagans*, i. *circumiens*, yrnende.

β. 1 **eorn-**, **iornende**, 4 **eornynge**.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lvii. 8 Swe swe weter eornende. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 48 Hræðe iornende an of hiora ᵹenom spync. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 728 A welle þat euere is eornynge.

γ. 2 **ernende**, 4 **erninde**, **ernyng(e**.

a 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 12/2 *Labentibus*,..ernendum. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 719 Riche stedes..erninde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 376 Water..ernynge out of mennes eyen.

δ. 4 **arnand**, **arnyng**, 5 **arnende**.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2098 (Laud MS.), Ac a kniȝth þer comeþ arnyng. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8404 (Kölbing), Arnand wiþ al his miȝt. 14.. *Sir Beues* (E) 1679 He prekyd hys hors al arnende.

3. *Present Indicative: 3rd pers. sing. and pl.* **a.** 1 **irn(e)ð**, **yrn(e)ð**, *pl.* **irnað**, **yrnað**, 3 **irneð**.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 6 Ða dyseᵹan..irnað hidres ðidres. *c* 893 — *Oros.* I. i. 8 Seo ea..irnð þonan suðryhte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 10 Eow aᵹen yrnð an man. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxlvii. 4 His word yrneð wundrum sniome. *c* 1205 LAY. 29664 Þe ueȝereste welles stæm þe irneð on uolden.

β. 1 **iorn(e)ð**, 2 **eornð**, 1, 3 **eorneð**, 3 *Orm.* **eorneþþ**, 4 **eorneþ**, **-eth**.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxlvii. 15 Hreðlice eorneð word his. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 10 To-ᵹæᵹne iorneð iuh monn. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 378 *Cursat*, iornð. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xxii. 10 Eow an-ȝen eornð an man. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8832 All þiss weorrldess ald Bi seoffne daȝhess eorneþþ. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 74 As weter þat eorneð. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 Þe brook ..eorneth in to þe valey of Iosephat.

pl. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Heo eorneð boðe togederes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* (J.) 375 If hundes corneþ to him ward. *a* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 Þe strong stremes þat renneþ [*v.r.* eorneþ] þat course.

γ. 3 *pl.* **urneþ**, 4 **urn-**, **vrneþ**, 9 *dial.* **urnth**, *pl.* **hurneth**.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* (C.) 375 Ȝif hundes urneþ to him ward. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 225 He vrneþ in o pipe of bras. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V. 329 Þat ryver renneþ [*v.r.* urneþ] under..Wygan. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* ii, They little holes hurneth all round 'em. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 50 The water..urnth down his ditch.

δ. *pl.* 1 **ærnað**, 3 **ærneð**, **erneþ**, 4 **erniþ**; *sing.* 3 **erneþ** (*Orm.* **-eþþ**), 4 **ernnes**. Also *2nd sing.* 3 **ernst**.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 20 Þonne ærnað hy ealle toweard þæm feo. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13183 Ure wukedaȝȝ Bi twellfe timess erneþþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 13999 Þurh þi lond heo ærneð [*c* 1275 erneþ]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6570 Þat lond vp wan þou ernst. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 Be-hold.. how þe stremis erniþ of is swet blode. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 6730 He ouer-ernnes dounes & cuntre. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V. 329 Þat ryver renneþ [*v.r* erneþ] under þe citee of Wygan.

4. *Present Subjunctive.* 1 **irne** (*pl.* **irnen**), **yrne**, **ierne**, 3 **vrne**.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 1 Þæt he irne [*v.r.* ierne] on his willan. *Ibid.* xxxiv. § 1 Swa swa..irnen mæneᵹe brocas & riða of. *a* 1000 in Grein *Bibl. Ags. P.* I. 352 Nefne he under seᵹle yrne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Ȝif a wode hun vrne ȝeont þe strete.

5. *Imperative. sing.* 1 **yrn**, **irnn**, **eorn**, 9 *dial.* **(h)urn**; *pl.* 3 **ierneð**, **ærneð**, **herneþ**, **eærne**.

c 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 59 *Discurre*, irnn. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 115 Broðor Maurus! yrn hraðe. *Ibid.* 325 Eorn la, Maxime, eorn, & onfoh me! *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 Alle ȝe Adames children,..ierneð to ðe trewe. *c* 1205 LAY. 6138 Eorneð and eærne [*c* 1275 herneþ]. *Ibid.* 16441 Ærneð æuere vorð & vorð. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* li. (E.D S.), Well, Jim, how be? Urn in, man, urn! 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 359 Hurn cheel! and vetch the tay-run.

6. *Past Indicative: 1st and 3rd pers.* **a.** *sing.* 1–2 **arn** (1 **arun**), 3 **earn**, **ærne**, 4 **ernne**, **arne**. Also *2nd pers.* 1 **urne**.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xlix. 18 Ȝif ðu ᵹeseᵹe ðeof, somud ðu urne mid hine. *c* 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 26 Dec., An pleᵹende cild arn under wænes hweowol. *c* 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxviii. 32 Weᵹ beboda þinra ic arn. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xv. 20 [He] aᵹen hine earn..& cyste hine. *c* 1205 LAY. 4536 Scip ærne to-ȝen scip. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM II. 84 Hys bare flesche..arne alle a blode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5984 (Kölbing), His hors.. ernne forþ.

β. *sing.* 1–4 **orn**, 3 **eorn**, 4 **orne**, 5 **ourne**, 9 *dial.* **uurn**.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 32 On weᵹ biboda ðinra ic orn. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 103 Ðonne orn he eft innto ðæm temple. *c* 1205 LAY. 18806 He orn him to-ȝænes. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 43/312 To toune he orn with Ioye i-nouȝ. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 58 Out of thin huerte orn the flod. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3893 Quiklich in-to a tour he orn. *a* 1400 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 13 Til ich ..ȝorn [*v.r.* ourne] in-to elde. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 74 Aay uurn [= I ran]

γ. *pl.* 1–2 **urnon** (1 **wurnon**), 1–3 **urnen**, 3 **hurnen**; 3 **vrne**, **yrne**, 4 **urne**, **hurne**, **vrn**.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Him urnon ealle hell-waran onᵹean. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083, Sume urnon in to cyrcean. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Alle hire stremes urnen fur beirninde. *c* 1275 LAY. 1349 Þe sipes hurnen swiþe. *c* 1300 *St. Margaret* 28/137 Olibrius.. bihuld, hou hure lymes yrne ablode. *a* 1320 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 243 In fif steden..Stremes hurne of blode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6797 Man & woman vrn so dere.

δ. *pl.* 3 **arne**, 3 4 **orne**, **ourne**.

c 1275 LAY. 11977 Waȝes þar arne, streme þar vrne. *Ibid.* 27720 Ourne grete stremes of Romanisse blodes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8371 Wepinde hii armed hom, þe teres orne [*v.r.* ourne] adoun.

7. *Past Participle.* 1 **(ᵹe)urnen**, 1, 4 **vrnen**, 4 **y-orne**, **i-orne**.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 364 Oþþæt wintra bið þusend urnen. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 278 Ær þan he to dropum ᵹeurnen sy. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (C.) 1146 Feor ihc am iorne [*v.r.* yorne]. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 32 Ichaue vrnen þe wai of þy comaundementz.

8. *Weak conj.* **a.** *Past Indicative* (and *Subj.*). 3 **ærnde**, 3–4 **arnde** 3 **h(e)arnde**, 4 **arnede**; 3 **hern(e)de**, 4 **ernde**; 5 **ornd**, 9 *dial.* **urned**, **(h)urn'd**, **hirn'd**. Also *pl.* 3–4 **arnden**, 3 **hernde**.

c 1205 LAY. 9296 Hamun arnde [*c* 1275 hernede] upwarð. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 9934 Þorh þat lond he hearnde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/52 His Men..Arnden bi þe weie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6202 He arnde [*v.r.* harnde] vpe a lute hul. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* (L.) 1239 Efter horn he [Aþulf] ernde. 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2021 Þe hors .. arnede awai wiþ þe king. *c* 1390–1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 11228 Hii caste awei þe dosils þat win ornd abrod so. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial W. Eng.* 45 *Hirnd*, pret[erite]. 1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* 73 Then all th' cows hurn'd back agen. 1847 H. BAIRD *Nathan Hogg's Lett.* 37 A yung huinman urn'd by. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.* 169 *Urned*, ran.

b. *Past Participle.* 4 **y-eornd**, **y-arned**, **arnd**, 9 *dial.* **(u-)urned**, **a-urn'd**, **hirn'd**.

13.. *K. Alis.* 896 (Laud MS.), Quyk away he is yarned. *Ibid.* 4357 Þe gregeys ..beþ..away arnd [W. y-eornd]. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 45 *Hirnd*,..part[iciple]. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 793 They cowcumber vines be proper a-urn'd out.

II. Forms without metathesis.

9. *Infinitive.* **a.** (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 1 **rinnan**, 4 **rinn(e**, 4–6 **rynne**, 5 **rynn**; 4 **rinin**, **rine**, 6 **ryne**; 4–7 **ryn** (5 **reyn**), 4, 6– **rin**.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1114 Þær blod & wæter..ut bicwoman ..rinnan fore rincum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23729 All sal we rin into his rape. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 471 A best when it es born, may..ryn to and fra. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 103 That thai ..Suld ryn on fute. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6217 He streynd his hors to rynn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/1 To Rynne as water dos. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 795 He that hath nede, man, let hym rynne. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 186 He wold nott ryne whare God had nott called him. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 29/1 Through those passages it first doth rin. 1794 BURNS *Philly & W.* ix, Let fortune's wheel at random rin. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 83 Let never an auld man..Rin post to the diel for wyne.

β. 3–4 **rennen** (5 **rennyn**), 4–6 **renne**, 6 **rene(n)**; 3–7 **ren**.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 340 Bihoueð us to rennen to cristes quike welle. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 Is fete sul ren of blode. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1161 Or þou shal to þe galwes renne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 220, I haue seyne charite..rennen in ragged wedes. 14 . in Wr.-Wulcker 589 *Incurro*, to ren yn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rennyn, or lepyn, *curro*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 142 Honowie..wyll ren on that syde. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 563 To play tenise..or to rene base. 1565 COOPER *Thes.* s.v. *Cursus*, To renne to a place.

γ. 4 **run-**, 6– **run** (7 **runn**); 6–7 **runne**, **rune**.

c 1325 [see the pres. pple.]. 1525 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 55, 1ˢ...to rune..to thuse of the reparacon. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 25 Lest your boke shoulde runne awaye with you. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdias* 67 To run under some greate mans winge. 1658–9 in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 18 Mrs. Crue is like to rune quite mad. 1674 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 89 A high way..to runn..betweene his other lands. 1683 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees Soc.) 163, I did..runne of halfe a sermon.

δ. 5–6 **ronne**, 5–7 **ron**; 6 **rowne**, **roon(e**.

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym [a horse] ron in a parke. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I cxv. 137 They..began to ron togyder thre heedes in one hood. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 233, I thinke that sigh doth roon From me to you. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 271 Intendinge he shall first ronne fortune. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 64 To make him ron through fier and water.

10. *Present Participle.* **a.** 4–6 **rynnand** (4 **-ande**, **rynand**), 5–6 **ryn(n)yng**; 4, 6 **rinnand** (4 **-ande**, **rinand**), 8– **rinnan**, **-in**, **-in'**, **-ing**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5793 A land rinnand bath honi and milk. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 648 His boy com fast rynand. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 1026 A wattyr gret on hewide rynnande. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 370 Vsuell money rynnyng in Inglond. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2952 The stedis Rynyng with the sadillis bare. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 174 O fulis, Rinnand fra Christ. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xx, Young an' auld come rinnan out. 1867 *Goodwife at Home* xlix. (E. D. D.), The road's rinnin noo.

β. 4 **rennand(e**, 5 **-ende**, **-onde**; 4 **rennenge**, 4–6 **rennyng** (5 **-ying**), 5–6 **rennynge**; 4 **renand**, **-yng**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14283 Rennand [*v.r.* renand] forth als sco war wod. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 839 Faste þese houndes come rennyng ryue. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 453 Wilde bestes..rennenge with-out croperes. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* II. 656 Vynnettis rennynge in þe casementis. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Flumen*, Cocytus rennyng with a slow course.

γ. 4 **runnande**; 6 **runnyng(e**, 6–7 **runninge**, 6– **running** (7 **runing**).

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 114 He..fled fra him ful fast runnande. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 38 Good measure,..shaken togedder, and runnynge over. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 151 b, A promontorie .. running along by the sea side. *c* 1610 SPERD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 108 My thoughts runnyng upon..this worke. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Reliq.* (1651) 9 Runing..as smoothly as a numerous verse.

δ. 6 **ronnyng**, **ronning**.

1530 PALSGR. 693/1 It is fayre ronnyng here by this waters syde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lvii. 2 If wee come not ronning a pace. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 23 Trompart ronning hastily, him did stay.

11. *Present Indicative.* **a.** *1st pers. sing.* 1 **rinne**, 4 **ryn**, 6 **rin**; *2nd pers.* 6 **rynis**; *3rd pers.* 3 **rinneð**, 5 **rynnyth**, **-ethe**, 6 **-eth**, **rinneth**, 9 *dial.* **rin'th**, **rinth**; 4–6 **rynnis**, 5 **rynnys**, **ryn(n)es**, 6 **rinnis**, 7 **rinnes**, 8– **rins**. *Pl.* 4, 6 **rinne**, 5–6 **rynne** (5 **-en**), 5, 7 **ryn**, 4, 6– **rin**; 4, 6 **rinnis**, **-es**, 4 **rynnys**, **-es**, 5 **rynes**, 6 **ryn(n)is**.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxviii. 32 Ic on wisne weᵹ worda þinra reðne rinne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2477 Þat ter rinneð aa mare eoile iliche riue. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 26642 (Fairf.), [A] wound þat..rynnis, & rotis ay. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 60 *Prol.*, Quhen þat it is eue, I ryn belyfe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 It rynnes thurgh Hungary. 1422 *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 151 His gladnys rynnyth al way into worse. 1462 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 95 A burn that rynes betwx the said lewod [etc.]. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 225 Than rynis thow doun the gait. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 3 The..mater that thys water rynneth thorow. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 127 Efter the I rin. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 62 Prescription rinnes not. agains him quha is absent. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Fable, Miser & Mines* 48 To fill the tub that ay rins out. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, It rins i' my head. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* xxxvii. (E.D.S.), Away Dick rin'th.

pl. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lvii 7 Als watres rinnes ai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 2 As flodes rynnys in till þe see. *c* 1400 *Secreta Secret.* 73 Wateis rynnen among hilles. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 277 Thise nayles so thay ryn. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 196 They ryde and rinne. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 11 Thay rin lyk wyld ..horss. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 50 Thay and ye Papists rynis togidder. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 32 Lakes that never ryn. *a* 1886 A. BURGESS *Poute* 67 [Two streams] rin below..Richt throo the Floor.

β. *1st pers. sing.* 5–6 **renne**; *2nd pers.* 5 **rennest**; *3rd pers.* 2–3 **renneð** (2 **reonneð**), 4–5 **renneþ**, 4–6 **renneth**, 4–5 **-yth**, 5 **-ethe**; 4–5 **rennes**, 4 **rennez**, **ren(n)is**, **renes**. *Pl.* 4 **renis**, **rennys**; 5–6 **renneth** (5 **renneþ**); 4–5 **rennen** (5 **-yn**, **-un**), 4–6 **renne**, 5 **ren**.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Swa swa þæt wæter renneð to..Norðburh. *Ibid.* an. 963, Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð to Crulande. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 240 In ðe heruest [the ant]..renneð rapelike. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvii 15 Swiftli rennes saghe hisse. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 731 Fro þe crest þe colde borne rennez. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 491 *Cleopatra*, Pete rennyth [*v.r.* renneth] sone in gentil herte. 1400–21 26 *Pol. Poems* 43 Wiþ theues..Þou delest and rennest. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 439/1, I renne in grete indignation of my Lordes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 399, I renne ay on the losse. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Exeo*, The riuer..renneth into the sea.

pl. 13.. *Cursor M.* 9937 (Gött.), Þar-fra rennys [*Trin.* renneþ] four stremes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 157 Faytours þat on Fote rennen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Ofte grehoundes renneþ after hem. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Þei ren in þe curse of God. 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I. xvi. 90 With-out him..prechingis rennen arere. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1241 Some..renneth straygh to the stuse. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lix. 140 From place to place they renne.

γ. 1 *pers. sing.* 6–7 **runne** (7 **rune**), 7– **run**; *2nd pers.* 6– **runnest**, **run'st**; *3rd pers.* 6 **runth**, 6– **runneth**; 6–7 **runnes** (6 *Sc.* **runis**), 6– **runs**. *Pl.* 6 **runnes**, 6–7 **runne**, 6– **run** (6 **runn**).

1530 PALSGR. 695/2, I runne upon one. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iv. 12 When thou runnest. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 28 He runneth farre, that neuer commeth agayne. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. ci, [It] runs vp and downe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 72 Where run'st thou so fast? 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 46, I runne not with that opinion. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Ch. of Ephesus* 22 The Phrase runnes in the plurall number. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* v. i, This unhappy Tongue..That still run'st on.

pl. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 284 They runne in verye great infamy. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 Curst sores..run the longer without healing. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. iv, How fleshly fancies runn. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 22 Whose branches runne ouer the wall.

δ. *1st pers. sing.* 6 **ronne**; *2nd pers.* 6 **ronnes**; *3rd pers.* 6 **ronneth**, 7 **rons**. *Pl.* 4, 6–7 **ronne**.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 5 As þey ronne ȝoure rewme þoru-oute. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B j b/2 Circles yᵗ ronne about the iye. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I ronne

hastely to a..place. *Ibid.*, The potte ronneth over. 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 193 That tyme of the yeare.. when all the neighbours cattle ronne together. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 73 A vertuous youth rons great hazard [etc.].

12. *Present Subjunctive.* α. 4 **ronne.** β. 4–6 **renne.** γ. *Sc.* 6 **ryn, 6–rin.** δ. 6 **runne, 6–run.**

α. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Whose ryht redeth ronne to Johon.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 231 God..helpe þat Goddis word renne. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xiv. 32 þauh thei renne at ones. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Let renne..throgh, tyl it renne clere. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxiii. 71 It is fayrer..that we tweyne renne more to gyders. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 21 If escuage renne by auctoritie of parliament [etc.].

γ. 1546 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) II. 465 That þis present parliament Ryn still our. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1528 Quhyle that thou bend of craigs rin out. 1721 Ramsay *Prosp. Plenty* 152 If ye rin on, heav'n kens [etc.].

δ. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 162 If the houndes runne him. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 b, If the drop runne abroade. 1611 Bible *Levit.* xv. 3 Whether his flesh run with his issue. ?1630 Milton *Time* 1 Fly envious Time, till thou run out thy race.

13. *Imperative.* α. 4–6 **renne,** 5 **ren.** β. *north.* or *Sc.* **rynne, 6– rin.** γ. 6–7 **runne, 6– run.**

α. 1382 Wyclif *Zech.* ii. 4 Renne thou, spek to this chijld. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 So renne ȝe, that ȝe catche. 14.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 142 Ren to scole. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Curriculo,* Renne ouer quickly to our house.

β. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1813 Rynne, gude sonn, and se gone thing. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 54 Rin not reklesly to rew. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vii, Rin for it,..the road's clear.

γ. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* iv. 26 Runne now & mete her. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* III i, Run for Aeneas, or I'll fly to him. 1615 Bedwell. *Moham. Impost.* I. § 28 Run not out..into speeches. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxx, By no means runne in debt.

14. *Past Indicative.* α. 1, 3– **ran,** 3 *Orm.* **raun,** 4–7 **ranne,** 4, 5–6 *Sc.,* **rane,** 5 **raane.** *Pl.* 4 **rannen, 5–7 ranne,** 4–5, 7 **rane,** 4– **ran.**

α 1000 *Saturn* (Thorpe) 712 Satan seolua ran and on susle feoll. *c* 1200 Ormin 1364 An bucc rann] ær awæȝȝ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1009 Abraham hem ran wel swiðe agon. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lviii. 4 With-outen wiknes I ran. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 19 ȝyf þou sest a þef, þou ran wyþ hym. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3322 (Fairf.), Þe maydyn ranne hame. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 153 He raane to a stake. *c* 1489 Skelton *Death Earl Northumbld.* 124 Vpon this erle thou ran. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 58 At thair croce aboundantlie rane wyne. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3061, I ran to the Consistorie. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xl. (1647) 97 Now it ranne dregs.

pl. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15756 All on bak þai ran. 13.. *K. Alis.* 565 (W.), They rannen thoroughout the contray. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 81 Thay rane faste to the roches. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxiii. 21, I haue not sent these prophetes, ..and yet they ranne. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xviii. 46 Vᵉ streets ran full therof. 1635 Heylin *Sabbath* II. (1636) 149 They..ranne upon the spurre to their recreations.

β. 3–7 **ron,** 4, 6 **ronne.** *Pl.* 4 **ronnen, -on,** 5 **ronen;** 3–6 **ronne,** 4–6 **ron.**

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 207 Euch waried weoued..ron o. þat balefule blod. 13.. *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. G. 1 Blod þer ron &..muche folc þer deiȝede. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 5, I ronne til my hiler. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3755 Towarde þat broke..he ron. 1577–82 Breton *Floorish upon Fancies* Wks. (Grosart) I. 8/1 Out of dores I ronne. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VI. 38 The horse..ron The same way other flyers fled.

pl. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 800** Þe terus ronne doun. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1252 (W.), The stedes ronnon with slak bridel. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 163 A few wellys..ronnen doun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9209 Terys on his chekes Ronen full rifely. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 197 Thanne thei..ronne to armes thourgh the town.

γ. 4 (*2nd pers.*), 6–7 **runne, 6– run.** *Pl.* 3–5 **runnen** (5 **runnun**), 4 **runne,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **run.**

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xlix. 18 If thou seȝe a thef, thou runne with hym. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 44 b, I saw euery man run & I runne for company. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* IV. v, You run swifter when you threw [etc.]. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 87 He runne so hard away. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 86/4 Theramenes run to the Altar. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 316 He immediately run away. 1831 Lover *Leg. Irel.* Ser. I. 189 She run rootin' into every corner. 1869 Tennyson *North. Farmer, N. S.* xiv, Feythur run oop to the farm.

pl. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18952 þai runnen til þe apostel hus. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2438 Þan runne þai away & saide alas. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxv, So runnun thay to-gedur. 1670 Narborough in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 7 [They] snatch'd some of our mens Hats off, and run away.

δ. 5 **renne, ren.**

14.. *R. Gloucester's Chron.* 573 (MS. Digby 205), He name his dou3ty ax..& toward him renne. 1491 *Cal. Rec. Dubl.* (1889) I. 373 Part thereof ren out of his cowyres.

15. *Past Participle.* α. (1 **ȝerunnen,**) 4 **runnen, -yn, -un,** 6 *Sc.* **-yne**; 4–7 **runne,** 4–5, 7 **rune**; 6– **run** (6 *Sc.* **rvn,** 7 **runn**).

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 862 *Concretum,* ȝerunnen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxviii. 70 Swa meoluc..ȝerunnen.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22224 þat es bot-if discord and strijf Ouer al þis weild be runnun rijf. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 1314 A place, quhare a burne had runnyn. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 332 He telth.. hou his houndes have wel runne. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxix. 25 Quhill that hir glas be run and past. 1514 *Aberd. Reg.* (1848) I. 88 And the said yeir be runnyne and compleit. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 233 Well runne dice. 1646 H. Hammond in Ld. Falkland *Infallibility* 116 When our Queene had runne so many dangers. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. 53 When five and thirty dayes are runn out.

β. 4 **y-ronnen,** 4–5 **ronnen** (**-yn, -on**), 5 *Sc.* **ronnyne, ronnyng, rownyn.**

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 82 He..is Ronnen in-to Religiun. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1835 So was the blood yronnen in his face. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 364 The stedes colt is ronnon away. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1548 (Trin.), þe mychel spire is ronnen aboute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Ronnon, as mylke (*K.P.* ronnyn as mylke..), *coagulatus.* *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1779 Mony hors, at ronnyng had so lang. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 273/4 The voyses haue ronnen in myn eres.

γ. 4 **i-,** 4–5 **y-ronne,** 4–6 **ronne** (*Sc.* 5 **roune,** 6 **rone**), 6 **ronn** (*Sc.* **roun**), 5–6, 9 *dial.* **ron.**

13.. *K. Alis.* 896 (W.), Quyk away he is ronne. *Ibid.* 2704 Forth he is with that y-ronne. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 1644 Whan fire is in the poudre ronne. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 336 Ful fer y-ronne in age. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xx. 368 She wold haue ronne vpon the swerd. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. viii. 61 Hir slydry body in hankis round all roun. 1562 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 231 Wee have rone on pillgrimage. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* III. ii. 75 It was broacht and half ronn out. 1869 A. C. Gibson *Folk-Sp. Cumberld.* 12 I'd ron me-sel' varra nar oot o' winnd.

δ. 4–6 **renne,** 5 *arch.* **i-ren.**

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 4141 My houndes hath renne right wele. 1486 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Henry the sext, of age ny fyve yere renne. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3544 For he hadde so wel igo [*M* iren]. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 44 Yf they be attayuted be the said peyne renne and leuyd of a M marc.

ε. 5 **i-ranne,** 7 **ranne**; 6–9 **ran.**

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i, The progenitours, Of all mankynd farre I-ranne in age. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 31 She had rather her husband had ran out. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxi, Those mischiefs into which we are ran 1669 *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 231 Swinbourne is ranne away 5 or 6000 *li.* in the King's debt. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales,* etc. 36 He always thinks..his Race not ran. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 116 He had been..ran over by a..tiger. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* III. 258 As though she had ran a match.

16. *Weak conj.* α. *Past Indicative.* α. 4 **rende,** 4–5 **rennede,** 5 **rennyd,** 8 *dial.* **renn'd.** β. 3 *pl.* **runden,** 6, 9 *dial.* **runnod.** γ. 9 *dial.* **rinn'd.**

c 1205 Lay. 1349 His scipen runden swiðe. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* (O.) 1319 Faste after horn he rende. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxiv. 20 She..rennede aȝen to the pit. 1388 — *Isaiah* I. 23 *marg.,* If thou suest a theef, thou rennedist with him. 1586 D. Rowland *Lazarillo* II. (1672) M 3, The one runned to one place, the other to another. 1795 Pindar *Royal Visit* II. ix, Now to the tavern renn'd Squire Rolle. 1844 W. Barnes *Poems Rur. Life* 102 Two tears rinn'd down Ant's face. 1859 Hughes *Scour. White Horse* vi. 140, I..runned and hollered all I knowed 1873 Spilling *Molly Miggs,* etc. (1903) 22, I turned round and runned away.

b. *Past Participle.* 5 **renned, ronned,** 6–9 (now *dial.*) **runned,** 8 **runn'd.**

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xviii. 6 He ful out gladide..to be runne [*v.r.* renned, ronned] the weie. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 485 He had euen runned on to his owne destruction. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 187 He..would have runned through sir Tristram. 1751 C. Labelye *Piers Westm. Bridge* 20 Iron Cramps, let into the Stones, and runn'd in with melted Lead. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 322 I'm welly runned off my legs.

B. Signification.

I. Intransitive senses.

The conjugation of the perfect and pluperfect tenses with *be* instead of *have* (as *is run, was run,* etc.) is occasionally found in literary use down to the end of the 18th century.

**Of persons and animals, in literal or fig. senses.*

1. To move the legs quickly (the one foot being lifted before the other is set down) so as to go at a faster pace than walking; to cover the ground, make one's way, rapidly in this manner.

Run may be construed with a large number of preps. and advs., as *about, after, against, at,* etc. Some idiomatic uses arising from such phrases are treated under III and IV, and others will be found under some other distinctive word in the phrase (as Random *sb.* 3).

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 2 Færöð ðonne micel folc to, & yrnað ealle endemes. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii 8 [Hia] eodun hreconlice from byrȝenne..iornende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xviii. 6 Swa swa ȝigant yrnð on his weȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-ȝein him al þa hebreisce men. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þe swin urnen alse deulen hem driuen into þe sæ. *c* 1290 *Beket* 692 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 He orn and tolde his maister fore. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7002 (Kölbing), Segremor hem asked, whi þai vrn & made swiche cri. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 83, I soiourned nouȝte, but shope me to renne, And suwed þat samaritan. 1400–20 Clanvowe *Cuckoo & Night.* 217 To the broke I ran, and gat a stoon. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 628 Full law thai crap, quhill thai war out off sicht; Eftir the ost syne rane in all thair mycht. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 632 Masid as a marche hare, he ran lyke a scut. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 Many were drowned in the Ryver of Neccar, wher into they ran headlong. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 871 As she runs, the bushes in the way Some catch her by the neck. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 184 It is unlawfull [on the Sabbath]..to Runne, Leape, or tell Tales. 1659 Pell *Impr. Sea* 300 As soon as hee saw the ship, hee ran down to the Sea side unto her. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xvi, She is run upstairs, answered Obadiah, this very instant. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 197 The young ones run about as soon as they are out of the shell. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* I. iii, Here, boy .., run and ask Jenkinson for the key of the coach-house. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. 21 A hundred..men, ready to run with the boats all the way. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* x, The Coolie butler's child..ran in and out with the dogs.

b. In various fig. contexts.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Þa þe..æfter hiora lichoman luste irnað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þe vuere ston bitocneð hope þet eorneð & stureð hire euer ine gode werkes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17251 Fra blis to blis mai þou noght rin,

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 195 Þese beeþ my synnes þat renneþ after me. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3383 Out of þe rake of rigtwysnes ren suld he neuire. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 25 All that will in trowth ren shall he saue. 1530 Palsgr. 696/1 He ronneth aheed as his fantasye leadeth hym. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 75, I beseech them to looke to their footing, that run ouershooes in al these vanities. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* 19 They..that follow their owne fancie, that run on their owne head. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxx. 517 We must not run so far from an error, as to lose a precious truth. 1737 Whiston *Josephus* (1834) 830/1 He appears to have been so affected ..as to run, as it were, in a sort of a middle way. 1821 *Examiner* 42/1 We must not..run too swiftly to our conclusions. 1868 [see Harness *sb.* 4 b].

c. *Sc.* Contrasted with *ride.* (Cf. Go *v.* I.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 103 That thai, that war off hey parage, Suld ryn on fute, as rebaldaill. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 647 Robyn Redbrest nocht ran, Bot raid as a hensman. *a* 1700 *Gaberlunzie-Man* vii, O fy gar ride, and fy gar rin, And haste ye [etc.]. *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xxviii, The Scotts they rade, the Scotts they ran.

d. Used to denote (hurried) travelling or going about, esp. to distant places.

a 1300 *K. Horn* (C.) 1146 Drink to horn of horne, Feor ihc am iorne. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 220 Þere prestis rennen out of oure lond ouer grete sees. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2862 For ane vnworthie Vickarage Ane Preist will rin to Rome, in Pilgramage. 1555 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 196 My charges in runnyng from Duresme to Yorke. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* Advt, I have sometimes been obliged to run half over London, in order to fix a date correctly. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Condesc. Foreigners,* I remembered people who..must run to Italy before [etc.].

e. In proverbs and proverbial phrases.

That he who runs may read is an alteration of *Habakkuk* ii. 2, 'That he may run that readeth it'.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1434 Nedes must he rin that the deuyll dryuith. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 28 He runneth farre, that neuer commeth agayne. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 47 He runth far, that neuer turnth againe. *Ibid.* 77 Men saie he maie yll renne, that can not go. *Ibid.* 137 Holde with the hare and run with the hounde. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 61 That what euer Rules are made,..maybe soe Plainly..worded, That he that Runs may Read & understand them. 1687 T. Brown in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 129 If you don't like me rough, as I run, fare you well, Madam. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 80 But truths..Shine..With such a lustre, he that runs may read. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xviii, Which..extends a lesson so clear, that he who runs may read.

f. Used allusively, with reference to the legs (in contrast to the wings) of game or poultry.

1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 57 Shall I give you some of this capon?..Will you flie or run? 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xiv, It's the fashion now, when you help game or poultry, to ask—Pray do you run or fly?

2. To go about freely, without being restrained or checked in any way. Freq. with *about*; also const. *with,* and with adjs. as *wild.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. 18 Þif ðu ȝeseȝe ðcof, somud ðu urne mid hine. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 6 Ða dysezan..inað hidres ðidres dwoliȝende under þæm hrofe ealla ȝesceafta. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 220, I haue seyne charite..Ryden and rennen in ragged wedes. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 79, I trowe thou menys the pardonystres ..that rennen so fast aboute. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xx. 369 This meane whyle ranne sir Tristram naked in the forest. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Tim.* v. 13 They are ydell, and lerne to runne aboute from house to house. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 64 b, He did..cast of, and leat renne at all auentures his soonne. 1611 Cotgr., *Rodeur,* a vagabond, ..highway-beater; a rolling stone, one that does nou ht but runne here and there. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 265 People..run all together promiscuously, sick and well. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. iv, Run about and divert yourself, 'tis all you have for it. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxix, She runs about all day long after Mrs. Leigh. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 79 We are resolved..not to let them run about as they like.

b. Of animals.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 453 As in wilde wildernesse, wexeth wilde bestes,..rennenge with-out croperes. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym ron in a parke. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 190 The hennes ron in the mashfat. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* I, Neat and kyne, that runne wylde in the hils. 1607 Markham *Caval.* I. 25 They let their Colts runne with their Mares, till they couer their Dammes. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 176 Worms..running betwixt the Bark and the Stem. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 343 In those boundless tracts, ..where he [*sc.* the horse] runs at liberty. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 1421/1 Large quantities of black cattle run wild among the hills. 1856 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 485 The flock runs, through the summer, on the seeds and grass. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 263 The station..where the cattle were running.

3. To hasten *to* some end or object, or *to* do something; to make haste, be active.

Sometimes with implication of the literal sense.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 103 Dæt hi mægen iernan & fleon to ðæs lareowes mode him to ondettunge. *c* 1200 Ormin 14115 Þe waterr tacneþþ uss mannkinn þat eineþþ till hiss ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21563 þe luus to þe baptim ran, Ful fain þai war þai þider wan. 13.. *K. Alis.* 849 (W.), Theo stronge knytis of the halle, Anon ronnon to heore armes alle. 1408–9 *26 Pol. Poems* 32 So fele as shulde renne hedlyng to helle. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2070 By robbynge they rynne to *in manus tuas* quecke. 1589 Nashe *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 Leauing the auncient game of England (Trumpe), . [they] are running to their Ruffe. 1634 Milton *Comus* 363 What need a man..run to meet what he would most avoid? 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 89 The people..run almost from all places to assist his cause. 1702 Steele *Grief A-la-Mode* Pref, Tis Habitual to 'em to run to the Succour of those they see in Danger. 1852 Mrs.

Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 92 'Boys,' says I, '*run* now! dig! put! jest when ye want to!'

† b. To have recourse *to* a practice. *Obs.*

a 1352 Minot *Poems* viii. 6 Whilum war ȝe wight in wede To robbing rathly for to ren. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 612/24 For grete Iewes, galwes weire greiþed, þat euer to Robbyng Ronne ryf.

c. To go or resort *to* a person, etc., *esp.* for help or guidance.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 5 Bot my hert shal not drede, for i ronne til my hiler, not to þo kastels, to seke help. 1509 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 69 Let vs therfore renne to .Marye the moder of god. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Pref., Then was I forced to runne to the workes of manie. 1603 Parsons *Let. in Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1906) II. 217 In such case..the English Cath. shalbe forced to runne to the K[ing] of France for assistance. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lv, That day first I did seem to glimpse why folk in trouble run to drink so. 1864 Lowell *Study Wind, Gt. Public Char.*, Even Mommsen himself ..cannot get or give a lively notion of ancient Rome, without running to the comic poets.

4. To retire or retreat rapidly; to take to flight; to abscond or desert. Also const. *from* a place, person, etc.

c 1205 Lay. 29298 Bruttes for-burnen; Bruttes gunnen irnen. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 31 They shall not knowe whither to fle ne ren from them. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 174 O fulis, quhairfoir tak ȝe flycht, Rinnand fra Christ? 1673 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 111 The souldiers in very considerable numbers dayly run from their colours. 1758 J. Blake *Mar. Syst.* 20 The time and place when, and where he entered, died, run, or was discharged. 1781 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 306 They broke twice and run like sheep. 1845 *Narr. U.S. Explor. Exped.* I. Introd. 38 Robert Boyle, Seaman, Joined in the United States; run at Sydney. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxii, He did not care to face Mrs. O'Dowd and Amelia, and own to them that he was about to run. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 July 414/1 He..had been forced to cut and run.

b. So *to run for it.*

1642 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 306 My Lord of Stamford..made them run for it, and took their arms away. 1692 Hickeringill *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 537 We hear the good News, that the Idolaters are run for it, the Syrians before Joab. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 119 Once or twice they were ready to lay down all their loads, and run for it. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xviii, He fairly clapped his hands to his ears and ran for it. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xxx, We'll run for it like antelopes.

† c. To deviate or diverge *from* a standard.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 57 Rejecting those that ran from the feather, and judiciously matching the good coloured ones together.

d. To draw back *from* a pledge, etc.

1824 *Examiner* 57/2 Mr. D...ran from his wager. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX i. 124 The contracting party may be inclined to run from his word.

5. To rush *at, on,* or *upon* a person with hostile intention; to make an attack *on.* Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15786 þai him vmsett on ilk side,.. Wit maces and wit neues smert vnrekenli on him þai ran. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix. xii. 407 The knyght was..in wille sodenly to haue ronne vpon syr Tristram with a swerd. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* xxxviii. 123 All the sarasins at ones ran vpon Huon, & tooke hym. *Ibid.* lix. 205 Huon ranne at hym.., & strake him with his spere. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. v, They run all at Piero with their Rapiers. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 95 He run upon him and cut off his head. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire* II. 301 He pierced the furious boar who was running at him. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* i. 17 The.. popery that was furiously run upon by the sceptics of the last age. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 232 He ran at me and kicked me.

† b. To move rapidly *through* or *over* a country with hostile intent. (Cf. Overrun *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 1 Þorgh out Chestreschire werre gan thei dryue. Had þei no styntyng, bot þorgh alle þei ran 1648 Hexham II, *Rotteynen,* to Roade, or Run through a Countrie. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 42 Having gain'd the Fort, they could safely run over all the Peninsula that lies between the Mure and the Drave.

† 6. To ride on horseback at a quick pace; *spec.* to ride in a tournament, to tilt or joust. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11078 In a foul plodde..me him slong, & orne on him mid hor hors. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* v. 2 Then were there sene..horsmen runninge to and fro in the ayre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 6 The kyng ranne neuer openly before, and there were broken many staues. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 377 The sprightly..Dowglas, that runnes a Horse-backe vp a Hill perpendicular. 1652 Cotterell tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* I. 3 There appeared ten or twelve fresh well mounted Knights, running towards them at full speed.

b. In tilting, to charge with a lance or spear *at* a mark or object.

Now usually in phrase *to run (full) tilt at* or *against*: see Tilt *sb.*, and cf. A-tilt *adv.*

c 1530 [see Quintain a]. 1550 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 359 (Hist. MSS. Comm.), For a spere wyche he lent to runne at the glove with, and was broken, iij s. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 156 To run at the Gloue in a open place before all the people. 1686 [see Ring *sb.*1 4].

7. To compete, or take part, in a race (*for* a prize). Occas. with compl. denoting final position in the race. Also in fig. context.

c 1205 Lay. 24696 Summe heo gunnen urnen, summe heo gunnen lepen,..summe heo wræstleden. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/52 His Men pleiden and Arnden bi þe weie. 1382 Wyclif *Gal.* ii. 2 Lest perauenture I schulde renne in veyn, or hadde runne. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 103 Yf the game be onse wonne, no man wyl set forth hys foote to ronne. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Celes,* a horse runnyng for a price or game. 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 156 Think it strange that thou runnest so slowly, when so great a prize is to be obtained. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5151/4 A Plate of 40 *l.* Value was to be run for. 1785 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-racing,* We will only here suppose a Horse set to run for a Plate. *a* 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 127 He runs in front, it is true, for he can run to win. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 189 Before running this week for the Brighton Stakes, he was led .with a chain attached to his bit. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 11/2 Ironclad ran a good horse considering that he was evidently very short of work. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Sept. 358/2 Gossoon..had run second to her for the Champagne Stakes.

fig. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* III. xii. 214 She tried it on with Val, who hated her...But Val said that didn't run!

b. To compete, stand as a candidate, *for* a position, seat, etc. Orig. *U.S.*

1861 *Temple Bar* II. 353 [He] might .stand a chance of running for Congress. 1870 *Standard* 12 Nov., If he naturalised himself in the United States and ran for President.

c. *To run for luck,* to take one's chance. *U.S.*

1841 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 391, I have to run for luck as to horses, which is not so agreeable.

d. *U.S.* To tout *for* a boarding-house, etc.

1891 C. Roberts *Adrift America* 228, I went with him to the house he was running for.

8. *transf.* Of fish: To swim rapidly.

c 1520 L. Andrew *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Book* (1868) 236 Percus is of diuers colours, & swift in ronnynge in the water. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 104/1 When Fish run away with the Bait in his Mouth. 1726 *Gentleman Angler* 155 *To Run,* this is properly applied to a Jack or Pike in Trowling, who, when he has seized the Bait, runs to his Harbour to pouch it; after which he runs again. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arc. Reg.* I. 465 Whales..blow strongest, densest, and loudest, when 'running'. 1867 Francis *Angling* IV. (1880) 103 The pike made a splendid fight, often running to weed. 1891 *Field* 19 Dec. 948/1 This salmon showed no desire to run up stream.

b. *spec.* To pass to or from the sea; to migrate.

1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 406 Immense numbers of salmon 'run' early in the year. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 88 The season when the eels are 'running'.

***Of inanimate things in rapid motion.*

9. Of things, esp. the heavenly bodies: To move rapidly through space.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 6 [The sun] ȝefaeh swe swe ȝigent to earnenne on weȝ. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 138 Him arn on last þrang þystre ȝenip. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechdoms* III. 234 Æfre heo [the sun] byð yrnende ymbe ðas eorðan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22695 þe cludes to þe se sal rin For to hid þam þarin. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 23590 (Trin.), Sonne, mone, watir, & stern, þat now renneþ in cours ȝern. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 118 Sterres..Rennynge in the ayre dredfull to beholde. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat* III. ix. 1 Where the sonne and the other sterres renne in theyr speres. 1692 Dryden *Eleonora* 150 Though 'tis a train of stars that, rolling on, Rise in their turn and in the Zodiac run. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 21 Instruct the planets in what orbs to run. 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 118 Oft before his infant eyes would run Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray 1864 Tennyson *Voyage* iv, Far ran the naked moon across The houseless ocean's heaving field.

b. Of vehicles, etc.: To move easily or rapidly by reason of being set on wheels. Also *fig.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 609 Ane cren thai haf gert drev vp hey Rynand on quheils. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 The world runth on wheeles. 1611 Bible *Nahum* ii. 4 The charets shall rage in the streets,. they shall seeme like torches, they shall runne like the lightnings. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 213 Sit quietly And eat..; your tongue so runs on wheels. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 267 A machine..that run upon wheels 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551/2 A moveable carriage.. running on lower side-rails. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* ix. 432 The wagon runs heavily.

10. Of a vessel (or those on board): To sail swiftly or easily. Also in fig. context.

Used with many advs. and preps., as *adrift, at large, free, in, out,* etc.; *before* (the wind), *down* (a coast), *into* (a haven), *up* (an inlet), etc. *To cut and run* (see Cut *v.* 40).

a 1000 *Ags. Proverbs* 186 (Gr.), Seldan in sidum ceole, nefne he under segle yrne, weriz scealc wiþ winde rowep. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, Hi tuzon þa up heora segel, & urnon west to Axamuðan. *c* 1205 Lay. 21981 þa scipen þa urnen bi-uoren. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxvii. 16 We rennynge into sum yle..vnnethe myȝte gete a litil boot. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 160 The Schip which on the wawes renneth. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 307 Hauen ot the see, to whyche the gylty renne with truste. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 6 The next day,..runninge to make the lande, wee founde it to be the Groyne. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* Pref., As in a full sea, I hoyse up sayles, and run at large. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 12 The Currents of the Gulf of Venice made us run a head a pace. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* xi, We were obliged to run away afore the wind as the seamen call it. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 121 We kept running along-shore, with an easy Sail. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 34 We..got under weigh and ran down the inner passage. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 334/2 With a fair wind we ran past the Bird rocks. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 411 On that day she deviated from the course of the voyage and ran for Mauritius.

b. To sail or be driven *on* or *upon* the shore, rocks, etc.; to come *aground* or *ashore.* Also *fig.*

c 1205 Lay. 21710 þa scipen urnen a ðen lond. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 118 They be..by contrarie wyndes constreigned to renne on quicke sandes or rockes. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 Least I chaunce to..runne a grounde in those Coasts. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 436 The ship..returned to the coast, where it ran on ground. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advis. fr. Parnass.* I. xxix. (1674) 33 My inordinate desire..which hath made me run upon the Rock which you see. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 32/2 The *Samuel*..ran ashore on the Coast of New England. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 349/1 A West Indiaman had run on the rocks. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. xv. 133 They had no escape but to run aground.

c. *Run foul of,* † *on,* to collide or become entangled with (another vessel, etc.); to foul.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 13 As long as we spooned before the Sea, and kept from running foul of one the other. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 15 Two of the transports, in tacking, ran foul of each other. 1767 J. Byron *Voy. r. World* 177 We were alarmed by the ship's running foul of a whale. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 477 The *John,* running foul of a piece of ice. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 319 'A ship ran foul of us,' that is, entangled herself among our rigging.

transf. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi 101 Yet at no hand do we run foul..on uncertainties. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 103 Plunging, kicking, and running foul of each other in the most ludicrous manner. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 215 The Frenchman can't drive..; he'd as nearly as possible run foul of my pigs.

d. *Run aboard, on board* (*of*): (see Aboard *prep.* and Board *sb.* 12 c).

1725 Hearne *R. Brunne's Chron.* Gloss. s.v. *Berd,* Readily ran aboard him. 1796 Nelson 16 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 154 Royal Sovereign put back much damaged; a Transport run on board her. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* III, A large..frigate ran on board of us.

11. a. To take a (hurried) journey for the purpose of making a short stay at or visit to a place. Chiefly with *down, over, up.*

1798 Pitt in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 216, I have a scheme of running down..to Somersetshire. 1831 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 115, I wish you could have run over for a week. 1841 Cdl. Wiseman in Purcell *Life & Lett. A. P. de Lisle* (1900) I. xi. 255 But I foresee that it will be necessary for me during the vacation to run to Rome. 1860 Trollope *Framley P.* xxxviii, No poor lad that ever ran up from Oxford for a spree in town got so lectured.

b. Of a conveyance, vessel, etc.: To ply between (two) places.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 20 Steam-boats will run from Toulouse..in 32 hours. 1830 Fr. Ignatius in Purcell *Life & Lett. A. P. de Lisle* (1900) I. iv. 82, I cannot just now tell how the coaches run between Northampton and Loughborough. 1886 Pascoe *Lond. of To-day* xliii. (ed. 3) 378 Steamboats run between London Bridge and Chelsea on week-days every ten minutes.

12. a. To spread, pass, or move quickly from point to point. Usu. const. with preps.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 15 [= 4] Se utsendeð ȝesprec his eorðan; hrædlice corneð word his *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22224 Bot-if discord and strijf Quer al þis werld be runnun rijf. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlvii. 4 Þe which sendeþ his worde to þe erþe; hys worde erneþ swiftlich. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 1644 As swift as pelet..Whan fire is in the poudre ronne. *Ibid.* 1651 A smoke gan out wende;..the ferther that hit ran, The grietter wexen hit began. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* xxxi 41 This ensaumple ran oute þorw þe lond of Affrik, þat þo prestes..had leue to preche. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 37 That cruell word her tender hart so thrild, That suddein cold did runne through euery vaine. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I. xi. 38 We say that the understanding doth run from one thing to another. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 404 [The fire] was running along a wooden cornish, which would soon communicate it to a great distance 1789 *Ann. Reg., Hist* 6 The new doctrine ran like wild-fire through the nation. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med* xxx. 416 Numbness..followed by tingling pains running along the course of the nerves. 1855 M. Arnold *Balder Dead* iii. 183 Squalls Ran black o'er the sea's face. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 302 The temperature of Chicago has been known to run through a range of 80 degrees in twenty-four hours.

b. Of sounds: To spread or pass rapidly (*along, down, through* a place, company, etc.); to be caught up or repeated in quick succession.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 1683 As lowde as any thunder That euery wight hath of hit wonder So brode hyt ran. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* xix, No voice or hideous humm Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 491 Soft Whispers run along the leafy Woods. *a* 1744 Pope (J.), And a low murmur runs along the field. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 103 There was a shout which ran down the long file of horsemen. 1868 Miss Yonge *Pupils of St. John* xvi, A whisper ran through the congregation. 1888 Mrs Notley *Power of Hand* I. vi. 67 A general assent ran from lip to lip.

c. Of statements, reports, etc.: To spread abroad rapidly; to pass quickly from mouth to mouth; to be or become widely current.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 310 'Is þis Arþures hous,' quod þe hapel.., 'þat al þe rous rennes of, þuȝ ryalmes so mony?' *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 236 The tidinges ran so thourgh the contrey that the kynge aguysanx it herde. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxxviii. 127 Duryng that these wordes ranne, Eneas and his people wroughte stylle to make vp theyr fortresse. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 330 There runneth a greate voyce of mee, that I haue maried a wife. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. iii. 182 There ran a Rumour Of many worthy Fellowes, that were out. *c* 1676 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 33 The niewse runs as if the Dolphin should marry the Ellector of Bavaria's daughter. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 261 This Notion run like Lightening thro' the City. 1779 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 578 In haste I snatch up my pen..to give you the news as it runs. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar Gipsy* xiv, Two hundred years are flown Since first thy story ran through Oxford halls. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii. (1872) V. 224 There run reports that make me shudder.

d. Of plants: To creep or climb.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Salicastrum,* a kynde of wylde vyne runnyng vpon willow trees. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 2 The herbe groweth about ditches..and rinneth after the maner of a vyne alonge. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xlix. 22 A fruit-

full bough by a well, whose branches runne ouer the wall. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *July*, Vines..that run high, and bear chiefly out of the Knots of the old Wood. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 96/1 There is a kind [of ivy] which never runs or creeps upon other plants.

13. a. Of thoughts: To come suddenly *into* (or †*in*), to course or pass *through*, the mind.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8536 Hyt ran hym weyl yn þo3t þat þe abbot had inspyracyun. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10308 In my mynde a-noon yt ran, To calle memoyre vn-to me. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 297 Par aventure this ranne in Phocions hedde, yᵗ mennie ought not to..put assured truste..in luckie chaunces. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 181 Upon the first sight thereof, it run into our imagination, that they were the Cosaques. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* vi. 47 The extravagant analogies which then ran through my brain.

b. *Mus.* To sing quickly. Also with *down*.

1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v, When she should run, she rests; rests, when should run. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 590/1 She ran down her notes with correctness.

c. Of the eye: To glance, look quickly. Also of persons, to give a rapid glance (*with* the eye).

1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xvi. 9 The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 66 Run with your Eye along the Parallel Lines. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 800/2 She ran down the first page of her letter. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* II. 248 His eye swiftly ran from line to line.

d. To go *back* in retrospect.

1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* Ded., I hardly have patience to run back to his having saved his own Country. 1702 Steele *Funeral* IV. (1723) 53 How many Thousand things does my Head run back to? 1889 Philips & Wills *Fatal Phryne* II. 49 She ran back over the pages of her memory.

14. Of a weapon, etc.: To pass easily and quickly *through* something, *to* a certain point, etc.

13.. *Cursor M.* 16838 (Göttt.), A spere..Thoru his side vnrekenli apon his herte it rane. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3459 (Kölbing), A dint he 3af him so hard, þe launce ran þe brini þurch. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2793 The rosseldе spere to his herte rynnes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 277 Thise nayles so thay ryn Thoro .Thise bordis ichon. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* viii. 21 [He] strake hym .with such force that the spere ran throw parte of hys body. 1561 *Burning S. Paul's* in Arber *Garner* VIII. 111 They saw a long and spear-pointed flame of fire, as it were, run through the top of . Paul's Steeple. 1601 Shaks *Jul. C.* III. ii. 178 Looke, in this place ran Cassius Dagger through.

b. *fig.* Of qualities, impressions, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 26 Per such rychez to rot is runnen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 158 No likerous lust was thurgh hire herte yronne. — *Merch. T.* 742 Lo pitee renneth soone in gentil herte. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 91 Straight her beauty to my sense shall runne.

15. To slide, slip, or move easily or freely. Freq. with preps. or advs., as *in, off, on, through*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 857 Rudelez remnande on ropez. 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 2 This ring rennyth in a Maner turet, fast to the Moder of thyn Astrelabie. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxiii. (Arb.) 96 Where the two bokettys henge by one corde rennyng thurgh one polley. 1552 Huloet s.v. *Knot*, Knotte whiche runneth to, called a rydynge knotte, *capulum*. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 605 To shoot the boords together that one might runne within another. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 170 A Basket which they let down by a Rope that runs in a Pully. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 The sails are made of matt..; they run upon the mast with hoops. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 606/1 These variations will be more frequent.. when the ball runs very loose in the piece. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iv. (1872) III. 23 Actual neck-halter, but it seems to have been tarry, and did not run. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1819/1 Having no cheeks, the line may get out of its groove and cease to *run*.

fig. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 262 Such composition makes the meetre runne away smoother. 1594, 1627 [see Glib *adv.* 1]. *a* 1639 Wotton *Reliquæ* (1651) 9 Running, as smoothly as a numerous verse. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 405 ₱ 3 The Hebrew Idioms run into the English Tongue with a particular Grace and Beauty. 1754 Cowper *Ep. to R. Lloyd* 67 That Matthew's numbers run with ease Each man of common-sense agrees. 1879 'Annie Thomas' *London Season* II. 79 [The verses] 'go' easily enough,..but that sort of thing runs off by the yard. 1889 Mrs. Alexander *Crooked Path* II. x. 280 Life ran smoothly in its ordinary grooves.

b. Of the tongue: To wag freely.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iii, Though your teeth be gone, ..Yet your tongue can renne on patins as well as mine. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 122 This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* II. 223 Else 'gainst the king thy tongue would not so run. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) II. xi. 217 Vanity sets the tongue running faster then is decent. 1849 James *Woodman* viii, 'How your little tongue runs,' said her cousin. 1860 [see Nineteen 2 b]. 1891 Meredith *One of our Conquerors* II. ix. 225 Her father let his tongue run.

c. Of plants: To shoot up or grow quickly, so as to produce their seed. Cf. 81 a.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *July*, For if the first [cauliflowers] run, they will not be quite unfit for Use. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 17 As soon as the turnips or ruta baga begin to run or shoot in spring. 1894 *Times* 23 April 12/2 Too large a proportion of the plants show a tendency to 'run'.

d. Of bark: To peel off easily from a tree.

1784 G. White *Selborne* ix, These trees..were winter-cut ..before the bark would run. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1096 Where the wood is to be barked,..the beginning of May may be the most proper, as it will then generally run the best.

e. To unravel, come undone.

1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 360 Lace made without this traversing motion would, in case a thread was broken, 'run' or become undone.

f. To slip, diverge, go awry.

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 549 The single chamfered drill. is also more disposed of the two, to swerve or run from its intended position. 1885 Farrow *Mil. Encycl.* III. 524 A common drill may run, as it is usually termed, and produce a hole which is anything but straight.

16. Of a ball, etc.: To roll forward on a surface. Said also of dice when thrown.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* Prol. 27 Youre bagges been nat fild with ambes as But with sys cynk, that renneth for youre chaunce. 1412–20 Lydg. *Troy Bk.* II. 838 3if on haue 1oye, anoþer suffereþ wo, Liche as þe bonys renne to and fro. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 295 The dyse oft renneth upon the chaunce of thre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 56 b, When Kyng Henry perceiued that the dice ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assault. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 233 Nay then two treyes..; well runne dice! 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* III. ii, His bowls run with a wrong bias. *a* 1680 Butler *Characters* (1908) 199 He uses all manner of conjurations, to make his bowl rub or run. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxvi, I will fancy the dice have run wrong. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (1867) 564 He who blows upon a ball when running makes the stroke foul. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 675/2 When the player's ball runs into a pocket without striking a ball.

fig. 1693 Dryden *Prof. Ovid's Met.*, Andromache..runs off her bias, to tell him a story of her pedigree.

b. *transf.* Of a player at billiards: To make the ball roll. Cf. *run-through* in 82.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 676/1 When balls touch, the player may either run into a pocket, or play on to a third ball. 1885 *Billiards Simplified* (1889) 122 The proper way to play the stroke is to run through the red

17. To revolve or turn round on or as on an axis.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1548 Quen sa fele yeier ar wroken oute, þe mikel spere es rune aboute. *c* 1425 Audelay *XI Pains of Hell* 49 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Þer is a brenyng wel, A þosand tymys an our about doþ ren. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 93 A newe game haue I founde! Se this gynne, it renneth rounde. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 824 Me think the warld rinnis round about. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VII. xxxii. 206 There is made a rundle, with a Latin-navel upon a point,..that it may run round freely. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 945/2 The balance-wheel G, whose pivot runs in the pieces A. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 509 In which case the wheel will have liberty to run. 1851–4 Tomlinson *Cycl. Arts* (1867) I. 485/1 Hollow centres for the spindle to run in.

b. Of machinery or mechanical devices: To go; to continue operating. Also with compl.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112 It might ren ..and strike er the time. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. xi (1635) 242 You must get you a watch or clocke, apt to runne (if you can) 24 houres. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 184 A Stop-watch which runs Seconds. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 A 15 stamp water-power mill, which was running last summer. 1879 *Paper & Printing Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 25 One of these little engines recently ran forty-seven days and nights without stoppage.

18. Of thoughts, etc.: To revolve *in* the mind, to occur or return persistently to the memory.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. i, These courtiers runne in my minde still. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 74 A point that was alwayes running in my head. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 102 This Thought run long in my Head. 1810 Scott *Let. in Lockhart* II. ix. 326, I have not the least doubt that several of the passages must have been running in my head. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 288 The annoyance of having a tune, a line of poetry, or a phrase 'running in the head'.

b. To form, be present as, an impression or indistinct recollection.

1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 356 Another says, 'it runs in his head that he also saw the prisoner there'. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *To run in one's head*, It runs in my head that I've heard something about it.

****Of liquids, sand, etc.* (*or vessels containing these*).

19. Of milk, etc.: To coagulate, curdle, form a curd. Now *dial.*

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 862 *Concretum*, gerunnen. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 70 Aerunnen is swe swe milc heorte heara. *c* 1000 *Saxon Lechd.* II. 230 Swa lange seoð on cetele & wylle oþ þæt hio sie eal tosoden & þicge geurnen.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxiii. (MS. Bodl.), Talow3 renneþ anon whanne hit is take oute of þe bodye and isette in cold ayer. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 15 Take thykke mylke of almondes clere,..Do hit soþenne in a canvas þenne, In soþun gar hit on hepe to renne. 1674 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 16 To *Earn*, to run as cheese doth. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 177 It will run into Lumps and curdle like Yolks of Eggs. 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Tyrne*, Milk is still said to *rin*..when it breaks and forms into knots, in making of pottage, puddings, &c. 1861 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. I. 49 The temperature at which the milk is 'set', or 'run', as it is called in Gloucestershire. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., This pudding's all run; it's all gone to whey and cruds.

b. To unite, combine (*into one*), esp. in a moist or melted state.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 373 The Church party and the Dissenters were now run into one. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 558 It is the nature of these soils.. to run like lime with the first little shower. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. I. 146 Its liability to run and cake together after heavy rains. 1868 Herschel in *People's Mag.* 63 By this the wax on both runs into one.

20. Of liquids: To flow.

Freq. with advs. or preps., as *down, in, into*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lvii. 8 To nowihte [hie] bicumaþ swe swe weter eornende. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. 8 Seo [ea] is irnende of norþdæle. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 15 Swa oft æspringe ut awelleð of clife harum..& gereclice..floweð, irneð wiþ his eardes [etc.]. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 963, Swa swa þæt water reonneð to Crulande. *c* 1205 Lay. 5075 Vrnen [b]ire teares ouer hires leores. *Ibid.* 23973 þat blod orn a-dun ouer al his breoste. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 12228 Hii caste awei þe dosils, þat win orn abrod so. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 207 A candlestikke i-made ..so þat þe oyle schulde renne in to þe crislere. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 70 Panne..þe blood for gladnesse rynnys yn þe veynys. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 54 All maner of grasse, that the lande floudde renneth ouer, is verye ylle for shepe. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Disc. E. Ind.* xvii. 40 b, Part of the water..did runne downe uppon theyr breasts. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 258 The rivers that runne into the Ocean. 1639 T. de Gray *Compleat Horseman & Ferrier* 90 It begetteth a fluxible humour, which. falleth to running. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 197 The flesh began to heal, and matter to run. 1779 *Mirror* No. 37, The brook which runs through my garden retires into a hollow dell 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* i. 12 Little breezes dusk and shiver Thro' the wave that runs for ever. 1868 *Temple Bar* VI. 402 He thrashed his naked back, until the blood ran. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 518 The pulp is sometimes so diffluent as to run away.

b. *fig.* (See also Blood *sb.* 10 c.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 874 A hue fro heuen I herde þoo, Lyk flodez fele laden, runnen on resse. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Fluens*, A style runnyng copiously. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 52 As long as moneye runneth, they will applye gentle and easie potions. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xxiv. (Arb.) 45 His Verses run like the Tap. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 30 It seemeth to run in the blood of an Englishman..to be as brave under a single Queen, as under the most valiant King *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) III. i. 7 When the thoughts have been long used to run in another course. 1868 J. H. Newman *Verses Var. Occas.* 145 Who lets his feelings run In soft luxurious flow. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Study Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 49 Thought still ran in very definite channels.

c. With various complements.

c 1205 Lay. 30411 Urnen þa brockes of reden blodes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 Ane of þir wellez ran of wyne, anoþer of mylke. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 26 Lat it renne þorw þe clope so ofte tylle it renne clere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 19 Reveris ran reid on spait with watteir broune. 1683 Massinger *Dk. Milan* v. ii, I'll make her veins run high too, As if they had true motion. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 102 b, It is not all Waters that are good..; some running partly clear, and partly foul. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. x, The blood runs cold at my heart with the very thought of it. 1818 Keats *Endymion* II. 544 Who Look full upon it feel anon the blue Of his fair eyes run liquid through their souls. 1893 Liddon *Life Pusey* I xiii. 299 Time had allowed the lecturer's thoughts to run clear, or at least comparatively clear.

†**d.** To come or descend *of* (some one). *Obs.*—1

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 420 Erector cam of kynge Dardan, Dardanus of Iubiter ran.

†**e.** Of a flood: To subside, go down. *Obs.*—1

c 1430 *Freemasonry* (ed. Halliw.) 537 Mony 3eres after.. That Noees flod wes alle y-ronne, The tower of Babylowne was begonne.

21. Of the sea, tides, etc.: To course or flow, esp. in an impetuous manner. Also with compl., esp. *to run high* (see High *adv.* 9) or *mountain(s) high* (see Mountain 1 f).

c 1205 Lay. 11977 Vðen þer urnen, tunes swulche þer burnen [*c* 1275 Wases þar arne, streme þar vrne]. *c* 1325 *Cursor M.* 6269 (Fairf.), þe king .. sagh þe see ranne in twyn. 1458 in *Archæol.* XXIX. 327 Wawes bope wild and wode, That rynnethe on euery syde. 1694 *Martens' Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Several Late Voy.* II. 32 Here the Waves of the Sea run longer. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xxi (1737) 92 What a devilish Sea there runs? 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 259 The tides ran so remarkably short at this time, that our buss did not float at high water. 1814 Scott *Diary* 28 Aug., The surf running heavy up between the island and the adjacent rock. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 A pretty heavy sea running outside. 1884 E. P. Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, Don't go out again when the ice is running.

b. *fig.* With complements, as *cross, strong*. (See also High *adv.* 9.)

1636 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 50 Nor did his Will run cross to his Judgment but was led by it. 1657–61 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* II. i. 53 It..seemeth also to run cross to the holy Scriptures. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* 3 Unheard we sing, when party-rage runs strong. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* III. 131 Evil and good run strong in me.

22. a. To flow as the result of melting; to melt and flow. Also *fig.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. xxi. 1896 All the metall moltynnyd than In tyll a qwerne togydder ran. 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* IV. i, 'Twas long before my stubborn Mind was won; But, melting once, I on the sudden run. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 10 When your two ends are through-out of a good Heat, and that the inside of the Iron be almost ready to run. 1729 Swift *Direct. Serv., Footman*, You ought also to snuff them close to the Tallow, which will make them run. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 62 If Sulphur be applied to Copper made perfectly red-hot, the metal immediately runs. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 284 It forms a varnish..not liable to run in hot seasons. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 206/2 The enamel melts; or, to speak technically, it 'runs'.

b. To spread on being applied to, or poured upon, a surface. †Also with *abroad*.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* iv. 29 The like care must be, that their inke..wil not run abroad, nor blot. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 40 Thou art runne abroad like water that is spilt. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, You may know.. by the drops of Syrup you shall put on a Plate, if they do not run. 1764 Eliz. Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 88 This is a paste that seldom runs if it be even roll'd. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 937 Outlying spots..may be observed where the fluid has 'run' during its application.

c. Of colours: To spread in a fabric when immersed in water or exposed to moisture.

1772 Mrs. Haywood *New Present for Maid* 268 When the colours, with bad former washings, are run into the white ground. 1782 Lady Llanover in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 97 Pieces of paper in which the colours had run and produced extraordinary and unusual tints. 1867 Lowell *Lett.* I. 427 Beg her not to wash them too hard, or they may run. 1889 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' the Long Night* I. xvii, Here and there, when the colours were not quite fast, there were blotches as if the thread had 'run' and stained the cloth.

23. a. Of the sands of an hour-glass: To pass from one compartment into the other. Chiefly *fig.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 138, I saw, my tyme how it did runne, as sand out of the glasse. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. ii. 1 Now our sands are almost run. *a* 1796 Burns *Red, Red Rose* iii, While the sands o' life shall run. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xl, The hour-glass is turned for us,..our sand is running fast. 1891 F. W. Robinson *Her Love & His Life* VII. v, The sands of life had run very low in the glass.

b. Of loose earth: To slip or fall in.

1799 W. Nicol *Pract. Planter* 164 The mold adheres not to the spade, nor does it run in. 1802 Mawe *Min.* Gloss. s.v., When the earth falls, and fills up shafts or works, it is said to *run*. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 21 *Run*—When excavations fall together.

24. To flow, stream, be wet, *with* († *a, o, on, of*) a liquid. Also with adjs., as *run red.*

c 1205 Lay. 26703 Vrnen þa streten, mid blode stræmen. *c* 1290 *St. Edmund* 382 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 442 Þat al þe stret a-watere ore, ase it were a gret flod. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9018 (Kölbing), Mouþe & nose him ran a blod. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 38 His bodi ran al on blode. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 206 þe place ran lyke a ryuer of blode. 1611 Bible *Lam.* i. 16 Mine eye runneth downe with water. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 425 Those fat and fair Objects that make their mouths run a-water so. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Foundering*, [The horse] has a dry Cough..; his Nose runs with white phlegmatic Matter. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 74/2 The body of the patient, which is running with sweat. 1834 T. Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 77 The mud walls ran down with damp. 1884 Mrs F. E. Pirkis *J. Wynne* II. xviii. 225 Her veins run with water, not blood. 1889 Randolph *New Eve* I. iii 107 The glass of the great conservatory is running with dew.

25. a. To discharge (or carry off) a liquid. Also in fig. context.

c 1205 Lay. 12774 Him gunnen glide teores, & urnen his æȝene. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 781 His haire moutes, his eghen rynnes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* Prol. 36 Syn that my tappe of lif bigan to renne. *c* 1450 *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 67 The Coundite rennyth not as I wene. 1530 Palsgr. 696/1, I lyke hym nat, his eyes be ever ronning. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 70 Launce the sore frendly and let it runne. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, I have taken a murre, which makes my nose run most pathetically. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 94 One of her leggs grew as big as three leggs, and did also break and run. 1683-4 Wood *Life* 24 Jan., Very cold, the quil would not run. 1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4777/4 The other a black Mare.., runs at the near Nostril. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 262 [It] causes the Nose to run like a Tap. *a* 1744 Lucas in *Trans. Cumb. & West. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 38 When the Furnace is fit to run..they make a long Furrow through..a level Bed of Sand. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 573 The drains..were running very fast yesterday morning, and have continued running ever since. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. II. 267 Some land has been thus drained more than twenty years ago, and still runs well.

b. Of a vessel: To overflow; to leak.

Usually with *out* or *over*: see 77 b (*b*) and 78 a.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 þe croh eorneð i þe fur, & te cheorl chideð. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 20 A Tonne, whanne his lye arist, Tobrekth and renneth al aboute. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 502 [He] carries it to the river..to see if it would hold water, and finding it to runne, came backe. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 816/1 The risk of the still boiling over, or *running foul*, as the distillers term it. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1464/1 *Run*; said of a mold if the metal insinuates itself along the parting or otherwise leaks out.

c. Of an hour-glass: To allow the sand to pass from one compartment to the other. Freq. *fig.*

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxix. 25 And lat Fortoun wirke furthe hir rage,..Quhill that hir glas be run and past. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 25, I should not see the sandie houre-glasse runne, But I should thinke of shallows, and of flats. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* IV. v. (1654) 131 Look on thy glass, see how it runs. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 196 They are rendered..decrepid and old before half their glass is run. 1779 [see Sand-glass]. 1874 Mickleth waite *Mod. Par. Ch.* 179 The sand-glass..has only one fixed time to run.

**** *Of time, money, practices, or other things having course, continuance, or extension.*

26. Of a period of time: To come to an end, be complete, expire. Only in pa. pple.

a 1000 *Phænix* 364 O'þæt wintra bið þusend urnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10927 Fiue thusand yeir was runnun Efter þis werld it was bigunnen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 497 Of his elde quhene rownyn war be reknyne fyfe & thretty ȝere. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* I. 150 Sene he has this debate bygonnyne, Per aventure, or it all be ronnyne, Als gret defoule may fall hyme till. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 7 After that the said xv daies be past & ronne. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. 105 The somme of vli, for ij quarters fully ronne at the natiuitie of saint Iohn Baptiste. 1610 Willet *Daniel* 283 From Daniels time vntill now there are not aboue 2200 yeares runne. 1782 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 320 The night was almost run. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 530 Delay is no bar to our enforcing it, as the Statute of Limitations has not run.

transf. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 37 A bed were we er the clocke had nine runne.

† **b.** Of persons: To become advanced *in* years.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4495 A rympled vekke, fer ronne in age, Frownyng and yelowe in hir visage. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i, The progenitours, Of all mankynd farre I-ranne in age. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. ix. (S.T.S.) I. 161 Howbeit he was waik, and fer rvn in ȝeris. *c* 1550 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* G ij, Youre grace beyng nowe sumwhat runne in yeares.

27. Of time: To pass or go by; to elapse; also, to be passing or current.

c 1200 Ormin 11251 All þiss middell ærdess ald Eorneþþ a33 forþ wiþþ ȝeress. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11178 Þe tide þat bringes al to fine, Ran wit þis to monet nine. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxi, Thy tyme, Ane houre and more It rynnis ouer prime. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* viii. 1318 Long tyme aftyr, whan þe yere of grace On seuen hundryd ran & fourty & nyne. 1559 W. Cunninghan *Cosmogr. Glasse* 40 Because the tyme doth so faste ronne, and I have also other matters to intreate on. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 The time to preuent it, is almost runne to farre. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. ii. 435 Noting by those figures the yeare that did runne. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* III. i, How runs the time of day? Past ten, my lord. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 154 The Time of Instance shall not commence or run until after Contestation of Suit.

b. To continue, go on, last; to remain existent or operative.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24897 For to halu þis ilk fest dai,..In hali kirc rinnand bi yer. 1384 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1943 *Ariadne*, This wekede custoine is so longe I-ronne. *c* 1463 Fortescue *Of Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 143 In the arrerages off such livelod..wich shall renne aftir þat resumpcion. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 24 b, If..the disease bee olde or hath runne longe, giue the pacient.. this glister. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 226 And swa hes ordanit the said Parliament to ryn and be continewit quhill the last day of August. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 20 Their way of Dealing I knew, and what Security they took, which was impossible should run long. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 299 Leases run in general for nineteen years. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 4/1 Must his exclusion run only during the currency of other parts of his sentence? 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 217/1 Her contract.. had two years more to run.

c. Of a play: To keep the stage or be played continuously (for a specified time).

1808 Mrs. Inchbald *Brit. Theatre* 4 Having, on its first appearance, run, in the theatrical term, near thirty nights. 1828 *Examiner* 85/2 The piece will run the season. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 574/2 The play now running at the Lyceum.

28. a. Of money: To have currency; to be in circulation; to go, pass current.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14038 þis riche man lent to þat tan An hundreth penis, suilk als ran. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 239 Whan that Money hathe ronne so longe, that it begynnethe to waste. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109 That Half penyes and Ferthinges renne..in paiement in grete sommes amonge the peple. 1626 Sir R. Cotton in *Posthuma* (1651) 297 The said Royall of Eight runnes in account of Trade at 5.s. of..English money. 1662 in J. Simon *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 130 All sorts of small silver moneys of the denominations of or running for groates..or under. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 338 Are not these the Spanish 'pillar dollars'; and did they not run current in England as crown pieces?

b. Of a writ, proclamation, etc.: To issue; to have legal course or effect; to operate.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 þat..silk indulgencis rennun not forþ ayen þe ordinaunce of God. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 497/2 Countrees where the Kynges Writt renneth noght. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 589 That Writs out of the Kings Courts, should in certain cases have no place nor runne among them. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 51 The Process and Decrees of the Court ran in the Emperor's name. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 78 In all these..the king's ordinary writs..do not run; that is, they are of no force. 1852 Lever *Daltons* xiii, Not knowing that they were in another land where the King's writ never ran. 1890 Lane-Poole *Barbary Corsairs* I. viii. 86 It may be doubted whether the Sultan's writ would have run in either of his new provinces.

c. Of payments, practices, etc.: To be current or generally prevalent.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 252/1 At alle tymes when poundage hath ronne. *c* 1460 *Reg. Oseney Abbey* 126 Whenne scutage renneth generally thorowgh all Inglonde. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 138 Their Annates and tenths doe stille runne current. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 241 Some Names deriued from the Hebrew..doe now run generally in common vse among al. 1656 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 214 Parliam^t hath setled upon the Minist^r of this place all the tythes running within the Liberties. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Sept. 340/1 A standard authority in every country where the English language runs.

29. To have course or continuance, to go on, to go, proceed, etc., in various fig. uses.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Alle þeos vreisuns eorneð bi ðeos fiue [letters]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1754 Ryght now renneth my sort Fully to dye or han a-noon comfort. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 231 God bringe doun þis fendis pryde, and helpe þat Goddis word renne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6282 If god nyl done it socour, But lat renne in this colour. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 2 Whan the tyme of Crist is come, than renne to noumberes togidir. 1525 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 55 [Money] to rune and to be ymployde to thuse of the reparacon of the said myllys. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 274 The worlde runneth at al auentures. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 160 A Sonne, Gerbino namde, of whom this tale Especially doth runne. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 242 Much vpon this riddle runs the wisedome of the world. 1608 Pemble *Worthy Rec. Lord's Supper* 43 Like desperate Bankrouts to let all things runne at adventure. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 31 After this all our Affairs run at random. *Ibid.* 420 Thus far runs our above-mentioned Relation. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 116/2 The covenant will not run, that is, it will not bind the assignee, nor pass to him. 1840 G. Darley *Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. Introd. p. xvi, To complete a parallel which runs so far of itself. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 18/1 Those whose feelings run furthest in one direction.

b. Of qualities, etc.: To be persistent or common *in* a family.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, Learning that had run in the family like an heir-loom! 1832 L. Hunt *Gentle Armour* Poems 125 Talk of tricks that run in families. 1866 Simpson *Life Campion* ix. (1907) 261 The way in which fidelity and faithlessness ran in families.

30. To extend or stretch; to form a continuous line or boundary.

Usually const. with advs. or preps. of direction.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 3 The degree of the sonne rennyth so longe consentrik vpon the almykanteras, þat sothly thow shalt erre [etc.]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvi. 266 That See of Caspye..rennethe be the Desert. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B j b/2 There be iij, materyall circles y^t ronne about the iye. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 97 Two peers loftye run vpward From stoans lyke turrets. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 494 Tartaria..runneth along without controll by the high looking walls of China. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Würtz' Surg.* II. xi. 88 Those Wounds, which deeply run into the body, are very dangerous. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 A very deep rupture in the side of Libanus, running at least seven hours travel. 1790 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* Aug., A band of musicians were stationed in a long bower running across the garden. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 86 A balustrade runs round the building. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 On the northern side..ran a lofty, massive front. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 The high road..runs at right-angles to..the lane.

b. In fig. contexts.

1682 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 407 The privilege ran as well to the printing it in Italian as French. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 389 A vein of Superstition ran through all his Actions. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 2) I. 98 Though certain of the king's writs..do not usually run into Berwick. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 99 The vein of illnature that ran thro' your tale. 1879 Huxley *Hume* i. 2 The paternal line running back to Lord Home of Douglas. 1890 *Temple Bar* Sept. 64 His patriotism very often runs far..into the region of prejudice.

c. *Law.* Of recollection, memory, etc.: To extend or go back in time.

1447 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 76 *note*, The Maier and Citeseyns..have ben seised of all maner jurisdiccion.. of tyme that no mynde renneth. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. viii. 16 The limitacion of a prescription generally taken, is from the tyme that no mannes mind renneth to the contrarye. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 76 That it [a custom] have been used so long, that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 299 The memory of Puffin ran not to the contrary.

***** *Of things passing into, assuming, or maintaining a certain condition or quality.*

31. To pass into or out of a certain state. Const. with various preps.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 320 So depe was hir wo bigonnen, And eek hir herte in angre ronnen. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* iv. 26 Many one there be, that renne out of their wyttes..for their wyues sakes. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 58 Þai suld all rin by þair mynd. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 420 Like as these cursed monsters ran too much out of frame in their vnbridled lusts. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xvii. § 188 A bitch useth to runne a salt (goe proud). 1680 W. Allen *Persuasive Peace* Pref. p. xxvi, What..should have been done to have kept things from running to so great an extream. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 438 Having bad Luck [she] lost all her ready Money, and run 200 *l.* on Tick.

b. With adj. or other complement: To become, end in being, turn, grow, fall, etc.

See also Amuck 2, Mad *a.* 1 b, and Riot *sb.* 3 and 3 b.

1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 90 For without him..prechingis rennen arere. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster Doyster* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Lest ye for lesing of him perchaunce might runne mad. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xl. 57 Let Weirds run wod; let furious Faits be fearce. 1589- [see Mad *a.* 1 b.] 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. iv, I am not mad—I run not frantic. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 306 They will run behind with me two or three Quarters, and then they will seek some occasion to take away their children. 1764 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 129/1 Great expectations from lord Shelburn's colt, but he ran rusty. 1794 [see Rusty *a.*¹ 1 b]. 1803 *Censor* 1 Feb. 24 Is it any wonder..that this gentleman and many others are running behind hand? 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 192 The boats..are built of thin planks, running very fine fore and aft. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 659 The fortresses were destroyed; the roads ran wild.

c. *Run dry*, to cease to yield water or milk; hence *fig.*, to become exhausted or spent.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* I. clxxiii. (1664) 337, I am run dry of loving..that greatest and most admirable one! 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 390 The stream of living waters ..will never run dry. 1827 *Examiner* 152/2 The Waverley novels ran dry at last. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 302 Most cows run dry in about ten months. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ii. 28 In 1797 the bullion in the Bank of England had almost run dry.

d. *Run low*, to be nearly exhausted, to become scanty.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. xv, I am afraid our Credit will run low. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 110, I was .. anxious about my money running low. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 22 Recollection tires, and chat runs low. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 101 The stock of provisions within Limerick was already running low. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Mar. 189/2 Funds began to run very low.

e. *Run short*: see Short *a.*

32. a. To have a given tenor or purport; to be worded or expressed in a specified manner.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cv. iii, I give in fee (for soe the graunt did runne), Thee and thine heirs the Cananean ground. 1604 *Doc. Illustr. Impeachment Dk. Buckingham* (Camden) 136 It was thought fitt the acquittance runnes in these wordes. 1682 H. More *Exp. Dan.* 72 The sense

may run thus, An Host shall be given [etc.]. *a* 1744 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 157 Once on a time (so runs the Fable) A Country Mouse [etc.]. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 250 Surely it brought a message to surviving mortals, and thus the tidings ran, [etc.]. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* II, Thus the prohibition ran,..in terms of plainest truth. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 164, I know not how his proper official title ran.

b. To be constituted or conditioned.

1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1751 XII. 15 As Politicks run, I do not know a Person of more exceptionable Principles than yourself. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. i, We must take things rough and smooth as they run. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* ii. (1904) 47/1 However judgments might run as to the prudence of publishing it. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 106 Then the numbers run 14, 30.

33. To have a specified character, quality, arrangement, form, etc. Const. with preps. and adjs.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 22 Nor onely these concealed peeces, but the open magnificence of Antiquity, ran much in the Artifice of Clay. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* I. 239 Wheat and barley that is then to fill must run thin. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 283 The apartments..run in suits like Wanstead house. 1821 *Examiner* 473/1 His hair was brown, with a tendency to run in ringlets. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 228 They are apt to run hairy in the wool, big in the bone. 1890 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 314/1 German traditions of obedience run on different lines entirely.

b. To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, etc.

1762 Ld. Radnor in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 85 There are very few of them, consequently they run very dear. 1836 F. Sykes *Scraps fr. Jrnl.* 71 Large Wenner trout, running as large as twenty-six pounds. 1890 Crawfurd *Round Calendar in Portugal* 26 The trout run to a good size in Portugal where the river-pools are deep.

c. To be in the (average) proportion of.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 425 It ran eleven and a half fleeces to the tod all the way through. 1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 469/3 His oats run 44 lb. to the bushel.

II. Transitive senses.

**To traverse, accomplish, aim at or avoid, etc., by running.*

34. To pursue or follow (a certain way or course) in running, sailing, etc. †*To run one's way*, to run away, make off hurriedly.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxi, Þæt hie ne moton toslupan, ac bioð ȝehwerfde eft to þam ilcan ryne þe hie ær urnon. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 6 He gladed als yhoten to renne his wai. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 558 At mydday to turne againe The sone, that rynnis his cours all playn. 1480 *Robt. Dewyll* 488 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 238 Yt was no hede to bydde hym begone. He ranne hys waye. 1535 Coverdale *Job* i. 14, I only ranne my waye, to tell the. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 72 Wher-of Richard Pierson was so ashamid, that he wold have runne his way. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 138 How briefe the Life of man runs his erring pilgrimage. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. iii. 118 You are more Easterly or Westerly, by running or sailing that Course and Distance. 1775 Burke *On Conciliation with America* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 176 Others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 87 Being headed on the Ipswich road, he again ran the same cover, on his way to Somes-Wood. 1892 *Field* 20 Feb. 245/3 Our fox..did not run the chain of woodlands, but held on southwards.

(*b*) In figurative contexts.

c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxviii. 32 Wez beboda þinra ic arn. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 32 Wai ofe þi bodes ran i. 1572 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 23 Erle of Lenox..wes persuaditt.,to rin a cours with England, attempting mony things innaturallie againis his native realme. 1622 Massbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 330 Wee were fellowes and Companions in one Prison, and.. had runne both of vs one and the same Carreere. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Study Eng. Hist.* I. vii. 148 The members encouraged one another in running the Christian course.

b. *Hunting.* To pursue, follow up (a scent). Also †*to run one's country* (see quots. 1611).

1607 Markham *Caval.* III. (1617) 10 Then laying on fresh dogges,..make your Horse run the traine with good courage and liuelinesse. 1611 Cotgr., *Fendre le vent*, to runne his countrey. *Ibid.*, *Tirer par*, (in hunting) to runne his countrey; or, to flye directly forward. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iv, Hunting counter, or running a false scent. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 548/1 Hounds are running a high scent through a stiff country.

fig. 1857 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 411 The dynamical-heat men are running their scent very eagerly.

c. *transf.* Of immaterial things.

1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 11 It is not associated with any special form of ill health, is non-contagious,..runs a definite course [etc.]. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Study Eng. Hist.* I. v. 97 Lollardism, too, ran much the same course. 1889 Traill *Strafford* xiii. 169 Affairs ran their fated course.

35. To traverse or cover by running, sailing, etc.: **a.** a specified distance.

c 1200 Ormin 6969 Þatt follc rideþþ onn a der..Þatt onn a dazz..Erneþþ an hunndredd mile. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1831 He was ded on lesse hwile, Þan men mouthe renne a mile. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 30 Prelatis schulden not..make a pore man to renne two or þre þousand myles [etc.]. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 379 Runnynge southwest in the sea, [we] dydde runne .xii. leagues. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. ii. 146 So many Knots as the Ship runs in half a Minute, so many Miles she saileth in an Hour. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Courier*, Pliny,..and Cæsar, mention some of these, who would run 20, 30, 36..Leagues per Day. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 We had a..gale blowing right upon our stern: So that we generally run from forty to fifty leagues a day. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 53 Flying Childers..once run four miles in six minutes and forty seconds. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.*, With reference to the ship's progress..we say she has run so many knots in an hour and so forth. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 345 The engine had run more than 10,000 miles.

b. a defined stretch or space.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 110 Well, well, but for mine owne part,..I will not rest till I haue run some ground. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 183 Hauing run all the coast of Algarues. 1690 Lutrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 98 Mr. Peregrine Bertie,..upon a wager, run the mall in St. James Park 11 times in lesse then an hour. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 97 The Spaces run by a heavy Body, in its fall, are as the Squares of the Times. 1766 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 2 The same horse has also run the round course at Newmarket..in six minutes and forty seconds. 1836 Macgillivray *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 312 While they were running short tacks, a false manœuvre.. exposed them. to imminent danger. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. x. 178 Our companion, who had run the round of the great world.

fig. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Oct. 507/2 [His] perfect elocutionary style held flexibility enough to enable him to run the whole gamut with ease.

c. To scour, run about in (a place).

1648 Gage *West Ind.* 32 The next day in the morning Cortez went forth to run the fields. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxiv, I will not see a proper lad so misleard as to run the country with an old knave, like Simmie and his brother. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 334 Many..would sooner let their children run the streets than pay a penny.

d. To slip or shoot down (a rope, river, etc.).

1883 Greslev *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209 Running the tow is a common practice in shallow mines. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* May 532 Two bits of rapid are run in a flash. 1892 *Field* 28 May 783 We have run most parts of the Wye in a coracle.

36. To perform or accomplish by running or riding: **a.** a course (on horseback or foot), career, etc. Freq. in fig. contexts.

To run the gantlope or *gauntlet*: see Gantlope, Gauntlet *sb.*[2] b.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 394 Thenne therll of Suffolke and Sir Edward A Borough ran the vi. furst courses. 1551-2 Edw. VI in Halliw. *Lett. Kings Eng.* (1846) II. 53 Afterward there was run a match at tilt, six to six, which was very well run. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 292 Eyther of them set hys speare in the rest to haue runne the first course. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 88 By thy reasoning this I guess, Who..supposest That..Heav'n such journies [should not] run, Earth sitting still. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-racing*, There being but a single Course to be run, you must push for all at that one Time. 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* IV. xiv. 38 When thrice five times the circling sun His annual course of light had run. *a* 1827 Wordsw. *Somnambulist* 116 When a circuit has been run Of valour, truth, and love. 1854 Doreil *Balder* Wks. (1887) 204 The doom has run its course, the hour is here! 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 347/2 Johnny Moor practically ran a single-handed course, as Brave Briton was unable to raise a gallop.

b. a race, chase, etc. Freq. in fig. contexts (cf. Race *sb.*[1] 1 c).

a 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 153 The restlesse race that he full oft hath runne. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 75 If our wits run the Wild-Goose chase, I am done. 1610 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scott.* IX. 91 Upoun occasioun of ane horse race whiche wes then run at Cumnoke. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xvii. (Arb.) 39 Commonly his race is quickely runne. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales*, etc. 36 He always thinks his Race not ran; But Death, tho long delay'd, confutes the Man. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. 534 The comparative speed of two coursers is best known by their running a trial. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 803/2 She flew along the green sward and ran races with Harry. 1873 Spencer *Sociology* ii. 39 The Derby has been run in a snowstorm.

c. *Cricket.* To score (a run or bye).

1849 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 56 The striker shall have all [the runs] which have been run. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/1 Three byes were now run.

d. *To run* (a thing) *fine*, to leave a very slight margin (*esp.* of time). *colloq.*

1890 W. E. Norris *Misadventure* II. ii. 18 On consulting his watch, he found he had run things rather fine. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 800 One cart-load was run so fine that partner and superintendent were constrained to lend a hand to finish the packing.

37. a. To go upon (an errand or message).

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 44 His erandis for to ryne and red. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, The Prince's grandfather..ran errands for gentlemen, and lent money. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xviii. 300 Idle hangers-on, who subsist upon the casual profits of..carrying luggage, or running messages.

b. *Run descant, division(s)*: see Descant *sb.* 6, 7, and Division *sb.* 7. Now only *arch.*

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. of Love* 26 b, He might runne descant at will. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Beautie and youth run descant on loves ground. 1607 Heywood *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 148 Vpon this instrument Her fingers haue run quicke diuision. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 274, I might yet run several Divisions upon this Topic. 1881 *Examiner* 300/1 The gentle lady [may] run divisions on roses and myrtle-bowers.

c. *Billiards.* (See Coup *sb.*[3] 3.)

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (1867) 608 The player may lose a life..by running a coup. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 98/2 The points of the game are..1 for a miss,..and 3 for 'running a coo'.

d. *Croquet.* To play through (a hoop) or up to (a peg).

1874 Heath *Croquet Player* 63 It is true that every foot nearer to the hoop makes it easier to get into position and run it. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 608/2 In match play the hoops and pegs are set and run as in the diagram.

38. To flee or escape from (a place, country, etc.); to desert from (a ship).

1608 Chapman *Byron's Consp.* Plays 1873 II. 235 A lusty courser..when (his headstall broken) Hee runnes his prison. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Saut*, *Faire le saut*, to breake, fall bankrupt, runne his countrey for debt. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 113 Some..were lawfully murdered, or obliged to run their Country. 1888 *Roots* 62 He had come out to New Zealand, as a sailor boy, had run his ship [etc.]. 1889 W. Westall *Birch Dene* III. ii. 38, I should have to run the country if he wor to dee.

b. *U.S.* To depart surreptitiously without paying for (one's board).

1898 Howells *Open-eyed Conspiracy* 73 If they run their board I shall have to pay it.

39. †**a.** *To run . . fortune(s)*, in various phrases denoting voluntary sharing of another's lot. *Obs.*

(*a*) 1567 Throgmorton in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* (1759) II. App. 38 The queen will leave them in the bryers if they run her fortoun. 1670 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 20 The King desired that he might command this Army, at least run the fortune of it. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 19 ₱ 8 My Fellow-soldiers, said he, as you run my Fortune, so do I yours.

(*b*) 1610 J. More in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) 87, I presume you will be content to run the same fortune with him. 1676 Wood *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 191 Some holding Consultation to stave the Boat, and all to run the like Fortune.

(*c*) *a* 1674 Clarendon (J.), He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and run his fortune with them. *a* 1713 Burnet *Own Time* (1734) II. 376 If he thought it could do him any service, he would come in, and run fortunes with him.

b. To expose oneself, or be exposed, to (a chance, danger, etc.).

See also Risco, Risco(e, and Risk *sb.* 1 b.

1592 Unton *Corr.* (Roxb.) 271 He comandeth Monsr. de Maine to take the vantgard, intendinge he shall first ronne fortune. 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 89, I was resolved ..to runne all the hazards of envy. 1675 Temple *Wks.* (1720) II. 333 He who goes to Sea, or to War, runs a Venture. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 143, I had run so much Hazard. , nor had I any Mind to run any more Ventures. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xvii, We run a chance of being busy enough now. 1860 Jowett in *Ess. & Rev.* 392 We run a danger..of wasting time.

c. To incur, meet with, encounter.

1624 Bargrave *Serm.* 23 S. Paul himselfe hath runne the censure of being too much a Lutheran. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 4 The most remarkable Stone-Heng hath sadly run the same Fate. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXII. ₱ 4 The Compositer..runs different fortunes, either of good or bad Copy, viz. well or ill writ. *a* 1822 Shelley *With Guitar, to Jane* 31 Many changes have been run Since Ferdinand and you begun Your course of love.

40. a. *Run it*, or *a voyage* (see quot. 1838).

1787 *Minor* II. x, We resolved to run it, even without convoy. 1804 Nelson 20 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 469 The only merchant-ship bound to England..is so well armed as to be able to run it. 1826 G. J. Bell *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 620 It is important to know whether a ship is to wait for convoy, or to *run* the voyage. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 871 A vessel which in time of war does not sail with convoy, is technically said to *run* the voyage.

b *Run the* (or *a*) *blockade*: (see Blockade *sb.* 1 b).

1869 *Overland Monthly* 47 How we ran the blockade. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 331 If they were only lucky enough to run the blockades.

c. *Run the cutter*: (see quot. 1882).

1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict* IV. 33 *To rin the cutter*, i. e., to evade the revenue cutter, hence, to smuggle. 1892 H. Nisbet *Bushranger's Sweetheart* iii. 22 Sailors, as a rule, are not friends of bailiffs or custom house officers, and thus appreciate 'running the cutter'.

41. To sew slightly and quickly, usually by taking a number of stitches on the needle at a time. Also const. *with*.

1708 *Mrs. Centlivre's Busie Body* Prol. 29 The Fleet-street Sempstress.., That runs spruce Neckcloths for Attorney's Clerks. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No 46 (1726) 257 Long muslin neckcloths run with red at the bottom. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entom.* (1818) I. xiv. 461 They..*run* (as a sempstress would call it) loosely together. the two membranes on that side. 1875 *Plain Hints Needlework* 22 Take a needle and cotton and run it once round.

42. To pursue, chase, hunt (game, etc.).

Partaking, to some extent, of the causal sense.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. vii, Dogges..haue grete luste to renne and take the wyld beestes. 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 35 The first is that he neuer accustome his houndes to runne a Hinde. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recr.* (1677) 17 When Deer, after being hard run, turn head against the Hounds, we say, they Bay. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 185 A fox was run on Saturday..by Sir W. W. Wynne's hounds, for upwards of one hour. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III 878 Pointers are very apt to run sheep when hunting. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 693/1 Hounds won't leave the fox they are running.

fig. 1764 *Low Life* 70 Tallow-Chandlers who do Business privately in Back Cellars..to evade the King's Duty.. make Mould Candles, known by the Name of *Running the Buck*. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* x, The various modes of 'running a buck' (Anglicè substituting a vote). 1876 A. S. Palmer *Leaves fr. Notebk.* Pref. p. viii, I have run it [a word] to earth in a Sanscrit root.

b. To contend with (a person, etc.) in a race.

1786 Burns *Farmer's New Year Salutation* vii, An' ran them till they a' did wauble, Far, far behin'. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxiii, Perhaps you will like to..leap a flea—run a snail. 1859 Capern *Ball. & Songs* 125 If..he beats me there, then I'll run him a mile. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 107/1 Desdemona..gave her 5 lbs. and ran her to a neck.

c. To press (one) *hard* or *close*, so as to inconvenience in some way. Also without adv.

1790 *Bystander* 159 My associates have run me so hard this week, as to room, that I cannot go on. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Phil.* III. 96 He never was so hard run for

money. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxii, Bryce..now saw himself run so close, that pleading to the charge became inevitable. 1824 —*St. Ronan's* xi, I shall be hard run unless I can get a certain sum of money. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *To run hard*, to press with jokes, sarcasm or ridicule. 1892 *Temple Bar* Sept. 53 Both author and artist were notoriously always run for time.

d. To press (a person or thing) *close* or *hard*, in competition or rivalry.

1826 J. BERESFORD *Miseries of Human Life* II. 40 Your quagmire scene runs it very close. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx[i]x, Warrington and Paley had been competitors, ..and had run each other hard. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 830 The *Gloriana* would run her very close on the score of beauty.

e. *Run* (a thing) *into the ground*, to carry to excess, to overdo. *U.S.*

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 374 The advocates of temperance have run it into the ground by their extreme measures. 1884 GRONLUND *Co-oper. Commw.* iii. 74 After having run this Social 'Order' into the ground, it will be supplanted by a new principle.

** *To cause to run, move rapidly, or extend.*

43. To cause or force (a horse or other animal) to go rapidly, esp. when riding it. †Also *absol.* to ride.

In early use only with the transitive form of the vb., and usually without object.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 20 Þonne ærnað hy ealle toweard þæm feo; ðonne cymeð se man se þæt swiftoste hors hafað [etc.]. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 400 Þæt hio ærnan moste & gecunnian, hwelc heora swiftost hors hæfde. *c* 1205 LAY. 6752 Þe king..lette enne cniht ærne after an oðer eorle. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 24696 Somme gon hors earne, somme afote eorne. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1319 After horn he arnde anon, Also þat hors miȝte gon. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8404 (Kölbing), So þai wenten, þai metten a knizt Arnand wiþ al his miȝt.

1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 428 Item, . and to the boy ran the Kingis hors, xxviij.s. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 169 Alexander.., as he was runnyng his horse, fell horse and man to the grounde. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xiii. 11 As they that run their horses for a wager, spur hardest at the races end. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-racing*, Start him off roundly, and run him to the very Top of what he can do, during the whole Course or Heat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 659/1 The place where they ran or breathed their coursers was called *hippodromus*. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, Men running horses up and down the street for sale. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 147/1, I forged on, fairly running the dogs 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 372 The horses were run rapidly forward to the skirmish-line.

b. *Racing.* To enter (a horse, etc.) for a race; also *fig.* to pit (lives) against each other.

1750 F. COVENTRY *Hist. Pompey* I. xiv. (1785) 35/2 Nothing is esteemed a more laudable topick of wagering than the lives of eminent men; which, in the language of Newmarket, is called running lives. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 499/2 For this reason, no gre-hound of any value should be run at this course. 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX. 287 Who, to use the jockey phrase, run the lives of their respective fathers against each other. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 364 No Person can Run More than one horse for any plate. 1892 *Pictorial World* 16 Apr. 695/1 An owner runs his horse ostensibly to win.

c. To allow to run or feed at large, to graze (cattle, sheep, etc.).

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 343 A few farmers..still think it beneficial to run their horses in an inclosed field through the night. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* I. 630 If one man can only make a living by running his sheep in large flocks. 1892 *Cornh. Mag* Oct. 384 A large number of milch-cows were run in the woods.

d. To send (a ferret) *through* a hole.

1892 *Black & White* 5 Nov. 518/2 The common way..has hitherto been for the keeper to run a ferret through the burrows at night.

44. To bring into a certain state, affect in a certain way, by running. Chiefly *refl.* and in phrases (see quots.).

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* I v, Sum also [were] seen in this race all breathles to fal flat doun, and haue run themselues to death 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 3 He runs himselfe off his legs the first daies journey. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 600 To use the ordinary phrase used by farmers, 'they run all the flesh off their bones'. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 693/1 It's hot till we are close to Garthorpe where our fox runs us out of scent. 1892 *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 786/1 He had almost run himself to a standstill.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 57 Fie, now you run this humor out of breath. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* III, His lordship's bones are not well set;..they will run him quite out of all. 1679 DRYDEN *Pref. Troil. & Cress.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 221 His inborn vehemence and force of spirit will only run him out of breath the sooner. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 111 To foresee that Warwick by running so a-Head, would at last run himself out of Breath.

b. To bring, lead, drag, or force (one) *into* (†*upon*, †*to*) some state, action, etc.; † to drive or make (one) *mad*.

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. iii, These wild woods, and the fancies I have in me, Will run me mad. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, New Test.* 50 When he hath omitted his good services and runne himself into judgement. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iii. § 7 For whatever is required as a duty, is such as the neglect of it runs men upon damnation. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 91 Attempted to run the town into acts of Rebellion against our Prince. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 356 He run me into a long discourse about the authority of the Church. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cxxxii. 355, I should have avoided many follies and inconveniencies, which undirected youth run me into. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv, What need to run myself into trouble for a fool's word? 1828 *Examiner* 701/1 She had been running him into debt. 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* II. iii. 32 It might have run us into a loss of four or five pounds.

c. To force, drive (a person or thing) *out of*, or *off*, some place.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 169 Who.. had rioted away a great Part of his Masters Goods and Money, and had run his own Credit out of Doors. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 309 Arresting a free negro, with a view to run him out of the State. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 312 He ran two men out of the regiment. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 216/1 The railways had been running the travelling carriages..off the roads.

d. To describe, put down (a person), as having deserted. Cf. RUN *ppl. a.* 2.

1797 NELSON 29 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 7 Five or six men absent without leave, who can not be 'Run' on the Ship's books, not having been absent three musters. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 291, I told him I had run him on the books; he said that I ought to have discharged him to Sombrero.

45. To cause (a boat or ship) to move rapidly or easily forwards, esp. towards or against the land.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 94 The Scottes ran their shippes on land, and the Englishmen folowed wyth boates and landed. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 41 Falling into a place where two seas met, they ranne the shippe a ground. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 127 [They] cut their Cables, and runne the Galley a shoare. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 7 The stream will run you out in such a manner [etc.]. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 168 Our Palinurus now ran us ashore. 1855 [J. D. BURN] *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 92 Our jolly old captain ran the *Fame* foul of a brig. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii. 356 The boat was run in to her moorings. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiv. 246 The lugger had been run into a narrow creek.

refl. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 4 Speake to th' Mariners: fall too't yarely, or we run our selues a ground.

fig. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. lv, [They] some vnknowne Harbor suddenly must sound, Or runne their Fortunes desp'rately on ground

b. To bring, convey, transport, in a vessel, down a stream, along rails, etc.

1700 LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 255 As much as we are obliged to pay to them for running the real species, when it is found necessary to carry it out. 1864 *Laws of Michigan* 23 The logs, timber, or other floatables, driven, boomed, rafted, or run. 1884 *Graphic* 20 Nov. 534/2 The engine runs trucks to and from the piers on the island. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 562 The steam-trawler has replaced the sailing-smack, and the former runs home her own cargo.

c. To land, smuggle (contraband goods).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Smuggle Goods*, to run them ashore, or bring them in by stealth, without paying the Custom. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4737/3 Goods run from on Board one of the East-India Company's Ships. 1837 R. ELLIS *Laws & Reg Customs* I 199 The vessel or boat, adapted for the purpose of running goods. 1887 G. M. FENN *Devon Boys* xxxi. 269 It was a smuggler running a cargo.

d. To sail (a vessel) in time of war without a convoy.

1813 in G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (1826) I. 621 *note*, We have determined on running the Nancy.

†**e.** *Run..out of sight*, to outsail (a vessel) quickly and lose sight of it. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 The Centurion so much outsailed the two prizes, that we soon ran them out of sight. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 217 The Hound then ran us out of sight in the space of four glasses.

f. To get (something) hastily carried through.

1891 *Daily News* 15 July 3/1 He said that was the time when the Tories took the opportunity of running their jobs.

46. a. To throw (oneself) *upon* or *among* something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7770 Þan drogh saul self his suord And ran him-self a-pon þe ord. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 23 Like a furious Tigres, who runnes herselfe amongst the weapons of the hunters.

b. To drive or cause (one's head, etc.) to strike forcibly *against* (a person or thing).

1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iij b, All the desperate & discontented persons were readie to runne their heads against their head. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Heurter*, To runne his head against the doore. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 P 6, I chanced to run my Nose directly against a Post. 1887 MISS SERGEANT *Jacobi's Wife* I. i. 66 If we run our heads against walls we're safe to hurt ourselves.

c. To thrust, esp. to dash or force, (one's head, etc.) *into* or *through* something.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137 They began to murmure, and began to ron togyder thre heedes in one hood. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Sept., The glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so ran her head through the glass! *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Some English speakers run their hands into their pockets. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xlvii, I would not have you..run your head precipitately into a noose. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, Many an honest fellow has run his head into the noose that way.

47. a. To drive by violent impact. *rare*—1.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cix. 372 It ranne vnder the water .iii. or .iiii. of the other old shippes.

b. To drive (a vehicle, etc) *into*, *against*, or *through* something. Also *fig.* (see COACH *sb.* 4).

1663 *Aron-bimn.* 93 Aspiring Novices will run it into bogs and precipices. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 64 [He] ran one of the wheels foul of a garden wall. 1849 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* I. v. 53 The mob..running the chariot against a wall, they all got out and walked. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iv. 46 He once or twice..pretty nearly ran us into a cart. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Mar. 7/4 To show..how very easily they could run a coach and four through their proclamations whenever they chose to do it.

fig. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclix. 189 Another point is,..not to run your own present humour and disposition indiscriminately against every body.

c. To dash (a thing) forcibly *upon* one.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 21 There a Fat Greasie Porter runs a Trunk full Butt upon you.

d. *Run..aboard*, to collide with.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, They miss stays, and the frigate runs them aboard!

48. To thrust or force (a weapon or the like) *through* or *into* (†*in*) a person, etc.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* 463 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 237 So throughe one of theyr bodyes hys swerde [he] dyd runne. 1674 J. WRIGHT *Mock-Thyestes* 99 Faith I'le run this Pin i' your bum. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) II. 335 He drew out his dagger and run it into the thigh of the beast. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xvii, She'll rin her whittle to the hilt, I' th' first she meets! 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, If you had run a poniard into him. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typogr.* xxi, To do this, run four pins from the back of the tympan right through.

b. To pierce or stab (a person). Usually with *through* or †*into* (a specified part).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 205 He ranne hym clene throw the body with his spere. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 68 Ile run him vp to the hilts, as I am a soldier. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* II. i, I was run twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a cross-arrow. *c* 1670 WOOD *Life* (1848) 27 Col. Greaves escaped very narrowly, being run into the body. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 P 1 The next Morning he received a Challenge. and before Twelve a Clock was run through the Body. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 94 One of the ruffians.. came behind, and run me through the back. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 114 With as great propriety you might run him thrugh the body before he is on the position of the guard. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Aug. 227/1 Ormonde..ran two of the cowards through the body.

49. a. To cause to roll quickly; spec. in *Bowling*, to drive away (the jack).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 123 This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head, Should run thy head from thy vnreuerent shoulders. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 289/1 The last player frequently endeavours to *run* the jack [etc.].

b. To cast or pass (the eye, hand, etc.) rapidly *along*, *down*, *over* (etc.) something.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, By running his Eye along both, he easily spies where Corrections are to be made. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 253 Having ran his eye over the letter, he desired my friend to stay there. 1828 *Examiner* 37/1 The reader runs his eye down a couple of columns. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Tragedy* I. iii. 53, I caught myself running my glance round. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl* 1 Nov. 694/2 Running the fingers along the keys of a piano.

c. *Sc. Law.* (See LETTER *sb.*[1] 4 c.)

1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Mull.* xvi, They'll run their letters, and be adrift again, before ye ken where ye are. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 224 A prisoner . may protect himself from undue delay of trial by the remedy called 'running his letters'; a process in force since 1701.

d. To allow (bills or accounts) to accumulate for a certain time before paying.

1861 *Temple Bar* I. 277 A lady-customer who ran such heavy bills. 1874 J. S. BLACKIE *Self-Culture* 87 It is found a great safeguard against debt..not to run long accounts. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 25 At Oxford I ran what accounts with the tradesmen I liked.

50. To cause to move, slide, pass, etc., in a quick or easy manner. Usually with advs. or preps. denoting direction.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 7 He Runs the Carriage under the Plattin..: Then he Runs in the Carriage again...Then he Runs out the Carriage. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 236 Run a red-hot fire-shovel over it, to brown it. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 242 The poles thus prepared, the handfuls of teazels must be put on them, by running the small end through the handful. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 272 The smaller cord to be run through a noose at the free end. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 254 To fill the cylinder with oil, run the carriage up to the stops. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 69 Studding sails were run aloft.

transf. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 388 It is not improper to use a Comma..where figures are put after the matter, instead of running them to the end of a line. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 475 It was not possible..to stifle thought, or run it in governmental grooves. 1892 *Idler* Sept. 162 Mr. Chatto .. ran *Philistia* through the pages of *The Gentleman's*.

b. To carry, pass, or suspend (a line or rope) between two points.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Running-out a warp*, the act of carrying the end of a rope out from the ship, in a boat. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 85 In all directions athwart-ships, tricing-lines were run, and strung with hides. 1890 S. L. POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* II. xx. 286 Some of the Intrepid's crew leisurely ran a fast to the frigate's forechains.

c. *Run the stage, a ship* (see quots.).

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 444 Before the scene can be set it is necessary to 'run the stage', that is, to get everything in the line of properties..ready to be put in place. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Running a ship on end*, placing a ship's masts, yards, and rigging in their proper positions ready for sea again, after such ships have been stripped or dismantled.

51. To cause (a conveyance, vessel, etc.) to ply from place to place, or between two places.

1764 *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl.* 31 Mar., Samuel Borton..Runs Neat Four-Wheeled Post-Chaises..at Seven-Pence a Mile. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 314 Cheap trains had been run. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Mar. 401 They no longer run steamers there.

b. To keep (a mechanical contrivance, etc.) moving or working.

1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* ii, The hands we can't employ, the mills we can't run. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 203/2 Such wheels are not capable of being run at the high rate of speed which is a first essential to their efficiency. 1892 *Standard* 7 Nov. 4/7 The owners of cotton mills..have.. been running their spindles unprofitably.

c. To direct, conduct, carry on (a business, etc.). Orig. *U.S.*

1864 G. A. Sala in *Daily Telegr.* 23 Dec. 5/5 'To run' is a term which is so purely a modern American locution, that I cannot let it pass without brief comment...You may 'run' anything—a railroad, a bank, a school, a newspaper, ..or an administration. 1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 370 A world which is run by steam, electricity, and newspaper extras. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 788/2 He made a contract..to run the catering department at so much per head.

transf. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. ix. 115 It is often said of the President that he is ruled, or as the Americans express it, 'run,' by his secretary.

d. To introduce or push (a person) in society.

1897 'Ouida' *Massarenes* ix. 98 'Everybody does [know them] through you, or rather through your wife.'..'Oh, we run 'em, yes.' 1900 Elinor Glyn *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 101, I asked her why she had invited her, then. And she said her sister-in-law..made a point of it, as she was running them.

52. a. *Run one's face for*, to get (an article) on credit. *U.S.*

a 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 281 Any one who can run his face for a card of pens, a quire of paper, and a pair of scissors, may set up for an editor.

b. To put or set up as a candidate. Orig. *U.S.*

1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xxxvii, He..might have been run for M. L. C., or possibly for Congress in a year or two. 1879 T. P. O'Connor *Beaconsfield* 46 The Reformers ran a candidate of their own colour.

c. *U.S.* and *Austr.* To tease, nag, or vex. Characterized by Webster (1879) as 'Colloq. or low'.

1879 Webster *Suppl.* s.v. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xix, He thought I wanted to have my own way, and he made it up to take it out of me, and run me every way he could.

d. To prosecute (a person); to bring (one) in *for* damages.

1891 'Annie Thomas' *That Affair* II. viii. 138, I shall run that woman for infringement of literary rights. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Oct. 481/2 Such a proceeding would ruin him ..and 'run' him 'for hideous damages'.

53. †a. To prolong (a note) in singing. *Obs.*—1

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I 49 The Boy runnes a note, Antonio breakes it.

b. *Run the line(s*, to determine, fix, or mark off a boundary-line. *U.S.*

1641 *Rhode Island Col Rec.* (1856) I 114 It is ordered, that Mr. Porter..and Mr. Jeoffreys shall runn the line between the Touns. 1708 S. Sewall *Diary* 28 Mar., I agreed with Major Thaxter to run the Line of my 300 Acres of Land. 1764 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* i. (1765) 208 The lines between..the governments..have been run. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. ii. 15 The boundaries are usually determined, or in the technical phrase, the lines run, by a land-surveyor. 1892 Gunter *Miss Dindends* (1893) 63 Ever since he ran the lines in Nebraska when that State was a howling wilderness.

c. To cut (a mark), draw or trace (a line), on a surface.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 214 The quick coming about of the Work may draw the edge of the Chissel into it inwards, and run a dawk on the Cilinder, like the Groove of a Screw. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 301/1 It is requisite to determine the position of the ship before running a new base. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navv.* (Weale) 144 The running or drawing of a line on the ship, or mould-loft floor; as 'to *run* the wale line', or deck line, &c. 1895 E. Rowe *Chip-Carving* 27 This is best obtained by running lines and bevelling edges on a waste bit of wood before commencing to carve.

d. To trace or pursue (a parallel, resemblance, etc.); to draw (a distinction).

a 1716 South (J.), To run the world back to its first original..is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *a* 1768 Sterne *Serm.* (1773) I. 180 One might run the parallel much farther. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. iii. (1817) 96 The lawyer's subtilty in running a distinction upon the word neighbour. 1824 *Examiner* 8/1 It has been..the fashion to run comparisons between this cathedral church and that of St. Peter's. *Ibid.* 194/1, I am running my..simile too far. 1866 *Ecclesiologist* XXVII. 234 There is the danger of mistaking it by running the resemblance too far.

e. To lead, take, extend, carry (a thing) in a certain direction, or to a certain length.

1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 100, A slip of fine Linnen, run in a small kind of Ruffle round the uppermost Verge of Women's Stays. 1736 T. Lediard *Marlborough* III. 82 A Trench of Fascines and Earth being run thro' the Morass. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. liii. 887 A road or canal is run by authority of parliament through the lands of private persons. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* vi. 100 An intermediate frame..is run down from the upper deck to the third longitudinal. 1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 88/2 Lines of stake are run in various directions.

transf. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 196/1 The narrative is run into three volumes, when it should have been one only. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Tragedy* III. xxx. 137 The work ran us deep into the afternoon.

f. *Plastering.* To form (a cornice, etc.); also, to cover (a space) with plaster.

1823 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 616 In running cornices which are to be enriched, the plasterer takes care to have proper projections in the running-mould. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 238 A chamfered skirting..to be run in cement round the living rooms. *Ibid.*, The floors of the chamber story to be run with plaster on laths.

*** *To cause to flow or come together.*

54. To give forth, to flow with (a specified kind of liquid).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5793 A land rinnand bath honi and milk. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 278 So that [of] the 3 Welles ..on scholde renne Milk, another Wyn, and another Hony. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. vi. 4, I..command, that of the Cities cost The..Conduit run nothing but Clarret Wine. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 193 At the Base of Pompeyes Statue (Which all the while ran blood). 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xiii. (1647) 252 They ranne dregs when first they were broched in Syria. 1684 Wood *Life* 2 Oct., At the same time the conduit ran clarret. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1756) I. 97 To make the Nose run a thin Lymph or watery Humour. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Purging*, Horses..subject to swelled legs, that run a sharp briny ichor. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 81 His lips, his fangs, ran blood. 1835 S. Smith *Mem.* (1855) II. 381 Rivers are said to run blood after an engagement. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xlii, All the brooks ran gold.

transf. 1858 Kingsley *Sappho* 17 Till all her veins ran fever.

b. To discharge; to convey (water) *out of* land.

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 286 When it hath almost run its last, they kindle a fire at bottom. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 154 A drain, 4 feet deep, ran 8 pints of water in the same time that another 3 feet deep ran 5 pints. 1845 *Ibid.* VI. II. 574 The drains..will run the water out of the land.

c. With *out*: To exhaust (oneself) *of* something.

1889 A. E. Barr *Peet of Clay* iii. 45 You have run yourself out of threats, you have not one left that I fear.

55. a. To cause to coagulate, or to unite in a viscid mass. Also const. *to*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Suche humoure is strongeliche ifastened & ronne bi vertu and myst of hete. *c* 1500 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i, She turned her smocke ouer her lilly armes, And diued them into milke to run her cheese. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 44 Runnet, the herb *gallium*,..runs the milk together, i.e. makes it curdle. 1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Nov. 1774, Now, the frost, snow, and rains, having run the soil to mortar, it slides. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 548 They are filled up with fine soil from the surface which has been run with the frost.

b. To unite or combine. Const. *into, together.*

1761 H. Downman tr *Voltaire* I. 215 Our verses cannot be run into one another. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 202/2 The parties named have run their contributions together to form one small volume. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 648 The events of two days have been run into one.

c. To convert *into* a certain form.

1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 249 To run them into verse, or to give them the other harmony of prose. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Others run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. 1884 W. E. Henley in Ward *Eng. Poets* III. 230 Some of whose discourse he was at the pains of running into English verse.

56. a. To smelt (metal); to form into sheets, bars, etc., by allowing to flow into moulds.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 87 Lead run thin, to serve for gutters. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) II. I. 70 The Tonquinese understand how to run Metals. 1727 in *6th Rep. Deputy Kpr.* App. II. 118 A new way of Calcining, Melting, and Running Copper Ores. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 12/2 It should be first run into ingots, then melted. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Ibid.* Ser. III. 356/1 Until the crystals..are fit to be melted, and run into pigs for market.

b. = Cast *v.* 51. Also *refl.* and *transf.*

1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 384 He run himself in brass. *a* 1744 Lucas in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 35 The Fire will be so intense that they can run a Sow and Pigs once in about twelve hours. 1778 *England's Gaz.* (ed. 2), *Buckstead*, .. where were run the first pieces of cast iron that were ever made in England. 1868 *U.S. Rep. Munitions War* 119 The quantum necessary for running a cannon of certain dimensions. 1886 Caroline Hazard *Mem. T. L. Diman* II. 40 He seems, least of all men, run in the mould of any particular school.

c. To cause (a liquid) to flow *into* a vessel, *through* a strainer, etc.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Copper*, The melted Matter [is] run into a kind of Molds. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 386/1 Instead of melting and running the metal at once from a large furnace, earthen crucibles are used. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* II. § 3 (1862) 101 A small portion of water run through a fine sieve, to keep back any portions of sand. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 254 Repeat the operation until the quantity [of oil] required is run in.

fig. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Wine of Cyprus* xx, Yet that shadow..ran Both our spirits to one level.

d. *Sc.* To draw (liquor). *rare*—1.

1717 Ramsay *Elegy on L. Wood* vi, She ne'er ran sour jute.

e. To spread by allowing to flow.

1855 Brewster *Newton* I. vii. 158 If we take any glutinous substance, and run it exceedingly thin upon the surface of a smooth glass.

f. To wash (colour) *from* (something).

1850 Mrs. Browning *Sonn. fr. Portuguese* viii, Frequent tears have run The colours from my life.

57. †a. To overflow *with* tears, etc. *Obs.*

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lv, Quhen thy brestis wete Were with the teres of thyne eyen clere, All bludy ronne.

b. To fill up or fasten *together* with molten metal, etc.

1657–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 97 New running and repairing the leads in the new building. 1696 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 100 It [a glass coffin] was excellently well soldered or run together. 1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 The Stones well cramp'd..together, run with Lead. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 274 It is.. impracticable..that the whole of the circle could be run at once. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/2 [They] are to be connected by spigot and faucet joints run with lead. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ii. 34 The stone being set and run together by a liquid mortar.

58. To let water escape through or from (a sluice, pool, etc.); esp. *run dry* (also *refl.* and *fig.*).

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 76/2 The sluices have been run to night. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 782/1 The only thing to be done is to..run the pool dry and clean it. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* July 266/2 My artistic vein had run itself dry. 1892 *Argosy* Apr. 287 The old gentleman had run his subject dry.

III. With prepositions, in specialized uses.

In all of these the verb is intransitive; for prepositions following the transitive verb, see senses 43 to 56.

59. **Run across** —, to meet or fall in with.

1887 J. Hawthorne *Tragic Myst.* viii, The young man who happens to run across one of them and to make a good impression on her, may be accounted lucky.

60. **Run after** —.

a. To endeavour to gain the companionship or society of; to pursue with admiration or attentions.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2172, I am so lusty to loke on,.. That nonnes wyll leue theyr holynes and ryn after me. 1603 Parsons *Let.* 6 July in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1906) II. 214 All this courte rane after him. 1782 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire* II. 32 Many fine women have run after me. 1808 Mary Charlton tr. *La Fontaine's Repobate* II. 156 When she found that her daughter was being run after by all our idle young men, she..went away. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 164 Every one runs after him—men, women, and children.

b. To follow, take up with, eagerly.

1611 Bible *Jude* 11 Wo vnto them, for they.. ranne greedily after the errour of Balaam for reward, and perished. 1656 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behaviour* (1663) 54 That English itch of running after fashions. 1751 F. Coventry *Pompey the Little* 154 [Her] thoughts ran wholly after.. operas, Masquerades, Ridottas, and the like. 1823 Keble *Serm.* iii. (1848) 44 To prevent their running blindly after any doctrine, which might please their ear. 1890 Tout *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689* 109 Frederick and the whole nobility ran after the poorer operas of the fashionable favourite.

61. **Run against** —.

a. To act, operate, take effect, be directed, against (one).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 434 Sen it is swa That vre rynnys agane wa her. *c* 1489 Skelton *Death Earl Northumbld.* 140 Tyll the chaunce ran agayne hym of Fortunes duble dyse. 1538 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (Selden Soc.) II. 66 The xxiij houres beyng paste the sayed assurauns dothe rone ageynst me..and my goodes 1624 Lushington *Resurrection* (1659) 30 Things running as they did against our Saviour. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 104 If conjugal disputes arise,..the public voice is sure to run against the husband. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 153 Where twenty years have elapsed and the time has begun to run against the ancestor. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 The statute began to run when the lease was wrongfully deposited..and has never since ceased to run against the plaintiff.

b. To dash rapidly and forcibly against (a person or thing); to encounter suddenly or casually.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. T.* 404 He is as bold to renne agayn a stoon, As for to go bysides in the wey. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 85, I shal rather renne wyth my hede ayenst the walle 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 359 His companye..did ronne against and break downe the dore. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 182 How can he tell that he will not run bolt against his own divorced wife? 1886 Beatrice Butt *Lesterre Durant* I. xv. 222 The very man I have been hoping I'd run up against one of these days.

62. **Run before** —, to keep ahead of, to anticipate (a time, subject, etc.).

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 4 It is meruaile he outdwels his houre, For louers euer run before the clocke. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, Let your matter runne before your words. 1732 Swift *Let.* 20 Mar., Wks. 1778 XVI. 366, I mean, that my heart runs before my pen. 1882 *Examiner* 762/1 Imagination will run before any power of fulfilment. 1899 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* xv, An impulse ran before his thoughts.

63. **Run in** —.

†a. To incur, involve oneself in (blame, penalties, loss, danger, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 352 Ful oft he renneth in a blame. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Men..schuld tak hed how in þis same þei ren in þe cuise of God. 1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 113/1 That the yevers of excessyff Salaryes..renne in the same payne. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 71 Hee forbiddeth the one too runne in daunger of the wolfe. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 110, I am sorry, that the Duke of Buckingham Is run in your displeasure 1637 Earl Monm. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 297 He goes himselfe in person, and runs in danger of those who stay behinde.

b. To lapse or fall into arrears of (payment, debt, etc.).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 124 He may renne in arrerage and rowme so fro home. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 158 Þus þei rennen in dette, and wasten hor godes 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 439/1 Yhe yeerly moste renne in much gretter Dette. 1555–6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 453 Whereas the cittie ..dyd ronne in entrest due to the said Mr. Umfrey. 1605 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* II. § 4, I haue seene many prodigall wasters runne so farre in bookes that they cannot abide to heare of reckoning. 1709 Swift *Direct. Servants, Waiting-Maid*, Therefore, I fear you must be forced, like the rest of your Sisters, to run in Trust, and pay for it out of your wages. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. xiii, She spends three times the income of her fortune, without running in debt. 1765–8 Erskine *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. vi. § 44 (1773) 270 The tenant running two full years rent in arrear. 1862 *Temple Bar* III. 449 He had allowed the Goldthorpe family to run in his debt. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 508/2 [They] drew usurious bills on the wages that ran for five weeks in arrear.

†c. To go astray in error, etc. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. xli. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Rennying in errors more and more, For lac of trew understandyng. 1497 Br. Alcok *Mons Perfect.* B iij, He caused them to renne in apostacye.

64. Run into —.

For trans. uses, see various senses from 44 b to 56 c.

a. To incur (blame, displesure, loss, etc.); to involve oneself in (debt, expenses, etc.).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 42 And so many wyse to renne in to þe wrat of God. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 104 Leste that the same Rauf or his heires shold rynne into harme thereof afterwarde. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 108/2 Wherby he ranne into the payne conteigned in the same Acte. 1530 Palsgr. 696/1, I runne in to a daunger, or to an inconvenyence, or in the displeasure of a persone. *je encours.* 1614 J. Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* C j b, When the harlotries Doe pine and runne into diseases. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 128, I have by my sins run a great way into God's Book. 1736 Lediard *Marlborough* III. 300 The Tradesmen were let run into an Arrear of 30,000 *l.* *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) II. xvii. 342 To run into expenses they cannot afford.

b. To rush headlong, fall, into (some practice).

c 1380 Wyclif *Whs.* (1880) 120 Bi ypocrisie þei rennen into pride. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Alderman*, Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error. 1692 Jas. II in T. Longueville *Adv. Jas. II* (1904) xxviii. 478, I..would have avoyd those faults I have run into. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 2 The general Affectation..makes the whole World run into the Habit of the Court. 1789 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 5 These are the absurdities which even men of capacity run into.

c. To go on, advance, into (something); to mount up or amount to.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 134, I shall run no further into this Argument. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Ded., I have run into a preface, while I proferred to write a dedication. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iii. 13, I find my letter has run into some length. 1890 *Leisure Hour* Dec. 92/2 Railway takings run into large sums. 1893 *National Obs.* 1 July 168/1 A thesis which ran into five editions.

d. To pass by change or transformation, to develop, into (something).

1482 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 His gladnys rynnyth al-way into worse.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 382 A piece of flat Stone two Inches thick, will run perhaps into twenty Slates. 1792 *Ann Reg., Hist.* 10 Anarchy, according to the nature of extremes, ran into despotism. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 30 That profound reverence for law and prescription which .. runs sometimes into pedantry. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 181 Every sermon..ran into a scathing denunciation of the new Poor Law.

e. To merge into; to blend or coalesce with. (Cf. also *run into one* under 19 b.)

1699 T. Baker *Refl. Learning* 206 The rest of that MS. is writ in long Lines, and the Words run into one another. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 65/1 The Hills that lie beneath them all running one into another with..little Vallies between. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 606 These patches quickly increase in size so as to run into each other. 1879 *How to teach History* ii. 29 History proper is continuous. One year runs into another.

f. To fall into; to tend towards; to be displayed in.

1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 175 Being Subject ..to have the Benefit run only into a few Hands. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Plastering*, The modern taste runs greatly into plastering. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xii, I run into rhyme when I so much as think upon them. 1890 H. S. Merriman *Suspense* II. xiii. 300 [Their] talents ran more into words than into action.

g. To dash into or collide with, esp. by accident. Also of dogs, to close with (an animal).

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 232 The hounds ran into him [a fox] a few fields distance from the wood. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 84 One of my greyhounds..at once ran into him and pulled him down. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Probate Div. 101 A large steamer..ran into her, doing considerable damage. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 623/1 To try and prevent the train from running into the children.

65. Run on —.

a. To discourse on; to refer or relate to.

1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 57 My modyr hathe herd of that mater by the reporte of old Wayte, whyche rennyth on it with opyn mowthe in hys werst wyse. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* N iij, Admitte theyr theme renne on charitee. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 5 The whole Story runs on Chastity and Courage. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* xx, The talk ran endlessly on the great house.

b. Of the mind: To be engrossed or occupied with (a subject). † Also with *of*.

[1504 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 179 Theyr myndes renne moost of the ende of theyr iourney.] *a* 1529 Skelton *Bowge of Courte* 399, I haue no coyne nor crosse! I am not happy, I renne ay on the losse. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II*, II. ii, Still his mind runs on his minion. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 181 Your heads may runne on crotchett.. to know what manner wight..I am. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 33 ¶ 6 My Head ran all that Day and Night on the exemplary Carriage of this Woman. 1819 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. vii. 219 His mind running entirely on mathematics and fortification. 1889 M. E. Carter *Mrs. Severn* III. iii. iii. 100 Her thoughts had run on illness and death.

c. To show a marked demand or preference for (some particular thing).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 389 When Matter runs much on some few Sorts of Letters, they say, it Runs on Sorts. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 1/2 Colour seemed chiefly to run on that blending of purple and geranium.

d. *U.S.* (See quot. and cf. *run upon.*)

1847 Webster, *Run on*,..to press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.

66. Run out of —.

†**a.** To run through or squander (property). *Obs.*

1710 *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 2 Having excused himself for running out of his Estate. 1747 Mrs. S. Fielding *Lett. David Simple* I. 137 This Gentleman had run out of a good Fortune when young.

b. To come to the end of, to exhaust, one's supply of (something).

1713 *Guardian* No. 141 ¶ 6 When we had run out of Mony, we had no living Soul to befriend us. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xix. ix. (1872) VIII. 271 In the end, he must run-out of men. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 259/2 The British ran out of ammunition.

67. Run over —.

a. To take a mental review of; to think over.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Cogitatio*, To runne ouer many thynges in mynde and cogitacion. 1727 Swift *On Dreams* Wks. 1755 III. II. 234 The busy head..runs o'er The scenes and actions of the day before. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 9 The Pythagoreans..every evening thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day.

b. To glance or look over; to survey, scan, peruse or read, rapidly.

1573 G. Harvey *Lett.-bk.* (Camden) 51 If he wuld but.. take the pains to run over the title concerning the Proctor's office. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 139 You..beare the Inuentory Of your best Graces, in your minde: the which You were now running o're. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 91 ¶ 4 He ran over, with a laughing Eye, Crastin's thin Legs, meagre Looks, and spare Body. 1789 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Sept., I was finishing a charming sermon of Blair, while she was running over some old newspapers. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xxi, 'Look at it yourself...' Fairford ran over the affidavit and the warrant. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xlii, As he now ran over his early performance, he was pleased to find..passages exhibiting both fancy and vigour.

c. To repeat or recite quickly; to tell over again; to recapitulate.

1563 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 536 Quhen thay haue run ouir with ane reill Thair sairles Sermone. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 368 Not to give any Answer till he had run over the Letters of the whole Alphabet. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 88 As we are always running over old Stories, when we are alone. 1793 *Trial of Fyshe Palmer* 83 Mr. Burnet next proceeded to run over the evidence. 1833 Howitt *Hist. Priestcraft* 59 Let us now briefly run over the great features of priestcraft in Greece.

d. To treat, perform, enjoy, etc., in a slight or hasty manner.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 512 If I have omitted ought.., or lightly runne over any matter. 1611 Bible Pref. ¶ 14 Neither did we run ouer the worke with that posting haste that the Septuagint did. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 65 When a pleasure is great and multitudinous, one is apt to run it all over hastily in the first instance.

e. To go over *again* with some process, in a slight or rapid manner.

1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* II. i, The pictures are all new run over again. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 70 If ..the turnips have been well hoed once, it is of comparatively little importance whether they are 'run over' again.

f. To go over with the hand; to execute (music) rapidly. Also in fig. context.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 209 Varietie..erects and rouses an Auditory, like the maisterfull running over many Cords and divisions. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 24 Dec., That they do run over their beads with one hand and..make signs with the other. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 314 He hastily ran over the beads of a rosary. *Ibid.* XVI. 409 He amuses himself in his solitude, by running over the keys of a piano. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Study Eng. Hist.* I. vi. 109 The whole gamut of human passion and feeling was run over.

g. Of vehicles: To pass over (a person, etc., knocked down or lying in the way).

1811 *Ora & Julict* III. 30 The alarm of Mr. Belford's being ran over the night before. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 516/2 He has been thrown down, and run over. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 88/2 Omnibuses which..are pleasing objects to behold, except when they are going to run over you.

68. Run through —.

See also senses 12–15, and cf. 43 d, 46 c, 47 b, 48, 56 c.

a. To examine, inspect, peruse, treat of or deal with, rapidly.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. viii. 41 Lete a man renne thorus alle the .. pointis. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 196, I meane briefly to runne through this title of nobilitie. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 132 Her Father..Still question'd me the storie of my life..; I ran it through. 1695 Dryden *Parallel Poet. & Paint.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 149, I have not leisure to run through the whole comparison of lights and shadows with tropes and figures. 1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 13 Feb., He laughed, but told me they were then running through the charges. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 273, I had run through the lions of the place. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 32 She. ran through her collection of salmon flies. 1888 Flor. Warden *Woman's Face* I. viii. 196 It is only a pamphlet, and will not take you long to run through.

b. To pass or go through, in the way of trial or experience.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2132 We haue run through many trades, yet thriue by none. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 121 Never had any man run through so many strange adventures. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 148 The distresses and dangers they had already run through. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 607 We have run Through ev'ry change that fancy..has had genius to supply.

c. To wear out, consume, spend, waste, in a rapid or reckless manner.

?*c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* I. i, Full twoe and twentye severall liverye coatts..Have I runne throughe in your most faythfull service. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* 25 The stoat..will run through a whole brood of chickens in a little time. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire* II. 308 He ran through all he had, and left nothing for you. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* III. ix, It might have been worse; you might have run through your money. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* I. 24 Oceans of milk, most of which the Kaffirs and dogs ran through. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* vi. 139 He managed to run through a splendid fortune.

d. To be or continue present in; to pervade.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 124 ¶ 2, I have received several Letters upon this Subject, but find one common Error running through them all. 1729 Law *Serious C.* x, If anything of this kind runs through the course of our whole life. 1825 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 20 One unvarying predeliction for the wonderful runs through the whole series of his poems. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 47 The law of gravitation runs through all Astronomy. 1890 Tout *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689* 178 The royal influence continued to run through every branch of the State.

e. To pass or go through, in various senses.

1709 Bagford in *MS. Rawl. Lett.* 21, fol. 8 All of them from ye Bookes themselues which haue run throw my handes. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 142 The novels..would have run through half a dozen editions in a year. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 623/2 A paragraph which ran through all the newspapers.

69. Run to —. (See also 3 and 30 c.)

†**a.** Of loss, etc.: To fall upon (a person). *Obs.*

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* (1533) 155 b, The losse ran to theym of the castell. 1555 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. (1907) 283 Also the leke paines and penalties shall ronne and be unto all those free Burgesses.

b. To come, amount in numbers, extend in size or depth, to (a specified quantity, etc.).

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 21 If escuage renne by auctoritie of parliament to anye summe of moneye. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 31 Fashion it thus; that what he is, augmented, Would runne to these, and these extremities. 1787 G. White *Selborne* i, Our wells, at an average, run to about sixty-three feet. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 143 The average number..will run to about a sheep to an acre. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 645/1 The morality [play] might run to at least 1000 verses. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 7 May 554/1 The Supplement will run to eight or nine numbers.

(*b*) To be able for (*esp.* capable of purchasing).

1859 *Slang Dict.* 84 'I don't run to it,' i. e. I can't do it, ..or I have not money enough. 1892 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. 5/2 On week-days workmen..do not run to more than fourpenny ale.

(*c*) To cover the expense of, be sufficient for.

1888 McCarthy & Praed *Ladies' Gallery* I. vi. 145 The Unknown's cheque wouldn't have run to that landau and pair. 1891 *Longman's Mag.* June 155 My money wouldn't run to it any further: so I had to go back.

c. To lapse or fall to (waste, ruin, etc.).

1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 127 The Common-wealth hath dayly run to wrack, The Dolphin hath preuayl'd. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 153 It were to be feared, least..the other part opposite would run to ruine and decaie. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 177 The school..is running to ruin apace. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V, 419/2 The estate had run to ruin by neglect. 1874 Burnand *My Time* xxxiii. 346 His academicals..run to..utter rack and ruin.

d. Of land: To produce naturally. Also *fig.*

1625 Bacon *Ess., Of Nature in Men* (Arb.) 365 A Mans Nature runnes either to Herbes, or Weeds. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 97 When any land runs to fearn, heath, or anthills. 1762 Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 152 They..sow it with rye and hay-seed the first year; after which they let it run to grass. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* II. 317 A birthplace Where the richness ran to flowers. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 604/2 He preferred to let everything run to grass.

e. Of plants: To tend to the development of (seed, straw, etc.).

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* July, Let such olitory-herbs run to seed as you would save. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 157 If they are sown late,..they will be apt to run all to straw. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 215 They seldom bear at all, but run entirely to leaf. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 215 [Beet,] when transplanted, run much to top. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 29 Lemons run to leaves and rind.

transf. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* VI. xviii, Now Peter ran to seed in soul Into a walking paradox. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 506 A race notoriously said like cucumbers to run more to belly than head. 1873 Spencer *Study of Sociology* viii. 189 The vital energies of this nation run mainly to teeth and claws.

f. To pass or develop into (some excess).

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 747/1 His historical sketches have a tendency to run to some exaggeration. 1881 W. Black *Beautiful Wretch* I. 226 Her kindness.. ran to extravagance. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 6 Dec. 783/2 This last fashion ran so much to the opposite extreme as to impede walking.

70. Run upon —. (See also 5 and 10 b.)

†**a.** To come or fall upon (a person). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3556 Sir Ysaac þat dughti man, Vnfere and eld apon him ran. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 255 Arrons was so wo besein With thoghtes whiche upon him runne. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257 The grete disavauntage that shulde renne upon hym. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, vi. § 3 The same forfeiture to renne upon the Seller or leuer therof.

b. To have a tendency to, or a favour or fancy for, to seek much after (something).

1550 Crowley *Langland's Pierce Plowman* To Rdr., The firste two verses of the book renne vpon .S..The next [line] runneth vpon .H. 1682 H. More *Exp. Daniel* 110 This sense generally Interpreters run upon, and it is most congruous and coherent. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Improved* (1757) II. 104 Mankind run upon Horses with great Appetites. 1762 Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 39 A great

deal of the marle in the north country runs much upon the loam; but that in Sussex is more like fuller's earth. 1878 *Graphic* 28 Sept. 315/3 The Agricultural Gazette..thinks that the Oxfords are run upon too much.

c. To dwell upon, be occupied with (a subject) in thought or discourse.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 104/1 A late chronographer running upon this matter..saith that [etc.]. *c* 1610 SPEED in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 108 My thoughts runnyng upon the well performance of this worke. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 203 [He] asserts, that my arguments run upon impossibilities. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 362 His Mind run upon Men fighting and killing of one another. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, Write to me something every post, for on the stated day my head runs upon a letter. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 542/2 The conversation never ceased running upon the healing art. 1889 ADELINE SERGEANT *Deverill's Diamond* III. vii. 128 It does not do to let one's mind run too much upon these things.

d. To engage in, enter upon (some action, etc.).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 29 b, For .we naturallie runne upon things which are forbidden us. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 525 They may tempt unwary Men to ..run upon any Falsity. 1696 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 110 Every one now runs upon tick. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 508 That I might not be said to run rashly upon any Thing, I stay'd here above nine Months.

e. To incur, bring on oneself, fall into.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 298 They..have runne very deep upon the displeasure of God 1656 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden Soc.) III. 258 To make there peace, least otherwise they should runne vppon there owne future ruine. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* vi. 40 The inconveniences, dangers, and evils, which they themselves have run upon.

f. To make a sudden demand upon (a bank) for the purpose of withdrawing deposits, etc.

1828 *Examiner* 842/1 The house was..very severely run upon. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/2 These persons..were infected by panic...They 'ran' upon the bank.

g. To come upon, encounter, suddenly.

1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, [They] run plump upon one of the masters as they emerge into the High Street.

h. *U.S.* To quiz, make a butt of (one). Cf. 65 d.

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 374 He is a quiet, good-natured..chap, and will stand running upon as long as most men.

71. Run with —.

a. To go along with; to accompany, keep pace with; to march with.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 100 But goddis curs renneþ many þousand tyme wiþ al þis. 1609 DANIEL *Civil Wars* v. cxii, With such as with the time did run, In most vpright opinion he doth stand. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* in *Silex Scint.* (1900) 233 A fatal sadness, such as..runs along with public plagues and woes, Lies heavy on us. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 117/1 It has been contended that a covenant by the owner of land respecting the land should always run with the land; but this doctrine has not been established. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 203/1 [He] offered to buy the Fairfield Farm..which ran with his own little estate.

b. To concur, accord, or agree with.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 46, I runne not with that opinion. 1668 LD. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 429 Nor does this instruction run with the introductive words of the former. 1866 R. SIMPSON *Life Campion* xiv. (1907) 382 Public opinion did not altogether run with the statute.

IV. With adverbs, in specialized uses.

In most of these both intransitive and transitive uses are very fully represented.

72. Run away.

a. To make off, retreat hurriedly, flee, in the face of danger or opposition.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2438 Þan runne þai away & saide alas. 1530 PALSGR. 695/2, I runne awaye from myne enemye, or any daunger. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 335 b, That same manne, that renneth awaye, May again fight, an other day. 1642-4 VICARS *God in Mount* 164 The present was the season, else the enemy would bee run away. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* I. 94 The King..rated them for running away, as he called it, though they really retreated in good Order. 1804-5 NELSON in *Sotheby's Catal.* 15 June (1897) 17 That gentleman has thought proper to write a letter stating that the fleet under my command ran away. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, This..Belgian hussar.. was too good a soldier to disobey his Colonel's orders to run away.

b. To abscond; to depart surreptitiously *from* or *to* a person; to elope *with* some one.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 227 'Where is he,'..will she spyr; If I tell her, 'ron away', hir answere bese..'nay, sir!' 1530 PALSGR. 695/2 He was aboute to ronne awaye, and he had done it in dede if I had nat taken the better hede. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 18 Scholers..be runne awaie from the Schole. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* C ij b, Doe not I know that thou wilt run away with the Gentleman? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 127 There were fourescore Christian slaues, who hauing cut their Captaines throat.., runne away from Constantinople. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xiv. 105 The next girl that run away to a dancing master, or an ensign. 1793 'A. PASQUIN' *Life Earl of Barrymore* (ed. 3) 13 Mr. Stone had a tenant run away. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/6 It was true that the land could not run away, but they knew that rent could run away.

c. *Run away with*: (*a*) To depart surreptitiously with, to carry off (something).

1624 *Capt. Smith's Virginia* Wks. II. 401 The strongest preparing once more to run away with the Pinnace. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 12 The rest of the Jewes gave their seeming assistance..whilst he run away with coat and doublet. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 507 That they would..set Sail, and run away with the Ship. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xiv. (1860) 331 At that time ladies were not quite so easily run away with as Columbine.

(*b*) To take up with, accept, believe (an idea, etc.), hurriedly, without due reflection.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 186 It is great wonder that Iosephus, and Philo,..runne away with the common acceptation. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., To run away with (to fancy, or imagine) a thing. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* x, Don't run away with that opinion, sir! 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Nov. 610/1 To let Dr. Barnardo run away with the notion that [etc.].

(*c*) To carry off, gain; † to carry (a point).

1698 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) III. 343 The marshals du camp ran away with it clearly to raise the siege. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., To run away with the praise of a thing. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 303 Any prescribed medicine..will seem to have effected the cure, and will run away with the credit of having done so.

(*d*) To consume or exhaust.

1687 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., The Collectors run away with a good Part of the Revenue. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 221 The cost of gathering runs away with much of the saving effected in cutting. 1890 MRS. H. WOOD *House of Halliwell* II. vii. 175 Caroline's illness.. had run away with all the ready money.

(*e*) *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585 *Run away with it!* the order to men on a tackle fall, when light goods are being hoisted in, or in hoisting..sails.

d. Of a horse, etc.: To rush off ungovernably, to bolt (*with* a person). Also *transf.*

13.. *Sir Beues* 2001 Þe hors..arnede awai wiþ þe king þourȝ felde & wode, ...And in a mure don him cast. 1677 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., That horse will run away with you. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* 41 It is far from improbable, that he may run away with you. 1791 — *Ann. Horsem.* iii. (1809) 81 When a horse has run away. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 451 The horse ran away with him. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585 *Run away with her Anchor*, said of a ship when she drags or 'shoulders' her anchor. 1885 *Standard* 9 Mar. 3/5 The winding engine 'ran away', owing to the sudden loss of weight upon the drum. 1891 G. D. GALTON *La Fenton* I. xi. 255 Your dog-cart ran away and you were thrown out.

fig. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 25, I thought to come and holde you..,lest your boke shoulde runne awaye with you. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 P 2 His desires run away with him. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. ix, Don't let your passion run away with your senses. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-talk* II. vii. 152 Our anger runs away with our reason. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 560 Annoyed at having allowed his imagination to run away with him. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 812 The accelerating nerves often..run away with the heart.

e. To get away *from*, to outdistance completely, in running or racing.

1825 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 52 When the dog, or dogs, never get near enough to the hare to induce her to turn, she is said, and very justly, to 'run away' from them. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* June 208/2 Our men..have run away from all their Champions in actual races.

f. To grow rank or luxuriant.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. I. 11 While other parts of the field may be found to have 'run away' in abundant seasons, these parts are always found fed down to the very roots. 1906 WOODRUFFE-PEACOCK *Ideal Thoroughbred Stud* 15 Under no circumstances should the grass be allowed to run away from the animals, and get into flower and seed.

73. Run down. (See also 11 a.)

**intr.* a. Of a clock, etc.: To become completely unwound; to cease to go.

1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 203 During my illness, my clock was run down, and stopt. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 934/2 When the cord..is entirely run down from off the barrel, it is wound up again by means of a key. 1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* ii, The toys that had been set in motion for the Baby, had all stopped and run down long ago. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. iv, The clock-work had got out of order and run down.

fig. 1869 MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 40 They..run down with the time-piece that measures mortal things. 1889 PHILIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* I. iii. 73 Madame burst into a flood of compliments. The doctor allowed her to run down.

b. To decline, fall off, in vigour or health: (*a*) of the system, etc.; (*b*) of persons.

(*a*) 1828 *Examiner* 678/1 The extraordinary elasticity of his spirit is somewhat weakened;—the wonder is, that long ago it did not snap and run down. 1883 HOLME LEE *Loving & Serving* III. xi. 240 His strength ran down. 1890 *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 802/2 His system seems to have run down.

(*b*) 1846 D. WEBSTER *Letters* (1902) 325, I am really 'rundown' with calls and visits. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* II. x. 186 Was it to be wondered at if Stella looked worn-out and run down? 1888 LADY DUFFUS HARDY *Dangerous Experiment* II. viii. 156 She had run down.. both mentally and physically, and was in a generally unstrung condition.

c. To diminish or decrease.

1889 C. D. WARNER *Little Journ.* x, Then they absorb its surplus; they let it run down so that it pays no dividends. 1893 *National Obs.* 5 Aug. 293/1 The value of their live stock has been steadily running down. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 7/5 The attendance of the Nationalists is already running down.

d. To deteriorate; to fall into disuse or decay.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 113 It [a farm] had been allowed to run down a few years before I entered upon it. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 439/2 [She] had let everything run down. She had, in truth, no money for repairs.

e. Of a river: To settle down or subside after a flood; to diminish in volume.

1882 *Daily Telegr.* 28 Oct. 2/4 Both rivers are running down nicely. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 13 Aug. 810/2 We realise..how very low the river has run down during the drought.

f. Of pneumatic tires: To become deflated.

1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 142 The tyres have a tendency to run down, owing to innumerable small thorn-pricks.

***trans.* g. To knock down or overthrow (a person); to dash into, collide with, and sink (a vessel).

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 39 Quhene they iunit witht the Inglischemen they had thame all run doune ore ever the Inglische speirs might tuiche thame. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 137 There is great care taken on both sides who should run down one another by the board first. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 222 Capt. Drew, from London to Quebec, was run down by the Russell man of war. 1823 *Examiner* 754/2 The Captain..attempted to run the boat down. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 531/2 We stand a good chance of being run down by a tram. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 The *Chusan* ran down a smack on the morning of the 24th Dec.

h. To pursue (game) until caught or killed; to hunt down. Also *transf.*

1669 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* III. (1699) 69 We should have made a better hand of them, had we had but Dogs to run them down. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 309 The fowls..were likewise run down with little trouble; for they could scarce fly further than an hundred yards. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Mis. Hum. Life* xx. xlii. 259 After dropping a wash-ball,..bestirring yourself to run it down, by following its doublings, as it rapidly rolls about the room. 1876 A. S. PALMER *Leaves fr. Notebk.* Pref. p. viii, I have been successful in running down my quarry. 1891 *Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 300 A weasel will occasionally run down the strongest hare

i. To put down, overcome, overwhelm (a person, etc.) by superior force, argument, talk, etc.

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 233 That he may not be run down by a Vote of ye House of Commons. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. H. Script.* 367 This good man..in .his.. calamities was never quite run down by them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 222, I was run down again by him to the last Degree. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi, Here comes our good friend..that run you down fairly in the argument. 1779 *Mirror* No 5, Talk of painting, he runs you down with a description of the gallery at Florence.

j. To disparage, defame, or vilify.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* I. i, I am revenged on you, for running down my poor old master. 1689 N. LEE *Princ. Cleve* II. iii, After all this they'il run you down, and say your Grace is no Scholar. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 P 4 He found himself run down as a superficial prating Quack. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 342 A gentleman present . had been running down Ode-writing in general, as a bad species of poetry. 1844 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 337, I do not mean by this, unjustly and cowardly to run down O'Connell. 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Aimslie's Courtship* I. xii. 161 You need not run down the education we received.

k. To melt (plate, etc.).

1684 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 104 The People might.. be unwilling to let the Plate be run down, if a War made it necessary to pay their Souldiers with it. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 7/2 The parcel was one of scrap silver, which he wanted 'run down'.

l. To bring to a stop.

1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* III. Wks. 1893 I. 200 Has thy eternal tongue run down its larum yet?

m. To cause to sink or fall.

1866 *Shareholders' Guardian* 16 May 385/1 They began by 'bearing' its shares until they run them down to a discount.

74. Run in.

**intr.* a. To concur, agree, fall in, *with* a person, opinion, etc.

1699 BAKER *Refl. Learning* 58 Tho' Ramus run in with them..in his opposition to Aristotle, yet he has out-done them in this, that [etc.]. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 154 He need not..run in with the vulgar Notion. 1892 ARP. BENSON in *Life* (1899) II. 430 Unless convocation 'runs in' with a Canon in this way, the whole liberty of the Church of England is at an end.

b. To rush in, close with, in attacking or assailing.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* liii, Then rin in on him, take his arms, and bind him. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. New Forest* xi, Edward..ordered Smoker [the dog] to run in to the bull. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 889 He lept aside nimbly and ran in on Hallblithe and caught his sword-arm.

c. *Rugby football.* (See quot. 1867.)

1867 *Routledge's Hdbk. Football* 31 Any player who catches the ball may run with it..till he gets behind his adversary's line of goal, where he will touch it down... This feat is called 'running in'. 1889 *Field* 19 Jan. 89/3 Within ten minutes of time E. Hancock succeeded in running in, and S Escott kicked a goal.

d. To pay a short or passing visit *to* a person.

1892 MRS. OLIPHANT *Marriage of Elinor* II. xvii. 37 It might be a relief to her to run in to me whenever she pleased.

e. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 117 Matter is said to 'run in' when it 'gets in', or makes less than an anticipated quantity.

***trans.* f. To fix, fill in, *with* (melted lead, etc.).

1751 C. LABELYE *Piers Westm. Bridge* 20 Iron Cramps, let into the Stones, and runn'd in with melted Lead. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. I. 782/1 Designs..engraved with the burin, and run in, while hot, with a composition called *niello*. 1900 *Yorks. Arch. Jrnl.* XV. 324 An iron pin run in with lead.

g. To arrest and convey (a person) to prison

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 376/2 I'll run you in. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 274 The police are very fond of threatening to run-in any person to whom they may take exception.

h. *Austr.* To drive (cattle or horses) into a place where they may be captured or handled.

1885 MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED *Head Station* 45, I have had no end of sport..in shooting wild horses and running in scrubbers. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 315 Their time was spent in running in these..mustangs.

i. To insert, slip in.

1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 A finer thread, not drawn in with the tambour, but run in with a point needle. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 75 Many different methods of procedure are adopted for running in a cylinder.

j. To enter and secure the election of (a person).

1892 *Black & White* 6 Feb. 168/1 A compact and consistent body .. tried to run Mr. Swan in for each of the three events.

76. Run off.

**intr.* a. To take to flight; to abscond or elope (*with* a person or thing).

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 93 They cast their arms to the ground, and run off..as fast as they could. 1781 *Mirror* No. 81, Hardships from which, at last, she freed herself, by running off with a recruiting serjeant. 1805 *Miniature* No. 32 (1806) II. 151 My first observation ..was, that Paris forgot to say 'What next' when he run off with Helen. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 57 The servant was taught how he might, without sin, run off with his master's plate.

b. Of water, etc.: To flow off or away.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 322 Let it stand half an Hour undisturbed, that it may run off clear. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 512/1 The water will run off and leave the yellow matter behind. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 66 When put to press the white whey runs off freely. 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. II. iv. 58 Allowing the rain-water to run off on an incline.

c. To become smaller, diminish.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 94 It should have an hollow back, running off taper from the shoulders. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 557/1 Those who held upon borrowed money, finding margins running off and differences increasing against them, have been obliged to sell.

d. To go off, digress, in talk.

1861 *Temple Bar* III. 552 Then my lady ran off to tell us how dull Fernwood was. 1889 Philips & Wills *Fatal Phryne* II. ii. 33 The sick man ran off into unintelligible mutterings.

e. To diverge, alter.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 142 It [*whole*] has since run off from sense of *hale, sound*.., into that of *complete*.

***trans.* f. To dash or rattle off; to write or recite rapidly.

1683 D. Granville *Letters* (Surtees Soc.) 163, [I] did.. on a new text..runne of halfe a sermon at leisure hours. 1809 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. vi. 232 You can so easily run off an article.., that it would be inexcusable not to afford us your assistance. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 123 [He] ran off glibly..a list of all that was entertaining and interesting in the neighbourhood. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* xxi. 296 A curious specimen of beadledom who ran off long unintelligible histories in atrocious Viennese patois.

g. To allow to flow out; to draw or drain off (a liquid).

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 92 A Supply will be wanted in the Vessel, which is running off its Contents. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 601/2 Until the former water be run off, and the canal cleaned. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 25/2 They derived a profit proportionable to the quantity of spirits they could run off in a given time. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 140 Three days will now run off the highest floods. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Aug. 557/1 The clear portion ..is run off into another vessel.

transf. 1820 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 13 The stocks of woollen goods in the United States of America were then run off, and they must require fresh supplies.

h. To cart off, remove.

1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 528 We generally preserve a portion of mangold on the land...But we always run off sufficient to secure us in the long spring.

i. *U.S.* To steal.

1864 G. A. Sala in *Daily Telegr.* 23 Aug., The negroes his agents have bought in North Carolina, or 'run off', i.e. stolen, in Kentucky. 1882 B. Harte *Flip* ii, He's down on tramps ever since they ran off his chickens.

j. *Sport.* To decide (a race) finally.

1881 *Eagle Mag.* XI. 353 The remaining two events being run off on the following Tuesday. 1892 *Field* 17 Sept. 446/3 It was a big order to have to run off eighty courses in the day.

absol. 1892 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 23 Apr. 209/3 In running off for second place in the sprint hurdles he succeeded in running the distance in 16 sec.

76. Run on.

**intr.* a. To continue running or going on, in various lit. and fig. senses.

1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 67 Euen so must I run on, and euen so stop. 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 138 The multitude of those that haue runne on amayne vnto this Sinne. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 144 A new comedy of Mr. Congreve's..which ran on with..extraordinary success. 1779 *Mirror* No. 67, Having run on in the usual career, I became tired with the sameness..of the scenes. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 384/2 What are called the cursive letters, which run on in continuous succession. 1866 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 54 The pen learning to run on and to print each idea as it occurs.

b. To continue in operation, effect, etc. Also const. *to* (a certain point).

(*a*) 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 240, I was willing to let the bond runne on, till the time it was due. 1736 Lediard *Marlborough* III. 120 It was judg'd more convenient, and conducive to the Publick Good, to let the Navy-Debt run on. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 366 A case of this kind, which has been allowed to run on unchecked. 1892 *Black & White* Xmas No. 33/1 You have..let the engagement run on without a word of protest.

(*b*) 1847 W. C. L. Martin *The Ox* 128/1 This disease may run on to a horrible extent before it destroys life. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 538 Wounds..often run on to suppuration.

c. Of time: To pass or elapse.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 59 But my Time Runs poasting on. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 128 Since she is living, let the time run on, To good, or bad. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., The time runneth on. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* III. iii, As months ran on and rumour of battle grew. 1869 Hughes *Alfred the Gt.* iv. 45 New shapes, and ever more vile, as the years run on.

d. To continue speaking; to speak volubly; also in recent use, to chatter.

1704 Steele *Lying Lover* v. i, This unhappy Tongue.. That still run'st on 1713 — *Englishman* No. 1. 4 He ran on in a Way which he could never learn at any Place but one. 1762 *Ann. Reg., Acct. of Books* 232/2 Let him talk, ask questions, and run on at pleasure. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxvii, But I must not run on in a manner which..cannot be very pleasant to you. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 444/2 Thus did the little fellow run on, nor did I care to interrupt him. 1891 F. W. Robinson *Her Love & His Life* VII. v, 'I m a fool—I always was,' he ran on, hurriedly.

e. To expand or develop *into*.

1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 395 The proposed six lessons ran on into perhaps eight or nine.

f. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* iii, When two paragraphs are required to be made into one, or, in technical language, 'to run on'.

***trans.* g. To continue to narrate (a story).

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. iv, He ran on a long, unintelligible story about his wife.

h. *Printing.* (See quots.)

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 116 *Run on chapters*, an intimation that the commencement of chapters in a work are not necessarily to begin on a fresh page. 1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* iv, The Synopsis of Chapters should be 'set out and run on'; that is, the first line full out at both ends, and the rest indented an em.

i. *Cutlery.* (See quot.)

1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Run on*, the process of placing imitation or spelter bolsters on common table knife blades.

77. Run out.

**intr.* a. Of a period of time, etc.: To expire, terminate, come to an end.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15177 Þe thre dais was runnen vte, And þe ferth on hand. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* vii. 10 Beholde,.. the daye is come, the houre is runne out. 1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 99 When the ten yeares were almost complete and run out. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig* III. v. 389 Two thousand years pass'd before the Law,..and two thousand more shall run out under the reign of the Messias. 1826 *Examiner* 585/1 The time allowed by law..was fast running out. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xx. 337 He was to remain with his troops till his term had run out. 1894 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 168 The lease of the inn was running out.

b. Of water, etc.: To escape from the containing vessel, pan, etc. Also *fig.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* civ. 39 God brake þe stone, and waters ran out. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirror* (1908) 20 [Grace] abideþ nouȝt in þe soule bot renneþ out as water. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Transfluo*, to leake or renne out. 1611 Bible *Matt.* ix. 17 The bottels breake, and the wine runneth out. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Honey*, Scrape them a little, that so the Honey may the more freely run out. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 564 It may be opened with a lancet or a needle, when the fluid will run out. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 503 A retired London physician whose sands of life had nearly run out. 1890 W. F. Rae *Maygrove* II. i. 2 An aged parent whose sands are running out.

(*b*) Of vessels, etc.: To allow the contained liquid to escape; to leak.

1530 Palsgr. 693/2 This tubbe runneth out, let it be had to the coupers. 1625 Massinger *New Way* III. ii, The baked meats are run out, the roast turned powder. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 52 The runlet..being unstopped, ran all out. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 645 Whenever we find the glass run out, we may rest contented [etc.]. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 1. 322 The tub runs out.

c. (*a*) To come to the end of one's resources or stock; to spend all one's means.

1692 *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 21 'Tis supposed he ran out by liveing above his fortune. 1720 Swift *Stella's Birthday* Wks. 1751 VII. 119 Had her Stock been less, no doubt, She must have long ago run out. 1781 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 Oct., I sincerely applaud your resolution not to run out, and wish you always to save something. *a* 1809 Mrs. Cowley *Who's the Dupe?* I. i, I was obliged to listen to some very wise dissertation about running out, as he calls it.

(*b*) To become expended or exhausted; to come to an end.

a 1700 Dryden (J.), Th' estate runs out, and mortgages are made. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 192 The land gets run out in his hands, and is no good for ever after. 1864 Lowell *Study Wind., Gt. Public Char.*, The New England breed is running out, we are told! 1889 J. Masterman *Scotts of Bestminster* II. xi. 217 The stock of ready-made clothing had run out.

†d. (*a*) To launch out into bold or profuse speech; to expatiate. *Obs.*

1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1824) III. App. xx. 56 Then he ran out against the late government. 1618 Bedwell *Mohamm. Impostura* I. § 28 Run not out. into speeches to say, That God cannot do all things. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. viii, Upon all Occasions she run out extravagantly on the praise of Hocus. 1728 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 358 Then he run out on the iniquity of the late times. 1779 *Mirror* No. 4, They ran out in praise of French cookery.

(*b*) To break out, find vent.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 346 To see how the next Day his Passion run out another way.

(*c*) *Cricket.* To move out rapidly from the block to hit the ball.

1882 *Daily Telegr.* 27 May, Bannerman only made one hit before running out to hit Barratt and getting disposed of. 1883 *Ibid.* 15 May 2/7 Hill ran out to the..bowler, and was..stumped.

e. (*a*) To continue running.

1589 Puttenham *Arte Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 89 Our auncient rymers..let their rymes runne out at length, and neuer stayd till they came to the end.

(*b*) Of a rope: To pass out in continuous length; to be paid out.

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 349 Nor did they run out in the same way that the small Cords did. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Stopper*, It serves, when they are hoising the main-yard, to stop it, that it don't run out too fast. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* 103 A ship is 'brought up to a bitter' when the cable is allowed to run out to that stop. 1890 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 271 The object of these breaks is to prevent the cable running out too quickly.

f. To extend or project; to protrude, jut out.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Peninsula excurrit*, the countrey lieth, or renneth out in length. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xx. 67 Many hold, that above Florida, the Land runnes out very large towards the North. 1705 Addison *Italy* 8 The chief of 'em is situate on a Rock that runs out into the Sea. 1780 W. Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 166 It is divided into three promontories, one of which runs out in a Westerly direction. 1816 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. i. 30, I have now several hundred acres thereof, running out as far as beyond the lake. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 106 A projection, running out at an angle to the main chain. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 82/1 At right angles to the façade a row of buildings ran out to Whitehall Gate.

g. To shoot out (*into* excrescences, etc.); to go on *to* something.

1646 Hammond *Tracts* 119 The want of blood was the cause that they ran out into so many legs. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* III. iv. 256 The zeal of love which runs out into excresences and suckers, like a fruitful and pleasant tree. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iv. 26 Others run out to an imaginary Scheme of Guardian Angels. 1790 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co.* Gloss., To *run* out; to grow or sprout as corn in harvest.

h. To emerge from or come out of (a contest) in a specified manner or position.

1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 436/3 Roberts..eventually ran out a winner by 92 points. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 3/5 Dundee ..ran out winners with 392 points.

***trans.* i. To finish or complete (a race, or period of time). Freq. in fig. contexts.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 167 When Audley had runne out his race and ended wer his dayes. 1571 N. Bowerman in *Farr S. P. Edw.* (1845) II. 555 Houres, dayes, and yeeres, runne out their course at last. ?1630 Milton *Time* 1 Fly envious Time, till thou run out thy race. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 154 P 5 Not having run out the whole Thread of their Days. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cv. vii, Run out your measured arcs, and lead The closing cycle rich in good. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 242 Ere its sands of life had run out the boiling of an egg. 1892 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 23 July 691/3 He didn't run his race out gamely and do his very best.

†(*b*) To fulfil (an engagement). *Obs.*

a 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 11 [He] continued it [horse-racing] for a short time after his brother's death to run out his engagements.

(*c*) *Sport.* To bring (a race, etc.) to a conclusive result; to determine or decide.

1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 711/3 The Tenant Farmers' Cup was, of course, run out, and was won by..Lavender Green. *Ibid.* 712/1 Had the stake been run out he would have taken a deal of beating.

j. (*a*) To go through, spend, squander (money or property). *? Obs.*

1632 Massinger *City Madam* v. ii, Your bonds lie For your sons' truth; and they shall answer all They have run out. 1693 S. Harvey in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 241 A Fop in Rome, that had run out his Estate. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 264 P 2 At which Age he ran out a small Patrimony. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. iv. P 7 He..taught them . to squander their substance: he had no qualms as to running out his own, for the deed was done.

(*b*) *Agric.* To impoverish, exhaust (land).

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 139 By this management however, it is impossible they can run out the land. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 443 The law, as it now stands, encourages the Irish farmer to run out his farm.

(*c*) Of expenses: To amount to, equal, or be as much as (the profit).

1740 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* (ed. 2) 269 The Expence doth not run out the Profit of them.

k. (*a*) To advance (a gun) so that the muzzle projects from the port-hole (or embrasure).

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 That we may be ready to run out our Guns when the Word is given. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 378 Men were constantly moving about the decks, to run out and fire such guns as were loaded. 1805 Berry in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 118, I ordered the quarter-boat to be cut away, and ran out the stern chasers. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix, Our bow gun had been loaded and run out. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 148 Cannon were run out; matches kept lighted.

(*b*) To expand, extend, or fill out; spec. in *Printing* (see quots.).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiii. 375 When a Compositor Sets Wide, he is said to Drive out or Run out. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 30 P 10 Having already run my paper out to its usual length. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 117 To fill up or 'run out' a line with quadrats or full points.

(*c*) To drive out (horses or cattle), *esp.* to pasture.

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xviii. 230 We ran our animals out on their trail-ropes to feed. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 241 First, Jack..ran out half a dozen quiet cattle. 1893 [see 81 i (*d*)].

(*d*) To allow or cause (a line) to be drawn or carried out.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. ii. 162 The Prince declared that he had run out the whole line of his moderation. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 April 455/2 The salmon..runs out some yards of line.

l. (*a*) *U.S.* To mark off, define. Cf. 53 b.

1719 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 726 The above boundaries when so run out..is the bounds of said Parish. 1763 CROGHAN in *Gist's Jrnls.* (1893) 194, I am sorry the Col. John Armstrong has not returned ye four Tracts run out for you last fall.

(*b*) To enumerate, detail.

1878 CAYLEY *Pointed Papers* 253 It would be easy to run out the points of resemblance.

(*c*) To turn out, produce.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Min.* 19 The Sunderland, with a furnace of 15 tons of daily capacity, ran out 1,500 flasks last year.

m. *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman) while running between the popping-creases. Also *refl.*

1803 *Laws of Cricket* 8 When a striker is run out, the notch they were running for is not to be reckoned. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 89 Bacelli run him out. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 81/2 In attempting an ill-judged run, Crabtree .was run out at 122. 1892 *Ibid.* 16 July 71/1 With the score at 5, Studd foolishly ran himself out.

n. *refl.* To exhaust (oneself) by running; to come to an end, exhaust one's means, etc.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos, Tales* x, He ran himself out.. as regularly as an eight-day clock. 1845–6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lectures* Ser. I. i. 10 Controversies which..have not yet run themselves out. 1891 *Black & White* 24 Oct. 569/1 The Beaufort line..would on the morrow run itself miserably out in muddy lees upon the scaffold. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 451 It is not an uncommon thing to see the two last men running themselves out in order to beat each other.

78. Run over. (See also 11 a.)

**intr.* a. Of a vessel, etc.: To overflow. (Cf. OVERRUN *v.* 7.) Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1530 PALSGR. 693 The potte ronneth over, *le pot sen fuyt.* 1539 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1541) 59 The stinkynge Canelles of vice, whiche beyng ones brimme full, sodeinly renneth ouer through the Citee. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 56 Boy, keele your mouth, it runnes ouer. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 131 Now was my heart full of joy,.. and mine affections running over with love. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 160, I shall not look for the Ladle till the Pot runs over. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 When the heart is full of affection, the eyes easily run over. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 23/2 His coffers were running over with gold. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* ii. 76 His mind was running over with the idea.

b. Of liquid (or grain): To flow over the side of a vessel. Also *fig.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 38 Good measure, pressed doune, shaken to gedder, and runnynge over, shall men geve. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *s'Enfuir*, The wine spils, or runnes ouer, at the top of. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, Carry up your Coffee boldly, and when your Lady..examines you whether it has not run over, deny the Fact absolutely. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 217 Its contents swell, and might run over without this precaution. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Venice* 17 As though the wealth within them had run o'er.

c. = GO *v.* 87 d.

1642 NEWCOMEN *Craft & Cruelty of Church's Advers.* (1643) 8 The Iesuites have a practice of running over to the Lutheran Church, pretending to be converts. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 227 Running over from the Christians to some Heathenish King.

**(*passing into*) *trans.* d. To recount, relate, or repeat rapidly or succinctly.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 471, I will runne over briefly those which are more memorable. 1695 ADDISON *To the King* 117 But who can run the British Triumphs o'er, And count the Flames dispers'd on ev'ry Shore? 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 260 The particulars of his life have been often written, and therefore I shall run them over very briefly. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxii, Will you run over, once again, what the boy said?

e. To review rapidly. Usu. *in* the mind, etc.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 P 3, I ran over in my Thoughts the several Characters. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng Philos.* IV. 336 Running over in his mind all the distress that at once awaited his Medora. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* IV. 226/1 A man who knew .a great many regular scavagers,..'ran them over', and came to the conclusion [etc.]. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 371 Hilton had already run over in his own mind the probable consequences.

f. To glance over, read hurriedly.

1677 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To run over a writing. 1719 SWIFT *Let. to Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 16 On Sunday Morning [he] took care to run it [his sermon] over five or six times. 1796 NELSON 1 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 307, I send you some papers of Troubridge. You will like to run them over.

g. To retouch slightly or quickly.

1677 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To run over his work again.

h. *Sc.* To rub (a horse) over *with* something.

1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* lv, Just to rin the beast ower wi' a dry wisp o' strae.

79. Run through.

a. To pierce or stab through the body with a weapon, etc.

[*c* 1400 *Song of Roland* 936 He..with a scherp sper rann throughe his hert. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 82 Ilk ane of þaim thurgh othir rann; þai were sone deed ilk a mann.]

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. ii. 595 He gat a spere..& wold haue ronne syr launcelot thurgh. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 A souldiour encountred with him & ran him through. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. i. 380 In menacing wise readie to run the young prince through. 1663 R. BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 22 Flying insects may have their colour and shape preserved..by running them through in some convenient part with pins. 1727 SWIFT *City Shower* Wks. 1751 VII. 39 Those Bully Greeks, who, as the Moderns do, Instead of paying Chair-men, run them thro'. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 233 Rushing at him, [he] ran him through with his spear. 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* I. ii. 102, I shall shoot that fellow, or run him through.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 14 He is already dead .., runne through the eare with a Loue song.

b. To read over rapidly. † *Run the chapter through*, to go over an old quarrel again. *Obs.*

1673 WOOD *Life* 17 Mar., I told him I..would not come, or run the chapter through, as uncivil people. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., To run through a Book (*or* to read it over).

c. To strike out, draw a line through (words).

1817 *Statutes Realm* II. 2 *note*, Which latter Words are run through with a Pen.

d. *Founding.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2004/2 A mold is said to be *run through* when a quantity of metal is made to enter at one gate and out at another, to remove sullage, air, etc.

80. Run together. (See also 55 b, 57 b.)

† a. To fall together; to coincide. *Obs. rare*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Of silence & of speche nis bute a lore, & forði, ine writunge, heo eorneð buðe togederes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. (1868) 151 It bytidde and ran to-gidre þat he dalf þere as þat oþer hadde hidd þe golde.

b. To combine, coalesce, unite, *esp.* in a moist or melted state.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. (1868) 151 þilke ordre.. makeþ þat þe causes rennen and assemblen to-gidre. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Lat þin bature renne dowun,..& whan it is ronne to-gedere on þe chafere [etc.]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* II. v, The Aqueitie, Terreitie, and Sulphureitie Shall runne together againe. *a* 1713 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) II. 229 They had time enough to run together and form themselves. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 207 They are whitish, sometimes distinct, often running together. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 344 Burrs or Clinkers are such as are so much over-burnt as to vitrify, and run two or three together. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 357 His land, though apt to run together, breaks again with comparative ease.

† c. To join in combat, engage in fight; *esp.* to tilt or joust. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 103 Þerfore þese kynges rennynge to gidres in myddes of þe ile [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 Thei rennen to gidre a gret randoum; .and they breken here speres so rudely. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxiii. 71 Therwith they ranne to gyders that Arthurs spere al to sheuered. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Acies incurrunt*, the armies incounter or runne together. *Ibid*, *Decurrere dicuntur milites*, to iust or renne together with speares.

81. Run up. (See also 11 a.)

**intr.* a. To shoot up; to grow rapidly.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 As the Netle which up renneth The freisshe rede Roses brenneth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Aug., If plants run up to seed over-hastily pull their roots a little out of the ground. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *June*, Which will cause them [*sc.* lettuce] to run up, and not cabbage. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* iii, But these [hedges], having been untrimmed for many years, had run up into great bushes. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 577 The grass is again running up for a second crop of seed. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* I. iv 126 Silvester was a tall fellow for his age; had run up a little too fast.

(*b*) To grow up *to*, arrive at, manhood.

17.. RAMSAY *Birth of Drumlanrig* vii, Your Prince, who late Up to the state of manhood run.

(*c*) To increase, mount up.

1677 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., Why did you let your score run up thus? 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., Accounts of goods credited run up very fast.

† b. To land; to arrive on shore. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 802 With Cuthbert and his moder þen Rane vp þar bot thre men. *Ibid.* 4732 Þa rane vp at þe hauen agayne.

c. To go back in time or memory.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 12 If it had no beginning, it could be no tradition; for that must run up to some persons from whom it first came. 1698 J. COLLIER *Short View* vi (1730) 166 He exhorts them to refresh their Memories, to run up to their Baptism. 1851 NEWMAN *Lect. Pres. Posit. Cath.* ii. (1904) 5 A general belief or impression ..running up beyond the memory of man.

d. To rise *to* a high price or value.

1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 482 Money being so flush, the six per cents run up to twenty-one and twenty-two shillings.

(*b*) To amount *to* a large sum.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/1 They anticipate that the costs..will run up to something like £100,000. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Sept. 622/2 Its price ran up to a fabulous amount.

(*c*) To attain *to* a certain weight, size, etc.

1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 490/2 The trout run up to about 3 lb.

e. Of cloth, etc.: To shorten, shrink, or contract after wetting.

1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 242 They do not 'shrink' or 'run up' in the washing. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 12 The fibre becomes thicker and shorter, and the cloth 'runs up' to an indefinite extent.

f. *Sporting.* To be runner-up in a race, etc.

1842 THACKER *Courser's Ann.* 10 The winner to receive £220..; the dog running up, a bonus of £50. 1890 *Field* 8 Nov. 709/3 Mr. Chambers, who ran up, also played an excellent game [of golf].

***trans.* g. (*a*) To make up (a sum or number); to increase or augment (one's fortune).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 38 Promising them.. that they shall pay no more rent yeerelie, till the same be runne vp. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Push on one's Fortune*, to advance, or run it up. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 332/2 What was surprising was to see them run up 117 for the loss of a wicket.

(*b*) To accumulate (a bill, debt, etc.) against oneself or another.

1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., To run up a score. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on Two Sticks* II, *Julep.* Dr. Linctus.. run me up a bill of thirty odd pounds. 1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., He would be rather pleased than surprised if I should run him up a new bill. 1844 *Examiner* 541/1 An account to a large amount had been run up. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & Widows* vi, I was running up fresh bills with my tradesmen. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* July 13 A public debt, very heavy in proportion to..the wealth of the country, has been rapidly run up.

(*c*) To bid against (a person) at an auction in order to compel him to pay more.

1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 419, I..suffered myself to be induced to bid.., and then to be 'run up' by the.. wealthy broker. 1881 A. LANG *Library* i. 19 By bidding for a book.., and by then leaving in the lurch the professionals who combine to 'run him up'.

(*d*) To cause (prices) to rise; to force (a thing) up to a higher price.

1885 *Money Market Rev.* 29 Aug. (Cassell), Engaged in running up the prices of the Southern Lines. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Oct. 451/1 Mexican Railway stocks..were run up partly because of the rise in silver.

h. To trace or follow up in some way.

1657 OWEN *Commun. w. Father, Son & H. Ghost* III. iii, I cannot intend to run this expression up into its rise and original. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. ii. § 9 In Moses his time it was a very easie matter to run up their lineall descent as far as the flood. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 186, I might..run this analogy up to all the Qualities and Attributes [etc.]. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXIII, He would run the scent up like a blood-hound, and surprise us. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 201 We can run up nearly all faults of conduct into two classes.

i. (*a*) To cause to ascend or rise, to lead, bring, or force up, *to* some point.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* To T. Le Gros, And so run up your thoughts upon the ancient of dayes. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 188 There is nothing which runs a man sooner up to holyness than a perfect patience in affliction 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 130 Sheriff's officers, I mean; who sometimes are left in possession, when any man in a hurry runs us up to execution

(*b*) To build, erect, set up (a wall, etc.).

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 68 From the bottom of the ditch a wall shou'd be run up, thick and strong 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 97 If the middle of the pier be run up to its full height. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *To run up*,..to thrust up, as any thing long and slender.

(*c*) To bring (a gun) up to the firing position.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 180 Number 1 [detachment]..assists to run the gun up; 2, sponges, runs up, and elevates. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 317 Under the muzzle of the gun when run up.

(*d*) *Austr.* To fetch or bring (a horse) from pasture, etc.

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 350 Run up the horses.; they're in the little horse paddock. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 78, I used to run up the horses at five o'clock in the morning, and run 'em out again..at night.

j. (*a*) To build or construct rapidly or hurriedly (and unsubstantially).

1687 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II s.v., To run up..a Wall. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 95 To run up any thing that is immediately necessary for any particular purpose. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xliv. 412 Valladolid has the appearance of having been run up in a hurry to receive the court. 1820 *Examiner* 474/2 He ran them up a fine new opera-house. 1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689* 108 Many hideous and formless brick buildings were run up.

transf. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* (1862) 85 You have a genius for friendship, that is, for running up intimacies which you call such. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *My Relations*, Nature never ran up in her haste a more restless piece of workmanship.

(*b*) To add up (a column of figures, etc.) rapidly.

1830 *Examiner* 436/2 The worthy Member has characteristically amused himself with running up a calculation. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 512, I never acquired the facility, in running up columns of summations, of the early-taught accountant.

transf. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* I. 4 The quick eye of the trader, well used to run up at a glance the points of a fine female article.

(*c*) To sew quickly (and loosely).

1859 READE *Love Me Little* XIV. I. 47, I want you to run up a tear in my flounce. 1883 MRS. BANKS *Forbidden to Marry* II. i. 9 To keep the law apprentice for a whole year running up the seams of gown-skirts.

k. To cut up (a tree) as sound wood.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 116 The pine lies prostrate. Then comes the question, how far can it be 'run up' into the branches? A cut is made in it, and if the wood is not sound a lower cut is made.

l. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 117 *Run up colour*, to distribute ink and to prepare for printing.

V. 82. In various collocations used attributively or as sbs., as **run-and-read**, given to hasty reading (see 1 e); **run-out** (see quots.); **run-over**, due to being run over by a vehicle; **run-the-hedge**, a vagabond; **runther(e)out** (only in Sc. form *rin-*), a vagabond, roving person; also *attrib.*; **run-through**, applied to a particular stroke in billiards.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 2/3 The ordinary *run-and-

read public. 1898 J. Hollingshead *My Lifetime* I. 142 In the hands of every run-and-read book-buyer. 1882 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 334 Releasing the pig-iron of its carbon..by placing it in an open furnace, termed a refinery, and by some a 'run-out furnace. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Run-out fire*, a forge in which cast-iron is refined. 1899 Cheyne & Burghard *Man. Surg. Treat.* I. ix. 189 Contused wounds are caused by crushes, 'run-over accidents, bites, gun-shot injuries, and the like. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 108 Perhaps you think I don't know a gentleman when I see one, from a common 'run-the-hedge like you? 1814 Scott *Waverley* lviii, The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe amang thae Highland 'rinthereouts. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* v, Ye little rin-there-out deil that ye are. 1863 H. Kingsley *Austin Elliott* I. 193 The daft rintherout callant. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 231 A winning hazard or possibly a 'run-through stroke will be left for the adversary.

Run (rʌn), *ppl. a.* [f. Run *v.*]

I. 1. Of liquor: That has run out or leaked.

1669–70 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 306 Also the clauses subsequent of abatement to the merchant for leakage, run, and decayed wines.

2. *Naut.* That has deserted. *Run man*, a deserter. Hence *run-money* (see quot. 1867).

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3874/4 Otherwise they will either be made Run, or stay for the Recals of the said Ships, before they receive their Wages. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 45 It is proposed that every deserter from a merchant ship be marked *Run* upon the muster-roll. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Run-man* (Mar.), a runaway or deserter from a ship of war. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 660 If a man be absent from his duty without leave, but not absent long enough to be logged as *run*. *Ibid.* 586 *Run-money*, the money paid for apprehending a deserter, and charged against his wages.

3. *Sc.* Thorough-going, complete.

1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 222 But hear their absent thoughts o' ither They're a' run deils an' jads thegither.

4. Of a fish: That has made a migration up a freshwater stream from the sea (also *dial.* from a stream to the sea).

1828 Davy *Salmonia* (1840) 50 *Salmo fario*, which in colour and appearance is like a fresh run salmon. 1863 [see Fresh *adv.* 2] 1881 *Daily Telegr.* 17 Oct., It was..impossible to tell the cutlets or..'head and shoulders' thus obtained from [those of] the freshest and cleanest run fish.

5. *Sc.* Of a knot: (see quot.).

1887 *Jamieson's Scot. Dict.* Suppl., A *run*-knot, a complete knot, one that is tightly drawn.

6. *Hort.* (See quot. 1852.)

1851 *Beck's Florist* 75 In some summers the complaint of an unusual number of run flowers will be pretty general in a particular district. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 794/1 When the dark colouring of a carnation, or other flower, becomes confused or clouded with its lighter ground colour, they say it is *a run flower*.

7. a. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1730 Dale *Taylor's Hist. Harwich & Dovercourt* 454 Whence the Miners call them Run-Lime-Stone; they supposing these Figures to be produced by a more than ordinary Heat. 1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* I 246 One variety of this coal [stone or splent coal] is by Scots colliers very properly called run splent. 1864 W. W. Smyth *Cat. Min. Coll.* 11 (E. D. D.), Copper pyrites, botryoidal ('run' or 'blister ore' of the miners). 1883 Greslev *Gloss. Coal-mining* 208 *Run Coal*, soft bituminous coal.

b. *dial.* Of milk: Coagulated, clotted.

Cf. '*Viscum*, ȝerunnen blod' in Ælfric's Gloss.

1866 T. Edmonston *Shetl. & Orkney Gloss., Run-milk*, milk coagulated by the heat of the weather. 1888 Edmondston & Saxby *Home Naturalist* 100 Delicate people who dare not for their lives drink a cupful of sweet cream, can devour that quantity of 'run' cream with impunity.

II. 8. Of goods: Illicitly landed or imported; smuggled.

1714 *French Book of Rates* 123 All the said Silk Stockings and Stirrups which..shall by them be exposed to Sale, not having the said Mark, shall be reputed as run and concealed. 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 227 Buying great quantities of run Claret and Coniac Brandy whenever he could. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. vii. 199 In quest of a supply of run brandy from the Solway Frith. 1853 Hawker *Prose Wks.* (1893) 126 It was a very guilty practice in the authorities to demand taxes for what he called run goods.

transf. 1854 *Pereira's Polarised Light* (ed. 2) 151 The reason why run glass (that is, glass made without paying the duty) is very apt to crack.

9. Poured in or out in a melted state; caused to flow out. *Run butter*: see Butter *sb.*[1] 1 d.

1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 430 A wall..cemented with lime after the manner of what is commonly called run-lime. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 135/1 Pure white honeycomb, free from bee-bread or brood, and worth from four to five times the value of ordinary run honey, obtained on the single hive system. 1885 W. L. Carpenter *Soap & Candles* 188 This kind, technically known as 'run soap', was at one time largely made in America.

b. *Run metal, steel*, a form of cast iron.

1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 39 Run, or virgin steel..in the proper sense of the term, is no steel at all, but rather good cast metal. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) I. 483/2 The best description of iron scissors are falsely named *run* or *virgin steel*. 1887 *Jamieson's Scot. Dict.* Suppl., *Run-metal*, cast-iron: metal that has been run into a mould, as opposed to that which has been forged.

10. Of a race, etc.: That has been run or raced. Usually with prefixed adverb.

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 337/2 Nothing differs more from a true-run race than the ordinary careful gallop used in training. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 180 The scars which testify to their prowess on more than one hard-run day of battle.

11. Hunted, chased.

1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 472 They left their run fox for dead beat.

12. Carried on, continuous; running.

1822 *Agric. Surv. Aberdeen* (Jam.), 129 Strong spars, called run joists, were laid along side of the roof. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1103 The back posts of the trivesses to be..mortised into a run-tree (a rail fixed along the tie-joists) at top. *Ibid.* § 1214 The mangers..to have a run-beam (front rail) rounded on the top,..fixed along the top of the racks. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 219 Plain cornices, runbeads, and arises, 12-inch girth and under. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 366/2 The measurements..are taken by the lineal inch, foot, or yard, and are then said to be 'run'.

b. *Run line*: (see quots.). *Sc.*

1873 Mackelvie *Ann. & Stat. U. P. Church* 16 'The run-line,' as it was popularly called, (that is, singing continuously, instead of singing and reading alternately) was then introduced. 1888 Barrie *Auld Licht Idylls* iii, The old, reverent custom in the kirk was for the precentor to read out the psalm a line at a time...Where run line holds, however, the psalm is read out first, and forthwith sung.

13. a. *Run lace*: (see quots.).

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 428/2 *Run Lace.* During the eighteenth century this description of lace was made in Northamptonshire...The lace ground..was made upon the Pillow, and the design embroidered or run upon it afterwards with the needle. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 The well-known Limerick production is of four kinds: Tambour, the simplest and commonest; 'Run,' finer and lighter, the pattern formed in the net with a finer thread, not drawn in with the tambour, but run in with a point needle.

b. *Run stitch*, a running stitch. Also as *vb.*

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 23 The run-stitch should be placed under the tuck or fold. *Ibid.*, Where the material has been joined by run-stitching the breadths. *Ibid.* 107 Run-stitch..is the only term which can with any propriety be used for the actual stitch as used in plain-work.

14. With adverbs, as *run-in*, inserted; *run-off*, = sense 6; *run-on*, continued into the next line, couplet, etc.; *run-out*, exhausted.

1810 Crabbe *Borough* viii. 102 This is no shaded, run-off, pin-eyed thing, A king of flowers. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Primer* vi. 82 The proportion of the run-on lines in Lucrece is 1 in 10·81. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 801 A field of run-out inferior pasture. 1897 Miss Kingsley *W. Africa* 110 These garments have a band that consists of a run in string.

Ru·n-about. Also **runabout.**

1. One who runs about from place to place; a roving or strolling person; *dial.* a pedlar.

[1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 150 Robert renne-aboute shal nowȝte haue of myne.] 1549 in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) I. 187 Let one of those Runabouts come, straight they call up their neighbours. 1607 Marston *What you Will* iii. i, A runne-about, a skipping French-man. 1685 R. Dunning *Plain Method* 11 Not..of the better sort of Workmen, but equal with the Scotchmen, the most genteel sort of Runabouts. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 163 Some handy runabout had emptied our laird's hen-bawks. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., A hawker or pedlar is often called a run-about.

b. *attrib.* Given to wandering or roving.

1788 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VII. 210 Begging that he would please to 'take a course to stop these run-about Preachers'. 1884 *Folk Lore Jrnl.* II. 6, I am not one of those runabout doctors. 1899 Raymond *No Soul above Money* II. ii, You fortune-telling, thieving, runabout rogue!

2. A plant inclined to straggle or stray.

1882 *Garden* 15 July 52/1 The plant is not quite such a run-about.

3. *Austr.* (See quot. 1898.)

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xviii. 218 'Open that gate, Piambook,' said Ernest.., pointing to the one which led into the 'run-about' yard. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 397/2 Runabouts are cattle left to graze at will, and the runabout-yard is the enclosure for homing them.

4. A small light horse-vehicle or motor-car. Also *attrib.* with *car.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 835/1 The horses high of action, the runabout rolling dreamily on its cushion tires. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 5/1 The battery..propelled a 'runabout' car sixty-two miles over roads of varying quality.

†Ru·nagade. *Obs. rare.* Also runn-. [var. of Renegade *sb.* Cf. next.] = Runagate *sb.*

a 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 338 By their runnagades they summoned..all the Chieftaines of Irish birth to a parlee. 1693 *Mem. Cut. Teckely* II. 146 The Turks having only some Runagades for Engineers.

†Runaga·do. *Obs.* Also 7 runna-, runnegado. [Alteration of Renegado, after next.]

1. = Renegade *sb.* I.

1614 W. Davies *Trav.* B iij b, He is Circumcised..denying his Christian name, so that euer after he is called a Runagado. 1629 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) II. 915 Many an accursed runnagado or Christian turned Turke.

2. = Renegade *sb.* 2.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 143 A few of the Westerly Runnagados had conspired against the .. King. 1652 A. Ross *Hist. World* I. ii. 8 One Cleon of Cilicia gathered together 70000 runnegadoes; these overthrew the Roman Pretors. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) II. i. 138 On what Score the two English Runagadoes turn'd here, I know not. *attrib.* 1628 Prynne *Love-lockes* 40 That which euery Runnagado, Light-footed, or False-handed Irish-boy weares. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 407/2 Used in the hand of a Runagado Rogue.

Runagate (rʊ·nägēt), *sb.* (and *a.*). Now *arch.* Forms: 6 ron(ne)agate, 7 ronnagat; 6 runne-, 6–9 runn-, 6– runagate; 6–8 runne-, 7 runni-, 8 runegate. [Alteration of *renna-, rennegate*, Renegate, by association with *ren(ne* Run *v.* and Agate *adv.* In common use from *c* 1550 to 1700, sometimes as a vague term of abuse.]

†1. An apostate. *Obs.* = Renegade *sb.* I.

c 1530 *Exam. W. Thorpe* (Tindale) G iij, The lustie lyuyng and the slyding fro the treuth of these runagates shall be to me .. an example [etc.]. 1554 *Lydgate's Bochas* VIII. xiii. 185 An Idolater and runneagate in dede. 1589 Nashe *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 Lucian the Atheist, was neuer so irreligious; nor euer Iulian the runnagate so blasphemous. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 90 There arriued from Tunnis in Barbary, an English Runagate. 1692 Washington *Milton's Def. People* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 31 Meddle with your own matters, you Runagate, and be asham'd of your actions, since the Church is asham'd of you.

2. A deserter, fugitive, runaway.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 54 b, A compaigne of traytors, theſes, outlawes and ronneagates 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 128 It is reported to me, that your clearke or Secretarie, hath plaide the fugitiue or runnagate. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXIII. 480 If he went to Rome,. he should bee sooner lodged there in prison like a fugitive runagate, than intertained..for a friend. 1674 Milton *Hist. Moscovia* Wks. 1851 VIII. 498 Many Letters and Messengers thereupon were sent from Boris into Poland. to acquaint them who the Runnagate was. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* II. xxi. § 7 John.., together with his two thousand Syrian runagates. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 345 What news from the runagate? have you seen her? 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 241 Crews of these desperadoes,.. the runagates of every country and every clime. 1866 Brogden *Prov. Lincs., Runnagate*, a runnaway. 1890 Conan Doyle *White Company* XXXIV, I shall leave my Winchester runagates to the care of the provost-marshal.

fig. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 55 Commit securely to true wisdome the vanquishing and uncasing of craft and suttletie, which are but her two runnagates. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* II. 17 Our Moments slip away silently and insensibly—and will the Runagates never stop?

Comb. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 3 Whosoever..runagate-like shall return, may be constrained to return again to the India's.

3. A vagabond, wanderer; a run-about.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 6 b, Let al men beware of vagabundes and ronagates that wyl smatter with phisicke. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 141 The first traueller was Cayn, and hee was called a vagabond runnagate on the face of the earth. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* v. iii, You are known For Osbeck's son of Tournay a loose runagate, A Land-loper. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. 201 A crew of wild thieves and runnagates. 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* xii, Get twa shillings frae that fleabuggit rinnagate Charlie Pierston. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 181 We have been kept in scarceness among runnagates and spendthrifts.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 985/2 A runnagate Scot dyd take away the adoration..of Christe in that sacrament. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 10 Lyke a runnagate Apostata..ȝe betray his Saints to Sathan. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 Paul hauing conuerted Onesimus a runnagate seruant., sent him to Philemon againe. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn., Moles* 25 He is a runnagate fugitive, and wanders out of his native country. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* XII. vii. § 3 There came also to them..many of the runagate Jews. 1810 *Q. Rev.* Nov. 458 We have seen ..how much harm has been done by the runagate sailors in Polynesia. 1851 G. H. Kingsley *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) 335 The beach-comber, a runagate rogue without property, position, or influence.

So **Ru·nagates.** *rare*–[1].

1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* II. 366 Much as a well-trained schoolboy does a runagates street urchin.

Run-around. *U.S. colloq.* [f. Run *v.*] A felon or whitlow. Also called *run-round.*

1872 Talmage *Serm.* 224 Some hypochondriac with a 'run-around' or a 'hang-nail'.

Ru·naway, *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 6 **renawaye, 6–7 runne away, run(n)awaie** (7 **-waye**). [f. Run *v.* + Away *adv.*]

I. 1. One who runs away; a fugitive, a deserter.

[*c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Her husbonde dwelleth..Nexte house to Robyn renawaye.] 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 2 The same Iustices.. shall adiudge the loyterer and run away to be the said masters slaue for euer. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 What are you, sir,..that deale thus with me by interrogatories, as if I were some runne away? 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 78 Private Captaines gave pasportes to run awaies. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 614 Many Runaways from them affirmed, They had not tasted a bit of Bread in five days. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 17 A general Defection ensu'd upon this Run-aways Example. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 22 Half the gross wages of such run-aways from the ship, shall be deposited..in the Pay-office. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* ii. 29 This lad is a notorious runaway: he has escaped three times. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 344 One of those miscreant boys was a runaway from a Fan village.

fig. 1612 J. Davies (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 50/2 Riches, but Runnawayes; Fauours, but lyes. *a* 1626 Beaum. & Fl. *Queen of Corinth* v. ii, A Slave To beastly passions, a Fugitive, And run away from virtue.

†b. An apostate, a renegade. *Obs.*

1562 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 5 He compteth him for a traiterous runne away and forsaker of Religion. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* (1590) 103 An heretike hee is, a runne-away from the church. 1606 Dekker *Double P.P.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 175 A Papist Volant, or The Run-away. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Cor.* i. 13 Those then that will needs be called Franciscans, Lutherans, &c...become run awaies from Christ.

c. A horse which runs away or bolts while being ridden or driven.

1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 67 For run awaies and mad Iades, I haue known him haue seauen or eight in his charge at an instant. 1619 Bert *Hawkes* (1891) 56 If a horse prooue hard-mouthed, a run-away, carry an vnsteady head [etc.]. 1896 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 536/1 In such a case it is better to do anything than to persevere in

the course which the runaway is taking. 1870 *Field* 2 Apr. 200/3, I have not had an opportunity of seeing one tried on a regular runaway, such animals being luckily not very common.

2. An act of running away; *spec.* an elopement, a runaway match (see 3 b).

1784 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* 278 We..forced them at last to a down right Run-away, on Foot. 1830–2 Carleton *Traits* (1843) I. 349 Many of the young people made, on these occasions, what is called 'a runaway'. 1845 Jane Robinson *Whitehall* v, He would have made another run-away of it. 1872 *Court Jrnl.* 2 Mar. 244/1 It is not generally the young lady who takes the lead in an elopement,..but when she does, the runaway is pretty sure to prove a success.

II. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

3. Of persons: Having run away; given to running away; fugitive. Also *fig.*

1548 Patten *Exped. Scott.* M iiij, A Syllogisim thus formed of such a theuing maior, a runaway minor, and a trayterous consequent. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 111 One of them is an Irish runne away footman. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 34, I have seen many of that run-away Race, who would give a leap into such a compendious way of life. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* 1. 135 They were driven upon their own Friends, who..were trodden down by their own run-away Brethren. 1884 Caroline Bowles in *Corr. w. Southey* (1881) 48 The magistrates..have secured the runaway ringleader of the gang that robbed me. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 188 A population, of which rather more than half were runaway rebels and murderers. 1876 Black *Madcap Violet* vii. 59 If she was a runaway school-girl, there was little fear about her.

b. Pertaining to, connected with, accompanied by, running away or elopement. In later use esp. *runaway match* or *marriage.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 173 That I might not make such a giddy and runaway appearance to any of his relations. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patrick's Day* II. iv, But I always knew Lauretta was a runaway name. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. ii. P6, I will not say a word about the run-away trick. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* xi, All the dinners and duels of the capital, all its rows and run-away matches, were there discussed. 1871 Miss Braddon *K. Godwin* i, No one knew the real story of that runaway marriage.

c. *Runaway knock, ring,* one given at a door as a trick or joke, and followed by the rapid flight of the giver.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Lady Rohesia*, St Peter ..went back to his lodge, grumbling at being hoaxed by a runaway ring. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ii, 'I see you,' cried Miss Pecksniff, to the ideal inflictor of a runaway knock.

4. Of horses, etc.: Escaped, or given to escaping, from the control of the rider or driver.

1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 103 This manner of reclaiming a runne away horse. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 130 Your Horse, if he be not a Runn-away-jade. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 151 It carries us like a runaway horse, so much wider out of our way. 1775 J. Jekyll *Corr.* (1894) 2 We had a runaway mare in the shafts from Croydon. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Tyne* ii. 31 Mr. Milford was..anxious about his runaway pony. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 295 My black mare..got her foot hurt by a run-away cart.

fig. 1822 Byron *Vis. Judgem.* ii, To wind up the sun and moon, Or curb a runaway young star or two. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III. xxix, Others have..a runaway hobby that there's no stopping. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 160 The cardiac pulsations become extremely rapid; and a condition is produced which may be termed a 'runaway heart'.

5. Of a chin: Receding.

1891 Const. MacEwen *Three Women One Boat* 100 He has cut off his beard! Heavens! he's got a runaway chin! 1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets* 256 He was a small shabby man with a runaway chin.

6. *Sporting.* Easily won; one-sided.

1895 *Daily News* 29 May 3/5 Mr. J. Best's representative, who scored a run-away victory from Sancho Panza. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 9/3 The game was a thoroughly good one from start to finish, there was nothing of a runaway character about it.

†Runca·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *runcātio*, f. *runcāre* to weed.] The action of weeding.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 10 For the more commodious runcation, hawing, and dressing the trees. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 80 They pulled up by hand the weeds..; this they termed runcation. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 93 After a few Days when it began to spring, they repeated their Runcation.

Runch (rʌnʃ). *Sc.* and *north.* [Orig. obscure.]

a. Charlock or wild mustard, *Brassica Sinapistrum.* **b.** Wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum.*

a 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 181 On ruites and runches in the fielde, With nolt thou nurishde was a 3eir. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 59 *Runches* and *Runchballs*, carlock when it is dry and withered. 1743 Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* 80 This Ground, if it is much dunged, runs excessively to Runches, Skellochs, etc. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* Gloss., Runsh, *sinapis arvensis*; wild mustard; catlock. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 235 He sows his barley early, and it is choked by runches and skelloch. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. 318 *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, (the Runch or Jointed Charlock). 1896 P. A. Graham *Red Scaur* iii. 35 The wheat-field where they have been pulling runches or charlock.

attrib. 1552 Huloet, Runchball herbe or wylde rapes, *Campestre rapistrum.* 1691 [see above]. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Parish* 346 Two tablespoonfuls of 'runch' seed.

Ru·nchie. *Sc.* (See quots. and compare prec.)

1715 A. Pennecuik *Tweeddale* 6 There are amongst them, that will not suffer the Wrack to be taken of their Land.. till the first Week of May be over, which they call Runchie Week. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* II. 936 The word runchies, for weeds, is generally known to rurigenous people.

Runcinate (rʌ·nsinĕt), *a. Bot.* (and *Ent.*). [f. L. *runcīna* a plane (formerly taken to mean a saw).] Irregularly saw-toothed, with the lobes or teeth curved toward the base.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 383 *Runcinatum*, runcinate, like the Teeth of a great Saw whose Serratures are bent downwards. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 382 Wild Succory has runcinate leaves. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The runcinate blade of Taraxacum. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 161 When the terminal lobe is triangular ..it is said to be runcinate. 1877–85 Hulme *Wild Flowers* p. viii, Leaves obovate,..deeply pinnatifid, runcinate.

Comb. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 170 *Brassica Erucastrum.* Runcinate-leaved Cabbage. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 11 Leaves runcinate-pinnatifid, with unequal teeth. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 27 Leaves runcinate-toothed.

So **Ru·ncinated** *a.* Also **Ru·ncinato-**, used as comb. form of Runcinate.

(*a*) 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 *Runcinated*, pinnatifid..; in such sort that the segments are convex on the fore-side and transverse behind. 1853 G. Macdonald & J. Allen *Botanist's Word-bk.* 28/2 *Runcinated*, a term applied to leaves, the margin of which is cut into very large teeth.

(*b*) 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 671 Leaves glab[rous] runcinato-dentate. 1887 *Encycl. Dict.* s.v., Runcinato-laciniate.

Runcival, obs. form of Rouncival.

†Ru·ncle. *Obs. rare.* [ad. G. *runkel*, also *runkel-rube*, of obscure origin.] A variety of beet.

1784–1815 in Britten *Old Country Wds.* (1880) 108.

Runcle, -oul: see Runkle *sb.* and *a.*

Rund (rönd). *Sc.* and *north.* Also **ruind, rind,** etc. [Of obscure origin.] = Roon.

1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 253/2 Runds of cloath, ilk three thousand ells. 1808 in Jamieson. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, That's no lists or tailor's runds and selvedges o' claith. 1818 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xx, Asking me as a favour for a yard or two of spare runds, or selvages. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss., Run* or *Rund*, the selvage of woollen cloth, list.

Rundale (rʊ·ndēl). Also 6 **ryndale, rindaill,** 8 **rendal, rennal, -el.** [f. Run *v.* + Dale[2] I.]

1. A form of joint occupation of land, characterized by dividing it into small strips or patches, a number of which, not contiguous to each other, are occupied and cultivated by each of the joint holders. Freq. in phrase *in rundale.*

Used esp. to designate this mode of occupation as practised in Ireland; in Scotland, to which the earliest quots. refer (with the word used adverbially), the current term is Runrig.

a. 1545 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* II. 747 Et lie Fieldland jacentem ryndale in territorio de Cottis. 1593 *Burgh Rec. Lanark* (1893) 110 The balleis and cunsall hes vottet that the toun muir be delt amang the..induellaris in this brught..rindaill amang thaim. 1793 *Stat. Acc. Scott.* VII. 398 (Shetland), The small farms..are parcelled out in discontiguous plots and run-rigg, termed here *rigg* and *rendal.* 1794 *Ibid.* X. 26 (Caithness), Possessing land in what is called *rig and rennal*, or run-rig.

β. 1780 Young *Tour Irel.* I. 213 There is a custom here called rundale, which is a division of their farms into spaces by balks, without fences, which they take here and there exactly like the common fields of England. 1816 Mason *Survey Ireland* II. 163 The custom of holding farms in rundale, is alone sufficient to impede agricultural improvement. 1848 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXVII. 240 In Mayo and other western counties the old barbarous Irish tenure called *Rundale* (Scotch *runrigg*) still prevails. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 3/1 The third improvement was the squaring of the holdings; they had formerly been held in rundale.

b. *attrib.*, as *rundale holdings, lands,* etc.

1780 Young *Tour Irel.* I. *215 There is some land yet in the rundale way. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 525 A large extent of land is leased to several persons jointly, according to the village or run-dale system. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* iv. 101 The extensive prevalence of rundale holdings in parts of the country. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/2 When he sub-divided the rundale lands in lots distributed round the dwellings.

2. Land occupied in this manner, or a share in such land.

1819 Mason *Survey Ireland* III. 17 Each tenant takes a share of those divisions, commonly called a rundale. 1843 S. C. Hall *Ireland* III. 261 The tenants had divided and subdivided the small portions of arable land into Rundale. 1895 *Times* 21 Sept. 8/4 Scattered scraps of rundale ranged over by the cattle and sheep.

Hence **Ru·ndaled** *ppl. a.*, divided out on the rundale system.

1884 Mary Hickson *Irel. in 17th C.* I. 32 Owners of rundaled scraps of pasturage. *Ibid.* 34 Mere shreds, or scraps of land, rundaled through different farms.

Rundeau, Rundelaye, Rundelet, obs. ff. Rondeau, Roundelay, Runlet.

Rundelis, rennet: see Rundle[3].

Rundle[1] (rʊ·nd'l). Also 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **rundel,** 6–7 **rundell,** 9 *dial.* **-all.** [var. of Roundle. In senses 1 and 2 very common in the 17th cent.]

†1. A circle; a circular or annular form, appearance, or arrangement; a round. *Obs.*

In some cases approximating to sense 2.

c 1305 *Pop. Treat. Sci.* (Camden) 133 As me mai the mone i-seo while heo is nue rist, A lute rundel, as a sikel, me sixth therof that list. 1523 [Coverdale] *Old God* (1534) O j b, Your hedde is well nere altogether shauen & smothe, a lytell garlonde & rundell onely beynge left. 1597 Lyly *Wom. in Moon* I. i, Lastly the rundle of this Massiue earth, From vtmost face vnto the Centers point. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 210 Which forced them..to gather themselues close into a rundell, their best and greatest Ships standing without. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 450 b, Saturn [is]..at other times represented with two Rundles adhering to each side. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 322 At the root of her horn she will put forth a rundle like a curled ring. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 474 The flat side [of the lute], where we use to carve a rose, or a rundle, to let the sound go inward.

Comb. 1581 T. Nuce *Seneca's Octavia* 175 The cyrcled world in rundel wyse ydight.

†b. A circular orbit. *Obs.*—[1]

1574 Eden tr. *Taisner's De Nat. Magnetis* Ded., Euery of the Planettes are carried in their rundels or circles by course.

†c. A coil, curve, spiral. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Turbo*, The rundell or windinge of a serpent. 1631 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* 63 The Jejunum beginneth where the Duodenum beginneth to turne into rundells.

†2. An object of a circular (or spherical) form.

1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxv. 33 Thre cuppis at the licnesse of a note..and litle rundelis togidere. 1611 Cotgr., *Tournet*, a small turning rundle, or ring, in the mouth of a Bit, &c. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi 67 This Instrument contains two Parts or Rundles .moving one upon the other. 1680 Mackenzie *Her.* 99 The Collar . having thereunto pendent on a blew Rundle, the image of St. Andrew.

†b. = Roundel 2 b. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Orbis*, a rundel to set dishes on for soilyng the table cloathe. 1611 Cotgr., *Esclisse*, the Rundle, or Circlet put vnder a dish at Table.

†c. A round slice or paring; a small round cake. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 326 Take a good great dock-root clean scraped, and cut thereof five little rundles or cakes to be used as followeth. 1611 Cotgr., *Trochisque*, a little rundle, or cake, whereinto diuers medicinable things be reduced. *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 fol. 231 *Rundels*, round pieces or parings, as the *rundels* of an apple or an onion, &c.

d. A circular enclosure or field. Now *dial.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 22/1 The maior bestoweth a costlie dinner within a mote or a rundell, and both the shiriffs within another. 1895 Rye *E. Angl. Gloss., Rundle, Rundall*, or *Roundle*, a round field or marsh, or a field that lies round..a person's property or house.

3. = Roundel 3.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 210 Carrying light Venetian rundels and targets on their backes.

4. *Her.* = Roundel 5 b.

1562 Legh *Armory* (1597) 86 Whether are Rundels of all such colours, as ye haue spoken of here before? or shal they be named Rundels of those colours? 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 86 Those rundels in the losthe chiefe do stand In sable bordure deepely ingreled. 1661 Morgan *Sphere Gentry* I. ii. 17 As the Ring hath no end, no more hath the Ball or Rundle. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rundles*, . a Word used in Heraldry.

†5. *Bot.* A whorl, verticil, umbel. *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 269 The floures..do grow in spokie tuffets or rundels at the top of the stalkes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 914 There stande at the top tufts or spoked rundles. 1676 Ray *Iter* 41 The Verginian Martagon..hath stalks set with small sharp-pointed whitish-green leaves in rundles. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* VI. 452 The Branches also grow at small distances in rundles, round the Body, like the Fir-Trees. *c* 1700 *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 438 Its Hurs grow in Rundles. 1784 Twamley *Dairying Exemp.* 116 Water-hemlock—with rundles or flower branches opposite the leaves. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 236 An Umbel, for which some authors retain the obsolete..name of Rundle.

attrib. *c* 1700 *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 455 Rundle Plantain. Because it bears its Flowers in Whorles.

6. a. A rung of a ladder. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Scala*, To beare a ladder on his shoulders and put out his heade betweene the rundels. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* 200 Confidence..is the Scale and Rundle by which many climb up to the Pinnacle. 1856 Bokker *Anne Boleyn* III. ii, You and I..Had climbed the rundles of a slippery ladder.

b. A cylinder or roller of wood; *spec.* one of the bars in a lantern-wheel.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Magis*, a kneadinge trough; also a rundell that they vse to kneade with. 1611 Florio, *Rotolani*, rundles or rowlers of wood. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2634 *Trundle*, a pair of round disks united by round bars or rundles which act as teeth. *Ibid.* 1252.

c. A solid wheel or barrel.

1611 Florio, *Raggij*, the shiuers or rundles of a pullie. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 64 He had a wit at will; Running like the rundell of a blind horse-mill. 1648 Wilkins *Math. Magic* I. vi. 37 It consists of an axis or cylinder, having a rundle about it, wherein there are fastned divers spokes. 1728 Chambers *Cycl., Pulley*,..a little Wheel, or Rundle, having a Channel around it, and turning on an Axis. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 *Rundle*, that part of a capstan round which the messenger is wound, including the drum-head.

†7. An umbrella; = Roundel 3 c. *Obs.*

1677–8 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* III. 438 Rundells shall not be worne by any men in this Towne, without the Governours permission. 1680 in Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson* (1886) 850 A Rundell to be carried over him, in respect to the memory of Verona.

8. *dial.* A pollard tree.

Possibly an alteration of Runnel[2].

a 1697 Aubrey *Wilts.* (Halliw.), The little rundels in shrowdes, which are come to their full growth (which will be about eighteen yeares). 1839 Sir G. C. Lewis *Gloss. Herefordsh. Rundle*, a hollow pollard tree. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., These pollards are usually spoken of as 'old rundels', because for many years oaks have not been polled.

Ru·ndle [2]. Now *dial.* Also 6–7 **rundel.** [var. RUNNEL [1]. For the intrusive *d* cf. RINDLE *sb.*] A small stream or rivulet.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* xi. in *Holinshed* 45 An infinit sort of small streames, brookes, beckes, waters, and rundels. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. lxi. 403 Let their place of abode be neere some small brooke..,and this rundle must haue by the edges stones or boughes of trees for the bees to light vpon. 1650 in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* (N.S.) XIV. 32 A great dike. with a little rundle of water running in the middle of it. 1652 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 58 There was a little rundle betwixt them which stayed the course of Marcell. 1877–86 in Cheshire glossaries.

† **Ru·ndle** [3]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **roundeles, rundelis, 6 ronnelles, 7 runnell.** [var. of RENDLES.] Rennet. Also *attrib.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 Rişt as þe roundeles of chese haþ bi him-silf wei of worchinge..,& rişt as þe rundelis & þe mylk maken a chese. 1530 PALSGR. 177 The ronnelles suche as chese is made with. 1611 COTGR., *Gallion*,..also, the hearbe Cheese-runnell. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 474 The plant you call Runnet or Rundle grass. ..She thinks it is the jagged spearwort.

† **Ru·ndled,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [f. RUNDLE [1].] Rounded, circular.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 239 The round stone broke within His rundled target.

Ru·ndlet. *rare.* [dim. of RUNDLE [1], or var. of ROUNDLET.]

† **1.** *Her.* = ROUNDLET 2 c. *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* I. vi. 60/2 It is not requisite in Blason, to name the colloars of these nine Rundlets, except they be counter changed.

2. *Bot.* An umbellule. Cf. RUNDLE [1] 5.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

3. *dial.* A small circle.

1875 W. D. PARISH *Sussex Dialect.*

Rundlet, var. RUNLET [1].

Run-down, *ppl. a.* [RUN *v.*]

1. Downtrodden, oppressed. *rare*—[1].

1683 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1883) III. 340 That lost opportunity of clearing..the run-down truth.

2. Of watch-plates: Faced with only one coat of enamel.

1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 490 The coarser description of watch plates are made rather differently, and are termed run-down plates, and run-down one coats.

3. Completely unwound.

1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 9 Bill .put his finger on the dead man's pulse, and placed his hand over the heart. They were both still as a run-down clock.

4. Tumble-down, dilapidated.

1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Comp.* 10 Dec. 659/4 He lived in a little old run-down place.

5. In a low state of health.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/2 Tasmania has, for many years past, been the happy holiday-ground of run-down Indian officers and officials.

Hence **Run-dow·nable** *a.*; **Run-dow·nness.**

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 373 Of all things huntable, chaseable, rundownable, I doubt if there be one that can equal a Fire. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 923 If consumption is nothing more than 'an aggravated attack of run-downness' how is it that an elaborate training is required for its treatment?

† **Rune** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1, 4 **ryne, rene,** 2 **rine,** 3 **rune.** [OE. *ryne, rene,* = OFris. *rene,* f. *run-* the weak grade of the stem *rin-* RUN *v.*]

1. Course, onward movement, *esp.* of the heavenly bodies; running (of persons).

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xi. 13 Dezred ryne forðwegeð [L. *Auroracursus provehit*] *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Hie.. bioð gehwerfde eft to þam ilcan ryne þe hie ær urnon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* iv. 352 Þæt ic moste þone ryne mines lifes werlice geendian. *c* 1035 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 305 Æfter sunnan ryne & æfter þæs monan ryne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Þe sunne recched hire rune euch buten reste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Þer is mest neod hold hwon þe tunge is o rune, & ivollen on o eornen *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1156 Oþer þu bodest huses brune Oþer ferde of manne oþer þeues rune. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 8386 On Arundels wal þai gun lene, A knizt com arnand wiþ gret rene.

2. A flow *of* blood.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 44 Ða æt-stod sona þæs blodes ryne [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* þas blodes rine]. *c* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1398 Ze schulen..beten alle þe bruchen þet ze ibroken habbeð in ower blodes rune. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 207 Ich bide þe..bi his blodi Rune þet ron inne monie studen.

3. A watercourse. Cf. REEN and RHINE [1].

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 307 Thilke that beth maidenes clene Thai mai hem wassche of the rene. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rune,* a Water-course, so call'd in the Marshes of Somerset-shire.

Rune [2] (rūn). [In origin the same word as ROUN, mystery, etc., but in sense 1 adopted in the 17th cent. (through Danish writers on Northern antiquities) from ON. and Icel. *rún,* pl. *rúnar,* later *rúnir* (Da. *rune,* pl. *runer*; Sw. *runa,* pl. *runor*). Hence also G. and Du. *rune,* pl. *runen,* F. *rune,* pl. *runes,* etc. In sense 2 the immediate source is the Finnish *runo,* itself an adoption of the ON. word.]

1. A letter or character of the earliest Teutonic alphabet, which was most extensively used (in various forms) by the Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons. Also, a similar character or mark having mysterious or magical powers attributed to it.

The original runic alphabet dates from at least the second or third century, and was formed by modifying the letters of the Roman or Greek alphabet so as to facilitate cutting them upon wood or stone.

[1685 W. NICOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1293 We are sufficiently assured, that the Heathen Saxons did also make use of these Runæ. 1686 [see RIMESTOCK.] 1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* 37 Runes, was properly the Name of the antient Gothick Letters or Characters. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2058 He thinks it remarkable, that Magog is there mention'd Inventer of the Runes. 1770 PERCY *Mallet's Northern Antiq.* I. 375 The noxious, or as they called them, the bitter runes, were employed to bring various evils on their enemies. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, Her pale hand seemed tracing letters, like runes, in the air. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 4 Intelligible inscriptions engraven in Anglo Saxon Runes. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* i. 23 The view that the Slavs had runes is based upon a passage in the writings of the Monk Khrabr.

transf. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 238 The inscriptions on the sculptured or Memorial Stones.. include. the Ogham or Celtic Runes.

2. † **a.** An incantation or charm denoted by magic signs. *Obs.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 35 [The Laplanders] have neither writing or letters,..but a number of hieroglyphics which they make use of in their Rounes.

b. A Finnish poem, or division of a poem, *esp.* one of the separate songs of the Kalevala. Also incorrectly applied to old Scandinavian poems.

1854 LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 73 There is Heathenism, and plenty of it, in the Fin poems—the Runes, as they are called. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. Interlude iv, Fragments of old Norwegian tunes That bound in one the separate runes. *Ibid., K. Olaf* IV. vii, One was singing the ancient rune Of Brynhilda's love. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 220/1 He [Lönnrot] was successful in collecting 12,000 lines. These he arranged as methodically as he could into thirty-two runes or cantos.

c. *transf.* Any song, poem, or verse.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* II But the runes that I rehearse Understand the universe. 1860 SANGSTER *Hesperus* 128 My heart would sit and sing Shrillest runes of wintry cold. 1889 FRANCIS A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 9 The light-hearted and irrepressible starling .crooning his own quaint runes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Objective, as *rune-bearer, -carver, -rister* (= cutter), *-writer*; *rune-bearing* adj.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 287 To this, subsequent Rune-writers have made additions. *Ibid.* 294 The Rune-carver by whom many of these Memorial Stones were executed. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. ix, Till these rune-bearers gradually disappeared before Roman-lettered pieces. *Ibid.* 199 Only one can have been the real meaning of the rune-rister. 1872 *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 223 The rune-bearing boss at Thorsbjerg.

b. Attrib., in sense 'inscribed with runes', as *rune-clog, -stick, -stone.* Also RUNE-STAFF a.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 294 The Rune Stones of the Norse fatherland. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* iv, I have, what some people would dread much more, an Armenian rune-stick. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. ix, Rune-clogs of all sorts of material and of every size.

c. Misc., as *rune-craft, -folk, -magic, -smith, -word*; *rune-inscribed, -less, -like* adjs.

1871 G. STEPHENS in *Archæologia* XLIII. 98 Modern Swedish 'runecraft largely depends upon his many and valuable publications. 1866 — *Runic Mon.* I. p. xi, There is therefore neither time nor place for a certain *Runefolk to carry its letters from land to land. 1872 *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 266 The *rune-inscribed horn was found in 1734. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. x, The *runeless bronze-wielding populations they found in Scandinavia. 1877 *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Trans.* 117 Some *Rune-like Characters on Chalk. 1877 SKEAT *Will. Palerne* Pref. p. xxix, This might be classed amongst the instances of *Rune-magic. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. vi, The later or Scandinavian Runic Monuments, which. are now being gradually collected and publisht by competent *runesmiths. 1883 — *Bugge's Stud. North. Mythol.* 67 The principal *runewords on this Bewcastle Cross are plain enough.

Hence **Runed** (rūnd) *a.*, inscribed with runes.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 50 A leaden *bulla* of Archdeacon Boniface and a runed ivory comb.

Rune, obs. form of ROUN.

† **Ru·ner.** *Obs.* [An erroneous use (due to Olaus Wormius) of Da. *runer,* pl. of *rune* RUNE [2].] A writer of runes.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* 37 The Writers or Composers of them were called Runers or Rymers. *Ibid.* 40 This made the Runers among the Goths, as much..admired as any of the antient and most celebrated Poets.

Rune-staff. Also 8 **runstaff.** [a. Sw. *runstaf,* f. *run* RUNE [2] + *staf* STAFF.] **a.** A magic wand inscribed with runes. **b.** A runic calendar or clog-almanac.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2029 He tells us of wonderful performances, said to have been wrought by the means of their *Scipio Runicus,* or Runstaff. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Almanac,* Almanacs of this kind are known by various names.., as rimstocks,..runstaffs,..clogs, &c. 1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. III. 53/1 The ancient Clog or Rune-staff.. has been extirpated by the printed calendar. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year Sweden* II. 359 *n.*, Then the victor gave a rune-staff to the shepherd.

Rune-stave. Now only *arch.* [OE. *rún-stæf,* f. *rún* ROUN (RUNE [2]) + *stæf* STAFF, STAVE; cf. OHG. *rûnstab,* OIcel. *rúnastafr.*] A runic letter or symbol.

Beowulf 1695 Swa wæs..þurh run-stafas rihte gemearcod. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 358 Ðurh drycræft oððe ðurh runstafum. *c* 1205 LAY. 9961 He lette þer on grauen sælcuðe run-stauen. 1884 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 271 In a chapter upon runes he [Stephens] gives it as his opinion that rune-staves were an independent offshoot from the old Greek alphabet in Scythia.

Rung (rŭŋ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hrung,** 5– **rung** (7 **rungg, wrung**); 3 **roungue,** 4, 6 **roung,** 6 **rounge**; 4–7 **ronge,** 7 **rongue, rong, roonge.** [OE. *hrung,* = Fris. *ronge,* MDu. *rong(k)e* (Du. *rong*), MLG. *runge* (LG. *runge, rung*), OHG. *runga* (MHG. and G. *runge*), Goth. *hrugga* (rendering Gr. *ράβδος*), not traceable outside of Teutonic.]

1. A stout stick of a rounded form, *esp.* one used as a rail (in a cart, etc.), cross-bar, or spoke.

The precise sense in the first quot. is not clear.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxiii. 10 Ongunnon stiȝan þa on wæxn weras & hyra wicg somod hlodan under hrunge. 13.. W. DE BIBBESWORTH in Wright *Vocab.* (1857) I. 168 [Checune charette ke meyne blés Deyt aver redeles, *glossed*] rayes, ronges [au coustés]. 1481–2 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 322 Pro prostracione del rongez in Acleywod. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 A Ronge of a carte, *epiridium, timo.* 1591 *Mem. St. Giles's Durh.* (Surtees) 16 Paid..for a burthen of rounges to the Yeate, 7*d.* 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 These rammers are made of.. such like thinges as have holes; they putte into the holes two rungs to hold by. 1656 TUCKER in *Misc. Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc.* 26 Whence [Ireland] they bring hoopes, ronges, barrell staves, meale, oates, and butter. 1762 *Information for Anne Inch agst. J. Bruce* 2 He, the said Bruce,..beat her with the Rungs of a broken Sledge. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric.* (ed 2) 192 Fig. 9. represents the two handles fixed together by the two rungs. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 990 The hay-racks to be made 2 feet and a half wide; the rungs (spokes) of 1 inch and a half deal. 1864 *Morn. Star* 7 Dec., The chair had no rung on which to rest them. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 20 Algernon has thrust his head far out between the rungs of his chair-back

† **b.** *Cogs and rungs*: (see COG *sb.*[2] 1). Also as the name of a dance-tune (quot. 1621). *Obs.*

1477 in *24th Rep. Deputy Kpr. Irel.* 107 The miller to provide cogges and ronges for the mill wheels. 1483–4 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 249 Pro adquisicione de le cogges et ronges pro molendino de Milburne, viij *d.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To sell..the crabbe-trees to myllers, to make cogges and ronges. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie,* etc. (1877) 259, I am sure thou there shalt find, Measures store to please thy mind; Roundelayes, Irish-hayes, Cogs and rongs and Peggie Ramsie.

2. A round or stave of a ladder.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 287/332 Ase he sat on his laddre lowe on þe nebemeste roungue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 439 His owne honde than made he laddres thre, To clymben by the ronges and the stalkes Unto the tubbes. 1439 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 180 Pro j scala xiij rongarum empta pro le belfray, xx *d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 A Ronge of a stee, *scalare.* 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 488 A ladder which containe[s] seuen and twenty steps or iungs as we call them in Somersetshire. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 71 Three Ladders differently Runged, that is, the Rungs or steps placed at several distances 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rungs,* the steps in a ladder. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales* (1816) I. vi 38 Henry saw his friend reach the last rung of the ladder. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civilis.* II. 402 Will the nimble figure gain the topmost rung ere nature fails? 1887 BESANT *World Went* xv. 122 A young man got upon a ladder. and sat upon the topmost rung.

b. *fig.*, or in fig. context.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 44 And [the fiend] leith a laddre þere-to, of lesynges aren þe ronges. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 379 Þus þe ladder þat men shulden come to heven by, eiþer wantiþ roungis, or ellis it is not rerid. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 21 The religious Founder thereof hath fashioned out the rongues of a ladder to heaven. 1670 CLARENDON *Tracts* (1727) 176 It is a vow of obedience .; as the upper and highest wrung of the ladder, to the pope. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Dec. 766 On the lowest rung of the Christmas ladder stand the Infant Books. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 1 One of the lowest rungs of Memory's ladder.

3. *Sc.* and *north.* A cudgel; a stout staff or walking-stick.

1540 *Rec. of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 49 For the manessing of the saidis Katerine with ane rung. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 270 The said Robert Lekky..maliciouslie straik and dang thame with rungis and treis. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 235 With a great Batton, or Rung in his hand, and with Knives and other invasive Weapons. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 396 I'll take a Rung, and rizle your Rigging with it. 1795 BURNS *Dumfries Volunteers* ii, Till slap!—come in an unco loon, And wi' a rung decide it. 1838 J. GRANT *Sketches London* 296 The Scotchman threw his 'rung', as he called it, and sure enough he hit the stick. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 195 The sound of the watchman's oak 'rung' had been too much for them.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1711 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnstoun* vii, Death wi' his rung rax'd her a yowff, And sae she died. 1805–6 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 120 (Jam.), An' as for Poortith,..Aft hae I..felt her rung. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 32 Yet there ye sang, though neth the dred O' poortith's rung.

4. *Shipbuilding.* A floor-timber. Now *rare.*

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Rungs are the Timbers which doe give the flower of ye Shipp, and theise are bolted to the Keele. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 They lay the Rungs, called floore timbers, or ground timbers, thwart the keele. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv (Roxb.) 37/1 The Runges or Rung heads, the same to hooks and futtocks. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2003/1 The spaces between the rungs are spirkets.

5. *attrib.*, as *rung-carl,* † *-staff,* † *-stower, -wheel.*

13.. W. DE BIBBESWORTH in Wright *Vocab.* (1857) I. 168 [En les reideles vount les rolous, *glossed*] ronge-stafs. 1389–90

Durh. Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 596 Pro lucracione xx. gang de rungstoures pro carectis, xviij *d.* 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* (1854) 106 The Water Plegnick which mooueth either invisibly and secretly under the water and by the water with one rong wheel. 1825 Jamieson *Suppl.* s.v. *Rung-wheel*, In a corn-mill..the one which has cogs drives the other, and is called the cog-wheel; the other, from its having spokes or rungs, is called the rung-wheel. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 122, I was ,so greatly recruited..as to be fit . to be removed, in the old man's rung-cart. 1888 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict., Rung-Cairt*, a cart with open sides, i.e., made with rungs or spars of wood.

Hence **Runged** *ppl. a.*; **Ru·nging** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ru·ngless** *a.*

1523 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 220 Item, for sawing of ane tre to be an leddir, and for rungging and making of the samyn, ij *s.* 1554 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 350 Item for runging of the kirk ledder, xxx*d.* 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 71 Three Ladders differently Runged. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 563 Four rungless chairs are solemnly watching the operation. 1886 Macleod *Clyde District Dumbarton.* 160 The ladder by which he climbed to fame and fortune was runged by indomitable perseverance.

Rung, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Ring *v.*[1]] **a.** Having a ring inserted in the nose. **b.** Ring-barked.

a. *c* 1630 B. Jonson *Underwoods* lxxvi, Like those, That hang their richest jewels in their nose: Like a rung bear or swine. 1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 7 Feb. 1775, The rung ox is as passive as a spaniel.

b. 1901 *Sword & Trowel* Jan. 24 The white skeletons of the rung trees.

Rung, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Ring *v.*[2]] Made to ring or resound.

1850 Dobell in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 327 Tho'. the encountered shock Of your clashing battles jar The rung heav'ns.

Rung, obs. pa. pple. Reign *v.*, Ring *v.*[1]

Runge (rʌndʒ), *sb. dial.* Also 9 **runze.** [Of obscure origin.] A kind of tub (cf. Ringe *sb.*[2] and Flasket 1 d).

1574 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 161 Item, for a runge of lyme, *vd.* 1674 Ray *N.C. Words*, A *Runge*, a flasket. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 211/2 A Runge or Soe: which is a kind of vessell that Tanners, Glouers, and Beere-brewers use to carry water in. 1814 Pegge *Suppl. Grose*, *Runze*, a long tub. 1886 Holland *Cheshire Gloss.* 295 *Runge*, salt-mining term, a large tub or bucket used for drawing water or brine out of a rock-salt mine.

† **Runge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To rise *up*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 3e schulen..euer et Gloria Patri arisen up [*C.* rungen vp] & buwen. *Ibid.* 290 Þet is to siggen, rung up & sture þe; hef up on heie eien & honden touward heouene.

† **Rung-head.** *Shipbuilding. Obs* [f. Rung *sb.* 4 + Head *sb.*] (See quots.)

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Rungheads are the heads or endes of the Rungs...Also more generally, the outward ends of Hooks which are in the same manner compassing are called Rungheads; for the Sleeper which is boulted into the other Rungheads is also boulted into theise, and they saie it is bolted fore and aft to the Rungheads. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent* 48 The reaching of the Ship crackt every seam of her from the rung-head upwards. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rung-heads*, a name sometimes given by shipwrights to the upper ends of the floor-timbers, which are otherwise more properly called floor-heads. 1863 A. Young *Nant. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rung-heads*,..a name formerly given to the floor-heads.

† **Ru·nging,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[o] [? f. Rung *sb.* or Runge *sb.*] *Runging adze*, a cooper's tool.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 318/2 The Runging Addice: This is in all respects like an Hatchet, save the edge part stands cross to that of the Hatchet.

† **Ru·nian.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 86 From these [Runæ] the Characters called Runick took Name, and the Cimbrians, Dacians and Goths are stiled Runians.

Runic (rū·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7, 8 **runick.** [ad. mod.L. *runicus*, f. ON. *rún* Rune[2]. So F. *runique*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Consisting of runes.

1628 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* iii, Lyons, bears,..&c wrought on the hardest rocks, together with Runic characters. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 432 [A stone] with Runic characters still remaining upon it. 1763 Percy *Five Pieces Runic Poet.* Pref., The Characters in which this language was originally written, were called Runic. 1789 Sir W. Jones *Wks.* (1799) I. 86 Many of the Runick letters appear to have been formed of similar elements. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 273 The Manx Runic alphabet. 1870 Farrar *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 74 Instead of the old linear runic characters, he introduced an alphabet founded on the Greek.

b. Carved or written in runes; expressed by means of runes.

1685 W. Nicolson in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1287 Giving you a more perfect Account of our two Runic Inscriptions at Beau-Castle and Bridekirk. 1775 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 25 Modern travellers report, that there are Runic inscriptions now existing in the deserts of Tartary. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1904) 28 Snorro tells us..that Odin invented Poetry; the music of human speech, as well as that miraculous runic marking of it. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* i. (1878) 11 A short Runic inscription. 1890 *Murray's Lincolnshire* 195 A scarcely decipherable Runic legend.

c. Inscribed with runes.

1728 Chambers *Cyclopædia* s.v., There are some Runic Medals in the Closets of the Curious. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 284 The ridiculous superstitions with which the Runic calendars abound beyond all others. 1825 Fosbrooke *Encycl. Antiq.* 87 To this period (16th cent.] we may assign the first Runic Obelisks. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 267 The most remarkable relic..is the beautiful Runic-brooch. 1855 M. Arnold *Stanzas fr. Grande Chartreuse* 83 As..a Greek In pity and mournful awe might stand Before some fallen Runic stone.

2. Of poetry, etc.: Such as might be written in runes; belonging to the peoples or the age which made use of runes; *esp.* ancient Scandinavian or Icelandic. Now *rare.*

This use of the word (cf. B 1) is mainly due to Olaus Wormius, who used *Literatura Runica* as a name for ancient Scandinavian literature, and in 1650 published an Icelandic dictionary (compiled by Magnús Ólafsson) under the title of *Specimen Lexici Runici.*

1690 Temple *Ess., Poetry* 25 Among the antient Western Goths,..the Runick Poetry seems to have been as old as their Letters. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* IV. (1730) 123 Up these Walls much Gothick Lumber climbs, With Swiss Philosophy and Runick Rhymes. 1726 Bolingbroke *Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 12 The triumphs of Odin were celebrated in runic Songs. 1763 Percy (*title*), Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, translated from the Islandic Language. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, I told him that his runic rhymes were no proof against the weapons which fought at Loncarty. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. i. 350 In Iceland where the language of their runic literature is still a living tongue.

b. *transf.* Applied to ancient Scottish poetry or poets.

a 1759 Collins *Ode Superst. Highl. Scot.* 41 At every pause before the mind possest Old Runick bards shall seem to rise around. 1762 Foote *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 205 Gentlemen who have..rummaged the Highlands of Scotland and Ireland for the remains of Runic poetry. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 12 She heard the Caledonian lyre Pour forth its notes of runic fire.

3. Belonging to ancient Scandinavia or the ancient North.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 192 These Places of Election..have been from all Antiquity proper to the old Runick Kingdoms. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 814 The hardy offspring of some Runic dame. 1786 Polwhele tr. *Theocritus*, etc. (1792) II. 52 We recollect the Scythian or Runic mythology. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. i, [They] Fix'd on each vale a Runic name. 1822 Byron *Juan* VIII. xxiii, Time, Which settles all things, Roman, Greek, or Runic.

b. Of ornament: Of the interlacing type (originally Celtic) which is characteristic of rune-bearing monuments, metal-work, etc.

1838 Britton *Dict. Archit. & Archæol.* 404 Runic-Knot, Danish Knot, a twisted ornament common on buildings of the Anglo-Saxon, or Danish era. 1848 Rickman *Archit.* 73 Amongst these ornaments the interlaced figures called Runic are of frequent occurrence. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* vii. 360 The upper part is,.. beautifully inlaid with interlaced ribbon patterns, or runic knots of gold, silver, [etc.].

B. *sb.* † **1.** The ancient Scandinavian tongue. *Obs.*

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 85 The Teutonick and Runick were one and the same Language. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 146 The Danes can continue such a series of sense out of their present language and the old Runick. 1690 Temple *Ess., Poetry* 44 *Mara* in old Runick was a Goblin that seized upon Men asleep.

2. A runic inscription.

1866 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. p. xxvii, We have this formula also in Scandinavian-runics.

3. *Ent* A name given to certain moths.

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 81 The Runic (*Diphthera runica*..) appears the beginning of June. *Ibid.* 221 The Small Runic (*Psolophus sequellus*..) appears in August, on hedges.

4. *Typog.* A style of display lettering (in the Roman alphabet) having a thickened face and often of a condensed form.

1873 *Specimen of Printing Types* (Reed & Fox), Eight lines Pica Runic,..Two lines Double Pica Runic. 1900 De Vinne *Typog* 327 Another style of runic is made with all lower-case characters, but of slightly expanded form.

Hence **Runic-like** *a.*

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 69 That Runick-like nothing might in it chance, Art's self, and all her Strength consulted was.

Runish (rū·niʃ), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. Rune[2] + -ish. Cf. G. *runisch*, Sw. *runisk.*] Runic.

1883 *Yorks. Arch. & Topogr. Jrnl.* VIII. 55 The lithograph in Sjöborg is useless for minute runish purposes. 1884 G. Stephens *Old-North. Runic Mon.* III. 15 A 'new' O.N. runish risting.

† **Ru·nish,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [var. Renish *a.*] Fierce, violent, rough.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 457 With a runisch rout þe raynez he torner. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1545 Ay biholdand þe honde til hit hade al grauen, & rasped on þe roȝ woȝe runisch sauez.

Hence † **Ru·nishly** *adv.*, fiercely, roughly. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 304 Runischly his rede yȝen he reled aboute. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 191 He..Arayned hym ful runyschly what raysoun he hade In such slaȝtes of sorȝe to slepe so faste.

† **Runk,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [Cf. Flem. *ronken* to mutter, speak covertly about one.] *intr.* To whisper, murmur. Hence † **Ru·nker,** a whisperer.

The more usual phrase is *rowk and rown*: see Rouk *v.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 118 If I here any runk or rowne, I shall fownd to crak thare crowne: Quer all, in ylk a stede. *Ibid.* xxx. 298 Here ar a menee..Of runkers and rowners, God castys thaym out, trulee, From his temple.

Runkle (rʌ·ŋk'l), *sb. Sc.* and † *north.* Forms: 4 **runkel,** 4, 6 **-il,** 5 **-ylle,** 6 **-ill**; 4 **roncle,** 6, 9 **runcle,** 8– **runkle.** [prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *rukla* (for **rukkla*), dim. of *rukka*, ON. *hrukka* (see Ruck *sb.*[2]), related to MSw. *rynkia*, Sw. *rynka*, Da. *rynke.*] A wrinkle, crease.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18840 His for-hed [was] fair, wemless to sight, Wit-vten ani runkel slight. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/2 A Runkylle, *ruga*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. viii. 26 His forryt scoryt wyth runclys and mony rat. 1581 J. Hamilton in *Cath. Tract* (S. T. S.) 99 Not haifing ony spot, runkill or ony vthir sic blot. 1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 201 'Till age and runkles shaw Their canker'd spirit's good for nought at a'. 1737 — *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 107 We may ken your eild by the runkles of your horn. 1808 in Jamieson.

† **Ru·nkle,** *a. Obs.*—[1] In 5 **runcul, runcle.** [Cf. prec.] Wrinkled.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 699 Compact a runcul [*v.r.* runcle] nek, dewlapped side Vnto the kne.

Ru·nkle, *v. Sc.* and † *north.* Also 4 **rouncle,** 5 **runkylle.** [Related to Runkle *sb.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To wrinkle, rumple.

c 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 773 Þan waxes his gaste seke and sare, And his face rouncles, ay mare and mare. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/2 To Runkylle, *rugare, corrugare.* 1721 Ramsay *Elegy on Patie Birnie* xii, He catch'd a crishy webster loun At runkling o' his deary's gown. 1808 Jamieson, *Runkle*, to crease, to crumple. 1827 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 307 Ilka ane by itsel in far awa spats, whare the grass runkled only to the shepherd's foot.

Runkled (rʌ·ŋk'ld), *ppl. a. Sc.* and † *north.* Also 4 **runkled,** 5 **rouncled, runkillit, runklet,** 8 **runckled.** [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Wrinkled, rumpled.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 953 Riche red on þat on rayled ay quere, Rugh ronkled chekez þat oper on rolled. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* in *Cath. Angl.* 313 When I am elded and by comen rouncled and frouncled and discolowred. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Frog & Mouse* vii, The mous beheld vnto hir fronsit face, Hir runkillit cheikis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scott.* I. 287 His hyd al contracted and runklet. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. v, A moupin runkled granny. 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* v, Gin ye'll go there, you runkl'd pair, We will get famous laughin At them this day. 1810 R. Tannahill in *Harp of Renfrewshire* (1819) 240 Runkled hags and warlock men. 1894 Laing *Tam. Bodkin* iv, Thae runkled bits o' paper.

Ru·nkly, *a. Sc.* Also 8 **runkley.** [f. Runkle *sb.* + -y.] Full of wrinkles; wrinkled.

1790 A. Wilson *Poet. Wks.* (c 1846) 179 Auld, runkley-faced, and brown. 1807–10 R. Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 99 Wealthy pride but ill can hide Your runkly measled shins.

Runlet[1] (rʌ·nlet). Now only *arch.* or *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **rondelet,** 6–7 **rondlet.** *β.* 6 **rundelet,** 6–7 **rundlett,** 6–9 **rundlet.** *γ.* 5 **ronlett, 6 ronelete, runlett,** 7 **ronlet,** 7–9 **runlet.** *δ.* 7 **ronlet**(t. [a. OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondelle*, f. *ronde* Round *a.* Cf. Roundlet.] A cask or vessel of varying capacity; the quantity of liquor contained in this.

Large runlets appear usually to have varied between 12 and 18½ gallons, small ones between a pint or quart and 3 or 4 gallons.

α. 1394 in Wylie *Hist. Hen. IV*, IV. 179 A Rondelet of Rumney. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 13 § 1 Every Rondelet to holde xviij galons and an half. 1532–3 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 4 The prices of ..the butt, tonne, pype,..teers, barrell, or rondlett. 1593 G. Harvey *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 280 Her beginning [is] like the purest Oyle in the crowne of the rondelet. 1605 H. Plat *Delightes for Ladies* II. xiv, I haue knowne Roseleaues kept well in Rondlets. 1618 Dalton *Countr. Just.* lxv. (1630) 144 Sixteene gallons maketh the Rondlet. 1674 S. Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 72, 1 Rundlet or Rondlet = 18½ Gallons.

β. 1542 *Rutland MSS.* IV 324 (Hist. MSS. Comm.), For the carege off a twndlett off Mus[c]adene, vnj d. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. iv. 457 Any kilderkins, tertian, firkins or rundlets. 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* 486 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 105 Actors, bring now a black lack, and a rundlet of Renish wine. 1674 S. Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 72 Rundlet is now grown a general name to any small Cask not gage. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. i. 150 My Men came aboard and brought a Rundlet of brackish Water. 1725 De Foe *Voy. r. World* (1840) 6 One hundred and twenty two small ankers or rundlets of brandy. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* XXVIII. 21 A rundlet, that hath lost Its middle or side stave, gapes not so wide. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xvii, I will presently order you a rundlet of Rhenish. 1873 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 48 He set out for the wreck, bringing back a boat which was given to them, with butter, sugar, a rundlet of wine, and chocolate.

γ. 1594 Lily *Mother Bombie* III. ii, My bodie being the rundlet, and my mouth the vent. 1607 Middleton *Family of Love* II. iii, Lets pierce the rundlets of our running heads. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 11 When we have fil'd the Rundlets of our eyes, We'll issue't forth.

attrib. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 161 (*Cooper*), The 'Rundlet-cooper' works principally for distillers and makers of various cordials.

γ. 1491–2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hull* 179 For a ronlett of malvinseyn geeyn vnto master plomete. 1530 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 184 Quatuor ronelettes vini dulcis vocati Malvesy. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 401 Bruers measures, as barells,..firkins, runletts, ladlemeales. 1612 T. Taylor *Titus* i. 7 They make their bodies like runlets or wine caskes. 1667 Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* II. i, The runlet of brandy was a loving runlet, and floated after us out of pure pity. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 50 At the bottom of the chest lay a runlet of brandy. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. v. 274 Then strain it out, and put it in a Runlet. 1814 Southey *Carmina Aulica* Poet. Wks. III. 314 Many a runlet of right Nantes, I ween, Hath suffer'd percolation through that trunk. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. iii. 124 Æneas [Sylvius] had received at a certain monastery a few loaves and a runlet of red wine. 1882 *Good Words* 606 Who brought him venison pasties and apple turnovers and runlets of ale.

δ. 1616 *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) I. 112, I sent my lord Carew a Renlett of choice aquavite. 1641 Brome *Jovial Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 437 And perhaps save me the expence of a Renlet of sack the while.

Runlet[2] (rʌ·nlet). [f. Run *sb.*[1] + -let.] A little run or stream; a runnel; † a channel.

1755 in *Rutland Gloss.* (1891) s.v.. Paid..for two days Work at scowring Wire Lane Runlett, 20 June,..1*s.* 6*d.* 1801 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 69 The runlet that murmurs away [seems] To wind with a murmur of woe. 1843 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 18 It receives many little livelier runlets that brattle down the green hills on each side. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. v. 84 We found a well,..a runlet flowing from it down the rocky steps.

† **Runlong.** *nonce-word.* Course.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 26 The understanding cannot take it, how one now should hold on with the whole runlong of all ages.

Ru·nnable, *a.* [f. RUN *v.* + -ABLE.] Of deer: Proper for the chase; warrantable.

1884 FORTESCUE in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 491 Two tines on the top of one horn..was in itself judged sufficient to make a warrantable or runable deer. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 33 His coat was in perfect condition,..and he was a runnable deer, that is, of age and size sufficient for the chase.

Runnable, -ably, dial. ff. RENABLE, -ABLY.

Runnagado, -gate, varr. RUNAGADO, -GATE.

Ru·nnage. *rare* —1. [f. RUN *v.* + -AGE.] Flow or quantity of water in a river.

1864 *Standard* 15 Jan., During the late frost the water in the Ettrick and Yarrow had gradually lessened, until the runnage became insufficient to admit of the large numbers of spawning fish leaving the pools.

Runnawaie, -waye, obs. ff. RUNAWAY.

† **Runned,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—1 In 6 **ronned.** [obs. pa. pple. RUN *v.*] Coagulated, curdled.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* M j, [It] causeth the ronned and congeled mylke to be..dyssolved frome the ronnynge togyder.

Runnegade, -gate: see RUNAGADE, -GATE.

Runnel [1] (*rʌn'l*). Also 6–7, 9 *dial.* **runnell,** 7 **runnil**(l. [Later form (after RUN *v.*) of *rinel* RINDLE *sb.* See also RUNDLE [2].]

1. A small stream of water; a brooklet, rivulet, rill, or trickle.

1577 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1904) VII. 229 The water..sinketh into the earth and so vanisheth away, without any runnell above the earth. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxvii, With murmur lowd downe from the mountaines side A little runnell tumbled neere the place. 1656 *Rec. Braintree, Mass.* (1886) 7 This way..formerly going up the rockes straight from the runnill of water in the country highway. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 63 Dashing soft from rocks around, Bubbling runnels join'd the sound. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 51 Vathek applied his ear with the hope of catching the sound of some latent runnel. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* VI. xvii, He placed her on a bank of moss, A silver runnel bubbled by. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 110 The groves of the orchard, watered by crossing runnels from the river. 1883 C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXVI. 108 Herons stand in the little runnels which trickle over the flats.

fig. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 322 The wickedness of mankind..confused the pure stream of the fountain with its muddy runnels. 1865 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 243 Ossian drew into himself every lyrical runnel.

2. A small watercourse or channel; a gutter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym* 296 The rain..is carryed away by runnels. 1853 MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 102 A clear stream of water flowed..into a stone runnel along the floor. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 144 Small runnels are generally chiselled for the purpose of conducting the water into the cistern.

3. *dial.* A funnel.

1868– in Yorkshire glossaries.

Hence **Ru·nnelling** *a.*, forming a runnel.

1849 SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 140 A little mountain girl..Sings to the runneling brook, alone.

Ru·nnel [2]. *dial.* Also 8–9 **runnell.** [Of doubtful origin: cf. RUNDLE [1] 8.] Pollard wood, or a shoot of this; a pollard or stunted tree.

1674 RAY *N.C. Words, Runnel,* pollard wood, from running up apace. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 252 *Runnel,* pollard wood. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 127 If an ash-tree is polled, there grow out of its head..young runnells. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-Bk., Runnel,* an old stunted tree, usually a pollard, and hollow.

Runner (*rʌ·nəɹ*). Forms: 1 **-iornere, -irnere**; 4 **urnare**; 4 **rener,** 4–5 **rennere** (5 **-are**), 4–6, 9 *dial.* **renner** (5 **-ar**); 5 **rynner,** 5–7 **rynnar,** 6, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* **rinner**; 6 **ronner, rouner, runnor,** 7 **runer,** 6– **runner.** [f. RUN *v.* + -ER [1]. Cf. Fris. *rinner, rinder,* MDu. *renner, runner* (Du. *renner*), MLG. *renner, ronner,* G. *renner,* MSw. *rennare, rinnare,* ON. *rennari.* In OE. recorded only in *fore-iornere* fore-runner.]

I. 1. One who runs; a racer.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 900 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 307 He wes cleped Harefot, For he wes urnare god. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* ii. 18 Ceertis Asahel was a moost swift renner. *c* 1400 *Poem on it's Commandm.* (MS. Laud 416 fol. 3), Fle farre from besy tungges as bytter as gall, And rynnars to howsis where good ale is. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennare, *cursor.* 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* II. iii. 1 Forespent with Toile, as Runners with a Race. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1324 Have they not..ev'ry sort Of Gymnic Artists, Wrestlers, Riders, Runners? 1798 BROOK *Precious Remedies* 165 God loves the runner, not the questioner. 1833 NYREN *Cricketer's Tutor* 80 He was a fine batter, a fine field, and the swiftest runner I ever remember. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 110 And there two runners did the sign abide Foot set to foot.

b. With advs., as *runner-about, -away.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 199 None renneris aboute, Ne no leperis ouer lond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* Prol. 19 A somnour is a renner up and doun With maundementz for fornicacioun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennar a-wey, *fugax, fugitivus.* 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 38 3e be renners a-boute þe cyte; and þei fle þe sith of men. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 83 b, The Frenchmen knowyng by these good runners away of ye erles approchyng. 1574 G. BAKER *Compos. Oleum Magistrale* fol. 43 Among the common Runners about (which use to cut for the stone and Ruptures) is used a great abuse. 1647 HEXHAM I, A runner after, *een na-looper.* 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A runner forth, *excursor.* 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXII, You conspirators, and hiders, and runners-away, should know better than that.

† **c.** A wandering person; a vagabond. *Obs.*

1574 G. BAKER *Compos. Oleum Magistrale* fol. 44 Such is the covetouse desire of these Runners. 1575–6 *Durh. Deposit.* (Surtees) 270 As for Lawson he is but a runner, of no honestie or credit, being a maker of strawe hatts, seves, and riddles, goinge frome town to town.

† **2.** A fugitive; a deserter. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rennare, or vnstable a-bydare, *fugitivus, fugitiva.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vii. 14 Let vs score their backes,..'Tis sport to maul a Runner. *c* 1624 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) II. 473 If I finde any more runners for Newfoundland with the Pinnace, let him assuredly looke to arriue at the Gallowes.

3. One who carries messages on foot or horseback; a messenger, courier, errand-bearer; a scout.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7679 Son to þe king tald was it sua, And his reners he þeder send For to rauis dauid he wend. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 22 Foule men, or renners [L. *emissarii*], shulen entre in to it, and shulen defoule it. 1511–8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 262 To Finlay, rynnar, to by him sarkis xiiij *s.* 1527 *Lowe's Bonavent. Mirr.* (W. de W.) x, The space of xiiij or xv dayes iourney of a comyn renner. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xiv. 27 Rehoboam..committed them vnto the hands of the chiefe of the guard [*margin* runners]. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 258 They generally send a Runner along with 'em to bring the Horses back. 1727 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 609 It would have been wiser to direct it to Tonson or Lintot, to whom I believe his lodgings are better known than to the runners of the post-office. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 105, I have..ordered Colonel Torrey, fourthly, to post runners from his camp to Oustara. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXII, The same little runner who had brought Shandon's note. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* VIII. 214 The Egyptian and Nubian mails are carried by runners stationed at distances of four miles all along the route.

† **b.** One employed as spy to a gambling-den, band of thieves, etc. *Obs.*

1726 BAILEY, *Runner* (of a Gaming House), one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out. 1762 FOOTE *Liar* I, Runner to a gaming-table and bully to a bawdy-house. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 178 The runner to a set of sharpers..was convicted..at Westminster...The rest of the gang were lucky enough to escape.

c. One employed or acting as a collector, agent, or intelligencer for a bank, broker, †government, † newspaper, bookmaker, etc. (Cf. quots.)

(*a*) 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 The directors of the bank above have constant intelligence from all parts of the universe, and their runners traversing to and fro among their customers. 1834 *Laws of Alabama* 46 The following salaries shall be paid to the officers in the bank of the State of Alabama and its several branches, to wit:..to the runner of the branch at Mobile, six hundred dollars per annum. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 5/1 Bill-brokers complain that their runners are unable to obtain bills from the merchants as freely as usual. 1894 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 7/7 A 'runner' was a person who, not being himself upon the Stock Exchange, introduced business into the office of a member of that body for the sake of himself getting a share in the commission earned.

(*b*) 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 205 One of the runners of government in the city,—a tool of Harley. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 3 In spite of all the rumpers and dependents of administration, that general would be always revered. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 52 The pitiful propensity which exists among Government runners to vent their small spite.

(*c*) 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 291 For this their runners ramble day and night, To drag each lurking deed to open light. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 471 In one man we recognise a sub-editor of the *Globe*,..in another the runner of one of the *Times* reporters.

(*d*) 1902 *Scotsman* 21 Jan. 8/3 Stiles was in the employment of a bookmaker...Stiles acted as his 'runner'. That was to say, he went about to find out what the betting was.

d. A police officer. Also *bow-street runner* (see BOW-STREET) and *police-runner* (see POLICE *sb.* 6). Now only *Hist.*

1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 230 Peter Murphy and Silas Goddard were tried for the wilful murder of John Atwood, one of the Runners of Clerkenwell Bridewell. 1838 [see BOW-STREET]. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, I'd sooner be a sheriff's runner, or a negro slave. 1877 E. LEIGH *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., The runners want him.

e. One whose business it is to solicit custom for a hotel, tradesman, etc.; a tout. Orig. *U.S.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXVI, The landlords, runners, and sharks in Ann Street learned that there was a rich prize for them down in the bay. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 814/1 The runners for several livery-stables offered to provide special transportation. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 337 The enterprising boatman was the runner for a Falmouth tailor.

4. A horse capable of running well; a good roadster or racer; a horse taking part in a race.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lviii. 129 b, Alonso de Alburquerque, and Antonio del Campo,..presented him with..two horses out of Persia, the which were great runners. 1655 L. THETFORD *Perfect Horseman* 24 Every horse for the wars may be train'd for a Runner or Hunter at pleasure. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* I. iv. ii, Your worship has six coach-horses (cut and long tail), two runners, half-a-dozen hunters. 1823 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 118, I knew in their day, runners of fair repute, and as well bred as any horses upon earth. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/2 Half a dozen runners only contested the Chesterfield Stakes.

5. † **a.** A domestic fowl allowed to range freely.

c 1540 *Housek. Ordin.* (1790) 221 Prices of all kindes of Poultry-stuff—Ronners, the piece, 2*d.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 297 That no man should haue his table serued with any foule, vnlesse it were one hen, and no more, and the same a runner only, and not fed vp and crammed fat.

b. The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; also *dial.* the land-rail; † (see also quots. 1668 and 1774).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 97 *Trochilus,*..the Trochilus, or fin-footed Runner. *Ibid.* 107 *Erythropus, Rallo Aquatica,* the Runner. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 315 The Velvet Runner, *Gallinula Serica.* Perchance the same with the precedent [i. e. the water-rail]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 375 To this bird of the crane kind so little known, I will add another still less known—the Corrira, or Runner of Aldrovandus. 1882 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Runner,* the Water Rail. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 46 *Runners,* Land and Water Rails.

c. A bird belonging to the order *Cursores.*

1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* lxviii. (1875) 530 The third order of Birds is that of the *Cursores,* or Runners.

d. *Ent.* A member of the sub-order *Cursoria* of orthopterous insects.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 43/2 Latreille divides the order *Orthoptera* into two sections, to which he applies the names *Cursoria* and *Saltatoria,* or runners and jumpers. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 121 These true Orthoptera may be readily divided into three tribes..., namely, the Leapers, or Saltatoria; the Runners, or Cursoria; and the Earwigs, or Euplexoptera.

e. *U.S.* A name given to several fishes.

1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermudas* 15 Subjoined is a list of names in use among the fishermen, to the application of which I can give no clew:—..Runner. 1888 —*Amer. Fishes* 234 The Runner, *Elagatis pinnulatus,* known at Key West as 'Skipjack' or 'Runner', and at Pensacola as 'Yellow-tail' or 'Shoemaker'.

6. A fast-sailing ship; † *esp.* one for the carrying of dispatches without convoy in war time.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Runner,*..a Galley, or nimble Vessel, to make quick Voyages, as also to escape Privateers, Pirates, &c. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4164/3 By the Opportunity of a Runner, called the Neptune Galley,..we have..received Letters from the..Fleet. 1799 NELSON 20 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 454 The St. Vincent Cutter shall be a runner between us, as she sails very fast. 1804 *Ibid.* 17 Apr. V. 501 Three French Privateers..have taken their Station off Tunis for the purpose of intercepting stragglers from Convoys or Runners. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Runner,* a market-vessel for the transportation of fish, oysters, etc.

7. † **a.** One engaged in running contraband goods; a smuggler; also, a smuggling vessel. Now *dial.*

(*a*) 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5978/1 A Gang of Runners of Goods from France..were met. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) I. 254 The unfair Traders and Runners, and such as come in before the Duties are recharged, will undersell us. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 148 Tha've ta'en five and twenty hogsheads of gin and shot three o' th' runners.

(*b*) 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 78 Lately a small runner put into Marazion in Cornwal, which had on board about 3 or 4 score anchors of brandy, some tobacco and soap.

b. A blockade-runner. (See BLOCKADE *sb.* 4.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 *Runners,* ships which risk every impediment as to privateers or blockade, to get a profitable market. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 2/1 From a blockader's point of view, this precaution is absolutely necessary, as no 'runner' worthy of the name would attempt a venture during the day-time.

c. A sailor engaged for a short single voyage.

1878 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/3 One of the two men at the wheel on Tuesday was an A.B.,..and the other was a 'runner' engaged to take the ship down to Newcastle.

8. † **a.** *Sc.* A tapster. *Obs.*—1

1610 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* (1893) 286 The ventennar & rynnar of the said beir micht accordinglie sell the same.

b. *Shoemaking.* One who inserts a piece of leather between the sole and uppers.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 There are welters, repairers, clobberers, clickers, blockers, runners, closers, and cleaners.

c. One who manages or 'runs' a machine, institution, etc.; *spec.* an engine-driver. Chiefly *U.S.*

a 1890 *Engineer* LXVIII. 349 (Cent.), There are two classes of runners, and a second-class man must run an engine two years before he can be promoted to first-class. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 699/1 A new express..glided up to the platform under the hand of one of the most experienced runners on the road.

d. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 208 *Runner On,*..the person who loads the cages at the pit bottom, and gives the signals to bank.

II. 9. † **a.** A strainer. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 127 To iij. basouns ye must haue iij bagges renners, so clepe ham we, & hange þem on a perche. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 269 Loke ye haue fyue or six xe bagges for your ypocras to renne in, & a perche that your renners may ren on. 1516 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 418/2 A irne brander, twa rynnars, a irne chimney.

b. *north.* A small stream; a brooklet, runnel.

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 684 A little runner or feeder to supply the reservoir with water, is necessary. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 59 To prevent a runner of water overflowing several acres of flat land. 1893 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* 91 A sea-salmon is in the domain of the whole world one day; in a trickling runner among the hills the next.

c. *Founding.* A channel along which molten metal runs from the furnace to the mould.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 295 In casting large masses

of gun-metal, it frequently happens that little hard lumps.. work up to the surface of the runners or pouring places. *Ibid.* 350 The flasks require to be poured through a hole in the upper half.., which is formed by placing a wooden runner stick in the top part. **1873** E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 361/2 Holding the ladle at least 1 ft. above the runner so as to give weight and force to the burning metal.

10. a. A horizontal millstone capable of revolution, being usually the upper one of a pair.

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Weather* 743 (Brandl), Fere not the lydger, be ware your ronner. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 648 Somtimes whirling..The round-flat Runner in a roaring Mill. **1611** COTGR., *Courant*,. also, an vpper Mill-stone, called (also by our Millers) the runner. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 337 Two wheels, whereof one was fastened to the runner of the first Mill, and the second to the runner of the grinding-Mill. **1702** *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1287 This being heavier,..I suppose might be the Runner. **1805** R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 24 An iron pin or pivot, which runs through the centre of the bed-stone, into a socket in the bridge of the upper stone or runner. **1853** GLYNN *Treat. Power Water* 143 Nether stone (runner) of the lower pair...Hollow spindle on which the runners or revolving millstones are hung. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2003/1 Sometimes both stones..are driven, and thus become the upper and lower runner, respectively.

b. A vertical millstone, or a disk of stone, metal, etc., employed in the same manner.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 387 A Mill may probably be so contriv'd, that the Grinding-stone or Runner may be vertical. **1759** *Phil. Trans.* LI. 168 In a mill..applied to the crushing of rape seed, by means of two runners upon the edge. **1824** *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVI. 672/1 The Cider-mill consists of a stone wheel, provincially a 'runner', somewhat in the shape of a corn-mill-stone, running on its edge in a circular stone trough, provincially 'the chase'. **1875** *Popular Sci. Rev.* 46 Each mill consists of a pair of runners coupled together by a strong axle.

attrib. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 451 The first part of the process is bruising the seed under the runner-stones. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2004/1 *Runner-ball*, (Gunpowder) a wooden disk which crushes the mill-cake through the meshes of the sieves in granulating gun-powder.

c. A slab of stone or (rarely) iron, used in polishing stone surfaces.

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1196 The size of the grinder or, as it is called, the runner, depends upon the size and condition of the work to be ground. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2003 *Runner*..(Stone-working), the upper, moving slab..in the process of grinding and polishing stone.

d. A cast-iron support to which lenses are cemented while being ground or polished.

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1263 For common glasses, that are ground several together, a convex tool of cast iron, called a runner, of about half an inch less radius than the templates, is also required.

11. *Naut.* A stout rope rove through a single block, with one end passed round a tackle-block and the other having a hook attached to it. Often coupled with *tackle*.

(*a*) *a* **1625** *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Runner is a roape..that doth belonge to the Garnett and the two boate Tackles...It is reeued in a single block [etc.]. **1644** MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.* 87 Over-hale the Runner, that is, pull down that end which hath the hook in it, to hitch it into the slings, or the like. **1688** HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 50/1 The Runner is generally taken for any rope, running through a block which is called a running rope. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Runner*, a thick rope used to increase the mechanical powers of a tackle. **1841** R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 29 Rack the runner to the topmast backstay or after shroud. **1875** BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 214 Haul the runners hand taut before hoisting.

(*b*) **1728** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* Pl., 39. Runners & Tackles. **1789** G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 231 They..carried out an anchor and hawser a-head, and got a runner and tackle purchase upon it. **1805** *Log Victory* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* VII. 153 Got up runners and tackles to secure lower masts. *c* **1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 30 Runners and tackles, for staying the masts and for securing them, in the event of the standing rigging having been shot or carried away.

b. *attrib.*, as *runner-block*, *-purchase*, *-tackle*.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 198 The runner block K will only rise..through half that space. **1841** R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 46 A Runner-Tackle is a luff applied to a runner. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 *Runner-purchase*, the addition of a tackle to a single rope, then termed a pendant, passing through a block applied to the object to be moved.

c. A single movable block in a system of pulleys.

1829 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos., Mechanics* II. viii. 33 (U.K.S.), The single moveable pulley, sometimes called a runner.

12. A naked creeping stem thrown out from the base of the main stem of the strawberry and certain other plants, and itself taking root.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Aug., Pluck up strawberry runners, extirpate the tall stalks [etc.]. **1763** MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 180 Their runners cannot supply the fruit with due nourishment, if they themselves have not proper strength. **1786** ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 84 Propagate by runner young plants produced in summer. **1837** *Trans. Hortic. Soc.* (1842) II. 176 The runners. having taken root, the old plants must be destroyed. **1882** *Garden* 25 Mar. 205/1 The single sorts..are best grown from runners every year.

attrib. **1786** ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 80 Plant strawberries..by young runner-plants of last year.

†b. A plant which sends out creeping stems or runners. *Obs.*

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Acetosa*, It is a great Runner at the Root, by which Means it is easily propagated. *Ibid.* s.v. *Circea*, They are both great Runners in a Garden.

c. One of several cultivated varieties of beans which twine round stakes for support, esp. the scarlet runner (see SCARLET *a.* 4 c). Also *attrib.* with (*kidney*) *bean*.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 203 Runner kidney beans —may also be sowed now. *c* **1820** *Edin. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 252/2 There are many varieties, both of what are called dwarfs, and of runners. *Ibid.*, Runners..have long climbing stems, and..require stakes. **1882** *Garden* 11 Mar. 164/3 Early Peas..might be cleared off in time for a crop of dwarf French or Runner Beans.

d. *dial.* (See quot.)

1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 630 *Runner*, a turnip or mangel-wurzel which, in autumn, instead of forming a fleshy root shoots up a flowering stalk.

13. †a. Some kind of firework running mechanically upon a line. *Obs.*⁻¹

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2362/3 Rockets, Runers on the Line, Wheels, Reporters, Hercules Club, and great Guns, with all manner of other Fire-works were discharged.

b. A ring or other device capable of slipping or sliding along a strap, rod, etc., or through which something may readily be passed or drawn. Also *attrib.*, as *runner-ring*, *-staple*.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 325/2 Two other Kinds of Barnacles..hath a Runner or Ring to make it wider or closer together, as the Runner is drawn up it. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) 126/1 Parts and appurtenances belonging to a sword and belt...The Buckle. The Runner. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 259 They had secured the sweep rope by letting drop a Runner-Ring. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1176 It consists of the runner-staple, *b*, which is from 8 to 10 inches in length. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 934/2 *Gag-rein*, a rein which passes over runners attached to the throat-latch, so as to draw the bit up into the corners of the horse's mouth when pulled upon. *Ibid.* 2003 *Runner*,..the slider of an umbrella to which the spreaders are pivoted.

c. *Mining.* A device by which the loose end of the pulley-rope is connected with the boring-rods.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 966 The runner, for taking hold of the topit. **1869** GREENWELL *Mine Engin.* 137 A runner attached to the rope from the jack-roll is passed over the top of the rods.

d. *dial.* A jack-towel, round towel.

1882 JAGO *Dial. Cornw.*, *Runner*, a round towel on a roller. **1891** J. H. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* I. v, The stalwart great miller..was busily drying his hands on the *runner* that hung against the wall.

14. A long piece of wood or metal, curved at the ends, supporting the body of a sledge, toboggan, or the like, esp. for travel over snow or ice.

1765 *Boston Gaz.* 22 July 4/1 To be sold, a light fashionable four wheeler Carriage, with Runners to the same. **1789** ANBUREY *Trav.* I. 142 Those [carioles] of their superiors are raised upon what are called runners, which elevate them about two feet. **1837** MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenl.* 118 Its very bones serve to tip his darts, and shoe the runners of his sledge. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 63 The recoil may be lessened by placing a small chain round each of the runners. **1881** *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 535/2 [The ice-yacht] is then backed farther, till the runners are also raised on the farther edge of the ice.

attrib. **1897** *Outing* XXIX. 341/1 The runner-board of a careening, unruly ice-boat.

b. The blade of a skate; a skate with a blade curving up at the toe.

1860 WORCESTER, *Skate*, a sort of shoe. furnished with an iron runner, used to slide or travel on the ice. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2192/2 In an in-door sport suggested by skating, the sole has rollers instead of a runner. **1893** *Daily News* 5 Jan. 7/1 The beautifully-made modern runner, the narrow blade of which is prolonged a prodigious distance beyond the toe and finished with a curious up-turned boss.

15. A support or groove along, on, or in which anything slides; a roller.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1585 Proper framed legs, rails, and runners (pieces of wood for the drawers to slide on, and to guide them). **1871** *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 46 The barn or house was pried up, and great runners, cut in the woods, placed under it, and under the runners were placed skids. **1891** C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 57 Taking a fish-plate he uses it as a lever to shift the door from its runners, and crawls in.

16. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1818.)

1818 *Art Book-binding* 2 *Runner*, a smooth-faced board placed on the right hand of the book when cutting. **1885** C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 240/2 The book being lowered into the press, the runner is put flush with the cheek of the press.

17. A wagon or trolley: (see quots.).

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 224 When every skip arrives at the top of the shaft, a carriage, boarded over, called the 'runner', is wheeled over the mouth of the pit whilst the coal is landed. **1893** *Labour Comm. Gloss.*, *Runner*, a small iron trolley used in the printing industry for shifting stones about. **1898** *Standard* 20 Oct., The timber in each load came within the compass of the three waggons and..no 'runner' was necessary. The 'runner' ..was an extra waggon coupled on to cover the projecting ends of the timber.

18. *Sc.* (See quot. 1825).

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Runner*, in cutting up of beeves, the slice which extends across the fore-part of the carcase under the breast. **1842** J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 98 For boiling-pieces of beef, the runner, the nineholes and the breast are the best.

19. In various technical and specific senses: (see quots.).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/2 Instruments belonging to the Cook. The first is termed a Runner with Twichers...The second is called a Runner with an Halfe Round...These are to cut through past, or make veriaty of marks and indents. **1788** W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* I. 269 A simple improvement of the Wheel-washer—provincially 'Runner'. **1836** YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 3 A Perch of eight pounds taken .by a runner, or night-line, baited with a roach. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 348 [In a cotton-card] *h'* is the small runner or urchin, and *i'* the large runner. **1843** HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 324 The breaks, or the runners, of the types are first broken off [etc.]. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1275/1 Green-salted hides and skins. if thin and poor are called runners or murrains, and are sold at two thirds the price of good kip. **1877** *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 32/2 (*Clocks*), The points of the driven wheel or *runner* (as it may be called, more appropriately than the usual term *follower*). **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 428/2 *Runners*, the name by which the Bobbins that work across a pattern in Pillow Lace making are known. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 230 An idle wheel is also sometimes called a runner. **1892** JACOBI *Some Notes on Books* 47 *Runners*, figures or letters placed down the length of a page to indicate the particular number or position of any given line.

Hence **Ru·nnered** *a.*, furnished with runners.

1887 *Cornh. Mag.* March 270 The small, runnered sleigh is used.

Runner-up.

1. *Coursing.* A dog that takes the second prize, losing only the final course to the winner.

1842 THACKER *Courser's Ann.* 210 Dividers or runners up for stakes of only four dogs. **1853** 'STONEHENGE' *Greyhound* xi, The Ages of..the Winners and Runners up. **1856** — *Brit. Rural Sports* II. III. viii. 207/1 The dog beaten by the runner-up in the last tie but one. **1890** A. R. STARR in *Upland Shooting* 471 The dog last running with the winner is called the runner up, because he ran through the races up to the last race without being defeated once.

b. *gen.* A competitor or competing team that comes in second or takes the second place, *esp.* one defeated only in the final heat or tie of a series of matches or races.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 3/2 Now Bird is nowhere, while Brown is the runner-up for the first place. **1887** IRVINE *Football* 113 In 1873 the Wanderers again won the cup, the runners-up being Oxford University.

2. One who 'runs up' bids at an auction.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 6/4 Some of the functions of a professional 'runner up' of bids.

Ru·nnet[1]. Now *dial.* Also 5–6 **runnett**, 9 **urnet**, *Sc.* **ronnet**. [var. of RENNET *sb.*[1], with the vowel of RUN *v.*]

1. = RENNET *sb.*[1] 1. ? *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. ix. in Ashm. (1652) 137 So doth our Runnett by kynde curd our Mylke. **1563** T. HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 80 The mints put into milke, will not suffer the milke to curd, although the runnet bee put into it. **1600** SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xiv. 91 The way to curdle it [milk], is to mingle therewith of the runnet, of a lambe, kidde, or hare. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 388 The Runnet of Ranton made of the innermost membran of a Calves Stomack or Mawe. **1741** *Comp. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 171 Cool it till 'tis but Blood-warm, and then put in a Spoonful of Runnet. **1784** TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 15 Many a Dairy maid..has no consistent idea how the Runnet operates, or perhaps of the different states of the Curd. **1808** MITCHILL & MILLER *Med. Repository* V. 140 The runnet, or gastric ferment taken from the stomach of a calf,. will assist in restoring it. **1867** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* xi, Laist Zunday wi' a drap o' runnet I jist a junket made.

fig. *a* **1661** FULLER *Worthies*, *Somerset* III. (1662) 17 The Unity and Amity of those Female Neighbours..giveth the better Runnet and Relish to their handiwork.

2. = RENNET *sb.*[1] 2. ? *Obs.*

1678 SALMON *Pharm. Lond.* 59 Gallium..is used for Rennet or Runnet to make cheese with. **1736** PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 44 *Runnet*, the herb *gallium*; called in Derb. 'erning'; anglicè cheese-runnet. **1758** MRS. DELANY *Life & Lett.* (1861) III. 474 The plant you call Runnet or Rundle grass,..she thinks it is the jagged spearwort.

3. *attrib.*, as *runnet-bag*, *-plant*, *-pot*.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 95 The Women also put it in their Runnet pots, it makeing (as they say) the best Cheese. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 248 Give her to eat some Oats..or the small End of the Runnet Bag. **1784** TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 104, I have heard of a Plant called the Runnet-plant;..I am informed the Jews make all their Cheese with it. **1824** MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Ronnet Bags*, the rennets for coagulating milk.

† Ru·nnet[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also **-ett**. [f. RUN *v.*] A stream or small river; a runnel.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* I. ii, This crawling runnet, hony-bubbling fountaine.., Descending from the Diamond-rockie mountaine. **1646** *Providence Rec.* (1892) I. 80 The Runnett called Papaquinapauge River. **1704** *Ibid.* (1894) V. 184 A small Walnut tree neare a small Runnett comeing downe the hill.

Runnet, obs. variant of RENNET *sb.*[2]

Running (rʊ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RUN *v.* + -ING[1].]

I. 1. The action of the vb. RUN (in sense 1); rapid motion on foot; racing; an instance of this.

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 2 Færð ðonne micel folc to, & yrnað ealle endemes, ða ðe hiora ærninge trewað. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 551 Ther nas no dore þat he nolde heue of harre, Or breke it, at a rennyng, with his heed. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 167 Þere ofte he travaylede wylde bestes, and took hem wiþ swifte rennynge. *c* **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 120 That men..schulden pleie by rennyng or leping or schuting. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. (Percy Soc.) 38 The gentyll beast they wyll regarde nothyng, But to the swyne take course of rennyng. **1591** COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* B 3, Their hardie fighting and swift running. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 30 Jan., I home..and, in great fear, to bed, thinking every running of a mouse really a thiefe. **1728** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gymnic*, Gymnic Games. are those wherein the Body is exercised; such are Wrestling, Running, Dancing. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 70 There is no

kind of exercise that has more uniformly met the approbation of authors in general than Running. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 310 In order to be less impeded in running and jumping.

transf. 1633 P. Fletcher *Poet. Misc.* 91 Jerusalem, thy burning If I forget; Forget thy running My hand, and all thy cunning To th' harp to set. 1672 Eachard *Lett.* 1 A friend had promised me the running of two or three letters. *a* 1761 Law *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 39 That vanity and emptiness, burden and deceit must follow us in every course we take, till we have done with all our own running.

† **b.** The action of moving rapidly with hostile intent; raiding; a raid or inroad. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11060 In þis manere þe barons bigonne hor vrning. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 13 Þe province was swiþe destourbed by rennynge [*v.r.* 3urnyng, ernyng] of reses of straungers. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XII. 754 Thai Suld hald thair fayis all that day Doand..With thair rounnyngis that thai suld ma 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 165 Tha war the only authoris of thift, rubrie, and rinning of forrayis.

c. *local.* Rapid skating in a direct line.

1878 Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* vi. 163 Here some of the fastest 'running' in the world might be seen. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 303/1 Fen skating, or, as it is locally called, 'running', is distinct from figure skating.

d. Rapid surface-swimming on the part of a harpooned whale. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. The action, on the part of a horse, of going at (great) speed, *esp.* in a race; racing; † a race.

c 900 Wærferth tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 38 On dægred com ærendraca..mid swiðe geswenctan horse for ærninge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2365, I..Beheld to my horse, þat hote was of Rennyng. 1509 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 58 By his boldnes & rennynge to moche vpon his owne brydell. 1577 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 119 There was a running of horses..for a silver bell. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4000/4, Galloways..to be entred at the White-Horse Inn.. 14 days before the day of Running. *a* 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 128 Many of them [*sc.* colts] die before the day of running. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 656 Lord Clifden, on the strength of his good two-year-old running,..had been made first favourite for more than twelve months.

† **b.** The action of riding or racing upon horseback, esp. *at the* ring; an instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 13 Lordes came fro many a farre lande And Ladyes also that runnynge to see. 1563 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 14 We..pass our time in feasts, banquetting, masking, and running at the ring, and such like. *c* 1618 Morvson *Itin.* IV. v. i. 465 They haue Tiltings, Runnings with lances against a Post Armed like a man at all peeces 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. v. 211 The Duke.. had invited all the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to Bordeaux to a publick running at the Ring.

c. In phrases with *make*, as *to make* (*strong*, etc.) *running*, *to make the running*.

Chiefly denoting good or successful racing, and often used *fig.* In (*d*) the meaning is 'to set the pace'.

(*a*) *a* 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 33 He is averse to making running, sometimes even to a fault. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 50 We fancy we've been making running, and suddenly we find ourselves nowhere.

(*b*) 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 371 The world had esteemed him when he first made good his running with the Lady Fanny. 1902 Annie F. Hector *Stronger than Love* vi, Hubert Denham was making no end of running. He was ..everything to the forsaken lady.

(*c*) 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, He may make the running and come in first. 1886 D. C. Murray *First Person Singular* xxi, He had not made the running so fast as he might have done.

(*d*) 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 429 Ben Caunt was to make the running for Haphazard. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Nov. 522/1 The owner whose horse is employed 'to make the running'.

d. *To take up the running*, to take the lead. Often *fig.*

1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* v, But silence was not dear to the heart of the Honourable John, and so he took up the running. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 484 Sir John will be very much obliged to me if I take up the running in his stead. 1894 *Times* 25 May 11/1 Totley waited on his field until nearing the distance, when he took up the running and eventually won by two lengths.

e. *Out of the running*, having no place among the leading competitors in a race. Usually *fig.*

1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 31 Which quite put her out of the running, so that she came in nowhere and is consequently not placed. 1885 W. E. Norris *A. Vidal* xxi, Heriot doesn't count, does he? He is something like me, out of the running?

3. a. With prepositional complements, as *about* (a place), *against* (a person), etc. Also *fig.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 31 Sib prechynge of þe gospel is betere þan bodely rennynge so to ferre placis. *c* 1500 *God Spede the Plough* 69 (Skeat), With ronnyng in reiagis it doth vs sorowe inough. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Occursus*, a runnyng agaynst one: a meetyng: an incountrynge. 1566 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 89 The lief of man ..is called a ronninge for the best game. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 209 This running of distemper'd People about the Streets was very dismal. 1735 Sir J. Chardin in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 386 Your running towards me.

b. With adverbial complements, as *abroad*, *amuck*, *astray*, *away*, etc.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 310 For almost seven Years she prevented my running Abroad. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 438/1 The furious unpatriotic running-a-muck on all our institutions. 1596 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2458 Cyrcumspeccyon inhateth all rennynge astray. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 Lest they should call his journey a runnynge awaye. 1618 Bolton tr. *Florus* (1636) 275 Runnings away of Beasts ordained for sacrifice. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 535/2 *Running Away* is only an extreme form of pulling in the gallop. 1675 T. Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 572 A willing, wilful, presumptuous running cross to divine commands. 1591 Percival *Sp. Dict., Aventamiento*, the running headlong. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 125 To..stop thenglishmen to make sodain runnynges in or rodes into the countrey of Beauvoys. 1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* § 8 Running in is allowed to any player on his side, provided he does not take the ball off the ground, or take it through touch. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Procursus*,..a course or runnyng oute of souldiours to skyrmyshe with their enemies. 1681 H. More *Exp. Daniel* 226 As it is usual with the Prophets, there is a running out from the Temporal deliverance of the Jews to the Spiritual deliverance. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xix. 40 No man is gilty, of whom we mown ȝelde resoun of this *rennyng to gidere. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Accourement*, A running togither, or assemblie of men.

4. Capacity for, or power of, running or racing.

1842 Lever *J. Hinton* xxv, Although the ground was trying, his breeding began to tell, and I could feel that he had plenty of running still in him. 1891 Nat. Gould *Double Event* 205 He glanced at Caloola, and saw the horse seemed full of running.

5. a. Ranging or pasturage of animals. ? *Obs.*

Cf. also *running-season*, *-time* in 17 below.

1695 Kennett *Paroch. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Porcus*, To grant pannage or free running of hogs in such a wood. 1725 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 117 You will also inform yourself whether Coll. Macea[illegible]and demands any thing for the running of my horse. 1754 Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 4 A summer's grass is often necessary; more particularly to horses..who use little exercise, but a month or two's running is proper for most.

b. The action of forming a 'run' or burrow.

1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 44 To hinder the running of Moles.

6. Of a ship or other vessel: The action of sailing, *esp.* of sailing close-hauled before the wind; also, speed of sailing.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 118 We reckoned our running to be ten miles an hour, though we carried only our Mainsail. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. i. 295 A few days after our running off the coast of Mexico. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 215 Running dead before the wind in a gig is very dangerous. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 784/1 In running a cutter has, so far as sails go, a very obvious advantage over the two-masted vessel.

b. Movement from place to place of wheeled vehicles; performance of a journey.

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 41 Notwithstanding the almost constant running of Carriages,..there did not fall one Handful of it. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 90 The running of these Trains is dependent upon the arrival of the Boats.

c. With *on*. (Cf. Run *v.* 10 b.)

1832 J. Hall *Leg. of West* 153 More than once he lost both boat and cargo by runnings on the snags and the sawyers of the Mississippi.

7. The action of rapid moving or sliding, *esp.* by mechanical propulsion or by gravitation. Also with advs., as *about*, *amain*, *down*, and in fig. use.

1530 Palsgr. 264/2 Runnyng of a whele, *peau.* 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. 187 The springing up of the Pole makes an intermission in the running about of the Work. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (1867) 564 If, after the striker has played, the adversary should obstruct or accelerate the running of the ball [etc.]. 1883 Greslev *Gloss. Coal-mining* 208 *Running Amain*, the breaking and running of a winding rope down into the pit-shaft. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 620 The running down, if I may so call it, of the powers of the body.

b. Shooting up of a plant into stalk.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 15 The feeding qualities of the root are thereby preserved, the land is not drawn by running up [etc.].

c. Slipping of a thread in a woven fabric.

1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 360 On the breaking of a thread the 'running' would be stopped by the repeated twistings in a diagonal direction.

II. 8. The flowing or discharge of blood or humours from the body; a sore which discharges matter. † *Running of the reins*, gonorrhœa.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 [An] wif ðiu blodes flouing *vel* iorning ȝeðolade..tuelf ger geneolecde. 1388 Wyclif *Lev.* xv. 2 A man that suffrith the rennyng out of seed, schal be vncleene. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), Also by-passing rennyng oute of blood..comeþ of openyng of veynes þat springen oute of þe lyuour. 1569 R. Ambrose tr. *Secrets of Alexis* IV. II. 32 To remedie the running of the reynes occasioned by a sharpe cause. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 55 Barley.. stoppeth the running of the belly. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 346 A very good and effectual remedy against ..the running of the reins. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 110 The Wound gangrenes, and at best turns to a running, which continues the whole Life. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 165 A running came on from the urethra. 1898 *J. Hutchinson's Arch. Surgery* IX. 121 Until lately I have always had a slight thin running from the nose.

fig. 1704 Swift *Tale of Tub* x, Since my Vein is once opened, I am content to exhaust it all at a Running. 1839 (*title*), Hood's Own, or Laughter from Year to Year, being former runnings of his comic vein.

9. a. A channel or watercourse; a stream or rivulet. Somewhat *rare.*

a 1325 *Prose Ps.* i. 3 He schal be as þe tre, þat hijs sett by þe ernynges [1388 Wyclif rennyngis] of waters. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11942 (Trin.), Wiþ erþe & wiþ euel witt þe watir rennyng gon he dit þat watir to þe lakes brouȝt. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 172 We presently met with a deep Barranca, or bottome, where was a running. 1650 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 101 The Bounds betwixt both is the naturall Passage of the Water in a small Running. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. viii. 160 Each broad soft brow was alive with runnings of flaming oil.

b. The action or condition of flowing on the part of water, sand, etc.; an instance of this.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iii. (Bodl. MS.), A ryuer is euerlastinge rennynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rennynge, of water, or oþer lycure, *manacio.* 1636 Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 179 An hour-glasse,..such an one as is to be of an houre and an halfe's running. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 168 To facilitate the Running of the Water. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 150 If carried in the left hand, it stops the running of tears of aged people. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 151 Flour, being ..exposed to the constant running of water, until it comes off colourless, the gluten will remain. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xxiv, The difficulty of the shore, and the high running of the surf.

10. Rhythmical flow of verse. *rare*—[1].

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. (Arb.) 83 Take this away from them, I meane the running of their feete, there is nothing of curiositie among them more then with vs.

11. a. The flow of liquor during the process of wine-making, brewing, or distillation; the liquor obtained at a specified stage of the process.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 411 The right keeping of grapes, is in a small thinne wine of the second running. 1626 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farme* V. xxiii 589 The second running of this beere (for it will beare but one besides the best). 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 338, I should propose ..to take only the first running of your Spirits to mix with your Cyder. 1770 *New Dispens.* 471/1 It is not necessary to.. throw away the first runnings in the distillation. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 363 The juice that exudes last will be of a lively acid sweet; the first portion, a heavy sweet without acidity; and the middle runnings will be intermediate. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 2 The 'first runnings' is washed firstly with conc. sulphuric acid.

fig. 1676 Dryden *Aureng-zebe* IV. i, From the Dregs of Life, think to receive What the first sprightly running could not give. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 282 This, Jack, is my scheme, at the first running.

b. The result of smelting metals; the process of melting and flowing.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 376 The first running of the Stone is Sulphur. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 122, I had..two other Earthen Pots, as hard burnt as cou'd be desir'd; and one of them glaz'd with the Running of the Sand. *a* 1744 Lucas in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 38 The Hearth [of a blast furnace] grows wider by using, so that their Runnings are much larger at the latter End than at the Beginning. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 307 To give much trouble by the running of the candles.

c. Exudation of sap from a tree.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Resin*, Theophrastus.. observes, that a good pine might be made to yield resin every year,..and that three runnings were as much as a tree could bear.

d. The spreading of ink or colour in a porous material; clouding in a flower.

1781 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 71 My paper is so intolerably bad, as you may perceive by the running of the ink, that it has quite worn out my patience. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Apr. 75 The propensity to sport observable in the Carnation, which we term 'running'. [Cf. Run *ppl. a.* 6.]

12. Leakage of air; (see quots.).

1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 264 A very easy and effectual remedy for that defect so long complained of in all kinds of brass ordnance, the running of the vent. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* 34 Sometimes a little air will escape through a groove-hole, and make its way up to some pipe, and cause it to produce a low, disagreeable, and continuous humming. This is called a 'running'. 1881 Dickson *Pract. Organ-build.* iv. 50 The gluing on of these latter must..be very sound..in every part, or a running of wind might ensue.

III. 13. a. Rennet. Now *dial.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 128 *Coagulum*, rynning. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Ronnyng of chese, *maisgre.* 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 2 As runnynge or cheve lope maketh mylke runne together into cruddes. 1635 J. Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 249 Mints put into milk will not suffer the milk to curd, although the runnet or running (as they call it) be put into it. 1789 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Glouc.* I. 331 *Running*, rennet; the coagulum in chees-making 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 561 Rennet, or running, as it is..called [at Penzance]. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*

† **b.** With *together*: Coagulation. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxi. (Tollemache MS.), The milke of þe fige tre haþ vertu of rennynge to geder to make chese. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* M j, [It] causeth the ronned and congeled mylke to be well and dyssolved frome the ronnynge togyder.

IV. 14. † **a.** *At long running*, in the long run.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1630 At longe rennyng, loue beste schal preue 1528–1670 [see Long-running].

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 141 Wisdom is commonly at long running justified even of her despisers.

b. Course; direction; career (of life). *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Ronnyng or course of any thynge, *decours.* *a* 1618 Raleigh *Hist. World* Pref. (1634) B 6, All the Rivers in the world, though they have divers risings, and divers runnings, doe at last find, and fall into the great Ocean. 1870 *Nation* XI. 1 He has never failed in getting such offices as he wanted, the record of his 'running' being about as good as that of any man in the country.

c. Constant succession; continuance. *rare.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 7 What ever is moved, must bee moved by something else, and consequently there must bee a running in Infinitum. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 42 God does as truly abide, after the way of his everlasting nowness, as other things do after the guise of their timesom running on and on, without being himself timesom, like them.

d. The fact of being current. *rare*—[1].

1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 137 Which value (by the running of guineas as they now do for twenty one shillings each) is yet further advanced.

V. 15. The action of the vb. RUN in various transitive senses. Chiefly with advs., as *in, off, together, up.*

(*a*) 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 7 The too short or too far Running in of the Carriage. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 33 He lays far more Stress upon the running up of Yards and Top-masts well after a Storm. 1774 *Ann. Reg., Projects* 105/2 We are at a great remove from the Greeks and Romans, with respect to the running up of buildings with the degree of rapidity they used to do. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. v. (1849) 342 The Van Winkles,..noted for running of horses, and running up of scores at taverns. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 243 Slurrings-over and runnings-together of syllables.

(*b*) 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 This working round of the outline is called 'running', while the filling-up of the interior parts is termed either 'fining' or 'open-working'. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 This term is ..used to signify the running or drawing of a line on the ship. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegr.* 217 The poles having been properly fitted up, stayed or strutted,..and raised, the running of the wire is then proceeded with.

b. A line of running stitches.

1845 MRS. M. J. HOWELL *Hand-bk. Dressmaking* 46 As many runnings as you choose to introduce will each form a distinct puffing. 1900 *Daily News* 28 July 6/6 Then come the gathers which have to be done with three runnings and very neatly finished off.

16. a. Illegal landing *of* goods; smuggling.

1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 518 One Stapleton and Basse, sea captains, were tryed..for smugling and running of prize goods in time of war. 1718-9 *Act* 5 *Geo. I*, c. 11 Title, An Act against clandestine running of uncustomed Goods. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 420 The clothiers attributed it to the running of wool. 1884 DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* IV. 216 Heavy penalties ..were now imposed upon customhouse officers for neglect of duty in preventing the running of brandy.

b. Conveyance or carriage *of* anything.

1880 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVIII. 603 [He] was to manage the logging in the woods and running of the logs to the mill.

VI. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *running contest, game, ground, path, place, track*, etc.; also **running board**, *U.S.*, a footboard along the side of a locomotive or the roof of a freight-car; **running business**, smuggling; **running powers**, permission granted to a railway company to run trains over the lines of another company; **running road** (see quot.); †**running-saddle**, a small saddle with round skirts; **running season, time**, *U.S.*, the season at which certain animals move from one district to another; †**running woodness**, a kind of madness in dogs, characterized by aimless wandering.

1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 296 On the Province Point. I was taught to expect to find a store, inhabited, and in the bustle of the *running business. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 61/1 Nearly all *running contests now take place on prepared cinder paths. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 *Rennynge game, *bravium*. 1876 MORRIS *Æneid* XII. 765 There they strive in running-game for Turnus' life and blood. 1787 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) p. xii, When the ball is struck up in the *running-ground between the wickets. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 656 A few hours' dry weather would have brought the running-ground into first-rate order. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 14 Sept. 794/3 All the records are held by one man,..the amateur who turned professional in his last years on the *running path. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 39 If I ran in a *runnynge place for the mastrye. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., A fine running place. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 533 Within the running place at home I played. 1865 *Railw. News* Dec., The agreement with the Erie and Niagara Railway Company for *running powers over that company's line. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 When the distance is great, by an admirable system of '*running roads', which fall one foot per 100 feet, the wagons are impelled by their own weight. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 345/1 *Running Saddle. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. XXXII. 13 It was in the midst of the *running season, and we had heard the roaring of the herd. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 60 The loud, shrill, snorting whistle peculiar to the buck in '*running' time. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, þis wodenesse is ycleped *rennynge wodenesse.

b. With advs., as *back, down, out* (see quots.).

1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 254 The *running-back gear consists of part of the traversing gear. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 **Running-Down Clause*, a special admission into policies of marine insurance, to include the risk of..the collision of the ship insured with other vessels. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 699 The finery furnace, or *running out fire .., is a smelting hearth, in which..gray cast iron..is converted into white cast iron. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 326 He.. gives 'run up', when the handspikes are applied under the *running up bolts.

Running (*rʌ·nin*), *ppl. a.* [f. RUN *v.* + -ING 2.]

I. 1. Of water, streams, etc.: Flowing.

[*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lvii. 8 To nowihte bicumað swe swe weter eornende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Ac alle woreld þing ben fletende, alse water erninde.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1796 Ac ladde him to londone & is men echon To an vrninde water. 1382 WYCLIF *Bible, Pref. Ep. St. Jerome* vii, Bi alle cytees, villagis, hillis, and flodis, rennynge watres, and the nyȝ coostis. 14.. *Siege Jerus.* 226 (E. E. T. S.), He. Receyued hit wyd reuerence & rennande teris. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 26 b, As a runnyng ryuer by goyng more & more augmenteth. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 527 Then wash it clean in a running stream. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 115 It was no more than a little Brook of running Water. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 55 The Spaniards allow their horses, when on a journey, to drink very freely at all running streams. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 135 To understand how running water usually effects denudation.

b. *Running water*, water taken straight from a running stream; river-water.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 Than sethe them in a pan of .xx. gallons with rennynge water. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 116 Take of the same sede brused fyrst: and then sethe it in fayre runnyn water. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 57 Of sea water, foure pound: of Rynnand water, foure pound: and of standand water in stankis foure pound. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 13 Boil all together..in three pints of running water.

2. a. Fluid, liquid; melting readily.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Þe wose and juse þerof is rennynge and somtyme clensinge and druyinge. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 So þat it be renneng & not to styf. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 88 Called the runinge Coale; for that when it first kindleth it melteth and runeth as wax, and groweth into one Clod. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual.* 210, I obtain'd a considerable quantity of good running Mercury. 1829 R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* xiii. (1832) 380 The blue ointment, which is made with running quicksilver, will act as a mercurial when rubbed upon the skin. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 31 Where an easily running metal adds to the sharpness of the casting.

b. Of sand, soil, etc.: Having no coherence, so as readily to slip or fall.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 453 The common hour-glass of running sand is.. of the same principle. 1882 JAGO *Dial. Cornw., Running ground*, loose, sandy, or soft ground which falls in just as fast as it is excavated. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/7 The bed of the river consisted of running sand instead of boulder clay as anticipated.

3. †**a.** Of a vessel: Leaking. *Obs.*—[1]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 Rynnynge as a wesselle, *futilis.*

†**b.** *Running glass*, a sand-glass, hour-glass *Obs.*

1485 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Rennyng glasses.. j, leede lynes..j. 1497 *Ibid.* 241 Compasses & Rynnyng glasses for the seid ship. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 45 Their men..tooke out their compasses, and running glasses. 1632-3 *Woodbury Churchw. Accs.* (E.D.D.), Paied for a Runninge Glasse, oo. oo. o8.

c. Allowing water to pass through.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 749 The apparatus subservient to the first objects are sieves, running buddles, and gratings. *Ibid.*, The running buddle serves at once to sort and cleanse the ore. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 772/2 *Running Trap*, a depressed bow-shaped section in a pipe..through which water passes freely.

4. Of sores, etc.: Discharging matter; suppurating.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* iii. 29 In the house of Ioab there ceasse not one to haue a renninge yssue and a leprosy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 39 Ne can my running sore find remedie. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XV. 2 When any man hath a running issue out of his flesh. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* 297 Of the Running Thrush. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 368 Few are exempted from the misfortune of a running eruption or the like. 1882 JAGO *Dial. Cornw., Running-wound*, a wound discharging matter.

†**5.** Coagulating. *Obs.*—[1]

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxvi, Rennynge mylke is made thycke in the mawes of certen beestes.

II. 6. Passing rapidly from place to place.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* ix. 23 And the Lord ȝaf thundres, and hawle, and dyuersly rennynge leytis vpon the erthe.

b. Of diseases, etc.: Passing from one part of the body to another; *esp.* spreading over the skin.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 12 If forsothe out flow[r]e the rennynge lepre in the skynne, and couer al the flesh. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 616 (Brandl), I haue a lytyll dyshes [= disease]..Wyth a runnynge rynge-worme. 1562 TURNER *Baths* List of Authors, etc., The rinnyng gout which rynneth from one joynte to an other. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 441 *Herpes*, Some call it the shingles, some y^e^ running worme, some wild fire. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xiv. 33 Running pains in all the Extream parts of the Body. 1697 HEADRICH *Arcana Philos.* 40 In Wounds, in the Wolfe, in the Cruent, and running Herpes. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* 329 *Impetigo*, Running Tetter.

7. †**a.** *Running hound*, a hunting dog employed to run down game. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, In Englond þei be not slayne, but with houndes, or with shote, or with strength of rennynge houndes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. v. 104, XXX couple of black rennyng houndes cam after with a greete crye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 46 The ryning hundis of cuplis sone thai kest.

†**b.** *Running-horse, -nag*, a race-horse. *Obs.*

1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 284 A race of fiue myles by a couple of Running-Horses 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 935 Some calculate the hidden fates Of . Running-Nags, and Fighting-Cocks. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. i, A running horse does require more attendance than a coach-horse. *a* 1837 [APPERLEY] *Turf* (1851) 6 In John's reign, running-horses are frequently mentioned in the register of royal expenditure. *Ibid.* 117 In the United States, breeding and running-horses are advancing with rapid strides.

c. In names of animals or classes of animals.

1766 tr. *Hasselquist's Voy. & Trav. Levant* 238 *Cancer cursor*, the Running Crab. This lives in the sea, and on the coasts about Egypt and Syria. 1868 *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 172/3 A New-Zealand species, seen by Cook, obtained from that navigator's companions the appellation of the 'running-fish'. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 104 Tribe *Geocores*, or Land Bugs. The term 'Running Bugs' would, perhaps, better express the habits of the insects of this tribe, as some of them frequent the water and even run briskly over its surface. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds*, etc. *Norf. Broads* 392 The Running Toad..has a yellow stripe down his back.

d. *Running dog*: (see quot.). *local.*

1628 *Orkney & Shetland Acts* in *Misc. Maitland Cl.* 203 That no man sall keip running doggis that runnes fra hous to hous or throw the cuntrie slaeing thair nychtbouris sheip.

8. a. Of persons: Cursory, hasty. *rare*—[1].

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 553 Howsoeuer the booke ..or the Statute..may seeme (to a running Reader).

†**b.** *Mil.* = †FLYING *ppl. a.* 4 d. *Obs.*

1591 UNTON *Corr.* (ROXB.) 255, I respecte not the dangers soe much as I doe the discommodities of a runinge campe, wherin we have neither lodginge nor good victualls. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 152 That they should be as a running Army till this were effected. ? 1630 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earldom Sutherland* (1813) 198 Earle Alexander, to prevent such suddent incursions thereefter, did alwayes manteyn a cursarie and runing guard. 1652-66 in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Ireland* I. 41 A runinge armie consisting of 4,000 foote and 400 horse.

c. Employed to run as a messenger, etc.

1604 in Peacock *Rom. Cath. Yorks.* (1872) 23 Running Recusant or Messanger among [them]. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2446/4 One George Tough, a Scotch Running Footman, of short Stature. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 276 No broken China-bowls disturb the joy Of waiting handmaid, or the running-boy. 1791-1856 [see FOOTMAN 3].

transf. 1885 DANNELEY *Dict. Music, Laufer*, or Running Footman, groups of ascending or descending notes.

d. Moving rapidly about, esp. in the course of one's business or profession. Also *transf.*

1611 COTGR., *Coureur*,..also, a roamer, or wanderer abroad; one whose shooes are made of running leather; one that neuer keepes at home, or where he should be. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Running-stationers*, Hawkers, or those that cry News and Books about the Streets. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. i. 93 He might be a 'Running Lecturer', not tied to one locality. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 214 That order or species of the pattering genus known as 'running patterers', or 'flying stationers'.

e. Taking to flight.

1897 SIR G. T. GOLDIE in *Times* 23 Jan. 13/1 It is more humane to shoot down promptly a few running carriers than to sacrifice the lives of some 2,000 men of a column

9. Of plants: Creeping, climbing, or spreading rapidly; sending out many runners. Also in specific names, as *running thyme, twitch*, etc.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 35 Elatine groweth amonge the corne and in hedges; it maye be named in englishe running Buckwheate or bynde corne. *Ibid.* 72 Serpyllum..is of iij. sortes. The one is called..in englishe runnyng tyme. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 16 There is another way..to get not onely Plants for graffing, but Sets to remaine for Trees, which I call a Running Plant. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* I. i, He's but a running weed. At pleasure to be pluck'd up by the roots. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 72 Beds of close running plants, as mint, &c. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Midland* I. 211 Running Twitch, *agrostis alba*, creeping bentgrass. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 111 Running weeds..being spudded up. 1876 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict. Eng. Plant-n*, Running Moss, *Lycopodium clavatum.*

†**10.** Volatile, flighty, giddy. *Obs.*

1571 in S. H. Sole *Jesu's Psalter* (1888) 90 The mocyons of my renninge mind. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 70 Newe cuttes are the paternes of running heads. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 920 Of Maximillian the emperour, or of the duke of Muscovie, both men of running wits. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 104 A Vagabond, one of an unsetled Running head.

Comb. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 17 A paradoxicall expositor, a forlorne Pharisee, a running-headed fugitiue.

11. Of metre, music, etc.: Of a smooth, easy, or rapid character.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. v. (Arb.) 26 It appeareth, that our vulgar running Poesie was common to all the nations of the world besides. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 109 The younge men in their merry-running Madrigals..for thee, should haue honoured mee. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 231 So should church musike..be ..not with diuisions and running catches. 1673 *True Notion Worship of God* 56 Without this all other Sermons are but empty sounds.; they are running divisions upon Religion to them that have not yet perceived the grounds. 1743-4 MRS. DELANY *Life & Lett.* (1861) II. 262 Her notes are more distinct, and there is something in her running-divisions that is quite surprising. 1789 TWINING tr. *Aristotle's Poet.* 72 *note*, The Trochaic or running metre here spoken of.

†**b.** Of persons: Fluent. *Obs.*—[1]

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix, The running Montaigne speaks of such another.

12. Of a ship: Sailing in time of war without a convoy.

1816 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (1826) I. 621 *note*, 1. That this was a prize; 2. That it was a running ship: both of which facts, though material, were concealed. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lx, I was sent home..in a running vessel.

13. *Med.* Of the pulse: (see quot. 1901).

1898 P. MANSON *Tropical Diseases* xviii. 291 The pulse becomes small and running. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. (ed. 4) 19 In the extreme prostration of severe cases it may reach 150 or more and is a mere undulation—the so-called running pulse.

III. 14. Performed with, or accompanied by, a run; hence, rapid, hasty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26732 Qua will yeild a-cuntes right He agh it for-wit for to dight, Ne tell noght ouer wit renand ras. *c* 1450 *Fencing w. two-handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 Smyte a rennyng quarter sory owte of thy honde. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 510 Twa rynnyng renkis raith the riolyse has tane, Ilk freik to his feir. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 128 Though the French king thought with a running pull to bear the city away 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. 72 The fourth Summer..he spent in settling and confirming what the year before he had travail'd over with a running Conquest. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1907) 115 He had taken a running leap, I suppose, and with

all his might had thrown himself clear over our palisades. 1775 Adair *Hist. Amer. Ind.* 396 He was obliged to support nature with such herbs, roots, and nuts, as his sharp eyes, with a running glance, directed him to snatch up in his course. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 301/1 Nautical surveys are sometimes conducted under canvass when a landing cannot be effected, which is termed a *running survey*. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 84 A Flying Moor, sometimes called a Running Moor. 1892 *Daily News* 12 July 2/7 A clever running catch by Newham at third man got rid of the Yorkshiremen.

† **b.** Of a banquet, collation, etc.: Taken hurriedly; slight. Also *fig.* of a whipping. *Obs.*

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 12 Some of these Should finde a running Banket, ere they rested, I thinke would better please 'em. *Ibid.* v. iv. 69 Besides the running Banquet of two Beadles, that is to come. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 213 A running collation to stay his stomach—no set meal to satisfy his hunger. *c* 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (Roxb.) 575 The evening of the birthday I gave a great ball and a running collation. [1734 Watts *Relig. Jun.* 49 When persons, each for themselves, took a slight repast, in a running manner.]

c. *Running fire*, a rapid successive discharge of firearms by each of the men forming a rank or ranks; a rapid and continuous fire. Also *transf.*

1689 *Descr. S'hertogenbosh* 27 They followed Eastward the one after the other, round about the Leager, as a running Fire. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3838/1 Her Majesty's Companies of Foot, with the Militia.., in two Lines, made as many running Fires. 1888 *Creevey Papers* (1904) II. 36, I kept up a kind of running fire upon Coke. 1854 R. Monckton Milnes in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 497 The Duke and Sir Robert keep up a running fire of banter, accusing one another reciprocally. 1860 W. G. Clark *Vac. Tour* 22 The crowd kept up a running fire of vivas to pass the time.

d. *Running fight*, a naval engagement carried on during a retreat or flight. Also *fig.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2595/3 The *Grafton* Sloop has brought into Dartmouth a French Privateer.., which she took the 18th instant, after a running fight of 3 hours. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4386/2, 3 French Privateers..attack'd a Dutch Ship.., who maintain'd a running Fight. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 83 They crouded away.., maintaining a running fight with their stern-chace. 1823 Byron *Island* II. xxi, We'll make no running fight, for that were base. 1846 Dickens *Battle of Life* II, It could hardly be said of these conflicts that they were running fights.

15. *Running hand*, a cursive form of script.

1648 Hexham II. s.v. *Loopen*, To write with a Running hand. 1685 J. Matlock *Fax Novæ Artis Scribendi* 22 The Running-Hand begets a great freeness and readiness in those Letters, in which it is composed. 1763 Massey *Orig. & Progr. Lett.* ii. 26 A neat and expeditious running-hand, so necessary in every business. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xx, He entered them in the catalogue in his best running hand. 1900 Sayce *Babylonians & Assyrians* x. 209 In Egypt the.. running-hand of the scribe developed out of the primitive pictographs.

attrib. 1784 Astle *Orig. & Progr. Writing* 106 The running hand Saxon letters are more like the pure or elegant Saxon which succeeded them.

IV. 16. Carried on or extending continuously. Used *esp.* of architectural or decorative ornament. Also with advs., as *running-around*.

1390–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 391 Freyns, tays, et rynnyng orfrays. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 139 The first Course of the Grating is to be let in by a running Mortice. 1849 Greenwell *Coal-Trade Terms, Running Balk*, a balk set in the direction of a drift, at its side, instead of across it, to form a support for the cross balks. 1861 Sir C. Barry in *Life* (1867) vi. 186 The ground..of a warm yellowish tint, covered with a running foliage. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 136 A running pattern composed of peonies and sun-flowers. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 3/2 A running-around insertion of either guipure or Valenciennes.

b. *Running title, head(line)*, a short title or headline placed at the top of the page, sometimes restricted to one which is continued throughout the whole of a book.

1668 Wallis in *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 492 The running title on the several heads is easily added, being the same with that of each chapter. 1691 Miège *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 130 Besides this general Title, there is commonly at the head of every Page a Title expressed in few Words, called the Running Title. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 60 The running titule over every following page is De Uso Aquæ Marinæ. 1816 *2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* App. P II, The Collection now technically called The Fœdera, from the First Word of its Running-title. 1839 Hansard *Treat. Printing* (1841) 85 He..places at the top..the running head, or line which indicates the title of the work or the subject of the page or chapter. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 117 *Running headline*, the fixed or general title of the volume as distinct from the chapter or section headline.

c. Of measurements: Linear.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 48 Work rated on running measure. 1703 R. Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 121 Some Cornishes.. are measur'd, and rated by the Foot Running-measure, i.e. by the number of Feet in length only. 1797 Billingsley *Agric. Somerset* 79 The expence of a list-wall may be thus calculated per rope of twenty feet running length. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 14 Linens particularly.. are generally measured by running measure, being no more than taking the length of the piece from one end to the other. 1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* iv 73 It is usual to state the weight per square foot of material in the former case, and per running foot in the latter.

17. Continuous, sustained; going on, carried on, right through or continuously.

1498 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 300 That..there be in the churche of the seid priory euery day whiles the wordle standeth a rennyng masse ther seyd. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 207 There are two manner of Lotaries, namely Standing Lotaries, and Running Lotaries:..the latter to bee drawne daily and at all conuenient houres. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 352 If it bee but a running lottery, wherein the whole countrey is coosened. 1707 Hearne *Coll.* (O. H. S.) II. 68 He has put out short running Notes upon Ovid's Epistles. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 159 There is a perpetual running allusion to events and actions, as well as new laws and customs. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. ix. (1869) 188 His face is the running comment on his acting. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 36 With a running accompaniment of grunts. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. 603 The apparent coldness of the audience, which..refuses him the running encouragement of cheers.

b. Of accounts, etc.: Allowed to run on for a certain (specified or indefinite) time.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 250 Makes up his running Accounts to Mr. Longman. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. ix, The Squire..gave him a running lease of seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, at a rent merely nominal. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 40, I had a running order on the store.

c. *Running days*: (see quots.).

1816 G. J. Bell *Comm. Law Scot.* (1826) I. 577 In settling the lay-days, or the days of demurrage, the contract generally specifies 'working days', or 'running days'... Under the latter, the days are reckoned like the days in a bill of exchange. 1849 Freese *Comm. Class-bk.* 41 'Lay-days'.. are either running-days, or working-days, as may be agreed upon; the former including Sundays and holidays, the latter excluding them.

d. (See quot.)

1886 C. Scott *Sheep Farming* 28 By a running ewe stock is understood the practice of buying in ewe lambs to maintain the flock, and selling all the produce.

18. (Placed after the sb.) Following each other; successive, in succession.

1719 Ramsay *To Arbuckle* 76 To be a dummie ten years' running. 1758 L. Temple *Sketches* (ed. 2) 34 It does not require a very exquisite Ear to write two smooth or even harmonious Lines running. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* IV. viii, He can speak seven hours running without fatigue. 1881 Mrs. Craik *Sydney* I. viii. 201 This is the third Sunday running that I have [etc.].

V. 19. Current, prevalent, general.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xi. 346 Bi his natural condicion and bi the rennyng condicioun of the world. 1530–1 *Durh. Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 5, 2 qu. frumenti, rynnynge measour ad 9d. bus. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1050/1 To stoppe the running brutes of their holy assemblies, they should write Apologies. 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scotl.* (Bann. Cl.) 3 We walow it to be worth sex bollis off rinnig victuall. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab* (1861) III. 145, I generally get my 25*s*., that's my running price, though I try for my 30*s*. 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* (1883) 166 Hence the confession of inferiority when this running supernaturalism was confronted by real miracles.

20. That is in progress, going on, or existing, at the present time.

1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 666 This present rynnand Parliament. 1688 Dryden *Britannia Rediv.* 49 That James this running century may view, And give his son an auspice to the new. 1726 Berkeley *Wks.* (1871) IV. 134 They might have been paid the subsequent years out of the running income. 1801 Mrs. H. Wood *E. Lynne* I. xv. 228 To make me forfeit my running quarter's salary.

† **b.** Of cash: Available for use. *Obs.*

1679 Dryden *Limberham* IV. ii, I have at present, no running cash to throw away. 1727 Swift *State Irel.* Wks. 1751 IX. 139 The running Cash of the Nation, which was about Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, is now less than Two, and must daily diminish.

† **c.** Of trade: Giving a certain turnover. *Obs*

1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, I have a good running trade. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 458/2 There are Multitudes of People in this Kingdom, who..just make a Shift to rub on, from Year to Year, upon Credit and a running Trade.

21. Temporary; † transitory. *rare.*

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 49 To prefix and give himselfe a law for his life, founded upon a running griefe, imagining it to be everlasting. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 365 Occasionally..there is sown a 'running' crop of beans or seeds.

VI. 22. Moving easily or rapidly by mechanical means or as a piece of mechanism; easily moved, slid along, shifted, etc.

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1076 in *Macro Plays*, Whyl I reste on my rennynge whel, I schal not suffre, if pat I may. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 482 Item, j. rynnyng bedde with a materas. *c* 1535 in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IV. 323 W^t^ ij ronnyng dores and a shittynge dore. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 163, ij fether bedds, a trussinge bed, a ronnyng bedd. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 62 But use for the most part a runinge fold of hurdels of cloven oake about foure foote heighe. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Looperken*, a Running Pullie or Windlase. 1764 J. Ferguson *Lect.* 48 When the furrows become blunt and shallow by wearing, the running stone must be taken up. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 19 The decorations that are usually fixed to these running rockets. 1852–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II. 461/2 In the manufacture of plate glass a thick cylinder of cast brass, called a running roll, is used for spreading the glass over the casting table. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 704/2 There is no wood on the Pacific coast from which any part of the running-gear of a good waggon can be made.

23. Of ropes, etc.: Capable of moving when pulled or hauled; *esp.* moving or passing through a block, ring etc. Chiefly *Naut.*

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Running Roapes..are taken generally for all roapes that doth not stand fast to the Masts without veering or haveing [etc.]. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 153 They drawe in his middle together so small with running cords, that they strike his body a two with one blow. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 50/1 The Runner is generally taken for any rope running through a block which is called the running rope. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 72 Our boat had no keel, nor any running tackle. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 669/1 For horses..who poke out their noses, a running snaffle is of excellent use. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man* 45 The parts of all tackles between the fasts and a sheave, are called the standing parts; the parts between sheaves are called running parts. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 67 A running bow-line [was] passed around the fish's tail.

Comb. 1740 Brookes *Art of Angling* 17 Running-Line-Angling is with one or two small Pellets of Lead to your Line without a Float.

b. *Running rigging*: (see Rigging *sb.*[2] 2).

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 159/4 We likewise Anchoring within a mile of them, to repair our running Rigging, and main shrowds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 135 To unlay a cable to work into running rigging. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii, He had got rid of all the useless blocks and running rigging. 1890 *All Year Round* 29 Mar. 304 The guide-ropes, the halliards, the running-rigging of the scenic show beneath [*sc.* in a theatre].

24. Of knots, etc.: Slipping or sliding easily, esp. so as to catch something tightly.

1648 Hexham II, *Gestrickt*, Laced, or Tyed in a running knot. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 41 They use a certain Slip with a running-noose, which they can cast.. about a Mans Neck, when they are within reach of him. 1726 [see Knot *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 65 A thong of several fathoms in length,..with a running noose at one end of it. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxi, In your..profession (piracy)..every man speaks under correction of the yard-arm and a running noose. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Organ. Nat.* III. 306 In the middle of the chamber a small upright stick is placed supporting two running loops of horse-hair. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 24 A running eye is then spliced in the end.

25. a. *Running stitch*, a loose, open stitch.

1850 *Mech. Mag.* Feb. 99 A Machine for Sewing Cloth of all kinds with a Running Stitch. 1899 Miss Masters *Bk. Stitches* 5 A successful outlining, and one that is not so often used as it might be, is obtained by running stitch.

b. *Running string*, a drawing string.

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 428/2 *Running String*..denotes the ribbon, tape, braid, or Bobbin which is passed through a Hem, or double Running, by means of a bodkin.

26. Of a machine: In operation; working.

1896 *Law Times* C. 360/1, Sect. 9 does not prevent the cleaning of a fixed part of a running machine.

Hence **Ru'nningly** *adv.* **1 a** Concurrently *with* something. *Obs.* **b.** Rapidly, readily.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. iii. 499 The sect of Ebionytis.. helden the riztis and obseruaunces of the lewis rennyngli with lawe of kinde. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Courannment*,..runningly, swiftly, redily. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Runningly, *cursim*. 1855 Browning *Men & Women, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* vii, Played I not off-hand and runningly, Just now, your masterpiece?

† **Ru'nnion.** *Obs.* Also 7 roeyon, **runnyon.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. An abusive term applied to a woman.

The usual explanation 'a mangy creature' (after F. *rogne*) is due to Johnson s.v. *Runnion*, but under *Ronion* he defines it as 'a fat bulky woman'.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 195 Out of my doore, you Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage, you Poulcat, you Runnion, out, out. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 6 Aroynt thee, Witch, the rumpe-fed Ronyon cryes.

2. The male organ.

The piece is written in imitation of Chaucer.

1655 Mennis & Smith *Mus. Delicia* 86 He faire could gloze among the Country Wives, A lusty Runnyon ware he in his hose.

Runo-, comb. form of mod.L. *runa* Rune[2], used in a few forms, as **Runogra'phic** *a.*, pertaining to runic writing; **Runo'logist**, one who studies or is skilled in runes; **Runo'logy**, the study or science of runes.

1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* II. 630 This, united to certain unusual *Runographic forms and to an archaism in the last word, has hitherto prevented its being correctly read. 1866 *Ibid.* I. 178 John Bure was a good *runologist. 1894 *Academy* Oct. 258/3 The veteran runologist has here given a..catalogue of the more important runic inscriptions. 1871 G. Stephens in *Archæologia* XLIII. 98 Of late..great progress has been made in *runology. 1887 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 368/3 By this work the science of runology has been placed on a sound scientific basis.

Run-off. [f Run *v.*]

1. *U.S.* (See first quot.) Also *attrib.*

1892–3 *14th Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* 149 The run-off, that is, the quantity of water flowing from the land. *Ibid.* 150 For comparison with this run-off map a similar map showing the mean annual precipitation is introduced. 1895 J. W. Powell in *Nat. Geogr. Monogr.* I. 6 The mean run-off by streams is more than half the rain-off.

2. A final deciding race held after a dead heat.

1893 *Outing* XXII. 155/1 In the run-off Harding had the best of the start. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/2 The former easily defeated his opponent in the run-off.

Run-ridge, anglicized form of next.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 404 When the lands were generally cultivated in the open field, or run-ridge state. 1806 Morison *Dict. Dec.* XVIII. 1365 Lands lying mixed in larger parcels are not divisible as run-ridge.

Runrig (rʊ'nrig). *Sc.* Also 5 **rynryg, -rig,** 6 **rinrig,** 8–9 **runrigg.** [f. Run *v.* + Rig *sb.*[1] 3. Cf. Rundale.]

1. A ridge of land lying among others held by joint tenure. *rare.*

1437 in *Reg. Dunfermline* (Bann. Cl.) 285 Ten fute of þe rynryg of þe Abbot..& tuenti fute of þe rynrig of þe said Dauid. 1585 in *Liber Eccl. Scone* (Bann. Cl.) 230 The

landis callit the fourt rinrig of the Sandy hill. 1875 *Sc. Acts* XII. Index s.v., The heritors may apply..for division of the run-rigs according to their respective interests.

2. A form of land-tenure, = RUNDALE 1.

a 1583 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 536 Landis lyand togidder in rin-rig, and swa pertenand and occupyit be divers and sindrie persounis. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 47 The arable Land or Grounds for Tillage are divided by Runrig equally amongst them. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 239 Every tenant should have his farm, not in the way of runrigg, but by itself. 1845 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 287 Several of the landlords..having.. divided the lands held in common, or in run-rig, into separate possessions. 1880 Carmichael in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. 379 In Uist and Barra the arable land is divided, in part into crofts, and in part worked in runrig.

3. As *adv.* In separate ridges cultivated by different occupiers.

1695 *Sc. Acts* IX. 421/1 Act anent Lands lying Run-rig. 1751 McDouall *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. 220 The possession of lands lying run-rig..is most prejudicial to the policy of the nation. 1814 Scott *Diary* 4 Aug., There are several obstacles to improvement, chiefly the undivided state of the properties, which lie run-rig.

4. *attrib.* Held or characterized by this mode of tenure.

1751 McDouall *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. 220 Lands are run-rig, where one heritor has one ridge or rig, and another the second, and so on interchangeably over the whole parcel of land. 1765–8 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 59 The division competent to landholders is not in practice confined to runrig lands in a strict sense of the word. 1792 *Stat. Acc. Scot.* III. 217 This runrig disposition of lands in Scotland. 1805 Barry *Orkney* (1808) 356 Unless these commons be divided, and runrig possessions abolished, agricultural improvements are impracticable. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 35 A decree of division of commonty or of common property or runrig lands. 1880 Carmichael in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. 380 A wet or a dry season affects ..the tenant of the combined system more than the tenant of the runrig system.

Hence **Ru'nrigged** *ppl. a.*, portioned out on the runrig system.

1683 M. Mackail *Orkney* in MacFarlane *Geogr Collect.* (S.H.S.) III. 1 The Earles and Bishops lands were runrig'd through Orkney and Shetland. 1765 *Forfeited Est. Papers* (S. H. S.) 71 To measuring the runrigged lands on the Lovat estate. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 443 (The land) was often run-rigged or mixed property.

Runsh, obs. variant of RUNCH.

† **Runsik,** obs form of RANSACK *v.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 120 My witt vnabill is To runsik [*v.r.* ransik] sic, for dreid I say off myss.

Runsy, obs. form of ROUNCY.

Runt (rʌnt), *sb.* Also 6 **ront**(e, 7 **runte**. [Of obscure origin. It seems unlikely that sense 2 is at all connected with MDu. *runt* (Du. *rund*) ox.]

1. An old or decayed stump of a tree. Also *attrib.*, as *runt-tree, -wood*, and *fig.* (quot. *a* 1585). Now *dial.*

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. iii, Not throw the soyl bot muskane treis sproutit, Auld rottin runtis quhairin na sap was leifit. *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 789 Iock Blunt, deid runt! I sall dunt whill I slay thee. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XVI. xxxix. I. 480 Neither yong poles nor old runts are fit for durable building. 1603 — *Plutarch* 399 Like unto old runt-trees or dodils, which repining as it were at others, do manifestly hinder and take away the spring and growth of yoong poles and plants which come up under them, or grow neere about them. 1710 *Tusser Redivivus* in *Tusser's Husb.* (1878) 78 Few Pollards perish for want of it [lopping], but Runt-wood will. 1841 Hartshorne *Shropsh. Gloss.* 552 *Runts*, decayed stumps of trees.

b. *Sc.* and *north.* A hardened stem or stalk of a plant, *esp.* of a cabbage (cf. *kale-runt*, KALE 3).

1785 Burns *Halloween* iv, Poor hav'rel Will pow't, for want o' better shift, A runt was like a sow-tail Sae bow't that night. 1786 — *Ordination* vi, Lapfu's large o' gospel kail..An' runts o' grace. 1807–10 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 117 They got naething for crowdy, but runts boiled to sowdie. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

2. An ox or cow of a small breed or size, esp. one belonging to the small breeds characteristic of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 19 § 1 Any manner of Oxen, Steres, Rontes, Kyen, Heighfers or Calves. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 5 My ragged rontes all shiver and shake, As doen high Towers in an earthquake. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* iv. i, She's full of cattle, some two thousand runts. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 184 That year may put up three midling Runts upon an Acre and feed them up. 1700 J. Brome *Trav.* I. (1707) 23 Multitudes of Oxen, which they call Runts. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 18 The Welsh runts are much larger: the black cattle of Cornwall are of the same size with the last. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 253 The cattle here are chiefly Welsh, black and called runts. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 100/1 From the midland and western counties, 230 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/5 Welsh Runts were in good force, and maintained a prominent rank in the exhibition.

attrib. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., 25 Scotch Cows and Heifers, 16 Runt Steers 1886 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/4 Prime sides of English runt beef.

b. An old cow or ox. Now *dial.*

1638 Laud *Wks.* (1857) VI. 538 Your hung beef. was as hard as the very horn the old runt wore when she lived. 1808 Jamieson. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 1877 *Cumb. Gloss.*

c. A small or interior horse.

1725 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 90 We met a parcel of Scots horses...I should let them pass unremembered but for the extravagant value I thought they set upon one of their runts. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 He ..drove a little ole runt that couldn't go seven mile a hour.

d. A small pig, esp. the smallest in a litter. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1841 Hartshorne *Shropsh. Gloss.* 552 *Runt, Runtling*, the smallest in a litter of pigs. 1886 *Cent. Mag.* XXXII. 107 While the runt is the weakest and most forlorn of pigs [etc.]. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

3. *transf.* **a.** An ignorant, uncouth, or uncultivated person.

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* IV. vi, Sir, you are a welsh Cuckold, and a prating Runt, and no Constable. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Sir J. Presbyter* 24 Reforming Tweed Hath sent us Runts even of her Churches breed. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 77 Shone a Welch Runt, and Hans a Dutch Boor. 1723 Mrs. Centlivre *Artifice* III. i, This City spoils all Servants. I took a Welsh Runt last Spring. 1830 Gleig *Country Curate* II. iii. 62 Things have come to a pretty pass, when a set of beggarly Welsh runts use threats to their betters.

b. An old woman, esp. an ill-favoured or ill-conditioned one; a hag. Now *Sc.* or *dial.*

a 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* III. iii, Sure some old runt with a splay-foot hath crost him. 1676 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, An old runt, *vetula*. 1769 *Herd's Songs* (1904) 159, I think the auld runt be gone mad. 1787 W. Taylor *Scot. Poems* 26 At last brave Jess..Did had Dad's hands, till the auld runt, Wi' boilin broe, John Ploughman brunt. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds., Runt*,..an ill-conditioned woman. *a* 1856 G. Outram *Annuity* in *Lyrics* (1874), Catch the doited runt forget To ca' for her annuity. 1899 S. R. Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 40 The auld runt Babby is fell fond o' ye.

c. A person of low but thick-set build; a stunted or undersized person; a dwarf.

a 1700 *Dict. Cant. Crew, Runt*, a little, short, truss Man. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Runt*, a person of a strong though low stature. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Runt* or *Runty*, a dwarfish person; particularly a child stunted in its growth by short food or over work. 1890 L. C. D. D'Oyle *Notches* 65 My brother Bill..was a fine, tall fellow —not a little bit of a 'runt' like me.

d. A dwarfish or diminutive object.

1845 *Punch* VIII. 224 You work in that little runt of a garden of yours for half-an-hour or so before breakfast. 1873 Carleton *Farm Ball*, 43 Takin' all the biggest apples, leavin' all the littlest runts. 1900 R. Barr *Unchanging East* 258 This insignificant runt of a Turkish steamer.

attrib. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 36 In a large number examined, little 'runt' eggs are sometimes found.

4. a. A domestic pigeon of a breed characterized by size and stoutness of build, of which there are a number of varieties.

1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) iv. 73 Of the tame [pigeons] there be Cropers, Carryers, Runts. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 77 *Columbæ Russicæ*, Runts. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Of Runts are different Sorts, one called Spanish Runts, generally of a Blood Red, or Mottled Colour. 1735 Moore *Columb.* 44 There are other Sorts of Runts, as the Roman Runt.., and the Smyrna Runt. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, The wheeling and circling flights of runts, fantails, tumblers, and pouters, were perhaps not quite consistent with the grave and sober character of the building. 1881 J. C. Lyell *Fancy Pigeons* 104 In appearance runts are like huge common pigeons.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 244/1 The Runt Pigeon, or Russian Dove, are large Pigeons as big as young Hens. 1854 Meall *Moubray's Poultry* 249 In the head and bill the Archangel is very Runt-like. *Ibid.* 252 In size it would seem to be the smallest of the Runt family.

† **b.** A canary-bird over three years old. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Canary-birds*, The several Names of these Birds at different Times and Ages. Such as are above 3 years old are called Runts.

† **Runt,** *v. Obs.*[−1] In 5 **runte**, **ront**. [Cf. Arunt *v.*] *trans.* To reprove, rate.

c 1440 Caiger. *Life St. Kath.* III. 96 Euyr hys body wold he chyde & runte [*v.r.* ront]: 'What eylyth pe now?'

Runted, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Runt *sb.* + -ed 2.] Stunted in growth, undersized, dwarfish.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1651/4 The other is a middle aged Runted Ox, all Black, his Horns turn a little round. 1783 Burns *Mailie's Elegy* vi. (orig. text), She was nae get o runted rams. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wd.-Bk.*

Ru'ntish, *a.* [f. Runt *sb.* + -ish.]

1. Of animals: Stunted; dwarfish.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 These usually that fall to grasse over soone, proove short runtish sheepe. 1738 *Briton Described* 60 The Cattle, we saw most legible on their Mountains, were Goats and Heifers, a runtish Sort of Animals. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1124 This same kind of runtish coarse breed continues all the way to the Frith of Forth

† **2.** Like a runt (pigeon).

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 137 It is of a runtish make, and has a gravel eye.

Hence † **Ru'ntishly** *adv. Obs.*

1735 J. Moore *Columb.* 45 The Trumpeter is a bird much about the size of a Laugher, and very runtishly made.

Ru'nty, *a. U.S.* and *dial.* [f. Runt *sb.*]

1. Dwarfish, undersized; small and ill-made; of low, thick-set build.

1807 W. Irving *Salmagundi* (1824) 86 A trio of as odd, runty, mummy-looking originals as ever Hogarth fancied in his most happy moments. 1834 Burgon in Goulburn *Life* (1892) I. 81 These runty little thick-set Yorkshire men seem to consider me as a wild beast escaped from some show. 1891 T. N. Page *Ole Virginia* 42 Sometimes you see a weevily runty pig in a right good litter.

2. *dial* Surly, ill-tempered, obstinate.

a 1825–66 in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Linc., Northampt.).

Run-up. [f. Run *v.*]

1. The act of running up to a certain point; esp.

a. *Coursing.* The race between two greyhounds up to the first turn or wrench of the hare.

1834 Thacker *Courser's Comp.* I. 134 One dog is sometimes behind the other in the first run up to the hare. 1853 'Stonehenge' *Greyhound* 358 The first cote constitutes what is sometimes called the run up, or speed to the hare. 1884 *Field* 6 Dec. (Cassell's), Pious Fraud scored the run-up from Alone.

b. The act of taking or sending a ball up to the goal or into a position for final play.

1897 *Outing* XXX. 484/1 Foster.., after a clean run from 'way down the field, puts the ball through the uprights... The excitement of the run-up has been intense. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 Vardon, after being short in his run up, missed the hole for a 3.

2. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1875.) Also *attrib.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2004/2 *Run-up*, a fillet-mark which runs from head to tail on the back, without mitering with the horizontal cross fillets on the panels. 1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* 131 With a 'run-up' back, the edge of the leather round the end papers is to..have a roll run round it in gold.

Runway (rʌnwē). Chiefly *U.S.* [f. Run *v.*]

1. a. The customary track or run of an animal (*esp.* of deer) or a fish.

1873 *Forest & Stream* I. 178/2 We crossed the runway where the deer and pack had passed. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 186/2 Sometimes we followed a 'runway' or deer's path for a distance, and then it was mostly easy going. *Ibid* 453/1 After a minute's rest, to let him settle in his runway, I made a cast.

b. A place for fowls to run in.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug 14/1 The incubators, hatching houses, brooding houses and runways have a capacity to keep 5,000 eggs in process of hatching all the time.

c. A running-path.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 7/1 The field [in baseball] consists of a continuous runway of clay-covered paths.

2. Any artificial (sloping or horizontal) track or gangway made for convenience of passage or carriage.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 444 If there is a 'runway', which is an elevation like the rocky ascent in the second act of Die Walküre.., it is 'built' by the stage-carpenters.

3. A groove in which anything slides, *esp.* one of the grooves in the casing of a sash-window.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 R. Barr *Unchanging East* 309 Its runway was so smooth, that a man of ordinary strength could roll it backward and forward.

4. The bed or channel in which a stream runs.

1879 in Webster *Suppl.*

† **Runy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Of doubtful origin: cf. Runish *a.*[2]] Fierce, furious

c 1205 Lay. 1545 Coineus heom rasde to, swa þe runie [*c* 1275 wilde] wulf. *Ibid.* 20123 Arður..gon to rusien swa þe runie [*c* 1275 wode] wulf.

† **Ruoken,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [Cf. note to Rock *v.*[1] 5 b.] *trans.* ? To clean by rubbing.

c 1205 Lay. 22287 Heo ruokeden burnen [*c* 1275 hii rollede wepne]; bonneden helmes.

Rupee (rūpī·). Forms: *α.* 7 **rupia**, 7–8 **ropia**, 8 **roupia**; 7 (9) **rupeia**. *β.* 7 **roopee, rowpee, roupy**, 7–8 **roupie**; 7 **rupeye, rupie**, 7– **rupee**. [ad. Urdū روپیہ *rūpiyah*, f. Skr. *rūpya* wrought silver.] The monetary unit of India, represented by a silver coin now valued at 1*s.* 4*d.*

The silver rupee was introduced by Shir Shah in 1542, and varied in weight at different times and places between 170 and 192 grains; from 1836 the weight in British India has been 180 grains, but the value has diminished considerably since 1875. A slightly heavier rupee was in use in Bengal: see Sicca. The gold rupee mentioned in quot. 1678 is properly called a Mohur.

α. 1612 N. Withington *Trav* (1735) 289 Givinge mee 200 Rupeias, everye Rupie containinge 2*s.* 6*d.* 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 The Kings reuenue of his Crown-land is fiftie Crou of Rupias. 1665 *Phil Trans.* I. 104 They now sell us a Maon of 6 pounds for two Rupias. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 578/2, 1000 of them weigh not above 20 Ropias, and cost about 60 Ropias. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, A Lacte of Roupias is a hundred thousand Roupias. [1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 245 Shir Shah changed the name of tankha to that of rupeia, or rupee, which was adopted by Akber.]

β. 1615 Sir T. Roe *Jrnl.* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 95 *note*, A rupee is 2*s* 3*d*. starling. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 62 Thirty, sometime twenty tack make one roopee; a roopee is two shillings three pence. 1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 2 The Roupy of Gold weighs 2 Drams and a half, and 11 Grains, and is valued at 14 Roupies of Silver. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 164 Forty Roupies to be allow'd James Stretton in India, as Smart Money. 1761 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist.* 55 Sixteen roupies (half-crowns) had been paid for the flesh of a dog. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 312 The usual price demanded for such a pair of shawls is 3000 rupees. 1893 Sir W. Hunter *Ind. Empire* (ed. 3) 506 The rupee, which formerly was nearly equal to two shillings, has fallen to nearly fourteen pence.

attrib. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 42 Rupee Silver, which has no Alloy in it, will bear twenty eight per Cent. of Copper-alloy. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 7/2 There was a sharp rise yesterday in rupee paper. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 11/1 The rupee prices in India of commodities exported to..England.

Rupelian (rupī·liăn), *a. Geol.* [n. F. *Rupelien*, f. *Rupel*, the name of a small tributary of the river Scheldt.] A division of the oligocene of Belgium, lying above the tongrian.

1852 *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* VIII. 296 They [shells] are referred by M. Dumont to part of his Rupelian system. 1883 *Science* II. 16/1 The oligocene system shows two principal divisions

(tongrian, rupelian), which stretch across the lower part of the river Escaut.

† Rupellary, *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [irreg. f. L. *rūpes* rock.] Rocky.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. 1644, In this rupellary nidary do the fowle lay eggs and breede.

Rupert's drop, metal: see DROP *sb.* 10 b, and PRINCE *sb.* 12.

Rupestral (rupe·străl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *rupestris*, f. L. *rūpes* rock + -AL.] Growing on rocks.

1847 H. C. WATSON *Cybele Brit.* I. 340 Native. Rupestral and Pascual. Frequent on the Highland mountains. 1854 J. H. BALFOUR *Outl. Bot.* 527 Rupestral and mural plants are those found on rocks and walls, such as species of Saxifrage, Sedum, Draba,.. Lichens and Mosses.

So **Rupe·strean, Rupe·strine,** *adjs.*

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 66 Rupestrean or rock stone-crop sedum. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rupestrine*, rock-inhabiting; living or growing on or among rocks.

‖ **Rupia** (rū·piă). *Path.* [mod.L. (Bateman), f. Gr. *ῥύπος* dirt, filth.] A skin disease characterized by an eruption of broad, flattish, scattered vesicles, succeeded by thick ulcerating scabs.

Good *Study Med.* (1822) points out that the spelling *rhypia* would have been more in accordance with analogy.

1813 BATEMAN *Delin. Cutaneous Dis.* Pref. p. v, With the exception of the representations of Impetigo, Porrigo,.. Rupia [etc.]. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 632 Rupia may be considered as altogether a constitutional affection, being only seen in the aged, or..debilitated. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 27 Constitutional sores..originating in some ulcerating skin eruption, such as ecthyma or rupia.

Hence **Ru·pial** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, affected with, rupia.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 541 The small rupial eruption begins either about the face or on the inner and outer surface of the forearms. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 608 On the left shin he had a rupial sore.

‖ **Rupica·pra.** *Zool.* [L., f. *rūpes* rock + *capra* she-goat.] The chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*).

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 385 Some beasts and birds we find live upon the highest tops of the Alps,..as the Ibex, and Rupicapra, or Chamois. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Chamois Leather*..is prepar'd from the Skin of the Chamois, a kind of Rupi-Capra, or wild Goat.

Hence **Rupica·prine** *a.*

1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* IV. 281 The Rupicaprine Group. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 384/1 The only Antelope found in Western Europe, and..the type of the Rupicaprine or goat-like group of that family. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mamm.* 349 Rupicaprine section [of the Bovidæ].

Rupi·coline, -colous, *adjs.* (See quots.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rupicolus*, living in or among rocks..: rupicolous. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rupicoline*,..rock-inhabiting; growing on rocks; living among rocks.

Rupi·tic, *a. Path. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. RUPIA.] Pertaining to, characterized by, rupia.

1878 HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 38 There were three rupitic phlegma on the head, each of which contained a little pus.

Rupo·graphy. *rare.* [f. G *ῥύπος* sealing-wax: see -GRAPHY.] The art of taking an impression of a coin or medal upon sealing-wax. Hence **Rupogra·phical** *a.*

1838 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* VII. 415 As a first specimen, then, of the capabilities of this art of rupography I select a coin, or rather medal [etc.]. *Ibid.*, The rupographical process may be safely confined to the first stage, or simple impression on sealing-wax.

Rupontike, obs. form of RHAPONTIC.

Rupt, obs. form of RUT *sb.*²

† Rupt, *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. L. *rupt-*, ppl. stem of *rumpĕre* to break.] *trans.* To break, nullify.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 32 When the Will which he has made is rupted and made void by the Birth of a Posthumous Issue.

† Ru·ptic, *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. as prec. + -IC.] Breaking; causing (a sore) to break.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O iij b, Whose operacions..appereth afterward as they that be made with brenning or ruptycke medecines.

Ru·ptile, *a.* Now *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *ruptilis* or F. *ruptile*: cf. prec. and -ILE.] (See quots.)

1721 BAILEY, *Ruptile*, easy to be broken. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ruptilis*, applied to an organ that..opens in an irregular manner by the enlargement of the parts it contains.: ruptile. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 999/1 *Ruptile*, bursting irregularly, not in the line of union of parts in cohesion.

Ruption (rv·pʃən). Now *rare.* Also 5 **rupcioun,** 6 **-cyon, -tioun.** [ad. obs. F. *ruption*, or late L. *ruptio*, noun of action f. *rumpĕre* to break.]

1. Breach of the peace; disturbance. *rare.*

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 51 How beit that oft tyme afore certain rupciouns, breke and distrublaunce, has been betwixt the realmes of Ingland and Scotland. 1893 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Ruction, Ruption*, a turmoil, as in cleaning; a disturbance, a row.

2. Breaking or rupture of some membrane or tissue of the animal body.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A ij b, The solution of contynuyte..commeth most often with concussyon and ruption. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 80 Membrans, and Fibers, toughe..and able, not in prompt to euery ruption. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* II. v. 74 The Tunicle..is obnoxious to divers diseases, and especially to Ruption, Distortion, Dilatation, and Constriction. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 607, I found..I could easily enough unravel that cluster to a considerable length,..before ruption. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nature & Human Nat.* (1902) 218 You can't cure it, for it's a ruption of an air vessel, and you can't get at it to sew it up, *fig.* 1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right Tythes* 343 When mens greedy affections are also checked, their lusts crossed, and their tender ruptions touched to danger of offence.

Ru·ptive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rupt-* (cf. next) + -IVE.] Causing, or tending to cause, breaking.

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E.E.T.S.) 83 Witte þou þat auripigment is desiccatyue,..ruptyue and cauteriatyue.

a 1890 *Engineer* LXIX. 492 (Cent.), The action of a torsional ruptive force on rounding curves.

† Ru·ptor. *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *ruptor*, agent-noun f. *rumpĕre* to break.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ruptor*, a breaker or tearer in peeces, a destroyer, he that violates.

† Ru·ptory, *sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ruptōrium*: cf. prec. and -ORY. So obs. F. *ruptoire*, Sp. and Pg. *ruptorio*, It. *rottorio*.] An application which causes a swelling to come to a head and break.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 292 Manye lewid lechis haue I seen þat coude on ruptorie, & þei supposide..bi þis maner ruptorie for to surmounte Galien in worchinge. *c* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E. E. T. S.) 14 þer shewed ane bolnyng vndernepe,..whiche I opned wiþ a ruptorie. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) Pj, Some..breake the forsaid botche with a strong ruptorie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42/1 To prævent that the *Escara* of the cauteryes or ruptoryes be not to harde. 1603 LODGE *Treat. Plague* (Hunterian Cl.) 68 Insteed of the actuall cautery.. you must proceede with familiar ruptories, of which the best is that which is made of ashes and quicke lime boyled together. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XII. 388 Then apply the Ruptory, till all the superfluous flesh be consumed. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. (1738) 121 The same author also recommends the use of *Retoires* or Ruptories.

So **† Ru·ptory** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. obs. F. *oingnement ruptoire.*]

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E.E.T.S.) 14, I putte on his testiculez oon oyntement ruptorye. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* II. (1734) 91 It has the effect of a..Ruptory plaister without any considerable swelling.

Ru·pturable, *a.* [f. RUPTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being ruptured or broken.

1898 W. JAMES *Human Immortality* 35 The veil of nature can grow thin and rupturable enough for such effects to occur.

Rupture (rv·ptiŭr), *sb.* Also 5 **ruptur,** 6 *St.* **ruptor.** [a. F. *rupture*, or ad. L. *ruptūra*, f. *rupt-*, ppl. stem of *rumpĕre* to break: see -URE.]

1. **† a.** Breach *of* a covenant, intercourse, or the peace. *Obs.*

1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 475 Wherby the seid trewes & other couencions..myght fall in vyolacion or Ruptur in any wyse. 1496 *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 13 His requeste for to have entrecours of merchandise,..is gretly to our honour seing that the ruptur and discontinuance therof hathe not stand by us. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII* c. 5 § 1 Manifolde robberies,..ruptures of his peace & many other malfaites 1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 118 Provyding alwayis that the said Lord do, nor procure to be done,..that may tend to the ruptor of the peace. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. IV. XXVII, Which was promis'd upon the rupture of the Treaties with Spain.

b. A breach of harmony or friendly relations between two persons or parties.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 115 Making schismes, ruptures, breaches, and factions in the church of God. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. XXVII, For we that have business to negotiate here are like to suffer much by this rupture. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 286 Who have declared a war..by open Acts of Hostilitie; and also those of Algier, Tripoly, and Tunis have offered faire for a Rupture. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI.ᵉ Wks. 1813 I. 461 This rupture contributed to render the Duke still more odious to the nation. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminis.* vii (1818) 50 She was safe while under the royal roof, even after the rupture between the king and prince. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xviii. 164 He at first threw out hints of an immediate rupture. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 93 The rupture between Church and State was now complete. *Comb.* 1810 CRABBE *Borough* VI. 90 The litigious rupture-stirring race; Who to contention as to trade are led.

† c. Breach of continuity; interruption. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. XXIII, Some eminent particulars ..which constant tradition without rupture hath entailed on Posteritie. 1640 LD. DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 147 A truer cause than the Ruptures and Intermission of Parliaments.

† d. The act of breaking out *into* arms. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. § 91 [He] believed..that the preserving that Magazine..would likewise prevent any possible rupture into Armes.

2. *Path.* Abdominal hernia; a case of this.

1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 49 b, Than shal ensue to hym that exerciseth, no peryll of obstruction or rupture. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XV. (1887) 69 The holding of ones breath vnadvisedly and with to much strayning causeth ruptures. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 79 Which inward membrane if it be broken, and the externall dilated,.. causeth the one kinde of rupture or the other. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 126 Who said, that he had been troubled with a Rupture for ten or eleven years. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, She cures rheumatisms, ruptures, and broken shins in men. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. XVIII. 63 Two fine young officers arrived, unfit for service by ruptures. 1818 CANNING *Sp. Indemnity Bill* Speeches (1838) VI. 33 That he had been cured of a rupture at the public expense. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 752/2 Rupture is either congenital or acquired. *Ibid.*, Ruptures are most frequent at the extremes of life.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rupture-cutter, -doctor, -quack, -surgeon.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 436 A rare Oculist, Operator, Stone, or Broke, or Rupture-cutter, &c. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 57 Another trial..wherein a rupture surgeon was plaintiff. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 48 That positive assertion which all rupture-quacks make use of. *Ibid.* 65 *note*, Some of these rupture-doctors have been largely rewarded. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 589 There were itinerant rupture-surgeons.

3. **† a.** A break in a surface or substance, such as the skin, flesh, etc. *Obs.*

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* R iij, Agaynst the chopping or ruptures. The Causes. Muche goynge in cold wyndes and dryneſſe. 1607 ROWLANDS *Earl of Warwick* (Hunterian Cl.) 78 He lent him such a powerful stroke It made wide ruptures in the Giant's flesh. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Pl., Trunks* I. iii. 120 The Pith,..as the Plant grows up,..hath divers openings or Ruptures made in it.

b. A break in the surface of the earth, etc.; a ravine, chasm, gorge, rift.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 212 In the riuers or ruptures or breaches of water. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 132 What..malevolent Conspiring power..Hath made the concave of the earth unclose, And shut in ruptures lovely Radagon? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* xiv. 4 The mount of olives shal be cloven..with a stiepe rupture exceding great. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* II. 50 At this chasm or rupture we suppose the fire wou'd gush out. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 There is a very great rupture in the side of Libanus. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVII. (1856) 344 The sea has dwindled to a narrow lane, flanked by the heavy hummocks, whose rupture formed the sides.

4. The act of breaking or bursting; the fact of being broken or burst.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* XXXVI. 215 It's probable..your Water-course will be subject to ruptures or breaking downe of the Banks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 419 The Egg that soon Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclos'd Thir callow young. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. of Aliments* (1735) 157 A Lute-string will bear a hundred Weight without Rupture. 1739 S. SHARPE *Surg.* 137 The Rupture of the Vessels of the Brain. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 97 The rupture of the isthmus that joined Calais and Dover was probably effected by an earthquake at a later period. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 276 A rapid succession of powerful currents being at each rupture of contact sent through the long coil. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 44 The rupture of the ice by the expansion of the air-bubbles. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 607 Rupture of the diaphragm is an accident that occurs in practice, but difficult to diagnose.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. i. 153 If with feasting him thou breakest thyself, he will not cure thy rupture. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi (1700) 63 The glad Heart..to make room for such Guests, would stretch unto a Rupture. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. vii. 46 Nor can a man be supposed, in the rupture of his affairs, to receive any comfort.

Rupture (rv·ptiŭr), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To break, burst (a vessel, membrane, etc.).

1739 S. SHARPE *Surg.* 136 [If] the Vessels of the Brain and Membranes..are ruptur'd, they absorb the extravasated Blood again. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 446 The vessels of the brain under such circumstances of disease, are much more liable to be ruptured than in a healthy state. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 143 We observe..that some of the cells are simply dilated, while others are ruptured. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iii. 57 Here and there a few cells both in the glands and in the pedicels had escaped being ruptured.

b. To cause a breach of; to sever.

1854 MRS. JAMESON *Comm. Pl. Book* 256 The first [marriage], though perhaps unhappy or early ruptured. 1869 GOULBOURN *Pers. Holiness* VI. 53 My filial relationship to Him cannot be ruptured by my sin.

c To affect (a person) with hernia.

1818 [see RUPTURED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 3/2 A printer..stated that he had been put in irons and had been thereby ruptured.

2. *intr.* To suffer a break or rupture.

1863 SPENCER *Ess.* II. 25 *note*, Instead of a nebulous ring rupturing at one point and collapsing into a single mass. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 556 Aneurysms ..are very apt to rupture at an early period into the pericardial cavity.

Ru·ptured, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Broken, burst.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 292 The heat may be so great, as to..form a scab or crust on these ruptured pustules. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 209 Fractured, torn, or ruptured surfaces. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* V. I. 163 The patriots.. now erected a sconce..upon the ruptured dyke of Borght. 1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iii. (ed. 4) 44, I will treat of ruptured tumours while on therapeutics.

2. Affected with rupture or hernia.

1818 CANNING *Sp. Indemnity Bill* Speeches (1838) VI. 32 With all the pomp of eloquence..was introduced, the revered and ruptured Ogden.

Ru·pturewort. *Bot.* [f. RUPTURE *sb.* 2.]

1. A plant of the genus *Herniaria*, esp. *Herniaria glabra*, formerly supposed to be efficacious in curing rupture or hernia.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CLXXII. 569 A kind of knot grasse called Rupture Woorte. 1611 COTGR., *Boutonnet*, Rupture-wort, Burstwort. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. XXII. 403 *Herniaria Millegrana*, Rupture-wort,.. cures Ruptures, the Jaundies, Fluxes. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 This seems to differ from the common hairy Rupture-wort, in having more twiggy Branches. 1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* 38 Smooth Rupturewort. Found in gravelly places. *Ibid.*, Rough or hairy Rupturewort. In gravelly places, but not common. 1848 SIR J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 8-9. 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 304 *Herniaria glabra*, variety *subciliata*, Fringed Rupture-wort,..is a plant peculiar to the district. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

2. (See quots.)

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rupture-wort, Least,

Linum. 1777 JACQ. *Catal. Plants* 92 *Linum Radiola*... The least Rupture-wort, or All-seed.

3. A West Indian plant (see quot.).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora Brit. W. Ind.*, Colonial Names 787/1 Rupture-wort, *Alternanthera polygonoides.*

Ru·pturing, *vbl. sb. Bot.* [f. RUPTURE *v.* + -ING 1.] (See quot. 1839.)

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 226 Rupturing consists in a spontaneous contraction of a portion of the pericarp, by which its texture is broken through. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* i. 12, I will not affirm that the rupturing of the exterior membrane of the rostellum takes place spontaneously.

Rural (rū·răl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **rurale**, 5–7 **rurall**, 6 **-ell.** [a. F. *rural*, *-ale* (14th cent.), or ad. L. *rūrāl-is*, f. *rūr-*, *rūs* country: cf. RUSTIC *a.*]

In early examples there is usually little or no difference between the meanings of *rural* and *rustic*, but in later use the tendency is to employ *rural* when the idea of locality (country scenes, etc.) is prominent, and *rustic* when there is a suggestion of the more primitive qualities or manners naturally attaching to country life.

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons: Living in the country; having the standing, qualities, or manners of peasants or country-folk; engaged in country occupations; agricultural or pastoral.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (E. E. T. S.) 618 Ful likly is þat al þe gentil blood þorugh-out þe world shal distroied be; And rural folke..Shal han lordshipe & holy gouernaunce. 1430–40 — *Bochas* IV. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263), Agothodus of berthe ful rurall Promooted was vnto estat roiall. *c* 1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) A vij, The rurall rebelles aspyed her with her spouse. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 152 A rurall man, rude and of simplicitie. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* v. (1870) 140 They do dyffer..as well in theyr apparel as in theyr maners, for they be rurall and rusticall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. II. 233 Heere is a rurall Fellow, That will not be deny'de your Highnesse presence. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 11 Ye Fawns, propitious to the rural Swains, Join in my Work. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 281 Not all its pride secures The grand retreat from injuries impress'd By rural carvers. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ii. 76 It was a system which bound together the various classes of the rural population in bonds of mutual love and confidence. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 16 Perhaps to keep company—odious phrase—with some rural swain.

absol. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 931 Hee lulled the rural to thinke that his like had neuer raigned in England.

b. Presiding over, haunting, the country. *rare*—1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 Thee sweete Nymphs rural I woorshipt.

c. Applied to a moth (see quot.).

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 53 The Rural Dart.. appears in August...Huntingdonshire and Kent.

2 a. *Rural dean, deanery*: (see DEAN 1 5).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 809 The dene rurale, the Ravyn, reprovit him than. 1534 *Const. Provinc.* 2, 3 deanes rurall. *c* 1628 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* I. 137 Vicaires Generalls,..deanes, archdeacons, rurall deanes. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 91 The rurall Deanery. 1697–1765 [see DEAN 1 5]. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xlvii, Such a preliminary inquiry..need not be done by the rural dean at all. *Ibid.*, You will select two [clergymen] yourself out of your rural deanery.

b. Employed or stationed in country districts.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Bagman's Dog*, It's your uncle, or one of the 'Rural Policemen'. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 142 There were no rural messengers in those days.

3. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, peasants or country-folk; rustic.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 316 And 3it persaif I wele, be my consait, The king of poetis ganis nocht for rurale estait. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 100 The inhabitants [of Jutland] keeping their enemies out, long preserved a rude or rurall liberty. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 952 All the Swains that there abide, With Jiggs, and rural dance resort. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 398, I see the rural virtues leave the land. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 557 Scenes rarely grac'd with rural manners now! 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-P.* 368 In a sleek and rural apathy.

†b. = RUSTIC *a.* 1 c. *Obs.*—1

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 99 The state of christendom was troublesome..for the late sedition and rurall warre, and for disobedience within the Empyre.

4. Of poetry, music, etc.: Natural or appropriate to the country or to country-people; unpolished, plain, simple.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1431 All worthi men at redys this rurall dyt, Blaym nocht the buk. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6335 All gentyll Redaris hertlye I Implore For tyll excuse my rurall rude Indyte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 64 Shee deignes not my good will, but doth reprove, And of my rurall musicke holdeth scorne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 547, I..began..To meditate my rural minstrelsie. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 152/1 The Stile [of Comus], as it is rural, is more simple and plain than that of his Paradise Lost.

b. Similarly of musical instruments.

1610 WILLET *Daniel* 96 It was a kind of rurall harpe [sackbut]. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., I have often seen them..playing on a rural instrument, perfectly answering the description of the ancient fistula, being composed of unequal reeds. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, They were amusing themselves by playing upon these rural instruments.

5. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the country or country life as opposed to the town.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 15 In the countrey she abroad him sought, And in the rurall cottages inquired. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 449 If euer henceforth, thou These rurall Latches to his entrance open. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 129, I see..that our rural pleasures are not worthy so much as to amuse so great a spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 451 Each rural sight, each rural sound. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* I. XVII. 12 By my advice retreat To the calm raptures of a rural seat. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 625 So manifold,..All healthful, are th' employs of rural life. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 167 Innocent country amusements called Rural Sports. 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 32 Where a rural lane strikes off from the Appian Way towards the Grotto of Egeria. 1884 *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 The smaller tradesmen scattered throughout our rural towns.

b. Of occupations, labour, etc.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 11 They wrought..in all manner of rurall workes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 211 On to thir mornings rural work they haste Among sweet dewes and flours. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 28 Of four assistants who his labour share, Three now were absent on the rural care. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 405 To force a part of the population to quit the capital, and seek subsistence in rural occupations. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lviii, They can work ..better than their labourers at all rural labour.

transf. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 87 How they are treated..belongs rather to the rural œconomist, than the natural historian.

6. Of a rustic form or make. *rare.*

1624 WOTTON *Architecture* in *Reliq.* (1672) 23 The Tuscan is a plain, massie, rural Pillar, resembling some sturdy well-limb'd Labourer, homely clad. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2004/2 *Rural Lock*, a cheap kind of lock with a wooden case. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xi, She came to the rural bridge above Annan Water.

B. *sb.* 1. An inhabitant of the country; a countryman, rustic. Now *rare.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 497 Sir Thomas punyshed the sayd vyllages and rurallis by greuous fynes. *a* 1575 tr. *Pol. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 41 The ruralls and common people bie the entercourse..are made verie civill. 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* CCXLII, The Cittizens the outward Sences bee, The Ruralls be the Bodies rare. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 47 Every rural began to be busie in the fields. 1832 *John Bull* Aug. 250 This delightful place continues the resort of the *élite* of the town; nor are the 'rurals' less liberal in their patronage.

b. A rural policeman.

1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 506/2 Sir Richard Mayne's picked A's, and the ever-meddling Surrey 'rurals'.

†**2.** *pl.* = GEORGIC B. 2 b. *Obs.*

1589 A. FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* 3 First beginning with his Bucoliks or Pastorals,.. then his Georgiks or ruralls went in hand, as he fell in loue with good husbandrie.

Ru·ralism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Rural quality or character; country life.

1864 WEBSTER, *Ruralism*, the state of being rural; ruralness. 1879 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Airy Fairy Lilian* II. 208 Addicted to City pursuits and holding country life and ruralism generally in abhorrence. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 51 The agricultural world as it is,—no stage ruralism, but the bare fact.

2. A country idiom or expression; a rusticism.

1882 *Ogilvie's Imp. Dict.* (Annandale).

Ru·ralist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A countryman, peasant.

1739 H. COVENTRY *Philemon to Hydaspes* III. 60 An Image, which must have pleaded so strongly with our Egyptian Ruralists for a direct and unqualified Adoration of the solar Orb. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 172 The Egyptian ruralists, without a creed and without a philosophy. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I, *Distant Correspondents*, Four poor elms, from whose smoke-dyed barks, the theme of jesting ruralists, I picked my first lady-birds. 1892 *Temple Bar* June 176 His childish faith..and absence of all hypocrisy make him [the Russian peasant] one of the most interesting ruralists in Europe.

2. An advocate of country as opposed to town life; one who leaves the town for the country.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 326 The London season is over. Spite of the showery weather, the ruralists carry the day. 1889 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* II. 248 The mere dilettante and the amateur ruralist may as well keep their hands off.

Rurality (ruræ·liti). [f. RURAL *a.* + -ITY, perh. after F. *ruralité* (med.L. *ruralitas*).]

1. Rural quality or character, rusticity; country life, manners, or scenery.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Rurality*, Ruralness, Country-likeness, Clownishness. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 1 A few years acquaintance with the World had convinced him, that Nature, Rurality, Contemplation and Happiness, are nearly allied. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 236 It has..an animation, an air of cleanness and rurality which seldom belong to a populous city. 1853 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 11 The full rurality of grass country, sprinkled with fallows and turnip-fields. 1883 W. BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I. ii, The rurality of the place, to one fresh from town, seems overdone.

2. With *a* and pl. A rural characteristic, feature, or topic; a rural object, locality, landscape, etc.

1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xix. 171 The 12th of July dismisses me to my ruralities for four months. 1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 17 The Regent's Park ruralities of Marienbad; the Primrose-hill prettiness of Kissingen. 1893 *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 813/2 Spottiness and..slight opacity ..have long beset his pleasant ruralities.

Ruralization. [f. next + -ATION.] Going into, transference to, the country.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 198 Turnham Green and Kew were places where citizens took their wives to enjoy the perfect on of ruralisation. 1892 *Standard* 10 June 5/2 This ruralisation of the great Metropolitan schools.

Ruralize (rū·răləiz), *v.* [f. RURAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render rural or rustic in character.

1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* I. 80 Casting then A backward glance upon the curling cloud Of city smoke, by distance ruralised.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 29 This tardy favourite of fortune..—thoroughly ruralized from head to foot.

2. *intr.* To go into the country; to sojourn in the country, to rusticate.

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 15 A large party, whom he intended bringing from London to ruralize during the autumn. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Berkingholt* 139 It will be found that they have been ruralizing with Dr. Wiseman at Oscott. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 23 June 697/2 In these days a man won't ruralize without publishing.

Hence **Ru·ralizing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 341 A few days' ruralizing in the forest on such primitive fare. 1895 *Daily News* 4 June 3/5 The ruralising of parts of the metropolis through opening new grounds.

Rurally (rū·răli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a rural or country-like manner.

1798 WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (1804) I. 80 Jesus College is rurally situated at some distance from the body of the town. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 476 In a situation warmly sheltered and rurally picturesque. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* XVII. 267 The houses are all so rurally concealed, that [etc.]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. III. (Chandos) 299 Rurally quiet [do thou] Brighten the plain.

Ru·ralness. *rare*—0. [-NESS.] 'Country-likeness, clownishness' (Bailey, 1730).

†**Ru·ralty.** *Obs.*—1 [-TY.] Agricultural or country population.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 287 None other guests but the gentlemen and ruralty of the County.

†**Ru·rate.** *Obs.*—1 (Apparently f *rur-al*, after *curate*; but perh. an error for *jurate.*)

c 1560 *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. CXVI, O poet rare and recent.., Sparyng no priest or curate, Cyuylyan or rurate.

Rurd(e, obs. variants of RERD(E.

†**Rure.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hryre**, 2 **rere**, 3 **rure.** [OE. *hryre*, f. *hrur-*, *hrus-*, weak grade of *hréosan* REOSE *v.*] Fall; ruin.

Beowulf 1681 Hit on æht ȝewearf æfter deoda hryre. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XVI § 4 We witon..hwilce hryras ..se unrihtwisa kasere Neron weorhte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 144 þis cild is ȝesett manezum mannum to hryre. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark V. 13 On mycelen rere se heord warð on sæ bescofen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1154 þu singst aȝen eiȝte lure, Oþer of summe frondes rure.

†**Ru·ric,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 5 **ruryk.** [Cf. med.L. *ruricus* (Du Cange).] Rustic.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII 398 Thocht ruryk folk tharoff haff litill feill, Na deyme na lord, bot landis be thair part.

Ruri·colist. *rare*—0. [f. L. *rūricola.*] A husbandman (Bailey, 1730). So **Ruri·colous** *a.*, 'living in the country or fields' (Mayne, 1858).

Ruridecanal (rū·rideˑkănăl, -dĭkēˑnăl), *a.* [f. L. *rūri-*, combining form of *rūs* country, + DECANAL.] Of or pertaining to a rural dean or deanery.

1861 J. A. PHILIPPS *Missionary Pupils* 10 Members of each Ruri-decanal chapter should find a Missionary-candidate and raise funds for his education. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 280 A revival of Ruridecanal action throughout the diocese had preceded.

†**Ru·rify,** *v. Obs.*—1 [See prec. and -FY.] *trans.* To countrify.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 77 His grace is lost, his maiestie diminished, and hee euen rurified like a priuate subiect.

†**Ru·rigene.** *Obs.*—0 (See quot. and next.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rurigene*, born in, dwelling or abiding in the Country; country people. [Hence in Phillips, Bailey, etc.]

Ruri·genous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rūrigen-a* + -OUS.] Born or dwelling in the country; rustic.

1730 in BAILEY (folio). 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* II. 119 Rurigenous cook-maids, and automatical bankers' clerks may take care of their autography. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. 936 The word runchies, for weeds, is generally known to rurigenous people.

Rus, abbrev. of RUSTICATION 3.

a 1890 SIR R. F. BURTON in Lady Burton *Life* (1893) I. 90 I was singled out by an especial recommendation not to return to Oxford from a Rus.

Rusa (rūˑsä). [mod.L. (C. Hamilton Smith, 1827), a. Malay رسا *rūsa*: cf. BABIROUSSA.] **a.** A genus of large East Indian deer, including the sambur and rusa proper. **b.** A deer belonging to this genus, esp. the Javanese *Rusa hippelaphus.* Also *attrib.*

1827 C. H. SMITH in Griffith tr. *Cuvier* IV. 104 The Rusa Group. This group consisting of Stags entirely Asiatic, is distinguished from all other Deer, by having round horns with a brow antler, but no median or bezantler. *Ibid.* 105 The Great Rusa (*Cervus Hippelaphus*). *Ibid.* 116 Although the true Axines have horns of similar form with the Rusas, their structure is more slender. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Introd. 11 The Saumer, or black rusa of Bengal. *Ibid.*, The great rusa stag, nearly as large as a horse. 1877 *Nature* 26 Apr. 562/1 The additions during the past week include a Rusa Deer (*Cervus rusa*) from Java.

Russa, variant of ROOSA.

†**Rusband.** *Obs.*—1 [Perhaps a misprint for *Rusland* Russia.] Some kind of hemp.

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 13 The best Rine and Rusband are these, Hempe brought in by the Eastland Merchants from the parts of Leifleland and Prusia.

Ruscan, variant of RUSKIN 2 *Obs.*

Rusche, obs. form of RUSH *sb.* and *v.*

Ruschew, variant of RISHEW *Obs.*

† **Ru·scled**, *a.* *Obs.*—1 [Of obscure origin.] ? Wrinkled, rugged.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1096 Bullenekkyde was þat bierne, and brade in the scholders,..Ruyd armes as an ake with rusclede sydes.

‖ **Ruscus** (rʊ·skʊ̆s). [med.L., for class. L. *ruscum.*] The plant butcher's broom or knee-holly.

1578 [see BUTCHER'S BROOM]. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Bonifacia*, The broad-leaved ruscus, or butcher's-broom, commonly called the Alexandrian bay. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 250 Where the tombs of the Tyrrhenes were hidden away behind the fence of thorny ruscus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 Birch tar (often sold as oleum rusci, but not made from the ruscus).

Ruse (rū·z), *sb.* [a. F. *ruse* (14th c.), vbl. sb. from *ruser*: see next.]

† **1.** *Hunting.* A detour; a doubling or turning of a hunted animal to elude the dogs. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Somtyme he goth away with hem and þen he maketh a ruse in some side. *Ibid.* xxx, Alle his blenches and his ruses beforeseyde.

2. A trick, stratagem, artifice, 'dodge'.

1625 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 261 The ruse of the bill of plague will start men to come up that are in the country. 1670 *Ibid.* 473 This might have been a ruse of the French. 1692 RAY *Creation* (ed. 2) 128 The wiles and ruses, which these timid creatures [hares] make use of to save themselves. 1746 G. TURNBULL tr. *Justin* XXI. iii, When there was no more opportunity for rapine, he outreached the whole city by this cunning ruse. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Domestic Amusem.* 33 The double ruse of decyphering the despatches, and then forwarding them by another hand. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 They.. endeavoured by some clumsy expedient, or grotesque ruse, to evade it. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 173 The asserted conversion might be only a ruse to enable Saul to learn their secrets.

b. Without article.

1815 W. H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 120 Ruse ever ranks with the Cloth as Fair Game. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 447 Seizing by ruse the game that evaded other snares.

† **Ruse**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **ruyse**, 5 *Sc.* **rus**. [a. OF. *ruser*, *ruiser* (mod.F. *ruser*): see RUSH *v.*[2]]

1. a. *trans.* To drive back in battle.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 4658 Þeyr egre comyng þe Romayns a-boden,..& ruysed þe Brutons abak in feld. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 527 The Scottis men fast can thame payne Thair fais mekill mycht to rus. I trow thai sall no payne refus [etc.].

b. *intr.* To give way, retreat.

c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 288 As soone as Gawein was come he be-gan to do so well that the saisnes rused and lefte place.

2. Of a hunted animal: To make a detour or other movement in order to escape from the dogs.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 381 So at þe last This hert rused & stale away Fro al þe houndis a prive way. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Þenne he begynneth to shewe his wiles and ruseith to and fro. *Ibid.*, Þen he shall ruse oute of þe wey for to stalle or qwatte to rest hym.

Hence † **Ru·sing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxxiii, He seeth þat betynge vppe þe ryueres and brokes,..nor rusyng to and froo vpon hymselfe.., ne may not helpe.

Ruse, *v.*[2] *dial.* Variant of ROSE *v.*[2]

1847 HALLIW., *Ruse*, to slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. *Devon.* 1874 MRS. WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days Devon & Cornw.* 91 Hold up your mare, for just here the cliff roozed down last week. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v. *Ruse* and *Rusement.*

Ruse, obs. form of ROOSE *sb.* and *v.*

Ruset-offal: see RUSSET *sb.* 5.

Rusewale, variant of RUSSWALE *Obs.*

Rush (rʊʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 **risc** (**hrisc**), **risce**, 3 **riges** (?), 4–5 **rische** (5 **rissche**), 4–6 **risshe**, 4-7 **rishe** (5 **riche**), 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **rish**; 4–5 **rysche** (5 **rysch**, **ryche**), 5–6 **rys(s)he**, **rysse** (5 **ryse**), 6 **ryessh**, **rysh**; also 1 (8–9 *dial.*) **rix**, 1 **rixe**. *β.* 1 (**h**)**rysc-**, 2 **rysse-**, **russe-**, 4 **rusche**, **ruysshe**, 4–6 **russhe** (5 **russh**), 6 **rushe**, 5– **rush**; 5 **roysche**, **rossh**, 6 **roche**. *γ.* 1 **resce**, 4 **ress(e**, **resshe**, **reisshe**, **reysshe**, 5 **resch(e**, **ressch**, 5–6 (9 *dial.*) **resh** (6 **reshe**), 9 *dial.* **reish**; also 8–9 *dial.* **rex** (**rexen**). *δ.* 6 *north.* and *Sc.* **rasch**, **rashe**, **raiche**, 8– **rash**. [The remarkable variations in the vowel of this word make its precise history far from clear. The OE. *risc* (*rix*) and *risce* (*rixe*) correspond to MDu. *risch*, MLG. *risch(e*, *rysse*, and *risk*, *rysk*, LG. *risch(e*, *risk(e*, WFris. *risk*, and it is no doubt these forms, rather than *rysc*, which are represented by ME. *risch(e*. The evidence for OE. *rysc* is very slight, but is strengthened by the existence of continental forms with *u*, as Du. *rusch* (16th cent.), MLG. *rusch*, MHG. *rusch(e*, G. *rusch*, LG. and WFris. *rusk* (LG. also *rüsschen*, *rüsken*, etc.); whether ME. *rusch(e* is merely a dialectal representative of OE. *rysc*, or is due to foreign influence, is not clear. The continental forms, however, are prob. the source of OF. *rusche*, *rousche*, *rouche* (mod.F. dial. *rouche*, *rouce*), rush, reed, or sedge, which may have had some effect in ME. The OE. *resce* (found only once) appears to have no parallel in the cognate languages; the northern and Scottish *rash* is probably a variant of this, as in the case of *nash* for NESH *a.*

All the forms might have arisen as natural variants from an ablaut series **resc-*, *rasc-*, *rusc-*, but the disturbing effect of both *r* and *sh* on adjacent vowels makes it uncertain how far this is really the case. The German adj. *rasch* has an almost parallel series of variants, and some ultimate connexion between this and the sb. is not impossible. The suggestion that the Teutonic word is an early adoption, with complete change of meaning, of L. *ruscum*, butcher's broom, is in the highest degree improbable.]

1. A plant of the order *Juncaceæ*, having straight naked stems or stalks (properly leaves) and growing in marshy ground, or on the borders of rivers or ponds; a single stem or stalk of this, either as growing, or as cut and used for some purpose.

Down to the 17th century green rushes were commonly employed for strewing on the floors of apartments

α. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* I 530 *Juncus*, risc. *c* 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* III. xxiii, In þæm cleofum..wære upyrnende grownes hreodes & rixa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 402 Spyrte bið..of rixum ȝebroden. *Ibid.*, Rixe weaxst ȝewunelice on wæteriȝum stowum *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2595 In an fetles, of rigesses wrogt,..ðis child wunden ghe wulde don. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6038 Kyng Richard garte al the Ynglys Schere rysches in the marys. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1701 The stalke was as risshe right, And theron stood the knoppe upright. *c* 1400 *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 335 Vppon a bed of risschen.. his body he gan reste. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. viii. § 4 The seid Diers..upon the lystes of the same Clothes festen and sowe great Risshes called Bull Risshes. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 286/1, I haue laid you the places ready with ryshes betwene the leaues. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 104 It hath leues lyke succory and stalkes lyke rysshes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. ii, The Greekes in old time emploied their rishes in drawing of ropes. 1778 *Exmoor Scolding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Rex* or rather *Rix*, a Rush; *Rixen*, Rushes. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Rish*, rush. 1831 LOVER *Leg.* 182, I..was peepin' out iv a turf o' rishes.

β. ?*c* 1000, *a* 1200 [see 5 a]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 To ruble and to rely, russhes to pilie. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14673 And placys ful off old ordure, I kan strowhe with Rosshys grene, That ther ys no Felthe sene. *c* 1475 in Wr.-Wülcker 786 *Hic cirpus*, a roysche. 1513 T. MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 The Queene sate alone alowe on the rushes all desolate. 1561 in *Record of Caernarvon* (1838) 298 Permitting the rushes .and the roots of the same to stand and growe. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 606 The Scholars far below upon the Ground, On fresh-strew'd Rushes place themselves around. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 66 Tho' Rushes overspread the Neighb'ring Plains. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I 379 A wretched country, all overgrown with heath and rushes. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 416 It was lighted by a window shut by a texture of rushes 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 836 The miner requires a powder horn, rushes to be filled with gunpowder. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 556 The rush should at all times be tied only in a slip knot 1869 RUSKIN *Queen of Air* § 79 The rushes differ wholly from the sedge and grass in their blossom structure.

γ. *a* 1100 in Wr.-Wülcker 324 *Juncus, uel scyrpus*, resce. *a* 1300 [see 2 a]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Þet byeþ ylich þan þet zekþ þe crammeles ine þe russoles..oþer þane knotte ine þe resse. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 11 Whether a resshe may liuen withoute humour? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4126 Þare fand þai bernys & bridis. resild as a resch & roghe as a bere. 1489 *Acts. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* I. 118 For resschis to the Haw off Lythqow the tyme of the Imbassatouris. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 91 A Resh, *iuncus.* 1778 [see α]. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.*, *Reshes*, the wire rush, the seaves of the moors and wastes. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-Bk.*, *Rexen*, rushes. One of the very few words which retain the *en* plural.

δ. ?15 . *Song* in *Compl Scot.* (1872) vi. 64 Cou thou me the raschis grene. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 71 Scirpus..is called..in english a rishe or a rashe. 1554 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 283 For beireing of burds and trestis to the Queenis luging and for flouris and raichis. ?*a* 1700 *Bessy Bell & Mary Gray* i. in Child *Ballads* IV. 76/2 They bigget a bower..And theekit it oer wi rashes. 1795 MACNEILL *Scotland's Skaith* I. viii, Light he bare her,..Plac'd her on the new-mawn rashes. 1827 *Peril & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 133 See these hurdles of reeds.., this bed of rashes.

b. Used for burning; also *ellipt.*, a rush-light.

14.. in Wr-Wulcker 722 *Hic lichinus*, a weke...*Hec secula*, a rysch. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 456/2 Synke, of a lampe (*P.* holdinge the risshe), *mergulus.* 1572 BARET *Alv.*, The rushe, weeke, or match, that mainteyneth the light in the lampe. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxviii, A good rush, which measured in length two feet four inches and a half, being minuted, burnt only three minutes short of an hour. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 206 Without the glimmer of a farthing rush! 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 79/2 A long tallowed rush, which preserved an economical flame.

† **c.** Used for making a finger-ring: cf. RUSH-RING. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 166 It is weel allowid..that he make a ring of a rische and putte it on his fynger. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 88 Twas a good world..when a ring of a rush woulde tye as much Loue together as a Gimmon of golde. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 24 As fit..as Tibs rush for Toms fore-finger.

† **d.** In reference or with allusion to the practice of strewing fresh rushes for visitors. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 48 Greene rushes for this straunger, strawe here. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 When you come you shall haue greene rushes, you are such a straunger. 1602 BRETON *Wonders worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5 Greene rushes, M. Francisco, it is a wonder to see you heere in this Country. 1627 FLETCHER *Valentinian* II. iv, Rushes, Ladys, rushes, Rushes as green as Summer for this stranger. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* 7 If we had known of your Coming, we would have strown Rushes for you.

e. Without article, as a material or species of plant.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Shuttle*, A little Tube of Paper, Rush, or other Matter. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxviii, It showed no variation but of tint: green, where rush and moss overgrew the marshes. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* IV. 141 A flat malarian world of reed and rush! 1907 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 772/2 The body should be wrapped in rush, or bast, or grass, or hemp, and placed in a cage.

2. a. Used as a type of something of no value or importance, esp. in negative phrases as *not to care a rush*, *not worth a rush*.

(*a*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21441 O ranscun namar þan a ress Wald he of her [= hear] bot of his flesche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1161 He seide,..Not I not what, al dere ynow a rische. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 284 Only the value of a reysshe Of good in helpinge of an other. *a* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6077 Noȝt harmed þe valu of a resch. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 To be able to raise taulke, and make discourse of euerie rishe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 423 It forceth not of a rush what you do there. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconformist* I. 17 It matters not a rush. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 11 July 8/1 It does not signify a rush whether they can find..a precedent for what they ask.

(*b*) 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 137 Heo þat ben curset in constorie counteþ hit not at a russche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 97 For til I se the daies spring, I sette slep noght at a risshe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1680 Of all his payne he wold not sett a rissh. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 533 He should then bee hable to matche with theim well ynough, and not to care a rushe for theim. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VI. iii. (1886) 93 Night-walking sprites..Esteeme them not twoo rushes. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. iii, I weigh thee not a rush. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* viii. 194 Whose unjust Iudgement we doe not value a rush. 1712–3 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Mar., People will grumble; but Lord Treasurer cares not a rush. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xvi, He did not mind it a rush. 1848 J. GRANT *Aide-de-C.* xxiv, He would not value his ducats..a rush. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii, Claudius did not care a rush whether the night were beautiful or otherwise.

(*c*) *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* xxiv. 193 They can nat keepe conseil worth a risshe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 Without whiche, he is not woorth a rushe. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 296 They esteem not worth a rush any of our actions or manners 1674 W. POPE in *Flatman's Poems* 2 Friends Applauses are not worth a Rush. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV, My master's bill upon the city is not worth a rush. 1858 LINCOLN in Herndon *Life* (1892) II. 116 Not one of them is worth a rush if you deny it.

(*d*) 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1367/2 Tush! a rushe for holy bread! *c* 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* (Hunterian Cl.) 38 A figge for the whole world. A rush for thee. 1632 VICARS *Virgil* XI. 335 Brave sirs, our main work done,. A rush for what remains.

b. In various fig. or allusive phrases.

With quot. 1649 cf. the phrase *to seek a knot in a rush*, s.v. KNOT *sb.*[1] 14 b.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lviii. 198 They..were redy for waggyng of a rysshe to make debate and stryfe. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 289 It hangeth on a rush that M. Hes. concludeth. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* ix. 14 The Lord will cut off from Israel head and taile, branch and rush in one day. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 103 They are all head and taile, branch and rush, one intire Papall faction. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* iii. § 14 The Lawyer being captious made a scruple in a smooth rush, asking what is meant by Neighbour. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 191 The larch.. shoots up, as straight as a rush, to a great height. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiii, She was always as straight as a rush.

3. † **a.** One of the branchlets springing from the stem of Equisetum. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 100 The stemmes..do bringe forth rounde about every knot or joynt divers little, small, slender, and knottie rushes.

b. *U.S.* The horsetail. (Cf. DUTCH *a.* 3 c.)

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav.* 15 On the islands which we passed there is abundance of *Equisetum hyemale*, called by the settlers *rushes.*

4. With specific epithets:

a. Denoting various species of *Juncus.*

See also *moss-* (MOSS *sb.*[1] 6 b), *sea-*, *toad-*, and *wood-rush.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s v. *Juncus*, The species of rush, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these: The sharp or pointed Rush...The smooth or soft Rush [etc.]. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 345 Trifid Rush... Round-headed Rush...Soft Rush. Common Rush [etc.]. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 295 Lesser Bog Rush, or Little Bulbous Rush. *Ibid.* 296 Clustered Alpine Rush, or Black-spiked Rush.

b. *Flowering rush*: (see quots.).

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Butomus*,..the Flowering Rush or Water Gladiole. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rush, Lesser flowering, *Scheuchzeria.* 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.*, *Butomus umbellatus*, the flowering rush, is considered the handsomest herbaceous plant of the British flora.

c. Applied to many plants of different genera more or less resembling the rush, as *bog-*, *club-*, *Dutch*, *hare's-tail-*, *nut-*, *paper-*, *scouring*, *shave-*, *sweet*, *twig-*, *wood-rush* (see these words).

5. *attrib.* **a.** Denoting the growth or prevalence of rushes, as *rush-bed*, *-drain*, *-land*, *-plat*, *-tuft.*

The second element in *rush-aisle* and *-hylle* appears to be the Lanc. dial. *hile* a cluster.

956 in Earle *Land Charters* 192 Of ðam broce..on þæt riscbed; of ðam riscbedde on ðone weȝ. ?*c* 1000 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 183 Of þam streame on ryschealas middewearde. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* III. 189 Fram gryndeles sylle to russemere, fram ryssemere to bælgenham. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 A Rysche hylle, *cirpetum.* 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rush bed, *juncetum.* 1800 BEWICK *Hist. Quad.* 354 A Hound bitch..pupped four whelps during a hard chase, which she carefully covered in a rush aisle. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 58 The rush-tuft gone that hid

the skylark's nest. *Ibid.* 105 Swamps of wild rush-beds. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 15 You skulked Behind the rush-plats. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 425 River-like marshes or broad rush-drains, choked with spear-grass. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 36 Rush-land letting at four pounds an acre.

b. In sense 'made of rushes', as *rush-bag, -basket, -boat, -cap, -mat, -mill, -rope, -work*, etc.

1395 in *East Anglian* (1871) IV. 86 For ij bunches of Russherope, iijd. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 166 At length she layes it forth; in Rush-boat weaves it. 1681 GREW *Museum* IV. § iii. 372 A Rush-Basket.. very prettily woven together. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 38 If Tears in Rush-work may decipher'd be. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x, The Sides and Floors..I..covered with Rush matts of my own contriving. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 638/1 A parcel of miserable rush huts. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 1 We see..Him near the burn..Dammin the gush, to gar his rash-mill rin. 1842 *Dumfries Herald* Oct., The rush-cap on his head nodding like a mandarin's. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 337 Rooms..furnished..with the usual rush mats. 1896 A MORRISON *Child Jago* 185 Dicky, zealous at rush-bag-making.

c. In sense 'made of, consisting of, a rush', as *rush dip, -lance, -tube, -wick.*

1673 DRYDEN *Epil. Univ. Oxford* 15 Stout Scaramoucha with rush lance rode in. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Candle*, Put..in a small Rush-wick 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 150 Hollowing out a stone, into which they put a rush-wick, and burn train oil. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 836 A paper smift..is then fixed to the top of the rush-tube. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* lvii, I'll not give him a rush dip.

d. In sense 'of or belonging to a rush', as *rush-bent, -pith, -root.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 553 No more for þe faire fole bene for a risshe rote. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. I. 574/1 A rush-pith electrometer. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 137 Quick the rush-bent fann'd away, As they danc'd and bounded through. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 419 A better light than the rush-pith burnt by English peasants twenty or thirty years since.

6. *Comb.* **a.** Objective, as *rush-bearer, -cutter, -cutting, -dealer, -peeler, -reaper, -worker.*

c 1552 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) II 137 A rope is a fytt reward for such ryshe repers As have strowed this church againt the Kings prechers. 1595 in Hanshall *Hist. Cheshire* (1817) 581 For wine to the Rushbearers. 1607 *Ibid.*, To the Rushbearers, wine, ale [etc.]. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 Rush-manufacture, dealer. 1885 *Census Instructions* Index, Rush Peeler (for Rushlights). 1888 *Carlisle Patriot* 17 Aug. (E. D. D.), Service over, each rushbearer received the customary present. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 3/1 Fishing in the river, chatting with the rush-cutters. *Ibid.*, Rush cutting.

b. Instrumental, as *rush-bordered, -bottomed, -floored, -fringed, -girt, -seated, -strewn, -wove.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 118 We went to bed,..I to my Loft, and they to their Rush-floor'd cleanly Bedroom 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 287 Several rush-bottomed chairs were burnt. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 38 With rush-wove crowns in sad procession move. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* II. vi, In the rush-girt flask..Mix the greasy Thasian soy. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Winter is here* v, The rush-bordered rills. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 106 The gallants, who paid sixpence apiece for stools upon the rush-strewn stage. 1868 *Lessons of Middle Age* 273 The congregation sit on rush-seated chairs in the nave. 1881 TAUNT *Map Thames* 60/2 The picturesque farm with its rush-fringed river's bank.

c. Similative, as *rush-leaved, -stemmed*; *rush-looking.* Also RUSH-LIKE.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Narcissus*, The rush-leaved narcissus. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 269 Chive Garlic, or Rush-leaved Onion. 1871 M. C. COOKE *Hdbk. Fungi* 102 Rush-stemmed Nolanea. 1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progr.* 273 It has no grass, but in its stead some green rush-looking tufts, pleasant to our eyes.

7. Special combs., as **rush-broom**, (*a*) Spanish broom; (*b*) a yellow-flowered Australian shrub, *Viminaria denudata* (Morris, 1898); **rush-cart**, a cart piled with rushes at a rush-bearing; **† rush chicory**, = *rush succory*; **† rush cress** (?); **rush family**, the natural order *Juncaceæ*; **† rush garlic**, chives (cf. *rush leek, rush onion*); **rush-grass**, a species of grass having a rush-like appearance; **rush-holder**, a device for holding a rushlight; **† rush leek**, = *rush garlic*; **rush-man**, one who supplies or deals in rushes; **rush-nut** (see quot. 1819); **† rush onion**, = *rush garlic*; **† rush-pin** (?); **rush-sad** (?); **† rush succory**, the plant *Chondrilla juncea*; **† rush-tail**, a bird having a long slender tail; **rush-toad**, the natter-jack; **rush veneer**, a species of moth; **rush wheat**, a species of wild wheat (*Triticum junceum*) growing on sandy shores.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 219 Common Spanish *Rush-Broom. 1848 AINSWORTH *Lancs. Witches* I. 148 In the rear of the performers in the pageant came the *rush-cart drawn by a team of eight stout horses. 1860 KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* I. 202 To assemble at its rushbearing..at least eight, and sometimes a dozen, rush-carts. 1611 COTGR., *Lettron*, Gumme Cichorie, *rush Cichorie. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* xlviii, Irish *Rush Cress. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1084 *Juncaceæ*, the *Rush Family. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 643 This kinde is called in French, *des Oignoncettes*.., that is to say, *Rushe Garlike. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Plantago*, The *gramen junceum* or *rush-grass. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 76 Small Plymouth Rush-grass. 1880 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xvii, With rushgrass tall, Lotus, and all sweet herbage. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 36 Cutting the native grass—rush-grass and meadow-clover, as he called it. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 643 In Latine [it is called] *Scænoprasum*, which may be Englished, *Rushe Leekes. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* II. i, Here is one That was a *Rush-mans jerkin, Wer't not absurd a Broome-man should weare it? 1819 *Pantologia* X, **Rush nut*, the root of the cyperus esculentus.., a native of Italy, where it is collected and eaten. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 445 Chefa, Chufa or Earth Almond, Tiger or Rush Nut (*Cyperus esculentus*, L.)...The tubers, which are about the size of an ordinary bean, may be eaten either raw or cooked. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 642 Cyues or *Rushe Onyons, in the steede of leaues haue litle, smal, holowe..blades, lyke to smal Rushes. 1673 *Maldon Borough Deeds* (Bundle 98, fol. 1), [Innkeepers fined] *vis. viiid.* a peece,..for using *rushpinns in their severall yards. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 34 The flag-sads cut too much, *rush-sads too little. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 26 Choudrilla..maye be named in englishe *Ryshe Succory or gum Succory. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 100 The Portugals haue named them all according to some propriety which they haue; some they call *rushtailes, because their tailes be..long and small like a rush. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 360 The Natter-Jack, or *Rush Toad, is not common. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 425 *Botys hybridalis*, the *rush Veneer. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 151 The Rush Veneer (*Nymphula hybridalis*, Schrank) appears in July. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 173 *Triticum junceum*. Sea Wheat-grass. *Rush Wheat.

Rush (rʊʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 4 **russche**, 5–6 **rusche**, 6 **russhe, rushe.** [f. RUSH *v.*[2]]

1. The act, or an act, of rushing; a sudden violent or tumultuous movement; a charge, an onslaught: **a.** Of persons or animals.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2888 Þan schullaþ our men..be-trappe hem þar & take hem at one russche. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 450 At the fyrst rusche feill Inglismen war slayne. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 111 A Gentleman of his train spurred up his Horse, and with a violent rush severed him from the Duke 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 44 The ceaseless clangour, and the rush of men Inebriate with rage. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 235/2 Preparing their young horses for the wild rush of the hunting-field

b. Of material things. Also, a rushing sound.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. vii. 724 Þar men mycht here bot dusche for dusche, Rappis ruyde with the mony a rusche. *Ibid.* IV. xxv. 2384 Þat al þe wyndois in a rusche Off his chawmyr qwhar he laye Brak wp. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xiii. 11 The blast of fyre..fell with a russhe vpon y people. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* xiv. 20 b, Whatsoeuer noise or rushe they hard, they fered it was Catiline and Manlius. 1648 CRASHAW *Delights of the Muses* Poems (1904) 143 The rush of Death's unruly wave, Swept him off into his Grave. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 2 Overset by the rush of a larger vessel. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Mem. Kingd.* II. 148 Some mighty current, rush, or eddy of the tide. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xxix, Like the rush of showers Of hail in spring, pattering along the ground. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvi, There was a sudden rush of blood to Mr. Dombey's face. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarèl* I 120 My eyes grew wet with a rush of tears.

c. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 336 In a ferment with the sudden rush of business from all corners of the kingdom 1868 DICKENS *Let. to M. de Cerjat* 26 Aug., To this hour I have sudden vague rushes of terror. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad* xi, She..gave the girl time to recover from her first rush of shyness.

2. † a. *slang.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 1 485 Patroles have been productive of a new species of robbery called the *Rush*; that is, a number of villains assemble at the door of a house, and as soon as opened rush in, bind the family, and plunder the house. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A rush may signify a forcible entry by several men into a detached dwelling house for the purpose of robbing its owners.

b. *dial.* (See quots.)

1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* Gloss., *Rush*, a feast; a merry-making; a rout. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss* s.v., A merry-making is often spoken of as 'the grand rush' that is going to be held.

3. a. *Football.* An attempt by one or more players, *esp.* the forwards, to force the ball through the opponents' line and towards their goal. Also, a player who is skilled in this.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Then follows rush upon rush, and scrummage upon scrummage *Ibid.*, Don't give the rush a chance of reaching you! 1897 *Sportsman* 16 Dec., The Dark Blues broke away, but the rush was well saved by Black. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 5/2 He..had the reputation of being the best centre rush that the university [of Harvard] ever had.

b. *Croquet.* (See quot. 1874.)

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 14 *Rush*, a shot or roquet played so hard as to send the object ball to some spot where the striker desires to place it. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 The learner should next practise..*cutting*, which is a rush played fine instead of full.

c. *Amer.* A scrimmage or struggle between first and second year students.

1871 G. R. CUTTING *Stud. Life Amherst Coll.* 128 Participants will, however, readily recall the..'rush' of '67 and '68, in Athenæ Hall; and..the 'rushes' of '71 with '72. 1905 *Dundee Advt.* 5 Dec. 4 What is known in Canadian academic life as 'rush', that is, a trial of strength between the freshmen and the second year students.

4. A sudden migration of numbers of people to a certain place, *esp.* to a new goldfield.

1850 R. MONCKTON MILNES in *Life* (1891) I. x. 444 The rush of English to those parts is so great that there is hardly a bed to be had. 1861 T. M'COMBIE *Austral. Sk.* 86 We had a long conversation on the 'rush', as it was termed. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 289 A large proportion had been lured to Turonia by the golden possibilities of the great rush.

b. *transf.* The scene of such a migration; *spec.* a new goldfield.

1855 W. HOWITT *Land, Lab., & Gold* I. 172 It is a common practice for them to mark out one or more claims in each new rush. 1885 FORBES *Souvenirs* (1894) 272 When he migrates to a new rush, he takes live belongings with him.

5. a. An eager demand *for*, a strong run *on*, something.

1856 R. MONCKTON MILNES in *Life* (1891) II. xii. 10 There is such a rush for places I shall probably not see it. 1884 *19th Cent.* Nov. (1889) 854 There was a slight boom in the mining market, and a bit of a rush on American rails.

b. *With a rush*, with a sudden onset; in a sweeping or rapid manner.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To go it with a rush, or with a perfect rush,' is to do a thing energetically, with spirit. 1861 *Times* 6 June, Already the Confederate States perceive that they cannot carry all before them with a rush.

6. a. A (migratory) flock or flight of birds.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* I. ix. 118 A 'flight' or 'rush' of dunbirds. 1901 *Scotsman* 10 Sept. 7/1 The greater number of birds in the autumn rushes.

b. *Austr.* A stampede of horses or cattle.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life* (1882) 298 A confused whirl of dark forms swept before him...It was 'a rush', a stampede.

7. Dysentery in cattle.

1799 *Prize Ess. Highland Soc.* III. 407 Purging or Rush. 1838 in W. C. L. Martin *Ox* (1847) 18/2 They are bad breeders, and much subject to the rush, a complaint common to animals bred in and in.

8. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal mining* 209 *Rush*, the sudden weighting of the roof when robbing the pillars begins, and the roof is a strong one.

9. *Comb.*, as **rush hours**, those hours when passenger traffic is at its height; **rush line** (see sense 3 a); **rush order**, an order for goods required in a hurry.

1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 715/3 Princeton's rush line is where she needs material and plenty of it. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/7 Makers have so much work on hand that they are neglecting rush orders. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 8/3 Trailer cars can be put on during the 'rush hours', mornings and evenings.

Rush, *sb.*[3] *north. dial.* [Of obscure origin.] A thick growth of plants or shrubs; a brake.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* (ed. 2) II. 340 *Rush* (of grass or corn); a tuft, knot, cluster, or crowd of plants. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 39 In the midst of a 'whin rush'—that is, a great extent of old whins. 1844 M. A. RICHARDSON *Historian's Table-bk., Legendary* II. 43 Through a rush of briars and nettles. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-Talk* 155 A field..has a 'rush' or narrow strip of wood or rough ground at one end of it.

Rush, obs. form of RUSS *sb.*

Rush (rʊʃ), *v.*[1] Also 5 **russhe**, 6 **rysshe.** [f. RUSH *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To strew with rushes.

1422 *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 242 Noght vpon harde erthe ne Pament, but vpon erthe nesshly y-strawet or russhet. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxvi. (1869) 142, I can wel russhe a dungy place. *a* 1851 [see RUSHED *ppl. a.*]. 1895 ELLWOOD *Lakeland Gloss.* 78 In some parishes, rushing the church in this way was paid for.

b. To tie up, work or make, with rushes.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 556 Keep them [i.e. hop-bines] well rushed around at the bottom. 1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 47/1 Women and children..caning or rushing the 'bottoms' [of chairs].

2. *intr.* To gather rushes. *rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 692/2, I ryshe, I gather russhes, *je cueils des joncs. Ibid.*, Go no more a rysshynge Malyn. 1896 BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* 234 Don't y' go a-rushing, maids, in May.

Rush (rʊʃ), *v.*[2] Forms: 4 **russchen**, 4–6 **rusche** (5 **russch-, ruyssch-**, *Sc.* **rousch-**); 4–6 **russhe** (5 **rosshe, 6 russzh-**); 4–6 **rushe**, 6– **rush.** [a. AF. *russher*, var. of *russer*, = OF. *re(h)usser, re(h)user, ruser*, etc. (mod.F. *ruser*: see RUSE *v.*[1]). The forms with *s* would normally represent a pop.L. **refūsāre*, f. ppl. stem of L. *refundĕre* to cause to flow back, but it is difficult to regard those in *ss* and *ssh* as having this origin.

The development of some of the senses may have been helped by a feeling of phonetic appropriateness: cf. the similar uses of MHG. *rischen, ruschen* (G. *rauschen*), which is quite unconnected in origin.]

I. *trans.* **† 1.** To force out of place or position by violent impact; to drive back, down, etc. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 404 In the stour sa hardyly He ruschyt with hys chewalry, That he ruschyt his fayis ilkane. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* IV, He betus on the busshes; Alle he riues and he russhes, That the rote is vnrȝte.

† b. Const. *down, up*; *to* (the ground), *under* (foot), etc. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 527 Þe hound..schot on symeon..and to-ȝe ȝerde hym vndirnethe Ruschit. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1339 Of alle his ryche castelles [I will] rusche doune the walles. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 333 Con3he and rabit bathe he brak, And ruschit wp þe ȝhettis þar. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 193 Hors..rousched fiekis wndir feit. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 102 A tempest of winde..rusht downe standerdes, and tare downe lodgynges. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 39 They ruschit thame rouchlie to the earth 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VI. § 2 (1643) 205 Many hills and buildings have been rushed down by this kind of earthquake. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 235 He thereupon ran and rushed the said Main..to the ground under his Feet.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 26 The kind Prince Taking thy part, hath rusht aside the Law,

†c. To smash, shatter. *Obs.*—[1]

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. 176 He smote thurgh shelde..and al to russhed and brake the precious stones.

2. To cause to move with great speed and force; to send or impel violently. Chiefly with preps.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 25 He with feersnesse..rushide the former feet to Heleodore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8931 He armed him, and russhed his stede, And forto loust fast he yede. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. ii. 185 He russhed his hors on syre Ector and..bare hym clene out of the sadel. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xii. 18 A most mighty tempest that he rushed upon the whole world. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 18 Then rush'd he out a lance at him. 1654 I. AMBROSE *Ultima* 18 Into what a sea of misery have I now rushed saile! 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. (1899) 153 There was a spit sticking in the wall of the house...I rushed inadvertently my face on it. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov., How skilfully these young creatures managed their frail tiny barks! They rush them through the fiercest rapids.

†b. To pull *out* hastily, drag *off* violently. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2550 Redely theis rathe mene rusches owtte swerdes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. x. 132 Syr Arthur..pulled hym to the erthe, and thenne russhed of his helme. *a* 1600 *Sir Lancelot du Lake* 120 in Percy *Reliques* (1765) I. 186 He pull'd him downe upon his knee, And rushing off his helm [etc.].

3. a. *refl.* To move with speed and force (*obs.*); to impel (oneself) heedlessly, violently, or hurriedly *upon* or *on* something. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Song Roland* 589 'Lordingis,' said Roulond, 'rusche you be-dene'. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 819 Rudly till ray thai ruschit thaim agayne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 47 To have made him desperate, and to have rusht himselfe upon vile courses. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* 448 Men, that can thus knowingly and consideringly rush themselves upon such unspeakable mischiefs.

b. *trans.* To drag, force, or carry rapidly and violently. Chiefly const. *into*, *to*, *out of*.

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 627 The said Thesaurare . put violent handis on the said complenar, ruschit him to the Tolbuith. 1632 J. FEATLY *Hon. Chast.* 15 His will rushes him headlong to the whirlepoole of destruction. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 21 Consideration..we owe to our Souls. For without it, we shall..rush them into infinite perils. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, O, how like innocence she looks! what, stab her, And rush her into blood? 1740–1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 30 Tell me you forgive me for rushing you into so much Danger and Distress. 1897 *Sportsman* 16 Dec., From a line out here the leather was finely rushed up. 1898 G. B. SHAW *You never can tell* Plays II. 294 They rush him out of the room between them.

c. *transf.* To get or bring *out*, carry *through*, push on, etc., in an unusually rapid manner.

1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 106 Cadell rather wished to rush it out by employing these different presses. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., When his name was proposed they rushed it through with a will. 1890 *Standard* 20 Feb., All we desire is that the measure shall not be rushed through the House. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/6 There is no disposition to rush business, and caution is being manifested by dealers.

d. To make (one's way) with a rush.

1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xii, This morning by dawn we were rushing our way along the Uvunkwe.

4. To force at an unusual or excessive pace or speed. Also with *on*, *up*.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 39/1 This Bushboy..would never rush his horse to overtake any antelope if the ground were at all rough. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 355 While the country boy is allowed to grow up, the city boy is rushed up. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 184 There is no doubt that Cucumbers can be rushed on with heat and moisture. 1894 [GODLEY] *Aspects Mod. Oxford* 43 Nor will he..allow himself to be 'rushed' through the various objects of interest.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)

a 1890 *Elect. Rev.* XV. xiv. 10 (Cent.), Nearly all [telegraph operators] are ambitious to send faster than the operator at the receiving station can write it down, or in other words to rush him.

c. *colloq.* To defraud or cheat, to 'do', *out of*.

1891 *L'pool Mercury* 26 May 5/4 With an added 2' it is equivalent in value to the dollar, and.. much good sport is to be obtained in America in trying to rush the natives out of that 2d.

5. a. *Austr.* (See quot.)

1852 G. C. MUNDY *Our Antipodes* I. 313 Sometimes at night this animal will leap into the fold amongst the timid animals and so 'rush' them—that is, cause them to break out and disperse through the bush.

b. *Mil.* To overcome, take, capture, carry, by means of a sudden rush.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 498 They break from our Christianity and 'rush' our pickets. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 1/2 The Arabs 'rushed' the town, putting every man to the sword. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* ii, The town was to be rushed in the night, and the whites to be slaughtered without quarter to any.

transf. 1888 BESANT *50 Yrs. Ago* 137 Peeresses..occupied every seat, and even 'rushed' the reporters' gallery. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiii, A single bushranger was rushed by a couple of determined men.

c. To cross, penetrate, traverse, negotiate (or endeavour to do so) with a rush.

1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov. 566/2 In 'rushing' the hurdles, men are stationed..to prevent the horses swerving. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 208 The next one [snow-drift] we came to, the driver thought he could 'rush' it. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 280, I rushed it, and reached the other side in safety.

fig. 1888 BESANT *Eulogy of R. Jefferies* vii. 188 Most readers like to rush a volume. You cannot rush Jefferies.

d. To occupy by a rush (of gold-miners).

1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip to Boerland* 171 The locality was 'rushed' for gold. 1887 HAYTER *Xmas Adv.* 3 The Bald Hill had just been rushed, and therefore I decided..a claim to take up.

e. *Croquet.* To roquet (a ball) with considerable force. Also *absol.*

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 14 It is rushed at an angle, instead of in a direct line. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/2 When able to rush, the strokes made in taking croquet..should be practised.

II. *intr.* **6.** Of persons or animals: To run, dash, or charge with violence or impetuous rapidity. Usually const. with **advs.** or preps.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 380 In the stour sa hardyly He ruschyt, that all the semble schuk. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 783 The hunters..hereth hym come russhyng in the greues. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2880 So raythely thay rusche with roselde speris, That the raskaille was rade. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1049 The worthi Scottis ruschyt on thaim, in gret ire. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1910, I rushe at them rughly, and make them ly full lowe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 143 Doing displeasure to the Citizens, By rushing in their houses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 151 The wilde Boare rushed upon one of these frames wheeling towards him. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. ii, The desperate savage rusht within my Force. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 93 To brave the savage rushing from the wood. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 198 Strangely depairing from all the civilities of life [he] would rush from the room. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. 110 Then the colt rushed by them..hard held. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 79 A few minutes later Madame de Férias rushed into her husband's room.

b. *fig.* To press, make an attack or descent, *on* or *upon* one.

1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dragon* 30 Now whan ye kynge sawe, that they russhed in so sore vpon him,..he deliuered Daniel vnto them. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 For with none but clownish and roynish ieasts dost thou rush vppon vs. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, All his creditors would have come rushing on him in a body.

c. *fig.*, denoting precipitate, rash, or unconsidered action. Freq. const. *into*.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62 You rushe forth headlong unadvisedly. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 13 Rinnand and ruscheand without knaulege quhat thai othir do or say. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 159 Restraine and keepe backe men from rushing presumptuously in their sinnes. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 7 One man rushes upon certain ruin for the gratification of a present desire. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 185 To rush into a fixt eternal state Out of the very flames of rage and hate. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 232 The inquiring reader.. rushes blindly to the experiment, indifferent to the nature of his soil. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-t.* vi, So many foolish persons are rushing into print. 1873 MRS BROOKFIELD *Not a Heroine* II. 268 He always rushes into extremes.

d. To go *on* hurriedly in speaking.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi[i], 'My means,' rushed on Smirke, 'are at present limited, I own'.

e. To pass or travel rapidly.

1852 M. ARNOLD *Human Life* 17 We rush by coasts where we had lief remain. 1897 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 250/2 It might be done by leaving the ship at Plymouth, and rushing up to London by the first train.

f. With *it* and *out*. *rare.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 856 Properly drest..To russhe it oute In euery route. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *To Rush it*, to do a thing with spirit; as, 'The old negro is rushing it with his fiddle'.

7. Of things: To move, flow, fall, etc.. with great speed or impetuosity.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 368 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowtez, To-rent vch a rayn-syfte & rusched to pe vrbe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 497 He .lokede on pe knigte, & saw pe red blod russchen out. 1460 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 206 The elementes gonne to rusche & rappe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 553 The noyis rouschit throuch straikis that thai dang. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 125 Of our wondis the red blude ruschis owt. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Rush do the winds forward.. They skud too the seaward. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 730 Swale rusheth rather than runneth..with foaming waters. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 414 Nor slept the winds Within thir stony caves, but rush'd abroad. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* II. 46 Beyond the hostile ranks the weapon drove; The warriors stooping as it rush'd above. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, The blood rushed in anger to the countenance of Richard. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 A dozen avalanches rushed downwards from its summit. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 45 When you..hear the water rushing Around you, and beneath.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 222 Many an error by the same example, Will rush into the state. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 21 Restless thoughts, that..rush upon me thronging, and present Times past. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xl, Almost instantly the whole truth of the transaction seemed to rush upon her mind. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xl[ix, A dreadful rumour rushed through the University. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi, His mind rushed over all the circumstances of his departure from Florence.

c. To come suddenly into view.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. xiii, The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 65 In India that luminary does not 'peep up', he rushes up.

d. To grow or shoot *up* rapidly.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, The weeds have rushed up, and conspired to choke the fair and wholesome blossom.

†**8.** To fall quickly or violently. *Obs.*

Now only contextually, as in sense 7.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 139 He rouschit doun off blud all rede. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 120 The Romaynes for radnesse ruschte to the erthe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xviii. 142 Therwith syre Gawayne and his hors russhed doune to the erthe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 122 Brutus..ruschit (as it had bene aganis his wil) to þe ground and kissit þe erde.

Rush-bearing. [RUSH *sb.*[1]] An annual ceremony in northern districts of carrying rushes and garlands to the church and strewing the floor or decorating the walls with them; usually made the occasion of a general holiday.

1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 29 At Whalley: ther a rushbearing, but much less solemnitie then formerlie. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol* 20 May-games, Whitsun-Ales, Morrice-dances, Rush-bearings,. and other sports. *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 fol. 331 b, The wake or day of a Churches dedication in West Riding of Yorksh. is calld the rush-bearing of such a Parish. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rush-bearing*, a ceremony of carrying garlands or rushes to the church. 1810 *Ann. Reg., Antiq.* 672/1 Rush bearing..was a custom which formerly prevailed generally in Cheshire. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* I. 341 The festival of Rush-bearing does not always coincide with the feast of the dedication. 1894 *Times* 21 Aug. 11/3 Rochdale, Aug. 20.—Rushbearing, the local holidays, commenced to-day.

attrib. 1649 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 294/1 Ringinge on the Rushbering Day. 1889 *Graphic* 22 June 682/2 On rush-bearing evening the churchyard wall is crowded with childish figures.

†**Rush-buckler.** *Obs.*—[1] [? f. RUSH *v.*[2]] A swashbuckler.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 146 Take into this numbre also their seruauntes; I meane, all that flocke of stout bragging russhe bucklers [L. *cetratorum nebulonum*].

Rush-bush. Also 5 **reschebusk**, 6 **reschebush**, 8–9 *dial.* **rex-bush**; *Sc.* 6 **rysche-**, **rasch(e)-bus(s)**, 8–9 **rash-buss**, **-bush**. [f. RUSH *sb.*[1] Cf. G. *ruschbusch.*] A tuft of rushes.

In early Scottish use common in a proverbial expression denoting the strict suppression of cattle-lifting.

c 1425 in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Hec papirio*, reschebusk. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 408, Ihone Upeland bene full blyith, I trow, Because the rysche bus kepis his kow. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 77 This prouerb of him [James II] in the cuntrie was commoun: He garis the rasche bus keip the kow. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 114 The Poor Man loved him, the Great feared him: He made the Rush-Bushes keep the Herds of Cattel. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 38 Rex-bush!—Fath! tell me o' tha Rexbush. 1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* vii, Ye, like a rash-buss, stood in sight. 1833 CARLYLE in *Froude* (1882) II. 387 Remember always what you said of the rush-bush here at Puttock on the wayside. 1898 J. MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 149 All who are..on the Ocean with no rush-bush to hould by when the storms come up.

Rush-candle. [RUSH *sb.*[1]] A candle of feeble power made by dipping the pith of a rush in tallow or other grease; a rushlight.

1592 NASHE *Pref. to Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, Put out your rush candles, you Poets and Rymers. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 338 A rush Candle from the wicker hole Of some clay habitation. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* vi. (1704) 321 What is all the light our eyes behold, but a rush-candle to him that is the father of lights? 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Candle*, Rush Candles, used in divers parts of England, are made of the pith of a sort of rushes, peeled, or stripped of the skin, except in one side, and dipt in melted grease. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 165 There being only the usual light in the ward, a common rush-candle. 1895 'G. MORTIMER' *Tales Western Moors* 119 He pictured her knitting placidly by the light of a rush candle.

Rushed, *ppl. a.* [f. RUSH *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]] Overgrown or strewn with rushes.

1753 T. WARTON *Ode Approach of Summer*, As slow he winds in museful mood, Near the rush'd marge of Cherwell's flood. *a* 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Cent.), Rushed floors, whereon our children play'd.

Rushen (rʌ·ʃn), *a.* Also 1 **riscen**, 4 **russchen**, 8–9 *Sc.* **rashen**. [OE. *riscen*, f. *risc* RUSH *sb.*[1] Cf. LG. *risken.*] Made of rushes, or of a rush.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod* ii. 3 Þa nam heo anne riscenne windel on scipwisan gesceapenne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Of russches beþ russchen vessels made. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 39 Tom Thumb with his Rushen Spear. *Ibid.*, Can a Crismer..bind Behemoth with a rushen cord? 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bridge*, Rushen Bridge, *pont de jonc*, is made of large sheaves of rushes growing in marshy grounds. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* IV. 395 The straw brechem is now supplanted by the leather collar, the rashen sheets by the iron traces. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v 87 Allowed to pull rushen seats to pieces. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 215 He held out to him two fair rushen wands.

†**Rusher**[1]. *Obs.*—[1] [f. RUSH *sb.*[1]] One who strews rushes on a floor.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, Pipers, fidlers, rushers, puppet-masters, Jugglers, and gipsies.

Rusher[2] (rʌ·ʃəɹ). [f. RUSH *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which rushes; one who acts precipitately or without deliberation.

With quot. 1796 cf. RUSH *sb.*[2] 2 a.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 148 Remit such Rushers not into the Church onely, but Pulpit, to the Philosophy Schoole to be shamed. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rushers*, thieves who knock at the doors of great houses in London,..and on the door being opened by a woman, rush in and rob the house; also housebreakers who enter lone houses by force. 1862 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. 148 We always thought a rusher [in a fight] no good at school. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 82 He ..was a rusher across country. 1887 *Cyclist* 11 May 739/2 This irrepressible writer and rusher to conclusions.

2. *U.S.* One who takes part in a rush to a new gold-field or to new territory.

1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 629 *Rushers*, in California and all the gold-bearing districts of the West, is the comprehensive name of persons going to the mines. 1892 *Current History* I. 433 As many of the 'rushers' are very poor, there is sure to be great suffering in the territory.

3. *U.S. Football.* A forward.

1883 *Atlantic Monthly* May 682/1 An attempt to break through the line of rushers, in a scrimmage. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 215/2 Putting the goalkeepers in the front and placing the tired rushers at the goals.

4. *colloq.* A 'go-ahead' person.

1889 *Century Mag.* Oct. 874/1 The pretty girl from the East is hardly enough of a 'rusher' to please the young Western masculine taste.

Rushet, obs. or erron. form of Russet.

Rush-grown, *a.* [Rush *sb.*1]

1. Having the slender tapering form of a rush.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 Those [shafts] that be lytle brested and big toward the hede called by theyr lykenesse taperfashion, reshe growne, and of some merrye fellowes bobtayles. 1615 Markham *Country Contentm.* I. i, His tail long, and rush grown, that is big at the setting on, and small downward. *Ibid.* I. x, An excellent streight and well grown Ground Hazel, being from the bottome to the top finely Rush-grown. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 27 With an Annular body like a Wasp, and conical or rush-grown towards the tayl. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 247 His Rush-grown Tail O'er his broad Back bends in an ample Arch. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.*, *Rush-grown*, tapering like a rush.

2. Overgrown with rushes.

1777 T. Warton *Suicide* ii, By the brook, that ling'ring laves Yon rush-grown moor with sable waves. 1777 Mason *Eng. Garden* II. 342 Oft too the coward hare, then only bold .., Will quit her rush-grown form. 1886 W. J. Tucker *A. Europe* 213 The vast rush-grown swamps and verdant pastures of the lordly Theiss.

Ru·shiness. *rare*−0. [f. Rushy *a.*] 'A being full of or having Rushes' (Bailey, 1730).

Ru·shing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rush *v.*2] The action of running or moving with great speed or force; the noise produced by some rapid or violent movement. Also in fig. uses.

c 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7350 Pare salle be swilk rareyng and ruschyng And raumpyng of devels. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxiv. (Bodl. MS.), [A lion] dredeb noise and russchinge of wheles. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5921 The hors he held for al his russhing. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* xiv. 13 They..made a greate russshinge to wake him vp, because they thought with the noyse to haue raised him. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 79 b, The two kynges had their speres ready, then began the rushyng of speres. 1611 Bible *Isaiah* xvii. 12 The rushing of nations, that make a rushing, like the rushing of mighty waters. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 682 Our..careless rushings into his presence in worship. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Sea*, The rushing up continually of such a body of water makes a roundish cavity. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. iii, Hark! 'tis the rushing of a wind that sweeps Earth and the ocean. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 429 We buried those whom the.. brute had slain in his rushings.

b. *spec.* in croquet, football, etc. (see quots.).

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 The learner should next practise *rushing*, *i. e.*, roqueting with such force as to move the ball aimed at some distance. 1883 *Atlantic Monthly* May 681/2 Avoirdupois and strength are at a premium for rushing, blocking and tackling.

c. *U.S. Univ. slang.* (See quot. 1888.)

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 236 'Hazing,' 'rushing,' secret societies.., are unknown at Oxford and Cambridge. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* VI. cii. III. 454 *n.*, Sophomores and freshmen have a whimsical habit of meeting one another in dense masses and trying which can push the other aside on the stairs or path. This is called 'rushing'.

Ru·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. Rush *v.*2] That rushes; moving or acting with rapidity or impetuosity.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Acts* ii. 2 And sodenly there came a sounde from heauen, as it had bene of a russhing and mighty winde. 1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 177 Here by the Murmurs of this rushing Spring, She sweetly lay. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 97 Rushing sound Of onset ended soon each milder thought. 1743 Francis tr. *Horace, Odes* I. xiv. 8 Nor without ropes thy keel can longer brave The rushing fury of th' imperious wave. 1805 Southey *Madoc* II. xxv, Around the rushing keel The waters sing. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xx, Tortured by these thoughts, he carried monotony with him, through the rushing landscape. 1897 Vovnich *Gadfly* (1904) 24/2 The blackness seemed to fall away from him in pieces with a rushing noise.

Ru·shingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a rushing manner; rapidly or impetuously.

1388 Wyclif *Job* vi. 15 My britheren passiden me, as a stronde doith, that passith ruschyngli [L. *raptim*] in grete valeis. 1598 Florio, *Prorotto*,..lept or gone out rushinglie or running swiftlie. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV 168, I beheld a dark shadow come rushingly forth. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxvii, All his life during the last year passed rushingly across his mind.

Ru·shingness. *rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The fact of making a rushing sound.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 436 Aloft, with its peculiar rushingness of wing, you heard the flight of the scarce-seen ring-dove.

†**Ru·shle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [perh. f. Rush *v.*2 + -le, but cf. Rustle *v.* 2.] *intr.* To rush. Hence †**Ru·shling** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* 39 b, Than was all the rable of the shippe..called to the reckeninge, rushelinge together as they had bene the cookes of helle. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 262 As I was placing his feete in the holes, distempred feare brought him downe upon me with a rushling hurle.

Rushle, obs. variant of Rustle *v.*

Ru·shlight. Also **rush-light.** [Rush *sb.*1]

1. = Rush-candle.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4673/2 Small Rush Lights once dipped or drawn through Grease, or Kitchin Stuff. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Tale* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 78 As rushlights in a spacious room, Just burn enough to form a gloom. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* XXV. (1818) II. 409 A single candle, not more vivid than the rush-light which glimmers in the peasant's cottage. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 451 The rushlights that are sold in London vary from ten to eighteen in the pound. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 89 Why should he burn a rushlight when there was nothing to look at?

b. Without article: The light of a rush-candle.

1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* vi, The next day commenced as before, getting up and dressing by rushlight.

c. *fig.*, denoting something insignificant or of little account; a glimmer.

1889 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 1 A lamp or rushlight of understanding. *Ibid.* 212 A dwelling in the rush-light of 'closet-logic'. 1893 F. F. Moore *I Forbid Banns* xxxiv, You have spoken according to your lights, I daresay; but such lights as yours are rush-lights, Mr. Hardy.

2. *attrib.*, as *rushlight candle, life, shade.*

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 13 (1726) 64 The late bishop of Bristol..found him in his lodgings by a little starving fire, with a rush-light candle before him. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xii, The little circles of light, which the reflection of the rushlight-shade threw upon the ceiling. 1863 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 104 It was a great day in my rushlight life.

Hence **Ru·shlighted** *a.*

1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* § 154 As many candles ..as would comfort the old eyes..of a whole rushlighted country village.

Ru·sh-like, *a.* [f. Rush *sb.*1] Resembling a rush or rushes.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 642 Amongst the Rushlyke leaues growe smal rounde stemmes. 1610 Niccols *Englands Eliza* xxvi, Ne yet did seeke their glorie to advance, By only tilting with a rush-like lance. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 55/2 The Spanish Silver-cupped Moly hath a Stalk proceeding from 2 or 3 rush like leaves. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Equisetum*, The rush-like naked, or not branched Horsetail. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 187/1 The plains are permanently clothed with patches of a rush-like plant called *Restio*. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 105 Their profuse herbage of reeds and rush-like grass.

Ru·sh-ring. [Rush *sb.*1] A ring made of a rush or rushes

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 116 The knotted rush-ringes, and gilte Rosemaree. 1593 B. Barnes *Parthenopil* viii, The meanwhile The Shepherd sate, but did compile Green-knotted rush[r]ings. 1617 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 35 Ned Wymarke, for all the ancient acquaintance between them, hath not so much as a rush-ring for remembrance. 1646 Quarles *Sheph. Oracles* VI, The Love-sick Swains Compose Rush-rings and Myrtleberry Chains.

b. Used as a wedding-ring.

1668 Davenant *Rivals* v, I'l Crown thee with a Garland of straw then, and I'le Marry thee with a Rush ring. 1813 Ellis *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* II. 38 A custom appears antiently to have prevailed,..of marrying with a Rush Ring; chiefly practised, however, by designing men. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 284 The abuse of the rush ring led to the practice being strictly prohibited.

Rushy (rʌ·ʃi), *a.* Also 4 **resshi**, 5–6 **russhy**, 8– *Sc.* **rashy.** [f. Rush *sb.*1 + -y1.]

1. Made or consisting of rushes; rushen.

1382 Wyclif *Isaiah* xviii. 2 Wo to the lond .that sendeth in the se messageres, and in resshi vesseles vp on watris. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 494 A multitude of reysouns puld they take, And into rushy frayels rare hem gete. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. i, His spring should [not]..drive the rushy-mils, that in his way The shepheard's made. 1728 Swift *Pastoral Dial.* Wks. 1751 VII. 204 Sharp are the Stones, take thou this rushy Matt. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* viii, Then turn to-night, and freely share..My rushy couch and frugal fare. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 131, I ..bound my posies up with rushy ties. 1842 F. E. Paget *M. Malvoisin* 94 She laid her head on her rushy pillow.

fig. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 121 Beside this rushie cheine of M. Heskins necessitie you shall heare matter of congruitie. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 362 Surely this rushie religion..will but help to make more fuell for those eternal flames. 1659 C. Noble *Mod. Answ. Immod. Queries* To Rdr., These rushy and sedgy expressions that are set down in this Paper.

2. Producing, full of, covered with, rushes.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* CXXXVI. vii, [God] cutt in two the russhy sea,..And made the middest Jacobs way. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 84 By paued fountaine, or by rushie brooke. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* I. i, Sit Down on this rushy Bank. *a* 1683 Scrogs *Courts-Leet* (1714) 210 Whereby the Land is overflowed, so that it becomes rushy and unprofitable. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ode to Sir R. Lyttleton* 20 Where coots in rushy dingles hide. 1794 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 9 A narrow brook, by rushy banks conceal'd. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 952 Coarse rushy lands may..be converted into good pastures. 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. of West* II. 141 All the land except the combes was a great furzy and rushy waste.

3. Resembling a rush or rushes; rush-like.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 3 Many sower, rushie leaves. *Ibid.* 11 Rushie Water grasse hath his rootes..with many fibres or strings hanging at them. 1617 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36/1 The snaky Dun, the Ore with rushy Hair. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 170 The former was of that rushy plant. 1821 Welby *Visit N. Amer.* 151 The effect upon the long rushy grass as the fire reaches it, is frightfully grand. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 262/2 *Triticum junceum*, Sea Rushy Wheat-grass. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* p. xix, *Juncæ*,..Rushy herbs.

4. *Comb.*, as *rushy-fringed, -leaved, -margined.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 890 By the rushy-fringed bank, Where grows the Willow and the Osier dank. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Narcissus*, The smallest, white, mountain, rushy-leaved narcissus. 1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 26 Broom,..Rushy twigged, or Spanish. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, A particular roadside, along which there was a rushy-margined pool.

Rushy, variant of Russie *Obs.*

Rusien, obs. form of Rese *v.*2

Ru·siform, *a.* [f. Rusa.] (See quot.)

1877 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 7 When it [the Spigelian lobe] is pedunculate, as is generally the case in the genus *Rusa*, it may be termed *rusiform*.

Rusine (rĭ·səin), *a. Zool.* [See Rusa and -ine1.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the cervine genus *Rusa*.

1852 J. E. Gray *Catal. Mamm. Brit. Mus.* III. 186 The Rusine Deer have a distinct, anterior basal snag to the horns, the muffle very high and not separate from the edge of the lips. 1882 *Jrnl. R. Soc. Bengal* LI. II. 45 The Rusine type of antler prevailed in Pliocene times.

†**Rusk,** *sb.*1 *Obs.*−1 [Related to Rusk *v.*1 Cf. Icel., Norw., and MSw. *rusk.*] A blow.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* I. v 206 To þat boy he gef a rusk, ..He dang him with his bow to deid.

Rusk (rʌsk), *sb.*2 Also 6–7 **ruske.** [a. Sp. or Pg. *rosca* a twist, turn, coil, screw, and spec. a twisted roll of bread (Sp. *rosca de mar* sea-rusk).]

1. Bread in the form of small pieces which have been re-fired so as to render them hard and crisp; formerly much used on board ships.

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 15 The provision..was seven or eight cakes of bisked or rusk for a man. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 192 His new men grew weake with feeding onely upon ruske. 1639 Lechford *Note-Bk* (1885) 113 You must..have some refreshments besides the ships provisions, . that is, some suger and fine ruske or bisket. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 20 A large Basket of Rusk or Bisket of their kind. 1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 31 A canister of tea, a canister of sugar-candy, and a jar of rusk. 1821 Scott *Pirate* XXX, Naething to eat but a mouthful of Norway rusk.

attrib. 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) I. x. 254 This rusk biscuit is made of a coarse rye loaf cut in two and baked as hard as a stone.

b. *U.S.* 'Bread or cake dried and browned in the oven, and reduced to crumbs by pounding.'

1890 in *Century Dict*

2. A piece of bread hardened or browned by re-firing and sometimes sweetened.

1759 W. Verral *Cookery* 25 Putting on it some rusks or toasts of French bread. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 454 Some of the best rusks I ever eat in my life. 1799 Underwood *Dis. Child.* (ed. 4) I. 135 Rusks and biscuit-powder are more suitable than bread. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 144/2 Breakfast..consists of warm *café-au-lait* and a rusk. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 217 Crows perch themselves on the top of loaded camels, and deliberately steal Chinamen's rusks and Mongols' mutton.

Rusk, *sb.*3 (See quot.)

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209 *Rusks*, small slack, or that next larger than dust or dead small.

Rusk, *v.*1 *rare.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Icel., Fær., Norw., MSw. *ruska*, Da. *ruske*, in the same or related senses.]

†1. *trans.* To disturb violently; to shake; to tear or tug *up*. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs ..þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron [= roe-deer]. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 727 (E. E. T. S.), Foules fallen to fote & her fepres rusken. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xii, He ruskes vppe mony a rote, With tusshes of iij. fote.

2. *intr.* To pluck roughly; to scratch, claw. *Sc.*

1880 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* s. v., When a horse tears hay from a stack, he is said to be *ruskin' at* it.

Rusk, *v.*2 *rare*−0. [f. Rusk *sb.*2] *trans.* To convert (bread or cake) into rusk (*Cent. Dict.*).

Ruskie, variant of Rusky *sb.*1

†**Ru·skin**1. *Obs.* In 5–6 **ruskyn.** Some kind of fur. Also *attrib.*

[1287 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. xxii. 583 In the year 1287 the fur is called 'squirrel and ruskin'.] 1427 *Will M. Colbroke, Comm. Ct. London* (MS.), Unam togam de blod furratam cum Ruskyn wombes. *a* 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 17 Thou ruskyn galaunt, that pouerte doth menace For all thy warrocked hoode, and thy proude araye.

†**Ru·skin**2. *Obs.* Also 8 **ruscan, rouskin.** [a. Ir. *rusgán*, f. *rusg* bark: cf. Rusky *sb.*1] **a.** A vessel made of bark or roots. **b.** Butter preserved in a vessel of this kind.

1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 80 A Tub of Butter, in Ireland still called a Ruskin (*printed* Rushin) of Butter. 1710 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 305 They at several Feet deep cut thro' what the Irish call a Ruskin of Butter (which was a Firkin, or Vessel, made of the Barks of Trees..). 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 325, I have..Ruscan and Cream 30), Wherewith you may slabber you. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 344/1 Butter, called *rouskin*, hath been found in hollowed trunks of trees..; that the length of time it had been buried was very great, we learn from the depth of the bog..that had grown over it.

†**Ru·skin**3. *Obs.*−1 ? A rusk.

c 1803 C. K. Sharpe *New Oxford Guide* ii. in *Mem.* (1888) I. 15 Cakes, ruskins, prunelloes, and sweet damson cheese.

Ruskin4 (rʌ·skin), The surname of John Ruskin (1819–1900), distinguished as a writer on art and social subjects, used *attrib.* in *Ruskin linen*, a kind of hand-woven linen produced near

Keswick in Cumberland; *Ruskin ware*, a kind of pottery with leadless glaze produced at Birmingham. Also the base of various nouns, adjs., etc., as **Ru·skinade**, a discourse in Ruskin's manner; **Ruskine·se** *sb.*, the language or style of Ruskin; *a.*, = next; **Ruskine·squo** *a.*, characteristic of Ruskin; *sb.*, the style of art or architecture favoured by Ruskin; **Ruski·nian** *a.*, = prec. *a.*; *sb.*, a follower of Ruskin; **Ru·skinish** *a.*, suggestive of Ruskin; **Ru·skinism**, the principles of Ruskin; **Ru·skinize** *v.*, *trans.* to bring to views like those of Ruskin; *intr.* to advocate or adopt Ruskinian principles.

1892 *Pall Mall G* 12 Oct. 5/2 It is made of home-spun '*Ruskin' flax linen. 1865 *Sat Rev*. 30 Dec. 820 For the purpose of delivering hortatory *Ruskinades, in the fashion of the nineteenth century. 1869 *Times* 11 June 4/2 Some ..will be formally incorporated into the language.., while others may remain emblems of *Ruskinese and Carlylism. 1884 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1093/2 Almost with a Ruskinese eloquence and discrimination. 1853 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 339 The true 'Ruskinesque style of criticism 1873 Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 76 One would welcome a bit of Ruskinesque in the dull modern streets of Rome. 1876 Grosart *Wks. A. Wilson* II. Pref p. xxv, A *Ruskinian denunciation of falsehood and sham. 1876 Ruskin *St. Mark's Rest* xi. § 209 So that no true disciple of mine will ever be a 'Ruskinian'! 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1187/2 There is a *Ruskinish colouring about her style. 1853 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 336 If he not previously inoculated with *Ruskinism. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 808/1 If we are so minded we may *Ruskinize ourselves in all seriousness. 1882 *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 82 Mr. Ruskin has not Ruskinized in vain.

† Ru·skle, *v.* *Obs.*—° (Cf. Raskle *v.*)

1570 Levins *Manip.* 194 To Ruskle, *pandiculari*.

Ru·sky, *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also **ruskie**, **-key**. [ad. Gael. *rusgan*: see Ruskin [2].] A basket for holding meal or seed-corn, made of twigs and straw; a bee-hive of straw or rushes: a coarse straw-hat.

1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 395 You are as small as the Twitter of a twin'd Rusky, a Taunt to a Maid, that would gladly be esteem'd neat, and small. 1810 Thomson *Poems* 143 (E. D. D.), A rusky fu' o' seed. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 374 Bee-hives and ruskies..are beautifully and lightly made of rye-straw.

Ru·sky, *a.* and *sb.*[2] *rare.* [ad. Russ. Русский *Russkiy*.] = Russian *a.* and *sb.*

1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 220 The rough warrior, whose keen shaska had lopped off Rusky heads like radishes. 1894 Astley *50 Yrs. Life* I. 212 As they advanced, the Ruskies let drive with their big guns.

Rusle, obs. form of Rustle.

Rusma (rʊ·zmă). Also 9 **rhusma**. [app. ad. Turk. رسمة *khirisma*, ad. Gr. χρῖσμα ointment (see Chrism).] A depilatory composed of lime and orpiment, now chiefly used in tanning.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* (1637) 69 [They] take away the haire with a composition of rusma (a minerall of Cyprus) and unsleakt lime. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. § ii. ii. 332 A Piece of Rusma or crude Zernick. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 75/1 It is composed of a mineral called *rusma*, which is of a deep brown. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 387 The rusma should never be applied but to a small surface at a time. 1872 Crookes tr. *Wagner's Handbk. Chem. Technol.* 87 Orpiment is used to prepare what is called rusma, a paste applied in dressing skins in order to remove the hair.

† Ru·spicer. *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. (*h*)*aruspic-*, stem of (*h*)*aruspex* + -er [1].] A diviner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 Ruspiceris are þoo þat loken to horis or tymis,..or wen þat þei may bowe God to do þing in on houre, þat he wil not do in an oþer.

Russ (*rvs*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 **Rows(s)e**, **Rousse**, 6–8 **Russe**, 7 **Rush**, 7- **Russ**. [ad. Russ. Русь *Rusʹ*, native name of the people and country. Cf. Sw. *Ryss*, Du. *Rus*, G. and F. *Russe*.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A Russian. Now *rare*.

1567 Jenkinson in Tolstoy *40 Yrs. Intercourse Eng. & Russia* (1875) 38 To assist and ayde such Russes as be my freinds. 1574 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 1. 396 They..slew divers of the Russes that were of the ship. 1600 G. Abbot *Jonah* 450 In our age there is not the Russe but hath his solemne Senate. 1655 J. Cotgrave *Wits Interpr.* (1662) 270 The Rush, Turk,..and Grecian. *Ibid.*, The Rush with sable furrs his cap. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 8 Sept., Here were some Russes come to see the King at dinner. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 303 A Party of the Goths and wild Russes came down to seek for Booty. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 129 Imperial mistress of the fur-clad Russ! 1822 Byron *Juan* VIII. CXX, Some twenty times he made the Russ retire. 1897 'Ouida' *Massarenes* XXXIX, There are [at Cannes] no end of Germans and Russes to play with. *Comb.* 1882 *Times* 10 Apr. 7/1 [Bismarck] annihilated the old Conventional, Russ-ridden Bund.

† b. An adherent of the Russian Church. *Obs.*

1607 T. Rogers *39 Art.* (1853) 278 We also condemn the opinion of the Russes, that there is such necessity of baptism. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 66 The Russes and the Greeks do not elevate the consecrated Bread to be worshipped at the Altar.

2. The Russian language.

1572 A. Jenkinson *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 285 When the said lettre shalbe translated into rowse. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXXII. 144 With the assistance of the tartar boy, who spoke turkish and russ, I found my way to the sea-coast. 1851 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 27 The Ruthenian dialect..partakes of the character both of the Polish and Russ. 1882 Sala *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 31, I tried my hardest..to learn a little Russ.

B. *adj.* Russian.

1574 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 1. 396 Certaine Russe Cassaks, which are outlawes or banished men. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1661) 7 As in the Russe and Turkish Government. 1716 J. Perry *State of Russia* 7 *note*, A Ruble is 100 Russ Copecks. 1745 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1840) II. 12 The Russ tongue. 1822 Byron *Juan* VII. XXIX, The Russ flotilla getting under way.

Russed, obs. form of Russet.

† Ru·ssel [1]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **russall**. [a. OF. *russel*, *roussel* (mod.F. *rousseau*) reddish, red-haired, also used as sb.] A reddish thing or animal.

a 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham, Feest* vii. in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 95 Ther come in iordans in iussall Als red as any russall. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Fox, Wolf, & Cadger* ii, Swa happinnit him..To meit ane Foxe...' Welcum to me', quod he, 'thow Russell gray'.

† Ru·ssel [2]. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 *Sc.* **ryssil(l)is**, **rissillis**, **ristlis**; 6 **ryssel**, *Sc.* **ryssill**. *β.* 6 **russelles**, 6–7 **russells**, **-els**; 6 **ross-**, **russell**, 7 **rustell**, 7–8 **russel**. [Of obscure origin; possibly from *Rijssel*, the Flemish name of Lille. The early forms, and the fact that black and other colours occur earlier and more frequently than red, are against connexion with prec.]

1. A kind of woollen fabric formerly used for articles of attire, esp. in the 16th century.

α. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 159 For ij elne and j quartar of grene Ryssillis for a gowne and a coyt. *Ibid.*, For v quartaris of browne Ryssillis for a gowne til him.

β. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 Straungers..doe make and weave sayes, russelles, worstedes, and diverse..other clothes. 1545 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 136 For a jerde and a quarter of red russell, 2s. 6d. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1290/1 Over the first loome was written, the weaving of worsted; over the second, the weaving of russels.

2. *attrib.* **a.** In names of stuffs, as *russel(s) black, cloth, satin, silk, worsted.*

α. 1493 Halyburton *Ledger* (1867) 30, 3 stekis of ryssillis clath, an blak, an bron, and an grey. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 224, ij ellis of Ris illis blak, to be a coit aboune his Jak. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 86 Item, ane coit of rissillis blak. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 212 Sayes, tapisterie, ryssel worstedes, cloth, carpettes.

β. 1552 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* I. (1886) 8 A womans kertyll of Russell worsted. 1554 *Act* 1 *& 2 Phil. & Mary*, c. 14 § 1 Russels called Russelles Sattens and Satten Reverses. 1606 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 110, iij dosson of rustell silkes & silver longe buttens. 1653 *Acts of Parlt.* (1658) 270 The Wardens and Fellowship of the Mystery of Russel-Sattins, Sattins-Reverses, and Fustian of Norwich making.

b. Denoting 'made of russel(s)'.

1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 149 My sarcenet typpet, my best russelles typpet, and my best cappe. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3915/4 Stolen.., a black Russel Petticoat flower'd.

† Ru·sselet. *Obs.* Also 8 **russelette**. [ad. F. *rousselet*, f. OF. *roussel*: see Russel [1]. The French form of the name is still in use.] One of several varieties of pear, distinguished by their reddish-brown colour or by russet specks.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 91 This Russelet-pear..is a Pear of a midling bigness,.. of a grey Colour, reddish on one side, and of a dark red on the other, with some greenish Parts interlac'd. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. vii. 29 The Russelet of Reims is esteem'd one of the best Pears that grows. *Ibid.*, There is another Sort of Russelet, which is smaller than that last mention'd. 1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p. xii, Pears... Principal Varieties,..Great russelette. *c* 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 212/1 The Great Russelet..is a large oblong fruit, of a brownish colour, becoming dark red next the sun.

Russell (rʊ·sĕl). A ribbed or corded fabric, usually made with a cotton warp and woollen weft. Commonly called *Russell cord*.

1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 268/1 Some Coburgs, Orleans, Russells, and Damasks are likewise made with silk warps. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/1 *Russell Cord*, a kind of corded Rep, employed for making summer coats, scholastic gowns, lawyers' bags, etc 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 662/1 The variety of worsted cloths is still greater, embracing says, serges,..Russell cords, coburgs, .. and Orleans cloth.

† Russerine. *Obs.*—[1] Some kind of fabric.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/4 For Sale.., black Prenels [= prunellas] and Russerines.

Russet (rʊ·sĕt), *sb.* and *a* Also 4–6, 9 **russett** (6 **-ette**), 5–6 **russat**, 7 **russed**, **rushet**; 5 **rousset**, **-at**, 6 **-ett**; 5 **rosset(e**, **roset(t)e**, 5–6 **roset**, 6 **rosat**. [a. OF. *rousset*, *rossel*, *rosel*, etc., dim. of *rous* (mod.F. *roux*) red: see Rouse *a.* Cf. also F. *roussette* sb. fem.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A coarse homespun woollen cloth of a reddish-brown, grey or neutral colour, formerly used for the dress of peasants and country-folk; also with *a* and pl., a kind or make of this.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs ..þe robes of russet ne of rencyan. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* IX. 1 Thus i-robed in russet, romed I a-boute. 1377 *Ibid. B.* XV. 162 Charite..is as gladde of a goune of a graye russet As of a tunicle of tarse or of tyre scarlet. 1417 *E. E. Wills* 27, xiij. poure men clothed in Russett ylyned witt white. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVI. 571 Thenne reynaude ..toke a cote of sory russet vpon his flesshe. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 A certayne kinde and sorte of walshe clothes called whytes, russettes, and kenettes. 1562 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. VI. 190 My gowne of london russet, furred with black. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 109 Ouer their shashes the men weare rounds of stiffened russet; to defend their braines from the piercing feruor. 1685 Dryden *Pref. to Sylvæ* Ess. (Ker) I. 265 Like a fair shepherdess in her country russet, talking in a Yorkshire tone. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 353 Be mindful of those limbs in russet clad. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* x. 52 Yet sure on Delia seems the russet fair. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXVI, I wore russet before I wore motley. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 576 Russet was the dress affected by the Lollards.

fig. c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Constreynt of colde makith floures dare With winter frostes,..All clad in russet, the soil of grene is bare. 1762 Churchill *Prophecy of Famine* Wks. 1767 I. 89 Far as the eye could reach, no tree was seen, Earth, clad in russet, scorn'd the lively green.

† b. *pl.* Garments of such cloth. *Obs.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IV. XX. (1602) 95 He borrowed on the working daies his holy russets oft. 1627 S. Ward *Life of Faith* 112 See whether hee will cry when you bid him lay off his russets? *a* 1645 Heywood *Fortune by Land & Sea* II. i, And so you were forc'd to put on these russets and sheepskins.

2. A reddish-brown colour; a shade of this.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Veluette, satten, and damaske, being of the colours of blacke, tawny, or russet. 1573 *Art of Limming* p. viii, If you will mingle a litle portion of white with a good quantitie of redde, you may make thereof a Russet, or a sadde Browne, at your discretion. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* II. i, Take these papers, Scorch me 'em soundly, burn 'em to French russet, And put 'em in again. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 344/2 With . an Hand Brush..Plasterers..lay Whiting and Russet within their own compass or reaching. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 90 'Tis Gray, over-cast with something of a Russet, coming near the Colour of the Belly of a Doe. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 172 There is russet in the spots of the starling. 1875 Stevenson *Ess. Trav., Autumn Effect* (1905) 119 The sky was an opal-gray, touched here and there..with certain faint russets that looked as if they were reflections of the colour of the autumnal woods below.

3. a. A variety of eating apple, of a reddish or yellowish brown colour, or marked with brownish spots, and having a rough skin; an apple of this kind. (Cf. the earlier Russeting 3.)

1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 30 Of pimpled Coat The Russet, or the Cats-Head's weighty Orb. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 352 Apples. .Winter Pearmain, Aromatick Russet, Pear Russet. 1843 J. Smith *Forest Trees* 156 Golden russet will do ordinarily well as a standard. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 59 Golden pippins, Golden russet. *a* 1898 Mrs. Lynn Linton in Layard *Life* (1901) ii. 26 He filled my pockets with golden russets.

attrib. 1887 Jefferies *Amaryllis* xii, Iden junior sent in the best apples for sauce from his favourite russet trees.

† b. A variety of pear. [F. *roussette*.] *Obs.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, Skinless Pear, is a Russet in Shape and Taste.

4. A species of noctuid moth.

1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & M.* 72 The Russet..appears in August.

5. (See quots. and cf. B. 5.) Also *attrib.*

1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II. 35/2 At this part of the process, the currier stores his skins, because they are brought to that state (technically called *finished russet*) in which they can be best preserved. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Rus[s]et offal*, kip or calf curried leather.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of a reddish-brown colour.

In the 15th and 16th cent. usually of cloth.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2,7 Maluesye and muskadelle, þase meruelyous drynkes, Raykede fulle rathely in rossete cowpes. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 325 The rewde god Pan, .Clad in russet fiese. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II 232, ij peyir hose, j peyir blak and an othyr payir roset. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 116 Some part of them of colour Russet, which is somewhat lighter then blacke. 1594 *Warres of Cyrus* 226 The woods Where first the hounds put vp a russet beare. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 71 Russet Lawns, and Fallows Gray, Where the nibling flocks do stray. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 127 Either that of a russet colour,..or that of a shining green. 1704 Pope *Windsor Forest* I. 23 In full light the russet plains extend. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 273 Sir Simon..beheld one blue stocking peeping above the boot, the other russet. 1820 Scott *Monast.* VIII, The oak-trees only retained that pallid green that precedes their russet hue. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lix, Objects began to take a bleared and russet colour in his eyes. 1877 W. Black *Green Past.* XXXIV, We saw an eagle slowly sailing over the russet woods.

b. Applied to varieties of apples († or pears).

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Oct., *Pears.*—The caw-pear., clove-pear, roussel-pear,..russet pear. *Ibid.* (1729) 191 *Apples*, Kentish Pippin, Russet Pippin, Golden Pippin [etc.]. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Leaves*, On the sixth of August, he cut off a large Russet-Pippin. 1887 Besant *World Went* I. 3 Creased and lined like a russet apple.

c. In names of birds, as *russet kingfisher*, *starling*, *wheatear*; or plants, as *russet sedge*.

c 1700 in Dampier *Voyages* (1729) III. 403 Russet King's Fisher. Is known by a white Ring about his neck. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 468 Russet Wheat Ear. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* VI. 34 Russet Sedge. Fertile spikelets ovate, obtuse, the lower one stalked. 1883 *19th Cent.* Aug. 302 The russet-starling seems possessed with an insatiable desire to kill insects.

d. Qualifying adjs. and sbs. denoting colour.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 Some kinds of those black and russet-tawny Plums may be dried in a kind of Solar stove. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pyrus*, The Skin is..of a Russet-green Colour. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. XXXIII, In russet brown bedight,..He crept along. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 92 A russet red the hazels gain. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn* III. *Emma & Eginhard* 87 The leaves fell, russet-golden and blood-red.

e. *Comb.*, as *russet-backed*, *-bearded*, *-coloured*, *-pated*, *-roofed*. Also Russet-coated.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 21 As Wilde-geese, that the creeping Fowler eye, Or russet-pated choughes. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Pear-skinless* .. is longish shaped, and Russet-colour'd. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 31 The Red or Russet-colour'd Wheat-Ear. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* i, Those gaunt, grim, russet-bearded giants that made the despot of the Lower Empire quake upon his throne. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 247 *Turdus] ustulatus*...Russet-Backed Thrush. 1898 *The Month* Nov. 487 Its clustering, russet-roofed hamlets.

2. Of garments, etc.: Made of russet cloth.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 830 Eek as for hail a russet weede is To kest vpon the querne. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 476 Item, iij. quarters of a russet gowne withought slevys. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. (Percy Soc.) 180 In a russet banner on the sixt heade There was wrytten this worde, Detraction. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 21 And we poore herdes in russet cloke and hode, It is not clothynge can make a man be good. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 166 But looke, the Morne in Russet mantle clad, Walkes o're the dew of yon high Easterne Hill. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 He weares russet clothes, but makes golden payment. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 64 A russet stole was o'er her shoulders thrown. 1788 BURNS *Written in Friars-Carse Hermitage* 2 Be thou clad in russet weed, Be thou deckt in silken stole. 1826 HOOD *A Fairy Tale* viii, Weary of sitting on her russet clothing. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1851) I. 8 His muse had no objection to a russet attire. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 133 One Pair 'Russett' Woollen Trousers, undyed, handspun, and woven.

†**b.** *Russet gown*, a country girl. *Obs.*—[1]

1703 in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* II. 112 Squires come to Court to some fine Town Lady, and Town Sparks to pick up a Russet Gown.

3. Clad in russet or homespun cloth.

c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* IV. ii, I've given welcome To forty russet yeomen at a time. 1635 TAYLOR *Parr* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 209 From the emp'ror to the russet clown, All states, each sex, from cottage to the crown. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. xlii, He pincht his hat, and from his horses side Stretcht forth his russet legs.

4. Rustic, homely, simple.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 413 Henceforth my woing minde shall be expresst In russet yeas, and honest kersie noes. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* 935 This is thy russet gentrie, coate and crest: Thy earthen honors I will neuer hide. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. ii, Ill suits it with a Russet Life, to write Court-Tissue. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xii. 88 That terse and epigrammatic style which, with its russet Saxon, has since given him one of the highest positions in the Parliamentary arena.

5. Of boots or shoes: Made of leather which has not been blackened; tan, brown.

1667 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 102 To Rich for blacking my russet shoes. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* vi, With russet boots on his feet. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 274 The minstrel's garb..was not always the short laced tunic, tight trousers, and russet boots. 1893 ASHBY STERRY *Naughty Girl* vi, Their print frocks, their pinafores, their russet shoes were gone.

Russet (rʊ·sĕt), *v.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To render russet in colour; †to scorch or parch to a russet colour.

a 1592 GREENE *Vision* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 224 His doublet was of leather, russeted after the best fashion. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xviii, If the Land be russeted with a bloudlesse Famine, are not the poore the first that sacrifice their liues to Hunger? 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 396/1 Plasterers may..Whitten, Russet, or Black any Posts, or parts of an House. 1730 THOMSON *Hymn Seasons* 96 The Summer ray Russets the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 May 7/3 The whole surface [of a sword] russeted, and encrusted with cherubs' heads.

2. *intr.* To become russet in colour.

1678 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* III. *Thalia Rediv.* 245 Our grass straight russets, and each scorching day Drinks up our brooks. 1891 [see the *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Ru·sseted** *ppl. a.*; **Ru·sseting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1576-7 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 262 For xij sheepe skynnes vj*s*. For paring and russeting of them ij*s*. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. viii, Entering 'neath the shade Of cedar old and russeted tall pine. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/1 Under the russeting boughs of the trees.

Russet, obs. form of ROSET *a.*

Russet coat. [RUSSET *a.*]

1. A coat of russet cloth or colour, typical of a humble or rustic condition.

1532 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 231 Though we bee very poore, and haue but a Russet coate. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 279 Yet bow your knees to their leathern bagges and russet coates, that they may blesse you from the ambition of Tiburne.

attrib. 1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obedience* 59 b, His first wife, olde plaine russet cote Ione of the countri, good wife truth.

†**2** A peasant, rustic; a homely person. *Obs.*

1568 SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Sp. Inquisit.* 86 Being but a plaine fellow and as a man would say a very Russet-cote. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 443 Disdaine not those that are base, thinke with your selues that russet coates haue their Christendome. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass* III. 277 Each earth-creepinge peasant russet-coate Is in request for his well-lined pouche.

3. A russet apple. Also *attrib.*

1602 LYLY *Wks.* (1902) I. 492 Wee haue jenitings, paremayns, russet coates, pippines, able-johns. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 21 Pitmaston Nonpareil (Russet Coat Nonpareil)...Skin dull green, covered with a thin yellow russet.

Russet-coated, *a.* [RUSSET *a.* 1 e. Cf. also prec.] Wearing a russet coat; rustic, homely.

1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 69 With this, hee seekes a russet-coated Tree, and straight disclothes him of his long-worne weed. 1643 CROMWELL *Let.* Sept. in *Carlyle*, A plain russet-coated Captain who knows what he fights for. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 394 As great content and satisfaction with his poor Russet-Coated Wife, as the greatest Prince with his Gayest Bride. 1867 CARLYLE *Reminis.* (1881) II. 31 It looks to me now like a kind of humble russet-coated epic.

Russeting (rʊ·sĕtiŋ). **Also 6-7 russetting, 7 rousset(t)ing; 7 russeten, 7-9 russetin, 8-9 russetine.** [f. RUSSET *sb.* or *a.* + -ING 3.]

†**1. a.** Russet clothing. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1588 TARLTON in *T.'s Jests* (Shaks. Soc.) p. xxv, He must chaunge his russetting For satin and silke.

†**b.** A boot of russet leather. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* (Hunterian Cl.) 16 Yet still in Russettings he will appeare, Although with Shoomaker he neuer cleere.

†**2.** A peasant, rustic; a simple fellow. *Obs.*

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii, A goodly hoch-poch, when vile Russettings Are match't with monarchs, and with mighty kings. 1605 *Tryall Chevalr.* IV. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.*, Away, ye russeting. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* II. i, Farewell, russeting; Thou art not worth my spleen.

3. A russet apple. Cf. RUSSET *sb.* **3.**

1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* G iv, *Fid.* You are a pippinmonger to call me Russetting or apple Iohn. *Bow.* Sirra Russetting, ile pare your head off 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Dec., *Apples.* Roussetting, Leather-coat, Winter Reed, Chesse-nut apple. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 286 The Aromatick or Golden-Russeting hath no compare. 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 525, I have sent you some Russetings changed by the Farina of a next-door Neighbour. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1866) 47 The brown rough fruitage of the golden-rennet's next neighbour the russeting.

b. *attrib.* with *apple, face.*

1605 *Tryall Chevalr.* II. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.*, Leere not, Lobster, lest I thump that russeting face of yours with my sword hilt. 1611 COTGR., *Roussette*, a russetin Apple. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 197 A fruit..as big as a large Russeting apple. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* vi, The tears in his eyes and the passionate utterances of his voice, contrasted strangely with a round russetin face.

Ru·ssetish, *a. rare.* [f. RUSSET *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat of a russet colour.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xxiii. 230 White ones [onions] are a great deale better then those of a russettish or reddish colour. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 247 Of a pale russettish colour.

Russety (rʊ·sĕti), *a.* [f. RUSSET *a.* + -Y.] Inclining to, approaching, a russet colour.

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 167 Hedges look russetty in June. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* vii. (1873) 61 And Yamen's cheek is a russety brown. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 190 Skin thickly covered with grey russety dots. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xi. 250 Rich russety circles of leaves.

Russewale, variant of RUSSWALE *Obs.*

Russia (rʊ·shă). [med.L., f. *Russi* the Russians: see RUSS. The Russian form Poccia *Rossiya* appears to have been adopted from Byzantine Gr. 'Ρωσία.] The name of the country in the east of Europe, used attributively.

1. *Russia leather*, a very durable leather made of skins impregnated with oil distilled from birch-bark, extensively used in bookbinding.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 The like Reticulate grain is observable in some Russia Leather. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 76 Their boots..are made of Russia leather, or Goats skin. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 365 He hath bound it in Russia Leather. 1740 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 74 Casan..has several manufactures of red russia leather. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 372 Russia leather consists of calf, sheep, and goat skins, dyed generally of a red color. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* II. viii. 227 Russia leather odorous with the aroma of silver birch-rind.

attrib. 1656 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 383 For 2 dozen of Russ. Leather chayres at 7*s*. 6*d*. 1676 *Ibid.*, 18 Russia leather Chayres for the Parlor. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4027/4 With a new Russia Leather Saddle and Bridle.

b. *ellipt.* in this sense.

1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 45 Mark the paper into squares from point to point each way, and then lay it exactly on the russia. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 27 No one likes sheep's clothing for his literature, even if he should not aspire to russia or morocco. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXXVI, The scent of russia from the books.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1817 DIBDIN *Bibliogr. Decam.* II. 510 Specimens of his own russia-bindings. 1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 45 When the lacing is complete, put a piece of paper on the russia bands. 1846 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* VI. 103 An elegant morocco or russia-bound book.

2. In the specific names of various articles, chiefly made in, or imported from, Russia, as *Russia ashes, braid, crash, drab, duck*, etc. (see quots.).

1819 *Pantologia*, **Russia ashes*, the impure potash, as imported from Russia. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/1 **Russia Braids.* These are made respectively in two materials—Mohair and Silk. *Ibid.*, **Russia Crash*, a coarse linen, or hempen textile, derived from Russia, or made of Russian hemp. 1780 J. HOWARD *Prisons* 299 The men have a *Russia-drab coat and breeches. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Russia-duck*, a white linen fine canvas. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/1 *Russia Duck*, this is a description of strong coarse linen Jean, made for trouserings, and having its origin in Russia. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, To see the orders about the **Russia* hemp that is to be fetched from Archangel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2005/2 **Russia-matting*, matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the linden. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/2 *Russia Musquash (*Fiber zibethicus*), this animal is also known as the Perewiaska. 1773 *Russia oil [see RUSSIAN B. 2 c]. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 5 The uppermost fillets..were woven something after the manner of *Russia-sheeting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2005/2 **Russia Sheet-iron*, sheet-iron made in Russia, and having a smooth, glossy surface of a purplish color, sometimes mottled.

b. *ellipt.* for *Russia iron, linen.*

1798 *Monthly Mag.* June 481 Irish linens are becoming exceedingly scarce...Russias are also very scarce at present. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 772/2 s. v. *Russian Iron*, The American product, or 'imitation Russia'.

Russian (rʊ·shăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 *colloq.* **Roos(h)ian.** [ad. med.L. *Russian us*, f. *Russia*: see prec. So F. *Russien*, Sp. *Rusiano.* The pron. (rŭ·shăn) is still current in dialect and among uneducated speakers.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A native of Russia. Also with distinguishing adjs., as *Great, Little, White Russians* (see quot. 1886).

1538 ELYOT s. v. *Scytæ*, They be nowe called Russyans, Moscouites, and Tartariens. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 443 What did the Russian whisper in your eare? 1606 DEKKER *Seuen Deadly Sinnes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 28 The Russians haue an excellent custome; they beate them on the shinnes, that haue mony, and will not pay their debts. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xlv[i]. II. 28 My grooms are Arabs;..my housemaids Russians. 1831 SINCLAIR *Corr.* II 248 The Russians are so fond of a country life .that almost all of them who have estates, quit the army and navy as soon as they can. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 79/1 Three different branches..can be distinguished among the Russians since the dawn of their history:—the Great Russians, the Little Russians.., and the White Russians.

b. A member of the Russian church. *rare*—[1].

1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 74 Which hold and affirm that .the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father, but not from the Son; as at this day..the Russians..maintain.

c. *Austr.* An unruly animal.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 The head stockman had been sent off to..give the Rainbar folks a turn, and draft their 'Roosians' for them.

2. The language of Russia; also (with distinguishing adjs.), a form or dialect of this.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xlv[i]. II. 28 In Pera they speak Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Russian. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 106/2 There have been several translations of it into the present Russian. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* i. 6 The Little Russian is spoken in all the southern governments of Russia.

3. *ellipt.* for *Russian hemp, iron, leather, wheat.*

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 41 The plebeian sheepskin and the aristocratic russian. 1893 *Daily News* 5 June 2/8 Italian hemps are very scarce...Russians are also advancing. 1897 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 11/4 The cargo market for wheat is still very quiet...Russians are still held far above the market value.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Russia or its people; inhabiting, native to, characteristic of, Russia.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 401, I will wish thee neuer more to dance, Nor neuer more in Russian habit waite. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 155 Horsemen with all necessaries meete for the warre after the Russian manner. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXVII. 104 There we happened to meet with a Russian prisoner, that received us very charitably. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 113 If, brush'd from Russian wilds, a cutting gale Rise not. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 659/2 The great goose.., weighing near 25 or 30 Russian pounds. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 436/1 The Russian church, which now constitutes the most important branch of the Greek church. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist Man* 198 The Russian peasantry have often light-brown, or flaxen, or red hair. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* iii. 49 Kiev..was the first seat of the Russian nationality.

Comb. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 175 The Russian-born inhabitants were almost without exception convicts from Siberia or elsewhere. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 11/1 In future only Russian-made goods are to be used in the department.

b. Trading with Russia or in Russian goods

1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, Russian Merchant.

2. In specific names or designations: **a.** Of animals, etc., as *Russian bear, dove, eagle, gadus.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 154 Foolish Curres, that runne winking into the mouth of a Russian Beare. 1605 — *Mac.* III. iv. 100 Approach thou like the rugged Russian Beare. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/1 The Runt Pigeon or Russian Dove..are large Pigeons as big as young Hens. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. i. 43 Russian Eagle. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. i. 158 *Russian Gadus*, a third variety of the Weesle Gadus, under the above title is described by Mr. Walbaum. 1842 YOUATT *Dog* 144 The Russian pointer is a rough, ill-tempered animal.

b. Of fruits or plants, as *Russian apple, birch, cabbage, fenugreek, maple, rhubarb.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 520/2 The Russian cabbage was formerly in much greater esteem than at present. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 285 *Trigonella Ruthenica.* Small or Russian Fenugreek. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 74 Some of the Russian birch (called Russian maple) is very beautiful and of a full yellow colour. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 621 The principal kinds of Rhubarb are Russian or Turkey, Chinese or East Indian, Himalayan, and English. 1882 *Garden* 9 Dec. 507/2 The name Russian is broadly applied to all apples developed from the Russian or Astrachan Crab wherever they may have originated.

c. Of economic products, as *Russian deal, iron, leather* (cf. RUSSIA 1), *mat, rope.*

1773 tr. *De La Lande's Art of Tanning* 198 The Russian leather being thus printed, is smeared with Russia oil. 1839 Russian iron [see SABLE *sb.*[1] 3]. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 372 The Russian mats of commerce are manufactured from the Tilia. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 659 *Pinus sylves-*

tris, the Scotch Fir, which yields the timber known as Dantzic or Riga Fir, and Russian Deal. 1874 in Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlvi. IV. 242 On the relative strength of hand-spun yarn rope..and Russian yarn rope.

d. Miscellaneous uses, as *Russian blouse*, *chess*, *embroidery*, *stitch*.

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 181 Who's for a game at Russian chess? 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needle-wk.* 429/2 Russian Embroidery..is worked either upon hollands and washing materials or upon cloth. *Ibid.* 125/1 Ribbed Stitch .is also called Russian stitch. It is much used for babies' socks and muffatees. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/2 A hope that the days of the Russian blouse are numbered.

3. Of or pertaining to, concerned with, the Russian language or literature.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 567/1 The Russian letters. *Ibid.* 567/2 The Russian grammar above-mentioned. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 127 Some works..printed in the Russian character. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 117 *Russian cases*, cases of special lay for type used in composing that language.

Hence **Ru·ssian** *v.*, to force by Russian influence or pressure. *nonce-word.*

1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 25 Jan., The King of Prussia has been Russianed out of their [the French] alliance.

Russianism (rɒ·ʃăniz'm). [f. RUSSIAN *a.*]

1. Tendency to favour Russia.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 240 Lord John Russell, who will hardly be suspected of Russianism, distinctly disclaimed any such view.

2. Prevalence of Russian ideas or spirit.

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 26 May, If you walk through the streets of Warsaw with a hat, which is considered a symbol of Russianism. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 15 'If only,' he writes, 'there were common sense in Kutusoff's army instead of Russianism.'

3. Adoption of Russian idioms.

1886 *American* XII. 219 The translation .is free from . excessive Russianism.

Ru:ssianiza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of Russianizing.

1891 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 5/6 With the object of encouraging Russians to settle in Poland, and of thus contributing to the more rapid Russianisation of that country.

Russianize (rɒ·ʃănəiz), *v.* [f. RUSSIAN *a.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *russianiser.*] *trans.* To render Russian in character; to Russify.

1831 PALGRAVE *Hist. Anglo-Saxons* i. 11 A 'Diet', formed, in part, out of the original legislature possessed by the country when independent—but Russianized, re-modelled, .and re-formed. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 634/1 The most severe and arbitrary measures [were] taken to Russianise the people [of Poland]. 1873 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 98 A Kabardian prince whose name was Russianised into Bekewitch Tcherkasky.

absol. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Dec. 734 The aim of the former is only to Russianize.

Hence **Ru·ssianised** *ppl. a.*, **Ru·ssianizing** *vbl. sb.*

1849 *Athenæum* Aug. 857/2 His most intimate friend, . a Russianized Englishman in the service of the Empress. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 8/1 The Russianizing of Bulgaria and Servia.

†**Ru·ssic,** *a.* *Obs.*⁻¹ In 7 **Russick**. [f. RUSS *sb.* + -IC.] Russian.

1670 RAY *Prov.* 57 It is a Russick Proverb and of frequent use in that nation.

†**Ru·ssie.** *Obs.* Also 7 **Rushy**. [var. of RUSS *sb.* or RUSSIA, perh. after F. *Russie.*]

1. *attrib.* = RUSSIAN *a.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 142 The residue with a greate parte of Siberia,..though they speak not the Russie language, yet obey they the Emperour. 1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 35 Rushy cloth, .although it is a coarse cloth, is of much use with us; .of this there is two sorts, Hempen and Flaxen.

2. = RUSSIAN *sb.* 1 b.

1607 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1853) 240 Causes, which indeed are none, to debar men from the ecclesiastical function; as if men have been twice married (an error of the Russies).

Ru:ssifica·tion. [See -FICATION.] The action or process of Russifying or of being Russified.

1842 J. G. KOHL *Russia* 333 The good old German city is undoubtedly undergoing a rapid Russification. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* x. 151 During my wanderings in these northern provinces I have found villages in every stage of Russification.

Ru·ssificator. [Cf. prec.] = next.

1895 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 5/6 The lower Russian officials in Poland..for a time gave up the part of zealous Russificators, but now..go on with the same malpractices.

Ru·ssifier. [f. next.] One who Russifies.

1895 *19th Cent.* May 833 The best and most enlightened people..view with disgust the lawless and capricious behaviour of the Russifiers.

Russify (rɒ·sifəi), *v.* [f. RUSS *a.* + -IFY. Cf. F. *russifier.*] *trans.* To Russianize.

1868 G. DUFF *Glance over Eur.* 41 The attempts of the ultra-Muscovite party to Russify the Baltic provinces. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* x. 153 In the districts not completely Russified.

Ru·ssism. [f. RUSS *a.* + -ISM.]

1. = RUSSIANISM 2.

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 41 The wreck of the empire would throw them headlong into the gulf of Russism.

2. A Russian idiom.

1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* 16 From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century is the middle age of the Slavonic language, as altered gradually by Russian copyists, and full of Russisms.

Russle, obs. form of RUSTLE.

Ru·ssniak, *sb.* and *a.* Also **Russniac, Rousniak.** [a. the native name *Rusnyák*, *Rusnák*. So Hung. *Rusznyák*, G. *Russniak.*] a. *sb.* A member of the Little Russian or Ruthenian race inhabiting Galicia; also, the language of this people. b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this people.

*c*1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 397 In the North-Eastern Carpathians the Russniacs, or Red Russians, extend to the County of Marmarus. *Ibid.*, Wherever they settle, the Russniac and Servian population is sure to become extinct. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 754 Two-thirds of its population..belonging to the Reformed Church, the remaining third being mainly Russniaks or Ruthenes.

Russo- (rɒ·so), combining form (on Greek analogies) of RUSS: a. Used parasynthetically with terms denoting other peoples or countries, as *Russo-Caucasian*, *-Greek*, *-Polish*, *-Turkish*, etc.

1775 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 135/1 The exercise of the Russo-Greek religion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 436/1 In Polish and in Russo-Polish. *Ibid.*, In the same Russo-Polish dialect. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 222 In Asia it is found in the Russo-Caucasian provinces. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 393 [Disraeli's] policy would have..prevented the Russo-Turkish War.

b. Objective, in adjs. or sbs. denoting tendency to admire or favour Russia, Russian methods, policy, etc., as **Russo·latrous, Russoma·niac(al, Ru·ssophil(e, Russo·philism**; or morbid dread of these, as **Ru·ssophobe, -pho·bia, -pho·bian, -pho·bism, -pho·bist.**

1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 195 Anti-Gallican and *Russolatrous insanities of perverse and morbid eloquence. 1882 MORLEY *Cobden* iv. (1902) 12/1 The *Russo-maniac ideas of Russian power are demonstrably absurd. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 1/2 Since all things Russian are fashionable, the Russo-maniacs should take care [etc.]. 1891 *Times* 15 Aug. 5/3 The Russophil or *Russomaniacal demonstrations in France. 1882 MARVIN *Russian Adv. towards India* i. 6, I am both a *Russophil and a Russophobe 1885 — *The Russians at Gates of Herat* viii. 167 The offer..cannot be accepted, even by the most willing Russophile. 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1235 The Russophil party in Sofia 1893 *Current Hist.* III. 385 The tendency ..to rash legislation and unreflecting *Russophilism. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 67 A *Russophobe preaching an aggressive movement in the north-west. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 1/2 India, they say, is 'Russophobe'. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. ix, Materials for a 'slashing' article against the *Russophobia. 1885 *Daily News* 22 June 5/5 A *Russophobian Opposition speaker is not necessarily a Russophobian Minister. 1881 *Times* 3 Jan. 5/5 The *Russophobism of many Englishmen. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxxiv. 596 'Where, then,' asks the alarmed *Russophobist, 'is the aggression of Russia to stop'? 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 3/2 Last week the Russophobist watch-dogs began to bay as is their wont.

†**Russwale.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **russhewale**, 4–5 **russe-**, 5 **rusewale**. [Ultimately ad. Icel. *hross-hvalr* 'horse-whale': see WALRUS.] Walrus hide.

1336 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 471 Cords of russhewale [with] schivis and trussis. *Ibid.*, Russewale, shives [and] polives. 1485 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Stroppes of Russewale, ij. 1486 *Ibid.* 45 Stroppes of Rusewale, ij.

Rust (rɒst), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1– **rust**, 4–6 **ruste**, 6 **rost**. β. 4, 6 **roust**, 5–6 **rouste**; 5 **rowste**, 6 **rowst**. [OE. *rúst* (? and *rust*), = Fris. *rûst*, *rust*, *roast*, MDu. and Du. *roest*, OS. *rost* (MLG. *rost*, *rust*, LG. *rust*, *rüst*), OHG. and G. *rost*; also (from MLG.) MDa. *rost*, *røst*, MSw. and Sw. *rost*, Da., Norw., and Fær. *rust*. The pre-Teutonic **rudhs-to-* is based upon the stem **rudh-* (see RUD *sb.*[1] and RED *a.*), whence ON. *ryð* (and *ryðr*) rust; a different grade of this is represented by L. *rōbīgo*, *rūbīgo*.

The length of the vowel in OE., in whatever way it may have originated, is proved by the mod. dial. forms *roust*, *rowst* (*rāst*, *raist*) and Sc. *roost*, but the form with short *u* may also have existed at an early date. The vowel of Du. *roest* has not been satisfactorily accounted for.]

1. A red, orange, or tawny coating formed upon the surface of iron or steel by oxidation, esp. through the action of air or moisture; also, by extension, a similar coating formed upon any other metal by oxidation or corrosion.

α. *c*725 *Corpus Gloss.* E 297 *Erugo*, rust. *c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 In eorðo ðer..rust & mohða..ȝespilled bið [*sic*]. ? *a*1030 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman, 1888) 108 Þæt he na to swiðe ne ȝewilniȝe upawyrtlian rust oððe om. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Ne beo neuer so briht..iren, ne stel þet hit ne schal drawen rust. *c*1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 105 It clenses man of sinful lust, Als fire clenses iren of rust. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 6 Woo..to the pot whos rust is in it, and the rust therof wente not out of it. *c*1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 Bras draweth soone ruste yf it be not clensid. *c*1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. iv. 44 Like as yren put in þe fire lesiþ his rust, & shal be made briȝt. 1530 PALSGR. 264/2 Rust of yron or any other metall, *enrovilleure.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 116 His glittering Armes he will commend to Rust, His barbed Steedes to Stables. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 302 *Coeruleum*, the Blew Rust of Silver. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* III. i, We..can by the Rust on a Sword tell how long it has been durable. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 297 The iron begins to separate, and falls like rust to the bottom. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 224 The tomb of Antenor.. venerable with rust. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 70 When the rust Of heavy chains has gangrened his sweet limbs. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 380 Some of the iron wires..had become corroded by rust.

β. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2018 Þe rynges rokked of þe roust, of his riche bruny. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 445 Roust destroyeþ iren. 14.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 257 Ase þe worm on þe treo,..and roust on þe knife. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 The glaspis var fast lokkyt vitht rouste. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Rubigo*, rowst.

b. In fig. uses or contexts.

1600 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 246, I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be scoured to nothing with perpetuall motion. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 36 A miser loues not him that craues his due:..such men..loue their Conscience rest lesse then their rust. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 36 Authors, like coins, grow dear as they grow old; It is the rust we value, not the gold. 1752 HUME *Polit. Disc.* xii. 204 Perhaps rust may grow to the springs of the most accurate political machine, and disorder its motions. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 716/1 His voice would perhaps have been a..good one, had it not been prematurely exerted:—as it is, there is a general rust about it. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 55 Carbon acid may be regarded as the rust of the body, which is continually cleared away by the lungs.

c. *ellipt.* Rust-cement (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

d. *slang.* Money.

1858 MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* III. v, There's no chance of nabbing any rust (taking any money).

e. A period of rusting. *rare*⁻¹.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiii, As if his money had turned bright again, after a long long rust in the dark.

2. Moral corrosion or canker; corruption.

*c*897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvii. 268 Ne meahte mon him of animan ðone miclan rust. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 99 Þe sawle þat it takis with blyst fyre is purgyd, & in it bidys no rust ne fylþ. *c*1440 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 218 Thowȝe I have been oniust,..I hope to Rube A-waye the Ruste, with penaunce, frome my gostely syhte. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* E ij b, From canckred rust Christ shall make iust. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 172 How he glisters Through my Rust? and how his Pietie Do's my deeds make the blacker?

b. With defining word or phrase.

*c*897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvii. 268 He wolde from us adon ðone rust urra unðeawa, ac we..nyllað alætan from us ðæt rust ðara unnyttra weorca. *c*1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 274 He..enflawmeth her hertes goostly, consumynge al the rouste of mysbyleue. *c*1440 *Jacob's Well* 234 Do oute þe ruste of ydell thouȝtys fro ȝoure herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 166 Out on the, ald trat,..Eschamis na thing in roust of syn to ly! 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) II. 117 Their mindes ..are thereby..eaten as it were with the rust of idlenesse. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 126 Worse to the state then rust of flatterie. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art Poet.* 369 When the rust of wealth pollutes the soul.

†3. *Sc.* Cankered malice; rancour. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 163, I sall a ragment reveil fra the rute of my hert, A roust that is sa rankild quhill risis my stomok. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xii. (S.T.S.) I. 71 All wayis þe sabinis persuadit mony of þe said pepill with small lauboure to assist to þare opinioun, throw roust and auld haterent of weris.

†4. The effacing effects *of* time. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. ix. (S.T.S.) I. 52 At last þe memorye þareof perist be roust of ȝeris. *Ibid* II. ii. 134 Þare names be roust of ȝeris Is perist. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 157/1 Which lawes with diuers other of like antiquitie are forgot and blotted out by rust of time.

5. Any deteriorating or impairing effect or influence upon character, abilities, etc., especially as the result of inactivity.

*c*1000 *Ags. Hom.* (Assmann) xviii. 135 Ærest ic wille beon ȝefremed in littlum weorce, þæt ic mæȝe sum rust on weȝ adrifan of minre tungan.

*a*1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 3 A Man hath this advantage by the exercise of this Faculty about it, that it keeps it from Rust and torpidness. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 1 Sunday clears away the Rust of the whole Week. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 11 In rubbing off the rust and pedantry of a college education. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 142 The rust of prejudice may not yet be sufficiently worn away. 1855 C. BRONTE *Villette* vi, The eating rust of obscurity. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 54 Just so much work as keeps the brain from rust.

fig. 1836–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 251 It took the rust off of him pretty slick, you may depend.

b. *In rust*: (see quot.).

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 5/1 If you are bent on looking out for actors 'in rust'—namely, out of engagements.

6. A disease in plants marked by ferruginous spots and caused by uredinous fungi; also loosely, any plant-disease presenting a similar appearance.

*a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 51 And he gaf til rust þe froitis of þaim, and þaire trauails til þe locust. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 28 When rust is falling on the hearbes, then Beritius in his husbandry instructions, willeth .. to make a great smoake forthwith round about the garden. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Añublo de trigo*, rust of wheate, *rubigo*. 1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xvi. 79 If rust attacks the corn whilst young.., the hurt is less. *Ibid.*, If the infected wheat is washed by a plentiful rain, the rust disappears almost entirely. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 156 The early wheats..are generally found free from the rust. *a*1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 341 A rust (as it is commonly called), of a brown hue, and an offensive smell. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 794/1 *Rust*, a disease of the berries of the grape. It appears in the form of a rough, rusty appearance of their skins. 1876 *Nature* 28 Dec. 189/1 The disease known as 'rust' which has been causing great havoc among the sugar-canes in Queensland.

b. One or other of the uredinous fungi producing 'rust' in plants.

Also used with adjs., as *black*, *brown*, *red*, *white rust*.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 267 The propagation of mildew, funguses, rust, and the small parasitical

vegetables. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 460 Species of *Uredo*, constituting the 'blights', 'rusts', &c., of corn and other cultivated plants. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 58 There are special forms of these fungi, known as rust or brand.

7. A coating or stain resembling rust.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 130 This stupifying of its force proceeds..rather from some fine Rust, or hoariness, as it were, contracted by the Amber, from the Salt. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 73 The rust of murder on the walls.

8. The colour of rust.

1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 379 When the sun veil'd in rust his mourning head. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 6/1 The sky had turned from grey to a deep, malignant rust.

9. *Comb.* **a.** Instrumental, objective, etc., as *rust-cankered, -eaten,* † *-fretten, -stained, -worn*; *rust-preventing, -proof*; *rust-complexioned.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 122 Pore men, þat myȝte haue be releuyd wyth þi rust-fretyn monye. 1602 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* CXVI, Time that rust-cankard wretch. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 21 Being so Rust-proof in themselves. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. i, A suit of armour, which being mouldy and rust-eaten, had lain by, many long years, forgotten in a corner. 1744 J. ARMSTRONG *Art Pres. Health* I. 180 The rust-complexion'd man..whose blood is dry. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 21 The blossoming pea, That climbs the rust-worn bars. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 124 There are still some rust-preventing substances which cannot well be included amongst the coatings. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xix, The dark hard-faced cavalier in the rust-stained jupon.

b With other names of colours, as *rust-brown, -red, -yellow.*

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 105 It is a very beautiful animal, of a rust-brown colour on the upper part of the body. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 84 Wings one inch one-fourth,..first pair yellowish, with rust-red bands. 1875 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 313 A shade or two of rust-yellows or buffs.

10. *attrib.*, as *rust-colour, -ground, -test, -tint*; **rust-ball** (see quot.); **rust-cement**, a composition for joints which oxidizes on exposure to the air; **rust-finish**, a process in lacquering (see quot.); **rust-fungus**, = sense 6 b; **rust-joint**, a joint made with rust-cement: **rust-mite**, a gall-mite producing rust-like excrescences on plants.

1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv, Among the blue rags turn up..every now and then balls of a friable substance, like rust of iron, called 'rust balls. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 552 Cast-iron plates bolted together, and made tight with *rust-cement. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., Their stalks..seem burnt up, and appear of a sort of *rust colour. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii 88 It looks desolate just now that all is bare and the woods are rust-colour. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 326/2 '*Rust finish' is the name given to the operation which produces the relief work for the figures. 1883 *Science* I. 369/2 The relations between the *rust-fungi and certain insects which visit their spermogonia. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 345 [Calico] Goods padded in iron liquor, dried, and then padded in a solution of chlorine containing a little free-lime, acquire a good *rust ground. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II 436/1 The joints made with the basement plate in the usual way, either with a *rust joint, or lead, or other jointing. 1865 GESNER *Treat. Coal, Petroleum*, etc. (ed. 2) 173 In making rust-joints, as the iron cementing is called. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 5/1 These guns were all exposed to the sand and *rust tests which in no way affected their efficiency. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 254 Elevated nodules of a salmon or *rust tint.

Rust, *sb.*[2] *rare*$^{-1}$. [Back-formation from RUSTY *a.*[2]] Rusty or reasty bacon.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 129 There's a very nice flitch hanging up in the engine-room; the men wanted some rust for the machinery.

Rust, *sb.*[3] *colloq.* [Back-formation from RUSTY *a.*[3]] *To take* (or *nab*) *the rust*, of a horse: To become restive.

1775 COLMAN *Prose Ser. Occas.* (1787) I. 201 On the second day his brown horse, Orator, took rust, ran out of the course, and was distanced. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 To nab the rust; a jockey term for a horse that is restive. 1837 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 127 My horse..shied at a road waggon, and then 'took the rust', which I fetched out of him instanter. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss.* s.v. *Reast*, Some talk of a horse 'taking reast or rust',..meaning that he becomes restive.

transf. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 204 'To nab the rust,' to take offence.

Rust (rʌst), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3 **rusten,** 5 **ruston,** 5–6 **ruste,** 4– **rust**; 5–6 **rost(e.** *β.* 3–6 **rouste**; *Sc.* 6 **rowst,** 8 **roust.** [ME. *rusten, rouste(n)*, f. RUST *sb.*[1]: cf. Fris. *rûst-, rust-, roastsje*, MDu. and Du. *roesten*, MLG. *rusten* (LG. *rüsten*), OHG. *rostên* (G. *rosten*); also (from G.), MDa. and Da. *ruste*, Norw. *rusta*, MSw. and Sw. *rosta.*]

I. *intr.* **1.** Of iron or other metals: To contract rust, grow rusty; to undergo oxidation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 [To] leten þinges muwlen oðer rusten, oðer uorrotien. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 370/120 Ake þat tresor þat ich of telle, þat is heouene riche, þat ne roustez ne a-peirez nouȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* v. 3 Youre gold and siluer hath rustid. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8182, I trowe that roste schal oure knyues, When we haue no bred for to kerue. 1486 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11427 What ys the cause. That a swerd burnysshed cler, Somwhyle rusteth? 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 28 Were not proude clothing and also fleshely lust, All the fetters and gives of England should rust. 1530 PALSGR. 696/1 Your knyfe wyll ruste, and you wyppe it nat after salte meates. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 373 Rust sword, coole blushes, and Parrolles liue Safest in shame. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 35 In these places gold is actually found to rust. 1793 COWPER *To Mary* II Thy needles..Now rust disus'd, and shine no more. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. vi. 26 No more shall..the cannon-bullet rust on a slothful shore. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Although they do not rust at ordinary temperatures, they may be caused to rust more or less rapidly.

b. To form a rust. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 49 And this thy Sonnes blood cleauing to my Blade Shall rust vpon my Weapon.

2. To deteriorate, degenerate, spoil, *esp.* through inactivity or want of use. Also with *out.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1568 Al þair luf þai gaue to lust, þai did þair sauls all to rust. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 502 If a preest be foul, on whom we truste, No wonder is a lewed man to ruste. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 527 Whoso wyl drawe to Lykynge & Luste, & as a fole, in foly ruste. 1557 EDGEWORTH *Serm.* Repert., Better it is to shine with laboure, then to rouste for idlenes. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* I. i, Let now the knotty Laborer rust with ease. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. i, Then must I rust in Ægypt, never more Appear in Arms? 1768–74 A. TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 303 When people come into a situation of perfect ease and security, with nothing ever to vex or ruffle them, they quickly rust in idleness. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 546 Neglected talents rust into decay. 1840 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Apr. 88/1 Better to 'wear out' than to 'rust out' has been truly said. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 518 Most men would, in such a situation, have allowed their faculties to rust. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 68/2 His fine abilities rusting from disuse.

3. To become rust-coloured.

1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instruct. Chr. Wom.* 22 b, All the fauour of the face waxeth olde, and the breth stynketh, and the tethe rusten. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XC. iv, The hearb that early groweth,..Eu'ning change with ruine moweth, And laies to rost in withering aire. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 100 When the bracken rusted on their crags. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* viii. I. 191 The gold of the sun-flower wanes and rusts.

4. Of wheat, etc.: To become affected with rust or blight.

1868 *Rep. U.S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 415 The wheat rusted badly on the blade and slightly on the stalk.

II. *trans.* **5.** To affect with rust; to oxidize.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 30 But at her feet her sword was likewise layde, Whose long rest rusted the bright steely brand. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 59 Keepe vp your bright Swords, for the dew will rust them. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv. (1658) 170 Brass and iron are easily rusted by salts dissolving upon them. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Air apparently rusts Bodies, but 'tis only in Virtue of the Water it contains. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 350 This gas..is evolved in every instance in which metals are tarnished or rusted by moisture. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sci.* xv 348 Its power of oxidizing or rusting metals..is much greater than that which oxygen possesses.

b. *fig.* To render antiquated or obsolete.

1694 ADDISON *Acc. Greatest Eng. Poets* 13 Age has rusted what the Poet writ, Worn out his language, and obscured his wit.

6. To corrupt or corrode morally or physically.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 190 The Sire of Gods and Men..Himself did Handy-Crafts and Arts ordain, Nor suffer'd Sloath to rust his active Reign. *c* 1770 BEATTIE *To Alex. Ross* iii, Oh may the roupe ne'er roust thy weason. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. xxii. 374 The breath of the world has a peculiar power in..rusting the soul.

7. To affect (corn, etc.) with rust or blight.

1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. 85 Bad effects from feeding cattle with fodder which has been rusted. 1763 — *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 409 When a hot sun has succeeded such dry hazy weather, the corn was rusted within a few days after. 1861 *Times* 24 Sept., Three-fourths of the crop [of hops] will be of the best quality; the remainder was rusted by spiders towards the end of last month.

8. To make rust-coloured.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. ii, The sun, and the wind, and the rain, Had rusted his raven locks.

9. To waste *away* by idling. Also *refl.*

1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. vi. 67 [He] appeared..to be rusting away a life which might be serviceable to his country. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unl.* xii, We must not rust away our lives here. 1894 G. M. FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 36 I'm not going to rust myself away.

† **Rust,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ME. *rüsten*, repr. OE. *hrystan*, var. of *hyrstan.*] *trans.* To ornament.

c 1205 LAY. 25812 He bat..cenne sceld on his rugge ırust al mid golde.

† **Rust-cock,** obs. variant of ROOST-COCK.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. 404 The Cauians had Rust-cocks for their crests.

Rust-coloured, *a.* [RUST *sb.* 9 a.] Having the reddish colour of rust.

1692 BOYLE *Hist. of Air* 227 These stones, which when the ground was newly turned up, were rust-coloured. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Passer*, The..field sparrow of Aldrovand..is of a dusky rust-coloured brown. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 408 Beside another streamlet, whose deep rust-coloured scum gives token of a chalybeate spring. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 128 Intervals in the rust-coloured line on the dorsal.

Ruste, obs. or dial. var. REST *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Rusted (rʌ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. RUST *v.*[1]] Affected or covered with rust; made rusty in colour. Also in *transf.* and *fig.* uses, and with *in.*

pred. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 þet hit. schal drawen rust of on þet is irusted, uor hwon þet heo longe liggen togederes. *c* 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 1072 O rancour rustid of inpacience! 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 33 That rancour is so rowstit in thair hart..That force it is it man out at the last. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 69 Ane vthir part of the schieldis & harnes war brokyn ande roustit. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 144, I haue seene grates of yron..so rusted and consumed, that pressing it betwixt your fingers, it dissolved into powder. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 45 The Salt-pond, which is rusted all over like a Pavement, with very white and good Salt. 1785 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Rousted with eild, a wee piece gate seems lang. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 483 What numbers, sheath'd in erudition, lie Plung'd to the hilts in venerable tomes, And rusted in. 1816 BYRON *Chillon* i, My limbs are..rusted with a vile repose, For they have been a dungeon's spoil. 1859 W. COLLINS *Queen of Hearts* (1875) 18 My wits had become sadly rusted by long seclusion from society.

attrib. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 575 Old Dolius too his rusted arms put on. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 413 The straw of smutty, mildewed or rusted corn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI xii, Then, from a rusted iron hook, A bunch of ponderous keys he took. 1865 SWINBURNE *Ballad of Death* 102 Many rusted sheaves Rain-rotten in rank lands. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 376 The hills are red and brown with rusted bracken and heather.

† **Ru·stful,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. RUST *sb.*[1]] Rusty.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. vii. 29 Why dost thou suffer rustful sloth to creep into thy wanton brows?

Rustic (rʌ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **rustyk,** 6 **rustike,** 6–7 **rusticke, rustique,** 6–8 **rustick,** 7– **rustic.** [ad. L. *rūstic-us*, f. *rūs* country. So F. *rustique* (14th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the country (as opposed to the town); found in the country.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1027 Aftir hem is best Of rosemary, and saueiy; thenne is noon So good as they but rustyk swete vchoon. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 127 The whole life rustike is hurtless, simple, and most of all framed to the true order of Nature. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 84 Of that kind Our rusticke Garden's barren. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 104, I think it is of vast consequence both to the farmer and the public to extend the use of oxen for all rustic business. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, A rustic hall and two excellent sitting-rooms. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. XXX, The spot where his bold train Held rustic camp upon the plain. 1838 DICKENS *Nicholby* iv, Something like this .must be the prevalent notion of Snow Hill in those remote and rustic parts. 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 370 So we all understand rustic allusions.

b. In names of plants, animals, insects, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 85 Bacchar is named by some Rustick-Nard. 1680 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Woodcocks. ..Some iudge them to approch somewhat neere vnto the nature of the Partridge, and therefore is of them called the rusticke Partridge. 1781 BARBUT *Insects* Index, Ord. II. Gen. 8, *Cimex Campestris*, the rustic-cimex. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 448 Rustic Rat, *Mus Agrarius.* 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 71 The Rustic Shoulder Knot.. appears the beginning of June. *Ibid.* 72 The Rustic Mourner ..appears in August.

† **c.** *Rustic war*, the peasant war of 1525 in Germany. *Obs.*$^{-1}$ (Cf. RUSTICAL A. 3 b.)

1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 48 Among others that fled out of Germany into England, from the Rustic war, there were some that went by the name of Anabaptists.

2. Of persons: Living in the country as opposed to the town; following country occupations; of peasant or agricultural stock or condition.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 16 The abundance of people and plenty of vittailes are the strongest sinewes of all kingdomes, and therefore the Romaines highly prized the rusticke diuision for their numbers and prouision. 1680 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 19 It is most meete for rusticke labourers. 1681 H. NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 61 The Rustick Tribes being twenty seven, and the vrbane Tribes nine. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxi, And many a holy text around she strews, That teach the rustic moralist to die. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 708 Assembling..The rustic throng beneath his fav'rite beech. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 485 A lone dwelling, built by whom or how None of the rustic island-people know. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 596 If Beaufort and his rustic followers could be overpowered before the regular troops arrived. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 295 We are only rustic people.

† **b.** = RUSTICAL *a.* 2 b. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1643 tr. *Hildanus' Exper. Chyrurg.* ii. 4 Those of a hard and rustique flesh, and which are strong men, require more stronger Remedies.

3. Of persons: Having the appearance or manners of country people; lacking in elegance, refinement, or education; sometimes, devoid of good-breeding, clownish, boorish.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 After they haue put the..prettiest of them into the Sarail of the great Turke, send the other being the most rustique, to labour and till the ground. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. Introd. v, But let that same delitious Poet lend A little leaue vnto a rusticke Muse To sing his mistresse prayse. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 306, I am not altogether so rustick, and nothing so irreligious. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 72/1 A Rustick Fellow, one without City or School breeding, without cleanliness, and of a slovenly Speech. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 53 G. Croese, who writ the pretended history of the Quakers, calls him a rustick fellow. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. xcii. 322 You see how rustic I am grown again. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church.* IV. 173, I Patrick a sinner, the most rustic, and the least of all the faithful.

absol. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Love*, It [love] is the dawn of civility and grace in the coarse and rustic.

4. Characteristic or typical of countryfolk or peasants; *esp.* unmannerly, unrefined; rough.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII 215 Fabius ..as famous for his rusticke and vnciuile life, as now he is woondred at for his braue and courtly behauiour. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 20 Sores are not to bee anguish't with a rusticke pressure. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 126, I doe not approve..of unmannerly and rusticke

behaviour. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liii. 82 That rustic contempt for the fair sex, which James affected. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 457 This is fulsome; and offends me more Than..rustic coarseness would. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 133 The rustic customs of the Afghauns are also in a great measure laid aside. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 72 That dialect of rustic Latin.

b. Plain and simple; unsophisticated; having the charm of the country.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 183 Meane time, forget this new-falne dignitie, And fall into our Rusticke Reuelrie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 849 For which the Shepherds at their festivals Carrol her goodnes lowd in rustick layes. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Art of Love* I. 685 Lay bashfulness, that rustic virtue, by. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 79 [My] rustick tongue Ne'er knew to puzzle right, or varnish wrong. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 48 The rustic grace and sweetness of the *May Queen*. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. i. i. 4 Another use of words may be forced upon us by a new aspect of facts, so that we may find ourselves saying: 'Such and such a person is very gentle and kind—he is quite rustic'.

5. Of rude or country workmanship; of a plain or simple form or structure; *spec.* constructed of undressed branches or roots of trees.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V 19 He rose and put his rustic ring on my finger. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 433 Ith' midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood Rustic, of grassie sord. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 89 Three rustick arches, set off with ivy, moss, icicles, and all the rocky appurtenances. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 267 Descending now..upon a rustic bridge We pass a gulph. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii. The gentleman and lady continued to advance, directing their course to a rustic seat. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 73 The court..paved in rustic mosaic, is precious in the eyes of antiquaries. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 30 Two rustic bridges span the chasm.

b. Of letters: Having a free or negligent form; applied *spec.* to one of the styles employed in early Latin manuscripts (in contrast to *square*).

1764 T. ASTLE *Orig. & Progr. Writing* 79 The Rustic capitals were bold, negligent, unequal, composed of strokes, generally oblique, sometimes extravagant, and always inelegant. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 4/2 Vaguely formed 'rustic' or other free-hand letters are in bad taste on such drawings. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. 163 The earliest codices..are usually written in Capitals. There are two types, 'Square' and 'Rustic'.

6. *Arch.* Characterized by a surface artificially roughened or left rough-hewn, or by having the joints (esp. the horizontal ones) deeply sunk or chamfered; also, † of or pertaining to the Tuscan order.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iiij b, Rusticke or Rughe hewed stone. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 29 The Tuscan Column, or Rustick, Base and Capital. 1697 EVELYN *Architects & Archit.* Misc. Wks. (1825) 405 Tuscan, Rustic, or by whatever name dignified, or disgrac'd. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 400 The Work is rustic, made with Knobs or Protuberances .without being smoothed. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 11 The present structure [is made] of brick, strengthened by rustic quoins of stone at the corners 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272/1 Some tasteful specimens of rustic quoining. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 1027 *Rustic Order*, a species of building wherein the faces of the stones are hatched or picked with the point of a hammer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2007/2.

b. *Rustic work*, masonry of this type.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 33 Rustick-work.. does not look well, unless..in a very large Building. 1811 *Self Instructor* 140 Bricklayers' work,..piers, pilasters, rustic work. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272 Of this kind is the rustic work of the Königsbau at Munich. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. 391 The front to the courtyard is faced with that peculiar kind of masonry called rustic-work.

7. *Comb.*, as *rustic-like* adj. and adv.

1558 PHAER *Virgil, Life* (1584) A vj b, This Poet..seemeth to doubt least that Ecloge which is intituled Pollio, will not appeare rusticklike enough. 1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 19 Telling you more rustick-like yet to be silent, and let them speak.

B. *sb.* **1.** A countryman, a peasant.

c 1550 in Duncumb *Hereford* (1804) I. 339 There are other markeit-townes..wherein are both natives and rusticks of auncient tyme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 b, The figure following..is of the Azamoglan Rustique. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 735 How now (Rustiques); whither are you bound? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 173 Your Rustics and Handicraft-men never pare their Nails. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 178 In how many countrey affairs must the scholar take the rustic for his master? 1782 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 7 Dec, For instance, here are two rustics and your humble servant in company. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 196 Strange and half unwarrantable that he should do such honour to a rustic. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* i, The Kentish rustics know very little of this City banking-house.

b. A boorish or rude person. *rare.*

1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iii, Thou art a rustick to call me so; I'm not ugly nor old. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 766/2 He who finds fault with any rusticity, is himself a rustic.

c. One of several species of noctuid moths, as the *garden*, *grey*, *mottled* (etc.) *Rustic.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entom. Comp.* 420. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 50, etc.

2. *Arch.* Rustic work. (Cf. A. 6.)

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 34 Then clap four slices of Pilaster on't, That, lac'd with bits of rustic, makes a Front. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 489 The lower part is of a light rustic. 1817 D. HUGHSON *Walks thro' London* 216 Rock-work, or rustic, can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of water. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2669 We now return to the subject of the rock-worked rustic, whereof, above, some notice was promised.

Comb. 1762–71 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 96 His arched windows, his rustic-laced windows,..are striking proofs of his want of taste.

b. A stone († or joint) of the kind employed in rustic work. Usually in *pl.*

1728 R. MORRIS *Anc. Archit.* 76 An uniform Disposition of equidistant Cavities, term'd Rusticks. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 242 The rustics may either be plain, hatched, or vermiculated. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. I. 37/2 A sort of rock-work, giving birth to that species of masonry termed 'Rough Rustics'. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 357/1 The principal front is faced with red kiln-burnt bricks, with bath-stone rustics to the quoins. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2666 When square joints are used, they should not be wider than one eighth part of the height of the rustic itself.

3. Country dialect.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 84/1 Sardinian Rustic.

Rustical (rʊ·stikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **rusticalle**, 6–7 **-all**; 6 **rustycall**. [ad. OF. *rustical*, or med.L. *rusticāl-is*; see prec. and -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** = RUSTIC *a.* 2. Now *arch.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 345 He was trowede to haue bene a godde of the rusticalle peple. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii. (1880) II. 340 The Lacedemones somtyme purposely caused their rusticall seruauntes to be made very dronke. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 170 Stirring vp the rusticall people to sedition. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxiv. 97 The ordinary matters .. much ruminated among the very rusticall and Countrey people. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 549 God purposely raised up Amos of Judah, and a poor rusticall Herdman of Tekoa. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Proeme, The manners also meetly copied from the rustical folk therein.

2. = RUSTIC *a.* 3.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 218 To bridle and rule the rude rusticall and blustering bold people of that region. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 167 Feloes of no fyne witte.., but alltogether grosse, clubbyshe, and rusticall. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xxi. *comm.*, The spiritual never persecuteth the carnal; but spareth him as his rustical brother. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Oxf.* II. 327 Whose inhabitants..were so rustical in their behaviour, that boarish and clownish people are said born at Hogs-Norton. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 38 Theodemus is .. rustical and unpolite. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xv, This rustical and mistaught juvenal. 1844 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 46 A rustical boy, hired at twopence per week. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Golden Butterfly* vii, He thought she must be some shy maiden from the country a little 'rustical' perhaps.

† **b.** Physically strong; robust. *Obs.*

1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* (1585) I. 43 That you wisely make choyse of your medicynes,..knowing that the rusticall body maye endure fittest, the stronger sorte. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 76 They may in want of better meat, serue for Mariners, and rusticall bodies. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 168 More tender and less able to resist the Frost..than the others which are more rustical and hardy.

3. Pertaining to, connected with, the country or life in the country; rural. = RUSTIC *a.* 1.

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg de Invent.* III. i. 64 b, Without doubt ye Hebrues dyd fyrst finde out the way of tilling corne, grinding, with other rusticall instrumentes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 In ald tymis pastoral and rustical occupatione vas of ane excellent reputatione. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 320 There is a kind of rusticall and wild Bee. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iv. 193 Such plaine and easie proverbs learned in his rusticall life. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 420 He makes a digression to Romulus the first King of Rome, who had a Rustical Education. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 121 Such as are capable of so rustical an Occupation.

† **b.** = RUSTIC *a.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 93 b, Their preachers were a great occasion of the commotion and rusticall warre. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 329/2 An other [prescription for gunshot wounds] which in the Rusticalle warres hath oftentimes binne tryed.

4. = RUSTIC *a.* 4.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 102 The rustycall and myserable estate of the French courte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded., Thinking them fittest for such rusticall rudenesse of shepheards,..for that theyr rough sounde would make his rymes more ragged and rustical. 1615 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* 790 Neither will we be inuelgled any more with her rustical roundelayes. 1695 MOTTEUX tr. *St. Olon's Morocco* 37 Their native rustical Temper, and wilful Ignorance. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* II, O fie, Mr. Mockmode! what a rustical Expression that is! 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xi. 55 An extraordinary mixture..of rustical, mechanical tastes .., with the most exalted ideas of authority. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* I. ix. 164, I..was awakened by sounds of rustical music.

† **b.** Roughly approximate; unscientific, rude.

1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 108 Let us measure these things in a rusticall sense.

5. Of a kind, make, or fashion appropriate to the country; *esp.* plain or simple.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428/2 His breed was rustical broun, made of barleye or ootes. 1591 FRAUNCE *Ctess of Pembroke's Yuychurch* IV. Prol., Leaving Christall throanes for bowres and rustical harbors. 1610 WILLET *Daniel* 96 Such rusticall oaten pipes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 43 Compassed about with a rude and rusticall rampire. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 89 They wrought only the..Cornices, and left the rest rude or rustical. 1864 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 365/2 [She] sang a country ditty.., Pathetically rustical, Too pointless for the city. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* III. xiii. 301 A jolly rough honeymoon,..with everything simple and rustical.

B. *sb.* A countryman, peasant, rustic. Now *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 81 The inhabitantes of these mountaynes differ no lesse..then among vs the rusticalles of the countrey from gentylmen of the courte. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 165 If thou doe not kiss hir.., then thou shalt be taken for a rusticall. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, II. ii, Falconbridge, what are these rusticals? 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix, Let me entreat you not to be wroth with this rustical. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & H.* Iv. (1896) 163, I to be rid of roaring rusticalls, and mindless jests,..drew on the table a great watery circle; whereat the rusticalls did look askant.

Hence **Rustica·lity**, rusticity. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 372 Ignorauncе is suche an impediment in man,..it ingendreth in him rusticalitie or clownishnesse.

Rustically (rʊ·stikăli), *adv.* [f. RUSTICAL *a.*]

1. In a rude or uncultured style (of speech or diction).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 48 b, The Scottes..aunswered theim proudly & rustically with many disdeinfull woordes. 1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* i. 46 You haue no skill.., that speake so barbarously and rustically of Greeke elegancies. 1634 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 135/2 Dr. Osberne..did very licentiously and rustically reproache me in very base and opprobrious termes. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 74 Lest they should speak too rudely and rustically of it by calling it matter. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 904 The pulpit style has been always either rustically negligent, or bristling with pedantry.

b. In a country dialect; dialectally. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Mortau*, as *Mortel* (rustically).

2. After the manner of country-folk or peasants; in a countrified condition or fashion.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soul* I. xxvi. 50 That the infant be neyther too delicately brought vp, nor too rustically. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i 7 For my part, he keepes me rustically at home, or (to speak more properly) staies me heere at home vnkept. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 412 Returning home, And Rustically Joy'd, as Chief of Rome. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I am but a rude man, and rustically brought up to arms and hunting. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 2 Life in its shadow goes rustically forward. *Ibid.* 129 Rustically ignorant, but with a touch of wood-lore.

† **Ru·sticalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Rusticity.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) Pref. p. xv, Auoiding as well barbarousnesse and rusticalnesse of the one side, as curiositie and affectation of the other. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hertfordshire* II. 18 Some will wonder how this Shire, lying so near to London,..should be guiltie of so much Rusticalness.

† **Ru·stican.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *rusticān-us.*] A countryman, rustic.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19/27 A Rusticane, *rusticus*. 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. v. 167 b, Marius was also a rusticane of the countrey.

Rusticate (rʊ·stikeĭt), *v.* [f. L. *rusticāt-*, ppl. stem of *rusticārī* to live in the country, etc., f. *rustic-us* RUSTIC *a.* Cf. F. *rustiquer.*]

1. *intr.* To go or retire into the country; to stay or sojourn in the country; to assume rural manners, to live a country life.

1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 159 To rusticate (as Elisha sometimes did) among plain people that follow the Plough. 1698 FRYER *E. India & Persia* 259 In the Afternoon..we went to Mirge, to an old lonely Inn, where was the last place we rusticated. 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* I. 22 Wherever those of the fashionable world assemble, in spite of all they can do to rusticate, Art will generally appear to prevail over Nature. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 163 Sir Christopher..thought it his duty to attend the House for the present rather than rusticate. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ix, Lady Elizabeth is not going there this year; so I am compelled to rusticate. 1886 C. KEENE in *Life* (1892) 358, I..heard..that you were going to rusticate on some riverside.

transf. 1829 MARRYAT *P. Mildmay* II, Murphy was dismissed in disgrace, and ordered to rusticate on board till his eye was bright.

2. *trans.* **a.** To dismiss or 'send down' from a university for a specified time, as a punishment.

1714 *Spect.* No. 596 P 3, I was sent away, or in the University Phrase, Rusticated for ever. 1734 in Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 140 If..it be denied him, such Undergraduate shall be degraded, rusticated, or expelled. 1766 CLAP *Hist. Yale College* 86 If they do persist, and are guilty of some greater Crime, they are publickly admonished or rusticated, for some Months. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 171 Rattle was rusticated for a term. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* ii, This son had been first rusticated from Oxford and then expelled. 1868 H. LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxi, I was rusticated for..painting the college pump scarlet.

b. To remove or send (one) into, settle (one) in, the country. Also *refl.*

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 6 Seldom any lasting ..Cure is perform'd till the Diseased be rusticated and purified. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. x, From which time he had entirely rusticated himself.

3. To imbue with rural manners; to countrify.

a 1766 MRS. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 157 The poor creatures are absolutely rusticated. 1794 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Hist. View Fr. Rev.* I. 503 They did not inhabit the homely recesses of indigence, rusticating their manners as they cultivated their understandings. 1824 *Examiner* 170/2 Our thoughts, environed by the rural objects of the picture, are happily rusticated in the mimic country.

4. To mark masonry by sunk joints or roughened surfaces. Also rarely *absol.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 10 Brick-walls ought not to be rusticated. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 319/1 A ground story, rusticated and terminated by an enriched lace band or string course. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxvi. § 6 Do not think that Nature rusticates her foundations.. She does rusticate sometimes. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build.* 56 The concrete forming the steps is rusticated with shells and pebbles, &c., on the fronts, and clean coarse gravel on the top faces or treads.

Hence **Ru·sticating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ru·sticater,** one who is rusticating.

1802 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 579 A rustic and rusticating fashion for farmery. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 311 Rusticating, in architecture and masonry, consists in forming horizontal sinkings, or grooves. 1834 De Quincey *Autobiogr. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 101 At these rusticating seasons, he had often much further to come than ourselves. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 112 A 'rusticater' (please excuse the noun) Exploring leisurely a spot in Surrey.

Ru·sticated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Relegated to the country; temporarily dismissed from a university.

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 80 P 2 The time is now come when the town is again beginning to be full, and the rusticated beauty sees an end of her banishment. 1873 W. S. Tyler *Hist. Amherst College* 49 Rev. Timothy M. Cooley.., afterwards so famous as a teacher of rusticated students.

2. a. Rendered rustic in manners; countrified.

1754 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) III. 48 Are you such a rusticated animal as to suppose that the Duke is dismissed for inability? 1798 *Geraldina* I. 30 You see how rusticated I am, by writing on such uninteresting subjects. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 14 The squire is..rusticated a little by living almost entirely on his estate.

b. Settled in the country; leading a country life.

1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 238 Extracts from approved modern authors, of which many of the rusticated readers of this work would have remained ignorant. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. i, Scipio..would have liked better to see me once more blazing at court, than either cloistered or rusticated. 1826 R. Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* II. ix. 605 In the last age some of the rusticated clergy used to favour the popular superstition.

3. Of masonry, parts of buildings, etc.: Rendered rustic in appearance.

1743 Pococke *Descr. East* I. 23 To the south of the west entrance .I saw a rusticated wall three feet..thick. 1775 Washington *Let.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 315, I wish you had done the end of the New Kitchen next the Garden as also the Old Kitchen with rusticated Boards. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geogr. Mag.* II. 129 The lower story is of rusticated architecture. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 270/2 Rusticated Doric and Corinthian, some of the columns of the latter fluted spirally. 1872 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxi, An immense mass of merely squared or rusticated stones.

Rustication (rʌstikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *rusticātio,* noun of action f. *rusticārī*: see Rusticate *v.*]

1. The action of retiring to, or living in, the country; a spell of residence in the country; † a rural pursuit or occupation.

1623 Cockeram, *Rustication,* a dwelling in the Countrey. 1696 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 366, I confess I am foolishly fond of these and other rustications. 1783 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 July, Whether this short rustication has done me any good I cannot tell. 1805 Lamb *Let. to Wordsw.* in *Final Mem.* iv. 228 We have been two tiny excursions this summer for three or four days each..: and this is the total history of our rustications this year. 1823 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 29/1 How absurd it would be to offer to the higher orders the exclusive use of peaches, nectarines, and apricots, as the premium of rustication. 1890 J. Dickie *Words of Faith,* etc. (1893) 342, I hope that your rustications, at this time, may set up your bodily vigour a little.

b. The condition naturally attaching to life in the country.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 18 Apr., I am here in a state of absolute rustication. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. iv. P 12 A young person brought up in a state of rustication, and.. unacquainted with the manners of a court.

2. Temporary dismissal from a university; an instance or period of this.

1734 in Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 142 All public admonitions, rustications, and degradations,..shall be by the President and Tutors. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton,* It seems plain from his own verses to Diodati, that he had incurred *rustication,* a temporary dismission into the country, with perhaps the loss of a term. 1825 C. Westmacott *English Spy* I. 129 A severe imposition and sometimes rustication. 1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. vi, A humorous series of plucks, rustications, and heavy debts. 1887 Dowden *Life Shelley* I. iii. 122 A sentence of rustication might have sufficed for an offence against discipline.

3. The action of banishing, or the state of being banished, into the country.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 195 P 12 His father, after some threats of rustication.., reduced the allowance of his pocket. 1806 *Col. Hutchinson's Mem.* 56 *note,* From the moment of Cardinal Richlieu's coming into power under Louis the XIIIth to Neckar's return to power after his rustication under Louis XVIth. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* ii, I persuaded myself, that all I had to apprehend was some temporary alienation of affection—perhaps a rustication of a few weeks. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 62 Athos..is used as a place of rustication for refractory prelates.

4. *Arch.* The action or practice of rusticating masonry; the style of masonry produced by this.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 174 An ornament ..of large square blocks as parts of the shaft, which are called rustication, and are sometimes roughened. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272/1 Rustication..is now almost entirely banished from architectural design. 1895 *Times* 14 Jan. 14/2 A good building..spoilt by an abuse of 'rustication', which deprives it of all dignity.

b. A rustic feature or part.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 381/1 The destruction of the form of the columns, rustications, &c. 1848 Rickman *Archit.* 17 Many architects have given to this order..large square blocks, as parts of the shaft, which are called rustications.

Rustica·tory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Rusticate *v.* + -ory 2.] Pertaining to rustication.

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 523 St. George's Day does not interfere with the rusticatory arrangements of the fashionable hemisphere folks.

Rusti·cial, *a. pseudo-arch.* = Rustical *a.* 4.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, Our English courtiers of the hodiernal strain..have infinitely refined upon the plain and rusticial discourse of our fathers.

Ru·sticism. *rare*—1. [f. Rustic *a.* + -ism.] A rustic idiom or expression.

1882 Gosse in *Grosart's Spenser* III. p. xvi, Extravagant and almost laughable rusticisms.

Rusticity (rʌsti·sĭti). Also 6 **rustycyte,** 6–7 **rusticitie.** [ad. F. *rusticité* (1460) or L. *rusticitas*: see Rustic *a.* and -ity.]

1. Lack of breeding, culture, or refinement; clownishness, awkwardness.

1532 Elyot *Governor* III. xvii. (1880) II. 309 Which in them was neyther folisshenes nor yet rusticitie, but of a prudent consideracion. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 1 Seemeth that such wilde woodes should far expell All civile usage and gentility, And gentle sprite deforme with rude rusticity. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 The wisedome of God receives small honour from those vulgar heads that rudely stare about, and with a grosse rusticity admire his workes. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 185 Rusticity..is nothing but a stupid Sullenness, that makes men appear Ill-bred, and unfit for Company. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 68 The aukward rusticity of a stranger, introduced the first time to your presence. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxiv, Yet these high accomplishments were mixed with an air of rusticity and harebrained vivacity. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* II. 253 Ischl has a little rusticity still in her elegant manners.

b. An instance of this.

1803 Mar. Edgeworth *Manufacturer* Wks. 1832 I. 62 You must not think ill of my cousin, notwithstanding his little rusticities. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* ii, The little rusticities and awkwardnesses..necessarily wore away.

2. Lack of intellectual culture; ignorance.

1583 Fulke *Def. Tr. Script.* i. 51 To condemne all men, out of your readers chaire at Rhemes, of ignorance,..barbarusnes, rusticity. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 95 An universal Rusticity presently took place... Those first Ages of the new World were simple, and illiterate to Admiration. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xiii, He began laughing at my rusticity. Well,..replied he,..this sonnet would confuse clearer heads than thine.

3. Of language, composition, etc.: Lack of polish or refinement; uncouthness, inelegance.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sal,* Pleasant sayinges without rusticitie. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxi. (Arb.) 256 Some manner of speaches are alwayes intollerable,.. namely barbarousnesse, incongruitie,..rusticitie, and all extreme darknesse. 1697 Dryden *Virgil, Ded. to Ld. Chudleigh,* There is a kind of Rusticity in all those pompous Verses. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) III. xii. 318 It was in Cicero's time, that the old rusticity of the Latin muse first began to be polished. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 61 Praises which we cannot bestow on the uncouth provincial rusticity of Spenser. 1858 Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 303 A taste formed from the Study of Plato and Seneca may be offended by the rusticity of Mark.

b. A rustic expression.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 P 3 Obsolete Words and Phrases, unusual Barbarisms and Rusticities. 1871 R Ellis *Catullus* xxxvi. 19 But ye verses,..Rank rusticities, empty vapid annals Of Volusius.

4. Rustic or rural life, quality, or character.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 183 He was a man that might seeme to be more given to rusticitie than to such kinde of delicacies. 1713 *Guardian* No. 30 P 10, I may be allowed, for the Honour of our Language, to suppose it more capable of that pretty Rusticity than the Latin. 1785 Walpole *Let. to J. Pinkerton* 26 June, He..could captivate a lord of Augustus's bed-chamber, and tempt him to listen to themes of rusticity. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 276 The town..had an air of rusticity and recluseness which might have delighted a romantic imagination. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 165/1 There is little left of the sweet rusticity of Dulwich.

b. A rural feature or characteristic; a rural thing or object.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 68 What they graved after Mich. de Vos, and others whose Rusticities they set forth. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* Pref., These Rusticities..supply us for our Necessities and advantages; for without this Art none in City or Country could subsist. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 114 Nought you missed Of one and all the sweet rusticities!

† 5. Rusticated style (of masonry). *Obs.*—1

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 212 The Rusticity of the Work .. seems to contribute towards Grandeur and Strength.

6. *collect.* Country persons.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iii. (1902) 16 A thousand carriages, and wains, and cars, come tumbling-in with Food, with young Rusticity, and other Raw Produce.

Rusticize (rʌ·stisəiz), *v.* [f. Rustic *a.* + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To speak in a country dialect.

1822 *New Monthly Mag* V. 244 Our farmers neither wear cowskin waistcoats, nor rusticise like Hobbinol and Diggon Davy.

2. *trans.* To relegate to the country.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 488 What can interest you or me, Eusebius, rusticised in this odious February?

3. To render rustic in appearance.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* viii. 1309 We changed our garb And rusticized ourselves with uncouth hat [etc.].

Ru·sticly, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. Rustic *a.* + -ly 2.] In a rustic manner; rustically.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXIII. 416 'To you it seems so,' rustickly Ajax Oileus said. 1660 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 168 If..the appetite be..yeelded unto, and the body not rustickly strong. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 1646 (Switzerland), The people very clownish and rustickly clad, after a very odd fashion. 1813 J. C. Hobhouse *Journ.* App. Albanian Lang. (ed. 2) 1142 *Katundsisct,* rusticly.

Ru·sticness. *rare.* [f. Rustic *a.* + -ness.] Rustic quality; rusticity.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* iii. 20 Lucilius is damn'd for the rustickness of his hobling Verse. 1838 Carlyle *Lect. Hist. Lit.* (1892) 145 There is in him [Knox] a genuine, natural rusticness—a decided earnestness of purpose.

Rusticoat: see Rusty *a.*1 10 c.

Rustily (rʌ·stili), *adv.* [f. Rusty *a.*1 + -ly 2.] In a rusty manner.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1622) 21 Their armour they should as well as might be, couer, or at least make them looke so rustilie, and ill fauouredly as might well become such wearers. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* D 3 b, His spurres haue scaped a scouring, they looke so rustily. 1663 Cowley *Cutter Colman St.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 200/2 Nay, if thou do'st begin but to look rustily—I'l ha' thee Paint thy self. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi, Other joints working rustily in the morning.

Comb. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxx, In conversation with a rustily-clad, miserable-looking man.

Rustiness (rʌ·stinés). [f. Rusty *a.*1 and *a.*3]

1. The state of being rusty; rusty condition or quality; rust. Freq *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. ii. (Bodl. MS.), [Gravel] hab vertu to clense metal and to waste þe rustynes of metal bi frotinge..þereof. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 47 Rustynes of synne is cawse of these wawys. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 205/1 Yf thou be harde as is the yron thou shalt lese thy Rustynes by fyre. 1547–64 Baldwin *Mor. Phil.* (Palfr.) 333 Idlenesse..is a thing like a cankering rustinesse both to the body and to the soule. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 357 Let us rub off the rustinesse of our tongues. 1601 Lyly *Love's Metam.* II. i, Her teeth hollow and red with rustinesse. 1679 C. Ness *Antichrist* Pref., If the rustiness of gold witness against men at the last day. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Seven Gables* i, The rustiness and infirmity of age gathered over the venerable house itself. 1888 *Garden* 3 June 389/1 This rustiness [in strawberries] is caused by the sun.

2. *slang.* Irritableness, bad temper.

1860 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* 104 Old Isaac,.. subject to occasional 'rustiness', and imbued with a strong aversion to what he called being 'put upon'.

Ru·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rust *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The fact or process of developing rust or of becoming rusty: a. Of metals.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxii. (Bodl. MS.), Clene oile kepiþ brist yren fro rustinge. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 210 Great diffrence betweene rubbyng and rustyng. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VIII xxiv, In an iron grave Himself protects his god [gold] from noysome rusting 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 494 The rusting of Iron, in such houses as front the Sea. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing,* They rub it over with Oil of Olives, to prevent its rusting. 1792 W. H. Marshall *W. England* (1796) II. 320 These fractures are occasioned by the rusting of the iron. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 182 These parts are all made of copper, to withstand rusting from the water. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 75 The air must be..connected with the phenomenon of rusting.

fig. 1597 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 41, I have been enforced this day to scour up my old Latin that hath lain long in rusting. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unl.* vii, 'Do you call this rusting,' he asked tenderly.

b. Of grain.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxv. (Bodl. MS.), Barlich..is ripe & igadered ere corupcionne oþer rostinge falle vpon whete. 1674 Flavel *Husbandry Sp.* xiii. 118 Sad relapses like blasts and rustings do often fade it, when it's even ready for the harvest.

Ru·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. Rust *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

1. Causing rust. In quot. *fig.*

1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 167 Sottish drinking,.. rusting sports, such as fox-chases, horse-races, &c.

2. Becoming rusty, developing rust.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 754/2 The long grass..hides their rusting forms. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 5/2 The degenerate cattle-lifters..still nurse their rusting swords in their arms.

Rustique, obs. form of Rustic.

Rustle (rʊ·s'l), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A continuous succession of light crisp sounds produced by some kind of movement.

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 44 P 4 When the noise of a torrent, the rustle of a wood, the song of birds, or the play of lambs, had power to fill the attention 1820 Keats *Fancy* 41 Thou shalt hear..Rustle of the reaped corn. 1841 B. Hall *Patchwork* III. x. 196 The rustle of bank-notes could also just be heard. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* xii. 300 For half an hour there was silence, except from the rustle of the multitude which knelt around.

2. *U.S. colloq.* Bustle, hustle.

1899 'R. Connor' *Sky Pilot* xxi, It's about time for me to get a rustle on.

Rustle (rʊ·s'l), *v.* Forms: 4 **rouschel-,** 6–7 **rushle**; 5 **rousle, rossle,** 6–7 **russel** (6 *Sc.* **russil**), 7 **russle**; 5 **roustle, rustel** (**-ely**), 5– **rustle.** [Imitative: cf. older Flem. *ruysselen, rijsselen,* Fris. *risselje, russelje,* Du. *ridselen, ritselen* in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* Of things: To give forth a continuous succession of light, rapid, crisp sounds, as the result of some kind of movement.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (Tollemache MS.), Yf it were þruste and broside to gederes in a mannis honde, hit schulde rustel [*v.r.* rustely] and make noyse for drynesse

and hardnesse. *c* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 136 (MS. Harl. 525) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXII. 15 There were..baners rustland with þe wynde. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Strepito*, to make noyse often: to make a great noyse: to rustle. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 38 He is comming Sir,..I heare his Straw russle. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 41 When the wind-shaken ropes rumble and rustle. 1791 BURNS *Tam O' Shanter* 51 The storm without might rair and rustle, Tam did na mind the storm a whistle. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 104 The dry leaf rustles in the brake. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 146 Scotland itself still rustled shaggy and leafy. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Kem. W.-Co. Clergyman* vi. 177 A person had been terrified by hearing the curtains of the bed rustle.

b. Of persons or animals: To cause sounds of this nature to be produced.

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 54 The Falcon this behalding ..With hir wingis scho russillit & rang hir bellis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, Beynge charged to make a signe,..he rustleth and maketh a noyse agayne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1158 Which caused them..to russle with their armes, to keepe a stir with their souldiours. 1687 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 110 To russle boysterously, or grumbling murmur some unsavoury Prayers. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* II. 183 So stands the Thracian herds-man and hopes the hunted bear, And hears him rustling in the wood. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 421 Thro' reedy Pools Rustling they work their Way. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 382 The otter rustling in the sedgy mere. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi, She rustled at an old cabinet, which she unlocked and locked, as if placing the papers therein. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bd.* 18 Woman rustles, and bustles, and creaks, and fusses.

2. With advs. or preps.: **a.** To come, go, move, etc., with a rustling sound.

In the earliest quots. the prominent idea appears to be that of rapid motion, and this may be the origin of the special development in sense 4.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 63 As he let his sword fall vpon it, another knight all in blacke came rustling in. 1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* v. iii, These minstrelles .rustle into euery place. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 Four strong men, armed with shields,..rustle in upon the lion lying in his den. He..with such celerity rustleth upon them as if it were some storm or tempest. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 93 Where the deer rustle through the twining brake. 1840 CARLYLE *Lect. Heroes* i. P 27 All Life is figured by them as a Tree. .It grows there, the breath of Human Passion rustling through it. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xli, In the woodland brown I heard the beechnut rustle down.

b. To go about, be finely dressed, *in* some material which rustles.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 68 All Muske, and so rushling, I warrant you, in silke and golde. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 24 This life Is..Prouder, then rustling in unpayd-for Silke. 1692 *The Weesils* ii. 7 His Wife too, in..richest Silks, can rustle with the best. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* vi, A brace of Warriors, not in buff, But rustling in their silks and tissues. 1788 [see BUSTLE *sb.*2]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, The elderly lady rustled in silks and satins. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* i. 200 He..holp To lace us up, till, each, in maiden plumes We rustled.

3. *trans.* **a.** To cause to move in some way with a rustling sound. Const. with advs and preps.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIV. ccx, And many sleeping Saints by it awaked, Russled their Dust together and gat up. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* iii, Air-swept lindens ..rustle down their perfum'd showers Of bloom on the bent grass. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Gd. Word Winter*, Euroclydon..rustles snowflakes against the pane. *refl.* 1892 *Cornhill Mag.* May 547 MRS. Aylmer rose horrified, and rustled herself out of the room.

b. To shake or stir with a rustling sound.

a 1821 [see RUSTLED]. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iii, Nor was the stillness broken, save as an occasional breeze..rustled the fragrant leaves of the citron and pomegranate. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion*, They who come to the old shrines find apes and players rustling the old garments. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 619 From off the sea a little west-wind blew, Rustling the garden leaves like sudden rain.

4. *U.S. colloq.* **a.** *intr.* To bestir oneself or move about vigorously; to work with strenuous energy; to hustle, push one's way.

1872 R. B. JOHNSON *Very Far West* xiv. 195 I've rustled upwards from a picayune printin' office down to New Orleens. 1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 31 May, A man who earns his livelihood by exposure and hard riding is said to 'rustle'. 1892 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 52, I rustled round but could not get a job, as things were very slack.

b. *trans.* To shift, deal with, rapidly; to pick up, acquire, or get together by one's own exertions.

1882 *Cent. Mag.* XXIV. 508/2 'Rustle the things off that table,' means clear the table in a hurry. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 45, I was out one day after antelope (I 'rustled' all my meat, except a ham now and then as a luxury). 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299 I'll sure buy Pedro back off him just as soon as ever I rustle some cash.

Hence **Ru·stled** *ppl. a.*

a 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 2 Hyperion slid into the rustled air. 1876 BROWNING *Forgiveness* 208 And turning, saw whose rustled gown Had told me my wife followed.

Rustler (rʊ·slə1). [f. RUSTLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which rustles; a rustling leaf, bird, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, The fairy hopes of my youth I have trodden under foot like those neglected rustlers [leaves]. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 559 Not a rustler in the thicket moved, But he could name it.

2. *U.S.* **a.** An energetic or bustling man.

1872 R. B. JOHNSON *Very Far West* xiv. 191 There is the middle-class rustler, who starts a store..upon credit. 1883 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 24 Apr. 2/6 One of the Lisbon rustlers lately sold one of his farms..for $18 an acre. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avernus* 183 He does not know much about saw-mills, but I just tell you he is a rustler.

b. A cattle-thief.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 273 A gang of 'rustlers'—as the lawless desperadoes who abound in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas are called. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 826/1 We could hear the stealthy tread of rustlers and Indians and murderous Mexicans.

Rustless (rʊ·stlès), *a.* [f. RUST *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

1. Free from rust; characterized by the absence of rust. Also *fig.*

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 786 Mistaking the dry rustless climate of Castile for her own..damp land. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* viii, When once a bloodless and rustless instrument was found, she was careful of the prize. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xxvi, The married life of some is smooth and shining and rustless like the gold.

2. Not liable to be rusted.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvi. § 17 A strength as of imperishable iron, rustless by the air. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 57/2 Soil Pipe Traps in rustless iron and stoneware.

Rustling (rʊ·slin), *vbl. sb.* [f. RUSTLE *v.*]

1. The action of the vb., in literal senses; an instance of this; a rustling sound.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Wiþ som manere rouchelynge þat he made..his felowe awook. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Crepitus*, The rustlyng or noyse of feete goyng. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 72, I..then heard no more rustling. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 437 The great rustling and clattering that harneis and armor made. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks 1851 I. 67 They would request us to indure still the russling of their Silken Cassocks. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* IV. iii, I hear the rustling of silks. Fly, sir! tis madam Melinda. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, They heard a sudden rustling of the branches. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, His meditations..were soon interrupted by the rustling of garments on the staircase. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* IV. 64 Containing a rustling or friction of the breath through a narrowed aperture.

2. *U.S. colloq.* Energetic, bustling activity.

1872 R. B. JOHNSON *Very far West* 191 'Rustling' is an Americanism, denoting the process of fighting against odds for a living. 1886 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 2 July 4/1 It may be expected that some tall rustling will be indulged in during the next few weeks.

Rustling (rʊ·slin), *ppl. a.* [f. RUSTLE *v.*]

1. Producing or giving out a series of light crisp sounds.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Squamæ crepitantes*, rustlyng scales. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 60 They danced at the sound of the rustling waves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 768 The spacious Hall..Thick swarm'd,..Brusht with the hiss of russling wings. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 257 The rustling Stubbles bend Beneath the driving Storm. 1778 J. SCOTT *Mor. Ecl.* iii 9 The bending osier, and the rustling reed 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. iv, Hoarse o'er her side the rustling cable rings. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi, Under the dark arcades of the rustling limes. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 96 The rustling pine-tree-tops.

2. Of the nature of a rustle.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Strepitus arborum*, the rustlinge noyse of a tree. 1611 COTGR., *Vacarme*, ..the rustling noyse made by armor, or armed men, in a battaile. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 22 Warts, so stiff and elastic, that, when the hand is drawn over them, they make a rust[l]ing noise. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 252 A rustling sound accompanies its flight. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 383 And therewithal a rustling noise he heard.

3. *U.S. colloq.* Bustling, energetic, active.

1882 *Cent. Mag.* XXIV. 508/2 To do a rustling business is to carry on an active trade. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 17 Oct. 8/1 A rustling real estate dealer of Forman..was in the city most of the week.

Hence **Ru·stlingly** *adv.*, with a rustling noise; so as to rustle.

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Digest* 67 Do not put Hay into Stack before it be rustlingly dry. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 243 The blasts..howled rustlingly over the dry heather and withered grass. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* III. ii, Rustlingly she rose, and majestically advanced with outstretched hands.

Rustly (rʊ·sli), *a. rare.* [f. RUSTLE *sb.* + -Y.] Given to rustling.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 75 Russly reidis dekis weill hys haris. 1886 RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* II. xi. 295 She was very red, very rustly, very strainy in the seams.

‖ **Rustre.** Also 8 **roustrie.** [F. *rustre*, † *ruste* (? *rute*), of obscure history.]

1. *Her.* A charge having the form of a lozenge, with a round hole in the middle through which the field appears.

[1680 MACKENZIE *Heraldry* 48 The English call their Figures Macles . ; but if they be pierc'd round, the French call them *rustres*.] 1722 A. NISBET *Syst. Her.* I. 171 The Sub-Ordinaries..Fusils, Lozenge, Mascle, Roustrie, Frett [etc.]. *Ibid.* 211 Of the Rustre. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* V. 480 A lion crowned Or in a field sable, and below it eight black rustres in a field Or. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 141/2 The subordinate ordinaries,..the Lozenge, the Fusil, the Mascle, and the Rustre. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 71 Some Armorists blazon a Rustre as a Mascle pierced round. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 697/1 The lozenge, the mascle, and the rustre are all derived from the fret or fretty.

¶ **2.** (See quot. 1824.)

This is due to a mere inference by Meyrick as to the origin of the heraldic charge. Cf. MASCLE *sb.*1 4.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* III. Glossary, *Rustre*, a ring, or rather open scale, of a number of which hauberks were formed in the twelfth century. 1847 PARKER *Gloss. Her.* 270 Some ancient armour was composed of rustres sewn upon cloth.

Hence **Ru·strod** *ppl. a.*, furnished with rustres.

1818 MEYRICK in *Archaeol.* (1821) XIX. 126 Such an expression, seems more suitable to the rustred [mail]. 1824 — *Anc. Armour* I. 27 The form of the rustred armour seems ..to have grown out of the ringed. 1877 DENMIN *Arms & Armour* 310 The 'rustred' hauberk..was protected by oval flattened rings, overlapping each other half way.

Rusty (rʊ·sti), *a.*1 Forms: *α.* 1 **rustiz**, 4–6 **rustye**, 6–7 **rustie**, 4– **rusty**. *β.* (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 4 **rousti**, 5–6 **roustie**, 5–6, 8–9 **rousty**; 7 **rowstie**, 7–8 **rowsty**; 9 **roosty**. [OE. *rústig* (f. *rúst* RUST *sb.*1), = Fris. *rúst-*, *roastich*, MDu. *roestich* (*rostich*; Du. *roestig*), OHG. *rostag* (MHG. *rostic*, G. *rostig*); also MDa. *rustich*, later *rustig*, *rostig*.]

In the 16th and 17th centuries frequently used as a term of general disparagement.

I. 1. Covered or affected with rust or red oxide of iron; rusted.

a. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* V. xv. 250 þa wurdon Ianes dura fæste betyned, & his loca rustezn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 618 By his syde he bar a rusty blade. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 321 He out breide A rusti swerd. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 233 þou..seruyst, & worschepyst, þe world, þi rusty monye, þi rotyn muk. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXXVII. 191 Their swerdes rusty, their gownes..were old and roten. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 182 He..toke out of his cofer an olde rusty swerde..& spere with a rusty hed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 20 Coleblacke steedes .That on their rustie bits did champ, as they were wood. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 167 The rustie Axe or other Instrument of a Carpenter or Carver. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 358 The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty, For want of fighting was grown rusty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 330 The Money..had lain by me so long useless, that it was grown rusty, or tarnish'd, and could hardly pass for Silver. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 746 Bars and bolts Grew rusty by disuse. 1824 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* I. 48 The steward had a rusty blunderbuss; the coachman a loaded whip. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Crown* XXXIV. 328 A rusty spur, and one or two fragments of pottery.

β. *a* 1400 *Octavian* (Percy Soc.) 32 Rowsty were the naylys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 117 Theyr harneys was all rousty, and theyr sadylles and brydelles all roten. 1639 in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890) 197 For dust, wee say, doust; rowsty, for rusty. 1789 ROSS *Helenore* (ed. 3) 64 To air his rousty coin. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Rousty*, rusty.

† **2.** Morally foul or corrupt. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII 66, I schal fynden hem heore fode..Saue..Robert þe Ribaudour, for his rousti wordes. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1428 He rekkeþ neuer how rusty ben his schepe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Al the roialme thanne..lothit for that rousty Synne. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 208/1 He..sheweth that his soule is very roustie, & full of filthe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXL. i, Men..Whose rusty lipps enclose A pois'nous sword.

3. Of persons: Presenting an appearance suggestive of something old and rusted.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 159 Ful hidous was she for to sene, Ful foul and rusty was she. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 345 Wyth that came Ryotte,..A rusty gallande, to-ragged and to-rente. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1592/2 Cranmer..was brought to them with a great number of rusty bilmen. 1688 EARL CLARENDON *Diary* 11 Dec., There was a guard by St. Giles's of rusty ruffians, kept by Lord Lovelace's order. 1721 N. AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1726) 247 A great many of these transitory foplings, who came to the university with their fathers, rusty old country farmers. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. on the Dean* Wks. 1751 X. 165 What can my Lady mean, Conversing with that rusty D..n! 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. viii. 86 A little rusty, musty old fellow, always groping among ruins. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxii, You never saw such a rusty Prince. 1888 F. MONTGOMERY *Misunderstood* v, He looked like a being of another sphere, among the rusty old gentlemen congregated in the room.

4. a. Lacking polish or refinement; rough, rude, or rugged in manner or behaviour; surly, morose, churlish.

a 1500 in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem.* (1658) 208 Therefor make no Man of thy Councell rude nor rustie. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Magnyfycence* 768 Cankard Jacke Hare, loke thou be not rusty. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 54 Diogenes was one of the first and formost of the ring-leaders of this rustie morosotie. 1651 FIRMIN *Serious Quest.* 36 There are companies of rusty, rugged, rich fellowes in our Parishes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rusty-gutts*, an old blunt Fellow. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Daphne & Apollo* 12 Nor ill bred swain, nor rusty clown, am I. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 180 But hostile Rage Inquisitive found out the rusty Swain. 1833 F. & A. TENNYSON *Poems* 153 You did mingle blame with praise, Rusty Christopher.

† **b.** *Sc.* Of a rime or verse: Rough, rugged, unpolished. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Concl. 8 Ressaue this roustie rurall rebaldrie, Laikand cunning, fra thy pure leige vnleird. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* To Rdr., Ye may persaue that be this roustie ryme. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting* 146 Roustie ratrimes.

c. Hoarse, raucous, harsh, grating. Now *rare.*

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 50 b, Straight the Priest with rustie throte, alowde begins to cry. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 18 A smal and rusty [*margin* Or hoarse] voice though he had. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1709) I. 243 If any of the Council or Witnesses happen to have a Rusty Voice, or a Fantastical Face. 1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & Timothy* Wks. 1751 VII. 211 When they hear his rusty Voice, With what Impatience they rejoice. 1787 TAYLOR *Sc. Poems* 4 (E. D. D.), Upo' that hint I scour'd my rusty throat. 1868 ALEX. SMITH *Last Leaves* 72 The rusty caw of the homeward-sliding rook.

5. Stiff, lacking in alertness or activity (of body or mind), through want of exercise or old age.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 141, I haue conditioun of..A ring with a ryall stane, or other riche iowell, Or rest of his rousty raid. 1537 *Thersytes* in Pollard *Miracle Plays* 129 My body so lusty, Whiche for lacke of exercise is nowe almost rustye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 263 A Prince call'd Hector..Who in this dull and long-continew'd Truce Is rusty growne. 1673 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1720 II. 294, I went to the King, and said..that I would serve Him, as well as I could, though I doubted I was grown a little rusty, by lying still so long. 1768 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1889 II. 258, I presume, he has grown a little rusty in both [Latin and Greek], having had no benefit of his tutor since Christmas. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immortality* Wks. (Bohn) III. 283 It is a perception that comes by the activity of the intellect; never to the lazy or rusty mind. 1861 *Times* 25 Sept., An artillery driver..would, unless in constant exercise, get rusty. 1890 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xvi. 269, I am getting rusty in science—from disuse.

b. Of knowledge, accomplishments, etc.: Impaired by neglect; requiring to be revived or polished up.

1796 PORSON in Watson *Life* 134 For the benefit of those whose Greek is rather rusty with disuse, I have added a Latin version. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. ii. 82 Neglected pursuits become rusty. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. of Mirbridge* x, To have to admit that her French was a little rusty.

6. That has fallen out of use or lost its freshness; old, antiquated, obsolete.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* To P. Giles (1895) 10 Some there be that haue pleasure onely in olde rustie antiquities. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I. vii, Come then, put away your rustie tradition all you that think not thus. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 185 That Prayer..has lain by till 'tis almost rusty. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Auth. O. & N. Test.* 315 The rusty and antique fragments of the primitive times. 1738 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 7 Rusty declaimers upon the necessity and usefulness of the great points of Faith. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xiii, 'Lord Bacon's sayings—' 'Pon my conscience,' said Murphy, 'both himself and his sayings are very *rusty* by this time'.

II. 7. Of plants: Affected with rust or mildew.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (Bodl. MS.), Corupt dew þat comeþ..in corne & makeþ as it were rede oþer rustye.] 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 165 Yf an appyl tree begynne to roten or yf the aplys begynne to wex rusty, than yᵉ barke of hym is syke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Affublado*, rustie wheate, *Rubiginosus*. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 301/2 The parsnip..is apt to become *rusty*, if allowed to remain too long in the ground. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* 291 The spring corn had never grown, and the wheat was rusty.

8. Having the colour of rust; of a (disagreeable) light reddish brown; rubiginous, ferruginous; *spec.* in *Path.*, of sputa.

Frequently implying some impairment of the proper or original colour of the thing.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* b iiij b, The other is called rusty coler, lyke to rusty iron. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Deus*, Rough and rustie teeth. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 And send foorth Winter in hir rustie weede. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 205 His feet and nails be most sharp, his skin rusty, the hair very sharp. 1646 BP. HALL *Poems* 22 Here maist thou shame The rusty Violets, with the Crimson flame Of either cheek. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 411 That thick substance which is red on garden-beans, [and] of a rusty colour on all kinds of corn. 1817 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, His own thick hair,.. scorched by the influence of the sun into a rusty dark red colour. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 42 Associated above and below with black and rusty slates. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 111/3 A cool dusky green, with rusty shadows.

absol. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 172 Very young birds have some feathers skirted with rusty.

b. Of (dark) clothes: Showing signs of age or use; shabby, worn, or faded.

1709 *Tatler* No. 68 ¶ 7 A Poor Fellow..with a rusty Coat. 1776 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Let.* 5 Apr., Her cloak which was rusty and powdered, was flung half on and half off. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 76 It was driven by a little dumpy coachman, in a livery..old and rusty. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, They began to think their mourning was wearing rusty too. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 117 His rusty old suit of clothes was the cast-off of a waiter.

c. Of colours: Inclining towards, modified by, the colour of rust. (Cf. 10.)

1792 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. I. ii. 31 The processes employed for dyeing wool would only give a rusty black to silk. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. II. 472 The breast, belly, and vent, rusty red. 1828–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 526 In this case the hair is directly hoary or of a yellowish or rusty white. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 218/3 The Carrots..turn a rusty yellow colour.

9. In special applications:

a. With names of birds, fishes, etc., as *rusty bunting, flycatcher, grackle, oriole*; *rusty dab, flat-fish, flounder*, etc.

Also in names of moths or butterflies, as *rusty button, dot, mitre*, etc.; see Rennie *Butterfl. & M.* (1832).

1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 364 **Rusty Bunting* with head, neck, breast, and sides, rust-colored. 1839 STORER *Fishes Massach.* 141 The *Rusty Dab,..is occasionally brought to our market in the winter season only. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 375 *Rusty Dab*..., the popular name of the Rusty Flat-fish, a fish found on the coast of Massachusetts and New York in deep water. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 396 The Sand Dab, or rough Dab, *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, also sometimes known as the 'Rusty Flounder. 1811 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* III. Pref. p. xiii, *Rusty Flycatcher, wings and tail black; plumage above brown; inhabits the southern states. *Ibid.* III. 41 *Rusty Grakle, *Gracula Ferruginea*. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 159 Rusty Grackle,..nearly all the feathers skirted with warm brown above, and brownish-yellow below. *c* 1700 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 428 The *Rusty Mantiss. Resembles a dead Leaf. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. I. 89 *Rusty Oriole...The edges of the feathers are rust-coloured.

b. With names of plants, as *rusty fern, fig, gum, inga*.

c 1721 PETIVER *Gasophyl.* viii. 73 Small, round wing'd, Smyrna *Rusty Fern. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 538 *Ficus rubiginosa*,..*Rusty Fig. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* II. 48 The range was openly timbered with white-gum, spotted-gum, Ironbark, *rusty-gum and the cypress-pine. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 236 *Angophora lanceolata*, ..Rusty Gum. *c* 1700 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 434 *Rusty Inga. The Pods of this are flat and covered with a rusty coloured Hair.

c. *Rusty coal, crown bark, gold, gravel* (see quots.).

1830 *Cumbld. Farm Rep.* 49 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), Gravelly soil, on an open bottom of gravel, technically called a rusty gravel. 1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 62 *Rusty coals*, coals discoloured by water or exposure to air. 1880 MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 40 The *C[hinchona] *Chahuarguera* is the rusty crown bark of commerce...With this rusty crown bark are mixed larger quills particularly rich in the alkaloid called chinchonidine. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Rusty gold*,..free gold, which does not easily amalgamate, the particles being coated, as is supposed, with oxide of iron.

10. *Comb.* Qualifying adjs. and sbs. of colour, as *rusty-brown, -brownish, -red.* (Cf. 8 c.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 14 On his head a steele cap he did weare Of colour rustie browne, but sure and strong. 1758 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* II. 209 The whole bird ..is covered with feathers of a rusty-brownish or black colour. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 48 A tall meagre varlet, whose rusty-brown cloak [etc.]. 1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 375 A disease called rust,..from the rusty-red or yellowish patches which it forms. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 206 Upper parts ranging from the color of *gnoma* to a rusty-red.

b. *Rusty-dusty, rusty-fusty*, characterized by rust and dust or fustiness. Also *fig.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superer.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 246 All the rusty-dusty iestes in a country. *Ibid.* 289 To how many rusty-dusty Waines was braue Liuy beholding? 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks* II. 24 Our cottage, that for want of use was musty, And most extremely rusty-fusty-dusty. 1849 in D. J. Browne *American Poultry Yd.* (1855) 47 None but the brave..are likely to enjoy any favor from the present class of rusty-fusty colored beauties. 1864 *Daily Telegr.* 13 Oct., All your rusty-fusty British notions about comfort, civility, privacy, and the like.

c. With sbs., as **rusty-back** (see quots.), *rusty-coat* (attrib.), *rusty-stove*.

1782 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 404 But how much more luxurious it would be to me to dine upon rusticoat potatoes with Portia! 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 96/2 *Acrosticum*, Rusty back, Wall rue, or Fork-fern. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 118 There were many other shades besides anthracite, ranging from rusty-stove to sole-leather,..old or new ivory, and so on. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl., *Rusty-Back*, a provincial name for *Blechnum Spicant*, and, according to other authorities, also for *Ceterach officinarum*.

11. Parasynthetic and other combs., as *rusty-coated, -coloured, -rested*; *rusty-looking*, etc.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. 223 A broad and ancient rusty-rested shield. 1700 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 434 The Pods..are flat and covered with a rusty coloured Hair. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, This rugged and decayed dungeon of rusty-coloured stone. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 312 A number of rusty-looking spots or patches dispersed over the surface of the leaf. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 415 Marked with six rusty-coloured longitudinal stripes. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 925/2 The snipe is certainly much better able to take care of himself than his rusty-coated cousin.

b. In the specific names of birds, plants, etc.

(*a*) 1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 153 Rusty-crowned Heron. Crest and hind part of the neck of a deep ferruginous color. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. I. 170 Rusty-Collared Finch..inhabits Terra del Fuego. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. II. 392 Rusty-throated Flycatcher (*Muscicapa gularis*). 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 214 Rusty-crowned Falcon...Crown ashy-blue, with a chestnut patch. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 57 The Rusty-spotted Cat,..*Felis rubiginosa*.

(*b*) 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 89 Don's Willow, or Rusty branched Willow. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 553 *Olea ferruginea*, the rusty-leaved olive of the country between the upper Indus and the Suleiman mountains.

Rusty (rʌ·sti), *a.*² [var. of RESTY *a.*², perhaps by association with prec.] Reasty, rancid.

Very common in the 17th and 18th centuries, and still wide-spread in dialect use.

1515 BARCLAY *Eclogues* iv. (1570) Civ b/2 Such rusty meates inblindeth so our brayne, That of our fauour the muses haue disdayne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 b, The Bacon..; if you hang it in greate smoke at the first, it will be rustie. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 93 Though it were but to help him scrape rusty gammons of bacon. 1690 STRUTTON *Relat. Crucelties French* 15 An Ounce of rusty Pork with Bread and Beverage. 1745 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Adv.* (1757) 8 The Wind and Sun more forcibly convey themselves into the Flesh, which dries up its Juices, and makes it rusty. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 345 Preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* v, Indifferent potatoes and strange shreds of rusty meat, mixed and cooked together. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xxvi, The beef may have been tough and the pork rusty.

Rusty (rʌ·sti), *a.*³ Also 9 *dial.* **rousty.** [var. of RESTY *a.*¹, perhaps influenced by RUSTY *a.*¹]

1. Of horses: Restive.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 This rude rustie, bolde blinde bayerd of mine..chopt foorth. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 213 Thinks he to stop my mouth with gold or pearle? Or rustie iades fet from Barbaria? 1787 G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 38 It is extremely wrong to put a gentleman on a re-tive horse. [*Foot-note* A strange epithet this, and I wonder who coined it; tell me of a rusty horse, and I shall know what it means.] 1828 in dial. glossaries (Cumb., Yks., Northampt., Heref.).

b. In phr. *to ride*, or *run, rusty*. Freq. of persons: To become intractable or obstinate; to be angry or annoyed; to take offence (cf. 3).

(*a*) 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 32. 3/2 How is't Apollo rides so rusty, Why so Grum, and why so Crusty? 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Rusty*, To ride rusty, to be sullen. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXIX, How the devil am I to get the crew to obey me? Why, even Dick Fletcher rides rusty on me now and then. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, 'Rides rather rusty,' said Mr. Roker, with a smile.

(*b*) 1764 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 129/1 Great expectations from lord Shelburn's colt, but he ran rusty. 1855 LAWRENCE in Bosw. Smith *Life* (1883) I. 460 To add to my misery Neville Chamberlain has again run rusty. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* III. 199 They..watched the yard till dusk, when its proprietor ran rusty and turned them out.

† **2.** *transf.* Of things. (Cf. RESTY *a.*¹ 2.)

1625 in Birch *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1846) I. 36 There is much urging and spurring the parliament for supply and expedition, in both which they will prove somewhat rusty. 1656 OWEN *Mortif. Sin* vi, Indwelling distempers grow rusty and stubborn by continuance in ease and quiet.

3. *colloq.* Ill-tempered, cross, nasty. Chiefly in phr. *to turn rusty* (cf. 1 b).

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, The people got rusty about it. 1843 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs Frank Berry* ii, You..turn rusty because he forgets your last message. 1876 FARJEON *Love's Victory* xi, He never said a word to make the governor turn rusty. 1889 D. C MURRAY *Dangerous Catspaw* 186 He was a bit rusty at first.

† **Ru·sty,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RUSTY *a.*¹] *intr.* and *trans.* To become or make rusty.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 20 b, It. rustieth; but being newe rubbed ouer with Sande and Salte, commeth to his olde colour againe. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 186 God so rusticd every joynt, that there..it could not stir. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1661) 156 As the bonds of Reason and Love are immortal, so do all other chains.. both rustie and rot Noble parts.

Ru·styish, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. RUSTY *a.*¹] Somewhat rusty.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistr* IV. 22 If they gets ever so rustyish in the country, they always brightens up in Lunnon!

Rut (rʌt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5-6 **rutte** (5 **ruthe**), 5, 7 **rutt**, 7 **rute**; 6- **rut.** [a. OF. *rut*, var. of *ruit*:—pop. L. **rugīt-um* for L. *rugītum*, acc. of *rugītus*, f. *rugīre* to roar.]

1. The annually recurring sexual excitement of male deer; also, by extension, periodic sexual excitement in other animals, as goats, sheep, etc.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, þei [*sc.* harts] be in hir loue, þe whiche men calleth Rutte, aboute þe tyme of holy rode in Septembre. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xvii. 45 During the time of their Rut, they [*sc.* harts] lyue with small sustenance. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxiv. 845 Thus also they passe and spende both day and night, being so enraged and feruently caried away with the rut.. (alwaies following the steps and footings of the Hinde). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 127 This part in Deere.., about the end of their Rutt,..sometimes becomes..relaxed and pendulous. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 379 A short time after they [*sc.* stags] have furnished their horns, they begin to feel the impressions of the rut. *Ibid* 381 In the time of rut it [the stag's voice] is even terrible. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* 49 During the rut or heat of animals. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Eng. Sportsman* iii 41 They kill the bucks too late or when the 'rut' is coming on.

b. In phr. *at* or † *in* (*the*) *rut, to go to* (*the*) *rut.*

(*a*) *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, They sle ..eyther oþer, whann þei be in Rutte, þat is to say in þer loue. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 225 Of suche lokynge bene bestis in ruthe. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 31 Az ramz at their rut. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xliv. 141 When a Hart hath bene .xiiii. dayes at Rut, then the Bucke doth but scarcely beginne. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 88 Antler'd and Palmed now,..he goares them out Stand in his way, now rageing at the Rutt. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Proeme, He [Theocritus] rightly, throughout his fifth Idyll, maketh his Louts..behold their Goats at Rut in all Simplicity. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 7 The Ewes are now at rut.

(*b*) *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii, þe herte goth raþer to þe Rutte [than the buck]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 37 Than the bucke goth to the rut, and so wolde the ramme. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 144 b, The time when you shall suffer them to go to rutte, is in Autume. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 758 We finde, that the Time of Going to Rut of Deere is in September.

transf. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 1 He was begot ith' Dog-dayes, or at Michaelmas when his Dam went to Rut.

† **2.** The company of deer among which a stag goes to rut. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Communlich the grettest hert..holdeth þe rutte and is maistre þerof. *Ibid.*, Also þer is diueres ruttes in þe forest 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. I. i. (1651) 436 Lions and Harts, which many times kill each other, or compell them to abandon the rut, that they may remain masters in their places. 1640 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* 1st Ser. (1886) V. 162 One live Buck, to beat the Rutt withall.

3. *attrib.*, as *rut-time.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 15, I am heere a Windsor Stagge, and the fattest (I thinke) i'th Forrest. Send me a

coole rut-time (loue). 1611 COTGR., *Ruité*, thats killed, or gotten, in rut-time. 1889 WESTERMARCK *Orig. Marriage* 36 Dr. Mohnike..mentions the occurrence of a rut-time with the Orang-utan.

Rut (rɒt), *sb.*[2] Forms: α. 6- rut, 6 rupt, 7 rutt. β. 6 rotte, 7-8 rote, 7 -root(e. [Of obscure origin.

Usually regarded as a variant of ROUTE *sb.*, but the difference in vowel, and the rarity of *route* in the 16th cent., make this improbable. The spelling *rupt* suggests possible connexion with OF. *rupt*, *rut* stream, but the English sense is app. unknown in French. The question is also complicated by the variants *rote*, *root(e*, *rit(t*, occurring chiefly in the combs. *cart-rote*, *-root(e*, and *cart-ritt* (1649): cf. also RUCK *sb.*[3]]

1. A (deep) furrow or track made in the ground, esp. in a soft road, by the passage of a wheeled vehicle or vehicles.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vne Ornière*, the rut or tracke of a wheele. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. vii. 668 The furrowes and rupts of carts. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 5, I desired them, as the course is, to put on, or to let me have one of the ruts. 1794 GIBBON in *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 296, I was almost killed..by hard, frozen, long, and cross ruts, that would disgrace the approach of an Indian wig wam. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. v, When you have trusted your foot on a frozen rut. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 34 A sleepy land, where under the same wheel The same old rut would deepen year by year. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 304 We had to leave the car..while peasants helped it over the ruts.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 624 A long-tail'd squib, a flaming ridge, for rut Seems seen a while, where the bright Coach hath cut. 1705 *Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 32 He might prove such a rut in his way as might render his journey very fruitless. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 455 The goddess..drives so eagerly as not to heed the rotes in her way. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 213 It had worn a rut in the commerce of Great Britain.

c. *fig.* A settled or established habit or mode of procedure; a narrow, undeviating course of life or action; a groove.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* 112 Parliaments, lumbering along in their deep ruts of commonplace. 1865 SKELTON *Campaigner at Home* iv. 71 On his return to civilised life, he will settle at once into the rut. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Libr.* (1892) II. iii. 95 A man whose conversation runs in ruts.

2. A track or passage hollowed out, cut, or excavated in the ground. *rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 479 As from hils, raine waters headlong fall, That all waies eate huge Ruts, which, met in one bed [etc.]. 1707 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 326 The soil lying hollow with the mole's ruts. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 405 It is of course worked by the hand alone, and makes simply a rut in the ground. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport Highl.* xix. 374 As daylight began to close, the ravens appeared and settled in the 'rut' [a gully].

3. *transf.* A deep mark or depression on the skin, some part of the body, etc.

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* II. i, From your scuruy face-physicke, To behold thee not painted enclines somewhat neere A miracle: These in thy face here, were deepe rutts. a 1635 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* IV. iii, These many ruts and furrows in thy cheeks Proves thy old face to be but champion-ground, Till'd with the plough of age. 1863 tr. *Waitz' Introd. Anthrop.* 95 The negro has no inter-maxillary bone, but only..a rut which marks it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 897 The groove [of ainhum] always begins as a shallow transverse crack or rut, at the inner angle of the digito-plantar fold.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rut-gulled*, *-rifted*, *-way*; **rut scraper**, *U.S.*, a machine for filling up cart-ruts by scraping in the displaced material.

1611 COTGR., *Charrau*, a Cart-way; Rutt-way. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 111 When thy rut-gull'd lanes Run little brooks with hasty rains. *Ibid.* II. 33 We turned up the rut-rifted lane. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 361 Prevention [of mud-holes] can be effected..by the use of the rut scraper.

Rut (rɒt), *sb.*[3] Now *U.S.* and *dial.* Also 7 rutt(e. [Of doubtful origin: cf. the variant ROTE *sb.*[6] There is connexion of sense with ROUT *sb.*[5] and *v.*[2], and with ON. *rót* (whence Gael. *rot*) breaking of waves, but the vowels of these do not agree with either *rut* or *rote*.] The roaring of the sea, *esp.* in breaking on the shore. Freq. *rut of the sea.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 8 We heard the rutt of the shoare, as we thought: but it prooued to be the rutt against a banke of Ice. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xviii, The Rut of the Sea was great, the Waves breaking upon our Ships Quarter. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.* 55 The rut of the sea is the dashing of the waves against any thing. 1847 D. WEBSTER *Priv. Corr.* (1857) II. 262, I hear the sea very strong and loud at the north..They call this the rote or rut of the sea. a 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* v. (1894) 115 The old man said that this was what they called the 'rut', a peculiar roar of the sea before the wind changes.

† **Rut**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [Of doubtful origin: cf. prec. and ROUT *sb.*[1] 8] Noise, disturbance.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. Argt., To see the rutte the Sea-gods keepe: There swaggering in the Solent deepe. *Ibid.* ii. 446 There arose such rut th' unrulie rout among That soone the noyse thereof through all the ocean rong. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 62 One with the Grasshopper doth keepe a rut, Another rimes vpon a Hazell nut. c 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 s.v., To keep a rut; i. e. to be meddling and doing mischief. *Kent.*

Rut, *sb.*[5] *Sc. rare.* [f. RUT *v.*[2] Cf. RIT *sb.*] A cut or incision.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxix, A long rut ..is made with the spade along each side,..so as to form the cut of the turf slanting outward.

Rut: see ROOT *sb.*[1]

† **Rut**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [app. related to ROUT *v.*[6]]

1. *trans.* To fling, cast, or throw.

1375 *Creation* 301 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 128 Whanne we were þus fro blesse rut, And þow in þat blisse put, þo hadde y to þe enuye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3695 The wyndes..Rut vp the rughe se on rokkes aboute. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rutton, or throwyn (*K.* rwtyn,..*P.* ruttyn..), *projicio.*

2. *intr.* To dash, move with violence.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5699 His shippes..Gird on the ground ..Till þai rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses. *Ibid.* 12691 Barges & othir..Rut euyn to þe rokkis with a rank will.

Rut, *v.*[2] Now *Sc.* [var. of RIT *v.*[1]]

†**1.** To cut, pierce, thrust, with a weapon. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6977 þen Paris,..with a pile sharp, Rut hym in thurgh þe rybbis. *Ibid.* 10704 He pairet his armur, Rut þurgh his rybbes, rent hym with in.

2. *spec.* To cut or make a furrow through (turf) with a spade, etc. Cf. RIT *v.*[1] 1 b.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxix, The work is to proceed in this manner, always rutting the through band rows of turf in both ends. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 374 With the common spade then cut, or, as it is technically termed, *rut* the line of hedge-bed behind the cord. *Ibid.* 503 The upper rough turf is rutted in a perpendicular direction.

b. To cut *off* (earth) with a spade; to take *off* or remove by rutting.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 507 The principal workman is rutting off the second side of the top of the drain with the common spade.

Rut (rɒt), *v.*[3] [f. RUT *sb.*[1], or ad. obs. F. *rutter*, *ruter* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To be under the influence of (periodic) sexual excitement.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* v. ii, That is your penance, you know for what, and see you rut no more; you understand me. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. ii, I am just in the condition of an out-lying deer, that's beaten from his walk for offering to rut. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 4/1 As for stags.., they are rutting in October. 1889 WESTERMARCK *Orig. Marriage* 49 The buck and the ass in southern countries..rut throughout the whole year.

2. *trans.* To mount or cover (the female). *rare*—[1].

1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Cinyras & Myrrha* 46 What piety forbids the lusty ram, Or more salacious goat, to rut their dam?

Rut (rɒt), *v.*[4] [f. RUT *sb.*[2]]

In quots. 1822 and 1647 (sense 2) there may be some connexion with ROOT *v.*[2] and ROUT *v.*[8]

1. *trans.* To mark (a road or the ground) with ruts; to furrow. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. (1617) 54 Some high way which in the winter time hauing been rutted [etc.]. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 152 The ground was..strangely broken up and rutted by the wheels of the artillery. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 205 The adjoining grounds perhaps..overgrown with rank weeds, or rutted by hogs. 1884 SALA *Journ. South* I. xxiv. (1887) 313 One street [in Pompeii] with..its pavement rutted by chariot-wheels.

fig. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* xlvi. (1837) IV. 336, I certainly studied..to get out of the old beaten track, leaving those who like to keep the road, which I have rutted pretty well. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvi, I saw how deeply it was rutted with the ruts of age and misery.

†**2.** *intr.* Of a stag: (see quot.). *Obs.*—[1]

1647 HEXHAM I. *Hunting-terms*, The Stagg ruts with his hornes in the earth.

† **Rut**, *v.*[5] *Obs.*—[1] [app. for *route*: see ROUTE *sb.* 1, quots. 1568–1594.] *intr.* To keep a course.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 305 From whence vnto the..Canarias is two hundred and thirtie leagues, and [the ships] alwayes doo Rut to the southwest.

Ruta-baga (rū tă₁bēɪ·gă). Now *rare.* Also 9 roota, ruta baga, rutabaga. [ad. Swed. dial. (W. Götland) *rotabagge*. So G. *ruta-*, *rota-baga*, F. *rutabaga*.] The Swedish turnip, *Brassica campestris*, var. *rutabaga*.

1800 TUKE *Agric. N. Riding* 157 The ruta-baga has been sown in small quantities by a few individuals, most of whom approve of it. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 47 Hog-wash or grains, or ruta-baga, none Has yet been ours since your reign begun. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 376 The great landlake..rimmed with the green and purple verdure of the turnip and ruta-baga.

Rutaceous (rutēɪ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Rutaceæ* the rue family, f. L. *rūta* rue. Cf. L. *rūtāceus* made from rue.] Of or belonging to the order *Rutaceæ*; resembling rue; rue-like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 132 Thus far the structure of Diosmeæ is little different from that of other Rutaceous plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1015/1 A rutaceous shrub from Western Australia. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 289/2 *Ruta graveolens.*—A hardy evergreen rutaceous undershrub.

† **Rutar.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. med.L. *rutar-ius*, ad. OF. *routier*: see ROUTER [1] and RUITER.] = RUTTER.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 812 Which King Iohn and his Rutars set on fire. *Ibid.*, That age called forraine and willing Souldiours, Rutars.

Ru·tate. *Chem. rare.* [f. RUT-IC + -ATE.] A salt due to the action of rutic acid.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 689 The metallic rutates are mostly sparingly soluble in water.

† **Rute**, *sb.* *Obs.*—[0] (See quot.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R iv, A small thread of Ore, and those that are of the least Size of all, such are called *Rutes* when they are under a finger thick, even to the smallest Size.

Rute, *v.* *dial. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Gloss.* 39 He Rutes it: *Chesh.* spoken of a Child, he cries fiercely.

Rute, obs. f. ROOT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; obs. f. ROUT and ROUTE *sb.* **Ruter**, var. RUTTER, RUTTIER.

† **Ru·tey**, *sb.* *Obs.*—[1] In 5 rotey. [f. next.] = RUT *sb.*[1] 1. *Rutey-time*, rutting-time.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 329 After course of concepcioun, none toke kepe of other. As whan þei hadde ryde in rotey tyme, anon riȝte þer-after, Males drowen hem to males.

† **Ru·tey**, *v.* *Obs.*—[1] Also 5 rotey, rot(e)i-. [? ad. AF. *rutei-er, f. *rut* RUT *sb.*[1] Cf. *ruteison* RUTSON.] *intr.* = RUT *v.*[3] 1.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 146 After cours of concepcioun, non tok kepe of oþer; As when þei hadde ruteyed, anon þei resten after.

† **Rut-goose.** *Obs.*—[1] (Cf. ROUT *sb.*[7])

1531 *Durh. Household Bk.* (Surtees) 327, 1 rutgoys, 3*d.*— 1 mawlert, 2*d.*—6 dunlyngs, 2*d.*

Ruth [1] (rūþ). Now *arch.* Forms: α. 2-5 reuþe, 3 reu(h)ðe, ræuðe, 4-5 reuthe (5 -þthe, -thþe), reuþ (4 reut), 4-6 reuth (5 reutht); 3 rewðe, -de, 3, 5 reweþe, 4-5 rewþe, 4-6 rewthe, 4-7 rewth (5 -eth). β. 3 reo(w)ðe, reoþe; 3 reouþe, -ðe, -de, 4-5 reouþ, -th. γ. 2-5 rouþe, 4-5 routhe, 5, 7 routh (5 rought); 2 rowðe, 4-5 rowthe, 5 rowith; 4 rau-, rawþe, 4-5 raw-, 5 rauthe, roth. δ. 4-5 ruþe, 4-6 ruthe; 4 ruþ, 5- ruth, 6-7 rueth. [Early ME. *reuðe*, *rewðe*, etc., f. *rewen* RUE *v.*[1] Cf. OE. *hreow* RUE *sb.*[1], and for the ending, ON. *hryggð*.]

1. The quality of being compassionate; pitifulness; the feeling of sorrow for another; compassion, pity.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Heo[i]te sar for þe monnes aȝene sunne, and rowðe for his emcristenes wawe. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 63 Pietas hatte on of ðese hali mihtes, þat is, reuhðe on engelisc. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2339 Ðo cam iosep swilc rewðe up-on, he dede halle ut ðe toðere gon. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 858 Al-þaȝ ȝe remen for rauþe wythouten reste. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 349 If therewith-al in you ther be no routhe, Than is it harm ye liven. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 310 ȝyue þe poore ruthe & compassioun of þin herte. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 966 Knichtis ramyt for reuth, schir Gawyne thai rew. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 316 For neuer bot in a gentill heit is generit ony ruth. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxii. 177 And yet can man Vse wracke for rewth? can murder like him best? c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* III. 413 With dying groanes ..For rewth would rent a flinty heart a sunder. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 163 Look homeward Angel now, and melt with ruth. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lii, Oft they snatch the pen, As if inspir'd,..Then write, and blot, as would your ruth engage. 1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxx, If my desultory strain with ruth And indignation makes thine eyes o'erflow. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xix, Upon whose wrinkled brow alone, Nor ruth, nor mercy's trace, is shown. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvi, He was filled with ruth for the poor wrong-headed youngster. 1878 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* i. (ed. 3) 6 Another slight but significant indication of this mood of ruth and pity.

Comb. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iv. (1632) 467 All with an eager continuall ruth mooving motion.

b. Frequent in phr. *to have ruth*, usually const. †*of*, *on*, or *upon*. Now *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 þa com þer an helendis Mon, and heuede rouþe of him. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Habbeð reouþe of þeo þet beoð ine stronge temptaciuns. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 322 in *O. E. Misc.* 46 He is wrþe to beo ded. Of þe kynge of heuene none reuþe hi nedde. c 1300 *Beket* 808 Somme gode men that ther stode hadde of him Ruthe ynouȝ. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 972 þer-of clatered þe cloudes þat kryst myȝt haf rawþe. c 1384 CHAUCER *Ho. Fame* I. 332 Allas that euer had routhe Any woman on any man. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8511 He hade no ruthe of hor remyng. a 1450 MYRC 1361 Hast þou in herte rowþe I-had, Of hem þat were nede be-stad? 1509 FISHER *Serm.* Wks. (1876) 281 These two persones had so grete ruthe and compassyon of theyr maysters. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 170 O Lord,..Haif reuth on me thy Creature. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, Have ruth on me, and let me go! 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 191 She has no one to raise her up; none to have ruth upon her. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xiv, Methinks that I should have ruth upon you.

c. So *to take ruth.*

1540-54 J. CROKE *13 Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Vppon me then thou wolt take ruthe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1220/1 Taking ruth of their miserable estates. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. v, Will God no more take ruth?

2. Contrition, repentance; remorse. Now *rare.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Vte we..habben on ure heorte sorinesse and reuðe of ure synnes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25749 [To] mak to preist his costes cuth, Wit reuth of hert and scrifte o mouth. a 1603 ELIZ. GRYMESTON *Misc.* (1604) F 4 b, Thou pardon promisest, where hearts true ruth is showne. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 41/1 Thus when our Teares doe testifie our ruth, We neede not..of them be asham'd. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Stanzas Grande Chartreuse* 77, I seek these Anchorites, not in ruth, To curse and to deny your truth.

3. Sorrow, grief, distress; † lamentation.

c 1205 LAY. 12970 þat word com to herede, hu þe king luaren hafde; þa wes muchel reoðe. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2340 Nalde ȝe neauer..makien reowðe for me, þe fare to eche reste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24054 Moder, traistnes of vr trewþe, Don vs to rewen wit þi rewþe. c 1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 669 *Cleopatra*, This woful Cleopatrie hath made swich routhe That ther nys tonge noon that may yt telle. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2813, I may noȝt ryde ȝow to reschow,

my reuthe is þe mare. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 209 Wherefore, leaue of this rewthe, and seke to liue by Hope. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Petrarch* 25 O, how great ruth, and sorrowfull assay, Doth vex my spirite with perplexitie. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. xxii, Here lies, to each her Parents ruth, Mary, the Daughter of their youth. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-w. Provid.* 116 The supreame judge of all the World..stood not as an idle spectator beholding his peoples Ruth. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Childhood* II. 4 That every age and rank is born to ruth. 1841-6 LONGF. *Maidenhood* xiv, Bear through sorrow, wrong, and ruth, In thy heart the dew of youth. 1868 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* V. iii. III. 441 Flanders and Hainault had their share of ruth for gallant sons and stalwart sires.

† **4. a.** Matter or occasion of sorrow or regret. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Acke nu is rewebe, for nu is euerihc man ifo þare he solde fren be. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2258 Þe brutons..bigonne vaste to fle, Some in roches, some in wodes, þat reuþe it was to se. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 94 (Kölbing), Sone þat traitour..brak his treuþe & dede hem wrong, & þat was reuþe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 501 Now is routhe to rede, how þe red noble Is reuerenced. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 330 The more routhe is, allas! *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1129 The roy ramand ful raith, that reuth wes to se. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 91 Gret reuth it wer that so suld be. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 6 That is great woe, And wondrous ruth to all, that shall it heare. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *96 Serm.* (1661) 223 If he were not a man, but some other unreasonable creature, it were great ruth to see him so handled.

† **b.** Mischief; calamity; ruin. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 20169 Hundes in þam reode mid reouðe hine imeteð. *Ibid.* 21764 Þenne is þat folc buten wene þat reouðe heoin is to cumene of summes cunnes leoden. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7693 (Kölbing), He dede ribaudes ten þousinde Bren þat þai miȝten finde; So he dede michel rewþe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4010 It is better for to bate & on þe bent faile, þan se þis rewthe on 3our renkis. 1584-7 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 22 Thou shalt finde..lusting Loue the load-stone to ruth and ruine. 1594 NASHE & MARLOWE *Dido* III, Yet now I doe repent me of his ruth, And wish that I had neuer wrongd him so. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 48 See here the fall of youth, Begun in pleasure, but wouen vp in rueth. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 670 Cholerike kings and persons of great note..hereby have wrought their own ruth and ruine.

† **5.** With *a* and pl. in senses 3 and 4. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25506 þis lond heo for-radden mid ræuðen uniuo3en. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Biginnunge & rote of þis ilke reouðe was a liht sihðe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 562, I trowe that to a norice in this cas It had ben hard this rewthe for to se. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 333 And thanne I scholde in such a wise In rewardinge of my servise Be ded; me thenkth it were a rowthe. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 1450 For sothfastly it is to gret a routhe To recorde how 3e haue hir vsed. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 20 After the rewthes and lamentacions of the kynge. *Ibid.* xlv. 174 She lened vpon a wyndowe that loked vpon the see, makyng full pyteouse rewthes for her loue that she sawe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 227 They say it is a ruth to see thy louer neede.

Ruth[2] (rʊt). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **rut, rutt.** [a. Hindī *rath* (rʊṭh), a car, carriage, coach, etc.] A native vehicle or carriage.

a. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxv. (1847) 422 When these girls travel, they generally go hidden by crimson curtains in a rutt or car drawn by bullocks. 1829 JOHN SHIPP *Mem.* II. 183, I took the liberty of taking the rut and horse to camp as prize property.

β. 1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* II. ix. 176 The driver of the ruth had been found. 1866 SIR T. SEATON *Cadet to Colonel* xvii. 364 Hodson stopped the ruth.., and made the three prisoners descend. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* iv, Kim marked down a gaily ornamented ruth or family bullock-cart.

Ruth, variant of ROUTH *a. Sc.*

Ruthe, obs. variant of RUT *sb.*[1]

† **Ruthe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To awaken, rouse.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 895 Ful erly þose aungelez þis haþel þay ruþen & glopnedly on godez halue gart hym vpryse. *Ibid.* 1208 Ryche, ruþed of her rest, ran to here wedes.

Ruthenate (rū·þĕnēt). *Chem.* [f. RUTHENIUM + -ATE[1] 1 c.] A salt formed by the action of ruthenic acid.

1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. ii. 452 The blackish-green solution..giving rise to potassium ruthenate. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v. *Ruthenium*, The former [is] converted into ruthenate of potassium by fusion with potash. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 417/2 Ruthenates in solution are easily reduced.

Ruthene (rūþī·n), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **Ruthen, Rutene.** [ad. med.L. *Rut(h)eni* (pl.), related to *Russi, Russi* Russians, as *Prut(h)eni* to *Pruci, Prussi*: see note to PRUSSIAN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A member of the Little Russian race (also called *Malo-Russian*), inhabiting the south of Russia and portions of the north-west of Austria; freq. in restricted sense = RUSSNIAK.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* cij b, Neyther the Grekes, the Ruthens nor many nations in theast partes besides. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 446 The churches of the Grekes, of the Ethiopes, of the Rutenes, of the Bohems, &c. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 42/2 Of the inhabitants..1,900,000 are Ruthenes or Russniaks,.. who have spread into the centre of Russia, and are also numerous on the Hungarian side of the Carpathians. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 754 Two-thirds of its population..belonging to the Reformed Church, the remaining third being mainly Russniaks or Ruthenes.

2. The language of the Ruthenes.

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 195, I am inclined to think that..the language..is by no means pure Ruthene.

B. *adj.* = RUTHENIAN *a.*

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* May 627/2 The revolt of the Ruthene peasants .in 1846. 1891 [see RUTHENIAN B.].

Ruthenian (*ruþī·niăn*), *sb.* and *a.* [See prec.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A Ruthene; a member of the Ruthenian church.

1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 88/1 The union of the Galician Greeks or Ruthenians is of much later date. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 631/1 The Ruthenians attribute their conversion to Christianity to St. Methodius.

2. The language of the Ruthenes.

1862 LATHAM *Elem. Compar. Philol.* 627 With the exception..of the Malo-Russian, Ruthenian, Russinian, Russniak, or Little Russian,..none of the dialects of Russia have commanded much attention. 1902 MERRIMAN *Vultures* xxiv, Galician, Ruthenian, Polish,..would be required.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Ruthenes, their liturgy, language, etc.

1850 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 27 The Ukraine..is the land of the Kosaks; they speak the Ruthenian dialect. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 803 There were in 1865 about 250,000 Catholics of the Ruthenian rite in Russian Poland. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 195 Throughout this book the Ruthenian spelling has been given when the word has been traced to be Ruthene.

Ruthenate (*ruþī·niĕt*). *Chem.* [f. RUTHENIUM + -ATE[1] 1 c.] = RUTHENATE.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 255 The mass dissolved affords a solution of ruthenate of potash with an excess of potash. 1877 *Nature* 28 June 167/1 Saturating the ruthenate of potash with chlorine.

Ruthenic (*ruþe·nik*), *a. Chem.* [f. RUTHENIUM + -IC 1 b.] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium; containing ruthenium.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 255 When an excess of an acid is added to this alkaline solution, an oxide of ruthenium is said to precipitate along with ruthenic acid. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 440 The tetrachloride or Ruthenic chloride, $RuCl_4$, is known only in its double salts. *Ibid.*, Ruthenic oxide, RuO_2. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. II. 1768 Ruthenic anhydride being perhaps temporarily formed.

Ruthe·nio-, combining form of RUTHENIUM, as in *ruthenio-chloride, -cyanide.*

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* x. § 1. 692 Ruthenio-cyanides may..be obtained, corresponding in composition to the ferrocyanides. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 537/2 The chlorides of ruthenium and osmium form numerous double salts, but the most important are the ruthenio- and osmio-chlorides.

Ruthe·nious, *a. Chem.* [f. RUTHENI-UM.] (See RUTHENIC *a.* and -OUS c.)

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 440 The trichloride or Ruthenious chloride, Ru_2Cl_6,..is a yellow-brown, crystalline, very deliquescent mass. *Ibid.*, The sesquioxide, or Ruthenious oxide, Ru_2O_3.

Ruthenite (*rū·þĕnəit*). *Chem.* [f. RUTHENIUM + -ITE[1] 4.] (See quot.)

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 413 Ruthenites,..salts of oxyacids of Ruthenium.

Ruthenium (*ruþī·niŏm*). [f. med.L. *Ruthenia* Russia (having been first noticed in platinum ores from the Ural Mountains) + -IUM.] A metal of the platinum group, discovered and named by Osann in 1828, but first isolated by Claus in 1845. Chem. symbol Ru.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 343 Ruthenium. M. Claus has described under this name a new metal contained in the residue from crude platinum. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 516 Ruthenium very much resembles iridium. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 222 The compounds which are called sesquichloride of osmium and ruthenium.

attrib. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 252 The residue contains the ruthenium compound. *Ibid.* 257 While the ruthenium salt is in the retort. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 537/1 Ruthenium tetroxide, RuO_4, is a golden-yellow crystalline substance, sparingly soluble in water.

Ruther, variant of RIDDER *sb.*[1], RUDDER *sb.*

Ruthful (*rū·þful*), *a.* Now *arch.* [f. RUTH *sb.*[1]] **1.** Full of compassion or pity; compassionate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 He bihalt on oðre þet he ne mei nones weis makien vuele iðoncked, so lufful & so reouðful is hire heorte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 198 Þe rewþeuolle, and þo þet doþ ham to þe poure and to þe workes of merci,..ssolle by do in-to sayzine of þe riche of heuene. 14 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 254 Biholt, þou man wiþ routhful herte, þe sharpe scourge wiþ knottes smerte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 74 Ane lufe..So riche, so rewthfull and discreit,..Nevir moir salbe nor sit hes bene. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* (1841) 31 It mou'd compassion in this ruthfull Dame. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 1029 Who on me cast A ruthfull eye. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xxvi, Let ruthful dolphins rest him on their back.

Comb. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiv. 52 3e rame as 3e wer rent, And thay ar rewthfull hairtit.

2. That excites compassion or pity; lamentable, piteous, rueful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 þet oðer þing is þe muchele & þe reouðfule lure þet he uorleoseð. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 253 Swa is þe sihðe grislich ant reowðful to bihalden. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 197 Þus Adam þorw reuþful rage Was cast out of his heritage. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 9 In Aust ek, yf the vyneyerd be lene And she, thy vyne, a ruthful thing to se. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 71 The reuthfull sinert and lamentable cace .. of Leander 3ing. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 66 Complots of Mischiefe, Treason, Villanies Ruthfull to heare. 1607 MILWARDE *Jacobs Gt. Day* (1610) I 3 b, Jeremy. makes a description of a sad and ruthfull day..a day of sorrow. 1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII. 460 Astonishment arising from the contemplation of some ruthful spectacle. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* III. i, It is a heavy and a ruthful Tale. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xvi, When last this ruthful month was come. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 687 Or say a ruthful chance broke woof and warp.

b. Of sounds, actions, etc. (passing into the sense 'expressive of grief or sorrow').

13.. *K. Alis.* 6501 (W.), And thanne they maken a reouthful crye. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 267 Merci heo criyede.. With a reuthful stevene. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 14301 (Trin.), Lazares frendes.. Cryed & made reubeful chere. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* XVIII. lxxvi. 830 He [the cat] makyth a ruthefull noyse and gastfull whan one profryth to fyghte wyth a nother. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 150 And tune your pypes as ruthful as ye may. 1598 YONG *Diana* 400 My ruthfull song and verse shall not intreate..Of any flames. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 281 The voyce ought sometimes to bee interrupted with wofull exclamations and ruthfull repetitions. 1663 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (ed. 3) 218 Wheresoever is this man of sorrows, there is likewise the same Ruthfull Ecce! Behold the man! 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhauser* 67 To do this desperate wrong in sight of all The ruthful faces of the Saints in Heaven.

c. Of persons or feelings (passing into the sense 'sad, dejected, doleful').

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 209 Thir sa gret dolouris mycht I end in hy, And with my reuthfull brother go. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 37 Most greedy gripes with plunging paines, do pierce my ruthfull hart. 1584-7 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 168 She who of late was a royall Princesse, was now a ruthfull prisoner. 1832 PALGRAVE *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* 352 Sad and ruthful were the forebodings of the English.

Ru·thfully, *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [-LY 2.] **1.** In a pitiable or lamentable fashion; piteously, dolefully, dismally, ruefully.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Leuestu ant luuest him the reowðfulliche deide ant dieorliche on rode? *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 1067 (Kölbing), Reouþfully heo gan to grete. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 397/4 Thenne Judas thanked sannt brandon soo ruthefully that it was pyte to see. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xii. (S.T.S.) I. 296 The small pepill, opprest with mony harmes, beheld reuthfully þe visage of þe faderis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 175 Helpe me..my deadly cryes Most ruthfully to tune. 1611 COTGR., *Miserablement*,.. ruthfully, distressefully. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 118 The Sisters Groan so ruthfully, you'd swear Five hundred Women were in Labour.

2. Compassionately.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 83 He may ruthfully observe how that Countrey..is now ore whelm'd with barbarisme and ignorance. 1668 HOPKINS *Serm.* (1685) 62 All things will stare ruthfully upon thee, and..confess their impotency to rescue thee from the gripe of death

Ru·thfulness. *rare.* [-NESS.] **1.** Sorrowfulness, grief. = RUEFULNESS 2.

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 118 Neither Fawniaes words, nor the hope she had to revisit her beloved, could rid her of ruthfulnesse.

2. Compassionateness. = RUEFULNESS 1.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 191 Boundless good will and ruthfulness in sparing some from everlasting burnings. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Ruthfulness*, compassionateness.

Ruthle, variant of RUTTLE *v.*

Ruthless (rū·þlĕs), *a.* [f. RUTH *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of pity or compassion; pitiless, unsparing, merciless.

c 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 255 For wel is wo, the lond is reutheles. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 230 Of my woo he is so rewthelesse. *c* 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 765 Sche loketh bak-ward to the lond, And seyde, 'Farwel, housbond rewtheles!' 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II 8593 Achilles ..Routheles in his malencolye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 145 Thus thou prayis, 'Haif mercy, lady, haif reuth and sum piete!' And scho, reuthles, agane rewis on the. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II iv. 34 The ruthlesse Flint doth cut my tender feet. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. 482 Till ruth-less Death..Thy dust-born body turn to dust again. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 121 Why, what a ruthlesse thing is this.., to take away the life of a man? 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 585 The vengeful Fiends below, And ruthless Proserpine, confirm'd his Vow. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II 345 Ye who, unmov'd, can brave the ruthless storm. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 105 He shall despoil thee with his ruthless steel. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xii. 264 Ruthless and inexorable, when his theological empire was in peril. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xii. 219 He was..defended against a ten years siege from ruthless facts. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 The unsparing use of the ruthless stockwhip.

Ru·thlessly, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a ruthless or remorseless manner; pitilessly.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, And let not Conquest, ruthlessly pursu'd, Be equally against his life incens'd. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 107 It came ruthlessly home to those sweet affections that grow close around the heart. 1849 J. H. PARKER *Introd. Gothic Archit.* i. 8 These buildings..were ruthlessly destroyed by the barbarians who succeeded them. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 261 In this case the limits had been ruthlessly exceeded.

Ru·thlessness. [-NESS.] Ruthless quality or character; pitilessness.

1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Prometheus Chain'd* 10 Yet upbraid not My ruder and unpitying ruthlessness. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 150 A crabbed eld And toil, and ruthlessness of rigorous death. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 175 He had inherited the fierce ruthlessness of the Angevins.

† **Ru·thly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. RUTH *sb.*[1]] **a.** *adj.* Sorrowful, piteous. **b.** *adv.* Sorrowfully.

c 1275 LAY. 13638 Ich 3ou telle roubliche spelles of mochele sorinesse. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1578 (S.), To Iesu Crist..& to his moder, mylde Marie, Wel rewthelych he gan crie.

† **Ru·thness.** *Obs.* [f. RUTH *sb.*[1]] Compassion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9680 All was right in sothfastnes, Witvten merci and reuthnes. *Ibid.* 14299 Iesus biheild þan hir a-stert, And had gret reuthnes in his hert.

Ruthyr, obs. Sc. variant of RUDDER *sb.*

Rutic (rū·tik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *rūta* rue + -IC.] *Rutic acid*, a colouring matter discovered by Weiss in the common rue; capric acid.

1857 SCHUNCK in *Manch. Mem.* Ser. II. XV. (1860) 128 A comparison of the properties and composition of this substance with those of Rutine or Rutic Acid leads to the conclusion that they are identical. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 680 Rutic acid crystallises in colourless needles.

Ruticilline (rūtisi·lɪn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *ruticilla.*] Pertaining to, or forming, the genus *Ruticilla* (the Redstarts).

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 277 These [genera] are adopted by Mr. Oates, who..refers all to the Ruticilline group (Redstart) of *Turdidæ*. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 516 As regards the Saxicoline and Ruticilline forms attention should be drawn to the jerky, flitting flight.

Rutilant (rū·tilănt), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 5 **rutilaunt**, 6 *Sc.* **rutuland.** [ad. L. *rutilant-*, *rutilans*, pres. pple. of *rutilāre*: see next.] Glowing, shining, gleaming, glittering, with either a ruddy or golden light.

In quot. 1868 used participially with object.

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perf.* E ii/2 Lykned to the rose rutilaunt and the whyte lely. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3456 I'his rutilant gemme and specious floure. 1542 BECON *Christm. Banq.* iii, O repentance, more rutilant & shining than gold. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 36 The lordly sonne the most rutilant planet of the seuen. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 808 The florid and rutilant part in the coagulated Blood. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 385 This cheerful green and Rutilant berries. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 359 The Abate's guardian eye—Scintillant, rutilant, fraternal fire. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1892) 285 Show-rooms..rutilant with gas and electric light.

† **Ru·tilate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rutilāre*, f. *rutilus* reddish, golden, shining, etc.] (See quots. and cf. prec.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Rutilate*, to shine, to make to glister. 1656 BLOUNT, *Rutilate*, .. to shine or glare, to make to shine or glister like Gold, to make bright, yellow. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 77 Our painter may fear to begin a face so full of life, as all his skill and oyl will be too little to rarifie and air, to brisk and rutilate.

So **Ru·tilated** *ppl. a.*; † **Rutila·tion.**

1658 PHILLIPS, *Rutilation*, a shining, glistring, or glaring. 1889 in *Rep. Min. Ind. U.S.* (1892) 675 Smoky quartz, Gold quartz, Rutilated quartz.

Rutile (rū·til). *Min.* [a. F. *rutile* or G. *rutil* (Werner, 1803), f. L. *rutilus* red.] An ore of titanium (a form of titanium dioxide).

1803 in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1806) X. 14 Rutile is generally of cotemporaneous formation with its associated fossils. 1836 MACCULLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* XX. 295 The formation..contained cyanite, rutile, and garnets. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 136 The crystals of rutile met with in rocks are usually of exceedingly small dimensions.

attrib. 1836 MACCULLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* XI. 142 Veins of quartz, containing rutile titanite. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 136 This grouping of rutile crystals may sometimes be found forming intergrowths with specular iron.

Rutilite (rū·tilәit). *Min.* [f. RUTILE + -ITE 1 2 b. Cf. F. *rutilite.*] = RUTILE.

1803 in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1806) X. 17 Rutilite. Calcareo-siliceous titan ore of Kirwan. *Ibid.* 20 [The] very compounded nature of hornblende and rutilite. 1815 AIKIN *Man. Min.* (ed. 2) 137 Rutilite. . . Colour redish, yellowish, greyish, and blackish brown.

Rutilous (rū·tilәs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rutilus* red.] a. Shining with a ruddy hue. b. Reddish.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 630 The Female [viper] should be..with a fiery aspect, rutilous and red eyes. 1829 T. PRICE *Physiogn. & Physiol.* 113 In Burgundy, the light brown hair, and gray eye, have succeeded to the asserted rutilous character of its ancient conquerors. *Ibid.* 120 The German states, the real seats of the ancient rutilous fiery Goths of Cæsar and Tacitus.

Ru·tin. *Chem.* Also **rutine.** [a. G. *rutin* (F. *rutine*), f. L. *rūta* RUE *sb.*2: see -IN 1.] Rutic acid, capric acid. Also *attrib*

1857 [see RUTIC *a.*]. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 139 According to Stein, safflower yellow is uncrystallisable rutin. 1895 *Naturalist* 24 The leaves contain a considerable quantity of a tannin which..seems associated with rutin.

attrib. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 Rutin sugar.. isomeric with glucose..is not fermentable.

Rutl, variant of ROTL.

Rutland (rv tlănd). [Trade-name, first used in 1889.] A superior roan leather used in bookbinding. (Orig. called *Rutland morocco.*)

1894-5 *Oxf. (Clar. Press) Trade Catal.*, etc. 18 Rutland Morocco, limp,..gilt roll. 1903 *Ibid.* 36 Also in straight grain roan, rutland, half-calf,..and turkey morocco.

Rutle, obs. form of RUTTLE *v.*

Rutour, -owr, Sc. variants of ROUTER *sb.*1 *Obs.*

† **Ru·tsel,** *v. Obs.*—1 [ad. MDu. *rutselen*, freq. of *rutsen*, *rotsen* to slide.] *intr.* To slide.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 18 He satte vpon his hammes, and began to rutsele ouer his tayl.

† **Ru·tson.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **rot-, rutsonn, rutteson.** [ad. AF. *ruteison* (Bozon): cf RUTEY *v.* and RUT *sb.*1] Rutting. Chiefly *attrib.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Alle þe tyme fro þe Rutteson into whitsonday into Rutteson tyme men shall fynde but fewe gret dere, saue vpon þe hilles. *Ibid.* xiii, None of alle þise iii. manere of houndes hunteth not at þe herte in rotsonn tyme.

Rutt, obs. f. RUT *sb.*; var. RUTH 2.

Rutte: see ROUT *v.*4 *Obs.*

Rutted (rv·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. RUT *v.*4 or *sb.*2 + -ED 1.] Of roads, etc.: Broken, cut up, or marked, with ruts.

1823 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 647 Over the rutted road the empty wane Homewards is driven. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. I. vii. § 22 The painter is evidently embarassed without his rutted road..and his boggy pool. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii, Raveloe lay low among the bushy trees and the rutted lanes.

‖ **Ruttee** (rv·tī). Also 7 **rotti**, 7, 9 **rati.** [ad. Hindī *ratti*, the seed of a leguminous creeper, *Abrus precatorius.*] A small Indian weight (about 1·75 grs. Troy) used for weighing gems.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 223 Yet could he find neuer any one [diamond] for his purpose, but one of fiue Rotties, which was not very foule neither. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 140 At the Mine of Soumelpour in Bengala, they weigh by Rati's, and the Rati is seven eighths of a Carat, or three Grains and a half. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 206, 8 Ruttees is 7 Carracks 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Caract*, Eighty eight caracts make an hundred ruttees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Abrus*, These seeds ..are employed in India as a standard of weight under the name of Rati. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* ix, There is one ruby of Burma, of two ruttees without a flaw.

Rutter (rv·tәr). Also 6 **ruter, 9 ruttier.** [a. MDu. *rutter*, var. of *ruter*, *ruyter* (Du. *ruiter* RUITER, whence G. *reuter*), ad. OF. *routier*, *routeur*: see ROUTER *sb.*1 Cf. med.L. *rut(t)arius* RUTAR, and (M)Sw. *ryttare*, Da. *rytter.*]

1. A cavalry soldier (*esp.* a German one), of the kind employed in the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. Now *arch.*

1506 *Paston Lett* III. 405 Thyse to the rutters of the spers. 1523 LD. BERNERS tr. *Froiss.* I. cccxlvii. 551 There he assembled a great nombre of such rutters, englishe, gascons, bretons, almayns. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii, You are a Rutter borne in Germanie. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 148 An Army..amounting all to ten thousand horse. To which he might adde three or foure thousand German Rutters. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 206 Mustering a considerable strength of Foot.. together with a good number of Rutters. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXI, He and his troop of Angevine ruttiers had fought like tigers by William's side at Hastings.

† b. Used with allusion to the dress or manners of such persons; hence, a gay cavalier, a dashing gallant. Cf. ROUTER *sb.*1 2. *Obs.*

a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) I. 1078 Whan he is in suche aray, There goth a rutter, men wyll say, a rutter huf a galand. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 762 Howe sayst thou, man? am not I a ioly rutter? 1567-9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 360 Zuinglius was a godly Preacher, and no Rutter. *Comb.* 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 832 The high Dutch attired in blacke, with long breeches little lesse than Rutter wise.

† 2. One of a party of swindlers (see quot.). *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* To Rdr., Four persons were required to perfourm their coosning commodity. The taker-vp, the Verser, the Barnard and the Rutter. *Ibid*, Then standeth the Rutter at the doore.

Rutter, obs. form of RUTTIER.

† **Ru·tterkin.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-kyn(e, -kine, -king.** [f. RUTTER + -KIN.] A swaggering gallant or bully.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 757 Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn. 1530 *Songs* in *Anglia* XII. 593 When all is done this mynyon ys A rutterkyn. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 82 Those noble rutterkines of the churche, dyd more cruell feates than these. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 397 The Romish Rutterkyne must call us backe to his filthy Cesternes.

attrib. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 2 b, The Rutterking Tailors of the old stampe.

† **Ru·ttery.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RUT *sb.*1 + -ERY.] Lust, lechery.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* VII. 117 Bothwell..the Quene syne rauyssit to him sell, In fylthie lust..; Thocht sho, bewitcheit, wald in ruttery ring [etc.].

Rutteson, variant of RUTSON *Obs.*

Ru·ttier. Now *arch.* Also 5–7 **rutter,** 6 **ruter.** [ad. F. *routier*, f. *route* ROUTE *sb.*] A set of instructions for finding one's course at sea; a marine guide to the routes, tides, etc.

a. a 1500 (*title*), The Booke of the Sea Carte called the Rutter, which sheweth ye tydes, courses, kennynges,.. aboute the whole Ile of Brytanye. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref. PP I, Without any Rutter or Carde of Nauigation. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc., Art Navig.* IV. (1597) 353 Whose Tables touching the tydes are called Rutters. *Ibid.*, I would wish such general Rutter to be made in maner of an Alphabet.

β. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 719 A ruttier or course to be kept for him that will sayle from Cabo Verde to the coast of Brasil. 1611 COTGR., *Routier*,..a Ruttier; a directorie for the knowledge, or finding out of courses, whether by sea or land. 1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* I, See if he don't tell you over the ruttier as well as Drake himself.

Ruttier: see RUTTER.

Ru·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUT *v.*3] The fact of being in, or passing into, a state of (periodic) sexual excitement. Also *fig.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 101 At the time of their lust or rutting, they are above measure fierce. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. v. 9, I'll do any thing now that is virtuous; but I am out of the road of rutting for ever. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 37 (1713) I. 244 Have you heard how the Whigs go a Rutting in the Country, as well as a Bulling in the City? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. XI, Rutting (an uncouth phrase, by which the vulgar denote that gentle dalliance which..passes between lovers of the ferine kind). 1772 *Ann. Reg.* II. 100 Several people..make use of them for hunting wild deer, or for decoying them home, especially in the time of their rutting. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 473/2 The period of rutting among most animals.. is associated with the commencement of the warmer season. 1861 BONER *Forest Creatures* 42 This was merely a preparation for a later rutting, which took place in December.

b. *attrib.*, as *rutting-part*, *-season*, *-sport*, *-state*, *-time*; **rutting-angles** (see quot. 1834).

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 147 Then you may hunte them [*sc.* goats] vntill theyr Rutting time come. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/1 And cares not how, nor where she leaue the Ramme, When she hath gotten once the rutting parte. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 61 With some Goddess hee would be at the Rutting sport. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* V. iii, Ha! the very timorous stag will kill in rutting time. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 383 Its excessive viciousness during the rutting season. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v. *Ruttery*, As brute animals, in the rutting state, run from place to place. 1834 JESSE *Gleau. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 25 During a particular season the male mole makes what mole catchers call the rutting-angles. These are much larger than the usual runs. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 463 During the rutting season, the bulls often wage fierce battles.

Ru·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. RUT *v.*3] Given to rutting; in a state of rut.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. of Love* IV. v, Fie! you shame yourself, And the profession of your rutting gallants. 1891 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 186/3 A man pursued by a rutting elephant. 1896 NEIL MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 11 The rutting deer bellowed with loud throats.

† **Ru·ttingly,** *adv. Obs.*—1 [irreg. f. RUTTER 1 b.] Dashingly; so as to make a gallant show.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 847 My robe russheth So ruttyngly, Me seme I flye.

† **Ru·ttish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RUT *v.*3 + -ISH.] Lewd, lustful, lascivious.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 243 A foolish idle boy: but for all that very ruttish. 1602 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* I. ii, He was too ruttish himself to let me thrive under him. Hence **Ru·ttishness.** *rare*—0. (Webster, 1847.)

Ruttle (rv·t'l), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* [f. RUTTLE *v.*] A rattling noise in the throat.

1713 BURNET *Serm* 175 The last Agonies, the fixed Eyes, and the dismal Ruttle,..tell all those about the Dying-Bed, that he..is now going to his Home. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Ruttles*, a noise, occasioned by a difficulty of breathing. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. 396 Persons are said to have the 'death-rattle' or 'ruttle' in their dying moments.

Ru·ttle, *sb.*2 (See quot. 1876.)

1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* IX. 363 Cracks roughly parallel to the plane of the fault, which are sometimes called 'Ruttles' by quarrymen. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209.

Ruttle (rv·t'l), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4 **rutele,** 5 **ruthle,** 5–6 **rutill, rutle,** 7, 9 **ruttle.** [= MLG. *rutelen*, prob. of imitative origin: cf. ROTTLE *v.* and RATTLE *v.*] *intr.* To rattle; to make a rattling noise in the throat.

a 1400 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 250 þin teth ratilet.., and þi þrote ruteletȝ. 14.. in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 54 If he rutills: this er the takenynges of dethe. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 16 With wepne ryngynge, speres and sparthes ruthlynge [*v.r.* rutlynge] to-geddre 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. v. H v, If one of thy co-parteners gin to rutle in the throte. 1651 R. WATKINS *Nerves fr. Dead* 2 The Coffin being opened, she was observed to breath, and in breathing..obscurely to ruttle. *Ibid.* 3 Shee ruttled more than before, and seemed obscurely to cough. 1828– in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Linc., Craven, Leeds).

Hence **Ru·ttling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *MS. Cott. Calig. A ii.* fol. 113 Then was ruttlynge in Rome, and rubbynge of helmes. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 668, I am ane blak Monk, said the ruttlande [1592 rutilland] Ravin. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* XI, Little or no ruttling having been heard in the tube. 1862 — *Wales* III. viii. 75 The ruttling of the smoker's pipe in the chimney-corner.

† **Ru·ttook.** *Obs. rare.* A stick or staff.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 154 Laie me a litle ruttocke hard beside me, wher with to beate theim awaye. *Ibid.* 214 b, He putte abrode the louvres of the tente with a ruttocke that he had in his hande.

Rutty (rv·ti), *a.* [f. RUT *sb.*2 + -Y.]

1. Marked by, full of, abounding in, ruts.

1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 12 Themmes, Whose rutty Bancke..Was paynted all with variable flowers. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* II, That heav'nly voice I more delight to heare, Then..whistling reeds, that rutty Jordan laves. 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 14 Some long and rutty lane. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 156 A dirty narrow rutty green. 1865 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xiii. 264 No sound of wheels was heard but that of the cart labouring through the rutty ways. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 7 We dashed down the rutty road.

transf. 1892 *Temple Bar* Nov. 374 There is too much rutty conventionality about.

2. Of a drive: Performed on a rutted road.

1883 LD. R. GOWER *Rem.* II. xxi. 61 After a rough and rutty drive, Bolsover Castle..was reached.

3. Deeply sunk or furrowed.

1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 108 Mud is muddier now than heretofore; and ruts are ruttier.

† **Ru·tty** (also **roty**), used in refrains. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 757 Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn, heyda! *a* 1529 — *Agst. comely Coystrowne* 29 He lumbryth on a lewde lewte, Roty bully joyse,..hey go, now, now!

Rutyl (rū·til). *Chem.* [f. as RUTIC *a.* + -YL.] (See quots.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 *Rutyl*, syn. with Capryl, $C^{10}H^{19}O$, the radicle of rutic or capric acid. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 419/2 *Rutyl*, a name sometimes used for decoyl $C_{10}H_{19}O$ or decyl $C_{10}H_{21}$.

Ru·tylene. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ENE.] (See quots.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 *Rutylene*, .. a hydrocarbon polymeric with acetylene... Rutylene is a colourless liquid, lighter than water, and having an agreeable odour, somewhat like that of turpentine-oil. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 561 Decine, or Rutylene, is obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on diamylene dibromide.

Ruve, Sc. variant of RO, rest. *Obs.*

†**Ruvell.** *Sc. Obs.*$^{-1}$ (Meaning obscure.)

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 87 For nyne quhynȝearis ouregilt, and twa of thame with schethis of welvot, all furnist chaip and ruvell witht silver werk.

Ruvid (rū·vid), *a. rare.* [ad. It. *ruvido*, app. repr. L. *ruidus* (Pliny).]

†**1.** Rude, barbarous. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 291 The ruvid Cittizens, being Turkes, Moores, Iewes,..and Nostranes. *Ibid.* 296 Their food also [is] semblable, to their ruvid condition.

2. Rough, rugged. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1837 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas of Germany* I. 322 On passing my hand all over the body..it felt ruvid, and the two surfaces seemed to meet with resistance.

So †**Ru·vidous** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 421 Polland is..charged with a proud Nobility, a familiar and manly Gentry, and a ruvidous vulgarity.

Ruwe, obs. form of ROW *a.*^{1}, RUE *sb.*^{2}

Ruwet, variant of RUET *Obs.*

Ruwyn, obs. form of RUIN *sb.*

†**Rux,** *sb. Obs.*$^{-1}$ (See quot.)

1739 TONKIN *Carew's Cornwall* (1811) 23 *note*, An account of a gentleman that..took up out of the heap of tin certain glorious corns (which they call rux), which he affirmed to be pure gold.

Rux, *v. slang.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To take severely to task; to row.

1899 T. M. ELLIS *Cats'-eye Rings* 93 Your dress is so slovenly that you would be ruxed by the examining officer.

Ruyd(e, Ruyd(e)ly(che, obs. ff. RUDE *a.*, RUDELY *adv.* **Ruyghe,** obs. f. ROUGH *a.* **Ruyl,** obs. f. RULE *sb.* **Ruynat(e, Ruyne, Ruynose,** etc.: see RUINATE, RUIN (and RYNE^1), RUINOUS.

Ruȝ(e, ruȝhe, obs. forms of ROUGH *a.*

Rwch, Rwd, Rwik, Rwine, obs. Sc. ff. ROUGH *a.*, ROOD *sb.*, ROOK *sb.*^{1}, RUIN *sb.* **Rwly, Rwmor,** obs. ff. RULY *adv.*, RUMOUR. **Rwtowr,** Sc. var. ROUTER *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* **Rwyn, Rwynus,** obs. ff. RUIN, RUINOUS.

Ry-, a common ME. spelling in all words beginning with RI-, as *ryal* RIAL *a.*, *ryb* RIB *sb.*, *rybald* RIBALD, *ryband* RIBAND, etc. For variants not entered below, see the corresponding forms with RI-.

-ry, *suffix*, a reduced form of -ERY, occurring chiefly after an unstressed syllable ending in *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, or *sh* (the usual type being words of three syllables with the stress on the first), but also in a few cases after stressed vowels or diphthongs. The older examples sometimes represent OF. forms in *-rie*, with variants in *-erie*, but the great majority are comparatively late English formations. Examples of the various types are *heraldry*, *husbandry*, *ribaldry*, *wizardry*; *casuistry*, *dentistry*, *harlotry*, *infantry*, *papistry*, *peasantry*, *tenantry*; *chivalry*, *devilry*, *rivalry*; *blazonry*, *yeomanry*; *Englishry*, *Irishry*; *avowry*, *Jewry*. In some cases both *-ery* and *-ry* are in use, as *baptist(e)ry*, *command(e)ry*, *jewel(le)ry*.

Ryacolite, Ryakolite, varr. RHYACOLITE.

Ryakonite, erroneous f. RHYACOLITE.

1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 293 Feldspar. *Spatum orthotomum*. ..Ice spar. Ryakonite.

Rya(u)t, obs. ff. RIOT. **Rybadous,** var. RIBALDOUS *a.* **Ryban(n)e,** obs. ff. RIBAND.

Rybat (rəi·băt). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **rebatt,** 9 **ribət, rybet, rybat**; 8–9 **ribbet,** 9 **ribbit, rebbit.** [prob. a variant of RABBET *sb.*, REBATE *sb.*^{2}, but used in the same sense as REVEAL *sb.*^{2}] A polished stone reveal (side-piece) for windows, doors, etc. Also *attrib.*

a. 1554 *Extr. Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1871) 302 Item, for twa greit rebatt stanis and leidin of thame fra the said querrell to the abbay, iij^s iiij^d. Item, to ane masoun to hew the saids rebatts and lintale and to reforme the said yett, xviij^s. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Nat. Hist. Mineral Kingd.* I. 76 Some of the thickest of them produce good cutting stones for ribbets. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rebbits*, polished stones for windows. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1170 The corners, ribbits (reveals), arches, and skews are supposed to be of hewn stone. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 118, *d* is the giblet-check in the lintel, and *e* that in the ribbets, into which the door shuts flush.

β. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 911 The whole of the window rybets (reveals), sills, and lintels..are to be of neatly polished freestonework. 1844 J. BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* iv. 77 The door-piece, the window rybats, were all kept..clean and bright. 1885 BLACKLAW *Quarry Price List*, Rybats 2 ft. by 12 in. by 6 in. to 8 in. on head 9½*d.* each.

Ryb(b)aud-, Rybawd-: see RIBALD-. **Rybben,** obs. f. RIBBON. **Rybe,** obs. f. RIB, RUBY.

Rybeck. *slang.* (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 120 This the old Jew agrees to do upon the understanding that he is to have 'half Rybeck', that is, a moiety of the profit. *Ibid.* 121.

Rybee, Rybwe, obs. varr. RUBY. **Rybende,** obs. f. RIBAND. **Rybod(r)y,** obs. ff. RIBALD(R)Y.

Rych(e, obs. forms of RUSH *sb.*^{1} **Rychellys, Rychels,** varr. *rechels* REKELS, incense.

Rydal, Ryddel, Rydelle, etc., obs. ff. RIDEL, RIDDLE. **Ryddylled, Rydelid,** etc., varr. RIDELED *Obs.* **Rydelles, Rydlesse,** obs. varr. REDELESS *a.* **Rydels,** obs. f. RIDDLE *sb.*^{1} **Rydilich,** var. REDILY *adv. Obs.* **Rydoun**: see RIDDER *sb.*^{1} **Rydowre,** var. REDDOUR *Obs.*

Rydy, obs. f. READY *a.*

Rye (rəi), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 1 **ryȝi, ryȝe,** 4 **ruȝe, reye,** 4–6 **ry,** 5–8 **rie,** 5– **rye** (7 **rey, rhie**). [OE. *ryȝe*, = ON. *rug-r* (Faer. *rug-ur*, Norw. *rug*; MSw. *rugh*, *rogh*, *rygh*, Sw. *råg*; MDa. *rugh*, *roug*, *roff*, Da. *rug*):—original **rugiz*. (The long vowel of mod.Icel. *rúgur*, Norw. dial. *ruug*, is of later origin.) Forms corresponding to **rugiz* are found in the Balto-Slavic languages, as OPruss. *rugis*, Lith. *rugỹs* (a single grain; pl. *rugieĩ* rye), Lett. *rudsis* (pl. *rudsi*), Russ. рожь *rozhĭ*; also Esthonian *rukis*, *ru'is*, Finnish *ru'is* (gen. *rukiin*); it is probable that the original home of the word was in eastern Europe. Outside of OE. and ON., the Teutonic languages exhibit derivative forms which represent an earlier **ruggn-* (with normal doubling of *g* before *n*), as OS. *roggo* (MLG. *rogge*, MDu. *rogge*, *rugge*, etc.; LG., Du., WFris. *rogge*, NFris. *rog*, *råg*, *ruag*, etc.), OHG. *roggo* (MHG. *rogge*, G. *roggen*) and *rocco*, *rocko* (MHG. *rocke*, G. *rocken*, now rare).]

1. A food-grain obtained from the plant *Secale cereale*, extensively used in northern Europe.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* S 339 *Sicalia*, ryȝe [*Epinal* ryȝi]. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Ruls [*sic*] ys oure ruȝe ant roted in the stre. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 20 Þai sent þaire schippes on ilka side With flesch and wine and whete & rye. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 369/1 Whete and Rye, and Floure. *a* 1470 *Brut* ccli. (1908) 507 Stephen Brown,..Mair of London,.. brought to London certeyn shippes laden with Rye. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For euerye last of wheat and rie, xxvi.*s.* viii. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 153 Wheate and rie will be no graine for poore men to feed on. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 The seed is not much vnlike to Rie, though much smaller. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 761 The Company gave order to make bread both of this Rey alone, and of the same Rey mingled in different proportions with good Rey. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 125 They sow it ..in the driest time they can, according to the old Saying of Sowing, Rye in the Dust, and Wheat in the Dirt. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 266, I have generally, at Michaelmas, sown a few acres of rye for feed in the following spring. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 149 The power..would grind one boll of good rye in one hour. 1864 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* 214 A scant handful..of wheat, Or rye, or barley, or some other grain.

2. The plant *Secale cereale*, which has some resemblance to wheat, but flourishes in poorer soils; the principal cereal of northern Europe, but in Great Britain now chiefly cultivated as a forage crop. Also *collect.*, a number of growing plants of this kind (in a field).

c 1440 tr. *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 165 Thy whete..In lond to faat wol turne into other corn, And rie of whete ysowen wul vp growe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 17 Lyk a stirk stackarand in the ry. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 107 [He] was ware also of John Leigh ronnynge further into the Ry, belike to hide hym-self. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 61 Thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 758 A strange sort of Rey, growing sometimes in certain parts of France. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 373 Both wheat and rye may be cut somewhat before they are thoroughly ripe. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 143 In Rie, the exterior valve or chaff of the corolla ends in a long beard or awn. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i. 2 Long fields of barley and of rye. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 276 The spikelets in Rye..are arranged singly upon the rachis, as in Wheat.

b. *pl.* Rye-crops.

1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 273/1 The Ryes are in general healthy and vigorous.

c. *Wild rye*: (see quots.).

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787 *Hec silago*, wyld rye. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rye, Wild, *Hordeum*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 171 *Hordeum murinum*. Wall Barley, Way Bennet, Wild Rye. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-Bk. Bot.* 620 *Elymus Virginicus*. Lime Grass. Wild Rye.

3. *ellipt.* Rye-whisky. *U.S. colloq.*

1894 *Outing* XXIV. 60/1, I knew better than to put straight rye on top of it [cider].

4. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 'made, prepared, or derived from rye', as *rye-beer*, *-cake*, *-dough*, *-loaf*, *-mush*, *-paste*, *-whisky*.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 699 Quass or *Rye Beer is a favourite drink in Russia. 1549 *Compl. of Scot.* vi. 43 Thai hed na breyd bot *ry caikis. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 250/2 In the country part of Sweden no bread is made but ryecakes. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 20/2 As though she were an Image of *Rie Dowe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 192 Þe aungelys seyden to him, 'Perys, make þis *rye-loof heuyere in almes-dede, ellys þe feendys schal haue þis soule'. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* IV. iv, He keeps this Rie-loaf for his own white tooth. 1897 VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 91/1 Cutting off a chunk from the rye loaf on the table. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 41 In some parts of the West, another mush is frequently used, but as it is made of rye after the manner of a Hasty Pudding, it is called *Rye Mush. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 74 *Ryepaste would be kneaded only with hot water, and a little butter. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 328, I think I should like a little, a very little, *rye whiskey and water.

b. Miscellaneous, as *rye-crop*, *-ear*, *-field*, *-grain*, *-ground*, *-grower*, *-harvest*, *-hay*, *-seed*, *-seedtime*, *-sheaf*, *-stalk*, *-stubble*.

1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 223 We depend much on our *rye-crops, which are very valuable. 1855 *Househ. Words* XI. 129/1 Ophthalmoxystic as a name for a little *ryeear brush used to smooth the eyebrows. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 373 It certainly is extremely wrong ever to turn cattle of any kind into a *rye-field, to feed there. *c* 1841 LONGF. *Frithiof's Saga* Poems (1855) 223 Man-high was waving the rye-field. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. II 1768 A. Muntz..has found in unripe *rye-grain a peculiar substance called synanthrose. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 To set out the shepefolde..vppon the *rye-grounde, if he haue any. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 348, I own the rye-ground more advantageous to the farmer. *Ibid.* 350 Any balance..would fall considerably on the side of the *rye-growers. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 41 *Rye and Wheate haruest. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 312 The whole to be laid off in *rye hay, (not rye grass hay, but hay made from rye cut green). 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 878 The grey-coloured substance..was separated into..gluten, starch, and the coats of the *ryeseeds. 1611 COTGR., *Semailles de seigles*, *rye-seed-time. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* 188 Some giue a *Rie-sheafe. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 127 She leaped fences and divided hedges and underbrush as lightly as *rye-stalks. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I. 135 'Tis good to plow the Wheat or *Rye-stubble up in November.

5. Special combs., as **rye-asthma** (see quot.); **rye-brome grass,** a variety of brome with ryelike seeds, occurring as a weed in wheat-fields; **rye-crake,** *Sc.*, the corn-crake; **rye-land,** land, usually of a light or inferior quality, suitable for the cultivation of rye; **rye-moth, rye-worm** (see quots. 1856).

1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 540 In England it is called Hay Fever, or Hay Asthma. It is also called June cold, *Rye asthma. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 942 Smooth *rye-brome grass, *Bromus secalinus*. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 128 The *rye-craik rispt his clamorous throat. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 797 The..Improvement of the greatest part of Worcester, Gloucester,.. Stafford and Shropshire, in all their *Ryelands. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 125 A little sprinkling of Dung or Mud upon Rye-Land will mightily advance a Crop. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 349 Rye-land is lighter..than wheat-land. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 779/2 The caterpillars..of the *rye-moth (*Pyralis Secalis*) live within the spathe. *Ibid.*, The *rye-worms..are the larvæ of little flies called *Oscinis pumilionis*. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 5/2 The appearance of the rye-worm is notified over several hundreds of acres.

†**Rye,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Also 5 **ree, rey, ry,** 7 **rie.** [prob. of AF. origin.] A disease in hawks.

c 1450 in *Reliq. Antiq.* I. 205 The Ree cometh in faute of hote mete, of colde, other of smoke, other els of grete fervent hete in the neste. *a* 1450 *Treat. Fishing w. Angle* (1883) 3 Þen schall sche haue the frounce, þe Rey [1496 Rye], þe Cray, and mony oþer seknes. 1485 *Bk. S. Albans* a iiij, For defawte of hoote meete this sekenese the Ry commyth. *c* 1575 *Bk. Sparhawkes* (1886) 27 Rye is a Stuffinge or Swellinge of the head growinge by colde or euell dyet. 1618 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 129 Of all the diseases that belongs to these Hawkes, there bee onely three that they bee most subiect vnto, which is the Rye, the Crampe, and the Craye. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Rye*, The Cold or Rye in her Head, being apt, in time, to fall into her Eyes.

transf. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 78 [It] will preserve them [hens] from the rye and other diseases in the head.

†**Rye,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To fish in some special manner.

1496 *Treat. Fishing w. Angle* (1883) 11 Lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fysshe for the trought and graylynge: and ..smalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darse.

Rye: see REE *v.* and RIE.

Ryeall, variant of RIAL *a. Obs.*

Rye-bread. [RYE *sb.*^{1} Cf. MSw. *roghbrödh*, Sw. *rågbröd*, Da. *rugbrød*, Icel. *rúgbrauð*; WFris. *roggenbrea*, MDu. *rogge(n)-*, *ruggenbroot*, Du. *roggebrood*, G. (*rocken-*,) *roggenbrot*.] Bread made from rye-flour.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 528 Rye bread is heauy and hard to digest. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Du pain de seigle*, Rie bread. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 40 Rye bread, or Barly bread, are more solid than Wheat Bread. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 761 If this gangren seiseth only on those that eat Rey-bread [etc.]. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Rye*, Nor can this be practised where the people are not accustomed to eat rye-bread. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 11 Aug., I got and cut a crust of it; it was rye-bread. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 251/1 Rye bread..is largely consumed by the inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe.

Ryede, obs. form of RIDE *v.*

Rye-flour. [RYE *sb.*^{1}] Flour made from rye.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 237 in *Anglia* XVIII. 301 Of cler hony & rye-flour late bake a kake. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) 171 The prouycyon of Marchauntes that brought Rye and Rye floure out of Spruce. 1620 VENNER

Via Recta I. 18 If a quantity of Rie flower be added to it, there will be made of them both an yeoman-bread. 1733 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 297 A handful of linseed powdered; or oatmeal and rye flower. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 Ergot may be detected in rye-flour by first boiling the flour twice with alcohol [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 590 In two of his clinical cases rye-flour had been used for a time in the diet.

Rye-grass (rəi·grɑs). Also 8 rie-. [In sense 1 an alteration of RAY-GRASS. In sense 2 perh. directly f. RYE *sb.*1]

1. One or other of several species of *Lolium*, esp. *L. perenne* (common rye-grass) and *L. italicum* (Italian rye-grass), extensively cultivated as forage and fodder grasses.

A large number of varieties of the common species are described by Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 279–281.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App.*, Rye-Grass, in botany, the same with what is otherwise called Rey-grass. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 196 The Red Darnel-grass, which has been so much cultivated, under the name of Ray-grass, or vulgarly Rie-grass. 1795 BURKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 The rye-grass, or coarse bent, suffered more than the clover. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* III. i, The rye-grass shakes not on the sod-built fold. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* (L. U. K.) I. 515 Another species of this plant..has been lately introduced from the continent under the name of Italian rye-grass. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The ground on the opposite slope..is covered with a grass like tall rye-grass, but growing in tufts.

attrib. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 81, I sowed an acre more with two bushels of rye-grass seed. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 312 Not rye grass hay, but hay made from rye cut green. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* 5 Shall I reprint the roup bills o' my ryegrass parks?

2. = *Wild rye* (see quots. and RYE *sb.*1 2 c).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rye-grass, *Hordeum.* 1794 MARTYN *Fl. Rustica* III. 108 Rie-grass [*Hordeum pratense*] is not uncommon in good meadows. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 171 *Hordeum murinum*... Wild Rye. Rye-grass. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-Bk. Bot.* 621 *Elymus villosus.* Rye Grass.

Ryell, variant of RIAL *a Obs.*

Rye-meal. [RYE *sb.*1 Cl. MSw. *roghmiol*, Sw. *rågmjöl*, Icel. *rúgmjöl*, Norw. *rugmjøl*, Da. *rugmel*, Du. *roggemeel*, G. (*rocken-*,) *roggenmehl.*] Meal made from rye.

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 245 in *Anglia* XVIII. 301 A porcyoun of rye-mele. 1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatrike* xxxii. 247 Suppose though Rie meal doth not become a Stone. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* I. 126 The free importation ..of..rye or rye-meal..is permitted. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Col. Corn* 71 Many of these numerous sorts can..be afforded much cheaper than..rye meal. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 367 The grains of the fecula of rye-meal are peculiarly shaped.

Ryemele, variant of RINEL *Obs.*

Rye-mouse, dial. variant of REARMOUSE.

† Ry·en, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 1 **rizen,** 5 **ryene, reone.** [f. RYE *sb.*1 + -EN 4. Cf. MDu. *rogghen, rugghen*, Du. *roggen*; MHG. *ruggin, ruckin, rockin*, obs. G. *rocken, roggen.*] Made from rye.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* (Rolls) II. 236 Sume of rizenum melwe wyrceaþ briwas. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 140 Medle hem wyþ hony & ryen mele and flowre of whete *Ibid.* 201 Þe croste of reone bred. *Ibid.* 216 Mak pappe of ryene flour.

Ryepeck (rəi·pek). Also **rypeck, ripeck.** [Of obscure origin.] An iron-shod pole used for mooring a punt, or serving as a mark for competitors in aquatic sports.

a. 1857 F. T. BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* (1859) 227 The boat is pushed out into the middle of the river, the two rypecks are fixed firmly into the ground at the bottom, and the boat is fastened to them across the stream. 1860 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lxiv, He ordered the fisherman to take up the rypecks, and he floated away down stream. 1881 LESLIE *Our River* 230 A couple of ripecks are also necessary for mooring the punt.

β. 1891 *Lock to Loch Times* 1 Aug. 979 He being the first to get round the ryepeck. 1898 GRENFELL *Rowing* ix. 74 In amateur races it is usual..to have a separate turning ryepeck for each competitor.

Ryese, obs. form of RISE *sb.*

Ryessh, obs. form of RUSH *sb.*1

Rye-straw. [RYE *sb.*1 Cf. MDu. *roggestro*, Du. *roggestroo*, G. *rock(en)-, rogg(en)stroh*, WFris. *rog(ge)strie.*] a. The dried haulm of rye. b. A single straw of this; also *fig.* a weak insignificant person.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Than to make a couerynge of wheate-strawe or rye-strawe, to couer and house the hyue aboute. 1613 HEYWOOD *Foure Prent.* I. F j, Think'st thou this rye-strew can ore-rule my arme? 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 156 A firm pebble..having a smooth hole through it about the bigness of a Rye-straw. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 187, I gave my oxen hay mixed with an equal quantity of rye-straw. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 799 When this cannot be had in sufficient quantity, rye-straw may be substituted. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* xiii. § 1 (1862) 833 One ton of..rye straw contains 60 lb. of ash.

attrib. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 136 You Sun-burn'd Sicklemen.., Make holly day: your Rye-straw hats put on.

Ryet, obs. form of RIOT, RYOT.

† Ryfant, *a. Obs.*—1 [Origin obscure.] The glossary explains *ryfant gablet* as 'a small gable, the outline of which is an ogee arch'.

1512–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 610 Fyny-alles, ryfant gablettes, Batelmentes,..and euery other thyng belongyng to the same.

Ryf(e, Ryff(e, obs. ff. RIFE, RIVE. **Ryfel, Ryffle, Ryffyl,** etc., obs. ff. RIFLE. **Ryffen,** obs. f. RIVEN *ppl. a.* **Ryfly,** obs. f. RIFELY. **Ryft(e,** obs. ff. REEF *sb.*1, RIFT.

Rygalte, Rygolte, obs. ff. REGALTY. **Ryg(g)e,** obs. ff. RIDGE, RIG *sb.*2

† Ryghtmathy. *Obs.*—1 [ad. med.L. *rithmachia*, for *arithmomachia*, ad. Gr. **ἀριθμομαχία.*] The philosophers' game (see PHILOSOPHER 5 b).

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2414 The play he kan of Ryghtmathye, Which dulle wittis doth encombre, For thys play stant al by novmbre.

Ryhchesse, variant of RICHESSE *Obs.*

Ryiche, Ryif, Ryim, obs. ff. RICH, RIFE, RIME. **Rying-sieve:** see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Ryip, Ryis, Ryiue,** obs. ff. RIPE, RISE, RIVE.

Ryke, Sc. var. REACH *v.*1

Rym, obs. f. REAM, RIM, RIME. **Rymare,** obs. f. RIMER. **Ryme** (of the water): see RIM *sb.*1

Rymer1 (rəi·mɔi). Also **rimer.** [Of obscure origin.] A post in a weir or lock, in or on which a paddle works up and down.

a. 1794 VANDERSTEGEN *Pres. St. Thames* 16 Weirs.., made open at pleasure, by taking up the rimers. 1805 ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 22 When the moveable Gates, Overfalls and Rimers are taken away. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 19 Into these notches, timbers termed rimers are fitted.

β. 1823 *Examiner* 384/2 The musicians saved themselves by clinging to the rymers of the lock. 1872 TAUNT *Map Thames* 7 Weirs..are generally composed of three different parts, viz. the bridge, the rymers, and the paddles.

Ry·mer2. A variety of apple. Also *attrib.*

1820 J. TURNER in *Hortic. Trans.* III. 314 The most remarkable of which [sorts] was the Rymer apple. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 59 Ribston pippin, Rymer,..Salopian pippin. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 24 *Rymer*...Large, roundish, regularly formed, and angular. Skin pale yellow, tinged all over with delicate rose.

Rymer, var. RIMER. **Rymour,** var. RIMER *sb.*1, RUMOUR. **Ry-mouse,** dial. var. REARMOUSE.

Ryn, obs. f. RUN *v.* **Rynde,** obs. variant of RINE *v.*1

† Ry·ndle, variant of RENDLES, rennet.

1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T vj, The ryndle mawe of a younge sucking kydde.

† Ryne1 (also **ruyne**), obs. f. RHINE 3, used *absol.* for 'Rhenish wine'.

a 1400 *Sir Degrevant* 1414 (Linc. MS.), Ever scho drewe thame the wyne, Bathe the Roche and the Ryne. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 280 For spycys & eke wyne Went round aboute, þe gascoyn, & eke the ruyne.

† Ryne2. *Obs.*—1 (Meaning obscure.)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 225 The roy with his Round Tabill, richest of ryne.

Ryne, obs. f. REIGN *v.*, RIND, RINE, RUN *v.* **Rynesh,** obs. f. RINSE. **Ryng(e,** obs. Sc. ff. REIGN.

† Rynmart. *Sc. Obs.* [f. MART *sb.*2, with obscure first element.] An ox or cow paid as part of a rent in kind. (Cf. RHIND-MART.)

1433 *Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc* (1856) II. 62 Reddendo.. quadraginta solidos..ad duos anni terminos cum rynmart et vethyr et oneribus husbandalibus debitis et consuetis. 1458 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VI. 481 Pro octo martis qui dicuntur rynmartis. 1483 *Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc* (1856) II. 190 Vna cum rynmart wethir et aliis husbandorum oneribus. 1496 *Ibid.* 301 Cum rynmartis, vethiris, capombus, [et] aliis husbandorum oneribus.

So **† Ryn-mutton.** *Obs. rare* —1.

1473 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VIII. 149 Idem onerat se de xiiij rynmartis xiiij rynmutone vicecomitatuum de Elgin et Fores de anno computi.

Rynn(e, obs. forms of RUN *v.*

Rynnet, rennet: see RINNET.

Rynt (rəint), *v. north.* Also 8 **rynd-,** 9 **rhint, roint, roynt.** [Of unknown origin: cf. AROINT.] *refl.* To make way, give place, stand aside.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 *Rynt ye*: By your leave, stand handsomly. As Rynt you witch, quoth Besse Locket to her Mother; Proverb. Chesh. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray, Ryndta*, used to cows to make them give way, and stand in their stalls or booyses. 1800 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., *Rynt thee*, is an expression used by milk-maids to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her get out of the way. 1845 THORNBER *Penny Stone* (1886) 13 Rhint ye, Bess, a place for the gentle on the lang-settle.

Ryot (rəi·ət). Forms: 7 **riat,** 8 **reiot,** 9 **riot**; 8–9 **ryott,** 8– **ryot,** 9 **ryat(t, ryet.** [Urdū رعیت *raʿiyat, raiyat*, ultimately of Arabic origin: see RAYAT and RAYAH.] An Indian peasant, husbandman, or cultivating tenant.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 223 His poore Riats or Clownes. 1776 *Trial J. Fowke, Deposit* 18/1 Such oppressions as produced complaints..against him from great numbers of the Reiots. 1788 GLADWIN tr. *Mem. Khojeh Abdulkurreem* 150 An army of these free-booters [Mahrattas], who distressed the ryotts. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 192 A systematic settlement..for promoting the security and ease of the ryots. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 488 To make advances to the Ryots, in order to restore to them the means of cultivating the lands which had fallen into neglect. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* II. ii. (1881) 106 The actual slavery to which the ryots are reduced.

attrib. 1808 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Ryot Lands*, lands farmed out and cultivated by the tenant.

‖ **Ryotti,** *a.* Also 8 **ryotty.** [Urdū (Bengālī) *raiyati*, adj. f. *raiyat* RYOT.] Of land in Bengal: Held on a permanent tenure in return for the payment of a certain rent.

1772 H. VERELST *View Eng. Gov. Bengal* 69 Those [lands] called ryotty are possessed by tenants resident on the spot, who by their grants ought to be continued as long as they paid their rents. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 425 Persons holding ryotti lands.., the immediate cultivators of the soil.

‖ **Ryotwar** (rəi·ətwār), *a.* Also **rayetwar.** [Urdū *raiyatwār*, f. *raiyat* RYOT + *-wār* pertaining to, etc.] = RYOTWARY *a.* (Chiefly in *ryotwar system.*)

a 1827 SIR T. MUNRO in Gleig *Life* (1830) III. 353 Our revenue system..cannot, consistently with usage, be other than Rayetwar. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Ind.* I. 445 The Government of Madras was induced to entertain a doubt whether it was not desirable to relinquish the Ryotwar system. 1858 in J. B. Norton *Topics* 163 Meet a ryotwar Collector in his own house,..he will admit [etc.]. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 546 Under Sir Thomas Monro, the ryotwar system was introduced. *Ibid.*, Ryotwar Settlements.

‖ **Ryotwary** (rəi·ətwāri), *a.* and *sb.* Also **ryotwarree, -warry, -wari (rayatwari).** [Urdū *raiyatwārī*, f. *raiyatwār*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of land-tenure in India: Characterized by direct settlement between the government and the cultivators, without the intervention of a zemindar or landlord.

1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* I. v. 71 By your ryotwary system, you would elevate the peasant and the labourer. 1851 *All Year Round* 13 July 376 There are two ways of raising indigo: one by 'neez or private cultivation; the other by the ryotwarree system. 1902 S. SMITH *My Life Work* xxii. 211 Two great systems of land tenure divide the soil of India—the Zemindary or landlord type and the Ryotwary or peasant type.

B. *sb.* The ryotwary system.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 189 The tendency of all village systems is to crumble to pieces, and revert to ryotwarry. 1867 R. A. DALYELL *Mem. Madras Famine* 67 The 'annual settlements' under ryotwary are often misunderstood.

Ryparographer, var. of RHYPAROGRAPHER.

‖ **Rype** (rəi·pə). Pl. **ryper.** [a. Norw. *rype*, var. of *rjupe, rjupa*, ON. and Icel. *rjúpa.* See also RIPA 1.] The ptarmigan. Also *Comb.*

The sing. and pl. forms are often confused by English writers.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 611 Their Birds are the Ryper, or Wood-Partridge, Ravens,..Goldfinches, &c. 1881 *Three in Norway* 194 The skipper put up a large brood of ryper. 1894 *Fortn. Rev.* June 749 All Englishmen may be credited with the knowledge that the rype is a grouse. *Ibid.*, Rype-shooting in Norway without dogs. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* July 87 The reindeer-stalker and the ryper-shooter..exchange ideas.

Rypereue: see REAPREEVE. **Rypophagy,** var. RHYPOPHAGY.

† Ryptage. *Obs.*—1 A Portuguese wine.

c 1451 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 554 Owte of the Kynges londe of Portyngale & Algarbe cummythe..4 Osseye, 5 Ryptage, 6 Bascarde.

Rys, obs. form of RICE, RISE *v.* **Rysagon,** var. RISAGON. **Rysimeter,** var. RHYSIMETER. **Ryssavour,** obs. f. RECEIVER. **Rysschew:** see RISHEW. **Rysse,** obs. f. RICE2, RISE *v.*, RUSH *sb.*1

Rythful, obs. f. RIGHTFUL. **Rytina,** variant of RHYTINA. **Rytt(e,** obs. ff. RIT *v.*1

Ryuaye, var. REVAY *v. Obs.* **Ryue(ly,** obs. forms of RIFE(LY. **Ryuet(te,** obs. ff. RIVET. **Ryuilde, Ryuyled,** obs. ff. RIVELLED. **Ryuir, Ryuyre,** obs. ff. RIVER.

Ryvaille, -aylle, obs. ff. RIVAL. **Ryvaye,** var. REVAY *v. Obs.*

† Ryveling, app. a var. of RIFLING *vbl. sb.*1

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 236 Thei of Portingale were eke wery of hem for ryveling and oppression.

Ryvilde, Ryvill, obs. ff. RIVELLED, RIVEL.

† Ryving. *Obs.*—1 [Cf. *rye* REE *v.* and REEVE *v.*2] *pl.* Siftings.

c 1600 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 283 The Yeoman Garnetor hath..for his fee the ryvinges and outcast of the corne when it is cleansed.

Ryvullyng, Ryvyled, obs. ff. RIVELING, RIVELLED. **Ryvyn,** obs. f. RIVE *v.*1 and *v.*2

Rywe, obs. Sc. f. RIVE *v.*1, *v.*2; obs. f. RUE *v.*1 **Rywen, Rywine,** obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*1 **Rywere, Rywir,** obs. Sc. ff. RIVER *sb.*1

Ryyf, Ryynse, Ryyt, obs. ff. RIFE, RINSE, RITE.

Ryse, dial. form of RICE1.